

Most states continued to grow in the second quarter of 2013, helped by an ongoing housing recovery.¹ In August, the unemployment rate was lower in 38 states than it had been a year earlier, and the national rate had fallen from 8.1 percent to 7.3 percent. Earnings are also improving; they grew in 34 states in August 2013 over the previous year. The improving job market has helped government finances improve as well. State tax revenues are up in 45 states in the second quarter of 2013 relative to the same quarter in 2012. State spending is also up. Many states have surpassed pre-recession spending levels in nominal terms. Adjusting for inflation, however, estimated 2013 state spending remains 8 percent below its 2008 peak.²

In the second quarter of 2013, the national economy grew at an annualized 2.5 percent rate, slightly higher than the average 2.2 percent since the end of the Great Recession. At 7.3 percent, the unemployment rate is the lowest since December 2008, but it understates the general weakness of the labor market, given the number of people that have dropped out of the labor force.³ According to the Hamilton Project, the economy would need another 6 million jobs to get back to the unemployment rate *and* labor force participation rate from before the recession.⁴ Another concern is the impact of the federal government shutdown on the economy and employment. Federal government employment has already contracted 11 months in a row and is 51,600 jobs below last year.

This State Economic Monitor describes trends at the state level, noting particular differences in state economies focused on employment, state government finances, housing, and economic conditions. The next issue of the State Economic Monitor will come out in January 2014.

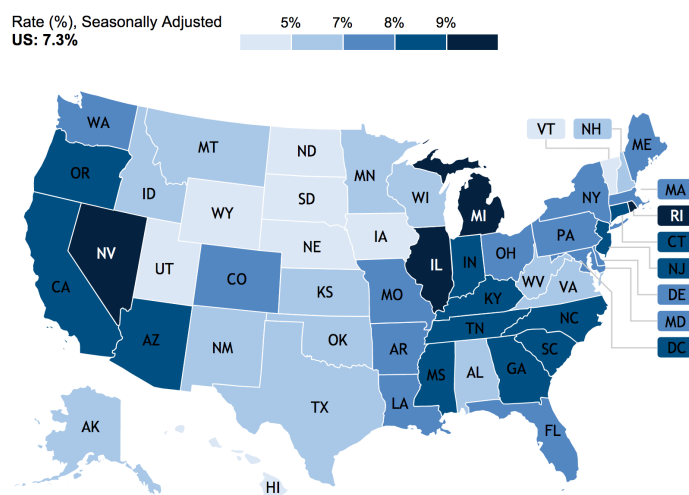
EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

National employment has been growing for 35 straight months now, with private payrolls expanding for 42 straight months. The unemployment rate has fallen from its peak of 10 percent in October 2009 to 7.3 percent in August 2013.

State unemployment rates vary substantially (figure 1). In August 2013, they ranged from 3.0 percent in North Dakota, where oil and gas production has been a boon, to 9.5 percent in Nevada, where construction jobs have not come back (table 1). Eight states, mostly in the Midwest, had unemployment rates below 5 percent. Four states had unemployment rates of 9 percent or higher: Nevada, Illinois, Michigan, and Rhode Island.

The trends in unemployment rates also vary widely, and more states are losing ground. In July, unemployment was rising in only four states: Delaware, Illinois, North Dakota, and Tennessee. Now, 12 states have higher unemployment rates than they did a year ago (figure 2). In Louisiana, the unemployment rate increased 0.6 percentage points over the past year (from 6.4 percent in August 2012 to 7 percent in August 2013), though it is still below the national rate. California, Florida, and Nevada are the only states where the unemployment rate has fallen by 1.5 percentage points or more. This trend is particularly welcome for California and Nevada, which both have unemployment rates substantially above the national average. Ten more states saw unemployment rates fall between 1 and 1.5 percentage points in the past year.

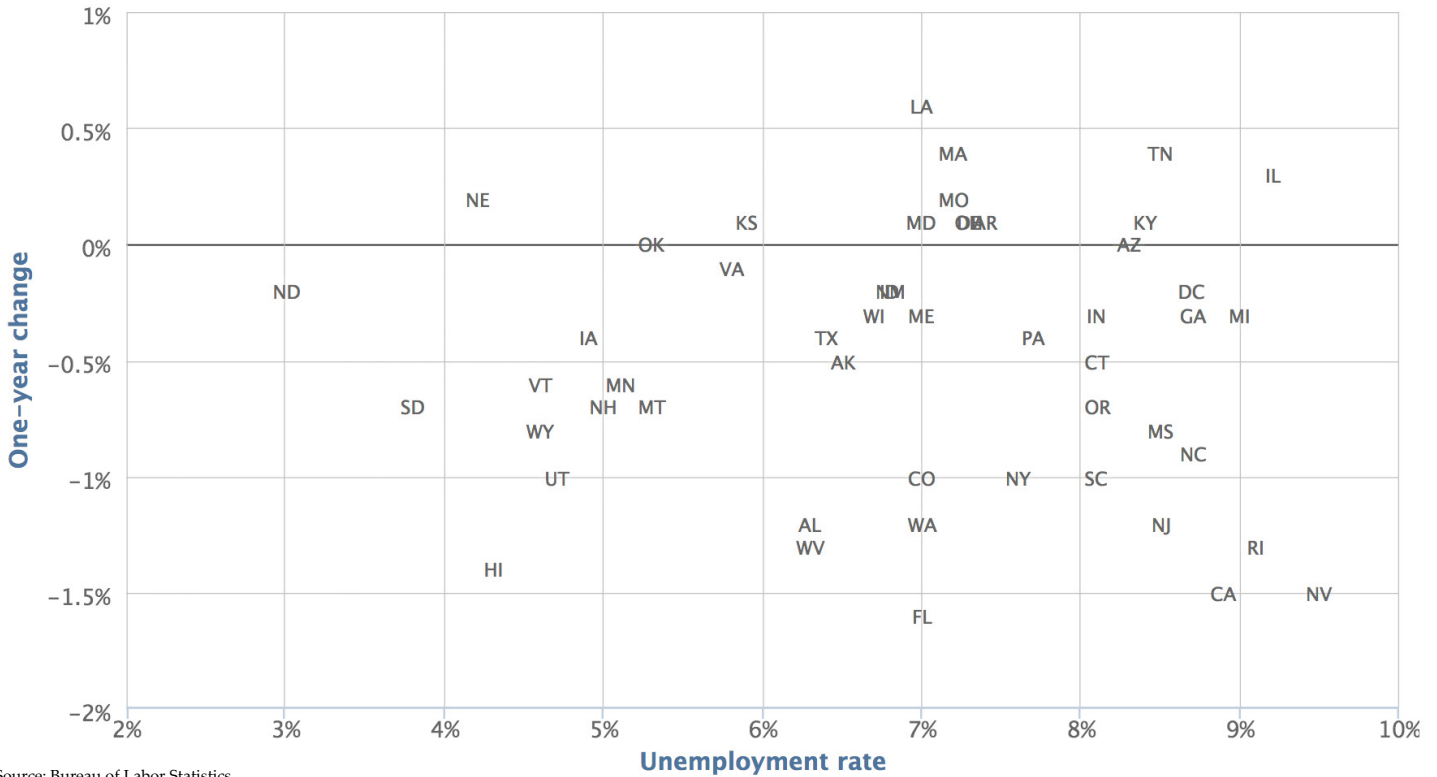
Figure 1. Unemployment Rates, August 2013



