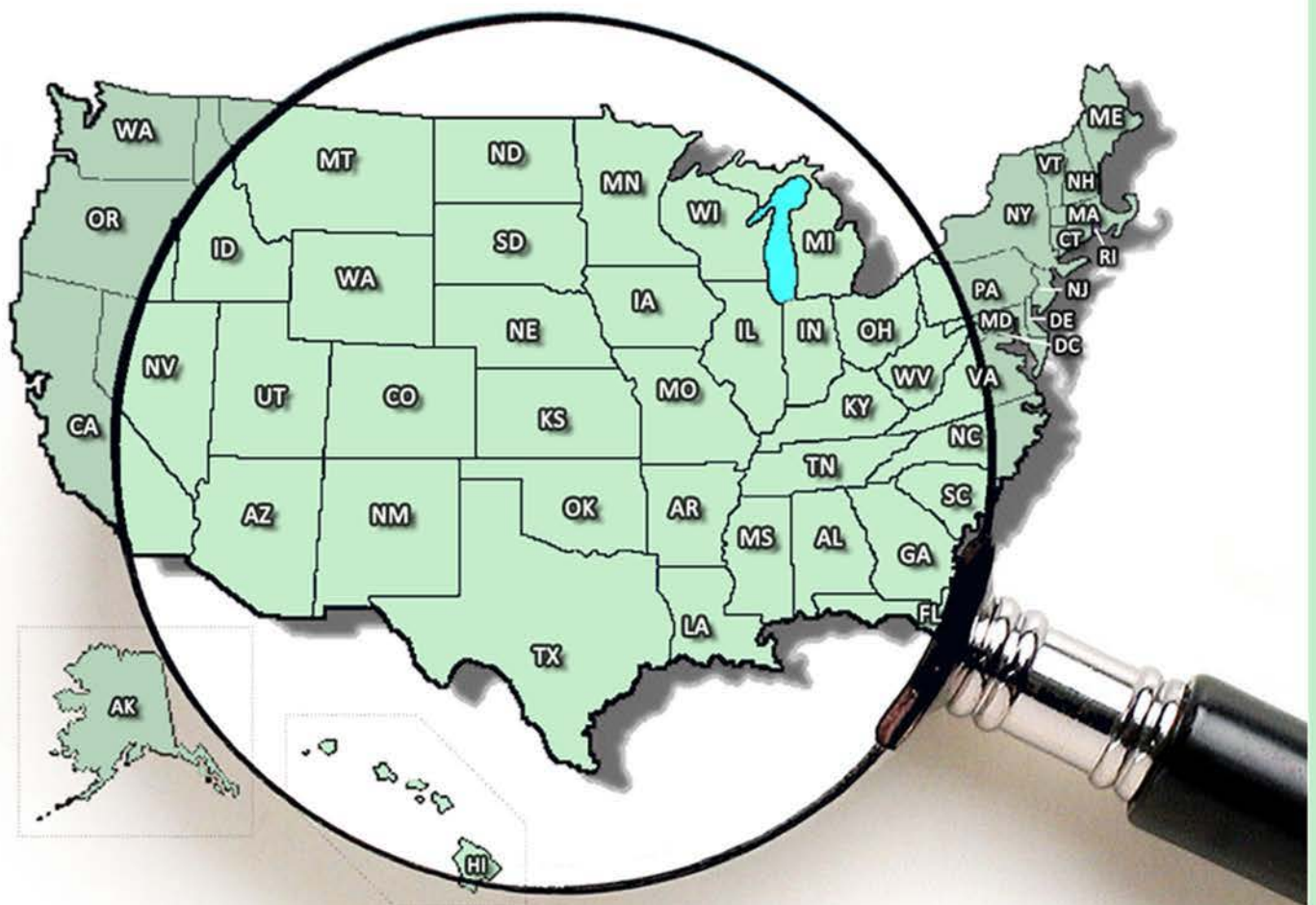


SEPTEMBER 2011

UNDERSTANDING
THE ECONOMY:

STATE-BY-STATE SNAPSHOTS



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

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Understanding the Economy: State-by-State Snapshots

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Executive Summary

This is the ninth edition of state-by-state snapshots issued by the Joint Economic Committee during the 112th Congress and includes data through August 2011. This month's report shows that the deceleration in private-sector job growth that occurred nationally in August was felt across state lines, with a majority of states losing private-sector jobs during the month. At the national level, private-sector job growth slowed to 17,000 in August, down from 156,000 in July. While consumer and business confidence has dropped in recent months, economic activity in the manufacturing sector continued to expand in August, albeit at a slower rate. August marked the 25th consecutive month of expansion in the manufacturing sector, though August's ISM reading of 50.6 percent was the lowest since July 2009. A reading above 50 percent indicates an expansion in manufacturing activity. Retail sales, a closely-followed indicator of consumer health, were flat in August, after increasing by 0.3 percent in July.

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:

- Nineteen states and the District of Columbia added private-sector jobs in August. Florida's private sector saw the largest expansion during the month, adding 18,000 jobs, followed by Texas (8,100) and Arizona (6,600). Alaska, Ohio and New Hampshire had no change in private-sector jobs. In the past 12 months, 10 states (Texas, California, Ohio, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, and Minnesota) have each added more than 50,000 private-sector jobs. Only Delaware, Georgia and Indiana lost private-sector positions in the past year. From August 2010 - August 2011, North Dakota (6.6 percent), Utah (3.8 percent) and Texas (3.2 percent) had the largest percentage gains in private-sector employment.
- A slim majority of the states (26) and the District of Columbia saw their unemployment rates increase in August, with seven of those states and DC recording statistically significant increases. Illinois and Pennsylvania experienced the largest increases in the unemployment rate (0.4 percentage point each), North Carolina and the District of Columbia recorded unemployment rate increases of 0.3 percentage point, Maryland, North Dakota and Virginia each saw increases of 0.2 percentage point, while Georgia's unemployment rate was up 0.1 percentage point during the month. The remaining 43 states did not have

changes in the unemployment rate that were statistically significant. In the past 12 months, New Mexico (-1.9 percentage points), Oklahoma (-1.4 percentage points) and Indiana (-1.3 percentage points) had the largest decreases in the unemployment rate. Oregon (-1.1 percentage points) and Florida (-0.9 percentage point) also had statistically significant unemployment rate declines in the past 12 months. Nevada (13.4 percent) and California (12.1 percent) had the highest unemployment rates in August. The national unemployment rate during the month was 9.1 percent.

- Manufacturing employment expanded in 19 states in August. The largest gains were in Washington, which added 3,200 manufacturing jobs, followed by Pennsylvania (2,200) and Kansas (1,900). Overall, the United States has added 206,000 manufacturing jobs in the past twelve months. Nine states – Michigan (28,300), Texas (20,700), California (17,200), Wisconsin (15,300), Pennsylvania (13,300), Ohio (12,400), Illinois (11,500), Oklahoma (10,800) and South Carolina (10,500) – have each added more than 10,000 manufacturing positions during the past year.
- Twenty-eight states and the District of Columbia added jobs in the professional and business services sector in August. Florida (9,800), Tennessee (5,400) and Texas (4,200) posted the largest increases. In the past year, 41 states and the District of Columbia have added professional and business services jobs, with California, Texas and New York recording the largest gains.
- Just 14 states and the District of Columbia added jobs in the leisure and hospitality sector during August. Florida (4,400), Arizona (3,000) and Kansas (2,300) saw the largest gains. Idaho and North Dakota had no change in leisure and hospitality jobs. The losses were narrow in many states, with Alabama, Hawaii, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Virginia and Vermont all reporting losses of 500 or fewer jobs. In the past 12 months, 41 states and the District of Columbia have added leisure and hospitality jobs. During this period, 165,000 leisure and hospitality jobs have been added.

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Economic Overview And Outlook: Alabama

JOBS

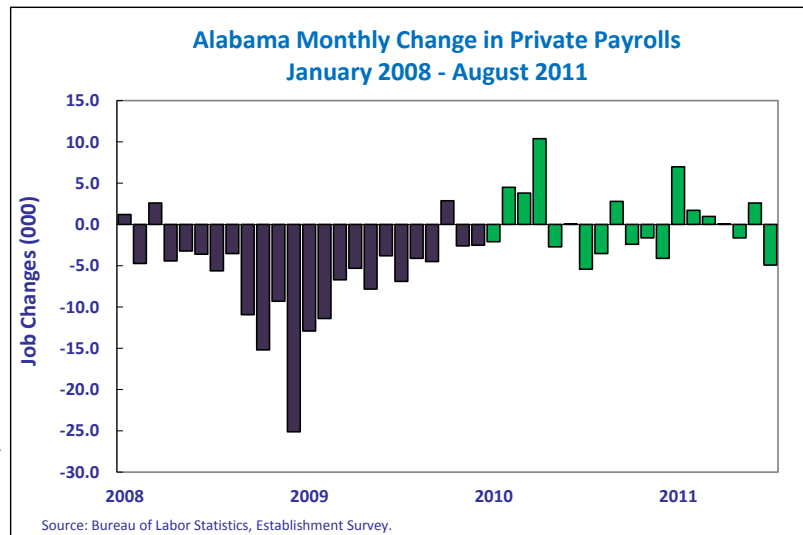
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Alabama, private sector employment fell by 9.4 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.0 percent.
- In Alabama, employees in the construction, 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 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 Alabama was 9.9 percent in August 2011, up 6.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.4 percent in December 2009.
- 213,000 Alabama residents were counted among the unemployed in Alabama during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Alabama, home prices saw a decrease of 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 6.3 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 2.0 percent of all mortgages, including 7.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Alabama.
- Housing starts in Alabama totaled 9,740 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, an increase of 8.6 percent from June.
- Within the South census region, which includes Alabama, sales of new single-family homes totaled 163,000 units in July 2011, a decrease of 7.4 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.9 percent to 1,650,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

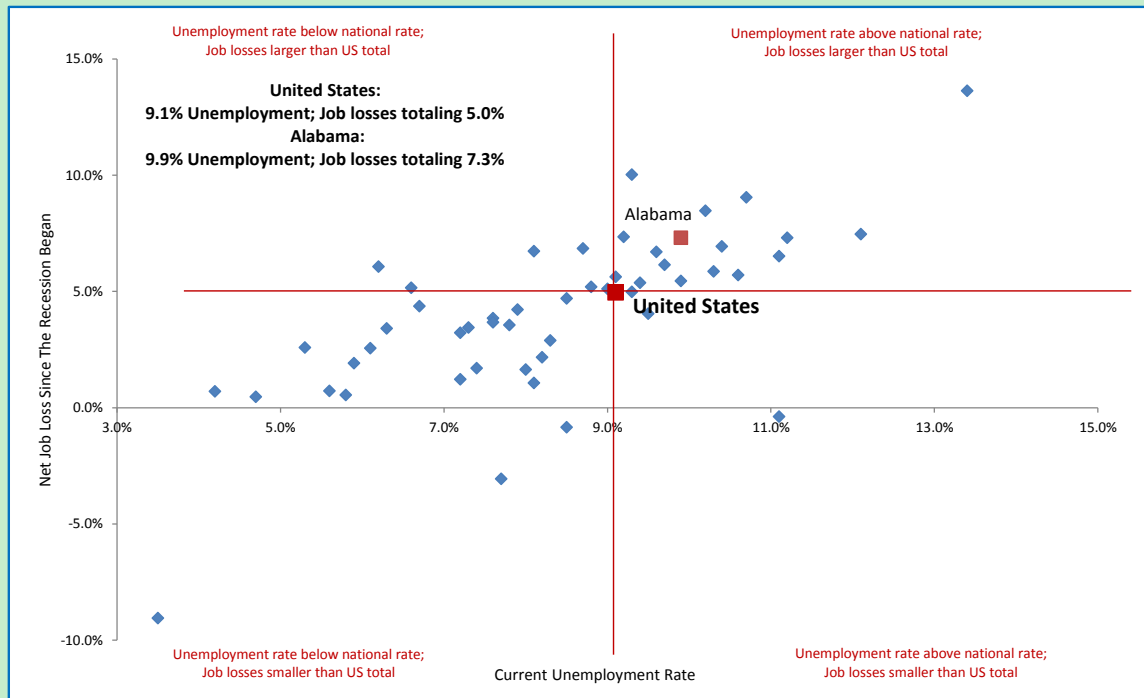
* For Alabama-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Alabama office: <http://www2.dir.state.al.us/>

How Does Alabama Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Alabama	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	5.2%	6.1%
	August 2009	10.3%	9.7%
	August 2010	9.1%	9.6%
	August 2011	9.9%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	8.6%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	7.7%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	10.8%	11.5%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 44,388	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$) 2010	\$ 40,976	\$ 49,445
Poverty Rate	2007	14.5%	12.5%
	2010	17.3%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	12.0%	15.3%
	2010	15.4%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Alaska

JOBS

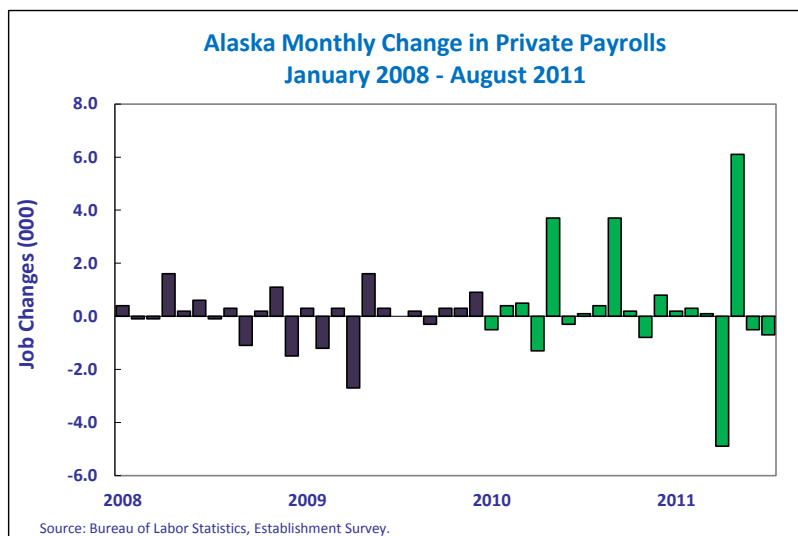
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Alaska, private sector employment fell by 0.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.9 percent.
- In Alaska, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Alaska have experienced the greatest employment increases: manufacturing; mining; 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 7.7 percent in August 2011, up 1.5 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 August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Alaska, home prices saw an increase of 0.7 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year increase of 0.5 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 1.0 percent of all mortgages, including 4.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Alaska.
- Housing starts in Alaska totaled 1,310 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, an increase of 50.6 percent from June.
- Within the West census region, which includes Alaska, sales of new single-family homes totaled 64,000 units in July 2011, a decrease of 5.9 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 12.8 percent to 950,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

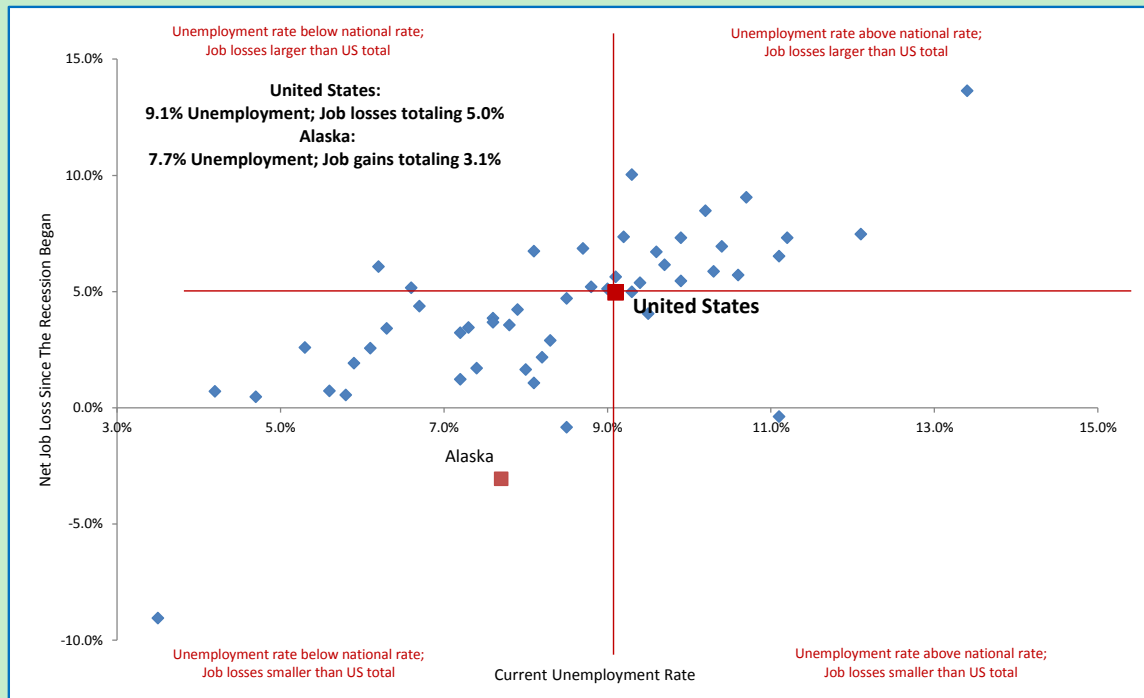
* For Alaska-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Alaska office: <http://almis.labor.state.ak.us/>

How Does Alaska Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Alaska	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	6.5%	6.1%
	August 2009	8.1%	9.7%
	August 2010	7.9%	9.6%
	August 2011	7.7%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	12.3%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.1%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	7.8%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 66,241	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 58,198
Poverty Rate	2007	7.6%	12.5%
	2010	12.4%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	18.2%	15.3%
	2010	18.0%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Arizona

JOBS

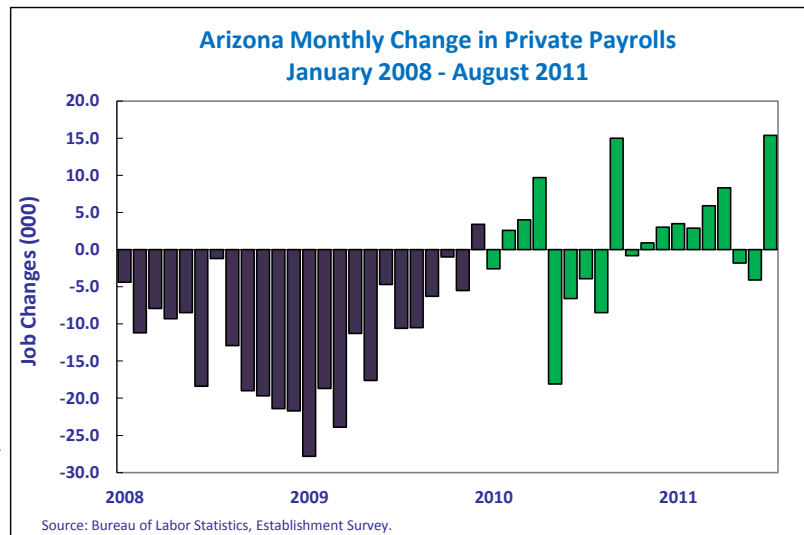
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Arizona, private sector employment fell by 12.5 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.8 percent.
- In Arizona, employees in the construction, 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 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 Arizona was 9.3 percent in August 2011, up 5.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.4 percent in December 2009.
- 295,000 Arizona residents were counted among the unemployed in Arizona during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Arizona, home prices saw a decrease of 11.9 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 11.7 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Arizona was \$147,669 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2011, 4.2 percent of all mortgages, including 12.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Arizona.
- Housing starts in Arizona totaled 17,490 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, an increase of 60.6 percent from June.
- Within the West census region, which includes Arizona, sales of new single-family homes totaled 64,000 units in July 2011, a decrease of 5.9 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 12.8 percent to 950,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

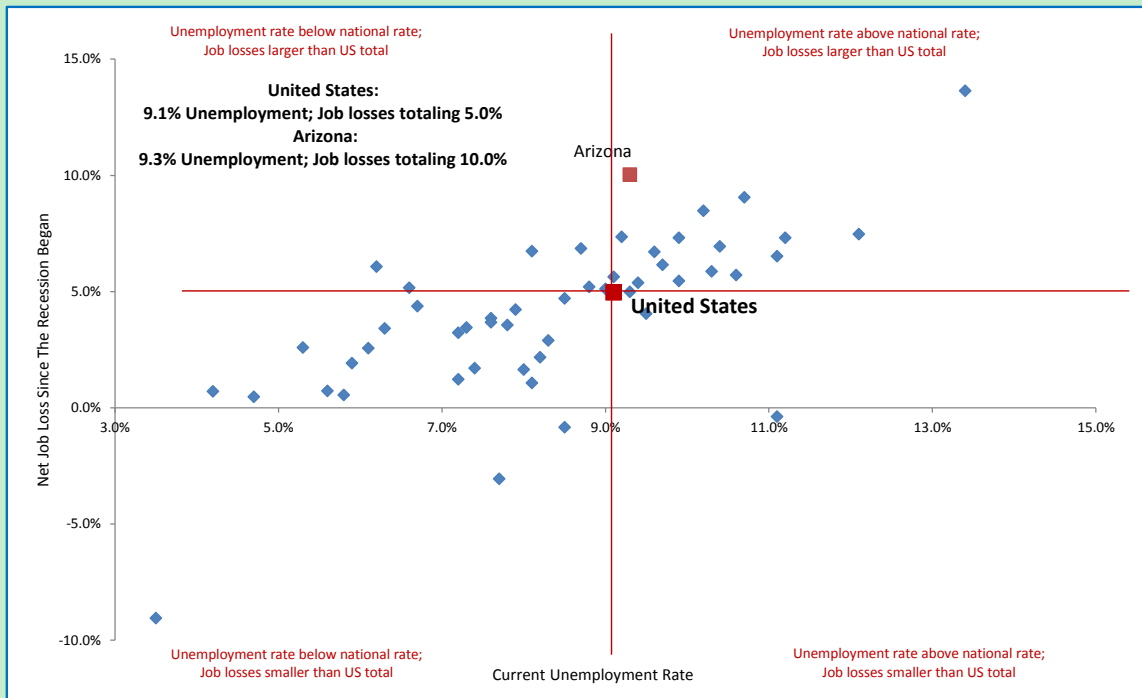
* For Arizona-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Arizona office: <http://www.workforce.az.gov/>

How Does Arizona Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Arizona	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	6.4%	6.1%
	August 2009	10.2%	9.7%
	August 2010	9.9%	9.6%
	August 2011	9.3%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.6%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.0%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	13.2%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 49,649	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 47,279
Poverty Rate	2007	14.3%	12.5%
	2010	18.6%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	18.3%	15.3%
	2010	19.1%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Arkansas

JOBS

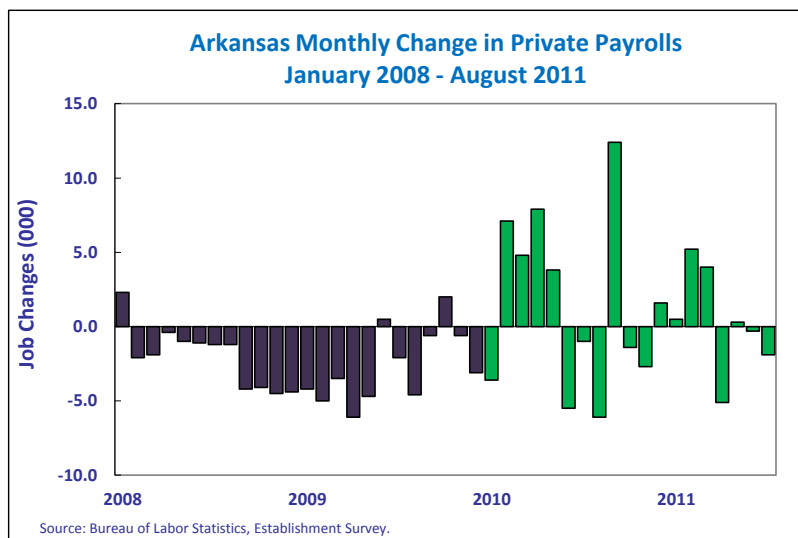
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Arkansas, private sector employment fell by 6.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.1 percent.
- In Arkansas, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Arkansas have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; leisure and hospitality; and 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 Arkansas is currently at its peak of 8.3 percent in August 2011, up 3.2 percentage points from December 2007.
- 112,000 Arkansas residents were counted among the unemployed in Arkansas during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Arkansas, home prices saw a decrease of 1.4 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 2.4 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 2.2 percent of all mortgages, including 7.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Arkansas.
- Housing starts in Arkansas totaled 7,580 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, an increase of 48.9 percent from June.
- Within the South census region, which includes Arkansas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 163,000 units in July 2011, a decrease of 7.4 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.9 percent to 1,650,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

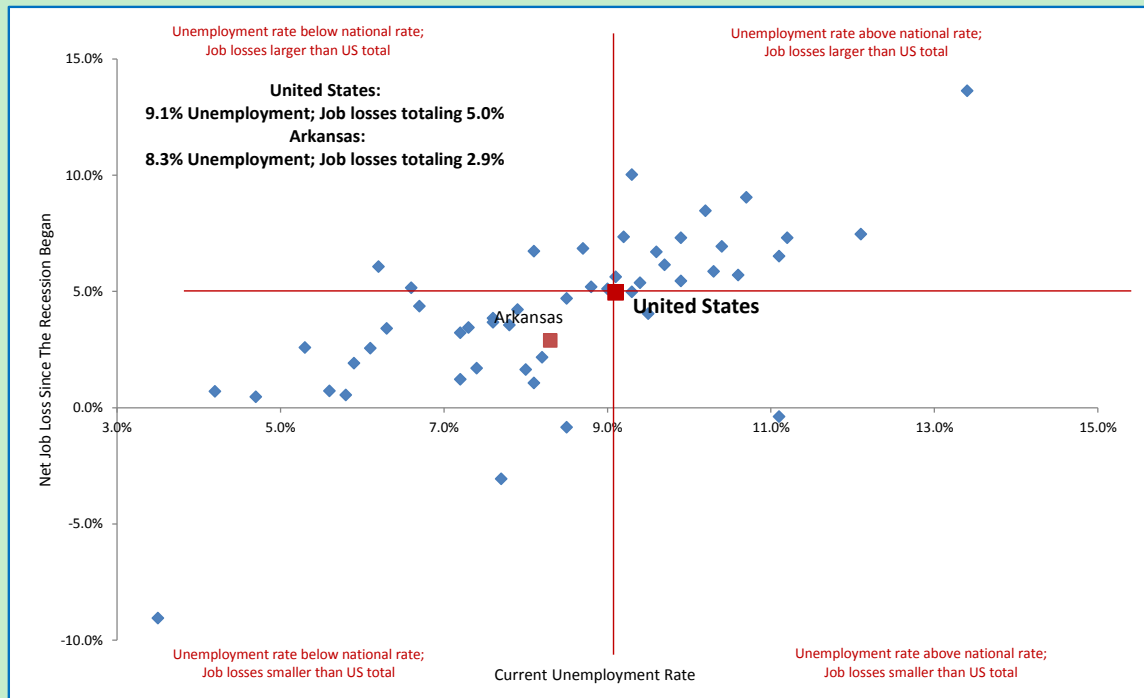
* For Arkansas-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Arkansas office: <http://www.discoverarkansas.net/>

How Does Arkansas Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Arkansas	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	5.4%	6.1%
	August 2009	7.6%	9.7%
	August 2010	7.8%	9.6%
	August 2011	8.3%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	8.2%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	9.7%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	13.4%	11.5%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 42,898	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$) 2010	\$ 38,571	\$ 49,445
Poverty Rate	2007	13.8%	12.5%
	2010	15.5%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	16.1%	15.3%
	2010	18.7%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: California

JOBS

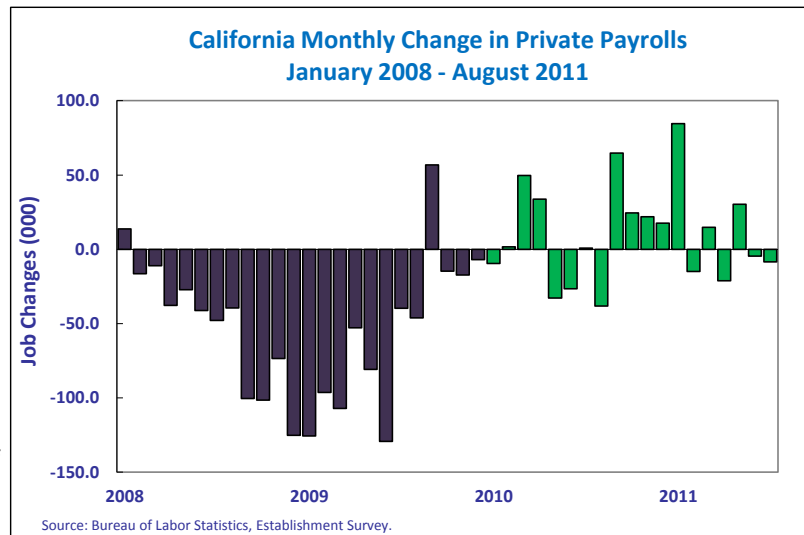
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In California, private sector employment fell by 9.5 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.3 percent.
- In California, employees in the construction, 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 12.1 percent in August 2011, up 6.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 12.5 percent in December 2010.
- 2,175,000 California residents were counted among the unemployed in California during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In California, home prices saw a decrease of 6.1 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 6.1 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 3.6 percent of all mortgages, including 12.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in California.
- Housing starts in California totaled 29,900 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, a decrease of 36.1 percent from June.
- Within the West census region, which includes California, sales of new single-family homes totaled 64,000 units in July 2011, a decrease of 5.9 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 12.8 percent to 950,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

