

COMMUNICATION PACKAGE

JULY 2016

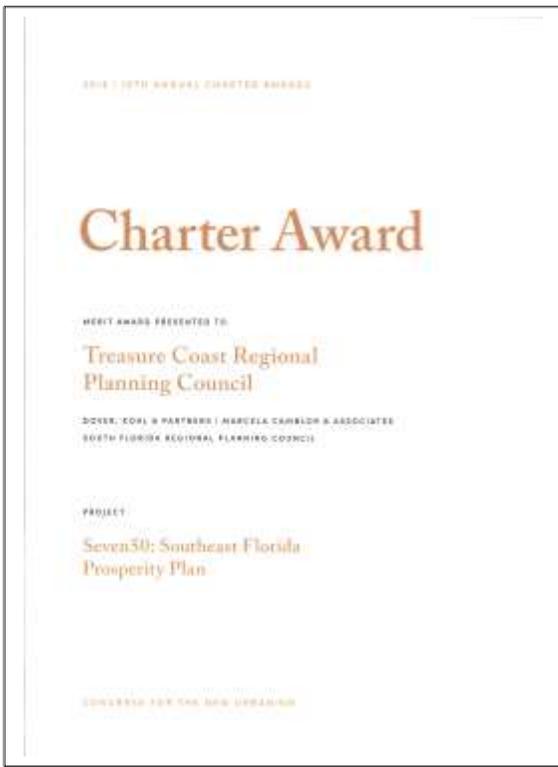
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The Florida Association of Counties Recognizes South Florida and Treasure Coast Regional Planning Councilmembers for Exceptional Leadership with 2016 Presidential Advocate Award



From left to right, Mayor Pro Tem Heather Carruthers (Monroe), Councilmember Beam Furr (Broward), Councilmember Doug Smith (Martin), Councilmember Priscilla Taylor (Palm Beach), Councilmember Peter O'Bryan (Indian River), and Councilmember Daniella Levine-Cava (Miami-Dade).

County Commissioner Chip LaMarca (Broward), Commissioner Sally Heyman (Miami-Dade), and Commissioner Audrey Edmonson (Miami-Dade) were also recognized for their exceptional leadership.



Seven50: Southeast Florida Prosperity Plan won a Merit Award for the Region, City, and Town. Seven50 ("seven counties, 50 years") is a blueprint for growing a more prosperous and resilient Southeast Florida during the next 50 years and beyond. The plan works to encourage socially inclusive communities, a vibrant and robust economy, and careful stewardship of the fragile Southeast Florida ecosystem as it quickly becomes one of the world's most important mega-regions.

Dover Kohl & Partners

STATE OF FLORIDA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR EXECUTIVE ORDER NUMBER 16-155 (Emergency Management – Lake Okeechobee Discharge)

WHEREAS, there has been an increased number of algae blooms in the month of June 2016 in Martin and St. Lucie Counties; and

WHEREAS, the discharges from Lake Okeechobee to the St. Lucie River and Estuary have increased by 1200 cubic feet per second since May 27, 2016; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Government, as the owner and sole operator of the Herbert Hoover Dike, has a responsibility to the State of Florida and its residents to maintain the dike; and

WHEREAS, the Obama Administration unreasonably failed to budget for adequate maintenance and speedy rehabilitation of the Herbert Hoover Dike, resulting in frequent discharges of harmful water from Lake Okeechobee to the St. Lucie and Caloosahatchee Rivers and estuaries; and

WHEREAS, the United States Army Corps of Engineers analytic studies predict there is a limited potential for dike failure with lake elevations below 18 feet, but because of inadequate maintenance (as a result of inadequate funding by the federal government), the Corps typically operates the lake at substantially lower elevations of 12.5 to 15.5 feet. If the Obama administration had properly budgeted the necessary funding to maintain the dike to operate at its higher potential capacity of 18 feet, the Corps would not have been required to discharge approximately 30 billion gallons of flood waters from Lake Okeechobee to the St. Lucie and Caloosahatchee Rivers and estuaries; and

