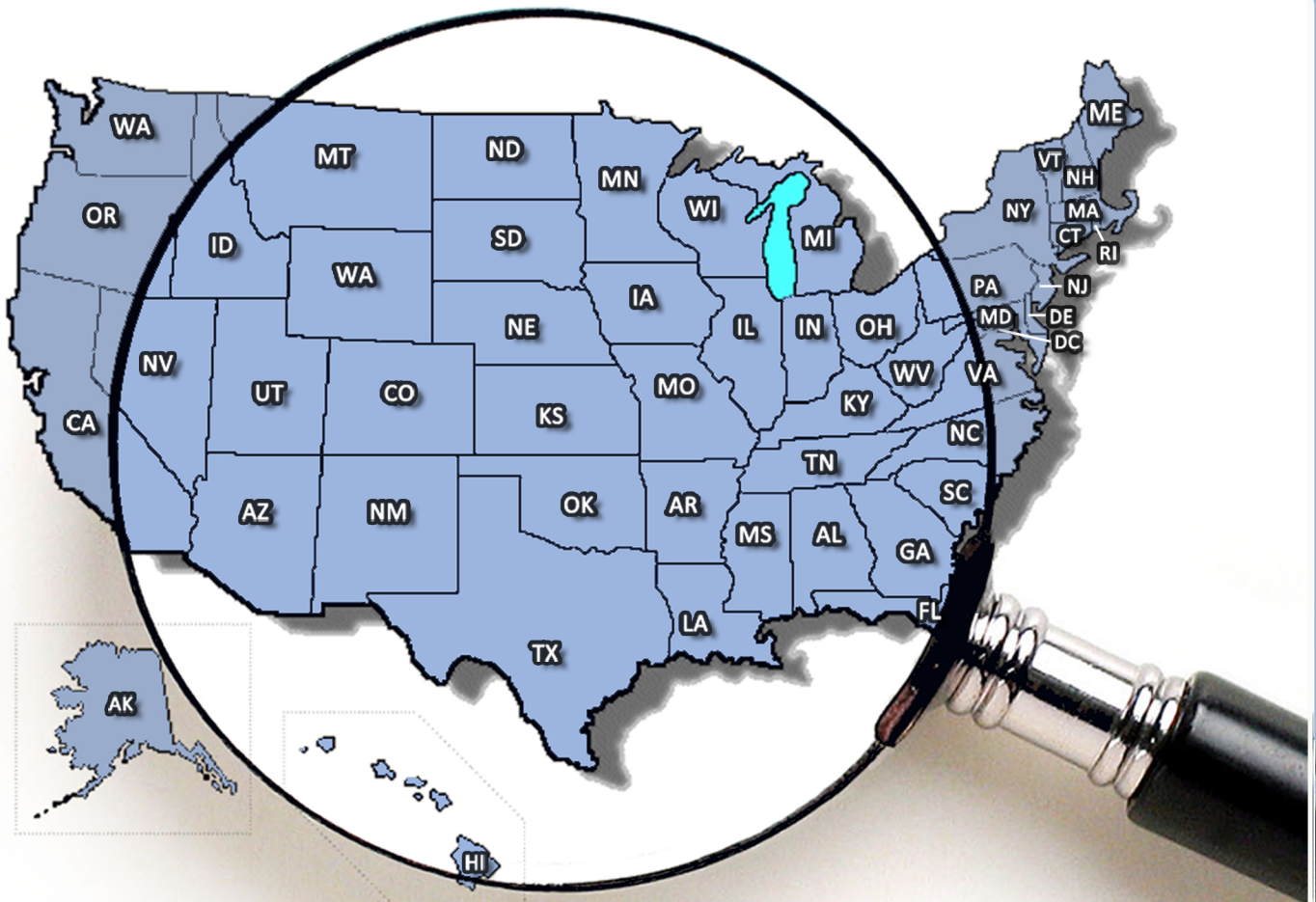


July 2012

UNDERSTANDING
THE ECONOMY:

STATE-BY-STATE SNAPSHOTS



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

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Understanding the Economy: State-by-State Snapshots

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Executive Summary

This is the 19th edition of state-by-state snapshots issued by the Joint Economic Committee during the 112th Congress and includes state-level data through June 2012.

This month's report shows that two thirds of states gained private-sector jobs in June. Nationally, private-sector job gains were below 100,000 for the second time in three months, a deceleration after private-sector gains exceeded 250,000 in both January and February. Other recent economic data have been mixed. Manufacturing output increased 0.7 percent in June, while retail sales declined for the third month in a row, dropping 0.5 percent in June.

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

Report highlights include:

- Thirty-three states and the District of Columbia added private-sector jobs in June. California (40,000) had the largest private-sector gains, accounting for nearly half of all private-sector gains across the country. Ohio (18,700) and New York (15,400) also reported strong private-sector job growth. In the past 12 months, 47 states and the District of Columbia gained private-sector jobs, with California (314,800), Texas (282,900) and New York (138,800) recording the largest gains. Only Mississippi, Rhode Island and Wisconsin lost private-sector positions over the past 12 months. From June 2011 – June 2012, North Dakota (8.5 percent), Louisiana (3.3 percent), and Texas (3.2 percent) had the largest percentage gains in private-sector employment. During this period, 1.9 million private-sector positions were added nationally.
- Eleven states and the District of Columbia saw their unemployment rates decline in June, 27 states experienced increases and 12 states had no change. Only the District of Columbia recorded a decrease that was statistically significant, while six states (Alabama, New Jersey, Alaska, New York, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania) experienced statistically significant increases during the month. In the past 12 months, 28 states and the District of Columbia reported statistically significant decreases, with Nevada (-2.2 percentage points each) and Florida (-2.1 percentage points) recording the largest declines. Nevada (11.6 percent) had the highest unemployment rate in June followed by Rhode Island (10.9 percent) and California (10.7 percent). North Dakota had the lowest unemployment rate (2.9 percent). The national unemployment rate during the month was 8.2 percent, down from 9.1 percent a year earlier.

- Manufacturing employment expanded in 23 states in June, with the largest gains concentrated in the Midwest. Ohio (4,700), Tennessee (2,900), Indiana (2,900) and Illinois (2,400) recorded the biggest increases. In the past 12 months, 33 states added manufacturing positions, with eight states – Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Texas, Washington, Iowa and Tennessee – each adding more than 10,000 manufacturing jobs.
- Thirty-five states and the District of Columbia added jobs in the professional and business services sector in June. California (7,800), North Carolina (6,400) and Florida (5,600) posted the largest increases. In the past year, 41 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, 592,000 jobs were added in the professional and business services sector, accounting for more than 30 percent of all private-sector jobs added during this period.
- Thirty states added jobs in the leisure and hospitality sector during June. California (9,200), Pennsylvania (7,100) and New Jersey (6,100) saw the largest gains. In the past 12 months, 40 states and the District of Columbia added leisure and hospitality jobs. During this period, leisure and hospitality employment increased by 278,000 positions.

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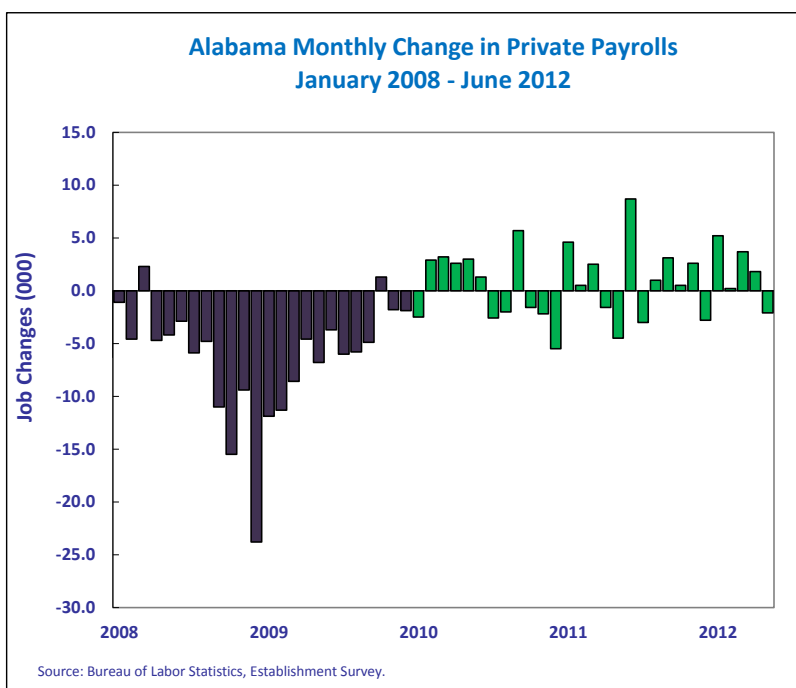
Economic Overview And Outlook: Alabama

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 1.7 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; 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 Alabama was 7.8 percent in June 2012, up 4.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.6 percent in December 2009.
- 169,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Alabama during June 2012.
- In Alabama, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 22,663 during June, down 5.2 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 51,448 in December 2008, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Alabama have declined by 55.9 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Alabama was \$30,436.70 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$29,696.20 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 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 0.7 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 2.0 percent of all mortgages, including 5.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Alabama.
- Housing starts in Alabama totaled 11,010 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, an increase of 10.8 percent from April.
- Within the South census region, which includes Alabama, sales of new single-family homes totaled 204,000 units in May 2012, an increase of 12.7 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 4.4 percent to 1,520,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

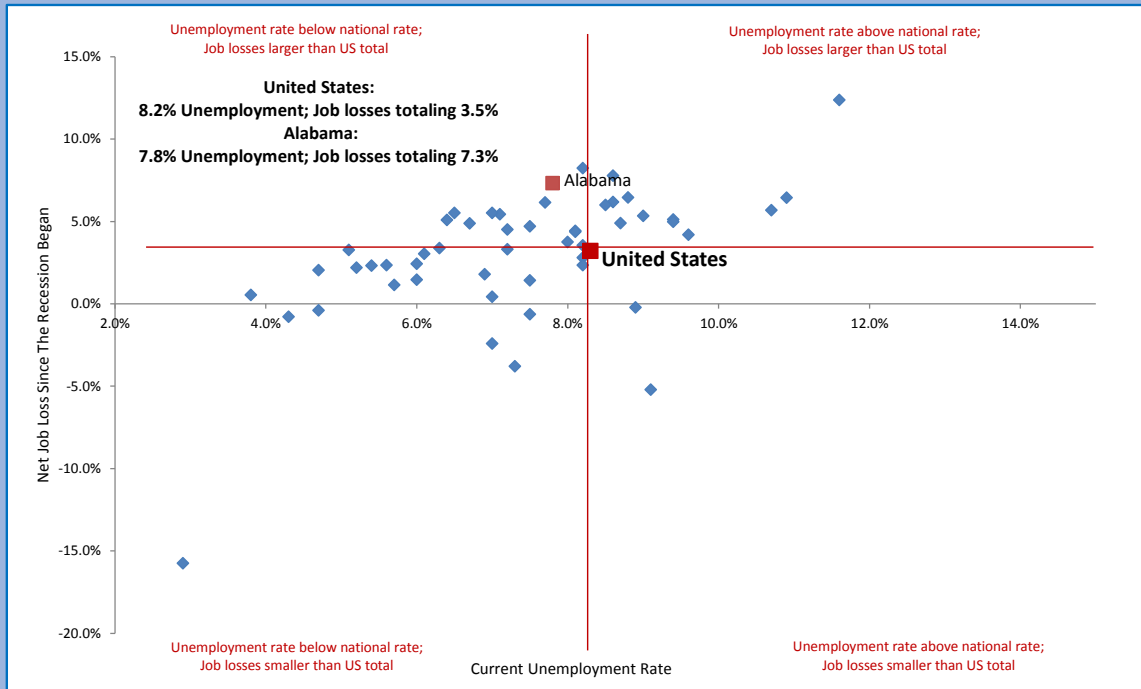
* For Alabama-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Alabama office: <http://www2.dir.state.al.us/>

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 | June 2009 | 10.2% | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 9.1% | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 9.3% | 9.1% |
| | June 2012 | 7.8% | 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% |

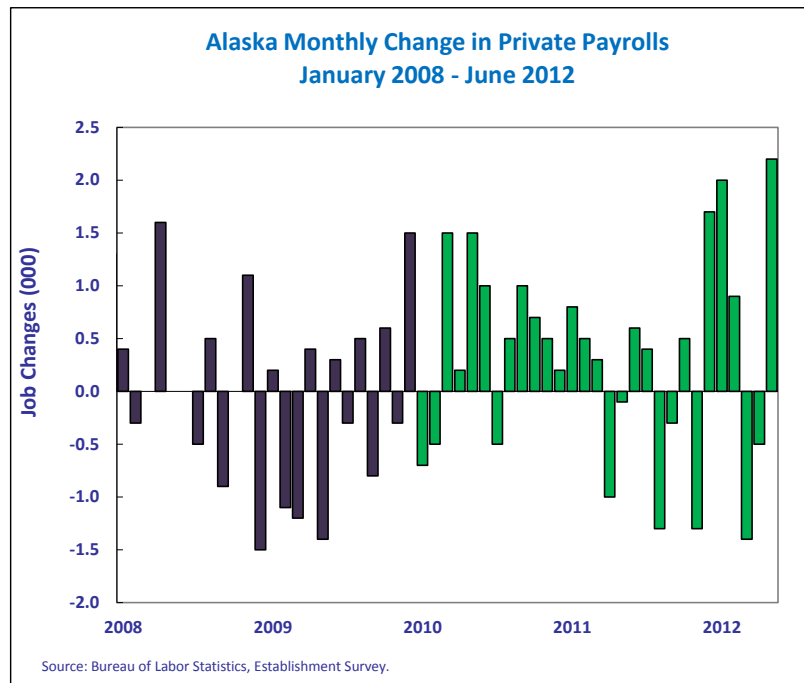
Economic Overview And Outlook: Alaska

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 4.3 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 7.3 percent in June 2012, up 1.1 percentage point from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.2 percent in January 2010.
- 27,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Alaska during June 2012.
- In Alaska, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 6,060 during June, down 10.7 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 9,245 in April 2010, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Alaska have declined by 34.5 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Alaska was \$40,252.50 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$39,697.60 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Alaska, home prices fell by 3.0 percent over 11 quarters from their peak in the second quarter of 2007. Since the first quarter of 2010, home prices in Alaska have risen by 2.9 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 1.2 percent of all mortgages, including 3.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Alaska.
- Housing starts in Alaska totaled 1,030 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, a decrease of 4.6 percent from April.
- Within the West census region, which includes Alaska, sales of new single-family homes totaled 82,000 units in May 2012, a decrease of 3.5 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 5.8 percent to 970,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

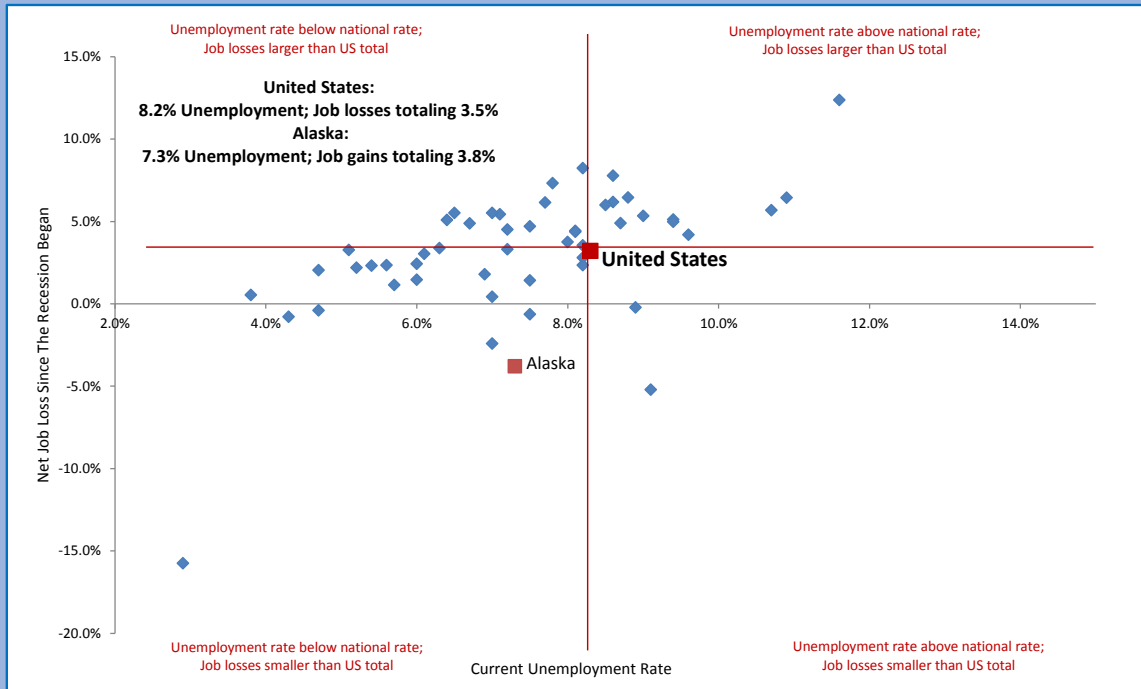
* For Alaska-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Alaska office: <http://almis.labor.state.ak.us/>

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 | June 2009 | 7.8% | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 7.8% | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 7.6% | 9.1% |
| | June 2012 | 7.3% | 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% |

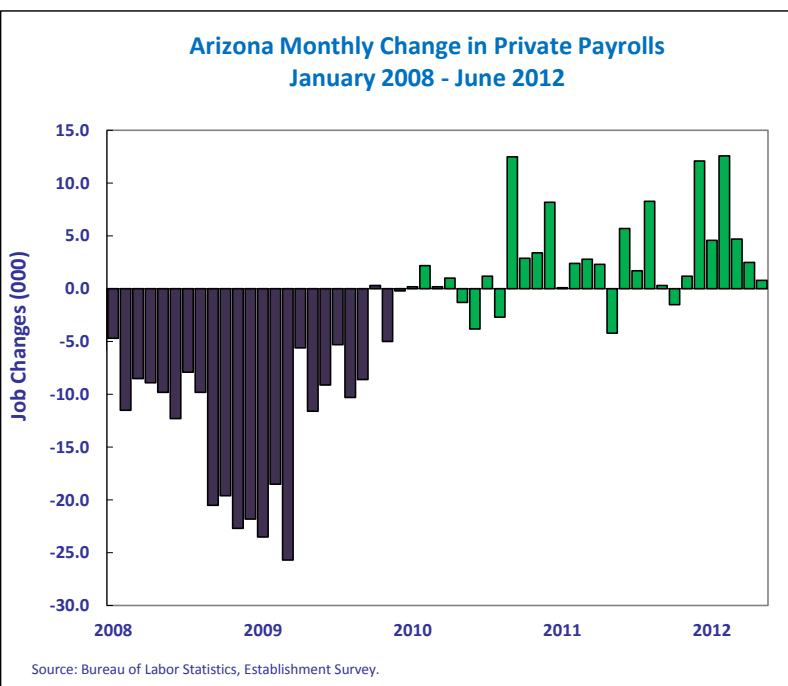
Economic Overview And Outlook: Arizona

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 4.1 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; 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 Arizona was 8.2 percent in June 2012, up 4.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.8 percent in March 2010.
- 246,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Arizona during June 2012.
- In Arizona, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 20,754 during June, down 18.2 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 42,095 in February 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Arizona have declined by 50.7 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Arizona was \$31,515.20 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$30,757.60 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 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 2.4 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 3.6 percent of all mortgages, including 9.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Arizona.
- Housing starts in Arizona totaled 18,860 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, an increase of 3.7 percent from April.
- Within the West census region, which includes Arizona, sales of new single-family homes totaled 82,000 units in May 2012, a decrease of 3.5 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 5.8 percent to 970,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

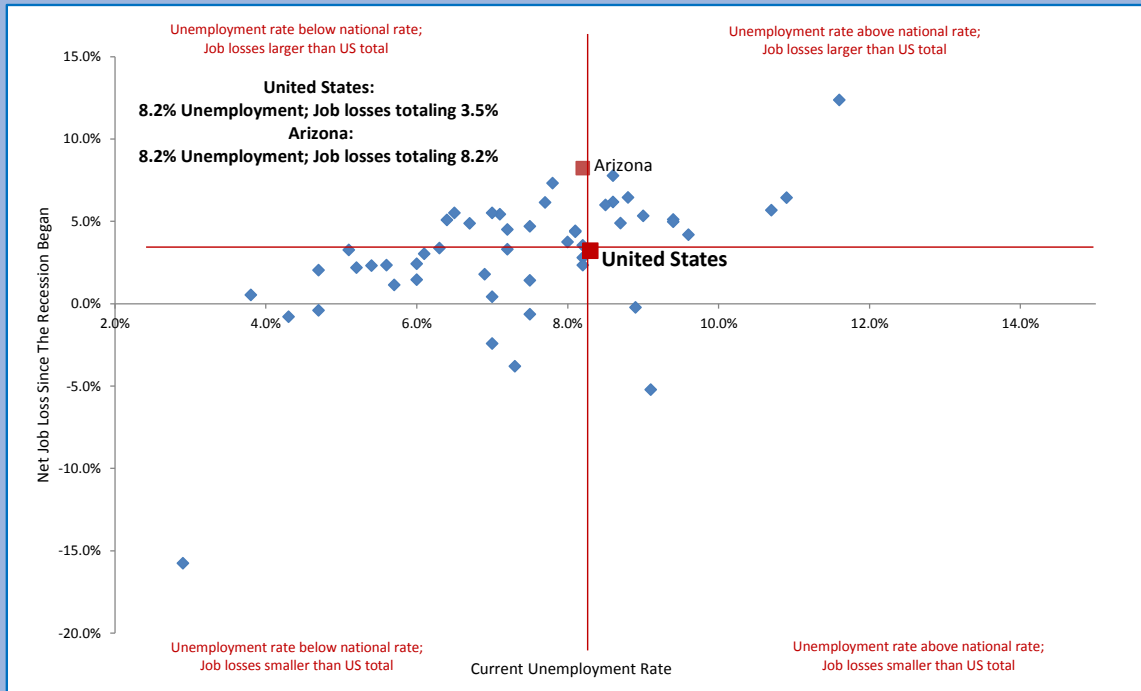
* For Arizona-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Arizona office: <http://www.workforce.az.gov/>

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 | June 2009 | 10.0% | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 10.6% | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 9.6% | 9.1% |
| | June 2012 | 8.2% | 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% |

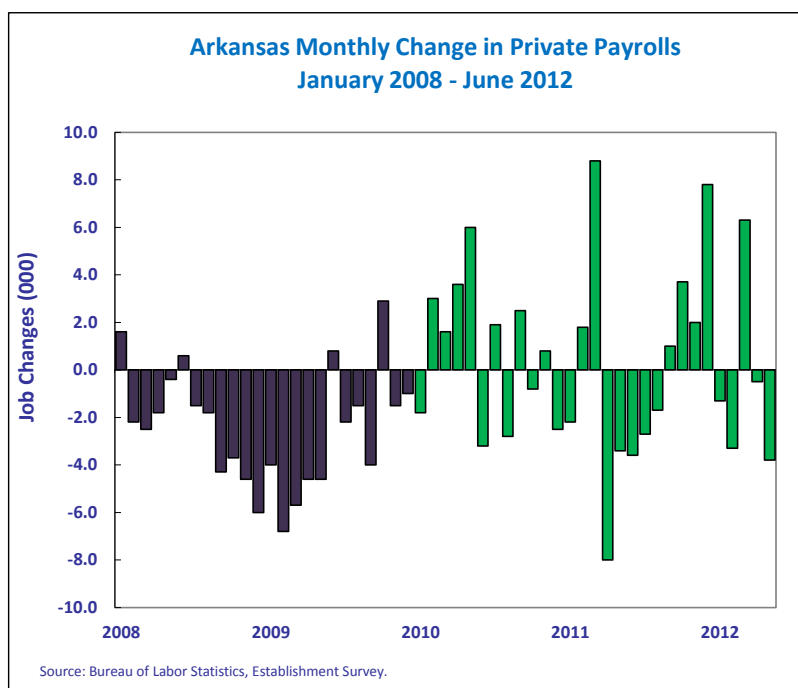
Economic Overview And Outlook: Arkansas

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 7.2 percent in June 2012, up 2.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.2 percent in July 2011.
- 99,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Arkansas during June 2012.
- In Arkansas, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 17,443 during June, down 2.8 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 37,251 in February 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Arkansas have declined by 53.2 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Arkansas was \$29,797.40 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$29,079.60 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Arkansas, home prices fell by 5.7 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 0.5 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 2.2 percent of all mortgages, including 6.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Arkansas.
- Housing starts in Arkansas totaled 5,650 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, an increase of 0.7 percent from April.
- Within the South census region, which includes Arkansas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 204,000 units in May 2012, an increase of 12.7 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 4.4 percent to 1,520,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

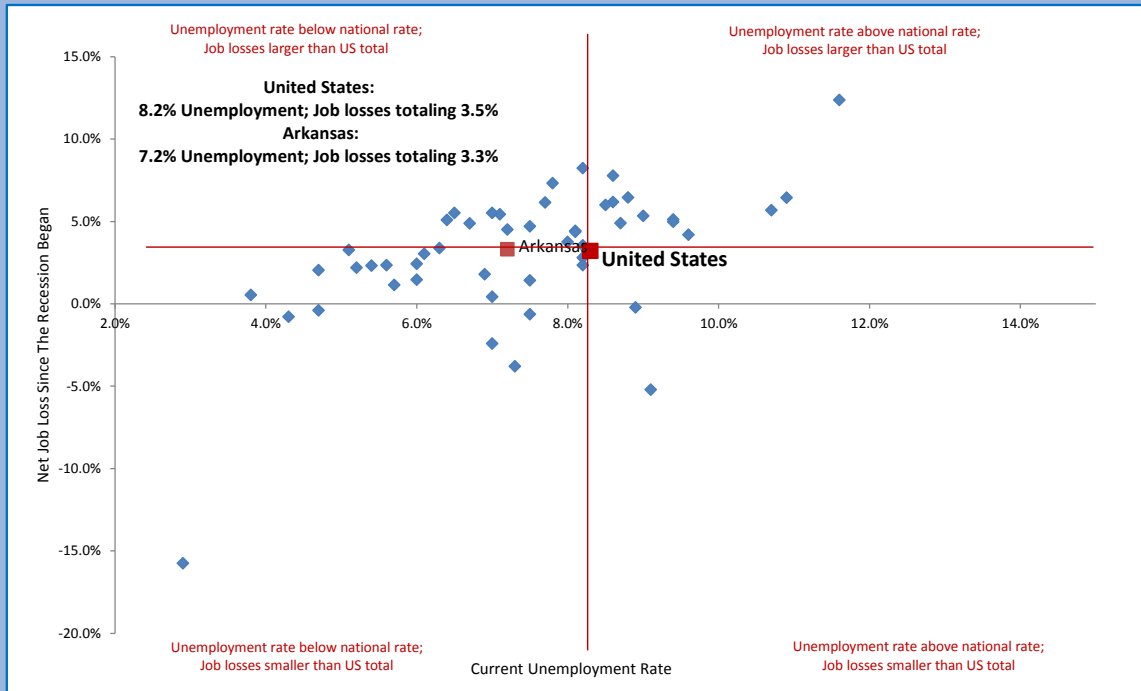
* For Arkansas-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Arkansas office: <http://www.discoverarkansas.net/>

How Does Arkansas Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | Arkansas | United States |
|---|----------------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | June 2009 | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 9.1% |
| | June 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 | \$ 49,445 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 12.5% |
| | 2010 | 15.1% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 15.3% |
| | 2010 | 16.3% |

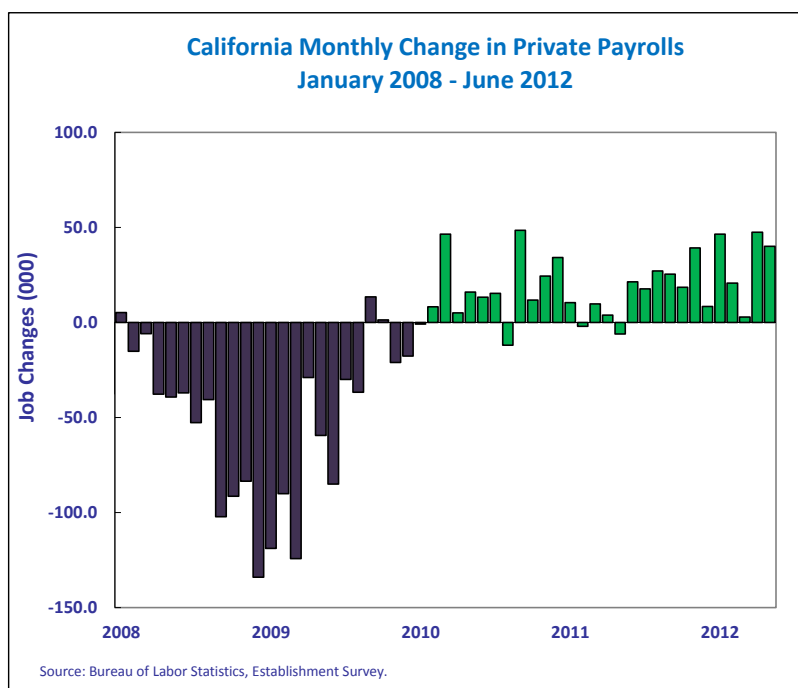
Economic Overview And Outlook: California

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 4.7 percent.
- In California, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and financial activities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in California have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and leisure and hospitality.*
- As the economy 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 10.7 percent in June 2012, up 4.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 12.4 percent in October 2010.
- 1,974,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in California during June 2012.
- In California, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 272,789 during June, up 3.7 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 344,438 in January 2010, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in California have declined by 20.8 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in California was \$38,890.80 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$37,752.70 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In California, home prices have fallen by 38.2 percent over 22 quarters from their peak in the third quarter of 2006.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 3.3 percent of all mortgages, including 10.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in California.
- Housing starts in California totaled 55,320 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, an increase of 56.5 percent from April.
- Within the West census region, which includes California, sales of new single-family homes totaled 82,000 units in May 2012, a decrease of 3.5 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 5.8 percent to 970,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

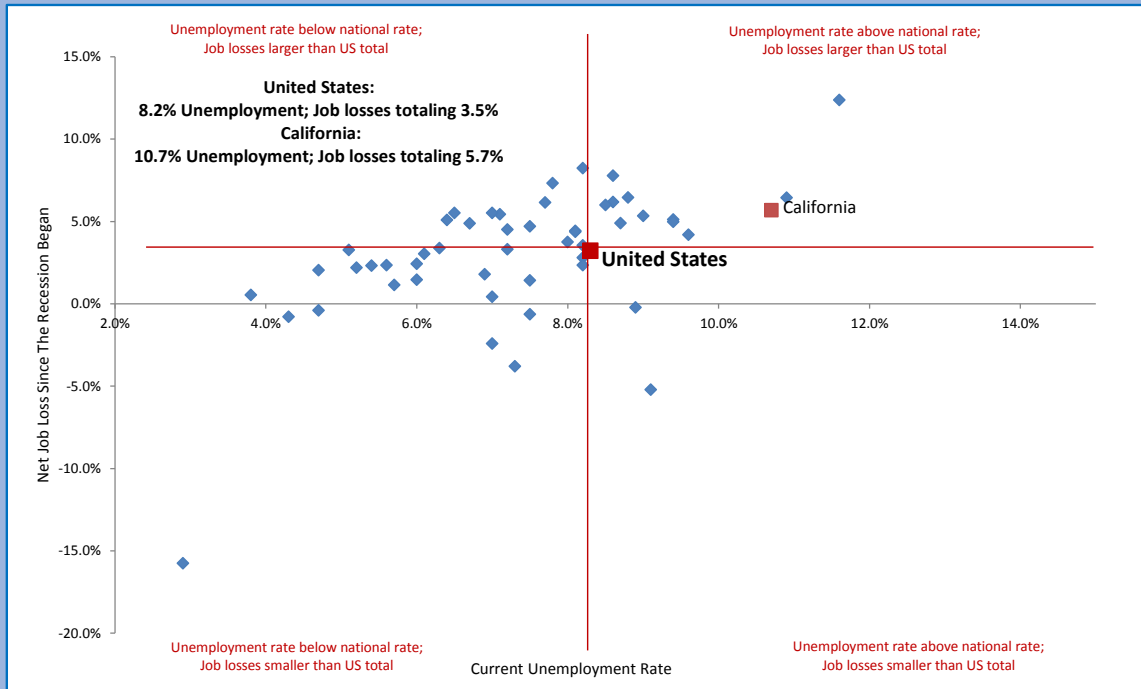
* For California-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the California office: <http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/>

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 | June 2009 | 11.5% | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 12.3% | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 11.9% | 9.1% |
| | June 2012 | 10.7% | 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% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