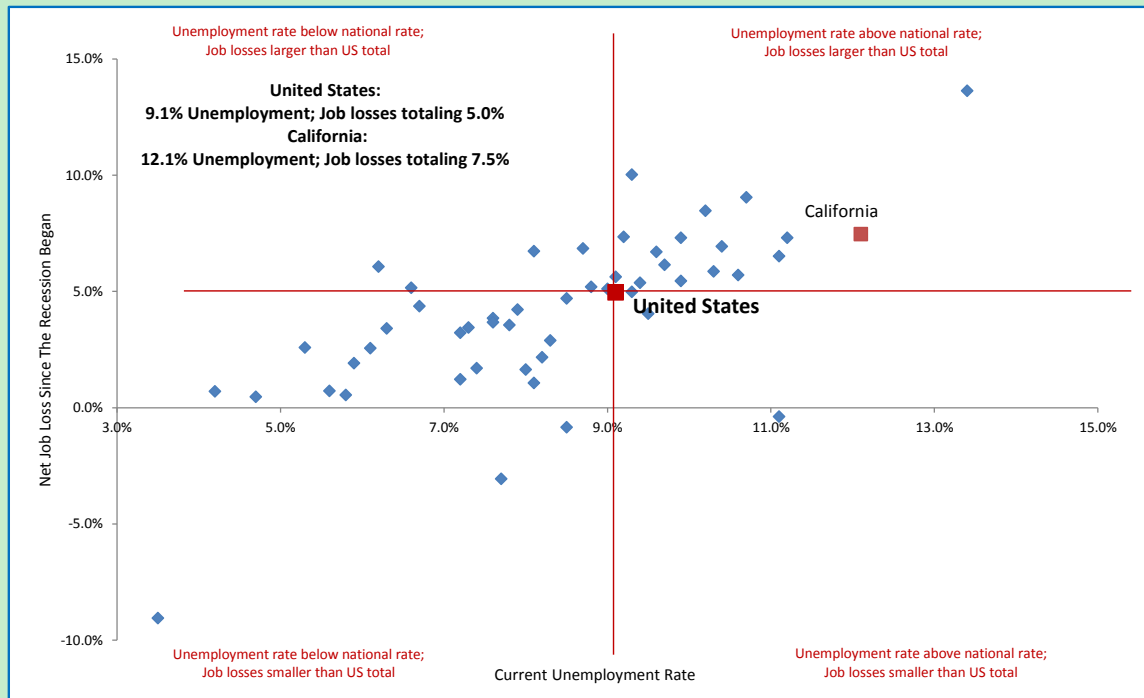
* For California-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the California office: <http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/>

How Does California Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		California	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	7.5%	6.1%
	August 2009	11.9%	9.7%
	August 2010	12.4%	9.6%
	August 2011	12.1%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	4.8%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	9.8%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	12.4%	11.5%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 58,608	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$) 2010	\$ 54,459	\$ 49,445
Poverty Rate	2007	12.7%	12.5%
	2010	16.3%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	18.2%	15.3%
	2010	19.4%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Colorado

JOBS

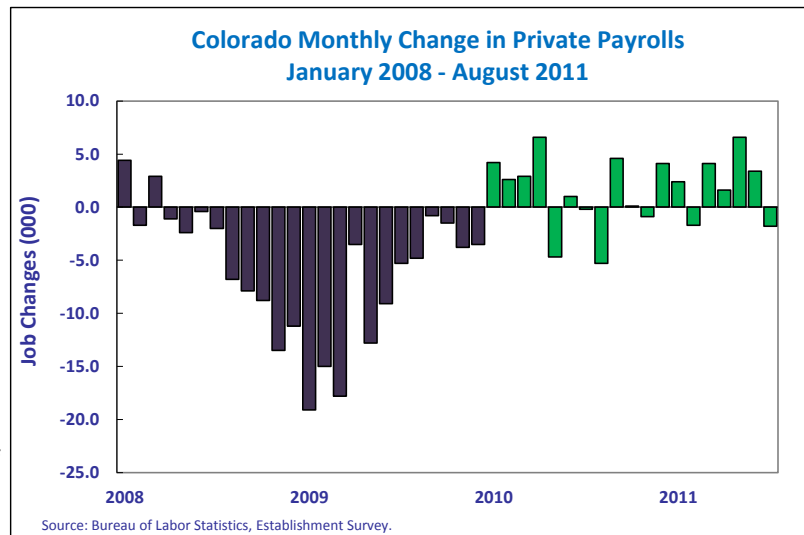
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Colorado, private sector employment fell by 7.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.5 percent.
- In Colorado, employees in the construction, 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 August 2011, up 4.5 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.3 percent in February 2011.
- 227,000 Colorado residents were counted among the unemployed in Colorado during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Colorado, home prices saw a decrease of 2.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 3.2 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 2.1 percent of all mortgages, including 8.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Colorado.
- Housing starts in Colorado totaled 17,980 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, an increase of 67.4 percent from June.
- Within the West census region, which includes Colorado, sales of new single-family homes totaled 64,000 units in July 2011, a decrease of 5.9 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 12.8 percent to 950,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

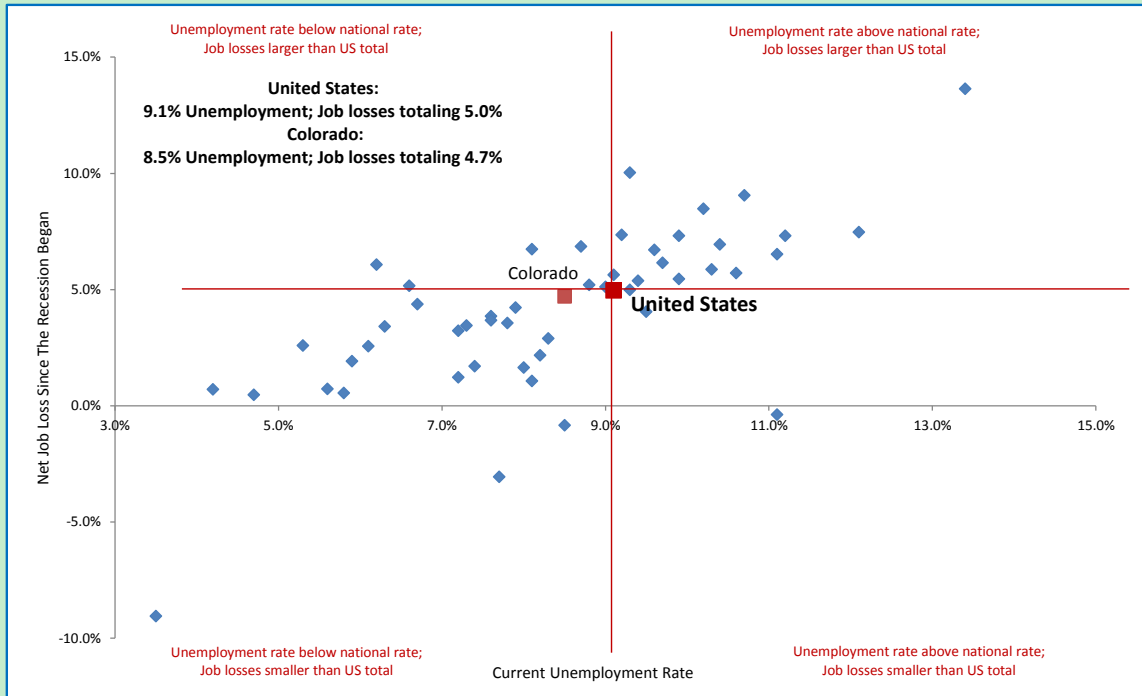
* For Colorado-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Colorado office:
<http://lmigateway.coworkforce.com/lmigateway/gsipub/index.asp?docid=363>

How Does Colorado Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Colorado	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	4.9%	6.1%
	August 2009	8.6%	9.7%
	August 2010	8.8%	9.6%
	August 2011	8.5%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.8%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.8%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	11.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 64,293	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 60,442
Poverty Rate	2007	9.8%	12.5%
	2010	12.2%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	16.4%	15.3%
	2010	13.0%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Connecticut

JOBS

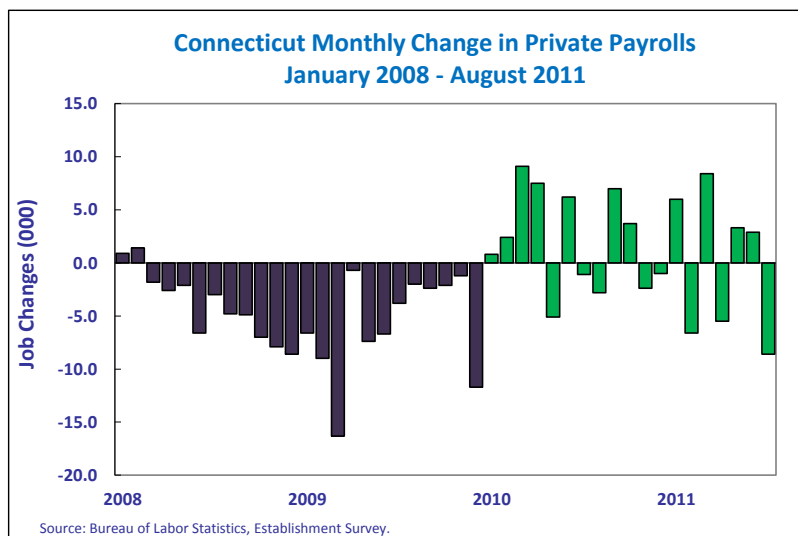
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Connecticut, private sector employment fell by 7.4 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.2 percent.
- In Connecticut, employees in the 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 manufacturing.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Connecticut was 9.0 percent in August 2011, up 4.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.2 percent in April 2010.
- 169,000 Connecticut residents were counted among the unemployed in Connecticut during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Connecticut, home prices saw a decrease of 1.6 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June'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 2nd quarter of 2011, 4.7 percent of all mortgages, including 18.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Connecticut.
- Housing starts in Connecticut totaled 5,360 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, an increase of 45.7 percent from June.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Connecticut, sales of new single-family homes totaled 28,000 units in July 2011, an increase of 100.0 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 560,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

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

How Does Connecticut Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Connecticut	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	5.8%	6.1%
	August 2009	8.6%	9.7%
	August 2010	9.1%	9.6%
	August 2011	9.0%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	5.0%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	9.2%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	15.5%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 67,448	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 66,452
Poverty Rate	2007	8.9%	12.5%
	2010	8.3%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	9.4%	15.3%
	2010	11.0%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Delaware

JOBS

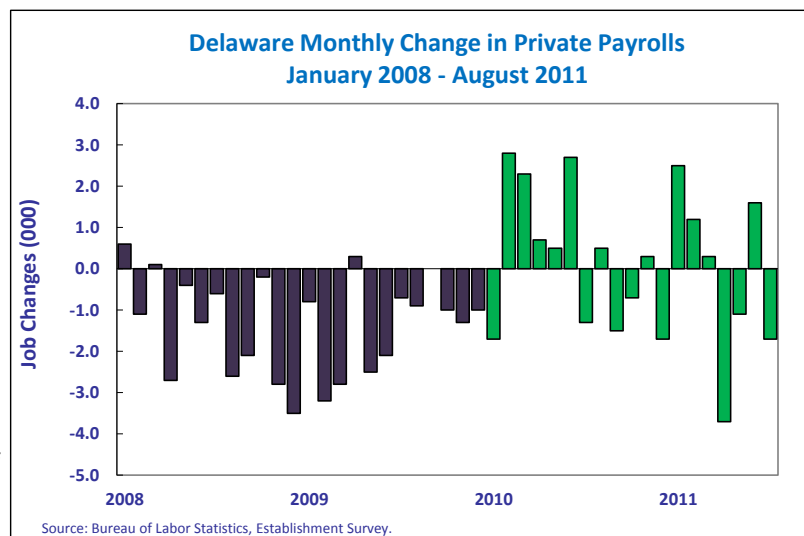
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Delaware, private sector employment fell by 9.0 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 0.9 percent.
- In Delaware, employees in the construction, 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 8.1 percent in August 2011, up 4.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.8 percent in January 2010.
- 35,000 Delaware residents were counted among the unemployed in Delaware during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Delaware, home prices saw a decrease of 5.6 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 6.1 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 4.2 percent of all mortgages, including 15.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Delaware.
- Housing starts in Delaware totaled 2,820 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, an increase of 6.0 percent from June.
- Within the South census region, which includes Delaware, sales of new single-family homes totaled 163,000 units in July 2011, a decrease of 7.4 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.9 percent to 1,650,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

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

How Does Delaware Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Delaware	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	5.3%	6.1%
	August 2009	8.2%	9.7%
	August 2010	8.3%	9.6%
	August 2011	8.1%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	8.2%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	6.1%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	6.3%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 57,404	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 55,269
Poverty Rate	2007	9.3%	12.5%
	2010	12.1%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	11.2%	15.3%
	2010	11.3%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: The District Of Columbia

JOBS

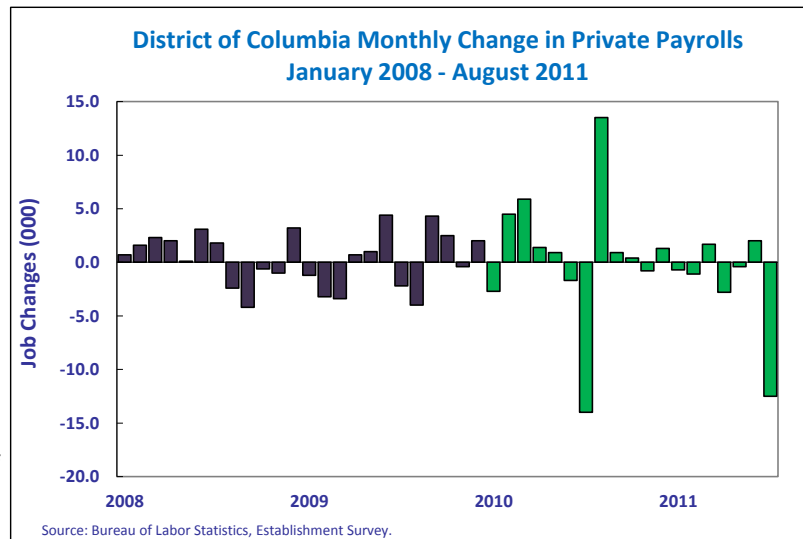
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In the District of Columbia, private sector employment fell by 1.4 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.1 percent.
- In the District of Columbia, 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 11.1 percent in August 2011, up 5.6 percentage points from December 2007.
- 37,000 District of Columbia residents were counted among the unemployed in District of Columbia during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In District of Columbia, home prices saw an increase of 2.3 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year increase of 2.2 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 2.9 percent of all mortgages, including 12.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in the District of Columbia.
- Housing starts in the District of Columbia totaled 220 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, a decrease of 96.3 percent from June.
- Within the South census region, which includes the District of Columbia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 163,000 units in July 2011, a decrease of 7.4 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.9 percent to 1,650,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

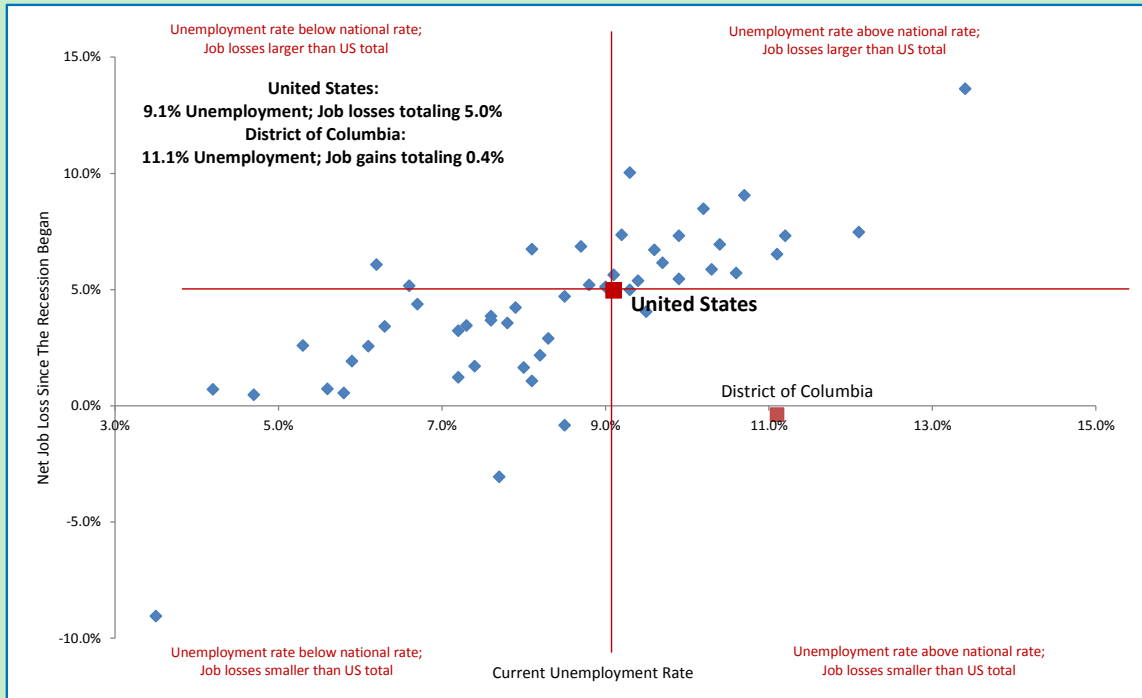
* For District of Columbia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the District of Columbia office: <http://www.does.dc.gov/does/cwp/view,a,1233,q,538030.asp>

How Does The District Of Columbia Compare To The States?

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

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

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



DISTRICT QUICK FACTS

		District of Columbia	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	6.9%	6.1%
	August 2009	10.0%	9.7%
	August 2010	9.8%	9.6%
	August 2011	11.1%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	4.6%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	7.1%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	13.4%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 53,401	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 55,528
Poverty Rate	2007	18.0%	12.5%
	2010	19.9%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	9.5%	15.3%
	2010	12.5%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Florida

JOBS

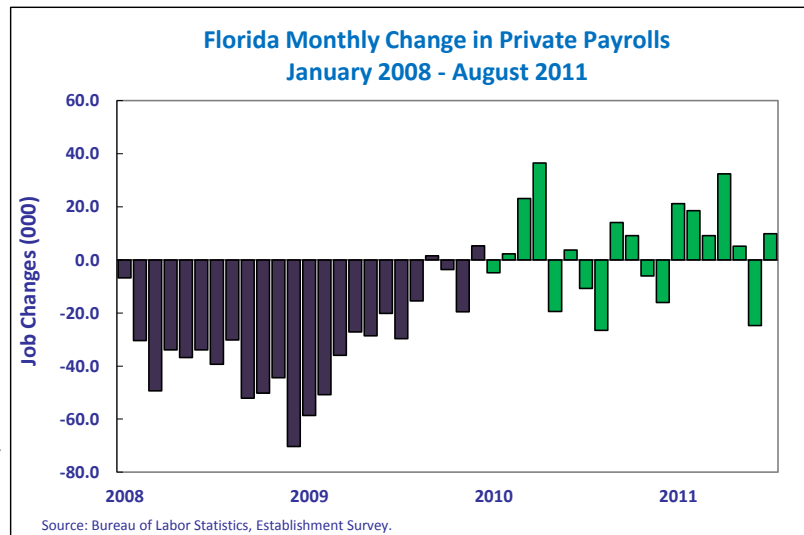
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Florida, private sector employment fell by 11.0 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.6 percent.
- In Florida, employees in the construction, 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 10.7 percent in August 2011, up 6.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 12.0 percent in December 2010.
- 987,000 Florida residents were counted among the unemployed in Florida during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Florida, home prices saw a decrease of 5.4 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 7.6 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 14.4 percent of all mortgages, including 33.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Florida.
- Housing starts in Florida totaled 47,500 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, an increase of 27.9 percent from June.
- Within the South census region, which includes Florida, sales of new single-family homes totaled 163,000 units in July 2011, a decrease of 7.4 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.9 percent to 1,650,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

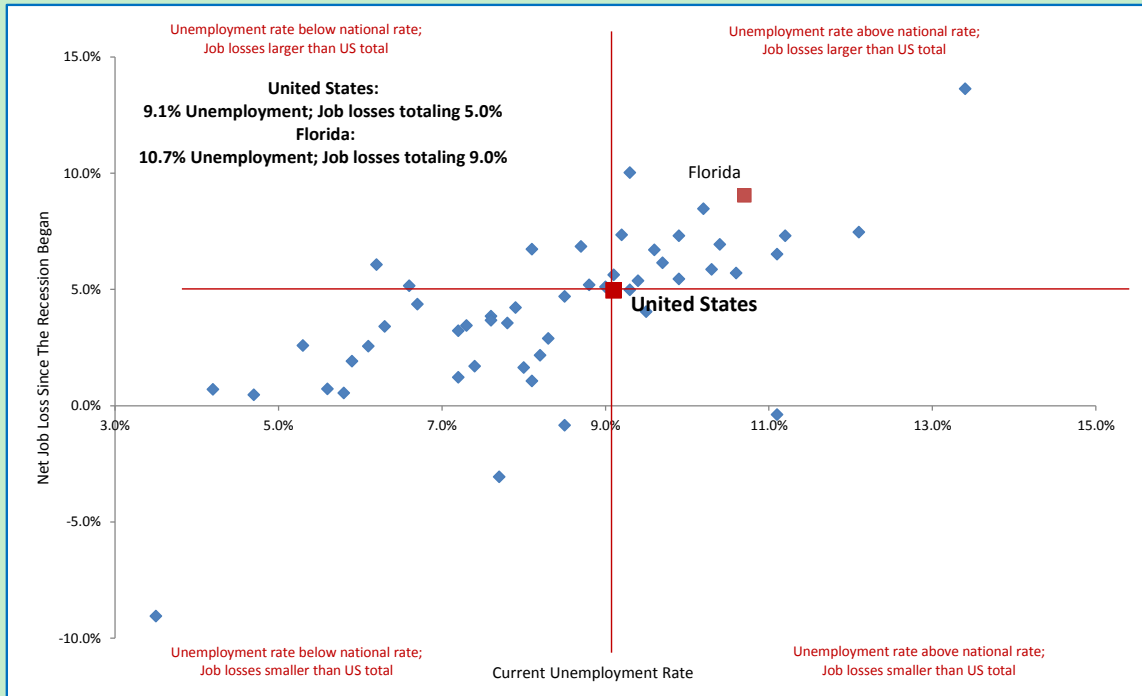
* For Florida-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Florida office: <http://www.labormarketinfo.com/>

How Does Florida Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Florida	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	6.6%	6.1%
	August 2009	10.6%	9.7%
	August 2010	11.6%	9.6%
	August 2011	10.7%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.3%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	9.1%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	7.7%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 48,155	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 44,243
Poverty Rate	2007	12.5%	12.5%
	2010	16.0%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	20.2%	15.3%
	2010	20.8%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Georgia

JOBS

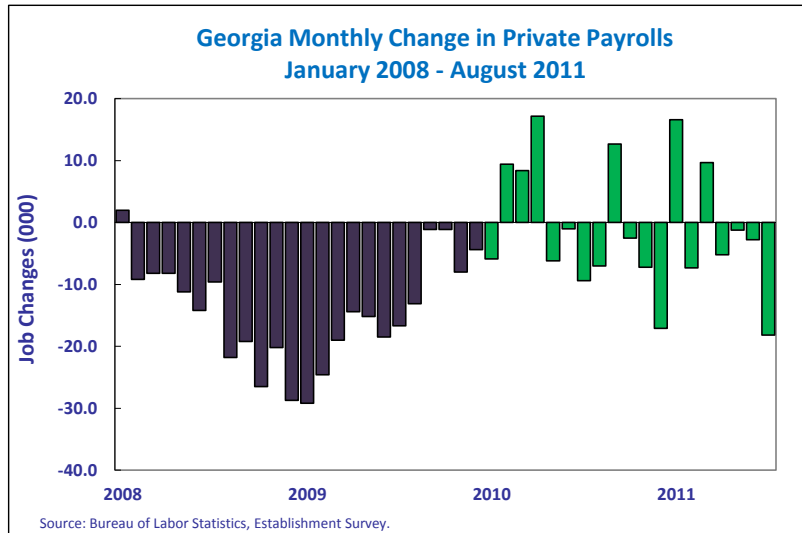
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Georgia, private sector employment fell by 9.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 0.5 percent.
- In Georgia, employees in the construction, 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 10.2 percent in August 2011, up 5.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.4 percent in December 2010.
- 482,000 Georgia residents were counted among the unemployed in Georgia during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Georgia, home prices saw a decrease of 6.3 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 8.0 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 3.3 percent of all mortgages, including 9.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Georgia.
- Housing starts in Georgia totaled 14,060 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, a decrease of 21.4 percent from June.
- Within the South census region, which includes Georgia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 163,000 units in July 2011, a decrease of 7.4 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.9 percent to 1,650,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

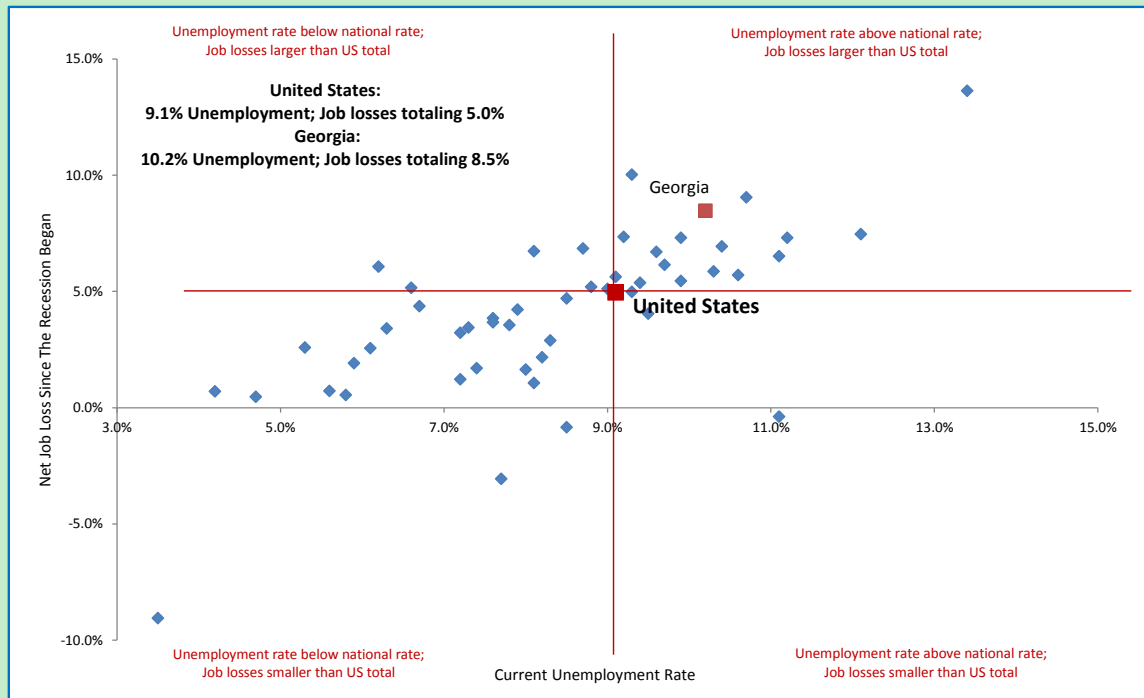
* For Georgia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Georgia office: <http://explorer.dol.state.ga.us/>

How Does Georgia Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Georgia	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	6.6%	6.1%
	August 2009	10.2%	9.7%
	August 2010	10.2%	9.6%
	August 2011	10.2%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.6%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.7%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	15.5%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 51,149	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 44,108
Poverty Rate	2007	13.6%	12.5%
	2010	18.7%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	17.5%	15.3%
	2010	19.4%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Hawaii

JOBS

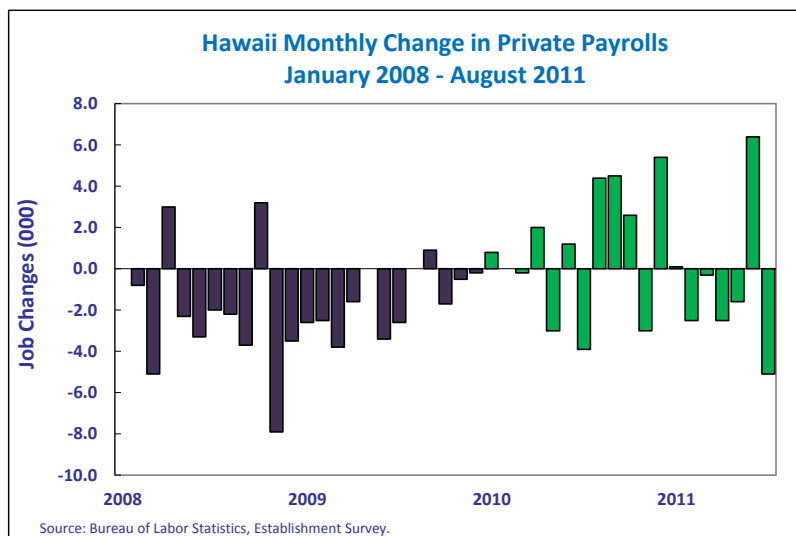
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Hawaii, private sector employment fell by 8.3 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.9 percent.
- In Hawaii, employees in the construction, 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 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 Hawaii was 6.2 percent in August 2011, up 3.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.0 percent in November 2009.
- 39,000 Hawaii residents were counted among the unemployed in Hawaii during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Hawaii, home prices saw a decrease of 0.4 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 2.5 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Hawaii was \$499,837 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2011, 4.3 percent of all mortgages, including 17.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Hawaii.
- Housing starts in Hawaii totaled 2,090 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, a decrease of 46.0 percent from June.
- Within the West census region, which includes Hawaii, sales of new single-family homes totaled 64,000 units in July 2011, a decrease of 5.9 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 12.8 percent to 950,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

