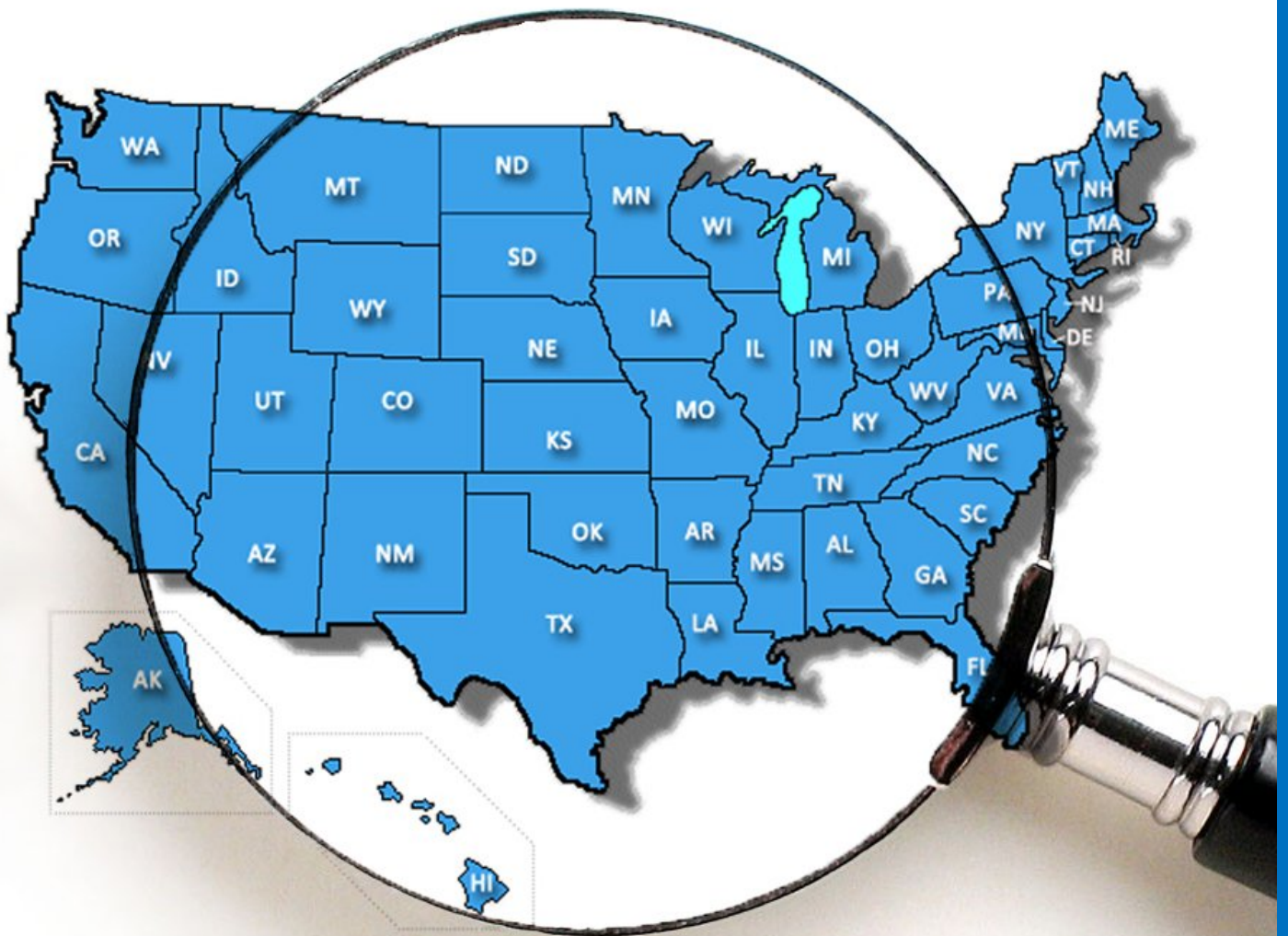


January 2010

UNDERSTANDING
THE ECONOMY :

STATE-BY STATE SNAPSHOTS



A REPORT BY THE JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
REPRESENTATIVE CAROLYN B. MALONEY (D-NY), CHAIR

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U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Understanding the Economy: State-by-State Snapshots

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The American economy has suffered the deepest and most protracted recession since the Great Depression. The recession that began December 2007 intensified with the financial crisis of 2008, creating shockwaves throughout the economy that are still reverberating. The economic outlook was bleakest at the start of the 2009. In January alone, 741,000 jobs were lost¹, and real gross domestic product (GDP) fell by 6.4 percent in the first quarter. Real GDP continued to fall in the second quarter of 2009, marking the fourth consecutive quarter of negative growth in real GDP.

The United States economy has improved and begun to grow since January 2009. The magnitude of job losses diminished throughout 2009, with average quarterly job loss declining from 691,000 in the first quarter to 69,000 in the fourth quarter. In the third quarter of 2009, real GDP rose by 2.2 percent, in large part due to the Recovery Act passed in February 2009, according to the non-partisan Congressional Budget Office (CBO). The CBO reported that third-quarter real GDP in 2009 was between 1.2 to 3.2 percentage points higher than it would have been in the absence of the Recovery Act.

Despite improvements in the economy as a whole, prospects for economic recovery are not identical in all states. Some states were clearly experiencing economic difficulties even before the recession started. For example, in November 2007 - before the recession started - the average unemployment rate in the United States was 4.7 percent, but California and Michigan were experiencing unemployment rates of 5.7 and 7.3 percent, respectively.

Because the composition of jobs is not uniform across states, a shock to one particular sector will affect certain states more than others. From December 2007 to December 2009, 6.3 percent of all private sector jobs were lost while 21 percent of construction jobs and 16 percent of manufacturing jobs were lost across the United States. States in the Midwest that depend on manufacturing, such as Michigan and Ohio, experienced much larger increases in unemployment because of the losses in manufacturing. The bursting of the housing bubble, and subsequent construction job losses, help explain the rapid increase in the unemployment rate in states such as Nevada, California, and Florida.

In order to provide a clearer picture of economic performance at a more local level, the Joint Economic Committee has prepared a snapshot of the current economic climate within each state. The attached state pages highlight key economic statistics for each state:

- Jobs created or lost since the start of the recession;
- Jobs saved or created by the Recovery Act;
- Unemployment rates;
- Per capita earnings; and,
- The condition of the housing sector.

The reports provide an easy way for state residents to see how their state is currently performing relative to the rest of the United States, in terms of the current unemployment rate as well as the magnitude of job losses experienced since the start of the recession.

American families across the country were particularly squeezed during the Bush Administration when median income, house prices, and retirement savings all fell, and unemployment began its upward spiral. Long-term

unemployment rose as well; almost half of the unemployed have been without a job for over six months and almost one-quarter have been jobless since before President Obama took office.

The reports provide the most current data (2008) on median household income, poverty rates, and the percentage of people without health insurance. As a basis of comparison, these numbers are provided for 2000 as well. In addition, the reports provide information on the percent of the civilian population within each state who are veterans of the military as well as the current unemployment rate for veterans. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reports veterans' unemployment rates on a national basis only. The Joint Economic Committee is working on trying to provide information on veterans' unemployment rates on a more regional basis.

By the end of 2009, Congress strengthened the safety net for those whose jobs were eliminated during this recession by passing a series of extensions to unemployment benefits and providing support for the portion of health care costs usually borne by the worker's employer. While the road to economic recovery remains slow and uneven, it is clear that the swift action taken by Congress and the President in February 2009 brought the economy back from the brink of another Great Depression. The Recovery Act is responsible for restoring positive GDP growth in the third quarter of 2009, boosting employment, and laying the groundwork for additional job creation and growth. As these individual state snapshots make clear, more needs to be done in order for all states to gain solid ground on the path to prosperity. As Congress considers new targeted jobs package and steps to promote growth among small businesses and emerging sectors, this state-by-state report will be updated to reflect the progress that our economy is making.

¹On February 5, 2010, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) will release an official benchmark adjustment of the employment count in the United States, re-anchoring the estimates for April 2008 through March 2009. On October 2, 2009, the BLS announced that the estimated revision would show an additional 824,000 nonfarm jobs lost in March 2009, most of which were in the trade, transportation, and utilities sector (282,000), construction (152,000), and professional and business services sector (111,000). The BLS will smooth these additional job losses so that the net change in each month from April 2008 to March 2009 is the same – a revision of 824,000 jobs would mean an additional 68,667 jobs lost each month for the 12 twelve months ending March 2009. These revisions are not included in these snapshots since the data are not officially available until February 2010. Additionally, the BLS notes that State estimates of employment losses do not always sum to National figures because they are developed independently, with the largest discrepancies when National estimates are rising or falling sharply.

Economic Overview and Outlook: Alabama

JOBS

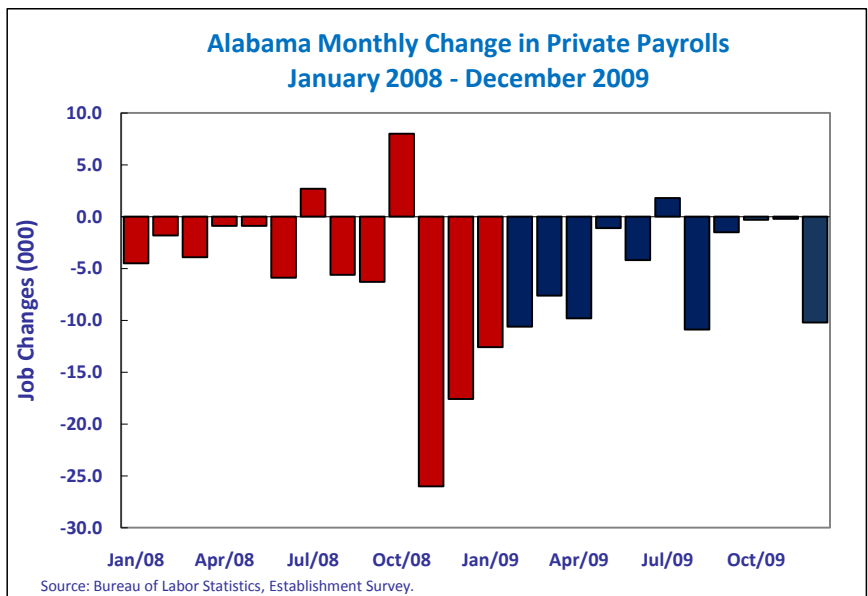
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Alabama by 27,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Alabama, employees in construction, information services, and professional and business faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- 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 11.0 percent in December 2009, up 7.2 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 10.9 percent reached in October 2009.
- 226,000 Alabama residents were counted among the unemployed in Alabama during December 2009.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Alabama was \$30,282.20 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$31,224.50 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



HOUSING

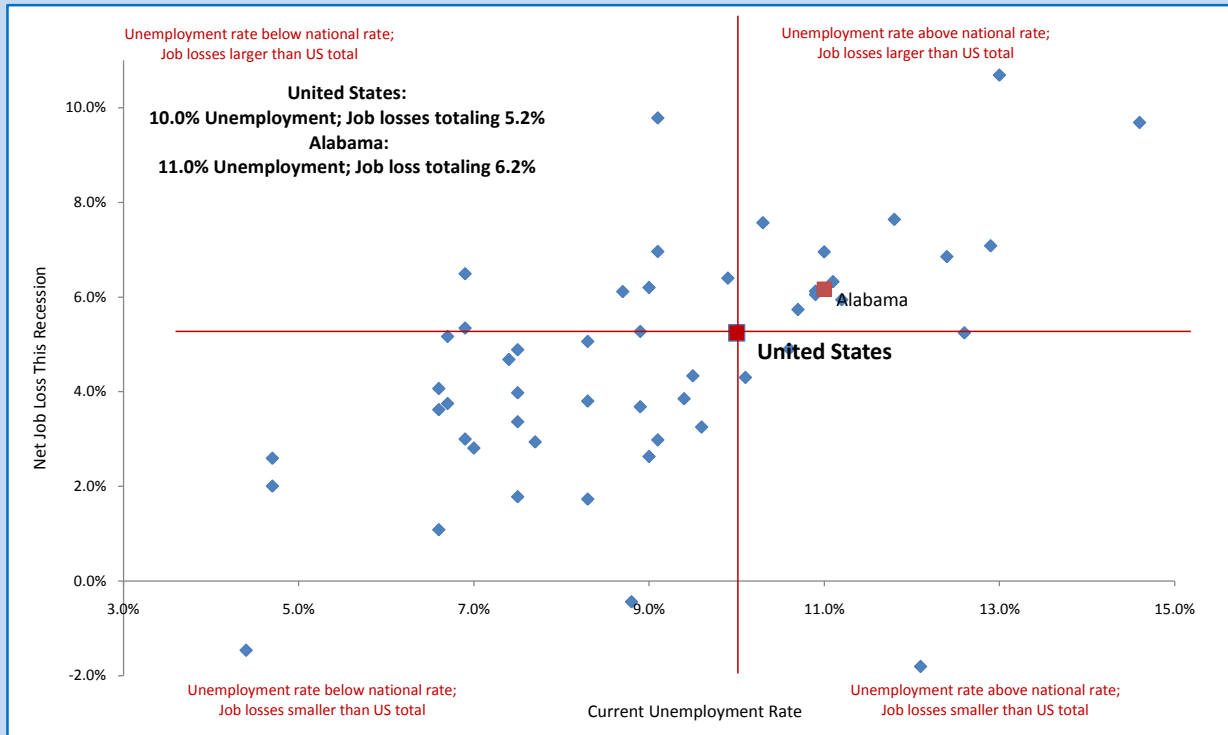
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the East South Central census division, which includes Alabama, home prices decreased 0.4 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Alabama was \$203,500 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 2.07 percent of all mortgages, including 7.03 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Alabama.
- Housing starts in Alabama totaled 13,180 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, an increase of 48.1 percent from October.
- Within the South census region, which includes Alabama, sales of new single-family homes totaled 179,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 21.1 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 16.1 percent to 1,820,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

How Does Alabama Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Alabama	United States
Unemployment Rates	December 2007	3.8%	5.0%
	December 2008	6.5%	7.4%
	December 2009	11.0%	10.0%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	11.4%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	December 2009		8.2%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 45,557	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 44,155	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	14.3%	11.6%
	2008	14.4%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	12.9%	13.9%
	2008	11.9%	15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview and Outlook: Arizona

JOBS

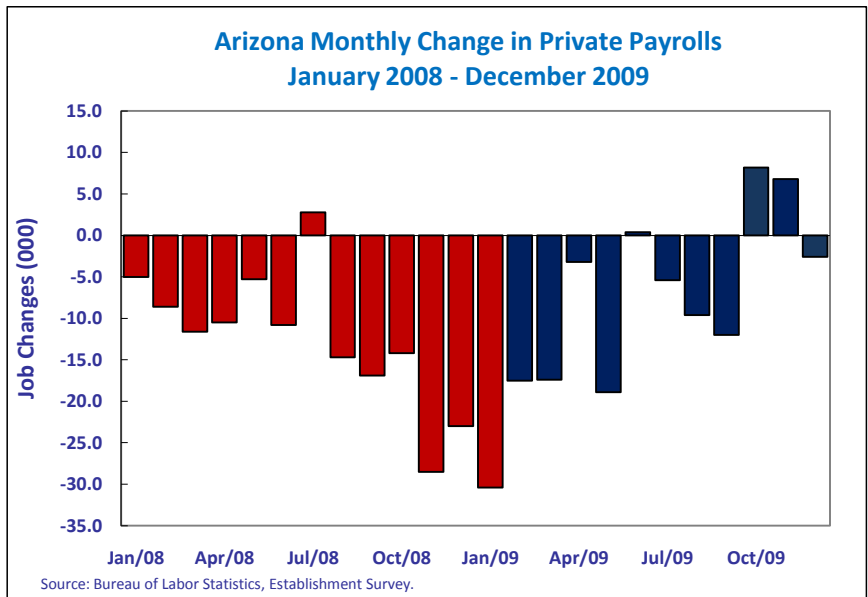
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Arizona by 43,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Arizona, employees in construction, professional and business, and transportation and utilities faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- 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 December 2009, up 4.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.3 percent reached in October 2009.
- 286,000 Arizona residents were counted among the unemployed in Arizona during December 2009.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Arizona was \$29,761.30 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$32,636.20 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



HOUSING

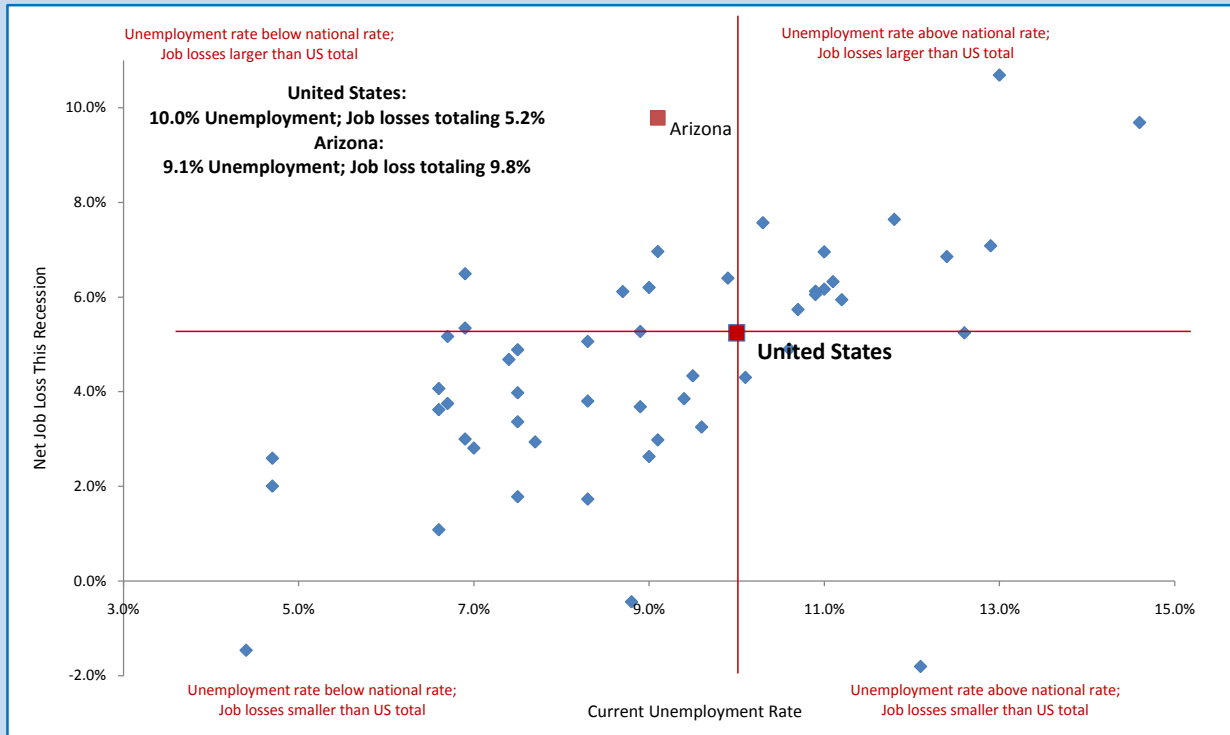
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the Mountain census division, which includes Arizona, home prices increased 0.7 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Arizona was \$240,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 6.17 percent of all mortgages, including 18.26 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Arizona.
- Housing starts in Arizona totaled 12,940 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2009, a decrease of 1.4 percent from September.
- Within the West census region, which includes Arizona, sales of new single-family homes totaled 79,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 9.2 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 7.4 percent to 1,260,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

How Does Arizona Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Arizona	United States
Unemployment Rates	December 2007	4.3%	5.0%
	December 2008	6.6%	7.4%
	December 2009	9.1%	10.0%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	11.6%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	December 2009		8.2%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 48,762	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 47,972	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	11.9%	11.6%
	2008	16.1%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	17.8%	13.9%
	2008	18.9%	15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview and Outlook: Alaska

JOBS

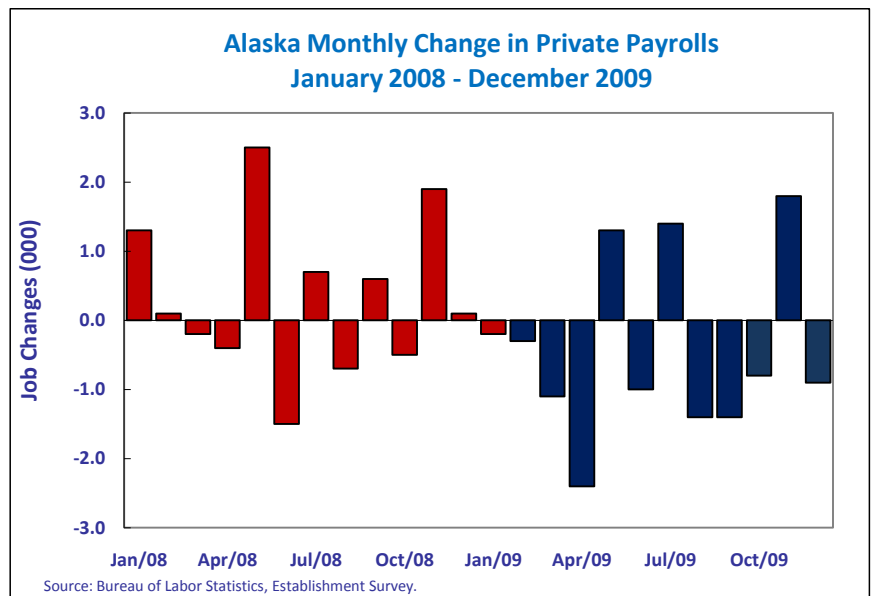
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Alaska by 5,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Alaska, employees in construction, leisure and hospitality, and financial services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Alaska was 8.8 percent in December 2009, up 2.5 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 8.7 percent reached in October 2009.
- 32,000 Alaska residents were counted among the unemployed in Alaska during December 2009.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Alaska was \$38,182.90 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$39,108.50 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



