



State Economic Snapshots

This monthly report provides a snapshot of the status of the economic recovery in each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. While the recovery has progressed more quickly in some states, every state is faring better today than during the recession. This month's snapshots include state-level jobs and unemployment data through March 2015. [Individual state reports can be accessed here.](#)

Highlights

- Private-sector employment increased in 18 states in March.
- The unemployment rate fell in 23 states and the District of Columbia.
- Average weekly earnings, adjusted for inflation, have increased in 41 states and the District of Columbia over the past year.

Private-Sector Job Gains

Private-sector employment increased in 18 states in March. California (38,900), Florida (29,400), Massachusetts (10,700), Washington (10,000) and New York (8,600) had the largest private-sector gains. On a percentage basis, New Hampshire, Florida, Delaware, Maine and South Dakota saw the largest gains.

Over the past 12 months, 49 states and the District of Columbia gained private-sector jobs, with California (450,600), Texas (311,400), Florida (276,600), New York (146,400) and Georgia (119,300) recording the largest gains. The largest percentage gains in private-sector employment during this period were in Utah (4.6 percent), Florida (4.2 percent), Washington (3.6 percent), Georgia, Oregon and North Carolina (3.5 percent each). In the past year, nearly 3.1 million private-sector jobs were added nationally, a 2.6 percent increase.

Unemployment

The unemployment rate declined in 23 states and the District of Columbia. There was no change in 15 states. Oregon and Washington (-0.4 percentage point) had the largest declines, followed by Arizona and Michigan (-0.3 percentage point). Only four states (West Virginia, Alaska, North Dakota and South Dakota) had increases that were statistically significant.

Over the past 12 months, 46 states and the District of Columbia reported declines in the unemployment rate, with Kentucky (-2.1 percentage points), Michigan (-2.0 percentage points) and Rhode Island (-1.9 percentage points) recording the largest declines.

Nebraska had the lowest unemployment rate (2.6 percent), followed by North Dakota (3.1 percent), Utah (3.4 percent), South Dakota (3.5 percent) and Minnesota (3.7 percent). The District of Columbia (7.7 percent), Nevada (7.1 percent), Mississippi (6.8 percent), South Carolina (6.7 percent), Louisiana and West Virginia (6.6 percent each) had the highest unemployment rates in March. The national unemployment rate was 5.5 percent in March, down from 6.6 percent a year prior.

Earnings

Average weekly earnings, adjusted for inflation, increased in 41 states and the District of Columbia over the past year. The strongest gains were in the West and mid-Atlantic regions, with Nevada (5.3 percent), Delaware (4.9 percent), Washington (4.4 percent), Virginia (4.3 percent) and Idaho (4.0 percent) posting the largest earnings gains. Earnings declined in nine states, with Arkansas experiencing the largest drop (down 3.3 percent). Nationally, real average weekly earnings increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted) in the past year.

The District of Columbia (\$1,480) had the highest average weekly earnings in March, followed by Washington (\$1,028), Massachusetts (\$1,015), California (\$980) and New York (\$978).

Key Employment Sectors

Manufacturing

Manufacturing employment expanded in 18 states. California (4,300), New Jersey (2,800), Florida (1,700), Minnesota (1,600), New York and Virginia (1,500 each) had the largest increases. On a percentage basis, the largest gains were in New Jersey, West Virginia, Hawaii, Virginia and Massachusetts.

Over the past 12 months, 35 states added manufacturing positions. On a percentage basis, the biggest percentage gains were in Oregon (3.9 percent), Colorado and South Dakota (3.3 percent), Michigan (3.1 percent) and Rhode Island (3.0 percent). Overall, 188,000 manufacturing positions have been added across the country in the last 12 months, a 1.6 percent increase.

Construction

Construction employment increased in 19 states. California (7,300), Florida (6,500), Illinois (3,600), Washington (2,800) and Pennsylvania (2,700) saw the largest gains. The largest percentage gains during the month were in Mississippi, Nevada, Delaware, Illinois and Washington.

In the past 12 months, 41 states added construction jobs. The greatest percentage gains over the past year were in Idaho (14.8 percent), North Dakota and Washington (12.1 percent each), Michigan and Colorado (10.4 percent each). During this time, construction employment increased by 282,000 positions nationally, a 4.7 percent increase.

Professional and business services

Professional and business services employment increased in 21 states and the District of Columbia. The largest increases were posted in California (16,900), Washington (4,700), Florida (4,000), Kentucky (3,100) and North Carolina (2,700). The largest percentage gains were in Delaware, Kentucky, Washington, New Hampshire and Idaho.

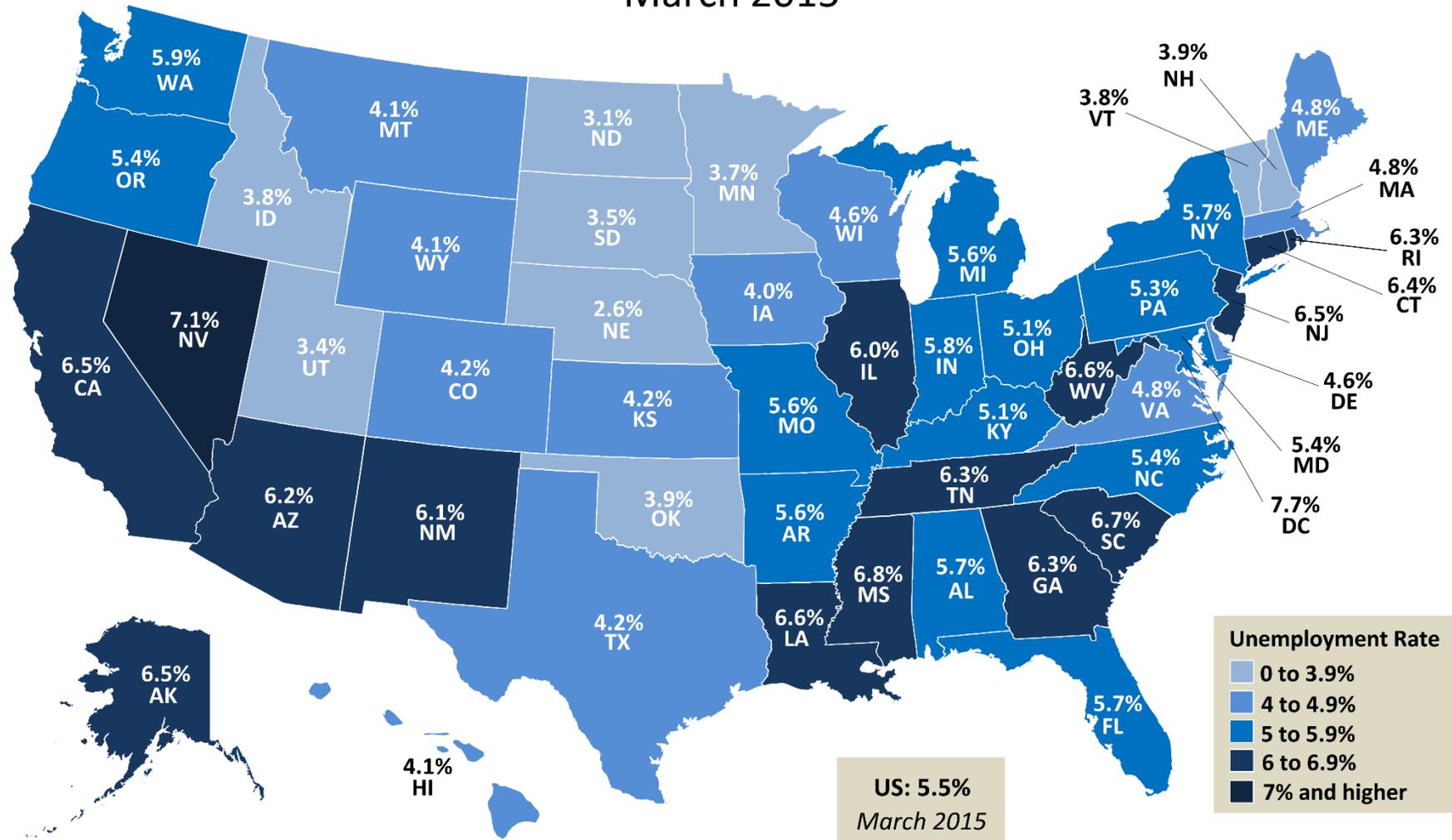
In the past year, 45 states and the District of Columbia have added professional and business services jobs, with the largest percentage gains in North Carolina (5.9 percent), Kentucky (5.4 percent), Oregon and Delaware (5.3 percent each) and California (5.2 percent). The economy has added 662,000 professional and business services jobs nationally during this time, a 3.5 percent increase.

Unemployment Rate (March 2015)	
Nebraska	2.6%
North Dakota	3.1%
Utah	3.4%
South Dakota	3.5%
Minnesota	3.7%
Vermont	3.8%
Idaho	3.8%
Oklahoma	3.9%
New Hampshire	3.9%
Iowa	4.0%
Wyoming	4.1%
Hawaii	4.1%
Montana	4.1%
Colorado	4.2%
Kansas	4.2%
Texas	4.2%
Wisconsin	4.6%
Delaware	4.6%
Virginia	4.8%
Massachusetts	4.8%
Maine	4.8%
Ohio	5.1%
Kentucky	5.1%
Pennsylvania	5.3%
North Carolina	5.4%
Maryland	5.4%
Oregon	5.4%
UNITED STATES	5.5%
Missouri	5.6%
Arkansas	5.6%
Michigan	5.6%
Florida	5.7%
New York	5.7%
Alabama	5.7%
Indiana	5.8%
Washington	5.9%
Illinois	6.0%
New Mexico	6.1%
Arizona	6.2%
Georgia	6.3%
Rhode Island	6.3%
Tennessee	6.3%
Connecticut	6.4%
Alaska	6.5%
New Jersey	6.5%
California	6.5%
West Virginia	6.6%
Louisiana	6.6%
South Carolina	6.7%
Mississippi	6.8%
Nevada	7.1%
District of Columbia	7.7%

Job Growth in America: Change in Private-Sector Jobs				
Data through March 2015	Since Before Recession (December 2007)		Under President Obama (January 2009)	
	Percentage	Net Jobs	Percentage	Net Jobs
UNITED STATES	2.9%	3,311,000	7.1%	7,887,000
Alabama	-4.5%	-74,100	1.0%	16,100
Alaska	8.1%	19,200	7.6%	18,000
Arizona	-2.0%	-44,500	5.7%	118,600
Arkansas	-0.5%	-5,400	2.2%	21,200
California	5.0%	645,500	10.4%	1,276,900
Colorado	6.1%	121,200	9.2%	176,200
Connecticut	-0.4%	-6,000	2.5%	35,300
Delaware	0.3%	1,200	4.7%	17,000
District of Columbia	12.3%	57,400	11.7%	55,000
Florida	2.0%	138,200	10.2%	644,800
Georgia	2.3%	81,500	8.1%	265,600
Hawaii	0.4%	2,200	6.3%	30,000
Idaho	2.5%	13,500	9.3%	47,100
Illinois	-1.0%	-49,200	2.9%	141,200
Indiana	1.1%	28,000	7.0%	168,500
Iowa	2.8%	35,700	4.9%	61,100
Kansas	1.8%	20,300	2.8%	31,400
Kentucky	0.8%	12,200	5.4%	80,100
Louisiana	5.4%	84,400	6.1%	94,800
Maine	-1.8%	-9,500	1.2%	5,900
Maryland	0.1%	2,800	3.3%	68,500
Massachusetts	4.2%	120,300	6.7%	189,400
Michigan	1.5%	55,600	10.6%	351,400
Minnesota	2.9%	68,500	5.7%	131,300
Mississippi	-4.0%	-36,300	0.8%	6,700
Missouri	-1.5%	-36,400	1.3%	29,900
Montana	2.4%	8,600	6.3%	21,700
Nebraska	3.4%	27,400	4.6%	36,400
Nevada	-4.4%	-50,100	4.4%	46,000
New Hampshire	1.3%	7,400	3.8%	20,900
New Jersey	-1.9%	-63,600	2.0%	65,000
New Mexico	-2.5%	-16,500	0.9%	5,800
New York	6.7%	487,700	8.5%	607,500
North Carolina	1.5%	50,200	7.3%	237,700
North Dakota	35.1%	100,500	33.6%	97,200
Ohio	0.1%	4,000	5.0%	219,300
Oklahoma	3.0%	38,000	4.1%	51,400
Oregon	1.2%	17,100	7.8%	105,400
Pennsylvania	1.1%	53,500	3.4%	167,400
Rhode Island	-0.9%	-3,800	3.6%	14,700
South Carolina	1.7%	27,300	8.0%	119,900
South Dakota	5.6%	18,700	5.8%	19,200
Tennessee	1.6%	37,700	7.1%	160,200
Texas	13.0%	1,140,200	13.7%	1,194,100
Utah	7.7%	81,800	13.3%	133,500
Vermont	1.1%	2,700	4.1%	10,200
Virginia	-0.3%	-8,600	2.5%	75,500
Washington	5.4%	131,800	8.6%	205,100
West Virginia	-2.0%	-12,600	-1.1%	-6,800
Wisconsin	0.4%	10,600	3.6%	85,500
Wyoming	-1.1%	-2,400	-0.7%	-1,500

Current Unemployment Rates Across States

March 2015



Source: JEC Democratic staff calculations using data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics

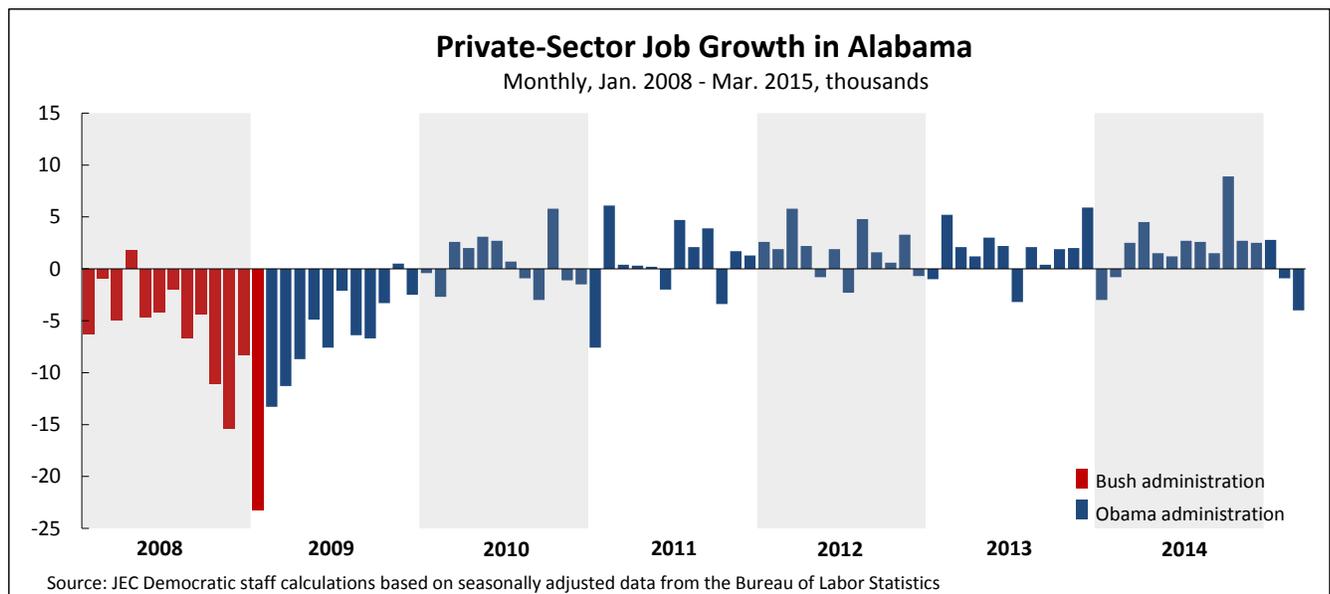


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ALABAMA

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Alabama fell by 4,000 jobs. Over the past year, Alabama businesses have added 26,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 14,200 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Alabama businesses have added 85,500 jobs (an increase of 5.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 13.5 percent (22,600 jobs), professional and business services at 12.1 percent (24,600 jobs) and education and health services at 6.3 percent (13,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Alabama was 5.7 percent in March 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.2 percentage point above the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.5 percentage points from one year earlier and is 6.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.9 percent in November 2009.
- There were 123,100 Alabama residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Alabama were \$753.66. Average hourly earnings were \$21.35, and the average workweek was 35.3 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 1.1 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 3.1 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone down 0.7 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Alabama	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	26,000	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	85,500	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	5.7%	5.5%
	March 2014	7.2%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$41,400	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$47,400	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	16.7%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	14.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.6%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.9%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	13.6%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Alabama grew by 0.8 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), below the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- ❑ Since 2009, annual Alabama GDP growth has averaged 1.7 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Alabama increased by 5.7 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 14.6 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In February 2015, builders in Alabama broke ground on 14,800 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 12,673 units. That marks an increase of 16.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Alabama, goods exports totaled \$1.5 billion in February and \$18.8 billion over the past year, up 3.7 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 42.3 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Alabama economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

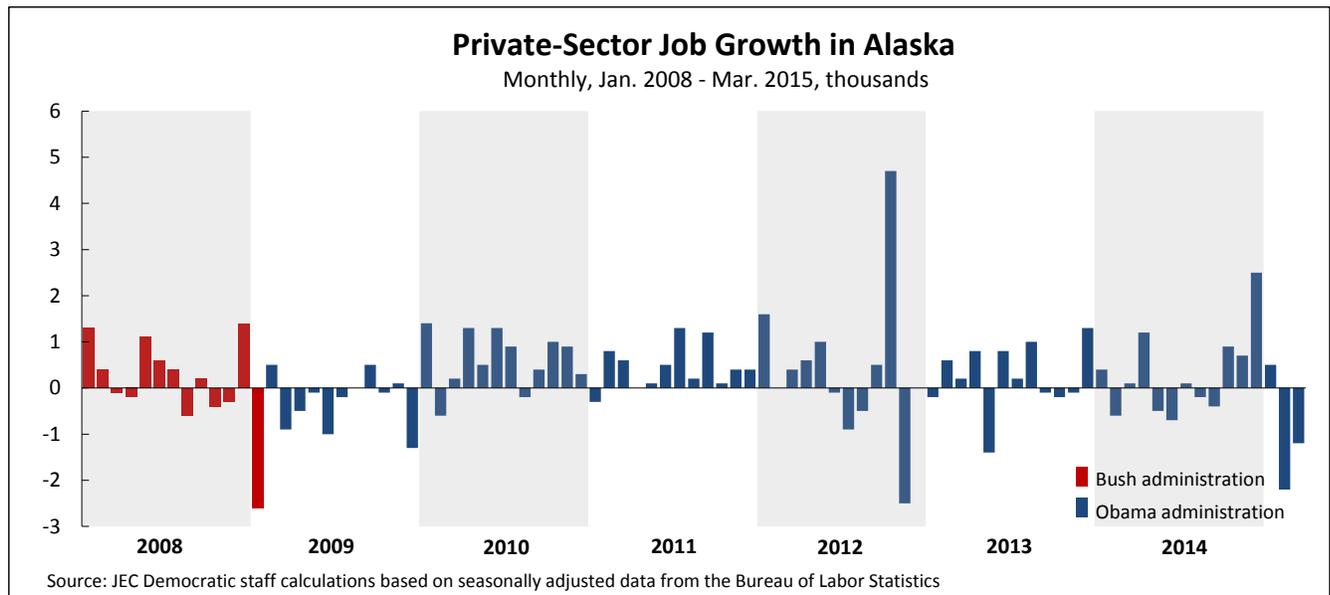


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ALASKA

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Alaska fell by 1,200 jobs. Over the past year, Alaska businesses have added 700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 2,200 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Alaska businesses have added 20,200 jobs (an increase of 8.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 23.1 percent (3,400 jobs), education and health services at 15.5 percent (6,400 jobs) and construction at 11.4 percent (1,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Alaska was 6.5 percent in March 2015, up 0.2 percentage point from February. The rate was 1.0 percentage point above the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier and is 1.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.0 percent in April 2010.
- There were 23,900 Alaska residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Alaska were \$960.69. Average hourly earnings were \$27.37, and the average workweek was 35.1 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 2.9 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 1.5 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone up 0.5 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Alaska	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	700	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	20,200	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	6.5%	5.5%
	March 2014	6.9%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.0%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$61,100	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$70,800	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	10.9%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	7.6%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.9%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.5%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	18.5%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Alaska fell by 2.5 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), below the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- ❑ Since 2009, annual Alaska GDP growth has averaged 0.8 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Alaska increased by 3.3 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 12.6 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2009.
- ❑ In February 2015, builders in Alaska broke ground on 710 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 1,149 units. That marks an increase of 7.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Alaska, goods exports totaled \$284 million in February and \$5.0 billion over the past year, up 15.7 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 42.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

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

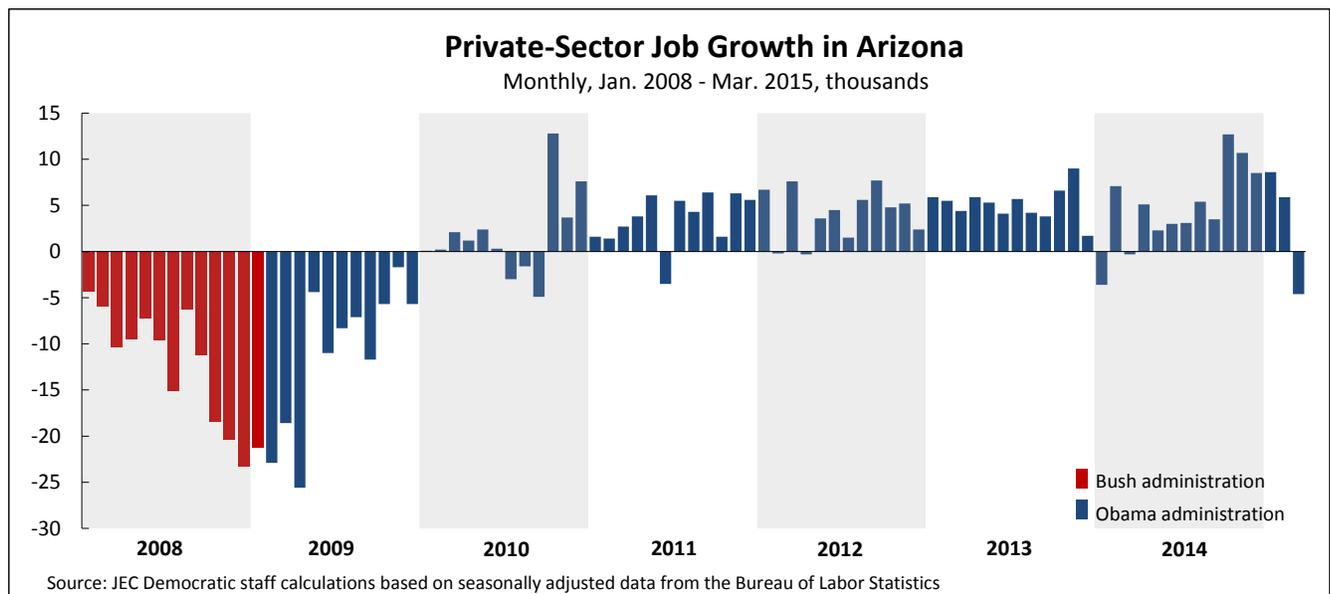


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ARIZONA

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Arizona fell by 4,600 jobs. Over the past year, Arizona businesses have added 64,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 49,500 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Arizona businesses have added 241,000 jobs (an increase of 12.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: information services at 17.8 percent (6,500 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 17.0 percent (42,800 jobs) and mining and logging at 16.4 percent (1,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Arizona was 6.2 percent in March 2015, down 0.3 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.7 percentage point above the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.8 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in December 2009.
- There were 196,100 Arizona residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Arizona were \$801.65. Average hourly earnings were \$22.97, and the average workweek was 34.9 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have fallen by 1.3 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have declined by 0.5 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone down 0.3 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Arizona	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	64,200	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	241,000	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	6.2%	5.5%
	March 2014	7.0%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$50,600	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$53,000	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	20.2%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	14.3%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.7%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.6%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	17.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Arizona grew by 1.1 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), below the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Arizona GDP growth has averaged 1.9 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Arizona increased by 4.4 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 48.3 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In February 2015, builders in Arizona broke ground on 24,880 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 26,663 units. That marks an increase of 11.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Arizona, goods exports totaled \$1.7 billion in February and \$20.9 billion over the past year, up 13.0 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 38.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Arizona economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