WHEREAS, I recognize the importance of participation by residents and local governments in the affected areas to support efforts to improve water quality in the region; and

WHEREAS, the release of these waters and increase in algae blooms that have been dominated by *Myrosystis*, an algae that can produce toxins, has unreasonably interfered with the health, safety, and welfare of the State of Florida and its residents; and

WHEREAS, the release of these waters and the toxic algae blooms has resulted in environmental harm to the aquatic ecosystem, by lowering oxygen levels needed by aquatic species such as fish; and

WHEREAS, the release of these waters and the algae blooms has increased the potential of harm to the health of our citizens; by producing harmful toxins that can cause adverse health effects; and

WHEREAS, the release of these waters, the algae blooms, and the issuance of health advisories including the closures of recreational areas has caused economic losses in the adjacent communities, including Martin, and St. Lucie Counties; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Environmental Protection and the South Florida Water Management District have identified additional water storage projects to reduce the pressure increased releases are putting on the affected waterbodies; and

WHEREAS, Florida has invested more than \$688 million in Everglades restoration over the past five years and will continue to invest up to \$200 million a year under the Legacy Florida bill which Governor Scott signed into law this year. The State of Florida has invested nearly \$2 billion in the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) and \$1.8 billion in providing clean water to the Everglades. To date, the federal government is \$880 million behind in its share of CERP funding; and

WHEREAS, the State of Florida is waiting on the federal government to invest \$800 million to repair the Herbert Hoover Dike. Due to the inadequate maintenance of the Herbert Hoover Dike by the federal government, the United States Army Corps of Engineers is unable to maintain water levels within Lake Okeechobee at its designed or reasonable heights; and

WHEREAS, with the State's commitment to CERP and in addition to the federal government's responsibility to maintain the Herbert Hoover Dike, the federal government needs to invest \$6.7 billion over the next 20 years to keep up with Florida's commitment to the greater Everglades ecosystem.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICK SCOTT, as Governor of Florida, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Article IV, Section 1(a) of the Florida Constitution and by the Florida Emergency Management Act, as amended, and all other applicable laws, promulgate the following Executive Order, to take immediate effect:

Section 1. Because of the foregoing conditions, I declare that a state of emergency exists in Martin and St. Lucie Counties.

Section 2. I designate the Director of the Division of Emergency Management as the State Coordinating Officer for the duration of this emergency and direct him to execute the State's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and other response, recovery, and mitigation plans necessary to cope with the emergency.

I designate the Florida Department of Environmental Protection as the lead agency for all crisis management responsibilities related to this emergency. The Department of Environmental Protection shall advise the State Coordinating Officer on all emergency response activities.

Pursuant to section 252.36(1)(a), Florida Statutes, I delegate to the State Coordinating Officer the authority to exercise those powers delineated in sections 252.36(5)-(10), Florida Statutes, which he shall exercise as needed to meet this emergency, subject to the limitations of section 252.33, Florida Statutes. In exercising the powers delegated by this Order, the State Coordinating Officer shall confer with the Governor to the fullest extent practicable. The State Coordinating Officer shall also have the authority to:

A. Invoke and administer the Emergency Management Assistance Compact ("EMAC") (sections 252.921-.933, Florida Statutes) and other compacts and agreements existing between the State of Florida and other states, and the further authority to coordinate the allocation of resources from such other

states that are made available to Florida under such compacts and agreements so as best to meet this emergency.

B. Seek direct assistance and enter into agreements with any and all agencies of the United States Government as may be needed to meet the emergency.

C. Direct all state, regional and local governmental agencies, including law enforcement agencies, to identify personnel needed from those agencies to assist in meeting the needs created by this emergency, and to place all such personnel under the direct command and coordination of the State Coordinating Officer to meet this emergency.

