



May 28, 2015

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, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015. [Individual state reports can be accessed here.](#)

Highlights

- Private-sector employment increased in 36 states and the District of Columbia in April.
- The unemployment rate fell in 23 states and the District of Columbia.
- Average hourly earnings, adjusted for inflation, have increased in 44 states and the District of Columbia over the past year.
- Home prices increased in 48 states over the year ending in the first quarter of 2015.

Private-Sector Job Gains

Private-sector employment increased in 36 states and the District of Columbia in April. Pennsylvania (26,300), Florida (25,800), California (18,200), Maryland (15,000) and Virginia (13,800) had the largest private-sector gains. On a percentage basis, Alaska, Nevada, Maryland, South Carolina and Maine saw the largest gains.

Over the past 12 months, 49 states and the District of Columbia gained private-sector jobs, with California (422,800), Florida (271,600), Texas (270,400), Georgia (116,500) and New York (109,800) recording the largest increases. The largest percentage gains in private-sector employment during this period were in Utah (4.9 percent), Florida (4.1 percent), Washington (3.9 percent), Nevada and Oregon (3.7 percent each). Nationally, in the past year, more than 2.9 million private-sector jobs were added, a 2.5 percent increase.

Unemployment

The unemployment rate declined in 23 states and the District of Columbia in April. There was no change in 16 states. Indiana and Washington (-0.4 percentage point each) had the largest declines, followed by Tennessee (-0.3 percentage point). Only two states (West Virginia and Alaska) had increases in April that were statistically significant.

Over the past 12 months, 45 states and the District of Columbia reported declines in the unemployment rate, with Michigan (-2.1 percentage points), Kentucky and Rhode Island (-2.0 percentage points each), Oregon (-1.8 percentage points) and California (-1.5 percentage points) recording the largest declines.

Nebraska had the lowest unemployment rate (2.5 percent) in April, followed by North Dakota (3.1 percent), Utah (3.4 percent), South Dakota and Vermont (3.6 percent each) and Minnesota (3.7 percent). The highest unemployment rates in April were in the District of Columbia (7.5 percent), Nevada (7.1 percent), West Virginia (7.0 percent) and Alaska and South Carolina (6.7 percent each). The national unemployment rate was 5.4 percent in April, down from 6.2 percent a year prior.

Earnings

Average hourly earnings, adjusted for inflation, increased in 44 states and the District of Columbia over the past year. Nevada (4.9 percent), Vermont (4.4 percent), Washington, Idaho (4.1 percent each) and Iowa (4.0 percent) posted the largest earnings gains. Earnings declined in five states, and one state had no change. Nationally, real average hourly earnings increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted) in the past year. The District of Columbia (\$38.99) had the highest average hourly earnings in April, followed by Massachusetts (\$30.22), Washington (\$29.31), New York (\$28.81) and Connecticut (\$28.73).

Home Prices

Home prices increased the most in Colorado (11.2 percent), Nevada (10.1 percent), Florida (8.7 percent), Washington (7.6 percent) and California (7.5 percent) over the year between the first quarter of 2014 and the first quarter of 2015, according to the Federal Housing Finance Agency's purchase-only, seasonally adjusted index. All but two states (Maryland and West Virginia) and the District of Columbia saw appreciation in home values. Nationally, home prices rose by 5.0 percent during this period.

Key Employment Sectors

Manufacturing

Manufacturing employment expanded in 23 states during April. Ohio (5,200), Wisconsin (3,600), California (2,100), Alaska (2,000) and Oregon (1,900) had the largest increases. On a percentage basis, the largest gains were in Alaska, South Dakota, Vermont, Oregon and Idaho.

Over the past 12 months, 34 states added manufacturing positions. On a percentage basis, the biggest percentage gains were in Oregon (5.6 percent), South Dakota (5.0 percent), Michigan (4.4 percent), Utah (3.4 percent) and Colorado (3.2 percent). Across the country, 180,000 manufacturing positions have been added in the last 12 months, a 1.5 percent increase.

Construction

Construction employment increased in 30 states and the District of Columbia during April. Pennsylvania (10,000), Minnesota (6,600), Virginia (5,000), New Jersey (3,400) and Maryland (2,500) saw the largest gains. The largest percentage gains during the month were in Minnesota, Arkansas, Pennsylvania, Nevada and Iowa.

In the past 12 months, 40 states and the District of Columbia added construction jobs. The greatest percentage gains over the past year were in Idaho (12.4 percent), Washington (12.0 percent each), Michigan (10.6 percent), New Jersey (9.9 percent) and Colorado (9.8 percent each). Nationally, over this period, construction employment increased by 280,000 positions, a 4.6 percent increase.

Professional and business services

Professional and business services employment increased in 28 states and the District of Columbia during April. The largest increases were posted in California (14,500), Illinois (8,200), Maryland (7,800), New York (7,400) and Florida (6,400). The largest percentage gains were in Rhode Island, Maryland, South Carolina, Mississippi and Maine.

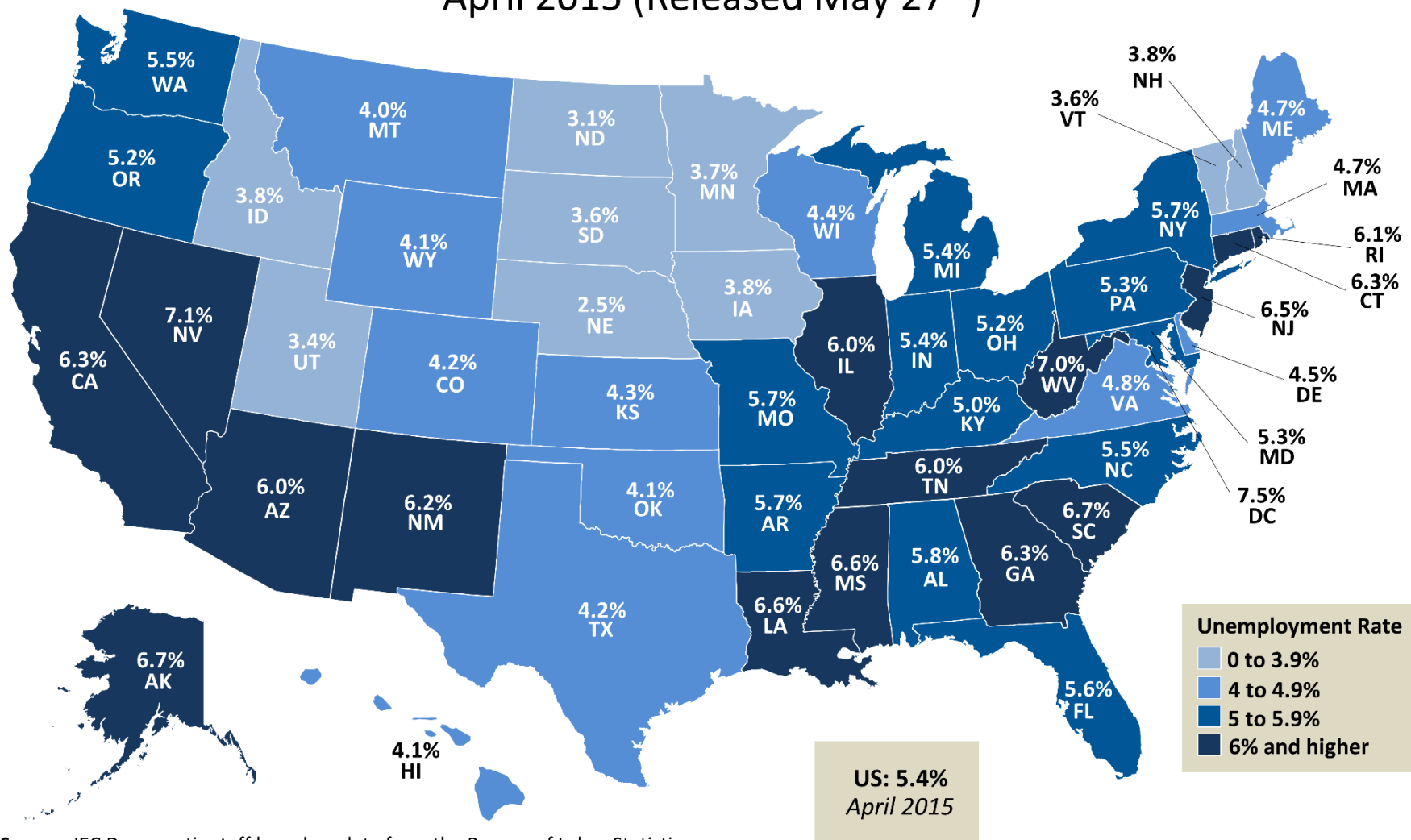
In the past year, 42 states and the District of Columbia have added professional and business services jobs, with the largest percentage gains in Oregon (5.9 percent), South Carolina (5.3 percent), Washington, California (5.0 percent each) and Maine (4.8 percent). The U.S. economy overall has added 654,000 professional and business services jobs during this time, a 3.5 percent increase.

Unemployment Rate (April 2015)	
Nebraska	2.5%
North Dakota	3.1%
Utah	3.4%
South Dakota	3.6%
Vermont	3.6%
Minnesota	3.7%
Idaho	3.8%
New Hampshire	3.8%
Iowa	3.8%
Montana	4.0%
Oklahoma	4.1%
Wyoming	4.1%
Hawaii	4.1%
Colorado	4.2%
Texas	4.2%
Kansas	4.3%
Wisconsin	4.4%
Delaware	4.5%
Massachusetts	4.7%
Maine	4.7%
Virginia	4.8%
Kentucky	5.0%
Ohio	5.2%
Oregon	5.2%
Pennsylvania	5.3%
Maryland	5.3%
UNITED STATES	5.4%
Michigan	5.4%
Indiana	5.4%
North Carolina	5.5%
Washington	5.5%
Florida	5.6%
Missouri	5.7%
Arkansas	5.7%
New York	5.7%
Alabama	5.8%
Illinois	6.0%
Arizona	6.0%
Tennessee	6.0%
Rhode Island	6.1%
New Mexico	6.2%
Georgia	6.3%
Connecticut	6.3%
California	6.3%
New Jersey	6.5%
Louisiana	6.6%
Mississippi	6.6%
Alaska	6.7%
South Carolina	6.7%
West Virginia	7.0%
Nevada	7.1%
District of Columbia	7.5%

Job Growth in America: Change in Private-Sector Jobs				
Data through April 2015	Since Before Recession (December 2007)		Under President Obama (January 2009)	
	Percentage	Net Jobs	Percentage	Net Jobs
UNITED STATES	3.0%	3,486,000	7.2%	8,062,000
Alabama	-4.4%	-71,600	1.2%	18,600
Alaska	9.6%	22,600	9.0%	21,400
Arizona	-2.2%	-49,100	5.5%	114,000
Arkansas	0.0%	0	2.7%	26,600
California	5.2%	666,900	10.6%	1,298,300
Colorado	6.3%	124,900	9.4%	179,900
Connecticut	-0.5%	-6,900	2.4%	34,400
Delaware	0.0%	-100	4.3%	15,700
District of Columbia	12.4%	58,000	11.9%	55,600
Florida	2.4%	162,700	10.6%	669,300
Georgia	2.6%	89,700	8.3%	273,800
Hawaii	0.4%	1,900	6.2%	29,700
Idaho	2.8%	15,000	9.6%	48,600
Illinois	-0.8%	-42,600	3.0%	147,800
Indiana	1.8%	44,900	7.7%	185,400
Iowa	2.7%	34,600	4.8%	60,000
Kansas	1.6%	17,500	2.6%	28,600
Kentucky	0.9%	14,600	5.6%	82,500
Louisiana	5.5%	85,900	6.2%	96,300
Maine	-1.3%	-6,500	1.8%	8,900
Maryland	0.8%	16,700	4.0%	82,400
Massachusetts	4.6%	131,500	7.1%	200,600
Michigan	1.8%	64,400	10.9%	360,200
Minnesota	3.3%	78,200	6.1%	141,000
Mississippi	-3.7%	-33,700	1.1%	9,300
Missouri	-1.8%	-42,000	1.1%	24,300
Montana	2.6%	9,500	6.5%	22,600
Nebraska	3.2%	25,900	4.4%	34,900
Nevada	-3.4%	-39,000	5.5%	57,100
New Hampshire	1.0%	5,800	3.5%	19,300
New Jersey	-1.6%	-54,900	2.2%	73,700
New Mexico	-2.2%	-14,400	1.3%	7,900
New York	6.5%	470,400	8.3%	590,200
North Carolina	1.7%	58,200	7.5%	245,700
North Dakota	35.3%	101,200	33.8%	97,900
Ohio	0.3%	13,300	5.2%	228,600
Oklahoma	3.4%	42,700	4.5%	56,100
Oregon	1.9%	28,100	8.6%	116,400
Pennsylvania	1.6%	80,800	3.9%	194,700
Rhode Island	-0.6%	-2,600	3.9%	15,900
South Carolina	2.5%	40,600	8.9%	133,200
South Dakota	5.6%	18,700	5.8%	19,200
Tennessee	1.9%	44,300	7.4%	166,800
Texas	13.0%	1,139,700	13.7%	1,193,600
Utah	7.9%	83,800	13.5%	135,500
Vermont	1.7%	4,400	4.8%	11,900
Virginia	0.1%	4,100	2.9%	88,200
Washington	5.7%	140,300	8.9%	213,600
West Virginia	-2.2%	-13,400	-1.2%	-7,600
Wisconsin	0.7%	16,000	3.8%	90,900
Wyoming	-1.4%	-3,200	-1.0%	-2,300

Current Unemployment Rates Across States

April 2015 (Released May 27th)



Source: JEC Democratic staff based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics



ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ALABAMA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in Alabama grew by 2,300 jobs. Over the past year, Alabama businesses have added 24,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 17,500 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Alabama businesses have added 88,000 jobs (an increase of 6.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 13.7 percent (22,800 jobs), professional and business services at 11.3 percent (23,100 jobs) and education and health services at 6.8 percent (14,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Alabama was 5.8 percent in April 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from March. The rate was 0.4 percentage point above the national rate of 5.4 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.3 percentage points from one year earlier and is 6.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.9 percent in November 2009.
- There were 125,200 Alabama residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Alabama were \$20.63. The average workweek was 35.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$724.11.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.2 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Alabama	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	24,000	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	88,000	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	5.8%	5.4%
	April 2014	7.1%	6.2%
	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 1.8 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 10.9 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In March 2015, builders in Alabama broke ground on 10,470 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 12,236 units. That marks an increase of 9.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Alabama, goods exports totaled \$1.8 billion in March and \$19.0 billion over the past year, up 4.5 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 43.4 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 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, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in Alaska grew by 3,000 jobs. Over the past year, Alaska businesses have added 2,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 2,600 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Alaska businesses have added 23,600 jobs (an increase of 10.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 21.1 percent (3,100 jobs), manufacturing at 18.1 percent (2,300 jobs) and education and health services at 16.5 percent (6,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Alaska was 6.7 percent in April 2015, up 0.2 percentage point from March. The rate was 1.3 percentage points above the national rate of 5.4 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier and is 1.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.0 percent in April 2010.
- There were 24,600 Alaska residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Alaska were \$27.96. The average workweek was 34.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$967.42.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.0 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Alaska	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	2,900	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	23,600	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	6.7%	5.4%
	April 2014	6.9%	6.2%
	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 6.5 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 14.7 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2009.
- ❑ In March 2015, builders in Alaska broke ground on 710 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 1,133 units. That marks an increase of 7.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Alaska, goods exports totaled \$444 million in March and \$4.9 billion over the past year, up 10.5 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 40.6 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 Alaska economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

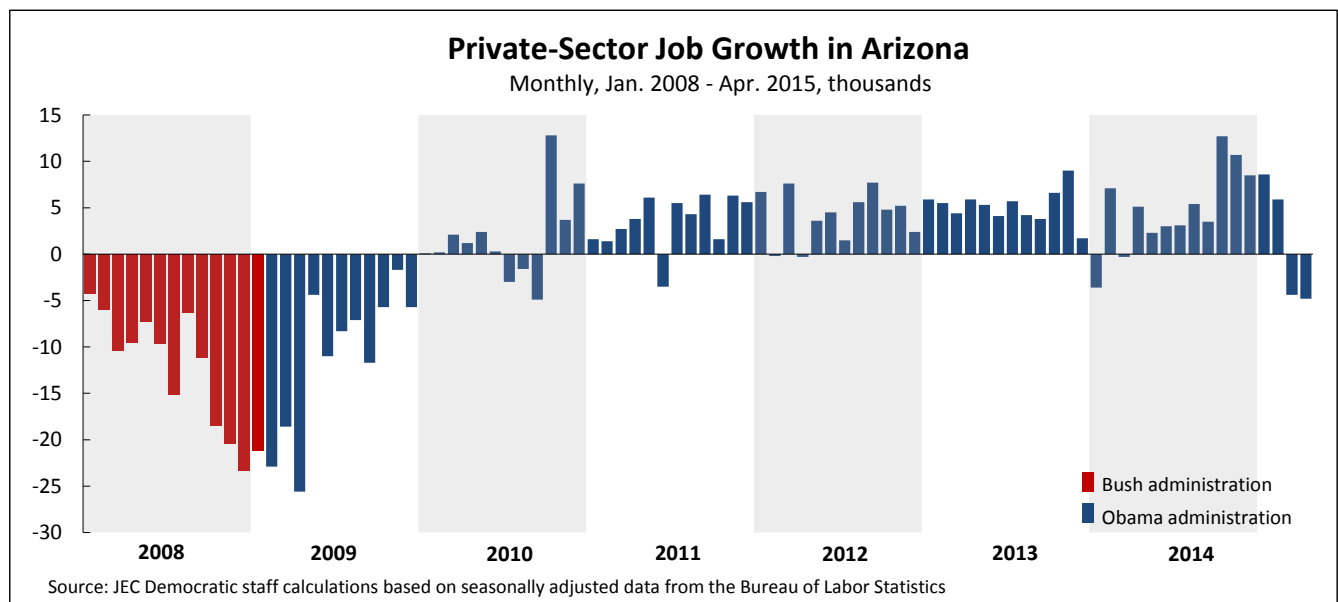


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ARIZONA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in Arizona fell by 4,800 jobs. Over the past year, Arizona businesses have added 54,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 48,700 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Arizona businesses have added 236,400 jobs (an increase of 12.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: information services at 18.9 percent (6,900 jobs), mining and logging at 17.3 percent (1,900 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 16.7 percent (42,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Arizona was 6.0 percent in April 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from March. The rate was 0.6 percentage point above the national rate of 5.4 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.9 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in December 2009.
- There were 191,100 Arizona residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Arizona were \$23.04. The average workweek was 34.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$799.49.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.5 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Arizona	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	54,500	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	236,400	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	6.0%	5.4%
	April 2014	6.9%	6.2%
	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 6.0 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 52.7 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In March 2015, builders in Arizona broke ground on 23,240 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 26,142 units. That marks an increase of 6.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Arizona, goods exports totaled \$2.0 billion in March and \$21.3 billion over the past year, up 14.4 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 41.6 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 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/>