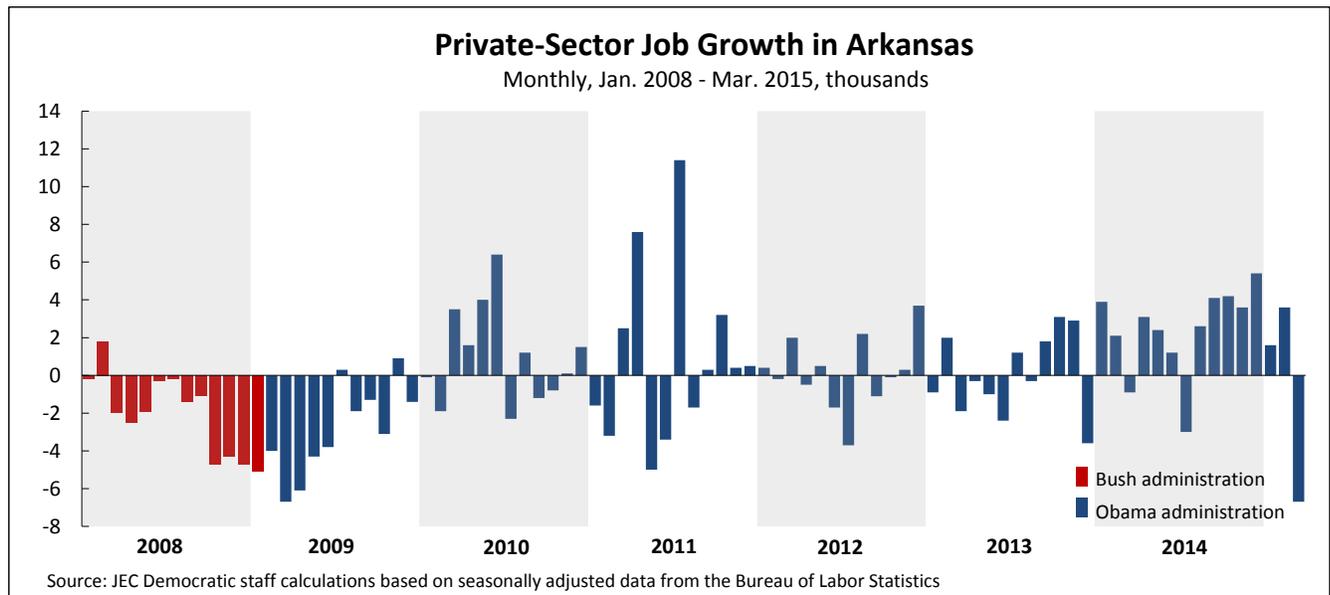


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ARKANSAS

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Arkansas fell by 6,700 jobs. Over the past year, Arkansas businesses have added 22,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 6,500 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Arkansas businesses have added 54,600 jobs (an increase of 5.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 17.6 percent (20,500 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 17.1 percent (16,700 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities at 6.3 percent (14,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Arkansas was 5.6 percent in March 2015, holding constant from February. The rate was 0.1 percentage point above the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.8 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.4 percent in May 2011.
- There were 74,500 Arkansas residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Arkansas were \$675.86. Average hourly earnings were \$19.59, and the average workweek was 34.5 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have fallen by 3.3 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have declined by 1.0 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone down 0.8 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Arkansas	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	22,100	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	54,600	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	5.6%	5.5%
	March 2014	6.4%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.4%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$39,900	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$45,800	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	17.1%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	13.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.0%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	14.2%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	16.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Arkansas grew by 2.4 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), above the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Arkansas GDP growth has averaged 2.3 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Arkansas increased by 7.0 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 14.6 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In February 2015, builders in Arkansas broke ground on 8,550 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 7,896 units. That marks an increase of 27.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Arkansas, goods exports totaled \$445 million in February and \$6.6 billion over the past year, up 1.3 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 17.7 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

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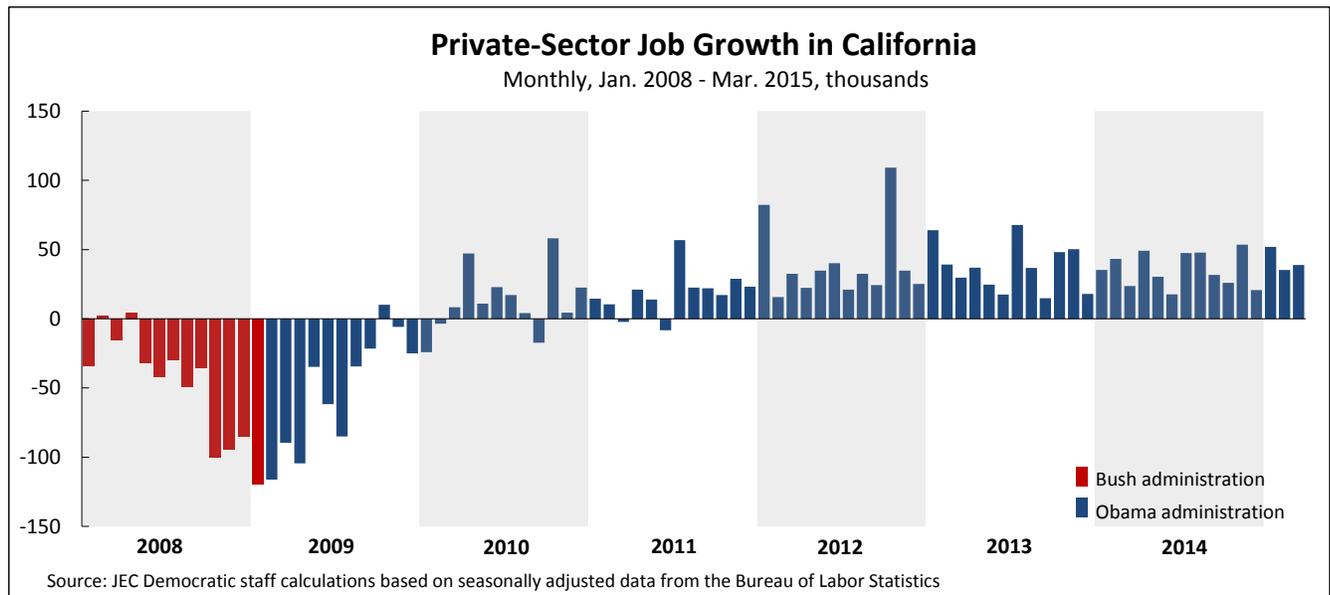


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: CALIFORNIA

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in California grew by 38,900 jobs. Over the past year, California businesses have added 450,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 417,000 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, California businesses have added 1,872,800 jobs (an increase of 16.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 26.6 percent (150,100 jobs), professional and business services at 23.1 percent (473,300 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 22.0 percent (325,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in California was 6.5 percent in March 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from February. The rate was 1.0 percentage point above the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.4 percentage points from one year earlier and is 5.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 12.2 percent in October 2010.
- There were 1,223,100 California residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in California were \$979.64. Average hourly earnings were \$28.07, and the average workweek was 34.9 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 2.4 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 2.1 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone up 0.1 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		California	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	450,600	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	1,872,800	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	6.5%	5.5%
	March 2014	7.9%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	12.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$57,500	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$62,600	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	14.9%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	12.7%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.4%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	10.1%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	17.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in California grew by 2.0 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), above the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual California GDP growth has averaged 1.8 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in California increased by 7.7 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 44.3 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2011.
- In February 2015, builders in California broke ground on 83,550 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 85,478 units. That marks an increase of 14.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In California, goods exports totaled \$12.6 billion in February and \$165.7 billion over the past year, up 3.2 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 28.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the California economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

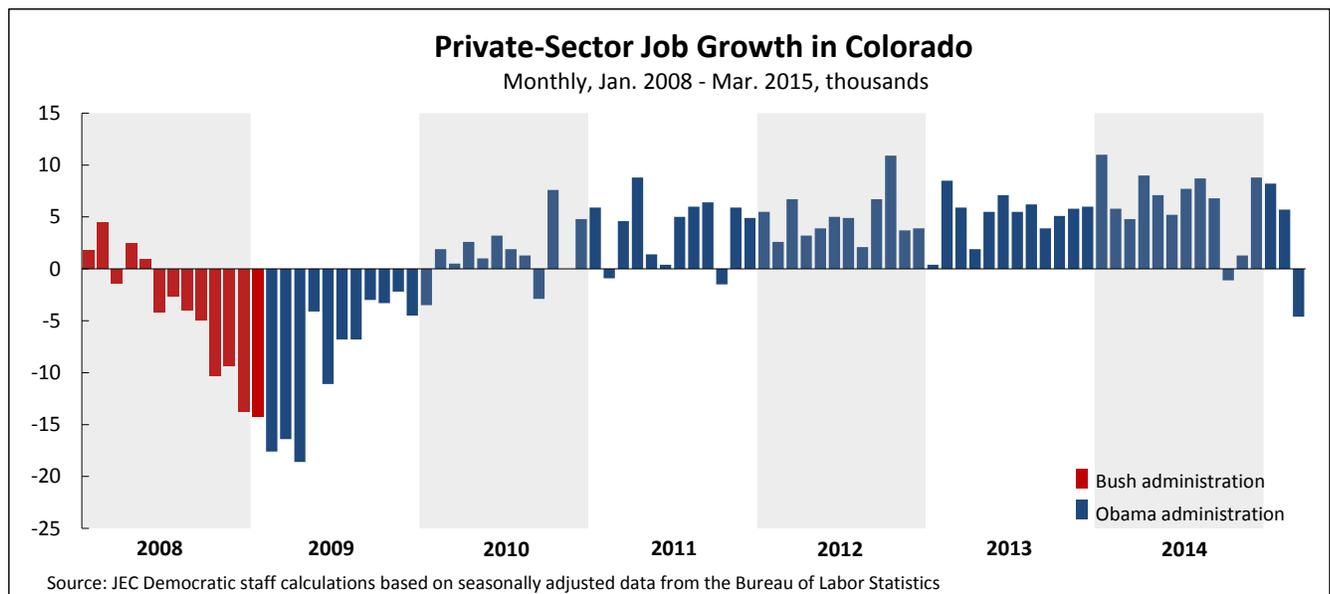


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: COLORADO

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Colorado fell by 4,600 jobs. Over the past year, Colorado businesses have added 62,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 68,600 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Colorado businesses have added 272,200 jobs (an increase of 15.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 53.7 percent (12,400 jobs), construction at 30.3 percent (35,700 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 18.9 percent (49,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Colorado was 4.2 percent in March 2015, holding constant from February. The rate was 1.3 percentage points below the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.3 percentage points from one year earlier and is 4.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.9 percent in October 2010.
- There were 118,200 Colorado residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Colorado were \$925.98. Average hourly earnings were \$26.84, and the average workweek was 34.5 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 0.6 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 1.8 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone down 0.4 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Colorado	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	62,800	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	272,200	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	4.2%	5.5%
	March 2014	5.5%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$63,400	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$68,700	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	10.6%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.9%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	8.5%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	14.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Colorado grew by 3.8 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), above the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Colorado GDP growth has averaged 2.5 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Colorado increased by 7.9 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 30.3 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In February 2015, builders in Colorado broke ground on 22,180 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 27,822 units. That marks an increase of 5.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Colorado, goods exports totaled \$621 million in February and \$8.1 billion over the past year, down 1.5 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 30.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Colorado economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

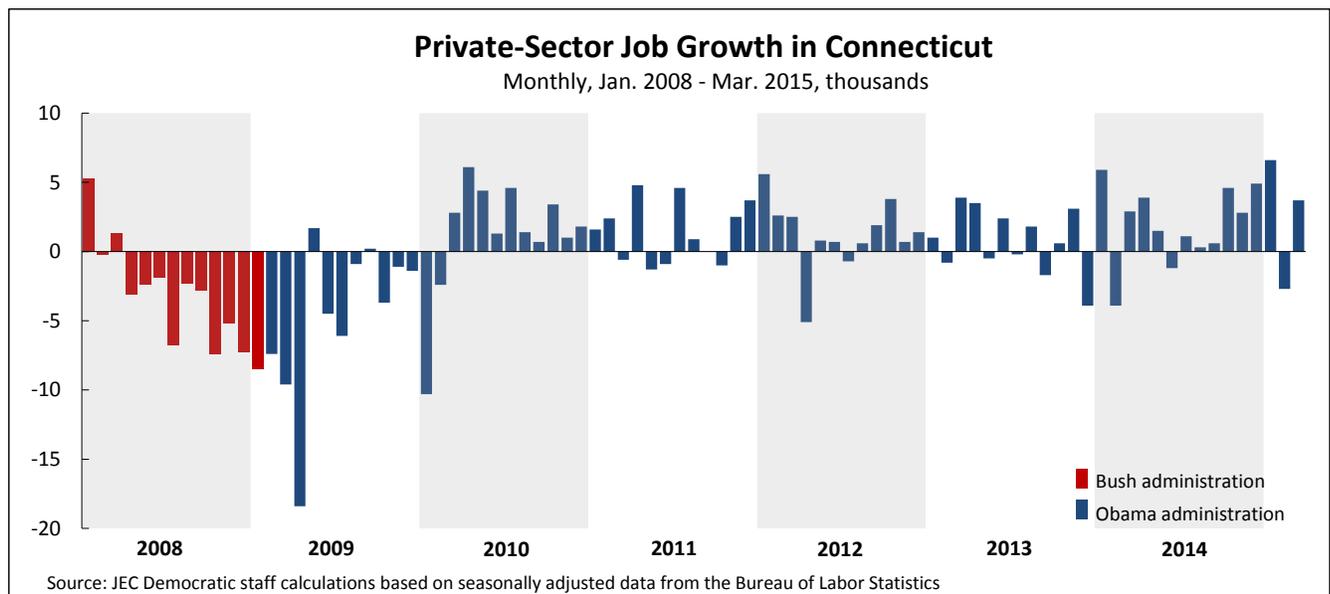


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: CONNECTICUT

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Connecticut grew by 3,700 jobs. Over the past year, Connecticut businesses have added 26,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 10,000 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Connecticut businesses have added 99,200 jobs (an increase of 7.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 19.7 percent (25,700 jobs), professional and business services at 15.8 percent (29,600 jobs) and construction at 11.9 percent (5,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Connecticut was 6.4 percent in March 2015, holding constant from February. The rate was 0.9 percentage point above the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.2 percent in February 2011.
- There were 121,900 Connecticut residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Connecticut were \$976.42. Average hourly earnings were \$29.06, and the average workweek was 33.6 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 3.3 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 3.3 percent, and the length of the average workweek has not changed. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Connecticut	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	26,100	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	99,200	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	6.4%	5.5%
	March 2014	6.9%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	9.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$67,800	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$72,100	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	11.3%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	8.9%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.2%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	12.9%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	9.4%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Connecticut grew by 0.9 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), below the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Connecticut GDP growth has averaged 0.4 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Connecticut increased by 0.7 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 3.0 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2012.
- In February 2015, builders in Connecticut broke ground on 1,130 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,463 units. That marks a decrease of 13.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Connecticut, goods exports totaled \$1.3 billion in February and \$15.4 billion over the past year, down 0.7 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 2.3 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Connecticut economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

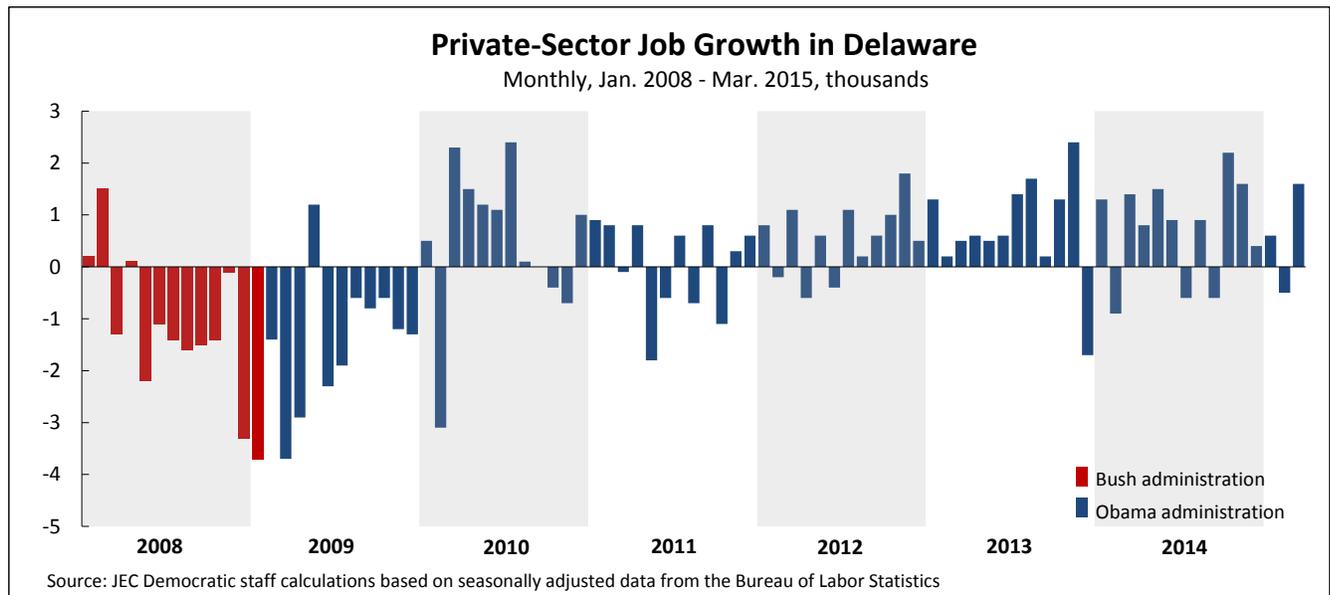


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: DELAWARE

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Delaware grew by 1,600 jobs. Over the past year, Delaware businesses have added 8,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 8,800 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Delaware businesses have added 35,100 jobs (an increase of 10.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 16.5 percent (6,800 jobs), education and health services at 14.9 percent (9,500 jobs) and professional and business services at 13.8 percent (7,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Delaware was 4.6 percent in March 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.9 percentage point below the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.4 percentage points from one year earlier and is 4.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.7 percent in February 2010.
- There were 21,000 Delaware residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Delaware were \$748.99. Average hourly earnings were \$22.56, and the average workweek was 33.2 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 4.9 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 3.0 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone up 0.6 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Delaware	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	8,800	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	35,100	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	4.6%	5.5%
	March 2014	6.0%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.7%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$52,200	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$61,300	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	14.0%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.3%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.1%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	9.8%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	9.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Delaware grew by 1.6 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), below the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Delaware GDP growth has averaged 0.9 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Delaware increased by 0.6 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 7.5 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- In February 2015, builders in Delaware broke ground on 4,320 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,792 units. That marks an increase of 6.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Delaware, goods exports totaled \$375 million in February and \$5.0 billion over the past year, down 2.6 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 8.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Delaware economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

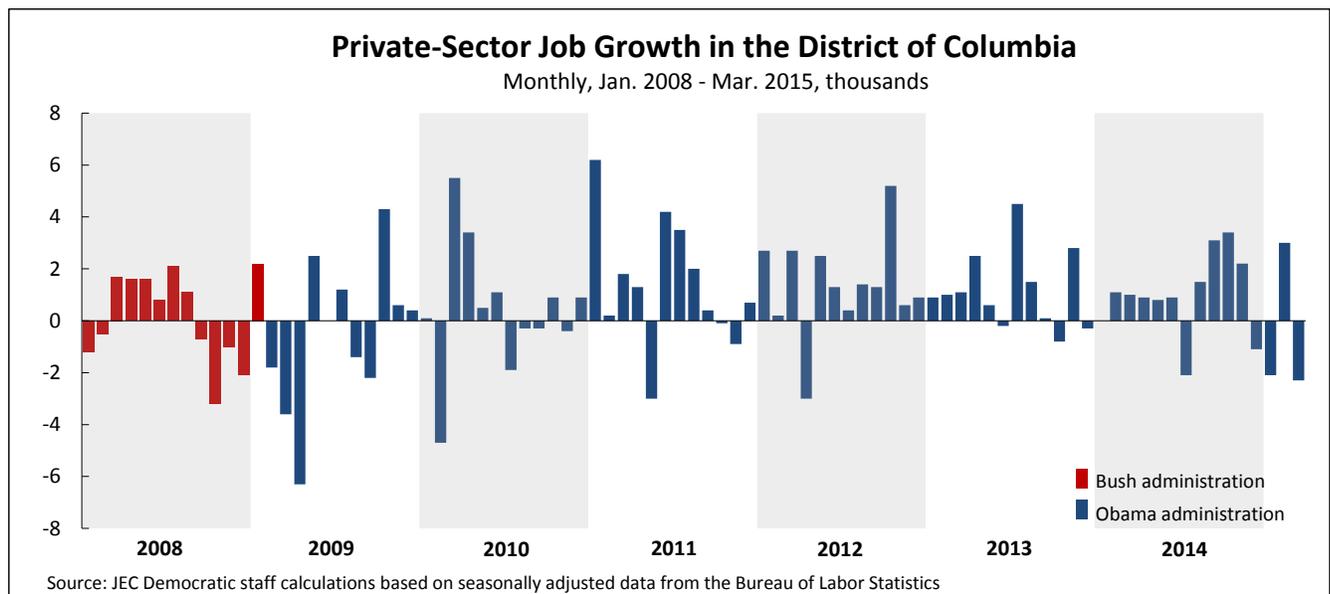


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in the District of Columbia fell by 2,300 jobs. Over the past year, District of Columbia businesses have added 8,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 12,800 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, District of Columbia businesses have added 65,900 jobs (an increase of 14.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The DC sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: logging, mining and construction at 49.5 percent (4,700 jobs), education and health services at 20.2 percent (21,400 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities at 19.3 percent (5,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in the District of Columbia was 7.7 percent in March 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 2.2 percentage points above the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.5 percent in July 2011.
- There were 29,500 District of Columbia residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in the District of Columbia were \$1480.02. Average hourly earnings were \$40.66, and the average workweek was 36.4 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, DC average weekly earnings have risen by 2.9 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 3.7 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone down 0.3 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA QUICK FACTS

		District	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	8,200	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	65,900	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	7.7%	5.5%
	March 2014	7.8%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.5%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$60,700	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$57,100	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	21.3%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	18.0%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.5%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.1%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	6.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in the District of Columbia fell by 0.5 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), below the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- ❑ Since 2009, annual District of Columbia GDP growth has averaged 0.9 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

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. They are up 49.9 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2009.
- ❑ In February 2015, builders in the District of Columbia broke ground on 4,030 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 3,284 units. That marks a decrease of 10.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In the District of Columbia, goods exports totaled \$48 million in February and \$808 million over the past year, down 64.3 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are down 31.2 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the District of Columbia economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

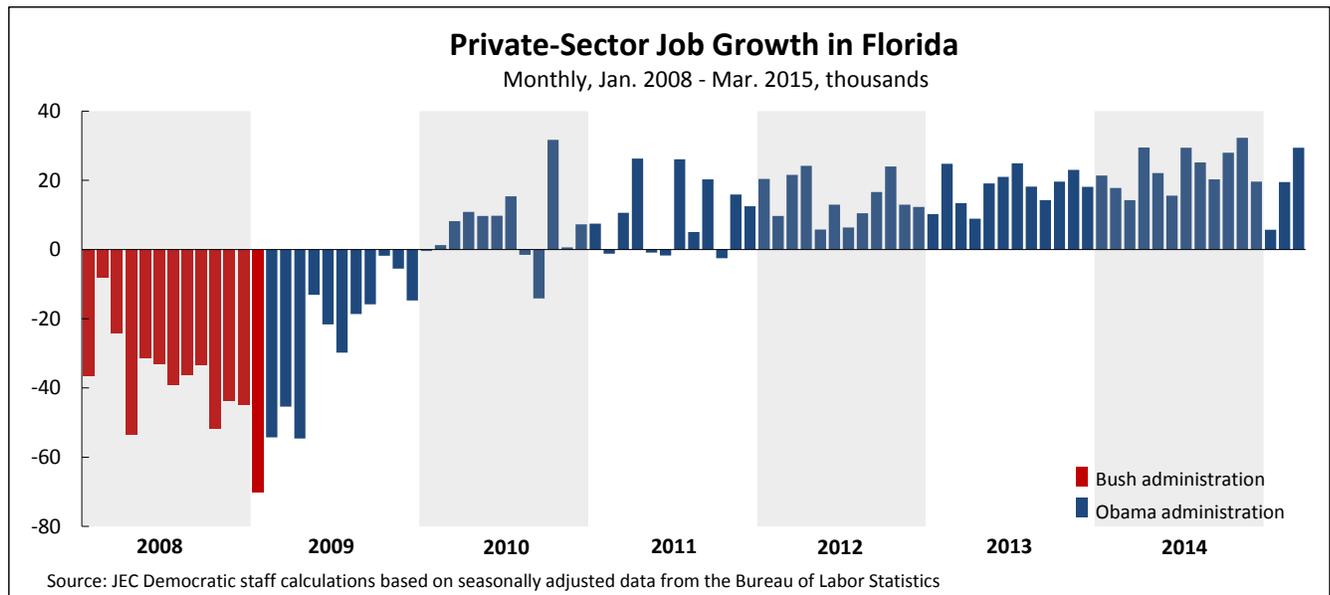


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: FLORIDA

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Florida grew by 29,400 jobs. Over the past year, Florida businesses have added 276,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 220,600 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Florida businesses have added 919,100 jobs (an increase of 15.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 22.4 percent (205,600 jobs), professional and business services at 20.7 percent (205,300 jobs) and construction at 19.2 percent (68,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Florida was 5.7 percent in March 2015, holding constant from February. The rate was 0.2 percentage point above the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.8 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 547,800 Florida residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Florida were \$779.02. Average hourly earnings were \$22.45, and the average workweek was 34.7 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 2.0 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 1.7 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone up 0.1 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Florida	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	276,600	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	919,100	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	5.7%	5.5%
	March 2014	6.5%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$47,900	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$51,400	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	14.9%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	12.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.0%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.8%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	20.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Florida grew by 2.2 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), above the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Florida GDP growth has averaged 1.0 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Florida increased by 7.8 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 35.5 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In February 2015, builders in Florida broke ground on 106,300 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 84,659 units. That marks a decrease of 0.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Florida, goods exports totaled \$4.2 billion in February and \$55.8 billion over the past year, down 1.1 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 11.0 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Florida economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** For additional 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>

