

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the twelfth and final edition of the state-by-state snapshots issued by the Joint Economic Committee during the 111<sup>th</sup> Congress. While the November jobs report released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics was less optimistic than October's report, recent economic news appears promising. Data for November showed a solid increase in retail sales over the month, a rebound in industrial production, and a rise in new homebuilding, which all bode well for the labor market. At the same time, consumer prices increased modestly in November, and the core measure of inflation (which excludes food and energy prices) rose only 0.1% in November, following three months of no change.

This month's report shows the progress states have made creating jobs and reducing unemployment since the beginning of the year. Highlights include:

- Forty-six states and the District of Columbia added private sector jobs between January and November 2010. The District of Columbia saw the largest expansion of private sector payrolls, expanding by 4.0% in the first eleven months of 2010 and performing significantly better than the national average of 1.1% growth. A number of other states have expanded private sector payrolls by more than 2% in 2010, including Oklahoma (2.7%); Texas (2.5%); Minnesota (2.3%); Arkansas (2.2%); North Dakota (2.1%); Louisiana (2.1%); and Indiana (2.0%).
- Only four states did not experience a net increase in private sector jobs during the first eleven months of 2010. Those states are New Mexico (-0.3%, -1,700 jobs); Rhode Island (-0.5%, -2,000 jobs); Missouri (-0.7%, -15,100 jobs); and Nevada (-1.9%, -18,600 jobs).
- The manufacturing sector added 114,000 jobs since the start of the year (a 1.0% increase in employment), despite a rocky and uneven recovery. Several states with large manufacturing sectors saw consistent increases in production employment. For example, Texas's manufacturing sector gained jobs in almost every month of 2010, expanding by 3.2% in 2010 and adding 25,900 jobs. Employment within Ohio's manufacturing sector grew by 2.9% over the same period, adding 17,600 jobs. Other Midwestern states that saw large expansions in their manufacturing sectors in 2010 include Michigan (3.1%, 13,700 jobs); Minnesota (4.4%, 12,700 jobs); Illinois (1.7%, 9,600 jobs); Indiana (1.8%, 7,500 jobs); and Iowa (3.2%, 6,400 jobs).<sup>1</sup>
- The professional and business services sector added 373,000 jobs this year (a 2.3% increase in employment). Thirty-nine states and the District of Columbia added jobs in the professional and business services sector from January to

November 2010. California gained jobs in this sector in each of the first eleven months of 2010 for a total gain of 55,600 jobs this year. The growth in California's professional and business services sector (2.8%) exceeds the national average (2.3%). Other states whose professional and business services sectors expanded in 2010 include Indiana (10.6%, 27,800 jobs); Mississippi (9.0%, 7,500 jobs); Iowa (7.0%, 8,200 jobs); and the District of Columbia (6.4%, 9,600 jobs). Texas (5.5%, 67,100 jobs) and New York (2.7%, 28,900 jobs) also gained a substantial number of jobs in the professional and business services sector, although the gains in those states as a share of employment within the industry were not as large as in other states.

- The leisure and hospitality sector added 183,000 jobs this year (a 1.4% increase in employment). Gains in the leisure and hospitality sector were uneven over 2010. In July 2010, 37 states and the District of Columbia added jobs in the leisure and hospitality sector. More recently, in November 2010, 23 states and the District of Columbia added to their leisure and hospitality sectors.

### *Comparing Recent U.S. Recessions and Recoveries*

In addition to the state-level data on employment, unemployment, earnings, and the housing sector for the first 11 months of 2010, this packet provides maps, figures, and tables (see pages 6-10) that compare the 2007-09 recession and current recovery to the three previous recessions and recoveries.

The differential impact of the four most recent recessions on different states and regions of the country is clearly illustrated in Figures 1 – 4 by comparing the states colored a brighter orange (indicating a state whose job losses were greater than the national average during the recession) with the lighter orange states (which are states that still lost jobs during the recession, but less than the national average) and green states that actually expanded their payrolls during the recession. The differential impact of the recessions on regions is also shown in Tables 1 and 2. Table 1 shows the rise in the state unemployment rate during the recessions and percent drop in payroll employment. Table 2 shows the percent change in per capita income and house prices in each state over the four recessions.

While the trough in economic activity occurred in June 2009, the economy continued to lose jobs on a national level until the end of 2009.<sup>2</sup> It has not been unusual for job losses to continue into the recovery following recent U.S. recessions—the economy continued to shed jobs after the 2001 recession and the 1990-91 recession. The recovery in 2010 appears more robust than it appeared in the second half of 2009, especially when controlling for the demobilization of decennial Census workers in the second half of 2010. While only 26 states and the District of Columbia show private sector job gains to date from the end of the recession, 46 states plus the District of Columbia have gained private sector jobs in 2010 thus far.

The differential impact of the recession can be attributed to differences in the magnitude of the shocks experienced by the states. Two major shocks precipitated the 2007-09 recession: the collapse of the housing market and the financial crisis. High oil prices also contributed to the recession by lowering consumer spending on goods other than transportation, and by reducing the demand for automobiles. Figure 1 shows that the 2007-09 recession hit almost every state, with job losses in all but North Dakota, Alaska and the District of Columbia. However, as the map shows, the impact was deepest in manufacturing states in the Midwest and South, and in the housing boom states in the Sunbelt (e.g., California, Florida, Arizona, and Nevada).

