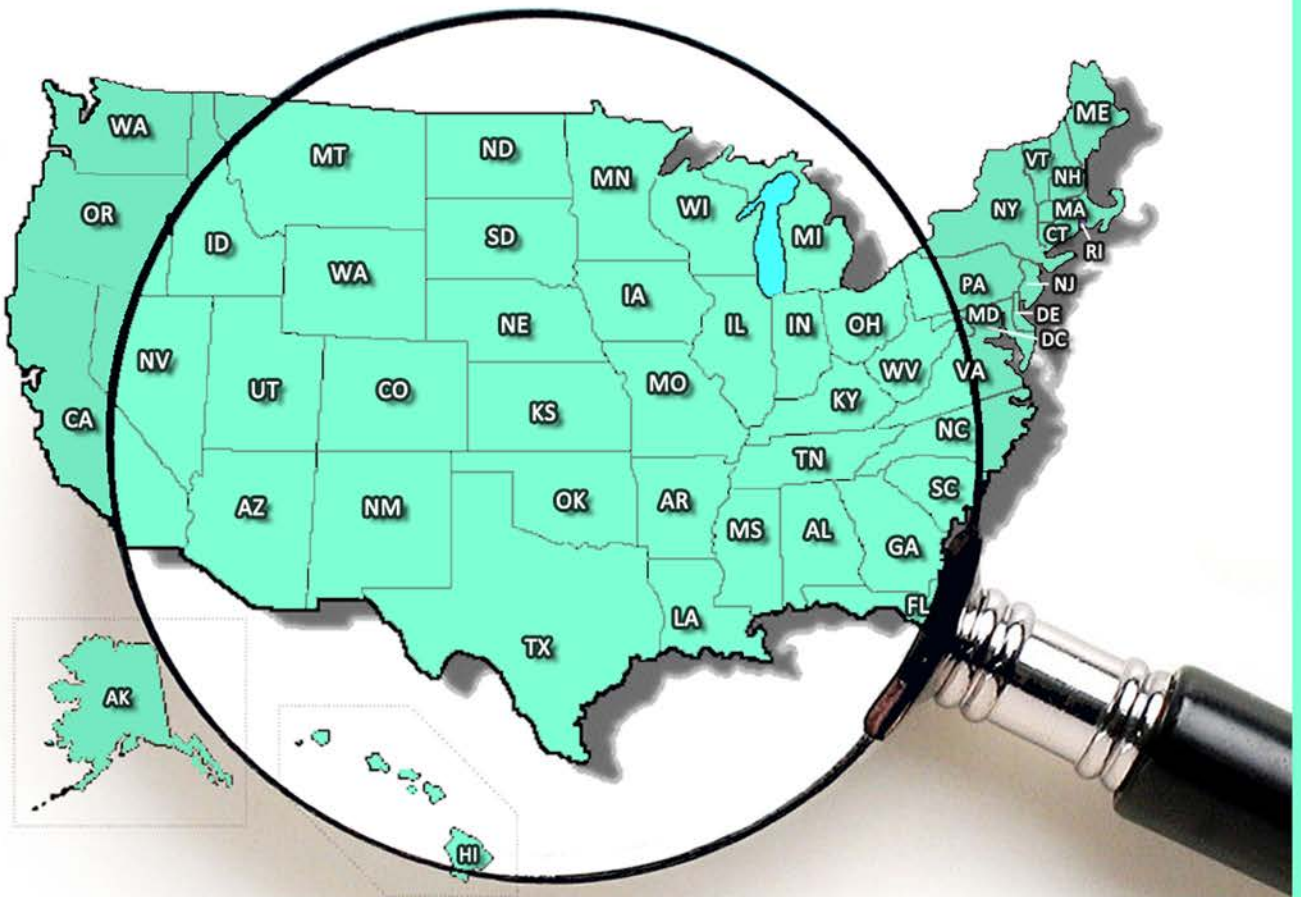


July 2011  
(June 2011 Data)

UNDERSTANDING  
THE ECONOMY:

# STATE-BY-STATE SNAPSHOTS



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

# U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

## Understanding the Economy: State-by-State Snapshots

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>STATE-BY-STATE SNAPSHOTS</b>	<b>3</b>
Alabama	3
Alaska	5
Arizona	7
Arkansas	9
California	11
Colorado	13
Connecticut	15
Delaware	17
District of Columbia	19
Florida	21
Georgia	23
Hawaii	25
Idaho	27
Illinois	29
Indiana	31
Iowa	33
Kansas	35
Kentucky	37
Louisiana	39
Maine	41
Maryland	43
Massachusetts	45
Michigan	47
Minnesota	49
Mississippi	51
Missouri	53
Montana	55
Nebraska	57
Nevada	59
New Hampshire	61
New Jersey	63
New Mexico	65
New York	67
North Carolina	69
North Dakota	71
Ohio	73
Oklahoma	75
Oregon	77

Pennsylvania	79
Rhode Island	81
South Carolina	83
South Dakota	85
Tennessee	87
Texas	89
Utah	91
Vermont	93
Virginia	95
Washington	97
West Virginia	99
Wisconsin	101
Wyoming	103

**CHART OF NET JOB LOSS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE  
ACROSS THE UNITED STATES** **105**

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**POST-9/11 AND TOTAL VETERANS' UNEMPLOYMENT  
RATES BY STATE** **107**

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**SOURCES** **108**

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## Understandin t e Economy State by State Snaps ots

### Executive Summary

This is the seventh edition of state-by-state snapshots issued by the Joint Economic Committee during the 112<sup>th</sup> Congress and includes data through June 2011.

This month's report shows that despite the recent slowdown in national employment growth, a majority of states added private-sector jobs in June. Nationally, private-sector employment gains slowed to 57,000 in June, following gains of just 73,000 in May. Private-sector gains in each of the previous three months had exceeded 200,000. Similarly, the ISM Manufacturing Index, after exceeding 60 in each of the first four months of the year, fell to 53.5 and 55.3 in May and June, respectively. Retail sales also slowed in the past two months, recording a 0.1 percent increase in June, after a decline of 0.1 percent in May.

While economic growth in the first half of 2011 has been below what most forecasters had projected at the beginning of the year, the Federal Reserve and other forecasters believe the slowing is due to temporary factors, including the spike in oil and gasoline prices and the supply-chain effects of the Japanese earthquake and tsunami in March.

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

Report highlights include:

- Thirty-two states and the District of Columbia added private-sector jobs in June. California's private sector saw the largest expansion during the month, adding 28,800 jobs, followed by Texas with 19,700. In the past 12 months, 11 states (Texas, California, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Florida, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Washington, and Wisconsin) have each added more than 40,000 private-sector jobs. Only the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware – all in the Mid-Atlantic region –lost private-sector positions in the past year. From June 2010 - June 2011, North Dakota (6.4 percent), Oklahoma (3.1 percent) and Vermont (2.9 percent) had the largest percentage gains in private-sector employment.
- Despite private-sector job growth in a majority of states, twenty-eight states and the District of Columbia saw their unemployment rates increase in June, with nine of those states and DC recording statistically significant increases. The District of Columbia (0.6 percentage point) and South Carolina (0.5 percentage point) had the largest increases. Alabama, Arkansas and Illinois each had increases of 0.3 percentage point and Maryland, Montana, North Carolina, Texas and Wisconsin experienced increases of 0.2 percentage points. No other states had statistically significant changes, either up or down, from May to June. In the past 12 months, Nevada (-2.5 percentage points), Michigan (-2.1 percentage points) and Indiana (-2.0 percentage points) had the largest

decreases in the unemployment rate. Nevada (12.4 percent), California (11.8 percent) and Rhode Island (10.8 percent) had the highest unemployment rates in June. The national unemployment rate during the month was 9.2 percent.

- Manufacturing employment expanded in 29 states in June. The largest gains were in Texas, which added 8,400 manufacturing jobs, followed by California (4,900) and Massachusetts (2,900). Overall, the United States has added 159,000 manufacturing jobs in the past twelve months. Five states – Texas (19,300), Michigan (16,900), California (16,700), Wisconsin (15,900) and Oklahoma (11,200) – account for just over half of the manufacturing positions added during the past year.
- Twenty-six states added jobs in the professional and business services sector in June. California (16,400), New York (4,000) and Maryland (2,800) posted the largest increases. In the past year, 44 states and the District of Columbia have added professional and business services jobs, with California, Texas and New York recording the largest gains.

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## Economic Overview And Outlook: Alabama

### JOBS

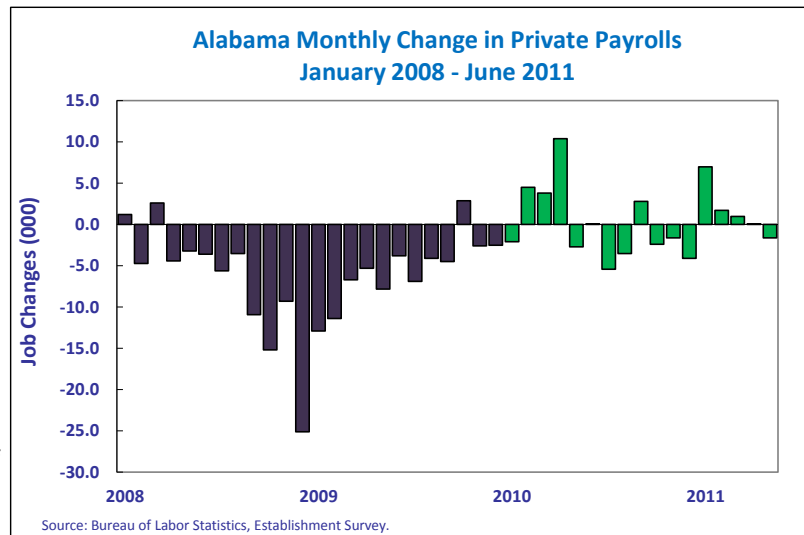
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Alabama, private sector employment fell by 9.4 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.0 percent.
- In Alabama, employees in the construction, professional and business services, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Alabama have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; trade, transportation and utilities; and education and health services.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Alabama was 9.9 percent in June 2011, up 6.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.4 percent in December 2009.
- 214,000 Alabama residents were counted among the unemployed in Alabama during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Alabama was \$30,794.80 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$30,415.50 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Alabama, home prices saw a decrease of 8.9 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 9.2 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Alabama was \$128,969 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 2.2 percent of all mortgages, including 7.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Alabama.
- Housing starts in Alabama totaled 7,650 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, an increase of 3.4 percent from April.
- Within the South census region, which includes Alabama, sales of new single-family homes totaled 172,000 units in May 2011, an increase of 2.4 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 1,700,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

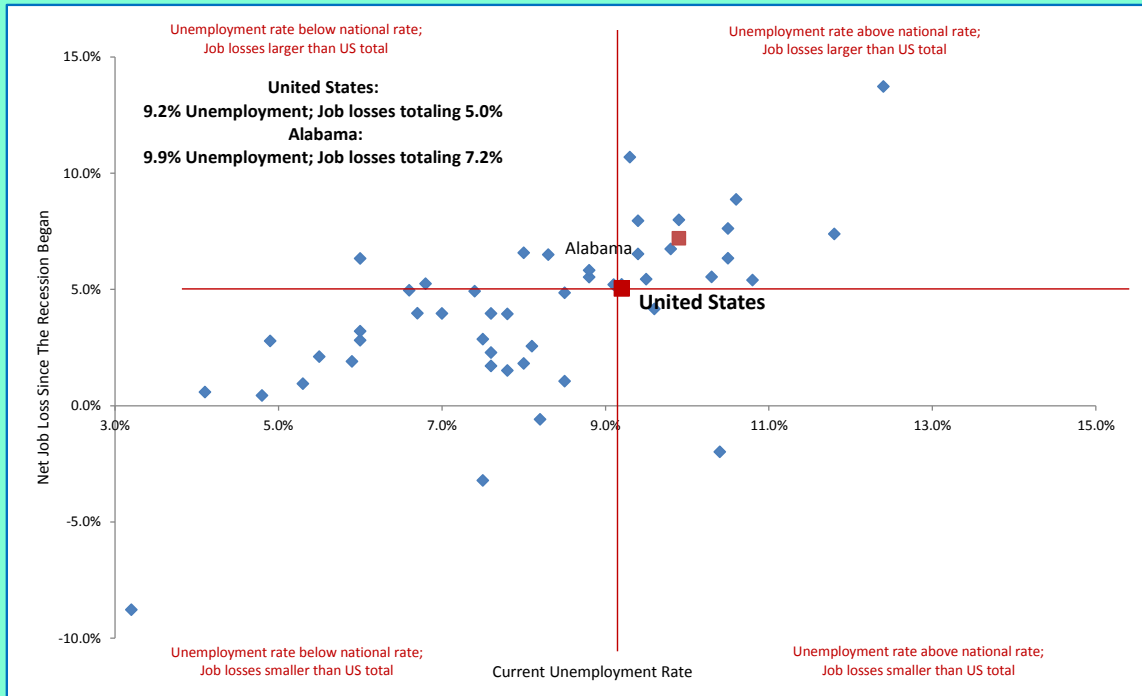
\* For Alabama-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Alabama office: <http://www2.dir.state.al.us/>

## How Does Alabama Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states 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
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	4.7%	5.6%
	June 2009	10.0%	9.5%
	June 2010	9.3%	9.5%
	June 2011	9.9%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	8.6%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	7.7%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	10.8%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 43,668	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 39,980	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	14.5%	12.5%
	2009	16.6%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	12.0%	15.3%
	2009	16.9%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Alaska

### JOBS

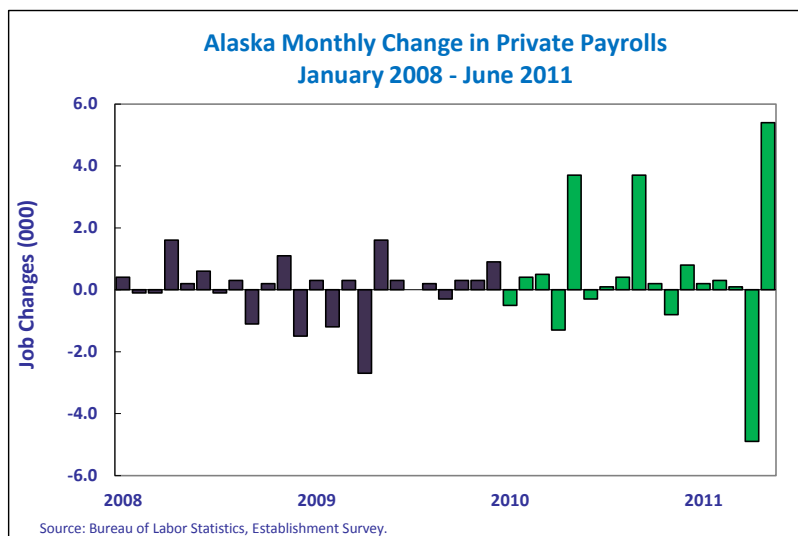
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Alaska, private sector employment fell by 0.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.4 percent.
- In Alaska, employees in the construction, 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; manufacturing; and education and health services.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Alaska was 7.5 percent in June 2011, up 1.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.2 percent in March 2010.
- 28,000 Alaska residents were counted among the unemployed in Alaska during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Alaska was \$40,244.20 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$39,413.30 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Alaska, home prices saw a decrease of 0.2 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year increase of 2.0 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Alaska was \$241,750 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 1.1 percent of all mortgages, including 4.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Alaska.
- Housing starts in Alaska totaled 890 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, a decrease of 43.7 percent from April.
- Within the West census region, which includes Alaska, sales of new single-family homes totaled 83,000 units in May 2011, a decrease of 3.5 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 1.9 percent to 1,040,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

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

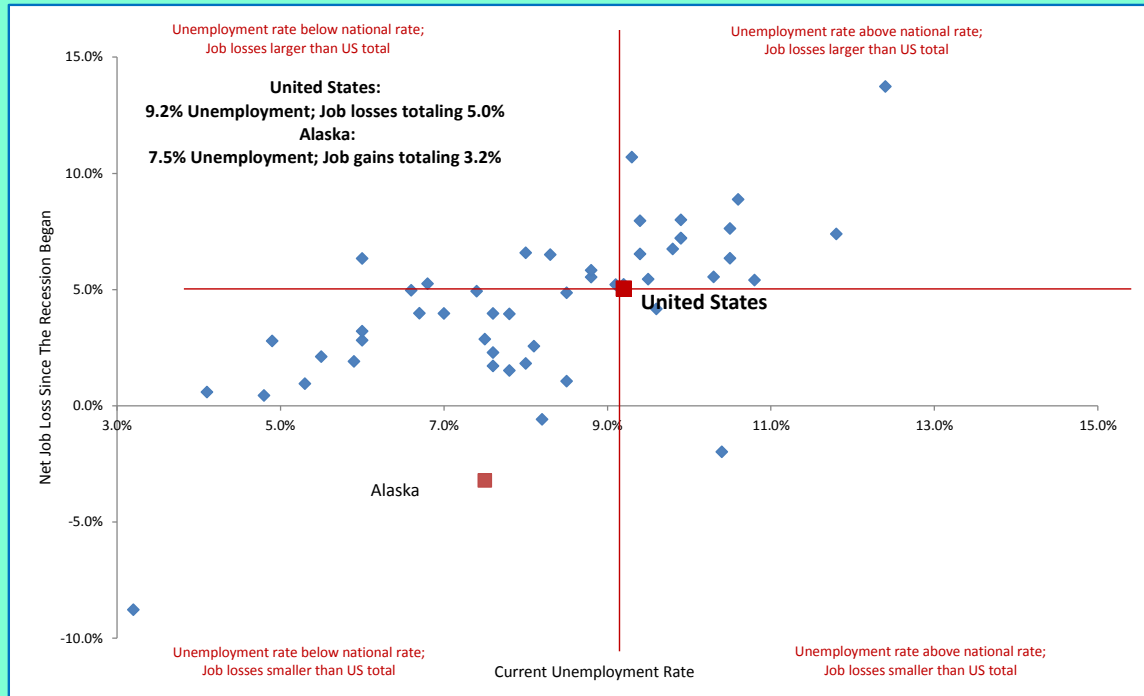


## How Does Alaska Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		Alaska	United States
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	6.4%	5.6%
	June 2009	7.9%	9.5%
	June 2010	7.9%	9.5%
	June 2011	7.5%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	12.3%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	8.1%	8.7%
	<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	7.8%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 65,165	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$)	2009	\$ 61,604
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	7.6%	12.5%
	2009	11.7%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	18.2%	15.3%
	2009	17.7%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Arizona

### JOBS

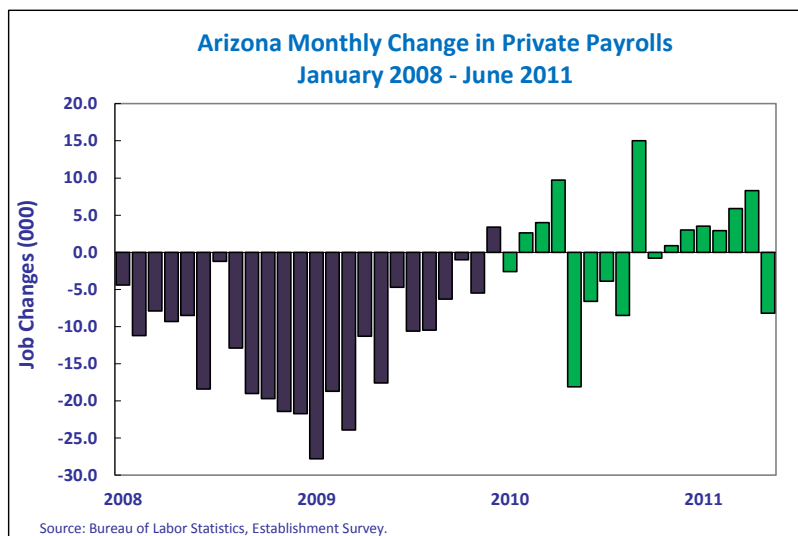
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Arizona, private sector employment fell by 12.5 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.2 percent.
- In Arizona, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Arizona have experienced the greatest employment increases: education and health services; leisure and hospitality; and trade, transportation and utilities.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Arizona was 9.3 percent in June 2011, up 5.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.4 percent in December 2009.
- 296,000 Arizona residents were counted among the unemployed in Arizona during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Arizona was \$31,553.30 in the 1st quarter of 2011, down from \$32,595.90 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Arizona, home prices saw a decrease of 12.1 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 11.5 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Arizona was \$147,669 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 4.8 percent of all mortgages, including 13.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Arizona.
- Housing starts in Arizona totaled 10,110 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, a decrease of 3.0 percent from April.
- Within the West census region, which includes Arizona, sales of new single-family homes totaled 83,000 units in May 2011, a decrease of 3.5 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 1.9 percent to 1,040,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

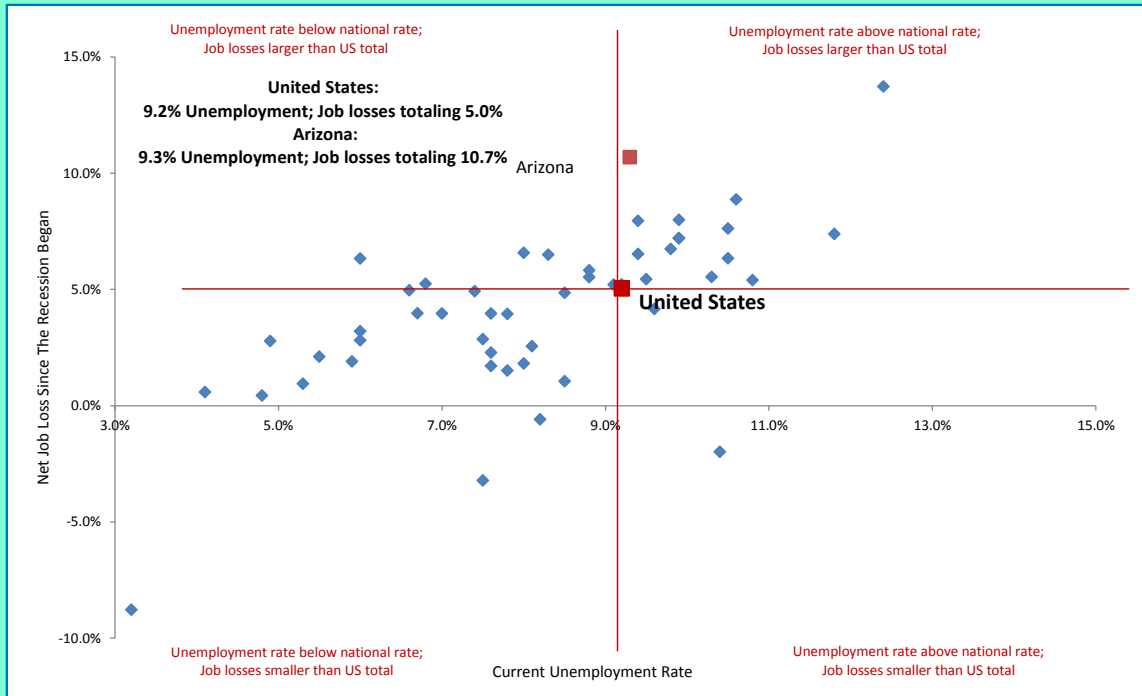
\* For Arizona-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Arizona office: <http://www.workforce.az.gov/>

## How Does Arizona Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		Arizona	United States
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	5.7%	5.6%
	June 2009	9.8%	9.5%
	June 2010	10.0%	9.5%
	June 2011	9.3%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	7.6%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	8.0%	8.7%
	<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	13.2%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 48,843	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$)	2009	\$ 45,739
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	14.3%	12.5%
	2009	21.2%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	18.3%	15.3%
	2009	19.6%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Arkansas

### JOBS

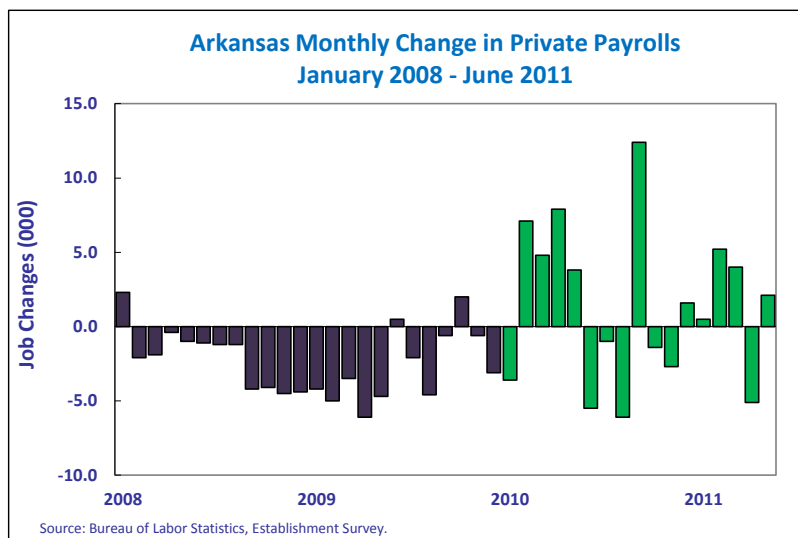
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Arkansas, private sector employment fell by 6.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.7 percent.
- In Arkansas, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Arkansas have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and leisure and hospitality.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Arkansas is currently at its peak of 8.1 percent in June 2011, up 3.0 percentage points from December 2007.
- 109,000 Arkansas residents were counted among the unemployed in Arkansas during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Arkansas was \$30,001.50 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$29,869.90 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Arkansas, home prices saw a decrease of 4.0 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 3.1 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Arkansas was \$120,560 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 2.3 percent of all mortgages, including 7.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Arkansas.
- Housing starts in Arkansas totaled 10,280 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, an increase of 189.6 percent from April.
- Within the South census region, which includes Arkansas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 172,000 units in May 2011, an increase of 2.4 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 1,700,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

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

## How Does Arkansas Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states 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
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	5.1%	5.6%
	June 2009	7.4%	9.5%
	June 2010	7.8%	9.5%
	June 2011	8.1%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	8.2%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	9.7%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	13.4%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 42,202	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 36,538	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	13.8%	12.5%
	2009	18.9%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	16.1%	15.3%
	2009	19.2%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: California

### JOBS

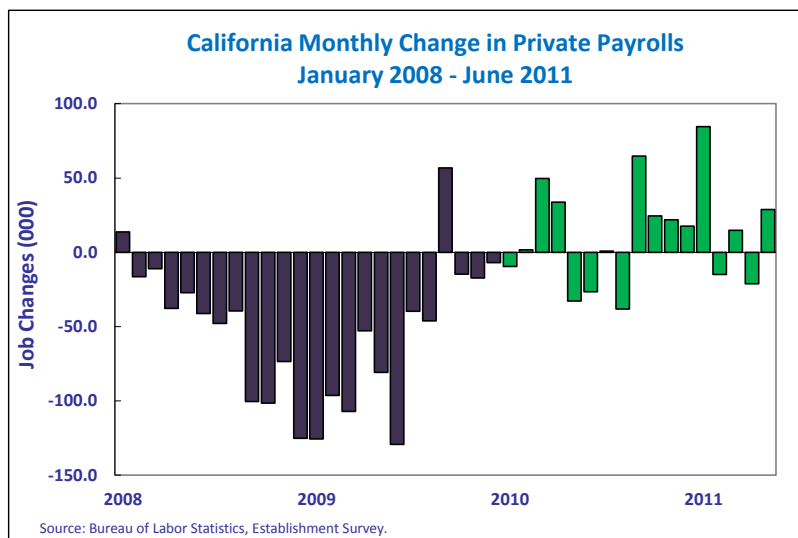
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In California, private sector employment fell by 9.5 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.3 percent.
- In California, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and financial activities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in California have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and education and health services.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in California was 11.8 percent in June 2011, up 6.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 12.5 percent in December 2010.
- 2,134,000 California residents were counted among the unemployed in California during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in California was \$39,489.60 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$39,327.60 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In California, home prices saw a decrease of 6.2 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 5.3 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in California was \$330,037 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 4.0 percent of all mortgages, including 12.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in California.
- Housing starts in California totaled 50,750 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, an increase of 32.9 percent from April.
- Within the West census region, which includes California, sales of new single-family homes totaled 83,000 units in May 2011, a decrease of 3.5 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 1.9 percent to 1,040,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

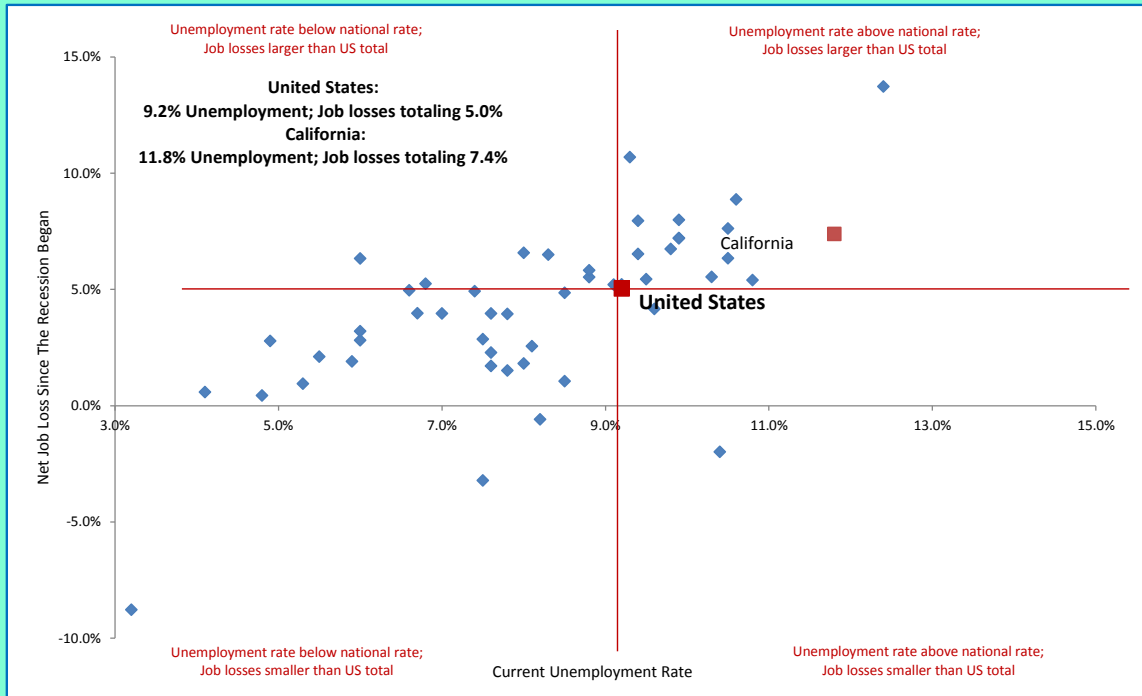
\* For California-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the California office: <http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/>

## How Does California Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		California	United States
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	6.9%	5.6%
	June 2009	11.5%	9.5%
	June 2010	12.4%	9.5%
	June 2011	11.8%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	4.8%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	9.8%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	12.4%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 57,656	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 56,134	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	12.7%	12.5%
	2009	15.3%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	18.2%	15.3%
	2009	20.0%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Colorado

### JOBS

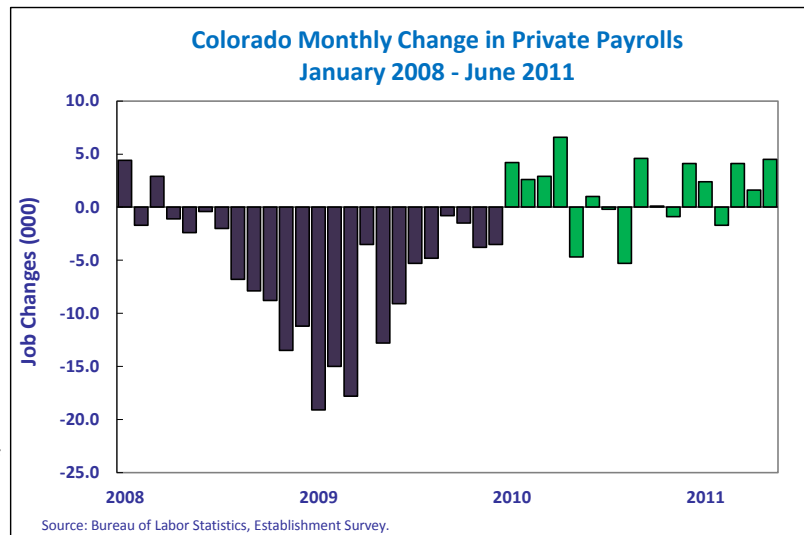
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Colorado, private sector employment fell by 7.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.3 percent.
- In Colorado, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Colorado have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; leisure and hospitality; and education and health services.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Colorado was 8.5 percent in June 2011, up 4.5 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.3 percent in February 2011.
- 228,000 Colorado residents were counted among the unemployed in Colorado during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Colorado was \$39,176.90 in the 1st quarter of 2011, down from \$39,552.10 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Colorado, home prices saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 5.0 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Colorado was \$217,558 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 2.3 percent of all mortgages, including 8.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Colorado.
- Housing starts in Colorado totaled 11,480 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, an increase of 3.0 percent from April.
- Within the West census region, which includes Colorado, sales of new single-family homes totaled 83,000 units in May 2011, a decrease of 3.5 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 1.9 percent to 1,040,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