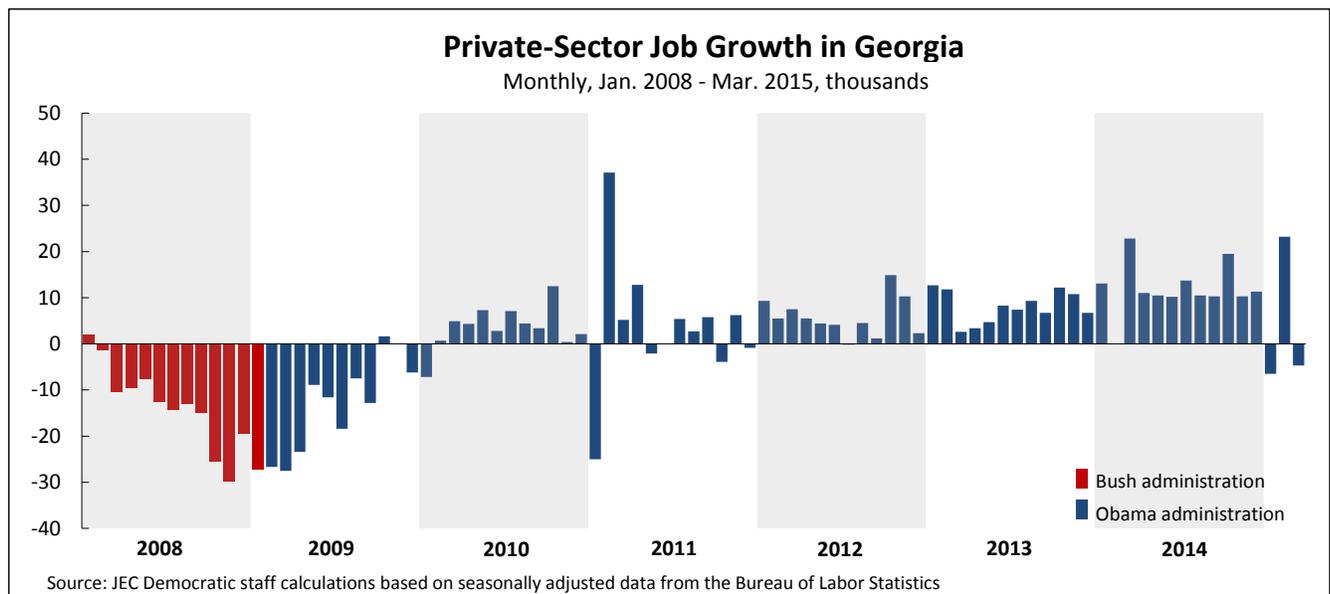


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: GEORGIA

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Georgia fell by 4,700 jobs. Over the past year, Georgia businesses have added 119,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 105,400 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Georgia businesses have added 413,600 jobs (an increase of 13.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 22.2 percent (114,300 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 20.4 percent (75,800 jobs) and education and health services at 14.8 percent (69,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Georgia was 6.3 percent in March 2015, holding constant from February. The rate was 0.8 percentage point above the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.0 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.5 percent in December 2010.
- There were 300,400 Georgia residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Georgia were \$843.67. Average hourly earnings were \$23.90, and the average workweek was 35.3 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 2.1 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 3.5 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone down 0.5 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Georgia	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	119,300	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	413,600	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	6.3%	5.5%
	March 2014	7.3%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.5%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$47,400	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$54,600	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	16.3%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	13.6%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.6%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	10.4%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	18.8%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Georgia grew by 1.8 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), matching the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Georgia GDP growth has averaged 1.2 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Georgia increased by 7.3 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 29.4 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In February 2015, builders in Georgia broke ground on 36,700 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 36,540 units. That marks an increase of 12.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Georgia, goods exports totaled \$3.0 billion in February and \$37.9 billion over the past year, up 5.8 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 48.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Georgia economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

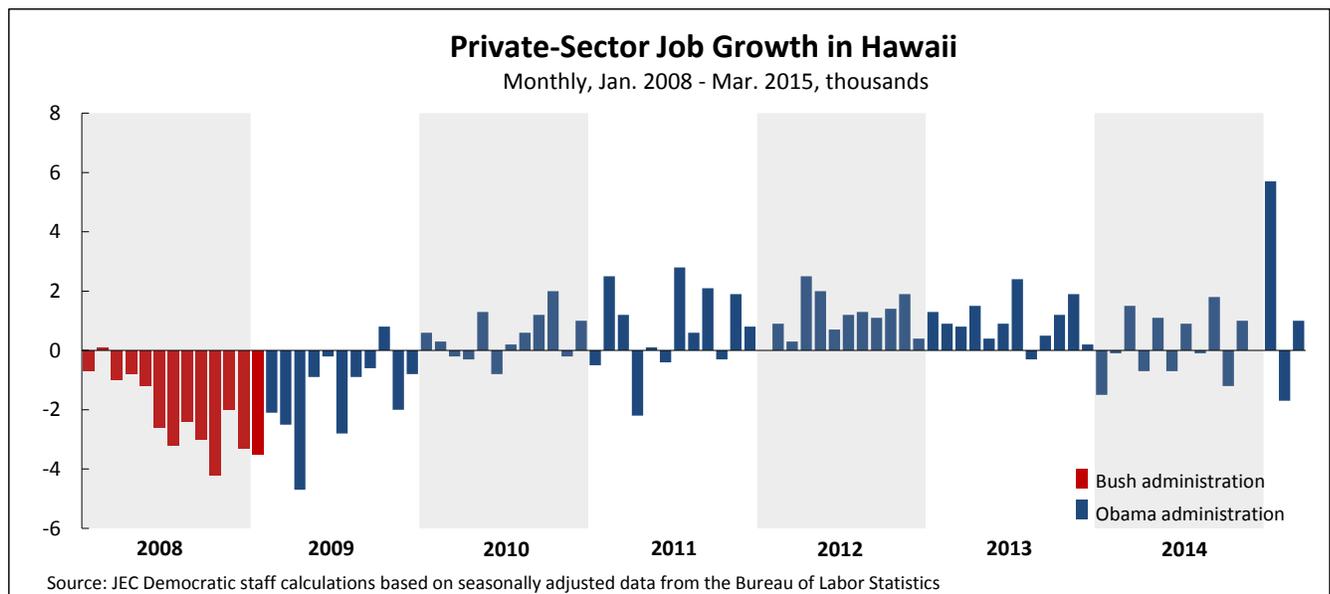


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: HAWAII

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Hawaii grew by 1,000 jobs. Over the past year, Hawaii businesses have added 7,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 8,600 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Hawaii businesses have added 45,800 jobs (an increase of 10.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 17.4 percent (12,300 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 14.7 percent (14,700 jobs) and logging, mining and construction at 10.2 percent (3,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Hawaii was 4.1 percent in March 2015, holding constant from February. The rate was 1.4 percentage points below the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.3 percent in October 2009.
- There were 27,700 Hawaii residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Hawaii were \$837.76. Average hourly earnings were \$24.64, and the average workweek was 34.0 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 1.6 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 2.2 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone down 0.2 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Hawaii	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	7,100	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	45,800	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	4.1%	5.5%
	March 2014	4.6%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$61,400	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$71,900	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	11.1%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	7.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.1%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	12.7%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	6.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Hawaii grew by 1.9 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), above the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Hawaii GDP growth has averaged 1.9 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Hawaii increased by 5.1 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 34.5 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In February 2015, builders in Hawaii broke ground on 5,850 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,293 units. That marks an increase of 23.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Hawaii, goods exports totaled \$178 million in February and \$1.6 billion over the past year, up 130.6 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 157.4 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Hawaii economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

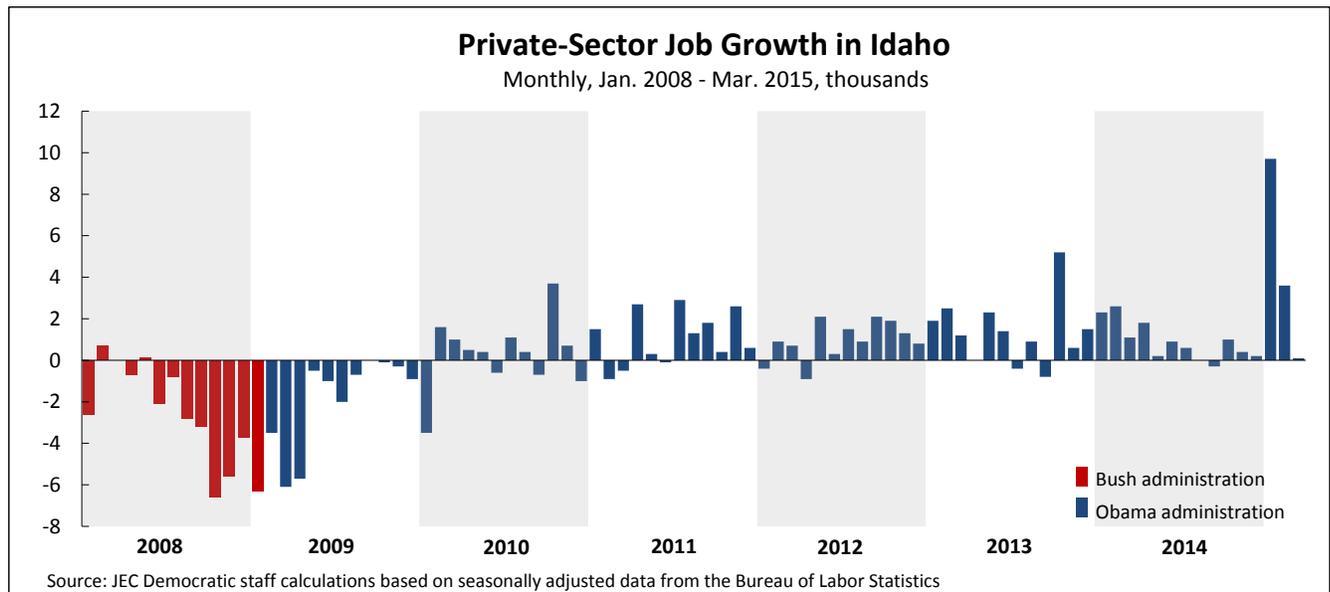


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: IDAHO

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Idaho grew by 100 jobs. Over the past year, Idaho businesses have added 18,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 16,700 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Idaho businesses have added 69,800 jobs (an increase of 14.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 25.9 percent (8,300 jobs), financial activities at 20.3 percent (5,900 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 17.7 percent (10,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Idaho was 3.8 percent in March 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 1.7 percentage points below the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is 5.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.7 percent in July 2009.
- There were 30,100 Idaho residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Idaho were \$739.21. Average hourly earnings were \$21.87, and the average workweek was 33.8 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 4.0 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 3.0 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone up 0.3 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Idaho	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	18,200	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	69,800	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	3.8%	5.5%
	March 2014	4.9%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	9.7%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$51,800	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$55,300	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	12.9%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.9%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	2.3%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.0%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	16.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Idaho grew by 4.1 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), above the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Idaho GDP growth has averaged 1.3 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Idaho increased by 5.0 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 30.2 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In February 2015, builders in Idaho broke ground on 7,200 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 8,597 units. That marks an increase of 2.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Idaho, goods exports totaled \$371 million in February and \$4.7 billion over the past year, down 15.4 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 13.2 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Idaho economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** For additional Idaho-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Idaho office:

<http://labor.idaho.gov/dnn/Default.aspx?tabid=696&AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1>

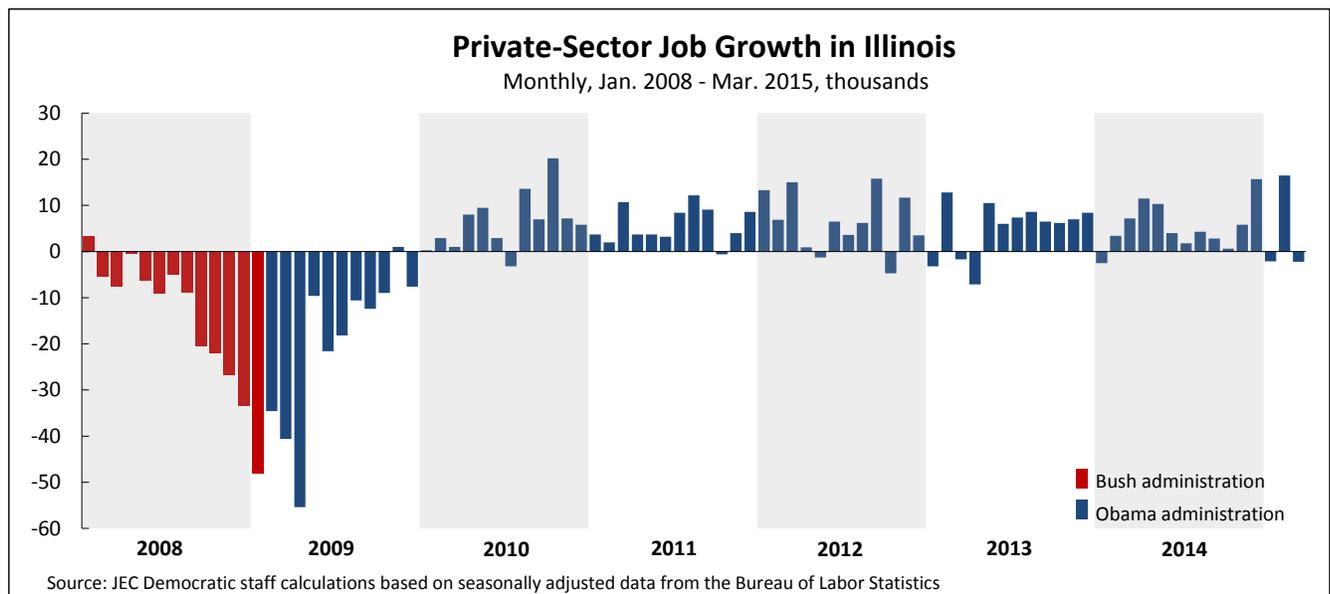


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ILLINOIS

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Illinois fell by 2,200 jobs. Over the past year, Illinois businesses have added 69,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 61,600 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Illinois businesses have added 356,600 jobs (an increase of 7.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 17.5 percent (138,200 jobs), mining and logging at 10.1 percent (900 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 9.1 percent (46,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Illinois was 6.0 percent in March 2015, holding constant from February. The rate was 0.5 percentage point above the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.7 percentage points from one year earlier and is 5.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 391,200 Illinois residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Illinois were \$892.68. Average hourly earnings were \$25.95, and the average workweek was 34.4 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 1.6 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 2.2 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone down 0.2 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Illinois	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	69,000	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	356,600	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	6.0%	5.5%
	March 2014	7.7%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$57,200	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$59,000	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	13.3%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	10.0%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.0%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	8.3%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	12.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Illinois grew by 0.9 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), below the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- ❑ Since 2009, annual Illinois GDP growth has averaged 1.3 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Illinois increased by 3.7 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 11.0 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In February 2015, builders in Illinois broke ground on 19,540 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 20,289 units. That marks an increase of 25.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Illinois, goods exports totaled \$4.9 billion in February and \$64.7 billion over the past year, up 2.2 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 45.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Illinois economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

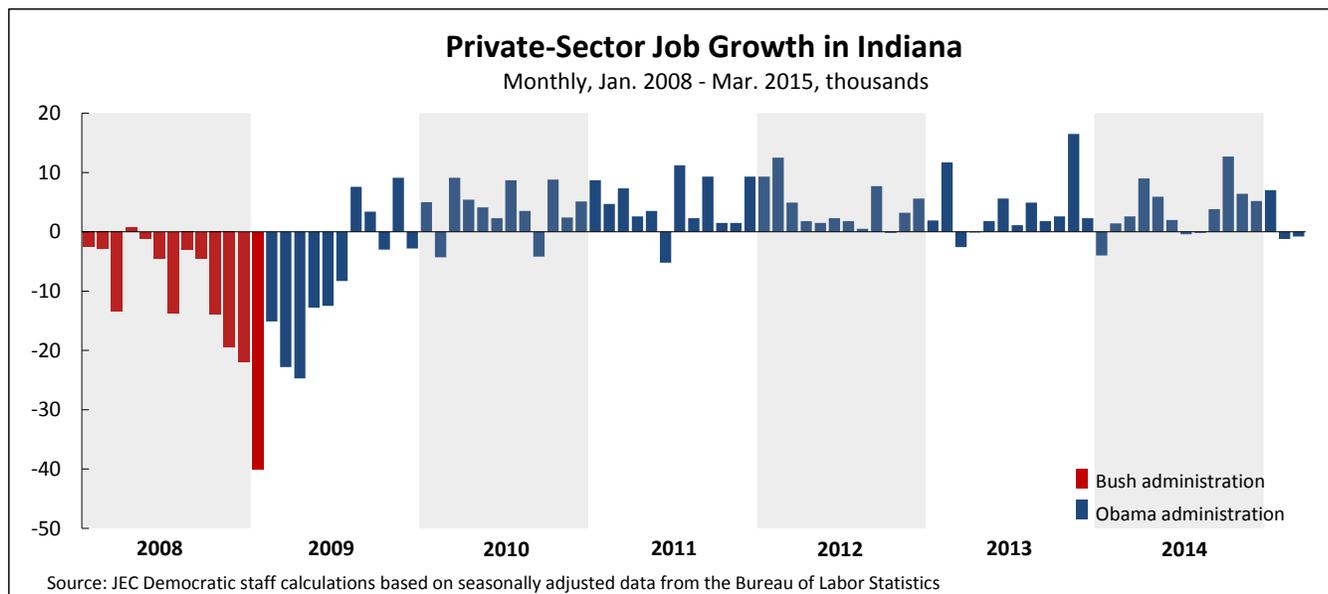


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: INDIANA

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Indiana fell by 800 jobs. Over the past year, Indiana businesses have added 49,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 36,500 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Indiana businesses have added 249,700 jobs (an increase of 10.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 19.3 percent (51,600 jobs), manufacturing at 17.7 percent (77,900 jobs) and other services at 13.1 percent (14,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Indiana was 5.8 percent in March 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.3 percentage point above the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.9 percent in February 2010.
- There were 188,900 Indiana residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Indiana were \$801.68. Average hourly earnings were \$22.84, and the average workweek was 35.1 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 1.6 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 1.0 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone up 0.2 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Indiana	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	49,400	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	249,700	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	5.8%	5.5%
	March 2014	6.0%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$50,600	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$53,300	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	11.6%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	11.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.6%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	10.0%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	14.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Indiana grew by 2.1 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), above the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Indiana GDP growth has averaged 2.9 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Indiana increased by 2.8 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 10.7 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In February 2015, builders in Indiana broke ground on 9,050 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 17,483 units. That marks an increase of 2.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Indiana, goods exports totaled \$2.5 billion in February and \$34.2 billion over the past year, up 6.7 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 39.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Indiana economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

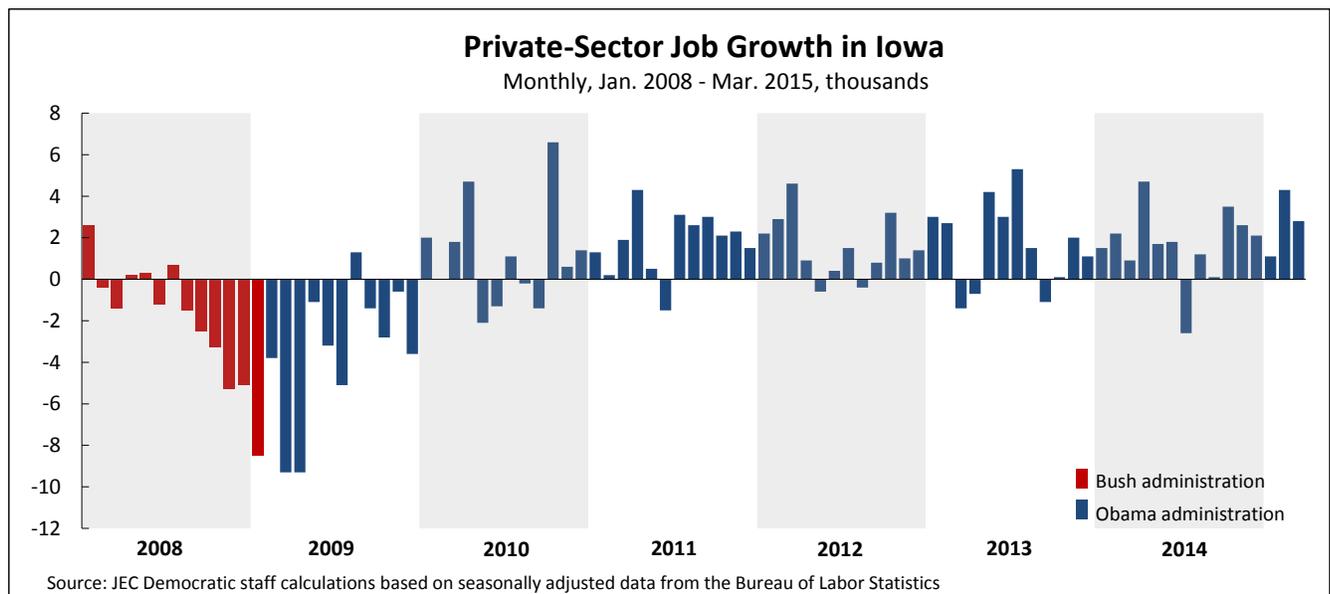


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: IOWA

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Iowa grew by 2,800 jobs. Over the past year, Iowa businesses have added 23,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 20,000 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Iowa businesses have added 98,000 jobs (an increase of 8.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 25.7 percent (15,800 jobs), professional and business services at 16.2 percent (19,300 jobs) and mining and logging at 9.5 percent (200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Iowa was 4.0 percent in March 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 1.5 percentage points below the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 6.6 percent in August 2009.
- There were 67,800 Iowa residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Iowa were \$776.74. Average hourly earnings were \$22.32, and the average workweek was 34.8 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 1.5 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 2.1 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone down 0.2 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Iowa	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	23,300	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	98,000	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	4.0%	5.5%
	March 2014	4.4%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	6.6%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$54,900	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$54,900	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	10.8%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	8.9%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.2%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.2%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	8.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Iowa grew by 2.9 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), above the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- ❑ Since 2009, annual Iowa GDP growth has averaged 2.5 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Iowa increased by 2.8 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 12.7 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In February 2015, builders in Iowa broke ground on 5,590 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 10,644 units. That marks an increase of 7.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Iowa, goods exports totaled \$1.1 billion in February and \$14.2 billion over the past year, up 7.3 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 46.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Iowa economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

