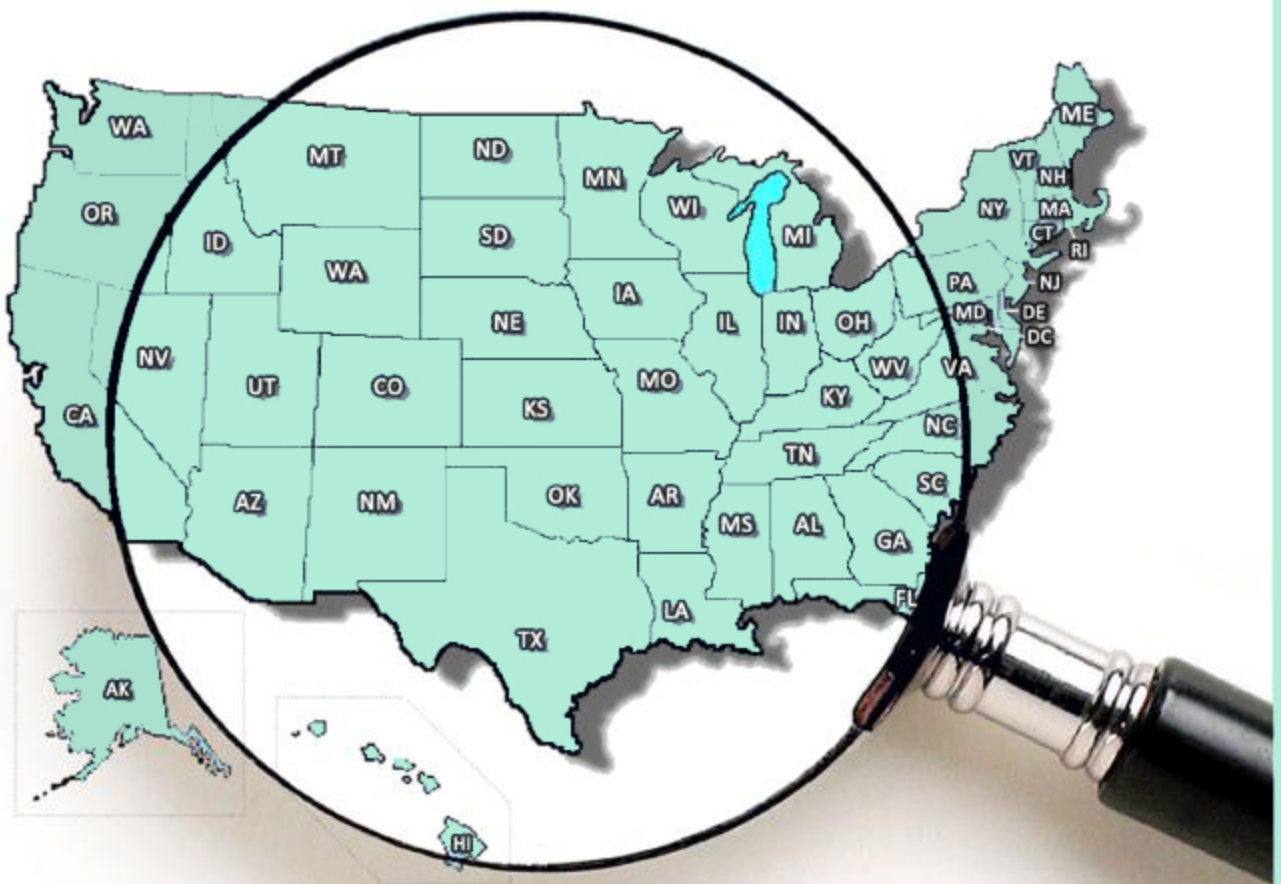


APRIL 2012

UNDERSTANDING THE ECONOMY: STATE-BY-STATE SNAPSHOTS



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

Executive Summary

This is the 16th edition of state-by-state snapshots issued by the Joint Economic Committee during the 112th Congress and includes state-level data through March 2012.

This month's report shows that three-in-five states gained private-sector jobs in March. Nationally, 121,000 private-sector positions were added during the month, a deceleration in the pace of job growth, following three straight months of private-sector job gains exceeding 200,000. Both manufacturing and the retail sectors continued to show strength during March: the ISM reading of 53.4 indicated expansion of economic activity in the manufacturing sector for the 32nd consecutive month and retail sales grew by 0.8 percent in March, following a gain 1.0 percent in February.

Workers continued to face wage pressure during the first 3 months of 2012, as wages failed to keep pace with inflation. The median weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers were 1.9 percent higher than a year earlier, less than the 2.8 percent increase in the consumer price index for all urban consumers over that period; after adjusting for inflation, median earnings declined by 0.9 percent over the past year.

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

Report highlights include:

- Thirty states and the District of Columbia added private-sector jobs in March. New York (21,500) had the largest private-sector gains, followed by California (15,600) and Arizona (11,700). In the past 12 months, 46 states and the District of Columbia gained private-sector jobs, with Texas (300,600), California (227,000) and New York (155,000) recording the largest gains. Five other states (Florida, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Washington) each posted private-sector job gains during the past year exceeding 50,000 jobs. Only Mississippi, Rhode Island and Wisconsin lost private-sector positions over the past 12 months, while Delaware saw no change. From March 2011 – March 2012, North Dakota (8.6 percent), the District of Columbia (3.7 percent), and Texas (3.5 percent) had the largest percentage gains in private-sector employment. During this period, 2.1 million private-sector positions were added nationally.

- Thirty states saw their unemployment rates decline in March, though only 7 states recorded statistically significant decreases. Mississippi and Oklahoma (-0.6 percentage point each) experienced the largest decreases, followed by Florida and Massachusetts (-0.4 percentage point each), Nevada (-0.3 percentage point), North Carolina (-0.2 percentage point) and Vermont (-0.1 percentage point). The remaining states and the District of Columbia did not experience statistically significant changes. In the past 12 months, Michigan and Alabama reported the largest decline in the unemployment rate (-2.0 percentage points). Sixteen other states recorded statistically significant declines over the past year. Nevada (12.0 percent) had the highest unemployment rate in March, followed by Rhode Island (11.1 percent) and California (11.0 percent). North Dakota had the lowest unemployment rate (3.0 percent). The national unemployment rate during the month was 8.2 percent, down from 8.9 percent a year earlier.
- Manufacturing employment expanded in 30 states in March. The largest gains were in Michigan (5,400), followed by Illinois (5,200) and Ohio (4,600). Nationally, the manufacturing sector accounted for more than 30 percent of the private-sector jobs gains during March. In the past 12 months, 32 states added manufacturing positions, with seven states – Michigan, Texas, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Washington, and Iowa – each adding more than 10,000 manufacturing jobs.
- Twenty-nine states and the District of Columbia added jobs in the professional and business services sector in March. Illinois (8,100), Massachusetts (4,900), and New York (4,500) posted the largest increases. In the past year, 39 states and the District of Columbia have added professional and business services jobs, with California, New York and Texas recording the largest gains. In the last year, 597,000 jobs were added in the professional and business services sector.
- Thirty-five states and the District of Columbia added jobs in the leisure and hospitality sector during March. California (13,800), Pennsylvania (7,000) and Florida (6,600) saw the largest gains. In the past 12 months, 37 states and the District of Columbia added leisure and hospitality jobs. During this period, leisure and hospitality employment increased by 328,000 positions.

###

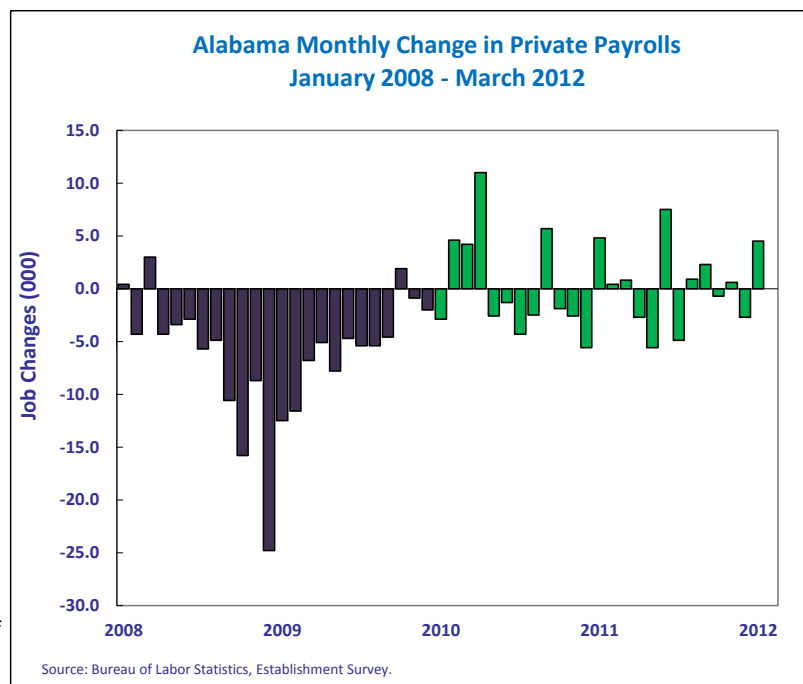
Economic Overview And Outlook: Alabama

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Alabama, private sector employment fell by 9.5 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.4 percent.
- In Alabama, employees in the construction, information services, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Alabama have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; education and health services; and leisure and hospitality.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Alabama was 7.3 percent in March 2012, 3.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.6 percent in December 2009.
- 157,000 Alabama residents were counted among the unemployed in Alabama during March 2012.
- In Alabama, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 21,712 during March, up 1.4 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 51,448 in December 2008, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Alabama have declined by 57.8 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Alabama was \$30,368.30 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$29,535.60 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Alabama, home prices fell by 8.8 percent over 9 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2009. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Alabama have risen by 1.7 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 1.9 percent of all mortgages, including 6.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Alabama.
- Housing starts in Alabama totaled 9,530 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, a decrease of 22.2 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Alabama, sales of new single-family homes totaled 168,000 units in February 2012, a decrease of 7.2 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 0.6 percent to 1,530,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

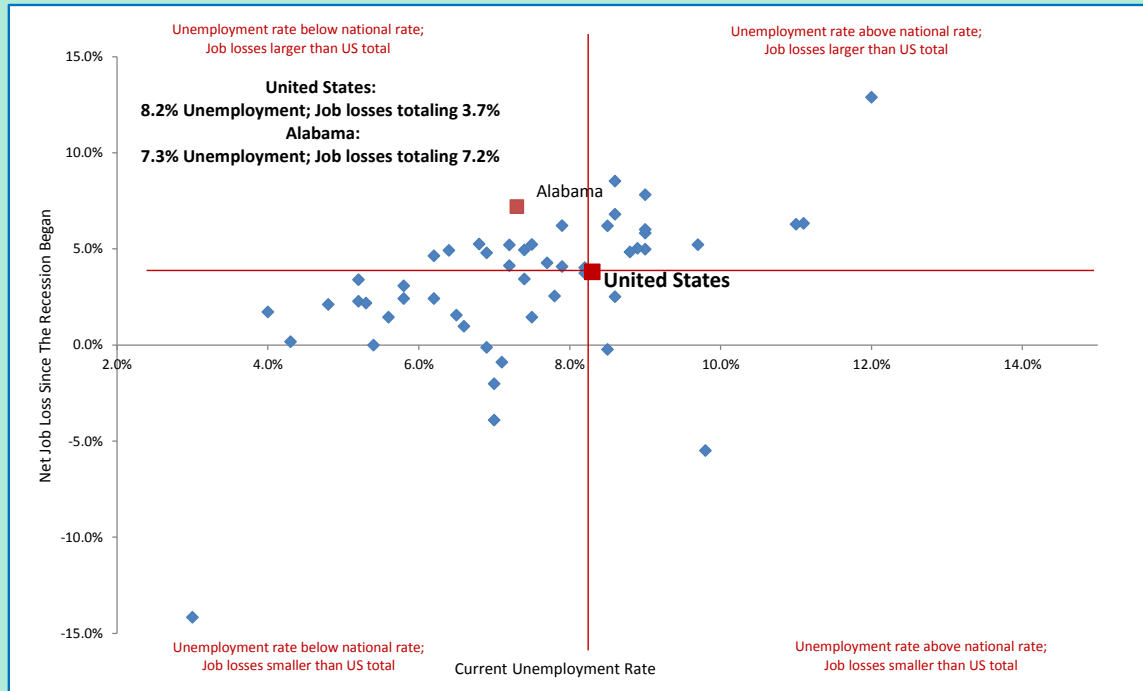
* For Alabama-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Alabama office: <http://www2.dir.state.al.us/>

How Does Alabama Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Alabama to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Alabama	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	9.2%	8.7%
	March 2010	10.2%	9.8%
	March 2011	9.3%	8.9%
	March 2012	7.3%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	10.3%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	6.0%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	11.0%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 44,388	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 40,976
Poverty Rate	2007	14.5%	12.5%
	2010	17.3%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	12.0%	15.3%
	2010	15.4%	16.3%

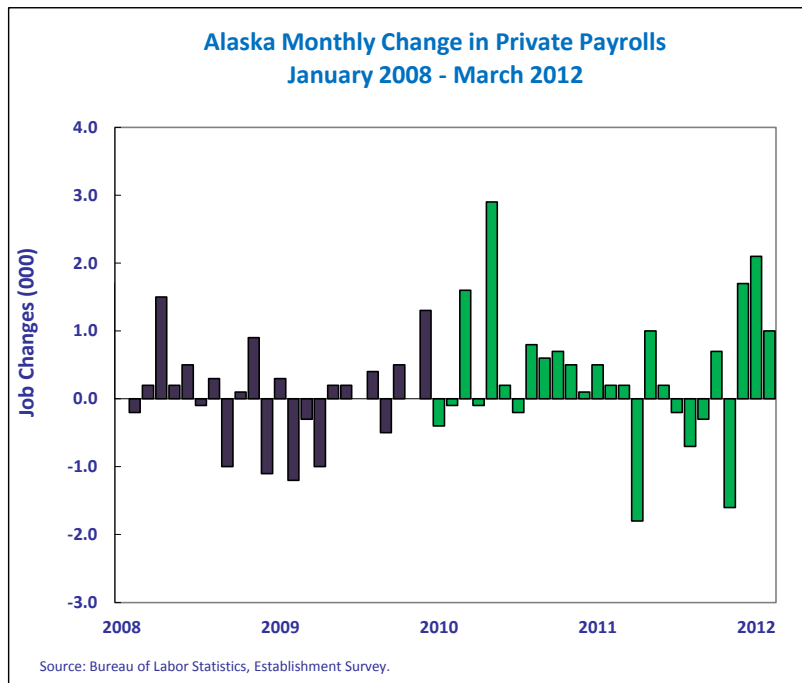
Economic Overview And Outlook: Alaska

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Alaska, private sector employment fell by 0.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.9 percent.
- In Alaska, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Alaska have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; education and health services; and professional and business services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Alaska was 7.0 percent in March 2012, 0.8 percentage point from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.2 percent in January 2010.
- 26,000 Alaska residents were counted among the unemployed in Alaska during March 2012.
- In Alaska, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 7,096 during March, up 12.0 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 9,245 in April 2010, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Alaska have declined by 23.2 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Alaska was \$39,585.50 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$39,378.70 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Alaska, home prices have risen by 0.2 percent above the previous peak set in the second quarter of 2007.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 1.1 percent of all mortgages, including 3.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Alaska.
- Housing starts in Alaska totaled 450 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, a decrease of 19.6 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes Alaska, sales of new single-family homes totaled 81,000 units in February 2012, an increase of 8.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 7.4 percent to 1,000,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

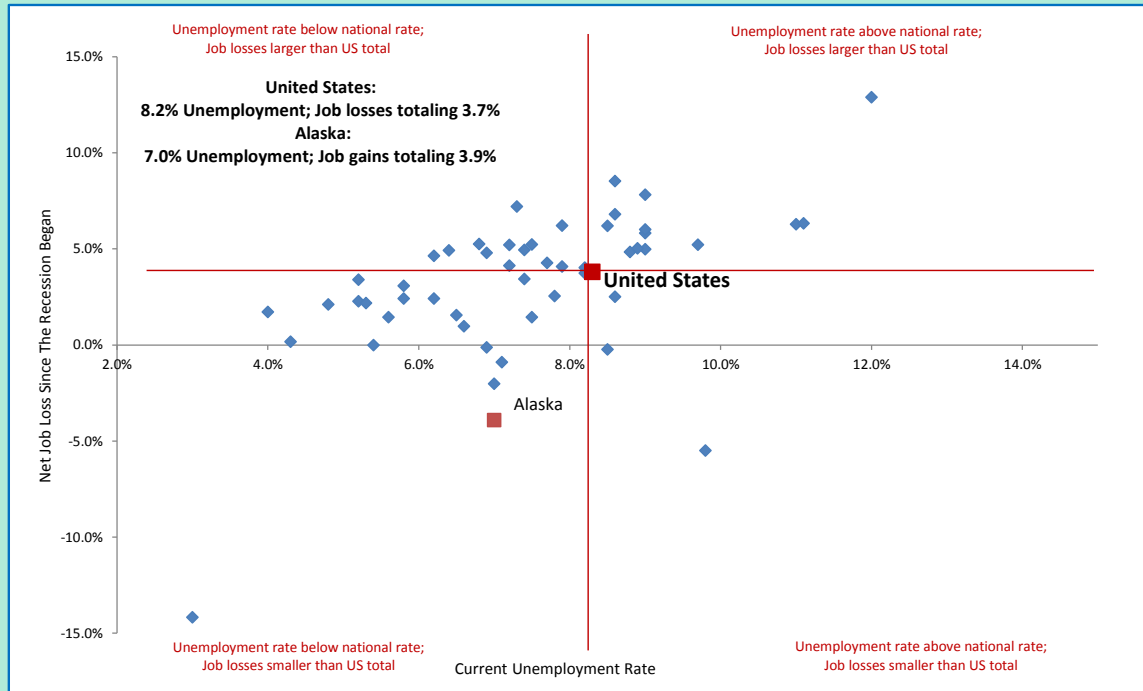
* For Alaska-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Alaska office: <http://almis.labor.state.ak.us/>

How Does Alaska Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Alaska to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Alaska	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	7.3%	8.7%
	March 2010	8.1%	9.8%
	March 2011	7.6%	8.9%
	March 2012	7.0%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	14.8%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	6.1%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	2.9%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 66,241	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 58,198
Poverty Rate	2007	7.6%	12.5%
	2010	12.4%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	18.2%	15.3%
	2010	18.0%	16.3%

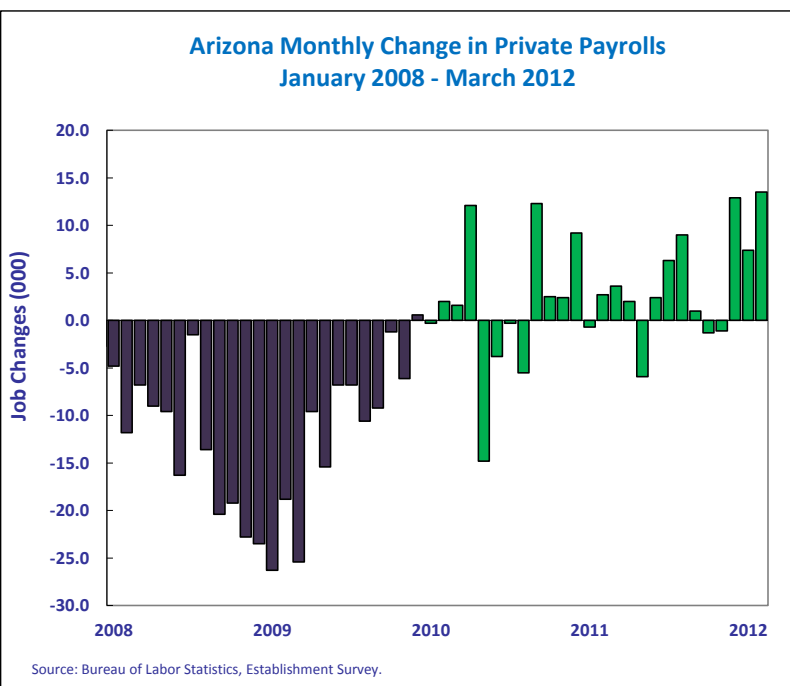
Economic Overview And Outlook: Arizona

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Arizona, private sector employment fell by 12.5 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.6 percent.
- In Arizona, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Arizona have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; leisure and hospitality; and education and health services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Arizona was 8.6 percent in March 2012, 4.5 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.8 percent in March 2010.
- 258,000 Arizona residents were counted among the unemployed in Arizona during March 2012.
- In Arizona, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 21,435 during March, down 8.9 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 42,095 in February 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Arizona have declined by 49.1 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Arizona was \$31,537.70 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$30,641.70 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Arizona, home prices fell by 45.0 percent over 18 quarters from their peak in the fourth quarter of 2006. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Arizona have risen by 3.8 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 3.7 percent of all mortgages, including 10.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Arizona.
- Housing starts in Arizona totaled 25,090 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, an increase of 26.3 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes Arizona, sales of new single-family homes totaled 81,000 units in February 2012, an increase of 8.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 7.4 percent to 1,000,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

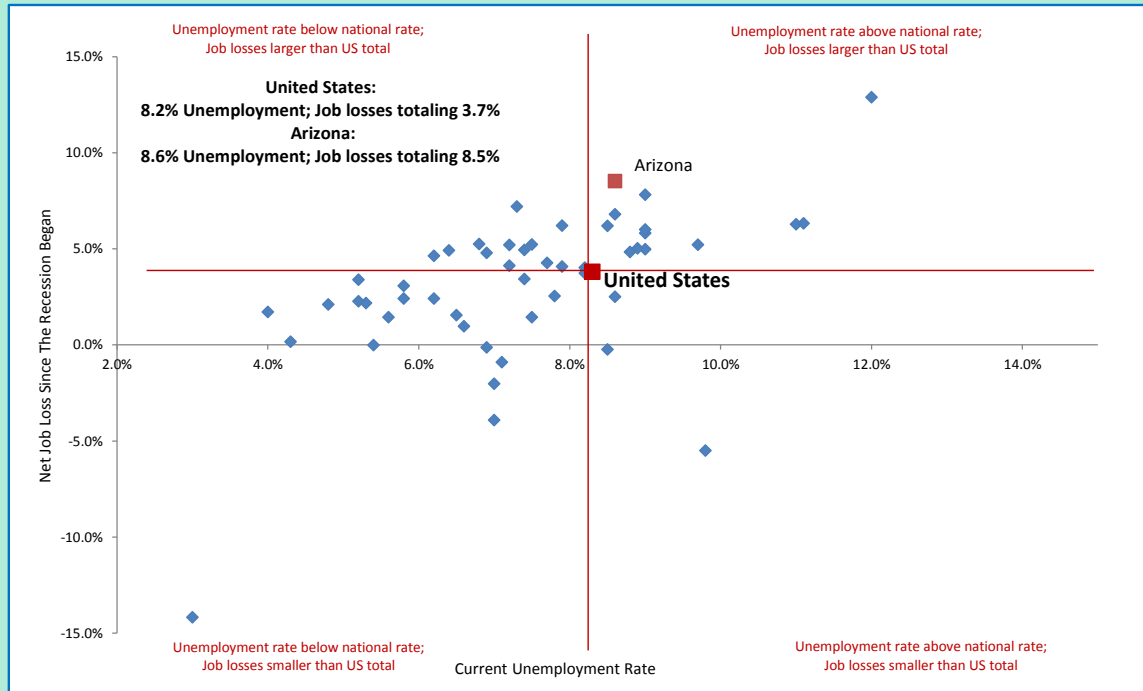
* For Arizona-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Arizona office: <http://www.workforce.az.gov/>

How Does Arizona Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Arizona to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Arizona	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	9.0%	8.7%
	March 2010	10.8%	9.8%
	March 2011	9.6%	8.9%
	March 2012	8.6%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	11.4%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	7.5%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	7.6%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 49,649	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 47,279
Poverty Rate	2007	14.3%	12.5%
	2010	18.6%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	18.3%	15.3%
	2010	19.1%	16.3%

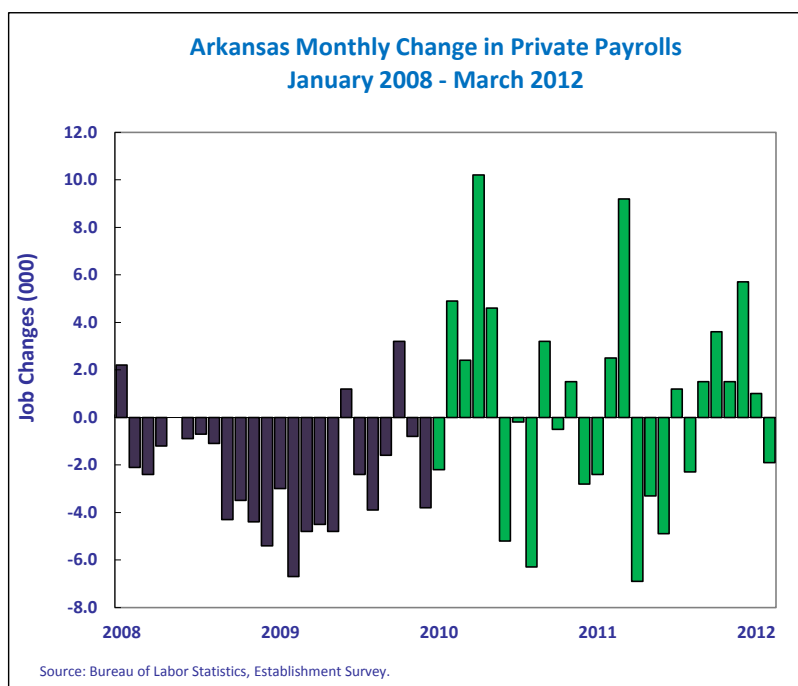
Economic Overview And Outlook: Arkansas

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Arkansas, private sector employment fell by 6.1 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.2 percent.
- In Arkansas, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Arkansas have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; leisure and hospitality; and education and health services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Arkansas was 7.4 percent in March 2012, 2.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.2 percent in July 2011.
- 103,000 Arkansas residents were counted among the unemployed in Arkansas during March 2012.
- In Arkansas, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 16,986 during March, up 8.2 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 37,251 in February 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Arkansas have declined by 54.4 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Arkansas was \$29,762.70 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$29,001.50 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Arkansas, home prices fell by 5.6 percent over 9 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2009. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Arkansas have risen by 1.1 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 2.0 percent of all mortgages, including 6.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Arkansas.
- Housing starts in Arkansas totaled 9,480 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, an increase of 86.6 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Arkansas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 168,000 units in February 2012, a decrease of 7.2 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 0.6 percent to 1,530,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

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

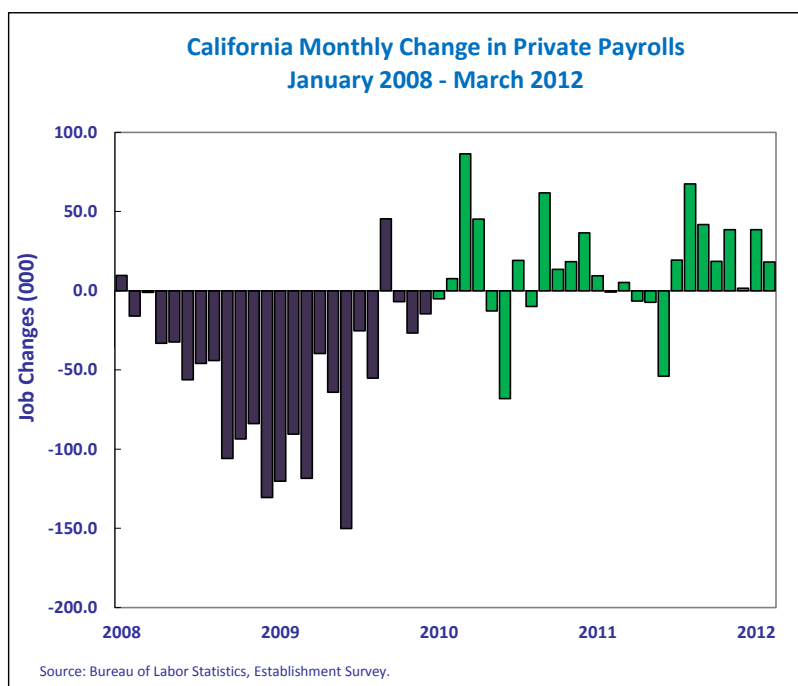
Economic Overview And Outlook: California

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In California, private sector employment fell by 9.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.9 percent.
- In California, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and financial activities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in California have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and education and health services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in California was 11.0 percent in March 2012, 5.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 12.4 percent in October 2010.
- 2,031,000 California residents were counted among the unemployed in California during March 2012.
- In California, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 250,372 during March, down 3.4 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 344,438 in January 2010, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in California have declined by 27.3 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in California was \$39,055.80 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$37,228.40 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In California, home prices fell by 37.3 percent over 19 quarters from their peak in the third quarter of 2006. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in California have risen by 0.3 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 3.5 percent of all mortgages, including 11.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in California.
- Housing starts in California totaled 38,680 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, an increase of 10.8 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes California, sales of new single-family homes totaled 81,000 units in February 2012, an increase of 8.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 7.4 percent to 1,000,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

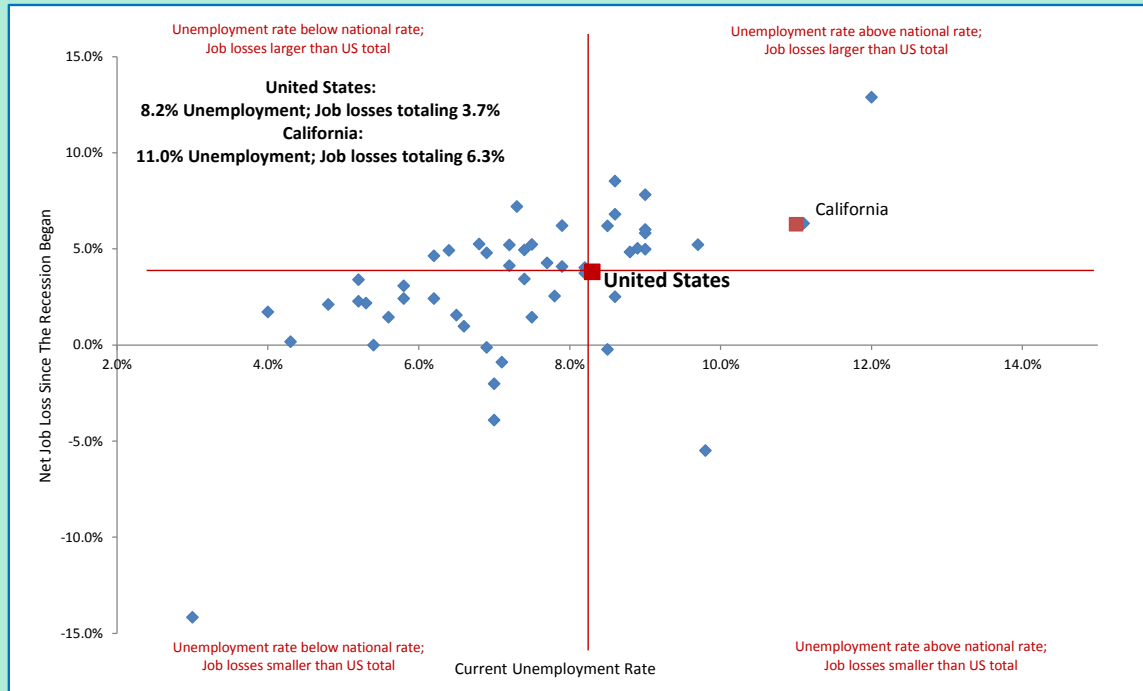
* For California-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the California office: <http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/>

How Does California Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare California to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		California	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	10.5%	8.7%
	March 2010	12.4%	9.8%
	March 2011	11.9%	8.9%
	March 2012	11.0%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	6.9%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	11.0%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	20.0%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 58,608	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 54,459
Poverty Rate	2007	12.7%	12.5%
	2010	16.3%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	18.2%	15.3%
	2010	19.4%	16.3%

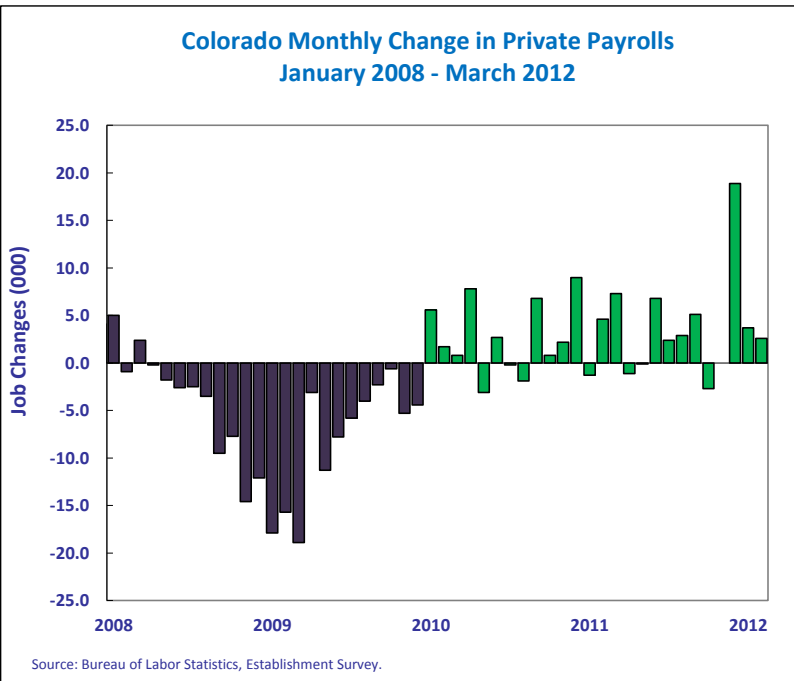
Economic Overview And Outlook: Colorado

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Colorado, private sector employment fell by 7.7 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 4.2 percent.
- In Colorado, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Colorado have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; leisure and hospitality; and education and health services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Colorado was 7.8 percent in March 2012, 3.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.0 percent in November 2010.
- 214,000 Colorado residents were counted among the unemployed in Colorado during March 2012.
- In Colorado, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 14,660 during March, down 1.7 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 25,007 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Colorado have declined by 41.4 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Colorado was \$38,746.70 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$37,197.70 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Colorado, home prices fell by 8.5 percent over 13 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Colorado have risen by 1.8 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 2.0 percent of all mortgages, including 7.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Colorado.
- Housing starts in Colorado totaled 9,780 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, a decrease of 40.1 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes Colorado, sales of new single-family homes totaled 81,000 units in February 2012, an increase of 8.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 7.4 percent to 1,000,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

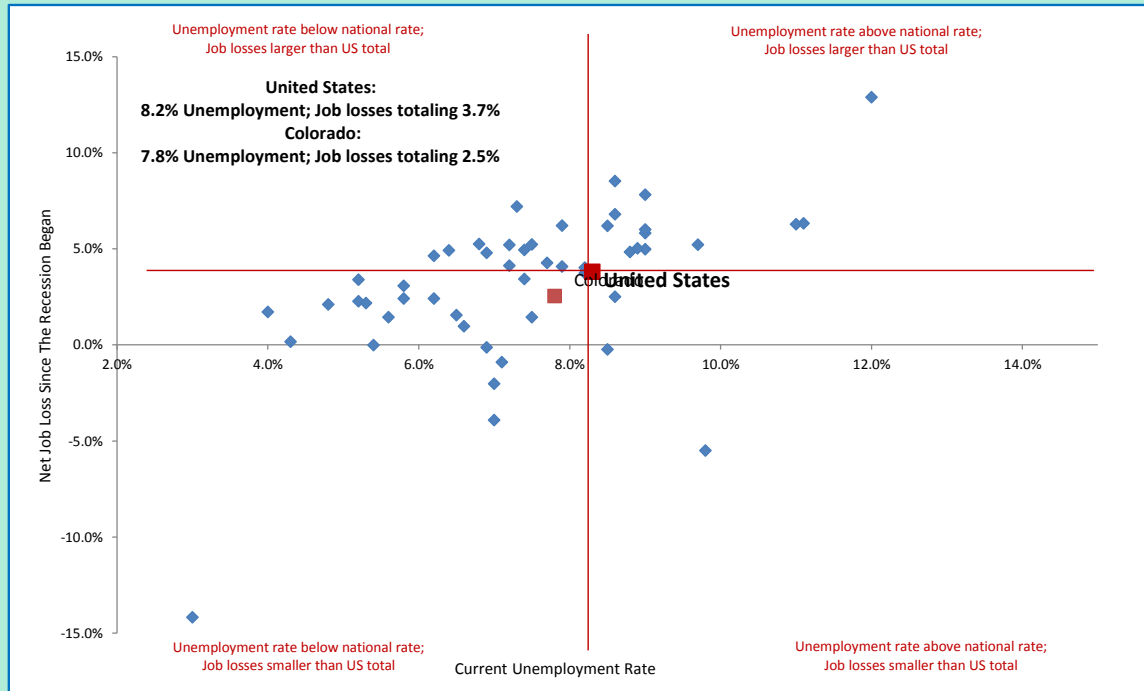
* For Colorado-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Colorado office:
<http://lmigateway.coworkforce.com/lmigateway/gsipub/index.asp?docid=363>