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

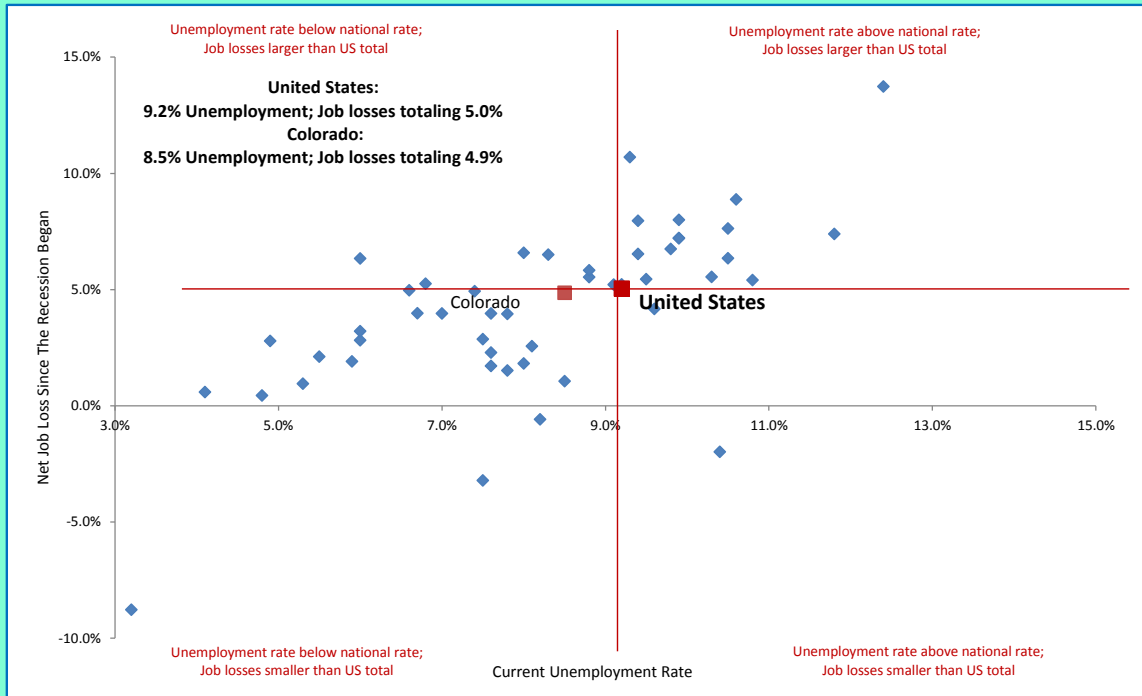


## How Does Colorado Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		Colorado	United States
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	4.6%	5.6%
	June 2009	8.7%	9.5%
	June 2010	8.8%	9.5%
	June 2011	8.5%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	7.8%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	8.8%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	11.9%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 63,249	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 55,930	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	9.8%	12.5%
	2009	12.3%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	16.4%	15.3%
	2009	15.3%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Connecticut

### JOBS

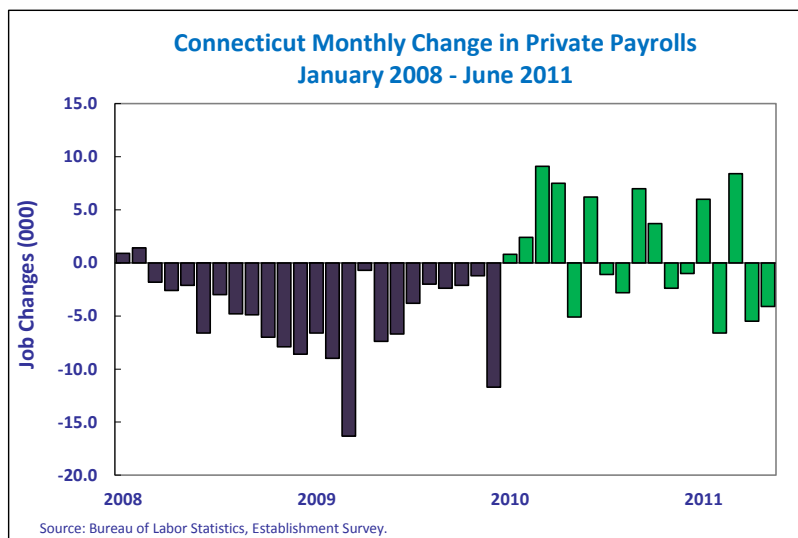
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Connecticut, private sector employment fell by 7.4 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.0 percent.
- In Connecticut, employees in the construction, information services, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Connecticut have experienced the greatest employment increases: education and health services; professional and business services; and leisure and hospitality.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Connecticut was 9.1 percent in June 2011, up 4.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.2 percent in April 2010.
- 172,000 Connecticut residents were counted among the unemployed in Connecticut during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Connecticut was \$50,922.00 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$49,982.30 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Connecticut, home prices saw an increase of 0.1 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year increase of 1.0 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Connecticut was \$266,845 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 4.4 percent of all mortgages, including 17.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Connecticut.
- Housing starts in Connecticut totaled 1,830 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, a decrease of 35.8 percent from April.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Connecticut, sales of new single-family homes totaled 22,000 units in May 2011, a decrease of 26.7 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 3.5 percent to 550,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

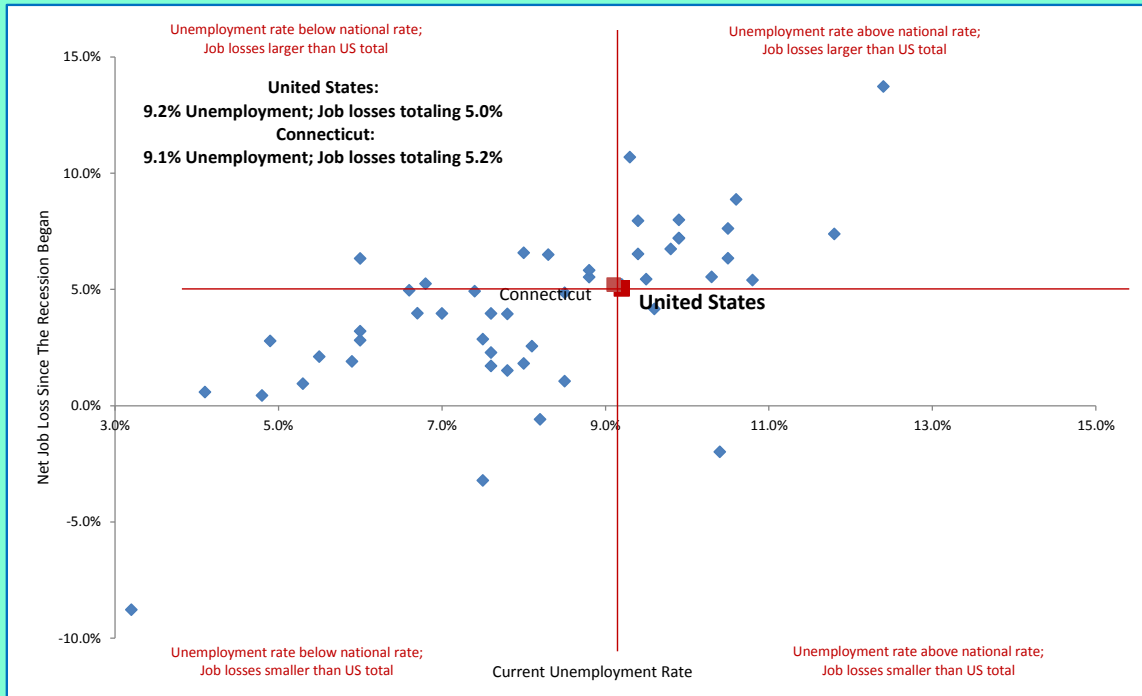
\* For Connecticut-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Connecticut office: <http://www1.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/>

## How Does Connecticut Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		Connecticut	United States
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	5.5%	5.6%
	June 2009	8.4%	9.5%
	June 2010	9.1%	9.5%
	June 2011	9.1%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	5.0%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	9.2%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	15.5%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 66,353	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 64,851	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	8.9%	12.5%
	2009	8.4%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	9.4%	15.3%
	2009	12.0%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Delaware

### JOBS

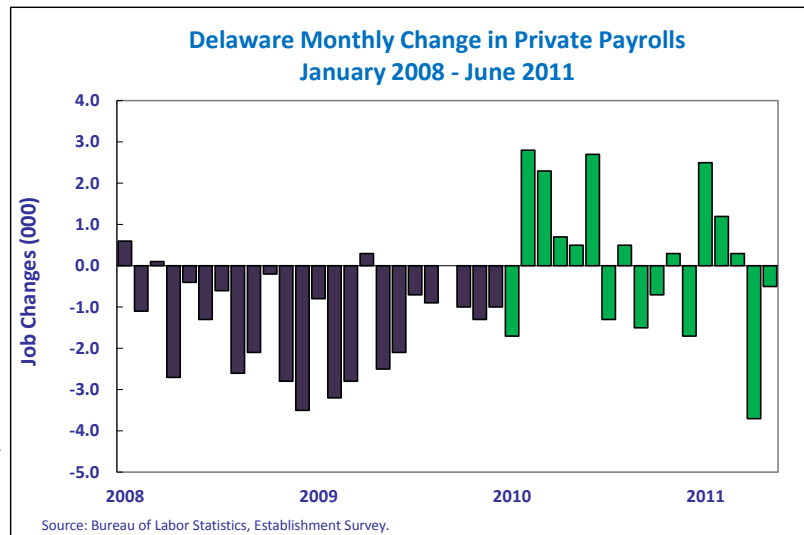
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Delaware, private sector employment fell by 9.0 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.2 percent.
- In Delaware, employees in the construction, trade, transportation and utilities, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Delaware have experienced the greatest employment increases: leisure and hospitality; other services; and education and health services.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Delaware was 8.0 percent in June 2011, up 4.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.8 percent in January 2010.
- 34,000 Delaware residents were counted among the unemployed in Delaware during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Delaware was \$36,488.30 in the 1st quarter of 2011, down from \$36,636.00 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Delaware, home prices saw a decrease of 8.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 4.6 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Delaware was \$216,902 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 4.3 percent of all mortgages, including 16.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Delaware.
- Housing starts in Delaware totaled 3,040 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, an increase of 15.6 percent from April.
- Within the South census region, which includes Delaware, sales of new single-family homes totaled 172,000 units in May 2011, an increase of 2.4 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 1,700,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

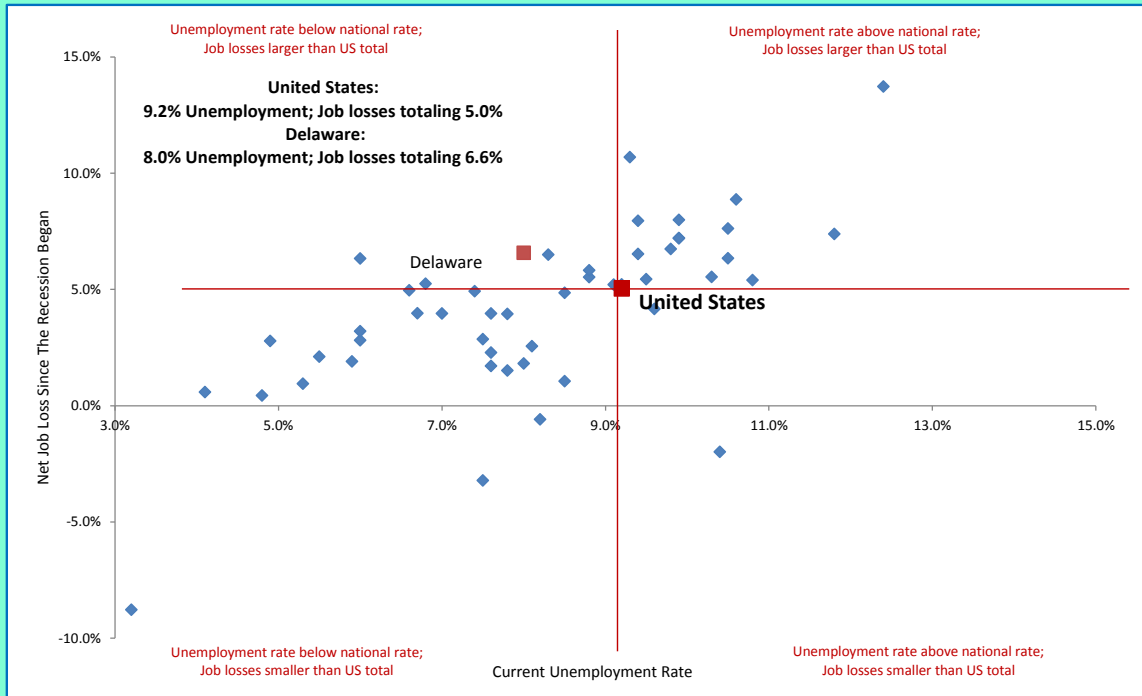
\* For Delaware-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Delaware office:  
<http://www.delawareworks.com/oolmi/Information/Publications.aspx>

## How Does Delaware Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		Delaware	United States
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	4.7%	5.6%
	June 2009	8.1%	9.5%
	June 2010	8.3%	9.5%
	June 2011	8.0%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	8.2%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	6.1%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	6.3%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 56,471	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 52,114	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	9.3%	12.5%
	2009	12.3%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	11.2%	15.3%
	2009	13.4%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: The District Of Columbia

### JOBS

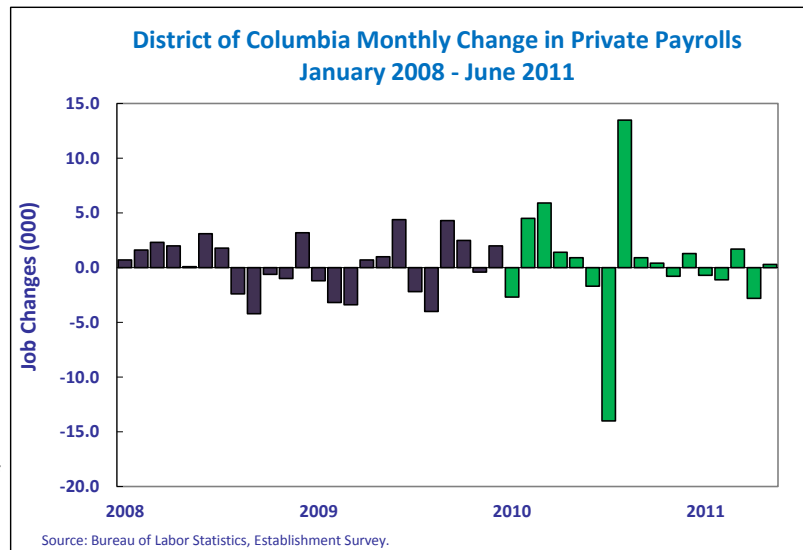
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In the District of Columbia, private sector employment fell by 1.4 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.8 percent.
- In the District of Columbia, 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: education and health services; professional and business services; and construction.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in the District of Columbia is currently at its peak of 10.4 percent in June 2011, up 4.9 percentage points from December 2007.
- 35,000 District of Columbia residents were counted among the unemployed in District of Columbia during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in the District of Columbia was \$64,620.60 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$63,019.00 in the 1st quarter of 2009.



### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In District of Columbia, home prices saw an increase of 0.5 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year increase of 1.5 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in the District of Columbia was \$404,380 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 3.1 percent of all mortgages, including 12.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in the District of Columbia.
- Housing starts in the District of Columbia totaled 710 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, an increase of 121.9 percent from April.
- Within the South census region, which includes the District of Columbia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 172,000 units in May 2011, an increase of 2.4 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 1,700,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

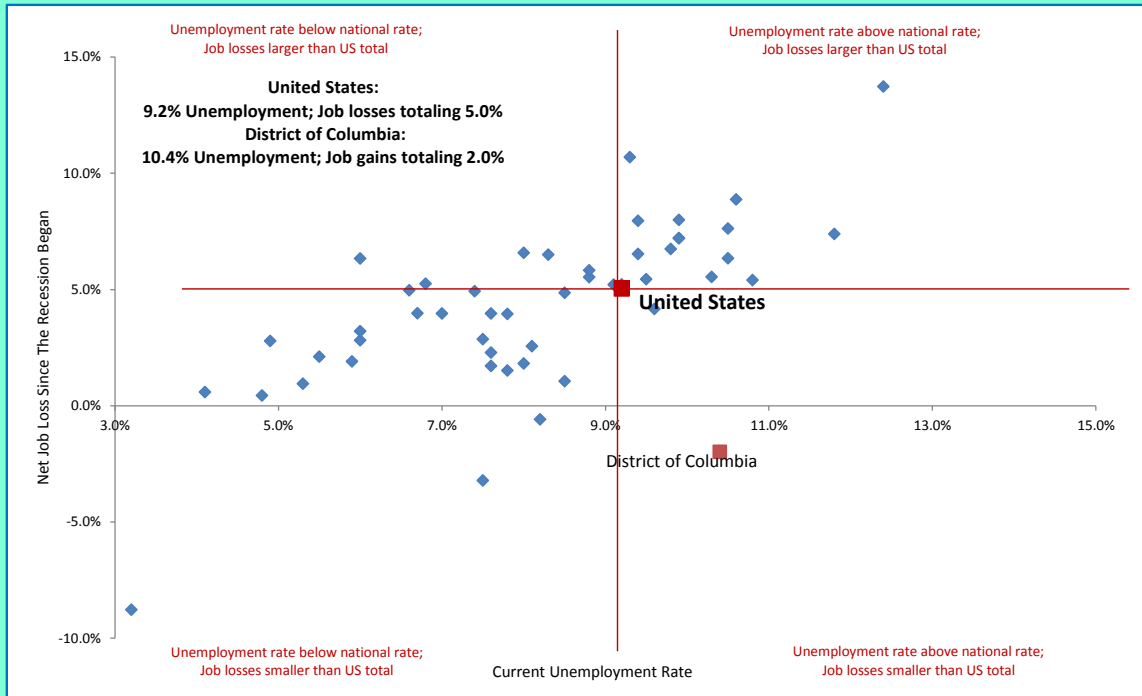
\* For District of Columbia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the District of Columbia office: <http://www.does.dc.gov/does/cwp/view,a,1233,q,538030.asp>

## How Does The District Of Columbia Compare To The States?

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

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

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



### DISTRICT QUICK FACTS

		District of Columbia	United States
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	6.4%	5.6%
	June 2009	9.6%	9.5%
	June 2010	9.8%	9.5%
	June 2011	10.4%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	4.6%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	7.1%	8.7%
	<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	13.4%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 52,534	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$)	2009	\$ 53,141
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	18.0%	12.5%
	2009	17.9%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	9.5%	15.3%
	2009	12.4%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Florida

### JOBS

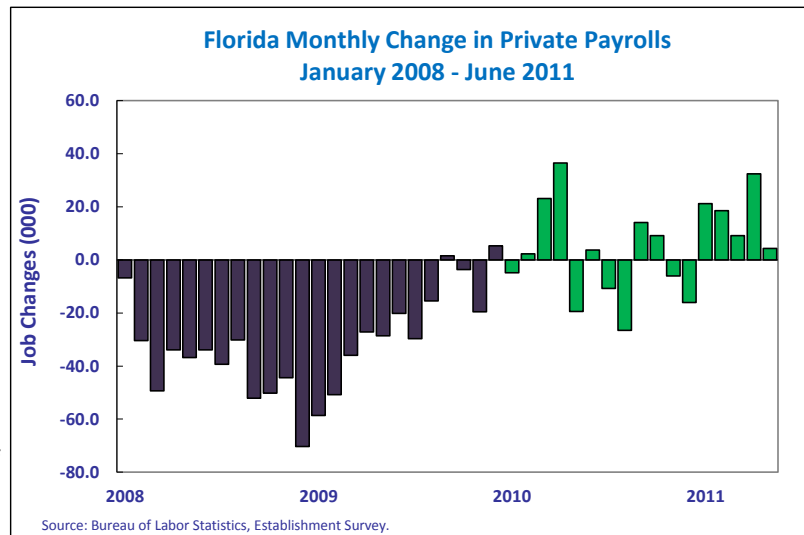
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Florida, private sector employment fell by 11.0 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.5 percent.
- In Florida, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Florida have experienced the greatest employment increases: leisure and hospitality; education and health services; and professional and business services.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Florida was 10.6 percent in June 2011, up 5.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 12.0 percent in December 2010.
- 982,000 Florida residents were counted among the unemployed in Florida during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Florida was \$35,434.50 in the 1st quarter of 2011, down from \$36,201.80 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Florida, home prices saw a decrease of 7.3 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 9.2 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Florida was \$144,501 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 14.4 percent of all mortgages, including 32.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Florida.
- Housing starts in Florida totaled 33,940 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, a decrease of 2.1 percent from April.
- Within the South census region, which includes Florida, sales of new single-family homes totaled 172,000 units in May 2011, an increase of 2.4 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 1,700,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

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



## How Does Florida Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states 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

		<b>Florida</b>	<b>United States</b>
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	6.0%	5.6%
	June 2009	10.2%	9.5%
	June 2010	11.4%	9.5%
	June 2011	10.6%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	7.3%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	9.1%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	7.7%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 47,373	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 45,631	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	12.5%	12.5%
	2009	14.6%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	20.2%	15.3%
	2009	22.4%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Georgia

### JOBS

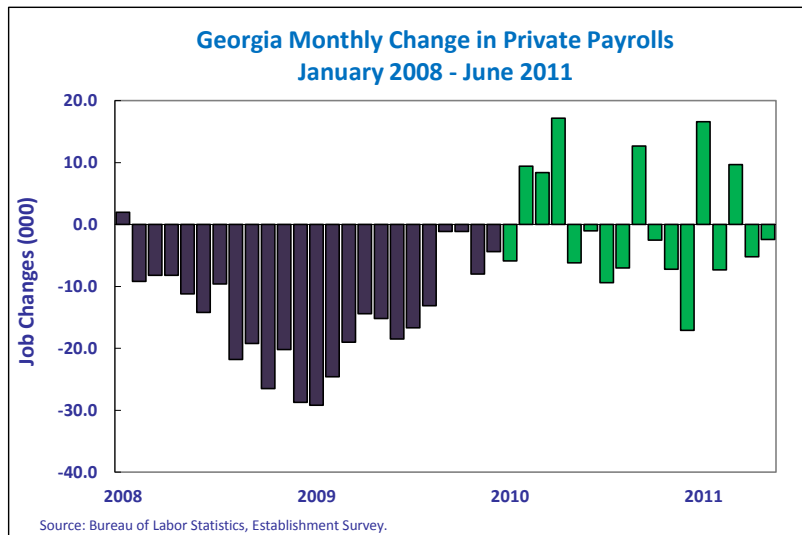
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Georgia, private sector employment fell by 9.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 0.9 percent.
- In Georgia, employees in the construction, 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 other services.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Georgia was 9.9 percent in June 2011, up 4.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.4 percent in December 2010.
- 468,000 Georgia residents were counted among the unemployed in Georgia during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Georgia was \$32,188.80 in the 1st quarter of 2011, down from \$32,642.50 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Georgia, home prices saw a decrease of 6.7 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 6.6 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Georgia was \$129,446 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 3.4 percent of all mortgages, including 9.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Georgia.
- Housing starts in Georgia totaled 18,230 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, an increase of 24.2 percent from April.
- Within the South census region, which includes Georgia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 172,000 units in May 2011, an increase of 2.4 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 1,700,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

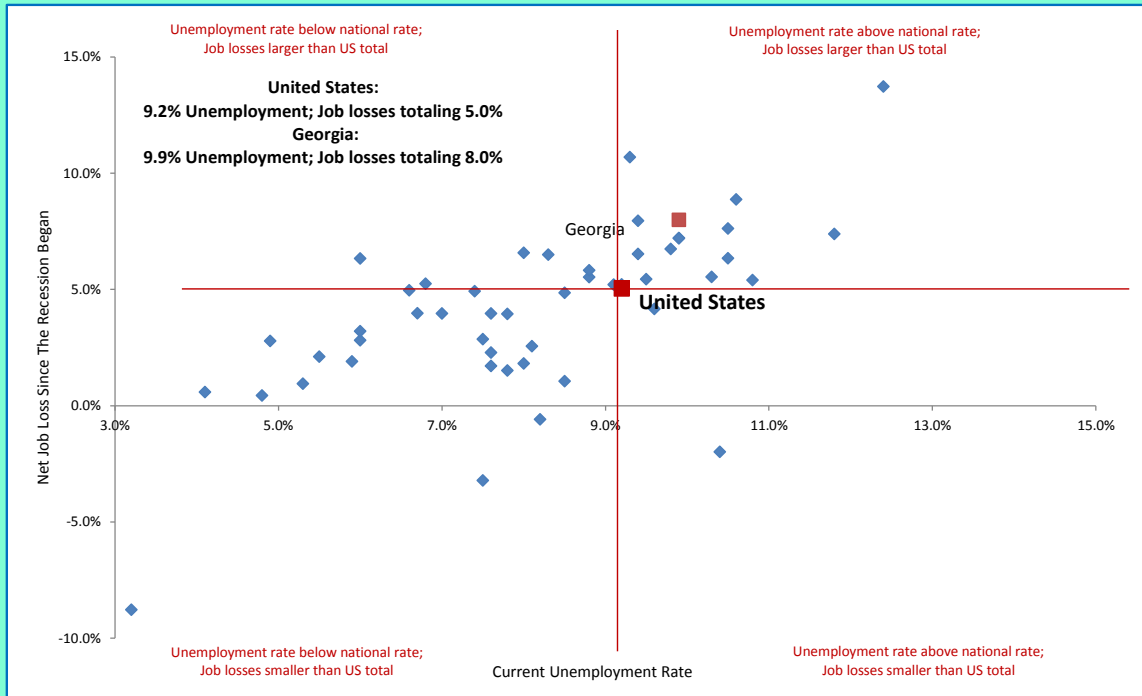
\* For Georgia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Georgia office: <http://explorer.dol.state.ga.us/>

## How Does Georgia Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		Georgia	United States
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	6.1%	5.6%
	June 2009	9.8%	9.5%
	June 2010	10.0%	9.5%
	June 2011	9.9%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	7.6%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	8.7%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	15.5%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 50,318	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 43,340	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	13.6%	12.5%
	2009	18.4%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	17.5%	15.3%
	2009	20.5%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Hawaii

### JOBS

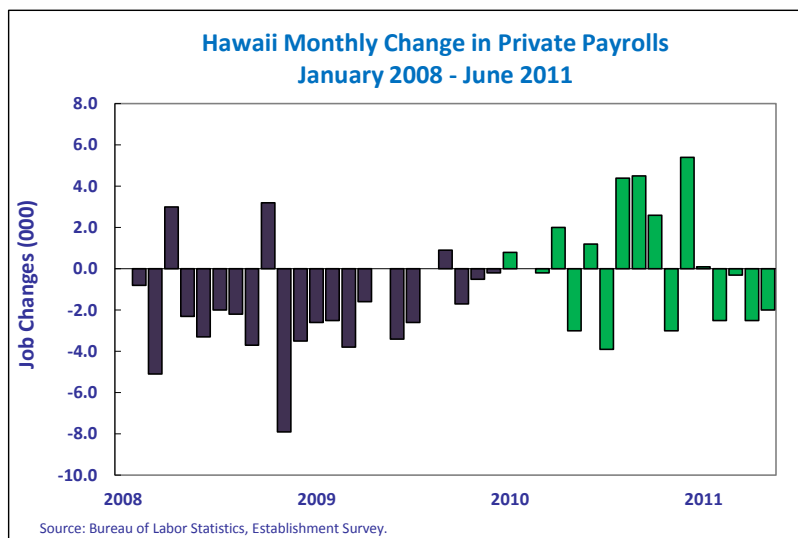
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Hawaii, private sector employment fell by 8.3 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 0.8 percent.
- In Hawaii, employees in the construction, trade, transportation and utilities, and leisure and hospitality sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Hawaii have experienced the greatest employment increases: education and health services; professional and business services; and other services.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Hawaii was 6.0 percent in June 2011, up 3.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.0 percent in November 2009.
- 38,000 Hawaii residents were counted among the unemployed in Hawaii during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Hawaii was \$37,299.40 in the 1st quarter of 2011, down from \$37,499.80 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Hawaii, home prices saw an increase of 2.5 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 1.4 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Hawaii was \$499,837 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 4.6 percent of all mortgages, including 18.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Hawaii.
- Housing starts in Hawaii totaled 2,100 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, a decrease of 38.6 percent from April.
- Within the West census region, which includes Hawaii, sales of new single-family homes totaled 83,000 units in May 2011, a decrease of 3.5 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 1.9 percent to 1,040,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

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

## How Does Hawaii Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		Hawaii	United States
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	3.8%	5.6%
	June 2009	7.0%	9.5%
	June 2010	6.6%	9.5%
	June 2011	6.0%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	8.4%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	5.5%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	6.0%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 66,230	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 55,649	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	7.5%	12.5%
	2009	12.5%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	7.5%	15.3%
	2009	8.2%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Idaho

### JOBS

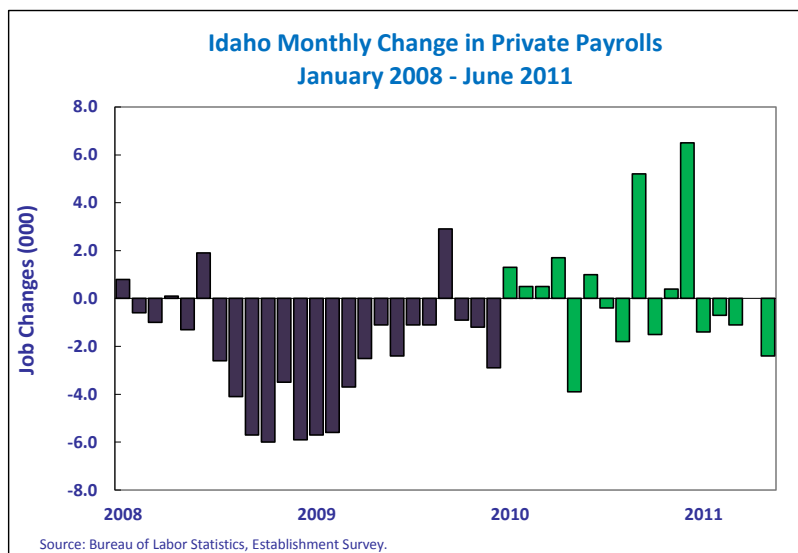
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Idaho, private sector employment fell by 9.7 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 0.6 percent.
- In Idaho, employees in the mining, construction, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Idaho have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; leisure and hospitality; and education and health services.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Idaho was 9.4 percent in June 2011, up 6.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.7 percent in March 2011.
- 72,000 Idaho residents were counted among the unemployed in Idaho during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Idaho was \$29,286.70 in the 1st quarter of 2011, down from \$29,724.00 in the 1st quarter of 2009.



### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Idaho, home prices saw a decrease of 16.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 14.2 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Idaho was \$140,436 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 3.2 percent of all mortgages, including 11.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Idaho.
- Housing starts in Idaho totaled 4,290 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, an increase of 28.4 percent from April.
- Within the West census region, which includes Idaho, sales of new single-family homes totaled 83,000 units in May 2011, a decrease of 3.5 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 1.9 percent to 1,040,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

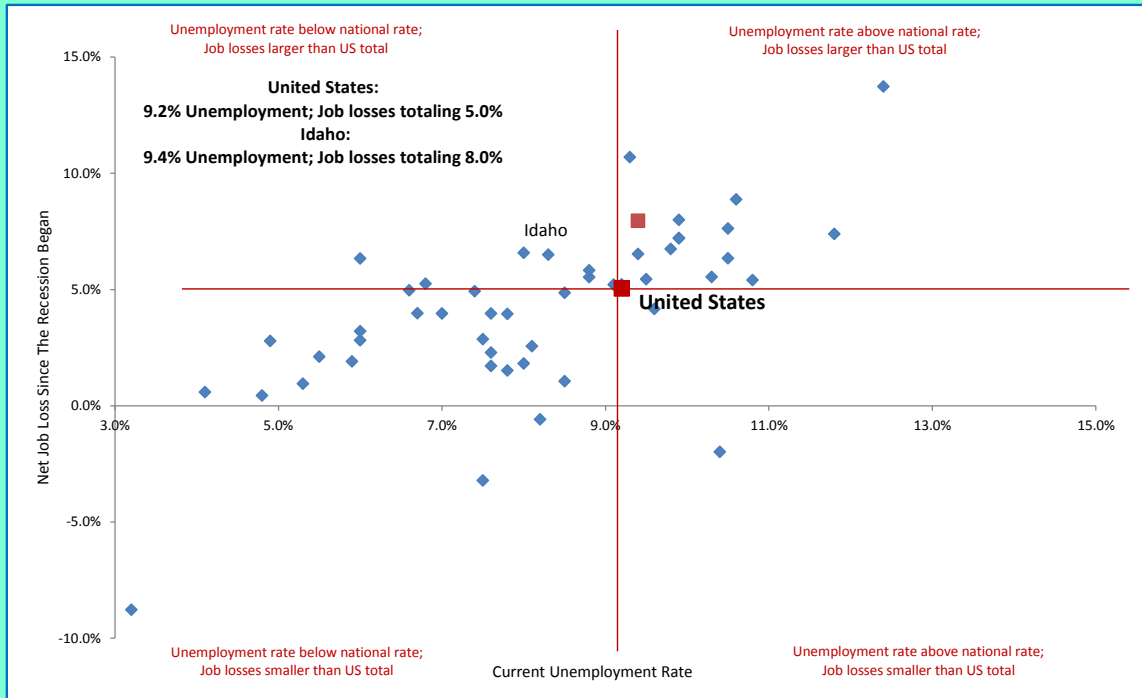
\* For Idaho-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Idaho office:  
<http://labor.idaho.gov/dnn/Default.aspx?tabid=696&AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1>

## How Does Idaho Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states 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

		<b>Idaho</b>	<b>United States</b>
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	4.6%	5.6%
	June 2009	7.6%	9.5%
	June 2010	9.3%	9.5%
	June 2011	9.4%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	7.9%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	7.9%	8.7%
	<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	9.9%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 50,880	\$ 51,965
	<b>(2009 \$)</b> .....	2009	\$ 46,778
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	9.9%	12.5%
	2009	13.7%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	13.9%	15.3%
	2009	15.2%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Illinois

### JOBS

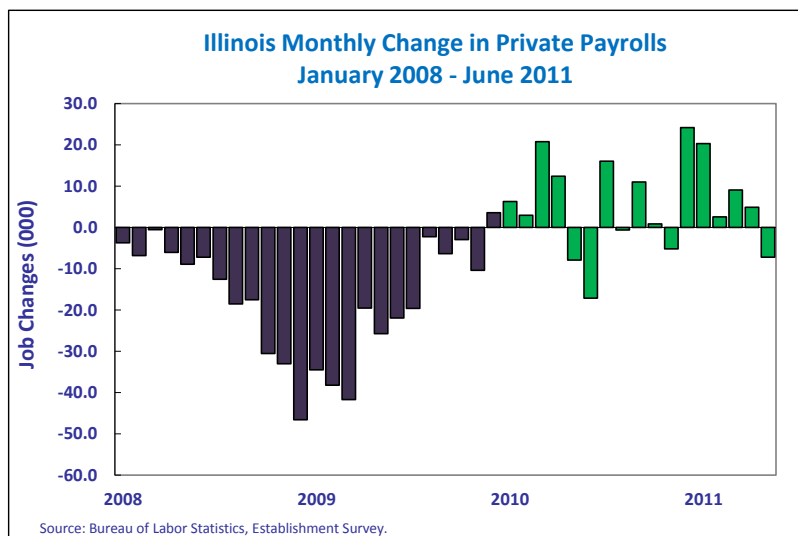
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Illinois, private sector employment fell by 7.9 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.0 percent.
- In Illinois, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Illinois have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; mining; and manufacturing.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Illinois was 9.2 percent in June 2011, up 3.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.2 percent in January 2010.
- 604,000 Illinois residents were counted among the unemployed in Illinois during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Illinois was \$39,417.70 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$38,917.30 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Illinois, home prices saw a decrease of 11.8 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 11.0 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Illinois was \$152,387 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 6.8 percent of all mortgages, including 19.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Illinois.
- Housing starts in Illinois totaled 12,020 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, an increase of 31.5 percent from April.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Illinois, sales of new single-family homes totaled 42,000 units in May 2011, remaining steady from April. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.1 percent to 950,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

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



## How Does Illinois Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		Illinois	United States
Unemployment Rates .....	June 2008	6.4%	5.6%
	June 2009	10.2%	9.5%
	June 2010	10.3%	9.5%
	June 2011	9.2%	9.2%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans .....	2009	5.4%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate .....	2010	9.8%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate.....	2010	8.8%	11.5%
Median Household Income .....	2007	\$ 54,317	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 52,870	\$ 49,777
Poverty Rate .....	2007	10.0%	12.5%
	2009	13.2%	14.3%
No Health Insurance .....	2007	13.4%	15.3%
	2009	14.8%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Indiana

### JOBS

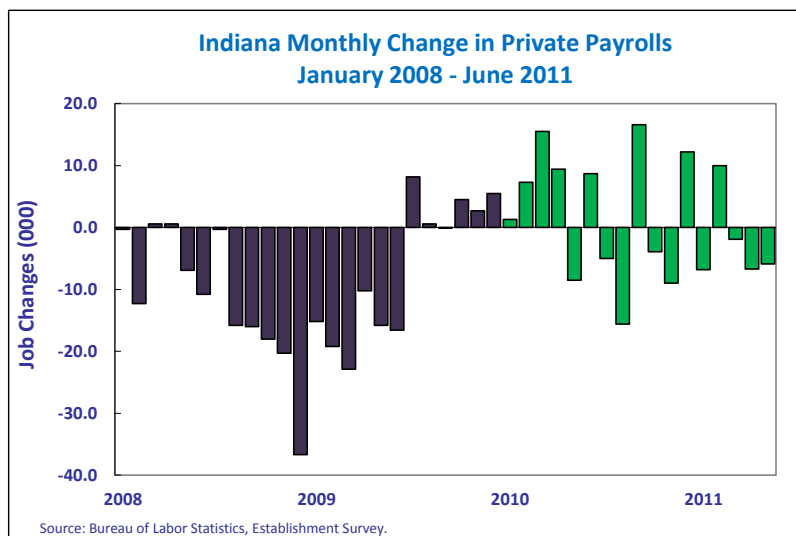
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Indiana, private sector employment fell by 8.5 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.4 percent.
- In Indiana, employees in the manufacturing, 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: education and health services; financial activities; and professional and business services.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Indiana was 8.3 percent in June 2011, up 3.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.9 percent in June 2009.
- 258,000 Indiana residents were counted among the unemployed in Indiana during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Indiana was \$31,793.70 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$31,183.50 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Indiana, home prices saw a decrease of 5.1 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 5.7 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Indiana was \$113,416 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 4.9 percent of all mortgages, including 12.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Indiana.
- Housing starts in Indiana totaled 10,070 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, a decrease of 5.1 percent from April.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Indiana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 42,000 units in May 2011, remaining steady from April. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.1 percent to 950,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

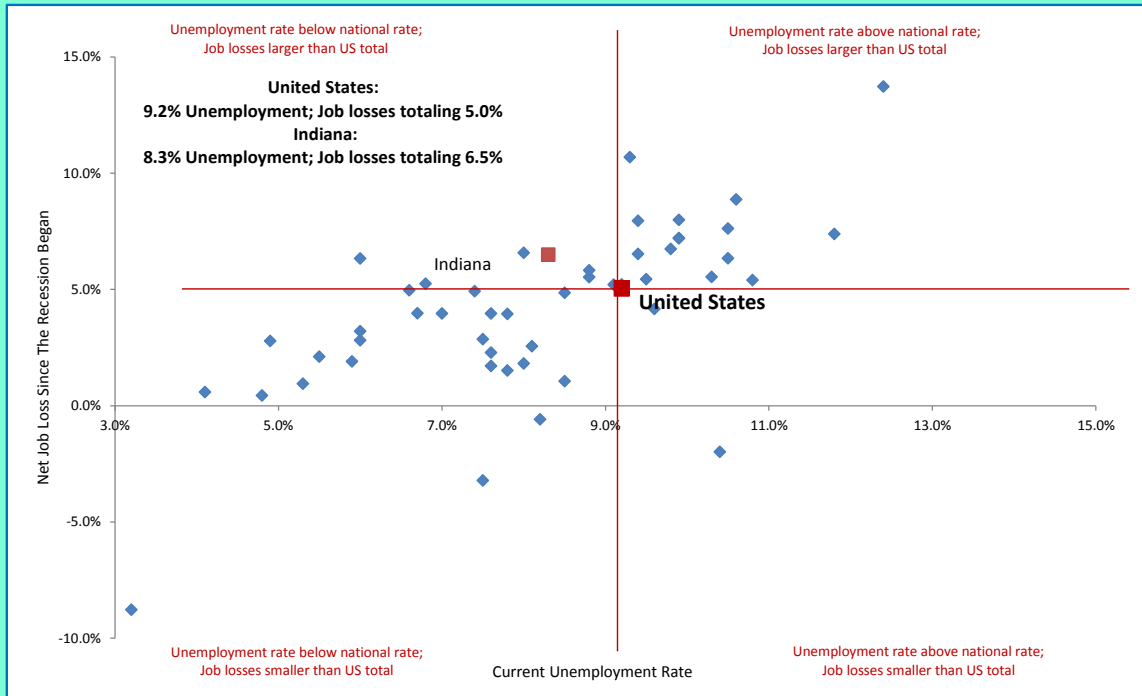
\* For Indiana-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Indiana office: <http://www.hoosierdata.in.gov/>

## How Does Indiana Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states 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
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	5.6%	5.6%
	June 2009	10.9%	9.5%
	June 2010	10.3%	9.5%
	June 2011	8.3%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	7.1%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	9.0%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	23.6%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 49,089	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 44,305	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	11.8%	12.5%
	2009	16.1%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	11.4%	15.3%
	2009	14.2%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Iowa

### JOBS

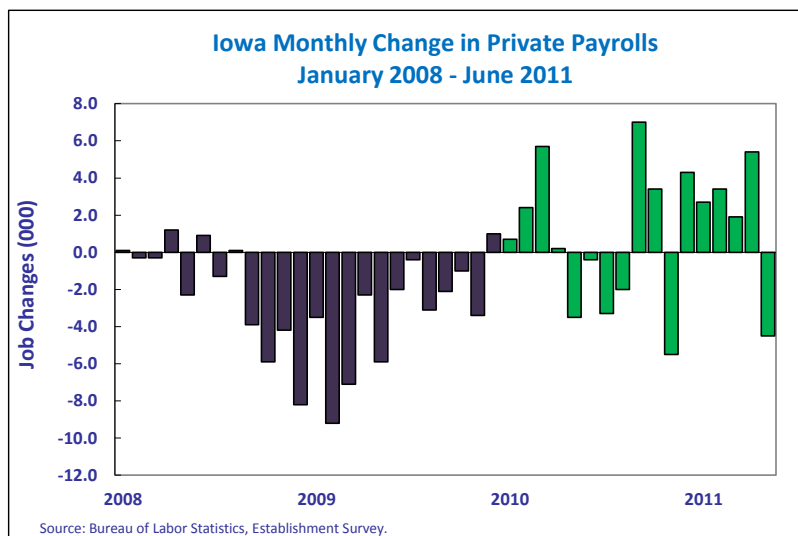
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Iowa, private sector employment fell by 5.0 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.8 percent.
- In Iowa, employees in the manufacturing, construction, 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: professional and business services; leisure and hospitality; and manufacturing.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Iowa was 6.0 percent in June 2011, up 2.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 6.2 percent in November 2010.
- 101,000 Iowa residents were counted among the unemployed in Iowa during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Iowa was \$34,886.70 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$34,457.40 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Iowa, home prices saw a decrease of 2.1 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 4.3 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Iowa was \$118,036 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 3.0 percent of all mortgages, including 13.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Iowa.
- Housing starts in Iowa totaled 6,730 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, a decrease of 44.1 percent from April.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Iowa, sales of new single-family homes totaled 42,000 units in May 2011, remaining steady from April. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.1 percent to 950,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

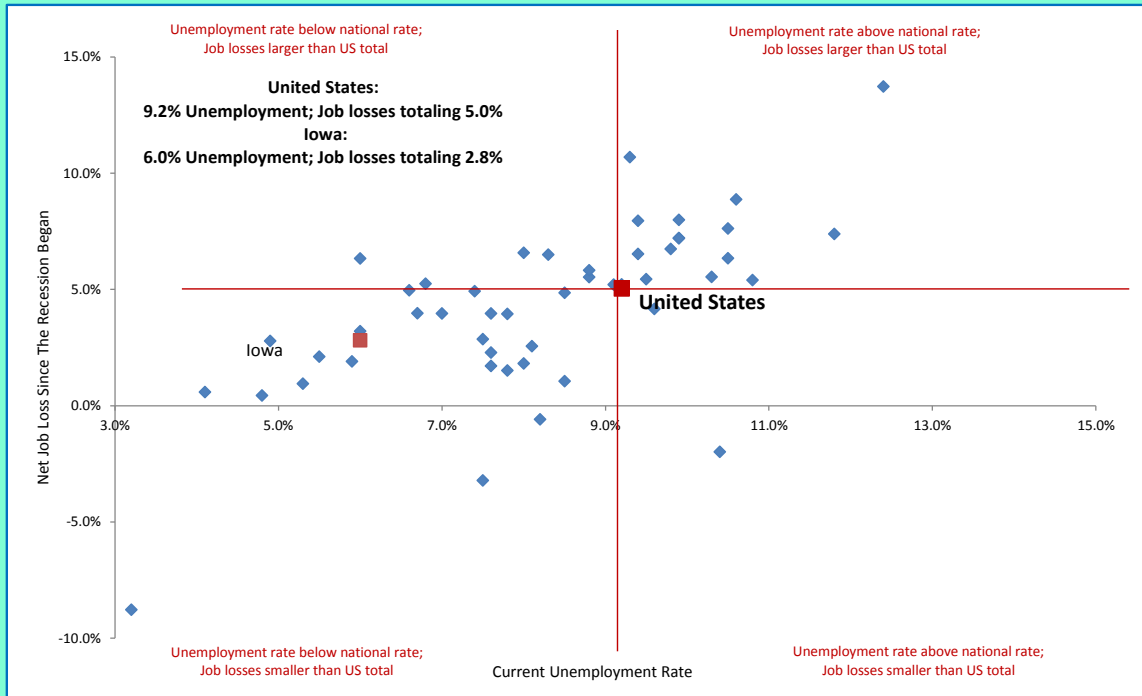
\* For Iowa-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Iowa office: <http://www.iowaworkforce.org/>

## How Does Iowa Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states 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
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	4.3%	5.6%
	June 2009	5.6%	9.5%
	June 2010	6.1%	9.5%
	June 2011	6.0%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	7.2%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	6.4%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	8.9%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 50,594	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 50,721	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	8.9%	12.5%
	2009	10.7%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	9.3%	15.3%
	2009	11.4%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Kansas

### JOBS

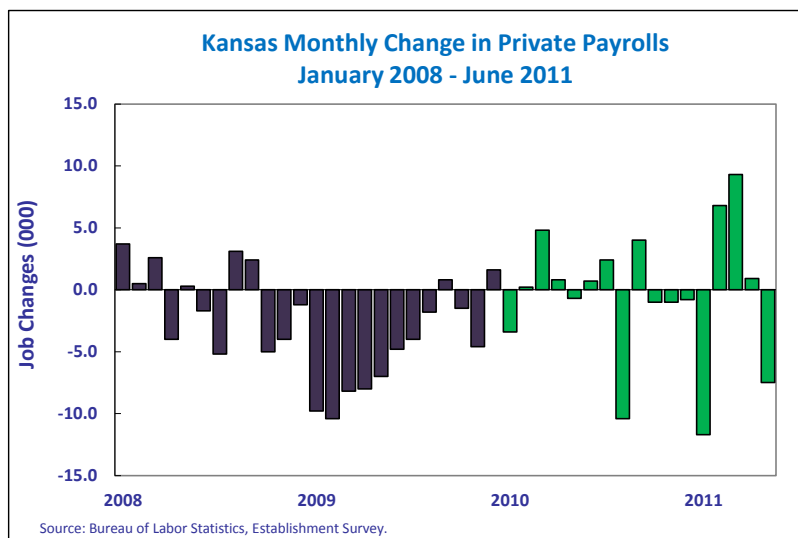
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Kansas, private sector employment fell by 6.4 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 0.2 percent.
- In Kansas, employees in the mining, information services, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Kansas have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; education and health services; and manufacturing.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Kansas was 6.6 percent in June 2011, up 2.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.6 percent in August 2009.
- 99,000 Kansas residents were counted among the unemployed in Kansas during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Kansas was \$36,454.60 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$35,833.60 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Kansas, home prices saw a decrease of 4.6 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 5.0 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Kansas was \$118,687 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 2.5 percent of all mortgages, including 8.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Kansas.
- Housing starts in Kansas totaled 4,050 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, an increase of 3.3 percent from April.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Kansas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 42,000 units in May 2011, remaining steady from April. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.1 percent to 950,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

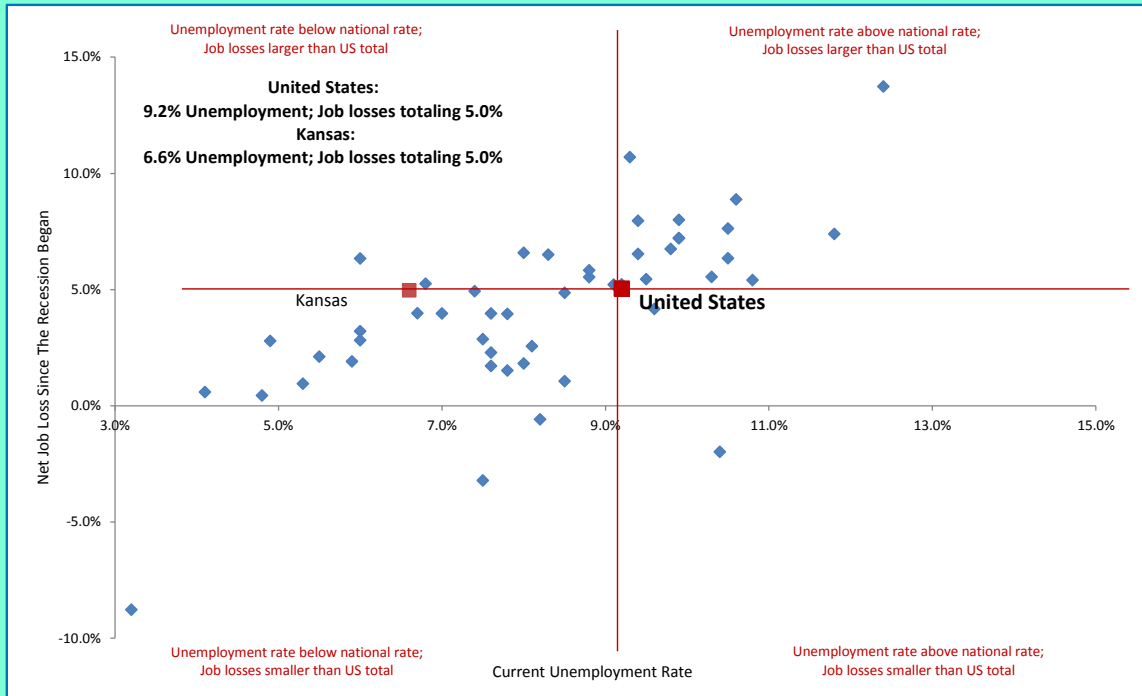
\* For Kansas-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Kansas office: <http://www.dol.ks.gov/lmis/lmis.html>

## How Does Kansas Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		<b>Kansas</b>	<b>United States</b>
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	4.4%	5.6%
	June 2009	7.5%	9.5%
	June 2010	7.0%	9.5%
	June 2011	6.6%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	7.6%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	9.9%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	17.2%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 50,169	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 44,717	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	11.7%	12.5%
	2009	13.7%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	12.7%	15.3%
	2009	13.3%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Kentucky

### JOBS

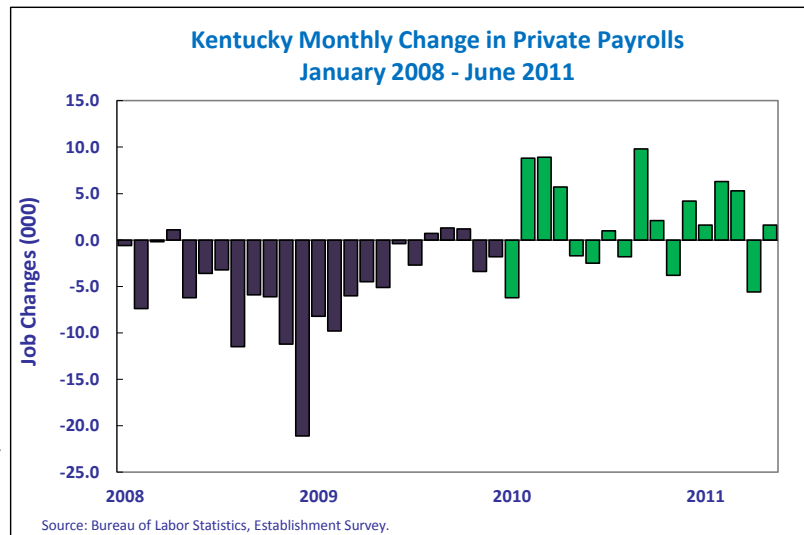
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Kentucky, private sector employment fell by 8.0 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.7 percent.
- In Kentucky, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Kentucky have experienced the greatest employment increases: leisure and hospitality; professional and business services; and mining.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Kentucky was 9.6 percent in June 2011, up 4.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.1 percent in August 2009.
- 203,000 Kentucky residents were counted among the unemployed in Kentucky during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Kentucky was \$30,276.70 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$29,531.80 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Kentucky, home prices saw a decrease of 5.5 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 5.9 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Kentucky was \$130,344 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 3.8 percent of all mortgages, including 12.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Kentucky.
- Housing starts in Kentucky totaled 4,980 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, a decrease of 22.1 percent from April.
- Within the South census region, which includes Kentucky, sales of new single-family homes totaled 172,000 units in May 2011, an increase of 2.4 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 1,700,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

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

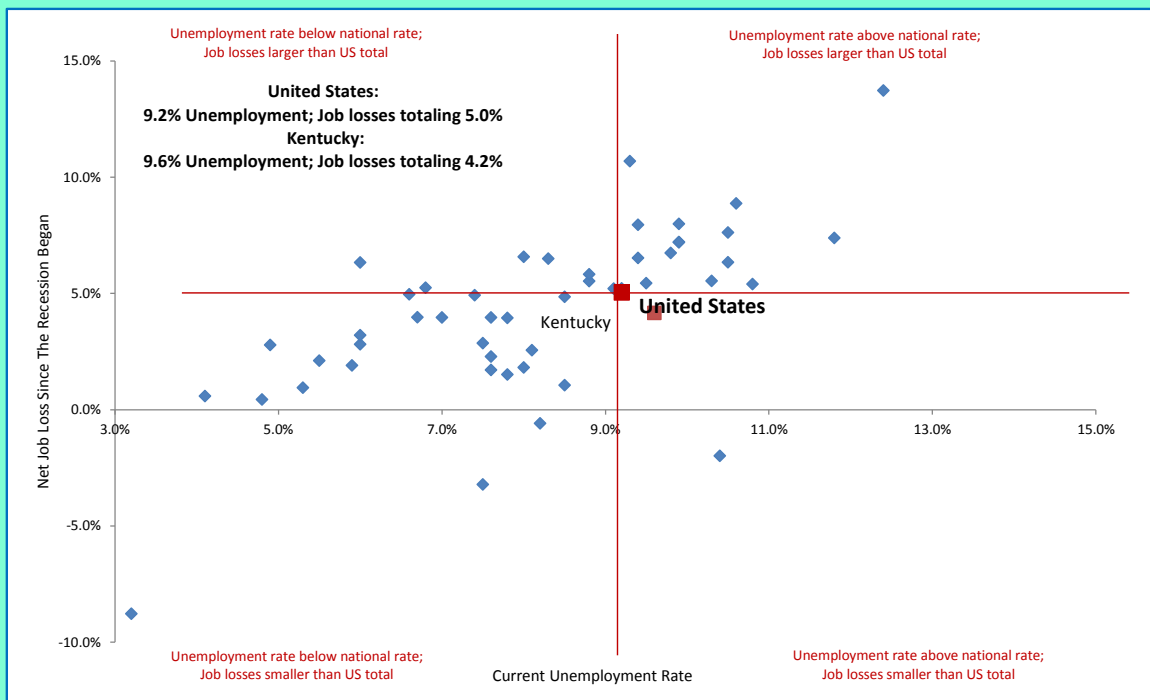


## How Does Kentucky Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		Kentucky	United States
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	6.4%	5.6%
	June 2009	11.0%	9.5%
	June 2010	10.3%	9.5%
	June 2011	9.6%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	7.3%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	11.3%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	9.1%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 40,812	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 42,664	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	15.5%	12.5%
	2009	17.0%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	13.6%	15.3%
	2009	16.2%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Louisiana

### JOBS

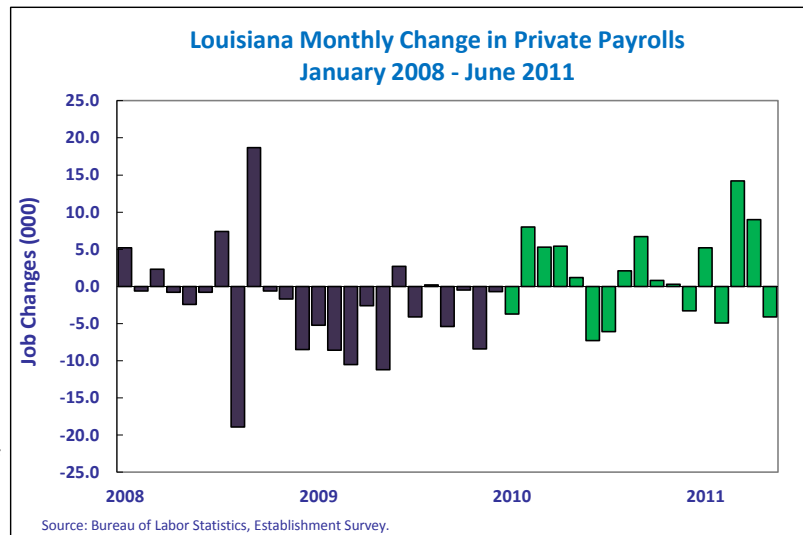
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Louisiana, private sector employment fell by 4.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.9 percent.
- In Louisiana, employees in the information services, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Louisiana have experienced the greatest employment increases: information services; manufacturing; and leisure and hospitality.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Louisiana was 7.8 percent in June 2011, up 4.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.2 percent in May 2011.
- 160,000 Louisiana residents were counted among the unemployed in Louisiana during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Louisiana was \$35,044.20 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$34,629.50 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Louisiana, home prices saw a decrease of 4.1 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 5.1 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Louisiana was \$152,413 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 3.9 percent of all mortgages, including 12.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Louisiana.
- Housing starts in Louisiana totaled 14,180 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, an increase of 14.0 percent from April.
- Within the South census region, which includes Louisiana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 172,000 units in May 2011, an increase of 2.4 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 1,700,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

\* For Louisiana-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Louisiana office:  
[http://www.laworks.net/LaborMarketInfo/LMI\\_MainMenu.asp](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 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
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	4.1%	5.6%
	June 2009	6.8%	9.5%
	June 2010	7.5%	9.5%
	June 2011	7.8%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	7.0%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	4.5%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	2.8%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 42,738	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 45,433	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	16.1%	12.5%
	2009	14.3%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	18.5%	15.3%
	2009	16.0%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Maine

### JOBS

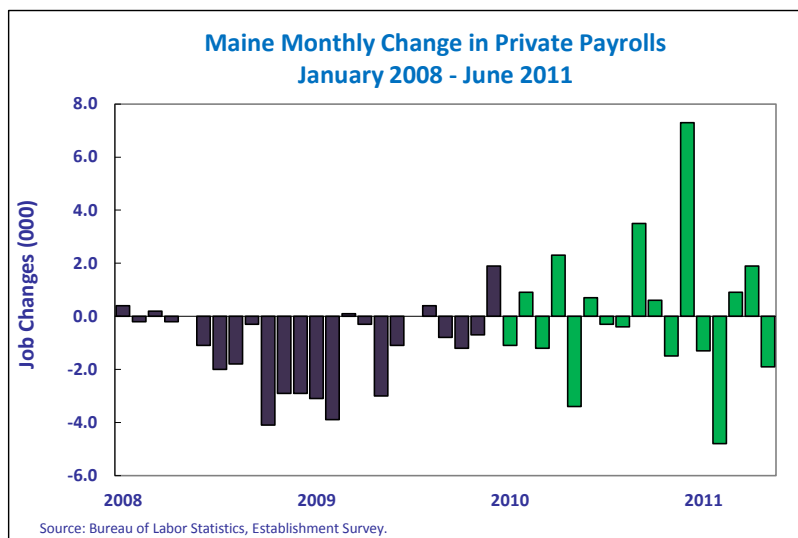
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Maine, private sector employment fell by 5.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.1 percent.
- In Maine, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Maine have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; leisure and hospitality; and manufacturing.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Maine was 7.8 percent in June 2011, up 3.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.4 percent in February 2010.
- 54,000 Maine residents were counted among the unemployed in Maine during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Maine was \$33,761.80 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$33,215.80 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Maine, home prices saw a decrease of 1.0 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 0.9 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Maine was \$175,175 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 5.5 percent of all mortgages, including 18.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Maine.
- Housing starts in Maine totaled 1,870 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, a decrease of 28.4 percent from April.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Maine, sales of new single-family homes totaled 22,000 units in May 2011, a decrease of 26.7 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 3.5 percent to 550,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

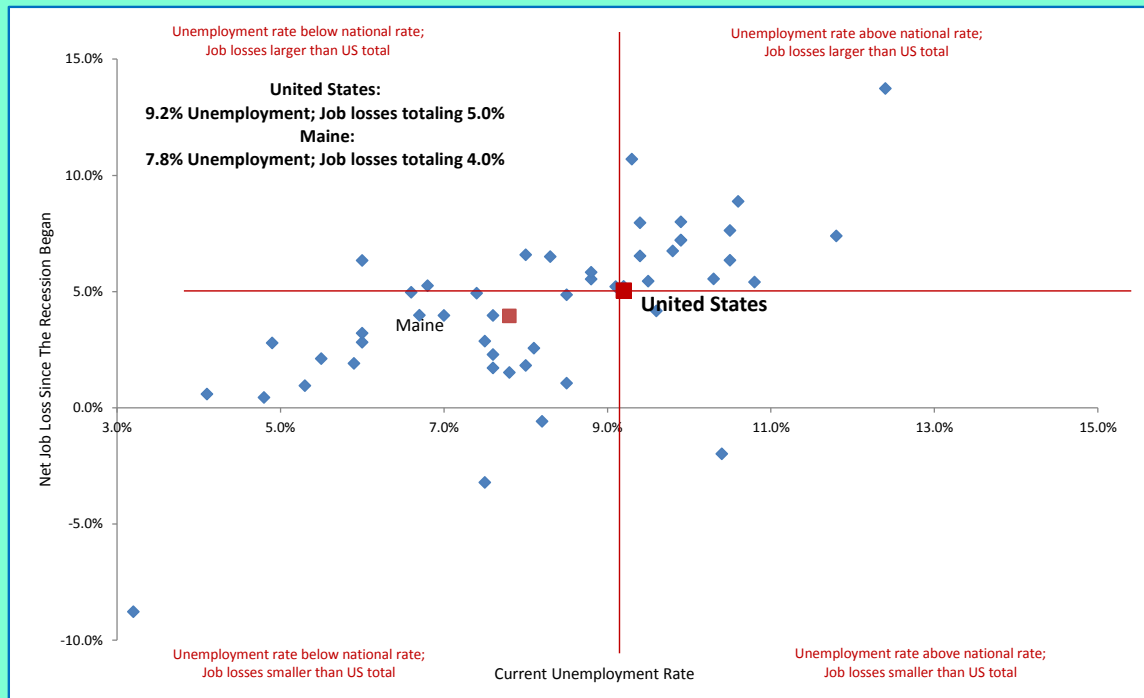
\* For Maine-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Maine office: <http://www.state.me.us/labor/>

## How Does Maine Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states 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
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	5.2%	5.6%
	June 2009	8.4%	9.5%
	June 2010	7.9%	9.5%
	June 2011	7.8%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	9.4%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	8.7%	8.7%
	<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	13.8%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 49,546	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 47,502	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	10.9%	12.5%
	2009	11.4%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	8.8%	15.3%
	2009	10.2%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Maryland

### JOBS

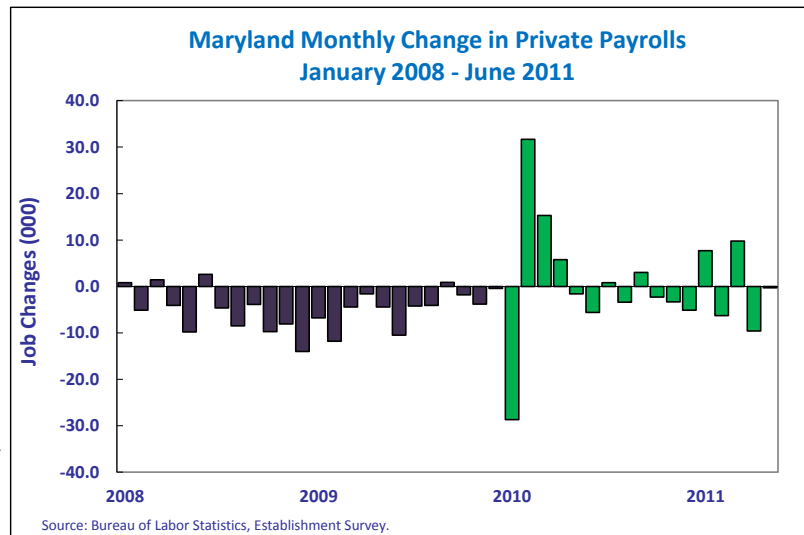
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Maryland, private sector employment fell by 7.3 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.7 percent.
- In Maryland, employees in the construction, 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; trade, transportation and utilities; and other services.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Maryland was 7.0 percent in June 2011, up 3.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.7 percent in January 2010.
- 208,000 Maryland residents were counted among the unemployed in Maryland during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Maryland was \$44,559.30 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$44,037.50 in the 1st quarter of 2009.



### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Maryland, home prices saw a decrease of 4.1 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 4.5 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Maryland was \$256,411 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 3.5 percent of all mortgages, including 12.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Maryland.
- Housing starts in Maryland totaled 13,040 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, an increase of 57.3 percent from April.
- Within the South census region, which includes Maryland, sales of new single-family homes totaled 172,000 units in May 2011, an increase of 2.4 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 1,700,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

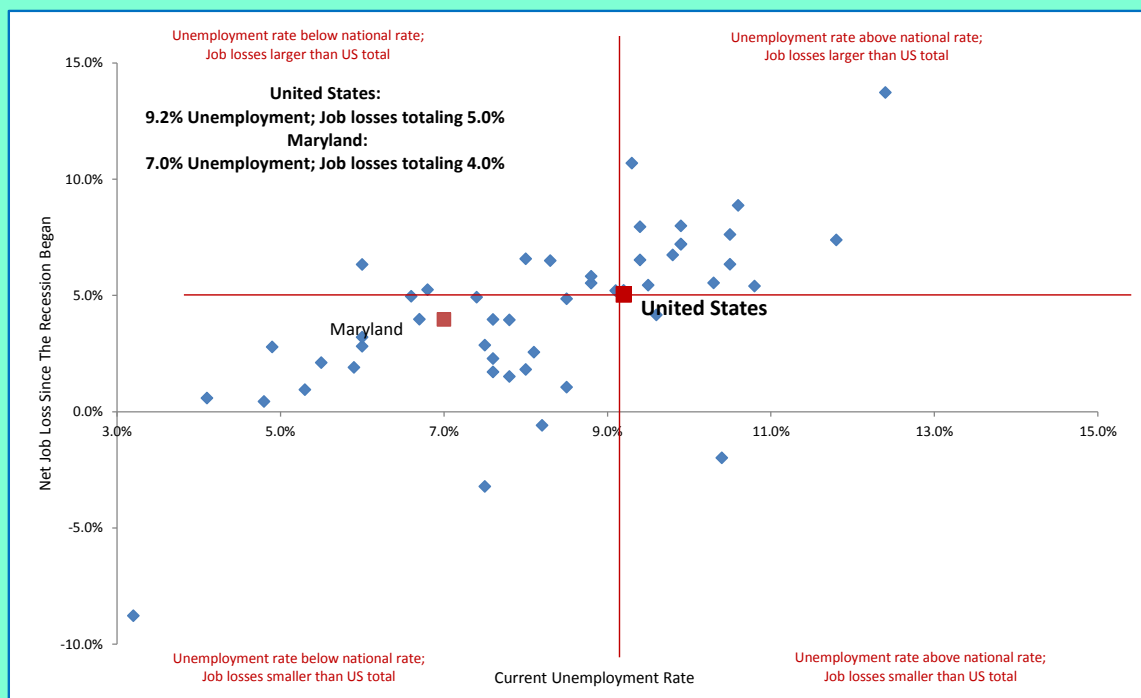
\* For Maryland-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Maryland office: <http://www.dllr.maryland.gov/lmi/>

## How Does Maryland Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states 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
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	4.3%	5.6%
	June 2009	7.3%	9.5%
	June 2010	7.4%	9.5%
	June 2011	7.0%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	7.8%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	5.0%	8.7%
	<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	3.7%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 67,893	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$)	2009	\$ 64,186
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	8.8%	12.5%
	2009	9.6%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	13.7%	15.3%
	2009	14.0%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Massachusetts

### JOBS

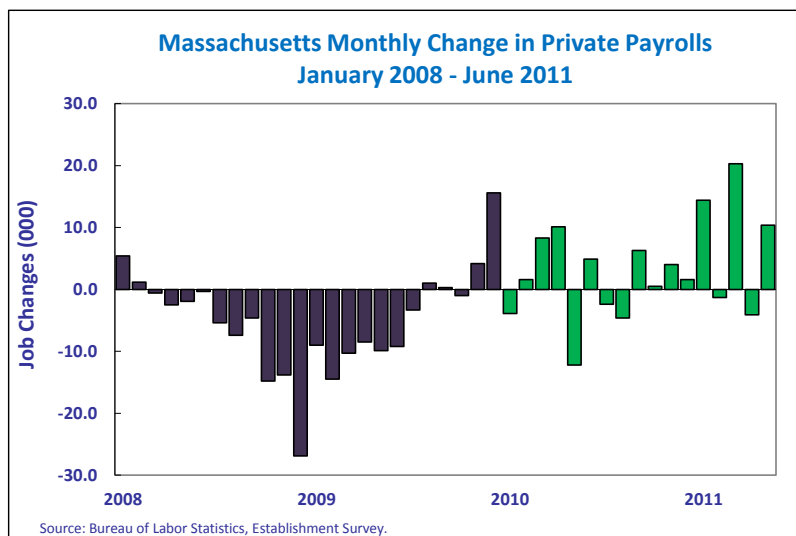
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Massachusetts, private sector employment fell by 4.3 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.4 percent.
- In Massachusetts, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Massachusetts have experienced the greatest employment increases: leisure and hospitality; information services; and professional and business services.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Massachusetts was 7.6 percent in June 2011, up 3.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.8 percent in February 2010.
- 264,000 Massachusetts residents were counted among the unemployed in Massachusetts during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Massachusetts was \$46,883.20 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$46,001.70 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Massachusetts, home prices saw a decrease of 2.8 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 3.0 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Massachusetts was \$306,363 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 3.3 percent of all mortgages, including 14.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Massachusetts.
- Housing starts in Massachusetts totaled 6,930 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, an increase of 25.1 percent from April.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Massachusetts, sales of new single-family homes totaled 22,000 units in May 2011, a decrease of 26.7 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 3.5 percent to 550,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

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

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

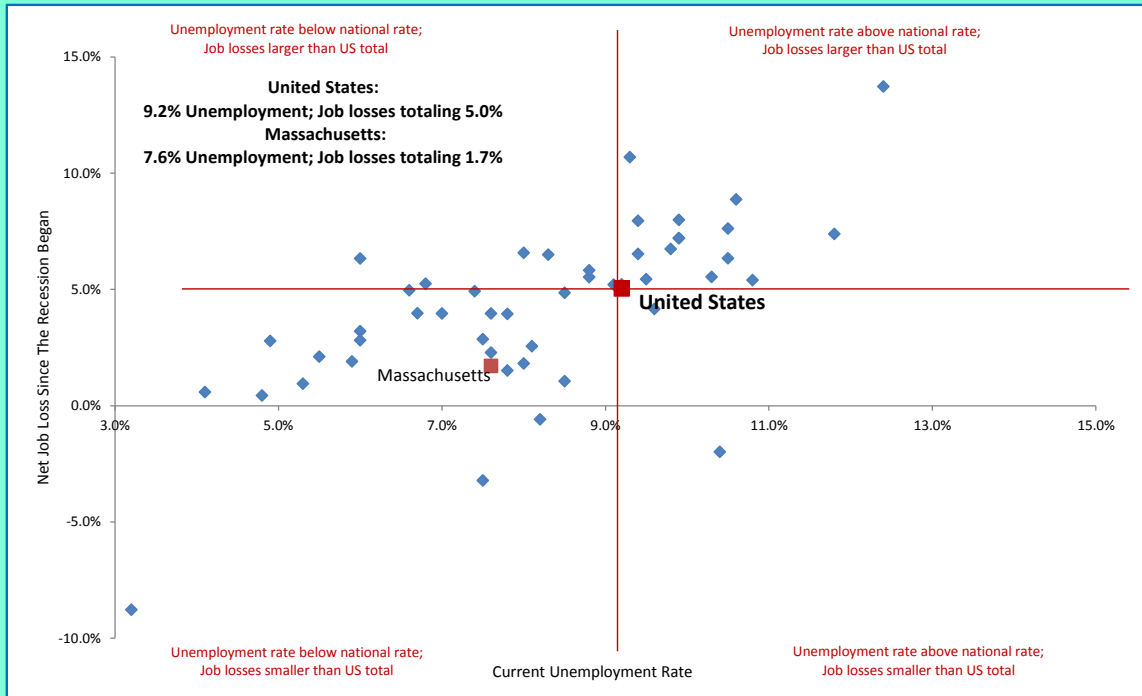


## How Does Massachusetts Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states 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
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	5.1%	5.6%
	June 2009	8.3%	9.5%
	June 2010	8.4%	9.5%
	June 2011	7.6%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	5.0%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	8.4%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	9.4%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 60,479	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 59,373	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	11.2%	12.5%
	2009	10.8%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	5.4%	15.3%
	2009	4.4%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Michigan

### JOBS

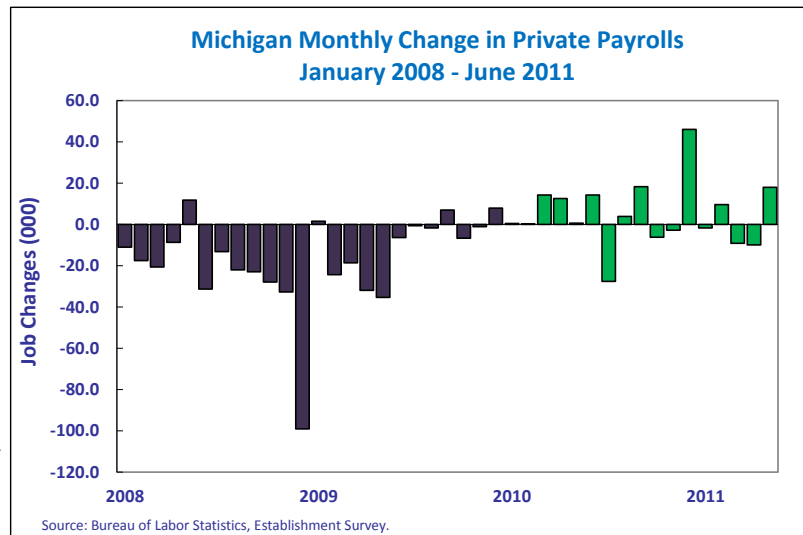
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Michigan, private sector employment fell by 10.9 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.1 percent.
- In Michigan, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Michigan have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; manufacturing; and professional and business services.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Michigan was 10.5 percent in June 2011, up 3.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 14.1 percent in September 2009.
- 496,000 Michigan residents were counted among the unemployed in Michigan during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Michigan was \$32,657.70 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$31,642.60 in the 1st quarter of 2009.



### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Michigan, home prices saw a decrease of 12.9 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 12.0 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Michigan was \$96,398 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 3.7 percent of all mortgages, including 8.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Michigan.
- Housing starts in Michigan totaled 7,550 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, a decrease of 8.8 percent from April.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Michigan, sales of new single-family homes totaled 42,000 units in May 2011, remaining steady from April. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.1 percent to 950,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

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

## How Does Michigan Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states 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
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	8.0%	5.6%
	June 2009	13.8%	9.5%
	June 2010	12.6%	9.5%
	June 2011	10.5%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	6.5%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	16.0%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	29.4%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 51,072	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 45,994	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	10.8%	12.5%
	2009	14.0%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	11.6%	15.3%
	2009	13.8%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Minnesota

### JOBS

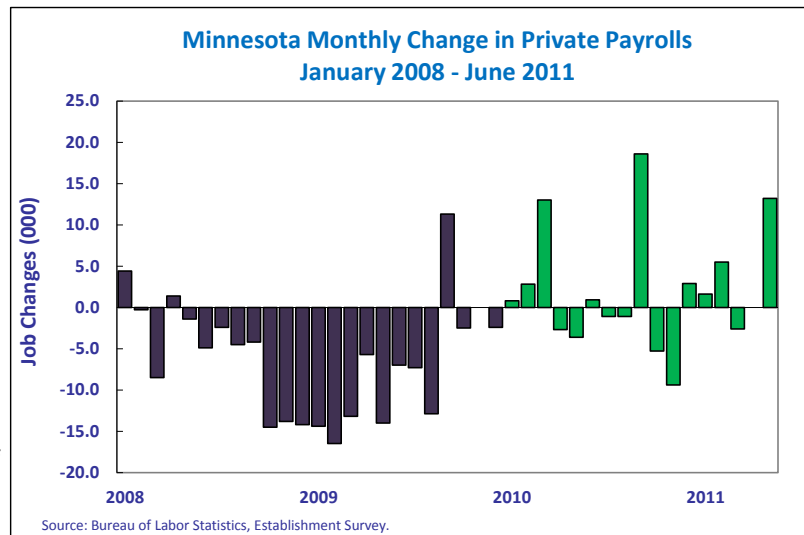
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Minnesota, private sector employment fell by 6.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.7 percent.
- In Minnesota, employees in the mining, 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; leisure and hospitality; and professional and business services.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Minnesota was 6.7 percent in June 2011, up 2.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.5 percent in June 2009.
- 200,000 Minnesota residents were counted among the unemployed in Minnesota during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Minnesota was \$39,342.20 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$38,619.00 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Minnesota, home prices saw a decrease of 8.5 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 10.0 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Minnesota was \$164,105 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 2.9 percent of all mortgages, including 11.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Minnesota.
- Housing starts in Minnesota totaled 6,850 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, a decrease of 16.1 percent from April.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Minnesota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 42,000 units in May 2011, remaining steady from April. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.1 percent to 950,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

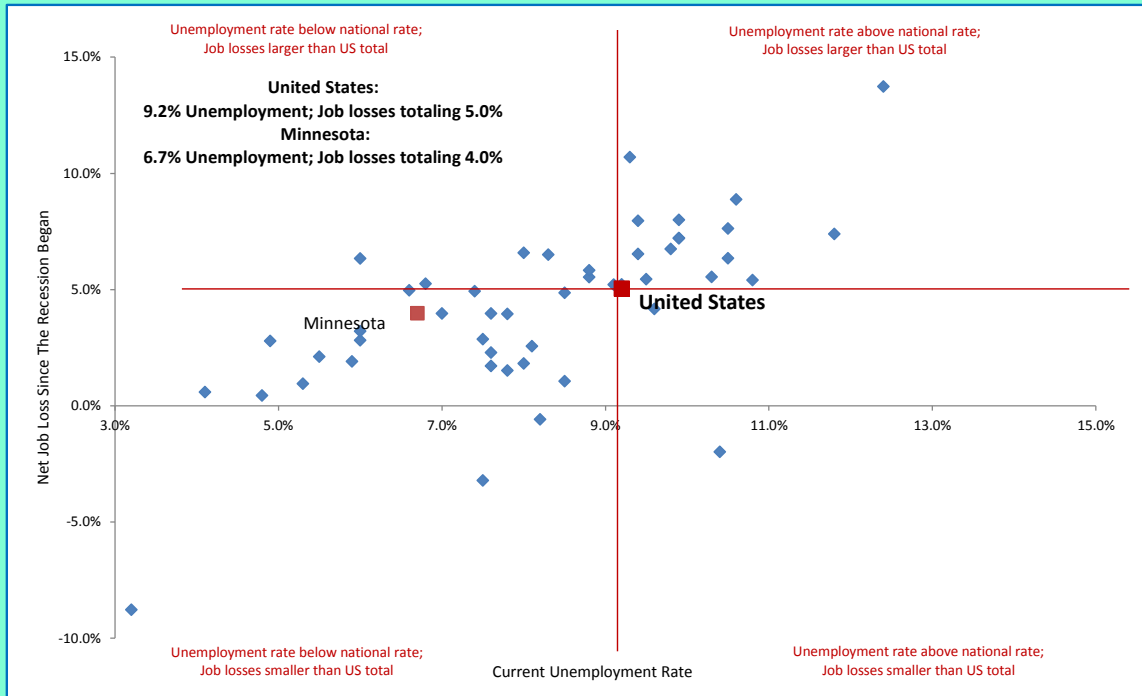
\* For Minnesota-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Minnesota office:  
[http://www.positivelyminnesota.com/Data\\_Publications/Data/](http://www.positivelyminnesota.com/Data_Publications/Data/)

## How Does Minnesota Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states 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
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	5.3%	5.6%
	June 2009	8.5%	9.5%
	June 2010	7.3%	9.5%
	June 2011	6.7%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	6.5%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	9.4%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	22.9%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 60,060	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 56,090	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	9.3%	12.5%
	2009	11.1%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	8.3%	15.3%
	2009	8.8%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Mississippi

### JOBS

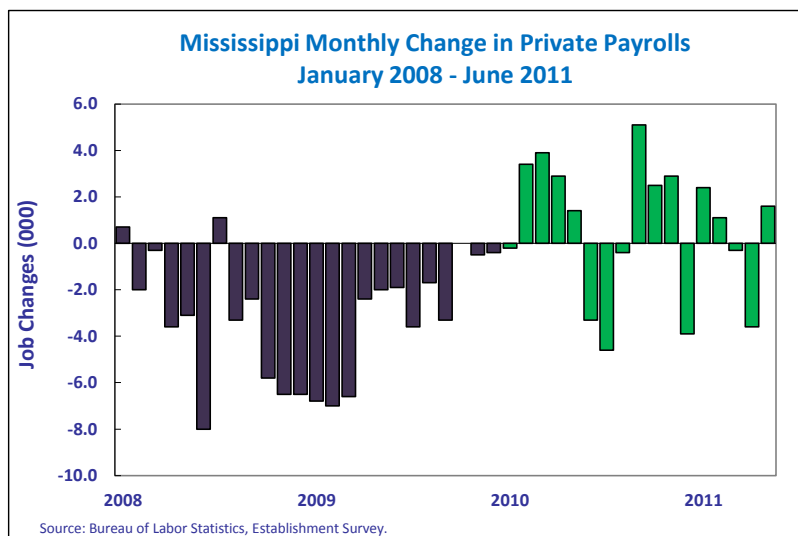
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Mississippi, private sector employment fell by 8.7 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.2 percent.
- In Mississippi, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Mississippi have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; mining; and leisure and hospitality.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Mississippi was 10.3 percent in June 2011, up 4.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.0 percent in February 2010.
- 140,000 Mississippi residents were counted among the unemployed in Mississippi during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Mississippi was \$28,419.80 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$27,936.90 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Mississippi, home prices saw an increase of 0.2 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year increase of 0.6 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Mississippi was \$126,484 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 3.4 percent of all mortgages, including 9.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Mississippi.
- Housing starts in Mississippi totaled 4,080 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, an increase of 23.3 percent from April.
- Within the South census region, which includes Mississippi, sales of new single-family homes totaled 172,000 units in May 2011, an increase of 2.4 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 1,700,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

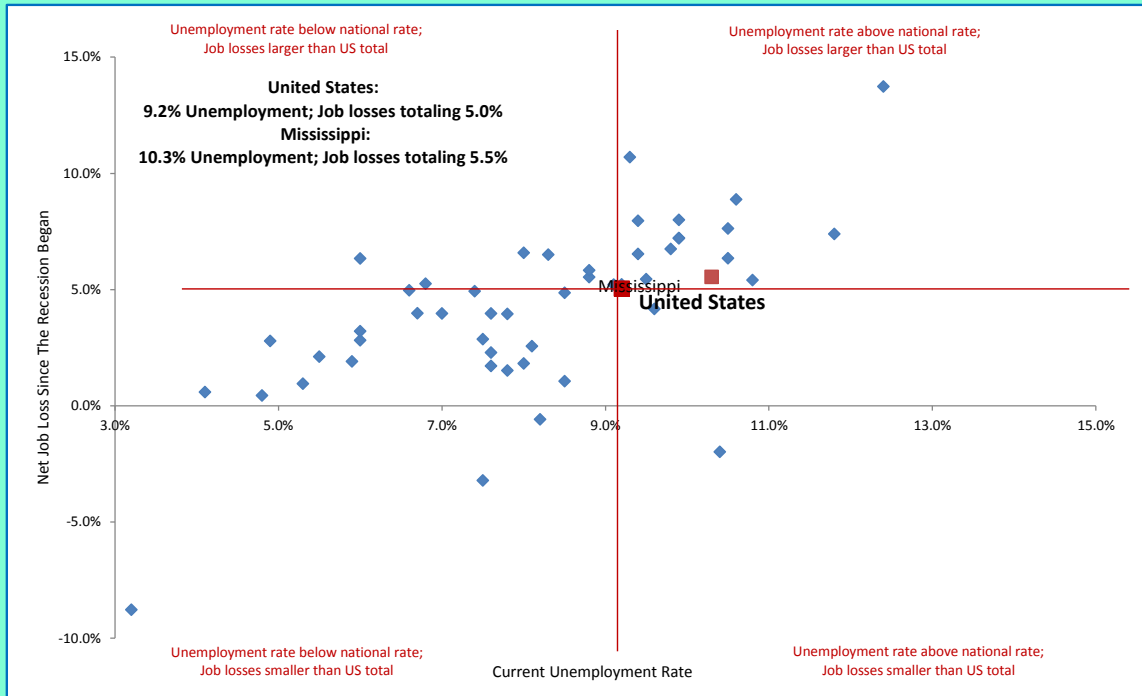
\* For Mississippi-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Mississippi office:  
<http://mdes.ms.gov/Home/LMI/LMIPublications/publicationmain.html>

## How Does Mississippi Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		Mississippi	United States
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	6.8%	5.6%
	June 2009	9.6%	9.5%
	June 2010	10.3%	9.5%
	June 2011	10.3%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	6.8%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	8.2%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	13.1%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 38,564	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 35,078	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	22.6%	12.5%
	2009	23.1%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	18.8%	15.3%
	2009	17.6%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Missouri

### JOBS

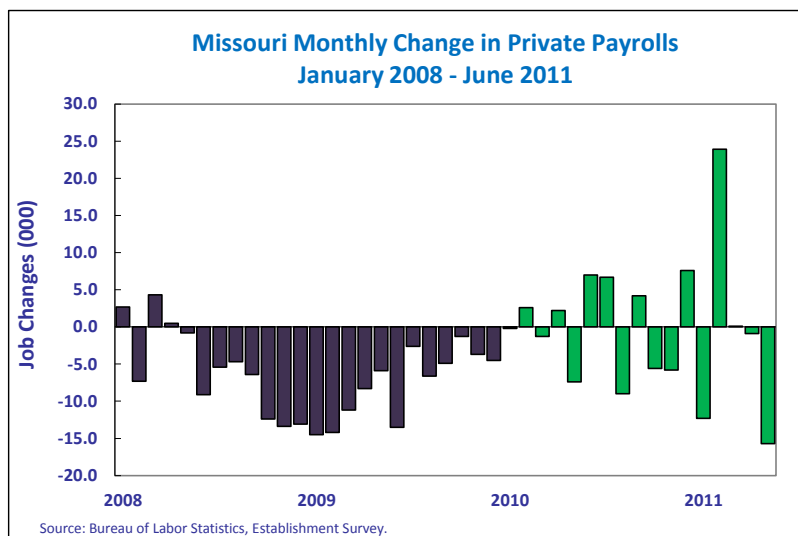
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Missouri, private sector employment fell by 7.0 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 0.1 percent.
- In Missouri, employees in the mining, construction, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Missouri have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; manufacturing; and professional and business services.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Missouri was 8.8 percent in June 2011, up 3.5 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.7 percent in January 2010.
- 268,000 Missouri residents were counted among the unemployed in Missouri during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Missouri was \$33,603.50 in the 1st quarter of 2011, down from \$33,651.60 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Missouri, home prices saw a decrease of 9.6 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 9.1 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Missouri was \$123,754 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 2.1 percent of all mortgages, including 7.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Missouri.
- Housing starts in Missouri totaled 6,990 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, a decrease of 24.7 percent from April.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Missouri, sales of new single-family homes totaled 42,000 units in May 2011, remaining steady from April. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.1 percent to 950,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

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

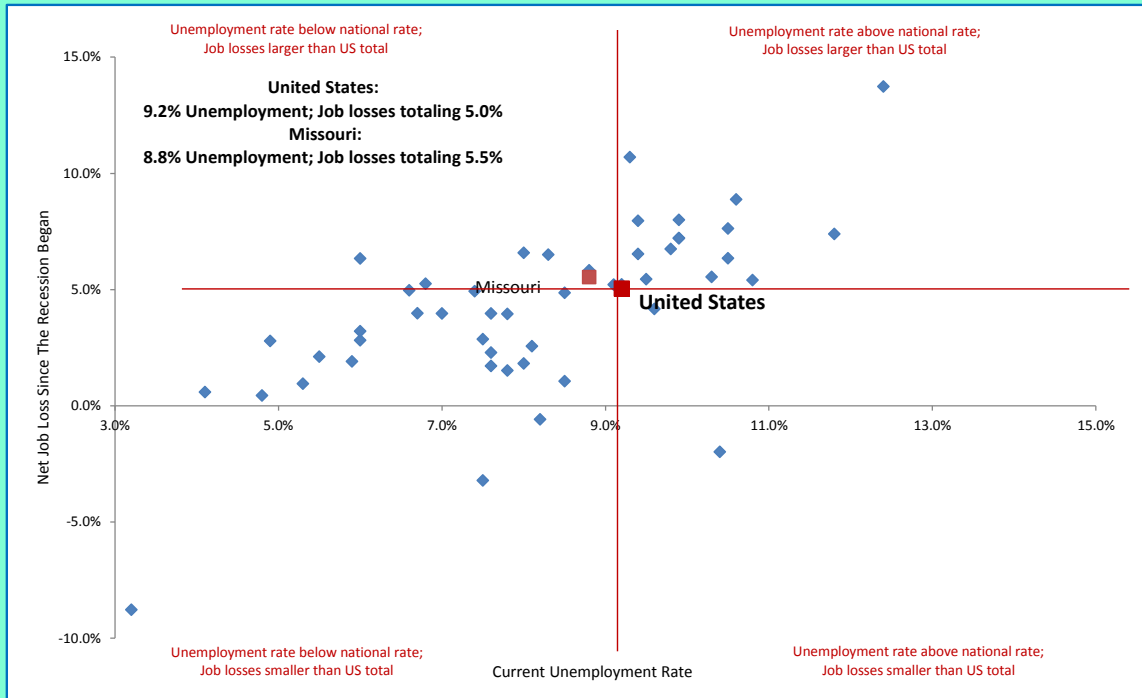


## How Does Missouri Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states 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
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	5.9%	5.6%
	June 2009	9.5%	9.5%
	June 2010	9.5%	9.5%
	June 2011	8.8%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	8.1%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	7.0%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	6.7%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 47,591	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 48,769	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	12.8%	12.5%
	2009	15.5%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	12.6%	15.3%
	2009	15.3%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Montana

### JOBS

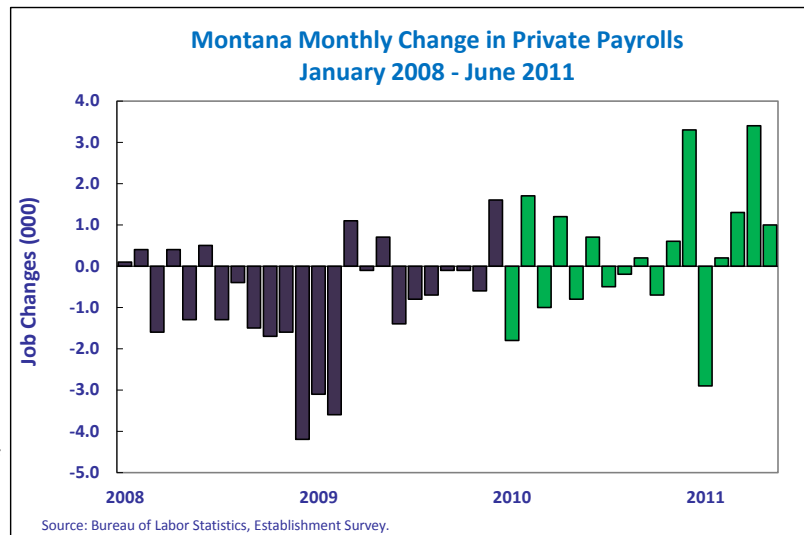
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Montana, private sector employment fell by 6.9 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.3 percent.
- In Montana, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Montana have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; leisure and hospitality; and other services.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Montana is currently at its peak of 7.5 percent in June 2011, up 3.9 percentage points from December 2007.
- 38,000 Montana residents were counted among the unemployed in Montana during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Montana was \$32,454.50 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$31,810.70 in the 1st quarter of 2009.



### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Montana, home prices saw a decrease of 8.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 11.0 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Montana was \$178,188 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 2.0 percent of all mortgages, including 11.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Montana.
- Housing starts in Montana totaled 1,740 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, an increase of 47.5 percent from April.
- Within the West census region, which includes Montana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 83,000 units in May 2011, a decrease of 3.5 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 1.9 percent to 1,040,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

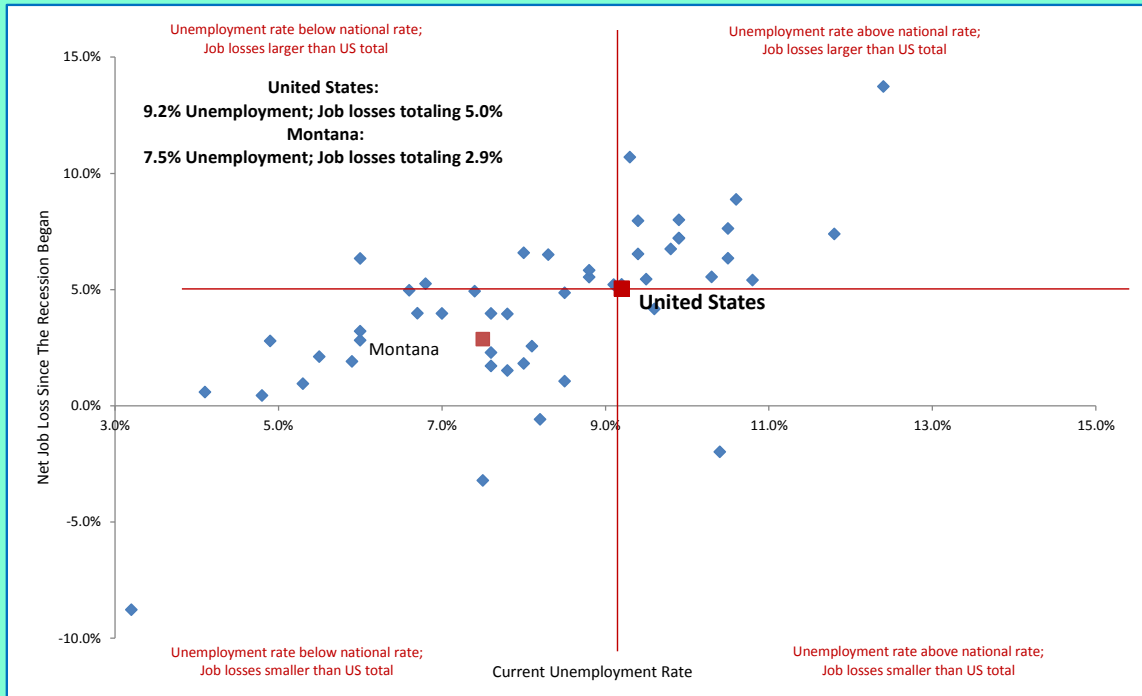
\* For Montana-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Montana office:  
<http://www.ourfactsyourfuture.org/cgi/databrowsing/?PAGEID=4&SUBID=190>

## 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
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	4.4%	5.6%
	June 2009	6.2%	9.5%
	June 2010	7.2%	9.5%
	June 2011	7.5%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	9.6%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	8.0%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	20.1%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 45,160	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 40,437	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	13.0%	12.5%
	2009	13.5%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	15.6%	15.3%
	2009	15.4%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Nebraska

### JOBS

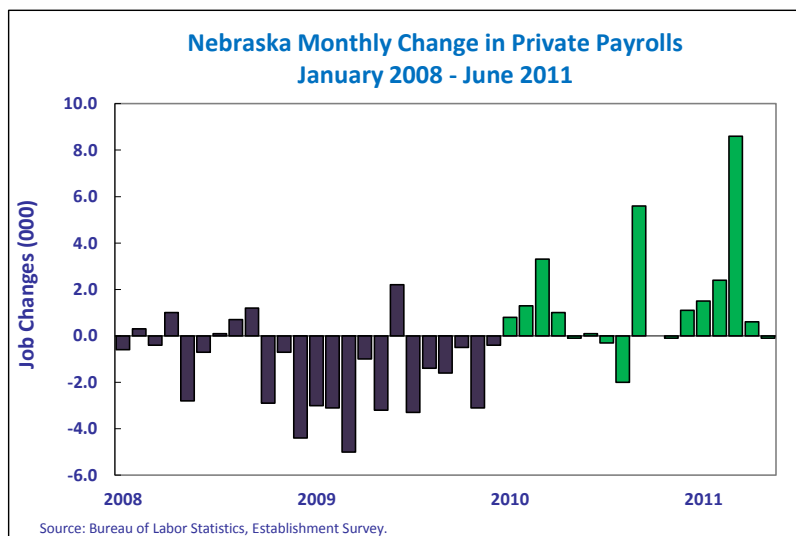
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Nebraska, private sector employment fell by 4.5 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.2 percent.
- In Nebraska, employees in the information services, manufacturing, and construction sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Nebraska have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; manufacturing; and trade, transportation and utilities.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Nebraska was 4.1 percent in June 2011, up 1.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 5.0 percent in January 2010.
- 41,000 Nebraska residents were counted among the unemployed in Nebraska during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Nebraska was \$36,292.10 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$36,123.80 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Nebraska, home prices saw a decrease of 0.6 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 1.8 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Nebraska was \$120,415 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 1.6 percent of all mortgages, including 8.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Nebraska.
- Housing starts in Nebraska totaled 5,240 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, an increase of 5.9 percent from April.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Nebraska, sales of new single-family homes totaled 42,000 units in May 2011, remaining steady from April. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.1 percent to 950,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

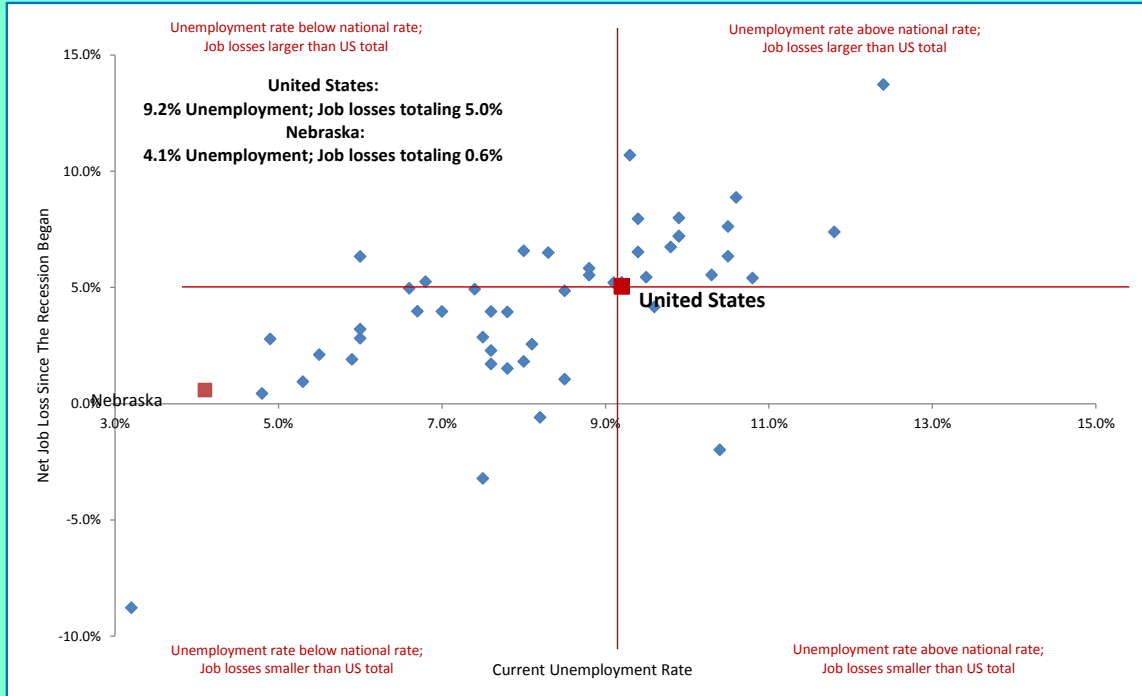
\* For Nebraska-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Nebraska office: <http://www.dol.nebraska.gov/>

## How Does Nebraska Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		<b>Nebraska</b>	<b>United States</b>
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	3.1%	5.6%
	June 2009	5.0%	9.5%
	June 2010	4.6%	9.5%
	June 2011	4.1%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	7.9%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	4.5%	8.7%
	<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	3.7%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 50,870	\$ 51,965
	<b>(2009 \$)</b>	2009	\$ 49,595
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	9.9%	12.5%
	2009	9.9%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	13.2%	15.3%
	2009	11.5%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Nevada

### JOBS

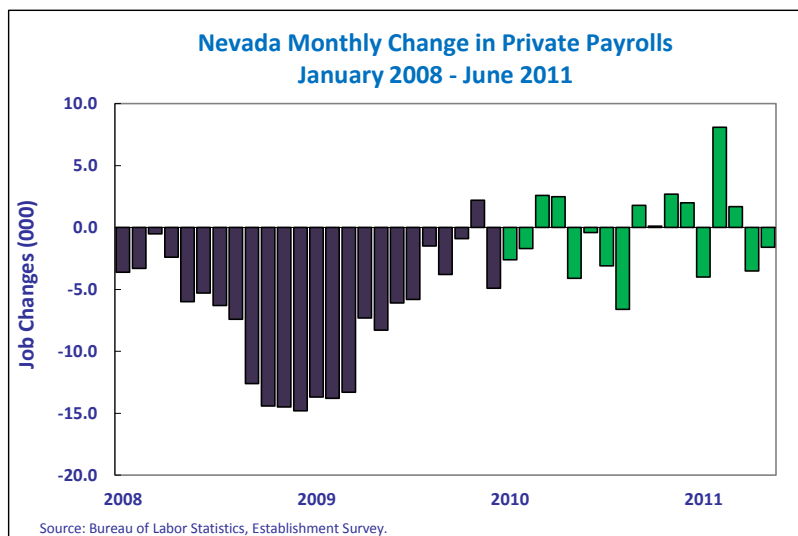
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Nevada, private sector employment fell by 14.7 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 0.2 percent.
- In Nevada, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Nevada have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; education and health services; and other services.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Nevada was 12.4 percent in June 2011, up 7.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 14.9 percent in December 2010.
- 163,000 Nevada residents were counted among the unemployed in Nevada during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Nevada was \$32,859.70 in the 1st quarter of 2011, down from \$35,673.60 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Nevada, home prices saw a decrease of 11.6 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 11.1 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Nevada was \$153,364 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 9.3 percent of all mortgages, including 20.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Nevada.
- Housing starts in Nevada totaled 6,410 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, an increase of 42.1 percent from April.
- Within the West census region, which includes Nevada, sales of new single-family homes totaled 83,000 units in May 2011, a decrease of 3.5 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 1.9 percent to 1,040,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

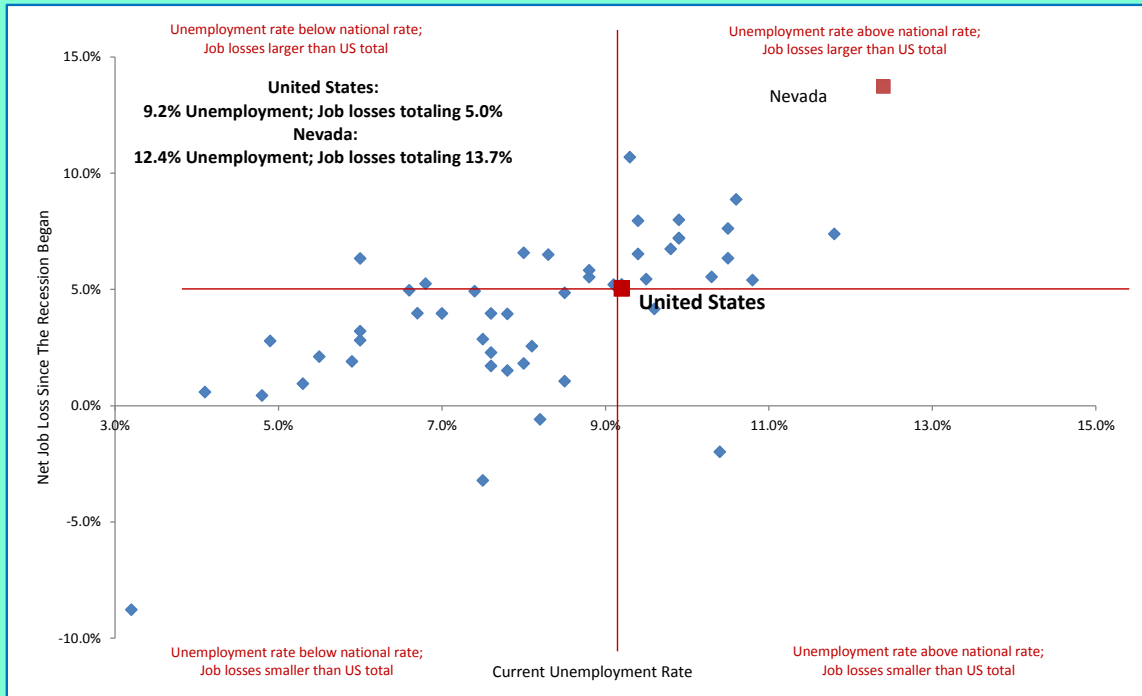
\* For Nevada-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Nevada office: <http://www.nevadaworkforce.com/>

## How Does Nevada Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		Nevada	United States
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	6.2%	5.6%
	June 2009	12.5%	9.5%
	June 2010	14.9%	9.5%
	June 2011	12.4%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	8.1%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	13.5%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	15.2%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 55,922	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 51,434	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	9.7%	12.5%
	2009	13.0%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	17.2%	15.3%
	2009	20.8%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: New Hampshire

### JOBS

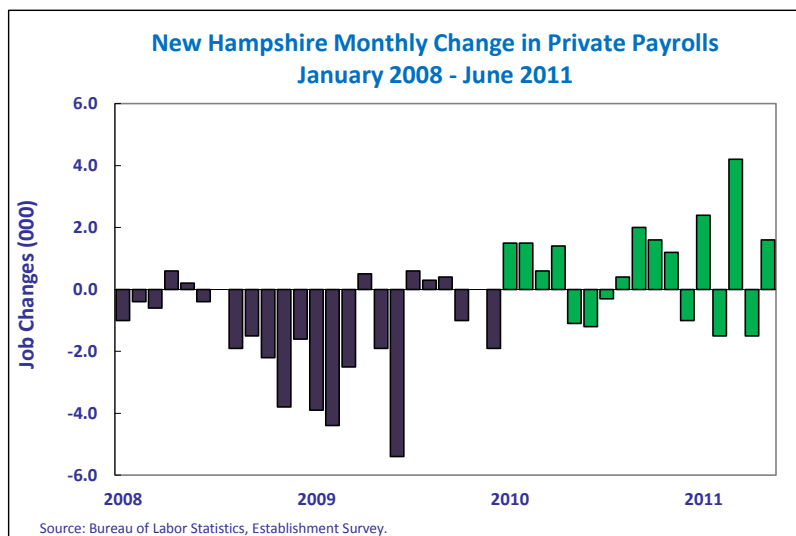
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In New Hampshire, private sector employment fell by 5.9 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.4 percent.
- In New Hampshire, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in New Hampshire have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; leisure and hospitality; and manufacturing.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Hampshire was 4.9 percent in June 2011, up 1.5 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 6.7 percent in January 2010.
- 37,000 New Hampshire residents were counted among the unemployed in New Hampshire during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New Hampshire was \$40,006.60 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$39,625.40 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In New Hampshire, home prices saw a decrease of 4.0 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 6.9 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in New Hampshire was \$220,625 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 2.5 percent of all mortgages, including 10.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New Hampshire.
- Housing starts in New Hampshire totaled 1,980 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, an increase of 17.2 percent from April.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes New Hampshire, sales of new single-family homes totaled 22,000 units in May 2011, a decrease of 26.7 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 3.5 percent to 550,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

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

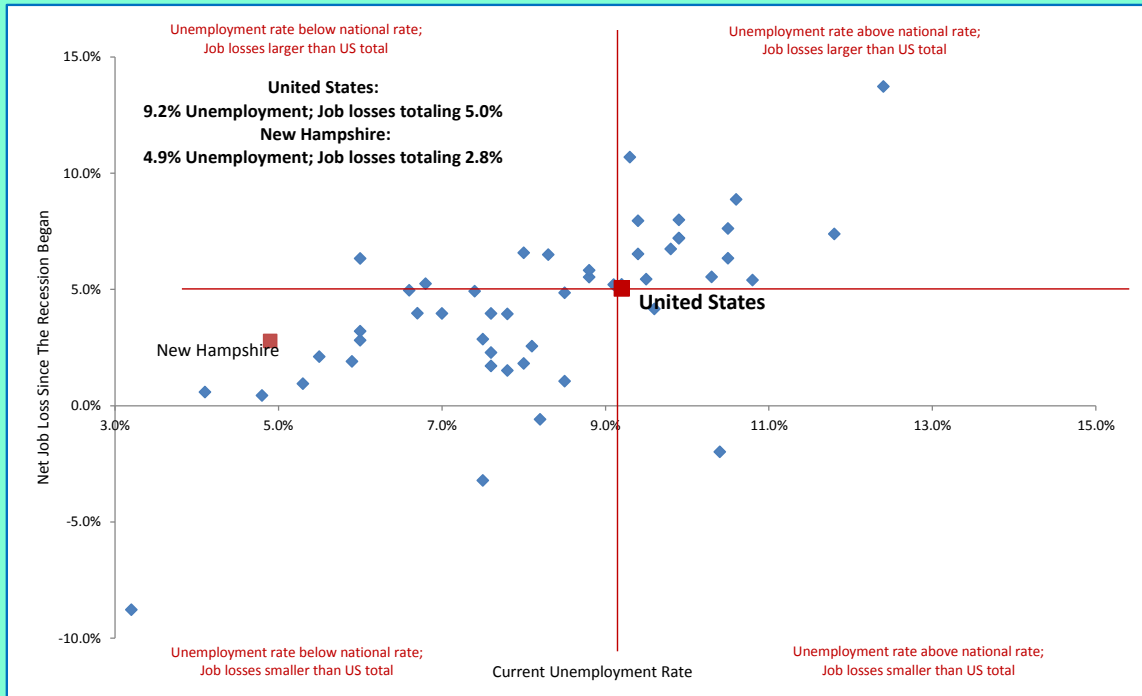


## How Does New Hampshire Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Hampshire	United States
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	3.8%	5.6%
	June 2009	6.4%	9.5%
	June 2010	6.0%	9.5%
	June 2011	4.9%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	7.9%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	5.4%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	7.1%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 69,906	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 64,131	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	5.8%	12.5%
	2009	7.8%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	10.5%	15.3%
	2009	10.5%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: New Jersey

### JOBS

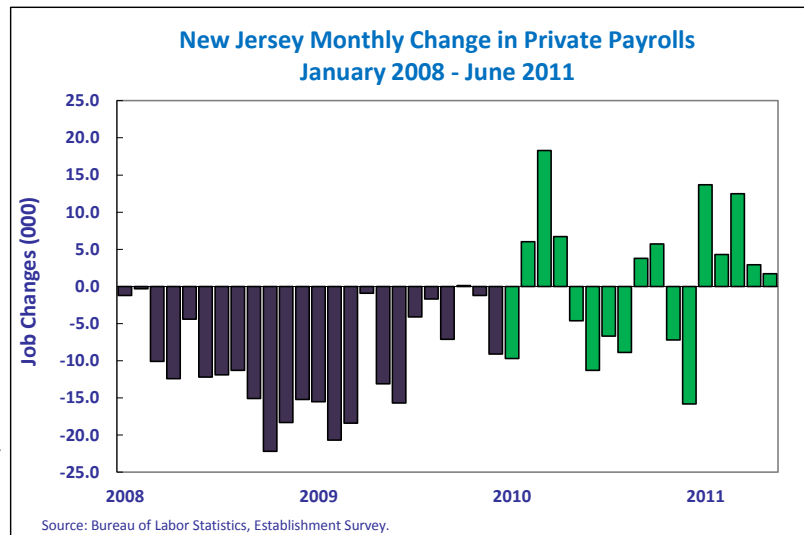
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In New Jersey, private sector employment fell by 7.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.5 percent.
- In New Jersey, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in New Jersey have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; leisure and hospitality; and education and health services.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Jersey was 9.5 percent in June 2011, up 5.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.8 percent in January 2010.
- 428,000 New Jersey residents were counted among the unemployed in New Jersey during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New Jersey was \$45,722.60 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$45,440.90 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In New Jersey, home prices saw a decrease of 2.2 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 2.5 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in New Jersey was \$282,633 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 7.7 percent of all mortgages, including 27.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New Jersey.
- Housing starts in New Jersey totaled 9,360 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, a decrease of 19.9 percent from April.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes New Jersey, sales of new single-family homes totaled 22,000 units in May 2011, a decrease of 26.7 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 3.5 percent to 550,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

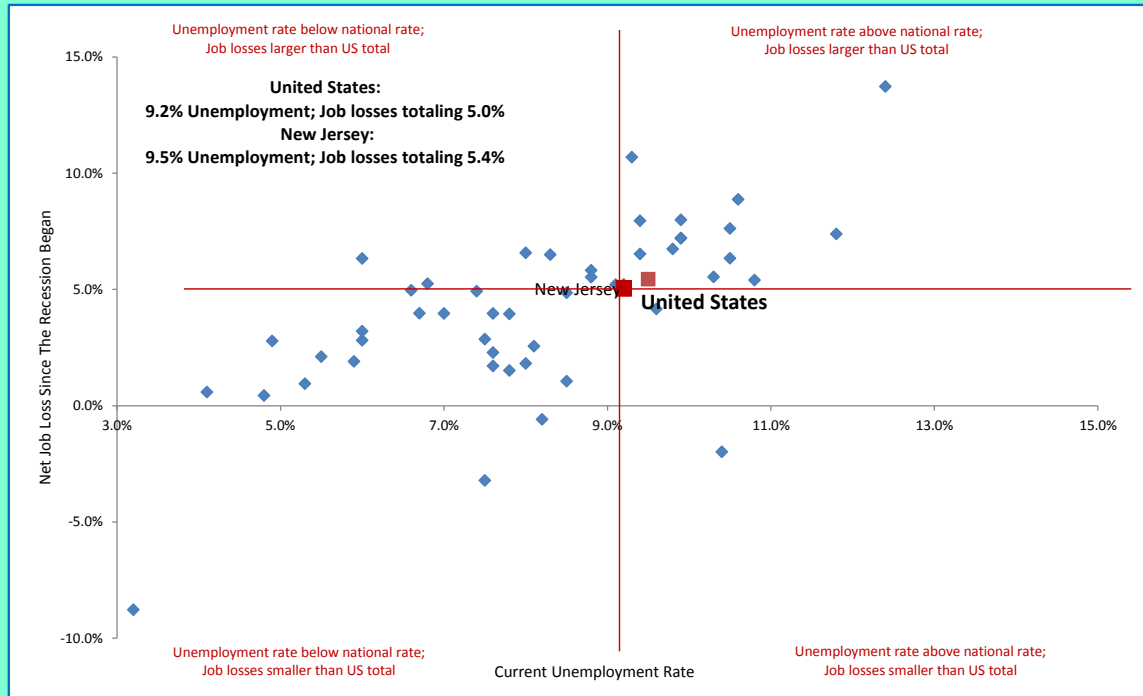
\* For New Jersey-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the New Jersey office: [http://lwd.dol.state.nj.us/labor/lpa/LMI\\_index.html](http://lwd.dol.state.nj.us/labor/lpa/LMI_index.html)

## How Does New Jersey Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states 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
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	5.2%	5.6%
	June 2009	9.3%	9.5%
	June 2010	9.5%	9.5%
	June 2011	9.5%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	4.1%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	8.0%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	8.2%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 62,594	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 64,777	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	8.7%	12.5%
	2009	9.3%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	15.8%	15.3%
	2009	15.8%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: New Mexico

### JOBS

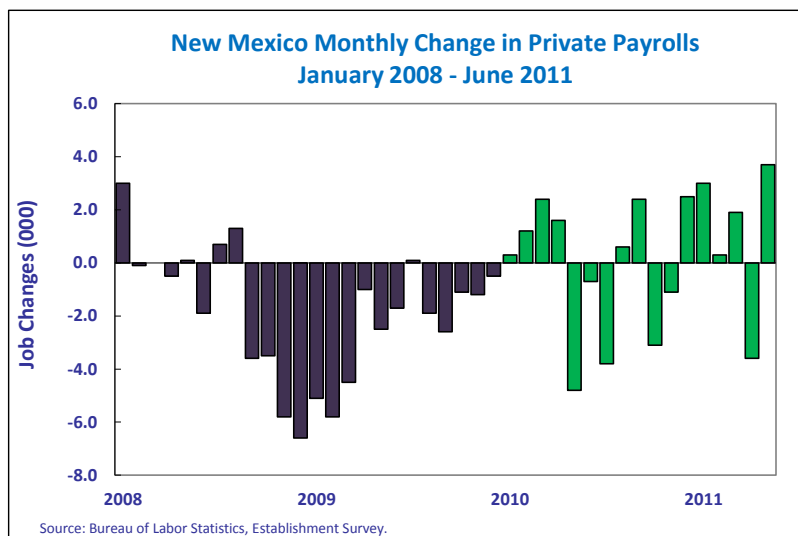
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In New Mexico, private sector employment fell by 7.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 0.5 percent.
- In New Mexico, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in New Mexico have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; education and health services; and trade, transportation and utilities.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Mexico was 6.8 percent in June 2011, up 3.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.7 percent in February 2011.
- 64,000 New Mexico residents were counted among the unemployed in New Mexico during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New Mexico was \$30,723.20 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$30,263.90 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In New Mexico, home prices saw a decrease of 9.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 8.2 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in New Mexico was \$161,176 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 3.6 percent of all mortgages, including 12.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New Mexico.
- Housing starts in New Mexico totaled 4,100 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, an increase of 7.3 percent from April.
- Within the West census region, which includes New Mexico, sales of new single-family homes totaled 83,000 units in May 2011, a decrease of 3.5 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 1.9 percent to 1,040,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

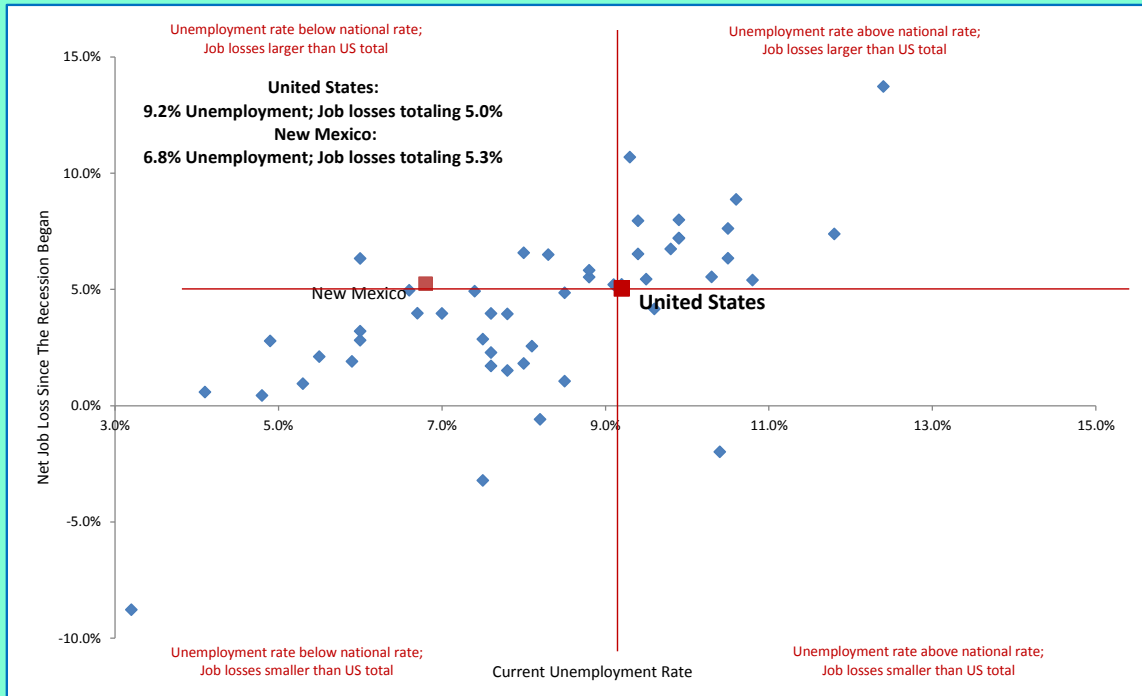
\* For New Mexico-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the New Mexico office: <http://www.dws.state.nm.us/dws-lmi.html>

## How Does New Mexico Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states 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
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	4.3%	5.6%
	June 2009	6.9%	9.5%
	June 2010	8.4%	9.5%
	June 2011	6.8%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	8.2%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	8.8%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	14.7%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 45,886	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 43,542	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	14.0%	12.5%
	2009	19.3%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	22.5%	15.3%
	2009	21.7%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: New York

### JOBS

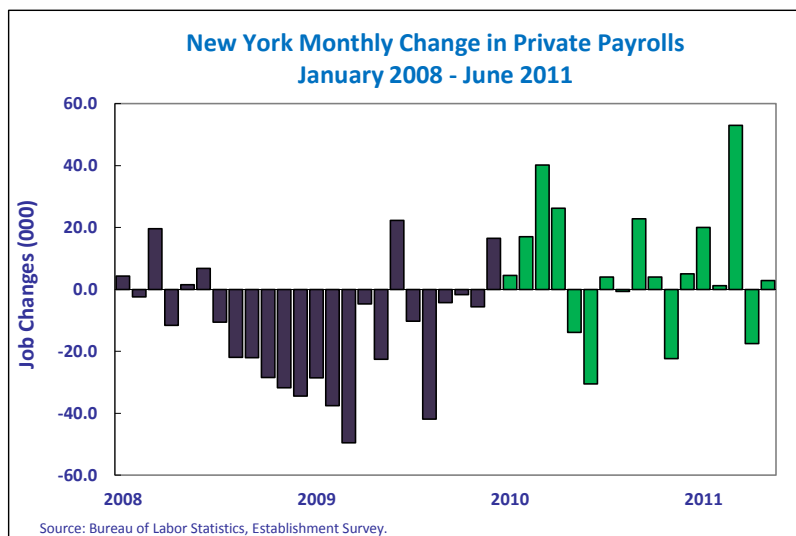
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In New York, private sector employment fell by 4.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.2 percent.
- In New York, employees in the mining, manufacturing, and construction sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. 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 recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New York was 8.0 percent in June 2011, up 3.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.9 percent in January 2010.
- 761,000 New York residents were counted among the unemployed in New York during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New York was \$44,110.50 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$42,338.80 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In New York, home prices saw an increase of 4.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year increase of 2.2 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in New York was \$245,858 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 5.3 percent of all mortgages, including 20.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New York.
- Housing starts in New York totaled 20,650 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, an increase of 13.5 percent from April.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes New York, sales of new single-family homes totaled 22,000 units in May 2011, a decrease of 26.7 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 3.5 percent to 550,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

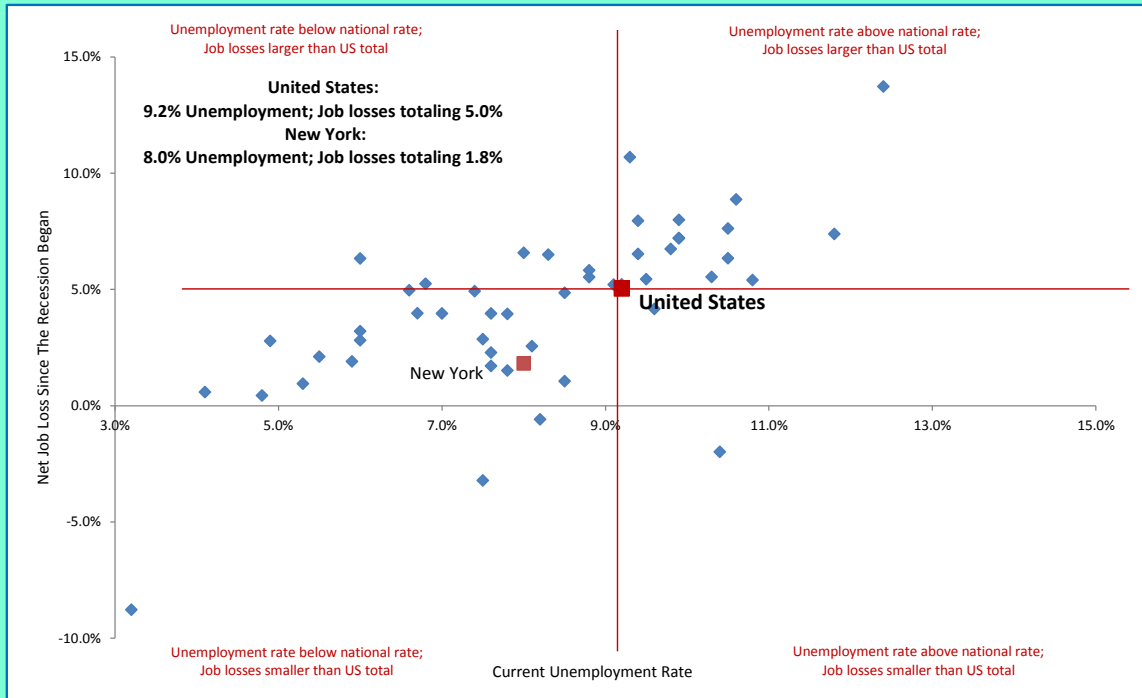
\* For New York-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the New York office: <http://www.labor.state.ny.us/stats/index.shtml>

