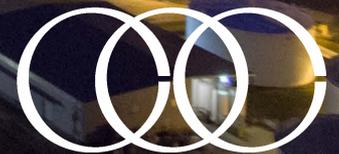


STATE OF THE ECONOMY

NOVEMBER 9, 2016



MOBILE AREA
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

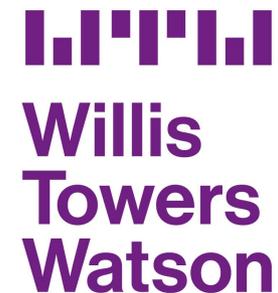
PHOTO BY TIM ARD

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Thank you for participating in our State of the Economy survey and event. This booklet contains objective data, as well as your projections for 2017 regarding employment, revenues and profits, and other measures of economic health.

Also included in this publication are overviews of Mobile’s manufacturing sector, including

chemical, shipbuilding and aviation/aerospace, in addition to the real estate/construction sector. You will also find economic indicators that put into perspective Mobile’s employment, wages and Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

The jobs and capital growth projected on the following pages signifies confidence in Mobile’s economy and its ability to sustain growth. The Mobile Area Chamber of Commerce works daily to promote economic expansion in the Mobile area, creating more opportunity and an enhanced quality of life for its citizens.

Thank you for your participation in building Mobile’s economy.

Mobile Area Chamber of Commerce
Bill Sisson, President & CEO

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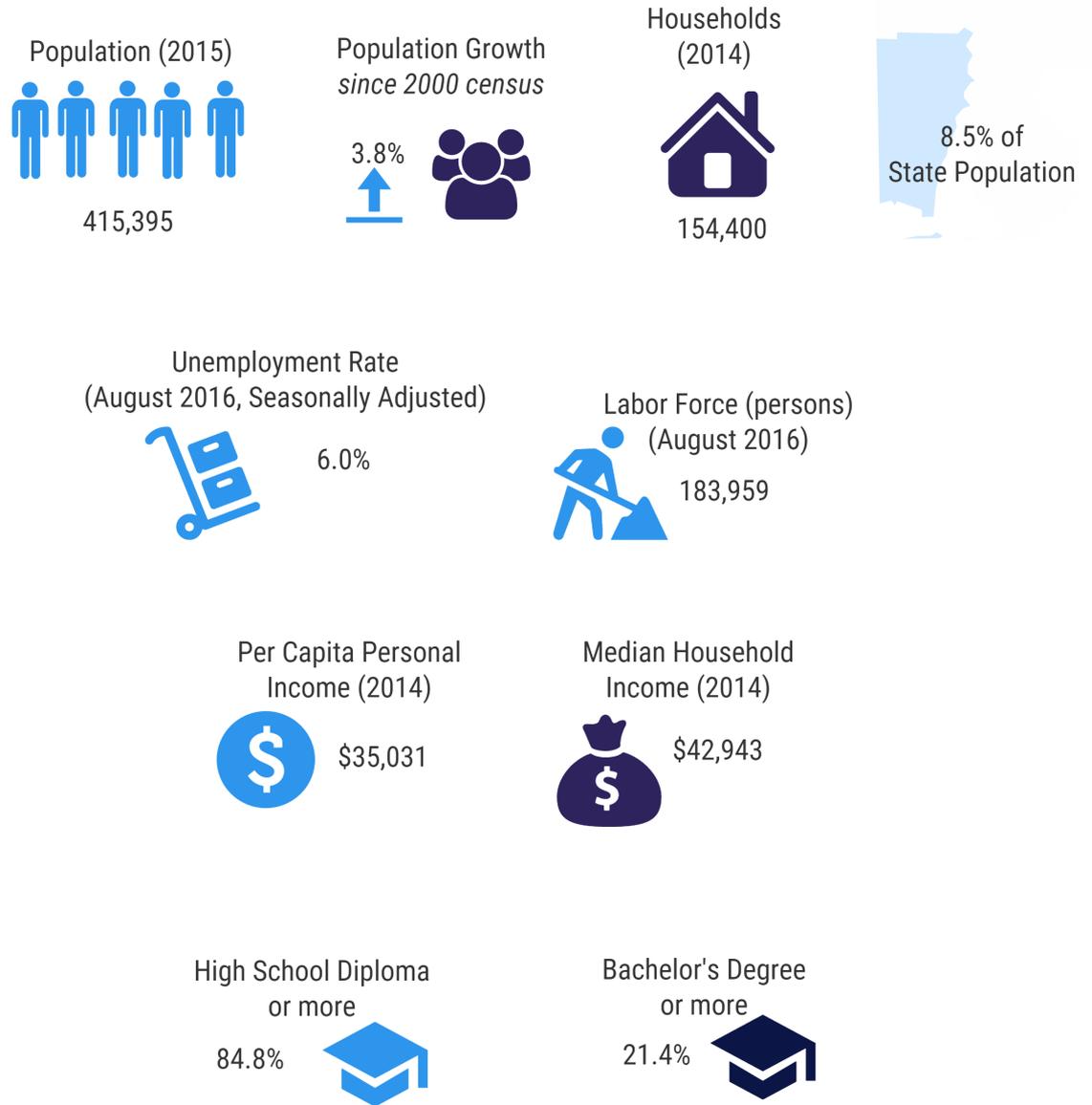
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Mobile, AL Overview

With a 2015 estimated population of 415,395, Mobile is Alabama's third-largest metro area, home to 8.5 percent of Alabama's population. Since 2000, the Mobile metro has grown by 3.8 percent. Educational attainment levels in the Mobile metro continue to improve with 84.8 percent of the population (adults 25-plus) with a high school degree or more and 21.4 percent of the population (adults 25-plus) with a bachelor's degree or more. Covering 1,644 square miles, the Mobile Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) comprises Mobile County.

Full of Southern charm and hospitality, Mobile gives rise to countless business opportunities. Over the last decade, Mobile's economic development efforts garnered \$8.47 billion in capital investment and 15,771 jobs at new and existing companies.

Founded in 1702, Mobile is one of the oldest cities in the United States. Our rich history is matched with a fast-growing modern community focused on the future.



Source: StatsAmerica; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Mobile, AL | Accolades

Ranked No. 4 for Manufacturing Job Growth Among Mid-Sized Cities

- *New Geography, 2016 Best Cities*

Named one of three Best Mid-Markets in the Mid-South for the Aerospace Industry

- *Southern Business and Development, 2016*



Named as One of the 'Aerospace Cities of the Future'

- *fDi, 2016/2017 Aerospace Cities of the Future*

Ranked No. 19 out of 150 Best Cities for Hispanic Entrepreneurs

- *WalletHub, 2016*



Ranked No. 37 of 338 metro areas as one of the best places in the U.S. for women entrepreneurs to launch a business

- *Goodcall.com, 2016*

Mobile, AL | National Achievements

Redesignated as an Investing in Manufacturing Community

- *U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA), 2016*



Mobile Area Chamber of Commerce Foundation Receives

\$2.9 Million Grant for Innovation PortAL

- *U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA), 2016*



City of Mobile Wins \$14.4 Million Grant for

Broad Street Improvements

- *U.S. Department of Transportation, TIGER Grant, 2016*

Industry Sector Spotlight

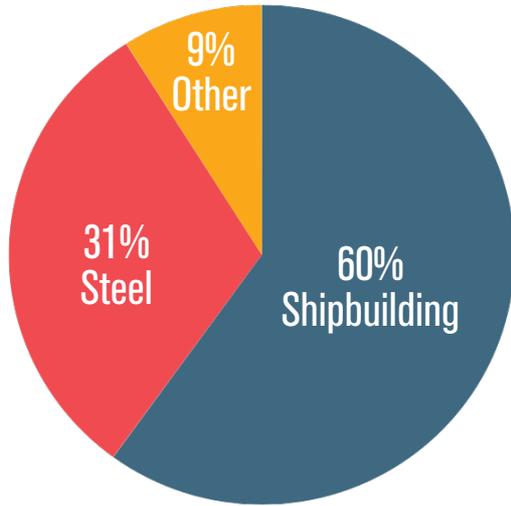
MANUFACTURING

Mobile's key economic growth driver is manufacturing.

