



State Economic Snapshots

This month's snapshots include state-level jobs and unemployment data through February 2015. Individual state reports can be accessed [here](#). Below is a summary of this month's data.

Highlights

- Private-sector employment increased in 35 states and the District of Columbia in February.
- The unemployment rate fell in 26 states and 18 states had no change.
- Construction employment increased in 45 states and the District of Columbia over the past year. Construction employment was hit particularly hard during the Great Recession. The recent job gains in construction are an important indicator of the housing recovery.
- Home prices increased in 48 states and the District of Columbia over the year ending in the fourth quarter of 2014.

Private-Sector Job Gains

Private-sector employment increased in 35 states and the District of Columbia in February. California (37,800), Georgia (23,100), North Carolina (18,800), New York (16,400) and Pennsylvania (15,700) had the largest private-sector gains. On a percentage basis, the District of Columbia, Kansas, Utah, South Dakota and Georgia saw the largest gains.

Over the past 12 months (February 2014 to February 2015), all 50 states and the District of Columbia gained private-sector jobs, with California (437,800), Texas (342,700), Florida (256,900), New York (157,400) and Georgia (146,700) recording the largest gains. Utah (4.8 percent), North Dakota (4.7 percent), Georgia (4.3 percent), North Carolina (4.1 percent) and Florida (3.9 percent) had the largest percentage gains in private-sector employment during this period. In the past year, just over 3.2 million private-sector positions were added nationally, an increase of 2.8 percent.

Unemployment

The unemployment rate declined in 26 states and 18 states had no change. Oregon (-0.5 percentage point) had the largest decline, followed by Michigan (-0.4 percentage point) and California (-0.3 percentage point). Of the six states (and the District of Columbia) with unemployment rate increases in February, only the increase in North Dakota (0.1 percentage point) was statistically significant.

Over the past 12 months, 46 states reported declines in the unemployment rate, with Kentucky and Rhode Island (-2.1 percentage points each) recording the largest declines.

The District of Columbia (7.8 percent) and Nevada (7.1 percent) had the highest unemployment rates in February. Nebraska had the lowest unemployment rate (2.7 percent), followed by North Dakota (2.9 percent). The national unemployment rate was 5.5 percent in February, down from 6.7 percent a year prior.

Home Prices

Home prices increased the most in the District of Columbia (12.5 percent), Nevada (9.0 percent), North Dakota (8.4 percent), Colorado (7.9 percent) and Michigan (7.8 percent) from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014, according to the Federal Housing Finance Agency's purchase-only, seasonally adjusted index. Florida, California, Georgia, Washington and Arkansas also recorded annual home price gains of at least 7.0 percent. All but two states (Maryland and Vermont) saw appreciation in home values. Home prices rose by 4.9 percent nationwide during this same period.

Key Employment Sectors

Manufacturing. Manufacturing employment expanded in 26 states. California (4,200) Michigan (3,400), Kansas (3,000), Washington (2,400) and Colorado (1,500) had the largest increases. On a percentage basis, the largest gains were in New Mexico, Kansas, North Dakota, Colorado and Mississippi. Over the past 12 months, 35 states added manufacturing positions. On a percentage basis, South Dakota (4.6 percent), Oregon (4.2 percent), Colorado (3.9 percent), Michigan (3.5 percent) and North Dakota (3.1 percent) recorded the biggest gains in the past year. Overall, 208,000 manufacturing positions have been added across the country in the last 12 months, a 1.7 percent increase.

Construction. Construction employment increased in 33 states. California (11,200), Colorado and North Carolina (3,900 each), Ohio (2,900) and Georgia (2,800) saw the largest gains. The largest percentage gains during the month were in Mississippi, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota and Colorado. In the past 12 months, 45 states and the District of Columbia added construction jobs. The greatest percentage gains over the past year were in North Dakota (14.7 percent), Idaho (14.3 percent), Colorado (12.3 percent), Washington (11.6 percent) and Utah (10.8 percent). During this time, construction employment increased by 321,000 positions nationally, a 5.3 percent increase.

Professional and business services. Professional and business services employment increased in 26 states and the District of Columbia. California (9,200), Illinois (5,500), New York (5,200), Virginia (3,700) and Georgia (3,600) posted the largest increases. The largest percentage gains were in New Mexico, Maine, Kansas, Arkansas and Montana. In the past year, 46 states and the District of Columbia have added professional and business services jobs, with North Carolina (6.6 percent), Wyoming (6.0 percent), Oregon and Utah (5.5 percent each) and South Carolina (5.4 percent) recording the largest percentage gains. The economy has added 660,000 professional and business services jobs nationally during this time, a 3.5 percent increase.

Unemployment Rate (February 2015)	
Nebraska	2.7%
North Dakota	2.9%
South Dakota	3.4%
Utah	3.4%
Minnesota	3.7%
Oklahoma	3.9%
New Hampshire	3.9%
Vermont	3.9%
Idaho	3.9%
Wyoming	4.0%
Hawaii	4.1%
Iowa	4.1%
Colorado	4.2%
Kansas	4.2%
Montana	4.3%
Texas	4.3%
Virginia	4.7%
Wisconsin	4.8%
Delaware	4.8%
Massachusetts	4.9%
Maine	5.0%
Ohio	5.1%
Pennsylvania	5.2%
Kentucky	5.2%
North Carolina	5.3%
Missouri	5.5%
Maryland	5.5%
Arkansas	5.5%
UNITED STATES	5.5%
Florida	5.6%
New York	5.8%
Alabama	5.8%
Oregon	5.8%
Indiana	5.9%
Michigan	5.9%
New Mexico	6.0%
Illinois	6.0%
West Virginia	6.1%
Alaska	6.3%
Washington	6.3%
Georgia	6.3%
Rhode Island	6.3%
New Jersey	6.4%
Connecticut	6.4%
Arizona	6.5%
South Carolina	6.6%
Tennessee	6.6%
California	6.7%
Louisiana	6.7%
Mississippi	7.0%
Nevada	7.1%
District of Columbia	7.8%

Job Growth in America: Change in Private-Sector Jobs				
<i>**Data through February 2015**</i>	Since Before Recession (December 2007)		Under President Obama (January 2009)	
	Percentage	Net Jobs	Percentage	Net Jobs
UNITED STATES	2.8%	3,241,000	7.0%	7,817,000
Alabama	-4.3%	-69,900	1.3%	20,300
Alaska	8.7%	20,600	8.2%	19,400
Arizona	-1.7%	-38,500	6.0%	124,600
Arkansas	0.3%	2,700	3.0%	29,300
California	4.7%	609,100	10.1%	1,240,500
Colorado	6.5%	128,300	9.6%	183,300
Connecticut	-0.7%	-10,500	2.2%	30,800
Delaware	0.0%	-100	4.3%	15,700
District of Columbia	13.1%	60,900	12.5%	58,500
Florida	1.5%	104,200	9.7%	610,800
Georgia	2.5%	86,100	8.2%	270,200
Hawaii	0.3%	1,500	6.2%	29,300
Idaho	2.4%	12,800	9.2%	46,400
Illinois	-0.9%	-48,100	2.9%	142,300
Indiana	1.2%	31,700	7.1%	172,200
Iowa	2.3%	29,900	4.4%	55,300
Kansas	2.0%	23,000	3.1%	34,100
Kentucky	1.0%	15,900	5.7%	83,800
Louisiana	5.6%	87,700	6.3%	98,100
Maine	-2.2%	-11,400	0.8%	4,000
Maryland	0.3%	7,300	3.5%	73,000
Massachusetts	3.8%	110,000	6.4%	179,100
Michigan	1.6%	58,700	10.7%	354,500
Minnesota	2.7%	63,000	5.5%	125,800
Mississippi	-3.6%	-33,300	1.1%	9,700
Missouri	-1.2%	-28,400	1.7%	37,900
Montana	2.6%	9,400	6.5%	22,500
Nebraska	3.2%	25,600	4.3%	34,600
Nevada	-4.3%	-48,700	4.6%	47,400
New Hampshire	0.9%	4,800	3.4%	18,300
New Jersey	-1.8%	-60,200	2.1%	68,400
New Mexico	-1.8%	-11,800	1.7%	10,500
New York	6.7%	485,400	8.5%	605,200
North Carolina	1.5%	51,000	7.3%	238,500
North Dakota	36.4%	104,200	34.8%	100,900
Ohio	0.1%	5,700	5.0%	221,000
Oklahoma	3.8%	48,400	4.9%	61,800
Oregon	0.9%	13,100	7.5%	101,400
Pennsylvania	1.3%	64,700	3.6%	178,600
Rhode Island	-1.1%	-4,700	3.4%	13,800
South Carolina	1.9%	30,700	8.2%	123,300
South Dakota	5.3%	17,500	5.4%	18,000
Tennessee	1.7%	40,000	7.2%	162,500
Texas	13.2%	1,158,700	13.9%	1,212,600
Utah	7.7%	81,800	13.3%	133,500
Vermont	0.7%	1,700	3.7%	9,200
Virginia	0.0%	-700	2.8%	83,400
Washington	4.9%	119,400	8.1%	192,700
West Virginia	-1.1%	-6,600	-0.1%	-800
Wisconsin	0.7%	17,400	3.9%	92,300
Wyoming	-0.7%	-1,600	-0.3%	-700

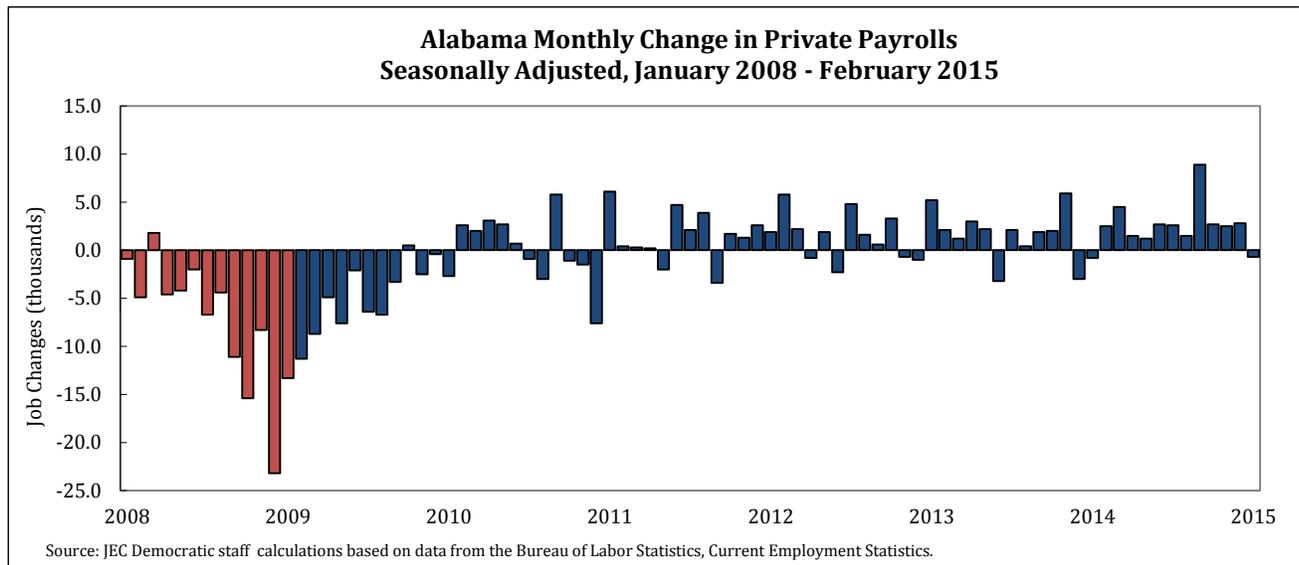


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ALABAMA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Alabama fell by 700 jobs. Over the past year, the Alabama private sector has added 32,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 13,800 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Alabama private-sector employers have added 89,700 jobs (an increase of 6.1 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Alabama, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: leisure and hospitality (23,900 jobs), professional and business services (21,800 jobs) and education and health services (14,900 jobs).
- The Alabama sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality (14.3 percent), professional and business services (10.7 percent) and education and health services (7.0 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Alabama was 5.8 percent in February 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from January. The rate is down 1.4 percentage points from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 11.9 percent in November 2009.
- 123,300 Alabama residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 255,400 in September 2009. There are still 26,500 more people unemployed in Alabama than when the recession began.
- In Alabama, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 15,707 during February, up 7.5 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 16.2 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Alabama, exports totaled \$1.4 billion in January and \$18.8 billion over the past year, up 2.6 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Alabama exports over the past 12 months are up 17.8 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Alabama increased by 5.7 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 14.6 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011 but remain 2.1 percent below their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Alabama totaled 14,800 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, an increase of 4.4 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Alabama, sales of new single-family homes totaled 316,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, an increase of 10.1 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased by 1.1 percent to 1,860,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

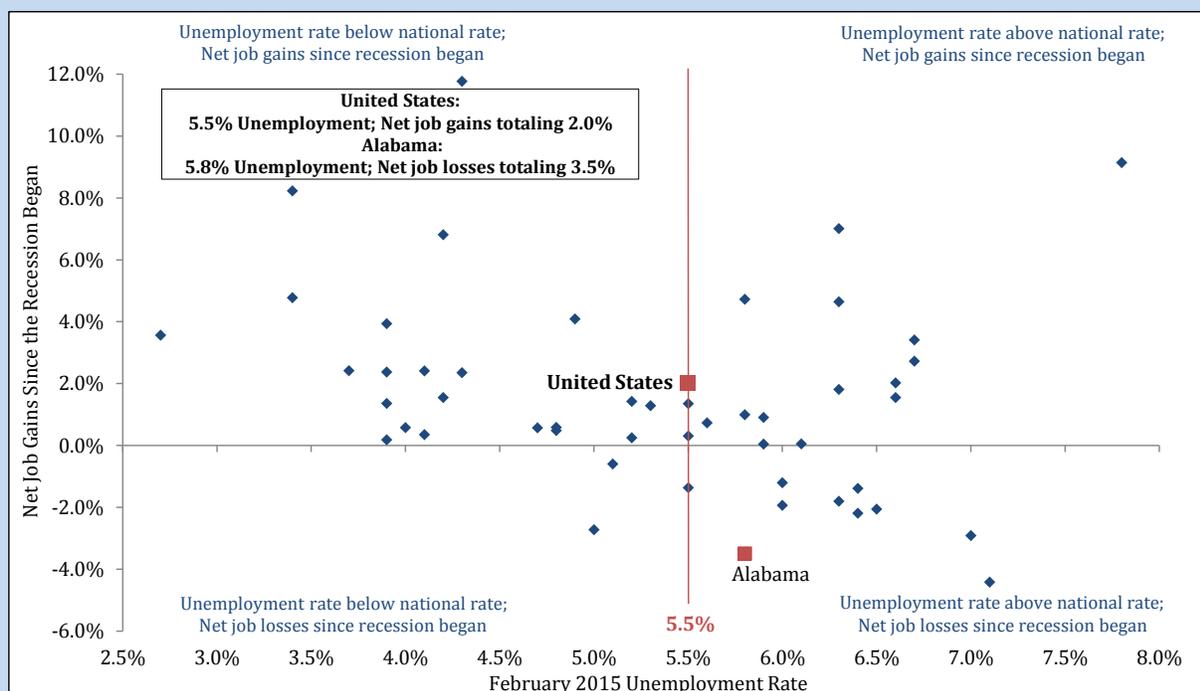
* For Alabama-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Alabama office: <http://www2.dir.state.al.us/>

How Does Alabama Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Alabama to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Alabama, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Alabama	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	5.8%	5.5%
	February 2014	7.2%	6.7%
	February 2013	7.4%	7.7%
	February 2012	8.0%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	9.5%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.6%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.9%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 41,381	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 47,424	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	16.7%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	14.5%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	13.6%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

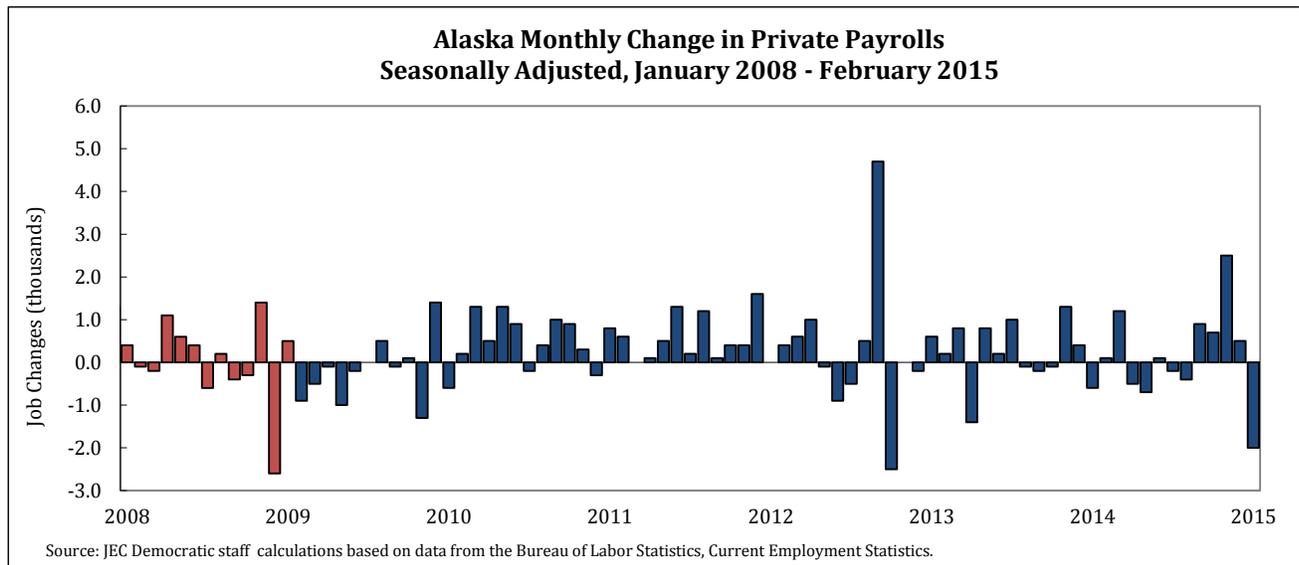


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ALASKA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Alaska fell by 2,000 jobs. Over the past year, the Alaska private sector has added 2,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 2,300 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Alaska private-sector employers have added 21,600 jobs (an increase of 9.2 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Alaska, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: education and health services (5,900 jobs), trade, transportation and utilities (4,000 jobs) and leisure and hospitality (3,400 jobs).
- The Alaska sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging (21.8 percent), education and health services (14.3 percent) and construction (11.4 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Alaska was 6.3 percent in February 2015, holding constant from January. The rate is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 8.0 percent in April 2010.
- 23,200 Alaska residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 29,000 in January 2010. There are still 500 more people unemployed in Alaska than when the recession began.
- In Alaska, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 5,524 during February, down 3.1 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 11.9 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Alaska, exports totaled \$87 million in January and \$4.9 billion over the past year, up 14.4 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Alaska exports over the past 12 months are up 15.9 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Alaska increased by 3.3 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 12.6 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2009 and are now 6.6 percent above their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Alaska totaled 710 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 20.2 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes Alaska, sales of new single-family homes totaled 126,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 6.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased by 7.7 percent to 980,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

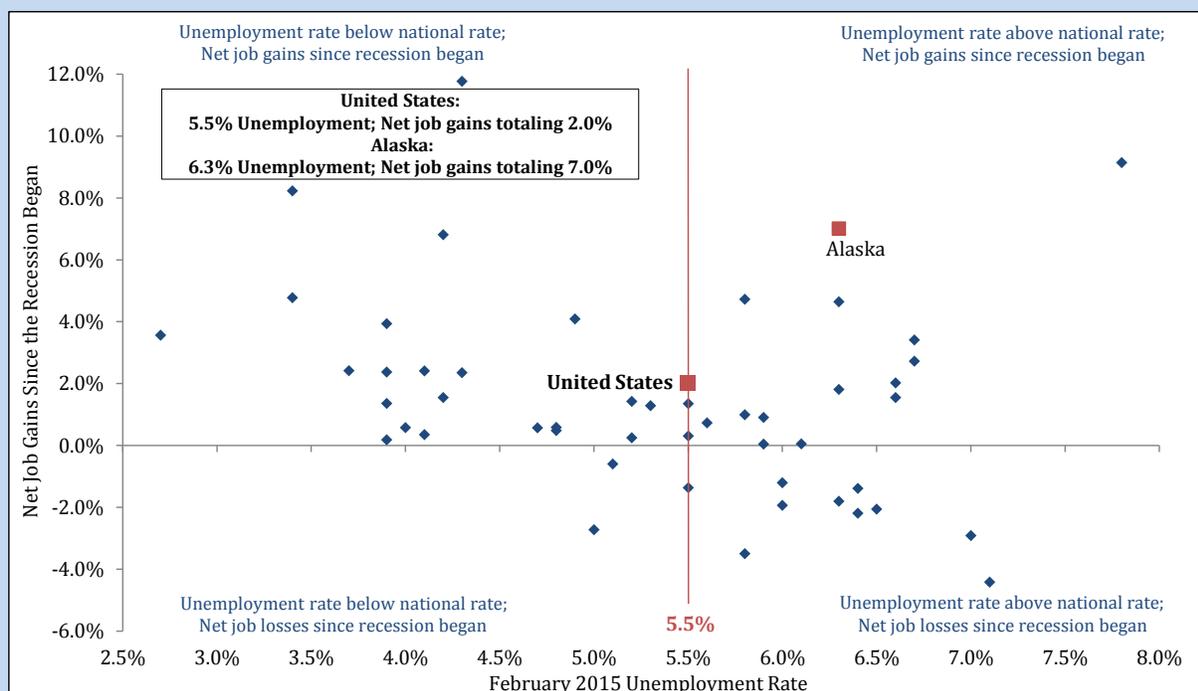
* For Alaska-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Alaska office: <http://almis.labor.state.ak.us/>

How Does Alaska Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Alaska to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Alaska, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Alaska	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	6.3%	5.5%
	February 2014	6.9%	6.7%
	February 2013	6.8%	7.7%
	February 2012	7.3%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	14.1%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.9%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.5%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 61,137	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 70,771	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	10.9%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	7.6%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	18.5%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

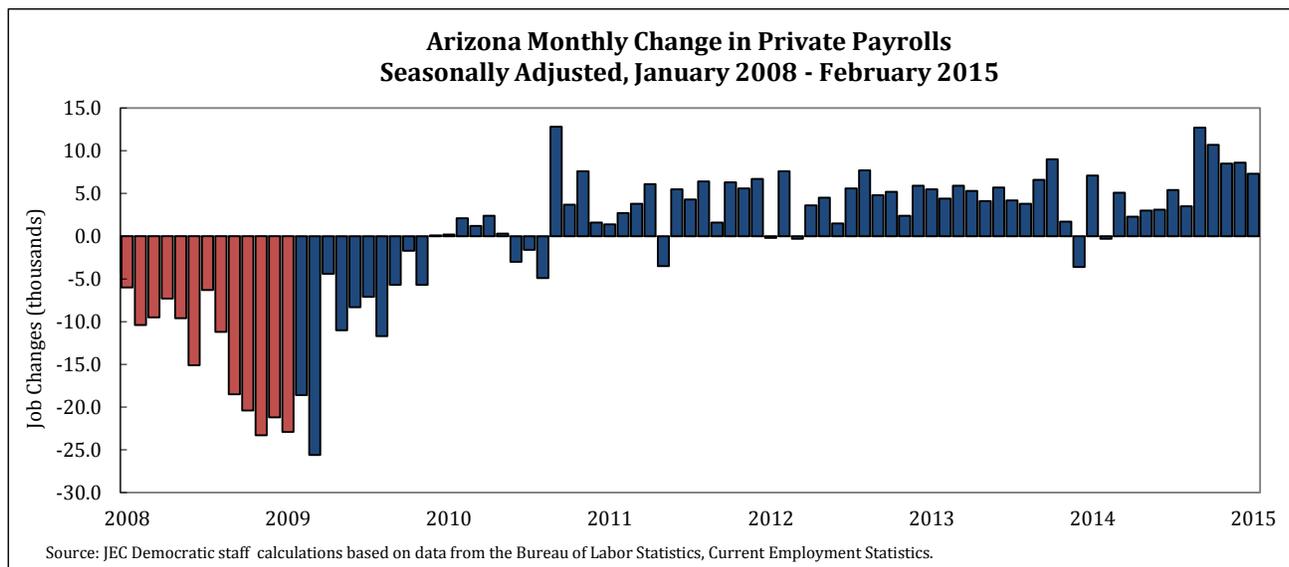


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ARIZONA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Arizona grew by 7,300 jobs. Over the past year, the Arizona private sector has added 69,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 54,200 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Arizona private-sector employers have added 247,000 jobs (an increase of 12.6 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Arizona, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: professional and business services (57,400 jobs), education and health services (51,600 jobs) and leisure and hospitality (44,100 jobs).
- The Arizona sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging (18.2 percent), leisure and hospitality (17.5 percent) and information services (17.2 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Arizona was 6.5 percent in February 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from January. The rate is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in December 2009.
- 206,600 Arizona residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 347,500 in November 2009. There are still 71,200 more people unemployed in Arizona than when the recession began.
- In Arizona, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 17,844 during February, up 3.6 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 5.7 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Arizona, exports totaled \$2.1 billion in January and \$20.7 billion over the past year, up 12.0 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Arizona exports over the past 12 months are up 28.3 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Arizona increased by 4.4 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 48.3 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011 but remain 24.9 percent below their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Arizona totaled 24,880 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 12.0 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes Arizona, sales of new single-family homes totaled 126,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 6.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased by 7.7 percent to 980,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

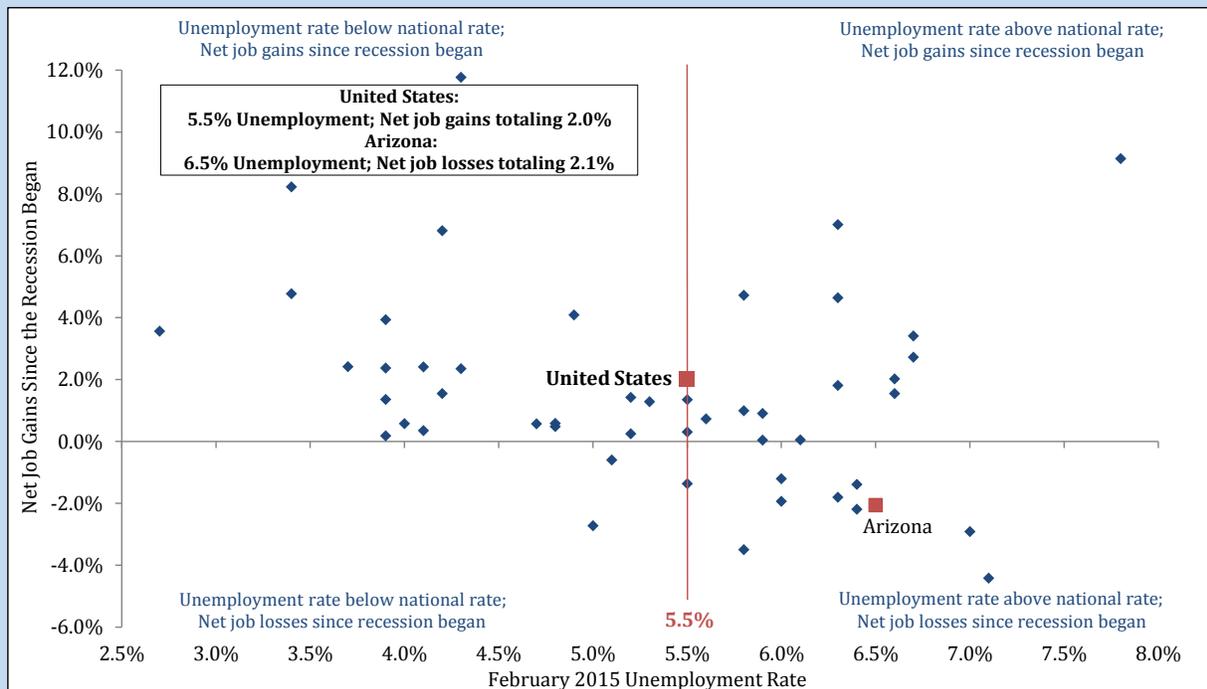
* For Arizona-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Arizona office: <http://www.workforce.az.gov/>

How Does Arizona Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Arizona to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Arizona, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Arizona	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	6.5%	5.5%
	February 2014	7.1%	6.7%
	February 2013	7.7%	7.7%
	February 2012	8.7%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	10.9%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.7%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.6%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 50,602	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 53,045	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	20.2%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	14.3%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	17.1%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

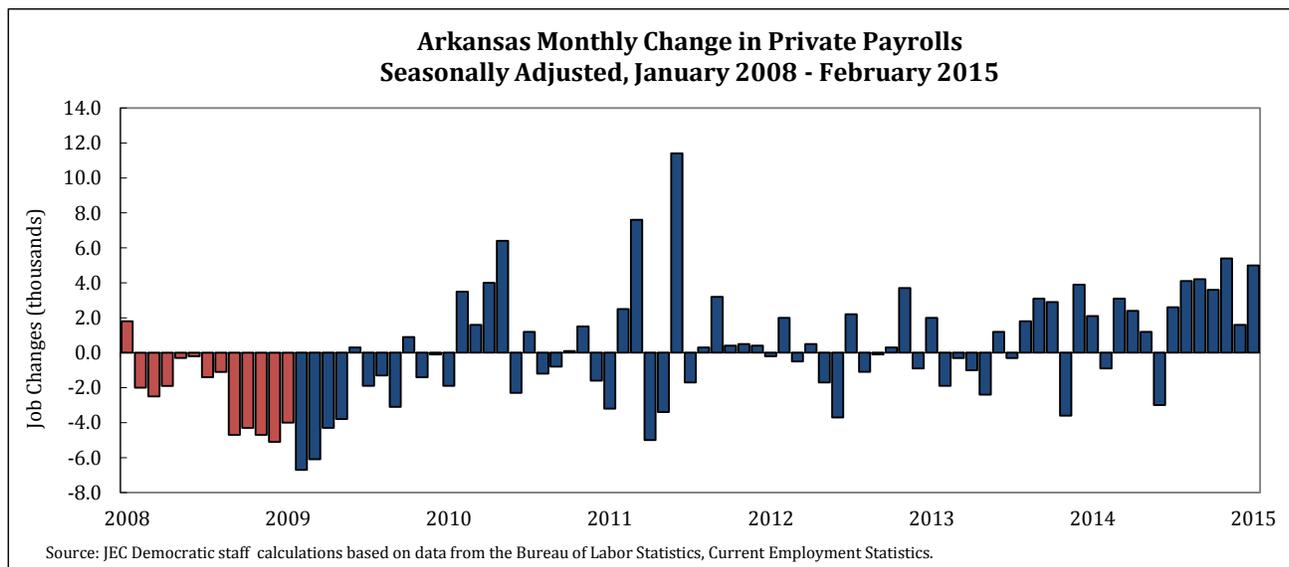


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ARKANSAS

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Arkansas grew by 5,000 jobs. Over the past year, the Arkansas private sector has added 29,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 5,500 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Arkansas private-sector employers have added 62,700 jobs (an increase of 6.7 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Arkansas, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: professional and business services (21,900 jobs), leisure and hospitality (17,500 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities (17,100 jobs).
- The Arkansas sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services (18.8 percent), leisure and hospitality (17.9 percent) and trade, transportation and utilities (7.3 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Arkansas was 5.5 percent in February 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from January. The rate is down 1.0 percentage point from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 8.4 percent in May 2011.
- 73,500 Arkansas residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 114,400 in February 2011. There are still 2,900 more people unemployed in Arkansas than when the recession began.
- In Arkansas, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 14,773 during February, up 18.8 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 12.5 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Arkansas, exports totaled \$467 million in January and \$6.6 billion over the past year, down 2.8 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Arkansas exports over the past 12 months are up 24.0 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Arkansas increased by 7.0 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 14.6 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011 and are now 2.0 percent above their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Arkansas totaled 8,550 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 10.8 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Arkansas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 316,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, an increase of 10.1 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased by 1.1 percent to 1,860,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

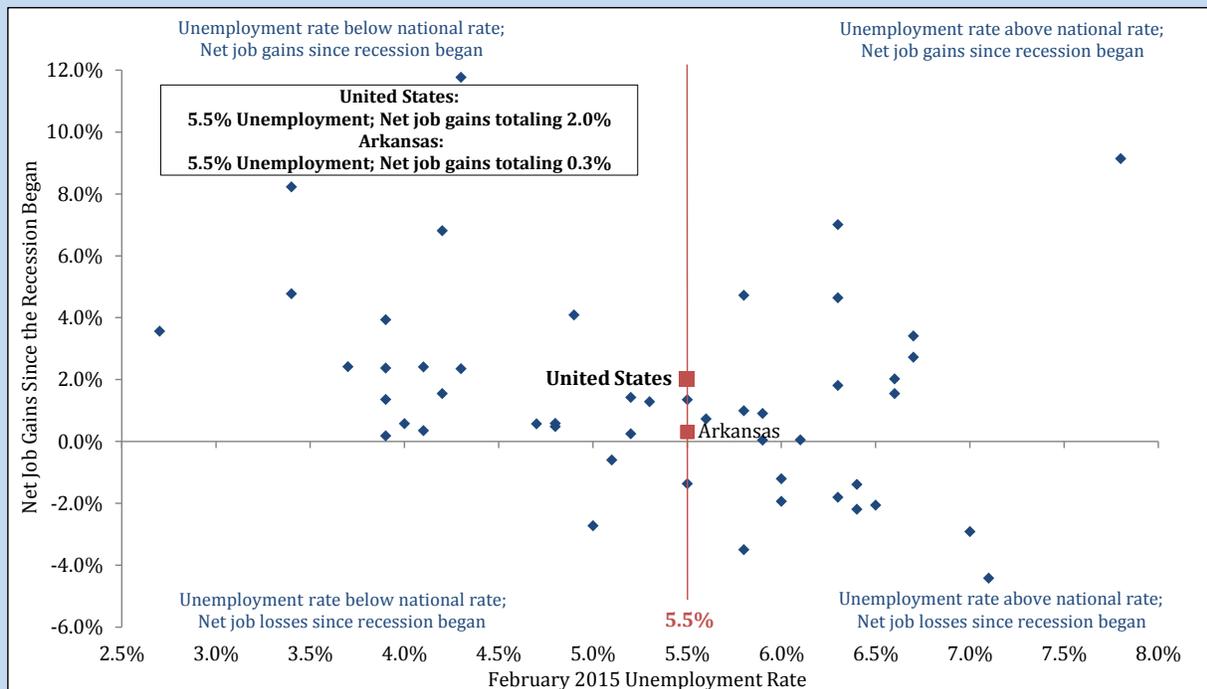
* For Arkansas-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Arkansas office: <http://www.discoverarkansas.net/>

How Does Arkansas Compare to Other States?

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The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Arkansas, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

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Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

	Arkansas	United States
Unemployment Rate		
February 2015	5.5%	5.5%
February 2014	6.5%	6.7%
February 2013	7.3%	7.7%
February 2012	7.6%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans		
2014	9.5%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate		
2014	6.0%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate		
2014	14.2%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)		
2013	\$ 39,919	\$ 51,939
(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 45,832	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate		
2013	17.1%	14.5%
(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	13.8%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance		
2013	16.0%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)		

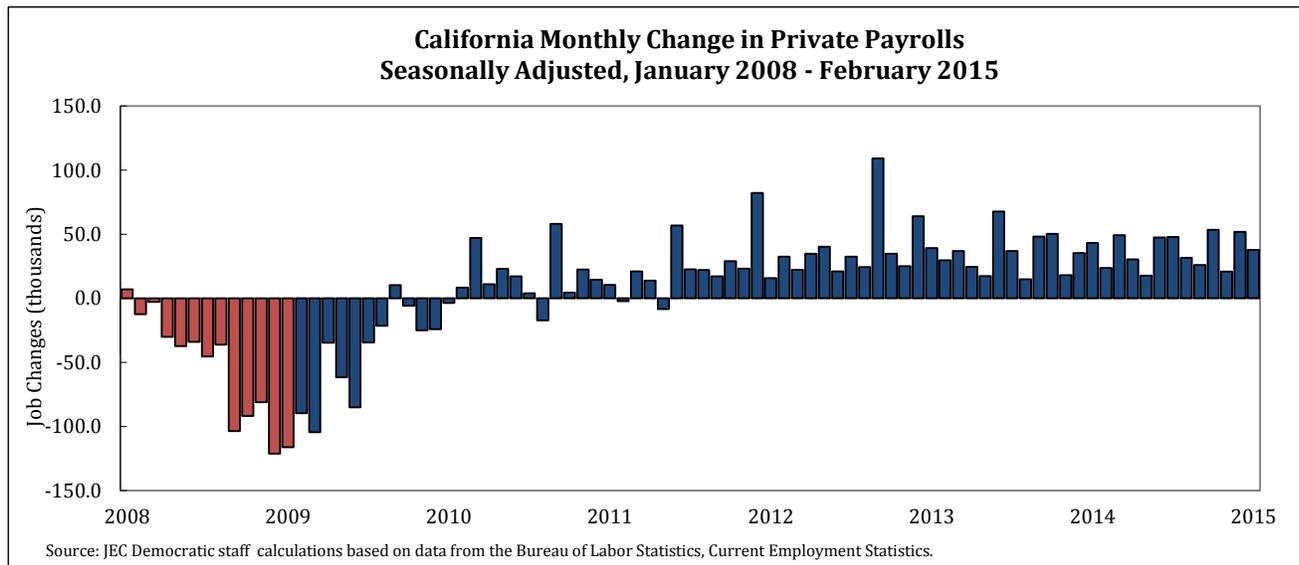


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: CALIFORNIA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in California grew by 37,800 jobs. Over the past year, the California private sector has added 437,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 423,100 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- California private-sector employers have added 1,836,400 jobs (an increase of 15.7 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In California, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: professional and business services (456,500 jobs), education and health services (420,700 jobs) and leisure and hospitality (326,700 jobs).
- The California sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction (25.7 percent), professional and business services (22.3 percent) and leisure and hospitality (22.0 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in California was 6.7 percent in February 2015, down 0.3 percentage point from January. The rate is down 1.3 percentage points from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 12.2 percent in October 2010.
- 1,275,100 California residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 2,230,700 in October 2010. There are still 198,800 more people unemployed in California than when the recession began.
- In California, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 204,108 during February, down 1.9 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 5.6 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In California, exports totaled \$12.7 billion in January and \$166.2 billion over the past year, up 4.1 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- California exports over the past 12 months are up 13.0 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in California increased by 7.7 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 44.3 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2011 but remain 23.4 percent below their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in California totaled 83,550 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 30.8 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes California, sales of new single-family homes totaled 126,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 6.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased by 7.7 percent to 980,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

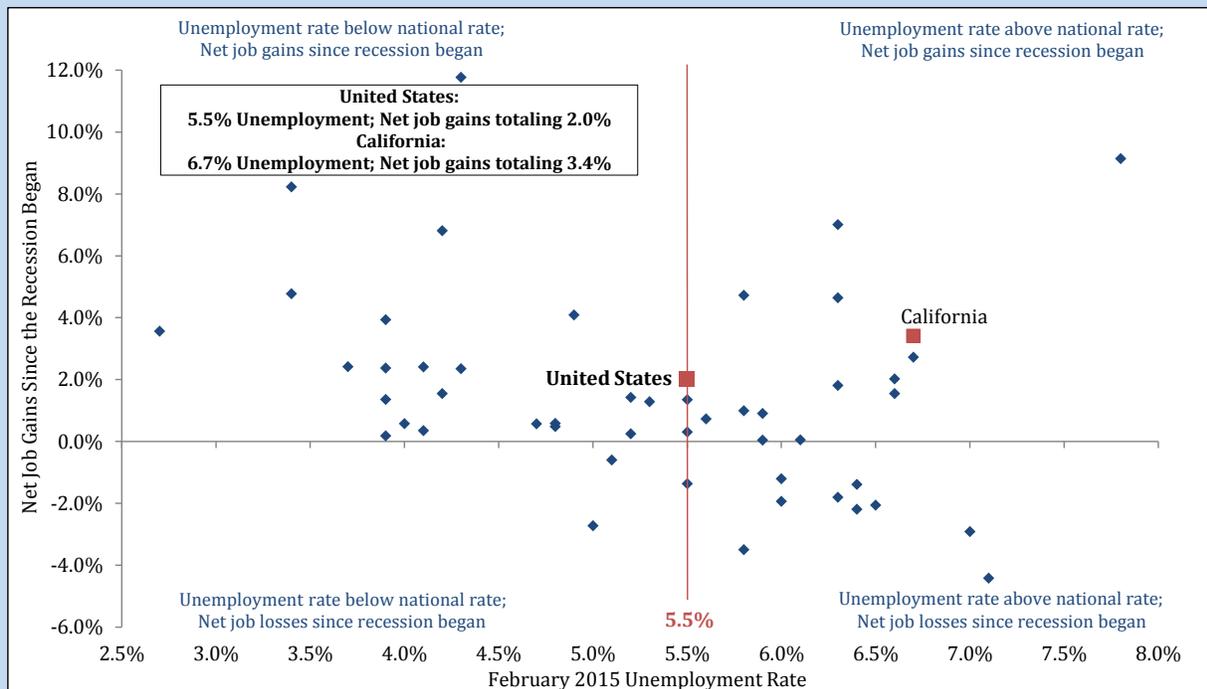
* For California-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the California office: <http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/>

How Does California Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of California to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in California, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		California	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	6.7%	5.5%
	February 2014	8.0%	6.7%
	February 2013	9.3%	7.7%
	February 2012	10.8%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	6.3%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.4%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	10.1%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 57,528	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 62,616	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	14.9%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	12.7%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	17.2%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

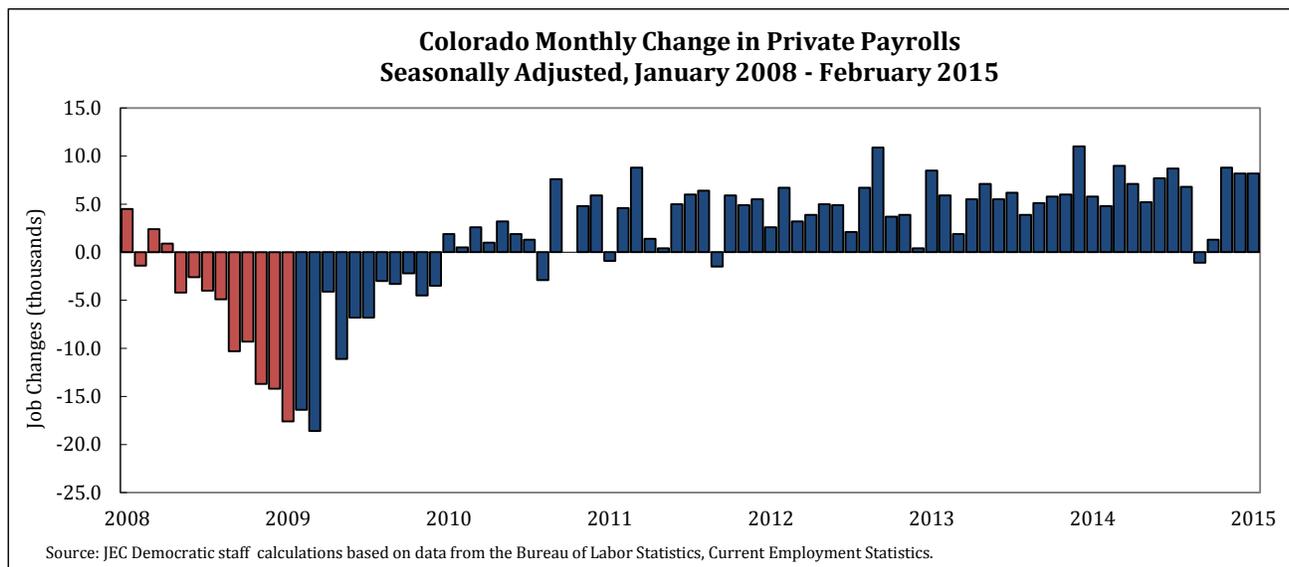


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: COLORADO

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Colorado grew by 8,200 jobs. Over the past year, the Colorado private sector has added 74,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 69,700 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Colorado private-sector employers have added 279,300 jobs (an increase of 15.3 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Colorado, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: professional and business services (60,800 jobs), leisure and hospitality (49,000 jobs) and education and health services (47,700 jobs).
- The Colorado sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging (55.8 percent), construction (31.2 percent) and leisure and hospitality (18.8 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Colorado was 4.2 percent in February 2015, holding constant from January. The rate is down 1.4 percentage points from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 8.9 percent in October 2010.
- 118,900 Colorado residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 240,600 in October 2010. There are still 7,000 more people unemployed in Colorado than when the recession began.
- In Colorado, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 12,993 during February, up 5.6 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 12.6 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Colorado, exports totaled \$641 million in January and \$8.0 billion over the past year, down 2.4 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Colorado exports over the past 12 months are up 17.0 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Colorado increased by 7.9 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 30.3 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011 and are now 19.2 percent above their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Colorado totaled 22,180 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 9.8 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes Colorado, sales of new single-family homes totaled 126,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 6.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased by 7.7 percent to 980,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