How Does Colorado Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Colorado to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Colorado	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	7.7%	8.7%
	March 2010	9.0%	9.8%
	March 2011	8.5%	8.9%
	March 2012	7.8%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	10.2%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	9.5%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	10.2%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 64,293	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 60,442
Poverty Rate	2007	9.8%	12.5%
	2010	12.2%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	16.4%	15.3%
	2010	13.0%	16.3%

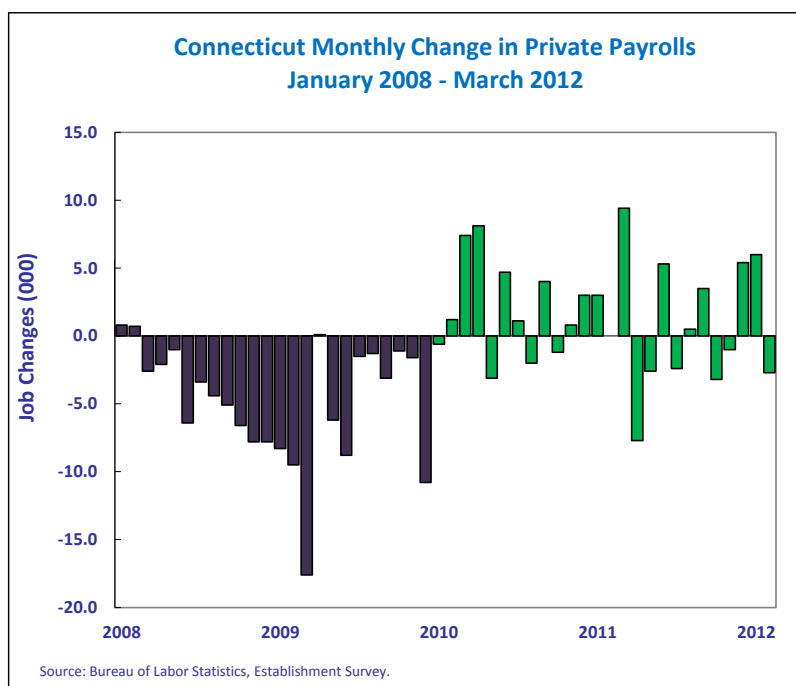
Economic Overview And Outlook: Connecticut

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Connecticut, private sector employment fell by 7.5 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.5 percent.
- In Connecticut, employees in the construction, professional and business services, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Connecticut have experienced the greatest employment increases: education and health services; professional and business services; and leisure and hospitality.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Connecticut was 7.7 percent in March 2012, 2.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.4 percent in December 2010.
- 148,000 Connecticut residents were counted among the unemployed in Connecticut during March 2012.
- In Connecticut, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 21,275 during March, up 11.9 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 38,259 in November 2011, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Connecticut have declined by 44.4 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Connecticut was \$49,860.20 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$48,016.90 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Connecticut, home prices fell by 15.5 percent over 17 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2007. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Connecticut have risen by 1.3 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 5.1 percent of all mortgages, including 19.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Connecticut.
- Housing starts in Connecticut totaled 4,730 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, an increase of 100.4 percent from January.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Connecticut, sales of new single-family homes totaled 24,000 units in February 2012, an increase of 14.3 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.0 percent to 480,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

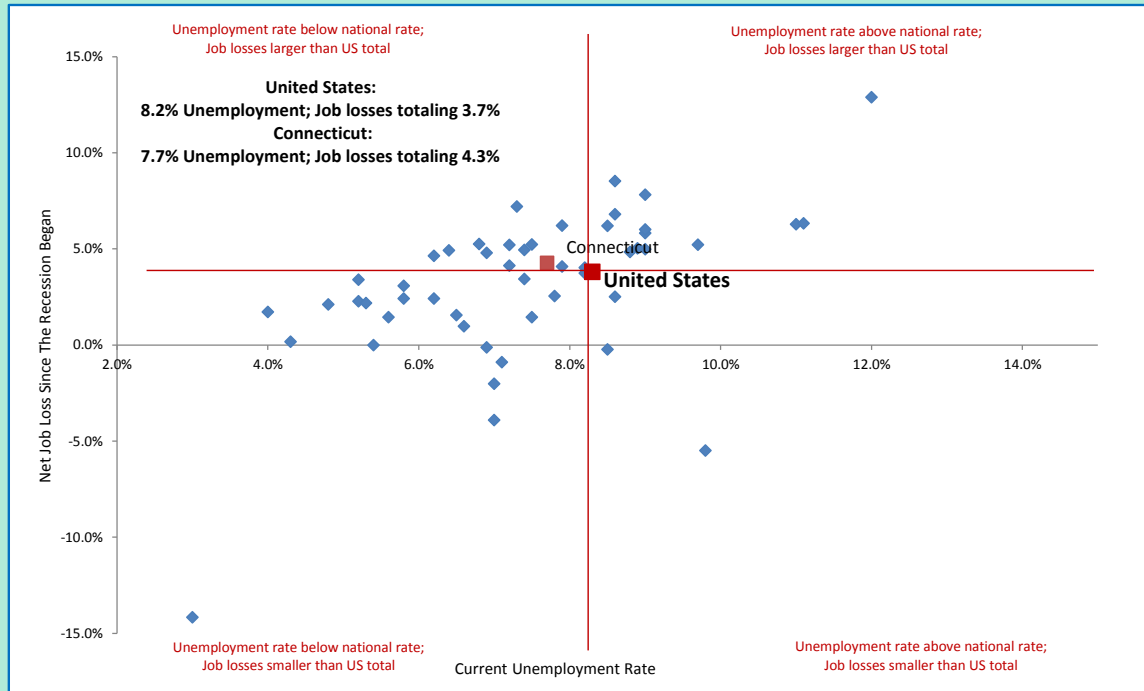
* For Connecticut-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Connecticut office: <http://www1.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/>

How Does Connecticut Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Connecticut to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Connecticut	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	7.7%	8.7%
	March 2010	9.2%	9.8%
	March 2011	9.1%	8.9%
	March 2012	7.7%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	8.0%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	9.4%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	8.7%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 67,448	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 66,452
Poverty Rate	2007	8.9%	12.5%
	2010	8.3%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	9.4%	15.3%
	2010	11.0%	16.3%

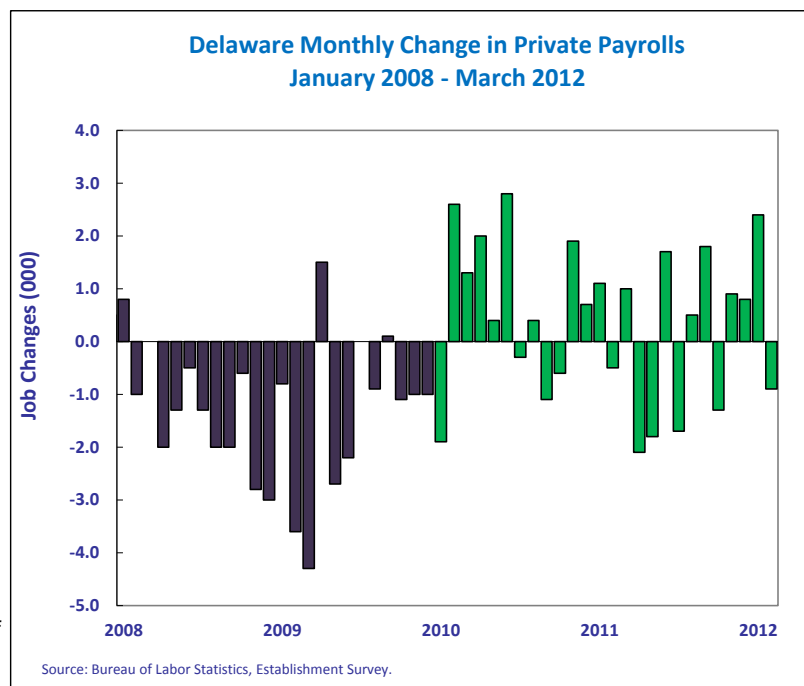
Economic Overview And Outlook: Delaware

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Delaware, private sector employment fell by 8.9 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.0 percent.
- In Delaware, employees in the construction, trade, transportation and utilities, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Delaware have experienced the greatest employment increases: leisure and hospitality; education and health services; and trade, transportation and utilities.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Delaware was 6.9 percent in March 2012, 3.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.5 percent in January 2010.
- 30,000 Delaware residents were counted among the unemployed in Delaware during March 2012.
- In Delaware, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 4,053 during March, down 4.9 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 7,929 in February 2007, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Delaware have declined by 48.9 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Delaware was \$36,392.30 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$35,016.70 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Delaware, home prices fell by 17.7 percent over 17 quarters from their peak in the second quarter of 2007. Since the third quarter of 2011, home prices in Delaware have risen by 1.5 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 4.0 percent of all mortgages, including 14.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Delaware.
- Housing starts in Delaware totaled 3,570 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, a decrease of 20.5 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Delaware, sales of new single-family homes totaled 168,000 units in February 2012, a decrease of 7.2 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 0.6 percent to 1,530,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

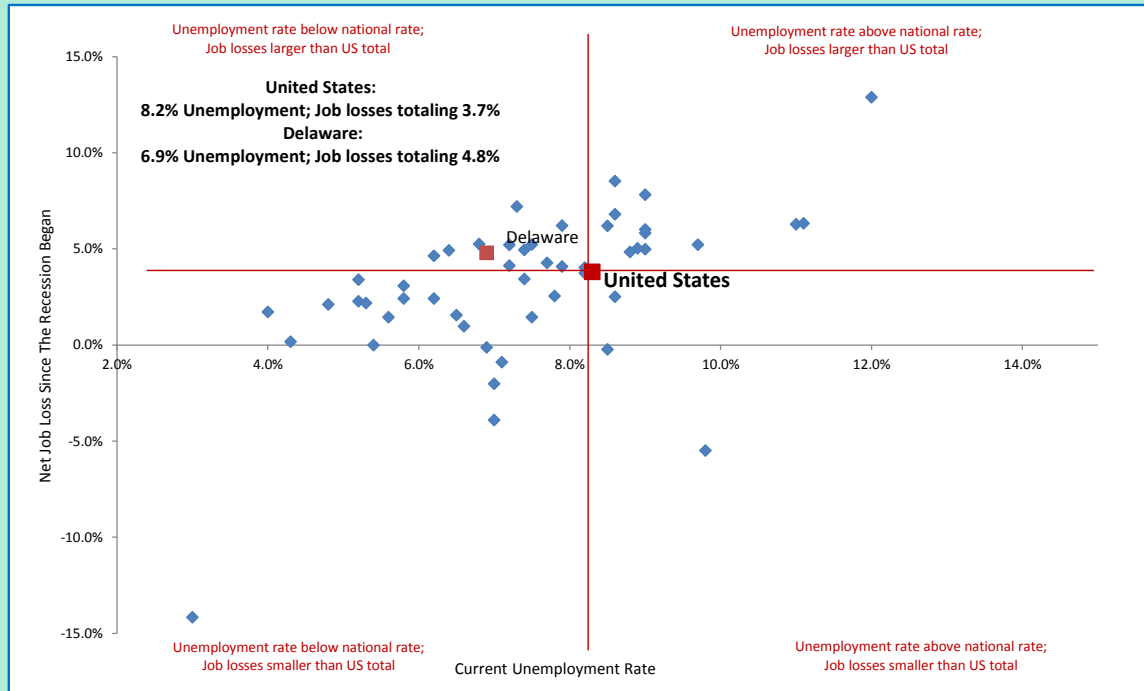
* For Delaware-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Delaware office:
<http://www.delawareworks.com/oolmi/Information/Publications.aspx>

How Does Delaware Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Delaware to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

	Delaware	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	7.5%
	March 2010	8.3%
	March 2011	7.3%
	March 2012	6.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	11.0%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	7.6%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	4.3%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 57,404
	(2010 \$) 2010	\$ 55,269
Poverty Rate	2007	9.3%
	2010	12.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	11.2%
	2010	11.3%

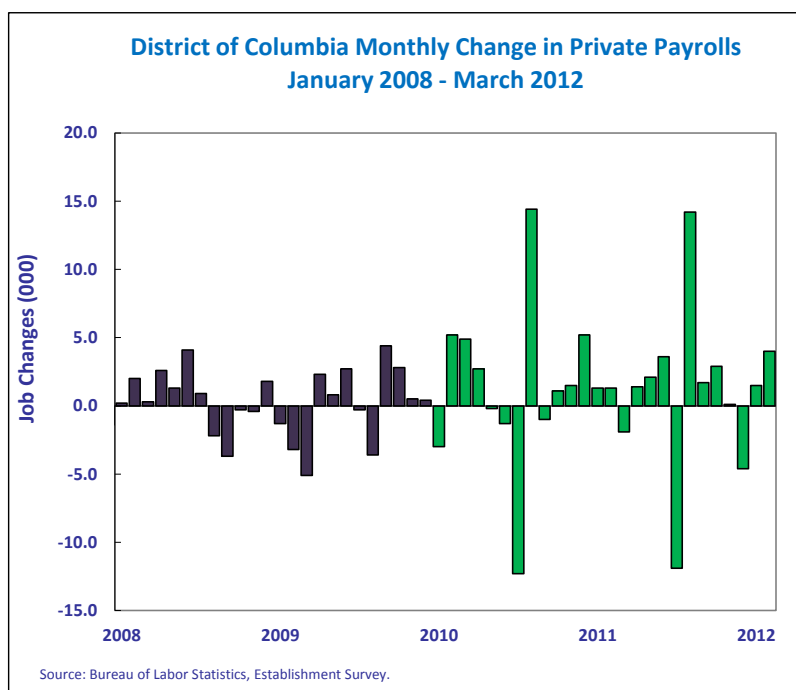
Economic Overview And Outlook: The District Of Columbia

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In the District of Columbia, private sector employment fell by 1.5 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 7.3 percent.
- In the District of Columbia, employees in the information services, financial activities, and construction sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in the District of Columbia have experienced the greatest employment increases: construction; education and health services; and leisure and hospitality.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in the District of Columbia was 9.8 percent in March 2012, 4.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.5 percent in August 2011.
- 34,000 District of Columbia residents were counted among the unemployed in District of Columbia during March 2012.
- In the District of Columbia, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 1,724 during March, up 4.7 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 2,573 in February 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in the District of Columbia have declined by 33.0 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in the District of Columbia was \$64,152.50 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$61,661.10 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In District of Columbia, home prices fell by 10.8 percent over 10 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2007. Since the third quarter of 2009, home prices in District of Columbia have risen by 3.9 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 3.2 percent of all mortgages, including 12.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in the District of Columbia.
- Housing starts in the District of Columbia totaled 850 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, an increase of 77.1 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes the District of Columbia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 168,000 units in February 2012, a decrease of 7.2 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 0.6 percent to 1,530,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

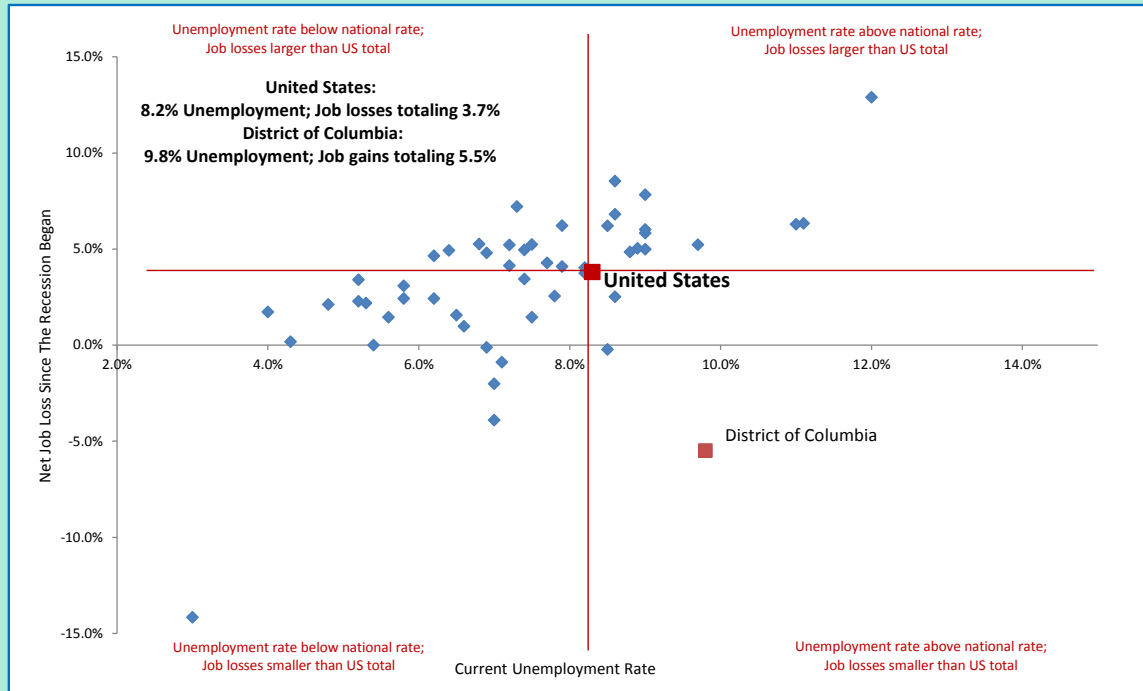
* For District of Columbia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the District of Columbia office: <http://www.does.dc.gov/does/cwp/view,a,1233,q,538030.asp>

How Does The District Of Columbia Compare To The States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare the District of Columbia to the states using two metrics.

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

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



DISTRICT QUICK FACTS

		District of Columbia	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	9.0%	8.7%
	March 2010	10.3%	9.8%
	March 2011	10.0%	8.9%
	March 2012	9.8%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	5.9%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	10.1%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	12.4%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 53,401	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 55,528
Poverty Rate	2007	18.0%	12.5%
	2010	19.9%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	9.5%	15.3%
	2010	12.5%	16.3%

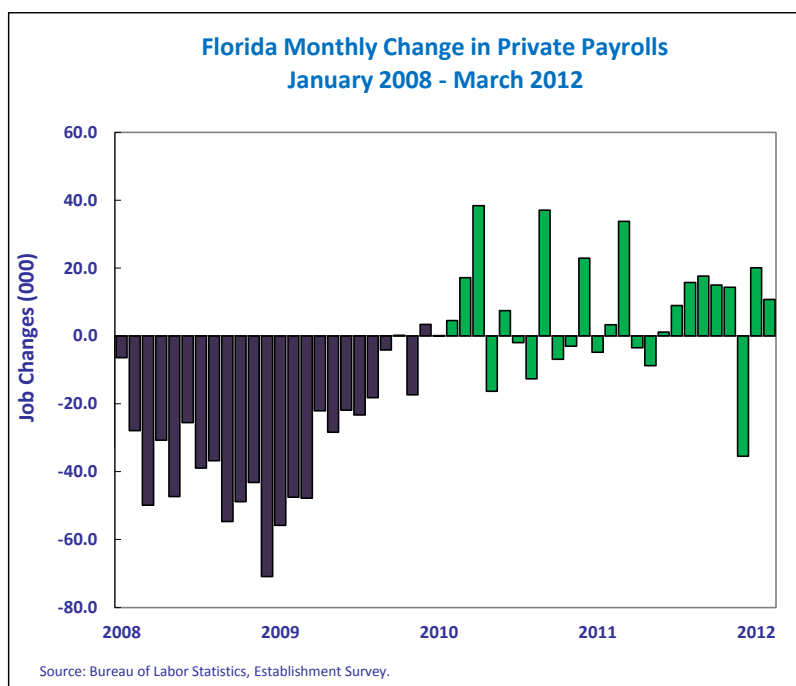
Economic Overview And Outlook: Florida

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Florida, private sector employment fell by 10.9 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.2 percent.
- In Florida, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Florida have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; leisure and hospitality; and education and health services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Florida was 9.0 percent in March 2012, 4.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.4 percent in February 2010.
- 836,000 Florida residents were counted among the unemployed in Florida during March 2012.
- In Florida, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 65,584 during March, down 7.7 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 121,442 in January 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Florida have declined by 46.0 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Florida was \$34,760.40 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$33,673.10 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Florida, home prices fell by 42.3 percent over 18 quarters from their peak in the fourth quarter of 2006. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Florida have risen by 1.9 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 14.3 percent of all mortgages, including 32.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Florida.
- Housing starts in Florida totaled 50,710 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, a decrease of 22.7 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Florida, sales of new single-family homes totaled 168,000 units in February 2012, a decrease of 7.2 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 0.6 percent to 1,530,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

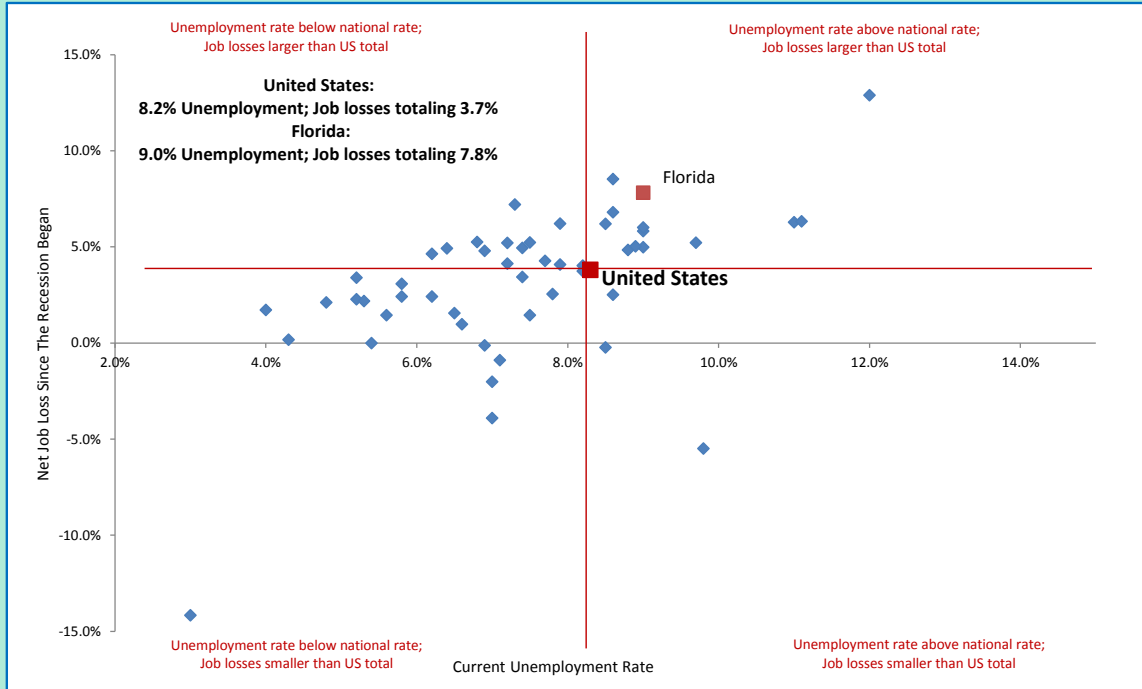
* For Florida-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Florida office: <http://www.labormarketinfo.com/>

How Does Florida Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Florida to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

	Florida	United States
Unemployment Rates		
March 2009	9.6%	8.7%
March 2010	11.3%	9.8%
March 2011	10.7%	8.9%
March 2012	9.0%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans		
2011	10.9%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate		
2011	9.3%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate		
2011	12.5%	12.1%
Median Household Income		
(2010 \$)		
2007	\$ 48,155	\$ 52,823
2010	\$ 44,243	\$ 49,445
Poverty Rate		
2007	12.5%	12.5%
2010	16.0%	15.1%
No Health Insurance		
2007	20.2%	15.3%
2010	20.8%	16.3%

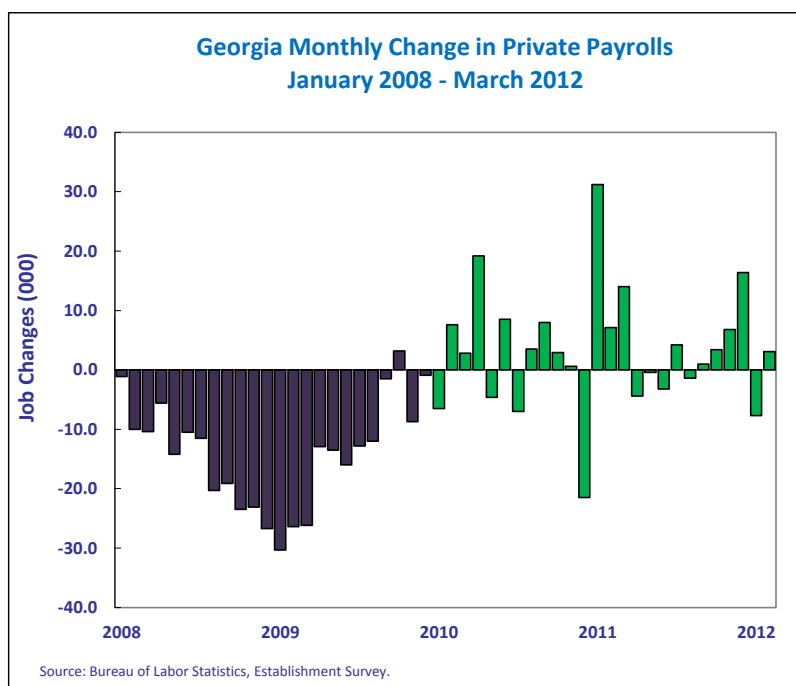
Economic Overview And Outlook: Georgia

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Georgia, private sector employment fell by 9.6 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.2 percent.
- In Georgia, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Georgia have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; education and health services; and trade, transportation and utilities.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Georgia was 9.0 percent in March 2012, 3.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.5 percent in January 2010.
- 427,000 Georgia residents were counted among the unemployed in Georgia during March 2012.
- In Georgia, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 46,610 during March, down 4.6 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 103,264 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Georgia have declined by 54.9 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Georgia was \$31,742.50 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$30,699.80 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Georgia, home prices fell by 19.3 percent over 13 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Georgia have risen by 0.5 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 3.1 percent of all mortgages, including 8.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Georgia.
- Housing starts in Georgia totaled 32,860 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, an increase of 39.8 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Georgia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 168,000 units in February 2012, a decrease of 7.2 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 0.6 percent to 1,530,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

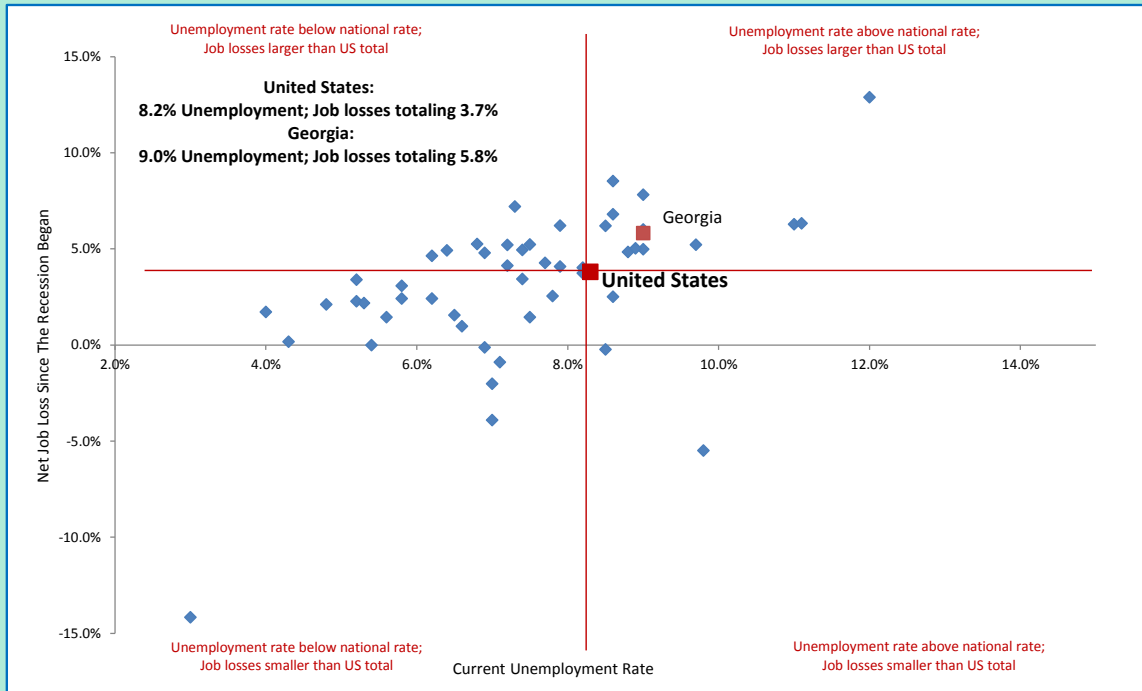
* For Georgia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Georgia office: <http://explorer.dol.state.ga.us/>

How Does Georgia Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Georgia to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

	Georgia	United States
Unemployment Rates		
..... March 2009	9.2%	8.7%
..... March 2010	10.3%	9.8%
..... March 2011	9.8%	8.9%
..... March 2012	9.0%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans		
..... 2011	10.1%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate		
..... 2011	9.0%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate		
..... 2011	14.2%	12.1%
Median Household Income		
(2010 \$)		
..... 2007	\$ 51,149	\$ 52,823
..... 2010	\$ 44,108	\$ 49,445
Poverty Rate		
..... 2007	13.6%	12.5%
..... 2010	18.7%	15.1%
No Health Insurance		
..... 2007	17.5%	15.3%
..... 2010	19.4%	16.3%

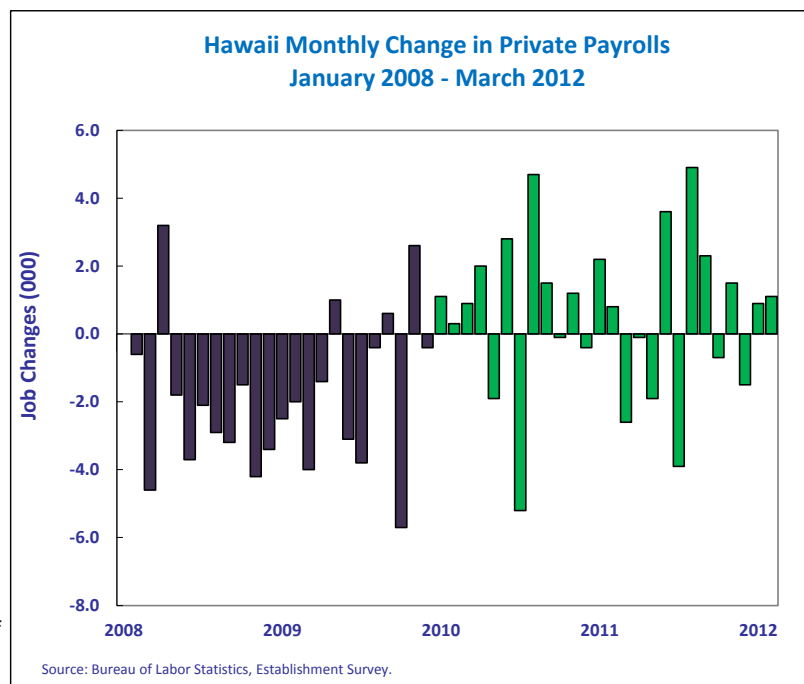
Economic Overview And Outlook: Hawaii

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Hawaii, private sector employment fell by 8.5 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.7 percent.
- In Hawaii, employees in the construction, trade, transportation and utilities, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Hawaii have experienced the greatest employment increases: leisure and hospitality; professional and business services; and trade, transportation and utilities.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Hawaii was 6.4 percent in March 2012, 3.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.1 percent in December 2009.
- 42,000 Hawaii residents were counted among the unemployed in Hawaii during March 2012.
- In Hawaii, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 8,082 during March, down 0.2 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 11,570 in August 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Hawaii have declined by 30.1 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Hawaii was \$37,550.50 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$36,696.50 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Hawaii, home prices fell by 16.5 percent over 15 quarters from their peak in the second quarter of 2007. Since the first quarter of 2011, home prices in Hawaii have risen by 1.3 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 5.0 percent of all mortgages, including 19.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Hawaii.
- Housing starts in Hawaii totaled 1,100 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, a decrease of 68.1 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes Hawaii, sales of new single-family homes totaled 81,000 units in February 2012, an increase of 8.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 7.4 percent to 1,000,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

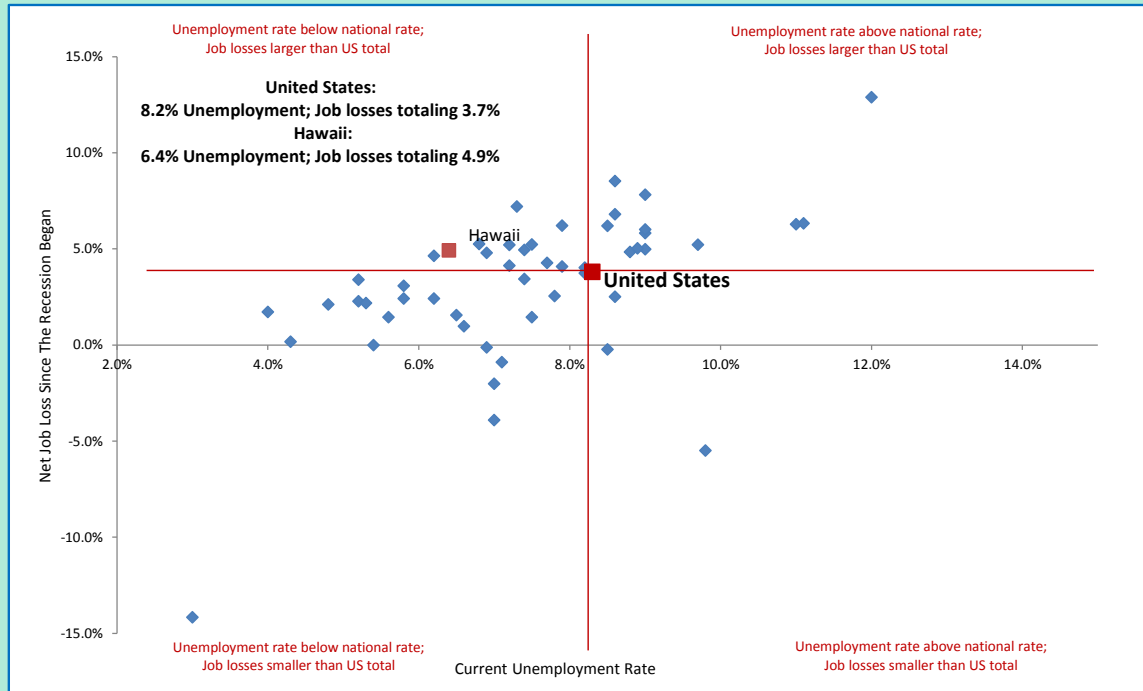
* For Hawaii-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Hawaii office: <http://hawaii.gov/labor/>

How Does Hawaii Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Hawaii to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Hawaii	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	6.7%	8.7%
	March 2010	6.9%	9.8%
	March 2011	6.6%	8.9%
	March 2012	6.4%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	11.0%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	8.3%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	8.5%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 67,323	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 58,507
Poverty Rate	2007	7.5%	12.5%
	2010	12.1%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	7.5%	15.3%
	2010	7.7%	16.3%

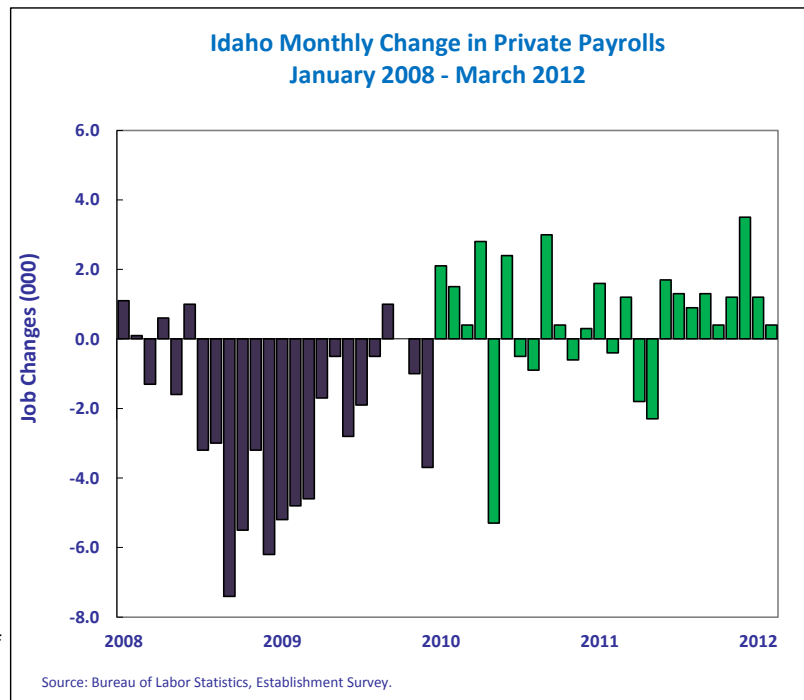
Economic Overview And Outlook: Idaho

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Idaho, private sector employment fell by 9.9 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.6 percent.
- In Idaho, employees in the mining, construction, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Idaho have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; education and health services; and manufacturing.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Idaho was 7.9 percent in March 2012, 4.5 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.9 percent in July 2011.
- 62,000 Idaho residents were counted among the unemployed in Idaho during March 2012.
- In Idaho, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 10,977 during March, up 4.0 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 18,226 in September 2010, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Idaho have declined by 39.8 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Idaho was \$29,197.20 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$27,947.90 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Idaho, home prices fell by 25.6 percent over 13 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Idaho have risen by 3.6 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 2.8 percent of all mortgages, including 9.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Idaho.
- Housing starts in Idaho totaled 4,100 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, a decrease of 22.8 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes Idaho, sales of new single-family homes totaled 81,000 units in February 2012, an increase of 8.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 7.4 percent to 1,000,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

