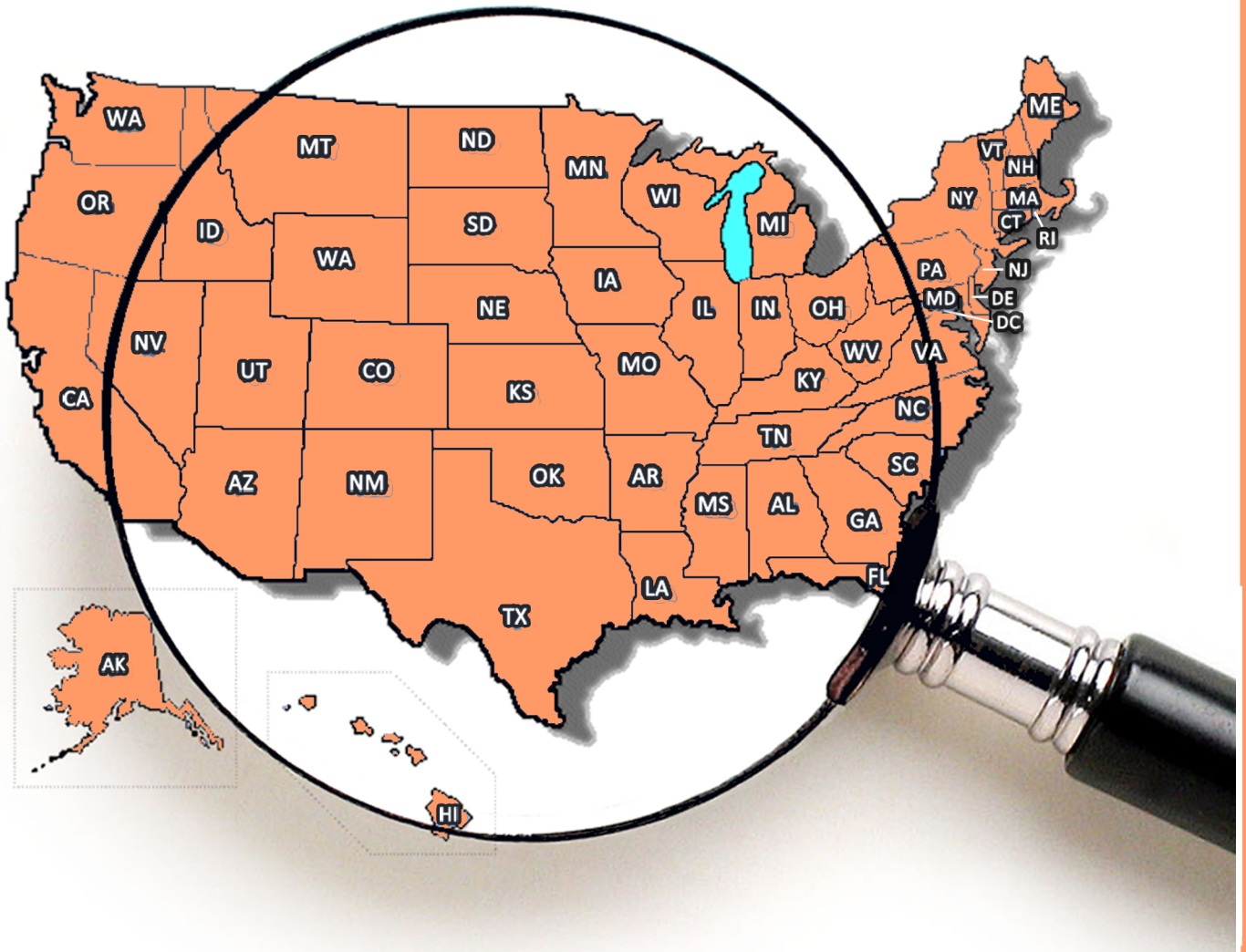


November 2012

UNDERSTANDING
THE ECONOMY:

STATE-BY-STATE SNAPSHOTS



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

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Understanding the Economy: State-by-State Snapshots

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Executive Summary

This is the 23rd edition of state-by-state snapshots issued by the Joint Economic Committee during the 112th Congress and includes state-level data through October 2012.

This month's report shows that more than two out of three states gained private-sector jobs in October. Nationally, private-sector job gains totaled 184,000 during the month, the largest gain since February. Retail sales fell by 0.3 percent during October, as Superstorm Sandy may have kept consumers away from stores in the Northeast at the end of the month. Manufacturing activity, as measured by the ISM Manufacturing Index, expanded in October, the second straight month of expansion.

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

Report highlights include:

- Thirty-six states and the District of Columbia added private-sector jobs in October. California (54,400) had the largest private-sector gains, followed by Texas (24,500) and Maryland (16,700). In the past 12 months, 42 states and the District of Columbia gained private-sector jobs, with California (333,100), Texas (269,000) and New York (131,900) recording the largest gains. Connecticut, Delaware, Mississippi, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Wisconsin and West Virginia lost private-sector positions during the last year while Maine experienced no change. From October 2011 – October 2012, North Dakota (7.0 percent), Texas (3.1 percent) and Utah (2.9 percent) had the largest percentage gains in private-sector employment. During this period, nearly 2.0 million private-sector positions were added nationally.
- Fourteen states had statistically significant decreases in the unemployment rate during October and the remaining states and the District of Columbia did not have changes that were significant. South Carolina (-0.5 percentage point) had the largest decline, followed by Alaska, Wisconsin, and Louisiana (-0.4 point each). In the past 12 months, 18 states and the District of Columbia reported statistically significant decreases in the unemployment rate, with Nevada (-1.9 percentage points) recording the largest decline. The District of Columbia and Mississippi each recorded unemployment rate declines of -1.8 percentage point from October 2011 to October 2012. Nevada (11.5 percent) had the highest unemployment rate in October, followed by Rhode Island (10.4 percent) and California (10.1 percent). North Dakota again had the lowest unemployment rate (3.1 percent). The national unemployment rate during the month was 7.9 percent, down from 8.9 percent a year earlier.

- Manufacturing employment expanded in 25 states in October, as the nation added 13,000 manufacturing jobs during the month. Georgia added 4,500 manufacturing jobs, Indiana gained 3,100 and North Carolina saw a gain of 2,600. In the past 12 months, 32 states added manufacturing positions, with the largest gains in the Midwest. Illinois (21,200), Indiana (19,900), and Michigan and Washington (15,200 each) recorded the biggest gains in the past year. Overall, 189,000 manufacturing positions have been added across the country in the last 12 months.
- Thirty-one states and the District of Columbia added jobs in the professional and business services sector in October. California (9,000), Ohio (7,300) and Missouri (6,700) posted the largest increases. In the past year, 40 states have added professional and business services jobs, with California, New York and Texas recording the largest gains. During this period, 525,000 jobs were added in the professional and business services sector.
- Thirty-four states added jobs in the leisure and hospitality sector during October. Texas (8,700), New York (6,800) and Indiana (5,200) saw the largest gains. In the past 12 months, 44 states added leisure and hospitality jobs. During this time, leisure and hospitality employment increased by 340,000 positions.

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U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

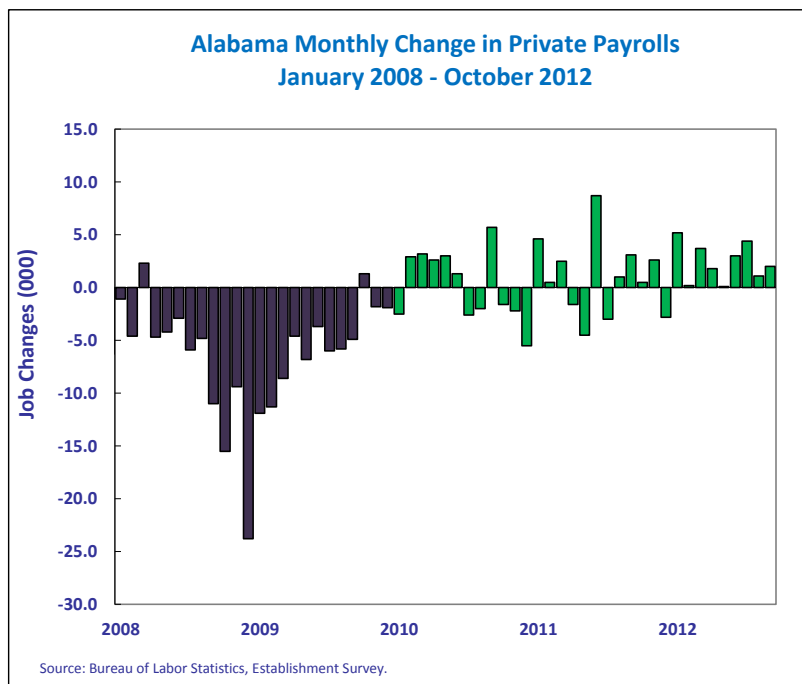
Economic Overview And Outlook: Alabama

JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In Alabama, private sector employment fell by 9.5 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.6 percent.
- In Alabama, employees in the construction, information services, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Alabama have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; other services; and mining.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Alabama was 8.1 percent in October 2012, up 4.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.6 percent in December 2009.
- 175,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Alabama during October 2012.
- In Alabama, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 21,358 during October, down 12.2 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 51,448 in December 2008, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 58.5 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Alabama was \$30,828.40 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$30,356.10 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Alabama, home prices have fallen by 9.3 percent over 13 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2009.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 1.9 percent of all mortgages, including 5.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Alabama.
- Housing starts in Alabama totaled 9,830 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, a decrease of 12.9 percent from August.
- Within the South census region, which includes Alabama, sales of new single-family homes totaled 215,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 16.8 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 1,660,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

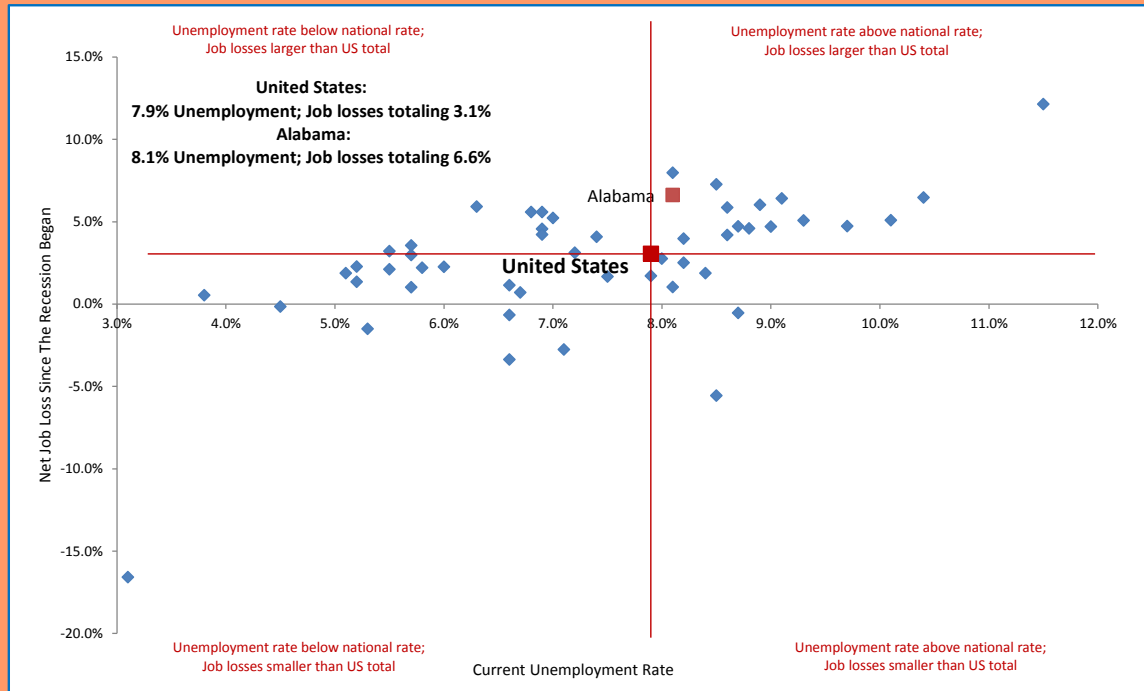
* For Alabama-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Alabama office: <http://www2.dir.state.al.us/>

How Does Alabama Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Alabama	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	10.6%	10.0%
	October 2010	9.2%	9.5%
	October 2011	8.5%	8.9%
	October 2012	8.1%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	10.3%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	6.0%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	11.0%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 45,789	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$) 2011	\$ 42,590	\$ 50,054
Poverty Rate	2007	14.5%	12.5%
	2011	15.4%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	11.7%	14.7%
	2011	13.0%	15.7%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Alaska

JOBS

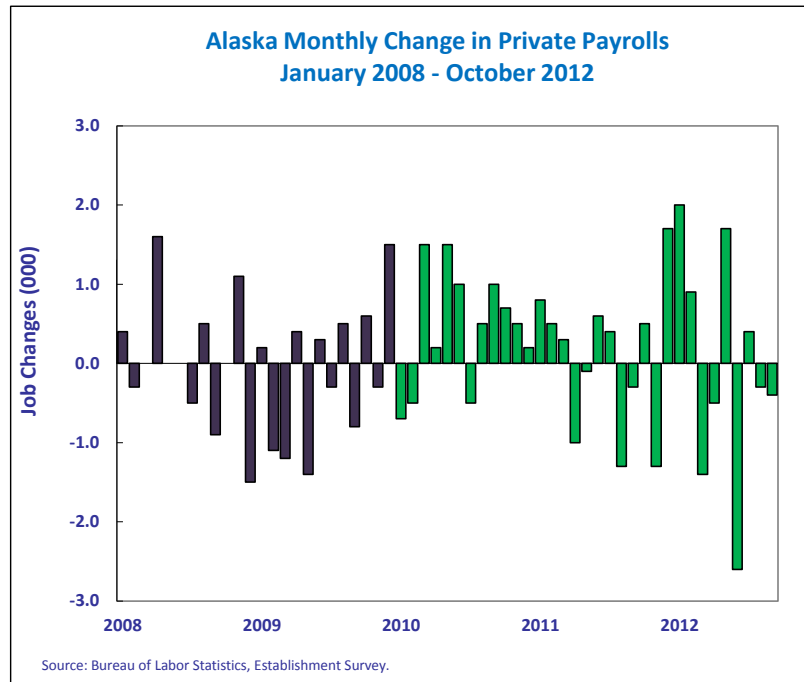
- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In Alaska, private sector employment fell by 0.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.8 percent.
- In Alaska, employees in the construction, 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: education and health services; mining; and professional and business services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Alaska was 7.1 percent in October 2012, up 0.9 percentage point from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.2 percent in January 2010.
- 26,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Alaska during October 2012.
- In Alaska, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 6,013 during October, down 8.6 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 9,245 in April 2010, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 35.0 percent.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Alaska was \$40,592.10 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$39,421.10 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Alaska, home prices fell by 3.2 percent over 11 quarters from their peak in the second quarter of 2007. Since the first quarter of 2010, home prices in Alaska have risen by 2.5 percent.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 1.2 percent of all mortgages, including 3.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Alaska.
- Housing starts in Alaska totaled 1,650 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, an increase of 114.3 percent from August.
- Within the West census region, which includes Alaska, sales of new single-family homes totaled 107,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 3.9 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 4.0 percent to 1,050,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

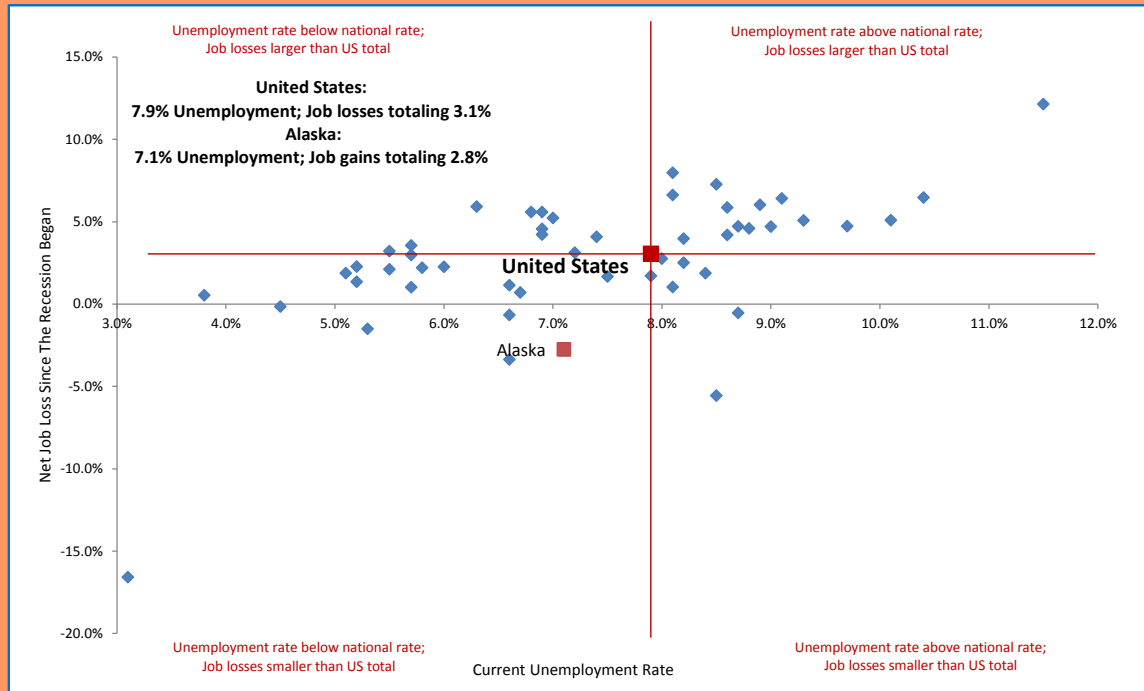
* For Alaska-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Alaska office: <http://almis.labor.state.ak.us/>

How Does Alaska Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Alaska	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	8.1%	10.0%
	October 2010	7.9%	9.5%
	October 2011	7.5%	8.9%
	October 2012	7.1%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	14.8%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	6.1%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	2.9%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 68,330	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 50,054
Poverty Rate	2007	7.6%	12.5%
	2011	11.7%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	17.6%	14.7%
	2011	18.2%	15.7%

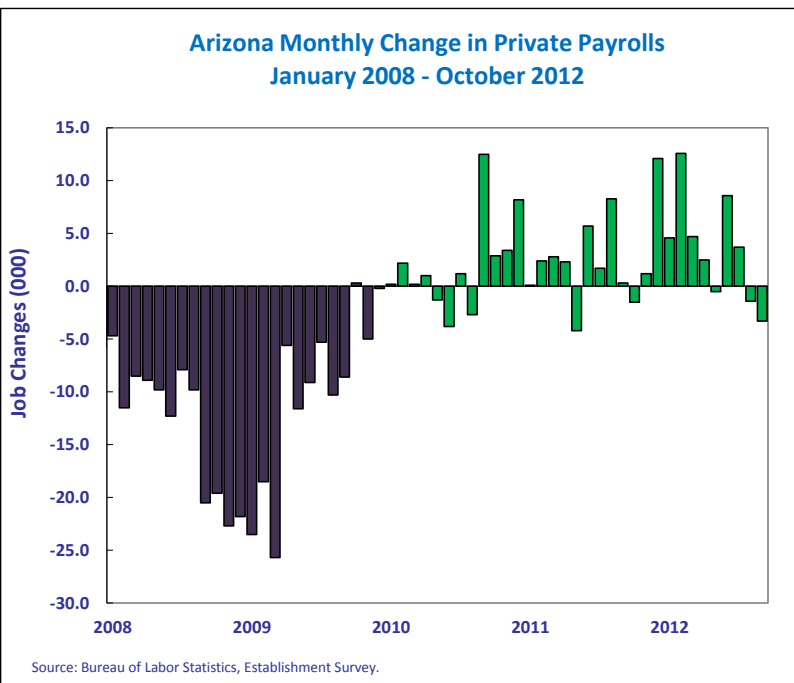
Economic Overview And Outlook: Arizona

JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In Arizona, private sector employment fell by 12.5 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 4.4 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; mining; and leisure and hospitality.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Arizona was 8.1 percent in October 2012, up 4.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.8 percent in March 2010.
- 244,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Arizona during October 2012.
- In Arizona, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 22,621 during October, up 11.6 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 42,095 in February 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 46.3 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Arizona was \$31,102.90 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$30,481.60 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Arizona, home prices fell by 45.1 percent over 18 quarters from their peak in the fourth quarter of 2006. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Arizona have risen by 2.7 percent.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 2.5 percent of all mortgages, including 6.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Arizona.
- Housing starts in Arizona totaled 20,660 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, an increase of 2.1 percent from August.
- Within the West census region, which includes Arizona, sales of new single-family homes totaled 107,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 3.9 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 4.0 percent to 1,050,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

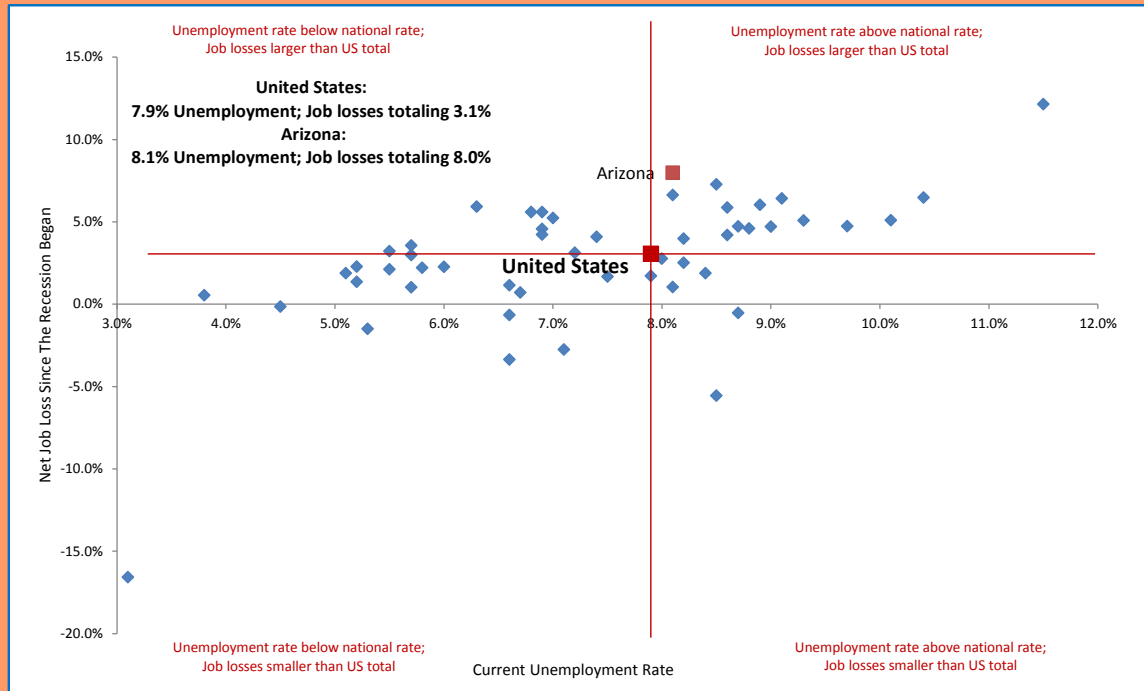
* For Arizona-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Arizona office: <http://www.workforce.az.gov/>

How Does Arizona Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Arizona	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	10.7%	10.0%
	October 2010	10.2%	9.5%
	October 2011	9.2%	8.9%
	October 2012	8.1%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	11.4%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	7.5%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	7.6%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 51,215	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 48,621
Poverty Rate	2007	14.3%	12.5%
	2011	17.2%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	17.8%	14.7%
	2011	17.3%	15.7%

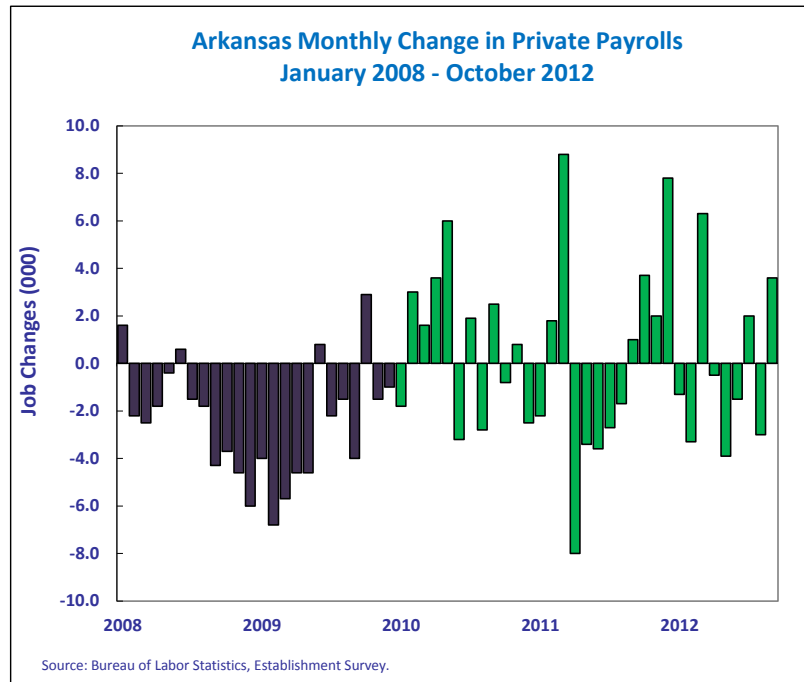
Economic Overview And Outlook: Arkansas

JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In Arkansas, private sector employment fell by 6.1 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.3 percent.
- In Arkansas, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Arkansas have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; leisure and hospitality; and education and health services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Arkansas was 7.2 percent in October 2012, up 2.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.2 percent in July 2011.
- 98,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Arkansas during October 2012.
- In Arkansas, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 15,482 during October, down 6.8 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 37,251 in February 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 58.4 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Arkansas was \$29,838.00 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$29,181.40 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Arkansas, home prices have fallen by 6.4 percent over 13 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2009.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 2.2 percent of all mortgages, including 7.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Arkansas.
- Housing starts in Arkansas totaled 12,350 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, an increase of 40.7 percent from August.
- Within the South census region, which includes Arkansas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 215,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 16.8 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 1,660,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

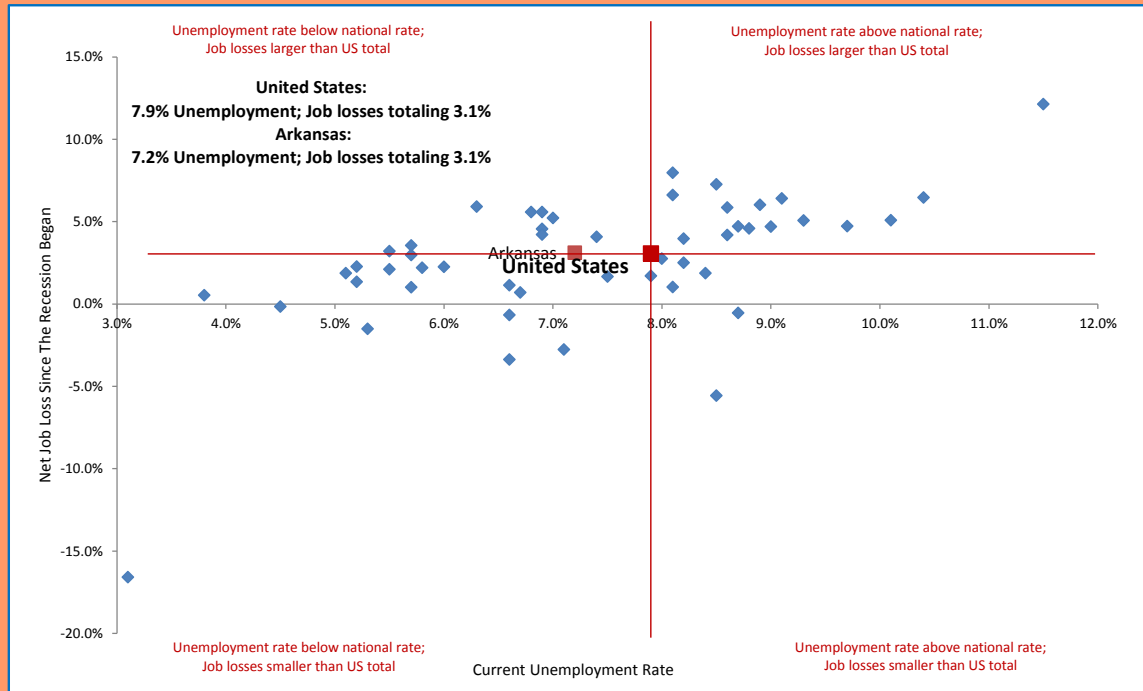
* For Arkansas-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Arkansas office: <http://www.discoverarkansas.net/>

How Does Arkansas Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Arkansas	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	7.7%	10.0%
	October 2010	8.0%	9.5%
	October 2011	8.0%	8.9%
	October 2012	7.2%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	10.5%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	8.5%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	4.3%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 44,252	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 41,302
Poverty Rate	2007	13.8%	12.5%
	2011	18.7%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	15.7%	14.7%
	2011	17.5%	15.7%



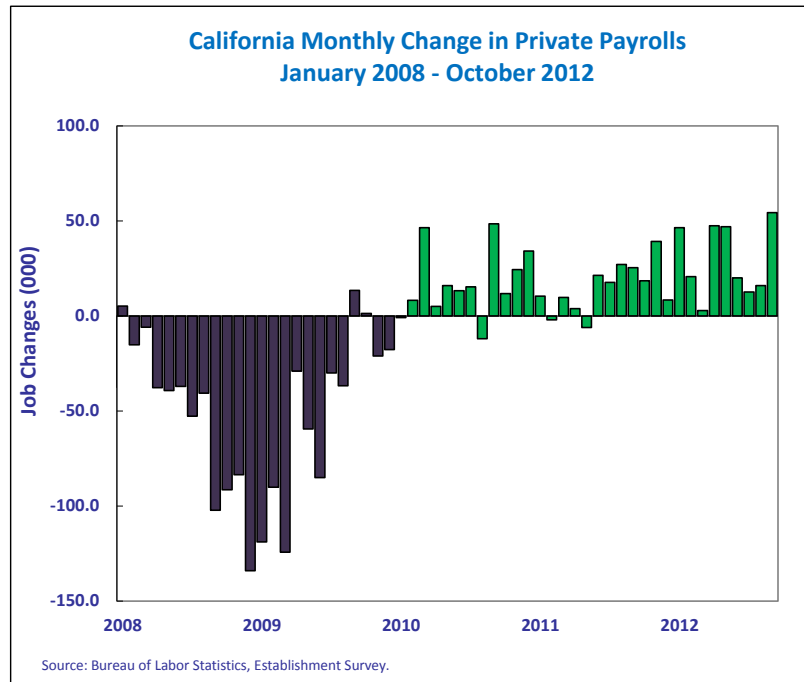
Economic Overview And Outlook: California

JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In California, private sector employment fell by 9.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 5.7 percent.
- In California, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and financial activities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in California have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and leisure and hospitality.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in California was 10.1 percent in October 2012, up 4.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 12.4 percent in October 2010.
- 1,848,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in California during October 2012.
- In California, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 238,468 during October, down 2.7 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 344,438 in January 2010, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 30.8 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in California was \$38,837.40 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$37,732.70 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In California, home prices have fallen by 38.8 percent over 23 quarters from their peak in the third quarter of 2006.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 2.6 percent of all mortgages, including 7.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in California.
- Housing starts in California totaled 67,870 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, an increase of 45.6 percent from August.
- Within the West census region, which includes California, sales of new single-family homes totaled 107,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 3.9 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 4.0 percent to 1,050,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

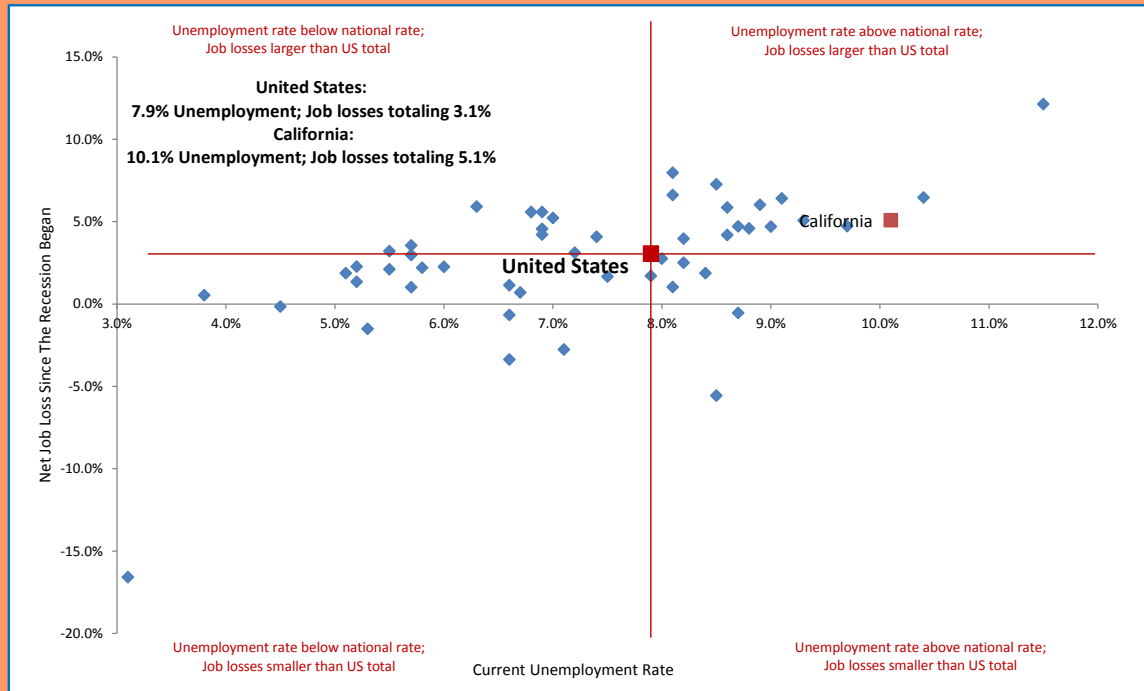
* For California-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the California office: <http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/>

How Does California Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		California	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	12.1%	10.0%
	October 2010	12.4%	9.5%
	October 2011	11.5%	8.9%
	October 2012	10.1%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	6.9%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	11.0%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	20.0%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 60,456	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 53,367
Poverty Rate	2007	12.7%	12.5%
	2011	16.9%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	17.5%	14.7%
	2011	19.7%	15.7%

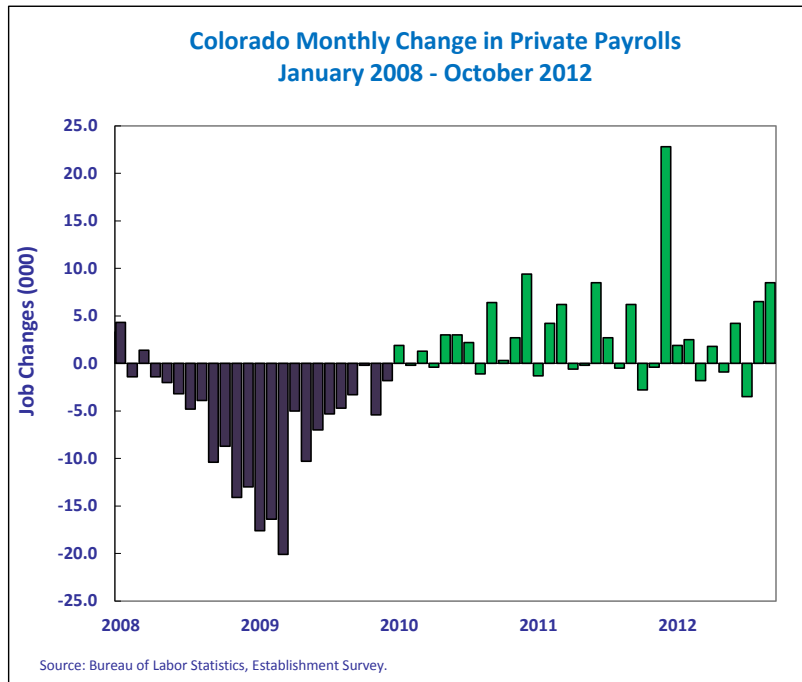
Economic Overview And Outlook: Colorado

JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In Colorado, private sector employment fell by 7.7 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 5.0 percent.
- In Colorado, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Colorado have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; education and health services; and professional and business services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Colorado was 7.9 percent in October 2012, up 3.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.0 percent in November 2010.
- 214,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Colorado during October 2012.
- In Colorado, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 14,374 during October, down 0.6 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 25,007 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 42.5 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Colorado was \$38,865.50 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$37,797.80 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Colorado, home prices fell by 8.7 percent over 13 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Colorado have risen by 1.4 percent.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 1.7 percent of all mortgages, including 5.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Colorado.
- Housing starts in Colorado totaled 19,270 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, a decrease of 22.5 percent from August.
- Within the West census region, which includes Colorado, sales of new single-family homes totaled 107,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 3.9 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 4.0 percent to 1,050,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