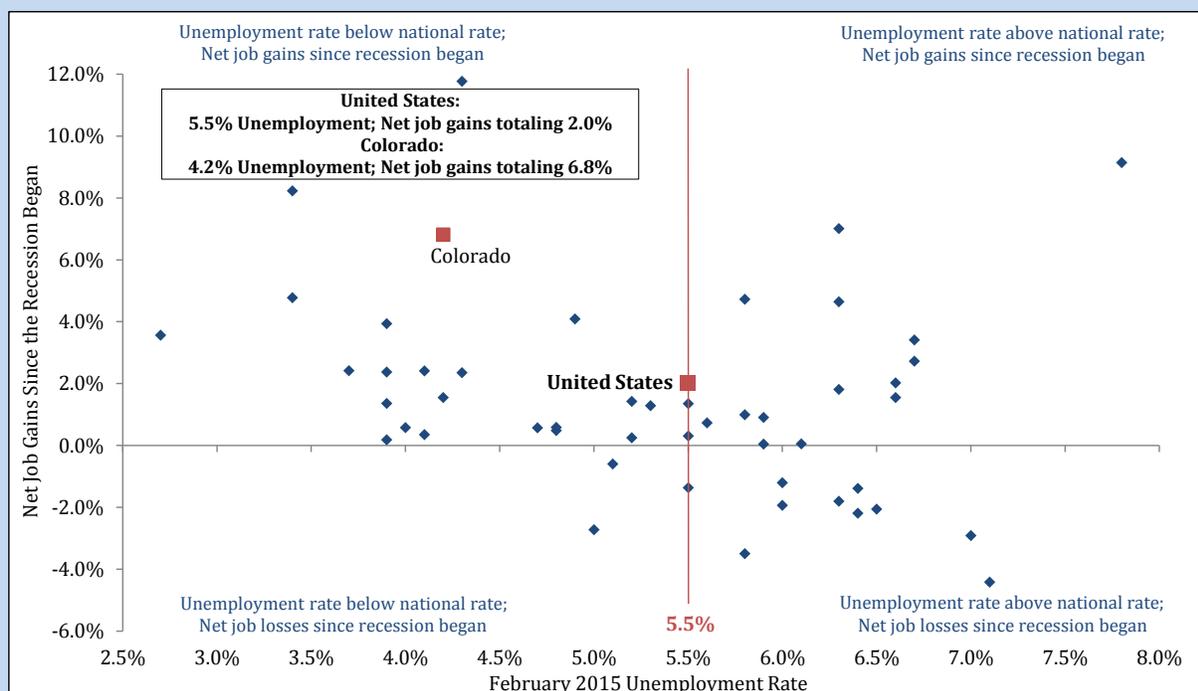
* For Colorado-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Colorado office: <http://www.colmigateway.com/default.asp>

How Does Colorado Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Colorado to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Colorado, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Colorado	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	4.2%	5.5%
	February 2014	5.6%	6.7%
	February 2013	7.0%	7.7%
	February 2012	8.0%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	10.5%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.9%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	8.5%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 63,371	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 68,691	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	10.6%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	9.8%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	14.1%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

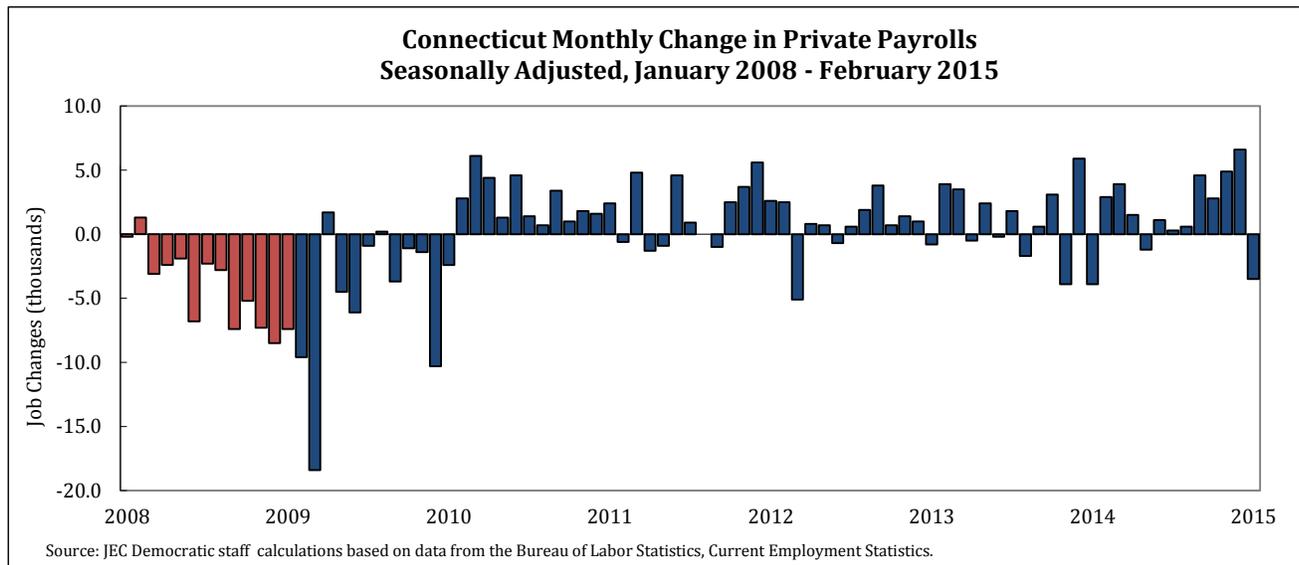


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: CONNECTICUT

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Connecticut fell by 3,500 jobs. Over the past year, the Connecticut private sector has added 24,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 11,000 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Connecticut private-sector employers have added 94,700 jobs (an increase of 7.0 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Connecticut, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: professional and business services (28,000 jobs), education and health services (26,300 jobs) and leisure and hospitality (25,500 jobs).
- The Connecticut sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality (19.6 percent), professional and business services (14.9 percent) and construction (12.5 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Connecticut was 6.4 percent in February 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from January. The rate is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 9.2 percent in February 2011.
- 122,000 Connecticut residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 177,200 in December 2010. There are still 30,100 more people unemployed in Connecticut than when the recession began.
- In Connecticut, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 17,648 during February, up 3.9 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 9.5 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Connecticut, exports totaled \$1.3 billion in January and \$15.2 billion over the past year, down 1.5 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Connecticut exports over the past 12 months are down 6.6 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Connecticut increased by 0.7 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 3.0 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2012 but remain 16.3 percent below their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Connecticut totaled 1,130 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 70.3 percent from January.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Connecticut, sales of new single-family homes totaled 43,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, an increase of 152.9 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased by 5.8 percent to 490,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

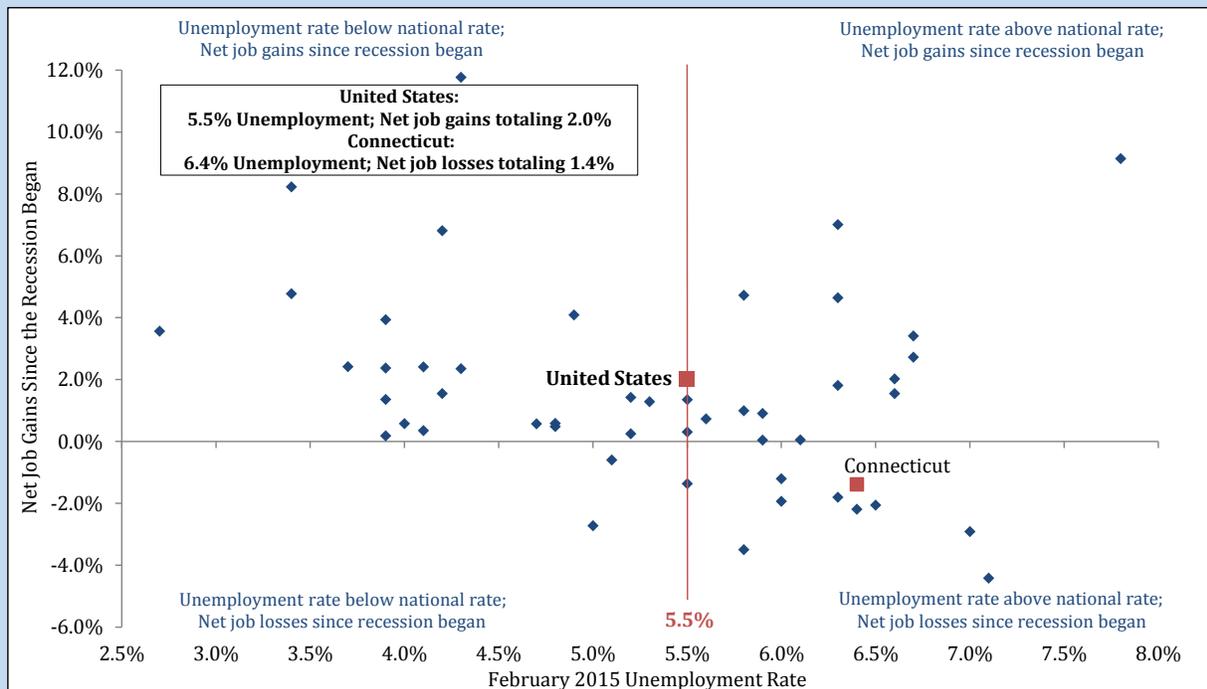
* For Connecticut-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Connecticut office: <http://www1.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/>

How Does Connecticut Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Connecticut to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Connecticut, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Connecticut	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	6.4%	5.5%
	February 2014	7.0%	6.7%
	February 2013	8.0%	7.7%
	February 2012	8.3%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	7.0%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.2%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	12.9%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 67,781	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 72,061	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	11.3%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	8.9%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	9.4%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

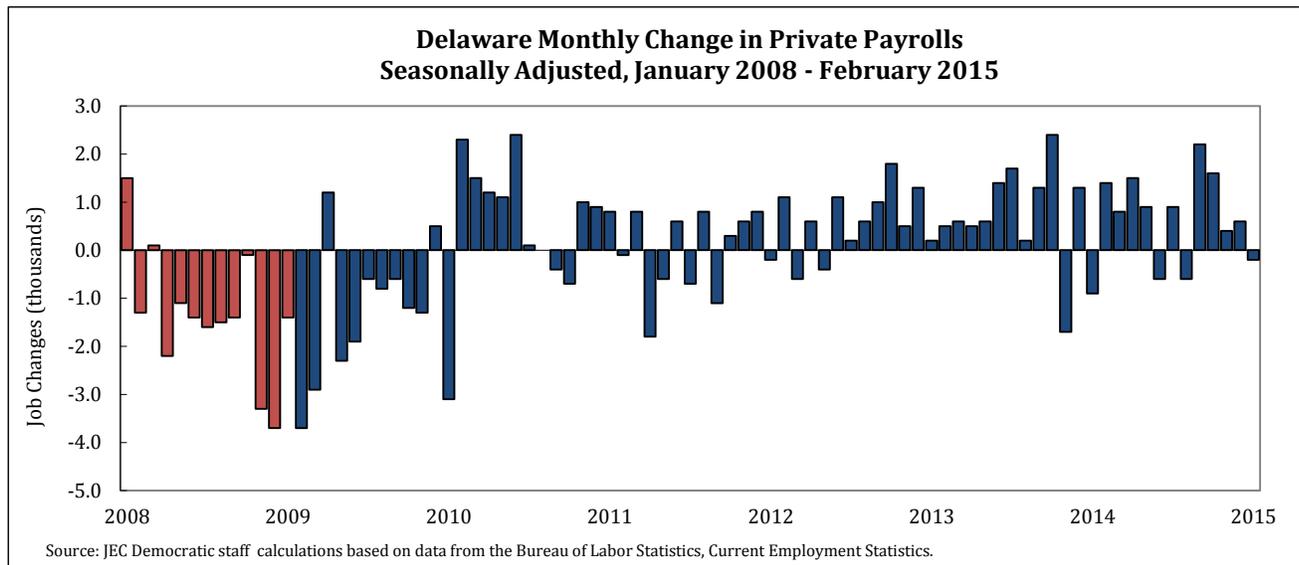


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: DELAWARE

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Delaware fell by 200 jobs. Over the past year, the Delaware private sector has added 8,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 7,900 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Delaware private-sector employers have added 33,800 jobs (an increase of 9.8 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Delaware, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: education and health services (9,700 jobs), trade, transportation and utilities (7,000 jobs) and leisure and hospitality (6,600 jobs).
- The Delaware sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality (16.0 percent), education and health services (15.2 percent) and professional and business services (11.9 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Delaware was 4.8 percent in February 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from January. The rate is down 1.2 percentage points from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 8.7 percent in February 2010.
- 21,800 Delaware residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 37,600 in January 2010. There are still 5,200 more people unemployed in Delaware than when the recession began.
- In Delaware, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 3,924 during February, up 12.1 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 12.5 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Delaware, exports totaled \$362 million in January and \$5.0 billion over the past year, down 2.9 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Delaware exports over the past 12 months are down 1.8 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Delaware increased by 0.6 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 7.5 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012 but remain 17.5 percent below their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Delaware totaled 4,320 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 15.1 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Delaware, sales of new single-family homes totaled 316,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, an increase of 10.1 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased by 1.1 percent to 1,860,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

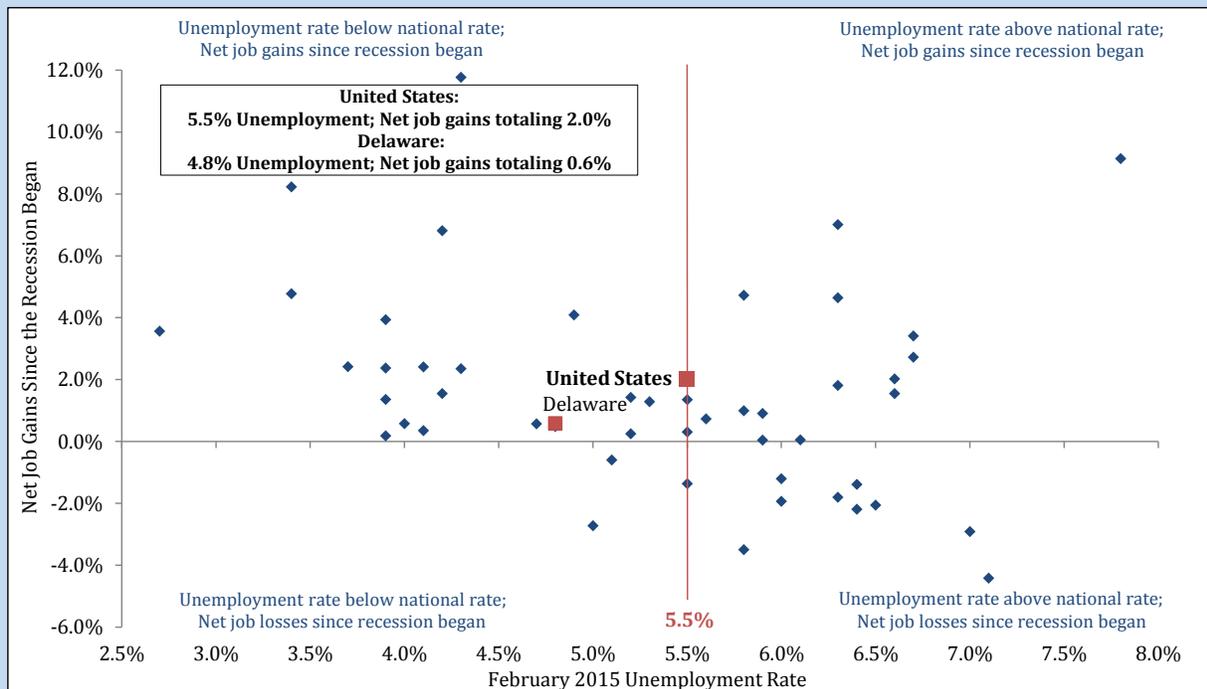
* For Delaware-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Delaware office: <http://www.delawareworks.com/oolmi/Information/Publications.aspx>

How Does Delaware Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Delaware to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Delaware, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Delaware	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	4.8%	5.5%
	February 2014	6.0%	6.7%
	February 2013	7.2%	7.7%
	February 2012	7.1%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	9.9%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.1%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	9.8%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 52,219	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 61,330	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	14.0%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	9.3%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	9.1%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

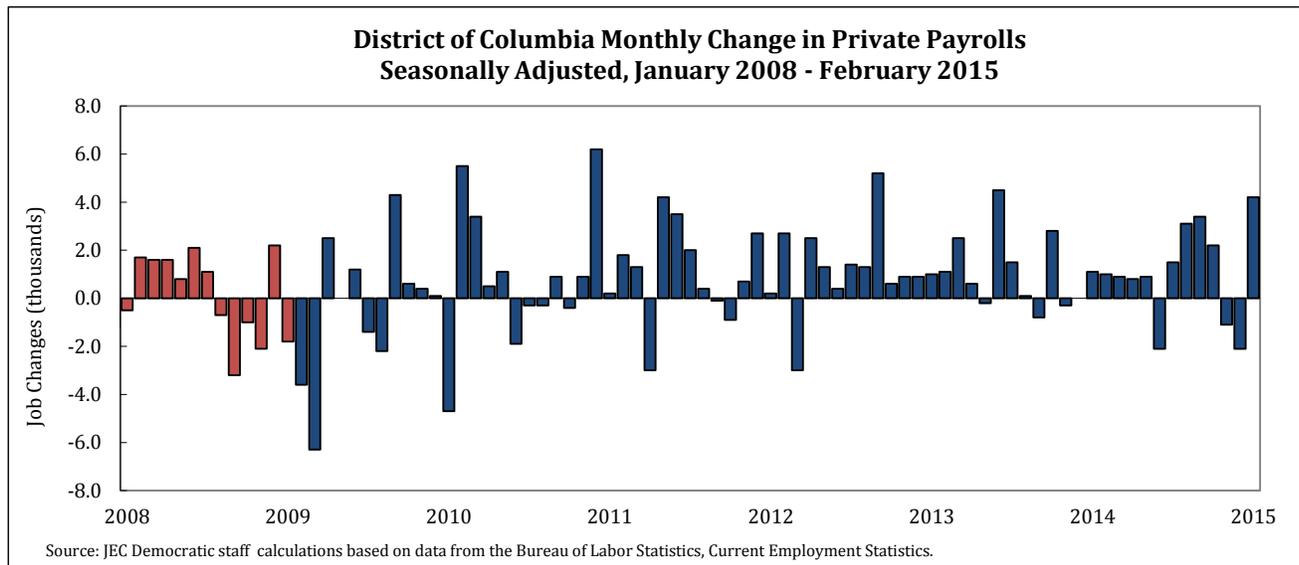


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in the District of Columbia grew by 4,200 jobs. Over the past year, the District of Columbia private sector has added 12,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 12,900 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- District of Columbia private-sector employers have added 69,400 jobs (an increase of 15.2 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In the District of Columbia, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: education and health services (22,200 jobs), professional and business services (16,100 jobs) and leisure and hospitality (12,200 jobs).
- The District of Columbia sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: logging, mining and construction (50.5 percent), education and health services (21.0 percent) and leisure and hospitality (20.9 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in the District of Columbia was 7.8 percent in February 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from January. The rate held constant from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 10.5 percent in July 2011.
- 30,100 District of Columbia residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 36,800 in June 2011. There are still 11,600 more people unemployed in the District of Columbia than when the recession began.
- In the District of Columbia, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 1,617 during February, down 0.3 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 13.2 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In the District of Columbia, exports totaled \$50 million in January and \$902 million over the past year, down 62.8 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- District of Columbia exports over the past 12 months are down 42.7 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in the District of Columbia increased by 12.5 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 49.9 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2009 and are now 33.8 percent above their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in the District of Columbia totaled 4,030 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, an increase of 1243.3 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes the District of Columbia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 316,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, an increase of 10.1 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased by 1.1 percent to 1,860,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

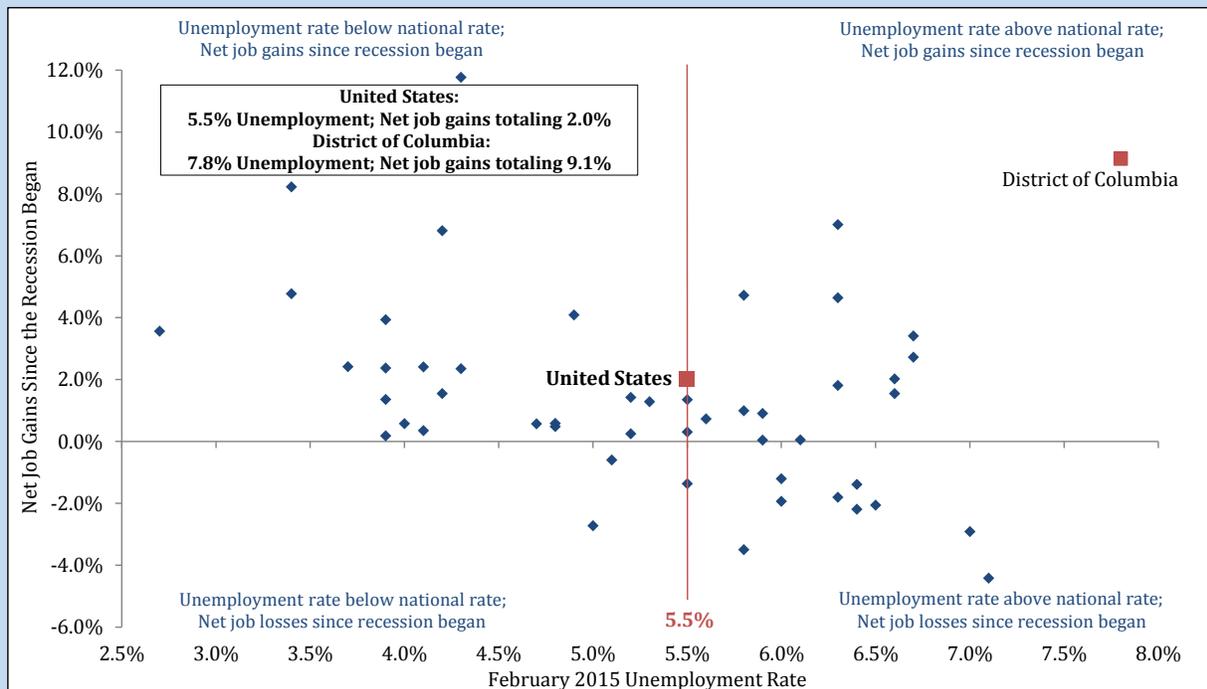
* For District of Columbia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the District of Columbia office: <http://does.dc.gov/node/184512>

How Does the District of Columbia Compare to the States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of the District of Columbia to the states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in the District of Columbia, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

DISTRICT QUICK FACTS

		District of Columbia	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	7.8%	5.5%
	February 2014	7.8%	6.7%
	February 2013	8.7%	7.7%
	February 2012	9.6%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	5.1%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.5%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.1%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 60,675	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 57,054	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	21.3%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	18.0%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	6.7%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

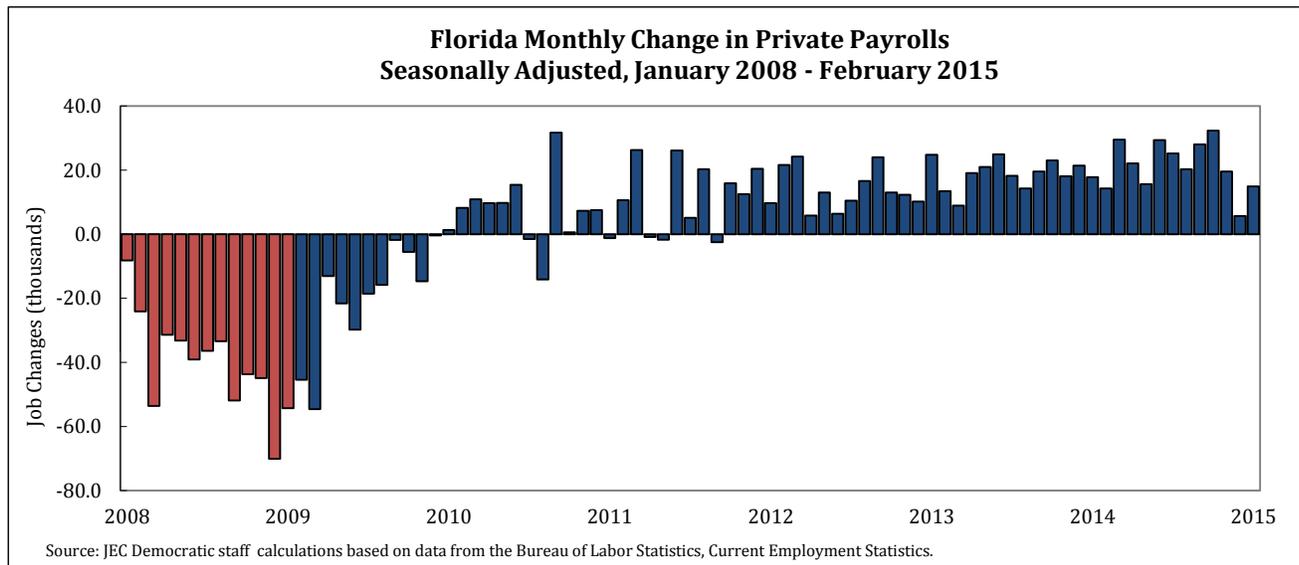


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: FLORIDA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Florida grew by 14,900 jobs. Over the past year, the Florida private sector has added 256,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 219,700 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Florida private-sector employers have added 885,100 jobs (an increase of 14.7 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Florida, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: professional and business services (202,000 jobs), leisure and hospitality (192,700 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities (191,400 jobs).
- The Florida sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality (21.0 percent), professional and business services (20.4 percent) and construction (16.9 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Florida was 5.6 percent in February 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from January. The rate is down 0.9 percentage point from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in January 2010.
- 547,700 Florida residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 1,020,500 in January 2010. There are still 98,800 more people unemployed in Florida than when the recession began.
- In Florida, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 40,806 during February, down 7.2 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 13.0 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Florida, exports totaled \$4.4 billion in January and \$55.8 billion over the past year, down 1.9 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Florida exports over the past 12 months are down 1.3 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Florida increased by 7.8 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 35.5 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011 but remain 27.4 percent below their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Florida totaled 106,300 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 1.2 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Florida, sales of new single-family homes totaled 316,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, an increase of 10.1 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased by 1.1 percent to 1,860,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

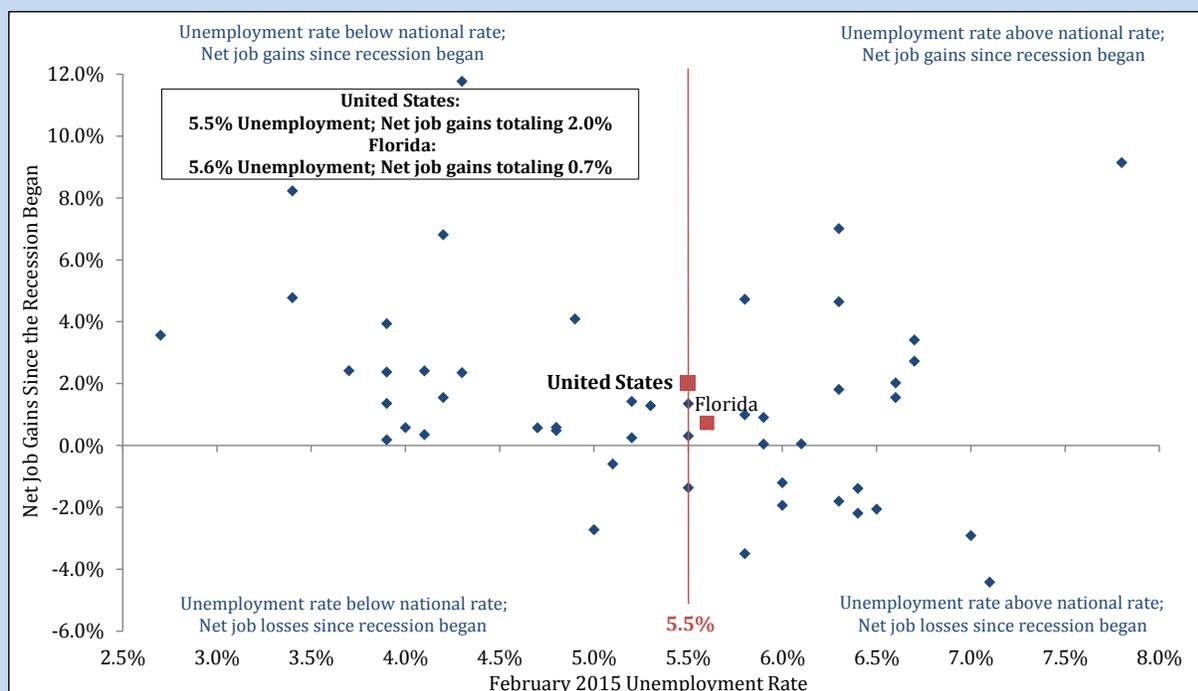
* For Florida-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Florida office: <http://www.floridajobs.org/labor-market-information/labor-market-information-press-releases/monthly-press-releases>

How Does Florida Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Florida to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Florida, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Florida	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	5.6%	5.5%
	February 2014	6.5%	6.7%
	February 2013	7.5%	7.7%
	February 2012	8.7%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	10.3%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.0%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.8%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 47,886	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 51,449	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	14.9%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	12.5%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	20.0%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

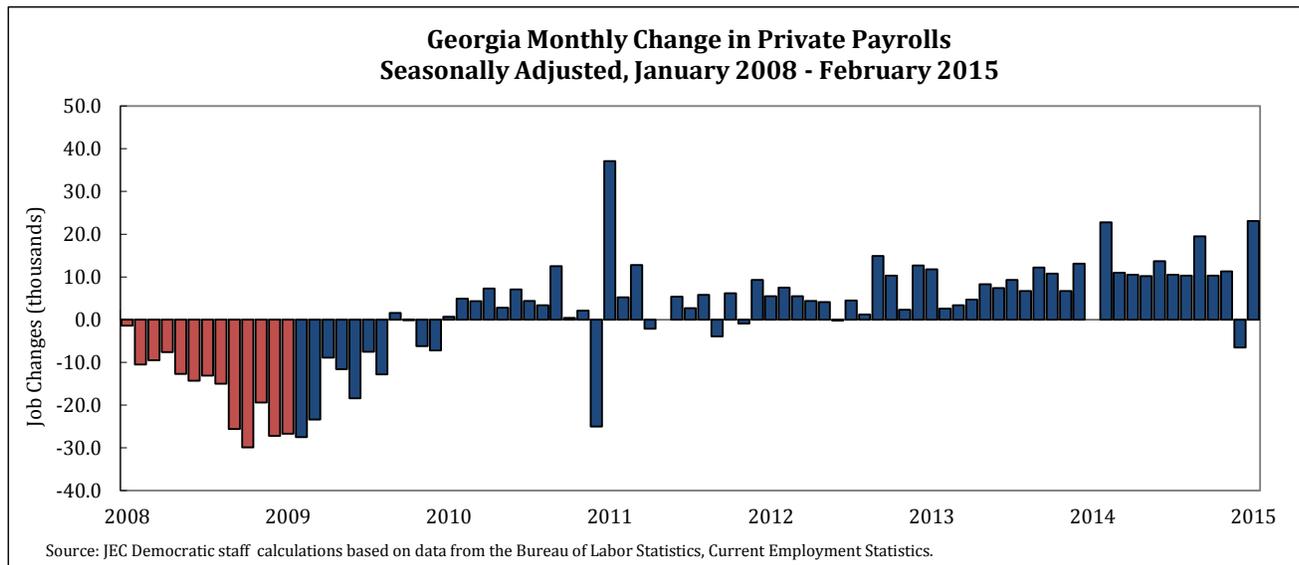


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: GEORGIA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Georgia grew by 23,100 jobs. Over the past year, the Georgia private sector has added 146,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 85,200 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Georgia private-sector employers have added 418,200 jobs (an increase of 13.3 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Georgia, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: professional and business services (115,200 jobs), trade, transportation and utilities (89,000 jobs) and leisure and hospitality (79,300 jobs).
- The Georgia sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services (22.3 percent), leisure and hospitality (21.4 percent) and education and health services (14.3 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Georgia was 6.3 percent in February 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from January. The rate is down 1.0 percentage point from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 10.5 percent in December 2010.
- 300,900 Georgia residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 503,400 in November 2009. There are still 50,800 more people unemployed in Georgia than when the recession began.
- In Georgia, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 32,792 during February, down 14.3 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 16.2 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Georgia, exports totaled \$2.8 billion in January and \$37.5 billion over the past year, up 4.5 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Georgia exports over the past 12 months are up 27.1 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Georgia increased by 7.3 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 29.4 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011 but remain 5.6 percent below their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Georgia totaled 36,700 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, an increase of 8.6 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Georgia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 316,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, an increase of 10.1 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased by 1.1 percent to 1,860,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

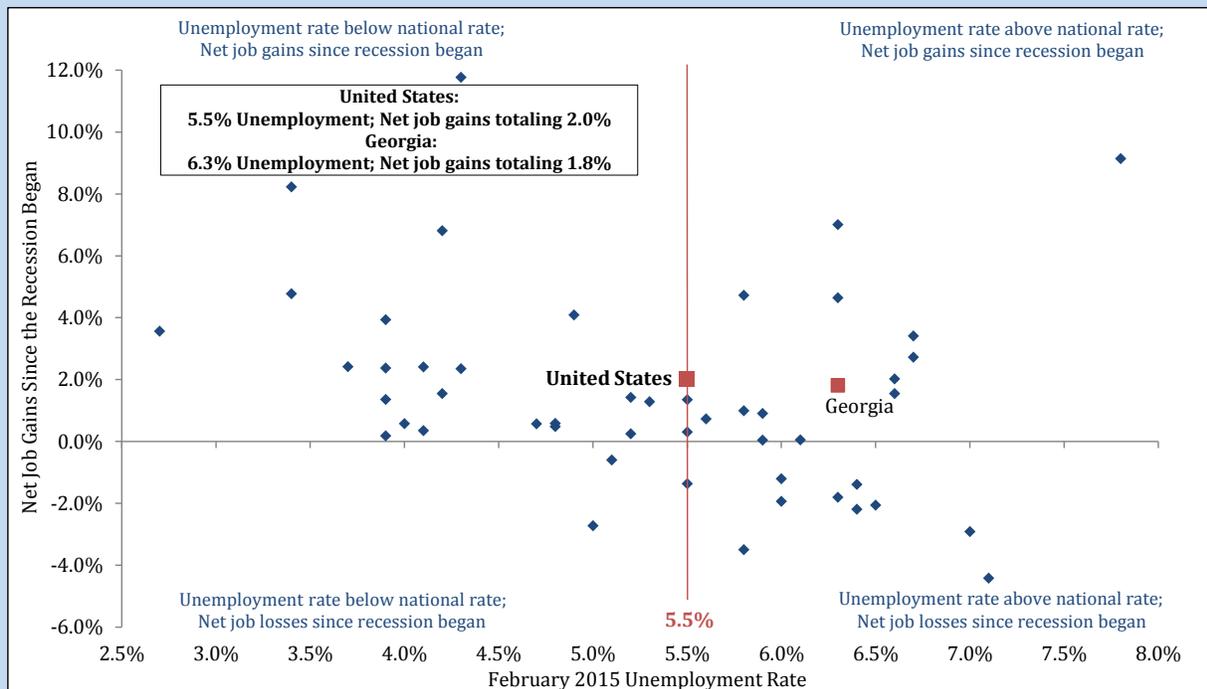
* For Georgia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Georgia office: <http://explorer.dol.state.ga.us/>

How Does Georgia Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Georgia to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Georgia, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Georgia	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	6.3%	5.5%
	February 2014	7.3%	6.7%
	February 2013	8.4%	7.7%
	February 2012	9.4%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	9.7%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.6%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	10.4%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 47,439	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 54,647	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	16.3%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	13.6%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	18.8%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

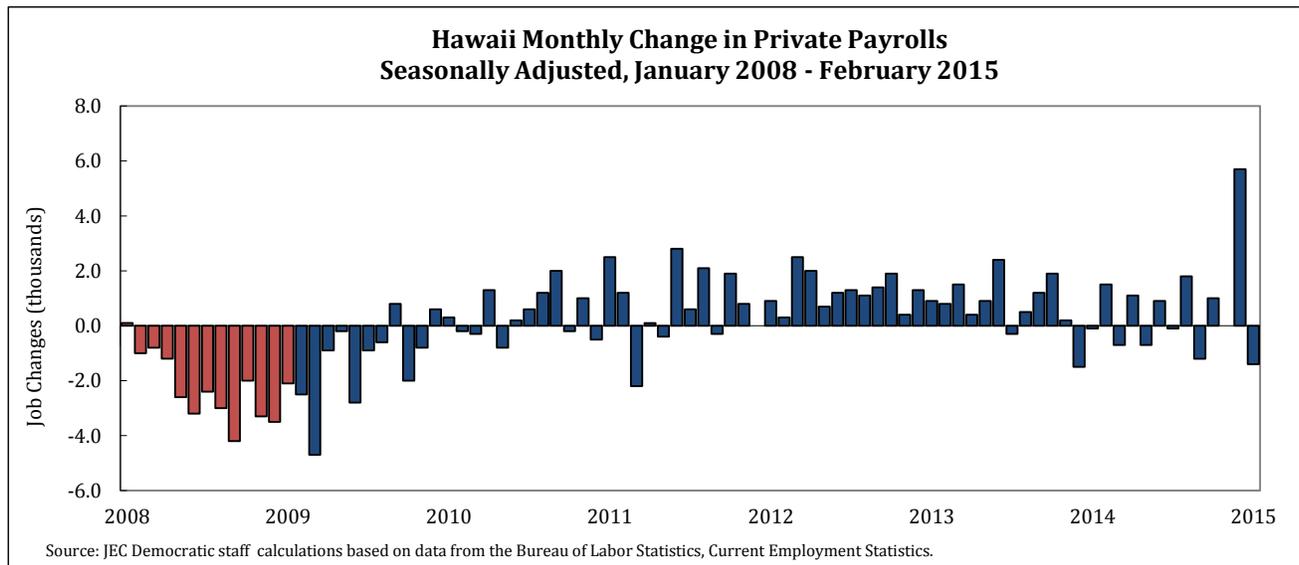


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: HAWAII

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Hawaii fell by 1,400 jobs. Over the past year, the Hawaii private sector has added 7,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 7,900 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Hawaii private-sector employers have added 45,100 jobs (an increase of 9.8 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Hawaii, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: leisure and hospitality (14,900 jobs), professional and business services (12,900 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities (9,900 jobs).
- The Hawaii sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services (18.2 percent), leisure and hospitality (14.9 percent) and trade, transportation and utilities (9.0 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Hawaii was 4.1 percent in February 2015, holding constant from January. The rate is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 7.3 percent in October 2009.
- 27,900 Hawaii residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 46,400 in July 2009. There are still 7,800 more people unemployed in Hawaii than when the recession began.
- In Hawaii, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 5,993 during February, down 8.0 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 12.9 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Hawaii, exports totaled \$181 million in January and \$1.5 billion over the past year, up 140.1 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Hawaii exports over the past 12 months are up 120.3 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Hawaii increased by 5.1 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 34.5 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011 but remain 0.8 percent below their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Hawaii totaled 5,850 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 52.3 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes Hawaii, sales of new single-family homes totaled 126,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 6.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased by 7.7 percent to 980,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

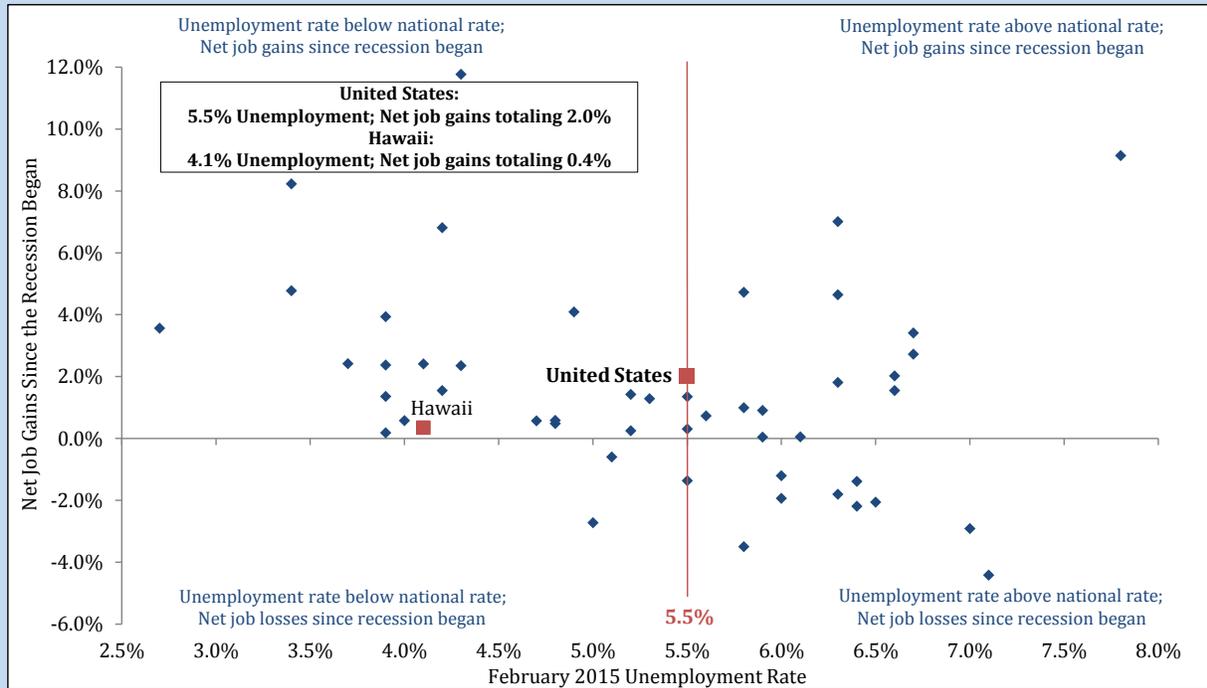
* For Hawaii-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Hawaii office: <http://hawaii.gov/labor/>

How Does Hawaii Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Hawaii to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Hawaii, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Hawaii	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	4.1%	5.5%
	February 2014	4.7%	6.7%
	February 2013	5.0%	7.7%
	February 2012	6.7%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	9.6%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.1%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	12.7%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 61,408	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 71,928	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	11.1%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	7.5%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	6.7%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