HOUSING

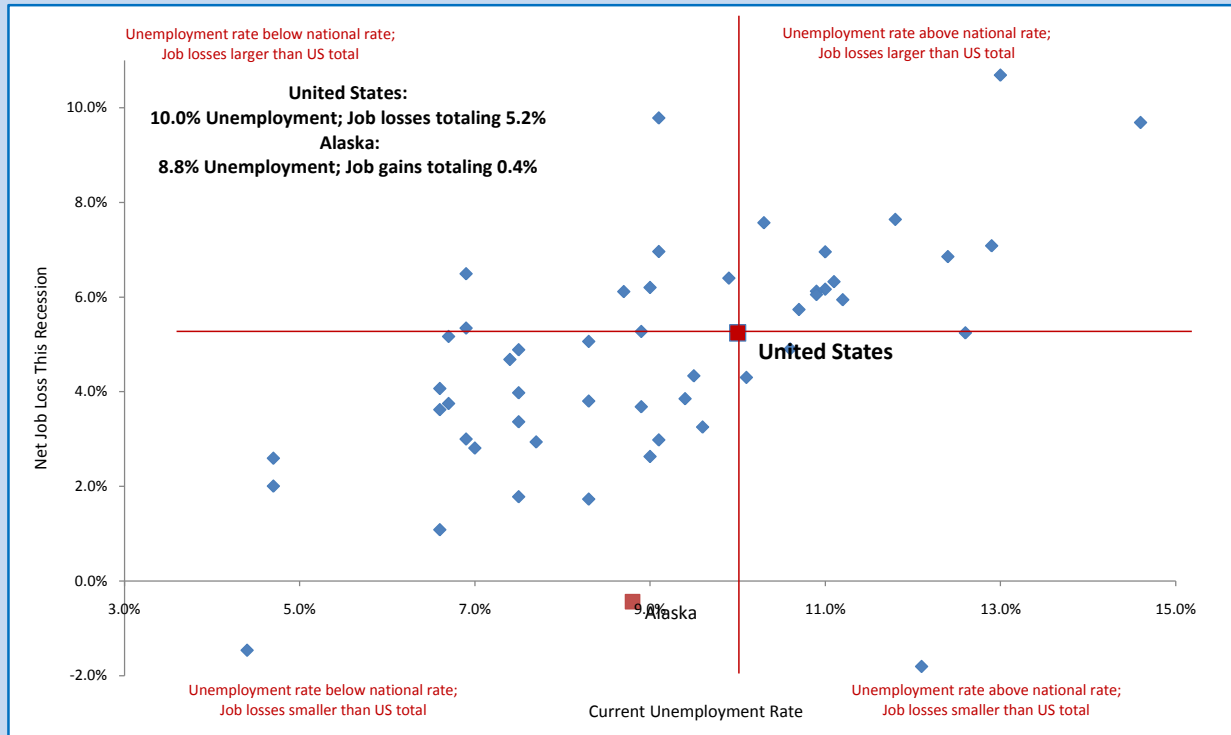
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the Pacific census division, which includes Alaska, home prices increased 2.3 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Alaska was \$251,100 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 1.4 percent of all mortgages, including 4.26 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Alaska.
- Housing starts in Alaska totaled 700 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2009, a decrease of 32.0 percent from September.
- Within the West census region, which includes Alaska, sales of new single-family homes totaled 79,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 9.2 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 7.4 percent to 1,260,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

How Does Alaska Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Alaska	United States
Unemployment Rates	December 2007	6.3%	5.0%
	December 2008	6.8%	7.4%
	December 2009	8.8%	10.0%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	14.0%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	December 2009		8.2%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 66,229	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 64,701	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	7.6%	11.6%
	2008	7.9%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	18.3%	13.9%
	2008	19.0%	15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview and Outlook: Arkansas

JOBS

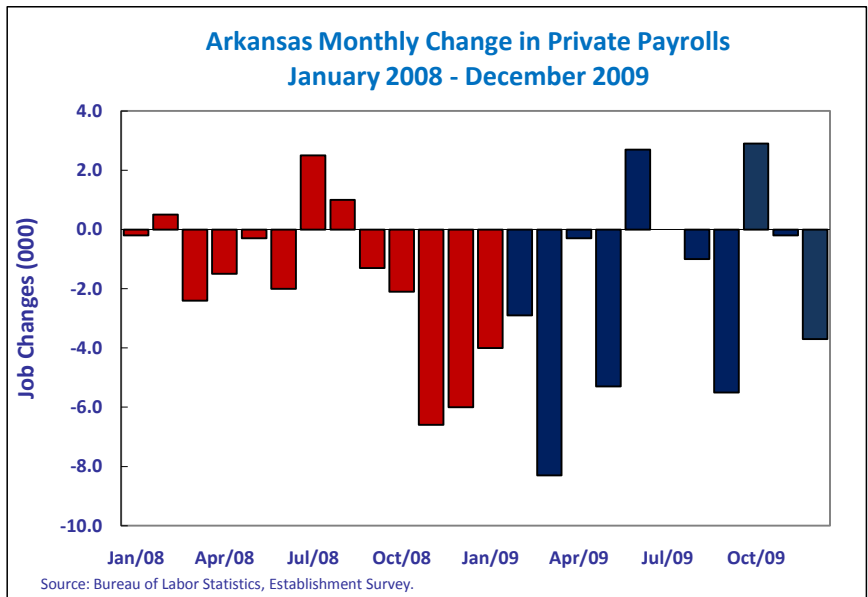
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Arkansas by 17,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Arkansas, employees in information services, construction, and transportation and utilities faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- 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 7.7 percent in December 2009, up 2.8 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 7.6 percent reached in October 2009.
- 105,000 Arkansas residents were counted among the unemployed in Arkansas during December 2009.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Arkansas was \$29,171.70 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$29,952.30 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



HOUSING

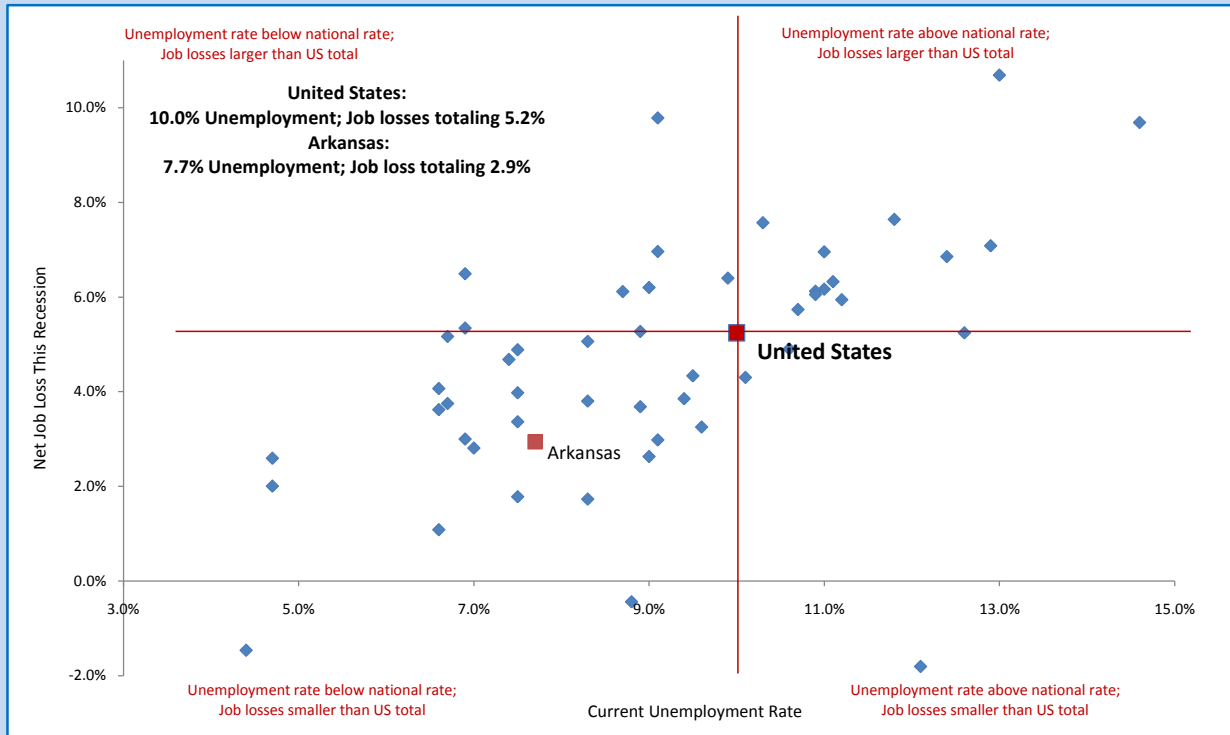
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the West South Central census division, which includes Arkansas, home prices increased 0.3 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Arkansas was \$156,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 1.9 percent of all mortgages, including 6.67 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Arkansas.
- Housing starts in Arkansas totaled 5,990 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, a decrease of 17.0 percent from October.
- Within the South census region, which includes Arkansas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 179,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 21.1 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 16.1 percent to 1,820,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

How Does Arkansas Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Arkansas	United States
Unemployment Rates	December 2007	4.9%	5.0%
	December 2008	5.7%	7.4%
	December 2009	7.7%	10.0%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	11.3%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	December 2009		8.2%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 37,734	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 40,974	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	15.6%	11.6%
	2008	14.5%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	13.7%	13.9%
	2008	17.0%	15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview and Outlook: California

JOBS

- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in California by 256,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In California, employees in construction, transportation and utilities, and financial services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in California was 12.4 percent in December 2009, up 6.5 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 12.5 percent reached in October 2009.
- 2,254,000 California residents were counted among the unemployed in California during December 2009.

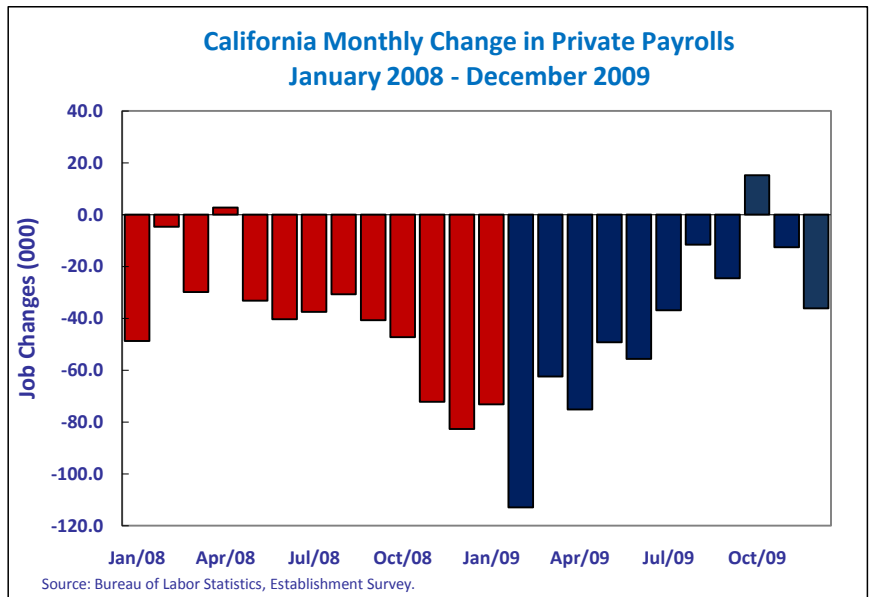
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in California was \$38,549.50 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$40,996.70 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the Pacific census division, which includes California, home prices increased 2.3 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in California was \$400,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 5.83 percent of all mortgages, including 19.01 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in California.
- Housing starts in California totaled 32,530 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2009, an increase of 8.8 percent from September.
- Within the West census region, which includes California, sales of new single-family homes totaled 79,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 9.2 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 7.4 percent to 1,260,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

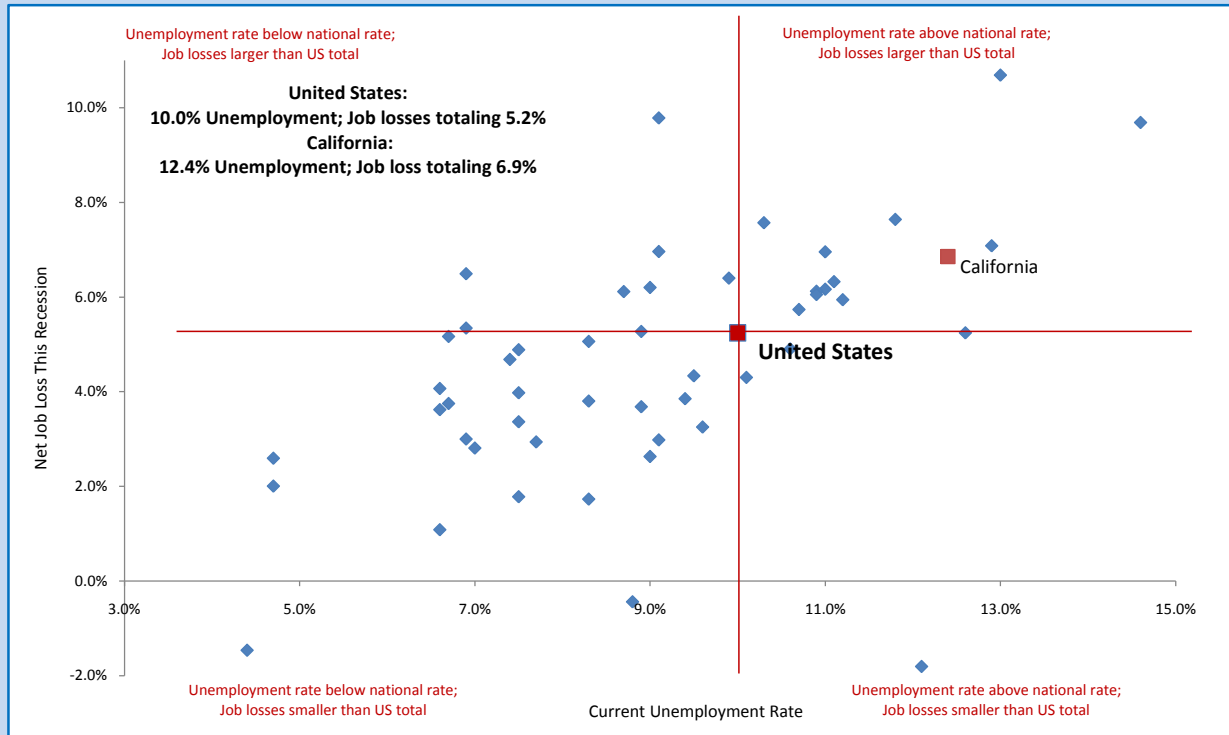


How Does California Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		California	United States
Unemployment Rates	December 2007	5.9%	5.0%
	December 2008	8.7%	7.4%
	December 2009	12.4%	10.0%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	7.5%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	December 2009		8.2%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 57,443	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 57,445	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	13.4%	11.6%
	2008	13.6%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	18.6%	13.9%
	2008	18.4%	15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview and Outlook: Colorado

JOBS

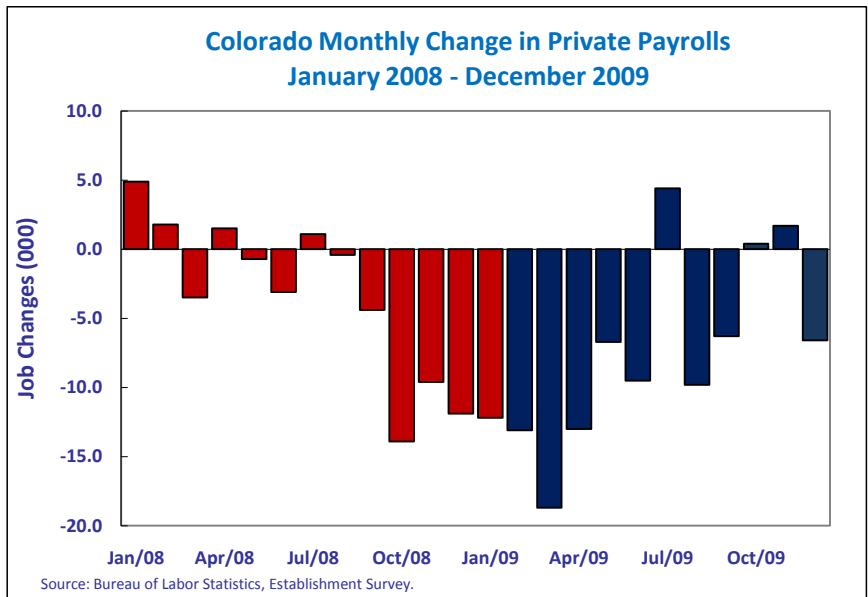
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Colorado by 33,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Colorado, employees in construction, information services, and financial services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- 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 7.5 percent in December 2009, up 3.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.8 percent reached in July 2009.
- 198,000 Colorado residents were counted among the unemployed in Colorado during December 2009.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Colorado was \$37,353.80 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$40,200.20 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



HOUSING

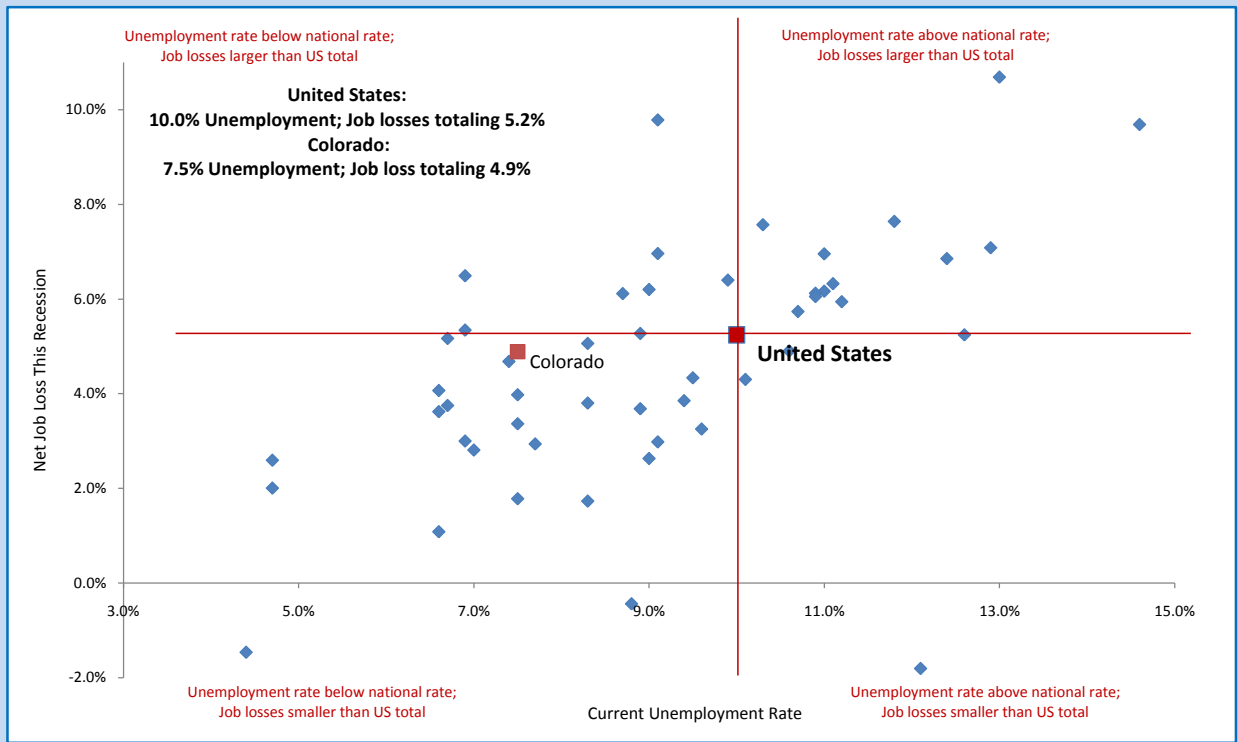
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the Mountain census division, which includes Colorado, home prices increased 0.7 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Colorado was \$237,400 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 2.78 percent of all mortgages, including 10.01 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Colorado.
- Housing starts in Colorado totaled 7,190 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2009, a decrease of 29.0 percent from September.
- Within the West census region, which includes Colorado, sales of new single-family homes totaled 79,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 9.2 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 7.4 percent to 1,260,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