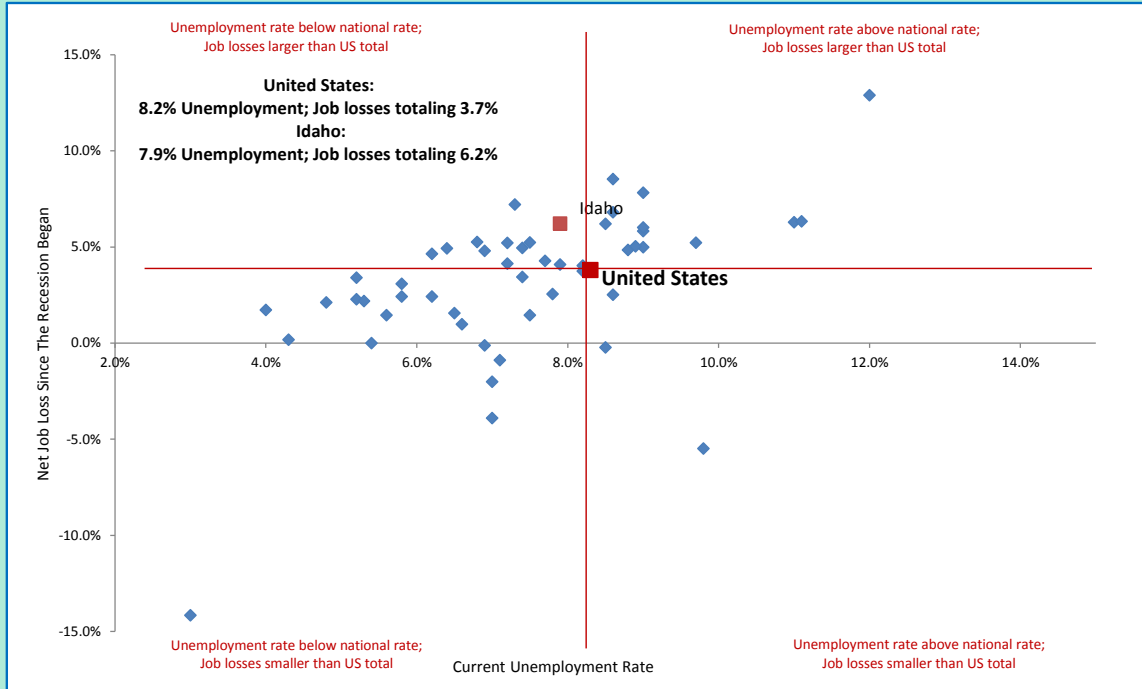
* For Idaho-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Idaho office:
<http://labor.idaho.gov/dnn/Default.aspx?tabid=696&AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1>

How Does Idaho Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Idaho to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Idaho	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	6.7%	8.7%
	March 2010	8.6%	9.8%
	March 2011	8.7%	8.9%
	March 2012	7.9%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	10.4%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	7.9%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	6.4%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 51,720	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$) 2010	\$ 47,014	\$ 49,445
Poverty Rate	2007	9.9%	12.5%
	2010	14.0%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	13.9%	15.3%
	2010	19.2%	16.3%

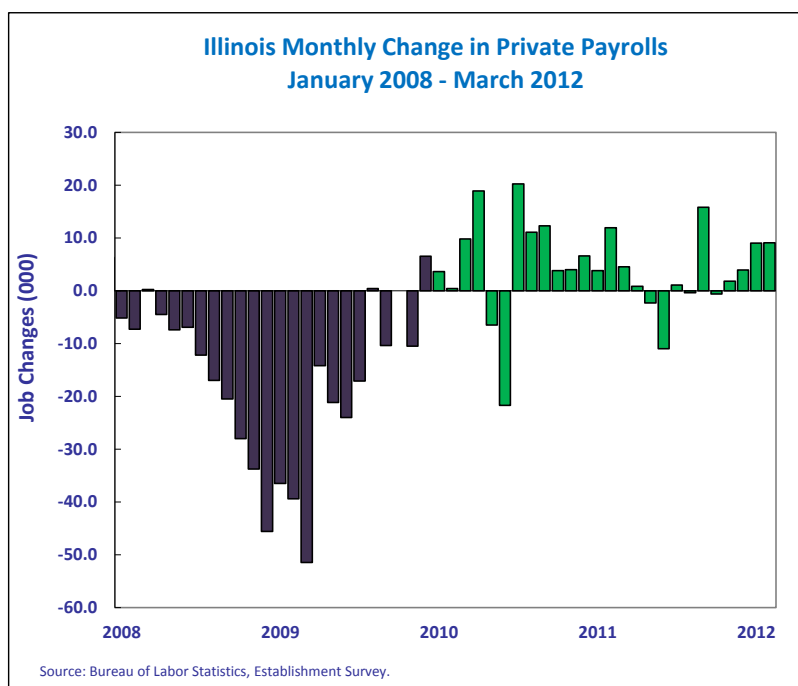
Economic Overview And Outlook: Illinois

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Illinois, private sector employment fell by 7.9 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.8 percent.
- In Illinois, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Illinois have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and manufacturing.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Illinois was 8.8 percent in March 2012, 3.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.4 percent in January 2010.
- 581,000 Illinois residents were counted among the unemployed in Illinois during March 2012.
- In Illinois, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 59,064 during March, down 9.6 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 124,439 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Illinois have declined by 52.5 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Illinois was \$38,793.50 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$37,190.30 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Illinois, home prices fell by 17.2 percent over 17 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2007. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Illinois have risen by 1.2 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 7.4 percent of all mortgages, including 20.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Illinois.
- Housing starts in Illinois totaled 9,010 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, an increase of 8.7 percent from January.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Illinois, sales of new single-family homes totaled 40,000 units in February 2012, a decrease of 2.4 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

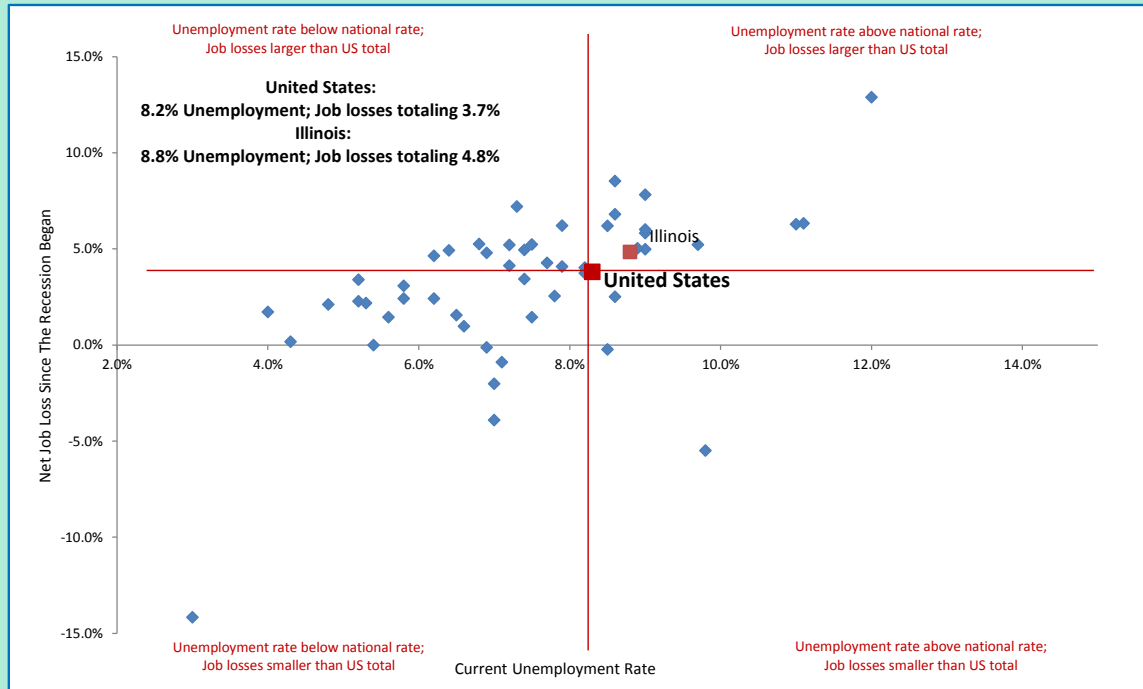
* For Illinois-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Illinois office: <http://lmi.ides.state.il.us/pressreleases.htm>

How Does Illinois Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Illinois to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Illinois	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	9.0%	8.7%
	March 2010	11.1%	9.8%
	March 2011	9.3%	8.9%
	March 2012	8.8%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	7.8%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	8.1%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	9.5%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 55,213	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 50,761
Poverty Rate	2007	10.0%	12.5%
	2010	14.1%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	13.4%	15.3%
	2010	14.8%	16.3%

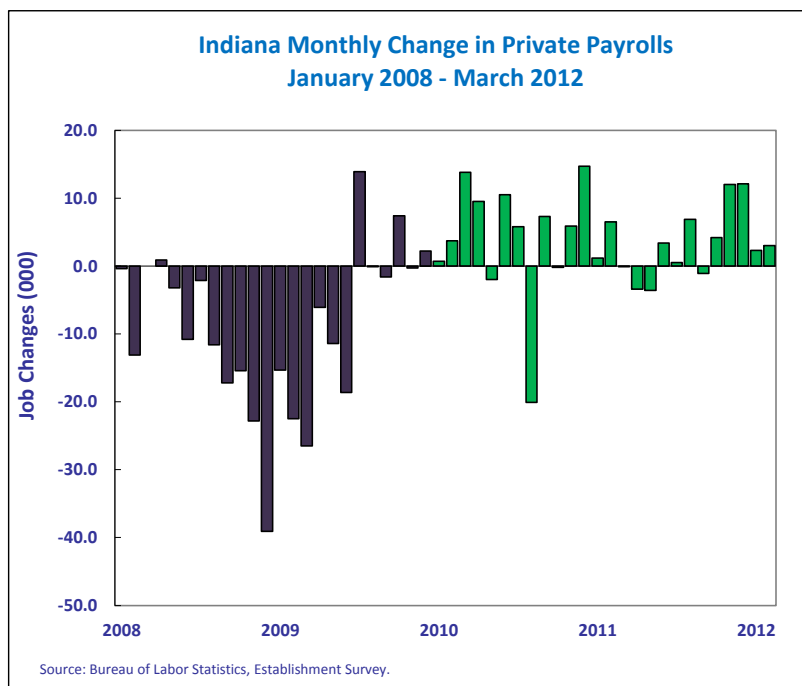
Economic Overview And Outlook: Indiana

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Indiana, private sector employment fell by 8.5 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 4.6 percent.
- In Indiana, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Indiana have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; manufacturing; and construction.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Indiana was 8.2 percent in March 2012, 3.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.8 percent in July 2009.
- 263,000 Indiana residents were counted among the unemployed in Indiana during March 2012.
- In Indiana, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 27,558 during March, down 4.1 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 90,339 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Indiana have declined by 69.5 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Indiana was \$31,278.00 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$30,259.60 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Indiana, home prices fell by 6.1 percent over 13 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Indiana have risen by 2.0 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 4.9 percent of all mortgages, including 13.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Indiana.
- Housing starts in Indiana totaled 17,090 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, an increase of 53.7 percent from January.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Indiana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 40,000 units in February 2012, a decrease of 2.4 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

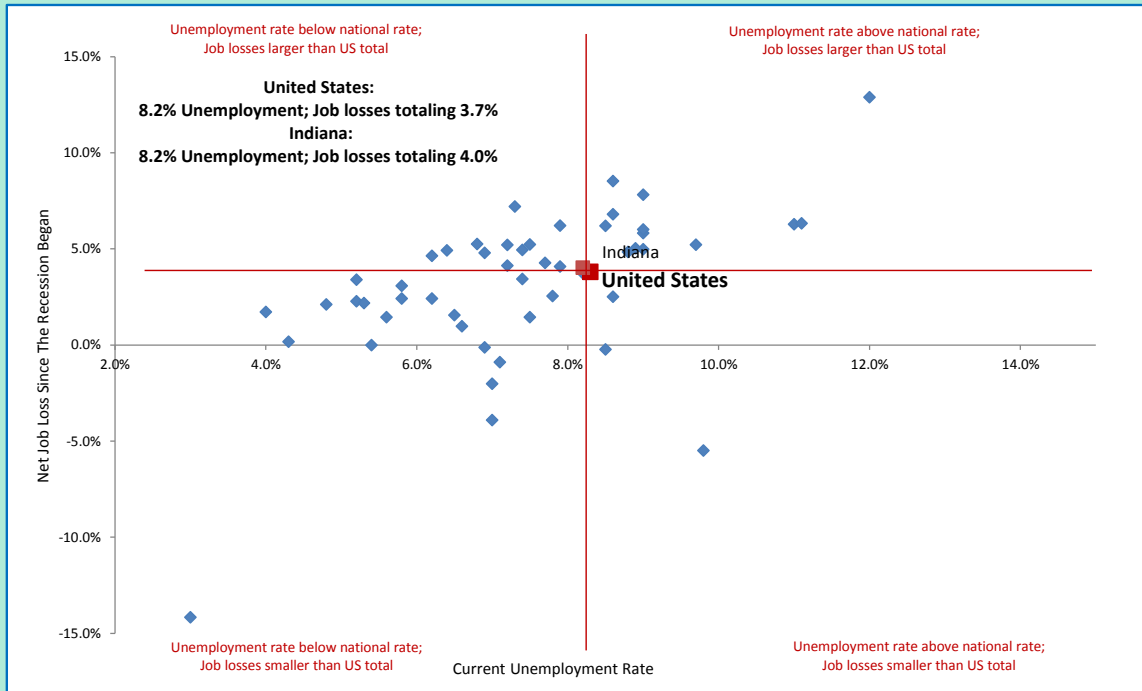
* For Indiana-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Indiana office: <http://www.hoosierdata.in.gov/>

How Does Indiana Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Indiana to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Indiana	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	10.2%	8.7%
	March 2010	10.5%	9.8%
	March 2011	8.8%	8.9%
	March 2012	8.2%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	10.5%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	7.6%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	15.7%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 49,900	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 46,322
Poverty Rate	2007	11.8%	12.5%
	2010	16.3%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	11.4%	15.3%
	2010	13.4%	16.3%

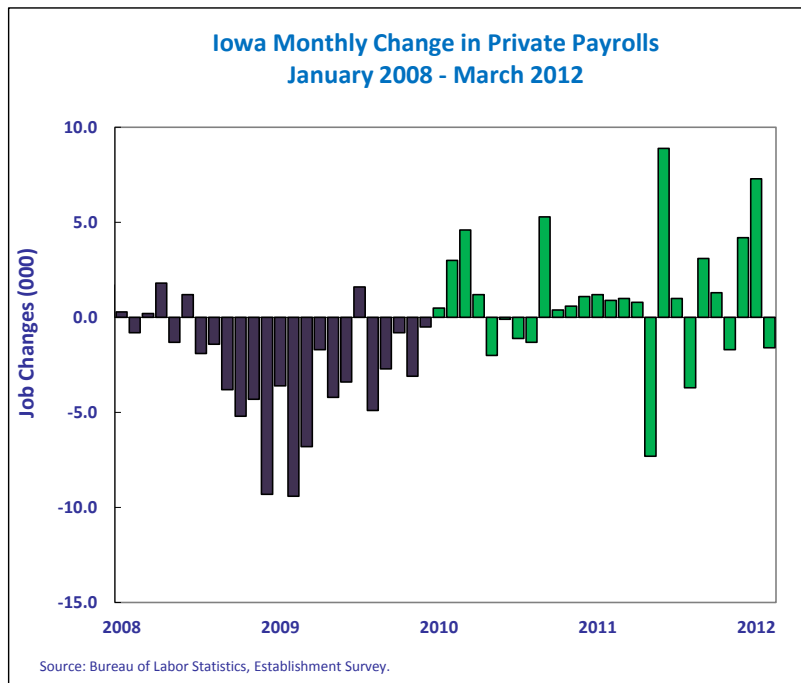
Economic Overview And Outlook: Iowa

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Iowa, private sector employment fell by 5.0 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.7 percent.
- In Iowa, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Iowa have experienced the greatest employment increases: manufacturing; construction; and mining.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Iowa was 5.2 percent in March 2012, 1.3 percentage point from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 6.3 percent in November 2010.
- 87,000 Iowa residents were counted among the unemployed in Iowa during March 2012.
- In Iowa, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 13,607 during March, down 4.3 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 40,467 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Iowa have declined by 66.4 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Iowa was \$35,659.40 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$33,587.00 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Iowa, home prices fell by 1.9 percent over 9 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2009. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Iowa have risen by 1.7 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 2.8 percent of all mortgages, including 12.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Iowa.
- Housing starts in Iowa totaled 5,830 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, an increase of 6.2 percent from January.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Iowa, sales of new single-family homes totaled 40,000 units in February 2012, a decrease of 2.4 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

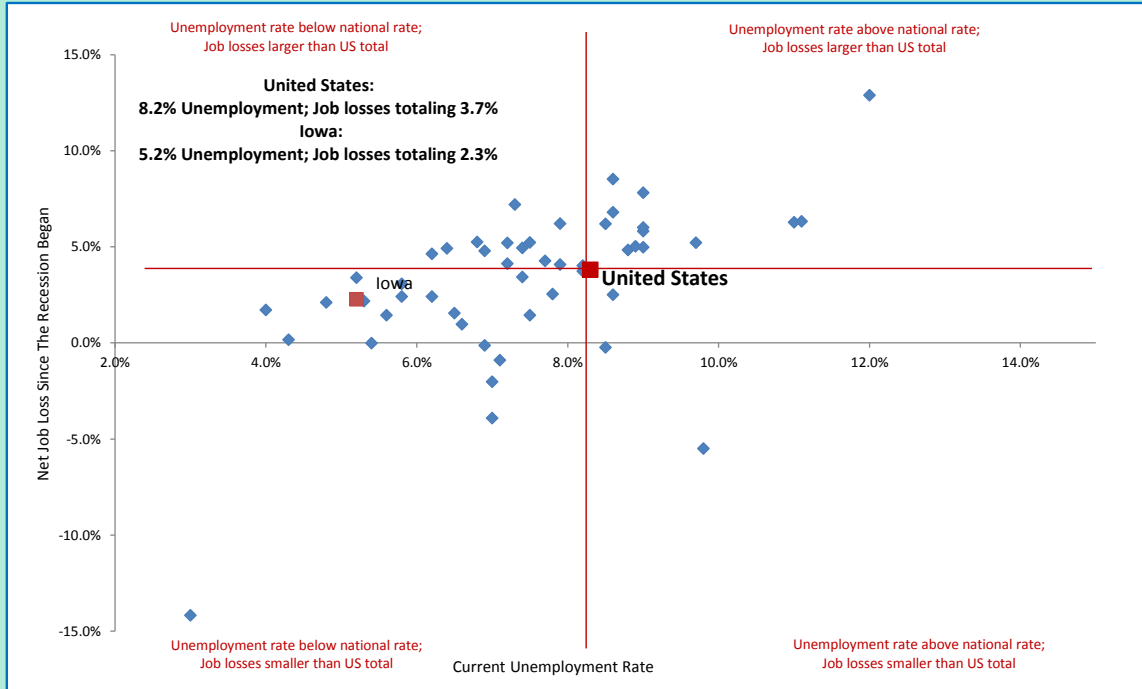
* For Iowa-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Iowa office: <http://www.iowaworkforce.org/>

How Does Iowa Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Iowa to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Iowa	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	6.1%	8.7%
	March 2010	6.3%	9.8%
	March 2011	5.9%	8.9%
	March 2012	5.2%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	10.2%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	6.4%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	11.8%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 51,430	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 49,177
Poverty Rate	2007	8.9%	12.5%
	2010	10.3%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	9.3%	15.3%
	2010	12.3%	16.3%

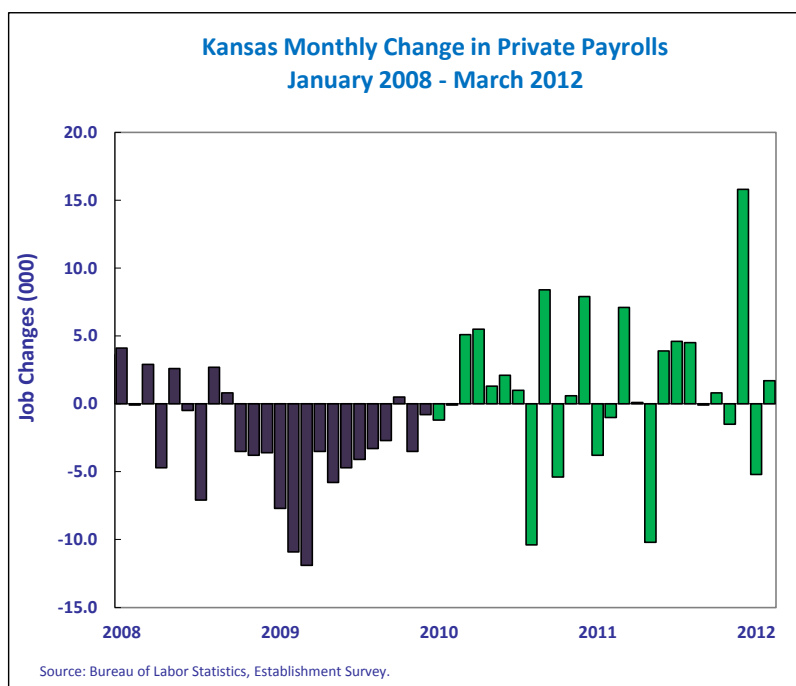
Economic Overview And Outlook: Kansas

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Kansas, private sector employment fell by 6.4 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.6 percent.
- In Kansas, employees in the mining, manufacturing, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Kansas have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; mining; and leisure and hospitality.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Kansas was 6.2 percent in March 2012, 2.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.6 percent in August 2009.
- 93,000 Kansas residents were counted among the unemployed in Kansas during March 2012.
- In Kansas, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 16,173 during March, up 21.3 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 29,611 in April 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Kansas have declined by 45.4 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Kansas was \$35,416.60 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$34,556.90 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Kansas, home prices fell by 4.2 percent over 9 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2009. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Kansas have risen by 2.3 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 2.4 percent of all mortgages, including 7.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Kansas.
- Housing starts in Kansas totaled 4,840 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, an increase of 14.7 percent from January.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Kansas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 40,000 units in February 2012, a decrease of 2.4 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

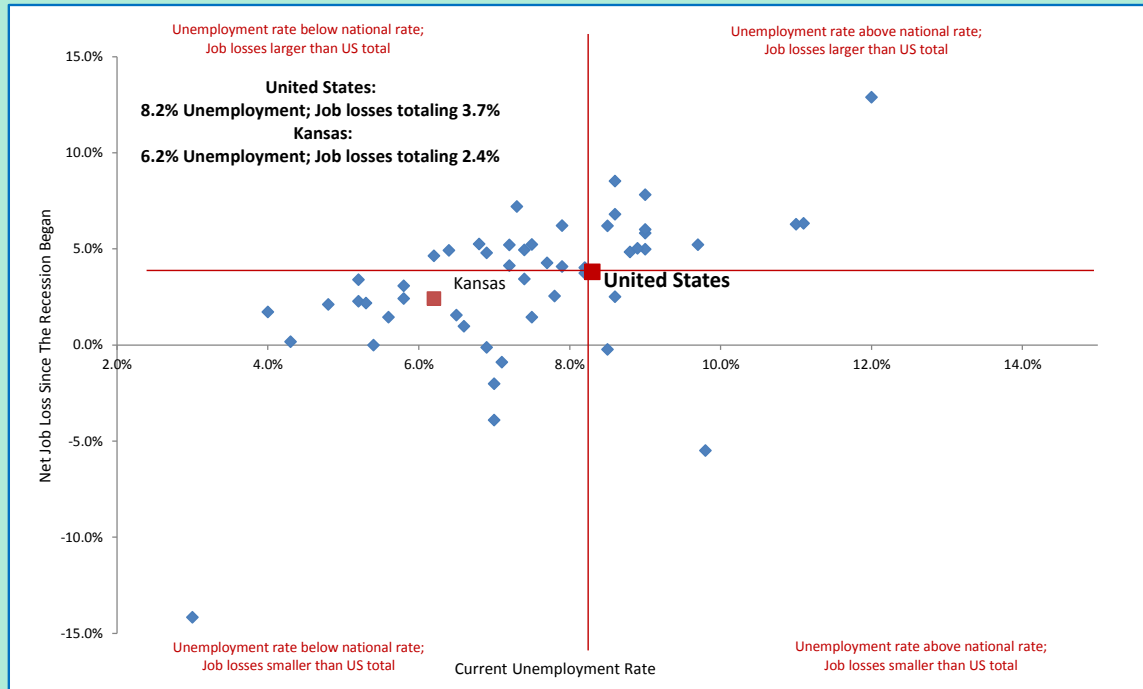
* For Kansas-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Kansas office: <http://www.dol.ks.gov/lmis/lmis.html>

How Does Kansas Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Kansas to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Kansas	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	6.8%	8.7%
	March 2010	7.2%	9.8%
	March 2011	6.8%	8.9%
	March 2012	6.2%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	10.9%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	6.1%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	11.5%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 50,998	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 46,229
Poverty Rate	2007	11.7%	12.5%
	2010	14.3%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	12.7%	15.3%
	2010	12.7%	16.3%

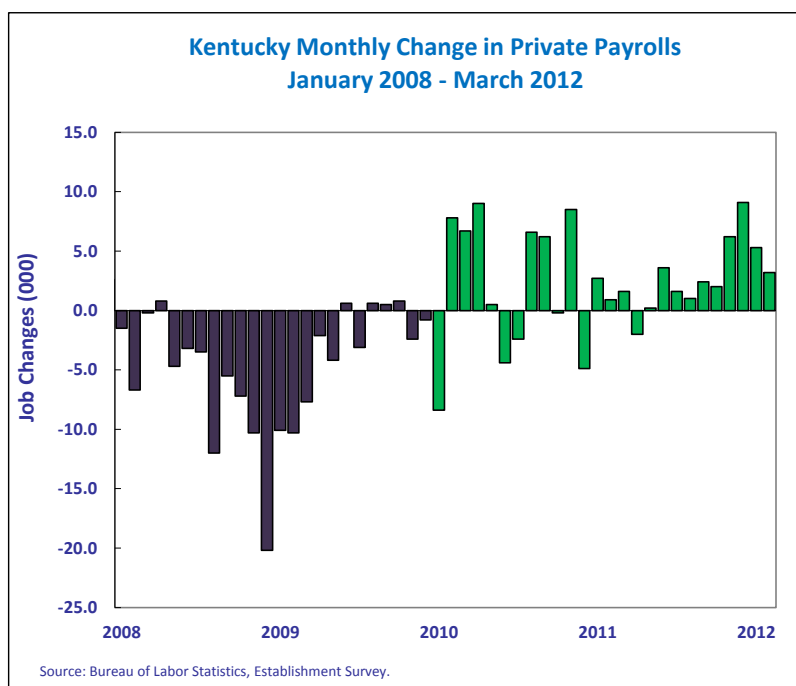
Economic Overview And Outlook: Kentucky

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Kentucky, private sector employment fell by 8.0 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 5.0 percent.
- In Kentucky, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Kentucky have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; leisure and hospitality; and education and health services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Kentucky was 8.6 percent in March 2012, 3.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.7 percent in January 2010.
- 177,000 Kentucky residents were counted among the unemployed in Kentucky during March 2012.
- In Kentucky, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 20,888 during March, up 14.3 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 60,225 in February 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Kentucky have declined by 65.3 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Kentucky was \$29,589.70 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$28,987.70 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Kentucky, home prices fell by 3.1 percent over 9 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2009. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Kentucky have risen by 0.9 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 4.0 percent of all mortgages, including 12.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Kentucky.
- Housing starts in Kentucky totaled 7,580 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, an increase of 24.1 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Kentucky, sales of new single-family homes totaled 168,000 units in February 2012, a decrease of 7.2 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 0.6 percent to 1,530,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

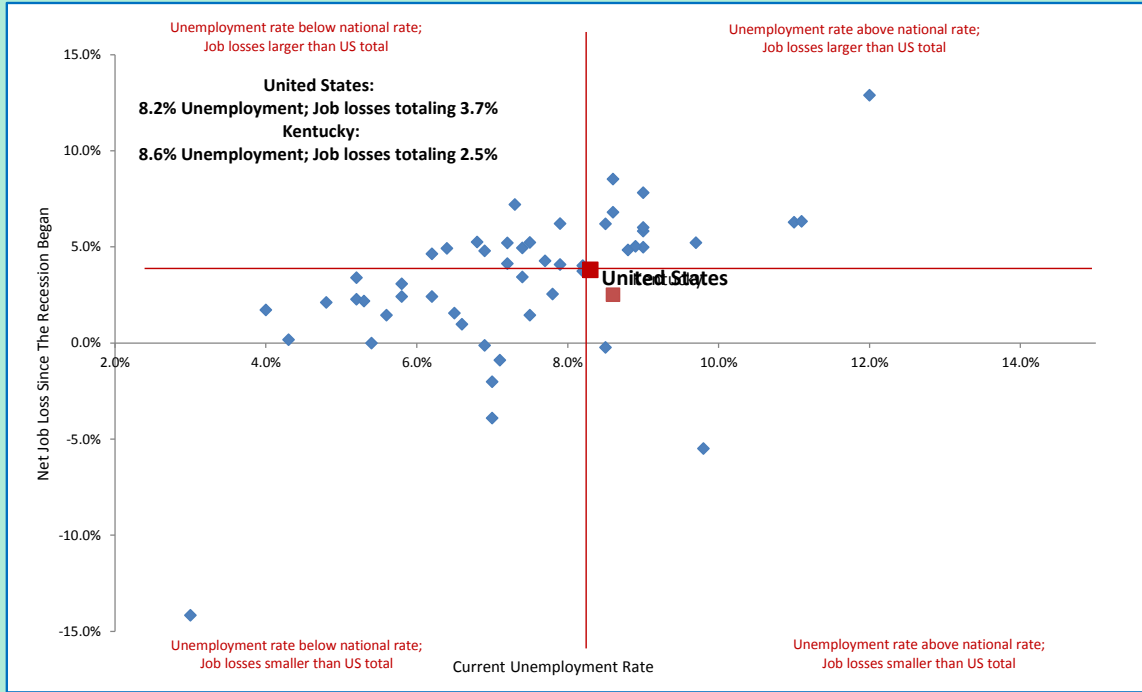
* For Kentucky-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Kentucky office: <http://www.workforcekentucky.ky.gov/>

How Does Kentucky Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Kentucky to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Kentucky	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	9.9%	8.7%
	March 2010	10.5%	9.8%
	March 2011	9.7%	8.9%
	March 2012	8.6%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	10.0%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	9.5%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	7.6%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 41,486	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$) 2010	\$ 41,236	\$ 49,445
Poverty Rate	2007	15.5%	12.5%
	2010	17.7%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	13.6%	15.3%
	2010	14.9%	16.3%

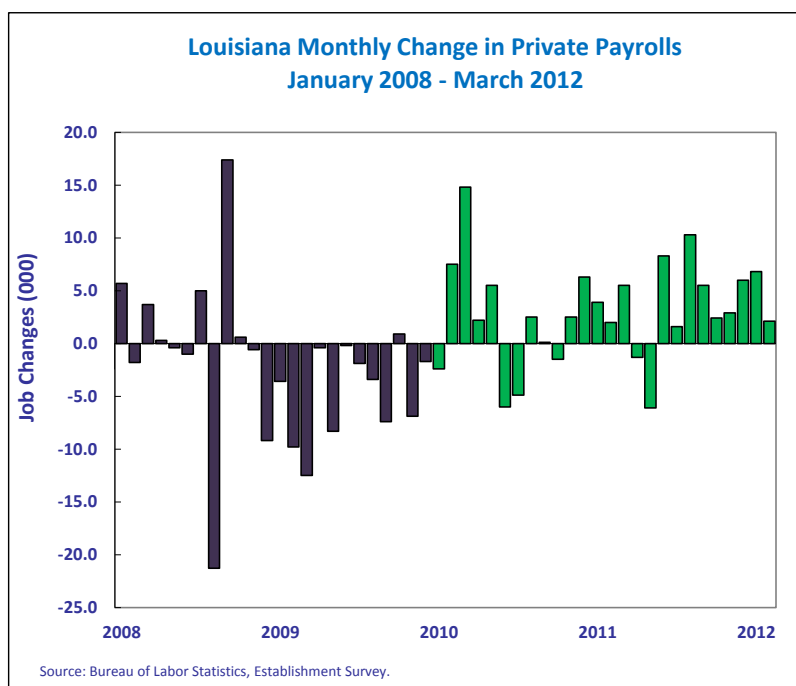
Economic Overview And Outlook: Louisiana

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Louisiana, private sector employment fell by 4.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 5.7 percent.
- In Louisiana, employees in the information services, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Louisiana have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; education and health services; and leisure and hospitality.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Louisiana was 7.1 percent in March 2012, 3.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.9 percent in November 2010.
- 147,000 Louisiana residents were counted among the unemployed in Louisiana during March 2012.
- In Louisiana, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 14,188 during March, down 4.5 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 66,686 in September 2008, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Louisiana have declined by 78.7 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Louisiana was \$33,838.60 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$32,505.40 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Louisiana, home prices fell by 3.5 percent over 9 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2009. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Louisiana have risen by 1.1 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 3.5 percent of all mortgages, including 11.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Louisiana.
- Housing starts in Louisiana totaled 14,440 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, an increase of 15.9 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Louisiana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 168,000 units in February 2012, a decrease of 7.2 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 0.6 percent to 1,530,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

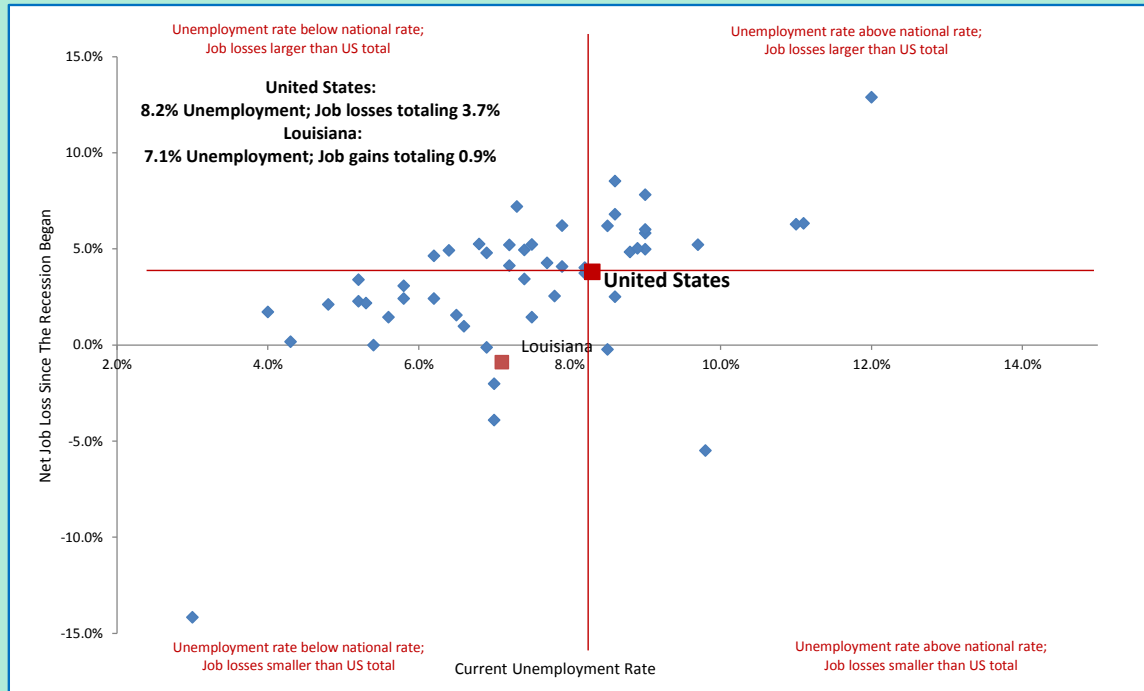
* For Louisiana-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Louisiana office:
http://www.laworks.net/LaborMarketInfo/LMI_MainMenu.asp

How Does Louisiana Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Louisiana to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

	Louisiana	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	6.3%
	March 2010	7.0%
	March 2011	7.5%
	March 2012	7.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	4.2%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	10.3%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 43,443
	(2010 \$)	2010
Poverty Rate	2007	16.1%
	2010	21.6%
No Health Insurance	2007	18.5%
	2010	20.0%