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

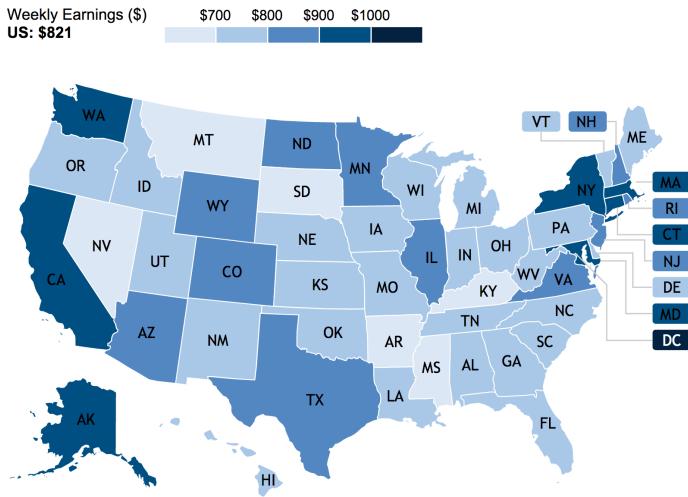
A second measure of labor force strength is the growth in real earnings (i.e., earnings adjusted for inflation). Real earnings indicate both worker productivity and labor market tightness, increasing when employees become more productive and when workers are scarce relative to employers' needs. Real earnings can also indicate future spending, as workers tend to consume more when their earnings increase.

Figure 2. Level vs. One-Year Change in Unemployment Rate, August 2013



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

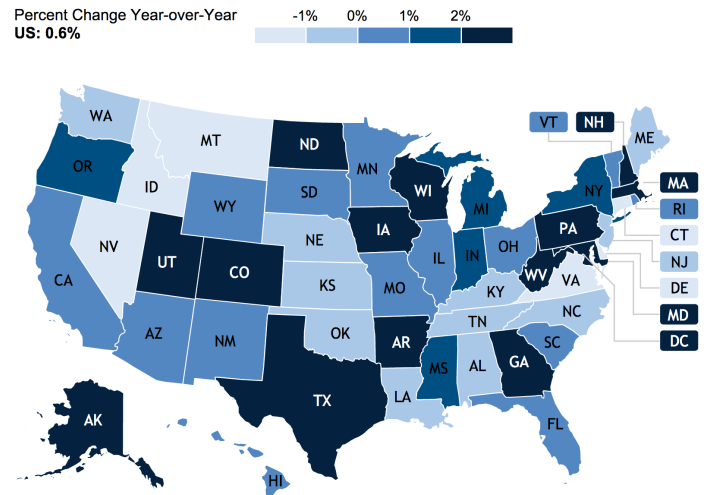
Figure 3. Average Weekly Earnings, Private Employment, August 2013



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Average weekly earnings for private employees nationally were \$821 in August 2013, ranging from \$674 in Nevada to \$1,358 in the District of Columbia. Workers in six states, including Nevada, earned less than \$700 a week (figure 3). DC's current good fortune could come crashing down quickly as the city depends on the federal government for employment and wages. The negative effects of the sequestration's broad-based cuts and the partial shutdown of the federal government are just beginning.

Figure 4. Year-over-Year Change in Average Weekly Earnings, Private Employment, August 2012–August 2013



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

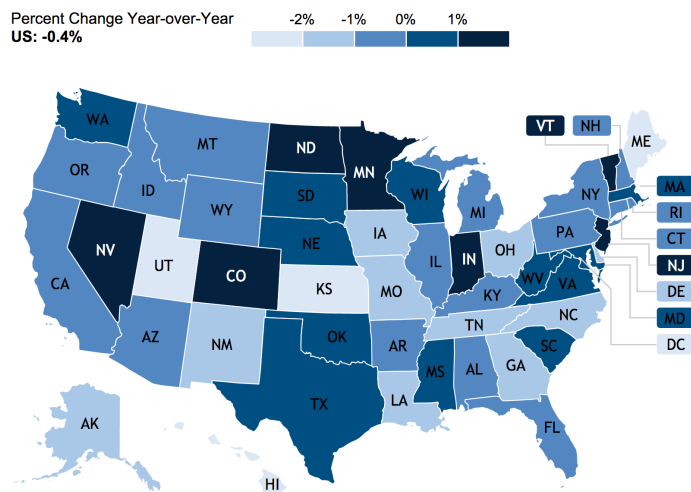
Average real weekly earnings for private employees grew 0.6 percent over the prior year.⁵ Fifteen states saw growth of more than 2 percent, led by North Dakota's energy-fueled growth of 7.5 percent. Six states saw drops of 1 percent or more: Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and Virginia (figure 4).

STATE GOVERNMENT

Public employment continues to decline across the country. Over the past year, public-sector employment (which includes federal, state, and local employees) fell 0.4 percent. But this average masks significant variation. Hawaii had the steepest drop by far—6.1 percent (figure 5 and table 1). The next-steepest drop was in Utah, where public employment fell 2.9 percent. Over the past year, 18 states saw public-sector employment rise; this group is led by Minnesota, Vermont, and Indiana, with increases of 2.4, 2.3, and 2.3 percent, respectively (figure 5).