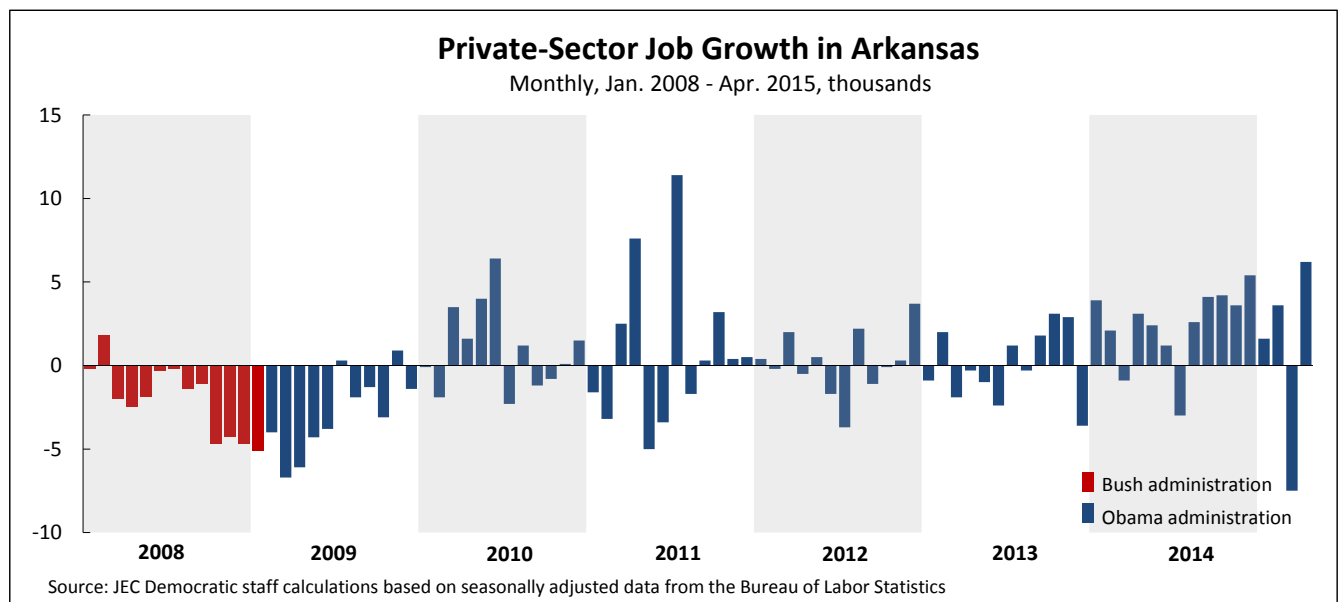


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ARKANSAS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in Arkansas grew by 6,200 jobs. Over the past year, Arkansas businesses have added 24,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 9,900 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Arkansas businesses have added 60,000 jobs (an increase of 6.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 18.4 percent (21,400 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 16.0 percent (15,600 jobs) and education and health services at 7.0 percent (11,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Arkansas was 5.7 percent in April 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from March. The rate was 0.3 percentage point above the national rate of 5.4 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.4 percent in May 2011.
- There were 76,100 Arkansas residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Arkansas were \$19.39. The average workweek was 34.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$668.96.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 0.2 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Arkansas	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	24,400	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	60,000	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	5.7%	5.4%
	April 2014	6.3%	6.2%
	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 1.1 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 10.3 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In March 2015, builders in Arkansas broke ground on 5,750 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 7,655 units. That marks an increase of 22.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Arkansas, goods exports totaled \$451 million in March and \$6.6 billion over the past year, up 1.5 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 17.5 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 Arkansas economic snapshot is available at: <http://bit.ly/JEC-state-by-state-sources>

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

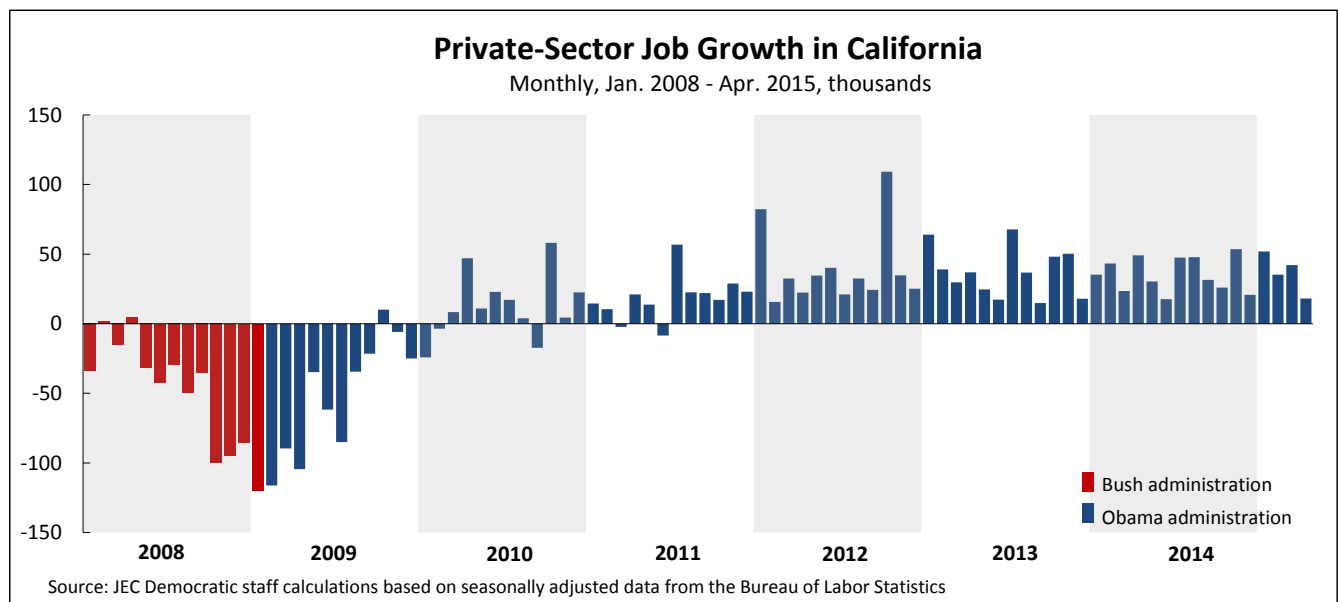


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: CALIFORNIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in California grew by 18,200 jobs. Over the past year, California businesses have added 422,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 429,300 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, California businesses have added 1,894,200 jobs (an increase of 16.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 26.6 percent (149,600 jobs), professional and business services at 23.5 percent (482,400 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 21.9 percent (324,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in California was 6.3 percent in April 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from March. The rate was 0.9 percentage point above the national rate of 5.4 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.5 percentage points from one year earlier and is 5.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 12.2 percent in October 2010.
- There were 1,199,100 California residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in California were \$27.95. The average workweek was 34.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$961.48.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.6 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		California	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	422,800	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	1,894,200	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	6.3%	5.4%
	April 2014	7.8%	6.2%
	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 7.5 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 47.2 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2011.
- In March 2015, builders in California broke ground on 79,280 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 86,768 units. That marks an increase of 15.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In California, goods exports totaled \$15.0 billion in March and \$166.5 billion over the past year, up 2.7 percent from the 12 months ending in March 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 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/>

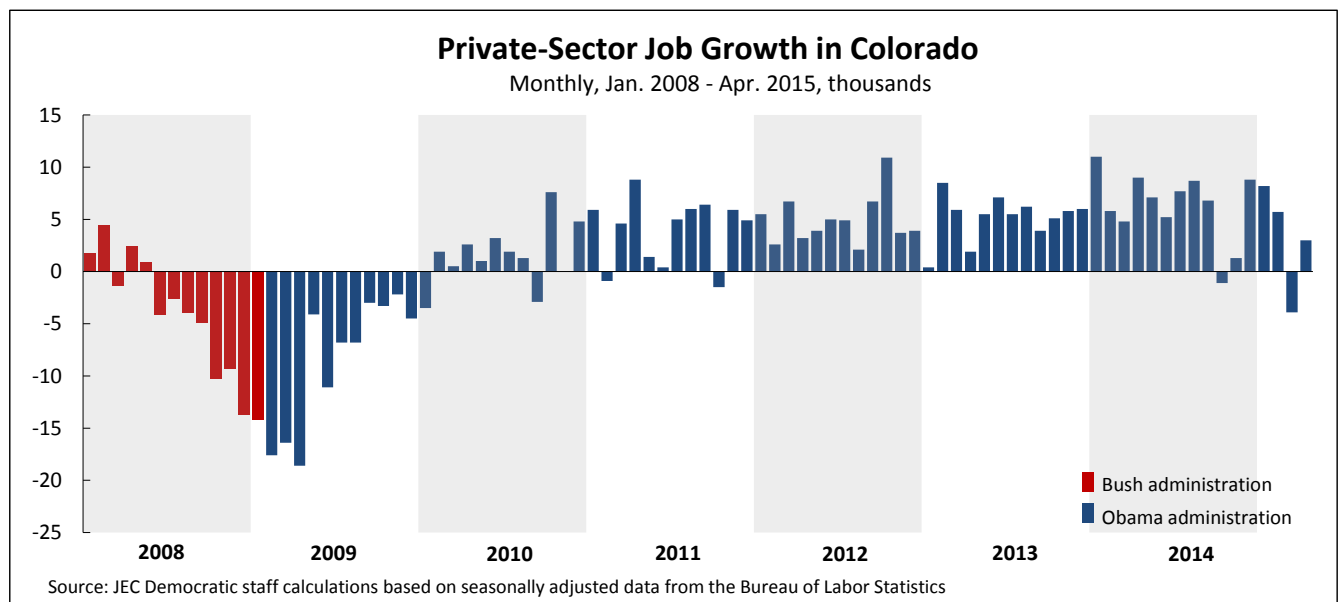


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: COLORADO

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in Colorado grew by 3,000 jobs. Over the past year, Colorado businesses have added 57,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 75,700 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Colorado businesses have added 275,900 jobs (an increase of 15.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 50.7 percent (11,700 jobs), construction at 30.9 percent (36,400 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 19.5 percent (50,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Colorado was 4.2 percent in April 2015, holding constant from March. The rate was 1.2 percentage points below the national rate of 5.4 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.2 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 120,000 Colorado residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Colorado were \$26.85. The average workweek was 33.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$902.16.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.1 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Colorado	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	57,500	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	275,900	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	4.2%	5.4%
	April 2014	5.4%	6.2%
	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 11.2 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 37.9 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In March 2015, builders in Colorado broke ground on 24,050 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 27,368 units. That marks an increase of 5.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Colorado, goods exports totaled \$767 million in March and \$8.2 billion over the past year, up 0.6 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 32.1 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>

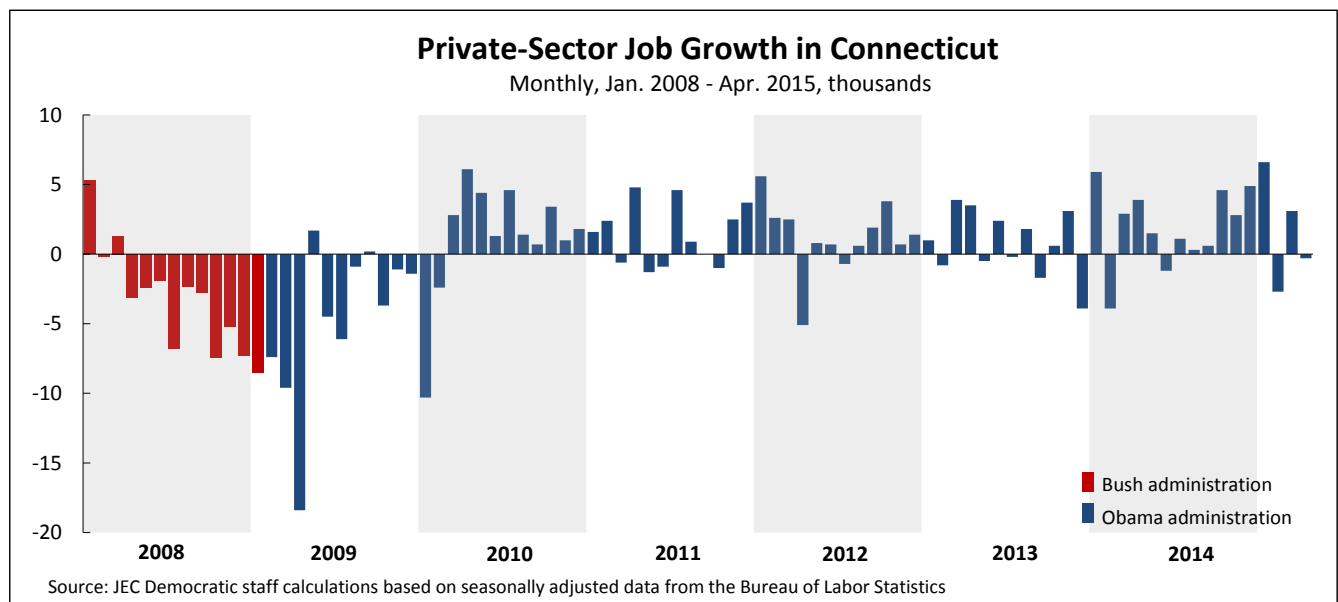


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: CONNECTICUT

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in Connecticut fell by 300 jobs. Over the past year, Connecticut businesses have added 21,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 10,400 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Connecticut businesses have added 98,300 jobs (an increase of 7.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 18.7 percent (24,400 jobs), professional and business services at 14.8 percent (27,800 jobs) and construction at 14.7 percent (7,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Connecticut was 6.3 percent in April 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from March. The rate was 0.9 percentage point above the national rate of 5.4 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.2 percent in February 2011.
- There were 120,100 Connecticut residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Connecticut were \$28.73. The average workweek was 33.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$962.46.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.9 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Connecticut	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	21,300	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	98,300	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	6.3%	5.4%
	April 2014	6.8%	6.2%
	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 0.4 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 4.3 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2012.
- In March 2015, builders in Connecticut broke ground on 4,850 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,618 units. That marks a decrease of 3.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Connecticut, goods exports totaled \$1.4 billion in March and \$15.2 billion over the past year, down 2.0 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 1.3 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/>

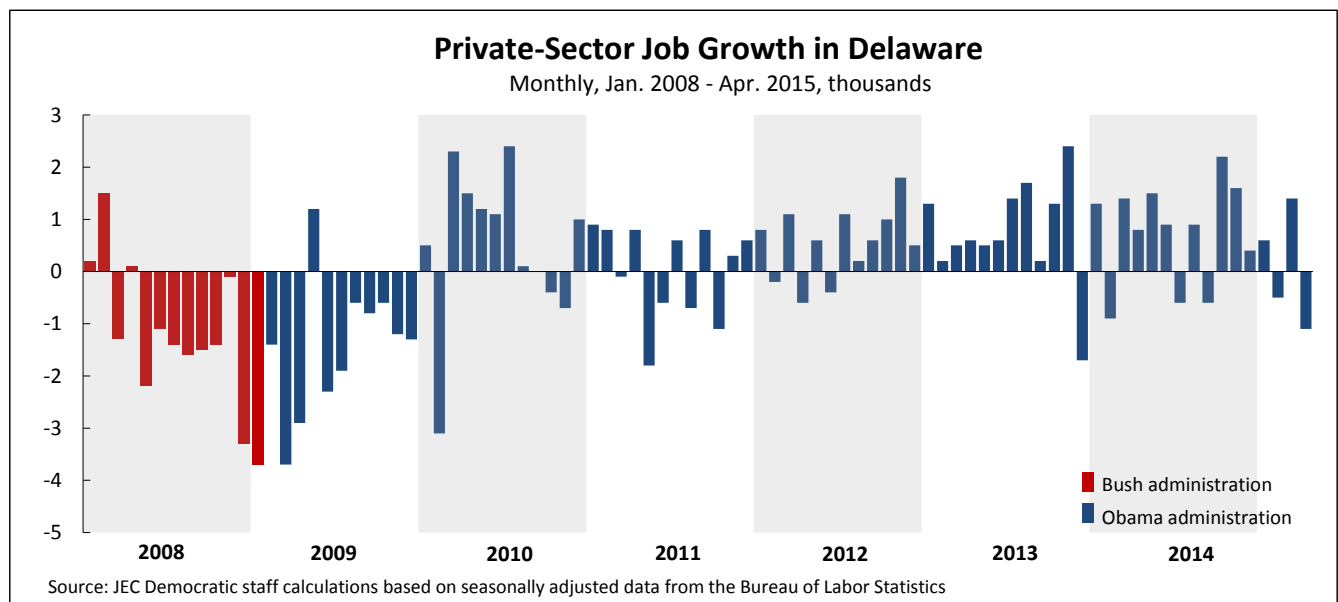


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: DELAWARE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in Delaware fell by 1,100 jobs. Over the past year, Delaware businesses have added 6,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 9,000 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Delaware businesses have added 33,800 jobs (an increase of 9.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 17.4 percent (7,200 jobs), education and health services at 14.6 percent (9,300 jobs) and professional and business services at 11.9 percent (6,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Delaware was 4.5 percent in April 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from March. The rate was 0.9 percentage point below the national rate of 5.4 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.4 percentage points from one year earlier and is 4.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.7 percent in February 2010.
- There were 20,700 Delaware residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Delaware were \$22.28. The average workweek was 33.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$741.92.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.3 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Delaware	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	6,700	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	33,800	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	4.5%	5.4%
	April 2014	5.9%	6.2%
	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 5.9 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 12.6 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- ▣ In March 2015, builders in Delaware broke ground on 4,450 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,799 units. That marks an increase of 7.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In Delaware, goods exports totaled \$421 million in March and \$5.1 billion over the past year, up 1.1 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 10.5 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 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/oelmi/Information/Publications.aspx>

