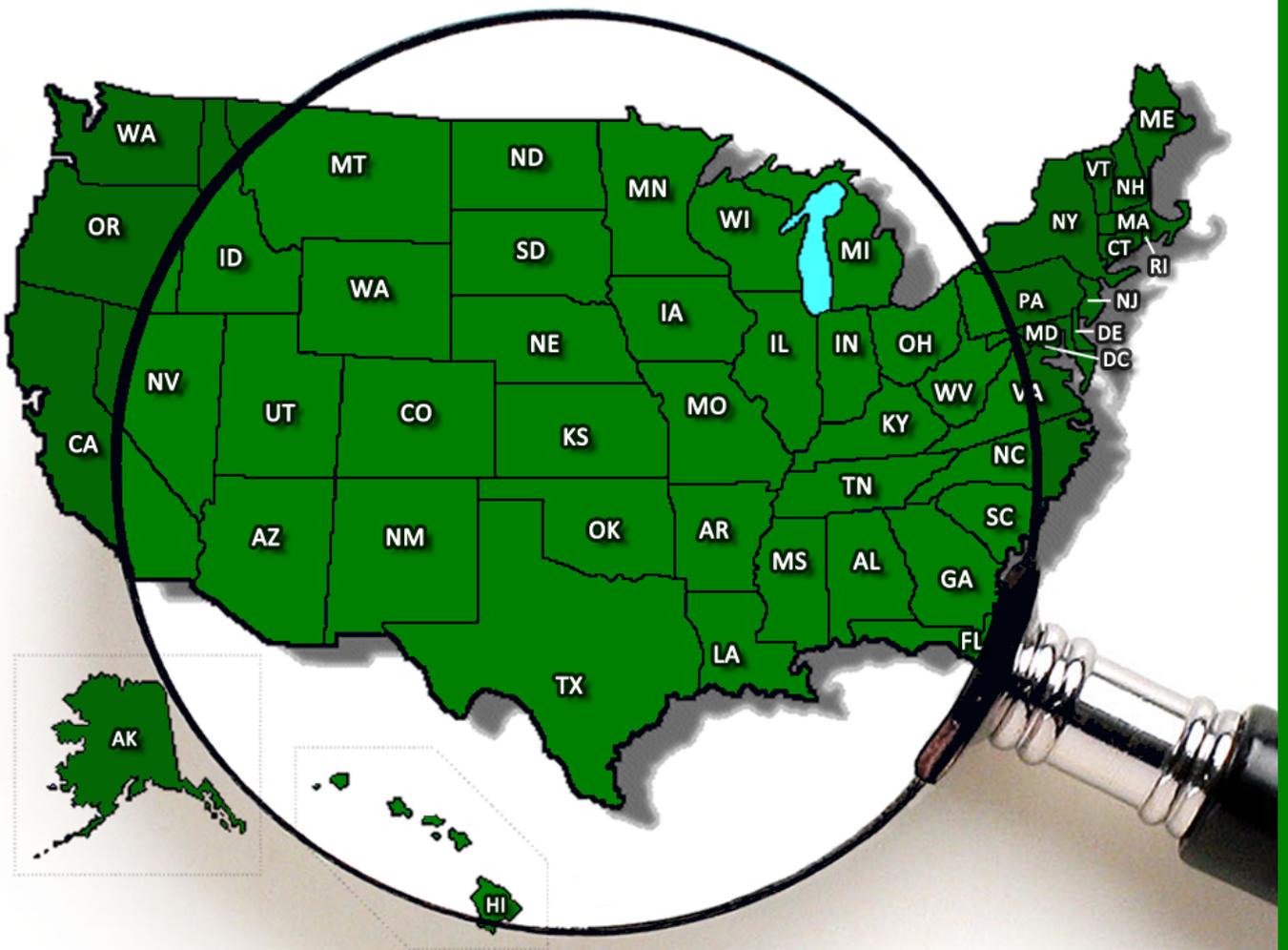


December 2010
(November Data)

UNDERSTANDING THE ECONOMY : STATE-BY-STATE SNAPSHOTS



A REPORT BY THE U.S. CONGRESS JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
REPRESENTATIVE CAROLYN B. MALONEY, CHAIR

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the twelfth and final edition of the state-by-state snapshots issued by the Joint Economic Committee during the 111th Congress. While the November jobs report released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics was less optimistic than October's report, recent economic news appears promising. Data for November showed a solid increase in retail sales over the month, a rebound in industrial production, and a rise in new homebuilding, which all bode well for the labor market. At the same time, consumer prices increased modestly in November, and the core measure of inflation (which excludes food and energy prices) rose only 0.1% in November, following three months of no change.

This month's report shows the progress states have made creating jobs and reducing unemployment since the beginning of the year. Highlights include:

- Forty-six states and the District of Columbia added private sector jobs between January and November 2010. The District of Columbia saw the largest expansion of private sector payrolls, expanding by 4.0% in the first eleven months of 2010 and performing significantly better than the national average of 1.1% growth. A number of other states have expanded private sector payrolls by more than 2% in 2010, including Oklahoma (2.7%); Texas (2.5%); Minnesota (2.3%); Arkansas (2.2%); North Dakota (2.1%); Louisiana (2.1%); and Indiana (2.0%).
- Only four states did not experience a net increase in private sector jobs during the first eleven months of 2010. Those states are New Mexico (-0.3%, -1,700 jobs); Rhode Island (-0.5%, -2,000 jobs); Missouri (-0.7%, -15,100 jobs); and Nevada (-1.9%, -18,600 jobs).
- The manufacturing sector added 114,000 jobs since the start of the year (a 1.0% increase in employment), despite a rocky and uneven recovery. Several states with large manufacturing sectors saw consistent increases in production employment. For example, Texas's manufacturing sector gained jobs in almost every month of 2010, expanding by 3.2% in 2010 and adding 25,900 jobs. Employment within Ohio's manufacturing sector grew by 2.9% over the same period, adding 17,600 jobs. Other Midwestern states that saw large expansions in their manufacturing sectors in 2010 include Michigan (3.1%, 13,700 jobs); Minnesota (4.4%, 12,700 jobs); Illinois (1.7%, 9,600 jobs); Indiana (1.8%, 7,500 jobs); and Iowa (3.2%, 6,400 jobs).¹
- The professional and business services sector added 373,000 jobs this year (a 2.3% increase in employment). Thirty-nine states and the District of Columbia added jobs in the professional and business services sector from January to

November 2010. California gained jobs in this sector in each of the first eleven months of 2010 for a total gain of 55,600 jobs this year. The growth in California's professional and business services sector (2.8%) exceeds the national average (2.3%). Other states whose professional and business services sectors expanded in 2010 include Indiana (10.6%, 27,800 jobs); Mississippi (9.0%, 7,500 jobs); Iowa (7.0%, 8,200 jobs); and the District of Columbia (6.4%, 9,600 jobs). Texas (5.5%, 67,100 jobs) and New York (2.7%, 28,900 jobs) also gained a substantial number of jobs in the professional and business services sector, although the gains in those states as a share of employment within the industry were not as large as in other states.

- The leisure and hospitality sector added 183,000 jobs this year (a 1.4% increase in employment). Gains in the leisure and hospitality sector were uneven over 2010. In July 2010, 37 states and the District of Columbia added jobs in the leisure and hospitality sector. More recently, in November 2010, 23 states and the District of Columbia added to their leisure and hospitality sectors.

Comparing Recent U.S. Recessions and Recoveries

In addition to the state-level data on employment, unemployment, earnings, and the housing sector for the first 11 months of 2010, this packet provides maps, figures, and tables (see pages 6-10) that compare the 2007-09 recession and current recovery to the three previous recessions and recoveries.

The differential impact of the four most recent recessions on different states and regions of the country is clearly illustrated in Figures 1 – 4 by comparing the states colored a brighter orange (indicating a state whose job losses were greater than the national average during the recession) with the lighter orange states (which are states that still lost jobs during the recession, but less than the national average) and green states that actually expanded their payrolls during the recession. The differential impact of the recessions on regions is also shown in Tables 1 and 2. Table 1 shows the rise in the state unemployment rate during the recessions and percent drop in payroll employment. Table 2 shows the percent change in per capita income and house prices in each state over the four recessions.

While the trough in economic activity occurred in June 2009, the economy continued to lose jobs on a national level until the end of 2009.² It has not been unusual for job losses to continue into the recovery following recent U.S. recessions—the economy continued to shed jobs after the 2001 recession and the 1990-91 recession. The recovery in 2010 appears more robust than it appeared in the second half of 2009, especially when controlling for the demobilization of decennial Census workers in the second half of 2010. While only 26 states and the District of Columbia show private sector job gains to date from the end of the recession, 46 states plus the District of Columbia have gained private sector jobs in 2010 thus far.

The differential impact of the recession can be attributed to differences in the magnitude of the shocks experienced by the states. Two major shocks precipitated the 2007-09 recession: the collapse of the housing market and the financial crisis. High oil prices also contributed to the recession by lowering consumer spending on goods other than transportation, and by reducing the demand for automobiles. Figure 1 shows that the 2007-09 recession hit almost every state, with job losses in all but North Dakota, Alaska and the District of Columbia. However, as the map shows, the impact was deepest in manufacturing states in the Midwest and South, and in the housing boom states in the Sunbelt (e.g., California, Florida, Arizona, and Nevada).

Comparing the 2007-09 recession to previous recessions shows that this recession was far deeper in terms of job losses than any of the four previous recessions—national job losses were 5.3% in the 2007-09 recession versus job losses of 1.2%, 1.1% and 3.1% respectively for the previous three recessions. (See Figures 2, 3, and 4.) In addition, while the vast majority of states were affected by employment declines in the 2001 and 1982-83 recessions, the magnitude of losses during the 2007-09 recession were far greater in nearly every state. Even in the 1981-82 recession—which was previously considered the deepest post-World War II recession—job losses averaged only 3.1% on a national basis, compared with 5.3% in the 2007-09 recession. In the 1981-82 recession, only nine states experienced job losses of 5% or more. During the 2007-09 recession, 21 states experienced job losses of 5% or higher, including Nevada, which lost 11.6% of its jobs.

Another difference between the 2007-09 recession and the previous three recessions was the breadth of the impact of the recession. During the 2001 recession, Maryland and the District of Columbia continued to gain jobs, along with the less-populated states of Wyoming, Nebraska and New Mexico. Throughout much of the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic regions, job losses during the 2001 recession were modest, with many states losing only a small percent of their jobs: New Jersey (-0.1%); Virginia (-1.2%); Pennsylvania (-1.2%). Many states in the South experienced similar modest job losses. While Georgia lost 2.0% of its jobs, most of the heavily populated states were hit lightly, such as: Florida (-0.4%) and Texas (-1.1%).

The severity of the 2007-09 recession is even more dramatic when contrasted with the 1990-91 recession (Figure 3). During the 1990-91 recession, many states in the center of the country continued to gain jobs as the economy contracted, while the East Coast and California were badly hit.

Table 2 reveals one important distinction between the four most recent recessions. The 2007-09 recession was the first to have a national housing market collapse with national price levels falling. Previously, housing bubbles were localized phenomena, affecting only small areas of the country. For example, the Northeast and California experienced a housing collapse during the 1990-91 recession.³

Finally, despite the severity of job losses during the Great Recession, the current labor market recovery is outpacing the last two recoveries (See Figures 5 and 6).⁴ A focus on

private-sector job growth during this recovery as compared to the last two recoveries illuminates this point. In all three recoveries, the labor market continued to shed jobs even after economic activity accelerated. However, private sector job growth in the current recovery began substantially sooner than in the recovery from the 1990-1991 recession and in the recovery from the 2001 recession. The private sector began adding jobs 16 months after the official end to the Great Recession, in comparison with 18 months after the 1990-1991 recession and 30 months after the 2001 recession. Total non-farm job growth during the current recovery has been less steady, but this unevenness is due almost entirely to declines in government-sector employment. Much of this decline in government employment is explained by the expiration of temporary jobs collecting Census data this summer.

As this analysis shows, the recovery from the Great Recession continues, and is occurring more quickly than the recoveries from the 2001 and 1990-1991 recessions. While the recovery looks different across states, nearly all states have added jobs from January to November of 2010. Although the number of new homes started and the number of new permits issued remain near historic lows, suggesting that states with large construction sectors may experience slower job growth even as the recovery progresses, recent retail sales and industrial production data suggest that private-sector job gains will continue in many states in 2011.

¹ Data for Wisconsin's manufacturing sector for November was unavailable at this time. However, Wisconsin's manufacturing sector had expanded 3.2% by October 2010, adding 13,200 jobs.

² In November 2009, the economy gained 75,000 private sector jobs (64,000 total nonfarm jobs). In 2010, the private sector gained jobs in every month, although total nonfarm jobs saw a net loss in many months due to winding down of the temporary hiring for the 2010 Census.

³ In order to compare recessions, we used the Federal Housing Finance Agency House Price Index, adjusted for seasonality by Haver Analytics. This data underestimates the housing price decline during the 2007-09 recession since it does not include subprime loans or jumbo mortgages. The FHFA index shows that home prices declined by 6% on a national basis between the fourth quarter of 2007 and the 2nd quarter of 2010. The S&P Case-Shiller Index, which includes nonconforming loans and is thought to be more accurate, shows a 28.5% decline in national home prices over the same period. However, the FHFA price index is the only state-by-state index available back to 1980.

⁴ The 1981-82 recovery was unique due to the economic circumstances causing the recession.

National Figures and Charts

Figure 1. Job Performance Over 2007-2009 Recession

Change in Payroll Employment between 12/2007 and 6/2009, Total US: -5.3%

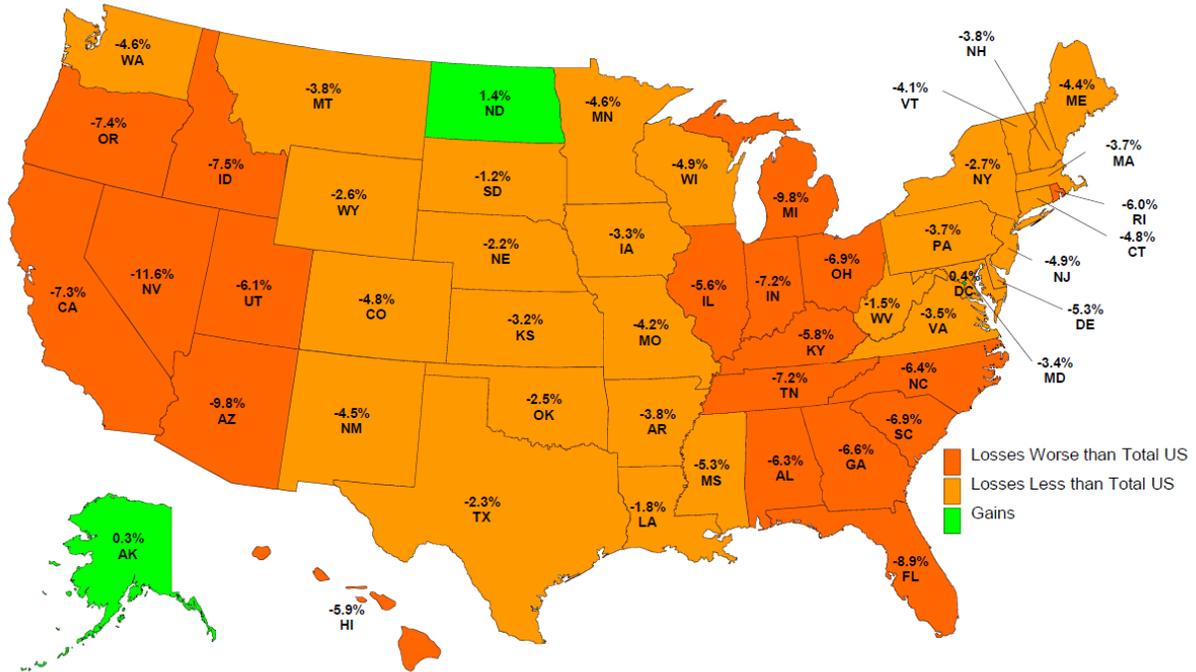


Figure 2. Job Performance Over 2001 Recession

Change in Payroll Employment between 3/2001 and 11/2001, Total US: -1.2%

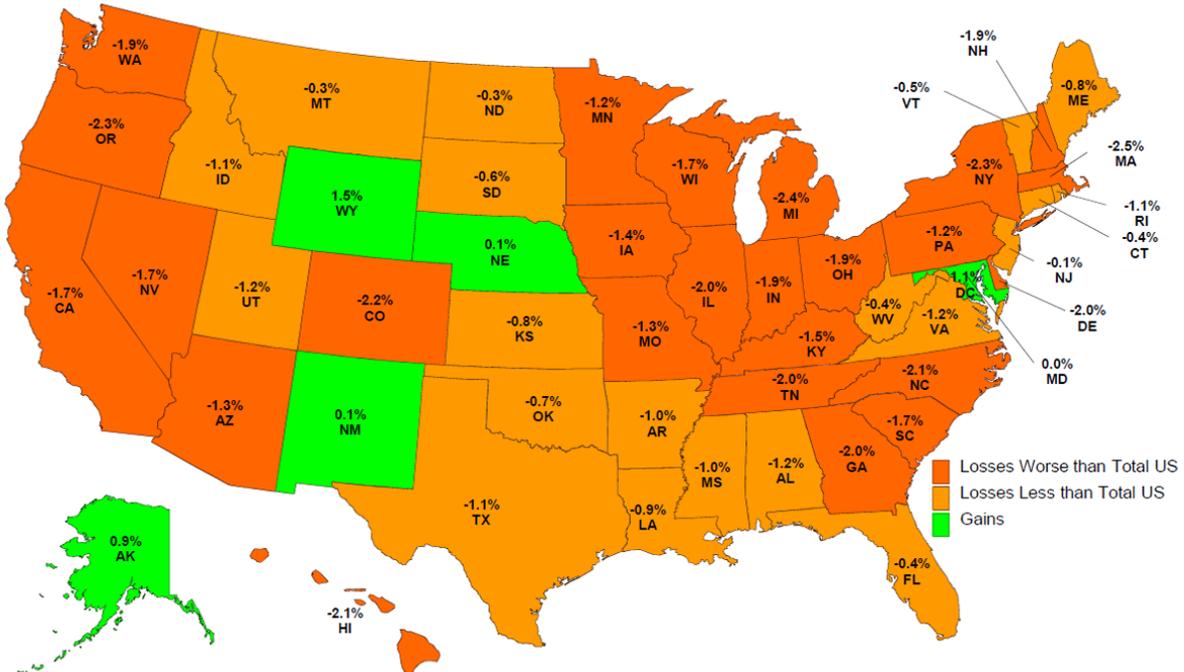


Figure 3. Job Performance Over 1990-1991 Recession

Change in Payroll Employment between 7/1990 and 3/1991, Total US: -1.1%

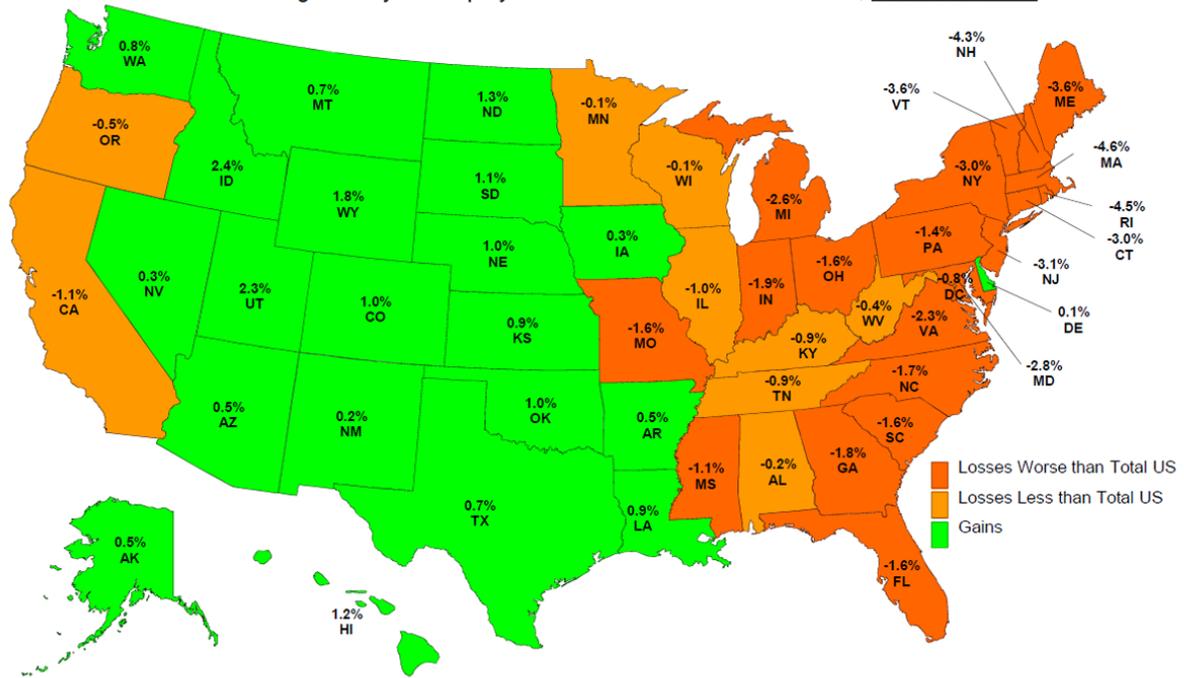
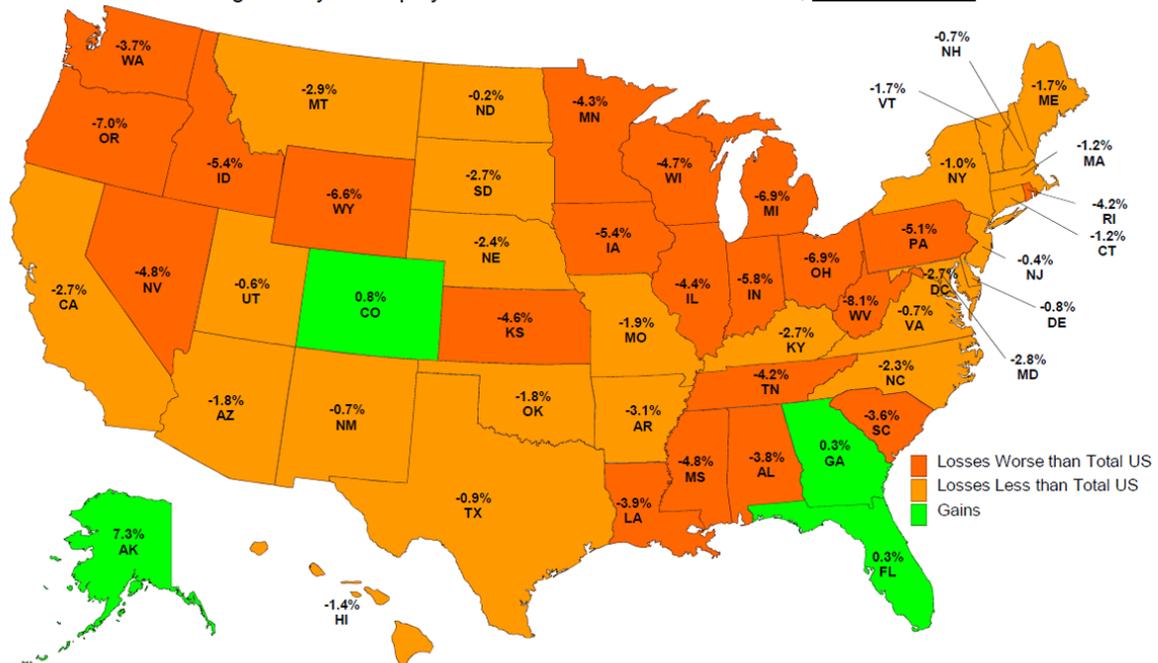


Figure 4. Job Performance Over 1981-1982 Recession

Change in Payroll Employment Between 7/1981 and 11/1982, Total US: -3.1%



Joint Economic Committee State-By-State Snapshots: Recession Comparison*

	2007 - 2009 Recession		2001 Recession		1990 - 1991 Recession		1981 - 1982 Recession	
	Change in Unemployment Rate	Percent Change in Total Nonfarm Employment	Change in Unemployment Rate	Percent Change in Total Nonfarm Employment	Change in Unemployment Rate	Percent Change in Total Nonfarm Employment	Change in Unemployment Rate	Percent Change in Total Nonfarm Employment
Northeast								
CT	+ 3.5 ppts	- 4.8%	+ 0.6 ppts	- 0.4%	+ 1.1 ppts	- 3.0%	+ 1.2 ppts	- 1.2%
MA	+ 4.1 ppts	- 3.7%	+ 1.4 ppts	- 2.5%	+ 2.2 ppts	- 4.6%	+ 1.7 ppts	- 1.2%
ME	+ 3.5 ppts	- 4.4%	+ 0.9 ppts	- 0.8%	+ 3.4 ppts	- 3.6%	+ 1.7 ppts	- 1.7%
NH	+ 3.0 ppts	- 3.8%	+ 1.0 ppts	- 1.9%	+ 1.4 ppts	- 4.3%	+ 1.9 ppts	- 0.7%
NI	+ 4.9 ppts	- 4.9%	+ 1.4 ppts	- 0.1%	+ 1.6 ppts	- 3.1%	+ 1.8 ppts	- 0.4%
NY	+ 3.9 ppts	- 2.7%	+ 1.5 ppts	- 2.3%	+ 2.1 ppts	- 3.0%	+ 1.8 ppts	- 1.0%
PA	+ 3.7 ppts	- 3.7%	+ 0.9 ppts	- 1.2%	+ 1.5 ppts	- 1.4%	+ 4.2 ppts	- 5.1%
RI	+ 5.1 ppts	- 6.0%	+ 0.2 ppts	- 1.1%	+ 1.4 ppts	- 4.5%	+ 1.6 ppts	- 4.2%
VT	+ 3.2 ppts	- 4.1%	+ 0.6 ppts	- 0.5%	+ 2.5 ppts	- 3.6%	+ 1.9 ppts	- 1.7%
South								
AL	+ 6.4 ppts	- 6.3%	+ 1.1 ppts	- 1.2%	+ 0.6 ppts	- 0.2%	+ 4.7 ppts	- 3.8%
AR	+ 2.3 ppts	- 3.8%	+ 0.7 ppts	- 1.0%	+ 0.7 ppts	+ 0.5%	+ 1.2 ppts	- 3.1%
DC	+ 4.6 ppts	+ 0.4%	+ 0.7 ppts	+ 1.1%	+ 1.4 ppts	- 0.8%	+ 2.4 ppts	- 2.7%
DE	+ 4.3 ppts	- 5.3%	+ 0.1 ppts	- 2.0%	+ 2.8 ppts	+ 0.1%	+ 0.4 ppts	- 0.8%
FL	+ 5.8 ppts	- 8.9%	+ 1.9 ppts	- 0.4%	+ 1.1 ppts	- 1.6%	+ 2.5 ppts	+ 0.3%
GA	+ 4.6 ppts	- 6.6%	+ 0.9 ppts	- 2.0%	+ 0.2 ppts	- 1.8%	+ 2.0 ppts	+ 0.3%
KY	+ 5.3 ppts	- 5.8%	+ 1.1 ppts	- 1.5%	+ 1.4 ppts	- 0.9%	+ 3.2 ppts	- 2.7%
LA	+ 3.3 ppts	- 1.8%	+ 0.8 ppts	- 0.9%	+ 1.2 ppts	+ 0.9%	+ 2.8 ppts	- 3.9%
MD	+ 3.6 ppts	- 3.4%	+ 0.8 ppts	Unchanged	+ 1.3 ppts	- 2.8%	+ 1.4 ppts	- 2.8%
MS	+ 3.4 ppts	- 5.3%	+ 1.8 ppts	- 1.0%	+ 2.1 ppts	- 1.1%	+ 3.8 ppts	- 4.8%
NC	+ 6.1 ppts	- 6.4%	+ 1.7 ppts	- 2.1%	+ 1.9 ppts	- 1.7%	+ 4.4 ppts	- 2.3%
SC	+ 6.3 ppts	- 6.9%	+ 1.2 ppts	- 1.7%	+ 1.0 ppts	- 1.6%	+ 3.7 ppts	- 3.6%
TN	+ 5.4 ppts	- 7.2%	+ 1.3 ppts	- 2.0%	+ 1.3 ppts	- 0.9%	+ 3.8 ppts	- 4.2%
TX	+ 3.4 ppts	- 2.3%	+ 1.4 ppts	- 1.1%	+ 0.7 ppts	+ 0.7%	+ 2.8 ppts	- 0.9%
VA	+ 3.7 ppts	- 3.5%	+ 1.4 ppts	- 1.2%	+ 1.6 ppts	- 2.3%	+ 2.1 ppts	- 0.7%
WV	+ 4.2 ppts	- 1.5%	+ 0.2 ppts	- 0.4%	+ 1.5 ppts	- 0.4%	+ 6.7 ppts	- 8.1%
Midwest								
IA	+ 2.1 ppts	- 3.3%	+ 0.4 ppts	- 1.4%	+ 0.2 ppts	+ 0.3%	+ 1.6 ppts	- 5.4%
IL	+ 4.8 ppts	- 5.6%	+ 0.8 ppts	- 2.0%	+ 0.6 ppts	- 1.0%	+ 4.5 ppts	- 4.4%
IN	+ 6.0 ppts	- 7.2%	+ 1.6 ppts	- 1.9%	+ 1.2 ppts	- 1.9%	+ 3.4 ppts	- 5.8%
KS	+ 3.2 ppts	- 3.2%	+ 0.7 ppts	- 0.8%	+ 0.5 ppts	+ 0.9%	+ 3.2 ppts	- 4.6%
MI	+ 6.8 ppts	- 9.8%	+ 1.3 ppts	- 2.4%	+ 2.1 ppts	- 2.6%	+ 4.8 ppts	- 6.9%
MN	+ 3.7 ppts	- 4.6%	+ 0.9 ppts	- 1.2%	+ 0.5 ppts	- 0.1%	+ 3.5 ppts	- 4.3%
MO	+ 4.2 ppts	- 4.2%	+ 0.7 ppts	- 1.3%	+ 1.3 ppts	- 1.6%	+ 3.0 ppts	- 1.9%
ND	+ 1.4 ppts	+ 1.4%	+ 0.4 ppts	- 0.3%	+ 0.2 ppts	+ 1.3%	+ 1.8 ppts	- 0.2%
NE	+ 1.9 ppts	- 2.2%	+ 0.6 ppts	+ 0.1%	+ 0.2 ppts	+ 1.0%	+ 2.3 ppts	- 2.4%
OH	+ 4.9 ppts	- 6.9%	+ 1.2 ppts	- 1.9%	+ 1.2 ppts	- 1.6%	+ 4.5 ppts	- 6.9%
OK	+ 3.1 ppts	- 2.5%	+ 1.4 ppts	- 0.7%	+ 1.0 ppts	+ 1.0%	+ 4.7 ppts	- 1.8%
SD	+ 2.1 ppts	- 1.2%	+ 0.5 ppts	- 0.6%	- 0.2 ppts	+ 1.1%	+ 1.4 ppts	- 2.7%
WI	+ 4.4 ppts	- 4.9%	+ 1.0 ppts	- 1.7%	+ 1.4 ppts	- 0.1%	+ 3.7 ppts	- 4.7%
West								
AK	+ 1.8 ppts	+ 0.3%	+ 0.2 ppts	+ 0.9%	+ 0.6 ppts	+ 0.5%	+ 0.9 ppts	+ 7.3%
AZ	+ 5.0 ppts	- 9.8%	+ 1.4 ppts	- 1.3%	- 0.2 ppts	+ 0.5%	+ 5.6 ppts	- 1.8%
CA	+ 5.8 ppts	- 7.3%	+ 1.3 ppts	- 1.7%	+ 2.0 ppts	- 1.1%	+ 3.9 ppts	- 2.7%
CO	+ 4.0 ppts	- 4.8%	+ 2.5 ppts	- 2.2%	+ 0.2 ppts	+ 1.0%	+ 3.5 ppts	+ 0.8%
HI	+ 4.0 ppts	- 5.9%	+ 1.3 ppts	- 2.1%	+ 0.2 ppts	+ 1.2%	+ 0.9 ppts	- 1.4%
ID	+ 4.4 ppts	- 7.5%	+ 0.4 ppts	- 1.1%	+ 0.6 ppts	+ 2.4%	+ 2.1 ppts	- 5.4%
MT	+ 2.3 ppts	- 3.8%	Unchanged	- 0.3%	+ 0.5 ppts	+ 0.7%	+ 1.9 ppts	- 2.9%
NM	+ 3.5 ppts	- 4.5%	+ 0.3 ppts	+ 0.1%	+ 0.8 ppts	+ 0.2%	+ 2.5 ppts	- 0.7%
NV	+ 6.7 ppts	- 11.6%	+ 1.1 ppts	- 1.7%	+ 1.1 ppts	+ 0.3%	+ 5.2 ppts	- 4.8%
OR	+ 6.4 ppts	- 7.4%	+ 2.0 ppts	- 2.3%	+ 0.6 ppts	- 0.5%	+ 2.4 ppts	- 7.0%
UT	+ 3.7 ppts	- 6.1%	+ 1.1 ppts	- 1.2%	+ 0.4 ppts	+ 2.3%	+ 3.2 ppts	- 0.6%
WA	+ 4.6 ppts	- 4.6%	+ 1.3 ppts	- 1.9%	+ 1.2 ppts	+ 0.8%	+ 3.0 ppts	- 3.7%
WY	+ 3.7 ppts	- 2.6%	+ 0.1 ppts	+ 1.5%	+ 0.4 ppts	+ 1.8%	+ 3.8 ppts	- 6.6%
Total US	+ 4.5 ppts	- 5.3%	+ 1.2 ppts	- 1.2%	+ 1.3 ppts	- 1.1%	+ 3.6 ppts	- 3.1%
Count of States Worse Than National Average	19	19	18	23	17	19	16	21

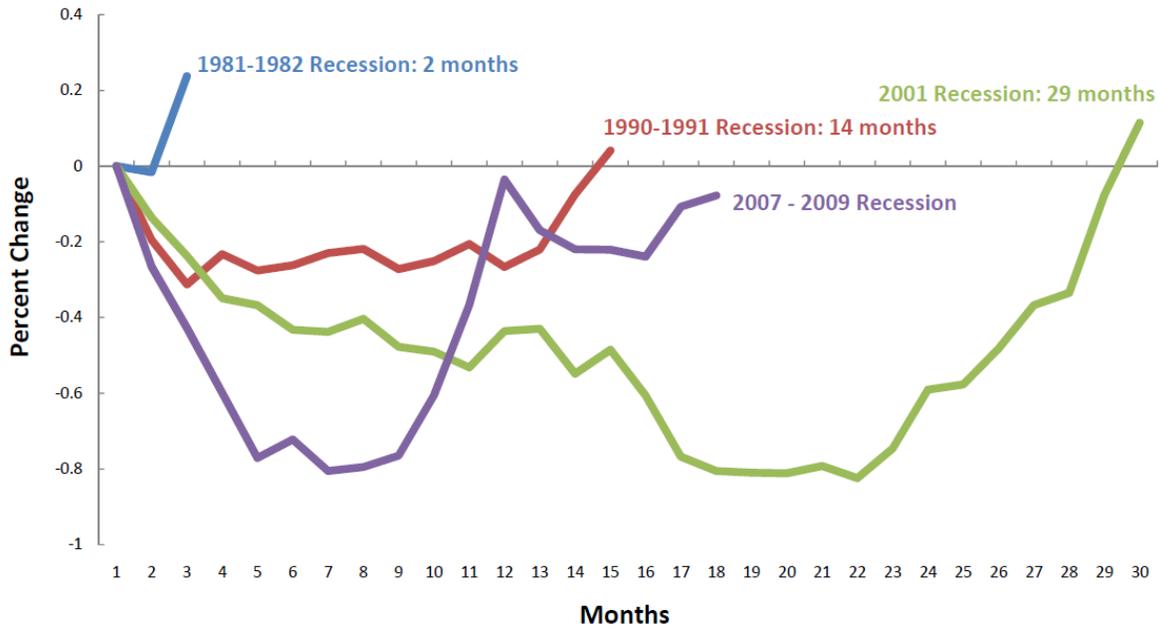
* Recession dates, established by the NBER, are available here, <http://www.nber.org/cycles/cyclesmain.html>. Numbers in red are below the national average

Joint Economic Committee State-By-State Snapshots: Recession Comparison*

	2007 - 2009 Recession		2001 Recession		1990 - 1991 Recession		1981 - 1982 Recession	
	Percent Change in Per Capita Income	Change in FHFA House Price Index (SA)	Percent Change in Per Capita Income	Change in FHFA House Price Index (SA)	Percent Change in Per Capita Income	Change in FHFA House Price Index (SA)	Percent Change in Per Capita Income	Change in FHFA House Price Index (SA)
Northeast								
CT	-4.7%	-7.0%	-0.8%	+6.4%	-3.2%	-3.2%	+1.2%	+0.4%
MA	-3.2%	-6.2%	-2.1%	+8.5%	-1.9%	-3.3%	+3.8%	+6.6%
ME	+0.4%	-3.8%	+0.8%	+6.6%	-1.6%	-2.1%	+2.8%	+2.5%
NH	-3.3%	-7.4%	-1.9%	+8.6%	-0.2%	-5.1%	+2.6%	+8.6%
NU	-3.7%	-8.7%	+0.4%	+7.9%	-3.0%	-2.3%	+1.5%	+2.6%
NY	-3.8%	-4.9%	-3.2%	+6.7%	-4.4%	-1.1%	+3.0%	+11.2%
PA	-0.5%	-2.0%	-0.2%	+4.3%	-1.1%	+0.7%	+0.3%	+2.1%
RI	-0.5%	-12.0%	+1.0%	+9.6%	-2.2%	-2.2%	+1.0%	+4.9%
VT	-0.6%	-1.0%	+0.1%	+5.8%	-2.2%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%
South								
AL	-0.8%	+1.1%	+0.3%	+2.2%	Unchanged	+1.5%	-0.8%	+3.8%
AR	-2.9%	-0.7%	+0.5%	+2.6%	-0.1%	+0.5%	-1.1%	+1.4%
DC	+2.9%	-8.3%	+0.2%	+12.0%	-0.4%	Unchanged	+3.5%	+0.4%
DE	-2.7%	-6.7%	+1.5%	+5.0%	+0.4%	+1.4%	+0.8%	+1.7%
FL	-3.5%	-22.5%	-0.3%	+7.4%	+0.4%	+0.8%	-1.6%	+12.1%
GA	-3.5%	-3.2%	-0.7%	+3.9%	-1.5%	+0.5%	+0.7%	+6.4%
KY	+0.6%	+0.5%	-0.5%	+2.7%	-0.5%	+1.6%	-2.5%	+2.5%
LA	+0.8%	+0.9%	+2.0%	+3.0%	-0.5%	+0.6%	-2.1%	+3.7%
MD	-0.3%	-12.5%	+0.2%	+6.5%	-0.7%	+0.1%	+3.0%	+1.2%
MS	Unchanged	-0.8%	+0.8%	+2.6%	-0.3%	+1.0%	-2.1%	+5.1%
NC	-3.1%	-0.3%	-1.5%	+2.7%	-2.2%	+0.9%	-1.0%	+5.9%
SC	-2.1%	-0.2%	-0.4%	+3.0%	-1.1%	+0.7%	-0.2%	+3.6%
TN	-2.9%	-0.1%	-0.4%	+2.5%	-1.0%	+0.6%	-0.1%	-0.1%
TX	-0.2%	+2.3%	-2.4%	+3.1%	-1.7%	+0.8%	-2.0%	+9.3%
VA	-0.9%	-6.8%	-0.6%	+6.0%	-0.2%	-0.3%	+2.9%	+6.9%
WV	+4.4%	-0.6%	+2.6%	+2.4%	-0.8%	-0.6%	-3.7%	-20.6%
Midwest								
IA	-0.2%	+0.9%	-0.2%	+2.9%	-2.8%	+2.7%	-1.2%	+7.3%
IL	-3.3%	-6.7%	-1.4%	+4.6%	-2.6%	+1.9%	-0.6%	-4.9%
IN	-2.3%	-0.5%	-1.5%	+2.6%	-2.1%	+2.2%	-3.0%	-0.5%
KS	Unchanged	+0.4%	+0.1%	+3.5%	-1.8%	+0.1%	+2.0%	+2.5%
MI	-1.9%	-8.3%	-1.5%	+3.5%	-1.1%	+1.8%	-1.8%	-15.6%
MN	-3.2%	-5.4%	-0.6%	+7.1%	-2.4%	+1.6%	+1.1%	+5.2%
MO	-1.4%	-1.9%	Unchanged	+4.1%	-0.6%	+0.6%	+1.4%	+0.8%
ND	+2.3%	+3.7%	+0.1%	+2.4%	-2.3%	+0.8%	+10.9%	-25.7%
NE	-1.8%	+0.1%	+0.2%	+2.7%	+1.2%	+1.2%	+1.6%	+8.0%
OH	-1.4%	-2.3%	-0.5%	+3.0%	-1.9%	+1.7%	-1.3%	+0.4%
OK	-0.2%	+1.9%	+0.4%	+3.2%	-2.2%	+1.6%	-1.2%	+10.5%
SD	-1.2%	+2.7%	+0.6%	+3.0%	-1.7%	+2.2%	+0.8%	+19.0%
WI	-1.3%	-2.2%	-0.1%	+3.7%	-1.8%	+2.2%	-2.3%	-0.3%
West								
AK	+1.4%	-0.8%	+0.3%	+3.6%	-1.5%	+3.6%	+7.4%	+21.0%
AZ	-4.8%	-22.4%	-1.5%	+4.2%	-1.0%	+0.8%	-4.6%	-4.0%
CA	-4.5%	-23.2%	-2.4%	+6.6%	-0.9%	-0.5%	-2.7%	+0.8%
CO	-5.4%	-0.9%	-3.2%	+4.8%	-0.4%	+1.6%	+0.3%	+13.3%
HI	-1.0%	-10.5%	-0.3%	+5.3%	+0.2%	+5.5%	-0.7%	+5.9%
ID	-6.2%	-5.9%	-0.9%	+3.3%	-1.3%	+1.9%	-3.8%	+8.4%
MT	-1.2%	-0.3%	+1.1%	+3.0%	+0.6%	+0.4%	+7.0%	+2.4%
NM	-0.2%	-4.6%	+1.8%	+2.0%	+1.1%	+1.0%	+0.2%	+7.1%
NV	-9.0%	-29.2%	-2.3%	+4.5%	+0.6%	+3.6%	-3.9%	+4.7%
OR	-2.0%	-9.8%	-1.5%	+2.9%	-0.8%	+4.2%	-3.1%	+5.4%
UT	-4.2%	-8.0%	-1.2%	+1.6%	-0.5%	+2.7%	-0.2%	+5.1%
WA	-2.0%	-9.5%	-1.6%	+3.3%	+0.9%	+3.0%	-1.6%	Unchanged
WY	-0.4%	+0.2%	+2.0%	+5.0%	-1.2%	-1.3%	-6.0%	+2.7%
Total US	-2.5%	-6.0%	-1.2%	+4.6%	-1.6%	+0.7%	-0.4%	+2.3%
Count of States Below The National Average	19	19	14	32	18	21	24	18

* Recession dates, established by the NBER, are available here, <http://www.nber.org/cycles/cyclesmain.html>. Numbers in red are below the national average

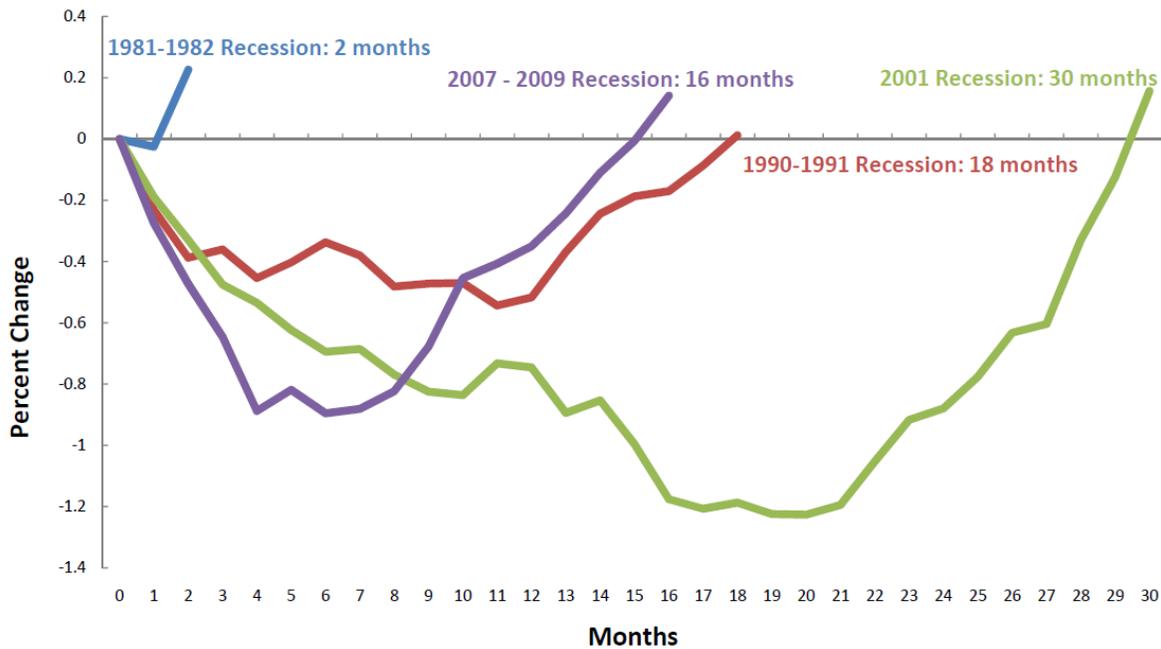
Figure 5. Months to Total Nonfarm Job Growth Post-Recession
 Percent Change in Total Nonfarm Employment from Final Month of Recession



Note: Total Nonfarm employment includes both public (government) and private sectors.