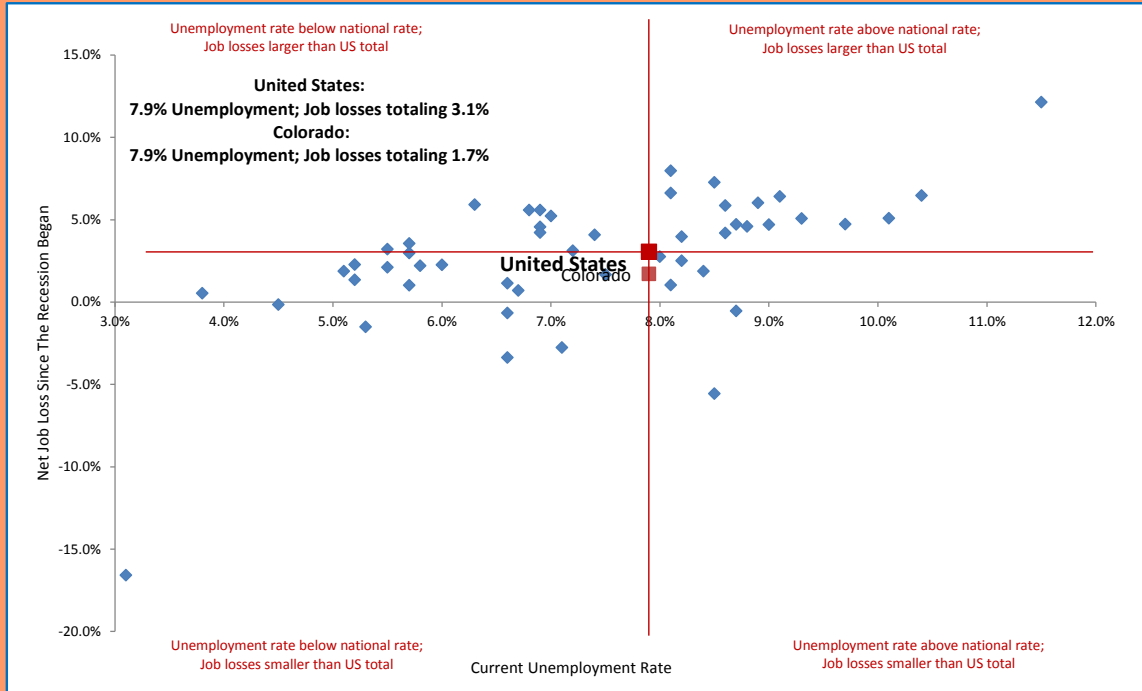
* For Colorado-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Colorado office:
<http://lmigateway.coworkforce.com/lmigateway/gsipub/index.asp?docid=363>

How Does Colorado Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Colorado	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	8.4%	10.0%
	October 2010	9.0%	9.5%
	October 2011	8.1%	8.9%
	October 2012	7.9%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	10.2%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	9.5%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	10.2%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 66,321	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$) 2011	\$ 58,629	\$ 50,054
Poverty Rate	2007	9.8%	12.5%
	2011	13.2%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	16.0%	14.7%
	2011	15.7%	15.7%

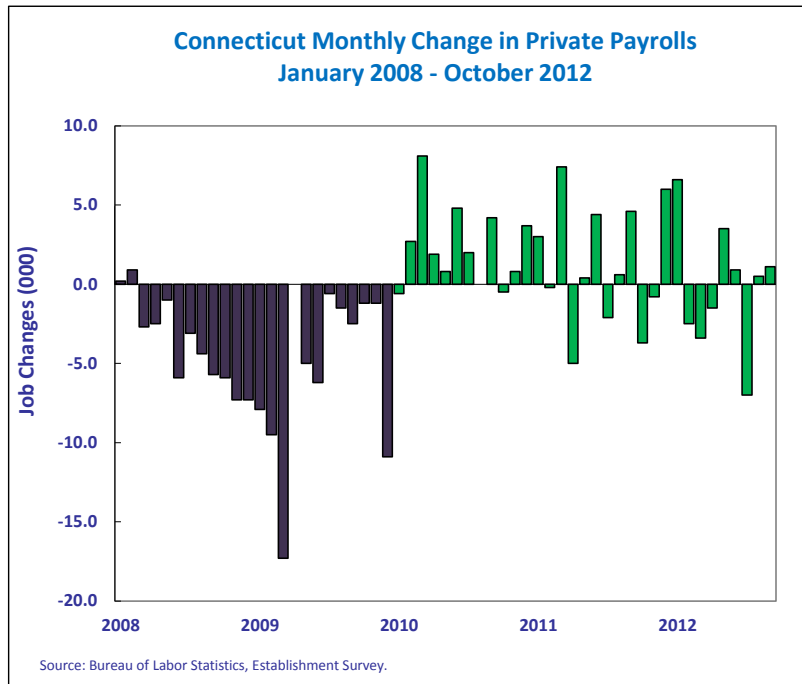
Economic Overview And Outlook: Connecticut

JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In Connecticut, private sector employment fell by 7.5 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.1 percent.
- In Connecticut, employees in the construction, professional and business services, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Connecticut have experienced the greatest employment increases: education and health services; leisure and hospitality; and professional and business services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Connecticut was 9.0 percent in October 2012, up 4.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.4 percent in December 2010.
- 171,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Connecticut during October 2012.
- In Connecticut, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 20,920 during October, up 4.0 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 38,259 in November 2011, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 45.3 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Connecticut was \$51,180.10 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$50,015.20 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Connecticut, home prices have fallen by 17.4 percent over 21 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2007.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 5.4 percent of all mortgages, including 17.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Connecticut.
- Housing starts in Connecticut totaled 4,690 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, a decrease of 24.7 percent from August.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Connecticut, sales of new single-family homes totaled 35,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 16.7 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.1 percent to 470,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

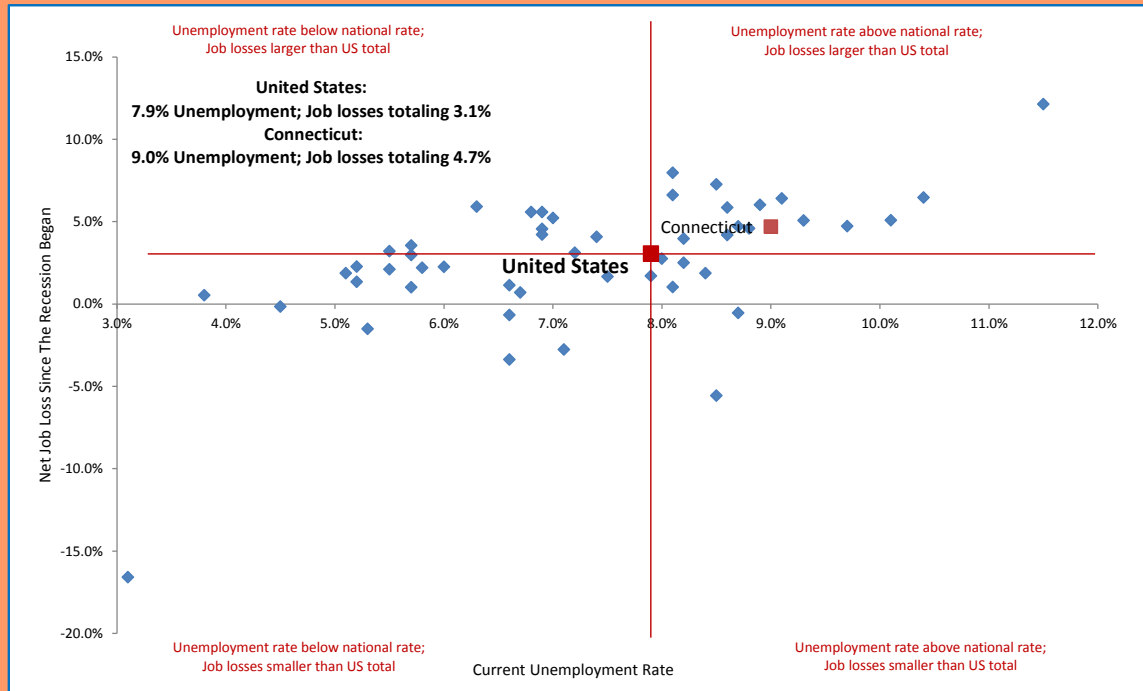
* For Connecticut-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Connecticut office: <http://www1.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/>

How Does Connecticut Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Connecticut	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	8.7%	10.0%
	October 2010	9.4%	9.5%
	October 2011	8.5%	8.9%
	October 2012	9.0%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	8.0%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	9.4%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	8.7%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 69,576	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$) 2011	\$ 65,415	\$ 50,054
Poverty Rate	2007	8.9%	12.5%
	2011	10.1%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	8.6%	14.7%
	2011	8.6%	15.7%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Delaware

JOBS

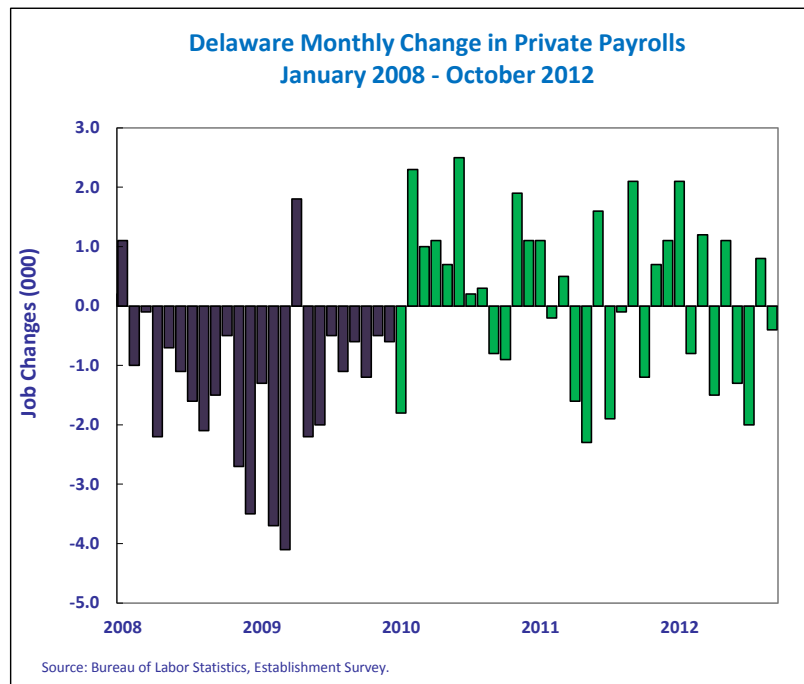
- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In Delaware, private sector employment fell by 8.9 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.4 percent.
- In Delaware, employees in the natural resources, mining, construction, trade, transportation and utilities, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Delaware have experienced the greatest employment increases: leisure and hospitality; education and health services; and financial activities.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Delaware was 6.8 percent in October 2012, up 3.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.5 percent in January 2010.
- 30,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Delaware during October 2012.
- In Delaware, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 3,714 during October, down 14.0 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 7,929 in February 2007, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 53.2 percent.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Delaware was \$36,419.40 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$35,351.20 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Delaware, home prices have fallen by 19.7 percent over 20 quarters from their peak in the second quarter of 2007.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 3.4 percent of all mortgages, including 11.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Delaware.
- Housing starts in Delaware totaled 4,360 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, an increase of 37.5 percent from August.
- Within the South census region, which includes Delaware, sales of new single-family homes totaled 215,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 16.8 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 1,660,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

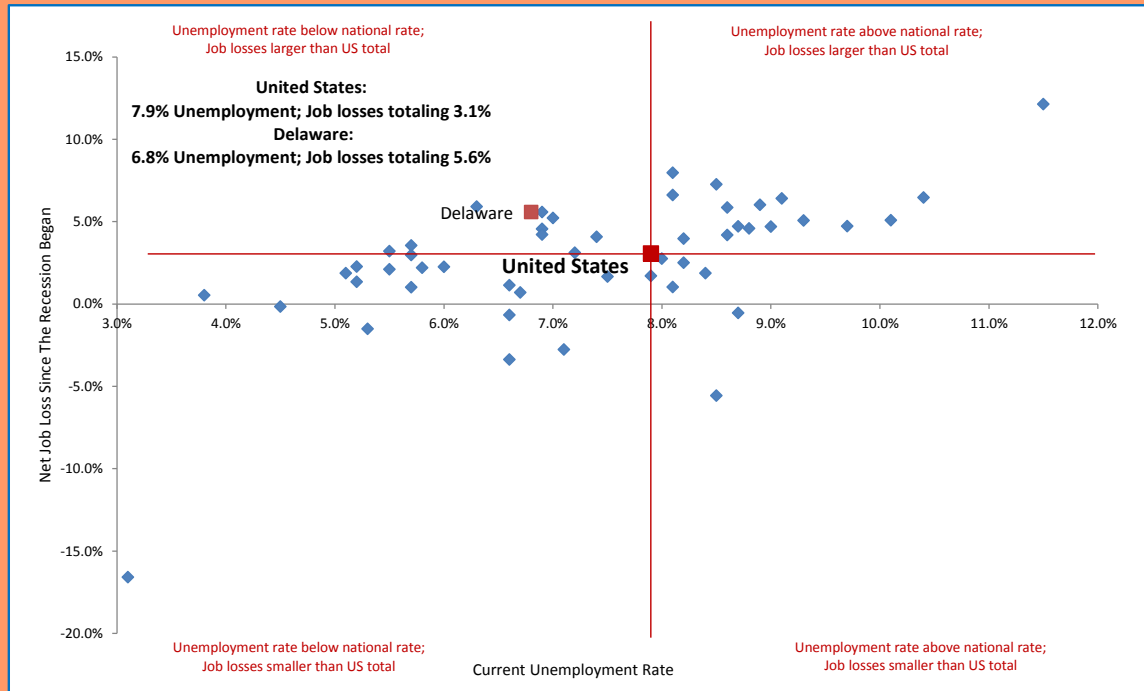
* For Delaware-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Delaware office:
<http://www.delawareworks.com/oolmi/Information/Publications.aspx>

How Does Delaware Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Delaware	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	8.2%	10.0%
	October 2010	7.8%	9.5%
	October 2011	7.3%	8.9%
	October 2012	6.8%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	11.0%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	7.6%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	4.3%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 59,214	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 54,660
Poverty Rate	2007	9.3%	12.5%
	2011	13.7%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	10.6%	14.7%
	2011	10.0%	15.7%

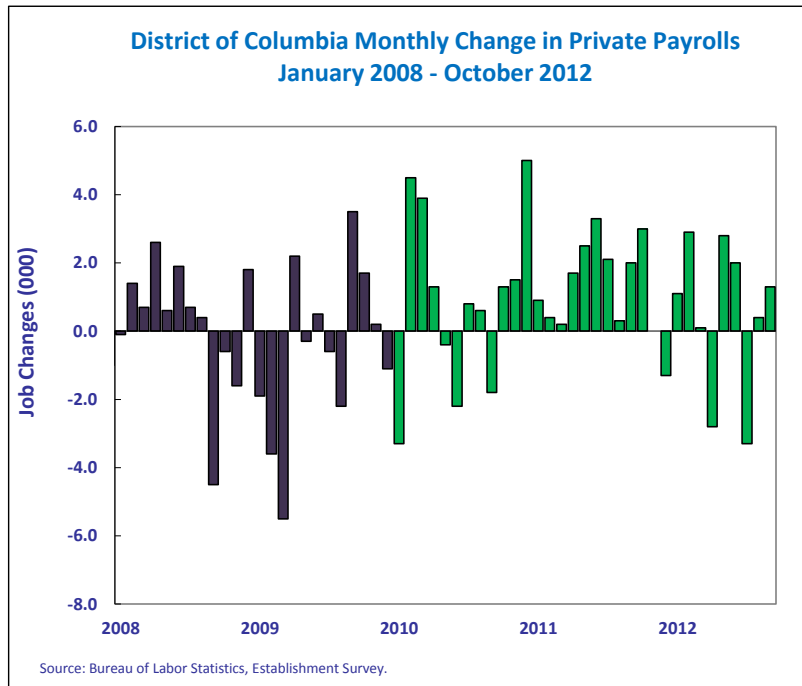
Economic Overview And Outlook: The District Of Columbia

JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In the District of Columbia, private sector employment fell by 1.5 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 7.4 percent.
- In the District of Columbia, employees in the information services, financial activities, and natural resources, mining, 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: natural resources, mining, and construction; education and health services; and other services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in the District of Columbia was 8.5 percent in October 2012, up 2.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.5 percent in August 2011.
- 31,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in District of Columbia during October 2012.
- In the District of Columbia, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 1,625 during October, up 261.9 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 2,573 in February 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 36.8 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in the District of Columbia was \$64,863.70 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$64,325.60 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In District of Columbia, home prices fell by 11.3 percent over 10 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2007. Since the third quarter of 2009, home prices in District of Columbia have risen by 5.0 percent.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 2.7 percent of all mortgages, including 9.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in the District of Columbia.
- Housing starts in the District of Columbia totaled 5,010 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, an increase of 1.6 percent from August.
- Within the South census region, which includes the District of Columbia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 215,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 16.8 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 1,660,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

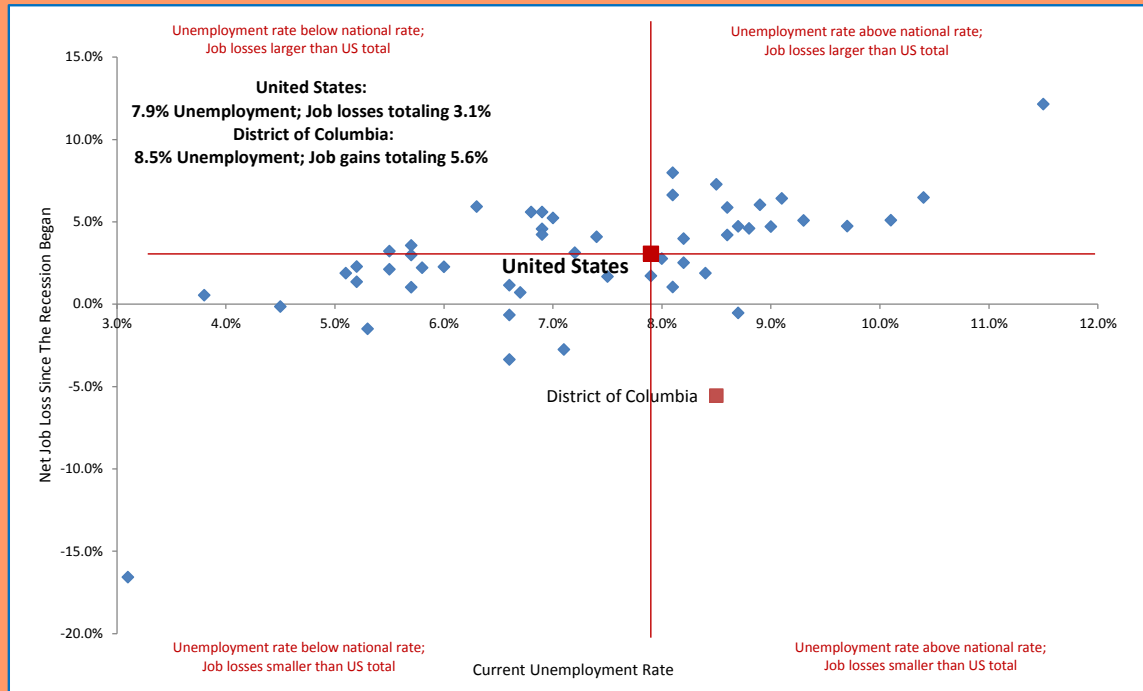
* For District of Columbia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the District of Columbia office: <http://www.does.dc.gov/does/cwp/view,a,1233,q,538030.asp>

How Does The District Of Columbia Compare To The States?

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

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

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



DISTRICT QUICK FACTS

		District of Columbia	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	10.3%	10.0%
	October 2010	10.1%	9.5%
	October 2011	10.3%	8.9%
	October 2012	8.5%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	5.9%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	10.1%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	12.4%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 55,086	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 55,251
Poverty Rate	2007	18.0%	12.5%
	2011	19.9%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	9.3%	14.7%
	2011	8.4%	15.7%



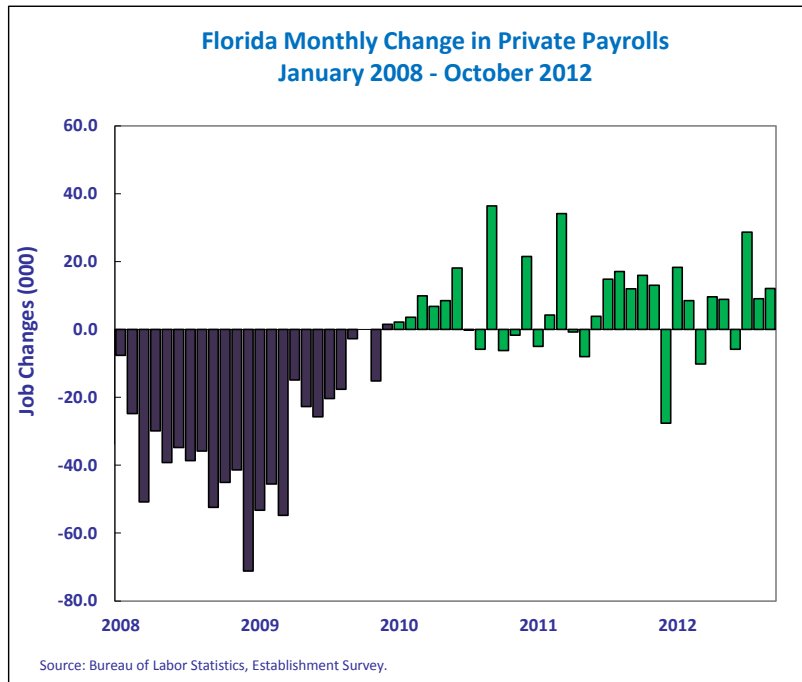
Economic Overview And Outlook: Florida

JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In Florida, private sector employment fell by 10.9 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 4.0 percent.
- In Florida, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Florida have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; leisure and hospitality; and education and health services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Florida was 8.5 percent in October 2012, up 3.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.4 percent in February 2010.
- 790,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Florida during October 2012.
- In Florida, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 61,129 during October, down 5.6 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 121,442 in January 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 49.7 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Florida was \$35,009.00 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$34,512.50 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Florida, home prices have fallen by 43.6 percent over 22 quarters from their peak in the fourth quarter of 2006.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 13.0 percent of all mortgages, including 27.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Florida.
- Housing starts in Florida totaled 103,290 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, an increase of 74.9 percent from August.
- Within the South census region, which includes Florida, sales of new single-family homes totaled 215,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 16.8 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 1,660,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

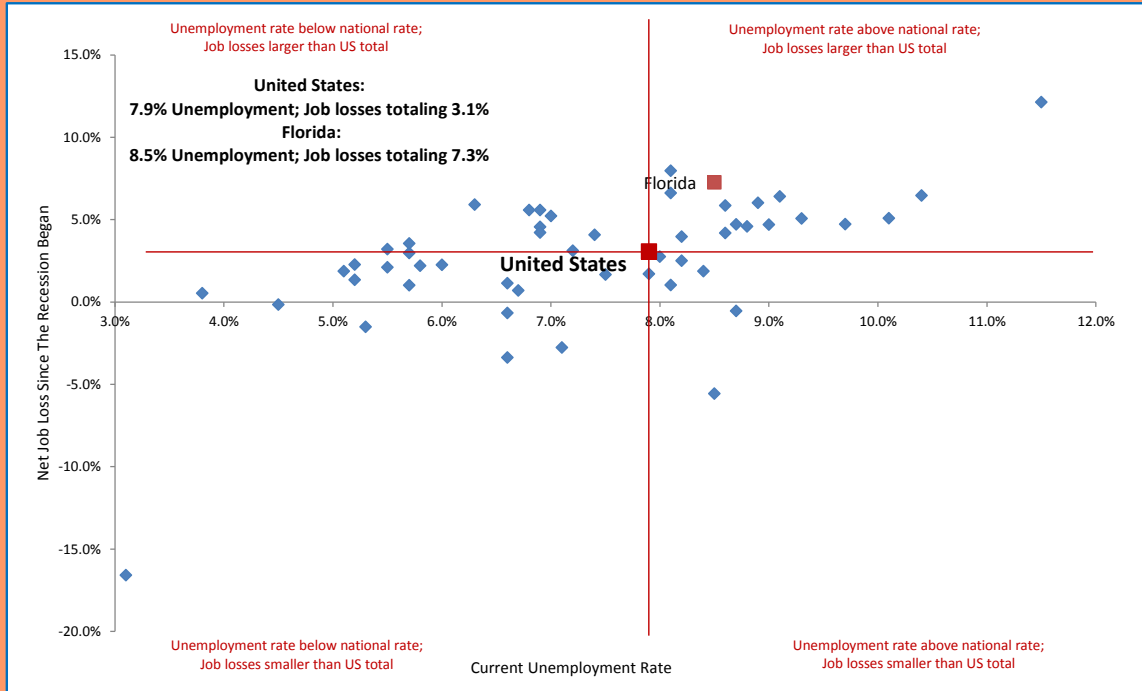
* For Florida-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Florida office: <http://www.labormarketinfo.com/>

How Does Florida Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Florida	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	11.1%	10.0%
	October 2010	11.3%	9.5%
	October 2011	10.2%	8.9%
	October 2012	8.5%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	10.9%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	9.3%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	12.5%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 49,674	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$) 2011	\$ 45,105	\$ 50,054
Poverty Rate	2007	12.5%	12.5%
	2011	14.9%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	19.8%	14.7%
	2011	19.8%	15.7%

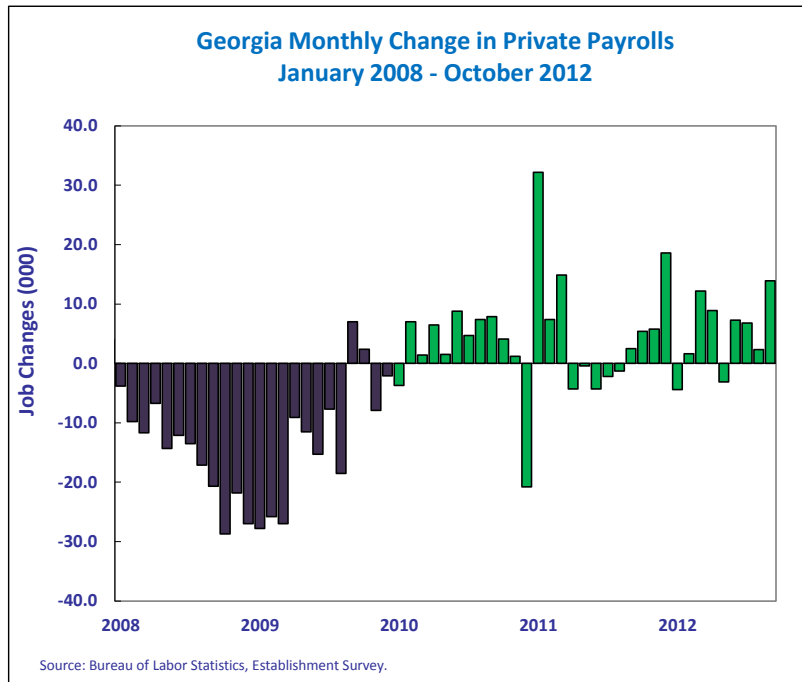
Economic Overview And Outlook: Georgia

JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In Georgia, private sector employment fell by 9.6 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 4.8 percent.
- In Georgia, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Georgia have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; education and health services; and manufacturing.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Georgia was 8.7 percent in October 2012, up 3.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.5 percent in January 2010.
- 419,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Georgia during October 2012.
- In Georgia, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 50,715 during October, up 0.2 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 103,264 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 50.9 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Georgia was \$31,865.20 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$31,070.50 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Georgia, home prices have fallen by 23.2 percent over 17 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 2.8 percent of all mortgages, including 7.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Georgia.
- Housing starts in Georgia totaled 26,760 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, an increase of 42.8 percent from August.
- Within the South census region, which includes Georgia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 215,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 16.8 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 1,660,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

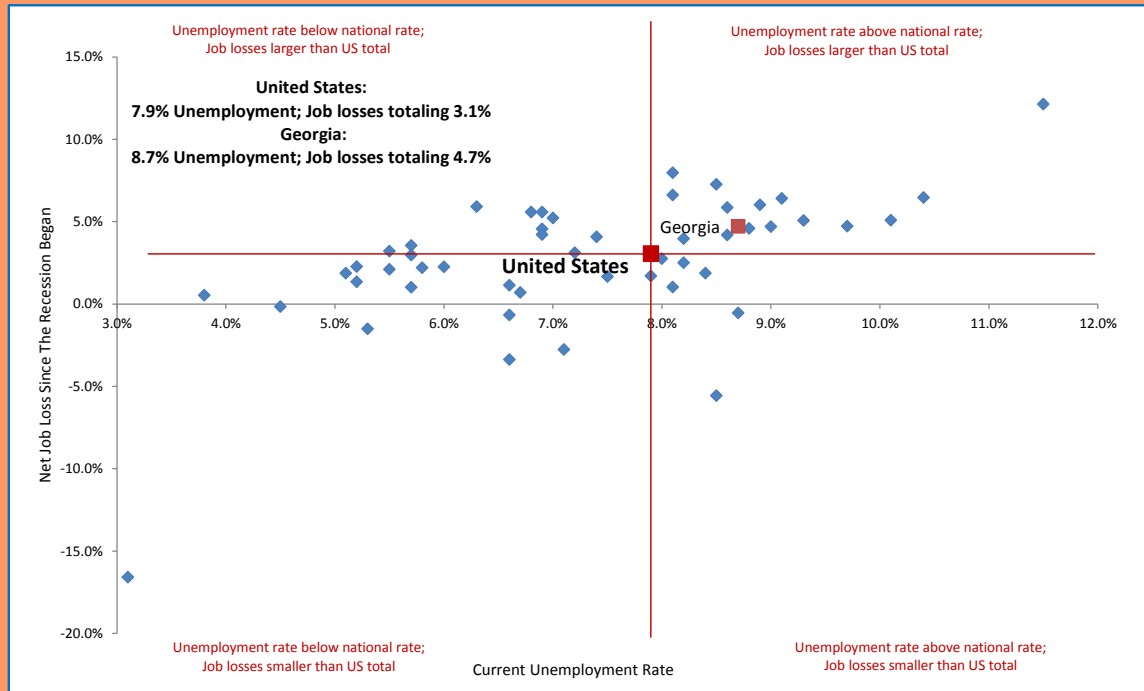
* For Georgia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Georgia office: <http://explorer.dol.state.ga.us/>

How Does Georgia Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Georgia	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	10.5%	10.0%
	October 2010	10.3%	9.5%
	October 2011	9.7%	8.9%
	October 2012	8.7%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	10.1%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	9.0%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	14.2%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 52,762	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$) 2011	\$ 45,973	\$ 50,054
Poverty Rate	2007	13.6%	12.5%
	2011	18.4%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	17.2%	14.7%
	2011	19.2%	15.7%

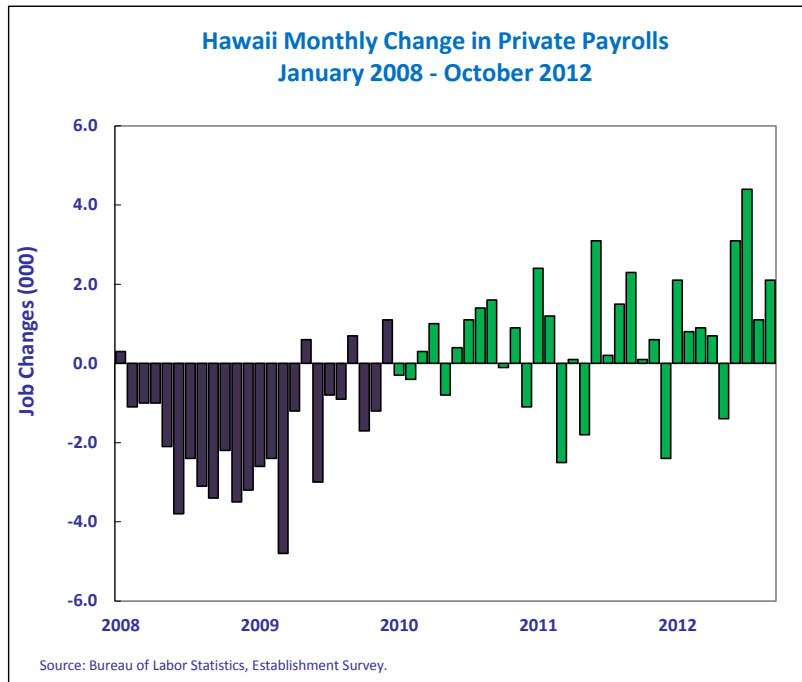
Economic Overview And Outlook: Hawaii

JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In Hawaii, private sector employment fell by 8.5 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 5.0 percent.
- In Hawaii, employees in the natural resources, mining, construction, trade, transportation and utilities, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Hawaii have experienced the greatest employment increases: leisure and hospitality; professional and business services; and trade, transportation and utilities.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Hawaii was 5.5 percent in October 2012, up 2.5 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.1 percent in December 2009.
- 36,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Hawaii during October 2012.
- In Hawaii, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 7,591 during October, up 1.4 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 11,570 in August 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 34.4 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Hawaii was \$38,036.90 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$36,809.20 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Hawaii, home prices have fallen by 16.8 percent over 20 quarters from their peak in the second quarter of 2007.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 4.7 percent of all mortgages, including 19.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Hawaii.
- Housing starts in Hawaii totaled 2,900 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, an increase of 75.8 percent from August.
- Within the West census region, which includes Hawaii, sales of new single-family homes totaled 107,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 3.9 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 4.0 percent to 1,050,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