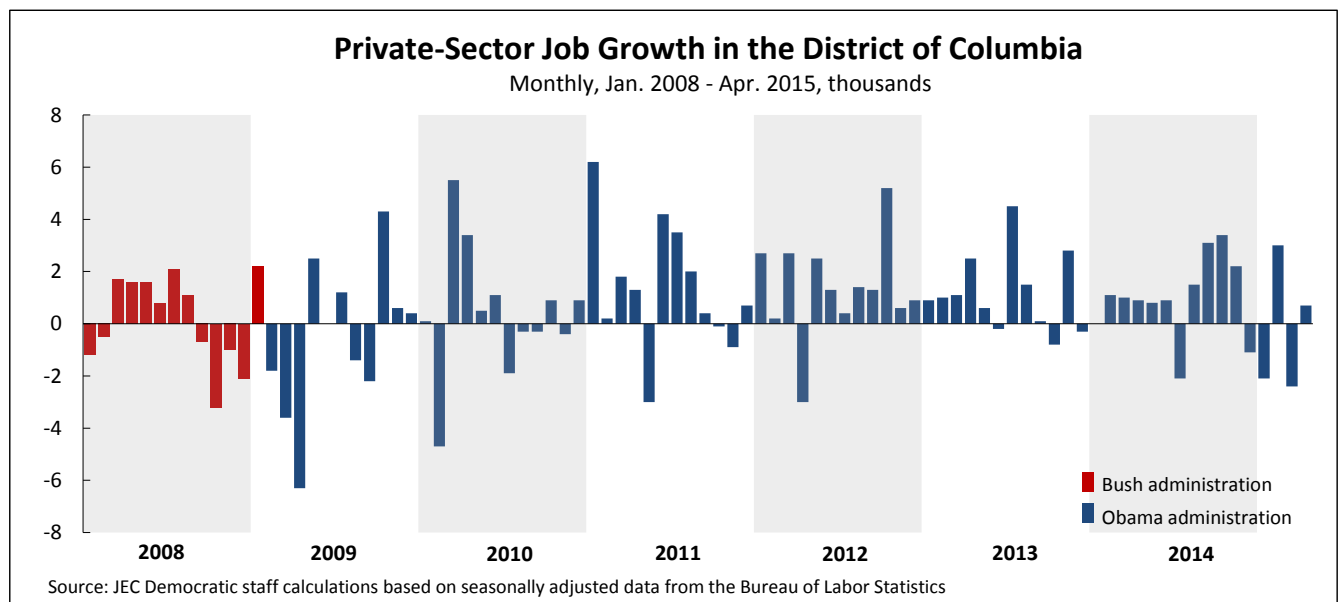


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in the District of Columbia grew by 700 jobs. Over the past year, District of Columbia businesses have added 7,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 11,200 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, District of Columbia businesses have added 66,500 jobs (an increase of 14.5 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 percent over this time.
- The DC sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: logging, mining and construction at 52.6 percent (5,000 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 20.0 percent (11,700 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities at 19.3 percent (5,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in the District of Columbia was 7.5 percent in April 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from March. The rate was 2.1 percentage points above the national rate of 5.4 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.3 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.5 percent in July 2011.
- There were 29,000 District of Columbia residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in the District of Columbia were \$38.99. The average workweek was 35.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1380.25.
- Adjusting for inflation, DC average hourly earnings have risen by 1.8 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA QUICK FACTS

		District	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	7,900	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	66,500	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	7.5%	5.4%
	April 2014	7.8%	6.2%
	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 decreased by 0.8 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 46.6 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2009.
- In March 2015, builders in the District of Columbia broke ground on 4,380 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 3,583 units. That marks a decrease of 2.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In the District of Columbia, goods exports totaled \$43 million in March and \$653 million over the past year, down 65.6 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are down 44.5 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 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>

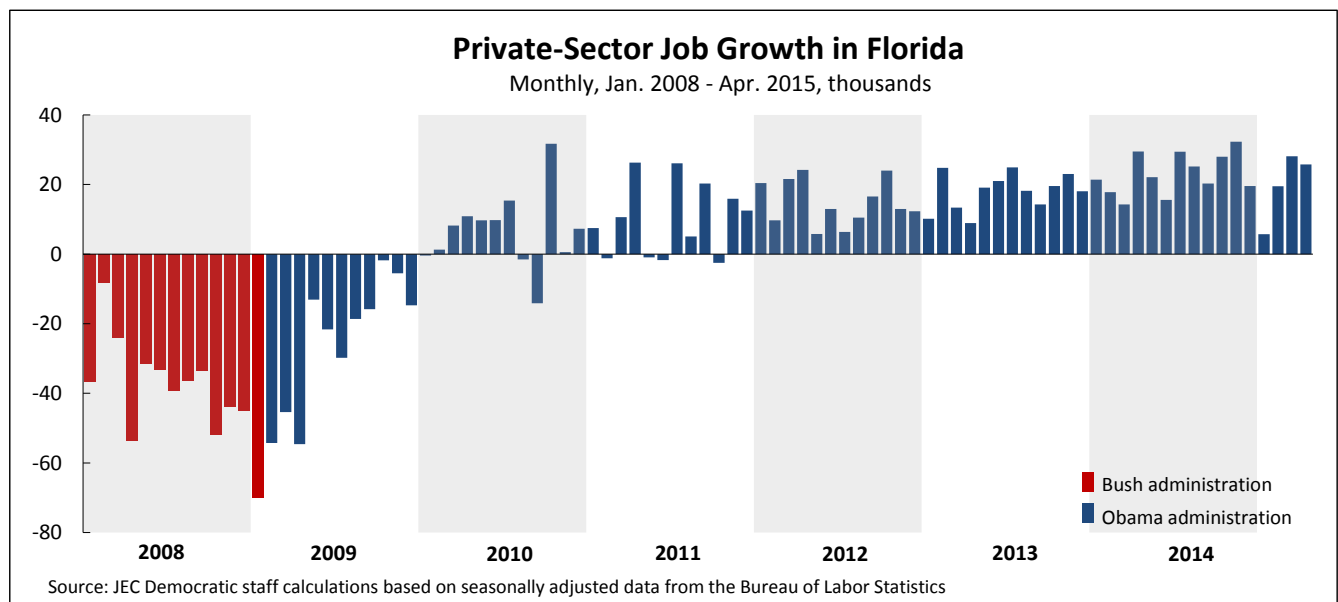


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: FLORIDA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in Florida grew by 25,800 jobs. Over the past year, Florida businesses have added 271,600 jobs. This compares with an increase of 241,200 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Florida businesses have added 943,600 jobs (an increase of 15.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 23.0 percent (211,300 jobs), professional and business services at 21.7 percent (214,500 jobs) and construction at 18.9 percent (67,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Florida was 5.6 percent in April 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from March. The rate was 0.2 percentage point above the national rate of 5.4 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.8 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.2 percent in January 2010.
- There were 541,700 Florida residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Florida were \$22.43. The average workweek was 34.4 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$771.59.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.0 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Florida	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	271,600	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	943,600	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	5.6%	5.4%
	April 2014	6.4%	6.2%
	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 8.7 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 38.1 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In March 2015, builders in Florida broke ground on 92,070 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 86,333 units. That marks an increase of 4.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Florida, goods exports totaled \$5.0 billion in March and \$56.3 billion over the past year, up 0.5 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 11.8 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 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, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in Georgia grew by 6,400 jobs. Over the past year, Georgia businesses have added 116,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 113,000 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Georgia businesses have added 421,800 jobs (an increase of 13.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 22.9 percent (118,100 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 21.4 percent (79,200 jobs) and education and health services at 14.8 percent (69,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Georgia was 6.3 percent in April 2015, holding constant from March. The rate was 0.9 percentage point above the national rate of 5.4 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 298,600 Georgia residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Georgia were \$23.66. The average workweek was 34.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$821.00.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.3 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Georgia	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	116,500	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	421,800	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	6.3%	5.4%
	April 2014	7.3%	6.2%
	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 4.5 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 30.3 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In March 2015, builders in Georgia broke ground on 40,110 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 36,001 units. That marks an increase of 8.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Georgia, goods exports totaled \$3.5 billion in March and \$38.0 billion over the past year, up 4.8 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 48.3 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 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/>

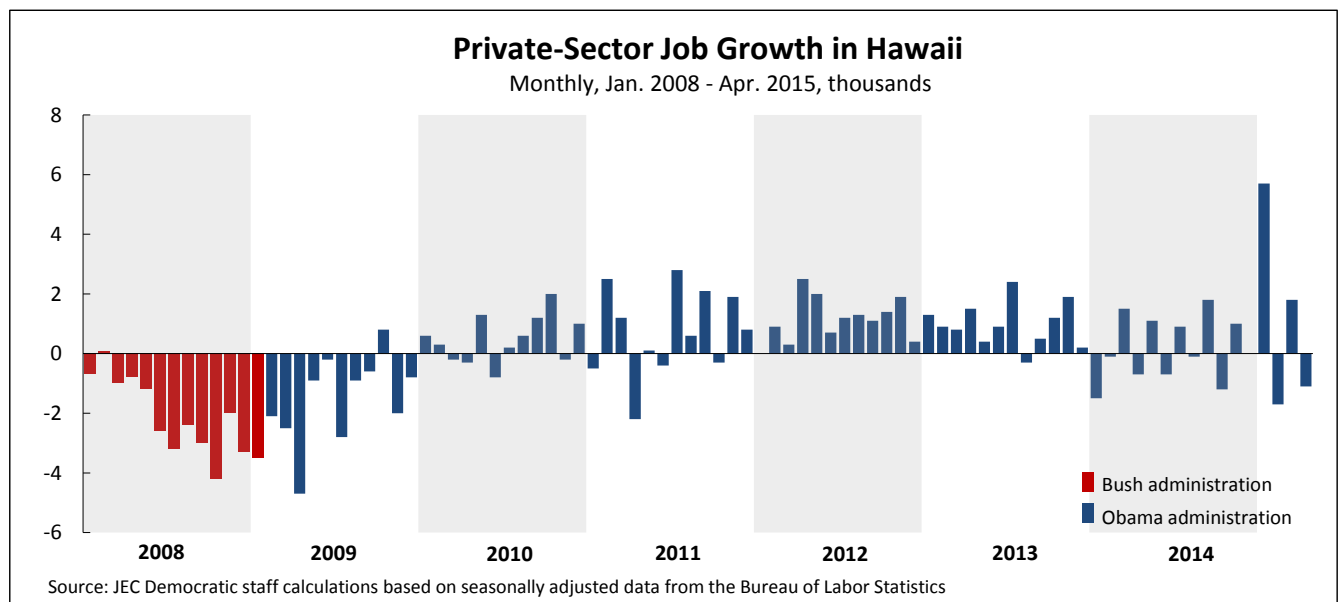


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: HAWAII

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in Hawaii fell by 1,100 jobs. Over the past year, Hawaii businesses have added 7,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 6,400 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Hawaii businesses have added 45,500 jobs (an increase of 9.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 17.7 percent (12,500 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 14.6 percent (14,600 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities at 9.8 percent (10,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Hawaii was 4.1 percent in April 2015, holding constant from March. The rate was 1.3 percentage points below the national rate of 5.4 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.4 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 27,400 Hawaii residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Hawaii were \$24.50. The average workweek was 32.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$806.05.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.9 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Hawaii	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	7,500	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	45,500	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	4.1%	5.4%
	April 2014	4.5%	6.2%
	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 1.5 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 35.2 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In March 2015, builders in Hawaii broke ground on 1,300 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,302 units. That marks an increase of 33.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Hawaii, goods exports totaled \$81 million in March and \$1.6 billion over the past year, up 119.9 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 159.4 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/>

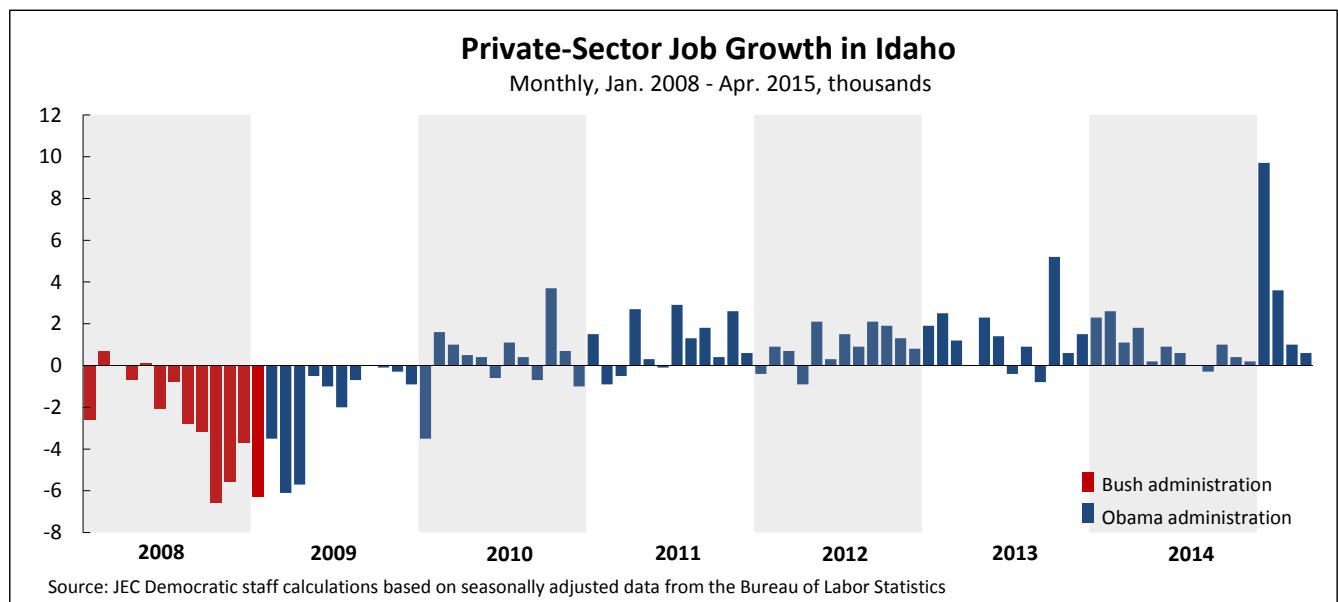


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: IDAHO

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in Idaho grew by 600 jobs. Over the past year, Idaho businesses have added 17,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 18,500 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Idaho businesses have added 71,300 jobs (an increase of 14.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 24.6 percent (7,900 jobs), financial activities at 20.0 percent (5,800 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 18.6 percent (10,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Idaho was 3.8 percent in April 2015, holding constant from March. The rate was 1.6 percentage points below the national rate of 5.4 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 30,300 Idaho residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Idaho were \$22.04. The average workweek was 33.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$733.93.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 4.1 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Idaho	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	17,900	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	71,300	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	3.8%	5.4%
	April 2014	4.9%	6.2%
	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 4.3 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 31.1 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ▣ In March 2015, builders in Idaho broke ground on 6,330 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 8,450 units. That marks a decrease of 0.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In Idaho, goods exports totaled \$398 million in March and \$4.7 billion over the past year, down 16.1 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 11.8 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 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>

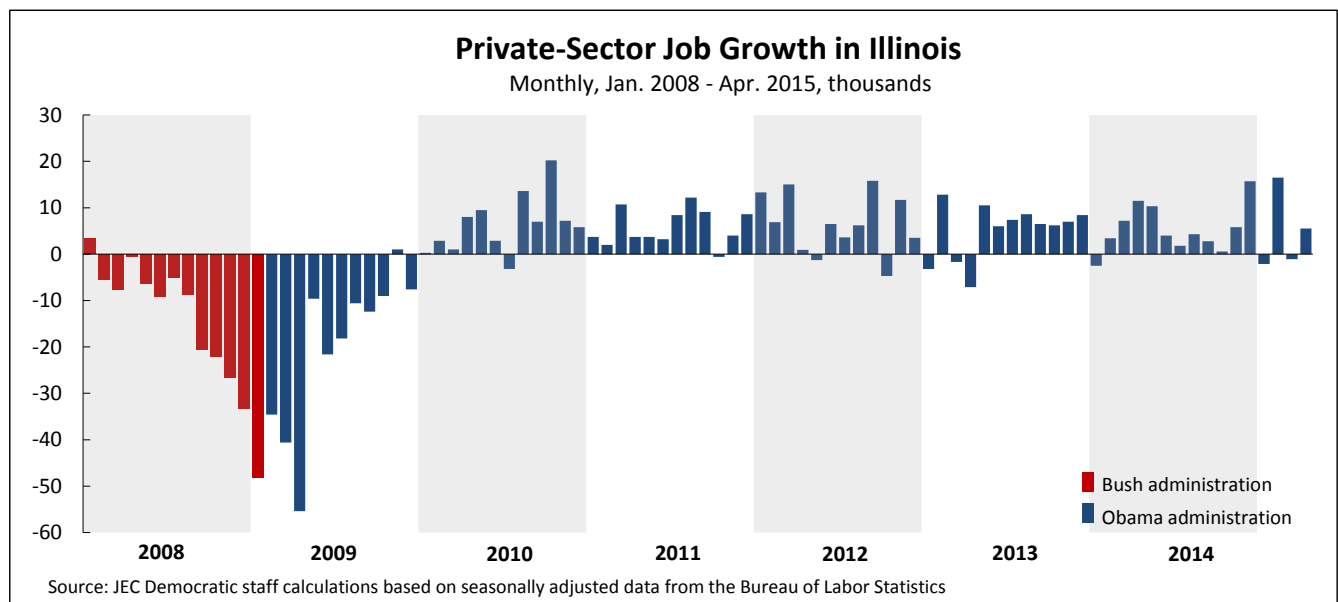


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: ILLINOIS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in Illinois grew by 5,500 jobs. Over the past year, Illinois businesses have added 64,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 80,200 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Illinois businesses have added 363,200 jobs (an increase of 7.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 18.5 percent (145,800 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 9.4 percent (48,100 jobs) and mining and logging at 9.0 percent (800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Illinois was 6.0 percent in April 2015, holding constant from March. The rate was 0.6 percentage point above the national rate of 5.4 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.4 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 390,700 Illinois residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Illinois were \$25.79. The average workweek was 34.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$879.44.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.4 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Illinois	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	64,100	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	363,200	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	6.0%	5.4%
	April 2014	7.4%	6.2%
	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 3.4 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 10.9 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In March 2015, builders in Illinois broke ground on 15,400 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 19,830 units. That marks an increase of 20.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Illinois, goods exports totaled \$5.6 billion in March and \$64.6 billion over the past year, up 0.9 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 45.0 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 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>