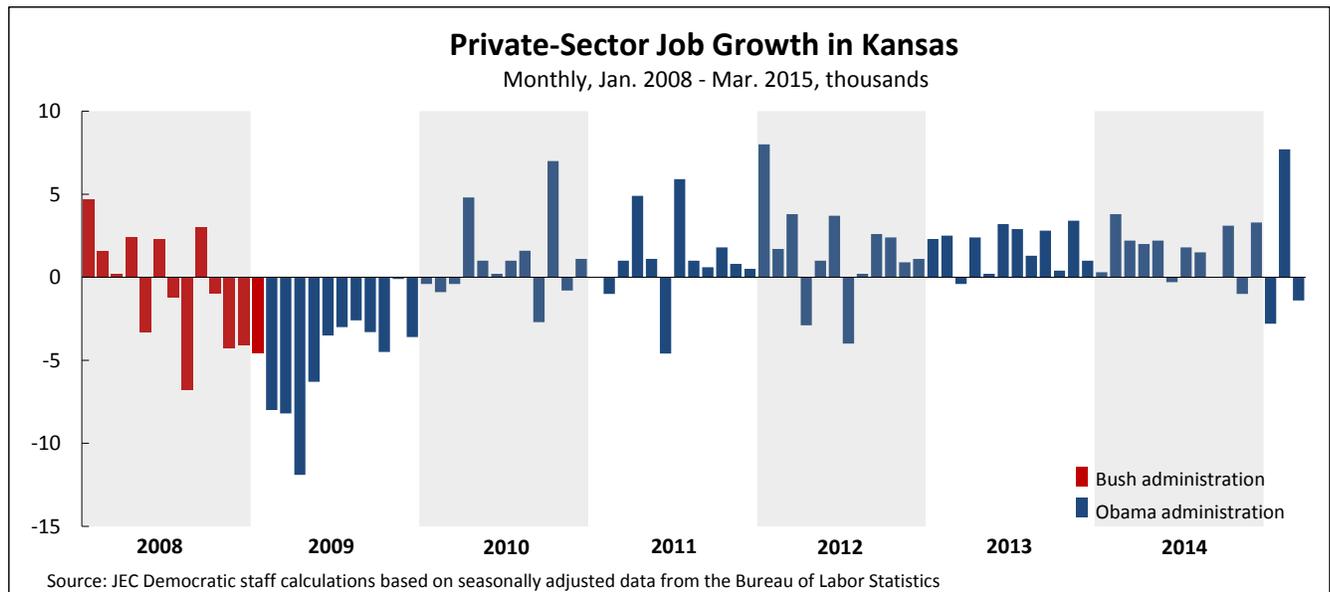


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: KANSAS

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Kansas fell by 1,400 jobs. Over the past year, Kansas businesses have added 16,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 23,900 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Kansas businesses have added 87,700 jobs (an increase of 8.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 22.0 percent (1,800 jobs), professional and business services at 20.1 percent (28,700 jobs) and construction at 18.8 percent (9,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Kansas was 4.2 percent in March 2015, holding constant from February. The rate was 1.3 percentage points below the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.3 percent in September 2009.
- There were 62,500 Kansas residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Kansas were \$783.87. Average hourly earnings were \$22.59, and the average workweek was 34.7 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 2.3 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 2.6 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone down 0.1 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Kansas	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	16,100	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	87,700	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	4.2%	5.5%
	March 2014	4.6%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$51,500	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$54,500	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	13.2%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	11.7%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.8%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	12.2%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	12.3%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Kansas grew by 1.9 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), above the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Kansas GDP growth has averaged 2.3 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Kansas increased by 4.1 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 10.8 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In February 2015, builders in Kansas broke ground on 7,370 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 8,119 units. That marks an increase of 16.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Kansas, goods exports totaled \$879 million in February and \$11.2 billion over the past year, down 5.2 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 17.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Kansas economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

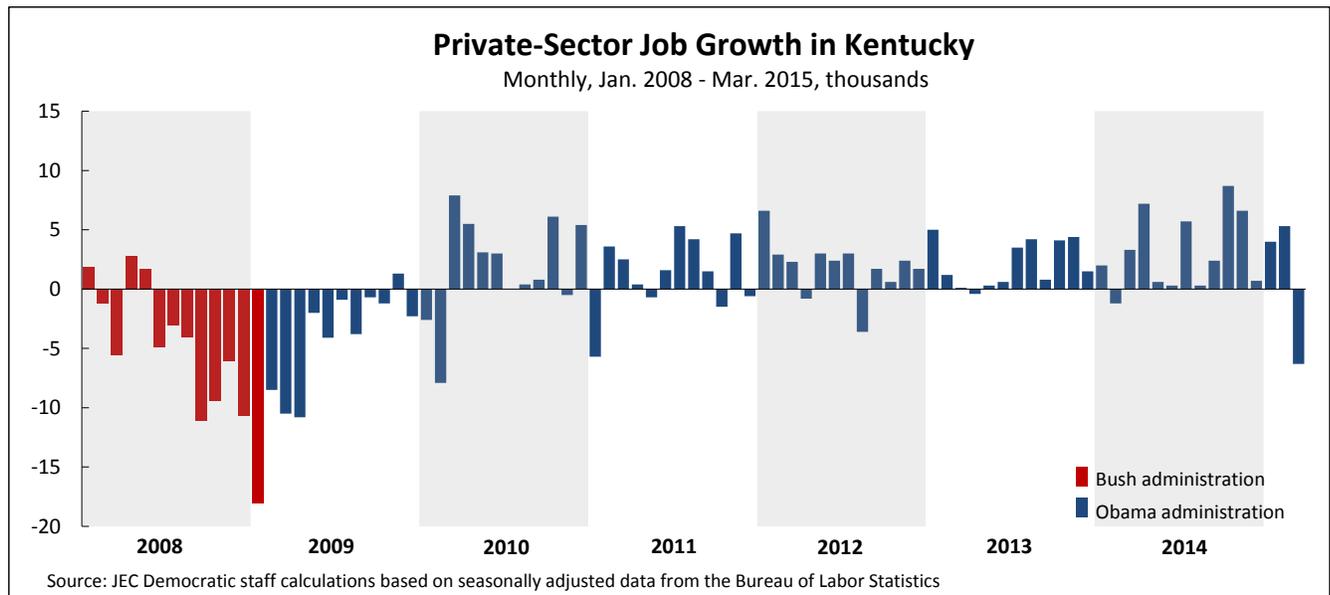


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: KENTUCKY

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Kentucky fell by 6,300 jobs. Over the past year, Kentucky businesses have added 35,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 23,100 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Kentucky businesses have added 134,100 jobs (an increase of 9.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 25.7 percent (44,900 jobs), manufacturing at 16.3 percent (33,100 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 13.8 percent (22,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Kentucky was 5.1 percent in March 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.4 percentage point below the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 2.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is 5.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.9 percent in June 2009.
- There were 102,100 Kentucky residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Kentucky were \$738.07. Average hourly earnings were \$21.27, and the average workweek was 34.7 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 3.5 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 3.2 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone up 0.1 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Kentucky	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	35,500	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	134,100	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	5.1%	5.5%
	March 2014	7.2%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$42,200	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$44,300	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	20.0%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	15.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.6%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	10.8%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	14.3%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Kentucky grew by 1.6 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), below the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- ❑ Since 2009, annual Kentucky GDP growth has averaged 2.2 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Kentucky increased by 3.9 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 10.5 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In February 2015, builders in Kentucky broke ground on 7,390 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 8,510 units. That marks a decrease of 11.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Kentucky, goods exports totaled \$2.4 billion in February and \$26.9 billion over the past year, up 10.8 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 42.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Kentucky economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

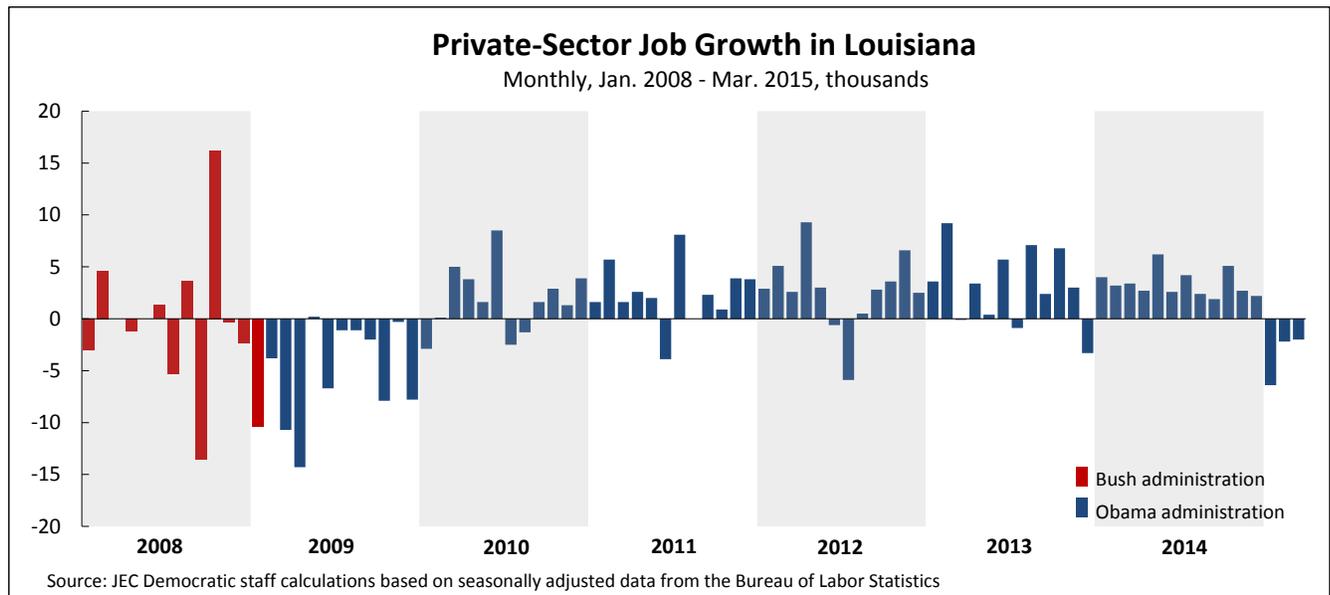


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: LOUISIANA

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Louisiana fell by 2,000 jobs. Over the past year, Louisiana businesses have added 19,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 35,200 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Louisiana businesses have added 153,100 jobs (an increase of 10.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 16.2 percent (31,300 jobs), construction at 13.9 percent (16,800 jobs) and education and health services at 13.0 percent (34,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Louisiana was 6.6 percent in March 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 1.1 percentage points above the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is up 1.1 percentage points from one year earlier but remains 1.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.3 percent in December 2010.
- There were 145,400 Louisiana residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Louisiana were \$801.65. Average hourly earnings were \$22.33, and the average workweek was 35.9 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have fallen by 1.0 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 0.6 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone down 0.6 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Louisiana	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	19,400	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	153,100	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	6.6%	5.5%
	March 2014	5.5%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$39,600	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$46,400	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	19.2%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	16.1%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.1%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.0%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	16.6%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ▣ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Louisiana grew by 1.3 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), below the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- ▣ Since 2009, annual Louisiana GDP growth has averaged 1.4 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in Louisiana increased by 2.9 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 11.7 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ▣ In February 2015, builders in Louisiana broke ground on 20,280 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 14,769 units. That marks an increase of 5.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In Louisiana, goods exports totaled \$4.2 billion in February and \$60.0 billion over the past year, down 0.1 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 71.4 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Louisiana economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

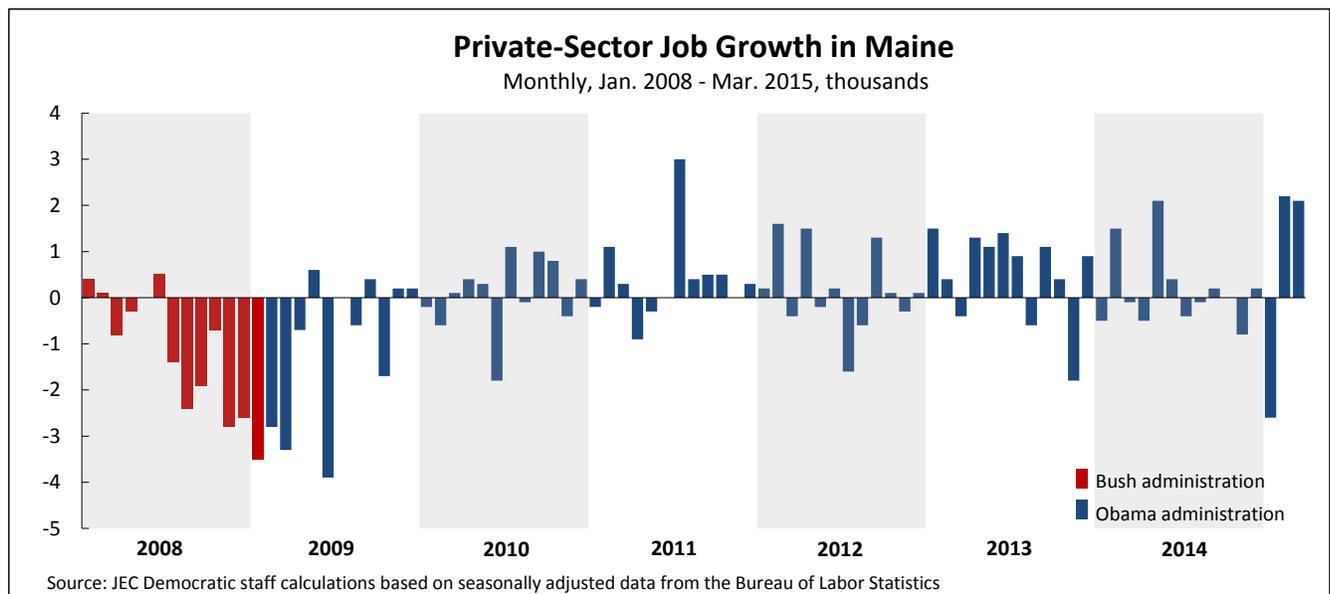


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MAINE

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Maine grew by 2,100 jobs. Over the past year, Maine businesses have added 2,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 5,600 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Maine businesses have added 18,300 jobs (an increase of 3.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 15.0 percent (8,500 jobs), other services at 8.6 percent (1,700 jobs) and construction at 6.2 percent (1,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Maine was 4.8 percent in March 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.7 percentage point below the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.0 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.3 percent in July 2009.
- There were 33,100 Maine residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Maine were \$756.34. Average hourly earnings were \$22.18, and the average workweek was 34.1 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 3.7 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 2.5 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone up 0.4 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Maine	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	2,800	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	18,300	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	4.8%	5.5%
	March 2014	5.8%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$50,100	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$53,800	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	12.3%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	10.9%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.0%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.2%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	11.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Maine grew by 0.9 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), below the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Maine GDP growth has averaged 0.4 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Maine increased by 1.7 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 6.4 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2012.
- In February 2015, builders in Maine broke ground on 530 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 2,959 units. That marks a decrease of 0.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Maine, goods exports totaled \$190 million in February and \$2.6 billion over the past year, up 4.1 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 8.3 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Maine economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

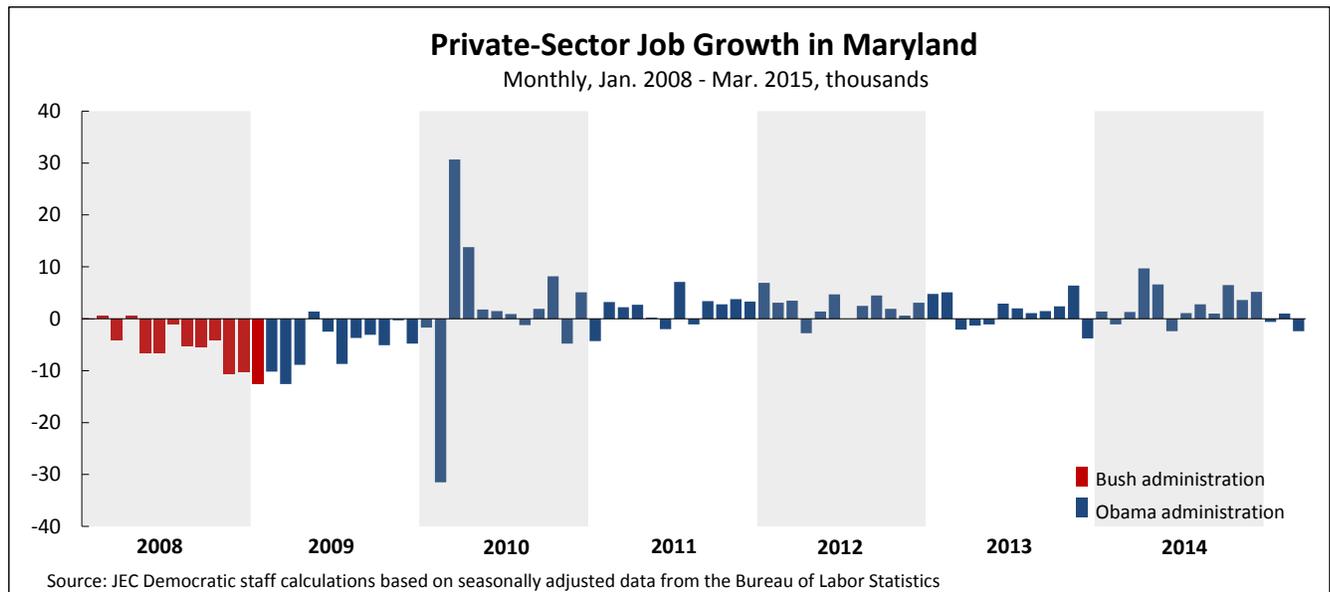


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MARYLAND

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Maryland fell by 2,400 jobs. Over the past year, Maryland businesses have added 32,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 11,700 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Maryland businesses have added 160,200 jobs (an increase of 8.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 18.5 percent (41,300 jobs), professional and business services at 12.4 percent (46,800 jobs) and education and health services at 11.8 percent (46,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Maryland was 5.4 percent in March 2015, holding constant from February. The rate was 0.1 percentage point below the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.8 percent in February 2010.
- There were 169,300 Maryland residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Maryland were \$947.64. Average hourly earnings were \$27.79, and the average workweek was 34.1 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 0.6 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 1.5 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone down 0.3 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Maryland	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	32,100	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	160,200	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	5.4%	5.5%
	March 2014	5.9%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$65,300	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$73,700	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	10.3%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	8.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	8.5%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	11.9%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	10.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Maryland was unchanged in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), below the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- ❑ Since 2009, annual Maryland GDP growth has averaged 1.4 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Maryland decreased by 0.7 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 11.4 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- ❑ In February 2015, builders in Maryland broke ground on 10,730 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 15,805 units. That marks a decrease of 11.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Maryland, goods exports totaled \$711 million in February and \$11.4 billion over the past year, up 3.0 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 15.7 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Maryland economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

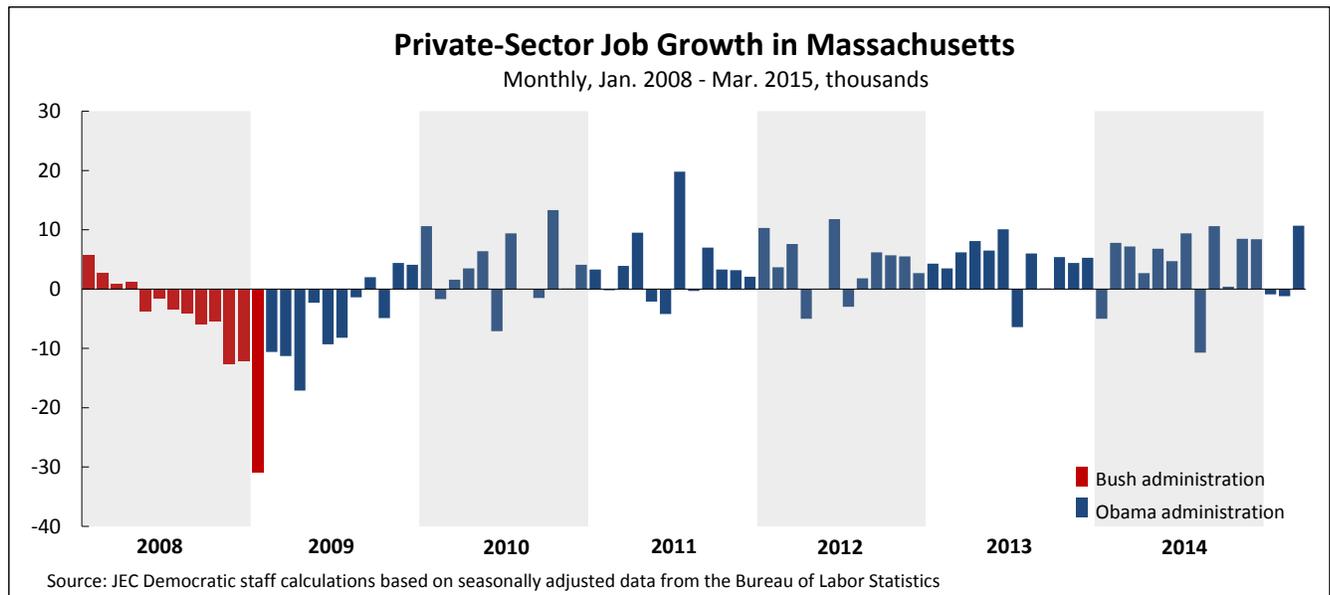


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MASSACHUSETTS

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Massachusetts grew by 10,700 jobs. Over the past year, Massachusetts businesses have added 49,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 49,500 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Massachusetts businesses have added 235,100 jobs (an increase of 8.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 19.3 percent (20,500 jobs), professional and business services at 14.9 percent (68,600 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 13.8 percent (41,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Massachusetts was 4.8 percent in March 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.7 percentage point below the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is 4.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.8 percent in January 2010.
- There were 175,200 Massachusetts residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Massachusetts were \$1014.69. Average hourly earnings were \$30.38, and the average workweek was 33.4 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 2.9 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 2.6 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone up 0.1 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Massachusetts	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	49,400	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	235,100	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	4.8%	5.5%
	March 2014	5.9%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$63,000	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$65,700	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	11.9%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	11.2%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.7%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	11.9%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	3.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Massachusetts grew by 1.6 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), below the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Massachusetts GDP growth has averaged 2.4 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Massachusetts increased by 3.6 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 13.4 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- In February 2015, builders in Massachusetts broke ground on 5,840 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 13,322 units. That marks an increase of 0.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Massachusetts, goods exports totaled \$1.8 billion in February and \$25.7 billion over the past year, down 0.3 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 1.7 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Massachusetts economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

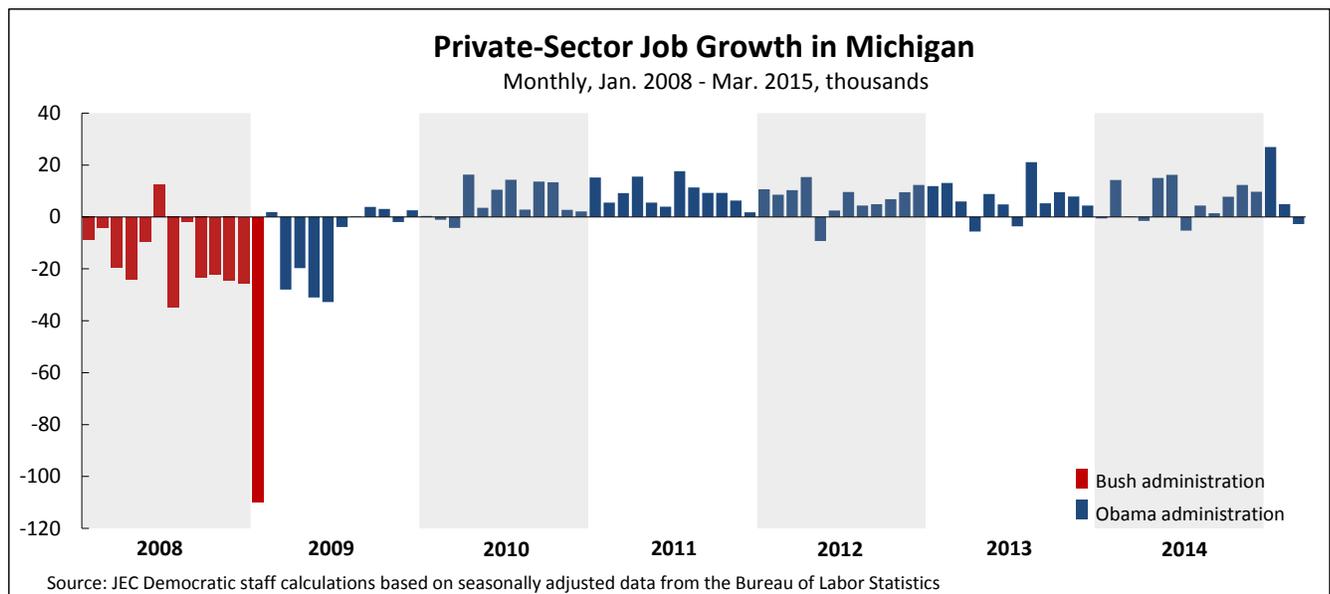


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MICHIGAN

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Michigan fell by 2,700 jobs. Over the past year, Michigan businesses have added 89,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 66,400 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Michigan businesses have added 457,800 jobs (an increase of 14.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 28.0 percent (33,400 jobs), manufacturing at 27.6 percent (127,900 jobs) and professional and business services at 25.9 percent (130,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Michigan was 5.6 percent in March 2015, down 0.3 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.1 percentage point above the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 2.0 percentage points from one year earlier and is 9.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 14.9 percent in June 2009.
- There were 266,900 Michigan residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Michigan were \$830.40. Average hourly earnings were \$24.00, and the average workweek was 34.6 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 2.0 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 0.8 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone up 0.4 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Michigan	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	89,100	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	457,800	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	5.6%	5.5%
	March 2014	7.6%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	14.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$48,800	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$55,500	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	14.5%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	10.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.3%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.8%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	11.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Michigan grew by 2.0 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), above the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Michigan GDP growth has averaged 2.7 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Michigan increased by 7.8 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 30.4 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In February 2015, builders in Michigan broke ground on 7,410 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 15,715 units. That marks an increase of 10.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Michigan, goods exports totaled \$3.9 billion in February and \$52.9 billion over the past year, down 4.0 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 51.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Michigan economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