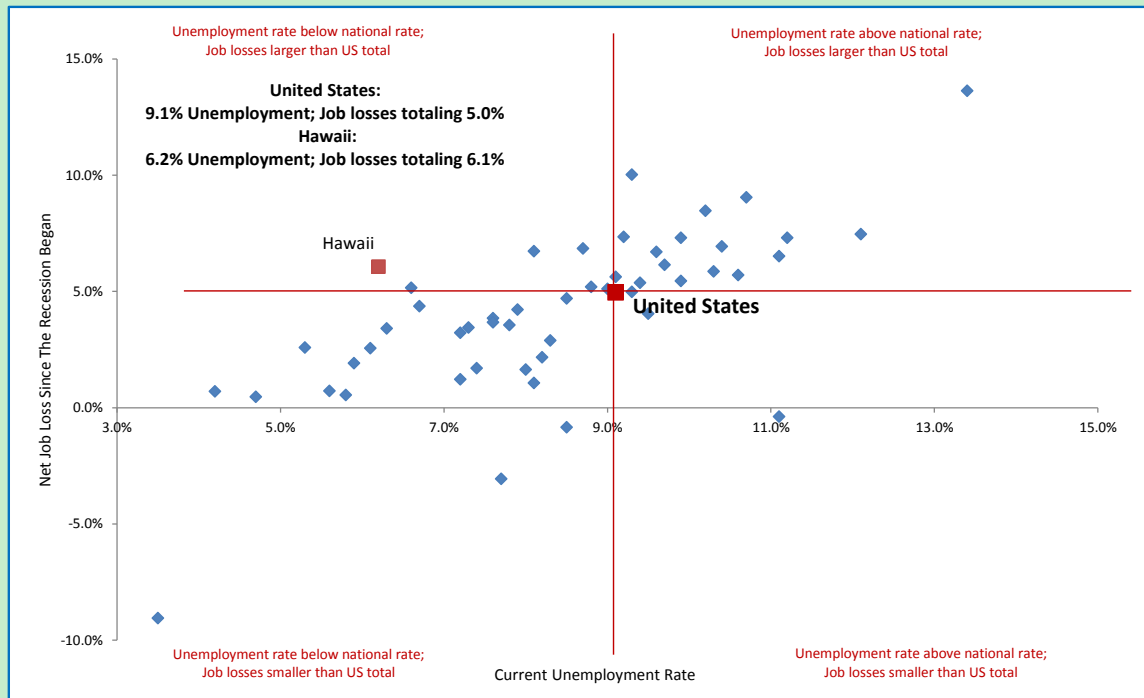
* For Hawaii-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Hawaii office: <http://hawaii.gov/labor/>

How Does Hawaii Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Hawaii	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	4.3%	6.1%
	August 2009	7.0%	9.7%
	August 2010	6.6%	9.6%
	August 2011	6.2%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	8.4%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	5.5%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	6.0%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 67,323	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 58,507
Poverty Rate	2007	7.5%	12.5%
	2010	12.1%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	7.5%	15.3%
	2010	7.7%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Idaho

JOBS

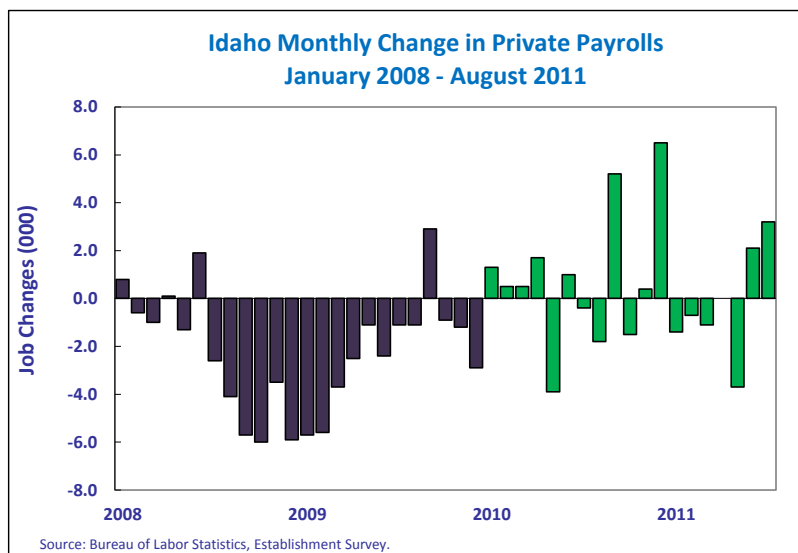
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Idaho, private sector employment fell by 9.7 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.0 percent.
- In Idaho, employees in the mining, construction, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Idaho have experienced the greatest employment increases: 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 9.2 percent in August 2011, up 5.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.7 percent in March 2011.
- 70,000 Idaho residents were counted among the unemployed in Idaho during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Idaho, home prices saw a decrease of 7.8 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 11.4 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 3.0 percent of all mortgages, including 11.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Idaho.
- Housing starts in Idaho totaled 5,090 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, an increase of 18.4 percent from June.
- Within the West census region, which includes Idaho, sales of new single-family homes totaled 64,000 units in July 2011, a decrease of 5.9 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 12.8 percent to 950,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

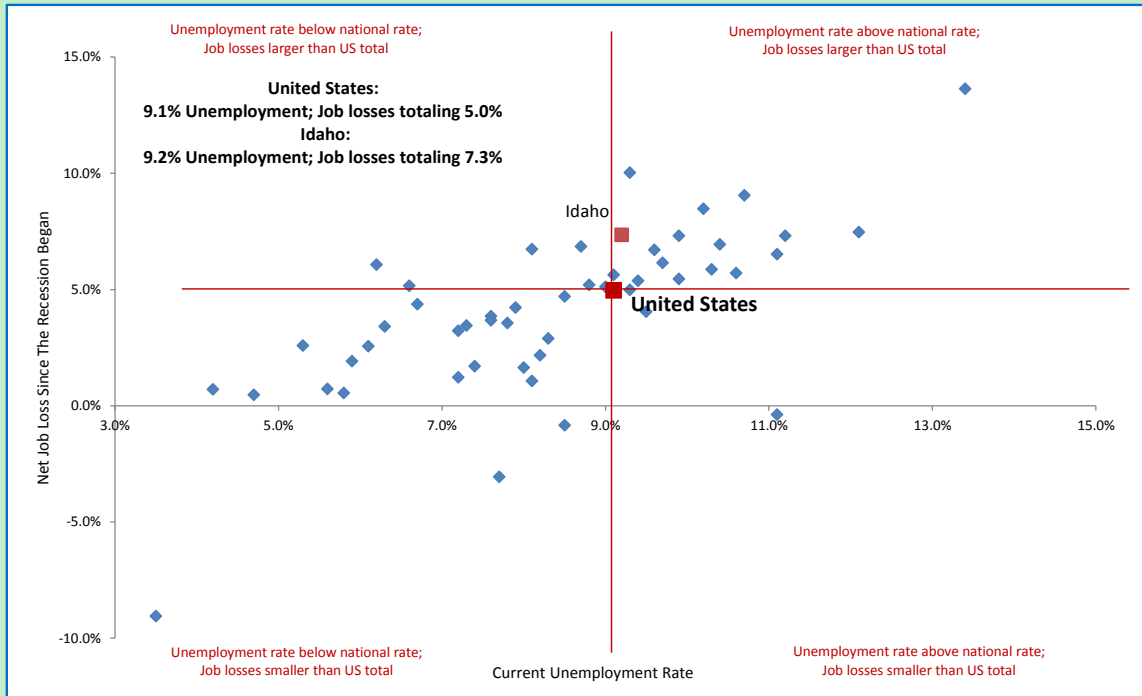
* For Idaho-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Idaho office:
<http://labor.idaho.gov/dnn/Default.aspx?tabid=696&AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1>

How Does Idaho Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Idaho	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	5.1%	6.1%
	August 2009	8.1%	9.7%
	August 2010	9.4%	9.6%
	August 2011	9.2%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.9%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	7.9%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	9.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 51,720	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 47,014
Poverty Rate	2007	9.9%	12.5%
	2010	14.0%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	13.9%	15.3%
	2010	19.2%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Illinois

JOBS

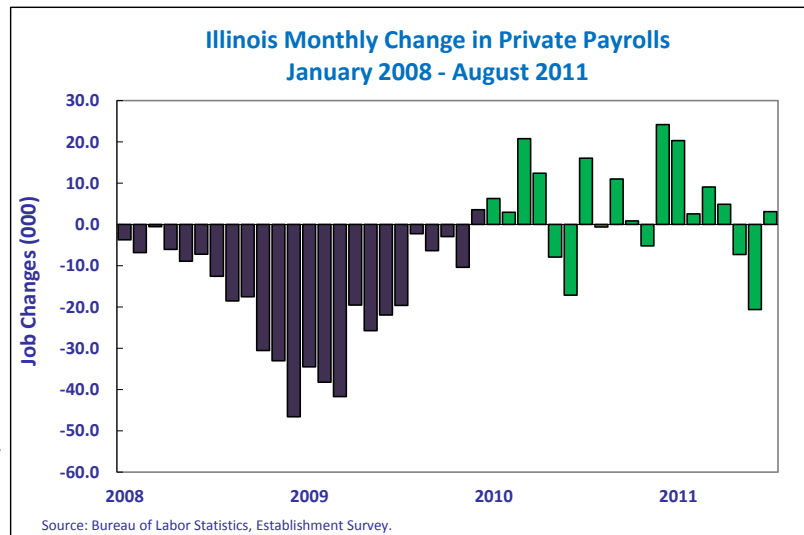
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Illinois, private sector employment fell by 7.9 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.8 percent.
- In Illinois, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Illinois have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and manufacturing.*
- As the economy 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 9.9 percent in August 2011, up 4.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.2 percent in January 2010.
- 653,000 Illinois residents were counted among the unemployed in Illinois during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Illinois, home prices saw a decrease of 10.0 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 11.6 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 7.0 percent of all mortgages, including 20.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Illinois.
- Housing starts in Illinois totaled 7,060 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, a decrease of 49.1 percent from June.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Illinois, sales of new single-family homes totaled 43,000 units in July 2011, an increase of 2.4 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.1 percent to 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

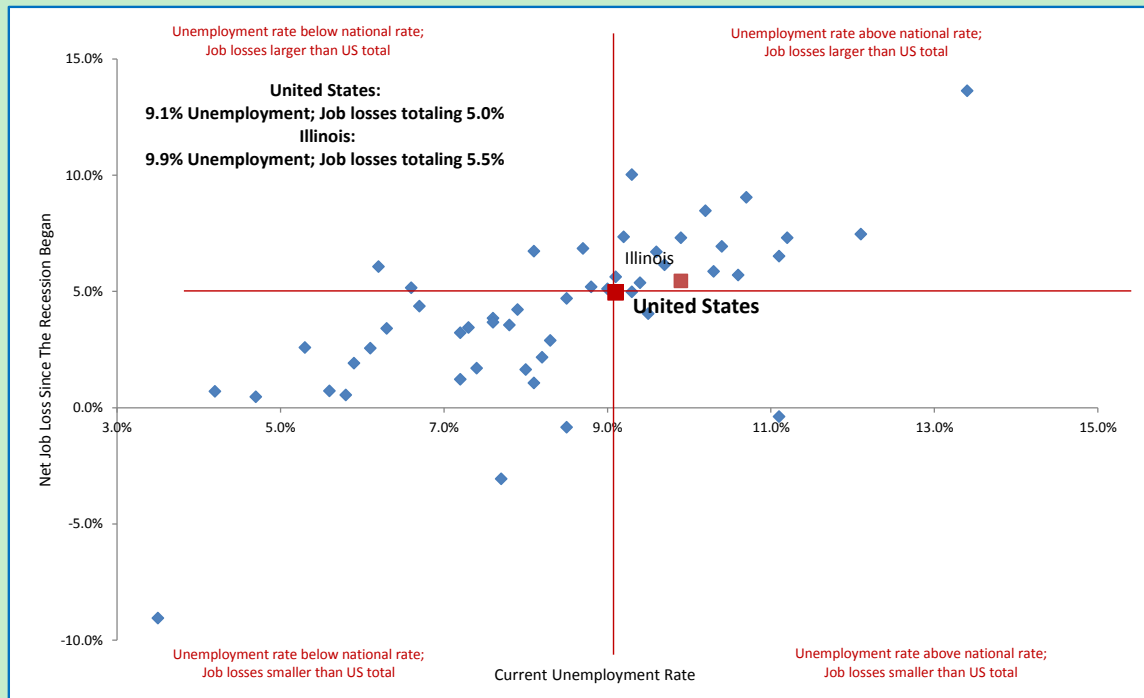
* For Illinois-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Illinois office: <http://lmi.ides.state.il.us/pressreleases.htm>

How Does Illinois Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Illinois	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	6.7%	6.1%
	August 2009	10.6%	9.7%
	August 2010	10.0%	9.6%
	August 2011	9.9%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	5.4%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	9.8%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.8%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 55,213	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 50,761
Poverty Rate	2007	10.0%	12.5%
	2010	14.1%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	13.4%	15.3%
	2010	14.8%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Indiana

JOBS

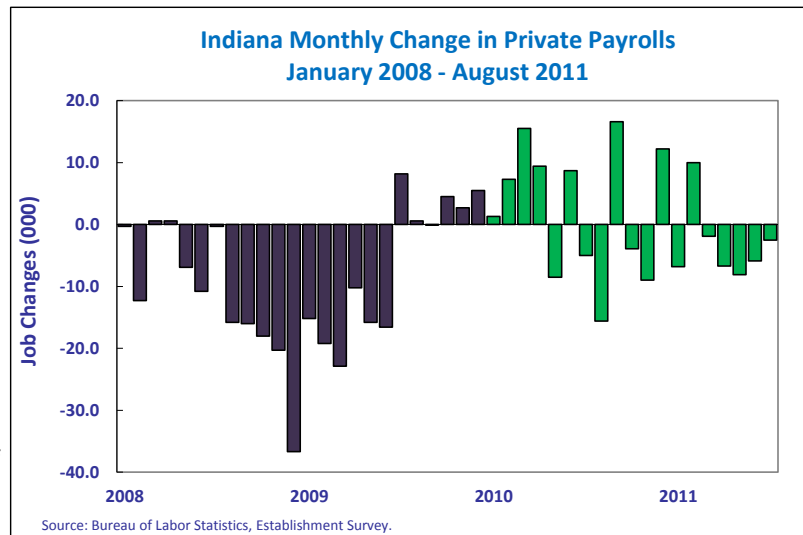
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Indiana, private sector employment fell by 8.5 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.1 percent.
- In Indiana, employees in the manufacturing, 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: mining; 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 Indiana was 8.7 percent in August 2011, up 4.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.9 percent in June 2009.
- 271,000 Indiana residents were counted among the unemployed in Indiana during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Indiana, home prices saw a decrease of 1.7 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 2.9 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 4.9 percent of all mortgages, including 13.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Indiana.
- Housing starts in Indiana totaled 9,940 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, a decrease of 28.6 percent from June.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Indiana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 43,000 units in July 2011, an increase of 2.4 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.1 percent to 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

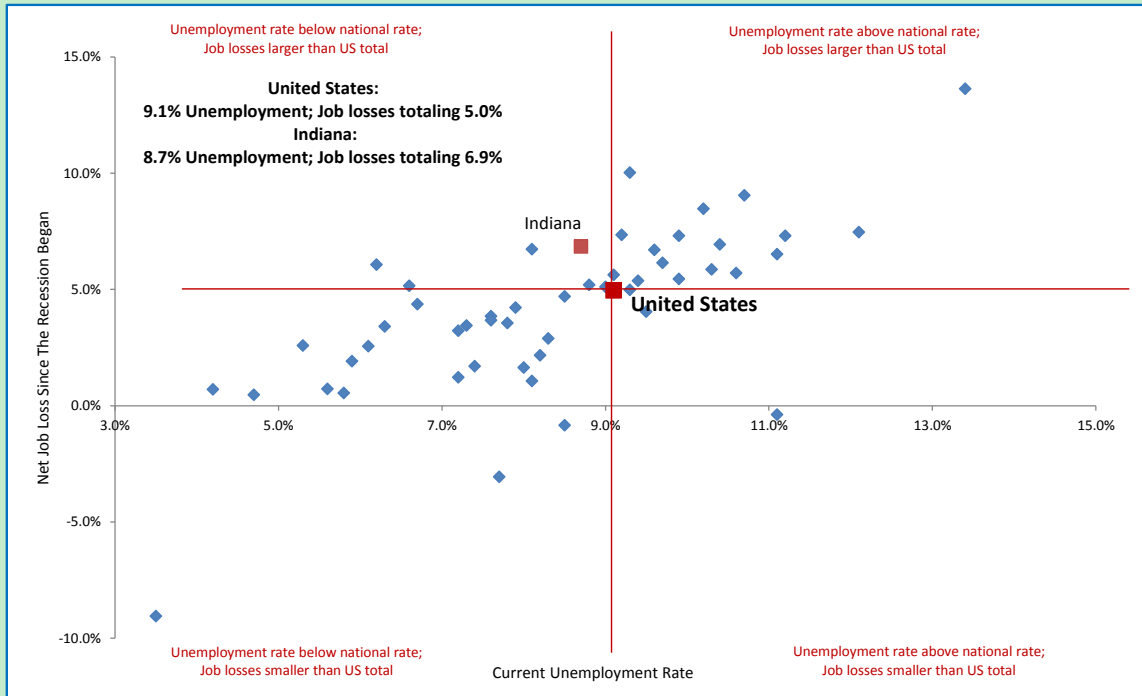
* For Indiana-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Indiana office: <http://www.hoosierdata.in.gov/>

How Does Indiana Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Indiana	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	6.1%	6.1%
	August 2009	10.7%	9.7%
	August 2010	10.0%	9.6%
	August 2011	8.7%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.1%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	9.0%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	23.6%	11.5%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 49,900	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$) 2010	\$ 46,322	\$ 49,445
Poverty Rate	2007	11.8%	12.5%
	2010	16.3%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	11.4%	15.3%
	2010	13.4%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Iowa

JOBS

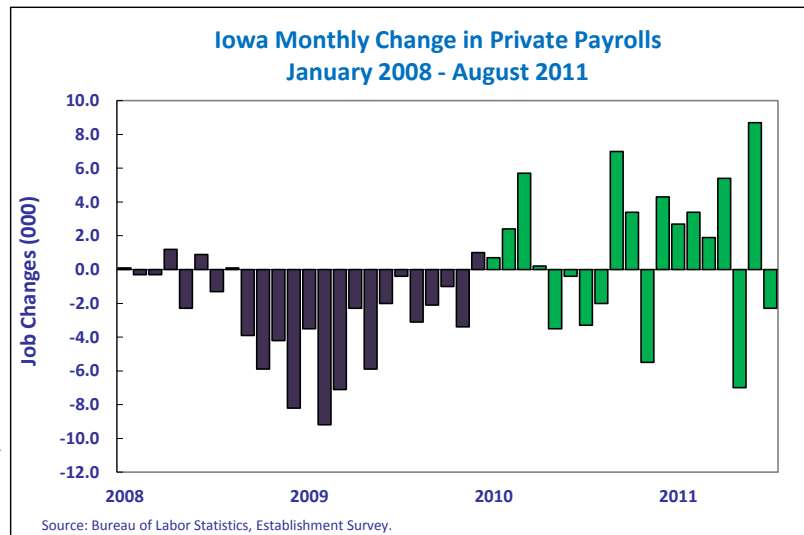
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Iowa, private sector employment fell by 5.0 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.8 percent.
- In Iowa, employees in the manufacturing, 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 6.1 percent in August 2011, up 2.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 6.2 percent in November 2010.
- 102,000 Iowa residents were counted among the unemployed in Iowa during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Iowa, home prices saw a decrease of 1.7 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 2.7 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 2.8 percent of all mortgages, including 12.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Iowa.
- Housing starts in Iowa totaled 4,780 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, a decrease of 49.4 percent from June.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Iowa, sales of new single-family homes totaled 43,000 units in July 2011, an increase of 2.4 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.1 percent to 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

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

How Does Iowa Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Iowa	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	4.6%	6.1%
	August 2009	5.9%	9.7%
	August 2010	6.2%	9.6%
	August 2011	6.1%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.2%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	6.4%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.9%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 51,430	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 49,177
Poverty Rate	2007	8.9%	12.5%
	2010	10.3%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	9.3%	15.3%
	2010	12.3%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Kansas

JOBS

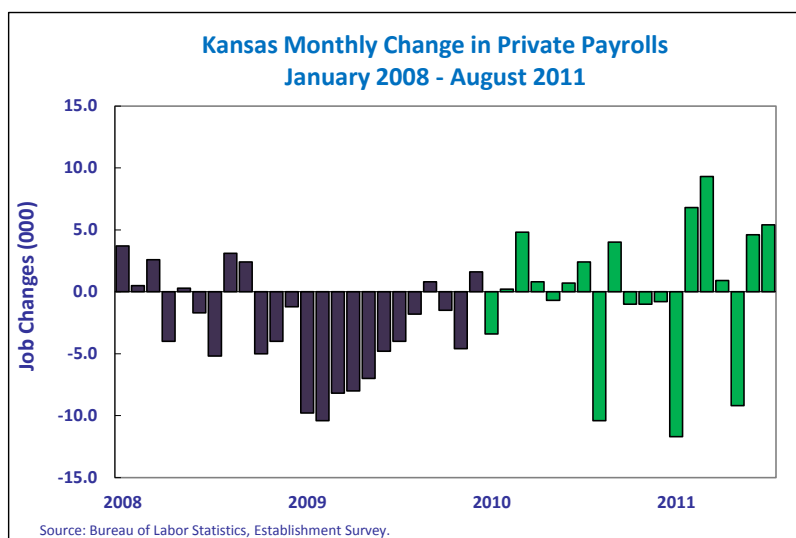
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Kansas, private sector employment fell by 6.4 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 0.7 percent.
- In Kansas, employees in the mining, information 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; 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 Kansas was 6.7 percent in August 2011, up 2.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.6 percent in August 2009.
- 100,000 Kansas residents were counted among the unemployed in Kansas during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Kansas, home prices saw a decrease of 1.4 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 3.1 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 2.4 percent of all mortgages, including 8.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Kansas.
- Housing starts in Kansas totaled 6,120 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, an increase of 33.6 percent from June.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Kansas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 43,000 units in July 2011, an increase of 2.4 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.1 percent to 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

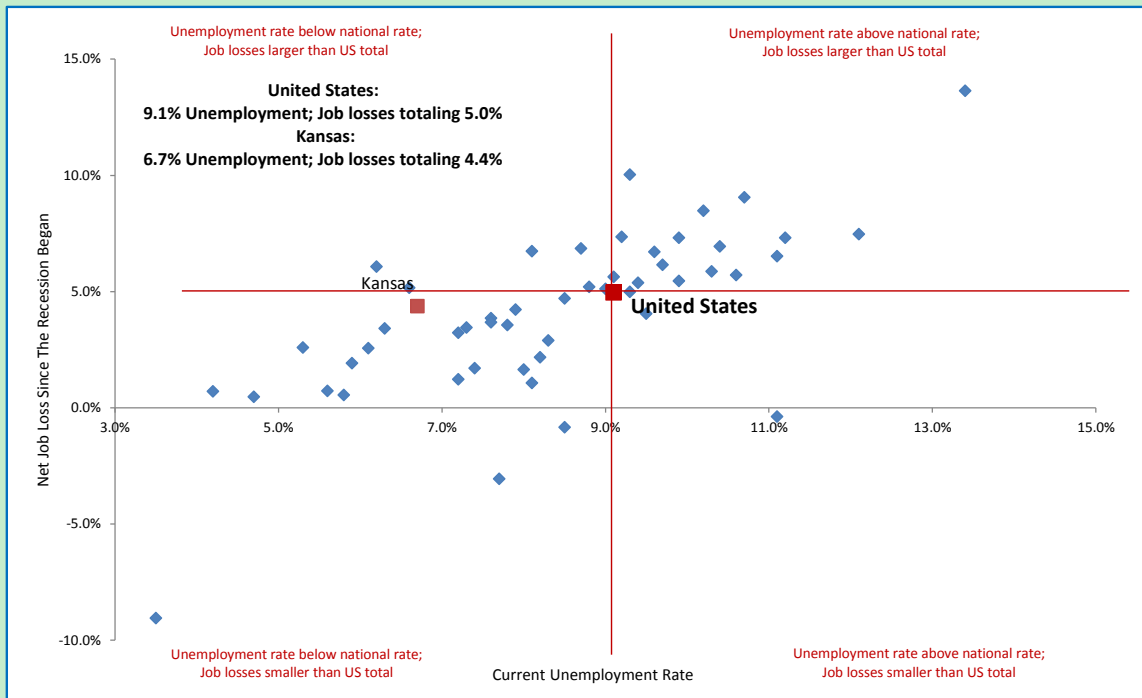
* For Kansas-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Kansas office: <http://www.dol.ks.gov/lmis/lmis.html>

How Does Kansas Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Kansas	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	4.7%	6.1%
	August 2009	7.6%	9.7%
	August 2010	7.0%	9.6%
	August 2011	6.7%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.6%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	9.9%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	17.2%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 50,998	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 46,229
Poverty Rate	2007	11.7%	12.5%
	2010	14.3%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	12.7%	15.3%
	2010	12.7%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Kentucky

JOBS

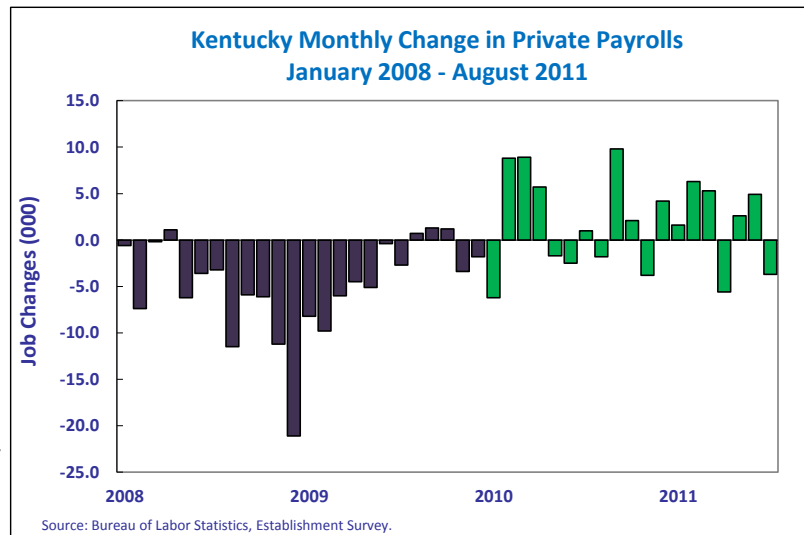
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Kentucky, private sector employment fell by 8.0 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.9 percent.
- In Kentucky, employees in the manufacturing, 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 9.5 percent in August 2011, up 3.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.1 percent in August 2009.
- 198,000 Kentucky residents were counted among the unemployed in Kentucky during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Kentucky, home prices saw a decrease of 2.9 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 4.3 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 3.8 percent of all mortgages, including 12.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Kentucky.
- Housing starts in Kentucky totaled 5,340 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, a decrease of 20.8 percent from June.
- Within the South census region, which includes Kentucky, sales of new single-family homes totaled 163,000 units in July 2011, a decrease of 7.4 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.9 percent to 1,650,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

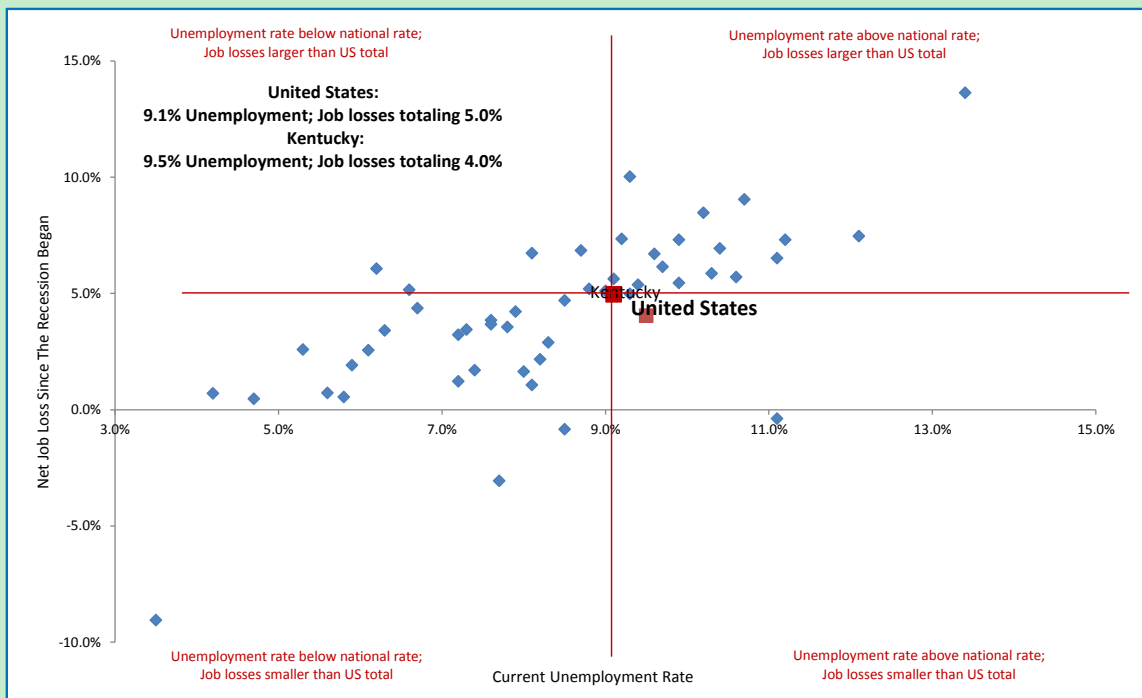
* For Kentucky-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Kentucky office: <http://www.workforcekentucky.ky.gov/>

How Does Kentucky Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Kentucky	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	6.8%	6.1%
	August 2009	11.1%	9.7%
	August 2010	10.2%	9.6%
	August 2011	9.5%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.3%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	11.3%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	9.1%	11.5%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 41,486	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$) 2010	\$ 41,236	\$ 49,445
Poverty Rate	2007	15.5%	12.5%
	2010	17.7%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	13.6%	15.3%
	2010	14.9%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Louisiana