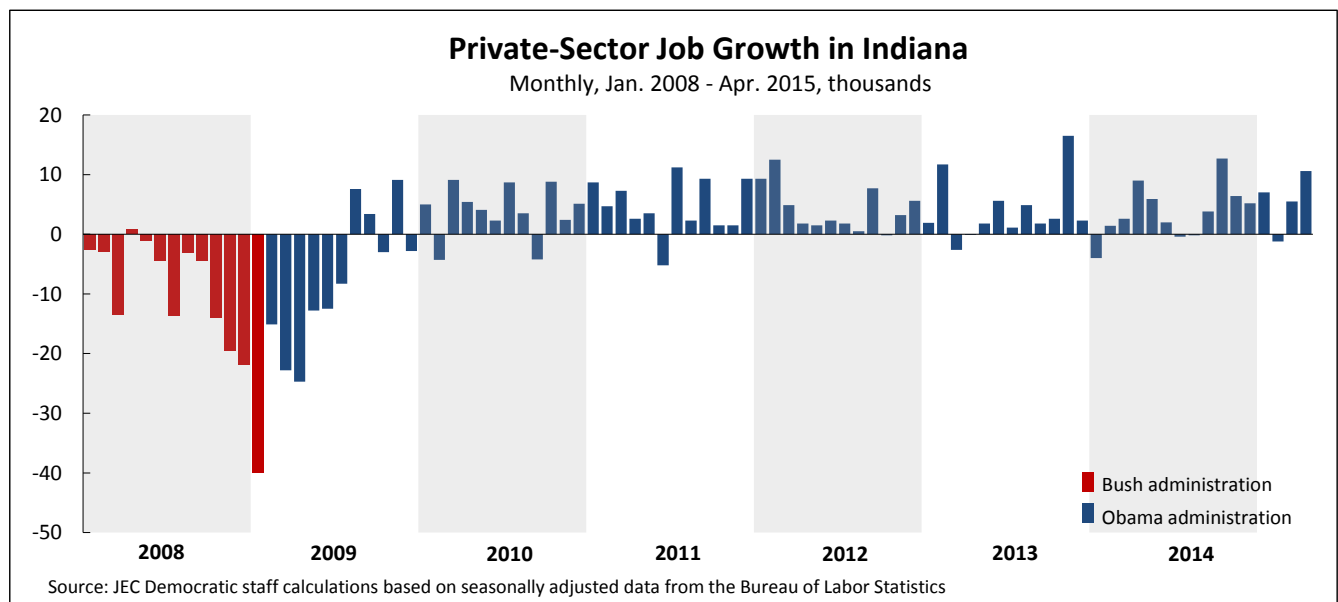


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: INDIANA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in Indiana grew by 10,600 jobs. Over the past year, Indiana businesses have added 57,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 45,600 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Indiana businesses have added 266,600 jobs (an increase of 11.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 20.9 percent (56,000 jobs), manufacturing at 18.0 percent (79,000 jobs) and other services at 12.0 percent (13,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Indiana was 5.4 percent in April 2015, down 0.4 percentage point from March. The rate was the same as the national rate of 5.4 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.9 percent in February 2010.
- There were 176,300 Indiana residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Indiana were \$22.71. The average workweek was 34.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$792.58.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.2 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Indiana	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	57,300	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	266,600	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	5.4%	5.4%
	April 2014	6.0%	6.2%
	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 4.2 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 13.1 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In March 2015, builders in Indiana broke ground on 12,930 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 17,322 units. That marks an increase of 2.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Indiana, goods exports totaled \$3.0 billion in March and \$34.4 billion over the past year, up 6.7 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 40.1 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 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/>

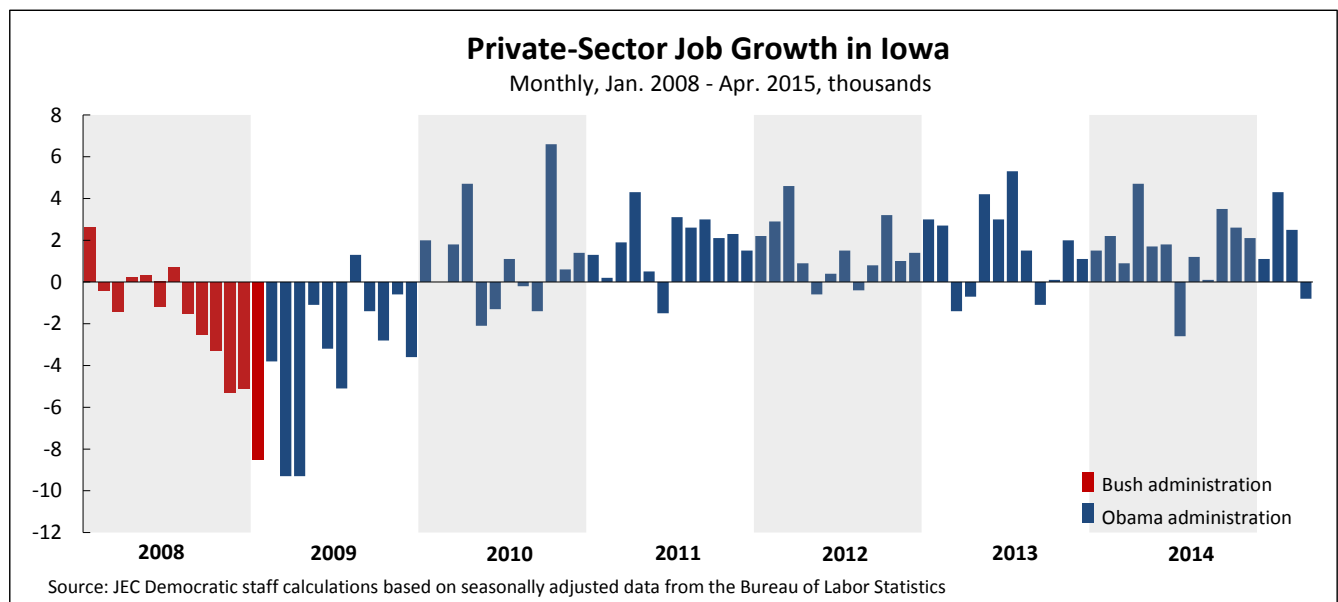


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: IOWA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in Iowa fell by 800 jobs. Over the past year, Iowa businesses have added 17,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 25,400 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Iowa businesses have added 96,900 jobs (an increase of 8.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 29.6 percent (18,200 jobs), professional and business services at 15.8 percent (18,800 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 8.8 percent (11,400 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Iowa was 3.8 percent in April 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from March. The rate was 1.6 percentage points below the national rate of 5.4 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 6.6 percent in August 2009.
- There were 65,500 Iowa residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Iowa were \$22.50. The average workweek was 34.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$780.75.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 4.0 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Iowa	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	17,500	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	96,900	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	3.8%	5.4%
	April 2014	4.4%	6.2%
	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 2.4 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 12.8 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In March 2015, builders in Iowa broke ground on 8,690 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 10,592 units. That marks an increase of 7.0 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Iowa, goods exports totaled \$1.2 billion in March and \$14.2 billion over the past year, up 5.8 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 46.0 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 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/>

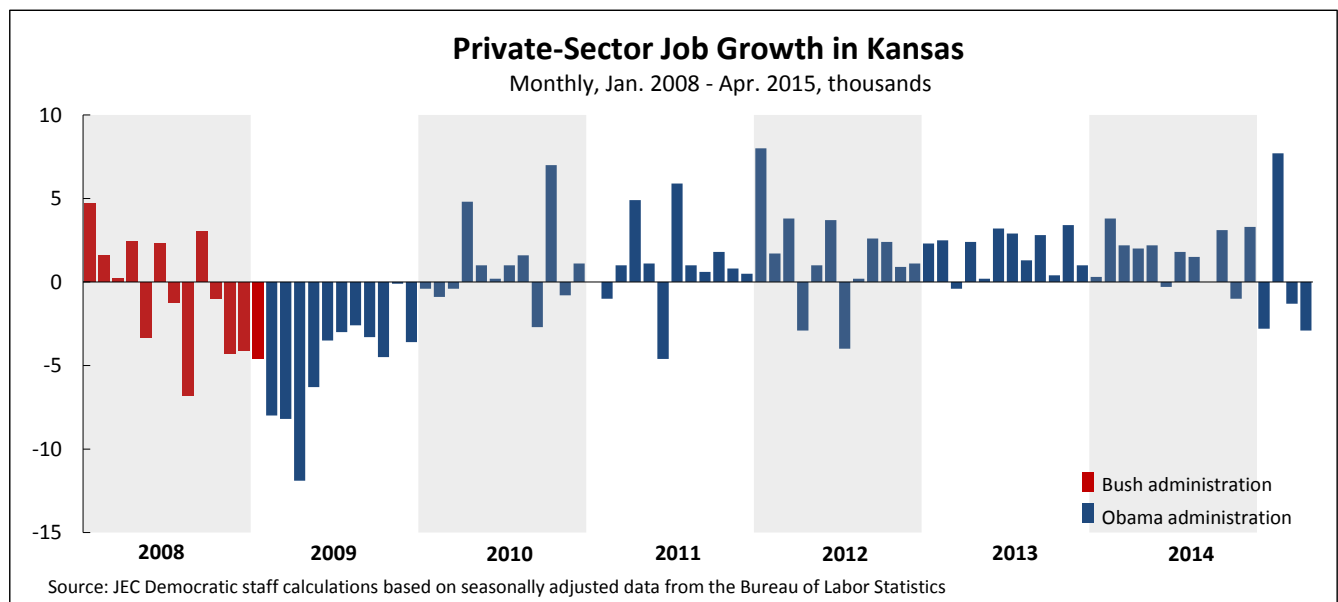


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: KANSAS

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in Kansas fell by 2,900 jobs. Over the past year, Kansas businesses have added 11,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 23,500 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Kansas businesses have added 84,900 jobs (an increase of 8.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 22.0 percent (11,500 jobs), mining and logging at 20.7 percent (1,700 jobs) and professional and business services at 19.5 percent (27,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Kansas was 4.3 percent in April 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from March. The rate was 1.1 percentage points below the national rate of 5.4 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.2 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.3 percent in September 2009.
- There were 64,100 Kansas residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Kansas were \$22.27. The average workweek was 34.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$759.41.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.6 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Kansas	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	11,300	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	84,900	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	4.3%	5.4%
	April 2014	4.5%	6.2%
	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 2.7 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 13.0 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In March 2015, builders in Kansas broke ground on 6,640 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 7,980 units. That marks an increase of 12.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Kansas, goods exports totaled \$1.0 billion in March and \$11.3 billion over the past year, down 4.8 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 18.5 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 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>

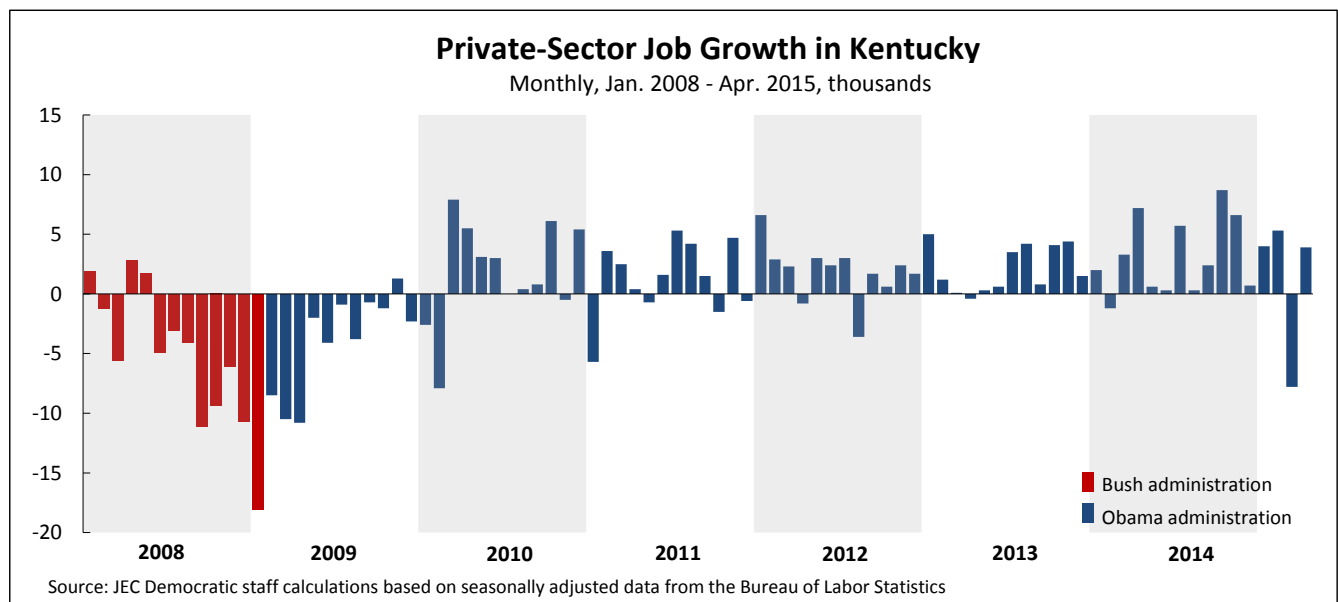


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: KENTUCKY

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in Kentucky grew by 3,900 jobs. Over the past year, Kentucky businesses have added 30,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 30,700 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Kentucky businesses have added 136,500 jobs (an increase of 9.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 23.9 percent (41,800 jobs), manufacturing at 16.8 percent (34,200 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 13.8 percent (22,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Kentucky was 5.0 percent in April 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from March. The rate was 0.4 percentage point below the national rate of 5.4 percent.
- Unemployment is down 2.0 percentage points from one year earlier and is 5.9 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.9 percent in June 2009.
- There were 100,800 Kentucky residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Kentucky were \$21.05. The average workweek was 35.1 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$738.86.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.4 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Kentucky	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	30,700	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	136,500	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	5.0%	5.4%
	April 2014	7.0%	6.2%
	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 4.8 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 11.9 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In March 2015, builders in Kentucky broke ground on 7,650 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 8,278 units. That marks a decrease of 14.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Kentucky, goods exports totaled \$2.6 billion in March and \$27.3 billion over the past year, up 11.6 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 44.6 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 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/>

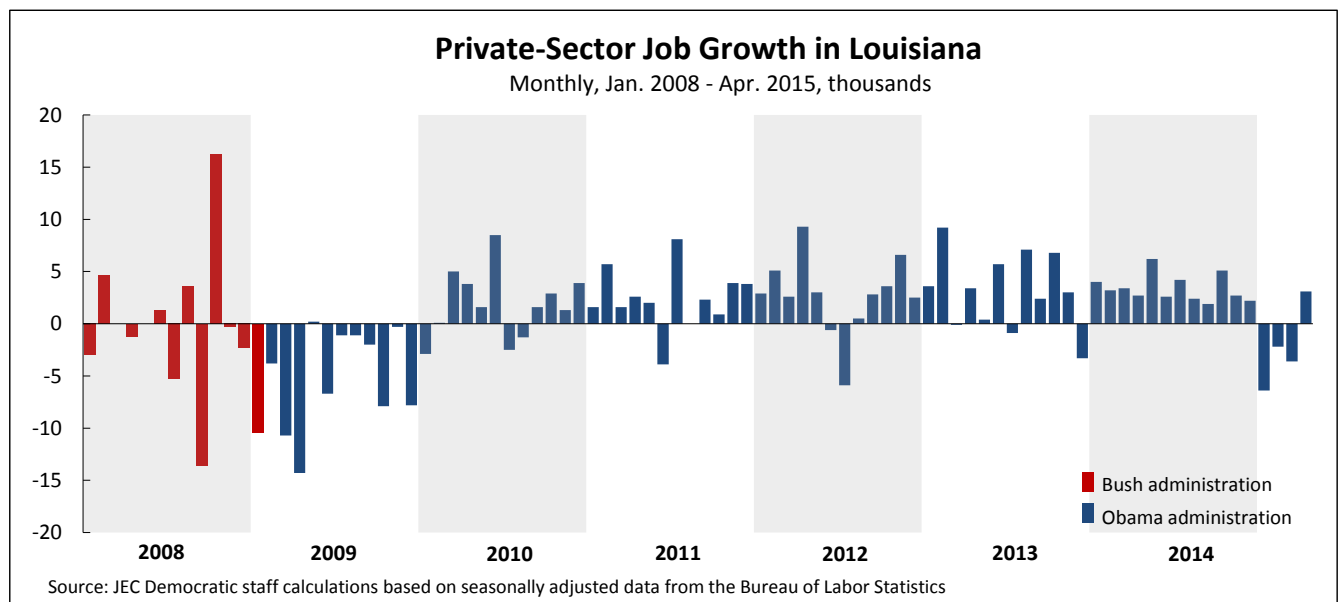


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: LOUISIANA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in Louisiana grew by 3,100 jobs. Over the past year, Louisiana businesses have added 18,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 34,500 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Louisiana businesses have added 154,600 jobs (an increase of 10.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 16.0 percent (30,800 jobs), construction at 15.3 percent (18,500 jobs) and education and health services at 13.2 percent (35,300 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Louisiana was 6.6 percent in April 2015, holding constant from March. The rate was 1.2 percentage points above the national rate of 5.4 percent.
- Unemployment is up 0.9 percentage point from one year earlier but remains 1.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.3 percent in December 2010.
- There were 145,800 Louisiana residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Louisiana were \$22.26. The average workweek was 35.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$794.68.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.9 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Louisiana	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	18,200	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	154,600	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	6.6%	5.4%
	April 2014	5.7%	6.2%
	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 4.4 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 13.7 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ▣ In March 2015, builders in Louisiana broke ground on 13,910 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 14,755 units. That marks an increase of 7.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In Louisiana, goods exports totaled \$3.6 billion in March and \$58.8 billion over the past year, down 2.8 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 67.5 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 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