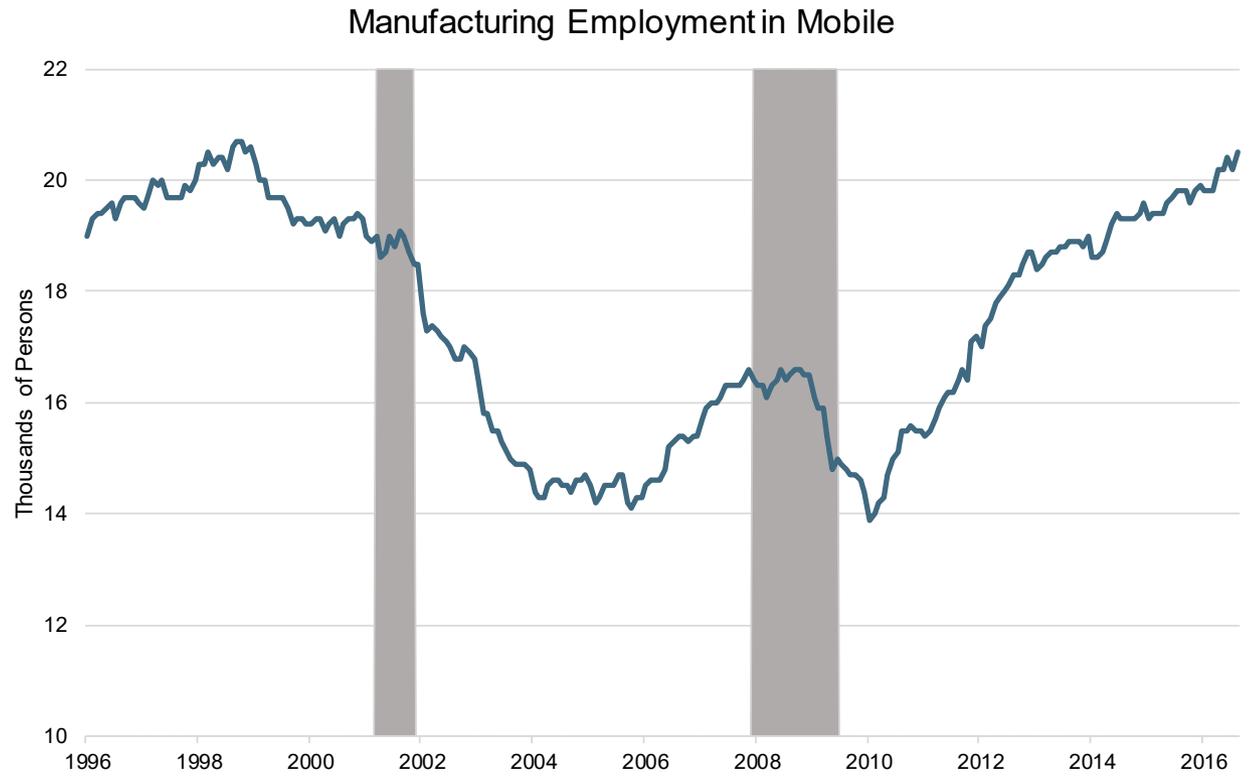
In 2010, manufacturing employment in Mobile dropped to 13,900 employees – the lowest level of manufacturing employment in more than 20 years. Since the recession, manufacturing employment has continued to increase, driving economic growth in Mobile, and is now at 20,500 employees.

Facts & Figures:

- The average salary in Mobile's manufacturing sector is \$68,146 – more than 50 percent of Mobile's private sector average salary of \$44,458.
- The manufacturing sector in Mobile has experienced 16 percent wage growth from 2010 to 2015. More importantly, it experienced a 7 percent increase in real wages – greater than increases experienced at the state (+3 percent) and national level (+2 percent).
- In August 2016, manufacturing employment in Mobile reached 20,500 employees – the highest point of employment since September 1998 when manufacturing employment reached 20,700 employees.
- Manufacturing jobs in Mobile increased by 31 percent from 2010 to 2015, compared to 9 percent in Alabama and 7 percent at the national level.
- 4,640 new manufacturing jobs were added to the Mobile economy between 2010 and 2015, representing every 1 in 5 (22 percent) new manufacturing jobs in Alabama (21,514) during this same time period. Over 90 percent of these new jobs were in steel and shipbuilding industries – 60 percent (2,748 jobs) in shipbuilding and 31 percent (1,459 jobs) in steel.
- Shipbuilding employment from 2010 to 2015 nearly doubled, primarily due to expansions at Austal.
- Mobile has the highest concentration of iron and steel manufacturing workers among U.S. metros.



More than 90 percent of manufacturing employment growth in Mobile between 2010 and 2015 occurred in the steel and shipbuilding industries.



*Shaded areas indicate U.S. recession.
Source: US. Bureau of Labor Statistics*

Industry Sector Spotlight

CHEMICAL

Chemicals have long been a leader in Mobile's manufacturing profile with 30 companies employing nearly 2,500 workers. Chlor-alkali production at Olin Corp. is being developed around the area's salt domes, while refineries and petrochemical plants take advantage of ready access to the Gulf of Mexico. Specialty chemicals manufactured at Evonik Industries, its largest site in North America, improve hundreds of consumer products worldwide.

For more than 60 years, the Mobile area's diverse chemical industry has grown along a 60-mile corridor reaching from McIntosh in the north to Theodore in the south. The Chamber has joined area, state and national partners to create the MAST (McIntosh, Axis, Saraland and Theodore) Initiative to highlight the chemical sector's assets and help new and existing companies take advantage of the infrastructure and synergies supporting this established industry cluster. The corridor offers an extensive pipeline network enabling efficient production and fast shipment by road, rail, air or sea.

Facts & Figures:

- 30 companies along a 60-mile corridor in Mobile employ nearly 2,500 skilled workers.
- Chemical manufacturing employment in Mobile is expected to increase by 8.5 percent between 2015 and 2020 – compared to an expected national decline of 2.2 percent during the same time period.*
- In 2010, chemical manufacturing employment in Mobile dropped to 2,116 employees. From 2010 to 2015, chemical manufacturing employment increased by 16 percent.
- The average wage in chemical manufacturing is \$98,567, an increase of 34 percent from 2005 to 2015 (\$73,492) and a real increase of 11 percent. Workers in the chemical manufacturing sector are some of the highest paid within Mobile County with a salary twice as much as Mobile's private sector average salary.
- Over half (18 companies) of chemical manufacturing companies are basic chemical manufacturers – manufacturers that produce the foundational components of more complex products, such as fertilizers, paints and synthetics.
- Mobile's basic chemical manufacturing industry is ranked fourth in worker concentration among U.S. metros.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Source: Economic Modeling (EMSI)*

Top 5 Metro Areas by Concentration of Basic Chemical Manufacturing Employees, 2015

Rank	Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)	Companies (#)	Employment	Employment Concentration
1.	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	38	4,208	24.5
2.	Decatur, AL	7	523	9.6
3.	Charleston, WV	14	1,115	9.5
4.	Mobile, AL	18	1,664	9.3
5.	Lima, OH	6	394	7.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



15.5
BILLION CUBIC FEET
OF SALT DOME
STORAGE CAPACITY



CHEMICALS:
ALABAMA'S #
EXPORT **2**

\$620 MILLION
OF CAPITAL
INVESTED SINCE 2010

Industry Sector Spotlight

REAL ESTATE / CONSTRUCTION

During the “Great Recession,” the real estate/construction industry was strongly affected by the housing crisis, which led to a strong dip in employment and a weak economic recovery during the following years at the local, state and national level.

Construction employment in Mobile dipped to its lowest point on record with 9,035 workers in 2013. Real estate employment numbers during this same time period are unavailable due to non-disclosure standards.

As of 2015, the real estate/construction industry in Mobile employs over 11,200 workers.

