

June 2011
(May 2011 Data)

UNDERSTANDING
THE ECONOMY:

STATE-BY-STATE SNAPSHOTS



A REPORT BY THE JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
SENATOR BOB CASEY, CHAIRMAN

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Understanding the Economy: State-by-State Snapshots

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Executive Summary

This is the sixth edition of state-by-state snapshots issued by the Joint Economic Committee during the 112th Congress and includes data through May 2011.

This month's report shows that the slowing in employment growth during May at the national level was felt across several states, with a majority of states losing private-sector jobs during the month. Nationally, private-sector employment gains eased to 83,000 in May, after three straight months of private-sector jobs gains exceeding 200,000. Similarly, the ISM Manufacturing Index, while recording its 22nd consecutive month of expansion in manufacturing activity, slowed to its lowest level since September 2009. Retail sales fell in May for the first time since June 2010.

Against this national backdrop, the report highlights progress at the state level in creating private-sector jobs and reducing unemployment and tracks the employment gains in key sectors, including manufacturing and professional and business services.

Additionally, for the first time, the report includes the 2010 average unemployment rates for Post-9/11 veterans (those who have served on active duty since September 2001) and for all veterans. Post-9/11 veterans faced higher unemployment rates than the overall veteran population in 35 states and the District of Columbia ([click here for table](#)). Post-9/11 veterans in Michigan had the highest unemployment rate (29.4 percent). Indiana saw the largest difference between the Post-9/11 unemployment rate (23.6 percent) and the overall veteran-unemployment rate (9.0 percent) – a gap of 14.6 percentage points. Nationally, Post-9/11 veterans had an average unemployment rate in 2010 almost 3 percentage points higher than the overall veteran-unemployment rate, 11.5 percent vs. 8.7 percent. For additional information on the causes of high unemployment among Post-9/11 veterans, see "[Meeting the Needs of Veterans In Today's Labor Force](#)."

Other report highlights include:

Twenty-three states added private-sector jobs in May. Florida's private sector saw the largest expansion during the month, adding 30,500 jobs, followed by Ohio (13,800) and Louisiana (11,100). In the past 12 months, 14 states (Texas, California, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Florida, Massachusetts, Washington, Louisiana, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Wisconsin) have each added more than 30,000 private-sector jobs. Only the District of Columbia, Maryland, New Mexico and Nevada have lost private-sector positions in the past year. From May 2010 - May 2011, North Dakota (5.7 percent), Texas (2.8 percent) and Nebraska (2.6 percent) had the largest percentage gains in private-sector employment.

- Twenty-four states saw their unemployment rates decline in May. New Mexico had the largest drop (0.7 percentage point). Only three other states had statistically significant declines – Oklahoma (0.3 percentage point), Florida and Idaho (0.2 percentage point each). The remaining states and the District of Columbia did not have statistically

significant changes in the unemployment rate in May. In the past 12 months, Nevada (2.8 percentage points), Michigan (2.5 percentage points) and Indiana (2.2 percentage points) had the largest decreases in the unemployment rate. Nevada (12.1 percent), California (11.7 percent) and Rhode Island (10.9 percent) had the highest unemployment rates in May. The national unemployment rate during the month was 9.1 percent.

- The manufacturing sector expanded in 27 states in May. The largest gains were in Illinois, which added 4,400 manufacturing jobs, followed by Ohio (3,400) and Louisiana (3,000). Overall, the United States has added 158,000 manufacturing jobs in the past twelve months. These gains have been concentrated in the Midwest and South, with Michigan (21,100), Wisconsin (16,000), Illinois (12,200), Texas (10,900), and Oklahoma (10,100) adding the largest number of manufacturing positions in the past year.
- Twenty states and the District of Columbia added jobs in the professional and business services sector in May. Arizona (7,800), Texas (4,300) and Utah (4,200) posted the largest increases. In the past year, more than 500,000 professional and business services jobs have been added nationwide, with Texas, California and New York recording the largest gains. With its gain of 53,700 professional and business services sector jobs in the past twelve months, Texas has accounted for more than 10 percent of all employment gains in the sector.
- The leisure and hospitality sector added jobs in 21 states and the District of Columbia last month. In the past 12 months, 41 states have added positions in the sector. 202,000 leisure and hospitality jobs have been added nationwide in the past year.

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Economic Overview And Outlook: Alabama

JOBS

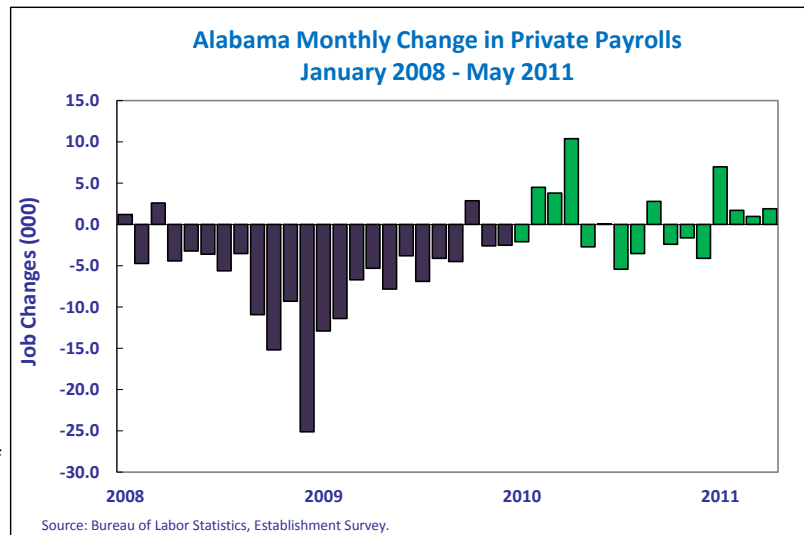
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Alabama, private sector employment fell by 9.4 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.0 percent.
- In Alabama, employees in the construction, professional and business services, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Alabama have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; other 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 Alabama was 9.6 percent in May 2011, up 5.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.4 percent in December 2009.
- 207,000 Alabama residents were counted among the unemployed in Alabama during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Alabama was \$30,799.30 in the 4th quarter of 2010, up from \$30,693.60 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Alabama, home prices saw a decrease of 10.9 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 9.5 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 1st quarter of 2011, 2.2 percent of all mortgages, including 7.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Alabama.
- Housing starts in Alabama totaled 7,060 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, a decrease of 37.5 percent from March.
- Within the South census region, which includes Alabama, sales of new single-family homes totaled 168,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 4.3 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 1,740,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

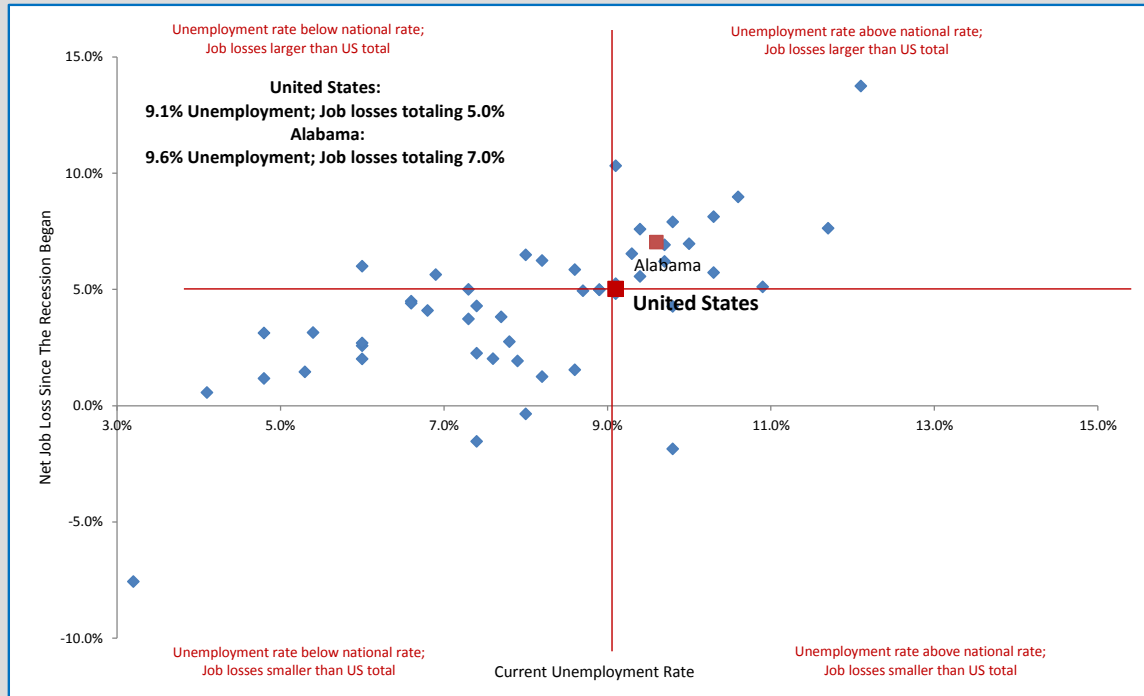
* For Alabama-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Alabama office: <http://www2.dir.state.al.us/>

How Does Alabama Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Alabama	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	4.5%	5.4%
	May 2009	9.7%	9.4%
	May 2010	9.5%	9.6%
	May 2011	9.6%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	8.6%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	7.7%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	10.8%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Alaska

JOBS

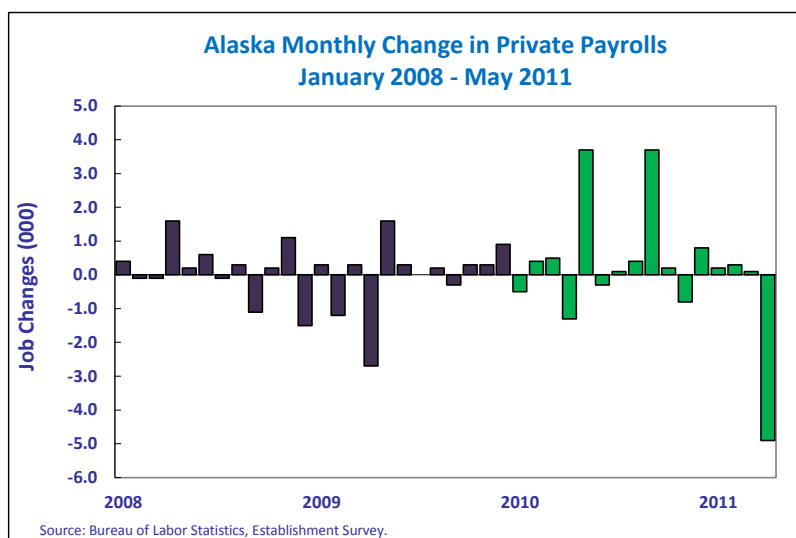
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Alaska, private sector employment fell by 0.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.6 percent.
- In Alaska, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Alaska have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; 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 Alaska was 7.4 percent in May 2011, up 1.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.2 percent in March 2010.
- 27,000 Alaska residents were counted among the unemployed in Alaska during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Alaska was \$39,899.60 in the 4th quarter of 2010, down from \$40,862.90 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Alaska, home prices saw an increase of 1.0 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year increase of 2.2 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 1st quarter of 2011, 1.1 percent of all mortgages, including 4.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Alaska.
- Housing starts in Alaska totaled 1,530 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, an increase of 302.6 percent from March.
- Within the West census region, which includes Alaska, sales of new single-family homes totaled 84,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 15.1 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.6 percent to 1,110,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

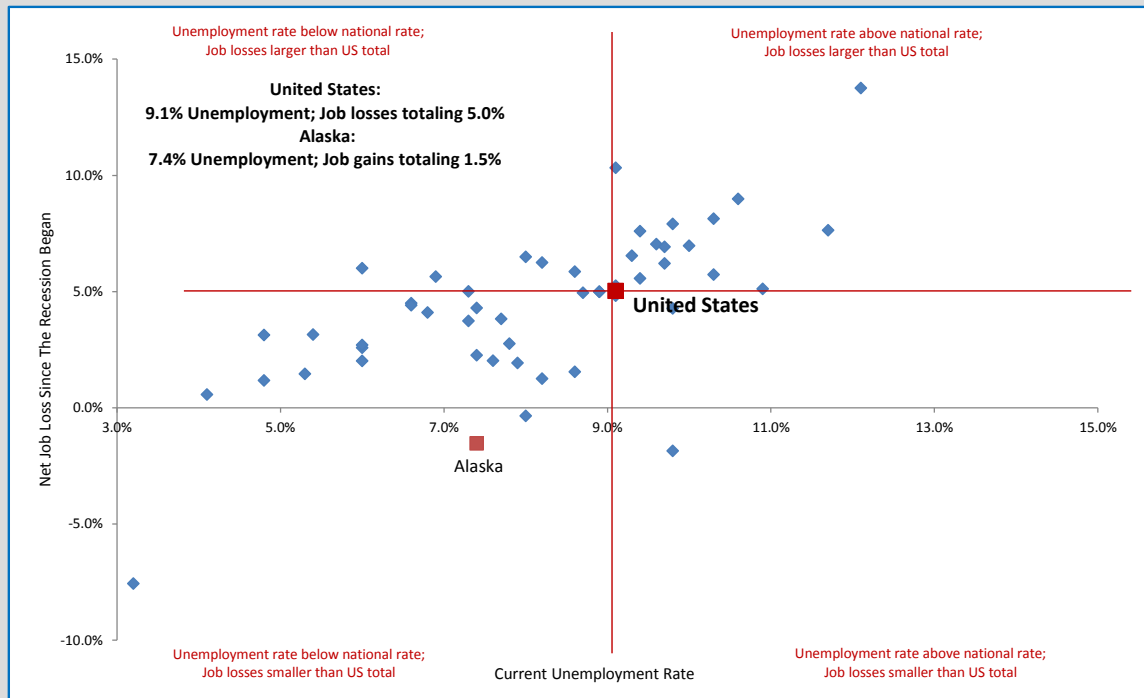
* For Alaska-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Alaska office: <http://almis.labor.state.ak.us/>

How Does Alaska Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Alaska	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	6.3%	5.4%
	May 2009	7.7%	9.4%
	May 2010	8.0%	9.6%
	May 2011	7.4%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	12.3%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.1%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	7.8%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Arizona

JOBS

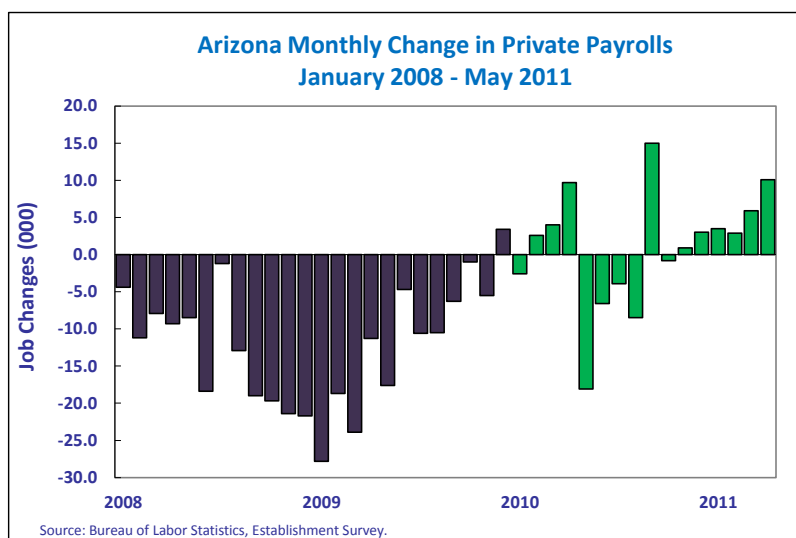
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Arizona, private sector employment fell by 12.5 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.3 percent.
- In Arizona, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Arizona have experienced the greatest employment increases: education and health 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 Arizona was 9.1 percent in May 2011, up 5.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.4 percent in December 2009.
- 292,000 Arizona residents were counted among the unemployed in Arizona during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Arizona was \$31,538.60 in the 4th quarter of 2010, down from \$33,079.90 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Arizona, home prices saw a decrease of 11.9 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 11.7 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 1st quarter of 2011, 4.8 percent of all mortgages, including 13.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Arizona.
- Housing starts in Arizona totaled 10,060 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, a decrease of 12.9 percent from March.
- Within the West census region, which includes Arizona, sales of new single-family homes totaled 84,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 15.1 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.6 percent to 1,110,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

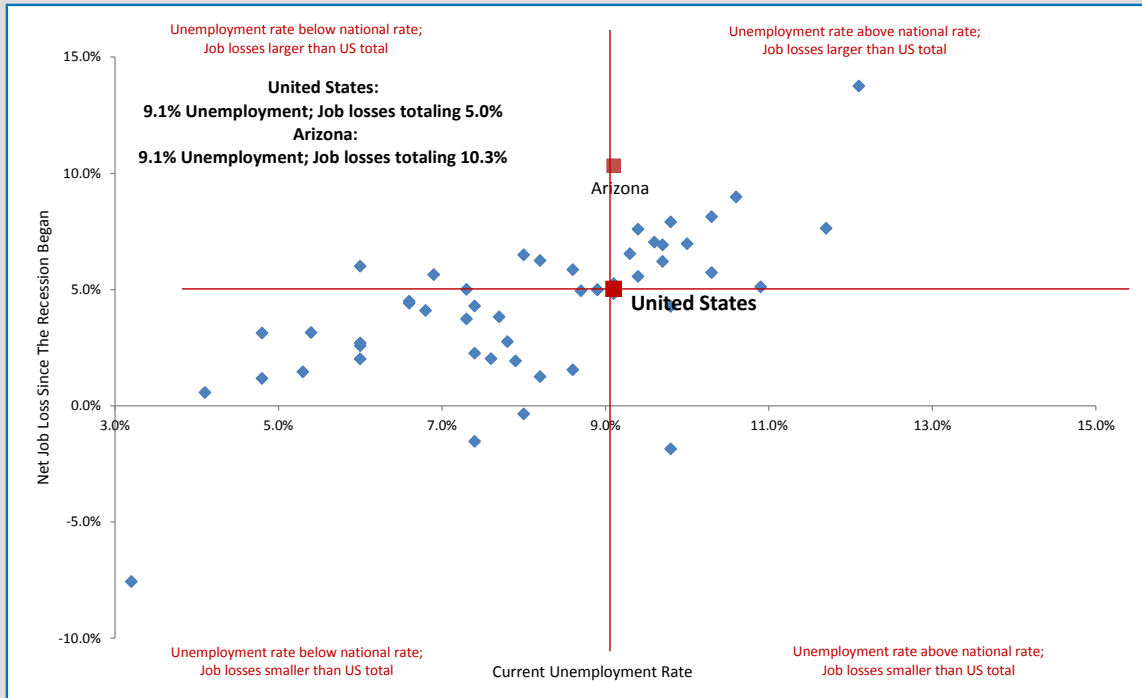
* For Arizona-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Arizona office: <http://www.workforce.az.gov/>

How Does Arizona Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Arizona	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	5.2%	5.4%
	May 2009	9.6%	9.4%
	May 2010	10.0%	9.6%
	May 2011	9.1%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.6%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.0%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	13.2%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 48,843	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$)	2009	\$ 45,739
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Arkansas

JOBS

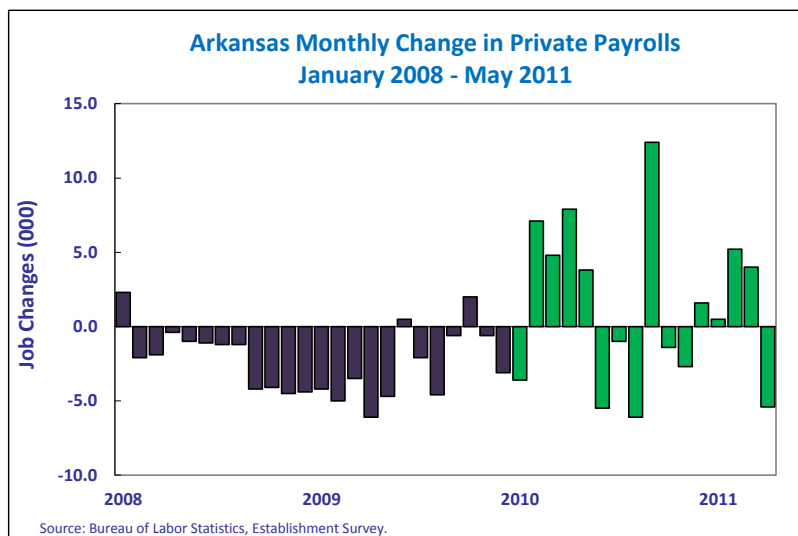
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Arkansas, private sector employment fell by 6.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.3 percent.
- In Arkansas, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Arkansas have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business 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 Arkansas was 7.8 percent in May 2011, up 2.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.0 percent in February 2010.
- 107,000 Arkansas residents were counted among the unemployed in Arkansas during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Arkansas was \$30,117.90 in the 4th quarter of 2010, up from \$29,767.60 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Arkansas, home prices saw a decrease of 3.7 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 2.2 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 1st quarter of 2011, 2.3 percent of all mortgages, including 7.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Arkansas.
- Housing starts in Arkansas totaled 3,390 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, a decrease of 66.1 percent from March.
- Within the South census region, which includes Arkansas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 168,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 4.3 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 1,740,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

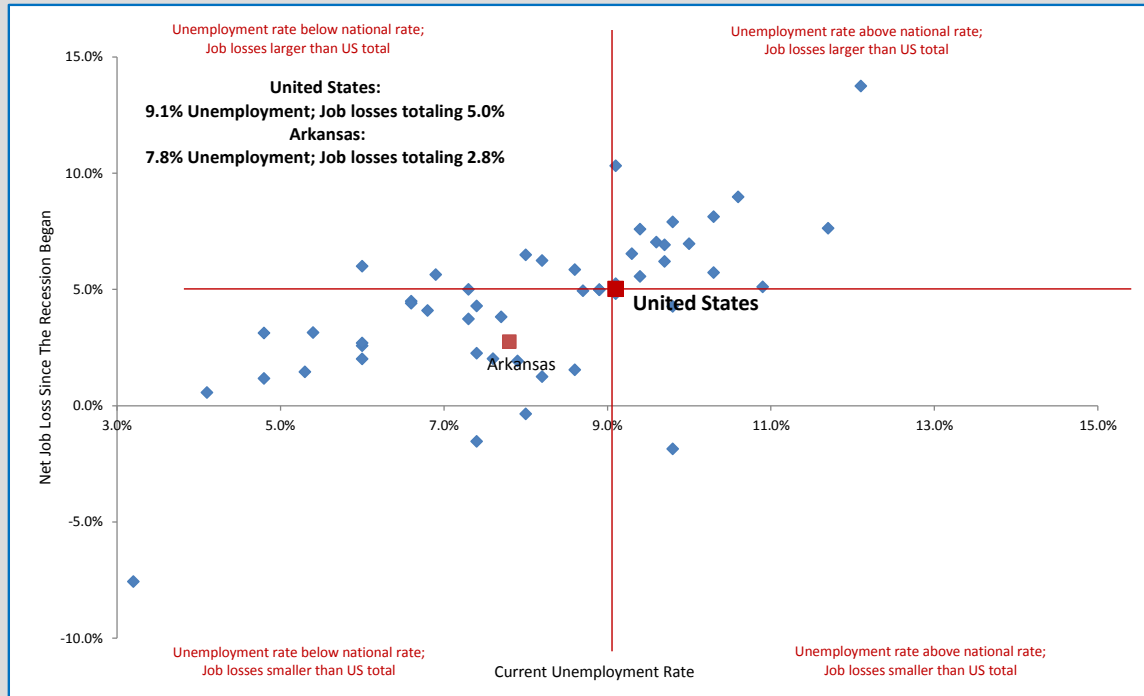
* For Arkansas-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Arkansas office: <http://www.discoverarkansas.net/>

How Does Arkansas Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Arkansas	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	4.9%	5.4%
	May 2009	7.3%	9.4%
	May 2010	7.8%	9.6%
	May 2011	7.8%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	8.2%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	9.7%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	13.4%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: California

JOBS

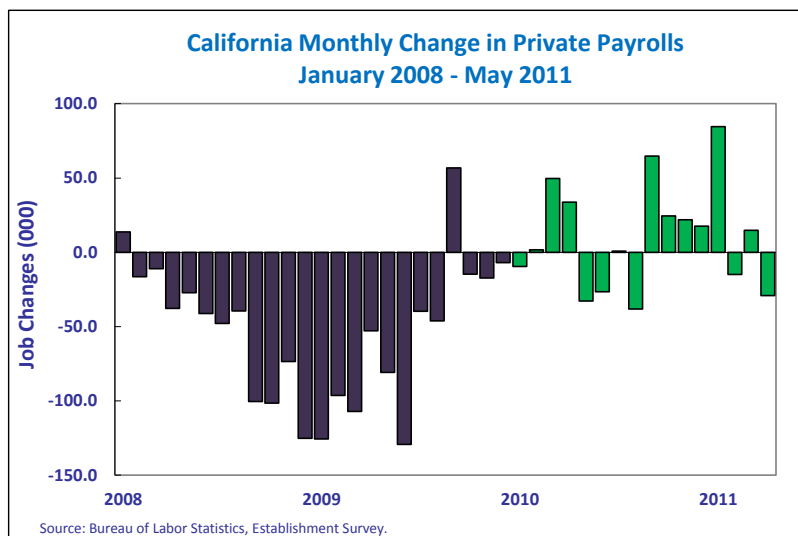
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In California, private sector employment fell by 9.5 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.0 percent.
- In California, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and financial activities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in California have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business 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 California was 11.7 percent in May 2011, up 5.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 12.5 percent in December 2010.
- 2,117,000 California residents were counted among the unemployed in California during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in California was \$38,909.10 in the 4th quarter of 2010, down from \$39,888.20 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In California, home prices saw a decrease of 5.4 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 5.6 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 1st quarter of 2011, 4.0 percent of all mortgages, including 12.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in California.
- Housing starts in California totaled 36,860 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, a decrease of 10.6 percent from March.
- Within the West census region, which includes California, sales of new single-family homes totaled 84,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 15.1 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.6 percent to 1,110,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

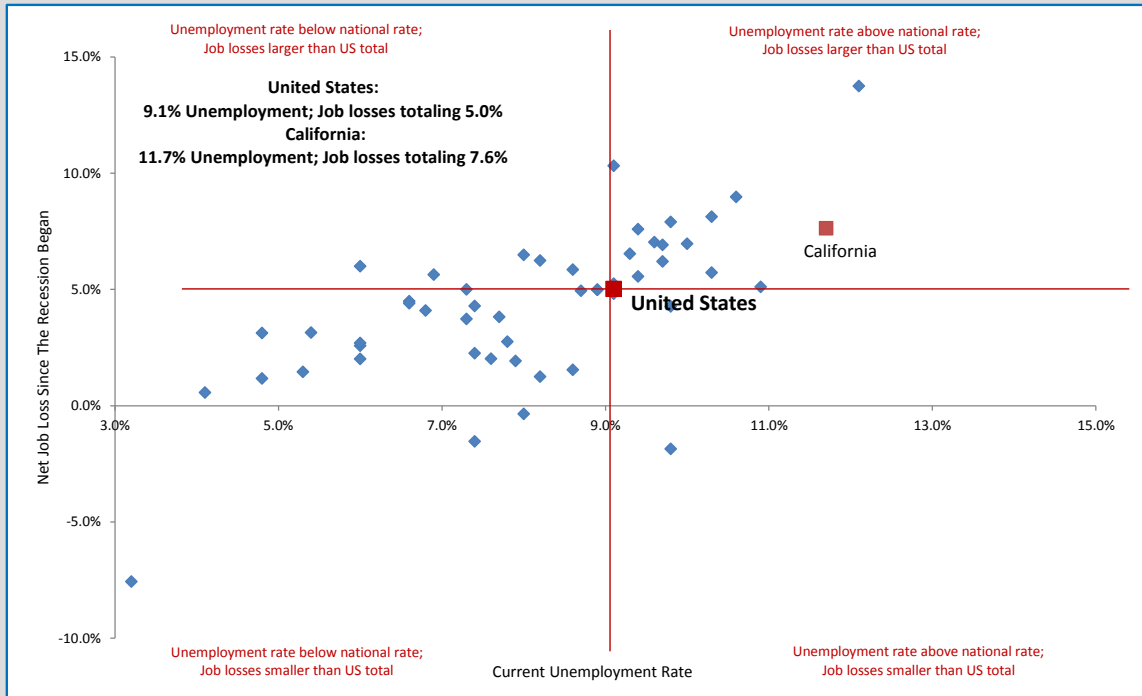
* For California-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the California office: <http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/>

How Does California Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		California	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	6.6%	5.4%
	May 2009	11.2%	9.4%
	May 2010	12.4%	9.6%
	May 2011	11.7%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	4.8%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	9.8%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	12.4%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Colorado

JOBS

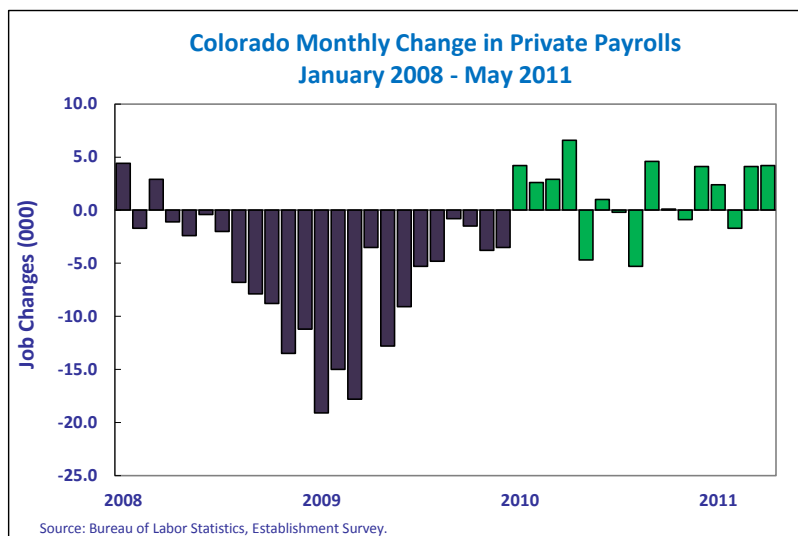
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Colorado, private sector employment fell by 7.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.1 percent.
- In Colorado, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Colorado have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; education and health 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 Colorado was 8.7 percent in May 2011, up 4.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.3 percent in February 2011.
- 233,000 Colorado residents were counted among the unemployed in Colorado during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Colorado was \$38,669.80 in the 4th quarter of 2010, down from \$40,037.00 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Colorado, home prices saw a decrease of 5.0 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 5.5 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 1st quarter of 2011, 2.3 percent of all mortgages, including 8.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Colorado.
- Housing starts in Colorado totaled 10,770 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, a decrease of 8.5 percent from March.
- Within the West census region, which includes Colorado, sales of new single-family homes totaled 84,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 15.1 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.6 percent to 1,110,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

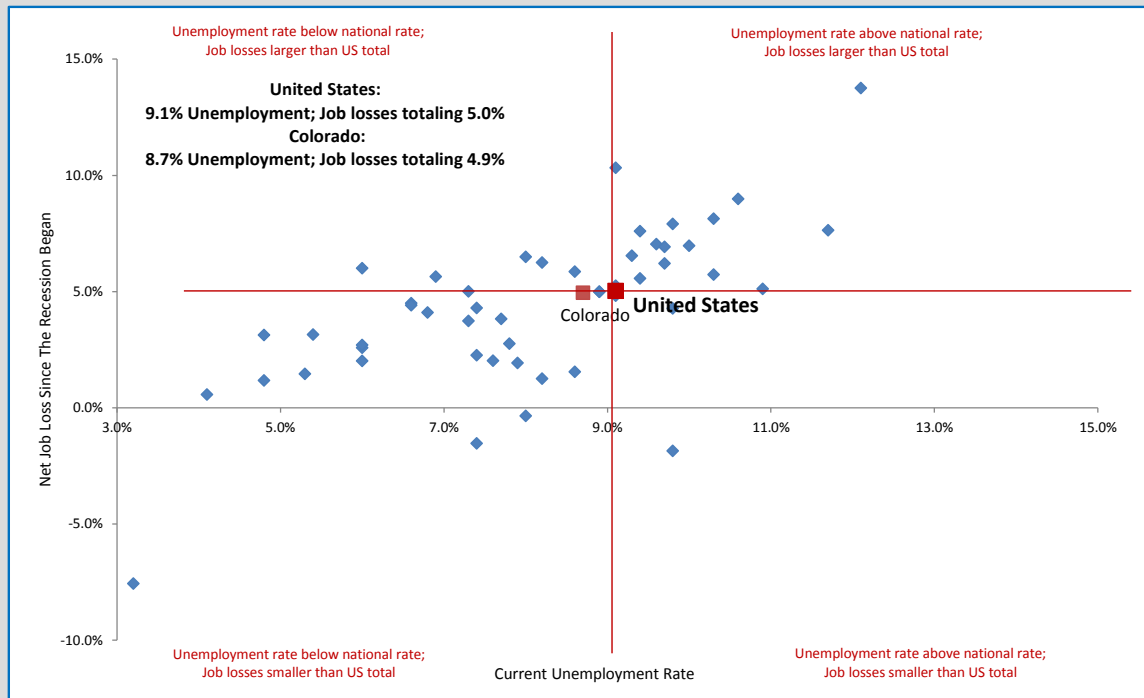
* For Colorado-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Colorado office:
<http://lmigateway.coworkforce.com/lmigateway/gsipub/index.asp?docid=363>