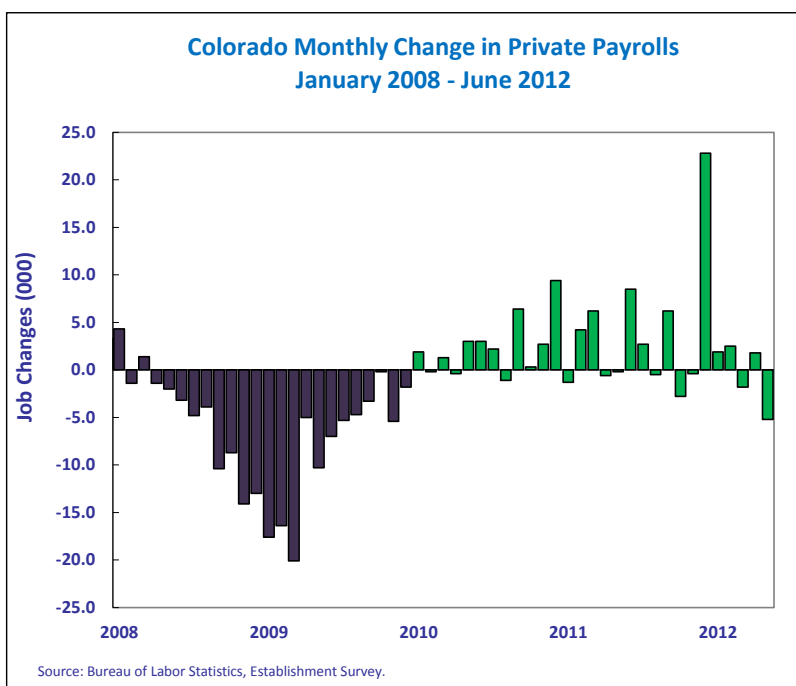
Economic Overview And Outlook: Colorado

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 3.9 percent.
- In Colorado, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Colorado have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; education and health services; and 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 Colorado was 8.2 percent in June 2012, up 4.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.0 percent in November 2010.
- 225,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Colorado during June 2012.
- In Colorado, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 15,103 during June, down 3.7 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 25,007 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Colorado have declined by 39.6 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Colorado was \$38,676.00 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$37,657.50 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Colorado, home prices fell by 8.6 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 1.3 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 2.0 percent of all mortgages, including 6.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Colorado.
- Housing starts in Colorado totaled 18,550 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, a decrease of 12.0 percent from April.
- Within the West census region, which includes Colorado, sales of new single-family homes totaled 82,000 units in May 2012, a decrease of 3.5 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 5.8 percent to 970,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

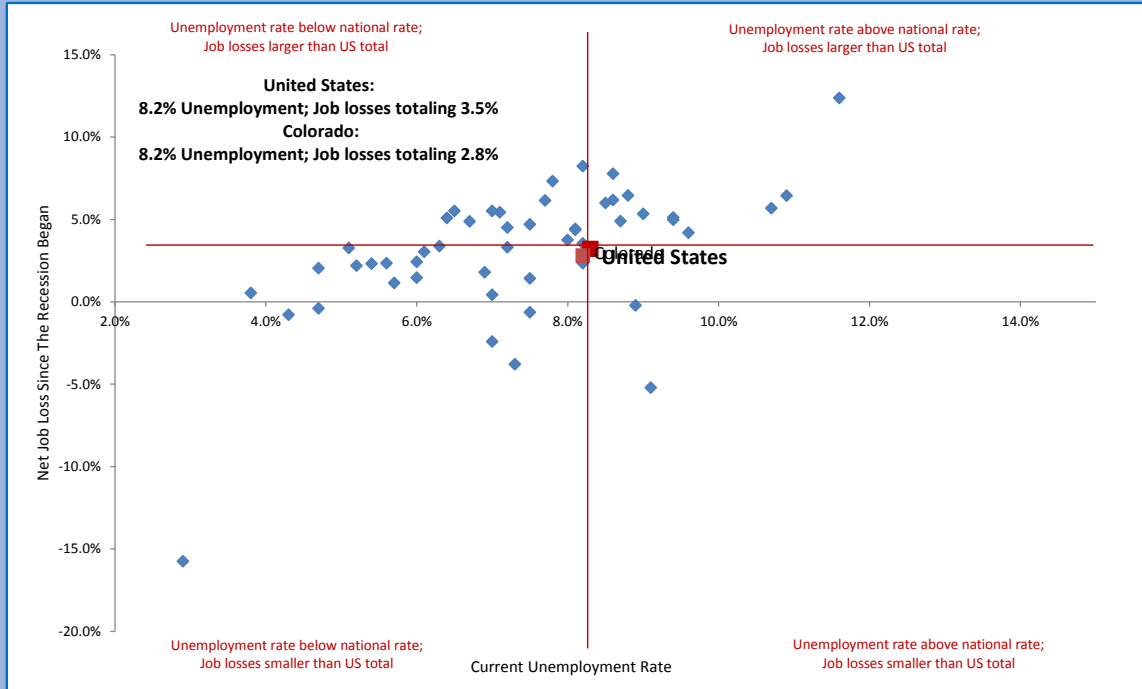
* For Colorado-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Colorado office:
<http://lmgateway.coworkforce.com/lmgateway/gsipub/index.asp?docid=363>

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 | June 2009 | 8.5% | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 8.9% | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 8.4% | 9.1% |
| | June 2012 | 8.2% | 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% |

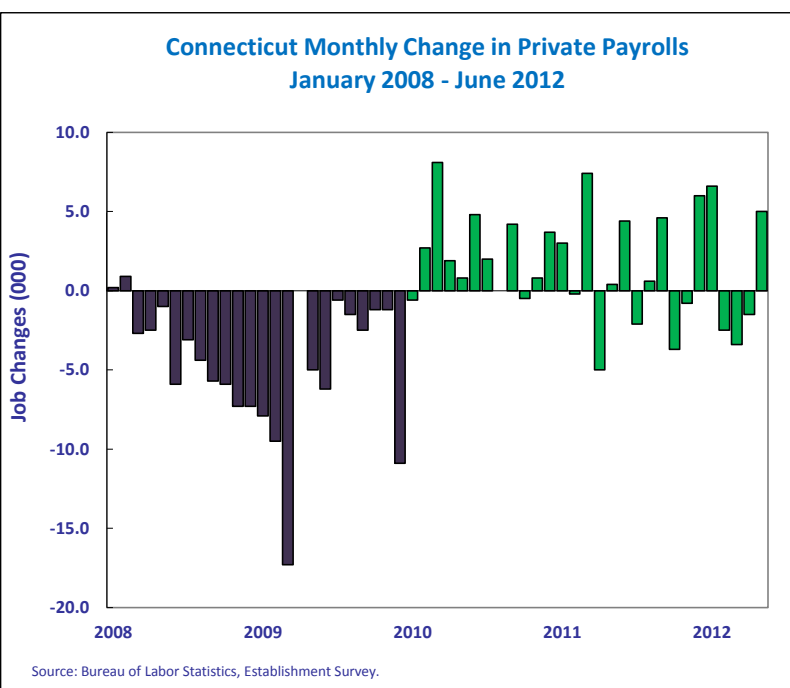
Economic Overview And Outlook: Connecticut

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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; 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 Connecticut was 8.1 percent in June 2012, up 3.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.4 percent in December 2010.
- 155,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Connecticut during June 2012.
- In Connecticut, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 23,715 during June, up 11.6 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 38,259 in November 2011, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Connecticut have declined by 38.0 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Connecticut was \$49,615.40 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$48,034.20 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Connecticut, home prices have fallen by 16.1 percent over 20 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2007.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 5.4 percent of all mortgages, including 19.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Connecticut.
- Housing starts in Connecticut totaled 3,100 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, an increase of 20.6 percent from April.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Connecticut, sales of new single-family homes totaled 41,000 units in May 2012, an increase of 36.7 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 11.8 percent to 450,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

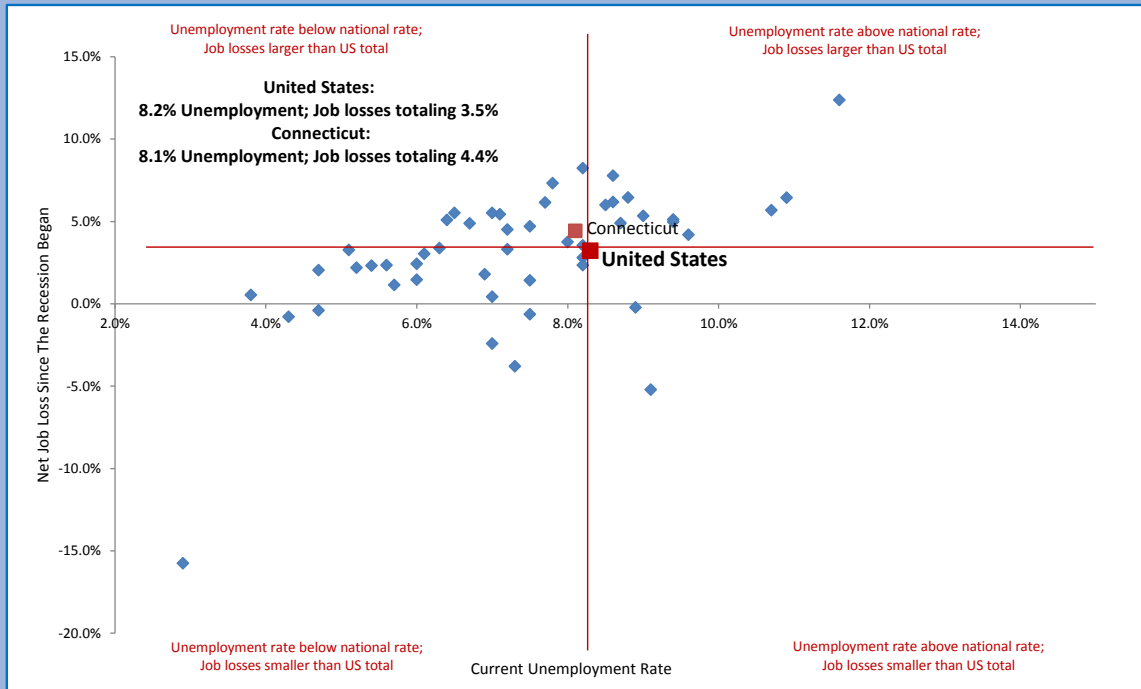
* For Connecticut-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Connecticut office: <http://www1.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/>

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 | June 2009 | 8.3% | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 9.3% | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 8.9% | 9.1% |
| | June 2012 | 8.1% | 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 | \$ 49,445 |
| 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

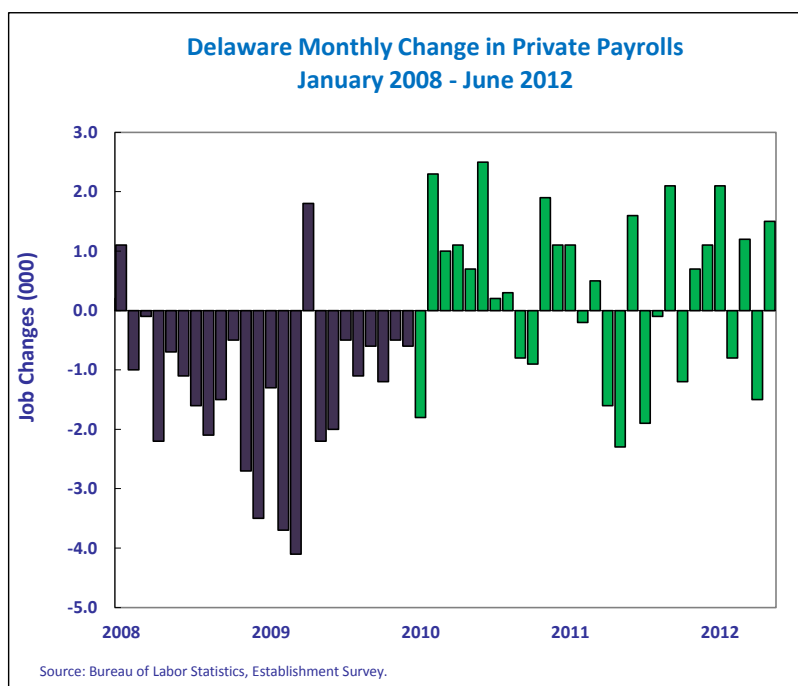
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 consecutive months.
- In Delaware, private sector employment fell by 8.9 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.4 percent.
- In Delaware, employees in the construction, 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 financial activities.*
- 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 6.7 percent in June 2012, up 2.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.5 percent in January 2010.
- 30,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Delaware during June 2012.
- In Delaware, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 4,575 during June, down 10.0 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 7,929 in February 2007, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Delaware have declined by 42.3 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Delaware was \$36,585.50 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$35,500.50 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Delaware, home prices fell by 18.0 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 0.3 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 3.6 percent of all mortgages, including 13.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Delaware.
- Housing starts in Delaware totaled 2,870 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, a decrease of 36.4 percent from April.
- Within the South census region, which includes Delaware, sales of new single-family homes totaled 204,000 units in May 2012, an increase of 12.7 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 4.4 percent to 1,520,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

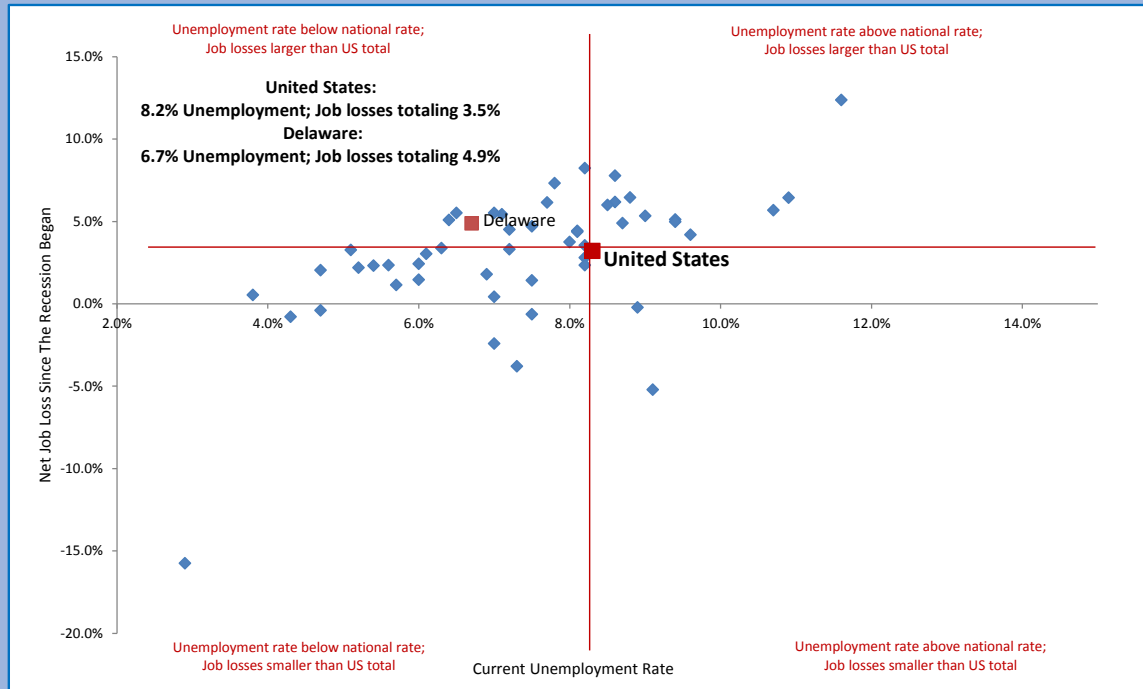
* For Delaware-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Delaware office:
<http://www.delawareworks.com/oolmi/Information/Publications.aspx>

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 | June 2009 | 8.0% |
| | June 2010 | 7.9% |
| | June 2011 | 7.4% |
| | June 2012 | 6.7% |
| 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% |

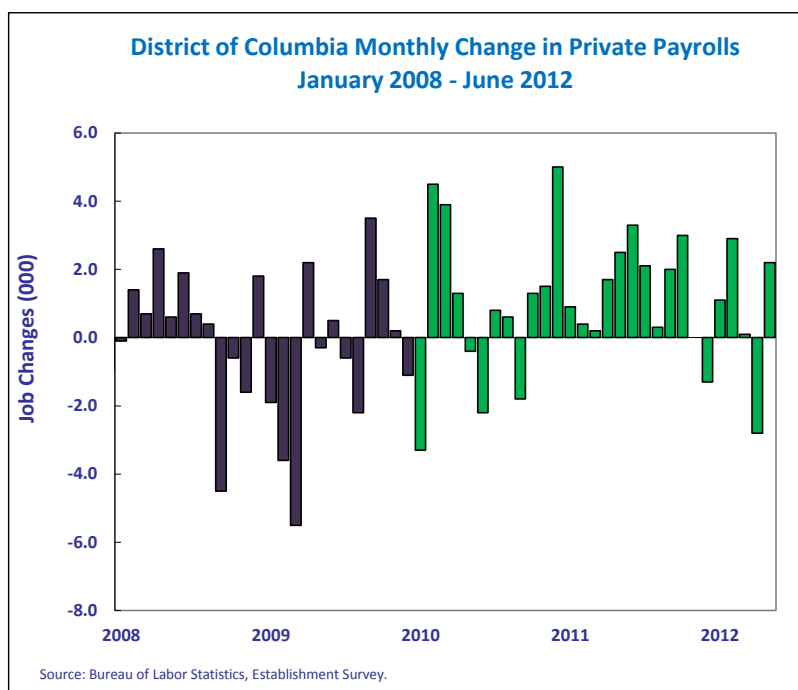
Economic Overview And Outlook: The District Of Columbia

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 7.2 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 9.1 percent in June 2012, up 3.5 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.5 percent in August 2011.
- 32,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in District of Columbia during June 2012.
- In the District of Columbia, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 2,043 during June, up 21.6 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 20.6 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in the District of Columbia was \$63,993.20 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$62,827.40 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In District of Columbia, home prices fell by 11.0 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 4.4 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 3.2 percent of all mortgages, including 11.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in the District of Columbia.
- Housing starts in the District of Columbia totaled 5,820 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, an increase of 1193.3 percent from April.
- Within the South census region, which includes the District of Columbia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 204,000 units in May 2012, an increase of 12.7 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 4.4 percent to 1,520,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

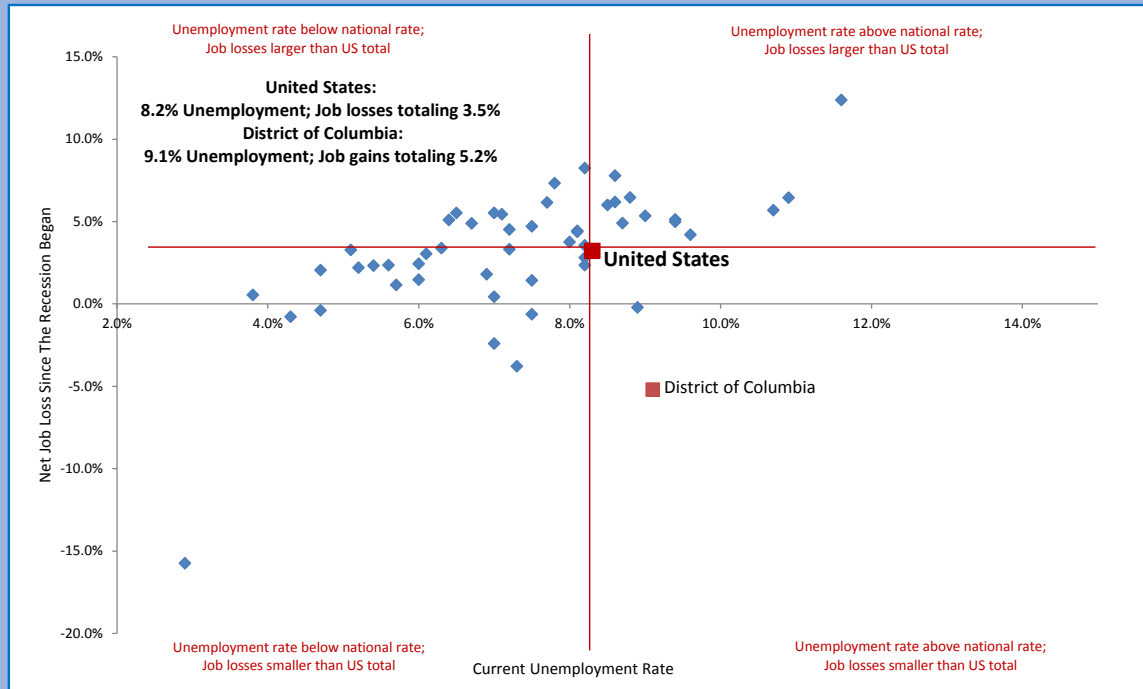
* For District of Columbia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the District of Columbia office: <http://www.does.dc.gov/does/cwp/view,a,1233,q,538030.asp>

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 | June 2009 | 9.7% | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 10.0% | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 10.4% | 9.1% |
| | June 2012 | 9.1% | 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% |

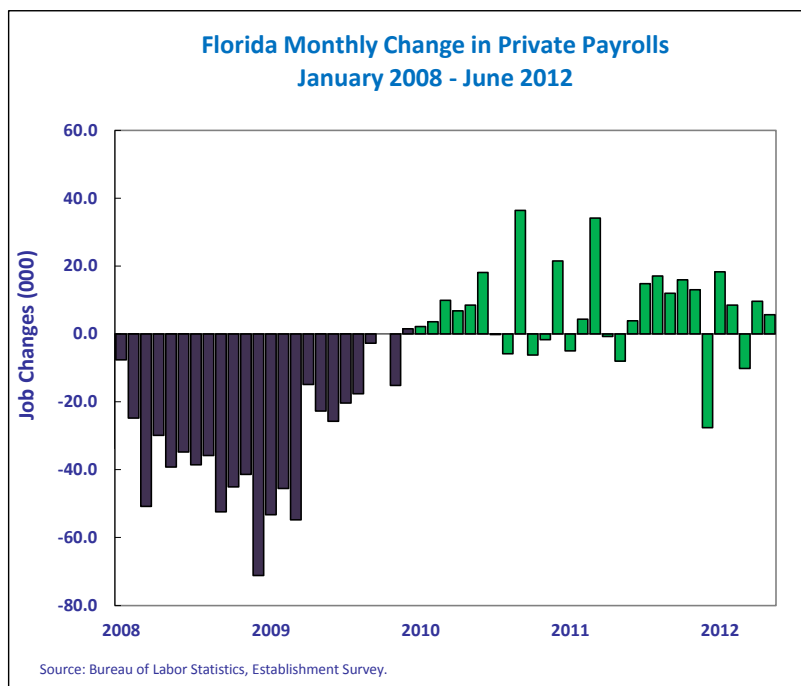
Economic Overview And Outlook: Florida

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 3.3 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 8.6 percent in June 2012, up 3.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.4 percent in February 2010.
- 795,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Florida during June 2012.
- In Florida, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 67,814 during June, down 0.2 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 121,442 in January 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Florida have declined by 44.2 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Florida was \$34,447.10 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$33,984.40 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Florida, home prices have fallen by 42.5 percent over 21 quarters from their peak in the fourth quarter of 2006.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 14.3 percent of all mortgages, including 32.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Florida.
- Housing starts in Florida totaled 50,170 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, a decrease of 13.8 percent from April.
- Within the South census region, which includes Florida, sales of new single-family homes totaled 204,000 units in May 2012, an increase of 12.7 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 4.4 percent to 1,520,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

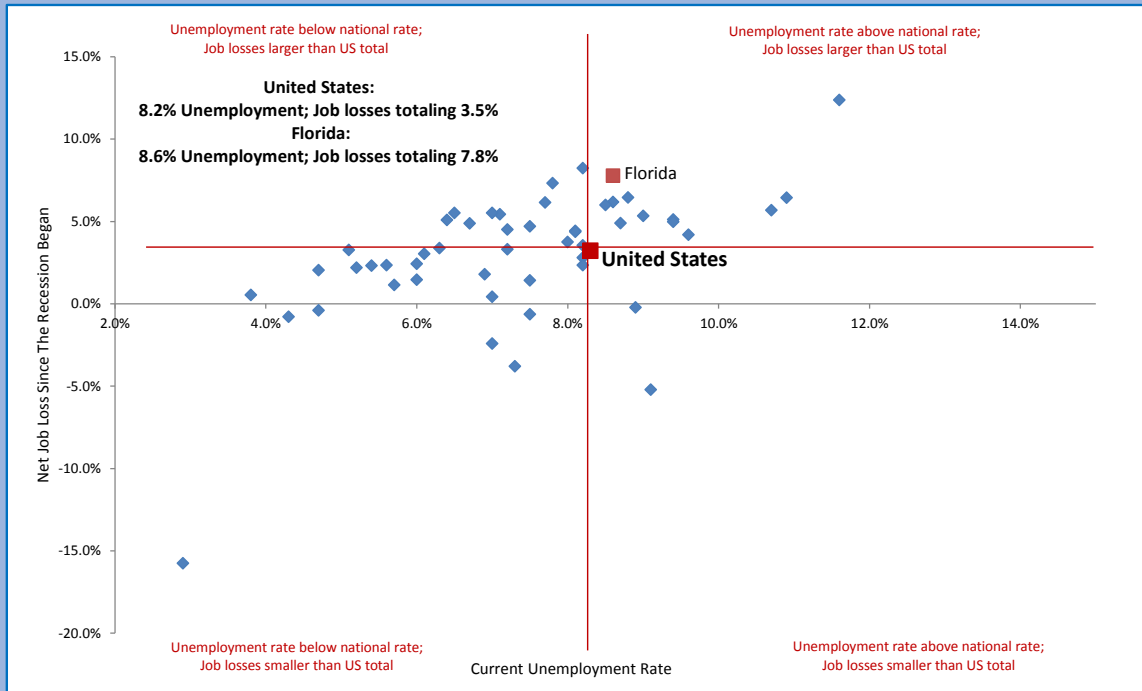
* For Florida-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Florida office: <http://www.labormarketinfo.com/>

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

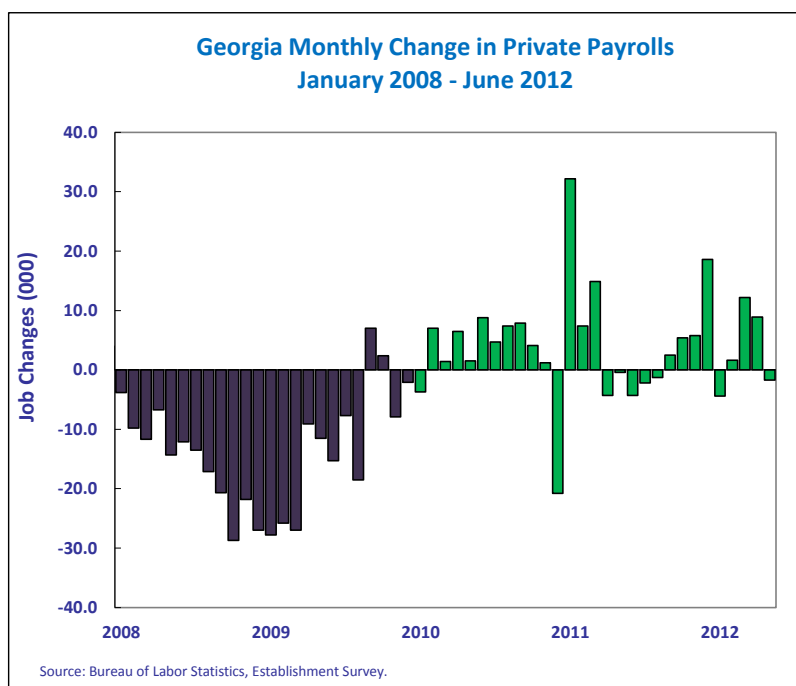
| | Florida | United States |
|---|----------------|----------------------|
| Unemployment Rates | | |
| June 2009 | 10.5% | 9.5% |
| June 2010 | 11.2% | 9.4% |
| June 2011 | 10.7% | 9.1% |
| June 2012 | 8.6% | 8.2% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | | |
| 2011 | 10.9% | 9.4% |
| All Veterans' 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% |

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 3.8 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 June 2012, up 3.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.5 percent in January 2010.
- 431,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Georgia during June 2012.
- In Georgia, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 55,416 during June, up 13.2 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 103,264 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Georgia have declined by 46.3 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Georgia was \$31,398.80 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$30,938.10 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Georgia, home prices have fallen by 21.4 percent over 16 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 3.1 percent of all mortgages, including 8.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Georgia.
- Housing starts in Georgia totaled 16,360 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, a decrease of 42.4 percent from April.
- Within the South census region, which includes Georgia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 204,000 units in May 2012, an increase of 12.7 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 4.4 percent to 1,520,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

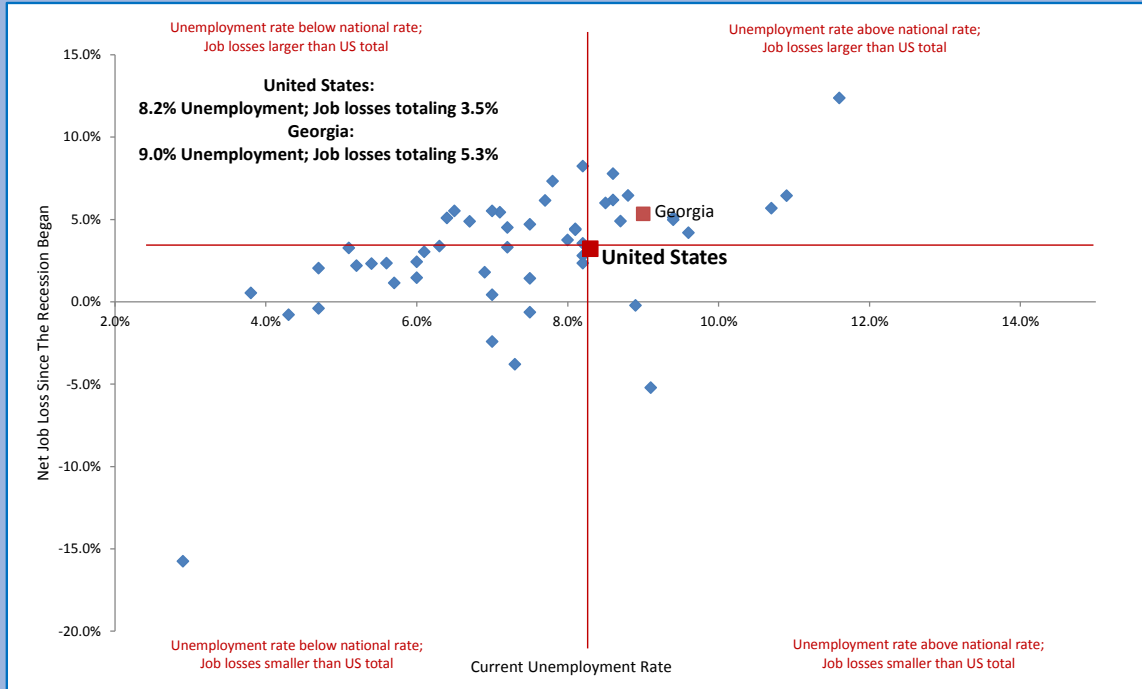
* For Georgia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Georgia office: <http://explorer.dol.state.ga.us/>

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 | June 2009 | 10.0% | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 10.0% | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 9.9% | 9.1% |
| | June 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 | 2007 | \$ 51,149 | \$ 52,823 |
| | (2010 \$) 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% |

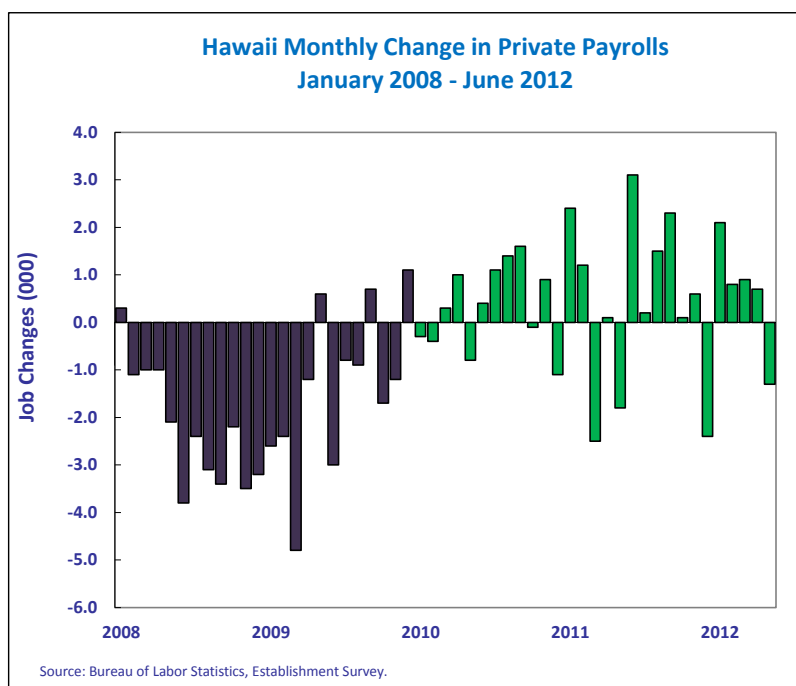
Economic Overview And Outlook: Hawaii

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 June 2012, up 3.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.1 percent in December 2009.
- 42,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Hawaii during June 2012.
- In Hawaii, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 7,739 during June, down 2.1 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 11,570 in August 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Hawaii have declined by 33.1 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Hawaii was \$38,066.20 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$37,098.50 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Hawaii, home prices fell by 16.2 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 0.8 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 4.8 percent of all mortgages, including 20.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Hawaii.
- Housing starts in Hawaii totaled 1,710 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, a decrease of 58.9 percent from April.
- Within the West census region, which includes Hawaii, sales of new single-family homes totaled 82,000 units in May 2012, a decrease of 3.5 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 5.8 percent to 970,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