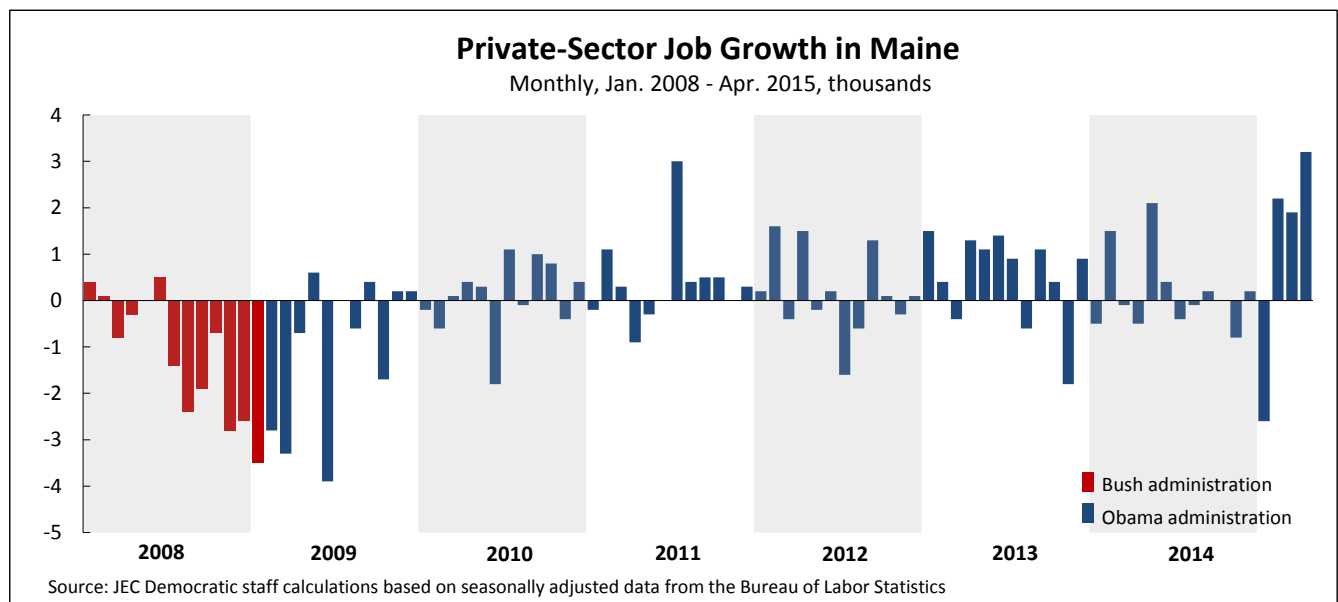


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MAINE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in Maine grew by 3,200 jobs. Over the past year, Maine businesses have added 6,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 3,800 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Maine businesses have added 21,300 jobs (an increase of 4.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 16.3 percent (9,200 jobs), other services at 8.6 percent (1,700 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 7.9 percent (4,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Maine was 4.7 percent in April 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from March. The rate was 0.7 percentage point below the national rate of 5.4 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is 3.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.3 percent in July 2009.
- There were 32,100 Maine residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Maine were \$21.93. The average workweek was 33.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$743.43.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.7 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Maine	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	6,300	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	21,300	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	4.7%	5.4%
	April 2014	5.8%	6.2%
	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 1.1 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 7.1 percent since their recent low in the third quarter of 2012.
- ❑ In March 2015, builders in Maine broke ground on 2,690 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 3,010 units. That marks an increase of 3.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Maine, goods exports totaled \$209 million in March and \$2.7 billion over the past year, up 7.6 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 9.8 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 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>

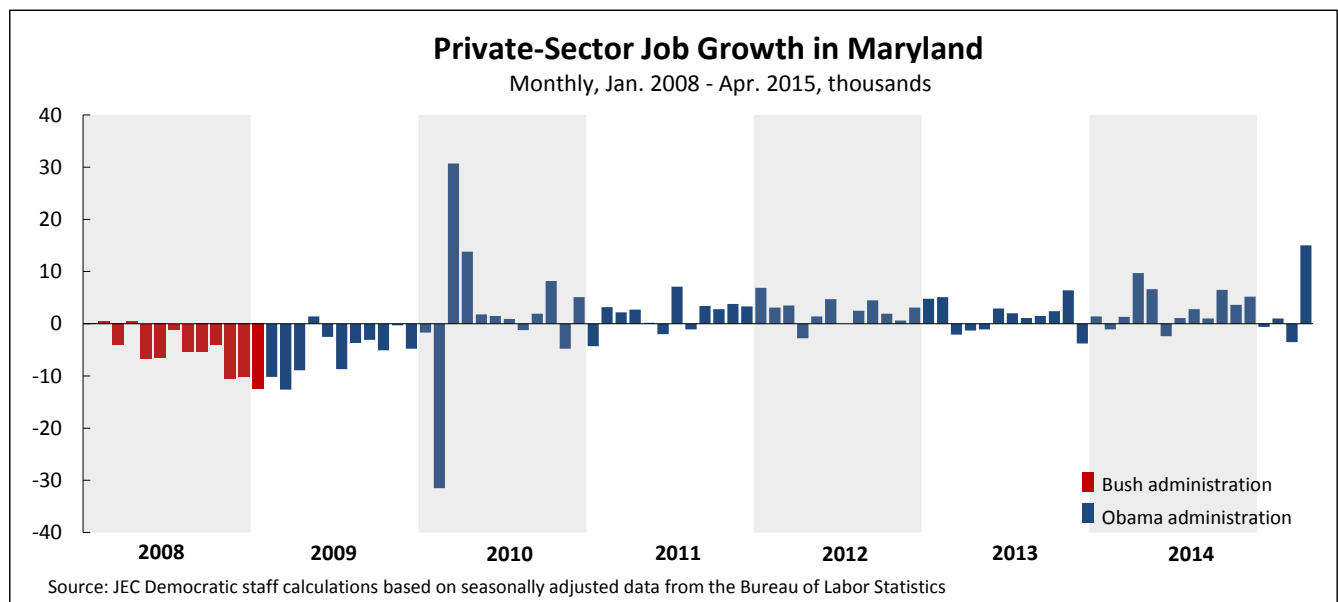


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MARYLAND

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in Maryland grew by 15,000 jobs. Over the past year, Maryland businesses have added 36,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 22,700 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Maryland businesses have added 174,100 jobs (an increase of 8.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 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 (43,800 jobs), professional and business services at 14.4 percent (54,500 jobs) and education and health services at 12.6 percent (49,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Maryland was 5.3 percent in April 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from March. The rate was 0.1 percentage point below the national rate of 5.4 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.8 percent in February 2010.
- There were 166,500 Maryland residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Maryland were \$27.31. The average workweek was 34.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$928.54.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.3 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Maryland	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	36,300	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	174,100	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	5.3%	5.4%
	April 2014	5.9%	6.2%
	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 0.4 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 12.1 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- In March 2015, builders in Maryland broke ground on 11,290 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 15,688 units. That marks a decrease of 7.4 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Maryland, goods exports totaled \$892 million in March and \$11.4 billion over the past year, up 2.1 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 14.6 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 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.dlir.maryland.gov/lmi/>



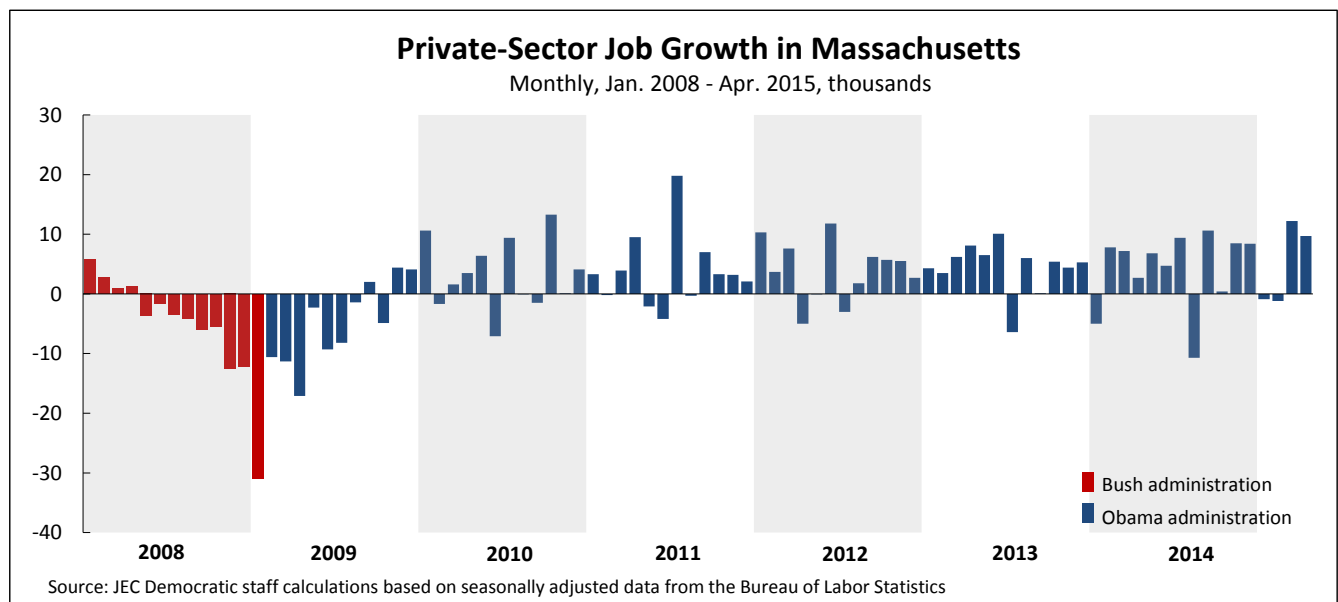
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MASSACHUSETTS

Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015

Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in Massachusetts grew by 9,700 jobs. Over the past year, Massachusetts businesses have added 57,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 44,100 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Massachusetts businesses have added 246,300 jobs (an increase of 8.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 20.6 percent (21,900 jobs), professional and business services at 15.9 percent (73,000 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 14.5 percent (44,000 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Massachusetts was 4.7 percent in April 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from March. The rate was 0.7 percentage point below the national rate of 5.4 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is 4.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.8 percent in January 2010.
- There were 169,400 Massachusetts residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Massachusetts were \$30.22. The average workweek was 33.2 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$1003.30.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.3 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Massachusetts	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	57,900	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	246,300	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	4.7%	5.4%
	April 2014	5.8%	6.2%
	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 5.4 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 14.6 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- ▣ In March 2015, builders in Massachusetts broke ground on 13,060 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 13,649 units. That marks an increase of 4.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In Massachusetts, goods exports totaled \$2.2 billion in March and \$25.5 billion over the past year, down 1.6 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 0.9 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 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/>

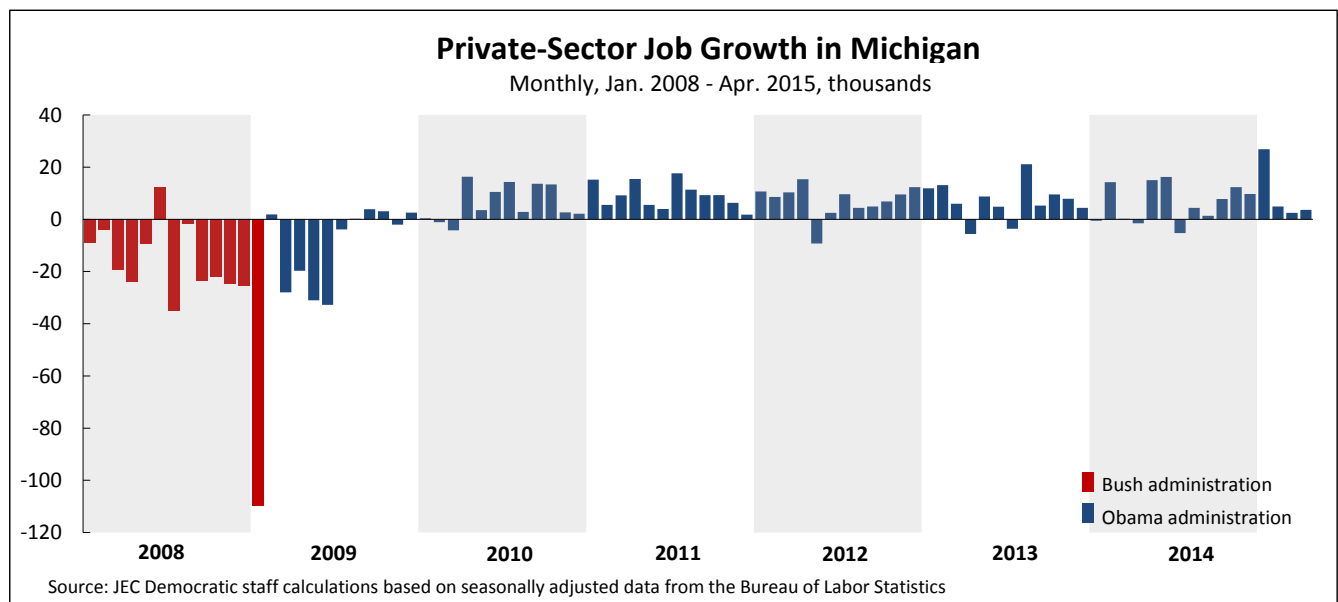


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MICHIGAN

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in Michigan grew by 3,600 jobs. Over the past year, Michigan businesses have added 99,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 70,500 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Michigan businesses have added 466,600 jobs (an increase of 14.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 29.5 percent (35,100 jobs), manufacturing at 27.9 percent (129,000 jobs) and professional and business services at 27.0 percent (136,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Michigan was 5.4 percent in April 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from March. The rate was the same as the national rate of 5.4 percent.
- Unemployment is down 2.1 percentage points from one year earlier and is 9.5 percentage points below its recent peak of 14.9 percent in June 2009.
- There were 257,400 Michigan residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Michigan were \$23.75. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$814.63.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.5 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Michigan	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	99,400	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	466,600	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	5.4%	5.4%
	April 2014	7.5%	6.2%
	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 6.4 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 32.1 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In March 2015, builders in Michigan broke ground on 11,630 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 15,786 units. That marks an increase of 12.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Michigan, goods exports totaled \$4.7 billion in March and \$52.8 billion over the past year, down 5.2 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 51.3 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 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/>

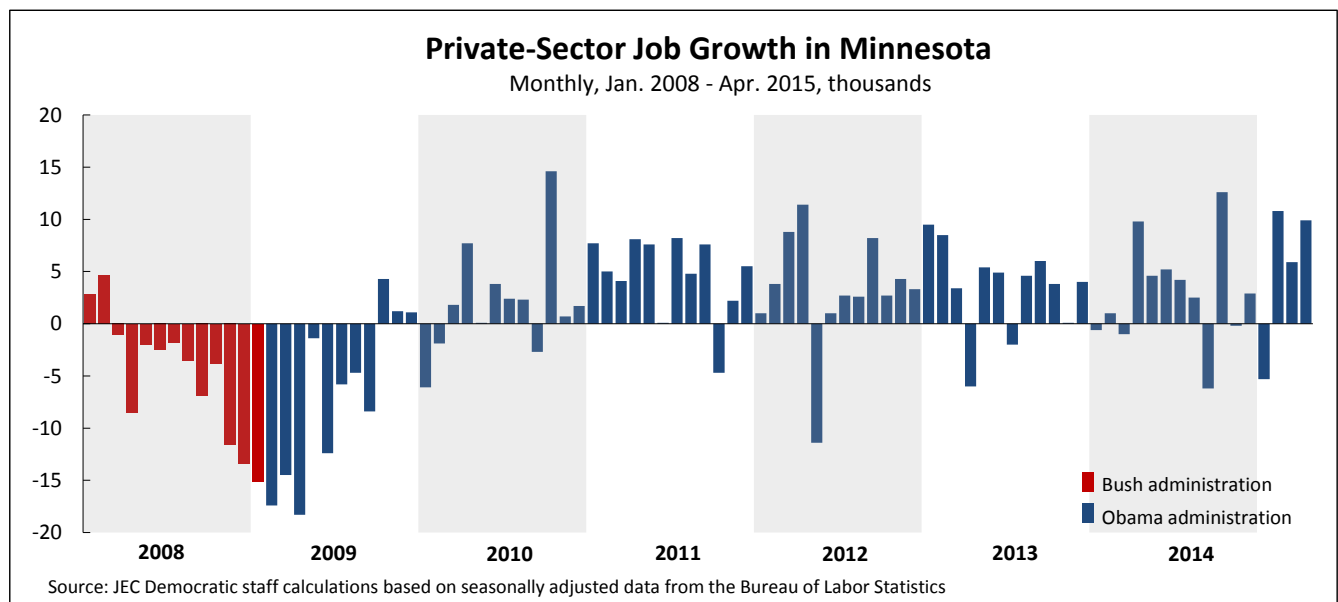


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MINNESOTA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in Minnesota grew by 9,900 jobs. Over the past year, Minnesota businesses have added 46,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 36,000 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Minnesota businesses have added 225,300 jobs (an increase of 10.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 29.8 percent (1,700 jobs), construction at 28.1 percent (24,500 jobs) and professional and business services at 16.8 percent (52,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Minnesota was 3.7 percent in April 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from March. The rate was 1.7 percentage points below the national rate of 5.4 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.5 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 113,200 Minnesota residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Minnesota were \$25.99. The average workweek was 33.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$873.26.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.7 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Minnesota	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	46,900	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	225,300	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	3.7%	5.4%
	April 2014	4.2%	6.2%
	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 3.3 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 20.2 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In March 2015, builders in Minnesota broke ground on 15,600 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 17,673 units. That marks an increase of 11.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Minnesota, goods exports totaled \$1.8 billion in March and \$20.5 billion over the past year, up 3.7 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 23.2 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 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, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in Mississippi grew by 2,500 jobs. Over the past year, Mississippi businesses have added 7,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 9,500 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Mississippi businesses have added 45,400 jobs (an increase of 5.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 15.9 percent (13,900 jobs), information services at 9.8 percent (1,200 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 9.2 percent (10,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Mississippi was 6.6 percent in April 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from March. The rate was 1.2 percentage points above the national rate of 5.4 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.2 percentage points from one year earlier and is 4.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 10.8 percent in March 2010.
- There were 83,200 Mississippi residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Mississippi were \$19.74. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$677.08.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.7 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Mississippi	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	7,900	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	45,400	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	6.6%	5.4%
	April 2014	7.8%	6.2%
	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 1.1 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 8.6 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In March 2015, builders in Mississippi broke ground on 5,970 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 5,768 units. That marks an increase of 9.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Mississippi, goods exports totaled \$943 million in March and \$10.9 billion over the past year, down 7.3 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 60.3 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 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/>

