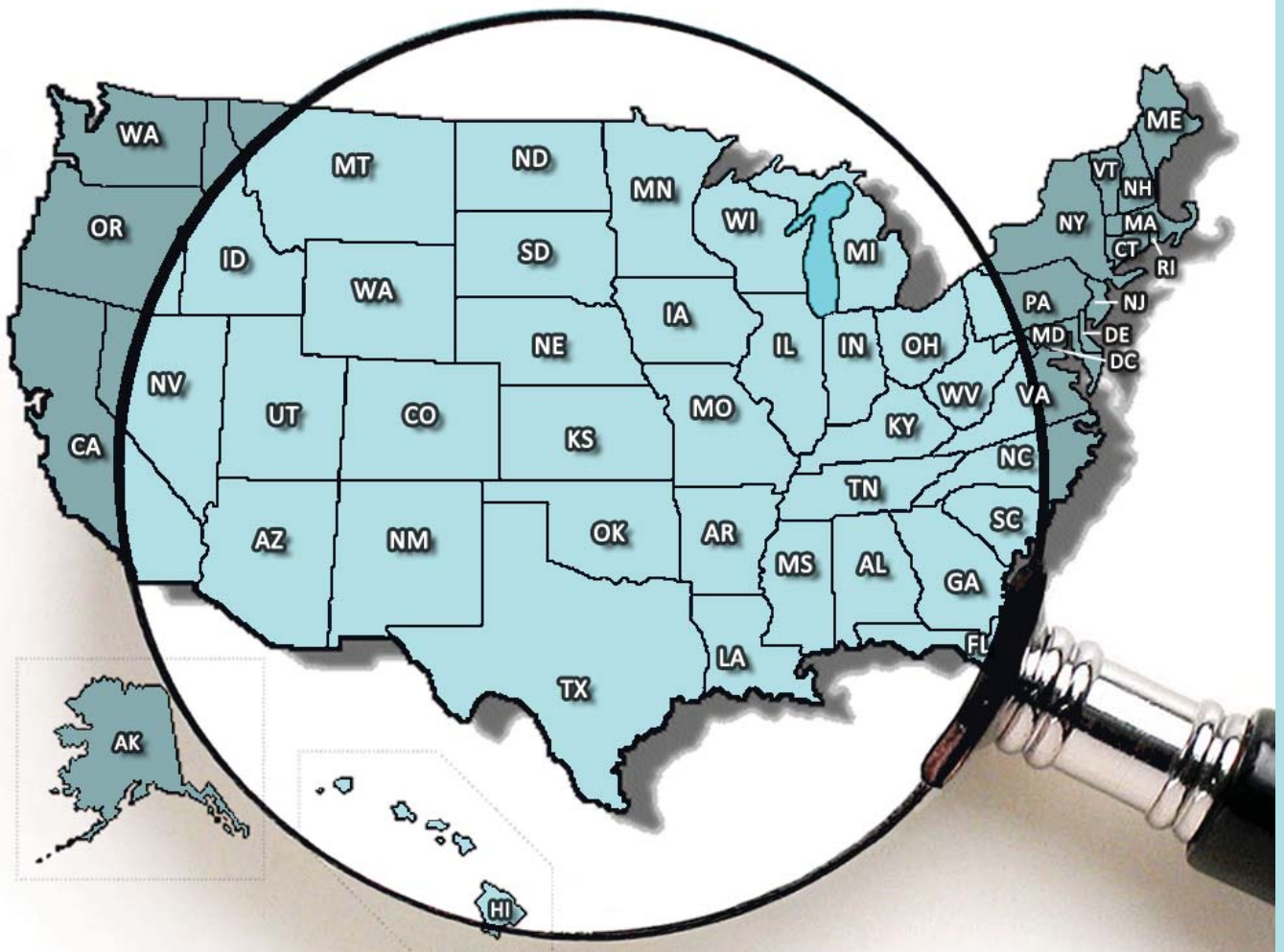


May 2010
(April Data)

UNDERSTANDING THE ECONOMY : STATE-BY-STATE SNAPSHOTS



A REPORT BY THE U.S. CONGRESS JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
REPRESENTATIVE CAROLYN B. MALONEY, CHAIR

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Understanding the Economy: State-by-State Snapshots

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U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Understanding the Economy: State-by-State Snapshots

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the fifth issue of state-by-state snapshots issued by the U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee, containing employment and unemployment data at the state level through April 2010. After experiencing substantial job losses (or a *de minimis* level of job gains) since the start of the recession in December 2007, the private sector gained 231,000 jobs in April 2010. Since January 2010, the private sector has added jobs every month, for a total of 483,000 jobs.

While these numbers provide an indication that the economy has started to recover, a stronger, sustained level of job creation is needed to reduce the large pool of unemployed workers. Private sector job creation during the Clinton administration averaged 212,000 jobs. However, even with 200,000 jobs created each month, it would take over 3 years to recreate the 8.5 million private sector jobs lost from December 2007 to December 2009, so unemployment rates are likely to remain high for the foreseeable future.

Many states have seen job creation similar to the nation as a whole. California, Connecticut, Iowa, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Tennessee and Texas have experienced private sector job creation for each of the first four months of 2010. An additional three states, Indiana, Kansas, and Missouri, saw private sector job creation in each of the last three months. In April, 37 states and the District of Columbia saw private sector job creation.¹ Although sector breakdowns are not available in every state, some states are seeing continuous job creation in their hardest hit sector. For example, Indiana has had four straight months of job creation in its manufacturing sector.

In order to provide a clearer picture of economic performance at a more local level, the Joint Economic Committee has prepared a snapshot of the current economic climate within each state. The state pages that follow highlight key economic statistics for each state:

- Jobs created or lost since the start of the recession;
- Jobs saved or created by the Recovery Act;
- Unemployment rates;
- Per capita earnings; and,
- The condition of the housing sector.

The reports provide an easy way for state residents to see how their state is currently performing relative to the rest of the United States, in terms of the current unemployment rate as well as the magnitude of job losses experienced since the start of the recession.

The average American family was particularly squeezed during the Bush Administration when median income and house prices fell, and unemployment began its upward spiral. Long-term unemployment rose as well; almost half of the unemployed have been without a job for over six months and almost one-third have been jobless for over a year.

¹ Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, North Dakota, Nebraska, New Jersey, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Washington, Wyoming and the District of Columbia.

In respond to the severity of the Great Recession, Congress strengthened the safety net for those whose jobs were eliminated during this recession by passing a series of extensions to unemployment benefits and providing support for the portion of health care costs usually borne by the worker's employer. As the recession has continued to take its toll on working families, a number of emergency extensions have been provided to continue this safety net. Most recently, the Continuing Extension Act, which extends for two months emergency unemployment benefits and help with health insurance for people who have lost their jobs through no fault of their own, was signed into law on April 15, 2010. The most recent extension of unemployment benefits is set to expire on June 2, 2010 and both chambers of Congress have signaled their intent to extend the existing tiers of benefits until the end of 2010.

While the road to economic recovery remains slow and uneven, it is clear that the swift action taken by Congress and the President in February 2009 brought the economy back from the brink of another Great Depression. The Recovery Act is responsible for restoring positive GDP growth in the second half of 2009, boosting employment, and laying the groundwork for additional job creation and growth. That recovery has continued, with GDP growth of 3.2 percent in the first quarter of 2010. As these individual state snapshots make clear, more needs to be done in order for all states to gain solid ground on the path to prosperity.

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Economic Overview And Outlook: Alabama

JOBS

- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Alabama by 38,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- 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. In 2010, the following sectors in Alabama experienced the greatest employment increases: leisure and hospitality; education and health services; and government.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Alabama was 11.0 percent in April 2010, up 7.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.1 percent reached in February 2010.
- 228,000 Alabama residents were counted among the unemployed in Alabama during April 2010.

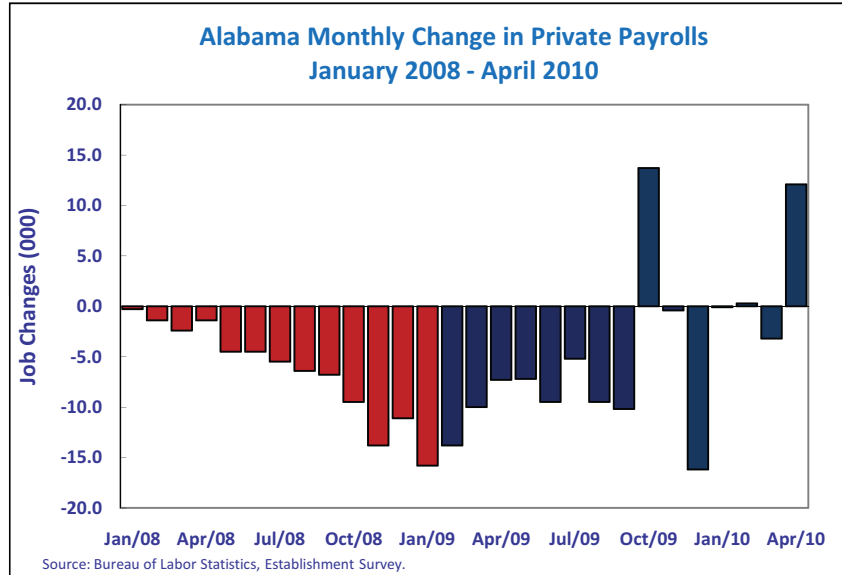
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Alabama was \$30,257.30 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$31,199.00 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Alabama, home prices fell 9 percent between December 2007 and October 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices decreased 0.16 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Alabama was \$203,500 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 2.2 percent of all mortgages, including 7.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Alabama.
- Housing starts in Alabama totaled 13,470 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, an increase of 23.7 percent from February.
- Within the South census region, which includes Alabama, sales of new single-family homes totaled 231,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 43.5 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.9 percent to 1,770,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