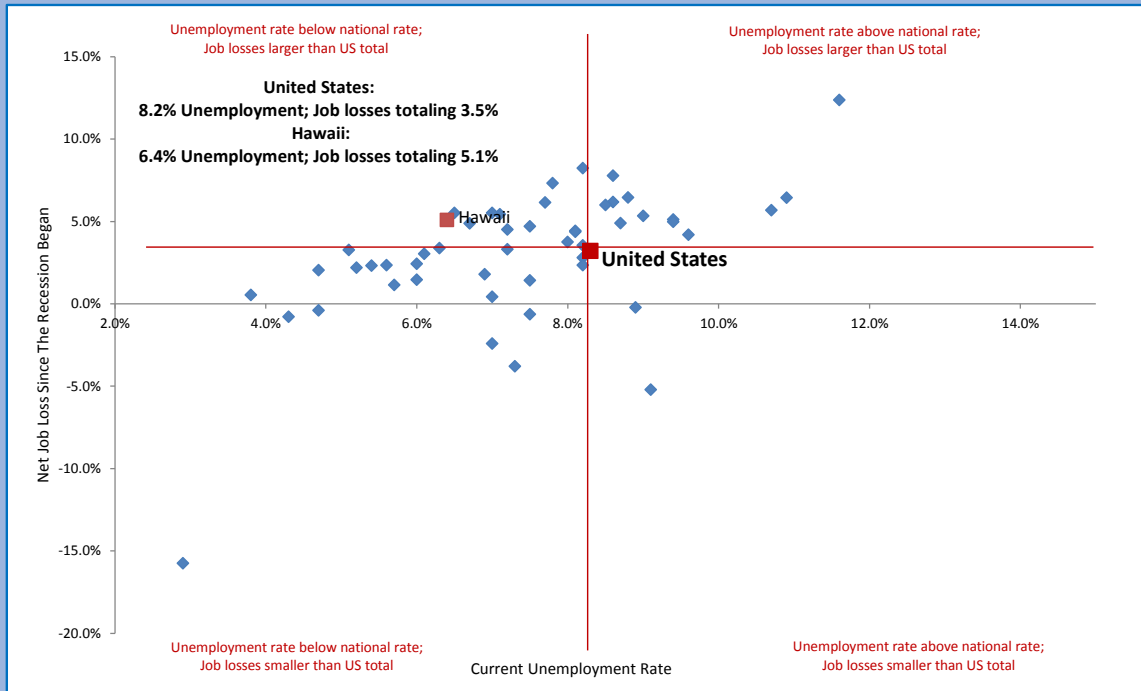
* For Hawaii-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Hawaii office: <http://hawaii.gov/labor/>

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 | June 2009 | 7.1% | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 6.8% | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 6.7% | 9.1% |
| | June 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% |

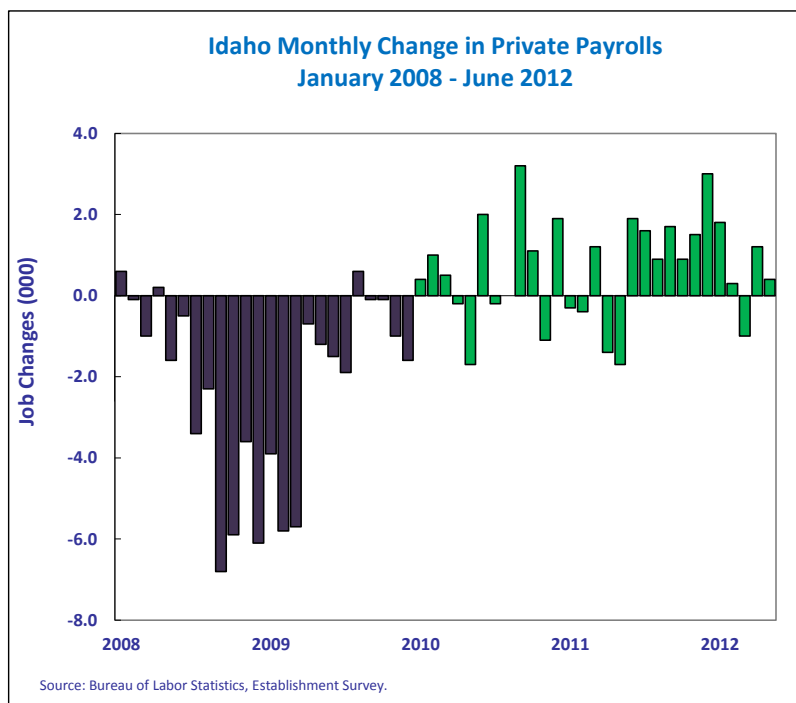
Economic Overview And Outlook: Idaho

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 3.7 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; 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 Idaho was 7.7 percent in June 2012, up 4.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.9 percent in July 2011.
- 60,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Idaho during June 2012.
- In Idaho, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 9,420 during June, down 7.5 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 18,226 in September 2010, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Idaho have declined by 48.3 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Idaho was \$29,263.50 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$28,233.70 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Idaho, home prices fell by 25.8 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 2.8 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 3.0 percent of all mortgages, including 9.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Idaho.
- Housing starts in Idaho totaled 7,180 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, an increase of 3.0 percent from April.
- Within the West census region, which includes Idaho, sales of new single-family homes totaled 82,000 units in May 2012, a decrease of 3.5 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 5.8 percent to 970,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

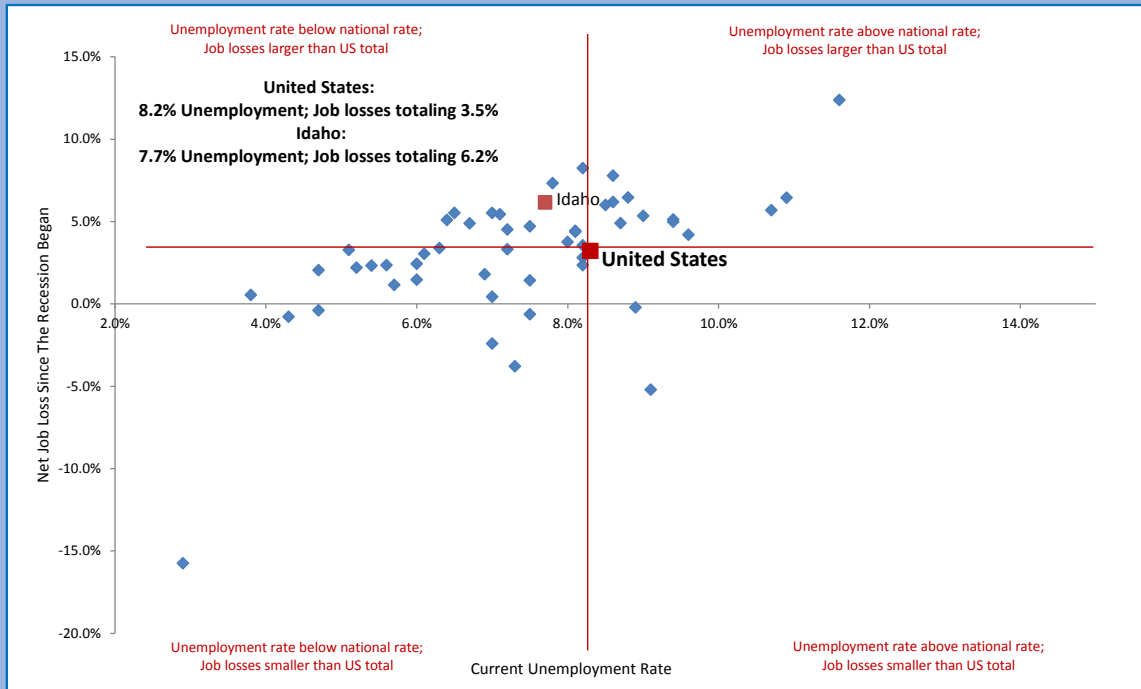
* For Idaho-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Idaho office:
<http://labor.idaho.gov/dnn/Default.aspx?tabid=696&AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1>

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 | June 2009 | 7.4% | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 8.7% | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 8.8% | 9.1% |
| | June 2012 | 7.7% | 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% |

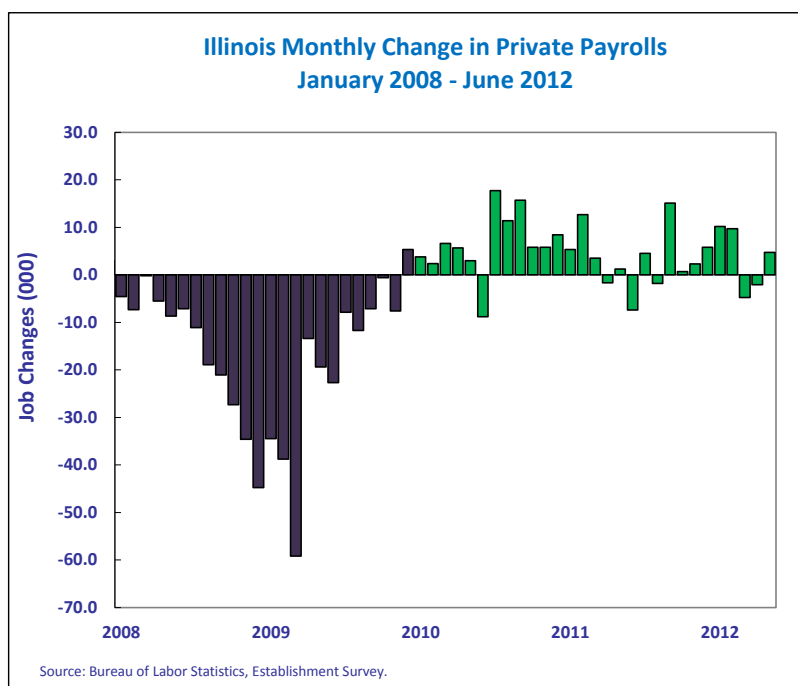
Economic Overview And Outlook: Illinois

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 8.7 percent in June 2012, up 3.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.4 percent in January 2010.
- 572,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Illinois during June 2012.
- In Illinois, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 59,564 during June, down 11.9 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 124,439 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Illinois have declined by 52.1 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Illinois was \$38,702.40 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$37,174.50 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Illinois, home prices have fallen by 17.5 percent over 20 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2007.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 7.5 percent of all mortgages, including 20.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Illinois.
- Housing starts in Illinois totaled 10,510 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, a decrease of 8.9 percent from April.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Illinois, sales of new single-family homes totaled 42,000 units in May 2012, a decrease of 10.6 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.0 percent to 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

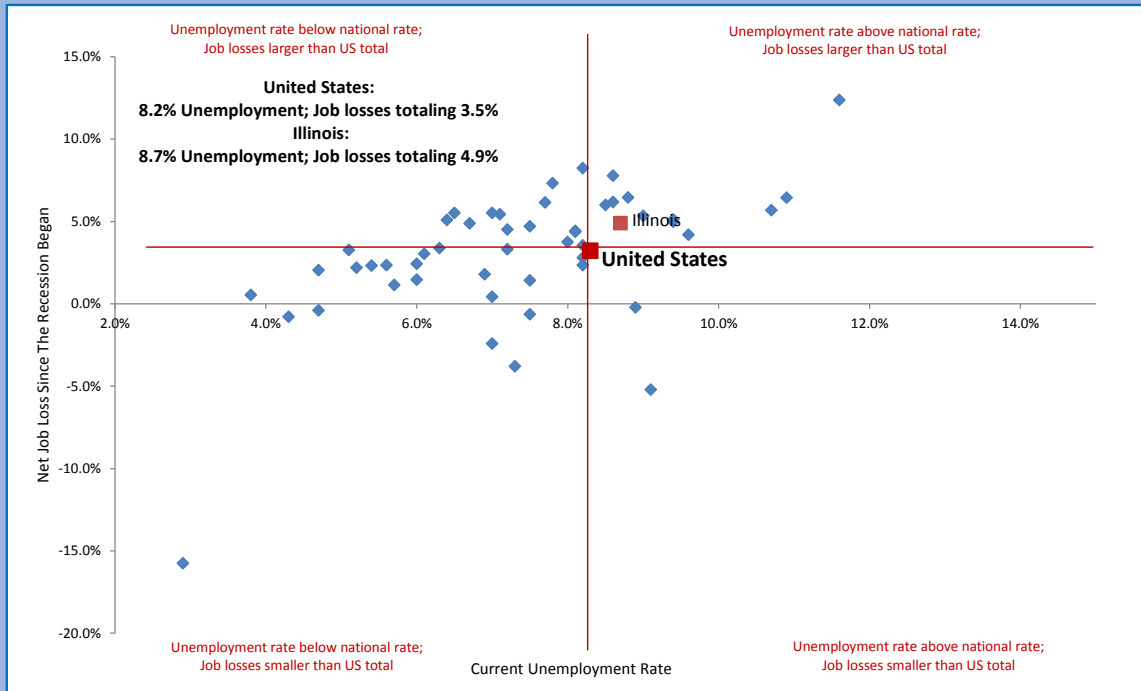
* For Illinois-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Illinois office: <http://lmi.ides.state.il.us/pressreleases.htm>

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 | June 2009 | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 9.1% |
| | June 2012 | 8.2% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 7.8% | 9.4% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 8.1% | 8.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 9.5% | 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% |

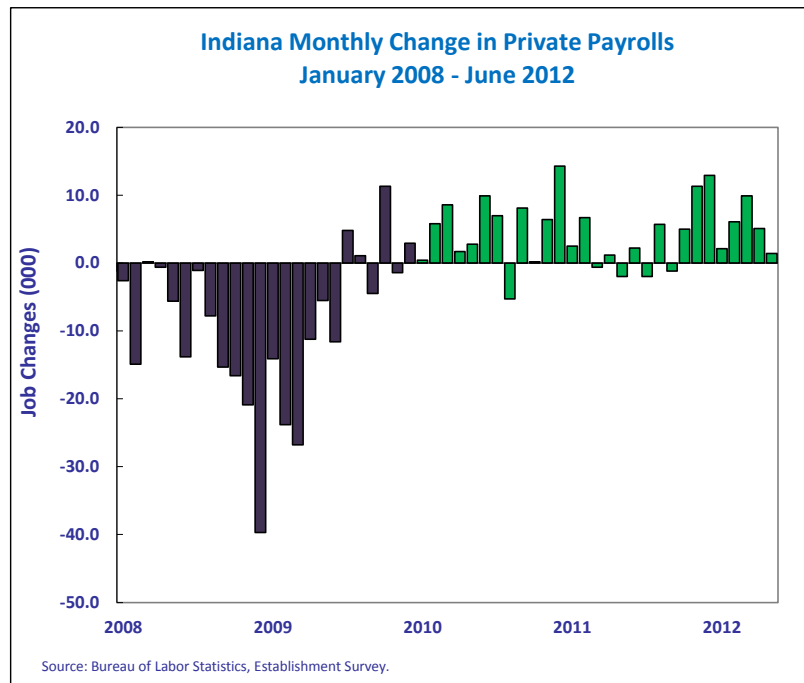
Economic Overview And Outlook: Indiana

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 5.4 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 8.0 percent in June 2012, up 3.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.8 percent in July 2009.
- 255,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Indiana during June 2012.
- In Indiana, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 29,441 during June, up 1.9 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 90,339 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Indiana 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Indiana was \$31,303.00 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$30,160.60 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Indiana, home prices fell by 6.2 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 0.7 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 4.8 percent of all mortgages, including 12.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Indiana.
- Housing starts in Indiana totaled 12,350 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, a decrease of 23.7 percent from April.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Indiana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 42,000 units in May 2012, a decrease of 10.6 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.0 percent to 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 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 | June 2009 | 10.8% | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 10.2% | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 9.1% | 9.1% |
| | June 2012 | 8.0% | 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% |

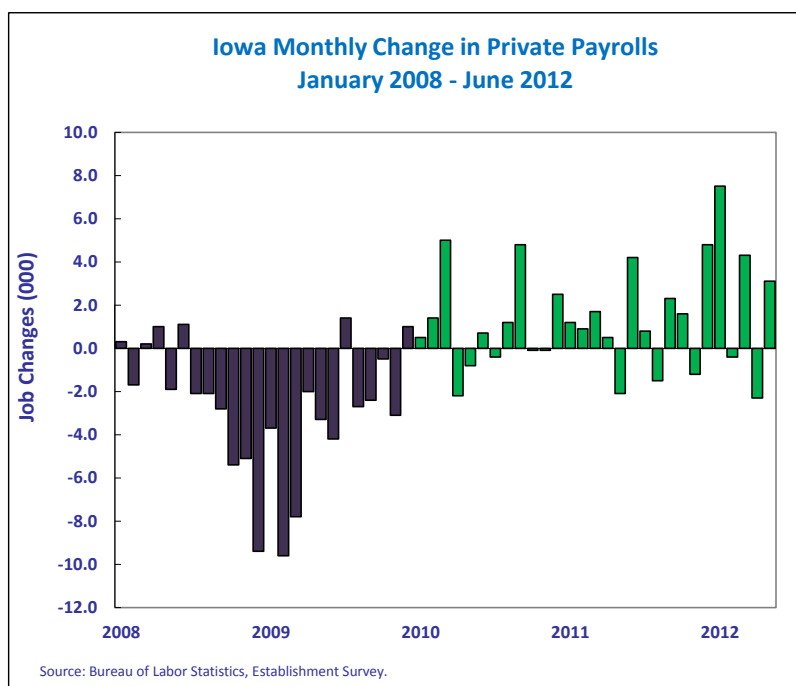
Economic Overview And Outlook: Iowa

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 3.1 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 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 Iowa was 5.2 percent in June 2012, up 1.3 percentage point from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 6.3 percent in November 2010.
- 86,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Iowa during June 2012.
- In Iowa, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 13,401 during June, down 9.5 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 40,467 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Iowa have declined by 66.9 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Iowa was \$35,722.00 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$33,601.70 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Iowa, home prices fell by 2.0 percent over 4 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2009. Since the first quarter of 2010, home prices in Iowa have risen by 1.6 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 2.8 percent of all mortgages, including 11.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Iowa.
- Housing starts in Iowa totaled 10,390 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, an increase of 5.5 percent from April.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Iowa, sales of new single-family homes totaled 42,000 units in May 2012, a decrease of 10.6 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.0 percent to 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

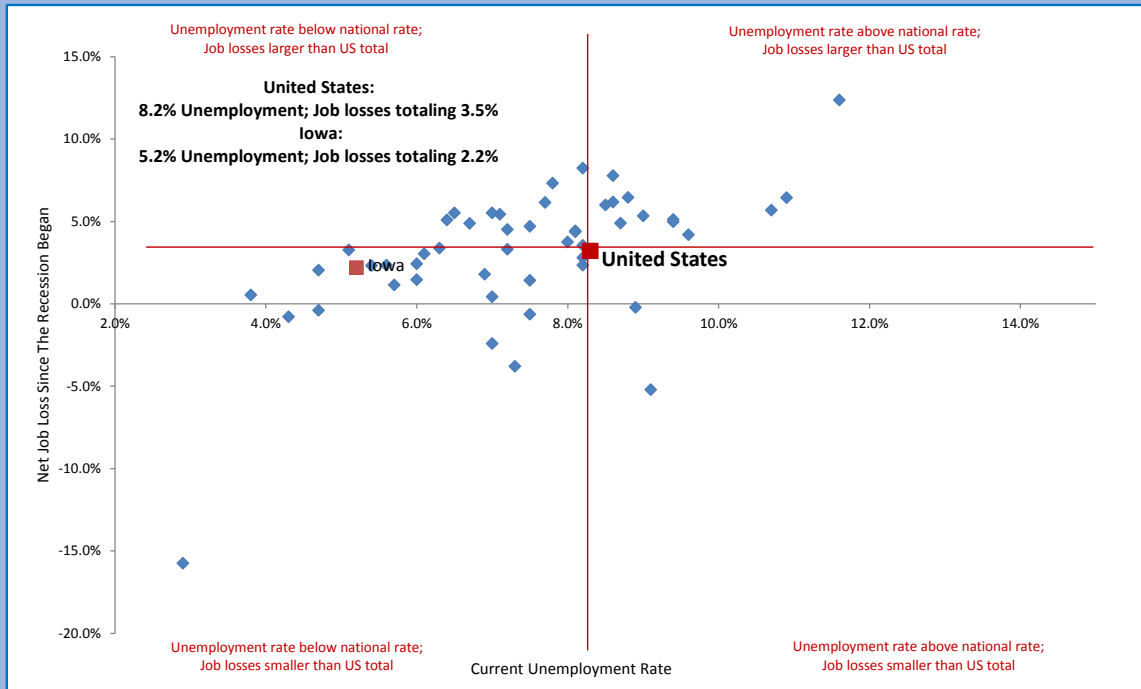
* For Iowa-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Iowa office: <http://www.iowaworkforce.org/>

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 | June 2009 | 6.2% | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 6.2% | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 6.0% | 9.1% |
| | June 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% |

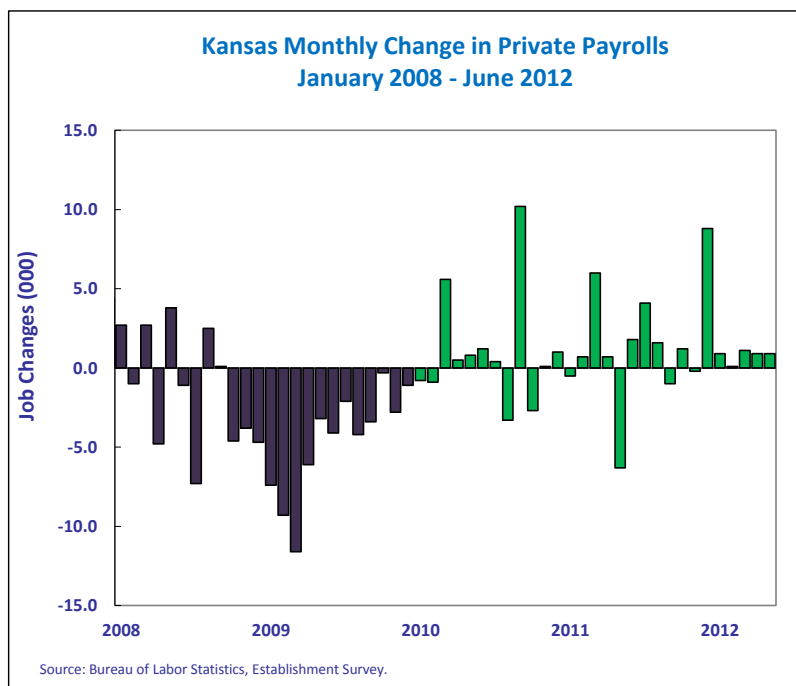
Economic Overview And Outlook: Kansas

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 3.2 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 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 Kansas was 6.1 percent in June 2012, up 2.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.6 percent in August 2009.
- 91,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Kansas during June 2012.
- In Kansas, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 15,089 during June, up 6.9 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 29,611 in April 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Kansas have declined by 49.0 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Kansas was \$35,307.60 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$34,514.60 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Kansas, home prices fell by 4.3 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 1.9 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 2.4 percent of all mortgages, including 7.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Kansas.
- Housing starts in Kansas totaled 4,470 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, a decrease of 43.2 percent from April.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Kansas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 42,000 units in May 2012, a decrease of 10.6 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.0 percent to 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

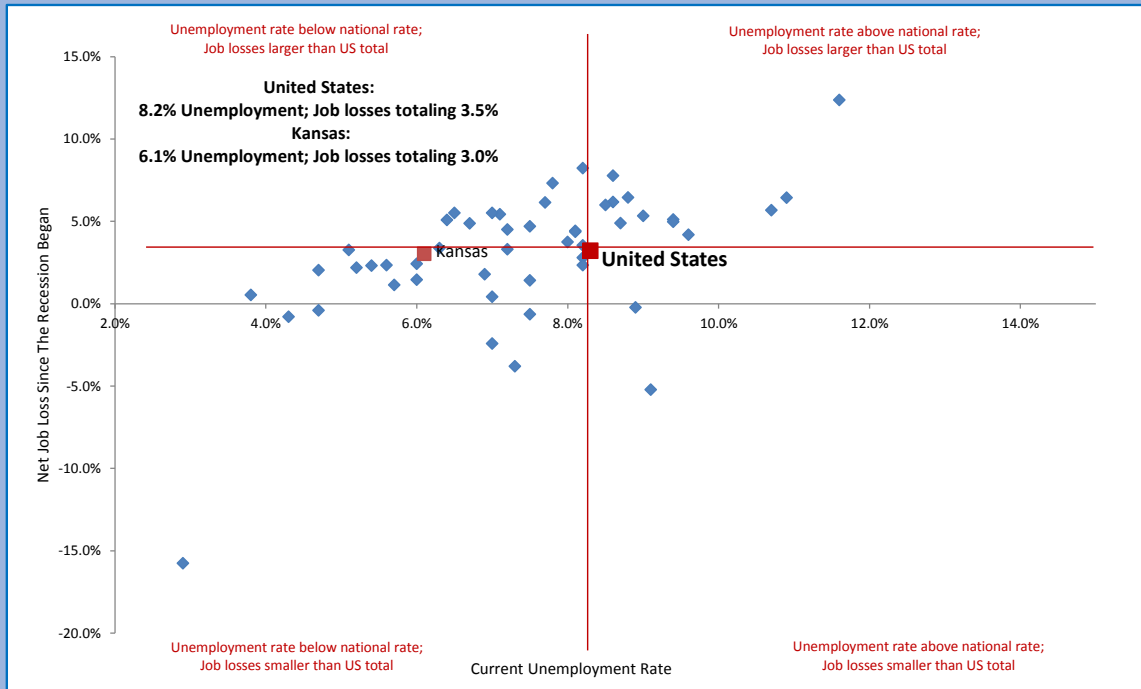
* For Kansas-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Kansas office: <http://www.dol.ks.gov/lmis/lmis.html>

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 | June 2009 | 7.5% | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 7.1% | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 6.8% | 9.1% |
| | June 2012 | 6.1% | 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% |

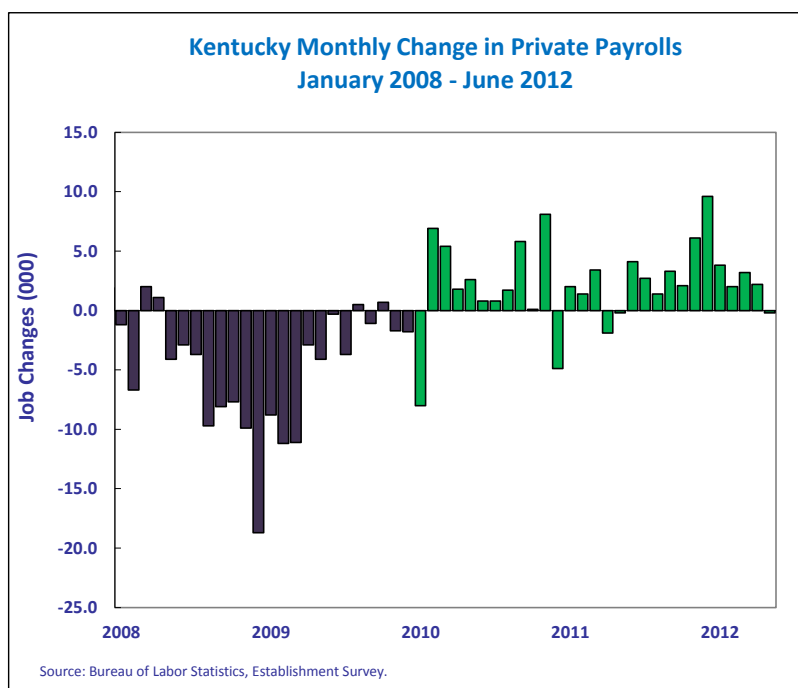
Economic Overview And Outlook: Kentucky

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 5.2 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 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 Kentucky was 8.2 percent in June 2012, up 2.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.7 percent in January 2010.
- 169,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Kentucky during June 2012.
- In Kentucky, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 20,687 during June, down 7.3 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 60,225 in February 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Kentucky have declined by 65.7 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Kentucky was \$29,722.20 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$28,813.60 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Kentucky, home prices fell by 3.4 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 1.0 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 4.0 percent of all mortgages, including 12.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Kentucky.
- Housing starts in Kentucky totaled 6,400 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, a decrease of 3.5 percent from April.
- Within the South census region, which includes Kentucky, sales of new single-family homes totaled 204,000 units in May 2012, an increase of 12.7 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 4.4 percent to 1,520,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

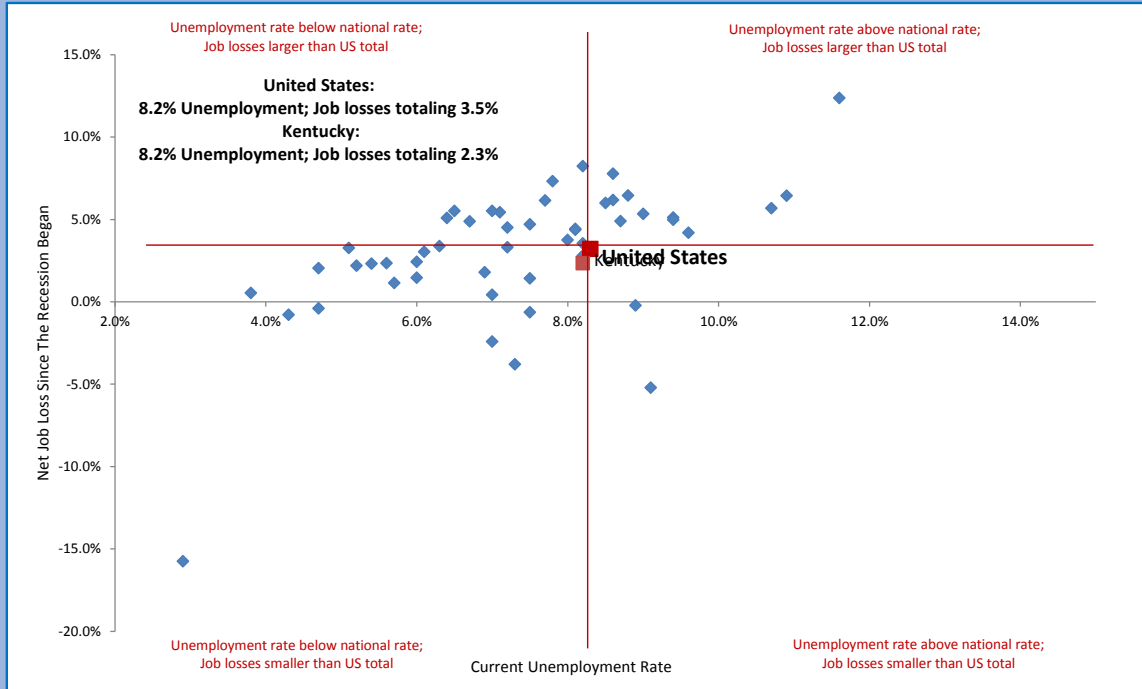
* For Kentucky-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Kentucky office: <http://www.workforcekentucky.ky.gov/>

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 | | |
| June 2009 | 10.6% | 9.5% |
| June 2010 | 10.0% | 9.4% |
| June 2011 | 9.6% | 9.1% |
| June 2012 | 8.2% | 8.2% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 10.0% | 9.4% |
| 2011 | | |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 9.5% | 8.3% |
| 2011 | | |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 7.6% | 12.1% |
| 2011 | | |
| Median Household Income | | |
| (2010 \$) 2007 | \$ 41,486 | \$ 52,823 |
| 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% |

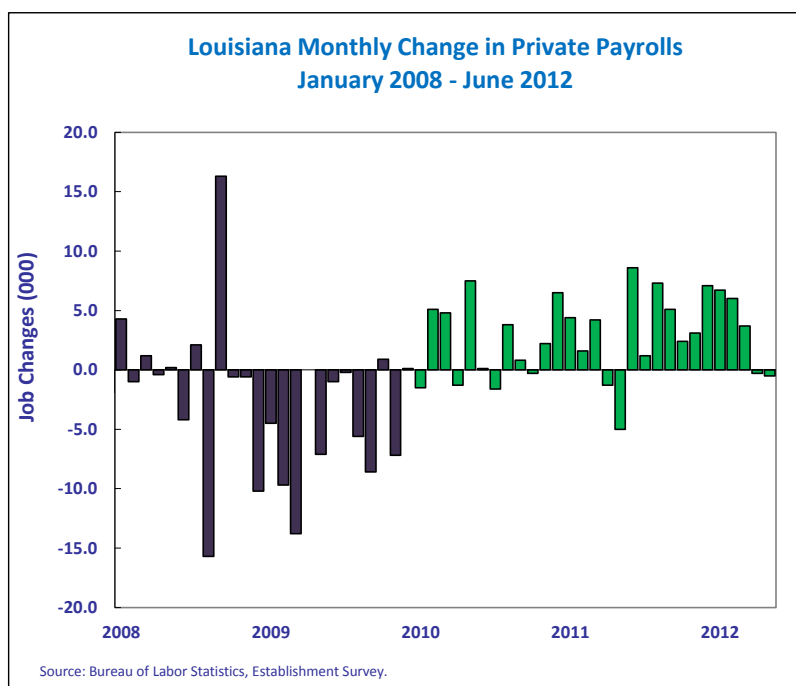
Economic Overview And Outlook: Louisiana

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 5.4 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; 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 Louisiana was 7.5 percent in June 2012, up 3.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.9 percent in November 2010.
- 155,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Louisiana during June 2012.
- In Louisiana, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 14,811 during June, up 4.1 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 66,686 in September 2008, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Louisiana have declined by 77.8 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Louisiana was \$33,662.20 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$32,901.90 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 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 0.5 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 3.5 percent of all mortgages, including 11.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Louisiana.
- Housing starts in Louisiana totaled 10,400 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, a decrease of 25.1 percent from April.
- Within the South census region, which includes Louisiana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 204,000 units in May 2012, an increase of 12.7 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 4.4 percent to 1,520,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