Source: JEC Majority Staff calculations based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Figure 6. Months to Private Sector Job Growth Post Recession
 Percent Change in Private Sector Employment From Final Month of Recession



Source: JEC Majority Staff calculations based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the National Bureau of Economic Research.

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Economic Overview And Outlook: Alabama

JOBS

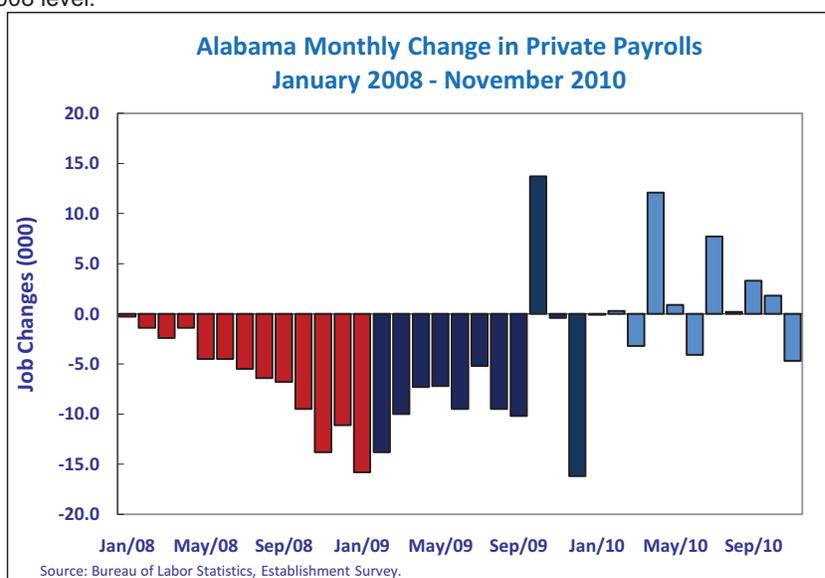
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Alabama by 44,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In Alabama, private sector employment fell by 9.7 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.0 percent.
- In Alabama, employees in the construction, professional and business services, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Alabama experienced the greatest employment increases: leisure and hospitality; other services; and trade, transportation and utilities.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Alabama was 9.0 percent in November 2010, up 5.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.1 percent reached in February 2010.
- 193,000 Alabama residents were counted among the unemployed in Alabama during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Alabama was \$30,891.70 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, up from \$30,737.40 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Alabama, home prices saw a decrease of 9.3 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 8.3 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Alabama was \$128,969 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 2.0 percent of all mortgages, including 6.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Alabama.
- Housing starts in Alabama totaled 10,640 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, an increase of 8.0 percent from September.
- Within the South census region, which includes Alabama, sales of new single-family homes totaled 164,000 units in October 2010, an increase of 3.1 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.5 percent to 1,530,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

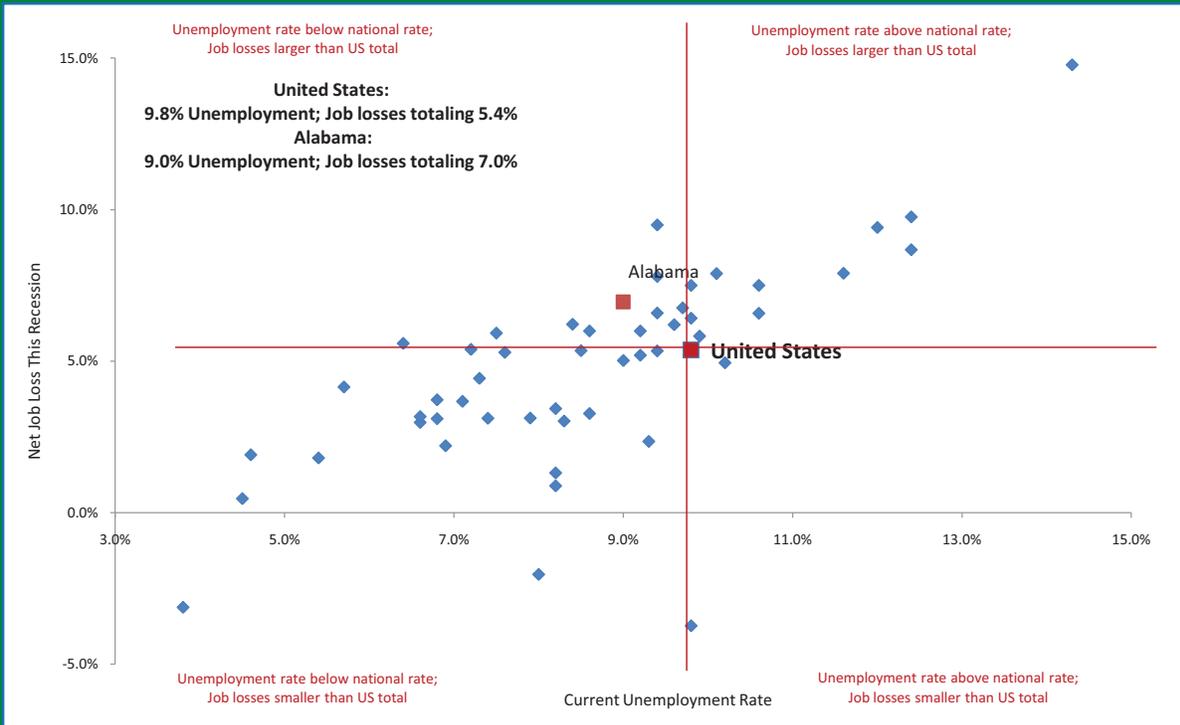
* For Alabama-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Alabama office: <http://www2.dir.state.al.us/>

How Does Alabama Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Alabama to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Alabama over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Alabama.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Alabama	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	6.7%	6.9%
	November 2009	10.9%	10.0%
	November 2010	9.0%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	8.6%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	8.1%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 43,668	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 39,980	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	14.5%	12.5%
	2009	16.6%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	12.0%	15.3%
	2009	16.9%	16.7%

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Economic Overview And Outlook: Alaska

JOBS

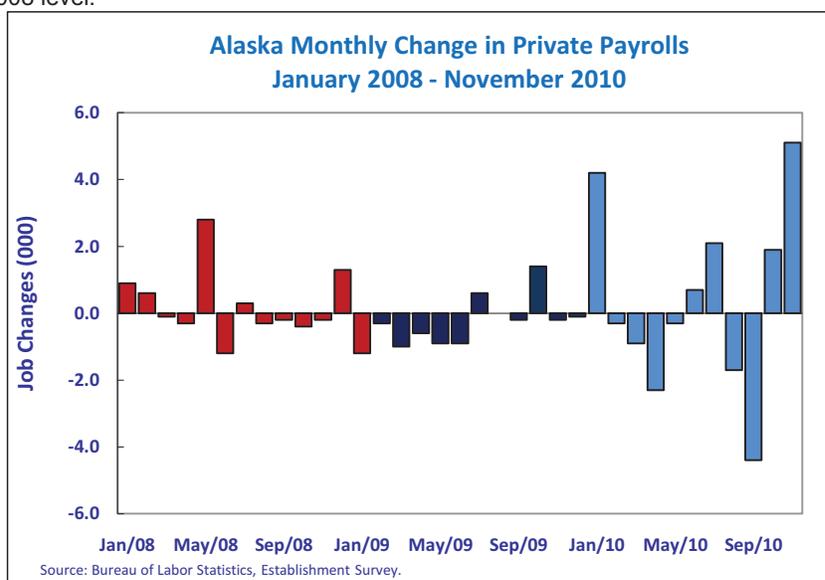
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Alaska by 8,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In Alaska, private sector employment fell by 0.1 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.7 percent.
- In Alaska, employees in the construction, information services, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Alaska experienced the greatest employment increases: education and health services; professional and business services; and manufacturing.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Alaska was 8.0 percent in November 2010, up 1.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.6 percent reached in December 2009.
- 29,000 Alaska residents were counted among the unemployed in Alaska during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Alaska was \$39,763.60 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, down from \$40,430.30 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Alaska, home prices saw an increase of 0.2 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year increase of 0.9 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Alaska was \$241,750 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 1.1 percent of all mortgages, including 3.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Alaska.
- Housing starts in Alaska totaled 550 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, a decrease of 52.6 percent from September.
- Within the West census region, which includes Alaska, sales of new single-family homes totaled 51,000 units in October 2010, a decrease of 23.9 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.1 percent to 940,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

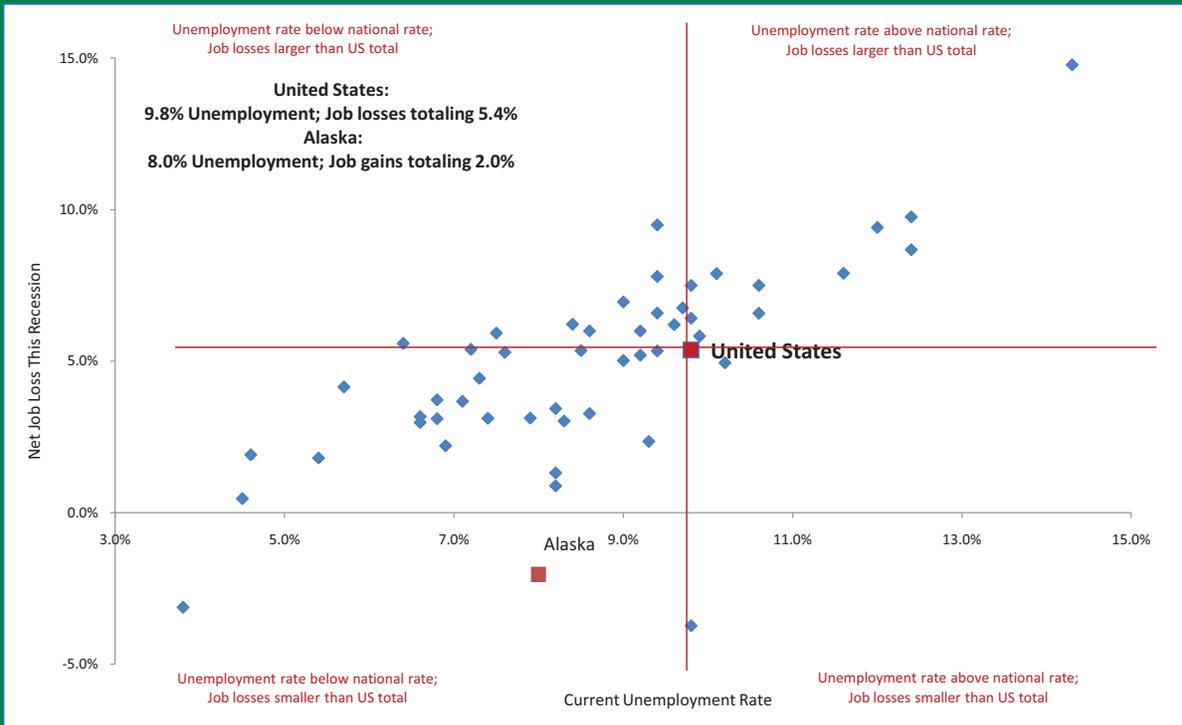
* For Alaska-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Alaska office: <http://almis.labor.state.ak.us/>

How Does Alaska Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Alaska to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Alaska over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Alaska.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Alaska	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	6.7%	6.9%
	November 2009	8.5%	10.0%
	November 2010	8.0%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	12.3%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	8.0%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 65,165	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 61,604	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	7.6%	12.5%
	2009	11.7%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	18.2%	15.3%
	2009	17.7%	16.7%

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Economic Overview And Outlook: Arizona

JOBS

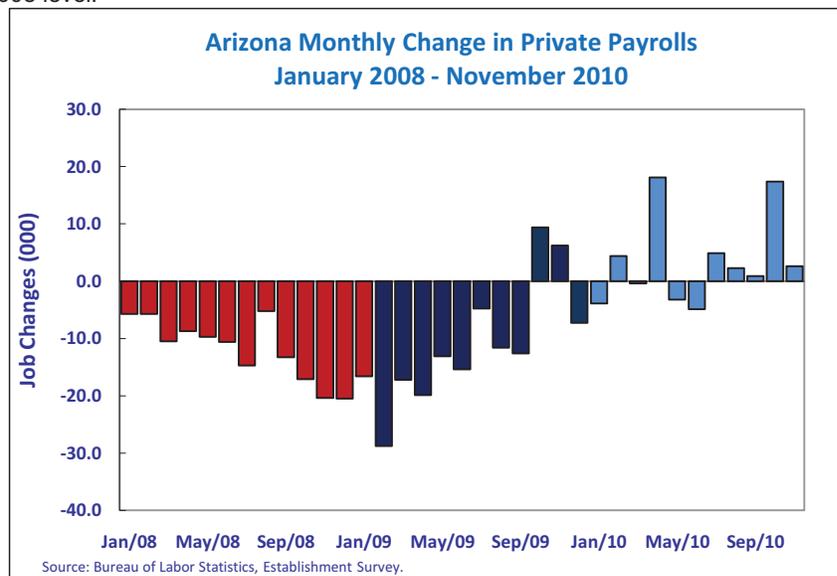
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Arizona by 66,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In Arizona, private sector employment fell by 12.2 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.9 percent.
- In Arizona, employees in the construction, mining, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Arizona experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; education and health services; and professional and business services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Arizona was 9.4 percent in November 2010, up 5.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.7 percent reached in September 2010.
- 299,000 Arizona residents were counted among the unemployed in Arizona during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Arizona was \$30,218.50 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, down from \$31,197.00 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Arizona, home prices saw a decrease of 8.3 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 5.8 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Arizona was \$147,669 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 5.2 percent of all mortgages, including 14.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Arizona.
- Housing starts in Arizona totaled 8,850 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, a decrease of 37.0 percent from September.
- Within the West census region, which includes Arizona, sales of new single-family homes totaled 51,000 units in October 2010, a decrease of 23.9 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.1 percent to 940,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

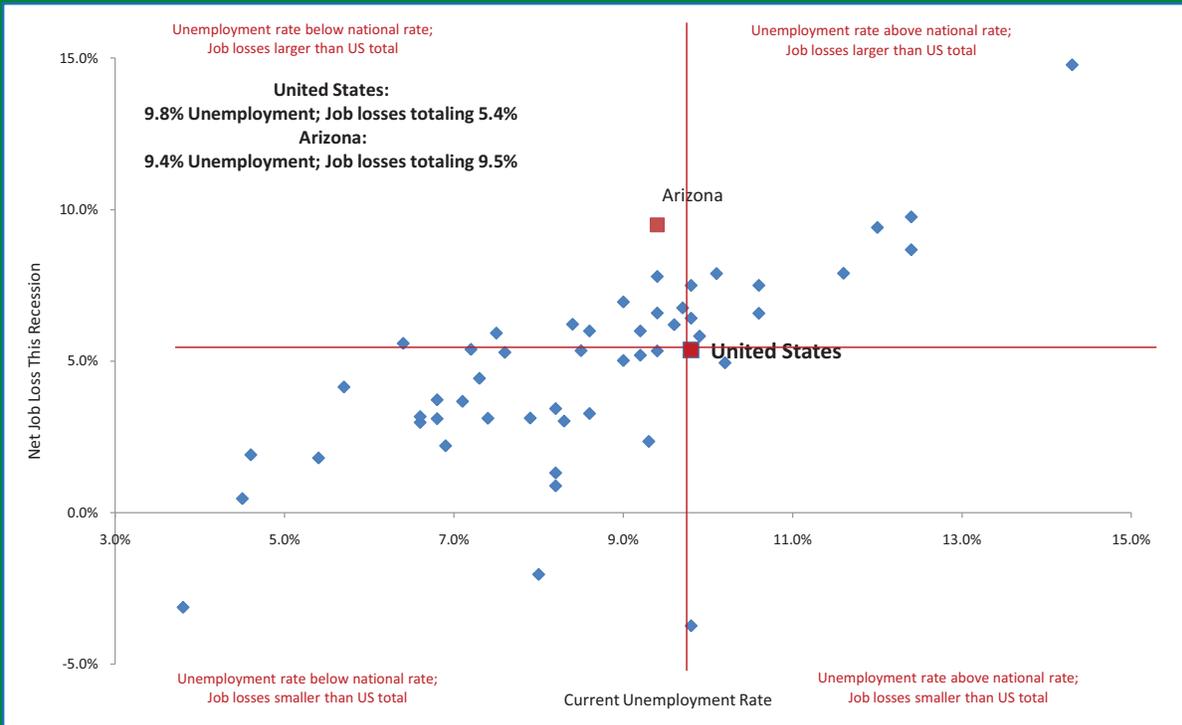
* For Arizona-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Arizona office: <http://www.workforce.az.gov/>

How Does Arizona Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Arizona to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Arizona over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Arizona.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Arizona	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	7.3%	6.9%
	November 2009	9.3%	10.0%
	November 2010	9.4%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.6%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	8.3%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 48,843	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 45,739	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	14.3%	12.5%
	2009	21.2%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	18.3%	15.3%
	2009	19.6%	16.7%

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Economic Overview And Outlook: Arkansas

JOBS

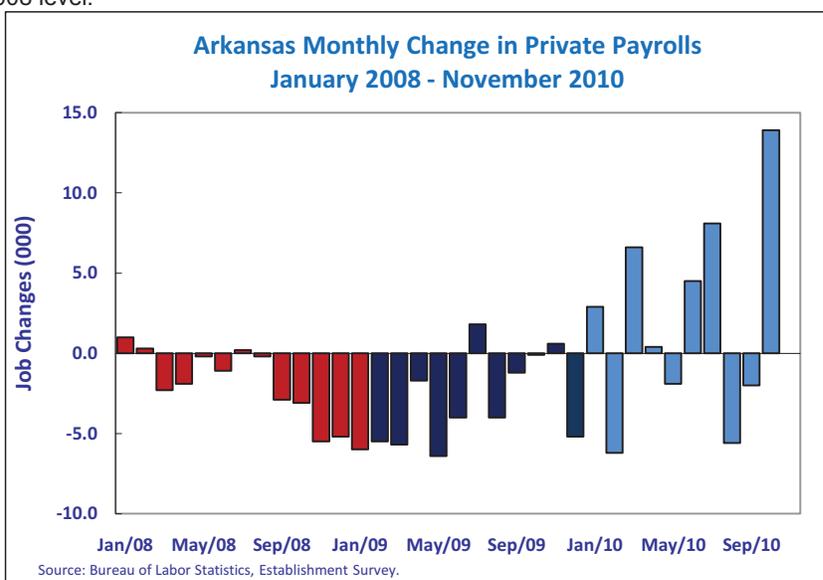
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Arkansas by 27,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In Arkansas, private sector employment fell by 5.9 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 2.2 percent.
- In Arkansas, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Arkansas experienced the greatest employment increases: other services; education and health services; and manufacturing.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Arkansas was 7.9 percent in November 2010, up 2.9 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 7.8 percent reached in October 2010.
- 107,000 Arkansas residents were counted among the unemployed in Arkansas during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Arkansas was \$30,168.90 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, up from \$29,682.20 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Arkansas, home prices saw a decrease of 1.8 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 0.3 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Arkansas was \$120,560 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 1.9 percent of all mortgages, including 6.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Arkansas.
- Housing starts in Arkansas totaled 4,750 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, a decrease of 31.9 percent from September.
- Within the South census region, which includes Arkansas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 164,000 units in October 2010, an increase of 3.1 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.5 percent to 1,530,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

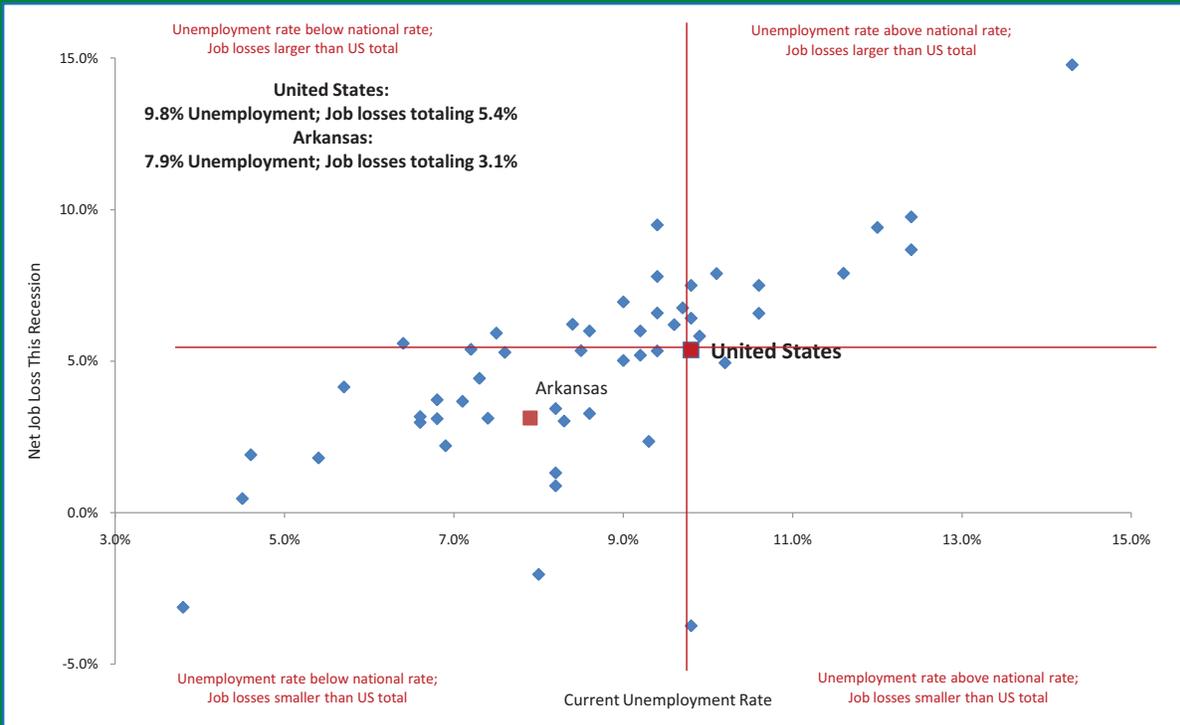
* For Arkansas-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Arkansas office: <http://www.discoverarkansas.net/>

How Does Arkansas Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Arkansas to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Arkansas over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Arkansas.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Arkansas	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	6.0%	6.9%
	November 2009	7.6%	10.0%
	November 2010	7.9%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	8.2%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	7.7%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 42,202	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 36,538	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	13.8%	12.5%
	2009	18.9%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	16.1%	15.3%
	2009	19.2%	16.7%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: California

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in California by 365,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In California, private sector employment fell by 10.5 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 0.5 percent.
- In California, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in California experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and education and health services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in California was 12.4 percent in November 2010, up 6.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 12.6 percent reached in March 2010.
- 2,267,000 California residents were counted among the unemployed in California during November 2010.

EARNINGS

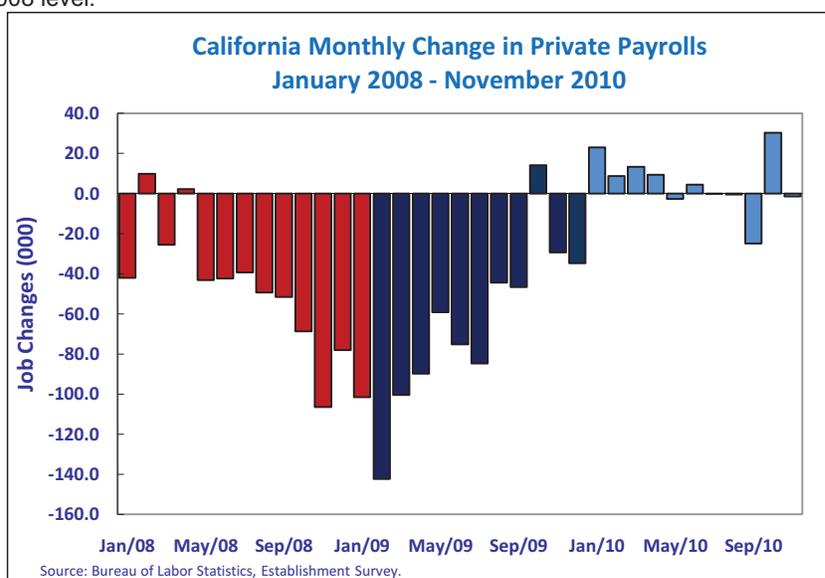
- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in California was \$38,981.10 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, down from \$40,116.60 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In California, home prices saw a decrease of 0.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year increase of 1.5 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in California was \$330,037 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 4.4 percent of all mortgages, including 13.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in California.
- Housing starts in California totaled 31,360 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, a decrease of 16.6 percent from September.
- Within the West census region, which includes California, sales of new single-family homes totaled 51,000 units in October 2010, a decrease of 23.9 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.1 percent to 940,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

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

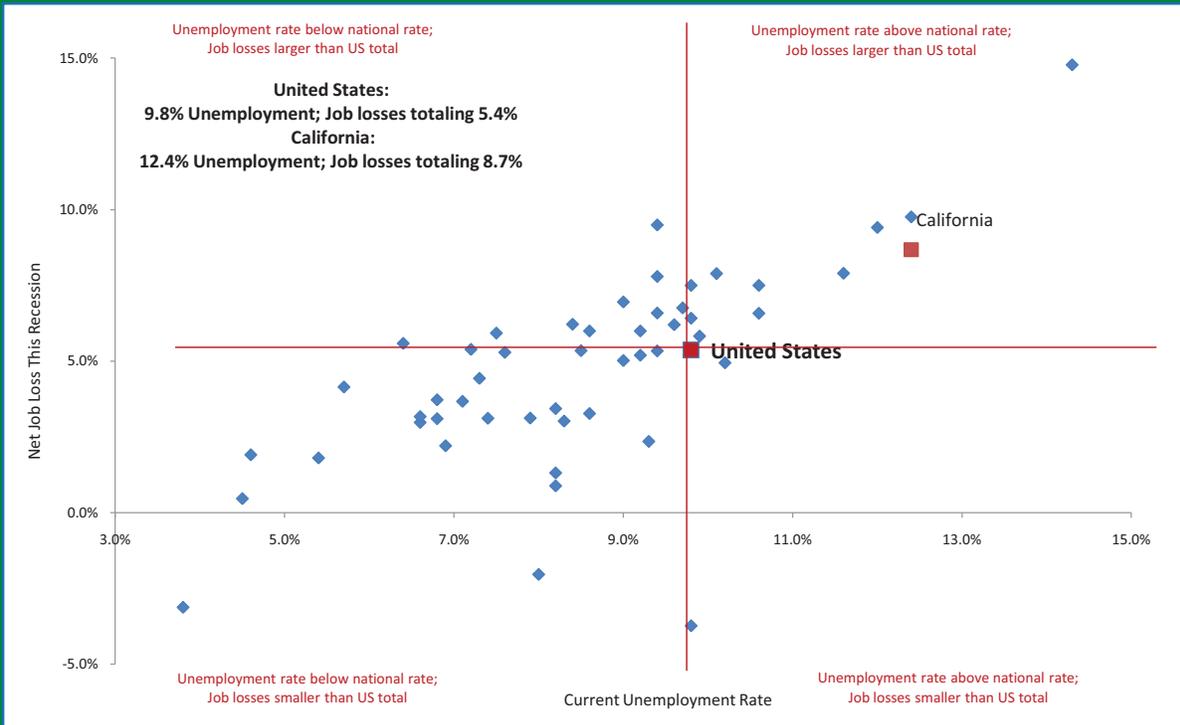


How Does California Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare California to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within California over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in California.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		California	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	8.7%	6.9%
	November 2009	12.3%	10.0%
	November 2010	12.4%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	4.8%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	9.8%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 57,656	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 56,134	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	12.7%	12.5%
	2009	15.3%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	18.2%	15.3%
	2009	20.0%	16.7%

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Economic Overview And Outlook: Colorado

JOBS

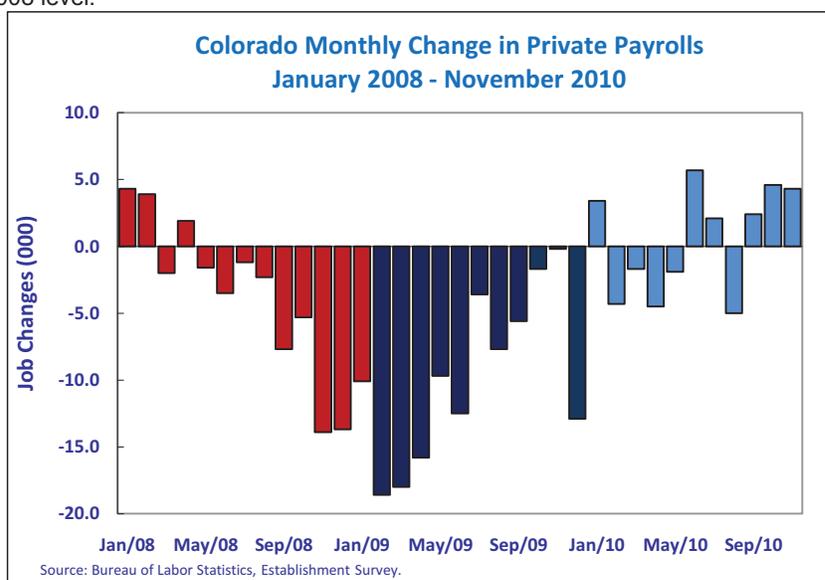
- ❑ Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- ❑ The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Colorado by 52,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- ❑ In Colorado, private sector employment fell by 8.0 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 0.3 percent.
- ❑ In Colorado, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Colorado experienced the greatest employment increases: education and health services; leisure and hospitality; and professional and business services.*
- ❑ As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- ❑ The unemployment rate in Colorado was 8.6 percent in November 2010, up 4.3 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 8.4 percent reached in October 2010.
- ❑ 230,000 Colorado residents were counted among the unemployed in Colorado during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- ❑ Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.
- ❑ Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Colorado was \$37,881.20 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, down from \$39,642.00 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.



HOUSING

- ❑ National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Colorado, home prices saw a decrease of 2.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 2.3 percent.
- ❑ The median price of single-family homes in Colorado was \$217,558 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- ❑ As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 2.4 percent of all mortgages, including 8.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Colorado.
- ❑ Housing starts in Colorado totaled 7,900 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, a decrease of 55.4 percent from September.
- ❑ Within the West census region, which includes Colorado, sales of new single-family homes totaled 51,000 units in October 2010, a decrease of 23.9 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.1 percent to 940,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

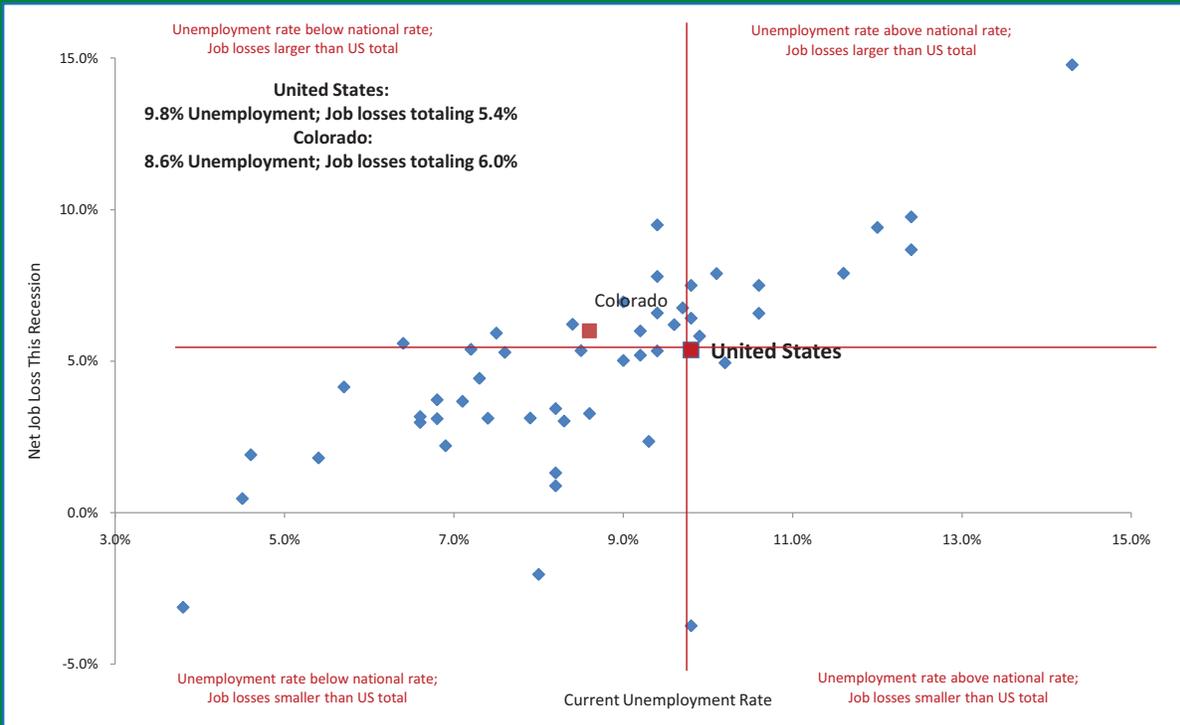
* For Colorado-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Colorado office:
<http://lmigateway.coworkforce.com/lmigateway/gsipub/index.asp?docid=363>

How Does Colorado Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Colorado to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Colorado over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Colorado.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Colorado	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	5.7%	6.9%
	November 2009	7.4%	10.0%
	November 2010	8.6%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.8%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	7.3%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 63,249	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 55,930	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	9.8%	12.5%
	2009	12.3%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	16.4%	15.3%
	2009	15.3%	16.7%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Connecticut

JOBS

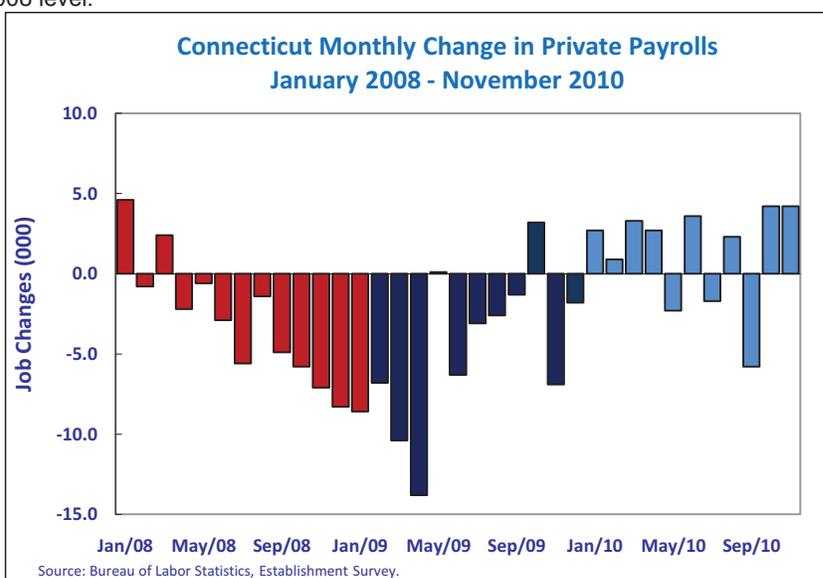
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Connecticut by 39,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In Connecticut, private sector employment fell by 6.3 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.0 percent.
- In Connecticut, employees in the construction, professional and business services, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Connecticut experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; leisure and hospitality; and education and health services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Connecticut was 9.0 percent in November 2010, up 4.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.2 percent reached in March 2010.
- 170,000 Connecticut residents were counted among the unemployed in Connecticut during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Connecticut was \$50,727.30 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, down from \$52,150.20 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.



HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Connecticut, home prices saw a decrease of 2.4 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 2.1 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Connecticut was \$266,845 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 3.9 percent of all mortgages, including 15.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Connecticut.
- Housing starts in Connecticut totaled 3,730 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, a decrease of 5.8 percent from September.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Connecticut, sales of new single-family homes totaled 29,000 units in October 2010, a decrease of 12.1 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 1.8 percent to 560,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

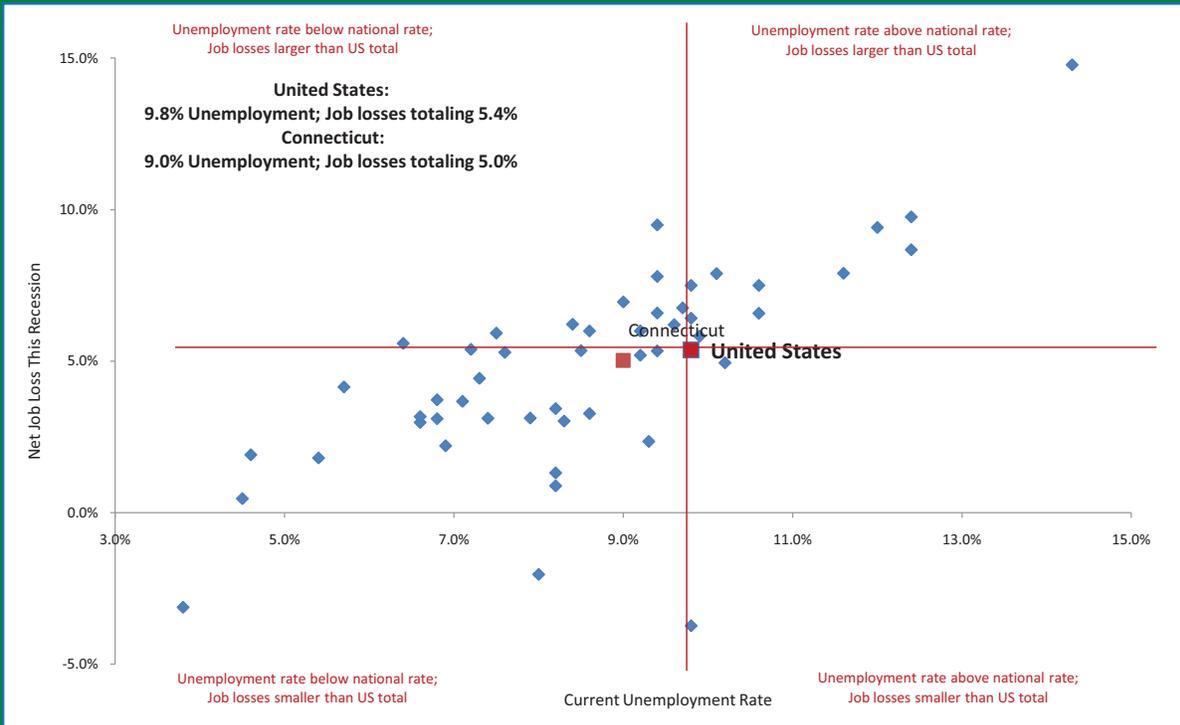
* For Connecticut-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Connecticut office: <http://www1.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/>

How Does Connecticut Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Connecticut to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Connecticut over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Connecticut.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Connecticut	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	6.4%	6.9%
	November 2009	8.7%	10.0%
	November 2010	9.0%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	5.0%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	7.1%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 66,353	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 64,851	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	8.9%	12.5%
	2009	8.4%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	9.4%	15.3%
	2009	12.0%	16.7%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Delaware

JOBS

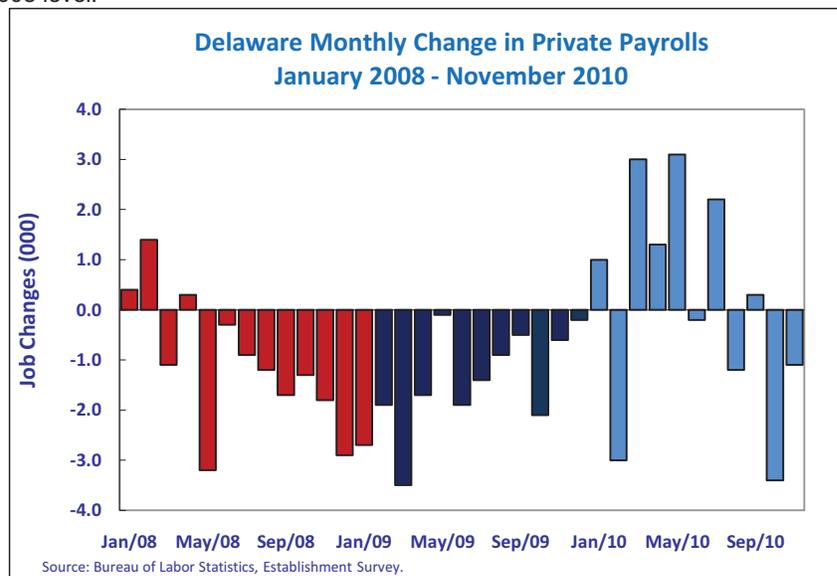
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Delaware by 10,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In Delaware, private sector employment fell by 7.9 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 0.6 percent.
- In Delaware, employees in the construction, trade, transportation and utilities, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Delaware experienced the greatest employment increases: leisure and hospitality; education and health services; and other services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Delaware was 8.4 percent in November 2010, up 4.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.2 percent reached in March 2010.
- 36,000 Delaware residents were counted among the unemployed in Delaware during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Delaware was \$36,447.40 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, down from \$37,085.80 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Delaware, home prices saw a decrease of 5.5 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 3.1 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Delaware was \$216,902 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 3.9 percent of all mortgages, including 14.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Delaware.
- Housing starts in Delaware totaled 2,740 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, a decrease of 19.9 percent from September.
- Within the South census region, which includes Delaware, sales of new single-family homes totaled 164,000 units in October 2010, an increase of 3.1 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.5 percent to 1,530,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

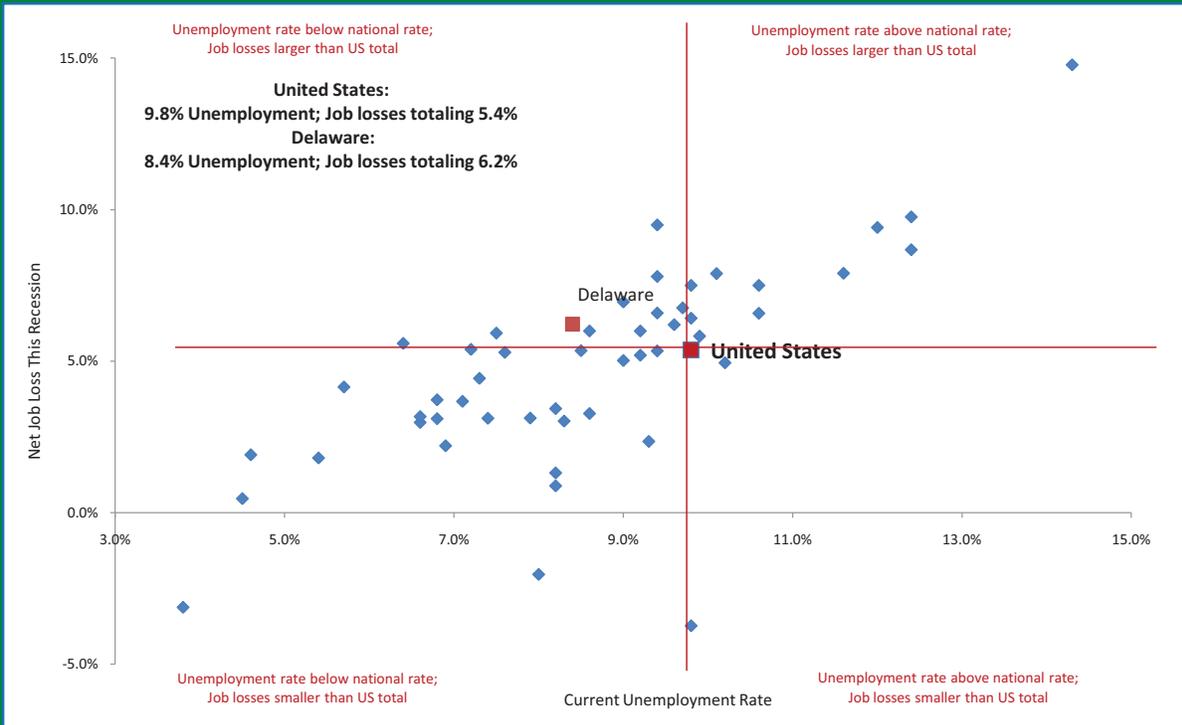
* For Delaware-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Delaware office:
<http://www.delawareworks.com/oolmi/Information/Publications.aspx>

How Does Delaware Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Delaware to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Delaware over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Delaware.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Delaware	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	6.2%	6.9%
	November 2009	8.6%	10.0%
	November 2010	8.4%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	8.2%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	6.7%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 56,471	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 52,114	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	9.3%	12.5%
	2009	12.3%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	11.2%	15.3%
	2009	13.4%	16.7%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: The District Of Columbia

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in the District of Columbia by 19,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In the District of Columbia, private sector employment fell by 2.1 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 4.0 percent.
- In the District of Columbia, employees in the information services, construction, and financial activities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in the District of Columbia experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; education and health services; and construction.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in the District of Columbia was 9.8 percent in November 2010, up 4.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 12.0 percent reached in January 2010.
- 33,000 District of Columbia residents were counted among the unemployed in District of Columbia during November 2010.

EARNINGS

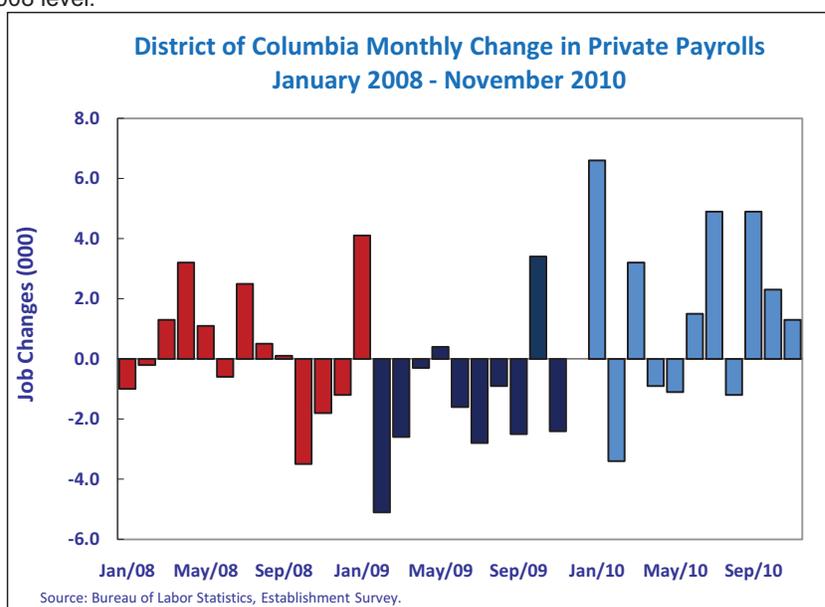
- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in the District of Columbia was \$62,502.30 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, up from \$62,294.90 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In District of Columbia, home prices saw a decrease of 2.4 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year increase of 0.3 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in the District of Columbia was \$404,380 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 2.8 percent of all mortgages, including 12.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in the District of Columbia.
- Housing starts in the District of Columbia totaled 150 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, a decrease of 34.8 percent from September.
- Within the South census region, which includes the District of Columbia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 164,000 units in October 2010, an increase of 3.1 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.5 percent to 1,530,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

* For District of Columbia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the District of Columbia office:
<http://www.does.dc.gov/does/cwp/view,a,1233,q,538030.asp>

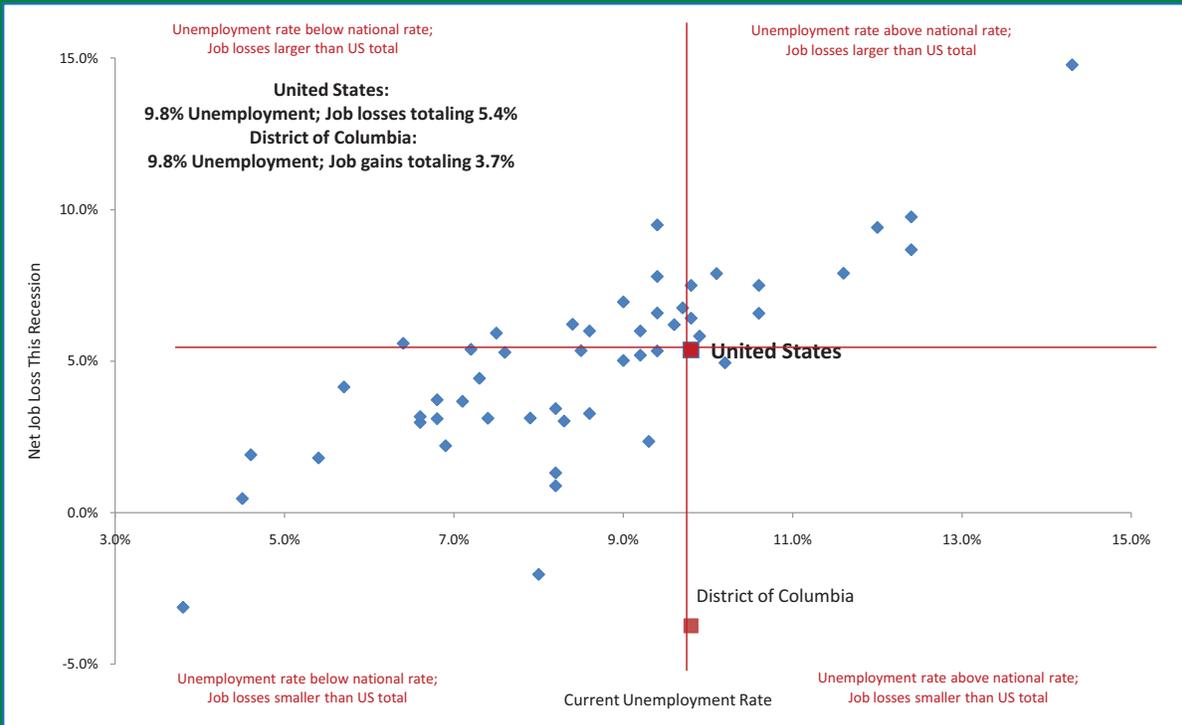


How Does The District Of Columbia Compare To The States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare the District of Columbia to the states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within the District of Columbia over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in the District of Columbia.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



DISTRICT QUICK FACTS

		District of Columbia	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	7.7%	6.9%
	November 2009	11.6%	10.0%
	November 2010	9.8%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	4.6%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	9.6%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 52,534	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 53,141	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	18.0%	12.5%
	2009	17.9%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	9.5%	15.3%
	2009	12.4%	16.7%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Florida

JOBS

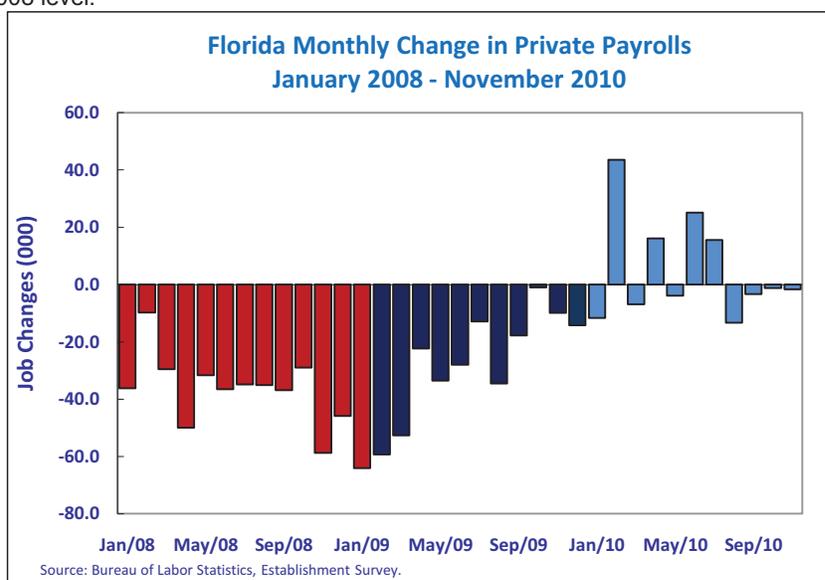
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Florida by 173,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In Florida, private sector employment fell by 11.5 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.0 percent.
- In Florida, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Florida experienced the greatest employment increases: other services; leisure and hospitality; and education and health services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Florida was 12.0 percent in November 2010, up 7.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 12.3 percent reached in March 2010.
- 1,110,000 Florida residents were counted among the unemployed in Florida during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Florida was \$35,681.90 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, down from \$36,381.20 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Florida, home prices saw a decrease of 8.0 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 7.3 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Florida was \$144,501 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 13.7 percent of all mortgages, including 29.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Florida.
- Housing starts in Florida totaled 34,700 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, a decrease of 6.3 percent from September.
- Within the South census region, which includes Florida, sales of new single-family homes totaled 164,000 units in October 2010, an increase of 3.1 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.5 percent to 1,530,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

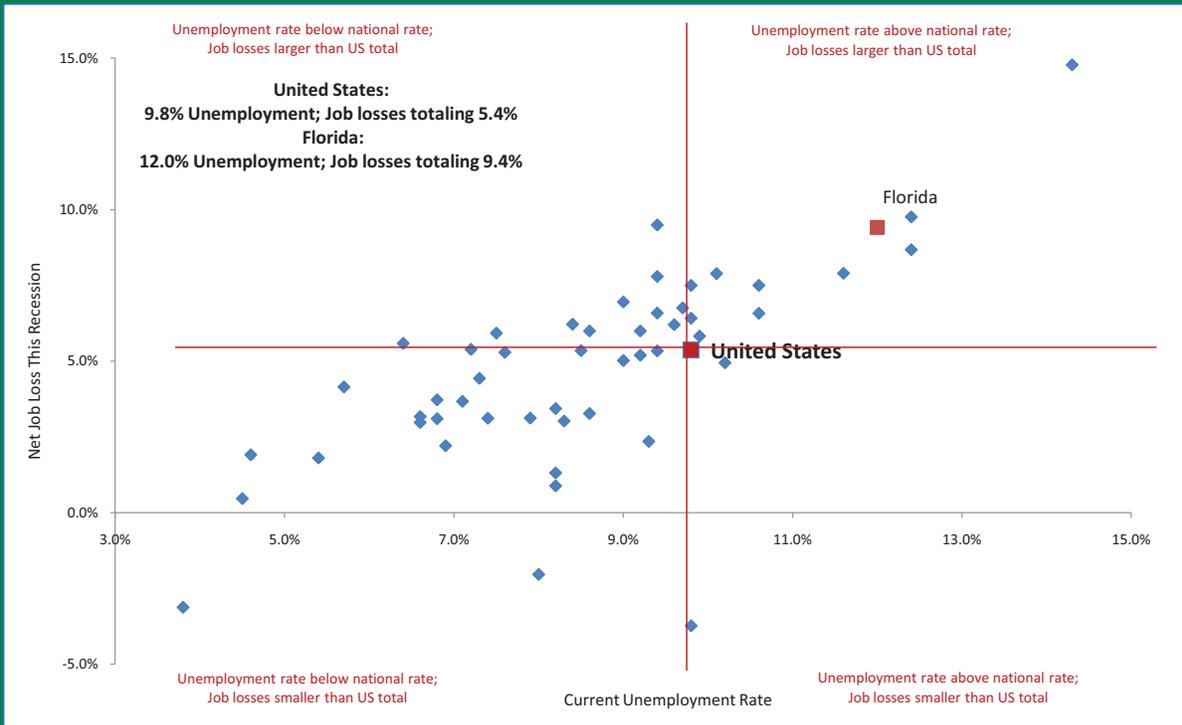
* For Florida-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Florida office: <http://www.labormarketinfo.com/>

How Does Florida Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Florida to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Florida over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Florida.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Florida	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	7.7%	6.9%
	November 2009	11.6%	10.0%
	November 2010	12.0%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.3%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	10.6%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 47,373	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 45,631	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	12.5%	12.5%
	2009	14.6%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	20.2%	15.3%
	2009	22.4%	16.7%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Georgia

JOBS

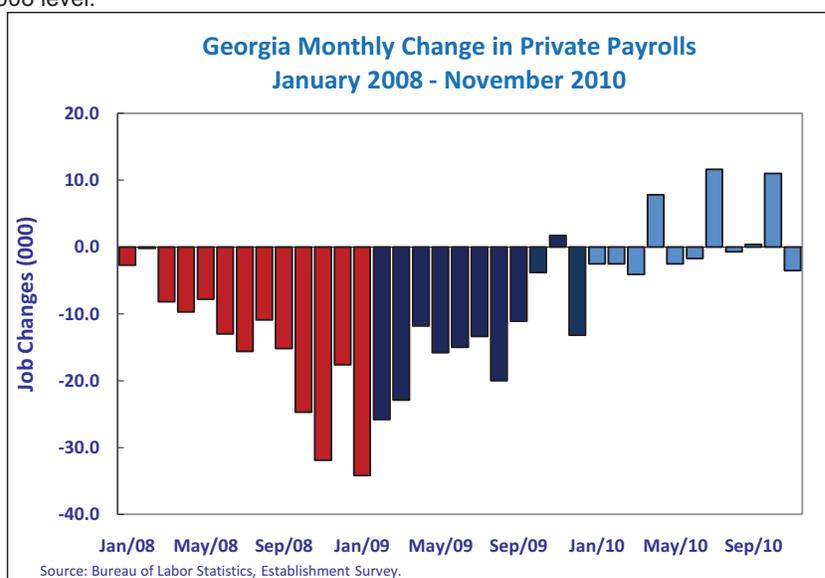
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Georgia by 95,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In Georgia, private sector employment fell by 9.9 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 0.4 percent.
- In Georgia, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Georgia experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; education and health services; and other services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Georgia was 10.1 percent in November 2010, up 5.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.5 percent reached in March 2010.
- 470,000 Georgia residents were counted among the unemployed in Georgia during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Georgia was \$31,084.50 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, down from \$31,839.70 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Georgia, home prices saw a decrease of 3.6 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 3.2 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Georgia was \$129,446 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 3.4 percent of all mortgages, including 9.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Georgia.
- Housing starts in Georgia totaled 12,250 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, a decrease of 20.7 percent from September.
- Within the South census region, which includes Georgia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 164,000 units in October 2010, an increase of 3.1 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.5 percent to 1,530,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

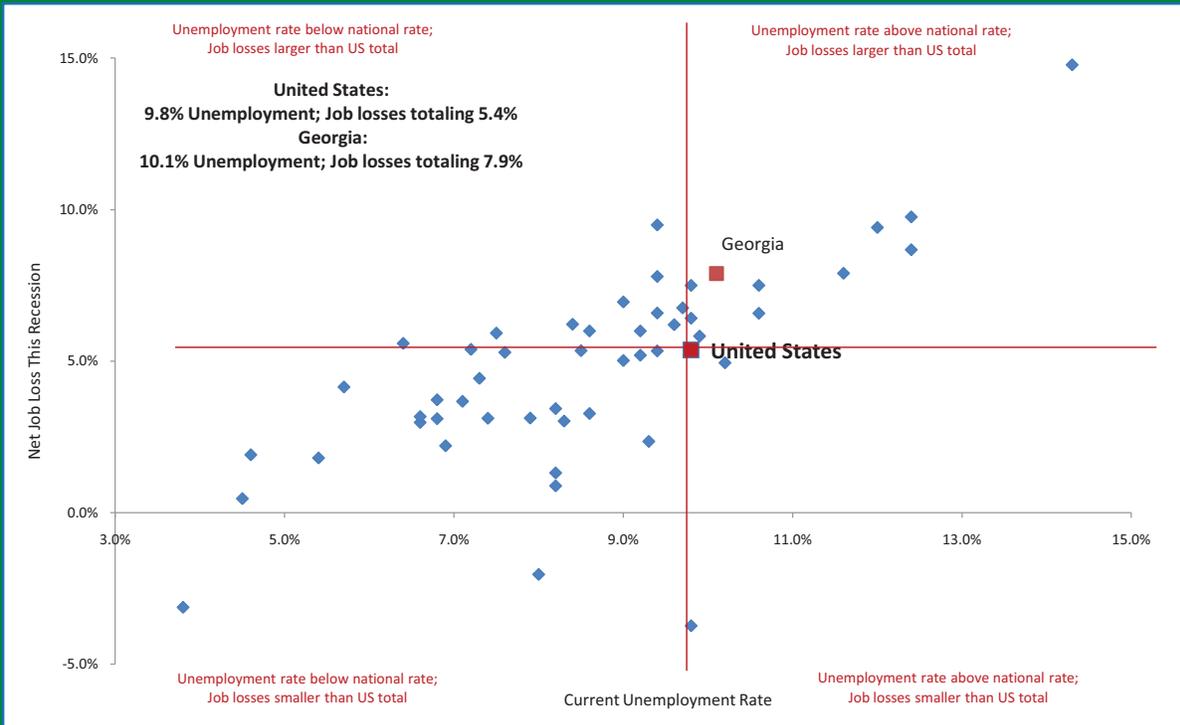
* For Georgia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Georgia office: <http://explorer.dol.state.ga.us/>

How Does Georgia Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Georgia to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Georgia over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Georgia.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Georgia	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	7.5%	6.9%
	November 2009	10.2%	10.0%
	November 2010	10.1%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.6%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	9.4%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 50,318	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 43,340	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	13.6%	12.5%
	2009	18.4%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	17.5%	15.3%
	2009	20.5%	16.7%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Hawaii

JOBS

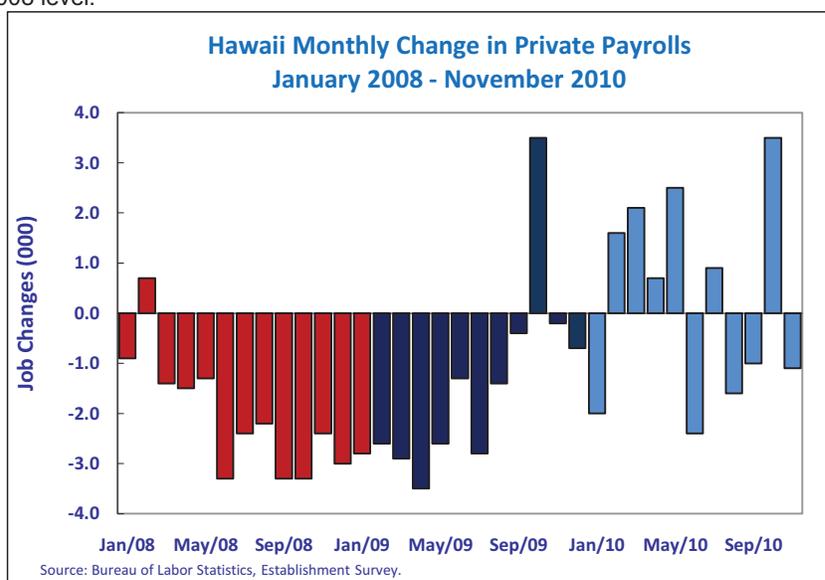
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Hawaii by 13,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In Hawaii, private sector employment fell by 8.3 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 0.7 percent.
- In Hawaii, employees in the construction, trade, transportation and utilities, and leisure and hospitality sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Hawaii experienced the greatest employment increases: leisure and hospitality; government; and construction.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Hawaii was 6.4 percent in November 2010, up 3.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.0 percent reached in September 2009.
- 41,000 Hawaii residents were counted among the unemployed in Hawaii during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Hawaii was \$38,436.10 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, down from \$38,488.90 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Hawaii, home prices saw an increase of 0.4 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 1.1 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Hawaii was \$499,837 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 4.5 percent of all mortgages, including 17.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Hawaii.
- Housing starts in Hawaii totaled 1,800 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, a decrease of 51.9 percent from September.
- Within the West census region, which includes Hawaii, sales of new single-family homes totaled 51,000 units in October 2010, a decrease of 23.9 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.1 percent to 940,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

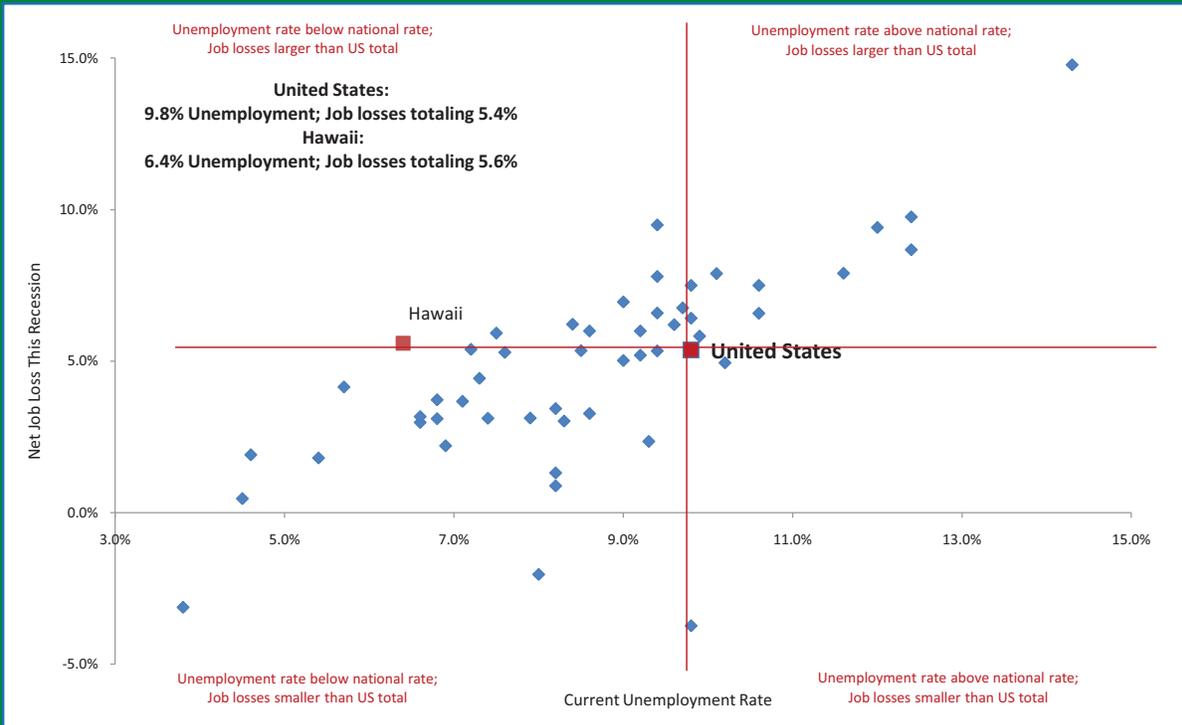
* For Hawaii-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Hawaii office: <http://hawaii.gov/labor/>

How Does Hawaii Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Hawaii to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Hawaii over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Hawaii.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Hawaii	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	5.2%	6.9%
	November 2009	6.9%	10.0%
	November 2010	6.4%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	8.4%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	6.9%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 66,230	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 55,649	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	7.5%	12.5%
	2009	12.5%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	7.5%	15.3%
	2009	8.2%	16.7%

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Economic Overview And Outlook: Idaho

JOBS

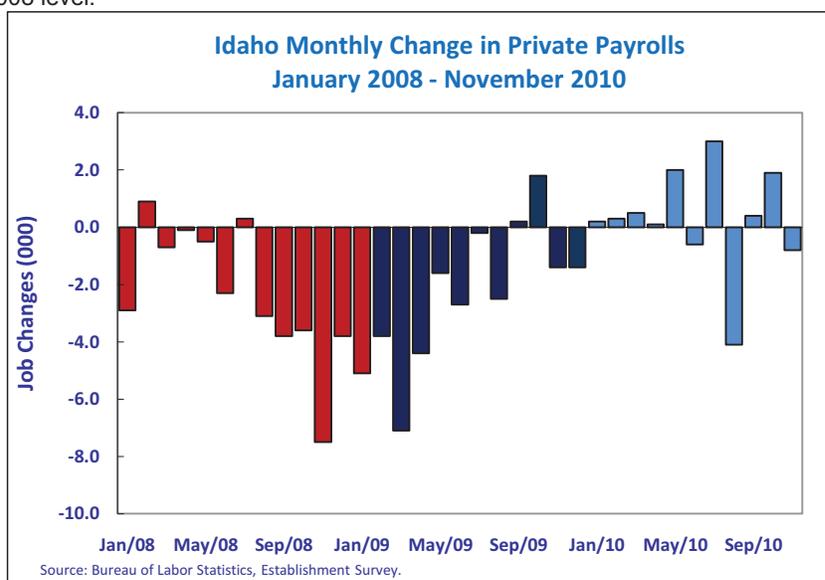
- ❑ Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- ❑ The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Idaho by 15,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- ❑ In Idaho, private sector employment fell by 10.3 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 0.6 percent.
- ❑ In Idaho, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Idaho experienced the greatest employment increases: manufacturing; education and health services; and other services.*
- ❑ As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- ❑ The unemployment rate in Idaho was 9.4 percent in November 2010, up 5.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.5 percent reached in February 2010.
- ❑ 71,000 Idaho residents were counted among the unemployed in Idaho during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- ❑ Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.



- ❑ Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Idaho was \$29,056.90 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, down from \$29,808.40 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- ❑ National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Idaho, home prices saw a decrease of 15.1 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 12.7 percent.
- ❑ The median price of single-family homes in Idaho was \$140,436 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- ❑ As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 3.3 percent of all mortgages, including 11.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Idaho.
- ❑ Housing starts in Idaho totaled 3,020 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, a decrease of 23.5 percent from September.
- ❑ Within the West census region, which includes Idaho, sales of new single-family homes totaled 51,000 units in October 2010, a decrease of 23.9 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.1 percent to 940,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

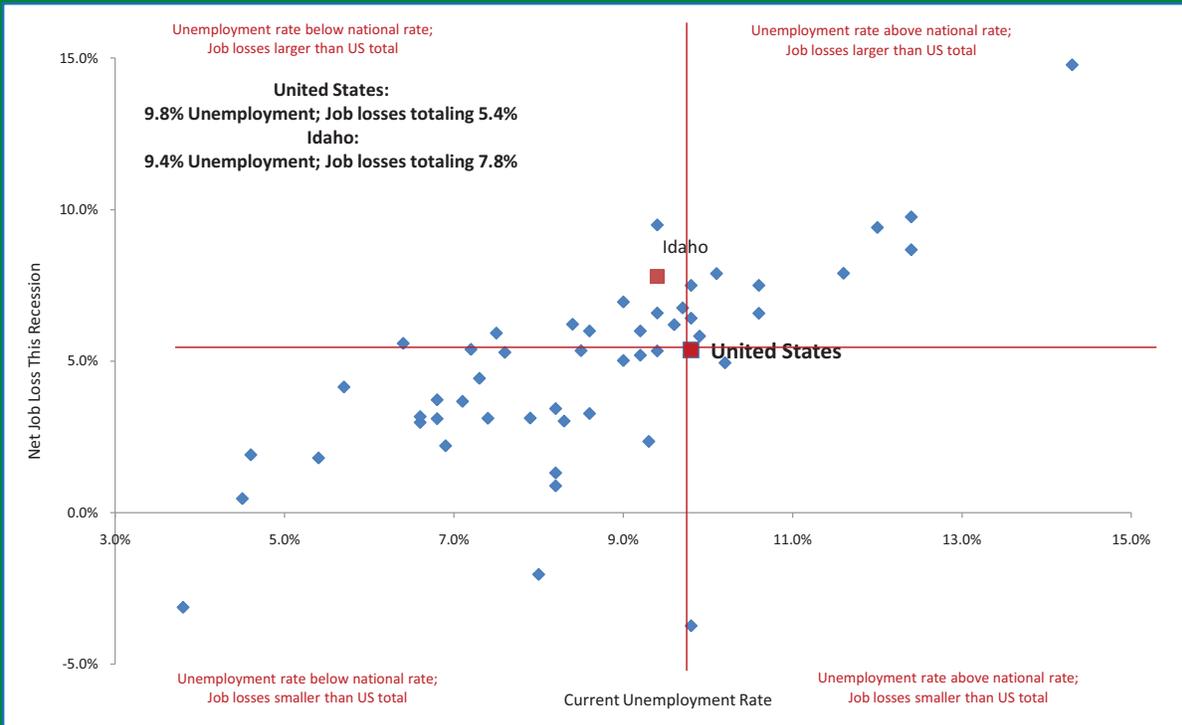
* For Idaho-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Idaho office:
<http://labor.idaho.gov/dnn/Default.aspx?tabid=696&AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1>

How Does Idaho Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Idaho to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Idaho over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Idaho.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Idaho	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	6.2%	6.9%
	November 2009	9.0%	10.0%
	November 2010	9.4%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.9%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	8.9%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 50,880	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 46,778	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	9.9%	12.5%
	2009	13.7%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	13.9%	15.3%
	2009	15.2%	16.7%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Illinois

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Illinois by 146,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In Illinois, private sector employment fell by 8.4 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.1 percent.
- In Illinois, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Illinois experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and education and health services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Illinois was 9.6 percent in November 2010, up 4.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.5 percent reached in March 2010.
- 641,000 Illinois residents were counted among the unemployed in Illinois during November 2010.

EARNINGS

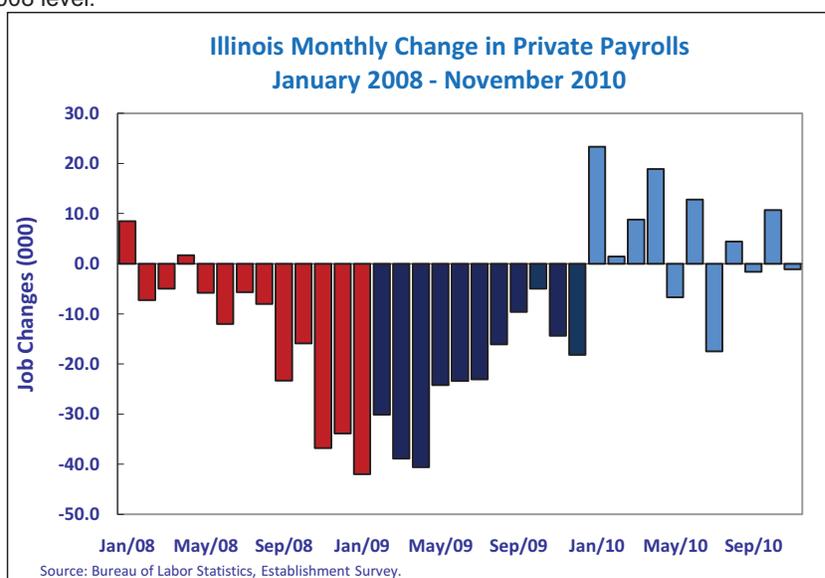
- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Illinois was \$38,640.30 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, down from \$39,309.40 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Illinois, home prices saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 6.0 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Illinois was \$152,387 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 6.0 percent of all mortgages, including 17.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Illinois.
- Housing starts in Illinois totaled 12,270 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, an increase of 5.1 percent from September.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Illinois, sales of new single-family homes totaled 39,000 units in October 2010, a decrease of 20.4 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 1.1 percent to 860,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

* For Illinois-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Illinois office: <http://lmi.ides.state.il.us/pressreleases.htm>

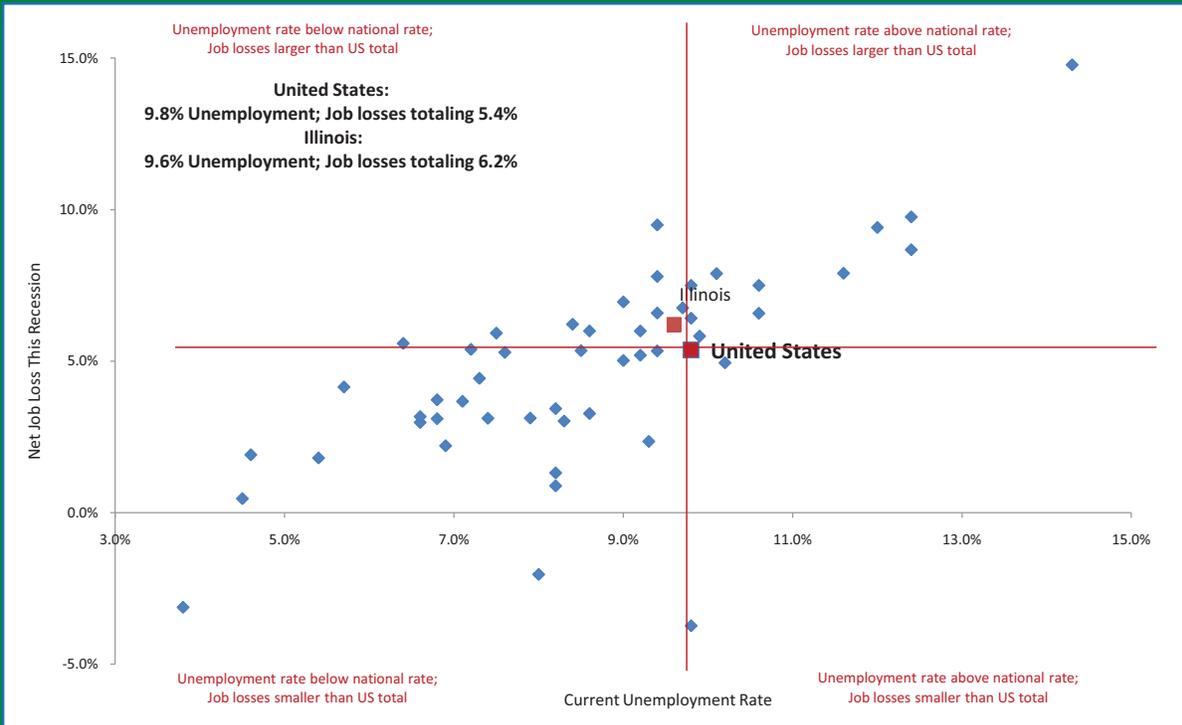


How Does Illinois Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Illinois to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Illinois over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Illinois.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Illinois	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	7.2%	6.9%
	November 2009	10.9%	10.0%
	November 2010	9.6%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	5.4%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	10.0%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 54,317	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 52,870	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	10.0%	12.5%
	2009	13.2%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	13.4%	15.3%
	2009	14.8%	16.7%

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Economic Overview And Outlook: Indiana

JOBS

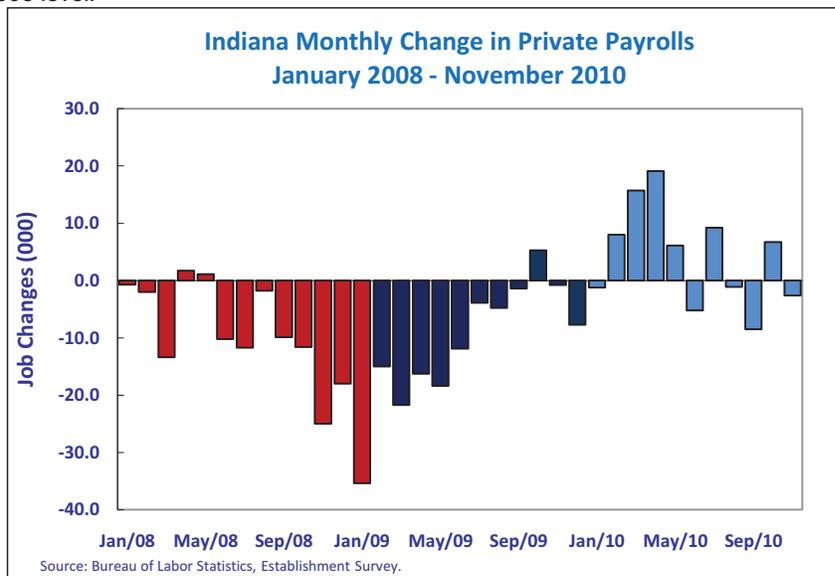
- ❑ Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- ❑ The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Indiana by 71,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- ❑ In Indiana, private sector employment fell by 9.1 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 2.0 percent.
- ❑ In Indiana, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Indiana experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; mining; and leisure and hospitality.*
- ❑ As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- ❑ The unemployment rate in Indiana was 9.8 percent in November 2010, up 5.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.6 percent reached in June 2009.
- ❑ 305,000 Indiana residents were counted among the unemployed in Indiana during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- ❑ Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.