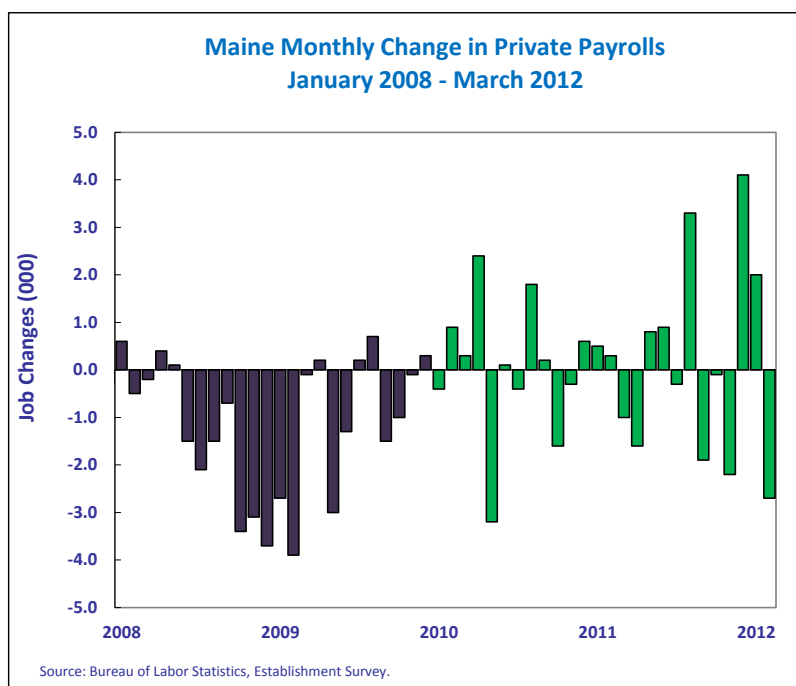
Economic Overview And Outlook: Maine

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Maine, private sector employment fell by 5.4 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.2 percent.
- In Maine, employees in the mining, construction, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Maine have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; education and health services; and professional and business services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Maine was 7.2 percent in March 2012, 2.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.4 percent in March 2010.
- 51,000 Maine residents were counted among the unemployed in Maine during March 2012.
- In Maine, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 7,493 during March, up 7.8 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 11,134 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Maine have declined by 32.7 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Maine was \$33,440.50 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$32,861.20 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Maine, home prices fell by 11.1 percent over 13 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Maine have risen by 1.9 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 5.9 percent of all mortgages, including 19.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Maine.
- Housing starts in Maine totaled 1,660 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, a decrease of 23.1 percent from January.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Maine, sales of new single-family homes totaled 24,000 units in February 2012, an increase of 14.3 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.0 percent to 480,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

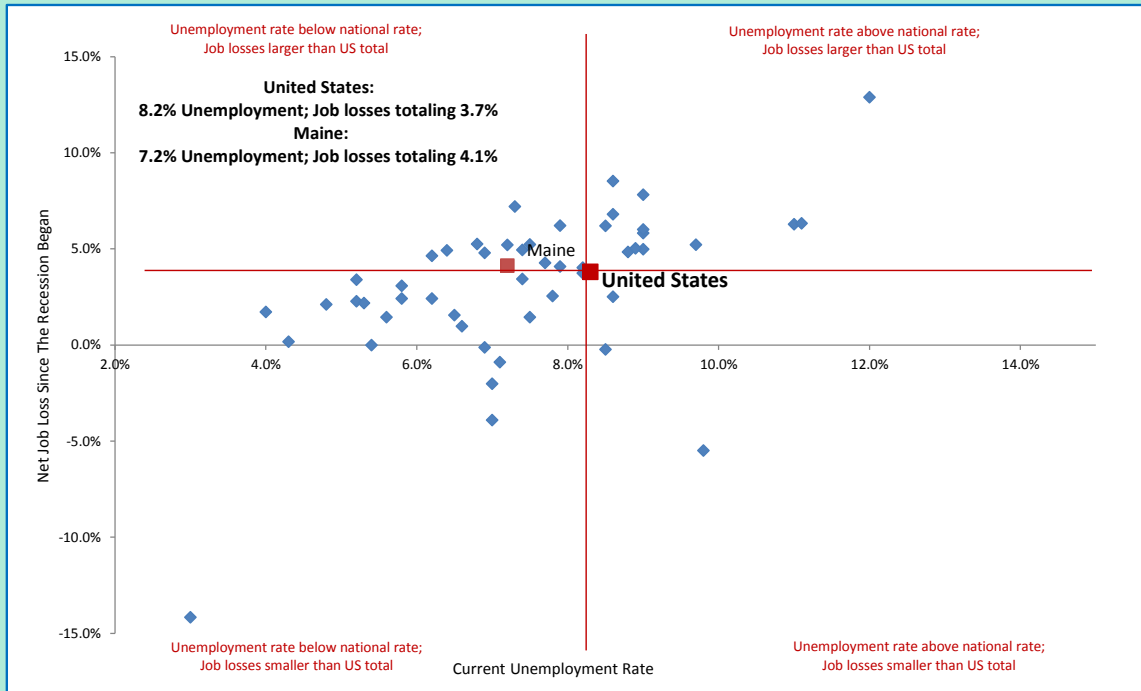
* For Maine-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Maine office: <http://www.state.me.us/labor/>

How Does Maine Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Maine to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Maine	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	8.0%	8.7%
	March 2010	8.4%	9.8%
	March 2011	7.8%	8.9%
	March 2012	7.2%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	12.8%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	7.5%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	8.7%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 50,363	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 48,133
Poverty Rate	2007	10.9%	12.5%
	2010	12.5%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	8.8%	15.3%
	2010	9.4%	16.3%

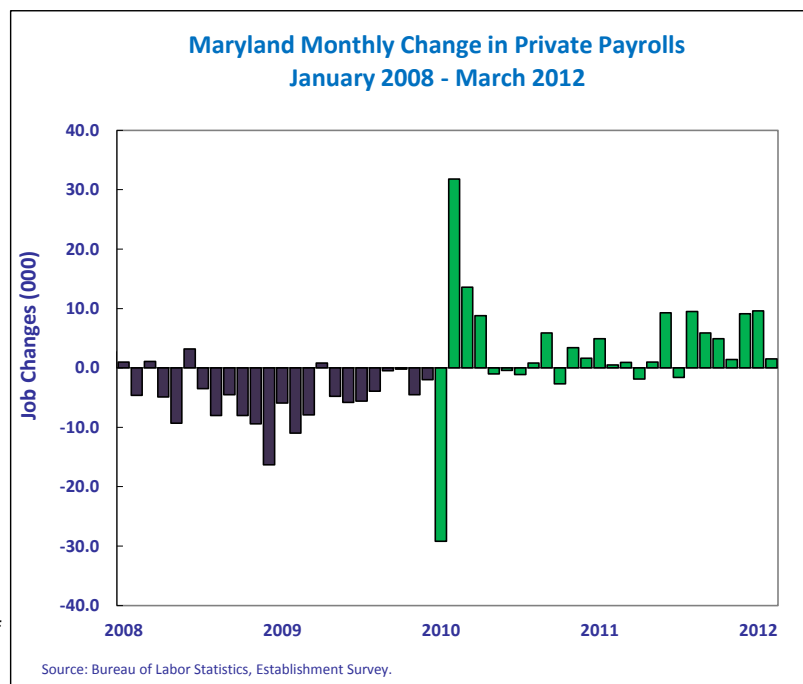
Economic Overview And Outlook: Maryland

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Maryland, private sector employment fell by 7.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 5.2 percent.
- In Maryland, employees in the construction, information services, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Maryland have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; leisure and hospitality; and education and health services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Maryland was 6.6 percent in March 2012, 3.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.0 percent in March 2010.
- 204,000 Maryland residents were counted among the unemployed in Maryland during March 2012.
- In Maryland, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 26,205 during March, up 1.0 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 38,058 in May 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Maryland have declined by 31.1 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Maryland was \$44,887.30 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$43,196.10 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Maryland, home prices fell by 22.9 percent over 16 quarters from their peak in the second quarter of 2007. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Maryland have risen by 2.0 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 4.0 percent of all mortgages, including 13.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Maryland.
- Housing starts in Maryland totaled 14,700 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, an increase of 17.3 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Maryland, sales of new single-family homes totaled 168,000 units in February 2012, a decrease of 7.2 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 0.6 percent to 1,530,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

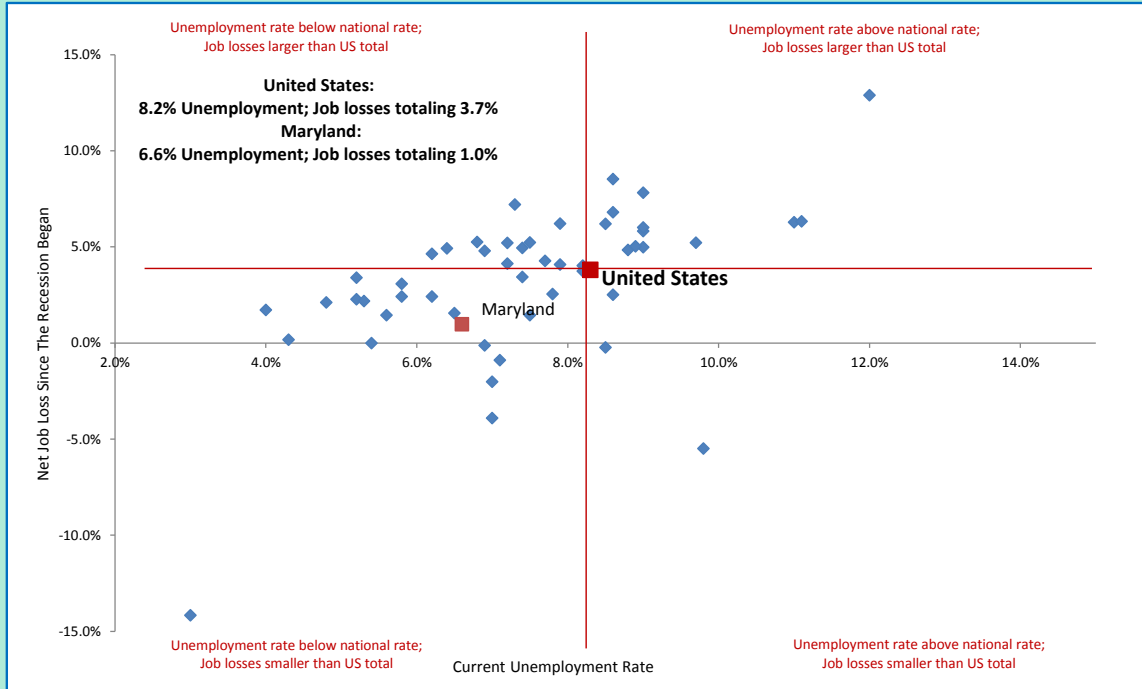
* For Maryland-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Maryland office: <http://www.dllr.maryland.gov/lmi/>

How Does Maryland Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Maryland to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Maryland	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	7.0%	8.7%
	March 2010	8.0%	9.8%
	March 2011	7.1%	8.9%
	March 2012	6.6%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	9.7%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	5.9%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	8.9%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 69,014	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 64,025
Poverty Rate	2007	8.8%	12.5%
	2010	10.8%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	13.7%	15.3%
	2010	13.1%	16.3%

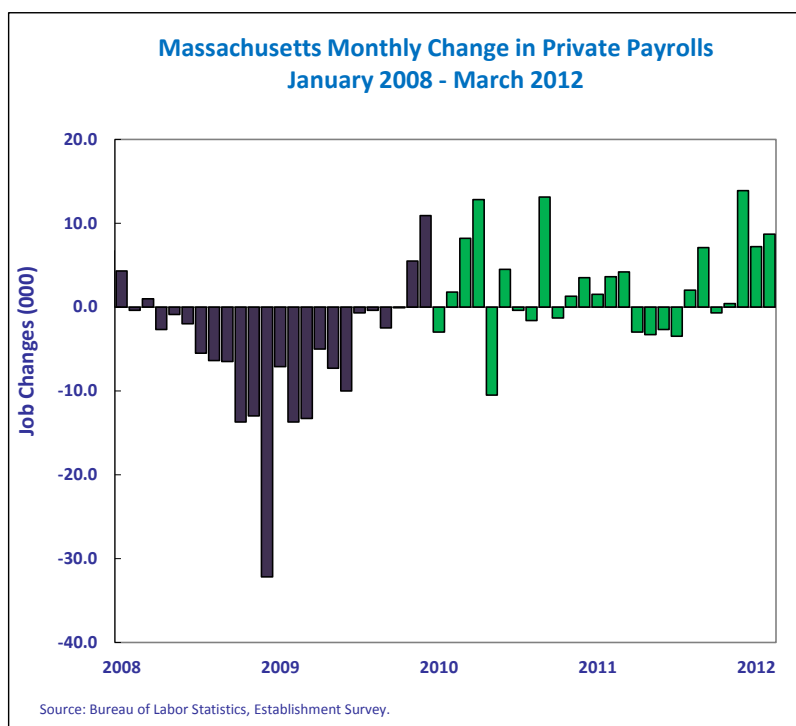
Economic Overview And Outlook: Massachusetts

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Massachusetts, private sector employment fell by 4.4 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.6 percent.
- In Massachusetts, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Massachusetts have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; leisure and hospitality; and trade, transportation and utilities.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Massachusetts was 6.5 percent in March 2012, 2.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.7 percent in February 2010.
- 226,000 Massachusetts residents were counted among the unemployed in Massachusetts during March 2012.
- In Massachusetts, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 34,316 during February, down 1.0 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 58,320 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Massachusetts have declined by 41.2 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Massachusetts was \$47,037.00 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$45,141.40 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Massachusetts, home prices fell by 14.9 percent over 21 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2006. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Massachusetts have risen by 0.8 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 3.0 percent of all mortgages, including 12.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Massachusetts.
- Housing starts in Massachusetts totaled 12,490 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, an increase of 89.5 percent from January.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Massachusetts, sales of new single-family homes totaled 24,000 units in February 2012, an increase of 14.3 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.0 percent to 480,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

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

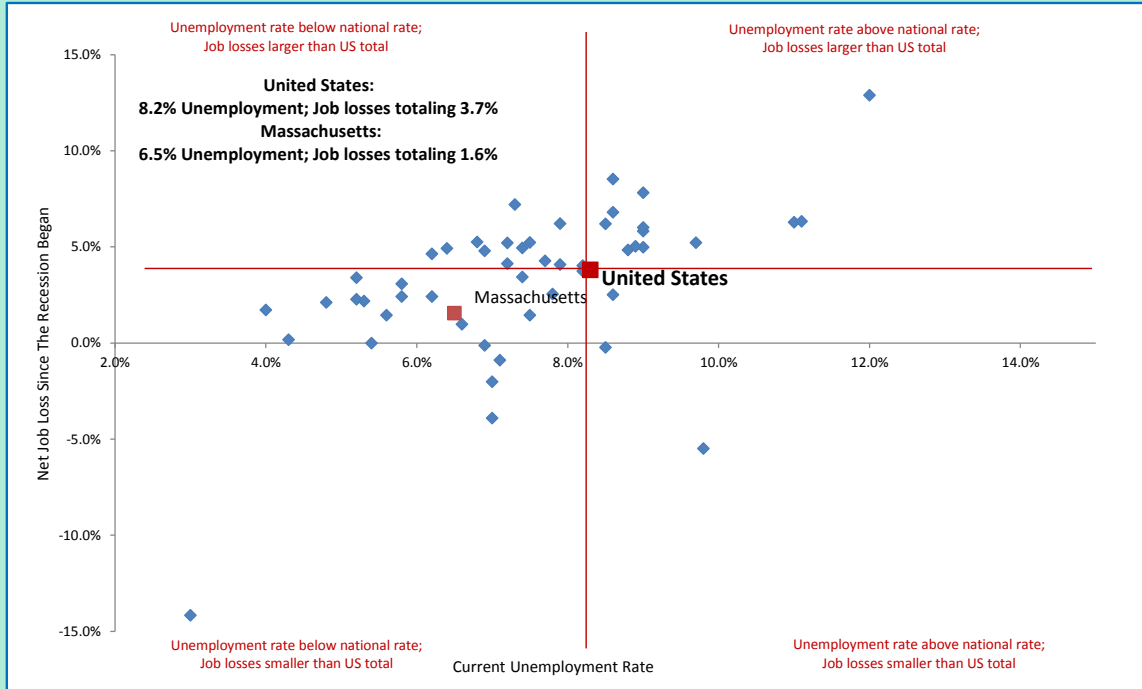
<http://www.mass.gov/?pageID=elwdagencylanding&L=4&L0=Home&L1=Government&L2=EOLWD+Data+and+Statistics&L3=Labor+Market+Information&sid=Elwd>

How Does Massachusetts Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Massachusetts to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Massachusetts	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	7.6%	8.7%
	March 2010	8.6%	9.8%
	March 2011	7.5%	8.9%
	March 2012	6.5%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	7.9%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	9.5%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	7.0%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 61,477	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 61,333
Poverty Rate	2007	11.2%	12.5%
	2010	10.6%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	5.4%	15.3%
	2010	5.6%	16.3%

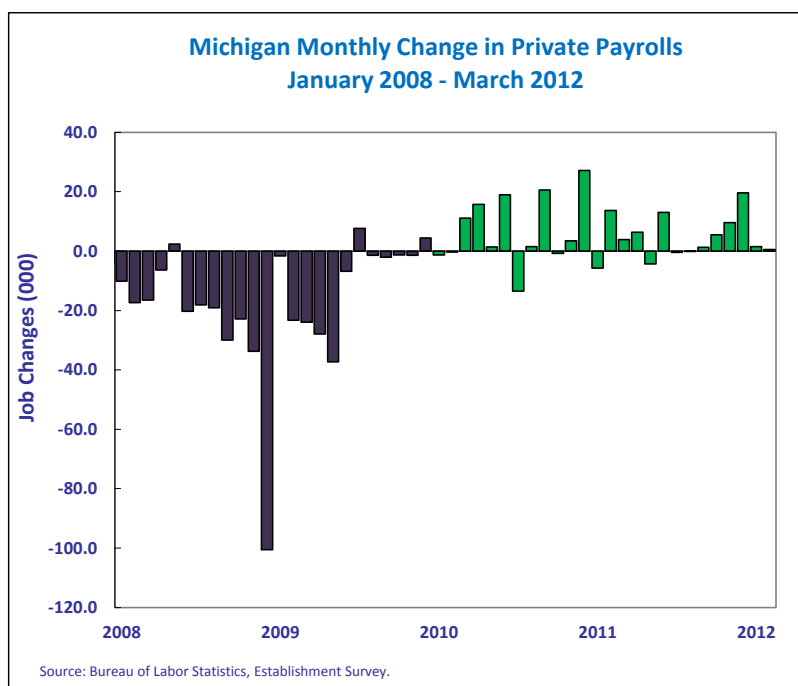
Economic Overview And Outlook: Michigan

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Michigan, private sector employment fell by 11.1 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 5.5 percent.
- In Michigan, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Michigan have experienced the greatest employment increases: manufacturing; professional and business services; and mining.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Michigan was 8.5 percent in March 2012, 1.3 percentage point from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 14.2 percent in August 2009.
- 397,000 Michigan residents were counted among the unemployed in Michigan during March 2012.
- In Michigan, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 55,839 during March, up 2.9 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 171,209 in May 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Michigan have declined by 67.4 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Michigan was \$32,269.70 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$30,470.70 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Michigan, home prices fell by 26.6 percent over 23 quarters from their peak in the third quarter of 2005. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Michigan have risen by 3.6 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 3.2 percent of all mortgages, including 7.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Michigan.
- Housing starts in Michigan totaled 8,660 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, a decrease of 4.6 percent from January.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Michigan, sales of new single-family homes totaled 40,000 units in February 2012, a decrease of 2.4 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

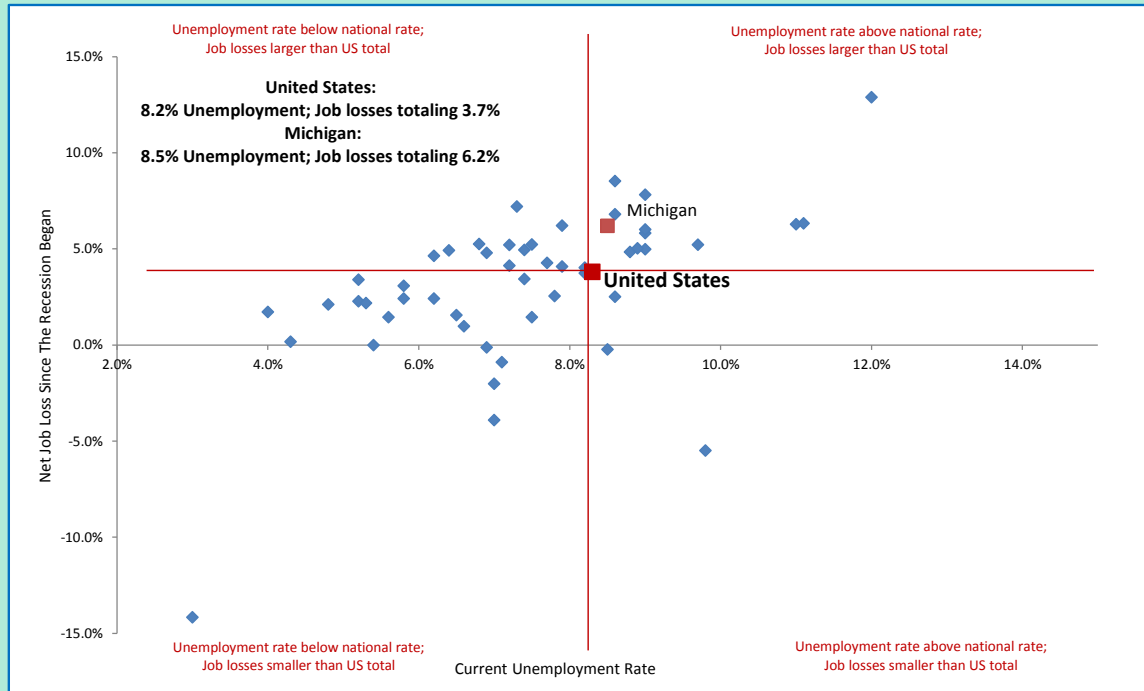
* For Michigan-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Michigan office: <http://www.milmi.org/>

How Does Michigan Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Michigan to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Michigan	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	12.6%	8.7%
	March 2010	13.4%	9.8%
	March 2011	10.5%	8.9%
	March 2012	8.5%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	8.6%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	11.3%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	14.4%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 51,916	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 46,441
Poverty Rate	2007	10.8%	12.5%
	2010	15.5%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	11.6%	15.3%
	2010	13.0%	16.3%

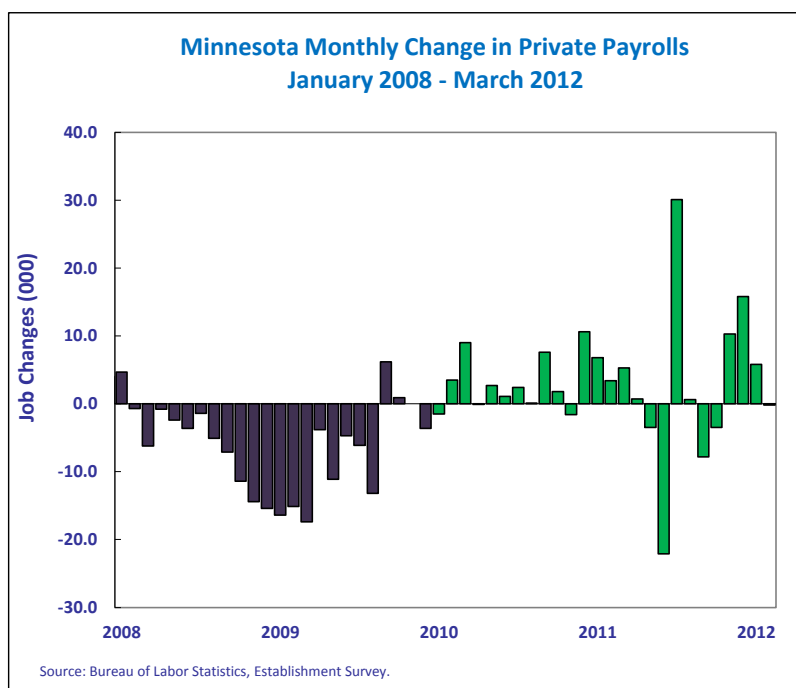
Economic Overview And Outlook: Minnesota

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Minnesota, private sector employment fell by 6.4 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 4.0 percent.
- In Minnesota, employees in the mining, construction, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Minnesota have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and education and health services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Minnesota was 5.8 percent in March 2012, 1.0 percentage point from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.3 percent in June 2009.
- 173,000 Minnesota residents were counted among the unemployed in Minnesota during March 2012.
- In Minnesota, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 22,734 during March, down 1.3 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 49,423 in July 2011, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Minnesota have declined by 54.0 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Minnesota was \$39,233.50 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$37,311.30 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Minnesota, home prices fell by 19.6 percent over 17 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2007. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Minnesota have risen by 2.3 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 2.6 percent of all mortgages, including 11.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Minnesota.
- Housing starts in Minnesota totaled 12,860 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, an increase of 8.8 percent from January.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Minnesota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 40,000 units in February 2012, a decrease of 2.4 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

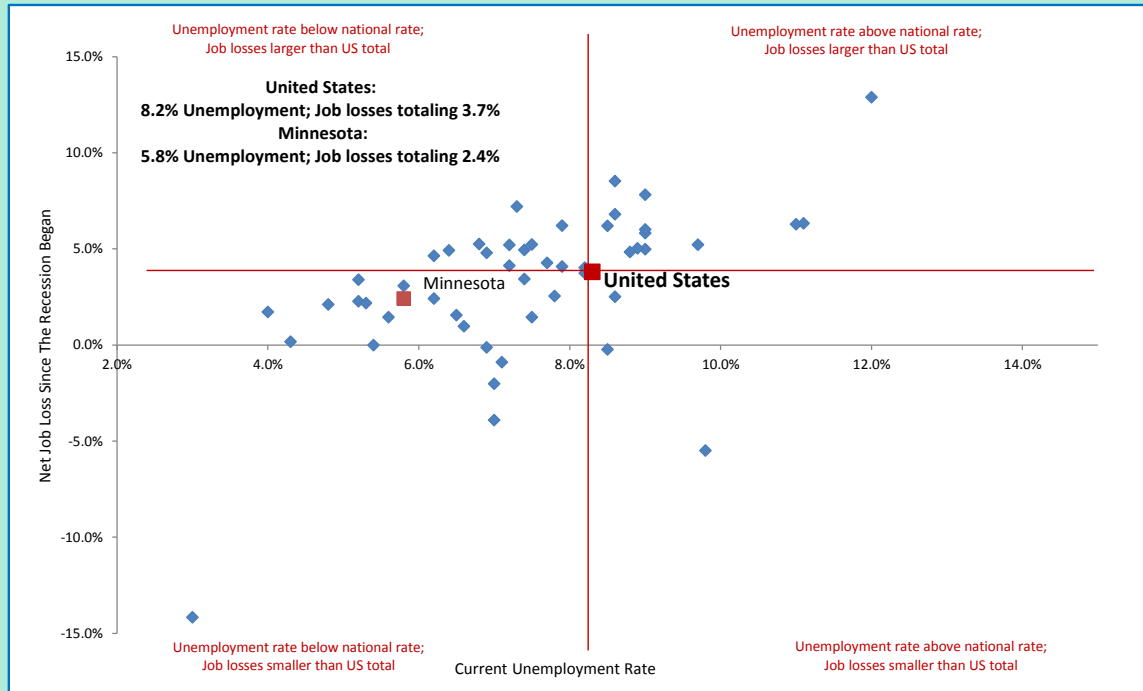
* For Minnesota-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Minnesota office:
http://www.positivelyminnesota.com/Data_Publications/Data/

How Does Minnesota Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Minnesota to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

	Minnesota	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	8.1%
	March 2010	7.6%
	March 2011	6.6%
	March 2012	5.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$) 2010	\$ 49,445
Poverty Rate	2007	12.5%
	2010	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	15.3%
	2010	16.3%

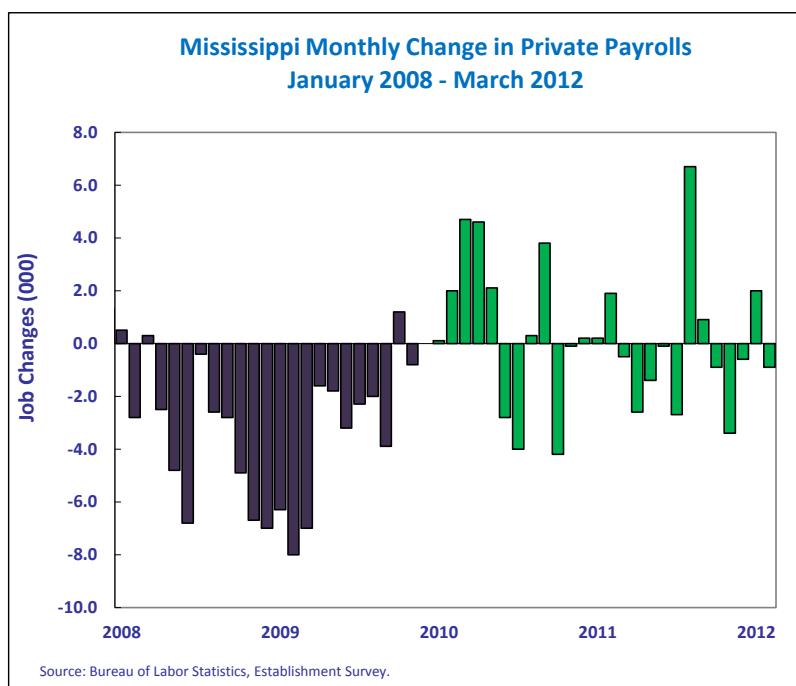
Economic Overview And Outlook: Mississippi

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Mississippi, private sector employment fell by 8.7 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 0.9 percent.
- In Mississippi, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Mississippi have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and education and health services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Mississippi was 9.0 percent in March 2012, 2.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.9 percent in September 2011.
- 121,000 Mississippi residents were counted among the unemployed in Mississippi during March 2012.
- In Mississippi, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 12,348 during March, up 3.7 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 25,567 in December 2008, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Mississippi have declined by 51.7 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Mississippi was \$28,273.40 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$27,198.90 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Mississippi, home prices fell by 7.4 percent over 12 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008. Since the first quarter of 2011, home prices in Mississippi have risen by 1.5 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 3.5 percent of all mortgages, including 9.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Mississippi.
- Housing starts in Mississippi totaled 4,710 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, a decrease of 5.0 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Mississippi, sales of new single-family homes totaled 168,000 units in February 2012, a decrease of 7.2 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 0.6 percent to 1,530,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

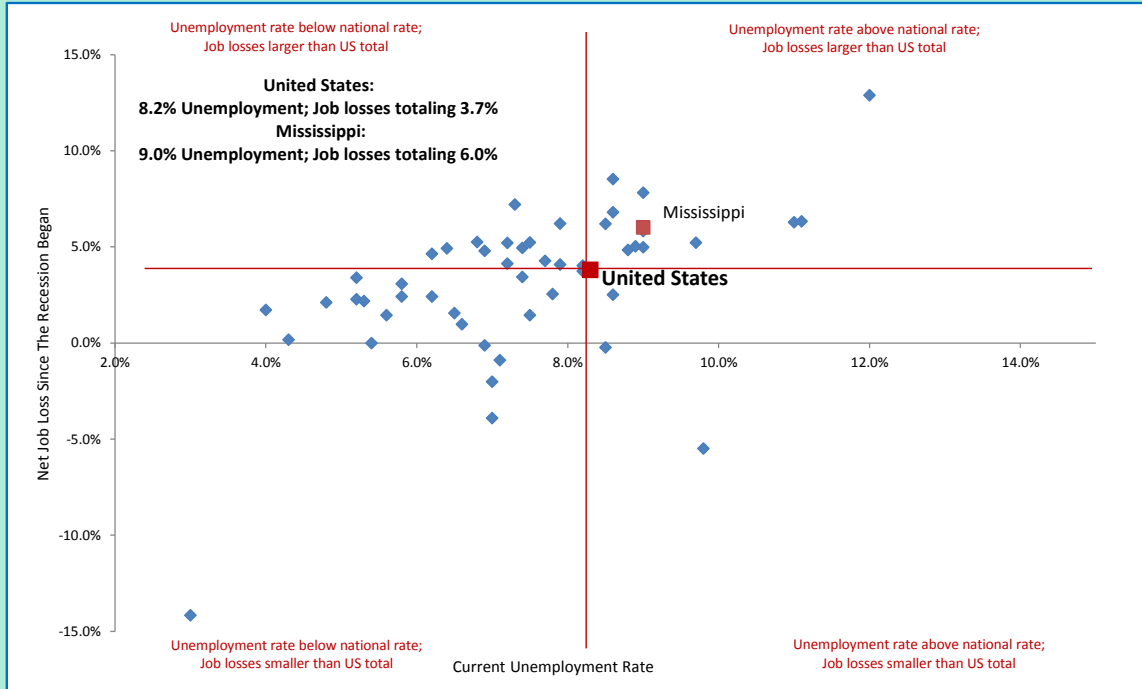
* For Mississippi-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Mississippi office:
<http://mdes.ms.gov/Home/LMI/LMIPublications/publicationmain.html>

How Does Mississippi Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Mississippi to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

	Mississippi	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	8.6%
	March 2010	10.7%
	March 2011	10.5%
	March 2012	9.0%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	8.8%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	9.7%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	10.5%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 39,201
	(2010 \$) 2010	\$ 37,985
Poverty Rate	2007	22.6%
	2010	22.7%
No Health Insurance	2007	18.8%
	2010	21.1%

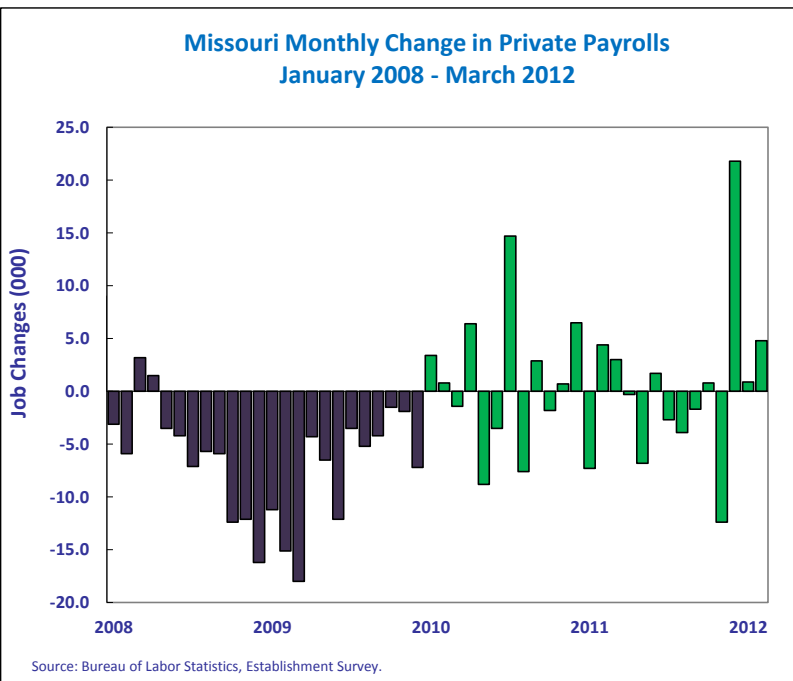
Economic Overview And Outlook: Missouri

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Missouri, private sector employment fell by 7.1 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.3 percent.
- In Missouri, employees in the mining, construction, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Missouri have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; mining; and manufacturing.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Missouri was 7.4 percent in March 2012, 2.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.7 percent in August 2009.
- 224,000 Missouri residents were counted among the unemployed in Missouri during March 2012.
- In Missouri, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 33,447 during March, up 1.9 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 63,492 in October 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Missouri have declined by 47.3 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Missouri was \$33,550.30 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$32,493.90 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Missouri, home prices fell by 9.2 percent over 13 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Missouri have risen by 2.0 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 2.0 percent of all mortgages, including 6.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Missouri.
- Housing starts in Missouri totaled 11,740 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, an increase of 7.1 percent from January.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Missouri, sales of new single-family homes totaled 40,000 units in February 2012, a decrease of 2.4 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