JOBS

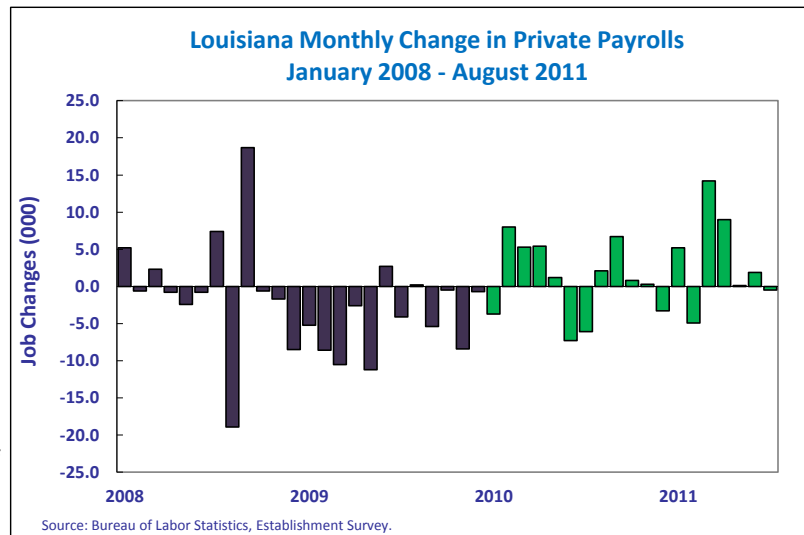
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Louisiana, private sector employment fell by 4.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.5 percent.
- In Louisiana, employees in the information 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; mining; 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 Louisiana was 7.2 percent in August 2011, up 3.5 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.2 percent in May 2011.
- 147,000 Louisiana residents were counted among the unemployed in Louisiana during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Louisiana, home prices saw a decrease of 1.6 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 2.7 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 3.6 percent of all mortgages, including 12.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Louisiana.
- Housing starts in Louisiana totaled 9,770 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, a decrease of 15.2 percent from June.
- Within the South census region, which includes Louisiana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 163,000 units in July 2011, a decrease of 7.4 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.9 percent to 1,650,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

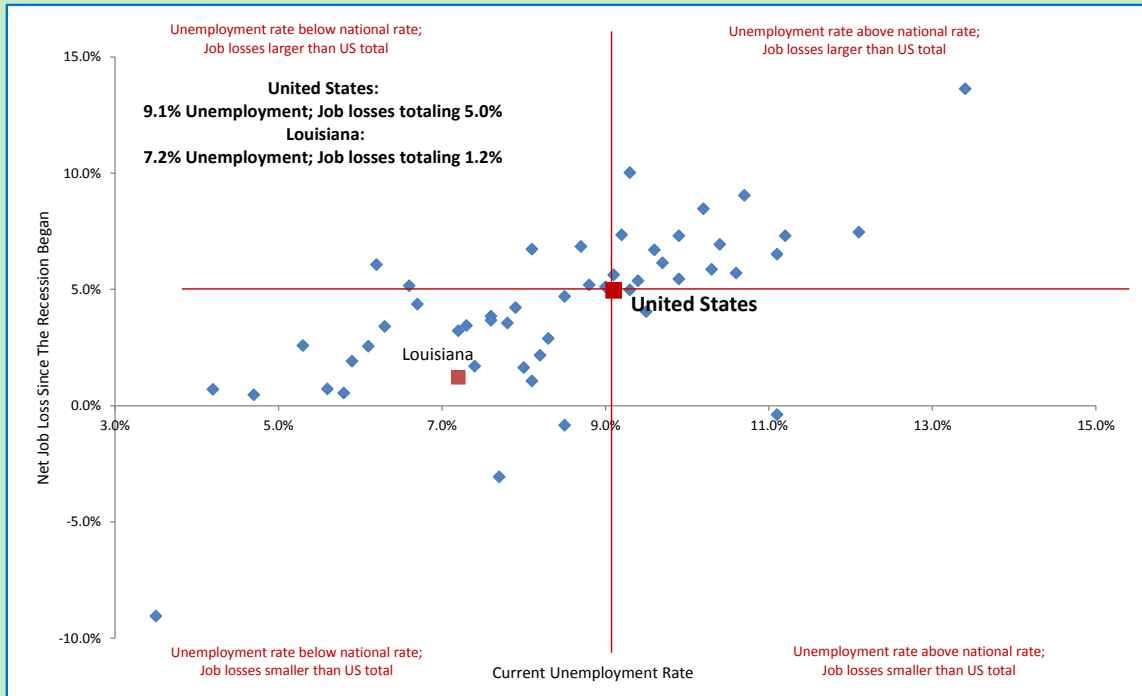
* For Louisiana-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Louisiana office:
http://www.laworks.net/LaborMarketInfo/LMI_MainMenu.asp

How Does Louisiana Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Louisiana	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	4.6%	6.1%
	August 2009	7.0%	9.7%
	August 2010	7.7%	9.6%
	August 2011	7.2%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.0%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	4.5%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	2.8%	11.5%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 43,443	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$) 2010	\$ 39,443	\$ 49,445
Poverty Rate	2007	16.1%	12.5%
	2010	21.6%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	18.5%	15.3%
	2010	20.0%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Maine

JOBS

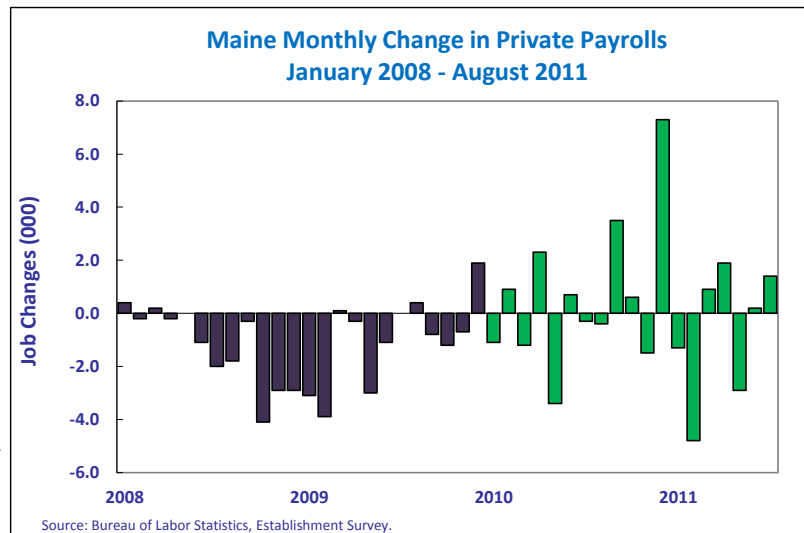
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Maine, private sector employment fell by 5.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.6 percent.
- In Maine, employees in the construction, 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 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 Maine was 7.6 percent in August 2011, up 2.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.4 percent in February 2010.
- 53,000 Maine residents were counted among the unemployed in Maine during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Maine, home prices saw a decrease of 2.7 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 1.3 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 5.5 percent of all mortgages, including 18.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Maine.
- Housing starts in Maine totaled 4,620 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, an increase of 139.4 percent from June.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Maine, sales of new single-family homes totaled 28,000 units in July 2011, an increase of 100.0 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 560,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

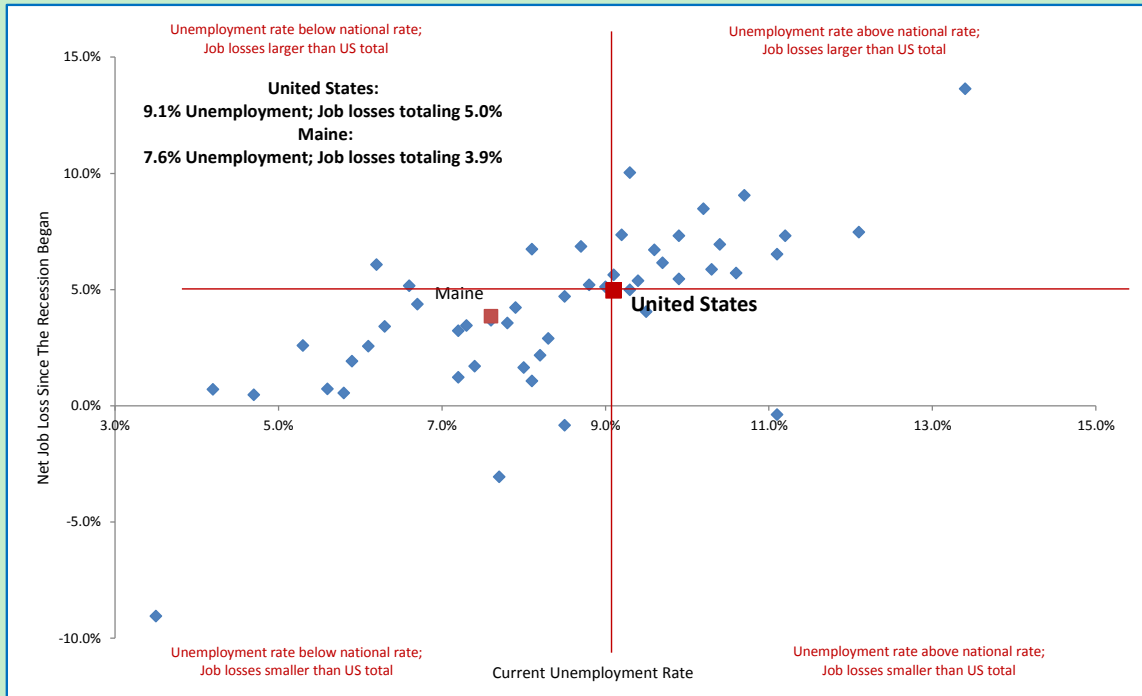
* For Maine-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Maine office: <http://www.state.me.us/labor/>

How Does Maine Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Maine	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	5.5%	6.1%
	August 2009	8.3%	9.7%
	August 2010	7.7%	9.6%
	August 2011	7.6%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	9.4%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.7%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	13.8%	11.5%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 50,363	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 48,133
Poverty Rate	2007	10.9%	12.5%
	2010	12.5%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	8.8%	15.3%
	2010	9.4%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Maryland

JOBS

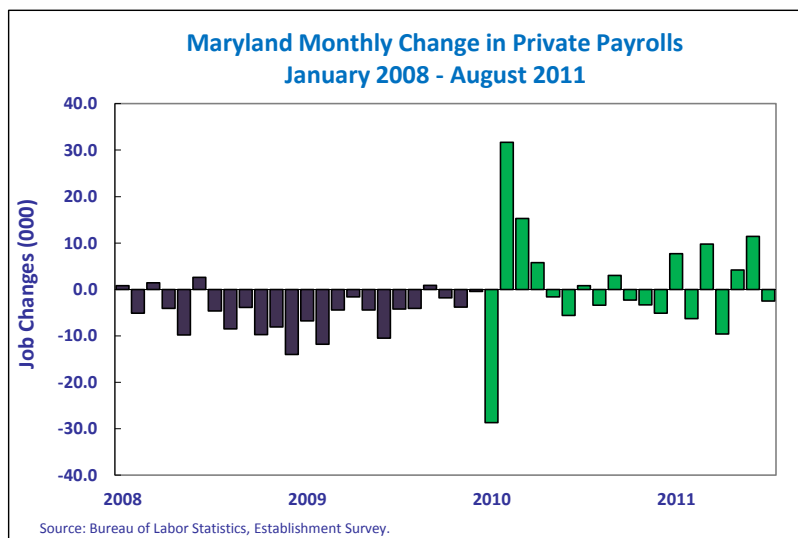
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Maryland, private sector employment fell by 7.3 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.0 percent.
- In Maryland, employees in the construction, information services, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Maryland have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; other services; and trade, transportation and utilities.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Maryland was 7.3 percent in August 2011, up 3.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.7 percent in January 2010.
- 218,000 Maryland residents were counted among the unemployed in Maryland during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Maryland, home prices saw a decrease of 2.7 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 4.3 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 3.7 percent of all mortgages, including 13.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Maryland.
- Housing starts in Maryland totaled 12,500 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, an increase of 73.6 percent from June.
- Within the South census region, which includes Maryland, sales of new single-family homes totaled 163,000 units in July 2011, a decrease of 7.4 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.9 percent to 1,650,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

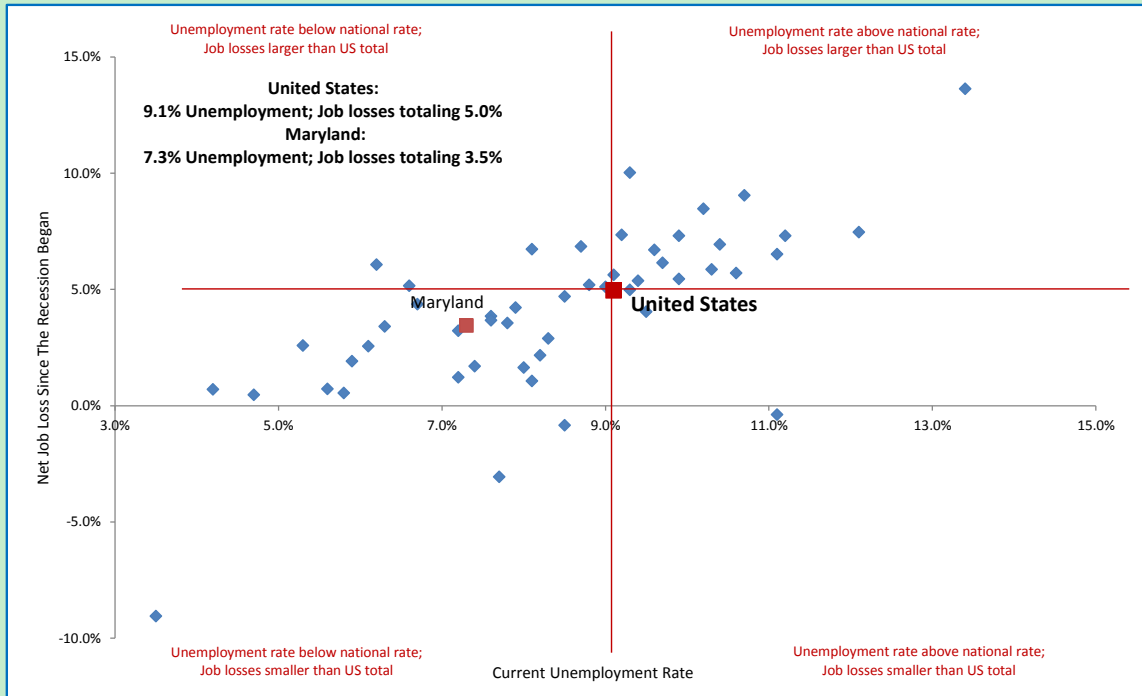
* For Maryland-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Maryland office: <http://www.dllr.maryland.gov/lmi/>

How Does Maryland Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Maryland	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	4.7%	6.1%
	August 2009	7.4%	9.7%
	August 2010	7.4%	9.6%
	August 2011	7.3%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.8%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	5.0%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	3.7%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 69,014	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 64,025
Poverty Rate	2007	8.8%	12.5%
	2010	10.8%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	13.7%	15.3%
	2010	13.1%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Massachusetts

JOBS

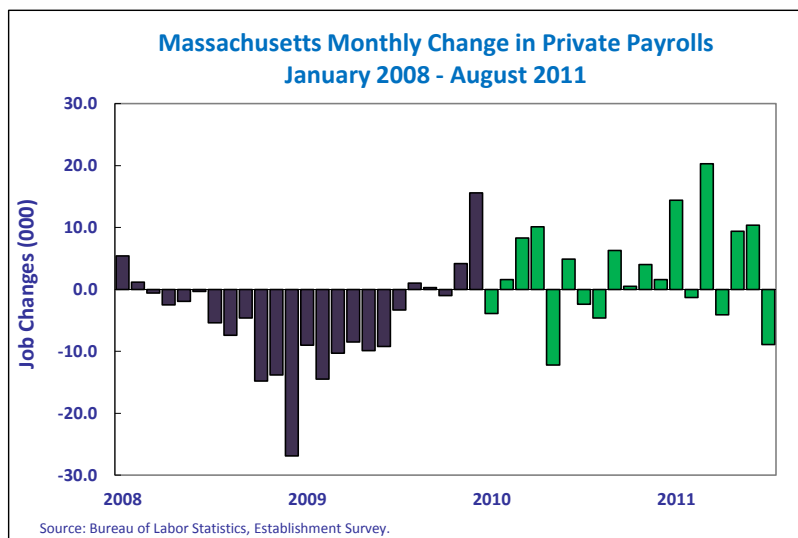
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Massachusetts, private sector employment fell by 4.3 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.3 percent.
- In Massachusetts, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Massachusetts have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; leisure and hospitality; and 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 Massachusetts was 7.4 percent in August 2011, up 3.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.8 percent in February 2010.
- 258,000 Massachusetts residents were counted among the unemployed in Massachusetts during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Massachusetts, home prices saw an increase of 1.3 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year increase of 1.0 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 3.0 percent of all mortgages, including 13.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Massachusetts.
- Housing starts in Massachusetts totaled 8,720 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, an increase of 6.6 percent from June.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Massachusetts, sales of new single-family homes totaled 28,000 units in July 2011, an increase of 100.0 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 560,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

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

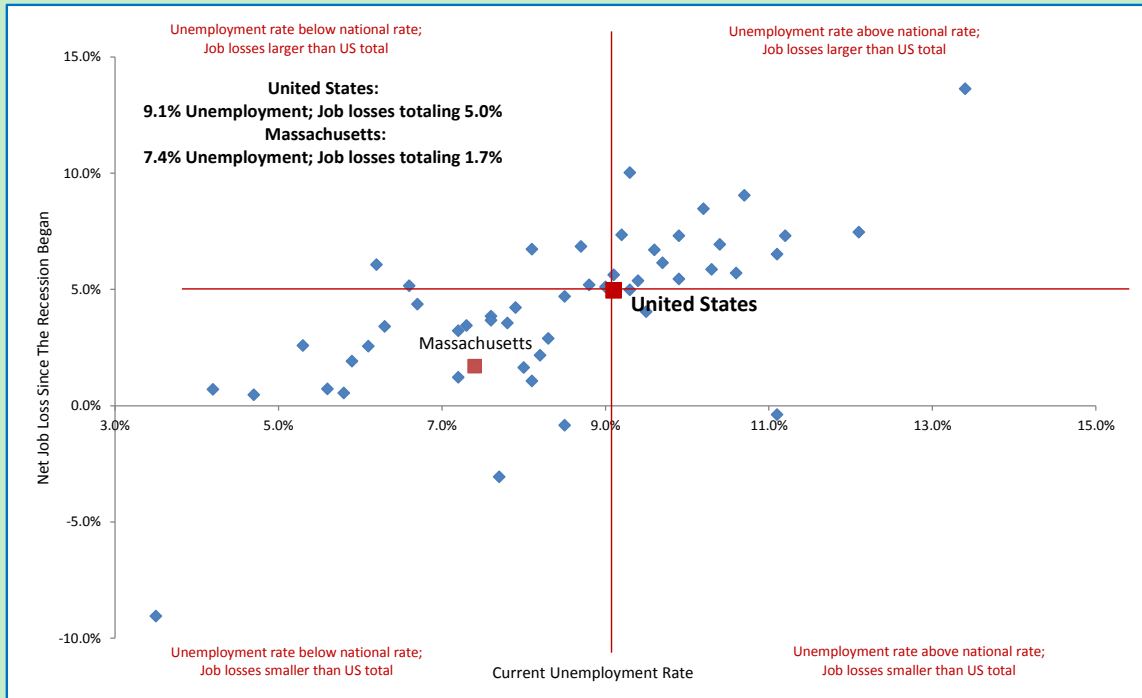
<http://www.mass.gov/?pageID=elwdagencylanding&L=4&L0=Home&L1=Government&L2=EOLWD+Data+and+Statistics&L3=Labor+Market+Information&sid=Elwd>

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
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	5.5%	6.1%
	August 2009	8.6%	9.7%
	August 2010	8.4%	9.6%
	August 2011	7.4%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	5.0%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.4%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	9.4%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 61,477	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 61,333
Poverty Rate	2007	11.2%	12.5%
	2010	10.6%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	5.4%	15.3%
	2010	5.6%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Michigan

JOBS

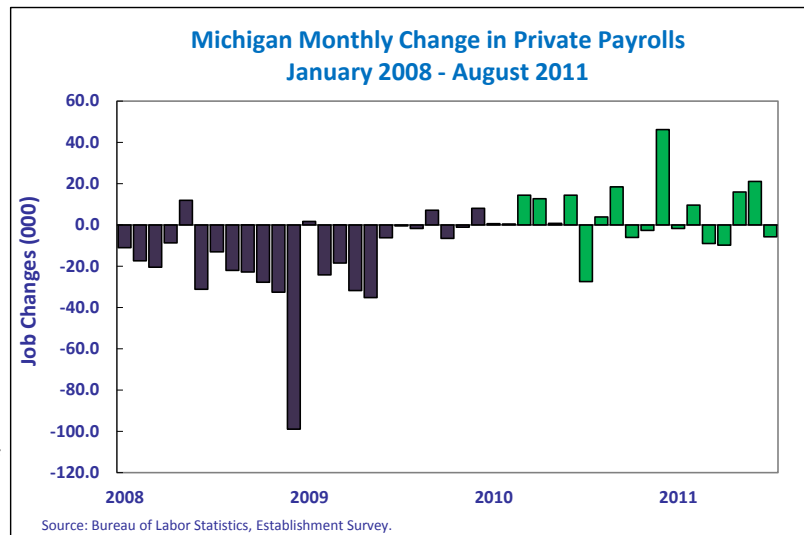
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Michigan, private sector employment fell by 10.9 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.2 percent.
- In Michigan, employees in the manufacturing, 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; construction; and manufacturing.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Michigan was 11.2 percent in August 2011, up 4.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 14.1 percent in September 2009.
- 526,000 Michigan residents were counted among the unemployed in Michigan during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Michigan, home prices saw a decrease of 4.1 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 8.1 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 3.3 percent of all mortgages, including 7.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Michigan.
- Housing starts in Michigan totaled 7,440 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, a decrease of 30.0 percent from June.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Michigan, sales of new single-family homes totaled 43,000 units in July 2011, an increase of 2.4 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.1 percent to 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

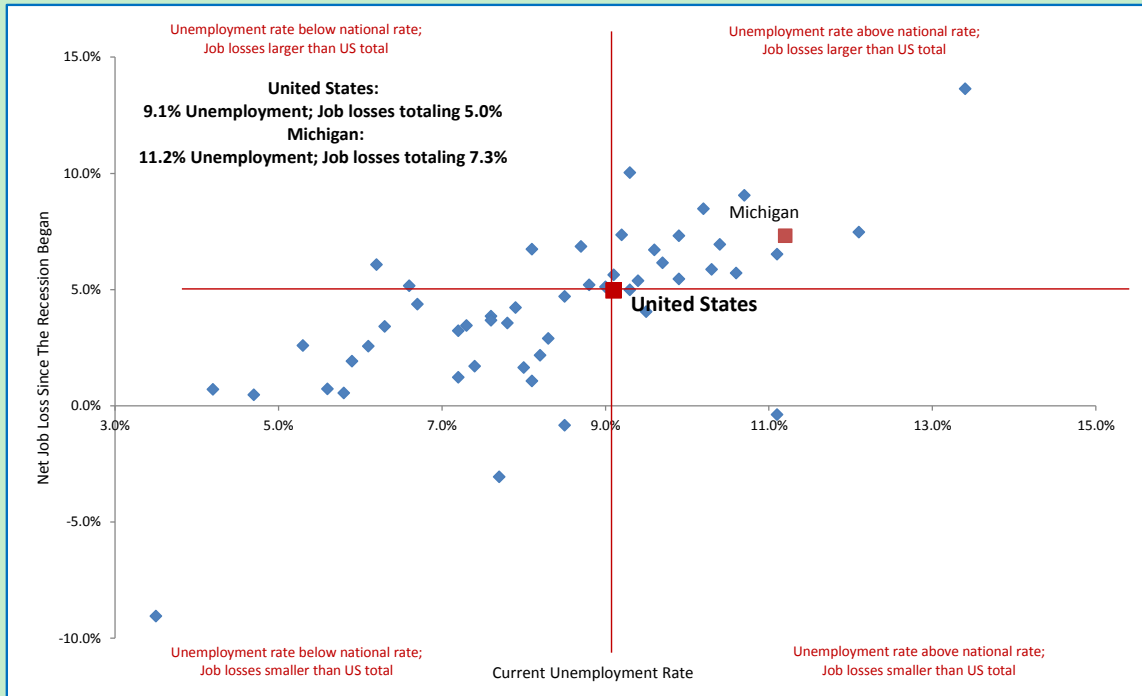
* For Michigan-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Michigan office: <http://www.milmi.org/>

How Does Michigan Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Michigan	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	8.6%	6.1%
	August 2009	14.1%	9.7%
	August 2010	12.2%	9.6%
	August 2011	11.2%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	6.5%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	16.0%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	29.4%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 51,916	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 46,441
Poverty Rate	2007	10.8%	12.5%
	2010	15.5%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	11.6%	15.3%
	2010	13.0%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Minnesota

JOBS

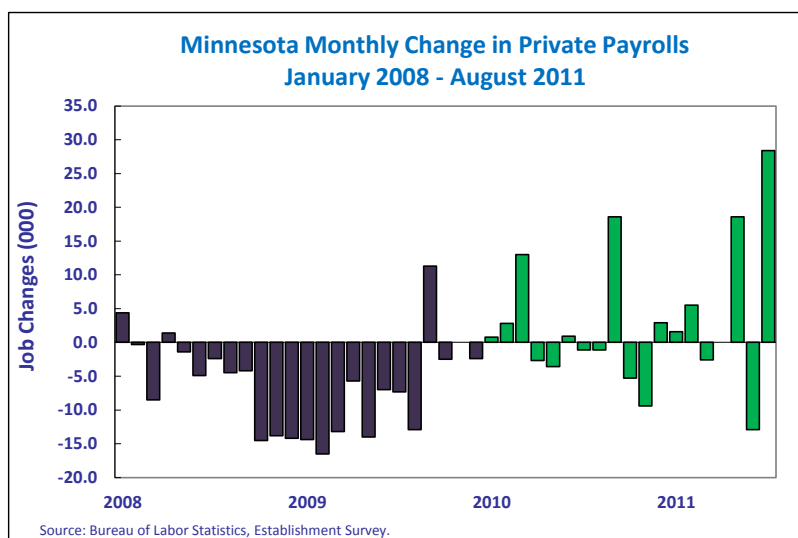
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Minnesota, private sector employment fell by 6.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.8 percent.
- In Minnesota, employees in the mining, construction, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Minnesota have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and manufacturing.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Minnesota was 7.2 percent in August 2011, up 2.5 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.5 percent in June 2009.
- 215,000 Minnesota residents were counted among the unemployed in Minnesota during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Minnesota, home prices saw a decrease of 8.6 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 10.4 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 2.7 percent of all mortgages, including 11.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Minnesota.
- Housing starts in Minnesota totaled 7,400 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, a decrease of 36.0 percent from June.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Minnesota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 43,000 units in July 2011, an increase of 2.4 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.1 percent to 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

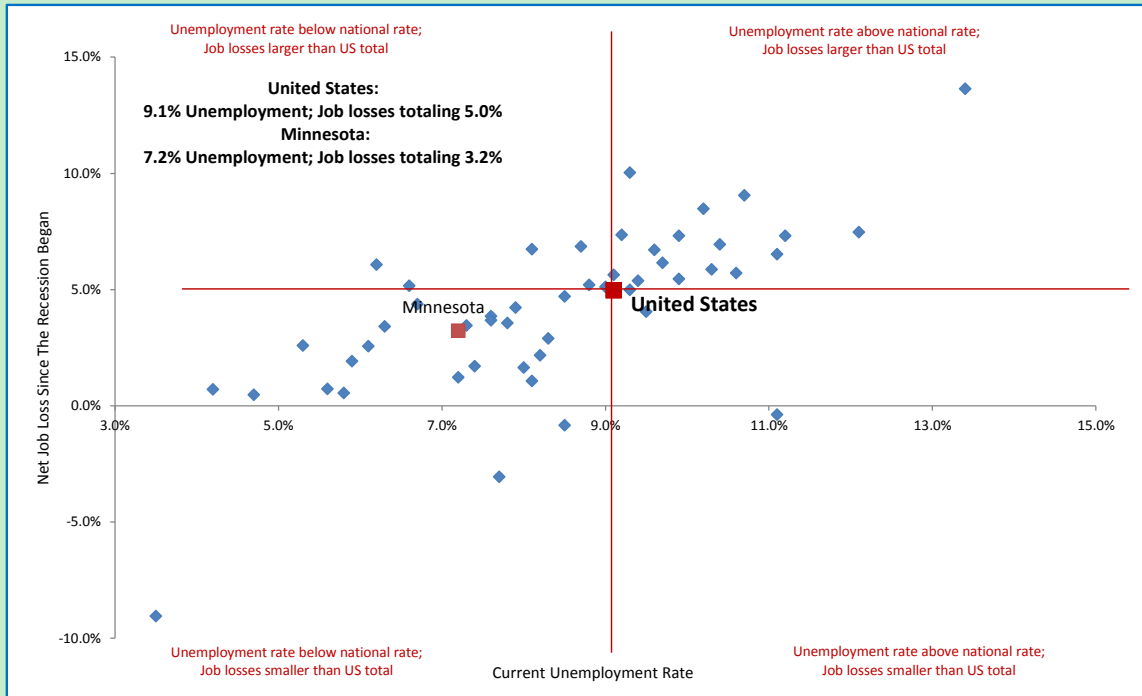
* For Minnesota-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Minnesota office:
http://www.positivelyminnesota.com/Data_Publications/Data/

How Does Minnesota Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Minnesota	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	5.5%	6.1%
	August 2009	8.3%	9.7%
	August 2010	7.1%	9.6%
	August 2011	7.2%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	6.5%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	9.4%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	22.9%	11.5%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 61,051	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$) 2010	\$ 52,554	\$ 49,445
Poverty Rate	2007	9.3%	12.5%
	2010	10.5%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	8.3%	15.3%
	2010	9.8%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Mississippi