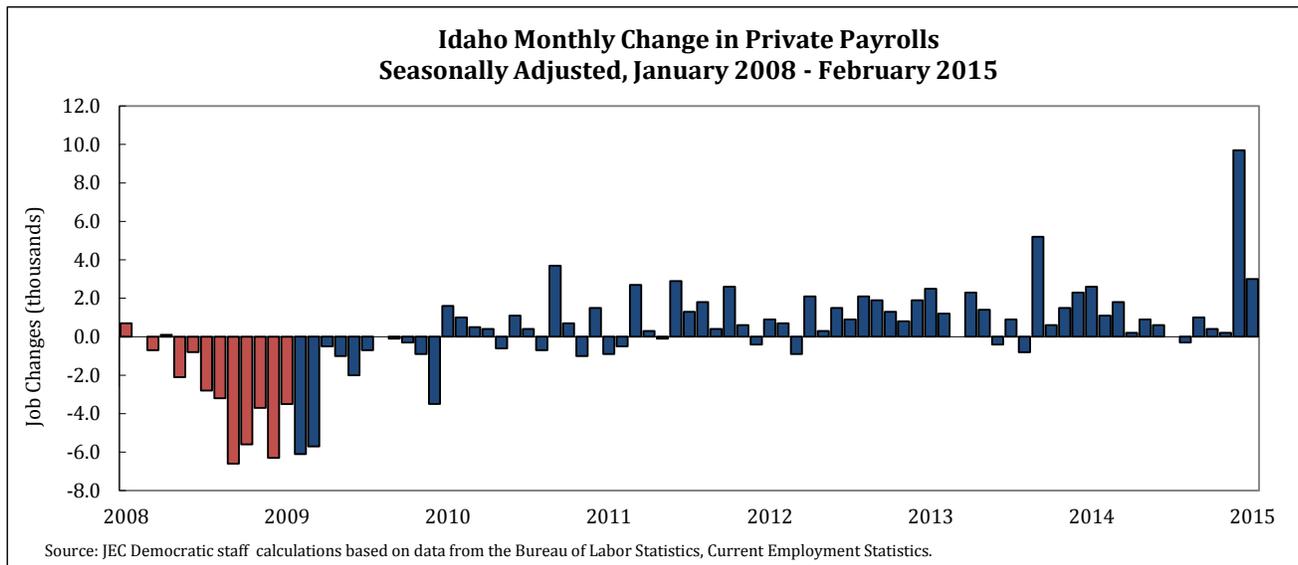


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: IDAHO

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Idaho grew by 3,000 jobs. Over the past year, the Idaho private sector has added 18,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 16,800 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Idaho private-sector employers have added 69,100 jobs (an increase of 14.3 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Idaho, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: trade, transportation and utilities (14,200 jobs), education and health services (13,500 jobs) and leisure and hospitality (11,400 jobs).
- The Idaho sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction (24.6 percent), leisure and hospitality (19.8 percent) and financial activities (16.9 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Idaho was 3.9 percent in February 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from January. The rate is down 1.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 9.7 percent in July 2009.
- 30,700 Idaho residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 73,700 in June 2009. There are still 7,100 more people unemployed in Idaho than when the recession began.
- In Idaho, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 5,726 during February, down 12.5 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 22.7 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Idaho, exports totaled \$368 million in January and \$4.8 billion over the past year, down 14.3 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Idaho exports over the past 12 months are down 11.6 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Idaho increased by 5.0 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 30.2 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011 but remain 11.4 percent below their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Idaho totaled 7,200 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 1.4 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes Idaho, sales of new single-family homes totaled 126,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 6.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased by 7.7 percent to 980,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

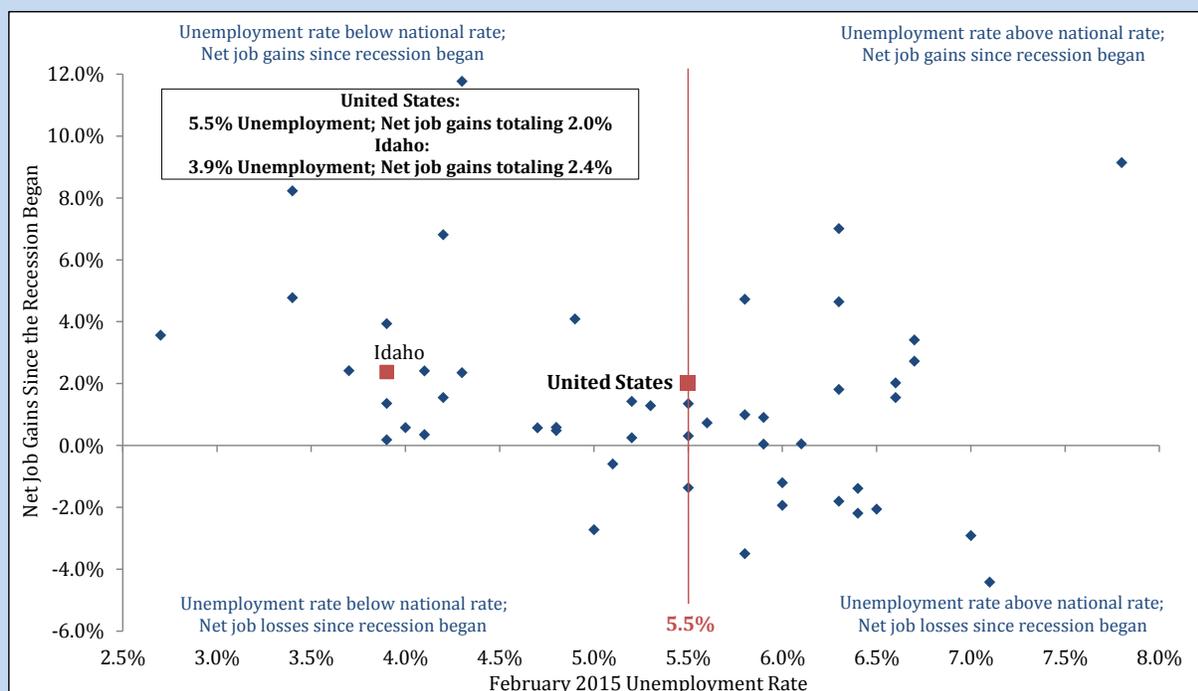
* For Idaho-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Idaho office:
<http://labor.idaho.gov/dnn/Default.aspx?tabid=696&AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1>

How Does Idaho Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Idaho to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Idaho, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Idaho	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	3.9%	5.5%
	February 2014	5.0%	6.7%
	February 2013	6.4%	7.7%
	February 2012	7.5%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	10.9%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	2.3%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.0%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 51,767	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 55,257	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	12.9%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	9.9%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	16.2%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

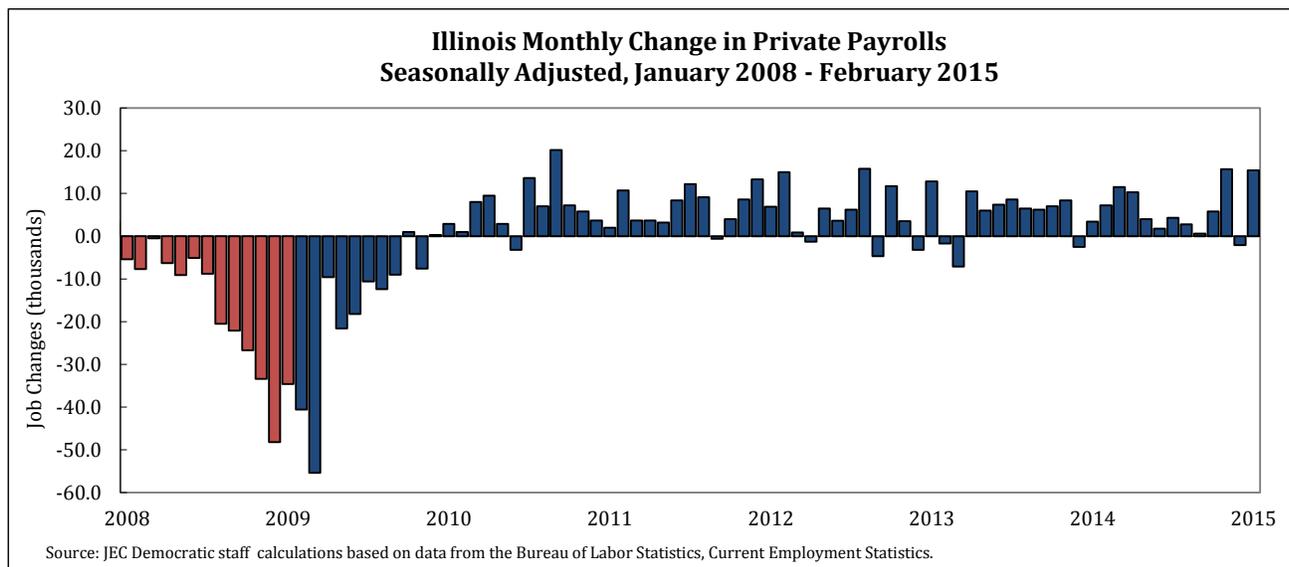


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ILLINOIS

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Illinois grew by 15,400 jobs. Over the past year, the Illinois private sector has added 77,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 52,700 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Illinois private-sector employers have added 357,700 jobs (an increase of 7.6 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Illinois, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: professional and business services (138,400 jobs), education and health services (72,500 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities (63,600 jobs).
- The Illinois sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services (17.5 percent), mining and logging (12.4 percent) and leisure and hospitality (10.1 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Illinois was 6.0 percent in February 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from January. The rate is down 1.9 percentage points from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in January 2010.
- 391,100 Illinois residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 743,300 in January 2010. There are still 21,100 more people unemployed in Illinois than when the recession began.
- In Illinois, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 54,582 during February, up 5.1 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 14.1 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Illinois, exports totaled \$5.2 billion in January and \$64.9 billion over the past year, up 2.6 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Illinois exports over the past 12 months are up 25.4 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Illinois increased by 3.7 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 11.0 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011 but remain 14.3 percent below their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Illinois totaled 19,540 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, an increase of 60.7 percent from January.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Illinois, sales of new single-family homes totaled 54,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 12.9 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 1,010,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

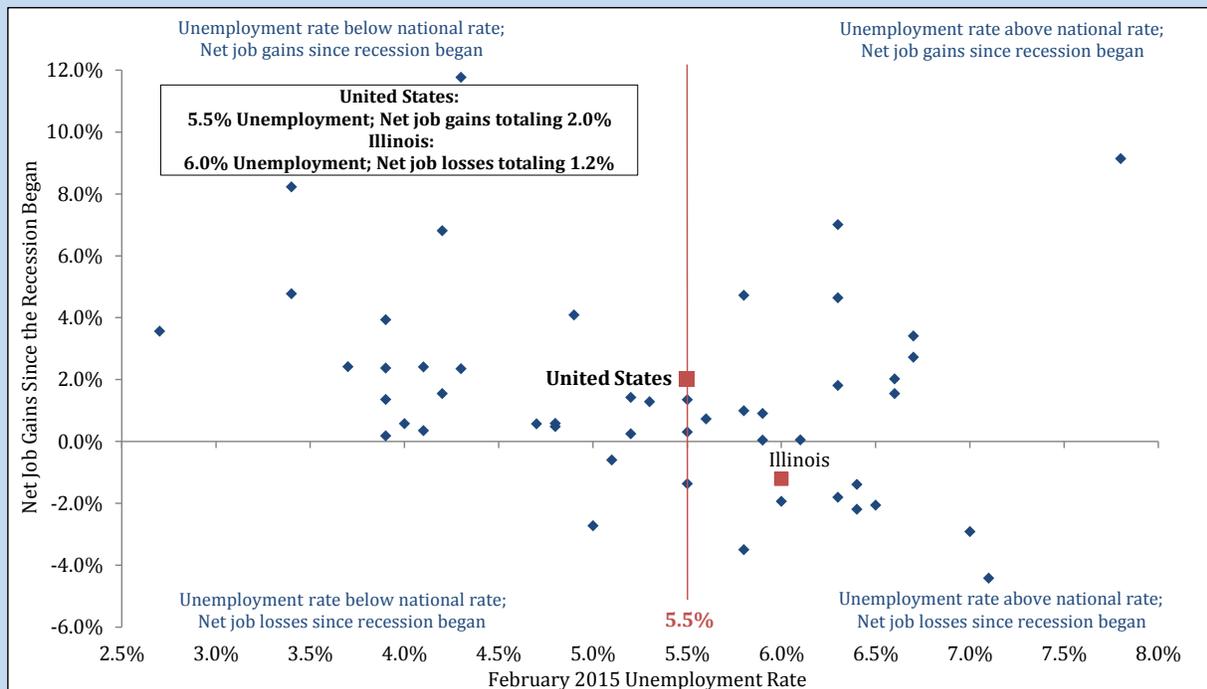
* For Illinois-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Illinois office: <http://www.ides.illinois.gov/page.aspx?item=3528>

How Does Illinois Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Illinois to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Illinois, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Illinois	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	6.0%	5.5%
	February 2014	7.9%	6.7%
	February 2013	9.2%	7.7%
	February 2012	9.0%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	7.3%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.0%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	8.3%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 57,196	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 58,989	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	13.3%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	10.0%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	12.7%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

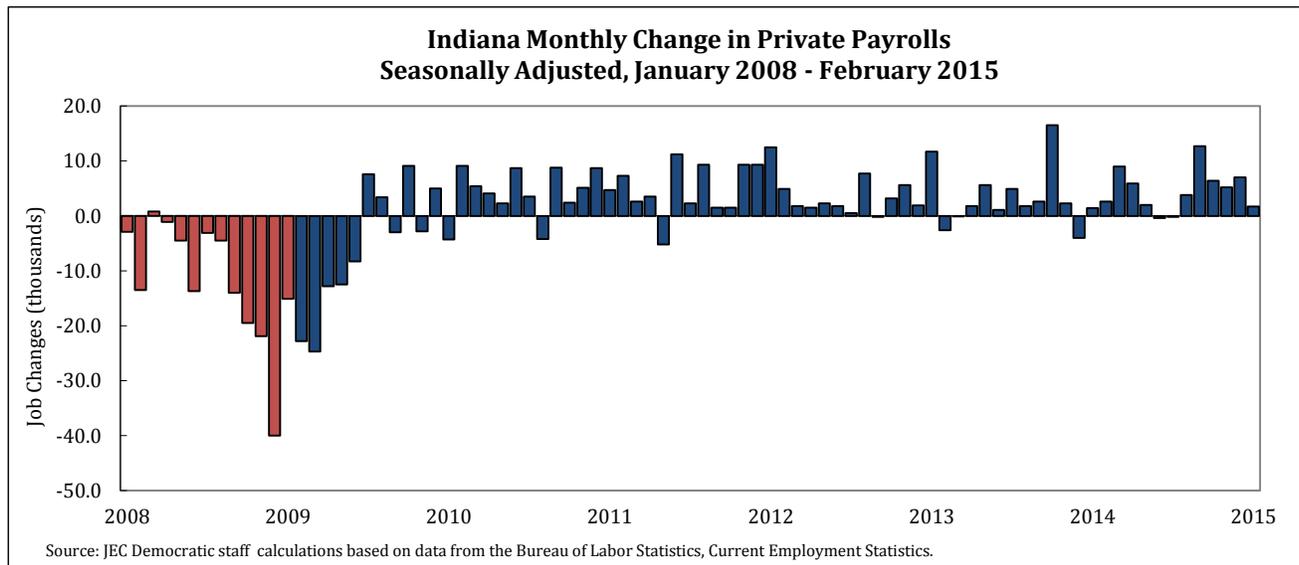


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: INDIANA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Indiana grew by 1,700 jobs. Over the past year, the Indiana private sector has added 55,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 31,300 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Indiana private-sector employers have added 253,400 jobs (an increase of 10.8 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Indiana, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: manufacturing (77,300 jobs), professional and business services (58,300 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities (46,700 jobs).
- The Indiana sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services (21.8 percent), manufacturing (17.6 percent) and other services (11.4 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Indiana was 5.9 percent in February 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from January. The rate is down 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 10.9 percent in February 2010.
- 193,700 Indiana residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 344,300 in February 2010. There are still 41,200 more people unemployed in Indiana than when the recession began.
- In Indiana, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 22,014 during February, up 1.1 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 20.4 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Indiana, exports totaled \$2.9 billion in January and \$34.3 billion over the past year, up 6.9 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Indiana exports over the past 12 months are up 16.4 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Indiana increased by 2.8 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 10.7 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011 and are now 1.9 percent above their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Indiana totaled 9,050 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 42.1 percent from January.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Indiana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 54,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 12.9 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 1,010,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

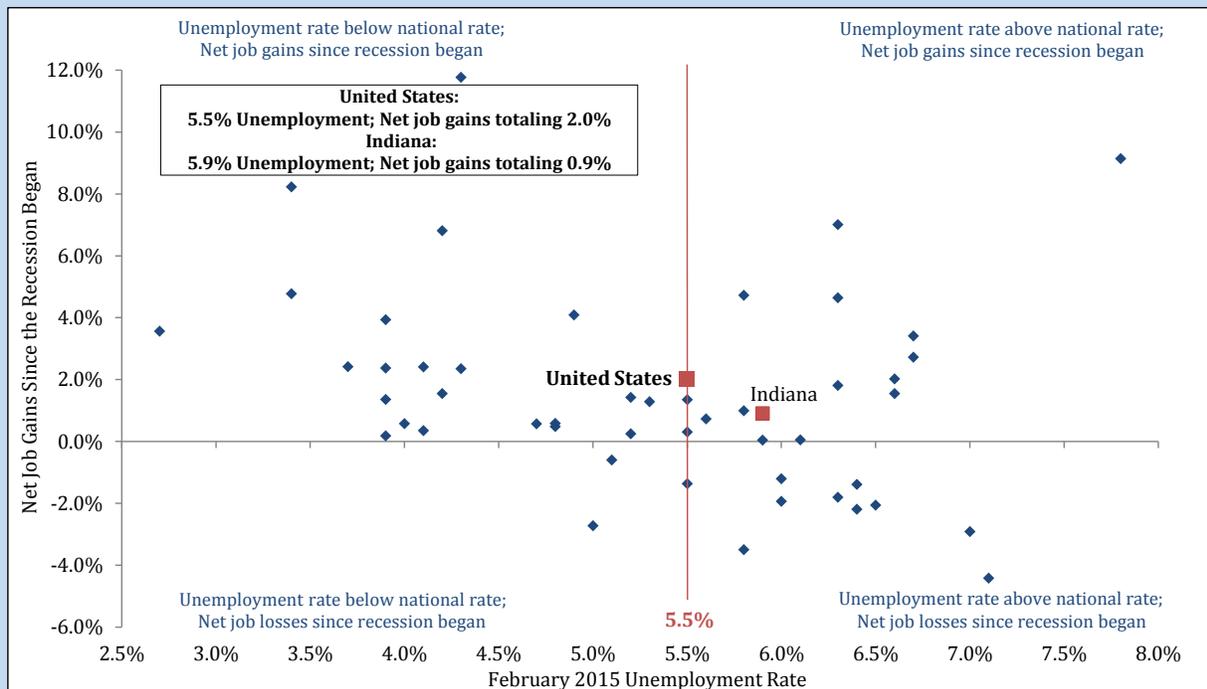
* For Indiana-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Indiana office: <http://www.hoosierdata.in.gov/>

How Does Indiana Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Indiana to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Indiana, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Indiana	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	5.9%	5.5%
	February 2014	6.1%	6.7%
	February 2013	8.3%	7.7%
	February 2012	8.4%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	10.0%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.6%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	10.0%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 50,553	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 53,313	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	11.6%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	11.8%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	14.0%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

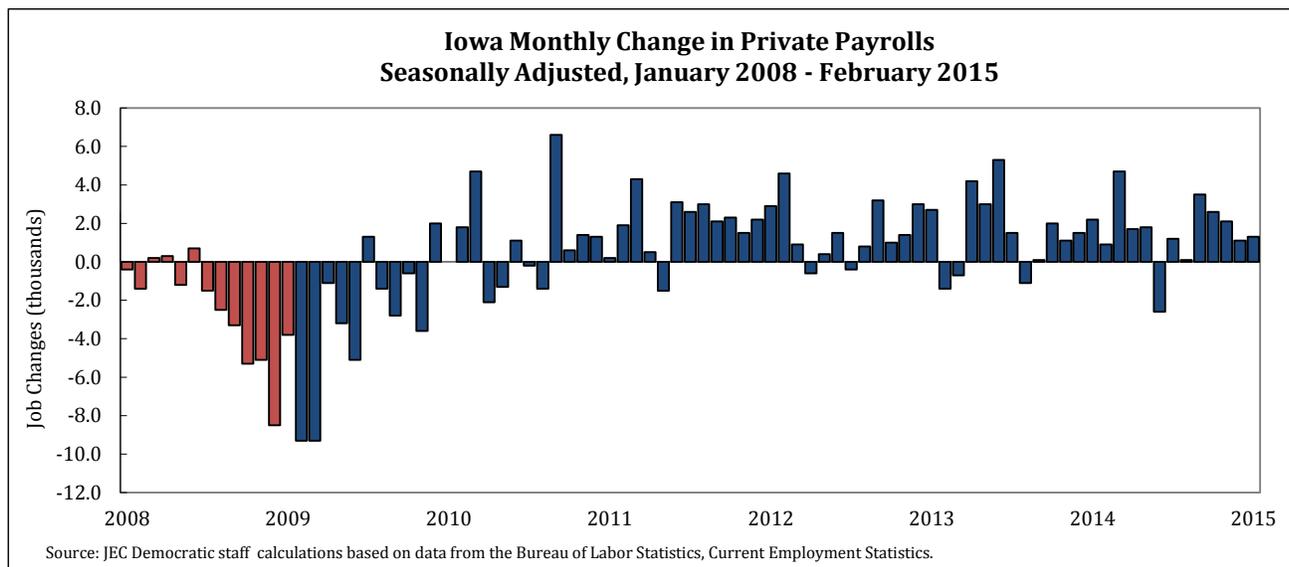


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: IOWA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Iowa grew by 1,300 jobs. Over the past year, the Iowa private sector has added 18,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 17,700 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Iowa private-sector employers have added 92,200 jobs (an increase of 7.6 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Iowa, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: manufacturing (19,000 jobs), professional and business services (18,500 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities (16,700 jobs).
- The Iowa sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction (25.6 percent), professional and business services (15.5 percent) and manufacturing (9.6 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Iowa was 4.1 percent in February 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from January. The rate is down 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 6.6 percent in August 2009.
- 70,100 Iowa residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 112,600 in June 2009. There are still 7,900 more people unemployed in Iowa than when the recession began.
- In Iowa, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 12,648 during February, down 14.8 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 3.4 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Iowa, exports totaled \$1.0 billion in January and \$14.3 billion over the past year, up 8.1 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Iowa exports over the past 12 months are up 26.7 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Iowa increased by 2.8 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 12.7 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011 and are now 6.6 percent above their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Iowa totaled 5,590 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 2.1 percent from January.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Iowa, sales of new single-family homes totaled 54,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 12.9 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 1,010,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

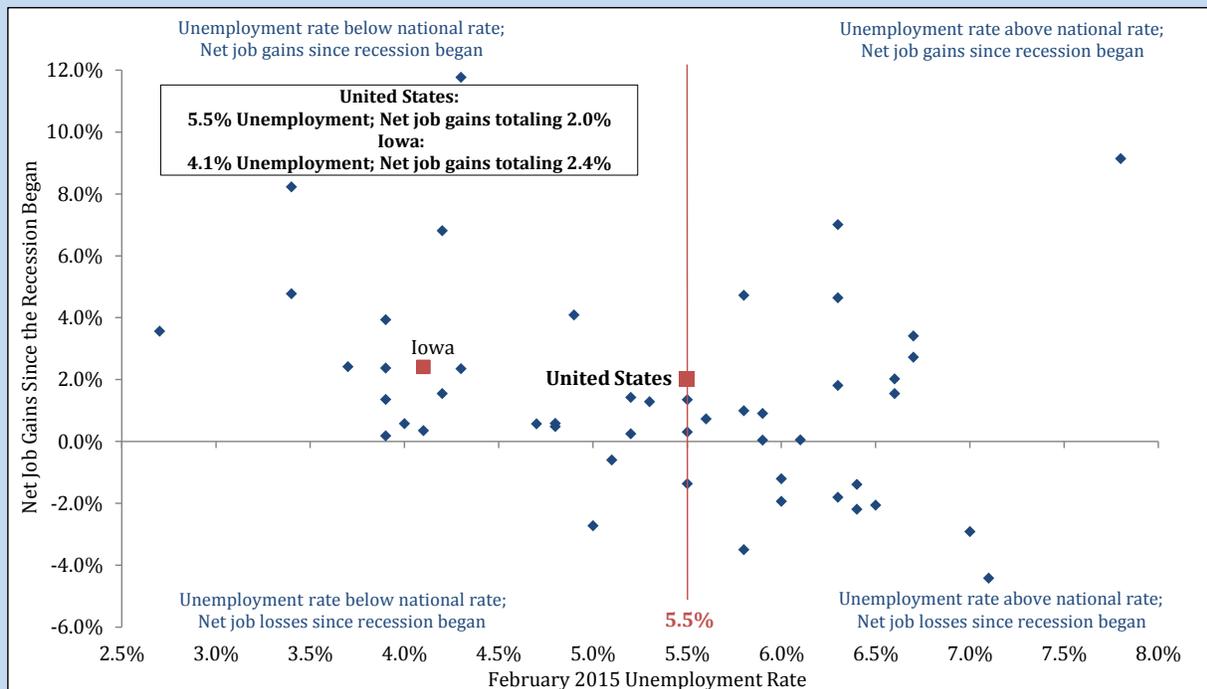
* For Iowa-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Iowa office: <http://www.iowaworkforce.org/>

How Does Iowa Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Iowa to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Iowa, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Iowa	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	4.1%	5.5%
	February 2014	4.4%	6.7%
	February 2013	4.9%	7.7%
	February 2012	5.1%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	9.6%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.2%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.2%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 54,855	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 54,947	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	10.8%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	8.9%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	8.1%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

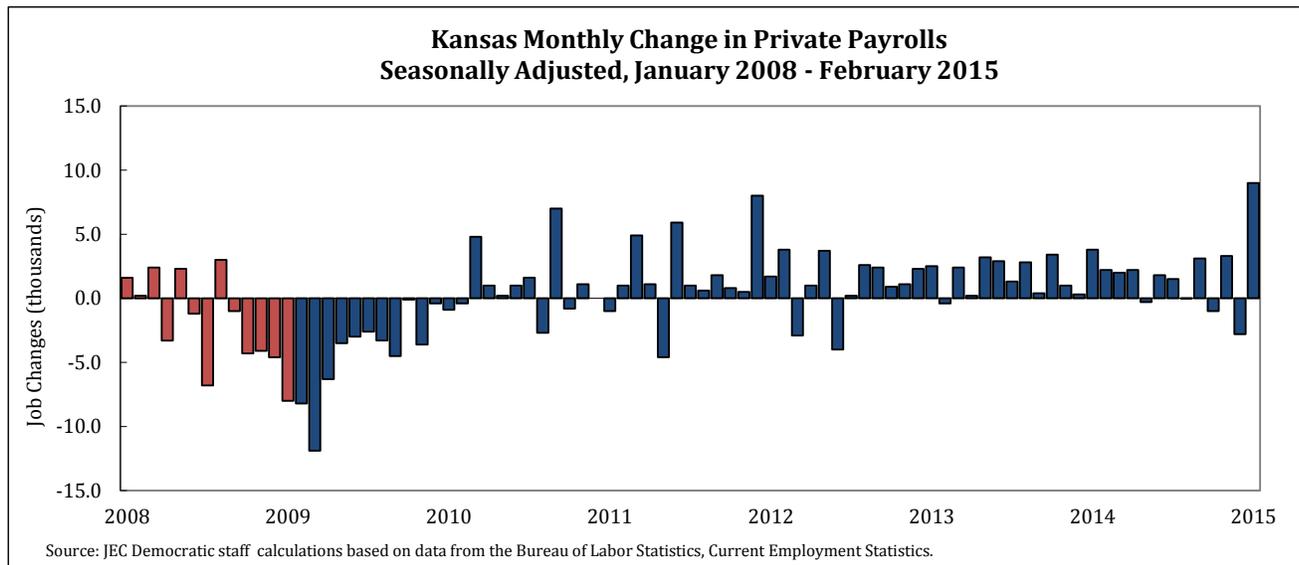


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: KANSAS

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Kansas grew by 9,000 jobs. Over the past year, the Kansas private sector has added 21,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 21,300 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Kansas private-sector employers have added 90,400 jobs (an increase of 8.5 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Kansas, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: professional and business services (30,000 jobs), trade, transportation and utilities (16,100 jobs) and leisure and hospitality (14,800 jobs).
- The Kansas sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging (24.4 percent), professional and business services (21.0 percent) and construction (19.7 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Kansas was 4.2 percent in February 2015, holding constant from January. The rate is down 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 7.3 percent in September 2009.
- 63,000 Kansas residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 111,300 in August 2009. There are now 1,700 fewer people unemployed in Kansas than when the recession began.
- In Kansas, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 11,537 during February, down 0.8 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 11.6 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Kansas, exports totaled \$813 million in January and \$11.2 billion over the past year, down 6.2 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Kansas exports over the past 12 months are up 9.5 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Kansas increased by 4.1 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 10.8 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011 and are now 2.4 percent above their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Kansas totaled 7,370 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 6.8 percent from January.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Kansas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 54,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 12.9 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 1,010,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

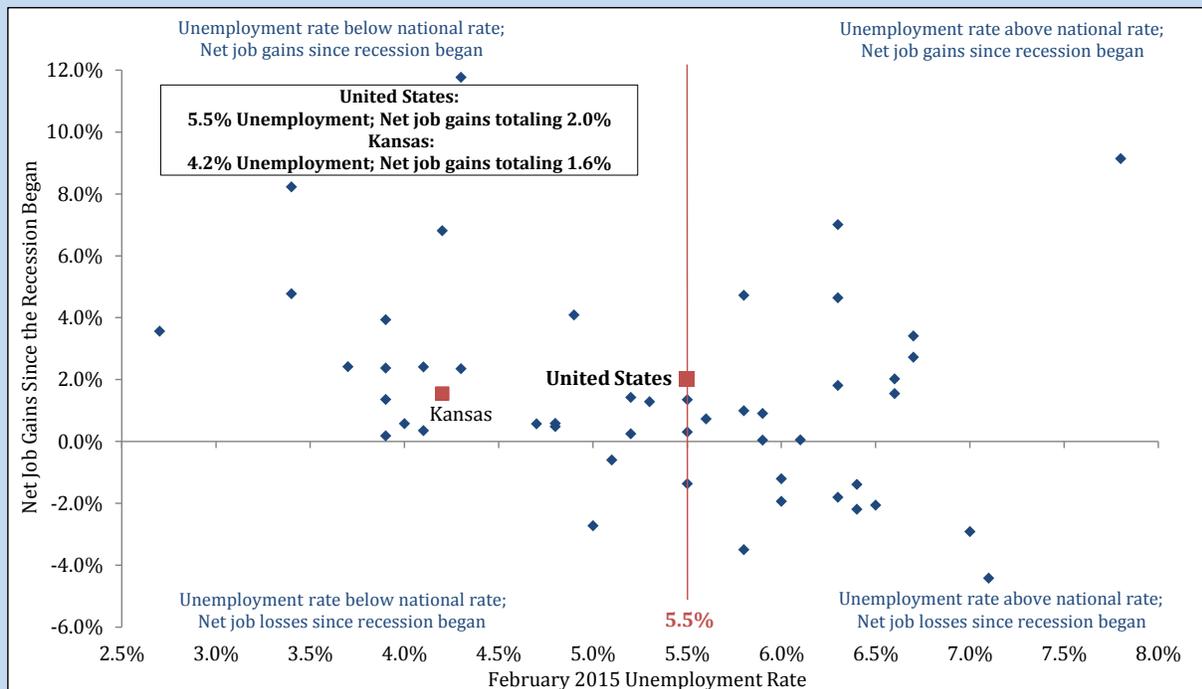
* For Kansas-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Kansas office: <http://www.dol.ks.gov/lmis/Default.aspx>

How Does Kansas Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Kansas to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Kansas, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Kansas	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	4.2%	5.5%
	February 2014	4.6%	6.7%
	February 2013	5.4%	7.7%
	February 2012	5.9%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	10.2%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.8%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	12.2%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 51,485	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 54,485	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	13.2%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	11.7%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	12.3%	14.5%
	(American Community Survey)		

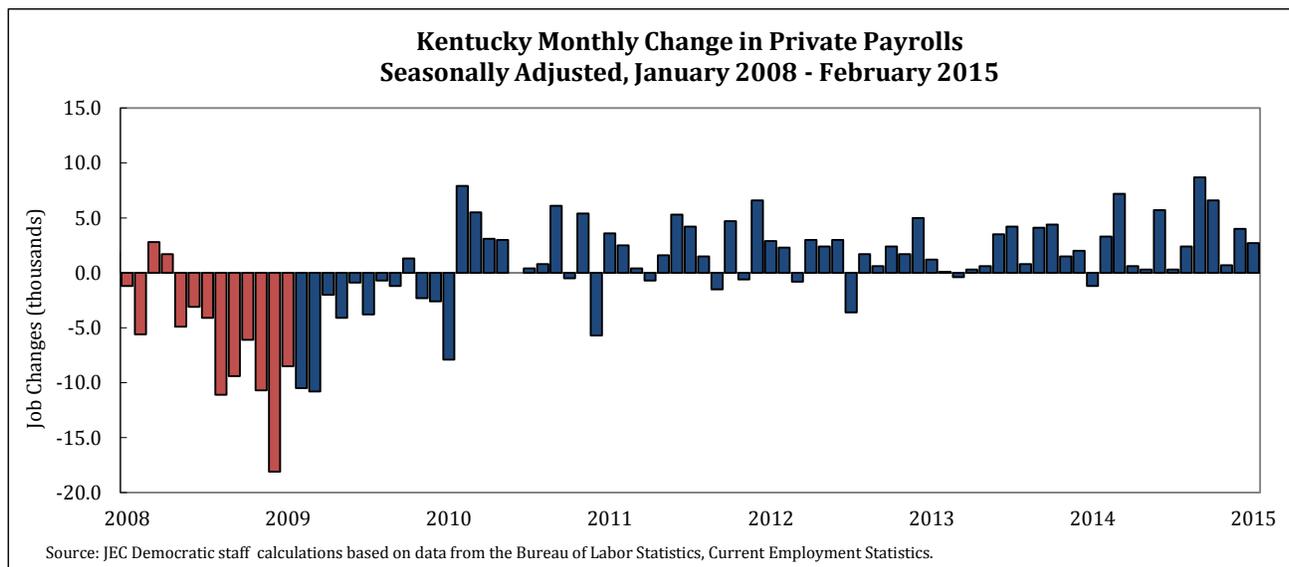


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: KENTUCKY

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Kentucky grew by 2,700 jobs. Over the past year, the Kentucky private sector has added 42,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 19,900 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Kentucky private-sector employers have added 137,800 jobs (an increase of 9.7 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Kentucky, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: professional and business services (42,200 jobs), manufacturing (32,600 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities (24,500 jobs).
- The Kentucky sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services (24.2 percent), manufacturing (16.0 percent) and leisure and hospitality (13.7 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Kentucky was 5.2 percent in February 2015, down 0.3 percentage point from January. The rate is down 2.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 10.9 percent in June 2009.
- 104,100 Kentucky residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 224,000 in June 2009. There are now 6,600 fewer people unemployed in Kentucky than when the recession began.
- In Kentucky, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 22,348 during February, up 79.7 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 18.1 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Kentucky, exports totaled \$2.1 billion in January and \$26.5 billion over the past year, up 9.3 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Kentucky exports over the past 12 months are up 35.3 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Kentucky increased by 3.9 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 10.5 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011 and are now 4.8 percent above their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Kentucky totaled 7,390 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 25.4 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Kentucky, sales of new single-family homes totaled 316,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, an increase of 10.1 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased by 1.1 percent to 1,860,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

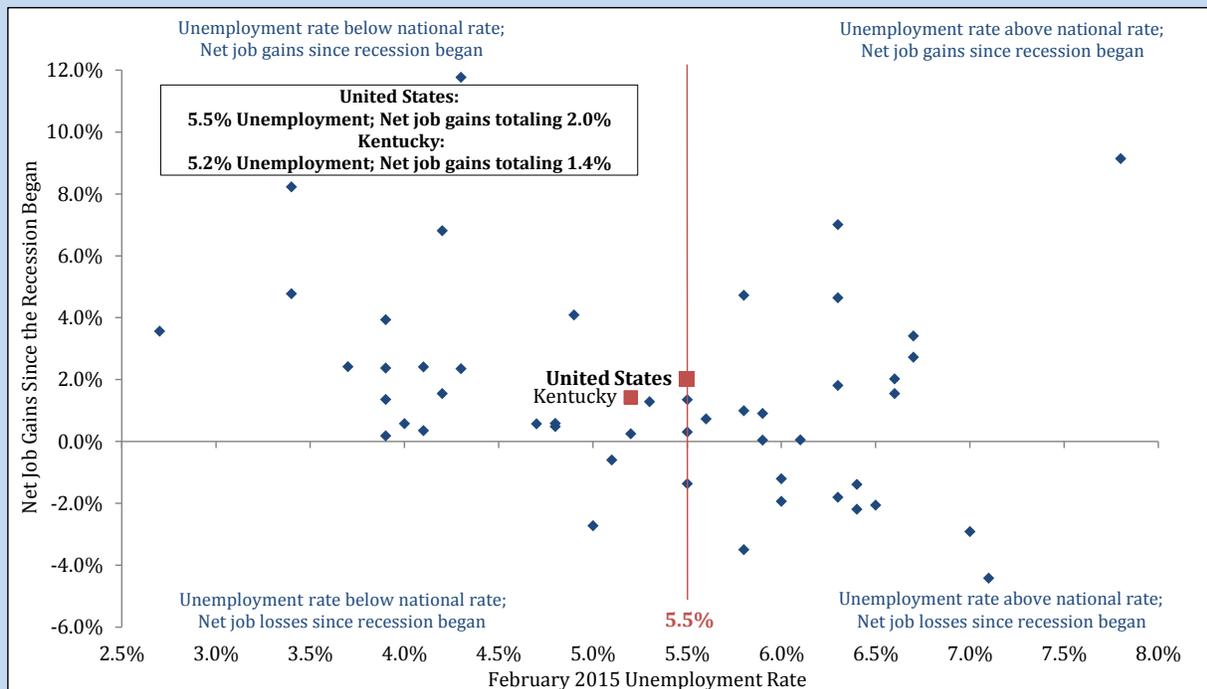
* For Kentucky-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Kentucky office: <http://www.workforcekentucky.ky.gov/>

How Does Kentucky Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Kentucky to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Kentucky, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Kentucky	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	5.2%	5.5%
	February 2014	7.3%	6.7%
	February 2013	8.1%	7.7%
	February 2012	8.3%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	9.0%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.6%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	10.8%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 42,158	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 44,324	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	20.0%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	15.5%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	14.3%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

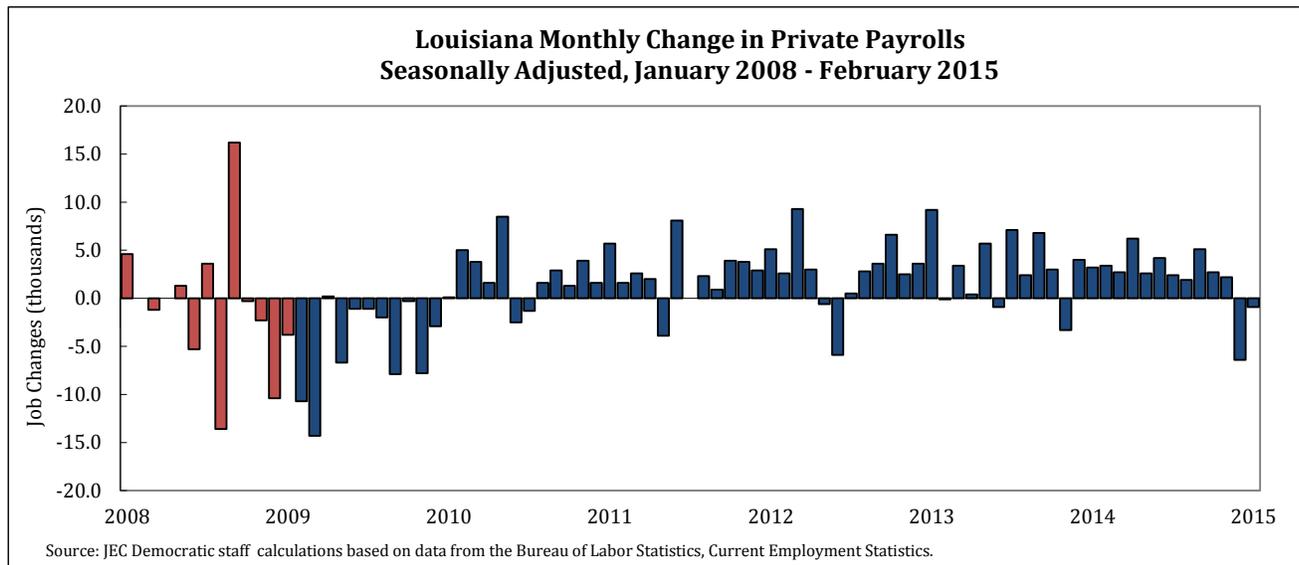


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: LOUISIANA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Louisiana fell by 900 jobs. Over the past year, the Louisiana private sector has added 26,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 31,700 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Louisiana private-sector employers have added 156,400 jobs (an increase of 10.4 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Louisiana, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: education and health services (33,500 jobs), leisure and hospitality (32,300 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities (31,700 jobs).
- The Louisiana sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality (16.8 percent), construction (13.6 percent) and education and health services (12.5 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Louisiana was 6.7 percent in February 2015, down 0.3 percentage point from January. The rate is up 1.3 percentage points from one year earlier but remains below its recent peak of 8.3 percent in December 2010.
- 148,300 Louisiana residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 173,600 in November 2010. There are still 63,800 more people unemployed in Louisiana than when the recession began.
- In Louisiana, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 12,447 during February, up 16.2 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 6.5 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Louisiana, exports totaled \$5.0 billion in January and \$61.0 billion over the past year, up 1.1 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Louisiana exports over the past 12 months are up 40.9 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Louisiana increased by 2.9 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 11.7 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011 and are now 5.7 percent above their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Louisiana totaled 20,280 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, an increase of 41.8 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Louisiana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 316,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, an increase of 10.1 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased by 1.1 percent to 1,860,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

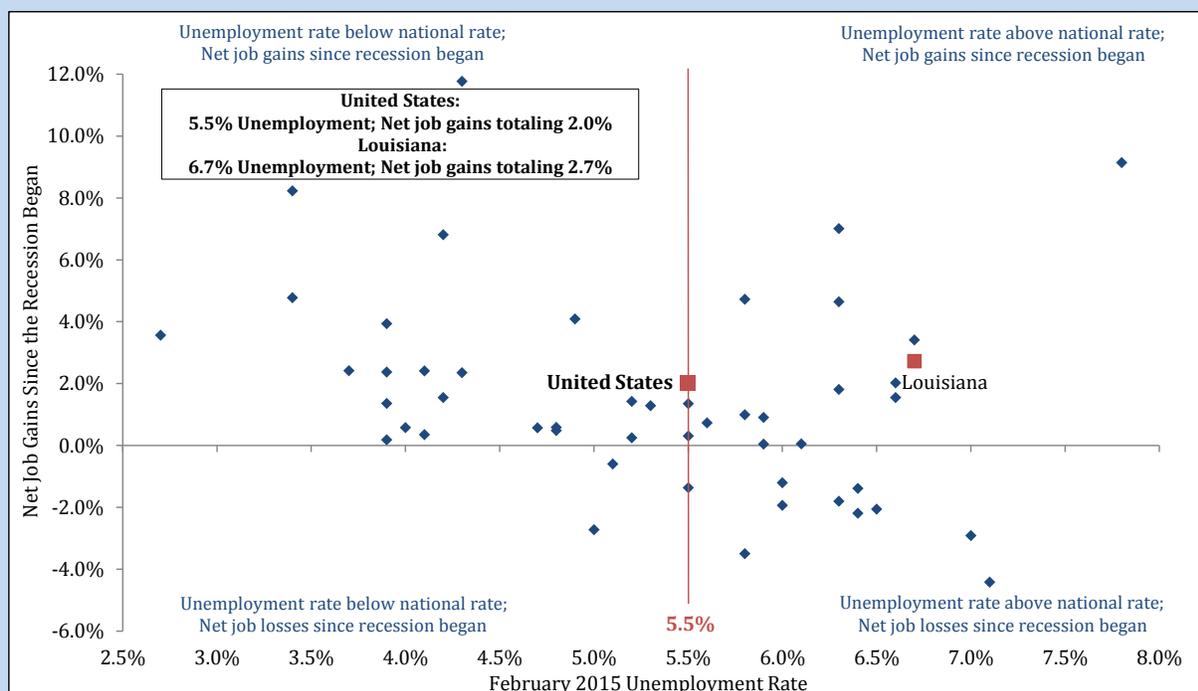
* For Louisiana-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Louisiana office: http://www.laworks.net/LaborMarketInfo/LMI_MainMenu.asp