## How Does New York Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		<b>New York</b>	<b>United States</b>
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	5.1%	5.6%
	June 2009	8.6%	9.5%
	June 2010	8.6%	9.5%
	June 2011	8.0%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	4.2%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	8.2%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	15.2%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 50,632	\$ 51,965
<b>(2009 \$)</b> .....	2009	\$ 50,216	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	14.5%	12.5%
	2009	15.8%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	13.2%	15.3%
	2009	14.8%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: North Carolina

### JOBS

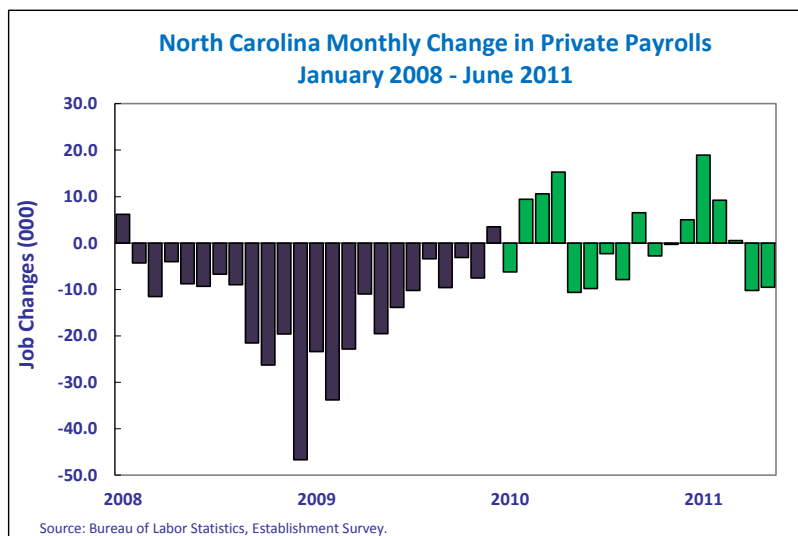
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In North Carolina, private sector employment fell by 9.5 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.4 percent.
- In North Carolina, employees in 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; leisure and hospitality; and financial activities.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in North Carolina was 9.9 percent in June 2011, up 4.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.4 percent in February 2010.
- 446,000 North Carolina residents were counted among the unemployed in North Carolina during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in North Carolina was \$32,139.20 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$32,043.40 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In North Carolina, home prices saw a decrease of 1.1 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 1.8 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in North Carolina was \$154,481 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 2.8 percent of all mortgages, including 9.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in North Carolina.
- Housing starts in North Carolina totaled 30,090 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, an increase of 4.1 percent from April.
- Within the South census region, which includes North Carolina, sales of new single-family homes totaled 172,000 units in May 2011, an increase of 2.4 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 1,700,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

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

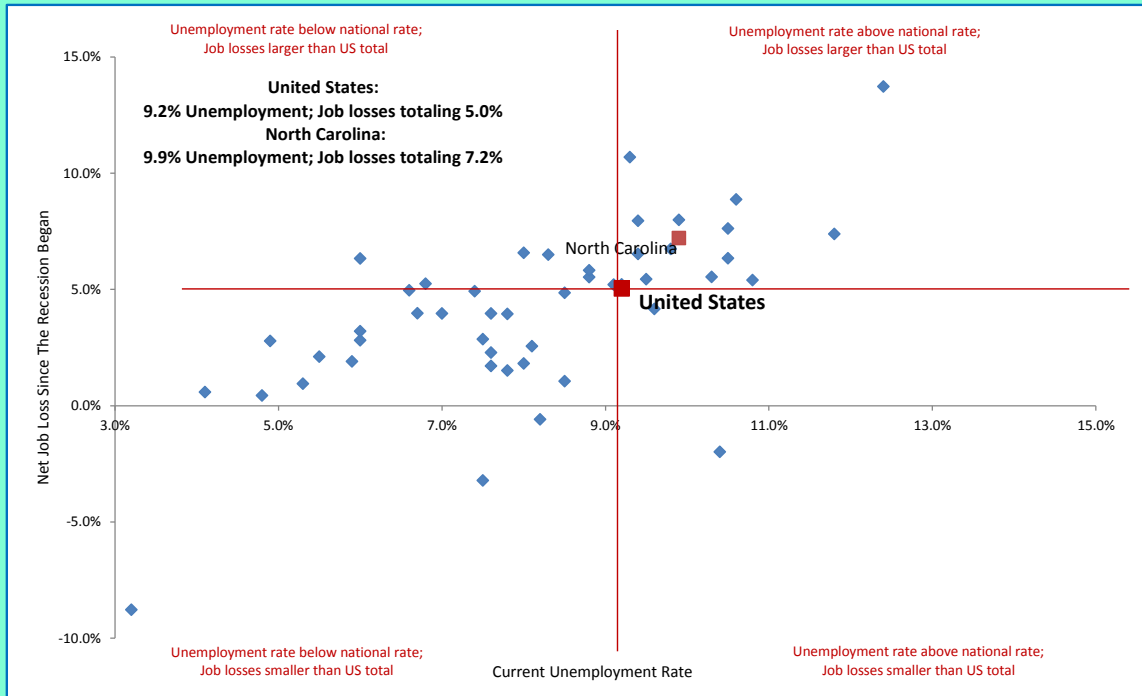


## How Does North Carolina Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states 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
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	6.0%	5.6%
	June 2009	11.0%	9.5%
	June 2010	10.5%	9.5%
	June 2011	9.9%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	8.0%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	8.5%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	8.2%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 45,013	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 41,906	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	15.5%	12.5%
	2009	16.9%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	16.4%	15.3%
	2009	18.0%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: North Dakota

### JOBS

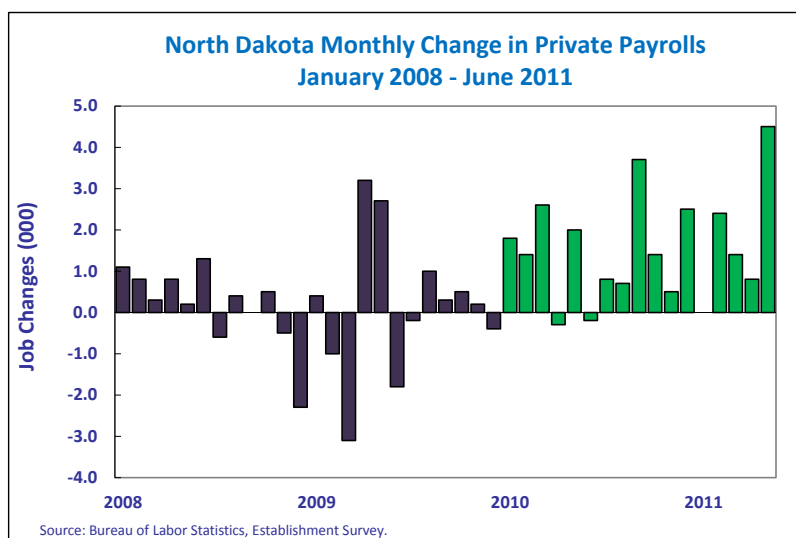
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In North Dakota, private sector employment rose by 0.9 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 7.5 percent.
- In North Dakota, employees in the manufacturing and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in North Dakota have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; construction; and other services.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in North Dakota was 3.2 percent in June 2011, up 0.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 4.3 percent in August 2009.
- 12,000 North Dakota residents were counted among the unemployed in North Dakota during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in North Dakota was \$39,993.40 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$35,933.40 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In North Dakota, home prices saw an increase of 3.8 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year increase of 4.7 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in North Dakota was \$133,473 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 1.1 percent of all mortgages, including 9.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in North Dakota.
- Housing starts in North Dakota totaled 6,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, an increase of 73.9 percent from April.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes North Dakota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 42,000 units in May 2011, remaining steady from April. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.1 percent to 950,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

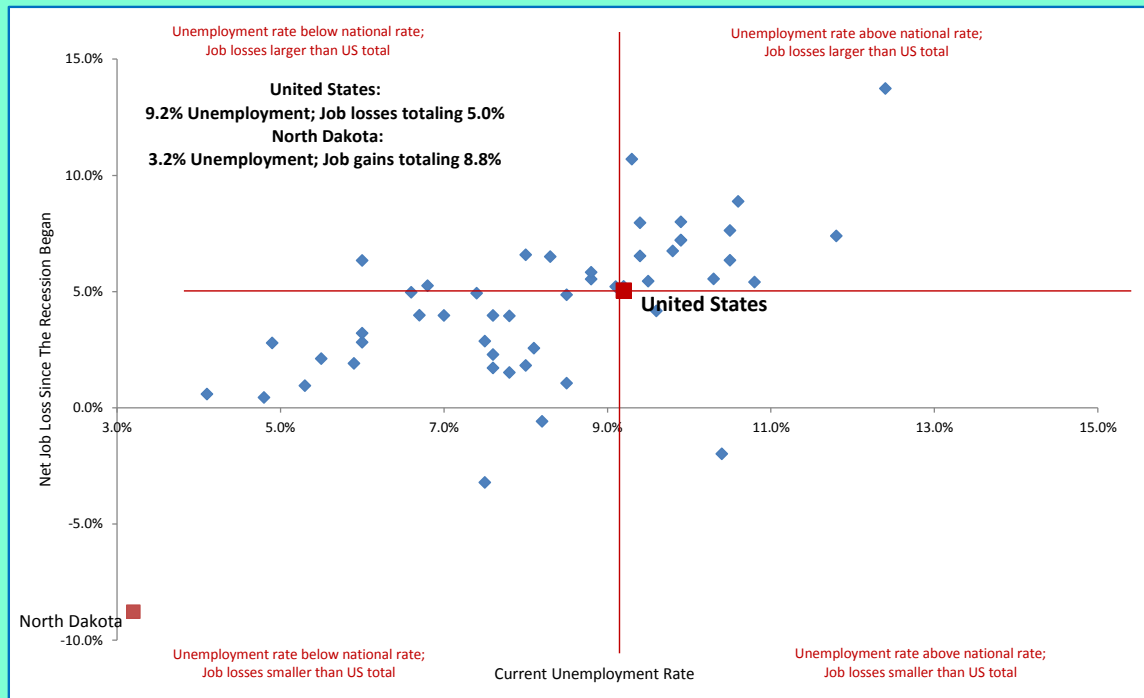
\* For North Dakota-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the North Dakota office: <http://www.jobsnd.com/>

## How Does North Dakota Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		North Dakota	United States
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	3.1%	5.6%
	June 2009	4.3%	9.5%
	June 2010	3.9%	9.5%
	June 2011	3.2%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	7.8%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	2.3%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	2.1%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 48,833	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 50,075	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	9.3%	12.5%
	2009	10.9%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	10.0%	15.3%
	2009	10.7%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Ohio

### JOBS

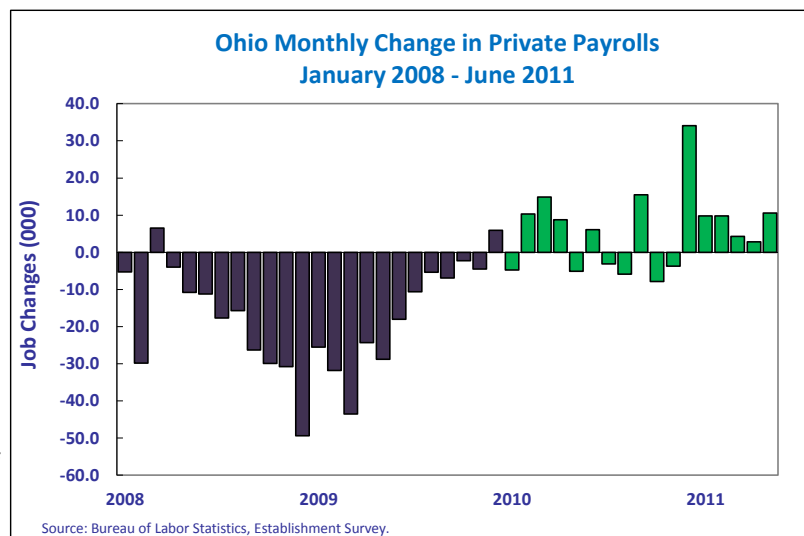
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Ohio, private sector employment fell by 8.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.8 percent.
- In Ohio, employees in the manufacturing, construction, 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: leisure and hospitality; professional and business services; and education and health services.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Ohio was 8.8 percent in June 2011, up 3.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.6 percent in February 2010.
- 517,000 Ohio residents were counted among the unemployed in Ohio during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Ohio was \$33,341.70 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$32,648.30 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Ohio, home prices saw a decrease of 9.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 10.1 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Ohio was \$113,730 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 5.1 percent of all mortgages, including 12.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Ohio.
- Housing starts in Ohio totaled 12,130 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, an increase of 0.2 percent from April.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Ohio, sales of new single-family homes totaled 42,000 units in May 2011, remaining steady from April. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.1 percent to 950,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

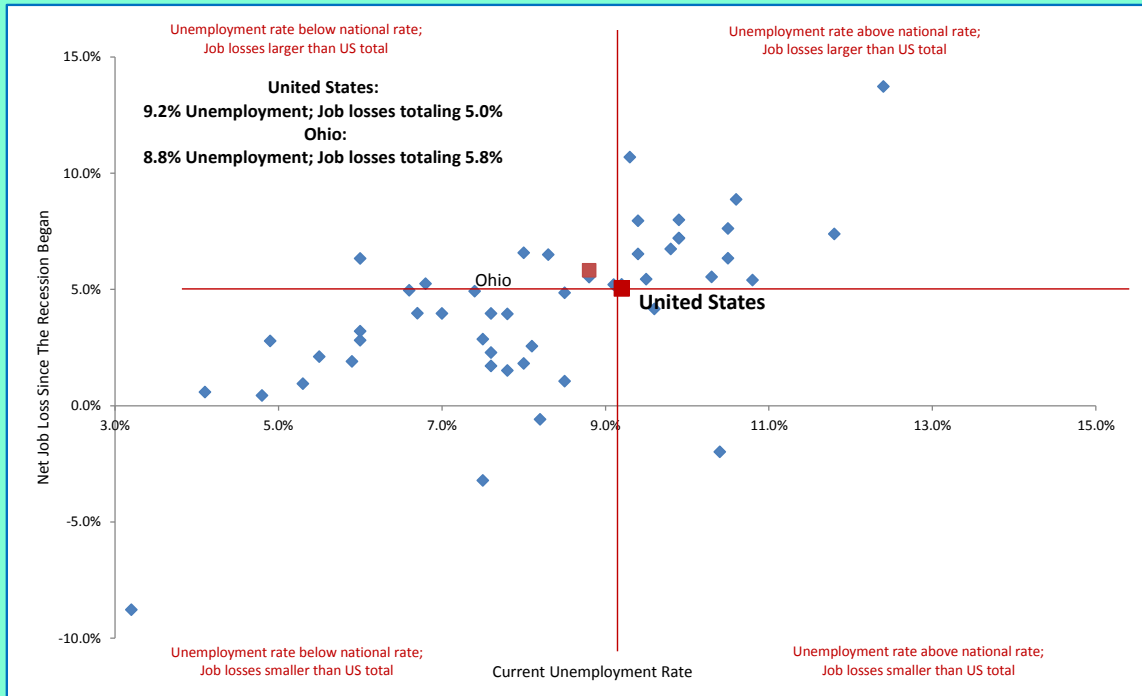
\* For Ohio-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Ohio office: <http://lmi.state.oh.us/data.htm>

## How Does Ohio Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		Ohio	United States
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	6.5%	5.6%
	June 2009	10.4%	9.5%
	June 2010	10.1%	9.5%
	June 2011	8.8%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	7.2%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	11.0%	8.7%
	<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	14.8%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 50,792	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$)	2009	\$ 45,879
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	12.8%	12.5%
	2009	13.3%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	11.7%	15.3%
	2009	14.3%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Oklahoma

### JOBS

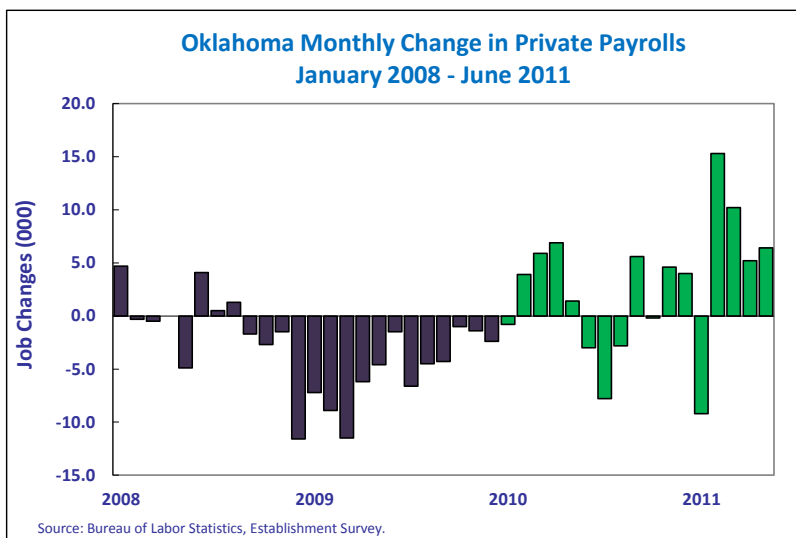
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Oklahoma, private sector employment fell by 7.1 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 4.1 percent.
- In Oklahoma, employees in the manufacturing, mining, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Oklahoma have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; manufacturing; and construction.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Oklahoma was 5.3 percent in June 2011, up 1.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.3 percent in March 2010.
- 93,000 Oklahoma residents were counted among the unemployed in Oklahoma during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Oklahoma was \$33,669.20 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$32,975.70 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Oklahoma, home prices saw a decrease of 2.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 2.0 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Oklahoma was \$118,771 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 3.4 percent of all mortgages, including 11.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Oklahoma.
- Housing starts in Oklahoma totaled 9,900 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, a decrease of 7.7 percent from April.
- Within the South census region, which includes Oklahoma, sales of new single-family homes totaled 172,000 units in May 2011, an increase of 2.4 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 1,700,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

\* For Oklahoma-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Oklahoma office:  
[http://www.ok.gov/oesc\\_web/Services/Find\\_Labor\\_Market\\_Statistics/](http://www.ok.gov/oesc_web/Services/Find_Labor_Market_Statistics/)

## How Does Oklahoma Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		Oklahoma	United States
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	3.6%	5.6%
	June 2009	6.9%	9.5%
	June 2010	7.0%	9.5%
	June 2011	5.3%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	8.5%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	6.0%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	9.0%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 44,706	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 45,878	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	13.4%	12.5%
	2009	12.9%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	17.8%	15.3%
	2009	18.1%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Oregon

### JOBS

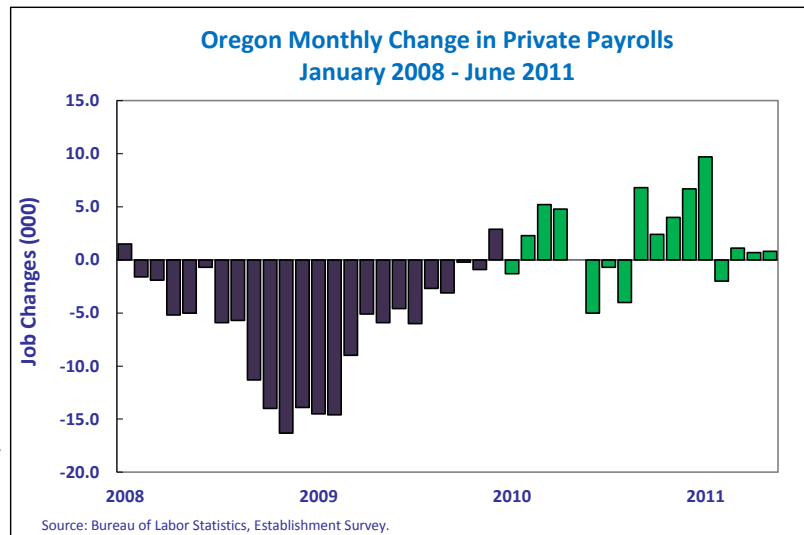
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Oregon, private sector employment fell by 10.3 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.8 percent.
- In Oregon, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Oregon have experienced the greatest employment increases: leisure and hospitality; education and health services; and professional and business services.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Oregon was 9.4 percent in June 2011, up 4.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.6 percent in June 2009.
- 187,000 Oregon residents were counted among the unemployed in Oregon during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Oregon was \$33,744.80 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$33,687.50 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Oregon, home prices saw a decrease of 9.7 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 10.0 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Oregon was \$206,977 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 3.4 percent of all mortgages, including 13.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Oregon.
- Housing starts in Oregon totaled 5,610 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, a decrease of 23.3 percent from April.
- Within the West census region, which includes Oregon, sales of new single-family homes totaled 83,000 units in May 2011, a decrease of 3.5 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 1.9 percent to 1,040,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

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

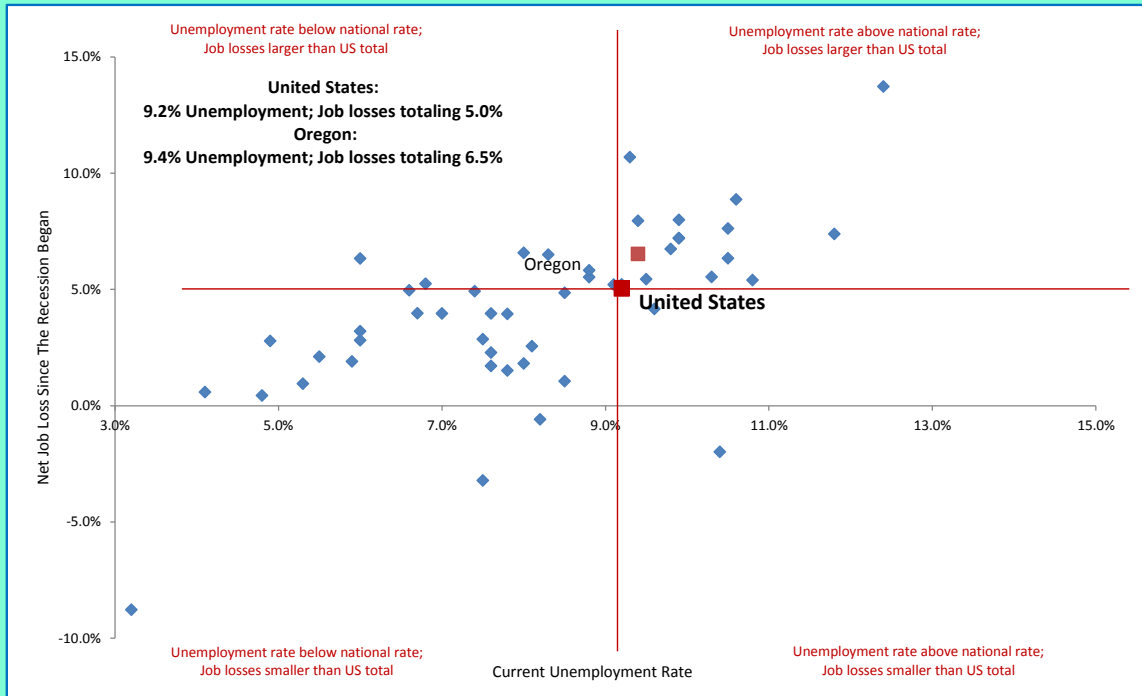


## How Does Oregon Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		Oregon	United States
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	6.0%	5.6%
	June 2009	11.6%	9.5%
	June 2010	10.8%	9.5%
	June 2011	9.4%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	8.1%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	8.3%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	8.9%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 51,968	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 49,098	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	12.8%	12.5%
	2009	13.4%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	16.8%	15.3%
	2009	17.7%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Pennsylvania

### JOBS

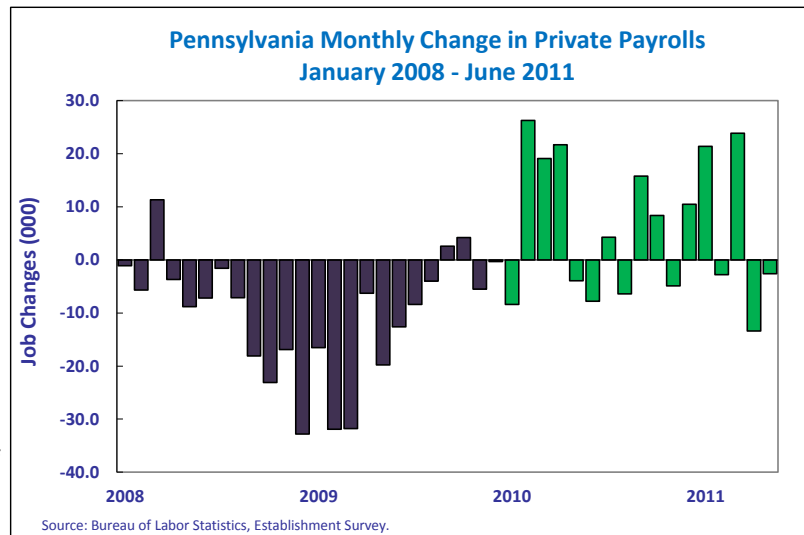
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Pennsylvania, private sector employment fell by 5.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.5 percent.
- In Pennsylvania, employees in the 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 manufacturing.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Pennsylvania was 7.6 percent in June 2011, up 3.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.8 percent in April 2010.
- 479,000 Pennsylvania residents were counted among the unemployed in Pennsylvania during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Pennsylvania was \$37,484.30 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$36,623.30 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Pennsylvania, home prices saw a decrease of 3.2 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 4.0 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Pennsylvania was \$153,439 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 3.4 percent of all mortgages, including 12.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Pennsylvania.
- Housing starts in Pennsylvania totaled 13,740 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, a decrease of 7.8 percent from April.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Pennsylvania, sales of new single-family homes totaled 22,000 units in May 2011, a decrease of 26.7 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 3.5 percent to 550,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

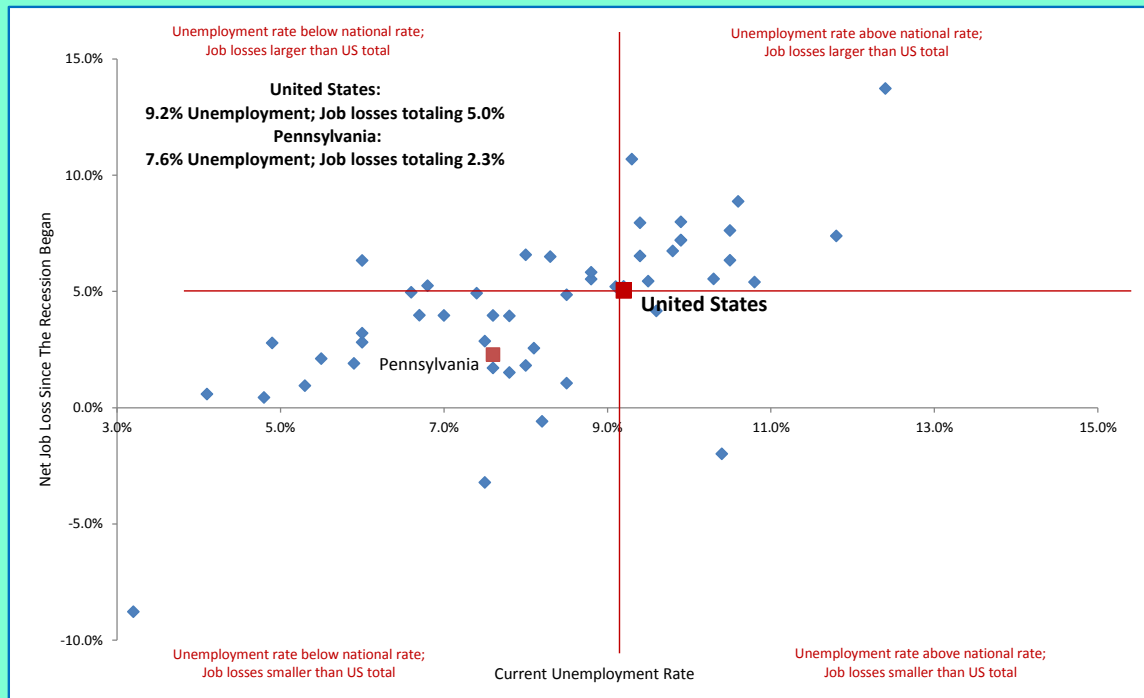
\* For Pennsylvania-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Pennsylvania office: <http://www.paworkstats.state.pa.us/>

## How Does Pennsylvania Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		Pennsylvania	United States
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	5.2%	5.6%
	June 2009	8.2%	9.5%
	June 2010	8.7%	9.5%
	June 2011	7.6%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	6.7%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	6.9%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	13.0%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 50,107	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 48,172	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	10.4%	12.5%
	2009	11.1%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	9.5%	15.3%
	2009	11.4%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Rhode Island

### JOBS

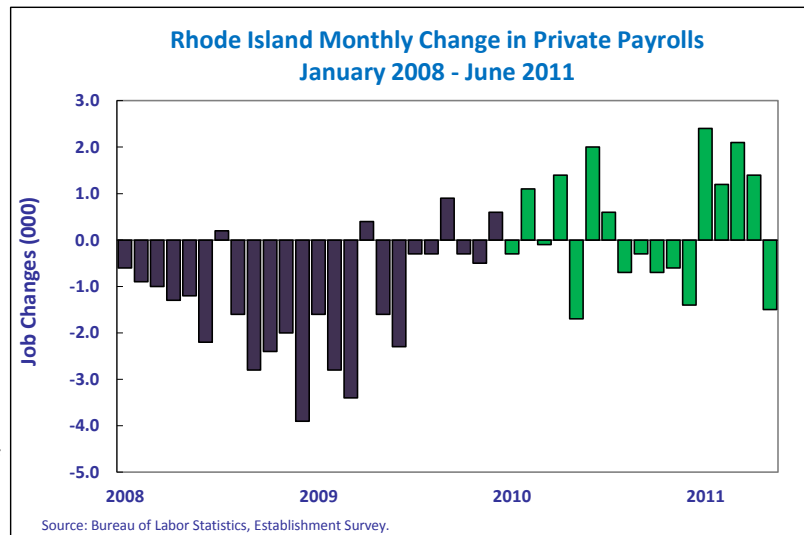
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Rhode Island, private sector employment fell by 6.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.7 percent.
- In Rhode Island, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and financial activities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Rhode Island have experienced the greatest employment increases: trade, transportation and utilities; leisure and hospitality; and professional and business services.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Rhode Island was 10.8 percent in June 2011, up 4.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.8 percent in March 2010.
- 61,000 Rhode Island residents were counted among the unemployed in Rhode Island during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Rhode Island was \$38,860.20 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$37,820.10 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Rhode Island, home prices saw a decrease of 8.2 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 5.8 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Rhode Island was \$230,354 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 4.5 percent of all mortgages, including 15.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Rhode Island.
- Housing starts in Rhode Island totaled 550 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, a decrease of 29.5 percent from April.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Rhode Island, sales of new single-family homes totaled 22,000 units in May 2011, a decrease of 26.7 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 3.5 percent to 550,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