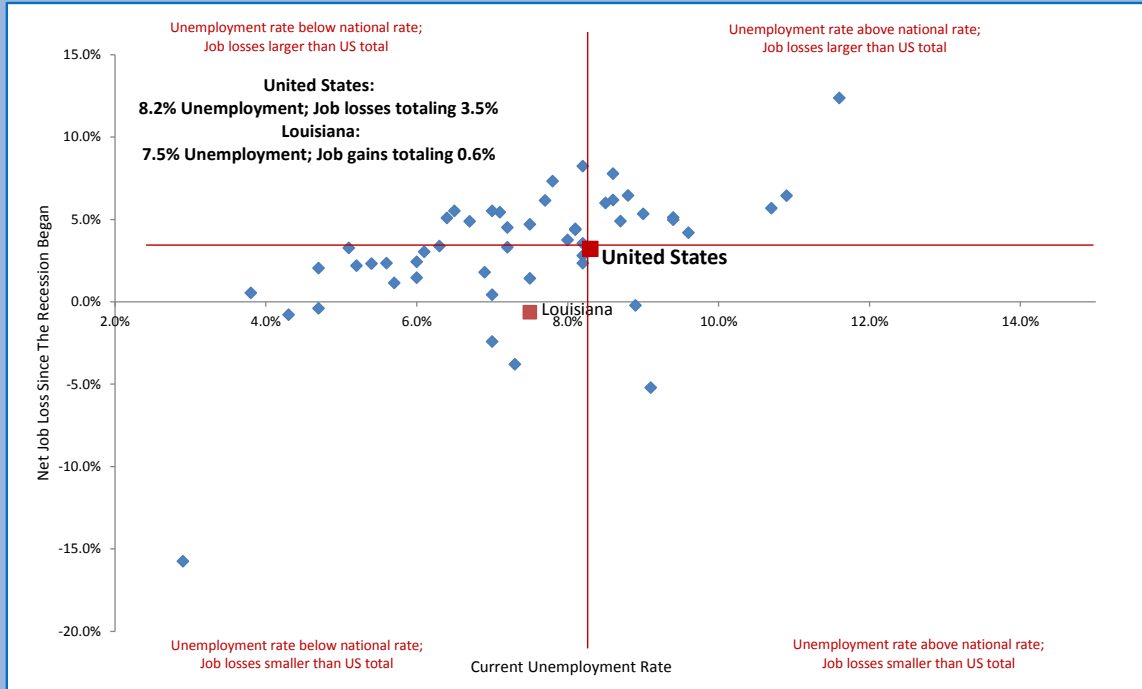
* For Louisiana-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Louisiana office:
http://www.laworks.net/LaborMarketInfo/LMI_MainMenu.asp

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 | June 2009 | 6.9% | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 7.5% | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 7.3% | 9.1% |
| | June 2012 | 7.5% | 8.2% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2011 | 9.4% | 9.4% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2011 | 4.2% | 8.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2011 | 10.3% | 12.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 43,443 | \$ 52,823 |
| | (2010 \$) | 2010 | \$ 39,443 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 16.1% | 12.5% |
| | 2010 | 21.6% | 15.1% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 18.5% | 15.3% |
| | 2010 | 20.0% | 16.3% |

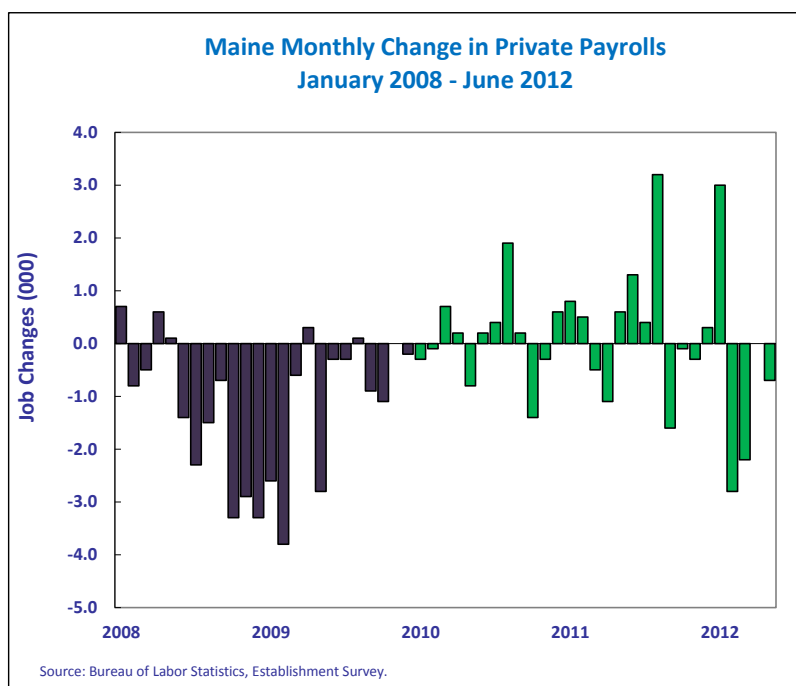
Economic Overview And Outlook: Maine

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 0.5 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 7.5 percent in June 2012, up 2.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.4 percent in March 2010.
- 53,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Maine during June 2012.
- In Maine, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 7,442 during June, up 8.5 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 11,134 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Maine have declined by 33.2 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Maine was \$33,514.90 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$32,866.60 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 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 0.7 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 5.9 percent of all mortgages, including 17.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Maine.
- Housing starts in Maine totaled 2,490 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, a decrease of 3.5 percent from April.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Maine, sales of new single-family homes totaled 41,000 units in May 2012, an increase of 36.7 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 11.8 percent to 450,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

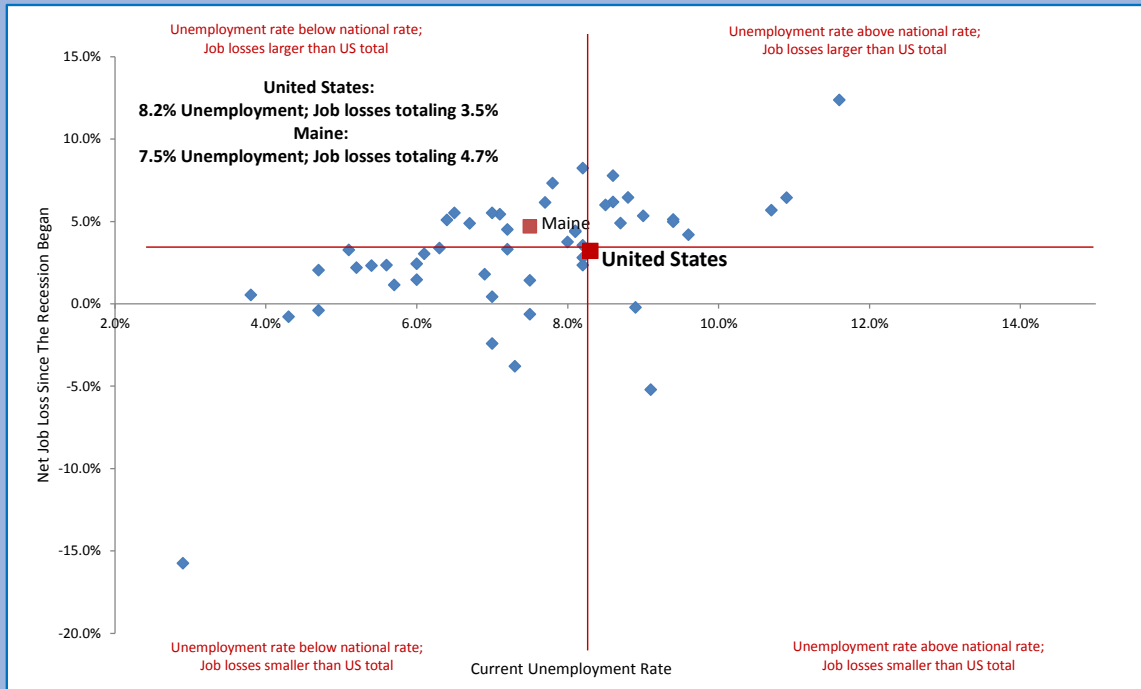
* For Maine-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Maine office: <http://www.state.me.us/labor/>

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 | June 2009 | 8.3% | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 8.1% | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 7.6% | 9.1% |
| | June 2012 | 7.5% | 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% |

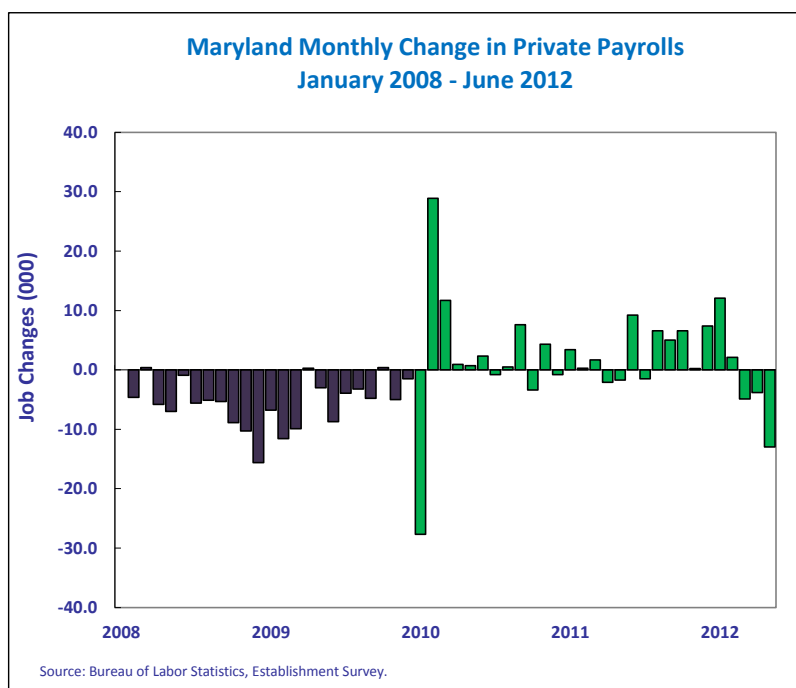
Economic Overview And Outlook: Maryland

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 4.0 percent.
- In Maryland, employees in the construction, information services, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Maryland have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; education and health services; and government.*
- 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 6.9 percent in June 2012, up 3.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.0 percent in March 2010.
- 212,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Maryland during June 2012.
- In Maryland, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 28,299 during June, up 0.2 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 38,058 in May 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Maryland have declined by 25.6 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Maryland was \$44,739.90 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$43,624.00 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Maryland, home prices fell by 23.1 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 0.4 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 3.9 percent of all mortgages, including 12.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Maryland.
- Housing starts in Maryland totaled 10,910 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, a decrease of 7.9 percent from April.
- Within the South census region, which includes Maryland, sales of new single-family homes totaled 204,000 units in May 2012, an increase of 12.7 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 4.4 percent to 1,520,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

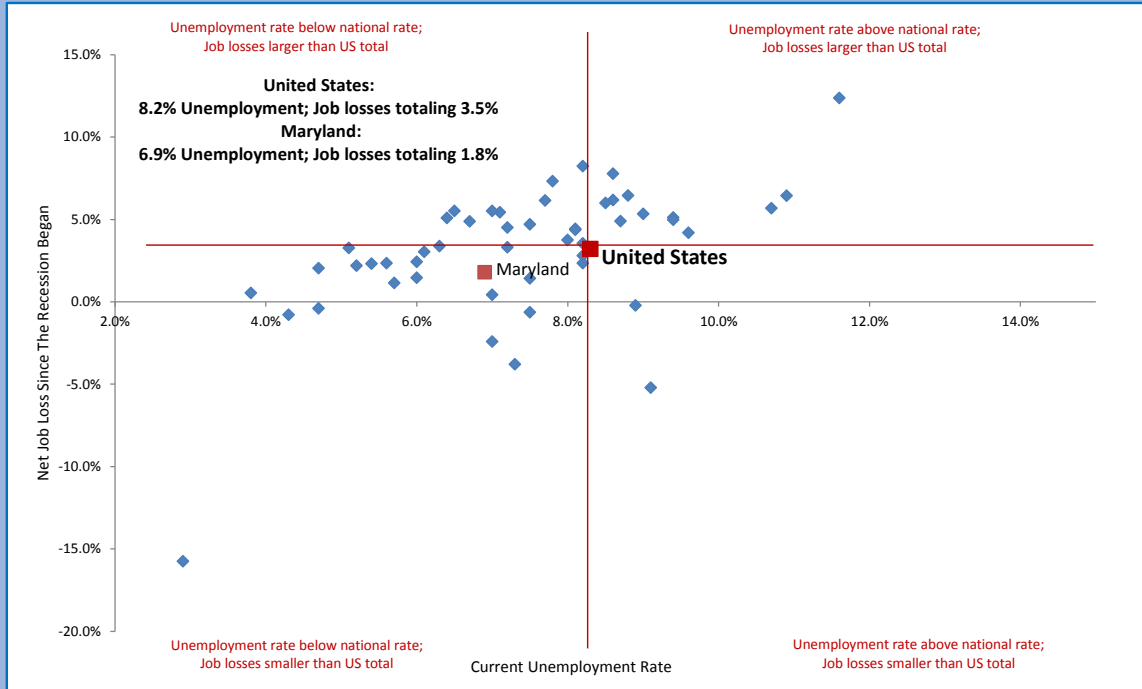
* For Maryland-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Maryland office: <http://www.dllr.maryland.gov/lmi/>

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 | June 2009 | 7.5% | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 7.8% | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 7.2% | 9.1% |
| | June 2012 | 6.9% | 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% |

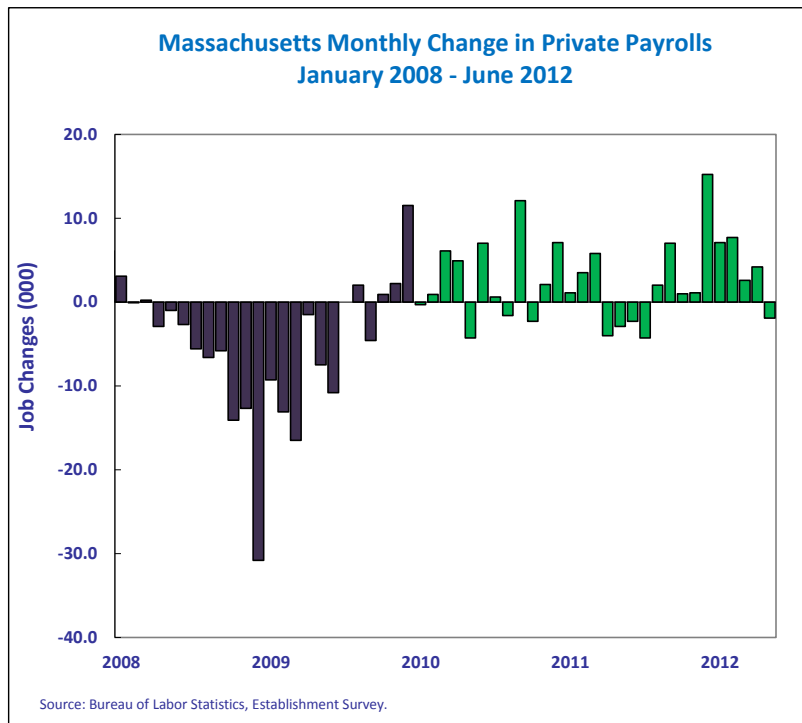
Economic Overview And Outlook: Massachusetts

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 2.8 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; trade, transportation and utilities; 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 Massachusetts was 6.0 percent in June 2012, up 1.5 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.7 percent in February 2010.
- 207,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Massachusetts during June 2012.
- In Massachusetts, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 34,042 during June, down 5.2 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 58,320 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Massachusetts have declined by 41.6 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Massachusetts was \$46,958.80 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$45,566.10 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Massachusetts, home prices fell by 15.2 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 0.3 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 3.0 percent of all mortgages, including 12.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Massachusetts.
- Housing starts in Massachusetts totaled 9,280 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, a decrease of 12.5 percent from April.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Massachusetts, sales of new single-family homes totaled 41,000 units in May 2012, an increase of 36.7 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 11.8 percent to 450,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

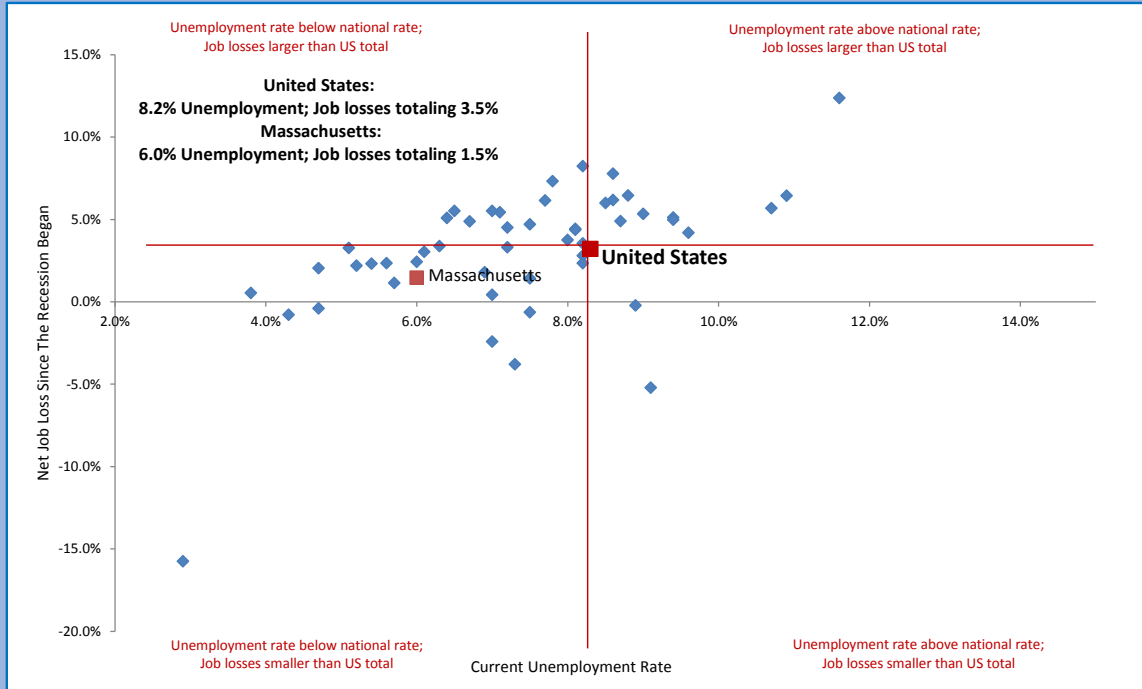
* For Massachusetts-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Massachusetts office:
<http://www.mass.gov/?pageID=elwdagencylanding&L=4&L0=Home&L1=Government&L2=EOLWD+Data+and+Statistics&L3=Labor+Market+Information&sid=Elwd>

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 | June 2009 | 8.3% | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 8.3% | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 7.4% | 9.1% |
| | June 2012 | 6.0% | 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% |

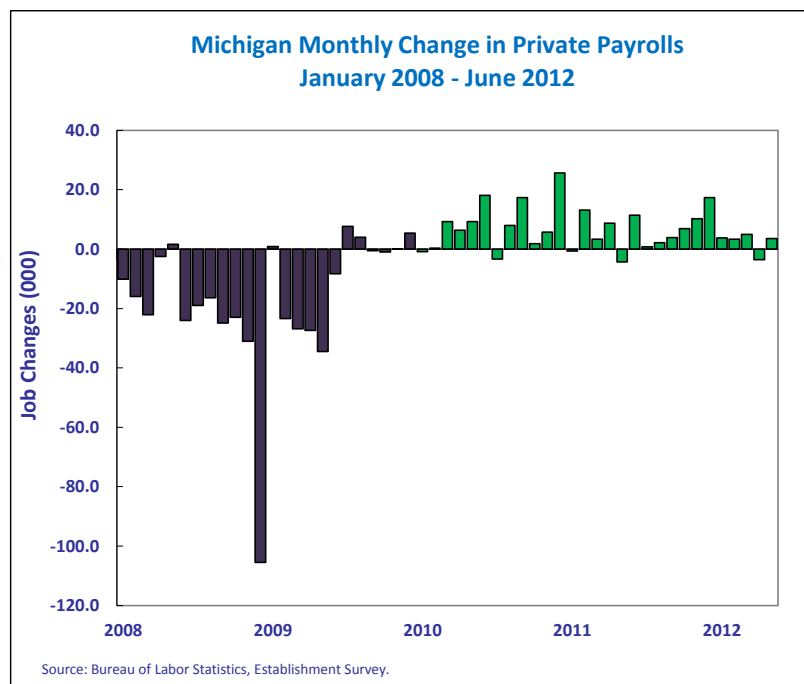
Economic Overview And Outlook: Michigan

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 5.7 percent.
- In Michigan, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Michigan have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; manufacturing; and financial activities.*
- 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 8.6 percent in June 2012, up 1.4 percentage point from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 14.2 percent in August 2009.
- 402,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Michigan during June 2012.
- In Michigan, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 61,511 during June, up 14.2 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 171,209 in May 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Michigan have declined by 64.1 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Michigan was \$32,433.40 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$30,605.60 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Michigan, home prices fell by 26.8 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 1.3 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 3.1 percent of all mortgages, including 6.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Michigan.
- Housing starts in Michigan totaled 12,400 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, an increase of 3.0 percent from April.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Michigan, sales of new single-family homes totaled 42,000 units in May 2012, a decrease of 10.6 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.0 percent to 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

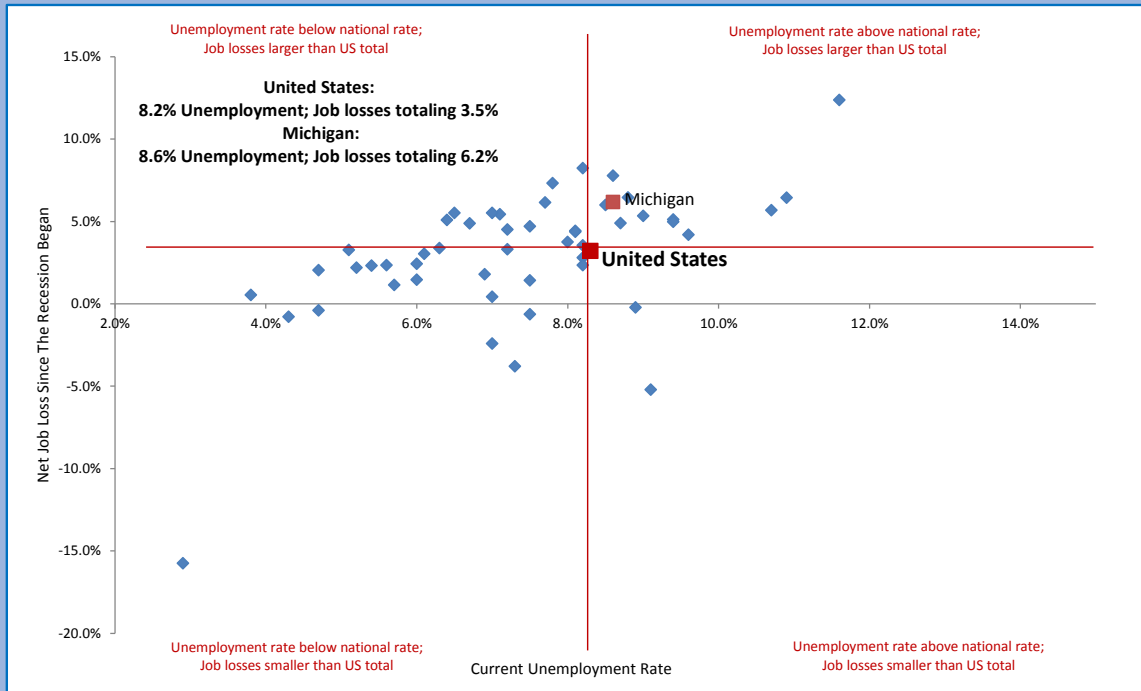
* For Michigan-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Michigan office: <http://www.milmi.org/>

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 | June 2009 | 13.9% | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 12.8% | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 10.6% | 9.1% |
| | June 2012 | 8.6% | 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

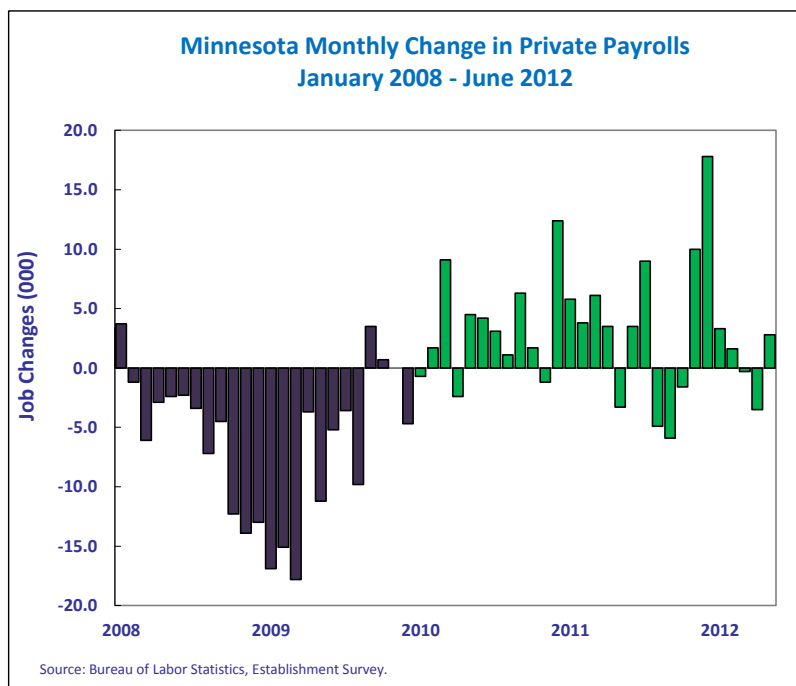
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 consecutive months.
- In Minnesota, private sector employment fell by 6.4 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 4.0 percent.
- In Minnesota, employees in the mining, 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 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 Minnesota was 5.6 percent in June 2012, up 0.8 percentage point from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.3 percent in June 2009.
- 166,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Minnesota during June 2012.
- In Minnesota, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 22,106 during June, down 3.7 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 49,423 in July 2011, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Minnesota have declined by 55.3 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Minnesota was \$39,275.30 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$37,954.80 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Minnesota, home prices fell by 19.8 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 0.4 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 2.6 percent of all mortgages, including 10.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Minnesota.
- Housing starts in Minnesota totaled 9,520 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, a decrease of 26.6 percent from April.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Minnesota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 42,000 units in May 2012, a decrease of 10.6 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.0 percent to 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

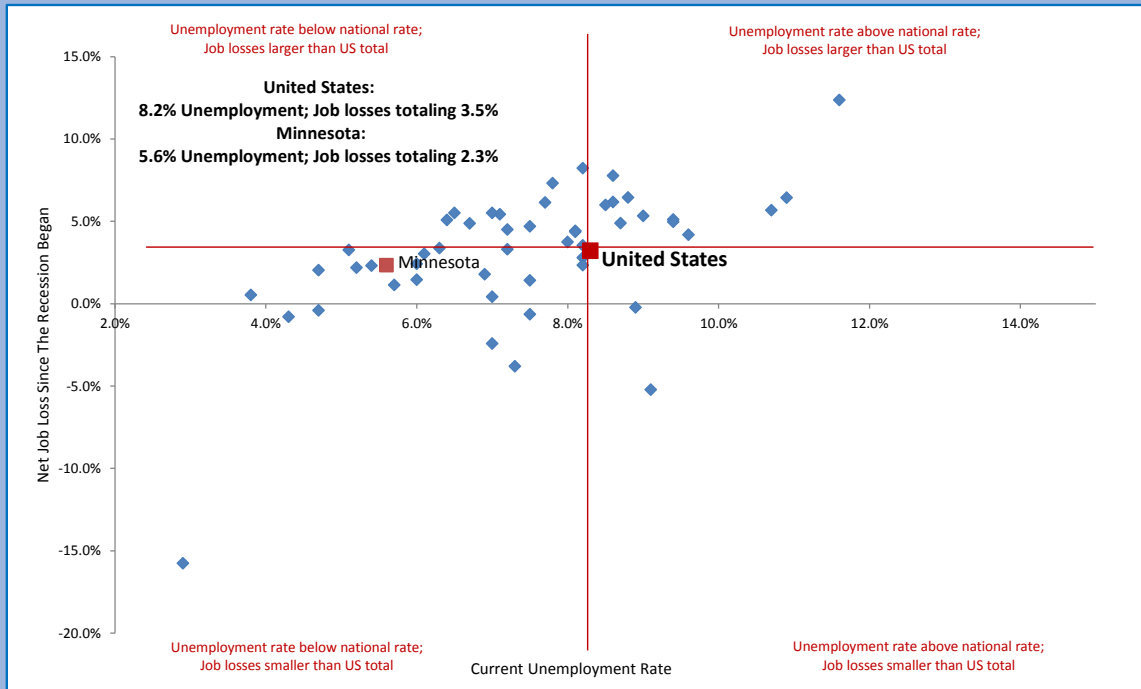
* For Minnesota-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Minnesota office:
http://www.positivelyminnesota.com/Data_Publications/Data/

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 | June 2009 | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 9.1% |
| | June 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 | \$ 49,445 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 12.5% |
| | 2010 | 15.1% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 15.3% |
| | 2010 | 16.3% |

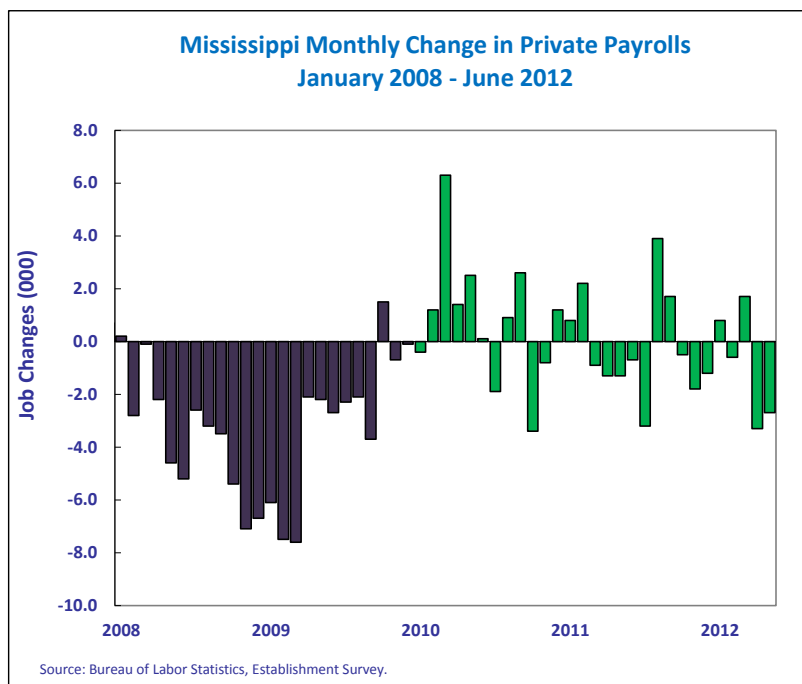
Economic Overview And Outlook: Mississippi

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 0.4 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 8.8 percent in June 2012, up 2.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.9 percent in September 2011.
- 118,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Mississippi during June 2012.
- In Mississippi, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 12,926 during June, up 9.6 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 25,567 in December 2008, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Mississippi have declined by 49.4 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Mississippi was \$27,980.70 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$27,498.90 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Mississippi, home prices fell by 7.5 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 0.7 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 3.5 percent of all mortgages, including 9.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Mississippi.
- Housing starts in Mississippi totaled 6,110 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, an increase of 4.8 percent from April.
- Within the South census region, which includes Mississippi, sales of new single-family homes totaled 204,000 units in May 2012, an increase of 12.7 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 4.4 percent to 1,520,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

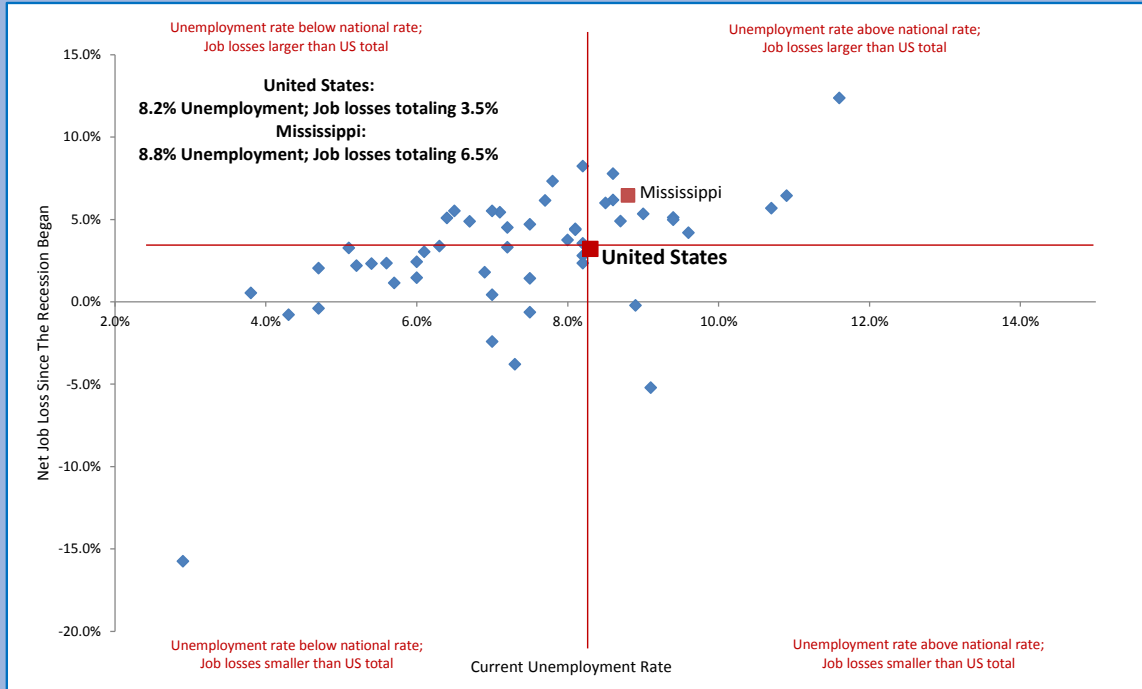
* For Mississippi-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Mississippi office:
<http://mdes.ms.gov/Home/LMI/LMIPublications/publicationmain.html>