How Does Louisiana Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Louisiana to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Louisiana, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Louisiana	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	6.7%	5.5%
	February 2014	5.4%	6.7%
	February 2013	7.0%	7.7%
	February 2012	7.3%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	9.2%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.1%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.0%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 39,622	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 46,414	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	19.2%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	16.1%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	16.6%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

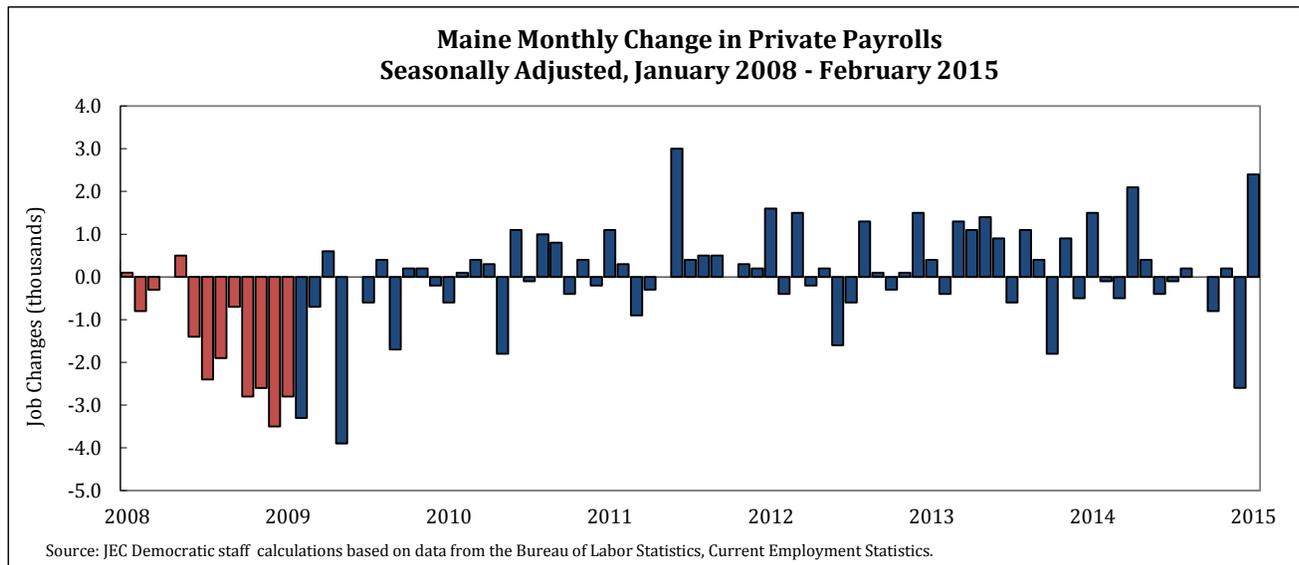


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MAINE

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Maine grew by 2,400 jobs. Over the past year, the Maine private sector has added 800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 5,300 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Maine private-sector employers have added 16,400 jobs (an increase of 3.4 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Maine, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: professional and business services (8,400 jobs), education and health services (3,800 jobs) and leisure and hospitality (2,700 jobs).
- The Maine sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services (14.8 percent), other services (6.6 percent) and construction (6.2 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Maine was 5.0 percent in February 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from January. The rate is down 0.9 percentage point from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 8.3 percent in July 2009.
- 34,400 Maine residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 58,000 in May 2009. There are still 300 more people unemployed in Maine than when the recession began.
- In Maine, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 5,100 during February, down 6.0 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 15.2 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Maine, exports totaled \$205 million in January and \$2.6 billion over the past year, up 4.0 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Maine exports over the past 12 months are down 20.0 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Maine increased by 1.7 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 6.4 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2012 but remain 5.9 percent below their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Maine totaled 530 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 80.2 percent from January.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Maine, sales of new single-family homes totaled 43,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, an increase of 152.9 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased by 5.8 percent to 490,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

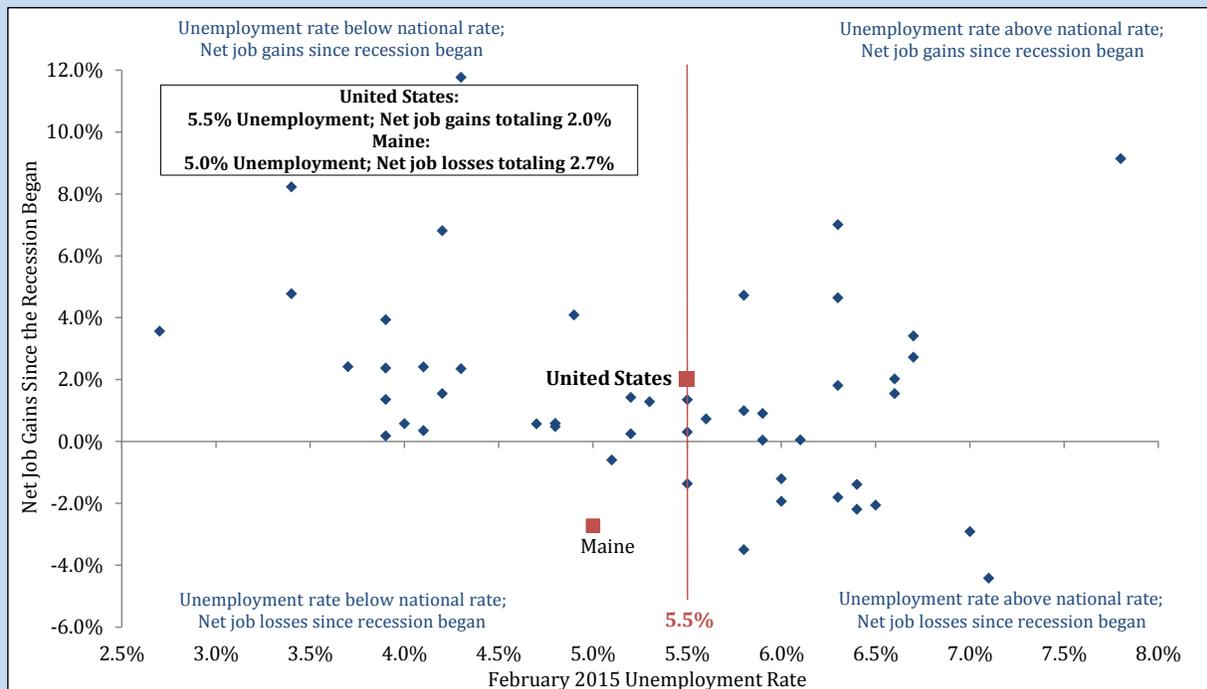
* For Maine-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Maine office: <http://www.state.me.us/labor/cwri/index.html>

How Does Maine Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Maine to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Maine, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Maine	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	5.0%	5.5%
	February 2014	5.9%	6.7%
	February 2013	7.0%	7.7%
	February 2012	7.6%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	11.8%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.0%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.2%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 50,121	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 53,808	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	12.3%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	10.9%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	11.2%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

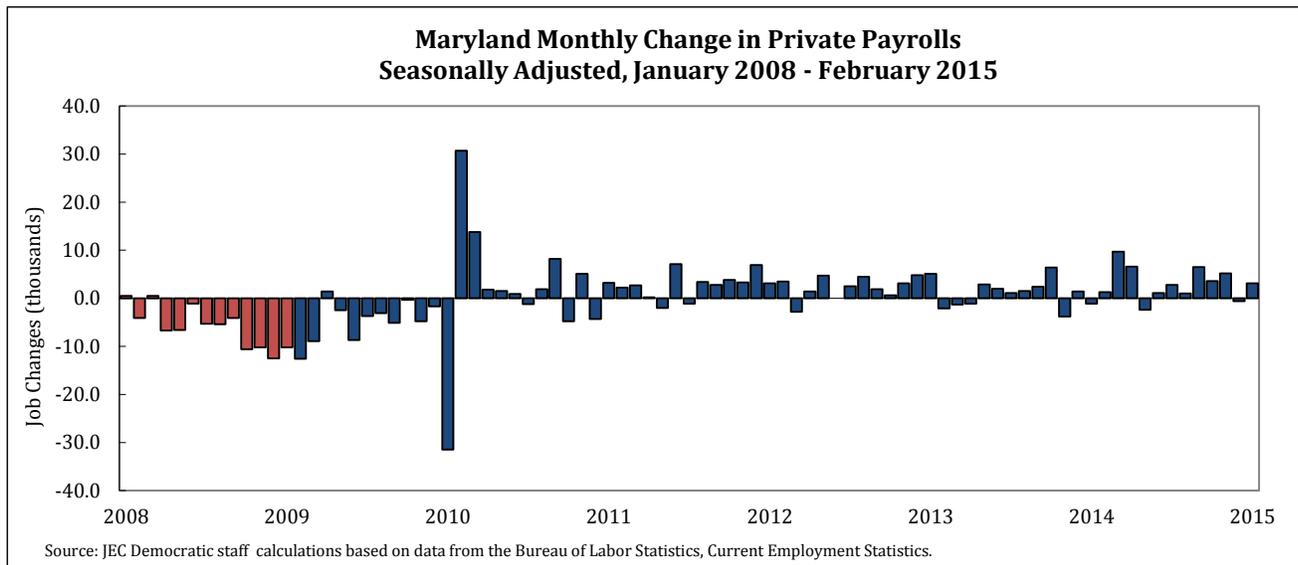


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MARYLAND

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Maryland grew by 3,100 jobs. Over the past year, the Maryland private sector has added 37,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 8,300 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Maryland private-sector employers have added 164,700 jobs (an increase of 8.4 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Maryland, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: professional and business services (51,600 jobs), education and health services (44,900 jobs) and leisure and hospitality (39,900 jobs).
- The Maryland sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality (17.9 percent), professional and business services (13.6 percent) and education and health services (11.5 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Maryland was 5.5 percent in February 2015, holding constant from January. The rate is down 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 7.8 percent in February 2010.
- 170,200 Maryland residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 237,100 in February 2010. There are still 68,000 more people unemployed in Maryland than when the recession began.
- In Maryland, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 20,260 during February, up 5.2 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 23.0 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Maryland, exports totaled \$792 million in January and \$11.7 billion over the past year, up 5.6 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Maryland exports over the past 12 months are up 11.9 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Maryland decreased by 0.7 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 11.4 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012 but remain 17.8 percent below their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Maryland totaled 10,730 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 36.4 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Maryland, sales of new single-family homes totaled 316,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, an increase of 10.1 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased by 1.1 percent to 1,860,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

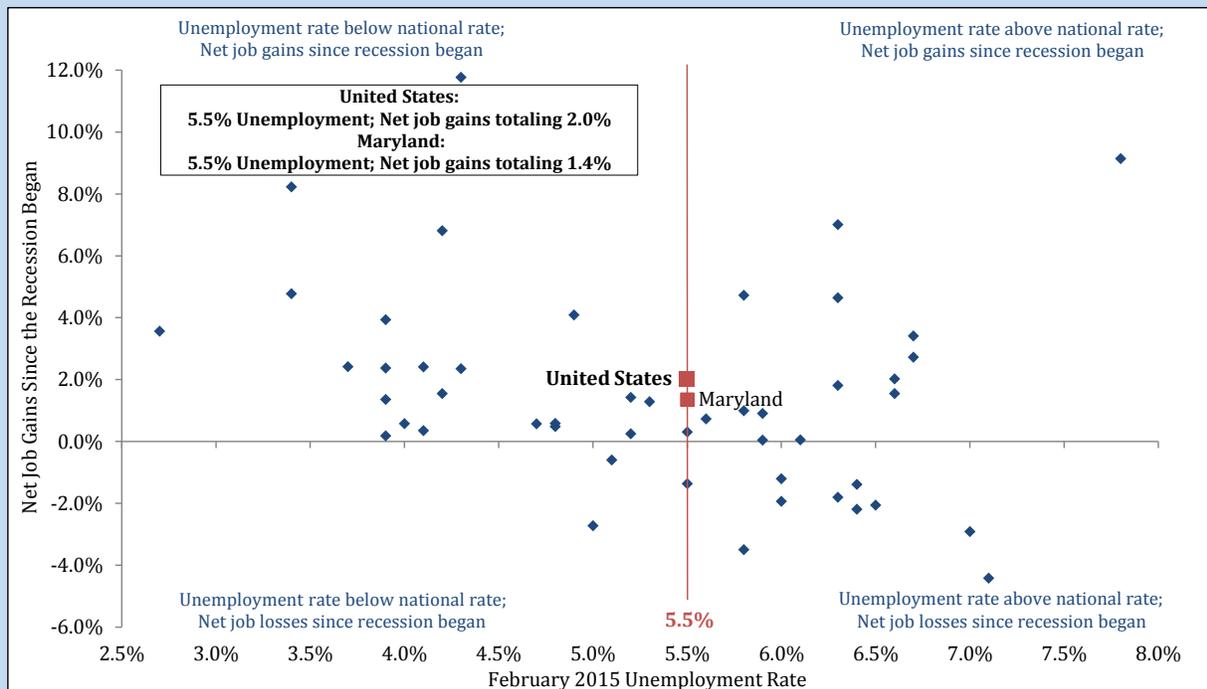
* For Maryland-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Maryland office: <http://www.dllr.maryland.gov/lmi/>

How Does Maryland Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Maryland to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Maryland, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Maryland	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	5.5%	5.5%
	February 2014	6.0%	6.7%
	February 2013	6.8%	7.7%
	February 2012	6.9%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	8.9%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	8.5%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	11.9%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 65,262	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 73,734	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	10.3%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	8.8%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	10.2%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

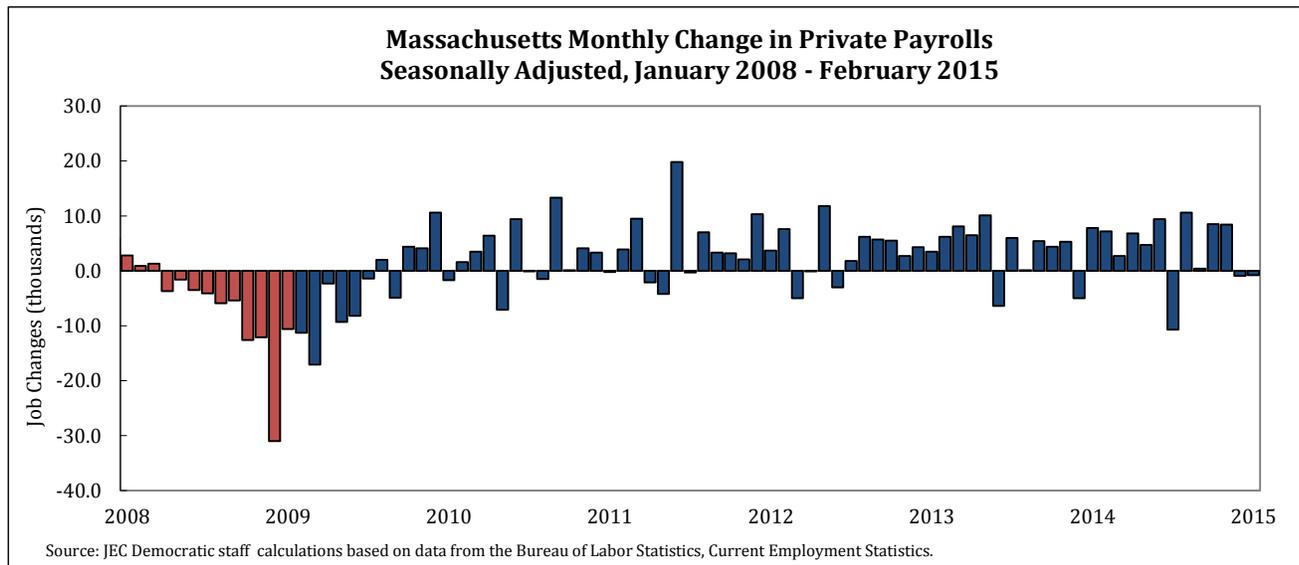


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MASSACHUSETTS

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Massachusetts fell by 800 jobs. Over the past year, the Massachusetts private sector has added 46,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 48,500 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Massachusetts private-sector employers have added 224,800 jobs (an increase of 8.1 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Massachusetts, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: professional and business services (66,900 jobs), education and health services (59,300 jobs) and leisure and hospitality (37,100 jobs).
- The Massachusetts sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction (21.3 percent), professional and business services (14.6 percent) and other services (13.6 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Massachusetts was 4.9 percent in February 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from January. The rate is down 1.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 8.8 percent in January 2010.
- 177,300 Massachusetts residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 305,400 in November 2009. There are still 18,100 more people unemployed in Massachusetts than when the recession began.
- In Massachusetts, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 28,047 during February, down 9.0 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 2.3 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Massachusetts, exports totaled \$2.0 billion in January and \$26.0 billion over the past year, up 1.3 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Massachusetts exports over the past 12 months are down 2.5 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Massachusetts increased by 3.6 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 13.4 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012 but remain 5.6 percent below their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Massachusetts totaled 5,840 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 76.6 percent from January.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Massachusetts, sales of new single-family homes totaled 43,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, an increase of 152.9 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased by 5.8 percent to 490,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

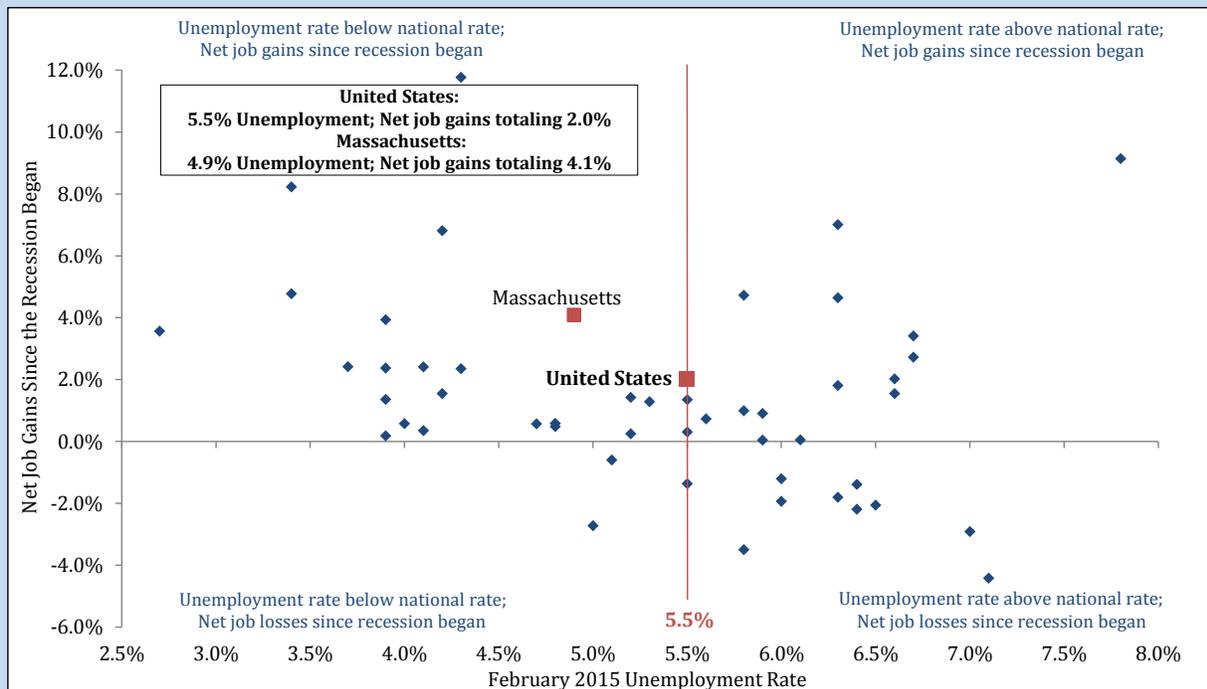
* For Massachusetts-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Massachusetts office: <http://www.mass.gov/lwd/economic-data/>

How Does Massachusetts Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Massachusetts to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Massachusetts, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

	Massachusetts	United States
Unemployment Rate		
February 2015	4.9%	5.5%
February 2014	6.0%	6.7%
February 2013	6.7%	7.7%
February 2012	6.7%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans		
2014	7.3%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate		
2014	4.7%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate		
2014	11.9%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)		
2013	\$ 62,963	\$ 51,939
(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 65,682	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate		
2013	11.9%	14.5%
(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	11.2%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance		
2013	3.7%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)		

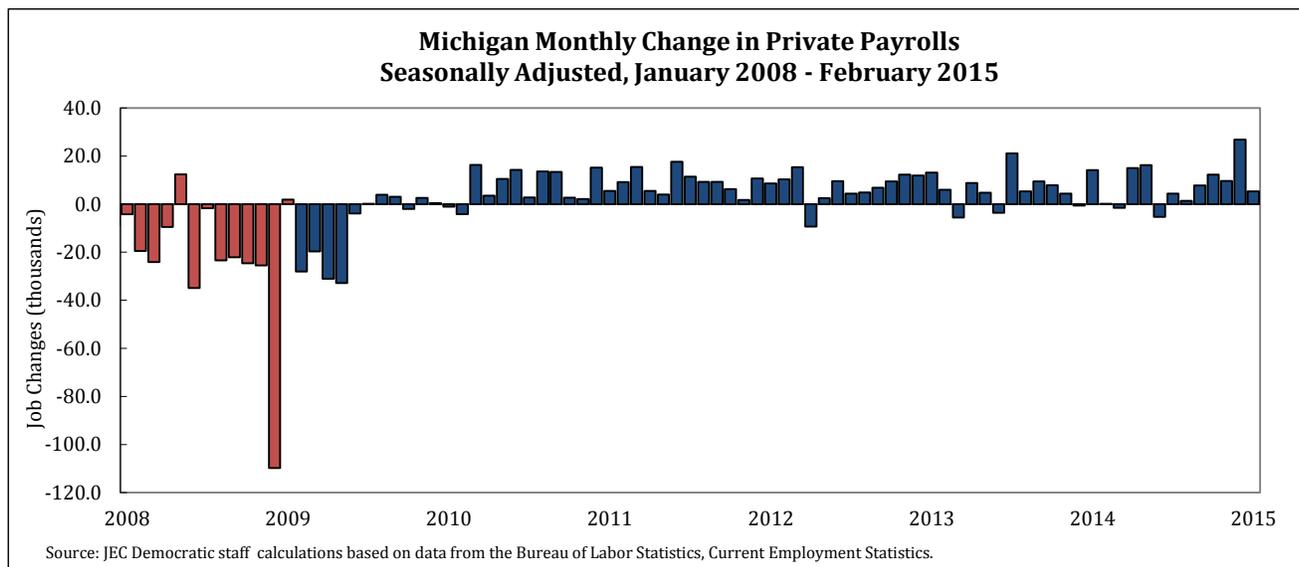


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MICHIGAN

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Michigan grew by 5,300 jobs. Over the past year, the Michigan private sector has added 92,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 72,200 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Michigan private-sector employers have added 460,900 jobs (an increase of 14.4 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Michigan, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: professional and business services (138,100 jobs), manufacturing (130,300 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities (57,200 jobs).
- The Michigan sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: manufacturing (28.2 percent), professional and business services (27.4 percent) and construction (26.8 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Michigan was 5.9 percent in February 2015, down 0.4 percentage point from January. The rate is down 1.9 percentage points from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 14.9 percent in June 2009.
- 281,500 Michigan residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 737,300 in June 2009. There are now 82,700 fewer people unemployed in Michigan than when the recession began.
- In Michigan, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 43,288 during February, down 6.3 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 9.5 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Michigan, exports totaled \$4.2 billion in January and \$53.3 billion over the past year, down 3.4 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Michigan exports over the past 12 months are up 16.0 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Michigan increased by 7.8 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 30.4 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011 but remain 10.3 percent below their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Michigan totaled 7,410 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 56.0 percent from January.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Michigan, sales of new single-family homes totaled 54,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 12.9 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 1,010,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

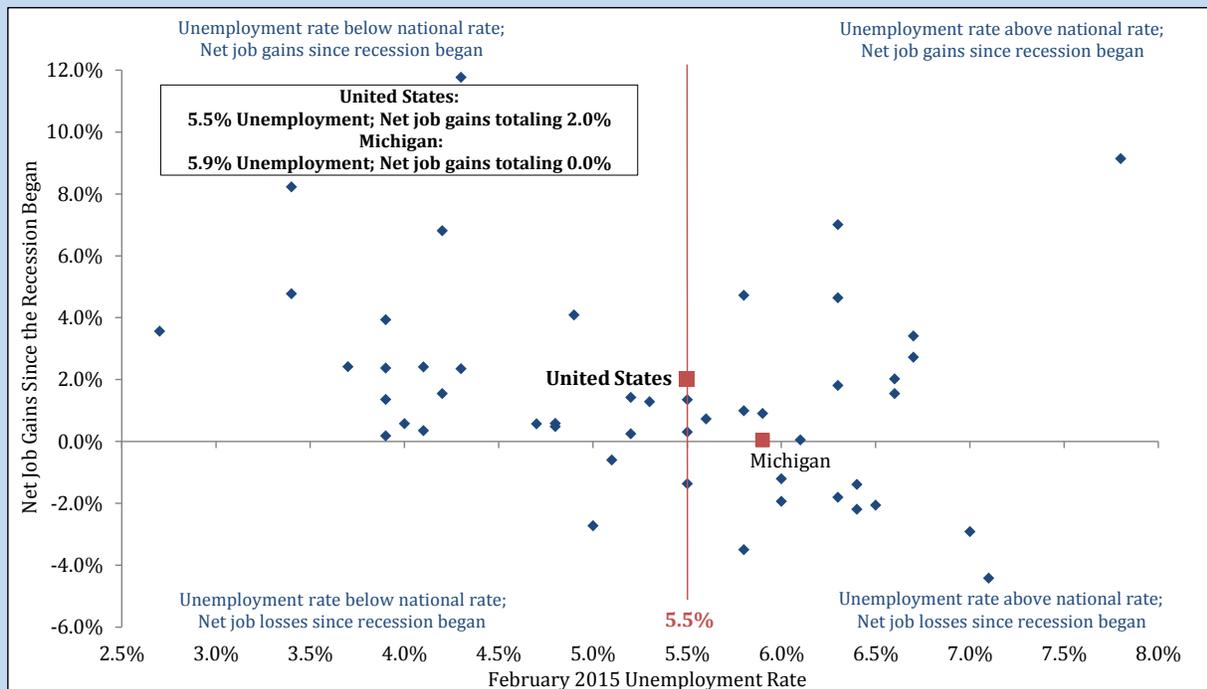
* For Michigan-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Michigan office: <http://www.milmi.org/>

How Does Michigan Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Michigan to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Michigan, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Michigan	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	5.9%	5.5%
	February 2014	7.8%	6.7%
	February 2013	8.9%	7.7%
	February 2012	9.1%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	9.1%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.3%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.8%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 48,801	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 55,466	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	14.5%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	10.8%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	11.0%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

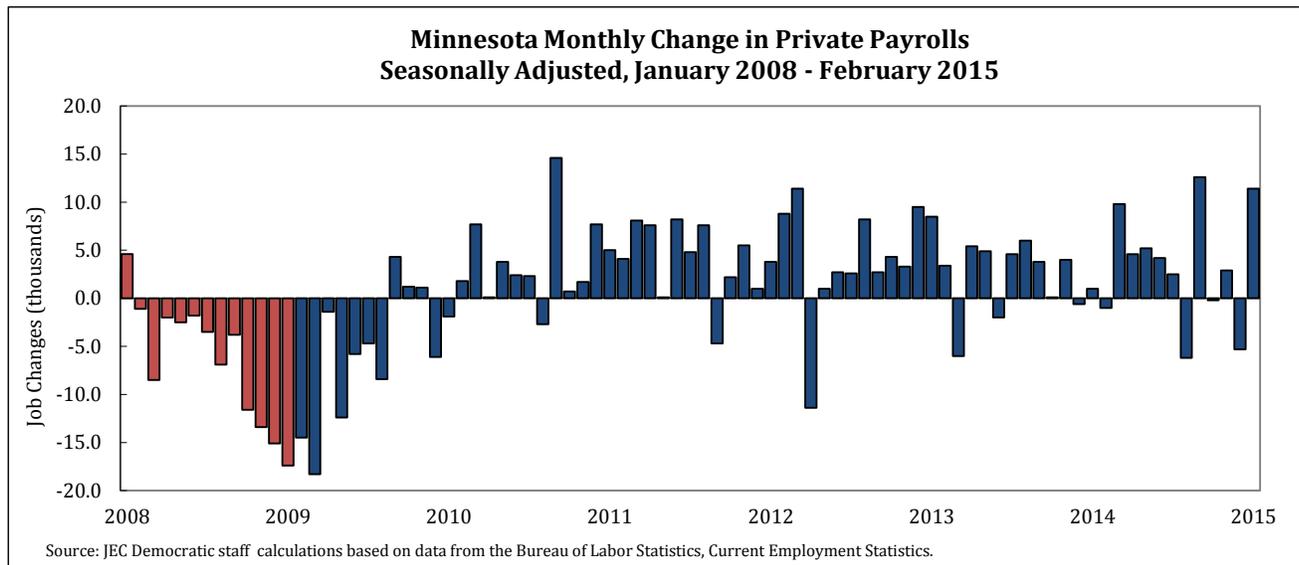


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MINNESOTA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Minnesota grew by 11,400 jobs. Over the past year, the Minnesota private sector has added 40,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 24,600 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Minnesota private-sector employers have added 210,100 jobs (an increase of 9.5 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Minnesota, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: professional and business services (52,200 jobs), education and health services (48,900 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities (31,900 jobs).
- The Minnesota sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging (24.6 percent), construction (21.4 percent) and professional and business services (16.8 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Minnesota was 3.7 percent in February 2015, holding constant from January. The rate is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 8.1 percent in June 2009.
- 111,100 Minnesota residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 237,800 in June 2009. There are now 26,700 fewer people unemployed in Minnesota than when the recession began.
- In Minnesota, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 19,583 during February, up 5.4 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 9.7 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Minnesota, exports totaled \$1.6 billion in January and \$20.3 billion over the past year, up 3.2 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Minnesota exports over the past 12 months are up 4.6 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Minnesota increased by 3.9 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 19.4 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011 but remain 7.3 percent below their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Minnesota totaled 9,530 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 62.5 percent from January.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Minnesota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 54,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 12.9 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 1,010,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

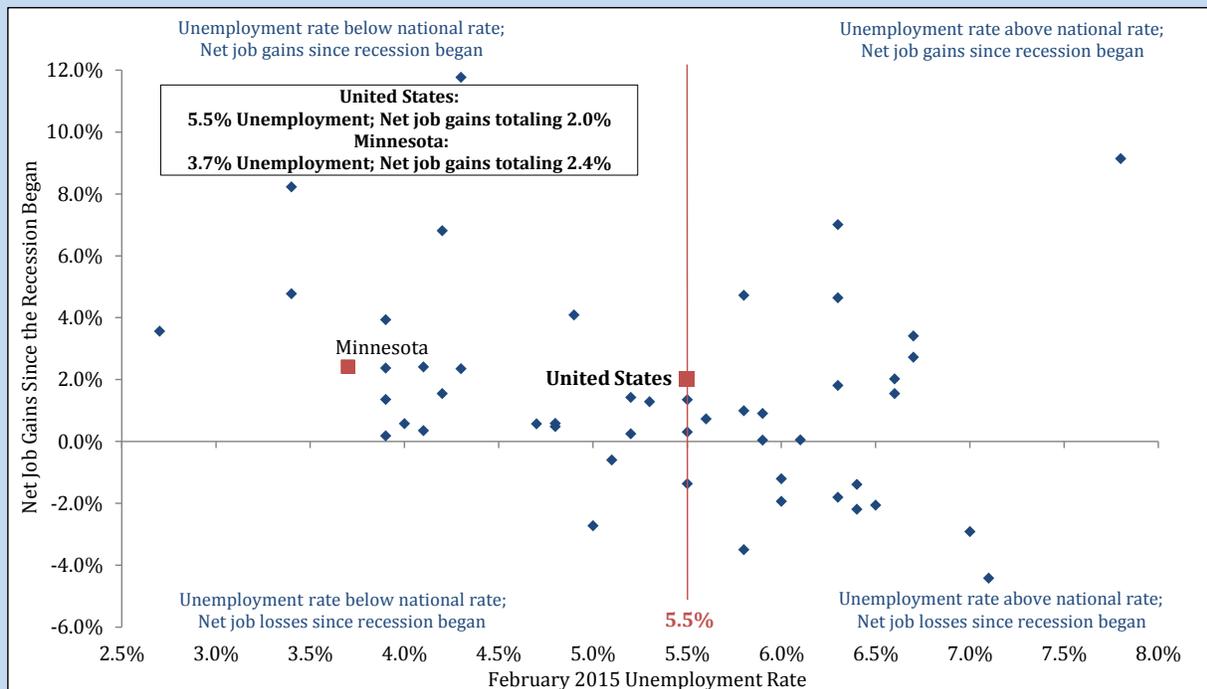
* For Minnesota-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Minnesota office: <http://www.mn.gov/deed/data/>

How Does Minnesota Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Minnesota to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Minnesota, while net gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Minnesota	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	3.7%	5.5%
	February 2014	4.4%	6.7%
	February 2013	5.1%	7.7%
	February 2012	5.6%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	8.8%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.9%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	11.1%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 60,907	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 65,227	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	12.0%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	9.3%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	8.2%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

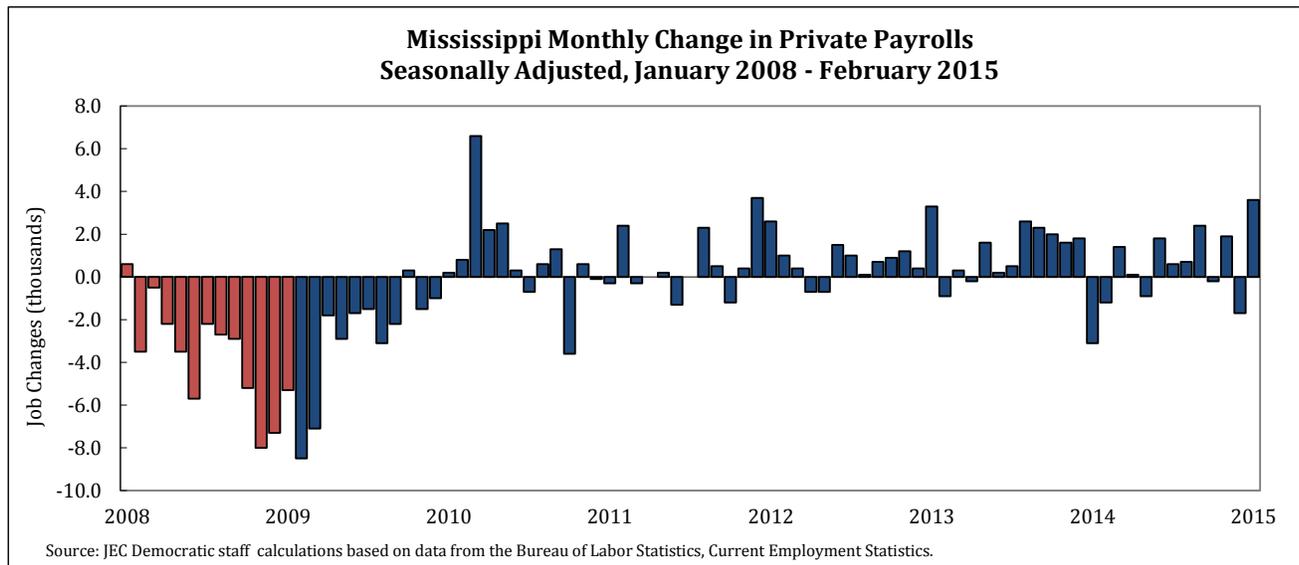


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MISSISSIPPI

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Mississippi grew by 3,600 jobs. Over the past year, the Mississippi private sector has added 8,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 8,700 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Mississippi private-sector employers have added 45,800 jobs (an increase of 5.5 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Mississippi, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: professional and business services (13,300 jobs), trade, transportation and utilities (11,100 jobs) and leisure and hospitality (10,400 jobs).
- The Mississippi sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services (15.2 percent), information services (9.0 percent) and leisure and hospitality (8.8 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Mississippi was 7.0 percent in February 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from January. The rate is down 0.9 percentage point from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 10.8 percent in March 2010.
- 86,200 Mississippi residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 137,000 in February 2010. There are still 7,800 more people unemployed in Mississippi than when the recession began.
- In Mississippi, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 8,566 during February, up 1.2 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 14.9 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Mississippi, exports totaled \$914 million in January and \$10.9 billion over the past year, down 7.1 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Mississippi exports over the past 12 months are up 25.3 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Mississippi increased by 2.5 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 8.0 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011 but remain 6.6 percent below their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Mississippi totaled 4,970 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 44.2 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Mississippi, sales of new single-family homes totaled 316,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, an increase of 10.1 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased by 1.1 percent to 1,860,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

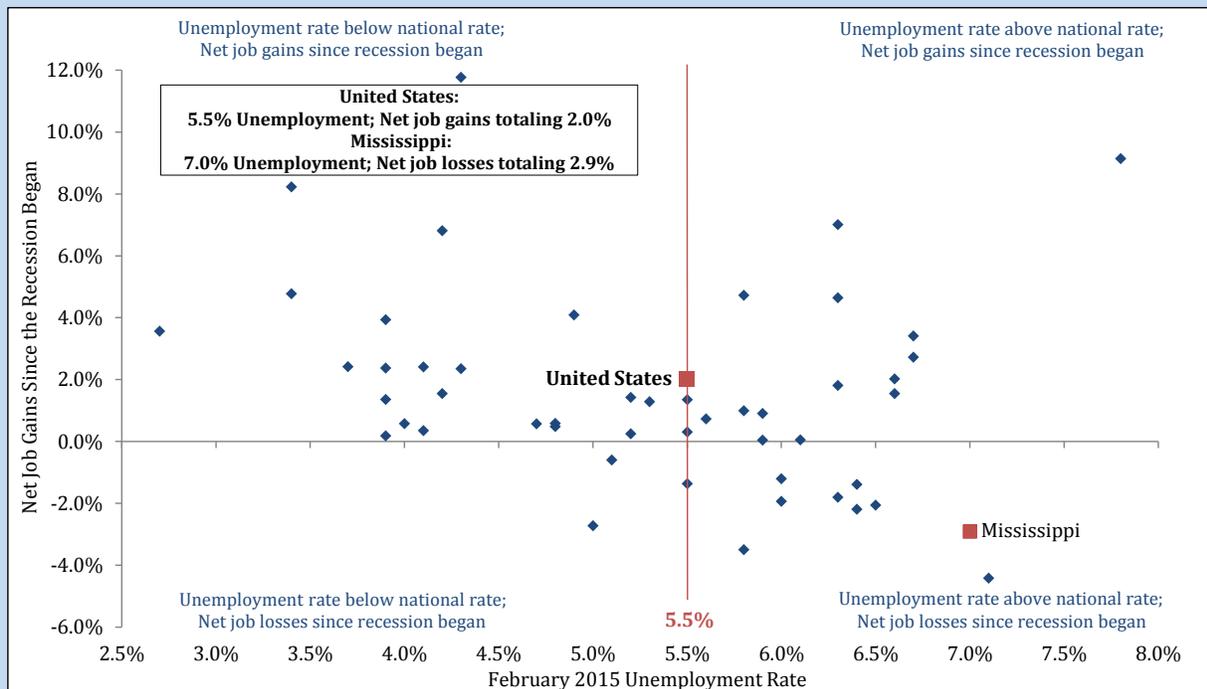
* For Mississippi-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Mississippi office: <http://mdes.ms.gov/information-center/labor-market-information/>

How Does Mississippi Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Mississippi to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Mississippi, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

	Mississippi	United States
Unemployment Rate		
February 2015	7.0%	5.5%
February 2014	7.9%	6.7%
February 2013	8.9%	7.7%
February 2012	9.1%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans		
2014	9.1%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate		
2014	3.9%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate		
2014	6.0%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)		
2013	\$ 40,850	\$ 51,939
(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 41,882	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate		
2013	22.5%	14.5%
(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	22.6%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance		
2013	17.1%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)		

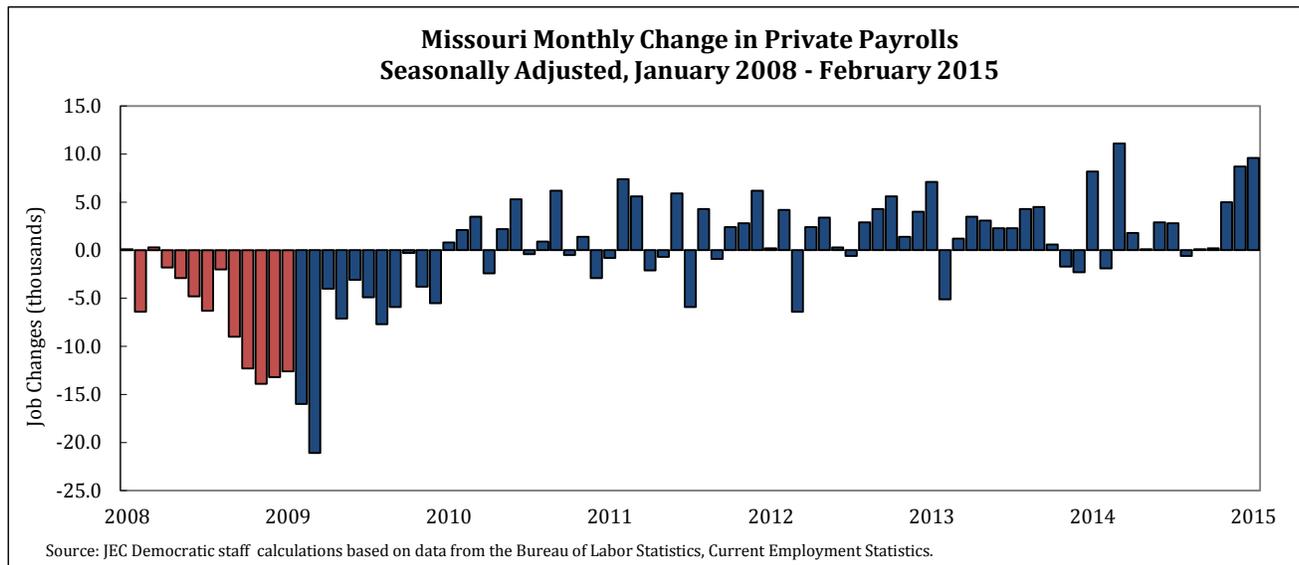


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MISSOURI

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Missouri grew by 9,600 jobs. Over the past year, the Missouri private sector has added 39,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 20,900 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Missouri private-sector employers have added 129,100 jobs (an increase of 5.9 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Missouri, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: professional and business services (40,700 jobs), education and health services (28,900 jobs) and leisure and hospitality (20,200 jobs).
- The Missouri sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services (12.9 percent), leisure and hospitality (7.5 percent) and education and health services (7.0 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Missouri was 5.5 percent in February 2015, holding constant from January. The rate is down 0.9 percentage point from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 9.8 percent in February 2010.
- 172,100 Missouri residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 298,500 in January 2010. There are still 7,000 more people unemployed in Missouri than when the recession began.
- In Missouri, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 33,994 during February, up 27.5 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 14.7 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Missouri, exports totaled \$1.0 billion in January and \$13.6 billion over the past year, up 12.0 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Missouri exports over the past 12 months are up 1.9 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Missouri increased by 4.5 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 13.9 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011 but remain 2.8 percent below their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Missouri totaled 10,210 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 42.1 percent from January.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Missouri, sales of new single-family homes totaled 54,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 12.9 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 1,010,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