JOBS

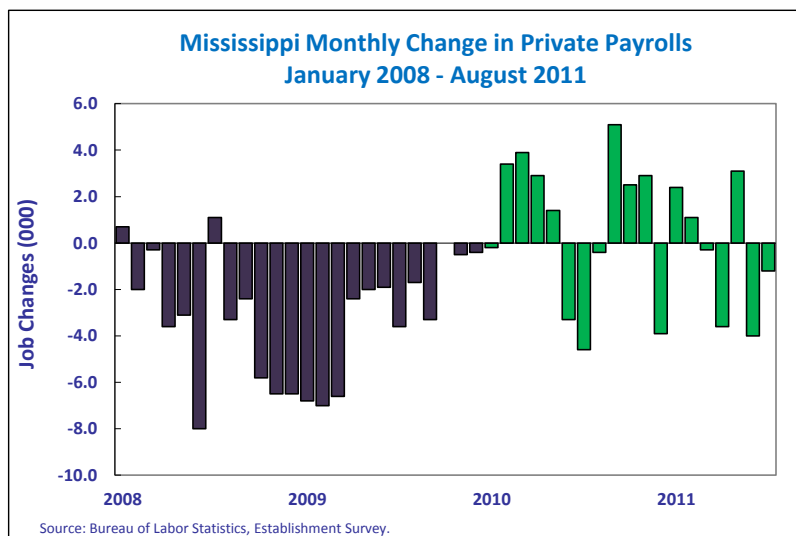
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Mississippi, private sector employment fell by 8.7 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.6 percent.
- In Mississippi, employees in the 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 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 Mississippi was 10.3 percent in August 2011, up 4.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.0 percent in February 2010.
- 139,000 Mississippi residents were counted among the unemployed in Mississippi during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Mississippi, home prices saw an increase of 2.4 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 3.0 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 3.3 percent of all mortgages, including 9.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Mississippi.
- Housing starts in Mississippi totaled 3,660 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, an increase of 8.3 percent from June.
- Within the South census region, which includes Mississippi, sales of new single-family homes totaled 163,000 units in July 2011, a decrease of 7.4 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.9 percent to 1,650,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

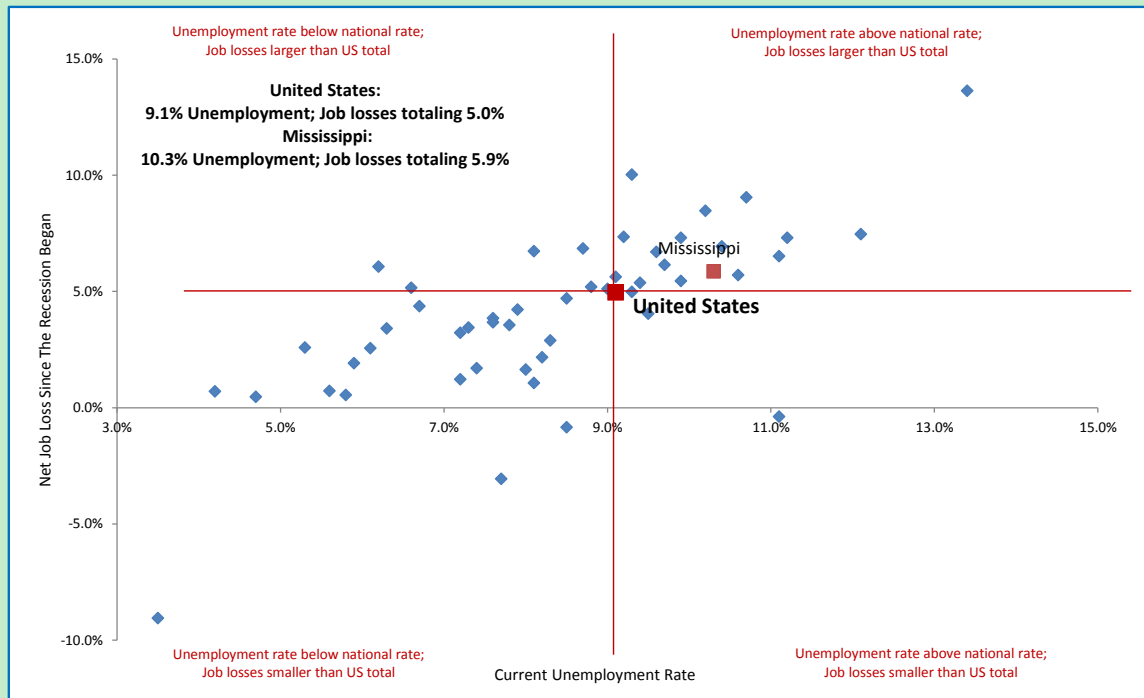
* For Mississippi-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Mississippi office:
<http://mdes.ms.gov/Home/LMI/LMIPublications/publicationmain.html>

How Does Mississippi Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Mississippi	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	7.1%	6.1%
	August 2009	9.9%	9.7%
	August 2010	10.1%	9.6%
	August 2011	10.3%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	6.8%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.2%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	13.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 39,201	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 37,985
Poverty Rate	2007	22.6%	12.5%
	2010	22.7%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	18.8%	15.3%
	2010	21.1%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Missouri

JOBS

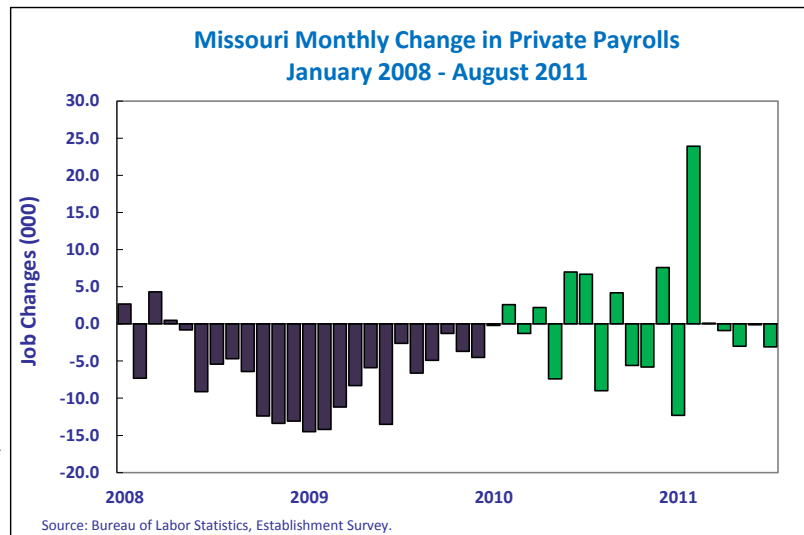
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Missouri, private sector employment fell by 7.0 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 0.5 percent.
- In Missouri, employees in the mining, 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 August 2011, up 3.5 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.7 percent in January 2010.
- 267,000 Missouri residents were counted among the unemployed in Missouri during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Missouri, home prices saw a decrease of 6.4 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 8.0 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 1.9 percent of all mortgages, including 6.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Missouri.
- Housing starts in Missouri totaled 6,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, a decrease of 52.2 percent from June.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Missouri, sales of new single-family homes totaled 43,000 units in July 2011, an increase of 2.4 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.1 percent to 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

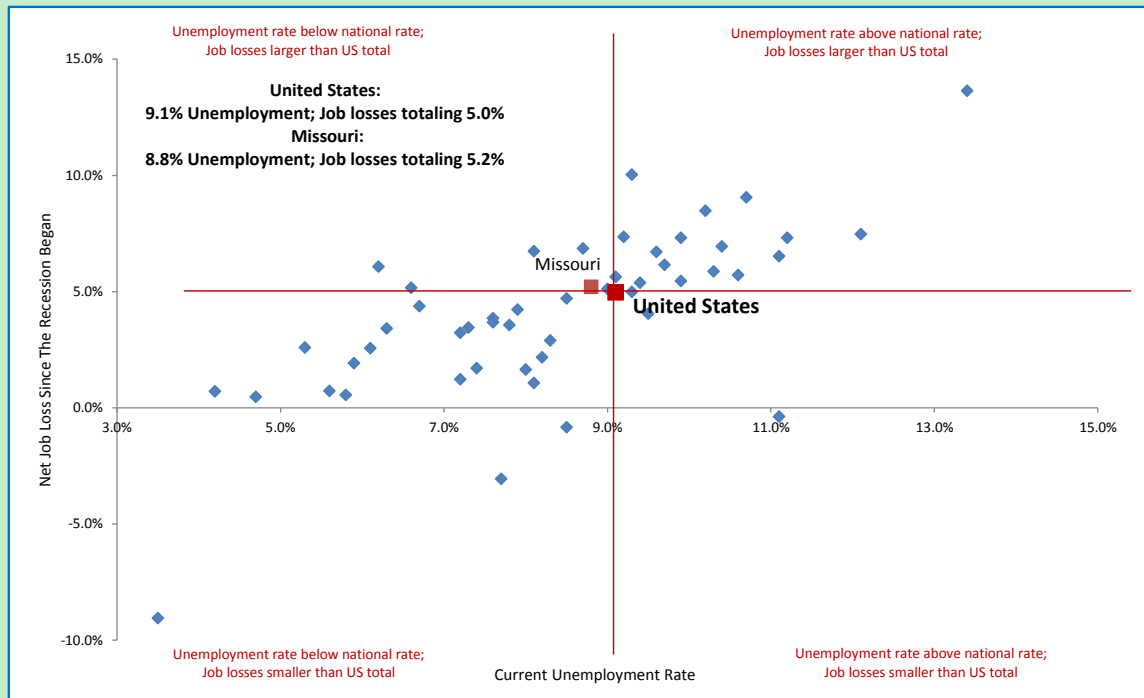
* For Missouri-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Missouri office: <http://www.labor.mo.gov/>

How Does Missouri Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Missouri	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	6.3%	6.1%
	August 2009	9.7%	9.7%
	August 2010	9.6%	9.6%
	August 2011	8.8%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	8.1%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	7.0%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	6.7%	11.5%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 48,377	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$) 2010	\$ 46,184	\$ 49,445
Poverty Rate	2007	12.8%	12.5%
	2010	14.8%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	12.6%	15.3%
	2010	14.0%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Montana

JOBS

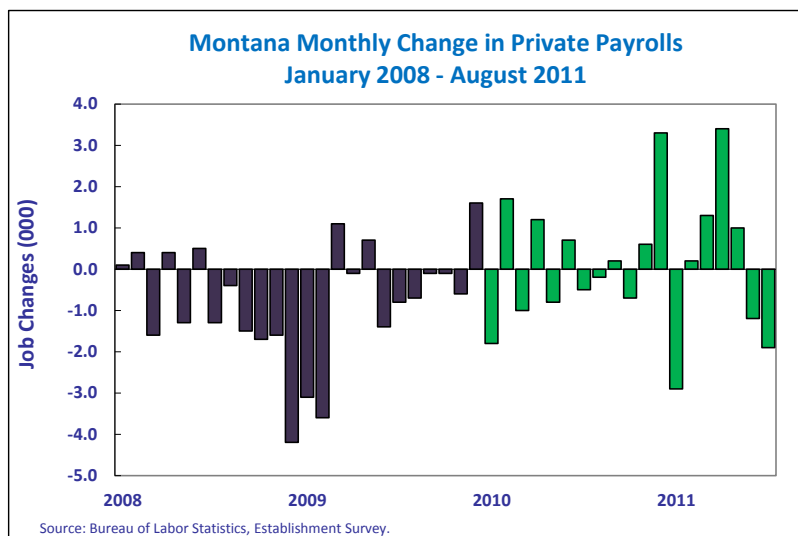
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Montana, private sector employment fell by 6.9 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.1 percent.
- In Montana, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Montana have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; leisure and hospitality; and 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 Montana is currently at its peak of 7.8 percent in August 2011, up 4.2 percentage points from December 2007.
- 39,000 Montana residents were counted among the unemployed in Montana during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Montana, home prices saw a decrease of 0.9 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 2.5 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 1.9 percent of all mortgages, including 12.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Montana.
- Housing starts in Montana totaled 2,160 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, a decrease of 34.7 percent from June.
- Within the West census region, which includes Montana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 64,000 units in July 2011, a decrease of 5.9 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 12.8 percent to 950,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

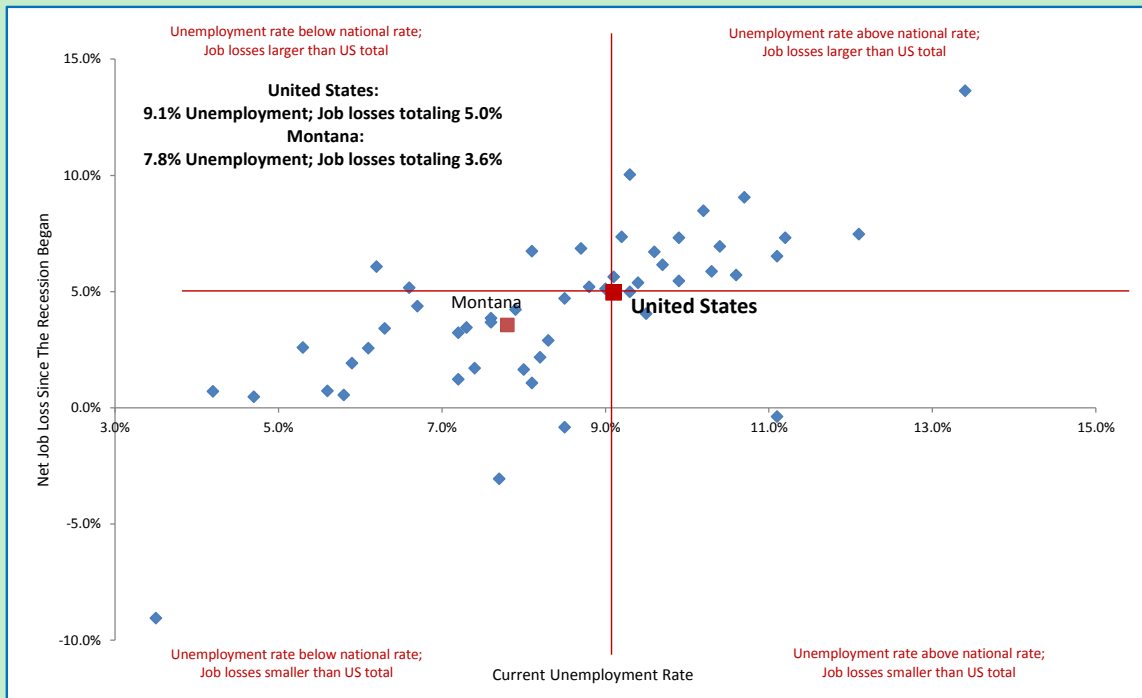
* For Montana-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Montana office:
<http://www.ourfactsyourfuture.org/cgi/databrowsing/?PAGEID=4&SUBID=190>

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
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	4.8%	6.1%
	August 2009	6.6%	9.7%
	August 2010	7.3%	9.6%
	August 2011	7.8%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	9.6%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.0%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	20.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 45,906	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 41,467
Poverty Rate	2007	13.0%	12.5%
	2010	14.0%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	15.6%	15.3%
	2010	18.1%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Nebraska

JOBS

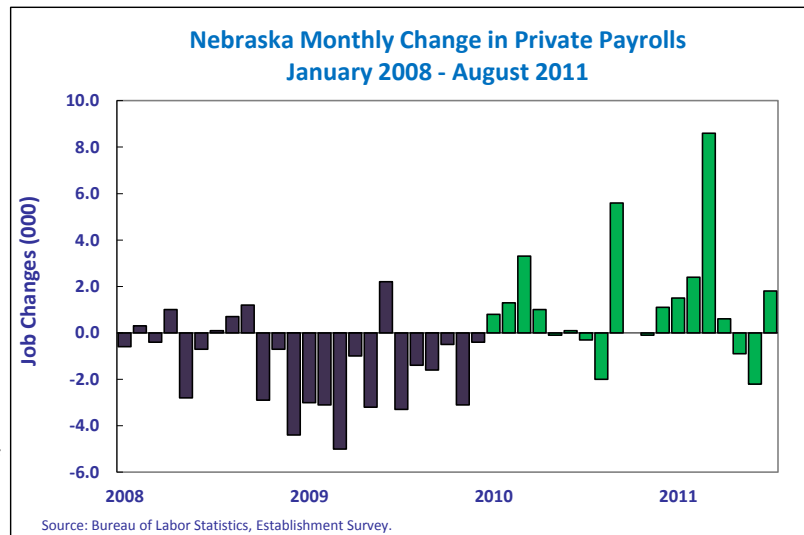
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Nebraska, private sector employment fell by 4.5 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.8 percent.
- In Nebraska, employees in the information 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 4.2 percent in August 2011, up 1.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 5.0 percent in January 2010.
- 42,000 Nebraska residents were counted among the unemployed in Nebraska during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Nebraska, home prices saw an increase of 0.9 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 1.4 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 1.6 percent of all mortgages, including 8.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Nebraska.
- Housing starts in Nebraska totaled 3,830 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, a decrease of 41.1 percent from June.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Nebraska, sales of new single-family homes totaled 43,000 units in July 2011, an increase of 2.4 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.1 percent to 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

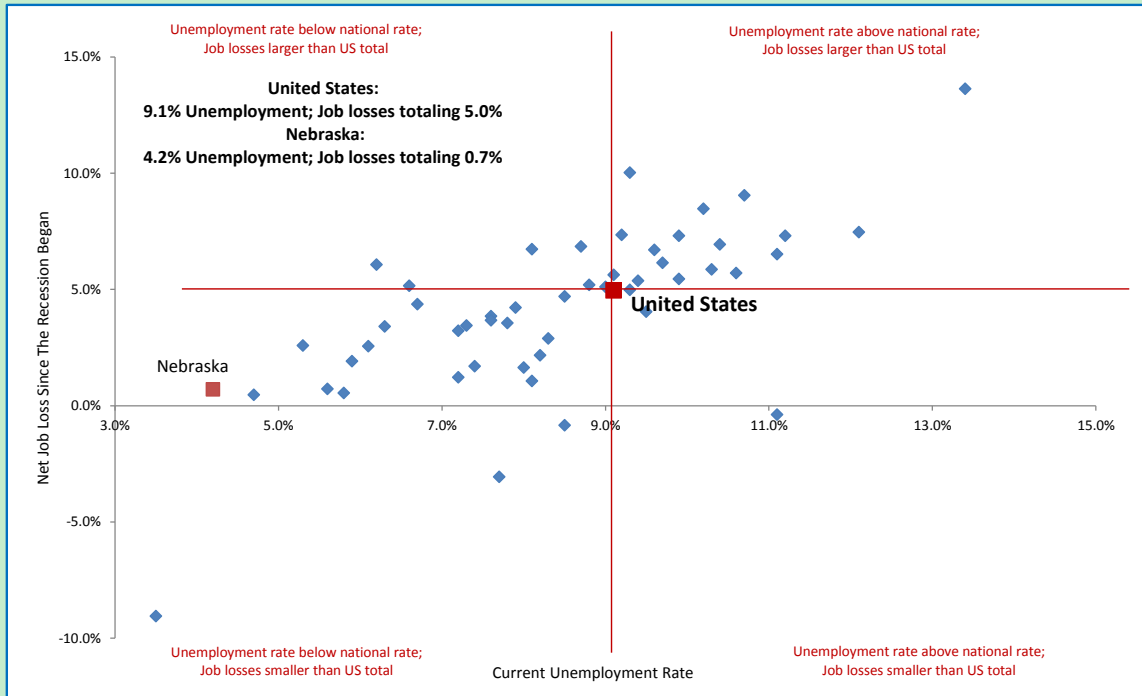
* For Nebraska-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Nebraska office: <http://www.dol.nebraska.gov/>

How Does Nebraska Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Nebraska	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	3.3%	6.1%
	August 2009	5.0%	9.7%
	August 2010	4.5%	9.6%
	August 2011	4.2%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.9%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	4.5%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	3.7%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 51,709	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 52,728
Poverty Rate	2007	9.9%	12.5%
	2010	10.2%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	13.2%	15.3%
	2010	13.3%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Nevada

JOBS

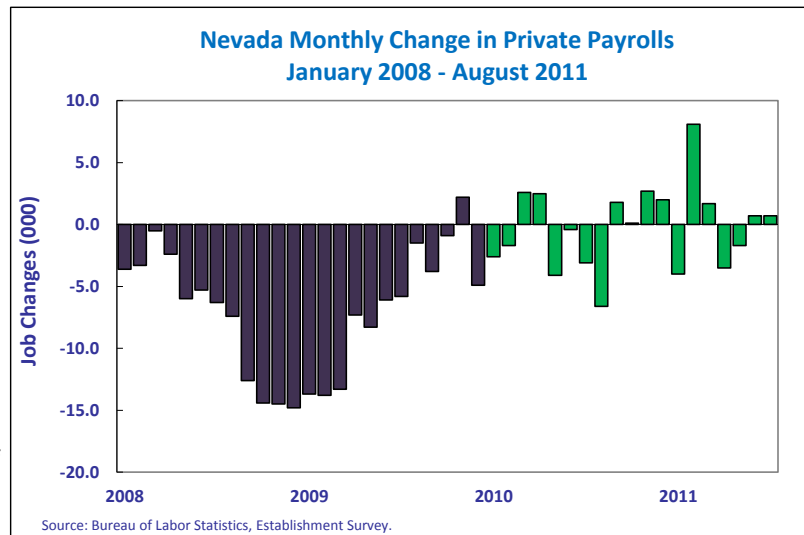
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Nevada, private sector employment fell by 14.7 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 0.2 percent.
- In Nevada, employees in the construction, 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 13.4 percent in August 2011, up 8.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 14.9 percent in December 2010.
- 176,000 Nevada residents were counted among the unemployed in Nevada during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Nevada, home prices saw a decrease of 12.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 12.1 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 8.2 percent of all mortgages, including 19.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Nevada.
- Housing starts in Nevada totaled 4,320 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, a decrease of 60.4 percent from June.
- Within the West census region, which includes Nevada, sales of new single-family homes totaled 64,000 units in July 2011, a decrease of 5.9 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 12.8 percent to 950,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

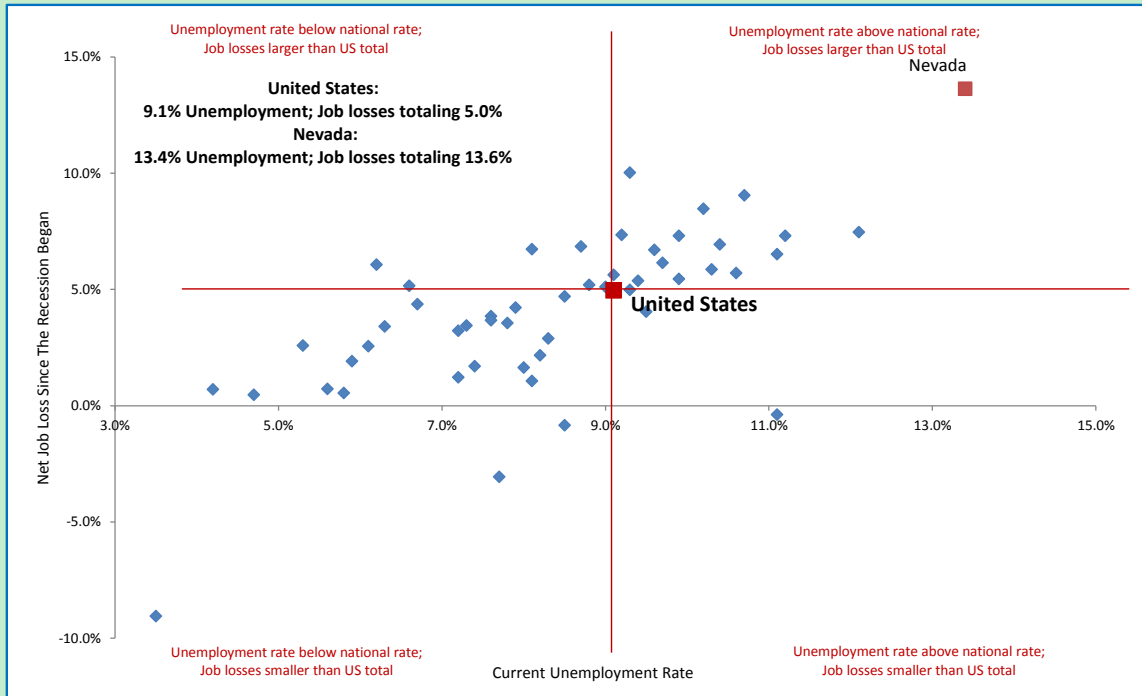
* For Nevada-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Nevada office: <http://www.nevadaworkforce.com/>

How Does Nevada Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Nevada	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	7.1%	6.1%
	August 2009	13.5%	9.7%
	August 2010	14.9%	9.6%
	August 2011	13.4%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	8.1%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	13.5%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	15.2%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 56,845	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 51,525
Poverty Rate	2007	9.7%	12.5%
	2010	16.4%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	17.2%	15.3%
	2010	21.3%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: New Hampshire

JOBS

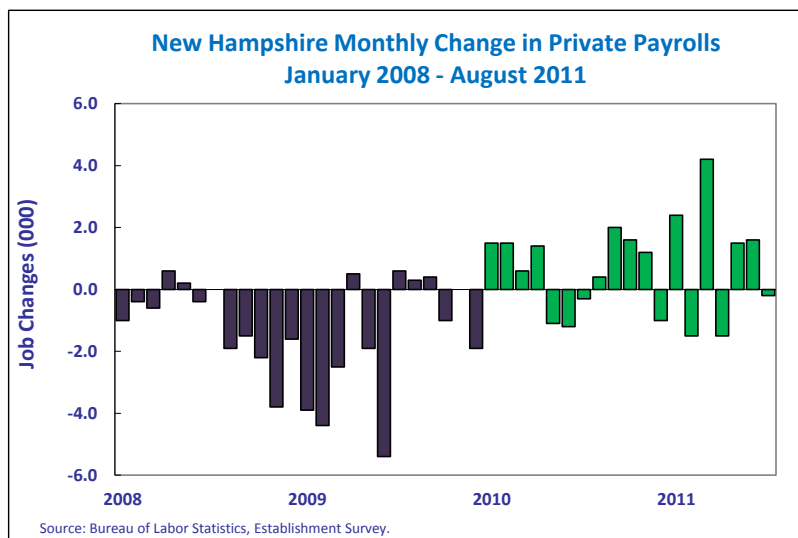
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In New Hampshire, private sector employment fell by 5.9 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.9 percent.
- In New Hampshire, employees in 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: leisure and hospitality; professional and business services; and education and health services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Hampshire was 5.3 percent in August 2011, up 1.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 6.7 percent in January 2010.
- 39,000 New Hampshire residents were counted among the unemployed in New Hampshire during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In New Hampshire, home prices saw a decrease of 2.1 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 3.6 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 2nd 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 3,630 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, an increase of 150.3 percent from June.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes New Hampshire, sales of new single-family homes totaled 28,000 units in July 2011, an increase of 100.0 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 560,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 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 have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare New Hampshire to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Hampshire	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	4.0%	6.1%
	August 2009	6.6%	9.7%
	August 2010	5.8%	9.6%
	August 2011	5.3%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.9%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	5.4%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	7.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 71,060	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 66,707
Poverty Rate	2007	5.8%	12.5%
	2010	6.6%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	10.5%	15.3%
	2010	10.3%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: New Jersey

JOBS

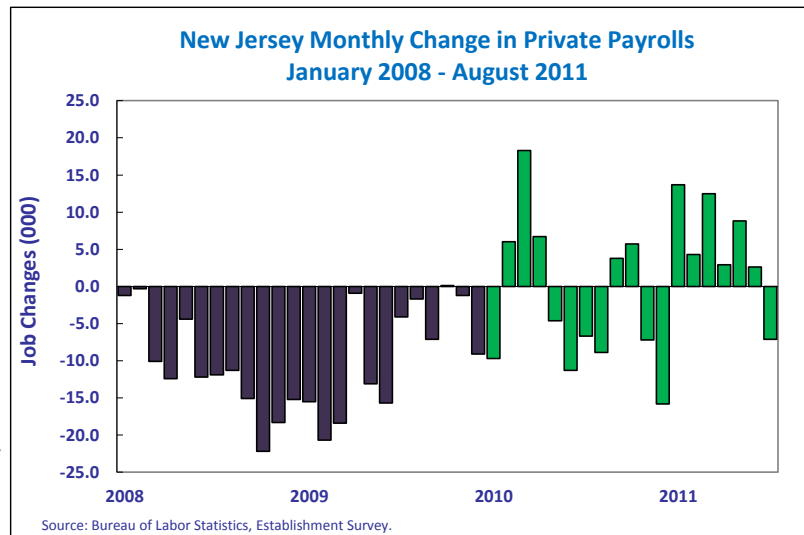
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In New Jersey, private sector employment fell by 7.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.4 percent.
- In New Jersey, employees in the construction, 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; 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 Jersey was 9.4 percent in August 2011, up 4.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.8 percent in January 2010.
- 422,000 New Jersey residents were counted among the unemployed in New Jersey during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In New Jersey, home prices saw a decrease of 1.7 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 3.7 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 8.0 percent of all mortgages, including 28.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New Jersey.
- Housing starts in New Jersey totaled 18,450 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, an increase of 34.8 percent from June.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes New Jersey, sales of new single-family homes totaled 28,000 units in July 2011, an increase of 100.0 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 560,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