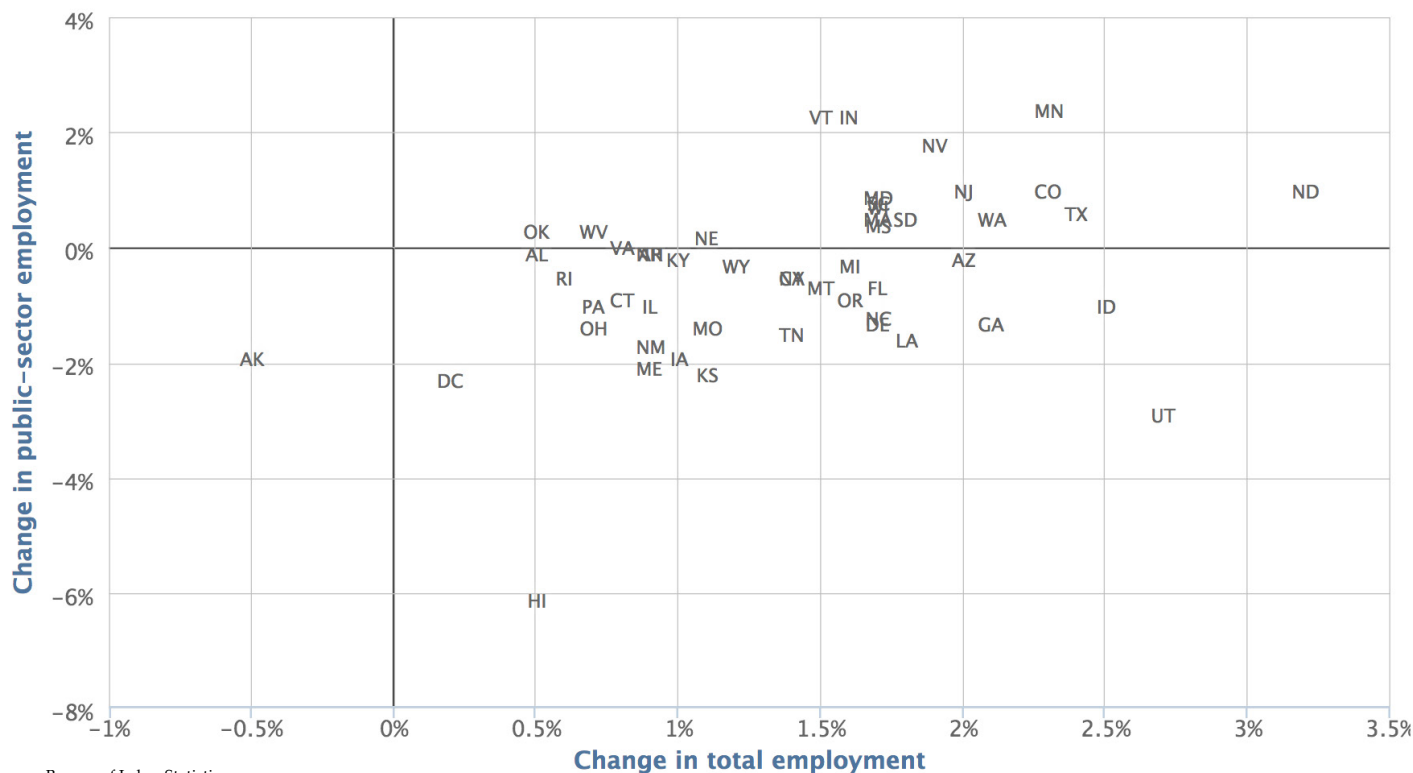
Total employment—public and private—rose in all states except Alaska (figure 6). Not surprisingly, public employment and total employment are correlated. States with big drops in public employment tend to have lower overall employment growth, while states where public employment has grown tend to have more robust total employment. However, states vary widely because public-sector employment is only one of many factors that drive state employment totals.

Figure 5. Year-over-Year Change in Public-Sector Employment, August 2012–August 2013



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 6. Year-over-Year Change in Total Employment vs. Year-over-Year Change in Public-Sector Employment, August 2012–August 2013

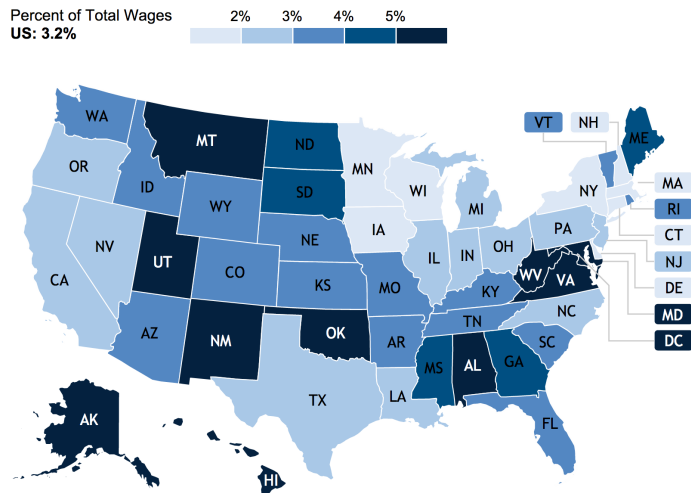


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Federal government shutdown. On October 1, 2013, the federal government began a new fiscal year without an appropriation; as a result, all nonessential discretionary operations ceased. States will feel the effects of the shutdown in different ways. Some states have concentrations of furloughed federal employees and contractors. Even federal employees who remain on the job will not be paid until the impasse between Congress and President Obama is resolved. If the workers miss one or more paychecks, the drop in spending will have ripple effects

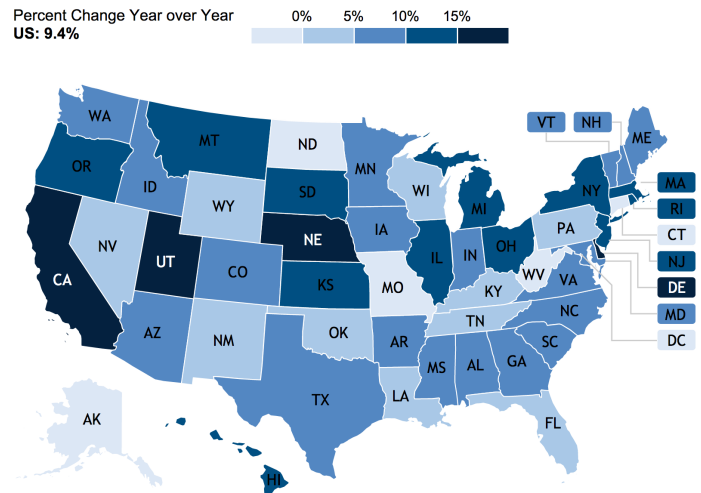
through the economy and affect tax receipts. Nine states rely on federal employees for more than 5 percent of total wages, so a long-lasting shutdown will be a drain on the economy and state finances (figure 7 and table 5). The Washington, DC, metropolitan area is particularly hard hit as the center of federal government. Federal wages make up about 35 percent of wages in the District of Columbia, 10 percent in Maryland, and 8 percent in Virginia.