How Does Colorado Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Colorado	United States
Unemployment Rates	December 2007	4.1%	5.0%
	December 2008	5.8%	7.4%
	December 2009	7.5%	10.0%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	11.2%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	December 2009		8.2%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 61,270	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 62,217	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	9.1%	11.6%
	2008	10.4%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	14.5%	13.9%
	2008	16.1%	15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview and Outlook: Connecticut

JOBS

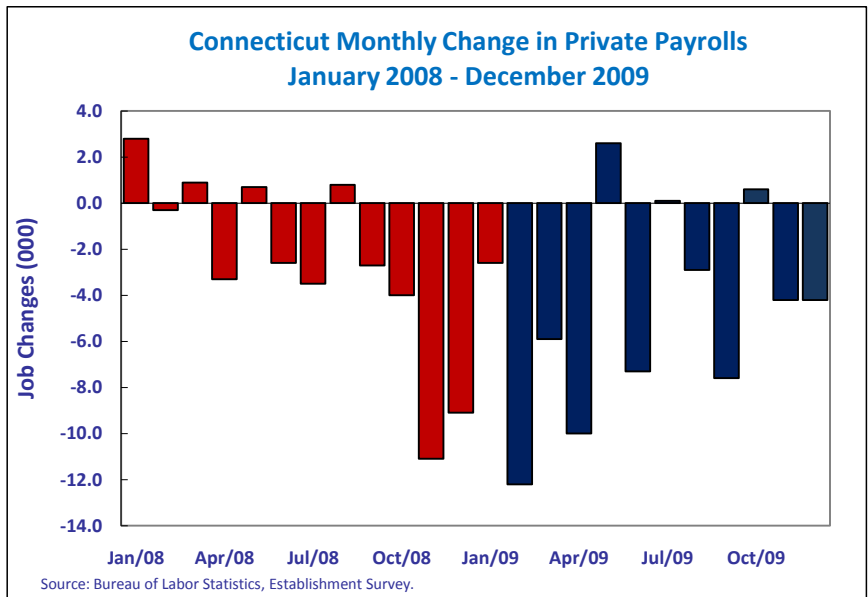
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Connecticut by 26,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Connecticut, employees in construction, professional and business, and information services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- 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 8.9 percent in December 2009, up 4 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 8.8 percent reached in October 2009.
- 168,000 Connecticut residents were counted among the unemployed in Connecticut during December 2009.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Connecticut was \$50,678.30 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$52,887.50 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



HOUSING

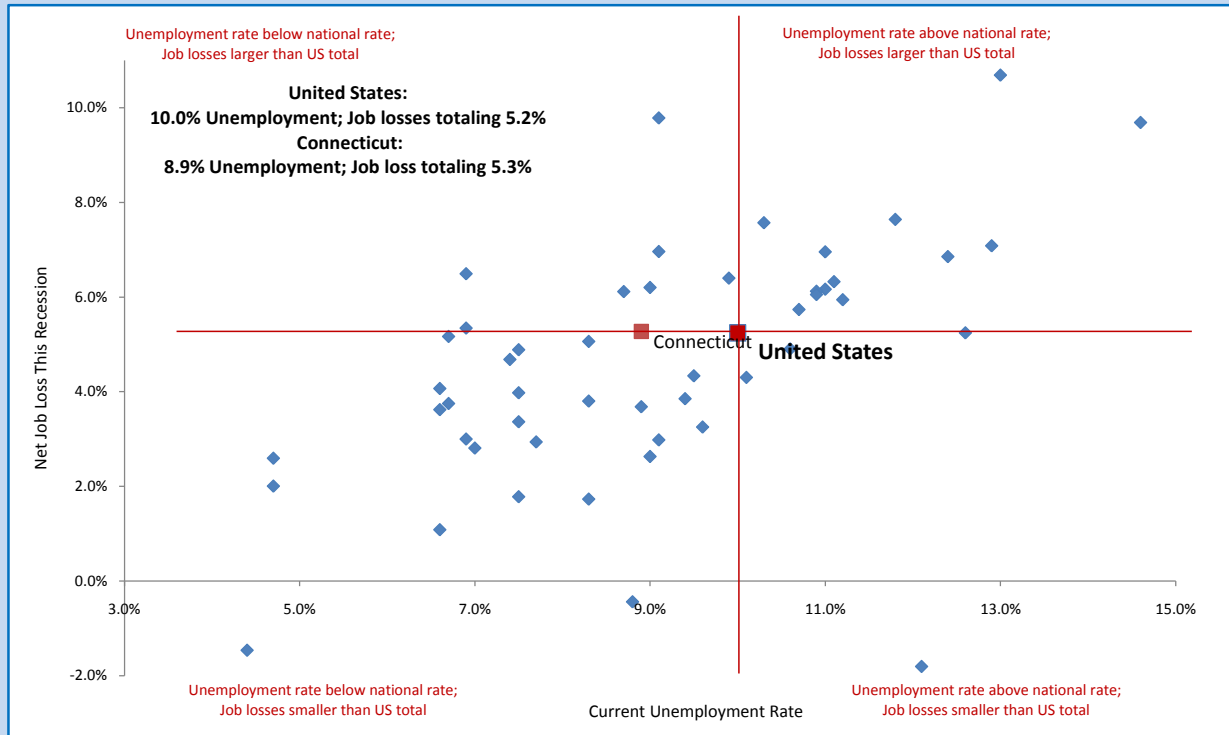
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the New England census division, which includes Connecticut, home prices decreased 0.29 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Connecticut was \$320,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 3.48 percent of all mortgages, including 15.92 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Connecticut.
- Housing starts in Connecticut totaled 3,190 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, a decrease of 9.38 percent from October.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Connecticut, sales of new single-family homes totaled 29,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 3.3 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 19.5 percent to 660,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

How Does Connecticut Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Connecticut	United States
Unemployment Rates	December 2007	4.9%	5.0%
	December 2008	6.6%	7.4%
	December 2009	8.9%	10.0%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	8.8%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	December 2009		8.2%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 64,038	\$ 52,532
	2008	\$ 65,644	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	7.4%	11.6%
	2008	8.5%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	8.9%	13.9%
	2008	9.7%	15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview and Outlook: Delaware

JOBS

- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Delaware by 6,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Delaware, employees in professional and business, transportation and utilities, and leisure and hospitality faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- 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 9.0 percent in December 2009, up 5.2 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 8.6 percent reached in November 2009.
- 38,000 Delaware residents were counted among the unemployed in Delaware during December 2009.

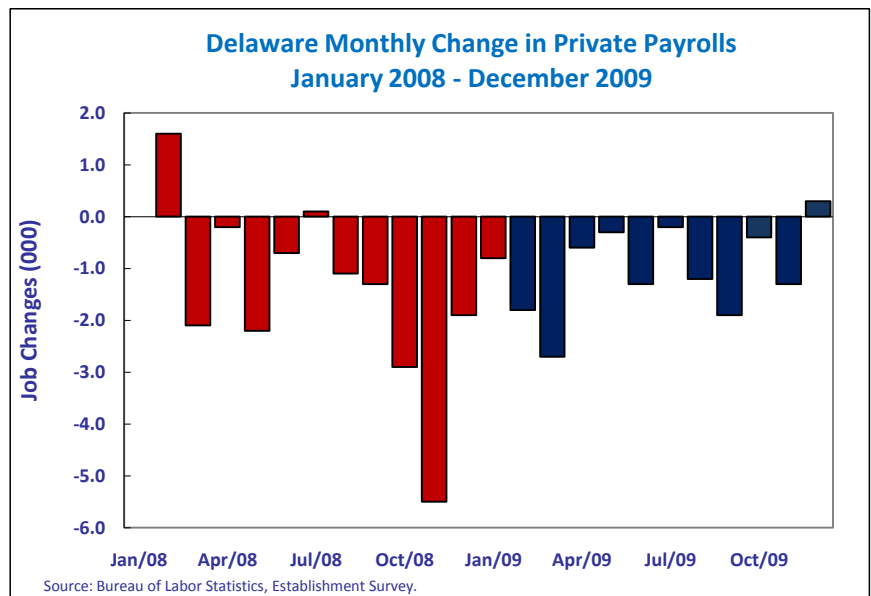
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Delaware was \$36,485.90 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$37,772.00 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the South Atlantic census division, which includes Delaware, home prices increased 2 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Delaware was \$331,400 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 3.15 percent of all mortgages, including 13.44 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Delaware.
- Housing starts in Delaware totaled 3,270 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, an increase of 6.9 percent from October.
- Within the South census region, which includes Delaware, sales of new single-family homes totaled 179,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 21.1 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 16.1 percent to 1,820,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

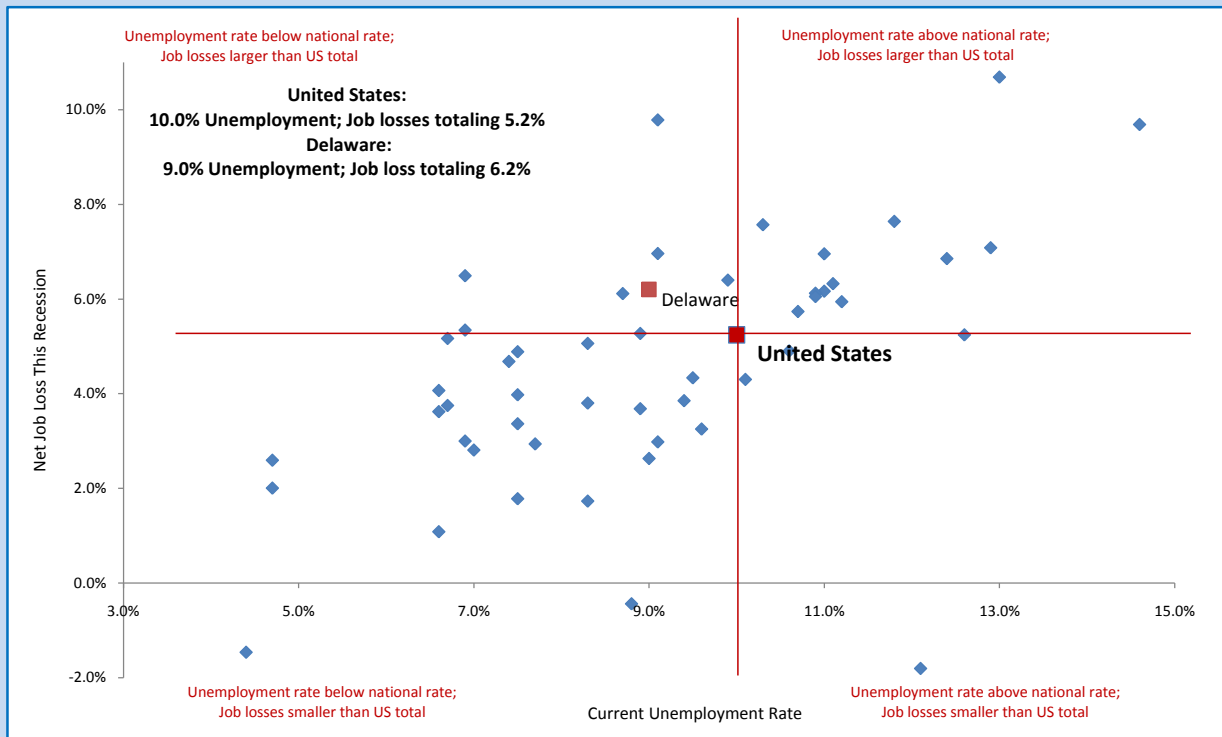


How Does Delaware Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Delaware	United States
Unemployment Rates	December 2007	3.8%	5.0%
	December 2008	5.7%	7.4%
	December 2009	9.0%	10.0%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	11.5%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	December 2009		8.2%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 61,598	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 53,695	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	9.4%	11.6%
	2008	9.4%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	9.2%	13.9%
	2008	11.0%	15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview and Outlook: District of Columbia

JOBS

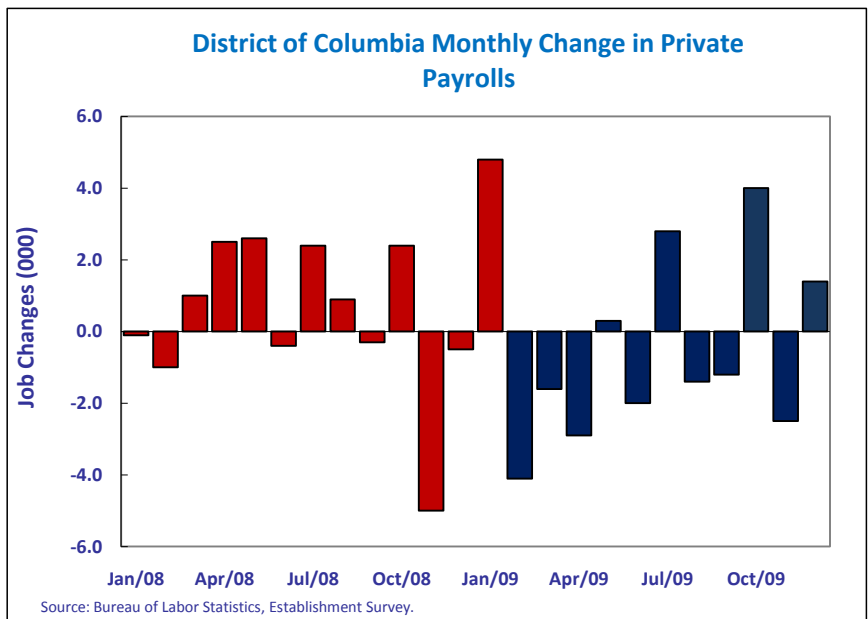
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in the District of Columbia by 10,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In the District of Columbia, employees in construction, information services, and financial services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- 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 12.1 percent in December 2009, up 6.3 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 11.9 percent reached in October 2009.
- 40,000 District of Columbia residents were counted among the unemployed in the District of Columbia during December 2009.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in the District of Columbia was \$58,048.90 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$61,092.60 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

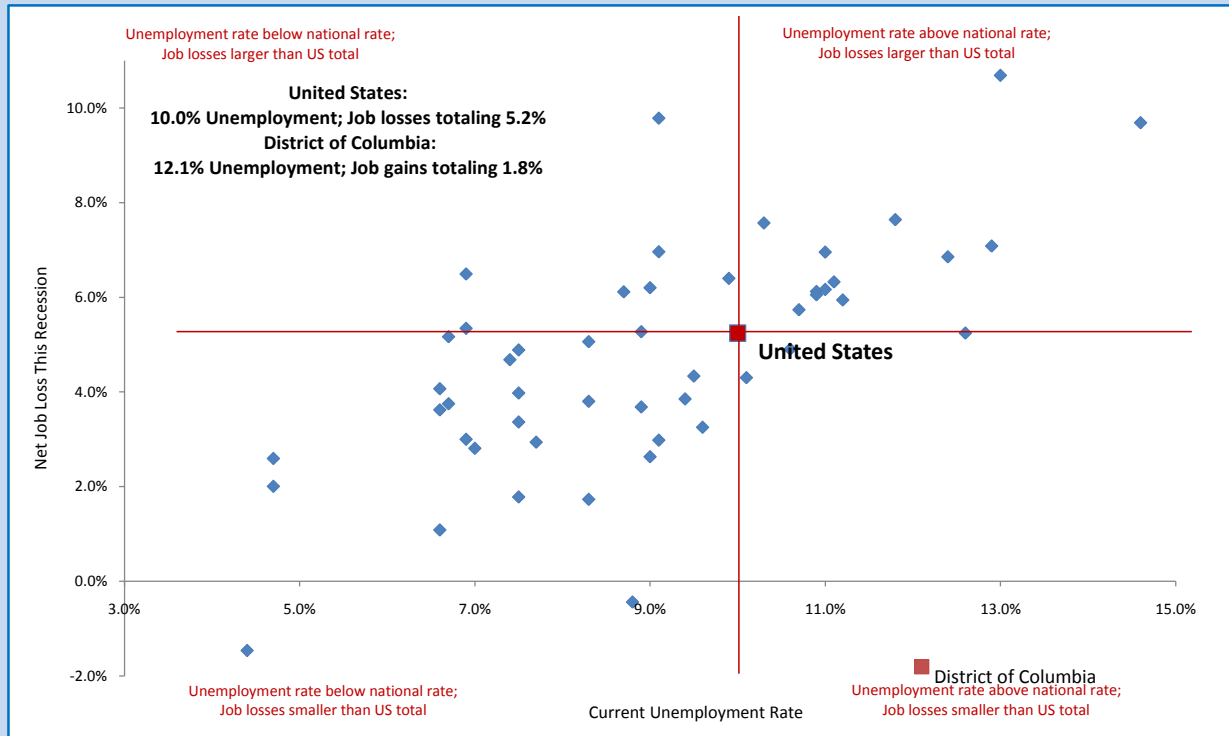
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the South Atlantic census division, which includes the District of Columbia, home prices increased 2 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in the District of Columbia was \$488,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 2.89 percent of all mortgages, including 15.42 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in the District of Columbia.
- Housing starts in the District of Columbia totaled 10 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, a decrease of 99.8 percent from October.
- Within the South census region, which includes the District of Columbia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 179,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 21.1 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 16.1 percent to 1,820,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

How Does The District of Columbia Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare the District of Columbia 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 the District of Columbia over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in the District of Columbia.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		District of Columbia	United States
Unemployment Rates	December 2007	5.8%	5.0%
	December 2008	8.2%	7.4%
	December 2009	12.1%	10.0%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	6.6%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	December 2009		8.2%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 50,743	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$)	2008	\$ 54,162
Poverty Rate	2000	15.0%	11.6%
	2008	17.3%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	13.8%	13.9%
	2008	9.8%	15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview and Outlook: Florida

JOBS

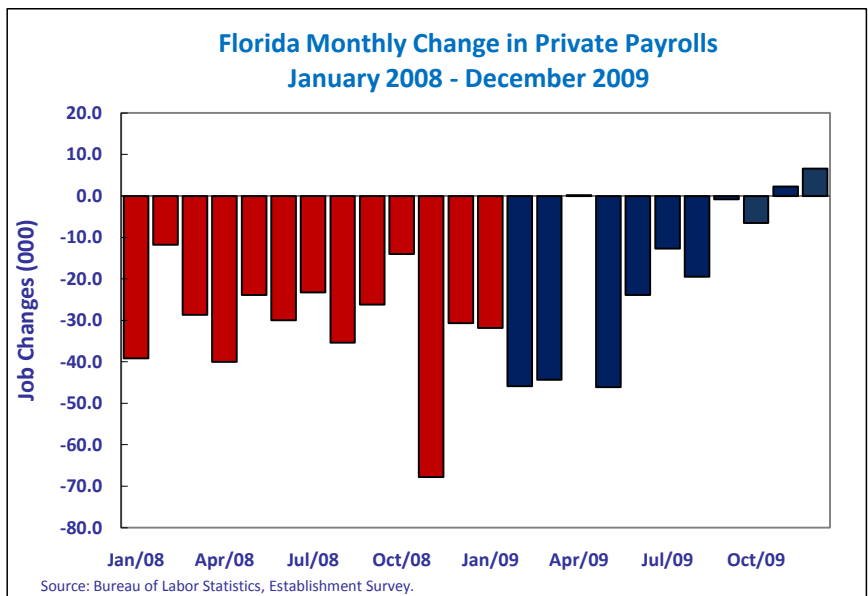
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Florida by 112,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Florida, employees in construction, information services, and professional and business faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- 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 11.8 percent in December 2009, up 7 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 11.5 percent reached in November 2009.
- 1,087,000 Florida residents were counted among the unemployed in Florida during December 2009.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Florida was \$34,735.40 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$37,180.00 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