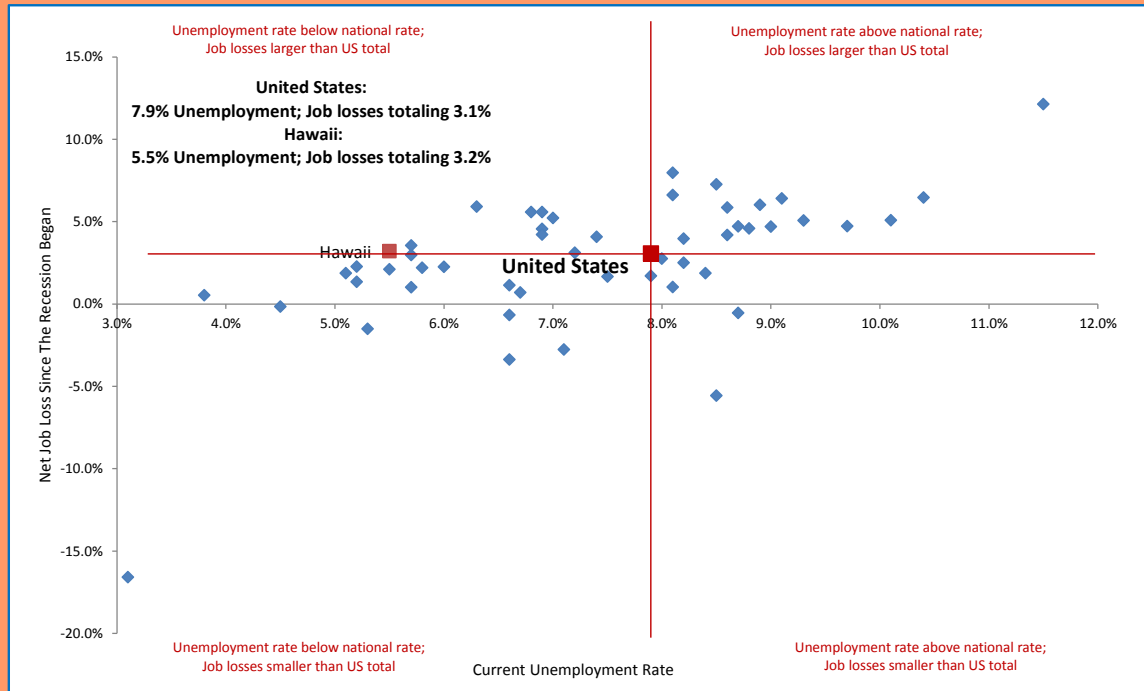
* For Hawaii-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Hawaii office: <http://hawaii.gov/labor/>

How Does Hawaii Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Hawaii	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	7.1%	10.0%
	October 2010	6.8%	9.5%
	October 2011	6.8%	8.9%
	October 2012	5.5%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	11.0%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	8.3%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	8.5%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 69,447	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$) 2011	\$ 59,047	\$ 50,054
Poverty Rate	2007	7.5%	12.5%
	2011	12.1%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	6.9%	14.7%
	2011	7.8%	15.7%



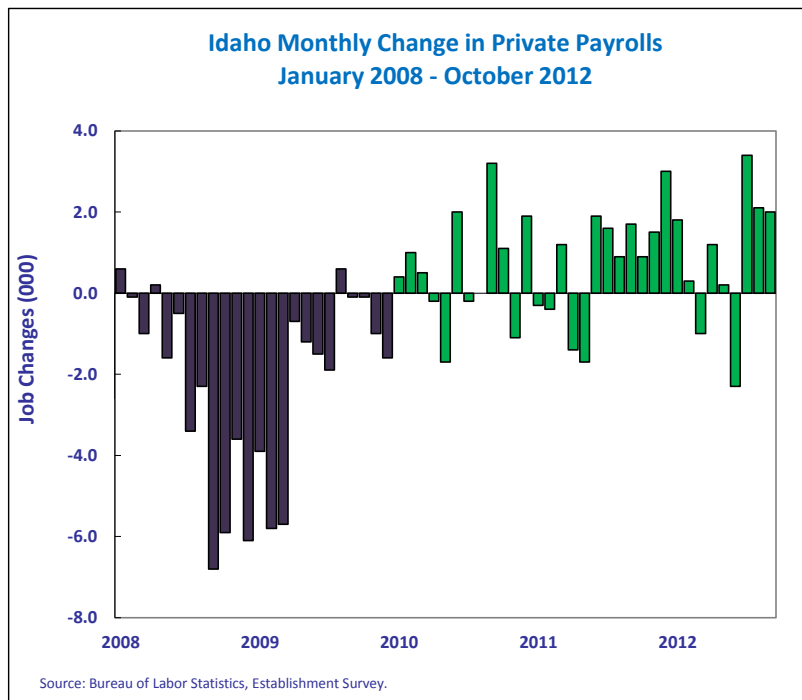
Economic Overview And Outlook: Idaho

JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In Idaho, private sector employment fell by 9.9 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 4.8 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: education and health services; mining; and manufacturing.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Idaho was 7.0 percent in October 2012, up 3.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.9 percent in July 2011.
- 54,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Idaho during October 2012.
- In Idaho, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 8,737 during October, down 0.5 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 18,226 in September 2010, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 52.1 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Idaho was \$29,063.90 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$28,425.20 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Idaho, home prices fell by 26.0 percent over 13 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Idaho have risen by 1.3 percent.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 2.8 percent of all mortgages, including 8.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Idaho.
- Housing starts in Idaho totaled 6,890 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, a decrease of 2.1 percent from August.
- Within the West census region, which includes Idaho, sales of new single-family homes totaled 107,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 3.9 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 4.0 percent to 1,050,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

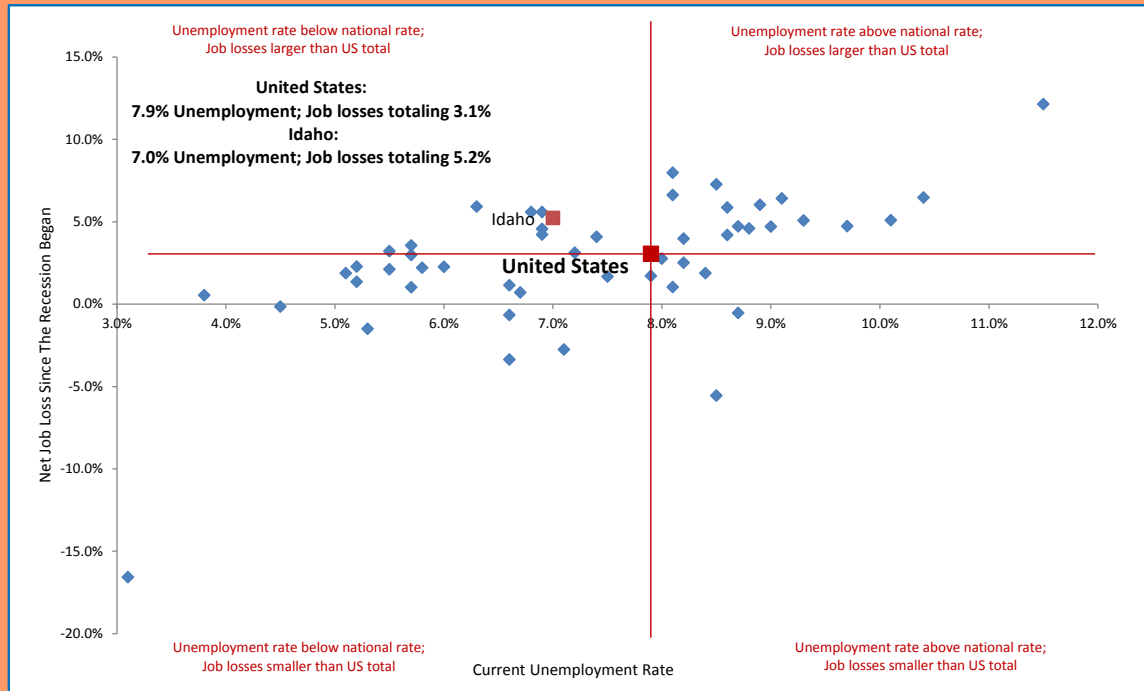
* For Idaho-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Idaho office:
<http://labor.idaho.gov/dnn/Default.aspx?tabid=696&AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1>

How Does Idaho Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Idaho	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	8.2%	10.0%
	October 2010	8.9%	9.5%
	October 2011	8.6%	8.9%
	October 2012	7.0%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	10.4%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	7.9%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	6.4%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 53,351	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 47,459
Poverty Rate	2007	9.9%	12.5%
	2011	15.7%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	13.6%	14.7%
	2011	16.9%	15.7%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Illinois

JOBS

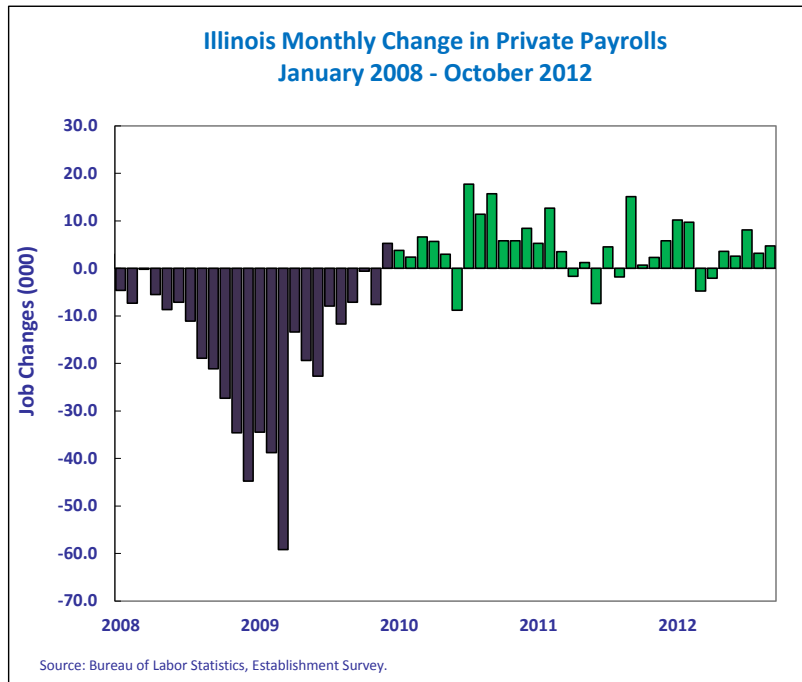
- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In Illinois, private sector employment fell by 7.9 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.1 percent.
- In Illinois, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Illinois have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; mining; and manufacturing.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Illinois was 8.8 percent in October 2012, up 3.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.4 percent in January 2010.
- 581,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Illinois during October 2012.
- In Illinois, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 63,533 during October, up 4.7 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 124,439 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 48.9 percent.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Illinois was \$38,825.70 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$37,899.00 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Illinois, home prices have fallen by 19.2 percent over 21 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2007.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 6.8 percent of all mortgages, including 17.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Illinois.
- Housing starts in Illinois totaled 16,360 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, an increase of 3.7 percent from August.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Illinois, sales of new single-family homes totaled 32,000 units in September 2012, a decrease of 37.3 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 2.0 percent to 1,040,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

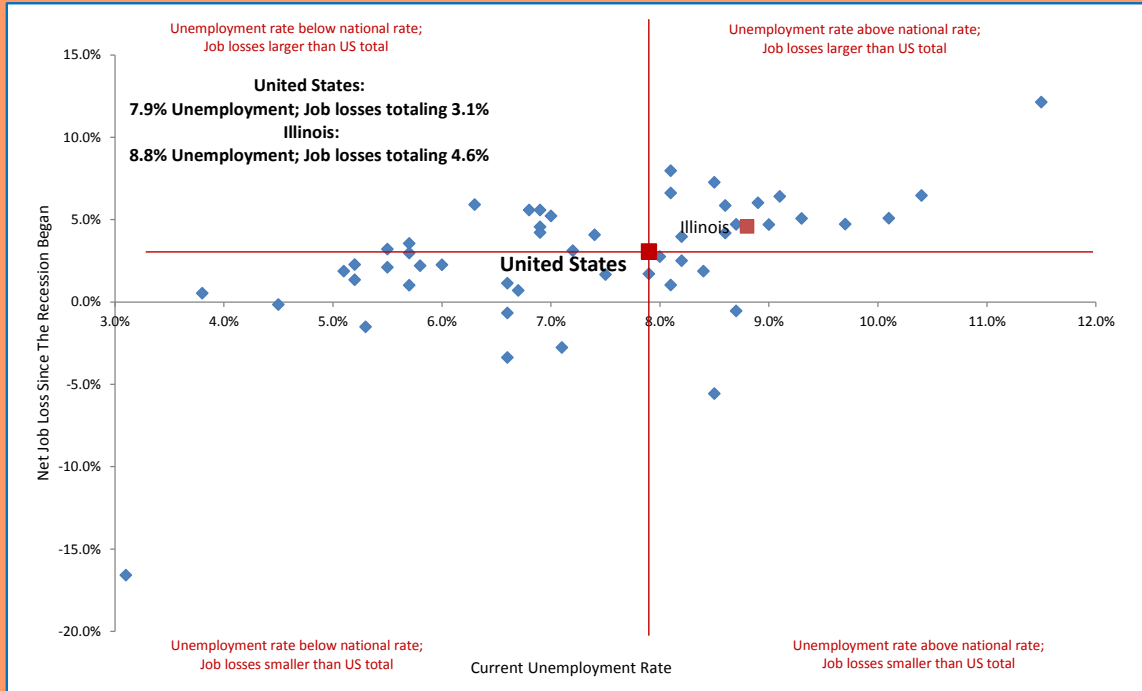
* For Illinois-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Illinois office: <http://lmi.ides.state.il.us/pressreleases.htm>

How Does Illinois Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Illinois	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	11.0%	10.0%
	October 2010	9.8%	9.5%
	October 2011	10.0%	8.9%
	October 2012	8.8%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	7.8%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	8.1%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	9.5%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 56,955	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$) 2011	\$ 50,637	\$ 50,054
Poverty Rate	2007	10.0%	12.5%
	2011	14.2%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	13.0%	14.7%
	2011	14.7%	15.7%



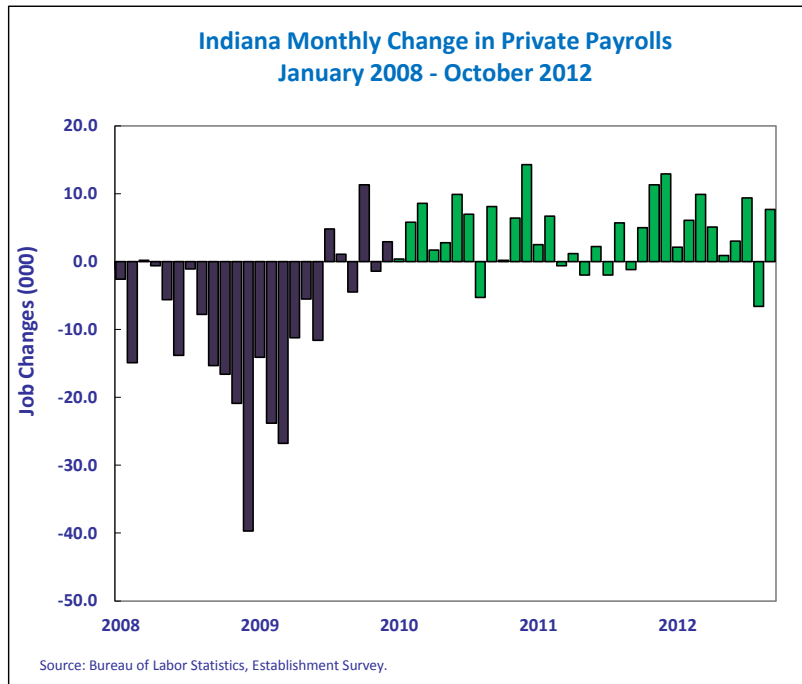
Economic Overview And Outlook: Indiana

JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In Indiana, private sector employment fell by 8.5 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 5.9 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: construction; manufacturing; and professional and business services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Indiana was 8.0 percent in October 2012, up 3.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.8 percent in July 2009.
- 252,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Indiana during October 2012.
- In Indiana, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 29,531 during October, down 14.5 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 90,339 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 67.3 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Indiana was \$31,995.70 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$30,649.40 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Indiana, home prices fell by 6.3 percent over 13 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Indiana have risen by 0.3 percent.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 4.5 percent of all mortgages, including 11.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Indiana.
- Housing starts in Indiana totaled 13,010 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, a decrease of 7.5 percent from August.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Indiana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 32,000 units in September 2012, a decrease of 37.3 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 2.0 percent to 1,040,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

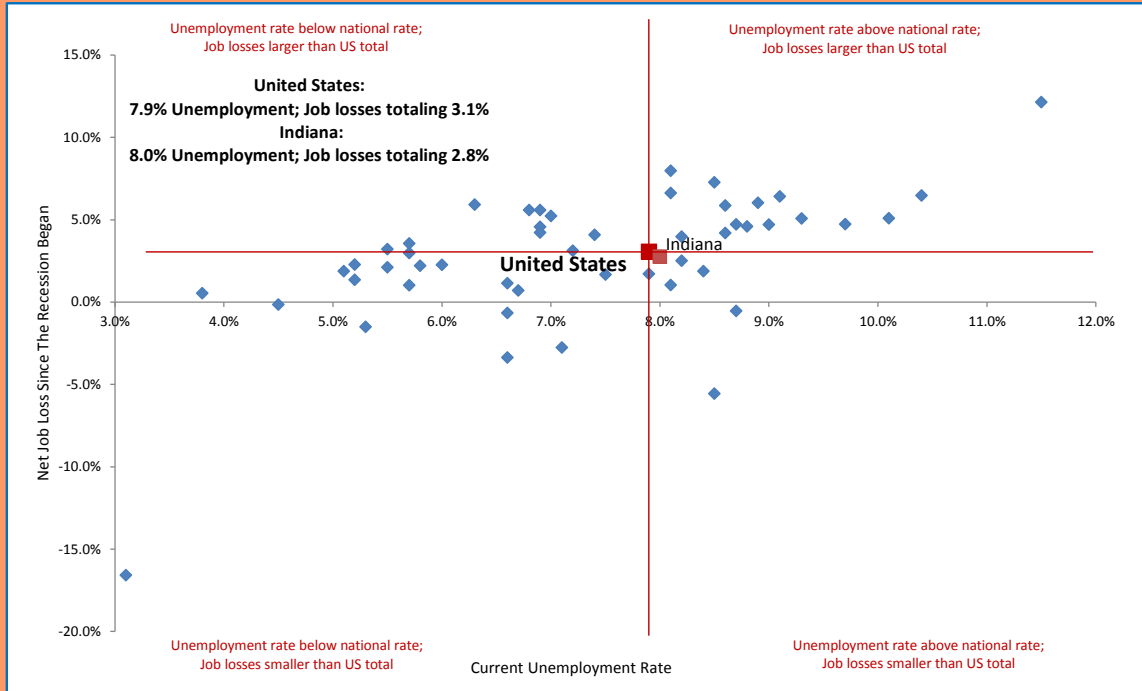
* For Indiana-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Indiana office: <http://www.hoosierdata.in.gov/>

How Does Indiana Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Indiana	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	10.5%	10.0%
	October 2010	9.7%	9.5%
	October 2011	9.1%	8.9%
	October 2012	8.0%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	10.5%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	7.6%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	15.7%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 51,474	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$) 2011	\$ 44,445	\$ 50,054
Poverty Rate	2007	11.8%	12.5%
	2011	15.6%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	11.0%	14.7%
	2011	12.0%	15.7%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Iowa

JOBS

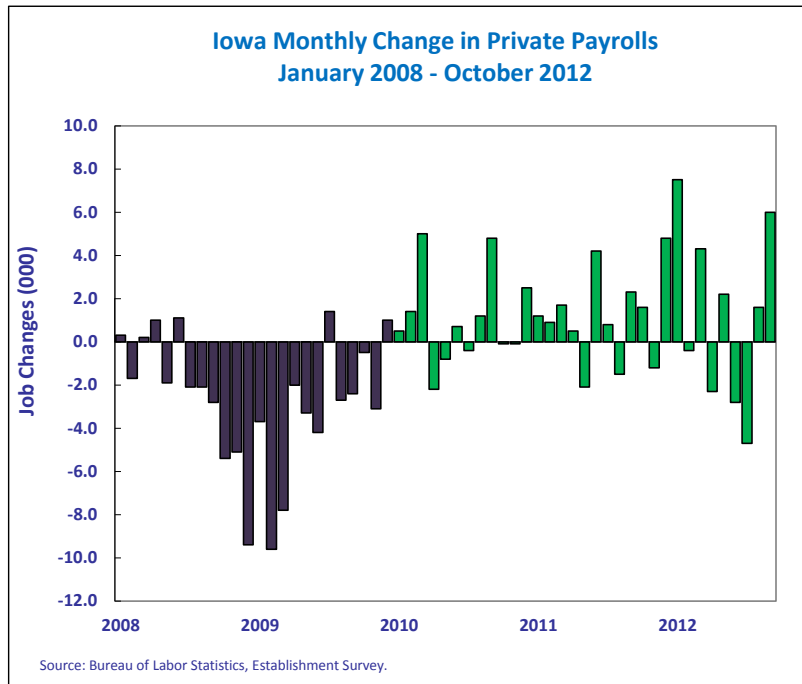
- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In Iowa, private sector employment fell by 5.0 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.0 percent.
- In Iowa, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Iowa have experienced the greatest employment increases: manufacturing; professional and business services; and construction.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Iowa was 5.1 percent in October 2012, up 1.2 percentage point from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 6.3 percent in November 2010.
- 84,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Iowa during October 2012.
- In Iowa, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 15,534 during October, up 10.7 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 40,467 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 61.6 percent.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Iowa was \$36,643.00 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$34,134.80 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Iowa, home prices fell by 2.0 percent over 4 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2009. Since the first quarter of 2010, home prices in Iowa have risen by 1.6 percent.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 2.6 percent of all mortgages, including 10.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Iowa.
- Housing starts in Iowa totaled 11,480 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, a decrease of 6.7 percent from August.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Iowa, sales of new single-family homes totaled 32,000 units in September 2012, a decrease of 37.3 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 2.0 percent to 1,040,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

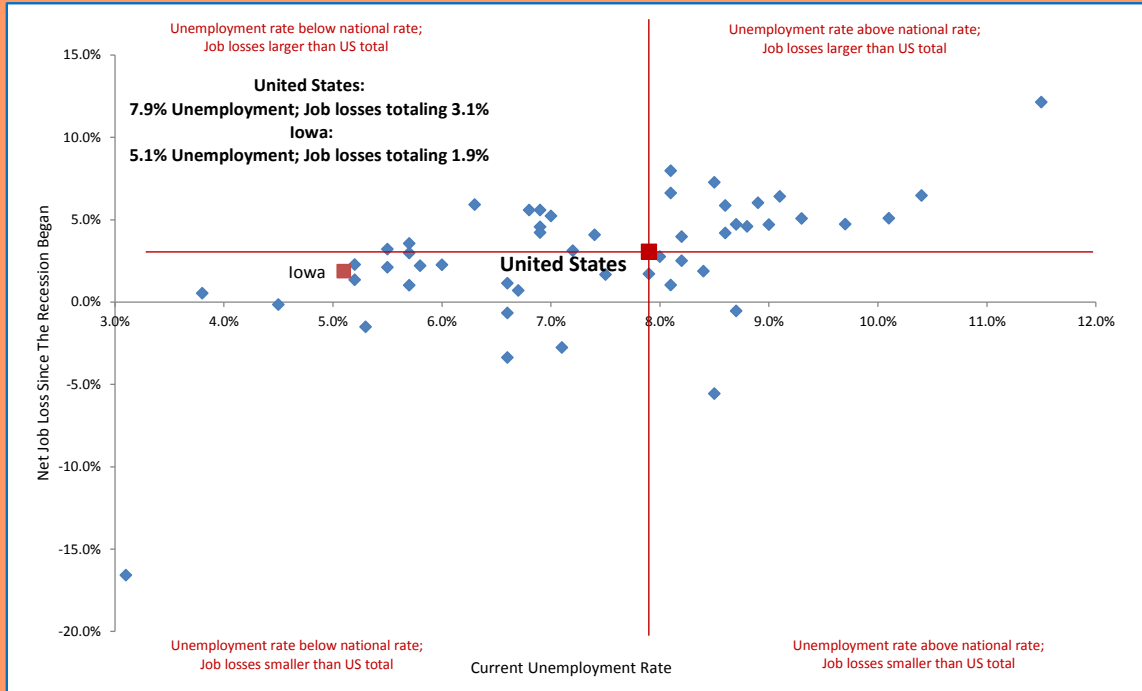
* For Iowa-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Iowa office: <http://www.iowaworkforce.org/>

How Does Iowa Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Iowa	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	6.3%	10.0%
	October 2010	6.2%	9.5%
	October 2011	5.8%	8.9%
	October 2012	5.1%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	10.2%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	6.4%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	11.8%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 53,052	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 50,219
Poverty Rate	2007	8.9%	12.5%
	2011	10.4%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	8.8%	14.7%
	2011	10.0%	15.7%

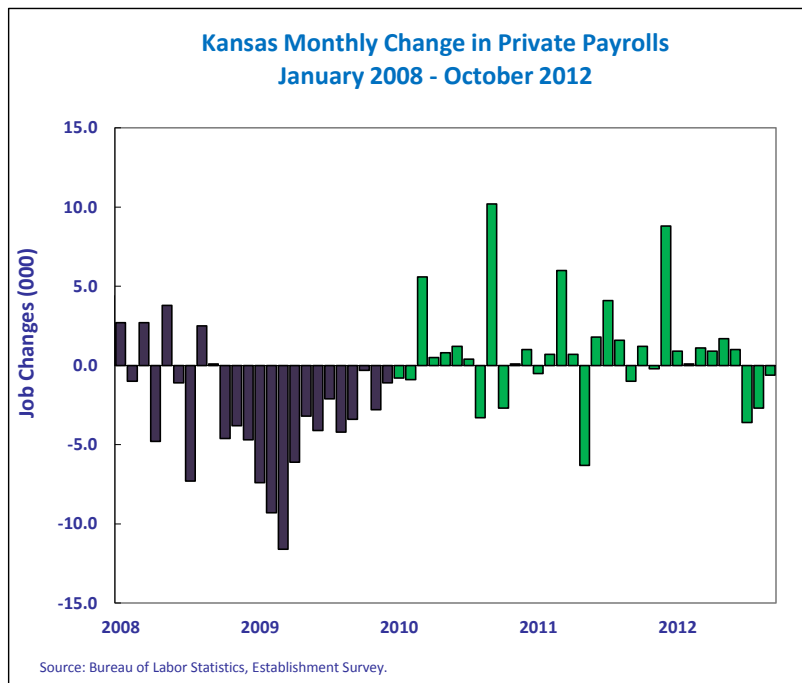
Economic Overview And Outlook: Kansas

JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 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 2.7 percent.
- In Kansas, employees in the mining, manufacturing, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Kansas have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; mining; and manufacturing.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Kansas was 5.7 percent in October 2012, up 1.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.6 percent in August 2009.
- 85,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Kansas during October 2012.
- In Kansas, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 11,544 during October, down 18.1 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 29,611 in April 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 61.0 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Kansas was \$36,238.50 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$34,632.90 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Kansas, home prices fell by 4.3 percent over 13 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Kansas have risen by 1.2 percent.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 2.2 percent of all mortgages, including 6.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Kansas.
- Housing starts in Kansas totaled 6,830 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, an increase of 13.1 percent from August.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Kansas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 32,000 units in September 2012, a decrease of 37.3 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 2.0 percent to 1,040,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

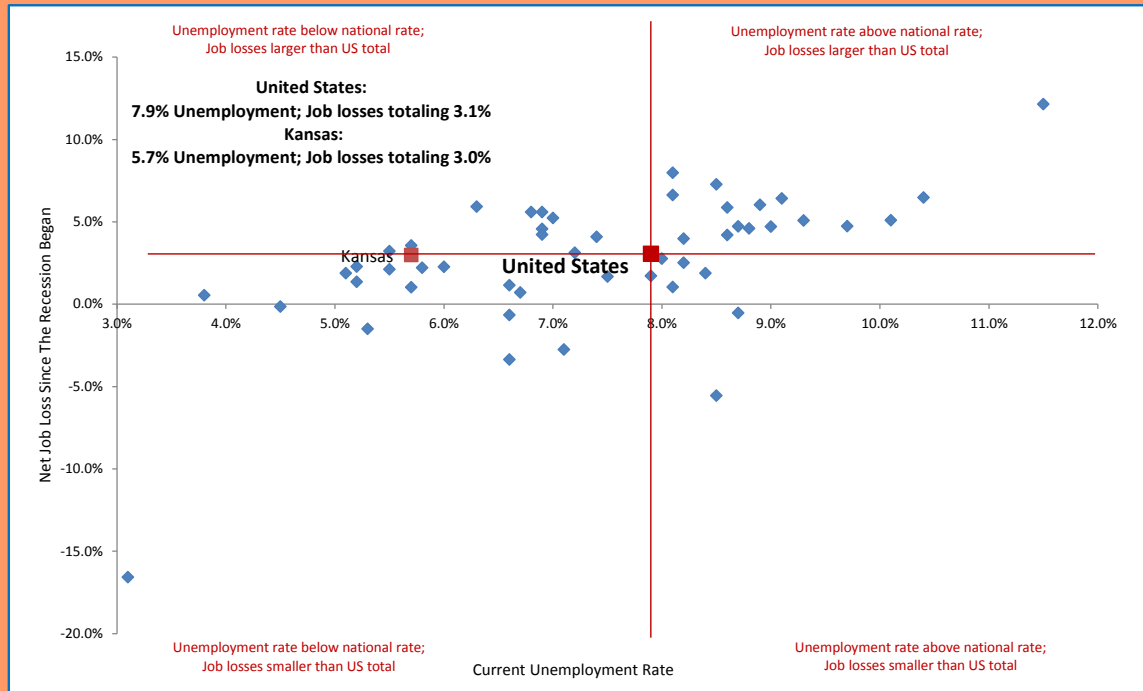
* For Kansas-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Kansas office: <http://www.dol.ks.gov/lmis/lmis.html>

How Does Kansas Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Kansas	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	7.4%	10.0%
	October 2010	7.1%	9.5%
	October 2011	6.6%	8.9%
	October 2012	5.7%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	10.9%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	6.1%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	11.5%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 52,606	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 46,147
Poverty Rate	2007	11.7%	12.5%
	2011	14.3%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	12.4%	14.7%
	2011	13.5%	15.7%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Kentucky

JOBS

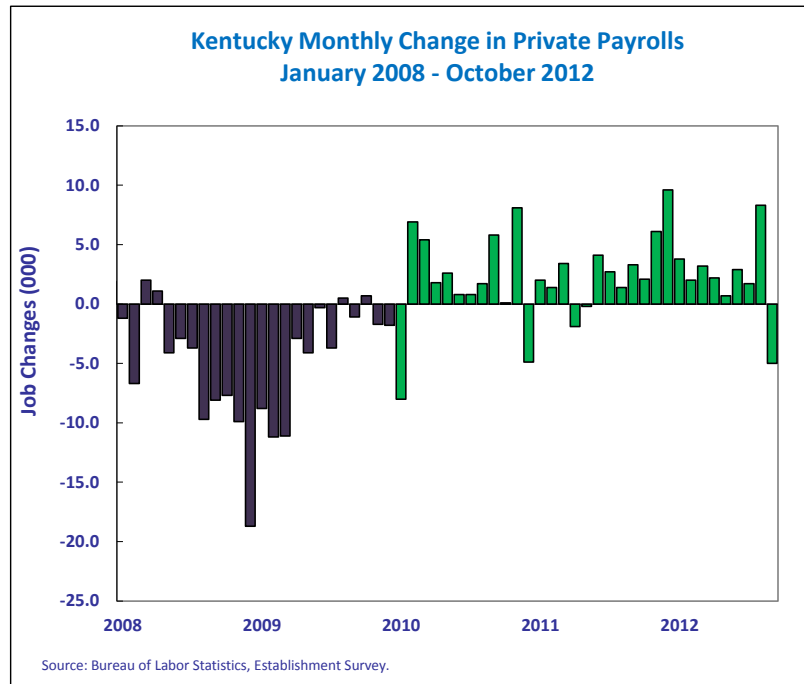
- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In Kentucky, private sector employment fell by 8.0 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 5.8 percent.
- In Kentucky, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Kentucky have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; leisure and hospitality; and manufacturing.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Kentucky was 8.4 percent in October 2012, up 2.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.7 percent in January 2010.
- 175,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Kentucky during October 2012.
- In Kentucky, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 23,257 during October, up 1.3 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 60,225 in February 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 61.4 percent.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Kentucky was \$30,413.60 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$29,296.10 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Kentucky, home prices fell by 3.5 percent over 9 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2009. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Kentucky have risen by 0.7 percent.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 3.5 percent of all mortgages, including 11.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Kentucky.
- Housing starts in Kentucky totaled 12,990 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, an increase of 57.5 percent from August.
- Within the South census region, which includes Kentucky, sales of new single-family homes totaled 215,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 16.8 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 1,660,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

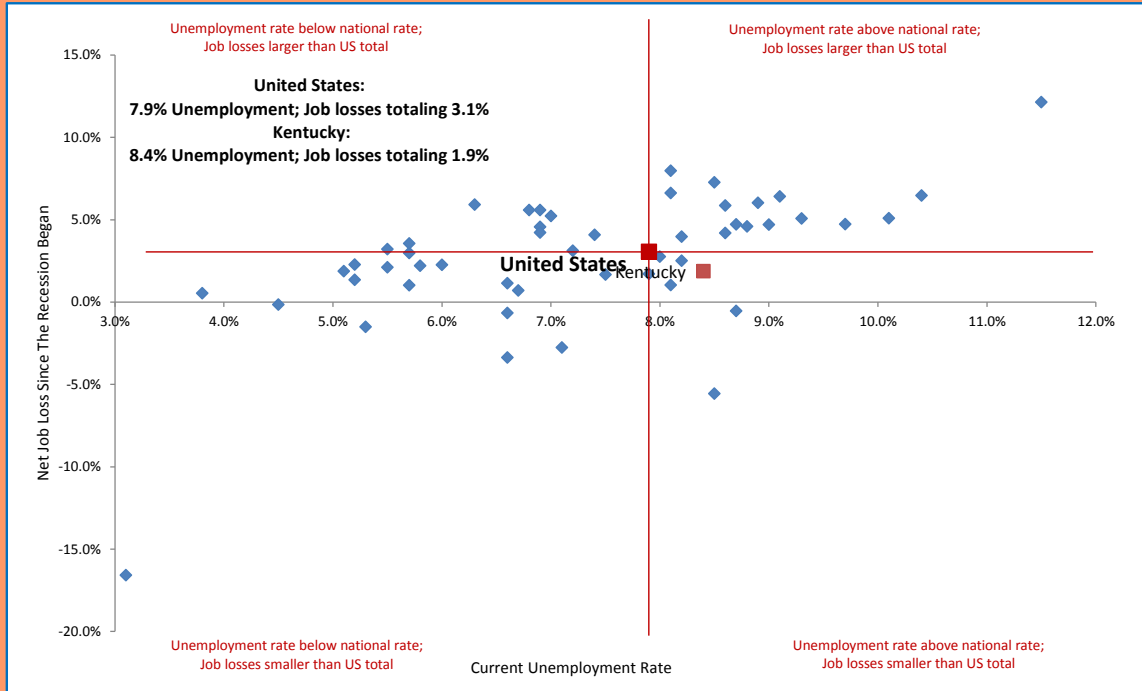
* For Kentucky-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Kentucky office: <http://www.workforcekentucky.ky.gov/>

How Does Kentucky Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Kentucky	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	10.6%	10.0%
	October 2010	10.0%	9.5%
	October 2011	9.3%	8.9%
	October 2012	8.4%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	10.0%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	9.5%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	7.6%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 42,795	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$) 2011	\$ 39,856	\$ 50,054
Poverty Rate	2007	15.5%	12.5%
	2011	16.0%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	13.4%	14.7%
	2011	14.4%	15.7%