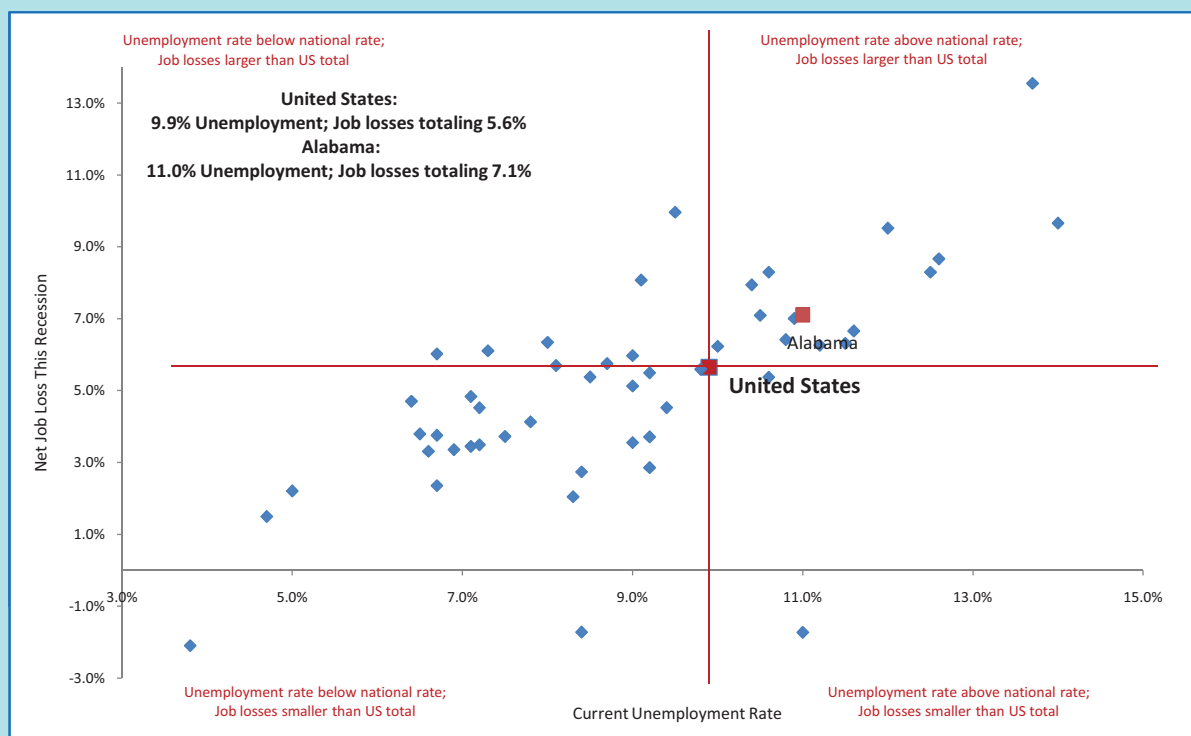


How Does Alabama Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Alabama.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Alabama	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	4.4%	5.0%
	April 2009	9.7%	8.9%
	April 2010	11.0%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	11.4%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	10.7%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 45,557	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 44,155	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	14.3%	11.6%
	2008	14.4%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	12.9%	13.9%
	2008	11.9%	15.3%

For more Alabama specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the Alabama office:
<http://www2.dir.state.al.us/>

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Alaska

JOBS

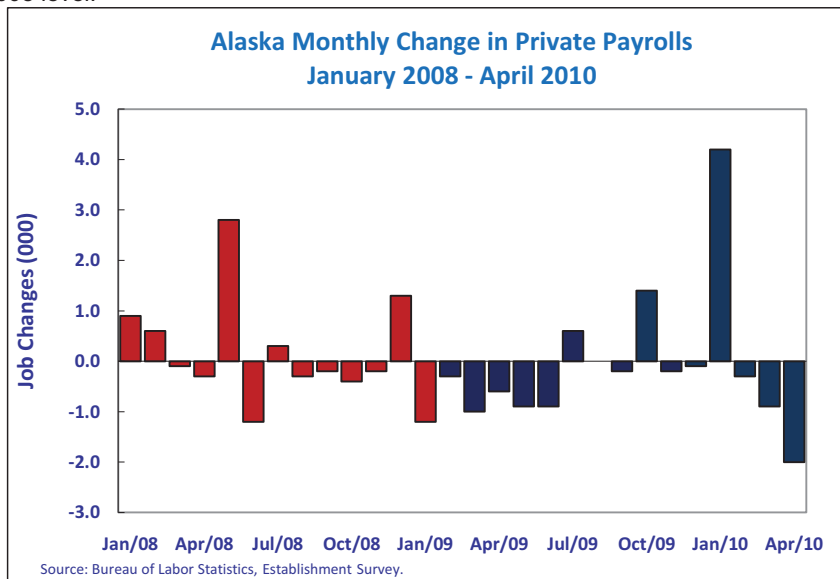
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Alaska by 6,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In Alaska, employees in the information services, construction, and financial activities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Alaska experienced the greatest employment increases: manufacturing; mining; and construction.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Alaska was 8.4 percent in April 2010, up 2.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.6 percent reached in December 2009.
- 31,000 Alaska residents were counted among the unemployed in Alaska during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Alaska was \$39,359.20 in the 4th quarter of 2009, up from \$38,915.50 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

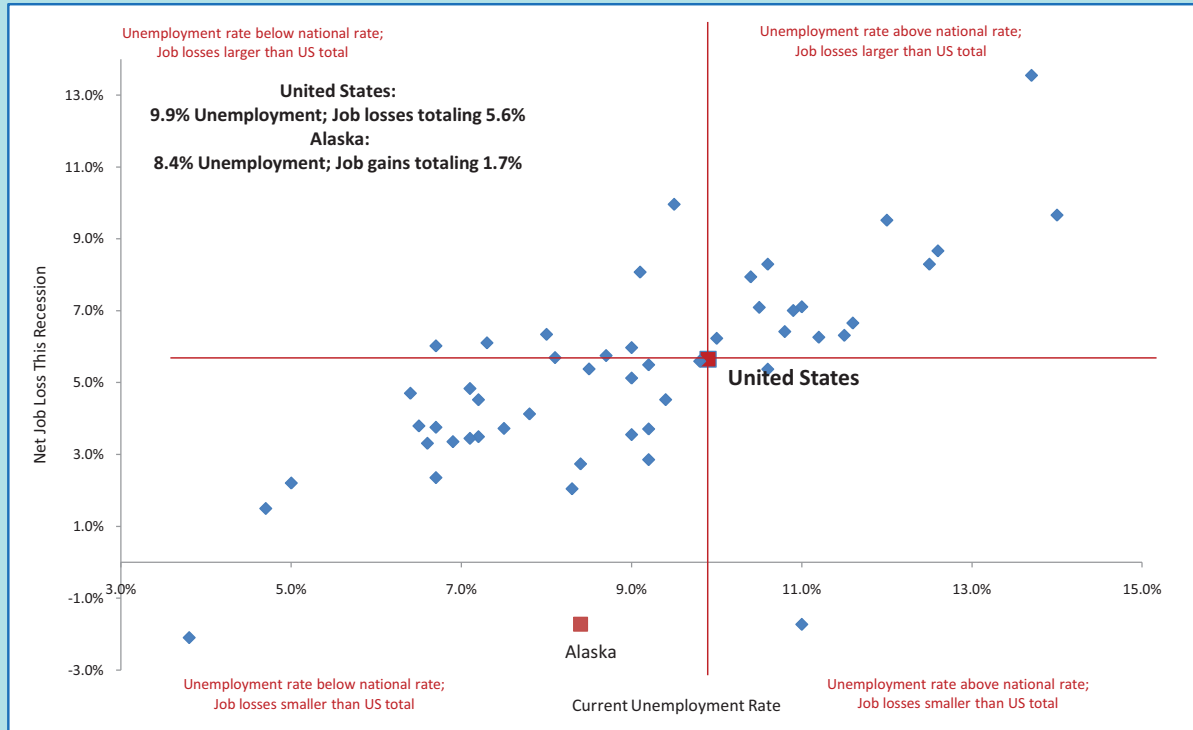
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Alaska, home prices fell 8.7 percent between April 2007 and December 2008, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices increased 0.13 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Alaska was \$251,100 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 1.3 percent of all mortgages, including 4.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Alaska.
- Housing starts in Alaska totaled 490 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, a decrease of 16.9 percent from February.
- Within the West census region, which includes Alaska, sales of new single-family homes totaled 93,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 5.7 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.3 percent to 1,180,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does Alaska Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Alaska.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Alaska	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	6.3%	5.0%
	April 2009	7.7%	8.9%
	April 2010	8.4%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	14.0%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	7.4%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 66,229	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$)	2008	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	7.6%	11.6%
	2008	7.9%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	18.3%	13.9%
	2008	19.0%	15.3%

For more Alaska specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the Alaska office: <http://almis.labor.state.ak.us/>

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Economic Overview And Outlook: Arizona

JOBS

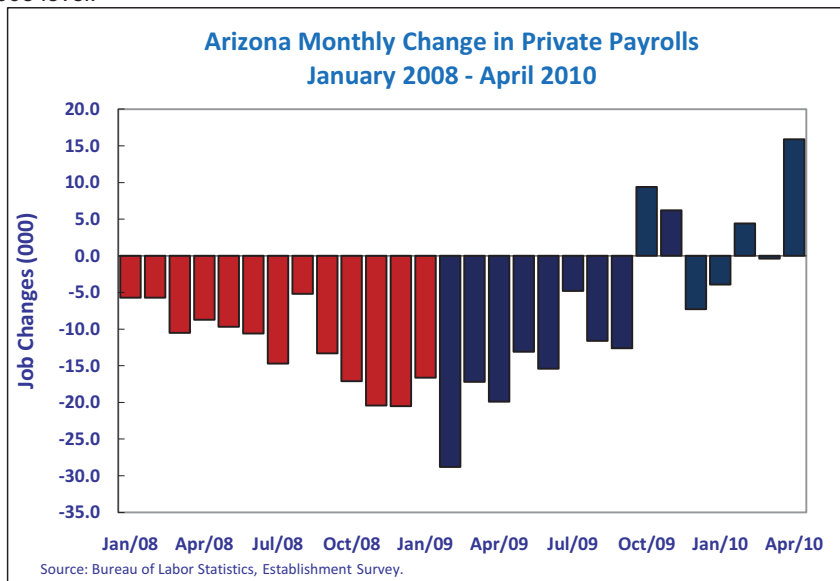
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Arizona by 57,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In Arizona, 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. In 2010, the following sectors in Arizona experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; leisure and hospitality; and other services.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Arizona was 9.5 percent in April 2010, up 5.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.6 percent reached in March 2010.
- 302,000 Arizona residents were counted among the unemployed in Arizona during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Arizona was \$29,530.10 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$32,333.30 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