D. Designate Deputy State Coordinating Officers.

E. Suspend the effect of any statute, rule, or order that would in any way prevent, hinder, or delay any mitigation, response, or recovery action necessary to cope with this emergency.

F. Enter orders as may be needed to implement any of the foregoing powers; however, the requirements of sections 252.46 and 120.54(4), Florida Statutes, do not apply to any such orders issued by the State Coordinating Officer.

Section 3. I find that the special duties and responsibilities resting upon some State, regional, and local agencies and other governmental bodies in responding to the emergency may require them to waive or deviate from the statutes, rules, ordinances, and orders they administer. Therefore, I issue the following authorizations:

A. Each State agency may suspend the provisions of any regulatory statute prescribing the procedures for conduct of state business or the orders or rules of that agency, if strict compliance with the provisions of any such statute, order, or rule would in any way prevent, hinder, or delay necessary action in coping with the emergency. This includes, but is not limited to, the authority to suspend any and all statutes, rules, ordinances, or orders which affect leasing, printing, procurement, purchasing, travel, and the condition of employment and the compensation of employees. For the purposes of this Executive Order, "necessary action in coping with the emergency" means any emergency mitigation, response, or recovery

action: (1) prescribed in the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan ("CEMP"); or, (2) directed by the State Coordinating Officer. Any waiver of statutes, rules, ordinances, or orders shall be by emergency rule or order in accordance with sections 120.54(4) and 252.46, Florida Statutes, and shall expire thirty days from the date of this Executive Order, unless extended in increments of no more than thirty days by the agency, and in no event shall remain in effect beyond the earlier of the date of expiration of this Order, as extended, or ninety (90) days from the date of issuance of this Order.

B. In accordance with section 252.38, Florida Statutes, each political subdivision within the State of Florida may waive the procedures and formalities otherwise required of the political subdivision by law pertaining to:

- 1) Performance of public work and taking whatever prudent action is necessary to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of the community;
- 2) Entering into contracts;
- 3) Incurring obligations;
- 4) Employment of permanent and temporary workers;
- 5) Utilization of volunteer workers;
- 6) Rental of equipment;
- 7) Acquisition and distribution, with or without compensation, of supplies, materials, and facilities; and,
- 8) Appropriation and expenditure of public funds.

Section 4. All State agencies entering emergency final orders or other final actions in response to this emergency shall advise the State Coordinating Officer contemporaneously or as soon as practicable.

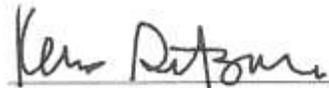
Section 5. All actions taken by the Director of the Division of Emergency Management with respect to this emergency before the issuance of this Executive Order are ratified. This Executive Order shall expire 60 days from this date unless extended.



IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Florida to be affixed, at Tallahassee, this 29th day of June, 2016.


GOVERNOR

ATTEST:


SECRETARY OF STATE

FILED
2016 JUN 29 PM 6:18
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

STATE OF FLORIDA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR EXECUTIVE ORDER NUMBER 16-156 (Emergency Management – Lake Okeechobee Discharge)

WHEREAS, on June 29, 2016, Executive Order 16-155, was issued declaring a state of emergency in Martin and St. Lucie Counties following the presence of algal blooms in local waterways; and

WHEREAS, the affected area also includes Lee and Palm Beach Counties; and

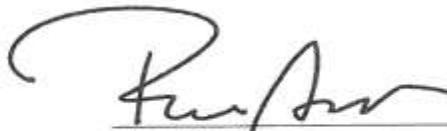
NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICK SCOTT, as Governor of Florida, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Article IV, Section 1(a) of the Florida Constitution and by the Florida Emergency Management Act, as amended, and all other applicable laws, promulgate the following Executive Order, to take immediate effect:

Section 1. Because of the foregoing conditions, I declare that the state of emergency is expanded to include Lee and Palm Beach Counties.