Comparing the 2007-09 recession to previous recessions shows that this recession was far deeper in terms of job losses than any of the four previous recessions—national job losses were 5.3% in the 2007-09 recession versus job losses of 1.2%, 1.1% and 3.1% respectively for the previous three recessions. (See Figures 2, 3, and 4.) In addition, while the vast majority of states were affected by employment declines in the 2001 and 1982-83 recessions, the magnitude of losses during the 2007-09 recession were far greater in nearly every state. Even in the 1981-82 recession—which was previously considered the deepest post-World War II recession—job losses averaged only 3.1% on a national basis, compared with 5.3% in the 2007-09 recession. In the 1981-82 recession, only nine states experienced job losses of 5% or more. During the 2007-09 recession, 21 states experienced job losses of 5% or higher, including Nevada, which lost 11.6% of its jobs.

Another difference between the 2007-09 recession and the previous three recessions was the breadth of the impact of the recession. During the 2001 recession, Maryland and the District of Columbia continued to gain jobs, along with the less-populated states of Wyoming, Nebraska and New Mexico. Throughout much of the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic regions, job losses during the 2001 recession were modest, with many states losing only a small percent of their jobs: New Jersey (-0.1%); Virginia (-1.2%); Pennsylvania (-1.2%). Many states in the South experienced similar modest job losses. While Georgia lost 2.0% of its jobs, most of the heavily populated states were hit lightly, such as: Florida (-0.4%) and Texas (-1.1%).

The severity of the 2007-09 recession is even more dramatic when contrasted with the 1990-91 recession (Figure 3). During the 1990-91 recession, many states in the center of the country continued to gain jobs as the economy contracted, while the East Coast and California were badly hit.

Table 2 reveals one important distinction between the four most recent recessions. The 2007-09 recession was the first to have a national housing market collapse with national price levels falling. Previously, housing bubbles were localized phenomena, affecting only small areas of the country. For example, the Northeast and California experienced a housing collapse during the 1990-91 recession.<sup>3</sup>

Finally, despite the severity of job losses during the Great Recession, the current labor market recovery is outpacing the last two recoveries (See Figures 5 and 6).<sup>4</sup> A focus on

private-sector job growth during this recovery as compared to the last two recoveries illuminates this point. In all three recoveries, the labor market continued to shed jobs even after economic activity accelerated. However, private sector job growth in the current recovery began substantially sooner than in the recovery from the 1990-1991 recession and in the recovery from the 2001 recession. The private sector began adding jobs 16 months after the official end to the Great Recession, in comparison with 18 months after the 1990-1991 recession and 30 months after the 2001 recession. Total non-farm job growth during the current recovery has been less steady, but this unevenness is due almost entirely to declines in government-sector employment. Much of this decline in government employment is explained by the expiration of temporary jobs collecting Census data this summer.

As this analysis shows, the recovery from the Great Recession continues, and is occurring more quickly than the recoveries from the 2001 and 1990-1991 recessions. While the recovery looks different across states, nearly all states have added jobs from January to November of 2010. Although the number of new homes started and the number of new permits issued remain near historic lows, suggesting that states with large construction sectors may experience slower job growth even as the recovery progresses, recent retail sales and industrial production data suggest that private-sector job gains will continue in many states in 2011.

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<sup>1</sup> Data for Wisconsin's manufacturing sector for November was unavailable at this time. However, Wisconsin's manufacturing sector had expanded 3.2% by October 2010, adding 13,200 jobs.

<sup>2</sup> In November 2009, the economy gained 75,000 private sector jobs (64,000 total nonfarm jobs). In 2010, the private sector gained jobs in every month, although total nonfarm jobs saw a net loss in many months due to winding down of the temporary hiring for the 2010 Census.

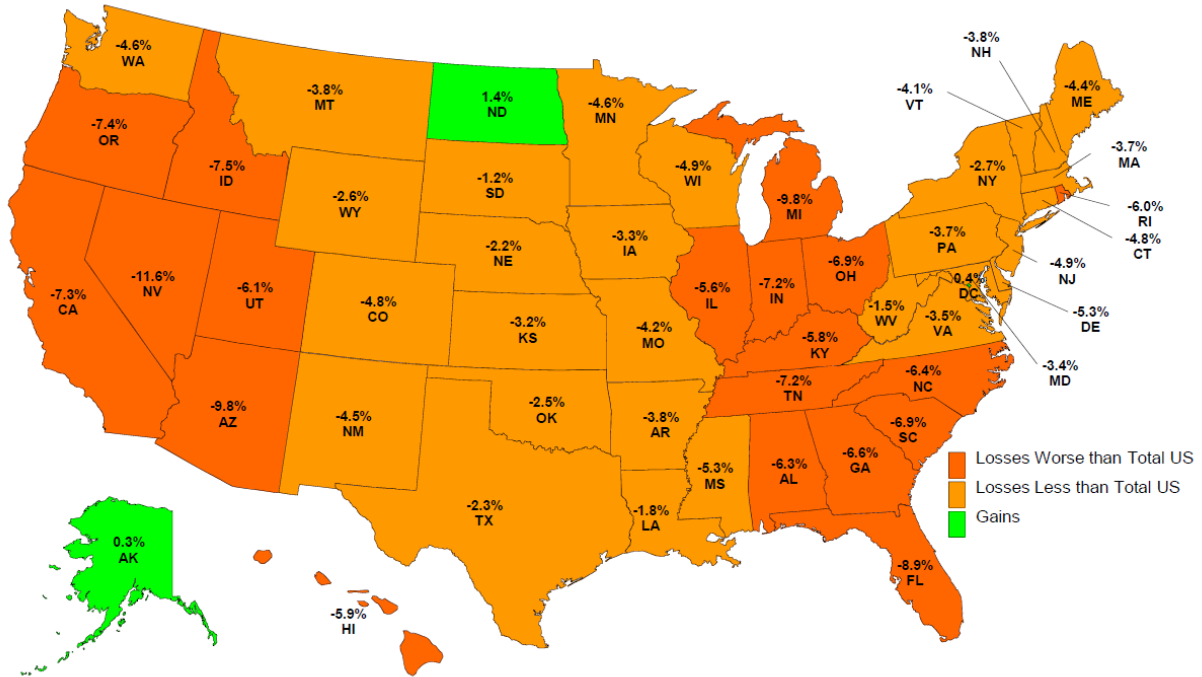
<sup>3</sup> In order to compare recessions, we used the Federal Housing Finance Agency House Price Index, adjusted for seasonality by Haver Analytics. This data underestimates the housing price decline during the 2007-09 recession since it does not include subprime loans or jumbo mortgages. The FHFA index shows that home prices declined by 6% on a national basis between the fourth quarter of 2007 and the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2010. The S&P Case-Shiller Index, which includes nonconforming loans and is thought to be more accurate, shows a 28.5% decline in national home prices over the same period. However, the FHFA price index is the only state-by-state index available back to 1980.