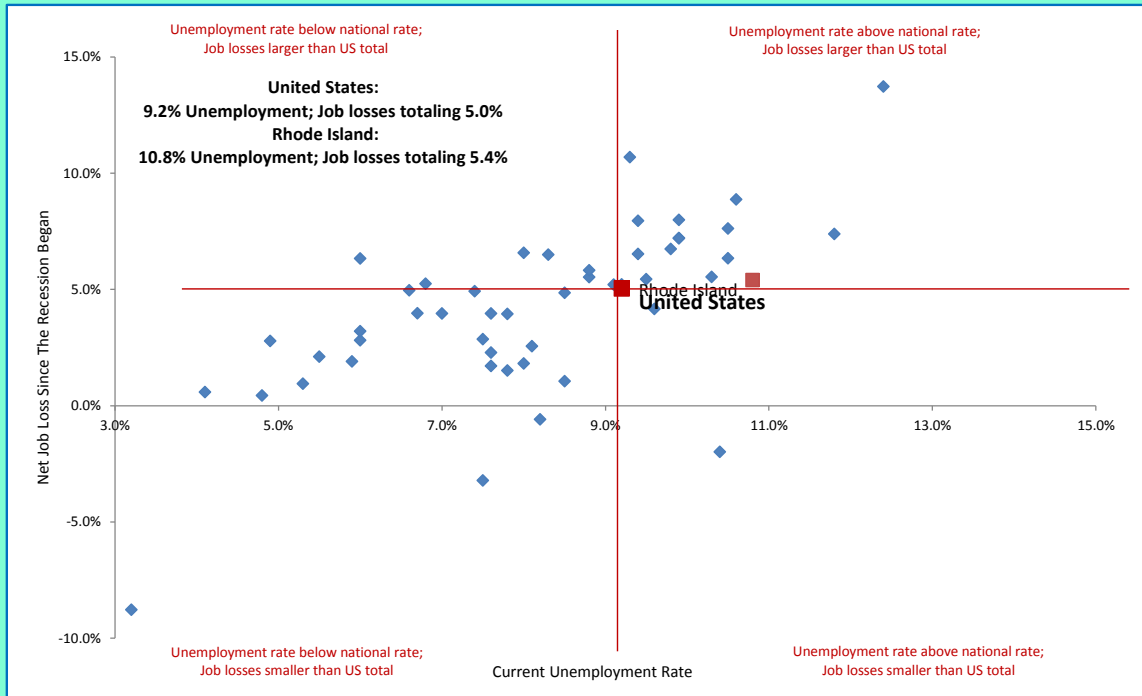
\* For Rhode Island-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Rhode Island office: <http://www.dlt.ri.gov/lmi/news/lfrelease.htm>

## How Does Rhode Island Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states 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
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	7.6%	5.6%
	June 2009	10.8%	9.5%
	June 2010	11.6%	9.5%
	June 2011	10.8%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	6.1%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	10.1%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	8.3%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 56,079	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 51,634	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	9.5%	12.5%
	2009	13.0%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	10.8%	15.3%
	2009	12.3%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: South Carolina

### JOBS

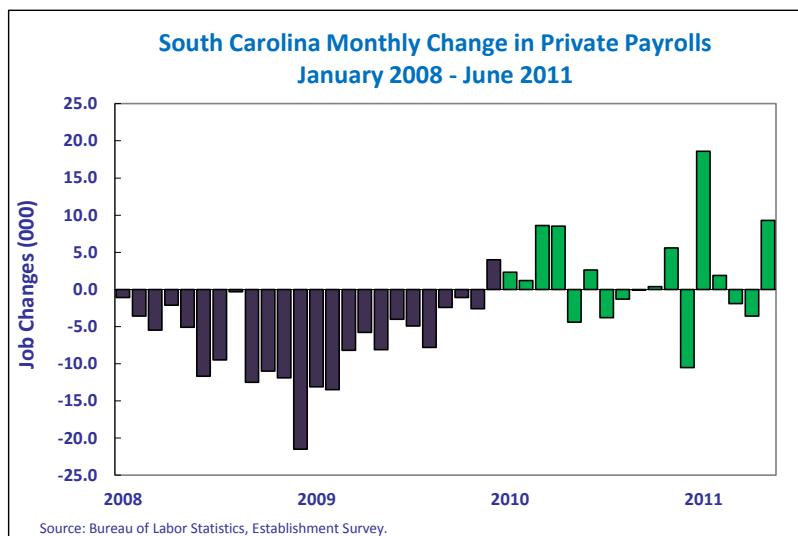
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In South Carolina, private sector employment fell by 10.1 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.0 percent.
- In South Carolina, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in South Carolina have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; manufacturing; and leisure and hospitality.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in South Carolina was 10.5 percent in June 2011, up 5.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.8 percent in December 2009.
- 227,000 South Carolina residents were counted among the unemployed in South Carolina during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in South Carolina was \$29,971.30 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$29,968.70 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In South Carolina, home prices were unchanged in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 1.9 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in South Carolina was \$135,855 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 4.0 percent of all mortgages, including 12.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in South Carolina.
- Housing starts in South Carolina totaled 13,400 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, a decrease of 16.6 percent from April.
- Within the South census region, which includes South Carolina, sales of new single-family homes totaled 172,000 units in May 2011, an increase of 2.4 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 1,700,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

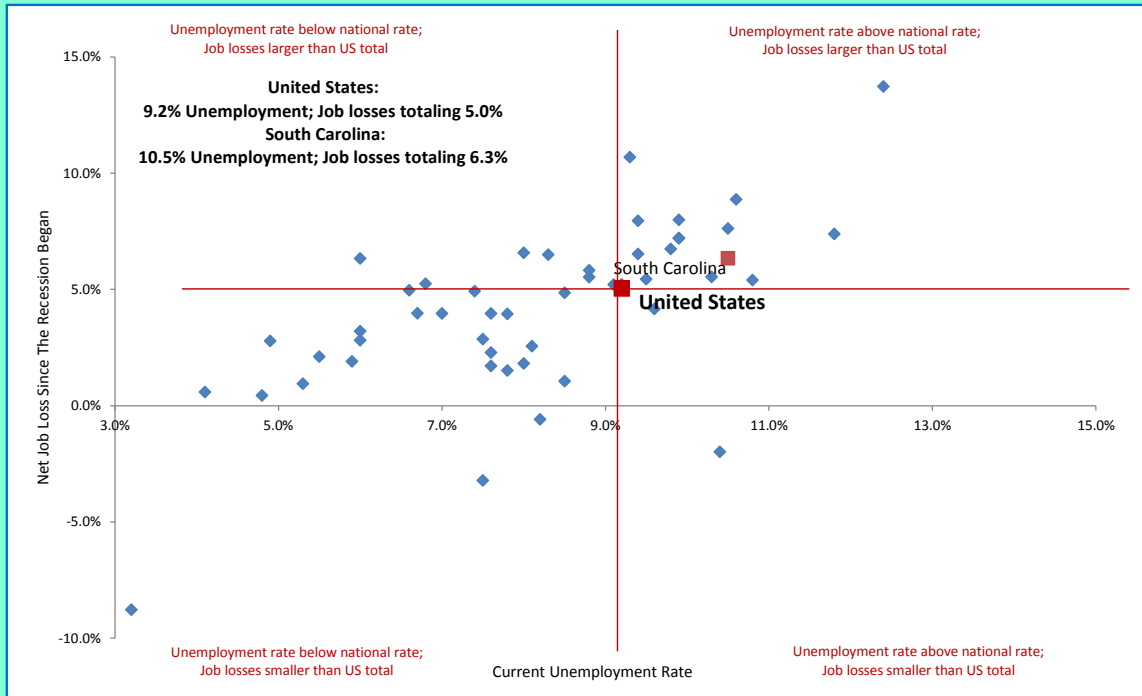
\* For South Carolina-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the South Carolina office: <http://www.sces.org/lmi/news/news.asp>

## How Does South Carolina Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		South Carolina	United States
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	6.4%	5.6%
	June 2009	11.6%	9.5%
	June 2010	11.0%	9.5%
	June 2011	10.5%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	8.4%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	11.8%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	9.4%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 45,738	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 41,101	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	14.1%	12.5%
	2009	13.7%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	16.4%	15.3%
	2009	17.0%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: South Dakota

### JOBS

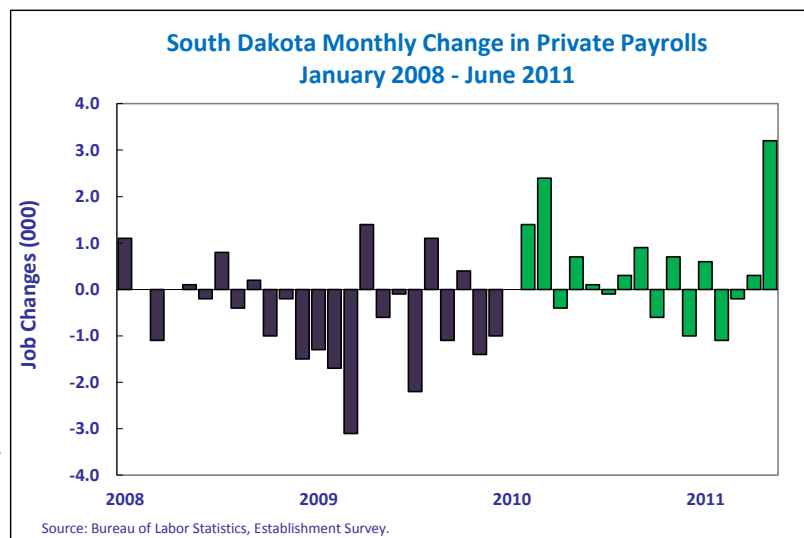
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In South Dakota, private sector employment fell by 4.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.1 percent.
- In South Dakota, employees in the 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 recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in South Dakota was 4.8 percent in June 2011, up 2.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 5.2 percent in February 2010.
- 21,000 South Dakota residents were counted among the unemployed in South Dakota during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in South Dakota was \$35,798.00 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$35,515.10 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In South Dakota, home prices saw a decrease of 8.8 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 10.5 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in South Dakota was \$156,243 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 1.7 percent of all mortgages, including 11.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in South Dakota.
- Housing starts in South Dakota totaled 3,730 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, an increase of 27.7 percent from April.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes South Dakota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 42,000 units in May 2011, remaining steady from April. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.1 percent to 950,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

\* For South Dakota-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the South Dakota office: [http://dol.sd.gov/lmic/menu\\_labor\\_force.aspx](http://dol.sd.gov/lmic/menu_labor_force.aspx)

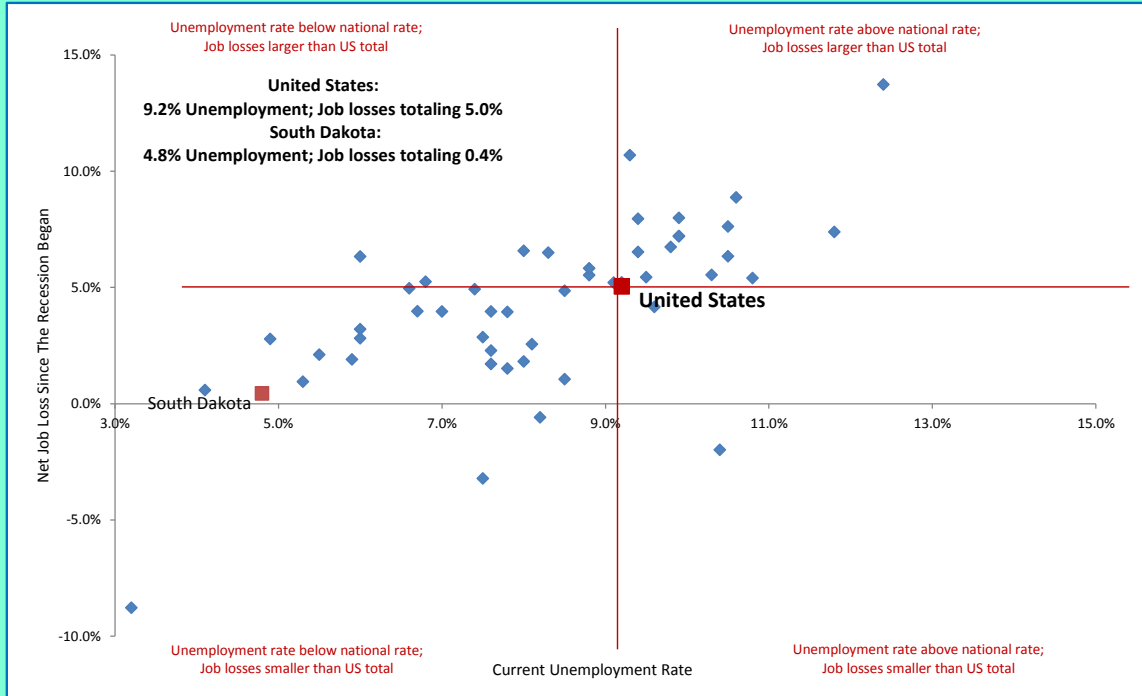


## How Does South Dakota Compare To Other States?

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

		<b>South Dakota</b>	<b>United States</b>
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	3.0%	5.6%
	June 2009	5.1%	9.5%
	June 2010	4.7%	9.5%
	June 2011	4.8%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	7.9%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	6.4%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	4.5%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 48,019	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 45,826	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	9.4%	12.5%
	2009	14.1%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	10.1%	15.3%
	2009	13.5%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Tennessee

### JOBS

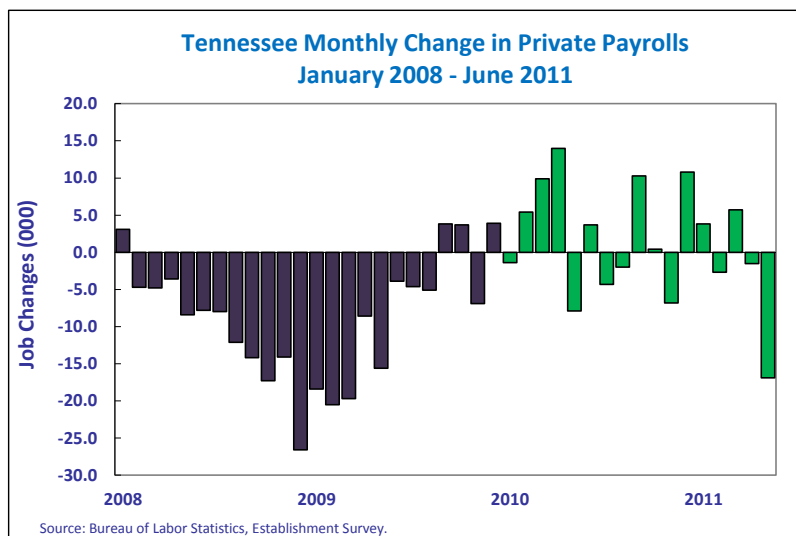
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Tennessee, private sector employment fell by 9.1 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.9 percent.
- In Tennessee, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Tennessee have experienced the greatest employment increases: construction; professional and business services; and education and health services.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Tennessee was 9.8 percent in June 2011, up 4.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.8 percent in August 2009.
- 309,000 Tennessee residents were counted among the unemployed in Tennessee during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Tennessee was \$32,107.20 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$31,675.50 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Tennessee, home prices saw a decrease of 1.9 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 1.9 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Tennessee was \$123,613 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 2.6 percent of all mortgages, including 7.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Tennessee.
- Housing starts in Tennessee totaled 10,680 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, a decrease of 8.1 percent from April.
- Within the South census region, which includes Tennessee, sales of new single-family homes totaled 172,000 units in May 2011, an increase of 2.4 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 1,700,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

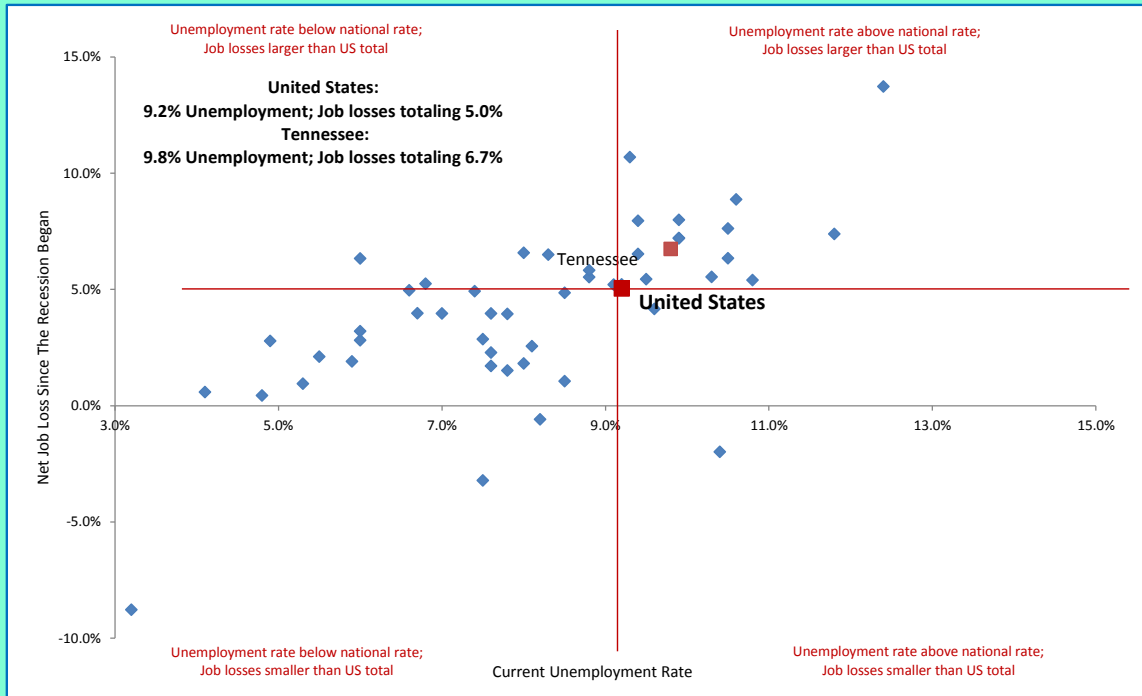
\* For Tennessee-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Tennessee office: <http://www.tn.gov/labor-wfd/lmr/>

## How Does Tennessee Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		Tennessee	United States
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	6.5%	5.6%
	June 2009	10.8%	9.5%
	June 2010	9.6%	9.5%
	June 2011	9.8%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	7.8%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	10.4%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	20.0%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 42,616	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 40,517	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	14.8%	12.5%
	2009	16.5%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	14.4%	15.3%
	2009	15.4%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Texas

### JOBS

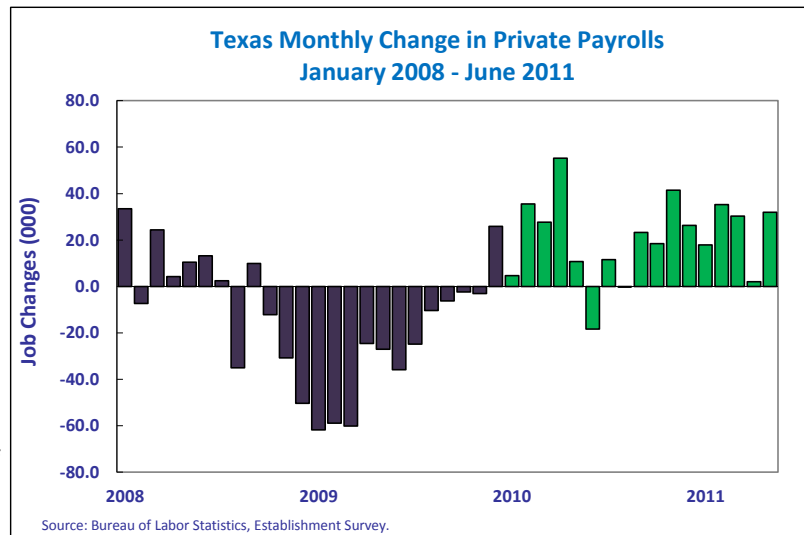
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Texas, private sector employment fell by 4.5 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.8 percent.
- In Texas, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Texas have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and construction.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Texas was 8.2 percent in June 2011, up 3.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.3 percent in January 2011.
- 1,003,000 Texas residents were counted among the unemployed in Texas during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Texas was \$36,146.90 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$36,023.30 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Texas, home prices saw a decrease of 2.1 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 2.0 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Texas was \$134,854 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 1.9 percent of all mortgages, including 7.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Texas.
- Housing starts in Texas totaled 75,480 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, a decrease of 14.5 percent from April.
- Within the South census region, which includes Texas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 172,000 units in May 2011, an increase of 2.4 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 1,700,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

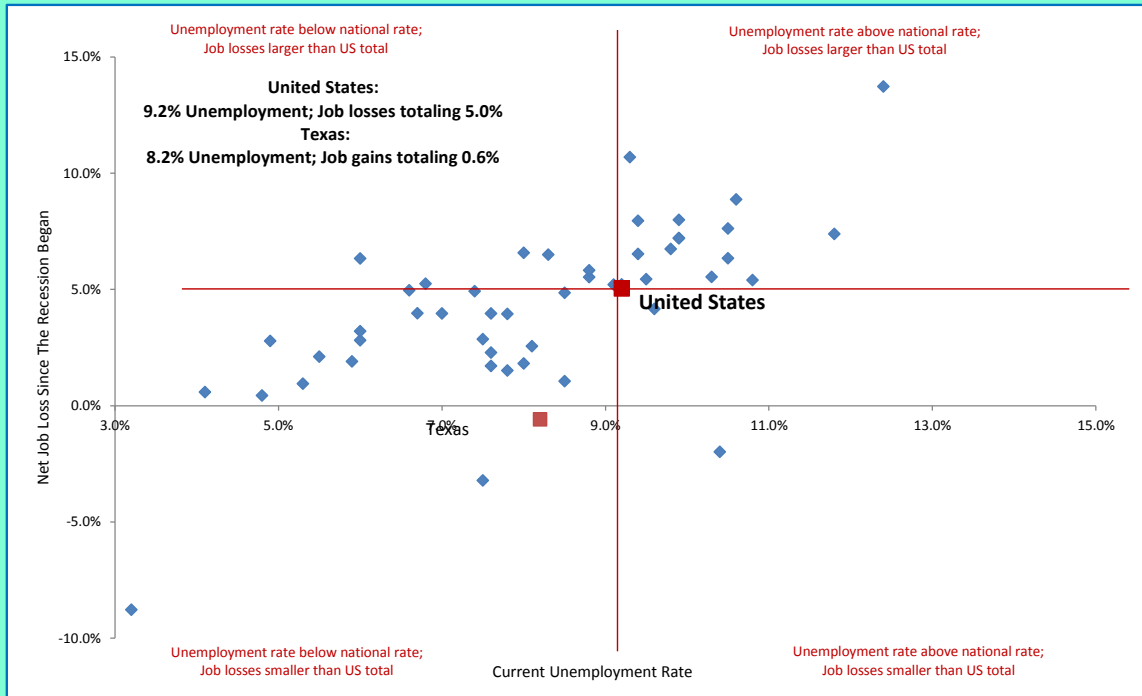
\* For Texas-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Texas office: <http://www.tracer2.com/?PAGEID=133>

## How Does Texas Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		<b>Texas</b>	<b>United States</b>
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	4.8%	5.6%
	June 2009	7.7%	9.5%
	June 2010	8.1%	9.5%
	June 2011	8.2%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	6.6%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	7.2%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	13.1%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 47,641	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 47,475	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	16.5%	12.5%
	2009	17.3%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	25.2%	15.3%
	2009	26.1%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Utah

### JOBS

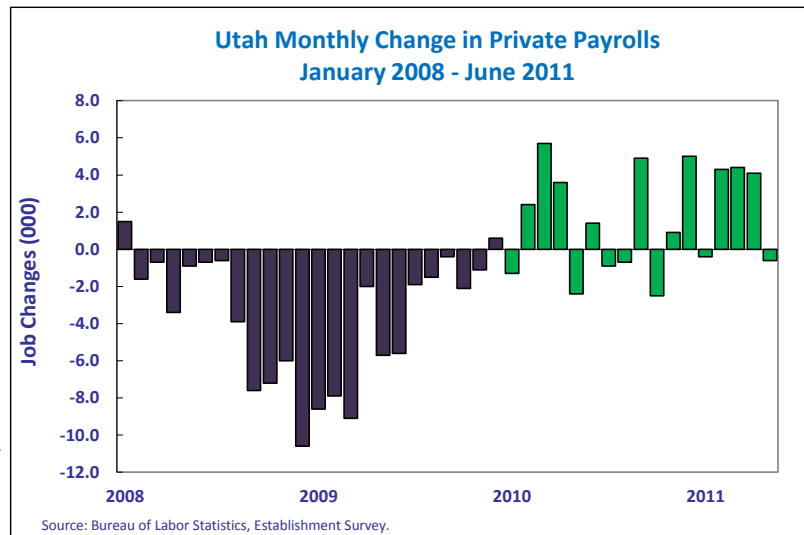
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Utah, private sector employment fell by 9.0 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.1 percent.
- In Utah, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Utah have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and manufacturing.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Utah was 7.4 percent in June 2011, up 4.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.0 percent in March 2010.
- 100,000 Utah residents were counted among the unemployed in Utah during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Utah was \$29,778.30 in the 1st quarter of 2011, down from \$30,159.00 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Utah, home prices saw a decrease of 9.3 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 10.1 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Utah was \$194,147 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 2.9 percent of all mortgages, including 11.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Utah.
- Housing starts in Utah totaled 9,830 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, an increase of 58.5 percent from April.
- Within the West census region, which includes Utah, sales of new single-family homes totaled 83,000 units in May 2011, a decrease of 3.5 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 1.9 percent to 1,040,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

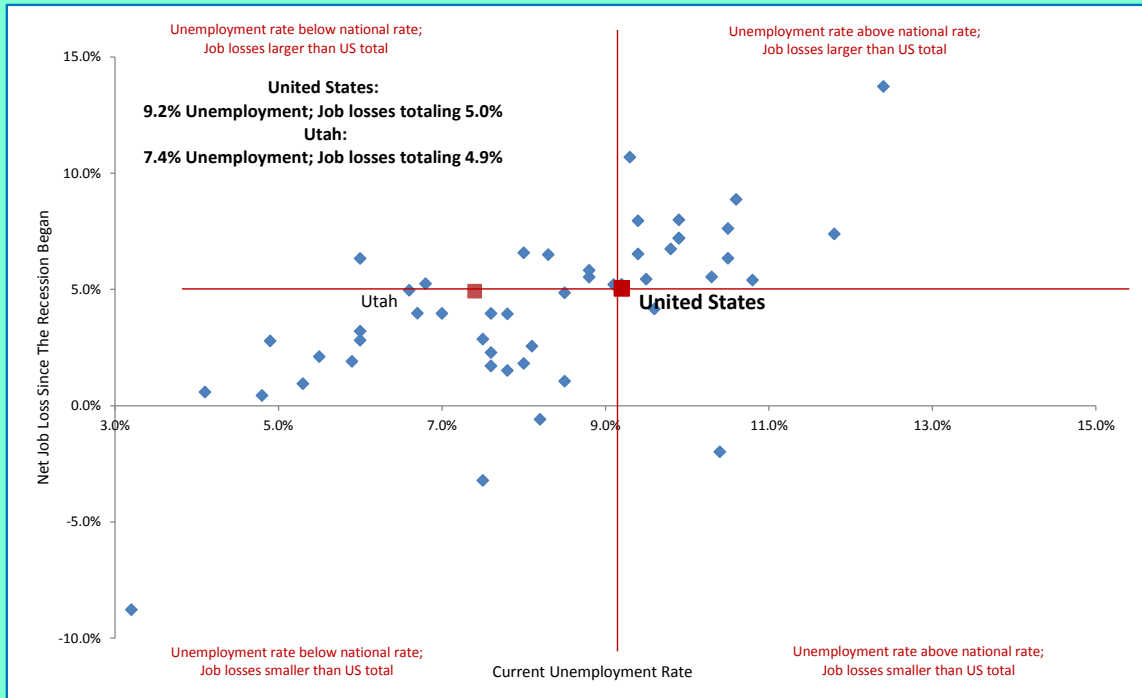
\* For Utah-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Utah office: <http://jobs.utah.gov/opencms/wi/pubs/une/>

## How Does Utah Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		<b>Utah</b>	<b>United States</b>
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	3.5%	5.6%
	June 2009	7.2%	9.5%
	June 2010	7.7%	9.5%
	June 2011	7.4%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	5.1%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	5.7%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	1.0%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 55,375	\$ 51,965
<b>(2009 \$)</b> .....	2009	\$ 58,491	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	9.6%	12.5%
	2009	9.7%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	12.8%	15.3%
	2009	14.8%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Vermont

### JOBS

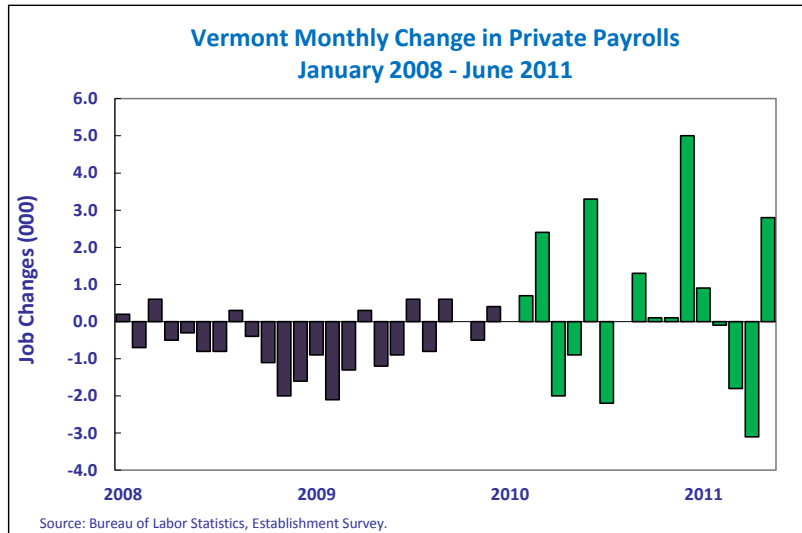
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Vermont, private sector employment fell by 5.0 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.8 percent.
- In Vermont, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and leisure and hospitality sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Vermont have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; manufacturing; and leisure and hospitality.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Vermont was 5.5 percent in June 2011, up 1.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.3 percent in May 2009.
- 20,000 Vermont residents were counted among the unemployed in Vermont during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Vermont was \$36,662.40 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$35,522.00 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Vermont, home prices saw an increase of 3.9 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year increase of 2.6 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Vermont was \$203,970 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 3.4 percent of all mortgages, including 18.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Vermont.
- Housing starts in Vermont totaled 1,080 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, a decrease of 37.9 percent from April.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Vermont, sales of new single-family homes totaled 22,000 units in May 2011, a decrease of 26.7 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 3.5 percent to 550,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

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

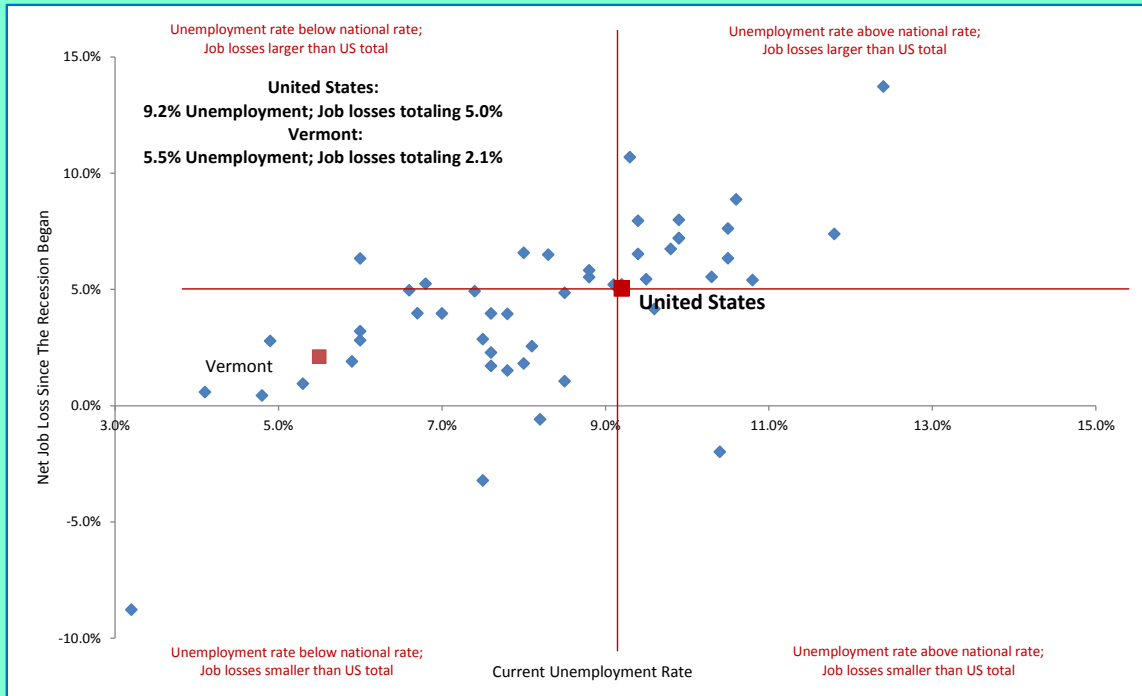


## How Does Vermont Compare To Other States?

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
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	4.3%	5.6%
	June 2009	7.2%	9.5%
	June 2010	6.2%	9.5%
	June 2011	5.5%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	7.2%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	7.2%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	16.8%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 49,024	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 52,318	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	9.9%	12.5%
	2009	9.4%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	11.2%	15.3%
	2009	9.9%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Virginia