Facts & Figures:

Real Estate

Includes businesses engaged in:

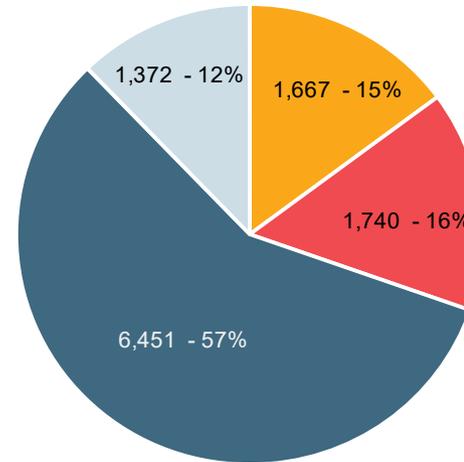
- Renting or leasing real estate;
- Managing real estate for others;
- Selling, buying, or renting real estate for other; and,
- Providing other real estate related services (e.g., appraisal services).

Construction

Includes businesses engaged in:

- Constructing residential, nonresidential, and industrial buildings;
- Specialty trade contracting involved in the construction process; and,
- Engineering projects (e.g., highway systems, etc.).

Breakdown of Real Estate/Construction Employment in Mobile in 2015

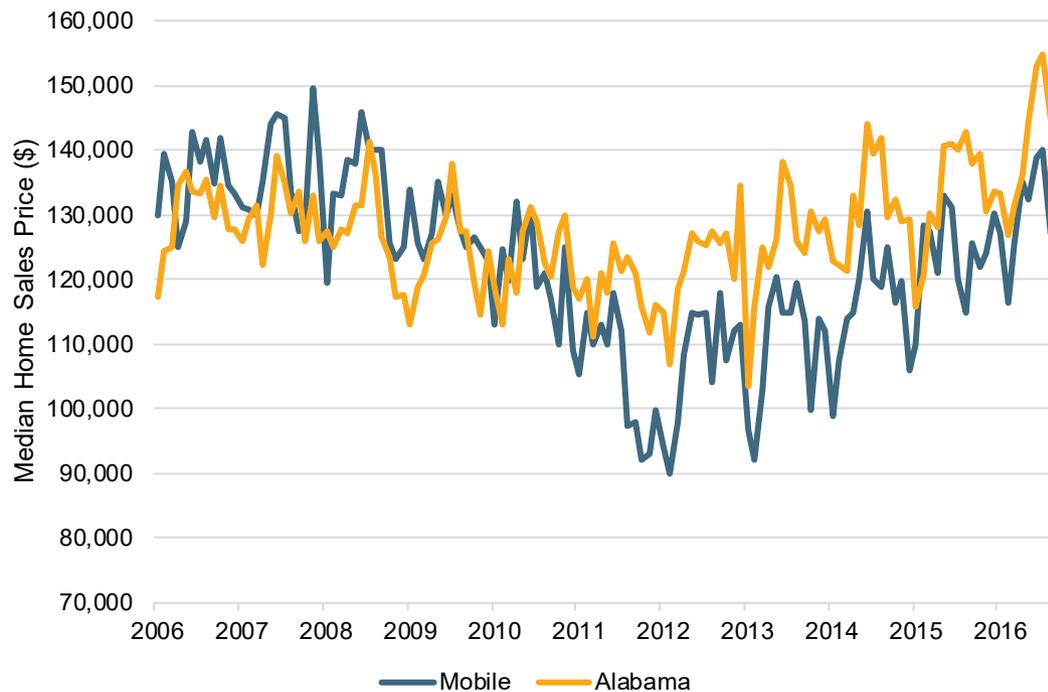


- Construction of buildings
- Heavy and civil engineering construction
- Specialty trade contractors
- Real Estate

Residential Sales:

Residential homes sales in Mobile totaled 3,110 units as of August 2016, up 5 percent over the same time period last year. While up, home sales growth in Mobile remains below the state's 7 percent increase during the same time period.

**Median Home Sales Price
2006 - August 2016**



Residential Median Home Sales Price

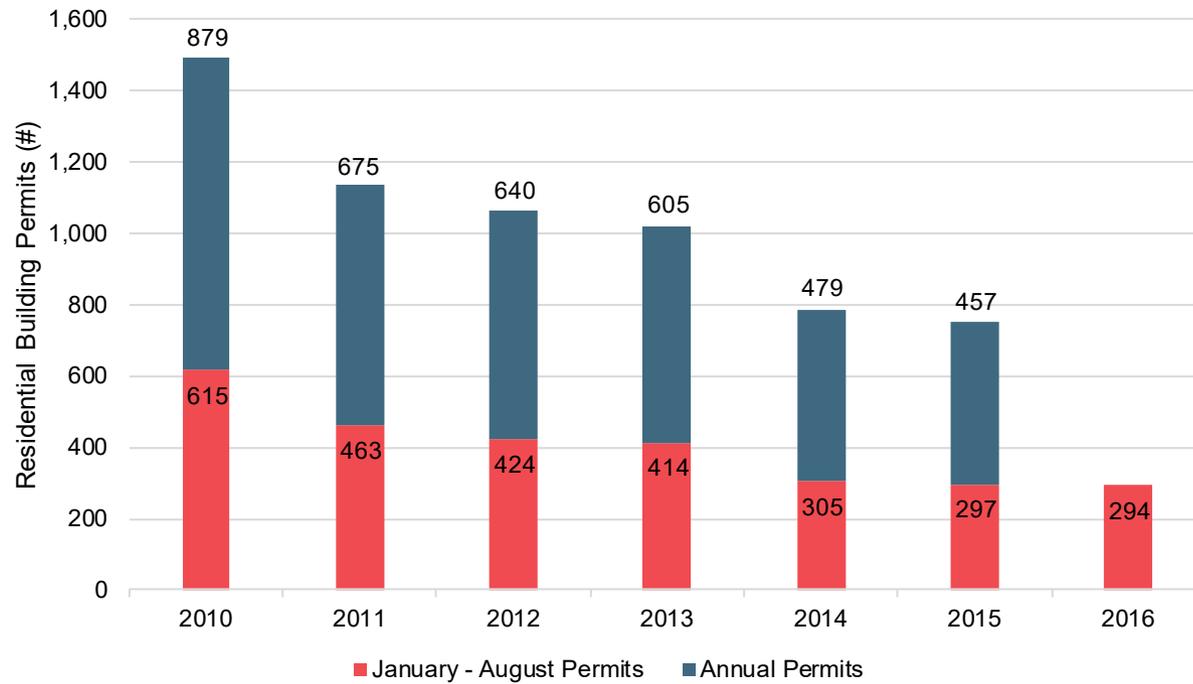
The median home sales price in Mobile has been on a slightly upward trend this year. Mobile reached a peak median sales price of \$139,900 in July 2016 – the highest its been since it reached \$140,000 in September 2008. On average, Mobile's median home sales price has remained below Alabama's median home sales price since 2010.

Source: Alabama Center for Real Estate (ACRE), The University of Alabama

Industry Sector Spotlight

REAL ESTATE / CONSTRUCTION

Residential Building Permits in Mobile
2010 - 2015



While Mobile has experienced a decline in new residential construction, it has remained somewhat steady since 2014. As of August 2016, it has continued the trend.

Industry Sector Spotlight

SHIPBUILDING

Mobile is home to 39 shipbuilding companies employing more than 5,700 workers. There are three shipbuilding and/or repair facilities along Mobile’s waterfront, including Austal, BAE Systems Southeast Shipyards and Signal Ship Repair. Horizon Shipbuilding and many smaller companies are located throughout the Mobile Bay region.

Facts & Figures:

- 39 shipbuilding manufacturers employ 5,726 skilled workers in Mobile.
- Between 2010 and 2015, shipbuilding employment in Mobile nearly doubled with an increase of 92 percent – an addition of 2,748 jobs.
- During the same time period, real wages in Mobile’s shipbuilding sector increased by 13 percent.
- Within the private sector, the shipbuilding industry in Mobile has the second highest annual payroll with an annual payroll of \$353.25 million in 2015 – second only to physician offices.
- Mobile ranks third in the concentration of shipbuilding workers among U.S. metros.
- Nearly 70 percent of shipbuilding employees in Mobile are employed by Austal – the second largest manufacturer in the state of Alabama.