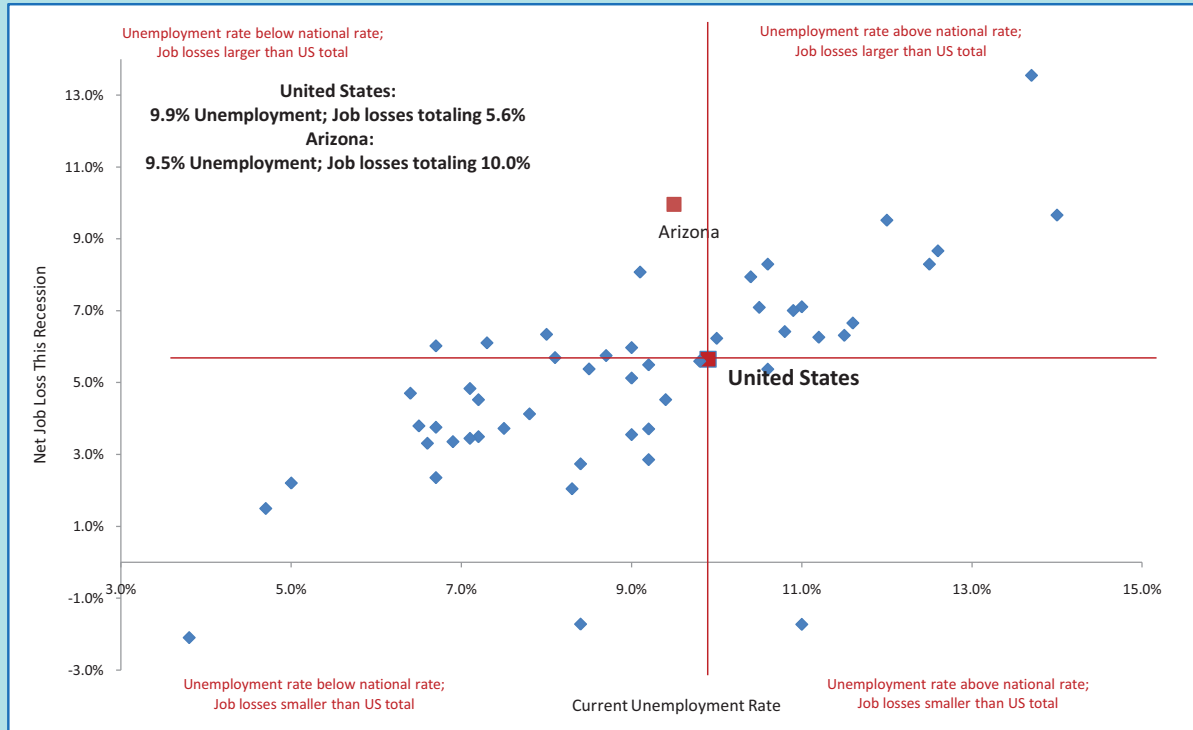
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Arizona, home prices fell 46.3 percent between April 2006 and September 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices decreased 1.14 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Arizona was \$240,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 5.9 percent of all mortgages, including 16.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Arizona.
- Housing starts in Arizona totaled 17,900 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, an increase of 21.8 percent from February.
- Within the West census region, which includes Arizona, sales of new single-family homes totaled 93,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 5.7 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.3 percent to 1,180,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does Arizona Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Arizona.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Arizona	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	5.0%	5.0%
	April 2009	9.0%	8.9%
	April 2010	9.5%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	11.6%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	6.7%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 48,762	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 47,972	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	11.9%	11.6%
	2008	16.1%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	17.8%	13.9%
	2008	18.9%	15.3%

For more Arizona specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the Arizona office:
<http://www.workforce.az.gov/>

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Economic Overview And Outlook: Arkansas

JOBS

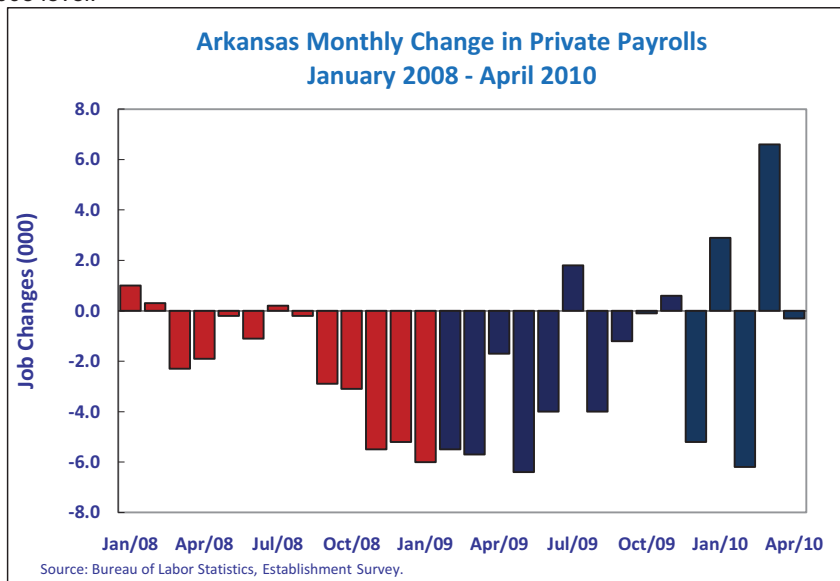
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Arkansas by 24,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In Arkansas, employees in the information services, manufacturing, and trade, transportation and utilities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Arkansas experienced the greatest employment increases: manufacturing; other services; and mining.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Arkansas was 7.8 percent in April 2010, up 2.8 percentage points from December 2007, matching its most recent peak reached in March 2010.
- 106,000 Arkansas residents were counted among the unemployed in Arkansas during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Arkansas was \$29,185.00 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$30,597.60 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

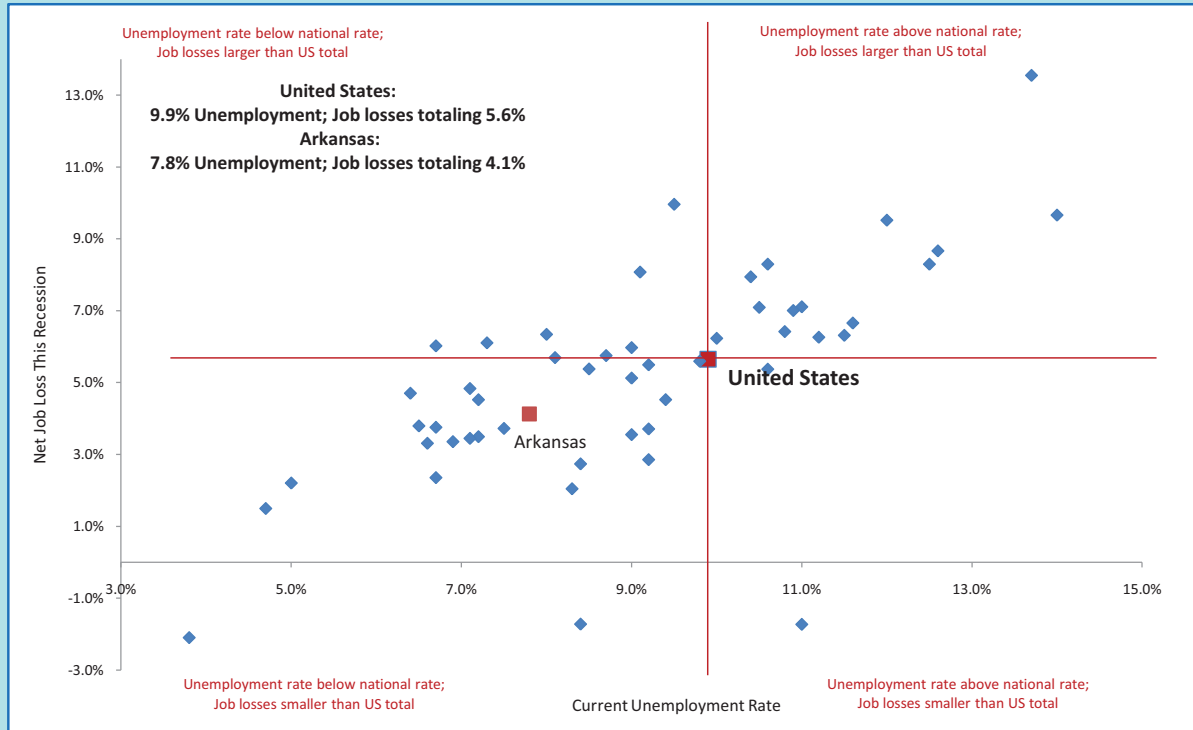
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Arkansas, home prices fell 7.9 percent between April 2007 and May 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices increased 0.16 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Arkansas was \$156,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 2.1 percent of all mortgages, including 6.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Arkansas.
- Housing starts in Arkansas totaled 5,990 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, an increase of 16.8 percent from February.
- Within the South census region, which includes Arkansas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 231,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 43.5 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.9 percent to 1,770,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does Arkansas Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Arkansas.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Arkansas	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	4.8%	5.0%
	April 2009	7.1%	8.9%
	April 2010	7.8%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	11.3%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	6.9%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 37,734	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 40,974	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	15.6%	11.6%
	2008	14.5%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	13.7%	13.9%
	2008	17.0%	15.3%

For more Arkansas specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the Arkansas office:
<http://www.discoverarkansas.net/>

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Economic Overview And Outlook: California

JOBS

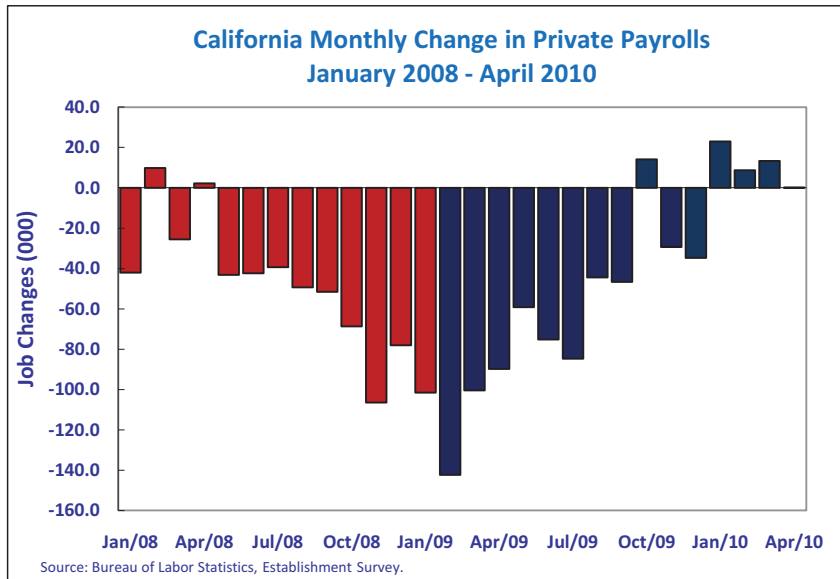
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in California by 340,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In California, 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. In 2010, the following sectors in California experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; other services; and education and health services.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in California was 12.6 percent in April 2010, up 6.8 percentage points from December 2007, matching its most recent peak reached in March 2010.
- 2,300,000 California residents were counted among the unemployed in California during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in California was \$38,245.10 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$40,981.20 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