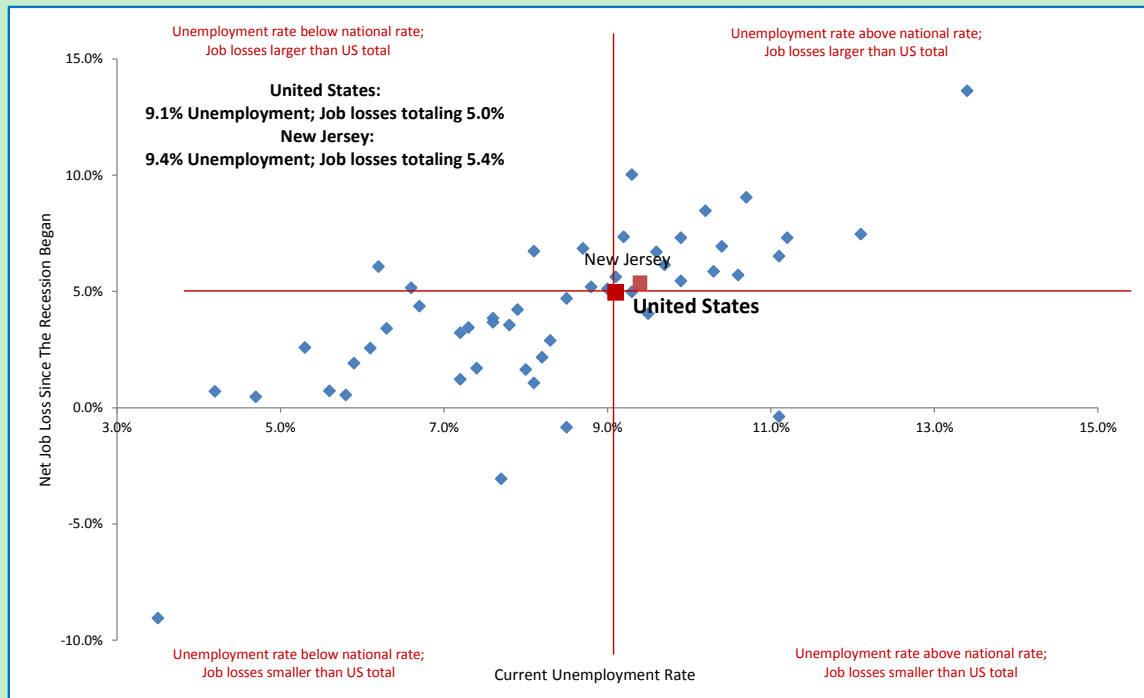
* For New Jersey-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the New Jersey office: http://lwd.dol.state.nj.us/labor/lpa/LMI_index.html

How Does New Jersey Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Jersey	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	5.6%	6.1%
	August 2009	9.5%	9.7%
	August 2010	9.3%	9.6%
	August 2011	9.4%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	4.1%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.0%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.2%	11.5%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 63,628	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$) 2010	\$ 63,540	\$ 49,445
Poverty Rate	2007	8.7%	12.5%
	2010	10.7%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	15.8%	15.3%
	2010	15.4%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: New Mexico

JOBS

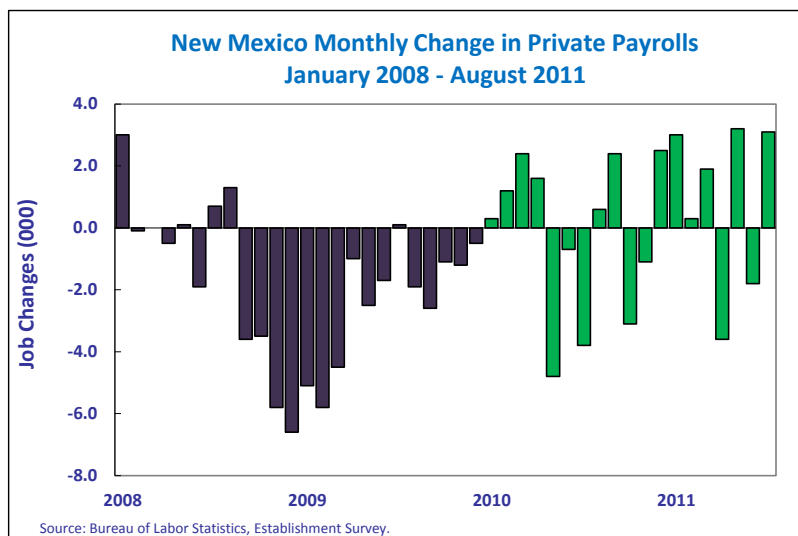
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In New Mexico, private sector employment fell by 7.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.2 percent.
- In New Mexico, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in New Mexico have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; education and health services; and 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 New Mexico was 6.6 percent in August 2011, up 3.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.7 percent in February 2011.
- 61,000 New Mexico residents were counted among the unemployed in New Mexico during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In New Mexico, home prices saw a decrease of 6.8 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 6.1 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 3.8 percent of all mortgages, including 13.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New Mexico.
- Housing starts in New Mexico totaled 3,780 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, an increase of 1.6 percent from June.
- Within the West census region, which includes New Mexico, sales of new single-family homes totaled 64,000 units in July 2011, a decrease of 5.9 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 12.8 percent to 950,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

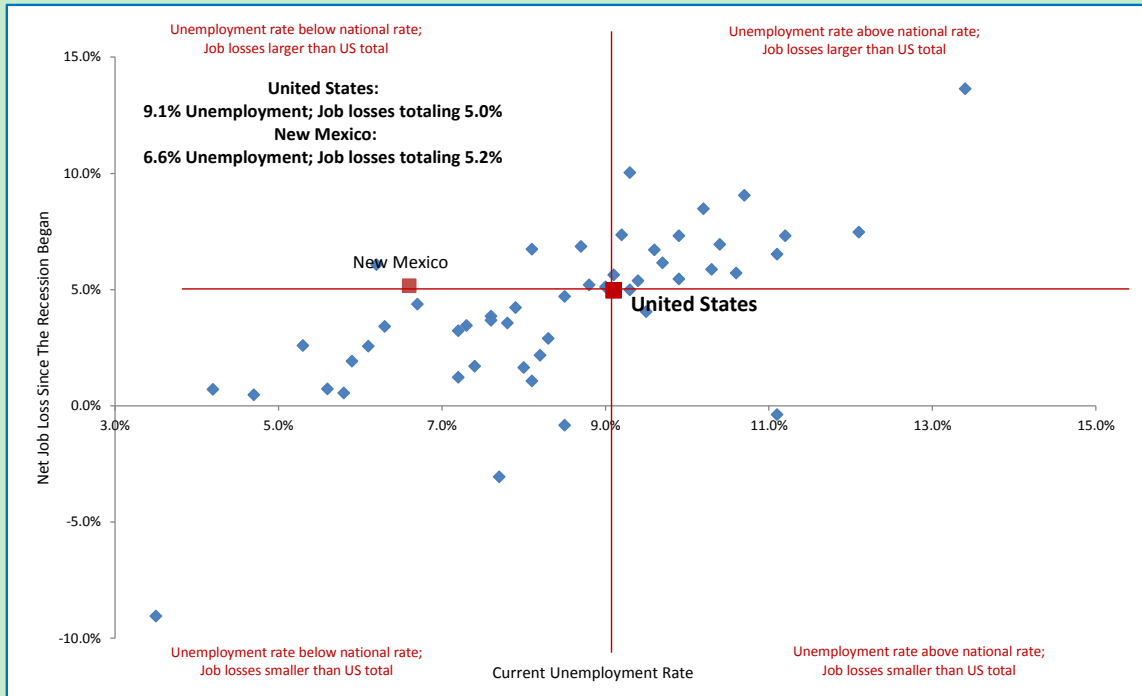
* For New Mexico-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the New Mexico office: <http://www.dws.state.nm.us/dws-lmi.html>

How Does New Mexico Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Mexico	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	4.7%	6.1%
	August 2009	7.4%	9.7%
	August 2010	8.5%	9.6%
	August 2011	6.6%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	8.2%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.8%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	14.7%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 46,643	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 45,098
Poverty Rate	2007	14.0%	12.5%
	2010	18.6%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	22.5%	15.3%
	2010	21.6%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: New York

JOBS

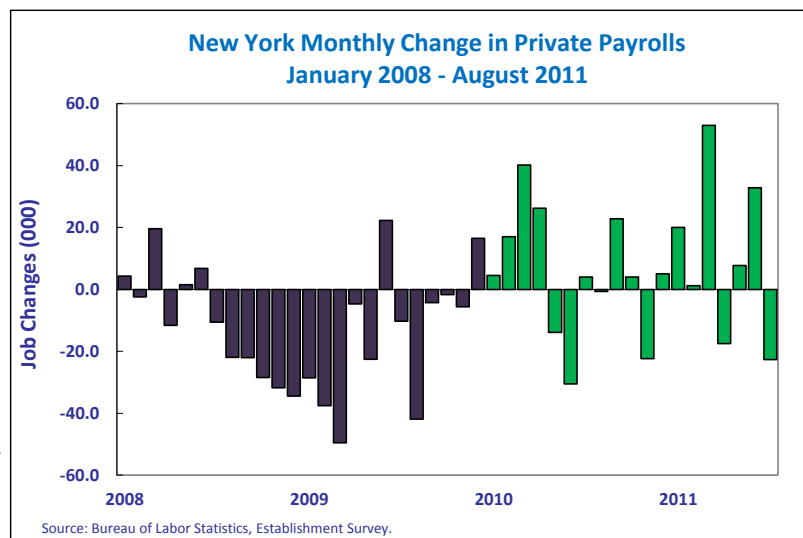
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In New York, private sector employment fell by 4.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.1 percent.
- In New York, employees in the mining, 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; education and health services; and leisure and hospitality.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New York was 8.0 percent in August 2011, up 3.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.9 percent in January 2010.
- 756,000 New York residents were counted among the unemployed in New York during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In New York, home prices saw an increase of 3.3 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year increase of 2.5 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 5.5 percent of all mortgages, including 21.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New York.
- Housing starts in New York totaled 28,530 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, a decrease of 1.1 percent from June.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes New York, sales of new single-family homes totaled 28,000 units in July 2011, an increase of 100.0 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 560,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

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

How Does New York Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		New York	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	5.5%	6.1%
	August 2009	8.8%	9.7%
	August 2010	8.4%	9.6%
	August 2011	8.0%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	4.2%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.2%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	15.2%	11.5%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 51,468	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$) 2010	\$ 49,826	\$ 49,445
Poverty Rate	2007	14.5%	12.5%
	2010	16.0%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	13.2%	15.3%
	2010	15.0%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: North Carolina

JOBS

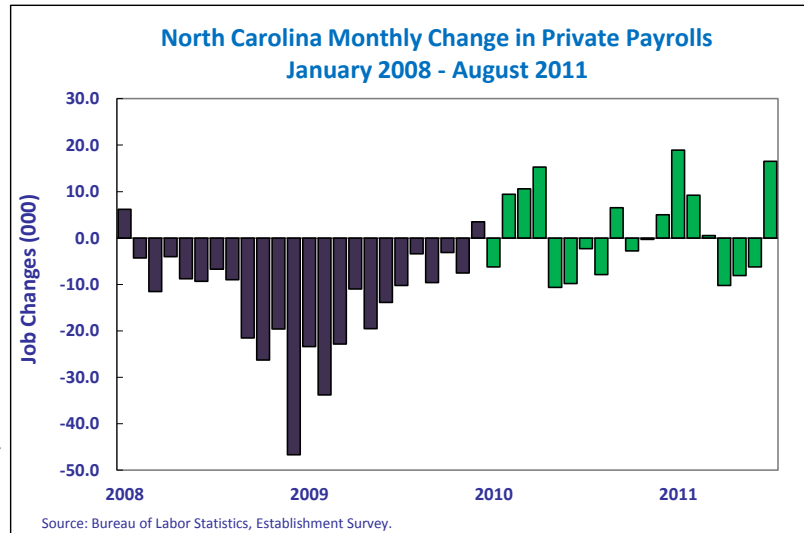
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In North Carolina, private sector employment fell by 9.5 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.7 percent.
- In North Carolina, employees in 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 10.4 percent in August 2011, up 5.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.4 percent in February 2010.
- 468,000 North Carolina residents were counted among the unemployed in North Carolina during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In North Carolina, home prices saw a decrease of 1.5 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 2.7 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 2.8 percent of all mortgages, including 9.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in North Carolina.
- Housing starts in North Carolina totaled 29,570 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, an increase of 1.5 percent from June.
- Within the South census region, which includes North Carolina, sales of new single-family homes totaled 163,000 units in July 2011, a decrease of 7.4 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.9 percent to 1,650,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

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

How Does North Carolina Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		North Carolina	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	6.6%	6.1%
	August 2009	11.0%	9.7%
	August 2010	10.1%	9.6%
	August 2011	10.4%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	8.0%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.5%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.2%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 45,757	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 43,753
Poverty Rate	2007	15.5%	12.5%
	2010	17.4%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	16.4%	15.3%
	2010	17.0%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: North Dakota

JOBS

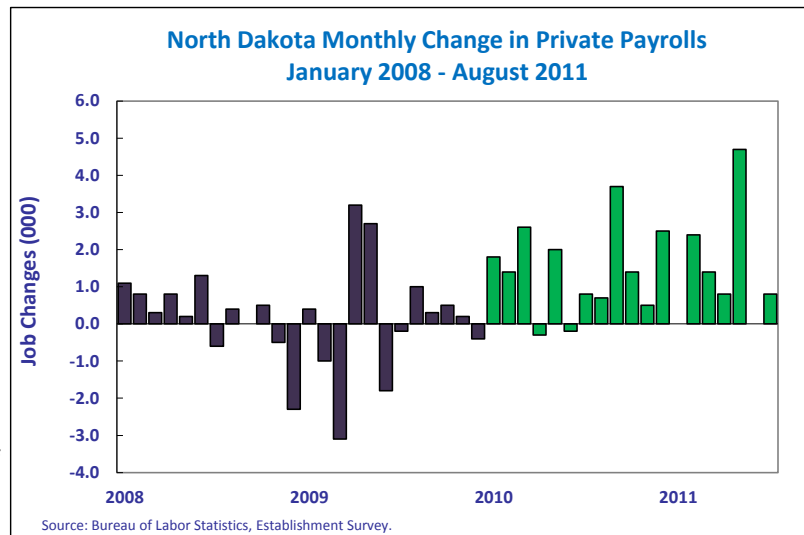
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In North Dakota, private sector employment rose by 0.9 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 8.7 percent.
- In North Dakota, employees in the 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 3.5 percent in August 2011, up 0.5 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 4.3 percent in August 2009.
- 13,000 North Dakota residents were counted among the unemployed in North Dakota during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In North Dakota, home prices saw an increase of 1.5 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year increase of 2.6 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 1.1 percent of all mortgages, including 10.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in North Dakota.
- Housing starts in North Dakota totaled 3,400 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, a decrease of 42.5 percent from June.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes North Dakota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 43,000 units in July 2011, an increase of 2.4 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.1 percent to 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

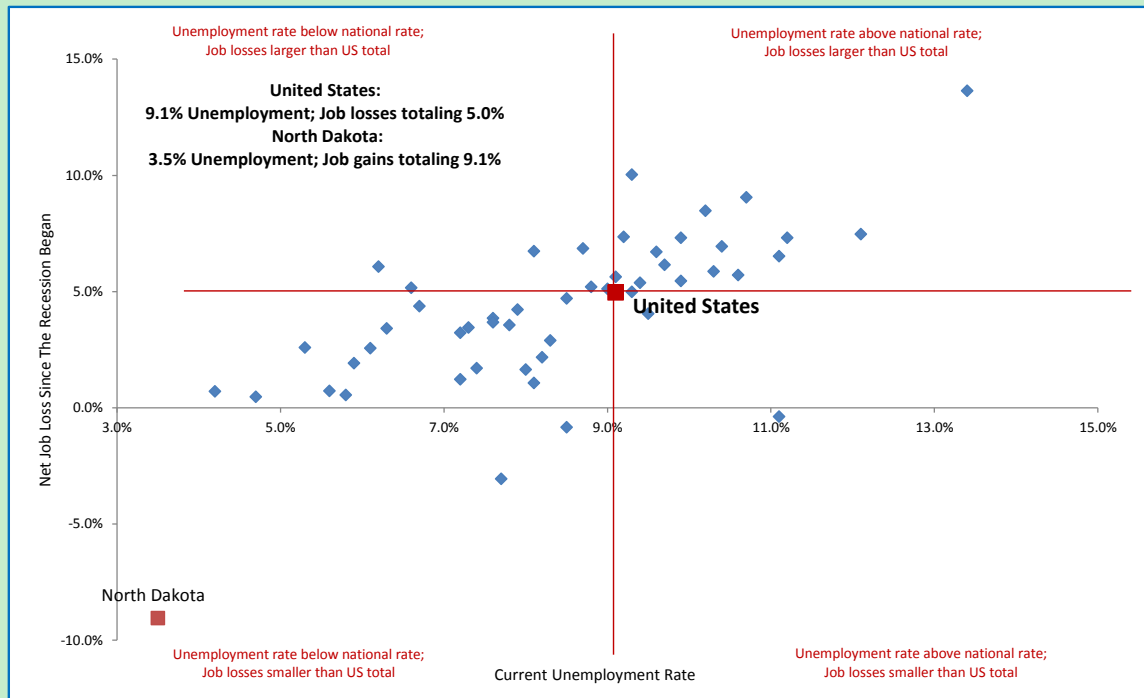
* For North Dakota-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the North Dakota office: <http://www.jobsnd.com/>

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 have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare North Dakota to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		North Dakota	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	3.3%	6.1%
	August 2009	4.3%	9.7%
	August 2010	3.9%	9.6%
	August 2011	3.5%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.8%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	2.3%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	2.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 49,639	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 51,380
Poverty Rate	2007	9.3%	12.5%
	2010	12.2%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	10.0%	15.3%
	2010	13.1%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Ohio

JOBS

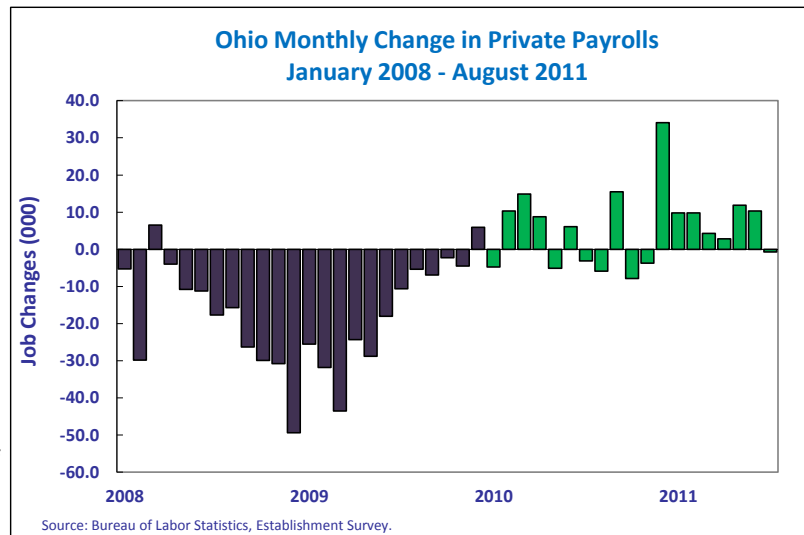
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Ohio, private sector employment fell by 8.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.9 percent.
- In Ohio, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Ohio have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; mining; 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 9.1 percent in August 2011, up 3.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.6 percent in February 2010.
- 536,000 Ohio residents were counted among the unemployed in Ohio during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Ohio, home prices saw a decrease of 5.9 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 8.8 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 5.0 percent of all mortgages, including 12.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Ohio.
- Housing starts in Ohio totaled 10,310 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, a decrease of 37.0 percent from June.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Ohio, sales of new single-family homes totaled 43,000 units in July 2011, an increase of 2.4 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.1 percent to 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

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

How Does Ohio Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Ohio	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	6.9%	6.1%
	August 2009	10.6%	9.7%
	August 2010	9.9%	9.6%
	August 2011	9.1%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.2%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	11.0%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	14.8%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 51,631	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 46,093
Poverty Rate	2007	12.8%	12.5%
	2010	15.3%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	11.7%	15.3%
	2010	13.7%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Oklahoma

JOBS

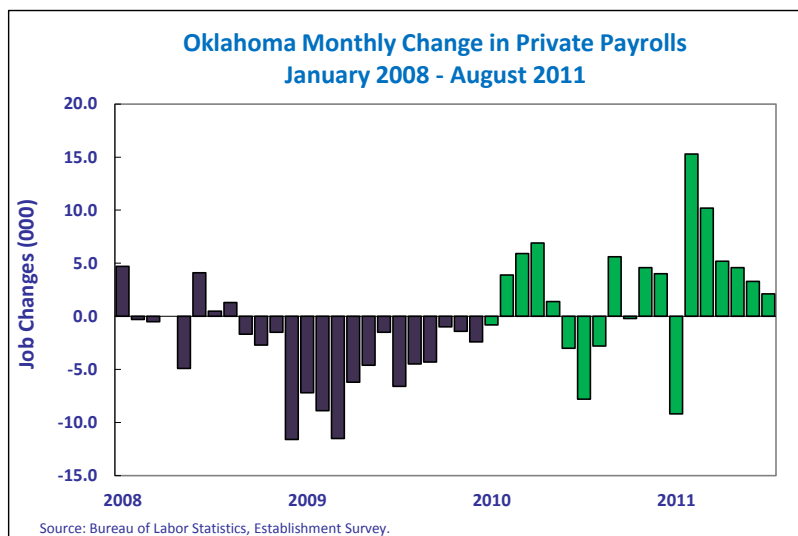
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Oklahoma, private sector employment fell by 7.1 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 4.2 percent.
- In Oklahoma, employees in the manufacturing, 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 5.6 percent in August 2011, up 2.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.3 percent in March 2010.
- 97,000 Oklahoma residents were counted among the unemployed in Oklahoma during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Oklahoma, home prices saw a decrease of 1.5 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 2.3 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 3.2 percent of all mortgages, including 10.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Oklahoma.
- Housing starts in Oklahoma totaled 6,740 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, a decrease of 25.5 percent from June.
- Within the South census region, which includes Oklahoma, sales of new single-family homes totaled 163,000 units in July 2011, a decrease of 7.4 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.9 percent to 1,650,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

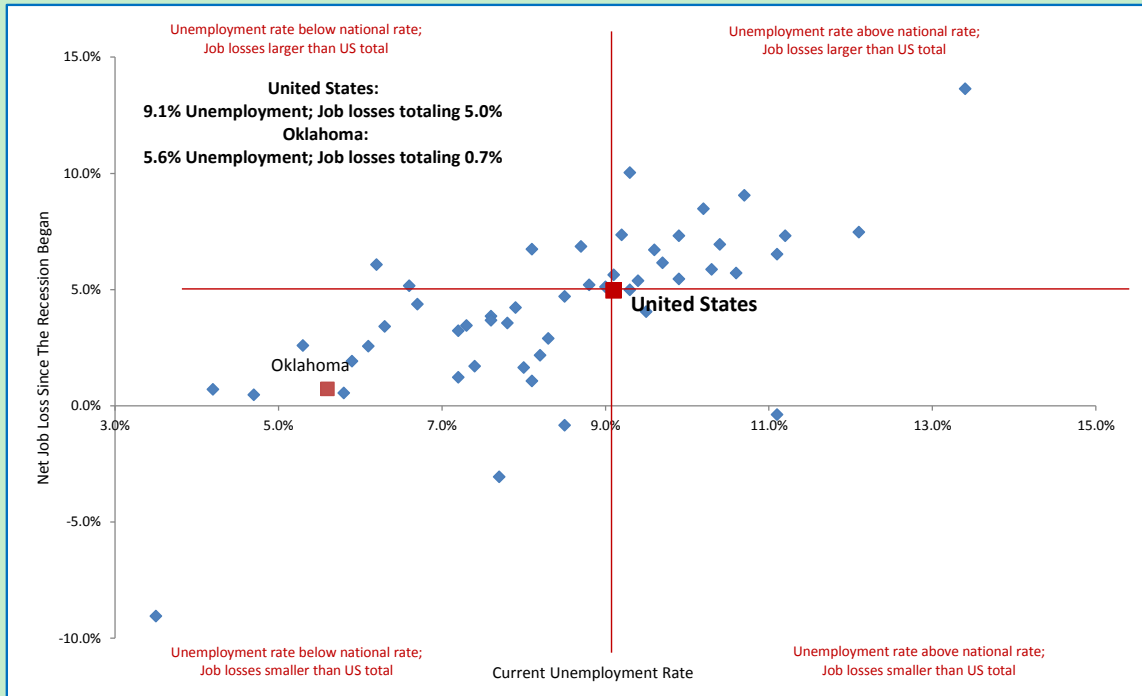
* For Oklahoma-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Oklahoma office:
http://www.ok.gov/oesc_web/Services/Find_Labor_Market_Statistics/

How Does Oklahoma Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Oklahoma	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	3.9%	6.1%
	August 2009	7.1%	9.7%
	August 2010	7.0%	9.6%
	August 2011	5.6%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	8.5%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	6.0%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	9.0%	11.5%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 45,444	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 43,400
Poverty Rate	2007	13.4%	12.5%
	2010	16.3%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	17.8%	15.3%
	2010	17.0%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Oregon

JOBS

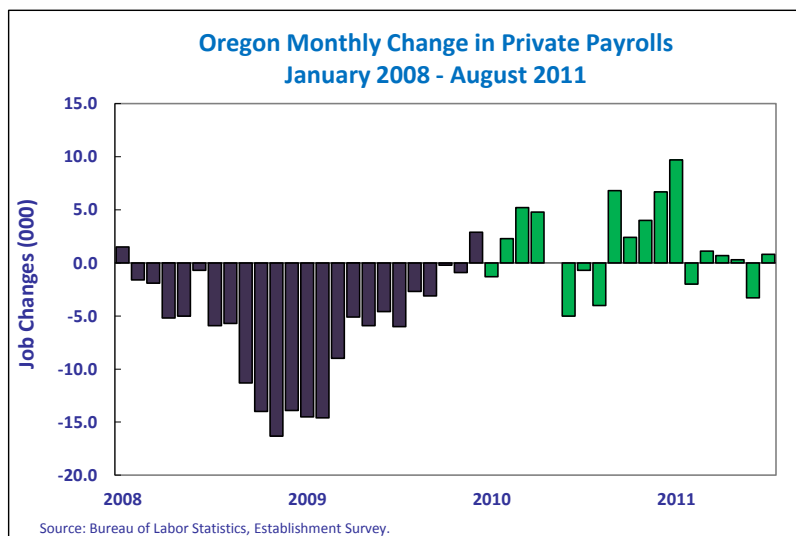
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Oregon, private sector employment fell by 10.3 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.9 percent.
- In Oregon, employees in the construction, 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 9.6 percent in August 2011, up 4.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.6 percent in June 2009.
- 191,000 Oregon residents were counted among the unemployed in Oregon during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Oregon, home prices saw a decrease of 5.9 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 9.0 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 3.7 percent of all mortgages, including 14.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Oregon.
- Housing starts in Oregon totaled 10,190 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, an increase of 62.0 percent from June.
- Within the West census region, which includes Oregon, sales of new single-family homes totaled 64,000 units in July 2011, a decrease of 5.9 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 12.8 percent to 950,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

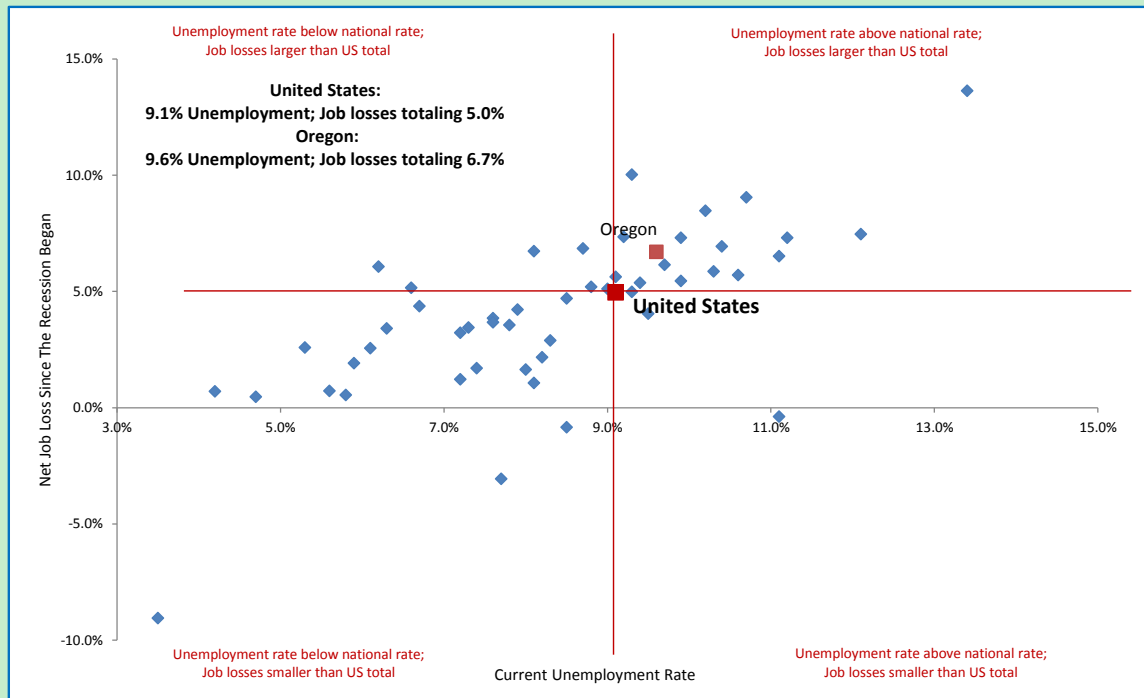
* For Oregon-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Oregon office: <http://www.qualityinfo.org/olmisj/OlmisZine>

How Does Oregon Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Oregon	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	6.7%	6.1%
	August 2009	11.3%	9.7%
	August 2010	10.7%	9.6%
	August 2011	9.6%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	8.1%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.3%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.9%	11.5%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 52,826	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$) 2010	\$ 50,526	\$ 49,445
Poverty Rate	2007	12.8%	12.5%
	2010	14.2%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	16.8%	15.3%
	2010	16.2%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Pennsylvania