Top 5 Metro Areas by Concentration of Shipbuilding Employees, 2015

Rank	Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)	Companies (#)	Employment	Employment Concentration
1.	Gulfport-Biloxi-Pascagoula, MS MSA	19	12,575	87
2.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC MSA	43	26,089	36
3.	Mobile, AL MSA	39	5,726	35
4.	Panama City, FL MSA	10	1,302	17
5.	Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA MSA	17	714	15

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



Industry Sector Spotlight

AVIATION / AEROSPACE

Already home to global aviation leaders, including Airbus, VT MAE, and Continental Motors, the region is a hub of aerospace traffic, engineering, maintenance, manufacturing and technical training. Several of our airports are FAA Part 139 certified and are home to numerous FAA Part 145 Repair Stations.

The Airbus U.S. Manufacturing Facility is the company's first production site in America. Its \$600 million, 53-acre plant at Mobile Aeroplex at Brookley assembled its first A320 Jetliner at the beginning of 2016.

Facts & Figures:

- 30-plus aerospace companies call Mobile home.
- 6 aerospace companies hold FAA Part 145 Certification.
- The Mobile Bay Area's aviation/aerospace industry employees an estimated 3,500-plus skilled workers.
- The Airbus U.S. Manufacturing Facility is expected to create \$409 million of additional output (GDP) annually in the state of Alabama.*
- In October 2016, Airbus produced its first A321 – the 15th aircraft produced in Mobile.

**Economic Impact of the Airbus Final Assembly Line Facility on the Economy of the State of Alabama, Dr. Keivan Deravi, June 2012.*

Major Employers

1,000-plus
VT MAE

500 – 999 employees
UTC Aerospace*
Airbus

101 – 499 employees
Continental Motors
Star Aviation, a Carlisle Interconnect
Technologies Company

50 – 100 employees
Segers Aerospace*

**Located in Baldwin County*





Aviation/Aerospace Workforce Talent Pipeline

MOBILE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

Signature Career Academy in aerospace; courses in aviation maintenance, aerospace engineering, pre-engineering, drafting and machining

BISHOP STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Short certificate in welding technology (tech.) and machine tool tech. Certificate in welding tech. and electrical tech. Associate in Applied Science (AAS) in civil engineering tech., drafting & design tech., electronics engineering tech. and process & maintenance tech. technical design – CATIA certification

BISHOP STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE & MOBILE AIRPORT AUTHORITY: ALABAMA AEROSPACE INNOVATION RESEARCH CENTER

Apprenticeships in drafting & design, graphic communication arts and welding to support the industry at Mobile Aeroplex

ENTERPRISE STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE- ALABAMA AVIATION CENTER AT MOBILE

Programs in airframe mechanics, avionics maintenance and aircraft powerplant tech.

A REGIONAL HUB
FOR AEROSPACE TRAFFIC,
ENGINEERING, MAINTENANCE,
MANUFACTURING AND
TECHNICAL TRAINING

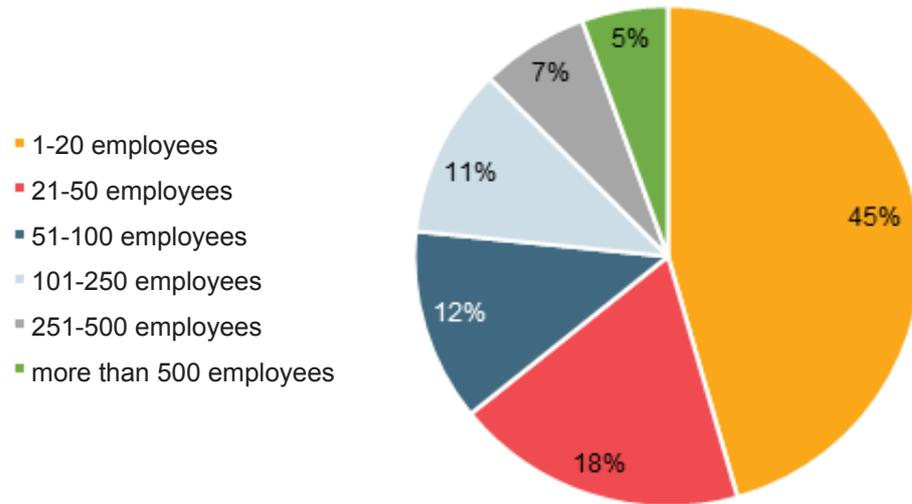
Note: Due to aerospace being a high growth industry in our area, there is not accurate, up-to-date data available to reflect current industry conditions. Data provided is "seed" data collected by the economic development division at the Mobile Area Chamber of Commerce.

Economic Outlook

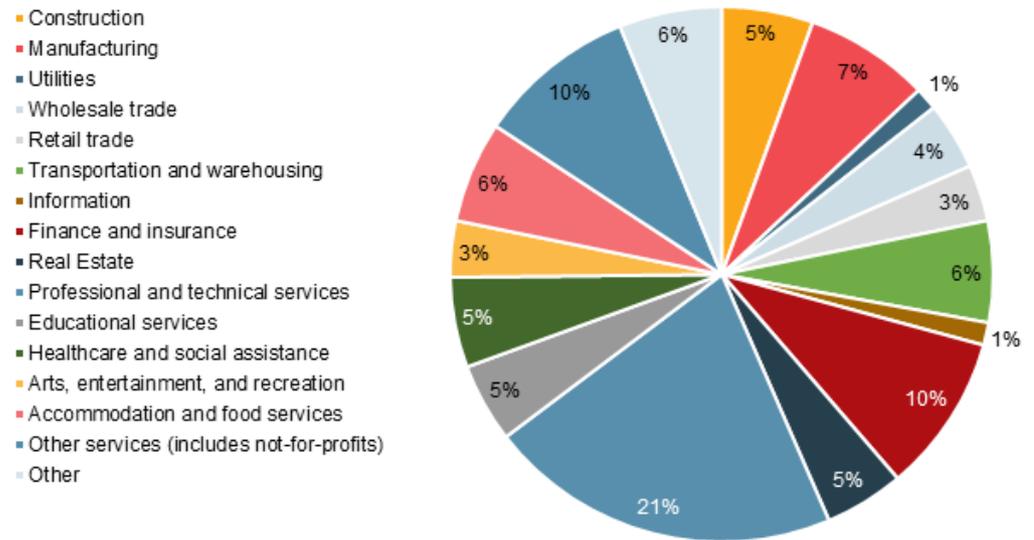
SURVEY RESULTS

The 2016 State of the Economy Survey was conducted in order to gauge Chamber-member business executives' economic outlooks for 2017. The survey was conducted during September 2016. During this time, 147 business executives participated in the survey.

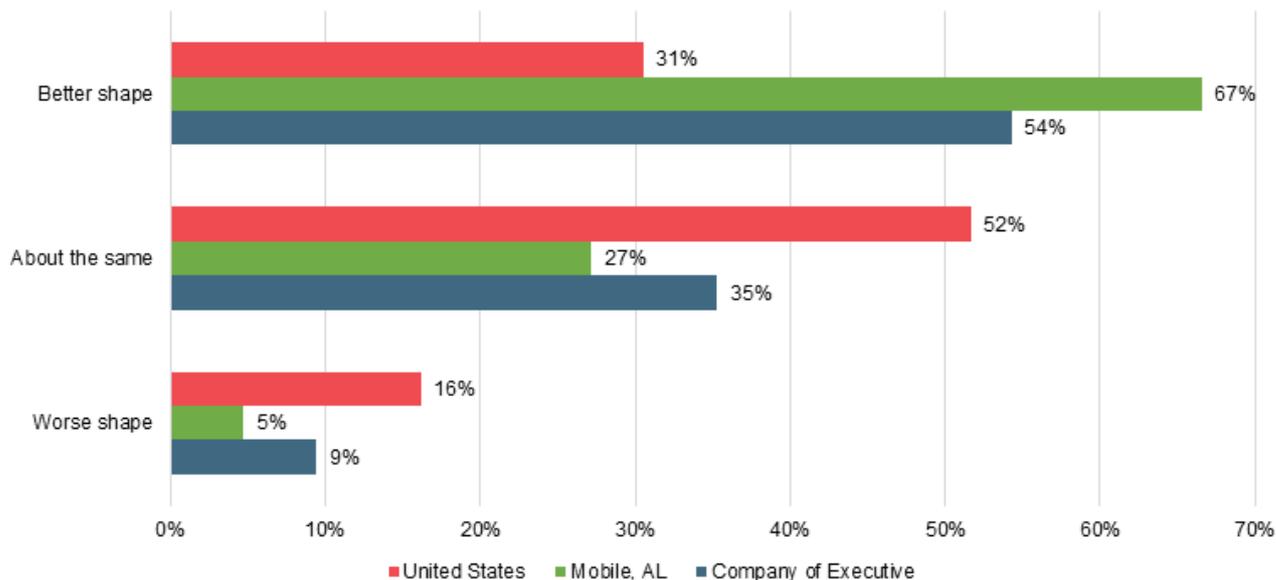
Survey Executives by Company Size



Survey Executives by Industry Sector



Economic Outlook Within the Next Year for Each Participant's Business, Mobile and the United States