HOUSING

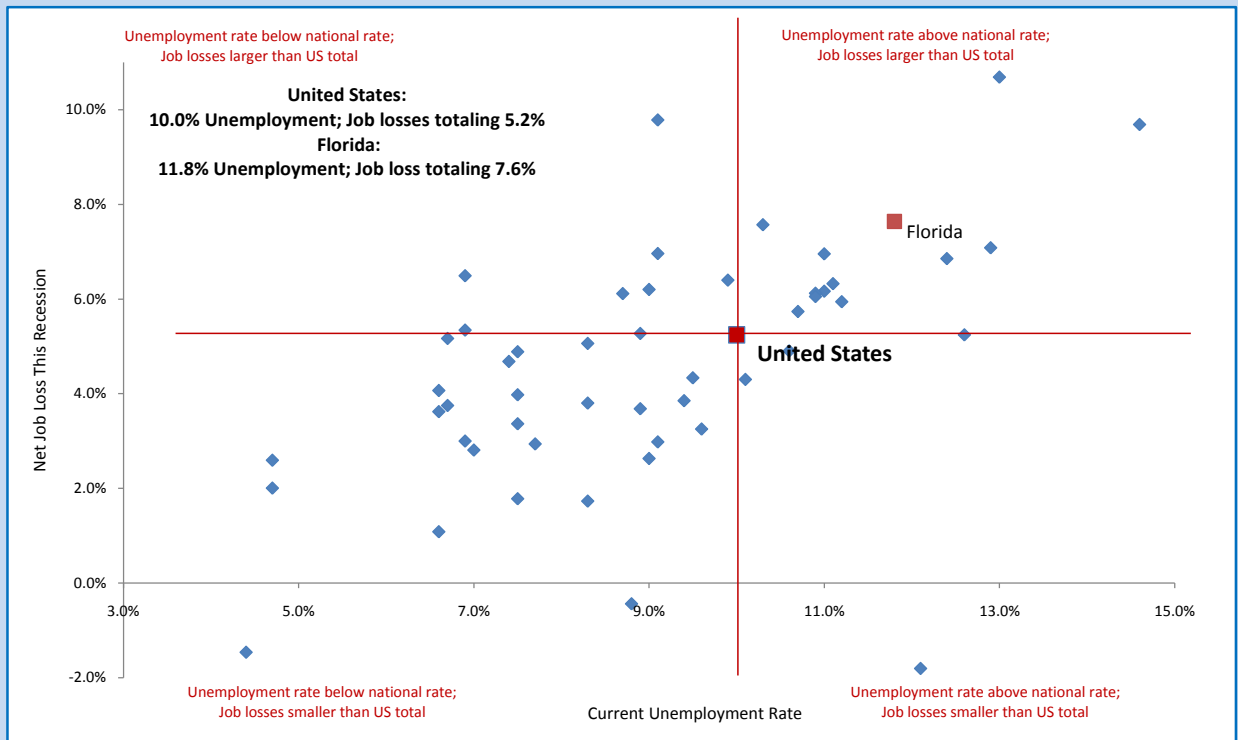
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the South Atlantic census division, which includes Florida, home prices increased 2 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Florida was \$240,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 12.74 percent of all mortgages, including 32.21 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Florida.
- Housing starts in Florida totaled 44,270 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, an increase of 25.1 percent from October.
- Within the South census region, which includes Florida, sales of new single-family homes totaled 179,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 21.1 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 16.1 percent to 1,820,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

How Does Florida Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Florida	United States
Unemployment Rates	December 2007	4.8%	5.0%
	December 2008	7.6%	7.4%
	December 2009	11.8%	10.0%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	11.6%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	December 2009		8.2%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 47,430	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 46,206	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	11.7%	11.6%
	2008	12.8%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	17.4%	13.9%
	2008	20.1%	15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview and Outlook: Georgia

JOBS

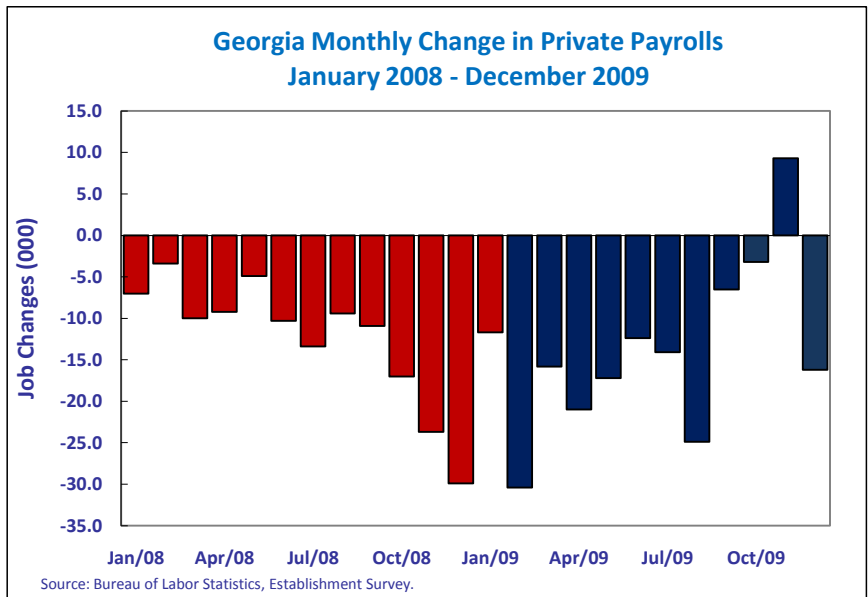
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Georgia by 63,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Georgia, employees in construction, professional and business, and financial services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Georgia was 10.3 percent in December 2009, up 5.2 percentage points from December 2007, matching its most recent peak reached in July 2009.
- 485,000 Georgia residents were counted among the unemployed in Georgia during December 2009.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Georgia was \$30,678.30 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$32,818.50 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



HOUSING

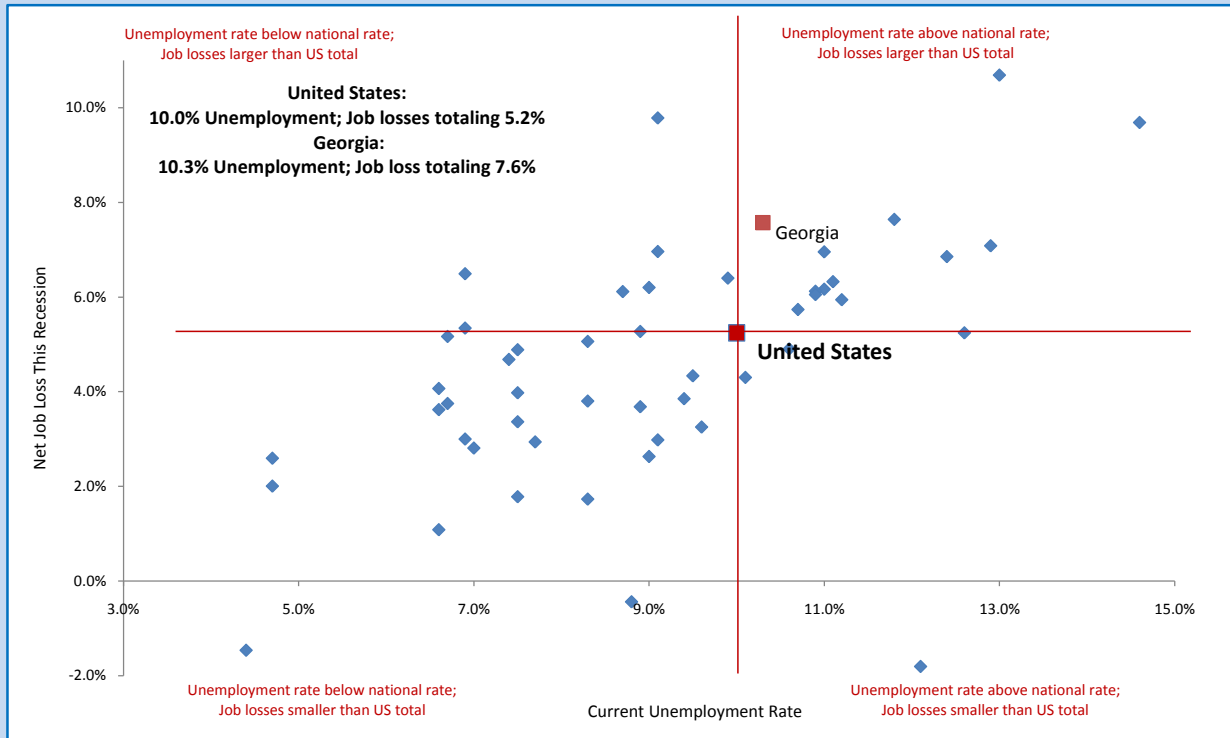
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the South Atlantic census division, which includes Georgia, home prices increased 2 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Georgia was \$216,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 3.48 percent of all mortgages, including 10.43 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Georgia.
- Housing starts in Georgia totaled 16,150 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, a decrease of 1.0 percent from October.
- Within the South census region, which includes Georgia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 179,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 21.1 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 16.1 percent to 1,820,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

How Does Georgia Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Georgia	United States
Unemployment Rates	December 2007	5.1%	5.0%
	December 2008	7.5%	7.4%
	December 2009	10.3%	10.0%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	10.0%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	December 2009		8.2%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 51,655	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 48,369	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	12.5%	11.6%
	2008	14.6%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	14.3%	13.9%
	2008	17.7%	15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview and Outlook: Hawaii

JOBS

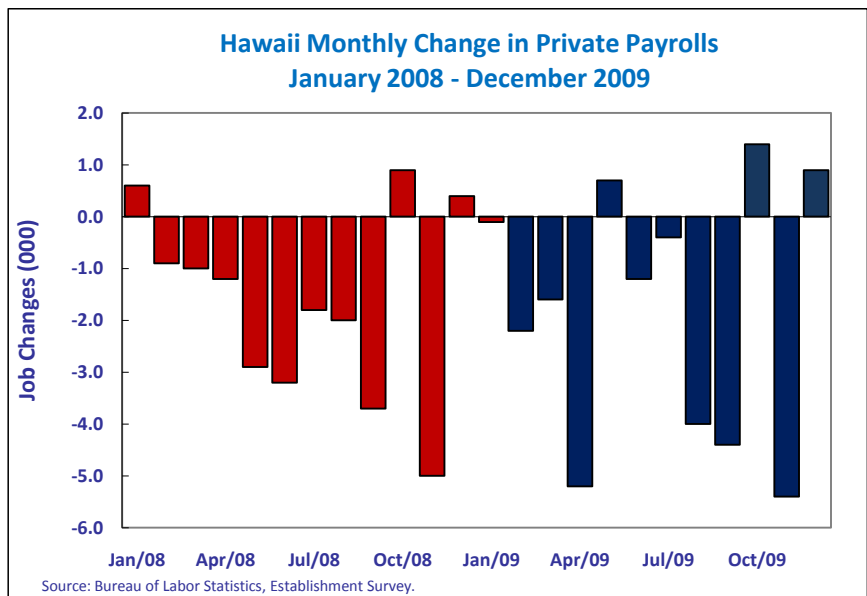
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Hawaii by 8,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Hawaii, employees in transportation and utilities, leisure and hospitality, and professional and business faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- 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 6.9 percent in December 2009, up 3.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.4 percent reached in May 2009.
- 44,000 Hawaii residents were counted among the unemployed in Hawaii during December 2009.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Hawaii was \$36,672.30 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$39,085.40 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



HOUSING

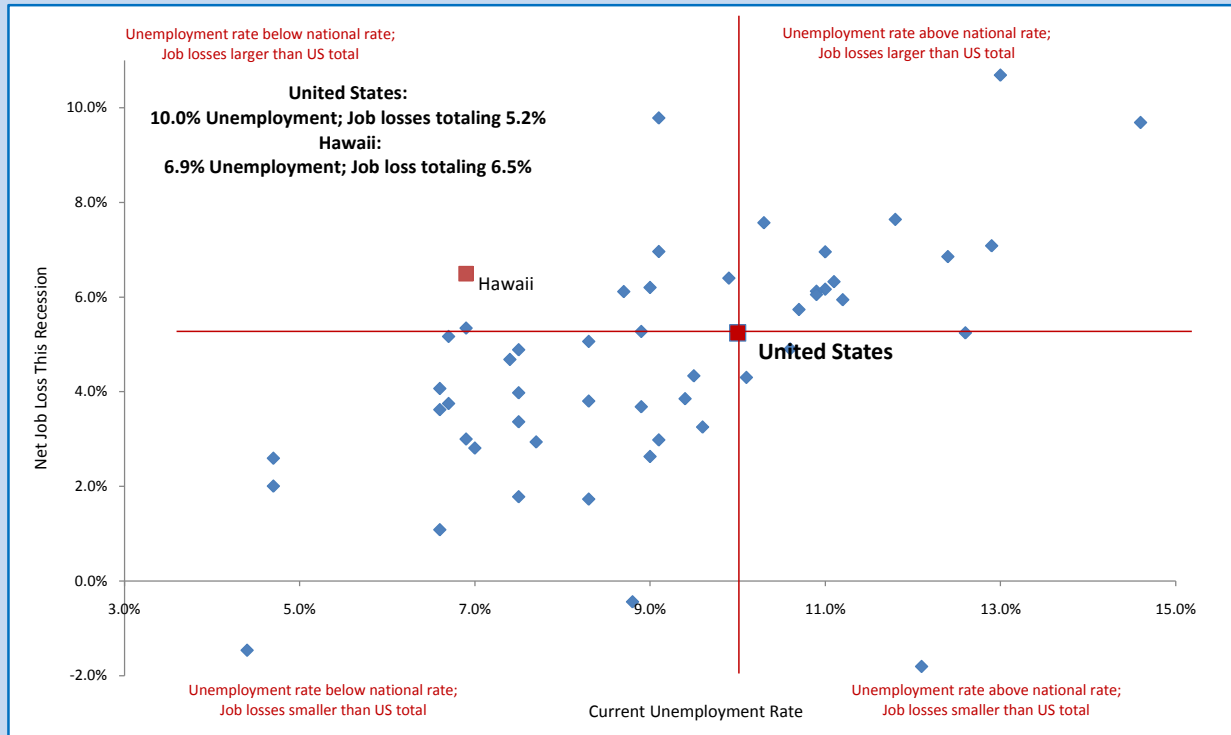
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the Pacific census division, which includes Hawaii, home prices increased 2.3 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Hawaii was \$450,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 4.18 percent of all mortgages, including 18.23 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Hawaii.
- Housing starts in Hawaii totaled 3,450 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2009, an increase of 21.5 percent from September.
- Within the West census region, which includes Hawaii, sales of new single-family homes totaled 79,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 9.2 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 7.4 percent to 1,260,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

How Does Hawaii Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

	Hawaii	United States
Unemployment Rates	December 2007	3.1%
	December 2008	5.1%
	December 2009	6.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	11.1%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate		8.2%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 60,964
	2008	\$ 64,002
Poverty Rate	2000	9.9%
	2008	8.7%
No Health Insurance	2000	9.5%
	2008	7.7%
		13.9%
		15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview and Outlook: Idaho

JOBS

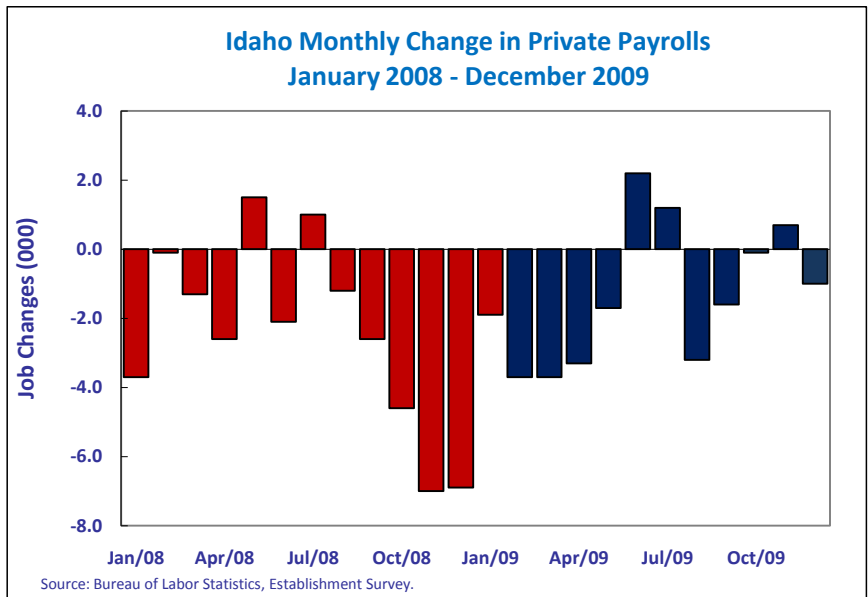
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Idaho by 10,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Idaho, employees in construction, professional and business, and transportation and utilities faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- 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 9.1 percent in December 2009, up 5.5 percentage points from December 2007, matching its most recent peak reached in November 2009.
- 69,000 Idaho residents were counted among the unemployed in Idaho during December 2009.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Idaho was \$28,721.00 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$31,029.10 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



HOUSING

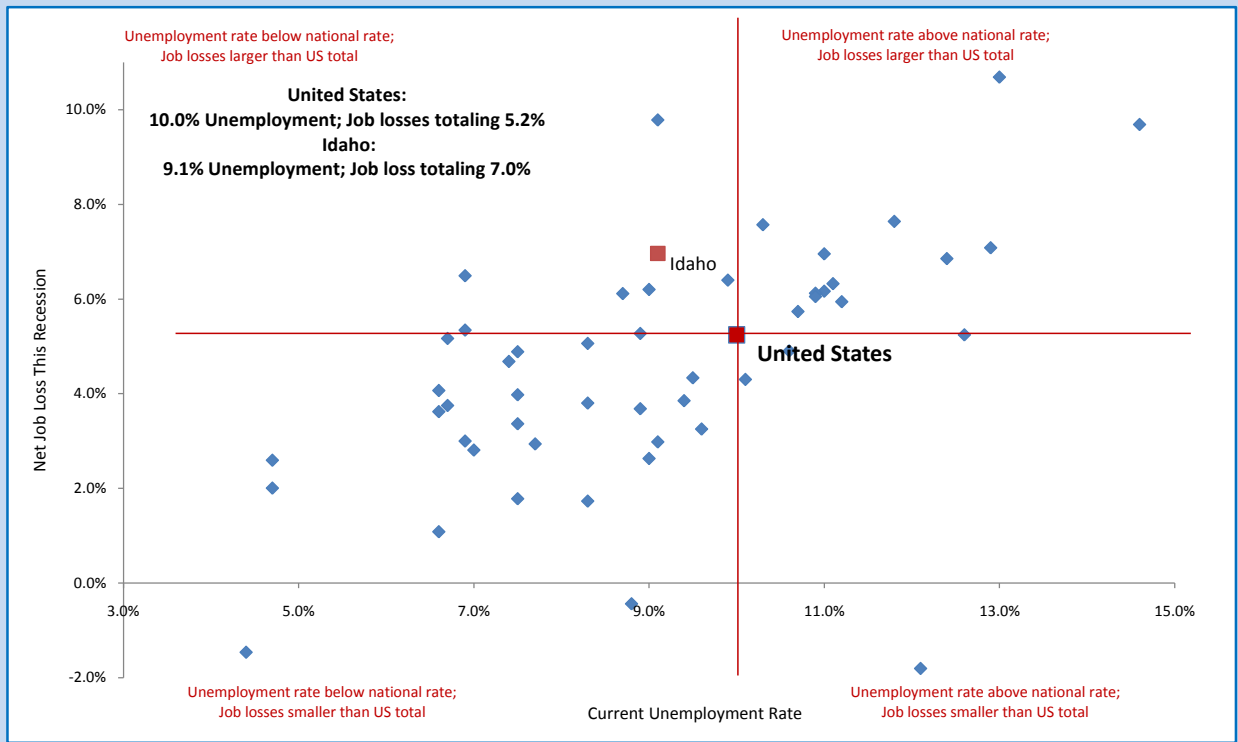
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the Mountain census division, which includes Idaho, home prices increased 0.7 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Idaho was \$235,600 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 3.47 percent of all mortgages, including 13.65 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Idaho.
- Housing starts in Idaho totaled 4,240 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2009, a decrease of 22.1 percent from September.
- Within the West census region, which includes Idaho, sales of new single-family homes totaled 79,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 9.2 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 7.4 percent to 1,260,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

How Does Idaho Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Idaho	United States
Unemployment Rates	December 2007	3.6%	5.0%
	December 2008	6.1%	7.4%
	December 2009	9.1%	10.0%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	12.2%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	December 2009		8.2%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 46,632	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 49,247	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	13.3%	11.6%
	2008	11.1%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	16.5%	13.9%
	2008	14.7%	15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview and Outlook: Illinois

JOBS

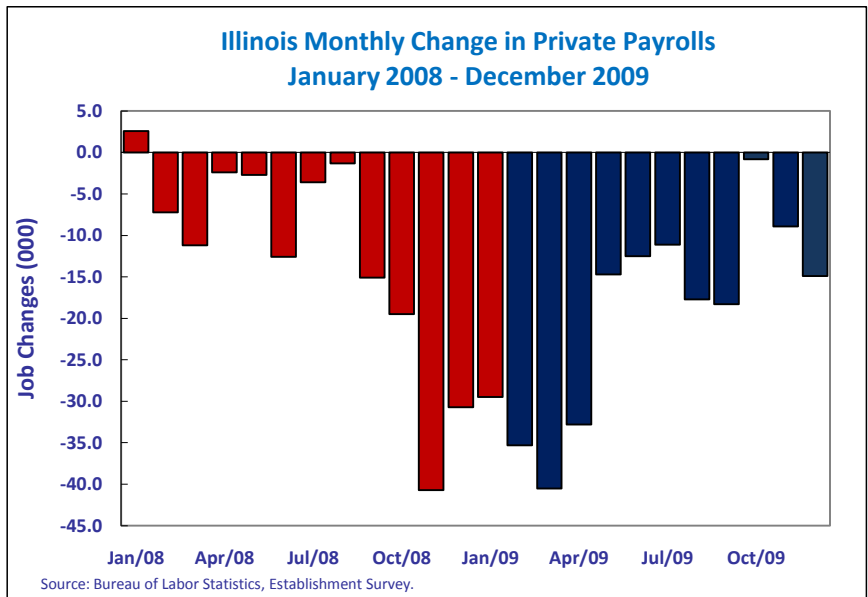
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Illinois by 96,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Illinois, employees in construction, professional and business, and information services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- 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 11.1 percent in December 2009, up 5.5 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 11.0 percent reached in October 2009.
- 733,000 Illinois residents were counted among the unemployed in Illinois during December 2009.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Illinois was \$37,951.00 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$39,411.70 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