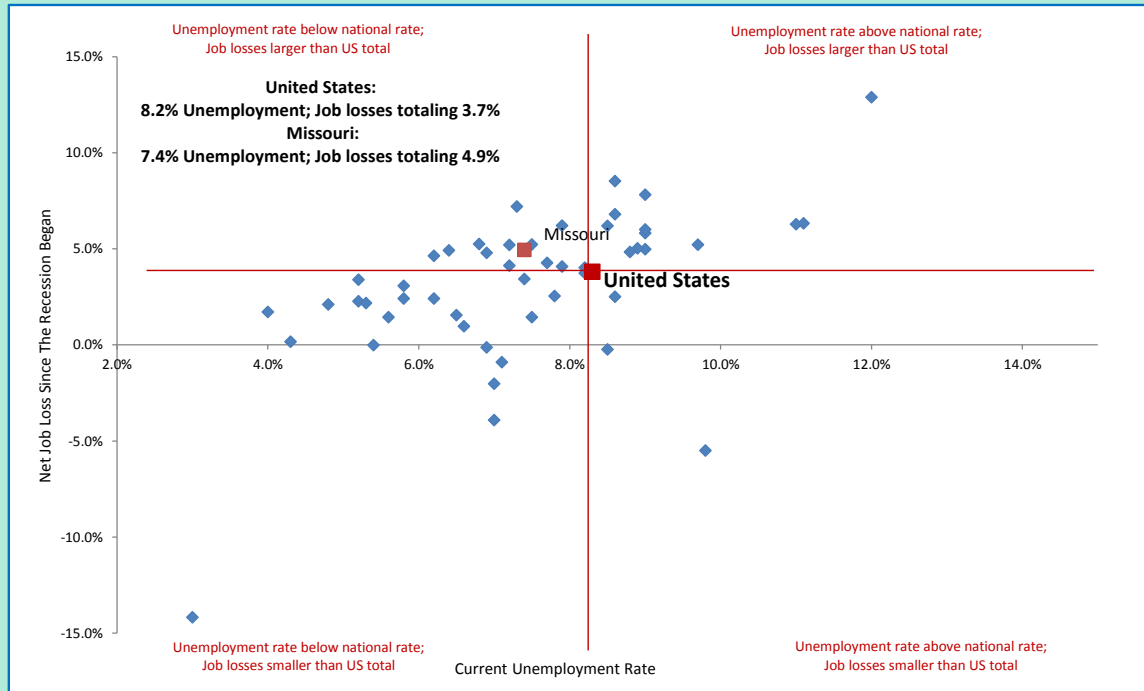
* For Missouri-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Missouri office: <http://www.labor.mo.gov/>

How Does Missouri Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Missouri to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Missouri	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	9.2%	8.7%
	March 2010	9.4%	9.8%
	March 2011	8.7%	8.9%
	March 2012	7.4%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	11.0%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	7.2%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	9.2%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 48,377	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 46,184
Poverty Rate	2007	12.8%	12.5%
	2010	14.8%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	12.6%	15.3%
	2010	14.0%	16.3%

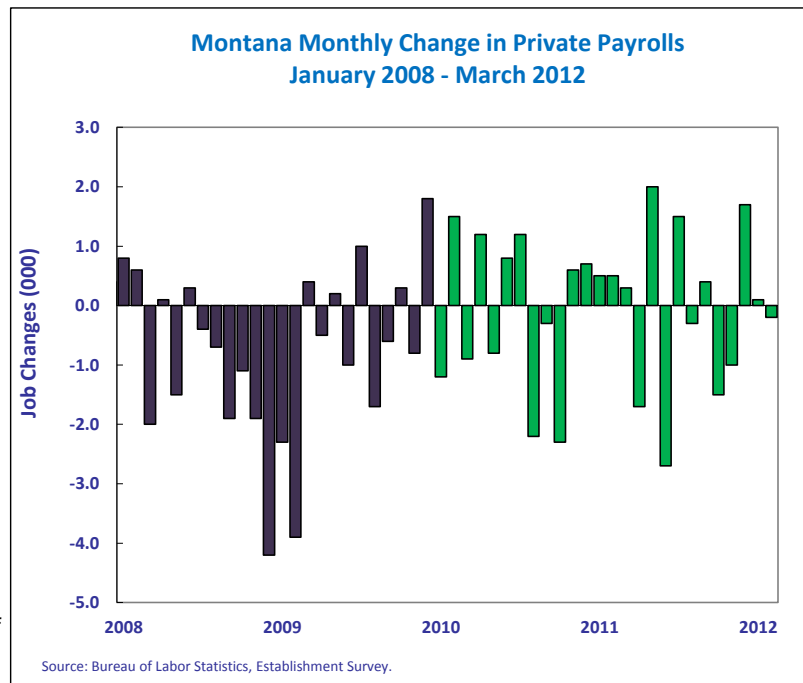
Economic Overview And Outlook: Montana

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Montana, private sector employment fell by 6.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.6 percent.
- In Montana, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Montana have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and construction.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Montana was 6.2 percent in March 2012, 2.5 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.0 percent in August 2011.
- 31,000 Montana residents were counted among the unemployed in Montana during March 2012.
- In Montana, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 5,931 during March, up 4.2 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 9,368 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Montana have declined by 36.7 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Montana was \$32,186.00 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$30,501.90 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Montana, home prices fell by 9.4 percent over 13 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Montana have risen by 1.2 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 1.8 percent of all mortgages, including 10.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Montana.
- Housing starts in Montana totaled 1,380 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, a decrease of 7.4 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes Montana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 81,000 units in February 2012, an increase of 8.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 7.4 percent to 1,000,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

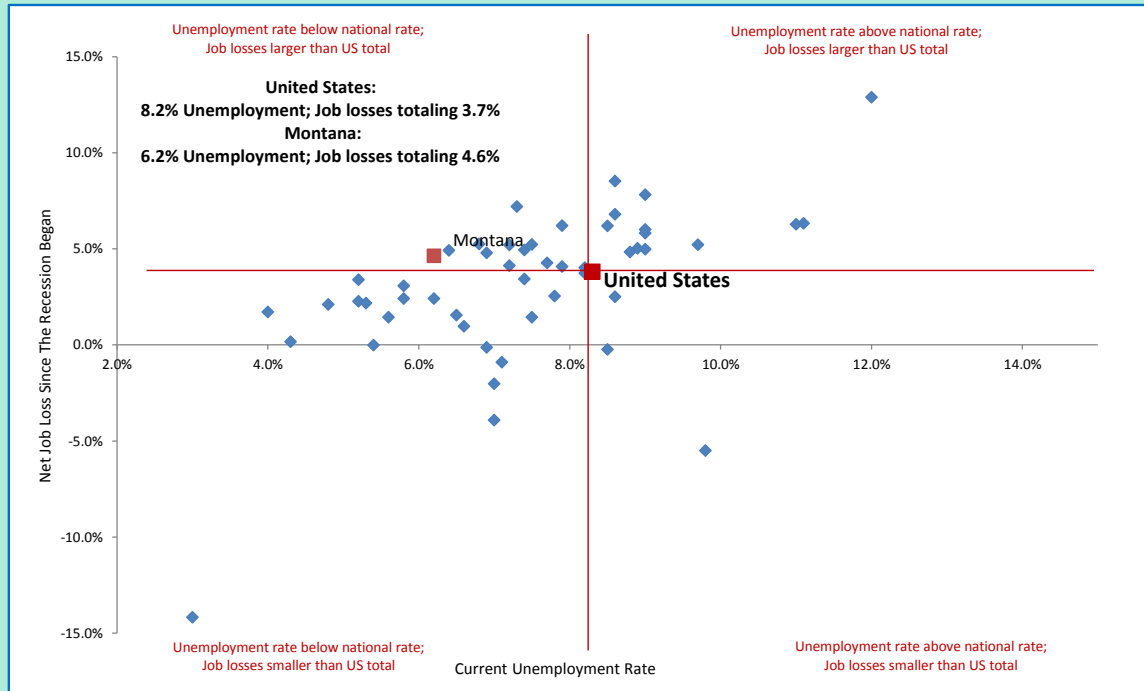
* For Montana-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Montana office:
<http://www.ourfactsyourfuture.org/cgi/databrowsing/?PAGEID=4&SUBID=190>

How Does Montana Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Montana to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Montana	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	5.6%	8.7%
	March 2010	6.8%	9.8%
	March 2011	6.8%	8.9%
	March 2012	6.2%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	13.5%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	7.8%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	17.5%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 45,906	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 41,467
Poverty Rate	2007	13.0%	12.5%
	2010	14.0%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	15.6%	15.3%
	2010	18.1%	16.3%

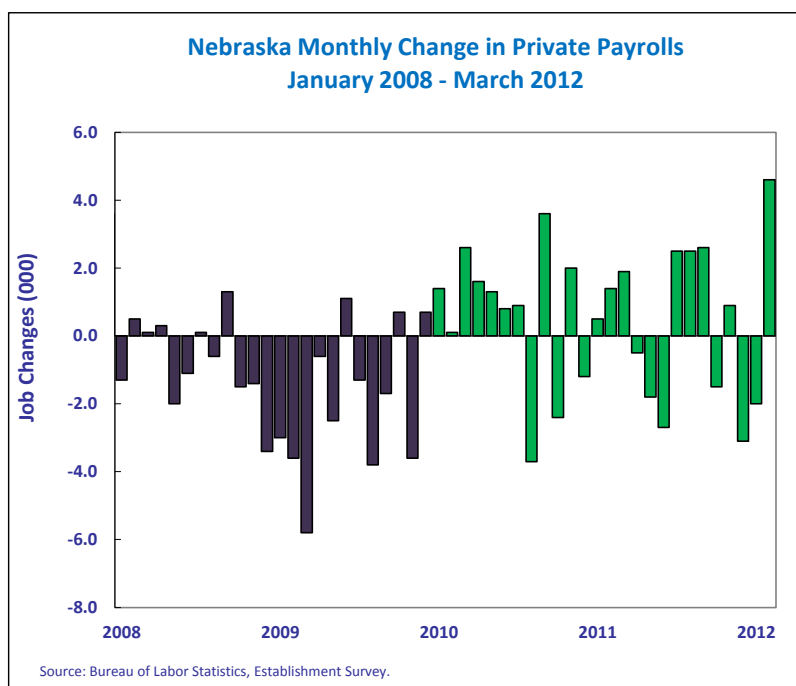
Economic Overview And Outlook: Nebraska

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Nebraska, private sector employment fell by 4.4 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.4 percent.
- In Nebraska, employees in the manufacturing, information services, and construction sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Nebraska have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; leisure and hospitality; and manufacturing.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Nebraska was 4.0 percent in March 2012, 1.0 percentage point from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 4.9 percent in February 2010.
- 40,000 Nebraska residents were counted among the unemployed in Nebraska during March 2012.
- In Nebraska, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 7,673 during March, down 4.3 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 10,842 in May 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Nebraska have declined by 29.2 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Nebraska was \$36,479.20 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$34,968.30 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Nebraska, home prices fell by 2.5 percent over 8 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008. Since the first quarter of 2010, home prices in Nebraska have risen by 1.9 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 1.6 percent of all mortgages, including 7.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Nebraska.
- Housing starts in Nebraska totaled 5,400 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, an increase of 17.9 percent from January.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Nebraska, sales of new single-family homes totaled 40,000 units in February 2012, a decrease of 2.4 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

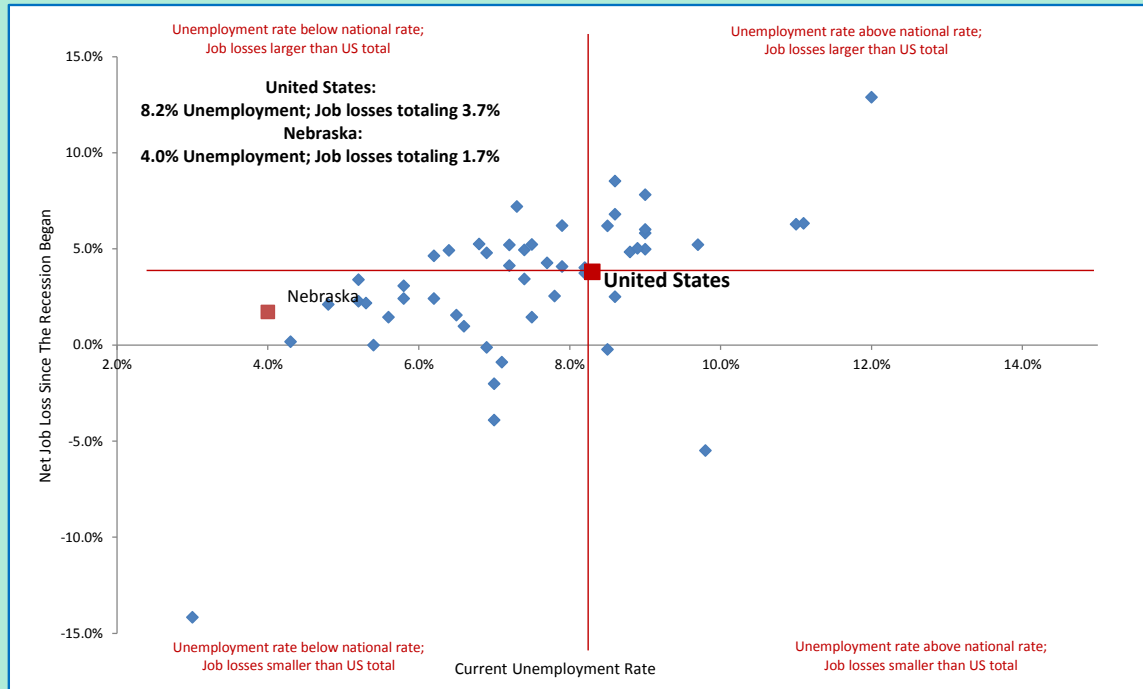
* For Nebraska-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Nebraska office: <http://www.dol.nebraska.gov/>

How Does Nebraska Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Nebraska to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Nebraska	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	4.4%	8.7%
	March 2010	4.8%	9.8%
	March 2011	4.5%	8.9%
	March 2012	4.0%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	10.1%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	3.9%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	11.0%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 51,709	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 52,728
Poverty Rate	2007	9.9%	12.5%
	2010	10.2%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	13.2%	15.3%
	2010	13.3%	16.3%

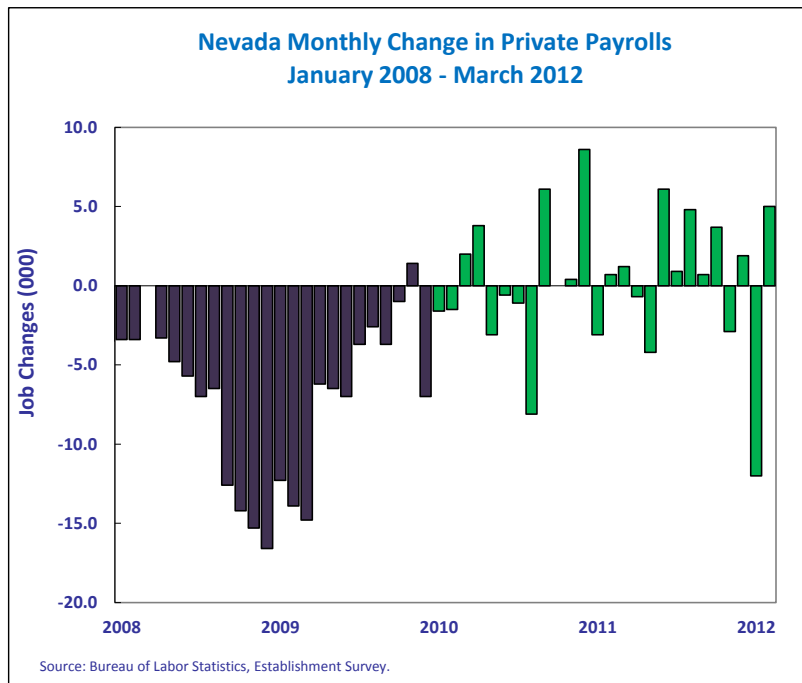
Economic Overview And Outlook: Nevada

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Nevada, private sector employment fell by 14.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.7 percent.
- In Nevada, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Nevada have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; leisure and hospitality; and education and health services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Nevada was 12.0 percent in March 2012, 6.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 14.0 percent in October 2010.
- 163,000 Nevada residents were counted among the unemployed in Nevada during March 2012.
- In Nevada, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 17,055 during March, down 5.0 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 32,610 in May 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Nevada have declined by 47.7 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Nevada was \$33,537.20 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$32,660.90 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Nevada, home prices fell by 53.8 percent over 20 quarters from their peak in the third quarter of 2006. Since the third quarter of 2011, home prices in Nevada have risen by 0.2 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 7.0 percent of all mortgages, including 16.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Nevada.
- Housing starts in Nevada totaled 6,400 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, a decrease of 9.3 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes Nevada, sales of new single-family homes totaled 81,000 units in February 2012, an increase of 8.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 7.4 percent to 1,000,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

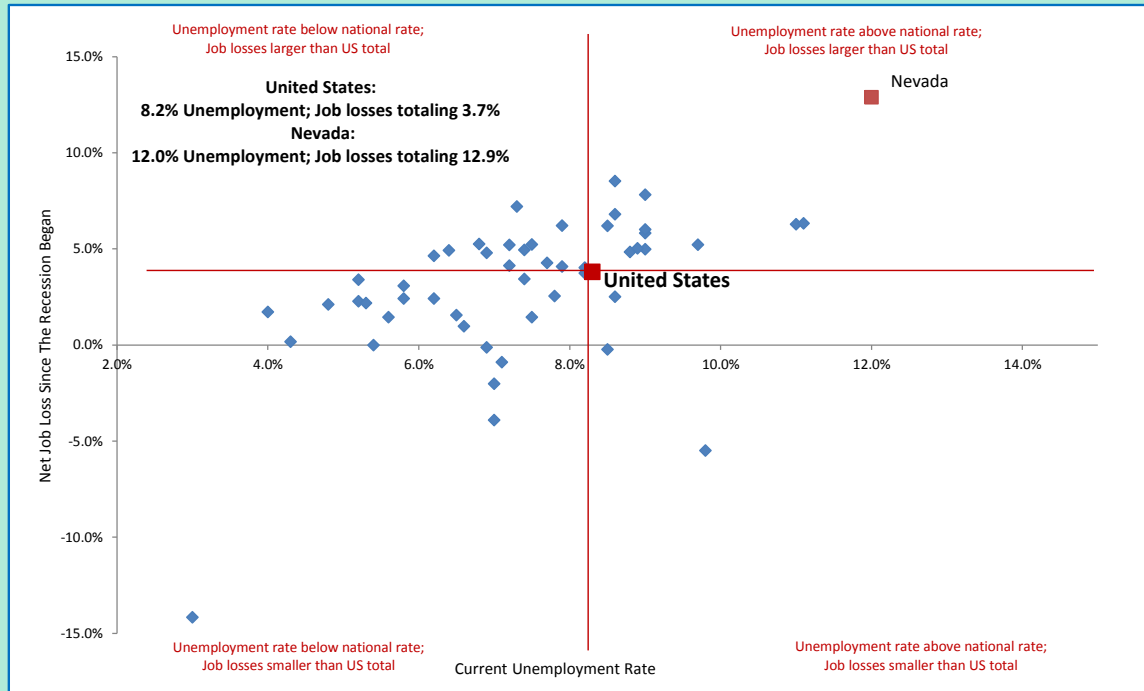
* For Nevada-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Nevada office: <http://www.nevadaworkforce.com/>

How Does Nevada Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Nevada to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Nevada	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	10.4%	8.7%
	March 2010	13.5%	9.8%
	March 2011	13.6%	8.9%
	March 2012	12.0%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	11.1%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	13.2%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	18.9%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 56,845	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 49,445
Poverty Rate	2007	9.7%	12.5%
	2010	16.4%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	17.2%	15.3%
	2010	21.3%	16.3%

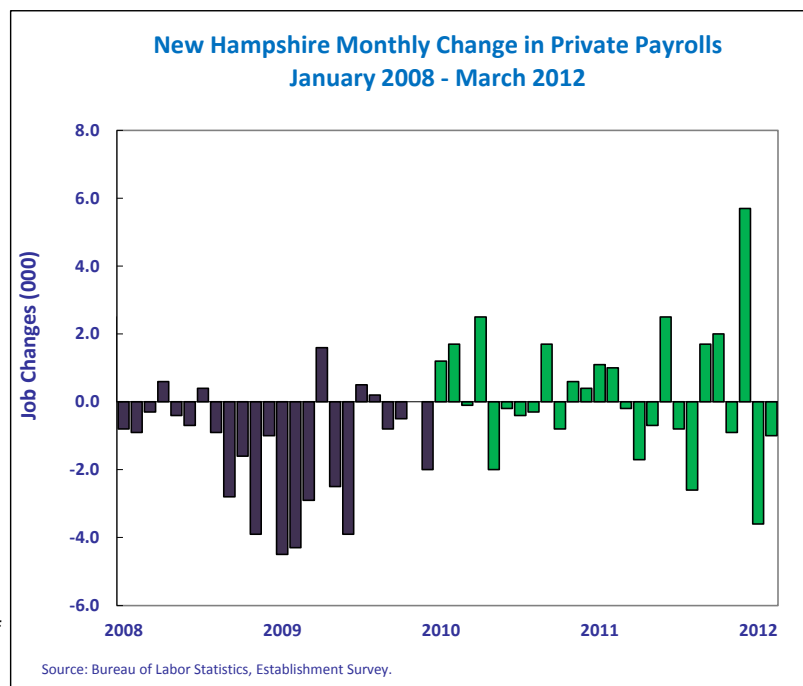
Economic Overview And Outlook: New Hampshire

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In New Hampshire, private sector employment fell by 5.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.0 percent.
- In New Hampshire, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in New Hampshire have experienced the greatest employment increases: other services; construction; and professional and business services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Hampshire was 5.2 percent in March 2012, 1.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 6.7 percent in January 2010.
- 38,000 New Hampshire residents were counted among the unemployed in New Hampshire during March 2012.
- In New Hampshire, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 5,929 during March, down 3.4 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 10,653 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in New Hampshire have declined by 44.3 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New Hampshire was \$40,368.40 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$38,709.90 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In New Hampshire, home prices fell by 17.4 percent over 21 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2006. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in New Hampshire have risen by 1.6 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 2.5 percent of all mortgages, including 9.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New Hampshire.
- Housing starts in New Hampshire totaled 1,040 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, a decrease of 45.3 percent from January.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes New Hampshire, sales of new single-family homes totaled 24,000 units in February 2012, an increase of 14.3 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.0 percent to 480,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

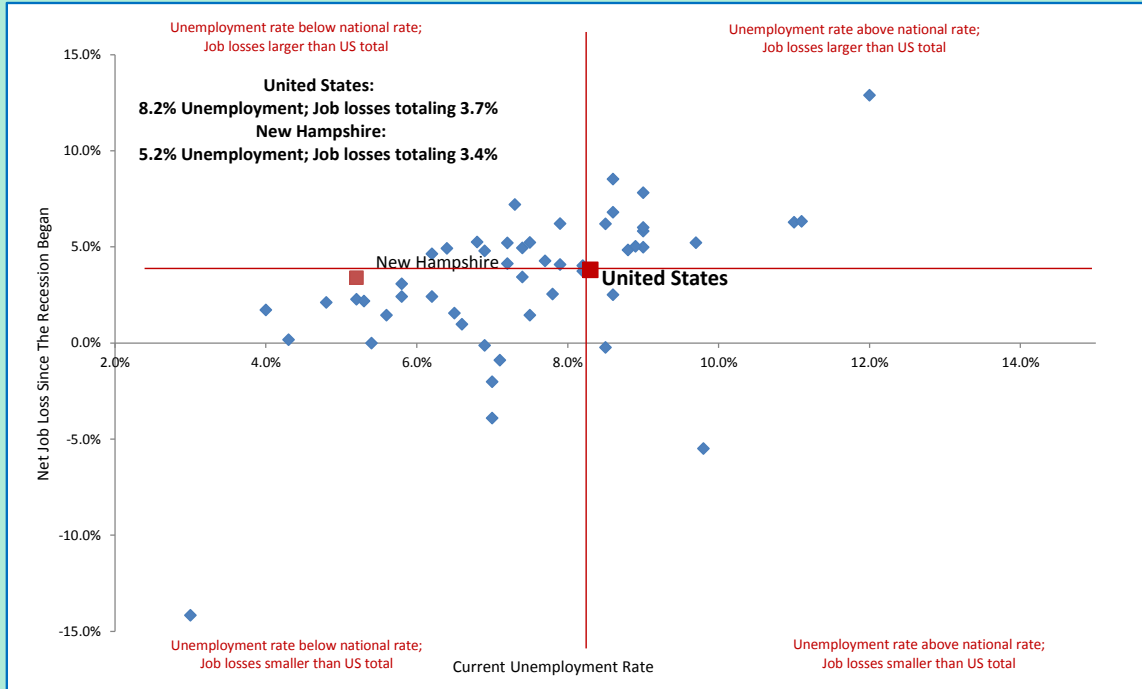
* For New Hampshire-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the New Hampshire office: <http://www.nh.gov/nhes/elmi/>

How Does New Hampshire Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare New Hampshire to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Hampshire	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	5.8%	8.7%
	March 2010	6.5%	9.8%
	March 2011	5.4%	8.9%
	March 2012	5.2%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	11.4%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	4.3%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	8.9%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 71,060	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 66,707
Poverty Rate	2007	5.8%	12.5%
	2010	6.6%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	10.5%	15.3%
	2010	10.3%	16.3%

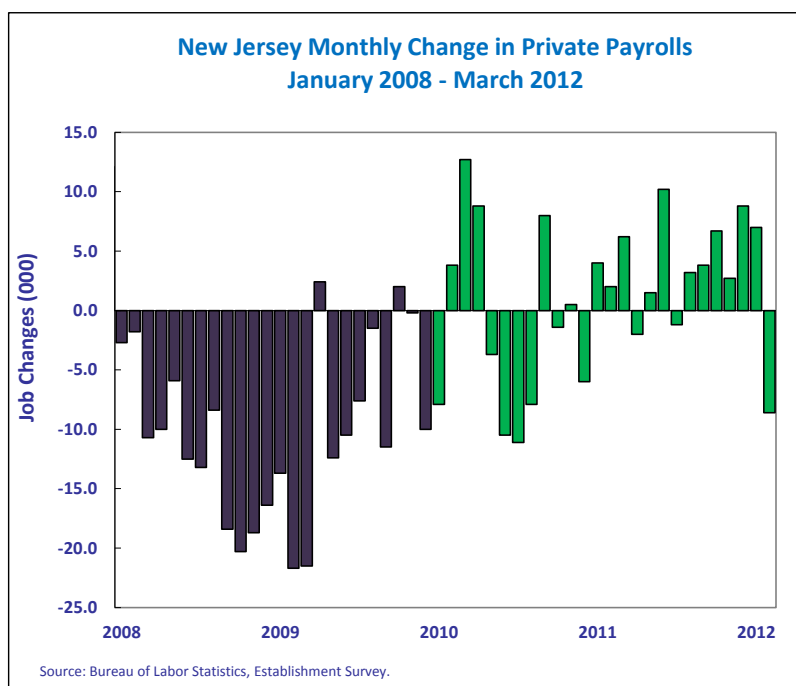
Economic Overview And Outlook: New Jersey

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In New Jersey, private sector employment fell by 7.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.9 percent.
- In New Jersey, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in New Jersey have experienced the greatest employment increases: other services; education and health services; and professional and business services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Jersey was 9.0 percent in March 2012, 4.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.7 percent in April 2010.
- 413,000 New Jersey residents were counted among the unemployed in New Jersey during March 2012.
- In New Jersey, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 43,441 during March, down 5.8 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 75,943 in February 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in New Jersey have declined by 42.8 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New Jersey was \$46,683.90 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$45,035.10 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In New Jersey, home prices fell by 17.6 percent over 18 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2007. Since the third quarter of 2011, home prices in New Jersey have risen by 0.1 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 8.2 percent of all mortgages, including 29.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New Jersey.
- Housing starts in New Jersey totaled 12,660 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, a decrease of 13.2 percent from January.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes New Jersey, sales of new single-family homes totaled 24,000 units in February 2012, an increase of 14.3 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.0 percent to 480,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

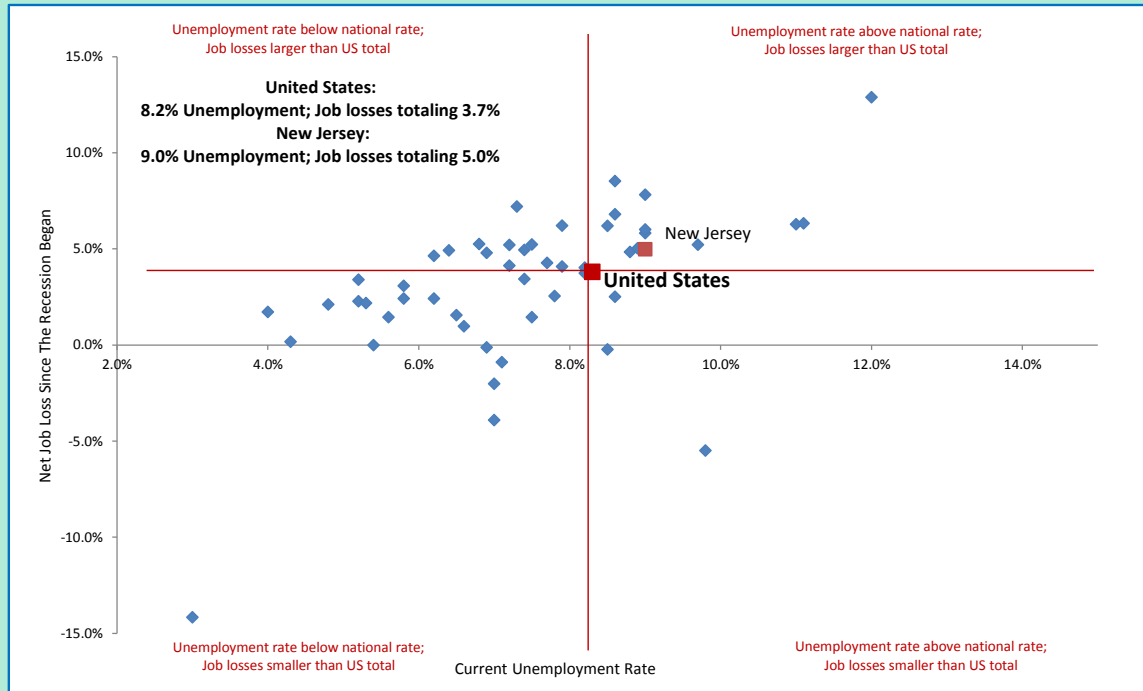
* For New Jersey-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the New Jersey office: http://wd.dol.state.nj.us/labor/lpa/LMI_index.html

How Does New Jersey Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare New Jersey to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Jersey	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	8.3%	8.7%
	March 2010	9.7%	9.8%
	March 2011	9.3%	8.9%
	March 2012	9.0%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	6.5%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	10.7%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	7.2%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 63,628	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$) 2010	\$ 63,540	\$ 49,445
Poverty Rate	2007	8.7%	12.5%
	2010	10.7%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	15.8%	15.3%
	2010	15.4%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: New Mexico

JOBS

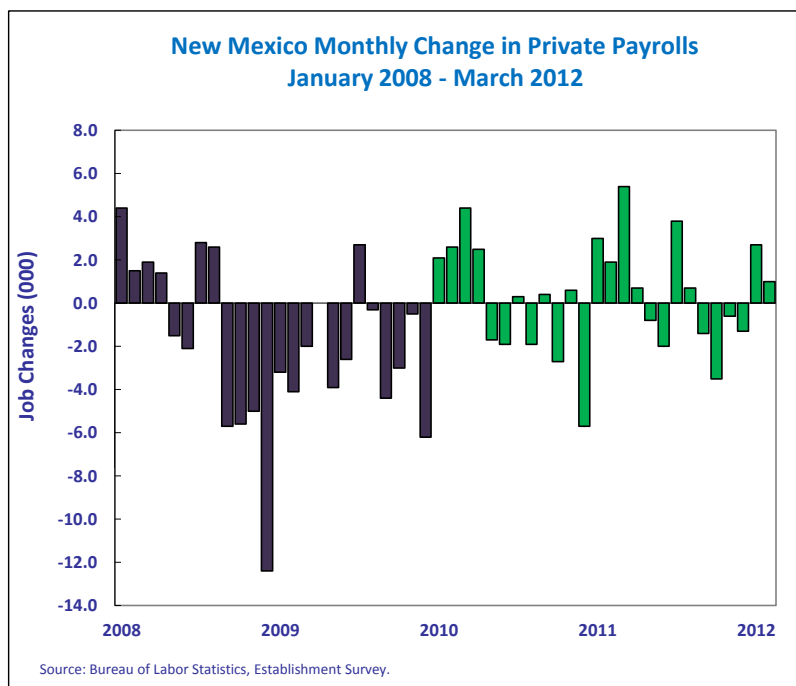
- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In New Mexico, private sector employment fell by 7.0 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.6 percent.
- In New Mexico, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in New Mexico have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; education and health services; and leisure and hospitality.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Mexico was 7.2 percent in March 2012, 3.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.0 percent in October 2010.
- 67,000 New Mexico residents were counted among the unemployed in New Mexico during March 2012.
- In New Mexico, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 7,240 during March, up 0.9 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 10,952 in February 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in New Mexico have declined by 33.9 percent.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New Mexico was \$30,184.10 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$29,285.20 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In New Mexico, home prices fell by 13.1 percent over 13 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in New Mexico have risen by 0.5 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 4.0 percent of all mortgages, including 12.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New Mexico.
- Housing starts in New Mexico totaled 3,580 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, a decrease of 23.0 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes New Mexico, sales of new single-family homes totaled 81,000 units in February 2012, an increase of 8.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 7.4 percent to 1,000,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

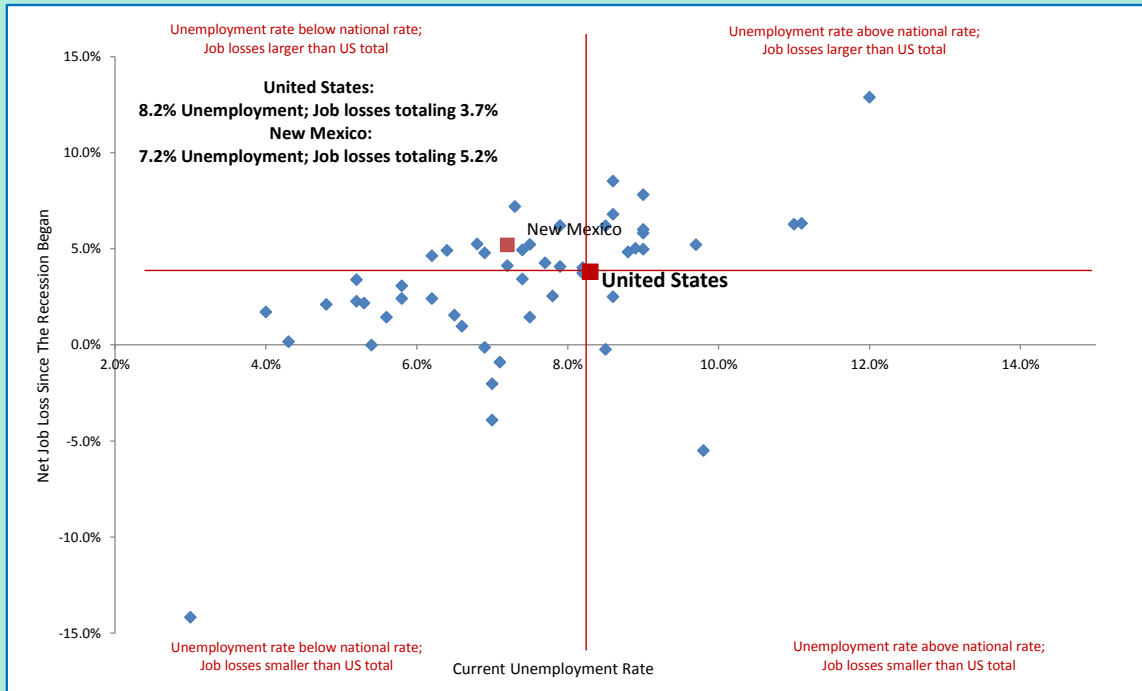
* For New Mexico-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the New Mexico office: <http://www.dws.state.nm.us/dws-lmi.html>

How Does New Mexico Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare New Mexico to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Mexico	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	6.1%	8.7%
	March 2010	7.9%	9.8%
	March 2011	7.5%	8.9%
	March 2012	7.2%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	11.8%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	8.0%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	8.9%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 46,643	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 45,098
Poverty Rate	2007	14.0%	12.5%
	2010	18.6%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	22.5%	15.3%
	2010	21.6%	16.3%

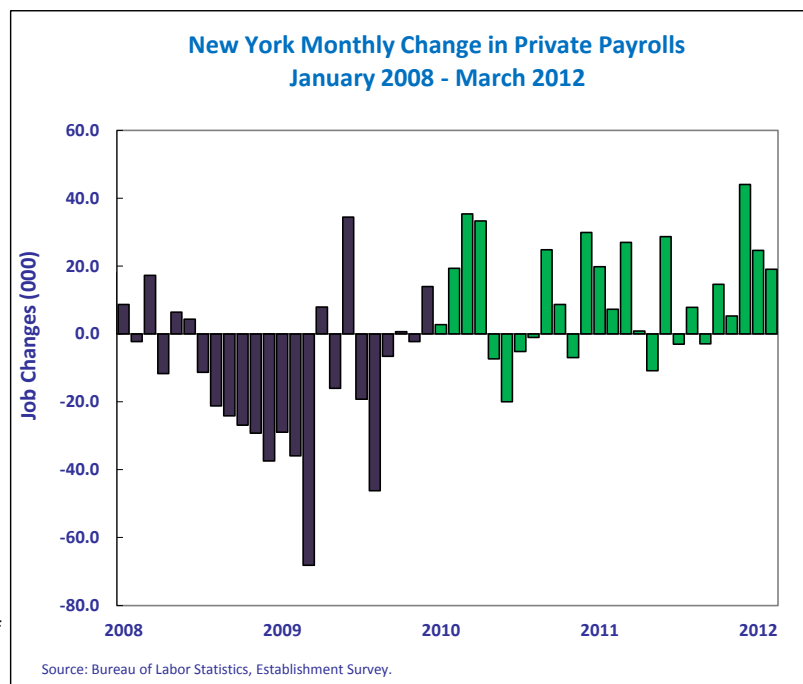
Economic Overview And Outlook: New York

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In New York, private sector employment fell by 4.1 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 4.6 percent.
- In New York, employees in the mining, manufacturing, and construction sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in New York have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; leisure and hospitality; and education and health services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New York was 8.5 percent in March 2012, 3.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.9 percent in January 2010.
- 812,000 New York residents were counted among the unemployed in New York during March 2012.
- In New York, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 95,248 during March, down 6.4 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 140,868 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in New York have declined by 32.4 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New York was \$44,434.40 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$42,827.30 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In New York, home prices fell by 11.5 percent over 18 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2007. Since the third quarter of 2011, home prices in New York have risen by 0.8 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 5.9 percent of all mortgages, including 22.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New York.
- Housing starts in New York totaled 16,720 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, a decrease of 26.3 percent from January.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes New York, sales of new single-family homes totaled 24,000 units in February 2012, an increase of 14.3 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.0 percent to 480,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