<sup>4</sup> The 1981-82 recovery was unique due to the economic circumstances causing the recession.

## **National Figures and Charts**

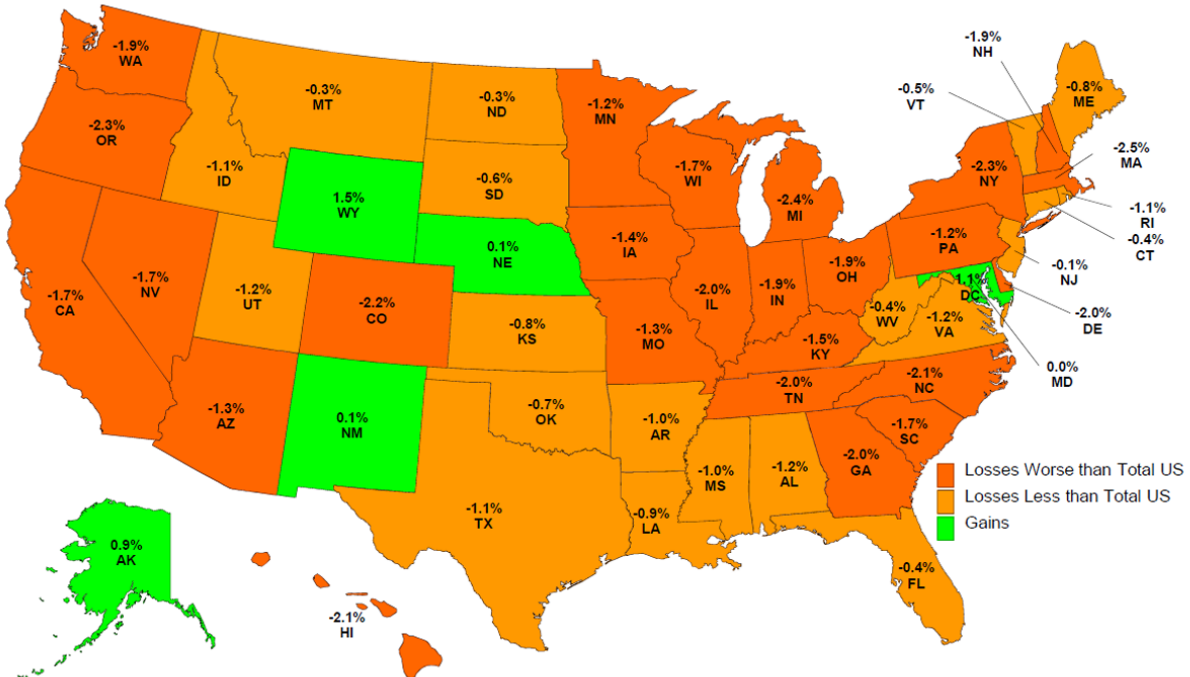
## Figure 1. Job Performance Over 2007-2009 Recession

Change in Payroll Employment between 12/2007 and 6/2009, Total US: -5.3%



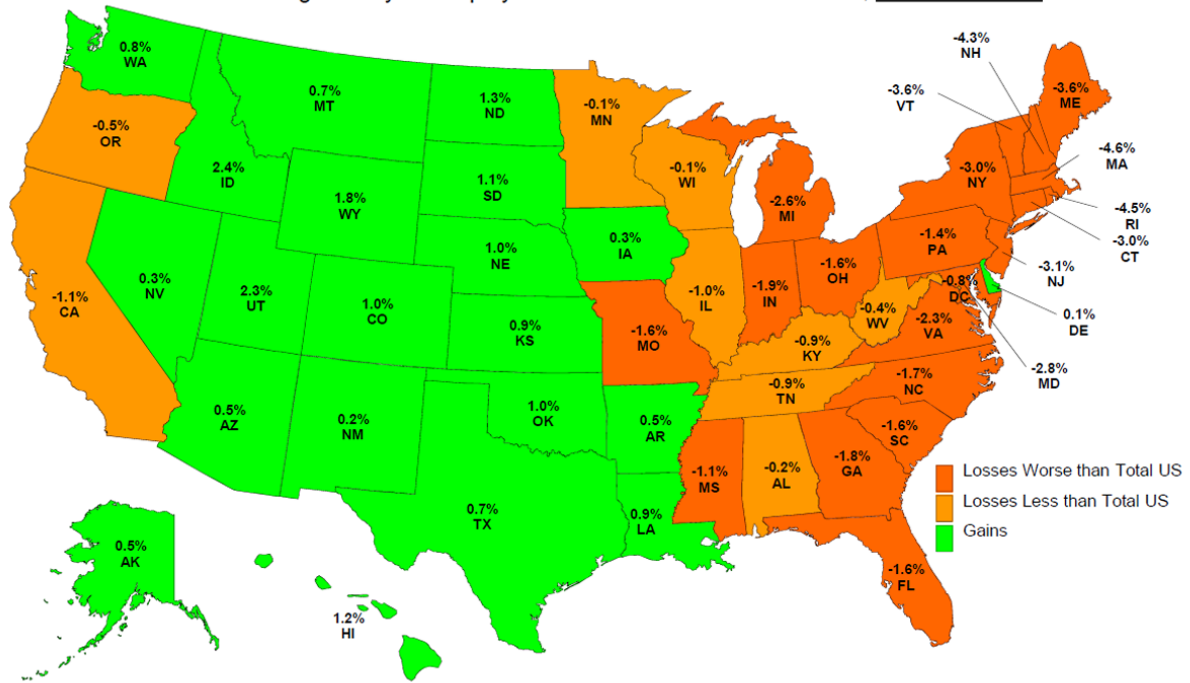
## Figure 2. Job Performance Over 2001 Recession