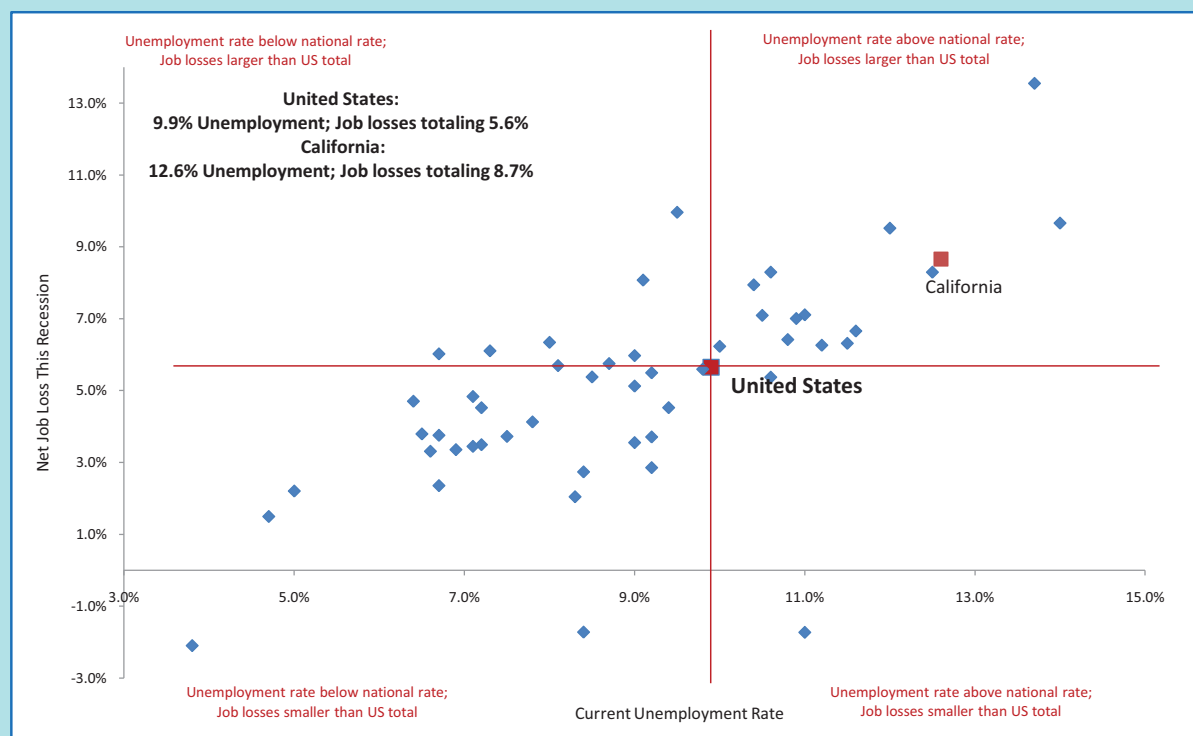
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In California, home prices fell 42.9 percent between March 2006 and April 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices increased 0.23 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in California was \$400,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 5.2 percent of all mortgages, including 16.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in California.
- Housing starts in California totaled 39,050 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, a decrease of 14.2 percent from February.
- Within the West census region, which includes California, sales of new single-family homes totaled 93,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 5.7 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.3 percent to 1,180,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does California Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in California.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		California	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	6.4%	5.0%
	April 2009	11.0%	8.9%
	April 2010	12.6%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	7.5%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	9.2%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 57,443	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 57,445	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	13.4%	11.6%
	2008	13.6%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	18.6%	13.9%
	2008	18.4%	15.3%

For more California specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the California office:
<http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/>

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Colorado

JOBS

- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Colorado by 46,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In Colorado, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Colorado experienced the greatest employment increases: trade, transportation and utilities; government; and education and health services.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Colorado was 8.0 percent in April 2010, up 3.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.3 percent reached in June 2009.
- 213,000 Colorado residents were counted among the unemployed in Colorado during April 2010.

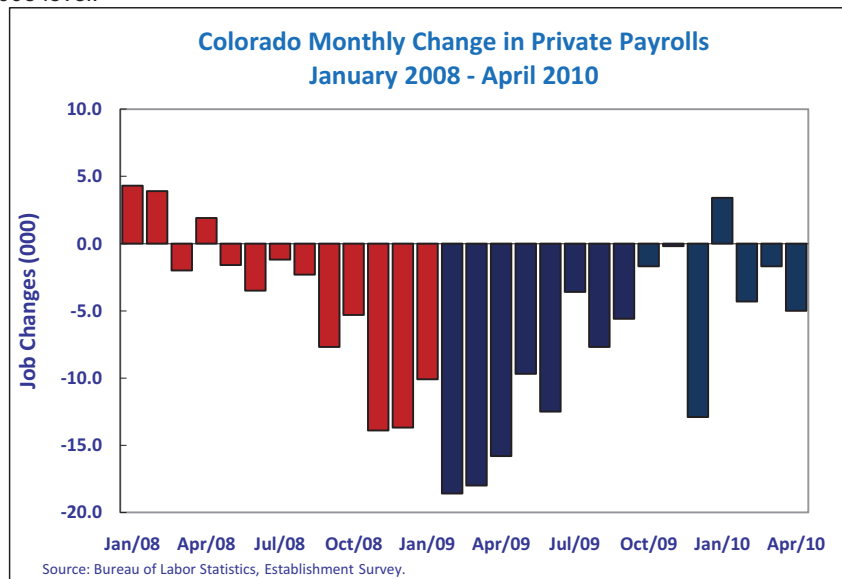
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Colorado was \$37,401.60 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$40,453.80 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Colorado, home prices fell 13.8 percent between January 2007 and February 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices increased 0.33 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Colorado was \$237,400 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 2.8 percent of all mortgages, including 9.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Colorado.
- Housing starts in Colorado totaled 15,610 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, an increase of 17.2 percent from February.
- Within the West census region, which includes Colorado, sales of new single-family homes totaled 93,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 5.7 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.3 percent to 1,180,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

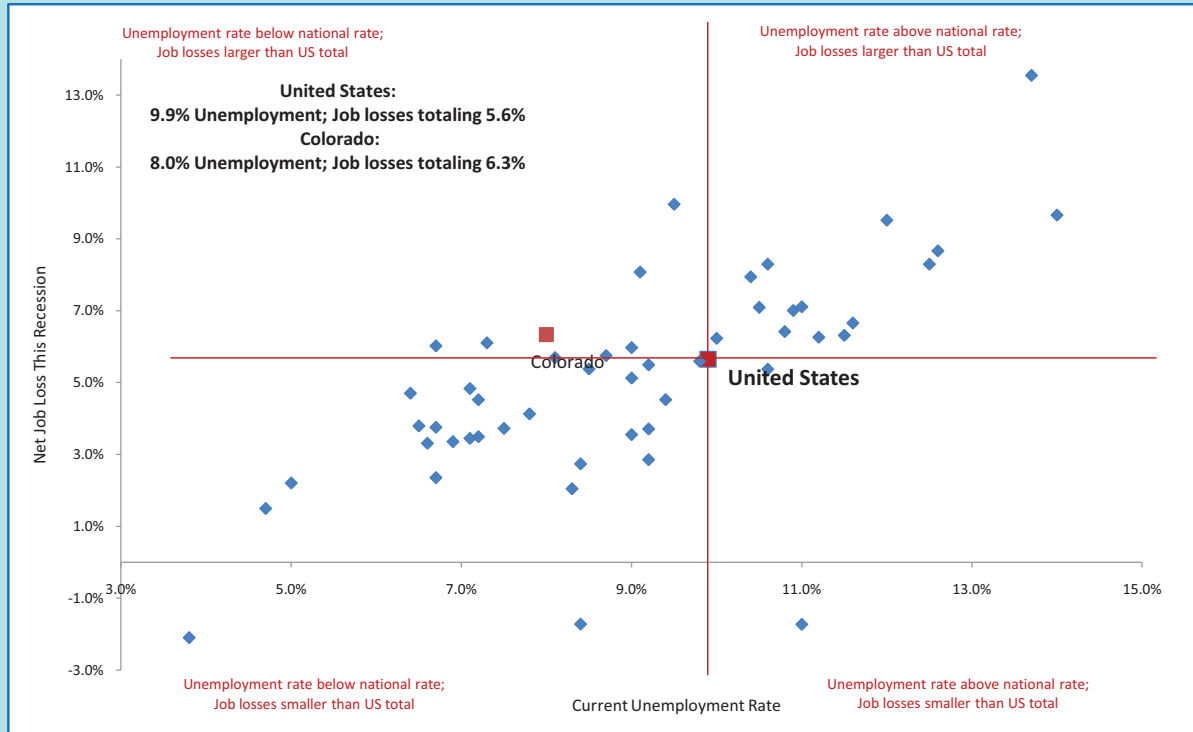


How Does Colorado Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Colorado.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Colorado	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	4.4%	5.0%
	April 2009	8.1%	8.9%
	April 2010	8.0%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	11.2%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	6.4%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 61,270	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 62,217	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	9.1%	11.6%
	2008	10.4%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	14.5%	13.9%
	2008	16.1%	15.3%

For more Colorado specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the Colorado office:
<http://lmigateway.coworkforce.com/lmigateway/gsipub/index.asp?docid=363>