Section 2. Except as amended herein, Executive Order 16-155 is ratified and reaffirmed.

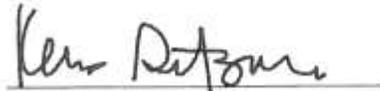
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Florida to be affixed, at Tallahassee, this 30th day of June, 2016.




GOVERNOR

FILED
2016 JUN 30 PM 5:33
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

ATTEST:


SECRETARY OF STATE

Unemployment Summary - Treasure Coast Region June 17, 2016

Highlights

- **Unemployment in the region fell to 4.4 percent in May, down from 5.4 percent in May of the previous year.**
 - **18,400 new nonagricultural jobs year over year from May 2015 to May 2016.**
 - **Job gains primarily in professional and business services; education and health services; leisure and hospitality; and government.**
-
- This unemployment summary is derived from statistical reports - *Overview of the CareerSource Research Coast Region* (Indian River, Martin, Okeechobee, and St. Lucie counties) and *Overview of CareerSource Palm Beach County Region* (Palm Beach County) prepared by the two workforce development boards in the Treasure Coast Region. Their respective reports follow this regional summary.
 - The unemployment rate for the Treasure Coast Region was 4.4 percent in May 2016, down 1.0 percentage points from the May 2015 rate of 5.4 percent. The Region's unemployment rate was the same as the state's unemployment rate of 4.4 percent and 0.1 percentage points lower than the national unemployment rate of 4.5 percent. Out of a labor force of 959,465 there were 41,973 unemployed residents in the Treasure Coast Region.
 - The Treasure Coast Region contains three metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), the Port St. Lucie MSA (Martin and St. Lucie counties), the Sebastian-Vero Beach MSA (Indian River County), and the West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Boynton Beach MSA (Palm Beach County). In May 2016, nonagricultural employment in the combined metropolitan areas of the Region was 789,800 an increase of 18,400 jobs over the previous year.

Unemployment Rates*			
Geographic Area	May 2016	April 2016	May 2015
Indian River County	5.5	5.5	6.9
Martin County	4.3	4.4	5.3
Palm Beach County	4.2	4.3	5.1
St. Lucie County	4.9	5.1	6.4
Treasure Coast Region	4.4	4.5	5.4
Florida	4.4	4.5	5.5
United States	4.5	4.7	5.3

Source: Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.
 * Not seasonally adjusted.

- In the combined metropolitan areas, job gains were primarily in the professional and business services (+5,000); education and health services (+4,000); leisure and hospitality (+3,300); and government (+2,400).
- The manufacturing industry (-400) and retail trade (-500) lost jobs over the year.

Port St. Lucie Metro Area:

The majority of the nonagricultural employment in the CareerSource Research Coast region was in the Port St. Lucie metro area. This metro area accounted for 141,000 jobs in May 2016, an increase of 3,400 jobs from May 2015 (+2.5 percent).

Sebastian-Vero Beach Metro Area:

In May 2016, nonagricultural employment in the Sebastian-Vero Beach MSA was 49,800, an increase of 1,200 jobs (+2.5 percent) over the year.

West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Boynton Beach Metropolitan Division:

In May 2016 nonagricultural employment in the West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach Metro Division was 599,000, an increase of 13,800 jobs (+2.4 percent) over the year.