Change in Payroll Employment between 3/2001 and 11/2001, Total US: -1.2%



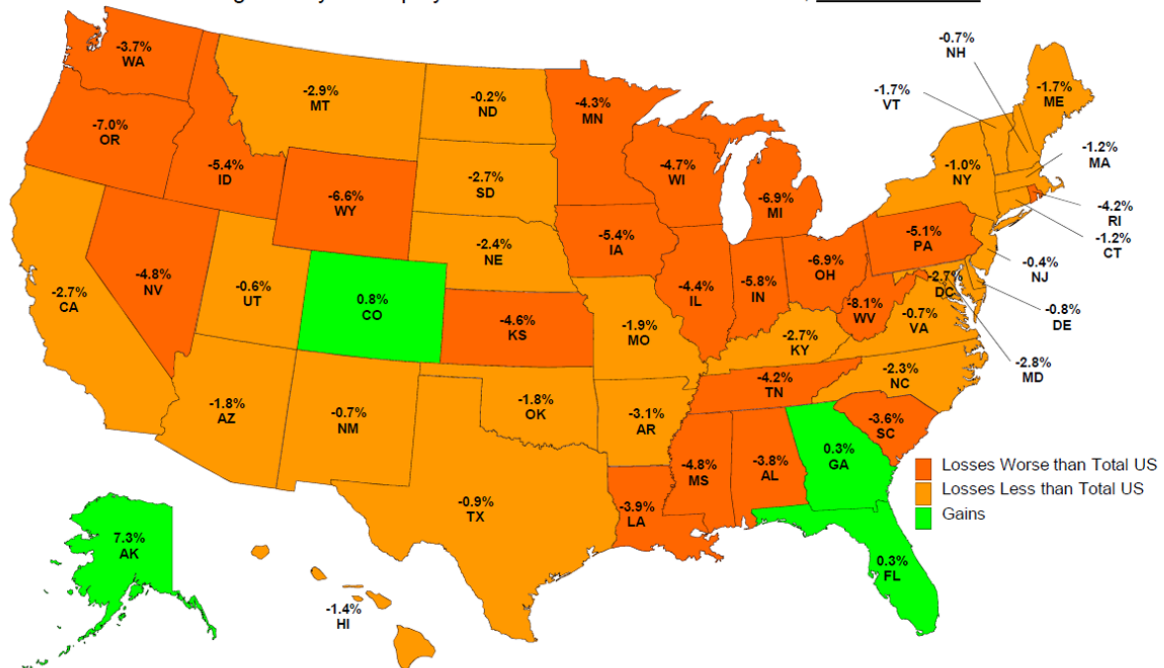
### Figure 3. Job Performance Over 1990-1991 Recession