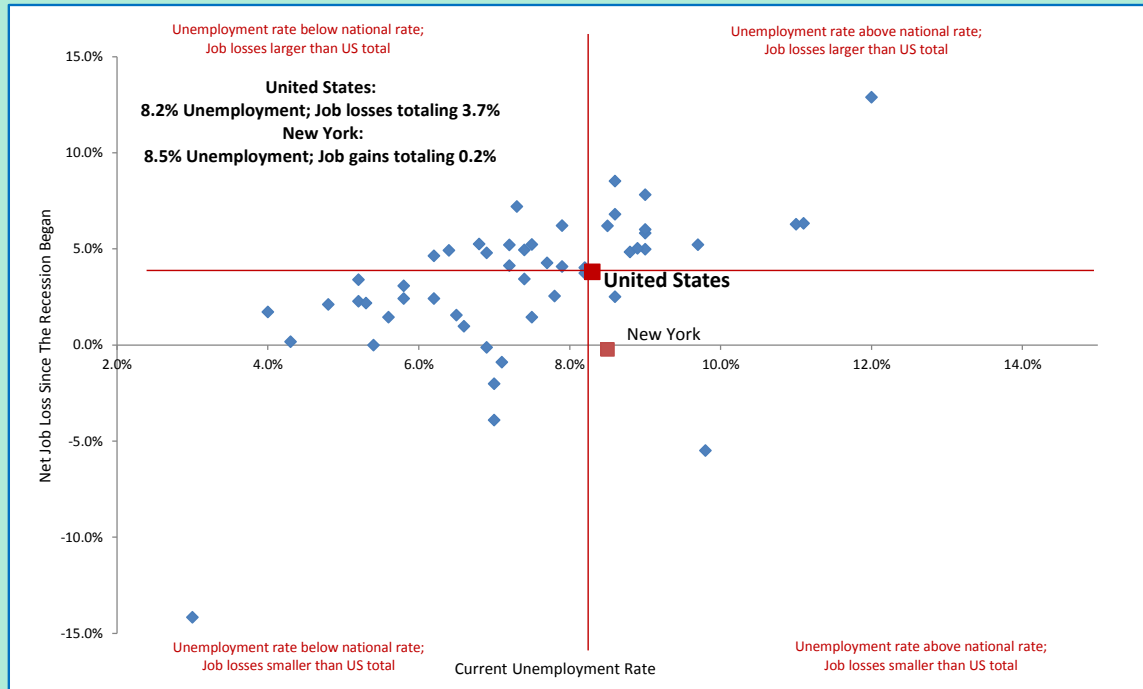
* For New York-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the New York office: <http://www.labor.state.ny.us/stats/index.shtml>

How Does New York Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare New York to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		New York	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	7.8%	8.7%
	March 2010	8.8%	9.8%
	March 2011	8.0%	8.9%
	March 2012	8.5%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	6.6%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	7.7%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	16.7%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 51,468	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$) 2010	\$ 49,826	\$ 49,445
Poverty Rate	2007	14.5%	12.5%
	2010	16.0%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	13.2%	15.3%
	2010	15.0%	16.3%

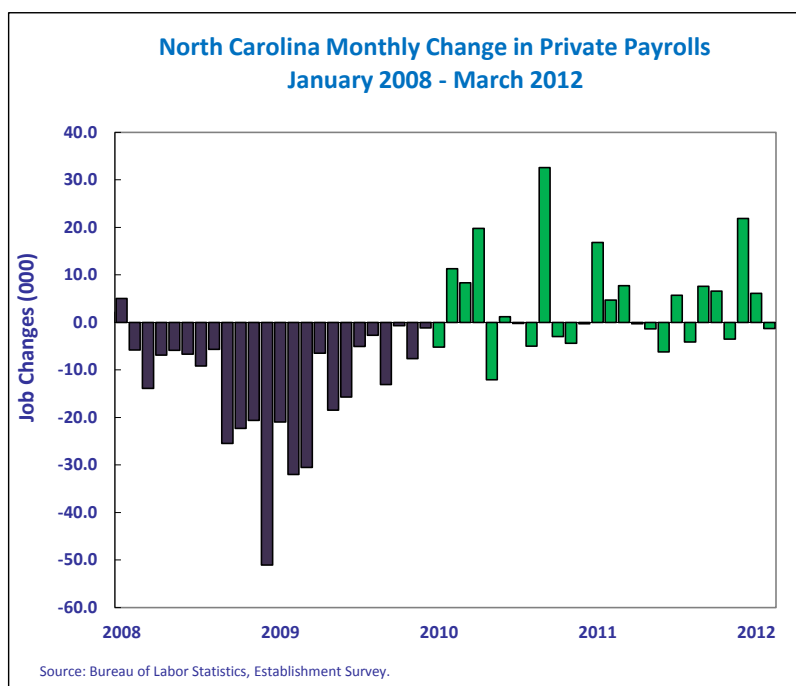
Economic Overview And Outlook: North Carolina

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In North Carolina, private sector employment fell by 9.6 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.5 percent.
- In North Carolina, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in North Carolina have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; leisure and hospitality; and trade, transportation and utilities.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in North Carolina was 9.7 percent in March 2012, 4.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.4 percent in February 2010.
- 452,000 North Carolina residents were counted among the unemployed in North Carolina during March 2012.
- In North Carolina, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 52,031 during March, down 2.7 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 135,178 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in North Carolina have declined by 61.5 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in North Carolina was \$31,663.50 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$30,868.60 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In North Carolina, home prices fell by 9.9 percent over 9 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2009. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in North Carolina have risen by 0.6 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 3.1 percent of all mortgages, including 10.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in North Carolina.
- Housing starts in North Carolina totaled 47,540 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, a decrease of 14.8 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes North Carolina, sales of new single-family homes totaled 168,000 units in February 2012, a decrease of 7.2 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 0.6 percent to 1,530,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

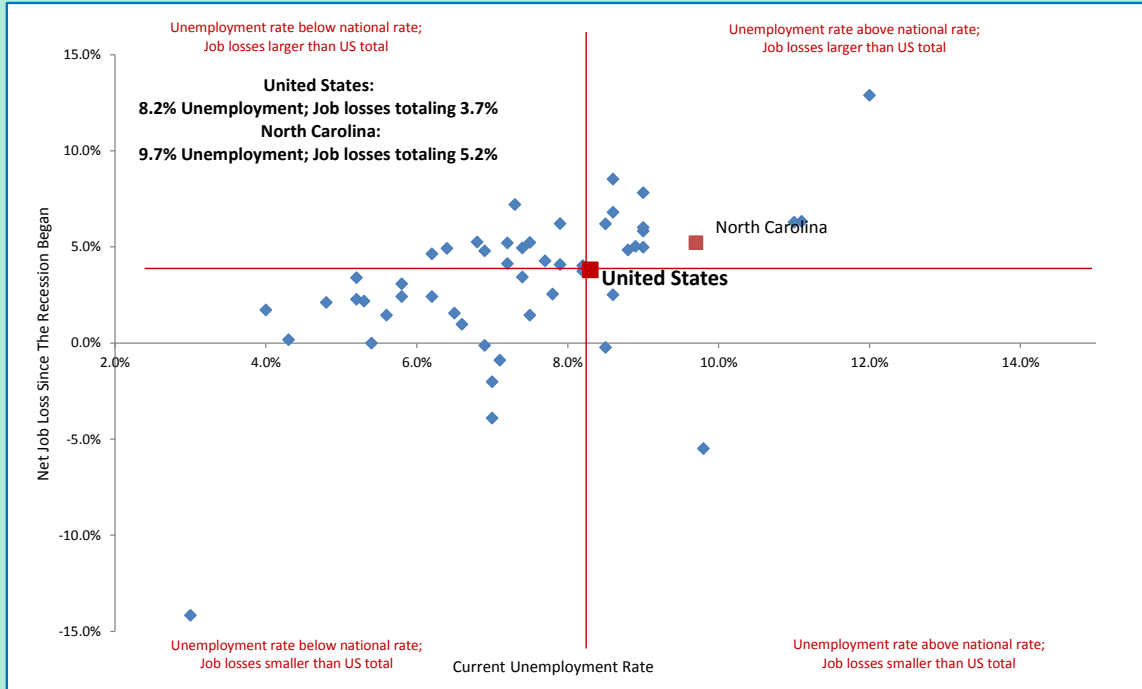
* For North Carolina-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the North Carolina office: <http://www.ncesc1.com/lmi/default.asp>

How Does North Carolina Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare North Carolina to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		North Carolina	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	10.0%	8.7%
	March 2010	11.3%	9.8%
	March 2011	10.4%	8.9%
	March 2012	9.7%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	11.0%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	7.1%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	8.9%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 45,757	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 43,753
Poverty Rate	2007	15.5%	12.5%
	2010	17.4%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	16.4%	15.3%
	2010	17.0%	16.3%

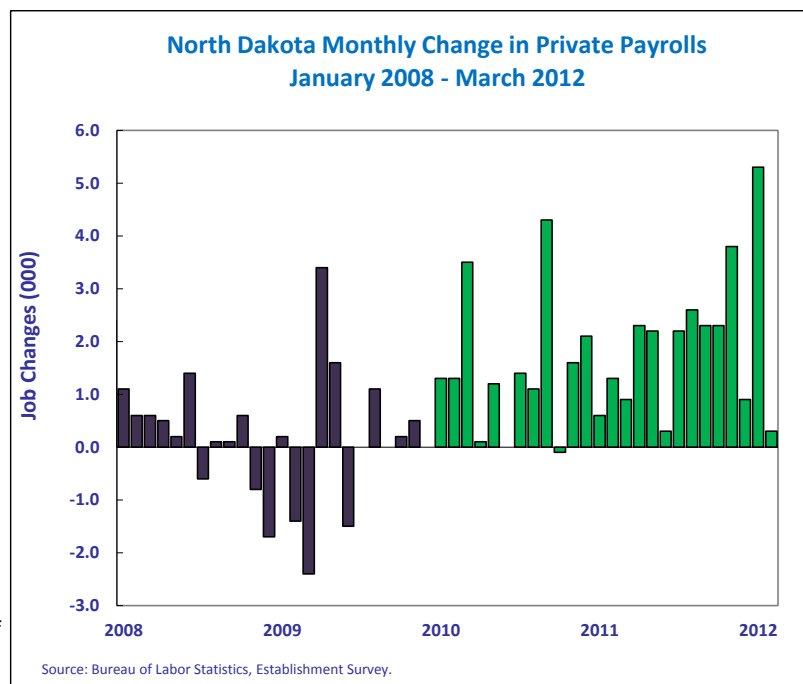
Economic Overview And Outlook: North Dakota

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In North Dakota, private sector employment rose by 0.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 15.3 percent.
- In North Dakota, employees in the manufacturing, professional and business services, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in North Dakota have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; construction; and professional and business services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in North Dakota was 3.0 percent in March 2012, unchanged from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 4.2 percent in May 2009.
- 12,000 North Dakota residents were counted among the unemployed in North Dakota during March 2012.
- In North Dakota, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 2,155 during March, up 16.5 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 5,761 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in North Dakota have declined by 62.6 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in North Dakota was \$40,652.60 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$36,293.90 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In North Dakota, home prices have risen by 1.1 percent above the previous peak set in the third quarter of 2011.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 1.1 percent of all mortgages, including 9.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in North Dakota.
- Housing starts in North Dakota totaled 3,500 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, an increase of 35.7 percent from January.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes North Dakota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 40,000 units in February 2012, a decrease of 2.4 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

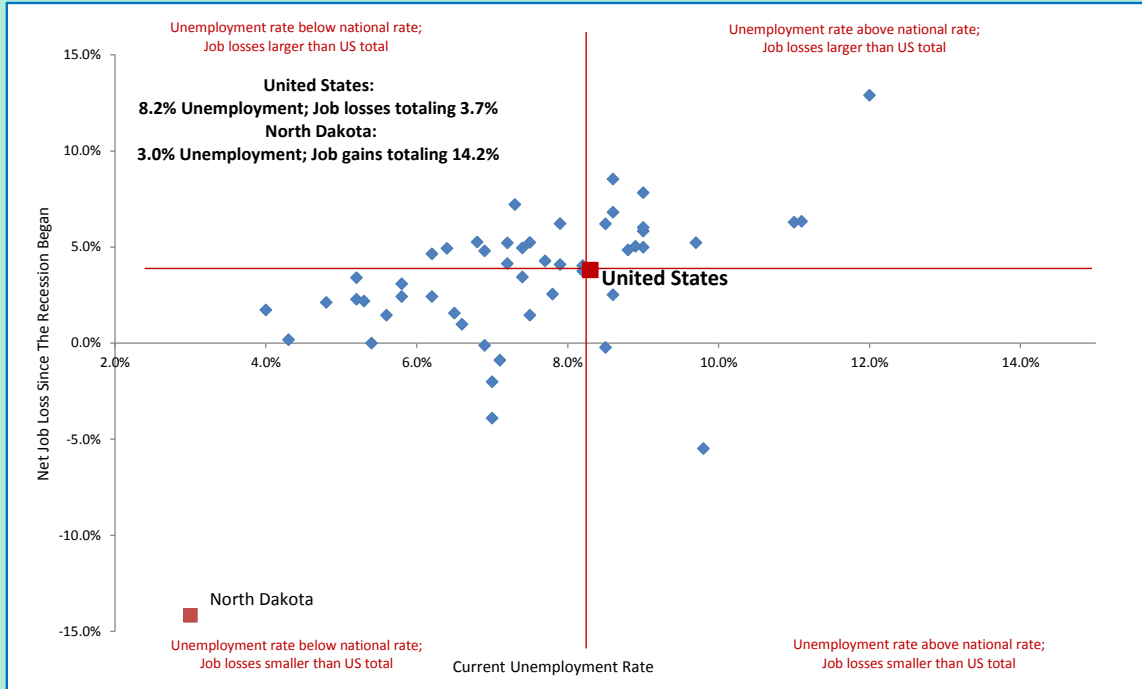
* For North Dakota-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the North Dakota office: <http://www.jobsnd.com/>

How Does North Dakota Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare North Dakota to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

	North Dakota	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	4.2%
	March 2010	3.9%
	March 2011	3.4%
	March 2012	3.0%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	10.6%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2.0%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2.7%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 49,639
	(2010 \$) 2010	\$ 51,380
Poverty Rate	2007	9.3%
	2010	12.2%
No Health Insurance	2007	10.0%
	2010	13.1%

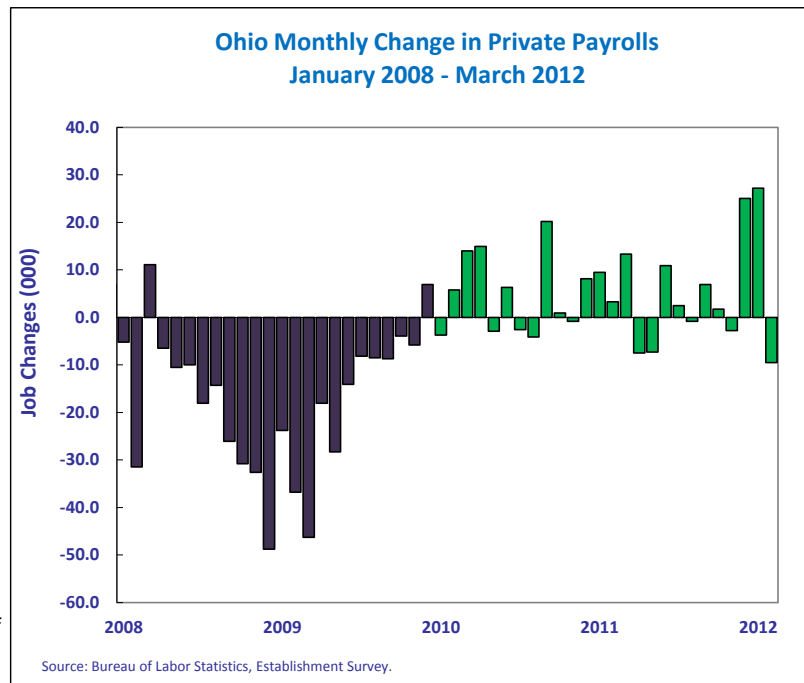
Economic Overview And Outlook: Ohio

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Ohio, private sector employment fell by 8.7 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.5 percent.
- In Ohio, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Ohio have experienced the greatest employment increases: manufacturing; professional and business services; and mining.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Ohio was 7.5 percent in March 2012, 1.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.6 percent in January 2010.
- 438,000 Ohio residents were counted among the unemployed in Ohio during March 2012.
- In Ohio, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 50,782 during March, up 2.1 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 122,356 in February 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Ohio have declined by 58.5 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Ohio was \$33,351.70 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$31,808.70 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Ohio, home prices fell by 10.2 percent over 17 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2007. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Ohio have risen by 1.9 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 4.9 percent of all mortgages, including 12.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Ohio.
- Housing starts in Ohio totaled 12,440 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, a decrease of 43.0 percent from January.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Ohio, sales of new single-family homes totaled 40,000 units in February 2012, a decrease of 2.4 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

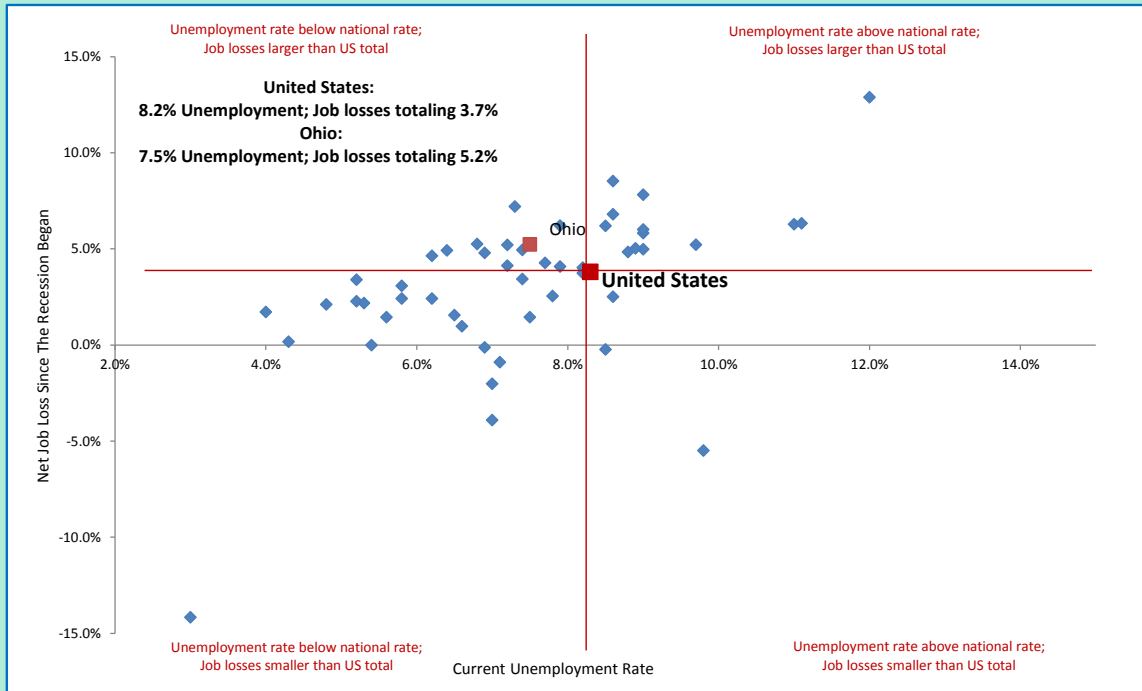
* For Ohio-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Ohio office: <http://lmi.state.oh.us/data.htm>

How Does Ohio Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Ohio to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Ohio	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	9.6%	8.7%
	March 2010	10.4%	9.8%
	March 2011	8.8%	8.9%
	March 2012	7.5%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	10.0%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	10.7%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	19.4%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 51,631	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 46,093
Poverty Rate	2007	12.8%	12.5%
	2010	15.3%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	11.7%	15.3%
	2010	13.7%	16.3%

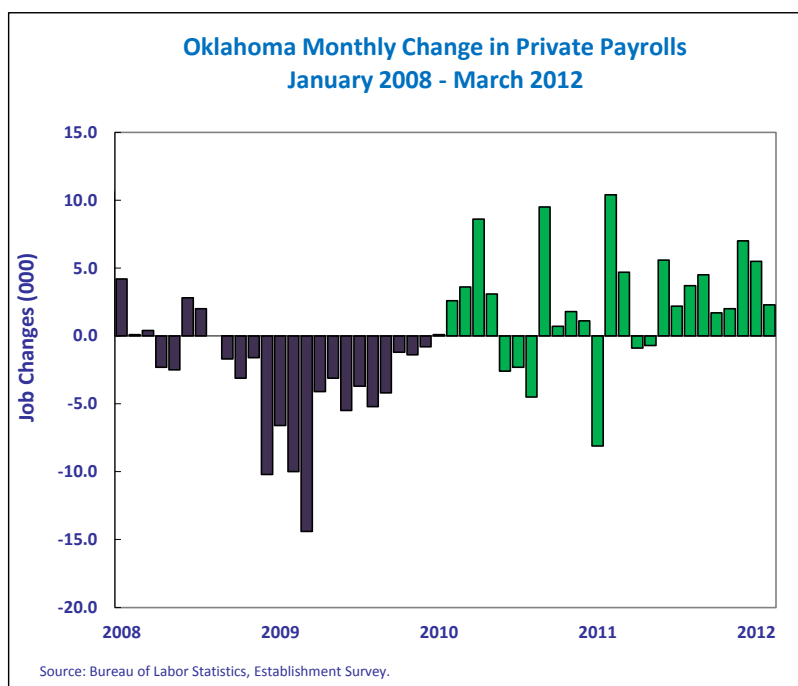
Economic Overview And Outlook: Oklahoma

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Oklahoma, private sector employment fell by 7.0 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 5.4 percent.
- In Oklahoma, employees in the manufacturing, mining, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Oklahoma have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; manufacturing; and professional and business services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Oklahoma was 5.4 percent in March 2012, 1.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.2 percent in February 2010.
- 97,000 Oklahoma residents were counted among the unemployed in Oklahoma during March 2012.
- In Oklahoma, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 11,494 during March, up 6.1 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 23,031 in April 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Oklahoma have declined by 50.1 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Oklahoma was \$32,855.70 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$30,261.60 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Oklahoma, home prices fell by 3.1 percent over 10 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2009. Since the third quarter of 2011, home prices in Oklahoma have risen by 1.7 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 3.2 percent of all mortgages, including 10.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Oklahoma.
- Housing starts in Oklahoma totaled 8,870 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, a decrease of 16.3 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Oklahoma, sales of new single-family homes totaled 168,000 units in February 2012, a decrease of 7.2 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 0.6 percent to 1,530,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

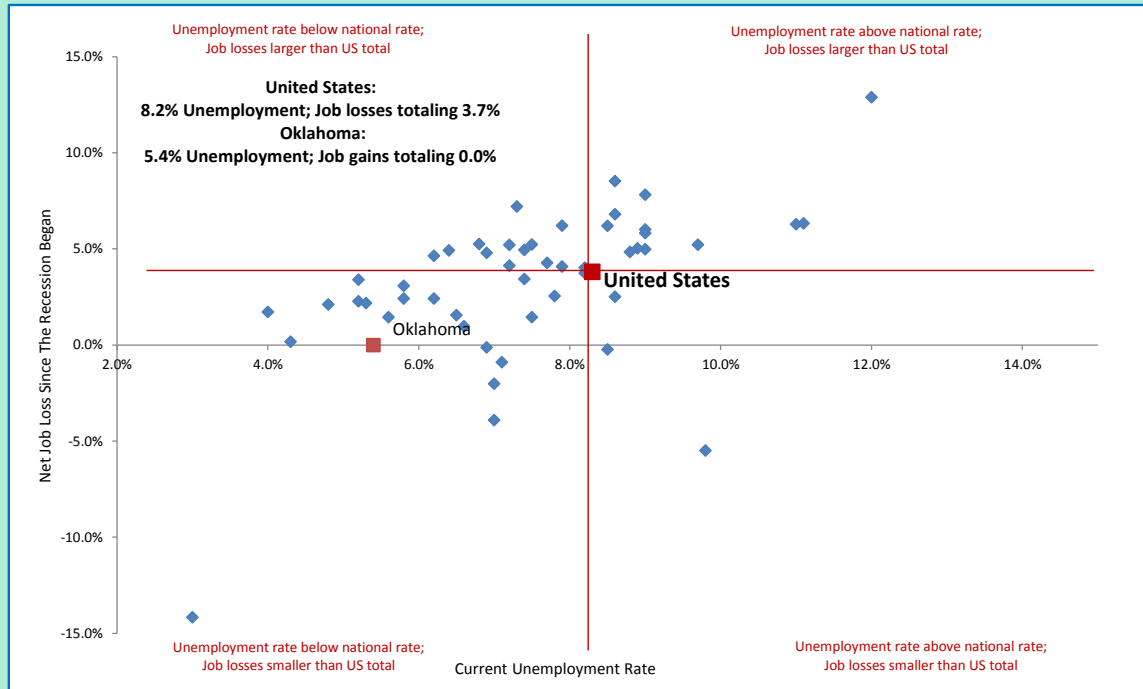
* For Oklahoma-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Oklahoma office:
http://www.ok.gov/oesc_web/Services/Find_Labor_Market_Statistics/

How Does Oklahoma Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Oklahoma to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Oklahoma	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	6.1%	8.7%
	March 2010	7.1%	9.8%
	March 2011	5.9%	8.9%
	March 2012	5.4%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	11.4%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	5.3%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	8.9%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 45,444	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$) 2010	\$ 43,400	\$ 49,445
Poverty Rate	2007	13.4%	12.5%
	2010	16.3%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	17.8%	15.3%
	2010	17.0%	16.3%

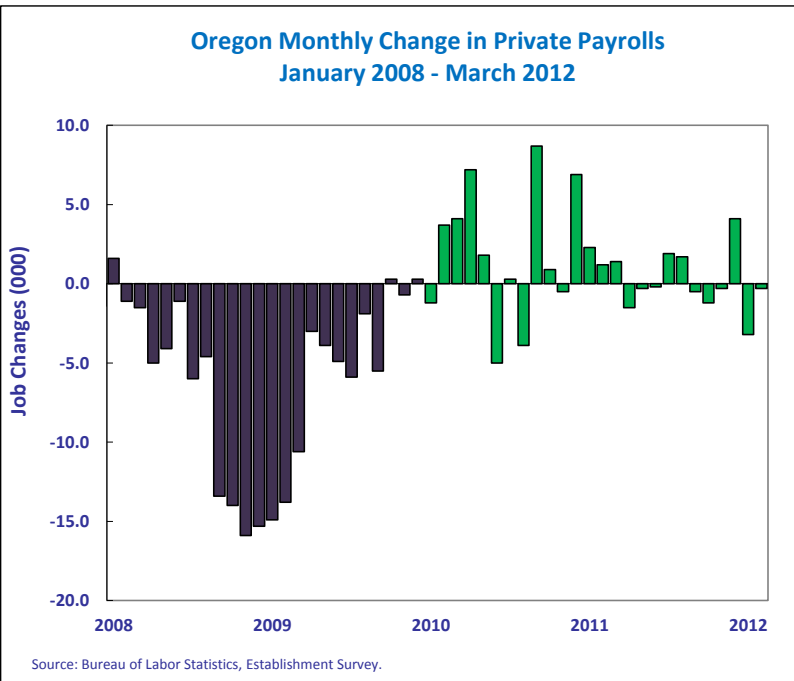
Economic Overview And Outlook: Oregon

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Oregon, private sector employment fell by 10.4 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.8 percent.
- In Oregon, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Oregon have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; education and health services; and leisure and hospitality.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Oregon was 8.6 percent in March 2012, 3.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.6 percent in June 2009.
- 172,000 Oregon residents were counted among the unemployed in Oregon during March 2012.
- In Oregon, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 34,570 during March, up 8.4 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 61,646 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Oregon have declined by 43.9 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Oregon was \$33,286.50 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$32,000.30 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Oregon, home prices fell by 23.6 percent over 14 quarters from their peak in the fourth quarter of 2007. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Oregon have risen by 1.9 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 3.6 percent of all mortgages, including 14.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Oregon.
- Housing starts in Oregon totaled 7,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, a decrease of 33.8 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes Oregon, sales of new single-family homes totaled 81,000 units in February 2012, an increase of 8.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 7.4 percent to 1,000,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

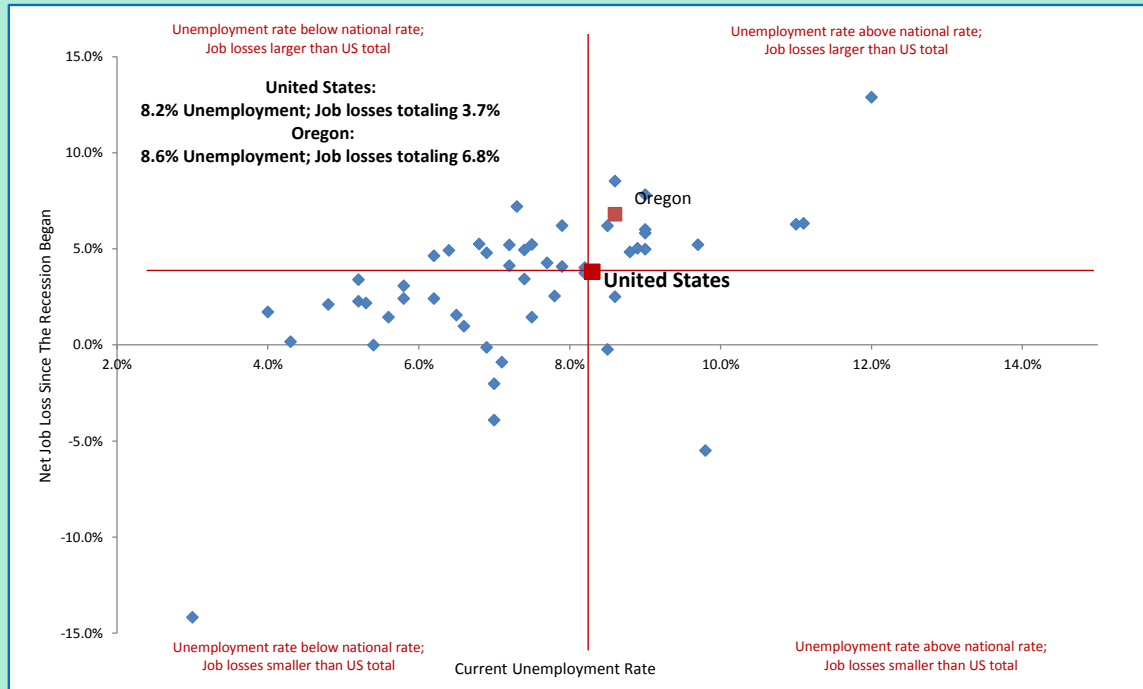
* For Oregon-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Oregon office: <http://www.qualityinfo.org/olmisj/OlmisZine>

How Does Oregon Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Oregon to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

	Oregon	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	11.1%
	March 2010	10.9%
	March 2011	9.6%
	March 2012	8.6%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	10.8%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	11.5%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	24.1%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 52,826
	(2010 \$)	2010
Poverty Rate	2007	12.8%
	2010	14.2%
No Health Insurance	2007	16.8%
	2010	16.2%

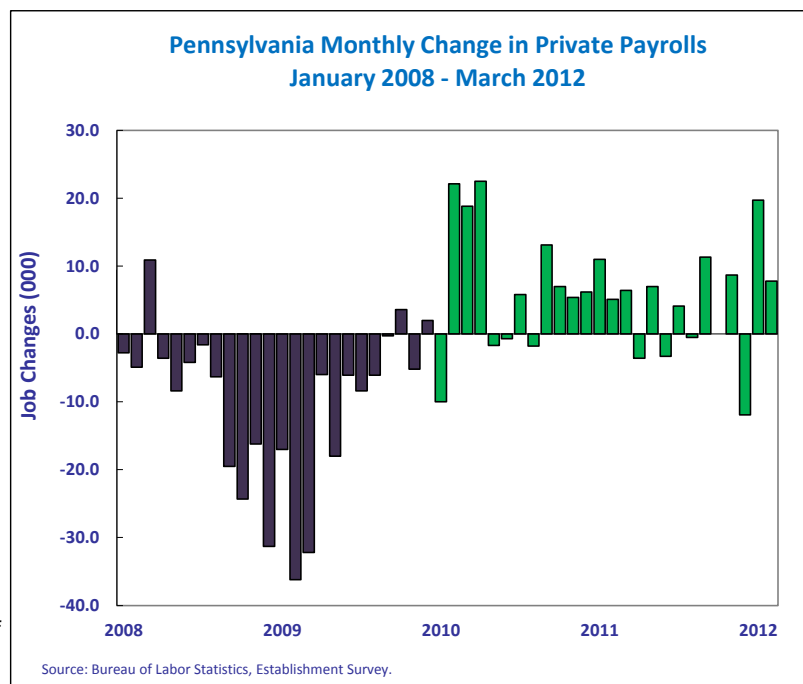
Economic Overview And Outlook: Pennsylvania

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Pennsylvania, private sector employment fell by 5.1 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.8 percent.
- In Pennsylvania, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Pennsylvania have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; leisure and hospitality; and professional and business services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Pennsylvania was 7.5 percent in March 2012, 2.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.7 percent in March 2010.
- 479,000 Pennsylvania residents were counted among the unemployed in Pennsylvania during March 2012.
- In Pennsylvania, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 101,278 during March, up 4.7 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 177,998 in May 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Pennsylvania have declined by 43.1 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Pennsylvania was \$37,467.60 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$35,906.30 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Pennsylvania, home prices fell by 7.2 percent over 14 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008. Since the third quarter of 2011, home prices in Pennsylvania have risen by 0.4 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 3.4 percent of all mortgages, including 12.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Pennsylvania.
- Housing starts in Pennsylvania totaled 13,760 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, a decrease of 35.7 percent from January.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Pennsylvania, sales of new single-family homes totaled 24,000 units in February 2012, an increase of 14.3 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.0 percent to 480,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

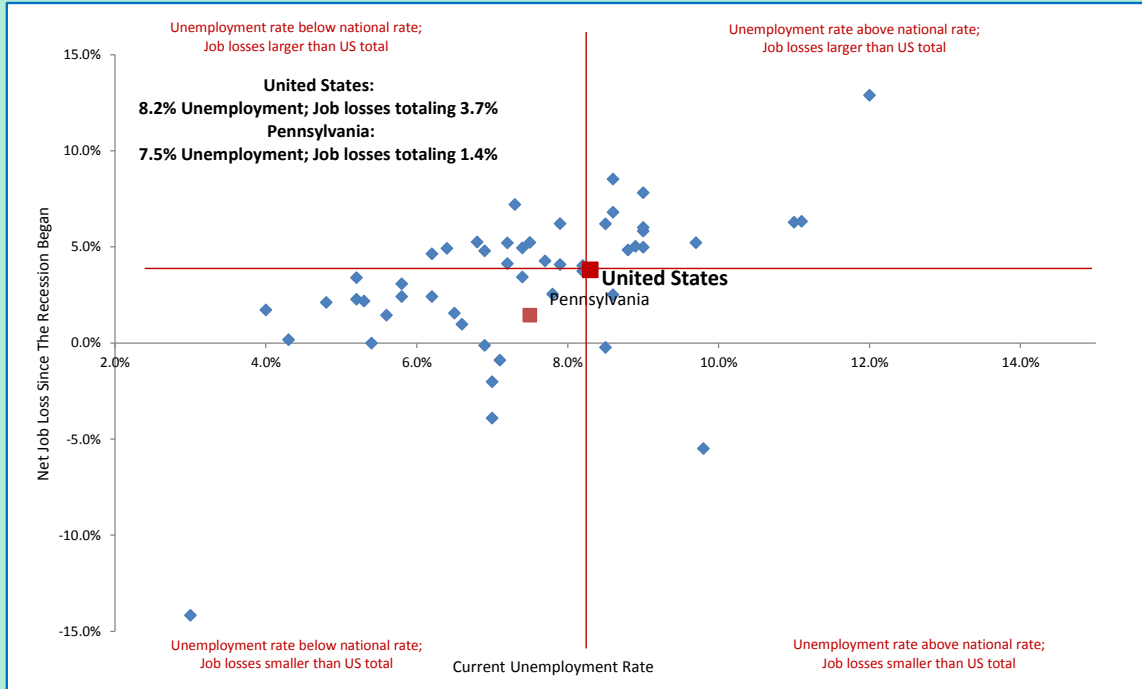
* For Pennsylvania-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Pennsylvania office: <http://www.paworkstats.state.pa.us/>