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Connecticut

JOBS

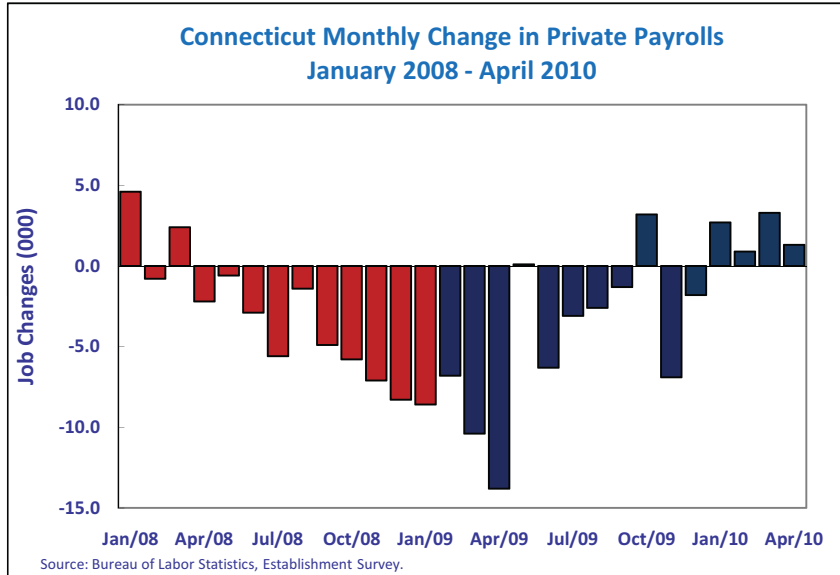
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Connecticut by 36,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- 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. In 2010, the following sectors in Connecticut experienced the greatest employment increases: leisure and hospitality; professional and business services; and education and health services.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Connecticut was 9.0 percent in April 2010, up 4.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.2 percent reached in March 2010.
- 171,000 Connecticut residents were counted among the unemployed in Connecticut during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Connecticut was \$49,734.80 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$52,408.00 in the 4th quarter of 2007.



HOUSING

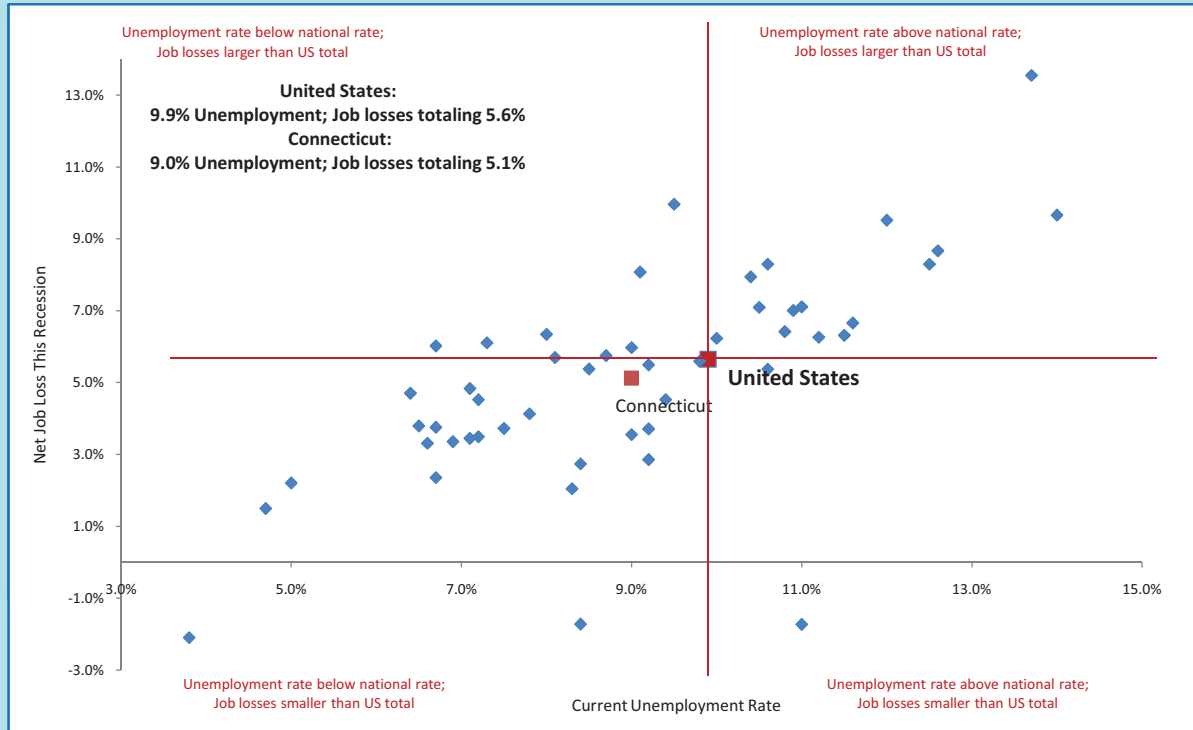
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Connecticut, home prices fell 23.2 percent between March 2006 and May 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices increased 0.37 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Connecticut was \$320,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 3.9 percent of all mortgages, including 16.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Connecticut.
- Housing starts in Connecticut totaled 3,260 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, an increase of 16.8 percent from February.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Connecticut, sales of new single-family homes totaled 38,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 35.7 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 4.9 percent to 640,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does Connecticut Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Connecticut.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Connecticut	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	5.1%	5.0%
	April 2009	8.0%	8.9%
	April 2010	9.0%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	8.8%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	5.5%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 64,038	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 65,644	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	7.4%	11.6%
	2008	8.5%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	8.9%	13.9%
	2008	9.7%	15.3%

For more Connecticut specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the Connecticut office:
<http://www1.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/>

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Delaware

JOBS

- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Delaware by 8,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In Delaware, employees in the construction, professional and business services, and trade, transportation and utilities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Delaware experienced the greatest employment increases: trade, transportation and utilities; financial activities; and leisure and hospitality.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Delaware was 9.0 percent in April 2010, up 5.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.2 percent reached in March 2010.
- 39,000 Delaware residents were counted among the unemployed in Delaware during April 2010.

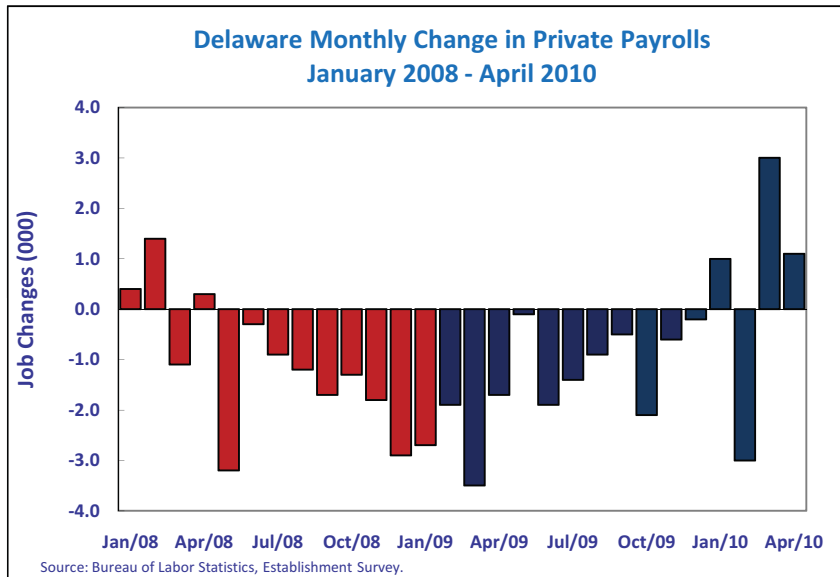
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Delaware was \$36,292.80 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$37,537.90 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 13.3 percent nationwide from the peak in April 2007 to the trough in February 2010. In the South Atlantic census division, which includes Delaware, home prices fell 18.9 percent between February 2007 and February 2010, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices decreased 1.72 percent in the census division between January and February 2010.
- The median price of single-family homes in Delaware was \$331,400 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 3.7 percent of all mortgages, including 14.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Delaware.
- Housing starts in Delaware totaled 3,490 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, an increase of 27.4 percent from February.
- Within the South census region, which includes Delaware, sales of new single-family homes totaled 231,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 43.5 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.9 percent to 1,770,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

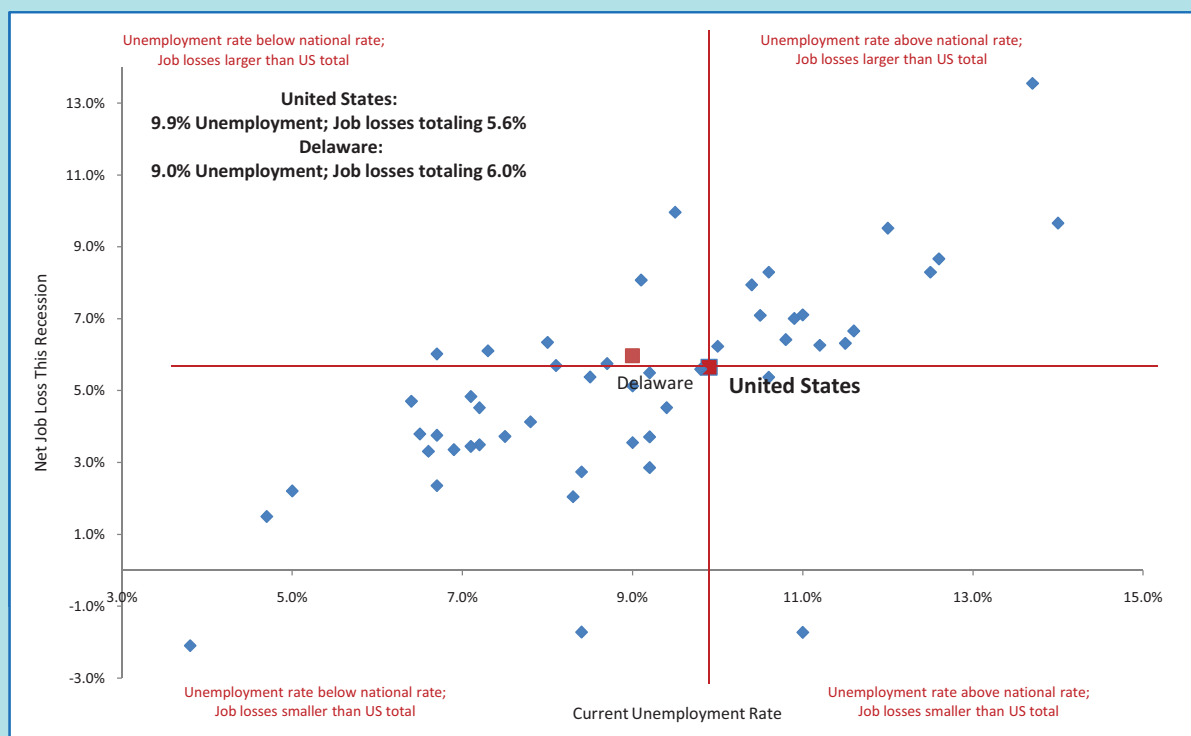


How Does Delaware Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Delaware.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Delaware	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	4.1%	5.0%
	April 2009	7.8%	8.9%
	April 2010	9.0%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	11.5%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	7.4%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 61,598	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 53,695	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	9.4%	11.6%
	2008	9.4%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	9.2%	13.9%
	2008	11.0%	15.3%