- ❑ Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Indiana was \$31,462.80 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, down from \$31,695.80 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- ❑ National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Indiana, home prices saw an increase of 0.2 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 0.2 percent.
- ❑ The median price of single-family homes in Indiana was \$113,416 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- ❑ As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 4.4 percent of all mortgages, including 11.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Indiana.
- ❑ Housing starts in Indiana totaled 10,200 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, a decrease of 23.0 percent from September.
- ❑ Within the Midwest census region, which includes Indiana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 39,000 units in October 2010, a decrease of 20.4 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 1.1 percent to 860,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

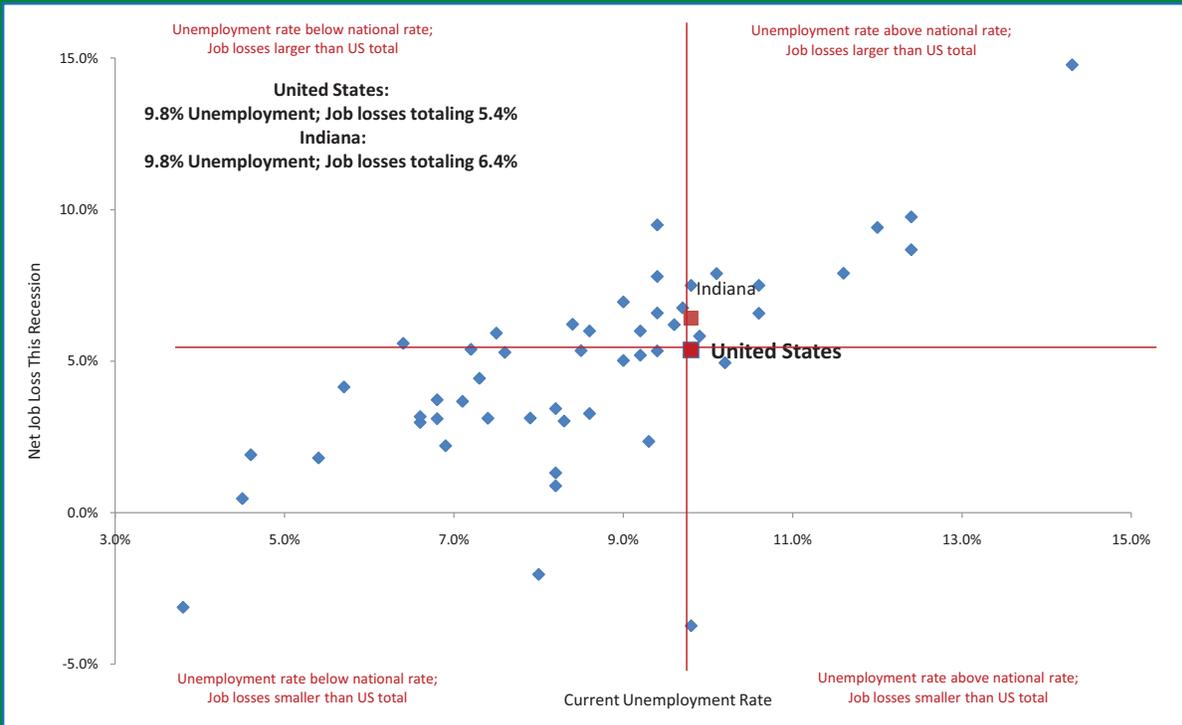
* For Indiana-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Indiana office: <http://www.hoosierdata.in.gov/>

How Does Indiana Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Indiana to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Indiana over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Indiana.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Indiana	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	7.4%	6.9%
	November 2009	9.8%	10.0%
	November 2010	9.8%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.1%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	11.4%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 49,089	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 44,305	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	11.8%	12.5%
	2009	16.1%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	11.4%	15.3%
	2009	14.2%	16.7%

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Economic Overview And Outlook: Iowa

JOBS

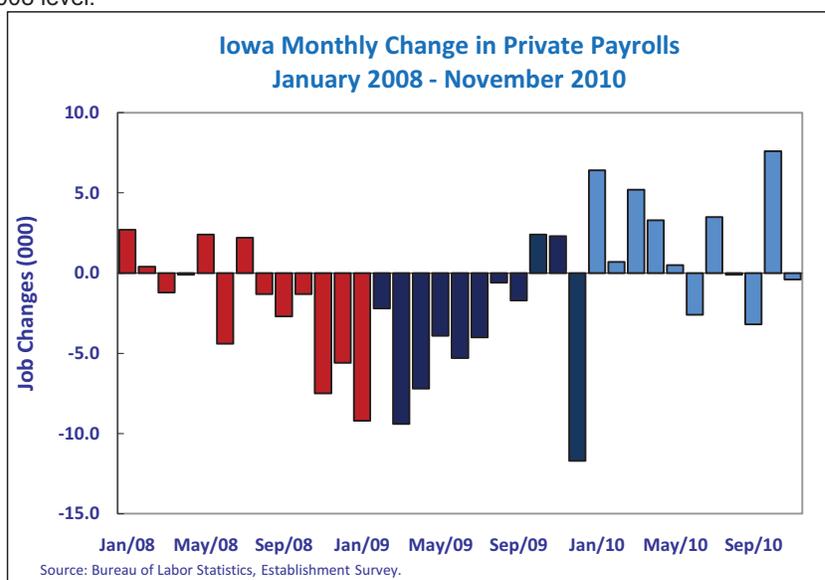
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Iowa by 35,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In Iowa, private sector employment fell by 5.3 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.7 percent.
- In Iowa, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Iowa experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and construction.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Iowa was 6.6 percent in November 2010, up 2.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 6.9 percent reached in April 2010.
- 111,000 Iowa residents were counted among the unemployed in Iowa during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Iowa was \$35,250.70 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, up from \$34,815.60 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Iowa, home prices saw a decrease of 1.4 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 2.1 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Iowa was \$118,036 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 2.7 percent of all mortgages, including 11.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Iowa.
- Housing starts in Iowa totaled 6,530 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, a decrease of 17.3 percent from September.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Iowa, sales of new single-family homes totaled 39,000 units in October 2010, a decrease of 20.4 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 1.1 percent to 860,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

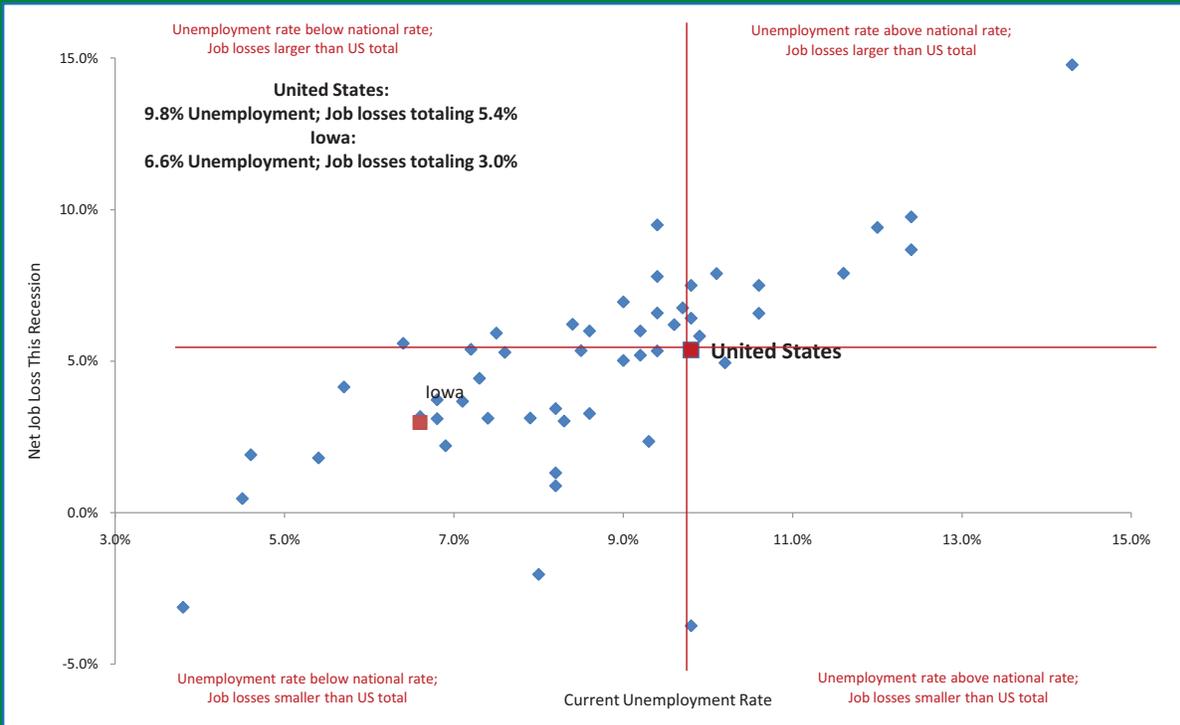
* For Iowa-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Iowa office: <http://www.iowaworkforce.org/>

How Does Iowa Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Iowa to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Iowa over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Iowa.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Iowa	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	4.9%	6.9%
	November 2009	6.5%	10.0%
	November 2010	6.6%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.2%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	5.9%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 50,594	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 50,721	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	8.9%	12.5%
	2009	10.7%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	9.3%	15.3%
	2009	11.4%	16.7%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Kansas

JOBS

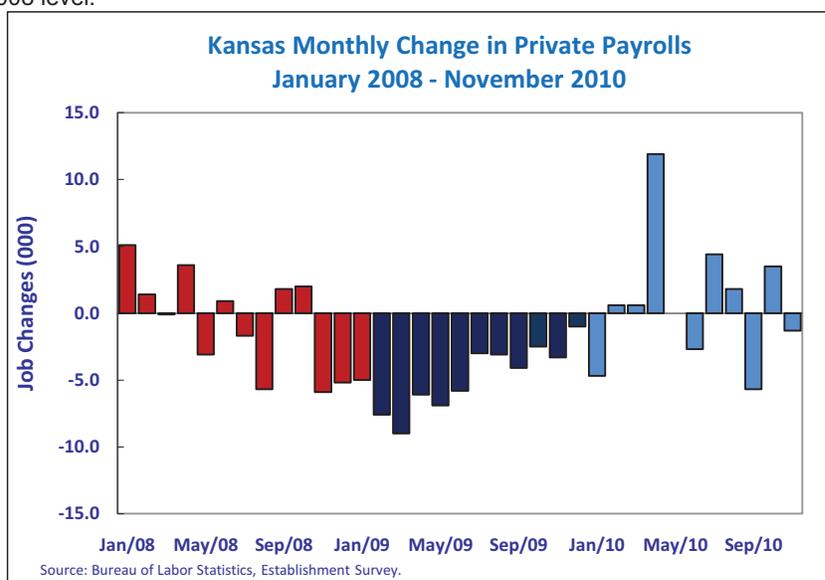
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Kansas by 29,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In Kansas, private sector employment fell by 5.7 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 0.8 percent.
- In Kansas, employees in the mining, information services, and construction sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Kansas experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; construction; and other services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Kansas was 6.8 percent in November 2010, up 2.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.2 percent reached in August 2009.
- 103,000 Kansas residents were counted among the unemployed in Kansas during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Kansas was \$36,266.40 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, down from \$36,593.40 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Kansas, home prices saw a decrease of 2.5 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 3.3 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Kansas was \$118,687 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 2.1 percent of all mortgages, including 8.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Kansas.
- Housing starts in Kansas totaled 3,220 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, a decrease of 31.3 percent from September.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Kansas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 39,000 units in October 2010, a decrease of 20.4 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 1.1 percent to 860,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

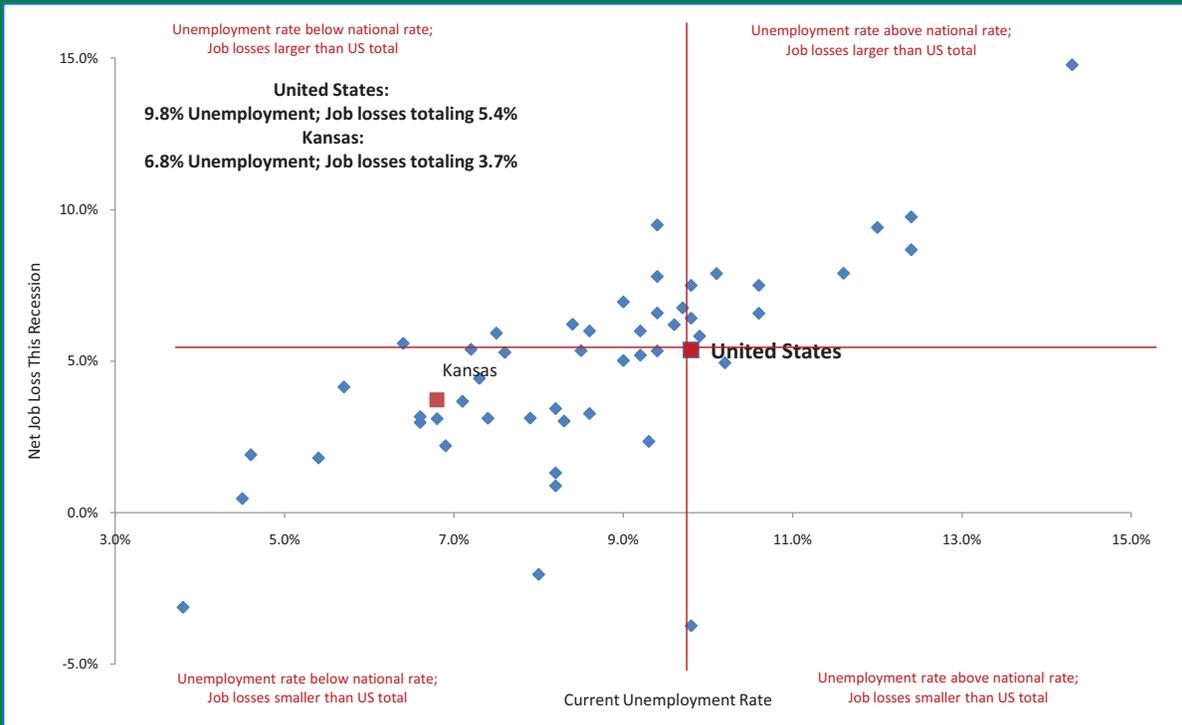
* For Kansas-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Kansas office: <http://www.dol.ks.gov/lmis/lmis.html>

How Does Kansas Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Kansas to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Kansas over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Kansas.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Kansas	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	5.0%	6.9%
	November 2009	6.7%	10.0%
	November 2010	6.8%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.6%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	8.4%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 50,169	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 44,717	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	11.7%	12.5%
	2009	13.7%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	12.7%	15.3%
	2009	13.3%	16.7%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Kentucky

JOBS

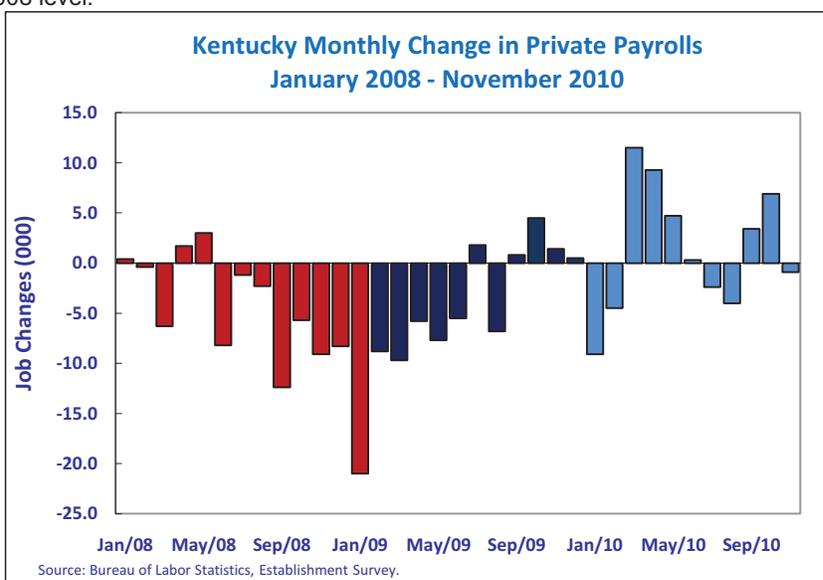
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Kentucky by 42,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In Kentucky, private sector employment fell by 6.8 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.1 percent.
- In Kentucky, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Kentucky experienced the greatest employment increases: manufacturing; mining; and trade, transportation and utilities.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Kentucky was 10.2 percent in November 2010, up 4.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.9 percent reached in February 2010.
- 213,000 Kentucky residents were counted among the unemployed in Kentucky during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Kentucky was \$30,085.40 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, up from \$29,363.50 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Kentucky, home prices saw a decrease of 3.8 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 3.7 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Kentucky was \$130,344 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 3.2 percent of all mortgages, including 11.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Kentucky.
- Housing starts in Kentucky totaled 9,690 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, an increase of 34.4 percent from September.
- Within the South census region, which includes Kentucky, sales of new single-family homes totaled 164,000 units in October 2010, an increase of 3.1 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.5 percent to 1,530,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

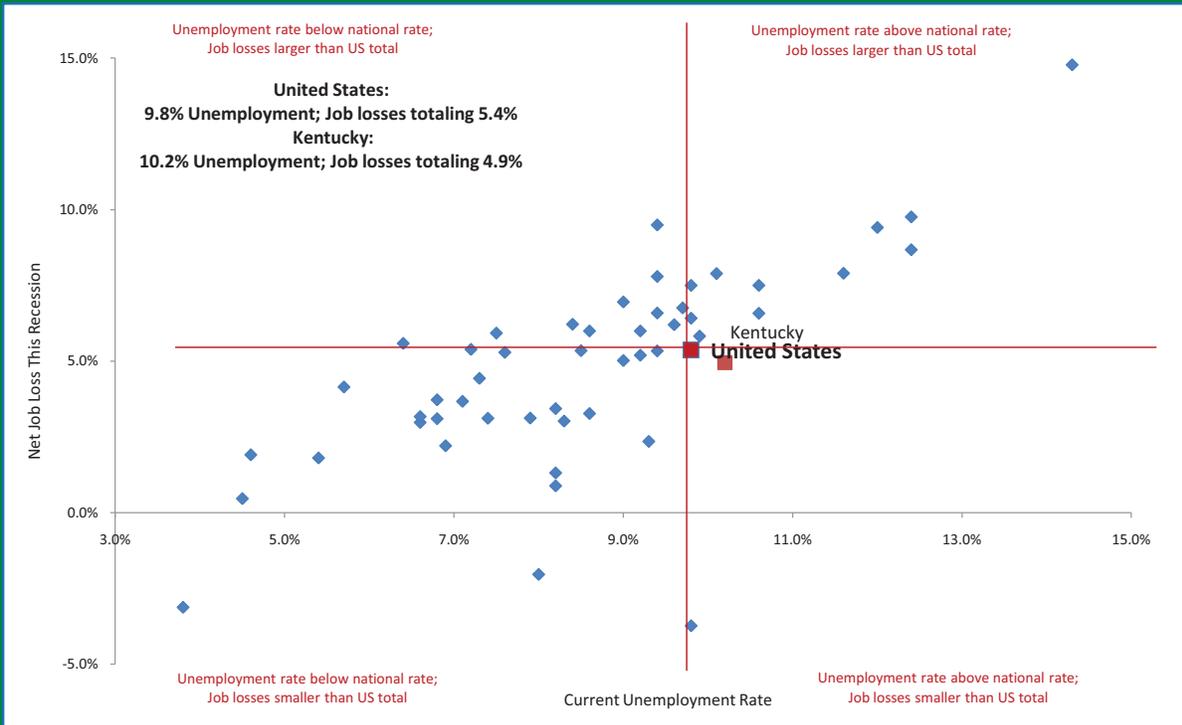
* For Kentucky-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Kentucky office: <http://www.workforcekentucky.ky.gov/>

How Does Kentucky Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Kentucky to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Kentucky over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Kentucky.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Kentucky	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	7.9%	6.9%
	November 2009	10.7%	10.0%
	November 2010	10.2%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.3%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	9.5%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 40,812	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 42,664	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	15.5%	12.5%
	2009	17.0%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	13.6%	15.3%
	2009	16.2%	16.7%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Louisiana

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Louisiana by 41,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In Louisiana, private sector employment fell by 3.9 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 2.1 percent.
- In Louisiana, employees in the manufacturing, information services, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Louisiana experienced the greatest employment increases: information services; education and health services; and manufacturing.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Louisiana was 8.2 percent in November 2010, up 4.4 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 8.1 percent reached in October 2010.
- 173,000 Louisiana residents were counted among the unemployed in Louisiana during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.

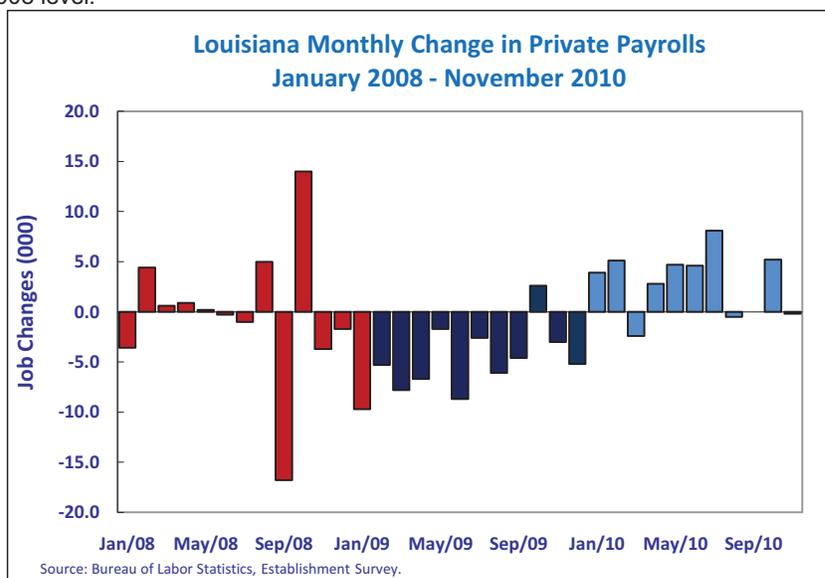
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Louisiana was \$34,494.10 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, down from \$34,600.90 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Louisiana, home prices saw a decrease of 3.8 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 4.8 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Louisiana was \$152,413 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 3.4 percent of all mortgages, including 10.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Louisiana.
- Housing starts in Louisiana totaled 12,890 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, was unchanged from September.
- Within the South census region, which includes Louisiana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 164,000 units in October 2010, an increase of 3.1 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.5 percent to 1,530,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

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

http://www.laworks.net/LaborMarketInfo/LMI_MainMenu.asp

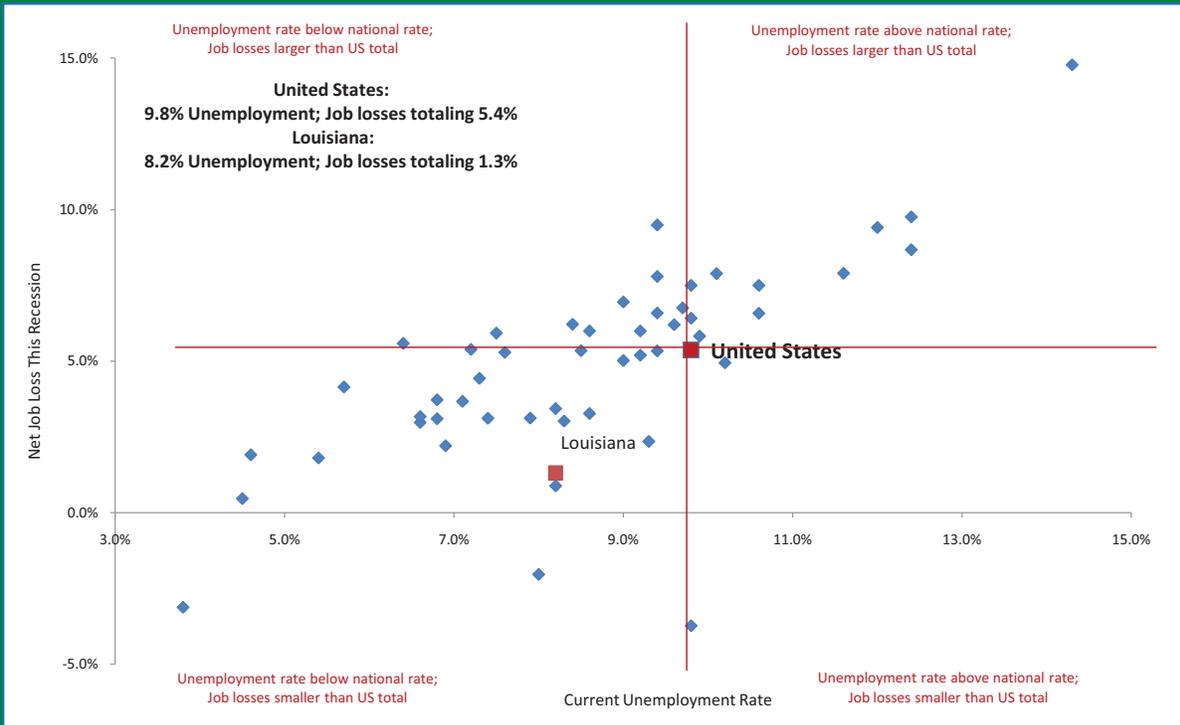


How Does Louisiana Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Louisiana to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Louisiana over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Louisiana.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Louisiana	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	5.4%	6.9%
	November 2009	7.3%	10.0%
	November 2010	8.2%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.0%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	5.5%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 42,738	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 45,433	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	16.1%	12.5%
	2009	14.3%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	18.5%	15.3%
	2009	16.0%	16.7%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Maine

JOBS

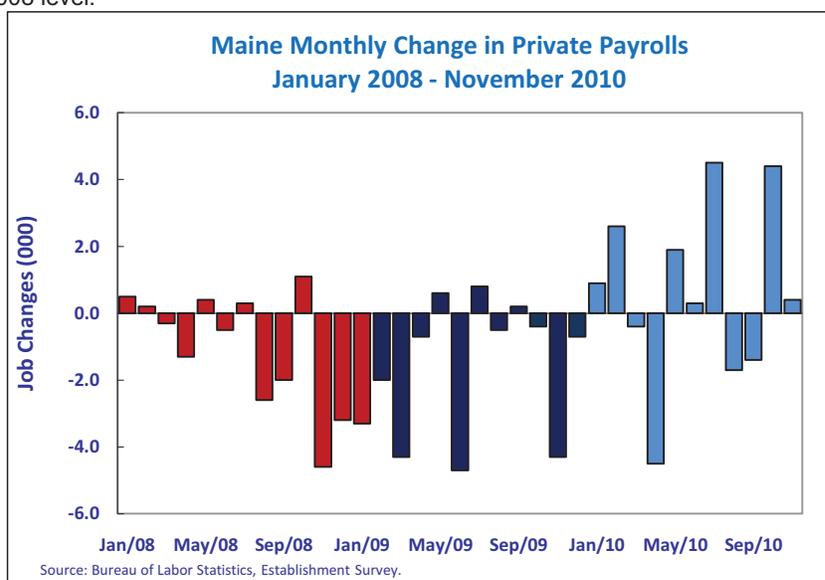
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Maine by 14,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In Maine, private sector employment fell by 6.1 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.4 percent.
- In Maine, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Maine experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and manufacturing.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Maine was 7.3 percent in November 2010, up 2.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.3 percent reached in February 2010.
- 51,000 Maine residents were counted among the unemployed in Maine during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Maine was \$34,034.60 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, up from \$33,180.60 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Maine, home prices saw a significant improvement of 2.0 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year significant increase of 2.5 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Maine was \$175,175 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 5.0 percent of all mortgages, including 16.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Maine.
- Housing starts in Maine totaled 3,160 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, an increase of 0.6 percent from September.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Maine, sales of new single-family homes totaled 29,000 units in October 2010, a decrease of 12.1 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 1.8 percent to 560,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

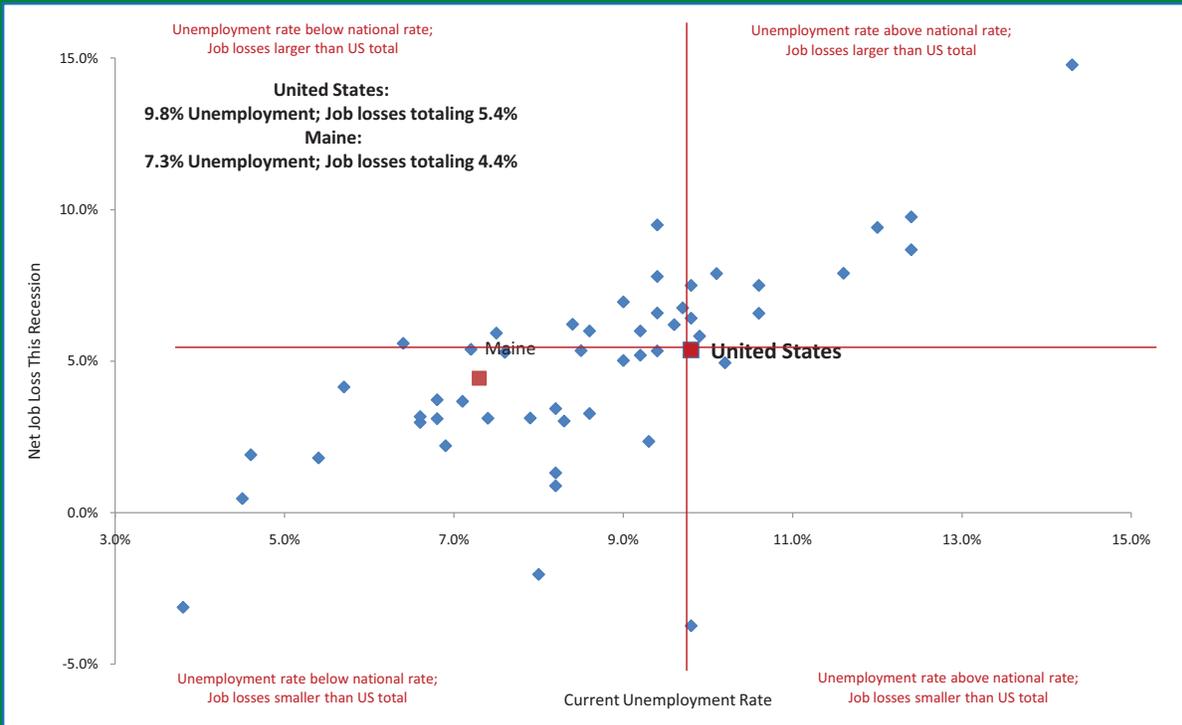
* For Maine-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Maine office: <http://www.state.me.us/labor/>

How Does Maine Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Maine to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Maine over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Maine.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Maine	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	6.4%	6.9%
	November 2009	8.1%	10.0%
	November 2010	7.3%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	9.4%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	7.7%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 49,546	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 47,502	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	10.9%	12.5%
	2009	11.4%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	8.8%	15.3%
	2009	10.2%	16.7%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Maryland

JOBS

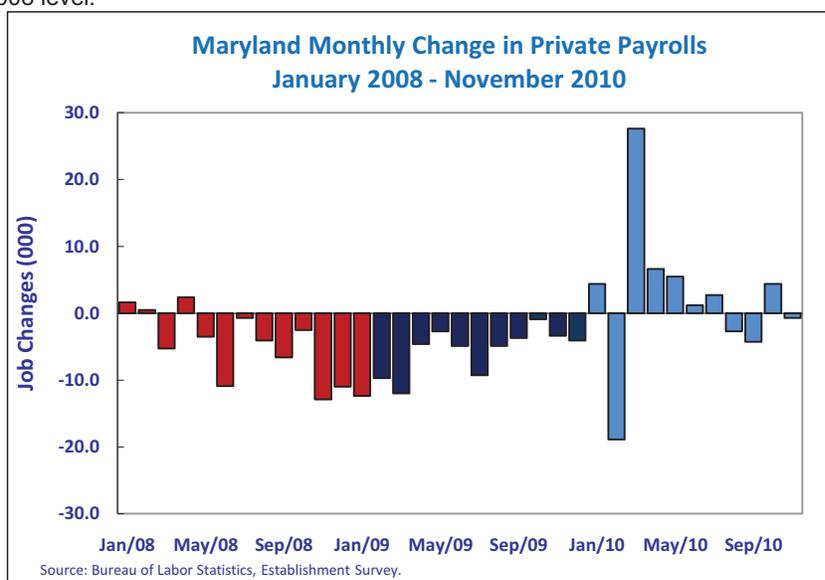
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Maryland by 56,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In Maryland, private sector employment fell by 5.9 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.3 percent.
- In Maryland, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Maryland experienced the greatest employment increases: leisure and hospitality; construction; and professional and business services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Maryland was 7.4 percent in November 2010, up 3.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.7 percent reached in March 2010.
- 220,000 Maryland residents were counted among the unemployed in Maryland during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Maryland was \$44,561.70 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, up from \$44,006.70 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Maryland, home prices saw a decrease of 4.4 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 4.7 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Maryland was \$256,411 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 3.2 percent of all mortgages, including 12.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Maryland.
- Housing starts in Maryland totaled 8,920 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, a decrease of 8.9 percent from September.
- Within the South census region, which includes Maryland, sales of new single-family homes totaled 164,000 units in October 2010, an increase of 3.1 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.5 percent to 1,530,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

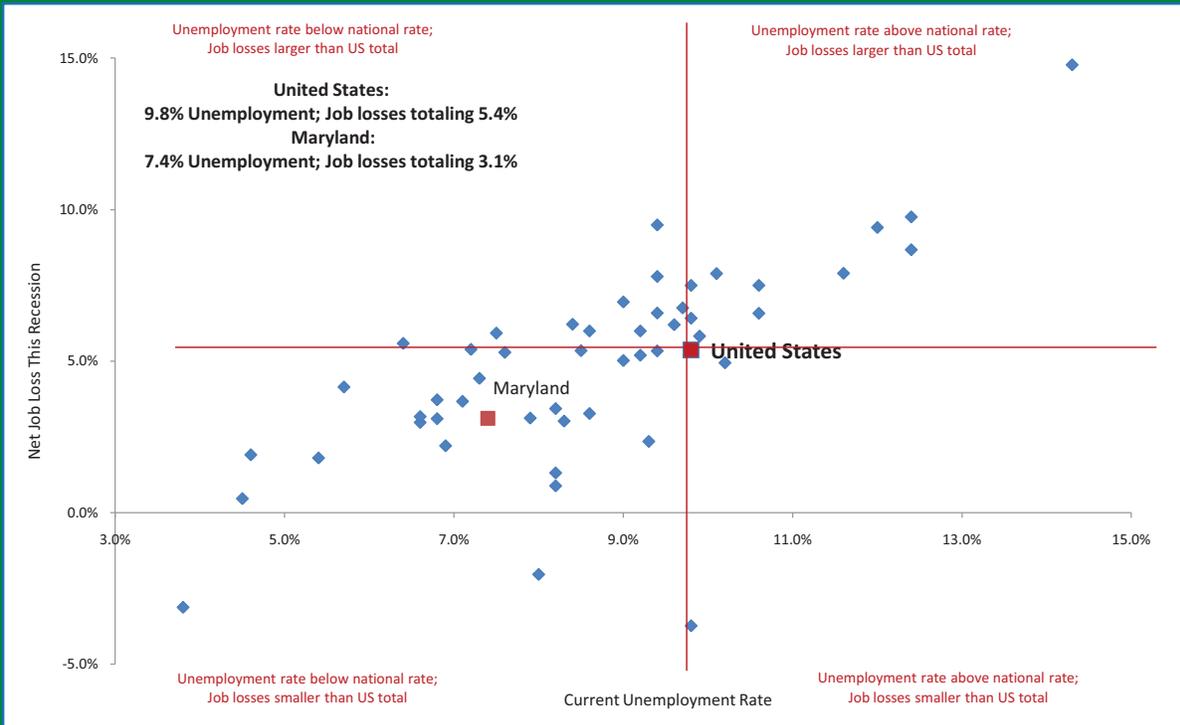
* For Maryland-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Maryland office: <http://www.dlir.maryland.gov/lmi/>

How Does Maryland Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Maryland to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Maryland over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Maryland.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Maryland	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	5.4%	6.9%
	November 2009	7.3%	10.0%
	November 2010	7.4%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.8%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	5.6%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 67,893	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 64,186	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	8.8%	12.5%
	2009	9.6%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	13.7%	15.3%
	2009	14.0%	16.7%

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Economic Overview And Outlook: Massachusetts

JOBS

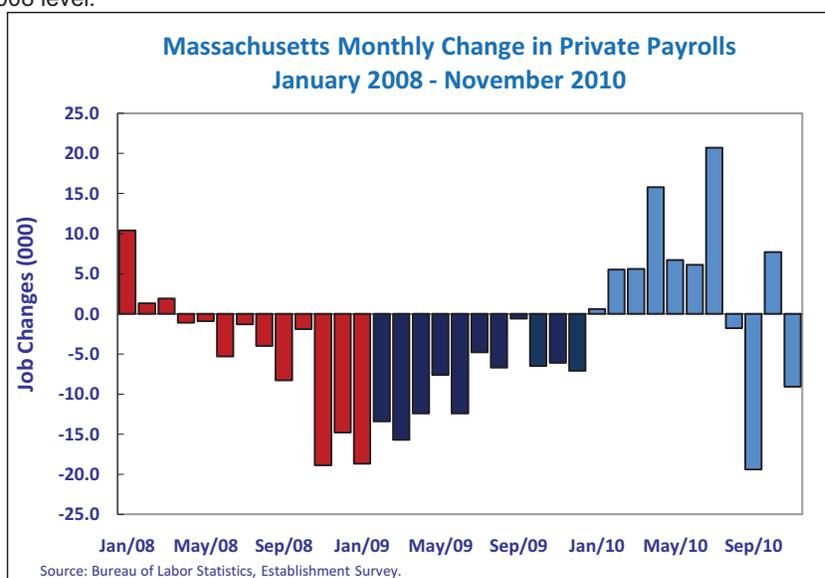
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Massachusetts by 82,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In Massachusetts, private sector employment fell by 5.4 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.4 percent.
- In Massachusetts, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Massachusetts experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; education and health services; and financial activities.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Massachusetts was 8.2 percent in November 2010, up 3.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.5 percent reached in February 2010.
- 286,000 Massachusetts residents were counted among the unemployed in Massachusetts during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Massachusetts was \$45,738.90 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, down from \$46,245.30 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Massachusetts, home prices saw a decrease of 0.2 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 0.5 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Massachusetts was \$306,363 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 3.2 percent of all mortgages, including 13.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Massachusetts.
- Housing starts in Massachusetts totaled 7,820 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, a decrease of 3.9 percent from September.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Massachusetts, sales of new single-family homes totaled 29,000 units in October 2010, a decrease of 12.1 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 1.8 percent to 560,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

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

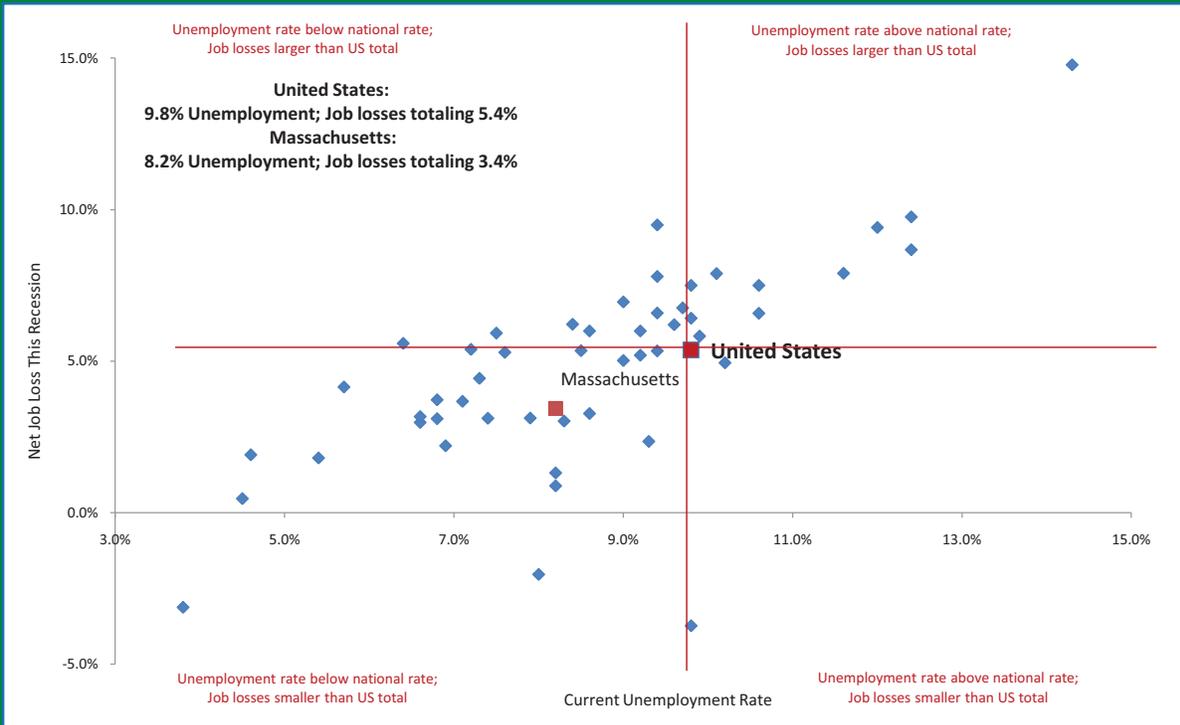
<http://www.mass.gov/?pageID=elwdagencylanding&L=4&L0=Home&L1=Government&L2=EOLWD+Data+and+Statistics&L3=Labor+Market+Information&sid=Elwd>

How Does Massachusetts Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Massachusetts to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Massachusetts over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Massachusetts.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Massachusetts	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	6.3%	6.9%
	November 2009	9.2%	10.0%
	November 2010	8.2%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	5.0%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	9.3%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 60,479	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 59,373	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	11.2%	12.5%
	2009	10.8%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	5.4%	15.3%
	2009	4.4%	16.7%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Michigan

JOBS

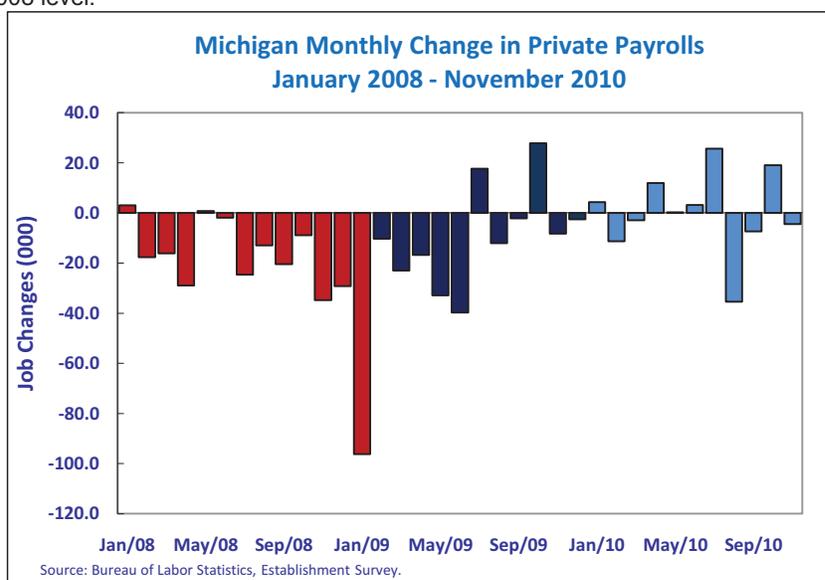
- ❑ Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- ❑ The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Michigan by 106,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- ❑ In Michigan, private sector employment fell by 10.9 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 0.1 percent.
- ❑ In Michigan, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Michigan experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; manufacturing; and other services.*
- ❑ As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- ❑ The unemployment rate in Michigan was 12.4 percent in November 2010, up 5.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 14.5 percent reached in December 2009.
- ❑ 597,000 Michigan residents were counted among the unemployed in Michigan during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- ❑ Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.