JOBS

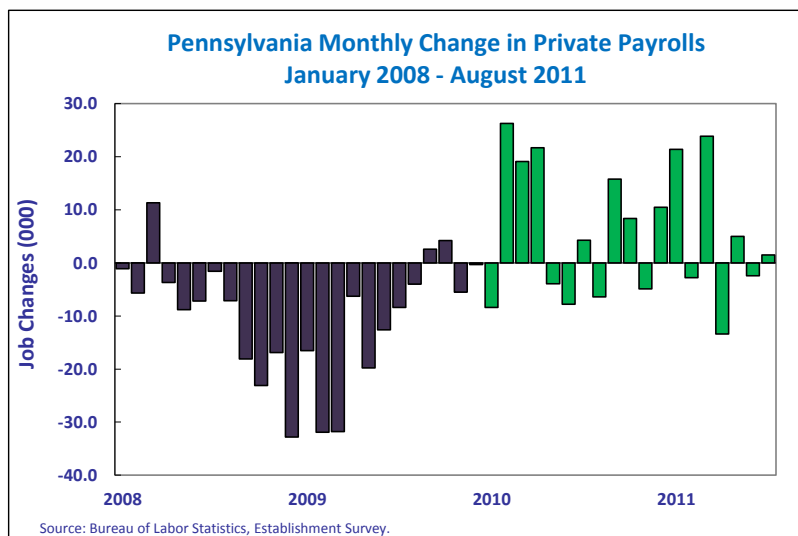
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Pennsylvania, private sector employment fell by 5.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.8 percent.
- In Pennsylvania, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Pennsylvania have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; leisure and hospitality; and professional and business services.*
- As the economy 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 8.2 percent in August 2011, up 3.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.8 percent in April 2010.
- 516,000 Pennsylvania residents were counted among the unemployed in Pennsylvania during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Pennsylvania, home prices saw a decrease of 2.3 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 3.4 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 3.3 percent of all mortgages, including 12.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Pennsylvania.
- Housing starts in Pennsylvania totaled 23,410 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, an increase of 81.1 percent from June.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Pennsylvania, sales of new single-family homes totaled 28,000 units in July 2011, an increase of 100.0 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 560,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

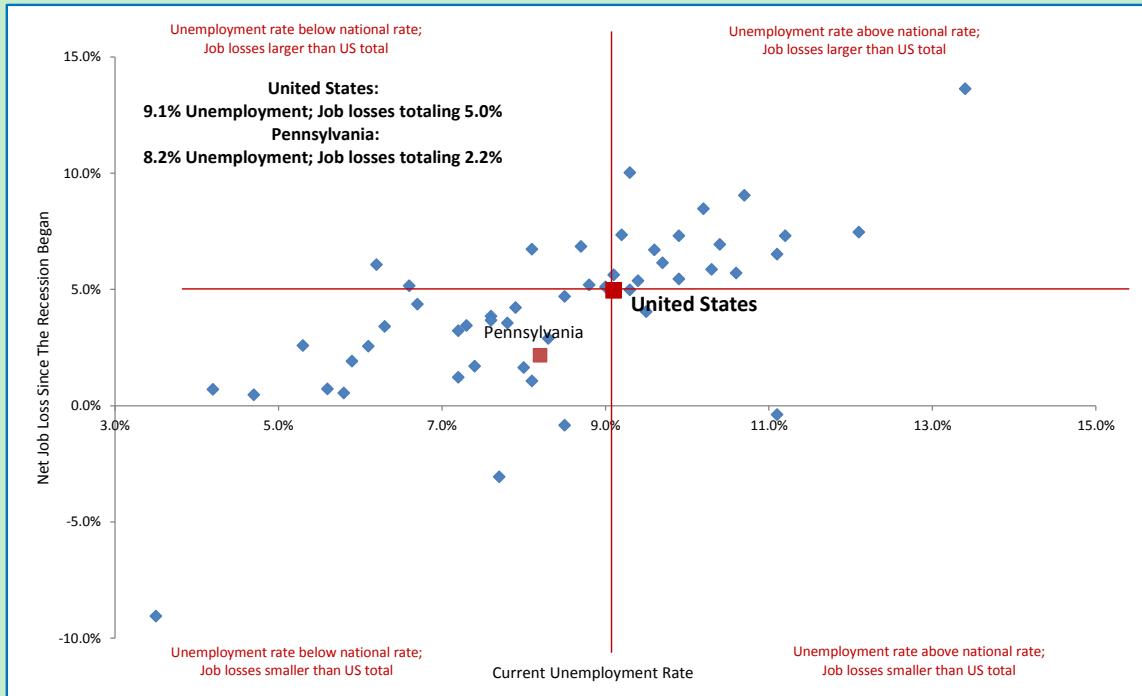
* For Pennsylvania-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Pennsylvania office: <http://www.paworkstats.state.pa.us/>

How Does Pennsylvania Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Pennsylvania	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	5.4%	6.1%
	August 2009	8.4%	9.7%
	August 2010	8.6%	9.6%
	August 2011	8.2%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	6.7%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	6.9%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	13.0%	11.5%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 50,934	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$) 2010	\$ 48,460	\$ 49,445
Poverty Rate	2007	10.4%	12.5%
	2010	12.2%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	9.5%	15.3%
	2010	11.0%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Rhode Island

JOBS

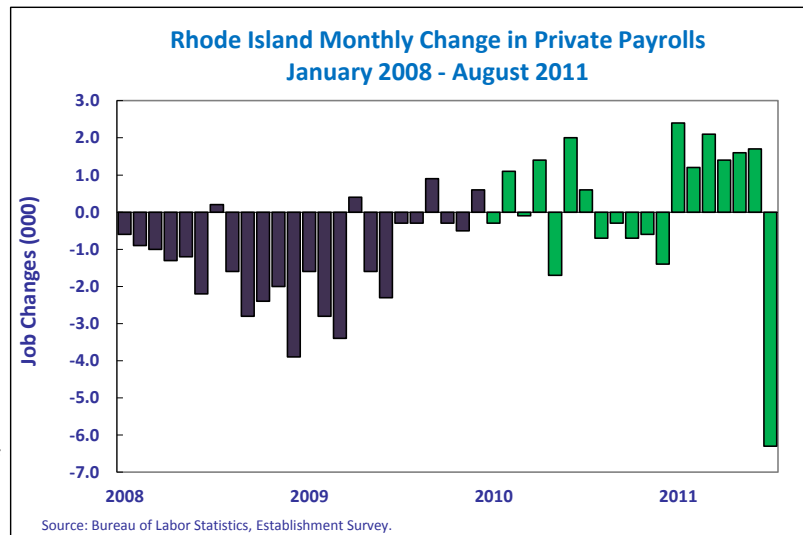
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Rhode Island, private sector employment fell by 6.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.2 percent.
- In Rhode Island, employees in the 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; 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 Rhode Island was 10.6 percent in August 2011, up 4.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.8 percent in March 2010.
- 60,000 Rhode Island residents were counted among the unemployed in Rhode Island during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Rhode Island, home prices saw a decrease of 4.7 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 5.7 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Rhode Island was \$230,354 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2011, 4.4 percent of all mortgages, including 15.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Rhode Island.
- Housing starts in Rhode Island totaled 1,380 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, an increase of 150.9 percent from June.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Rhode Island, sales of new single-family homes totaled 28,000 units in July 2011, an increase of 100.0 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 560,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

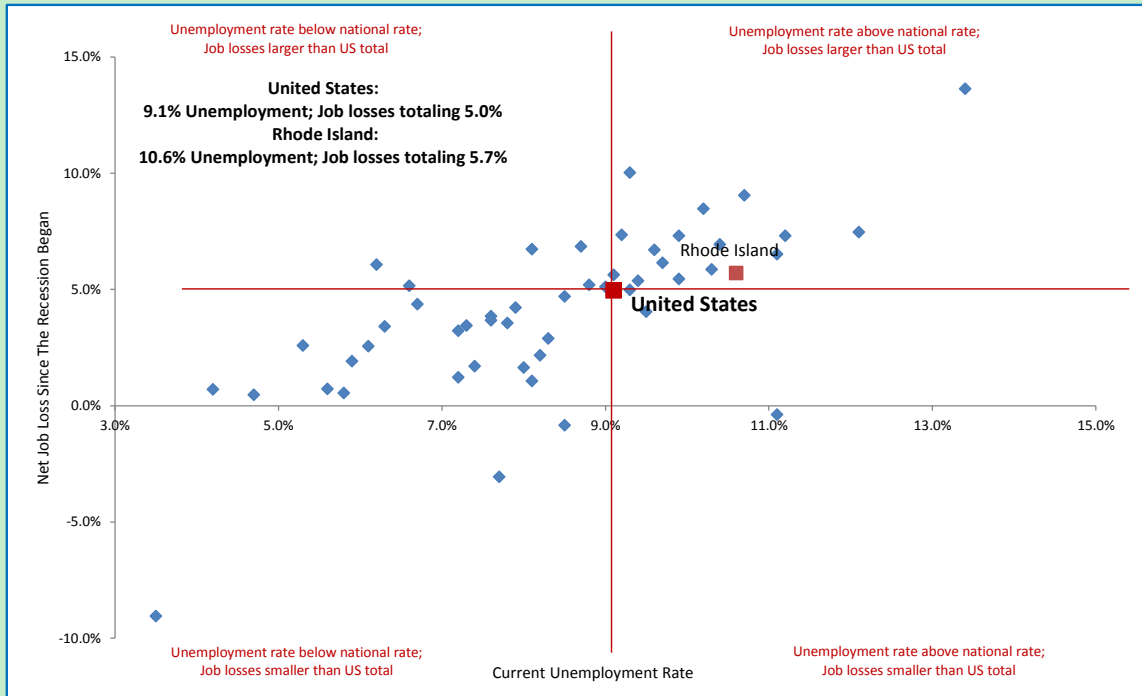
* For Rhode Island-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Rhode Island office: <http://www.dlt.ri.gov/lmi/news/lrelease.htm>

How Does Rhode Island Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Rhode Island	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	8.2%	6.1%
	August 2009	11.2%	9.7%
	August 2010	11.5%	9.6%
	August 2011	10.6%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	6.1%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	10.1%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.3%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 57,005	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 51,914
Poverty Rate	2007	9.5%	12.5%
	2010	13.6%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	10.8%	15.3%
	2010	11.4%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: South Carolina

JOBS

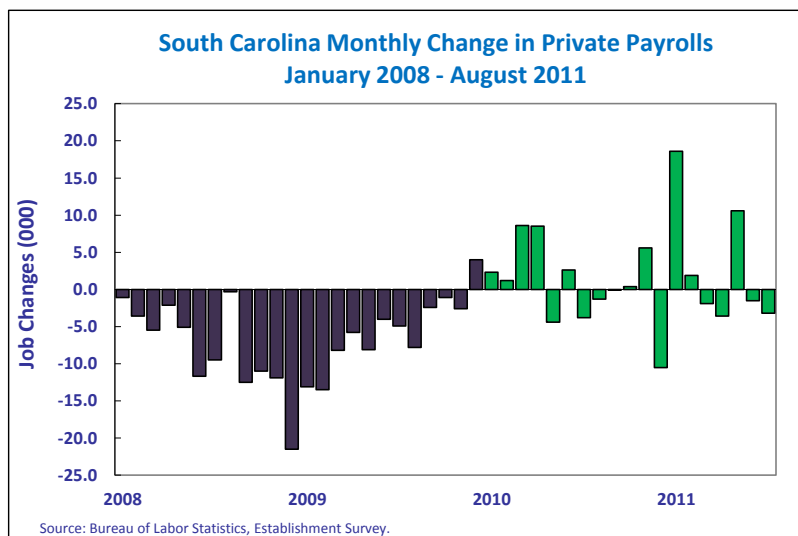
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In South Carolina, private sector employment fell by 10.1 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.2 percent.
- In South Carolina, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in South Carolina have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; manufacturing; and 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 Carolina was 11.1 percent in August 2011, up 5.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.8 percent in December 2009.
- 239,000 South Carolina residents were counted among the unemployed in South Carolina during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In South Carolina, home prices saw a decrease of 0.4 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 2.1 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 4.0 percent of all mortgages, including 12.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in South Carolina.
- Housing starts in South Carolina totaled 14,070 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, an increase of 10.6 percent from June.
- Within the South census region, which includes South Carolina, sales of new single-family homes totaled 163,000 units in July 2011, a decrease of 7.4 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.9 percent to 1,650,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

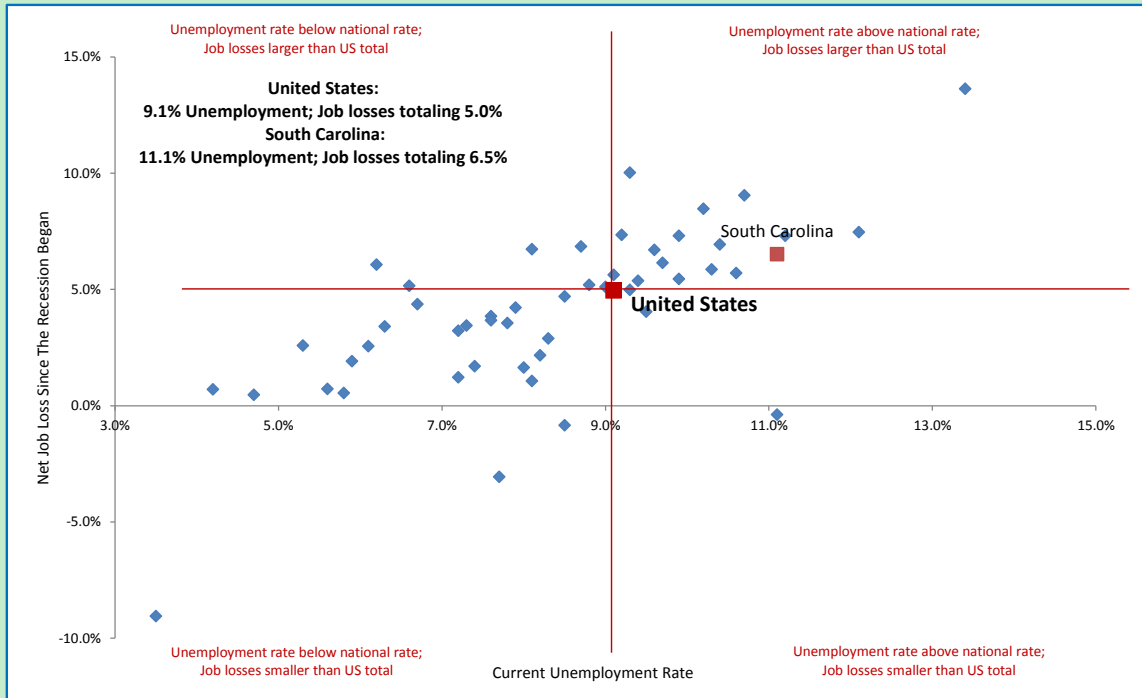
* For South Carolina-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the South Carolina office: <http://www.sces.org/lmi/news/news.asp>

How Does South Carolina Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		South Carolina	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	7.1%	6.1%
	August 2009	11.7%	9.7%
	August 2010	11.0%	9.6%
	August 2011	11.1%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	8.4%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	11.8%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	9.4%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 46,493	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 41,709
Poverty Rate	2007	14.1%	12.5%
	2010	17.0%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	16.4%	15.3%
	2010	20.6%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: South Dakota

JOBS

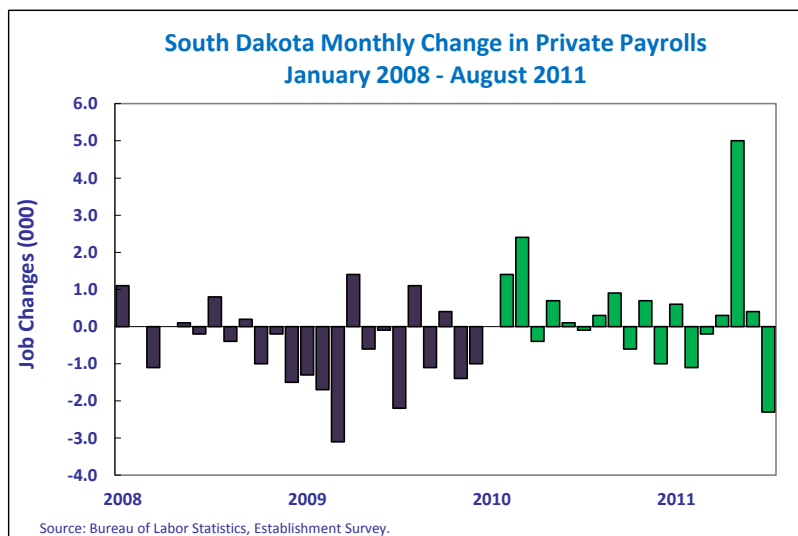
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In South Dakota, private sector employment fell by 4.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.5 percent.
- In South Dakota, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in South Dakota have experienced the greatest employment increases: manufacturing; 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 South Dakota was 4.7 percent in August 2011, up 1.9 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 August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In South Dakota, home prices saw an increase of 1.8 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 0.3 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 1.7 percent of all mortgages, including 11.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in South Dakota.
- Housing starts in South Dakota totaled 2,340 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, a decrease of 33.1 percent from June.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes South Dakota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 43,000 units in July 2011, an increase of 2.4 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.1 percent to 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

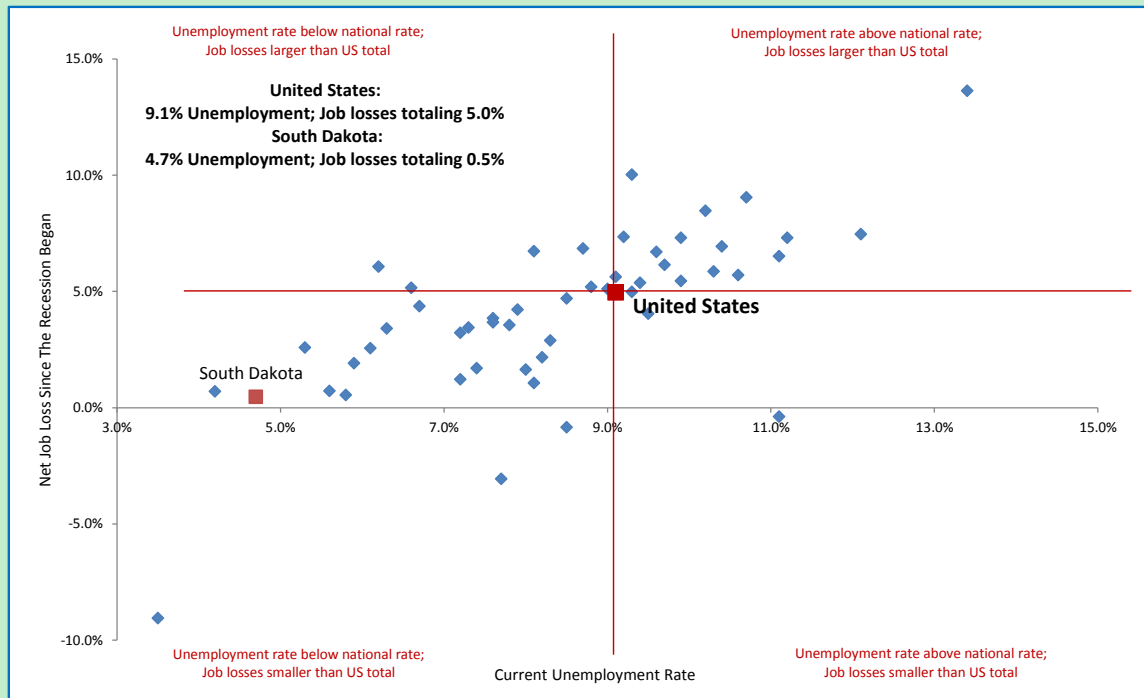
* For South Dakota-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the South Dakota office: http://dol.sd.gov/lmic/menu_labor_force.aspx

How Does South Dakota Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		South Dakota	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	3.3%	6.1%
	August 2009	5.0%	9.7%
	August 2010	4.6%	9.6%
	August 2011	4.7%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.9%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	6.4%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	4.5%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 48,811	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 45,669
Poverty Rate	2007	9.4%	12.5%
	2010	13.2%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	10.1%	15.3%
	2010	13.0%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Tennessee

JOBS

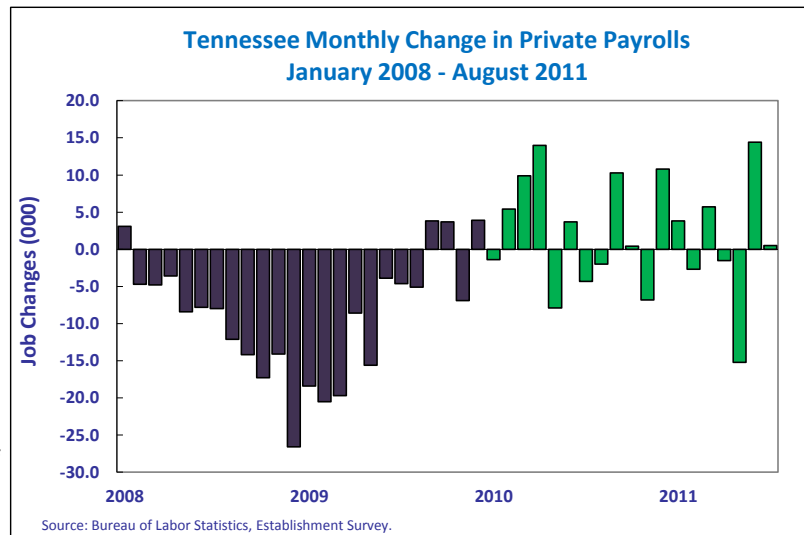
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Tennessee, private sector employment fell by 9.1 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.3 percent.
- In Tennessee, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Tennessee have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; construction; and education and health services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Tennessee was 9.7 percent in August 2011, up 4.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.8 percent in August 2009.
- 304,000 Tennessee residents were counted among the unemployed in Tennessee during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Tennessee, home prices saw a decrease of 0.4 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 1.6 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 2nd 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 10,860 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, a decrease of 19.0 percent from June.
- Within the South census region, which includes Tennessee, sales of new single-family homes totaled 163,000 units in July 2011, a decrease of 7.4 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.9 percent to 1,650,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

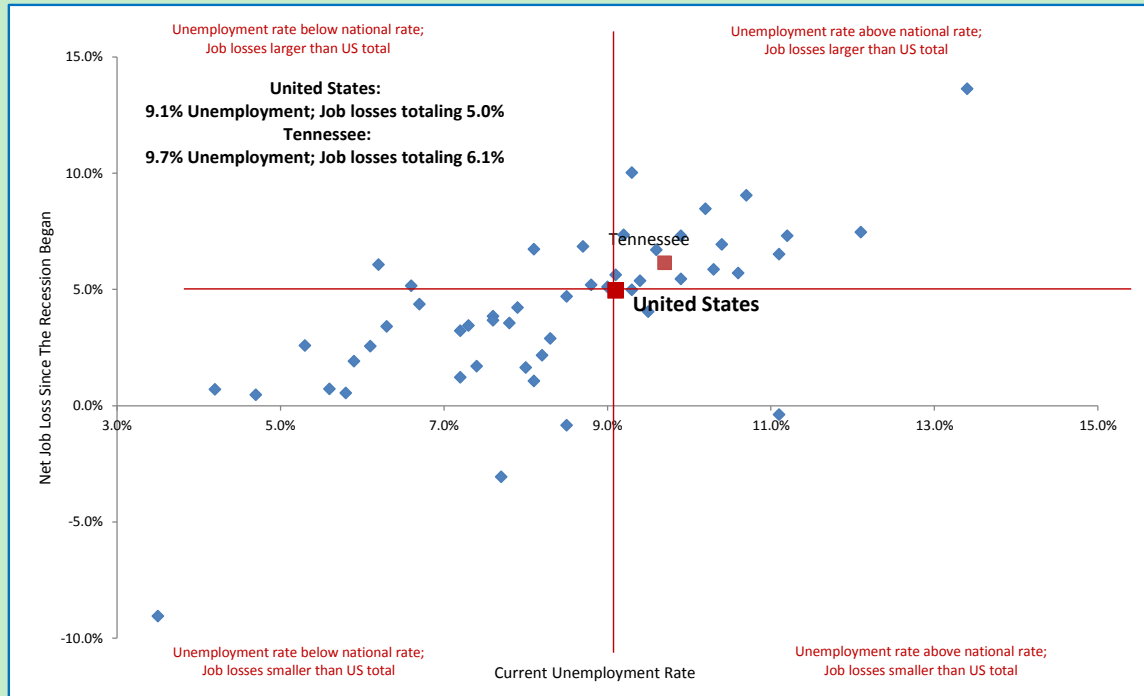
* For Tennessee-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Tennessee office: <http://www.tn.gov/labor-wfd/lmr/>

How Does Tennessee Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Tennessee	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	6.9%	6.1%
	August 2009	10.8%	9.7%
	August 2010	9.4%	9.6%
	August 2011	9.7%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.8%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	10.4%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	20.0%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 43,319	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 38,686
Poverty Rate	2007	14.8%	12.5%
	2010	16.7%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	14.4%	15.3%
	2010	14.7%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Texas

JOBS

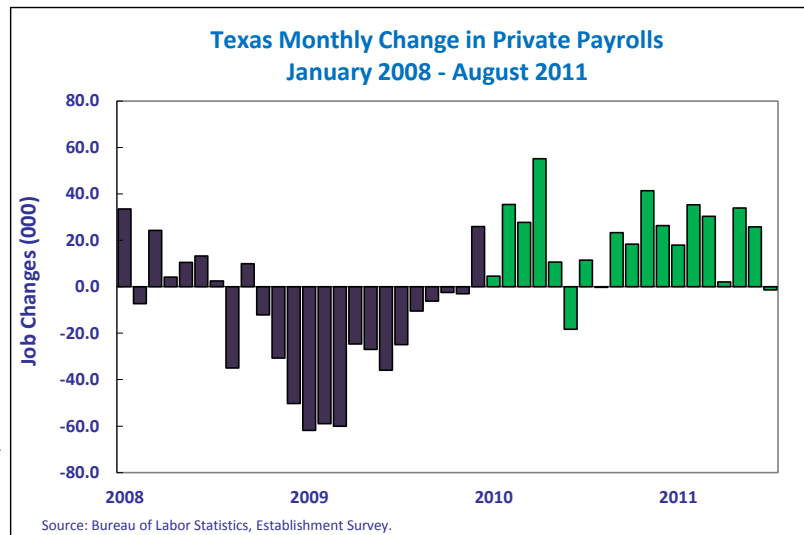
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Texas, private sector employment fell by 4.5 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 4.4 percent.
- In Texas, employees in the manufacturing, 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 is currently at its peak of 8.5 percent in August 2011, up 4.1 percentage points from December 2007.
- 1,037,000 Texas residents were counted among the unemployed in Texas during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Texas, home prices saw a decrease of 1.5 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 1.7 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 1.9 percent of all mortgages, including 7.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Texas.
- Housing starts in Texas totaled 95,210 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, a decrease of 0.1 percent from June.
- Within the South census region, which includes Texas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 163,000 units in July 2011, a decrease of 7.4 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.9 percent to 1,650,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

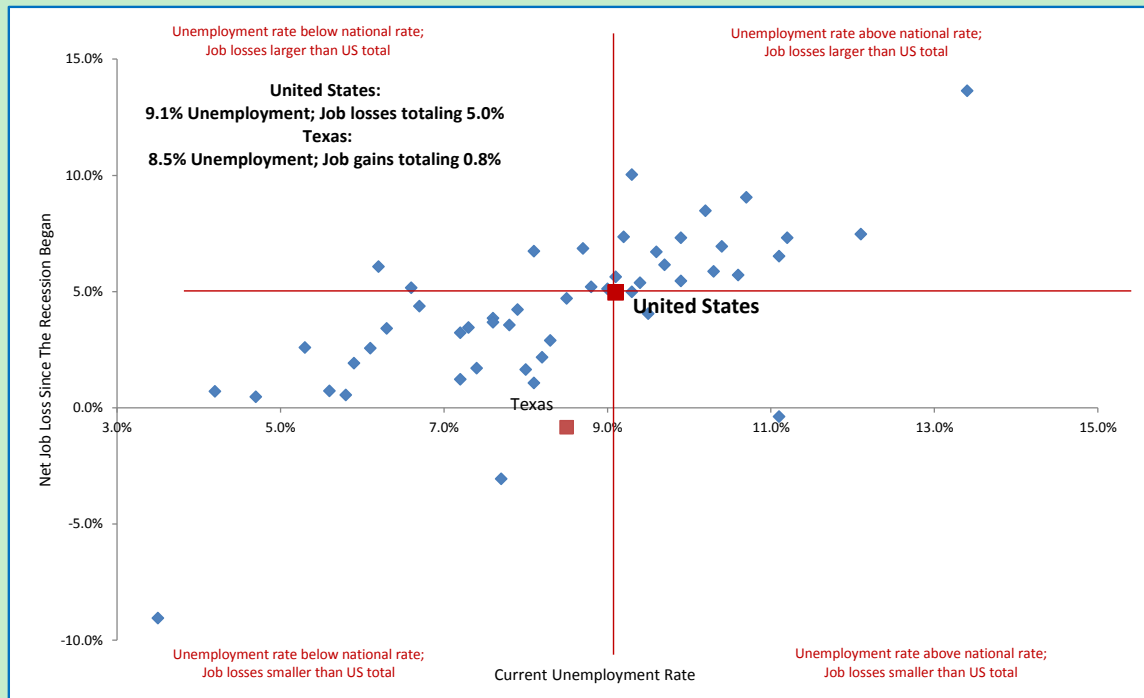
* For Texas-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Texas office: <http://www.tracer2.com/?PAGEID=133>

How Does Texas Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Texas	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	5.1%	6.1%
	August 2009	7.9%	9.7%
	August 2010	8.2%	9.6%
	August 2011	8.5%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	6.6%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	7.2%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	13.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 48,427	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 47,464
Poverty Rate	2007	16.5%	12.5%
	2010	18.4%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	25.2%	15.3%
	2010	24.6%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Utah