How Does Colorado Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Colorado	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	4.5%	5.4%
	May 2009	8.6%	9.4%
	May 2010	8.9%	9.6%
	May 2011	8.7%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.8%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.8%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	11.9%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Connecticut

JOBS

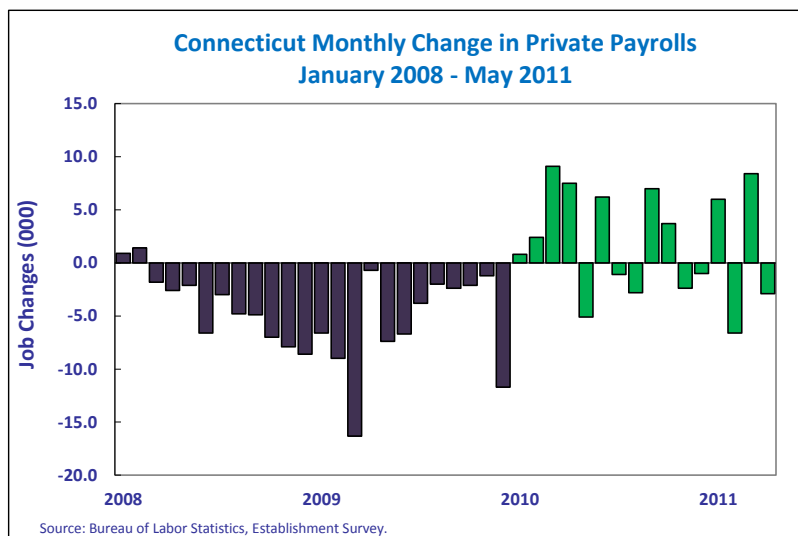
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Connecticut, private sector employment fell by 7.4 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.1 percent.
- In Connecticut, employees in the construction, information services, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Connecticut have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business 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 Connecticut was 9.1 percent in May 2011, up 4.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.2 percent in April 2010.
- 173,000 Connecticut residents were counted among the unemployed in Connecticut during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Connecticut was \$50,726.40 in the 4th quarter of 2010, down from \$51,620.90 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Connecticut, home prices saw a decrease of 5.6 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 2.0 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 1st quarter of 2011, 4.4 percent of all mortgages, including 17.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Connecticut.
- Housing starts in Connecticut totaled 2,850 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, a decrease of 20.6 percent from March.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Connecticut, sales of new single-family homes totaled 28,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 7.7 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 8.5 percent to 540,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

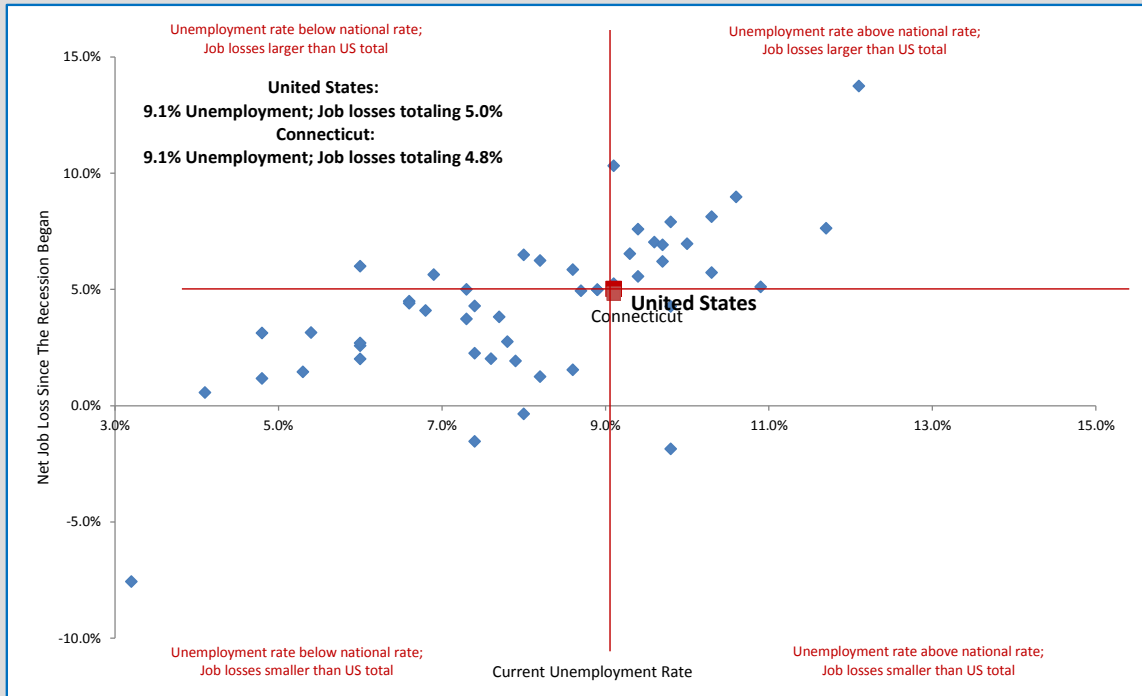
* For Connecticut-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Connecticut office: <http://www1.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/>

How Does Connecticut Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Connecticut	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	5.3%	5.4%
	May 2009	8.2%	9.4%
	May 2010	9.1%	9.6%
	May 2011	9.1%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	5.0%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	9.2%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	15.5%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Delaware

JOBS

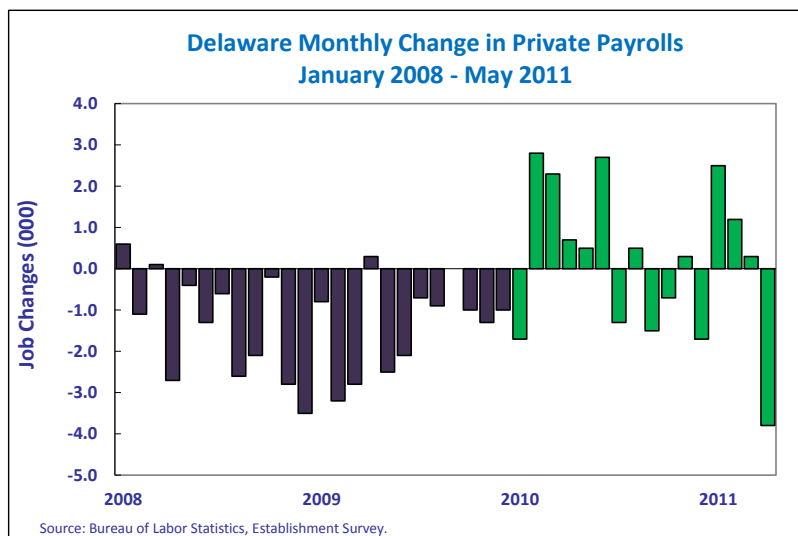
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Delaware, private sector employment fell by 9.0 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.2 percent.
- In Delaware, employees in the construction, 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. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Delaware have experienced the greatest employment increases: leisure and hospitality; other 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 Delaware was 8.0 percent in May 2011, up 4.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.8 percent in January 2010.
- 34,000 Delaware residents were counted among the unemployed in Delaware during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Delaware was \$36,182.00 in the 4th quarter of 2010, down from \$37,292.10 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Delaware, home prices saw a decrease of 1.9 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 3.0 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 1st quarter of 2011, 4.3 percent of all mortgages, including 16.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Delaware.
- Housing starts in Delaware totaled 2,510 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, a decrease of 14.9 percent from March.
- Within the South census region, which includes Delaware, sales of new single-family homes totaled 168,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 4.3 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 1,740,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

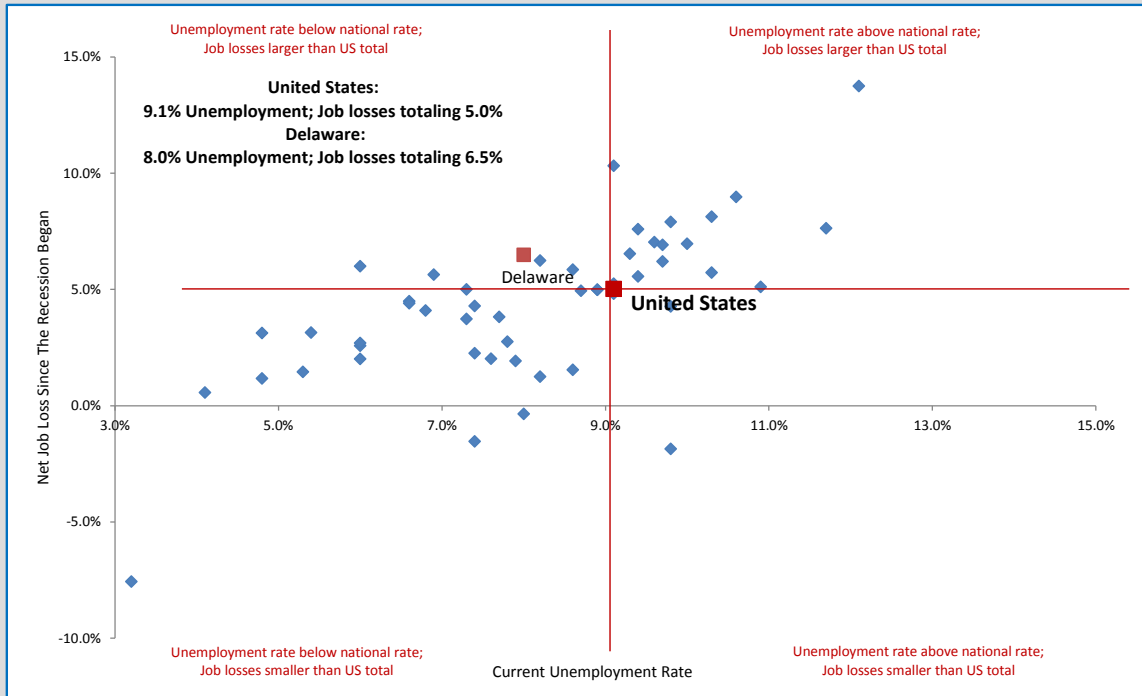
* For Delaware-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Delaware office:
<http://www.delawareworks.com/oolmi/Information/Publications.aspx>

How Does Delaware Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Delaware	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	4.4%	5.4%
	May 2009	8.0%	9.4%
	May 2010	8.4%	9.6%
	May 2011	8.0%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	8.2%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	6.1%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	6.3%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: The District Of Columbia

JOBS

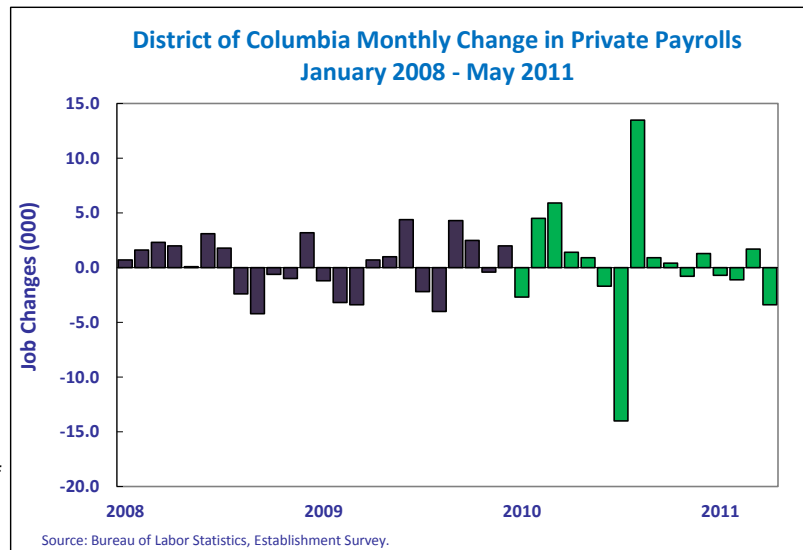
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In the District of Columbia, private sector employment fell by 1.4 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.4 percent.
- In the District of Columbia, employees in the information services, financial activities, and construction sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in the District of Columbia have experienced the greatest employment increases: construction; professional and business services; 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 the District of Columbia was 9.8 percent in May 2011, up 4.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.4 percent in December 2009.
- 33,000 District of Columbia residents were counted among the unemployed in District of Columbia during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in the District of Columbia was \$64,430.50 in the 4th quarter of 2010, up from \$63,274.90 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In District of Columbia, home prices saw an increase of 2.2 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year increase of 1.6 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 1st quarter of 2011, 3.1 percent of all mortgages, including 12.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in the District of Columbia.
- Housing starts in the District of Columbia totaled 310 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, a decrease of 82.9 percent from March.
- Within the South census region, which includes the District of Columbia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 168,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 4.3 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 1,740,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

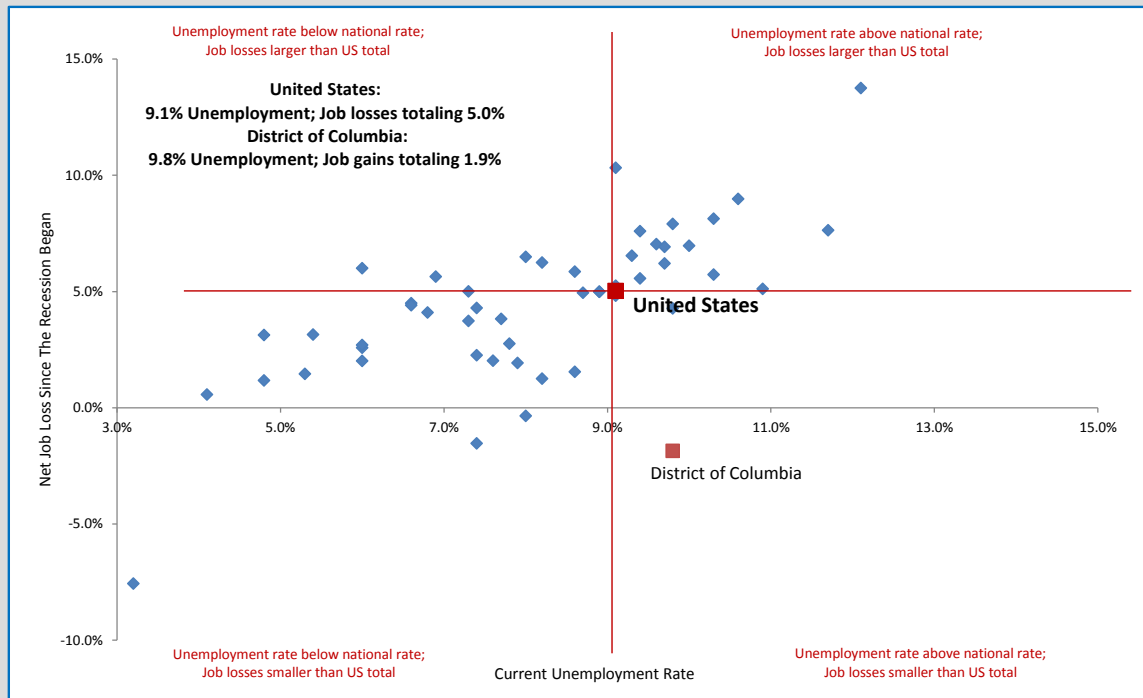
* For District of Columbia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the District of Columbia office: <http://www.does.dc.gov/does/cwp/view,a,1233,q,538030.asp>

How Does The District Of Columbia Compare To The States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



DISTRICT QUICK FACTS

		District of Columbia	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	6.1%	5.4%
	May 2009	9.4%	9.4%
	May 2010	9.9%	9.6%
	May 2011	9.8%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	4.6%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	7.1%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	13.4%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 52,534	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$)	2009	\$ 53,141
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Florida

JOBS

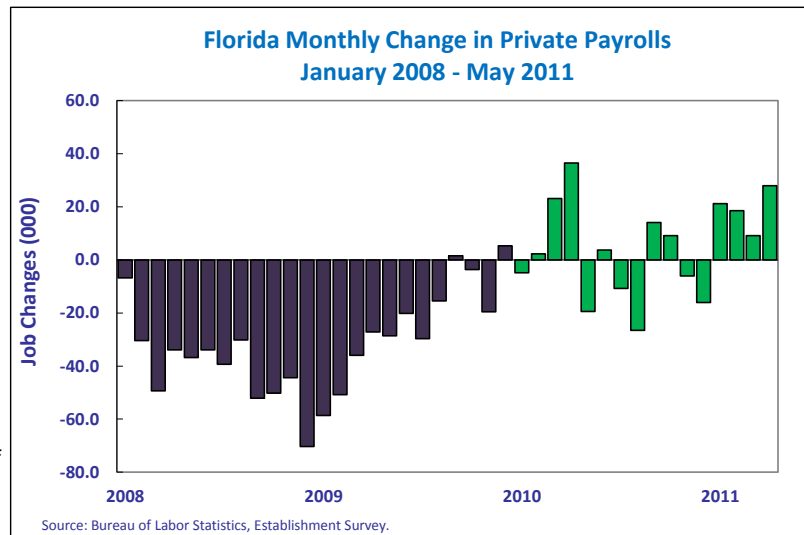
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Florida, private sector employment fell by 11.0 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.4 percent.
- In Florida, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Florida have experienced the greatest employment increases: leisure and hospitality; education and health 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 Florida was 10.6 percent in May 2011, up 5.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 12.0 percent in December 2010.
- 980,000 Florida residents were counted among the unemployed in Florida during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Florida was \$35,424.50 in the 4th quarter of 2010, down from \$36,846.10 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Florida, home prices saw a decrease of 8.9 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 10.4 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 1st quarter of 2011, 14.4 percent of all mortgages, including 32.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Florida.
- Housing starts in Florida totaled 33,100 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, a decrease of 30.5 percent from March.
- Within the South census region, which includes Florida, sales of new single-family homes totaled 168,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 4.3 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 1,740,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

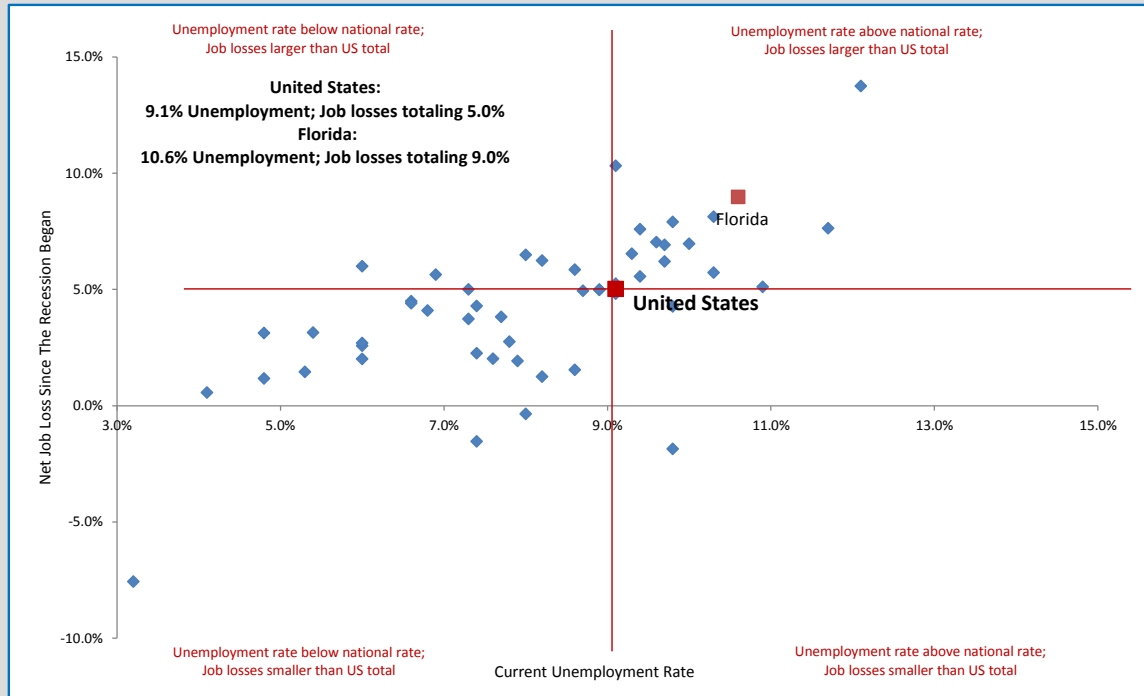
* For Florida-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Florida office: <http://www.labormarketinfo.com/>

How Does Florida Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Florida	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	5.7%	5.4%
	May 2009	10.0%	9.4%
	May 2010	11.3%	9.6%
	May 2011	10.6%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.3%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	9.1%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	7.7%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Georgia

JOBS

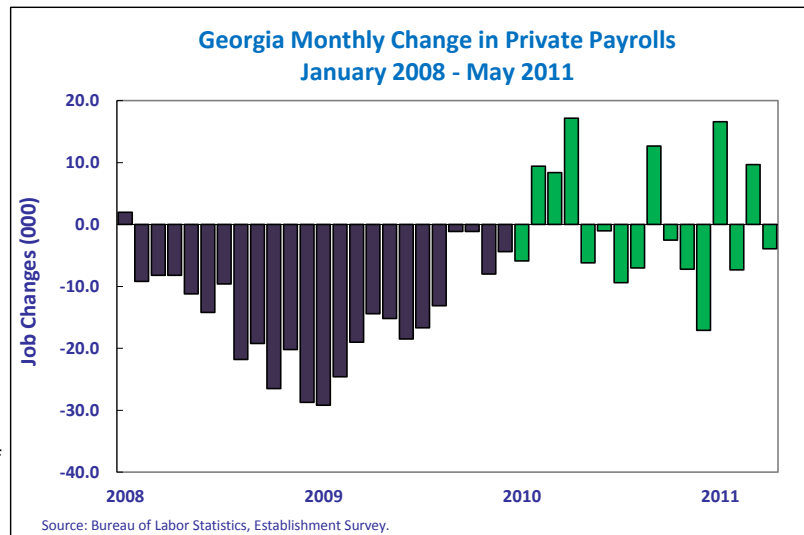
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Georgia, private sector employment fell by 9.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.1 percent.
- In Georgia, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Georgia have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; education and health 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 Georgia was 9.8 percent in May 2011, up 4.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.4 percent in December 2010.
- 460,000 Georgia residents were counted among the unemployed in Georgia during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Georgia was \$31,976.60 in the 4th quarter of 2010, down from \$33,179.30 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Georgia, home prices saw a decrease of 7.1 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 7.5 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 1st quarter of 2011, 3.4 percent of all mortgages, including 9.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Georgia.
- Housing starts in Georgia totaled 14,020 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, a decrease of 24.7 percent from March.
- Within the South census region, which includes Georgia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 168,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 4.3 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 1,740,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

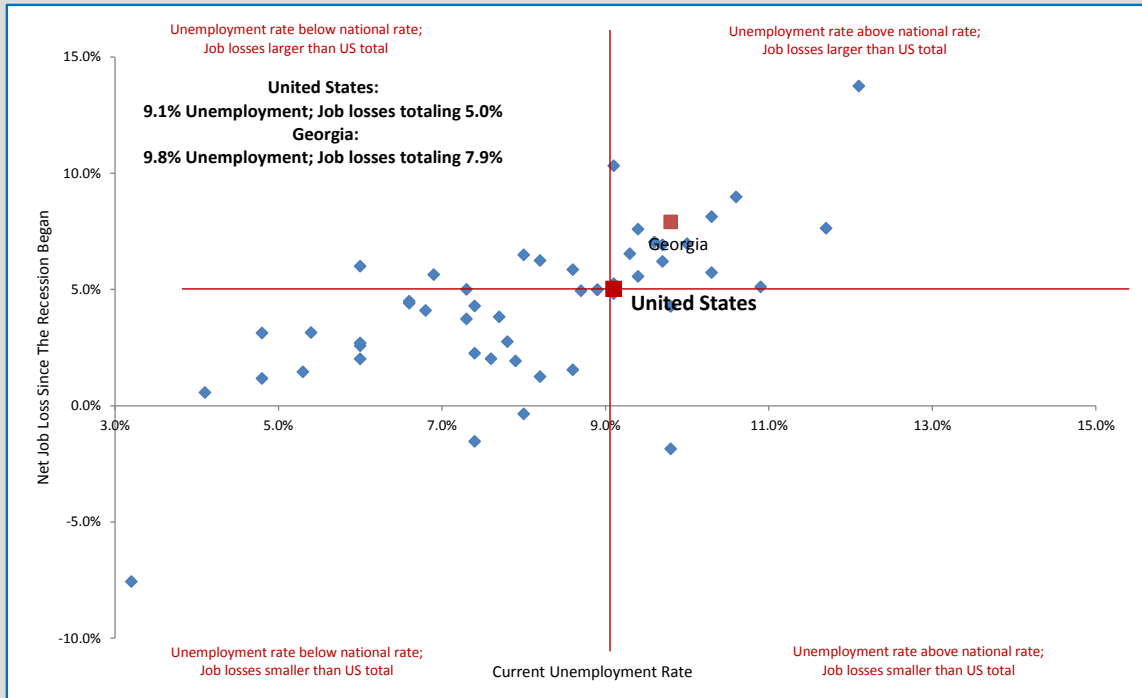
* For Georgia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Georgia office: <http://explorer.dol.state.ga.us/>

How Does Georgia Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Georgia	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	5.9%	5.4%
	May 2009	9.6%	9.4%
	May 2010	10.0%	9.6%
	May 2011	9.8%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.6%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.7%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	15.5%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Hawaii

JOBS

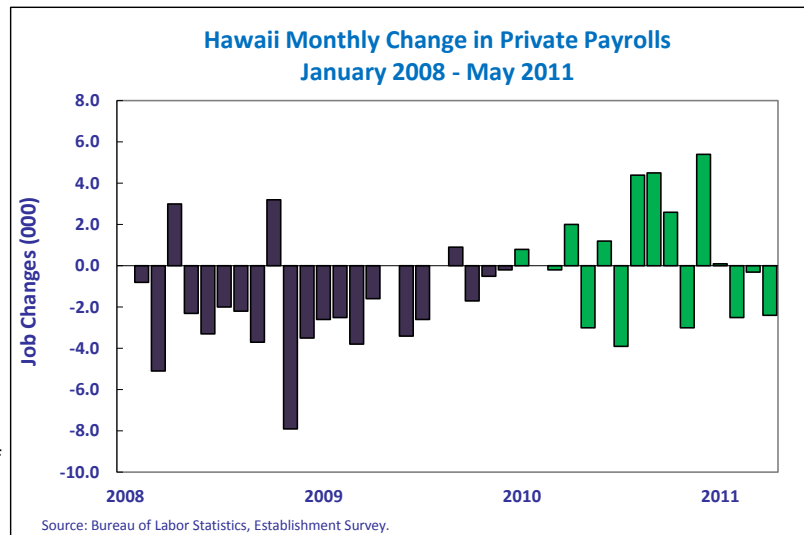
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Hawaii, private sector employment fell by 8.3 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.0 percent.
- In Hawaii, employees in the construction, 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. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Hawaii have 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 Hawaii was 6.0 percent in May 2011, up 3.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.0 percent in November 2009.
- 38,000 Hawaii residents were counted among the unemployed in Hawaii during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Hawaii was \$37,064.50 in the 4th quarter of 2010, down from \$37,727.00 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Hawaii, home prices saw a decrease of 1.8 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 3.5 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 1st quarter of 2011, 4.6 percent of all mortgages, including 18.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Hawaii.
- Housing starts in Hawaii totaled 3,310 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, an increase of 154.6 percent from March.
- Within the West census region, which includes Hawaii, sales of new single-family homes totaled 84,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 15.1 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.6 percent to 1,110,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

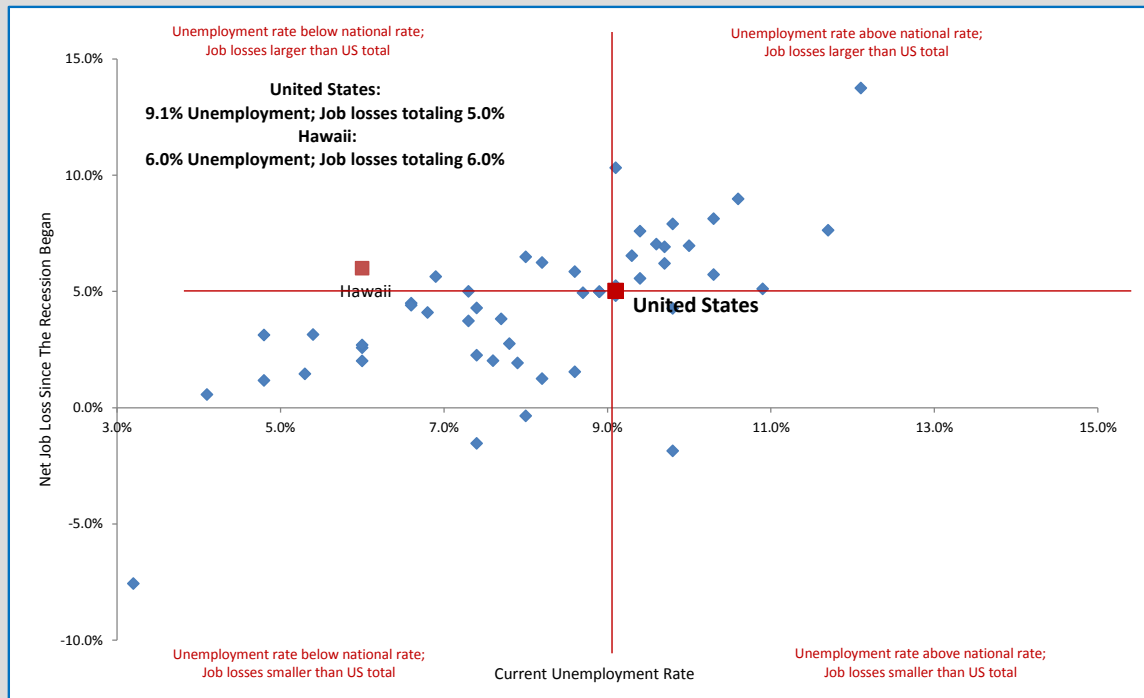
* For Hawaii-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Hawaii office: <http://hawaii.gov/labor/>

How Does Hawaii Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Hawaii	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	3.6%	5.4%
	May 2009	6.9%	9.4%
	May 2010	6.6%	9.6%
	May 2011	6.0%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	8.4%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	5.5%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	6.0%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 66,230	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$)	2009	\$ 55,649
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Idaho

JOBS

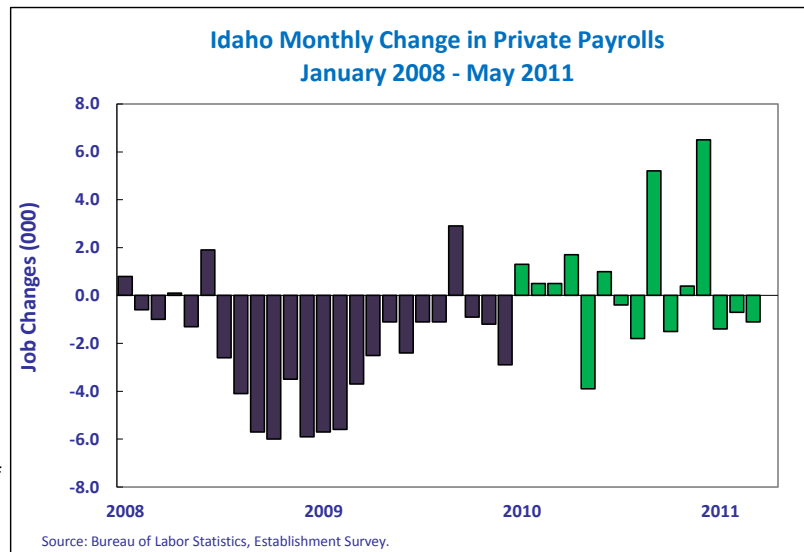
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Idaho, private sector employment fell by 9.7 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.0 percent.
- In Idaho, employees in the mining, construction, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Idaho have experienced the greatest employment increases: education and health services; leisure and hospitality; 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 Idaho was 9.4 percent in May 2011, up 6.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.7 percent in March 2011.
- 72,000 Idaho residents were counted among the unemployed in Idaho during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Idaho was \$29,137.70 in the 4th quarter of 2010, down from \$30,202.90 in the 4th quarter of 2008.



HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Idaho, home prices saw a decrease of 15.2 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 13.0 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 1st quarter of 2011, 3.2 percent of all mortgages, including 11.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Idaho.
- Housing starts in Idaho totaled 3,230 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, an increase of 18.8 percent from March.
- Within the West census region, which includes Idaho, sales of new single-family homes totaled 84,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 15.1 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.6 percent to 1,110,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

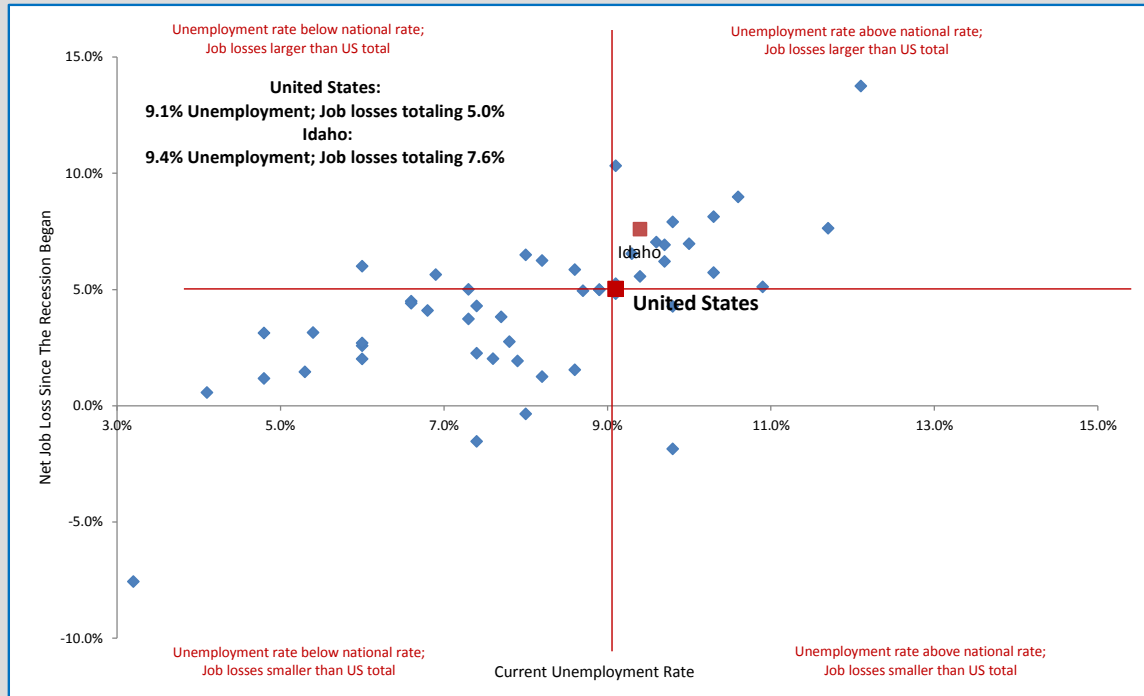
* For Idaho-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Idaho office:
<http://labor.idaho.gov/dnn/Default.aspx?tabid=696&AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1>

How Does Idaho Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Idaho	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	4.3%	5.4%
	May 2009	7.3%	9.4%
	May 2010	9.2%	9.6%
	May 2011	9.4%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.9%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	7.9%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	9.9%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Illinois

JOBS

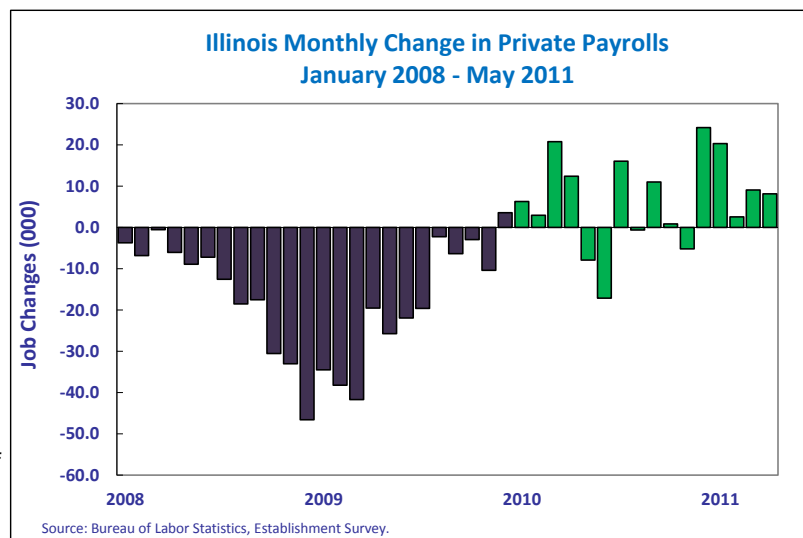
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Illinois, private sector employment fell by 7.9 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.1 percent.
- In Illinois, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Illinois have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business 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 Illinois was 8.9 percent in May 2011, up 3.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.2 percent in January 2010.
- 585,000 Illinois residents were counted among the unemployed in Illinois during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Illinois was \$39,228.40 in the 4th quarter of 2010, down from \$39,703.20 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Illinois, home prices saw a decrease of 11.4 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 10.9 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 1st quarter of 2011, 6.8 percent of all mortgages, including 19.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Illinois.
- Housing starts in Illinois totaled 8,950 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, a decrease of 5.2 percent from March.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Illinois, sales of new single-family homes totaled 43,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 4.9 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 6.2 percent to 1,030,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

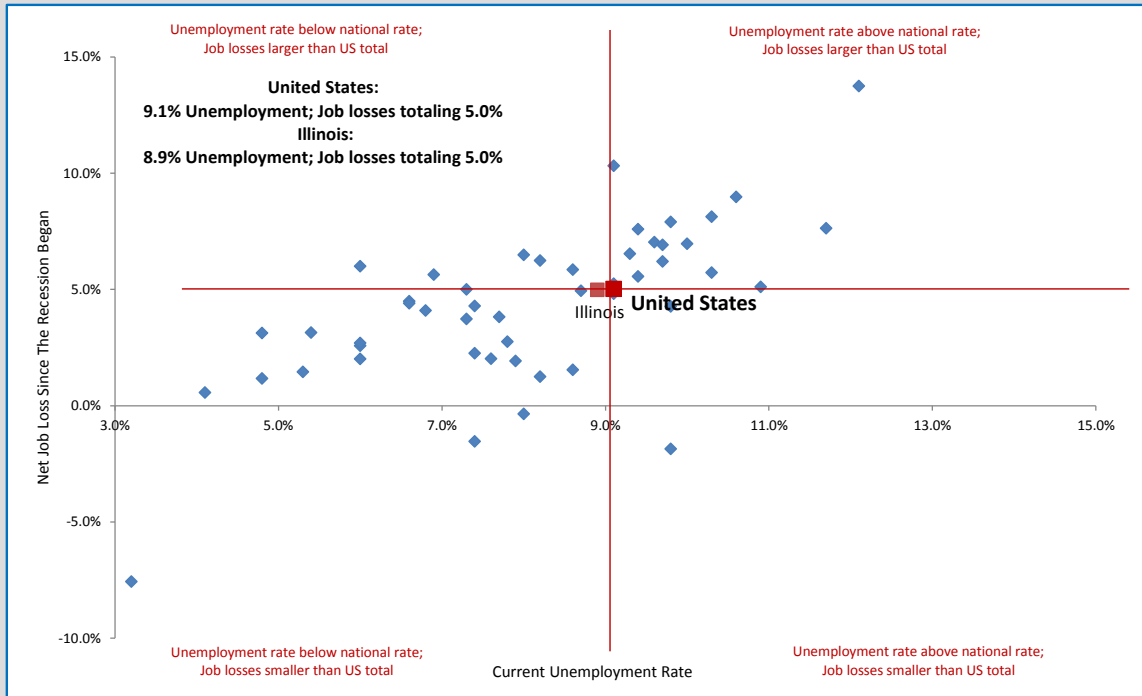
* For Illinois-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Illinois office: <http://lmi.ides.state.il.us/pressreleases.htm>

How Does Illinois Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Illinois	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	6.1%	5.4%
	May 2009	9.9%	9.4%
	May 2010	10.5%	9.6%
	May 2011	8.9%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	5.4%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	9.8%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.8%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 54,317	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$)	2009	\$ 52,870
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Indiana

JOBS

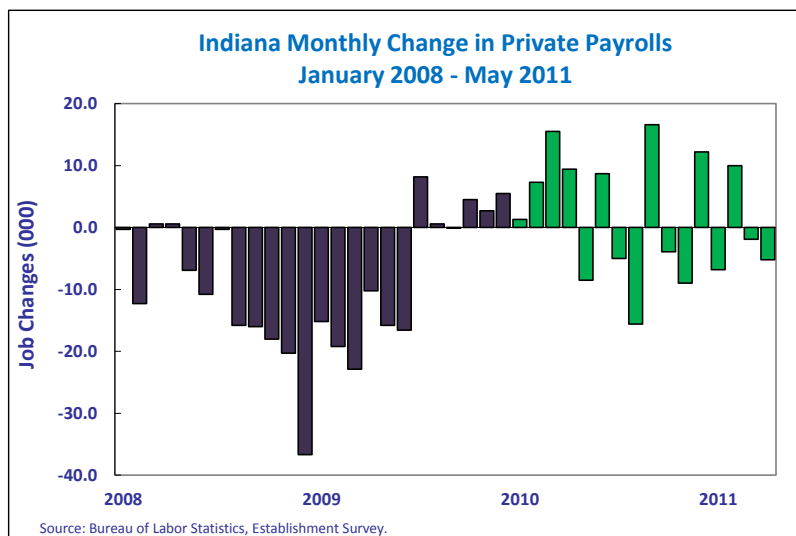
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Indiana, private sector employment fell by 8.5 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.8 percent.
- In Indiana, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Indiana have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business 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 Indiana was 8.2 percent in May 2011, up 3.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.9 percent in June 2009.
- 255,000 Indiana residents were counted among the unemployed in Indiana during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Indiana was \$31,662.50 in the 4th quarter of 2010, down from \$31,916.70 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Indiana, home prices saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 3.6 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 1st quarter of 2011, 4.9 percent of all mortgages, including 12.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Indiana.
- Housing starts in Indiana totaled 10,400 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, a decrease of 11.3 percent from March.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Indiana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 43,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 4.9 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 6.2 percent to 1,030,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

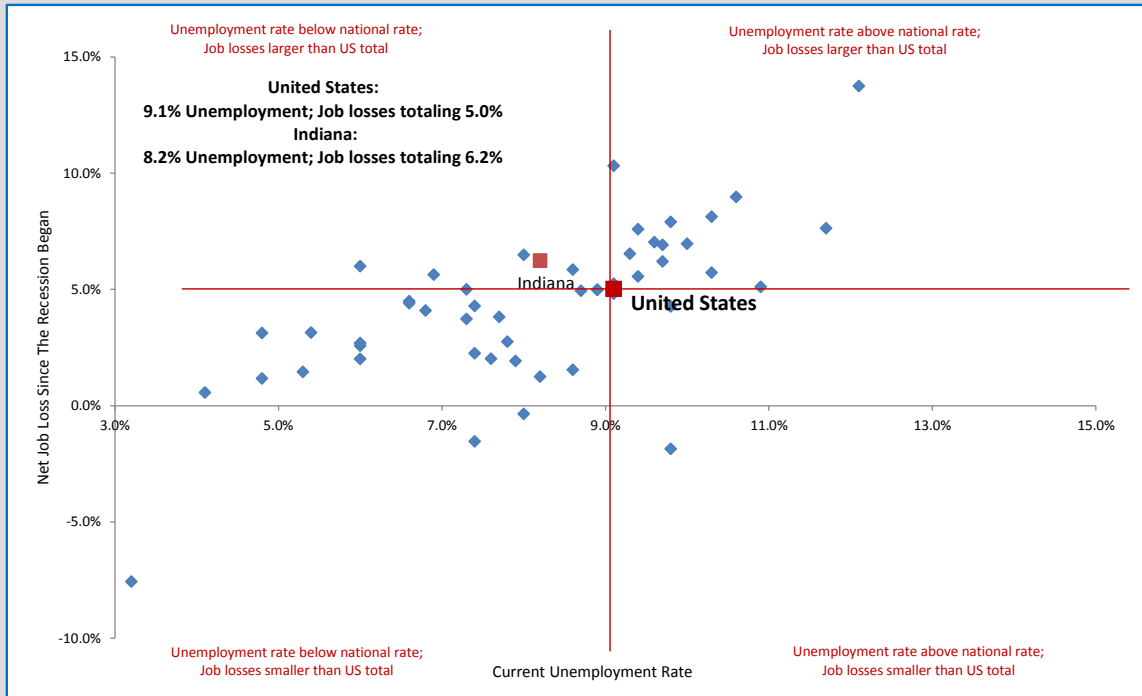
* For Indiana-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Indiana office: <http://www.hoosierdata.in.gov/>

How Does Indiana Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Indiana	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	5.3%	5.4%
	May 2009	10.8%	9.4%
	May 2010	10.4%	9.6%
	May 2011	8.2%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.1%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	9.0%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	23.6%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Iowa

JOBS

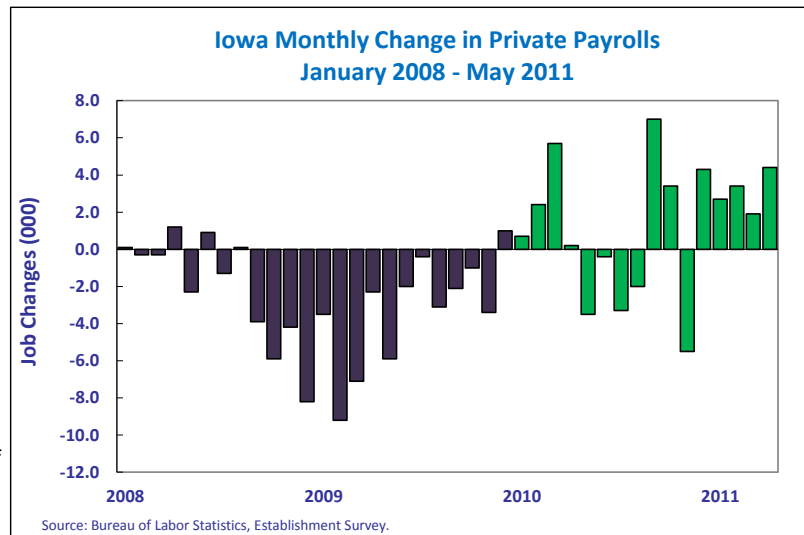
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Iowa, private sector employment fell by 5.0 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.7 percent.
- In Iowa, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Iowa have experienced the greatest employment increases: leisure and hospitality; 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 Iowa was 6.0 percent in May 2011, up 2.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 6.2 percent in November 2010.
- 101,000 Iowa residents were counted among the unemployed in Iowa during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Iowa was \$34,958.30 in the 4th quarter of 2010, up from \$34,423.50 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Iowa, home prices saw a decrease of 4.3 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 4.2 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 1st quarter of 2011, 3.0 percent of all mortgages, including 13.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Iowa.
- Housing starts in Iowa totaled 11,790 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, an increase of 56.2 percent from March.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Iowa, sales of new single-family homes totaled 43,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 4.9 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 6.2 percent to 1,030,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

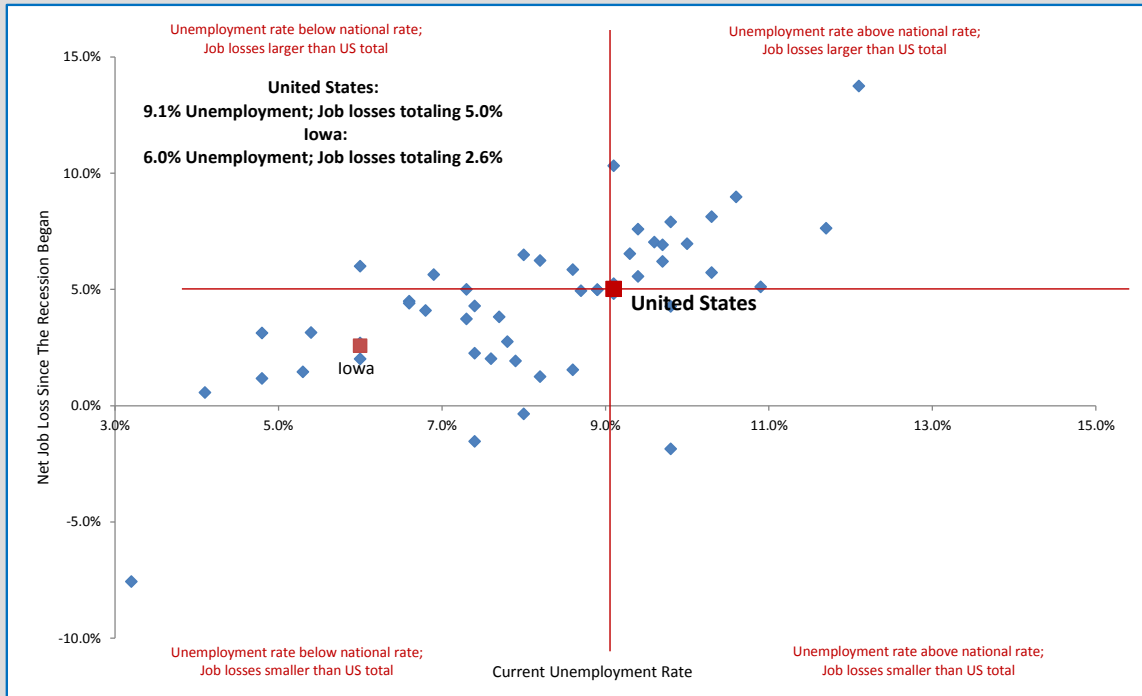
* For Iowa-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Iowa office: <http://www.iowaworkforce.org/>

How Does Iowa Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Iowa	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	4.2%	5.4%
	May 2009	5.5%	9.4%
	May 2010	6.1%	9.6%
	May 2011	6.0%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.2%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	6.4%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.9%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Kansas

JOBS

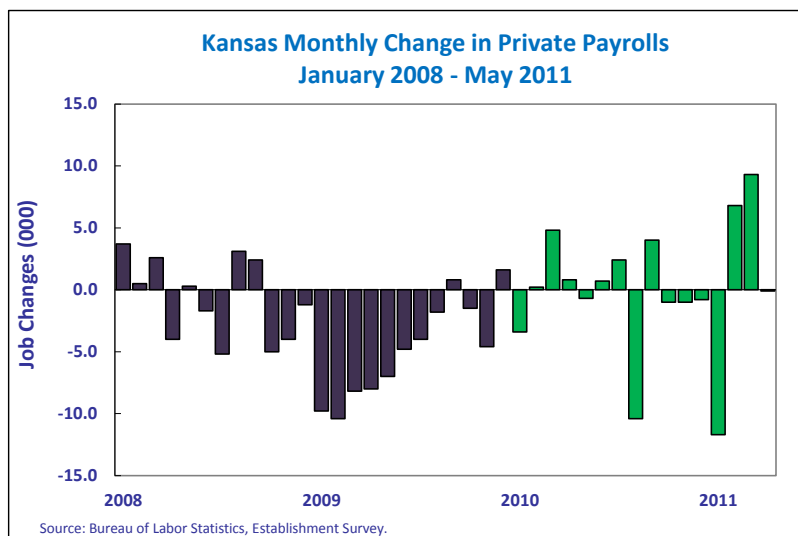
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Kansas, private sector employment fell by 6.4 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 0.4 percent.
- In Kansas, employees in the mining, information services, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Kansas have 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 Kansas was 6.6 percent in May 2011, up 2.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.6 percent in August 2009.
- 100,000 Kansas residents were counted among the unemployed in Kansas during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Kansas was \$36,253.70 in the 4th quarter of 2010, down from \$36,370.50 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Kansas, home prices saw a decrease of 4.0 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 6.8 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 1st quarter of 2011, 2.5 percent of all mortgages, including 8.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Kansas.
- Housing starts in Kansas totaled 3,840 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, a decrease of 19.5 percent from March.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Kansas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 43,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 4.9 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 6.2 percent to 1,030,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

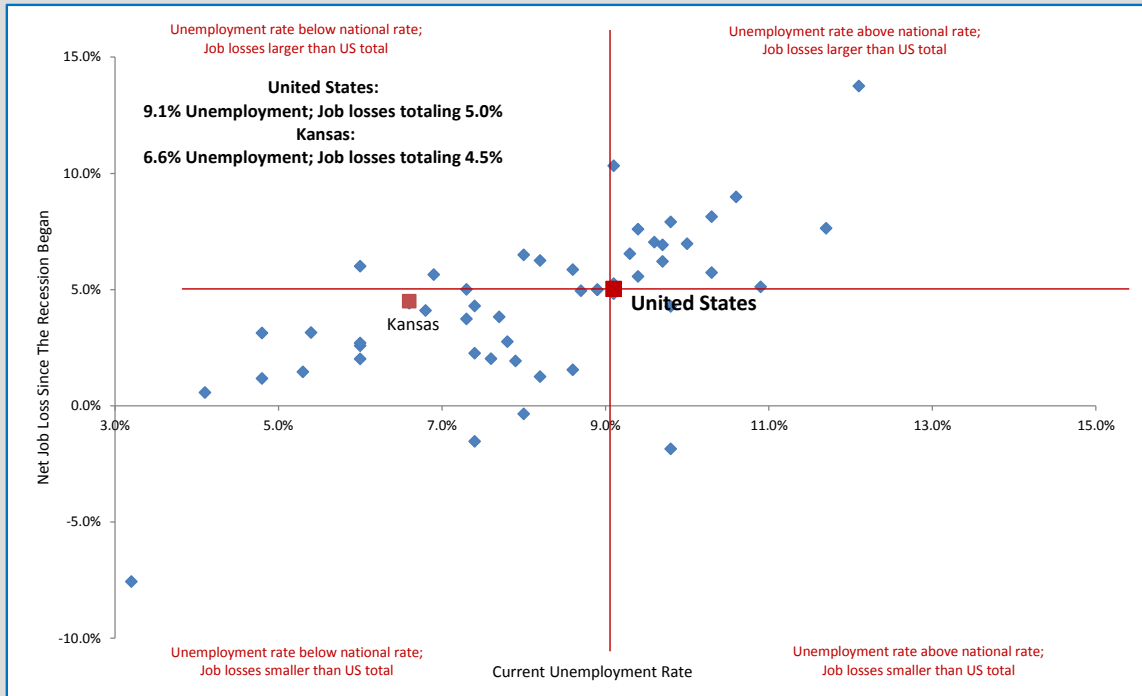
* For Kansas-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Kansas office: <http://www.dol.ks.gov/lmis/lmis.html>

How Does Kansas Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Kansas	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	4.3%	5.4%
	May 2009	7.3%	9.4%
	May 2010	7.1%	9.6%
	May 2011	6.6%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.6%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	9.9%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	17.2%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Kentucky

JOBS

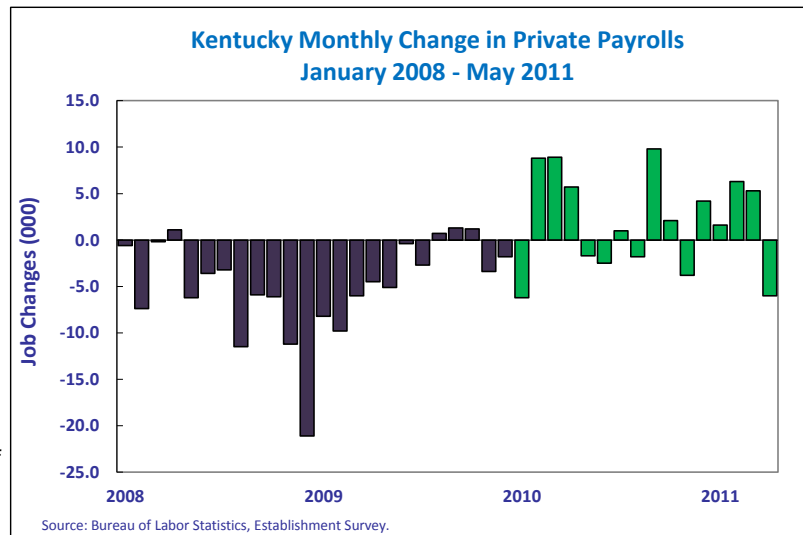
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Kentucky, private sector employment fell by 8.0 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.5 percent.
- In Kentucky, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Kentucky have experienced the greatest employment increases: leisure and hospitality; professional and business 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 Kentucky was 9.8 percent in May 2011, up 4.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.1 percent in August 2009.
- 207,000 Kentucky residents were counted among the unemployed in Kentucky during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Kentucky was \$30,272.30 in the 4th quarter of 2010, up from \$29,703.00 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Kentucky, home prices saw a decrease of 6.7 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 6.5 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 1st quarter of 2011, 3.8 percent of all mortgages, including 12.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Kentucky.
- Housing starts in Kentucky totaled 6,110 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, a decrease of 5.0 percent from March.
- Within the South census region, which includes Kentucky, sales of new single-family homes totaled 168,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 4.3 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 1,740,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

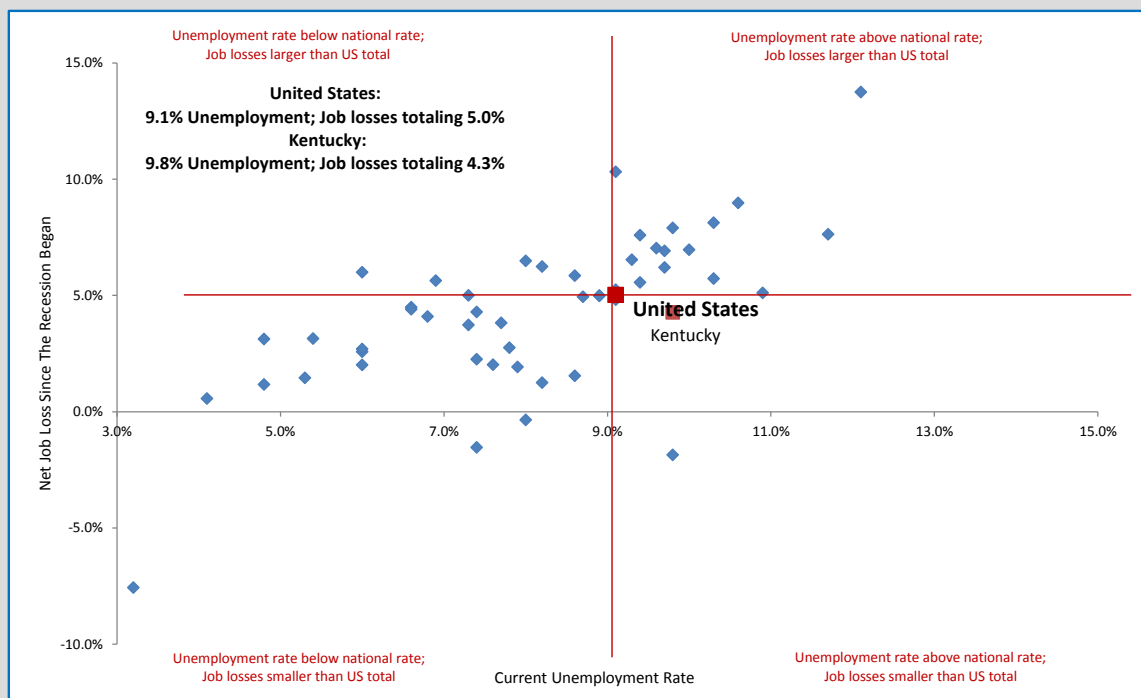
* For Kentucky-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Kentucky office: <http://www.workforcekentucky.ky.gov/>

How Does Kentucky Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Kentucky	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	6.1%	5.4%
	May 2009	10.9%	9.4%
	May 2010	10.4%	9.6%
	May 2011	9.8%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.3%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	11.3%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	9.1%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Louisiana

JOBS

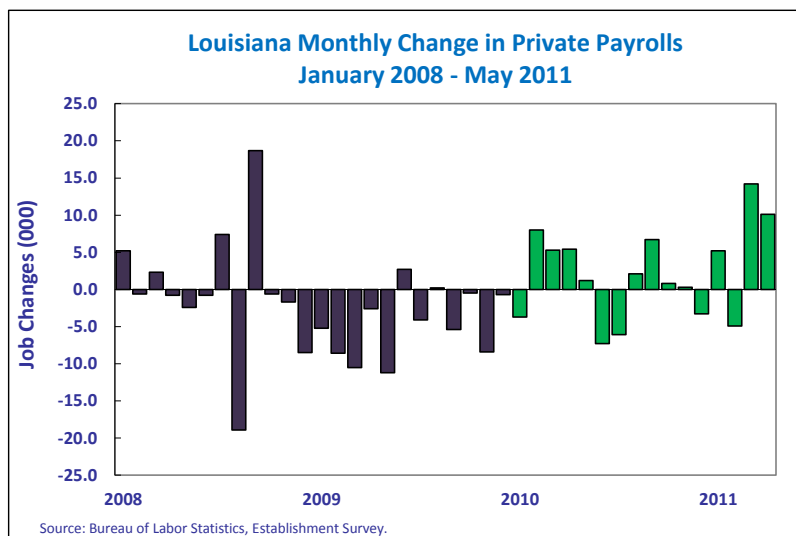
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Louisiana, private sector employment fell by 4.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.1 percent.
- In Louisiana, employees in the information services, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Louisiana have experienced the greatest employment increases: information services; leisure and hospitality; 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 is currently at its peak of 8.2 percent in May 2011, up 4.5 percentage points from December 2007.
- 170,000 Louisiana residents were counted among the unemployed in Louisiana during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Louisiana was \$35,021.20 in the 4th quarter of 2010, down from \$35,058.20 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Louisiana, home prices saw a decrease of 4.8 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 4.6 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 1st quarter of 2011, 3.9 percent of all mortgages, including 12.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Louisiana.
- Housing starts in Louisiana totaled 11,880 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, a decrease of 1.9 percent from March.
- Within the South census region, which includes Louisiana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 168,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 4.3 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 1,740,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

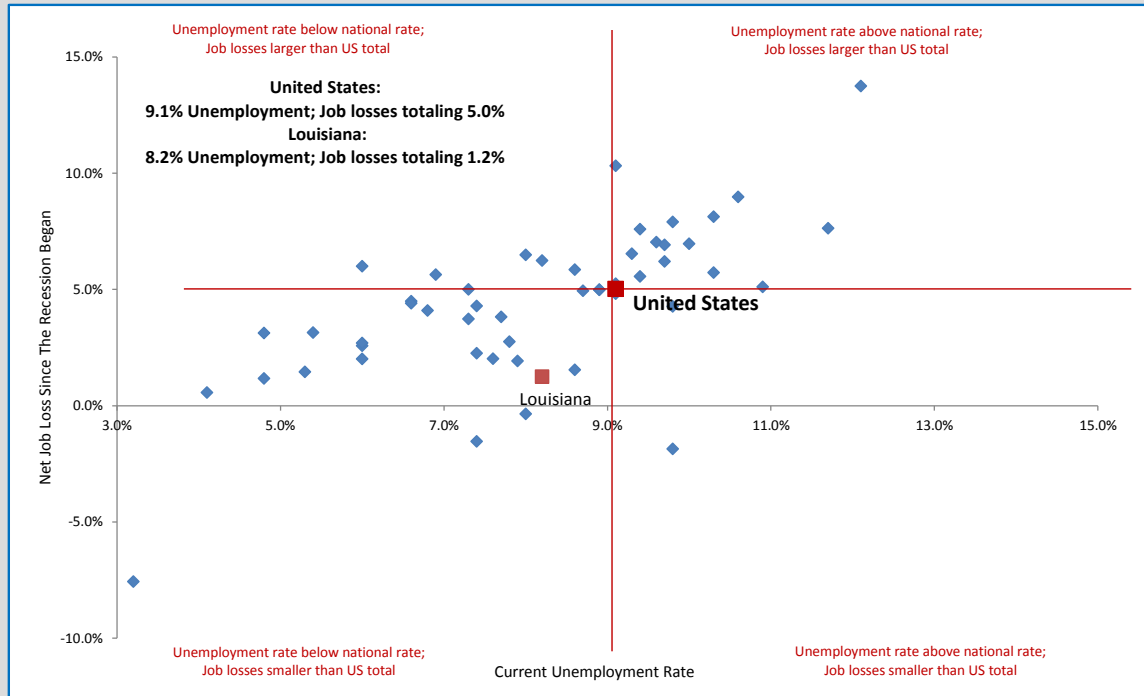
* For Louisiana-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Louisiana office:
http://www.laworks.net/LaborMarketInfo/LMI_MainMenu.asp

How Does Louisiana Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Louisiana	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	3.9%	5.4%
	May 2009	6.6%	9.4%
	May 2010	7.3%	9.6%
	May 2011	8.2%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.0%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	4.5%	8.7%
	2010	2.8%	11.5%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010		
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 42,738	\$ 51,965
	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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Maine