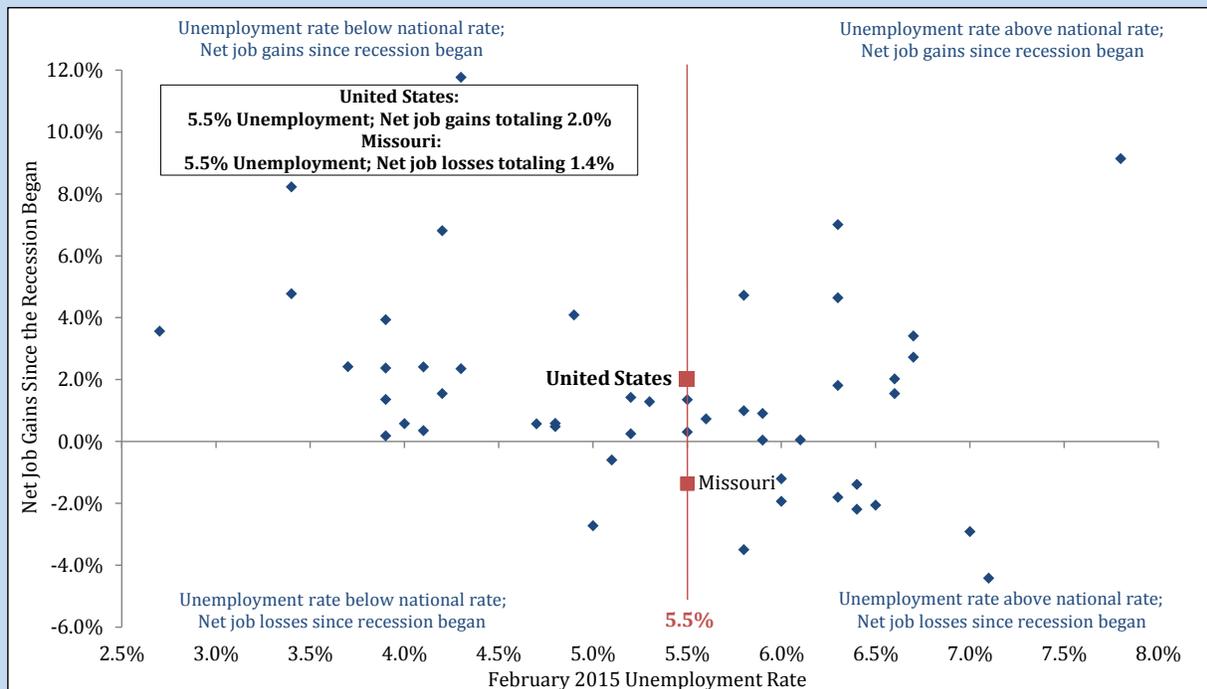
* For Missouri-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Missouri office: <http://www.labor.mo.gov/data/>

How Does Missouri Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Missouri to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Missouri, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Missouri	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	5.5%	5.5%
	February 2014	6.4%	6.7%
	February 2013	6.6%	7.7%
	February 2012	7.1%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	11.0%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.7%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	2.2%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 50,311	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 51,686	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	13.7%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	12.8%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	13.0%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

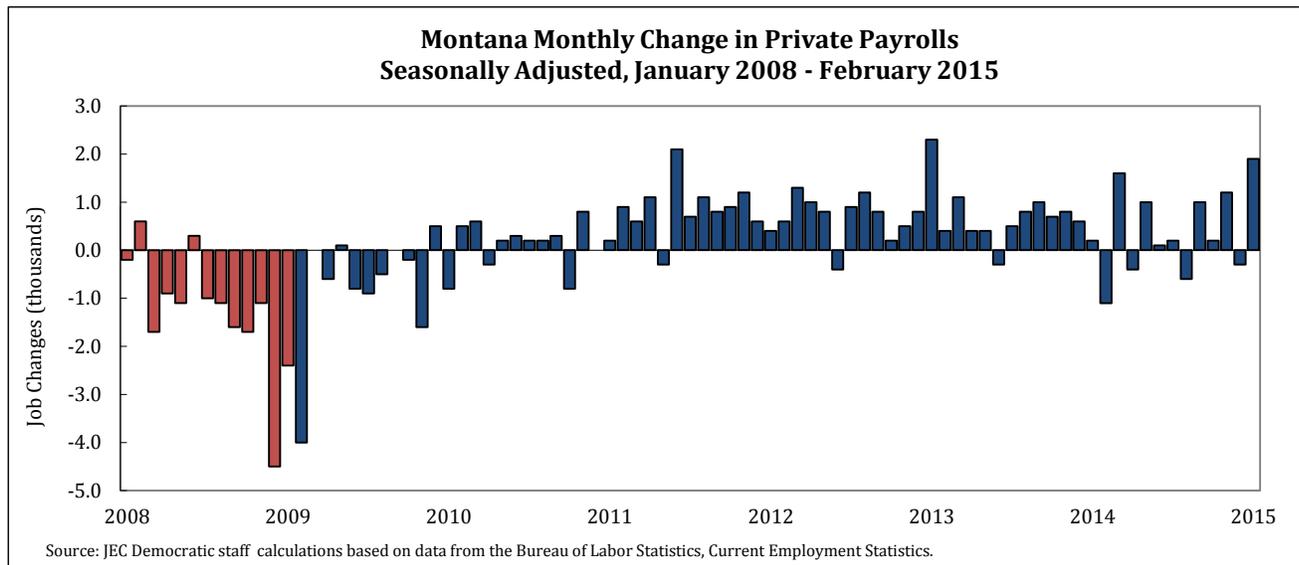


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MONTANA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Montana grew by 1,900 jobs. Over the past year, the Montana private sector has added 4,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 6,600 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Montana private-sector employers have added 33,700 jobs (an increase of 10.1 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Montana, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: trade, transportation and utilities (8,700 jobs), education and health services (6,300 jobs) and financial activities (5,200 jobs).
- The Montana sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging (26.8 percent), financial activities (24.4 percent) and construction (12.9 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Montana was 4.3 percent in February 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from January. The rate is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 7.4 percent in April 2010.
- 22,300 Montana residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 37,100 in March 2010. There are still 900 more people unemployed in Montana than when the recession began.
- In Montana, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 5,010 during February, up 11.0 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 12.3 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Montana, exports totaled \$104 million in January and \$1.5 billion over the past year, up 3.2 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Montana exports over the past 12 months are down 1.3 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Montana increased by 3.9 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 19.3 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011 and are now 4.3 percent above their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Montana totaled 2,970 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, an increase of 32.0 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes Montana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 126,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 6.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased by 7.7 percent to 980,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

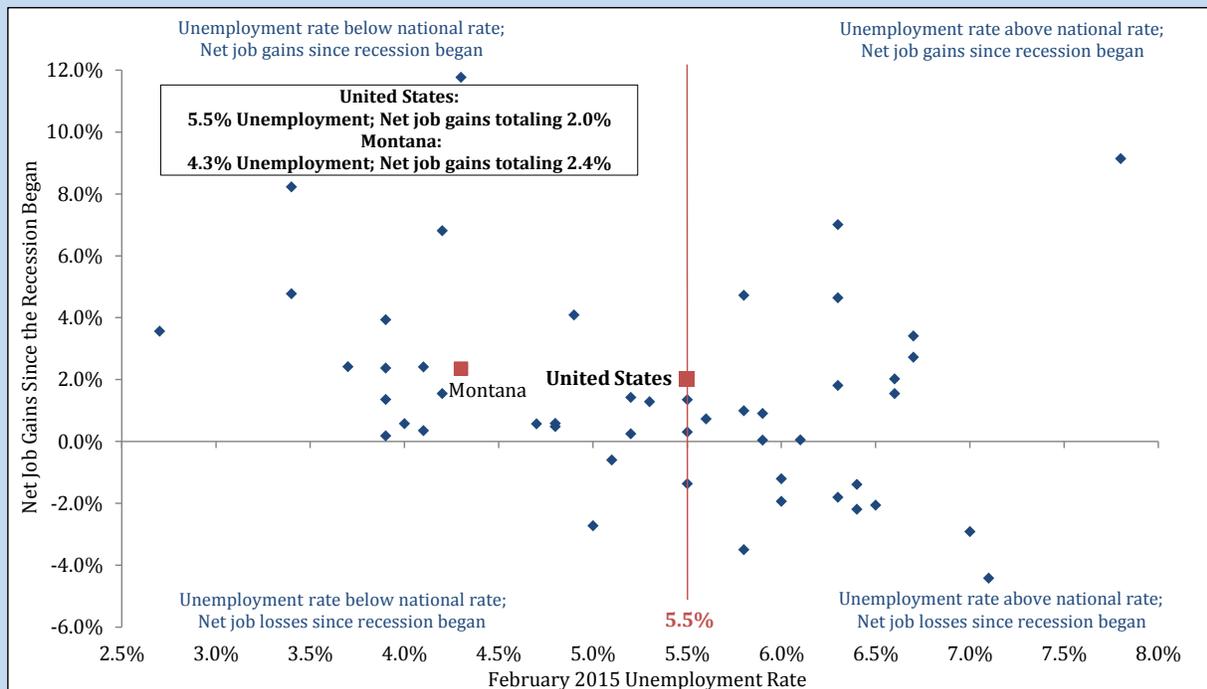
* For Montana-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Montana office:
<http://www.ourfactsyourfuture.org/cgi/databrowsing/?PAGEID=4&SUBID=190>

How Does Montana Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Montana to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Montana, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

	Montana	United States
Unemployment Rate		
February 2015	4.3%	5.5%
February 2014	4.9%	6.7%
February 2013	5.5%	7.7%
February 2012	6.2%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	12.4%	8.9%
2014		
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	5.8%	5.3%
2014		
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	3.8%	7.2%
2014		
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	\$ 44,132	\$ 51,939
(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 49,046	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	14.5%	14.5%
(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	13.0%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	16.5%	14.5%
(American Community Survey) 2013		

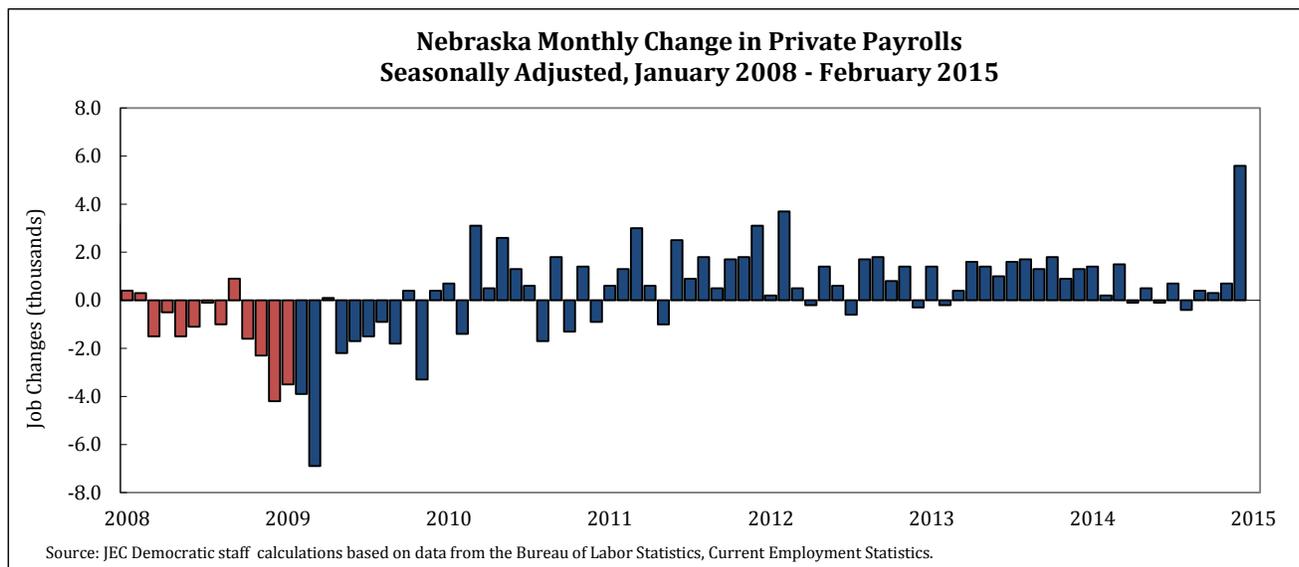


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEBRASKA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Nebraska was unchanged. Over the past year, the Nebraska private sector has added 9,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 14,200 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Nebraska private-sector employers have added 58,700 jobs (an increase of 7.6 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Nebraska, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: professional and business services (15,400 jobs), education and health services (10,400 jobs) and leisure and hospitality (10,200 jobs).
- The Nebraska sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services (15.5 percent), leisure and hospitality (12.7 percent) and education and health services (7.4 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Nebraska was 2.7 percent in February 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from January. The rate is down 0.8 percentage point from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 4.8 percent in March 2010.
- 27,800 Nebraska residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 48,000 in January 2010. There are now 2,200 fewer people unemployed in Nebraska than when the recession began.
- In Nebraska, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 5,085 during February, up 3.9 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 11.5 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Nebraska, exports totaled \$539 million in January and \$7.5 billion over the past year, up 6.6 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Nebraska exports over the past 12 months are up 24.0 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Nebraska increased by 3.7 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 15.7 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2010 and are now 8.5 percent above their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Nebraska totaled 5,180 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 3.9 percent from January.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Nebraska, sales of new single-family homes totaled 54,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 12.9 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 1,010,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

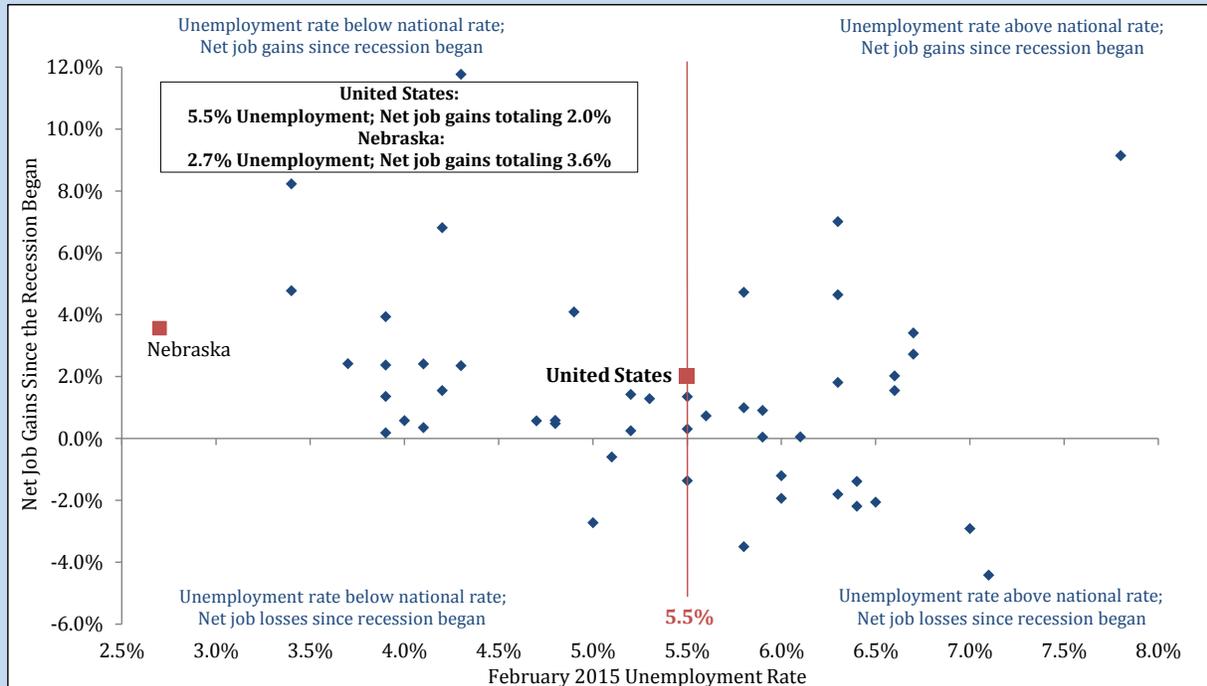
* For Nebraska-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Nebraska office: <http://www.dol.nebraska.gov/>

How Does Nebraska Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Nebraska to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Nebraska, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Nebraska	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	2.7%	5.5%
	February 2014	3.5%	6.7%
	February 2013	3.9%	7.7%
	February 2012	4.0%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	9.7%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.1%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.2%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 53,774	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 55,246	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	11.0%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	9.9%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	11.3%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

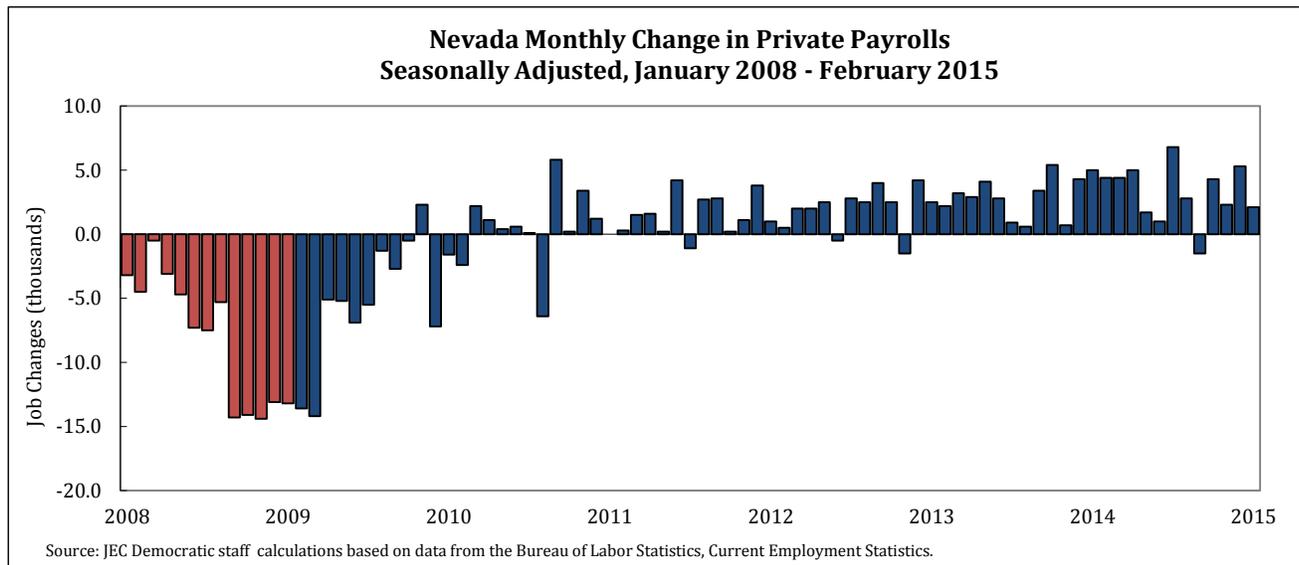


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEVADA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Nevada grew by 2,100 jobs. Over the past year, the Nevada private sector has added 38,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 35,500 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Nevada private-sector employers have added 122,100 jobs (an increase of 12.7 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Nevada, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: leisure and hospitality (34,900 jobs), trade, transportation and utilities (27,200 jobs) and professional and business services (25,900 jobs).
- The Nevada sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: education and health services (19.6 percent), professional and business services (19.4 percent) and mining and logging (18.6 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Nevada was 7.1 percent in February 2015, holding constant from January. The rate is down 1.3 percentage points from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 13.7 percent in November 2010.
- 99,500 Nevada residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 186,500 in November 2010. There are still 31,300 more people unemployed in Nevada than when the recession began.
- In Nevada, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 14,711 during February, up 12.7 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 4.4 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Nevada, exports totaled \$673 million in January and \$7.3 billion over the past year, down 11.5 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Nevada exports over the past 12 months are up 22.4 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Nevada increased by 9.0 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 59.8 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011 but remain 36.0 percent below their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Nevada totaled 17,230 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, an increase of 63.2 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes Nevada, sales of new single-family homes totaled 126,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 6.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased by 7.7 percent to 980,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

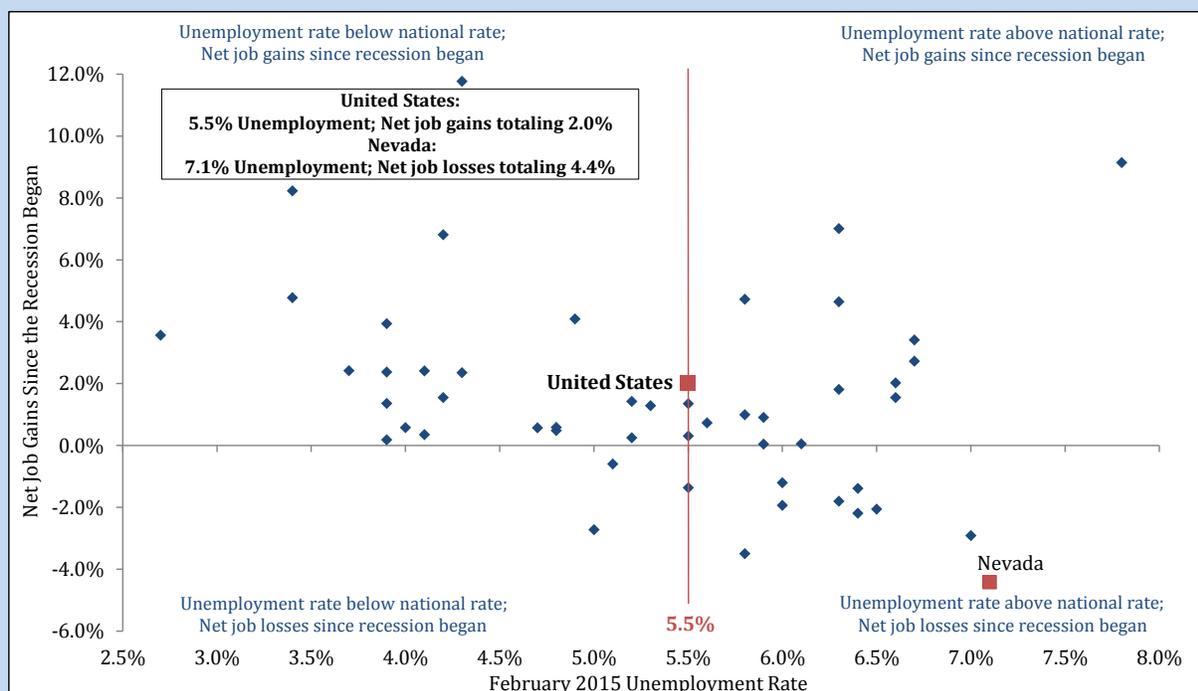
* For Nevada-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Nevada office: <http://www.nevadaworkforce.com/>

How Does Nevada Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Nevada to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Nevada, while net gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Nevada	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	7.1%	5.5%
	February 2014	8.4%	6.7%
	February 2013	10.1%	7.7%
	February 2012	11.8%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	12.1%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.1%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.8%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 45,369	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 60,733	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	17.4%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	9.7%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	20.7%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

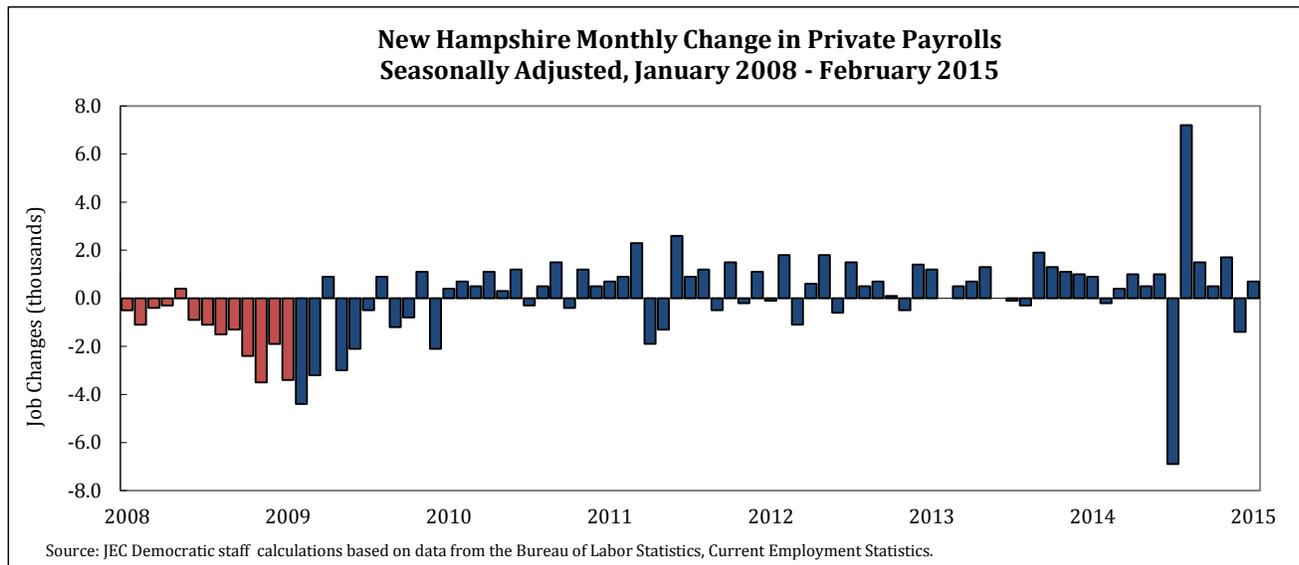


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW HAMPSHIRE

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in New Hampshire grew by 700 jobs. Over the past year, the New Hampshire private sector has added 6,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 8,300 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- New Hampshire private-sector employers have added 35,700 jobs (an increase of 6.8 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In New Hampshire, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: professional and business services (10,600 jobs), trade, transportation and utilities (6,100 jobs) and education and health services (5,500 jobs).
- The New Hampshire sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: other services (18.2 percent), professional and business services (16.8 percent) and construction (12.7 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Hampshire was 3.9 percent in February 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from January. The rate is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 6.6 percent in July 2009.
- 29,300 New Hampshire residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 49,000 in June 2009. There are still 3,200 more people unemployed in New Hampshire than when the recession began.
- In New Hampshire, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 4,030 during February, up 5.7 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 10.1 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In New Hampshire, exports totaled \$293 million in January and \$4.1 billion over the past year, down 1.1 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- New Hampshire exports over the past 12 months are down 8.2 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in New Hampshire increased by 4.0 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 10.3 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012 but remain 13.2 percent below their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in New Hampshire totaled 1,120 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 42.0 percent from January.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes New Hampshire, sales of new single-family homes totaled 43,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, an increase of 152.9 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased by 5.8 percent to 490,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

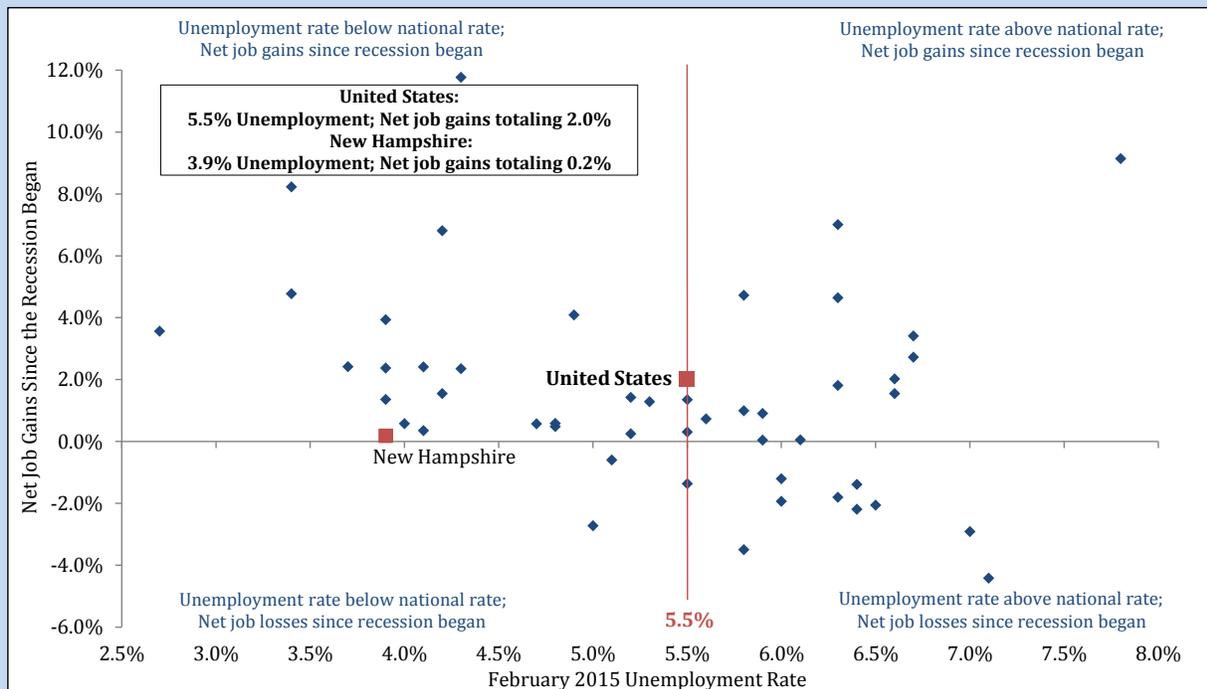
* For New Hampshire-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the New Hampshire office: <http://www.nh.gov/nhes/elmi/>

How Does New Hampshire Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of New Hampshire to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in New Hampshire, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Hampshire	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	3.9%	5.5%
	February 2014	4.6%	6.7%
	February 2013	5.4%	7.7%
	February 2012	5.4%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	10.8%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.8%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	1.5%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 71,322	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 75,920	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	9.0%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	5.8%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	10.7%	14.5%
	(American Community Survey)		

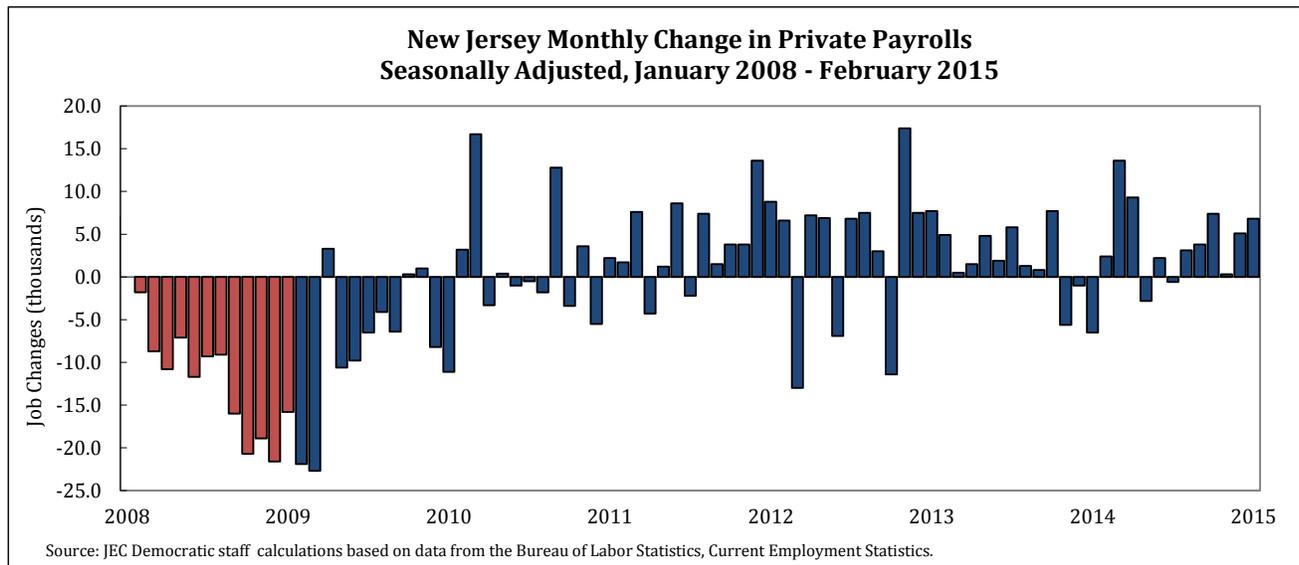


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW JERSEY

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in New Jersey grew by 6,800 jobs. Over the past year, the New Jersey private sector has added 50,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 16,100 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- New Jersey private-sector employers have added 180,900 jobs (an increase of 5.7 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In New Jersey, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: trade, transportation and utilities (49,800 jobs), professional and business services (48,900 jobs) and education and health services (43,900 jobs).
- The New Jersey sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction (16.4 percent), leisure and hospitality (10.0 percent) and professional and business services (8.4 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Jersey was 6.4 percent in February 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from January. The rate is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 9.8 percent in January 2010.
- 291,100 New Jersey residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 445,400 in November 2009. There are still 87,100 more people unemployed in New Jersey than when the recession began.
- In New Jersey, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 48,069 during February, up 5.3 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 3.7 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In New Jersey, exports totaled \$2.6 billion in January and \$35.2 billion over the past year, up 2.2 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- New Jersey exports over the past 12 months are up 6.2 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in New Jersey increased by 3.0 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 6.8 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012 but remain 15.7 percent below their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in New Jersey totaled 10,660 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 57.5 percent from January.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes New Jersey, sales of new single-family homes totaled 43,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, an increase of 152.9 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased by 5.8 percent to 490,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

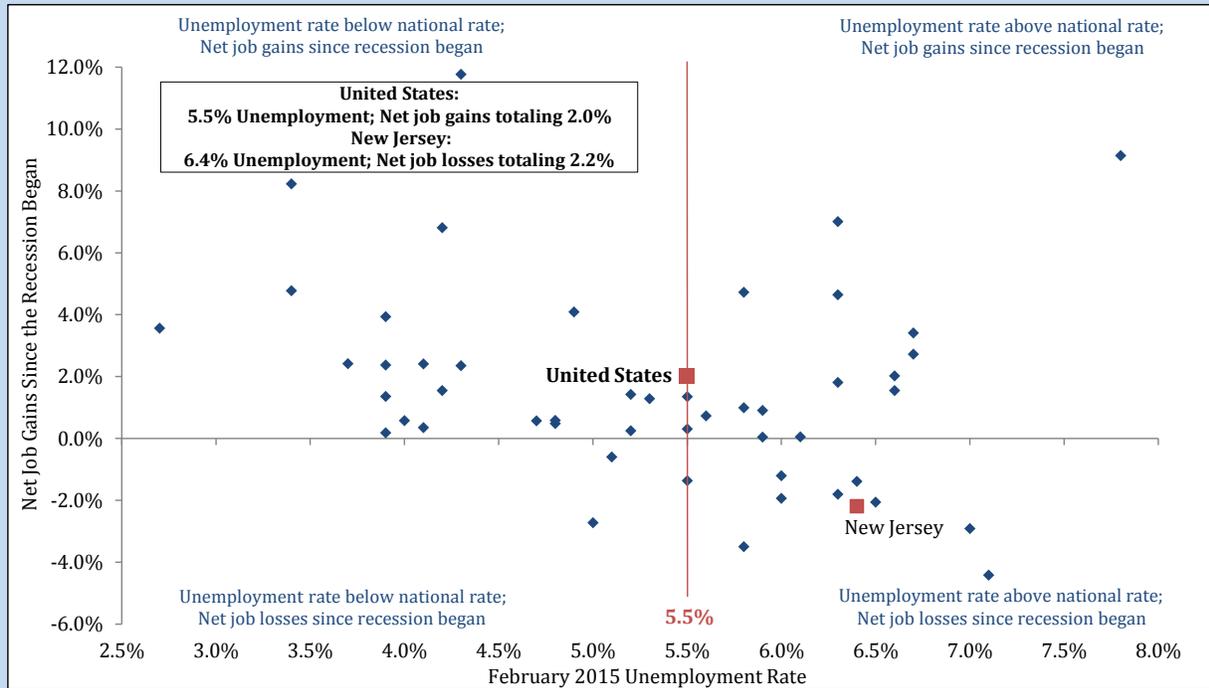
* For New Jersey-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the New Jersey office: http://lwd.dol.state.nj.us/labor/lpa/LMI_index.html

How Does New Jersey Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of New Jersey to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in New Jersey, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

	New Jersey	United States
Unemployment Rate		
February 2015	6.4%	5.5%
February 2014	7.0%	6.7%
February 2013	8.7%	7.7%
February 2012	9.2%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans		
2014	5.8%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate		
2014	7.9%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate		
2014	12.0%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)		
(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 61,782	\$ 51,939
	\$ 67,980	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate		
(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	11.1%	14.5%
	8.7%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance		
(American Community Survey) 2013	13.2%	14.5%

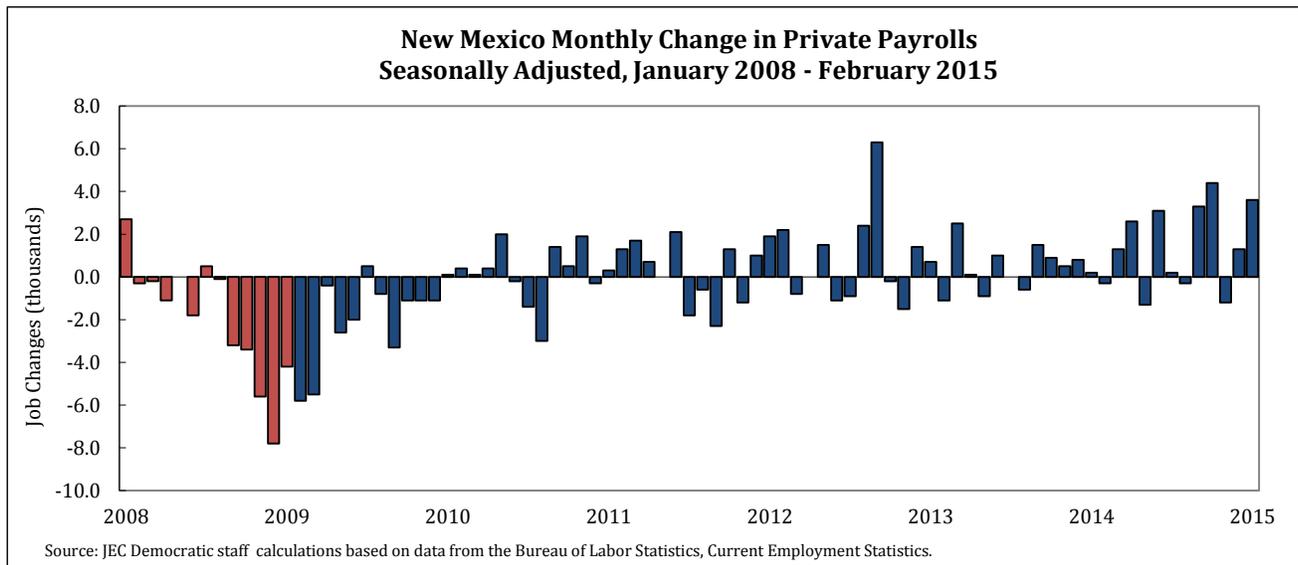


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW MEXICO

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in New Mexico grew by 3,600 jobs. Over the past year, the New Mexico private sector has added 16,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 4,900 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- New Mexico private-sector employers have added 37,800 jobs (an increase of 6.3 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In New Mexico, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: education and health services (11,500 jobs), mining and logging (10,000 jobs) and leisure and hospitality (9,000 jobs).
- The New Mexico sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging (56.2 percent), leisure and hospitality (10.8 percent) and education and health services (9.7 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Mexico was 6.0 percent in February 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from January. The rate is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 8.3 percent in July 2010.
- 55,600 New Mexico residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 77,700 in June 2010. There are still 18,400 more people unemployed in New Mexico than when the recession began.
- In New Mexico, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 5,664 during February, up 11.0 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 8.2 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In New Mexico, exports totaled \$319 million in January and \$3.6 billion over the past year, up 37.8 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- New Mexico exports over the past 12 months are up 120.7 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in New Mexico increased by 2.2 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 7.1 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011 but remain 11.6 percent below their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in New Mexico totaled 3,010 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 33.7 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes New Mexico, sales of new single-family homes totaled 126,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 6.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased by 7.7 percent to 980,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

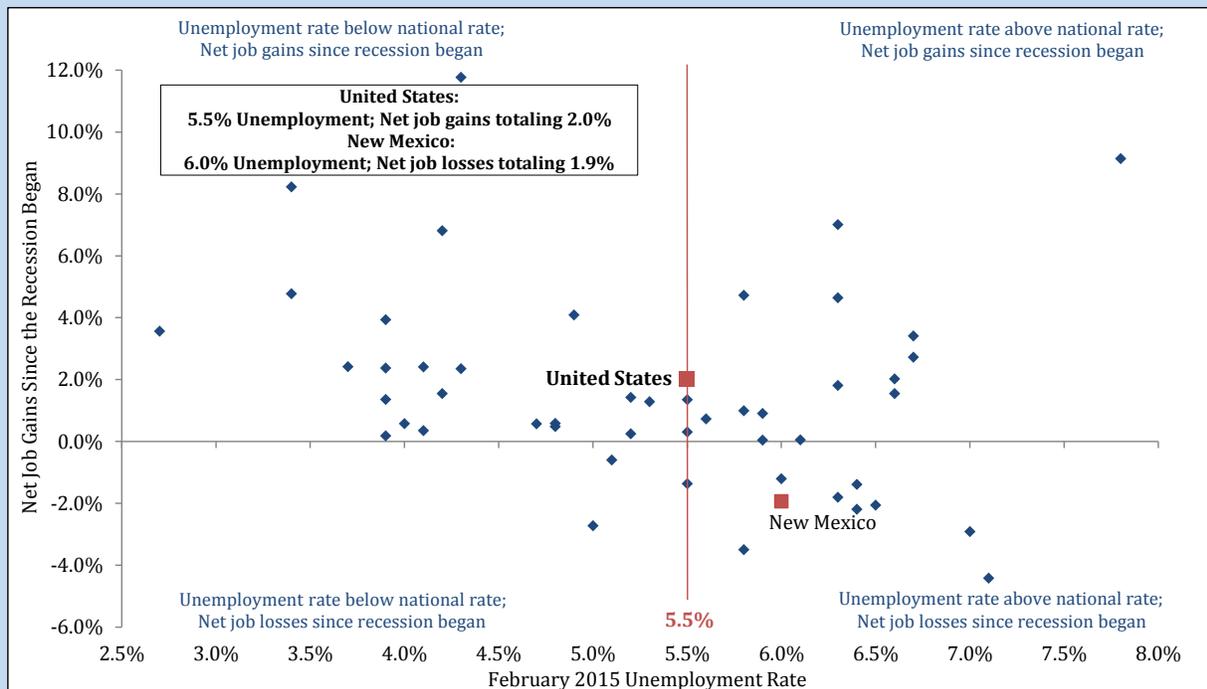
* For New Mexico-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the New Mexico office:
<http://www.dws.state.nm.us/LaborMarketInformation/DataandStatistics/EconomicData>

How Does New Mexico Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of New Mexico to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in New Mexico, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Mexico	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	6.0%	5.5%
	February 2014	6.7%	6.7%
	February 2013	6.8%	7.7%
	February 2012	7.3%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	11.8%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.3%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	9.3%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 42,127	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 49,833	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	21.7%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	14.0%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	18.6%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