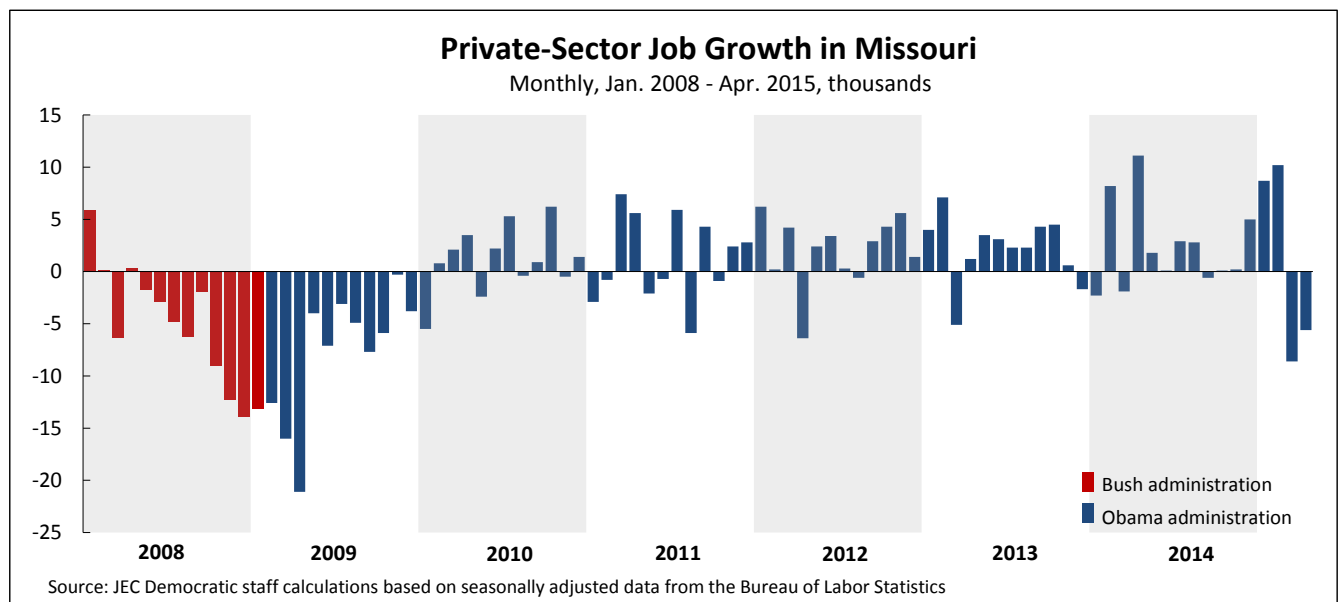


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MISSOURI

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in Missouri fell by 5,600 jobs. Over the past year, Missouri businesses have added 17,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 34,000 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Missouri businesses have added 115,500 jobs (an increase of 5.2 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 12.9 percent (40,500 jobs), education and health services at 7.5 percent (30,900 jobs) and manufacturing at 6.6 percent (16,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Missouri was 5.7 percent in April 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from March. The rate was 0.3 percentage point above the national rate of 5.4 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 4.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 9.8 percent in February 2010.
- There were 178,400 Missouri residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Missouri were \$21.98. The average workweek was 34.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$747.32.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 0.4 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Missouri	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	17,000	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	115,500	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	5.7%	5.4%
	April 2014	6.3%	6.2%
	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 3.3 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 13.6 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In March 2015, builders in Missouri broke ground on 14,760 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 15,603 units. That marks an increase of 30.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Missouri, goods exports totaled \$1.2 billion in March and \$13.9 billion over the past year, up 14.6 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 36.0 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 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/>

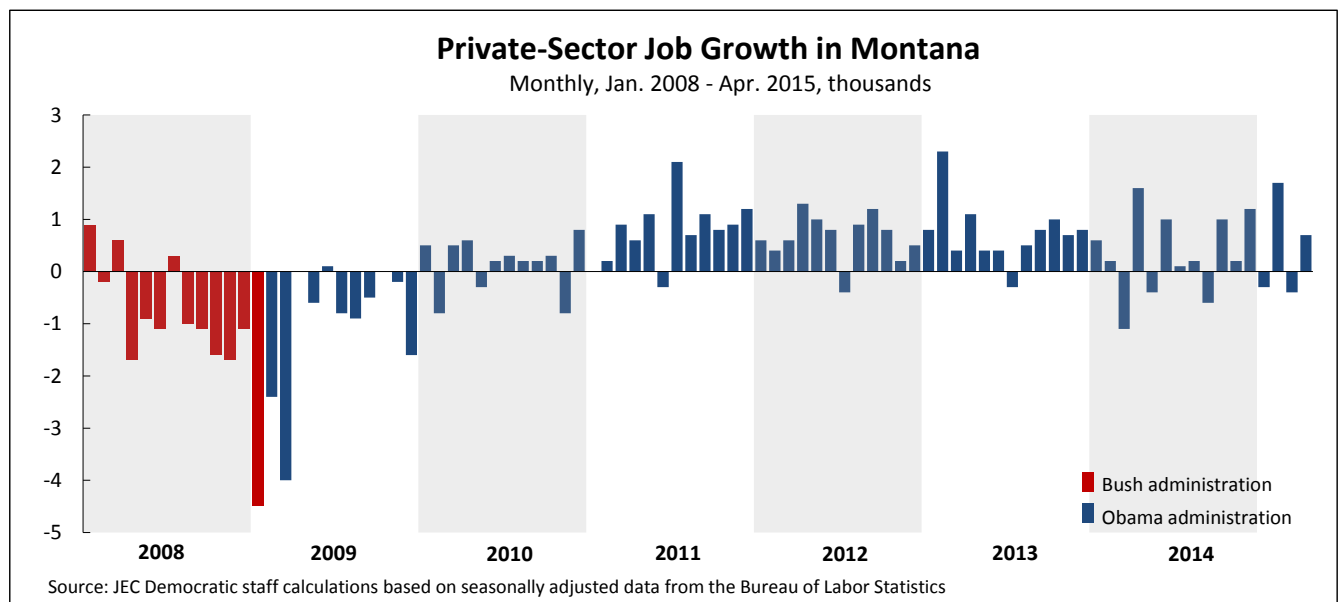


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: MONTANA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in Montana grew by 700 jobs. Over the past year, Montana businesses have added 4,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 5,600 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Montana businesses have added 33,800 jobs (an increase of 10.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 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 23.5 percent (5,000 jobs) and construction at 13.8 percent (3,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Montana was 4.0 percent in April 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from March. The rate was 1.4 percentage points below the national rate of 5.4 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.4 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.4 percent in April 2010.
- There were 20,800 Montana residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Montana were \$21.81. The average workweek was 32.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$697.92.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.4 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Montana	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	4,400	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	33,800	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	4.0%	5.4%
	April 2014	4.7%	6.2%
	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 first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 19.2 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- In March 2015, builders in Montana broke ground on 2,380 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 3,530 units. That marks an increase of 5.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Montana, goods exports totaled \$116 million in March and \$1.5 billion over the past year, up 6.5 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 33.3 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 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>

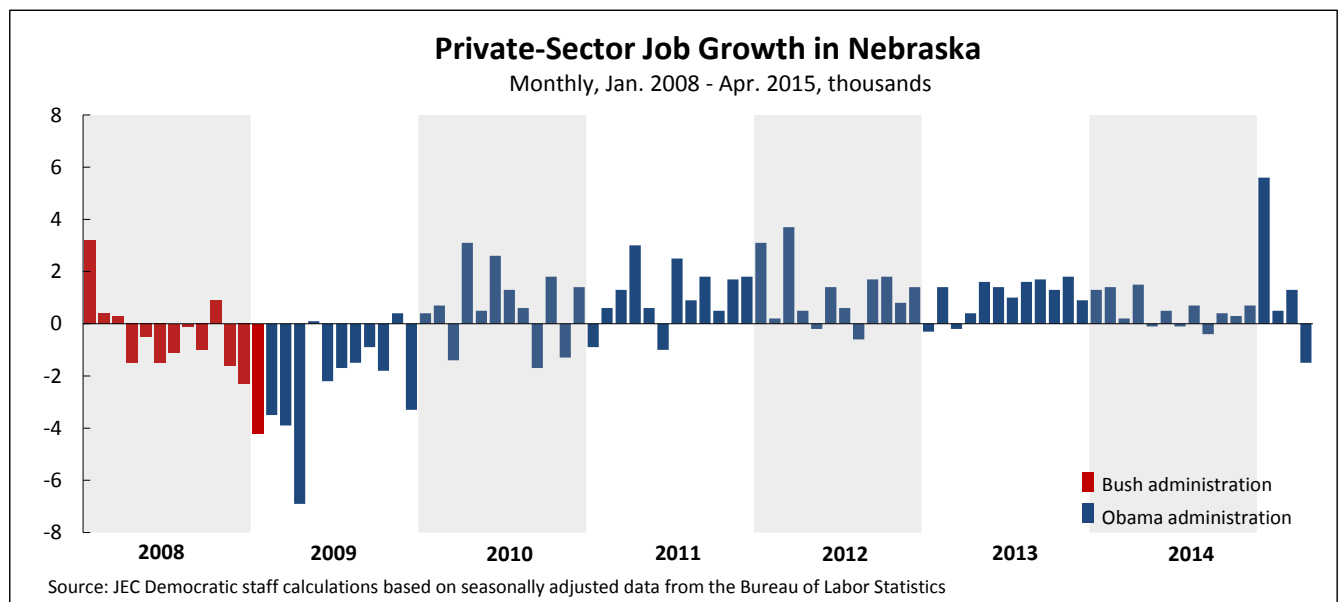


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEBRASKA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in Nebraska fell by 1,500 jobs. Over the past year, Nebraska businesses have added 7,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 15,700 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Nebraska businesses have added 59,000 jobs (an increase of 7.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 14.9 percent (14,800 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 10.0 percent (8,000 jobs) and education and health services at 9.1 percent (12,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Nebraska was 2.5 percent in April 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from March. The rate was 2.9 percentage points below the national rate of 5.4 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.9 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.3 percentage points below its recent peak of 4.8 percent in March 2010.
- There were 25,500 Nebraska residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Nebraska were \$21.84. The average workweek was 33.7 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$736.01.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.9 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Nebraska	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	7,900	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	59,000	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	2.5%	5.4%
	April 2014	3.4%	6.2%
	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 4.7 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 17.0 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2010.
- In March 2015, builders in Nebraska broke ground on 5,250 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 7,521 units. That marks an increase of 4.2 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Nebraska, goods exports totaled \$652 million in March and \$7.4 billion over the past year, up 2.2 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 40.8 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 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/>

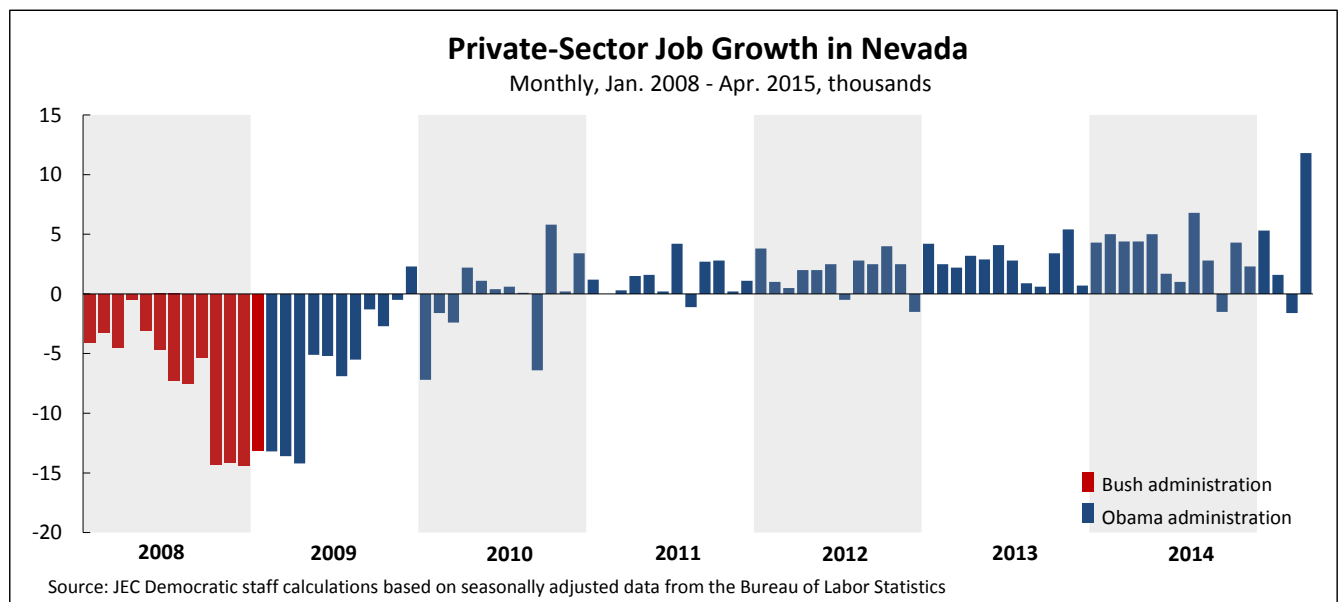


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEVADA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in Nevada grew by 11,800 jobs. Over the past year, Nevada businesses have added 39,500 jobs. This compares with an increase of 38,900 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Nevada businesses have added 131,800 jobs (an increase of 13.7 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 20.0 percent (26,700 jobs), education and health services at 18.9 percent (18,900 jobs) and mining and logging at 16.1 percent (1,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Nevada was 7.1 percent in April 2015, holding constant from March. The rate was 1.7 percentage points above the national rate of 5.4 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.0 percentage point from one year earlier and is 6.6 percentage points below its recent peak of 13.7 percent in November 2010.
- There were 100,300 Nevada residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Nevada were \$21.84. The average workweek was 33.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$727.27.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 4.9 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Nevada	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	39,500	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	131,800	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	7.1%	5.4%
	April 2014	8.1%	6.2%
	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 10.1 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 64.8 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In March 2015, builders in Nevada broke ground on 10,660 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 13,290 units. That marks an increase of 23.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Nevada, goods exports totaled \$635 million in March and \$7.3 billion over the past year, down 9.0 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 20.4 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 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/>

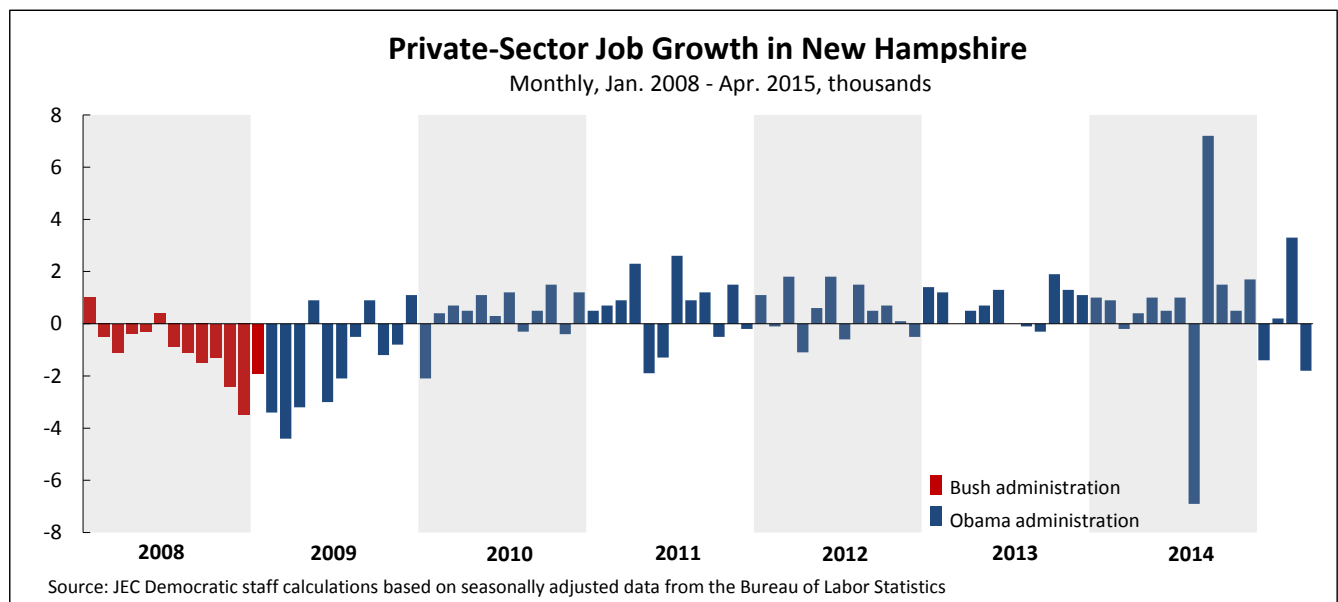


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW HAMPSHIRE

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in New Hampshire fell by 1,800 jobs. Over the past year, New Hampshire businesses have added 6,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 8,000 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New Hampshire businesses have added 36,700 jobs (an increase of 7.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: other services at 16.9 percent (3,800 jobs), professional and business services at 14.6 percent (9,200 jobs) and mining and logging at 11.1 percent (100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Hampshire was 3.8 percent in April 2015, down 0.1 percentage point from March. The rate was 1.6 percentage points below the national rate of 5.4 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 6.6 percent in July 2009.
- There were 28,700 New Hampshire residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New Hampshire were \$25.10. The average workweek was 33.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$840.85.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.5 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Hampshire	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	6,800	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	36,700	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	3.8%	5.4%
	April 2014	4.5%	6.2%
	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 3.4 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 12.7 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- ❑ In March 2015, builders in New Hampshire broke ground on 1,980 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 3,205 units. That marks an increase of 34.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In New Hampshire, goods exports totaled \$365 million in March and \$4.1 billion over the past year, down 3.2 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 23.9 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 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/>