For more Delaware specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the Delaware office:
<http://www.delawareworks.com/oolmi/Information/Publications.aspx>

Economic Overview And Outlook: The District Of Columbia

JOBS

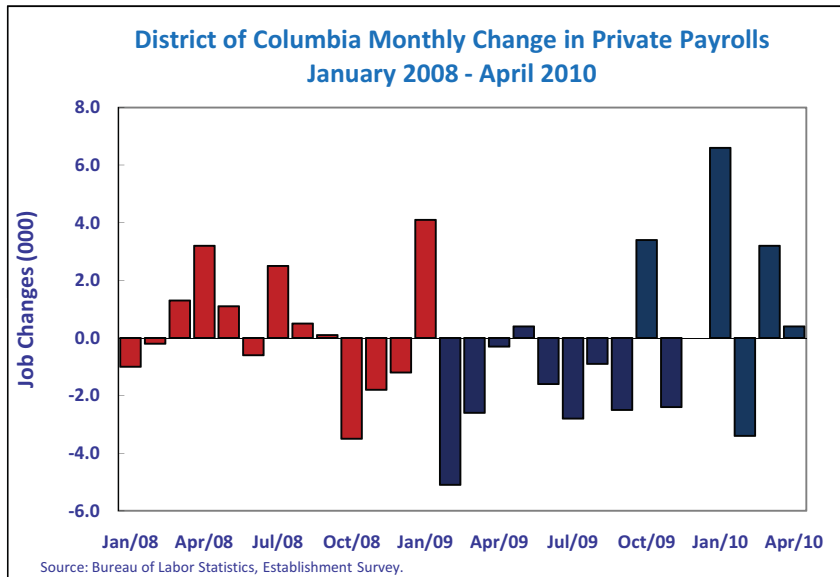
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in the District of Columbia by 14,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In the District of Columbia, employees in the construction, information services, and financial activities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in the District of Columbia experienced the greatest employment increases: education and health services; trade, transportation and utilities; and information services.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in the District of Columbia was 11.0 percent in April 2010, up 5.5 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 12.0 percent reached in January 2010.
- 37,000 District of Columbia residents were counted among the unemployed in District of Columbia during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in the District of Columbia was \$60,882.30 in the 4th quarter of 2009, up from \$60,479.20 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

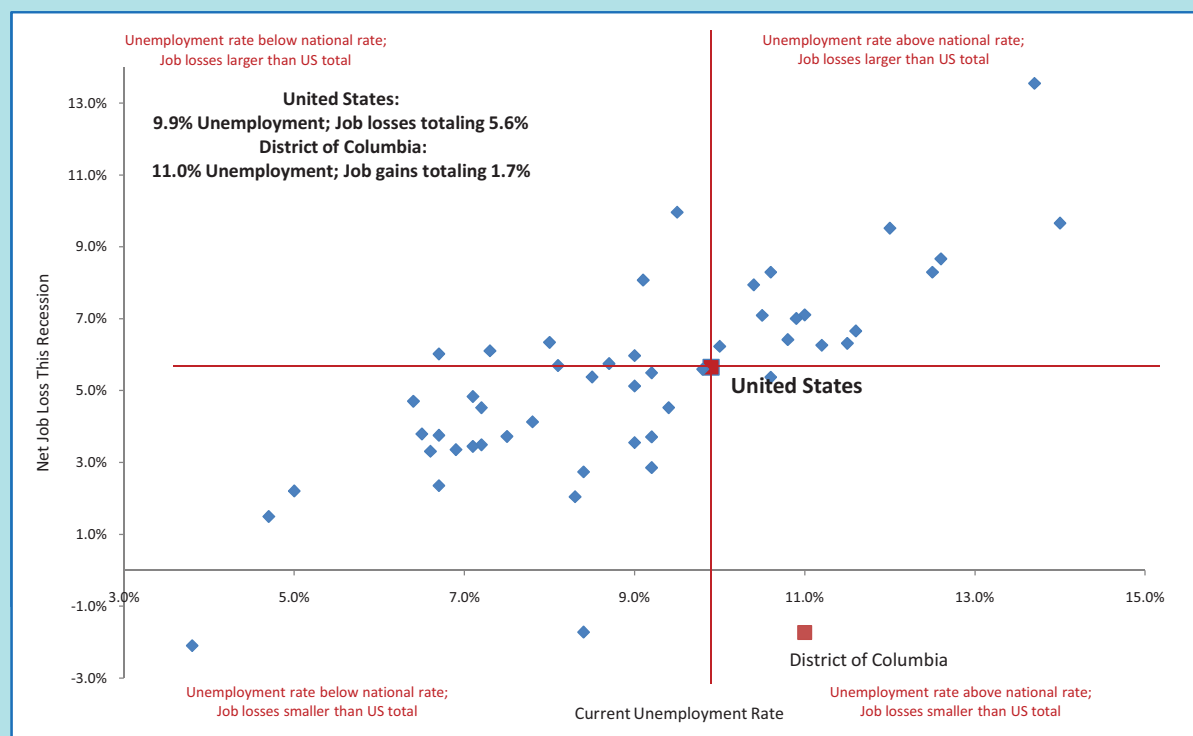
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In the District of Columbia, home prices fell 15.9 percent between March 2006 and May 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices decreased 0.81 percent in the District between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in the District of Columbia was \$488,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 3.0 percent of all mortgages, including 14.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in the District of Columbia.
- Housing starts in the District of Columbia totaled 2,750 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, an increase of 4483.3 percent from February.
- Within the South census region, which includes the District of Columbia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 231,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 43.5 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.9 percent to 1,770,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does The District Of Columbia Compare To The States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in the District of Columbia.

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



DISTRICT QUICK FACTS

		District of Columbia	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	5.9%	5.0%
	April 2009	9.4%	8.9%
	April 2010	11.0%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	6.6%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	8.7%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 50,743	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 54,162	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	15.0%	11.6%
	2008	17.3%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	13.8%	13.9%
	2008	9.8%	15.3%

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

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Florida

JOBS

- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Florida by 153,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In Florida, 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. In 2010, the following sectors in Florida experienced the greatest employment increases: manufacturing; education and health services; and construction.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Florida was 12.0 percent in April 2010, up 7.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 12.3 percent reached in March 2010.
- 1,113,000 Florida residents were counted among the unemployed in Florida during April 2010.

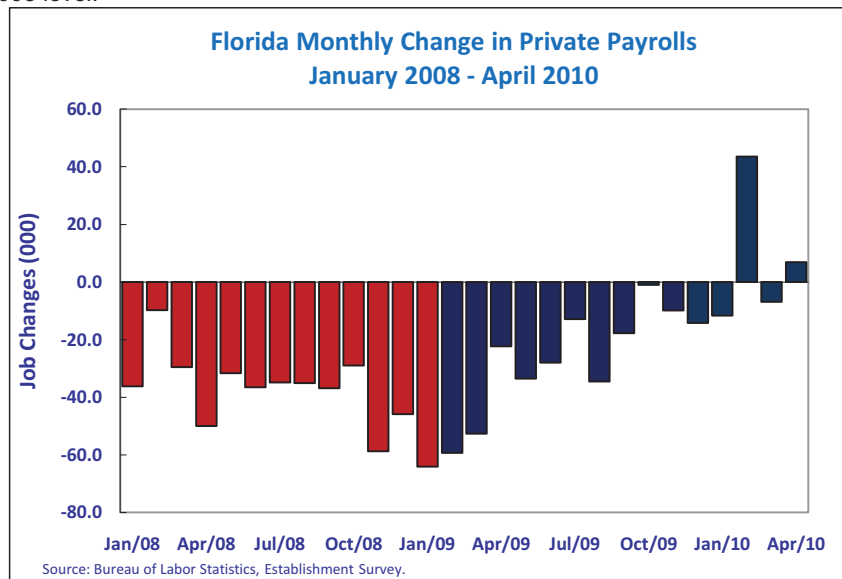
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Florida was \$34,506.30 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$36,789.40 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Florida, home prices fell 44.8 percent between April 2006 and December 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices decreased 0.22 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Florida was \$240,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 14.0 percent of all mortgages, including 33.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Florida.
- Housing starts in Florida totaled 43,700 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, an increase of 6.0 percent from February.
- Within the South census region, which includes Florida, sales of new single-family homes totaled 231,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 43.5 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.9 percent to 1,770,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