HOUSING

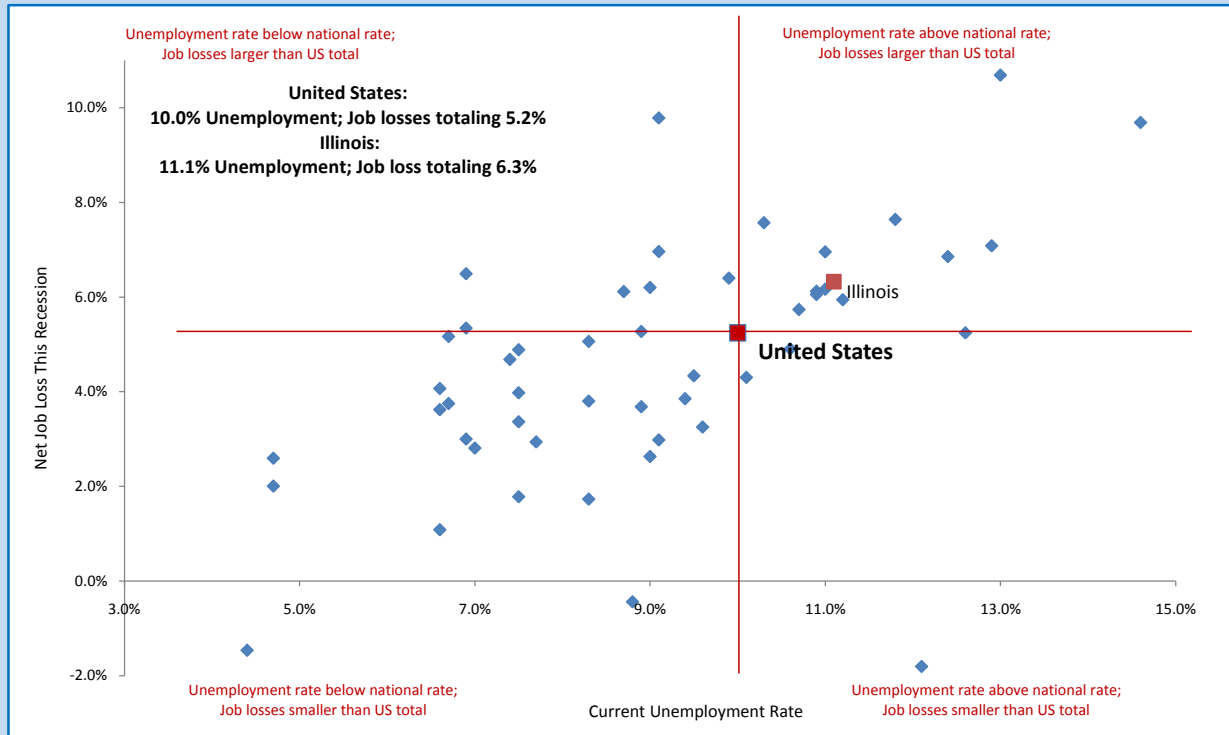
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the East North Central census division, which includes Illinois, home prices increased 0.1 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Illinois was \$216,100 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 5.25 percent of all mortgages, including 17.96 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Illinois.
- Housing starts in Illinois totaled 14,080 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, an increase of 34.6 percent from October.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Illinois, sales of new single-family homes totaled 68,000 units in November 2009, an increase of 21.4 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 25.5 percent to 1,050,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

How Does Illinois Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Illinois	United States
Unemployment Rates	December 2007	5.6%	5.0%
	December 2008	7.2%	7.4%
	December 2009	11.1%	10.0%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	8.1%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	December 2009		8.2%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 58,717	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 53,889	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	10.3%	11.6%
	2008	11.1%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	13.0%	13.9%
	2008	13.1%	15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview and Outlook: Indiana

JOBS

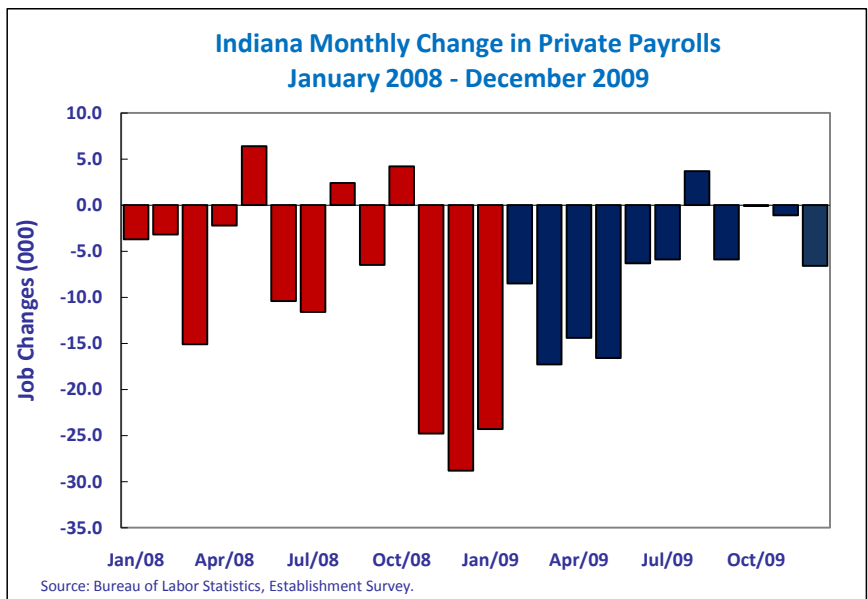
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Indiana by 48,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Indiana, employees in construction, professional and business, and transportation and utilities faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Indiana was 9.9 percent in December 2009, up 5.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.7 percent reached in June 2009.
- 307,000 Indiana residents were counted among the unemployed in Indiana during December 2009.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Indiana was \$31,197.10 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$31,924.90 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



HOUSING

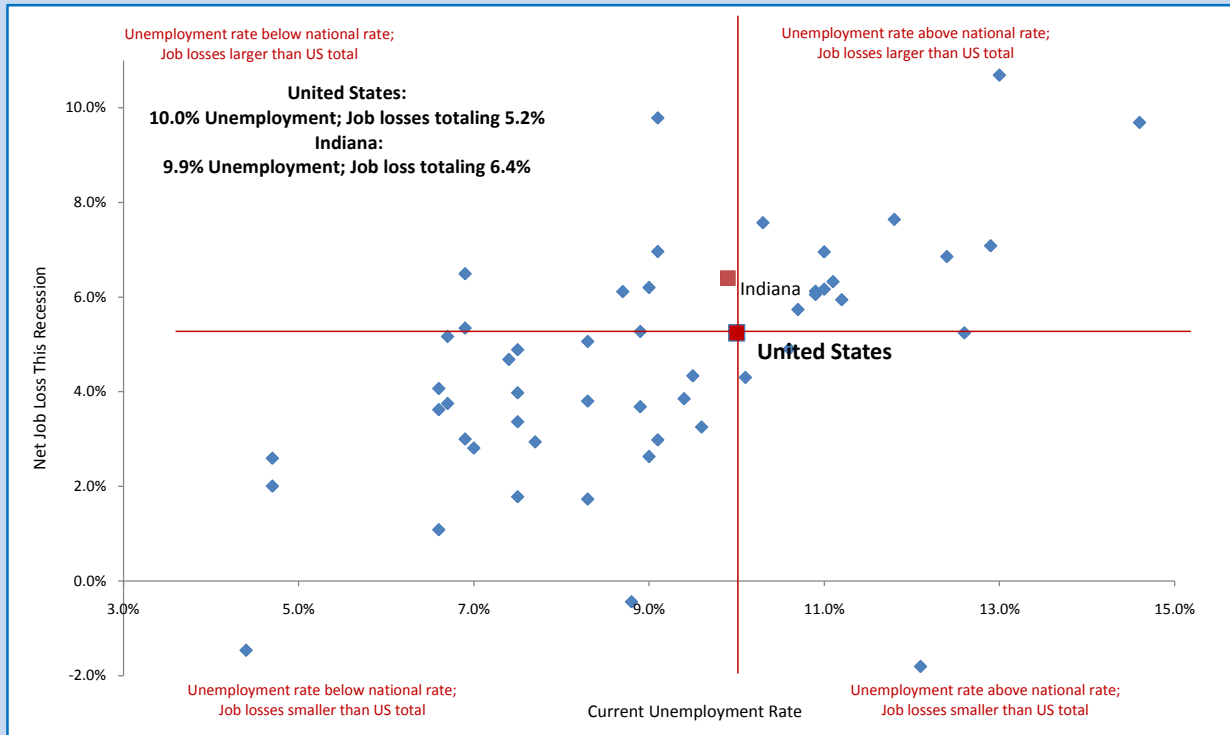
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the East North Central census division, which includes Indiana, home prices increased 0.1 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Indiana was \$144,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 4 percent of all mortgages, including 10.96 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Indiana.
- Housing starts in Indiana totaled 12,180 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, a decrease of 1.4 percent from October.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Indiana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 68,000 units in November 2009, an increase of 21.4 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 25.5 percent to 1,050,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

How Does Indiana Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Indiana	United States
Unemployment Rates	December 2007	4.5%	5.0%
	December 2008	7.8%	7.4%
	December 2009	9.9%	10.0%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	10.2%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	December 2009		8.2%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 51,920	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 47,898	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	7.6%	11.6%
	2008	13.1%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	9.9%	13.9%
	2008	11.9%	15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview and Outlook: Iowa

JOBS

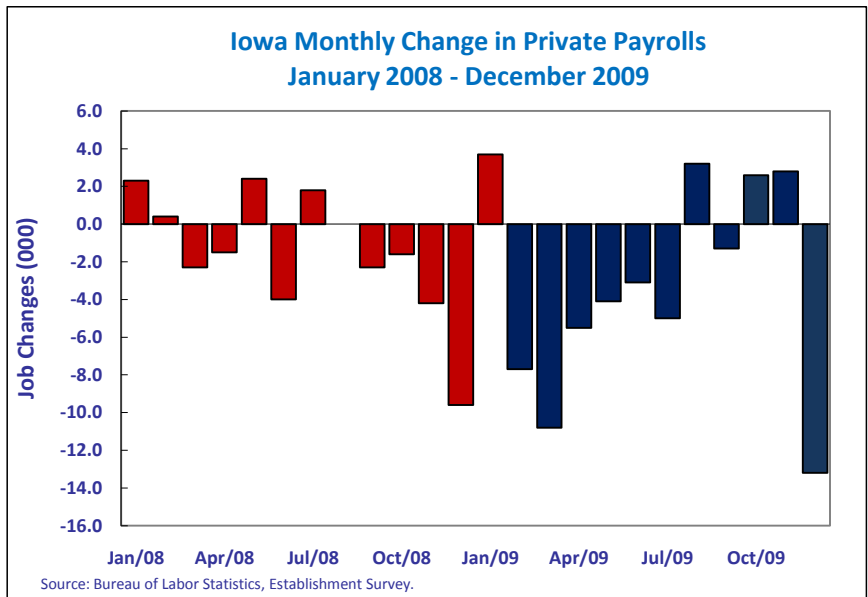
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Iowa by 23,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Iowa, employees in construction, professional and business, and leisure and hospitality faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Iowa was 6.6 percent in December 2009, up 2.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 6.7 percent reached in November 2009.
- 111,000 Iowa residents were counted among the unemployed in Iowa during December 2009.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Iowa was \$33,898.60 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, up from \$33,845.60 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



HOUSING

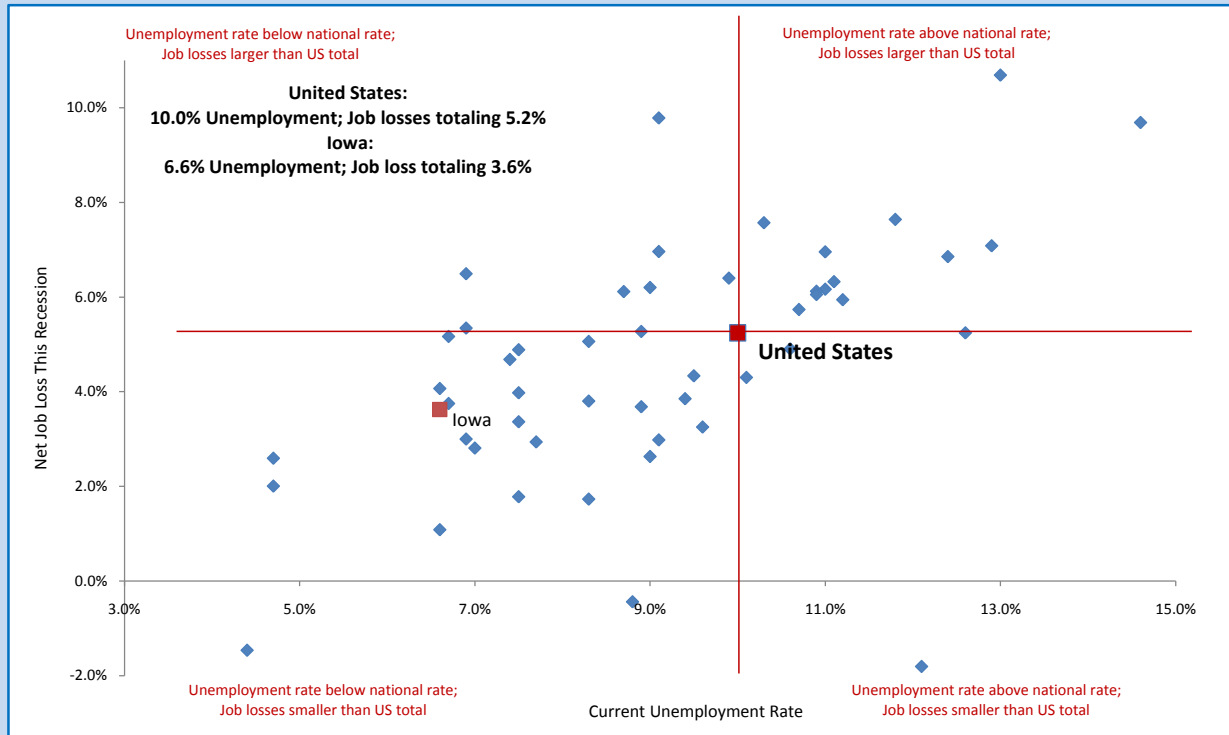
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the West North Central census division, which includes Iowa, home prices decreased 0.01 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Iowa was \$141,500 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 2.65 percent of all mortgages, including 11.17 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Iowa.
- Housing starts in Iowa totaled 7,700 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, a decrease of 28.9 percent from October.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Iowa, sales of new single-family homes totaled 68,000 units in November 2009, an increase of 21.4 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 25.5 percent to 1,050,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

How Does Iowa Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Iowa	United States
Unemployment Rates	December 2007	3.8%	5.0%
	December 2008	4.4%	7.4%
	December 2009	6.6%	10.0%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	10.7%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	December 2009		8.2%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 52,167	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 50,465	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	7.8%	11.6%
	2008	9.2%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	7.6%	13.9%
	2008	9.4%	15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview and Outlook: Kansas

JOBS

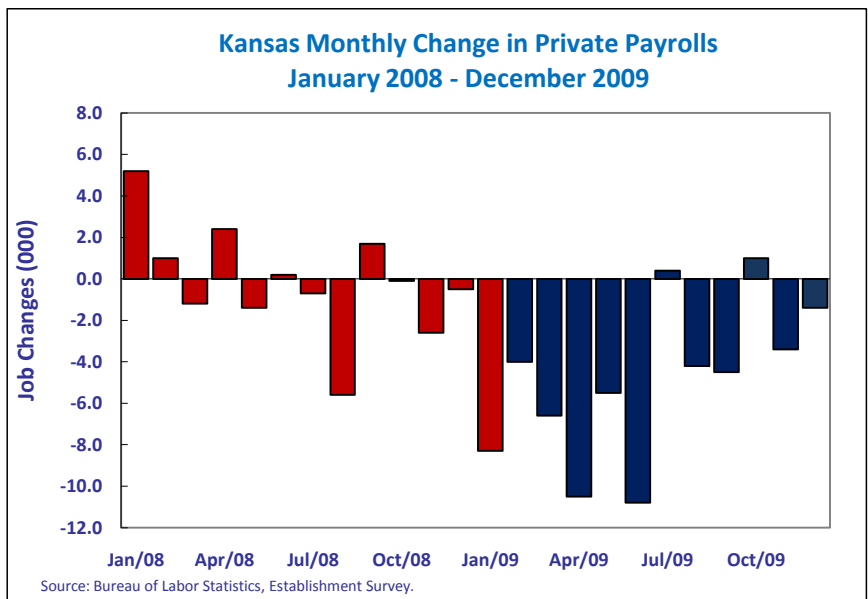
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Kansas by 19,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Kansas, employees in construction, professional and business, and information services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- 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 December 2009, up 2.5 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.5 percent reached in July 2009.
- 101,000 Kansas residents were counted among the unemployed in Kansas during December 2009.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Kansas was \$34,502.40 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$35,257.60 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



HOUSING

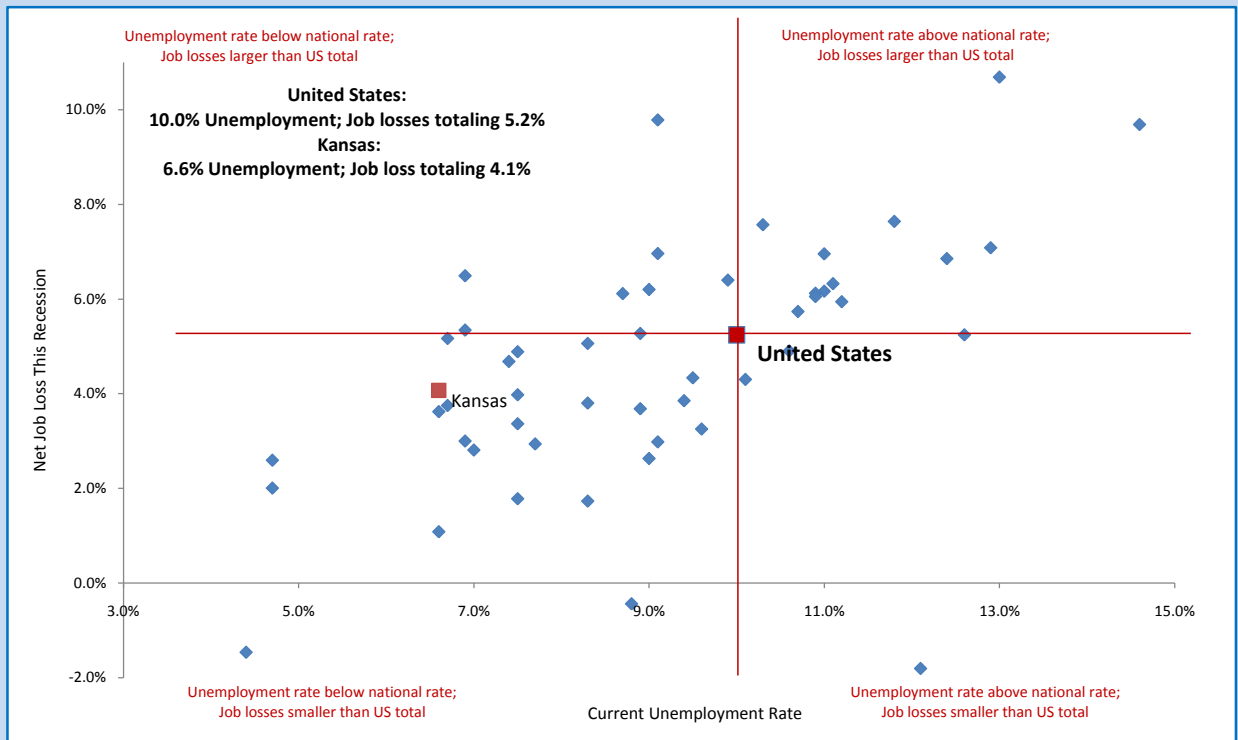
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the West North Central census division, which includes Kansas, home prices decreased 0.01 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Kansas was \$189,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 2.21 percent of all mortgages, including 8.12 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Kansas.
- Housing starts in Kansas totaled 9,340 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, an increase of 12.1 percent from October.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Kansas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 68,000 units in November 2009, an increase of 21.4 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 25.5 percent to 1,050,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

How Does Kansas Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Kansas	United States
Unemployment Rates	December 2007	4.1%	5.0%
	December 2008	5.0%	7.4%
	December 2009	6.6%	10.0%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	11.1%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	December 2009		8.2%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 49,787	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 49,119	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	10.1%	11.6%
	2008	12.2%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	10.9%	13.9%
	2008	12.4%	15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview and Outlook: Kentucky

JOBS

- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Kentucky by 27,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Kentucky, employees in construction, transportation and utilities, and financial services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Kentucky was 10.7 percent in December 2009, up 5.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.3 percent reached in October 2009.
- 221,000 Kentucky residents were counted among the unemployed in Kentucky during December 2009.