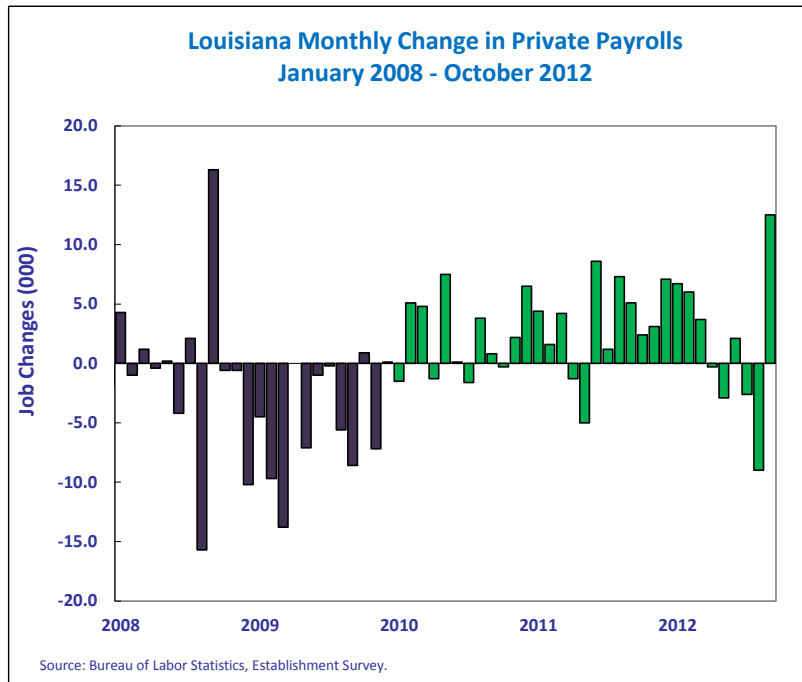
Economic Overview And Outlook: Louisiana

JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In Louisiana, private sector employment fell by 4.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 5.5 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: mining; financial activities; and leisure and hospitality.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Louisiana was 6.6 percent in October 2012, up 2.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.9 percent in November 2010.
- 138,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Louisiana during October 2012.
- In Louisiana, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 13,333 during October, down 43.7 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 66,686 in September 2008, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 80.0 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Louisiana was \$33,959.60 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$33,356.40 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Louisiana, home prices fell by 3.5 percent over 9 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2009. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Louisiana have risen by 1.1 percent.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 3.2 percent of all mortgages, including 10.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Louisiana.
- Housing starts in Louisiana totaled 14,390 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, an increase of 30.3 percent from August.
- Within the South census region, which includes Louisiana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 215,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 16.8 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 1,660,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

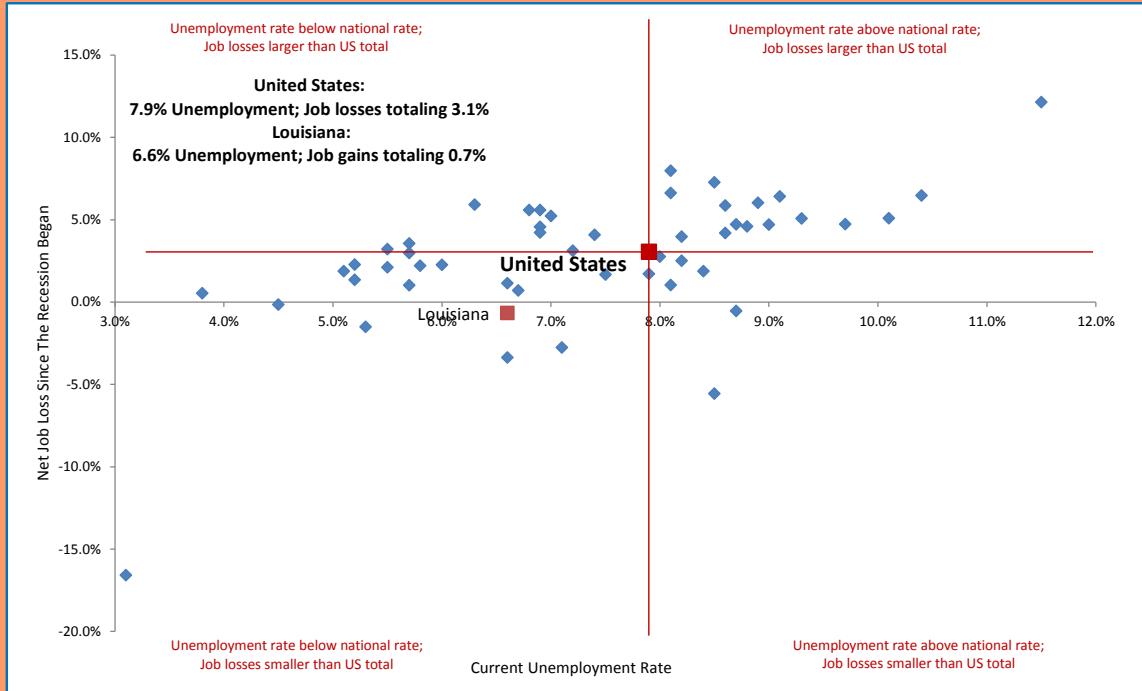
* For Louisiana-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Louisiana office:
http://www.laworks.net/LaborMarketInfo/LMI_MainMenu.asp

How Does Louisiana Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Louisiana	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	6.9%	10.0%
	October 2010	7.9%	9.5%
	October 2011	7.1%	8.9%
	October 2012	6.6%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	9.4%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	4.2%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	10.3%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 44,813	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$) 2011	\$ 40,658	\$ 50,054
Poverty Rate	2007	16.1%	12.5%
	2011	21.1%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	18.0%	14.7%
	2011	20.8%	15.7%

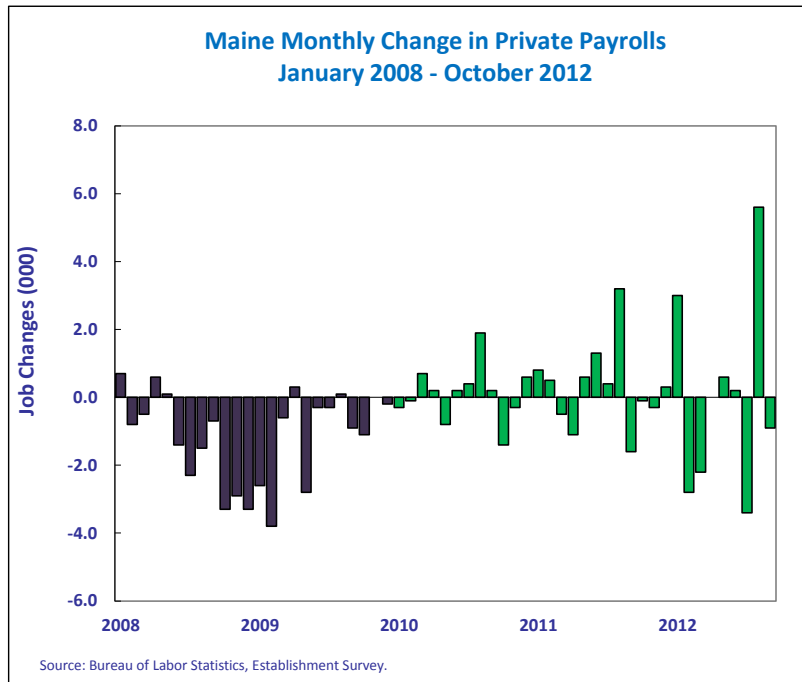
Economic Overview And Outlook: Maine

JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In Maine, private sector employment fell by 5.4 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.1 percent.
- In Maine, employees in the mining, construction, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Maine have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and education and health services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Maine was 7.4 percent in October 2012, up 2.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.4 percent in March 2010.
- 53,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Maine during October 2012.
- In Maine, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 7,158 during October, down 2.0 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 11,134 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 35.7 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Maine was \$34,111.80 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$33,035.30 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Maine, home prices have fallen by 12.4 percent over 17 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 5.8 percent of all mortgages, including 16.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Maine.
- Housing starts in Maine totaled 2,980 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, an increase of 13.3 percent from August.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Maine, sales of new single-family homes totaled 35,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 16.7 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.1 percent to 470,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

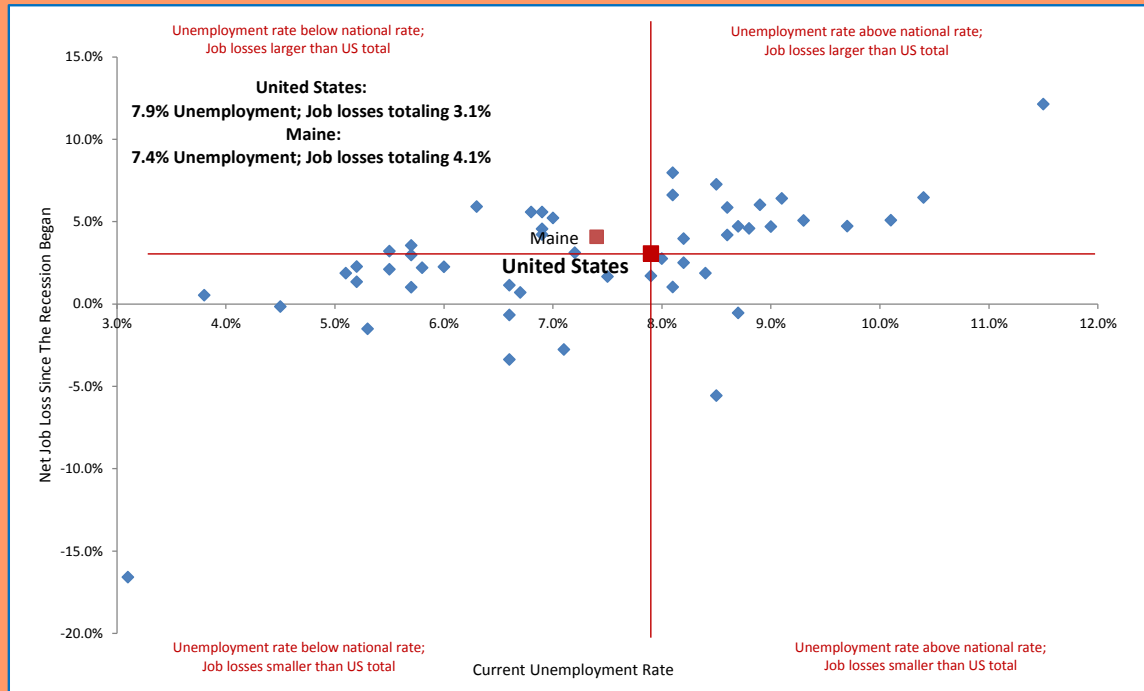
* For Maine-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Maine office: <http://www.state.me.us/labor/>

How Does Maine Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Maine	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	8.3%	10.0%
	October 2010	8.0%	9.5%
	October 2011	7.3%	8.9%
	October 2012	7.4%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	12.8%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	7.5%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	8.7%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 51,952	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 49,693
Poverty Rate	2007	10.9%	12.5%
	2011	13.4%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	8.5%	14.7%
	2011	10.0%	15.7%

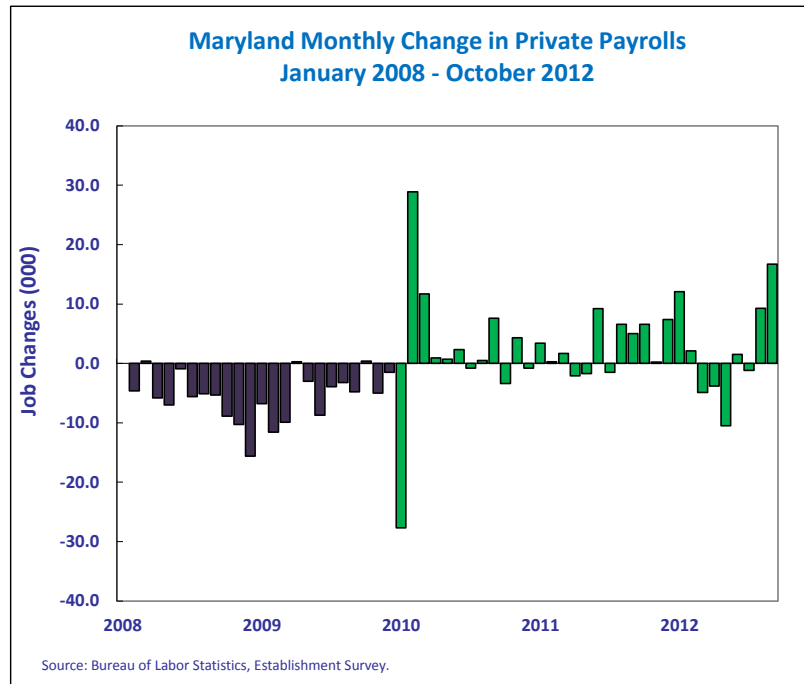
Economic Overview And Outlook: Maryland

JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In Maryland, private sector employment fell by 7.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 5.5 percent.
- In Maryland, employees in the natural resources, mining, construction, information services, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Maryland have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; education and health services; and leisure and hospitality.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Maryland was 6.7 percent in October 2012, up 3.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.0 percent in March 2010.
- 209,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Maryland during October 2012.
- In Maryland, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 24,031 during October, down 7.9 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 38,058 in May 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 36.9 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Maryland was \$45,126.40 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$43,837.50 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Maryland, home prices have fallen by 24.3 percent over 20 quarters from their peak in the second quarter of 2007.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 4.9 percent of all mortgages, including 14.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Maryland.
- Housing starts in Maryland totaled 15,710 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, an increase of 25.9 percent from August.
- Within the South census region, which includes Maryland, sales of new single-family homes totaled 215,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 16.8 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 1,660,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

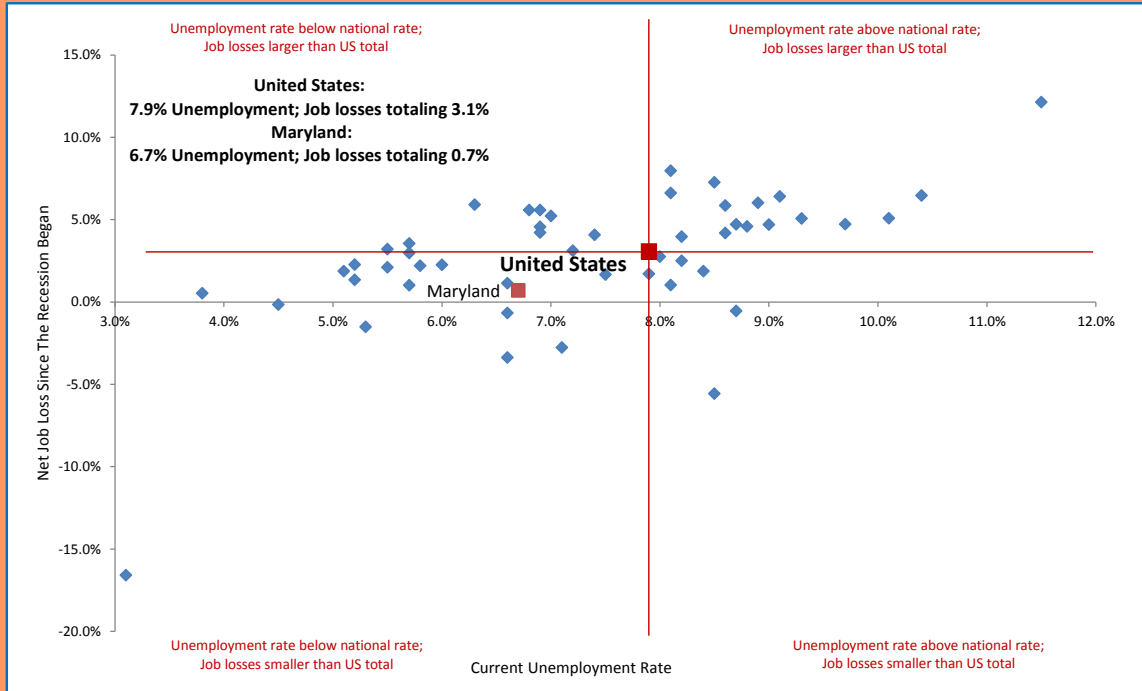
* For Maryland-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Maryland office: <http://www.dllr.maryland.gov/lmi/>

How Does Maryland Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Maryland	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	7.8%	10.0%
	October 2010	7.7%	9.5%
	October 2011	6.9%	8.9%
	October 2012	6.7%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	9.7%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	5.9%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	8.9%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 71,191	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$) 2011	\$ 68,876	\$ 50,054
Poverty Rate	2007	8.8%	12.5%
	2011	9.3%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	12.7%	14.7%
	2011	13.8%	15.7%



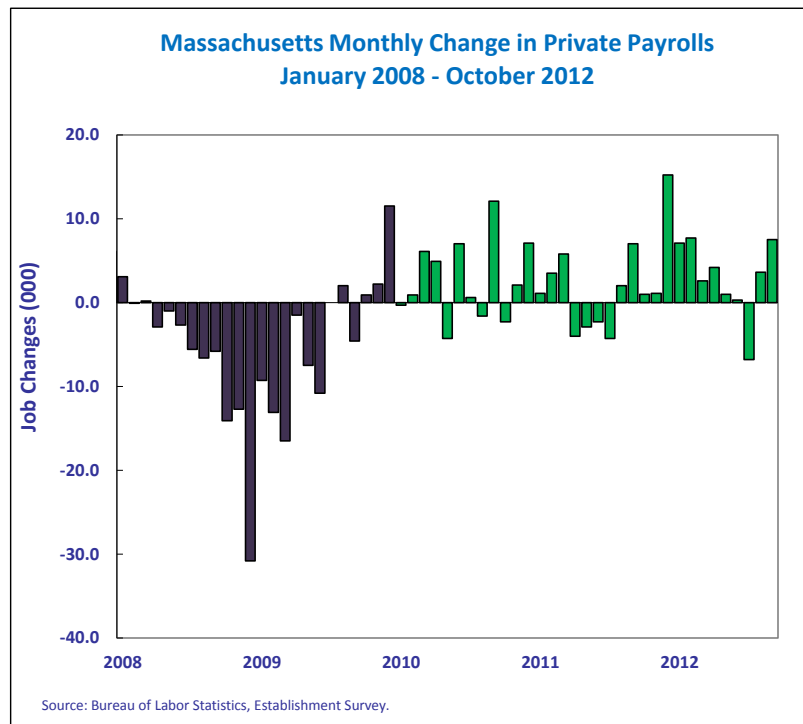
Economic Overview And Outlook: Massachusetts

JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In Massachusetts, private sector employment fell by 4.4 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.0 percent.
- In Massachusetts, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Massachusetts have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; leisure and hospitality; and trade, transportation and utilities.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Massachusetts was 6.6 percent in October 2012, up 2.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.7 percent in February 2010.
- 230,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Massachusetts during October 2012.
- In Massachusetts, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 32,932 during September, up 0.3 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 58,320 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 43.5 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Massachusetts was \$47,702.00 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$45,983.60 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Massachusetts, home prices have fallen by 15.8 percent over 25 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2006.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 2.9 percent of all mortgages, including 10.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Massachusetts.
- Housing starts in Massachusetts totaled 6,900 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, a decrease of 37.2 percent from August.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Massachusetts, sales of new single-family homes totaled 35,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 16.7 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.1 percent to 470,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

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

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

How Does Massachusetts Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Massachusetts	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	8.7%	10.0%
	October 2010	8.1%	9.5%
	October 2011	7.1%	8.9%
	October 2012	6.6%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	7.9%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	9.5%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	7.0%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 63,417	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 63,313
Poverty Rate	2007	11.2%	12.5%
	2011	10.6%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	4.9%	14.7%
	2011	3.4%	15.7%

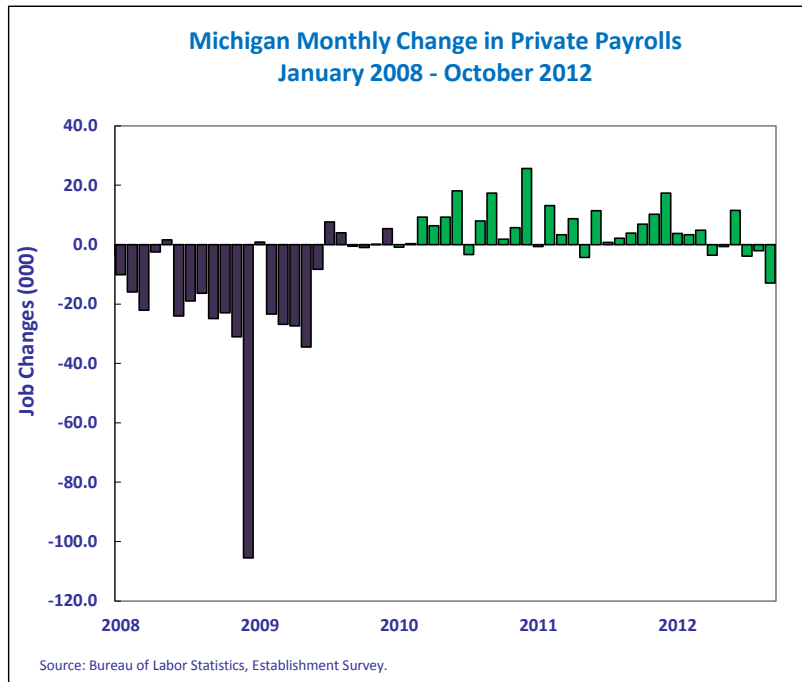
Economic Overview And Outlook: Michigan

JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In Michigan, private sector employment fell by 11.1 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 5.4 percent.
- In Michigan, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Michigan have experienced the greatest employment increases: manufacturing; professional and business services; and financial activities.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Michigan was 9.1 percent in October 2012, up 1.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 14.2 percent in August 2009.
- 427,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Michigan during October 2012.
- In Michigan, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 59,098 during October, down 10.7 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 171,209 in May 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 65.5 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Michigan was \$32,498.20 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$30,871.60 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Michigan, home prices have fallen by 27.0 percent over 23 quarters from their peak in the third quarter of 2005. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Michigan have remained unchanged.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 2.5 percent of all mortgages, including 5.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Michigan.
- Housing starts in Michigan totaled 12,370 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, a decrease of 3.1 percent from August.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Michigan, sales of new single-family homes totaled 32,000 units in September 2012, a decrease of 37.3 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 2.0 percent to 1,040,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

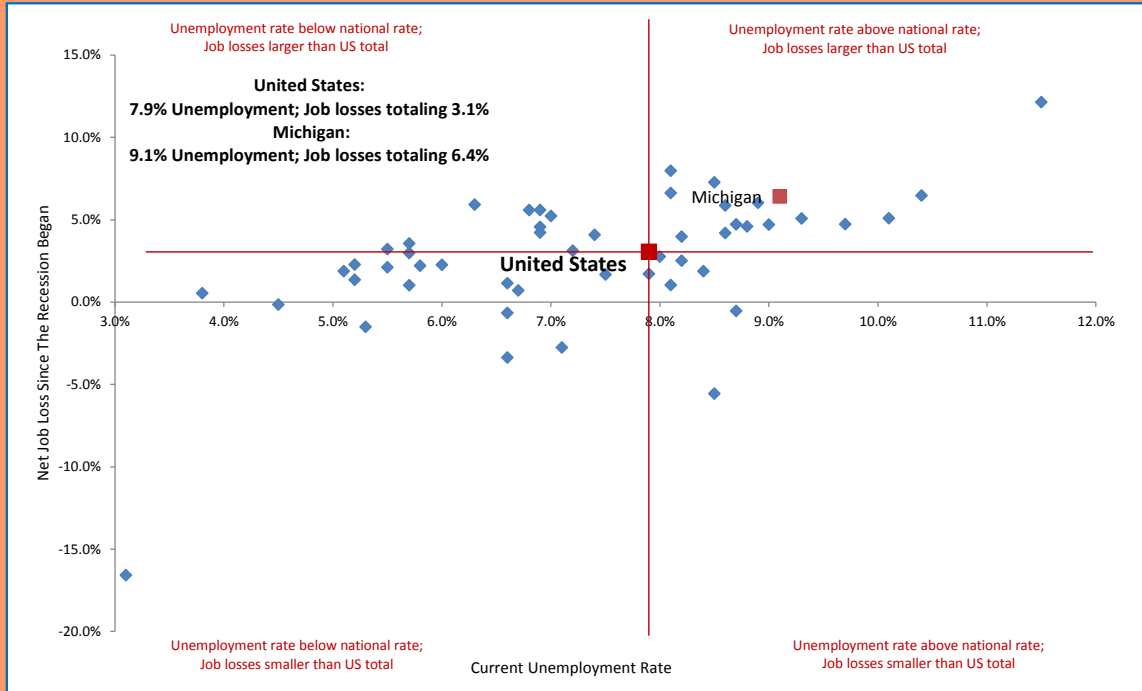
* For Michigan-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Michigan office: <http://www.milmi.org/>

How Does Michigan Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Michigan	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	14.1%	10.0%
	October 2010	11.9%	9.5%
	October 2011	9.9%	8.9%
	October 2012	9.1%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	8.6%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	11.3%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	14.4%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 53,553	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$) 2011	\$ 48,879	\$ 50,054
Poverty Rate	2007	10.8%	12.5%
	2011	15.0%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	10.8%	14.7%
	2011	12.5%	15.7%

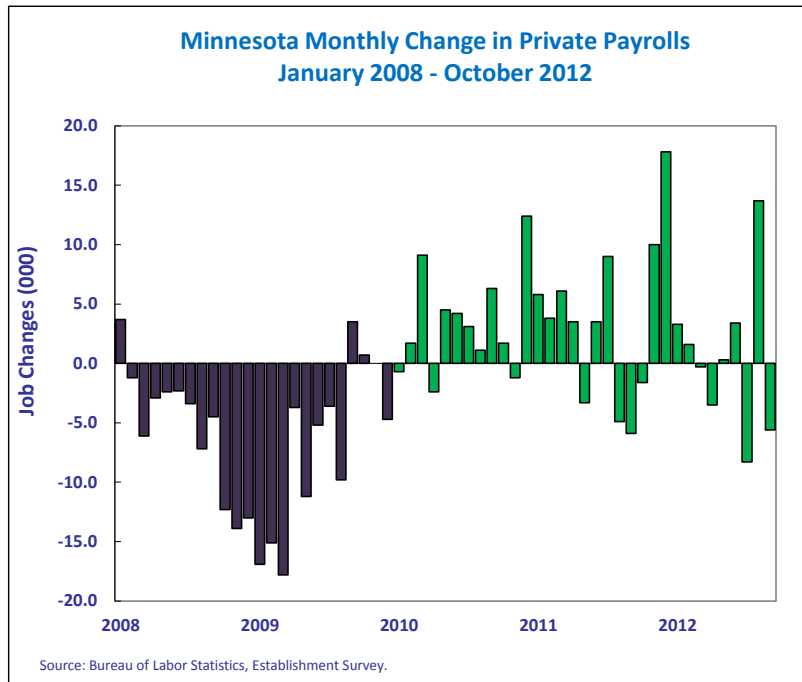
Economic Overview And Outlook: Minnesota

JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In Minnesota, private sector employment fell by 6.4 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 4.0 percent.
- In Minnesota, employees in the mining, construction, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Minnesota have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and education and health services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Minnesota was 5.8 percent in October 2012, up 1.0 percentage point from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.3 percent in June 2009.
- 174,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Minnesota during October 2012.
- In Minnesota, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 22,748 during October, down 4.1 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 49,423 in July 2011, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 54.0 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Minnesota was \$39,785.20 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$38,115.10 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Minnesota, home prices have fallen by 20.7 percent over 21 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2007.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 2.1 percent of all mortgages, including 7.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Minnesota.
- Housing starts in Minnesota totaled 21,500 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, an increase of 68.1 percent from August.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Minnesota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 32,000 units in September 2012, a decrease of 37.3 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 2.0 percent to 1,040,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

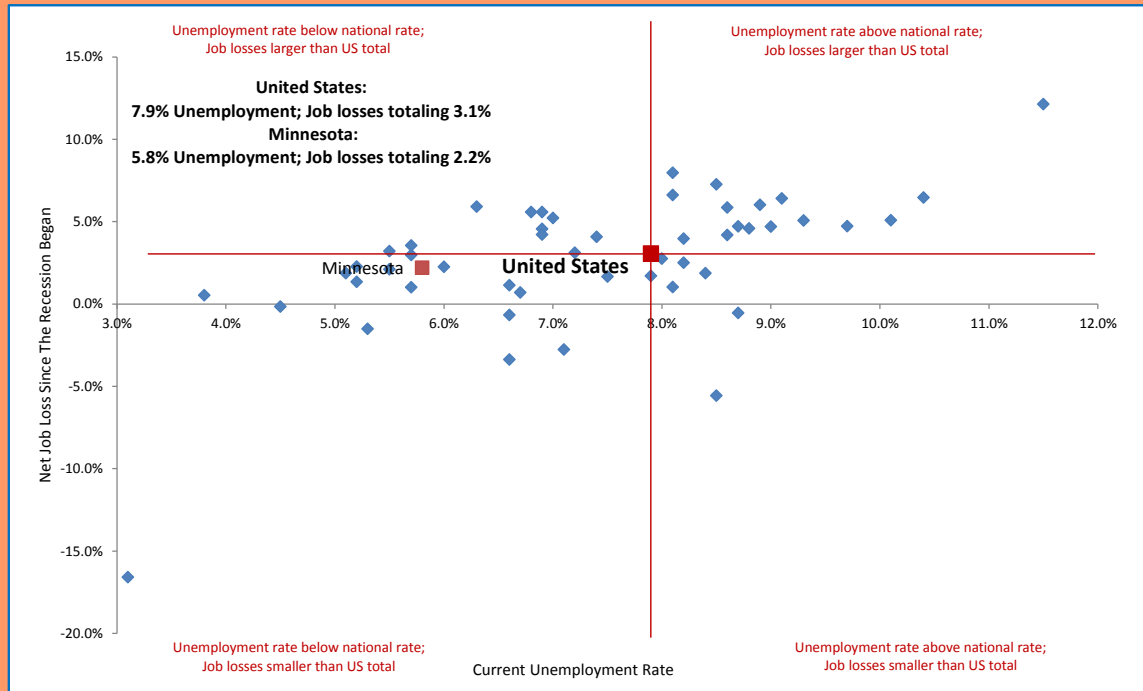
* For Minnesota-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Minnesota office:
http://www.positivelyminnesota.com/Data_Publications/Data/

How Does Minnesota Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Minnesota	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	7.8%	10.0%
	October 2010	7.1%	9.5%
	October 2011	6.1%	8.9%
	October 2012	5.8%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	9.9%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	5.9%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	11.7%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 62,977	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 57,820
Poverty Rate	2007	9.3%	12.5%
	2011	10.0%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	8.0%	14.7%
	2011	9.2%	15.7%



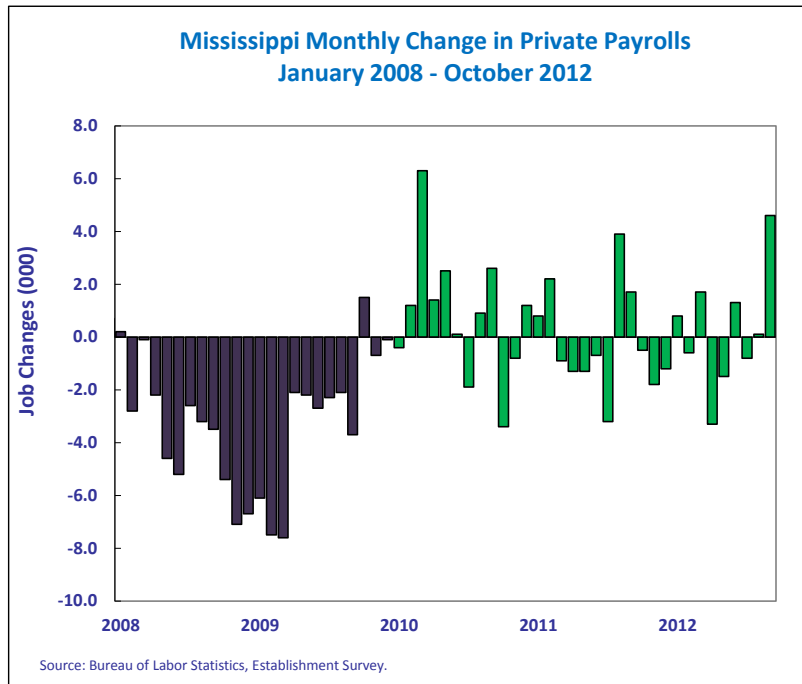
Economic Overview And Outlook: Mississippi

JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 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 1.2 percent.
- In Mississippi, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Mississippi have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and education and health services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Mississippi was 8.9 percent in October 2012, up 2.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.9 percent in September 2011.
- 119,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Mississippi during October 2012.
- In Mississippi, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 12,945 during October, down 33.9 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 25,567 in December 2008, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 49.4 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Mississippi was \$28,411.70 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$27,826.10 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Mississippi, home prices have fallen by 8.0 percent over 17 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 2.9 percent of all mortgages, including 7.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Mississippi.
- Housing starts in Mississippi totaled 4,250 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, a decrease of 14.5 percent from August.
- Within the South census region, which includes Mississippi, sales of new single-family homes totaled 215,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 16.8 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 1,660,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

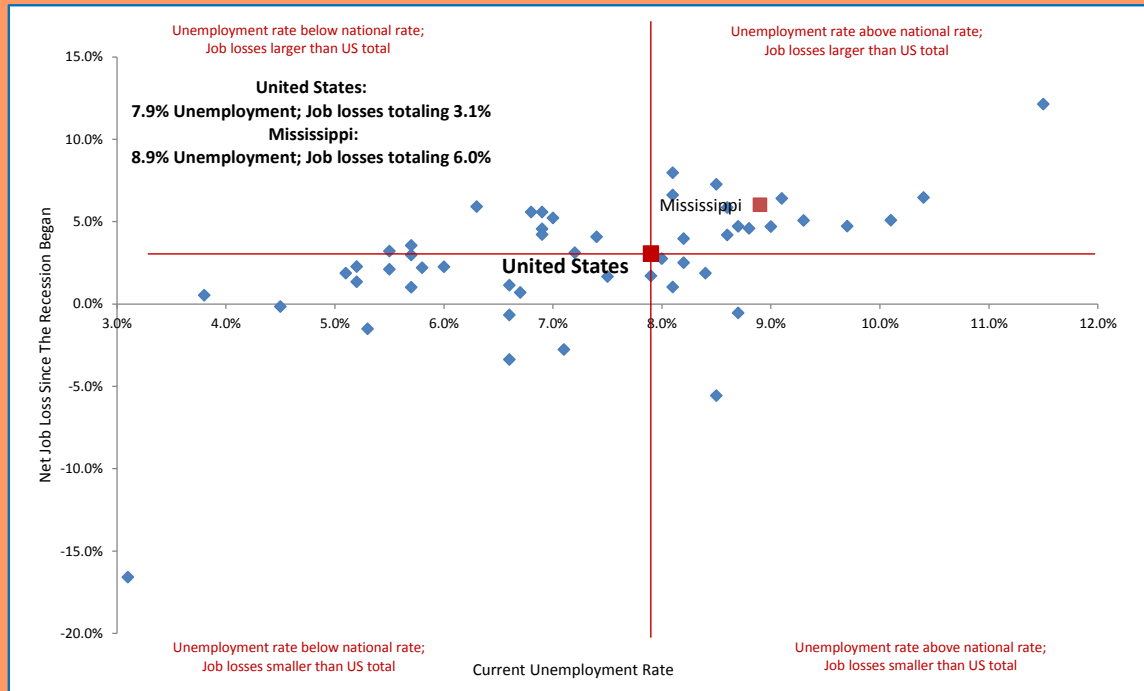
* For Mississippi-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Mississippi office:
<http://mdes.ms.gov/Home/LMI/LMIPublications/publicationmain.html>