JOBS

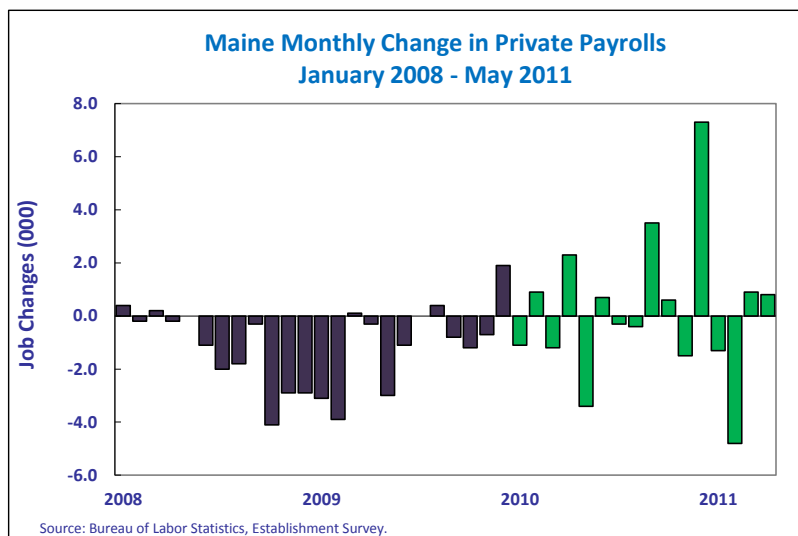
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Maine, private sector employment fell by 5.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.2 percent.
- In Maine, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Maine have experienced the greatest employment increases: leisure and hospitality; 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 Maine was 7.7 percent in May 2011, up 2.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.4 percent in February 2010.
- 54,000 Maine residents were counted among the unemployed in Maine during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Maine was \$33,790.60 in the 4th quarter of 2010, up from \$33,628.40 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Maine, home prices saw a decrease of 1.2 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year increase of 0.7 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 1st quarter of 2011, 5.5 percent of all mortgages, including 18.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Maine.
- Housing starts in Maine totaled 2,610 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, an increase of 38.1 percent from March.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Maine, sales of new single-family homes totaled 28,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 7.7 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 8.5 percent to 540,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

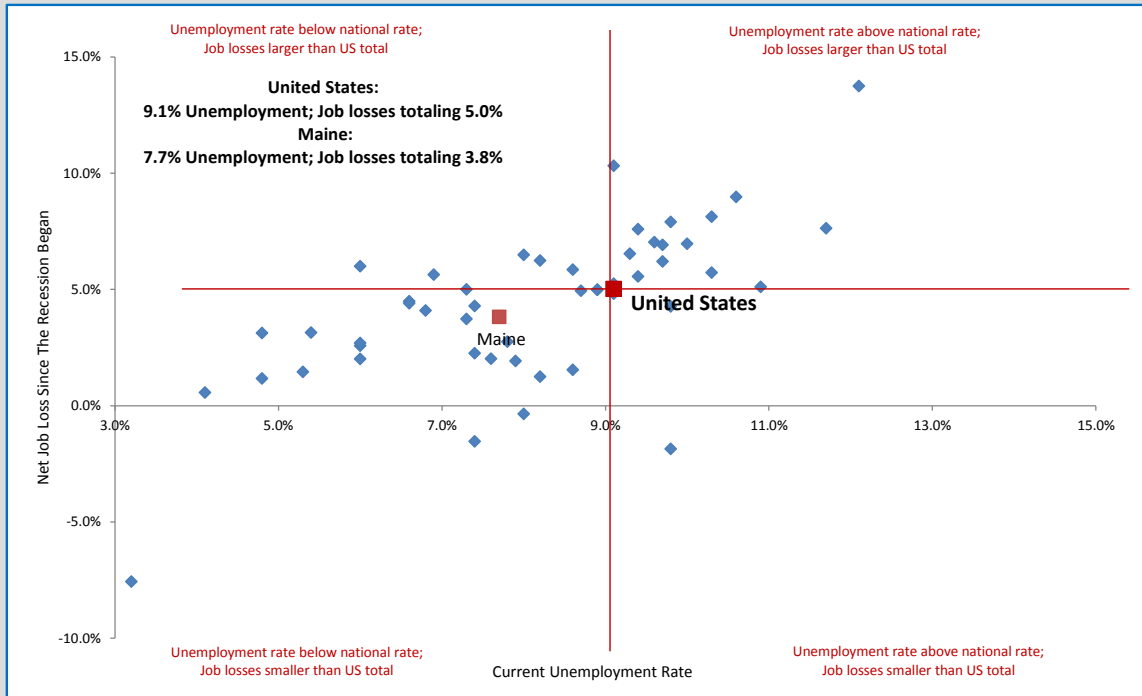
* For Maine-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Maine office: <http://www.state.me.us/labor/>

How Does Maine Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Maine	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	5.0%	5.4%
	May 2009	8.3%	9.4%
	May 2010	8.0%	9.6%
	May 2011	7.7%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	9.4%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.7%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	13.8%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Maryland

JOBS

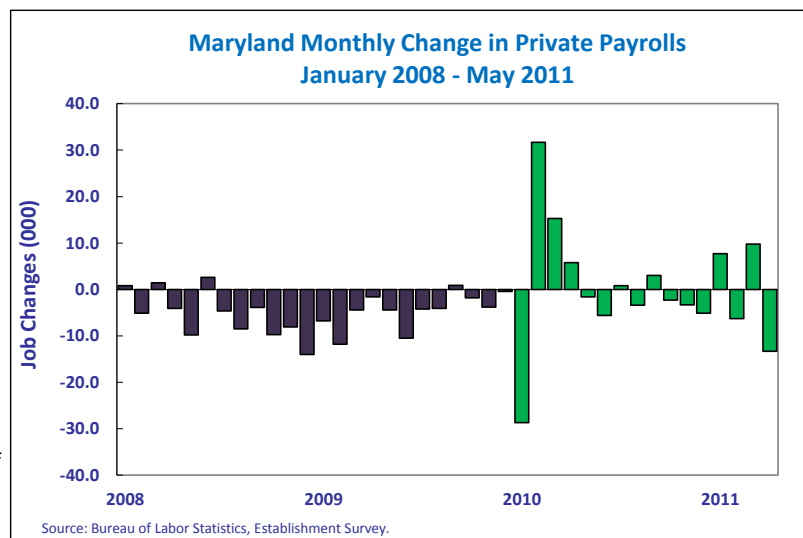
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Maryland, private sector employment fell by 7.3 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.6 percent.
- In Maryland, employees in the construction, information services, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Maryland have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; education and health 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 Maryland was 6.8 percent in May 2011, up 3.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.7 percent in January 2010.
- 204,000 Maryland residents were counted among the unemployed in Maryland during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Maryland was \$44,378.40 in the 4th quarter of 2010, down from \$44,434.50 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Maryland, home prices saw a decrease of 4.4 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 4.4 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 1st quarter of 2011, 3.5 percent of all mortgages, including 12.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Maryland.
- Housing starts in Maryland totaled 7,920 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, a decrease of 28.8 percent from March.
- Within the South census region, which includes Maryland, sales of new single-family homes totaled 168,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 4.3 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 1,740,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

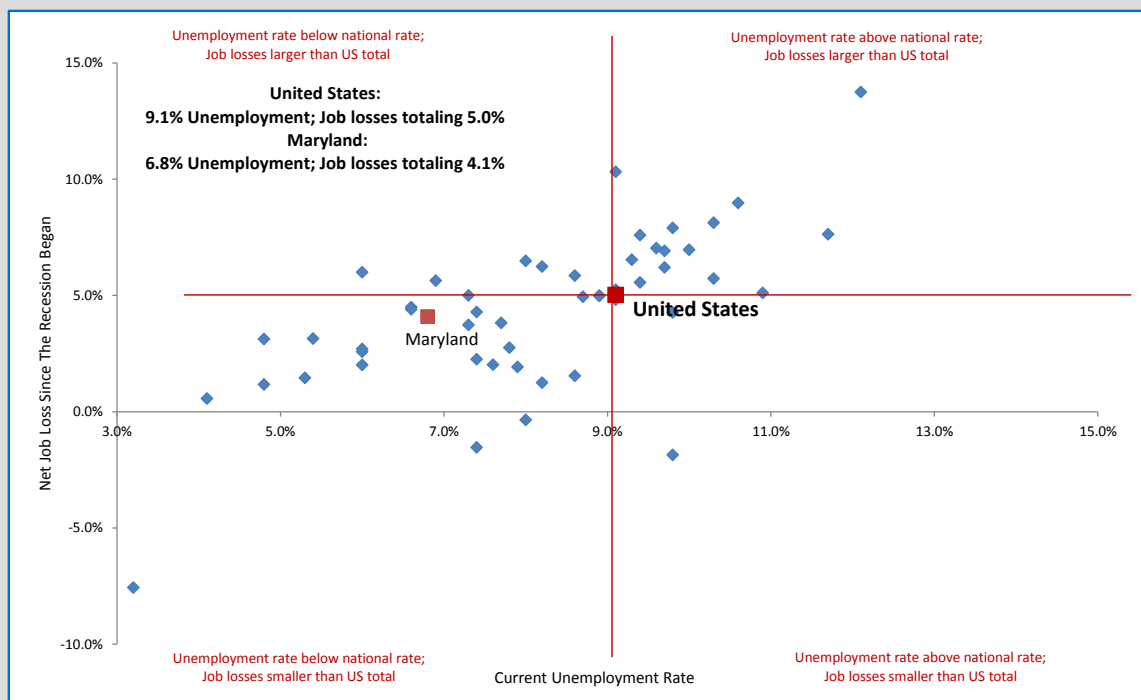
* For Maryland-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Maryland office: <http://www.dllr.maryland.gov/lmi/>

How Does Maryland Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Maryland	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	4.0%	5.4%
	May 2009	7.1%	9.4%
	May 2010	7.4%	9.6%
	May 2011	6.8%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.8%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	5.0%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	3.7%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 67,893	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$)	2009	\$ 64,186
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Massachusetts

JOBS

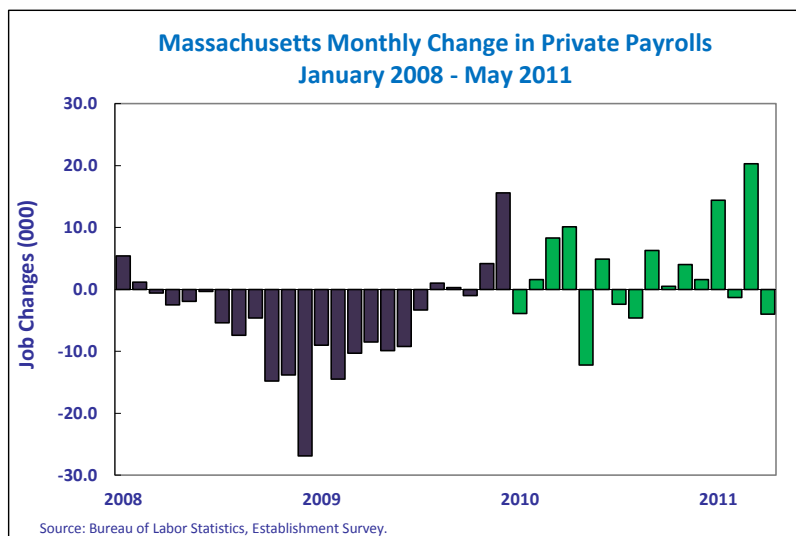
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Massachusetts, private sector employment fell by 4.3 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.0 percent.
- In Massachusetts, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Massachusetts have experienced the greatest employment increases: leisure and hospitality; professional and business services; 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 Massachusetts was 7.6 percent in May 2011, up 3.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.8 percent in February 2010.
- 266,000 Massachusetts residents were counted among the unemployed in Massachusetts during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Massachusetts was \$46,864.50 in the 4th quarter of 2010, down from \$47,002.60 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Massachusetts, home prices saw a decrease of 5.7 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 3.0 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 1st quarter of 2011, 3.3 percent of all mortgages, including 14.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Massachusetts.
- Housing starts in Massachusetts totaled 5,540 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, a decrease of 4.8 percent from March.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Massachusetts, sales of new single-family homes totaled 28,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 7.7 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 8.5 percent to 540,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

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

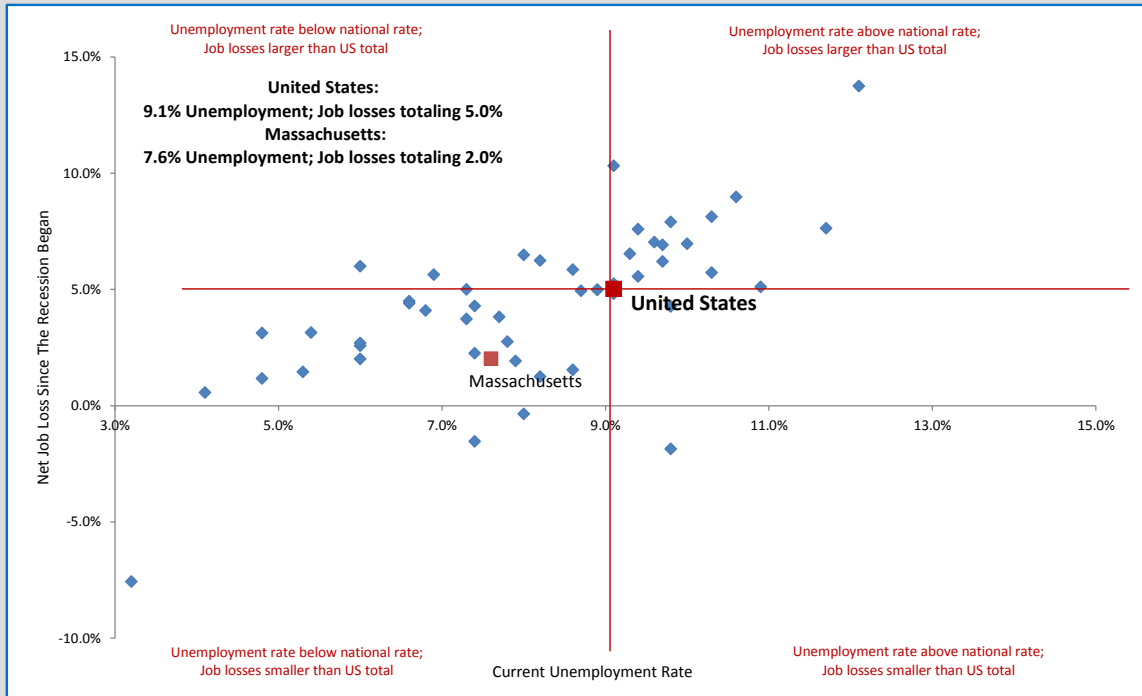
<http://www.mass.gov/?pageID=elwdagencylanding&L=4&L0=Home&L1=Government&L2=EOLWD+Data+and+Statistics&L3=Labor+Market+Information&sid=Elwd>

How Does Massachusetts Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Massachusetts	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	4.9%	5.4%
	May 2009	8.1%	9.4%
	May 2010	8.5%	9.6%
	May 2011	7.6%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	5.0%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.4%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	9.4%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Michigan

JOBS

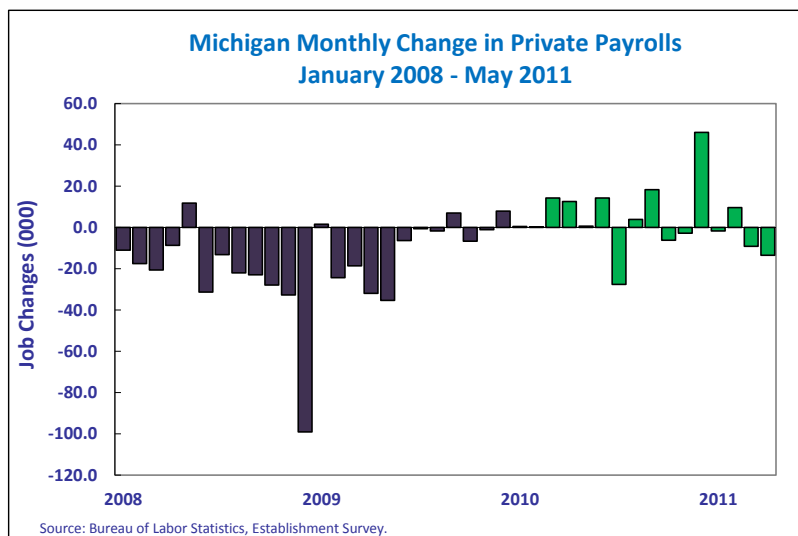
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Michigan, private sector employment fell by 10.9 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.7 percent.
- In Michigan, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Michigan have 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 Michigan was 10.3 percent in May 2011, up 3.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 14.1 percent in September 2009.
- 488,000 Michigan residents were counted among the unemployed in Michigan during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Michigan was \$32,421.80 in the 4th quarter of 2010, down from \$32,671.60 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Michigan, home prices saw a decrease of 13.2 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 11.3 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 1st quarter of 2011, 3.7 percent of all mortgages, including 8.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Michigan.
- Housing starts in Michigan totaled 8,120 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, an increase of 23.4 percent from March.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Michigan, sales of new single-family homes totaled 43,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 4.9 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 6.2 percent to 1,030,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

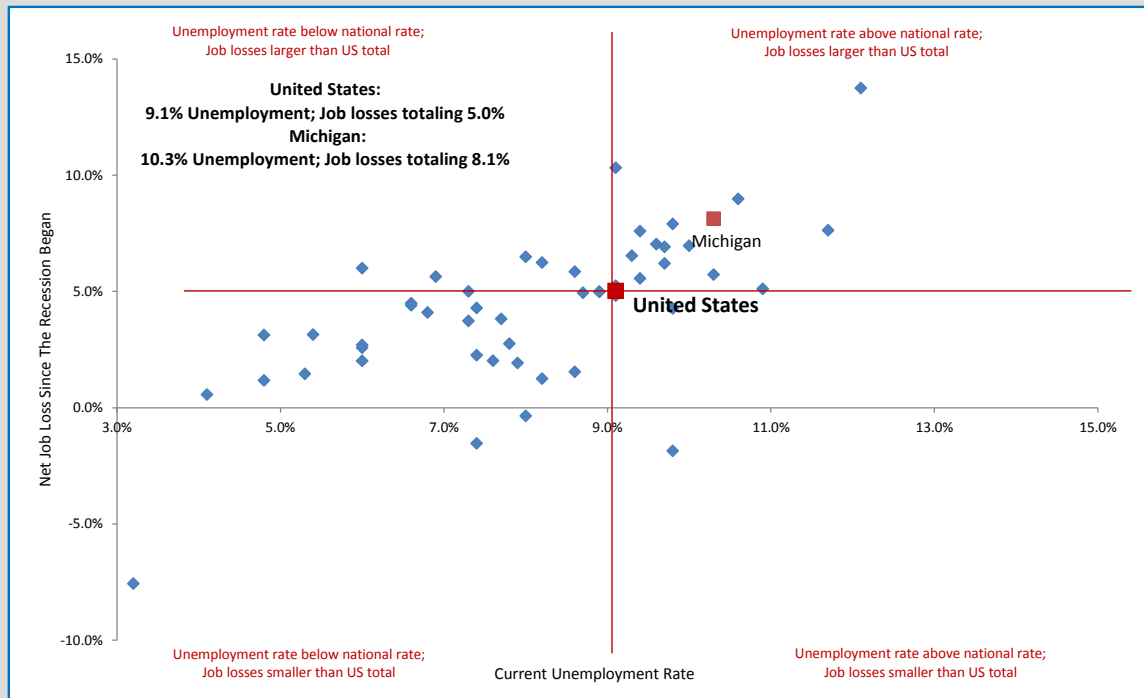
* For Michigan-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Michigan office: <http://www.milmi.org/>

How Does Michigan Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Michigan	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	7.7%	5.4%
	May 2009	13.5%	9.4%
	May 2010	12.8%	9.6%
	May 2011	10.3%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	6.5%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	16.0%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	29.4%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Minnesota

JOBS

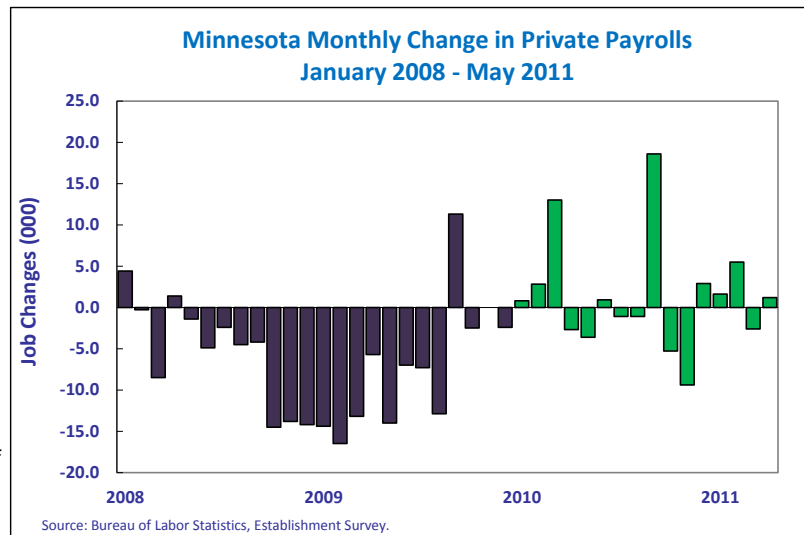
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Minnesota, private sector employment fell by 6.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.1 percent.
- In Minnesota, employees in the mining, construction, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Minnesota have 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 Minnesota was 6.6 percent in May 2011, up 1.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.5 percent in June 2009.
- 196,000 Minnesota residents were counted among the unemployed in Minnesota during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Minnesota was \$38,799.80 in the 4th quarter of 2010, down from \$39,430.40 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Minnesota, home prices saw a decrease of 8.7 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 8.9 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 1st quarter of 2011, 2.9 percent of all mortgages, including 11.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Minnesota.
- Housing starts in Minnesota totaled 8,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, an increase of 41.3 percent from March.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Minnesota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 43,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 4.9 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 6.2 percent to 1,030,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

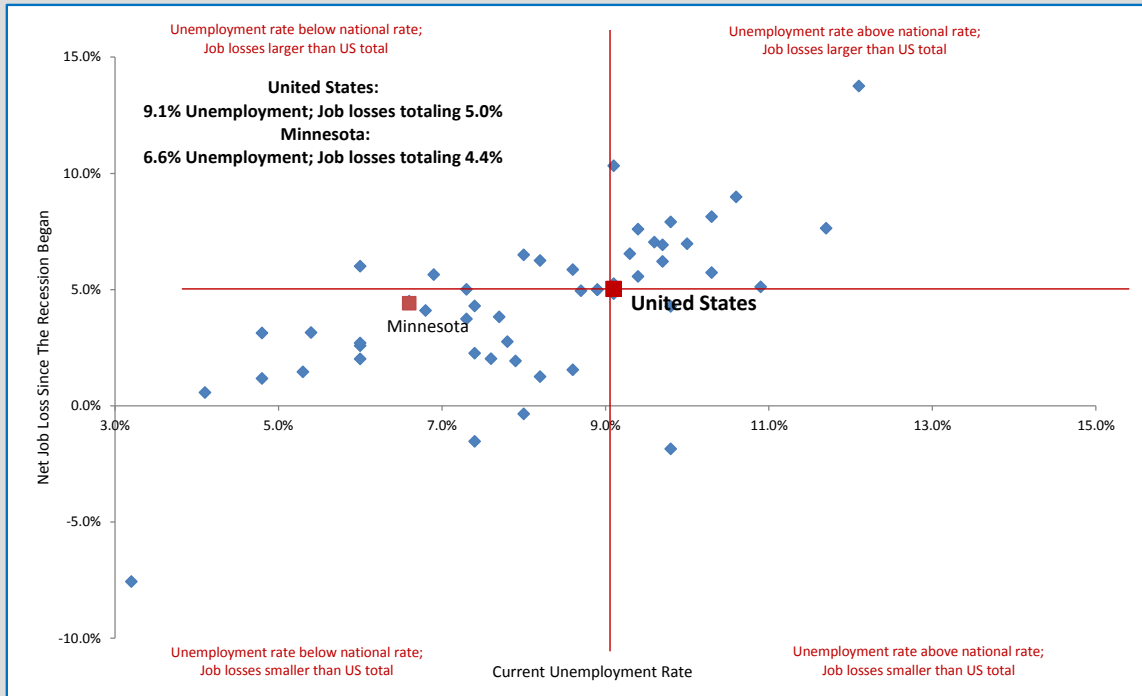
* For Minnesota-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Minnesota office:
http://www.positivelyminnesota.com/Data_Publications/Data/

How Does Minnesota Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Minnesota	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	5.1%	5.4%
	May 2009	8.5%	9.4%
	May 2010	7.4%	9.6%
	May 2011	6.6%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	6.5%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	9.4%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	22.9%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Mississippi

JOBS

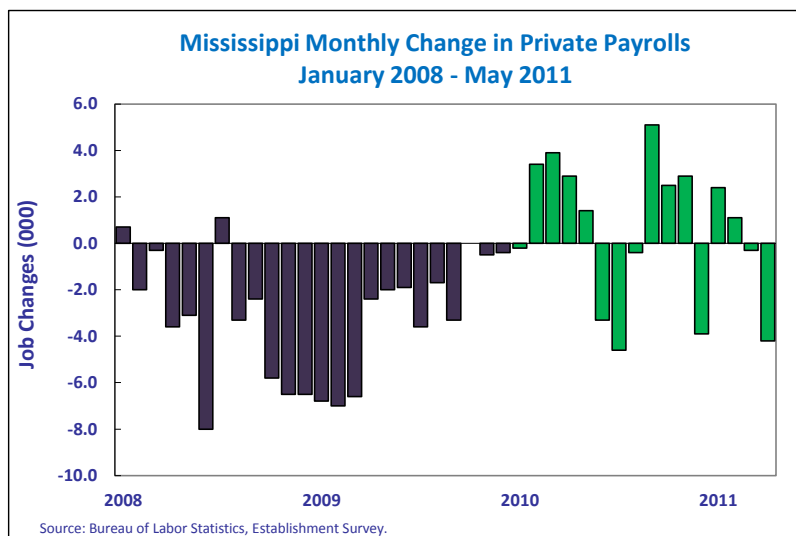
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Mississippi, private sector employment fell by 8.7 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.8 percent.
- In Mississippi, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Mississippi have 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 10.3 percent in May 2011, up 4.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.0 percent in February 2010.
- 139,000 Mississippi residents were counted among the unemployed in Mississippi during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Mississippi was \$28,241.20 in the 4th quarter of 2010, up from \$27,993.20 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Mississippi, home prices saw an increase of 1.4 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year increase of 0.8 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 1st quarter of 2011, 3.4 percent of all mortgages, including 9.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Mississippi.
- Housing starts in Mississippi totaled 3,160 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, a decrease of 32.6 percent from March.
- Within the South census region, which includes Mississippi, sales of new single-family homes totaled 168,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 4.3 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 1,740,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

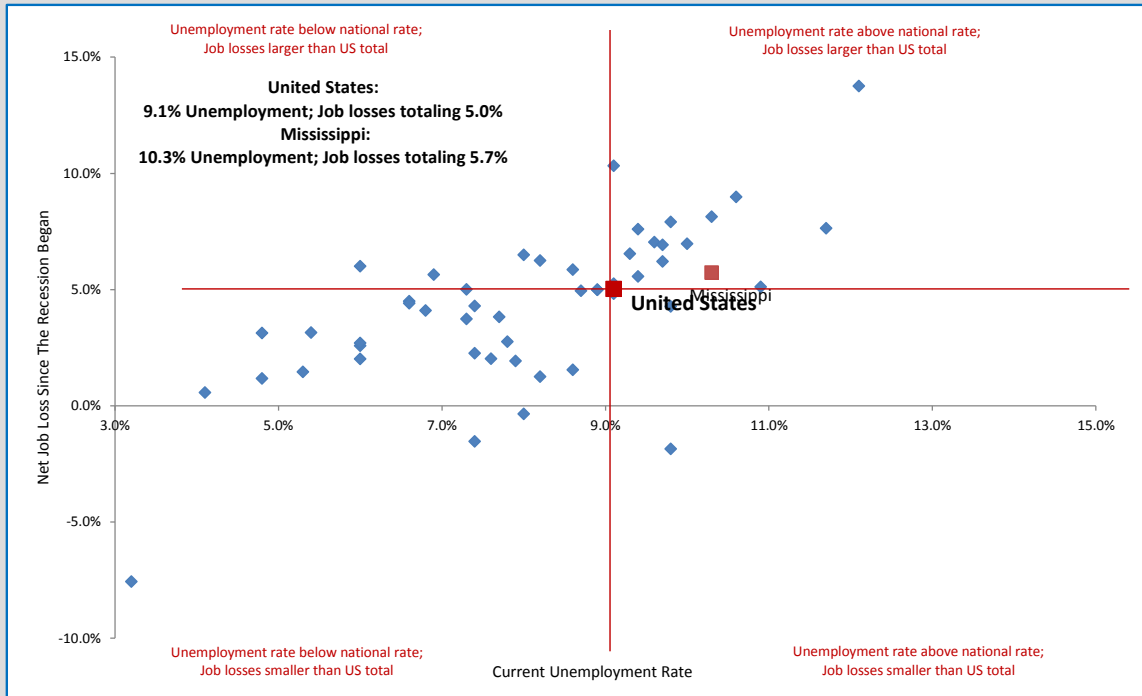
* For Mississippi-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Mississippi office:
<http://mdes.ms.gov/Home/LMI/LMIPublications/publicationmain.html>

How Does Mississippi Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Mississippi	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	6.6%	5.4%
	May 2009	9.4%	9.4%
	May 2010	10.4%	9.6%
	May 2011	10.3%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	6.8%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.2%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	13.1%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Missouri

JOBS

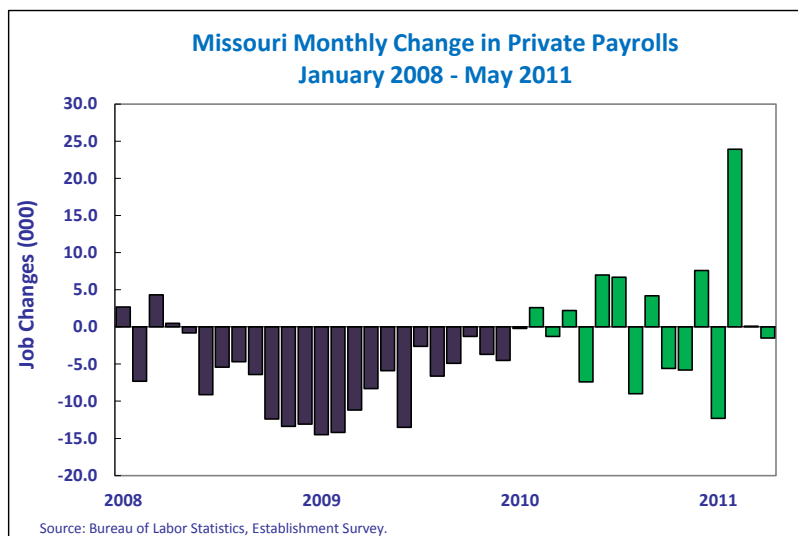
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Missouri, private sector employment fell by 7.0 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 0.8 percent.
- In Missouri, employees in the mining, construction, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Missouri have 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 Missouri was 8.9 percent in May 2011, up 3.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.7 percent in January 2010.
- 269,000 Missouri residents were counted among the unemployed in Missouri during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Missouri was \$33,504.70 in the 4th quarter of 2010, down from \$34,676.90 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Missouri, home prices saw a decrease of 9.9 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 8.5 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 1st quarter of 2011, 2.1 percent of all mortgages, including 7.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Missouri.
- Housing starts in Missouri totaled 9,090 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, an increase of 28.9 percent from March.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Missouri, sales of new single-family homes totaled 43,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 4.9 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 6.2 percent to 1,030,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

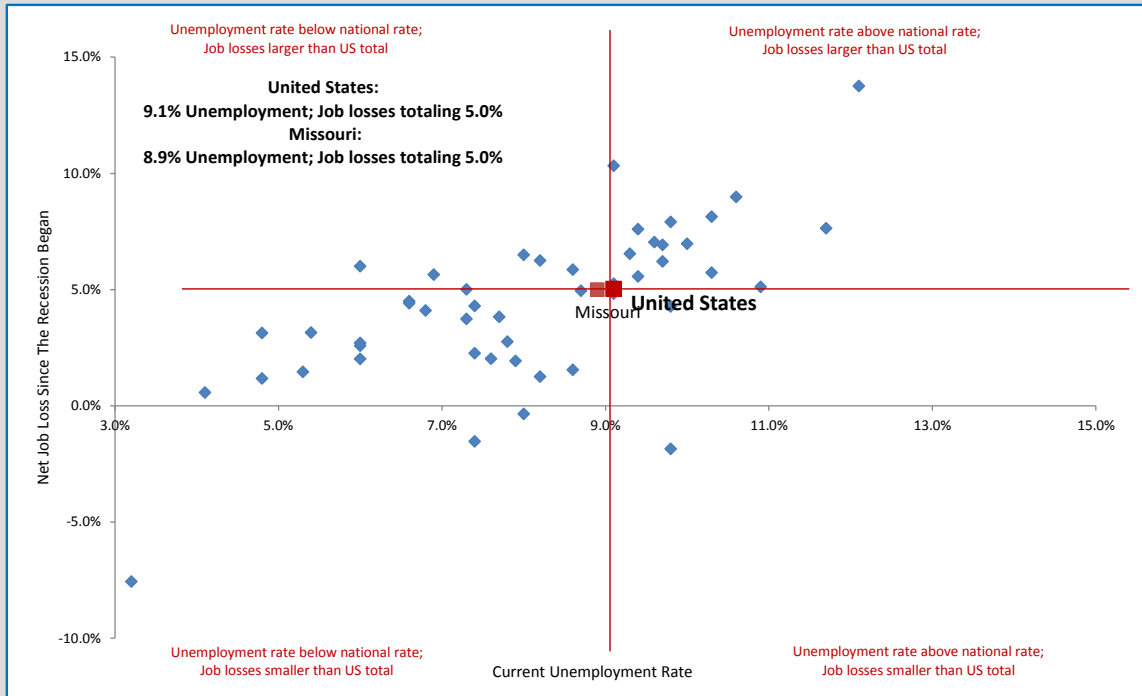
* For Missouri-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Missouri office: <http://www.labor.mo.gov/>