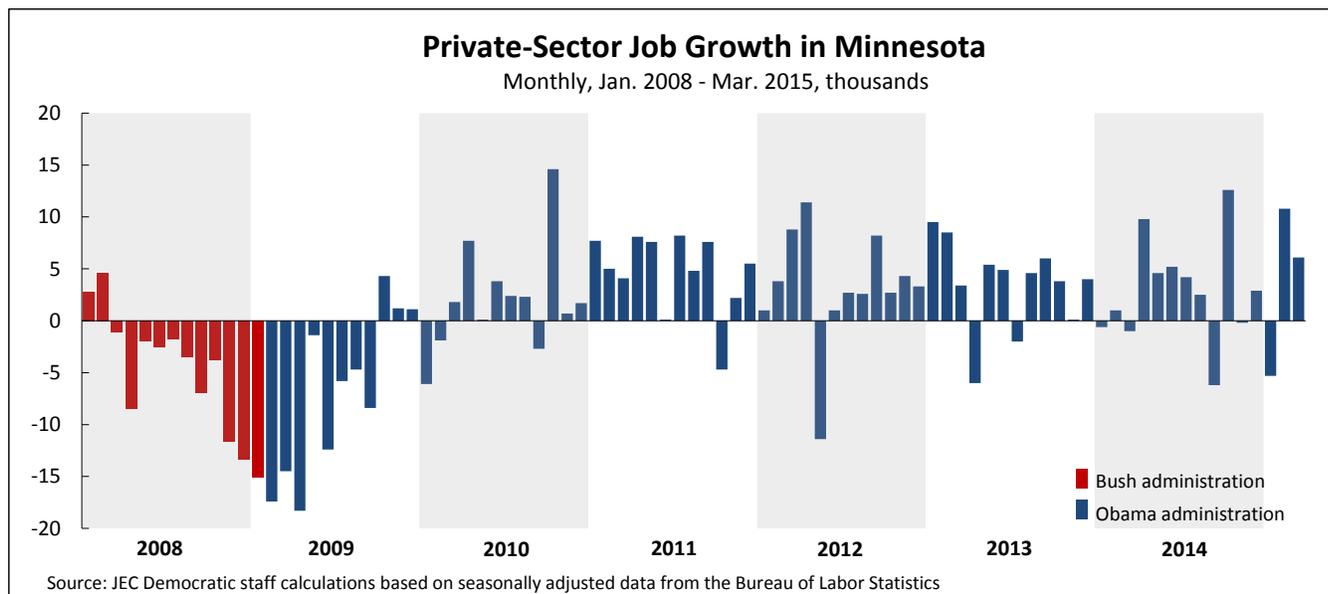


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MINNESOTA

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Minnesota grew by 6,100 jobs. Over the past year, Minnesota businesses have added 47,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 20,200 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Minnesota businesses have added 215,600 jobs (an increase of 9.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 22.8 percent (1,300 jobs), construction at 20.5 percent (17,900 jobs) and professional and business services at 15.6 percent (48,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Minnesota was 3.7 percent in March 2015, holding constant from February. The rate was 1.8 percentage points below the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.1 percent in June 2009.
- There were 113,000 Minnesota residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Minnesota were \$890.63. Average hourly earnings were \$26.35, and the average workweek was 33.8 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 1.5 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 2.1 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone down 0.2 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Minnesota	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	47,000	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	215,600	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	3.7%	5.5%
	March 2014	4.4%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.1%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$60,900	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$65,200	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	12.0%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.3%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.9%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	11.1%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	8.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Minnesota grew by 2.8 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), above the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Minnesota GDP growth has averaged 2.7 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Minnesota increased by 3.9 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 19.4 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In February 2015, builders in Minnesota broke ground on 9,530 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 17,645 units. That marks an increase of 11.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Minnesota, goods exports totaled \$1.5 billion in February and \$20.4 billion over the past year, up 3.8 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 22.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Minnesota economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

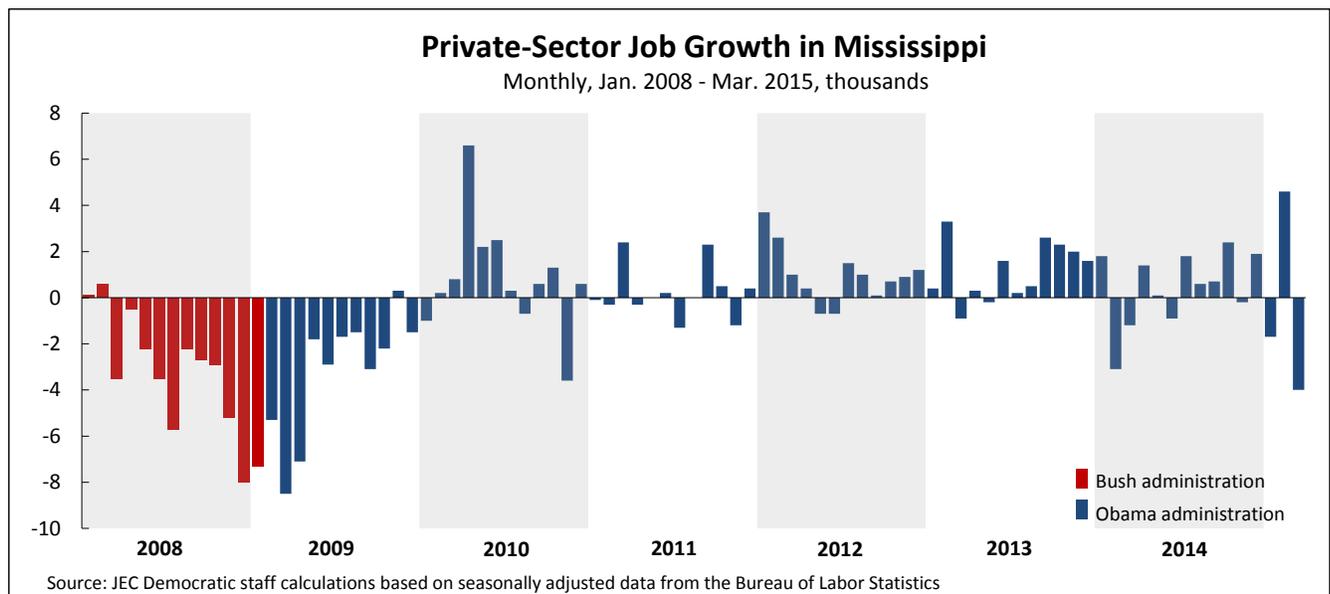


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MISSISSIPPI

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Mississippi fell by 4,000 jobs. Over the past year, Mississippi businesses have added 6,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 8,400 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Mississippi businesses have added 42,800 jobs (an increase of 5.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 14.6 percent (12,800 jobs), information services at 8.2 percent (1,000 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 7.7 percent (9,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Mississippi was 6.8 percent in March 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from February. The rate was 1.3 percentage points above the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.0 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.8 percent in March 2010.
- There were 84,500 Mississippi residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Mississippi were \$700.13. Average hourly earnings were \$19.89, and the average workweek was 35.2 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have fallen by 0.5 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 1.7 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone down 0.8 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Mississippi	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	6,700	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	42,800	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	6.8%	5.5%
	March 2014	7.8%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$40,900	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$41,900	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	22.5%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	22.6%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.9%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.0%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	17.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Mississippi grew by 1.6 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), below the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Mississippi GDP growth has averaged 1.3 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Mississippi increased by 2.5 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 8.0 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In February 2015, builders in Mississippi broke ground on 4,970 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 5,943 units. That marks an increase of 12.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Mississippi, goods exports totaled \$871 million in February and \$10.8 billion over the past year, down 7.9 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 60.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Mississippi economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

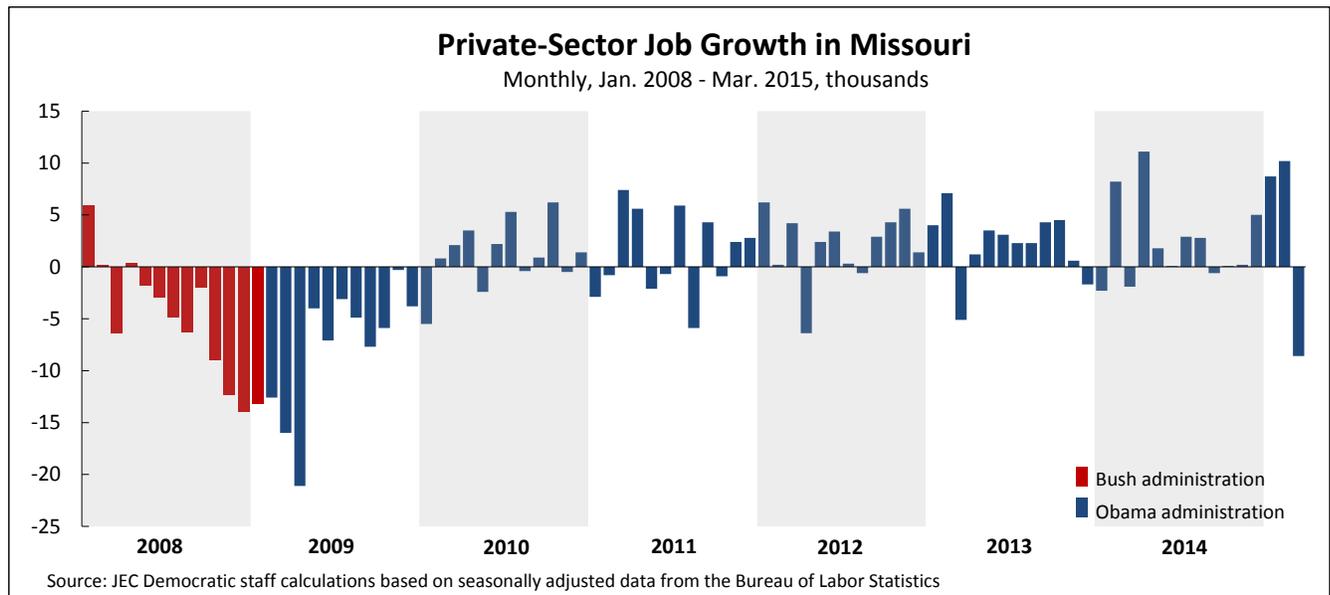


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MISSOURI

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Missouri fell by 8,600 jobs. Over the past year, Missouri businesses have added 33,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 24,100 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Missouri businesses have added 121,100 jobs (an increase of 5.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 12.4 percent (38,900 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 7.0 percent (19,000 jobs) and education and health services at 6.5 percent (26,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Missouri was 5.6 percent in March 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.1 percentage point above the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.8 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.8 percent in February 2010.
- There were 174,500 Missouri residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Missouri were \$756.00. Average hourly earnings were \$22.17, and the average workweek was 34.1 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have fallen by 1.3 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have declined by 0.2 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone down 0.4 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Missouri	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	33,700	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	121,100	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	5.6%	5.5%
	March 2014	6.4%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	9.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$50,300	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$51,700	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	13.7%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	12.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.7%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	2.2%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	13.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Missouri grew by 0.8 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), below the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- ❑ Since 2009, annual Missouri GDP growth has averaged 0.7 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Missouri increased by 4.5 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 13.9 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In February 2015, builders in Missouri broke ground on 10,210 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 15,588 units. That marks an increase of 29.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Missouri, goods exports totaled \$1.1 billion in February and \$13.8 billion over the past year, up 13.2 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 35.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Missouri economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

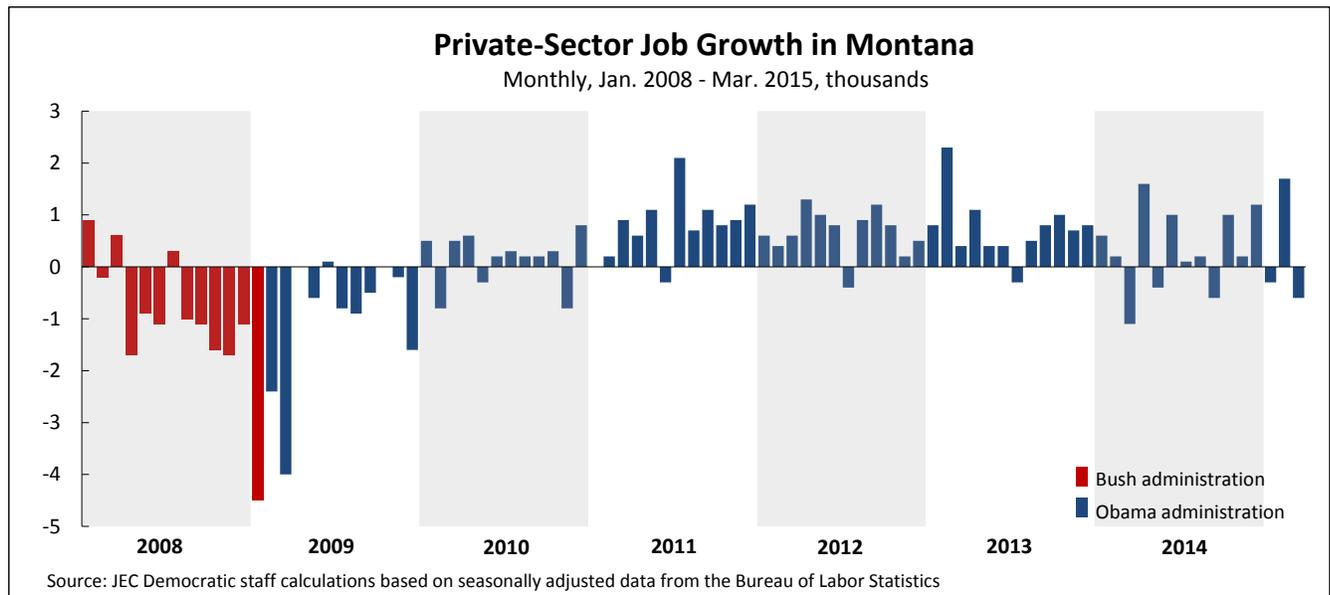


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MONTANA

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Montana fell by 600 jobs. Over the past year, Montana businesses have added 5,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 5,100 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Montana businesses have added 32,900 jobs (an increase of 9.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 28.2 percent (2,000 jobs), financial activities at 22.1 percent (4,700 jobs) and construction at 12.9 percent (2,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Montana was 4.1 percent in March 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from February. The rate was 1.4 percentage points below the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.4 percent in April 2010.
- There were 21,700 Montana residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Montana were \$705.79. Average hourly earnings were \$21.65, and the average workweek was 32.6 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 1.3 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 1.9 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone down 0.2 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Montana	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	5,100	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	32,900	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	4.1%	5.5%
	March 2014	4.8%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.4%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$44,100	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$49,000	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	14.5%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	13.0%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.8%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.8%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	16.5%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Montana grew by 3.0 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), above the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Montana GDP growth has averaged 2.8 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Montana increased by 3.9 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 19.3 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In February 2015, builders in Montana broke ground on 2,970 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 3,471 units. That marks a decrease of 2.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Montana, goods exports totaled \$108 million in February and \$1.5 billion over the past year, up 4.3 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 32.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Montana economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** For additional Montana-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Montana office:

<http://www.ourfactsyourfuture.org/cgi/databrowsing/?PAGEID=4&SUBID=190>

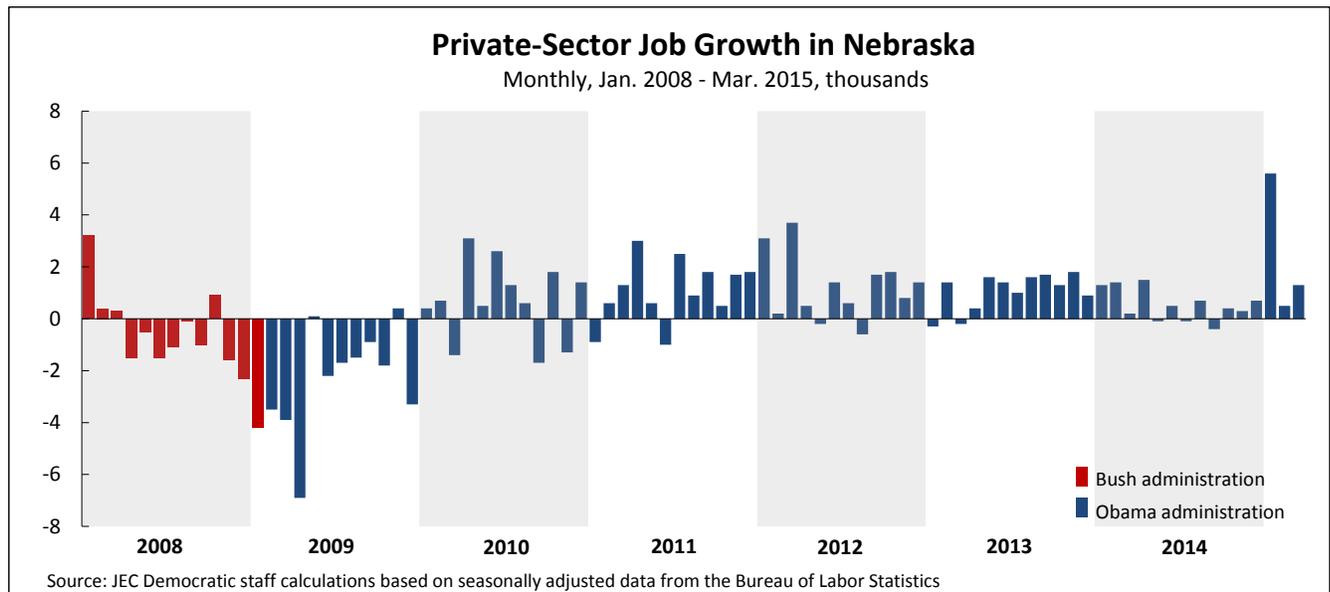


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEBRASKA

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Nebraska grew by 1,300 jobs. Over the past year, Nebraska businesses have added 10,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 14,600 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Nebraska businesses have added 60,500 jobs (an increase of 7.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 16.2 percent (16,100 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 12.5 percent (10,000 jobs) and education and health services at 8.1 percent (11,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Nebraska was 2.6 percent in March 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 2.9 percentage points below the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.8 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 4.8 percent in March 2010.
- There were 26,200 Nebraska residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Nebraska were \$755.14. Average hourly earnings were \$22.08, and the average workweek was 34.2 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 3.8 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 3.5 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone up 0.1 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Nebraska	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	10,900	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	60,500	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	2.6%	5.5%
	March 2014	3.4%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	4.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$53,800	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$55,200	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	11.0%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.9%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.1%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.2%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	11.3%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Nebraska grew by 3.0 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), above the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Nebraska GDP growth has averaged 3.1 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Nebraska increased by 3.7 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 15.7 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2010.
- In February 2015, builders in Nebraska broke ground on 5,180 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 7,707 units. That marks an increase of 5.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Nebraska, goods exports totaled \$547 million in February and \$7.4 billion over the past year, up 5.4 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 42.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Nebraska economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

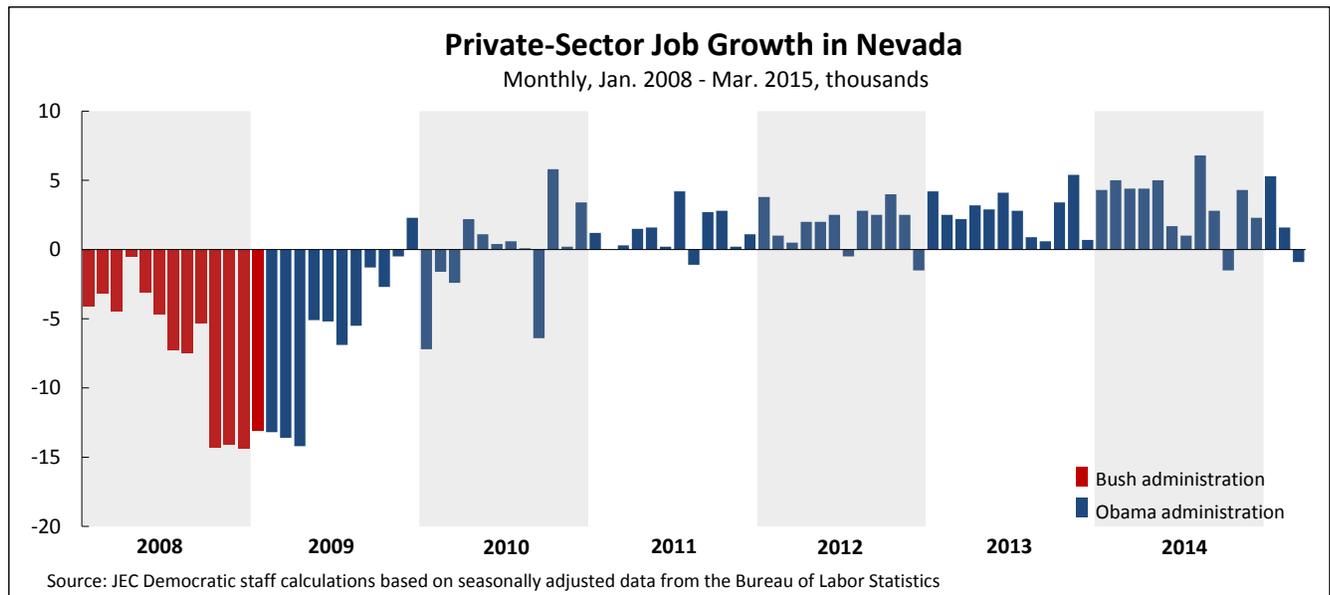


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEVADA

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Nevada fell by 900 jobs. Over the past year, Nevada businesses have added 32,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 37,700 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Nevada businesses have added 120,700 jobs (an increase of 12.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: education and health services at 19.0 percent (19,000 jobs), professional and business services at 18.2 percent (24,300 jobs) and mining and logging at 17.0 percent (2,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Nevada was 7.1 percent in March 2015, holding constant from February. The rate was 1.6 percentage points above the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is 6.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 13.7 percent in November 2010.
- There were 100,100 Nevada residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Nevada were \$732.65. Average hourly earnings were \$21.87, and the average workweek was 33.5 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 5.3 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 5.3 percent, and the length of the average workweek has not changed. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Nevada	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	32,800	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	120,700	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	7.1%	5.5%
	March 2014	8.2%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	13.7%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$45,400	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$60,700	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	17.4%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.7%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.1%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.8%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	20.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Nevada grew by 1.0 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), below the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Nevada GDP growth has averaged 0.8 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Nevada increased by 9.0 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 59.8 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In February 2015, builders in Nevada broke ground on 17,230 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 13,236 units. That marks an increase of 21.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Nevada, goods exports totaled \$610 million in February and \$7.3 billion over the past year, down 9.9 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 20.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Nevada economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

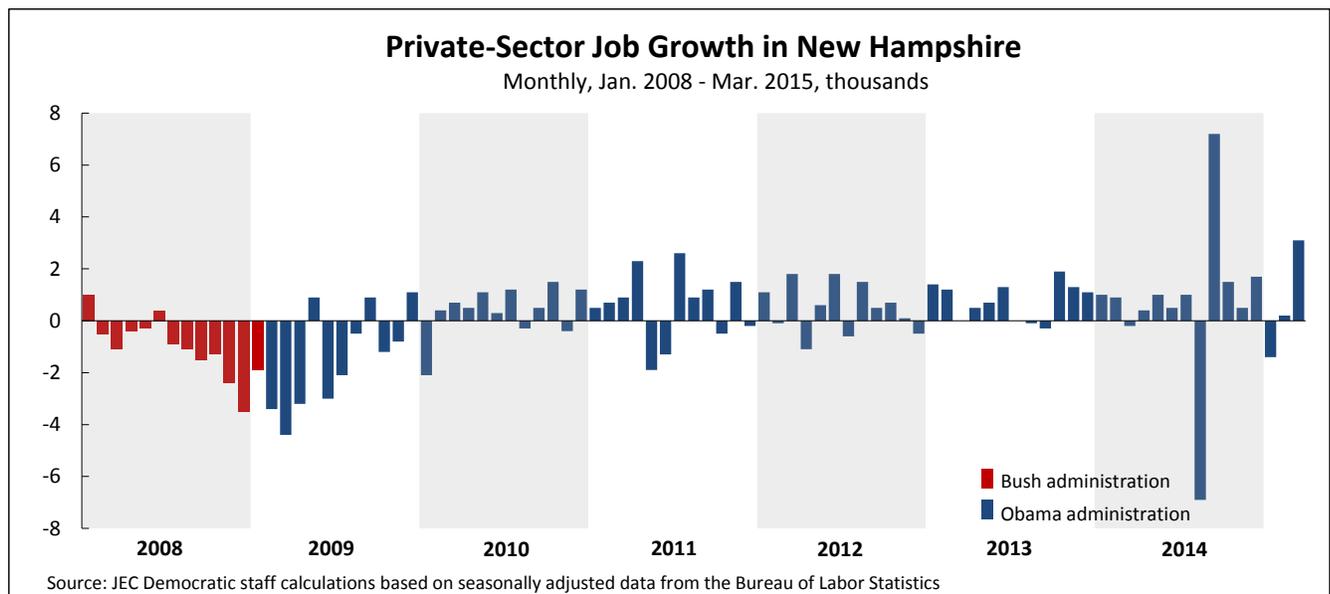


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW HAMPSHIRE

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in New Hampshire grew by 3,100 jobs. Over the past year, New Hampshire businesses have added 8,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 8,100 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New Hampshire businesses have added 38,300 jobs (an increase of 7.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 17.6 percent (11,100 jobs), other services at 16.0 percent (3,600 jobs) and construction at 12.7 percent (2,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Hampshire was 3.9 percent in March 2015, holding constant from February. The rate was 1.6 percentage points below the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 6.6 percent in July 2009.
- There were 28,900 New Hampshire residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in New Hampshire were \$830.13. Average hourly earnings were \$24.78, and the average workweek was 33.5 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 2.2 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 1.0 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone up 0.4 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Hampshire	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	8,800	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	38,300	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	3.9%	5.5%
	March 2014	4.5%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	6.6%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$71,300	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$75,900	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	9.0%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	5.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.8%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	1.5%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	10.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in New Hampshire grew by 0.9 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), below the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- ❑ Since 2009, annual New Hampshire GDP growth has averaged 1.5 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in New Hampshire increased by 4.0 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 10.3 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- ❑ In February 2015, builders in New Hampshire broke ground on 1,120 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 3,197 units. That marks an increase of 31.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In New Hampshire, goods exports totaled \$310 million in February and \$4.0 billion over the past year, down 4.6 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 23.0 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the New Hampshire economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