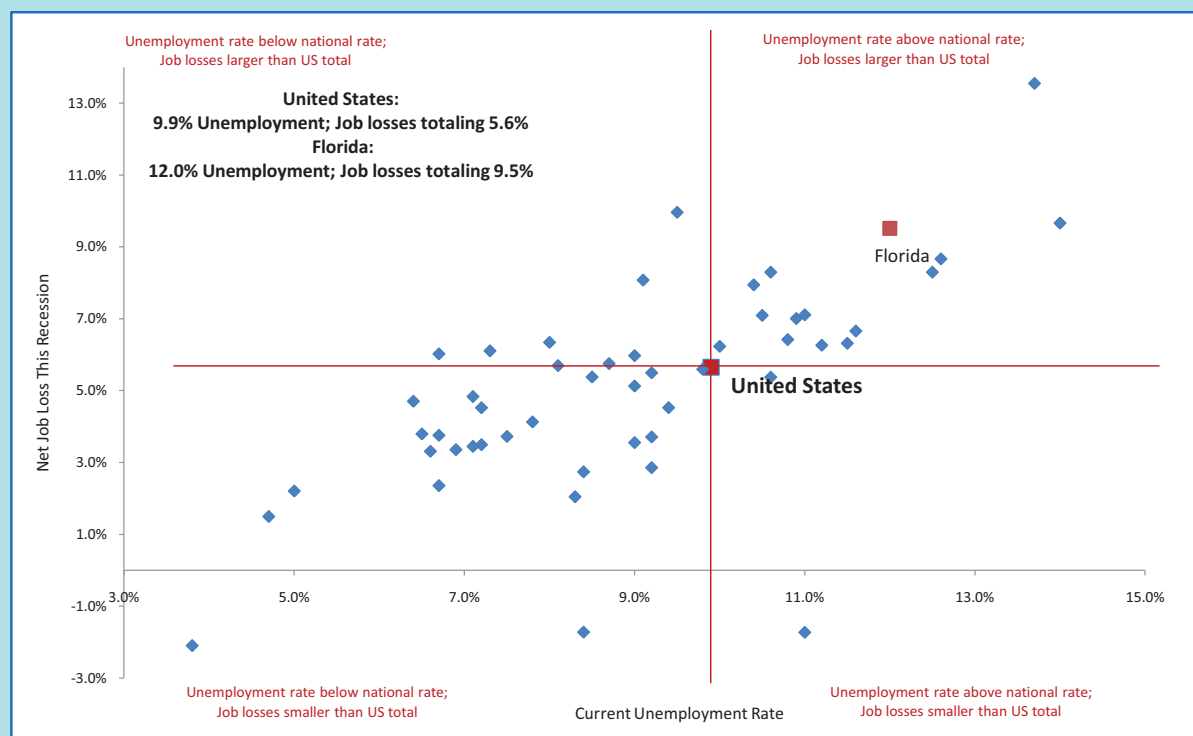


How Does Florida Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Florida.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Florida	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	5.4%	5.0%
	April 2009	9.9%	8.9%
	April 2010	12.0%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	11.6%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	9.2%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 47,430	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 46,206	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	11.7%	11.6%
	2008	12.8%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	17.4%	13.9%
	2008	20.1%	15.3%

For more Florida specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the Florida office:
<http://www.labormarketinfo.com/>

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Georgia

JOBS

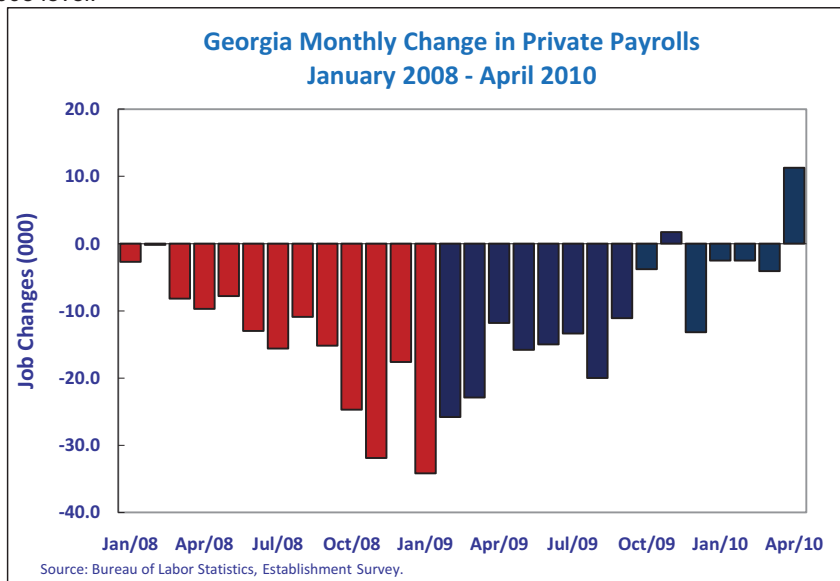
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Georgia by 84,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In Georgia, 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. In 2010, the following sectors in Georgia experienced the greatest employment increases: leisure and hospitality; education and health services; and government.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Georgia was 10.4 percent in April 2010, up 5.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.5 percent reached in March 2010.
- 489,000 Georgia residents were counted among the unemployed in Georgia during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Georgia was \$30,587.50 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$32,489.90 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

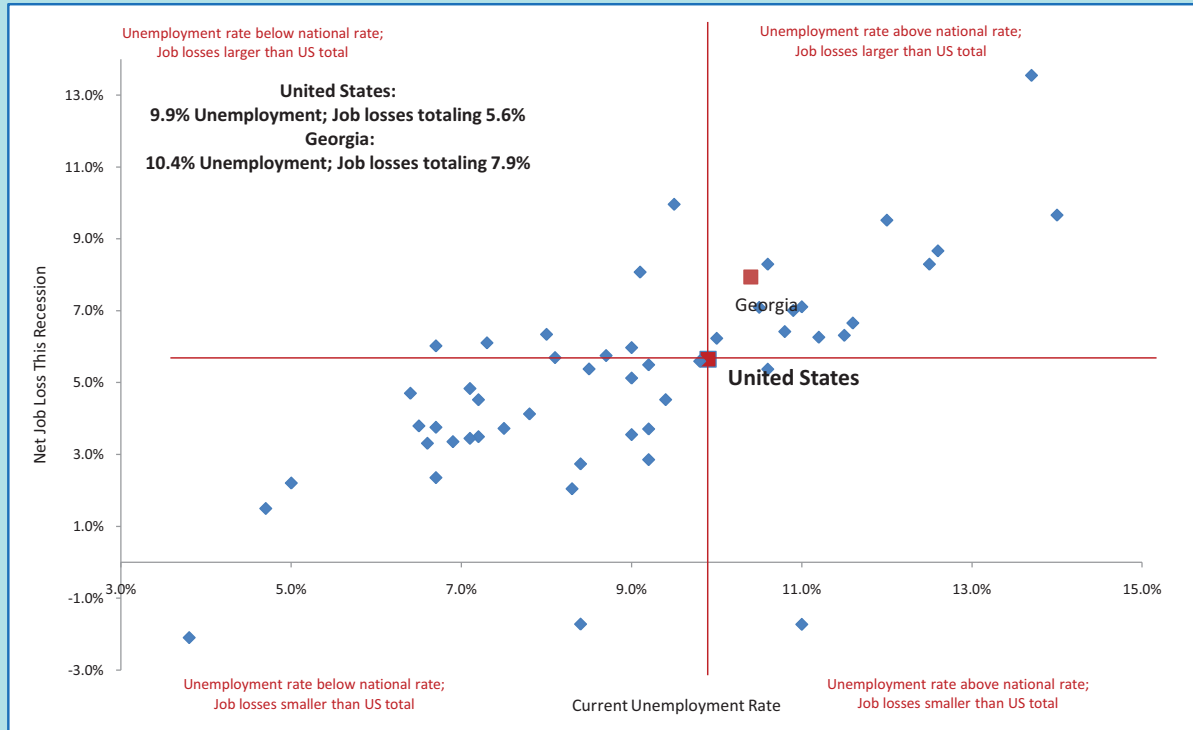
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Georgia, home prices fell 21.1 percent between February 2007 and May 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices decreased 0.52 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Georgia was \$216,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 3.9 percent of all mortgages, including 10.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Georgia.
- Housing starts in Georgia totaled 17,950 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, an increase of 8.1 percent from February.
- Within the South census region, which includes Georgia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 231,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 43.5 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.9 percent to 1,770,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does Georgia Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Georgia.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Georgia	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	5.5%	5.0%
	April 2009	9.2%	8.9%
	April 2010	10.4%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	10.0%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	6.1%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 51,655	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 48,369	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	12.5%	11.6%
	2008	14.6%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	14.3%	13.9%
	2008	17.7%	15.3%

For more Georgia specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the Georgia office:
<http://explorer.dol.state.ga.us/>

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Hawaii

JOBS

- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Hawaii by 11,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In Hawaii, employees in the construction, professional and business services, and trade, transportation and utilities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Hawaii experienced the greatest employment increases: trade, transportation and utilities; leisure and hospitality; and government.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Hawaii was 6.7 percent in April 2010, up 3.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.0 percent reached in September 2009.
- 43,000 Hawaii residents were counted among the unemployed in Hawaii during April 2010.

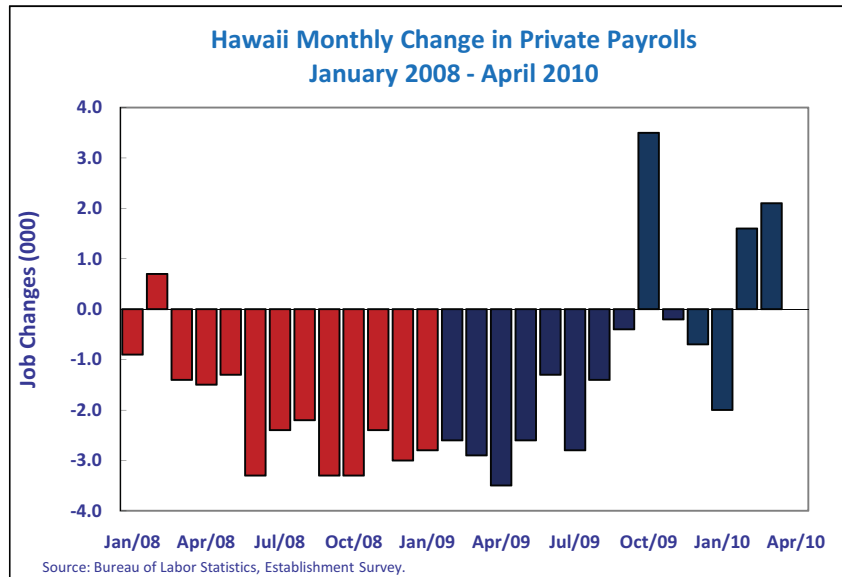
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Hawaii was \$38,147.90 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$38,938.70 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Hawaii, home prices fell 18.1 percent between April 2007 and May 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices increased 4.54 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Hawaii was \$450,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 4.8 percent of all mortgages, including 20.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Hawaii.
- Housing starts in Hawaii totaled 4,860 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, a decrease of 51.3 percent from February.
- Within the West census region, which includes Hawaii, sales of new single-family homes totaled 93,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 5.7 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.3 percent to 1,180,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