How Does Missouri Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Missouri	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	5.6%	5.4%
	May 2009	9.3%	9.4%
	May 2010	9.5%	9.6%
	May 2011	8.9%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	8.1%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	7.0%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	6.7%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 47,591	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$)	2009	\$ 48,769
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Montana

JOBS

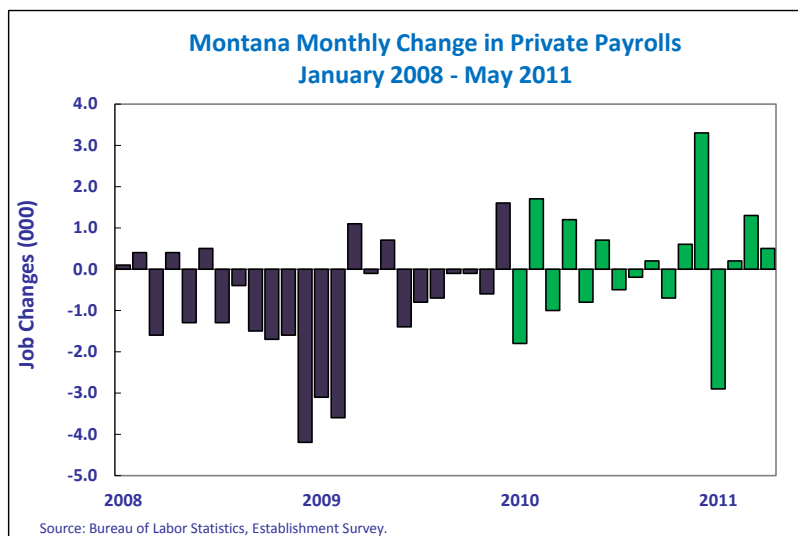
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Montana, private sector employment fell by 6.9 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.1 percent.
- In Montana, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Montana have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; leisure and hospitality; 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 Montana was 7.3 percent in May 2011, up 3.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.5 percent in January 2011.
- 37,000 Montana residents were counted among the unemployed in Montana during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Montana was \$31,845.90 in the 4th quarter of 2010, down from \$32,232.40 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Montana, home prices saw a decrease of 11.4 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 9.3 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 1st quarter of 2011, 2.0 percent of all mortgages, including 11.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Montana.
- Housing starts in Montana totaled 1,140 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, a decrease of 20.8 percent from March.
- Within the West census region, which includes Montana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 84,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 15.1 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.6 percent to 1,110,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

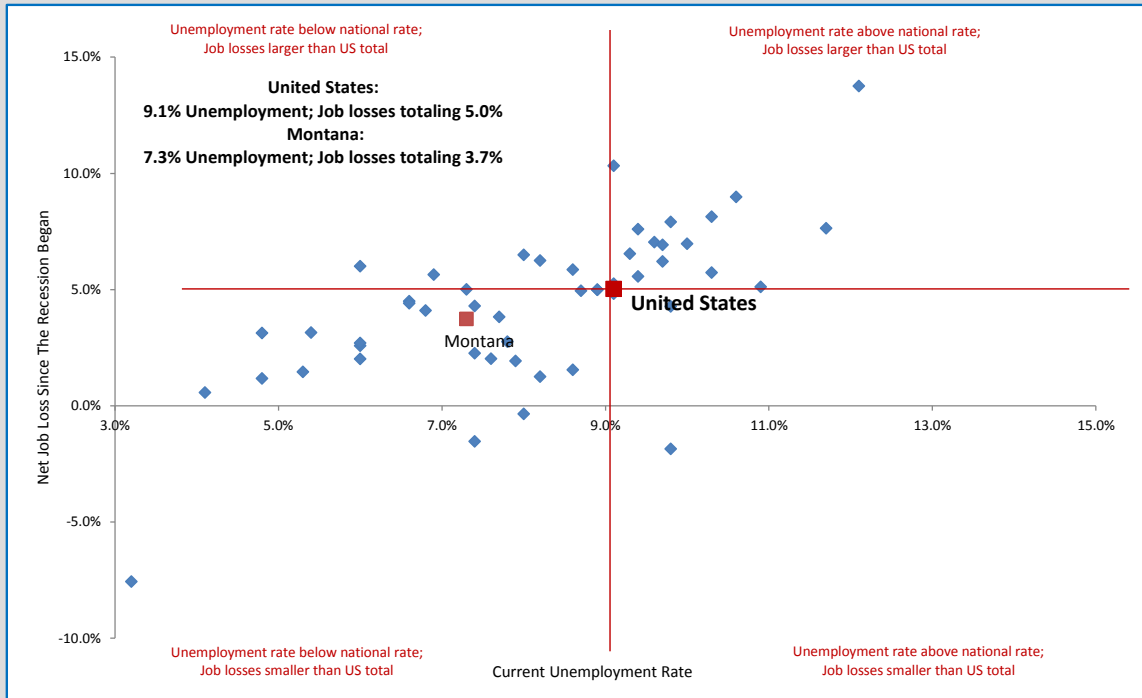
* For Montana-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Montana office:
<http://www.ourfactyourfuture.org/cgi/databrowsing/?PAGEID=4&SUBID=190>

How Does Montana Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Montana	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	4.2%	5.4%
	May 2009	6.1%	9.4%
	May 2010	7.2%	9.6%
	May 2011	7.3%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	9.6%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.0%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	20.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 45,160	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$)	2009	\$ 40,437
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Nebraska

JOBS

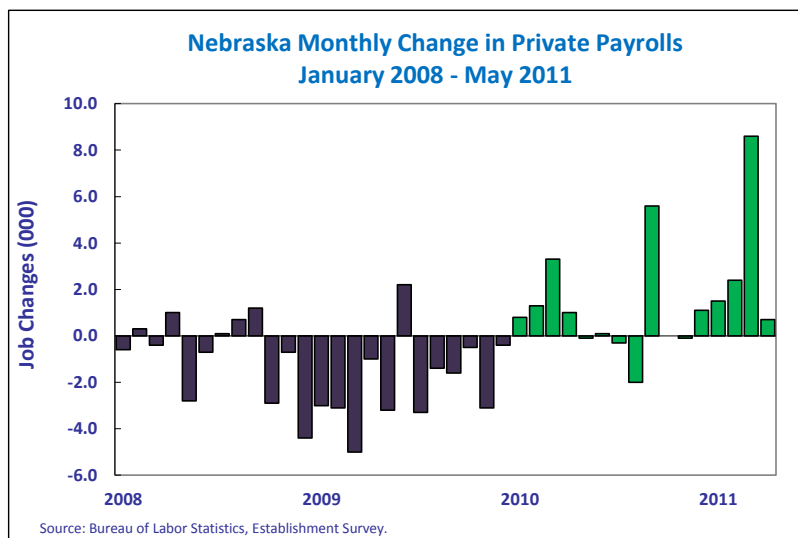
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Nebraska, private sector employment fell by 4.5 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.1 percent.
- In Nebraska, employees in the information services, manufacturing, and construction sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Nebraska have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; leisure and hospitality; 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 Nebraska was 4.1 percent in May 2011, up 1.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 5.0 percent in January 2010.
- 41,000 Nebraska residents were counted among the unemployed in Nebraska during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Nebraska was \$36,185.20 in the 4th quarter of 2010, up from \$35,783.40 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Nebraska, home prices saw a decrease of 1.3 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 2.3 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 1st quarter of 2011, 1.6 percent of all mortgages, including 8.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Nebraska.
- Housing starts in Nebraska totaled 4,850 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, an increase of 44.3 percent from March.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Nebraska, sales of new single-family homes totaled 43,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 4.9 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 6.2 percent to 1,030,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

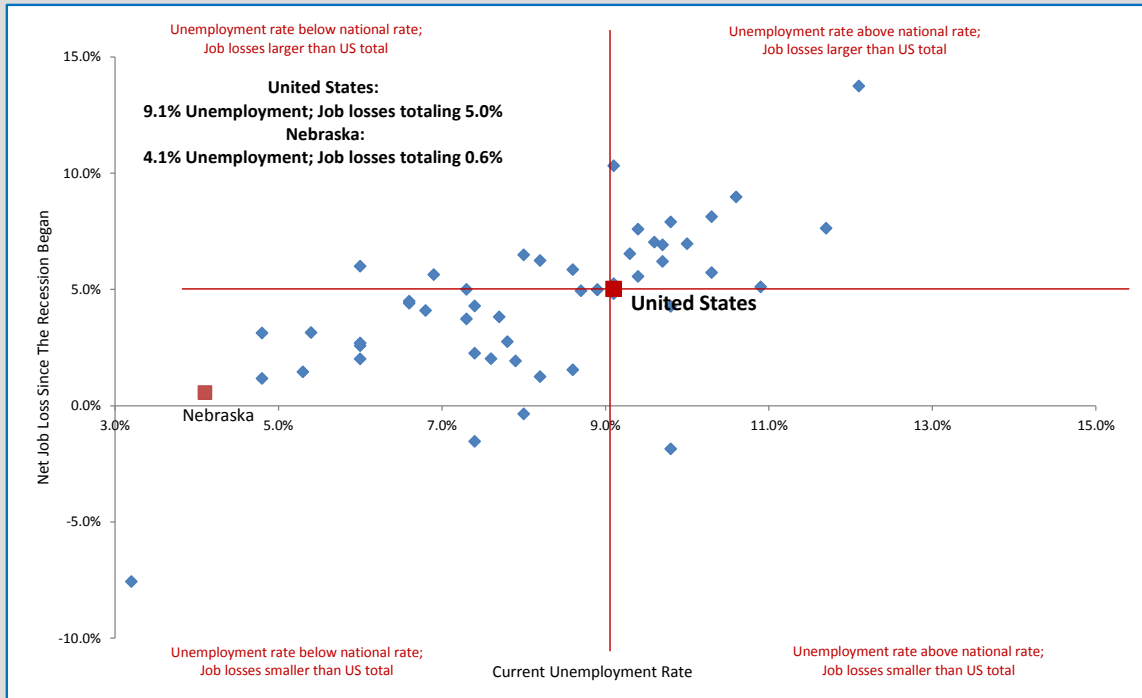
* For Nebraska-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Nebraska office: <http://www.dol.nebraska.gov/>

How Does Nebraska Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Nebraska	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	3.0%	5.4%
	May 2009	4.9%	9.4%
	May 2010	4.7%	9.6%
	May 2011	4.1%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.9%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	4.5%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	3.7%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 50,870	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$)	2009	\$ 49,595
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Nevada

JOBS

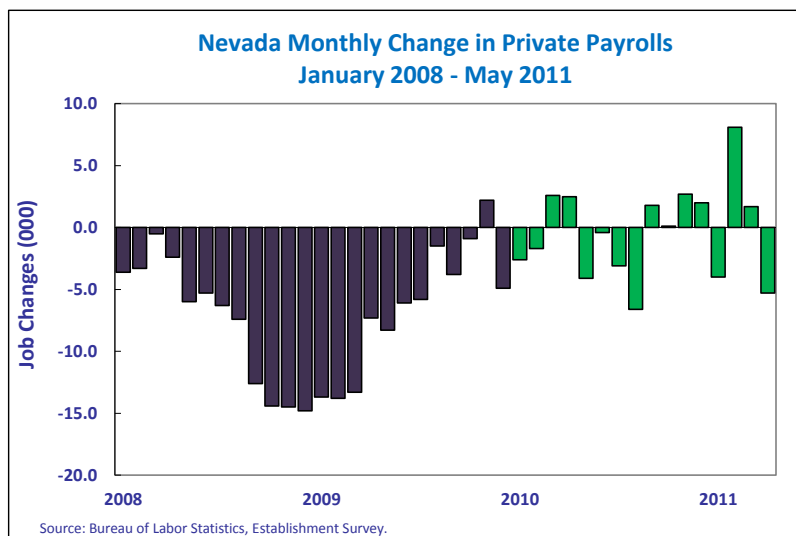
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Nevada, private sector employment fell by 14.7 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has contracted by 0.1 percent.
- In Nevada, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Nevada have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; 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 Nevada was 12.1 percent in May 2011, up 7.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 14.9 percent in December 2010.
- 159,000 Nevada residents were counted among the unemployed in Nevada during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Nevada was \$33,103.00 in the 4th quarter of 2010, down from \$36,685.70 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Nevada, home prices saw a decrease of 11.4 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 9.8 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 1st quarter of 2011, 9.3 percent of all mortgages, including 20.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Nevada.
- Housing starts in Nevada totaled 4,350 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, a decrease of 13.7 percent from March.
- Within the West census region, which includes Nevada, sales of new single-family homes totaled 84,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 15.1 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.6 percent to 1,110,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

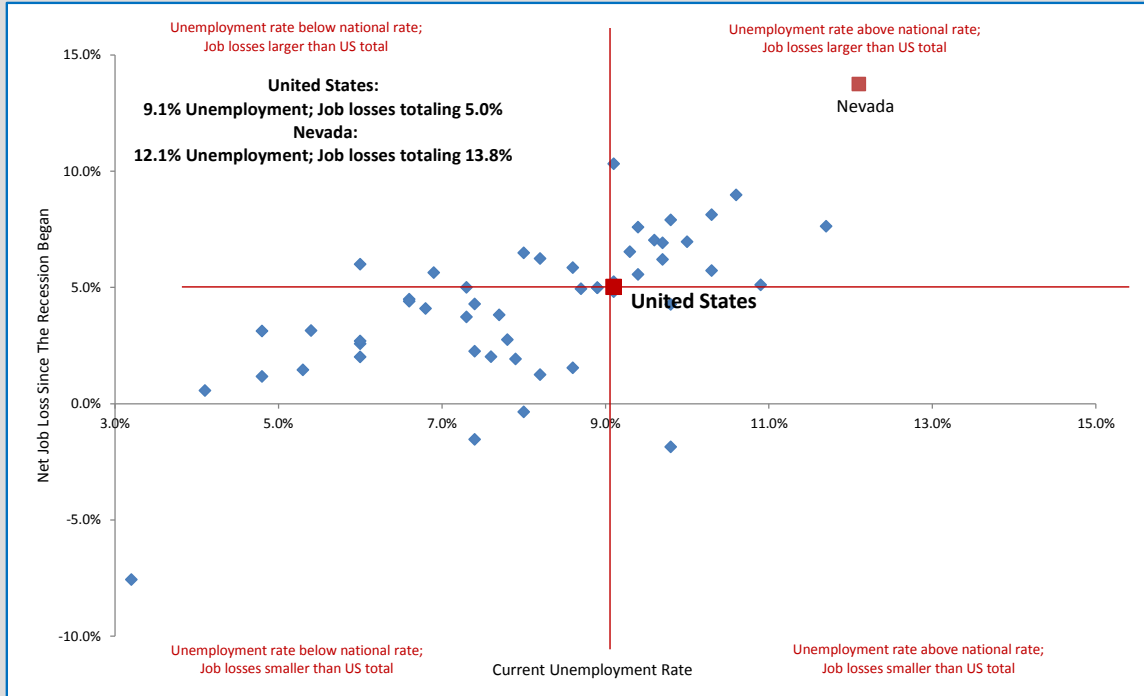
* For Nevada-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Nevada office: <http://www.nevadaworkforce.com/>

How Does Nevada Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Nevada	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	5.9%	5.4%
	May 2009	12.0%	9.4%
	May 2010	14.9%	9.6%
	May 2011	12.1%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	8.1%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	13.5%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	15.2%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: New Hampshire

JOBS

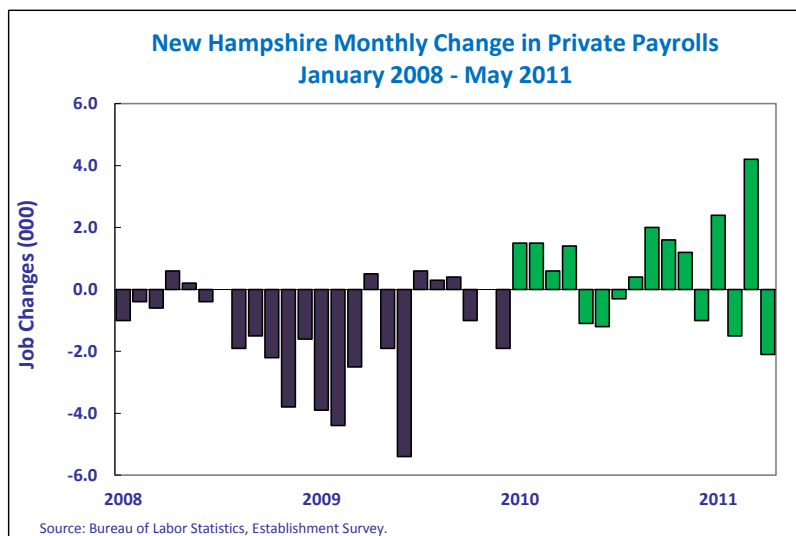
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In New Hampshire, private sector employment fell by 5.9 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.8 percent.
- In New Hampshire, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in New Hampshire have 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 New Hampshire was 4.8 percent in May 2011, up 1.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 6.7 percent in January 2010.
- 36,000 New Hampshire residents were counted among the unemployed in New Hampshire during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New Hampshire was \$39,937.40 in the 4th quarter of 2010, down from \$40,490.40 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In New Hampshire, home prices saw a decrease of 11.0 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 7.8 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 1st quarter of 2011, 2.5 percent of all mortgages, including 10.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New Hampshire.
- Housing starts in New Hampshire totaled 1,690 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, a decrease of 31.6 percent from March.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes New Hampshire, sales of new single-family homes totaled 28,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 7.7 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 8.5 percent to 540,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

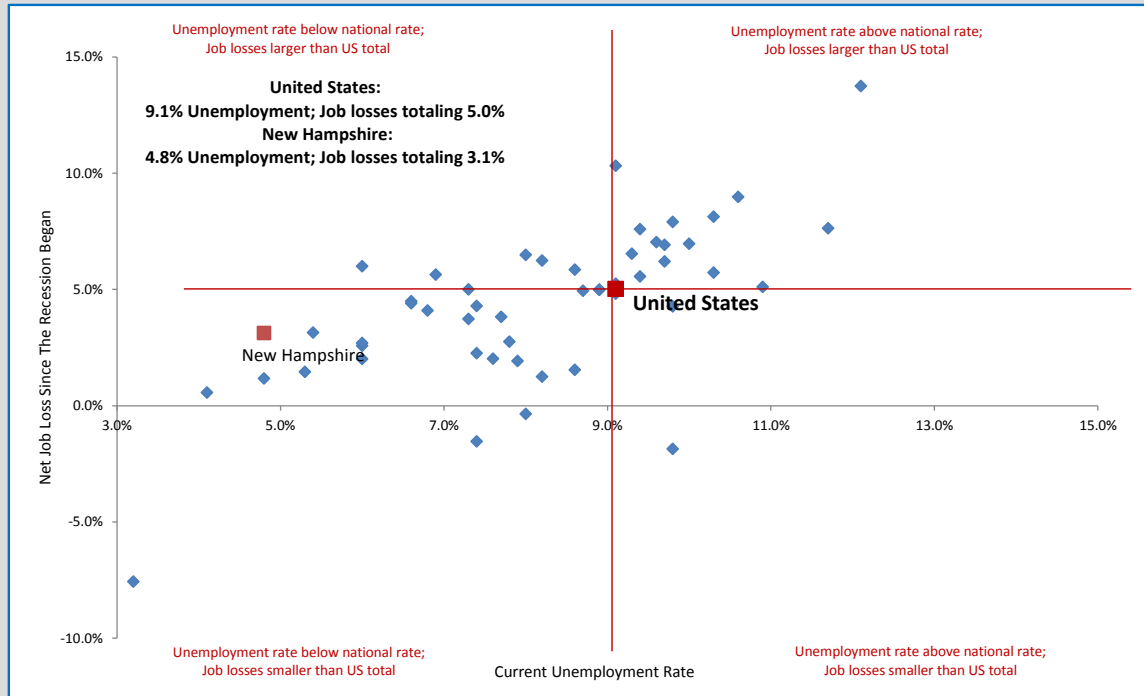
* For New Hampshire-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the New Hampshire office: <http://www.nh.gov/nhes/elmi/>

How Does New Hampshire Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Hampshire	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	3.7%	5.4%
	May 2009	6.2%	9.4%
	May 2010	6.1%	9.6%
	May 2011	4.8%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.9%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	5.4%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	7.1%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: New Jersey

JOBS

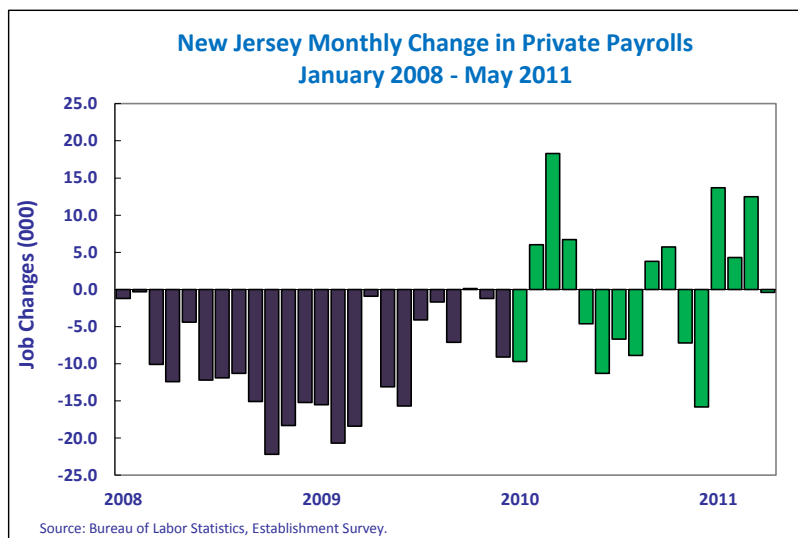
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In New Jersey, private sector employment fell by 7.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.2 percent.
- In New Jersey, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in New Jersey have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; financial activities; 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 Jersey was 9.4 percent in May 2011, up 4.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.8 percent in January 2010.
- 421,000 New Jersey residents were counted among the unemployed in New Jersey during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New Jersey was \$45,865.70 in the 4th quarter of 2010, down from \$47,029.10 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In New Jersey, home prices saw a decrease of 1.4 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 3.5 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 1st quarter of 2011, 7.7 percent of all mortgages, including 27.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New Jersey.
- Housing starts in New Jersey totaled 11,680 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, a decrease of 29.3 percent from March.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes New Jersey, sales of new single-family homes totaled 28,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 7.7 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 8.5 percent to 540,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

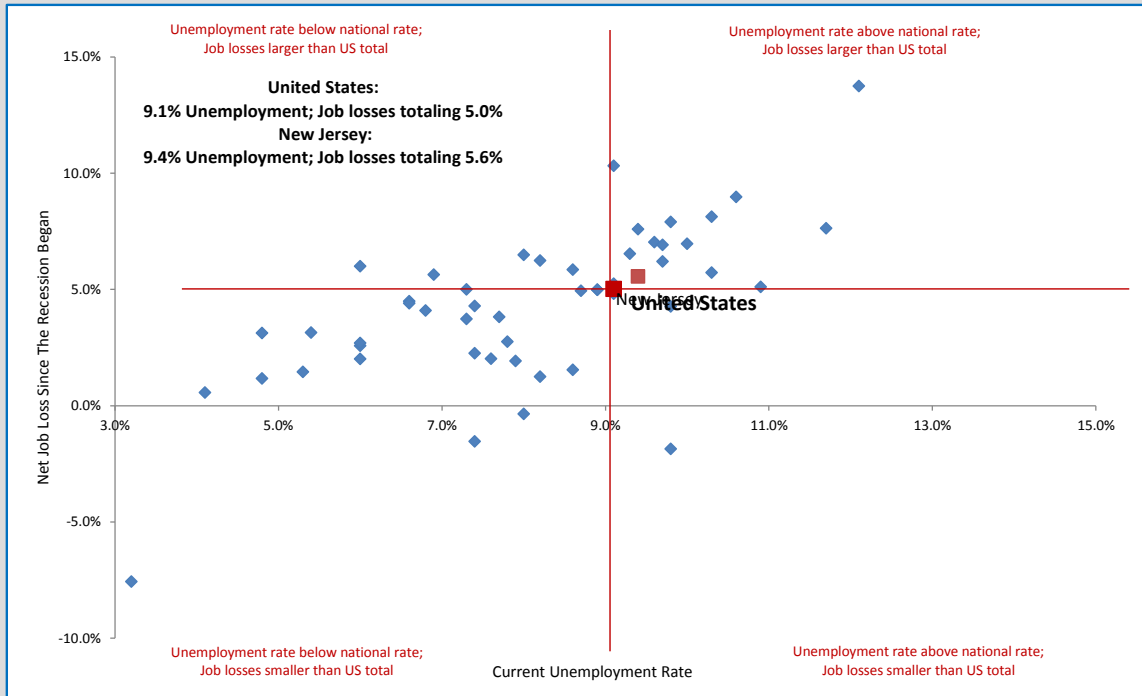
* For New Jersey-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the New Jersey office: http://lwd.dol.state.nj.us/labor/lpa/LMI_index.html

How Does New Jersey Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Jersey	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	5.0%	5.4%
	May 2009	9.0%	9.4%
	May 2010	9.5%	9.6%
	May 2011	9.4%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	4.1%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.0%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.2%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: New Mexico

JOBS

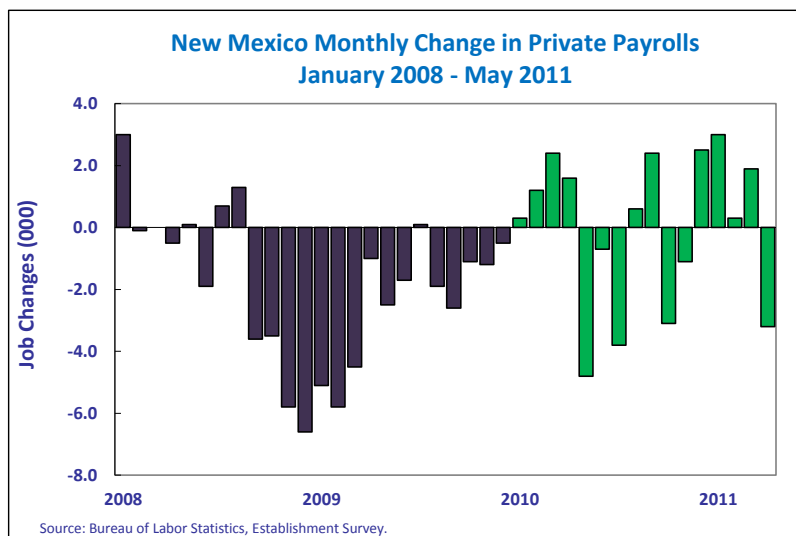
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In New Mexico, private sector employment fell by 7.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has contracted by 0.1 percent.
- In New Mexico, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in New Mexico have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; education and health 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 New Mexico was 6.9 percent in May 2011, up 3.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.7 percent in February 2011.
- 66,000 New Mexico residents were counted among the unemployed in New Mexico during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New Mexico was \$30,630.70 in the 4th quarter of 2010, up from \$30,471.00 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In New Mexico, home prices saw a decrease of 8.8 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 7.7 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 1st quarter of 2011, 3.6 percent of all mortgages, including 12.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New Mexico.
- Housing starts in New Mexico totaled 3,690 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, an increase of 25.9 percent from March.
- Within the West census region, which includes New Mexico, sales of new single-family homes totaled 84,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 15.1 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.6 percent to 1,110,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

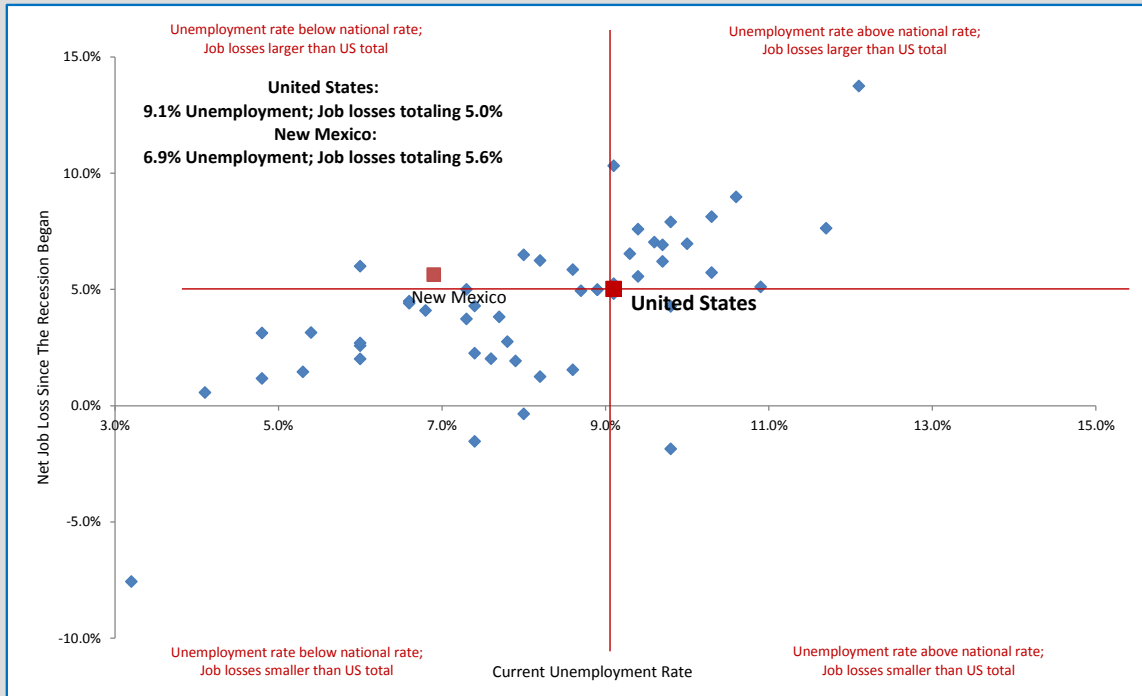
* For New Mexico-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the New Mexico office: <http://www.dws.state.nm.us/dws-lmi.html>

How Does New Mexico Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Mexico	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	4.1%	5.4%
	May 2009	6.7%	9.4%
	May 2010	8.3%	9.6%
	May 2011	6.9%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	8.2%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.8%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	14.7%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: New York

JOBS

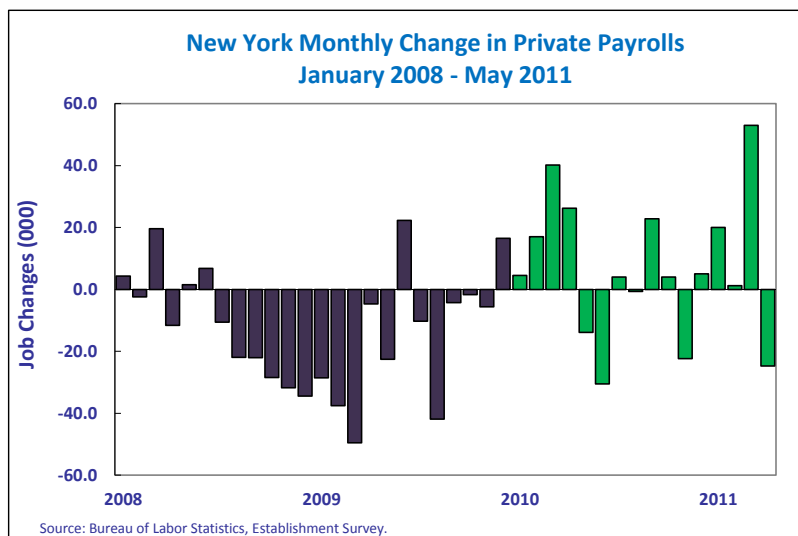
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In New York, private sector employment fell by 4.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.9 percent.
- In New York, employees in the mining, manufacturing, and construction sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in New York have experienced the greatest employment increases: leisure and hospitality; 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 New York was 7.9 percent in May 2011, up 3.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.9 percent in January 2010.
- 752,000 New York residents were counted among the unemployed in New York during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New York was \$44,156.90 in the 4th quarter of 2010, down from \$44,228.80 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In New York, home prices saw an increase of 3.2 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year increase of 2.0 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 1st quarter of 2011, 5.3 percent of all mortgages, including 20.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New York.
- Housing starts in New York totaled 18,200 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, an increase of 15.0 percent from March.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes New York, sales of new single-family homes totaled 28,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 7.7 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 8.5 percent to 540,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