- ❑ Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Michigan was \$31,952.60 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, down from \$32,033.90 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- ❑ National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Michigan, home prices saw a decrease of 3.4 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 2.9 percent.
- ❑ The median price of single-family homes in Michigan was \$96,398 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- ❑ As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 4.1 percent of all mortgages, including 8.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Michigan.
- ❑ Housing starts in Michigan totaled 8,230 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, a decrease of 2.4 percent from September.
- ❑ Within the Midwest census region, which includes Michigan, sales of new single-family homes totaled 39,000 units in October 2010, a decrease of 20.4 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 1.1 percent to 860,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

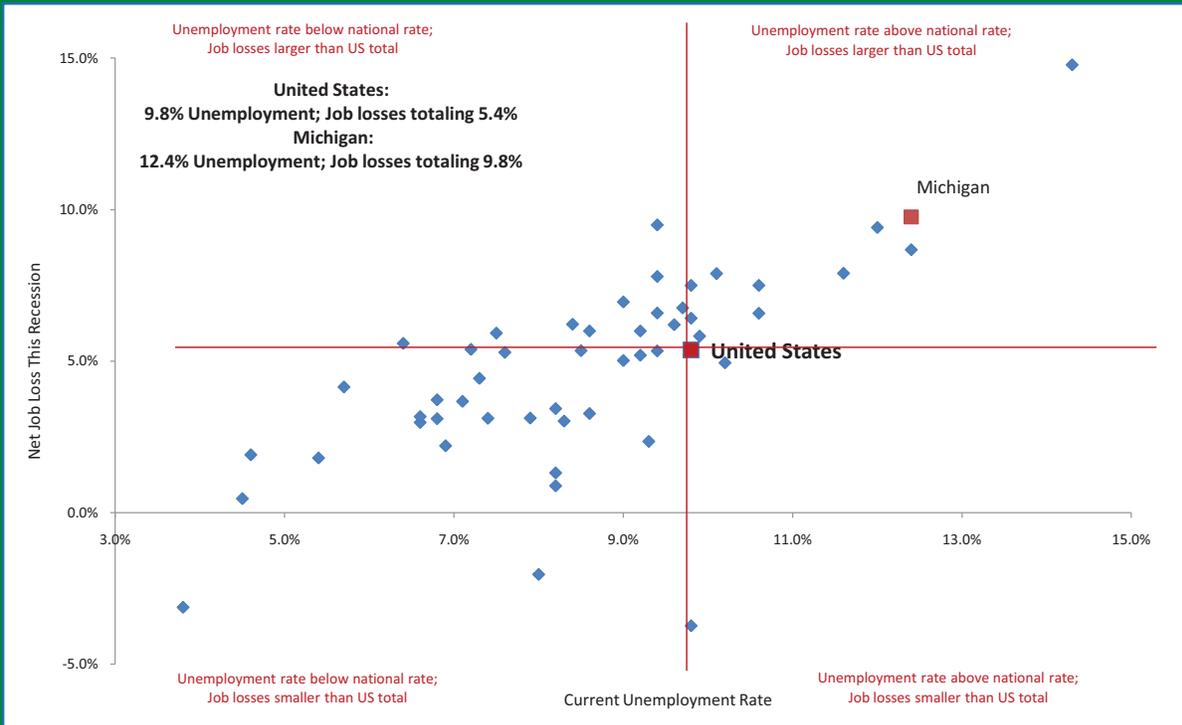
* For Michigan-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Michigan office: <http://www.milmi.org/>

How Does Michigan Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Michigan to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Michigan over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Michigan.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Michigan	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	10.0%	6.9%
	November 2009	14.4%	10.0%
	November 2010	12.4%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	6.5%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	15.5%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 51,072	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 45,994	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	10.8%	12.5%
	2009	14.0%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	11.6%	15.3%
	2009	13.8%	16.7%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Minnesota

JOBS

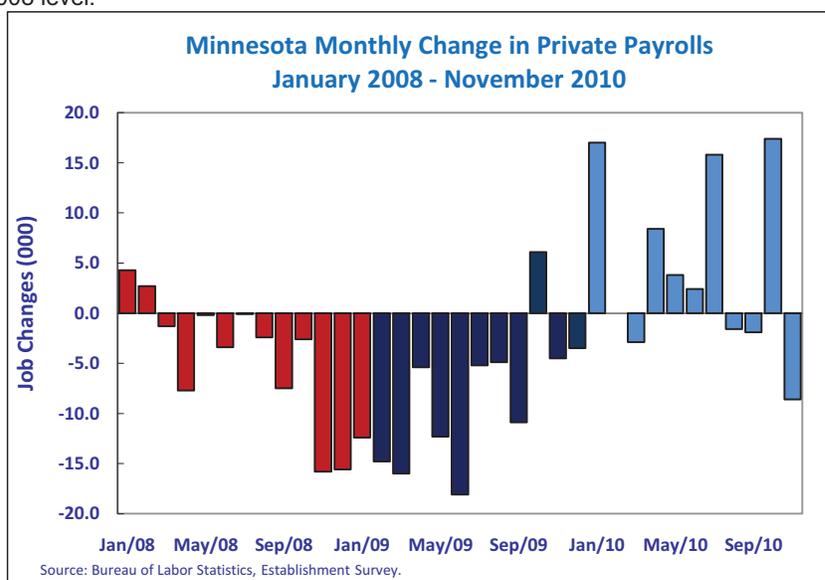
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Minnesota by 63,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In Minnesota, private sector employment fell by 6.4 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 2.3 percent.
- In Minnesota, employees in the mining, construction, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Minnesota experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; information services; and leisure and hospitality.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Minnesota was 7.1 percent in November 2010, up 2.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.4 percent reached in June 2009.
- 208,000 Minnesota residents were counted among the unemployed in Minnesota during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Minnesota was \$38,817.00 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, down from \$39,450.60 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.



HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Minnesota, home prices saw a decrease of 3.2 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 2.1 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Minnesota was \$164,105 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 2.9 percent of all mortgages, including 12.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Minnesota.
- Housing starts in Minnesota totaled 12,190 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, an increase of 58.7 percent from September.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Minnesota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 39,000 units in October 2010, a decrease of 20.4 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 1.1 percent to 860,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

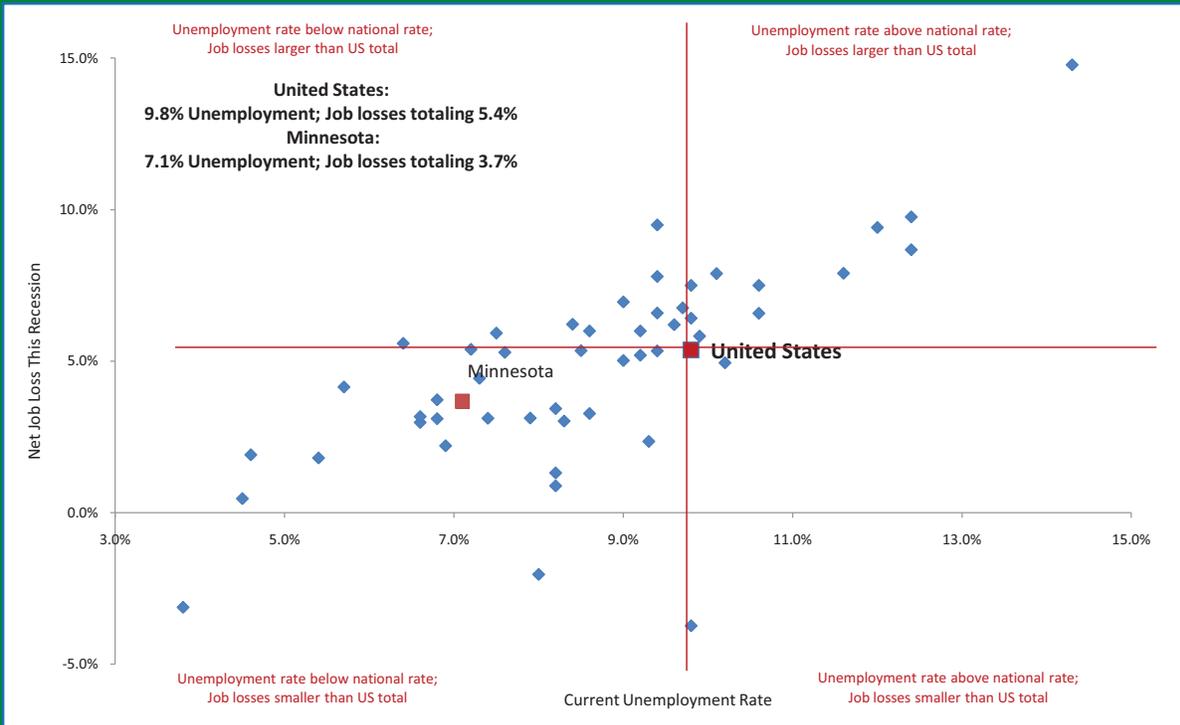
* For Minnesota-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Minnesota office:
http://www.positivelyminnesota.com/Data_Publications/Data/

How Does Minnesota Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Minnesota to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Minnesota over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Minnesota.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Minnesota	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	6.2%	6.9%
	November 2009	7.6%	10.0%
	November 2010	7.1%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	6.5%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	8.9%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 60,060	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 56,090	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	9.3%	12.5%
	2009	11.1%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	8.3%	15.3%
	2009	8.8%	16.7%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Mississippi

JOBS

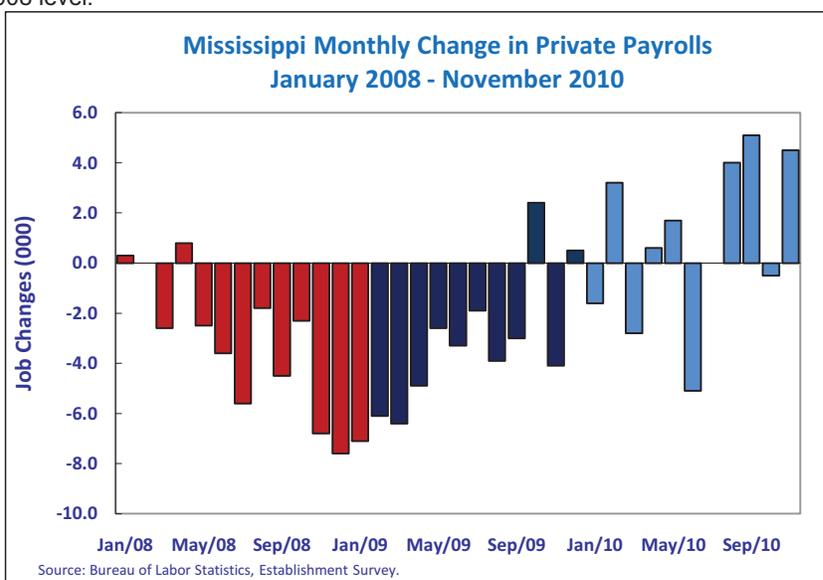
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Mississippi by 26,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In Mississippi, private sector employment fell by 8.4 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.1 percent.
- In Mississippi, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Mississippi experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; mining; and leisure and hospitality.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Mississippi was 9.9 percent in November 2010, up 3.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.6 percent reached in March 2010.
- 130,000 Mississippi residents were counted among the unemployed in Mississippi during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Mississippi was \$28,234.40 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, up from \$27,814.90 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.



HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Mississippi, home prices saw a decrease of 6.1 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 4.4 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Mississippi was \$126,484 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 3.0 percent of all mortgages, including 8.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Mississippi.
- Housing starts in Mississippi totaled 4,660 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, a decrease of 8.8 percent from September.
- Within the South census region, which includes Mississippi, sales of new single-family homes totaled 164,000 units in October 2010, an increase of 3.1 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.5 percent to 1,530,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

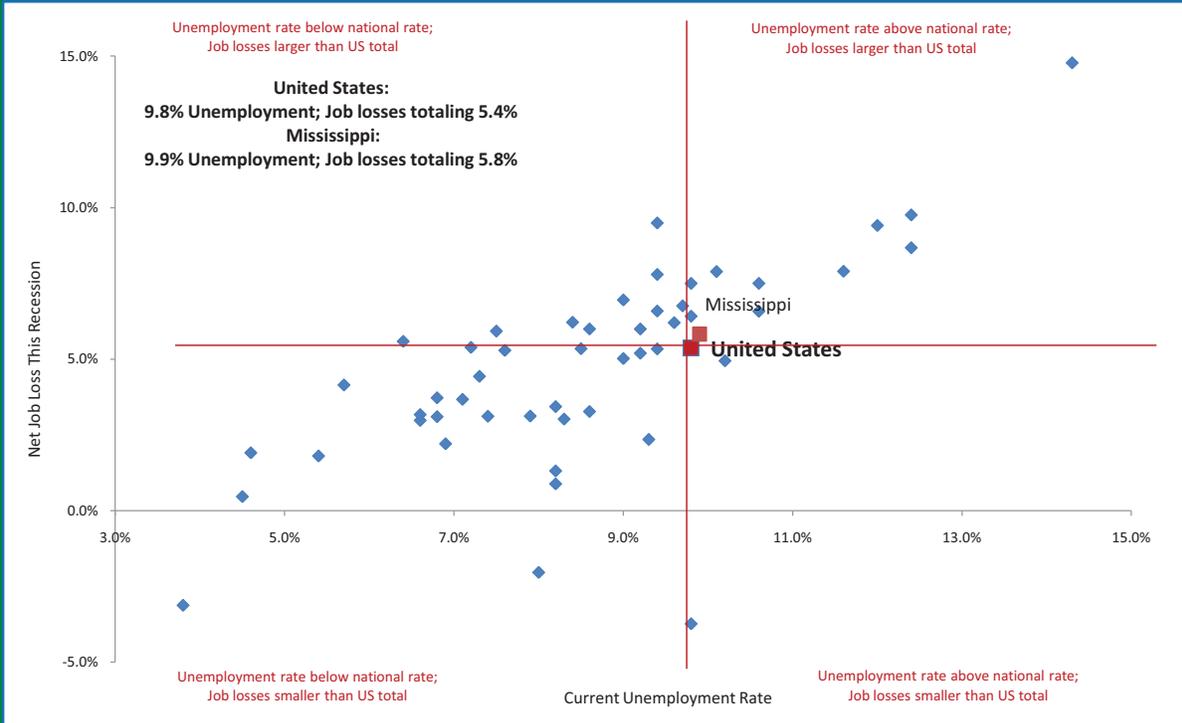
* For Mississippi-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Mississippi office:
<http://mdes.ms.gov/Home/LMI/LMIPublications/publicationmain.html>

How Does Mississippi Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Mississippi to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Mississippi over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Mississippi.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Mississippi	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	7.6%	6.9%
	November 2009	10.4%	10.0%
	November 2010	9.9%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	6.8%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	7.0%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 38,564	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 35,078	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	22.6%	12.5%
	2009	23.1%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	18.8%	15.3%
	2009	17.6%	16.7%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Missouri

JOBS

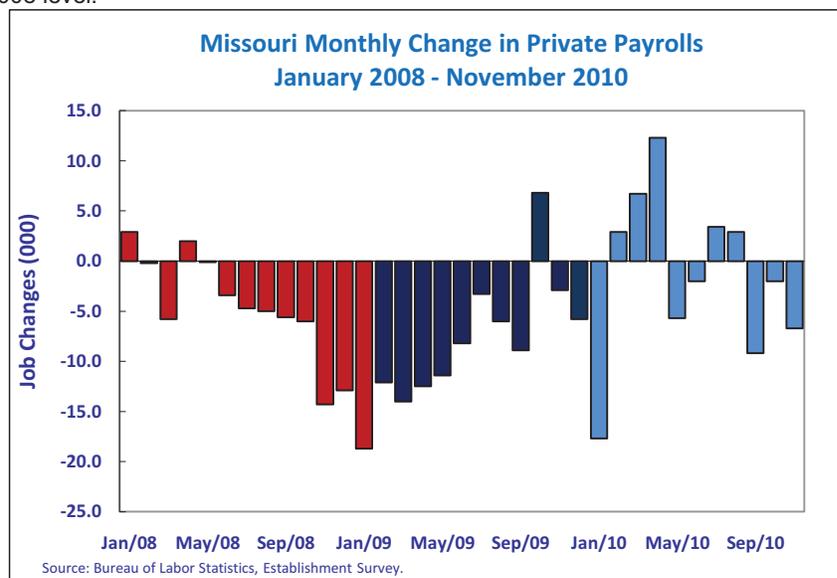
- ❑ Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- ❑ The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Missouri by 62,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- ❑ In Missouri, private sector employment fell by 6.4 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment contracted by 0.7 percent.
- ❑ In Missouri, employees in the mining, construction, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Missouri experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; other services; and leisure and hospitality.*
- ❑ As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- ❑ The unemployment rate in Missouri was 9.4 percent in November 2010, up 4.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.7 percent reached in October 2009.
- ❑ 283,000 Missouri residents were counted among the unemployed in Missouri during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- ❑ Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.



- ❑ Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Missouri was \$33,003.70 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, down from \$33,117.50 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- ❑ National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Missouri, home prices saw a decrease of 6.8 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 5.7 percent.
- ❑ The median price of single-family homes in Missouri was \$123,754 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- ❑ As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 1.9 percent of all mortgages, including 6.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Missouri.
- ❑ Housing starts in Missouri totaled 6,380 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, a decrease of 30.7 percent from September.
- ❑ Within the Midwest census region, which includes Missouri, sales of new single-family homes totaled 39,000 units in October 2010, a decrease of 20.4 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 1.1 percent to 860,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

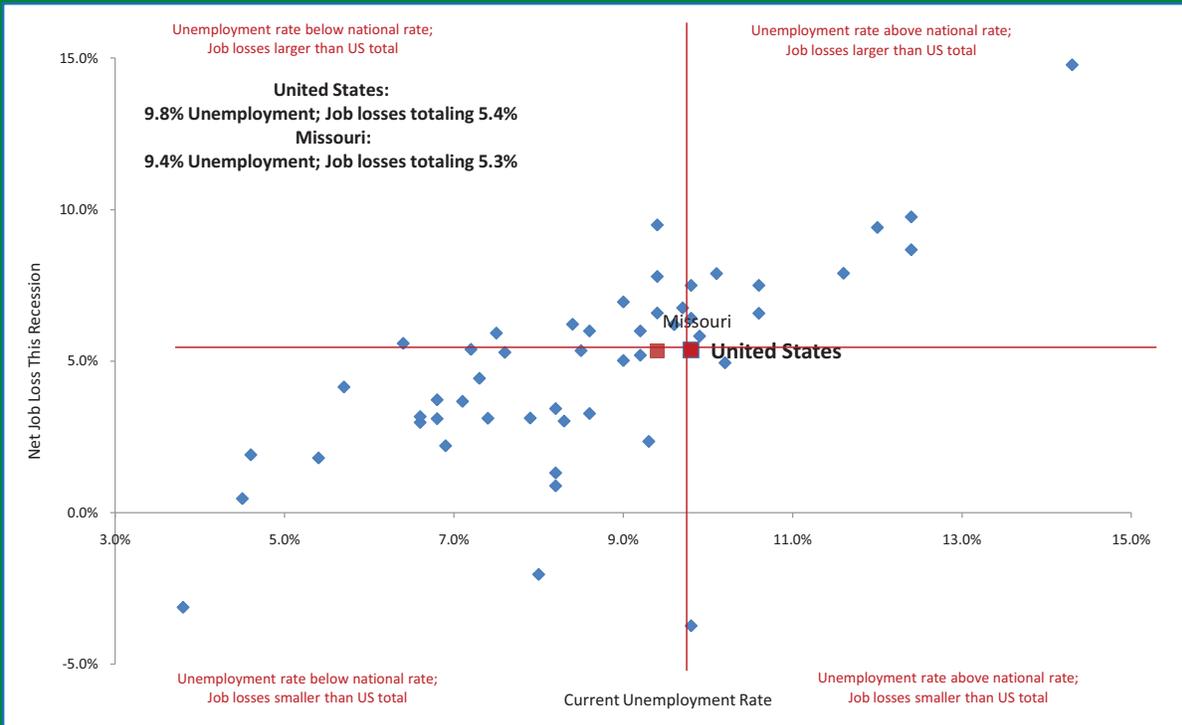
* For Missouri-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Missouri office: <http://www.labor.mo.gov/>

How Does Missouri Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Missouri to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Missouri over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Missouri.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Missouri	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	7.2%	6.9%
	November 2009	9.6%	10.0%
	November 2010	9.4%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	8.1%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	8.5%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 47,591	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 48,769	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	12.8%	12.5%
	2009	15.5%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	12.6%	15.3%
	2009	15.3%	16.7%

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Economic Overview And Outlook: Montana

JOBS

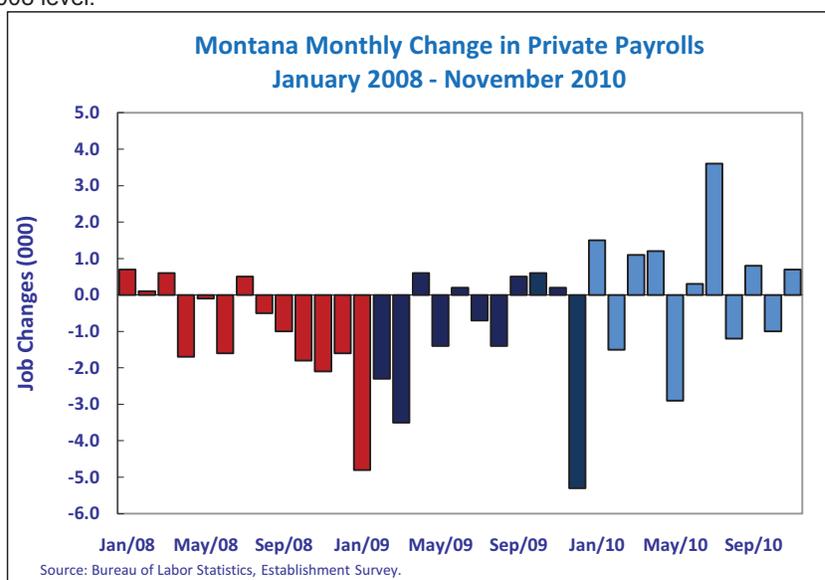
- ❑ Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- ❑ The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Montana by 10,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- ❑ In Montana, private sector employment fell by 7.2 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 0.8 percent.
- ❑ In Montana, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Montana experienced the greatest employment increases: other services; mining; and manufacturing.*
- ❑ As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- ❑ The unemployment rate in Montana was 7.2 percent in November 2010, up 3.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.4 percent reached in September 2010.
- ❑ 36,000 Montana residents were counted among the unemployed in Montana during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- ❑ Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.



- ❑ Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Montana was \$32,256.70 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, up from \$32,007.50 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- ❑ National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Montana, home prices saw an increase of 0.4 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 0.8 percent.
- ❑ The median price of single-family homes in Montana was \$178,188 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- ❑ As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 1.9 percent of all mortgages, including 10.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Montana.
- ❑ Housing starts in Montana totaled 1,790 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, a decrease of 46.4 percent from September.
- ❑ Within the West census region, which includes Montana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 51,000 units in October 2010, a decrease of 23.9 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.1 percent to 940,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

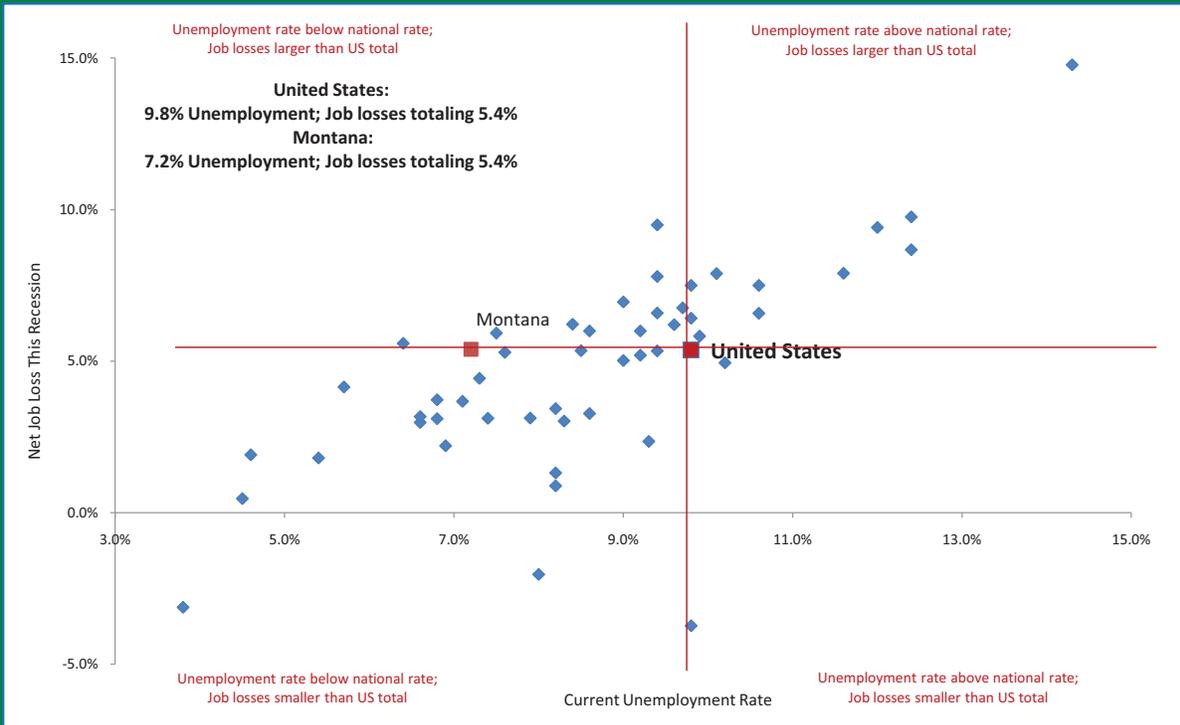
* For Montana-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Montana office:
<http://www.ourfactyourfuture.org/cgi/databrowsing/?PAGEID=4&SUBID=190>

How Does Montana Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Montana to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Montana over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Montana.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Montana	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	5.3%	6.9%
	November 2009	6.6%	10.0%
	November 2010	7.2%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	9.6%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	9.8%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 45,160	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 40,437	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	13.0%	12.5%
	2009	13.5%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	15.6%	15.3%
	2009	15.4%	16.7%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Nebraska

JOBS

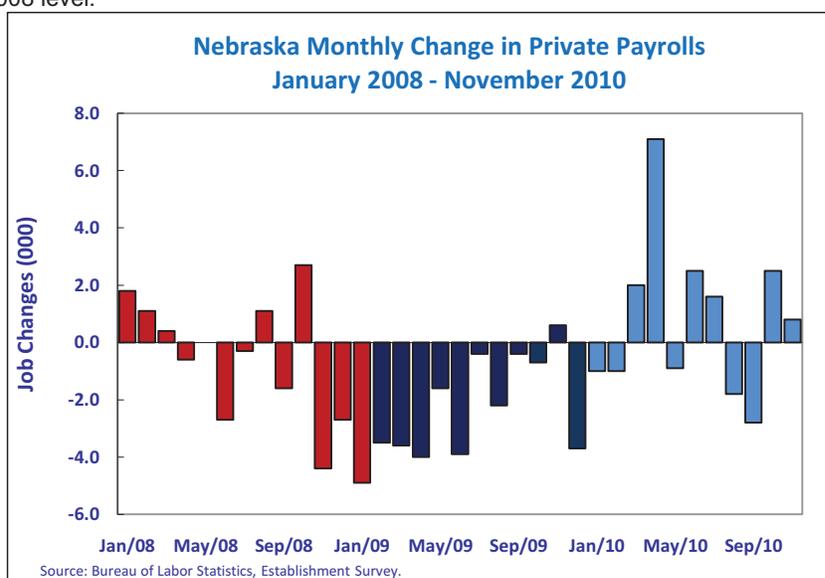
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Nebraska by 18,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In Nebraska, private sector employment fell by 4.2 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.2 percent.
- In Nebraska, employees in the information services, manufacturing, and construction sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Nebraska experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; leisure and hospitality; and education and health services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Nebraska was 4.6 percent in November 2010, up 1.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 5.0 percent reached in April 2010.
- 44,000 Nebraska residents were counted among the unemployed in Nebraska during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Nebraska was \$36,246.50 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, down from \$36,643.00 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Nebraska, home prices saw a decrease of 0.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 0.3 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Nebraska was \$120,415 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 1.6 percent of all mortgages, including 7.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Nebraska.
- Housing starts in Nebraska totaled 5,940 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, an increase of 25.1 percent from September.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Nebraska, sales of new single-family homes totaled 39,000 units in October 2010, a decrease of 20.4 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 1.1 percent to 860,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

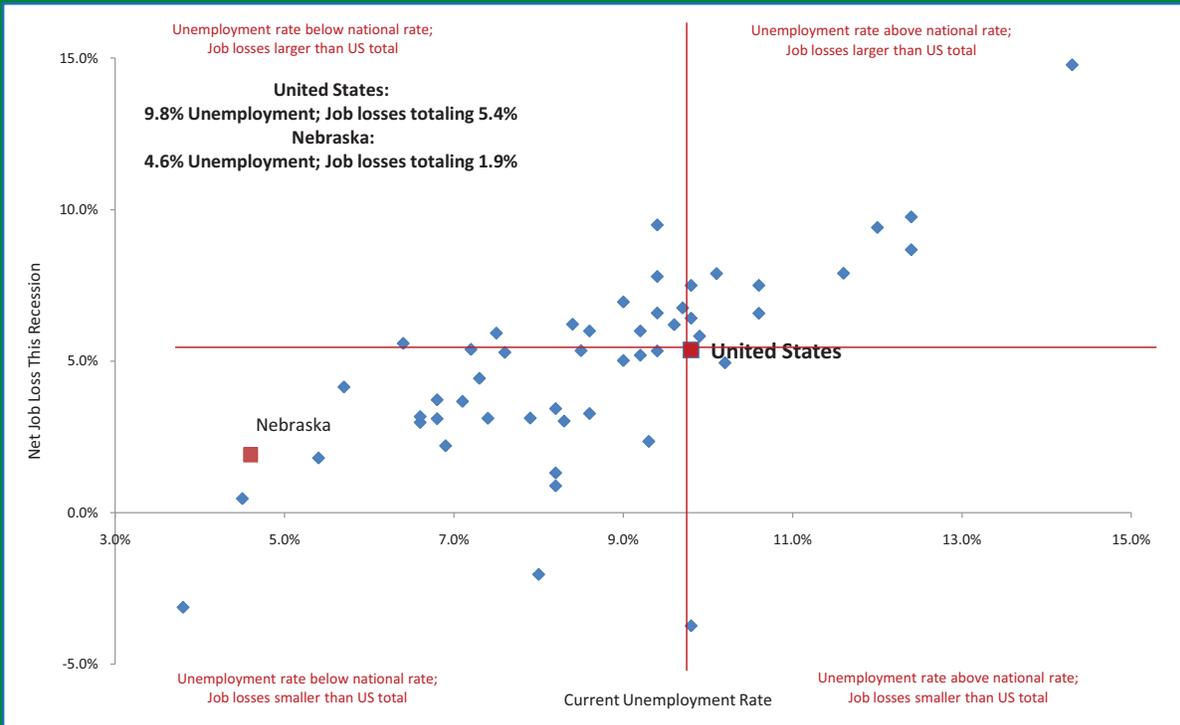
* For Nebraska-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Nebraska office: <http://www.dol.nebraska.gov/>

How Does Nebraska Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Nebraska to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Nebraska over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Nebraska.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Nebraska	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	3.8%	6.9%
	November 2009	4.6%	10.0%
	November 2010	4.6%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.9%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	5.7%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 50,870	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 49,595	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	9.9%	12.5%
	2009	9.9%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	13.2%	15.3%
	2009	11.5%	16.7%

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Economic Overview And Outlook: Nevada

JOBS

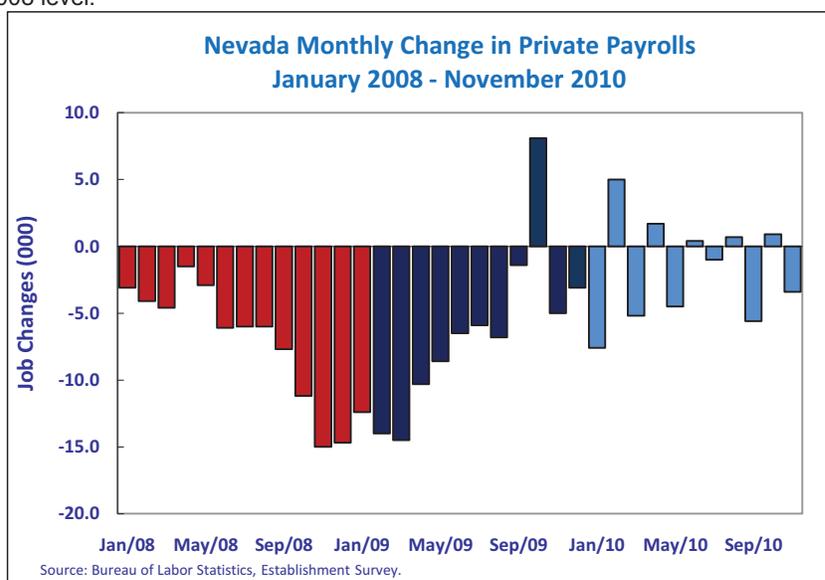
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Nevada by 29,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In Nevada, private sector employment fell by 14.4 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment contracted by 1.9 percent.
- In Nevada, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Nevada experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; other services; and trade, transportation and utilities.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Nevada was 14.3 percent in November 2010, up 9.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 14.4 percent reached in September 2010.
- 191,000 Nevada residents were counted among the unemployed in Nevada during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Nevada was \$33,600.10 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, down from \$36,232.40 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Nevada, home prices saw a decrease of 3.1 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 2.6 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Nevada was \$153,364 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 9.7 percent of all mortgages, including 22.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Nevada.
- Housing starts in Nevada totaled 4,480 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, an increase of 11.2 percent from September.
- Within the West census region, which includes Nevada, sales of new single-family homes totaled 51,000 units in October 2010, a decrease of 23.9 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.1 percent to 940,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

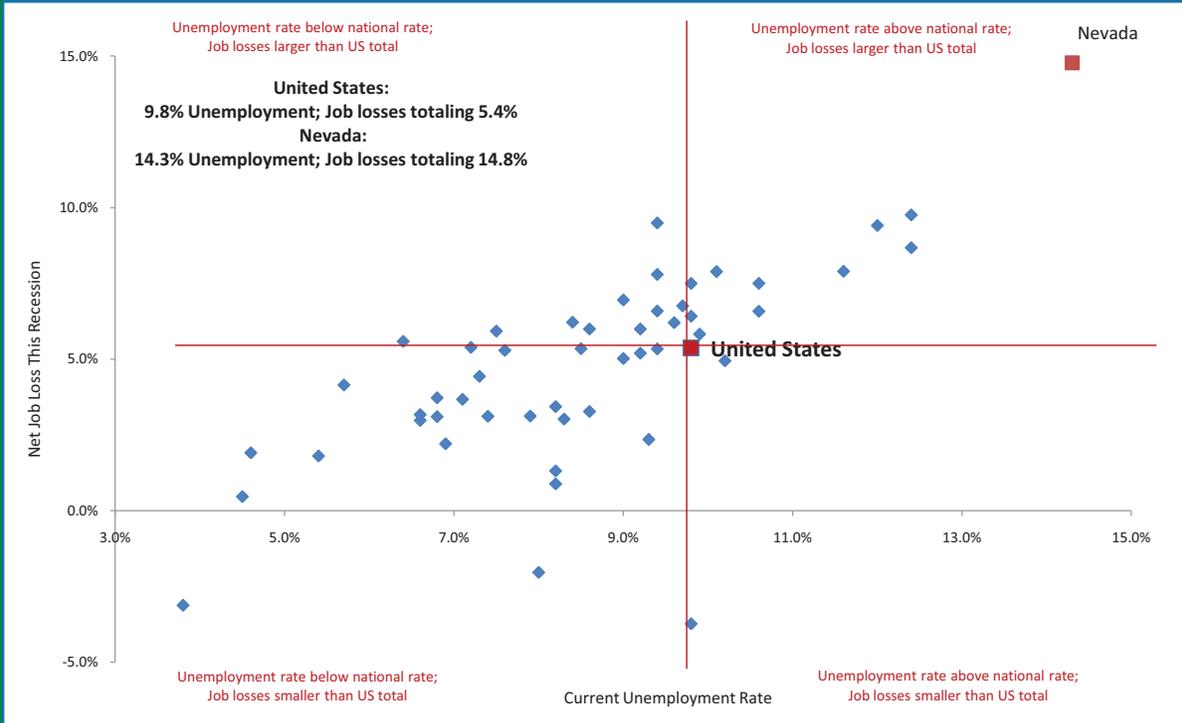
* For Nevada-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Nevada office: <http://www.nevadaworkforce.com/>

How Does Nevada Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Nevada to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Nevada over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Nevada.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Nevada	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	8.6%	6.9%
	November 2009	12.9%	10.0%
	November 2010	14.3%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	8.1%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	10.6%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 55,922	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 51,434	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	9.7%	12.5%
	2009	13.0%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	17.2%	15.3%
	2009	20.8%	16.7%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: New Hampshire

JOBS

- ❑ Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- ❑ The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in New Hampshire by 14,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- ❑ In New Hampshire, private sector employment fell by 4.8 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.8 percent.
- ❑ In New Hampshire, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in New Hampshire experienced the greatest employment increases: construction; manufacturing; and other services.*
- ❑ As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- ❑ The unemployment rate in New Hampshire was 5.4 percent in November 2010, up 2.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.1 percent reached in February 2010.
- ❑ 40,000 New Hampshire residents were counted among the unemployed in New Hampshire during November 2010.