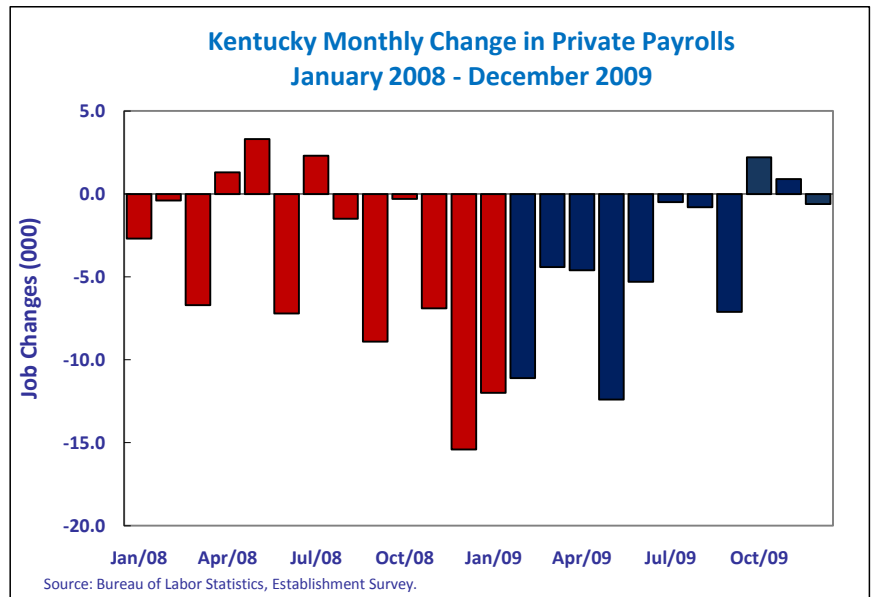
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Kentucky was \$28,671.40 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$29,544.90 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the East South Central census division, which includes Kentucky, home prices decreased 0.4 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Kentucky was \$172,500 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 3.07 percent of all mortgages, including 11.18 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Kentucky.
- Housing starts in Kentucky totaled 7,250 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, an increase of 2.8 percent from October.
- Within the South census region, which includes Kentucky, sales of new single-family homes totaled 179,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 21.1 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 16.1 percent to 1,820,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

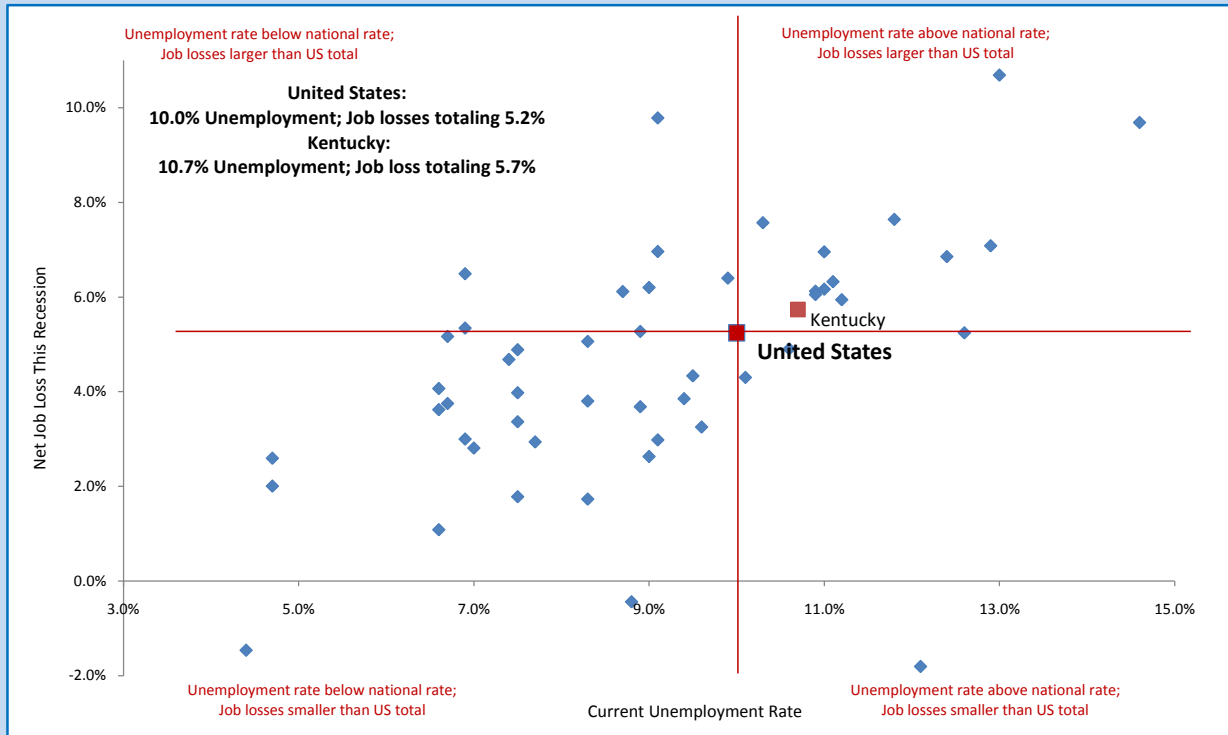


How Does Kentucky Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Kentucky	United States
Unemployment Rates	December 2007	5.5%	5.0%
	December 2008	7.6%	7.4%
	December 2009	10.7%	10.0%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	10.2%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	December 2009		8.2%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 44,459	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 41,058	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	12.3%	11.6%
	2008	16.3%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	12.7%	13.9%
	2008	14.8%	15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview and Outlook: Louisiana

JOBS

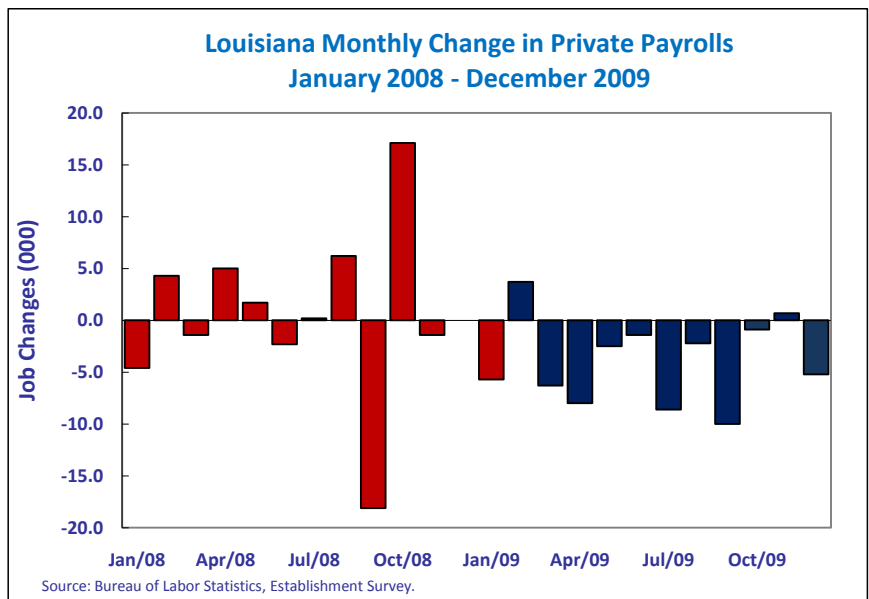
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Louisiana by 26,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Louisiana, employees in transportation and utilities, financial services, and information services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Louisiana was 7.5 percent in December 2009, up 3.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.8 percent reached in August 2009.
- 154,000 Louisiana residents were counted among the unemployed in Louisiana during December 2009.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Louisiana was \$32,551.00 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$33,625.40 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



HOUSING

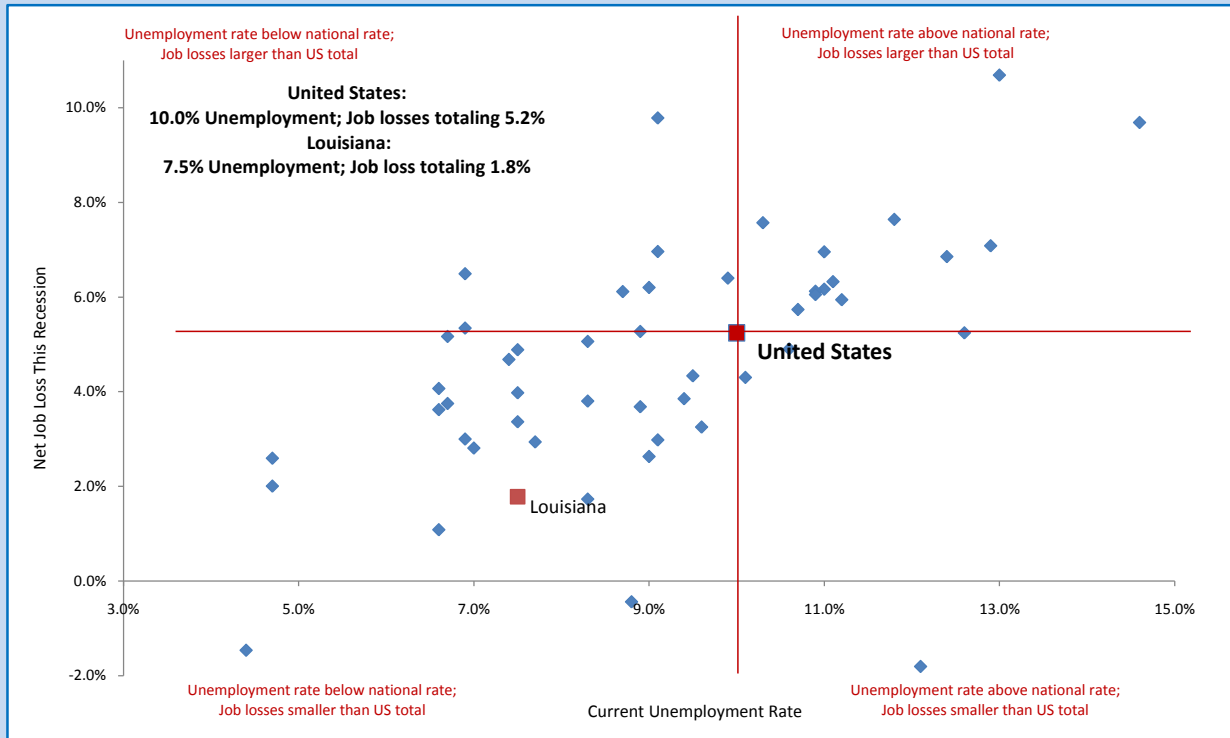
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the West South Central census division, which includes Louisiana, home prices increased 0.3 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Louisiana was \$187,500 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 2.9 percent of all mortgages, including 9.35 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Louisiana.
- Housing starts in Louisiana totaled 10,480 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, a decrease of 16.0 percent from October.
- Within the South census region, which includes Louisiana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 179,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 21.1 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 16.1 percent to 1,820,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

How Does Louisiana Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Louisiana	United States
Unemployment Rates	December 2007	3.9%	5.0%
	December 2008	5.5%	7.4%
	December 2009	7.5%	10.0%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	9.3%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	December 2009		8.2%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 40,292	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 41,232	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	18.2%	11.6%
	2008	17.1%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	19.2%	13.9%
	2008	19.3%	15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview and Outlook: Maine

JOBS

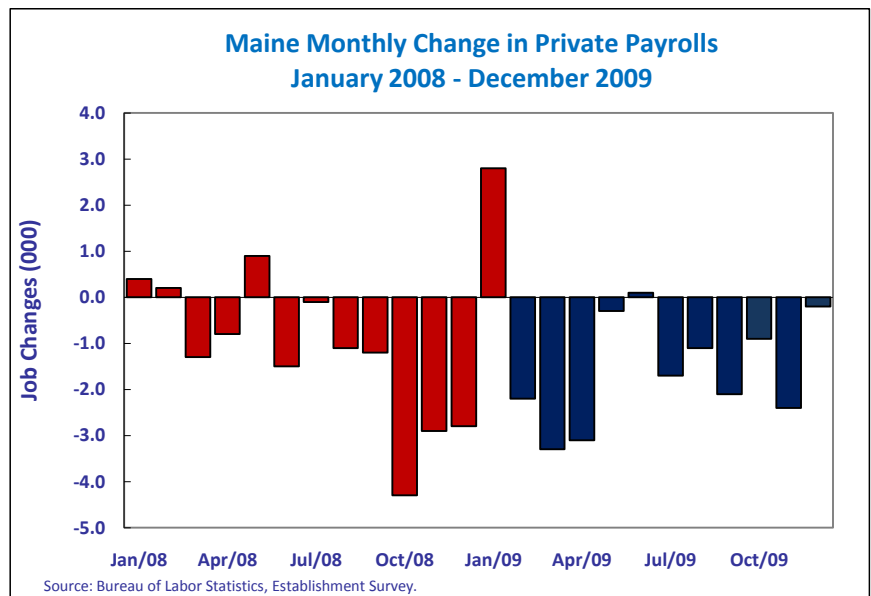
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Maine by 10,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Maine, employees in construction, information services, and transportation and utilities faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- 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 8.3 percent in December 2009, up 3.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.6 percent reached in August 2009.
- 58,000 Maine residents were counted among the unemployed in Maine during December 2009.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Maine was \$33,658.10 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, up from \$33,286.50 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



HOUSING

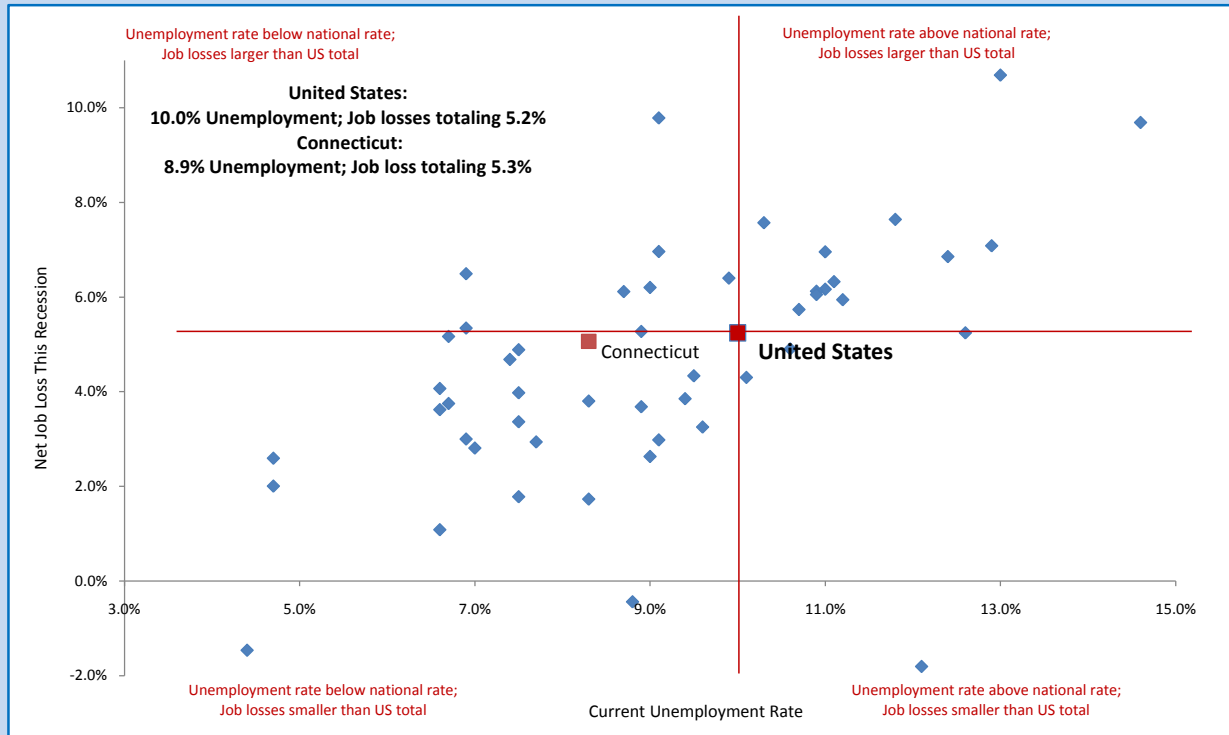
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the New England census division, which includes Maine, home prices decreased 0.29 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Maine was \$175,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 4.2 percent of all mortgages, including 17.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Maine.
- Housing starts in Maine totaled 2,920 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, an increase of 24.26 percent from October.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Maine, sales of new single-family homes totaled 29,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 3.3 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 19.5 percent to 660,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

How Does Maine Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Maine	United States
Unemployment Rates	December 2007	4.7%	5.0%
	December 2008	6.5%	7.4%
	December 2009	8.3%	10.0%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	13.2%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	December 2009		8.2%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 48,394	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 48,481	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	10.3%	11.6%
	2008	11.4%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	10.7%	13.9%
	2008	9.6%	15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview and Outlook: Maryland

JOBS

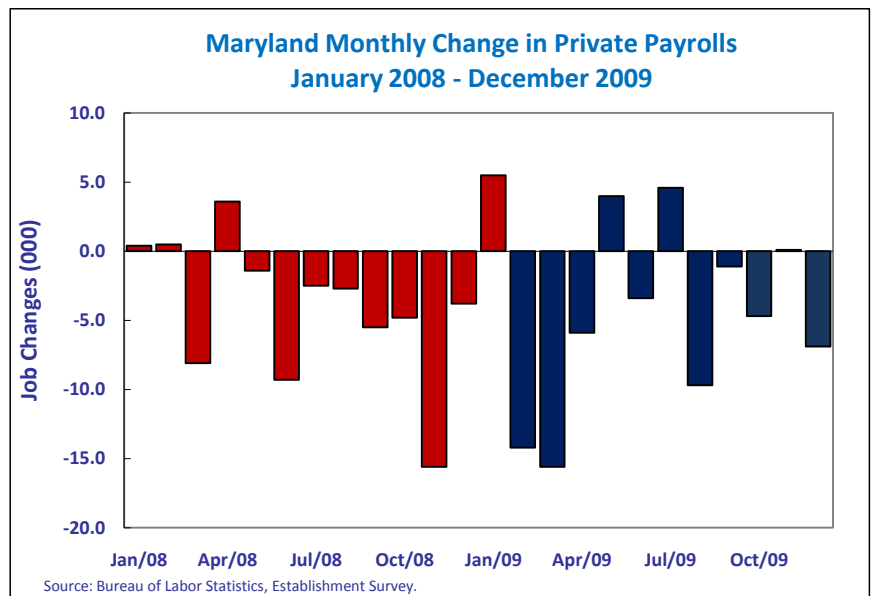
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Maryland by 36,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Maryland, employees in financial services, transportation and utilities, and information services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Maryland was 7.5 percent in December 2009, up 3.9 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 7.3 percent reached in November 2009.
- 220,000 Maryland residents were counted among the unemployed in Maryland during December 2009.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Maryland was \$43,712.90 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$44,605.30 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