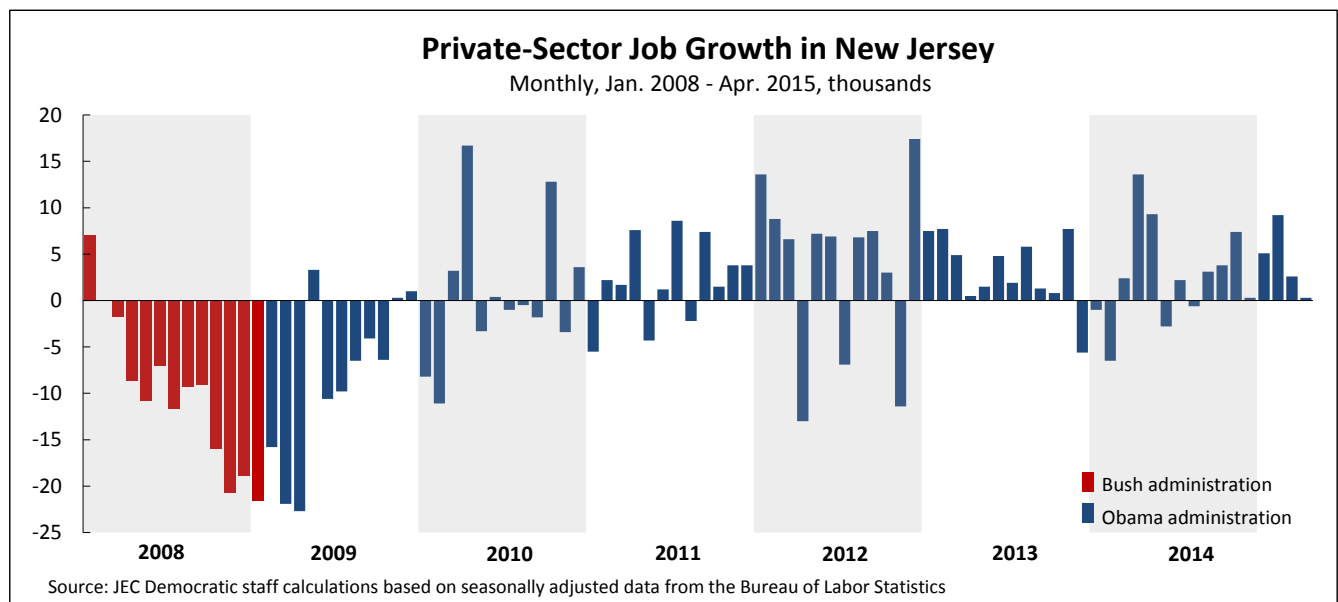


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW JERSEY

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in New Jersey grew by 300 jobs. Over the past year, New Jersey businesses have added 39,900 jobs. This compares with an increase of 26,700 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New Jersey businesses have added 186,200 jobs (an increase of 5.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: construction at 17.8 percent (23,300 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 9.3 percent (30,700 jobs) and professional and business services at 8.5 percent (49,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Jersey was 6.5 percent in April 2015, holding constant from March. The rate was 1.1 percentage points above the national rate of 5.4 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.2 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 296,900 New Jersey residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New Jersey were \$27.56. The average workweek was 33.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$931.53.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 3.0 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Jersey	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	39,900	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	186,200	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	6.5%	5.4%
	April 2014	6.7%	6.2%
	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 first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 8.0 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2012.
- ▣ In March 2015, builders in New Jersey broke ground on 18,290 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 23,042 units. That marks an increase of 2.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In New Jersey, goods exports totaled \$2.8 billion in March and \$35.0 billion over the past year, up 1.6 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 19.6 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 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, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in New Mexico grew by 2,200 jobs. Over the past year, New Mexico businesses have added 13,100 jobs. This compares with an increase of 4,500 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New Mexico businesses have added 35,200 jobs (an increase of 5.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 56.7 percent (10,100 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 11.9 percent (9,900 jobs) and education and health services at 10.8 percent (12,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Mexico was 6.2 percent in April 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from March. The rate was 0.8 percentage point above the national rate of 5.4 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.5 percentage point from one year earlier and is 2.1 percentage points below its recent peak of 8.3 percent in July 2010.
- There were 57,300 New Mexico residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New Mexico were \$20.49. The average workweek was 33.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$694.61.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.1 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Mexico	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	13,100	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	35,200	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	6.2%	5.4%
	April 2014	6.7%	6.2%
	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 1.5 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 6.0 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In March 2015, builders in New Mexico broke ground on 3,160 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 4,002 units. That marks a decrease of 14.5 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In New Mexico, goods exports totaled \$328 million in March and \$3.5 billion over the past year, up 17.9 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 159.2 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>

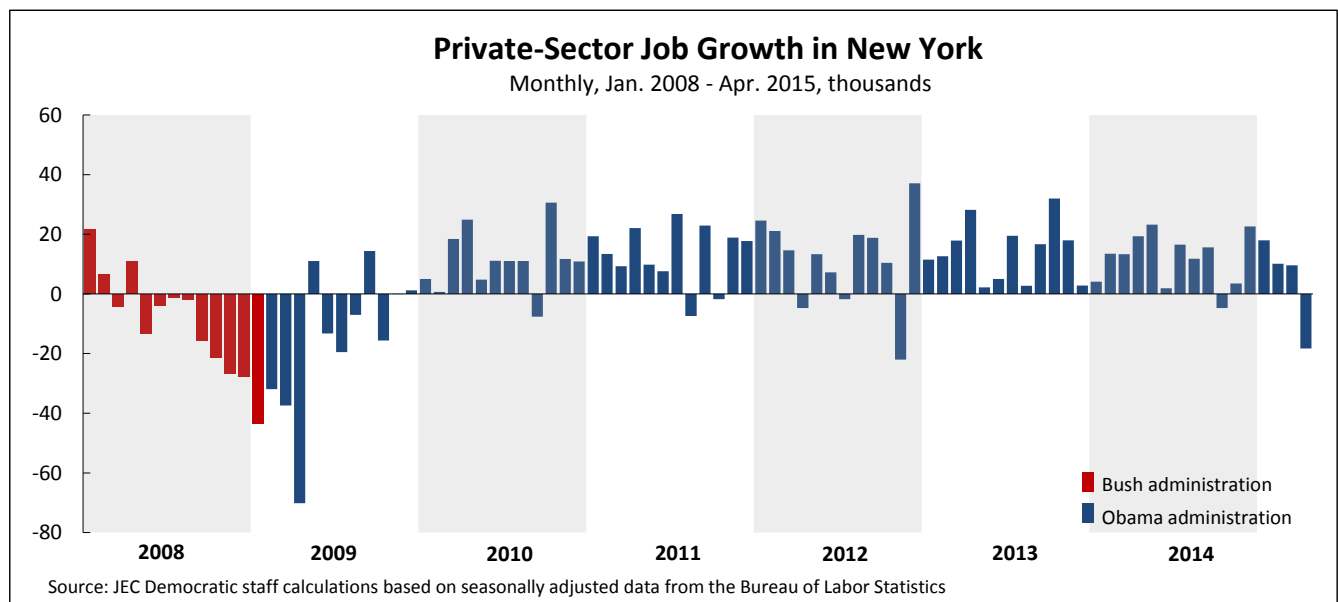


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NEW YORK

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in New York fell by 18,300 jobs. Over the past year, New York businesses have added 109,800 jobs. This compares with an increase of 149,100 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, New York businesses have added 752,900 jobs (an increase of 10.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: leisure and hospitality at 21.4 percent (154,400 jobs), professional and business services at 15.1 percent (164,700 jobs) and education and health services at 12.1 percent (202,600 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New York was 5.7 percent in April 2015, holding constant from March. The rate was 0.3 percentage point above the national rate of 5.4 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.8 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 552,400 New York residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in New York were \$28.81. The average workweek was 33.6 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$968.02.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.8 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		New York	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	109,800	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	752,900	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	5.7%	5.4%
	April 2014	6.5%	6.2%
	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 2.8 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 7.4 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In March 2015, builders in New York broke ground on 46,290 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 34,024 units. That marks an increase of 5.7 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In New York, goods exports totaled \$7.6 billion in March and \$82.6 billion over the past year, up 4.2 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 34.2 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 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.shtml>

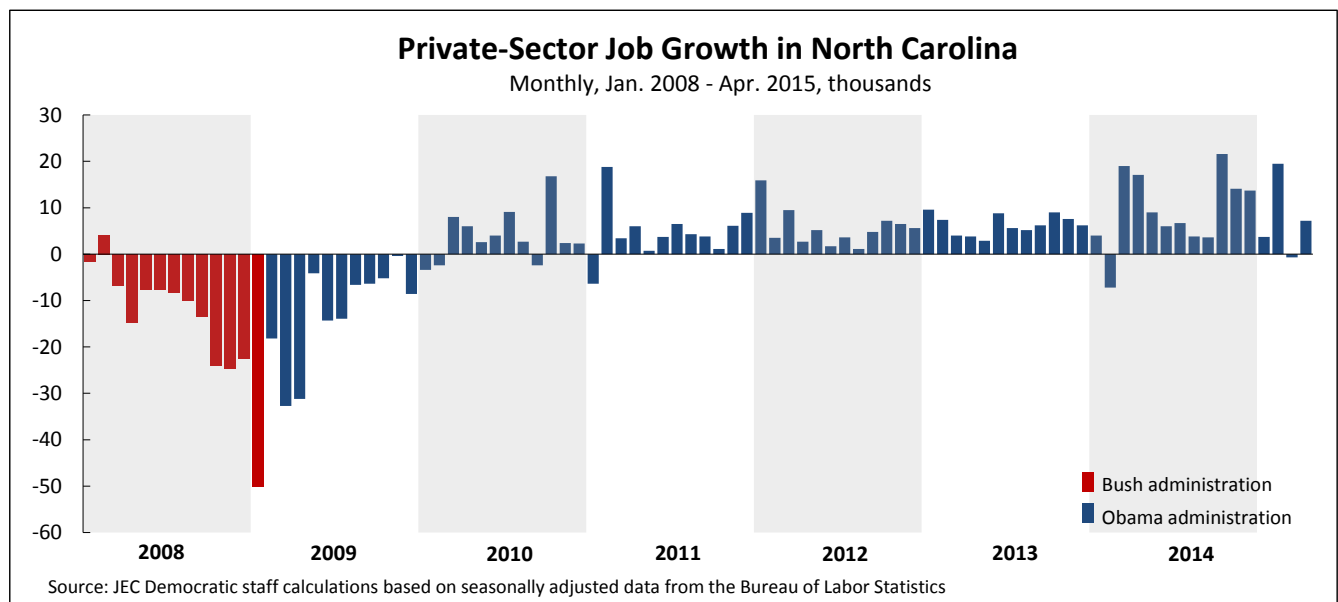


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NORTH CAROLINA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in North Carolina grew by 7,200 jobs. Over the past year, North Carolina businesses have added 108,200 jobs. This compares with an increase of 84,400 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, North Carolina businesses have added 393,100 jobs (an increase of 12.6 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 25.0 percent (118,200 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 18.6 percent (72,100 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities at 11.6 percent (82,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in North Carolina was 5.5 percent in April 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from March. The rate was 0.1 percentage point above the national rate of 5.4 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.9 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.3 percent in March 2010.
- There were 260,800 North Carolina residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in North Carolina were \$21.85. The average workweek was 34.3 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$749.46.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 0.9 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		North Carolina	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	108,200	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	393,100	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	5.5%	5.4%
	April 2014	6.4%	6.2%
	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 5.7 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 14.3 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In March 2015, builders in North Carolina broke ground on 43,740 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 49,614 units. That marks an increase of 6.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In North Carolina, goods exports totaled \$2.8 billion in March and \$30.4 billion over the past year, up 8.2 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 29.9 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 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>

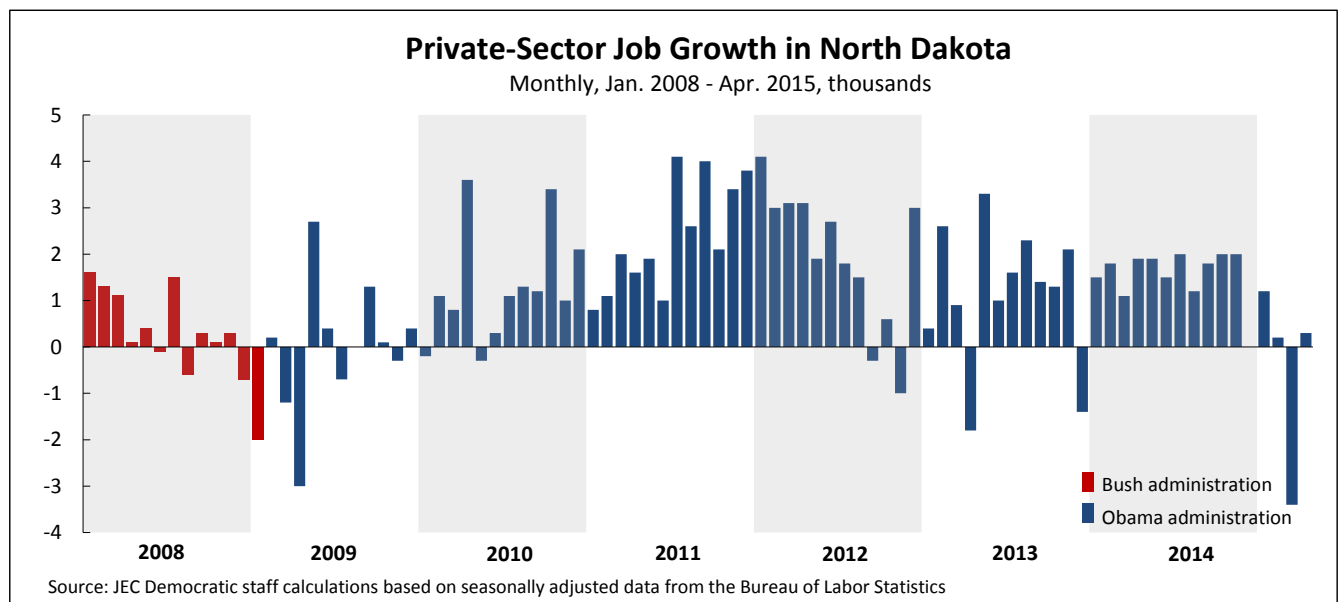


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: NORTH DAKOTA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in North Dakota grew by 300 jobs. Over the past year, North Dakota businesses have added 10,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 17,900 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, North Dakota businesses have added 97,100 jobs (an increase of 33.4 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 236.5 percent (20,100 jobs), construction at 74.7 percent (15,900 jobs) and trade, transportation and utilities at 37.4 percent (29,500 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in North Dakota was 3.1 percent in April 2015, holding constant from March. The rate was 2.3 percentage points below the national rate of 5.4 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 April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in North Dakota were \$25.38. The average workweek was 34.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$883.22.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.9 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		North Dakota	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	10,700	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	97,100	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	3.1%	5.4%
	April 2014	2.7%	6.2%
	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 6.2 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are now 43.4 percent above their level in the fourth quarter of 2007.
- In March 2015, builders in North Dakota broke ground on 5,070 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 10,378 units. That marks an increase of 18.3 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In North Dakota, goods exports totaled \$414 million in March and \$5.1 billion over the past year, up 40.9 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 118.9 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 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>

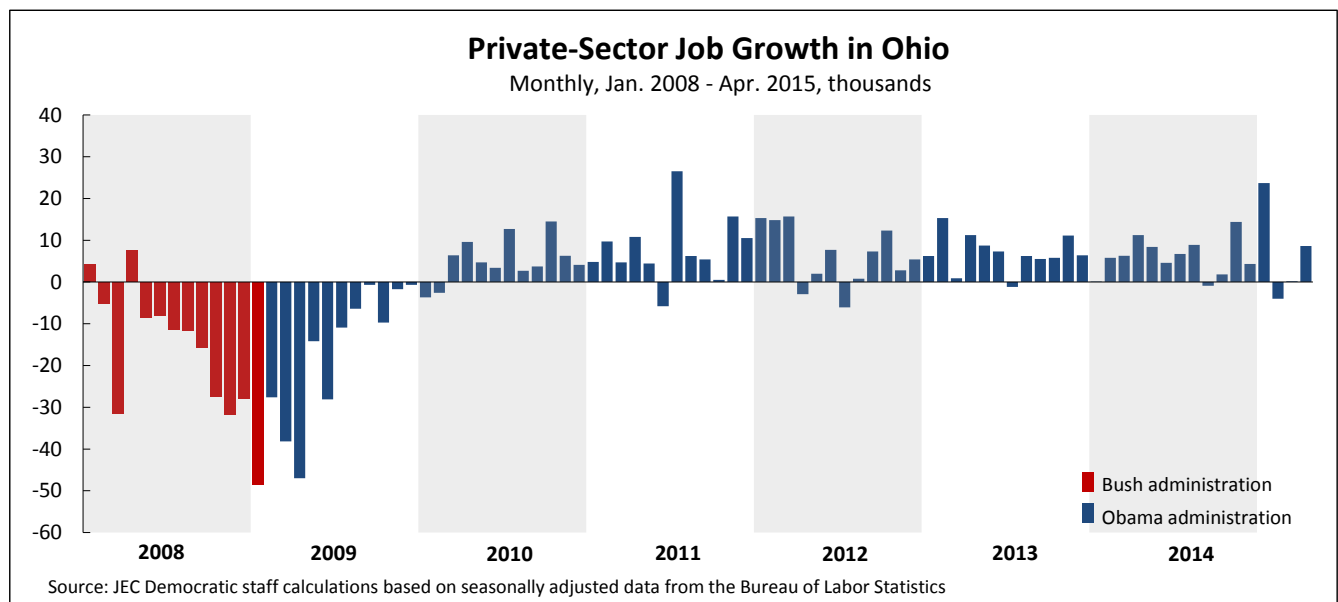


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: OHIO

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in Ohio grew by 8,600 jobs. Over the past year, Ohio businesses have added 76,700 jobs. This compares with an increase of 73,200 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Ohio businesses have added 420,100 jobs (an increase of 10.0 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 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), professional and business services at 16.1 percent (98,700 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 16.0 percent (75,700 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Ohio was 5.2 percent in April 2015, up 0.1 percentage point from March. The rate was 0.2 percentage point below the national rate of 5.4 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 percentage point from one year earlier and is 5.8 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.0 percent in January 2010.
- There were 297,100 Ohio residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Ohio were \$22.58. The average workweek was 34.0 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$767.72.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.2 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Ohio	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	76,700	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	420,100	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	5.2%	5.4%
	April 2014	5.9%	6.2%
	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 3.7 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 14.7 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ❑ In March 2015, builders in Ohio broke ground on 14,110 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 19,862 units. That marks an increase of 0.9 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ❑ In Ohio, goods exports totaled \$4.5 billion in March and \$50.6 billion over the past year, up 5.8 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ❑ Exports over the past 12 months are up 38.4 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 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>