Change in Payroll Employment between 7/1990 and 3/1991, Total US: -1.1%



### Figure 4. Job Performance Over 1981-1982 Recession

Change in Payroll Employment Between 7/1981 and 11/1982, Total US: -3.1%



### Joint Economic Committee State-By-State Snapshots: Recession Comparison\*

	2007 - 2009 Recession		2001 Recession		1990 - 1991 Recession		1981 - 1982 Recession	
	Change in Unemployment Rate	Percent Change in Total Nonfarm Employment	Change in Unemployment Rate	Percent Change in Total Nonfarm Employment	Change in Unemployment Rate	Percent Change in Total Nonfarm Employment	Change in Unemployment Rate	Percent Change in Total Nonfarm Employment
<b>Northeast</b>								
CT	+ 3.5 ppts	- 4.8%	+ 0.6 ppts	- 0.4%	+ 1.1 ppts	- 3.0%	+ 1.2 ppts	- 1.2%
MA	+ 4.1 ppts	- 3.7%	+ 1.4 ppts	- 2.5%	+ 2.2 ppts	- 4.6%	+ 1.7 ppts	- 1.2%
ME	+ 3.5 ppts	- 4.4%	+ 0.9 ppts	- 0.8%	+ 3.4 ppts	- 3.6%	+ 1.7 ppts	- 1.7%
NH	+ 3.0 ppts	- 3.8%	+ 1.0 ppts	- 1.9%	+ 1.4 ppts	- 4.3%	+ 1.9 ppts	- 0.7%
NI	+ 4.9 ppts	- 4.9%	+ 1.4 ppts	- 0.1%	+ 1.6 ppts	- 3.1%	+ 1.8 ppts	- 0.4%
NY	+ 3.9 ppts	- 2.7%	+ 1.5 ppts	- 2.3%	+ 2.1 ppts	- 3.0%	+ 1.8 ppts	- 1.0%
PA	+ 3.7 ppts	- 3.7%	+ 0.9 ppts	- 1.2%	+ 1.5 ppts	- 1.4%	+ 4.2 ppts	- 5.1%
RI	+ 5.1 ppts	- 6.0%	+ 0.2 ppts	- 1.1%	+ 1.4 ppts	- 4.5%	+ 1.6 ppts	- 4.2%
VT	+ 3.2 ppts	- 4.1%	+ 0.6 ppts	- 0.5%	+ 2.5 ppts	- 3.6%	+ 1.9 ppts	- 1.7%
<b>South</b>								
AL	+ 6.4 ppts	- 6.3%	+ 1.1 ppts	- 1.2%	+ 0.6 ppts	- 0.2%	+ 4.7 ppts	- 3.8%
AR	+ 2.3 ppts	- 3.8%	+ 0.7 ppts	- 1.0%	+ 0.7 ppts	+ 0.5%	+ 1.2 ppts	- 3.1%
DC	+ 4.6 ppts	+ 0.4%	+ 0.7 ppts	+ 1.1%	+ 1.4 ppts	- 0.8%	+ 2.4 ppts	- 2.7%
DE	+ 4.3 ppts	- 5.3%	+ 0.1 ppts	- 2.0%	+ 2.8 ppts	+ 0.1%	+ 0.4 ppts	- 0.8%
FL	+ 5.8 ppts	- 8.9%	+ 1.9 ppts	- 0.4%	+ 1.1 ppts	- 1.6%	+ 2.5 ppts	+ 0.3%
GA	+ 4.6 ppts	- 6.6%	+ 0.9 ppts	- 2.0%	+ 0.2 ppts	- 1.8%	+ 2.0 ppts	+ 0.3%
KY	+ 5.3 ppts	- 5.8%	+ 1.1 ppts	- 1.5%	+ 1.4 ppts	- 0.9%	+ 3.2 ppts	- 2.7%
LA	+ 3.3 ppts	- 1.8%	+ 0.8 ppts	- 0.9%	+ 1.2 ppts	+ 0.9%	+ 2.8 ppts	- 3.9%
MD	+ 3.6 ppts	- 3.4%	+ 0.8 ppts	Unchanged	+ 1.3 ppts	- 2.8%	+ 1.4 ppts	- 2.8%
MS	+ 3.4 ppts	- 5.3%	+ 1.8 ppts	- 1.0%	+ 2.1 ppts	- 1.1%	+ 3.8 ppts	- 4.8%
NC	+ 6.1 ppts	- 6.4%	+ 1.7 ppts	- 2.1%	+ 1.9 ppts	- 1.7%	+ 4.4 ppts	- 2.3%
SC	+ 6.3 ppts	- 6.9%	+ 1.2 ppts	- 1.7%	+ 1.0 ppts	- 1.6%	+ 3.7 ppts	- 3.6%
TN	+ 5.4 ppts	- 7.2%	+ 1.3 ppts	- 2.0%	+ 1.3 ppts	- 0.9%	+ 3.8 ppts	- 4.2%
TX	+ 3.4 ppts	- 2.3%	+ 1.4 ppts	- 1.1%	+ 0.7 ppts	+ 0.7%	+ 2.8 ppts	- 0.9%
VA	+ 3.7 ppts	- 3.5%	+ 1.4 ppts	- 1.2%	+ 1.6 ppts	- 2.3%	+ 2.1 ppts	- 0.7%
WV	+ 4.2 ppts	- 1.5%	+ 0.2 ppts	- 0.4%	+ 1.5 ppts	- 0.4%	+ 6.7 ppts	- 8.1%
<b>Midwest</b>								
IA	+ 2.1 ppts	- 3.3%	+ 0.4 ppts	- 1.4%	+ 0.2 ppts	+ 0.3%	+ 1.6 ppts	- 5.4%
IL	+ 4.8 ppts	- 5.6%	+ 0.8 ppts	- 2.0%	+ 0.6 ppts	- 1.0%	+ 4.5 ppts	- 4.4%
IN	+ 6.0 ppts	- 7.2%	+ 1.6 ppts	- 1.9%	+ 1.2 ppts	- 1.9%	+ 3.4 ppts	- 5.8%
KS	+ 3.2 ppts	- 3.2%	+ 0.7 ppts	- 0.8%	+ 0.5 ppts	+ 0.9%	+ 3.2 ppts	- 4.6%
MI	+ 6.8 ppts	- 9.8%	+ 1.3 ppts	- 2.4%	+ 2.1 ppts	- 2.6%	+ 4.8 ppts	- 6.9%
MN	+ 3.7 ppts	- 4.6%	+ 0.9 ppts	- 1.2%	+ 0.5 ppts	- 0.1%	+ 3.5 ppts	- 4.3%
MO	+ 4.2 ppts	- 4.2%	+ 0.7 ppts	- 1.3%	+ 1.3 ppts	- 1.6%	+ 3.0 ppts	- 1.9%
ND	+ 1.4 ppts	+ 1.4%	+ 0.4 ppts	- 0.3%	+ 0.2 ppts	+ 1.3%	+ 1.8 ppts	- 0.2%
NE	+ 1.9 ppts	- 2.2%	+ 0.6 ppts	+ 0.1%	+ 0.2 ppts	+ 1.0%	+ 2.3 ppts	- 2.4%
OH	+ 4.9 ppts	- 6.9%	+ 1.2 ppts	- 1.9%	+ 1.2 ppts	- 1.6%	+ 4.5 ppts	- 6.9%
OK	+ 3.1 ppts	- 2.5%	+ 1.4 ppts	- 0.7%	+ 1.0 ppts	+ 1.0%	+ 4.7 ppts	- 1.8%
SD	+ 2.1 ppts	- 1.2%	+ 0.5 ppts	- 0.6%	- 0.2 ppts	+ 1.1%	+ 1.4 ppts	- 2.7%
WI	+ 4.4 ppts	- 4.9%	+ 1.0 ppts	- 1.7%	+ 1.4 ppts	- 0.1%	+ 3.7 ppts	- 4.7%
<b>West</b>								
AK	+ 1.8 ppts	+ 0.3%	+ 0.2 ppts	+ 0.9%	+ 0.6 ppts	+ 0.5%	+ 0.9 ppts	+ 7.3%
AZ	+ 5.0 ppts	- 9.8%	+ 1.4 ppts	- 1.3%	- 0.2 ppts	+ 0.5%	+ 5.6 ppts	- 1.8%
CA	+ 5.8 ppts	- 7.3%	+ 1.3 ppts	- 1.7%	+ 2.0 ppts	- 1.1%	+ 3.9 ppts	- 2.7%
CO	+ 4.0 ppts	- 4.8%	+ 2.5 ppts	- 2.2%	+ 0.2 ppts	+ 1.0%	+ 3.5 ppts	+ 0.8%
HI	+ 4.0 ppts	- 5.9%	+ 1.3 ppts	- 2.1%	+ 0.2 ppts	+ 1.2%	+ 0.9 ppts	- 1.4%
ID	+ 4.4 ppts	- 7.5%	+ 0.4 ppts	- 1.1%	+ 0.6 ppts	+ 2.4%	+ 2.1 ppts	- 5.4%
MT	+ 2.3 ppts	- 3.8%	Unchanged	- 0.3%	+ 0.5 ppts	+ 0.7%	+ 1.9 ppts	- 2.9%
NM	+ 3.5 ppts	- 4.5%	+ 0.3 ppts	+ 0.1%	+ 0.8 ppts	+ 0.2%	+ 2.5 ppts	- 0.7%
NV	+ 6.7 ppts	- 11.6%	+ 1.1 ppts	- 1.7%	+ 1.1 ppts	+ 0.3%	+ 5.2 ppts	- 4.8%
OR	+ 6.4 ppts	- 7.4%	+ 2.0 ppts	- 2.3%	+ 0.6 ppts	- 0.5%	+ 2.4 ppts	- 7.0%
UT	+ 3.7 ppts	- 6.1%	+ 1.1 ppts	- 1.2%	+ 0.4 ppts	+ 2.3%	+ 3.2 ppts	- 0.6%
WA	+ 4.6 ppts	- 4.6%	+ 1.3 ppts	- 1.9%	+ 1.2 ppts	+ 0.8%	+ 3.0 ppts	- 3.7%
WY	+ 3.7 ppts	- 2.6%	+ 0.1 ppts	+ 1.5%	+ 0.4 ppts	+ 1.8%	+ 3.8 ppts	- 6.6%
Total US	+ 4.5 ppts	- 5.3%	+ 1.2 ppts	- 1.2%	+ 1.3 ppts	- 1.1%	+ 3.6 ppts	- 3.1%
Count of States Worse Than National Average	19	19	18	23	17	19	16	21