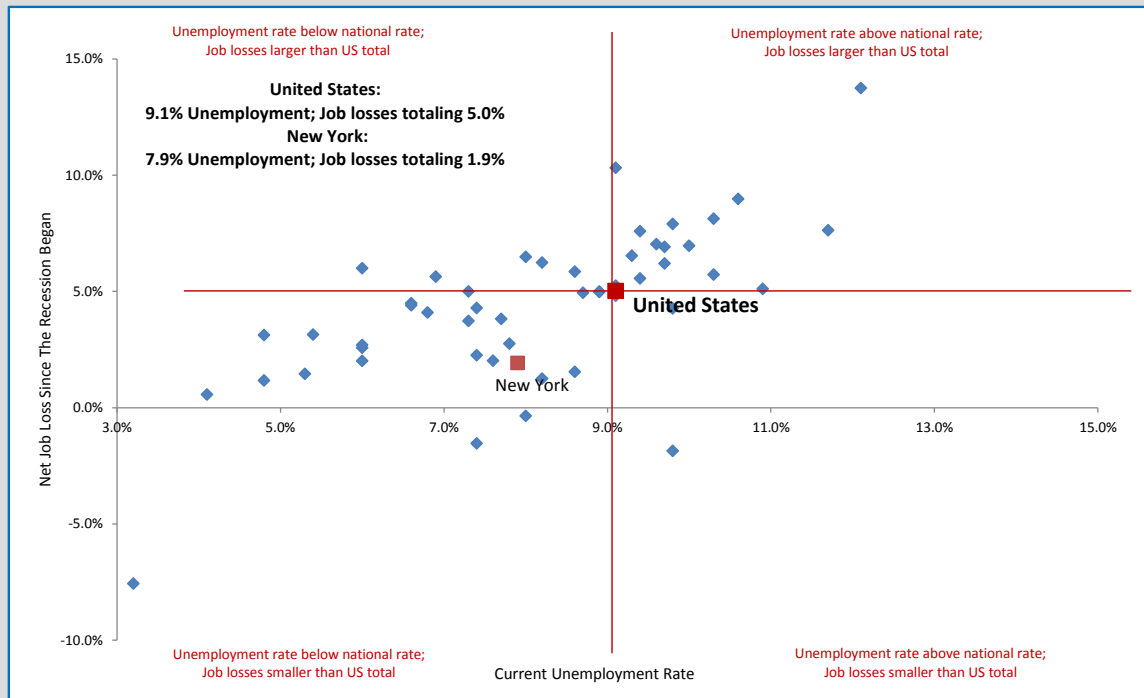
* For New York-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the New York office: <http://www.labor.state.ny.us/stats/index.shtml>

How Does New York Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		New York	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	5.0%	5.4%
	May 2009	8.4%	9.4%
	May 2010	8.6%	9.6%
	May 2011	7.9%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	4.2%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.2%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	15.2%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 50,632	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$)	2009	\$ 50,216
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: North Carolina

JOBS

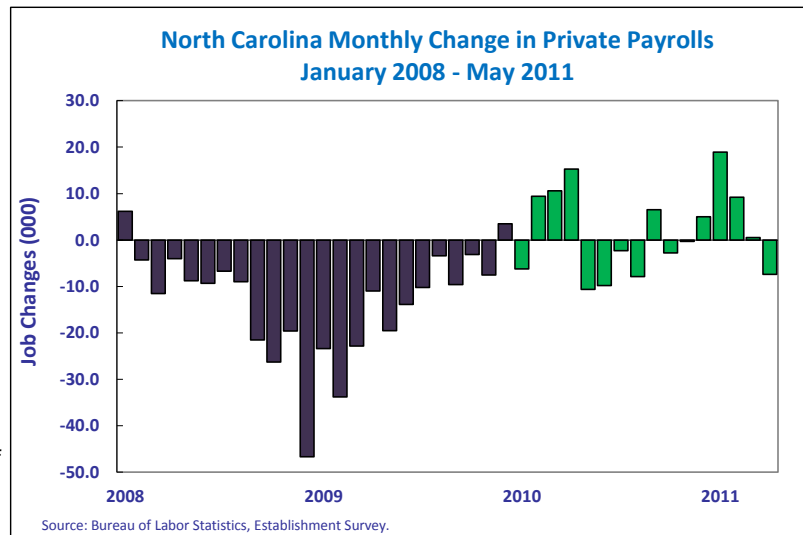
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In North Carolina, private sector employment fell by 9.5 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.5 percent.
- In North Carolina, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in North Carolina have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business 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 North Carolina was 9.7 percent in May 2011, up 4.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.4 percent in February 2010.
- 435,000 North Carolina residents were counted among the unemployed in North Carolina during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in North Carolina was \$32,081.70 in the 4th quarter of 2010, down from \$32,545.70 in the 4th quarter of 2008.



HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In North Carolina, home prices saw an increase of 0.9 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 2.9 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 1st quarter of 2011, 2.8 percent of all mortgages, including 9.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in North Carolina.
- Housing starts in North Carolina totaled 27,610 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, a decrease of 28.0 percent from March.
- Within the South census region, which includes North Carolina, sales of new single-family homes totaled 168,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 4.3 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 1,740,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

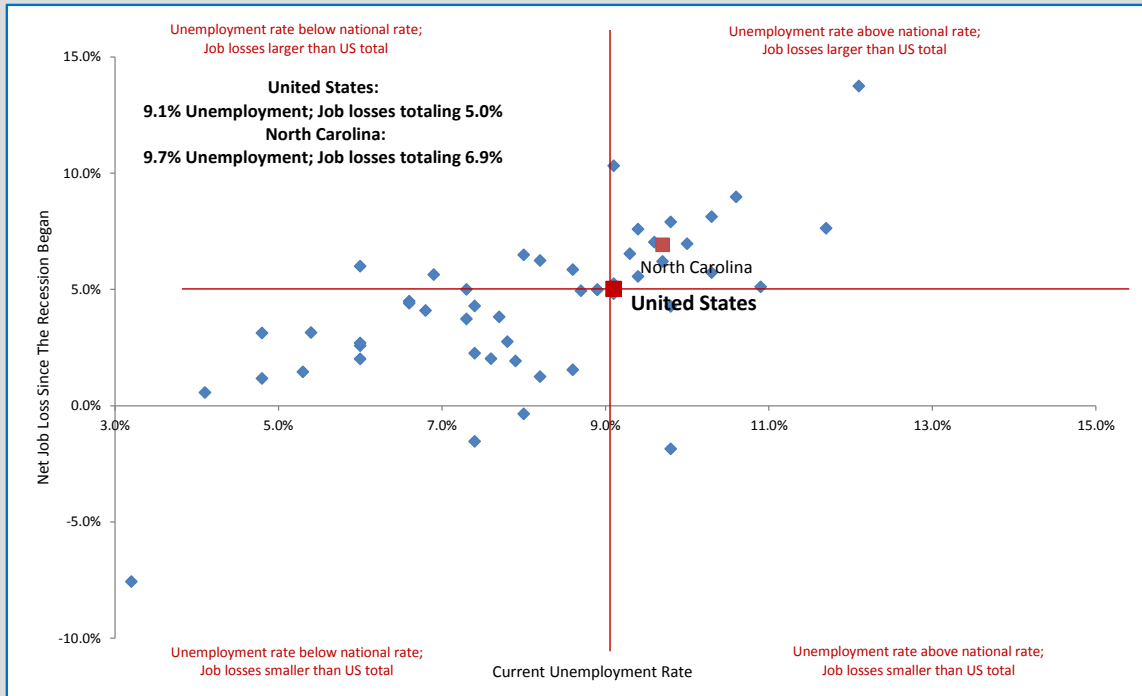
* For North Carolina-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the North Carolina office: <http://www.ncesc1.com/lmi/default.asp>

How Does North Carolina Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		North Carolina	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	5.7%	5.4%
	May 2009	11.0%	9.4%
	May 2010	10.8%	9.6%
	May 2011	9.7%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	8.0%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.5%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.2%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: North Dakota

JOBS

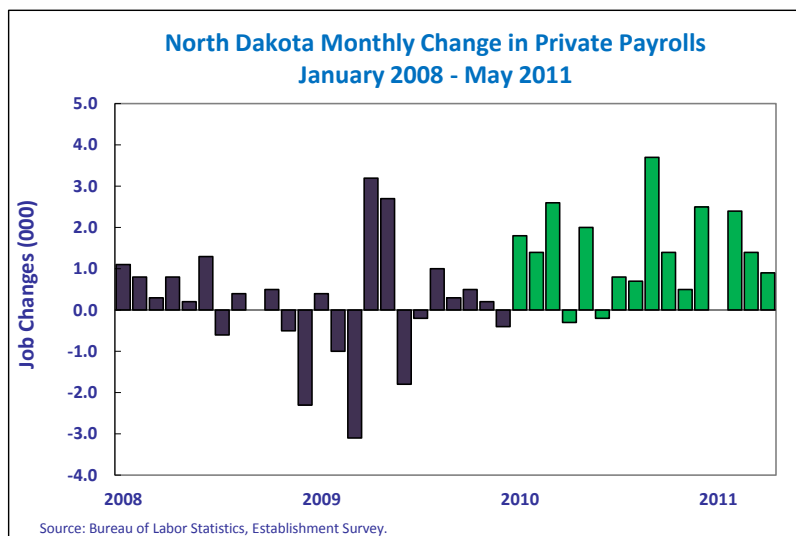
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In North Dakota, private sector employment rose by 0.9 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 6.6 percent.
- In North Dakota, employees in the manufacturing and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in North Dakota have 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 North Dakota was 3.2 percent in May 2011, up 0.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 4.3 percent in August 2009.
- 12,000 North Dakota residents were counted among the unemployed in North Dakota during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in North Dakota was \$37,428.80 in the 4th quarter of 2010, up from \$36,440.40 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In North Dakota, home prices saw an increase of 4.2 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year increase of 4.1 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 1st quarter of 2011, 1.1 percent of all mortgages, including 9.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in North Dakota.
- Housing starts in North Dakota totaled 3,380 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, an increase of 29.0 percent from March.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes North Dakota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 43,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 4.9 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 6.2 percent to 1,030,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

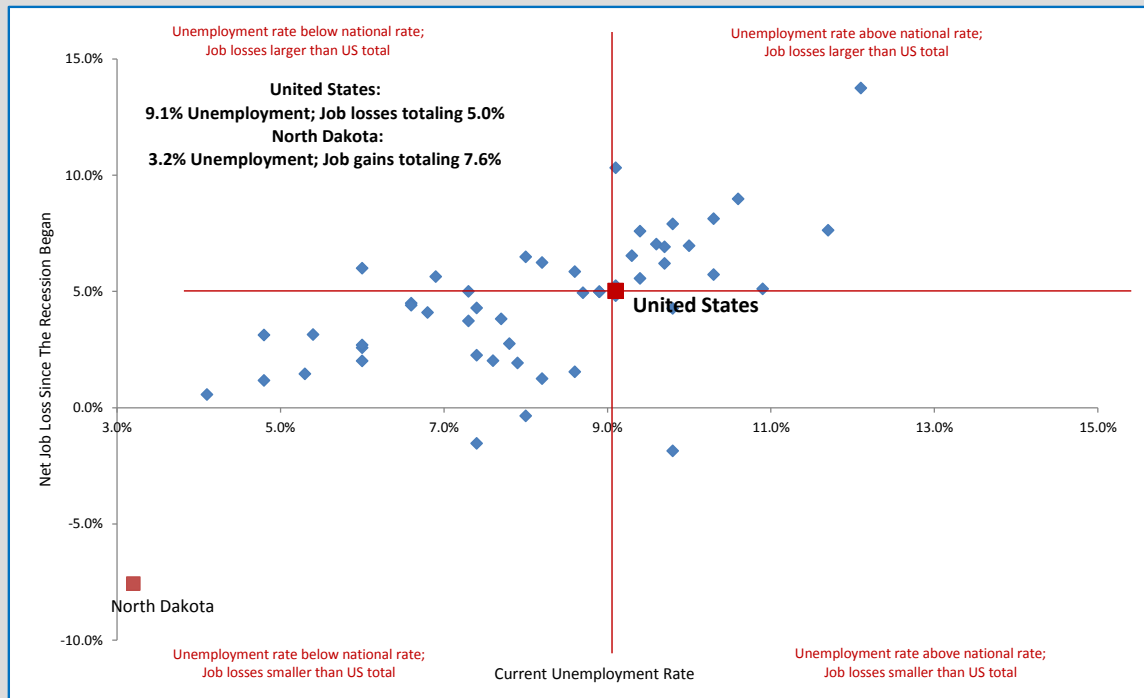
* For North Dakota-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the North Dakota office: <http://www.jobsnd.com/>

How Does North Dakota Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		North Dakota	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	3.0%	5.4%
	May 2009	4.3%	9.4%
	May 2010	3.9%	9.6%
	May 2011	3.2%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.8%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	2.3%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	2.1%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Ohio

JOBS

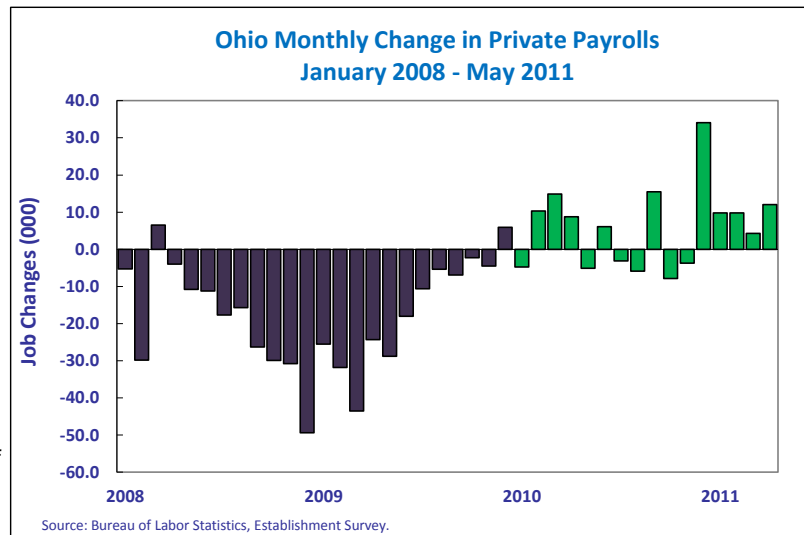
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Ohio, private sector employment fell by 8.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.5 percent.
- In Ohio, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Ohio have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business 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 Ohio was 8.6 percent in May 2011, up 2.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.6 percent in February 2010.
- 508,000 Ohio residents were counted among the unemployed in Ohio during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Ohio was \$33,044.80 in the 4th quarter of 2010, up from \$32,937.50 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Ohio, home prices saw a decrease of 10.4 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 9.7 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 1st quarter of 2011, 5.1 percent of all mortgages, including 12.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Ohio.
- Housing starts in Ohio totaled 11,850 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, a decrease of 12.0 percent from March.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Ohio, sales of new single-family homes totaled 43,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 4.9 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 6.2 percent to 1,030,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

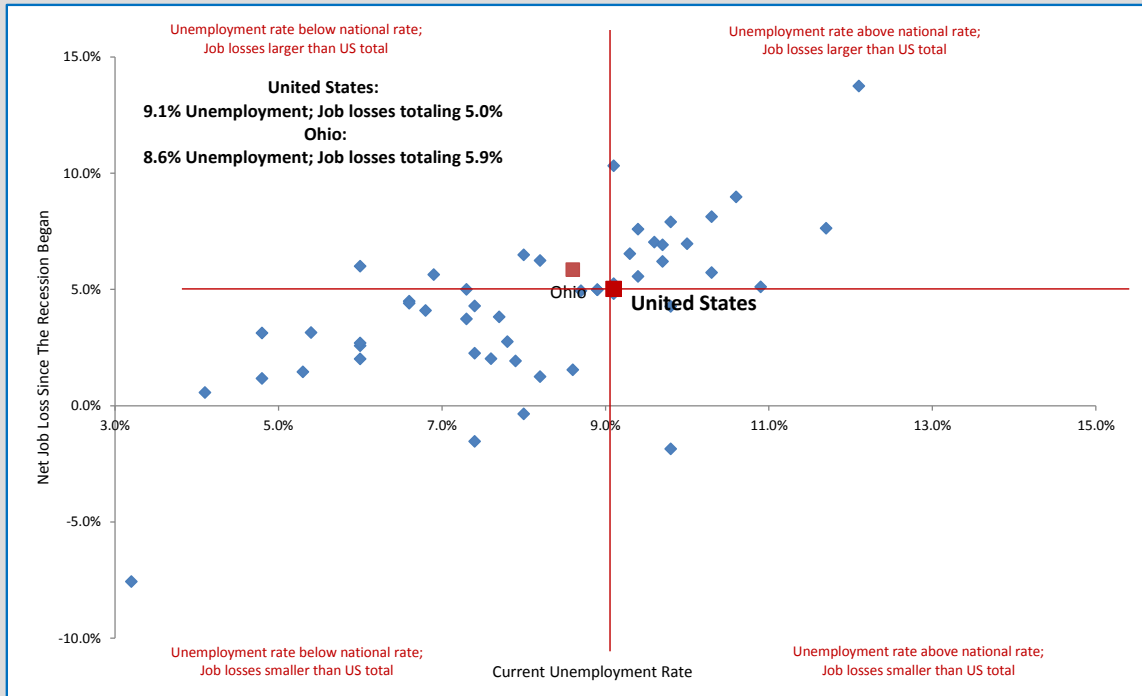
* For Ohio-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Ohio office: <http://lmi.state.oh.us/data.htm>

How Does Ohio Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Ohio	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	6.2%	5.4%
	May 2009	10.2%	9.4%
	May 2010	10.2%	9.6%
	May 2011	8.6%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.2%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	11.0%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	14.8%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Oklahoma

JOBS

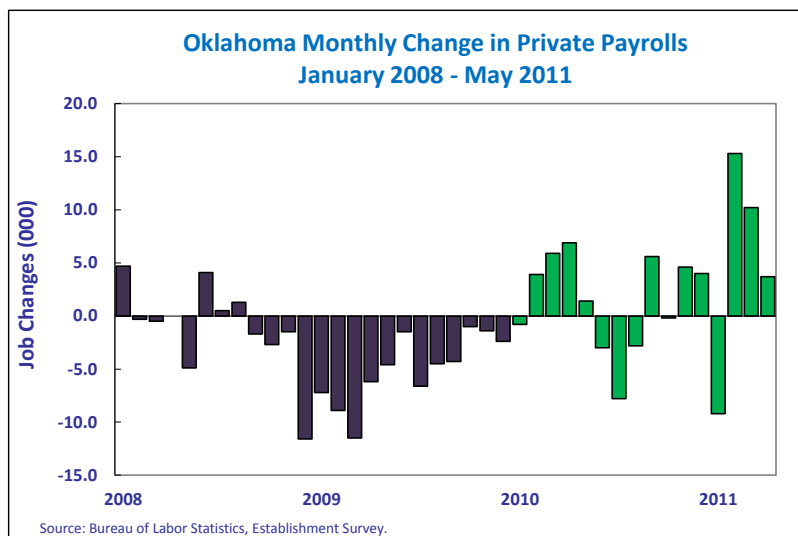
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Oklahoma, private sector employment fell by 7.1 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.6 percent.
- In Oklahoma, employees in the manufacturing, mining, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Oklahoma have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; manufacturing; 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 Oklahoma was 5.3 percent in May 2011, up 1.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.3 percent in March 2010.
- 92,000 Oklahoma residents were counted among the unemployed in Oklahoma during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Oklahoma was \$33,149.70 in the 4th quarter of 2010, down from \$33,518.20 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Oklahoma, home prices saw a decrease of 3.2 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 3.9 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 1st quarter of 2011, 3.4 percent of all mortgages, including 11.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Oklahoma.
- Housing starts in Oklahoma totaled 10,250 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, an increase of 31.4 percent from March.
- Within the South census region, which includes Oklahoma, sales of new single-family homes totaled 168,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 4.3 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 1,740,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

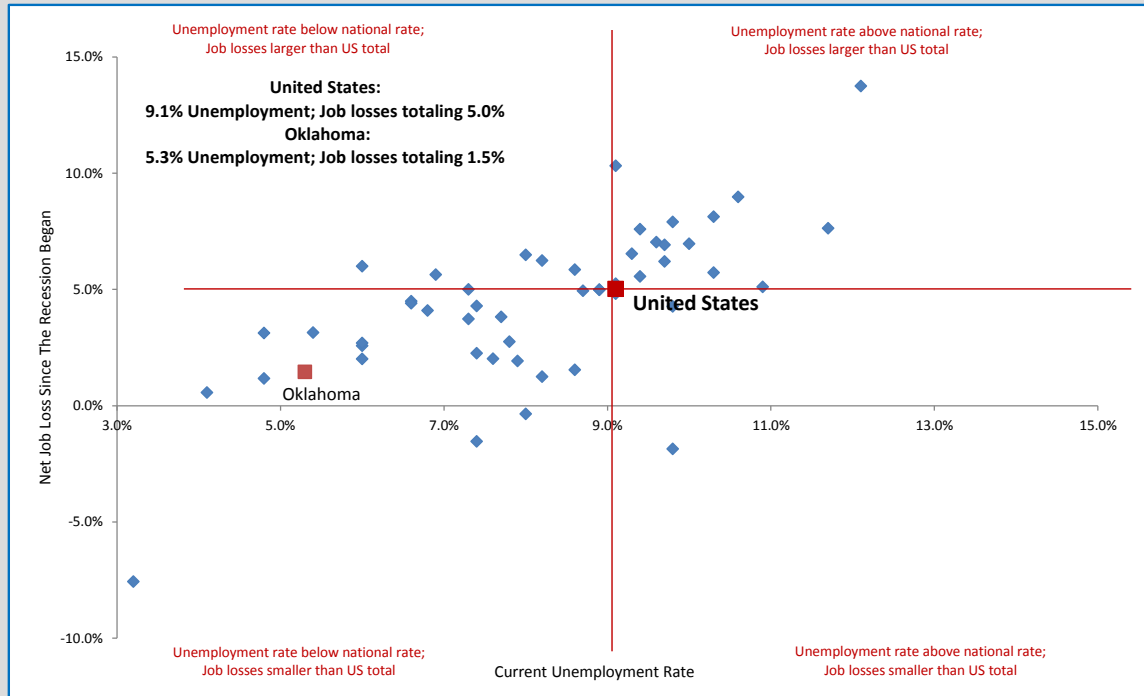
* For Oklahoma-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Oklahoma office:
http://www.ok.gov/oesc_web/Services/Find_Labor_Market_Statistics/

How Does Oklahoma Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Oklahoma	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	3.5%	5.4%
	May 2009	6.6%	9.4%
	May 2010	7.1%	9.6%
	May 2011	5.3%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	8.5%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	6.0%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	9.0%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Oregon

JOBS

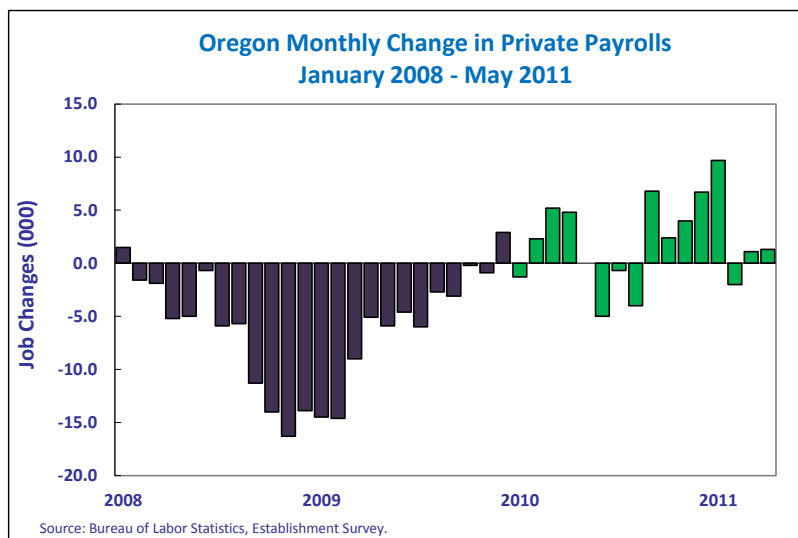
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Oregon, private sector employment fell by 10.3 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.5 percent.
- In Oregon, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Oregon have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; 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 Oregon was 9.3 percent in May 2011, up 4.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.6 percent in June 2009.
- 186,000 Oregon residents were counted among the unemployed in Oregon during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Oregon was \$33,498.80 in the 4th quarter of 2010, down from \$34,001.70 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Oregon, home prices saw a decrease of 9.4 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 9.3 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 1st quarter of 2011, 3.4 percent of all mortgages, including 13.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Oregon.
- Housing starts in Oregon totaled 7,060 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, a decrease of 18.8 percent from March.
- Within the West census region, which includes Oregon, sales of new single-family homes totaled 84,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 15.1 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.6 percent to 1,110,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

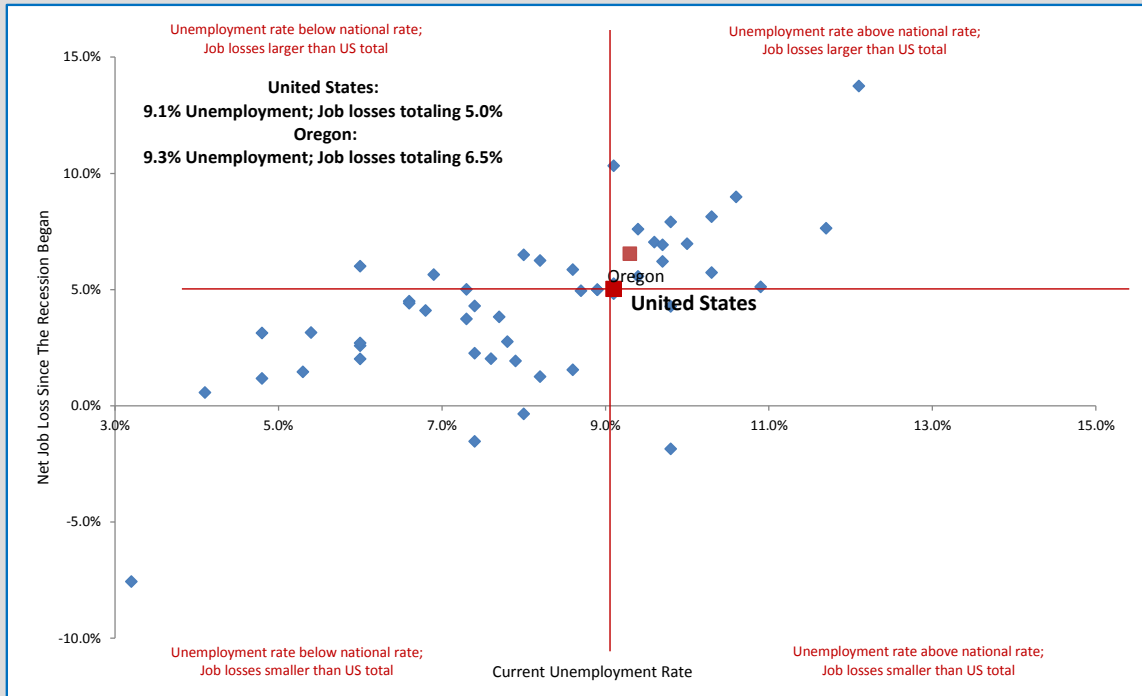
* For Oregon-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Oregon office: <http://www.qualityinfo.org/olmisj/OlmisZine>

How Does Oregon Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Oregon	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	5.7%	5.4%
	May 2009	11.6%	9.4%
	May 2010	10.9%	9.6%
	May 2011	9.3%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	8.1%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.3%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.9%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Pennsylvania

JOBS

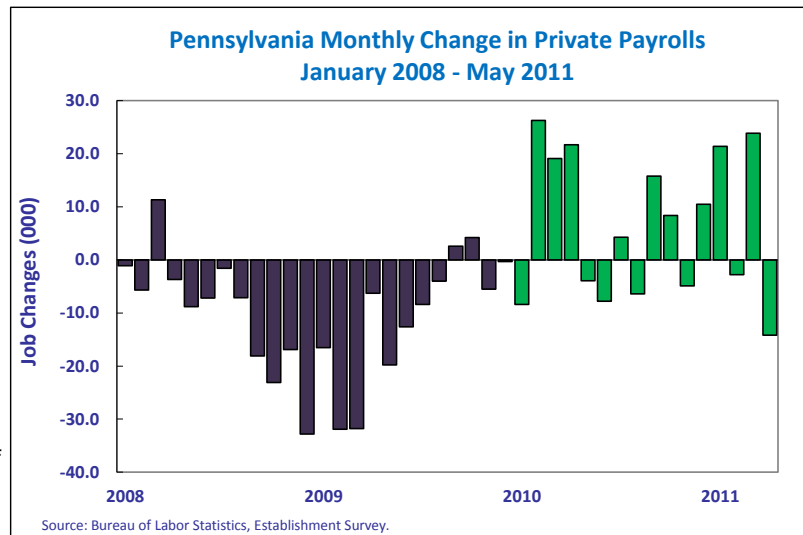
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Pennsylvania, private sector employment fell by 5.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.6 percent.
- In Pennsylvania, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Pennsylvania have 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 7.4 percent in May 2011, up 2.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.8 percent in April 2010.
- 471,000 Pennsylvania residents were counted among the unemployed in Pennsylvania during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Pennsylvania was \$37,410.20 in the 4th quarter of 2010, up from \$37,023.30 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Pennsylvania, home prices saw a decrease of 4.0 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 3.8 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 1st quarter of 2011, 3.4 percent of all mortgages, including 12.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Pennsylvania.
- Housing starts in Pennsylvania totaled 14,910 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, a decrease of 1.3 percent from March.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Pennsylvania, sales of new single-family homes totaled 28,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 7.7 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 8.5 percent to 540,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

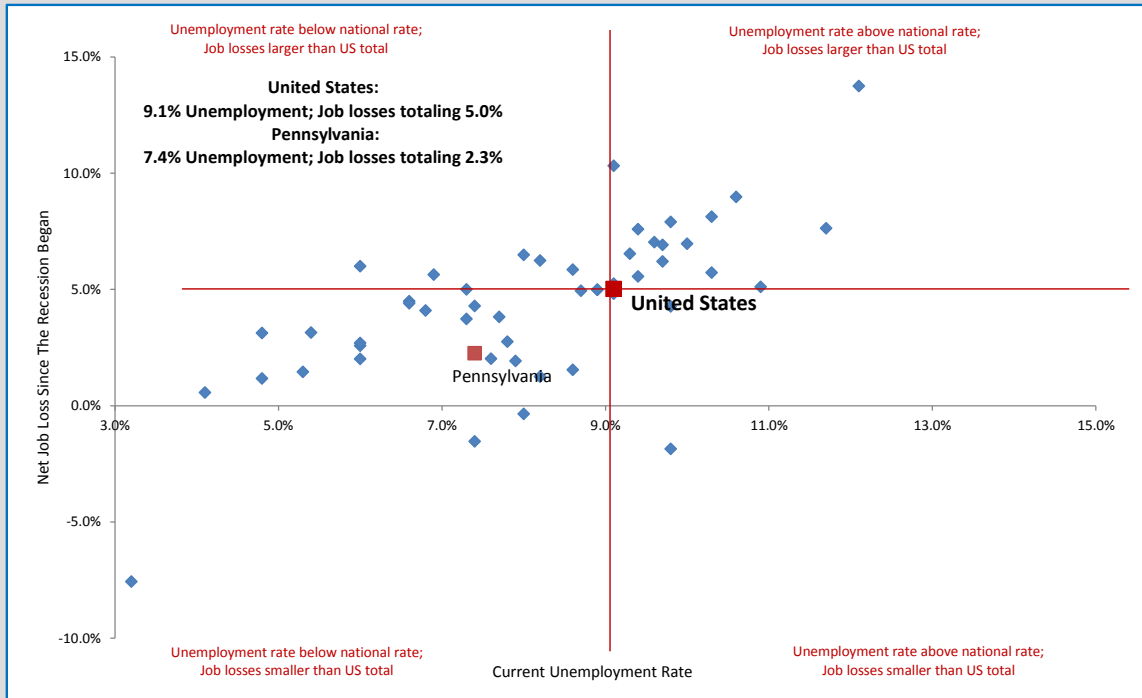
* For Pennsylvania-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Pennsylvania office: <http://www.paworkstats.state.pa.us/>