Figure 7. Federal Wages as a Percentage of Total Wages, 2012



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

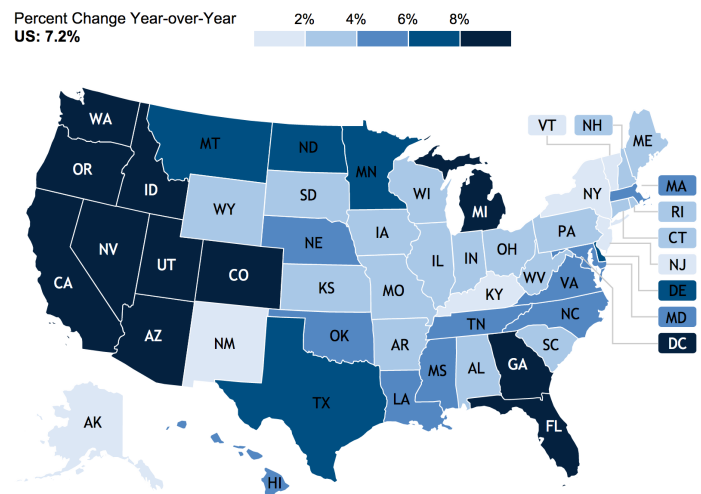
Figure 8. Year-over-Year Change in State Tax Revenues, Q2 2012–Q2 2013



Source: Census

States' fiscal outlooks continue to improve, although estimated 2013 expenditures are still 8.3 percent lower in real terms than in 2008. Nominal tax revenues in the second quarter of 2013 increased 9.4 percent from the second quarter of 2012 (table 2).⁶ Six states saw tax revenues fall relative to one year earlier. Revenue growth in Alaska and North Dakota is very sensitive to oil and gas activity: this quarter's decline is relative to last year's boom. In four states, tax revenues rose over 15 percent, led by a strong 24 percent increase from California (in part due to passage of Proposition 30, which temporarily raised the sales tax half a percentage point to 7.5 percent and raised top income tax rates to 12.3 percent on taxable income over \$1 million).⁷ Overall, personal income tax revenue increased 18 percent relative to the second quarter of 2012, led by very strong performance in Delaware and North Dakota (figure 8). Personal income tax receipts fell in only two states, Connecticut and Missouri. Corporate tax receipts were extremely volatile, declining 16 percent in Vermont and increasing 136 percent in Ohio. Sales tax receipts were less volatile and grew 6 percent on average, with the notable extremes of Connecticut (which experienced a 31 percent drop in sales tax receipts) and Ohio (which experienced a 21 percent increase). Thus, changes in economic conditions are partly behind increasing state revenues but are tempered by state and federal policy changes.

Figure 9. Year-over-Year Change in House Prices, Q2 2012–Q2 2013

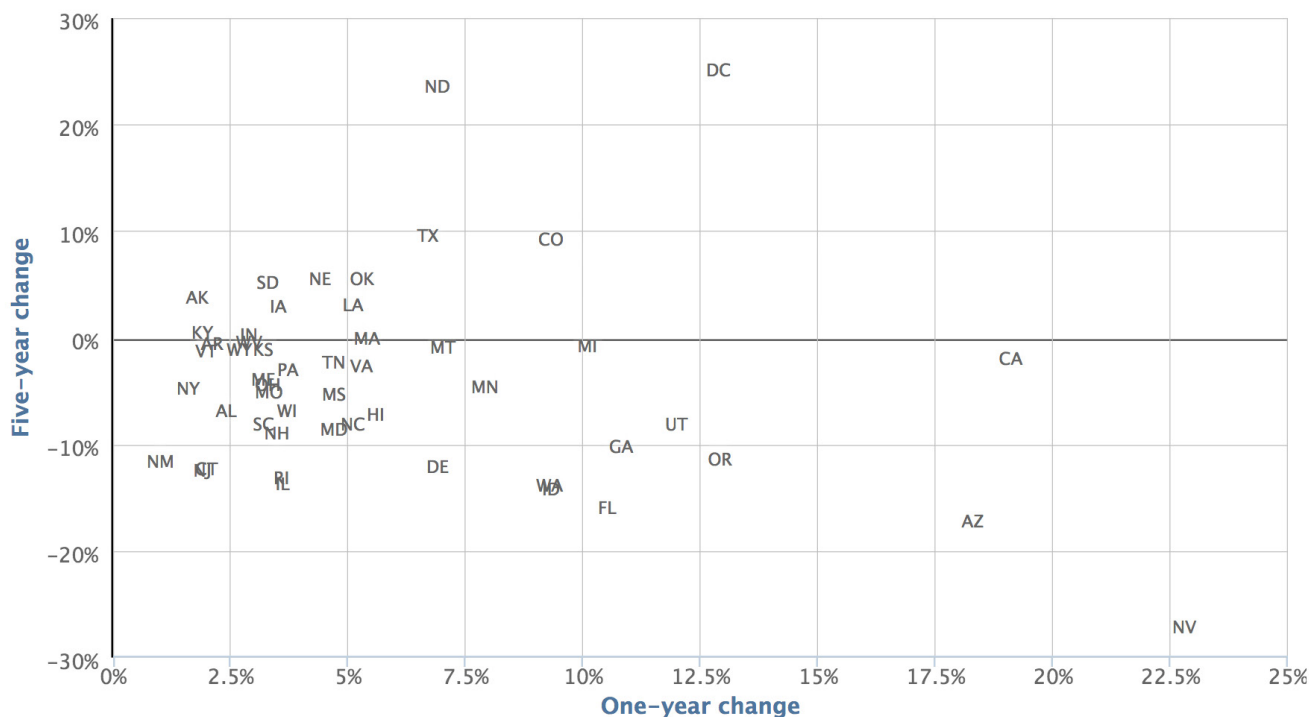


Source: Federal Housing Finance Agency

HOUSING

The housing market continues to rebound unevenly from the crash. Average house prices in the United States rose 7.2 percent in the past year, and prices did not fall in any state. Growth was especially strong in the west, where five states experienced house price increases of 10 percent or more. The other four states with big gains were Florida, Georgia, Michigan, and Washington, DC (figure 9 and table 3). With the notable exception of Washington DC, these big gains still have not restored prices to their peaks. Other East Coast states have faced relatively low growth in house prices, which rose in all states by at least 1 percent. Only seven states—Alaska, Connecticut, Kentucky, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, and Vermont—have seen increases of 2 percent or less.