HOUSING

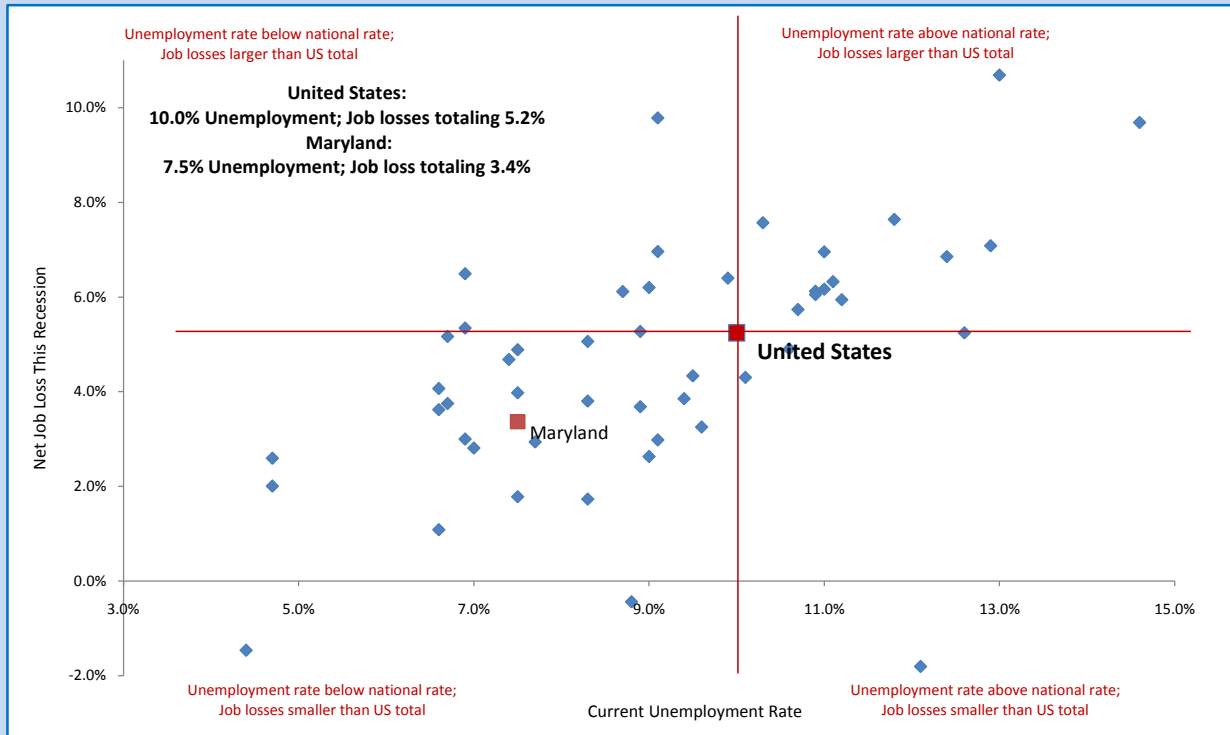
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the South Atlantic census division, which includes Maryland, home prices increased 2 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Maryland was \$420,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 3.81 percent of all mortgages, including 15.25 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Maryland.
- Housing starts in Maryland totaled 10,090 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, an increase of 31.9 percent from October.
- Within the South census region, which includes Maryland, sales of new single-family homes totaled 179,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 21.1 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 16.1 percent to 1,820,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

How Does Maryland Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

	Maryland	United States
Unemployment Rates		
December 2007	3.6%	5.0%
December 2008	5.4%	7.4%
December 2009	7.5%	10.0%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans		
2008	10.4%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate		
December 2009		8.2%
Median Household Income		
(2008 \$) 2000	\$ 67,807	\$ 52,532
2008	\$ 65,932	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate		
2000	7.3%	11.6%
2008	8.8%	12.9%
No Health Insurance		
2000	10.0%	13.9%
2008	12.9%	15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview and Outlook: Massachusetts

JOBS

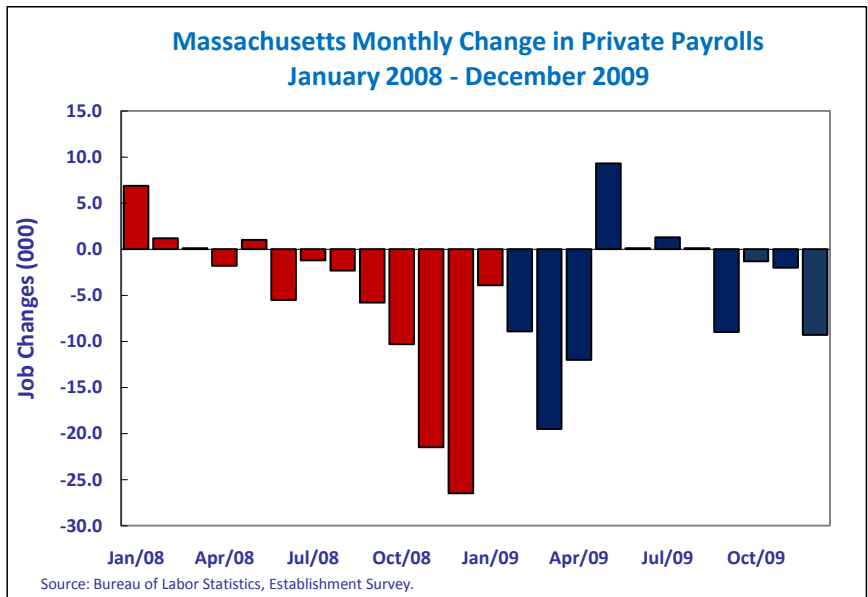
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Massachusetts by 53,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Massachusetts, employees in construction, financial services, and transportation and utilities faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- 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 9.4 percent in December 2009, up 4.9 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 9.3 percent reached in September 2009.
- 323,000 Massachusetts residents were counted among the unemployed in Massachusetts during December 2009.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Massachusetts was \$46,469.40 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$47,388.40 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



HOUSING

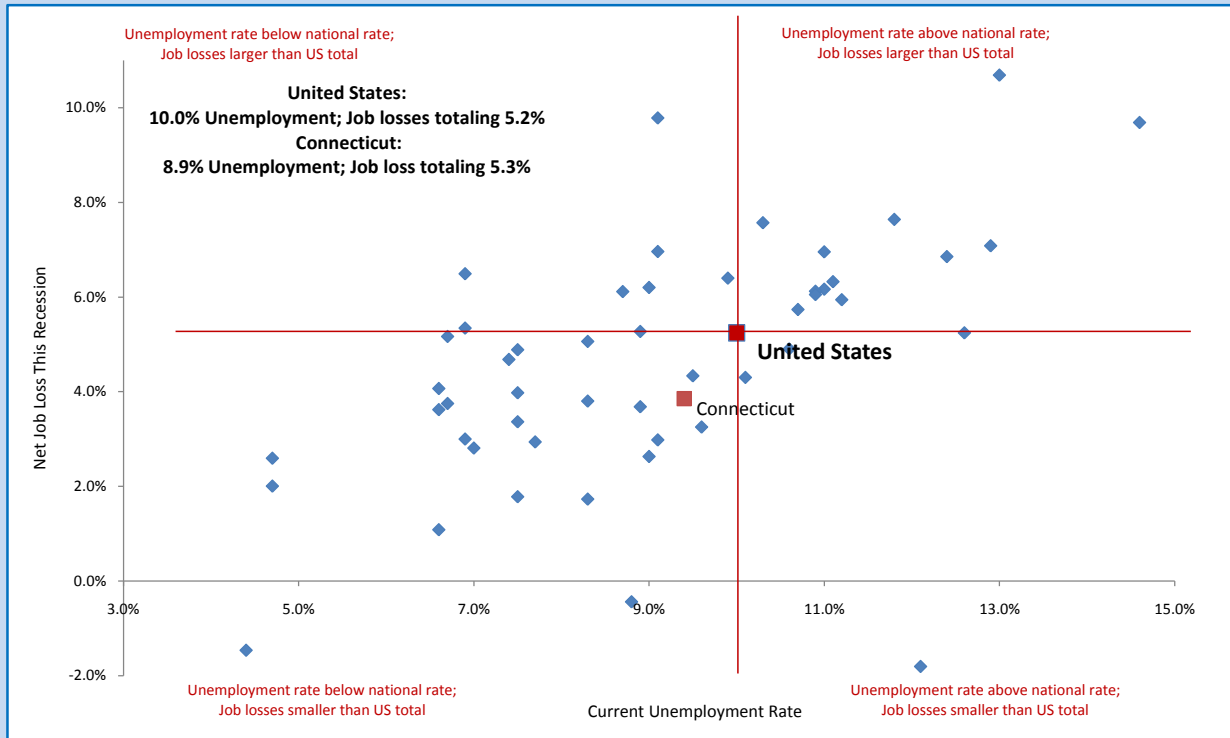
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the New England census division, which includes Massachusetts, home prices decreased 0.29 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Massachusetts was \$302,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 3.37 percent of all mortgages, including 15.48 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Massachusetts.
- Housing starts in Massachusetts totaled 6,310 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, an increase of 11.29 percent from October.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Massachusetts, sales of new single-family homes totaled 29,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 3.3 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 19.5 percent to 660,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

How Does Massachusetts Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Massachusetts	United States
Unemployment Rates	December 2007	4.5%	5.0%
	December 2008	6.4%	7.4%
	December 2009	9.4%	10.0%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	8.3%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	December 2009		8.2%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 57,646	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 60,515	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	10.8%	11.6%
	2008	11.2%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	8.7%	13.9%
	2008	5.4%	15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview and Outlook: Michigan

JOBS

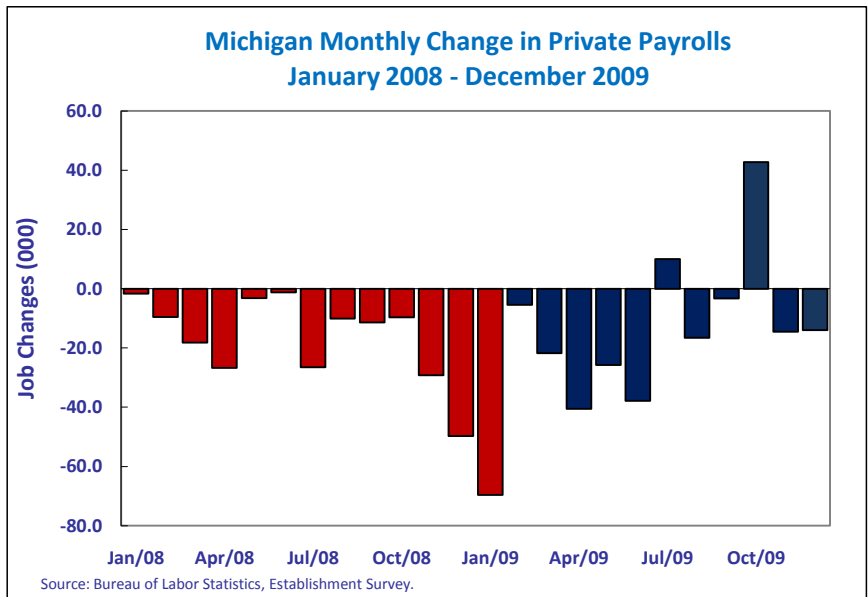
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Michigan by 69,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Michigan, employees in construction, information services, and transportation and utilities faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- 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 14.6 percent in December 2009, up 7.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 15.3 percent reached in September 2009.
- 701,000 Michigan residents were counted among the unemployed in Michigan during December 2009.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Michigan was \$31,624.50 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$32,524.90 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



HOUSING

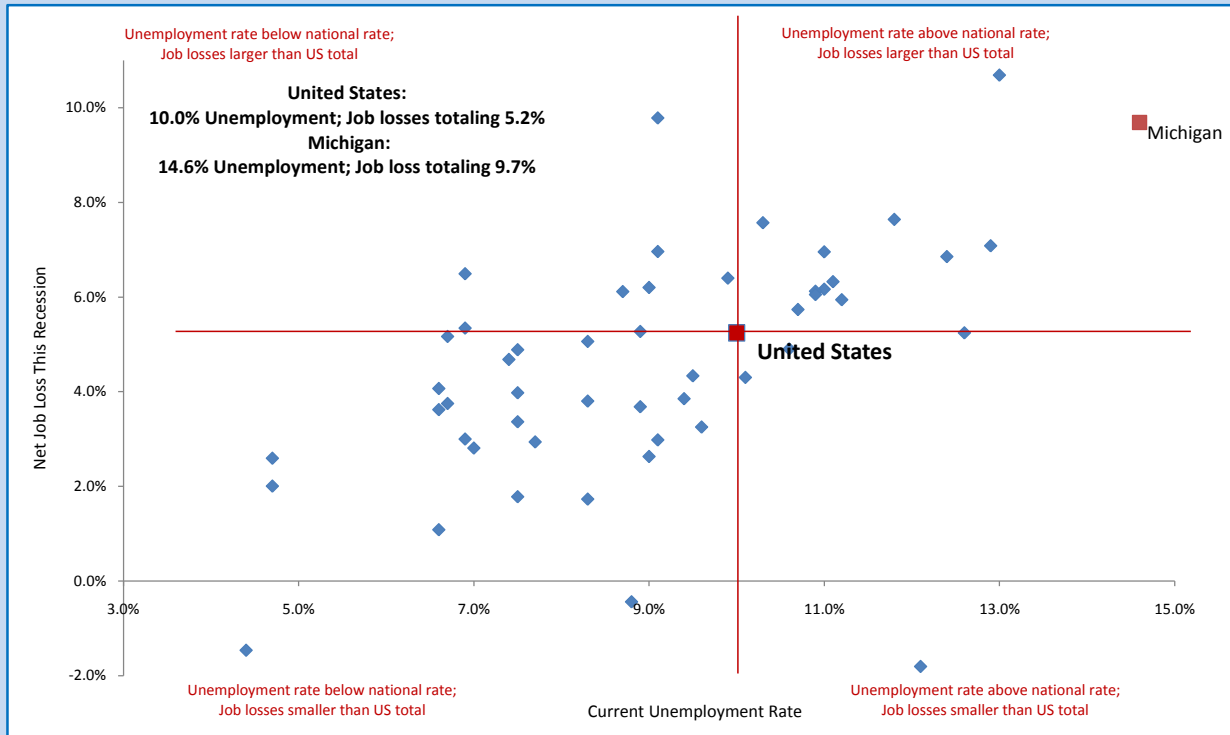
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the East North Central census division, which includes Michigan, home prices increased 0.11 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Michigan was \$150,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 4.49 percent of all mortgages, including 11.05 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Michigan.
- Housing starts in Michigan totaled 7,200 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, a decrease of 10.2 percent from October.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Michigan, sales of new single-family homes totaled 68,000 units in November 2009, an increase of 21.4 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 25.5 percent to 1,050,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

How Does Michigan Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Michigan	United States
Unemployment Rates	December 2007	7.3%	5.0%
	December 2008	10.2%	7.4%
	December 2009	14.6%	10.0%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	9.5%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	December 2009		8.2%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 58,217	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 50,528	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	9.8%	11.6%
	2008	11.9%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	9.1%	13.9%
	2008	11.7%	15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview and Outlook: Minnesota

JOBS

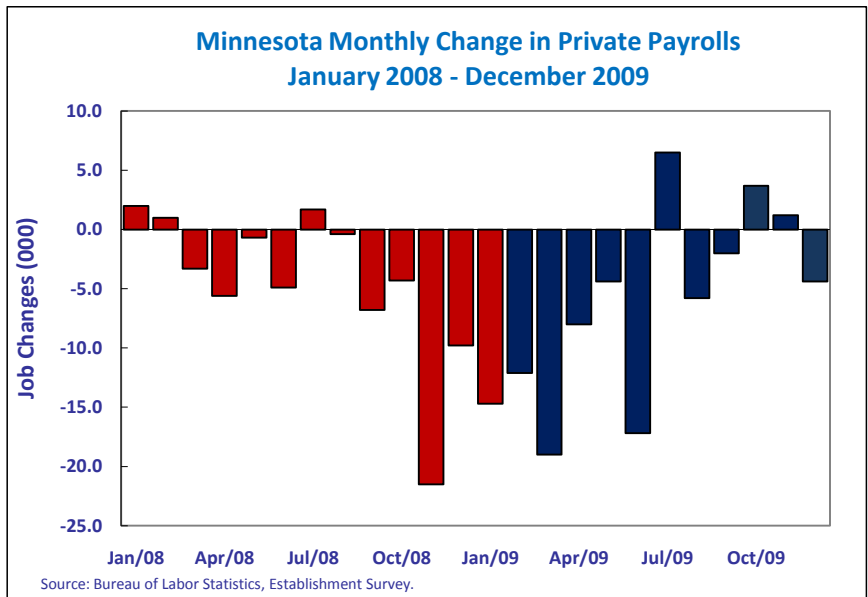
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Minnesota by 41,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Minnesota, employees in construction, professional and business, and transportation and utilities faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Minnesota was 7.4 percent in December 2009, up 2.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.4 percent reached in June 2009.
- 218,000 Minnesota residents were counted among the unemployed in Minnesota during December 2009.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Minnesota was \$38,584.60 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$39,503.50 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

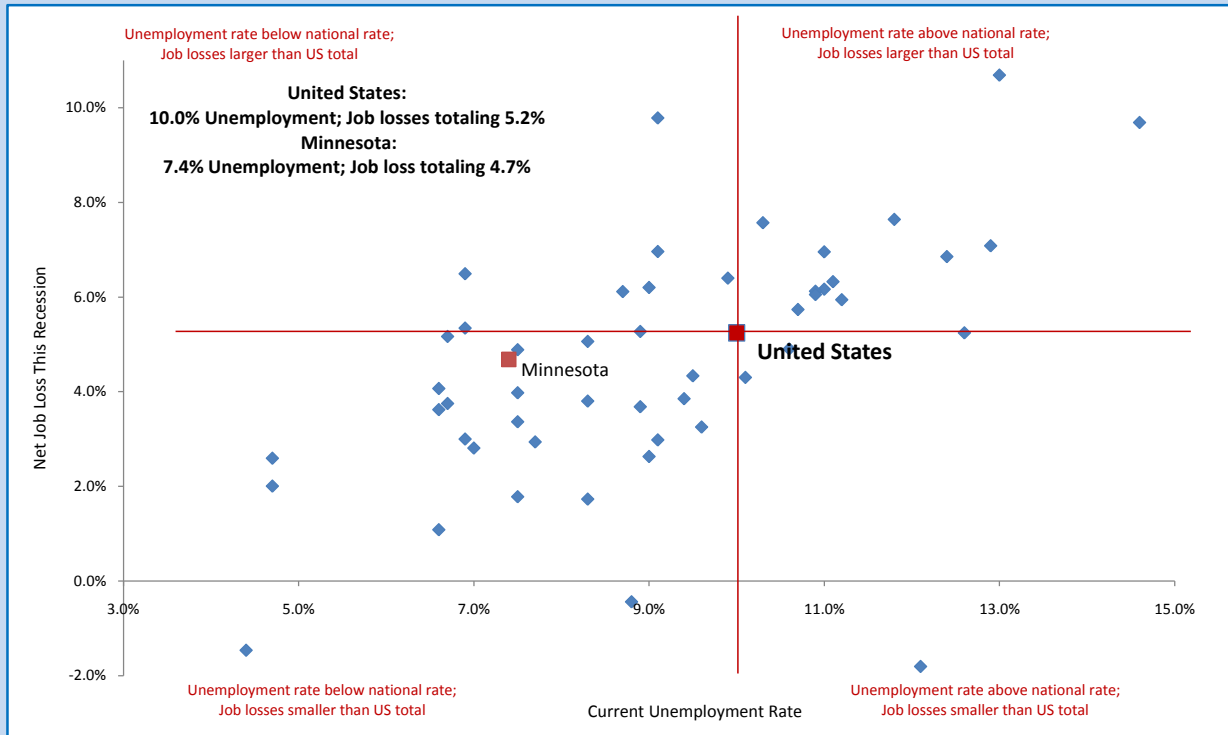
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the West North Central census division, which includes Minnesota, home prices decreased 0 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Minnesota was \$229,300 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 3.43 percent of all mortgages, including 15.13 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Minnesota.
- Housing starts in Minnesota totaled 8,730 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, a decrease of 15.2 percent from October.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Minnesota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 68,000 units in November 2009, an increase of 21.4 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 25.5 percent to 1,050,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

How Does Minnesota Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Minnesota	United States
Unemployment Rates	December 2007	4.8%	5.0%
	December 2008	6.6%	7.4%
	December 2009	7.4%	10.0%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	9.9%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	December 2009		8.2%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 64,292	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 57,607	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	6.5%	11.6%
	2008	9.6%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	7.1%	13.9%
	2008	8.5%	15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview and Outlook: Mississippi

JOBS

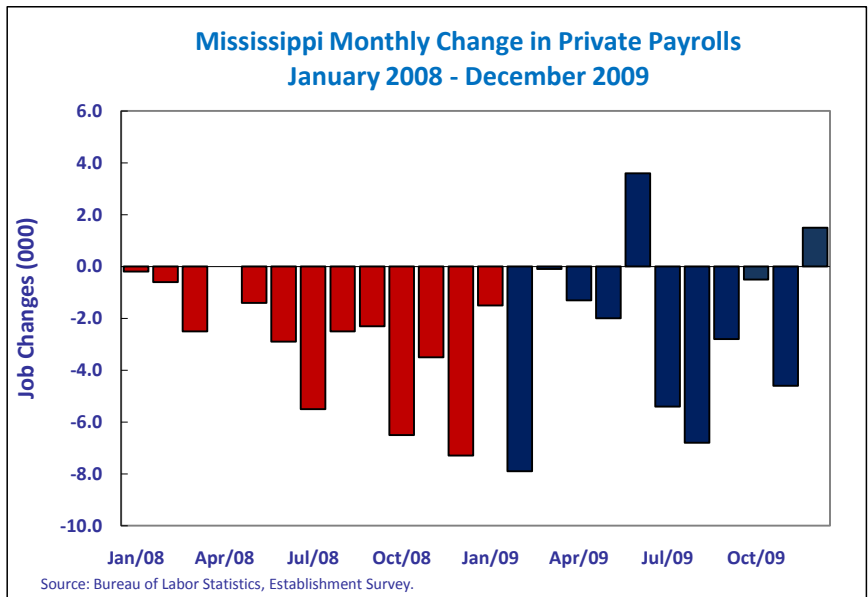
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Mississippi by 17,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Mississippi, employees in construction, professional and business, and transportation and utilities faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- 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 10.6 percent in December 2009, up 4.5 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 9.8 percent reached in November 2009.
- 138,000 Mississippi residents were counted among the unemployed in Mississippi during December 2009.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Mississippi was \$27,387.40 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$28,302.60 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