\* Recession dates, established by the NBER, are available here, <http://www.nber.org/cycles/cyclesmain.html>. Numbers in red are below the national average



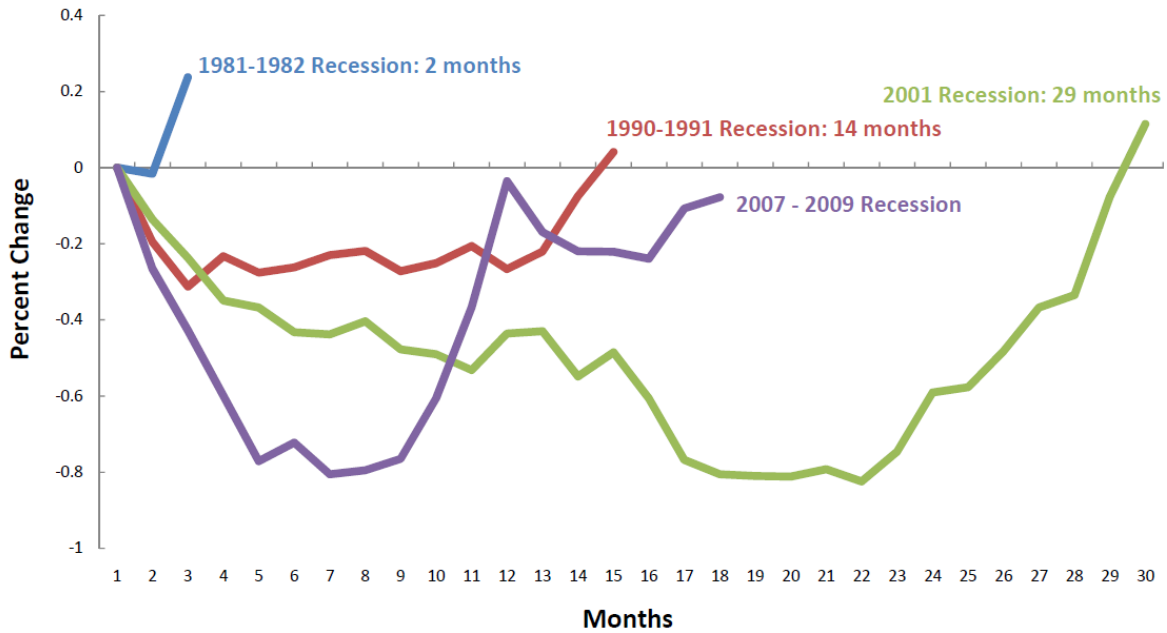
### Joint Economic Committee State-By-State Snapshots: Recession Comparison\*