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 | June 2009 | 9.3% | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 10.3% | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 10.8% | 9.1% |
| | June 2012 | 8.8% | 8.2% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2011 | 8.8% | 9.4% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2011 | 9.7% | 8.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2011 | 10.5% | 12.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 39,201 | \$ 52,823 |
| | (2010 \$) | 2010 | \$ 37,985 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 22.6% | 12.5% |
| | 2010 | 22.7% | 15.1% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 18.8% | 15.3% |
| | 2010 | 21.1% | 16.3% |

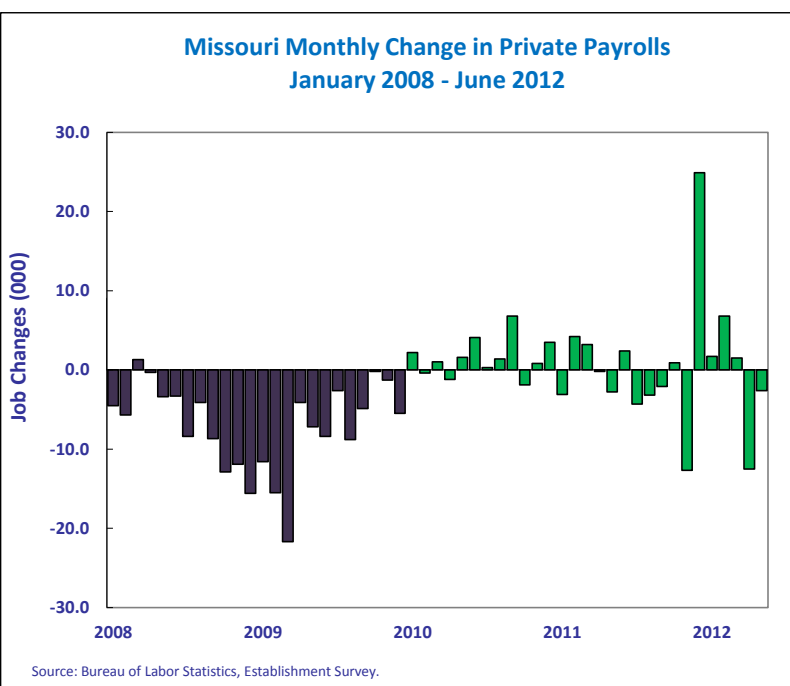
Economic Overview And Outlook: Missouri

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 0.8 percent.
- In Missouri, employees in the mining, construction, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Missouri have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; mining; 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 Missouri was 7.1 percent in June 2012, up 1.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.7 percent in August 2009.
- 213,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Missouri during June 2012.
- In Missouri, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 29,851 during June, down 18.9 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 63,492 in October 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Missouri have declined by 53.0 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Missouri was \$33,651.10 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$32,827.80 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Missouri, home prices fell by 9.3 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 1.1 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 2.1 percent of all mortgages, including 6.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Missouri.
- Housing starts in Missouri totaled 9,220 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, an increase of 4.9 percent from April.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Missouri, sales of new single-family homes totaled 42,000 units in May 2012, a decrease of 10.6 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.0 percent to 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

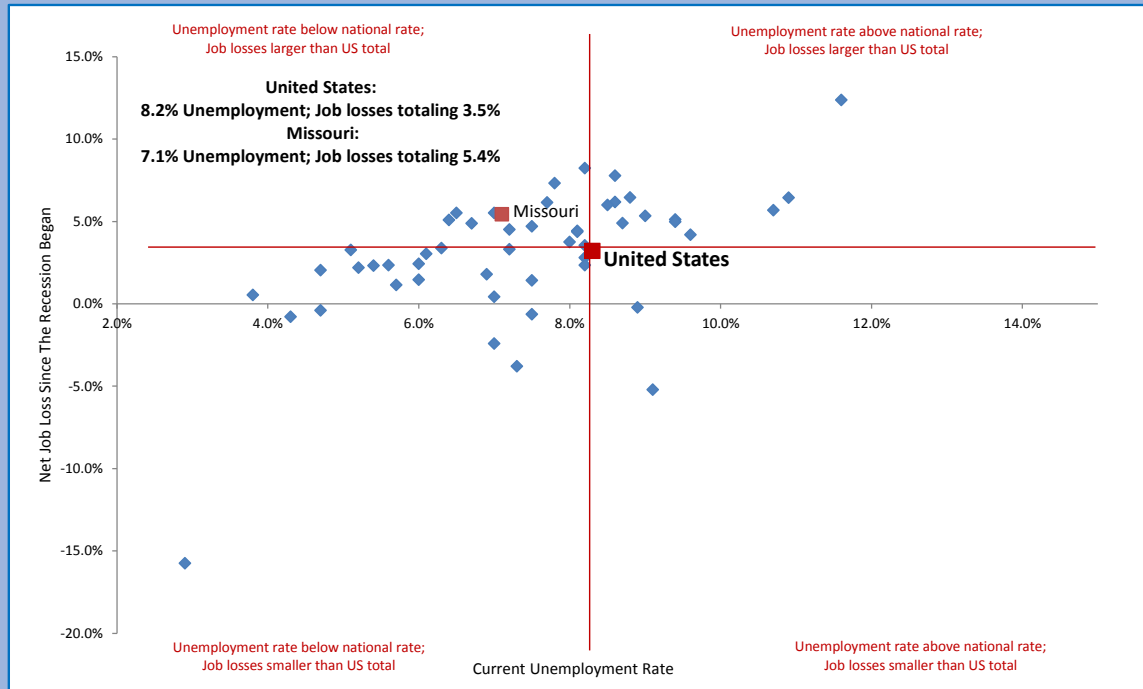
* For Missouri-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Missouri office: <http://www.labor.mo.gov/>

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 | June 2009 | 9.6% | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 9.3% | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 8.7% | 9.1% |
| | June 2012 | 7.1% | 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% |

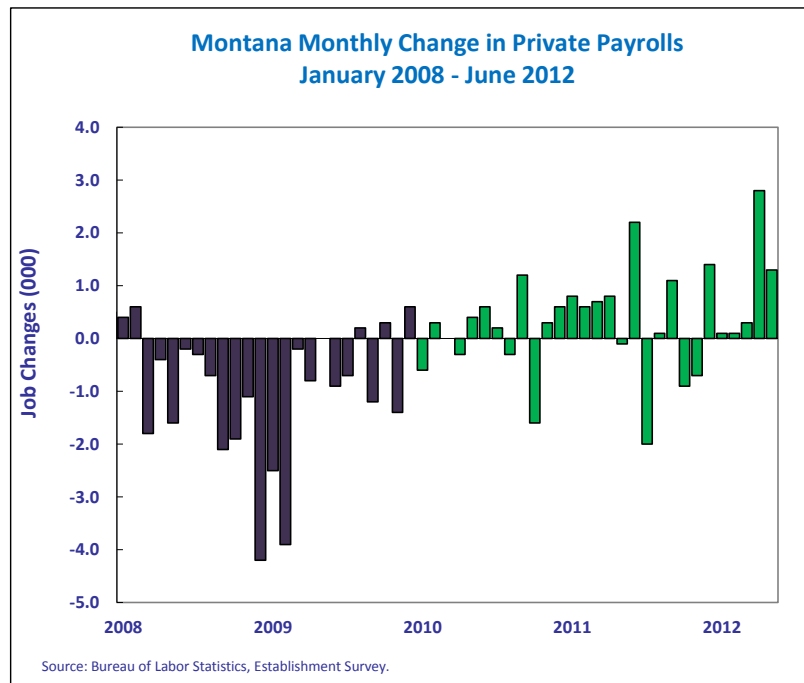
Economic Overview And Outlook: Montana

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 3.0 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: construction; mining; 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 Montana was 6.3 percent in June 2012, up 2.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.0 percent in August 2011.
- 32,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Montana during June 2012.
- In Montana, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 5,559 during June, down 6.4 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 9,368 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Montana have declined by 40.7 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Montana was \$32,691.30 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$31,174.20 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Montana, home prices fell by 9.5 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 1.8 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 1.8 percent of all mortgages, including 10.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Montana.
- Housing starts in Montana totaled 1,910 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, a decrease of 44.5 percent from April.
- Within the West census region, which includes Montana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 82,000 units in May 2012, a decrease of 3.5 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 5.8 percent to 970,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

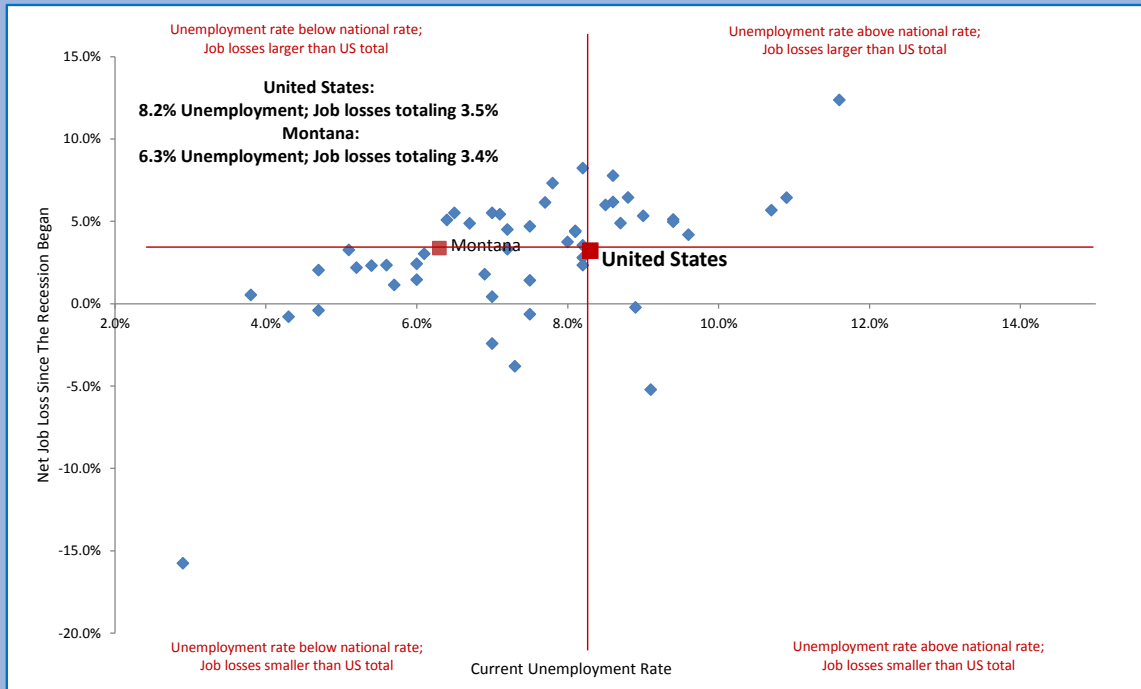
* For Montana-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Montana office:
<http://www.ourfactsyourfuture.org/cgi/databrowsing/?PAGEID=4&SUBID=190>

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 | June 2009 | 6.0% |
| | June 2010 | 6.9% |
| | June 2011 | 6.9% |
| | June 2012 | 6.3% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 13.5% | 9.4% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 7.8% | 8.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 17.5% | 12.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 45,906 |
| | (2010 \$) 2010 | \$ 41,467 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 13.0% |
| | 2010 | 14.0% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 15.6% |
| | 2010 | 18.1% |

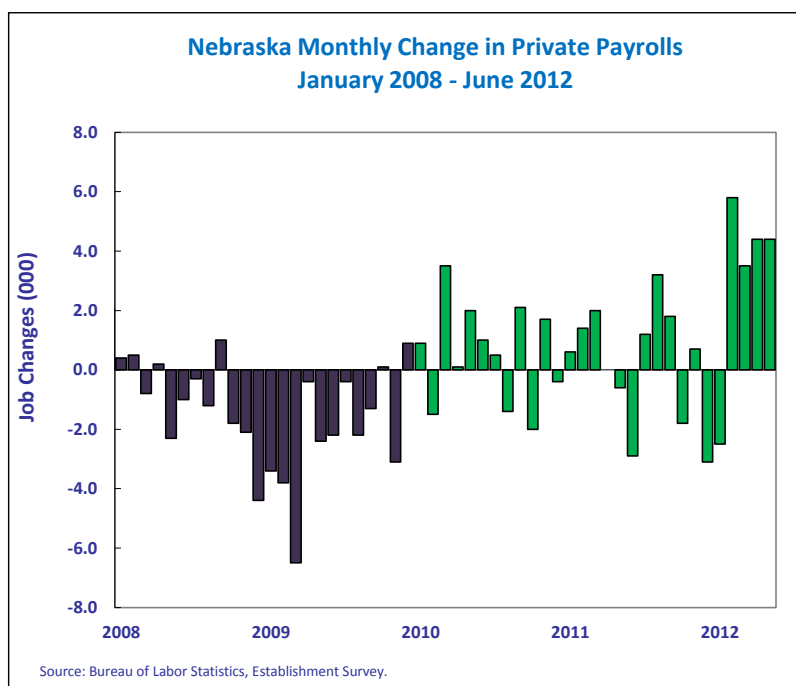
Economic Overview And Outlook: Nebraska

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 3.1 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: leisure and hospitality; 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 Nebraska was 3.8 percent in June 2012, up 0.8 percentage point from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 4.9 percent in February 2010.
- 39,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Nebraska during June 2012.
- In Nebraska, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 7,347 during June, down 7.9 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 10,842 in May 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Nebraska have declined by 32.2 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Nebraska was \$36,806.40 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$34,821.60 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Nebraska, home prices fell by 2.6 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 1.7 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 1.5 percent of all mortgages, including 7.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Nebraska.
- Housing starts in Nebraska totaled 6,100 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, an increase of 13.2 percent from April.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Nebraska, sales of new single-family homes totaled 42,000 units in May 2012, a decrease of 10.6 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.0 percent to 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

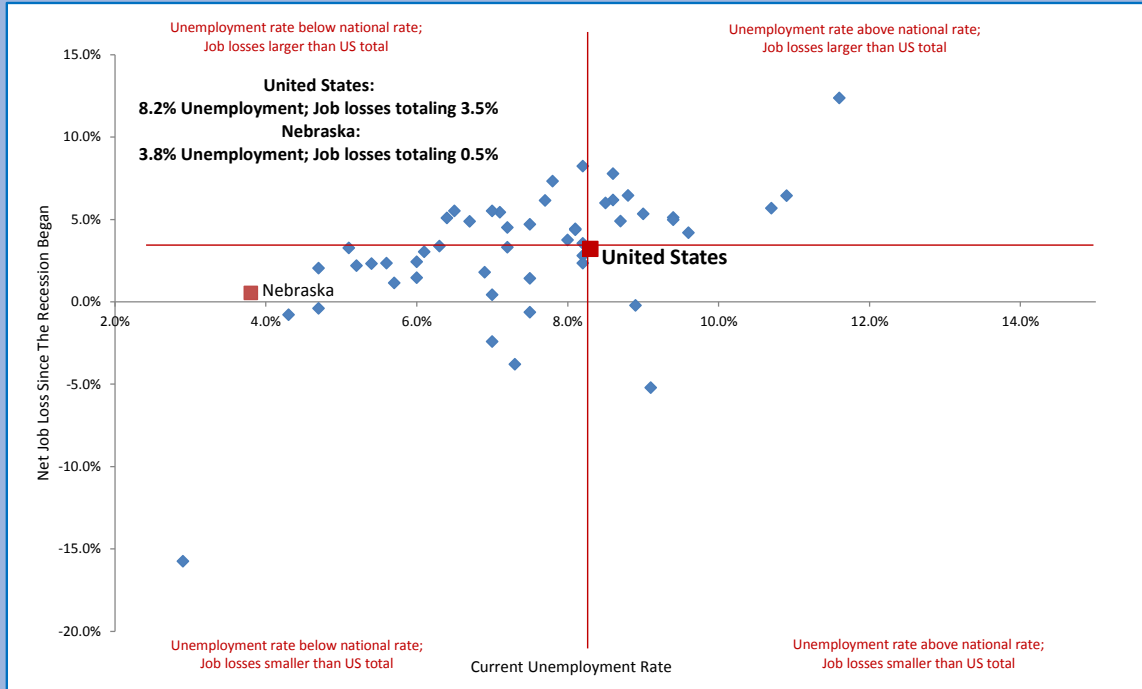
* For Nebraska-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Nebraska office: <http://www.dol.nebraska.gov/>

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 | June 2009 | 4.8% | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 4.7% | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 4.5% | 9.1% |
| | June 2012 | 3.8% | 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% |

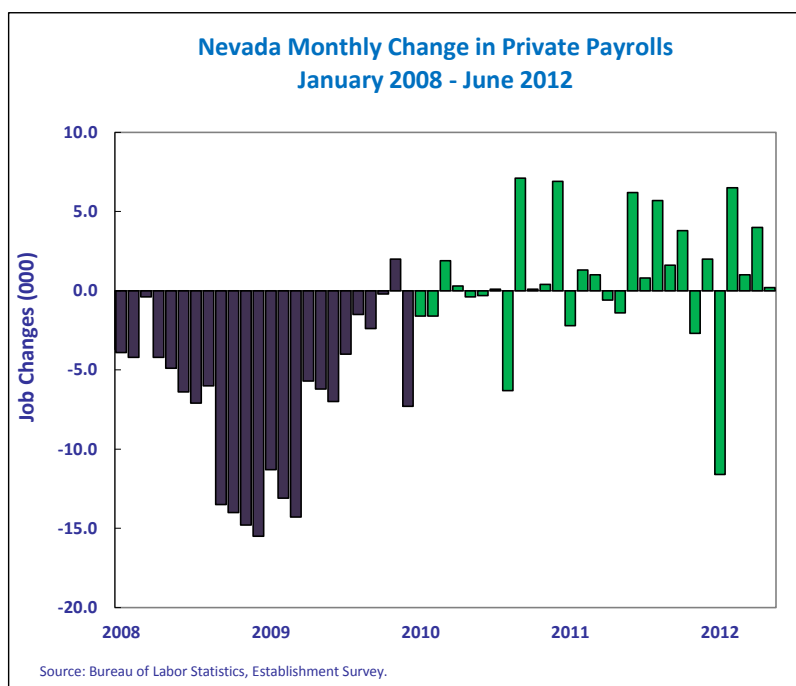
Economic Overview And Outlook: Nevada

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 2.5 percent.
- In Nevada, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Nevada have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; education and health services; and 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 Nevada was 11.6 percent in June 2012, up 6.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 14.0 percent in October 2010.
- 159,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Nevada during June 2012.
- In Nevada, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 17,661 during June, up 1.3 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 32,610 in May 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Nevada have declined by 45.8 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Nevada was \$33,159.20 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$32,883.10 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Nevada, home prices have fallen by 54.4 percent over 22 quarters from their peak in the third quarter of 2006.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 6.5 percent of all mortgages, including 16.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Nevada.
- Housing starts in Nevada totaled 7,680 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, a decrease of 6.1 percent from April.
- Within the West census region, which includes Nevada, sales of new single-family homes totaled 82,000 units in May 2012, a decrease of 3.5 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 5.8 percent to 970,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 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 | | |
| June 2009 | 11.7% | 9.5% |
| June 2010 | 13.7% | 9.4% |
| June 2011 | 13.8% | 9.1% |
| June 2012 | 11.6% | 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 | | |
| (2010 \$) 2007 | \$ 56,845 | \$ 52,823 |
| 2010 | \$ 51,525 | \$ 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% |

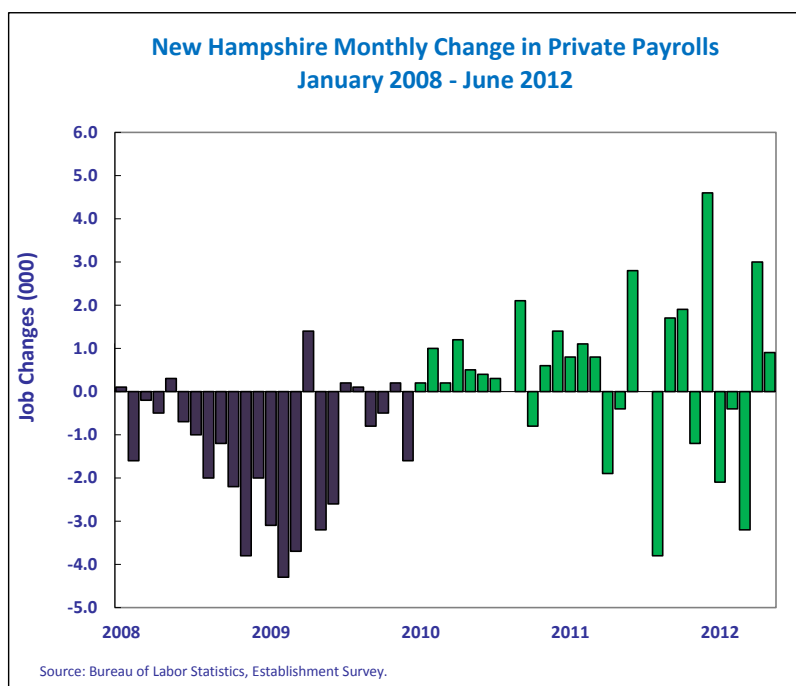
Economic Overview And Outlook: New Hampshire

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 2.2 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; 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 New Hampshire was 5.1 percent in June 2012, up 1.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 6.7 percent in January 2010.
- 38,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in New Hampshire during June 2012.
- In New Hampshire, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 6,165 during June, up 11.3 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 42.1 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New Hampshire was \$40,357.40 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$38,742.50 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In New Hampshire, home prices have fallen by 17.6 percent over 24 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2006.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 2.4 percent of all mortgages, including 8.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New Hampshire.
- Housing starts in New Hampshire totaled 2,500 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, an increase of 19.0 percent from April.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes New Hampshire, sales of new single-family homes totaled 41,000 units in May 2012, an increase of 36.7 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 11.8 percent to 450,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

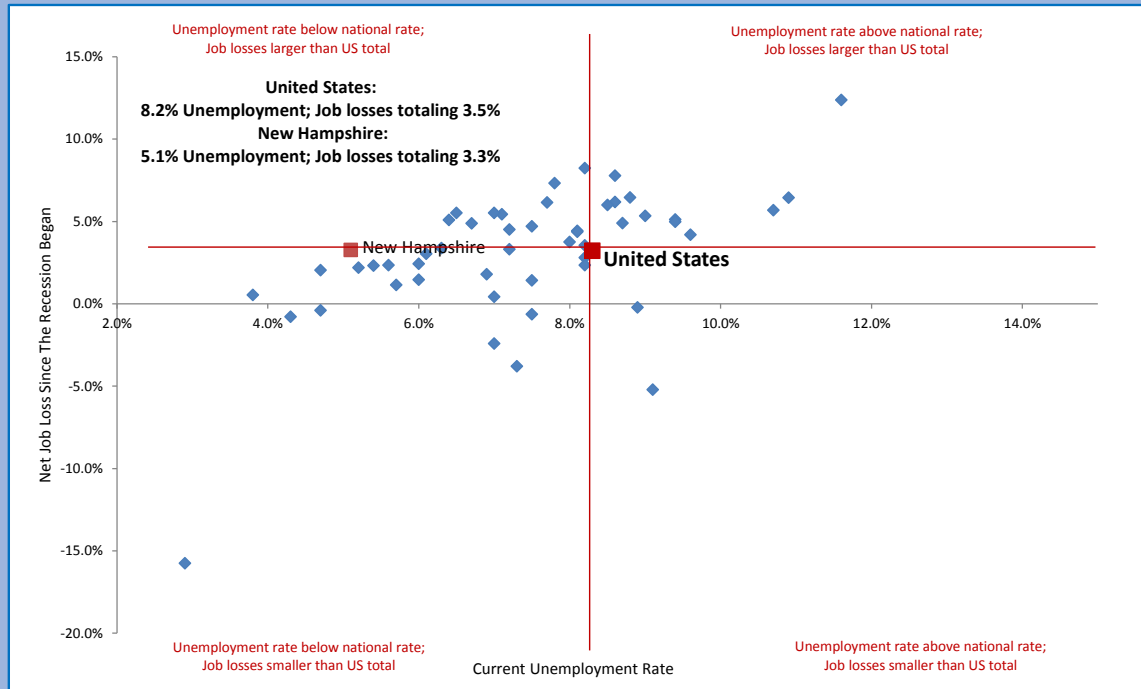
* For New Hampshire-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the New Hampshire office: <http://www.nh.gov/nhes/elmi/>

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 | June 2009 | 6.3% | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 6.1% | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 5.5% | 9.1% |
| | June 2012 | 5.1% | 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% |

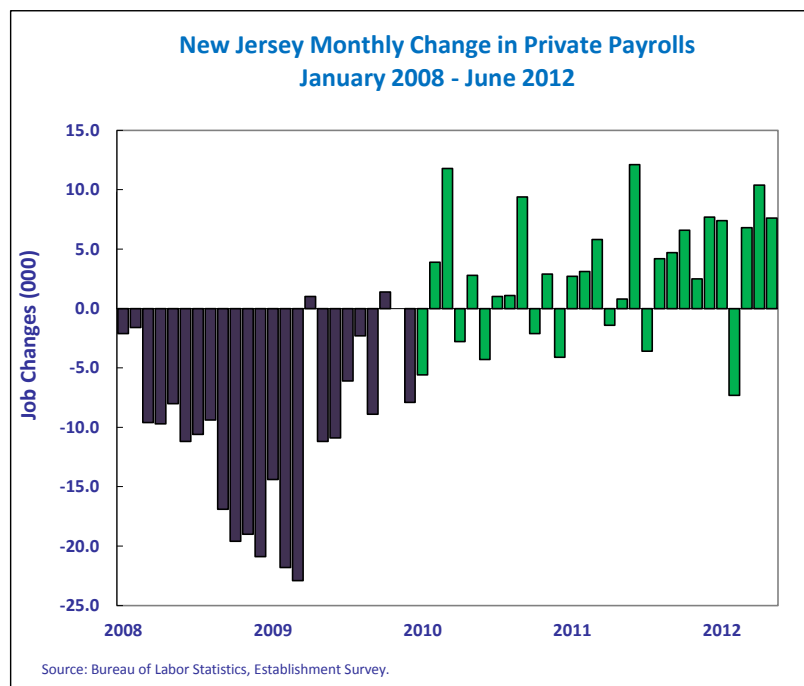
Economic Overview And Outlook: New Jersey

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 2.8 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; 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 New Jersey was 9.6 percent in June 2012, up 5.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.7 percent in April 2010.
- 442,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in New Jersey during June 2012.
- In New Jersey, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 53,507 during June, up 12.5 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 29.5 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New Jersey was \$46,691.80 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$45,729.70 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In New Jersey, home prices have fallen by 19.1 percent over 20 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2007.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 8.4 percent of all mortgages, including 28.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New Jersey.
- Housing starts in New Jersey totaled 11,080 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, a decrease of 30.5 percent from April.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes New Jersey, sales of new single-family homes totaled 41,000 units in May 2012, an increase of 36.7 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 11.8 percent to 450,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

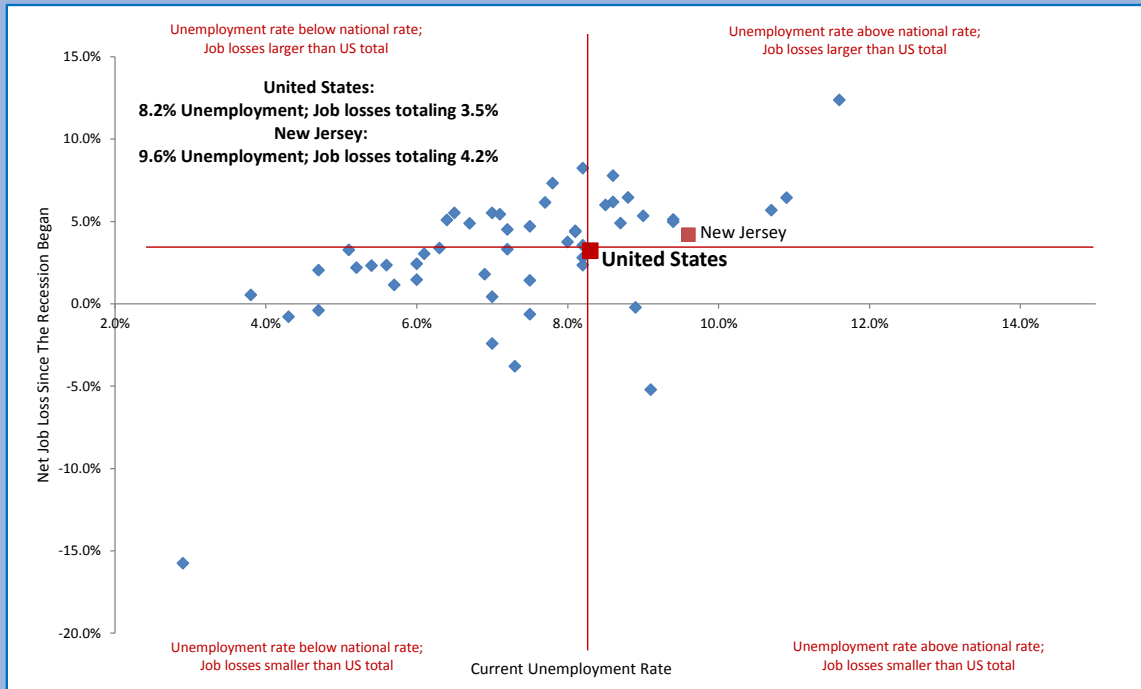
* For New Jersey-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the New Jersey office: http://wd.dol.state.nj.us/labor/lpa/LMI_index.html

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 | June 2009 | 9.2% | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 9.6% | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 9.4% | 9.1% |
| | June 2012 | 9.6% | 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 |
| 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

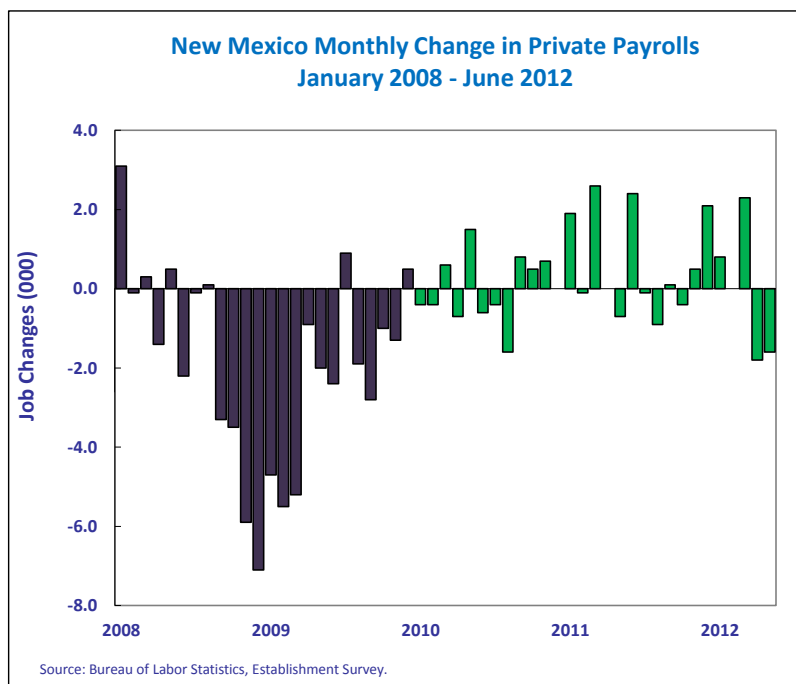
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 consecutive months.
- In New Mexico, private sector employment fell by 7.1 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.2 percent.
- In New Mexico, employees in the construction, 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 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 New Mexico was 6.5 percent in June 2012, up 2.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.0 percent in October 2010.
- 60,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in New Mexico during June 2012.
- In New Mexico, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 7,450 during June, down 2.6 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 32.0 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New Mexico was \$30,276.70 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$29,738.90 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In New Mexico, home prices have fallen by 14.3 percent over 16 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 4.1 percent of all mortgages, including 12.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New Mexico.
- Housing starts in New Mexico totaled 4,180 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, an increase of 11.2 percent from April.
- Within the West census region, which includes New Mexico, sales of new single-family homes totaled 82,000 units in May 2012, a decrease of 3.5 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 5.8 percent to 970,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