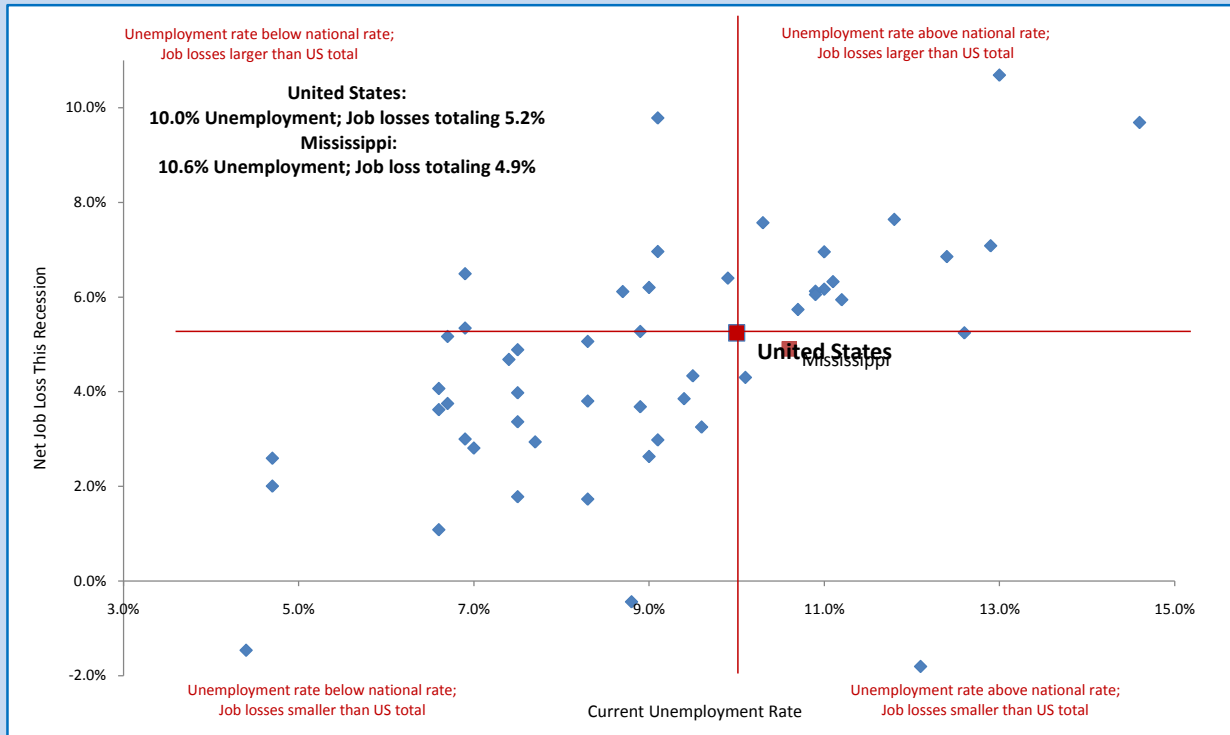
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the East South Central census division, which includes Mississippi, home prices decreased 0.4 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Mississippi was \$168,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 2.82 percent of all mortgages, including 8.37 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Mississippi.
- Housing starts in Mississippi totaled 5,560 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, an increase of 16.3 percent from October.
- Within the South census region, which includes Mississippi, sales of new single-family homes totaled 179,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 21.1 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 16.1 percent to 1,820,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

How Does Mississippi Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Mississippi	United States
Unemployment Rates	December 2007	6.1%	5.0%
	December 2008	7.8%	7.4%
	December 2009	10.6%	10.0%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	9.7%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	December 2009		8.2%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 42,416	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 37,579	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	15.6%	11.6%
	2008	20.4%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	14.0%	13.9%
	2008	18.3%	15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview and Outlook: Missouri

JOBS

- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Missouri by 40,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Missouri, employees in construction, transportation and utilities, and other services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Missouri was 9.6 percent in December 2009, up 4.3 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 9.5 percent reached in September 2009.
- 285,000 Missouri residents were counted among the unemployed in Missouri during December 2009.

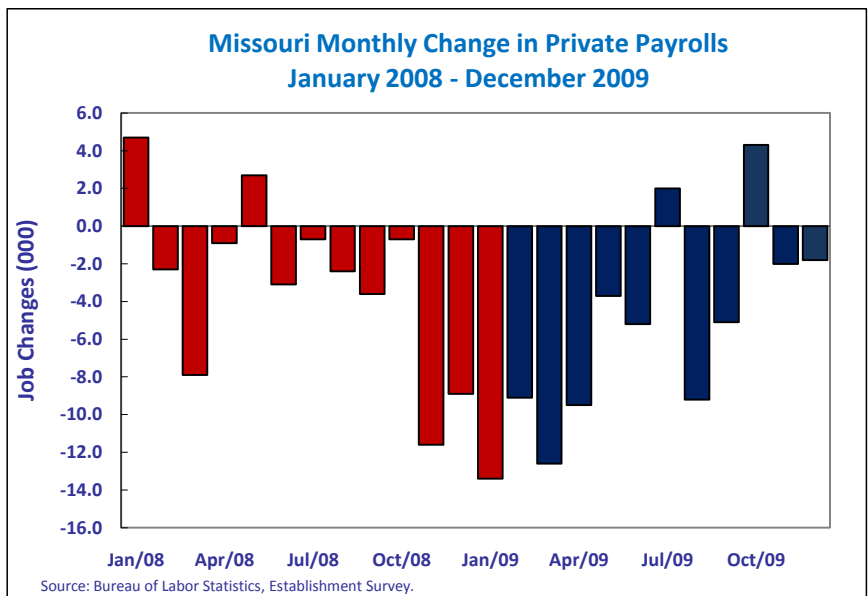
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Missouri was \$32,845.40 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$33,534.30 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the West North Central census division, which includes Missouri, home prices decreased 0.01 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Missouri was \$172,500 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 2.05 percent of all mortgages, including 7.19 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Missouri.
- Housing starts in Missouri totaled 7,840 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, an increase of 7.1 percent from October.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Missouri, sales of new single-family homes totaled 68,000 units in November 2009, an increase of 21.4 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 25.5 percent to 1,050,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

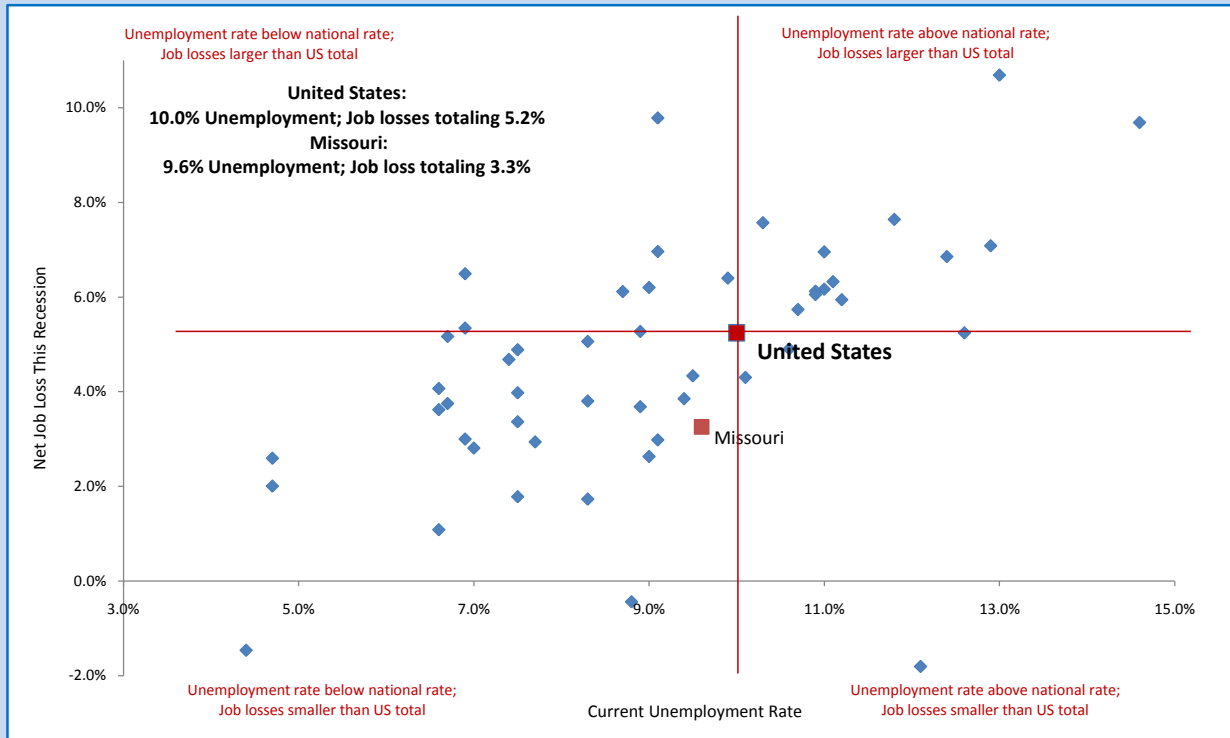


How Does Missouri Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Missouri	United States
Unemployment Rates	December 2007	5.3%	5.0%
	December 2008	7.1%	7.4%
	December 2009	9.6%	10.0%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	11.4%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	December 2009		8.2%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 54,917	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 46,906	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	10.4%	11.6%
	2008	13.1%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	7.7%	13.9%
	2008	12.6%	15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview and Outlook: Montana

JOBS

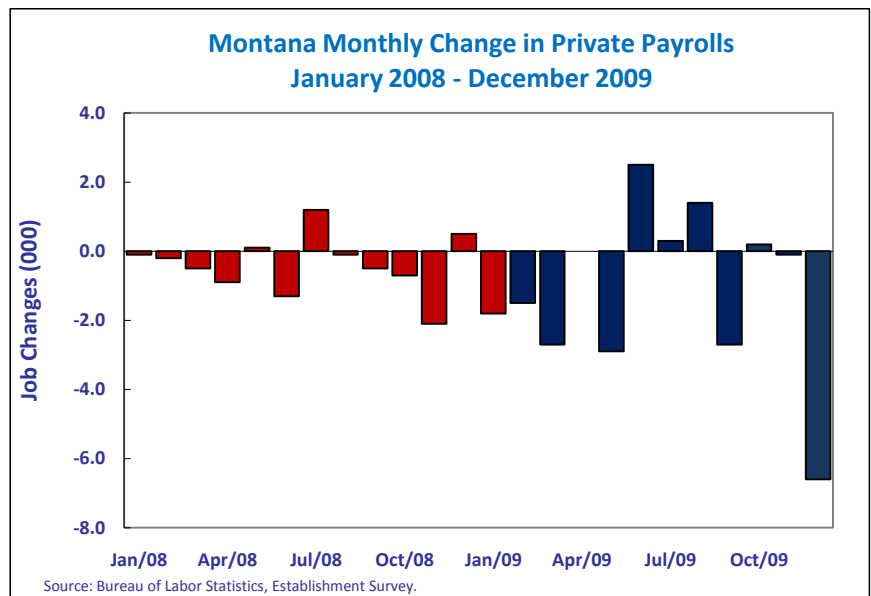
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Montana by 7,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Montana, employees in construction, professional and business, and other services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- 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 6.7 percent in December 2009, up 2.9 percentage points from December 2007, matching its most recent peak reached in September 2009.
- 33,000 Montana residents were counted among the unemployed in Montana during December 2009.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Montana was \$30,798.00 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$32,182.40 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



HOUSING

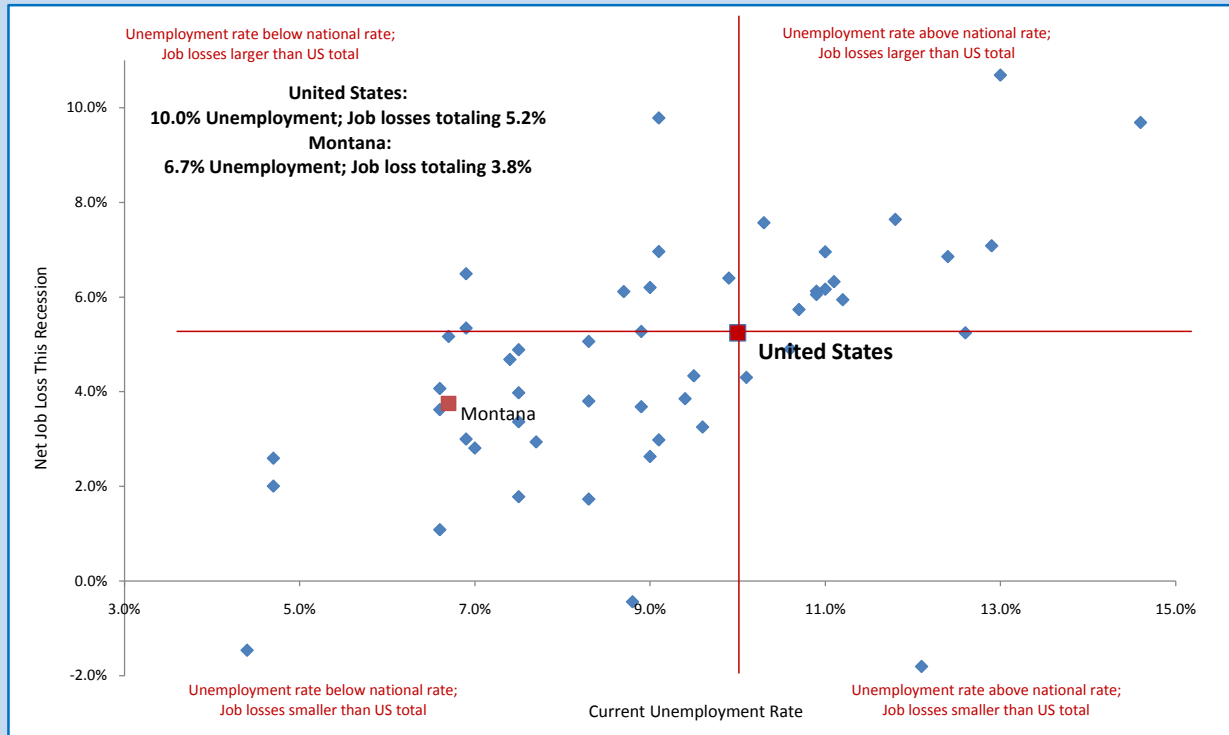
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the Mountain census division, which includes Montana, home prices increased 0.7 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Montana was \$215,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 1.62 percent of all mortgages, including 10.24 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Montana.
- Housing starts in Montana totaled 1,650 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2009, a decrease of 15.4 percent from September.
- Within the West census region, which includes Montana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 79,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 9.2 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 7.4 percent to 1,260,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

How Does Montana Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Montana	United States
Unemployment Rates	December 2007	3.8%	5.0%
	December 2008	5.0%	7.4%
	December 2009	6.7%	10.0%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	13.6%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	December 2009		8.2%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 40,535	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 44,116	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	15.0%	11.6%
	2008	12.9%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	16.9%	13.9%
	2008	15.9%	15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview and Outlook: Nebraska

JOBS

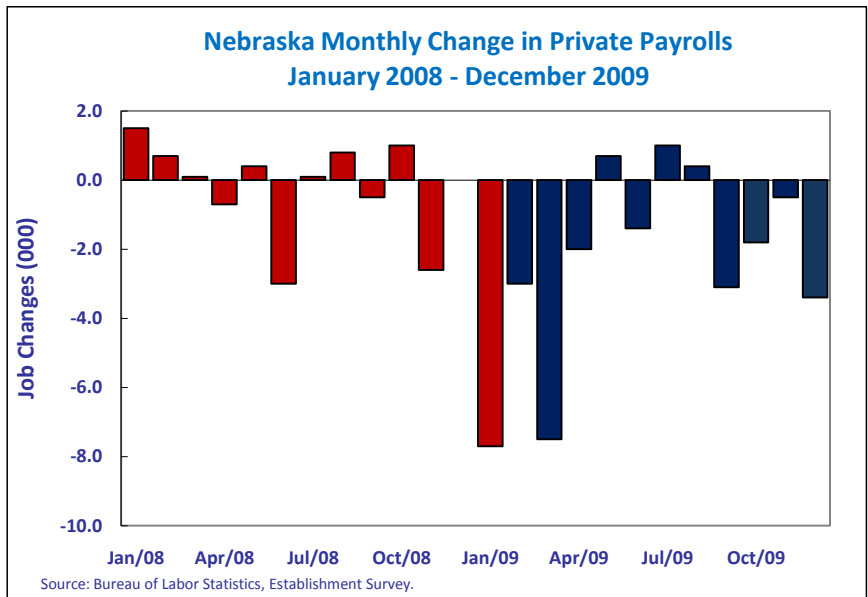
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Nebraska by 11,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Nebraska, employees in information services, professional and business, and transportation and utilities faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- 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 4.7 percent in December 2009, up 2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 5.0 percent reached in August 2009.
- 46,000 Nebraska residents were counted among the unemployed in Nebraska during December 2009.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Nebraska was \$34,868.40 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$35,996.20 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



HOUSING

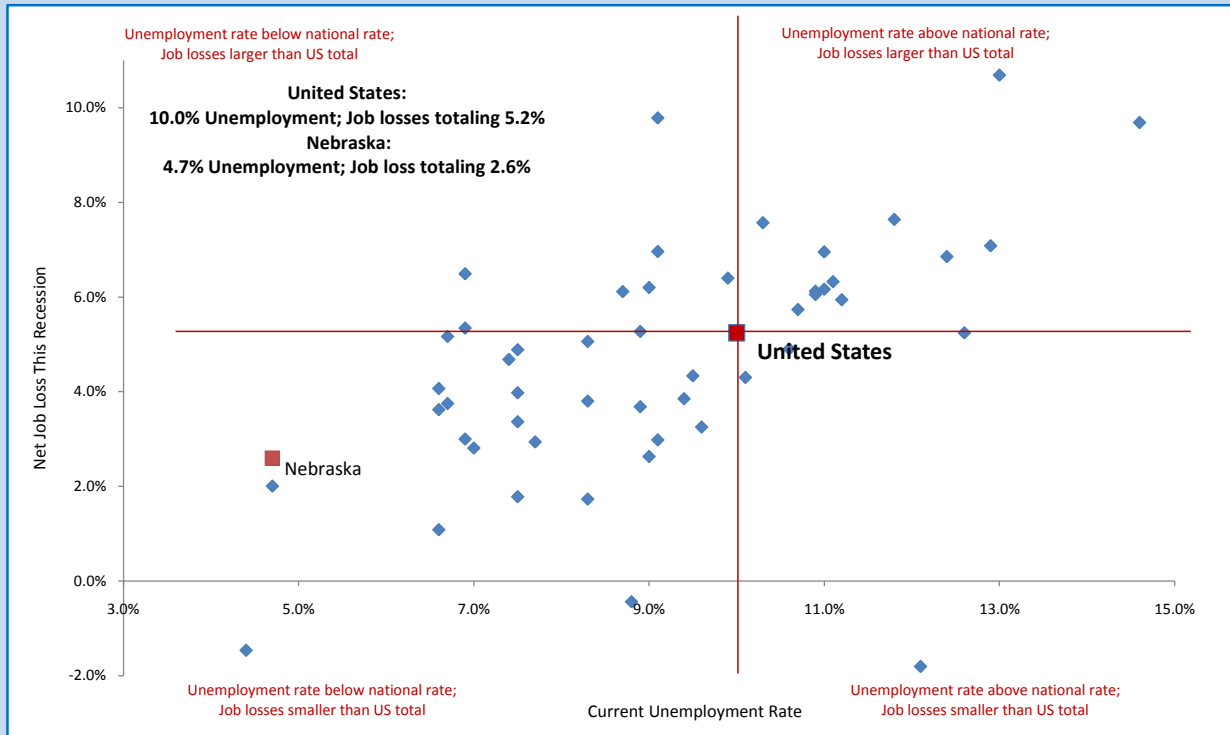
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the West North Central census division, which includes Nebraska, home prices decreased 0.01 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Nebraska was \$139,900 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 1.88 percent of all mortgages, including 7.73 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Nebraska.
- Housing starts in Nebraska totaled 4,050 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, no change from October.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Nebraska, sales of new single-family homes totaled 68,000 units in November 2009, an increase of 21.4 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 25.5 percent to 1,050,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

How Does Nebraska Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Nebraska	United States
Unemployment Rates	December 2007	2.7%	5.0%
	December 2008	3.9%	7.4%
	December 2009	4.7%	10.0%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	11.1%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	December 2009		8.2%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 51,045	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 50,896	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	9.8%	11.6%
	2008	10.3%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	8.8%	13.9%
	2008	12.6%	15.3%

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