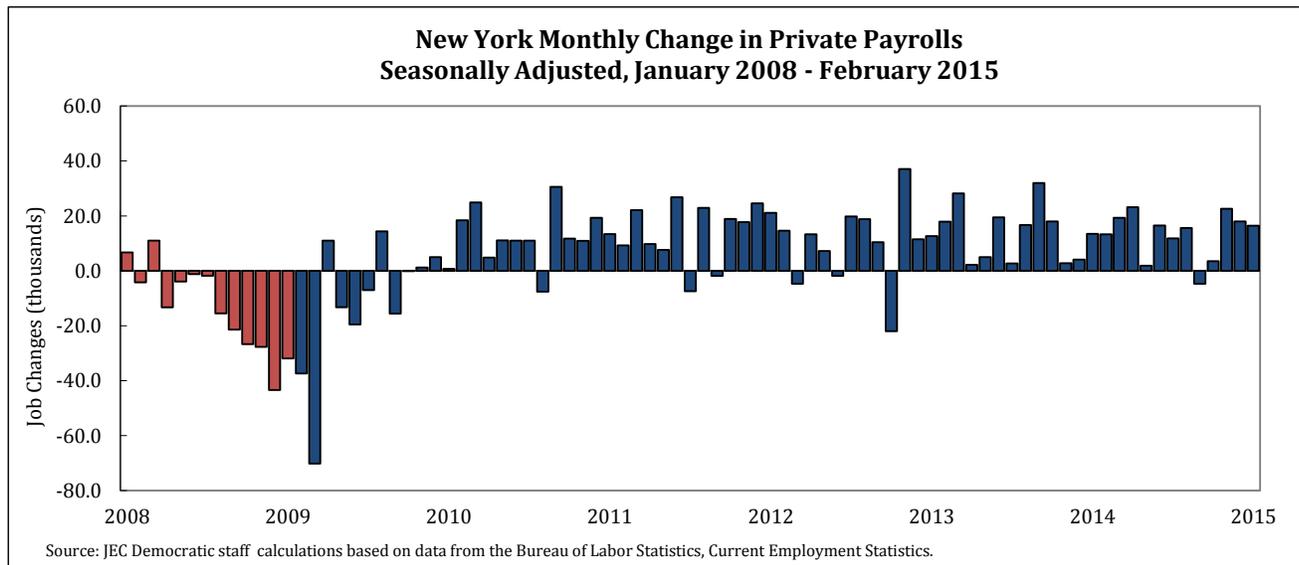


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW YORK

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in New York grew by 16,400 jobs. Over the past year, the New York private sector has added 157,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 162,600 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- New York private-sector employers have added 767,900 jobs (an increase of 11.0 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In New York, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: education and health services (203,100 jobs), professional and business services (163,400 jobs) and leisure and hospitality (159,400 jobs).
- The New York sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality (22.1 percent), professional and business services (15.0 percent) and education and health services (12.1 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New York was 5.8 percent in February 2015, holding constant from January. The rate is down 0.9 percentage point from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 8.9 percent in December 2009.
- 554,200 New York residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 851,100 in November 2009. There are still 88,000 more people unemployed in New York than when the recession began.
- In New York, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 101,434 during February, up 26.4 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 8.0 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In New York, exports totaled \$6.3 billion in January and \$81.3 billion over the past year, up 2.1 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- New York exports over the past 12 months are up 15.8 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in New York increased by 1.9 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 6.5 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011 but remain 3.2 percent below their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in New York totaled 14,130 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 58.3 percent from January.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes New York, sales of new single-family homes totaled 43,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, an increase of 152.9 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased by 5.8 percent to 490,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

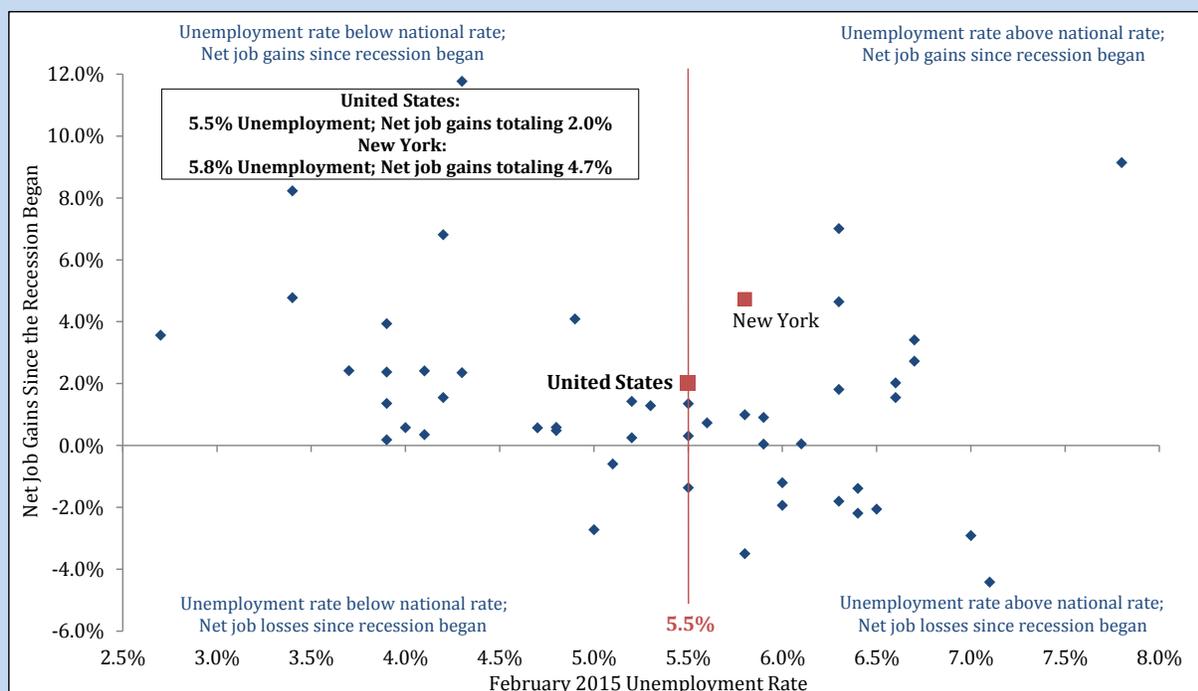
* For New York-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the New York office: <http://www.labor.state.ny.us/stats/index.shtml>

How Does New York Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of New York to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in New York, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		New York	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	5.8%	5.5%
	February 2014	6.7%	6.7%
	February 2013	7.9%	7.7%
	February 2012	8.6%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	5.9%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.8%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	8.1%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 53,843	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 54,988	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	14.5%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	14.5%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	10.7%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

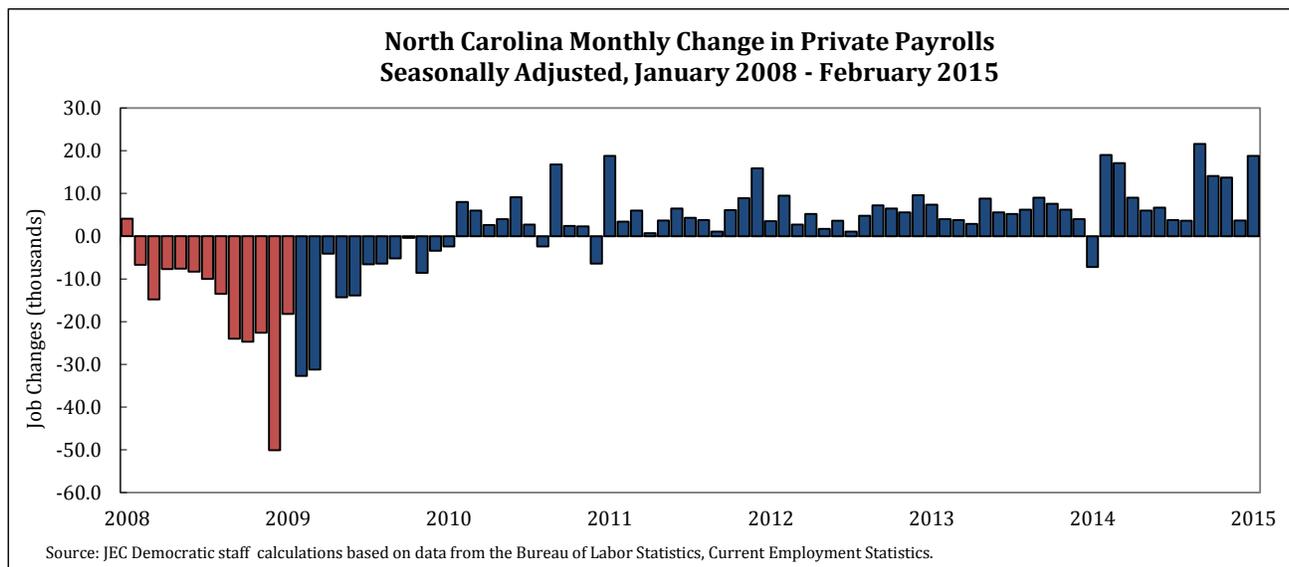


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NORTH CAROLINA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in North Carolina grew by 18,800 jobs. Over the past year, the North Carolina private sector has added 137,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 56,100 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- North Carolina private-sector employers have added 385,900 jobs (an increase of 12.4 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In North Carolina, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: professional and business services (118,500 jobs), trade, transportation and utilities (76,100 jobs) and leisure and hospitality (69,100 jobs).
- The North Carolina sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services (25.1 percent), leisure and hospitality (17.8 percent) and other services (10.9 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in North Carolina was 5.3 percent in February 2015, holding constant from January. The rate is down 1.2 percentage points from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 11.3 percent in March 2010.
- 248,000 North Carolina residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 522,900 in February 2010. There are still 19,500 more people unemployed in North Carolina than when the recession began.
- In North Carolina, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 20,664 during February, up 9.1 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 36.2 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In North Carolina, exports totaled \$2.5 billion in January and \$30.1 billion over the past year, up 8.5 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- North Carolina exports over the past 12 months are up 18.3 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in North Carolina increased by 2.5 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 11.8 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011 but remain 3.6 percent below their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in North Carolina totaled 48,790 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 0.4 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes North Carolina, sales of new single-family homes totaled 316,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, an increase of 10.1 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased by 1.1 percent to 1,860,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

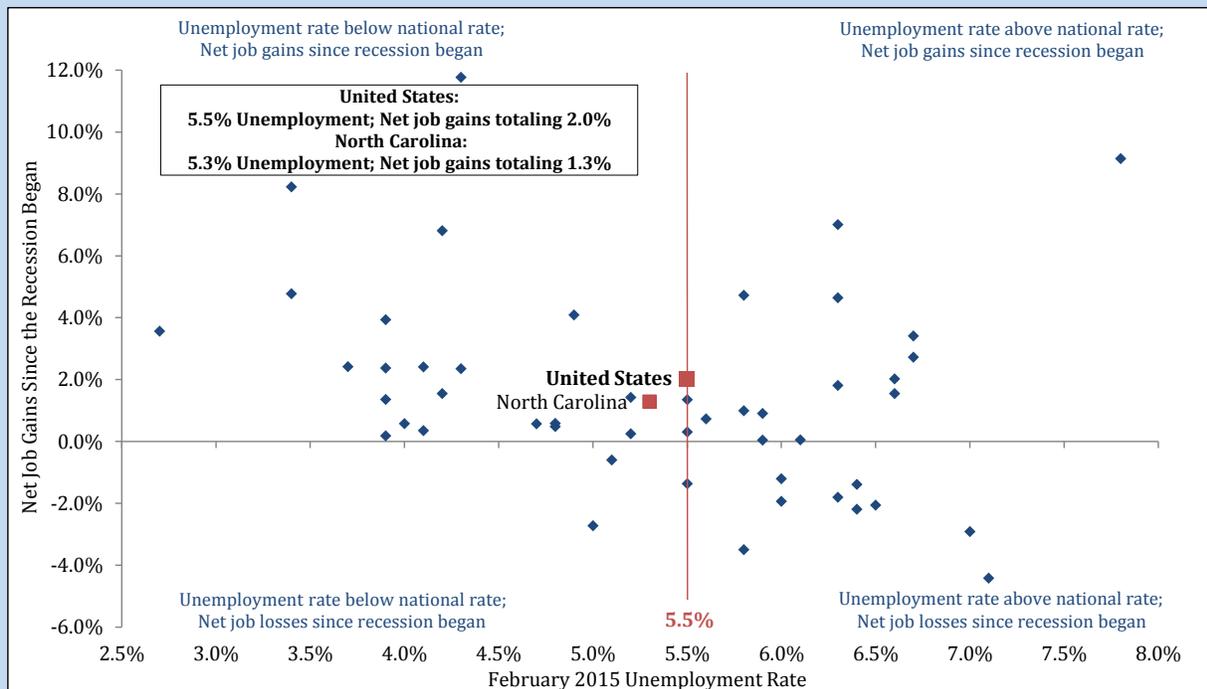
* For North Carolina-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the North Carolina office:
<https://www.ndworkforceintelligence.com/gsipub/index.asp?docid=543>

How Does North Carolina Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of North Carolina to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in North Carolina, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		North Carolina	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	5.3%	5.5%
	February 2014	6.5%	6.7%
	February 2013	8.6%	7.7%
	February 2012	9.3%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	9.5%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.2%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.2%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 41,208	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 48,886	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	18.6%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	15.5%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	15.6%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

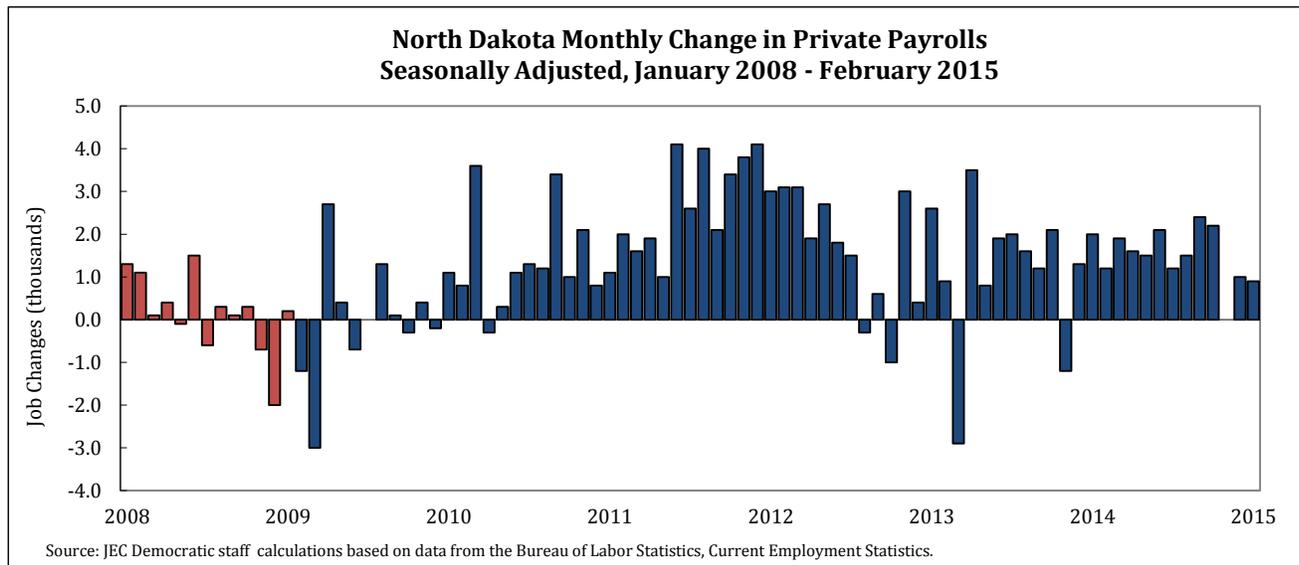


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NORTH DAKOTA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in North Dakota grew by 900 jobs. Over the past year, the North Dakota private sector has added 17,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 13,200 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- North Dakota private-sector employers have added 100,100 jobs (an increase of 34.5 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In North Dakota, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: trade, transportation and utilities (29,200 jobs), mining and logging (23,400 jobs) and construction (16,200 jobs).
- The North Dakota sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging (275.3 percent), construction (76.1 percent) and trade, transportation and utilities (37.0 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in North Dakota was 2.9 percent in February 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from January. The rate is up 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier but remains below its recent peak of 4.3 percent in May 2009.
- 12,400 North Dakota residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 15,800 in April 2009. There are still 1,100 more people unemployed in North Dakota than when the recession began.
- In North Dakota, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 2,813 during February, up 25.5 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 9.8 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In North Dakota, exports totaled \$355 million in January and \$5.1 billion over the past year, up 46.9 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- North Dakota exports over the past 12 months are up 95.8 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in North Dakota increased by 8.4 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). North Dakota home prices generally rose throughout the recession and recovery, and they are now 41.9 percent above their level in the fourth quarter of 2007.
- Housing starts in North Dakota totaled 1,780 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 29.4 percent from January.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes North Dakota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 54,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 12.9 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 1,010,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

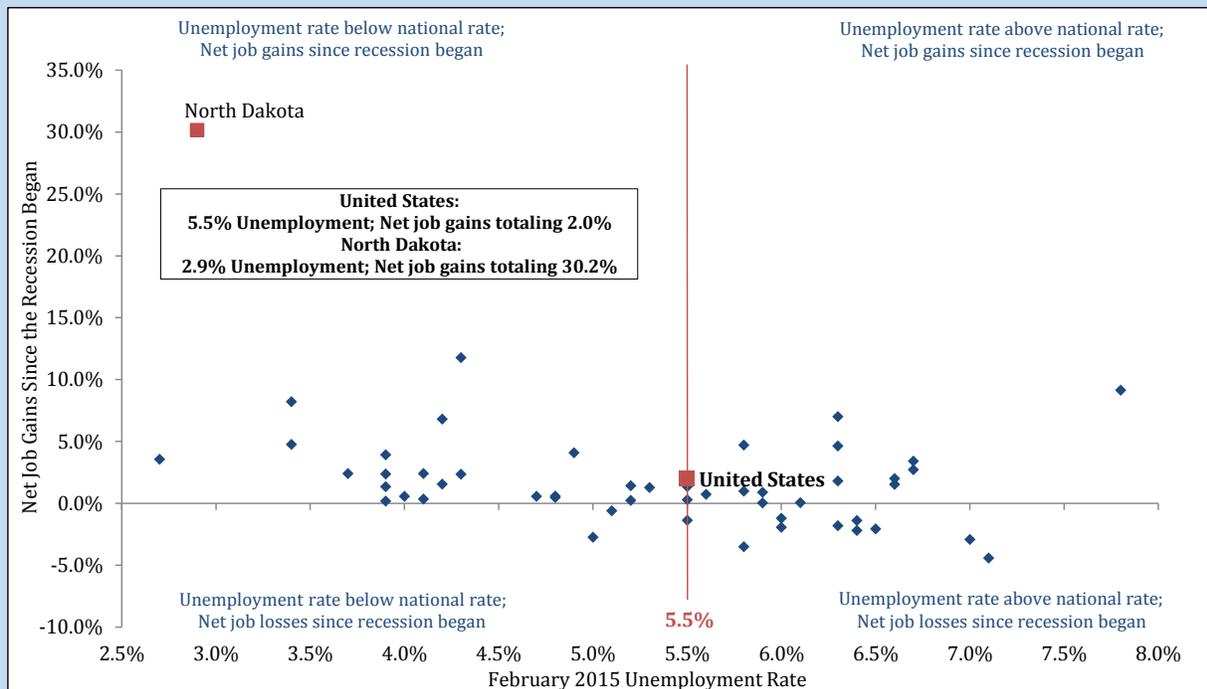
* For North Dakota-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the North Dakota office:
<https://www.ndworkforceintelligence.com/analyzer/default.asp>

How Does North Dakota Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of North Dakota to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in North Dakota, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		North Dakota	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	2.9%	5.5%
	February 2014	2.7%	6.7%
	February 2013	3.1%	7.7%
	February 2012	3.1%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	9.1%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	1.4%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	2.3%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 52,888	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 53,034	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	9.9%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	9.3%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	10.4%	14.5%
	(American Community Survey)		

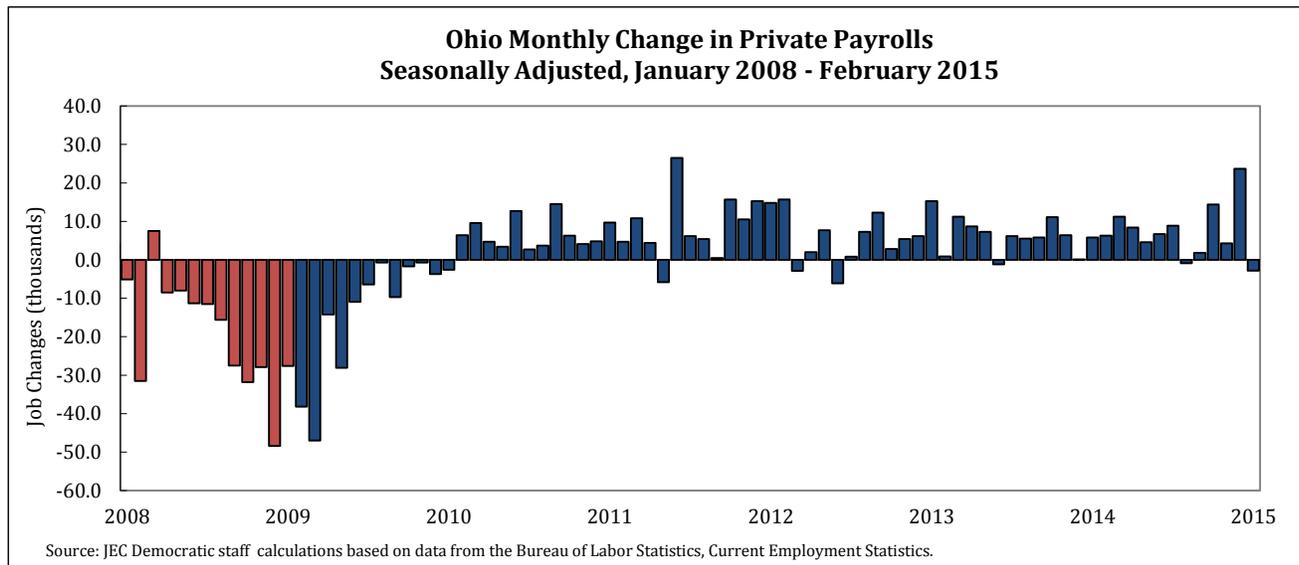


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: OHIO

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Ohio fell by 2,800 jobs. Over the past year, the Ohio private sector has added 86,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 67,800 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Ohio private-sector employers have added 412,500 jobs (an increase of 9.8 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Ohio, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: professional and business services (97,600 jobs), leisure and hospitality (80,400 jobs) and manufacturing (70,800 jobs).
- The Ohio sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging (38.7 percent), leisure and hospitality (17.0 percent) and construction (16.2 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Ohio was 5.1 percent in February 2015, holding constant from January. The rate is down 1.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 11.0 percent in January 2010.
- 290,500 Ohio residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 645,700 in January 2010. There are now 48,900 fewer people unemployed in Ohio than when the recession began.
- In Ohio, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 43,710 during February, up 17.2 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 15.0 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Ohio, exports totaled \$3.9 billion in January and \$49.8 billion over the past year, up 4.0 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Ohio exports over the past 12 months are up 16.6 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Ohio increased by 4.4 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 14.1 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011 but remain 3.7 percent below their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Ohio totaled 9,310 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 60.6 percent from January.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Ohio, sales of new single-family homes totaled 54,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 12.9 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 1,010,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

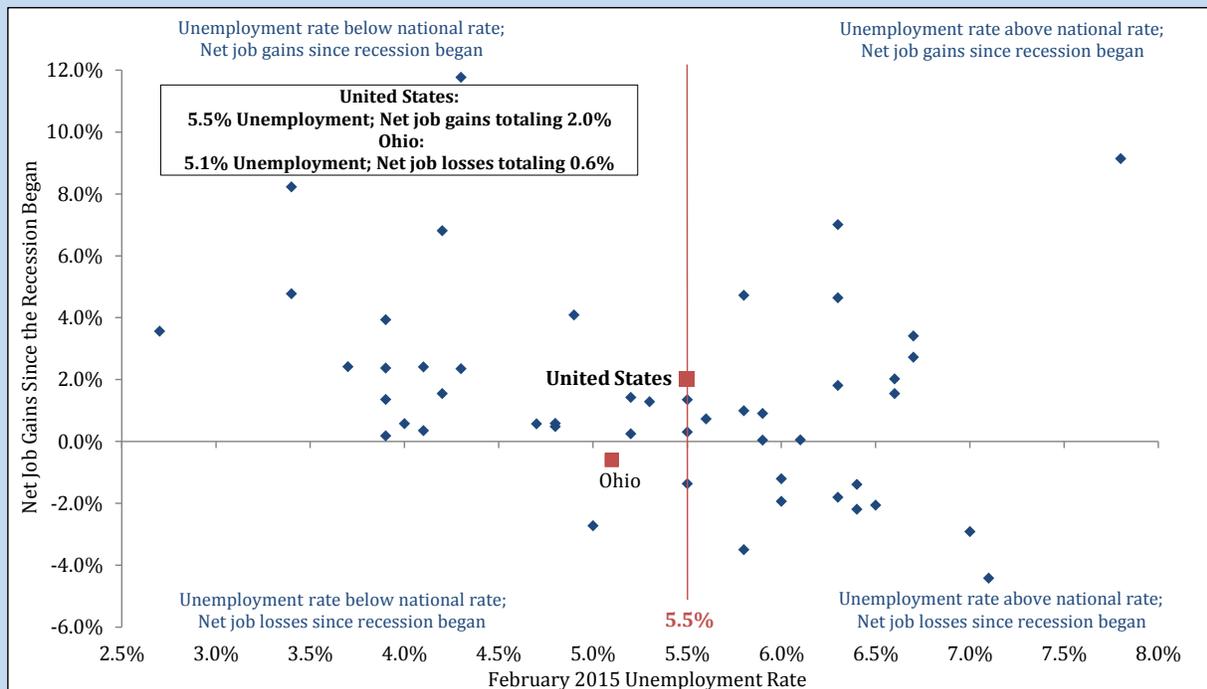
* For Ohio-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Ohio office: <http://lmi.state.oh.us/data.htm>

How Does Ohio Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Ohio to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Ohio, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Ohio	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	5.1%	5.5%
	February 2014	6.2%	6.7%
	February 2013	7.5%	7.7%
	February 2012	7.6%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	9.2%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.1%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.6%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 46,398	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 55,162	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	13.7%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	12.8%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	11.0%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

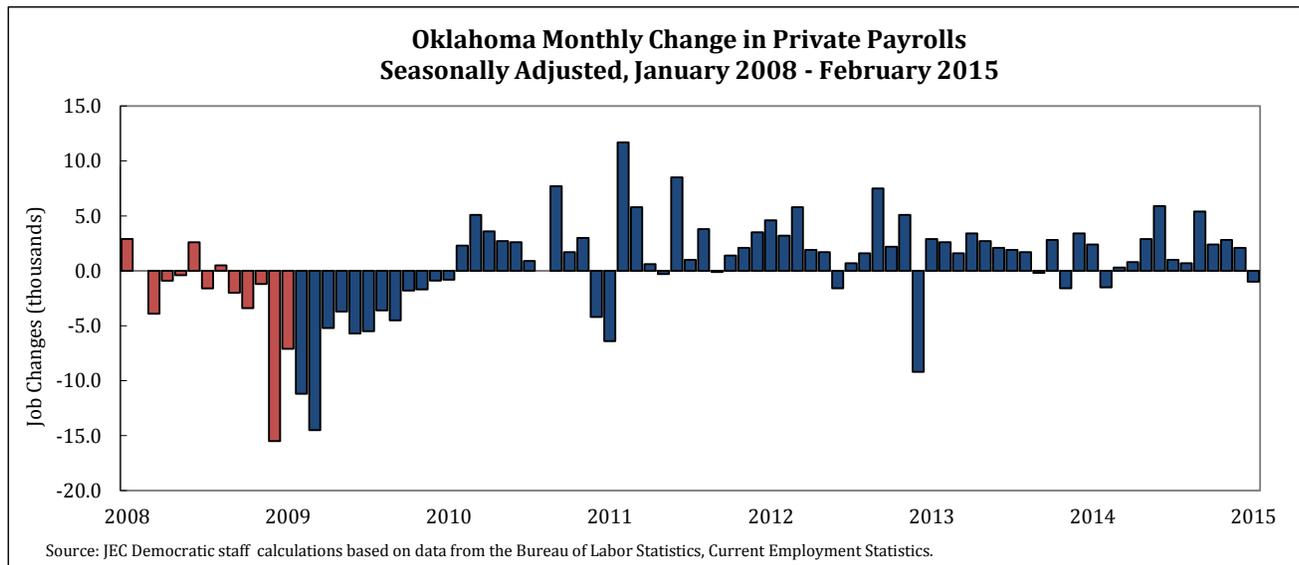


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: OKLAHOMA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Oklahoma fell by 1,000 jobs. Over the past year, the Oklahoma private sector has added 21,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 22,800 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Oklahoma private-sector employers have added 128,000 jobs (an increase of 10.7 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Oklahoma, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: trade, transportation and utilities (28,700 jobs), professional and business services (23,500 jobs) and mining and logging (19,200 jobs).
- The Oklahoma sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging (46.8 percent), construction (21.4 percent) and professional and business services (13.9 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Oklahoma was 3.9 percent in February 2015, holding constant from January. The rate is down 1.0 percentage point from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 7.1 percent in March 2010.
- 70,000 Oklahoma residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 125,600 in February 2010. There are still 7,300 more people unemployed in Oklahoma than when the recession began.
- In Oklahoma, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 10,895 during February, up 35.9 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 13.4 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Oklahoma, exports totaled \$423 million in January and \$6.0 billion over the past year, down 6.0 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Oklahoma exports over the past 12 months are up 7.9 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Oklahoma increased by 5.7 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 15.3 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011 and are now 10.1 percent above their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Oklahoma totaled 11,530 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 16.1 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Oklahoma, sales of new single-family homes totaled 316,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, an increase of 10.1 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased by 1.1 percent to 1,860,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

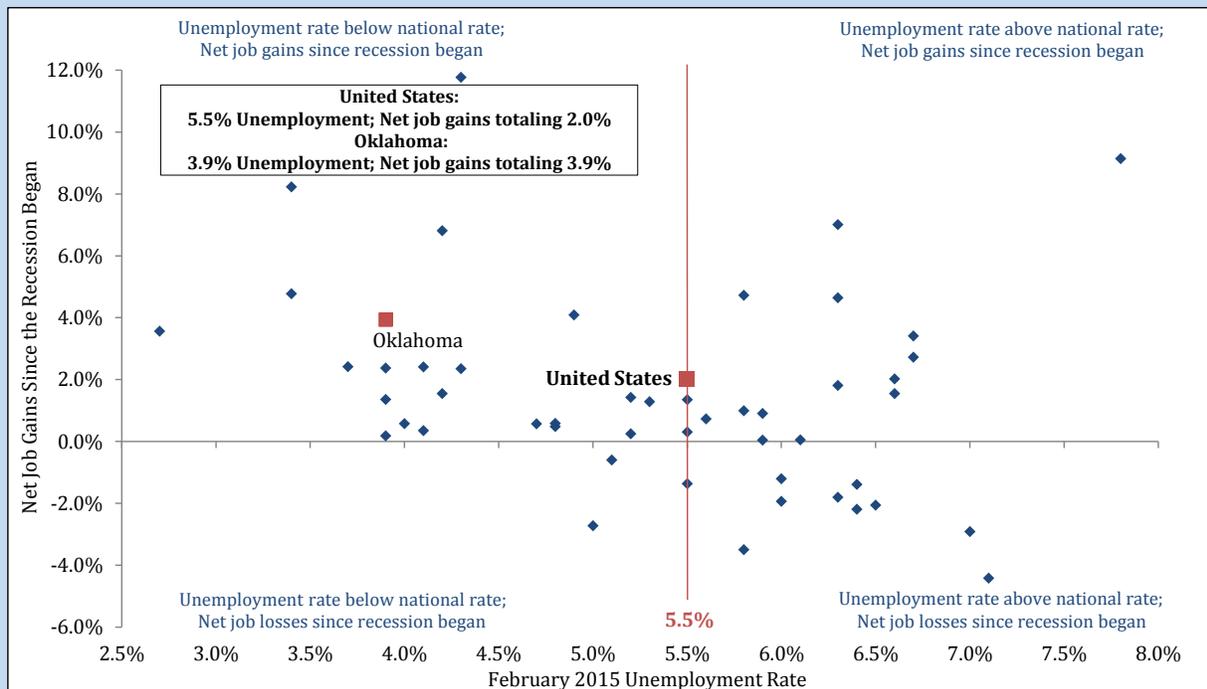
* For Oklahoma-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Oklahoma office:
http://www.ok.gov/oesc_web/Services/Find_Labor_Market_Statistics/

How Does Oklahoma Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Oklahoma to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Oklahoma, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

	Oklahoma	United States
Unemployment Rate		
February 2015	3.9%	5.5%
February 2014	4.9%	6.7%
February 2013	5.3%	7.7%
February 2012	5.3%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans		
2014	10.5%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate		
2014	4.0%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate		
2014	2.1%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)		
2013	\$ 43,777	\$ 51,939
(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 48,552	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate		
2013	14.0%	14.5%
(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	13.4%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance		
2013	17.7%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)		

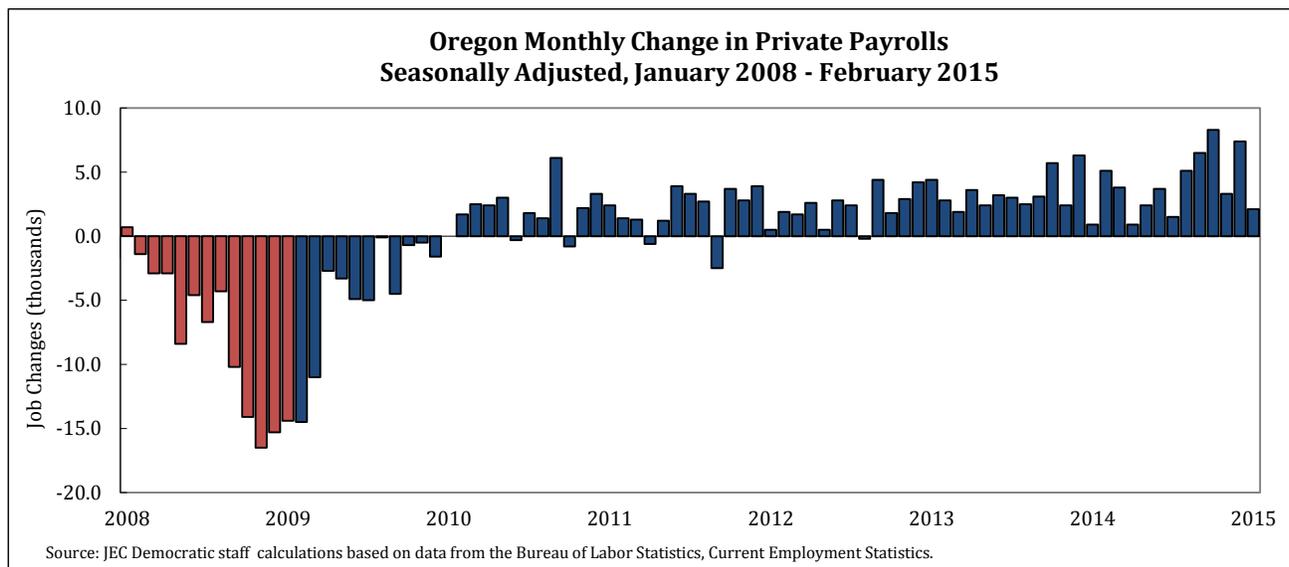


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: OREGON

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Oregon grew by 2,100 jobs. Over the past year, the Oregon private sector has added 50,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 37,800 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Oregon private-sector employers have added 164,600 jobs (an increase of 12.7 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Oregon, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: professional and business services (41,400 jobs), education and health services (29,100 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities (28,800 jobs).
- The Oregon sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services (22.3 percent), construction (20.1 percent) and leisure and hospitality (15.9 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Oregon was 5.8 percent in February 2015, down 0.5 percentage point from January. The rate is down 1.3 percentage points from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 11.9 percent in May 2009.
- 114,000 Oregon residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 236,900 in May 2009. There are still 10,400 more people unemployed in Oregon than when the recession began.
- In Oregon, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 22,465 during February, down 2.7 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 14.2 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Oregon, exports totaled \$1.7 billion in January and \$20.1 billion over the past year, up 13.2 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Oregon exports over the past 12 months are up 11.7 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Oregon increased by 6.7 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 29.6 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011 but remain 6.7 percent below their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Oregon totaled 15,310 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, an increase of 16.2 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes Oregon, sales of new single-family homes totaled 126,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 6.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased by 7.7 percent to 980,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

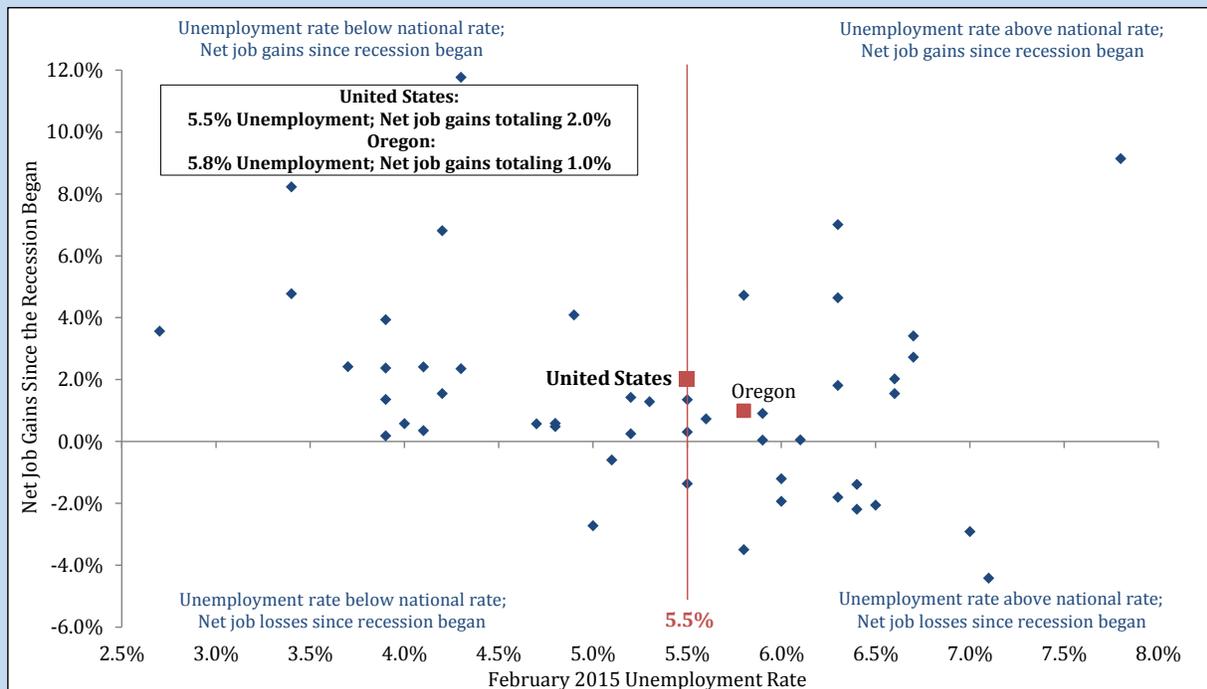
* For Oregon-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Oregon office: <http://www.qualityinfo.org/olmisj/OlmisZine>

How Does Oregon Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Oregon to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Oregon, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Oregon	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	5.8%	5.5%
	February 2014	7.1%	6.7%
	February 2013	8.2%	7.7%
	February 2012	8.9%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	11.7%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.1%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	10.1%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 56,307	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 56,439	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	15.1%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	12.8%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	14.7%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

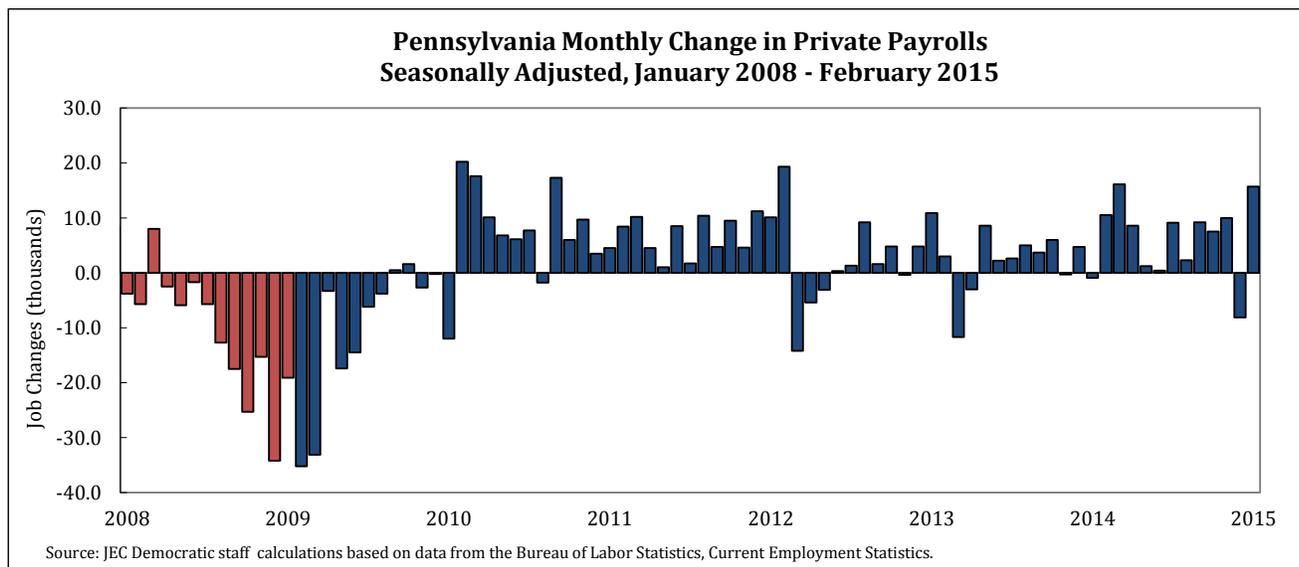


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: PENNSYLVANIA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Pennsylvania grew by 15,700 jobs. Over the past year, the Pennsylvania private sector has added 82,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 19,900 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Pennsylvania private-sector employers have added 324,000 jobs (an increase of 6.7 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Pennsylvania, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: professional and business services (87,800 jobs), education and health services (72,100 jobs) and leisure and hospitality (58,900 jobs).
- The Pennsylvania sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging (62.6 percent), professional and business services (12.9 percent) and leisure and hospitality (12.0 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Pennsylvania was 5.2 percent in February 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from January. The rate is down 1.0 percentage point from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 8.7 percent in April 2010.
- 328,800 Pennsylvania residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 554,200 in March 2010. There are still 23,800 more people unemployed in Pennsylvania than when the recession began.
- In Pennsylvania, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 93,146 during February, up 6.9 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 11.1 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Pennsylvania, exports totaled \$3.0 billion in January and \$38.5 billion over the past year, up 0.2 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Pennsylvania exports over the past 12 months are up 7.3 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Pennsylvania increased by 2.0 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 8.2 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011 but remain 2.3 percent below their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Pennsylvania totaled 12,230 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 10.3 percent from January.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Pennsylvania, sales of new single-family homes totaled 43,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, an increase of 152.9 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased by 5.8 percent to 490,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