**Overview of the CareerSource Research Coast Region
Not Seasonally Adjusted
June 17th, 2016**

- The unemployment rate in the CareerSource Research Coast region (Indian River, Martin, and St. Lucie counties) was 4.9 percent in May 2016. This rate was 1.3 percentage point lower than the region's year ago rate of 6.2 percent. Out of a labor force of 263,041 there were 12,872 unemployed residents in the region.
- Martin County had the lowest unemployment rate (4.3 percent) in the CareerSource Research Coast region followed by St. Lucie County (4.9 percent), and Indian River County (5.5 percent).
- The CareerSource Research Coast region contains two metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs); the Port St. Lucie MSA (Martin and St. Lucie counties) and the Sebastian-Vero Beach MSA (Indian River County). In April 2016, nonagricultural employment in the combined CareerSource Research Coast metro areas was 190,800, an increase of 4,600 jobs (+2.5 percent) over the previous year.
- In the combined CareerSource Research Coast metro areas, the major industries that gained jobs over the year were: education and health services (+1,500 jobs); leisure and hospitality (+1,200 jobs); government (+800 jobs); professional and business services (+700 jobs); mining, logging, and construction (+400 jobs); other services (+300 jobs); trade, transportation, and utilities (+100 jobs); and information (+100 jobs). The manufacturing (-500 jobs) industry lost jobs over the year. The financial activities industry was unchanged over the year.

Port St. Lucie metro areas

- The majority of the nonagricultural employment in the CareerSource Research Coast region was in the Port St. Lucie metro area. This metro area accounted for 141,000 jobs in May 2016, an increase of 3,400 jobs from May 2015 (+2.5 percent).
- The Port St. Lucie MSA had the fastest annual job growth rate compared to all the metro areas in the state in information (+8.3 percent) in May 2016.
- The Port St. Lucie MSA had the fastest annual job growth rate compared to all the metro areas in the state in government (+4.2 percent) in May 2016.

Note: All data are subject to revision.

Source: Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, Bureau of Labor Market Statistics.

- The Port St. Lucie MSA had the second highest annual job growth compared to all the metro areas in the state in information (+100 jobs) in May 2016.
- The information (+8.3 percent); education and health services (+4.8 percent); leisure and hospitality (+4.4 percent); government (+4.2 percent); and other services (+3.9 percent) professional and business services (+3.7 percent); industries grew faster in the metro area than statewide over the year.
- The industries gaining in jobs over the year were: education and health services (+1,200 jobs); government (+800 jobs); leisure and hospitality (+800 jobs); professional and business services (+600 jobs); other services (+300 jobs); mining, logging, and construction (+100 jobs); and information (+100 jobs). The manufacturing (-300 jobs); trade, transportation, and utilities (-100 jobs); and financial activities (-100 jobs) industries lost jobs over the year.

Sebastian-Vero Beach metro area

- In May 2016 nonagricultural employment in the Sebastian-Vero Beach MSA was 49,800, an increase of 1,200 jobs (+2.5 percent) over the year.
- The Sebastian-Vero Beach MSA had the third fastest annual job growth rate compared to all the metro areas in the state in mining, logging, and construction (+9.4 percent) in May 2016.
- Mining, logging, and construction (+9.4 percent); and leisure and hospitality (+5.3 percent) grew faster in the metro area than in the state over the year.
- The industries gaining in jobs over the year were: leisure and hospitality (+400 jobs); mining, logging, and construction (+300 jobs); education and health services (+300 jobs); trade, transportation, and utilities (+200 jobs); professional and business services (+100 jobs); and financial activities (+100 jobs).
- The manufacturing (-200 jobs) industry lost jobs over the year.
- The information and other services industries were unchanged over the year.

Note: All data are subject to revision.

Source: Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, Bureau of Labor Market Statistics.

Unemployment Rates (not seasonally adjusted)			
	May-16	Apr-16	May-15
CareerSource Research Coast	4.9%	5.0%	6.2%
Indian River County	5.5%	5.5%	6.9%
Martin County	4.3%	4.4%	5.3%
St. Lucie County	4.9%	5.1%	6.4%
Florida	4.4%	4.5%	5.5%
United States	4.5%	4.7%	5.3%