Key Takeaways:

- Survey business executives were optimistic about Mobile's economy over the next year with 67 percent forecasting it to be in better shape than in 2016.
- Executives were optimistic about their company's performance within the next year with 54 percent forecasting their business to be in better shape and only 9 percent expecting it to be in worse shape in 2016.
- Looking at expectations for the national economy, executives were less optimistic with the majority (52 percent) expecting the economy to remain about the same within the next year. While executives were not as optimistic about the national economy when compared to performance expectations for their company and Mobile's economy, only 16 percent expect the U.S. economy to be in worse shape within the next year.

Top 3 Significant Obstacles Preventing Businesses from Growing

1. Attracting and retaining qualified employees
2. Global market conditions
3. Poor sales

- 24 companies** plan to acquire/buy out another company
- 35 companies** plan to enter/expand into a new domestic market
- 13 companies** plan to enter/expand into a new international market
- 20 companies** plan to expand their physical plant and/or operations in Mobile
- 47 companies** plan to purchase new equipment and/or software
- 41 companies** plan to go after a new consumer/business segment

Economic Outlook

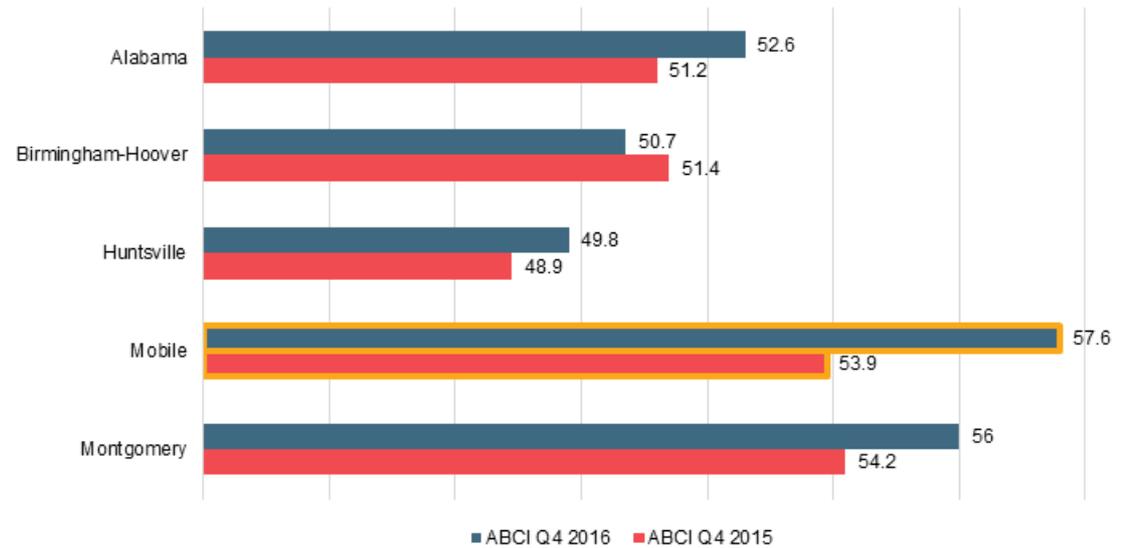
ALABAMA BUSINESS CONFIDENCE INDEX (ABCI)

The Center for Business and Economic Research at The University of Alabama develops a quarterly business confidence index measuring economic expectations for the upcoming quarter, gathered, with the assistance of the Mobile Area Chamber of Commerce, from a broad group of business executives across the state. With six key indicators and a composite index, panelists can take the pulse of the state's economy as well as compare their own forecasts to those of their peers.

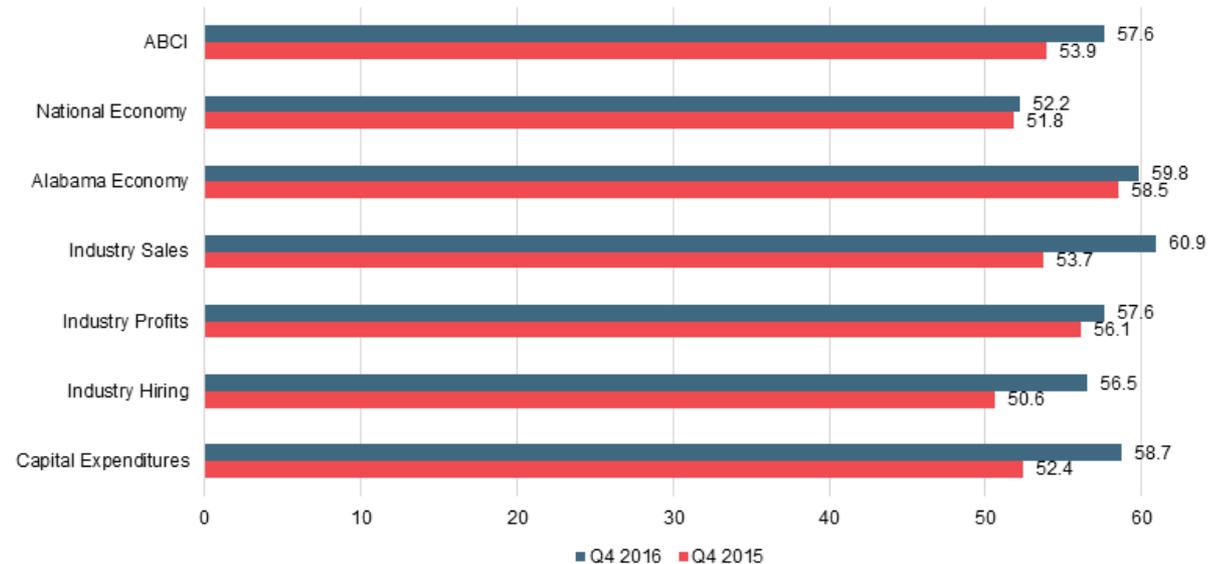
How to interpret the index:

- Index above 50 indicates positive outlook
- Index below 50 indicates negative outlook

Alabama Business Confidence Index (ABCI) by Metro Area
Change in Economics Expectations Over the Past Year



Alabama Business Confidence Index (ABCI) in Mobile
Change in Economic Expectations Over the Past Year



Key Takeaways:

- Overall, ABCI Mobile's fourth quarter 2016 outlook has improved compared to fourth quarter 2015's outlook with all indices remaining positive and continuing to rise.
- Mobile business executives are very optimistic with an index of 57.6 – 3.7 points higher than a year ago.
- ABCI Mobile led among all major metro areas in Alabama with the most positive fourth quarter 2016 outlook – exceeding ABCI Alabama by 5 points.
- Industry sales led among all indicators with the most positive fourth quarter outlook (60.9 index) – up 7.2 points from the fourth quarter 2015 index (53.7). Half of business executives (52 percent) expect sales to increase in fourth quarter 2016 – 20 percentage points higher than at this time last year. Only 9 percent of business executives expect sales to decrease in fourth quarter 2016.
- Fourth quarter profit expectations remain positive (57.6 index), slightly increasing (+1.5 points) over last year's fourth quarter profit expectation (56.1 index). 13 percent of business executives expect profits to decrease with the remaining 87 percent split between expecting an increase in profits and expecting profits to remain at the same levels.
- Job creation should improve as fourth quarter 2016 hiring plans are more optimistic with 39 percent of business executives expecting an increase in hiring – 19 percentage points higher than expectations at this time last year.
- Capital expenditures should gradually improve as 39 percent expect an increase and 57 percent expect steady spending in the fourth quarter 2016. The remaining 4 percent of business executives expect fourth quarter decreases in capital expenditures – 16 percentage points less than expectations at this time last year.