How Does Mississippi Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Mississippi	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	10.2%	10.0%
	October 2010	10.4%	9.5%
	October 2011	10.7%	8.9%
	October 2012	8.9%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	8.8%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	9.7%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	10.5%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 40,438	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 50,054
Poverty Rate	2007	22.6%	12.5%
	2011	17.4%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	18.4%	14.7%
	2011	16.2%	15.7%

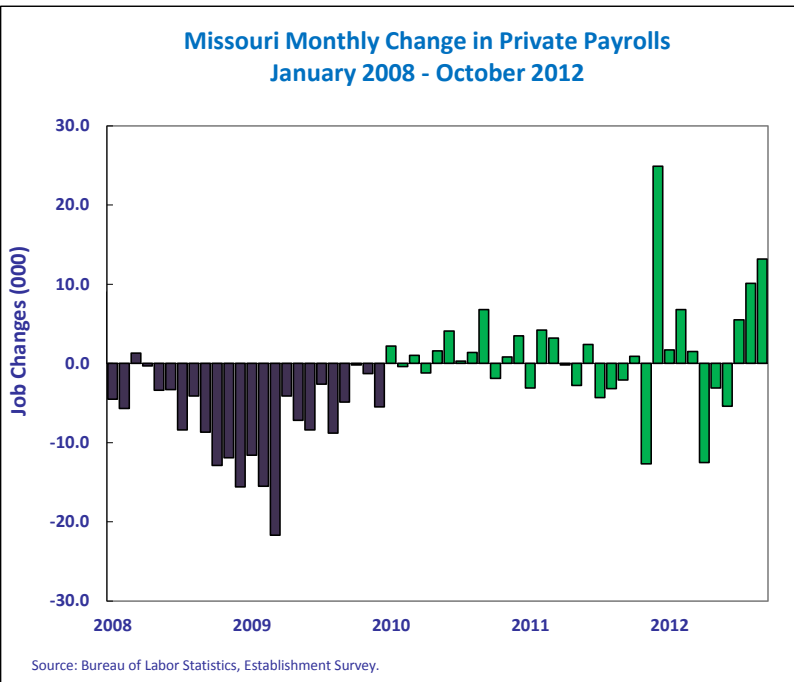
Economic Overview And Outlook: Missouri

JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In Missouri, private sector employment fell by 7.1 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.9 percent.
- In Missouri, employees in the mining, construction, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Missouri have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; mining; and education and health services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Missouri was 6.9 percent in October 2012, up 1.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.7 percent in August 2009.
- 206,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Missouri during October 2012.
- In Missouri, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 28,818 during October, down 17.5 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 63,492 in October 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 54.6 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Missouri was \$33,859.20 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$32,796.20 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Missouri, home prices have fallen by 9.8 percent over 17 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 1.8 percent of all mortgages, including 5.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Missouri.
- Housing starts in Missouri totaled 11,190 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, a decrease of 9.9 percent from August.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Missouri, sales of new single-family homes totaled 32,000 units in September 2012, a decrease of 37.3 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 2.0 percent to 1,040,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

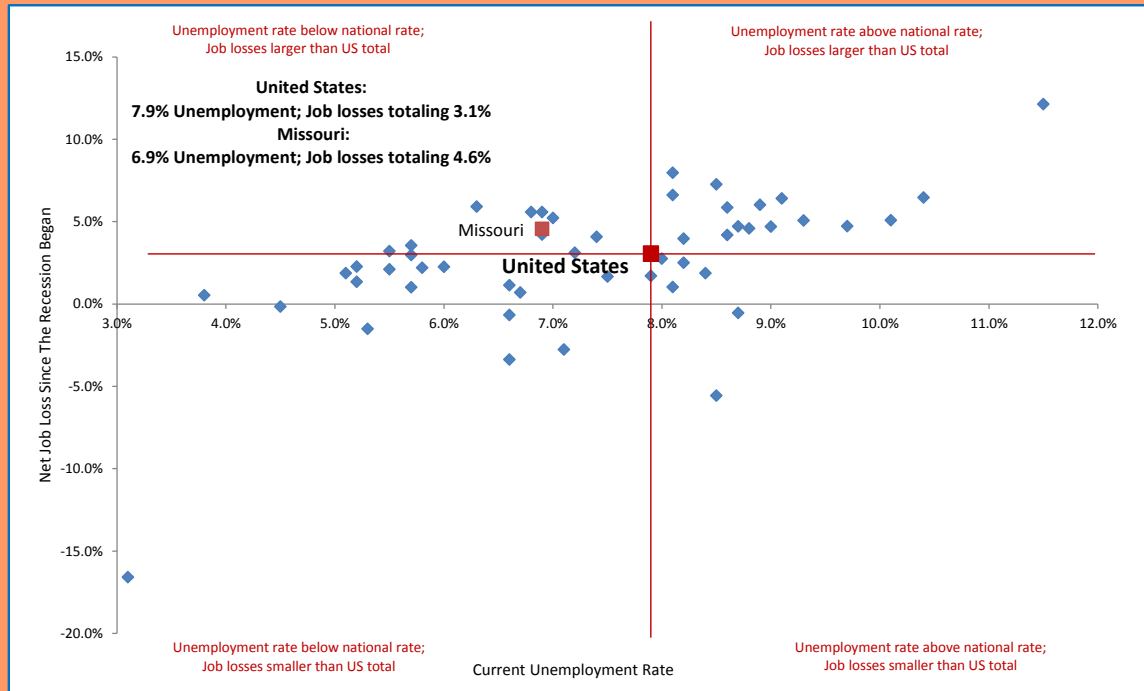
* For Missouri-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Missouri office: <http://www.labor.mo.gov/>

How Does Missouri Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Missouri	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	9.6%	10.0%
	October 2010	9.3%	9.5%
	October 2011	8.3%	8.9%
	October 2012	6.9%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	11.0%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	7.2%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	9.2%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 49,903	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 45,774
Poverty Rate	2007	22.6%	12.5%
	2011	17.4%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	12.2%	14.7%
	2011	14.9%	15.7%

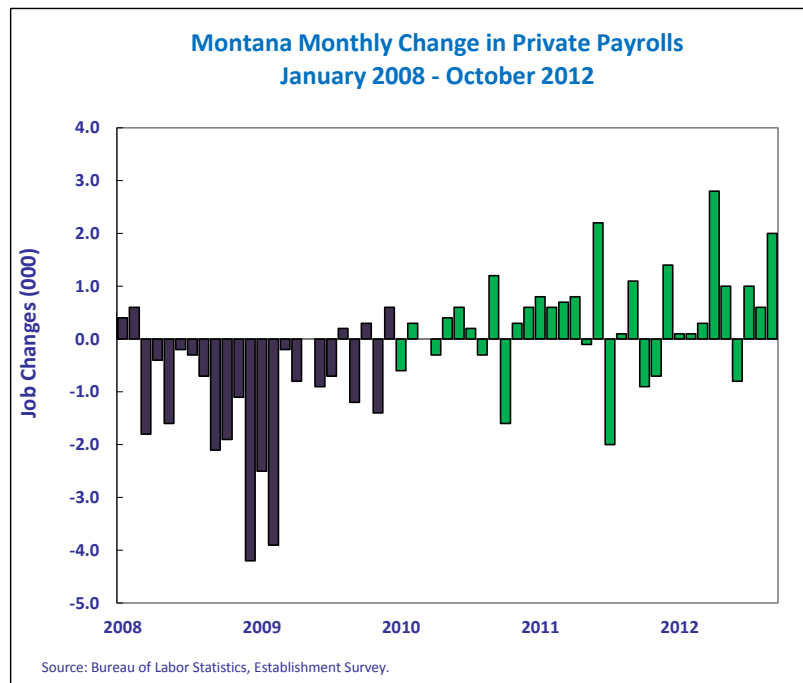
Economic Overview And Outlook: Montana

JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In Montana, private sector employment fell by 6.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.7 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: professional and business services; mining; and construction.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Montana was 6.0 percent in October 2012, up 2.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.0 percent in August 2011.
- 30,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Montana during October 2012.
- In Montana, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 5,838 during October, down 1.2 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 9,368 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 37.7 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Montana was \$32,420.40 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$31,029.20 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Montana, home prices fell by 9.4 percent over 13 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Montana have risen by 1.2 percent.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 1.5 percent of all mortgages, including 8.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Montana.
- Housing starts in Montana totaled 3,700 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, a decrease of 28.0 percent from August.
- Within the West census region, which includes Montana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 107,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 3.9 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 4.0 percent to 1,050,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

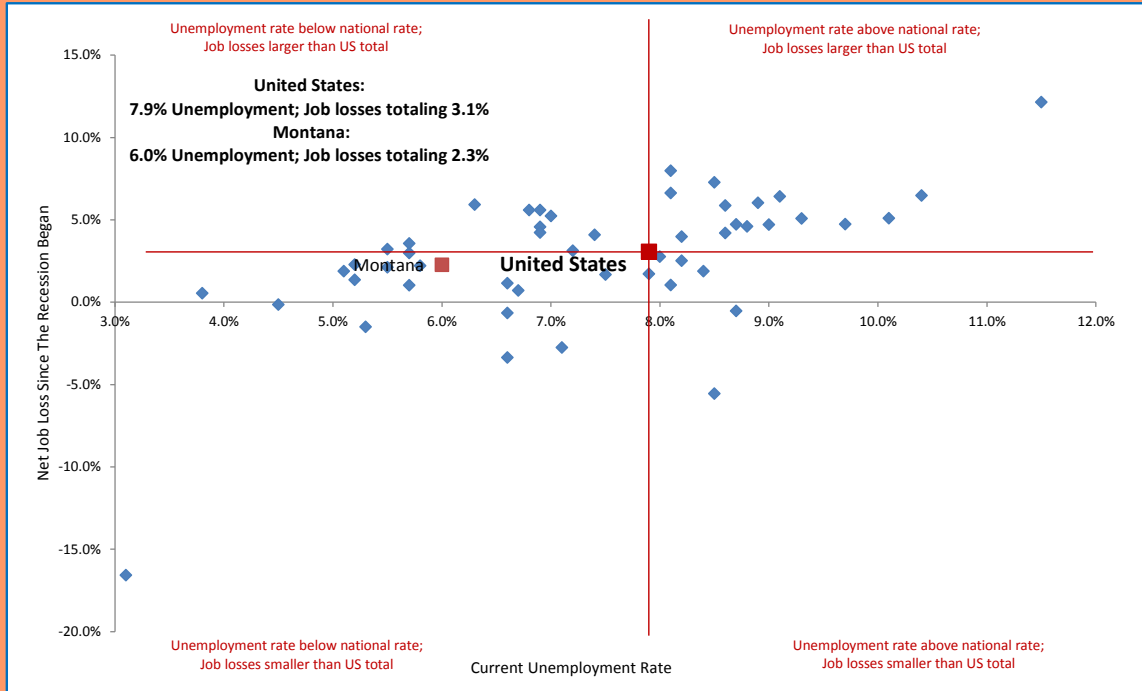
* For Montana-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Montana office:
<http://www.ourfactyourfuture.org/cgi/databrowsing/?PAGEID=4&SUBID=190>

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 are experiencing lower unemployment rates and smaller job losses than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Montana	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	6.5%	10.0%
	October 2010	7.0%	9.5%
	October 2011	6.8%	8.9%
	October 2012	6.0%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	13.5%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	7.8%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	17.5%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 47,354	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 40,277
Poverty Rate	2007	13.0%	12.5%
	2011	16.5%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	15.0%	14.7%
	2011	18.3%	15.7%

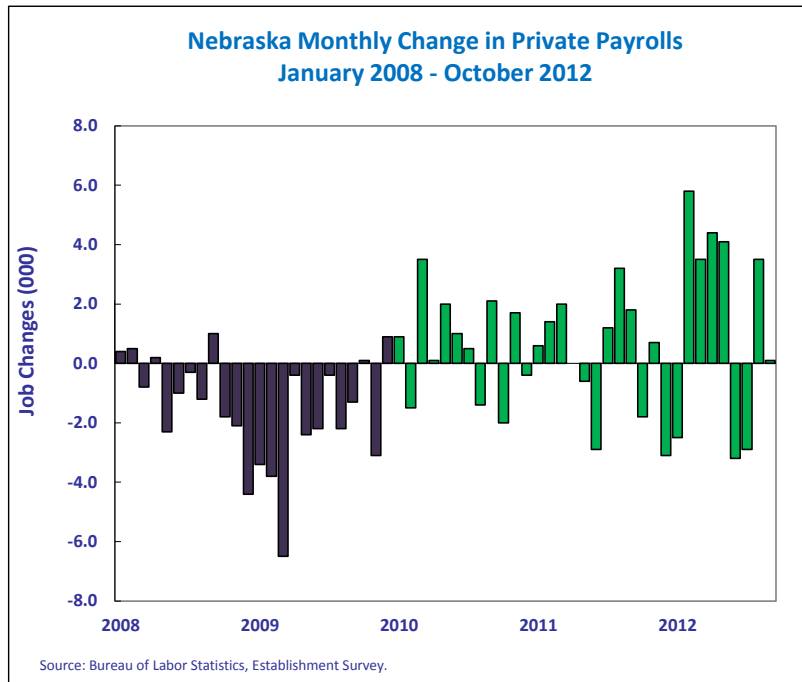
Economic Overview And Outlook: Nebraska

JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In Nebraska, private sector employment fell by 4.4 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.7 percent.
- In Nebraska, employees in the manufacturing, information services, and natural resources, mining, construction sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Nebraska have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; leisure and hospitality; and education and health services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Nebraska was 3.8 percent in October 2012, up 0.8 percentage point from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 4.9 percent in February 2010.
- 39,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Nebraska during October 2012.
- In Nebraska, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 7,556 during October, down 4.6 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 10,842 in May 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 30.3 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Nebraska was \$38,035.40 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$35,490.40 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Nebraska, home prices fell by 2.6 percent over 8 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008. Since the first quarter of 2010, home prices in Nebraska have risen by 1.8 percent.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 1.3 percent of all mortgages, including 3.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Nebraska.
- Housing starts in Nebraska totaled 7,660 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, an increase of 36.3 percent from August.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Nebraska, sales of new single-family homes totaled 32,000 units in September 2012, a decrease of 37.3 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 2.0 percent to 1,040,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

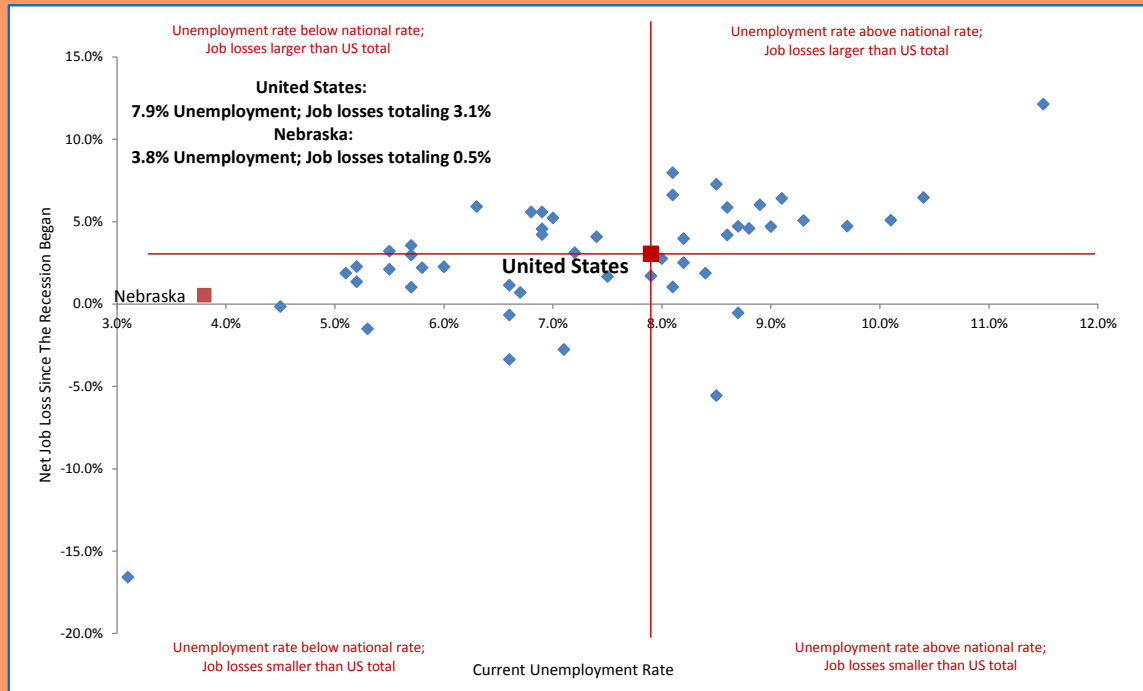
* For Nebraska-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Nebraska office: <http://www.dol.nebraska.gov/>

How Does Nebraska Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Nebraska	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	4.8%	10.0%
	October 2010	4.6%	9.5%
	October 2011	4.4%	8.9%
	October 2012	3.8%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	10.1%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	3.9%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	11.0%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 53,340	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 55,616
Poverty Rate	2007	9.9%	12.5%
	2011	10.2%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	13.0%	14.7%
	2011	12.3%	15.7%



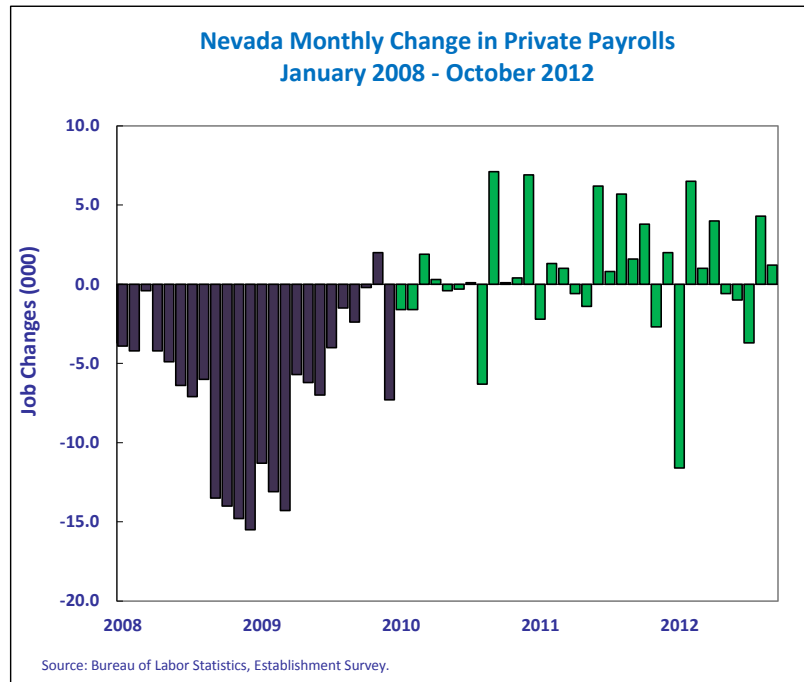
Economic Overview And Outlook: Nevada

JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In Nevada, private sector employment fell by 14.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.5 percent.
- In Nevada, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Nevada have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; education and health services; and leisure and hospitality.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Nevada was 11.5 percent in October 2012, up 6.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 14.0 percent in October 2010.
- 157,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Nevada during October 2012.
- In Nevada, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 18,410 during October, up 10.1 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 32,610 in May 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 43.5 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Nevada was \$32,547.90 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$32,254.30 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Nevada, home prices have fallen by 54.9 percent over 23 quarters from their peak in the third quarter of 2006.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 5.9 percent of all mortgages, including 13.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Nevada.
- Housing starts in Nevada totaled 10,850 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, an increase of 68.2 percent from August.
- Within the West census region, which includes Nevada, sales of new single-family homes totaled 107,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 3.9 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 4.0 percent to 1,050,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

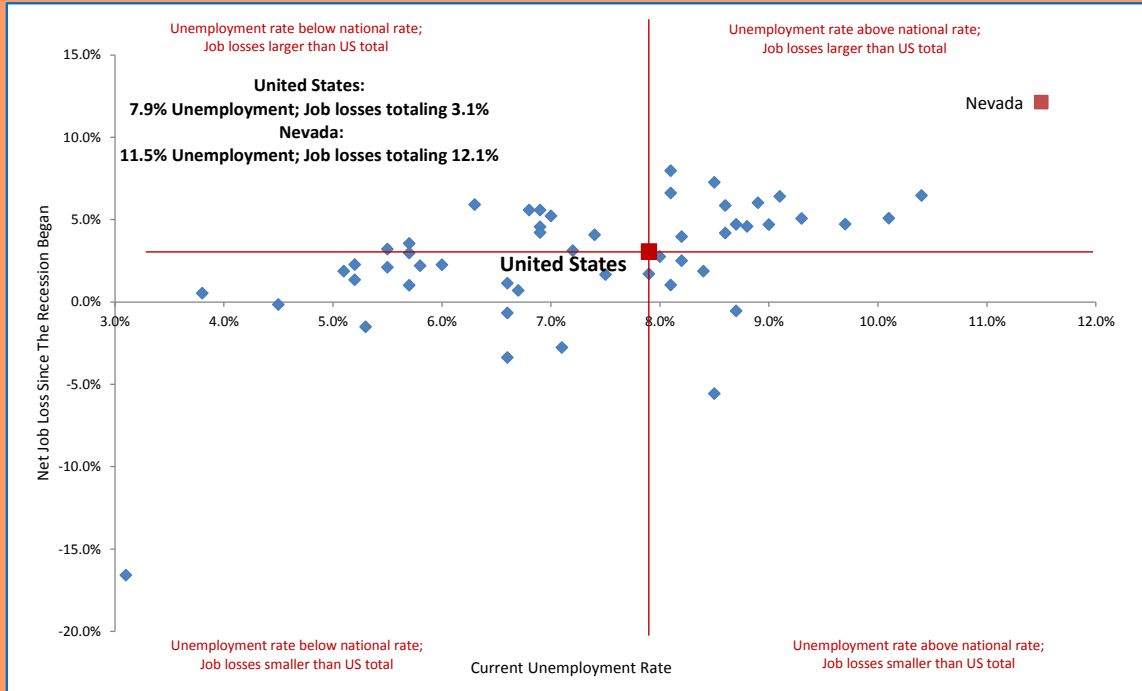
* For Nevada-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Nevada office: <http://www.nevadaworkforce.com/>

How Does Nevada Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Nevada	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	12.8%	10.0%
	October 2010	14.0%	9.5%
	October 2011	13.4%	8.9%
	October 2012	11.5%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	11.1%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	13.2%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	18.9%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 58,638	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$) 2011	\$ 47,043	\$ 50,054
Poverty Rate	2007	9.7%	12.5%
	2011	15.5%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	16.9%	14.7%
	2011	22.6%	15.7%

Economic Overview And Outlook: New Hampshire

JOBS

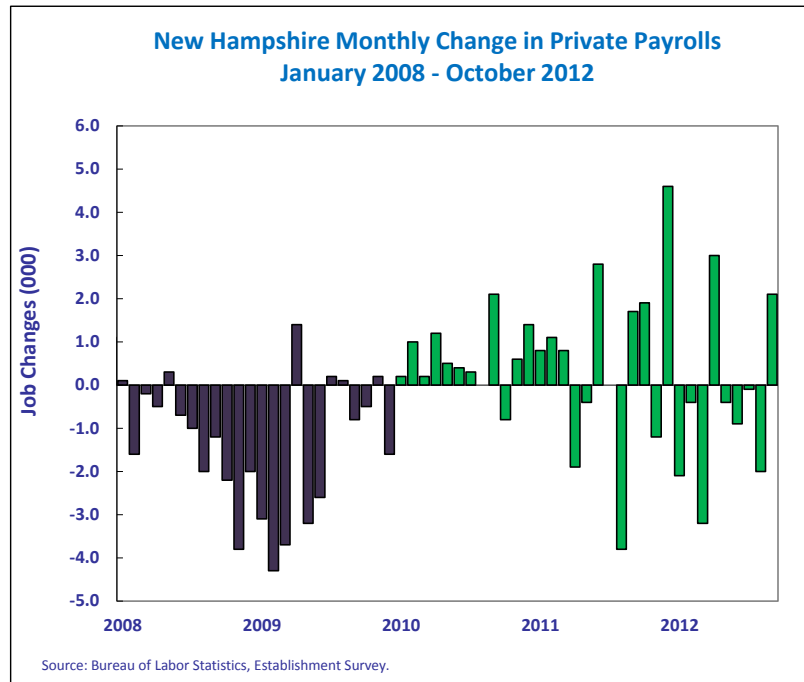
- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In New Hampshire, private sector employment fell by 5.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.8 percent.
- In New Hampshire, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in New Hampshire have experienced the greatest employment increases: other services; leisure and hospitality; and professional and business services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Hampshire was 5.7 percent in October 2012, up 2.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 6.7 percent in January 2010.
- 42,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in New Hampshire during October 2012.
- In New Hampshire, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 5,336 during October, down 1.7 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 10,653 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 49.9 percent.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New Hampshire was \$40,724.30 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$39,821.80 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In New Hampshire, home prices have fallen by 18.7 percent over 25 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2006.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 2.3 percent of all mortgages, including 7.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New Hampshire.
- Housing starts in New Hampshire totaled 1,960 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, a decrease of 49.9 percent from August.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes New Hampshire, sales of new single-family homes totaled 35,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 16.7 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.1 percent to 470,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

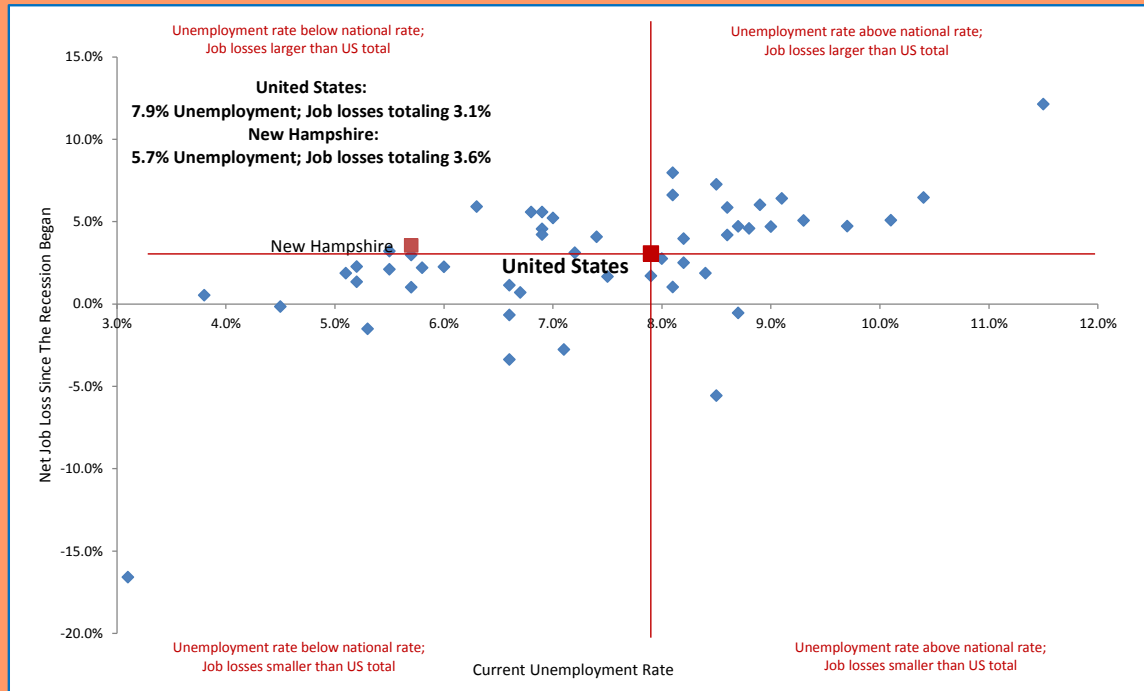
* For New Hampshire-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the New Hampshire office: <http://www.nh.gov/nhes/elmi/>

How Does New Hampshire Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Hampshire	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	6.7%	10.0%
	October 2010	5.9%	9.5%
	October 2011	5.4%	8.9%
	October 2012	5.7%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	11.4%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	4.3%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	8.9%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 73,302	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 65,880
Poverty Rate	2007	5.8%	12.5%
	2011	7.6%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	9.9%	14.7%
	2011	12.5%	15.7%

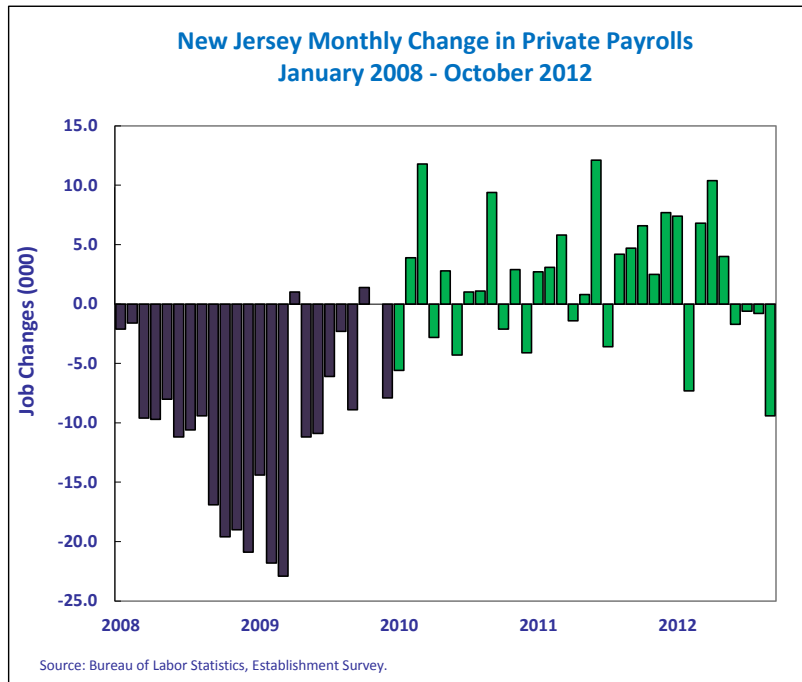
Economic Overview And Outlook: New Jersey

JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In New Jersey, private sector employment fell by 7.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.3 percent.
- In New Jersey, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in New Jersey have experienced the greatest employment increases: other services; professional and business services; and education and health services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Jersey was 9.7 percent in October 2012, up 5.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.9 percent in August 2012.
- 447,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in New Jersey during October 2012.
- In New Jersey, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 41,262 during October, down 13.9 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 75,943 in February 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 45.7 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New Jersey was \$46,595.50 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$45,592.40 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In New Jersey, home prices have fallen by 20.7 percent over 21 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2007.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 8.9 percent of all mortgages, including 27.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New Jersey.
- Housing starts in New Jersey totaled 16,430 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, an increase of 20.9 percent from August.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes New Jersey, sales of new single-family homes totaled 35,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 16.7 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.1 percent to 470,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

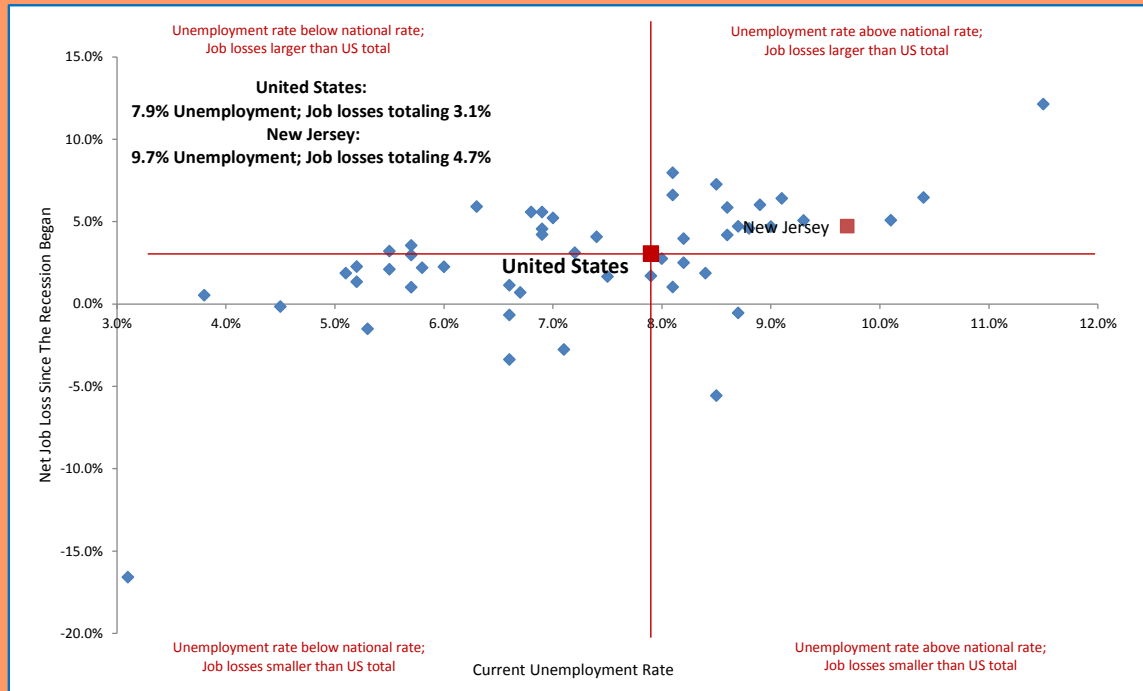
* For New Jersey-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the New Jersey office: http://wd.dol.state.nj.us/labor/lpa/LMI_index.html

How Does New Jersey Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Jersey	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	9.6%	10.0%
	October 2010	9.5%	9.5%
	October 2011	9.3%	8.9%
	October 2012	9.7%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	6.5%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	10.7%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	7.2%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 65,635	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 62,338
Poverty Rate	2007	5.8%	12.5%
	2011	7.6%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	14.6%	14.7%
	2011	15.4%	15.7%

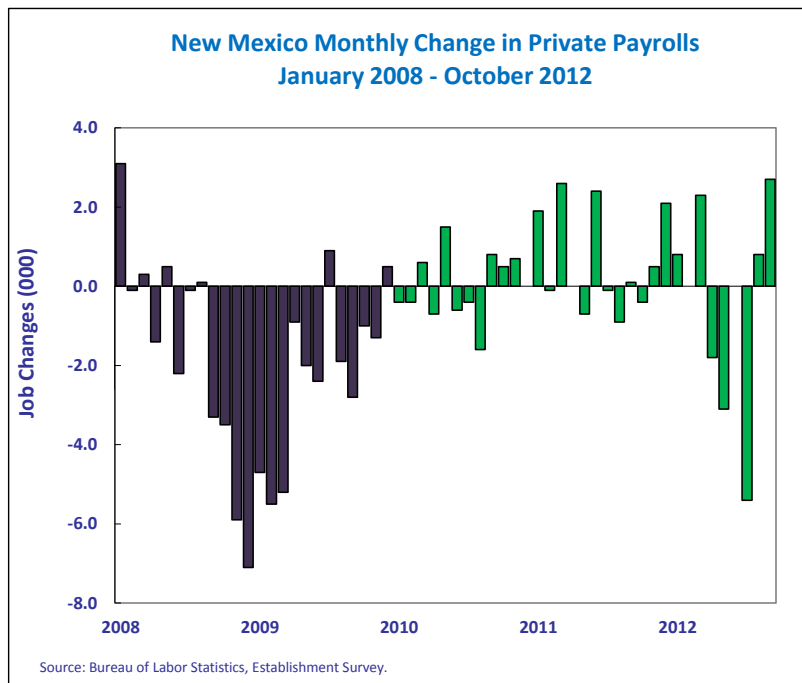
Economic Overview And Outlook: New Mexico

JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In New Mexico, private sector employment fell by 7.1 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 0.7 percent.
- In New Mexico, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in New Mexico have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; education and health services; and leisure and hospitality.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Mexico was 6.3 percent in October 2012, up 2.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.0 percent in October 2010.
- 58,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in New Mexico during October 2012.
- In New Mexico, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 6,778 during October, down 4.7 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 10,952 in February 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 38.1 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New Mexico was \$29,966.60 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$29,689.50 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In New Mexico, home prices have fallen by 15.5 percent over 17 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 4.0 percent of all mortgages, including 11.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New Mexico.
- Housing starts in New Mexico totaled 7,290 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, an increase of 83.6 percent from August.
- Within the West census region, which includes New Mexico, sales of new single-family homes totaled 107,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 3.9 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 4.0 percent to 1,050,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

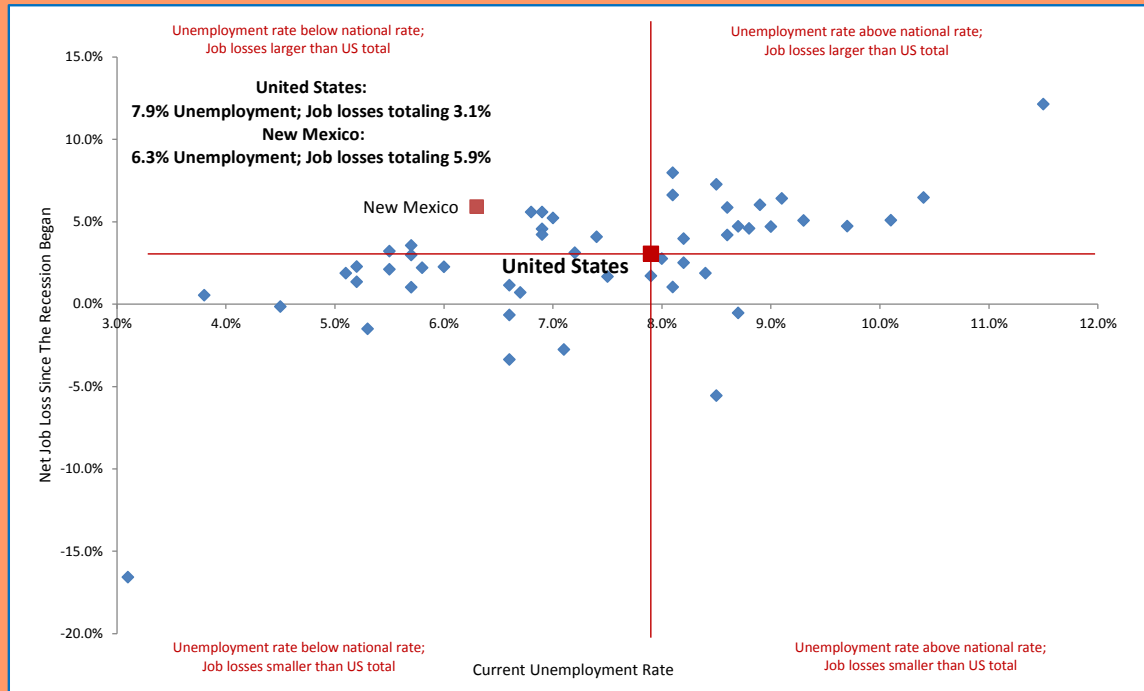
* For New Mexico-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the New Mexico office: <http://www.dws.state.nm.us/dws-lmi.html>

How Does New Mexico Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Mexico	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	7.6%	10.0%
	October 2010	8.0%	9.5%
	October 2011	7.2%	8.9%
	October 2012	6.3%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	11.8%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	8.0%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	8.9%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 48,114	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 41,982
Poverty Rate	2007	5.8%	12.5%
	2011	7.6%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	21.8%	14.7%
	2011	19.6%	15.7%

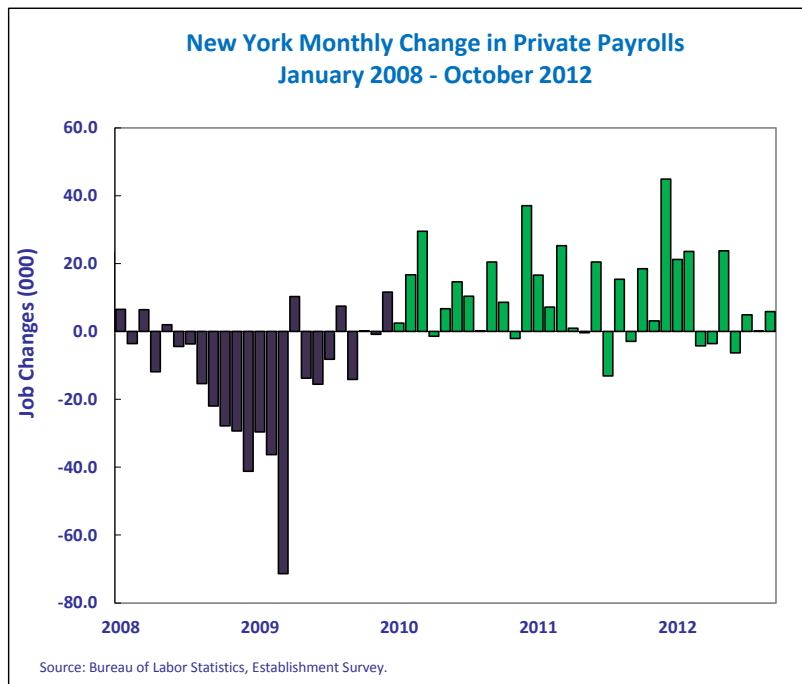
Economic Overview And Outlook: New York

JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In New York, private sector employment fell by 4.1 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 4.9 percent.
- In New York, employees in the mining, manufacturing, and construction sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in New York have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; leisure and hospitality; and education and health services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New York was 8.7 percent in October 2012, up 4.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.1 percent in August 2012.
- 831,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in New York during October 2012.
- In New York, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 97,106 during October, down 15.8 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 140,868 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 31.1 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New York was \$45,015.80 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$44,609.90 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In New York, home prices have fallen by 13.1 percent over 21 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2007.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 6.5 percent of all mortgages, including 21.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New York.
- Housing starts in New York totaled 22,450 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, a decrease of 7.3 percent from August.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes New York, sales of new single-family homes totaled 35,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 16.7 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.1 percent to 470,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

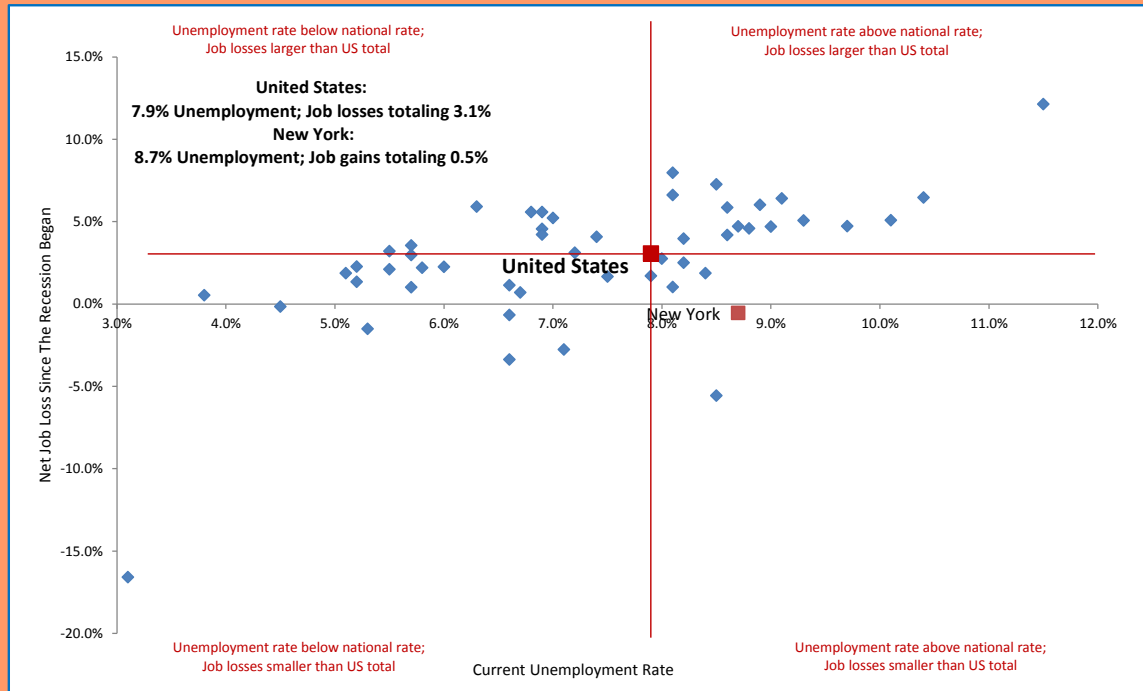
* For New York-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the New York office: <http://www.labor.state.ny.us/stats/index.shtml>

How Does New York Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		New York	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	8.8%	10.0%
	October 2010	8.4%	9.5%
	October 2011	8.2%	8.9%
	October 2012	8.7%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	6.6%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	7.7%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	16.7%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 53,091	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$) 2011	\$ 50,636	\$ 50,054
Poverty Rate	2007	5.8%	12.5%
	2011	7.6%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	12.3%	14.7%
	2011	12.2%	15.7%

Economic Overview And Outlook: North Carolina

JOBS

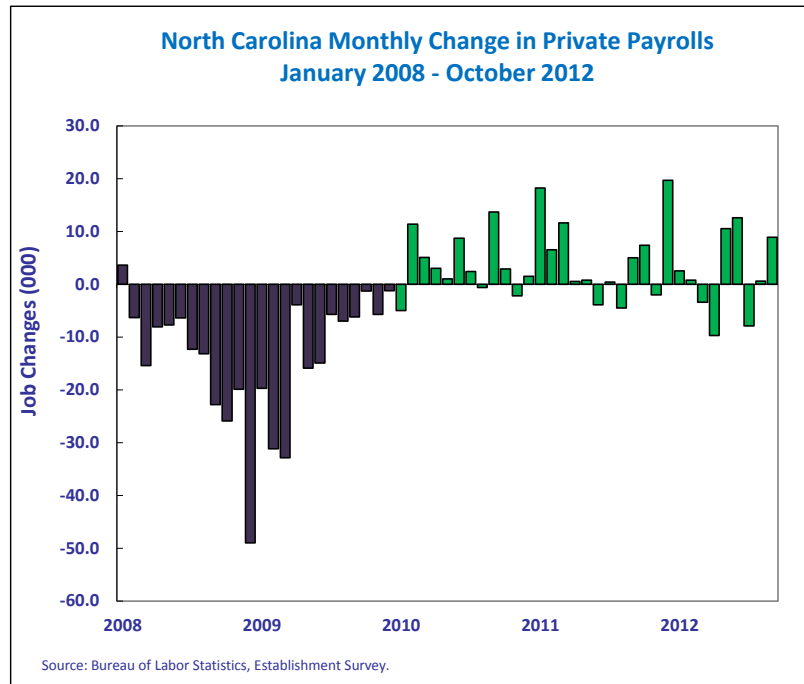
- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In North Carolina, private sector employment fell by 9.6 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.9 percent.
- In North Carolina, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in North Carolina have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; leisure and hospitality; and trade, transportation and utilities.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in North Carolina was 9.3 percent in October 2012, up 4.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.4 percent in February 2010.
- 440,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in North Carolina during October 2012.
- In North Carolina, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 56,596 during October, up 0.5 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 135,178 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 58.1 percent.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in North Carolina was \$32,012.10 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$31,251.20 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In North Carolina, home prices have fallen by 12.1 percent over 17 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 2.8 percent of all mortgages, including 8.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in North Carolina.
- Housing starts in North Carolina totaled 38,300 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, an increase of 2.7 percent from August.
- Within the South census region, which includes North Carolina, sales of new single-family homes totaled 215,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 16.8 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 1,660,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

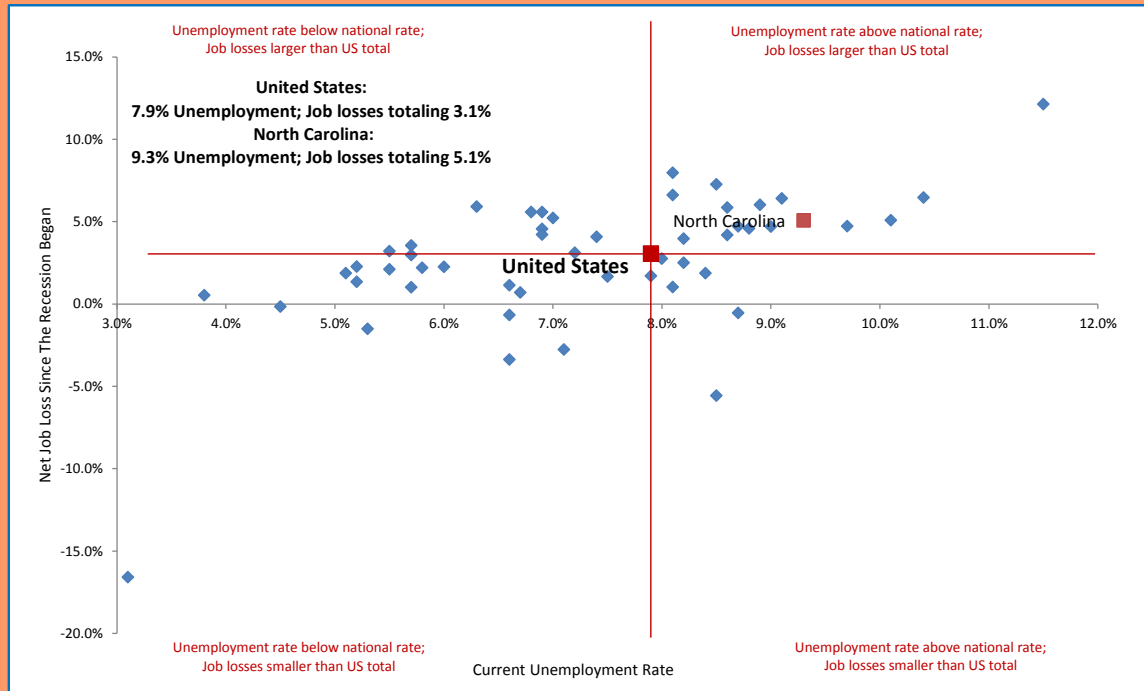
* For North Carolina-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the North Carolina office: <http://www.ncesc1.com/lmi/default.asp>

How Does North Carolina Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		North Carolina	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	11.0%	10.0%
	October 2010	10.6%	9.5%
	October 2011	10.6%	8.9%
	October 2012	9.3%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	11.0%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	7.1%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	8.9%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 47,200	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 45,206
Poverty Rate	2007	15.5%	12.5%
	2011	15.4%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	16.2%	14.7%
	2011	16.3%	15.7%

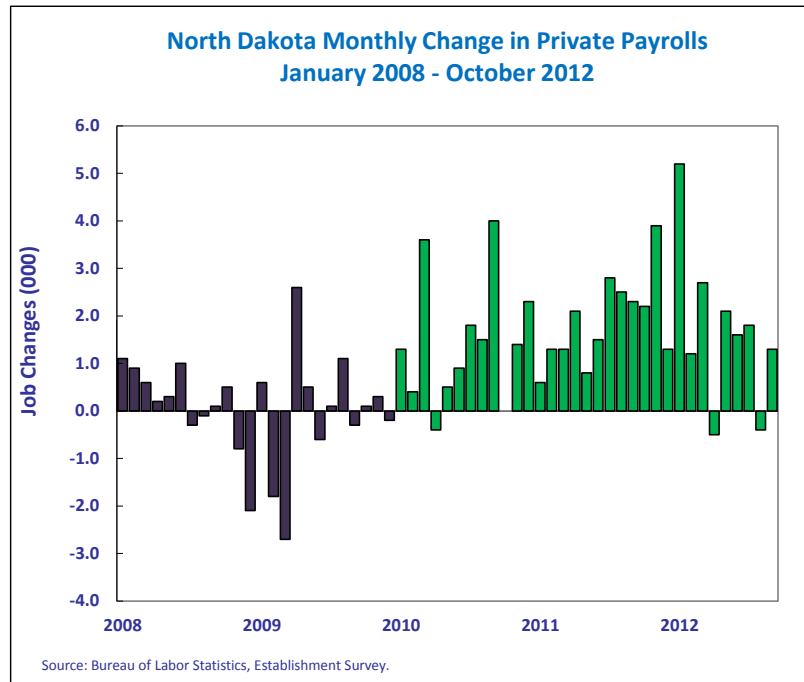
Economic Overview And Outlook: North Dakota

JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In North Dakota, private sector employment rose by 0.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 18.4 percent.
- In North Dakota, employees in the manufacturing, professional and business services, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in North Dakota have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; construction; and trade, transportation and utilities.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in North Dakota was 3.1 percent in October 2012, up 0.1 percentage point from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 4.2 percent in May 2009.
- 12,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in North Dakota during October 2012.
- In North Dakota, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 2,150 during October, down 32.6 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 5,761 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 62.7 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in North Dakota was \$43,753.50 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$38,021.90 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In North Dakota, home prices have risen by 2.5 percent from the previous peak set in the first quarter of 2012.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 1.0 percent of all mortgages, including 8.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in North Dakota.
- Housing starts in North Dakota totaled 6,640 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, a decrease of 9.0 percent from August.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes North Dakota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 32,000 units in September 2012, a decrease of 37.3 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 2.0 percent to 1,040,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

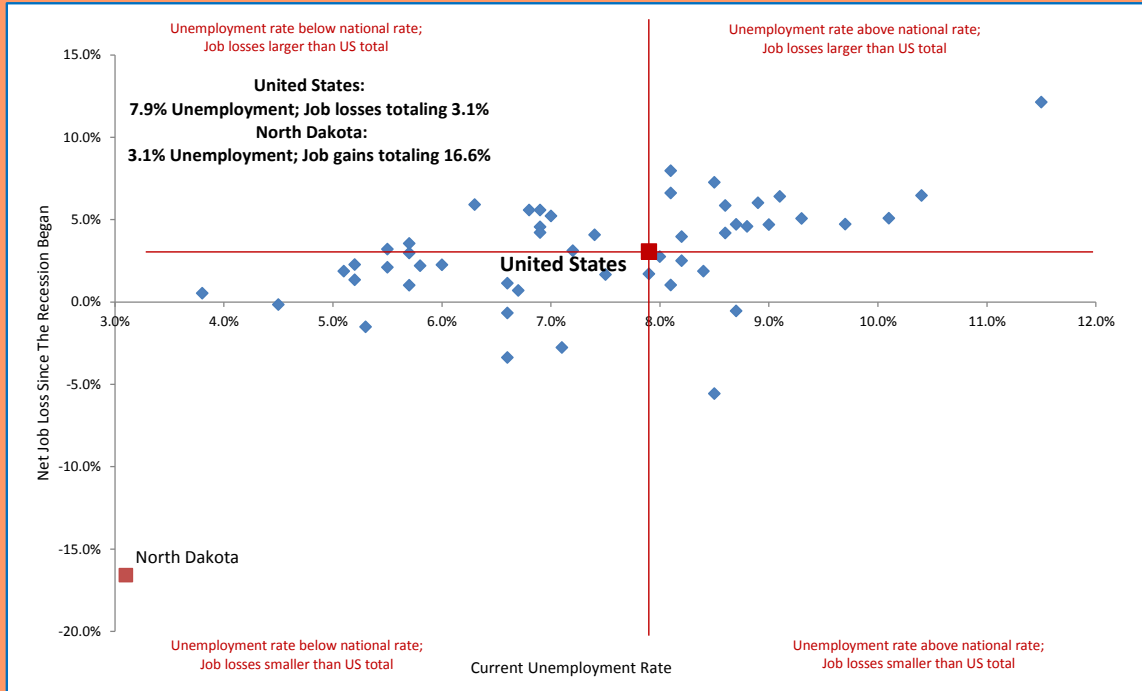
* For North Dakota-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the North Dakota office: <http://www.jobsnd.com/>

How Does North Dakota Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		North Dakota	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	4.0%	10.0%
	October 2010	3.8%	9.5%
	October 2011	3.5%	8.9%
	October 2012	3.1%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	10.6%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	2.0%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	2.7%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 51,205	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 56,361
Poverty Rate	2007	9.3%	12.5%
	2011	9.9%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	9.5%	14.7%
	2011	9.1%	15.7%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Ohio

JOBS

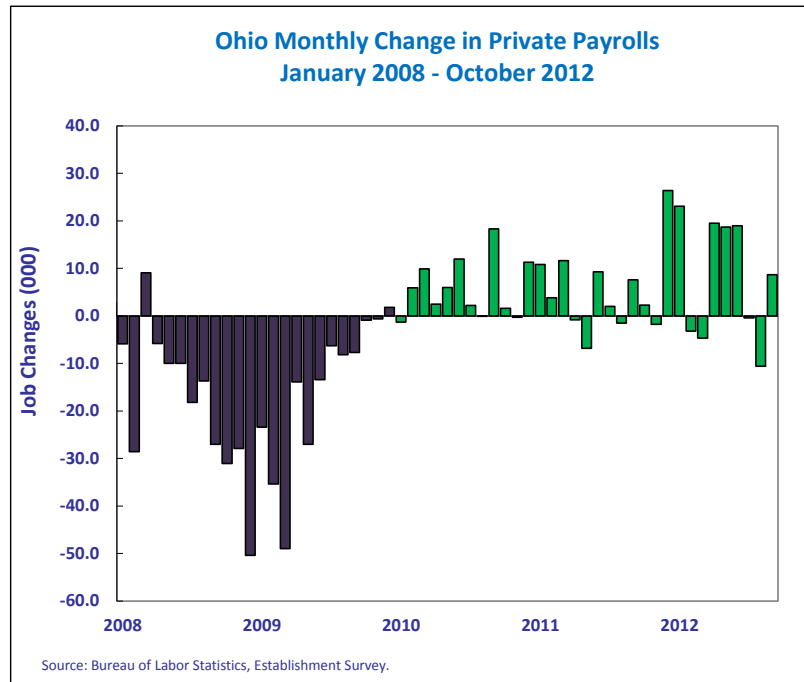
- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In Ohio, private sector employment fell by 8.7 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 4.8 percent.
- In Ohio, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Ohio have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; manufacturing; and education and health services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Ohio was 6.9 percent in October 2012, up 1.2 percentage point from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.6 percent in January 2010.
- 396,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Ohio during October 2012.
- In Ohio, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 54,031 during October, down 0.4 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 122,356 in February 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 55.8 percent.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Ohio was \$33,807.70 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$32,302.30 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Ohio, home prices have fallen by 11.0 percent over 21 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2007.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 4.6 percent of all mortgages, including 11.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Ohio.
- Housing starts in Ohio totaled 15,680 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, a decrease of 5.9 percent
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Ohio, sales of new single-family homes totaled 32,000 units in September 2012, a decrease of 37.3 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 2.0 percent to 1,040,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

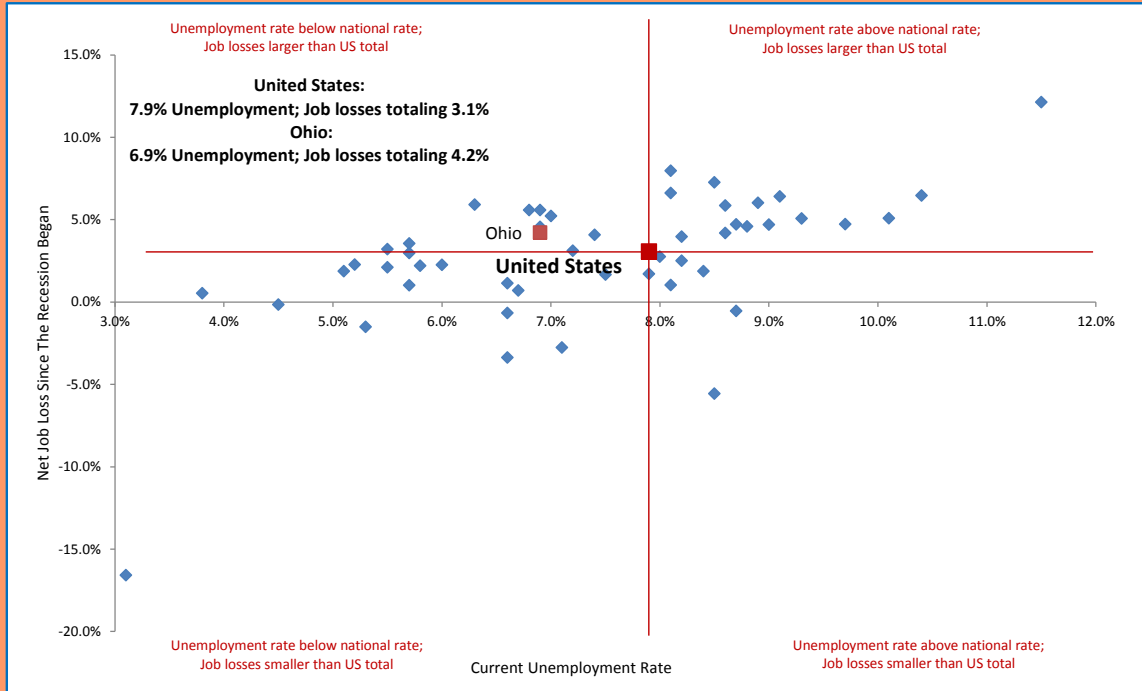
* For Ohio-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Ohio office: <http://lmi.state.oh.us/data.htm>

How Does Ohio Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Ohio	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	10.6%	10.0%
	October 2010	9.6%	9.5%
	October 2011	8.3%	8.9%
	October 2012	6.9%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	10.0%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	10.7%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	19.4%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 53,259	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$) 2011	\$ 44,648	\$ 50,054
Poverty Rate	2007	12.8%	12.5%
	2011	15.1%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	11.1%	14.7%
	2011	13.7%	15.7%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Oklahoma

JOBS

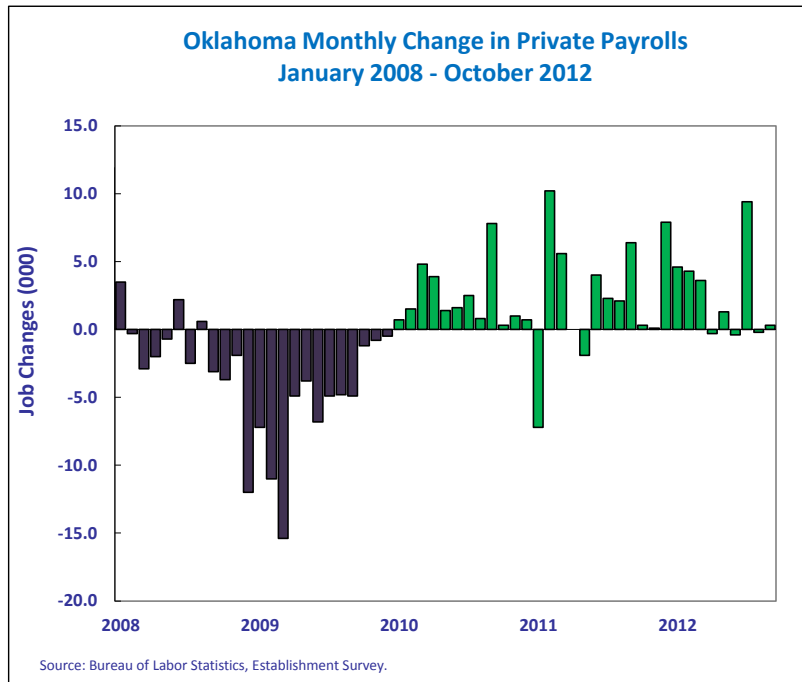
- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In Oklahoma, private sector employment fell by 7.0 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 6.7 percent.
- In Oklahoma, employees in the manufacturing, mining, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Oklahoma have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; manufacturing; and professional and business services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Oklahoma was 5.3 percent in October 2012, up 1.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.2 percent in February 2010.
- 96,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Oklahoma during October 2012.
- In Oklahoma, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 10,335 during October, down 14.2 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 23,031 in April 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 55.1 percent.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Oklahoma was \$33,592.10 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$31,920.10 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Oklahoma, home prices fell by 3.0 percent over 10 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2009. Since the third quarter of 2011, home prices in Oklahoma have risen by 1.4 percent.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 3.4 percent of all mortgages, including 10.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Oklahoma.
- Housing starts in Oklahoma totaled 16,050 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, an increase of 73.7 percent from August.
- Within the South census region, which includes Oklahoma, sales of new single-family homes totaled 215,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 16.8 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 1,660,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

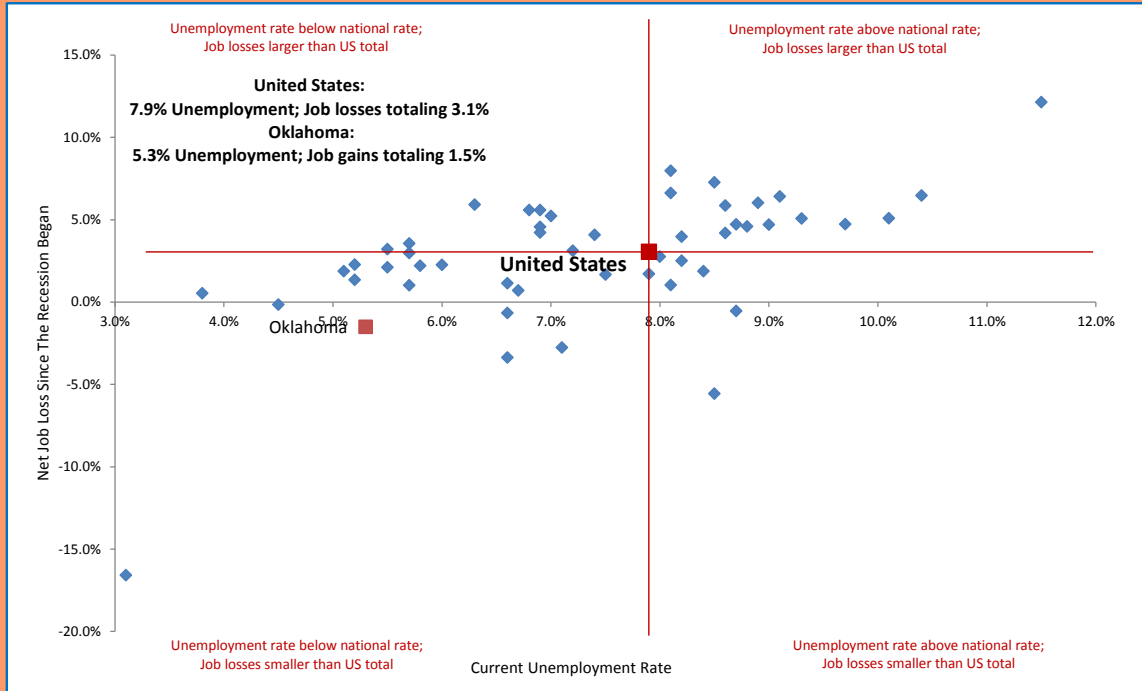
* For Oklahoma-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Oklahoma office:
http://www.ok.gov/oesc_web/Services/Find_Labor_Market_Statistics/

How Does Oklahoma Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Oklahoma	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	7.1%	10.0%
	October 2010	6.7%	9.5%
	October 2011	6.3%	8.9%
	October 2012	5.3%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	11.4%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	5.3%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	8.9%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 46,878	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$) 2011	\$ 48,455	\$ 50,054
Poverty Rate	2007	13.4%	12.5%
	2011	13.9%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	17.6%	14.7%
	2011	16.9%	15.7%

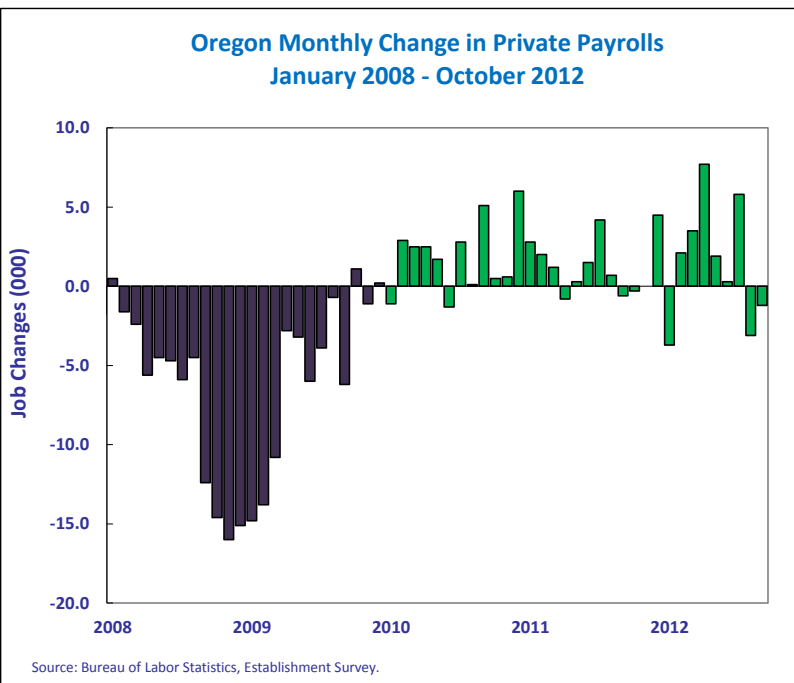
Economic Overview And Outlook: Oregon

JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In Oregon, private sector employment fell by 10.4 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 4.0 percent.
- In Oregon, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Oregon have experienced the greatest employment increases: education and health services; trade, transportation and utilities; and mining.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Oregon was 8.6 percent in October 2012, up 3.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.6 percent in June 2009.
- 169,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Oregon during October 2012.
- In Oregon, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 32,091 during October, down 1.4 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 61,646 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 47.9 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Oregon was \$33,427.90 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$32,281.60 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Oregon, home prices have fallen by 24.8 percent over 20 quarters from their peak in the second quarter of 2007.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 3.8 percent of all mortgages, including 14.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Oregon.
- Housing starts in Oregon totaled 14,420 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, an increase of 36.0 percent from August.
- Within the West census region, which includes Oregon, sales of new single-family homes totaled 107,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 3.9 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 4.0 percent to 1,050,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

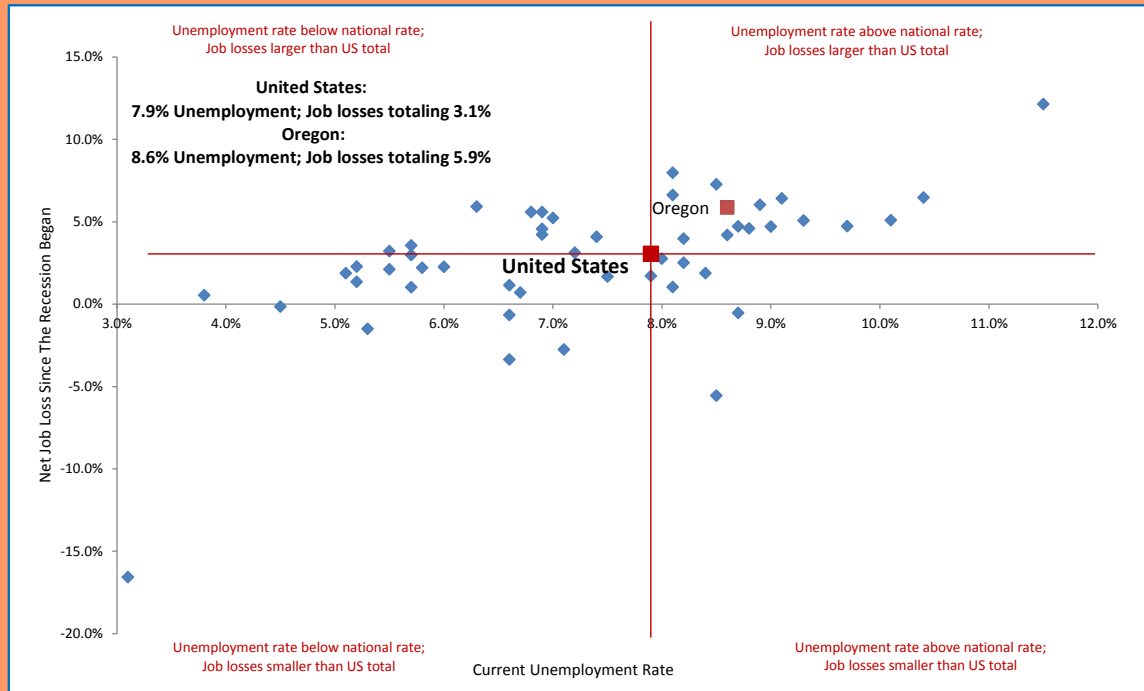
* For Oregon-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Oregon office: <http://www.qualityinfo.org/olmisj/OlmisZine>