	2007 - 2009 Recession		2001 Recession		1990 - 1991 Recession		1981 - 1982 Recession	
	Percent Change in Per Capita Income	Change in FHFA House Price Index (SA)	Percent Change in Per Capita Income	Change in FHFA House Price Index (SA)	Percent Change in Per Capita Income	Change in FHFA House Price Index (SA)	Percent Change in Per Capita Income	Change in FHFA House Price Index (SA)
<b>Northeast</b>								
CT	-4.7%	-7.0%	-0.8%	+6.4%	-3.2%	-3.2%	+1.2%	+0.4%
MA	-3.2%	-6.2%	-2.1%	+8.5%	-1.9%	-3.3%	+3.8%	+6.6%
ME	+0.4%	-3.8%	+0.8%	+6.6%	-1.6%	-2.1%	+2.8%	+2.5%
NH	-3.3%	-7.4%	-1.9%	+8.6%	-0.2%	-5.1%	+2.6%	+8.6%
NU	-3.7%	-8.7%	+0.4%	+7.9%	-3.0%	-2.3%	+1.5%	+2.6%
NY	-3.8%	-4.9%	-3.2%	+6.7%	-4.4%	-1.1%	+3.0%	+11.2%
PA	-0.5%	-2.0%	-0.2%	+4.3%	-1.1%	+0.7%	+0.3%	+2.1%
RI	-0.5%	-12.0%	+1.0%	+9.6%	-2.2%	-2.2%	+1.0%	+4.9%
VT	-0.6%	-1.0%	+0.1%	+5.8%	-2.2%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%
<b>South</b>								
AL	-0.8%	+1.1%	+0.3%	+2.2%	Unchanged	+1.5%	-0.8%	+3.8%
AR	-2.9%	-0.7%	+0.5%	+2.6%	-0.1%	+0.5%	-1.1%	+1.4%
DC	+2.9%	-8.3%	+0.2%	+12.0%	-0.4%	Unchanged	+3.5%	+0.4%
DE	-2.7%	-6.7%	+1.5%	+5.0%	+0.4%	+1.4%	+0.8%	+1.7%
FL	-3.5%	-22.5%	-0.3%	+7.4%	+0.4%	+0.8%	-1.6%	+12.1%
GA	-3.5%	-3.2%	-0.7%	+3.9%	-1.5%	+0.5%	+0.7%	+6.4%
KY	+0.6%	+0.5%	-0.5%	+2.7%	-0.5%	+1.6%	-2.5%	+2.5%
LA	+0.8%	+0.9%	+2.0%	+3.0%	-0.5%	+0.6%	-2.1%	+3.7%
MD	-0.3%	-12.5%	+0.2%	+6.5%	-0.7%	+0.1%	+3.0%	+1.2%
MS	Unchanged	-0.8%	+0.8%	+2.6%	-0.3%	+1.0%	-2.1%	+5.1%
NC	-3.1%	-0.3%	-1.5%	+2.7%	-2.2%	+0.9%	-1.0%	+5.9%
SC	-2.1%	-0.2%	-0.4%	+3.0%	-1.1%	+0.7%	-0.2%	+3.6%
TN	-2.9%	-0.1%	-0.4%	+2.5%	-1.0%	+0.6%	-0.1%	-0.1%
TX	-0.2%	+2.3%	-2.4%	+3.1%	-1.7%	+0.8%	-2.0%	+9.3%
VA	-0.9%	-6.8%	-0.6%	+6.0%	-0.2%	-0.3%	+2.9%	+6.9%
WV	+4.4%	-0.6%	+2.6%	+2.4%	-0.8%	-0.6%	-3.7%	-20.6%
<b>Midwest</b>								
IA	-0.2%	+0.9%	-0.2%	+2.9%	-2.8%	+2.7%	-1.2%	+7.3%
IL	-3.3%	-6.7%	-1.4%	+4.6%	-2.6%	+1.9%	-0.6%	-4.9%
IN	-2.3%	-0.5%	-1.5%	+2.6%	-2.1%	+2.2%	-3.0%	-0.5%
KS	Unchanged	+0.4%	+0.1%	+3.5%	-1.8%	+0.1%	+2.0%	+2.5%
MI	-1.9%	-8.3%	-1.5%	+3.5%	-1.1%	+1.8%	-1.8%	-15.6%
MN	-3.2%	-5.4%	-0.6%	+7.1%	-2.4%	+1.6%	+1.1%	+5.2%
MO	-1.4%	-1.9%	Unchanged	+4.1%	-0.6%	+0.6%	+1.4%	+0.8%
ND	+2.3%	+3.7%	+0.1%	+2.4%	-2.3%	+0.8%	+10.9%	-25.7%
NE	-1.8%	+0.1%	+0.2%	+2.7%	+1.2%	+1.2%	+1.6%	+8.0%
OH	-1.4%	-2.3%	-0.5%	+3.0%	-1.9%	+1.7%	-1.3%	+0.4%
OK	-0.2%	+1.9%	+0.4%	+3.2%	-2.2%	+1.6%	-1.2%	+10.5%
SD	-1.2%	+2.7%	+0.6%	+3.0%	-1.7%	+2.2%	+0.8%	+19.0%
WI	-1.3%	-2.2%	-0.1%	+3.7%	-1.8%	+2.2%	-2.3%	-0.3%
<b>West</b>								
AK	+1.4%	-0.8%	+0.3%	+3.6%	-1.5%	+3.6%	+7.4%	+21.0%
AZ	-4.8%	-22.4%	-1.5%	+4.2%	-1.0%	+0.8%	-4.6%	-4.0%
CA	-4.5%	-23.2%	-2.4%	+6.6%	-0.9%	-0.5%	-2.7%	+0.8%
CO	-5.4%	-0.9%	-3.2%	+4.8%	-0.4%	+1.6%	+0.3%	+13.3%
HI	-1.0%	-10.5%	-0.3%	+5.3%	+0.2%	+5.5%	-0.7%	+5.9%
ID	-6.2%	-5.9%	-0.9%	+3.3%	-1.3%	+1.9%	-3.8%	+8.4%
MT	-1.2%	-0.3%	+1.1%	+3.0%	+0.6%	+0.4%	+7.0%	+2.4%
NM	-0.2%	-4.6%	+1.8%	+2.0%	+1.1%	+1.0%	+0.2%	+7.1%
NV	-9.0%	-29.2%	-2.3%	+4.5%	+0.6%	+3.6%	-3.9%	+4.7%
OR	-2.0%	-9.8%	-1.5%	+2.9%	-0.8%	+4.2%	-3.1%	+5.4%
UT	-4.2%	-8.0%	-1.2%	+1.6%	-0.5%	+2.7%	-0.2%	+5.1%
WA	-2.0%	-9.5%	-1.6%	+3.3%	+0.9%	+3.0%	-1.6%	Unchanged
WY	-0.4%	+0.2%	+2.0%	+5.0%	-1.2%	-1.3%	-6.0%	+2.7%
Total US	-2.5%	-6.0%	-1.2%	+4.6%	-1.6%	+0.7%	-0.4%	+2.3%
Count of States Below The National Average	19	19	14	32	18	21	24	18