ABCI Mobile | Change in Expectations (Q4 2016 vs. Q4 2015)



Economic indicator
EMPLOYMENT

Over the past year (August 2015 to August 2016), Mobile's total nonfarm employment has increased by 0.4 percent (800 jobs) to 177,300 employees. Sectors gaining net jobs over the past year include: manufacturing (700); financial activities (300); education and health services (300), with all net job gained in health care and social assistance; leisure and hospitality (300), with all net job gained in food services and drinking places; professional and business services (200); and other services (200).

Mobile is forecasted to end 2016 with average nonfarm employment of 179,855. In 2017, nonfarm employment is forecasted to increase by 1.0 percent (1,838) to 181,693. No industries are forecasted to experience net losses in 2017. Industries forecasted for the largest net gains in 2017 include: professional and business services (2.8 percent); mining, logging and construction (2.1 percent); wholesale trade (2.1 percent); transportation and utilities (1.4 percent); and leisure and hospitality (1.1 percent). Manufacturing is forecasted to remain steady in 2017 and resume net gains in 2018.

Source: Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama

Industries	Employment (August 2016)	August 2016 to August 2015 (net change)
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	177,300	800
GOODS PRODUCING	30,700	200
Mining, Logging, and Construction	10,200	-500
Manufacturing	20,500	700
SERVICE PROVIDING	146,600	600
Wholesale Trade	8,100	-100
Retail Trade	20,100	-400
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	8,500	0
Information	1,900	0
Financial Activities	8,400	300
Professional and Business Services	22,800	200
Education and Health Services	25,900	300
Health Care & Social Assistance	23,300	300
Leisure & Hospitality	17,300	300
Food Services and Drinking Places	14,200	300
Other Services	9,600	200
Government	24,000	-200
Federal	2,600	0
State	6,700	-100
Local	14,700	-100

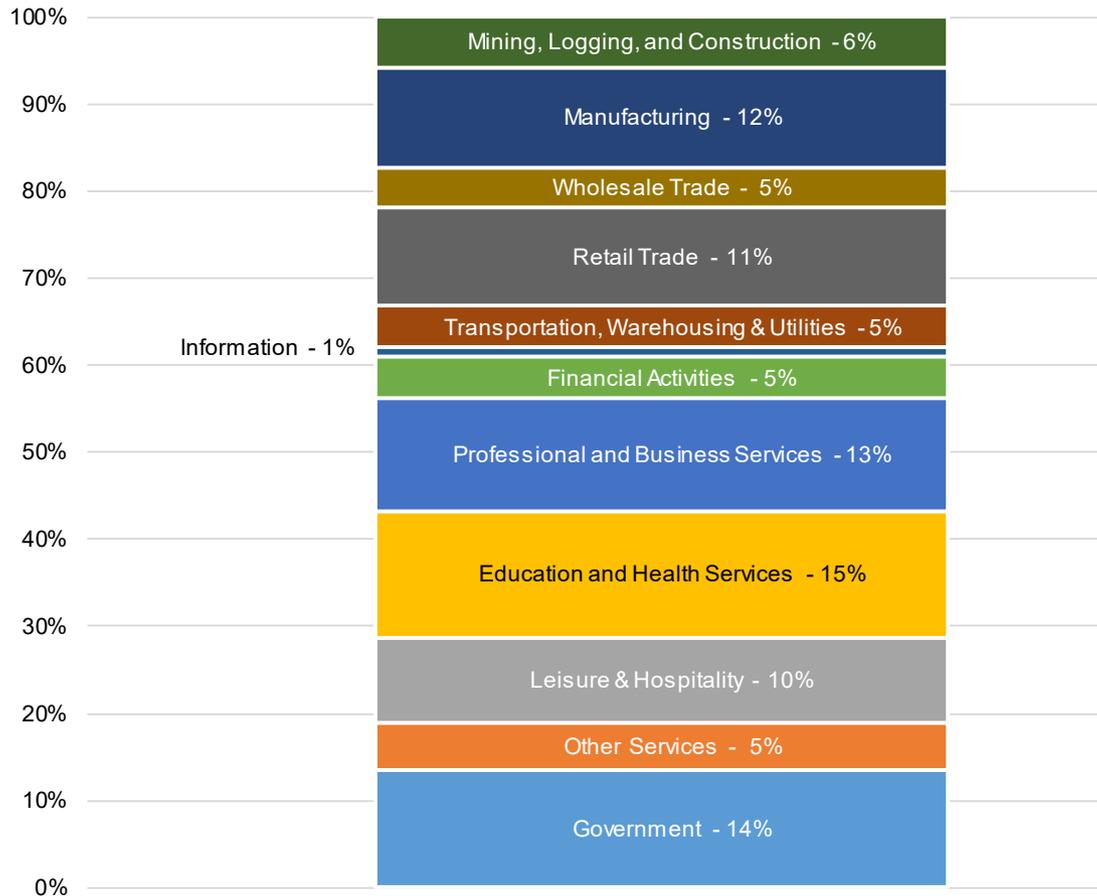
*Source: Alabama Department of Labor, Labor Market Information
Please note August 2016 employment data is the most up-to-date, available data.*

Top 5 Employers in Mobile by Industry Sector, August 2016

1. Education and Health Services (25,900)
2. Government (24,000)
3. Professional and business services (22,800)
4. Manufacturing (20,500)
5. Retail Trade (20,100)

The top five industry sectors employ 113,300 workers - 64 percent of total nonfarm employment in Mobile.

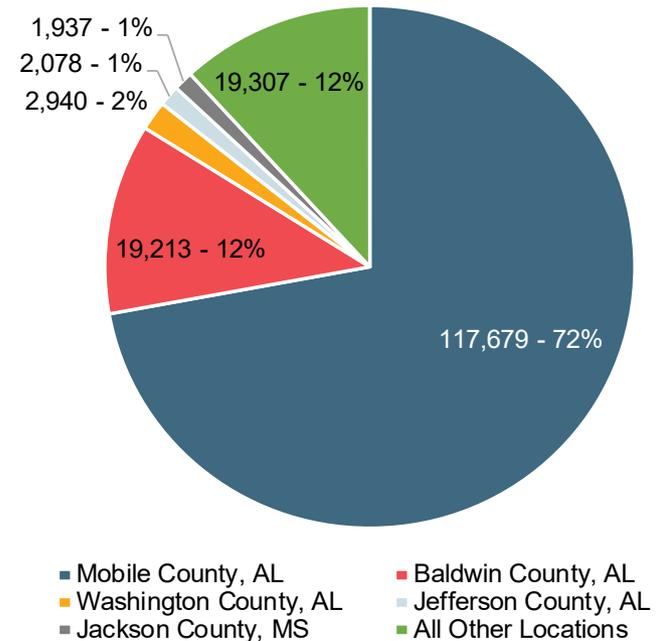
Breakdown of Employment in Mobile by Industry



Source: Alabama Department of Labor, Labor Market Information

Mobile is an employment hub for the region. While workers commute into Mobile from other counties, roughly three out of four workers (72 percent) in Mobile County also live within the county and 12 percent of workers live in Baldwin County. The remaining top five counties that Mobile County workers live in include: Washington County (2 percent); Jefferson County (1 percent); and Jackson County, MS (1 percent). The workers from the remaining counties represent 12 percent of workers in Mobile County.