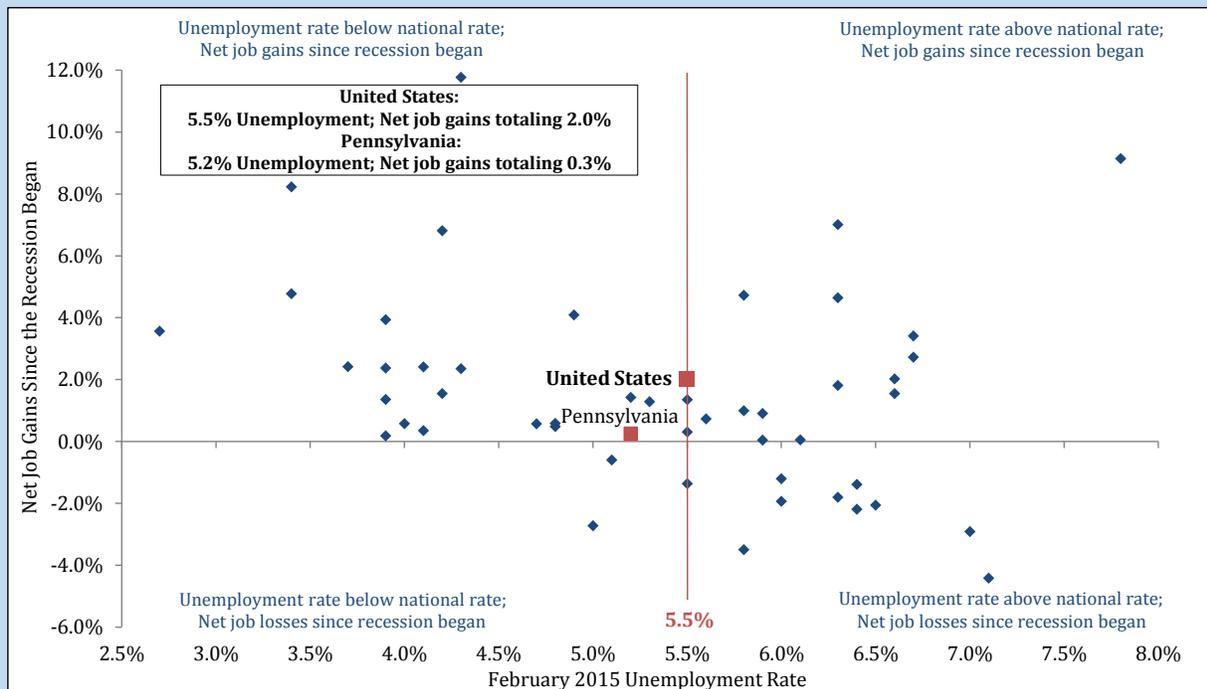
* For Pennsylvania-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Pennsylvania office:
<http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt?open=514&objID=1216762&mode=2>

How Does Pennsylvania Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Pennsylvania to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Pennsylvania, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Pennsylvania	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	5.2%	5.5%
	February 2014	6.2%	6.7%
	February 2013	7.5%	7.7%
	February 2012	7.6%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	8.9%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.7%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.8%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 53,952	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 54,418	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	12.4%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	10.4%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	9.7%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

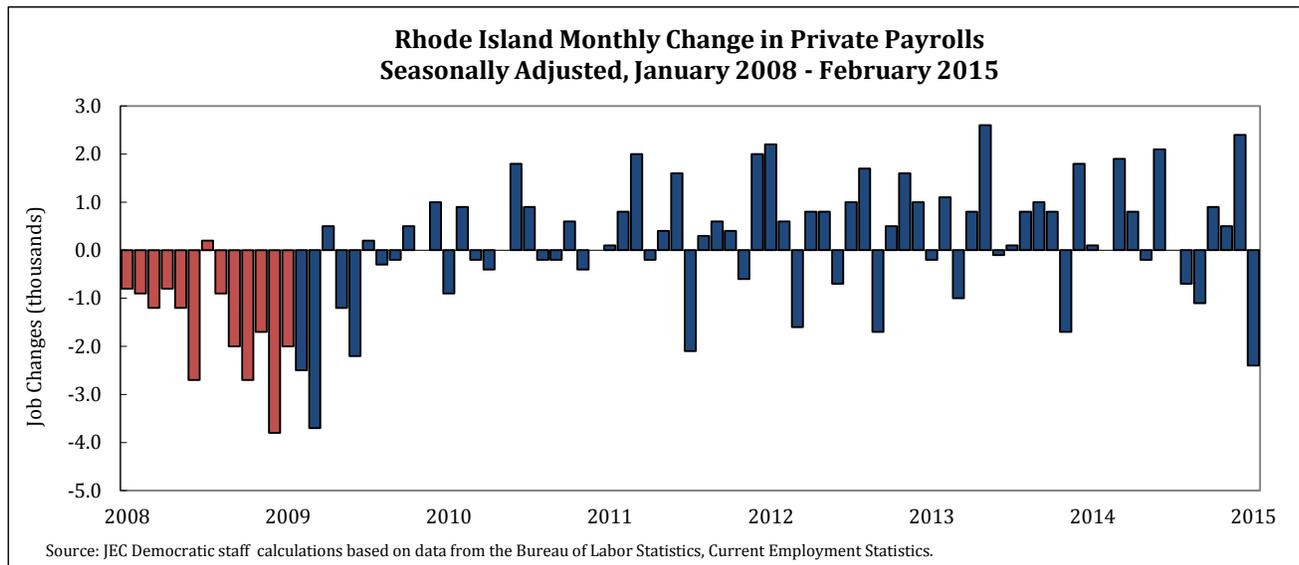


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: RHODE ISLAND

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Rhode Island fell by 2,400 jobs. Over the past year, the Rhode Island private sector has added 4,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 6,300 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Rhode Island private-sector employers have added 24,600 jobs (an increase of 6.2 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Rhode Island, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: professional and business services (8,000 jobs), leisure and hospitality (6,800 jobs) and education and health services (3,500 jobs).
- The Rhode Island sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services (15.2 percent), leisure and hospitality (13.9 percent) and other services (7.2 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Rhode Island was 6.3 percent in February 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from January. The rate is down 2.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 11.3 percent in August 2009.
- 34,800 Rhode Island residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 64,000 in June 2009. There are still 100 more people unemployed in Rhode Island than when the recession began.
- In Rhode Island, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 6,571 during February, up 7.5 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 7.8 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Rhode Island, exports totaled \$167 million in January and \$2.3 billion over the past year, up 13.2 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Rhode Island exports over the past 12 months are up 15.1 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Rhode Island increased by 6.0 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 9.9 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2012 but remain 19.8 percent below their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Rhode Island totaled 150 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 76.9 percent from January.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Rhode Island, sales of new single-family homes totaled 43,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, an increase of 152.9 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased by 5.8 percent to 490,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

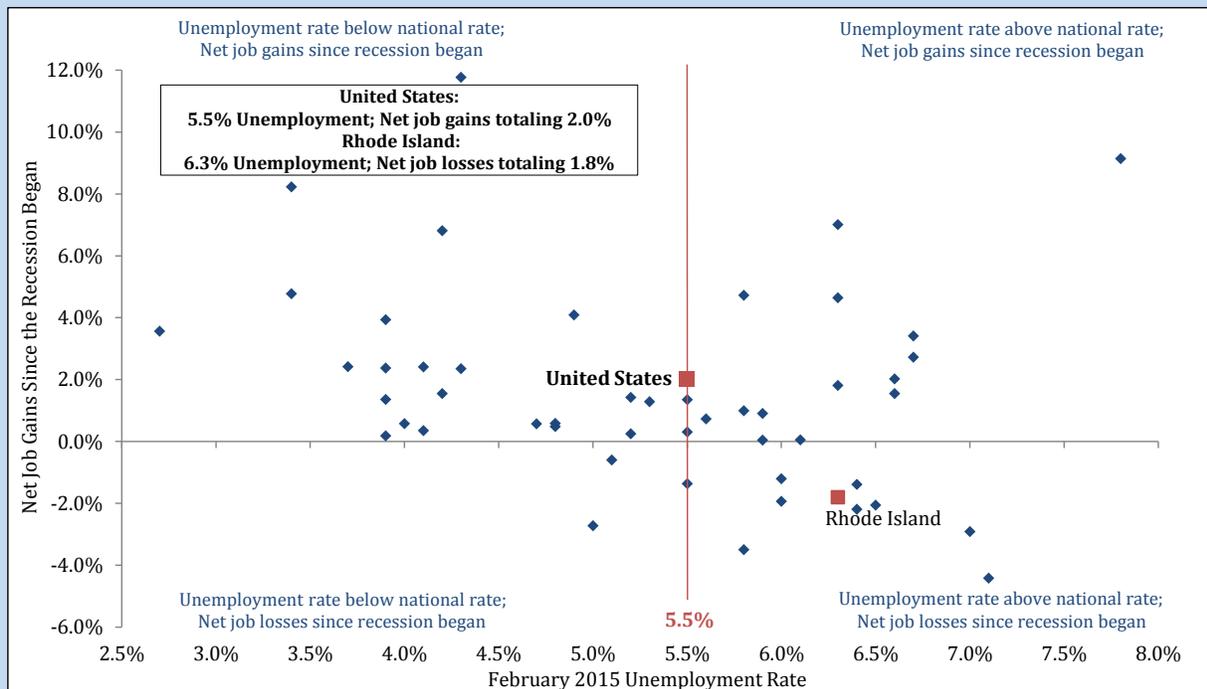
* For Rhode Island-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Rhode Island office: <http://www.dlt.ri.gov/lmi/news/lrelease.htm>

How Does Rhode Island Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Rhode Island to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Rhode Island, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Rhode Island	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	6.3%	5.5%
	February 2014	8.4%	6.7%
	February 2013	9.6%	7.7%
	February 2012	10.8%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	8.8%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.9%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	10.2%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 57,812	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 60,904	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	13.5%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	9.5%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	11.6%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

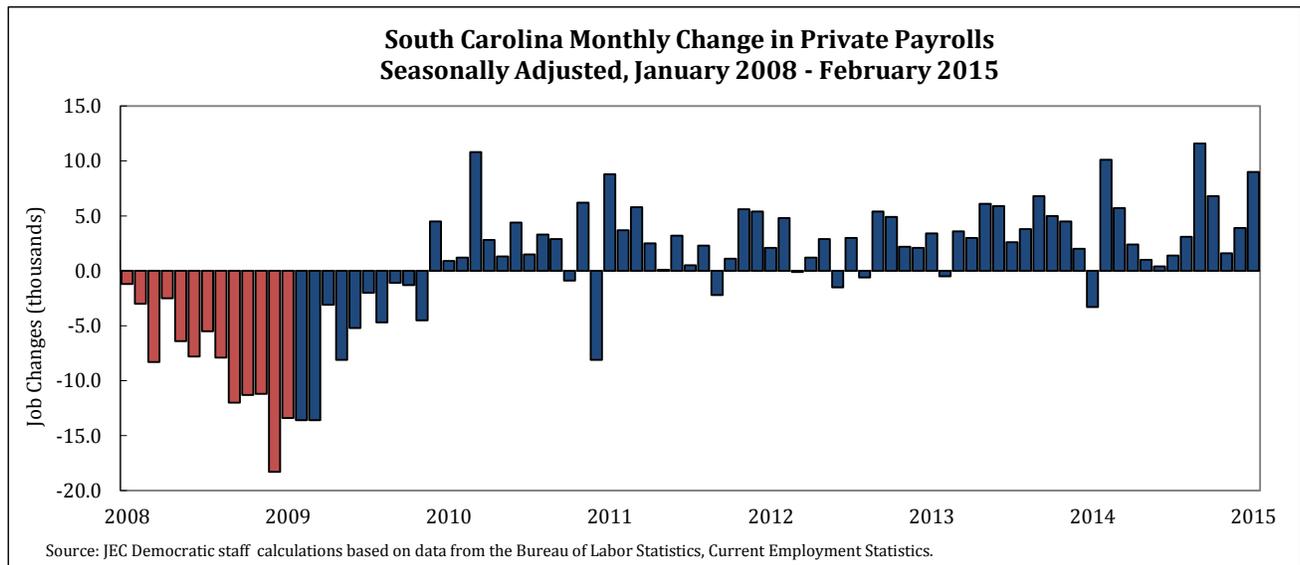


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: SOUTH CAROLINA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in South Carolina grew by 9,000 jobs. Over the past year, the South Carolina private sector has added 57,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 39,500 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- South Carolina private-sector employers have added 188,500 jobs (an increase of 13.1 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In South Carolina, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: professional and business services (55,400 jobs), trade, transportation and utilities (36,700 jobs) and leisure and hospitality (31,700 jobs).
- The South Carolina sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services (26.8 percent), leisure and hospitality (15.4 percent) and manufacturing (13.3 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in South Carolina was 6.6 percent in February 2015, holding constant from January. The rate is up 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier but remains below its recent peak of 11.7 percent in January 2010.
- 148,400 South Carolina residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 250,700 in June 2009. There are still 27,000 more people unemployed in South Carolina than when the recession began.
- In South Carolina, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 13,714 during February, down 3.7 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 22.8 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In South Carolina, exports totaled \$2.2 billion in January and \$28.5 billion over the past year, up 14.1 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- South Carolina exports over the past 12 months are up 34.2 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in South Carolina increased by 6.0 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 16.5 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011 but remain 1.9 percent below their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in South Carolina totaled 29,710 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, an increase of 13.2 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes South Carolina, sales of new single-family homes totaled 316,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, an increase of 10.1 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased by 1.1 percent to 1,860,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

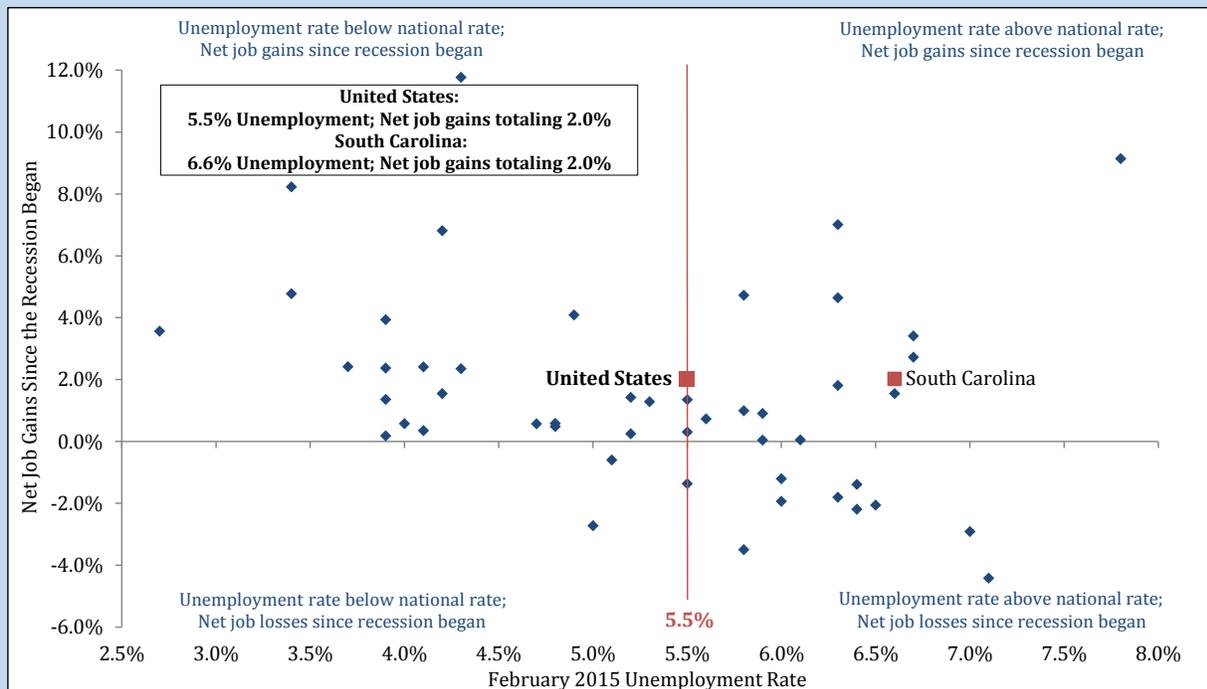
* For South Carolina-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the South Carolina office: <http://dew.sc.gov/about-lmi.asp>

How Does South Carolina Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of South Carolina to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in South Carolina, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		South Carolina	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	6.6%	5.5%
	February 2014	6.1%	6.7%
	February 2013	8.2%	7.7%
	February 2012	9.5%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	11.0%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.5%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.6%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 43,749	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 49,672	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	15.9%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	14.1%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	15.8%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

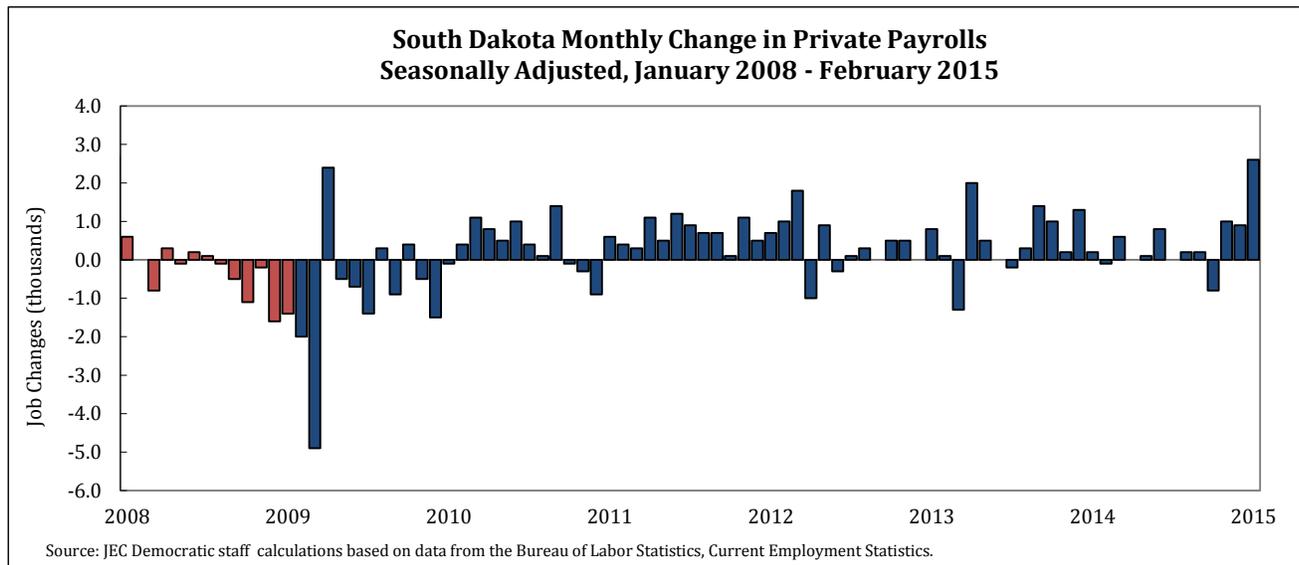


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: SOUTH DAKOTA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in South Dakota grew by 2,600 jobs. Over the past year, the South Dakota private sector has added 5,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 5,500 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- South Dakota private-sector employers have added 28,800 jobs (an increase of 9.0 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In South Dakota, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: manufacturing (7,300 jobs), trade, transportation and utilities (6,800 jobs) and education and health services (5,600 jobs).
- The South Dakota sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: manufacturing (20.1 percent), logging, mining and construction (16.3 percent) and professional and business services (11.5 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in South Dakota was 3.4 percent in February 2015, holding constant from January. The rate is down 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 5.2 percent in January 2010.
- 15,300 South Dakota residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 22,800 in May 2009. There are still 3,500 more people unemployed in South Dakota than when the recession began.
- In South Dakota, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 1,180 during September, down 0.7 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 11.4 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In South Dakota, exports totaled \$117 million in January and \$1.5 billion over the past year, up 3.9 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- South Dakota exports over the past 12 months are up 15.3 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in South Dakota increased by 4.3 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). South Dakota home prices generally rose throughout the recession and recovery, and they are now 13.9 percent above their level in the fourth quarter of 2007.
- Housing starts in South Dakota totaled 2,640 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 23.7 percent from January.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes South Dakota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 54,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 12.9 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 1,010,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

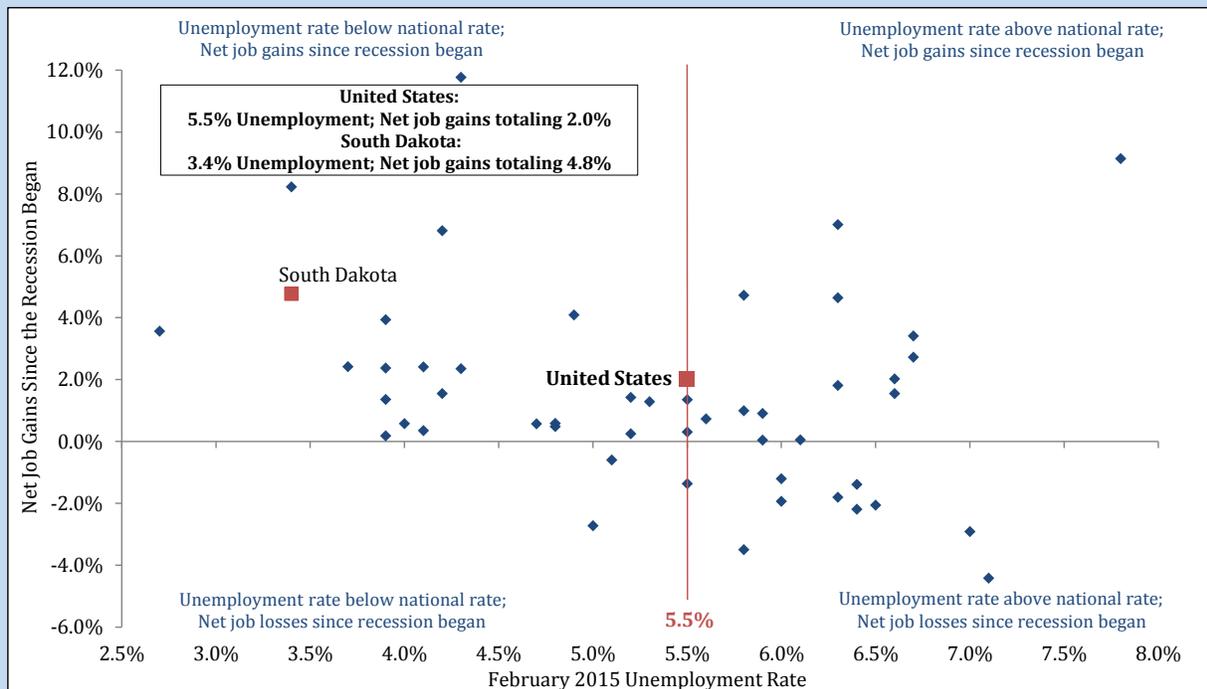
* For South Dakota-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the South Dakota office: http://dol.sd.gov/lmic/menu_labor_force.aspx

How Does South Dakota Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of South Dakota to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in South Dakota, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

	South Dakota	United States
Unemployment Rate		
February 2015	3.4%	5.5%
February 2014	3.5%	6.7%
February 2013	3.9%	7.7%
February 2012	4.3%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	10.8%	8.9%
2014		
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	3.7%	5.3%
2014		
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	3.9%	7.2%
2014		
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	\$ 54,453	\$ 51,939
(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 52,150	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	10.3%	14.5%
(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	9.4%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	11.3%	14.5%
(American Community Survey) 2013		

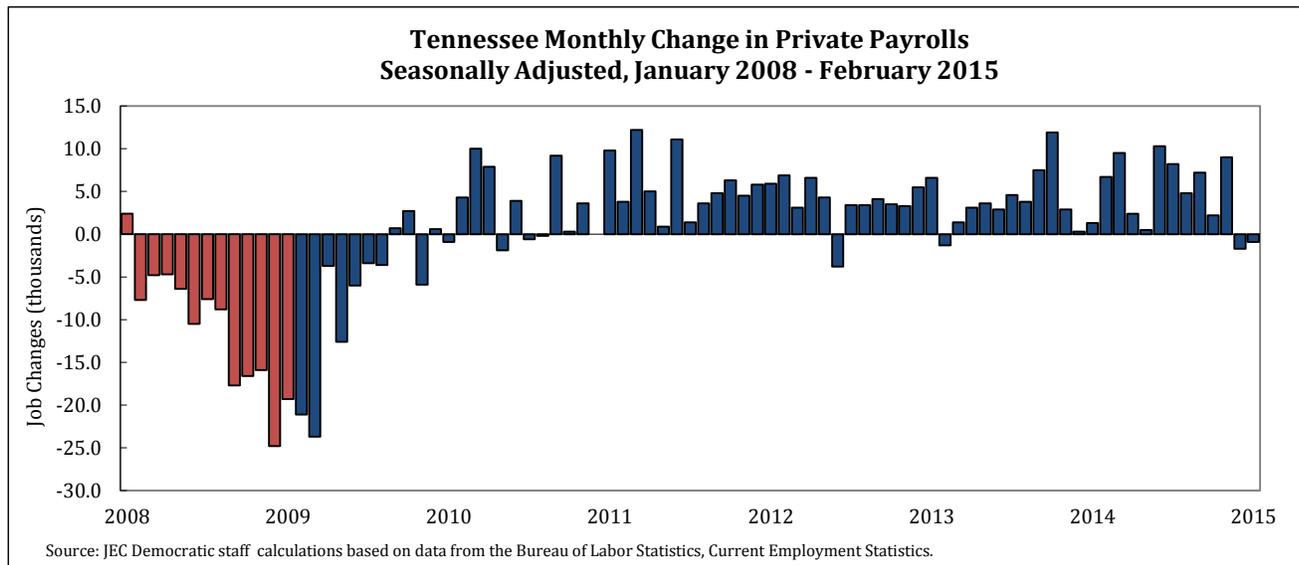


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: TENNESSEE

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Tennessee fell by 900 jobs. Over the past year, the Tennessee private sector has added 58,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 42,000 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Tennessee private-sector employers have added 258,700 jobs (an increase of 12.0 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Tennessee, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: professional and business services (76,000 jobs), trade, transportation and utilities (50,000 jobs) and education and health services (38,300 jobs).
- The Tennessee sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services (25.5 percent), leisure and hospitality (14.4 percent) and logging, mining and construction (14.0 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Tennessee was 6.6 percent in February 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from January. The rate is up 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier but remains below its recent peak of 11.1 percent in June 2009.
- 199,700 Tennessee residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 337,900 in June 2009. There are still 31,200 more people unemployed in Tennessee than when the recession began.
- In Tennessee, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 22,385 during February, up 16.7 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 16.6 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Tennessee, exports totaled \$2.5 billion in January and \$31.5 billion over the past year, up 2.5 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Tennessee exports over the past 12 months are up 17.4 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Tennessee increased by 3.9 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 17.2 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011 and are now 2.3 percent above their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Tennessee totaled 21,630 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 22.8 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Tennessee, sales of new single-family homes totaled 316,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, an increase of 10.1 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased by 1.1 percent to 1,860,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

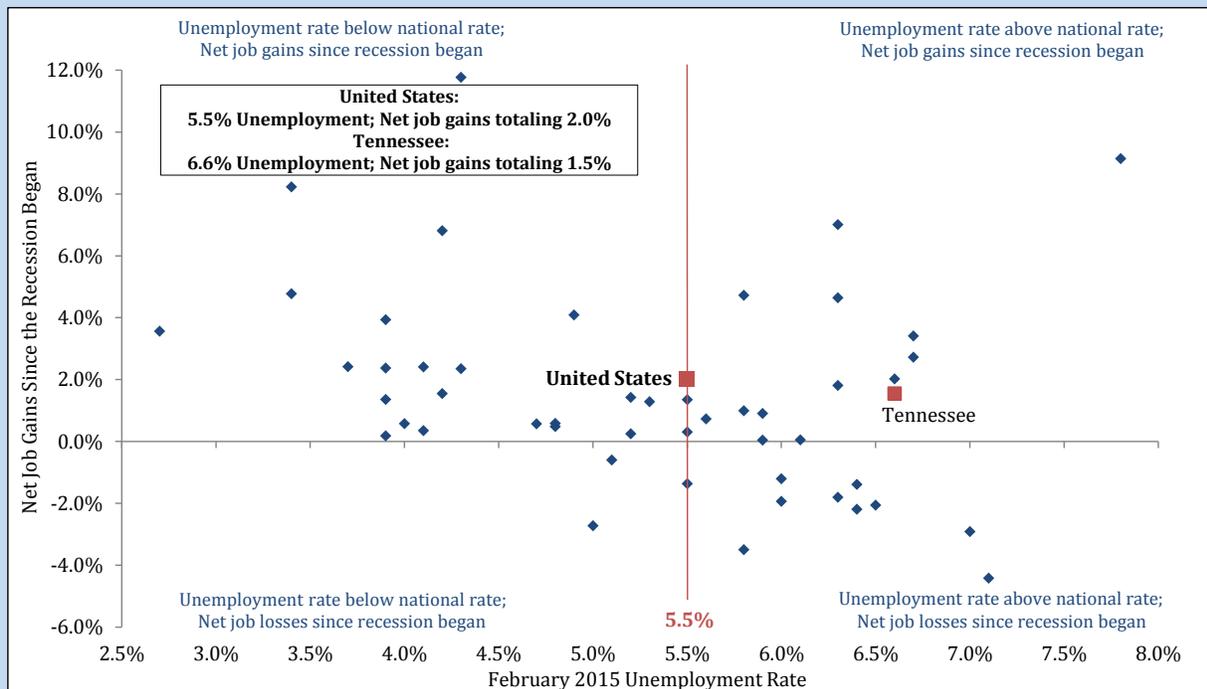
* For Tennessee-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Tennessee office: <http://www.tn.gov/labor-wfd/lmr/>

How Does Tennessee Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Tennessee to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Tennessee, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Tennessee	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	6.6%	5.5%
	February 2014	6.5%	6.7%
	February 2013	7.9%	7.7%
	February 2012	7.8%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	11.2%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.5%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.0%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 42,499	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 46,282	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	18.1%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	14.8%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	13.9%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

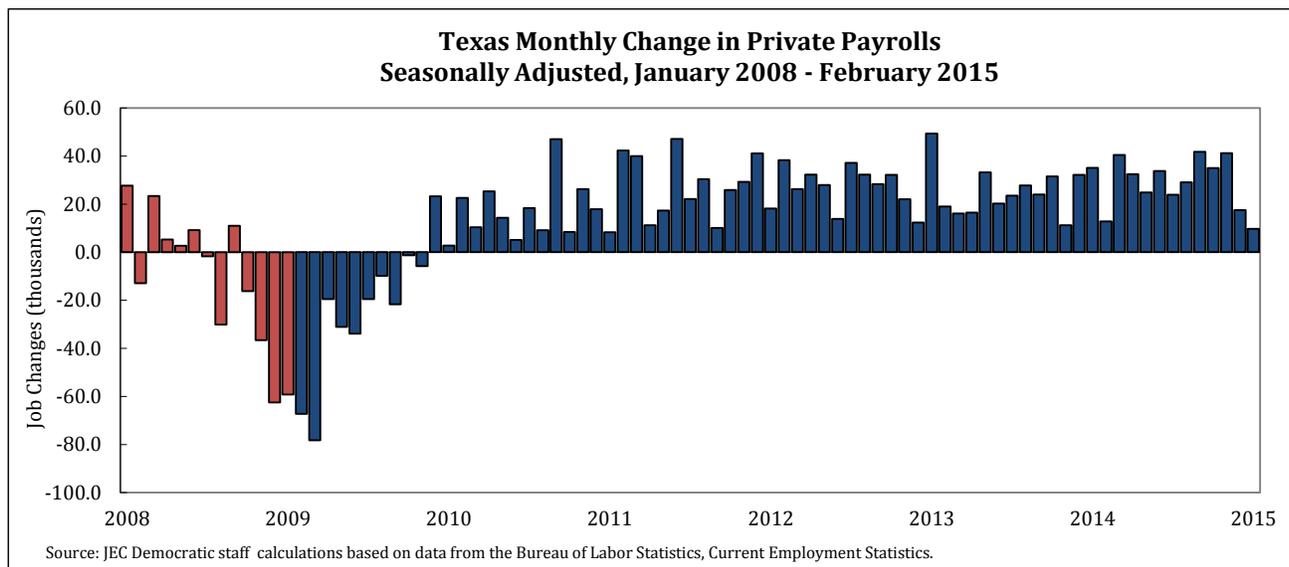


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: TEXAS

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Texas grew by 9,700 jobs. Over the past year, the Texas private sector has added 342,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 290,400 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Texas private-sector employers have added 1,533,900 jobs (an increase of 18.3 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Texas, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: trade, transportation and utilities (345,000 jobs), professional and business services (319,000 jobs) and leisure and hospitality (226,000 jobs).
- The Texas sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging (61.2 percent), professional and business services (25.4 percent) and leisure and hospitality (22.6 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Texas was 4.3 percent in February 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from January. The rate is down 1.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 8.4 percent in October 2009.
- 565,800 Texas residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 1,011,900 in September 2009. There are still 68,900 more people unemployed in Texas than when the recession began.
- In Texas, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 84,188 during February, up 18.6 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 6.3 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Texas, exports totaled \$21.0 billion in January and \$272.5 billion over the past year, up 1.9 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Texas exports over the past 12 months are up 26.7 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Texas increased by 6.4 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 23.7 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011 and are now 20.3 percent above their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Texas totaled 164,920 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, an increase of 3.6 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Texas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 316,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, an increase of 10.1 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased by 1.1 percent to 1,860,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

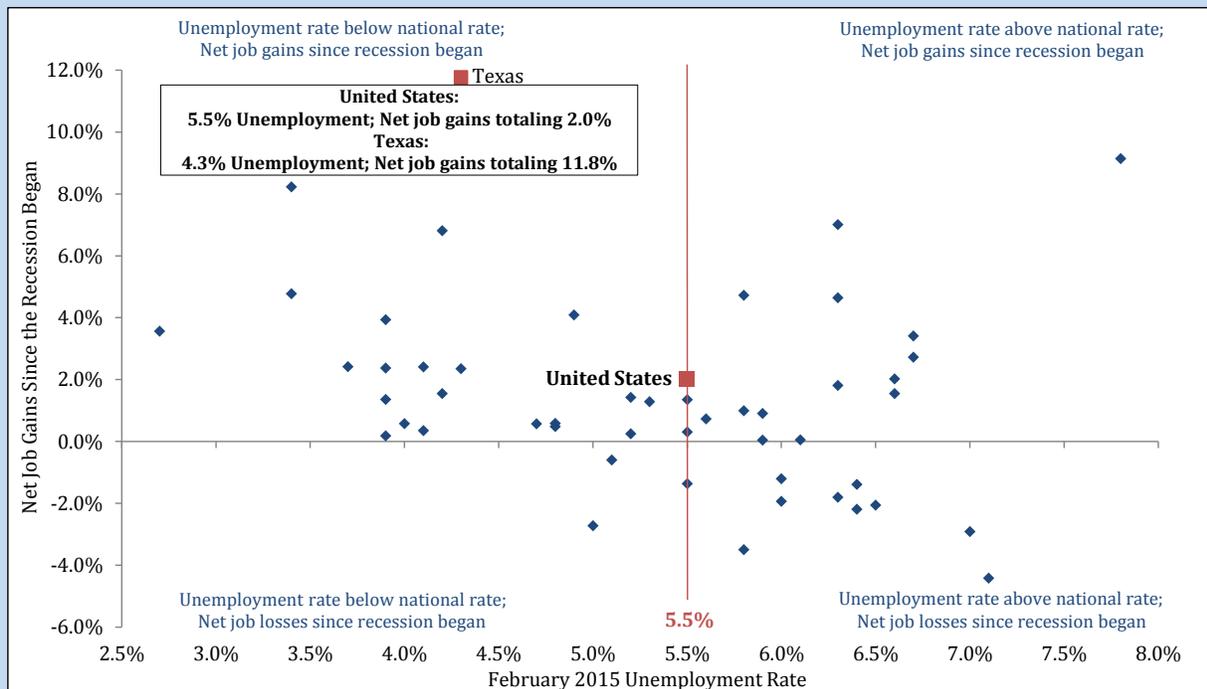
* For Texas-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Texas office: <http://www.tracer2.com/?PAGEID=133>

How Does Texas Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Texas to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Texas, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Texas	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	4.3%	5.5%
	February 2014	5.4%	6.7%
	February 2013	6.3%	7.7%
	February 2012	6.9%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	8.5%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.1%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.2%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 53,027	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 51,740	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	16.8%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	16.5%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	22.1%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

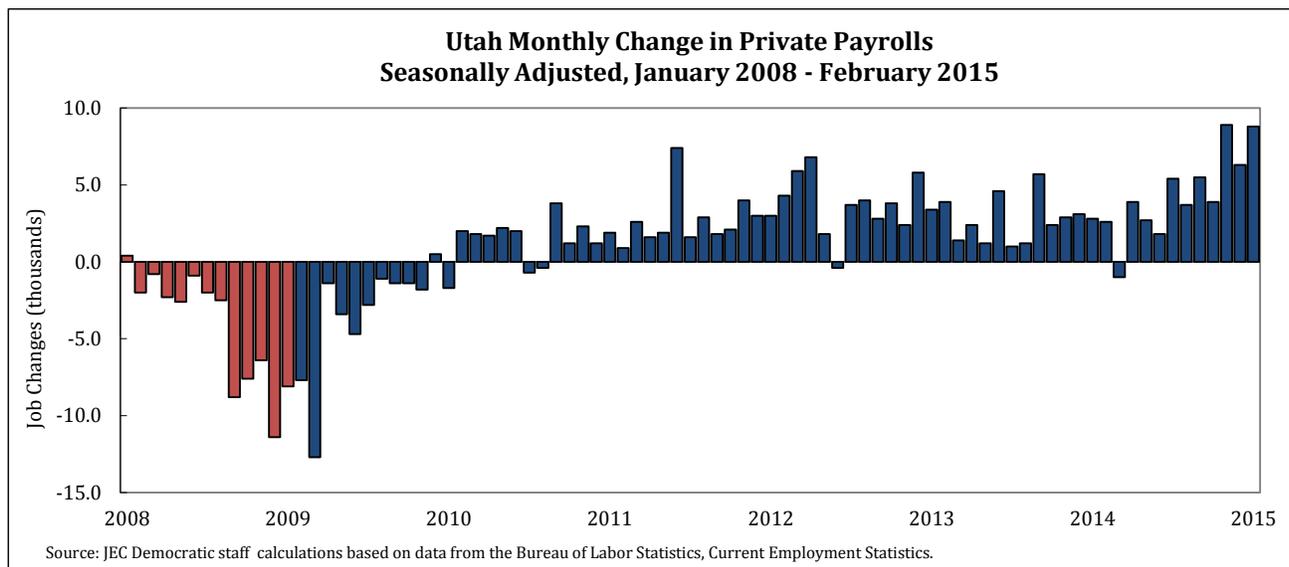


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: UTAH

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Utah grew by 8,800 jobs. Over the past year, the Utah private sector has added 52,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 32,600 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Utah private-sector employers have added 181,200 jobs (an increase of 18.9 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Utah, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: professional and business services (43,800 jobs), trade, transportation and utilities (34,200 jobs) and education and health services (25,600 jobs).
- The Utah sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction (31.3 percent), professional and business services (29.4 percent) and leisure and hospitality (22.1 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Utah was 3.4 percent in February 2015, holding constant from January. The rate is down 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 8.0 percent in May 2010.
- 49,400 Utah residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 108,700 in March 2010. There are still 8,700 more people unemployed in Utah than when the recession began.
- In Utah, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 6,383 during August, up 2.8 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 15.1 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Utah, exports totaled \$1.2 billion in January and \$11.8 billion over the past year, down 22.0 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Utah exports over the past 12 months are down 16.5 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Utah increased by 4.5 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 28.1 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011 but remain 5.7 percent below their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Utah totaled 11,230 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 15.6 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes Utah, sales of new single-family homes totaled 126,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 6.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased by 7.7 percent to 980,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

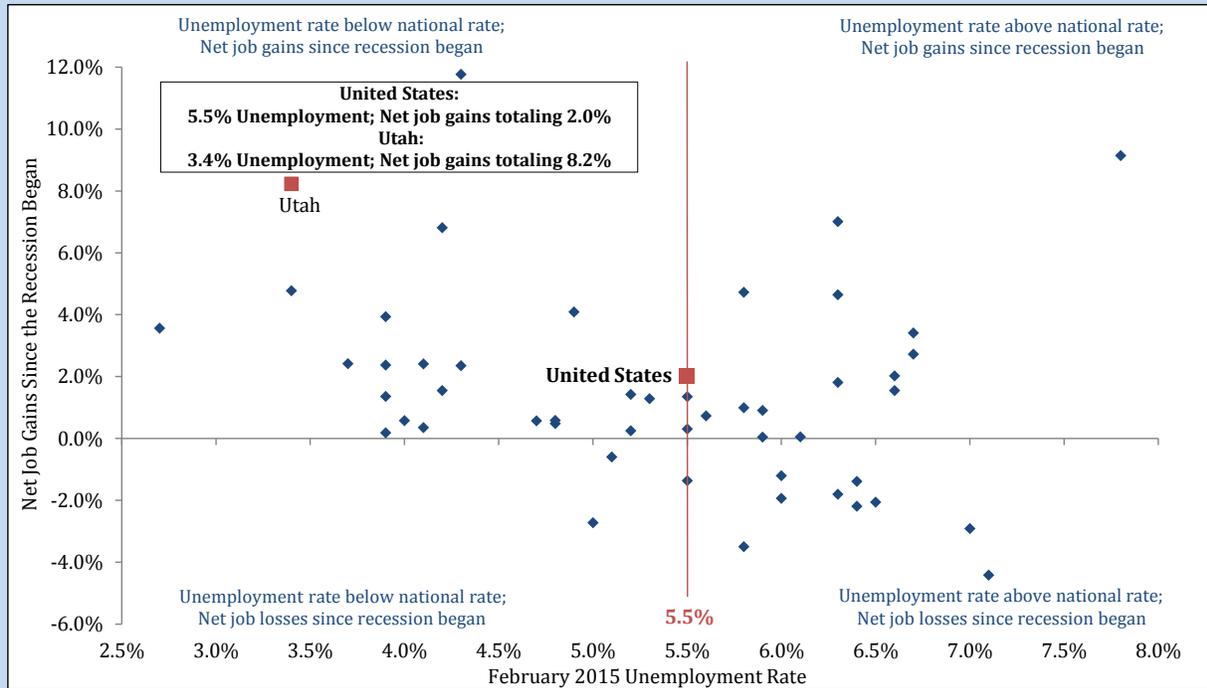
* For Utah-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Utah office: <http://jobs.utah.gov/opencms/wi/pubs/une/>

How Does Utah Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Utah to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Utah, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Utah	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	3.4%	5.5%
	February 2014	3.8%	6.7%
	February 2013	4.7%	7.7%
	February 2012	5.7%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	7.0%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.9%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.8%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 62,967	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 60,139	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	8.3%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	9.6%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	14.0%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

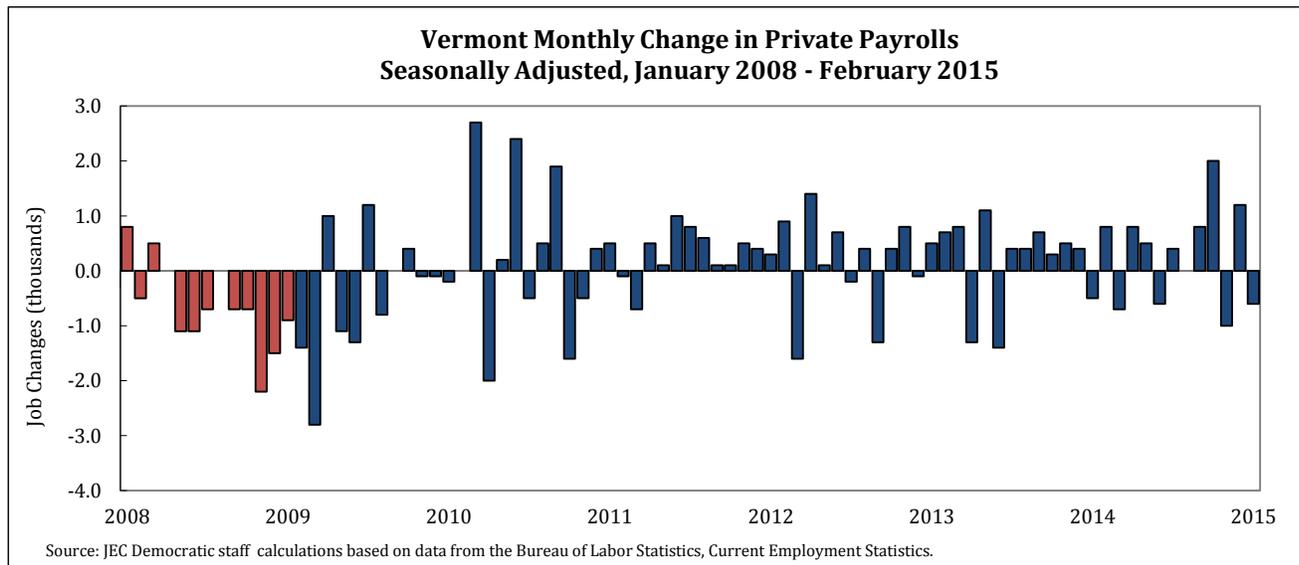


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: VERMONT

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Vermont fell by 600 jobs. Over the past year, the Vermont private sector has added 3,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 2,100 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Vermont private-sector employers have added 15,300 jobs (an increase of 6.3 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Vermont, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: education and health services (4,300 jobs), professional and business services (4,000 jobs) and leisure and hospitality (3,900 jobs).
- The Vermont sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services (17.5 percent), construction (16.0 percent) and leisure and hospitality (12.1 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Vermont was 3.9 percent in February 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from January. The rate is down 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 7.0 percent in May 2009.
- 13,700 Vermont residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 25,200 in May 2009. There are now 1,200 fewer people unemployed in Vermont than when the recession began.
- In Vermont, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 3,210 during February, up 13.0 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 10.2 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Vermont, exports totaled \$282 million in January and \$3.5 billion over the past year, down 7.1 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Vermont exports over the past 12 months are down 21.7 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Vermont decreased by 2.0 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 5.4 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2010 but remain 2.7 percent below their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Vermont totaled 1,200 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 8.4 percent from January.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Vermont, sales of new single-family homes totaled 43,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, an increase of 152.9 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased by 5.8 percent to 490,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