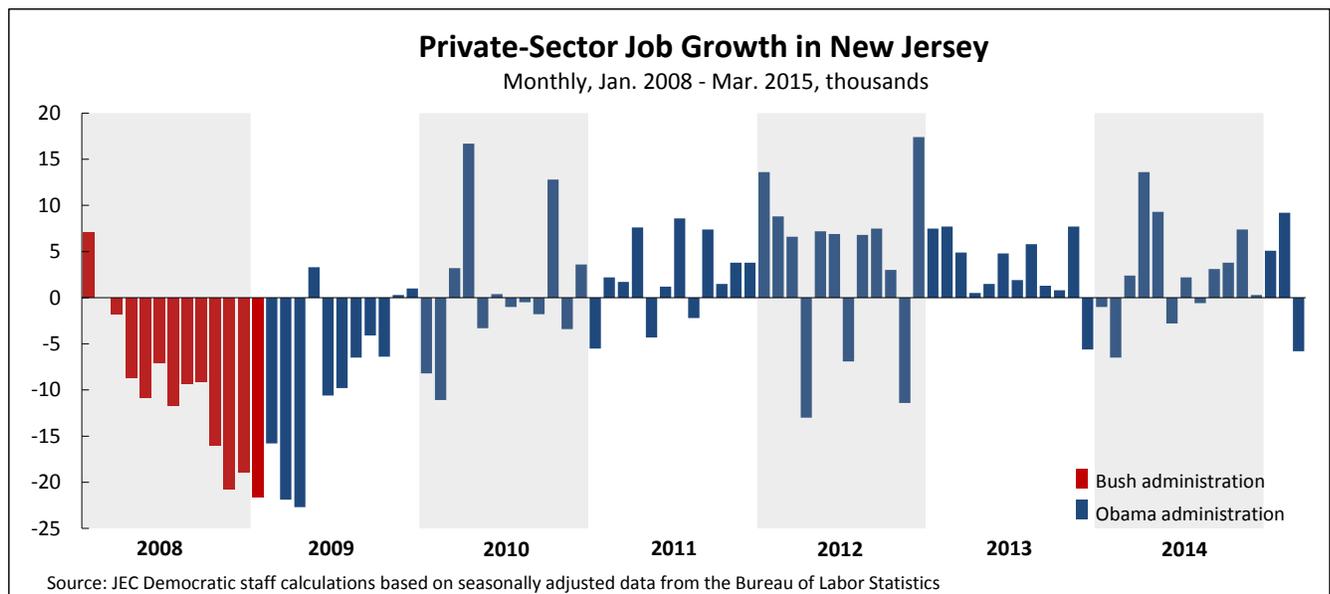


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW JERSEY

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in New Jersey fell by 5,800 jobs. Over the past year, New Jersey businesses have added 44,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 13,600 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New Jersey businesses have added 177,500 jobs (an increase of 5.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 14.5 percent (18,900 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 10.0 percent (32,900 jobs) and education and health services at 8.2 percent (48,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Jersey was 6.5 percent in March 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 1.0 percentage point above the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.8 percent in January 2010.
- There were 295,000 New Jersey residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in New Jersey were \$950.79. Average hourly earnings were \$28.13, and the average workweek was 33.8 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 3.9 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 3.9 percent, and the length of the average workweek has not changed. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Jersey	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	44,800	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	177,500	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	6.5%	5.5%
	March 2014	6.8%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	9.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$61,800	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$68,000	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	11.1%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	8.7%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.9%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	12.0%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	13.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in New Jersey grew by 1.1 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), below the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual New Jersey GDP growth has averaged 1.0 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in New Jersey increased by 3.0 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 6.8 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- In February 2015, builders in New Jersey broke ground on 10,660 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 23,847 units. That marks an increase of 10.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In New Jersey, goods exports totaled \$2.4 billion in February and \$35.1 billion over the past year, up 2.0 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 20.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the New Jersey economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

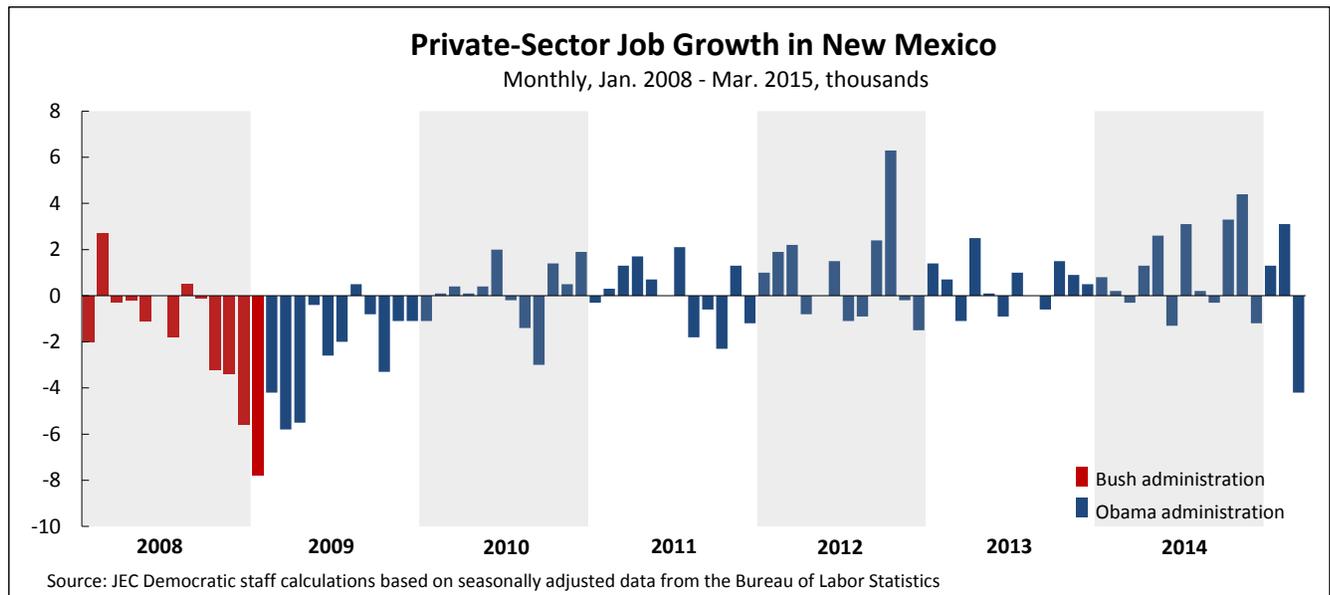


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW MEXICO

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in New Mexico fell by 4,200 jobs. Over the past year, New Mexico businesses have added 12,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 5,700 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New Mexico businesses have added 33,100 jobs (an increase of 5.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 57.9 percent (10,300 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 10.9 percent (9,100 jobs) and education and health services at 9.7 percent (11,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Mexico was 6.1 percent in March 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.6 percentage point above the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.3 percent in July 2010.
- There were 56,500 New Mexico residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in New Mexico were \$707.60. Average hourly earnings were \$20.69, and the average workweek was 34.2 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have fallen by 1.3 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 1.2 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone down 0.9 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Mexico	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	12,300	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	33,100	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	6.1%	5.5%
	March 2014	6.8%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$42,100	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$49,800	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	21.7%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	14.0%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.3%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	9.3%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	18.6%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ▣ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in New Mexico grew by 1.5 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), below the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- ▣ Since 2009, annual New Mexico GDP growth has averaged 0.9 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in New Mexico increased by 2.2 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 7.1 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- ▣ In February 2015, builders in New Mexico broke ground on 3,010 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,098 units. That marks a decrease of 12.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In New Mexico, goods exports totaled \$232 million in February and \$3.7 billion over the past year, up 36.5 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 170.2 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the New Mexico economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** For additional New Mexico-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the New Mexico office:

<http://www.dws.state.nm.us/LaborMarketInformation/DataandStatistics/EconomicData>

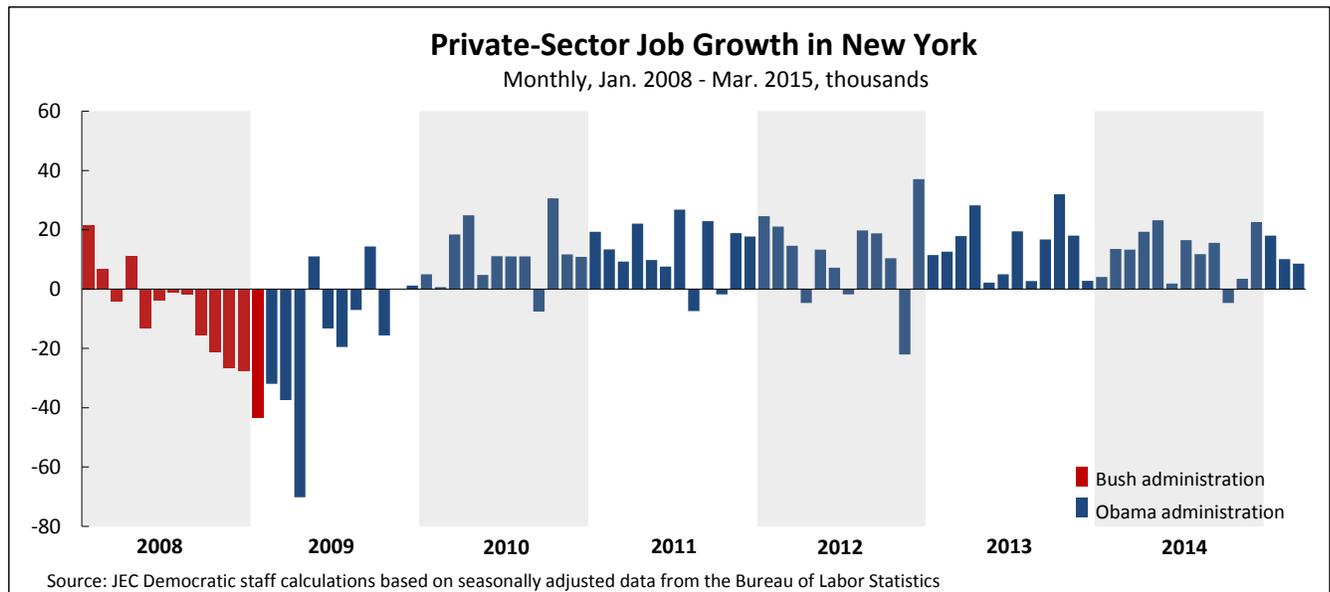


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW YORK

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in New York grew by 8,600 jobs. Over the past year, New York businesses have added 146,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 158,000 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New York businesses have added 770,200 jobs (an increase of 11.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 21.9 percent (158,300 jobs), professional and business services at 14.6 percent (158,400 jobs) and education and health services at 12.3 percent (206,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New York was 5.7 percent in March 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.2 percentage point above the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.9 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.9 percent in December 2009.
- There were 548,300 New York residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in New York were \$977.50. Average hourly earnings were \$28.92, and the average workweek was 33.8 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 2.4 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 2.4 percent, and the length of the average workweek has not changed. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		New York	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	146,400	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	770,200	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	5.7%	5.5%
	March 2014	6.6%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$53,800	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$55,000	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	14.5%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	14.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.8%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	8.1%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	10.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in New York grew by 0.7 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), below the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual New York GDP growth has averaged 1.6 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in New York increased by 1.9 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 6.5 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In February 2015, builders in New York broke ground on 14,130 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 34,670 units. That marks an increase of 18.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In New York, goods exports totaled \$7.4 billion in February and \$82.0 billion over the past year, up 3.5 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 33.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the New York economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

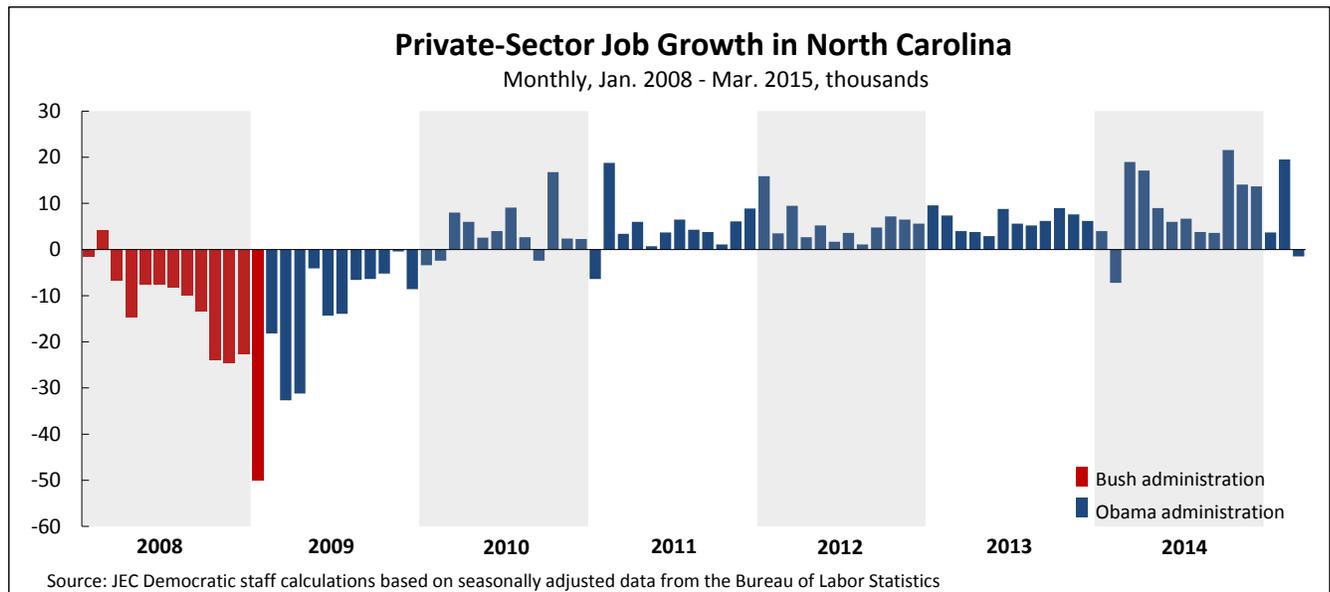


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NORTH CAROLINA

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in North Carolina fell by 1,500 jobs. Over the past year, North Carolina businesses have added 117,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 71,100 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, North Carolina businesses have added 385,100 jobs (an increase of 12.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 25.7 percent (121,100 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 17.8 percent (69,100 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities at 11.2 percent (79,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in North Carolina was 5.4 percent in March 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.1 percentage point below the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.0 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.3 percent in March 2010.
- There were 253,500 North Carolina residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in North Carolina were \$772.34. Average hourly earnings were \$22.13, and the average workweek was 34.9 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have fallen by 0.9 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have declined by 0.1 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone down 0.3 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		North Carolina	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	117,300	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	385,100	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	5.4%	5.5%
	March 2014	6.4%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$41,200	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$48,900	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	18.6%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	15.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.2%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.2%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	15.6%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ▣ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in North Carolina grew by 2.3 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), above the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- ▣ Since 2009, annual North Carolina GDP growth has averaged 1.8 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in North Carolina increased by 2.5 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 11.8 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ▣ In February 2015, builders in North Carolina broke ground on 48,790 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 50,127 units. That marks an increase of 7.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In North Carolina, goods exports totaled \$2.4 billion in February and \$30.1 billion over the past year, up 8.2 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 29.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the North Carolina economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

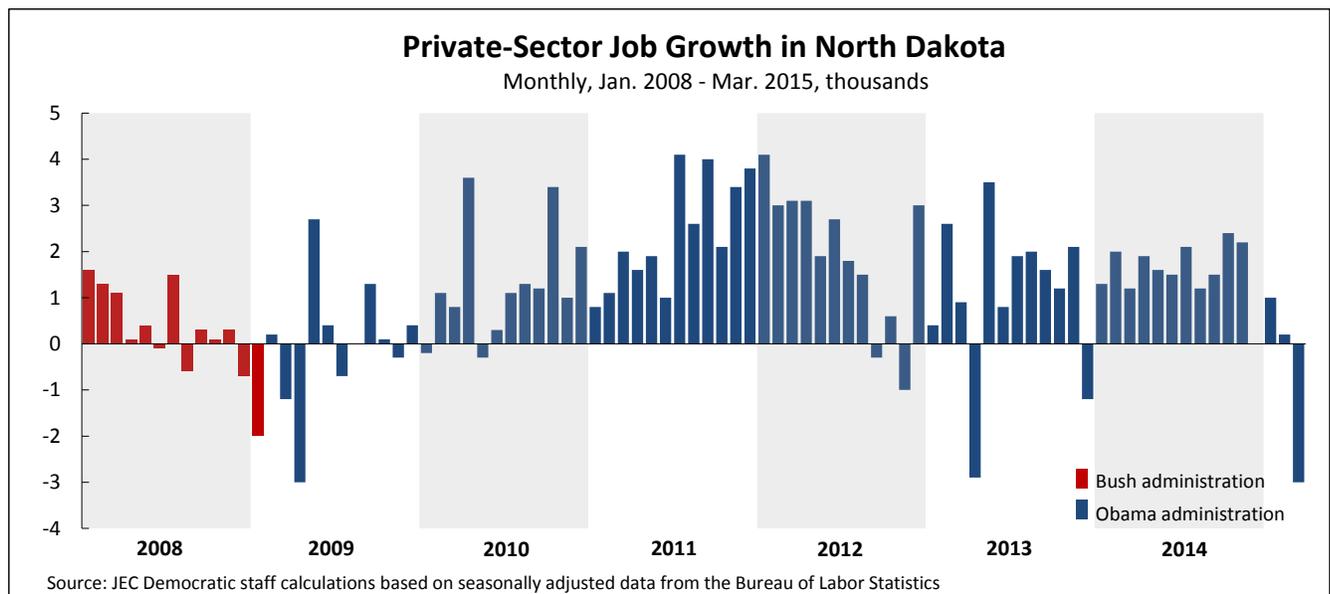


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NORTH DAKOTA

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in North Dakota fell by 3,000 jobs. Over the past year, North Dakota businesses have added 12,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 13,500 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, North Dakota businesses have added 96,400 jobs (an increase of 33.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 256.5 percent (21,800 jobs), construction at 74.2 percent (15,800 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities at 36.4 percent (28,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in North Dakota was 3.1 percent in March 2015, up 0.2 percentage point from February. The rate was 2.4 percentage points below the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 1.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 4.3 percent in May 2009.
- There were 13,000 North Dakota residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in North Dakota were \$878.43. Average hourly earnings were \$25.17, and the average workweek was 34.9 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 0.6 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 1.2 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone down 0.2 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		North Dakota	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	12,600	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	96,400	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	3.1%	5.5%
	March 2014	2.7%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	4.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$52,900	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$53,000	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	9.9%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.3%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	1.4%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	2.3%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	10.4%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in North Dakota grew by 9.7 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), above the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual North Dakota GDP growth has averaged 11.6 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in North Dakota increased by 8.4 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are now 41.9 percent above their level in the fourth quarter of 2007.
- In February 2015, builders in North Dakota broke ground on 1,780 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 10,661 units. That marks an increase of 24.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In North Dakota, goods exports totaled \$328 million in February and \$5.1 billion over the past year, up 44.3 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 119.4 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the North Dakota economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

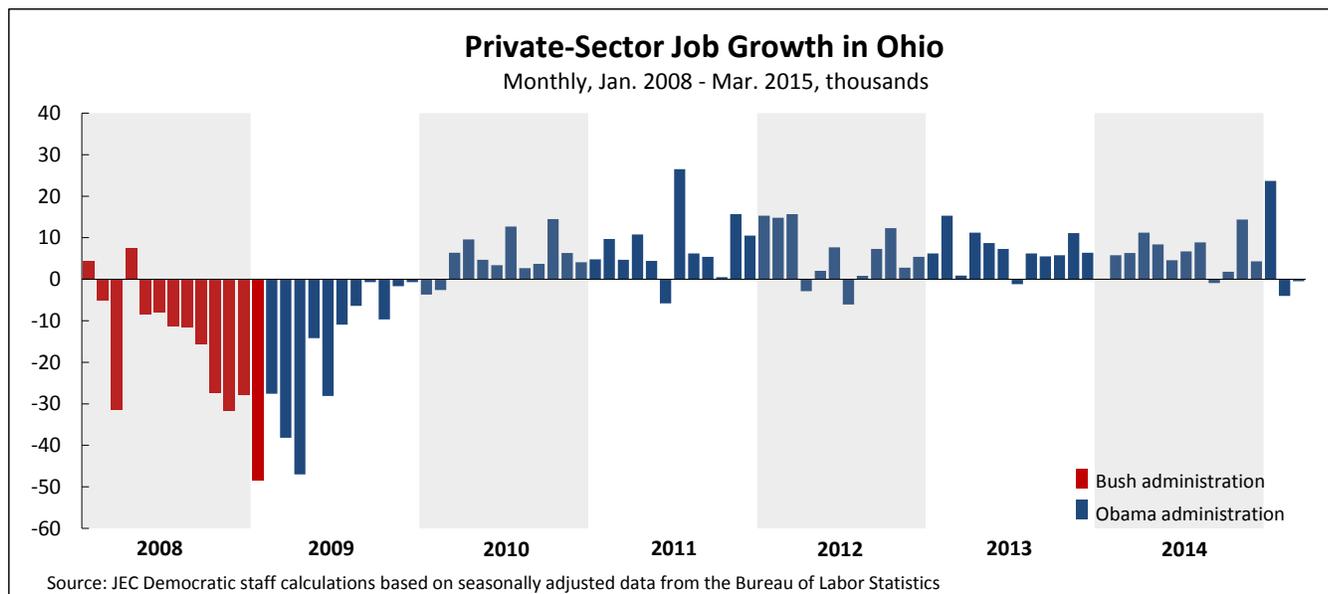


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: OHIO

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Ohio fell by 500 jobs. Over the past year, Ohio businesses have added 78,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 73,200 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Ohio businesses have added 410,800 jobs (an increase of 9.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 34.2 percent (3,800 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 16.3 percent (77,100 jobs) and professional and business services at 15.6 percent (95,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Ohio was 5.1 percent in March 2015, holding constant from February. The rate was 0.4 percentage point below the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.9 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.0 percent in January 2010.
- There were 294,500 Ohio residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Ohio were \$777.58. Average hourly earnings were \$22.67, and the average workweek was 34.3 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 1.6 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 1.0 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone up 0.2 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Ohio	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	78,600	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	410,800	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	5.1%	5.5%
	March 2014	6.0%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.0%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$46,400	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$55,200	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	13.7%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	12.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.1%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.6%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	11.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Ohio grew by 1.8 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), matching the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Ohio GDP growth has averaged 2.5 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Ohio increased by 4.4 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 14.1 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In February 2015, builders in Ohio broke ground on 9,310 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 20,495 units. That marks an increase of 5.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Ohio, goods exports totaled \$3.8 billion in February and \$50.1 billion over the past year, up 4.8 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 37.3 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Ohio economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