### JOBS

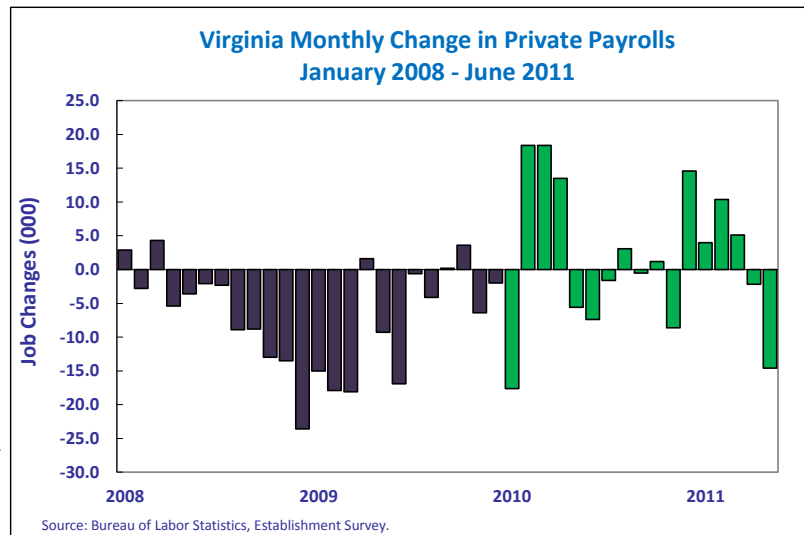
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Virginia, private sector employment fell by 6.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.5 percent.
- In Virginia, employees in the construction, 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; professional and business services; and trade, transportation and utilities.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Virginia was 6.0 percent in June 2011, up 2.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.2 percent in February 2010.
- 253,000 Virginia residents were counted among the unemployed in Virginia during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Virginia was \$40,667.30 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$40,451.40 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Virginia, home prices saw a decrease of 1.7 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 1.5 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Virginia was \$229,420 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 2.0 percent of all mortgages, including 8.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Virginia.
- Housing starts in Virginia totaled 19,860 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, an increase of 21.5 percent from April.
- Within the South census region, which includes Virginia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 172,000 units in May 2011, an increase of 2.4 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 1,700,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

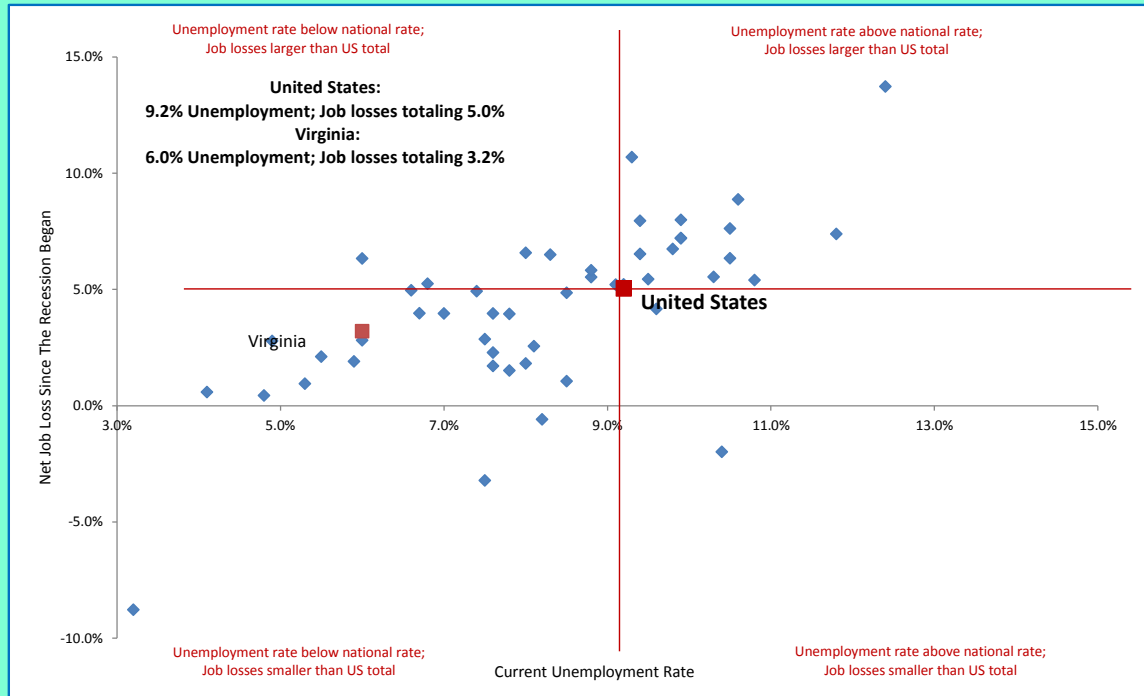
\* For Virginia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Virginia office: <http://www.vawc.virginia.gov/analyzer/default.asp>

## How Does Virginia Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		Virginia	United States
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	3.8%	5.6%
	June 2009	7.0%	9.5%
	June 2010	6.9%	9.5%
	June 2011	6.0%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	9.9%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	7.0%	8.7%
	<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	10.6%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 61,201	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$)	2009	\$ 60,501
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	8.6%	12.5%
	2009	10.7%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	14.8%	15.3%
	2009	13.0%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Washington

### JOBS

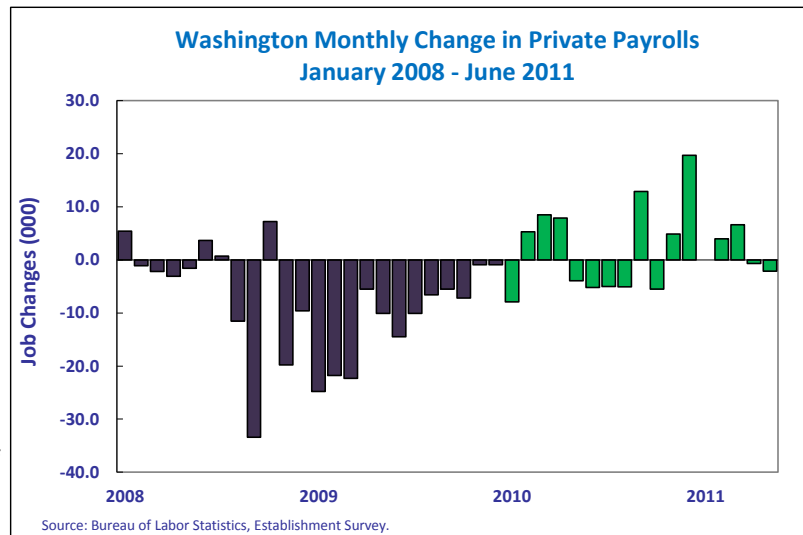
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Washington, private sector employment fell by 8.6 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.5 percent.
- In Washington, employees in the mining, 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: mining; professional and business services; and manufacturing.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Washington was 9.2 percent in June 2011, up 4.5 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.0 percent in February 2010.
- 321,000 Washington residents were counted among the unemployed in Washington during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Washington was \$39,854.30 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$39,611.50 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Washington, home prices saw a decrease of 6.5 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 6.4 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Washington was \$248,555 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 3.0 percent of all mortgages, including 12.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Washington.
- Housing starts in Washington totaled 28,080 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, an increase of 20.4 percent from April.
- Within the West census region, which includes Washington, sales of new single-family homes totaled 83,000 units in May 2011, a decrease of 3.5 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 1.9 percent to 1,040,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

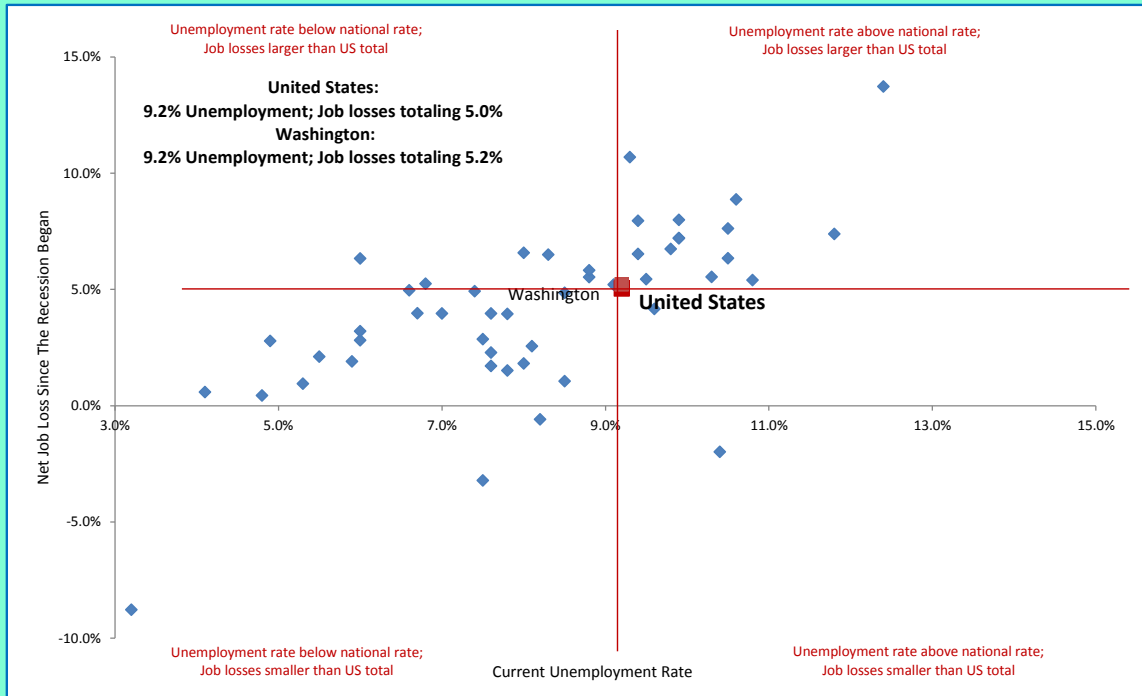
\* For Washington-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Washington office: <http://www.workforceexplorer.com/>

## How Does Washington Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		Washington	United States
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	5.3%	5.6%
	June 2009	9.5%	9.5%
	June 2010	9.5%	9.5%
	June 2011	9.2%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	8.7%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	10.6%	8.7%
	<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	11.8%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 60,083	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$)	2009	\$ 60,392
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	10.2%	12.5%
	2009	11.7%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	11.3%	15.3%
	2009	12.9%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: West Virginia

### JOBS

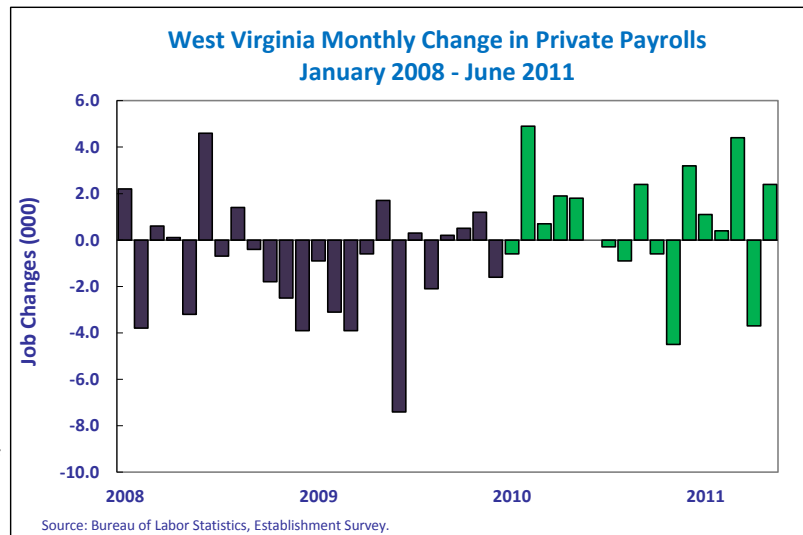
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In West Virginia, private sector employment fell by 4.7 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.7 percent.
- In West Virginia, employees in the 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 recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in West Virginia was 8.5 percent in June 2011, up 4.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.7 percent in December 2010.
- 66,000 West Virginia residents were counted among the unemployed in West Virginia during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in West Virginia was \$29,688.70 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$28,957.30 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In West Virginia, home prices saw a decrease of 2.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 2.6 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in West Virginia was \$129,369 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 2.2 percent of all mortgages, including 7.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in West Virginia.
- Housing starts in West Virginia totaled 1,450 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, an increase of 2.8 percent from April.
- Within the South census region, which includes West Virginia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 172,000 units in May 2011, an increase of 2.4 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 1,700,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

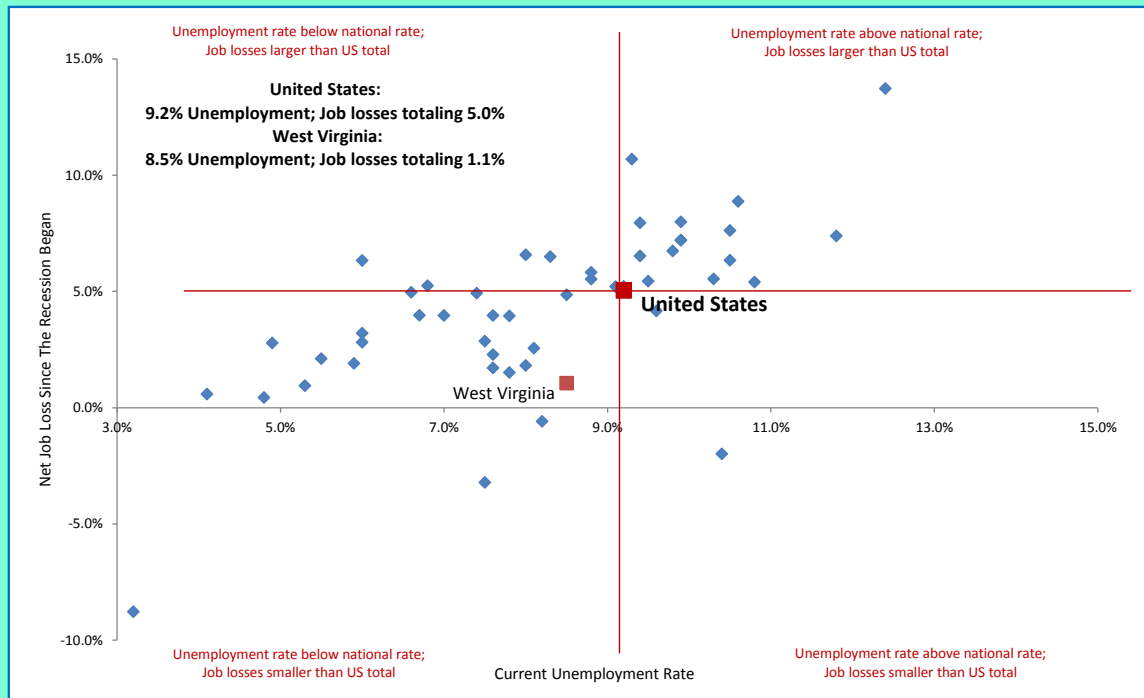
\* For West Virginia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the West Virginia office: <http://www.workforcewv.org/lmi/>

## How Does West Virginia Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states 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
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	4.1%	5.6%
	June 2009	8.1%	9.5%
	June 2010	8.9%	9.5%
	June 2011	8.5%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	7.8%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	7.6%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	4.6%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 43,542	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 40,490	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	14.8%	12.5%
	2009	15.8%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	14.1%	15.3%
	2009	14.0%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Wisconsin

### JOBS

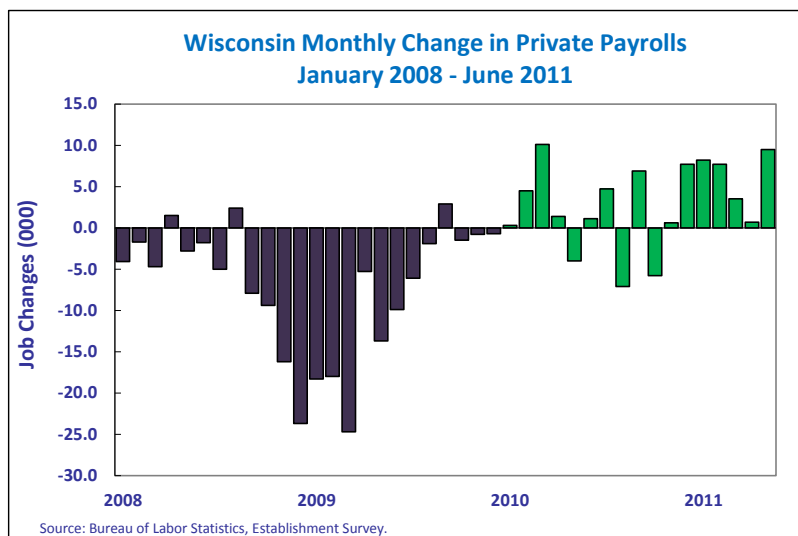
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Wisconsin, private sector employment fell by 6.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.2 percent.
- In Wisconsin, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Wisconsin have experienced the greatest employment increases: manufacturing; other services; and professional and business services.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Wisconsin was 7.6 percent in June 2011, up 3.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.2 percent in January 2010.
- 234,000 Wisconsin residents were counted among the unemployed in Wisconsin during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Wisconsin was \$35,201.50 in the 1st quarter of 2011, up from \$34,177.00 in the 1st quarter of 2009.

### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Wisconsin, home prices saw a decrease of 5.5 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 7.2 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Wisconsin was \$153,935 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 3.7 percent of all mortgages, including 16.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Wisconsin.
- Housing starts in Wisconsin totaled 12,620 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, a decrease of 4.0 percent from April.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Wisconsin, sales of new single-family homes totaled 42,000 units in May 2011, remaining steady from April. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.1 percent to 950,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

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

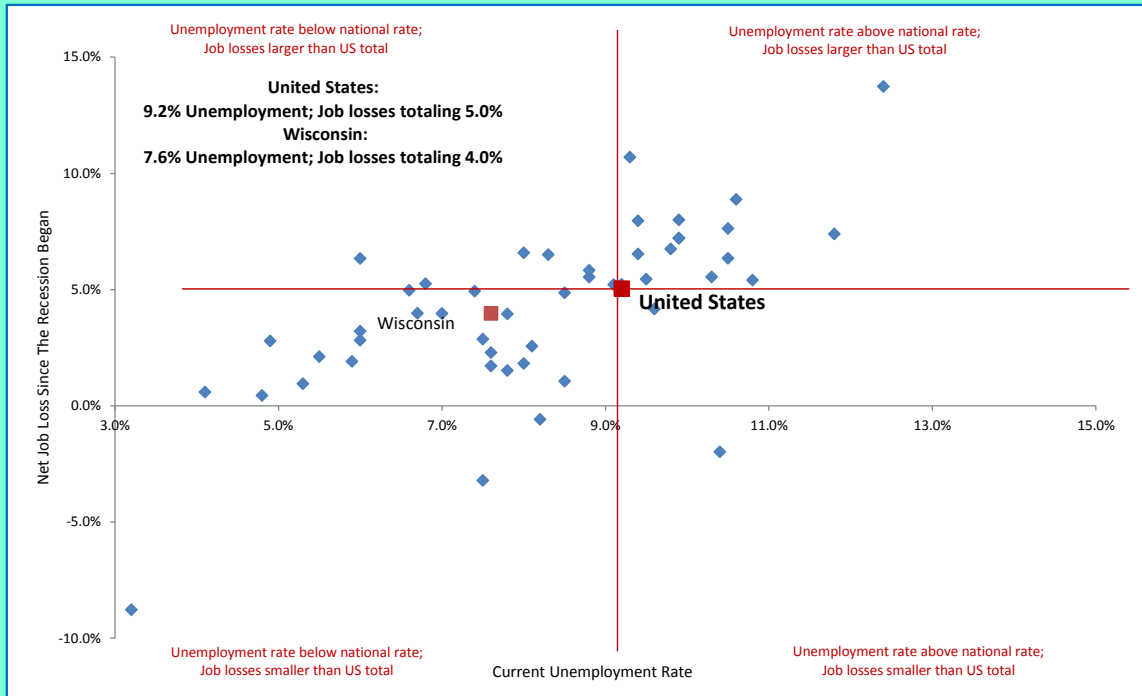


## How Does Wisconsin Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		Wisconsin	United States
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	4.6%	5.6%
	June 2009	9.2%	9.5%
	June 2010	8.3%	9.5%
	June 2011	7.6%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	6.9%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	9.0%	8.7%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	11.1%	11.5%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 53,045	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$) 2009	\$ 51,237	\$ 49,777
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	11.0%	12.5%
	2009	10.8%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	8.2%	15.3%
	2009	9.5%	16.7%

## Economic Overview And Outlook: Wyoming

### JOBS

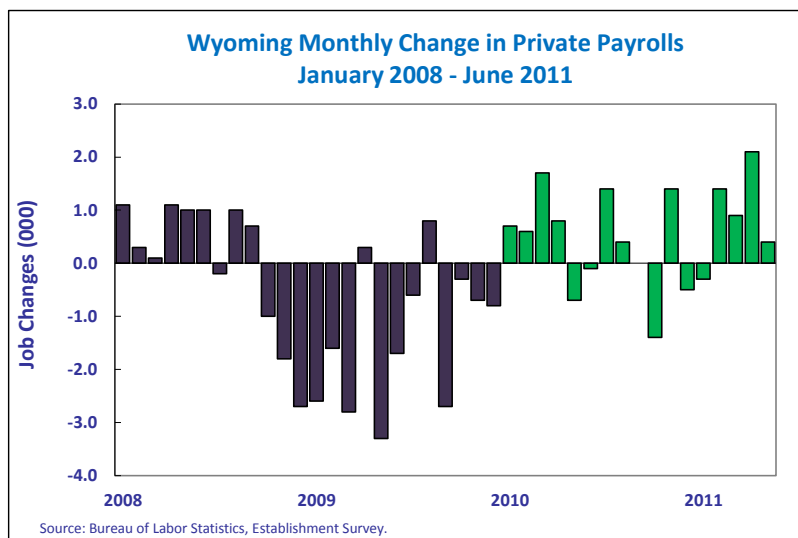
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 16 consecutive months.
- In Wyoming, private sector employment fell by 8.3 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.4 percent.
- In Wyoming, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Wyoming have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and leisure and hospitality.\*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Wyoming was 5.9 percent in June 2011, up 3.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.7 percent in December 2009.
- 17,000 Wyoming residents were counted among the unemployed in Wyoming during June 2011.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.2 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2011, total personal income is 1.1 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Wyoming was \$43,855.90 in the 1st quarter of 2011, down from \$44,587.90 in the 1st quarter of 2009.



### HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, saw a decrease of 7.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 compared to a 6.7 percent decrease in April. In Wyoming, home prices saw a decrease of 5.4 percent in May 2011 from May 2010 following April's year over year decrease of 3.1 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Wyoming was \$183,202 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2011, 1.3 percent of all mortgages, including 7.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Wyoming.
- Housing starts in Wyoming totaled 1,610 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2011, an increase of 2.5 percent from April.
- Within the West census region, which includes Wyoming, sales of new single-family homes totaled 83,000 units in May 2011, a decrease of 3.5 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 1.9 percent to 1,040,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2011.

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

## How Does Wyoming Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		Wyoming	United States
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2008	3.0%	5.6%
	June 2009	6.5%	9.5%
	June 2010	7.0%	9.5%
	June 2011	5.9%	9.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2009	9.8%	7.1%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	7.1%	8.7%
	<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2010	8.6%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 50,425	\$ 51,965
	(2009 \$)	2009	\$ 52,470
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	10.9%	12.5%
	2009	9.2%	14.3%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	13.6%	15.3%
	2009	15.8%	16.7%

## Understanding the Economy: State-by-State Snapshots

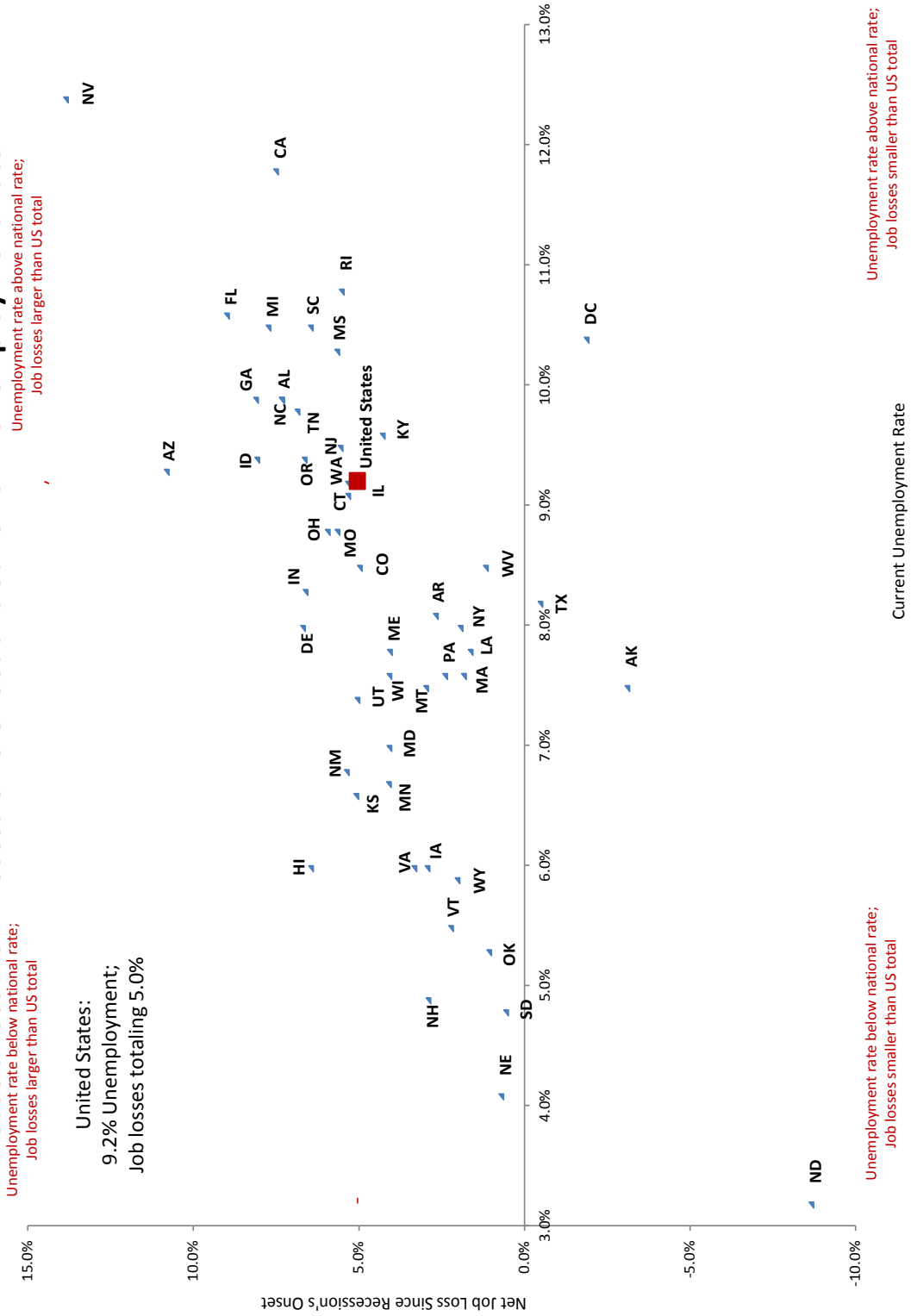
### EXPLANATION OF NET JOB LOSS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE CHART

The chart on the following page shows a comparison of the current (June 2011) unemployment rate and cumulative nonfarm job losses (as a percent of total employment) in each state and the District of Columbia versus the national average. States that appear in the upper right quadrant are experiencing unemployment rates higher than the national average and cumulative job losses greater than the national average. Most of these states were dependent on manufacturing and construction. States in the lower left quadrant are experiencing lower unemployment rates and smaller job losses than the national average.

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

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

# Net Job Loss from Recession's Onset and June 2011 Unemployment Rate



Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

Prepared by the Chairman's Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

**Post-9/11 and Total Veterans' Unemployment Rates by State  
2010 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	11,758,000	8.7%	1,783,000	205,000	11.5%
Alabama	181,000	7.7%	35,000	4,000	10.8%
Alaska	48,000	8.1%	10,000	1,000	7.8%
Arizona	287,000	8.0%	55,000	7,000	13.2%
Arkansas	115,000	9.7%	20,000	3,000	13.4%
California	956,000	9.8%	139,000	17,000	12.4%
Colorado	258,000	8.8%	37,000	4,000	11.9%
Connecticut	124,000	9.2%	11,000	2,000	15.5%
Delaware	38,000	6.1%	6,000	-	6.3%
District of Columbia	14,000	7.1%	2,000	-	13.4%
Florida	823,000	9.1%	144,000	11,000	7.7%
Georgia	464,000	8.7%	65,000	10,000	15.5%
Hawaii	55,000	5.5%	12,000	1,000	6.0%
Idaho	64,000	7.9%	10,000	1,000	9.9%
Illinois	407,000	9.8%	59,000	5,000	8.8%
Indiana	271,000	9.0%	28,000	7,000	23.6%
Iowa	128,000	6.4%	12,000	1,000	8.9%
Kansas	130,000	9.9%	18,000	3,000	17.2%
Kentucky	170,000	11.3%	21,000	2,000	9.1%
Louisiana	187,000	4.5%	40,000	1,000	2.8%
Maine	71,000	8.7%	7,000	1,000	13.8%
Maryland	256,000	5.0%	42,000	2,000	3.7%
Massachusetts	203,000	8.4%	14,000	1,000	9.4%
Michigan	300,000	16.0%	27,000	8,000	29.4%
Minnesota	207,000	9.4%	23,000	5,000	22.9%
Mississippi	89,000	8.2%	11,000	1,000	13.1%
Missouri	263,000	7.0%	42,000	3,000	6.7%
Montana	43,000	8.0%	5,000	1,000	20.1%
Nebraska	89,000	4.5%	14,000	1,000	3.7%
Nevada	124,000	13.5%	25,000	4,000	15.2%
New Hampshire	75,000	5.4%	8,000	1,000	7.1%
New Jersey	216,000	8.0%	16,000	1,000	8.2%
New Mexico	86,000	8.8%	12,000	2,000	14.7%
New York	476,000	8.2%	51,000	8,000	15.2%
North Carolina	404,000	8.5%	77,000	6,000	8.2%
North Dakota	33,000	2.3%	6,000	-	2.1%
Ohio	474,000	11.0%	54,000	8,000	14.8%
Oklahoma	200,000	6.0%	47,000	4,000	9.0%
Oregon	163,000	8.3%	20,000	2,000	8.9%
Pennsylvania	488,000	6.9%	60,000	8,000	13.0%
Rhode Island	41,000	10.1%	7,000	1,000	8.3%
South Carolina	207,000	11.8%	33,000	3,000	9.4%
South Dakota	45,000	6.4%	6,000	-	4.5%
Tennessee	286,000	10.4%	49,000	10,000	20.0%
Texas	946,000	7.2%	148,000	19,000	13.1%
Utah	86,000	5.7%	14,000	-	1.0%
Vermont	29,000	7.2%	2,000	-	16.8%
Virginia	427,000	7.0%	119,000	13,000	10.6%
Washington	356,000	10.6%	66,000	8,000	11.8%
West Virginia	80,000	7.6%	14,000	1,000	4.6%
Wisconsin	240,000	9.0%	32,000	4,000	11.1%
Wyoming	35,000	7.1%	7,000	1,000	8.6%

"-" indicates number rounds to 0.

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

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Bartsch, Kristina J., "The employment projections for 2008-2018," Monthly Labor Review. November 2009. Available at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2009/11/art1full.pdf>

**EMPLOYMENT**

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**HOUSING**

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

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

Mortgage Bankers Association, National Delinquency Survey.

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

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

***How Does Your State Compare To Other States***

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics.

***State Quick Facts***

***State Unemployment Rates***

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*U.S. Unemployment Rates*

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*Poverty Rate*

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*No Health Insurance*

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*Percent of Population Who Are Veterans*

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*Veterans' Unemployment Rate*

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

*Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate*

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

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