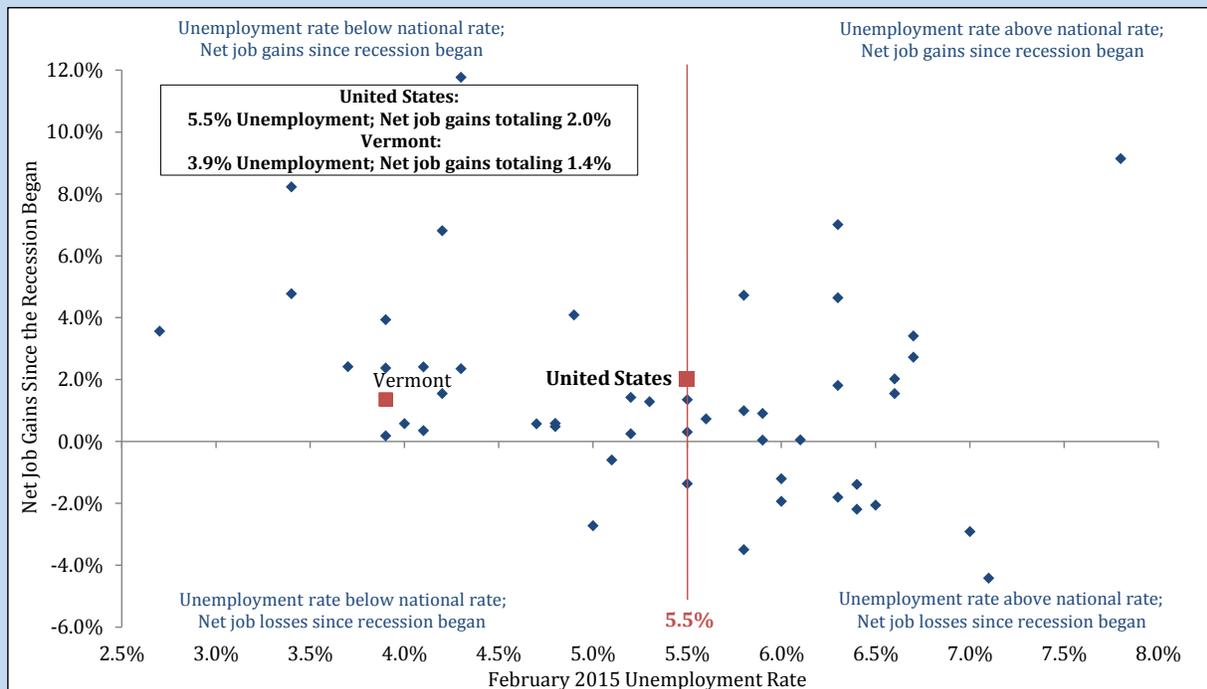
* For Vermont-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Vermont office: <http://www.vtlimi.info/>

How Does Vermont Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Vermont to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Vermont, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Vermont	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	3.9%	5.5%
	February 2014	4.0%	6.7%
	February 2013	4.5%	7.7%
	February 2012	5.1%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	9.3%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	2.2%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	2.3%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 54,842	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 53,242	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	8.7%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	9.9%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	7.2%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

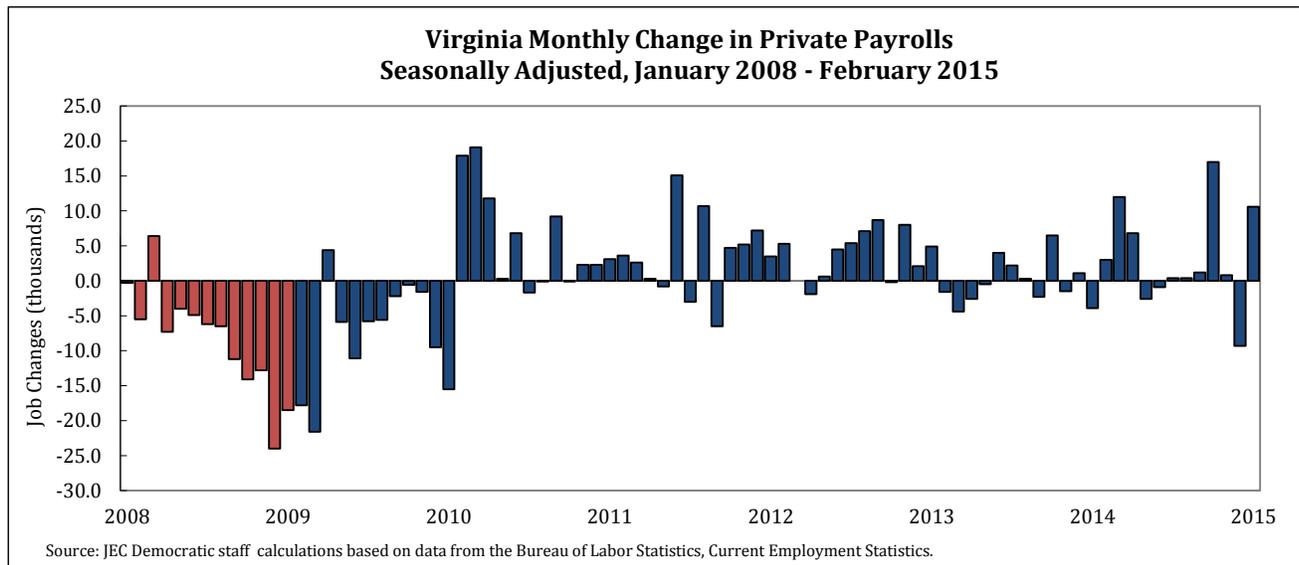


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: VIRGINIA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Virginia grew by 10,600 jobs. Over the past year, the Virginia private sector has added 39,400 jobs. This compares with a decrease of 2,700 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Virginia private-sector employers have added 194,700 jobs (an increase of 6.7 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Virginia, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: education and health services (48,800 jobs), leisure and hospitality (44,300 jobs) and professional and business services (39,300 jobs).
- The Virginia sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality (13.3 percent), education and health services (10.7 percent) and financial activities (9.9 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Virginia was 4.7 percent in February 2015, holding constant from January. The rate is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 7.4 percent in February 2010.
- 199,800 Virginia residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 305,700 in February 2010. There are still 58,900 more people unemployed in Virginia than when the recession began.
- In Virginia, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 17,098 during February, up 6.7 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 18.5 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Virginia, exports totaled \$1.5 billion in January and \$18.3 billion over the past year, up 7.9 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Virginia exports over the past 12 months are up 5.5 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Virginia increased by 3.1 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 11.7 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011 but remain 8.4 percent below their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Virginia totaled 16,910 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 40.9 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Virginia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 316,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, an increase of 10.1 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased by 1.1 percent to 1,860,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

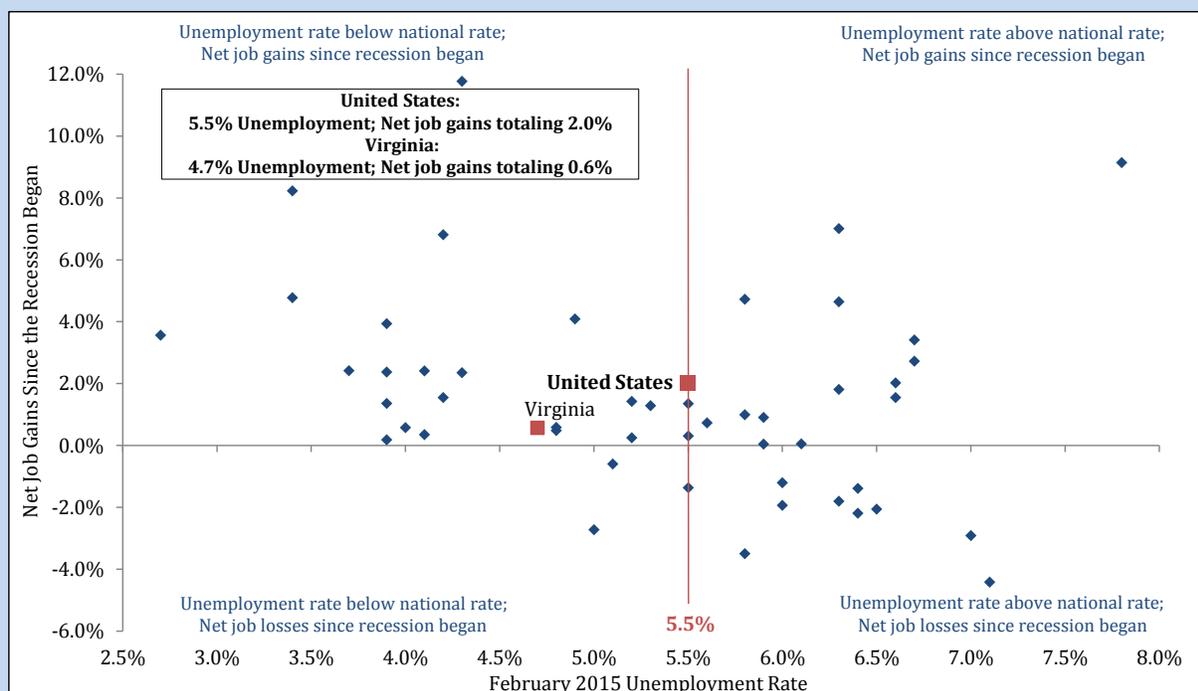
* For Virginia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Virginia office: <http://www.vawc.virginia.gov/analyzer/default.asp>

How Does Virginia Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Virginia to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Virginia, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Virginia	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	4.7%	5.5%
	February 2014	5.3%	6.7%
	February 2013	5.6%	7.7%
	February 2012	6.1%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	12.5%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.2%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.6%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 67,620	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 66,466	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	10.4%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	8.6%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	12.3%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

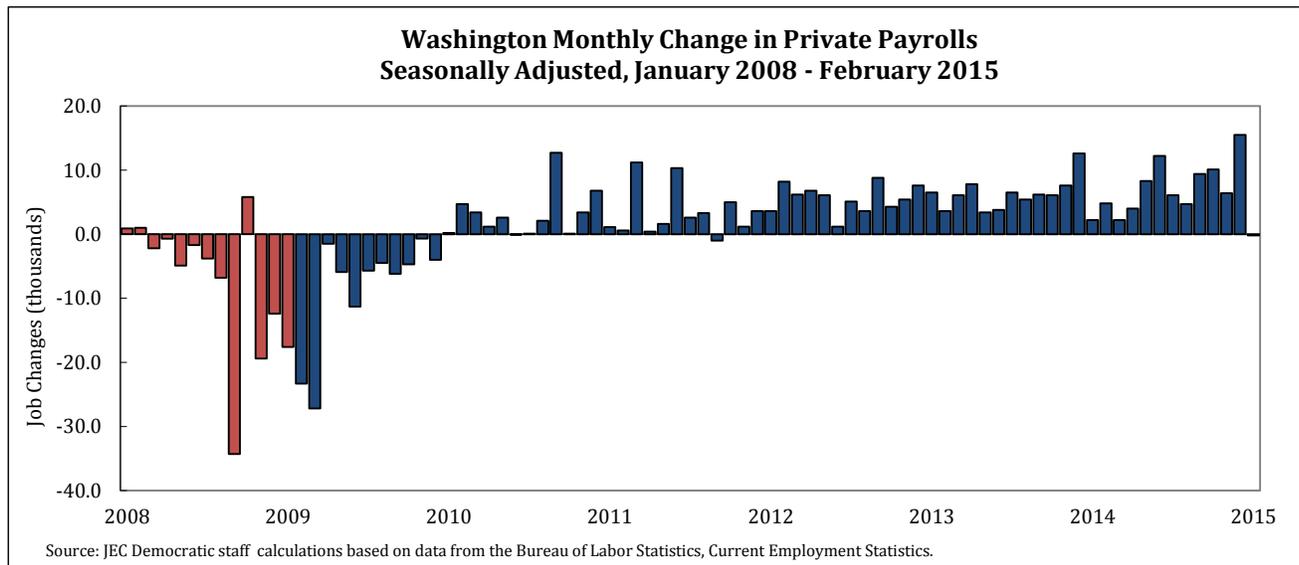


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WASHINGTON

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Washington fell by 200 jobs. Over the past year, the Washington private sector has added 83,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 71,300 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Washington private-sector employers have added 305,100 jobs (an increase of 13.4 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Washington, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: trade, transportation and utilities (66,900 jobs), professional and business services (59,900 jobs) and leisure and hospitality (39,300 jobs).
- The Washington sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction (20.1 percent), professional and business services (18.7 percent) and leisure and hospitality (14.9 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Washington was 6.3 percent in February 2015, holding constant from January. The rate is down 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 10.4 percent in January 2010.
- 222,300 Washington residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 367,100 in December 2009. There are still 57,600 more people unemployed in Washington than when the recession began.
- In Washington, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 32,183 during February, up 2.7 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 10.7 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Washington, exports totaled \$6.6 billion in January and \$86.6 billion over the past year, up 10.4 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Washington exports over the past 12 months are up 60.7 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Washington increased by 7.3 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 24.8 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011 but remain 9.0 percent below their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Washington totaled 43,740 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 17.5 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes Washington, sales of new single-family homes totaled 126,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 6.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased by 7.7 percent to 980,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

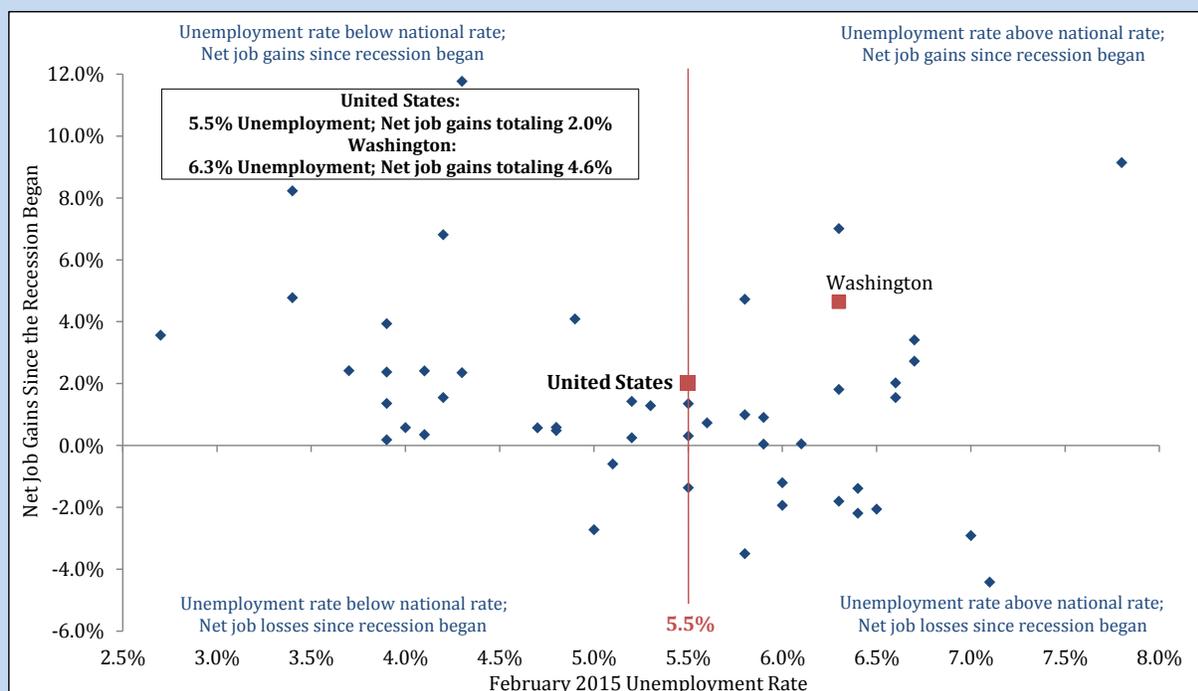
* For Washington-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Washington office: <http://www.workforceexplorer.com/>

How Does Washington Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Washington to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Washington, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

	Washington	United States
Unemployment Rate		
February 2015	6.3%	5.5%
February 2014	6.4%	6.7%
February 2013	7.2%	7.7%
February 2012	8.4%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans		
2014	11.7%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate		
2014	6.4%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate		
2014	11.4%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)		
2013	\$ 60,106	\$ 51,939
(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 65,252	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate		
2013	12.0%	14.5%
(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	10.2%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance		
2013	14.0%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)		

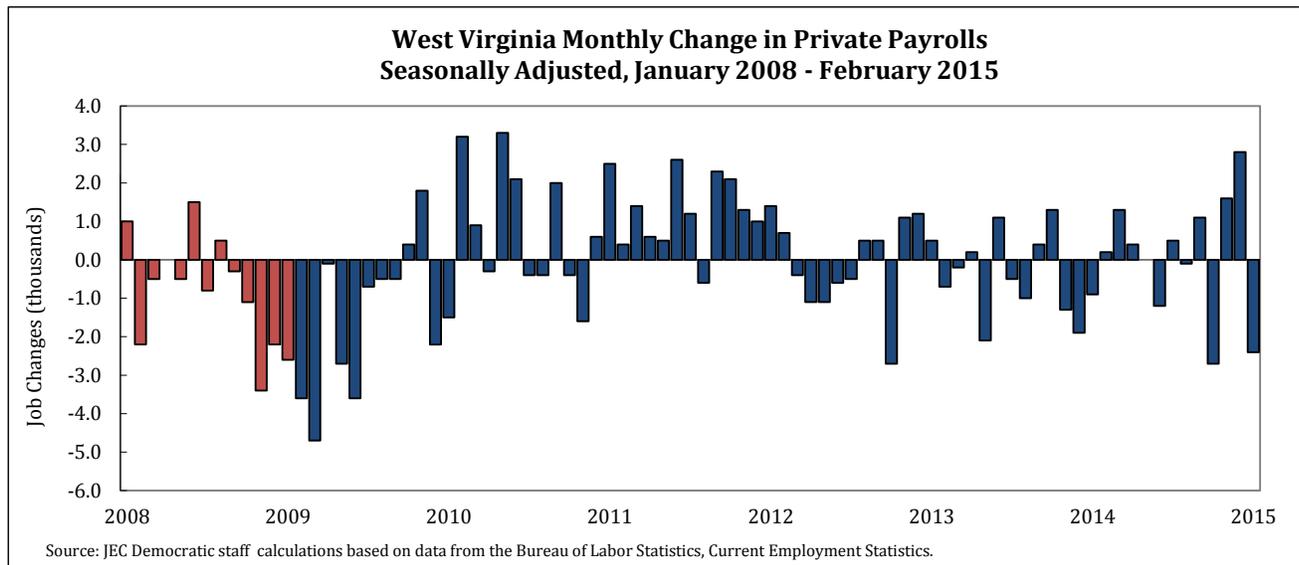


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WEST VIRGINIA

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in West Virginia fell by 2,400 jobs. Over the past year, the West Virginia private sector has added 1,500 jobs. This compares with a decrease of 5,600 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- West Virginia private-sector employers have added 19,700 jobs (an increase of 3.3 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In West Virginia, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: professional and business services (8,100 jobs), education and health services (7,700 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities (3,000 jobs).
- The West Virginia sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services (13.4 percent), education and health services (6.4 percent) and mining and logging (3.1 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in West Virginia was 6.1 percent in February 2015, up 0.2 percentage point from January. The rate is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 8.8 percent in November 2010.
- 47,200 West Virginia residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 71,200 in November 2010. There are still 8,800 more people unemployed in West Virginia than when the recession began.
- In West Virginia, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 6,446 during February, up 8.8 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 14.4 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In West Virginia, exports totaled \$601 million in January and \$7.1 billion over the past year, down 10.8 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- West Virginia exports over the past 12 months are up 6.0 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in West Virginia increased by 4.0 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 12.7 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011 and are now 5.4 percent above their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in West Virginia totaled 2,430 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, an increase of 36.5 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes West Virginia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 316,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, an increase of 10.1 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased by 1.1 percent to 1,860,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

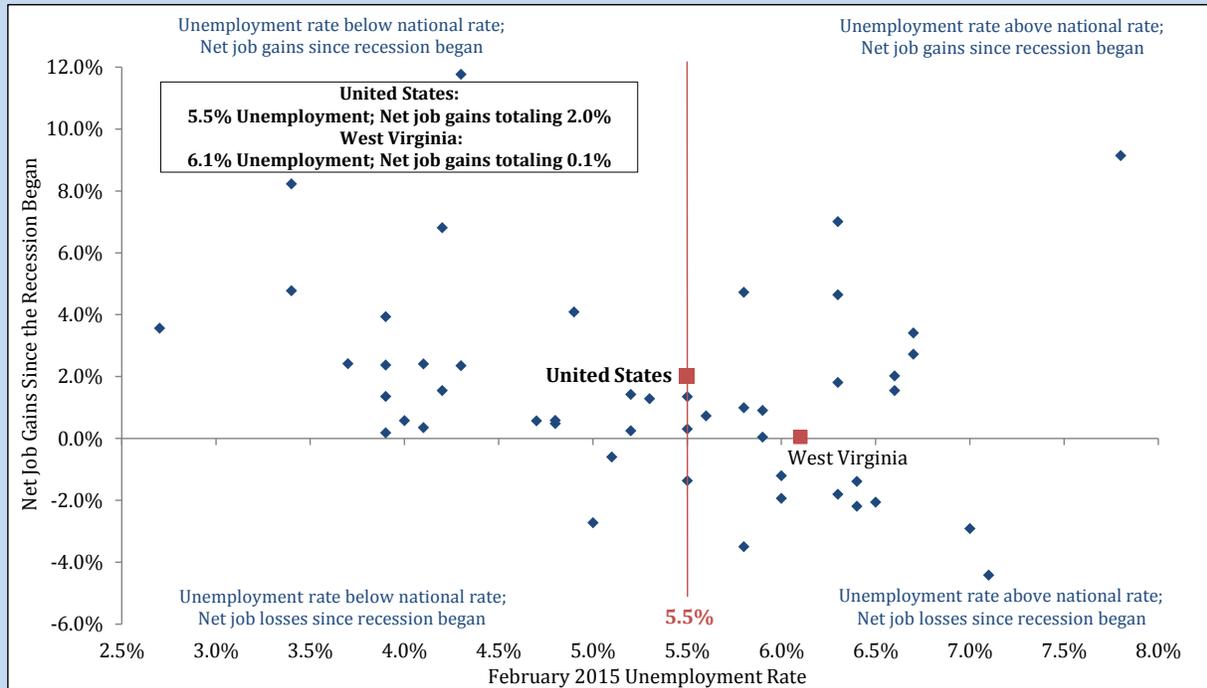
* For West Virginia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the West Virginia office: <http://www.workforcewv.org/lmi/>

How Does West Virginia Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of West Virginia to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in West Virginia, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		West Virginia	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	6.1%	5.5%
	February 2014	6.8%	6.7%
	February 2013	7.0%	7.7%
	February 2012	7.2%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	10.7%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.9%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	11.1%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 40,241	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 47,288	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	17.3%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	14.8%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	14.0%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

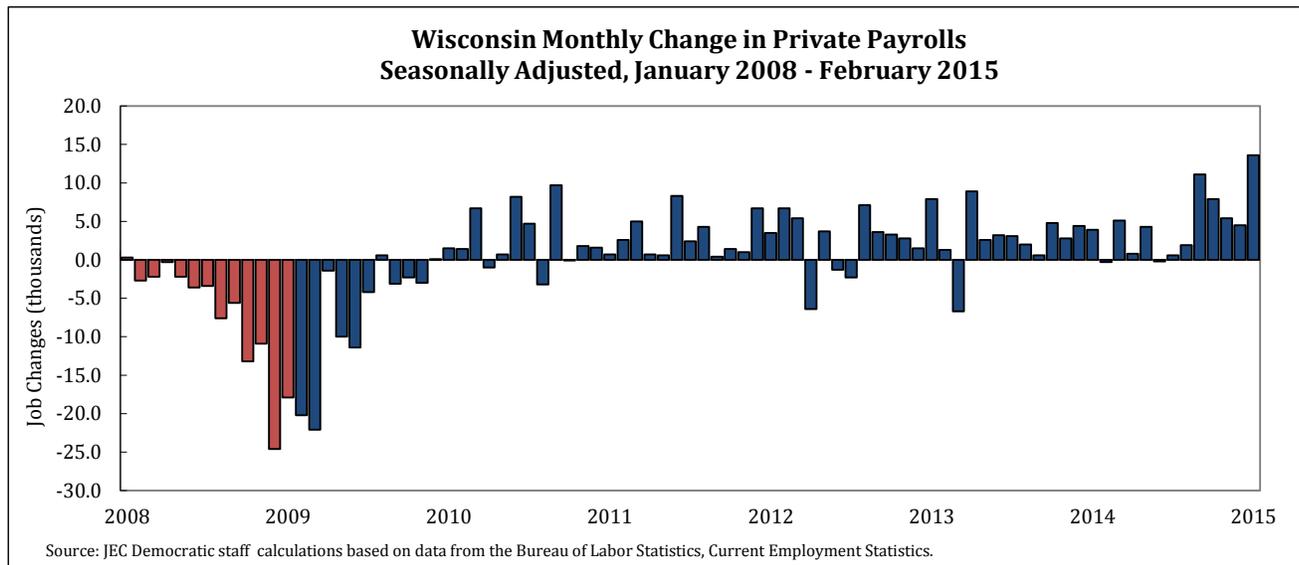


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WISCONSIN

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Wisconsin grew by 13,600 jobs. Over the past year, the Wisconsin private sector has added 54,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 30,900 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Wisconsin private-sector employers have added 185,700 jobs (an increase of 8.1 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Wisconsin, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: manufacturing (48,000 jobs), professional and business services (44,600 jobs) and education and health services (26,700 jobs).
- The Wisconsin sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging (58.6 percent), professional and business services (16.7 percent) and construction (13.3 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Wisconsin was 4.8 percent in February 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from January. The rate is down 1.0 percentage point from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 9.2 percent in January 2010.
- 149,200 Wisconsin residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 283,700 in January 2010. There are still 2,600 more people unemployed in Wisconsin than when the recession began.
- In Wisconsin, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 40,167 during February, down 6.8 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 12.3 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Wisconsin, exports totaled \$1.7 billion in January and \$22.3 billion over the past year, up 2.3 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Wisconsin exports over the past 12 months are up 10.0 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Wisconsin increased by 3.6 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 9.8 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011 but remain 4.9 percent below their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Wisconsin totaled 9,390 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 46.9 percent from January.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Wisconsin, sales of new single-family homes totaled 54,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 12.9 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 1,010,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

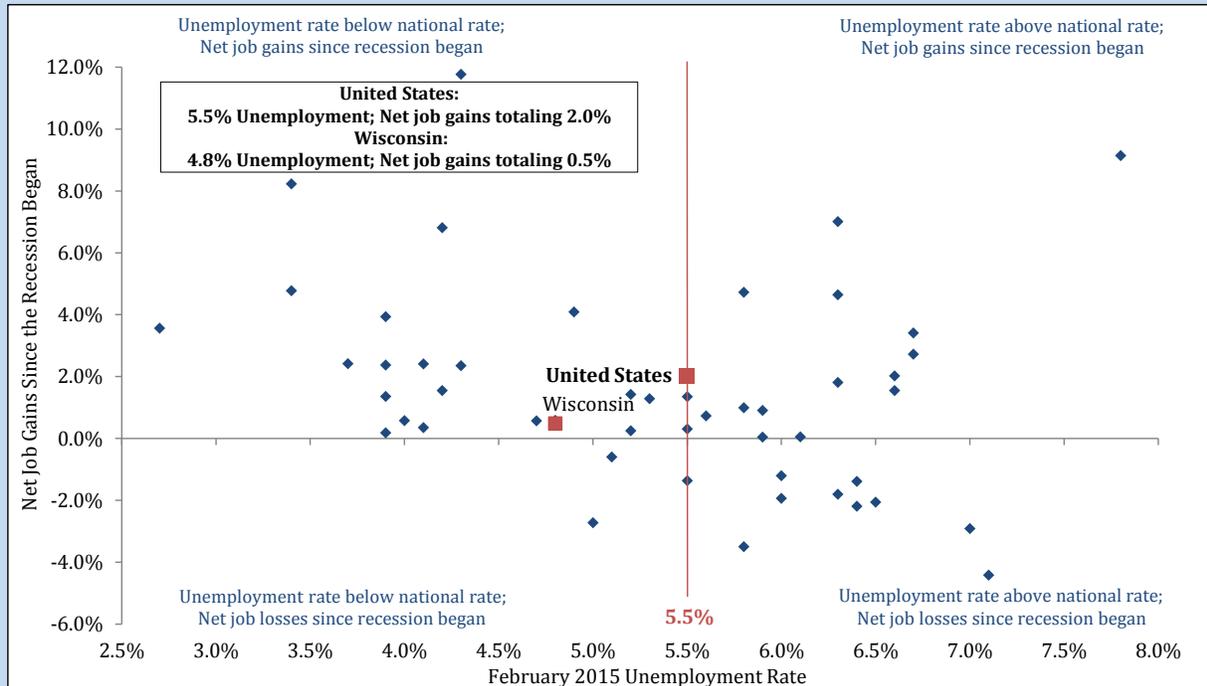
* For Wisconsin-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Wisconsin office: <http://worknet.wisconsin.gov/worknet/whatsnew.aspx>

How Does Wisconsin Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Wisconsin to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Wisconsin, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Wisconsin	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	4.8%	5.5%
	February 2014	5.8%	6.7%
	February 2013	6.9%	7.7%
	February 2012	7.1%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	9.3%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.1%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	2.5%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 55,258	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 57,609	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	11.0%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	11.0%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	9.1%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

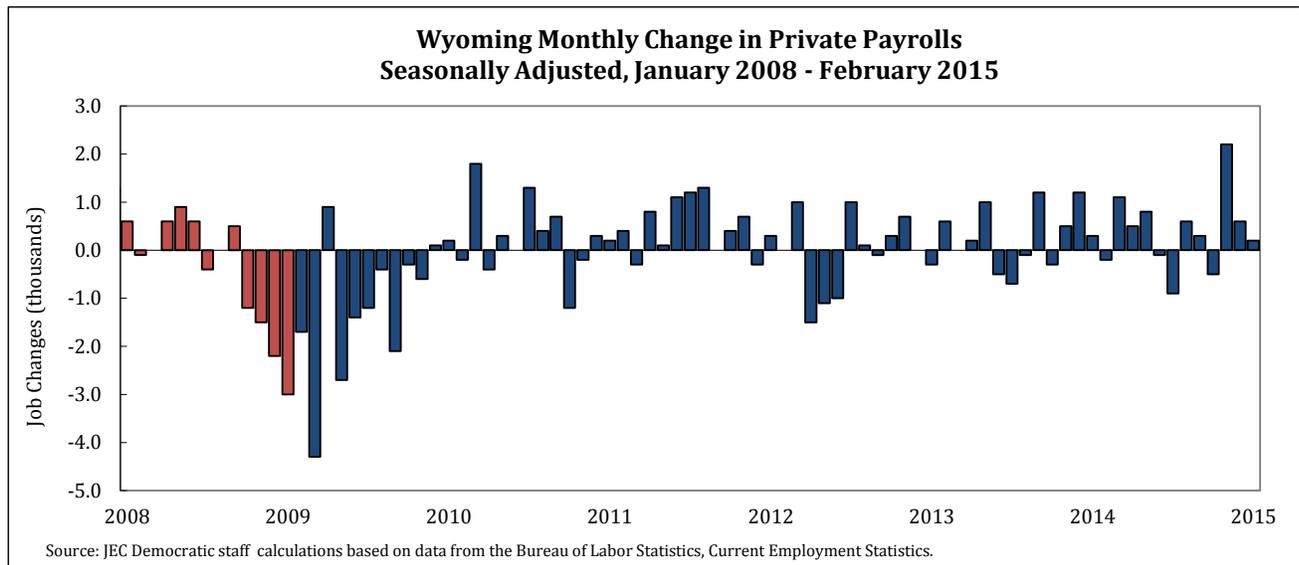


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WYOMING

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs and unemployment data through February 2015

JOBS

- In February, private-sector employment in Wyoming grew by 200 jobs. Over the past year, the Wyoming private sector has added 4,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 3,400 jobs over the 12 months ending in February 2014.
- Wyoming private-sector employers have added 15,800 jobs (an increase of 7.6 percent) since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment.
- In Wyoming, the following sectors have posted the largest job gains since February 2010: leisure and hospitality (4,700 jobs), trade, transportation and utilities (4,400 jobs) and professional and business services (2,700 jobs).
- The Wyoming sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services (16.1 percent), leisure and hospitality (14.6 percent) and manufacturing (14.0 percent).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Wyoming was 4.0 percent in February 2015, holding constant from January. The rate is down 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier and is below its recent peak of 7.2 percent in January 2010.
- 12,100 Wyoming residents were unemployed during February 2015, down from a recent high of 21,600 in January 2010. There are still 3,900 more people unemployed in Wyoming than when the recession began.
- In Wyoming, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 2,597 during February, up 26.4 percent from the previous month. Total initial claims over the past 12 months are down 16.3 percent from their level over the 12 months before that.

EXPORTS

- In Wyoming, exports totaled \$108 million in January and \$1.7 billion over the past year, up 34.1 percent from the 12 months ending in January 2014 (inflation-adjusted dollars).
- Wyoming exports over the past 12 months are up 69.9 percent from their level in the same 12-month period four years earlier (inflation-adjusted dollars).

HOUSING

- Home prices in Wyoming increased by 4.0 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014 (the most recent quarter for which data are available). They are up 15.2 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2010 and are now 4.3 percent above their pre-housing-crash peak.
- Housing starts in Wyoming totaled 1,140 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 1.7 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes Wyoming, sales of new single-family homes totaled 126,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2015, a decrease of 6.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased by 7.7 percent to 980,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 2015.

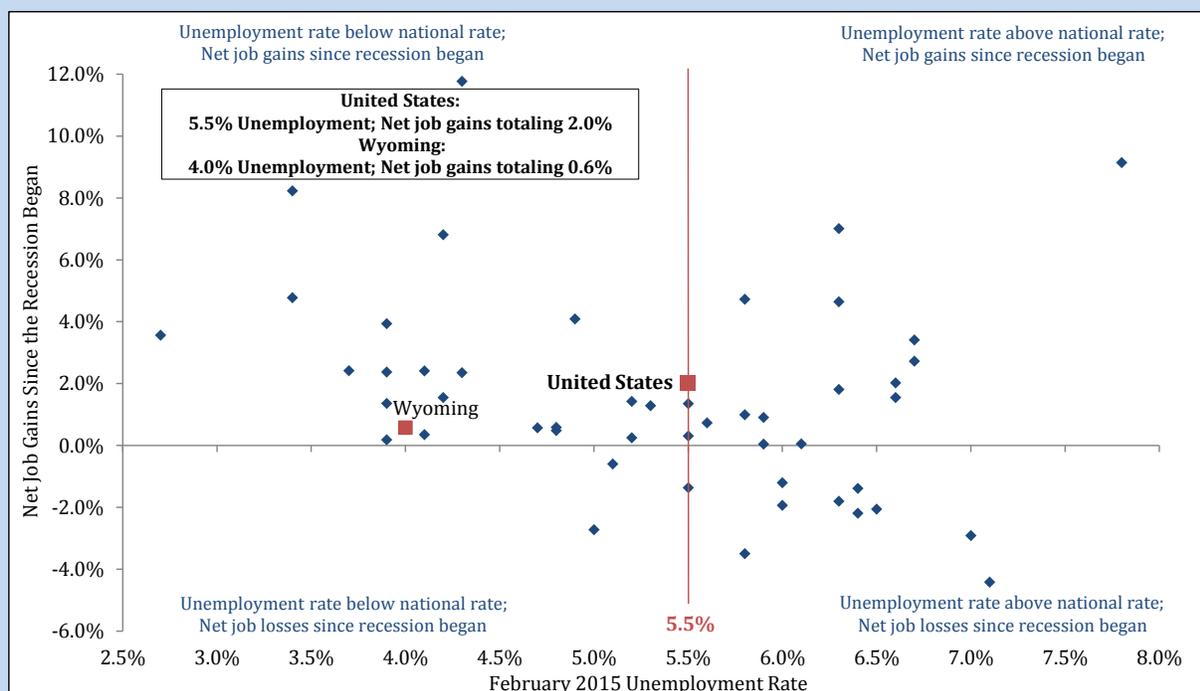
* For Wyoming-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Wyoming office: <http://wydoe.state.wy.us/lmi/bls.htm>

How Does Wyoming Compare to Other States?

Workers across the country were hit hard during the recent recession. Since then, employment in some states has returned to pre-recession levels, while employment in other states remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows for a comparison of Wyoming to other states using two metrics.

The unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor-market conditions in Wyoming, while net job gains since the recession began (current nonfarm jobs as a share of jobs prior to the recession) measures progress toward labor-market recovery (vertical axis).

States falling in the upper left quadrant have net job gains since the start of the recession and unemployment rates lower than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower right quadrant have higher unemployment rates than the United States overall and are still experiencing net job losses relative to pre-recession levels.



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Wyoming	United States
Unemployment Rate	February 2015	4.0%	5.5%
	February 2014	4.3%	6.7%
	February 2013	4.9%	7.7%
	February 2012	5.4%	8.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2014	12.4%	8.9%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.3%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.4%	7.2%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$ 55,700	\$ 51,939
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	\$ 54,763	\$ 56,436
Poverty Rate	2013	11.8%	14.5%
	(CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement) 2007	10.9%	12.5%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	13.4%	14.5%
(American Community Survey)			

Net Job Gains or Losses Since the Start of the Recession and February 2015 Unemployment Rate by State



Note: The figure above excludes North Dakota, which has a current unemployment rate of 2.9% and net job gains totaling 30.2% since the start of the recession.

Prepared by the Democratic Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

**Post-9/11 and Total Veterans' Unemployment Rates by State
2014 Annual Averages**

	Number of Veterans in the Labor Force	Overall Veterans' Unemployment Rate	Number of Post-9/11 Veterans in the Labor Force	Number of Unemployed Post-9/11 Veterans	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate
United States	10,744,000	5.3%	2,535,000	182,000	7.2%
Alabama	170,000	5.6%	50,000	4,000	7.9%
Alaska	47,000	5.9%	17,000	1,000	7.5%
Arizona	285,000	5.7%	64,000	4,000	6.6%
Arkansas	83,000	6.0%	20,000	3,000	14.2%
California	871,000	7.4%	209,000	21,000	10.1%
Colorado	232,000	5.9%	59,000	5,000	8.5%
Connecticut	92,000	4.2%	16,000	2,000	12.9%
Delaware	32,000	6.1%	7,000	1,000	9.8%
District of Columbia	15,000	7.5%	3,000	-	4.1%
Florida	806,000	5.0%	190,000	9,000	4.8%
Georgia	405,000	7.6%	98,000	10,000	10.4%
Hawaii	49,000	5.1%	13,000	2,000	12.7%
Idaho	58,000	2.3%	13,000	1,000	4.0%
Illinois	343,000	7.0%	85,000	7,000	8.3%
Indiana	258,000	5.6%	52,000	5,000	10.0%
Iowa	125,000	4.2%	22,000	1,000	4.2%
Kansas	117,000	6.8%	34,000	4,000	12.2%
Kentucky	135,000	4.6%	29,000	3,000	10.8%
Louisiana	170,000	3.1%	30,000	2,000	6.0%
Maine	62,000	5.0%	12,000	1,000	7.2%
Maryland	222,000	8.5%	60,000	7,000	11.9%
Massachusetts	171,000	4.7%	41,000	5,000	11.9%
Michigan	289,000	6.3%	44,000	3,000	6.8%
Minnesota	176,000	4.9%	30,000	3,000	11.1%
Mississippi	97,000	3.9%	22,000	1,000	6.0%
Missouri	239,000	5.7%	55,000	1,000	2.2%
Montana	48,000	5.8%	12,000	-	3.8%
Nebraska	74,000	4.1%	15,000	1,000	5.2%
Nevada	135,000	7.1%	37,000	2,000	6.8%
New Hampshire	61,000	3.8%	11,000	-	1.5%
New Jersey	165,000	7.9%	26,000	3,000	12.0%
New Mexico	81,000	5.3%	21,000	2,000	9.3%
New York	392,000	5.8%	86,000	7,000	8.1%
North Carolina	366,000	5.2%	78,000	6,000	7.2%
North Dakota	31,000	1.4%	7,000	-	2.3%
Ohio	395,000	3.1%	79,000	4,000	4.6%
Oklahoma	157,000	4.0%	46,000	1,000	2.1%
Oregon	168,000	7.1%	39,000	4,000	10.1%
Pennsylvania	410,000	4.7%	88,000	7,000	7.8%
Rhode Island	34,000	5.9%	6,000	1,000	10.2%
South Carolina	192,000	3.5%	52,000	2,000	3.6%
South Dakota	38,000	3.7%	9,000	-	3.9%
Tennessee	282,000	4.5%	60,000	3,000	5.0%
Texas	927,000	4.1%	253,000	13,000	5.2%
Utah	77,000	4.9%	23,000	2,000	6.8%
Vermont	22,000	2.2%	2,000	-	2.3%
Virginia	508,000	3.2%	174,000	6,000	3.6%
Washington	324,000	6.4%	69,000	8,000	11.4%
West Virginia	67,000	4.9%	16,000	2,000	11.1%
Wisconsin	209,000	4.1%	42,000	1,000	2.5%
Wyoming	31,000	4.3%	9,000	-	4.4%

"-" indicates number rounds to 0 when rounded to the nearest thousandth.

Note: These estimates are reported without margins of error, which may be large due to the small veterans' population in many states and make it difficult to compare unemployment rates across states and over time.

Source: Joint Economic Committee Democratic Staff based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sources: State Economic Snapshots

Includes data available as of March 27, 2015.

Most of the data used to create the state snapshots were accessed through Haver Analytics.

Jobs

Bullet Points 1-4	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics, State and Metro Area Employment, seasonally adjusted.
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Unemployment

Bullet Points 1-2	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, seasonally adjusted.
Bullet Point 3	Department of Labor, Employment & Training Administration, seasonally adjusted by Haver Analytics.

Exports

Bullet Points 1-2	U.S. Census Bureau, Origin of Movement Exports, Total Exports. Data are inflation-adjusted using the Export Price Index: All exports, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
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Housing

Bullet Point 1	Federal Housing and Finance Agency, Purchase-Only House Price Index, seasonally adjusted.
Bullet Point 2	U.S. Census Bureau and Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Housing Starts, seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
Bullet Point 3	U.S. Census Bureau and the Department of Housing and Urban Development, New Residential Sales; National Association of Realtors, Economics and Research Division, Home Sales series (both seasonally adjusted at annual rates).

How Does Your State Compare to Other States

Unemployment	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, seasonally adjusted.
Net Job Gains	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics, State and Metro Area Employment, seasonally adjusted.

State Quick Facts

Unemployment	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, seasonally adjusted.
Veterans Data	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Situation of Veterans - 2014.
Household Income	U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement.
Poverty Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement.
Health Insurance	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.