Figure 10. One-Year Change vs. Five-Year Change in House Prices, Q2 2013

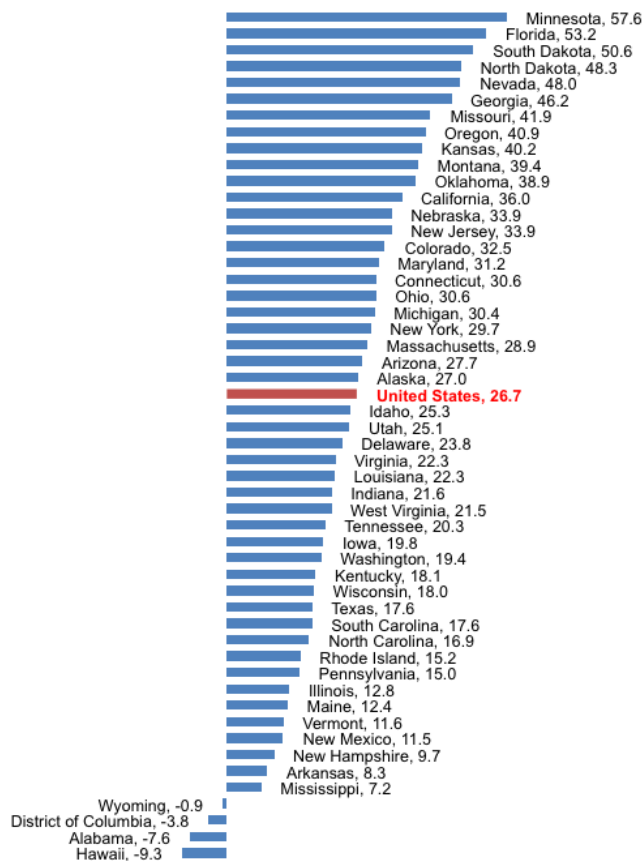


Source: Federal Housing Finance Administration, State House Price Indexes

Nonetheless, house prices are below their peak in most states. Average house prices in the United States are still 4.4 percent lower than they were five years ago, even after taking into account this past year's 7.2 percent growth (table 3). Arizona and Nevada—and, to a lesser degree, Florida—continue to have high recent growth that partly makes up for the pain they felt during the crisis (figure 10). These three states have the steepest five-year declines, despite having some of the largest one-year increases in housing prices. North Dakota and the District of Columbia are the only two housing markets with over 20 percent price growth over the past five years.

Housing permits provide a gauge of future housing construction and the strength of state-level housing markets. Nationwide, the number of permits increased 27 percent over the past year (figure 11), with nine states showing increases of over 40 percent.⁸ Housing permits declined in three states and the District of Columbia.

Figure 11. Percentage Change in Average Monthly New Housing Permits, 12-Month Average, August 2012–August 2013



Source: Census

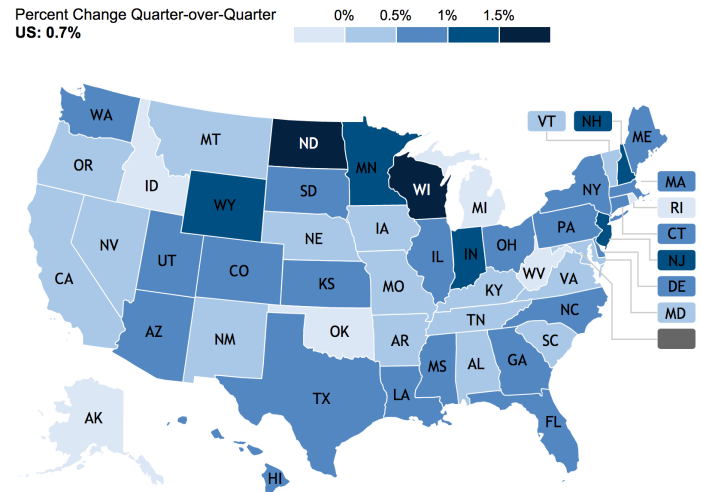


ECONOMIC GROWTH

One frequently updated measure of a state's economic condition is the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia's state coincident indices.⁹ These indices combine four components of the economy—nonfarm employment, average manufacturing hours worked, unemployment rate, and real wages—into a single measure of broad economic activity.¹⁰ A decline in a state's coincident index can indicate recession, and states' coincident indices often do not match national patterns.¹¹

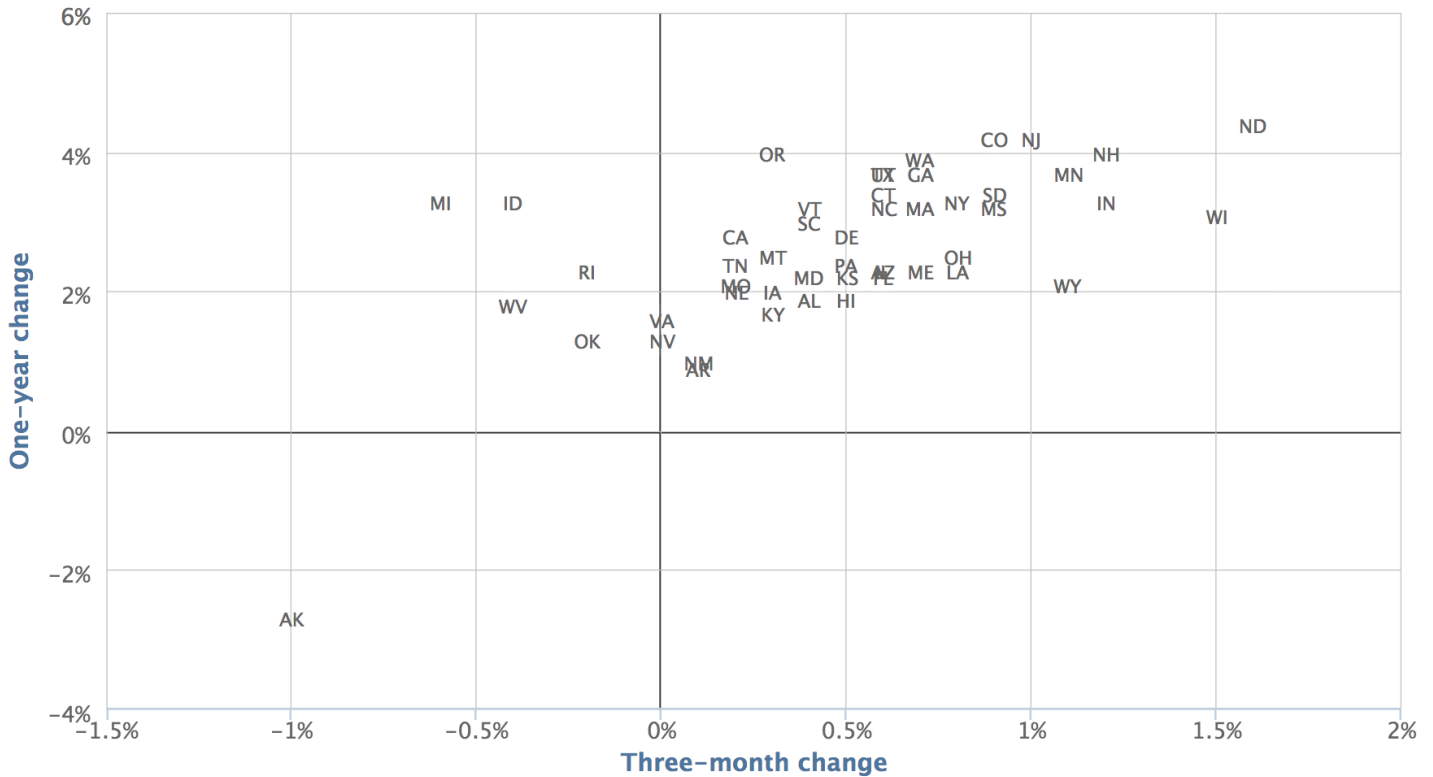
Over the past quarter, the national coincident index grew 0.7 percent. Only six states—Alaska, Idaho, Michigan, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and West Virginia—saw drops in their coincident indices over the past quarter (table 4 and figure 12). Six states—Indiana, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming—had strong growth of over 1 percent in the past quarter. Only Alaska saw a fall in its coincident index over both the past year and the past quarter (figure 13). All other states saw increases in their coincident index over the past year. North Dakota is on a particularly strong path as it has seen the highest growth over both periods: a 1.6 percent increase over the past quarter and a 4.4 percent increase over the past year.