Top 5 Counties Where Workers in Mobile Live



¹Workers are only counted once by their primary job – the highest salaried job for each worker.

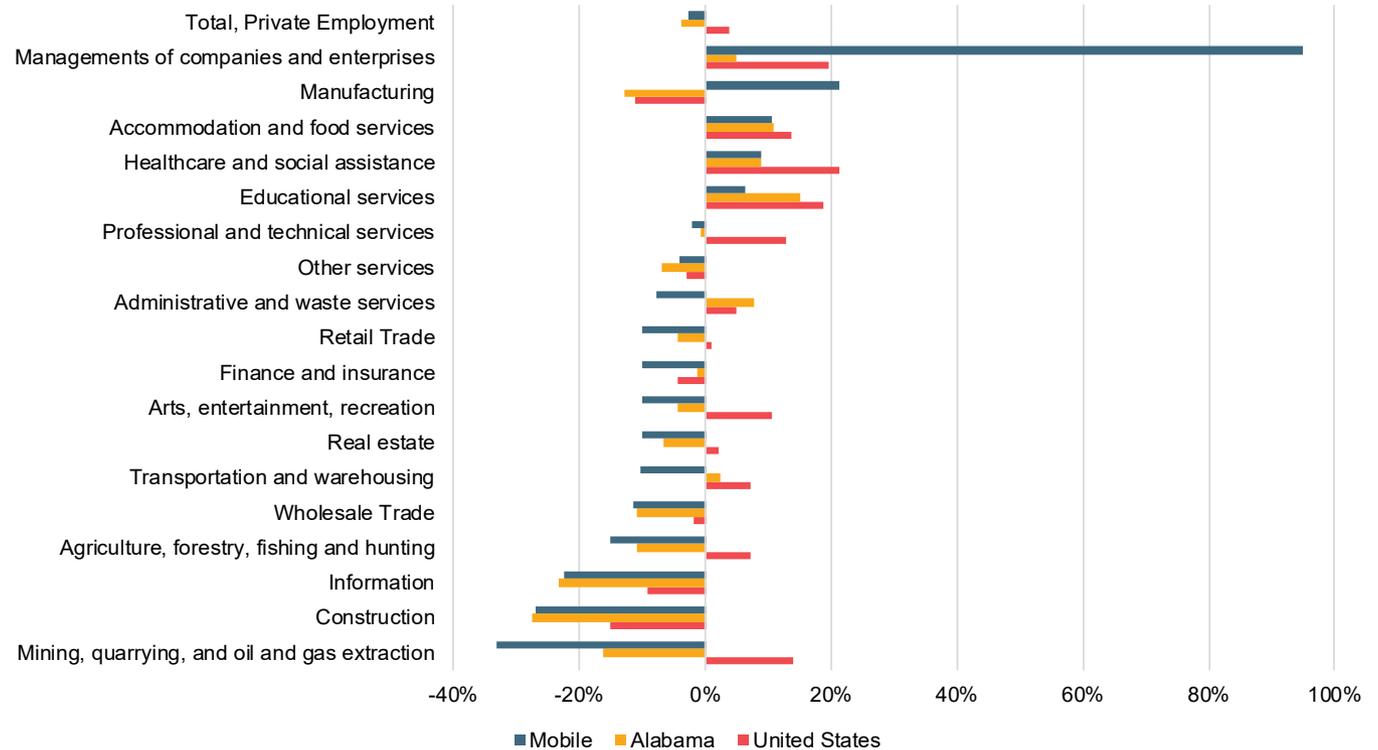
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application, 2014

Pre-recession, peak employment occurred in 2007 and the national recession began at the end of the year in December 2007. Overall, private employment in Mobile is still 3 percent lower than pre-recession levels, compared to 4 percent less at the state level. Mobile and the state of Alabama have yet to reach full job recovery, compared to a mild recovery (4 percent increase) at the national level. Industry sectors in Mobile currently exceeding peak employment levels before the recession include: management of companies and enterprises (+95 percent); manufacturing (+21 percent); accommodation and food services (+11 percent); healthcare and social assistance (+9 percent); and educational services (+6 percent).

Industry sectors that have not yet met pre-recession peak employment and are experiencing a slower job recovery when compared to the nation include: other services (-4 percent); administrative and waste services (-8%); retail trade (-10 percent); finance and insurance (-10 percent); arts, entertainment, and recreation (-10 percent); real estate (-10 percent); transportation and warehousing (-10 percent); wholesale trade (-11 percent); agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (-15 percent); information (-23 percent); construction (-27 percent); and mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction (-33 percent).

While these industry sectors have experienced a sluggish recovery, they are forecasted to remain steady or make modest gains in 2017.

Post-Recession Job Recovery
Change in Jobs (2007 to 2015)



Source: US. Bureau of Labor Statistics

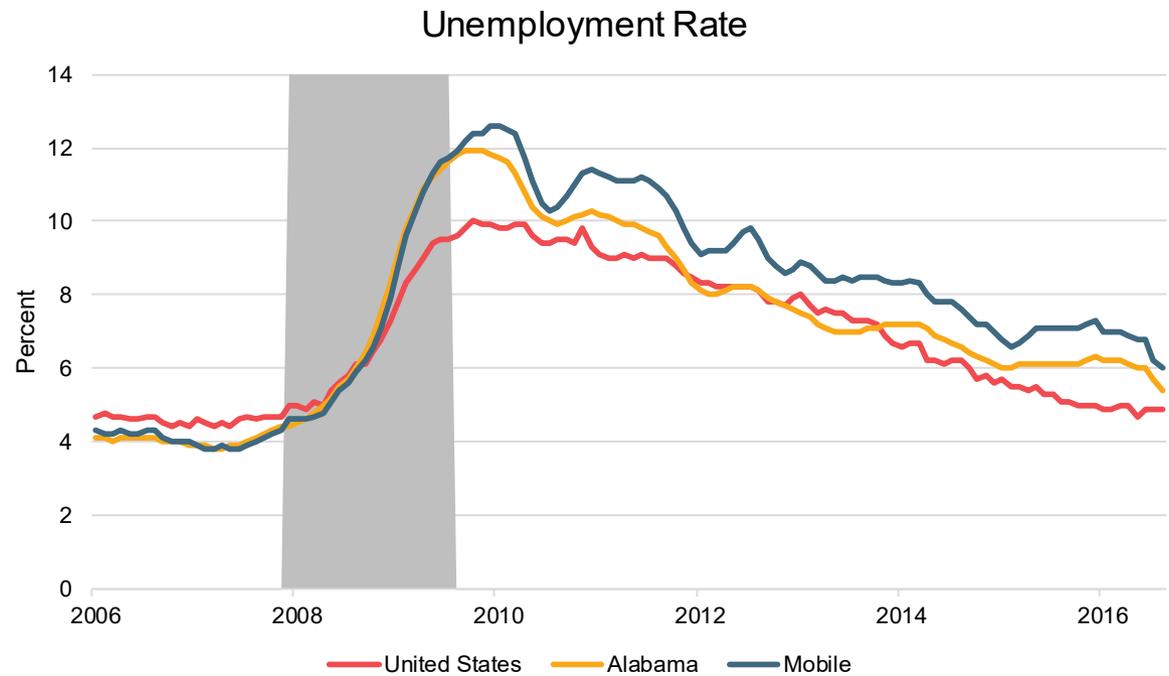
Economic indicators

UNEMPLOYMENT

Mobile experienced an unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) of 6.0 percent (11,970 workers) in August 2016 – 1.1 percentage points lower than its rate of 7.1 percent a year ago. The unemployment rate in Mobile is still higher than the state (5.4 percent) and national (4.9 percent) unemployment rate as of August 2016. Given that the unemployment rate in Mobile reached higher rates after the recession when compared to the nation and state, it is reasonable for the economic recovery to take slightly longer.

The underemployment rate in Mobile as of 2015 was 33.3 percent.¹ The unemployment and the underemployment rate indicate that the labor pool in Mobile is comprised of 69,203 workers (38 percent of the labor force) including 57,223 underemployed workers who are looking for better jobs.