How Does Pennsylvania Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Pennsylvania	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	5.0%	5.4%
	May 2009	8.0%	9.4%
	May 2010	8.7%	9.6%
	May 2011	7.4%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	6.7%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	6.9%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	13.0%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Rhode Island

JOBS

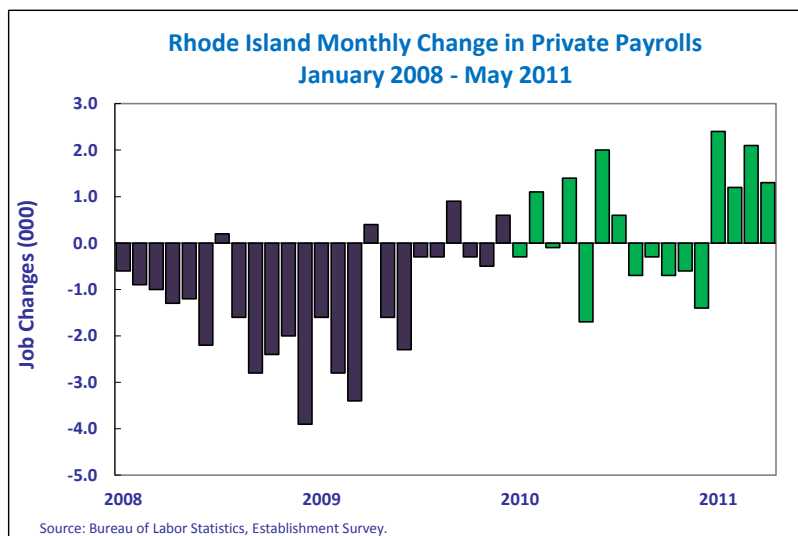
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Rhode Island, private sector employment fell by 6.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.1 percent.
- In Rhode Island, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and financial activities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Rhode Island have experienced the greatest employment increases: trade, transportation and utilities; 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 Rhode Island was 10.9 percent in May 2011, up 4.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.8 percent in March 2010.
- 62,000 Rhode Island residents were counted among the unemployed in Rhode Island during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Rhode Island was \$38,687.90 in the 4th quarter of 2010, up from \$38,519.70 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Rhode Island, home prices saw a decrease of 11.6 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 4.7 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 1st quarter of 2011, 4.5 percent of all mortgages, including 15.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Rhode Island.
- Housing starts in Rhode Island totaled 780 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, a decrease of 22.8 percent from March.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Rhode Island, sales of new single-family homes totaled 28,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 7.7 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 8.5 percent to 540,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

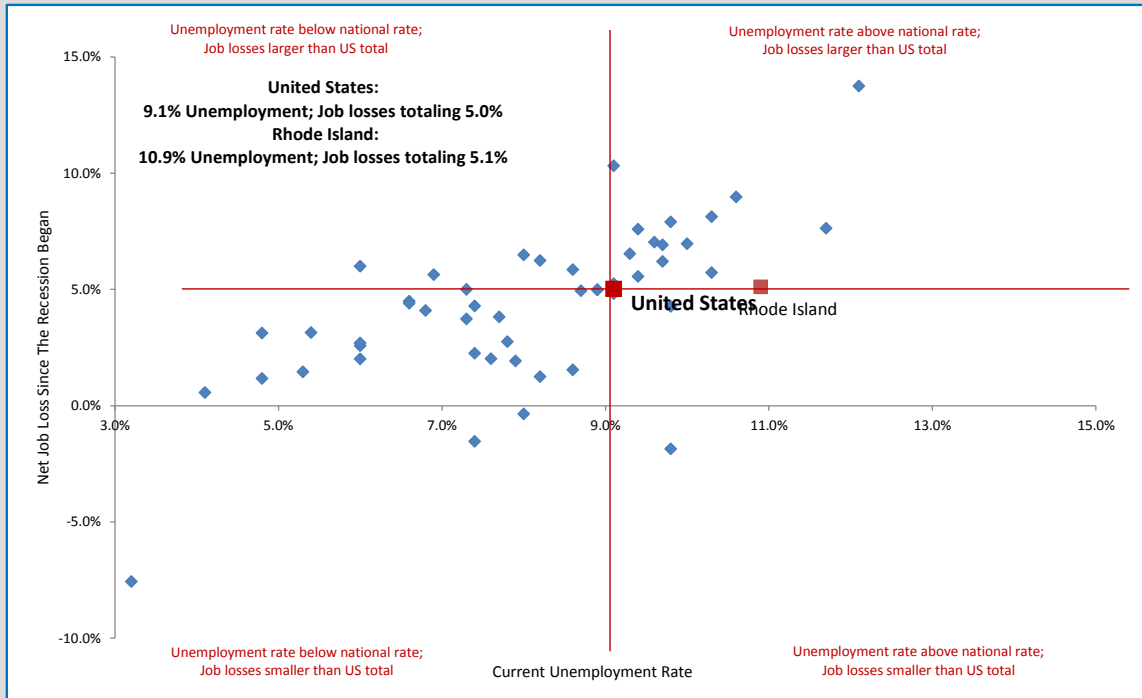
* For Rhode Island-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Rhode Island office: <http://www.dlt.ri.gov/lmi/news/lrelease.htm>

How Does Rhode Island Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Rhode Island	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	7.2%	5.4%
	May 2009	10.5%	9.4%
	May 2010	11.7%	9.6%
	May 2011	10.9%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	6.1%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	10.1%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.3%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: South Carolina

JOBS

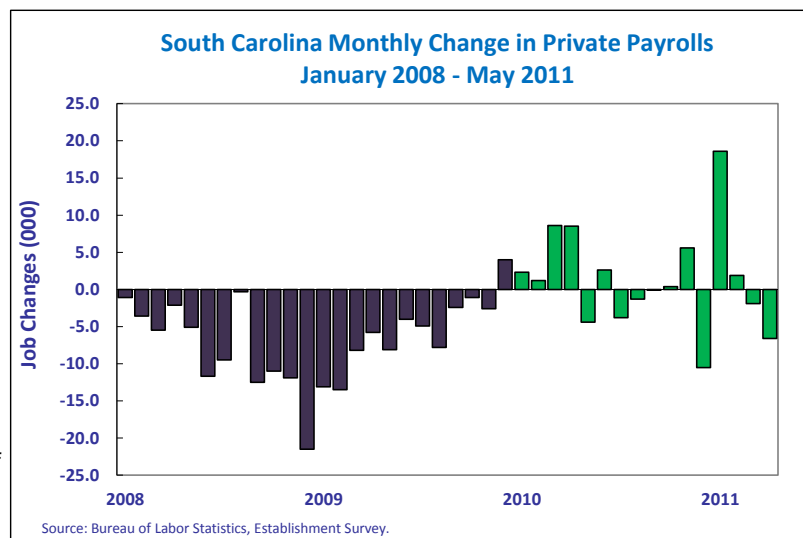
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In South Carolina, private sector employment fell by 10.1 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.4 percent.
- In South Carolina, employees in 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. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in South Carolina have 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 Carolina was 10.0 percent in May 2011, up 4.5 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.8 percent in December 2009.
- 215,000 South Carolina residents were counted among the unemployed in South Carolina during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in South Carolina was \$29,972.40 in the 4th quarter of 2010, down from \$30,191.60 in the 4th quarter of 2008.



HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In South Carolina, home prices saw a decrease of 2.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 4.3 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 1st quarter of 2011, 4.0 percent of all mortgages, including 12.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in South Carolina.
- Housing starts in South Carolina totaled 15,340 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, a decrease of 11.0 percent from March.
- Within the South census region, which includes South Carolina, sales of new single-family homes totaled 168,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 4.3 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 1,740,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

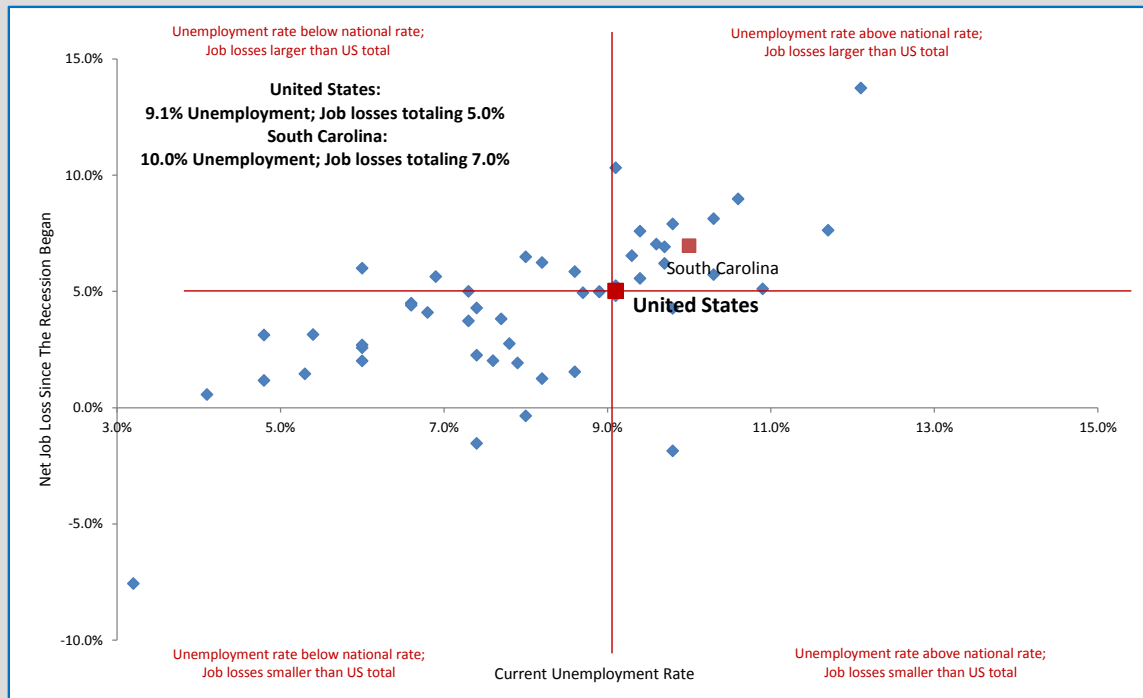
* For South Carolina-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the South Carolina office: <http://www.sces.org/lmi/news/news.asp>

How Does South Carolina Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		South Carolina	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	6.0%	5.4%
	May 2009	11.5%	9.4%
	May 2010	11.2%	9.6%
	May 2011	10.0%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	8.4%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	11.8%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	9.4%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: South Dakota

JOBS

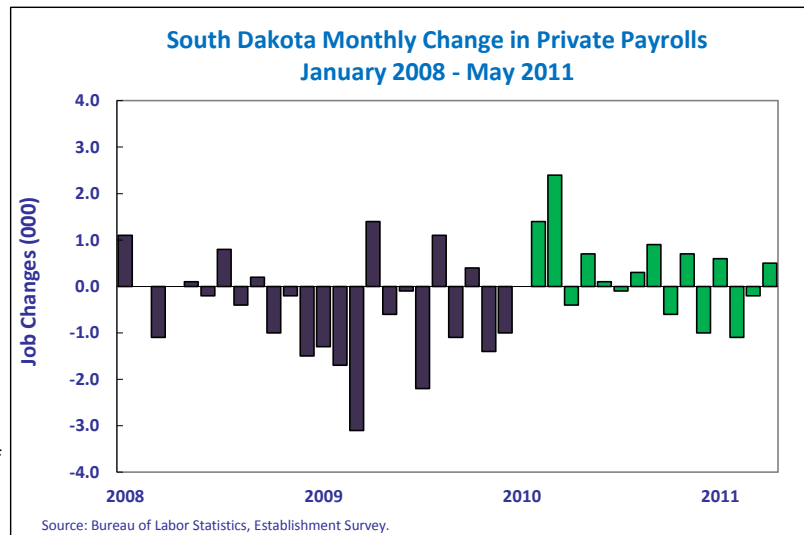
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In South Dakota, private sector employment fell by 4.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.5 percent.
- In South Dakota, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in South Dakota have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; 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 South Dakota was 4.8 percent in May 2011, up 2.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 5.2 percent in February 2010.
- 22,000 South Dakota residents were counted among the unemployed in South Dakota during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in South Dakota was \$35,787.90 in the 4th quarter of 2010, up from \$35,608.60 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In South Dakota, home prices saw a decrease of 9.8 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 9.6 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 1st quarter of 2011, 1.7 percent of all mortgages, including 11.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in South Dakota.
- Housing starts in South Dakota totaled 2,860 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, an increase of 34.3 percent from March.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes South Dakota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 43,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 4.9 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 6.2 percent to 1,030,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

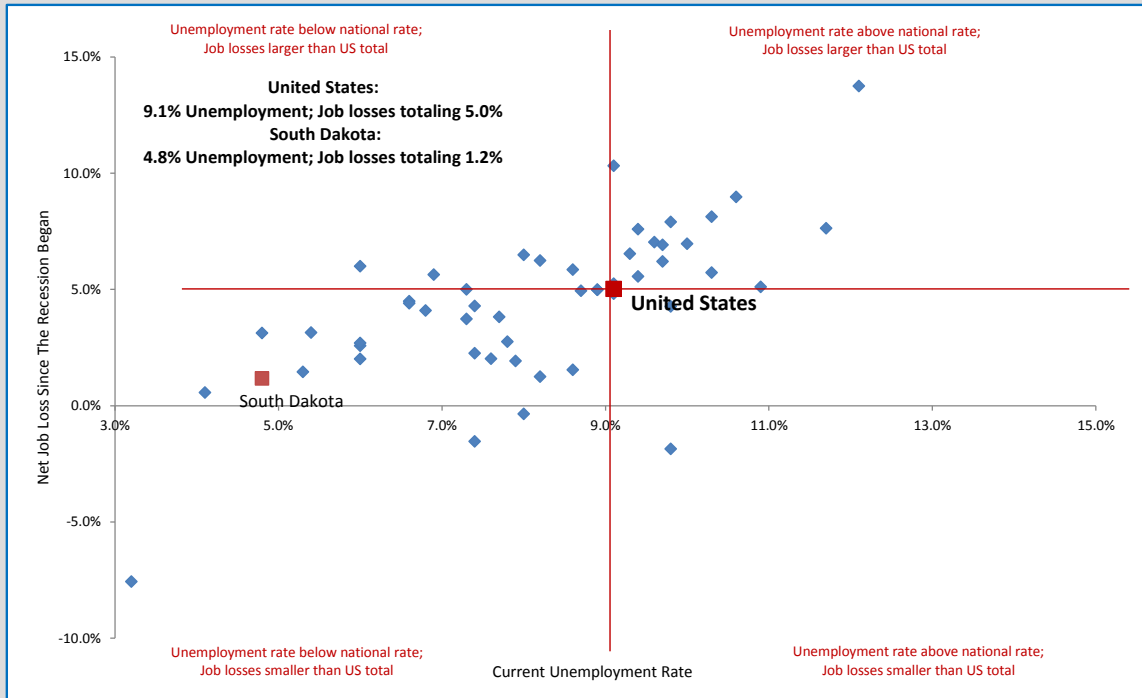
* For South Dakota-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the South Dakota office: http://dol.sd.gov/lmic/menu_labor_force.aspx

How Does South Dakota Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		South Dakota	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	2.9%	5.4%
	May 2009	5.1%	9.4%
	May 2010	4.8%	9.6%
	May 2011	4.8%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.9%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	6.4%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	4.5%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Tennessee

JOBS

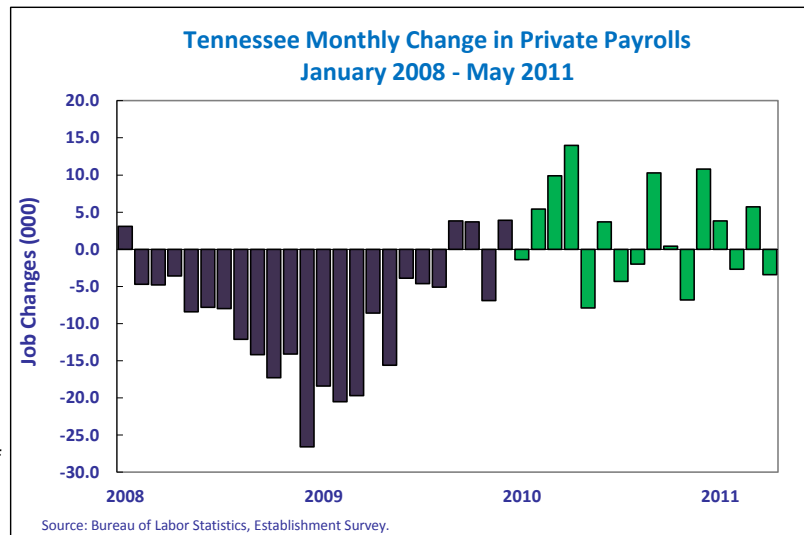
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Tennessee, private sector employment fell by 9.1 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.9 percent.
- In Tennessee, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Tennessee have experienced the greatest employment increases: construction; 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 Tennessee was 9.7 percent in May 2011, up 4.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.8 percent in August 2009.
- 305,000 Tennessee residents were counted among the unemployed in Tennessee during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Tennessee was \$31,905.80 in the 4th quarter of 2010, down from \$32,038.50 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Tennessee, home prices saw a decrease of 1.6 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 2.5 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 1st quarter of 2011, 2.6 percent of all mortgages, including 7.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Tennessee.
- Housing starts in Tennessee totaled 11,100 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, a decrease of 33.1 percent from March.
- Within the South census region, which includes Tennessee, sales of new single-family homes totaled 168,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 4.3 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 1,740,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

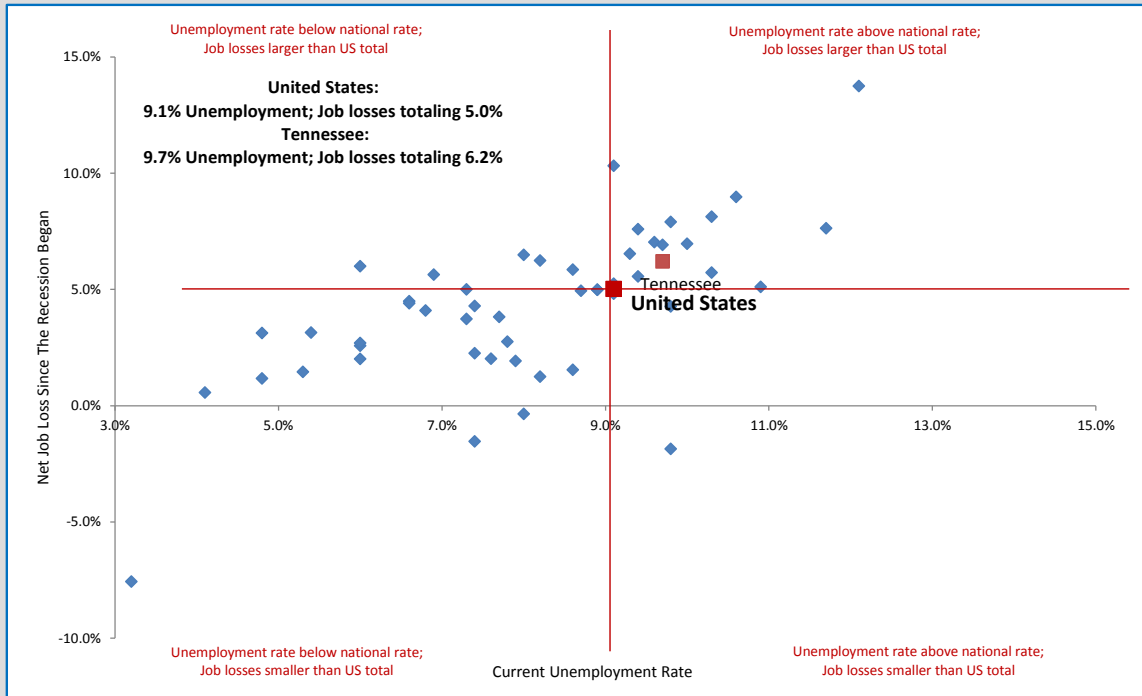
* For Tennessee-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Tennessee office: <http://www.tn.gov/labor-wfd/lmr/>

How Does Tennessee Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Tennessee	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	6.2%	5.4%
	May 2009	10.7%	9.4%
	May 2010	9.8%	9.6%
	May 2011	9.7%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.8%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	10.4%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	20.0%	11.5%
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

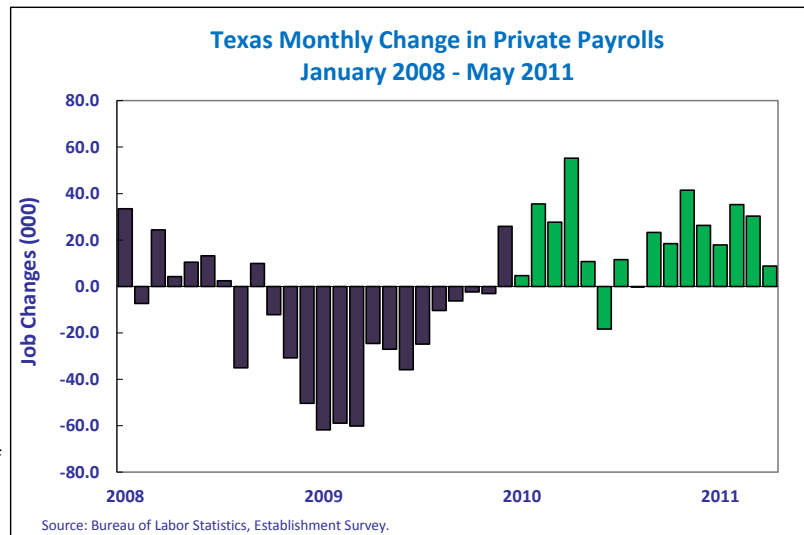
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Texas, private sector employment fell by 4.5 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.6 percent.
- In Texas, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Texas have 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 Texas was 8.0 percent in May 2011, up 3.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.3 percent in January 2011.
- 986,000 Texas residents were counted among the unemployed in Texas during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Texas was \$35,823.40 in the 4th quarter of 2010, down from \$36,750.90 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Texas, home prices saw a decrease of 2.2 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 1.8 percent.
- 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 1st quarter of 2011, 1.9 percent of all mortgages, including 7.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Texas.
- Housing starts in Texas totaled 84,280 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, a decrease of 10.7 percent from March.
- Within the South census region, which includes Texas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 168,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 4.3 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 1,740,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

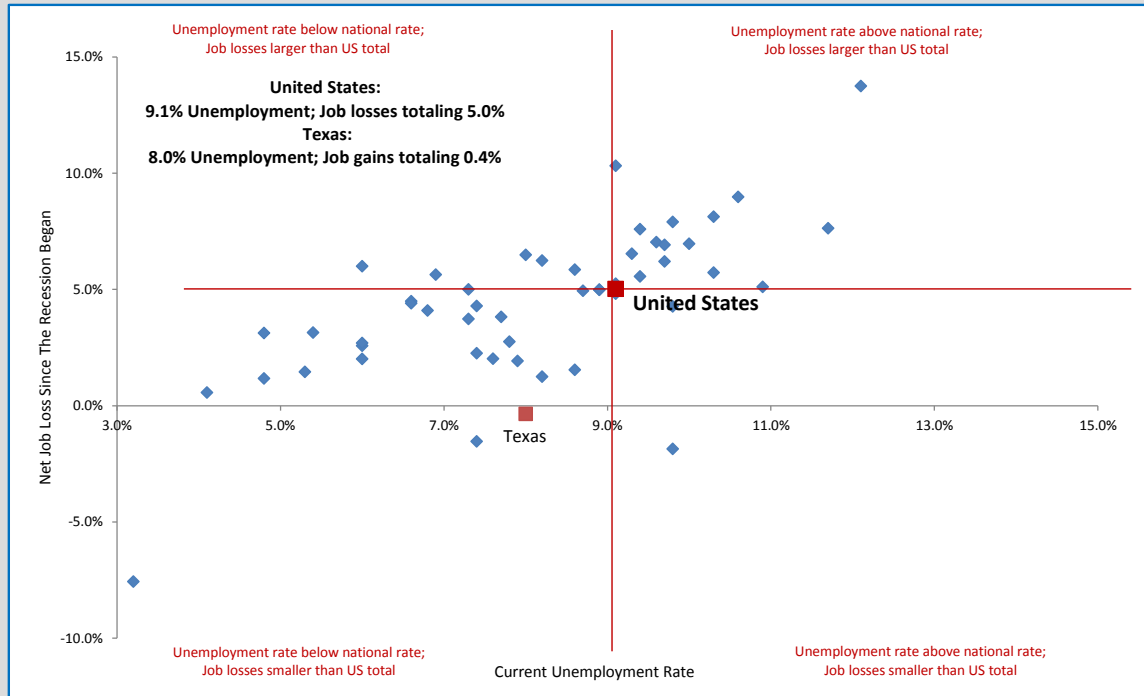
* For Texas-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Texas office: <http://www.tracer2.com/?PAGEID=133>

How Does Texas Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Texas	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	4.6%	5.4%
	May 2009	7.5%	9.4%
	May 2010	8.1%	9.6%
	May 2011	8.0%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	6.6%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	7.2%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	13.1%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Utah

JOBS

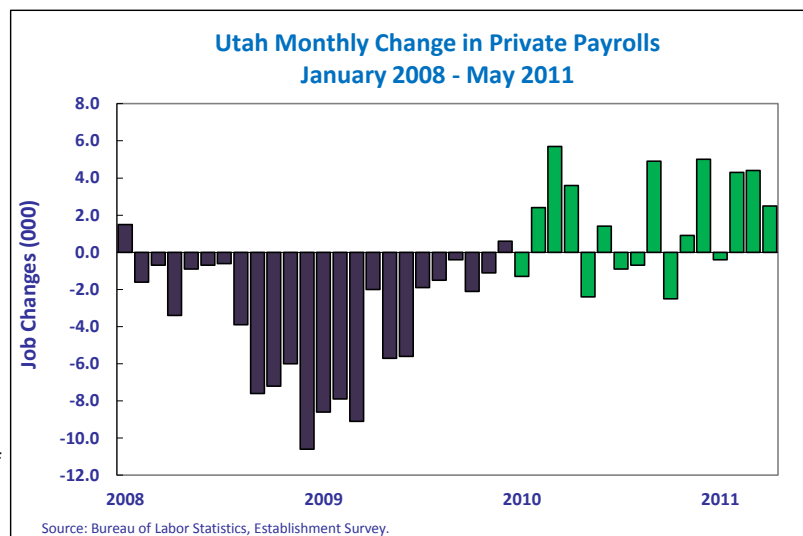
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Utah, private sector employment fell by 9.0 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.7 percent.
- In Utah, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Utah have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business 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 Utah was 7.3 percent in May 2011, up 4.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.0 percent in March 2010.
- 100,000 Utah residents were counted among the unemployed in Utah during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Utah was \$29,357.10 in the 4th quarter of 2010, down from \$30,484.80 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Utah, home prices saw a decrease of 10.4 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 9.7 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 1st quarter of 2011, 2.9 percent of all mortgages, including 11.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Utah.
- Housing starts in Utah totaled 5,980 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, a decrease of 2.1 percent from March.
- Within the West census region, which includes Utah, sales of new single-family homes totaled 84,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 15.1 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.6 percent to 1,110,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

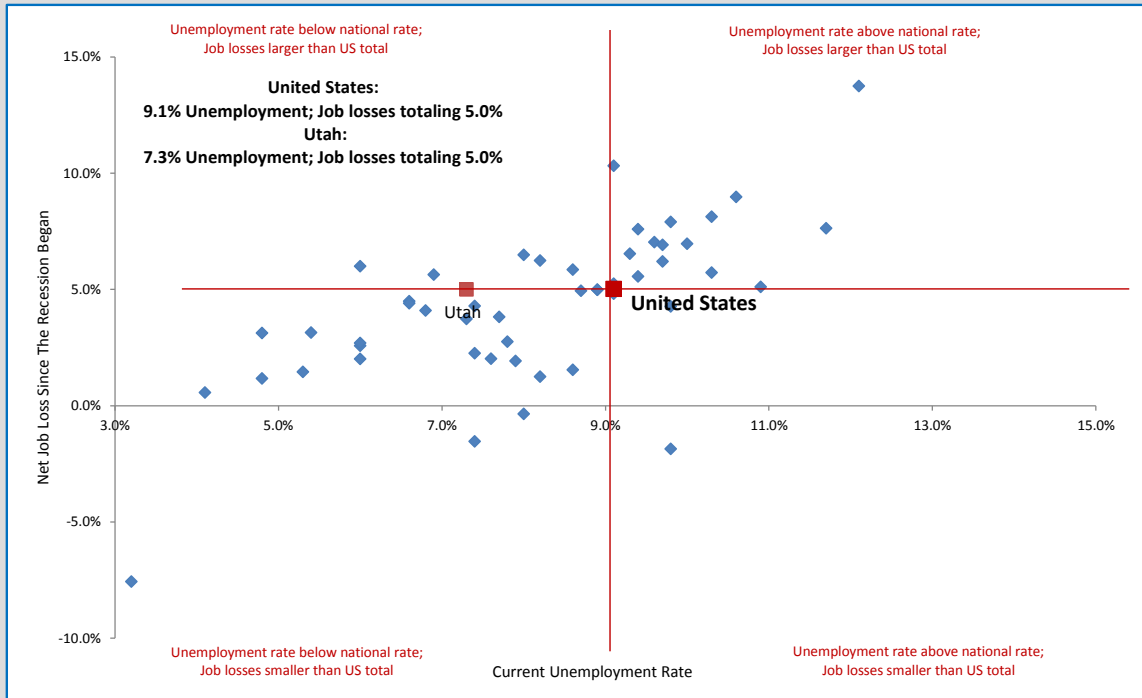
* For Utah-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Utah office: <http://jobs.utah.gov/opencms/wi/pubs/une/>

How Does Utah Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Utah	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	3.4%	5.4%
	May 2009	7.1%	9.4%
	May 2010	7.8%	9.6%
	May 2011	7.3%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	5.1%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	5.7%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	1.0%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Vermont

JOBS

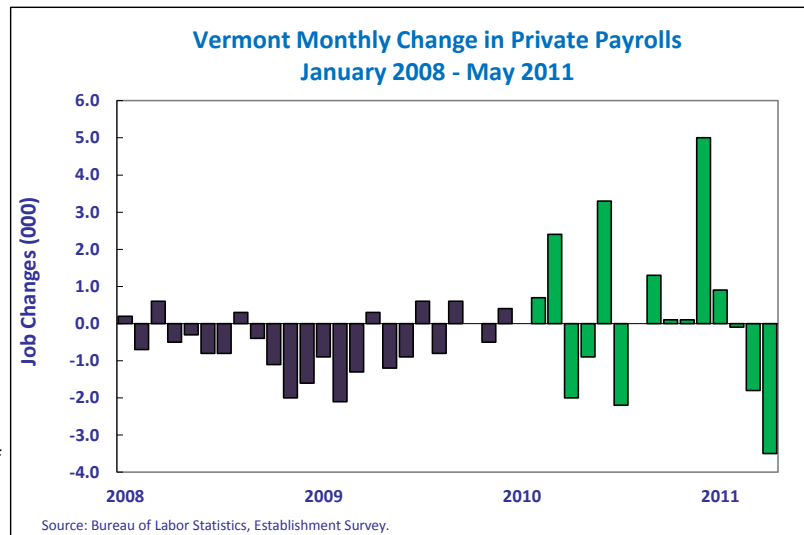
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Vermont, private sector employment fell by 5.0 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.7 percent.
- In Vermont, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and leisure and hospitality sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Vermont have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; 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 Vermont was 5.4 percent in May 2011, up 1.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.3 percent in May 2009.
- 20,000 Vermont residents were counted among the unemployed in Vermont during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Vermont was \$36,581.40 in the 4th quarter of 2010, up from \$36,215.60 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Vermont, home prices saw an increase of 3.4 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year increase of 4.3 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 1st quarter of 2011, 3.4 percent of all mortgages, including 18.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Vermont.
- Housing starts in Vermont totaled 1,740 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, an increase of 126.0 percent from March.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Vermont, sales of new single-family homes totaled 28,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 7.7 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 8.5 percent to 540,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