Figure 12. Three-Month Change in State Coincident Indices, June–August 2013



Source: Philadelphia Federal Reserve

Figure 13. Three-Month Change vs. One-Year Change in State Coincident Indices, August 2013



Source: Philadelphia Federal Reserve

NOTES

1. This document includes the District of Columbia in state-level analyses when available.
2. See National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO), “State Budgeting and Lessons Learned from the Economic Downturn” (Washington, DC: NASBO, 2013).
3. This is a problem to the extent that people drop out of the labor force who want a job but cannot find one. Some of the drop in labor force participation stems from demographic trends.
4. Michael Greenstone and Adam Looney, “The Lasting Effects of the Great Recession: Six Million Missing Workers and a New Economic Normal,” *Brookings on Job Numbers* (blog), September 12, 2013, <http://www.brookings.edu/blogs/jobs/posts/2013/09/12-jobs-gap-greenstone-looney>.
5. Real earnings are derived by adjusting the average weekly earnings reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the consumer price index.
6. Quarterly tax changes are reported in nominal terms.
7. Tax rate is for married filing jointly and excluding mental health surtax of 1 percent on taxable income above \$1 million.
8. To address state-level volatility in housing permits, we measure the 12-month moving average of housing permits issued.
9. See Crone and Clayton-Matthews (2005) for a detailed discussion of the indices’ construction and Crone (2006) for a discussion of using state coincident indices to compare regional and national business cycles. The District of Columbia is not included in the Philadelphia Fed data.
10. Many of these components have been directly addressed earlier in this brief.
11. In general, states with more natural resources have more independent business cycles (Crone 2006).
12. The SLF-DQS data are annual revenue and expenditure data that include local governments. The data in figure 8 and table 2 are from the state-only tax survey, which is published quarterly.

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- Congressional Budget Office (CBO). 2013. “The Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2013 to 2023.” Washington, DC: CBO.
- Crone, Theodore M. 2006. “What a New Set of Indexes Tells us about State and National Business Cycles.” Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia *Business Review* (First Quarter 2006): 11–21.
- Crone, Theodore M., and Alan Clayton-Matthews. 2005. “Consistent Economic Indexes for the 50 States.” *Review of Economics and Statistics* 87(4): 593–603.

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ABOUT THE STATE AND LOCAL FINANCE INITIATIVE

State and local governments provide important services, but finding information about them—and the way they are paid for—is often difficult. The State and Local Finance Initiative provides state and local officials, journalists, and citizens with reliable, unbiased data and analysis about the challenges state and local governments face, potential solutions, and the consequences of competing options. We will gather and analyze relevant data and research, and also make it easier for others to find the data they need to think about state and local finances. A core aim is to integrate knowledge and action across different levels of government and across policy domains that too often operate in isolation from one another.

The State and Local Finance Initiative is supported by a generous grant from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and an anonymous funder.

TABLE 1. EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES, AUGUST 2013

STATE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	YEAR-OVER-YEAR CHANGE IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (PERCENTAGE POINTS)	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, ALL PRIVATE EMPLOYEES (\$)	YEAR-OVER-YEAR CHANGE IN AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, ALL PRIVATE EMPLOYEES (%)	YEAR-OVER-YEAR CHANGE IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT (%)	YEAR-OVER-YEAR CHANGE IN PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT (%)
Alabama	6.3	-1.2	724	-0.6	0.5	-0.1
Alaska	6.5	-0.5	972	3.0	-0.5	-1.9
Arizona	8.3	0.0	802	1.0	2.0	-0.2
Arkansas	7.4	0.1	677	4.1	0.9	-0.1
California	8.9	-1.5	931	0.8	1.4	-0.5
Colorado	7.0	-1.0	893	2.9	2.3	1.0
Connecticut	8.1	-0.5	931	-2.4	0.8	-0.9
Delaware	7.3	0.1	704	-3.2	1.7	-1.3
District of Columbia	8.7	-0.2	1,358	2.8	0.2	-2.3
Florida	7.0	-1.6	749	0.8	1.7	-0.7
Georgia	8.7	-0.3	787	2.5	2.1	-1.3
Hawaii	4.3	-1.4	778	0.8	0.5	-6.1
Idaho	6.8	-0.2	704	-1.4	2.5	-1.0
Illinois	9.2	0.3	855	0.4	0.9	-1.0
Indiana	8.1	-0.3	761	1.6	1.6	2.3
Iowa	4.9	-0.4	741	3.4	1.0	-1.9
Kansas	5.9	0.1	736	-0.9	1.1	-2.2
Kentucky	8.4	0.1	694	-0.8	1.0	-0.2
Louisiana	7.0	0.6	779	-0.8	1.8	-1.6
Maine	7.0	-0.3	714	-0.9	0.9	-2.1
Maryland	7.0	0.1	904	3.0	1.7	0.9
Massachusetts	7.2	0.4	956	3.1	1.7	0.5
Michigan	9.0	-0.3	781	1.3	1.6	-0.3
Minnesota	5.1	-0.6	855	0.7	2.3	2.4
Mississippi	8.5	-0.8	688	1.6	1.7	0.4
Missouri	7.2	0.2	752	0.5	1.1	-1.4
Montana	5.3	-0.7	689	-1.1	1.5	-0.7
Nebraska	4.2	0.2	711	-0.9	1.1	0.2
Nevada	9.5	-1.5	674	-1.9	1.9	1.8
New Hampshire	5.0	-0.7	809	2.6	0.9	-0.1
New Jersey	8.5	-1.2	884	-0.1	2.0	1.0
New Mexico	6.8	-0.2	703	0.2	0.9	-1.7
New York	7.6	-1.0	939	1.6	1.4	-0.5
North Carolina	8.7	-0.9	745	-0.8	1.7	-1.2
North Dakota	3.0	-0.2	874	7.5	3.2	1.0
Ohio	7.3	0.1	754	0.2	0.7	-1.4
Oklahoma	5.3	0.0	744	-0.4	0.5	0.3
Oregon	8.1	-0.7	760	1.1	1.6	-0.9
Pennsylvania	7.7	-0.4	774	3.0	0.7	-1.0
Rhode Island	9.1	-1.3	831	0.2	0.6	-0.5
South Carolina	8.1	-1.0	714	0.6	1.7	0.8
South Dakota	3.8	-0.7	684	0.4	1.8	0.5
Tennessee	8.5	0.4	712	-0.8	1.4	-1.5
Texas	6.4	-0.4	831	2.8	2.4	0.6
Utah	4.7	-1.0	798	2.3	2.7	-2.9
Vermont	4.6	-0.6	777	0.4	1.5	2.3
Virginia	5.8	-0.1	865	-1.2	0.8	0.0
Washington	7.0	-1.2	941	-0.1	2.1	0.5
West Virginia	6.3	-1.3	714	4.8	0.7	0.3
Wisconsin	6.7	-0.3	770	2.5	1.7	0.7
Wyoming	4.6	-0.8	812	0.2	1.2	-0.3

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics.