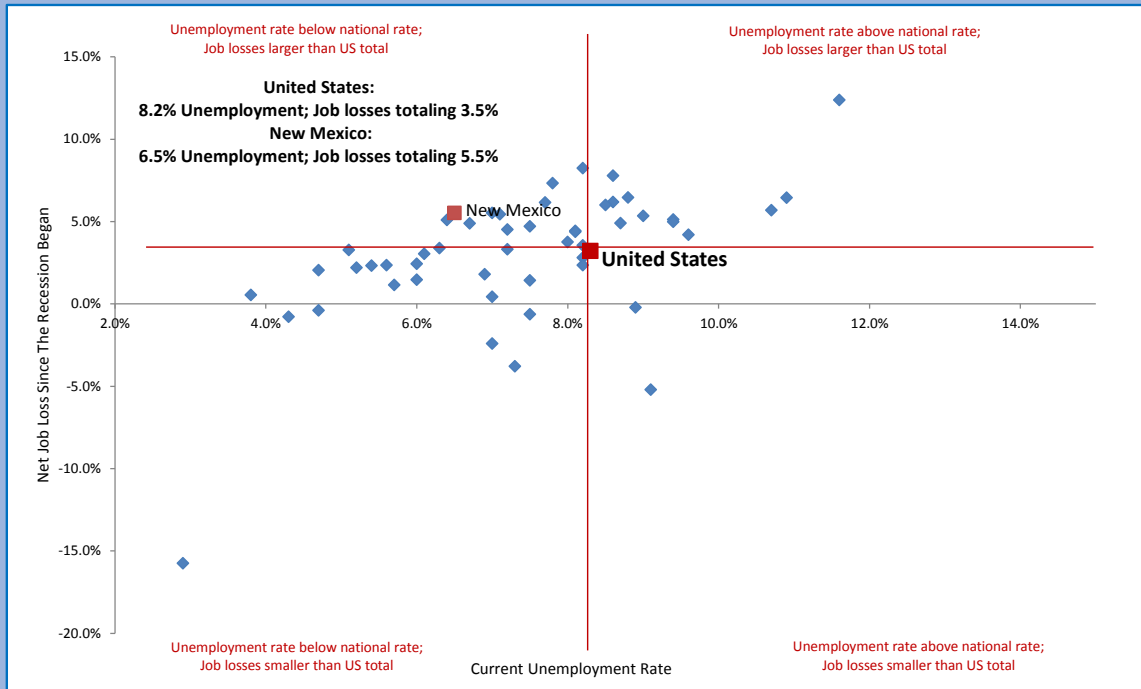
* For New Mexico-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the New Mexico office: <http://www.dws.state.nm.us/dws-lmi.html>

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 | June 2009 | 6.8% | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 8.0% | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 7.5% | 9.1% |
| | June 2012 | 6.5% | 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% |

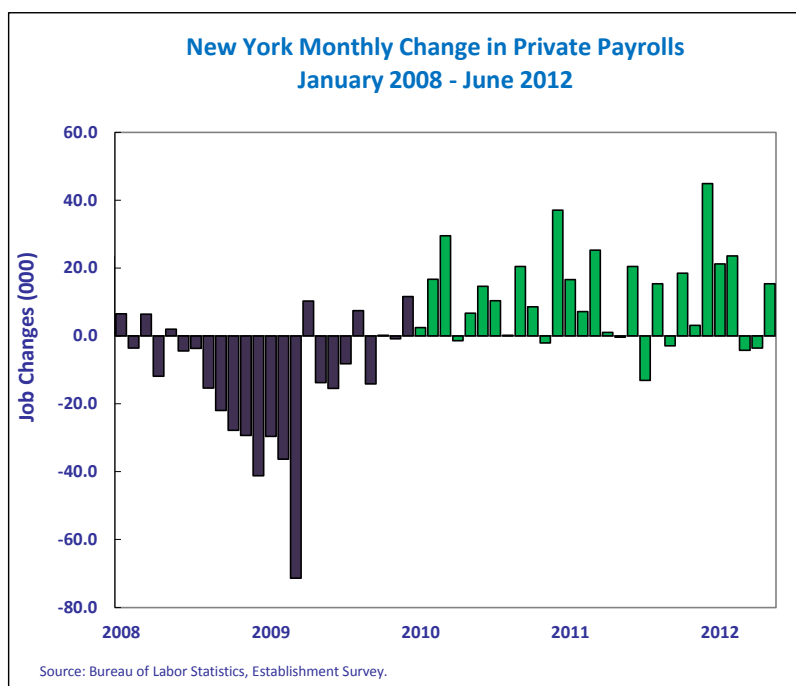
Economic Overview And Outlook: New York

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 4.7 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 8.9 percent in June 2012, up 4.2 percentage points from December 2007, matching its most recent peak in January 2010.
- 856,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in New York during June 2012.
- In New York, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 106,445 during June, up 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 24.4 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New York was \$44,444.80 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$43,109.60 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In New York, home prices have fallen by 11.8 percent over 20 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2007.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 6.2 percent of all mortgages, including 22.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New York.
- Housing starts in New York totaled 19,360 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, a decrease of 22.1 percent from April.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes New York, sales of new single-family homes totaled 41,000 units in May 2012, an increase of 36.7 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 11.8 percent to 450,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

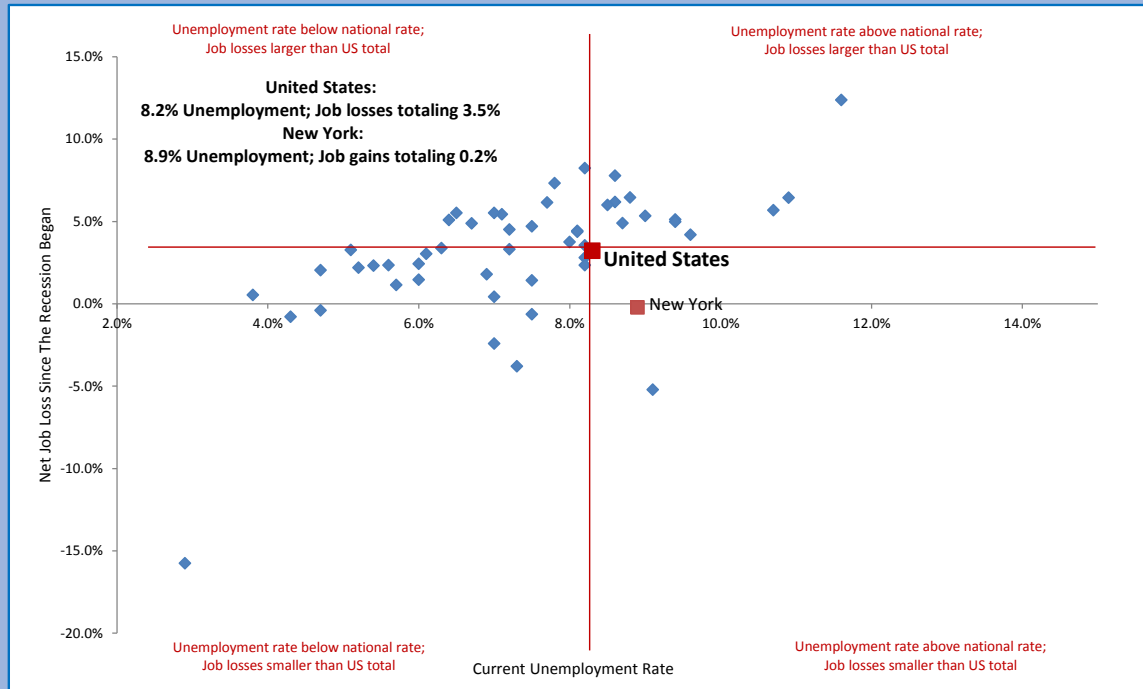
* For New York-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the New York office: <http://www.labor.state.ny.us/stats/index.shtml>

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 | June 2009 | 8.5% | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 8.6% | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 8.2% | 9.1% |
| | June 2012 | 8.9% | 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 |
| 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% |

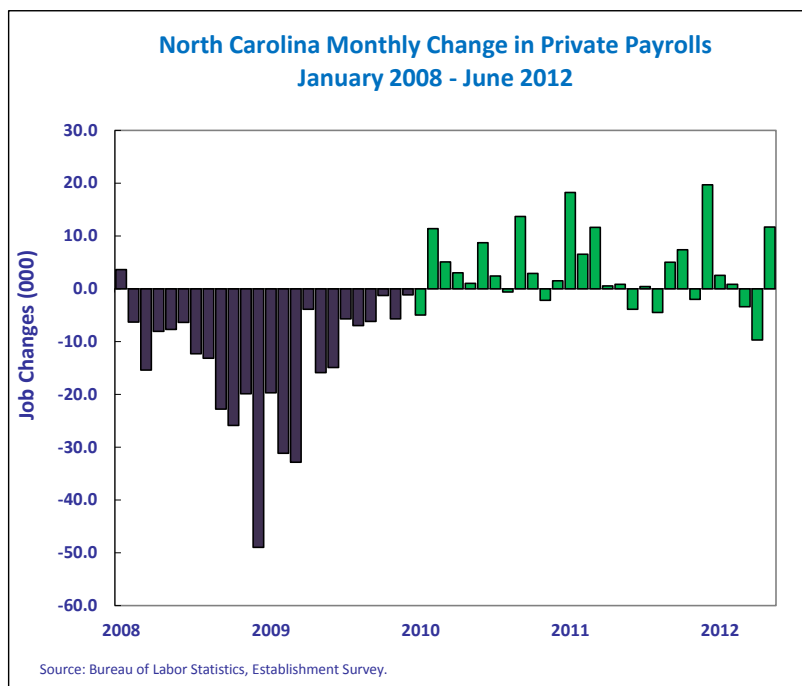
Economic Overview And Outlook: North Carolina

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 3.4 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; trade, transportation and utilities; 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 North Carolina was 9.4 percent in June 2012, up 4.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.4 percent in February 2010.
- 439,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in North Carolina during June 2012.
- In North Carolina, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 56,640 during June, down 3.0 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 58.1 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in North Carolina was \$31,579.10 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$31,332.10 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In North Carolina, home prices have fallen by 10.6 percent over 12 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2009.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 3.2 percent of all mortgages, including 10.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in North Carolina.
- Housing starts in North Carolina totaled 48,890 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, an increase of 23.7 percent from April.
- Within the South census region, which includes North Carolina, sales of new single-family homes totaled 204,000 units in May 2012, an increase of 12.7 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 4.4 percent to 1,520,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

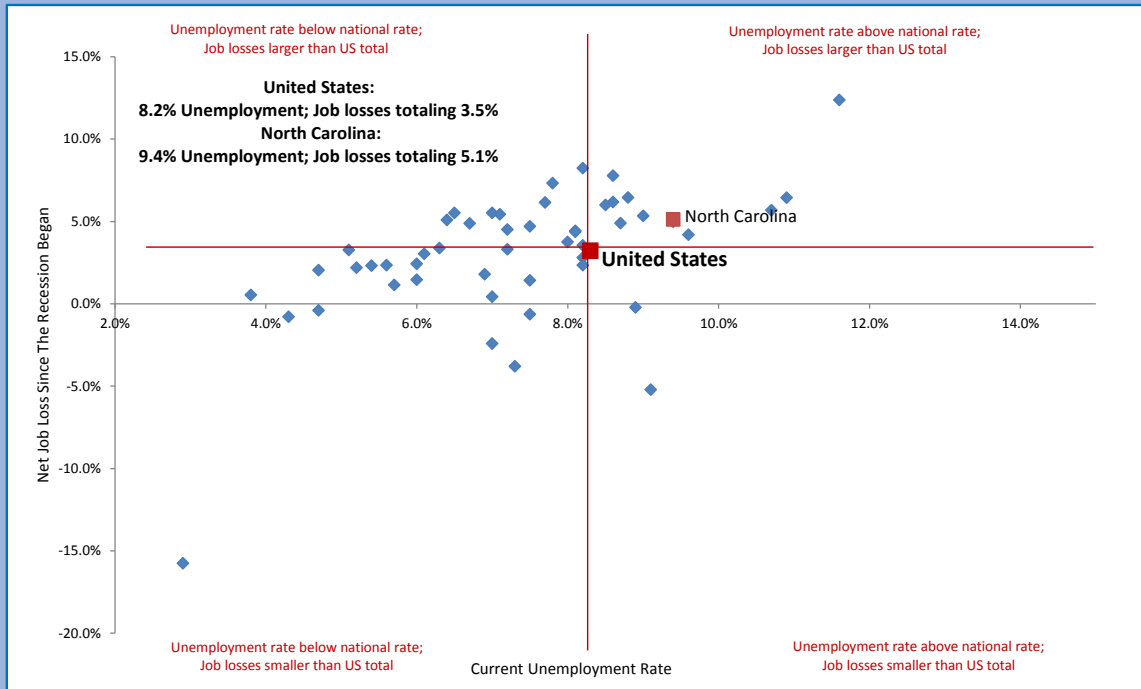
* For North Carolina-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the North Carolina office: <http://www.ncesc1.com/lmi/default.asp>

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 | June 2009 | 10.6% | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 10.8% | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 10.6% | 9.1% |
| | June 2012 | 9.4% | 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% |

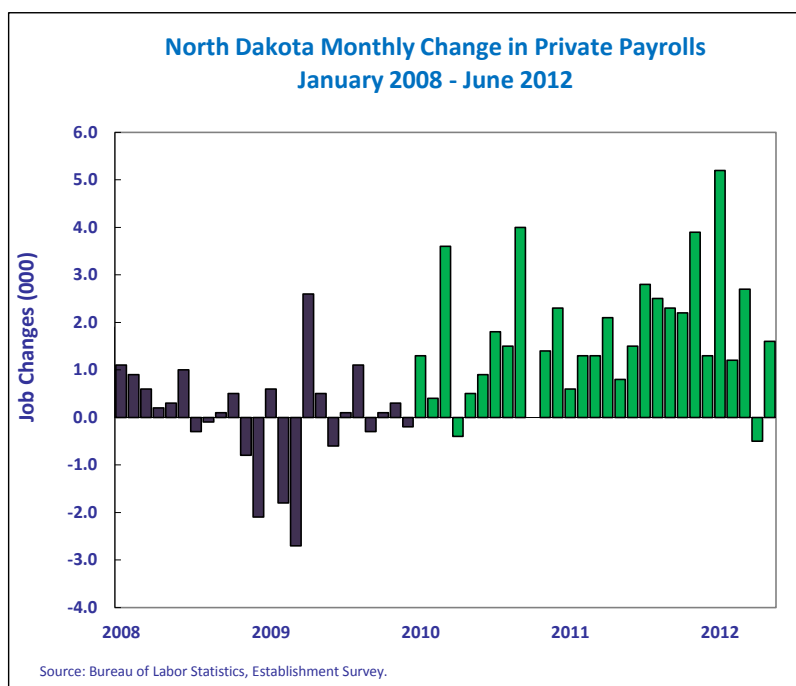
Economic Overview And Outlook: North Dakota

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 16.8 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 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 Dakota was 2.9 percent in June 2012, down 0.1 percentage point from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 4.2 percent in May 2009.
- 11,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in North Dakota during June 2012.
- In North Dakota, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 1,718 during June, down 19.3 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 70.2 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in North Dakota was \$42,012.00 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$37,272.10 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In North Dakota, home prices have risen by 0.8 percent above the previous peak set in the fourth quarter of 2011.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 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 5,340 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, a decrease of 30.3 percent from April.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes North Dakota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 42,000 units in May 2012, a decrease of 10.6 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.0 percent to 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

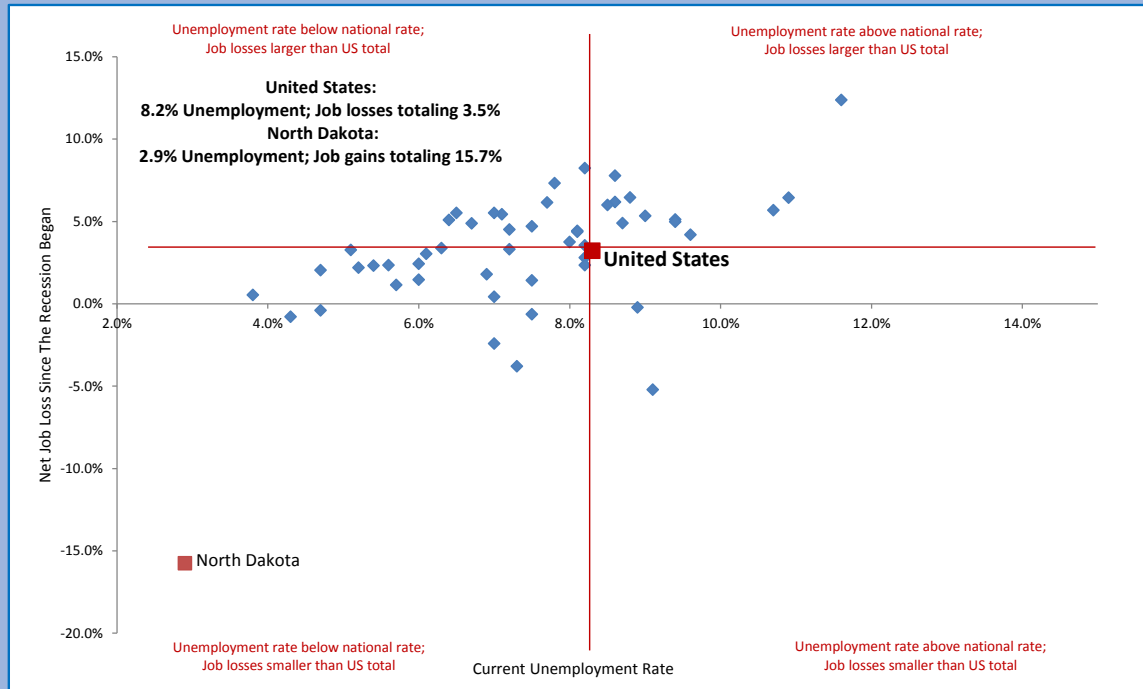
* For North Dakota-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the North Dakota office: <http://www.jobsnd.com/>

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 | June 2009 | 4.1% | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 3.8% | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 3.6% | 9.1% |
| | June 2012 | 2.9% | 8.2% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2011 | 10.6% | 9.4% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2011 | 2.0% | 8.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2011 | 2.7% | 12.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 49,639 | \$ 52,823 |
| | (2010 \$) | 2010 | \$ 51,380 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 9.3% | 12.5% |
| | 2010 | 12.2% | 15.1% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 10.0% | 15.3% |
| | 2010 | 13.1% | 16.3% |

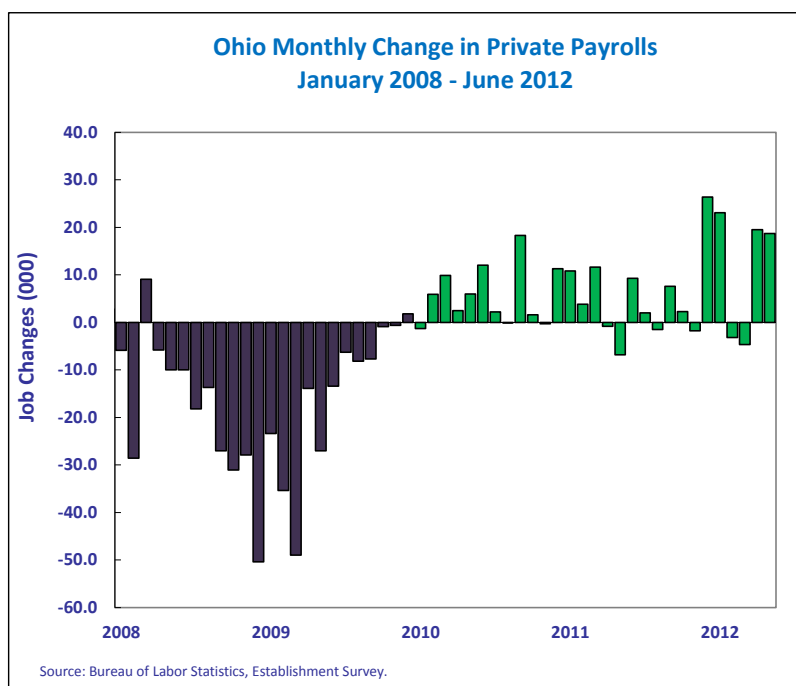
Economic Overview And Outlook: Ohio

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 4.4 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 7.2 percent in June 2012, up 1.5 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.6 percent in January 2010.
- 419,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Ohio during June 2012.
- In Ohio, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 48,448 during June, up 3.1 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 122,356 in February 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Ohio have declined by 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Ohio was \$33,544.80 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$32,094.00 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Ohio, home prices fell by 10.3 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 0.2 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 5.0 percent of all mortgages, including 11.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Ohio.
- Housing starts in Ohio totaled 14,810 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, a decrease of 15.5 percent from April.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Ohio, sales of new single-family homes totaled 42,000 units in May 2012, a decrease of 10.6 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.0 percent to 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

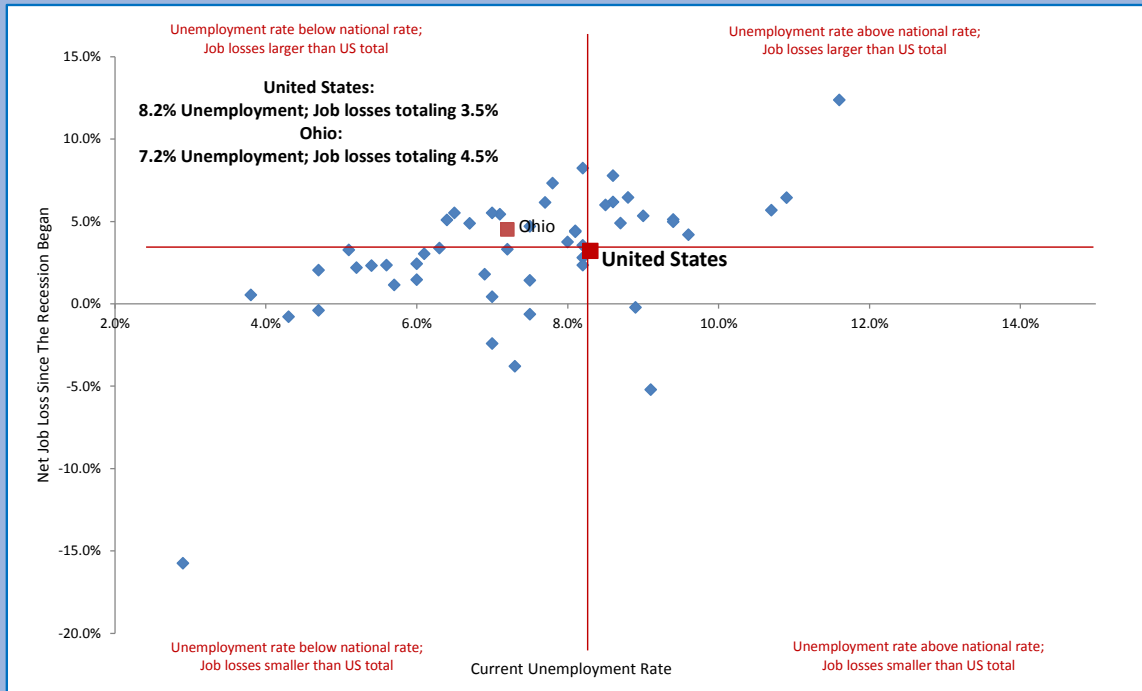
* For Ohio-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Ohio office: <http://lmi.state.oh.us/data.htm>

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 | June 2009 | 10.5% | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 10.0% | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 8.9% | 9.1% |
| | June 2012 | 7.2% | 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 | \$ 49,445 |
| 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% |

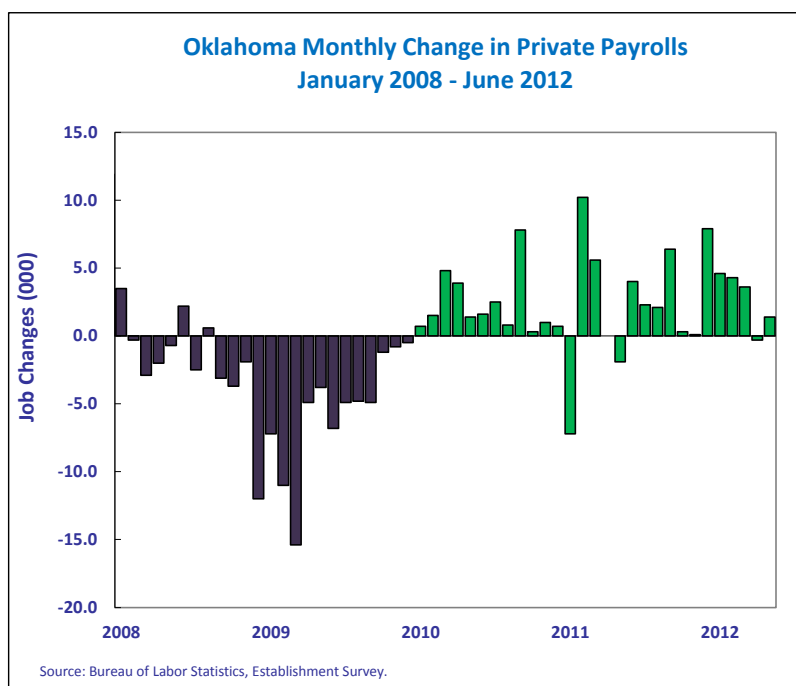
Economic Overview And Outlook: Oklahoma

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 5.9 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 4.7 percent in June 2012, up 1.1 percentage point from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.2 percent in February 2010.
- 85,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Oklahoma during June 2012.
- In Oklahoma, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 12,573 during June, up 4.3 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 23,031 in April 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Oklahoma 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Oklahoma was \$32,979.20 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$31,176.60 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 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 1.4 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 3.3 percent of all mortgages, including 9.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Oklahoma.
- Housing starts in Oklahoma totaled 14,150 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, an increase of 26.7 percent from April.
- Within the South census region, which includes Oklahoma, sales of new single-family homes totaled 204,000 units in May 2012, an increase of 12.7 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 4.4 percent to 1,520,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

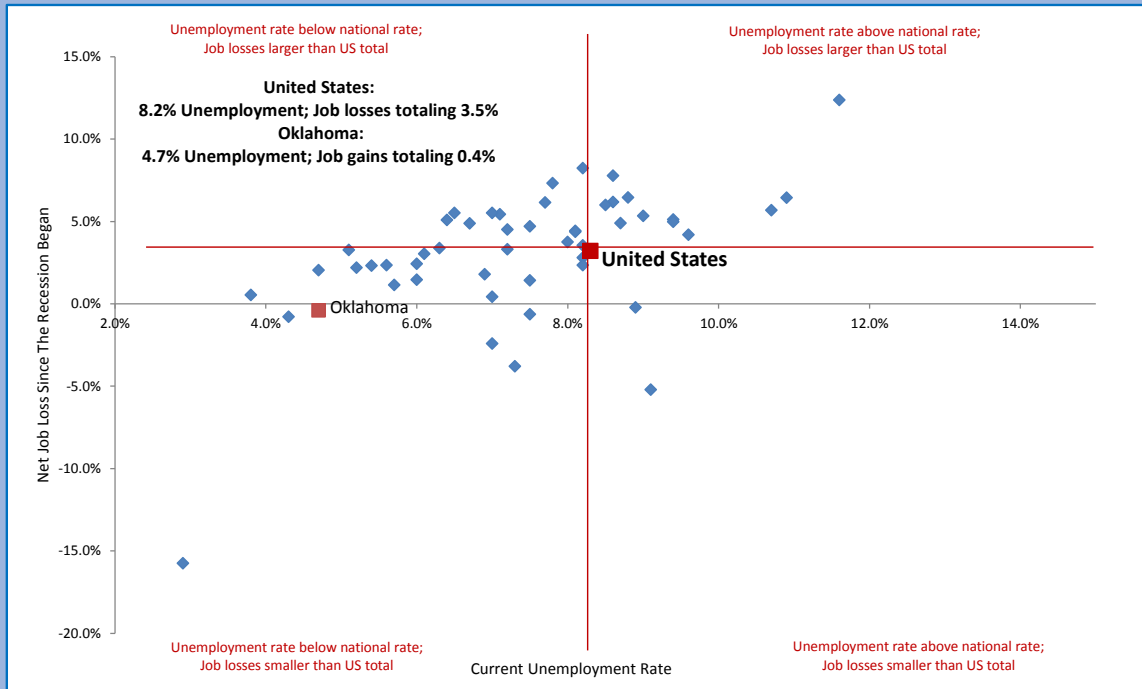
* For Oklahoma-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Oklahoma office:
http://www.ok.gov/oesc_web/Services/Find_Labor_Market_Statistics/

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 | June 2009 | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 9.1% |
| | June 2012 | 8.2% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 11.4% | 9.4% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 5.3% | 8.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 8.9% | 12.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 52,823 |
| | (2010 \$) | \$ 49,445 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 12.5% |
| | 2010 | 15.1% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 15.3% |
| | 2010 | 16.3% |

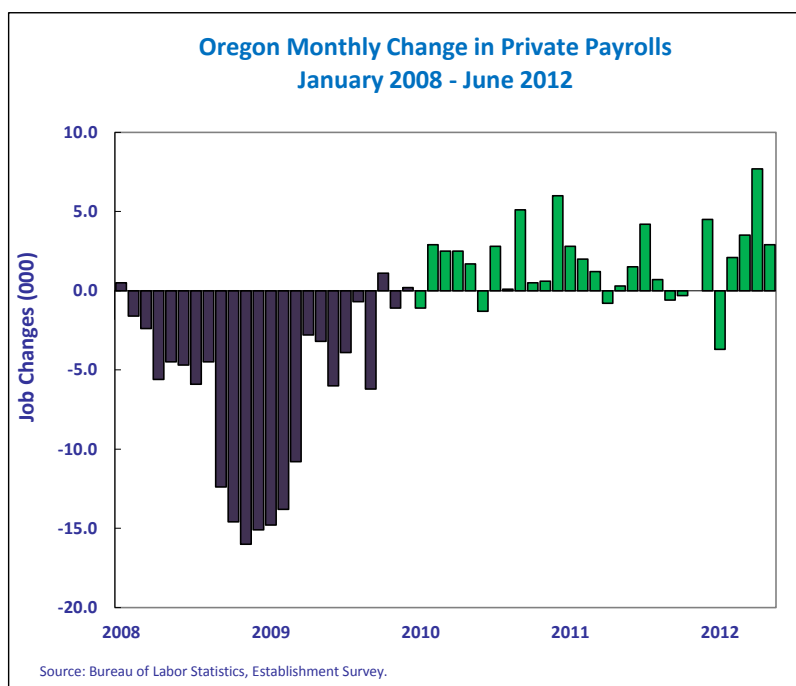
Economic Overview And Outlook: Oregon

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 4.0 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 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 Oregon was 8.5 percent in June 2012, up 3.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.6 percent in June 2009.
- 169,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Oregon during June 2012.
- In Oregon, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 31,854 during June, down 0.7 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 61,646 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Oregon have declined by 48.3 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Oregon was \$33,273.30 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$32,321.10 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Oregon, home prices have fallen by 23.8 percent over 17 quarters from their peak in the fourth quarter of 2007.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 3.9 percent of all mortgages, including 14.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Oregon.
- Housing starts in Oregon totaled 11,860 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, an increase of 18.7 percent from April.
- Within the West census region, which includes Oregon, sales of new single-family homes totaled 82,000 units in May 2012, a decrease of 3.5 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 5.8 percent to 970,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

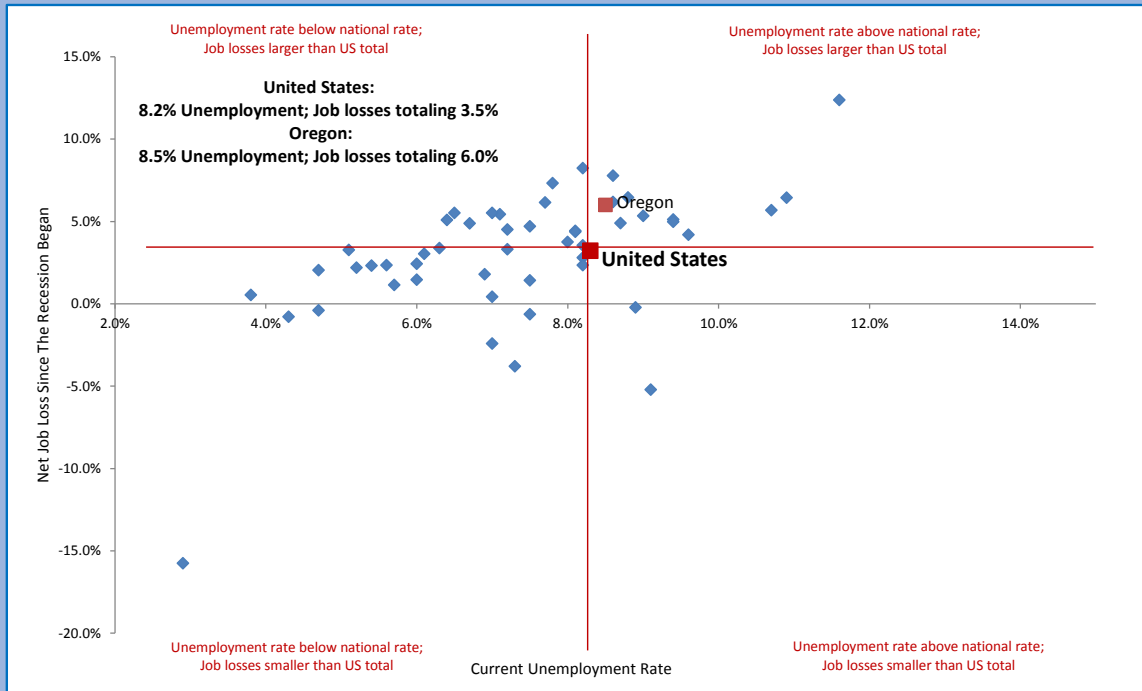
* For Oregon-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Oregon office: <http://www.qualityinfo.org/olmisj/OlmisZine>