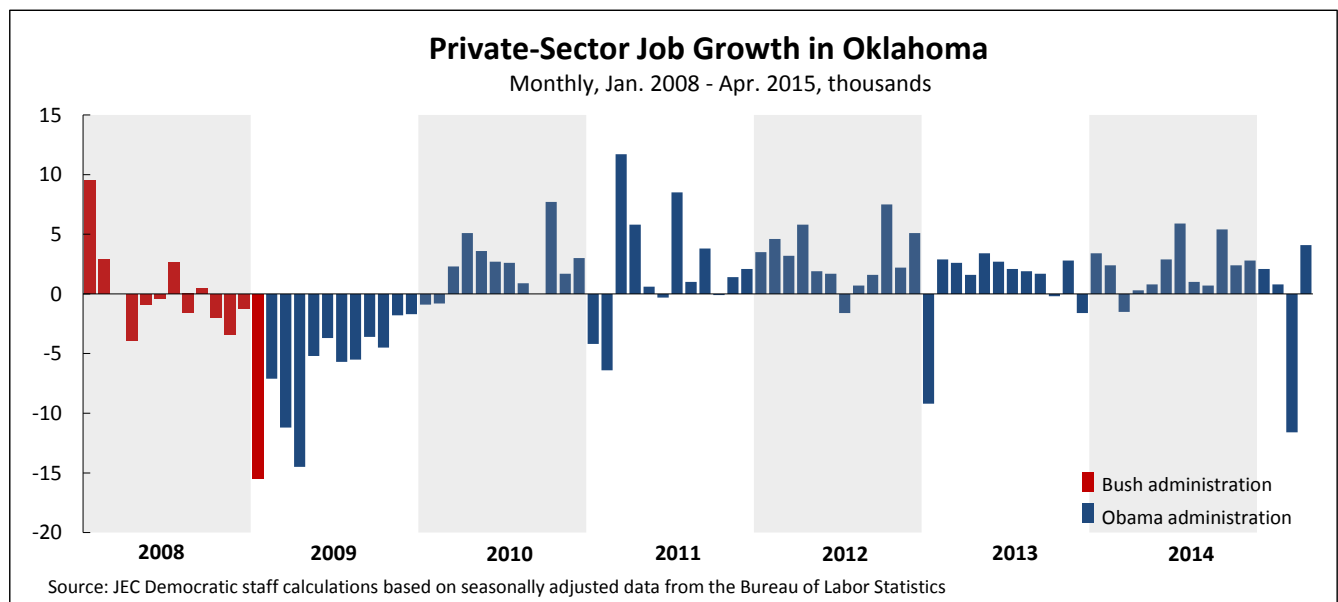


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: OKLAHOMA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in Oklahoma grew by 4,100 jobs. Over the past year, Oklahoma businesses have added 17,300 jobs. This compares with an increase of 17,400 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Oklahoma businesses have added 122,300 jobs (an increase of 10.3 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 37.3 percent (15,300 jobs), construction at 19.4 percent (12,600 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 16.1 percent (22,200 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Oklahoma was 4.1 percent in April 2015, up 0.2 percentage point from March. The rate was 1.3 percentage points below the national rate of 5.4 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.6 percentage point from one year earlier and is 3.0 percentage points below its recent peak of 7.1 percent in March 2010.
- There were 75,400 Oklahoma residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Oklahoma were \$21.78. The average workweek was 34.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$751.41.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.7 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Oklahoma	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	17,300	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	122,300	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	4.1%	5.4%
	April 2014	4.7%	6.2%
	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 5.8 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 18.3 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2011.
- ▣ In March 2015, builders in Oklahoma broke ground on 10,530 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 13,243 units. That marks an increase of 6.8 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In Oklahoma, goods exports totaled \$552 million in March and \$6.0 billion over the past year, down 4.4 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 27.0 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 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, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in Oregon grew by 8,100 jobs. Over the past year, Oregon businesses have added 52,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 41,700 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Oregon businesses have added 179,600 jobs (an increase of 13.9 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 24.3 percent (45,000 jobs), construction at 18.0 percent (12,300 jobs) and leisure and hospitality at 17.8 percent (28,800 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Oregon was 5.2 percent in April 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from March. The rate was 0.2 percentage point below the national rate of 5.4 percent.
- Unemployment is down 1.8 percentage points from one year earlier and is 6.7 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.9 percent in May 2009.
- There were 100,900 Oregon residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Oregon were \$23.30. The average workweek was 33.5 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$780.55.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 2.4 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Oregon	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	52,400	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	179,600	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	5.2%	5.4%
	April 2014	7.0%	6.2%
	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 6.4 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 31.3 percent since their recent low in the second quarter of 2011.
- In March 2015, builders in Oregon broke ground on 8,390 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 14,936 units. That marks an increase of 12.1 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Oregon, goods exports totaled \$1.9 billion in March and \$20.5 billion over the past year, up 12.8 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 28.0 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 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>

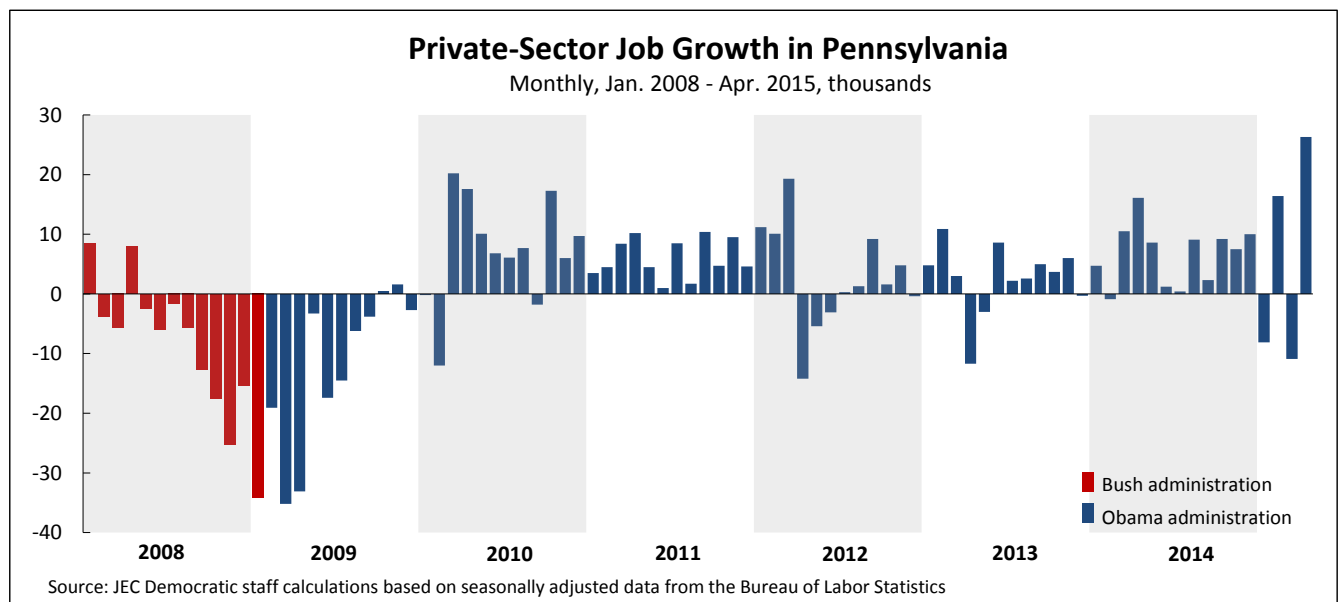


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: PENNSYLVANIA

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in Pennsylvania grew by 26,300 jobs. Over the past year, Pennsylvania businesses have added 72,000 jobs. This compares with an increase of 55,200 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Pennsylvania businesses have added 340,100 jobs (an increase of 7.1 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: mining and logging at 59.2 percent (13,900 jobs), construction at 15.3 percent (32,200 jobs) and professional and business services at 12.5 percent (85,100 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Pennsylvania was 5.3 percent in April 2015, holding constant from March. The rate was 0.1 percentage point below the national rate of 5.4 percent.
- Unemployment is down 0.7 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 339,600 Pennsylvania residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Pennsylvania were \$24.06. The average workweek was 33.8 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$813.23.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have risen by 1.5 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Pennsylvania	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	72,000	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	340,100	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	5.3%	5.4%
	April 2014	6.0%	6.2%
	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 2.7 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 8.9 percent since their recent low in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- In March 2015, builders in Pennsylvania broke ground on 11,370 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 19,899 units. That marks a decrease of 2.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- In Pennsylvania, goods exports totaled \$3.7 billion in March and \$39.6 billion over the past year, up 4.2 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- Exports over the past 12 months are up 30.6 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 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>

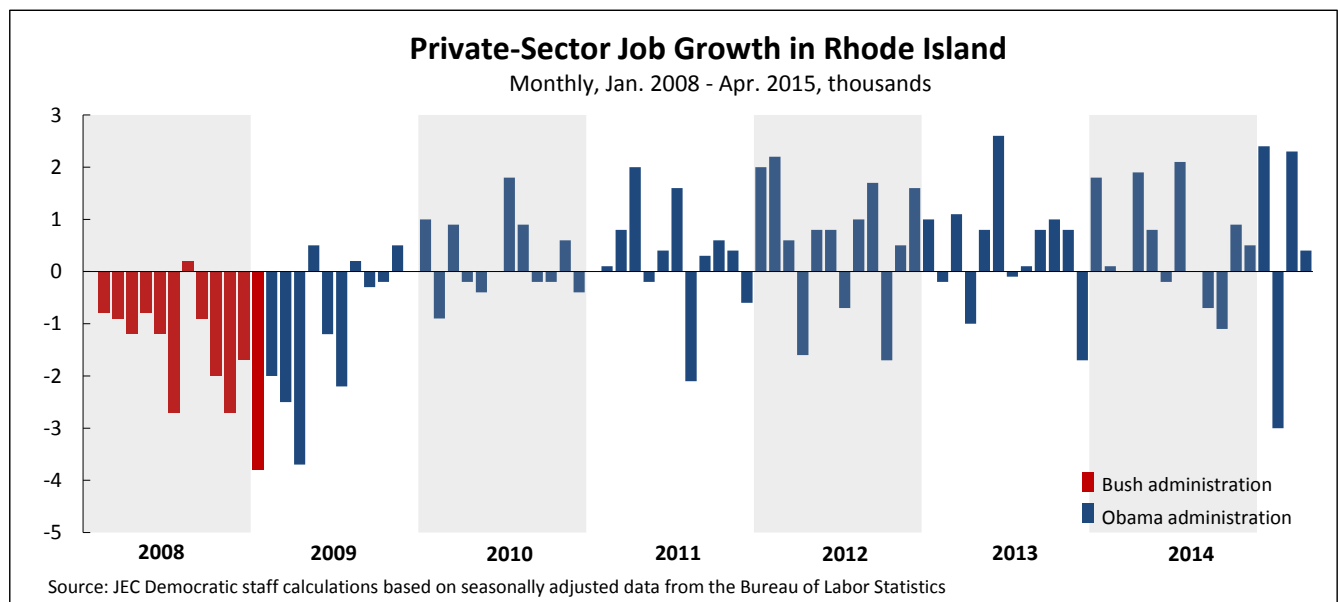


ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT: RHODE ISLAND

***Includes Bureau of Labor Statistics jobs, unemployment and earnings data through April 2015**
Last updated on May 27th; Data update next on June 19th*

JOBS

- In April, private-sector employment in Rhode Island grew by 400 jobs. Over the past year, Rhode Island businesses have added 4,400 jobs. This compares with an increase of 8,100 jobs over the 12 months through April 2014.
- Since February 2010, the national low point for private-sector employment, Rhode Island businesses have added 26,700 jobs (an increase of 6.8 percent). Nationally, private payrolls have increased by 11.5 percent over this time.
- The state sectors with the greatest job gains in percentage terms since February 2010 are: professional and business services at 17.0 percent (8,900 jobs), leisure and hospitality at 15.3 percent (7,500 jobs) and other services at 8.6 percent (1,900 jobs).



UNEMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Rhode Island was 6.1 percent in April 2015, down 0.2 percentage point from March. The rate was 0.7 percentage point above the national rate of 5.4 percent.
- Unemployment is down 2.0 percentage points from one year earlier and is 5.2 percentage points below its recent peak of 11.3 percent in August 2009.
- There were 33,700 Rhode Island residents unemployed in April 2015.

EARNINGS

- In April 2015, average hourly earnings of private-sector workers in Rhode Island were \$25.17. The average workweek was 32.9 hours, and average weekly earnings were \$828.09.
- Adjusting for inflation, state average hourly earnings have fallen by 0.2 percent over the past year. Nationally, real average hourly earnings have increased by 2.3 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

STATE QUICK FACTS

		Rhode Island	United States
Private-Sector Jobs Added	Past 12 Months	4,400	2.9 million
	Since Feb. 2010	26,700	12.3 million
Unemployment Rate	April 2015	6.1%	5.4%
	April 2014	8.1%	6.2%
	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 2.9 percent from the first quarter of 2014 to the first quarter of 2015. They are up 10.7 percent since their recent low in the first quarter of 2013.
- ▣ In March 2015, builders in Rhode Island broke ground on 700 new housing units (seasonally adjusted annual rate), bringing the average over the past 12 months to 848 units. That marks an increase of 6.6 percent from the average over the prior 12 months.

EXPORTS

- ▣ In Rhode Island, goods exports totaled \$185 million in March and \$2.3 billion over the past year, up 15.5 percent from the 12 months ending in March 2014 (inflation-adjusted).
- ▣ Exports over the past 12 months are up 44.6 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 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/lfrelease.htm>

Veterans' Unemployment Rates by State 2014 Annual Averages

	All Veterans			Post-9/11 Veterans		
	Number in Labor Force	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Number in Labor Force	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
United States	10,744,000	573,000	5.3%	2,535,000	182,000	7.2%
Alabama	170,000	9,000	5.6%	50,000	4,000	7.9%
Alaska	47,000	3,000	5.9%	17,000	1,000	7.5%
Arizona	285,000	16,000	5.7%	64,000	4,000	6.6%
Arkansas	83,000	5,000	6.0%	20,000	3,000	14.2%
California	871,000	64,000	7.4%	209,000	21,000	10.1%
Colorado	232,000	14,000	5.9%	59,000	5,000	8.5%
Connecticut	92,000	4,000	4.2%	16,000	2,000	12.9%
Delaware	32,000	2,000	6.1%	7,000	1,000	9.8%
District of Columbia	15,000	1,000	7.5%	3,000	-	4.1%
Florida	806,000	40,000	5.0%	190,000	9,000	4.8%
Georgia	405,000	31,000	7.6%	98,000	10,000	10.4%
Hawaii	49,000	2,000	5.1%	13,000	2,000	12.7%
Idaho	58,000	1,000	2.3%	13,000	1,000	4.0%
Illinois	343,000	24,000	7.0%	85,000	7,000	8.3%
Indiana	258,000	14,000	5.6%	52,000	5,000	10.0%
Iowa	125,000	5,000	4.2%	22,000	1,000	4.2%
Kansas	117,000	8,000	6.8%	34,000	4,000	12.2%
Kentucky	135,000	6,000	4.6%	29,000	3,000	10.8%
Louisiana	170,000	5,000	3.1%	30,000	2,000	6.0%
Maine	62,000	3,000	5.0%	12,000	1,000	7.2%
Maryland	222,000	19,000	8.5%	60,000	7,000	11.9%
Massachusetts	171,000	8,000	4.7%	41,000	5,000	11.9%
Michigan	289,000	18,000	6.3%	44,000	3,000	6.8%
Minnesota	176,000	9,000	4.9%	30,000	3,000	11.1%
Mississippi	97,000	4,000	3.9%	22,000	1,000	6.0%
Missouri	239,000	14,000	5.7%	55,000	1,000	2.2%
Montana	48,000	3,000	5.8%	12,000	-	3.8%
Nebraska	74,000	3,000	4.1%	15,000	1,000	5.2%
Nevada	135,000	10,000	7.1%	37,000	2,000	6.8%
New Hampshire	61,000	2,000	3.8%	11,000	-	1.5%
New Jersey	165,000	13,000	7.9%	26,000	3,000	12.0%
New Mexico	81,000	4,000	5.3%	21,000	2,000	9.3%
New York	392,000	23,000	5.8%	86,000	7,000	8.1%
North Carolina	366,000	19,000	5.2%	78,000	6,000	7.2%
North Dakota	31,000	-	1.4%	7,000	-	2.3%
Ohio	395,000	12,000	3.1%	79,000	4,000	4.6%
Oklahoma	157,000	6,000	4.0%	46,000	1,000	2.1%
Oregon	168,000	12,000	7.1%	39,000	4,000	10.1%
Pennsylvania	410,000	19,000	4.7%	88,000	7,000	7.8%
Rhode Island	34,000	2,000	5.9%	6,000	1,000	10.2%
South Carolina	192,000	7,000	3.5%	52,000	2,000	3.6%
South Dakota	38,000	1,000	3.7%	9,000	-	3.9%
Tennessee	282,000	13,000	4.5%	60,000	3,000	5.0%
Texas	927,000	38,000	4.1%	253,000	13,000	5.2%
Utah	77,000	4,000	4.9%	23,000	2,000	6.8%
Vermont	22,000	-	2.2%	2,000	-	2.3%
Virginia	508,000	17,000	3.2%	174,000	6,000	3.6%
Washington	324,000	21,000	6.4%	69,000	8,000	11.4%
West Virginia	67,000	3,000	4.9%	16,000	2,000	11.1%
Wisconsin	209,000	9,000	4.1%	42,000	1,000	2.5%
Wyoming	31,000	1,000	4.3%	9,000	-	4.4%

Notes: "-" indicates number rounds to 0 when rounded to the nearest thousand. Data are for civilians 18 years and over. State-by-state data for post-9/11 veterans are based on unpublished data from the Current Population Survey. These estimates are reported without margins of error, which may be large for post-9/11 veterans' data due to the small population of these veterans in many states. Caution should be used in comparing post-9/11 veterans' unemployment rates across states and over time.

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

Sources: State Economic Snapshots

Includes data available as of May 27, 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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