TABLE 2. YEAR-OVER-YEAR CHANGE IN STATE TAX REVENUES, Q2 2012-Q2 2013

STATE	PERSONAL INCOME TAX (%)	CORPORATE INCOME TAX (%)	SALES TAX (%)	TOTAL TAX REVENUES (%)
United States	19.3	10.6	4.8	9.3
New England	8.9	6.2	-9.6	2.6
Connecticut	-6.5	0.4	-30.6	-13.2
Maine	10.8	-9.3	2.9	7.3
Massachusetts	19.0	10.0	6.0	13.7
New Hampshire	18.0	10.1	NA	8.3
Rhode Island	19.0	9.1	6.4	11.1
Vermont	20.9	-16.1	2.5	5.0
Mid-Atlantic	17.6	10.5	4.3	9.6
Delaware	62.5	4.6	NA	19.2
District of Columbia	1.7	-10.8	11.7	-12.2
Maryland	10.2	2.7	0.6	9.7
New Jersey	19.0	10.0	6.0	11.4
New York	21.1	17.3	6.1	13.5
Pennsylvania	9.4	10.7	1.1	3.0
Great Lakes	13.1	18.7	7.4	9.6
Illinois	11.8	29.2	3.2	11.1
Indiana	19.0	10.1	6.0	9.5
Michigan	35.7	-2.3	2.2	11.7
Ohio	4.5	136.0	20.8	10.7
Wisconsin	8.3	-3.2	4.8	3.8
Plains	17.7	5.4	2.8	5.3
Iowa	24.9	-10.0	-8.2	7.9
Kansas	19.0	9.9	6.0	11.3
Minnesota	20.2	18.2	4.1	7.5
Missouri	-1.2	-3.0	2.4	-0.7
Nebraska	33.5	18.4	6.6	18.6
North Dakota	85.1	-6.1	3.4	-12.5
South Dakota	NA	NA	12.5	11.7
Southeast	9.0	3.2	3.6	5.7
Alabama	9.0	5.0	2.2	5.2
Arkansas	14.1	-6.3	2.3	6.0
Florida	NA	-10.5	5.9	4.4
Georgia	11.7	31.3	-8.4	9.8
Kentucky	6.8	3.9	-1.5	2.7
Louisiana	8.0	-14.2	3.0	1.7
Mississippi	2.3	58.5	4.8	6.3
North Carolina	11.5	9.8	4.9	8.1
South Carolina	5.9	56.7	3.6	6.8
Tennessee	45.5	4.4	1.4	4.3
Virginia	6.5	-6.8	15.6	7.5
West Virginia	0.0	-3.7	-1.3	-1.2
Southwest	12.5	17.6	6.3	5.9
Arizona	15.1	22.9	5.8	7.8
New Mexico	18.9	10.4	6.1	4.3
Oklahoma	7.2	14.1	-0.2	3.5
Texas	NA	NA	7.1	6.0
Rocky Mountain	20.7	14.5	2.5	9.3
Colorado	17.9	15.8	4.6	6.9
Idaho	17.3	18.8	8.9	8.4
Montana	25.8	12.1	NA	11.5
Utah	25.7	10.2	-1.7	15.6
Wyoming	NA	NA	-4.6	4.3
Far West	38.1	13.4	8.1	17.3
Alaska	NA	-11.4	NA	-36.4
California	40.7	16.0	9.3	24.1
Hawaii	19.0	10.4	6.0	10.0
Nevada	NA	NA	6.0	2.7
Oregon	19.0	9.8	NA	14.1
Washington	NA	NA	6.0	6.1

Source: Census, Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finance.
NA = not applicable.

TABLE 3. CHANGES IN HOUSING PERMITS AND HOUSE PRICES

STATE	CHANGE IN AVERAGE MONTHLY NEW HOUSING PERMITS, 12-MONTH AVERAGE, AUGUST 2012–AUGUST 2013 (%)	ONE-YEAR CHANGE IN HOUSE PRICES, Q2 2012–Q2 2013 (%)	FIVE-YEAR CHANGE IN HOUSE PRICES, Q2 2008–Q2 2013 (%)
Alabama	-7.6	2.4	-6.8
Alaska	27.0	1.8	4.0
Arizona	27.7	18.3	-17.0
Arkansas	8.3	2.1	-0.4
California	36.0	19.1	-1.9
Colorado	32.5	9.3	9.3
Connecticut	30.6	2.0	-12.2
Delaware	23.8	6.9	-12.0
District of Columbia	-3.8	12.9	25.3
Florida	53.2	10.5	-15.9
Georgia	46.2	10.8	-10.1
Hawaii	-9.3	5.6	-7.0
Idaho	25.3	9.3	-14.1
Illinois	12.8	3.6	-13.5
Indiana	21.6	2.9	0.5
Iowa	19.8	3.5	3.1
Kansas	40.2	3.2	-0.9
Kentucky	18.1	1.9	0.6
Louisiana	22.3	5.1	3.3
Maine	12.4	3.2	-3.8
Maryland	31.2	4.7	-8.5
Massachusetts	28.9	5.4	0.1
Michigan	30.4	10.1	-0.6
Minnesota	57.6	7.9	-4.4
Mississippi	7.2	4.7	-5.1
Missouri	41.9	3.3	-5.0
Montana	39.4	7.0	-0.7
Nebraska	33.9	4.4	5.7
Nevada	48.0	22.8	-27.1
New Hampshire	9.7	3.5	-8.8
New Jersey	33.9	1.9	-12.4
New Mexico	11.5	1.0	-11.4
New York	29.7	1.6	-4.7
North Carolina	16.9	5.1	-8.0
North Dakota	48.3	6.9	23.7
Ohio	30.6	3.3	-4.2
Oklahoma	38.9	5.3	5.7
Oregon	40.9	12.9	-11.2
Pennsylvania	15.0	3.7	-2.9
Rhode Island	15.2	3.6	-13.0
South Carolina	17.6	3.2	-7.9
South Dakota	50.6	3.3	5.4
Tennessee	20.3	4.7	-2.1
Texas	17.6	6.7	9.8
Utah	25.1	12.0	-8.0
Vermont	11.6	2.0	-1.2
Virginia	22.3	5.3	-2.6
Washington	19.4	9.3	-13.8
West Virginia	21.5	2.9	-0.2
Wisconsin	18.0	3.7	-6.8
Wyoming	-0.9	2.7	-1.0
United States	26.7	7.2	-4.4

Sources: Federal Housing Finance Administration State House Price Indices (seasonally adjusted, purchase only) and Census Bureau Building Permits Survey.