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 | | |
| June 2009 | 11.6% | 9.5% |
| June 2010 | 10.7% | 9.4% |
| June 2011 | 9.6% | 9.1% |
| June 2012 | 8.5% | 8.2% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 10.8% | 9.4% |
| 2011 | | |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 11.5% | 8.3% |
| 2011 | | |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 24.1% | 12.1% |
| 2011 | | |
| Median Household Income | | |
| (2010 \$) | | |
| 2007 | \$ 52,826 | \$ 52,823 |
| 2010 | \$ 50,526 | \$ 49,445 |
| Poverty Rate | | |
| 2007 | 12.8% | 12.5% |
| 2010 | 14.2% | 15.1% |
| No Health Insurance | | |
| 2007 | 16.8% | 15.3% |
| 2010 | 16.2% | 16.3% |

Economic Overview And Outlook: Pennsylvania

JOBS

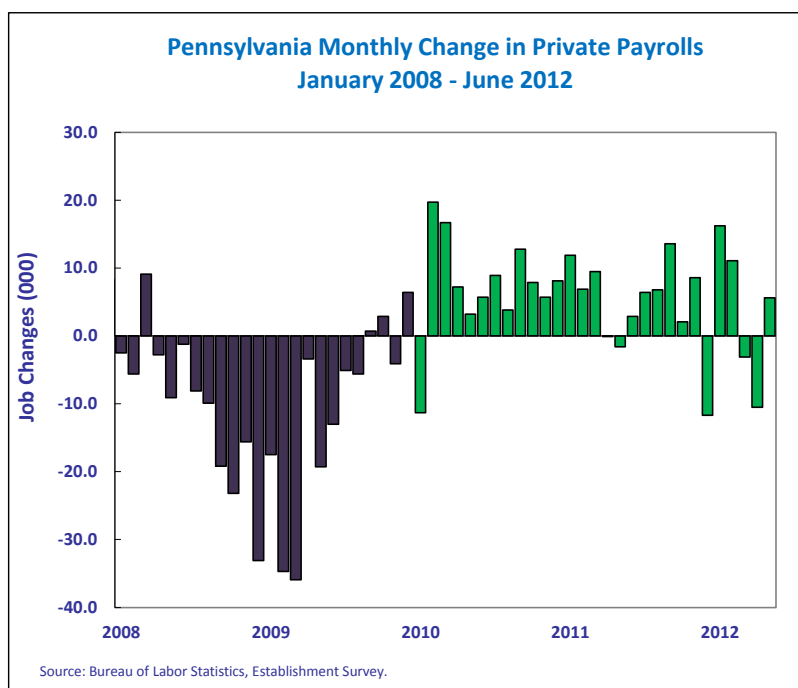
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 consecutive months.
- In Pennsylvania, private sector employment fell by 5.1 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.6 percent.
- In Pennsylvania, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Pennsylvania have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; leisure and hospitality; and 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 June 2012, up 2.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.7 percent in March 2010.
- 488,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Pennsylvania during June 2012.
- In Pennsylvania, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 113,754 during June, up 4.9 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 177,998 in May 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Pennsylvania 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Pennsylvania was \$37,395.00 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$36,057.40 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Pennsylvania, home prices have fallen by 7.9 percent over 16 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 3.8 percent of all mortgages, including 12.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Pennsylvania.
- Housing starts in Pennsylvania totaled 13,330 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, a decrease of 27.5 percent from April.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Pennsylvania, sales of new single-family homes totaled 41,000 units in May 2012, an increase of 36.7 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 11.8 percent to 450,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

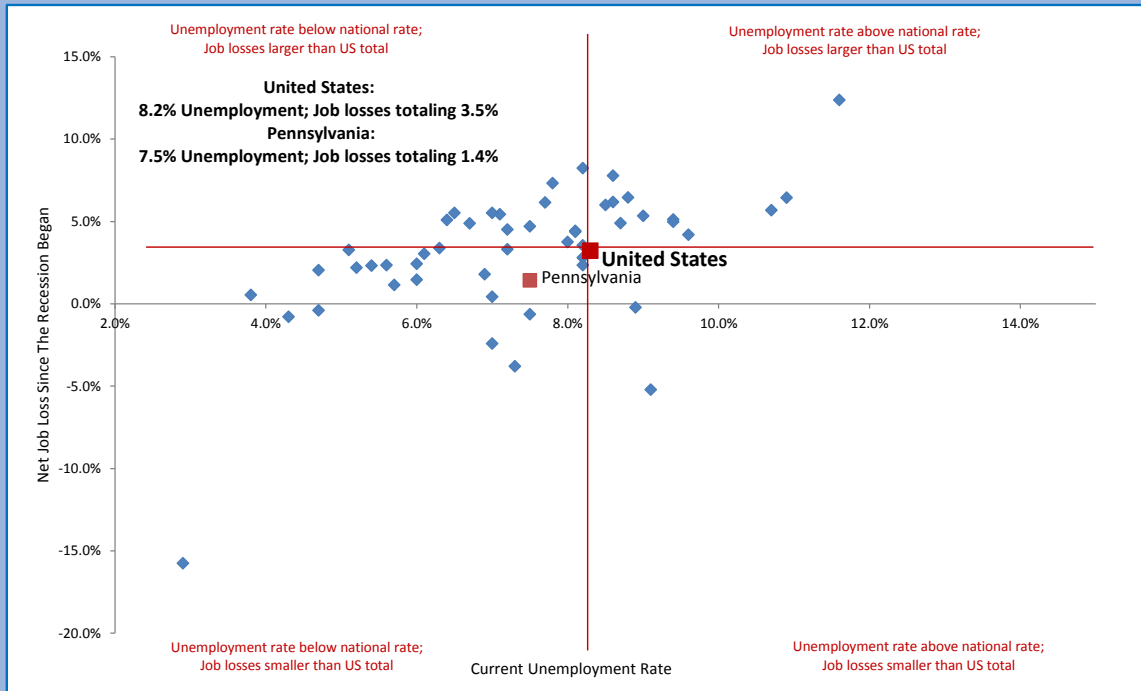
* For Pennsylvania-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Pennsylvania office: <http://www.paworkstats.state.pa.us/>

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 | June 2009 | 8.0% | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 8.5% | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 8.0% | 9.1% |
| | June 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

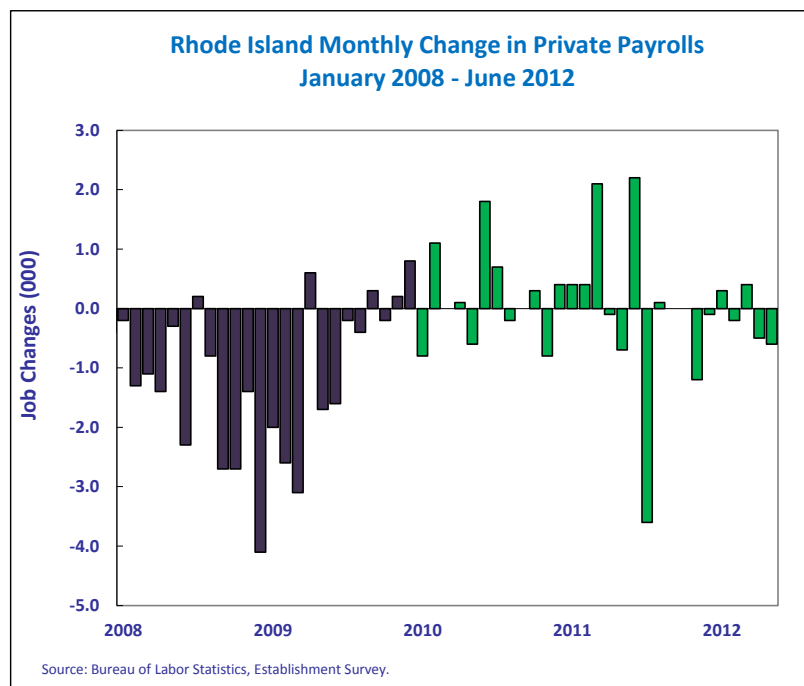
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 consecutive months.
- In Rhode Island, private sector employment fell by 6.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 0.4 percent.
- In Rhode Island, employees in the 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; 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 Rhode Island was 10.9 percent in June 2012, up 4.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.9 percent in January 2010.
- 60,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Rhode Island during June 2012.
- In Rhode Island, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 7,333 during June, down 7.3 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 56.0 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Rhode Island was \$38,547.10 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$37,146.40 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Rhode Island, home prices have fallen by 24.2 percent over 23 quarters from their peak in the second quarter of 2006.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 4.1 percent of all mortgages, including 12.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Rhode Island.
- Housing starts in Rhode Island totaled 540 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, a decrease of 14.3 percent from April.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Rhode Island, sales of new single-family homes totaled 41,000 units in May 2012, an increase of 36.7 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 11.8 percent to 450,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

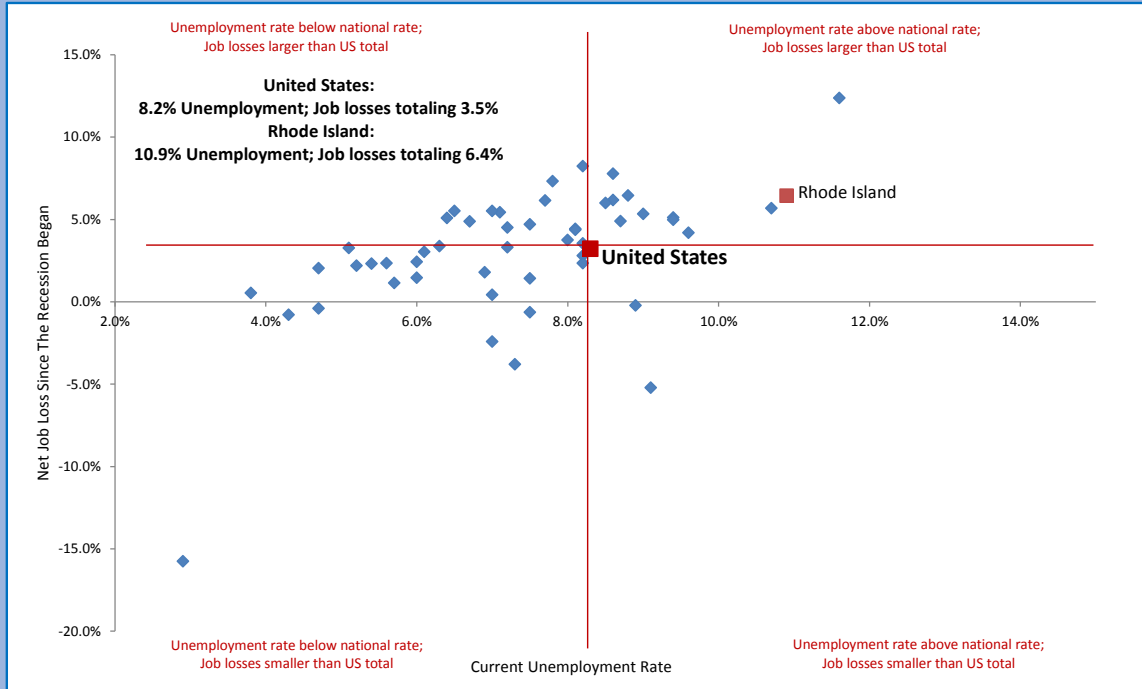
* For Rhode Island-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Rhode Island office: <http://www.dlt.ri.gov/lmi/news/lrelease.htm>

How Does Rhode Island Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states 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 | June 2009 | 10.9% | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 11.6% | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 11.4% | 9.1% |
| | June 2012 | 10.9% | 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 | \$ 51,914 |
| 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% |

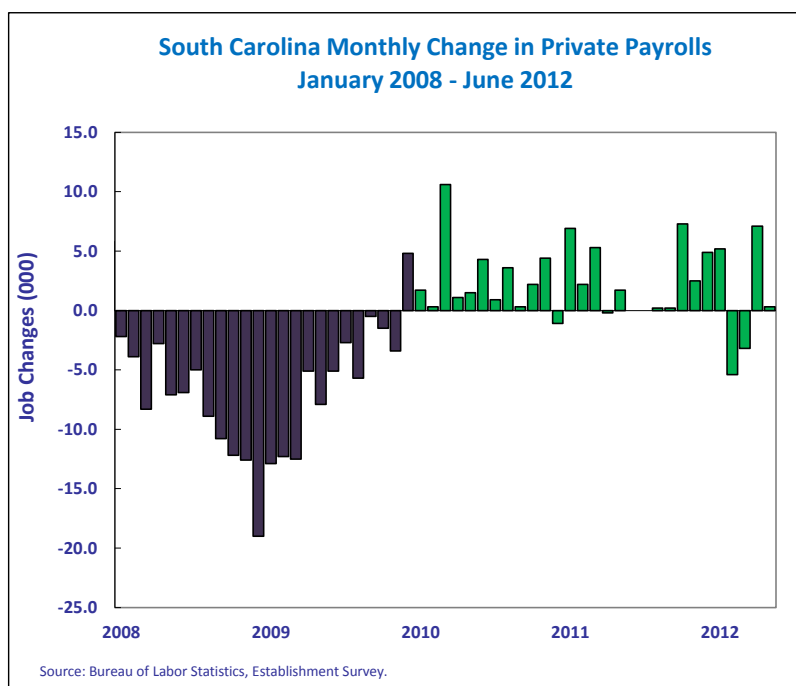
Economic Overview And Outlook: South Carolina

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 4.4 percent.
- In South Carolina, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in South Carolina have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; manufacturing; and 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 Carolina was 9.4 percent in June 2012, up 3.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 12.0 percent in December 2009.
- 203,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in South Carolina during June 2012.
- In South Carolina, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 24,567 during June, up 4.9 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 55.4 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in South Carolina was \$29,461.20 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$28,879.20 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In South Carolina, home prices have fallen by 11.1 percent over 16 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 4.6 percent of all mortgages, including 13.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in South Carolina.
- Housing starts in South Carolina totaled 22,170 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, an increase of 19.5 percent from April.
- Within the South census region, which includes South Carolina, sales of new single-family homes totaled 204,000 units in May 2012, an increase of 12.7 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 4.4 percent to 1,520,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

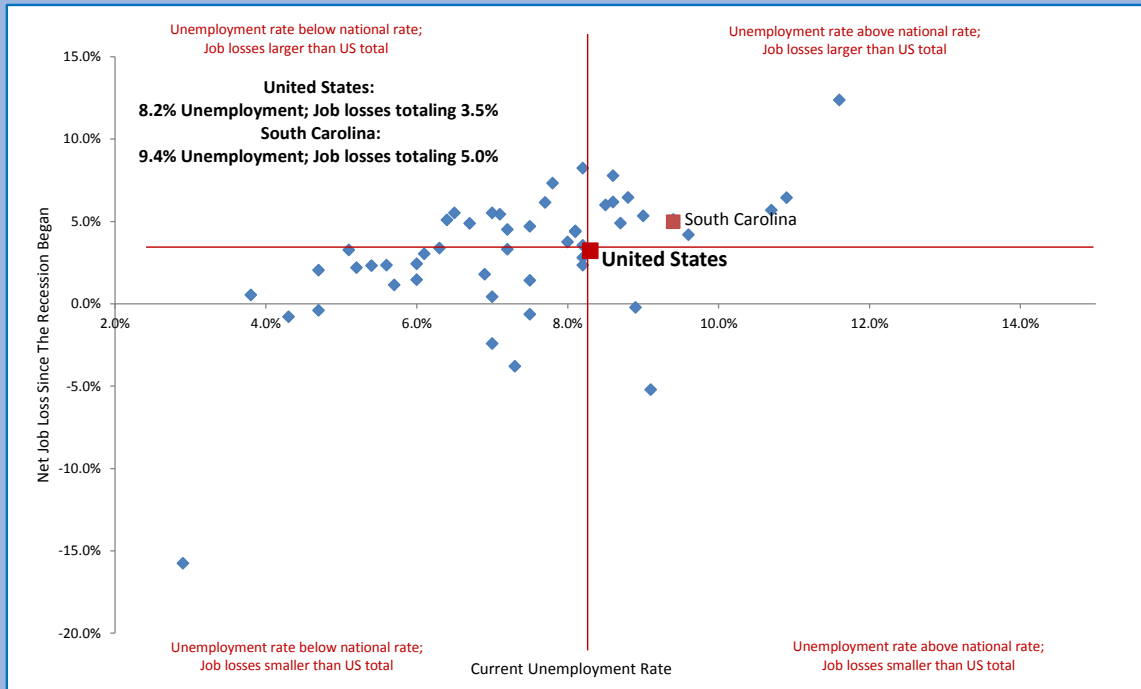
* For South Carolina-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the South Carolina office: <http://www.sces.org/lmi/news/news.asp>

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 | June 2009 | 11.8% | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 11.1% | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 10.5% | 9.1% |
| | June 2012 | 9.4% | 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% |

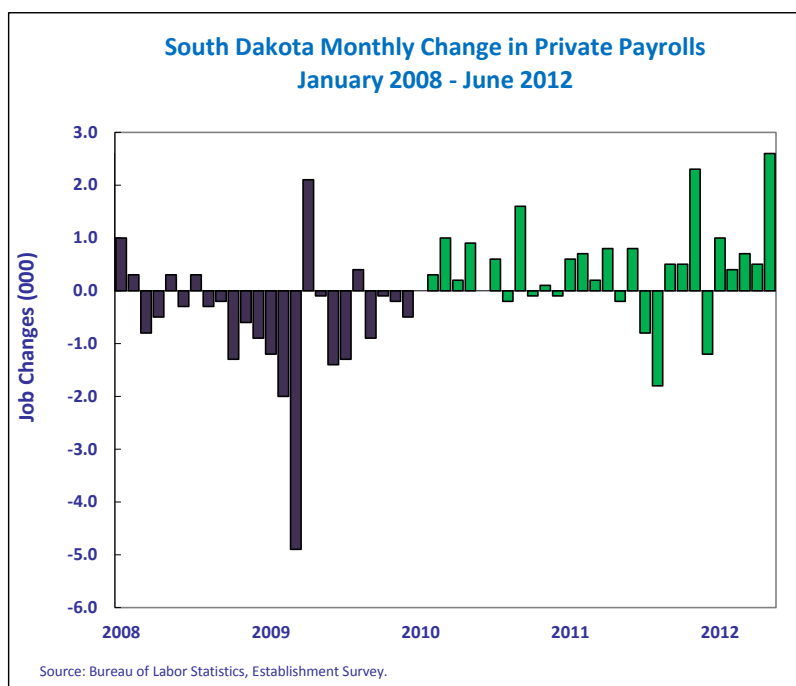
Economic Overview And Outlook: South Dakota

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 3.7 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: manufacturing; 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 South Dakota was 4.3 percent in June 2012, up 1.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 5.3 percent in February 2010.
- 19,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in South Dakota during June 2012.
- In South Dakota, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 1,726 during June, up 8.0 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 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in South Dakota was \$37,033.00 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$34,637.00 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 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 2.0 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 1.7 percent of all mortgages, including 11.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in South Dakota.
- Housing starts in South Dakota totaled 3,050 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, a decrease of 40.7 percent from April.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes South Dakota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 42,000 units in May 2012, a decrease of 10.6 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.0 percent to 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

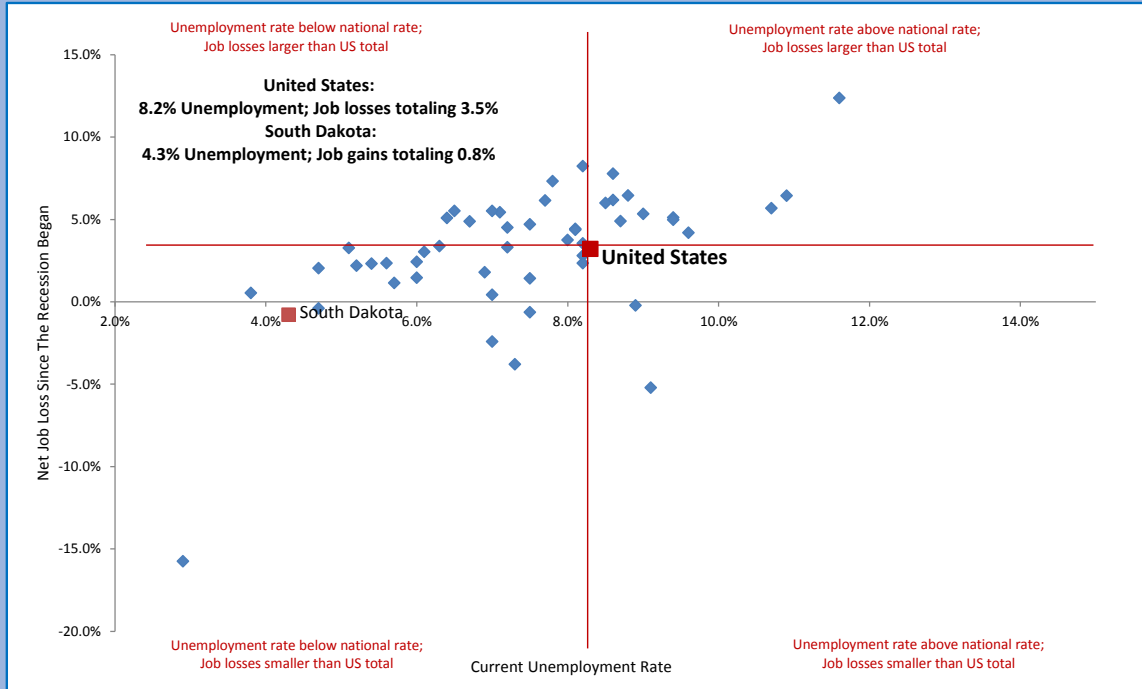
* For South Dakota-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the South Dakota office: http://dol.sd.gov/lmic/menu_labor_force.aspx

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 | June 2009 | 5.2% | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 4.9% | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 4.7% | 9.1% |
| | June 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 | \$ 45,669 |
| 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% |

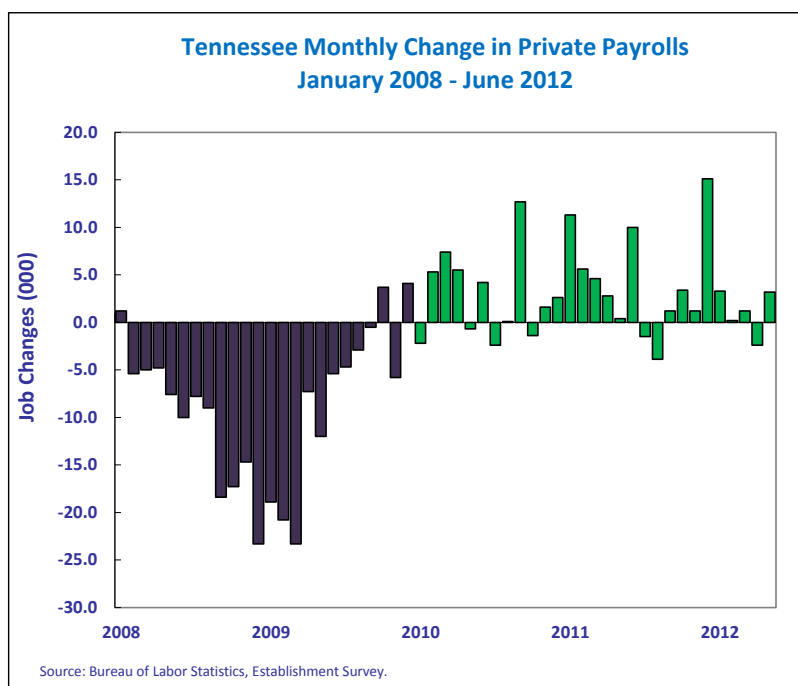
Economic Overview And Outlook: Tennessee

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 4.2 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 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 Tennessee was 8.1 percent in June 2012, up 2.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.0 percent in July 2009.
- 251,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Tennessee during June 2012.
- In Tennessee, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 25,635 during June, down 7.5 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 66,392 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Tennessee have declined by 61.4 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Tennessee was \$32,085.50 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$31,005.90 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Tennessee, home prices fell by 7.6 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 0.3 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 2.4 percent of all mortgages, including 6.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Tennessee.
- Housing starts in Tennessee totaled 16,370 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, a decrease of 7.3 percent from April.
- Within the South census region, which includes Tennessee, sales of new single-family homes totaled 204,000 units in May 2012, an increase of 12.7 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 4.4 percent to 1,520,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

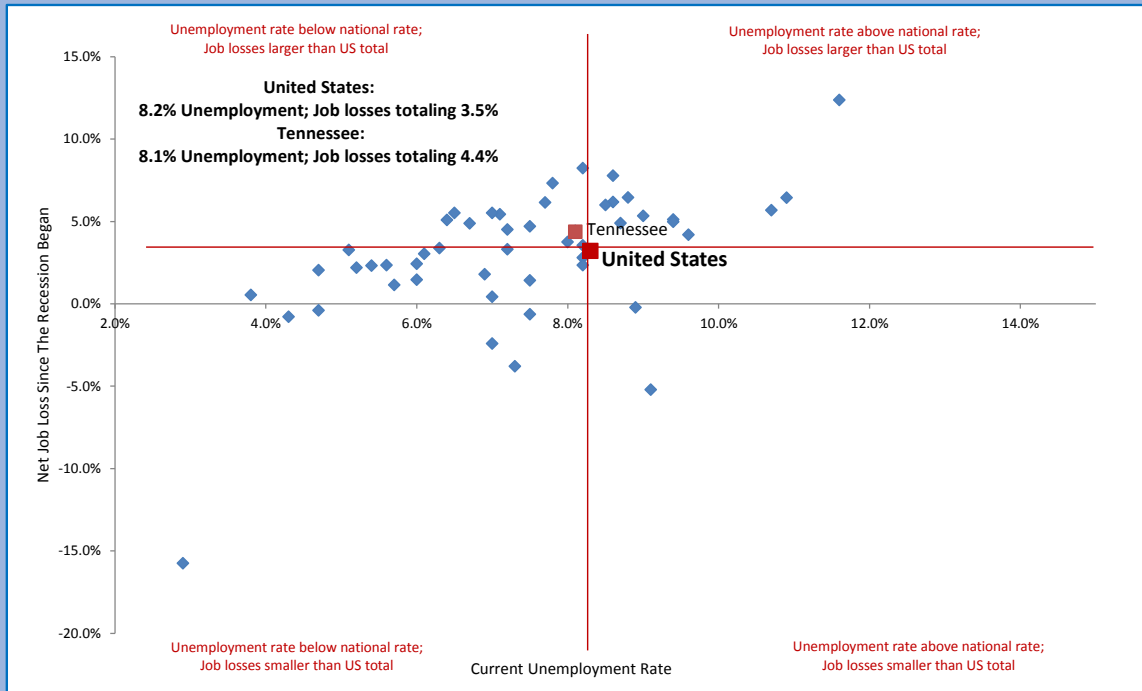
* For Tennessee-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Tennessee office: <http://www.tn.gov/labor-wfd/lmr/>

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 | June 2009 | 11.0% | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 9.5% | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 9.4% | 9.1% |
| | June 2012 | 8.1% | 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% |

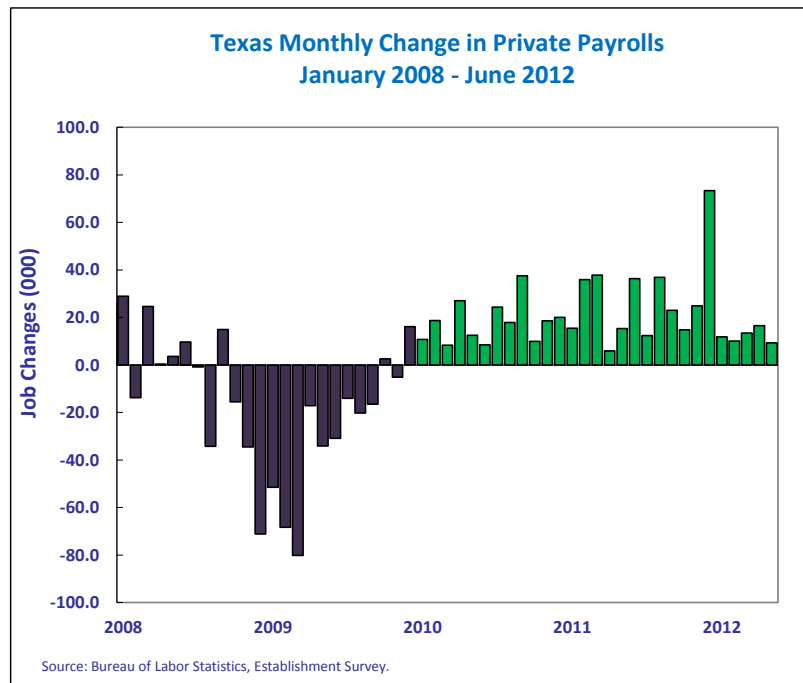
Economic Overview And Outlook: Texas

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 7.1 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 June 2012, up 2.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.2 percent in December 2010.
- 883,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Texas during June 2012.
- In Texas, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 75,831 during June, up 1.6 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 132,194 in September 2008, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Texas have declined by 42.6 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Texas was \$34,631.20 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$33,465.70 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Texas, home prices fell by 3.8 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 1.1 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 1.9 percent of all mortgages, including 7.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Texas.
- Housing starts in Texas totaled 113,560 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, a decrease of 12.9 percent from April.
- Within the South census region, which includes Texas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 204,000 units in May 2012, an increase of 12.7 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 4.4 percent to 1,520,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

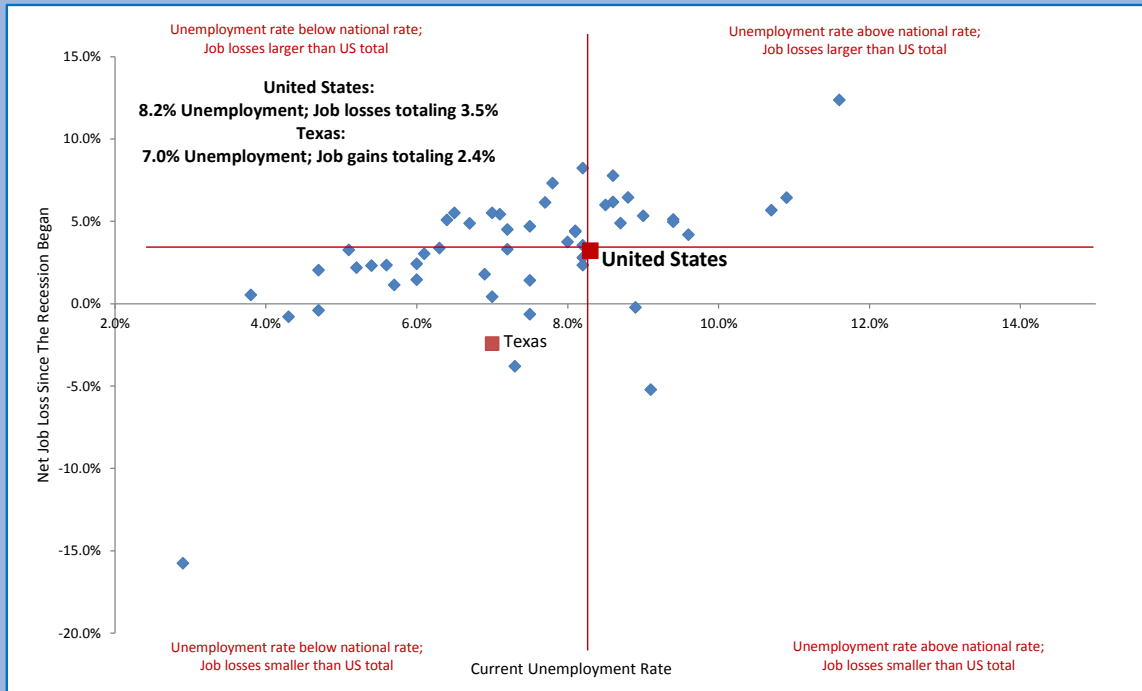
* For Texas-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Texas office: <http://www.tracer2.com/?PAGEID=133>

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 | June 2009 | 7.6% | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 8.1% | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 8.1% | 9.1% |
| | June 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 | \$ 49,445 |
| 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% |

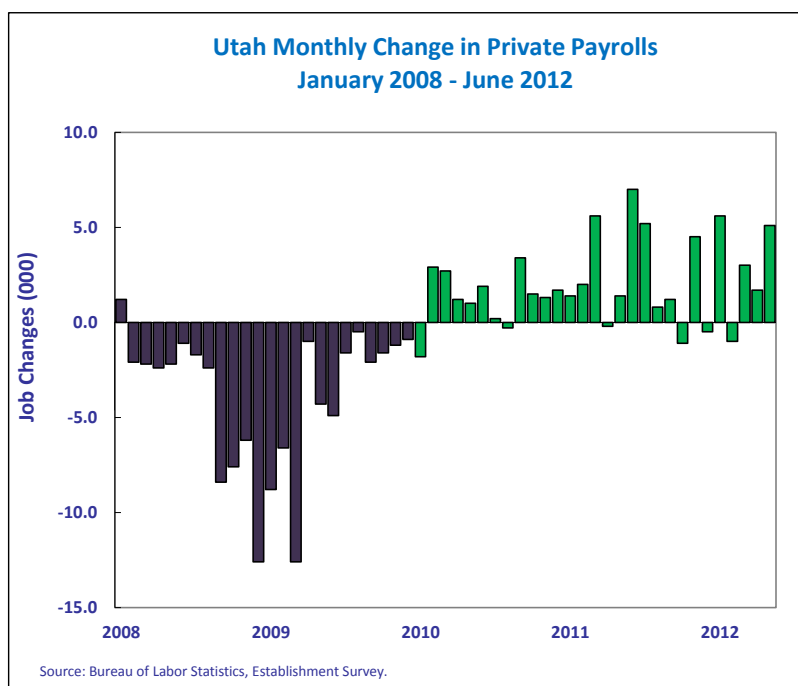
Economic Overview And Outlook: Utah

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 6.2 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 6.0 percent in June 2012, up 3.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.3 percent in January 2010.
- 81,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Utah during June 2012.
- In Utah, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 8,044 during June, up 0.3 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 16,442 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Utah have declined by 51.1 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Utah was \$29,713.40 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$29,094.90 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Utah, home prices fell by 20.9 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 2.0 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 2.5 percent of all mortgages, including 9.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Utah.
- Housing starts in Utah totaled 11,650 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, an increase of 14.7 percent from April.
- Within the West census region, which includes Utah, sales of new single-family homes totaled 82,000 units in May 2012, a decrease of 3.5 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 5.8 percent to 970,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