JOBS

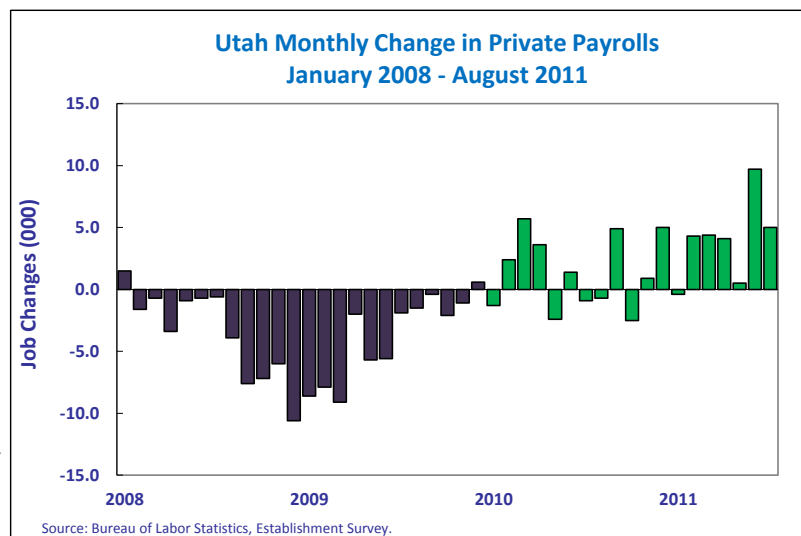
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Utah, private sector employment fell by 9.0 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 4.7 percent.
- In Utah, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Utah have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and 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 7.6 percent in August 2011, up 4.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.0 percent in March 2010.
- 102,000 Utah residents were counted among the unemployed in Utah during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Utah, home prices saw a decrease of 5.4 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 8.3 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 2.6 percent of all mortgages, including 11.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Utah.
- Housing starts in Utah totaled 10,550 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, a decrease of 7.2 percent from June.
- Within the West census region, which includes Utah, sales of new single-family homes totaled 64,000 units in July 2011, a decrease of 5.9 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 12.8 percent to 950,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

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

How Does Utah Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Utah	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	3.8%	6.1%
	August 2009	7.4%	9.7%
	August 2010	7.6%	9.6%
	August 2011	7.6%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	5.1%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	5.7%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	1.0%	11.5%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 56,289	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$) 2010	\$ 56,787	\$ 49,445
Poverty Rate	2007	9.6%	12.5%
	2010	10.0%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	12.8%	15.3%
	2010	13.6%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Vermont

JOBS

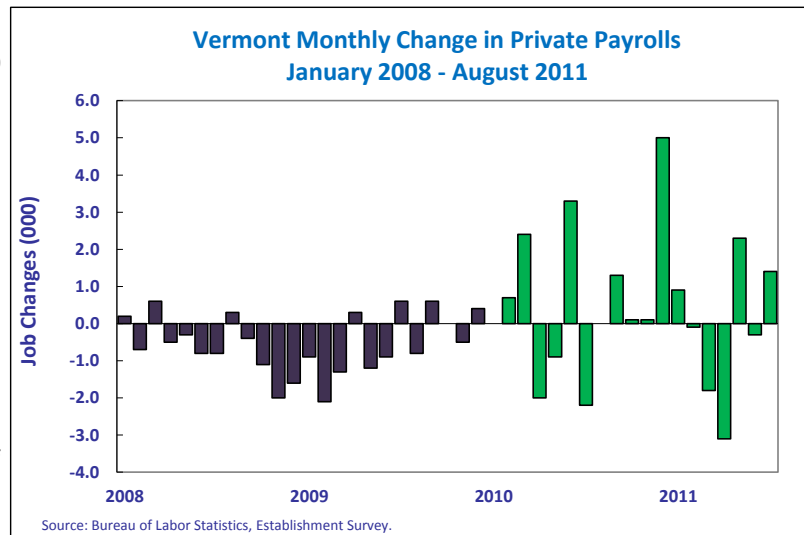
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Vermont, private sector employment fell by 5.0 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.4 percent.
- In Vermont, employees in the construction, 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 5.9 percent in August 2011, up 1.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.3 percent in May 2009.
- 21,000 Vermont residents were counted among the unemployed in Vermont during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Vermont, home prices saw a decrease of 0.1 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 0.9 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 3.4 percent of all mortgages, including 18.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Vermont.
- Housing starts in Vermont totaled 2,890 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, an increase of 285.3 percent from June.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Vermont, sales of new single-family homes totaled 28,000 units in July 2011, an increase of 100.0 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 560,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

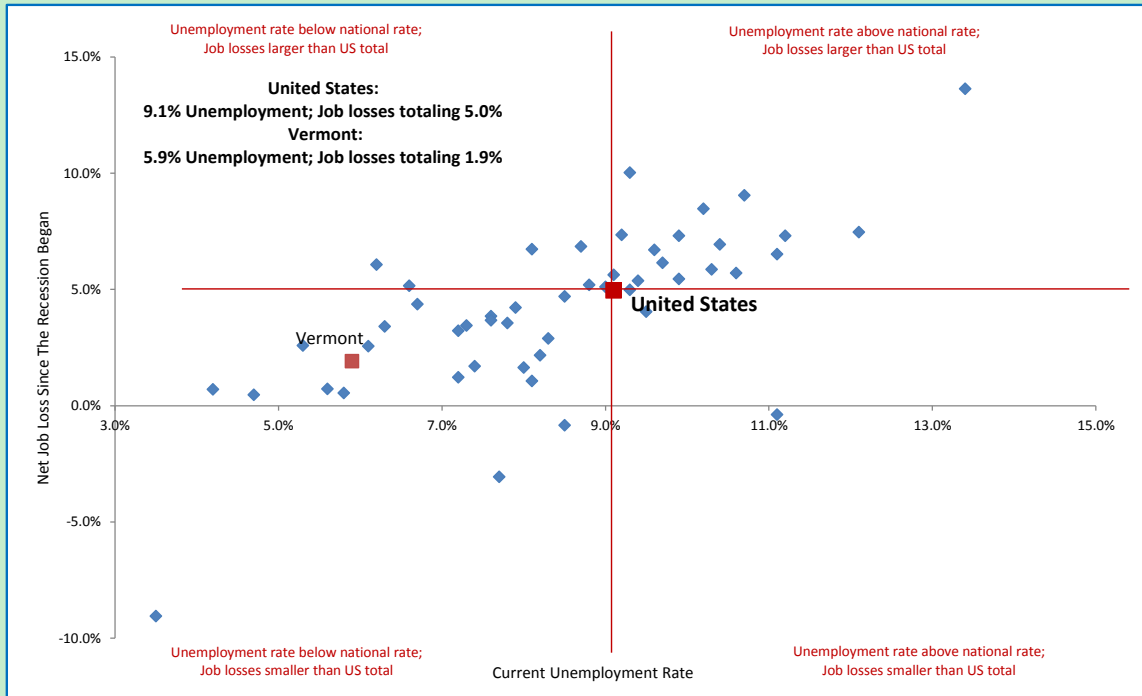
* For Vermont-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Vermont office: <http://www.vtmi.info/>

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
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	4.5%	6.1%
	August 2009	6.9%	9.7%
	August 2010	6.0%	9.6%
	August 2011	5.9%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.2%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	7.2%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	16.8%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 49,833	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 55,942
Poverty Rate	2007	9.9%	12.5%
	2010	10.8%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	11.2%	15.3%
	2010	9.5%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Virginia

JOBS

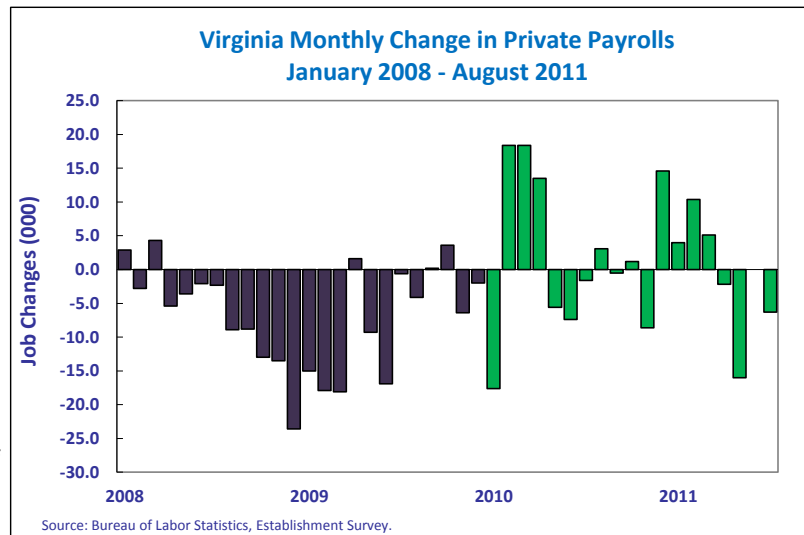
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Virginia, private sector employment fell by 6.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.4 percent.
- In Virginia, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Virginia have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; mining; 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 6.3 percent in August 2011, up 3.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.2 percent in February 2010.
- 266,000 Virginia residents were counted among the unemployed in Virginia during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Virginia, home prices saw an increase of 0.4 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 0.9 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 1.9 percent of all mortgages, including 8.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Virginia.
- Housing starts in Virginia totaled 31,240 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, an increase of 63.6 percent from June.
- Within the South census region, which includes Virginia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 163,000 units in July 2011, a decrease of 7.4 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.9 percent to 1,650,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

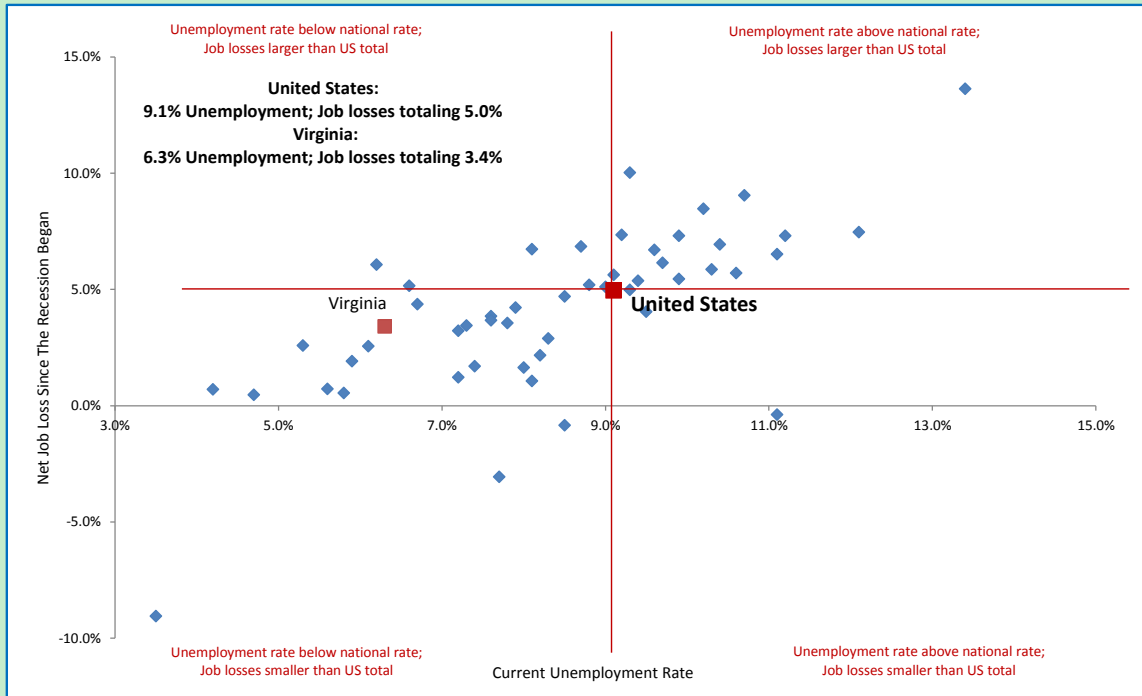
* For Virginia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Virginia office: <http://www.vawc.virginia.gov/analyzer/default.asp>

How Does Virginia Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Virginia	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	4.1%	6.1%
	August 2009	7.1%	9.7%
	August 2010	6.8%	9.6%
	August 2011	6.3%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	9.9%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	7.0%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	10.6%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 62,211	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 60,363
Poverty Rate	2007	8.6%	12.5%
	2010	10.7%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	14.8%	15.3%
	2010	14.1%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Washington

JOBS

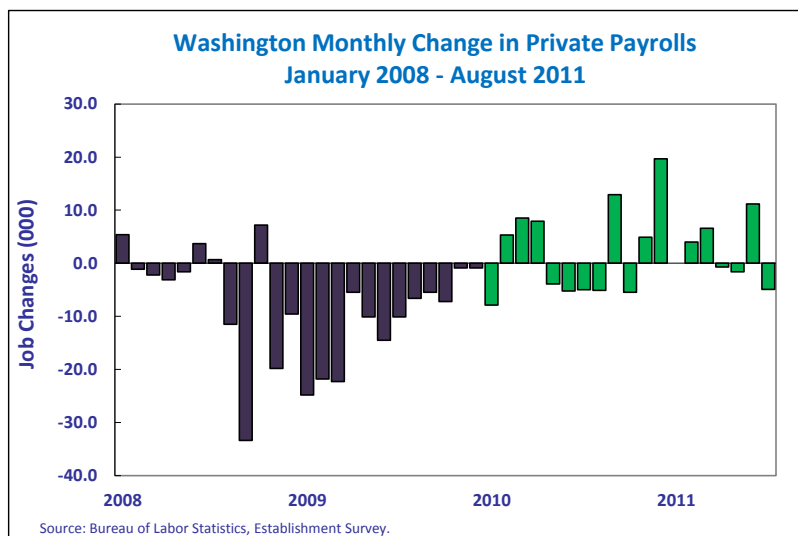
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Washington, private sector employment fell by 8.6 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.6 percent.
- In Washington, employees in the mining, 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 9.3 percent in August 2011, up 4.6 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 August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Washington, home prices saw a decrease of 5.6 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 6.6 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 3.0 percent of all mortgages, including 12.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Washington.
- Housing starts in Washington totaled 20,780 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, an increase of 27.6 percent from June.
- Within the West census region, which includes Washington, sales of new single-family homes totaled 64,000 units in July 2011, a decrease of 5.9 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 12.8 percent to 950,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

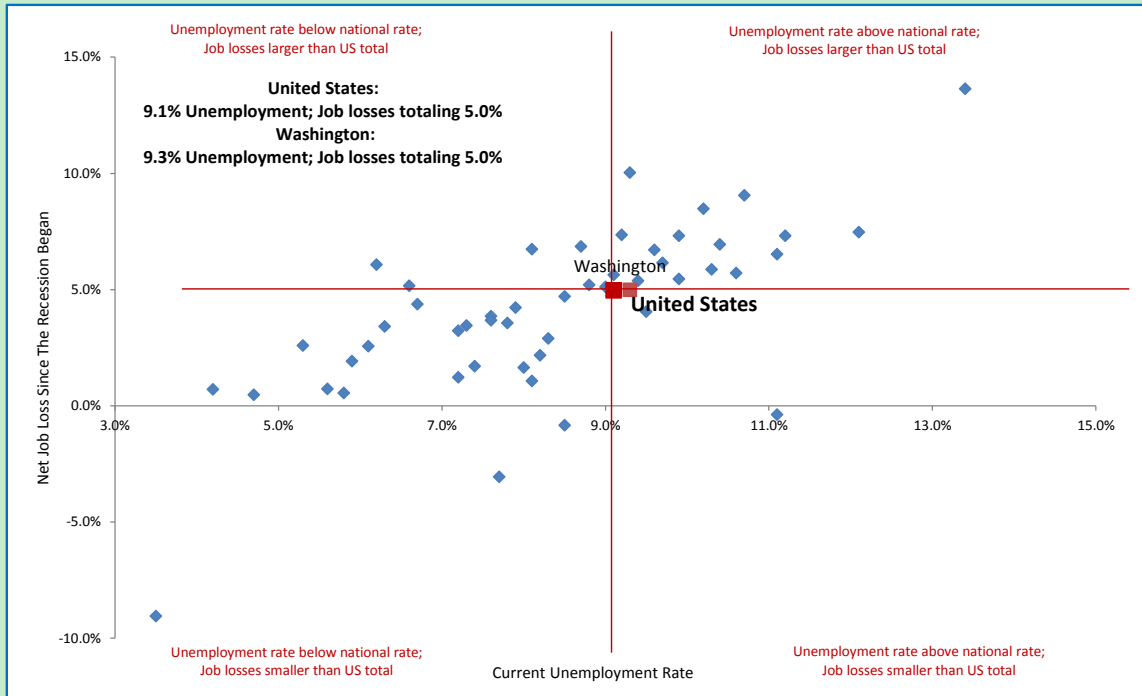
* For Washington-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Washington office: <http://www.workforceexplorer.com/>

How Does Washington Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Washington	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	5.7%	6.1%
	August 2009	9.6%	9.7%
	August 2010	9.4%	9.6%
	August 2011	9.3%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	8.7%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	10.6%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	11.8%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 61,075	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 56,253
Poverty Rate	2007	10.2%	12.5%
	2010	11.5%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	11.3%	15.3%
	2010	13.8%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: West Virginia

JOBS

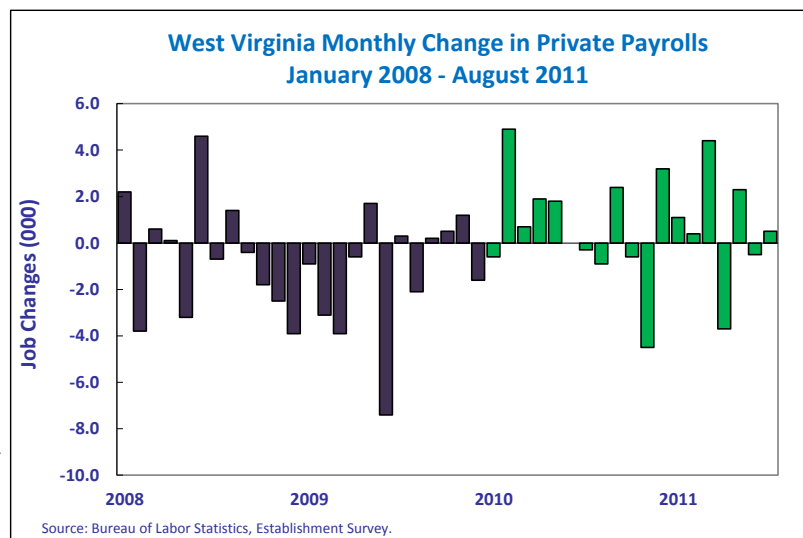
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In West Virginia, private sector employment fell by 4.7 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.7 percent.
- In West Virginia, employees in 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 8.1 percent in August 2011, up 4.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.7 percent in December 2010.
- 63,000 West Virginia residents were counted among the unemployed in West Virginia during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In West Virginia, home prices saw a significant improvement of 14.0 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year significant increase of 7.0 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 2.0 percent of all mortgages, including 7.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in West Virginia.
- Housing starts in West Virginia totaled 2,120 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, an increase of 18.4 percent from June.
- Within the South census region, which includes West Virginia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 163,000 units in July 2011, a decrease of 7.4 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.9 percent to 1,650,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

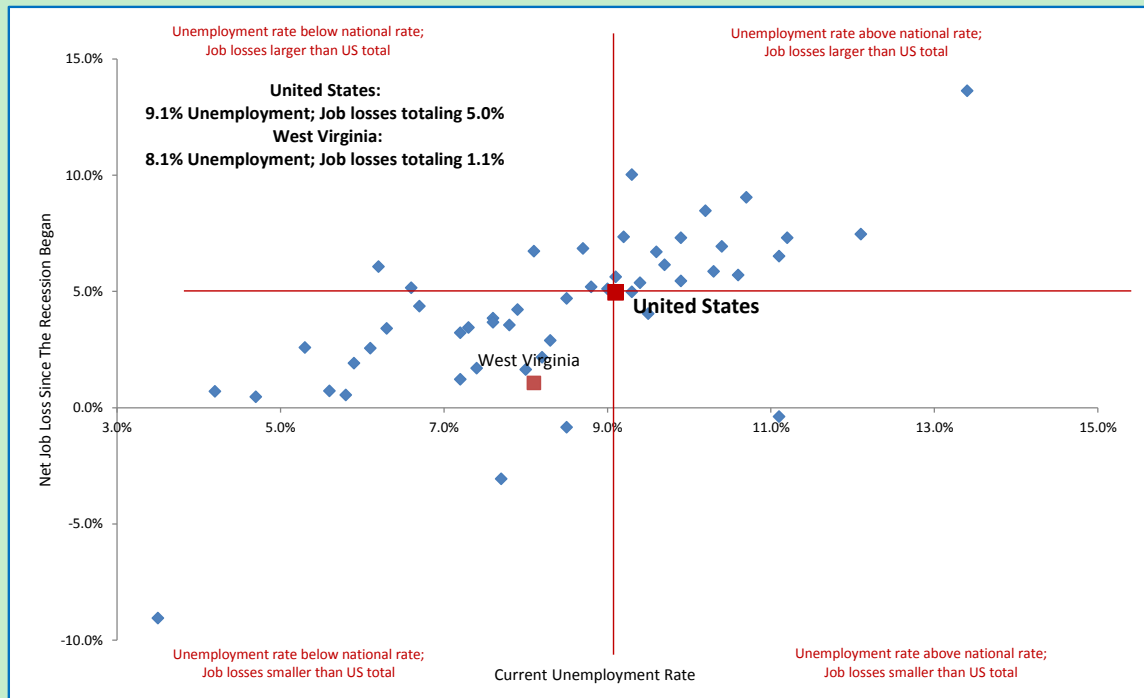
* For West Virginia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the West Virginia office: <http://www.workforcewv.org/lmi/>

How Does West Virginia Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		West Virginia	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	4.2%	6.1%
	August 2009	8.4%	9.7%
	August 2010	9.2%	9.6%
	August 2011	8.1%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	7.8%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	7.6%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	4.6%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 44,261	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 42,839
Poverty Rate	2007	14.8%	12.5%
	2010	16.9%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	14.1%	15.3%
	2010	13.5%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Wisconsin

JOBS

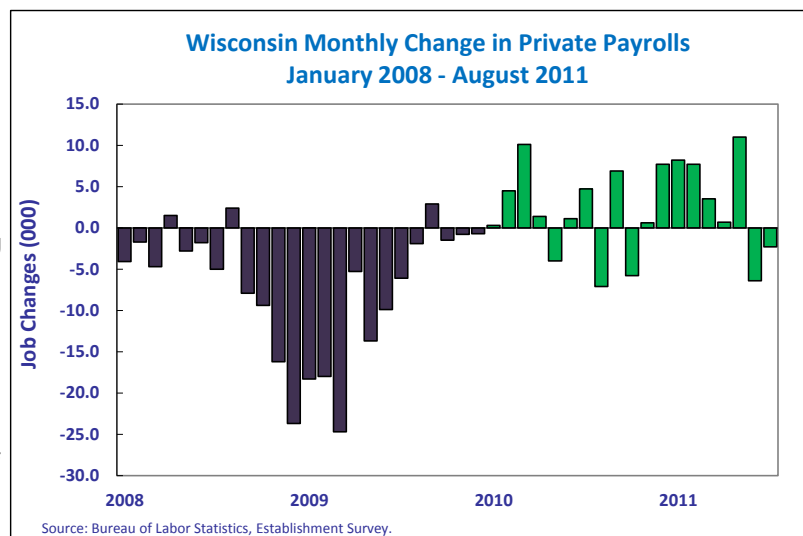
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Wisconsin, private sector employment fell by 6.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.8 percent.
- In Wisconsin, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Wisconsin have experienced the greatest employment increases: manufacturing; other services; and mining.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Wisconsin was 7.9 percent in August 2011, up 3.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.2 percent in January 2010.
- 240,000 Wisconsin residents were counted among the unemployed in Wisconsin during August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Wisconsin, home prices saw a decrease of 4.3 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 5.5 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 3.6 percent of all mortgages, including 16.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Wisconsin.
- Housing starts in Wisconsin totaled 7,380 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, a decrease of 44.0 percent from June.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Wisconsin, sales of new single-family homes totaled 43,000 units in July 2011, an increase of 2.4 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.1 percent to 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

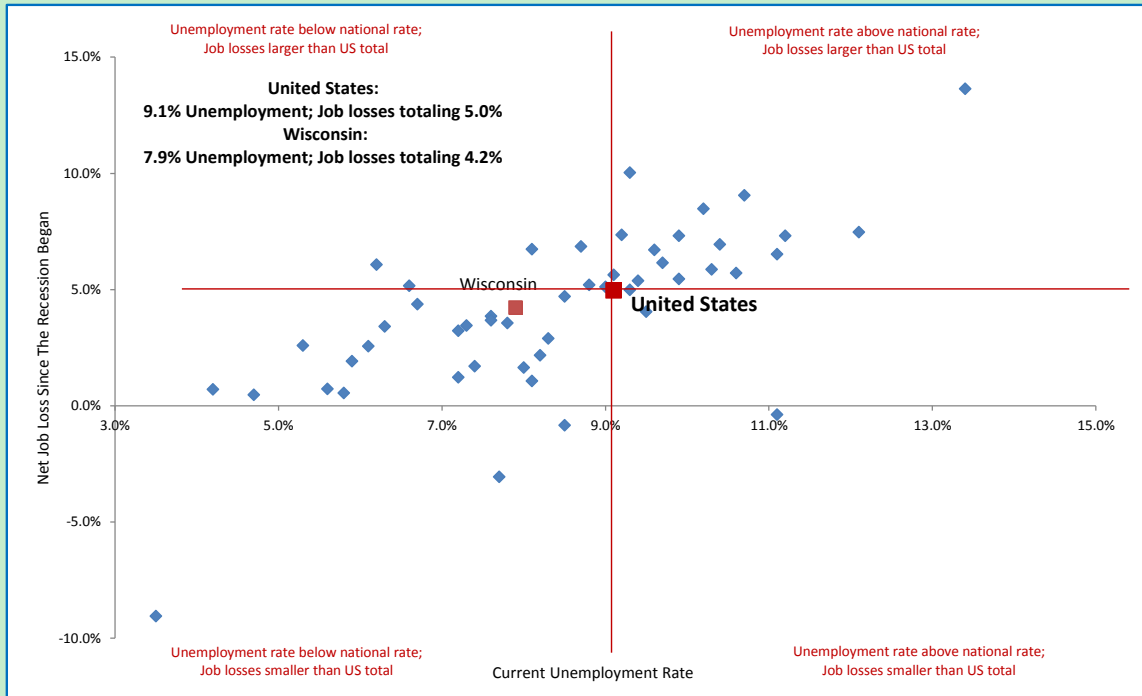
* For Wisconsin-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Wisconsin office: <http://www.dwd.state.wi.us/oea/>

How Does Wisconsin Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Wisconsin	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	4.9%	6.1%
	August 2009	9.1%	9.7%
	August 2010	8.0%	9.6%
	August 2011	7.9%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	6.9%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	9.0%	8.7%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	11.1%	11.5%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 53,921	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$) 2010	\$ 50,522	\$ 49,445
Poverty Rate	2007	11.0%	12.5%
	2010	9.9%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	8.2%	15.3%
	2010	9.4%	16.3%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Wyoming

JOBS

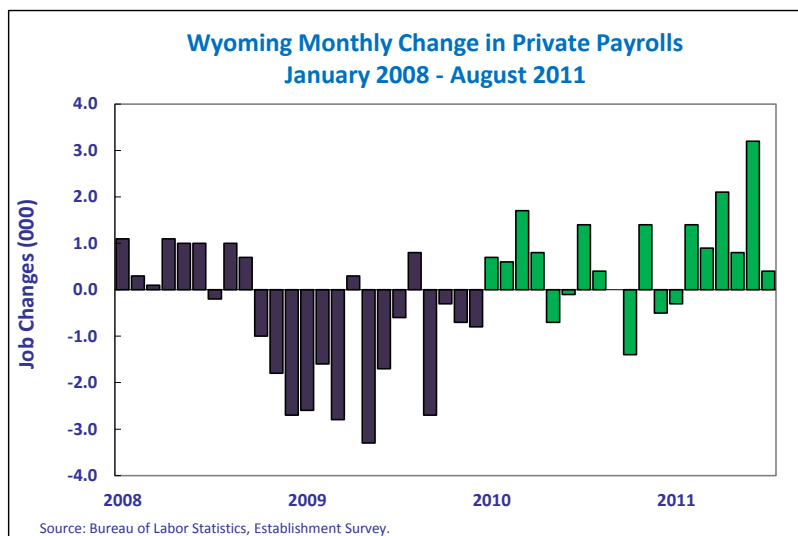
- Including August, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 18 consecutive months.
- In Wyoming, private sector employment fell by 8.3 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.5 percent.
- In Wyoming, employees in the construction, 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 government.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Wyoming was 5.8 percent in August 2011, up 3.2 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 August 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 5.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 compared to a 6.0 percent decrease in June. In Wyoming, home prices saw an increase of 3.2 percent in July 2011 from July 2010 following June's year over year decrease of 1.0 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 2nd quarter of 2011, 1.2 percent of all mortgages, including 6.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Wyoming.
- Housing starts in Wyoming totaled 2,360 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in July 2011, a decrease of 10.6 percent from June.
- Within the West census region, which includes Wyoming, sales of new single-family homes totaled 64,000 units in July 2011, a decrease of 5.9 percent from June. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 12.8 percent to 950,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from June to July 2011.

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

How Does Wyoming Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Wyoming	United States
Unemployment Rates	August 2008	3.3%	6.1%
	August 2009	7.3%	9.7%
	August 2010	6.8%	9.6%
	August 2011	5.8%	9.1%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2009	9.8%	7.1%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	7.1%	8.7%
	Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2010	8.6%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 51,257	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$)	2010	\$ 52,359
Poverty Rate	2007	10.9%	12.5%
	2010	9.6%	15.1%
No Health Insurance	2007	13.6%	15.3%
	2010	17.3%	16.3%

Understanding the Economy: State-by-State Snapshots

EXPLANATION OF NET JOB LOSS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE CHART

The chart on the following page shows a comparison of the current (August 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.

**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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Veterans' Unemployment Rate

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Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate

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

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