TABLE 4. STATE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

STATE	COINCIDENT INDICES	COINCIDENT INDICES, 3-MONTH CHANGE (%)	COINCIDENT INDICES, 1-YEAR CHANGE (%)	LEADING INDICES	LEADING INDICES, 3-MONTH CHANGE (%)	LEADING INDICES, 1-YEAR CHANGE (%)
Alabama	134.08	0.4	1.9	0.09	-1.2	-1.3
Alaska	116.83	-1.0	-2.7	-1.60	1.2	-1.6
Arizona	182.38	0.6	2.3	1.72	0.3	0.1
Arkansas	141.80	0.1	0.9	0.59	0.5	-0.8
California	156.54	0.2	2.8	0.90	-0.8	-1.5
Colorado	183.77	0.9	4.2	2.04	0.1	-0.4
Connecticut	156.57	0.6	3.4	1.27	-0.8	-0.5
Delaware	145.23	0.5	2.8	1.90	1.6	-0.2
Florida	146.53	0.6	2.2	1.43	0.2	0.2
Georgia	168.69	0.7	3.7	2.10	1.1	-0.1
Hawaii	109.84	0.5	1.9	1.27	-0.1	-0.4
Idaho	198.02	-0.4	3.3	-0.88	0.0	-4.4
Illinois	146.53	0.6	2.3	1.27	-0.8	-0.6
Indiana	149.29	1.2	3.3	2.71	0.5	1.4
Iowa	145.14	0.3	2.0	0.75	-0.4	-0.7
Kansas	145.94	0.5	2.2	1.38	0.9	0.5
Kentucky	143.42	0.3	1.7	2.19	2.6	0.3
Louisiana	127.39	0.8	2.3	0.64	1.2	0.6
Maine	138.52	0.7	2.3	1.72	-1.5	1.4
Maryland	151.64	0.4	2.2	1.16	0.9	0.0
Massachusetts	180.08	0.7	3.2	1.82	2.5	-0.1
Michigan	129.45	-0.6	3.3	0.24	-0.6	-1.7
Minnesota	158.06	1.1	3.7	2.13	-0.2	-0.1
Mississippi	144.39	0.9	3.2	1.20	-0.1	-1.0
Missouri	136.72	0.2	2.1	0.62	0.2	-1.0
Montana	167.88	0.3	2.5	0.24	-0.9	-1.8
Nebraska	162.91	0.2	2.0	1.04	-0.2	-0.4
Nevada	181.60	0.0	1.3	0.17	0.5	-1.8
New Hampshire	195.98	1.2	4.0	2.31	-0.3	1.0
New Jersey	154.82	1.0	4.2	2.32	0.6	0.0
New Mexico	159.10	0.1	1.0	0.82	0.1	0.5
New York	152.55	0.8	3.3	1.28	0.2	-0.8
North Carolina	162.34	0.6	3.2	2.55	2.0	0.3
North Dakota	196.94	1.6	4.4	2.27	-1.3	1.0
Ohio	143.87	0.8	2.5	0.95	-1.4	-1.0
Oklahoma	152.89	-0.2	1.3	0.39	0.9	-0.8
Oregon	208.33	0.3	4.0	1.97	1.3	-0.7
Pennsylvania	143.97	0.5	2.4	0.82	-0.7	0.0
Rhode Island	149.84	-0.2	2.3	-1.10	-1.8	-2.4
South Carolina	155.15	0.4	3.0	1.20	0.0	-0.9
South Dakota	165.03	0.9	3.4	2.29	0.2	1.3
Tennessee	153.45	0.2	2.4	0.56	0.2	-1.4
Texas	190.52	0.6	3.7	1.41	0.5	-1.1
Utah	199.98	0.6	3.7	1.52	0.3	-0.8
Vermont	151.18	0.4	3.2	2.15	1.3	0.8
Virginia	151.17	0.0	1.6	0.57	0.6	-1.0
Washington	161.70	0.7	3.9	1.81	0.4	-0.7
West Virginia	159.14	-0.4	1.8	-1.47	-4.8	-2.2
Wisconsin	143.40	1.5	3.1	2.81	-1.1	1.5
Wyoming	166.01	1.1	2.1	1.49	0.0	1.3
United States	156.00	0.7	2.9	1.37	-0.3	-0.1

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics.

TABLE 5. ANNUAL FEDERAL WAGES BY STATE, 2012

STATE	FEDERAL WAGES (\$ MILLIONS)	TOTAL STATE WAGES (\$ MILLIONS)	FEDERAL PERCENT OF TOTAL
Alabama	4,194	76,769	5.46
Alaska	1,203	16,570	7.26
Arizona	3,843	110,874	3.47
Arkansas	1,285	43,837	2.93
California	18,570	849,471	2.19
Colorado	3,940	114,600	3.44
Connecticut	1,244	101,059	1.23
Delaware	376	20,986	1.79
District of Columbia	20,601	59,184	34.81
Florida	9,236	317,212	2.91
Georgia	7,065	177,747	3.97
Hawaii	2,466	26,258	9.39
Idaho	793	22,214	3.57
Illinois	5,938	294,213	2.02
Indiana	2,469	115,980	2.13
Iowa	1,061	59,541	1.78
Kansas	1,643	54,287	3.03
Kentucky	2,361	71,237	3.31
Louisiana	2,037	81,016	2.51
Maine	967	22,515	4.30
Maryland	13,436	135,718	9.90
Massachusetts	3,412	197,447	1.73
Michigan	3,690	183,876	2.01
Minnesota	2,101	130,498	1.61
Mississippi	1,626	38,951	4.17
Missouri	3,483	111,324	3.13
Montana	837	15,963	5.24
Nebraska	1,039	36,138	2.88
Nevada	1,173	49,438	2.37
New Hampshire	535	29,563	1.81
New Jersey	3,770	221,027	1.71
New Mexico	2,165	31,966	6.77
New York	8,444	536,641	1.57
North Carolina	4,393	168,433	2.61
North Dakota	550	18,901	2.91
Ohio	5,534	223,353	2.48
Oklahoma	3,094	64,128	4.82
Oregon	1,935	72,691	2.66
Pennsylvania	6,838	269,977	2.53
Rhode Island	795	21,055	3.77
South Carolina	2,058	71,113	2.89
South Dakota	667	14,631	4.56
Tennessee	3,545	116,645	3.04
Texas	14,045	542,590	2.59
Utah	2,249	50,221	4.48
Vermont	431	12,270	3.51
Virginia	14,760	186,917	7.90
Washington	5,201	150,414	3.46
West Virginia	1,593	28,230	5.64
Wisconsin	1,735	113,115	1.53
Wyoming	445	12,420	3.58

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics.