How Does Oregon Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Oregon	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	11.0%	10.0%
	October 2010	10.4%	9.5%
	October 2011	9.3%	8.9%
	October 2012	8.6%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	10.8%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	11.5%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	24.1%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 54,492	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 50,054
Poverty Rate	2007	12.8%	12.5%
	2011	14.4%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	16.2%	14.7%
	2011	13.8%	15.7%



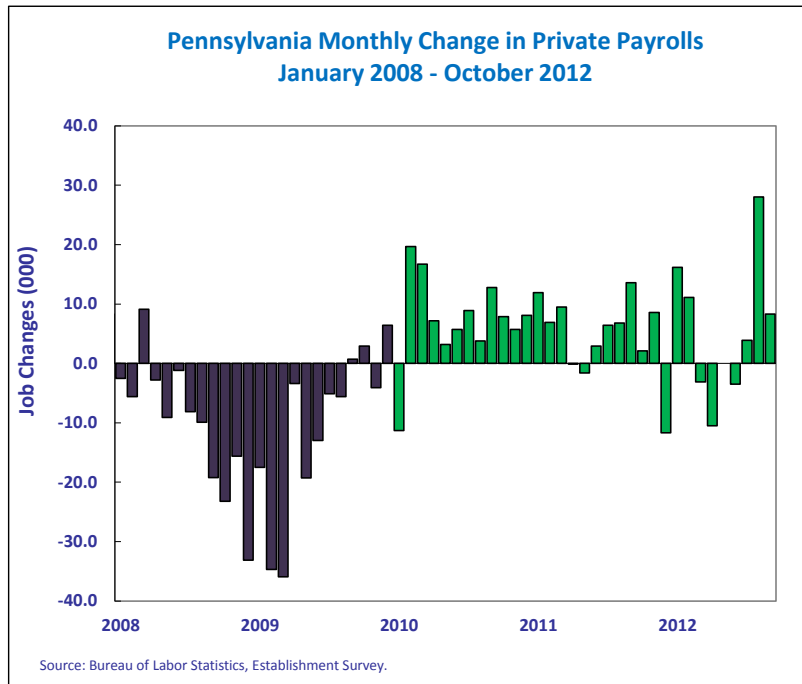
Economic Overview And Outlook: Pennsylvania

JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In Pennsylvania, private sector employment fell by 5.1 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 4.3 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; professional and business services; and leisure and hospitality.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Pennsylvania was 8.1 percent in October 2012, up 3.5 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.7 percent in March 2010.
- 528,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Pennsylvania during October 2012.
- In Pennsylvania, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 98,048 during October, down 6.3 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 177,998 in May 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 44.9 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Pennsylvania was \$37,691.30 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$36,406.30 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Pennsylvania, home prices have fallen by 8.6 percent over 17 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 3.8 percent of all mortgages, including 12.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Pennsylvania.
- Housing starts in Pennsylvania totaled 17,230 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, an increase of 9.8 percent from August.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Pennsylvania, sales of new single-family homes totaled 35,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 16.7 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.1 percent to 470,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

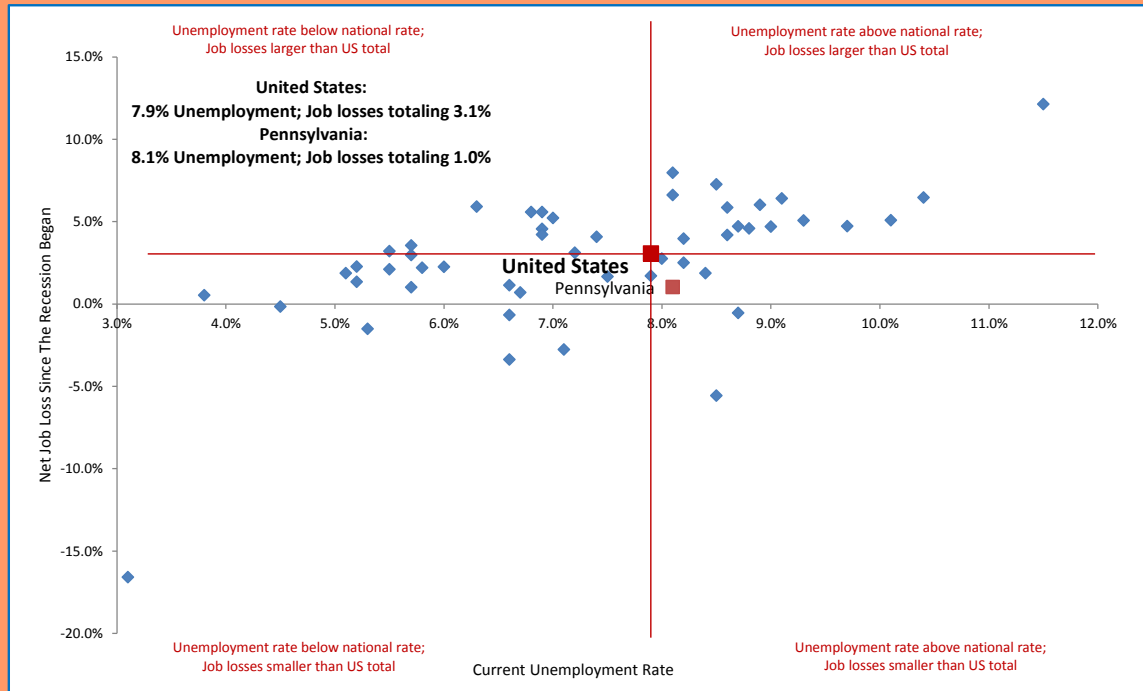
* For Pennsylvania-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Pennsylvania office: <http://www.paworkstats.state.pa.us/>

How Does Pennsylvania Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Pennsylvania	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	8.4%	10.0%
	October 2010	8.3%	9.5%
	October 2011	7.9%	8.9%
	October 2012	8.1%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	10.1%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	7.3%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	9.0%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 52,541	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 49,910
Poverty Rate	2007	10.4%	12.5%
	2011	12.6%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	9.1%	14.7%
	2011	10.8%	15.7%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Rhode Island

JOBS

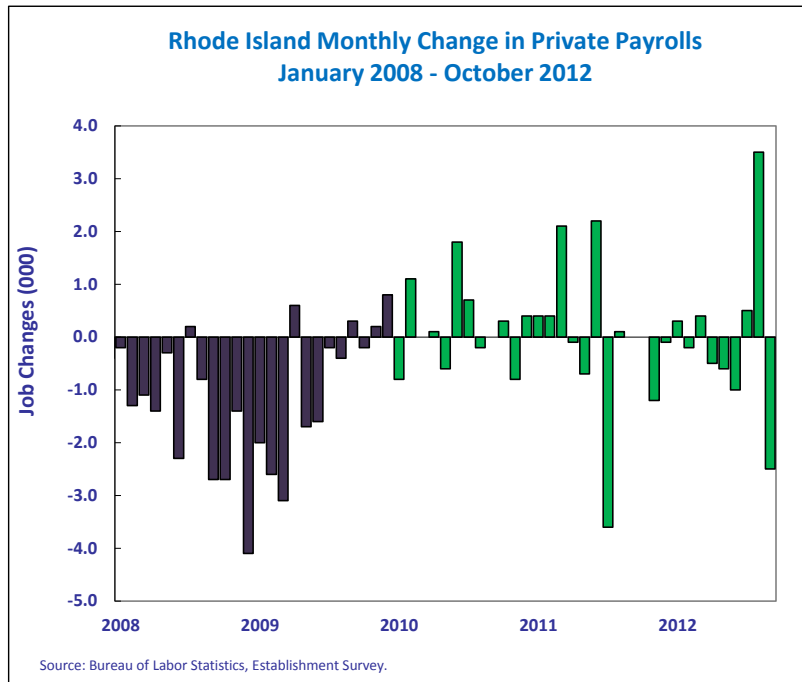
- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In Rhode Island, private sector employment fell by 6.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 0.6 percent.
- In Rhode Island, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and trade, transportation and utilities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Rhode Island have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; leisure and hospitality; and financial activities.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Rhode Island was 10.4 percent in October 2012, up 4.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.9 percent in January 2010.
- 59,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Rhode Island during October 2012.
- In Rhode Island, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 6,777 during October, down 7.3 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 16,652 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 59.3 percent.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Rhode Island was \$39,160.40 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$37,788.40 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Rhode Island, home prices have fallen by 26.1 percent over 24 quarters from their peak in the second quarter of 2006.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 4.0 percent of all mortgages, including 10.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Rhode Island.
- Housing starts in Rhode Island totaled 750 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, a decrease of 22.7 percent from August.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Rhode Island, sales of new single-family homes totaled 35,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 16.7 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.1 percent to 470,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

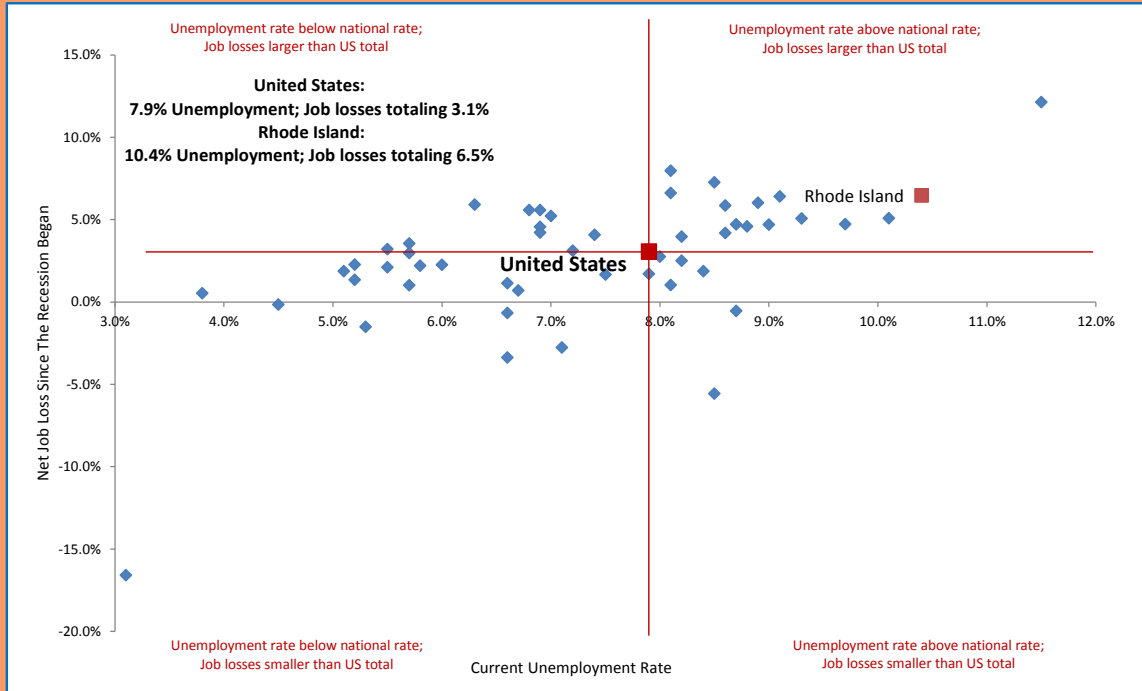
* For Rhode Island-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Rhode Island office: <http://www.dti.ri.gov/lmi/news/lrelease.htm>

How Does Rhode Island Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Rhode Island	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	11.6%	10.0%
	October 2010	11.6%	9.5%
	October 2011	11.2%	8.9%
	October 2012	10.4%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	8.7%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	14.6%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	16.8%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 58,803	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 49,033
Poverty Rate	2007	9.5%	12.5%
	2011	13.4%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	10.5%	14.7%
	2011	12.0%	15.7%



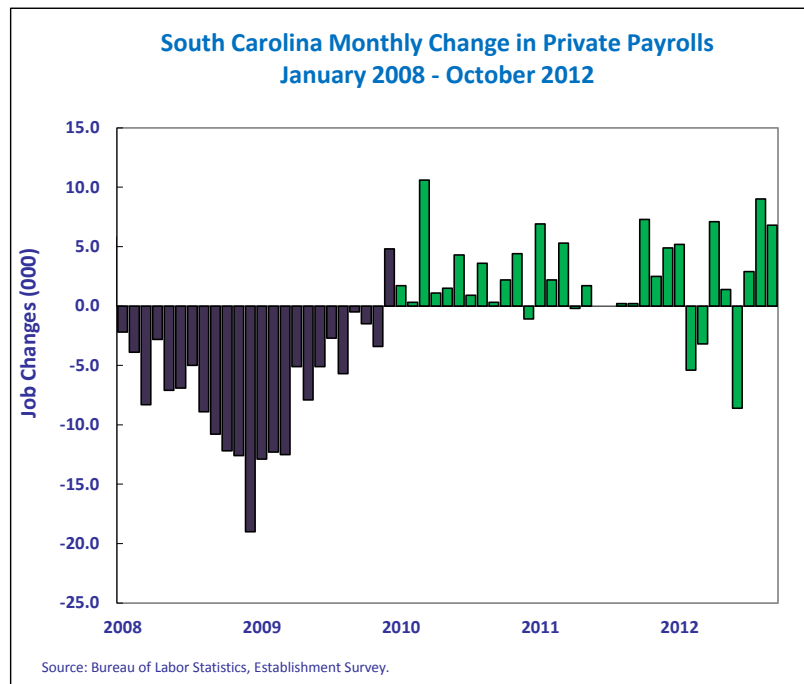
Economic Overview And Outlook: South Carolina

JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 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 5.1 percent.
- In South Carolina, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in South Carolina have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; manufacturing; and education and health services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in South Carolina was 8.6 percent in October 2012, up 3.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 12.0 percent in December 2009.
- 183,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in South Carolina during October 2012.
- In South Carolina, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 22,710 during October, down 2.2 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 55,022 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 58.7 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in South Carolina was \$29,619.00 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$29,073.60 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In South Carolina, home prices have fallen by 12.2 percent over 17 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 4.1 percent of all mortgages, including 11.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in South Carolina.
- Housing starts in South Carolina totaled 20,270 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, an increase of 34.9 percent from August.
- Within the South census region, which includes South Carolina, sales of new single-family homes totaled 215,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 16.8 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 1,660,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

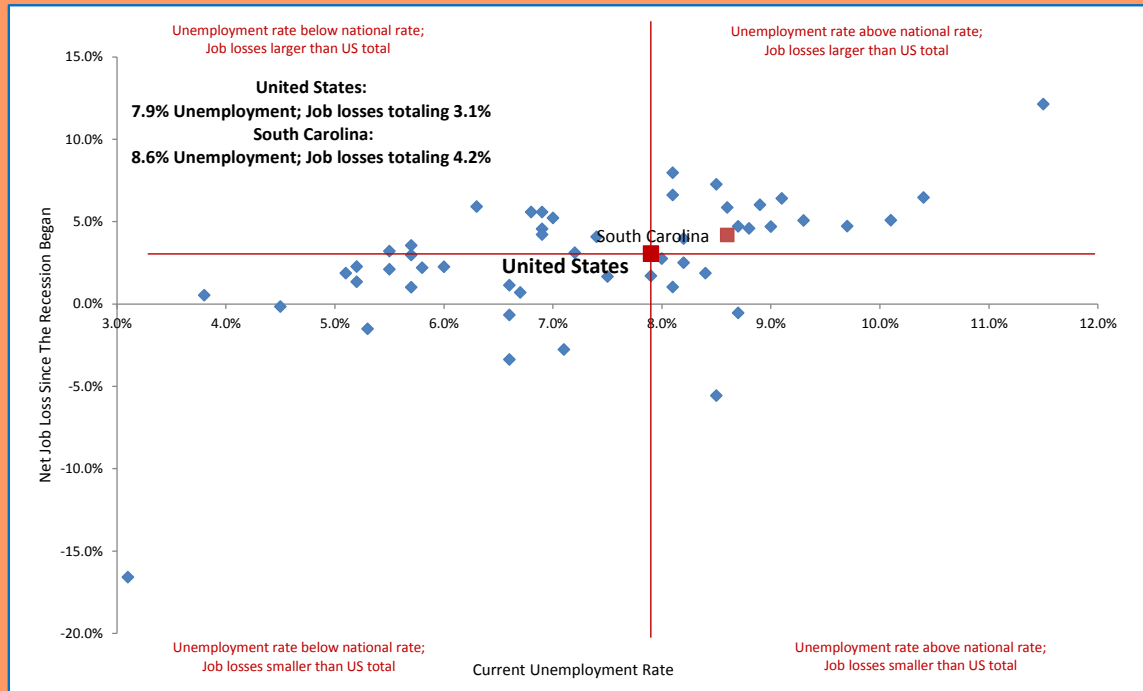
* For South Carolina-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the South Carolina office: <http://www.sces.org/lmi/news/news.asp>

How Does South Carolina Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		South Carolina	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	11.9%	10.0%
	October 2010	10.9%	9.5%
	October 2011	10.0%	8.9%
	October 2012	8.6%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	10.5%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	7.3%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	13.2%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 47,959	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 40,084
Poverty Rate	2007	14.1%	12.5%
	2011	19.0%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	15.9%	14.7%
	2011	19.0%	15.7%

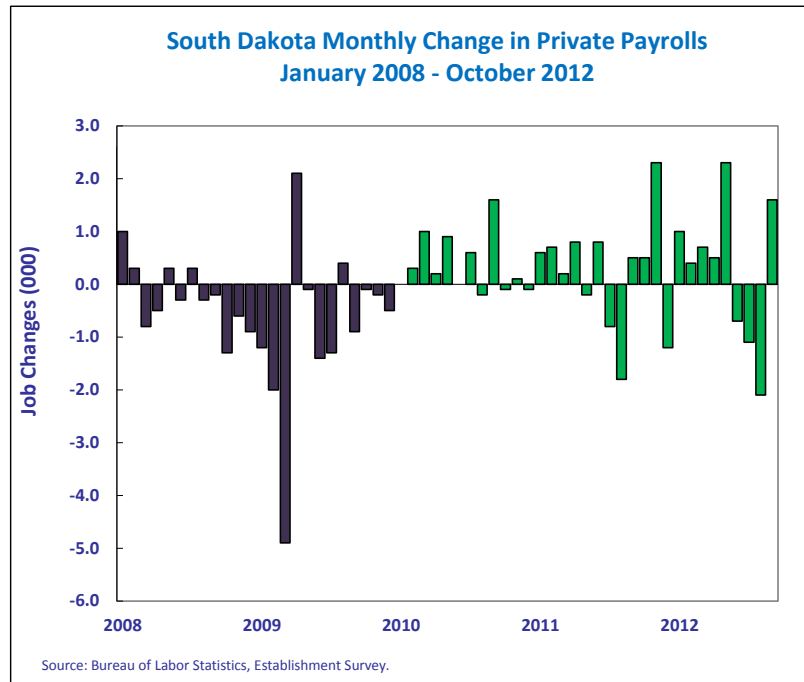
Economic Overview And Outlook: South Dakota

JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In South Dakota, private sector employment fell by 3.9 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 2.9 percent.
- In South Dakota, employees in the manufacturing, natural resources, mining, construction, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in South Dakota have experienced the greatest employment increases: manufacturing; professional and business services; and education and health services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in South Dakota was 4.5 percent in October 2012, up 1.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 5.3 percent in February 2010.
- 20,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in South Dakota during October 2012.
- In South Dakota, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 1,589 during October, down 8.7 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 3,750 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 57.6 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in South Dakota was \$39,316.30 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$35,366.60 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In South Dakota, home prices have risen by less than half a percent from the previous peak set in the first quarter of 2009.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 1.4 percent of all mortgages, including 9.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in South Dakota.
- Housing starts in South Dakota totaled 6,190 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, an increase of 67.8 percent from August.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes South Dakota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 32,000 units in September 2012, a decrease of 37.3 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 2.0 percent to 1,040,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

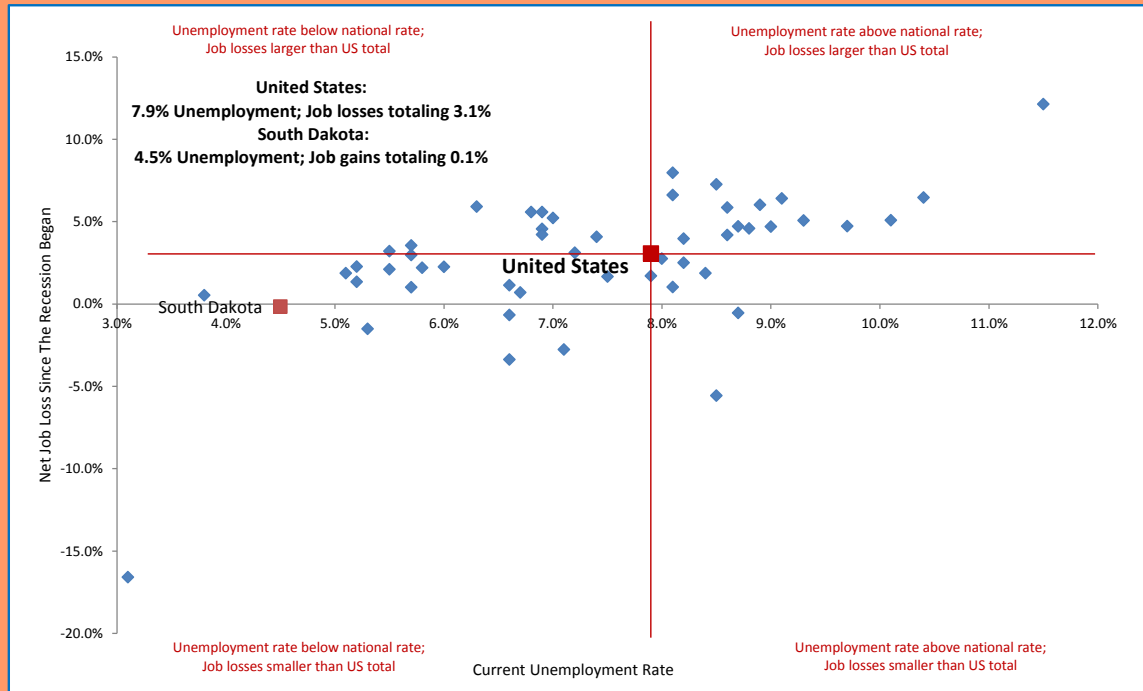
* For South Dakota-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the South Dakota office: http://dol.sd.gov/lmic/menu_labor_force.aspx

How Does South Dakota Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		South Dakota	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	5.1%	10.0%
	October 2010	4.9%	9.5%
	October 2011	4.4%	8.9%
	October 2012	4.5%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	12.1%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	4.1%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	6.6%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 50,351	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 47,223
Poverty Rate	2007	9.4%	12.5%
	2011	14.5%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	9.9%	14.7%
	2011	13.0%	15.7%



Economic Overview And Outlook: Tennessee

JOBS

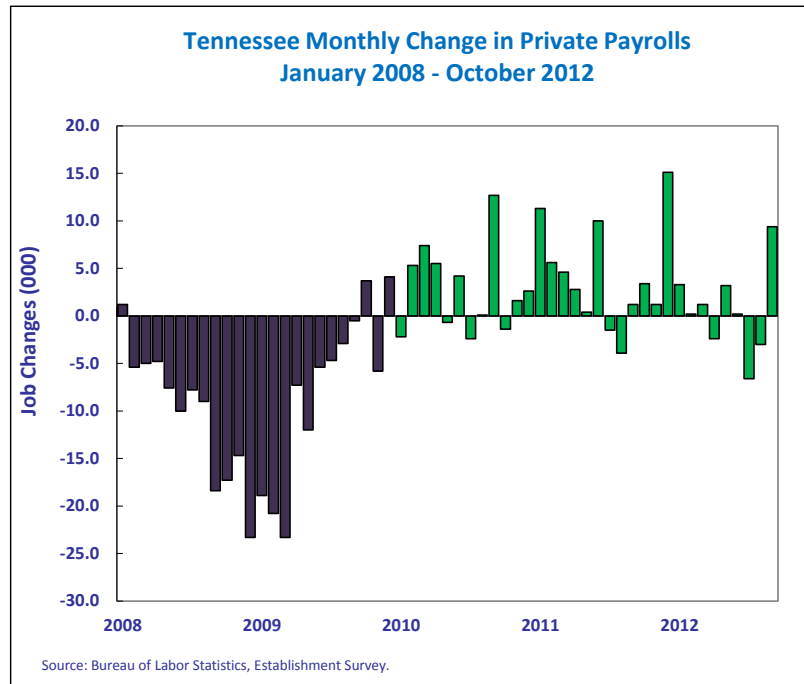
- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In Tennessee, private sector employment fell by 9.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 4.2 percent.
- In Tennessee, employees in the natural resources, mining, 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: natural resources, mining, and construction; professional and business services; and education and health services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Tennessee was 8.2 percent in October 2012, up 2.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.0 percent in July 2009.
- 254,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Tennessee during October 2012.
- In Tennessee, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 21,313 during October, down 23.4 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 66,392 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 67.9 percent.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Tennessee was \$32,653.60 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$31,655.90 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Tennessee, home prices have fallen by 8.0 percent over 17 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 2.1 percent of all mortgages, including 5.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Tennessee.
- Housing starts in Tennessee totaled 18,410 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, an increase of 8.2 percent from August.
- Within the South census region, which includes Tennessee, sales of new single-family homes totaled 215,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 16.8 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 1,660,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

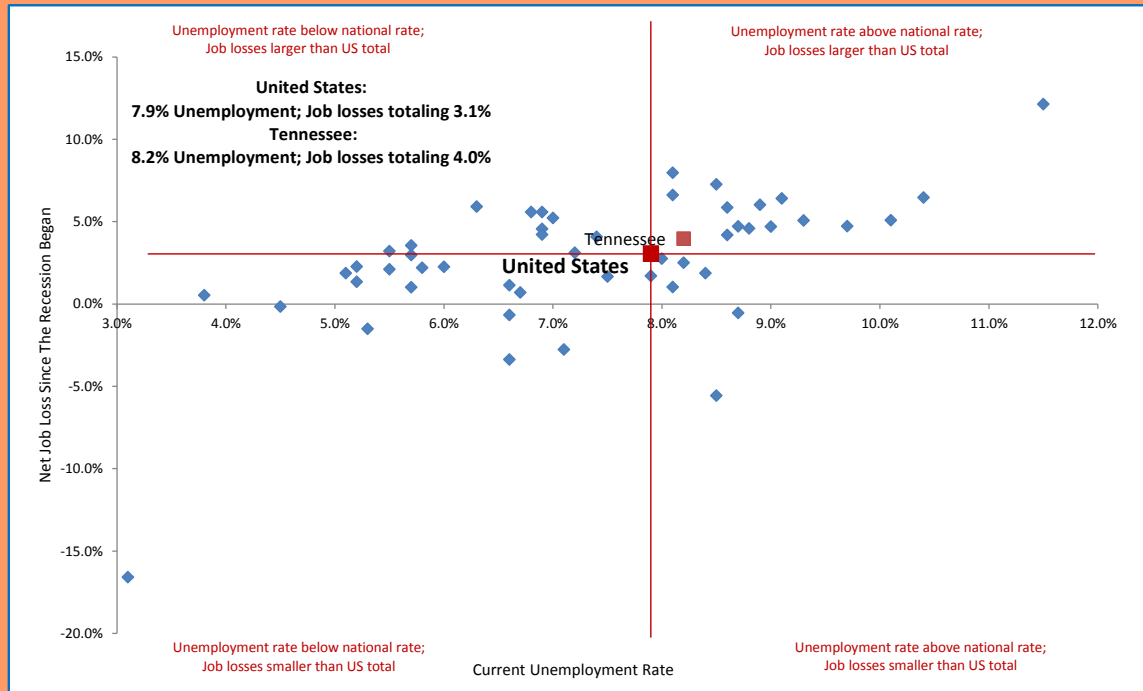
* For Tennessee-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Tennessee office: <http://www.tn.gov/labor-wfd/lmr/>

How Does Tennessee Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Tennessee	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	10.6%	10.0%
	October 2010	9.5%	9.5%
	October 2011	8.9%	8.9%
	October 2012	8.2%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	10.6%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	10.9%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	17.9%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 44,685	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 42,279
Poverty Rate	2007	14.8%	12.5%
	2011	16.3%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	14.0%	14.7%
	2011	13.3%	15.7%



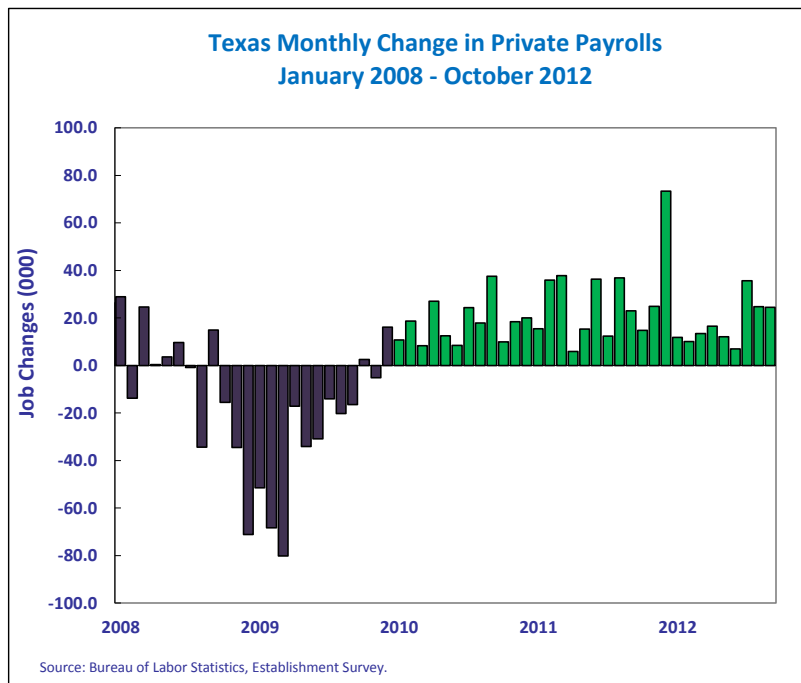
Economic Overview And Outlook: Texas

JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 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 8.2 percent.
- In Texas, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Texas have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and leisure and hospitality.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Texas was 6.6 percent in October 2012, up 2.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.2 percent in December 2010.
- 832,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Texas during October 2012.
- In Texas, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 71,393 during October, down 7.3 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 132,194 in September 2008, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 46.0 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Texas was \$35,652.60 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$34,349.20 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Texas, home prices fell by 3.7 percent over 9 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2009. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Texas have risen by 1.9 percent.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 1.7 percent of all mortgages, including 6.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Texas.
- Housing starts in Texas totaled 123,320 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, a decrease of 6.4 percent from August.
- Within the South census region, which includes Texas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 215,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 16.8 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 1,660,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

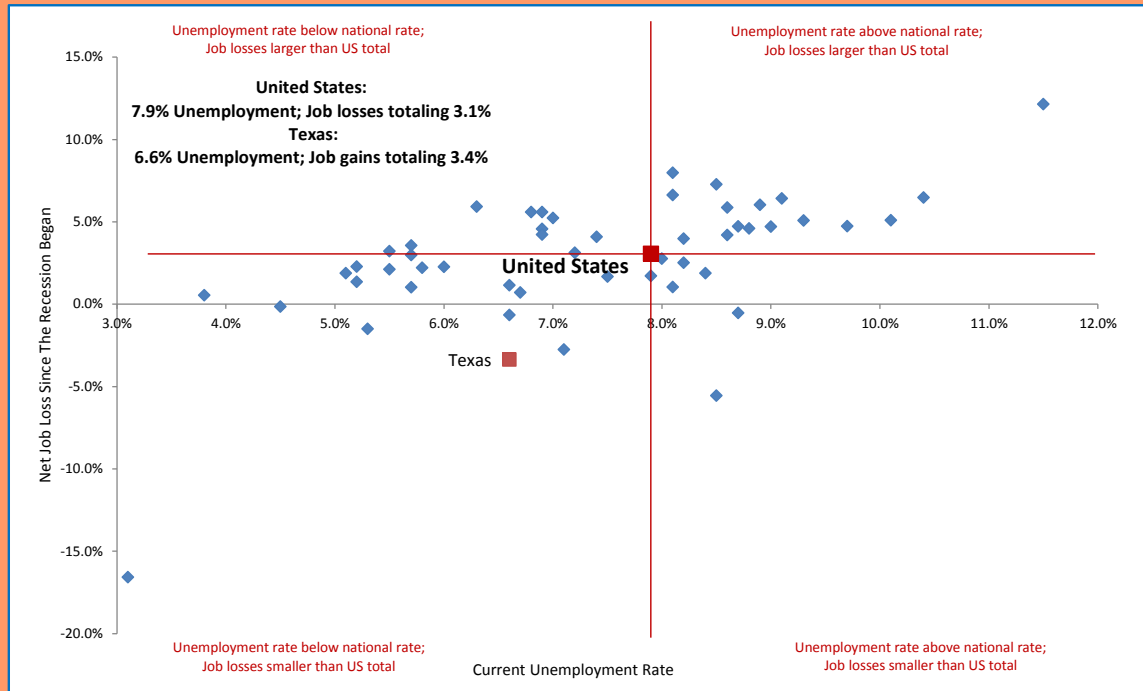
* For Texas-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Texas office: <http://www.tracer2.com/?PAGEID=133>

How Does Texas Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Texas	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	8.1%	10.0%
	October 2010	8.2%	9.5%
	October 2011	7.8%	8.9%
	October 2012	6.6%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	8.8%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	7.2%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	13.5%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 49,955	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$) 2011	\$ 49,047	\$ 50,054
Poverty Rate	2007	16.5%	12.5%
	2011	17.4%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	24.7%	14.7%
	2011	23.8%	15.7%

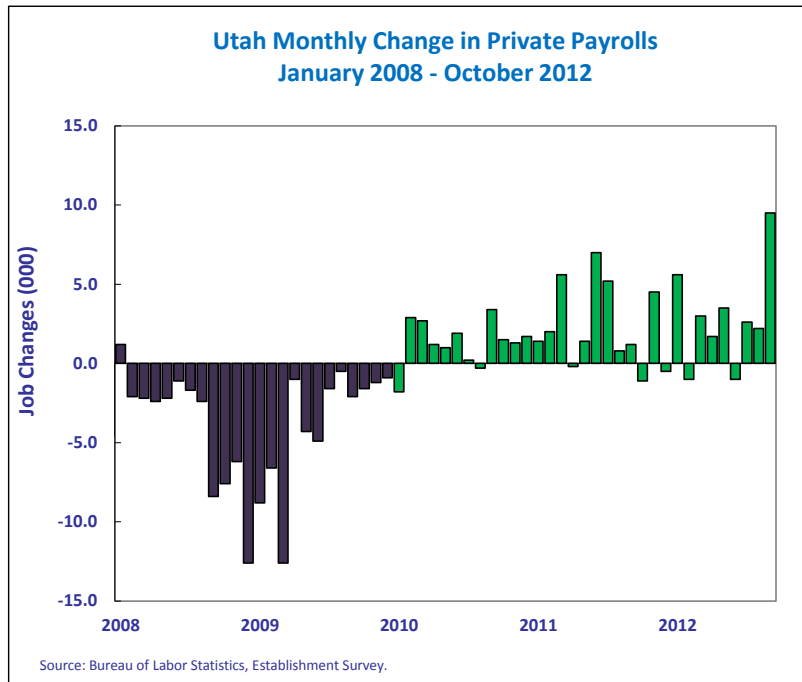
Economic Overview And Outlook: Utah

JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In Utah, private sector employment fell by 9.1 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 7.4 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 information services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Utah was 5.2 percent in October 2012, up 2.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.3 percent in January 2010.
- 71,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Utah during October 2012.
- In Utah, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 8,463 during October, down 10.9 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 16,442 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 48.5 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Utah was \$29,816.30 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$28,825.40 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Utah, home prices fell by 21.2 percent over 14 quarters from their peak in the fourth quarter of 2007. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Utah have risen by 1.2 percent.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 1.9 percent of all mortgages, including 6.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Utah.
- Housing starts in Utah totaled 12,260 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, an increase of 7.9 percent from August.
- Within the West census region, which includes Utah, sales of new single-family homes totaled 107,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 3.9 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 4.0 percent to 1,050,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