How Does Pennsylvania Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Pennsylvania to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Pennsylvania	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	7.4%	8.7%
	March 2010	8.7%	9.8%
	March 2011	7.9%	8.9%
	March 2012	7.5%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	10.1%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	7.3%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	9.0%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 50,934	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 48,460
Poverty Rate	2007	10.4%	12.5%
	2010	12.2%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	9.5%	15.3%
	2010	11.0%	16.3%

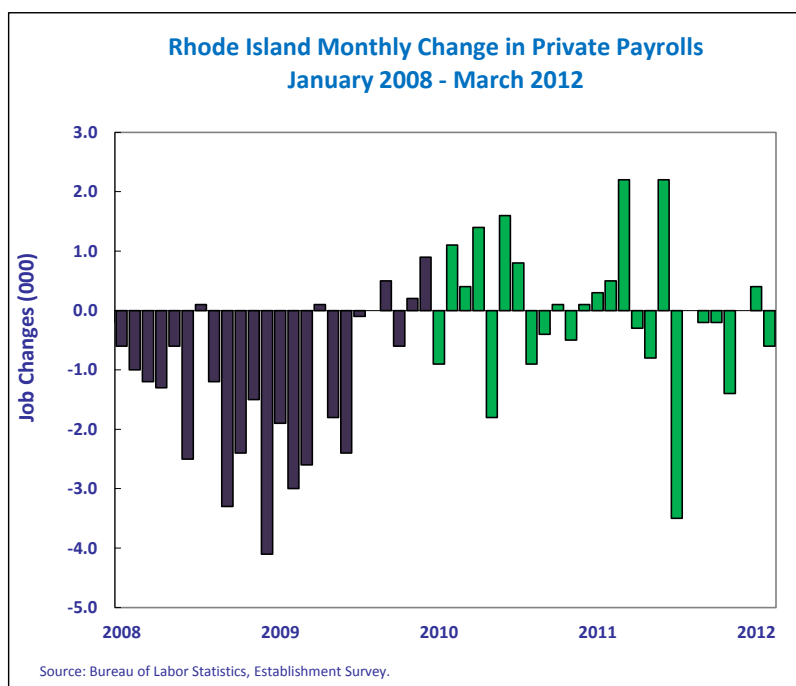
Economic Overview And Outlook: Rhode Island

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Rhode Island, private sector employment fell by 6.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 0.6 percent.
- In Rhode Island, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and trade, transportation and utilities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Rhode Island have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; education and health services; and manufacturing.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Rhode Island was 11.1 percent in March 2012, 5.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.9 percent in January 2010.
- 62,000 Rhode Island residents were counted among the unemployed in Rhode Island during March 2012.
- In Rhode Island, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 7,062 during March, down 4.3 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 16,652 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Rhode Island have declined by 57.6 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Rhode Island was \$38,817.50 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$36,994.10 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Rhode Island, home prices fell by 23.2 percent over 20 quarters from their peak in the second quarter of 2006. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Rhode Island have risen by 0.7 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 3.6 percent of all mortgages, including 12.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Rhode Island.
- Housing starts in Rhode Island totaled 300 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, a decrease of 60.0 percent from January.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Rhode Island, sales of new single-family homes totaled 24,000 units in February 2012, an increase of 14.3 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.0 percent to 480,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

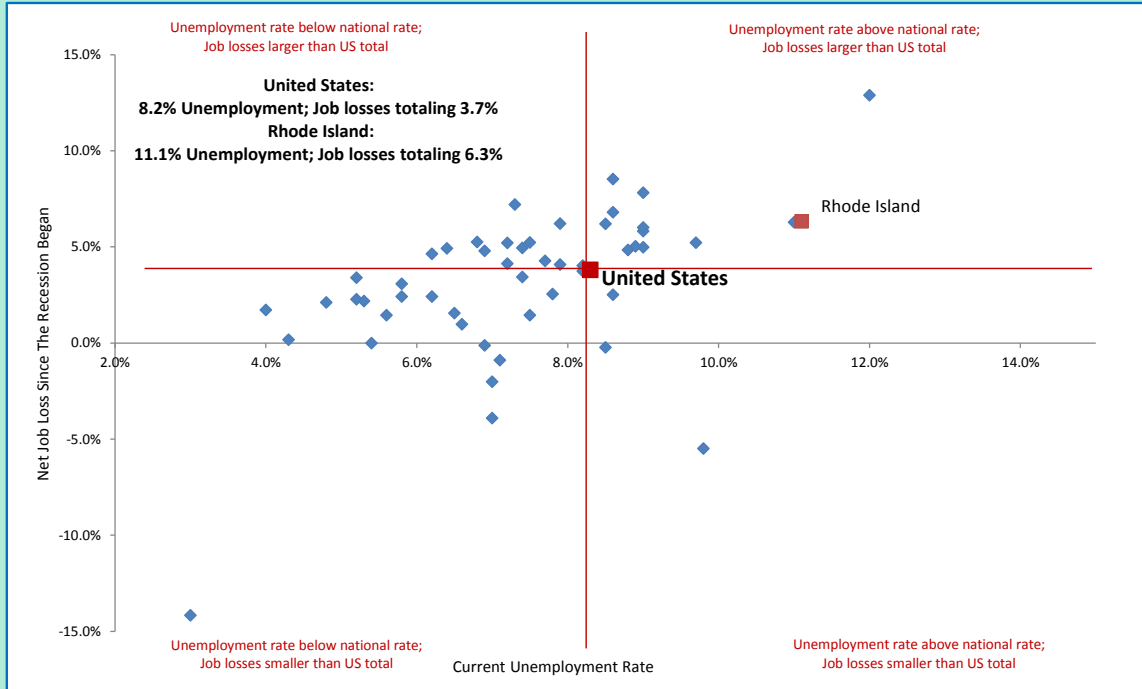
* For Rhode Island-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Rhode Island office: <http://www.dlt.ri.gov/lmi/news/lfrelease.htm>

How Does Rhode Island Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Rhode Island to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Rhode Island	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	10.1%	8.7%
	March 2010	11.8%	9.8%
	March 2011	11.2%	8.9%
	March 2012	11.1%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	8.7%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	14.6%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	16.8%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 57,005	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 49,445
Poverty Rate	2007	9.5%	12.5%
	2010	13.6%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	10.8%	15.3%
	2010	11.4%	16.3%

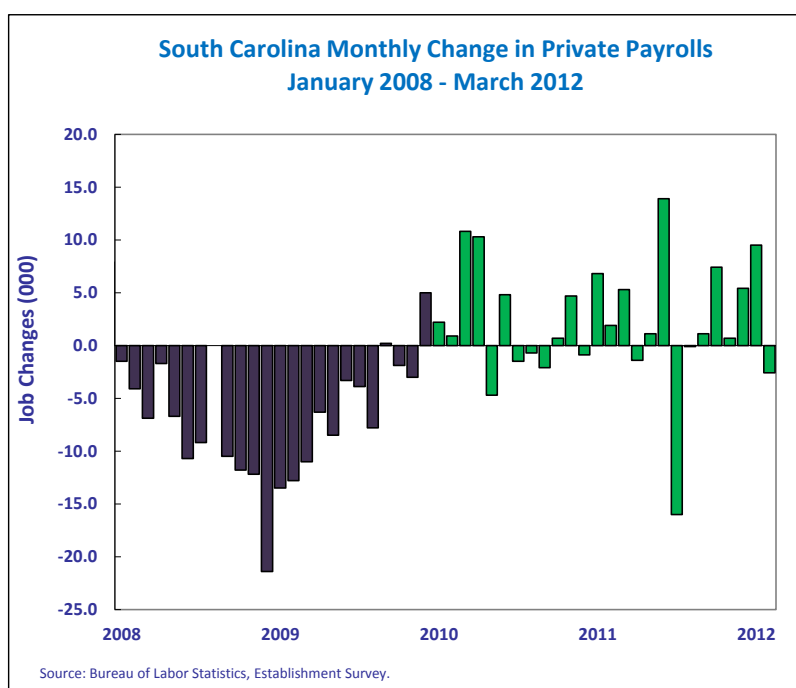
Economic Overview And Outlook: South Carolina

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In South Carolina, private sector employment fell by 10.1 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 4.2 percent.
- In South Carolina, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in South Carolina have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; manufacturing; and leisure and hospitality.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in South Carolina was 8.9 percent in March 2012, 3.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 12.0 percent in December 2009.
- 193,000 South Carolina residents were counted among the unemployed in South Carolina during March 2012.
- In South Carolina, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 21,546 during March, down 13.9 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 55,022 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in South Carolina have declined by 60.8 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in South Carolina was \$29,532.90 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$28,731.60 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In South Carolina, home prices fell by 10.9 percent over 13 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in South Carolina have risen by 1.4 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 4.6 percent of all mortgages, including 13.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in South Carolina.
- Housing starts in South Carolina totaled 20,400 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, an increase of 8.5 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes South Carolina, sales of new single-family homes totaled 168,000 units in February 2012, a decrease of 7.2 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 0.6 percent to 1,530,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

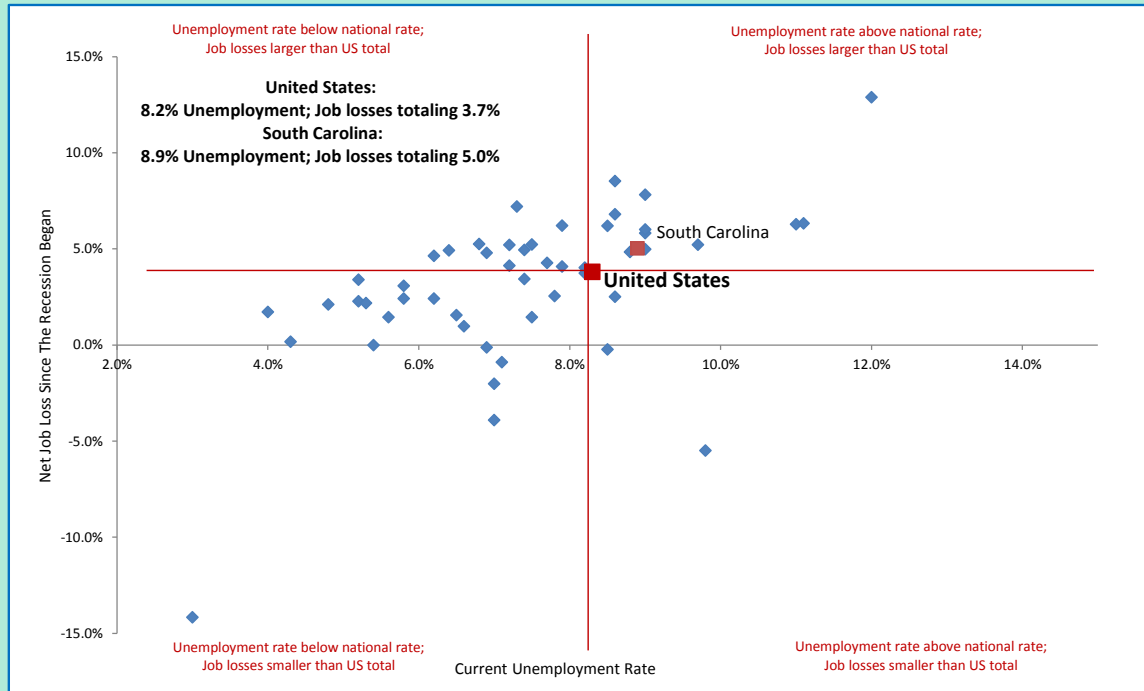
* For South Carolina-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the South Carolina office: <http://www.sces.org/lmi/news/news.asp>

How Does South Carolina Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare South Carolina to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		South Carolina	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	11.1%	8.7%
	March 2010	11.6%	9.8%
	March 2011	10.4%	8.9%
	March 2012	8.9%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	10.5%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	7.3%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	13.2%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 46,493	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 41,709
Poverty Rate	2007	14.1%	12.5%
	2010	17.0%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	16.4%	15.3%
	2010	20.6%	16.3%

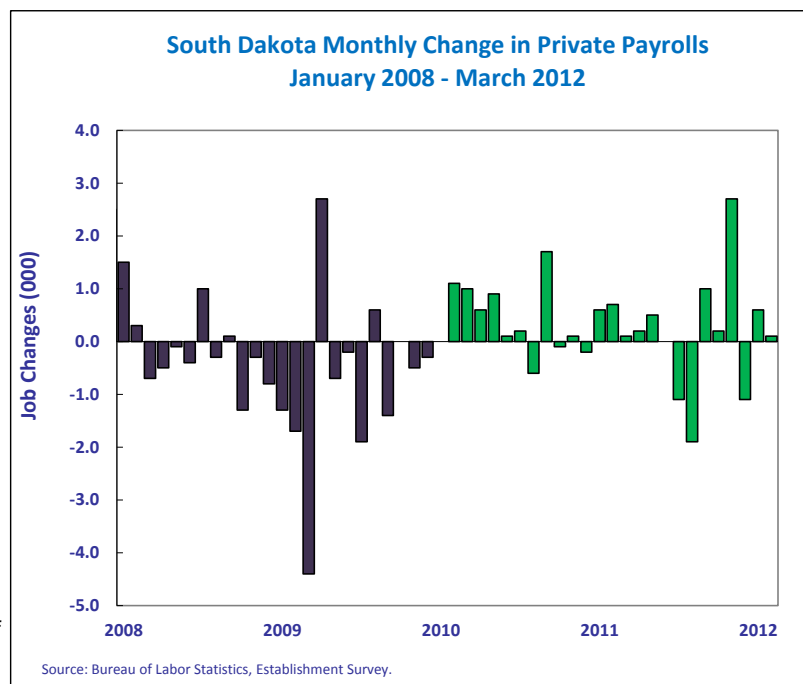
Economic Overview And Outlook: South Dakota

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In South Dakota, private sector employment fell by 3.9 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.4 percent.
- In South Dakota, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in South Dakota have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; manufacturing; and education and health services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in South Dakota was 4.3 percent in March 2012, 1.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 5.3 percent in February 2010.
- 19,000 South Dakota residents were counted among the unemployed in South Dakota during March 2012.
- In South Dakota, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 1,486 during March, up 1.2 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 3,750 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in South Dakota have declined by 60.4 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in South Dakota was \$36,295.20 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$34,739.70 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In South Dakota, home prices fell by 2.6 percent over 4 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2009. Since the first quarter of 2010, home prices in South Dakota have risen by 1.9 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 1.8 percent of all mortgages, including 12.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in South Dakota.
- Housing starts in South Dakota totaled 2,040 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, a decrease of 27.7 percent from January.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes South Dakota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 40,000 units in February 2012, a decrease of 2.4 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

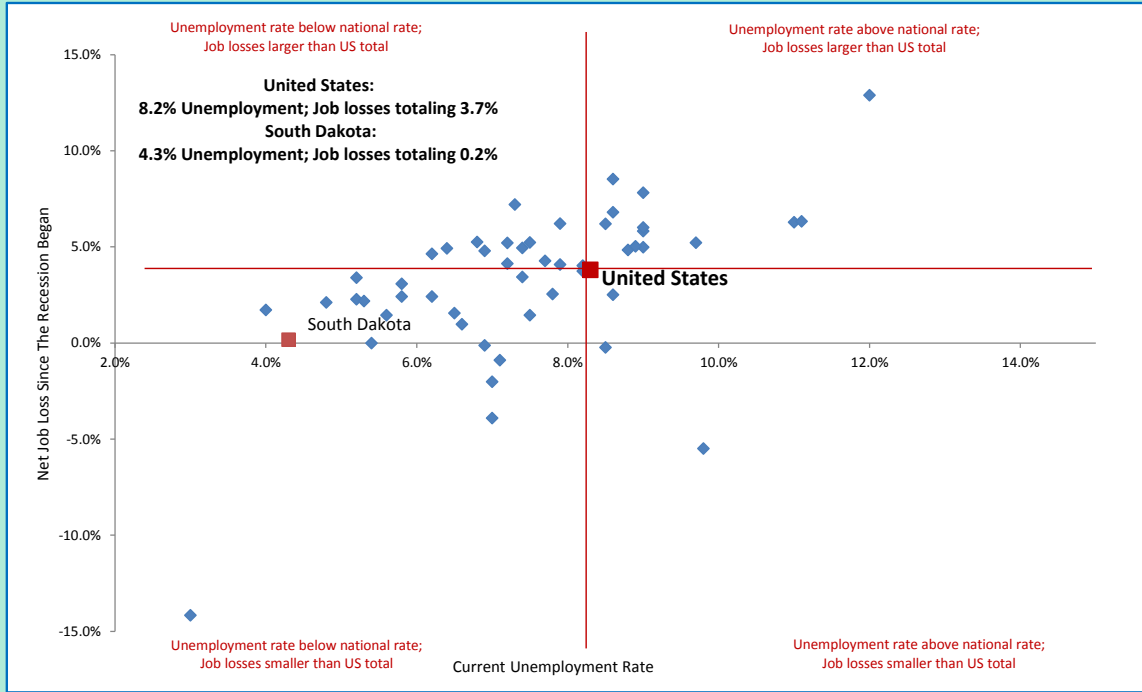
* For South Dakota-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the South Dakota office: http://dol.sd.gov/lmic/menu_labor_force.aspx

How Does South Dakota Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare South Dakota to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		South Dakota	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	5.2%	8.7%
	March 2010	5.2%	9.8%
	March 2011	4.9%	8.9%
	March 2012	4.3%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	12.1%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	4.1%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	6.6%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 48,811	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 49,445
Poverty Rate	2007	9.4%	12.5%
	2010	13.2%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	10.1%	15.3%
	2010	13.0%	16.3%

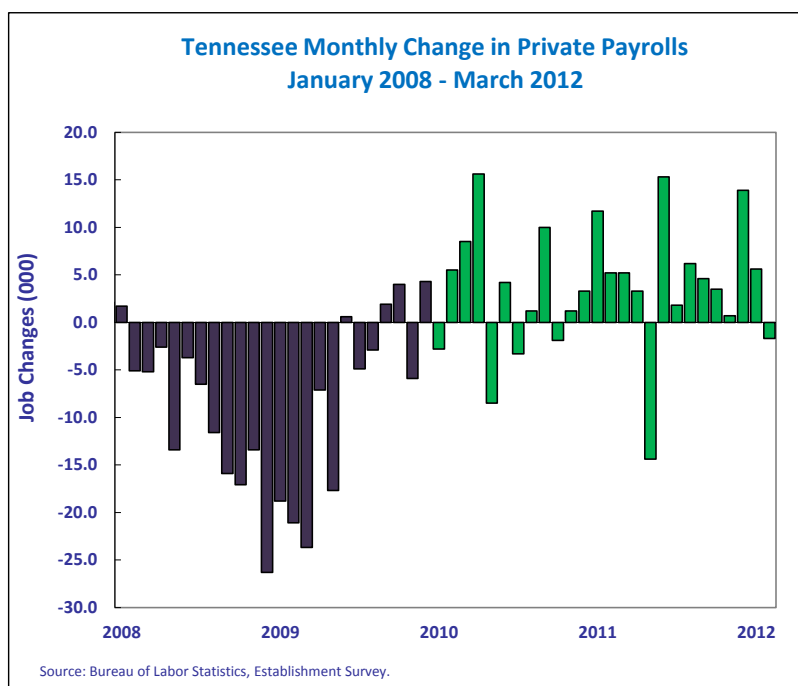
Economic Overview And Outlook: Tennessee

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Tennessee, private sector employment fell by 9.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 4.0 percent.
- In Tennessee, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Tennessee have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; construction; and education and health services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Tennessee was 7.9 percent in March 2012, 2.5 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.0 percent in July 2009.
- 244,000 Tennessee residents were counted among the unemployed in Tennessee during March 2012.
- In Tennessee, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 29,323 during March, up 8.6 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 66,392 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Tennessee have declined by 55.8 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Tennessee was \$32,170.90 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$30,688.20 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Tennessee, home prices fell by 7.4 percent over 13 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Tennessee have risen by 1.0 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 2.5 percent of all mortgages, including 6.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Tennessee.
- Housing starts in Tennessee totaled 16,910 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, a decrease of 4.7 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Tennessee, sales of new single-family homes totaled 168,000 units in February 2012, a decrease of 7.2 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 0.6 percent to 1,530,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

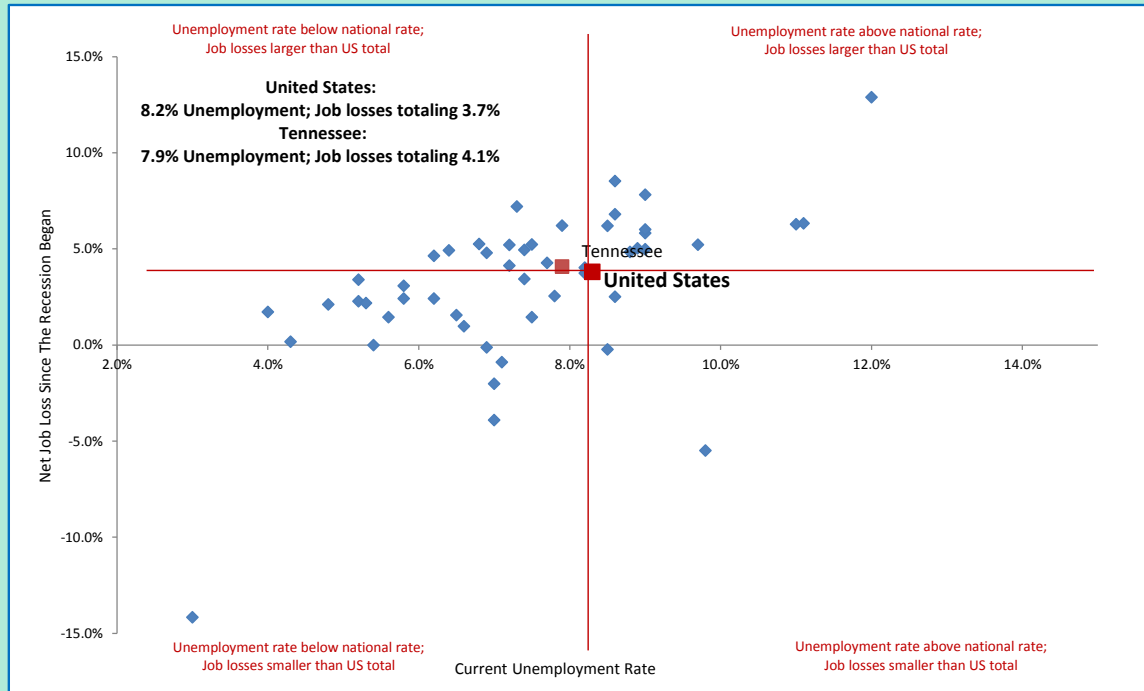
* For Tennessee-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Tennessee office: <http://www.tn.gov/labor-wfd/lmr/>

How Does Tennessee Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Tennessee to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Tennessee	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	10.2%	8.7%
	March 2010	10.2%	9.8%
	March 2011	9.4%	8.9%
	March 2012	7.9%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	10.6%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	10.9%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	17.9%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 43,319	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 38,686
Poverty Rate	2007	14.8%	12.5%
	2010	16.7%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	14.4%	15.3%
	2010	14.7%	16.3%

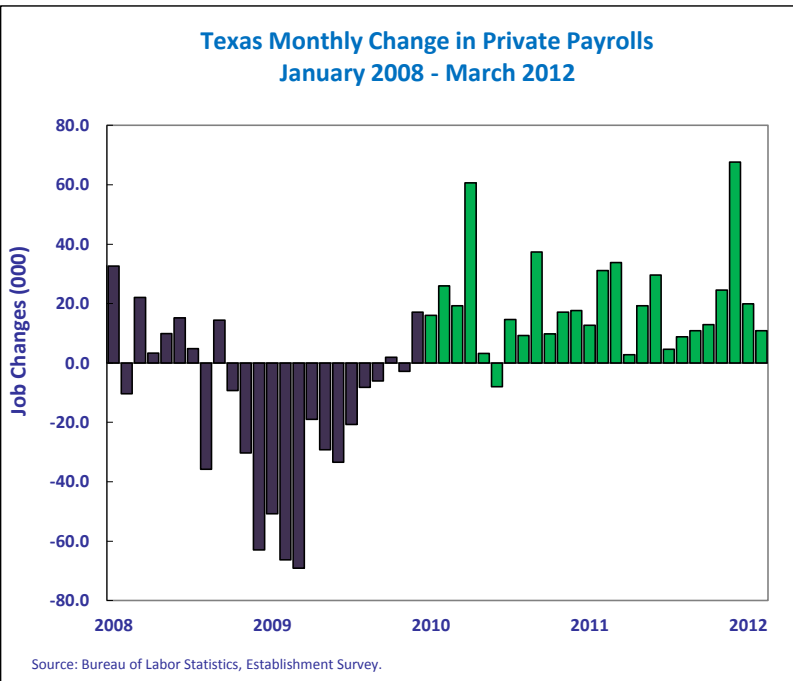
Economic Overview And Outlook: Texas

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Texas, private sector employment fell by 4.5 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 6.6 percent.
- In Texas, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Texas have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and leisure and hospitality.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Texas was 7.0 percent in March 2012, 2.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.2 percent in December 2010.
- 881,000 Texas residents were counted among the unemployed in Texas during March 2012.
- In Texas, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 69,053 during March, down 2.5 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 132,194 in September 2008, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Texas have declined by 47.8 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Texas was \$34,871.50 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$32,763.80 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Texas, home prices fell by 3.7 percent over 9 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2009. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Texas have risen by 1.2 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 1.8 percent of all mortgages, including 7.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Texas.
- Housing starts in Texas totaled 122,800 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, a decrease of 0.1 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Texas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 168,000 units in February 2012, a decrease of 7.2 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 0.6 percent to 1,530,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

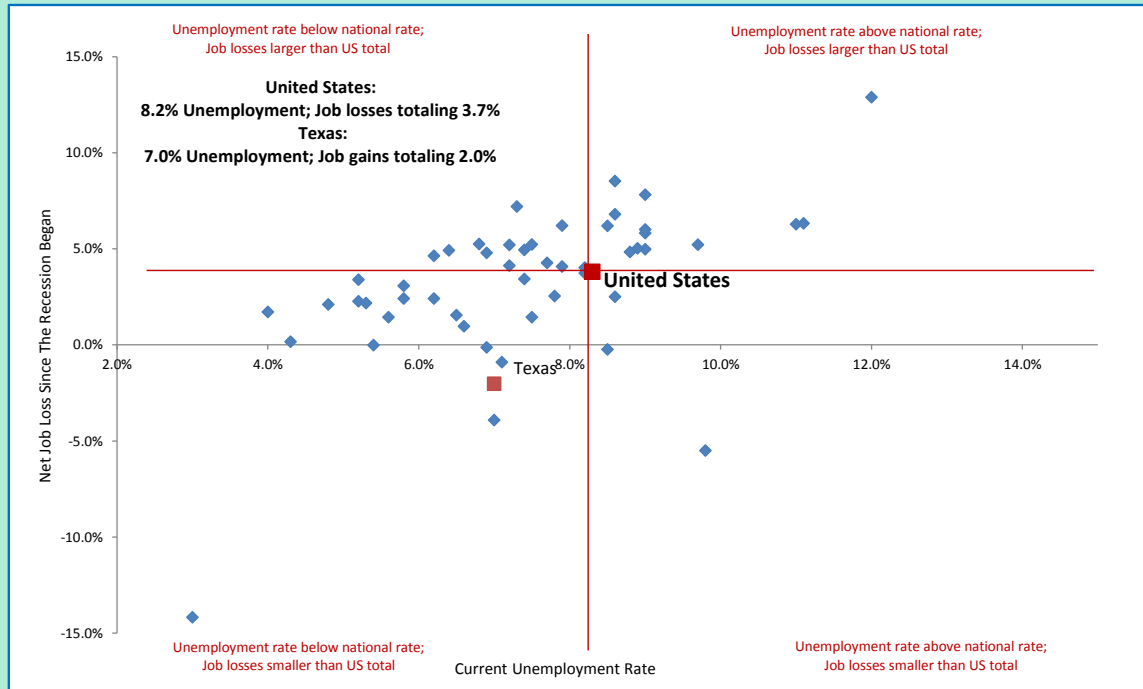
* For Texas-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Texas office: <http://www.tracer2.com/?PAGEID=133>

How Does Texas Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Texas to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Texas	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	6.8%	8.7%
	March 2010	8.2%	9.8%
	March 2011	8.0%	8.9%
	March 2012	7.0%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	8.8%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	7.2%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	13.5%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 48,427	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 47,464
Poverty Rate	2007	16.5%	12.5%
	2010	18.4%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	25.2%	15.3%
	2010	24.6%	16.3%

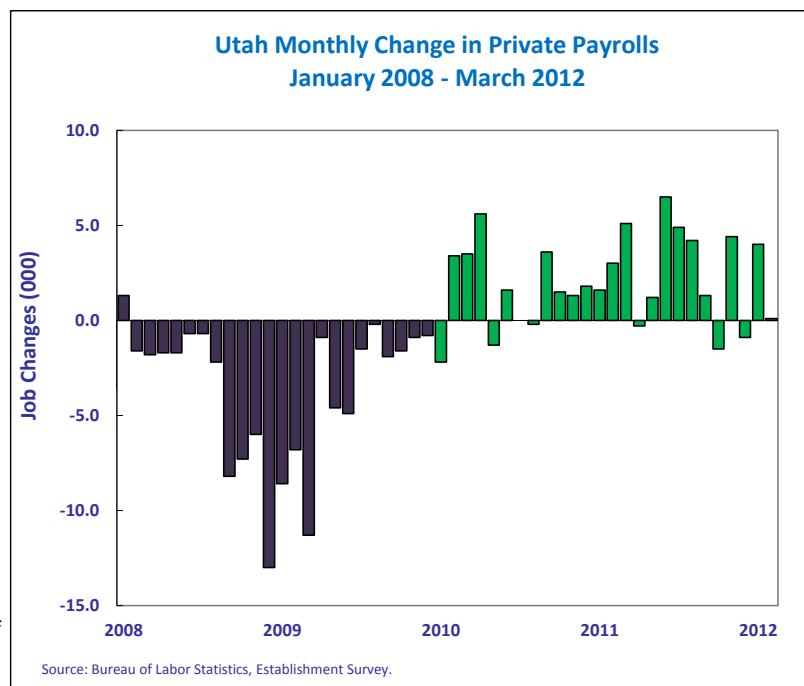
Economic Overview And Outlook: Utah

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Utah, private sector employment fell by 9.1 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 5.1 percent.
- In Utah, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Utah have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and manufacturing.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Utah was 5.8 percent in March 2012, 3.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.3 percent in January 2010.
- 78,000 Utah residents were counted among the unemployed in Utah during March 2012.
- In Utah, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 7,919 during March, up 4.3 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 16,442 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Utah have declined by 51.8 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Utah was \$29,535.00 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$28,604.00 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Utah, home prices fell by 20.7 percent over 14 quarters from their peak in the fourth quarter of 2007. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Utah have risen by 2.3 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 2.5 percent of all mortgages, including 9.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Utah.
- Housing starts in Utah totaled 10,190 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, a decrease of 4.0 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes Utah, sales of new single-family homes totaled 81,000 units in February 2012, an increase of 8.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 7.4 percent to 1,000,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

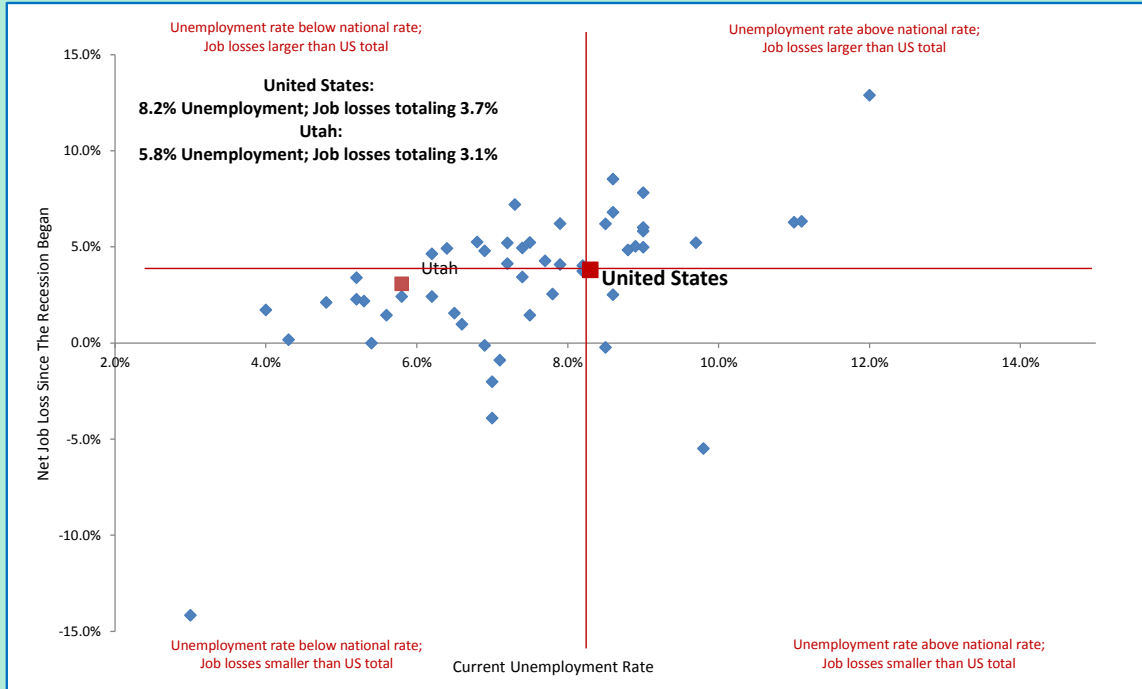
* For Utah-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Utah office: <http://jobs.utah.gov/opencms/wi/pubs/une/>

How Does Utah Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Utah to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Utah	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	7.2%	8.7%
	March 2010	8.2%	9.8%
	March 2011	7.1%	8.9%
	March 2012	5.8%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	8.4%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	8.1%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	12.6%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 56,289	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 56,787
Poverty Rate	2007	9.6%	12.5%
	2010	10.0%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	12.8%	15.3%
	2010	13.6%	16.3%

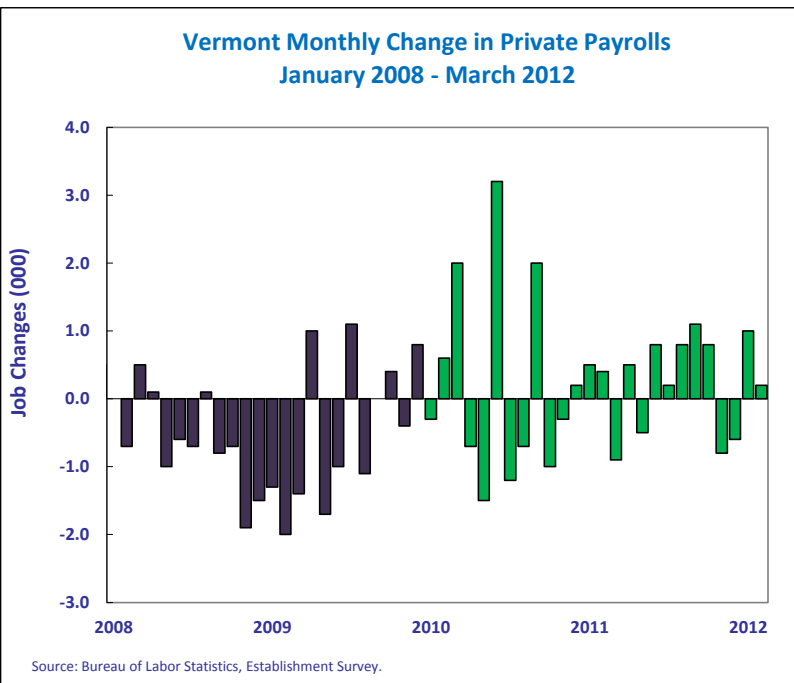
Economic Overview And Outlook: Vermont

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Vermont, private sector employment fell by 5.1 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.2 percent.
- In Vermont, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and trade, transportation and utilities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Vermont have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; construction; and education and health services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Vermont was 4.8 percent in March 2012, 0.7 percentage point from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.2 percent in June 2009.
- 17,000 Vermont residents were counted among the unemployed in Vermont during March 2012.
- In Vermont, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 4,468 during March, up 12.7 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 5,746 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Vermont have declined by 22.2 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Vermont was \$36,739.40 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$35,478.70 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Vermont, home prices fell by 4.6 percent over 13 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Vermont have risen by 1.5 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 3.8 percent of all mortgages, including 19.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Vermont.
- Housing starts in Vermont totaled 630 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, an increase of 14.5 percent from January.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Vermont, sales of new single-family homes totaled 24,000 units in February 2012, an increase of 14.3 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.0 percent to 480,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