Nonagricultural Employment by Industry (not seasonally adjusted)	Port St. Lucie Metropolitan Statistical Area				Sebastian-Vero Beach Metropolitan Statistical Area			
	May-16	May-15	change	percent change	May-16	May-15	change	percent change
Total Employment	141,000	137,600	3,400	2.5	49,800	48,600	1,200	2.5
Mining, logging, and Construction	8,600	8,500	100	1.2	3,500	3,200	300	9.4
Manufacturing	6,000	6,300	-300	-4.8	1,800	2,000	-200	-10.0
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	29,900	30,000	-100	-0.3	10,300	10,100	200	2.0
Wholesale Trade	5,000	5,100	-100	-2.0	800	800	0	0.0
Retail Trade	20,700	20,800	-100	-0.5	8,700	8,600	100	1.2
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	4,200	4,100	100	2.4	800	700	100	14.3
Information	1,300	1,200	100	8.3	600	600	0	0.0
Financial Activities	5,200	5,300	-100	-1.9	2,700	2,600	100	3.8
Professional and Business Services	16,900	16,300	600	3.7	5,100	5,000	100	2.0
Education and Health Services	26,000	24,800	1,200	4.8	10,000	9,700	300	3.1
Leisure and Hospitality	19,100	18,300	800	4.4	7,900	7,500	400	5.3
Other Services	8,000	7,700	300	3.9	2,700	2,700	0	0.0
Government	20,000	19,200	800	4.2	5,200	5,200	0	0.0

Nonagricultural Employment by Industry (not seasonally adjusted)	CareerSource Research Coast Combined Metropolitan Statistical Areas				Florida			
	May-16	May-15	change	percent change	May-16	May-15	change	percent change
Total Employment	190,800	186,200	4,600	2.5	8,354,100	8,093,500	260,600	3.2
Mining, logging, and Construction	17,100	11,700	400	3.4	461,500	431,700	29,800	6.9
Manufacturing	7,800	8,300	-500	-6.0	352,500	341,600	10,900	3.2
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	40,200	40,100	100	0.2	1,708,700	1,669,200	39,500	2.4
Wholesale Trade	5,800	5,900	-100	-1.7	341,500	334,600	6,900	2.1
Retail Trade	29,400	29,400	0	0.0	1,094,500	1,071,400	23,100	2.2
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	5,000	4,800	200	4.2	272,700	263,200	9,500	3.6
Information	1,900	1,800	100	5.6	133,700	136,400	-2,700	-2.0
Financial Activities	7,900	7,900	0	0.0	552,900	532,400	20,500	3.9
Professional and Business Services	22,000	21,300	700	3.3	1,262,400	1,218,000	44,400	3.6
Education and Health Services	36,000	34,500	1,500	4.3	1,244,400	1,199,900	44,500	3.7
Leisure and Hospitality	27,000	25,800	1,200	4.7	1,188,400	1,139,400	49,000	4.3
Other Services	10,700	10,400	300	2.9	340,200	331,600	8,600	2.6
Government	25,200	24,400	800	3.3	1,109,400	1,093,300	16,100	1.5

Population	2015	2014	change	percent change
CareerSource Research Coast	581,137	571,821	9,316	1.6
Indian River County	143,326	140,955	2,371	1.7
Martin County	150,062	148,585	1,477	1.0
St. Lucie County	287,749	282,281	5,468	1.9
Florida	19,815,183	19,507,369	307,814	1.6

Average Annual Wage	2015	2014	change	percent change
CareerSource Research Coast	\$39,426	\$38,038	\$1,388	3.6
Indian River County	\$40,160	\$38,718	\$1,442	3.7
Martin County	\$40,438	\$39,009	\$1,429	3.7
St. Lucie County	\$38,024	\$36,728	\$1,296	3.5
Florida	\$46,239	\$44,810	\$1,429	3.2

Note: All data are subject to revision.

Source: Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, Bureau of Labor Market Statistics.