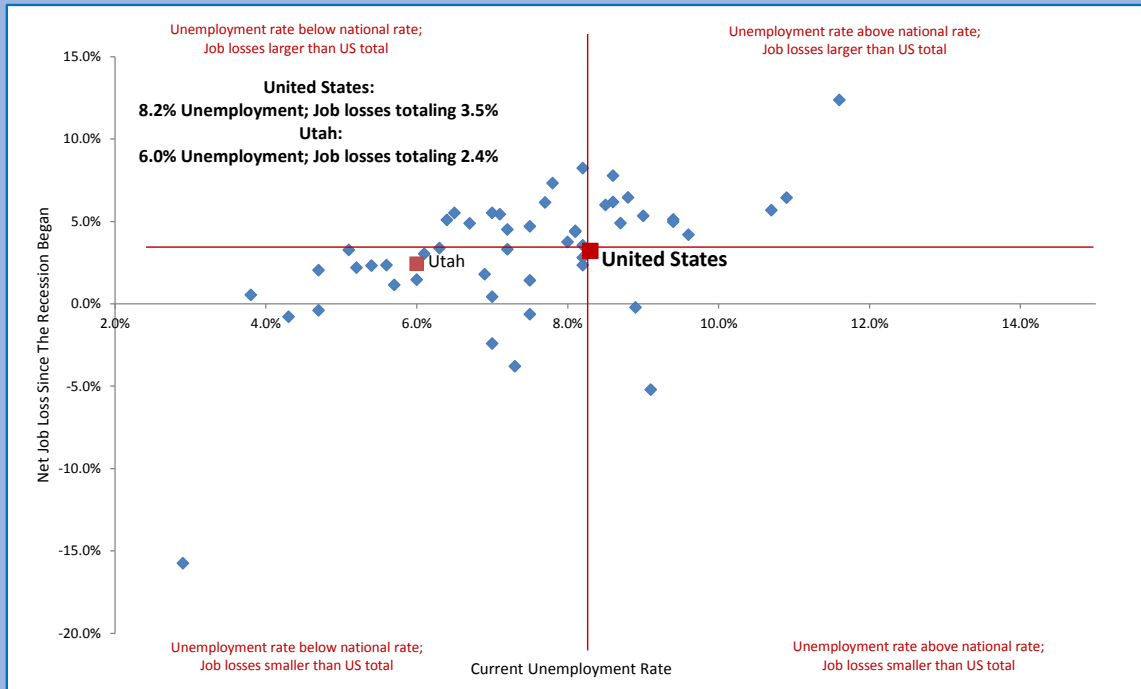
* For Utah-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Utah office: <http://jobs.utah.gov/opencms/wi/pubs/une/>

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 | June 2009 | 7.6% | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 8.0% | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 6.9% | 9.1% |
| | June 2012 | 6.0% | 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% |

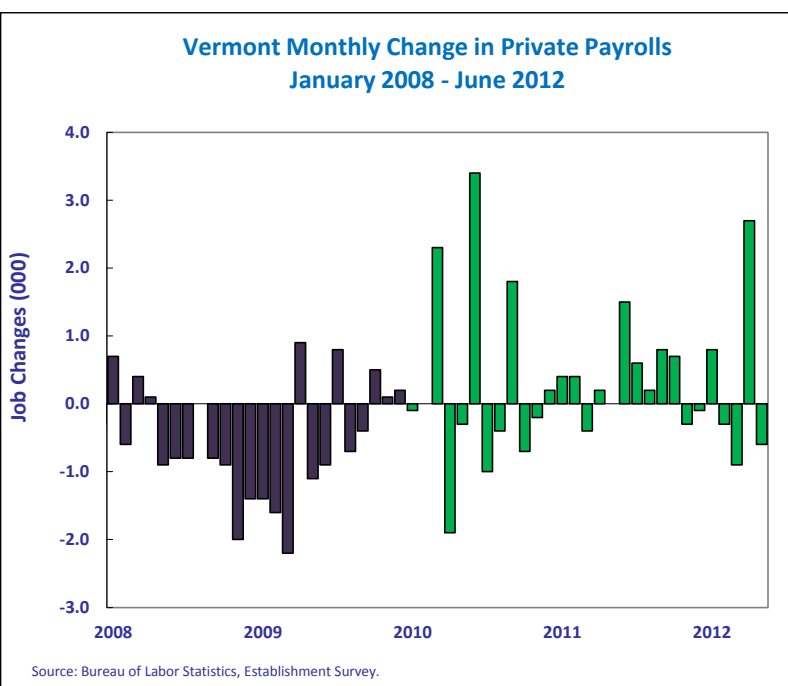
Economic Overview And Outlook: Vermont

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 3.7 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; 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 Vermont was 4.7 percent in June 2012, up 0.6 percentage point from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.2 percent in June 2009.
- 17,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Vermont during June 2012.
- In Vermont, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 3,867 during June, up 1.1 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 5,746 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Vermont 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Vermont was \$37,260.60 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$35,571.30 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Vermont, home prices fell by 4.9 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 1.6 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 4.0 percent of all mortgages, including 18.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Vermont.
- Housing starts in Vermont totaled 1,330 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, was unchanged from April.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Vermont, sales of new single-family homes totaled 41,000 units in May 2012, an increase of 36.7 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 11.8 percent to 450,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 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

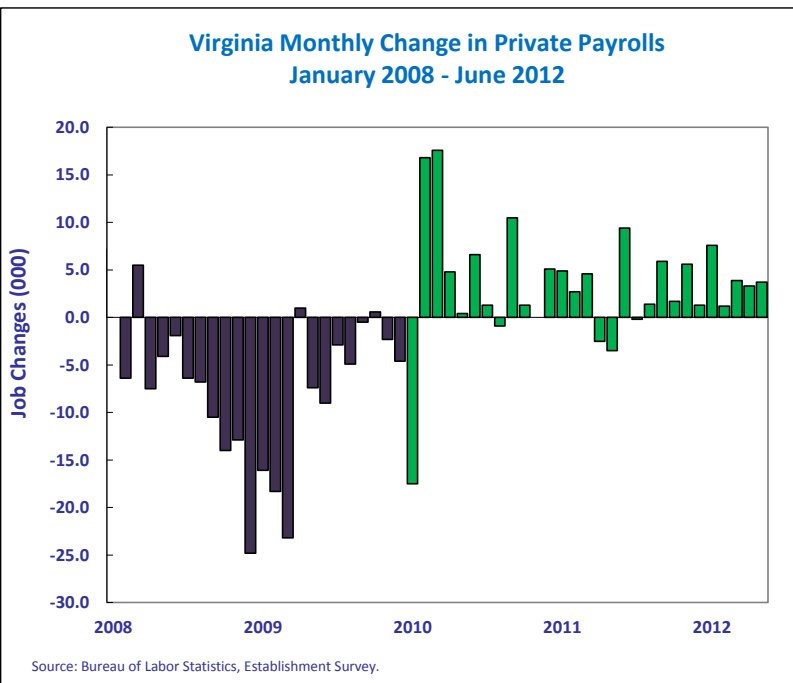
| | Vermont | United States |
|---|-----------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | | |
| June 2009 | 7.2% | 9.5% |
| June 2010 | 6.4% | 9.4% |
| June 2011 | 5.6% | 9.1% |
| June 2012 | 4.7% | 8.2% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 9.7% | 9.4% |
| 2011 | | |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 4.7% | 8.3% |
| 2011 | | |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 8.3% | 12.1% |
| 2011 | | |
| Median Household Income | | |
| (2010 \$) | | |
| 2007 | \$ 49,833 | \$ 52,823 |
| 2010 | \$ 55,942 | \$ 49,445 |
| Poverty Rate | | |
| 2007 | 9.9% | 12.5% |
| 2010 | 10.8% | 15.1% |
| No Health Insurance | | |
| 2007 | 11.2% | 15.3% |
| 2010 | 9.5% | 16.3% |

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 4.0 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 5.7 percent in June 2012, up 2.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.3 percent in January 2010.
- 246,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Virginia during June 2012.
- In Virginia, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 28,154 during June, down 0.7 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 53,105 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Virginia have declined by 47.0 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Virginia was \$40,419.20 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$39,380.10 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Virginia, home prices fell by 15.1 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 0.4 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 1.8 percent of all mortgages, including 7.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Virginia.
- Housing starts in Virginia totaled 24,180 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, a decrease of 6.4 percent from April.
- Within the South census region, which includes Virginia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 204,000 units in May 2012, an increase of 12.7 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 4.4 percent to 1,520,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

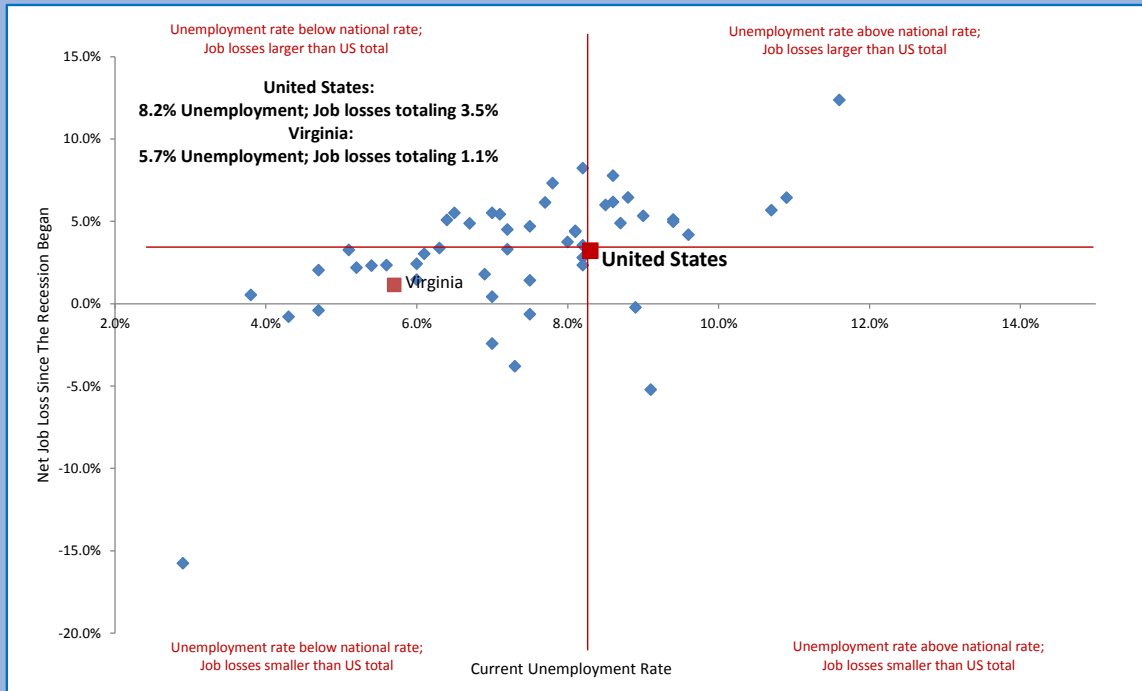
* For Virginia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Virginia office: <http://www.vawc.virginia.gov/analyzer/default.asp>

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 | June 2009 | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 9.1% |
| | June 2012 | 8.2% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2011 | 13.9% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2011 | 5.4% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2011 | 6.2% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 62,211 |
| | (2010 \$) 2010 | \$ 60,363 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 8.6% |
| | 2010 | 10.7% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 14.8% |
| | 2010 | 14.1% |

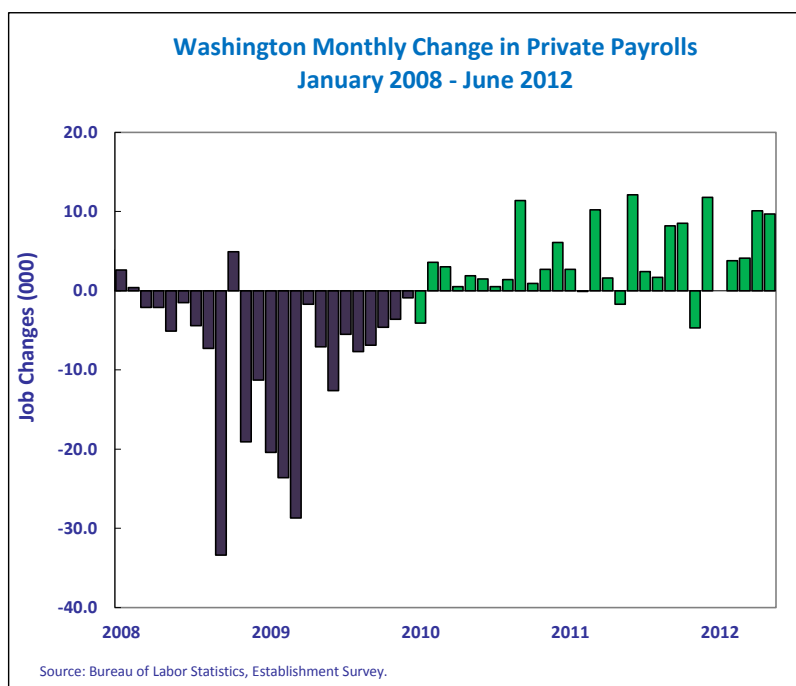
Economic Overview And Outlook: Washington

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 5.1 percent.
- In Washington, employees in the mining, construction, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Washington have experienced the greatest employment increases: manufacturing; 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 Washington was 8.3 percent in June 2012, up 3.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.2 percent in March 2010.
- 293,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Washington during June 2012.
- In Washington, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 43,447 during June, up 1.3 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 70,917 in February 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Washington have declined by 38.7 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Washington was \$39,224.70 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$37,995.70 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Washington, home prices have fallen by 22.8 percent over 17 quarters from their peak in the fourth quarter of 2007.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 2.2 percent of all mortgages, including 9.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Washington.
- Housing starts in Washington totaled 25,300 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, an increase of 15.2 percent from April.
- Within the West census region, which includes Washington, sales of new single-family homes totaled 82,000 units in May 2012, a decrease of 3.5 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 5.8 percent to 970,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 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 | June 2009 | 9.6% |
| | June 2010 | 9.8% |
| | June 2011 | 9.3% |
| | June 2012 | 8.3% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2011 | 12.5% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2011 | 10.0% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2011 | 13.9% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 61,075 |
| | (2010 \$) | 2010 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 10.2% |
| | 2010 | 11.5% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 11.3% |
| | 2010 | 13.8% |
| | | 9.5% |
| | | 9.4% |
| | | 9.1% |
| | | 8.2% |
| | | 9.4% |
| | | 8.3% |
| | | 12.1% |
| | | \$ 52,823 |
| | | \$ 49,445 |
| | | 12.5% |
| | | 15.1% |
| | | 15.3% |
| | | 16.3% |

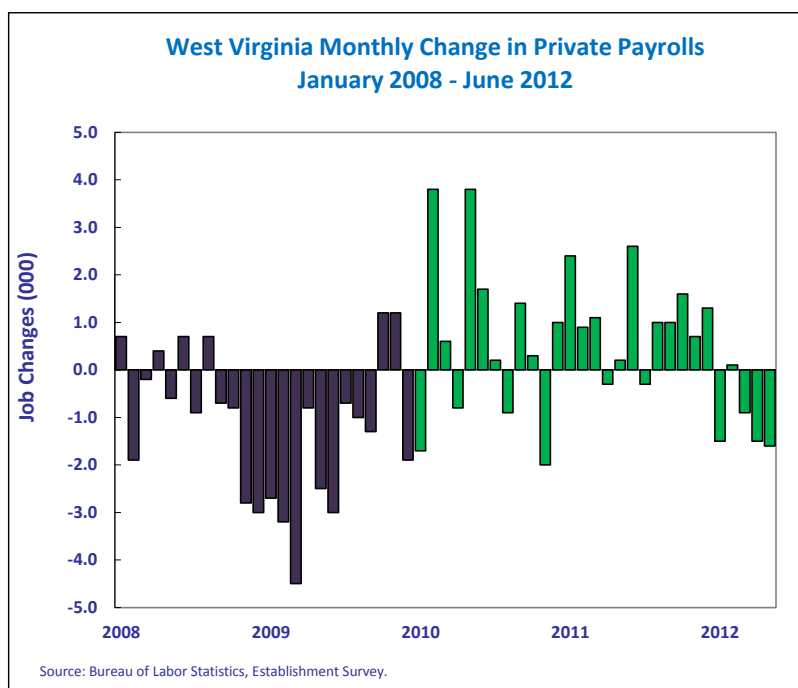
Economic Overview And Outlook: West Virginia

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 2.7 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 7.0 percent in June 2012, up 2.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.5 percent in November 2010.
- 57,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in West Virginia during June 2012.
- In West Virginia, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 7,064 during June, down 7.0 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 39.6 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in West Virginia was \$29,654.80 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$28,498.40 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In West Virginia, home prices fell by 6.2 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 1.2 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 2.1 percent of all mortgages, including 6.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in West Virginia.
- Housing starts in West Virginia totaled 1,980 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, a decrease of 25.6 percent from April.
- Within the South census region, which includes West Virginia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 204,000 units in May 2012, an increase of 12.7 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 4.4 percent to 1,520,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 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 | June 2009 | 8.0% | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 8.4% | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 8.0% | 9.1% |
| | June 2012 | 7.0% | 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% |

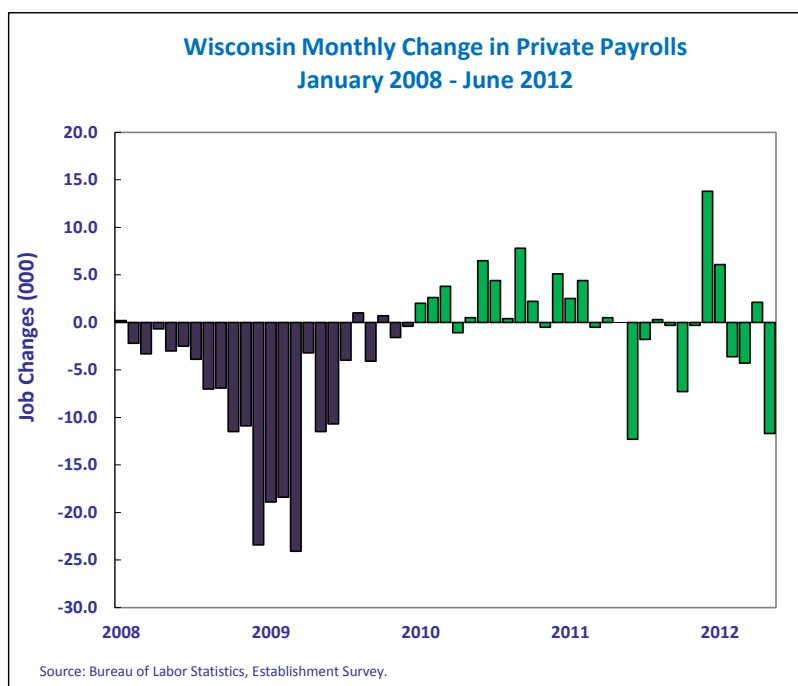
Economic Overview And Outlook: Wisconsin

JOBS

- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 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 0.8 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 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 Wisconsin was 7.0 percent in June 2012, up 2.5 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.2 percent in January 2010.
- 215,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Wisconsin during June 2012.
- In Wisconsin, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 52,304 during June, up 7.1 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 115,191 in May 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Wisconsin have declined by 54.6 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Wisconsin was \$35,021.40 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$33,870.90 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Wisconsin, home prices fell by 9.6 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 0.4 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 3.4 percent of all mortgages, including 14.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Wisconsin.
- Housing starts in Wisconsin totaled 12,840 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, a decrease of 1.6 percent from April.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Wisconsin, sales of new single-family homes totaled 42,000 units in May 2012, a decrease of 10.6 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.0 percent to 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

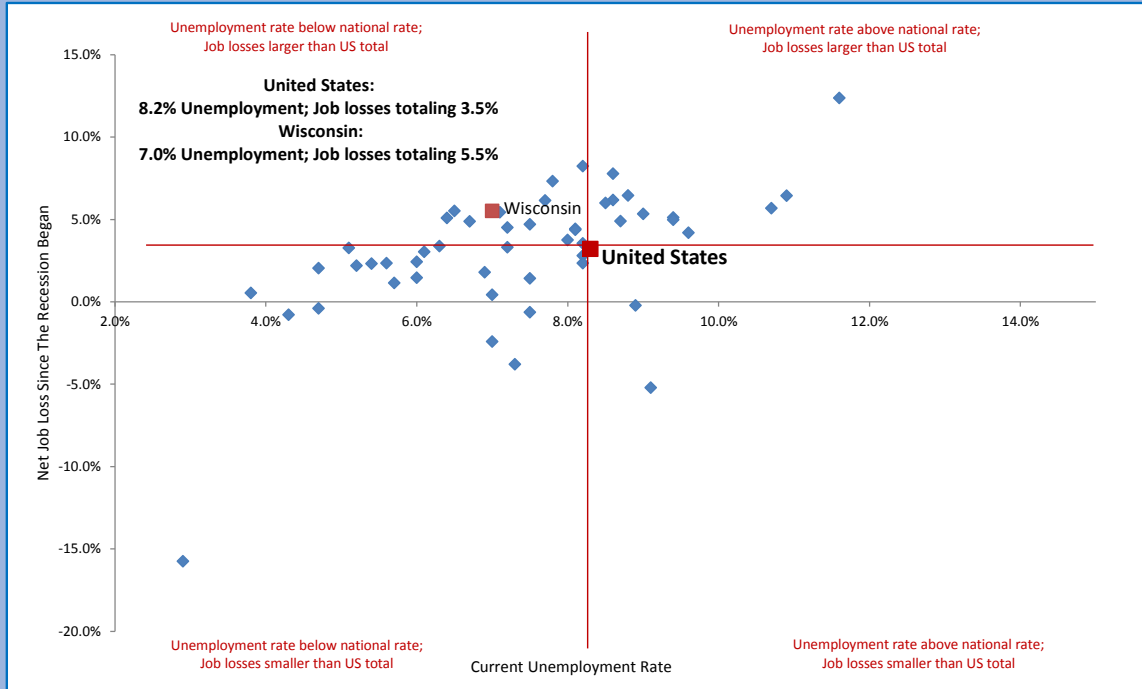
* For Wisconsin-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Wisconsin office: <http://www.dwd.state.wi.us/oea/>

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 | June 2009 | 9.2% |
| | June 2010 | 8.4% |
| | June 2011 | 7.6% |
| | June 2012 | 7.0% |
| 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 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 11.0% |
| | 2010 | 9.9% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 8.2% |
| | 2010 | 9.4% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Wyoming

JOBS

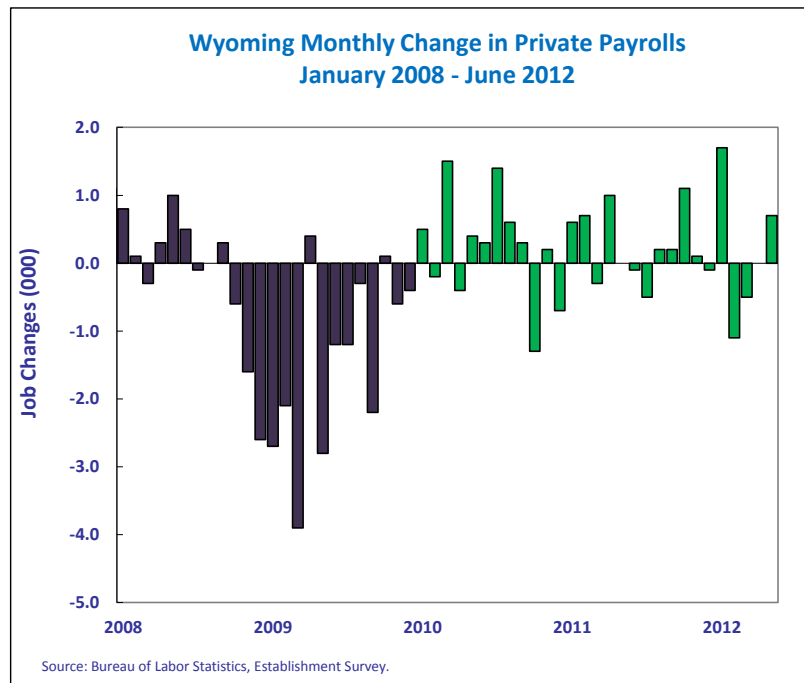
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 consecutive months.
- In Wyoming, private sector employment fell by 8.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.8 percent.
- In Wyoming, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Wyoming have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and leisure and hospitality.*
- As the economy 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 5.4 percent in June 2012, up 2.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.5 percent in January 2010.
- 17,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Wyoming during June 2012.
- In Wyoming, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 2,263 during June, up 7.0 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 4,585 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Wyoming have declined by 50.6 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 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Wyoming was \$42,183.20 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$39,579.40 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Wyoming, home prices fell by 6.8 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 1.6 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 1.0 percent of all mortgages, including 5.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Wyoming.
- Housing starts in Wyoming totaled 1,780 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, an increase of 7.2 percent from April.
- Within the West census region, which includes Wyoming, sales of new single-family homes totaled 82,000 units in May 2012, a decrease of 3.5 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 5.8 percent to 970,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

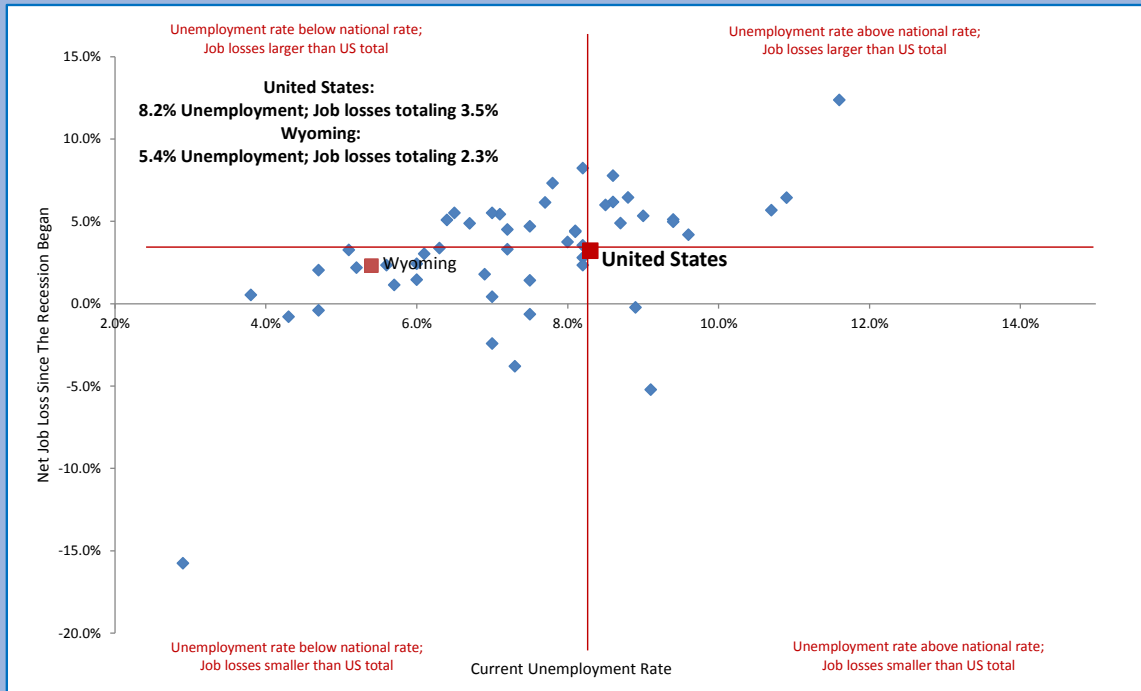
* For Wyoming-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Wyoming office: <http://wydoe.state.wy.us/lmi/bls.htm>

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 | June 2009 | 9.5% |
| | June 2010 | 9.4% |
| | June 2011 | 9.1% |
| | June 2012 | 8.2% |
| 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 | \$ 52,823 |
| | (2010 \$) | \$ 49,445 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 12.5% |
| | 2010 | 15.1% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 15.3% |
| | 2010 | 16.3% |

EXPLANATION OF NET JOB LOSS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE CHART

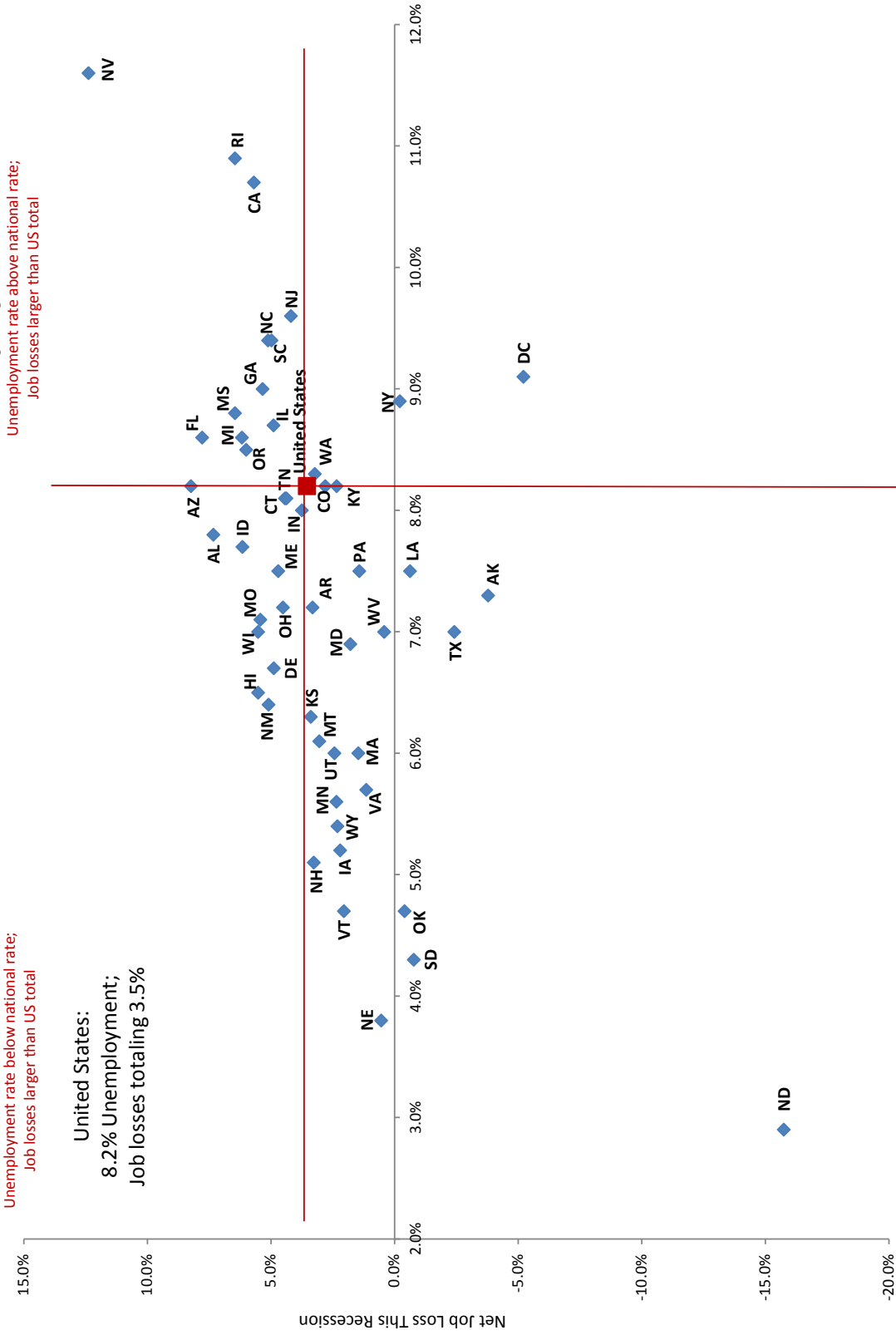
The chart on the following page shows a comparison of the current (June 2012) unemployment rate and cumulative nonfarm job losses (as a percent of total employment) in each state and the District of Columbia versus the national average. States that appear in the upper right quadrant are experiencing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

Meanwhile, 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 and those states located in the lower right quadrant have experienced job losses below the national average even as their unemployment rate remains above the national average.

Most states experienced significant job losses during the recession. Between December 2007 and July 2009, forty-eight states saw declines in payroll employment. Only Alaska, North Dakota, and the District of Columbia saw their payrolls increase during this period. Job growth has resumed in most states in the last two years of the recovery; forty-six states and the District of Columbia experienced net job gains from July 2009 to June 2012. Five states – Louisiana, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas – have recovered all the jobs that were lost during the recession.

Net Job Loss from Recession's Onset and June 2012 Unemployment Rate

Unemployment rate below national rate;
Job losses larger than US total



United States:
8.2% Unemployment;
Job losses totaling 3.5%

Unemployment rate below national rate;
Job losses smaller than US total

Unemployment rate above national rate;
Job losses larger than US total

Current Unemployment Rate

**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.

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Veterans' Unemployment Rate

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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.