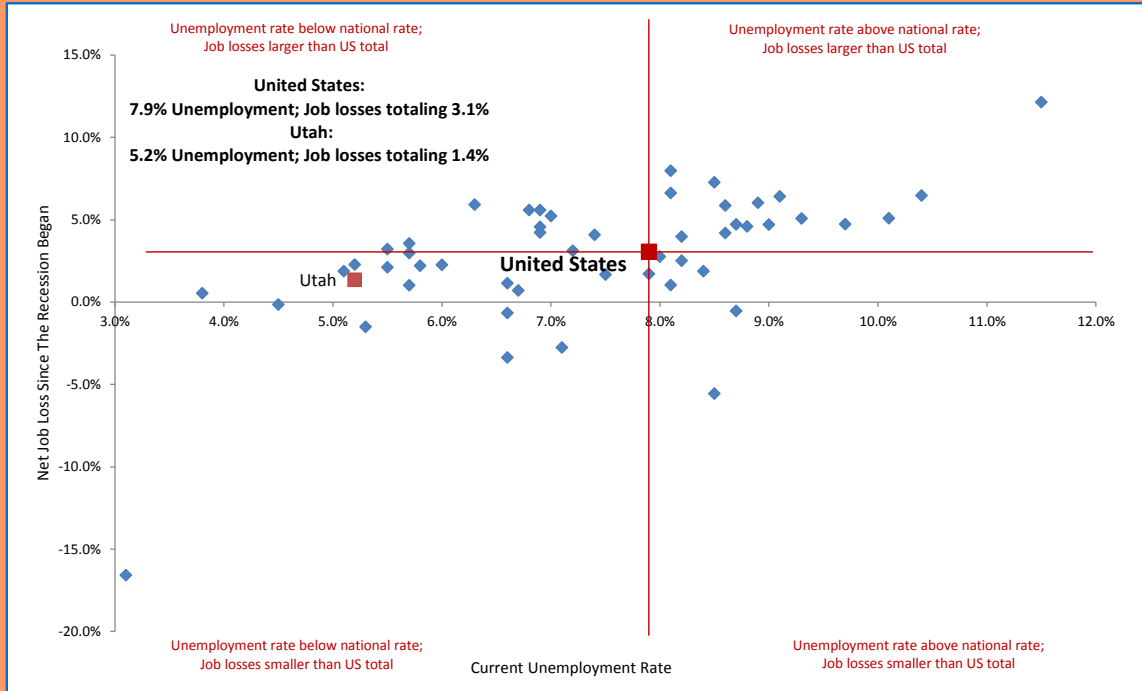
* For Utah-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Utah office: <http://jobs.utah.gov/opencms/wil/pubs/une/>

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 are experiencing lower unemployment rates and smaller job losses than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Utah	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	8.1%	10.0%
	October 2010	7.8%	9.5%
	October 2011	6.2%	8.9%
	October 2012	5.2%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	8.4%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	8.1%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	12.6%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 58,064	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 55,493
Poverty Rate	2007	9.6%	12.5%
	2011	11.0%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	12.2%	14.7%
	2011	14.6%	15.7%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Vermont

JOBS

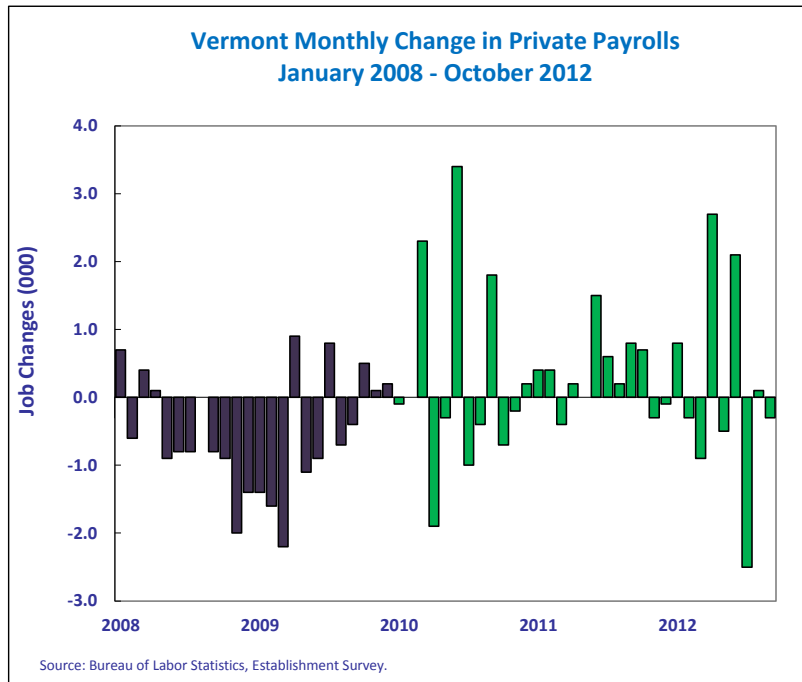
- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In Vermont, private sector employment fell by 5.1 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 3.5 percent.
- In Vermont, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and trade, transportation and utilities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Vermont have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; education and health services; and construction.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Vermont was 5.5 percent in October 2012, up 1.4 percentage point from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.2 percent in June 2009.
- 20,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Vermont during October 2012.
- In Vermont, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 3,645 during October, up 0.5 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 5,746 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 36.6 percent.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Vermont was \$36,947.60 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$35,922.30 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Vermont, home prices fell by 5.1 percent over 13 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Vermont have risen by 0.9 percent.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 4.0 percent of all mortgages, including 18.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Vermont.
- Housing starts in Vermont totaled 1,620 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, an increase of 102.5 percent from August.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Vermont, sales of new single-family homes totaled 35,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 16.7 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.1 percent to 470,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

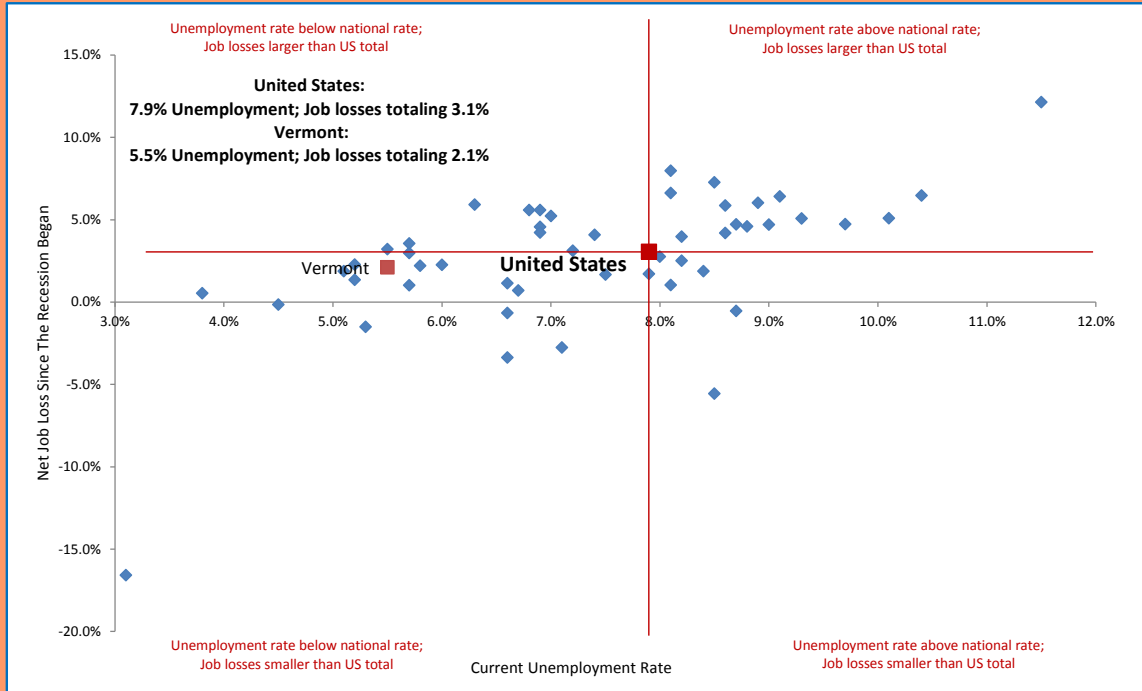
* For Vermont-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Vermont office: <http://www.vtlni.info/>

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 are experiencing lower unemployment rates and smaller job losses than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Vermont	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	6.7%	10.0%
	October 2010	6.2%	9.5%
	October 2011	5.4%	8.9%
	October 2012	5.5%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	9.7%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	4.7%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	8.3%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 51,405	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 51,862
Poverty Rate	2007	9.9%	12.5%
	2011	11.6%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	10.1%	14.7%
	2011	8.6%	15.7%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Virginia

JOBS

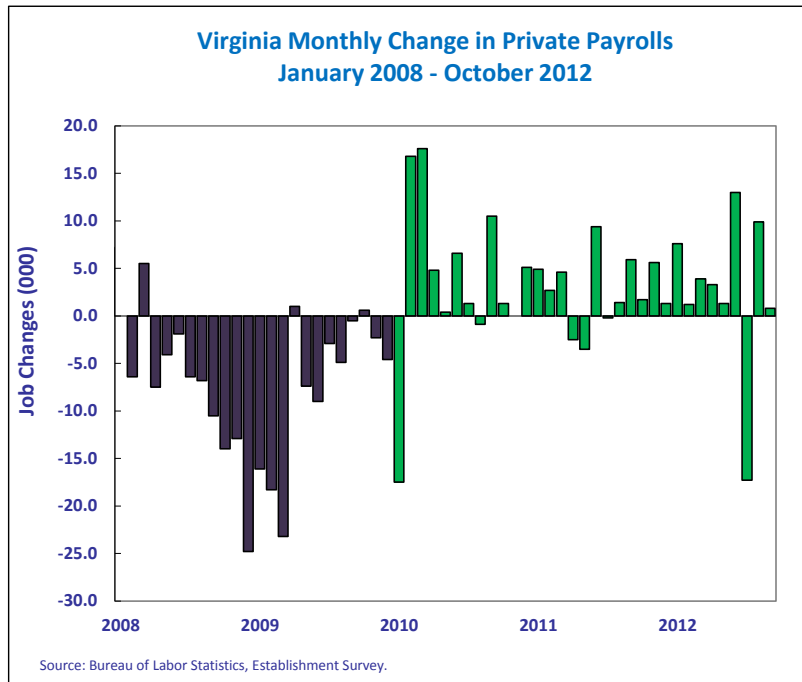
- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In Virginia, private sector employment fell by 6.3 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 4.1 percent.
- In Virginia, employees in the construction, 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: financial activities; education and health services; and professional and business services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Virginia was 5.7 percent in October 2012, up 2.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.3 percent in January 2010.
- 250,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Virginia during October 2012.
- In Virginia, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 23,557 during October, down 16.0 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 53,105 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 55.6 percent.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Virginia was \$40,842.70 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$39,798.10 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Virginia, home prices have fallen by 16.0 percent over 20 quarters from their peak in the second quarter of 2007.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 1.7 percent of all mortgages, including 6.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Virginia.
- Housing starts in Virginia totaled 24,530 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, an increase of 13.7 percent from August.
- Within the South census region, which includes Virginia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 215,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 16.8 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 1,660,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

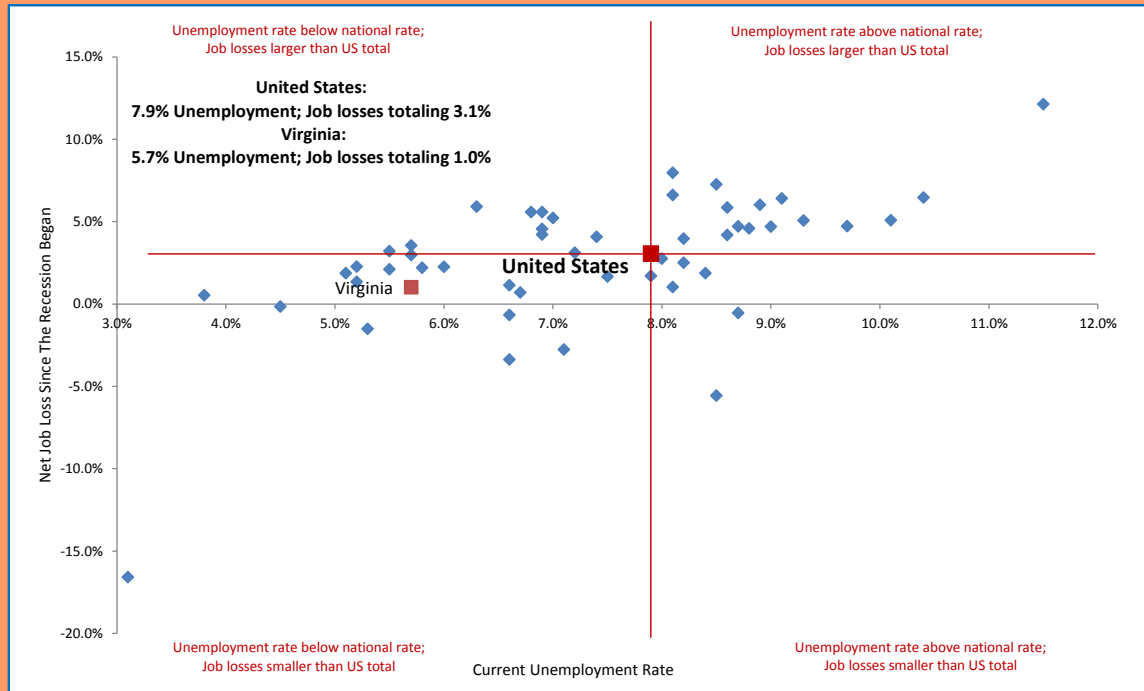
* For Virginia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Virginia office: <http://www.vawc.virginia.gov/analyzer/default.asp>

How Does Virginia Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Virginia	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	7.1%	10.0%
	October 2010	6.7%	9.5%
	October 2011	6.2%	8.9%
	October 2012	5.7%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	13.9%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	5.4%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	6.2%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 64,174	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 62,616
Poverty Rate	2007	8.6%	12.5%
	2011	11.4%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	14.2%	14.7%
	2011	13.4%	15.7%



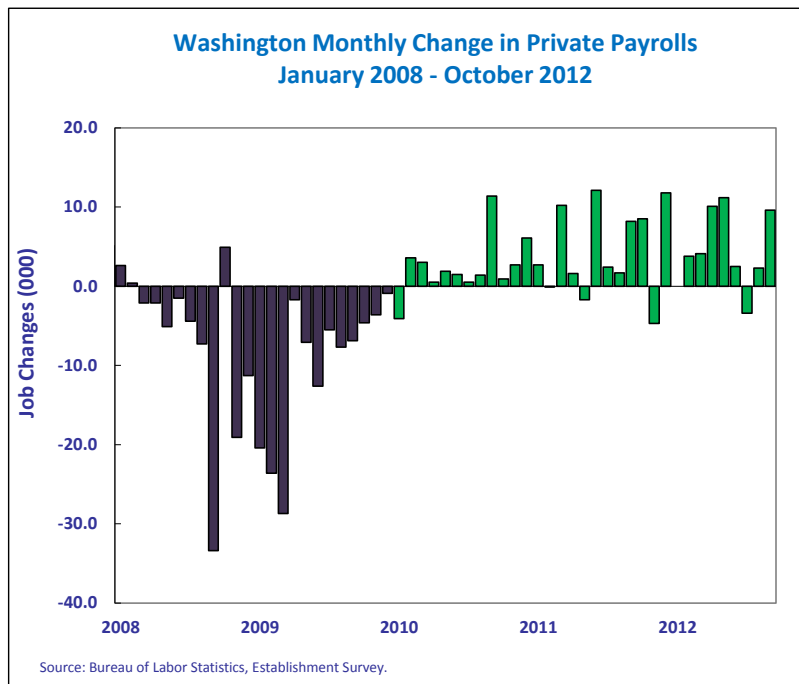
Economic Overview And Outlook: Washington

JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In Washington, private sector employment fell by 8.5 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 5.7 percent.
- In Washington, employees in the mining, construction, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Washington have experienced the greatest employment increases: manufacturing; professional and business services; and leisure and hospitality.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Washington was 8.2 percent in October 2012, up 3.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.2 percent in March 2010.
- 286,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Washington during October 2012.
- In Washington, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 38,862 during October, down 6.6 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 70,917 in February 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 45.2 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Washington was \$39,043.30 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$37,865.80 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Washington, home prices have fallen by 24.1 percent over 18 quarters from their peak in the fourth quarter of 2007.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 2.9 percent of all mortgages, including 9.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Washington.
- Housing starts in Washington totaled 32,810 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, an increase of 20.3 percent from August.
- Within the West census region, which includes Washington, sales of new single-family homes totaled 107,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 3.9 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 4.0 percent to 1,050,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

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

How Does Washington Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Washington	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	9.9%	10.0%
	October 2010	9.8%	9.5%
	October 2011	8.9%	8.9%
	October 2012	8.2%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	12.5%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	10.0%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	13.9%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 63,001	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 56,850
Poverty Rate	2007	10.2%	12.5%
	2011	12.5%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	11.0%	14.7%
	2011	14.5%	15.7%

Economic Overview And Outlook: West Virginia

JOBS

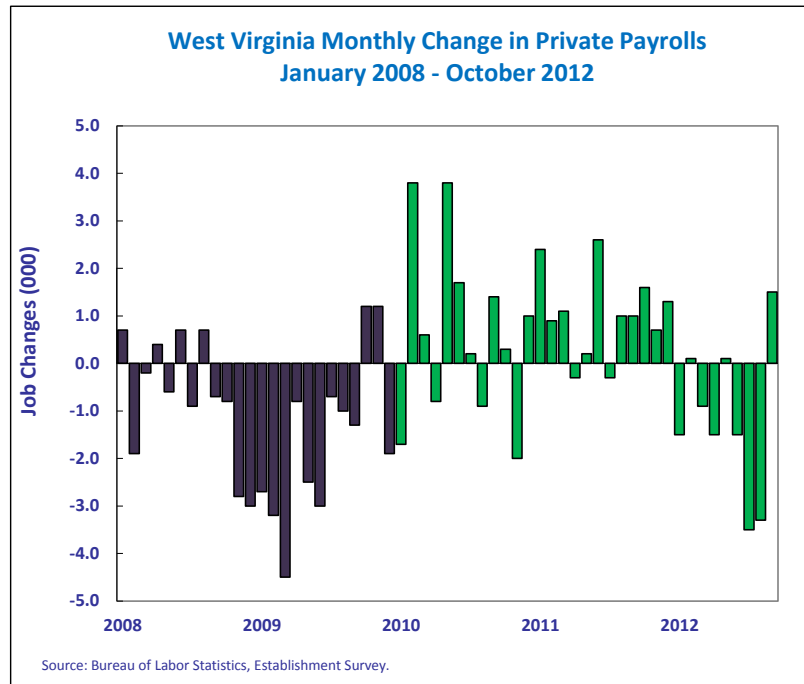
- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In West Virginia, private sector employment fell by 4.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.8 percent.
- In West Virginia, employees in 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: education and health services; construction; and leisure and hospitality.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in West Virginia was 7.5 percent in October 2012, up 3.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.5 percent in November 2010.
- 60,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in West Virginia during October 2012.
- In West Virginia, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 7,112 during October, down 5.5 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 11,688 in April 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 39.2 percent.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in West Virginia was \$29,738.00 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$28,565.30 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In West Virginia, home prices fell by 6.1 percent over 13 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in West Virginia have risen by 1.5 percent.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 1.8 percent of all mortgages, including 5.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in West Virginia.
- Housing starts in West Virginia totaled 1,190 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, a decrease of 13.1 percent from August.
- Within the South census region, which includes West Virginia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 215,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 16.8 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.8 percent to 1,660,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

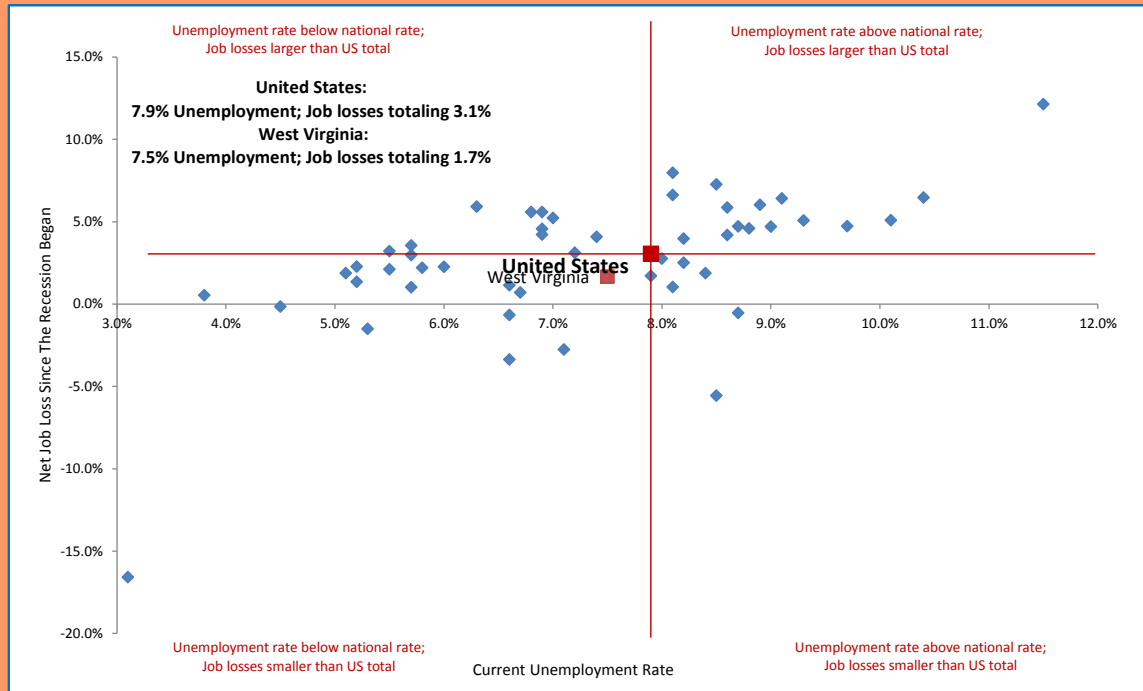
* For West Virginia-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the West Virginia office: <http://www.workforcewv.org/lmi/>

How Does West Virginia Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		West Virginia	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	8.4%	10.0%
	October 2010	8.5%	9.5%
	October 2011	7.9%	8.9%
	October 2012	7.5%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	11.6%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	7.7%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	8.9%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 45,657	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 41,821
Poverty Rate	2007	14.8%	12.5%
	2011	17.5%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	13.7%	14.7%
	2011	14.9%	15.7%

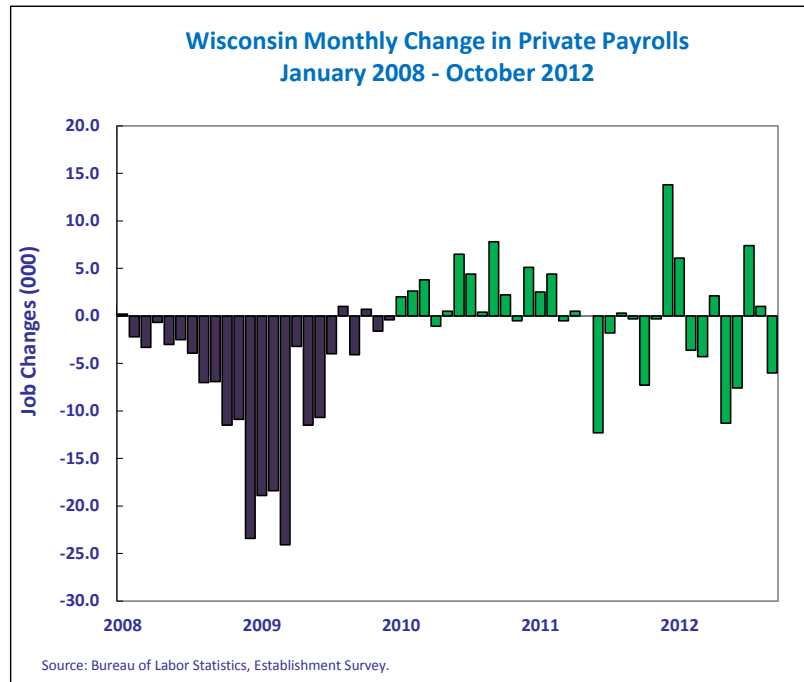
Economic Overview And Outlook: Wisconsin

JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In Wisconsin, private sector employment fell by 6.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 0.6 percent.
- In Wisconsin, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Wisconsin have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; manufacturing; and education and health services.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Wisconsin was 6.9 percent in October 2012, up 2.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.2 percent in January 2010.
- 211,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Wisconsin during October 2012.
- In Wisconsin, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 49,025 during October, down 9.4 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 115,191 in May 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 57.4 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Wisconsin was \$35,093.50 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$34,268.20 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Wisconsin, home prices have fallen by 10.1 percent over 17 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 3.2 percent of all mortgages, including 12.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Wisconsin.
- Housing starts in Wisconsin totaled 14,090 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, a decrease of 3.1 percent from August.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Wisconsin, sales of new single-family homes totaled 32,000 units in September 2012, a decrease of 37.3 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 2.0 percent to 1,040,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

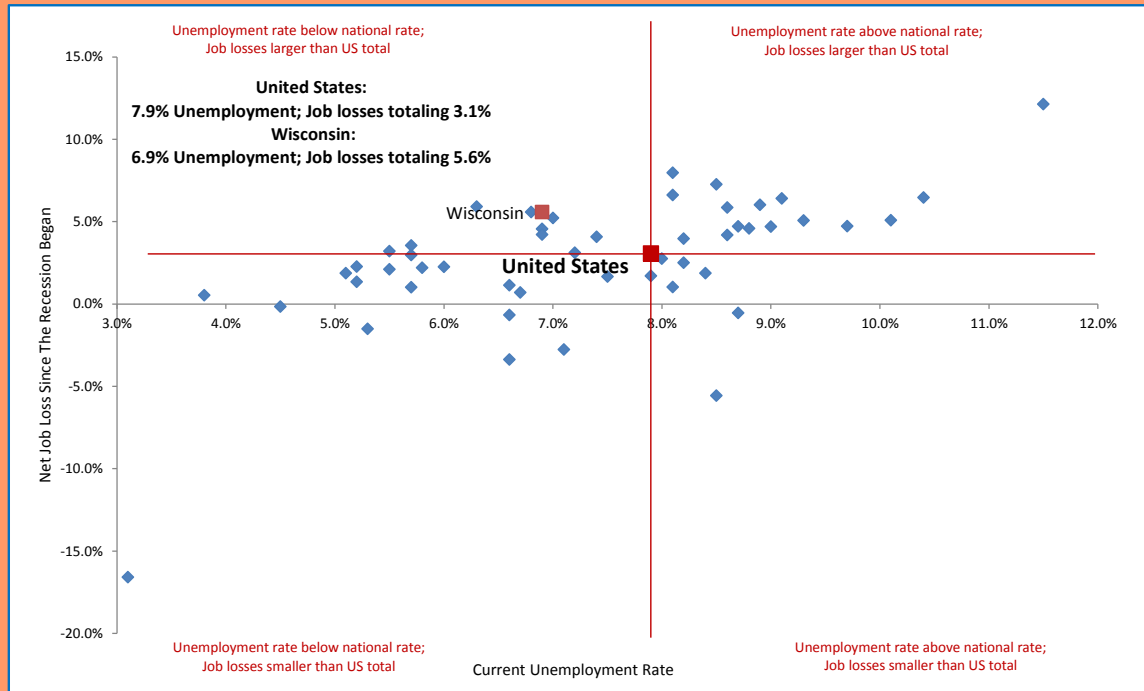
* For Wisconsin-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Wisconsin office: <http://www.dwd.state.wi.us/oea/>

How Does Wisconsin Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Wisconsin	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	9.1%	10.0%
	October 2010	8.0%	9.5%
	October 2011	7.3%	8.9%
	October 2012	6.9%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	10.1%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	8.9%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	9.7%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 55,622	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 52,058
Poverty Rate	2007	11.0%	12.5%
	2011	13.1%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	8.0%	14.7%
	2011	10.4%	15.7%

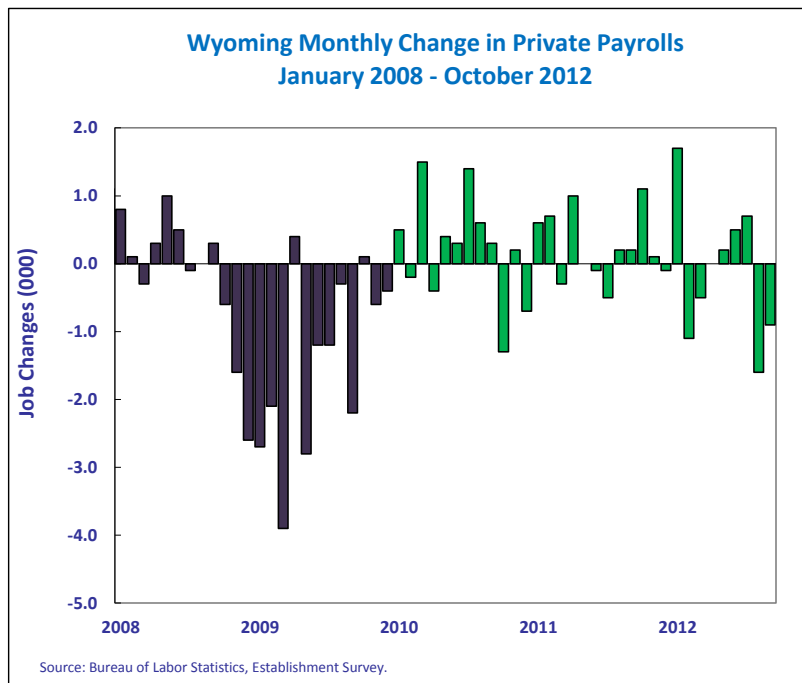
Economic Overview And Outlook: Wyoming

JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 32 consecutive months.
- In Wyoming, private sector employment fell by 8.2 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 1.9 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 continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Wyoming was 5.2 percent in October 2012, up 2.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.5 percent in January 2010.
- 16,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Wyoming during October 2012.
- In Wyoming, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 2,565 during October, up 1.6 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 4,585 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 44.1 percent.



EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Wyoming was \$42,229.60 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$40,632.10 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In Wyoming, home prices fell by 7.1 percent over 12 quarters from their peak in the second quarter of 2008. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Wyoming have risen by 2.1 percent.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 0.8 percent of all mortgages, including 4.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Wyoming.
- Housing starts in Wyoming totaled 2,410 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in September 2012, a decrease of 21.0 percent from August.
- Within the West census region, which includes Wyoming, sales of new single-family homes totaled 107,000 units in September 2012, an increase of 3.9 percent from August. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 4.0 percent to 1,050,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2012.

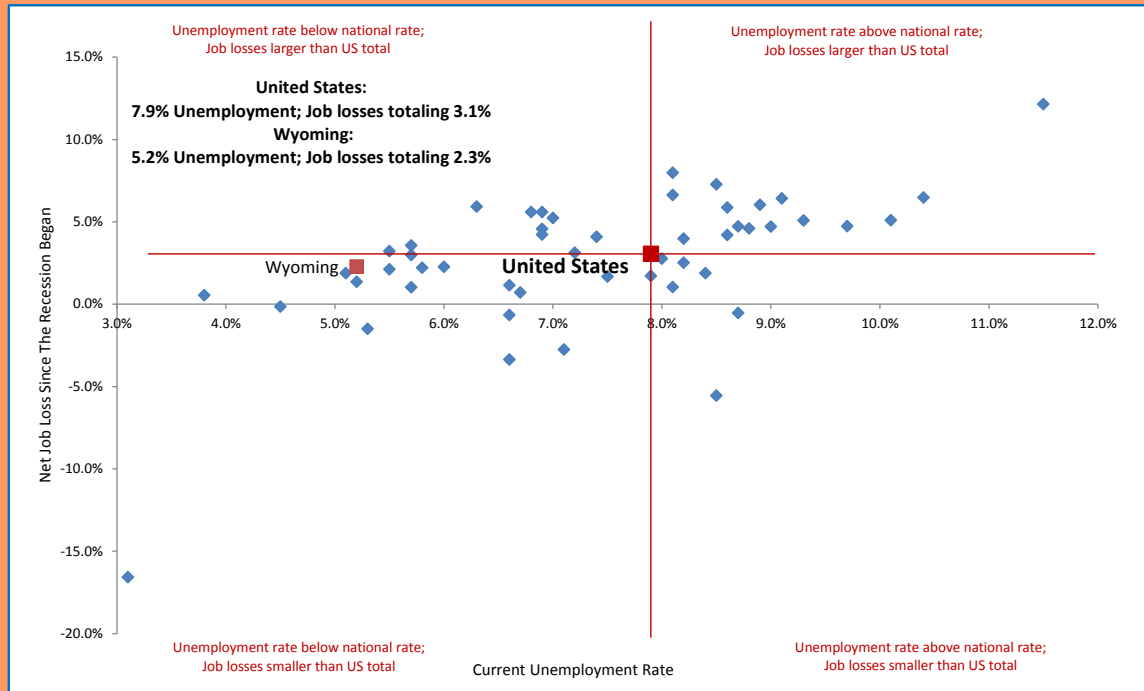
* For Wyoming-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Wyoming office: <http://wydoe.state.wy.us/lmi/bls.htm>

How Does Wyoming Compare To Other States?

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

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Wyoming	United States
Unemployment Rates	October 2009	7.5%	10.0%
	October 2010	6.7%	9.5%
	October 2011	5.8%	8.9%
	October 2012	5.2%	7.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2011	13.6%	9.4%
All Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	4.6%	8.3%
Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2011	4.3%	12.1%
Median Household Income	2007	\$ 52,874	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 54,509
Poverty Rate	2007	10.9%	12.5%
	2011	10.7%	15.0%
No Health Insurance	2007	13.2%	14.7%
	2011	17.8%	15.7%

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

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

"-" indicates number rounds to 0.

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

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

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Henderson, Richard. "Industry Employment and Output Projections to 2020." Monthly Labor Review. January 2012. Available at www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2012/01/art4full.pdf.

EMPLOYMENT

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

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

HOUSING

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

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

Mortgage Bankers Association, National Delinquency Survey.

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

How Does Your State Compare To Other States

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Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics.

State Quick Facts

State Unemployment Rates

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U.S. Unemployment Rates

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

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Poverty Rate

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No Health Insurance

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Percent of Population Who Are Veterans

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

Veterans' Unemployment Rate

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

Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate

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

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