¹Source: State of the Workforce Report X: Mobile County, April 2016, The University of Alabama, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



Seasonally adjusted; Shaded areas indicate U.S. recession.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Economic indicators

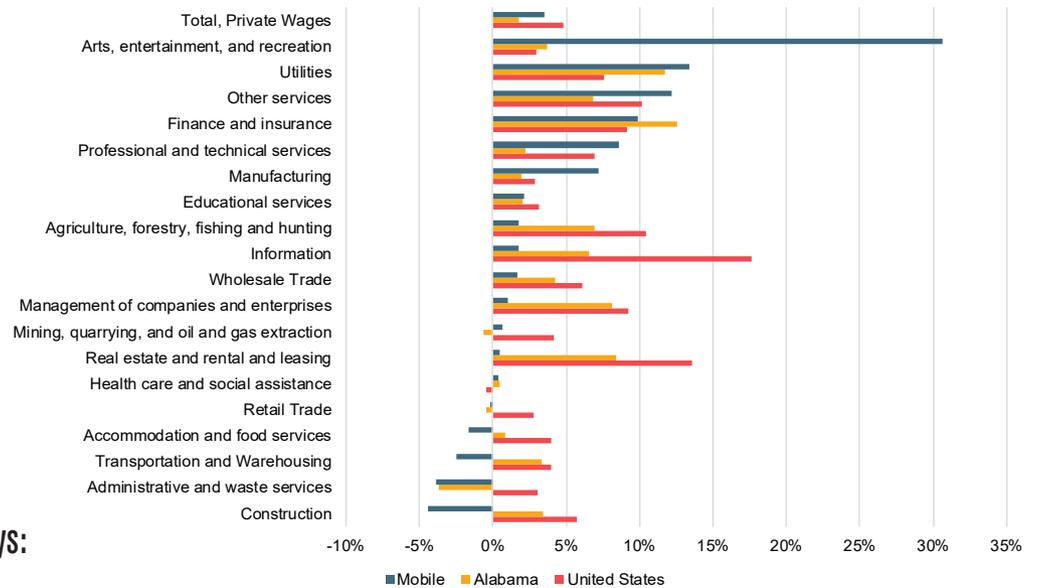
WAGES

Wage growth impacts consumer spending, tax dollars generated and improves quality of life. As an economic development objective, Team Mobile strives to attract higher paying jobs in order to improve economic well-being in our area. One of the industry sectors experiencing the highest wages and highest real wage growth is manufacturing – one of the primary industries the Mobile Area Chamber of Commerce's economic development team focuses on attracting.

Real wage growth is a measure of wages adjusted for inflation. For every percent increase, there is a percent increase in purchasing power.

Source: US. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Real Wage Growth by Industry Sector
(Change from 2010 to 2015)



Key Takeaways:

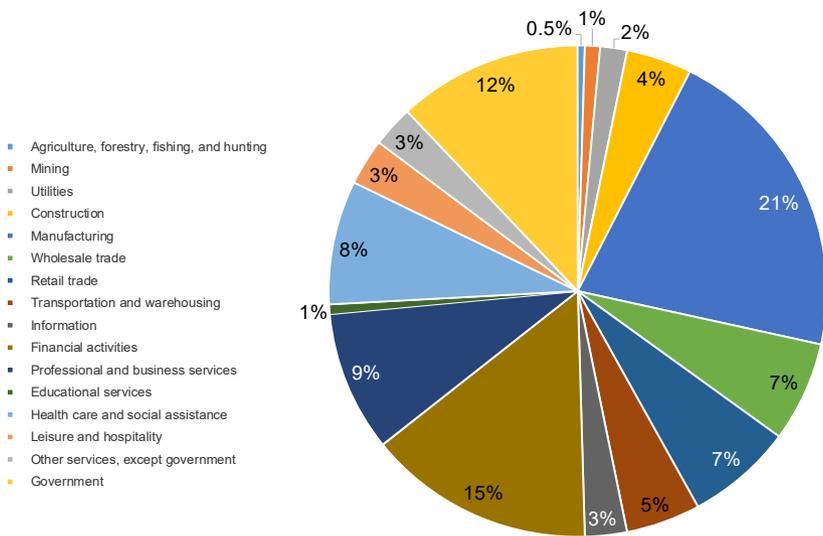
- As of 2015, the average annual wage in Mobile's private sector is \$44,458.
- From 2010 to 2015, the average annual wage (inflation-adjusted) in Mobile's private sector grew by 4 percent, coming in slightly below the national rate of 5 percent and exceeding the state growth of 2 percent during the same time period.
- Industry sectors in Mobile exceeding the state and national average annual wage (inflation-adjusted) growth rate include: arts, entertainment, and recreation (+31 percent); utilities (+14 percent); other services (+12 percent); professional and technical services (+9 percent); and manufacturing (+7 percent).
- Industry sectors that experienced a decline or no growth in average wages (inflation-adjusted) from 2010 to 2015 include: retail trade (0 percent); accommodation and food services (-2 percent); transportation and warehousing (-2 percent); administrative and waste services (-4 percent); and construction (-4 percent).
- The professional and technical services and manufacturing industry sectors, employing nearly 30,000 workers combined in Mobile, represent the most notable real wage gains due to industry size, higher salaries, and potential growth opportunities associated within these industries.

Economic indicators

REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is comprised of consumption, government expenditures, investment, and net exports. Real GDP adjusts for inflation and is one measure of economic growth.

Mobile's GDP by Industry Sector



Key Takeaways:

- Mobile's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is more than \$18.5 billion as of 2015.
- Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Mobile increased by 2.0 percent in 2015 – the largest increase in real GDP since 2006 when it increased by 5.7 percent.
- Real GDP at the national level increased by 2.5 percent during 2015, slightly higher than the real GDP growth rate experienced in Mobile.
- Two notable differences between Mobile's GDP composition and the nation's GDP composition are the manufacturing and the financial activities industry sectors.
- The portion of manufacturing GDP in Mobile's economy is nearly double the portion of manufacturing GDP seen at the national level – 21 percent vs. 11 percent.
- The portion of financial activities GDP in Mobile is 6 percentage points lower than what is experienced at the national level.
- Mobile's real GDP growth rate exceeded Alabama's in 2015 and is expected to continue increasing, narrowing the gap between the national real GDP growth rate and Mobile's.

Real Gross Domestic Product (in chained 2009 dollars)



DEFINITIONS

*To learn about which types of businesses are included within each industry sector, please visit the U.S. Bureau for Labor Statistics Industries at a Glance webpage:
http://www.bls.gov/iag/tgs/iag_index_naics.htm*

For more information about the statistics contained in this publication, contact the Mobile Area Chamber's Research Manager at (251) 431-8602.

Chained dollars - a method for adjusting real dollars to account for inflation over time. This method, which relies heavily on current price information, was adopted in 1996 to allow the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) to measure GDP growth more accurately.

Employee concentration - technically known as a location quotient. It is a ratio that compares the concentration of employment in a defined area (e.g., Mobile) to that of a larger area or base (e.g., United States).

Gross domestic product (GDP) - The market value of goods and services produced by labor and property in the United States or specific geographical area within the United States (e.g., Mobile).

Real - A dollar value adjusted for inflation.

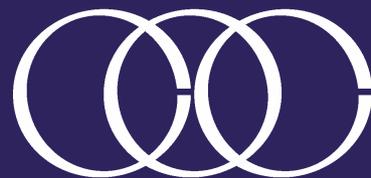
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate - removes the effects of events that follow a more or less regular pattern each year. These adjustments make it easier to observe the cyclical and other nonseasonal movement.

Total nonfarm employment - total nonfarm employment includes all workers in the economy except proprietors, private household employees, unpaid volunteers, farm employees, and the unincorporated self-employed.

Unemployment rate - The unemployment rate includes persons aged 16 years and older who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

Wages and salaries - Hourly straight-time wage rate or, for workers not paid on an hourly basis, straight-time earnings divided by the corresponding hours. Straight-time wage and salary rates are total earnings before payroll deductions, excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends and holidays, shift differentials, and nonproduction bonuses such as lump-sum payments provided in lieu of wage increases.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis



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