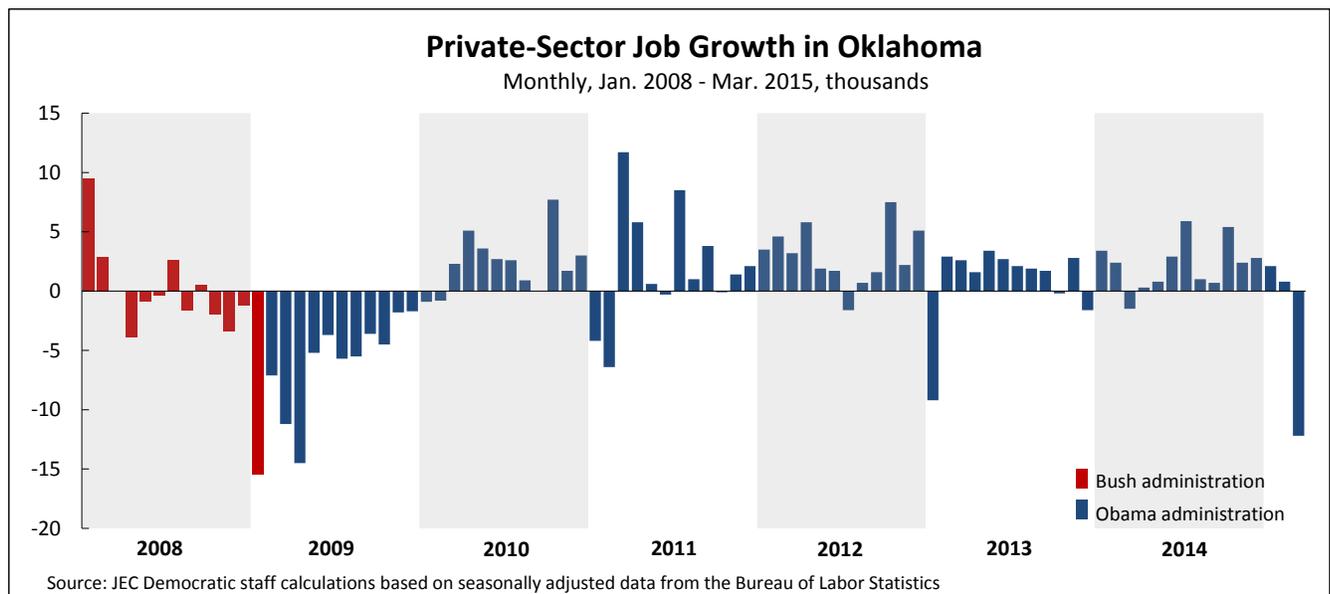


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: OKLAHOMA

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Oklahoma fell by 12,200 jobs. Over the past year, Oklahoma businesses have added 12,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 18,700 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Oklahoma businesses have added 117,600 jobs (an increase of 9.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 41.7 percent (17,100 jobs), construction at 17.9 percent (11,600 jobs) and professional and business services at 13.4 percent (22,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Oklahoma was 3.9 percent in March 2015, holding constant from February. The rate was 1.6 percentage points below the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.9 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.1 percent in March 2010.
- There were 71,000 Oklahoma residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Oklahoma were \$764.05. Average hourly earnings were \$21.83, and the average workweek was 35.0 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 0.8 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone down 0.5 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Oklahoma	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	12,900	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	117,600	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	3.9%	5.5%
	March 2014	4.8%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.1%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$43,800	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$48,600	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	14.0%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	13.4%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.0%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	2.1%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	17.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ▣ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Oklahoma grew by 4.2 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), above the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- ▣ Since 2009, annual Oklahoma GDP growth has averaged 2.8 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in Oklahoma increased by 5.7 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 15.3 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ▣ In February 2015, builders in Oklahoma broke ground on 11,530 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 13,707 units. That marks an increase of 11.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In Oklahoma, goods exports totaled \$449 million in February and \$6.0 billion over the past year, down 5.4 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 26.5 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Oklahoma economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

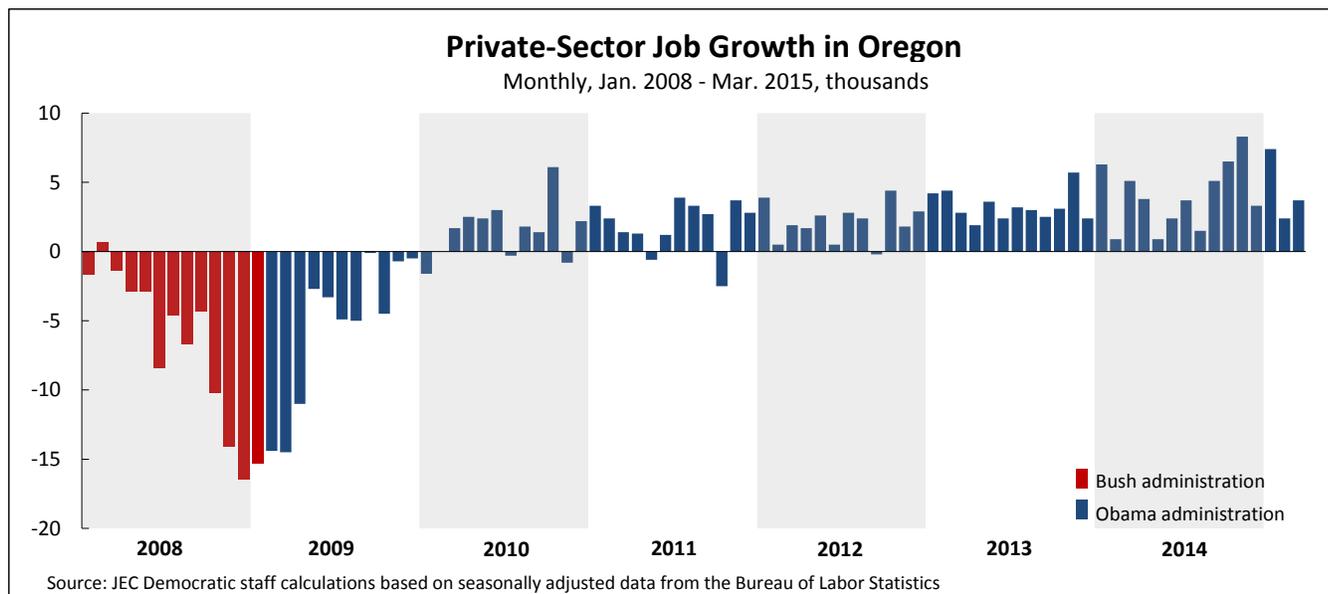


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: OREGON

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Oregon grew by 3,700 jobs. Over the past year, Oregon businesses have added 49,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 40,100 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Oregon businesses have added 168,600 jobs (an increase of 13.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 22.7 percent (42,100 jobs), construction at 19.2 percent (13,100 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 15.7 percent (25,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Oregon was 5.4 percent in March 2015, down 0.4 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.1 percentage point below the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.7 percentage points from one year earlier and is 6.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.9 percent in May 2009.
- There were 105,900 Oregon residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Oregon were \$798.57. Average hourly earnings were \$23.35, and the average workweek was 34.2 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 1.9 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 2.2 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone down 0.1 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Oregon	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	49,000	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	168,600	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	5.4%	5.5%
	March 2014	7.1%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.9%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$56,300	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$56,400	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	15.1%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	12.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.1%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	10.1%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	14.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Oregon grew by 2.7 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), above the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Oregon GDP growth has averaged 4.1 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Oregon increased by 6.7 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 29.6 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In February 2015, builders in Oregon broke ground on 15,310 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 15,077 units. That marks an increase of 10.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Oregon, goods exports totaled \$1.7 billion in February and \$20.3 billion over the past year, up 12.9 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 26.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Oregon economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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



ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: PENNSYLVANIA

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Pennsylvania fell by 11,900 jobs. Over the past year, Pennsylvania businesses have added 60,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 27,400 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Pennsylvania businesses have added 312,800 jobs (an increase of 6.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 60.9 percent (14,300 jobs), professional and business services at 12.2 percent (82,600 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 12.0 percent (58,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Pennsylvania was 5.3 percent in March 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.2 percentage point below the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.8 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.7 percent in April 2010.
- There were 335,800 Pennsylvania residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Pennsylvania were \$817.28. Average hourly earnings were \$24.18, and the average workweek was 33.8 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 1.4 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 1.4 percent, and the length of the average workweek has not changed. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Pennsylvania	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	60,800	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	312,800	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	5.3%	5.5%
	March 2014	6.1%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.7%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$54,000	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$54,400	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	12.4%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	10.4%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.7%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	7.8%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	9.7%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ▣ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Pennsylvania grew by 0.7 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), below the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- ▣ Since 2009, annual Pennsylvania GDP growth has averaged 1.4 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in Pennsylvania increased by 2.0 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 8.2 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- ▣ In February 2015, builders in Pennsylvania broke ground on 12,230 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 20,791 units. That marks a decrease of 0.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In Pennsylvania, goods exports totaled \$3.2 billion in February and \$39.1 billion over the past year, up 2.5 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 29.2 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Pennsylvania economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** For additional 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>

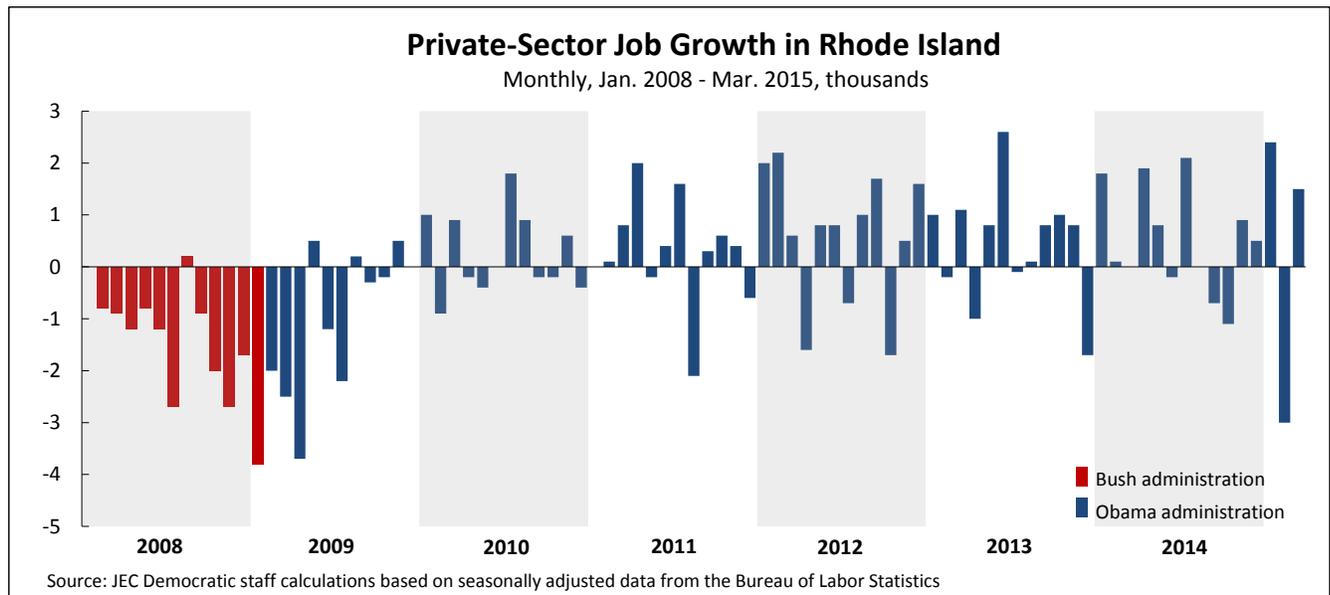


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: RHODE ISLAND

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Rhode Island grew by 1,500 jobs. Over the past year, Rhode Island businesses have added 5,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 5,200 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Rhode Island businesses have added 25,500 jobs (an increase of 6.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 15.1 percent (7,400 jobs), professional and business services at 14.1 percent (7,400 jobs) and other services at 9.1 percent (2,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Rhode Island was 6.3 percent in March 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.8 percentage point above the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.9 percentage points from one year earlier and is 5.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.3 percent in August 2009.
- There were 34,600 Rhode Island residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Rhode Island were \$842.49. Average hourly earnings were \$25.53, and the average workweek was 33.0 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 0.7 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 0.1 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone up 0.2 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Rhode Island	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	5,100	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	25,500	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	6.3%	5.5%
	March 2014	8.2%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.3%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$57,800	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$60,900	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	13.5%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.9%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	10.2%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	11.6%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ▣ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Rhode Island grew by 1.4 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), below the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- ▣ Since 2009, annual Rhode Island GDP growth has averaged 1.2 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in Rhode Island increased by 6.0 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 9.9 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2012.
- ▣ In February 2015, builders in Rhode Island broke ground on 150 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 885 units. That marks an increase of 13.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In Rhode Island, goods exports totaled \$175 million in February and \$2.3 billion over the past year, up 15.9 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 44.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Rhode Island economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

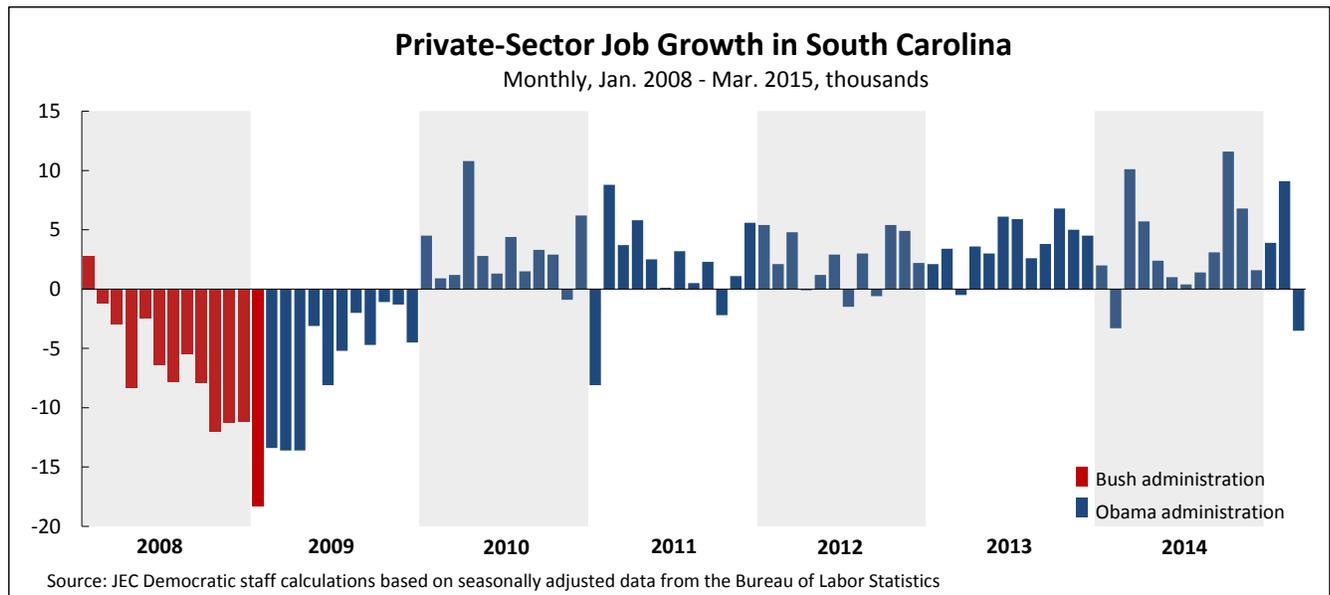


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: SOUTH CAROLINA

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in South Carolina fell by 3,500 jobs. Over the past year, South Carolina businesses have added 43,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 50,100 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, South Carolina businesses have added 185,100 jobs (an increase of 12.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 26.5 percent (54,600 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 14.0 percent (28,800 jobs) and manufacturing at 13.1 percent (26,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in South Carolina was 6.7 percent in March 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 1.2 percentage points above the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 5.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.7 percent in January 2010.
- There were 149,900 South Carolina residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in South Carolina were \$755.77. Average hourly earnings were \$21.78, and the average workweek was 34.7 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 2.9 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 2.9 percent, and the length of the average workweek has not changed. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		South Carolina	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	43,500	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	185,100	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	6.7%	5.5%
	March 2014	6.1%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.7%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$43,700	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$49,700	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	15.9%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	14.1%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.5%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.6%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	15.8%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in South Carolina grew by 1.2 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), below the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual South Carolina GDP growth has averaged 1.8 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in South Carolina increased by 6.0 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 16.5 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In February 2015, builders in South Carolina broke ground on 29,710 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 26,360 units. That marks an increase of 10.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In South Carolina, goods exports totaled \$2.3 billion in February and \$28.7 billion over the past year, up 15.1 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 62.4 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the South Carolina economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

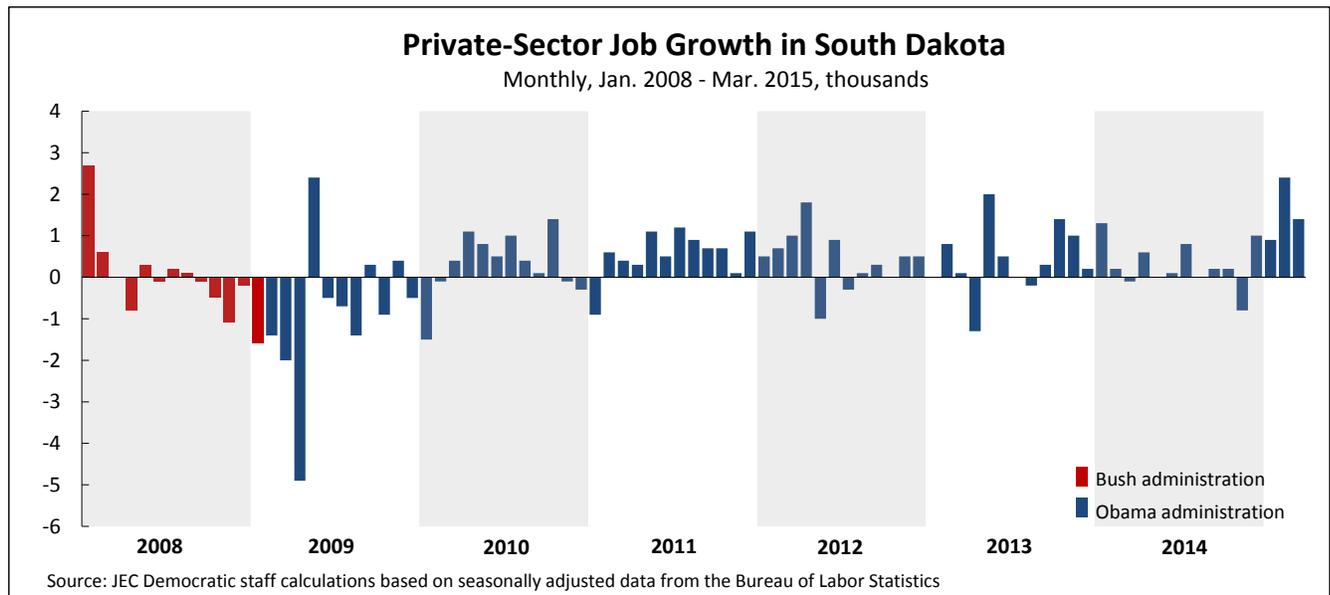


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: SOUTH DAKOTA

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in South Dakota grew by 1,400 jobs. Over the past year, South Dakota businesses have added 6,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 5,300 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, South Dakota businesses have added 30,000 jobs (an increase of 9.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: manufacturing at 19.3 percent (7,000 jobs), logging, mining and construction at 16.8 percent (3,400 jobs) and professional and business services at 12.3 percent (3,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in South Dakota was 3.5 percent in March 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 2.0 percentage points below the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment held constant from one year earlier and is 1.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 5.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 16,000 South Dakota residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in South Dakota were \$710.60. Average hourly earnings were \$20.90, and the average workweek was 34.0 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 2.5 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 4.1 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone down 0.5 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		South Dakota	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	6,800	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	30,000	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	3.5%	5.5%
	March 2014	3.5%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	5.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$54,500	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$52,200	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	10.3%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.4%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.7%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.9%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	11.3%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in South Dakota grew by 3.1 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), above the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual South Dakota GDP growth has averaged 2.7 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in South Dakota increased by 4.3 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are now 13.9 percent above their level in the fourth quarter of 2007.
- In February 2015, builders in South Dakota broke ground on 2,640 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,934 units. That marks an increase of 6.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In South Dakota, goods exports totaled \$127 million in February and \$1.5 billion over the past year, up 5.0 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 41.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the South Dakota economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

*** For additional South Dakota-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the South Dakota office:

http://dol.sd.gov/lmic/menu_labor_force.aspx

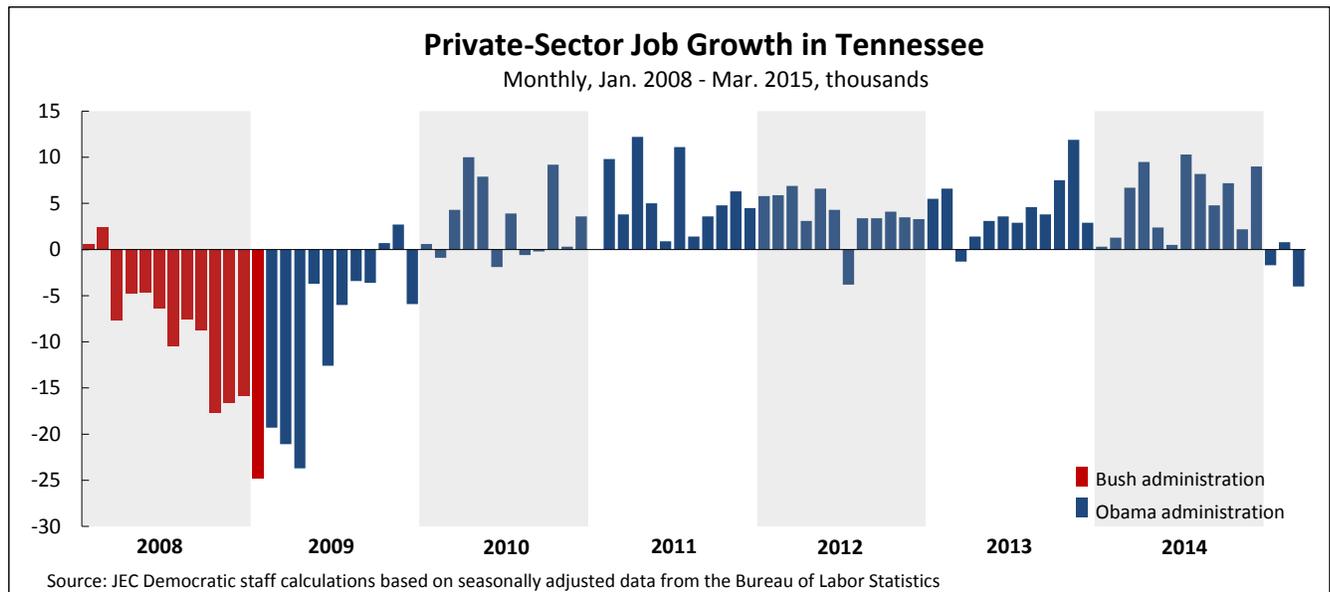


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: TENNESSEE

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Tennessee fell by 4,000 jobs. Over the past year, Tennessee businesses have added 49,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 50,000 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Tennessee businesses have added 256,400 jobs (an increase of 11.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 26.1 percent (77,700 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 14.2 percent (36,900 jobs) and logging, mining and construction at 12.1 percent (12,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Tennessee was 6.3 percent in March 2015, down 0.3 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.8 percentage point above the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.1 percent in June 2009.
- There were 192,800 Tennessee residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Tennessee were \$728.68. Average hourly earnings were \$20.76, and the average workweek was 35.1 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have fallen by 1.5 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have declined by 0.1 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone down 0.5 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Tennessee	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	49,200	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	256,400	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	6.3%	5.5%
	March 2014	6.4%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	11.1%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$42,500	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$46,300	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	18.1%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	14.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.5%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.0%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	13.9%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Tennessee grew by 0.8 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), below the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Tennessee GDP growth has averaged 2.2 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Tennessee increased by 3.9 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 17.2 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In February 2015, builders in Tennessee broke ground on 21,630 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 24,643 units. That marks an increase of 9.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Tennessee, goods exports totaled \$2.5 billion in February and \$31.6 billion over the past year, up 2.9 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 44.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Tennessee economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

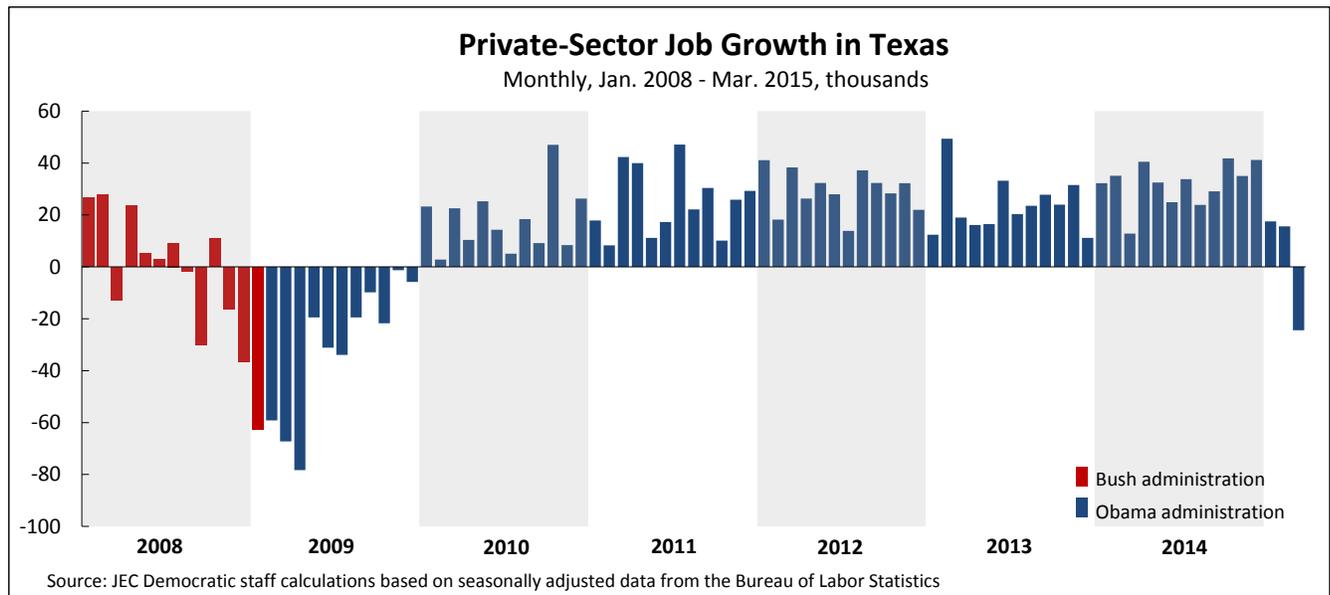


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: TEXAS

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Texas fell by 24,400 jobs. Over the past year, Texas businesses have added 311,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 284,200 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Texas businesses have added 1,515,400 jobs (an increase of 18.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 59.6 percent (115,200 jobs), professional and business services at 24.9 percent (313,200 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 22.6 percent (225,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Texas was 4.2 percent in March 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 1.3 percentage points below the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is 4.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.4 percent in October 2009.
- There were 558,900 Texas residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Texas were \$896.90. Average hourly earnings were \$24.64, and the average workweek was 36.4 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 2.8 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 4.0 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone down 0.4 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Texas	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	311,400	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	1,515,400	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	4.2%	5.5%
	March 2014	5.3%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.4%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$53,000	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$51,700	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	16.8%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	16.5%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.1%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	5.2%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	22.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Texas grew by 3.7 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), above the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Texas GDP growth has averaged 4.4 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Texas increased by 6.4 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 23.7 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In February 2015, builders in Texas broke ground on 164,920 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 162,269 units. That marks an increase of 14.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Texas, goods exports totaled \$19.5 billion in February and \$271.3 billion over the past year, up 1.2 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 55.4 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Texas economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