EARNINGS

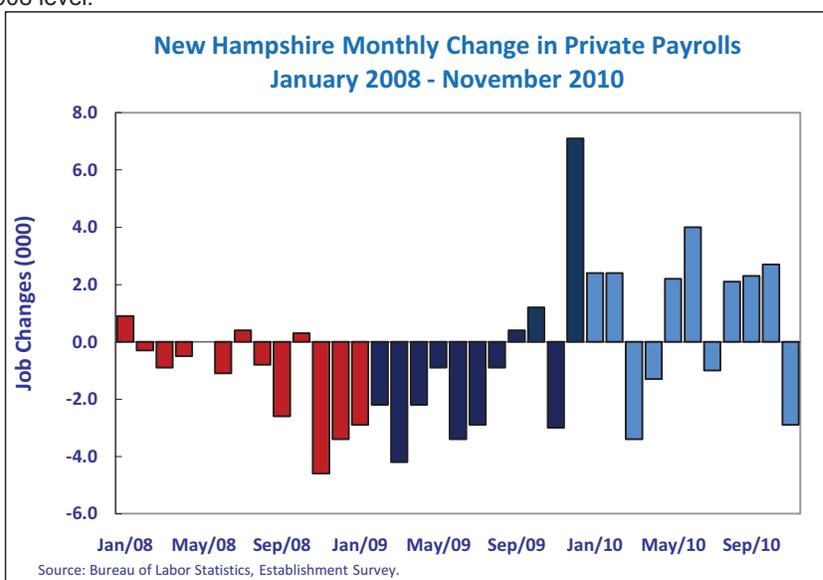
- ❑ Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.

- ❑ Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New Hampshire was \$39,487.60 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, up from \$39,446.50 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- ❑ National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In New Hampshire, home prices saw a decrease of 2.0 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 1.5 percent.
- ❑ The median price of single-family homes in New Hampshire was \$220,625 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- ❑ As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 2.5 percent of all mortgages, including 9.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New Hampshire.
- ❑ Housing starts in New Hampshire totaled 2,780 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, an increase of 43.3 percent from September.
- ❑ Within the Northeast census region, which includes New Hampshire, sales of new single-family homes totaled 29,000 units in October 2010, a decrease of 12.1 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 1.8 percent to 560,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

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

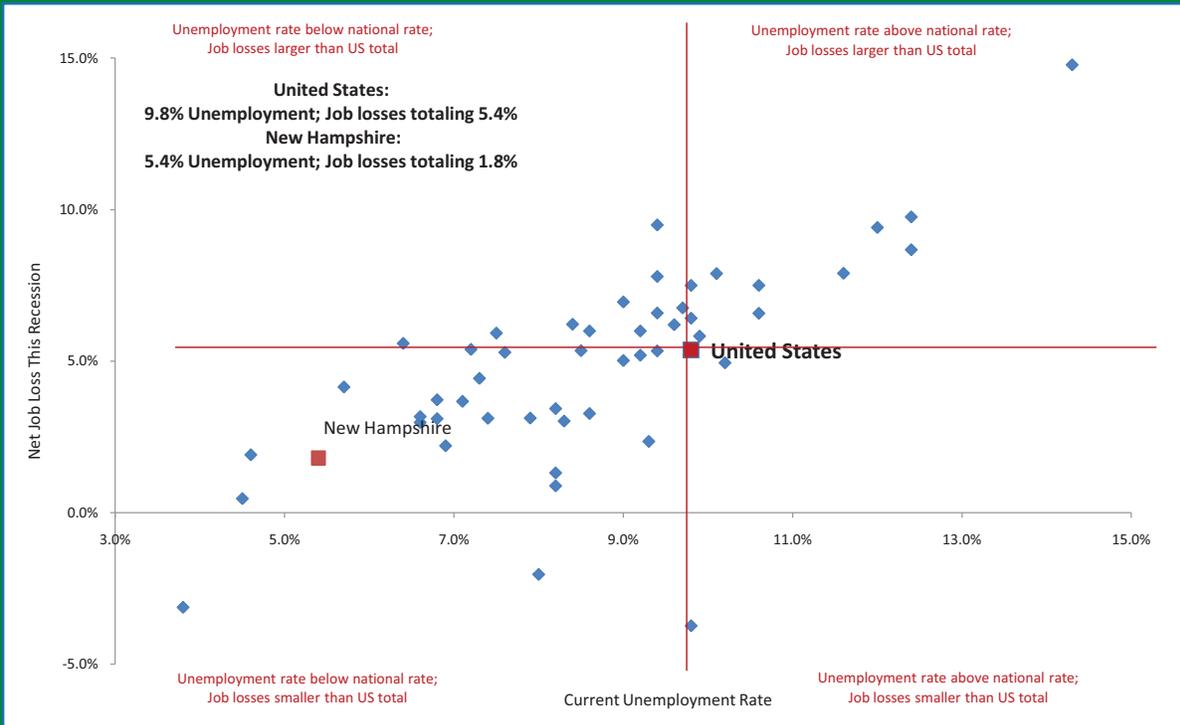


How Does New Hampshire Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare New Hampshire to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within New Hampshire over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in New Hampshire.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Hampshire	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	4.5%	6.9%
	November 2009	6.9%	10.0%
	November 2010	5.4%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.9%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	6.9%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 69,906	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 64,131	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	5.8%	12.5%
	2009	7.8%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	10.5%	15.3%
	2009	10.5%	16.7%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: New Jersey

JOBS

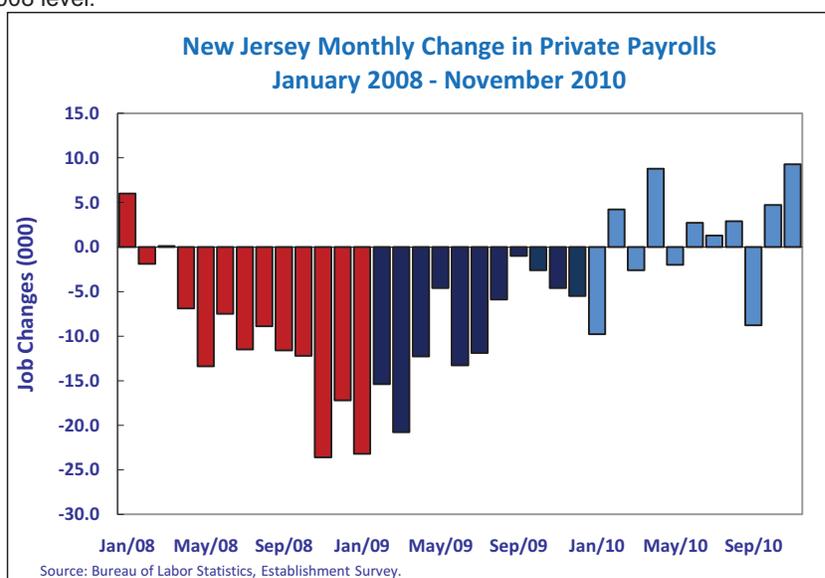
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in New Jersey by 95,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In New Jersey, private sector employment fell by 6.7 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 0.3 percent.
- In New Jersey, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in New Jersey experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; financial activities; and information services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Jersey was 9.2 percent in November 2010, up 4.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.0 percent reached in December 2009.
- 413,000 New Jersey residents were counted among the unemployed in New Jersey during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New Jersey was \$46,048.10 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, down from \$46,833.70 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In New Jersey, home prices saw a decrease of 2.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 1.9 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in New Jersey was \$282,633 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 6.7 percent of all mortgages, including 23.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New Jersey.
- Housing starts in New Jersey totaled 14,310 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, an increase of 14.8 percent from September.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes New Jersey, sales of new single-family homes totaled 29,000 units in October 2010, a decrease of 12.1 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 1.8 percent to 560,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

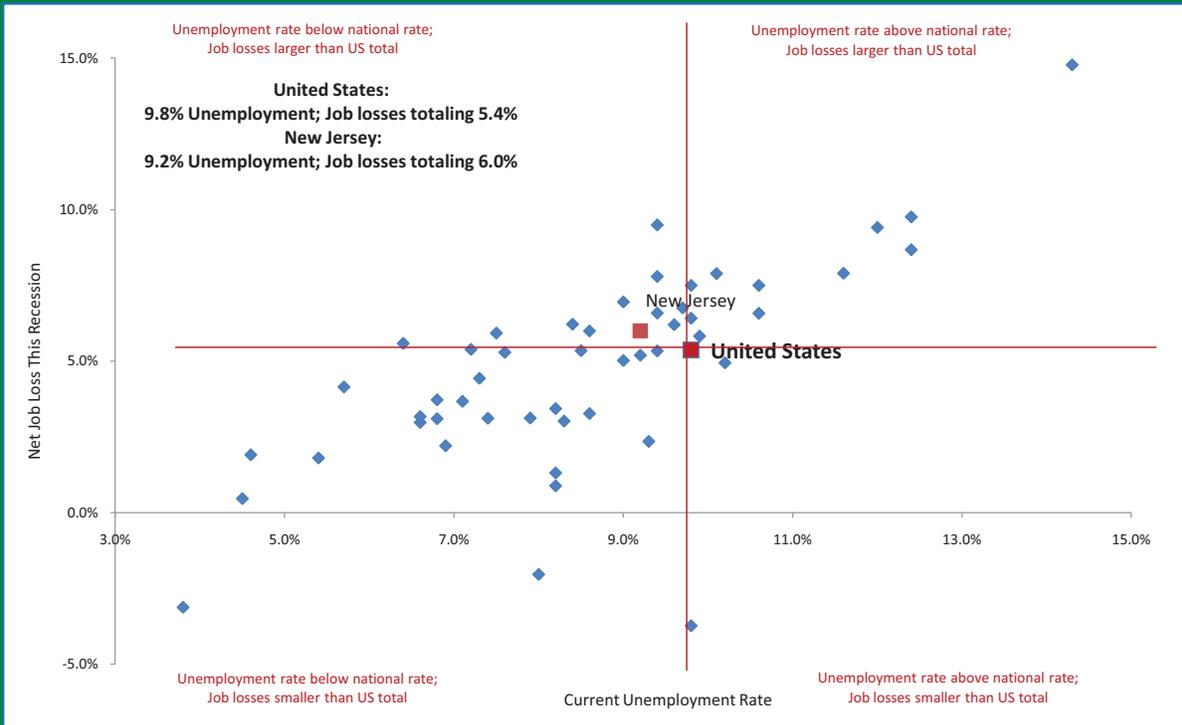
* For New Jersey-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the New Jersey office: http://lwd.dol.state.nj.us/labor/lpa/LMI_index.html

How Does New Jersey Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare New Jersey to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within New Jersey over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in New Jersey.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Jersey	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	6.5%	6.9%
	November 2009	9.9%	10.0%
	November 2010	9.2%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	4.1%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	8.9%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 62,594	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 64,777	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	8.7%	12.5%
	2009	9.3%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	15.8%	15.3%
	2009	15.8%	16.7%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: New Mexico

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in New Mexico by 19,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In New Mexico, private sector employment fell by 7.2 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment contracted by 0.3 percent.
- In New Mexico, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in New Mexico experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; manufacturing; and education and health services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Mexico was 8.5 percent in November 2010, up 4.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.8 percent reached in March 2010.
- 81,000 New Mexico residents were counted among the unemployed in New Mexico during November 2010.

EARNINGS

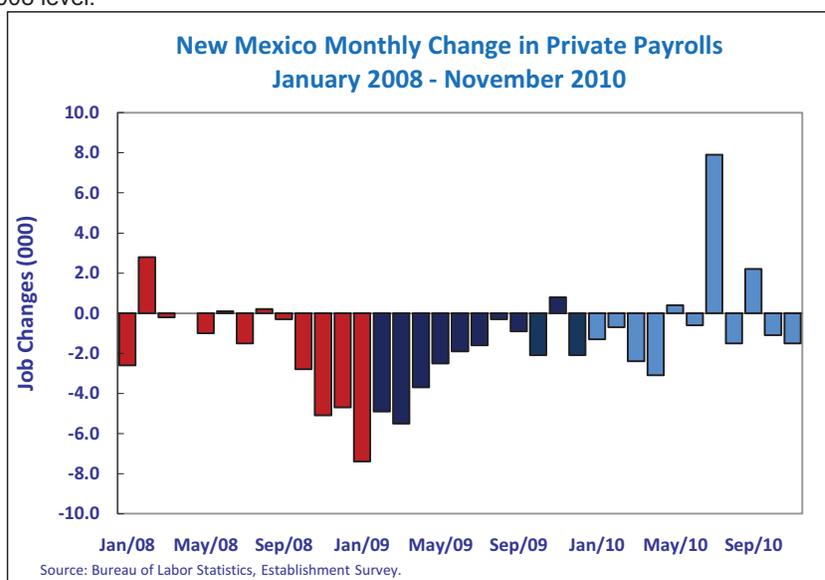
- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New Mexico was \$31,056.40 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, up from \$30,485.50 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In New Mexico, home prices saw a decrease of 6.6 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 5.1 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in New Mexico was \$161,176 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 3.2 percent of all mortgages, including 11.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New Mexico.
- Housing starts in New Mexico totaled 2,980 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, a decrease of 32.0 percent from September.
- Within the West census region, which includes New Mexico, sales of new single-family homes totaled 51,000 units in October 2010, a decrease of 23.9 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.1 percent to 940,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

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

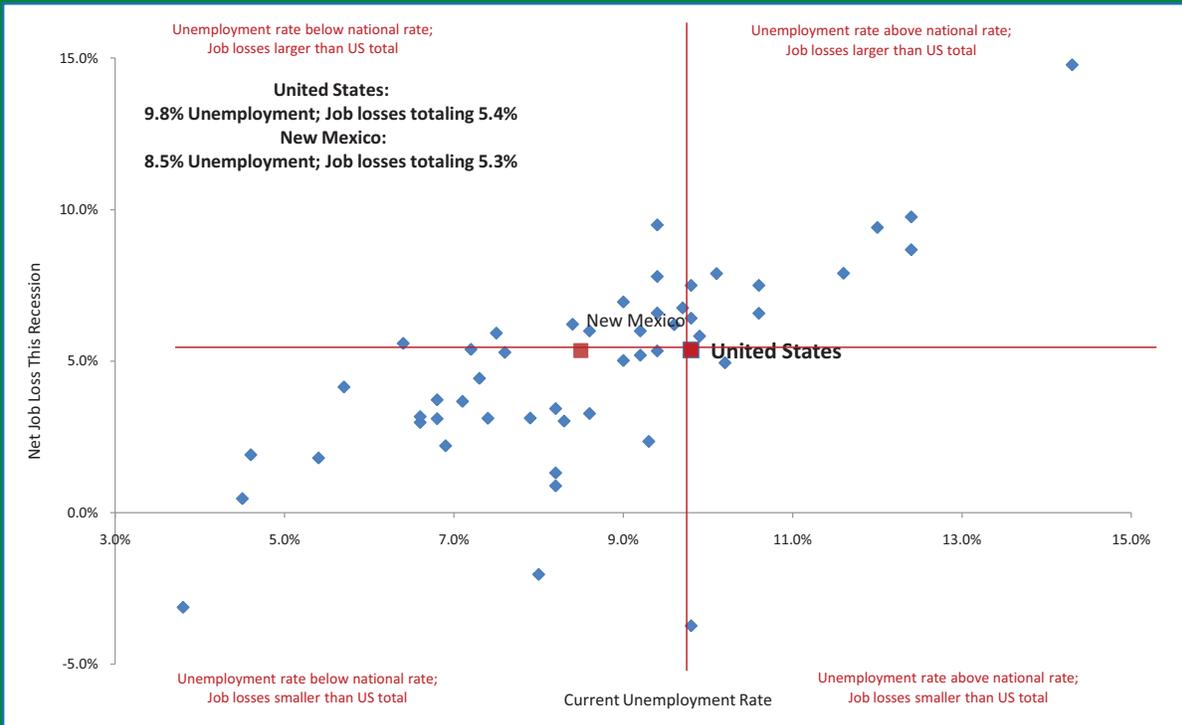


How Does New Mexico Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare New Mexico to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within New Mexico over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in New Mexico.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Mexico	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	5.4%	6.9%
	November 2009	8.1%	10.0%
	November 2010	8.5%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	8.2%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	8.3%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 45,886	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 43,542	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	14.0%	12.5%
	2009	19.3%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	22.5%	15.3%
	2009	21.7%	16.7%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: New York

JOBS

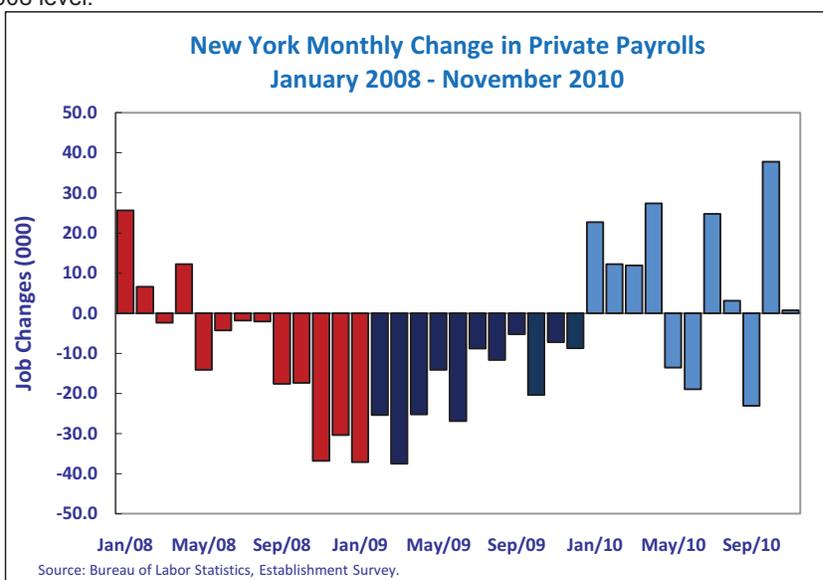
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in New York by 214,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In New York, private sector employment fell by 4.3 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.2 percent.
- In New York, employees in the mining, manufacturing, and construction sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in New York experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; other services; and professional and business services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New York was 8.3 percent in November 2010, up 3.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.9 percent reached in December 2009.
- 800,000 New York residents were counted among the unemployed in New York during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New York was \$43,442.00 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, down from \$43,679.80 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.



HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In New York, home prices saw an increase of 1.4 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year increase of 1.5 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in New York was \$245,858 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 4.7 percent of all mortgages, including 17.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New York.
- Housing starts in New York totaled 20,070 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, an increase of 28.6 percent from September.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes New York, sales of new single-family homes totaled 29,000 units in October 2010, a decrease of 12.1 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 1.8 percent to 560,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

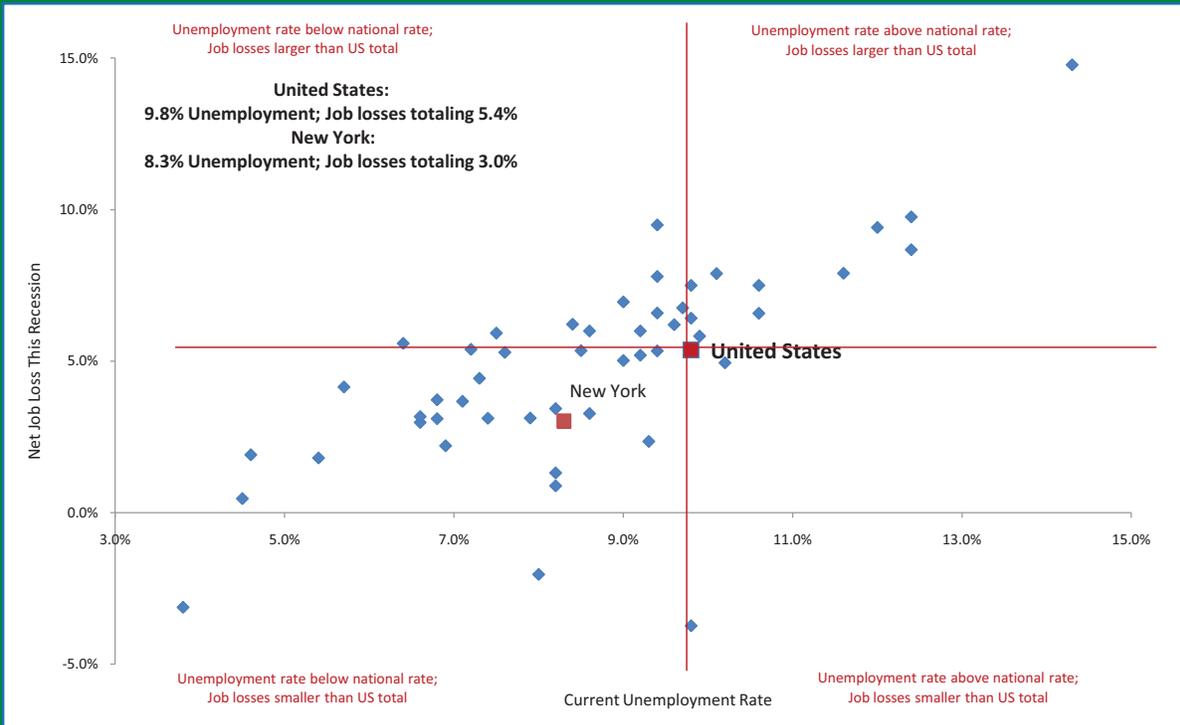
* For New York-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the New York office: <http://www.labor.state.ny.us/stats/index.shtm>

How Does New York Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare New York to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within New York over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in New York.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		New York	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	6.2%	6.9%
	November 2009	8.9%	10.0%
	November 2010	8.3%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	4.2%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	7.7%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 50,632	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 50,216	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	14.5%	12.5%
	2009	15.8%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	13.2%	15.3%
	2009	14.8%	16.7%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: North Carolina

JOBS

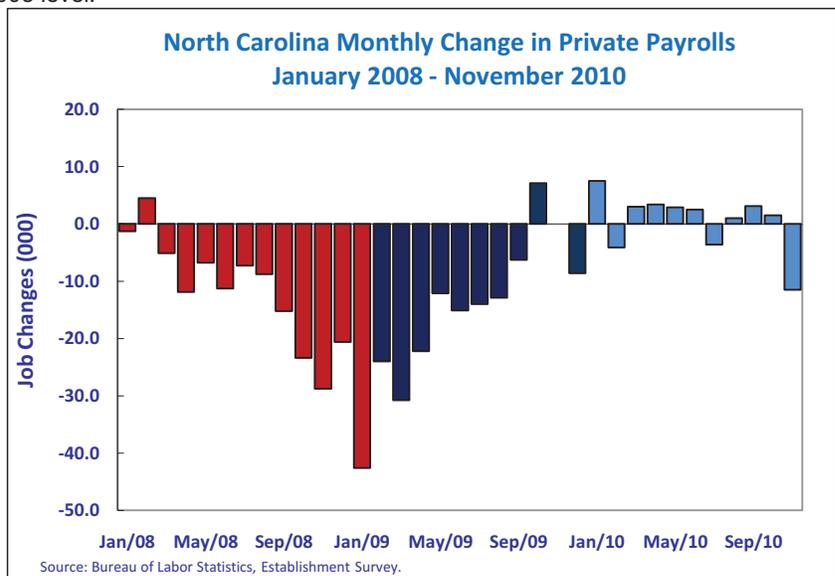
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in North Carolina by 93,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In North Carolina, private sector employment fell by 9.1 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 0.2 percent.
- In North Carolina, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in North Carolina experienced the greatest employment increases: information services; professional and business services; and education and health services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in North Carolina was 9.7 percent in November 2010, up 4.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.2 percent reached in February 2010.
- 433,000 North Carolina residents were counted among the unemployed in North Carolina during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in North Carolina was \$32,182.80 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, up from \$32,175.60 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In North Carolina, home prices saw a decrease of 2.3 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 3.1 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in North Carolina was \$154,481 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 2.3 percent of all mortgages, including 7.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in North Carolina.
- Housing starts in North Carolina totaled 31,210 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, an increase of 4.0 percent from September.
- Within the South census region, which includes North Carolina, sales of new single-family homes totaled 164,000 units in October 2010, an increase of 3.1 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.5 percent to 1,530,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

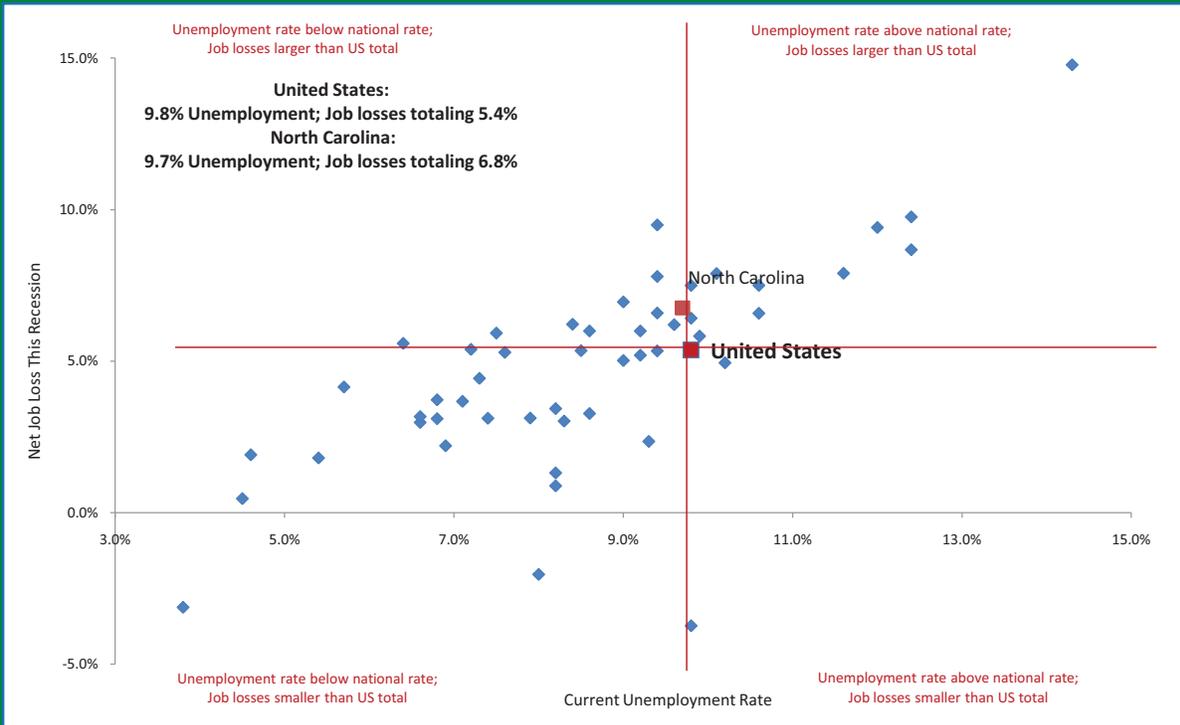
* For North Carolina-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the North Carolina office: <http://www.ncesc1.com/lmi/default.asp>

How Does North Carolina Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare North Carolina to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within North Carolina over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in North Carolina.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		North Carolina	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	7.7%	6.9%
	November 2009	10.9%	10.0%
	November 2010	9.7%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	8.0%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	10.9%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 45,013	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 41,906	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	15.5%	12.5%
	2009	16.9%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	16.4%	15.3%
	2009	18.0%	16.7%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: North Dakota

JOBS

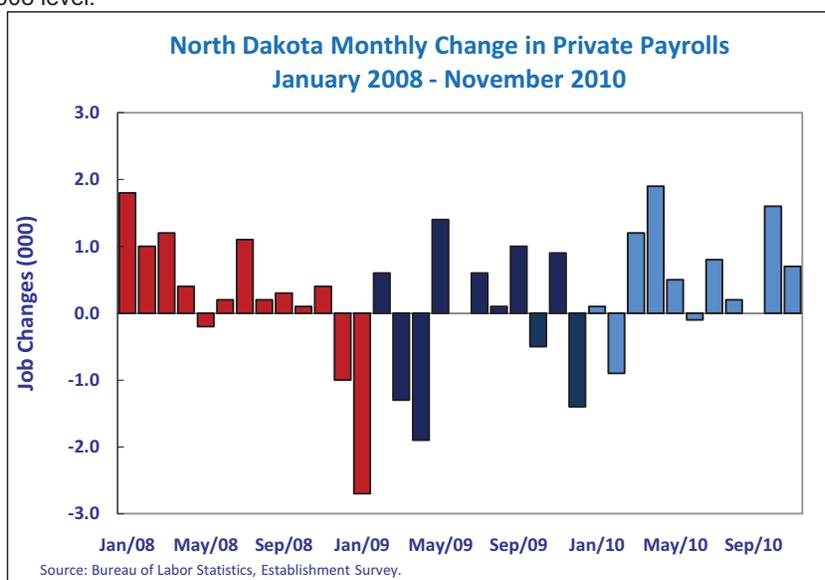
- ❑ Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- ❑ The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in North Dakota by 8,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- ❑ In North Dakota, private sector employment rose by 0.8 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 2.1 percent.
- ❑ In North Dakota, employees in the manufacturing and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in North Dakota experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; construction; and professional and business services.*
- ❑ As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- ❑ The unemployment rate in North Dakota was 3.8 percent in November 2010, up 0.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 4.4 percent reached in August 2009.
- ❑ 14,000 North Dakota residents were counted among the unemployed in North Dakota during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- ❑ Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.



- ❑ Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in North Dakota was \$36,923.80 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, down from \$38,169.90 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- ❑ National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In North Dakota, home prices saw a significant improvement of 4.6 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year increase of 1.7 percent.
- ❑ The median price of single-family homes in North Dakota was \$133,473 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- ❑ As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 1.0 percent of all mortgages, including 7.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in North Dakota.
- ❑ Housing starts in North Dakota totaled 3,900 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, a decrease of 9.7 percent from September.
- ❑ Within the Midwest census region, which includes North Dakota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 39,000 units in October 2010, a decrease of 20.4 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 1.1 percent to 860,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

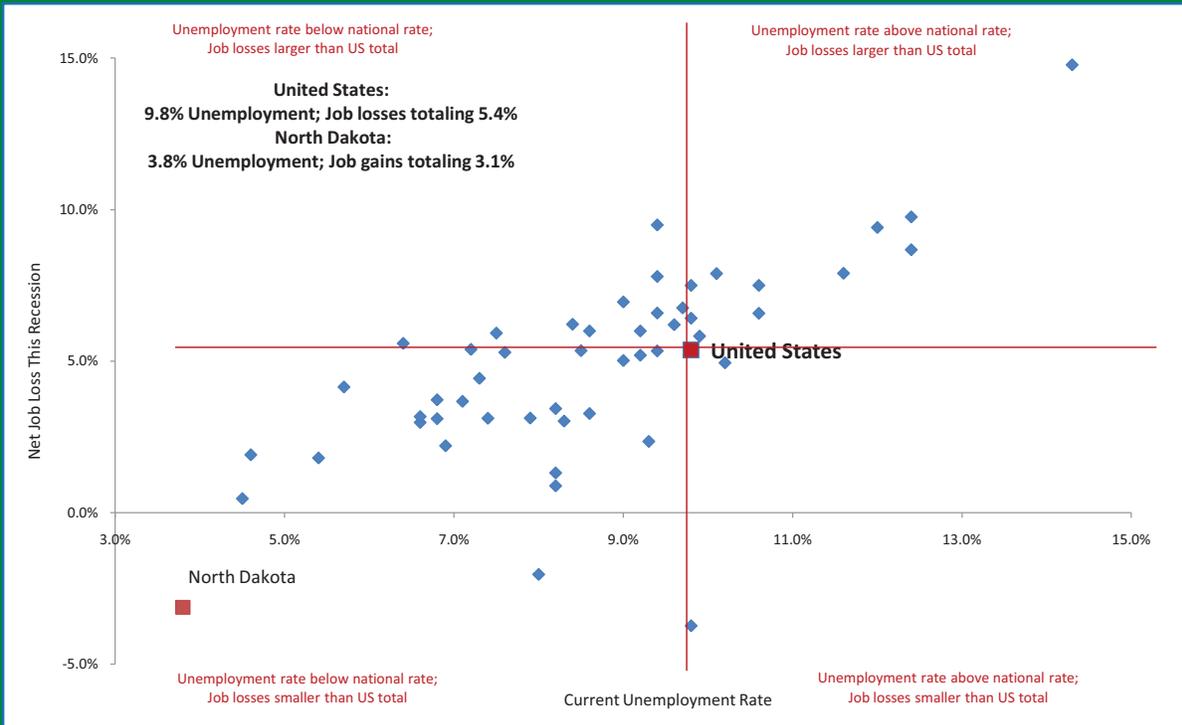
* For North Dakota-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the North Dakota office: <http://www.jobsnd.com/>

How Does North Dakota Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare North Dakota to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within North Dakota over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in North Dakota.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		North Dakota	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	3.6%	6.9%
	November 2009	4.3%	10.0%
	November 2010	3.8%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.8%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	1.9%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 48,833	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 50,075	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	9.3%	12.5%
	2009	10.9%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	10.0%	15.3%
	2009	10.7%	16.7%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Ohio

JOBS

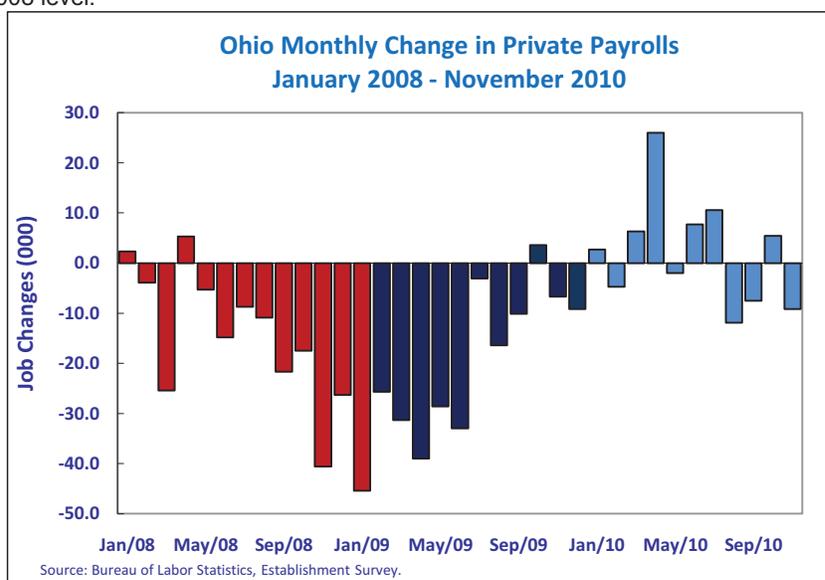
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Ohio by 122,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In Ohio, private sector employment fell by 8.9 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 0.6 percent.
- In Ohio, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Ohio experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; manufacturing; and professional and business services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Ohio was 9.8 percent in November 2010, up 4.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.0 percent reached in March 2010.
- 580,000 Ohio residents were counted among the unemployed in Ohio during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Ohio was \$33,014.70 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, up from \$32,817.30 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Ohio, home prices saw a decrease of 5.4 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 3.7 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Ohio was \$113,730 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 4.6 percent of all mortgages, including 11.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Ohio.
- Housing starts in Ohio totaled 13,720 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, an increase of 15.1 percent from September.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Ohio, sales of new single-family homes totaled 39,000 units in October 2010, a decrease of 20.4 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 1.1 percent to 860,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

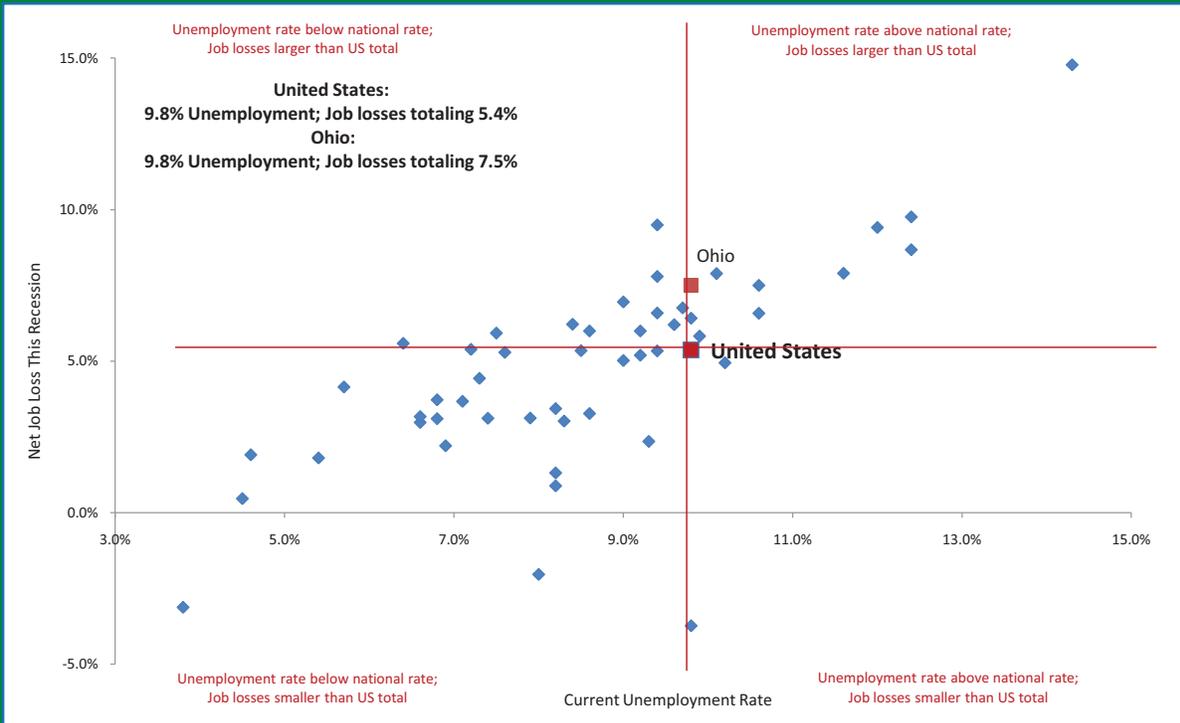
* For Ohio-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Ohio office: <http://lmi.state.oh.us/data.htm>

How Does Ohio Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Ohio to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Ohio over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Ohio.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Ohio	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	7.6%	6.9%
	November 2009	10.8%	10.0%
	November 2010	9.8%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.2%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	11.1%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 50,792	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 45,879	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	12.8%	12.5%
	2009	13.3%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	11.7%	15.3%
	2009	14.3%	16.7%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Oklahoma

JOBS

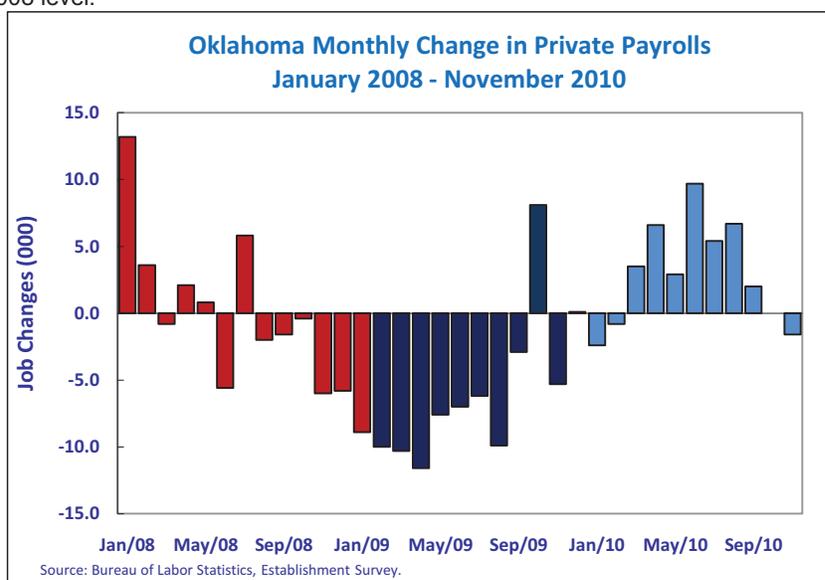
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Oklahoma by 36,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In Oklahoma, private sector employment fell by 5.5 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 2.7 percent.
- In Oklahoma, employees in the manufacturing, mining, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Oklahoma experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; construction; and professional and business services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Oklahoma was 6.9 percent in November 2010, up 3.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.0 percent reached in August 2010.
- 121,000 Oklahoma residents were counted among the unemployed in Oklahoma during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Oklahoma was \$33,119.30 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, down from \$33,709.90 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.



HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Oklahoma, home prices saw a decrease of 3.6 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 2.2 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Oklahoma was \$118,771 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 2.9 percent of all mortgages, including 9.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Oklahoma.
- Housing starts in Oklahoma totaled 6,280 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, a decrease of 23.8 percent from September.
- Within the South census region, which includes Oklahoma, sales of new single-family homes totaled 164,000 units in October 2010, an increase of 3.1 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.5 percent to 1,530,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

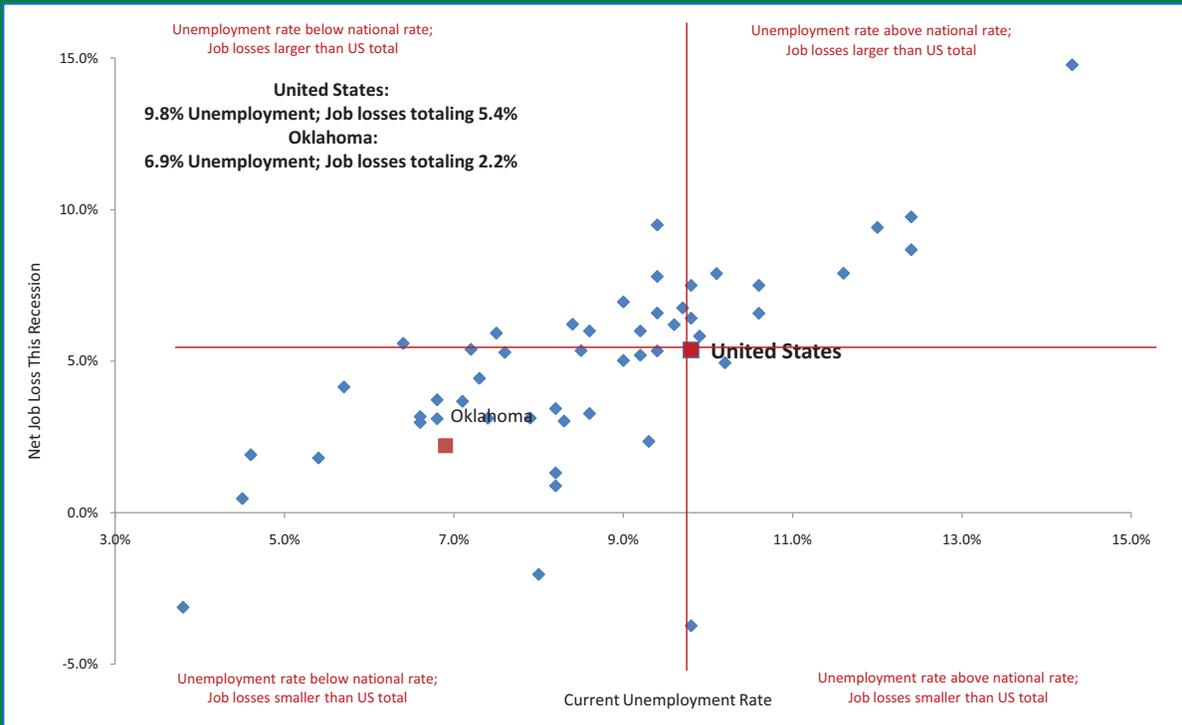
* For Oklahoma-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Oklahoma office:
http://www.ok.gov/oesc_web/Services/Find_Labor_Market_Statistics/

How Does Oklahoma Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Oklahoma to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Oklahoma over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Oklahoma.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Oklahoma	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	4.2%	6.9%
	November 2009	6.8%	10.0%
	November 2010	6.9%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	8.5%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	6.7%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 44,706	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 45,878	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	13.4%	12.5%
	2009	12.9%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	17.8%	15.3%
	2009	18.1%	16.7%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Oregon

JOBS

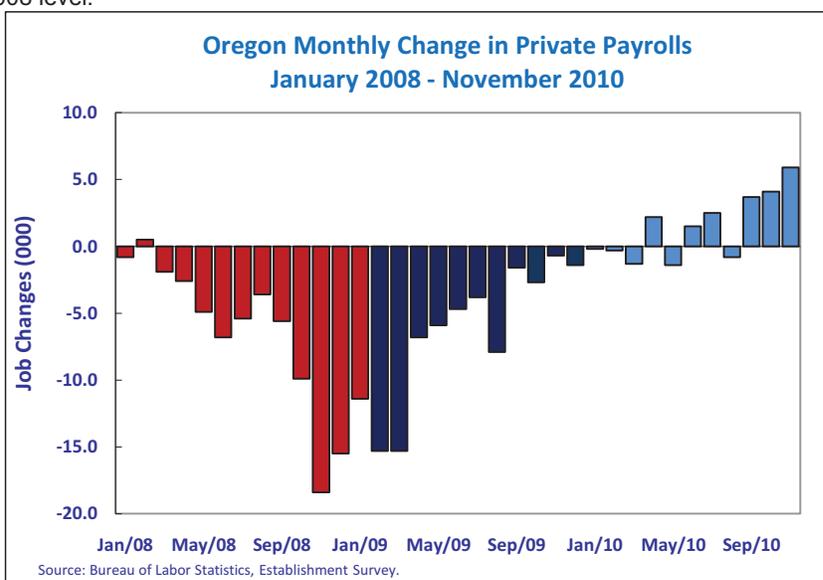
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Oregon by 43,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In Oregon, private sector employment fell by 10.6 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.2 percent.
- In Oregon, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Oregon experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; other services; and professional and business services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Oregon was 10.6 percent in November 2010, up 5.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.6 percent reached in June 2009.
- 210,000 Oregon residents were counted among the unemployed in Oregon during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Oregon was \$33,097.30 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, down from \$33,449.70 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.



HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Oregon, home prices saw a decrease of 8.5 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 6.8 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Oregon was \$206,977 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 3.1 percent of all mortgages, including 12.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Oregon.
- Housing starts in Oregon totaled 5,110 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, a decrease of 32.4 percent from September.
- Within the West census region, which includes Oregon, sales of new single-family homes totaled 51,000 units in October 2010, a decrease of 23.9 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.1 percent to 940,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

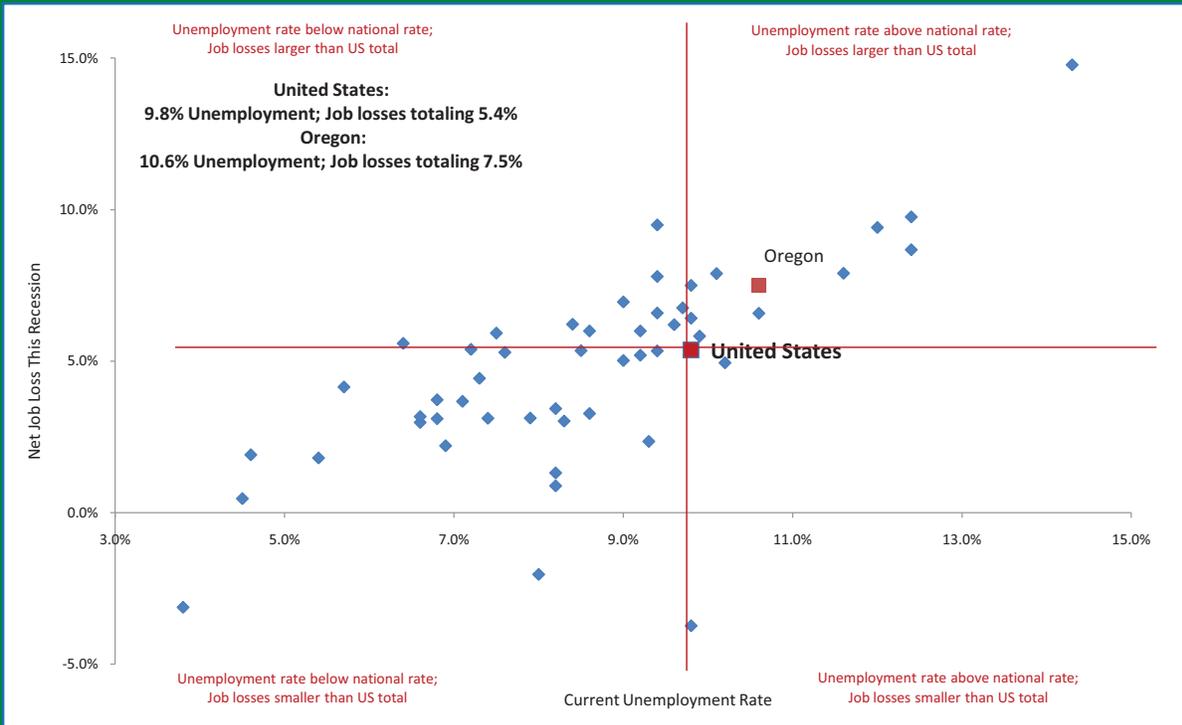
* For Oregon-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Oregon office: <http://www.qualityinfo.org/olmisj/OlmisZine>

How Does Oregon Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Oregon to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Oregon over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Oregon.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Oregon	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	8.3%	6.9%
	November 2009	10.7%	10.0%
	November 2010	10.6%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	8.1%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	12.7%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 51,968	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 49,098	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	12.8%	12.5%
	2009	13.4%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	16.8%	15.3%
	2009	17.7%	16.7%

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Economic Overview And Outlook: Pennsylvania

JOBS

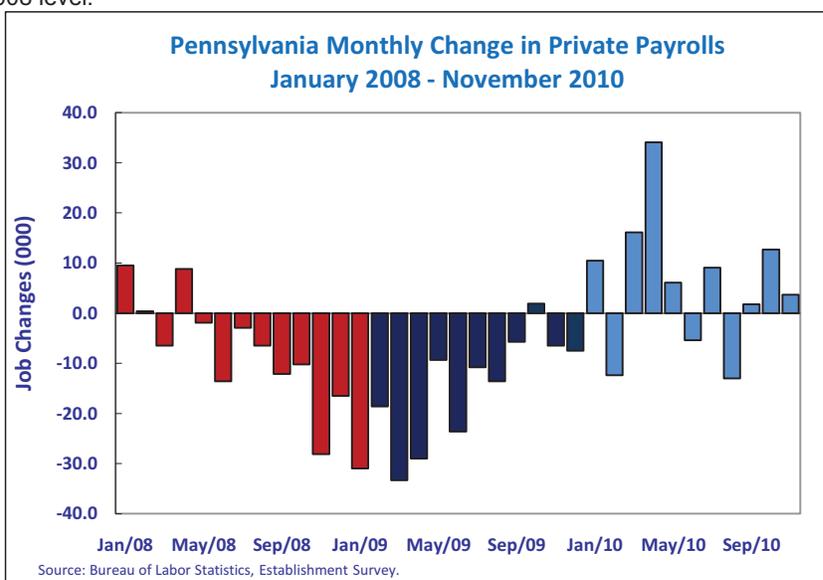
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Pennsylvania by 136,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In Pennsylvania, private sector employment fell by 5.3 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.3 percent.
- In Pennsylvania, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Pennsylvania experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; leisure and hospitality; and education and health services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Pennsylvania was 8.6 percent in November 2010, up 4.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.3 percent reached in July 2010.
- 547,000 Pennsylvania residents were counted among the unemployed in Pennsylvania during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Pennsylvania was \$37,207.50 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, up from \$36,738.40 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.



HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Pennsylvania, home prices saw a decrease of 4.5 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 3.3 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Pennsylvania was \$153,439 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 3.0 percent of all mortgages, including 10.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Pennsylvania.
- Housing starts in Pennsylvania totaled 24,530 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, an increase of 10.9 percent from September.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Pennsylvania, sales of new single-family homes totaled 29,000 units in October 2010, a decrease of 12.1 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 1.8 percent to 560,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

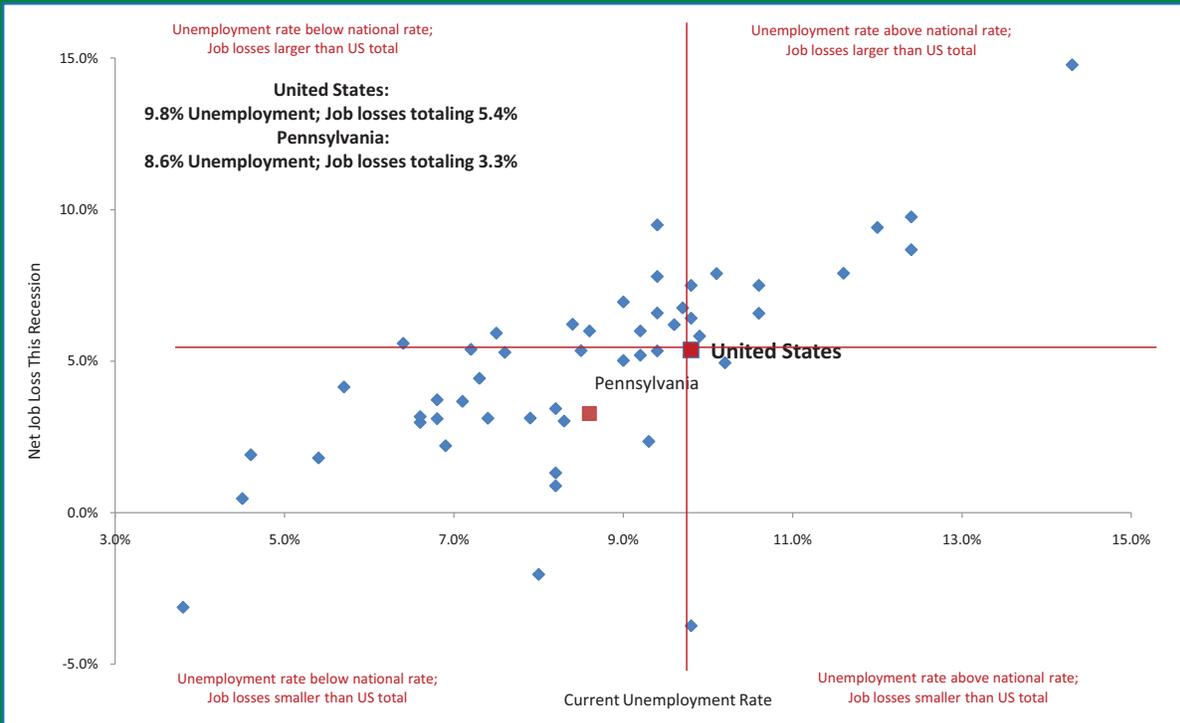
* For Pennsylvania-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Pennsylvania office: <http://www.paworkstats.state.pa.us/>

How Does Pennsylvania Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Pennsylvania to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Pennsylvania over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Pennsylvania.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Pennsylvania	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	6.1%	6.9%
	November 2009	8.7%	10.0%
	November 2010	8.6%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	6.7%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	9.5%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 50,107	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 48,172	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	10.4%	12.5%
	2009	11.1%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	9.5%	15.3%
	2009	11.4%	16.7%

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Economic Overview And Outlook: Rhode Island

JOBS

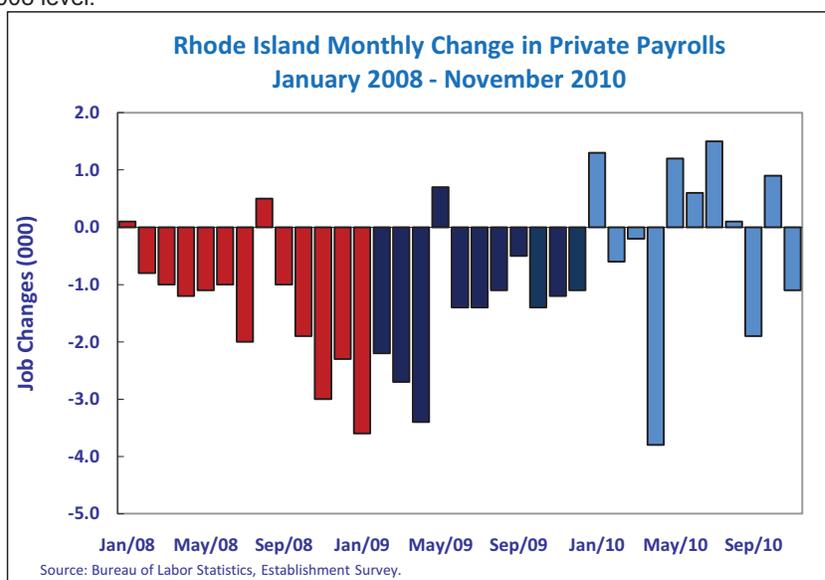
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Rhode Island by 12,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In Rhode Island, private sector employment fell by 8.0 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment contracted by 0.5 percent.
- In Rhode Island, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and financial activities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Rhode Island experienced the greatest employment increases: other services; leisure and hospitality; and financial activities.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Rhode Island was 11.6 percent in November 2010, up 5.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 12.7 percent reached in February 2010.
- 66,000 Rhode Island residents were counted among the unemployed in Rhode Island during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Rhode Island was \$38,314.10 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, up from \$37,701.80 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Rhode Island, home prices were unchanged in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year increase of 0.4 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Rhode Island was \$230,354 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 3.7 percent of all mortgages, including 12.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Rhode Island.
- Housing starts in Rhode Island totaled 1,220 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, an increase of 27.1 percent from September.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Rhode Island, sales of new single-family homes totaled 29,000 units in October 2010, a decrease of 12.1 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 1.8 percent to 560,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

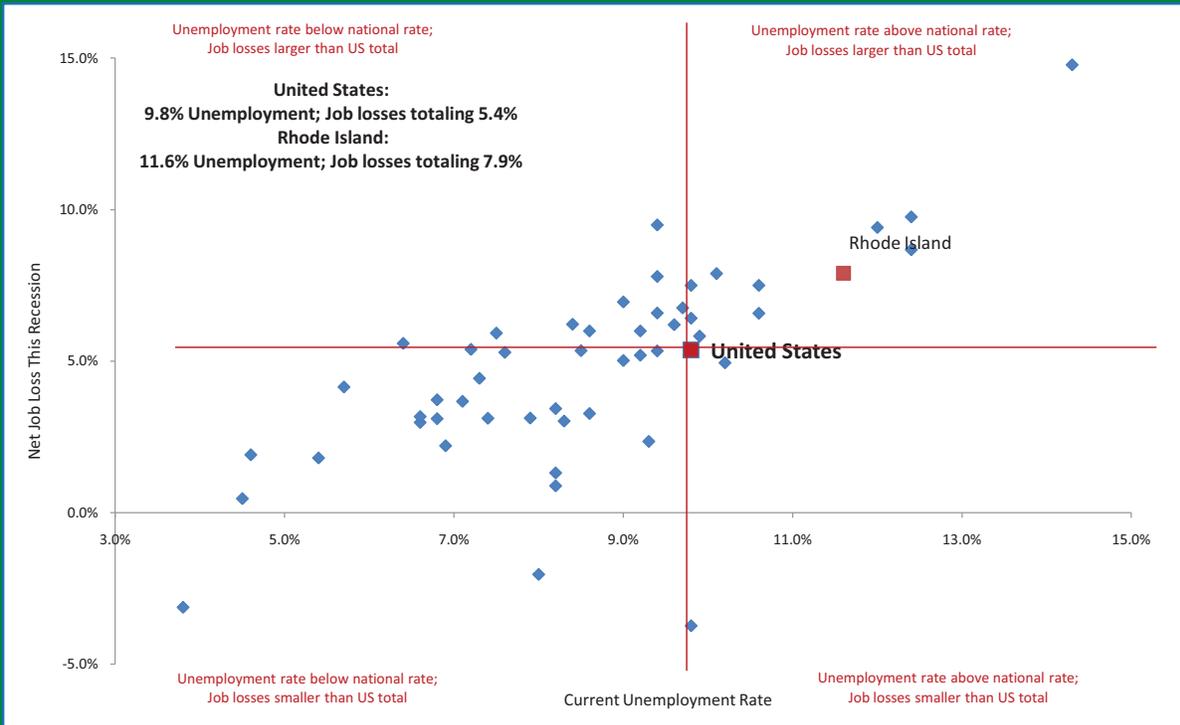
* For Rhode Island-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Rhode Island office: <http://www.dlt.ri.gov/lmi/news/lfrelease.htm>

How Does Rhode Island Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Rhode Island to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Rhode Island over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Rhode Island.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Rhode Island	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	9.0%	6.9%
	November 2009	12.5%	10.0%
	November 2010	11.6%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	6.1%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	6.7%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 56,079	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 51,634	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	9.5%	12.5%
	2009	13.0%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	10.8%	15.3%
	2009	12.3%	16.7%

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Economic Overview And Outlook: South Carolina

JOBS

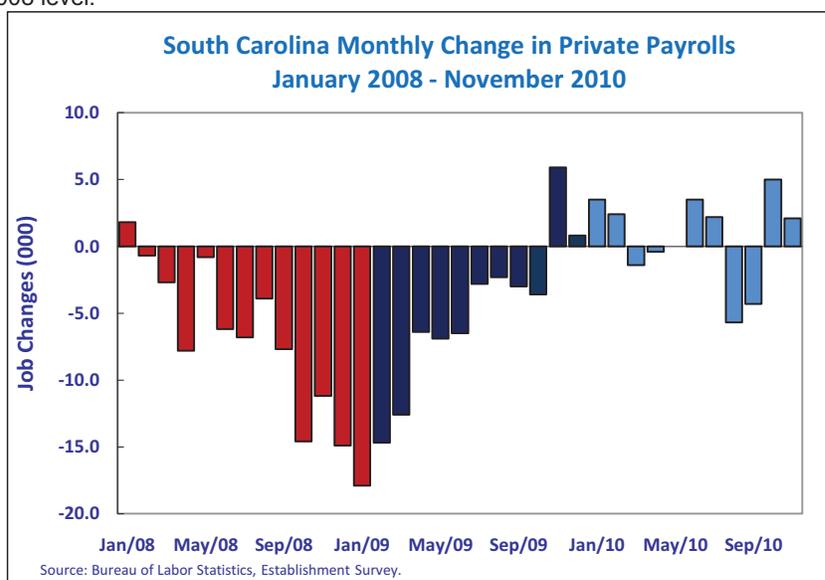
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in South Carolina by 43,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In South Carolina, private sector employment fell by 9.1 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 0.5 percent.
- In South Carolina, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in South Carolina experienced the greatest employment increases: financial activities; manufacturing; and other services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in South Carolina was 10.6 percent in November 2010, up 5.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 12.5 percent reached in January 2010.
- 229,000 South Carolina residents were counted among the unemployed in South Carolina during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in South Carolina was \$29,877.00 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, up from \$29,872.50 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In South Carolina, home prices saw a decrease of 2.2 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 1.1 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in South Carolina was \$135,855 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 3.6 percent of all mortgages, including 10.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in South Carolina.
- Housing starts in South Carolina totaled 13,990 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, an increase of 5.0 percent from September.
- Within the South census region, which includes South Carolina, sales of new single-family homes totaled 164,000 units in October 2010, an increase of 3.1 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.5 percent to 1,530,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

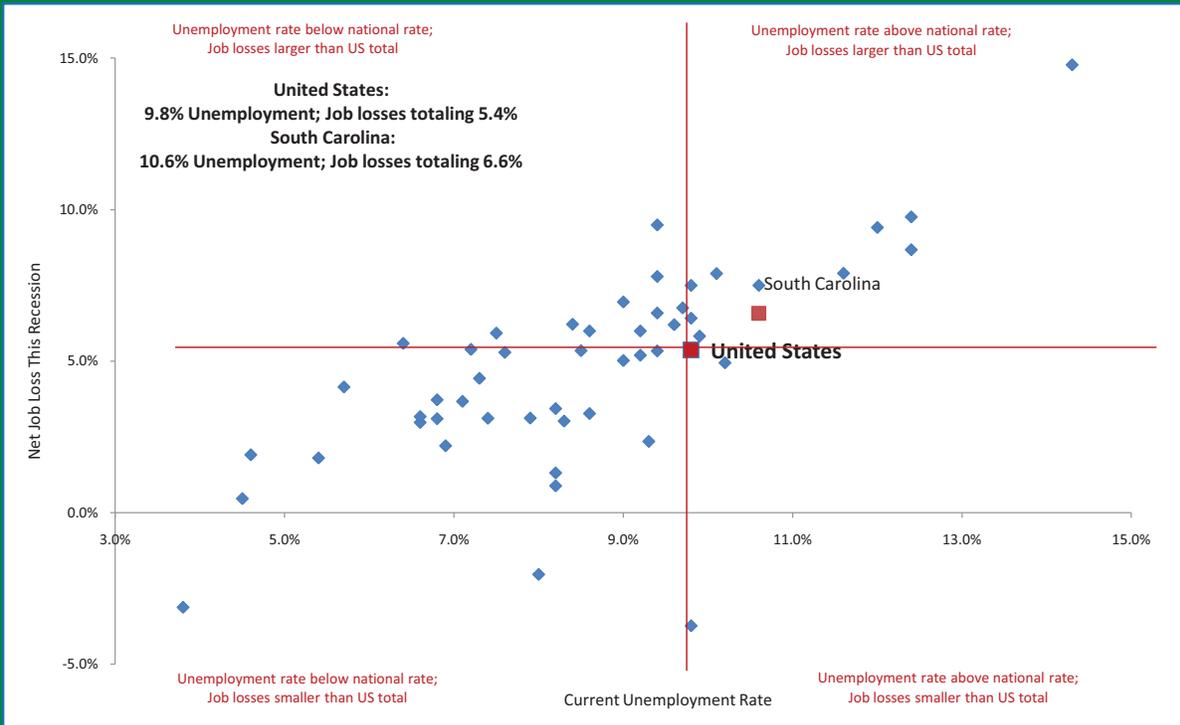
* For South Carolina-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the South Carolina office: <http://www.sces.org/lmi/news/news.asp>

How Does South Carolina Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare South Carolina to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within South Carolina over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in South Carolina.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		South Carolina	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	8.7%	6.9%
	November 2009	12.3%	10.0%
	November 2010	10.6%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	8.4%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	10.1%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 45,738	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 41,101	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	14.1%	12.5%
	2009	13.7%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	16.4%	15.3%
	2009	17.0%	16.7%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: South Dakota

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in South Dakota by 9,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In South Dakota, private sector employment fell by 2.9 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.5 percent.
- In South Dakota, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in South Dakota experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; manufacturing; and leisure and hospitality.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in South Dakota was 4.5 percent in November 2010, up 1.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 5.0 percent reached in May 2009.
- 20,000 South Dakota residents were counted among the unemployed in South Dakota during November 2010.

EARNINGS

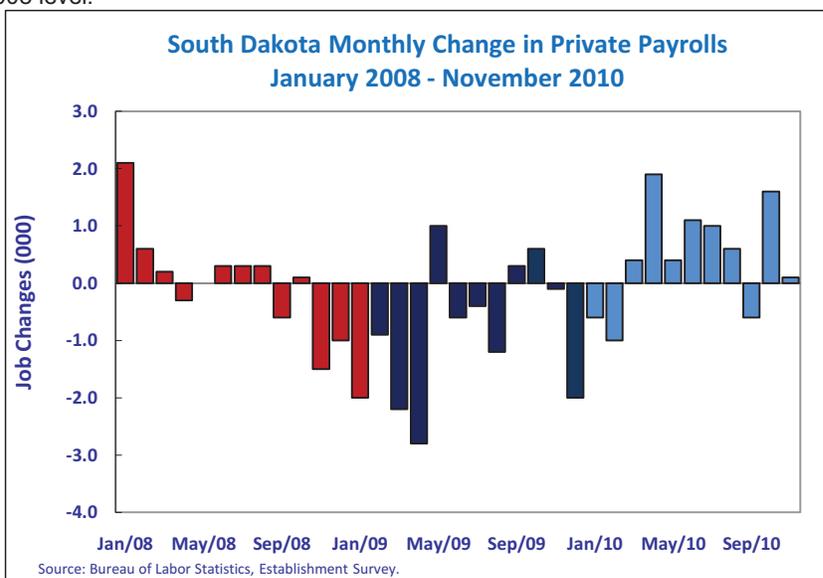
- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in South Dakota was \$35,111.70 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, down from \$35,713.50 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In South Dakota, home prices saw a decrease of 1.2 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 2.2 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in South Dakota was \$156,243 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 1.5 percent of all mortgages, including 10.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in South Dakota.
- Housing starts in South Dakota totaled 2,790 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, a decrease of 12.3 percent from September.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes South Dakota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 39,000 units in October 2010, a decrease of 20.4 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 1.1 percent to 860,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

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

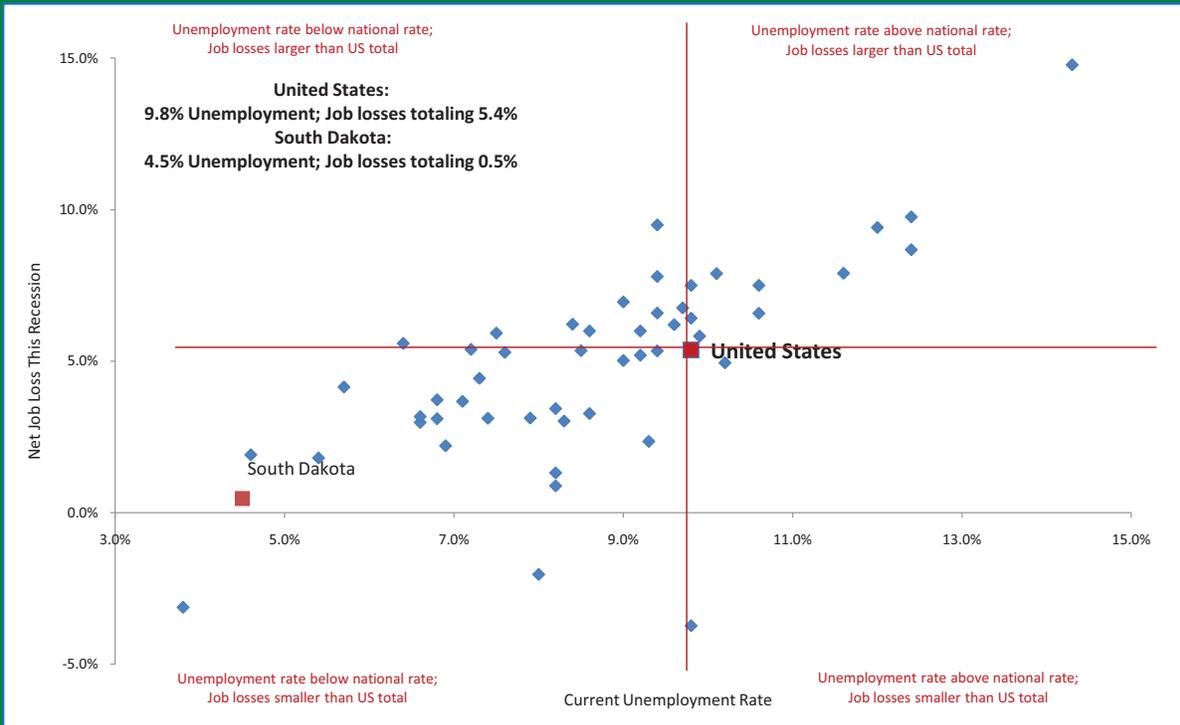


How Does South Dakota Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare South Dakota to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within South Dakota over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in South Dakota.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		South Dakota	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	3.6%	6.9%
	November 2009	4.7%	10.0%
	November 2010	4.5%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.9%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	6.2%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 48,019	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 45,826	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	9.4%	12.5%
	2009	14.1%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	10.1%	15.3%
	2009	13.5%	16.7%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Tennessee

JOBS

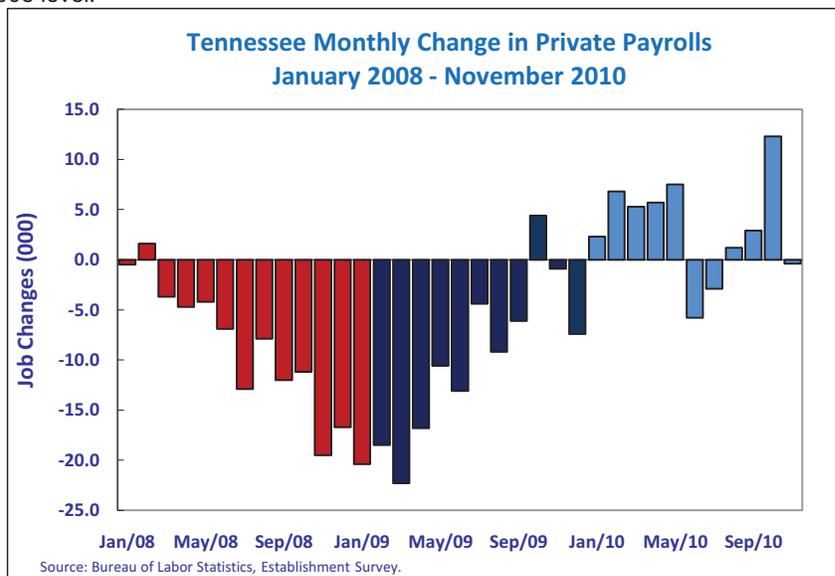
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Tennessee by 63,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In Tennessee, private sector employment fell by 9.4 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.6 percent.
- In Tennessee, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Tennessee experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; construction; and education and health services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Tennessee was 9.4 percent in November 2010, up 3.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.9 percent reached in August 2009.
- 290,000 Tennessee residents were counted among the unemployed in Tennessee during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Tennessee was \$31,856.00 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, up from \$31,823.00 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Tennessee, home prices saw a decrease of 4.7 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 4.2 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Tennessee was \$123,613 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 2.1 percent of all mortgages, including 6.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Tennessee.
- Housing starts in Tennessee totaled 12,280 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, a decrease of 26.4 percent from September.
- Within the South census region, which includes Tennessee, sales of new single-family homes totaled 164,000 units in October 2010, an increase of 3.1 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.5 percent to 1,530,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

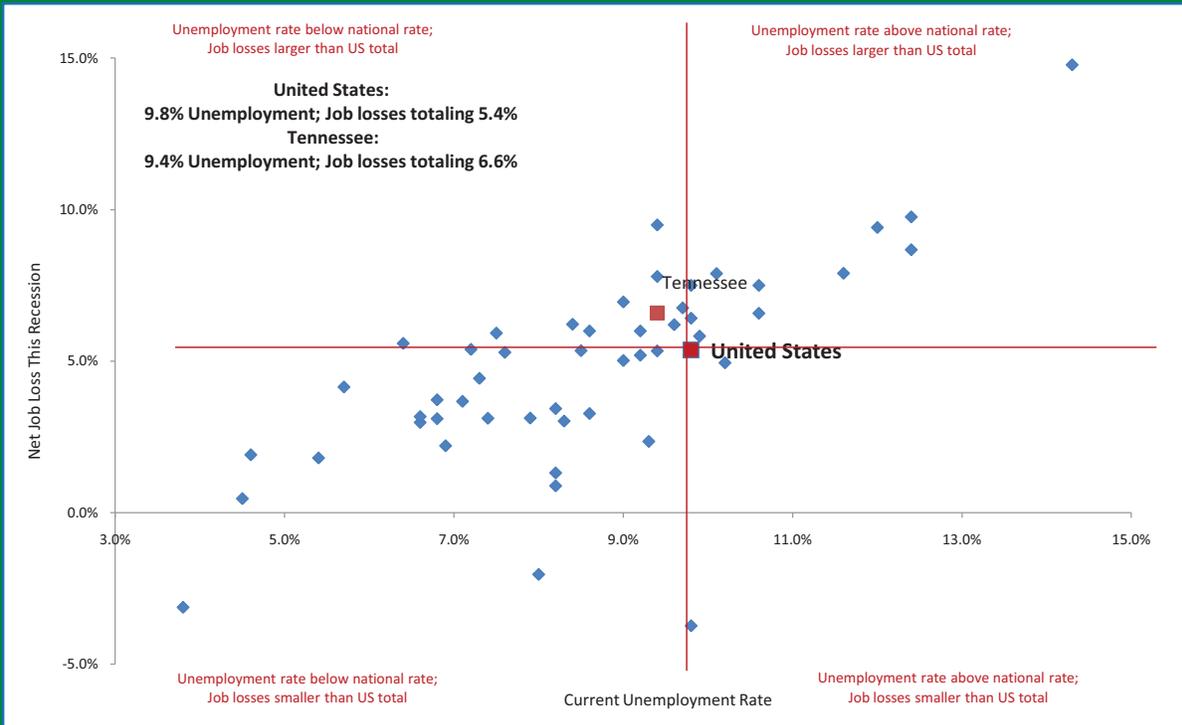
* For Tennessee-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Tennessee office: <http://www.tn.gov/labor-wfd/lmrl/>

How Does Tennessee Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Tennessee to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Tennessee over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Tennessee.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Tennessee	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	7.9%	6.9%
	November 2009	10.7%	10.0%
	November 2010	9.4%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.8%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	9.8%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 42,616	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 40,517	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	14.8%	12.5%
	2009	16.5%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	14.4%	15.3%
	2009	15.4%	16.7%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Texas

JOBS

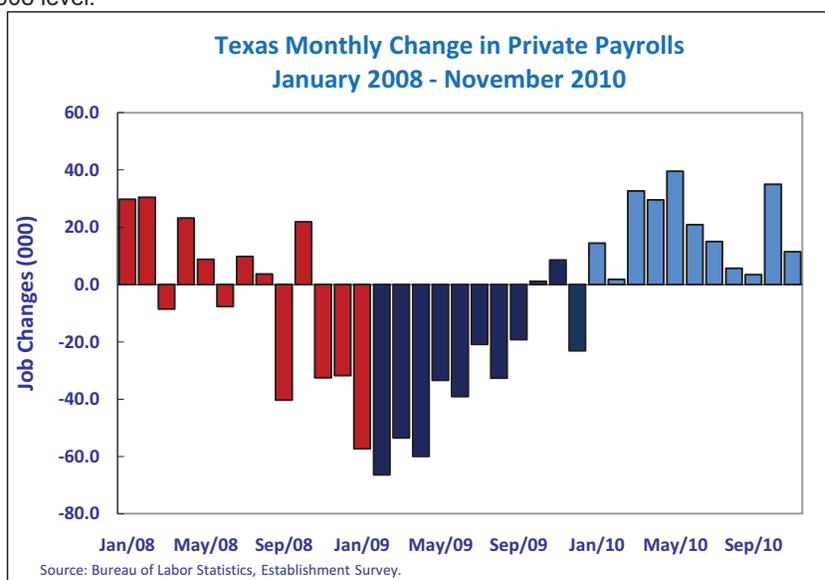
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Texas by 236,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In Texas, private sector employment fell by 4.4 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 2.5 percent.
- In Texas, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Texas experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and construction.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Texas was 8.2 percent in November 2010, up 3.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.3 percent reached in August 2010.
- 997,000 Texas residents were counted among the unemployed in Texas during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Texas was \$35,418.10 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, down from \$36,285.20 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Texas, home prices saw a decrease of 0.8 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following no change year over year in September.
- The median price of single-family homes in Texas was \$134,854 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 1.8 percent of all mortgages, including 6.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Texas.
- Housing starts in Texas totaled 66,170 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, a decrease of 22.1 percent from September.
- Within the South census region, which includes Texas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 164,000 units in October 2010, an increase of 3.1 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.5 percent to 1,530,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

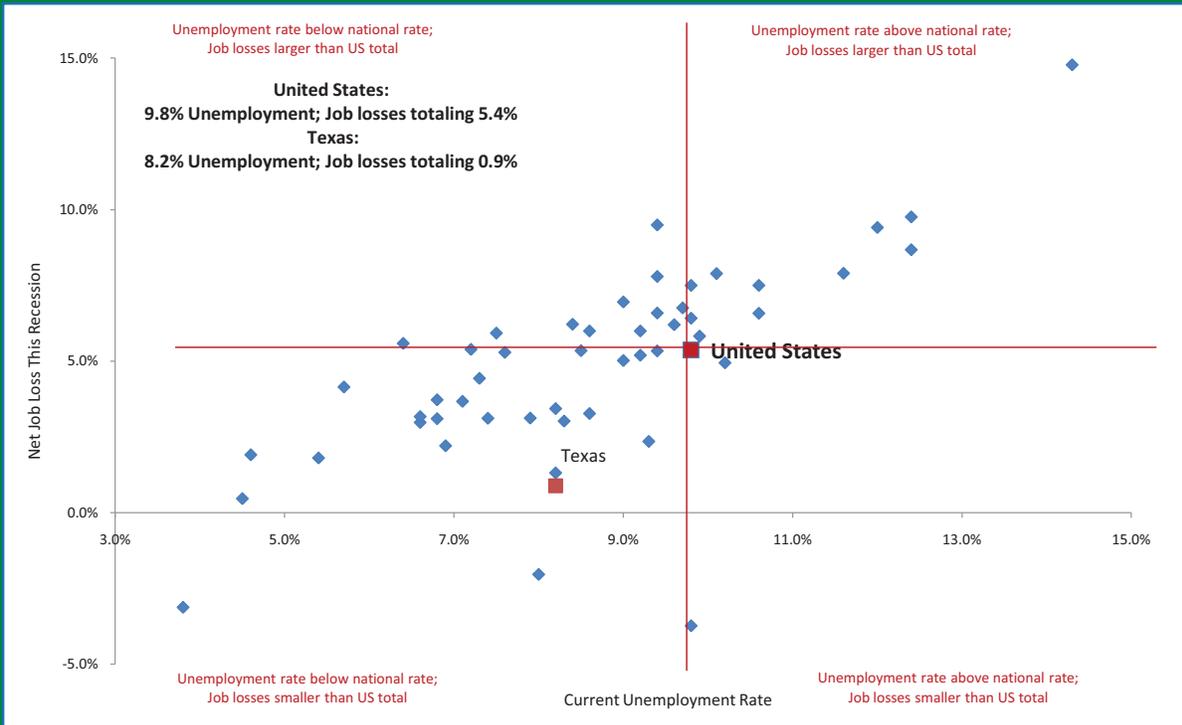
* For Texas-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Texas office: <http://www.tracer2.com/?PAGEID=133>

How Does Texas Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Texas to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Texas over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Texas.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Texas	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	5.7%	6.9%
	November 2009	8.2%	10.0%
	November 2010	8.2%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	6.6%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	7.6%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 47,641	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 47,475	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	16.5%	12.5%
	2009	17.3%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	25.2%	15.3%
	2009	26.1%	16.7%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Utah

JOBS

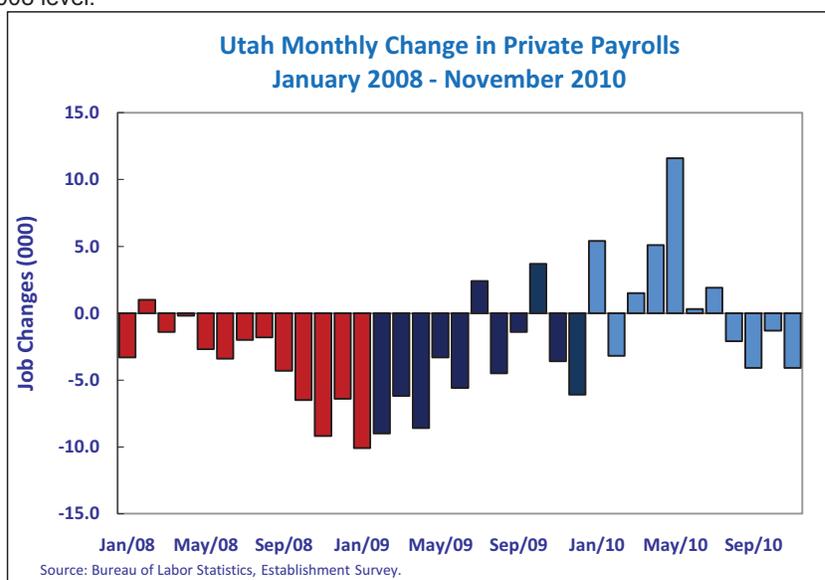
- ❑ Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- ❑ The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Utah by 28,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- ❑ In Utah, private sector employment fell by 8.8 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.1 percent.
- ❑ In Utah, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Utah experienced the greatest employment increases: other services; education and health services; and mining.*
- ❑ As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- ❑ The unemployment rate in Utah was 7.5 percent in November 2010, up 4.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.6 percent reached in October 2010.
- ❑ 102,000 Utah residents were counted among the unemployed in Utah during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- ❑ Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.