**Overview of the CareerSource Palm Beach County Region
Not Seasonally Adjusted
June 17th, 2016**

- The unemployment rate in the CareerSource Palm Beach County region (Palm Beach County) was 4.2 percent in May 2016. This rate was 0.9 percentage point lower than the region's year ago rate of 5.1 percent. The region's May 2016 unemployment rate was 0.2 percentage point lower than the state rate of 4.4 percent. Out of a labor force of 696,424 there were 29,101 unemployed residents in the region.
- In May 2016 nonagricultural employment in the West Palm Bch-Boca Raton-Delray Bch Metro Division was 599,000, an increase of 13,800 jobs (+2.4 percent) over the year.
- The West Palm Bch-Boca Raton-Delray Bch Metro Division had the second highest annual job growth compared to all the metro areas in the state in government (+1,600 jobs) in May 2016.
- The West Palm Bch-Boca Raton-Delray Bch Metro Division had the third highest annual job growth compared to all the metro areas in the state in other services (+1,000 jobs) in May 2016.
- The financial activities (+4.8 percent); professional and business services (+4.1 percent); other services (+3.2 percent); and government (+2.6 percent) industries grew faster in the metro area than statewide over the year.
- The industries gaining in jobs over the year were: professional and business services (+4,300 jobs); education and health services (+2,500 jobs); leisure and hospitality (+2,100 jobs); financial activities (+1,900 jobs); government (+1,600 jobs); other services (+1,000 jobs); trade, transportation, and utilities (+500 jobs); and manufacturing (+100 jobs).
- The information industry was unchanged over the year.

Note: All data are subject to revision.

Source: Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, Bureau of Labor Market Statistics.

Unemployment Rates (not seasonally adjusted)			
	May-16	Apr-16	May-15
CareerSource Palm Beach County	4.2%	4.3%	5.1%
Florida	4.4%	4.5%	5.5%
United States	4.5%	4.7%	5.3%

Nonagricultural Employment by Industry (not seasonally adjusted)	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-DeLray Beach Metropolitan Division				Florida			
	May-16	May-15	change	percent change	May-16	May-15	change	percent change
Total Employment	599,000	585,200	13,800	2.4	8,354,100	8,093,500	260,600	3.2
Mining and Logging	NA	NA	NA	NA	5,800	5,900	-100	-1.7
Construction	30,200	30,400	-200	-0.7	455,700	425,800	29,900	7.0
Manufacturing	17,300	17,200	100	0.6	352,500	341,600	10,900	3.2
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	113,100	112,500	500	0.4	1,708,700	1,669,200	39,500	2.4
Wholesale Trade	24,400	23,800	600	2.5	341,500	334,600	6,900	2.1
Retail Trade	77,500	78,000	-500	-0.6	1,094,500	1,071,400	23,100	2.2
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	11,200	10,800	400	3.7	272,700	263,200	9,500	3.6
Information	10,400	10,400	0	0.0	133,700	136,400	-2,700	-2.0
Financial Activities	41,500	39,500	1,900	4.8	552,900	532,400	20,500	3.9
Professional and Business Services	110,000	105,700	4,300	4.1	1,262,400	1,218,000	44,400	3.6
Education and Health Services	95,900	93,400	2,500	2.7	1,244,400	1,199,900	44,500	3.7
Leisure and Hospitality	84,200	82,100	2,100	2.6	1,188,400	1,139,400	49,000	4.3
Other Services	32,100	31,100	1,000	3.2	340,200	331,600	8,600	2.6
Government	64,200	62,500	1,600	2.6	1,109,400	1,093,300	16,100	1.5

Population	2015	2014	change	percent change
CareerSource Palm Beach County	1,378,417	1,360,238	18,179	1.3
Florida	19,815,183	19,507,365	307,818	1.6

Average Annual Wage	2015	2014	change	percent change
CareerSource Palm Beach County	\$51,376	\$49,860	\$1,516	3.0
Florida	\$46,299	\$44,810	\$1,429	3.2

Note: All data are subject to revision.

Source: Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, Bureau of Labor Market Statistics.