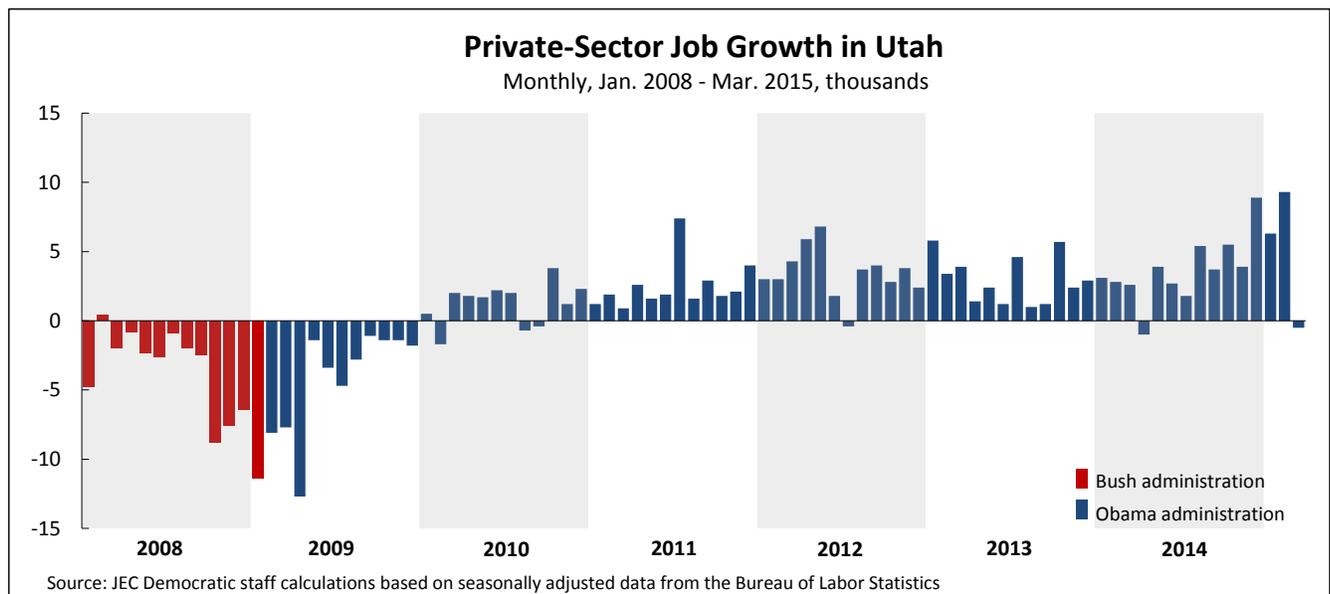


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: UTAH

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Utah fell by 500 jobs. Over the past year, Utah businesses have added 49,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 31,300 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Utah businesses have added 181,200 jobs (an increase of 18.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 28.7 percent (42,700 jobs), construction at 27.8 percent (18,000 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 22.9 percent (25,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Utah was 3.4 percent in March 2015, holding constant from February. The rate was 2.1 percentage points below the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.0 percent in May 2010.
- There were 49,200 Utah residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Utah were \$844.20. Average hourly earnings were \$24.12, and the average workweek was 35.0 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 0.3 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone down 0.7 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Utah	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	49,900	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	181,200	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	3.4%	5.5%
	March 2014	3.8%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.0%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$63,000	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$60,100	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	8.3%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.6%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.9%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.8%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	14.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ▣ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Utah grew by 3.8 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), above the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- ▣ Since 2009, annual Utah GDP growth has averaged 3.4 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- ▣ Home prices in Utah increased by 4.5 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 28.1 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ▣ In February 2015, builders in Utah broke ground on 11,230 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 15,246 units. That marks a decrease of 5.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In Utah, goods exports totaled \$982 million in February and \$11.8 billion over the past year, down 19.0 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 7.1 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Utah economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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



ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: VERMONT

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Vermont grew by 700 jobs. Over the past year, Vermont businesses have added 3,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 2,200 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Vermont businesses have added 16,300 jobs (an increase of 6.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 16.8 percent (2,200 jobs), professional and business services at 16.2 percent (3,700 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 12.4 percent (4,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Vermont was 3.8 percent in March 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 1.7 percentage points below the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.0 percent in May 2009.
- There were 13,200 Vermont residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Vermont were \$789.03. Average hourly earnings were \$23.91, and the average workweek was 33.0 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 3.9 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 3.5 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone up 0.1 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Vermont	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	3,800	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	16,300	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	3.8%	5.5%
	March 2014	4.0%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.0%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$54,800	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$53,200	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	8.7%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	9.9%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	2.2%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	2.3%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	7.2%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Vermont grew by 1.9 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), above the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Vermont GDP growth has averaged 2.4 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Vermont decreased by 2.0 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 5.4 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2010.
- In February 2015, builders in Vermont broke ground on 1,200 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 1,365 units. That marks an increase of 4.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Vermont, goods exports totaled \$252 million in February and \$3.5 billion over the past year, down 6.2 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 3.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Vermont economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

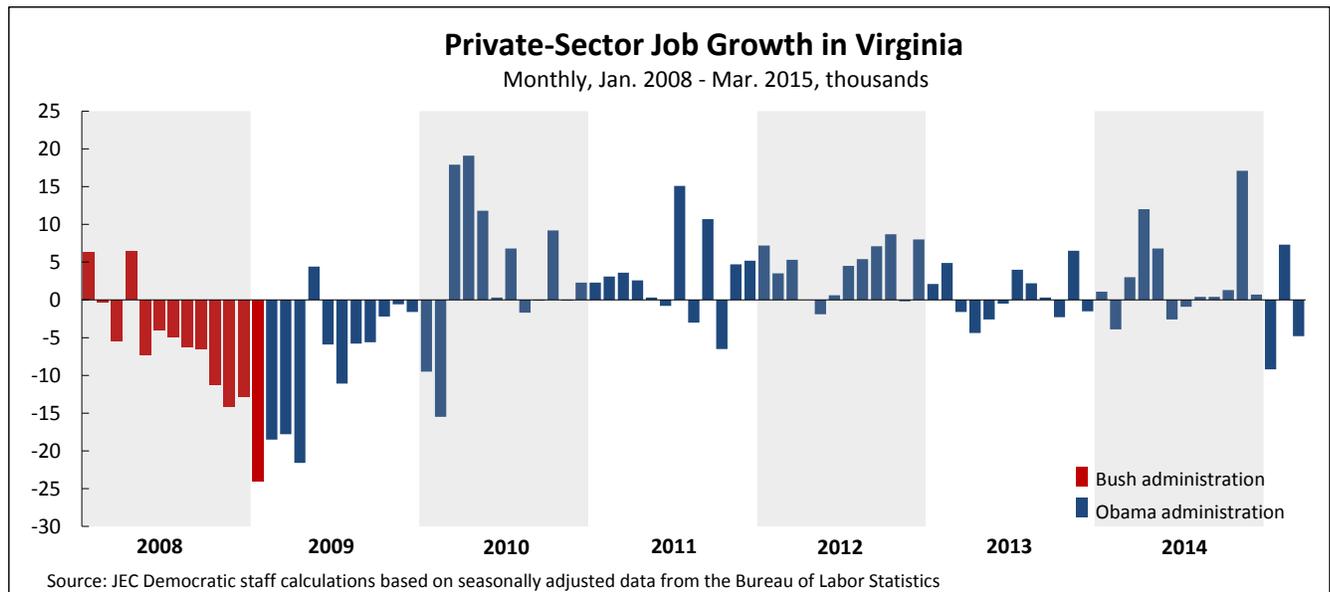


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: VIRGINIA

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Virginia fell by 4,800 jobs. Over the past year, Virginia businesses have added 28,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 1,900 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Virginia businesses have added 186,800 jobs (an increase of 6.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: education and health services at 10.7 percent (48,800 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 10.5 percent (34,900 jobs) and financial activities at 9.5 percent (16,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Virginia was 4.8 percent in March 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.7 percentage point below the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.4 percent in February 2010.
- There were 203,100 Virginia residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Virginia were \$925.41. Average hourly earnings were \$26.29, and the average workweek was 35.2 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 4.3 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 2.8 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone up 0.5 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Virginia	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	28,500	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	186,800	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	4.8%	5.5%
	March 2014	5.3%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.4%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$67,600	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$66,500	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	10.4%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	8.6%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.2%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	3.6%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	12.3%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- ❑ Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Virginia grew by 0.1 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), below the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- ❑ Since 2009, annual Virginia GDP growth has averaged 1.2 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- ❑ Home prices in Virginia increased by 3.1 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 11.7 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In February 2015, builders in Virginia broke ground on 16,910 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 26,792 units. That marks a decrease of 2.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Virginia, goods exports totaled \$1.6 billion in February and \$18.3 billion over the past year, up 6.6 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 13.4 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Virginia economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

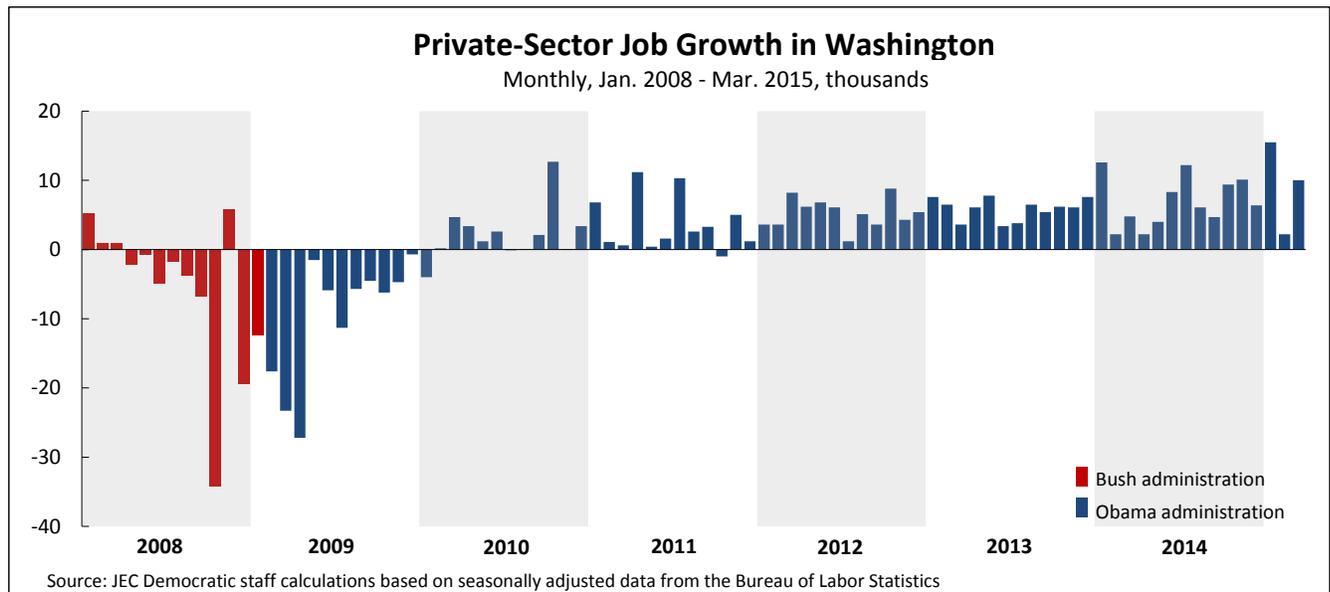


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WASHINGTON

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Washington grew by 10,000 jobs. Over the past year, Washington businesses have added 91,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 72,500 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Washington businesses have added 317,500 jobs (an increase of 14.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 22.0 percent (31,700 jobs), professional and business services at 20.2 percent (64,700 jobs) and manufacturing at 14.5 percent (37,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Washington was 5.9 percent in March 2015, down 0.4 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.4 percentage point above the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.4 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.4 percent in January 2010.
- There were 209,500 Washington residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Washington were \$1027.64. Average hourly earnings were \$29.53, and the average workweek was 34.8 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 4.4 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 4.4 percent, and the length of the average workweek has not changed. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Washington	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	91,100	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	317,500	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	5.9%	5.5%
	March 2014	6.3%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	10.4%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$60,100	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$65,300	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	12.0%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	10.2%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	6.4%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	11.4%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	14.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Washington grew by 2.7 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), above the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Washington GDP growth has averaged 2.1 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Washington increased by 7.3 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 24.8 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In February 2015, builders in Washington broke ground on 43,740 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 35,948 units. That marks an increase of 23.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Washington, goods exports totaled \$6.6 billion in February and \$87.0 billion over the past year, up 10.4 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 56.9 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Washington economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

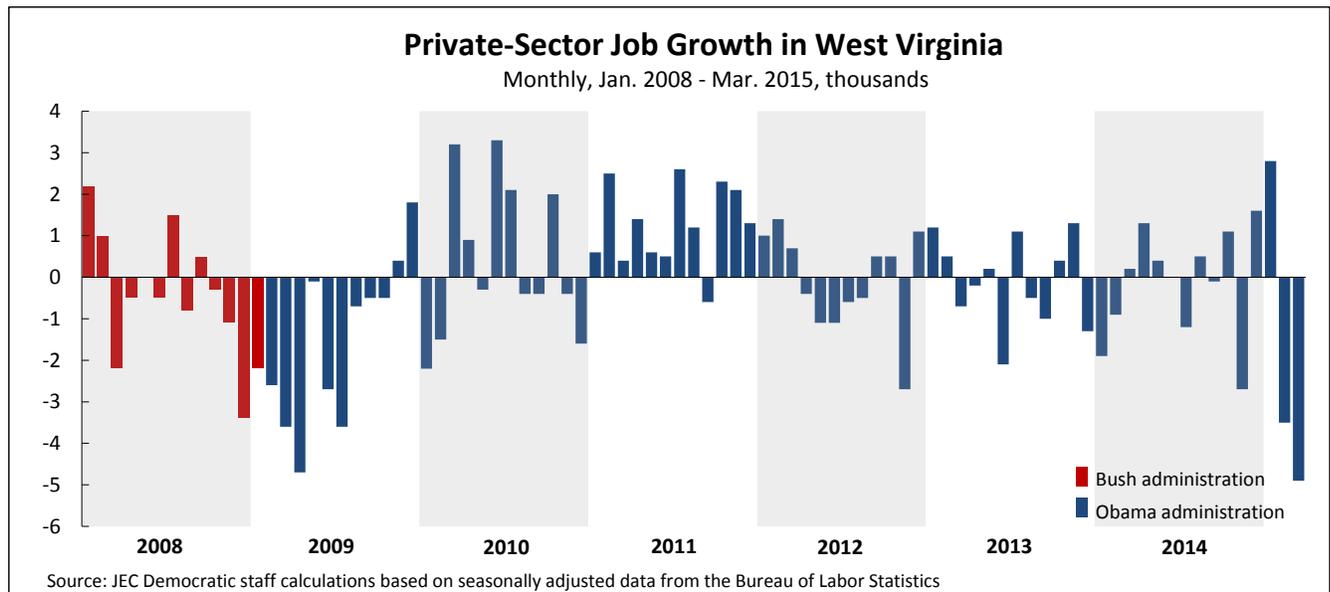


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WEST VIRGINIA

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in West Virginia fell by 4,900 jobs. Over the past year, businesses have shed 4,700 jobs. This compares with a decrease of 4,700 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, West Virginia businesses have added 13,700 jobs (an increase of 2.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 12.4 percent (7,500 jobs), education and health services at 6.1 percent (7,300 jobs) and government at 1.5 percent (2,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in West Virginia was 6.6 percent in March 2015, up 0.5 percentage point from February. The rate was 1.1 percentage points above the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.8 percent in November 2010.
- There were 50,800 West Virginia residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in West Virginia were \$725.56. Average hourly earnings were \$20.97, and the average workweek was 34.6 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 2.8 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 2.2 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone up 0.2 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		West Virginia	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	-4,700	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	13,700	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	6.6%	5.5%
	March 2014	6.8%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	8.8%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$40,200	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$47,300	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	17.3%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	14.8%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.9%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	11.1%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	14.0%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in West Virginia grew by 5.1 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), above the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual West Virginia GDP growth has averaged 2.2 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in West Virginia increased by 4.0 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 12.7 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In February 2015, builders in West Virginia broke ground on 2,430 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 2,151 units. That marks an increase of 4.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In West Virginia, goods exports totaled \$424 million in February and \$7.0 billion over the past year, down 12.1 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 34.7 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the West Virginia economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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



ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WISCONSIN

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Wisconsin fell by 5,000 jobs. Over the past year, Wisconsin businesses have added 48,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 29,300 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Wisconsin businesses have added 178,900 jobs (an increase of 7.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 51.7 percent (1,500 jobs), professional and business services at 16.0 percent (42,600 jobs) and construction at 14.3 percent (13,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Wisconsin was 4.6 percent in March 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from February. The rate was 0.9 percentage point below the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.0 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 144,300 Wisconsin residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Wisconsin were \$795.31. Average hourly earnings were \$23.53, and the average workweek was 33.8 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have risen by 0.1 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have increased by 0.4 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone down 0.1 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Wisconsin	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	48,200	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	178,900	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	4.6%	5.5%
	March 2014	5.6%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	9.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$55,300	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$57,600	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	11.0%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	11.0%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.1%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	2.5%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	9.1%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Wisconsin grew by 1.7 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), below the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Wisconsin GDP growth has averaged 1.8 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Wisconsin increased by 3.6 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 9.8 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In February 2015, builders in Wisconsin broke ground on 9,390 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 15,052 units. That marks an increase of 12.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Wisconsin, goods exports totaled \$1.7 billion in February and \$22.4 billion over the past year, up 2.7 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 24.8 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Wisconsin economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

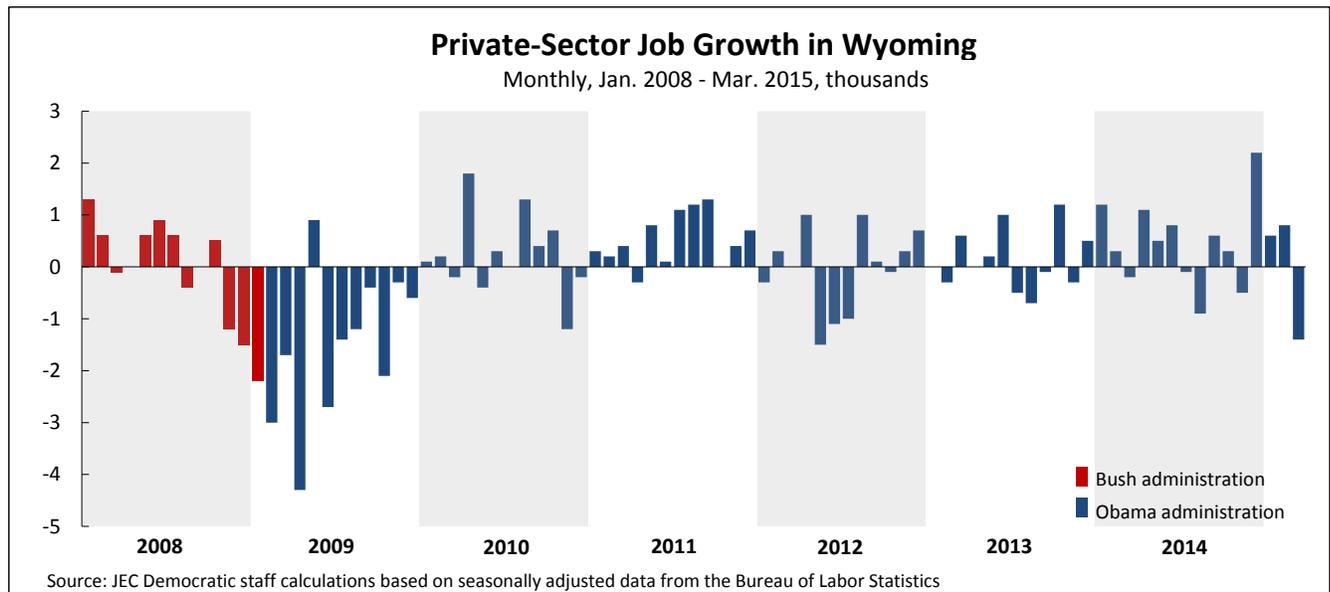


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: WYOMING

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

JOBS

- In March, private-sector employment in Wyoming fell by 1,400 jobs. Over the past year, Wyoming businesses have added 4,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 2,600 jobs over the 12 months through March 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Wyoming businesses have added 15,000 jobs (an increase of 7.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.3 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 14.3 percent (2,400 jobs), manufacturing at 14.0 percent (1,200 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 13.3 percent (4,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Wyoming was 4.1 percent in March 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from February. The rate was 1.4 percentage points below the national rate of 5.5 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.1 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 12,500 Wyoming residents unemployed in March 2015.

EARNINGS

- In March 2015, average weekly earnings of private-sector workers in Wyoming were \$825.38. Average hourly earnings were \$23.25, and the average workweek was 35.5 hours.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average weekly earnings have fallen by 1.8 percent over the past year. Real hourly earnings have declined by 0.7 percent, and the length of the average workweek has gone down 0.4 hour. Nationally, real average weekly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent over the past year.

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Wyoming	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	4,000	3.1 million
	Since Feb. 2010	15,000	12.1 million
Unemployment Rate	March 2015	4.1%	5.5%
	March 2014	4.2%	6.6%
	Recession-Era Peak	7.2%	10.0%
Median Household Income (2013 \$)	2013	\$55,700	\$51,900
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	\$54,800	\$56,400
Poverty Rate	2013	11.8%	14.5%
	2007 (Pre-Recession)	10.9%	12.5%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.3%	5.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2014	4.4%	7.2%
Percentage Without Health Insurance	2013	13.4%	14.5%

STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) in Wyoming grew by 7.6 percent in 2013 (the most recent year for which data are available), above the national average growth rate of 1.8 percent.*
- Since 2009, annual Wyoming GDP growth has averaged 1.1 percent, compared with a national average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent.

HOUSING

- Home prices in Wyoming increased by 4.0 percent from the fourth quarter of 2013 to the fourth quarter of 2014. They are up 15.2 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2010.
- In February 2015, builders in Wyoming broke ground on 1,140 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 1,598 units. That marks a decrease of 16.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Wyoming, goods exports totaled \$107 million in February and \$1.7 billion over the past year, up 36.0 percent from the 12 months ending in February 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 70.6 percent from their level in 2009 (inflation-adjusted).

* Note: Because of methodological differences, total U.S. real GDP by state differs slightly from headline national GDP figures

** A list of sources used to compile the Wyoming economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

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 thousand.

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 April 21, 2015.

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

Jobs

Bullet Points 1-3 and Figure	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics, State and Metro Area Employment, seasonally adjusted.
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Unemployment

Bullet Points 1-3	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, seasonally adjusted.
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Earnings

Bullet Point 1	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics, State and Metro Area Employment, Hours & Earnings, Table D-6, not seasonally adjusted.
Bullet Point 2	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics, State and Metro Area Employment, Hours & Earnings, Table D-6, not seasonally adjusted. Data are inflation-adjusted using the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers (CPI-U), not seasonally adjusted, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

State Quick Facts

Private-Sector Jobs	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics, State and Metro Area Employment, seasonally adjusted.
Unemployment	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, seasonally adjusted.
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.
Veterans Data	Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Situation of Veterans - 2014.
Health Insurance	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

State Gross Domestic Product

Bullet Points 1-2	Bureau of Economic Analysis, Real Gross Domestic Product by State.
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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.

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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