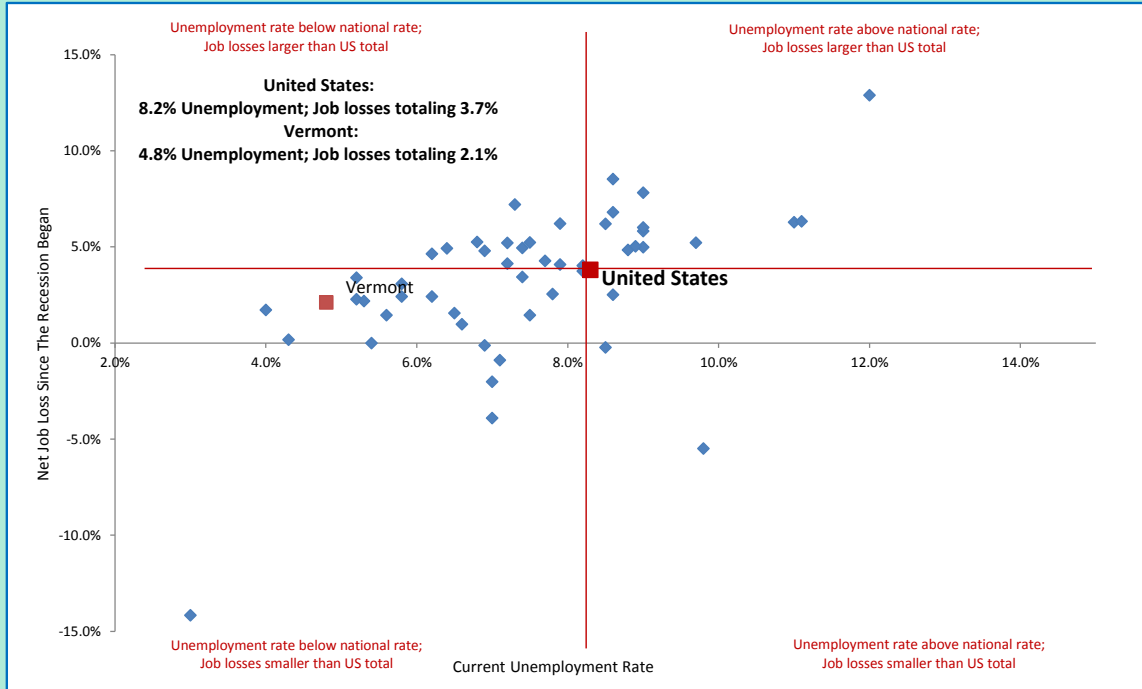
* For Vermont-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Vermont office: <http://www.vtmi.info/>

How Does Vermont Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Vermont to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

	Vermont	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	8.7%
	March 2010	9.8%
	March 2011	8.9%
	March 2012	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010
Poverty Rate	2007	12.5%
	2010	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	15.3%
	2010	16.3%

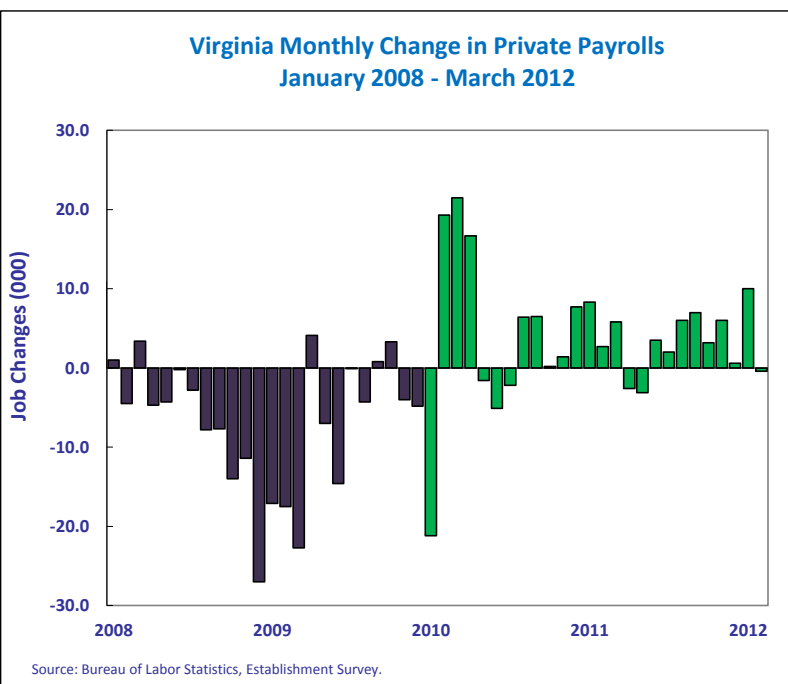
Economic Overview And Outlook: Virginia

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Virginia, private sector employment fell by 6.3 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.6 percent.
- In Virginia, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Virginia have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; financial activities; and education and health services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Virginia was 5.6 percent in March 2012, 2.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.3 percent in January 2010.
- 245,000 Virginia residents were counted among the unemployed in Virginia during March 2012.
- In Virginia, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 25,323 during March, up 1.3 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 53,105 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Virginia have declined by 52.3 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Virginia was \$40,196.40 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$39,122.50 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Virginia, home prices fell by 14.9 percent over 16 quarters from their peak in the second quarter of 2007. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Virginia have risen by 1.9 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 1.8 percent of all mortgages, including 7.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Virginia.
- Housing starts in Virginia totaled 37,900 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, an increase of 59.8 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Virginia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 168,000 units in February 2012, a decrease of 7.2 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 0.6 percent to 1,530,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

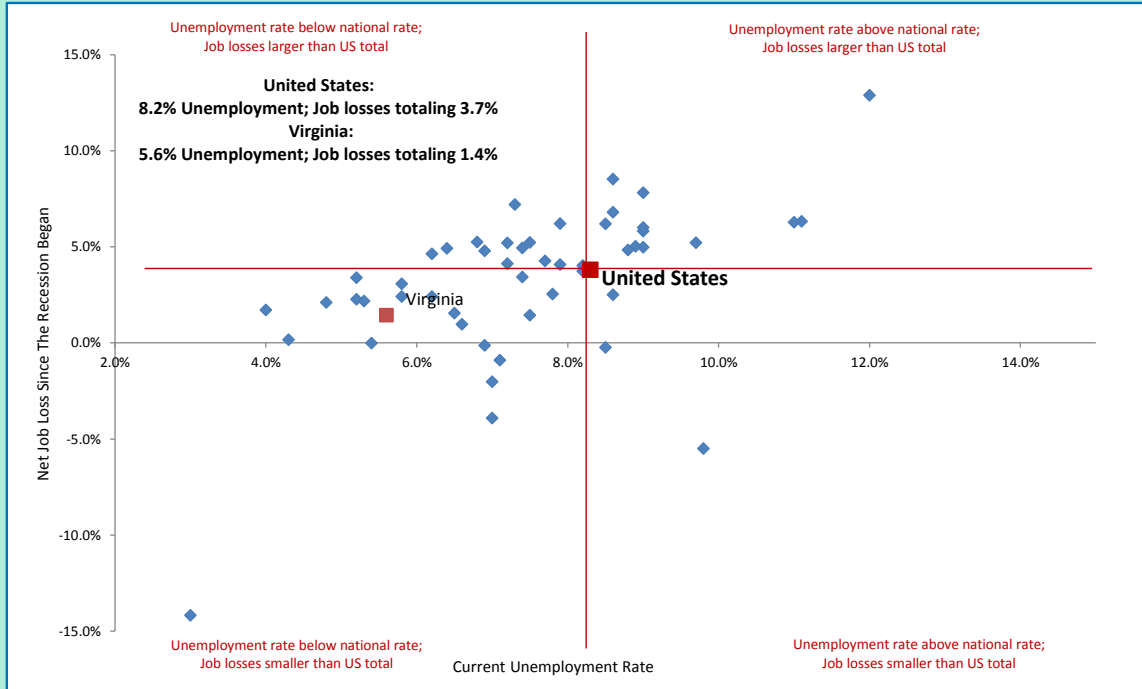
* For Virginia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Virginia office: <http://www.vawc.virginia.gov/analyzer/default.asp>

How Does Virginia Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Virginia to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Virginia	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	6.6%	8.7%
	March 2010	7.2%	9.8%
	March 2011	6.2%	8.9%
	March 2012	5.6%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	13.9%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	5.4%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	6.2%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 62,211	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 60,363
Poverty Rate	2007	8.6%	12.5%
	2010	10.7%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	14.8%	15.3%
	2010	14.1%	16.3%

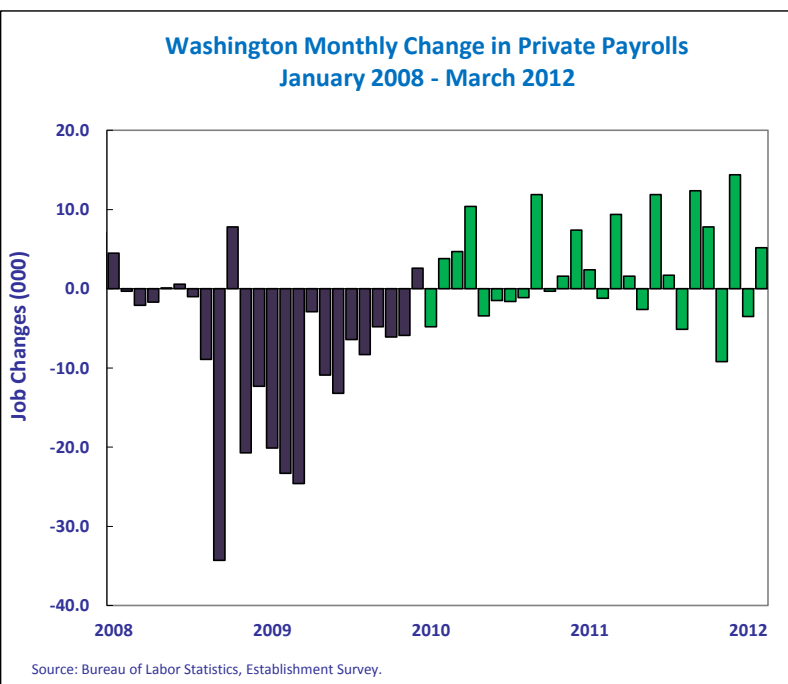
Economic Overview And Outlook: Washington

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Washington, private sector employment fell by 8.5 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 4.0 percent.
- In Washington, employees in the mining, construction, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Washington have experienced the greatest employment increases: manufacturing; professional and business services; and mining.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Washington was 8.3 percent in March 2012, 3.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.2 percent in March 2010.
- 289,000 Washington residents were counted among the unemployed in Washington during March 2012.
- In Washington, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 44,040 during March, up 3.2 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 70,917 in February 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Washington have declined by 37.9 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Washington was \$39,058.70 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$37,778.40 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Washington, home prices fell by 21.9 percent over 14 quarters from their peak in the fourth quarter of 2007. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Washington have risen by 0.9 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 2.1 percent of all mortgages, including 9.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Washington.
- Housing starts in Washington totaled 17,910 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, a decrease of 4.6 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes Washington, sales of new single-family homes totaled 81,000 units in February 2012, an increase of 8.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 7.4 percent to 1,000,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

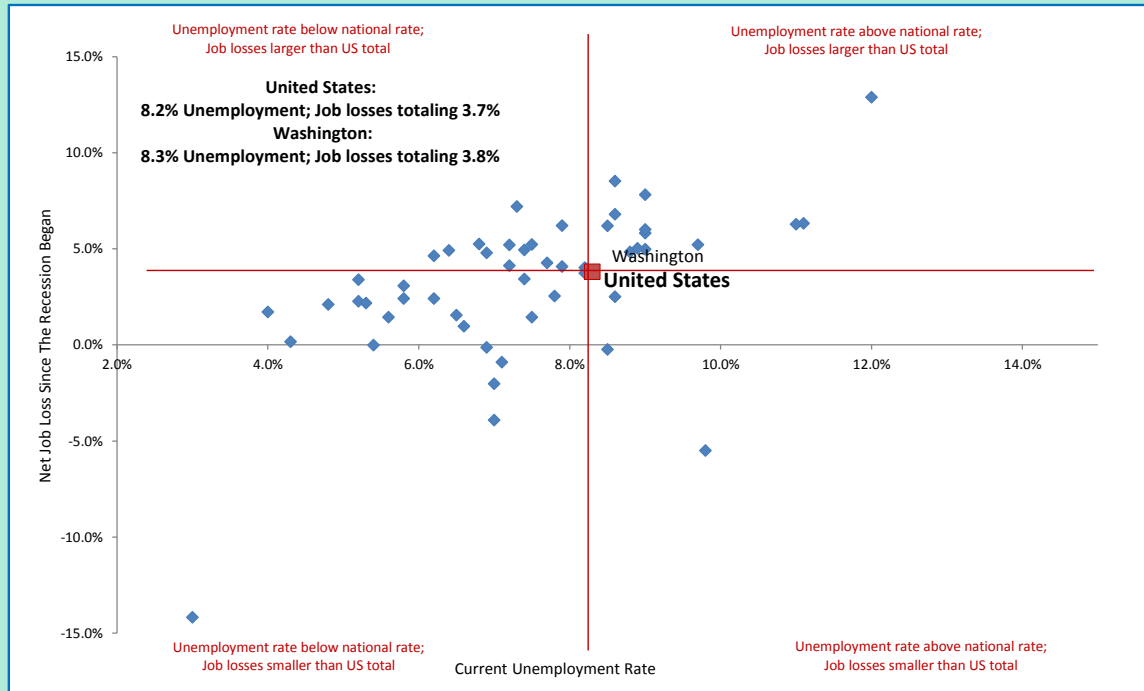
* For Washington-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Washington office: <http://www.workforceexplorer.com/>

How Does Washington Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Washington to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Washington	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	8.8%	8.7%
	March 2010	10.2%	9.8%
	March 2011	9.4%	8.9%
	March 2012	8.3%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	12.5%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	10.0%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	13.9%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 61,075	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 56,253
Poverty Rate	2007	10.2%	12.5%
	2010	11.5%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	11.3%	15.3%
	2010	13.8%	16.3%

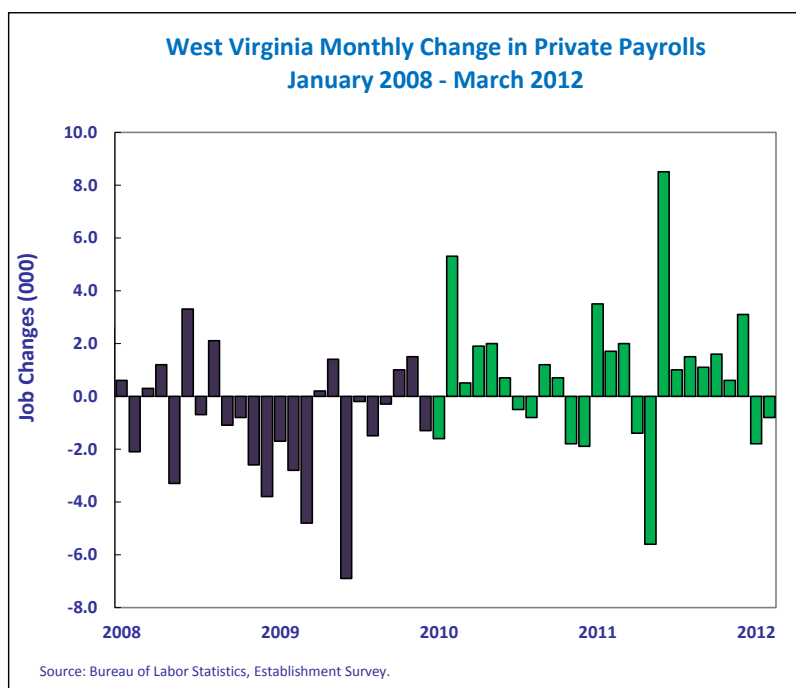
Economic Overview And Outlook: West Virginia

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In West Virginia, private sector employment fell by 4.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.4 percent.
- In West Virginia, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and trade, transportation and utilities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in West Virginia have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and education and health services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in West Virginia was 6.9 percent in March 2012, 2.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.5 percent in November 2010.
- 55,000 West Virginia residents were counted among the unemployed in West Virginia during March 2012.
- In West Virginia, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 7,471 during October, up 15.3 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 11,688 in April 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in West Virginia have declined by 36.1 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in West Virginia was \$29,547.90 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$28,189.30 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In West Virginia, home prices fell by 5.9 percent over 13 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in West Virginia have risen by 2.6 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 2.1 percent of all mortgages, including 6.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in West Virginia.
- Housing starts in West Virginia totaled 1,150 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, an increase of 10.6 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes West Virginia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 168,000 units in February 2012, a decrease of 7.2 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 0.6 percent to 1,530,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

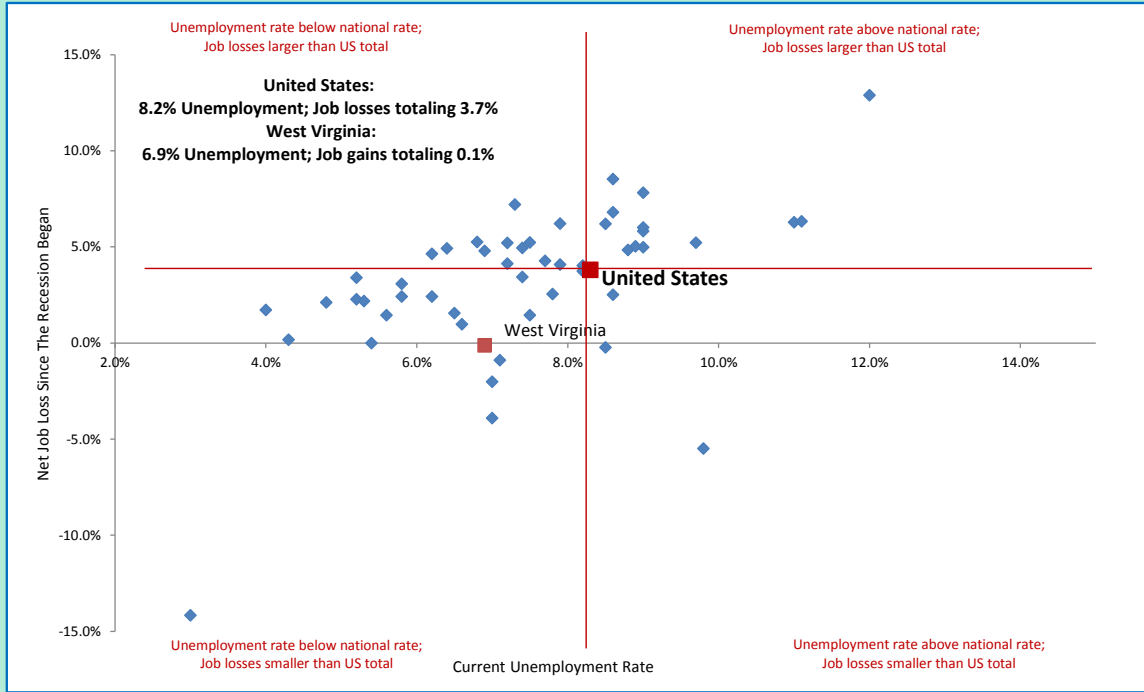
* For West Virginia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the West Virginia office: <http://www.workforcewv.org/lmi/>

How Does West Virginia Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare West Virginia to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		West Virginia	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	6.8%	8.7%
	March 2010	8.5%	9.8%
	March 2011	8.0%	8.9%
	March 2012	6.9%	8.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	11.6%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	7.7%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	8.9%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 44,261	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 42,839
Poverty Rate	2007	14.8%	12.5%
	2010	16.9%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	14.1%	15.3%
	2010	13.5%	16.3%

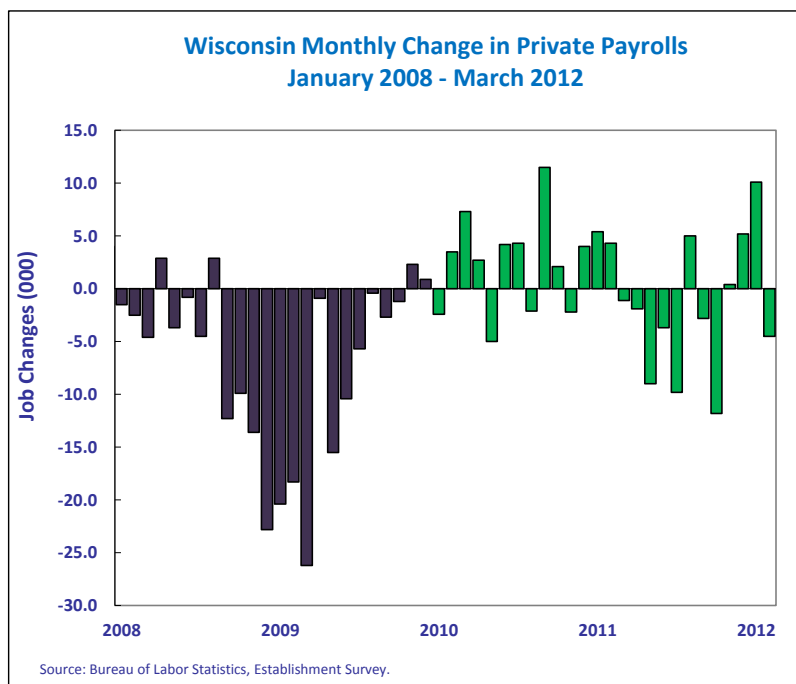
Economic Overview And Outlook: Wisconsin

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Wisconsin, private sector employment fell by 6.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.4 percent.
- In Wisconsin, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Wisconsin have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; manufacturing; and mining.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Wisconsin was 6.8 percent in March 2012, 2.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.2 percent in January 2010.
- 208,000 Wisconsin residents were counted among the unemployed in Wisconsin during March 2012.
- In Wisconsin, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 51,871 during March, up 1.2 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 115,191 in May 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Wisconsin have declined by 55.0 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Wisconsin was \$35,256.00 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$33,475.50 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Wisconsin, home prices fell by 9.4 percent over 13 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Wisconsin have risen by 1.5 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 3.5 percent of all mortgages, including 15.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Wisconsin.
- Housing starts in Wisconsin totaled 9,610 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, an increase of 33.1 percent from January.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Wisconsin, sales of new single-family homes totaled 40,000 units in February 2012, a decrease of 2.4 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes remained steady at 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

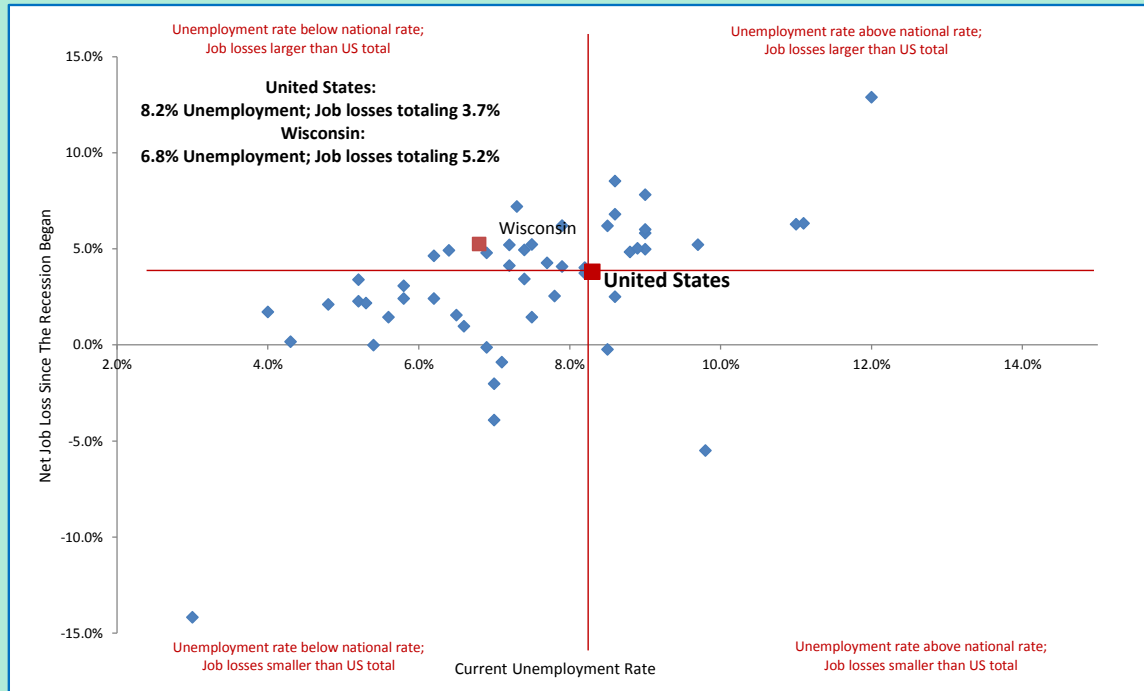
* For Wisconsin-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Wisconsin office: <http://www.dwd.state.wi.us/oea/>

How Does Wisconsin Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Wisconsin to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

	Wisconsin	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	8.4%
	March 2010	9.0%
	March 2011	7.6%
	March 2012	6.8%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	10.1%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	8.9%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	9.7%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 53,921
	(2010 \$) 2010	\$ 50,522
Poverty Rate	2007	11.0%
	2010	9.9%
No Health Insurance	2007	8.2%
	2010	9.4%

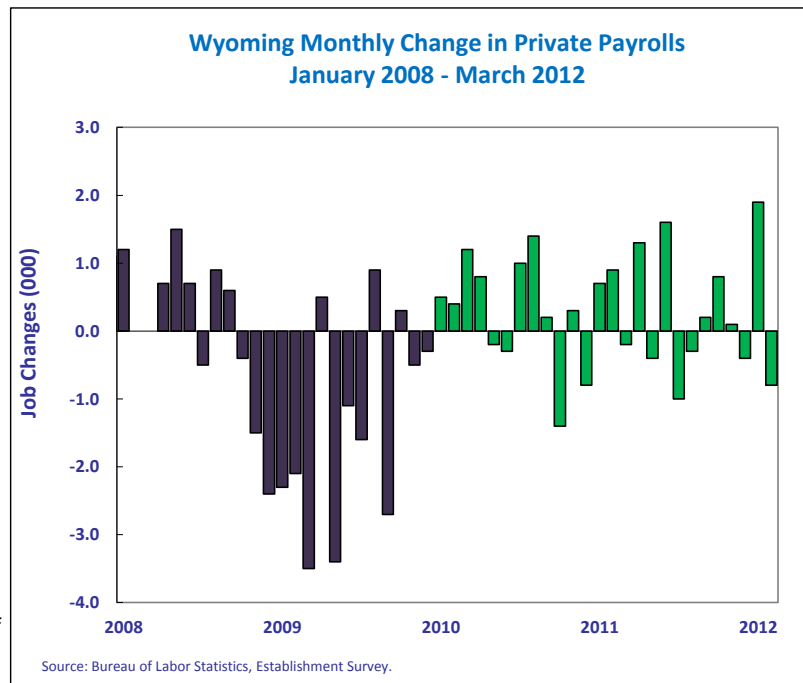
Economic Overview And Outlook: Wyoming

JOBS

- Including March, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 25 consecutive months.
- In Wyoming, private sector employment fell by 8.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.7 percent.
- In Wyoming, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Wyoming have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; other services; and professional and business services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Wyoming was 5.3 percent in March 2012, 2.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.5 percent in January 2010.
- 16,000 Wyoming residents were counted among the unemployed in Wyoming during March 2012.
- In Wyoming, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 1,979 during March, down 7.4 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 4,585 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Wyoming have declined by 56.8 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Wyoming was \$41,677.30 in the 4th quarter of 2011, up from \$38,237.80 in the 4th quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.4 percent.
- In Wyoming, home prices fell by 6.9 percent over 12 quarters from their peak in the second quarter of 2008. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Wyoming have risen by 1.8 percent.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 1.0 percent of all mortgages, including 6.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Wyoming.
- Housing starts in Wyoming totaled 1,330 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2012, a decrease of 4.3 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes Wyoming, sales of new single-family homes totaled 81,000 units in February 2012, an increase of 8.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 7.4 percent to 1,000,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2012.

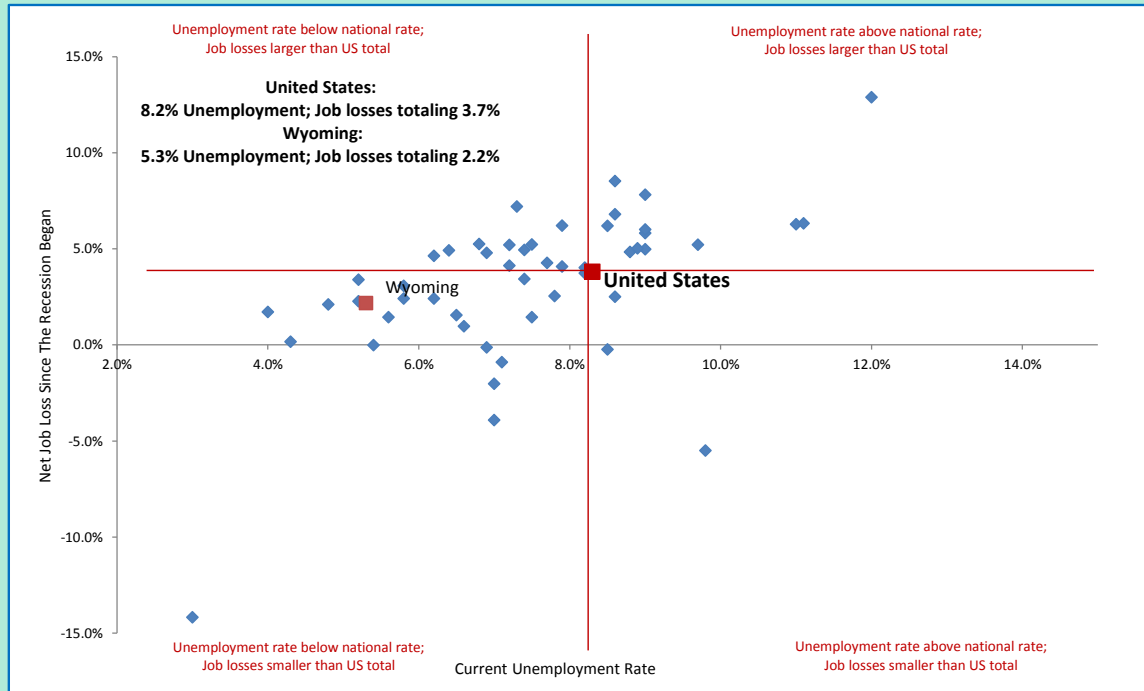
* For Wyoming-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Wyoming office: <http://wydoe.state.wy.us/lmi/bls.htm>

How Does Wyoming Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Wyoming to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

	Wyoming	United States
Unemployment Rates	March 2009	5.1%
	March 2010	7.3%
	March 2011	6.1%
	March 2012	5.3%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	13.6%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	4.6%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	4.3%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 51,257
	(2010 \$) 2010	\$ 52,359
Poverty Rate	2007	10.9%
	2010	9.6%
No Health Insurance	2007	13.6%
	2010	17.3%

Understanding the Economy: State-by-State Snapshots

EXPLANATION OF NET JOB LOSS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE CHART

The chart on the following page shows a comparison of the current (March 2012) unemployment rate and cumulative nonfarm job losses (as a percent of total employment) in each state and the District of Columbia versus the national average. States that appear in the upper right quadrant are experiencing unemployment rates higher than the national average and cumulative job losses greater than the national average. Most of these states were dependent on manufacturing and construction. States in the lower left quadrant are experiencing lower unemployment rates and smaller job losses than the national average.

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

Negative job losses correspond to job creation. North Dakota, Alaska, Texas, and the District of Columbia have experienced net job creation since the recession's onset. Expanded employment in the mining and logging sector has contributed to job creation in North Dakota, Alaska, and Texas. In addition, Alaska, Texas, and the District of Columbia have experienced gains in both the education and health services sector and the leisure and hospitality sector since the recession began. Despite these job gains, the unemployment rate in the District of Columbia is currently higher than the national average. The higher unemployment rate in District of Columbia is partly due to a higher unemployment rate before the recession began – the unemployment rate was 5.7 percent in November 2007, above the national average of 4.7 percent. It is likely, given the small size of the District of Columbia, that jobs created in the District of Columbia are filled by Virginia and Maryland residents.

**Post-9/11 and Total Veterans' Unemployment Rates by State
2011 Annual Averages**

	Number of Veterans in the Labor Force	Overall Veterans' Unemployment Rate	Number of Post-9/11 Veterans in the Labor Force	Number of Unemployed Post-9/11 Veterans	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate
United States	11,320,000	8.3%	1,937,000	234,000	12.1%
Alabama	180,000	6.0%	35,000	4,000	11.0%
Alaska	50,000	6.1%	14,000	-	2.9%
Arizona	280,000	7.5%	61,000	5,000	7.6%
Arkansas	99,000	8.5%	25,000	1,000	4.3%
California	980,000	11.0%	160,000	32,000	20.0%
Colorado	226,000	9.5%	39,000	4,000	10.2%
Connecticut	111,000	9.4%	14,000	1,000	8.7%
Delaware	38,000	7.6%	6,000	-	4.3%
District of Columbia	14,000	10.1%	3,000	-	12.4%
Florida	741,000	9.3%	164,000	21,000	12.5%
Georgia	439,000	9.0%	80,000	11,000	14.2%
Hawaii	54,000	8.3%	12,000	1,000	8.5%
Idaho	59,000	7.9%	8,000	1,000	6.4%
Illinois	410,000	8.1%	64,000	6,000	9.5%
Indiana	272,000	7.6%	39,000	6,000	15.7%
Iowa	127,000	6.4%	19,000	2,000	11.8%
Kansas	134,000	6.1%	29,000	3,000	11.5%
Kentucky	160,000	9.5%	25,000	2,000	7.6%
Louisiana	145,000	4.2%	33,000	3,000	10.3%
Maine	68,000	7.5%	9,000	1,000	8.7%
Maryland	238,000	5.9%	48,000	4,000	8.9%
Massachusetts	193,000	9.5%	22,000	2,000	7.0%
Michigan	271,000	11.3%	40,000	6,000	14.4%
Minnesota	199,000	5.9%	25,000	3,000	11.7%
Mississippi	95,000	9.7%	18,000	2,000	10.5%
Missouri	258,000	7.2%	34,000	3,000	9.2%
Montana	48,000	7.8%	6,000	1,000	17.5%
Nebraska	81,000	3.9%	14,000	2,000	11.0%
Nevada	109,000	13.2%	17,000	3,000	18.9%
New Hampshire	66,000	4.3%	7,000	1,000	8.9%
New Jersey	209,000	10.7%	26,000	2,000	7.2%
New Mexico	87,000	8.0%	18,000	2,000	8.9%
New York	479,000	7.7%	66,000	11,000	16.7%
North Carolina	433,000	7.1%	95,000	8,000	8.9%
North Dakota	32,000	2.0%	6,000	-	2.7%
Ohio	438,000	10.7%	50,000	10,000	19.4%
Oklahoma	168,000	5.3%	35,000	3,000	8.9%
Oregon	158,000	11.5%	13,000	3,000	24.1%
Pennsylvania	487,000	7.3%	54,000	5,000	9.0%
Rhode Island	35,000	14.6%	6,000	1,000	16.8%
South Carolina	185,000	7.3%	24,000	3,000	13.2%
South Dakota	45,000	4.1%	7,000	-	6.6%
Tennessee	283,000	10.9%	47,000	8,000	17.9%
Texas	922,000	7.2%	166,000	22,000	13.5%
Utah	83,000	8.1%	16,000	2,000	12.6%
Vermont	27,000	4.7%	3,000	-	8.3%
Virginia	430,000	5.4%	117,000	7,000	6.2%
Washington	339,000	10.0%	69,000	10,000	13.9%
West Virginia	76,000	7.7%	16,000	1,000	8.9%
Wisconsin	223,000	8.9%	27,000	3,000	9.7%
Wyoming	35,000	4.6%	7,000	-	4.3%

"-" indicates number rounds to 0.

Note: These estimates are reported without margins of error, which may be large due to the small veterans' population in many states and make it difficult to compare unemployment rates across states and over time.

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

SOURCES FOR STATE FACT SHEETS

JOBS

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics.

Henderson, Richard., "Industry employment and output projections to 2020.," Monthly Labor Review. January 2012. Available at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2012/01/art4full.pdf>

EMPLOYMENT

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Claims of Unemployment Insurance benefits are seasonally adjusted by HAVER.

EARNINGS

Bureau of Economic Analysis. Inflation adjustment calculations produced by Haver Analytics.

HOUSING

Federal Housing and Finance Agency House Price Index. For the 50 States Plus DC, not seasonally adjusted.

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

Mortgage Bankers Association, National Delinquency Survey.

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

U.S. Census Bureau and the Department of Housing and Urban Development, New Residential Sales.

National Association of Realtors, Economics and Research Division, Home Sales series.

How Does Your State Compare To Other States

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics.

State Quick Facts

State Unemployment Rates

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

U.S. Unemployment Rates

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Median Household Income

U.S. Census Bureau, Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2010, Issued September 2011. Data are in 2010 dollars.

Poverty Rate

U.S. Census Bureau, Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2010, Issued September 2011.

No Health Insurance

U.S. Census Bureau, Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2010, Issued September 2011.

Percent of Population Who Are Veterans

U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey 2011.

Veterans' Unemployment Rate

U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2011.

Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate

U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2011.

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