\* Recession dates, established by the NBER, are available here, <http://www.nber.org/cycles/cyclesmain.html>. Numbers in red are below the national average

**Figure 5. Months to Total Nonfarm Job Growth Post-Recession**

Percent Change in Total Nonfarm Employment from Final Month of Recession

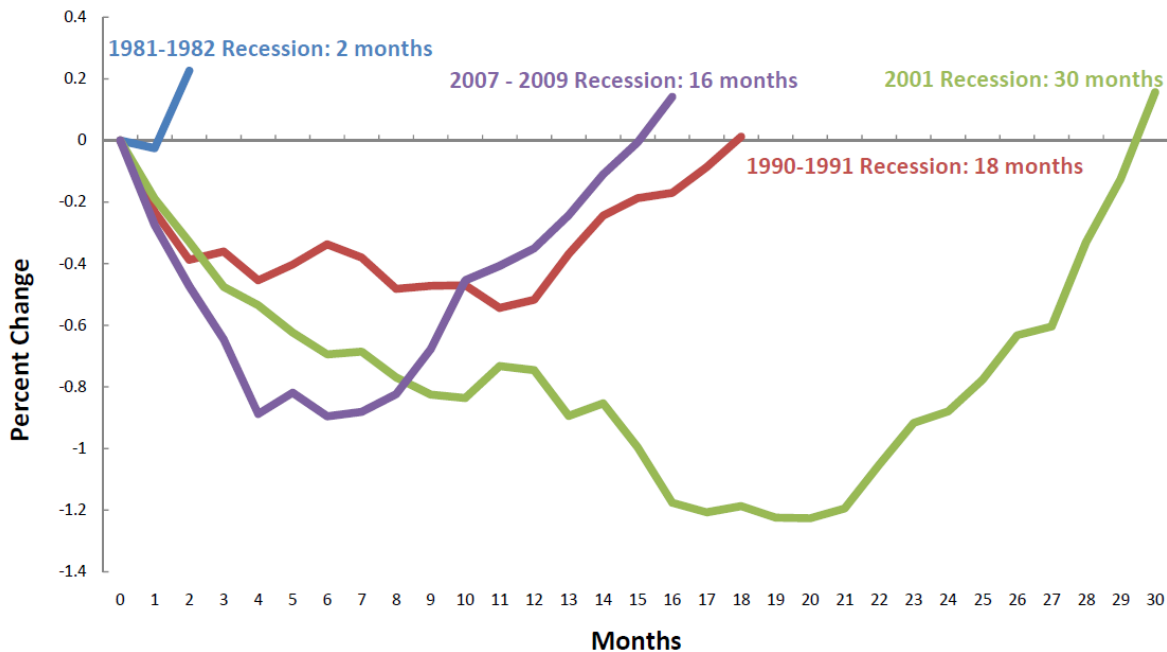


Note: Total Nonfarm employment includes both public (government) and private sectors.

Source: JEC Majority Staff calculations based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the National Bureau of Economic Research.

**Figure 6. Months to Private Sector Job Growth Post Recession**

Percent Change in Private Sector Employment From Final Month of Recession



Source: JEC Majority Staff calculations based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the National Bureau of Economic Research.