- ❑ Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Utah was \$28,460.20 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, down from \$29,618.40 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- ❑ National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Utah, home prices saw a decrease of 5.5 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 6.7 percent.
- ❑ The median price of single-family homes in Utah was \$194,147 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- ❑ As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 3.2 percent of all mortgages, including 13.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Utah.
- ❑ Housing starts in Utah totaled 5,940 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, a decrease of 48.3 percent from September.
- ❑ Within the West census region, which includes Utah, sales of new single-family homes totaled 51,000 units in October 2010, a decrease of 23.9 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.1 percent to 940,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

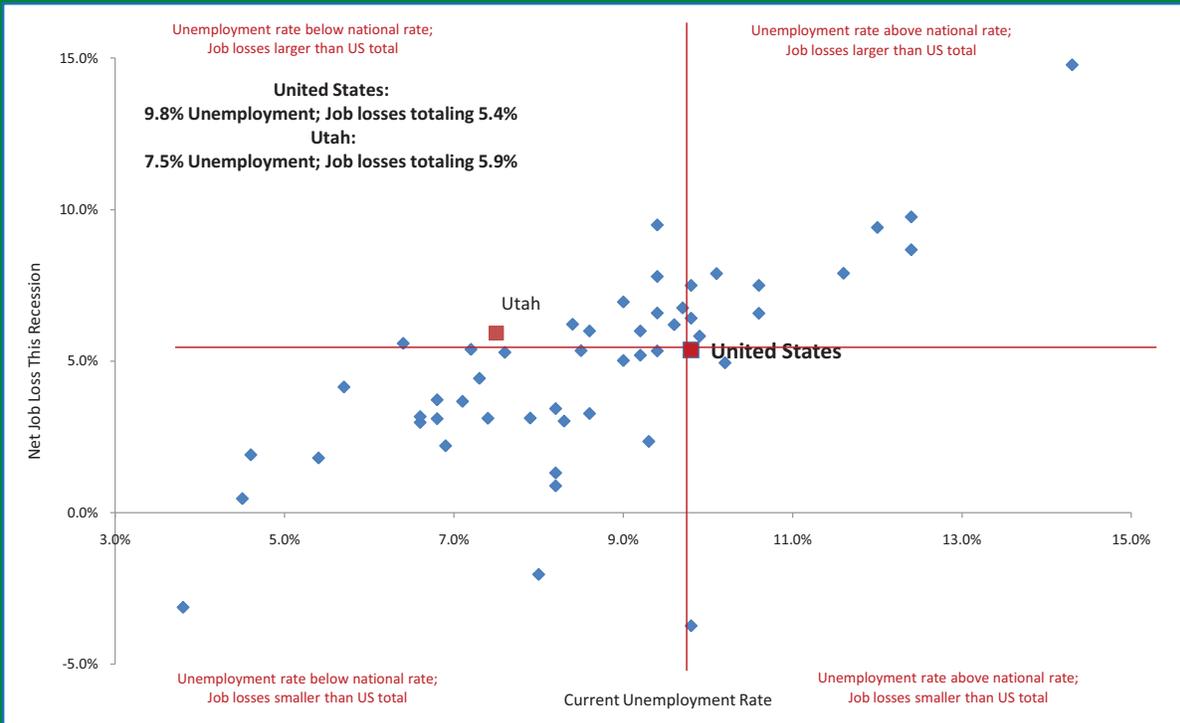
* For Utah-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Utah office: <http://jobs.utah.gov/opencms/wi/pubs/une/>

How Does Utah Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Utah to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Utah over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Utah.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Utah	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	4.7%	6.9%
	November 2009	6.6%	10.0%
	November 2010	7.5%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	5.1%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	7.4%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 55,375	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 58,491	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	9.6%	12.5%
	2009	9.7%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	12.8%	15.3%
	2009	14.8%	16.7%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Vermont

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Vermont by 8,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In Vermont, private sector employment fell by 5.4 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 0.1 percent.
- In Vermont, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and leisure and hospitality sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Vermont experienced the greatest employment increases: construction; manufacturing; and education and health services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Vermont was 5.7 percent in November 2010, up 1.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.3 percent reached in May 2009.
- 21,000 Vermont residents were counted among the unemployed in Vermont during November 2010.

EARNINGS

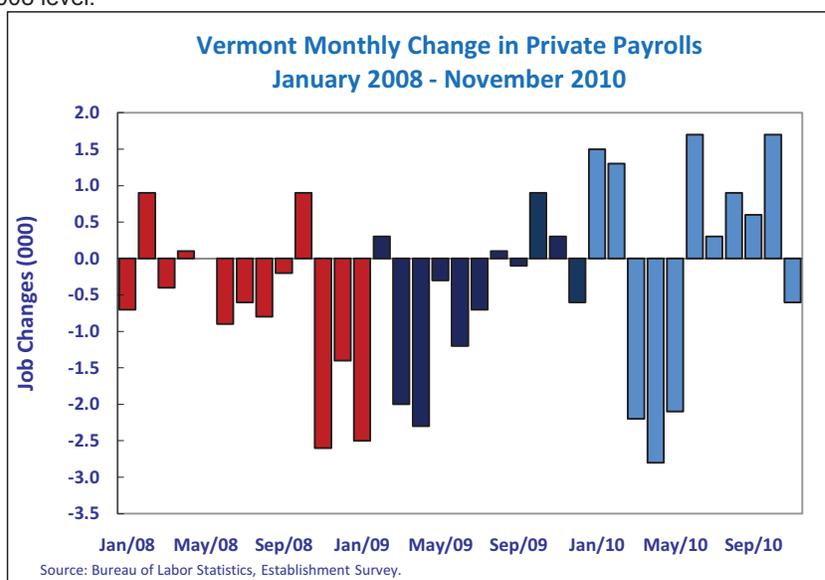
- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Vermont was \$36,562.00 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, up from \$35,627.20 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Vermont, home prices saw a significant improvement of 2.6 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year increase of 1.0 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Vermont was \$203,970 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 3.0 percent of all mortgages, including 16.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Vermont.
- Housing starts in Vermont totaled 1,380 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, a decrease of 17.4 percent from September.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Vermont, sales of new single-family homes totaled 29,000 units in October 2010, a decrease of 12.1 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 1.8 percent to 560,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

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

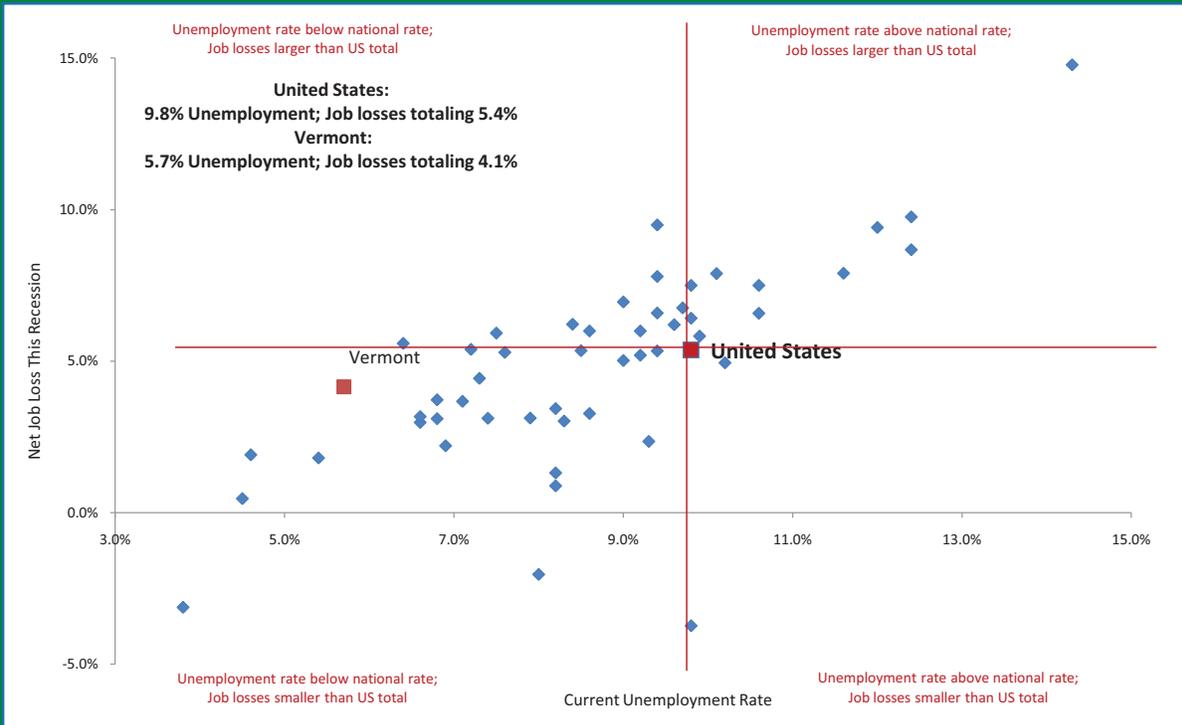


How Does Vermont Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Vermont to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Vermont over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Vermont.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Vermont	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	5.2%	6.9%
	November 2009	6.7%	10.0%
	November 2010	5.7%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.2%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	6.6%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 49,024	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 52,318	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	9.9%	12.5%
	2009	9.4%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	11.2%	15.3%
	2009	9.9%	16.7%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Virginia

JOBS

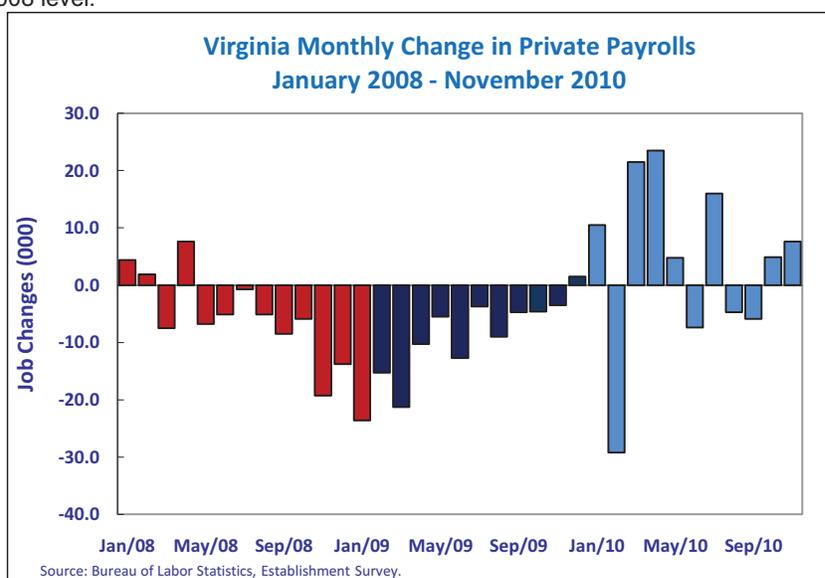
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Virginia by 76,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In Virginia, private sector employment fell by 5.6 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.4 percent.
- In Virginia, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Virginia experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; leisure and hospitality; and education and health services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Virginia was 6.8 percent in November 2010, up 3.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.3 percent reached in March 2010.
- 282,000 Virginia residents were counted among the unemployed in Virginia during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Virginia was \$40,579.80 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, down from \$40,671.60 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Virginia, home prices saw a decrease of 0.6 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year increase of 0.8 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Virginia was \$229,420 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 1.8 percent of all mortgages, including 7.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Virginia.
- Housing starts in Virginia totaled 18,430 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, a decrease of 30.4 percent from September.
- Within the South census region, which includes Virginia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 164,000 units in October 2010, an increase of 3.1 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.5 percent to 1,530,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

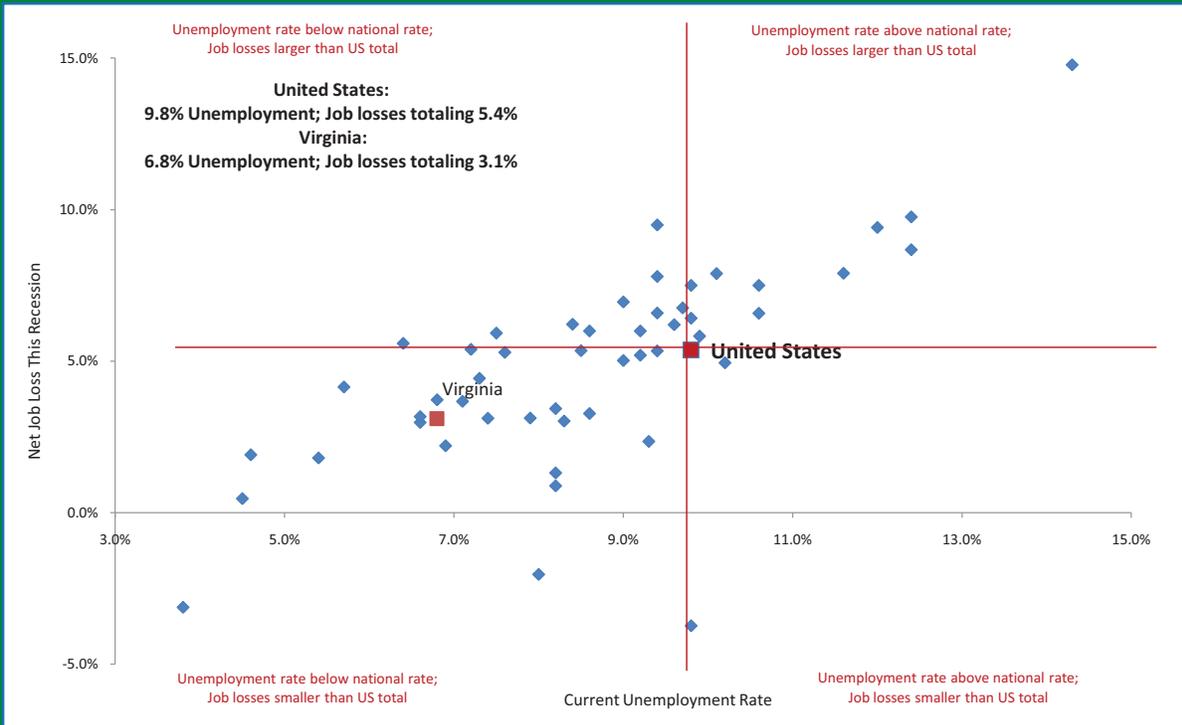
* For Virginia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Virginia office: <http://www.vawc.virginia.gov/analyzer/default.asp>

How Does Virginia Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Virginia to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Virginia over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Virginia.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Virginia	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	4.8%	6.9%
	November 2009	6.8%	10.0%
	November 2010	6.8%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	9.9%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	4.9%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 61,201	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 60,501	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	8.6%	12.5%
	2009	10.7%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	14.8%	15.3%
	2009	13.0%	16.7%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Washington

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Washington by 70,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In Washington, private sector employment fell by 7.9 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.5 percent.
- In Washington, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Washington experienced the greatest employment increases: education and health services; leisure and hospitality; and information services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

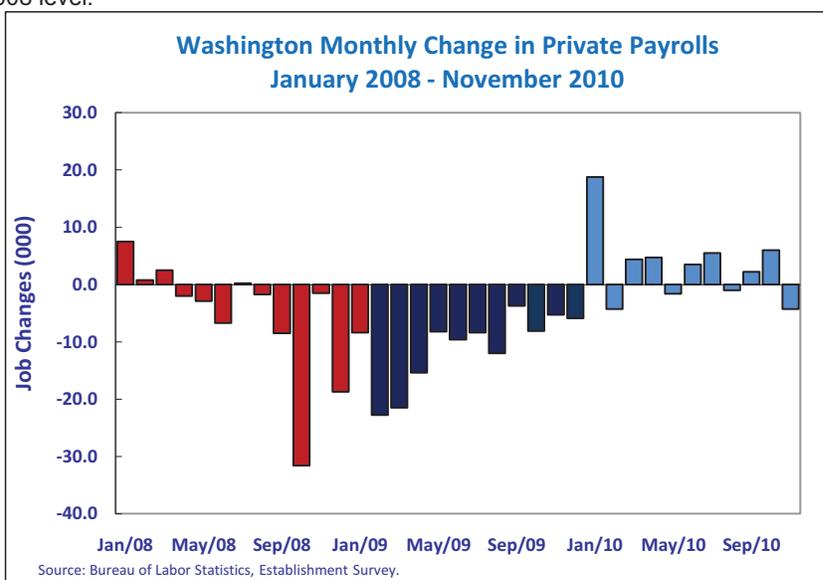
EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Washington was 9.2 percent in November 2010, up 4.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.5 percent reached in March 2010.
- 327,000 Washington residents were counted among the unemployed in Washington during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Washington was \$39,037.10 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, down from \$39,928.70 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.



HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Washington, home prices saw a decrease of 6.8 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 5.0 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Washington was \$248,555 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 2.8 percent of all mortgages, including 11.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Washington.
- Housing starts in Washington totaled 14,960 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, a decrease of 25.8 percent from September.
- Within the West census region, which includes Washington, sales of new single-family homes totaled 51,000 units in October 2010, a decrease of 23.9 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.1 percent to 940,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

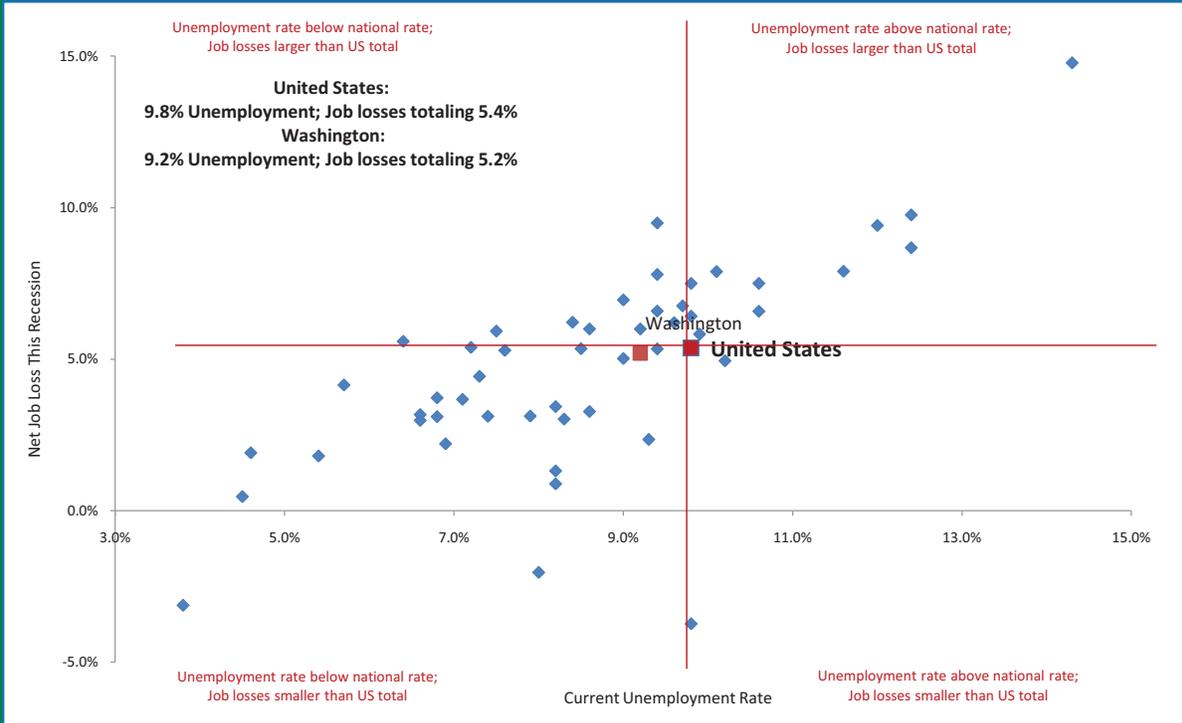
* For Washington-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Washington office: <http://www.workforceexplorer.com/>

How Does Washington Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Washington to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Washington over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Washington.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Washington	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	6.4%	6.9%
	November 2009	9.2%	10.0%
	November 2010	9.2%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	8.7%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	8.8%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 60,083	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 60,392	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	10.2%	12.5%
	2009	11.7%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	11.3%	15.3%
	2009	12.9%	16.7%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: West Virginia

JOBS

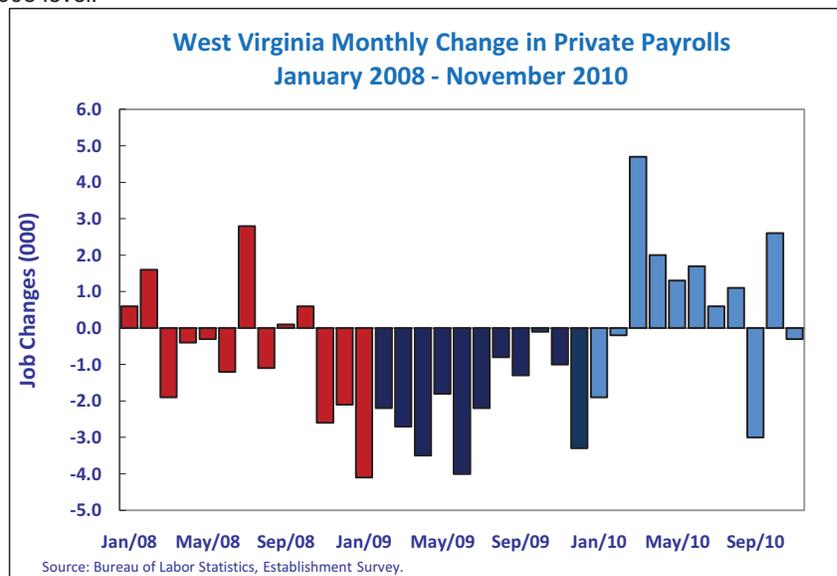
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in West Virginia by 16,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In West Virginia, private sector employment fell by 5.0 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.5 percent.
- In West Virginia, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and trade, transportation and utilities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in West Virginia experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; leisure and hospitality; and professional and business services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in West Virginia was 9.3 percent in November 2010, up 5.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.5 percent reached in March 2010.
- 73,000 West Virginia residents were counted among the unemployed in West Virginia during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in West Virginia was \$29,799.80 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, up from \$28,728.60 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In West Virginia, home prices saw a significant improvement of 3.4 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year increase of 1.4 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in West Virginia was \$129,369 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 2.1 percent of all mortgages, including 6.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in West Virginia.
- Housing starts in West Virginia totaled 1,250 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, a decrease of 46.6 percent from September.
- Within the South census region, which includes West Virginia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 164,000 units in October 2010, an increase of 3.1 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.5 percent to 1,530,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

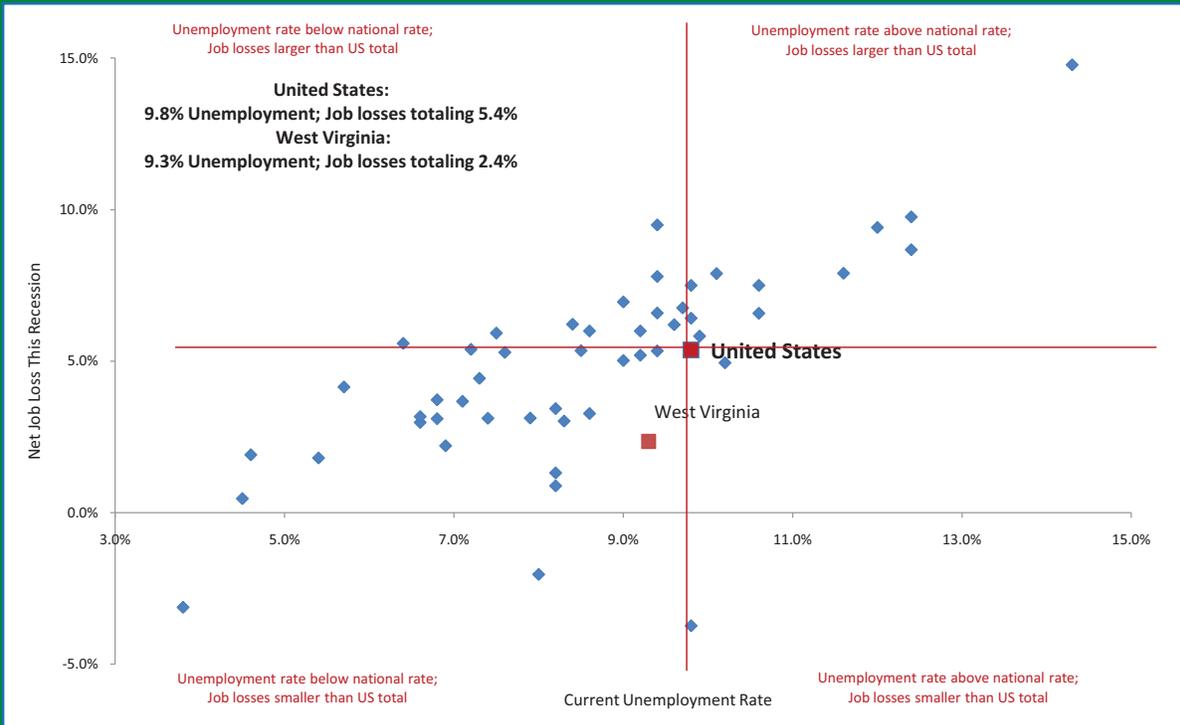
* For West Virginia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the West Virginia office: <http://www.workforcewv.org/lmi/>

How Does West Virginia Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare West Virginia to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within West Virginia over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in West Virginia.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		West Virginia	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	4.9%	6.9%
	November 2009	8.9%	10.0%
	November 2010	9.3%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.8%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	7.9%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 43,542	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 40,490	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	14.8%	12.5%
	2009	15.8%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	14.1%	15.3%
	2009	14.0%	16.7%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Wisconsin

JOBS

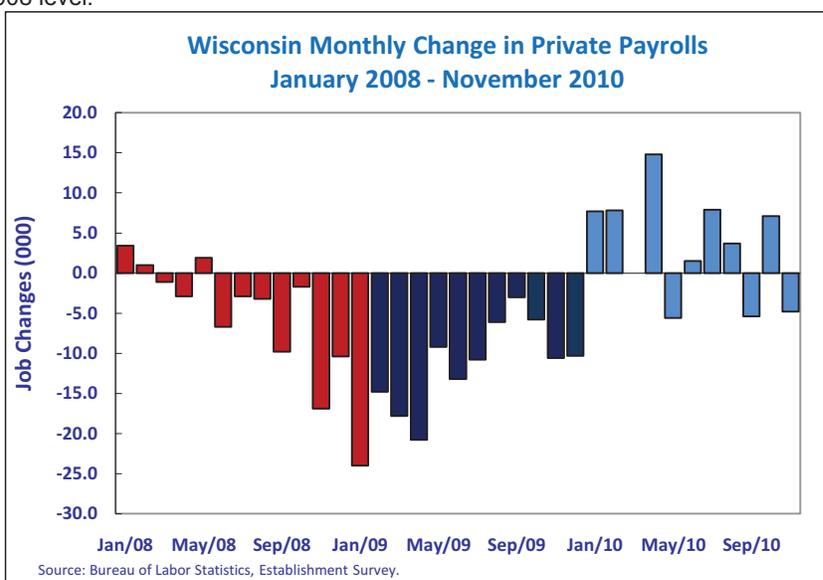
- ❑ Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- ❑ The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Wisconsin by 67,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- ❑ In Wisconsin, private sector employment fell by 7.9 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.5 percent.
- ❑ In Wisconsin, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Wisconsin experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; manufacturing; and other services.*
- ❑ As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- ❑ The unemployment rate in Wisconsin was 7.6 percent in November 2010, up 3.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.9 percent reached in July 2009.
- ❑ 232,000 Wisconsin residents were counted among the unemployed in Wisconsin during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- ❑ Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.
- ❑ Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Wisconsin was \$34,840.60 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, up from \$34,454.50 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.



HOUSING

- ❑ National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Wisconsin, home prices saw a decrease of 4.3 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 2.3 percent.
- ❑ The median price of single-family homes in Wisconsin was \$153,935 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- ❑ As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 3.3 percent of all mortgages, including 15.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Wisconsin.
- ❑ Housing starts in Wisconsin totaled 12,640 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, an increase of 26.7 percent from September.
- ❑ Within the Midwest census region, which includes Wisconsin, sales of new single-family homes totaled 39,000 units in October 2010, a decrease of 20.4 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 1.1 percent to 860,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

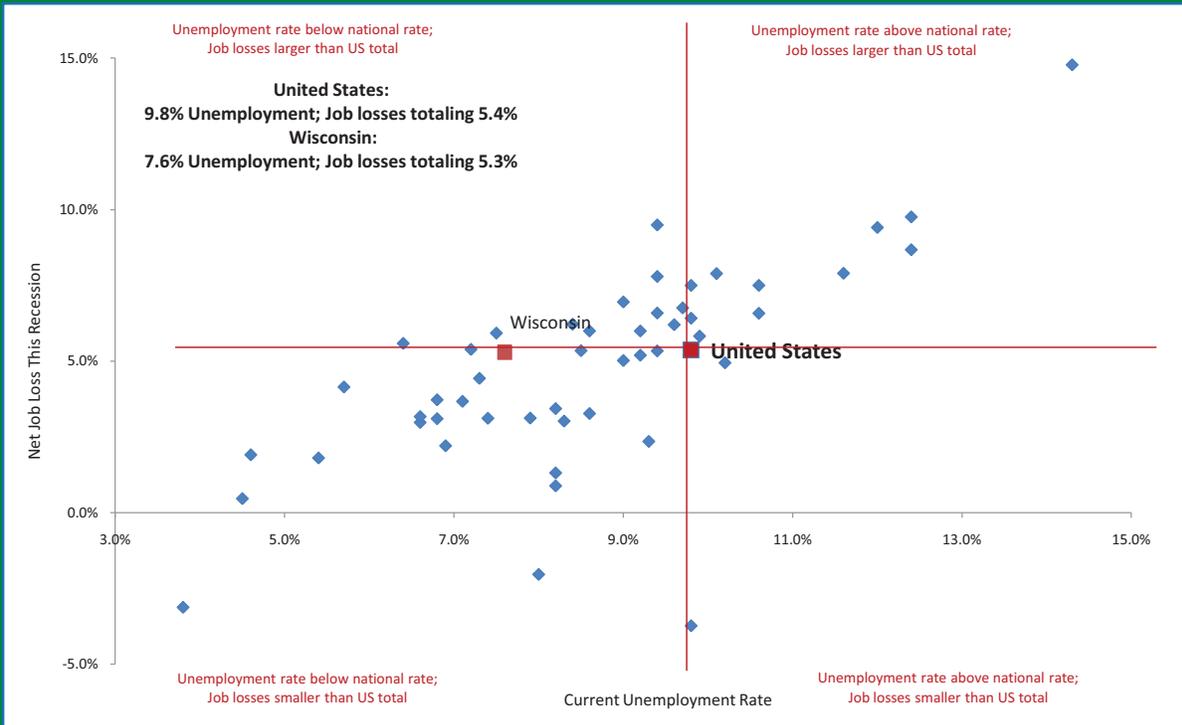
* For Wisconsin-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Wisconsin office: <http://www.dwd.state.wi.us/oea/>

How Does Wisconsin Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Wisconsin to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Wisconsin over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Wisconsin.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Wisconsin	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	5.8%	6.9%
	November 2009	8.6%	10.0%
	November 2010	7.6%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	6.9%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	8.7%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 53,045	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 51,237	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	11.0%	12.5%
	2009	10.8%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	8.2%	15.3%
	2009	9.5%	16.7%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Wyoming

JOBS

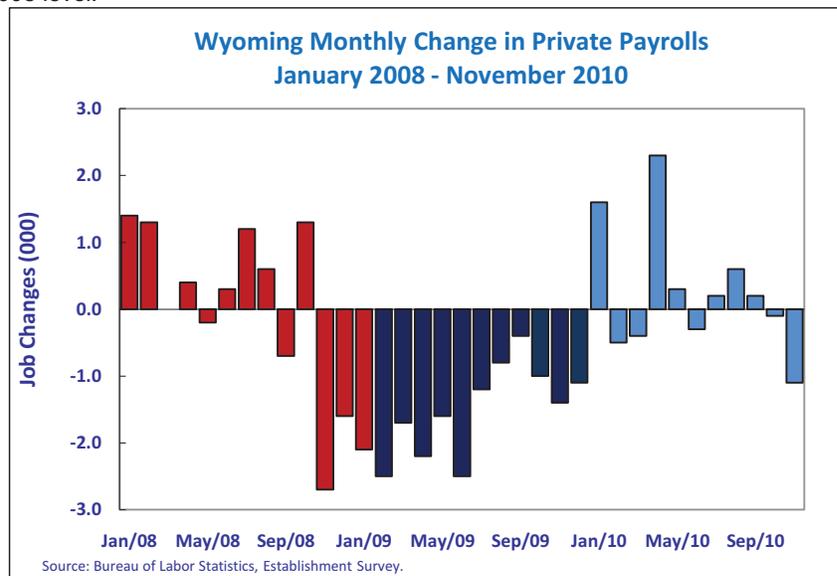
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Wyoming by 6,000 jobs through the 3rd quarter of 2010.
- In Wyoming, private sector employment fell by 7.6 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.3 percent.
- In Wyoming, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Wyoming experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; manufacturing; and government.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Wyoming was 6.6 percent in November 2010, up 3.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.6 percent reached in January 2010.
- 19,000 Wyoming residents were counted among the unemployed in Wyoming during November 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.6 percent below the 2nd quarter 2008 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Wyoming was \$43,520.10 in the 3rd quarter of 2010, down from \$46,462.70 in the 3rd quarter of 2008.



HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 compared to a 2.4 percent decrease in September. In Wyoming, home prices saw an increase of 1.9 percent in October 2010 from October 2009 following September's year over year decrease of 0.9 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Wyoming was \$183,202 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2010, 1.5 percent of all mortgages, including 8.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Wyoming.
- Housing starts in Wyoming totaled 2,260 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2010, an increase of 27.0 percent from September.
- Within the West census region, which includes Wyoming, sales of new single-family homes totaled 51,000 units in October 2010, a decrease of 23.9 percent from September. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.1 percent to 940,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2010.

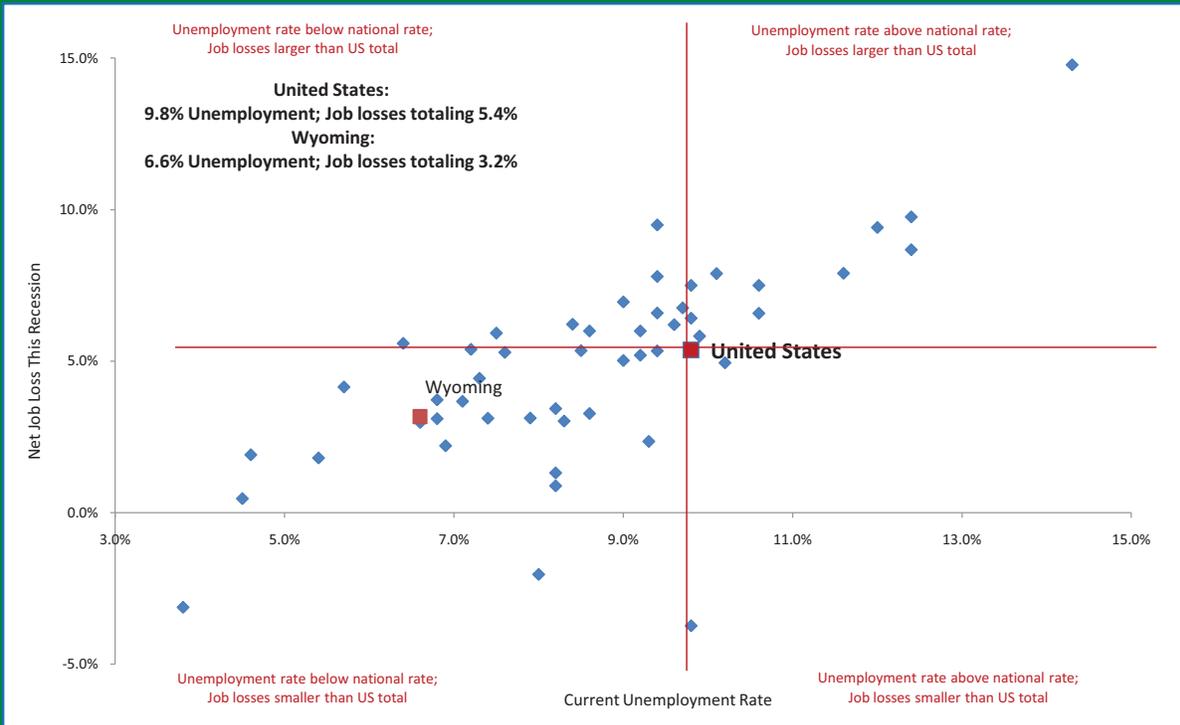
* For Wyoming-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Wyoming office: <http://wydoe.state.wy.us/lmi/bls.htm>

How Does Wyoming Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Wyoming to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Wyoming over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Wyoming.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates lower than the national average and smaller job losses over the recession.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Wyoming	United States
Unemployment Rates	November 2008	3.8%	6.9%
	November 2009	7.5%	10.0%
	November 2010	6.6%	9.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	9.8%	7.1%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	2.9%	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 50,425	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 52,470	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate	2007	10.9%	12.5%
	2009	9.2%	14.3%
No Health Insurance	2007	13.6%	15.3%
	2009	15.8%	16.7%

EXPLANATION OF NET JOB LOSS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE CHART

The chart on the following page shows a comparison of the current (November 2010) unemployment rate and cumulative nonfarm job losses (as a percent of total employment) in each state and the District of Columbia versus the national average. States that appear in the upper right quadrant are experiencing unemployment rates higher than the national average and cumulative job losses greater than the national average. Most of these states were dependent on manufacturing and construction. While the unemployment rate in most states has declined in 2010, Nevada's unemployment rate continues to climb which has moved Nevada further away from the clustering of states around the U.S. average data point.

States in the lower left quadrant are experiencing lower unemployment rates and smaller job losses than the national average.

States in the upper left quadrant experienced net job losses greater than the national average but have a current unemployment rate lower than the national average. Those states all started the recession with unemployment rates less than the national average.

Negative job losses correspond to job creation during the recession, as seen in North Dakota, and the District of Columbia. North Dakota expanded employment in the natural resource and mining sector and education and health services sector during the recession. In addition, North Dakota and the District of Columbia saw gains in government jobs during the recession. These job gains outweighed losses in the other sectors. Despite job gains, the unemployment rate in the District of Columbia is currently higher than the national average. The higher unemployment rate in District of Columbia is partly due to a higher unemployment rate before the recession began – the unemployment rate was 5.7 percent in November 2007, above the national average of 4.7 percent. It is likely, given the small size of the District of Columbia, that jobs created in the District of Columbia are filled by Virginia and Maryland residents.

SOURCES FOR STATE FACT SHEETS

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Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics.

Bartsch, Kristina J., "The employment projections for 2008-2018," Monthly Labor Review. November 2009.

Available at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2009/11/art1full.pdf>

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Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

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Bureau of Economic Analysis. Real per capita personal income chained 2000\$. Inflation adjustment calculations produced by Haver Analytics.

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CoreLogic Home Price Index, 12 Month HPI Change, for the 50 States Plus DC, seasonally adjusted.

Federal Housing Finance Agency, Median Price of Single-Family Homes by State.

Mortgage Bankers Association, National Delinquency Survey.

U.S. Census Bureau and Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Housing Starts.

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How Does Your State Compare To Other States

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State Unemployment Rates

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Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Median Household Income

U.S. Census Bureau, Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2009, Issued September 2010. Data are in 2009 dollars.

Poverty Rate

U.S. Census Bureau, Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2009, Issued September 2010.

No Health Insurance

U.S. Census Bureau, Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2009, Issued September 2010.

Percent of Population Who Are Veterans

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009.

Veterans' Unemployment Rate

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.
Data for 2009.

Note: Most of the data used to create each state-by-state snapshot was accessed through Haver Analytics.