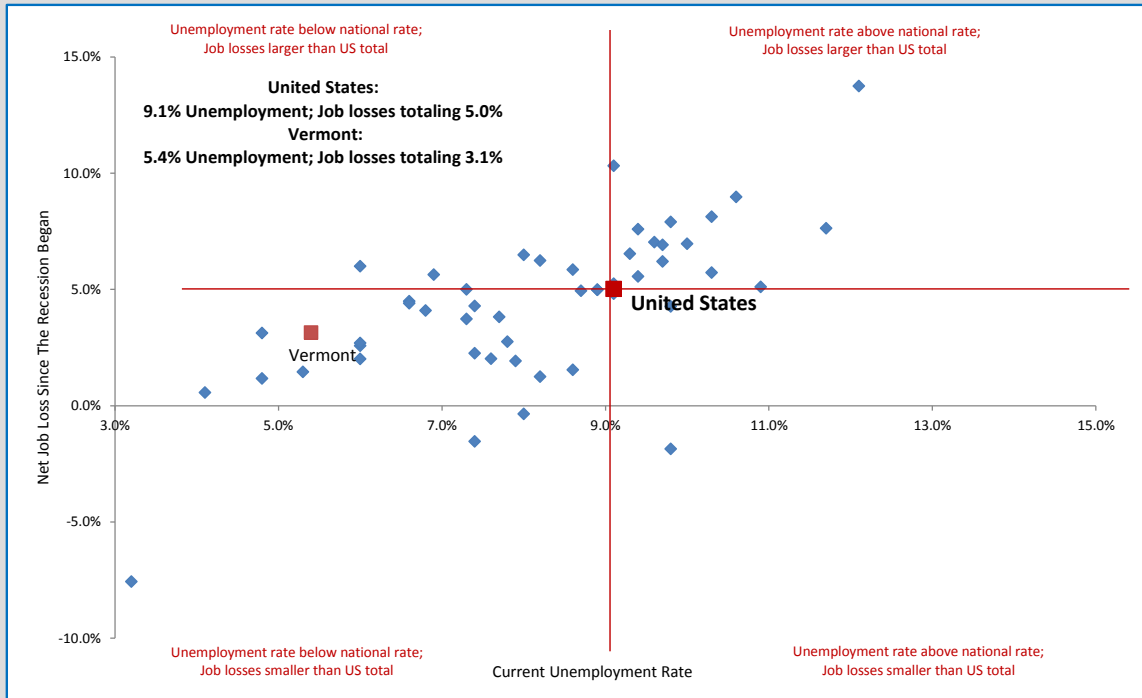
* For Vermont-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Vermont office: <http://www.vtlni.info/>

How Does Vermont Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Vermont	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	4.3%	5.4%
	May 2009	7.3%	9.4%
	May 2010	6.3%	9.6%
	May 2011	5.4%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.2%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	7.2%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	16.8%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Virginia

JOBS

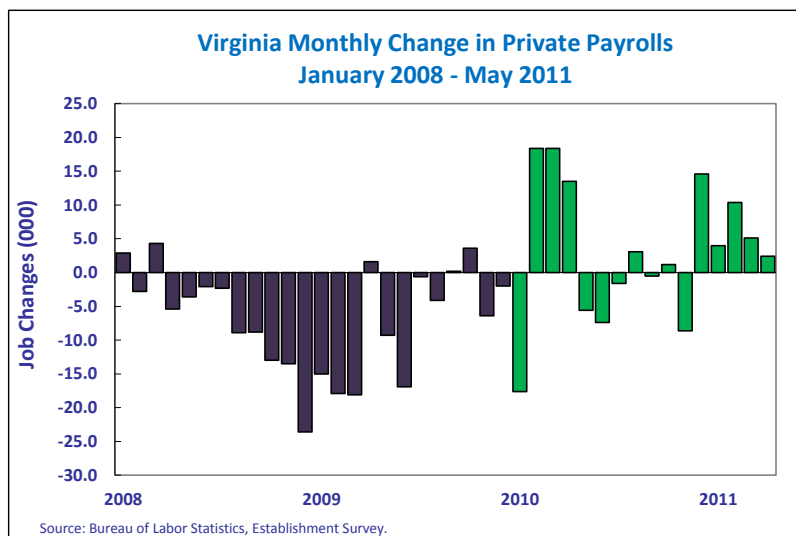
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Virginia, private sector employment fell by 6.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.2 percent.
- In Virginia, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Virginia have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; education and health 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 Virginia was 6.0 percent in May 2011, up 2.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.2 percent in February 2010.
- 252,000 Virginia residents were counted among the unemployed in Virginia during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Virginia was \$40,518.20 in the 4th quarter of 2010, down from \$40,831.40 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Virginia, home prices saw a decrease of 1.1 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 1.5 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 1st quarter of 2011, 2.0 percent of all mortgages, including 8.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Virginia.
- Housing starts in Virginia totaled 15,610 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, a decrease of 45.1 percent from March.
- Within the South census region, which includes Virginia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 168,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 4.3 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 1,740,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

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

How Does Virginia Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Virginia	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	3.7%	5.4%
	May 2009	6.9%	9.4%
	May 2010	7.0%	9.6%
	May 2011	6.0%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	9.9%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	7.0%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	10.6%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 61,201	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$)	2009	\$ 60,501
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Washington

JOBS

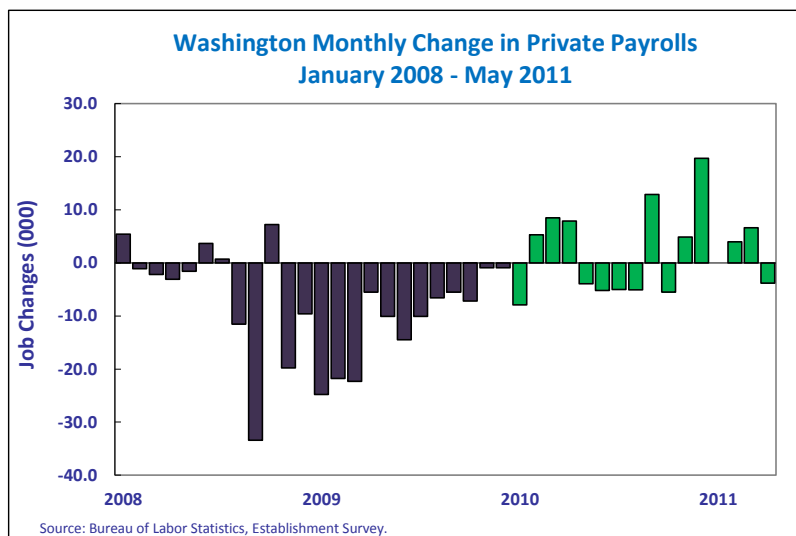
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Washington, private sector employment fell by 8.6 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.1 percent.
- In Washington, employees in the mining, construction, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Washington have 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 Washington was 9.1 percent in May 2011, up 4.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.0 percent in February 2010.
- 317,000 Washington residents were counted among the unemployed in Washington during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Washington was \$39,359.70 in the 4th quarter of 2010, down from \$40,125.80 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Washington, home prices saw a decrease of 5.9 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 5.9 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 1st quarter of 2011, 3.0 percent of all mortgages, including 12.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Washington.
- Housing starts in Washington totaled 22,520 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, an increase of 67.7 percent from March.
- Within the West census region, which includes Washington, sales of new single-family homes totaled 84,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 15.1 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.6 percent to 1,110,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

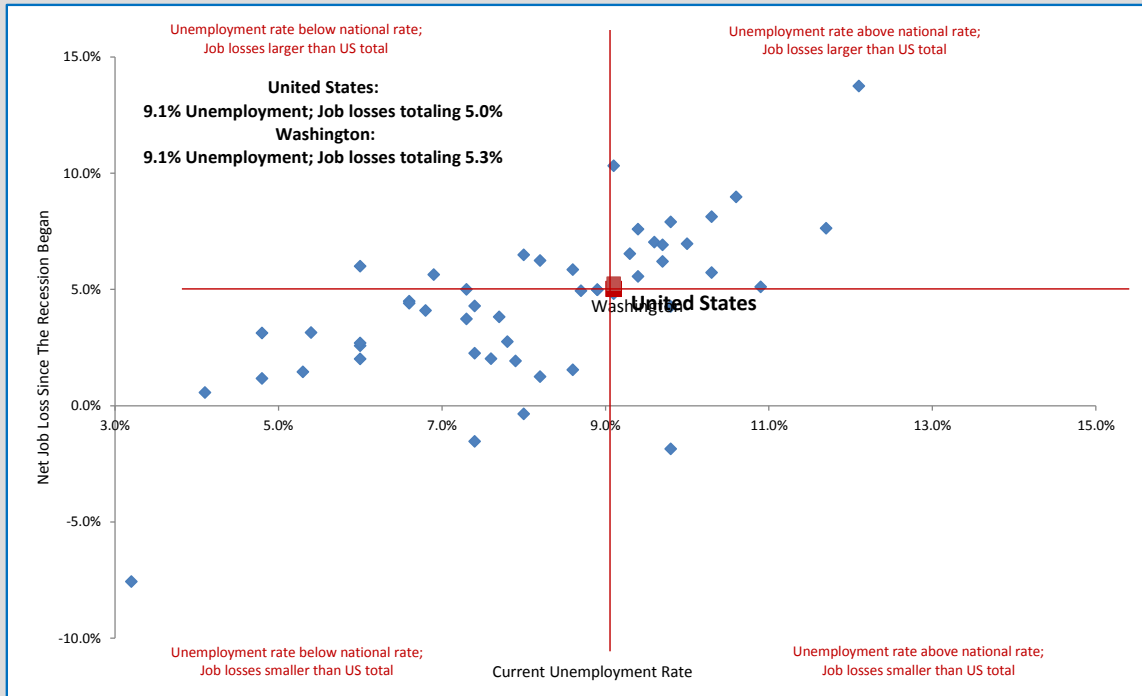
* For Washington-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Washington office: <http://www.workforceexplorer.com/>

How Does Washington Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Washington	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	5.1%	5.4%
	May 2009	9.4%	9.4%
	May 2010	9.6%	9.6%
	May 2011	9.1%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	8.7%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	10.6%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	11.8%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: West Virginia

JOBS

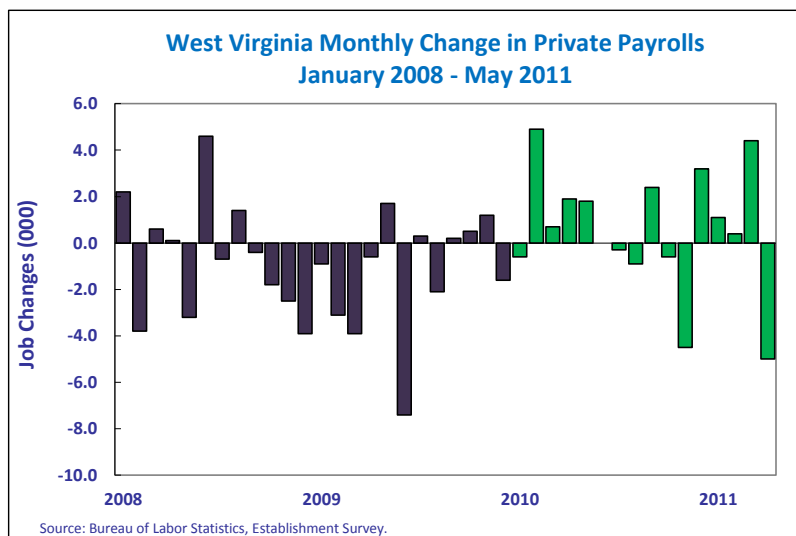
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In West Virginia, private sector employment fell by 4.7 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.9 percent.
- In West Virginia, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and trade, transportation and utilities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in West Virginia have 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 West Virginia was 8.6 percent in May 2011, up 4.5 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.7 percent in December 2010.
- 68,000 West Virginia residents were counted among the unemployed in West Virginia during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in West Virginia was \$29,715.50 in the 4th quarter of 2010, up from \$28,903.20 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In West Virginia, home prices saw an increase of 0.8 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 0.8 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 1st quarter of 2011, 2.2 percent of all mortgages, including 7.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in West Virginia.
- Housing starts in West Virginia totaled 1,350 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, a decrease of 15.6 percent from March.
- Within the South census region, which includes West Virginia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 168,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 4.3 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 1,740,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

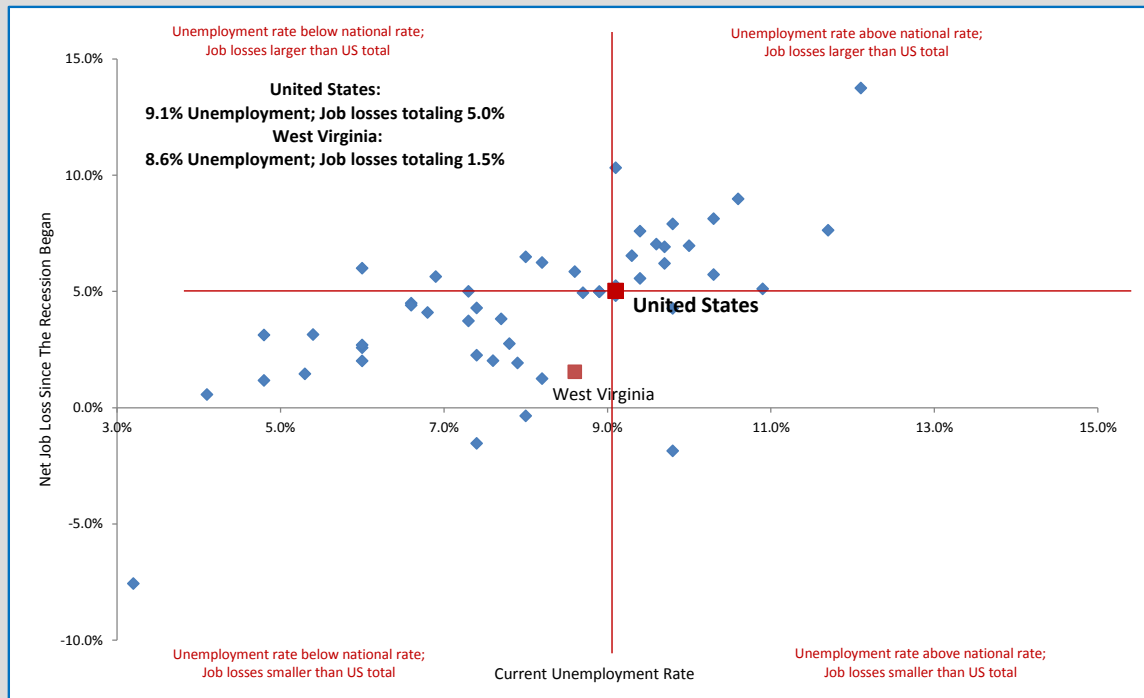
* For West Virginia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the West Virginia office: <http://www.workforcewv.org/lmi/>

How Does West Virginia Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		West Virginia	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	4.0%	5.4%
	May 2009	7.7%	9.4%
	May 2010	8.8%	9.6%
	May 2011	8.6%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.8%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	7.6%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	4.6%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Wisconsin

JOBS

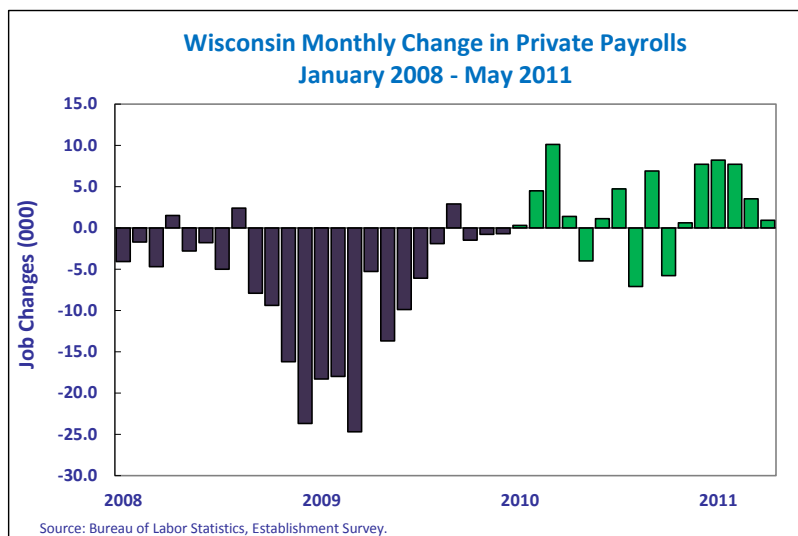
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Wisconsin, private sector employment fell by 6.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.6 percent.
- In Wisconsin, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Wisconsin have experienced the greatest employment increases: manufacturing; other 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 Wisconsin was 7.4 percent in May 2011, up 2.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.2 percent in January 2010.
- 228,000 Wisconsin residents were counted among the unemployed in Wisconsin during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Wisconsin was \$34,908.00 in the 4th quarter of 2010, up from \$34,825.90 in the 4th quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Wisconsin, home prices saw a decrease of 5.8 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 6.4 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 1st quarter of 2011, 3.7 percent of all mortgages, including 16.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Wisconsin.
- Housing starts in Wisconsin totaled 12,880 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, an increase of 48.7 percent from March.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Wisconsin, sales of new single-family homes totaled 43,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 4.9 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 6.2 percent to 1,030,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

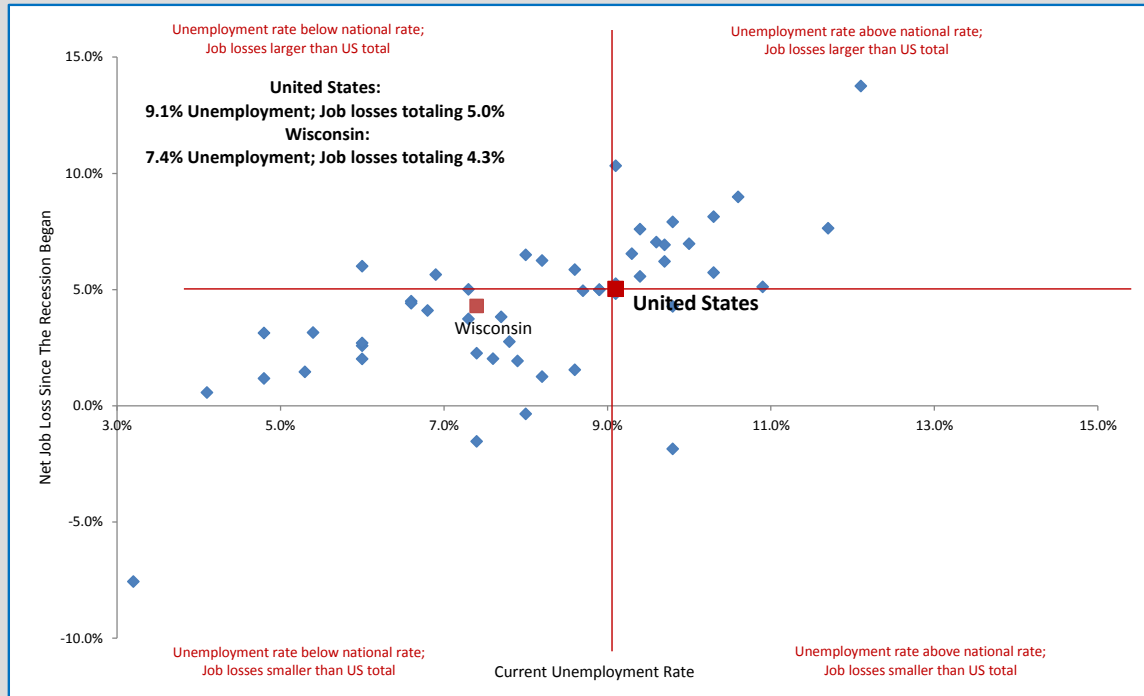
* For Wisconsin-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Wisconsin office: <http://www.dwd.state.wi.us/oea/>

How Does Wisconsin Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Wisconsin	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	4.4%	5.4%
	May 2009	9.0%	9.4%
	May 2010	8.5%	9.6%
	May 2011	7.4%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	6.9%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	9.0%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	11.1%	11.5%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Wyoming

JOBS

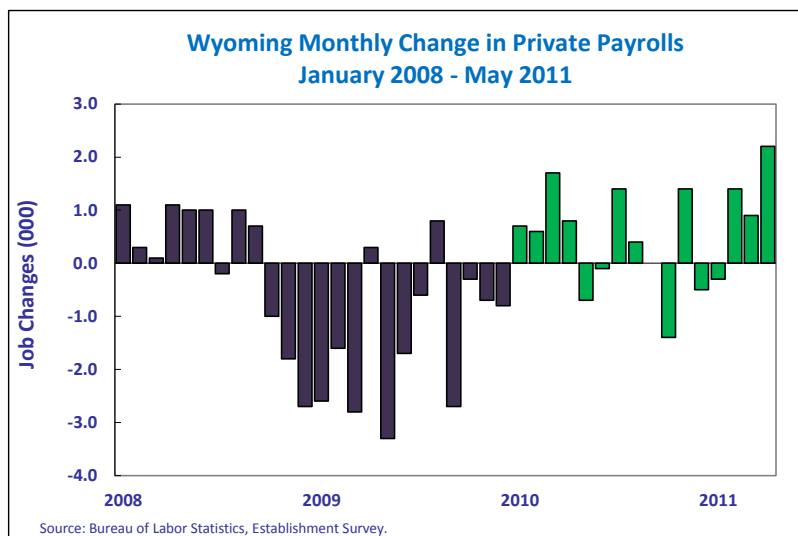
- Including May, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 15 consecutive months.
- In Wyoming, private sector employment fell by 8.3 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.1 percent.
- In Wyoming, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Wyoming have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business 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 Wyoming was 6.0 percent in May 2011, up 3.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.7 percent in December 2009.
- 18,000 Wyoming residents were counted among the unemployed in Wyoming during May 2011.

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 4th quarter of 2010, total personal income is 0.3 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Wyoming was \$43,383.40 in the 4th quarter of 2010, down from \$45,714.60 in the 4th quarter of 2008.



HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.5 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 compared to a 6.8 percent decrease in March. In Wyoming, home prices saw a decrease of 1.8 percent in April 2011 from April 2010 following March's year over year decrease of 1.1 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 1st quarter of 2011, 1.3 percent of all mortgages, including 7.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Wyoming.
- Housing starts in Wyoming totaled 1,520 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in April 2011, an increase of 7.0 percent from March.
- Within the West census region, which includes Wyoming, sales of new single-family homes totaled 84,000 units in April 2011, an increase of 15.1 percent from March. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.6 percent to 1,110,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from March to April 2011.

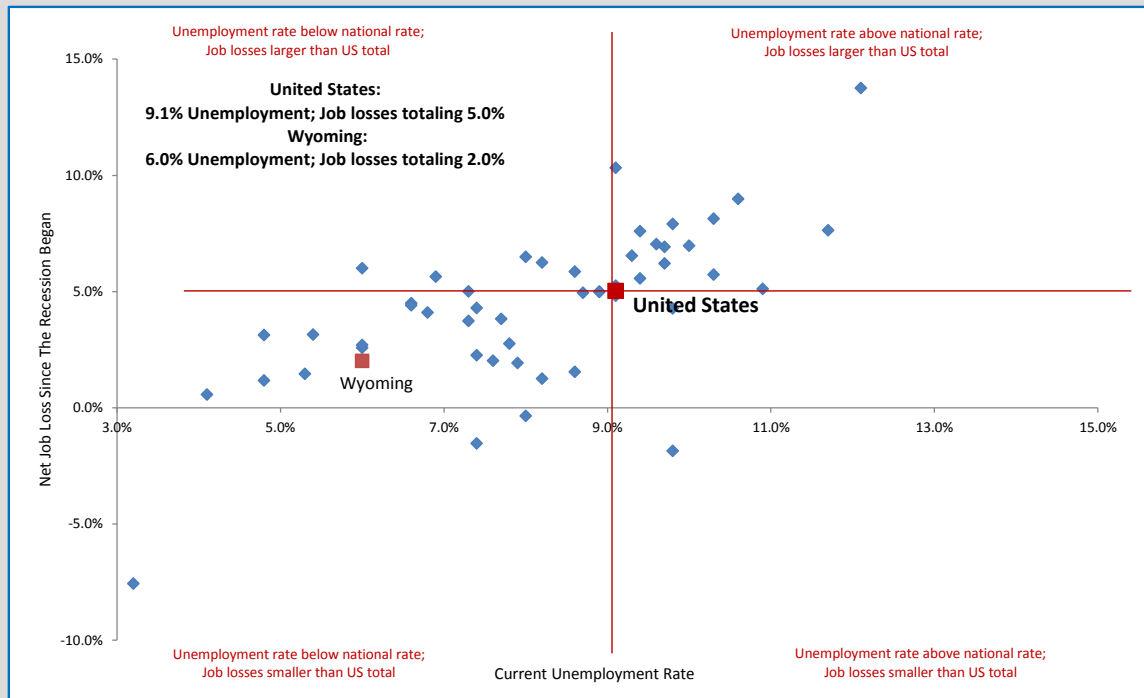
* For Wyoming-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Wyoming office: <http://wydoe.state.wy.us/lmi/bls.htm>

How Does Wyoming Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below 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 since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took 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 job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Wyoming	United States
Unemployment Rates	May 2008	2.9%	5.4%
	May 2009	6.1%	9.4%
	May 2010	7.1%	9.6%
	May 2011	6.0%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	9.8%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	7.1%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.6%	11.5%
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%

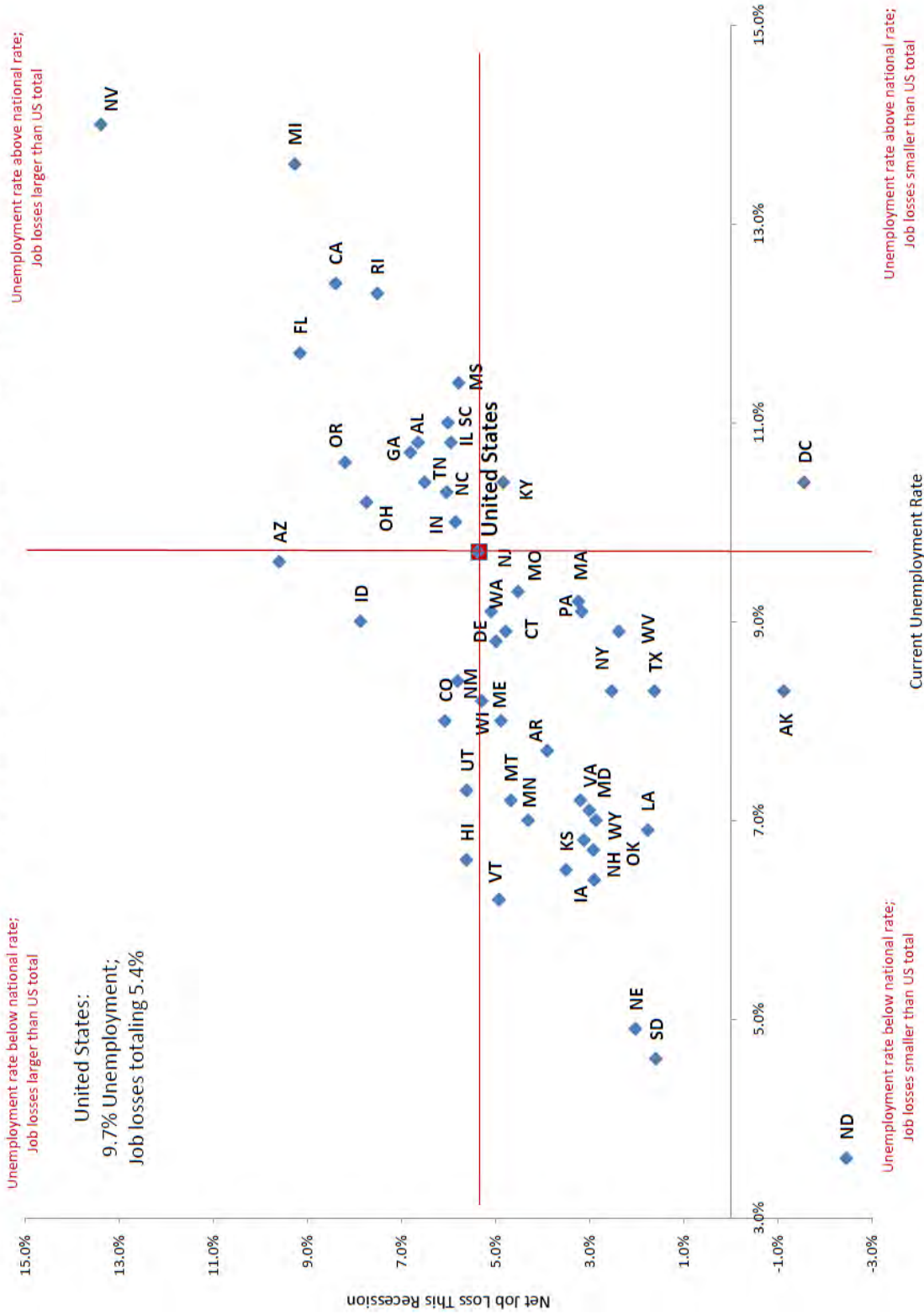
EXPLANATION OF NET JOB LOSS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE CHART

The chart on the following page shows a comparison of the current (May 2011) 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. 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. North Dakota, Alaska, Texas, and the District of Columbia have experienced net job creation since the recession's onset. Expanded employment in the mining and logging sector has contributed to job creation in North Dakota, Alaska, and Texas. In addition, Alaska, Texas, and the District of Columbia have experienced gains in both the education and health services sector and the leisure and hospitality sector since the recession began. Despite these 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.

Net Job Loss This Recession and May 2010 Unemployment Rate



Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Understanding the Economy: State-by-State Snapshots

Post-9/11 and Total Veterans' Unemployment Rates by State					
	Number of Veterans	Overall Veterans' Unemployment Rate	Number of Post-9/11 Veterans	Number of Unemployed Post-9/11 Veterans	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate
Alabama	181,000	7.7%	35,000	4,000	10.8%
Alaska	48,000	8.1%	10,000	1,000	7.8%
Arizona	287,000	8.0%	55,000	7,000	13.2%
Arkansas	115,000	9.7%	20,000	3,000	13.4%
California	956,000	9.8%	139,000	17,000	12.4%
Colorado	258,000	8.8%	37,000	4,000	11.9%
Connecticut	124,000	9.2%	11,000	2,000	15.5%
Delaware	38,000	6.1%	6,000	-	6.3%
District of Columbia	14,000	7.1%	2,000	-	13.4%
Florida	823,000	9.1%	144,000	11,000	7.7%
Georgia	464,000	8.7%	65,000	10,000	15.5%
Hawaii	55,000	5.5%	12,000	1,000	6.0%
Idaho	64,000	7.9%	10,000	1,000	9.9%
Illinois	407,000	9.8%	59,000	5,000	8.8%
Indiana	271,000	9.0%	28,000	7,000	23.6%
Iowa	128,000	6.4%	12,000	1,000	8.9%
Kansas	130,000	9.9%	18,000	3,000	17.2%
Kentucky	170,000	11.3%	21,000	2,000	9.1%
Louisiana	187,000	4.5%	40,000	1,000	2.8%
Maine	71,000	8.7%	7,000	1,000	13.8%
Maryland	256,000	5.0%	42,000	2,000	3.7%
Massachusetts	203,000	8.4%	14,000	1,000	9.4%
Michigan	300,000	16.0%	27,000	8,000	29.4%
Minnesota	207,000	9.4%	23,000	5,000	22.9%
Mississippi	89,000	8.2%	11,000	1,000	13.1%
Missouri	263,000	7.0%	42,000	3,000	6.7%
Montana	43,000	8.0%	5,000	1,000	20.1%
Nebraska	89,000	4.5%	14,000	1,000	3.7%
Nevada	124,000	13.5%	25,000	4,000	15.2%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Understanding the Economy: State-by-State Snapshots

New Hampshire	75,000	5.4%	8,000	1,000	7.1%
New Jersey	216,000	8.0%	16,000	1,000	8.2%
New Mexico	86,000	8.8%	12,000	2,000	14.7%
New York	476,000	8.2%	51,000	8,000	15.2%
North Carolina	404,000	8.5%	77,000	6,000	8.2%
North Dakota	33,000	2.3%	6,000	-	2.1%
Ohio	474,000	11.0%	54,000	8,000	14.8%
Oklahoma	200,000	6.0%	47,000	4,000	9.0%
Oregon	163,000	8.3%	20,000	2,000	8.9%
Pennsylvania	488,000	6.9%	60,000	8,000	13.0%
Rhode Island	41,000	10.1%	7,000	1,000	8.3%
South Carolina	207,000	11.8%	33,000	3,000	9.4%
South Dakota	45,000	6.4%	6,000	-	4.5%
Tennessee	286,000	10.4%	49,000	10,000	20.0%
Texas	946,000	7.2%	148,000	19,000	13.1%
Utah	86,000	5.7%	14,000	-	1.0%
Vermont	29,000	7.2%	2,000	-	16.8%
Virginia	427,000	7.0%	119,000	13,000	10.6%
Washington	356,000	10.6%	66,000	8,000	11.8%
West Virginia	80,000	7.6%	14,000	1,000	4.6%
Wisconsin	240,000	9.0%	32,000	4,000	11.1%
Wyoming	35,000	7.1%	7,000	1,000	8.6%

"-" indicates data are not available.

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

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Percent of Population Who Are Veterans

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Veterans' Unemployment Rate

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Poverty Rate

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No Health Insurance

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Percent of Population Who Are Veterans

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009, Issued September 2010. Data limited to persons between the ages of 18 and 64.

Veterans' Unemployment Rate

U.S. Census Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, 2010.

Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate

U.S. Census Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, 2010.

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