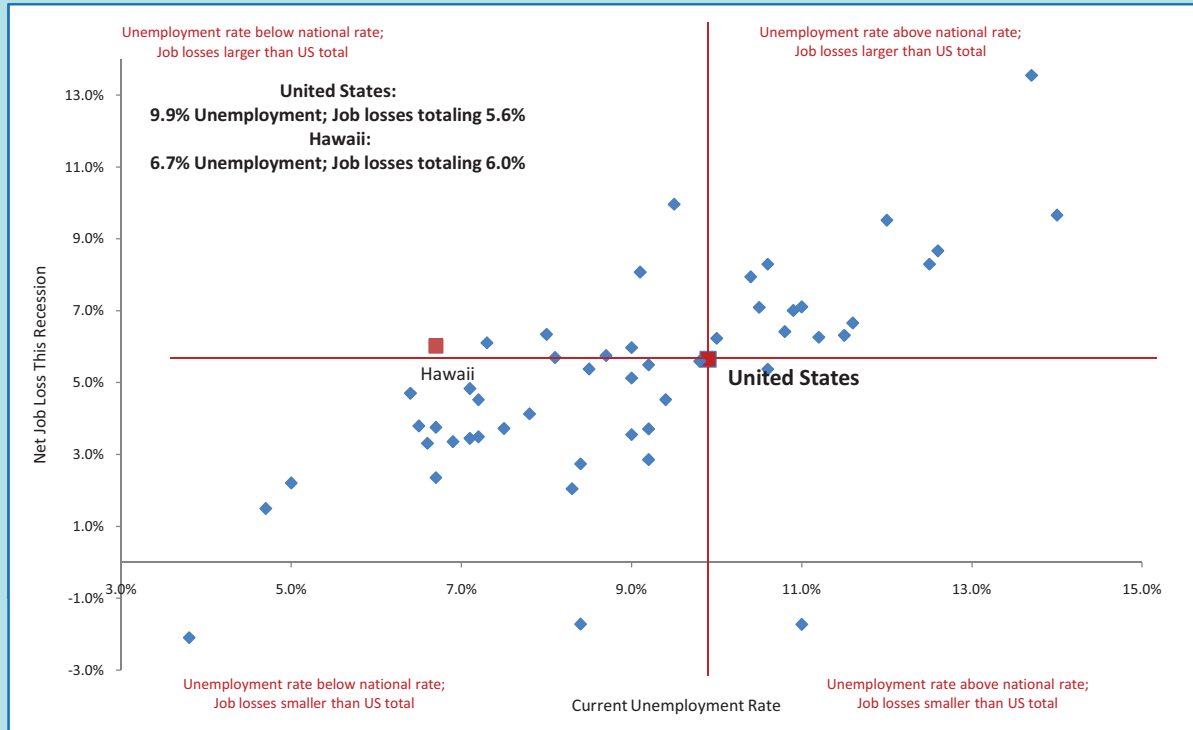


How Does Hawaii Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Hawaii.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Hawaii	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	3.3%	5.0%
	April 2009	6.8%	8.9%
	April 2010	6.7%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	11.1%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	8.3%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 60,964	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 64,002	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	9.9%	11.6%
	2008	8.7%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	9.5%	13.9%
	2008	7.7%	15.3%

For more Hawaii specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the Hawaii office: <http://hawaii.gov/labor/>

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Idaho

JOBS

- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Idaho by 13,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In Idaho, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Idaho experienced the greatest employment increases: education and health services; manufacturing; and professional and business services.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Idaho was 9.1 percent in April 2010, up 5.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.5 percent reached in February 2010.
- 70,000 Idaho residents were counted among the unemployed in Idaho during April 2010.

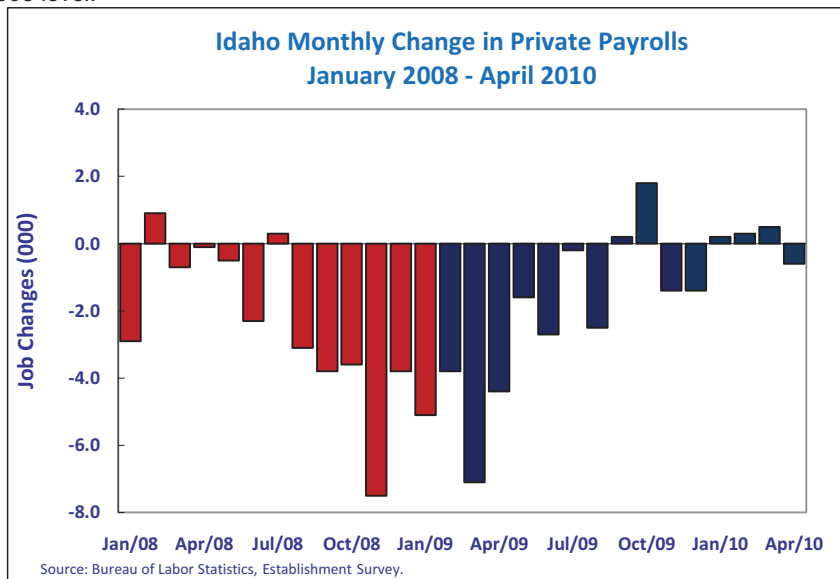
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Idaho was \$28,649.30 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$31,165.90 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Idaho, home prices fell 31.1 percent between May 2007 and December 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices decreased 3.63 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Idaho was \$235,600 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 3.7 percent of all mortgages, including 13.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Idaho.
- Housing starts in Idaho totaled 6,290 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, an increase of 34.4 percent from February.
- Within the West census region, which includes Idaho, sales of new single-family homes totaled 93,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 5.7 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.3 percent to 1,180,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

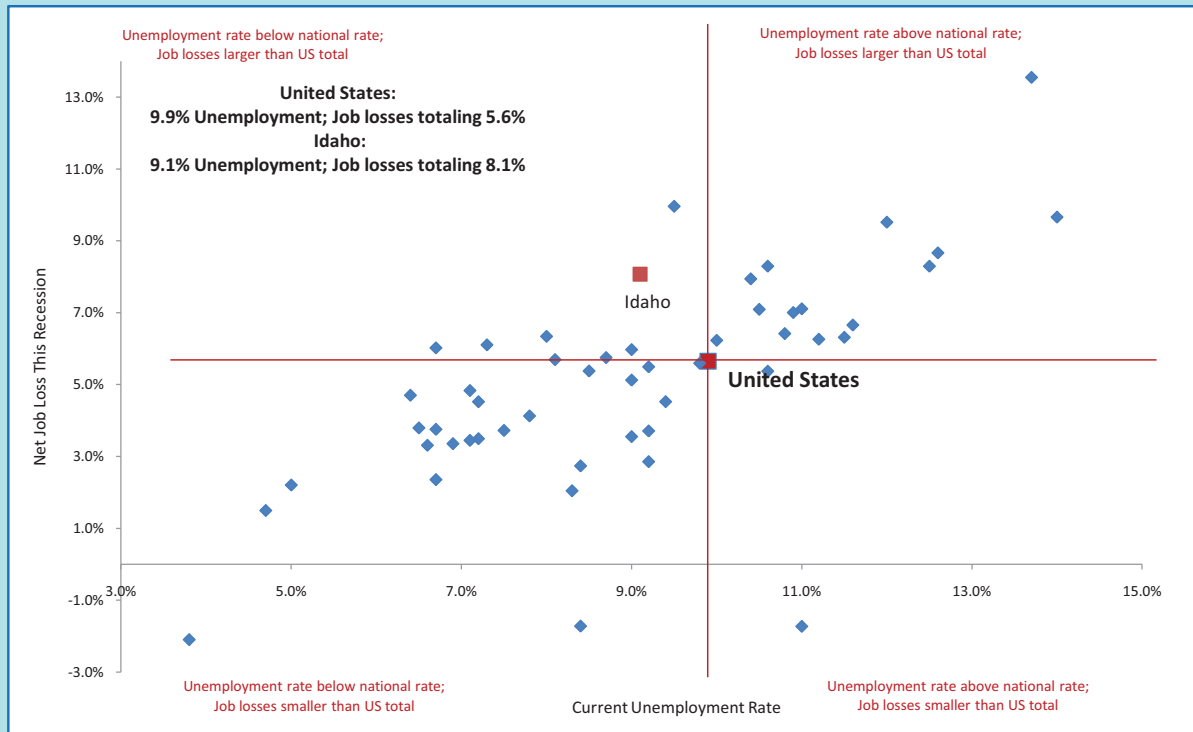


How Does Idaho Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Idaho.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Idaho	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	4.2%	5.0%
	April 2009	7.4%	8.9%
	April 2010	9.1%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	12.2%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	9.3%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 46,632	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 49,247	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	13.3%	11.6%
	2008	11.1%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	16.5%	13.9%
	2008	14.7%	15.3%

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

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Illinois

JOBS

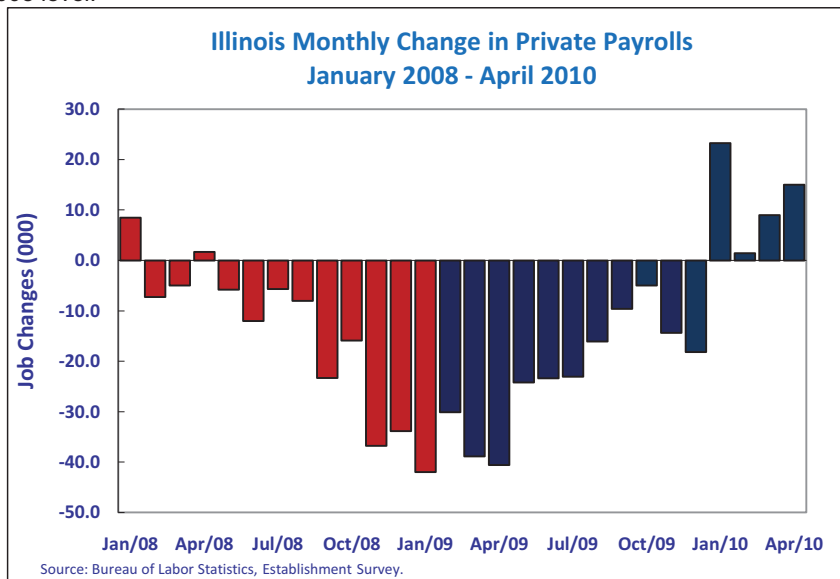
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Illinois by 131,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In Illinois, 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. In 2010, the following sectors in Illinois experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; other services; and professional and business services.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Illinois was 11.2 percent in April 2010, up 5.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.5 percent reached in March 2010.
- 753,000 Illinois residents were counted among the unemployed in Illinois during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Illinois was \$37,538.90 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$39,609.50 in the 4th quarter of 2007.



HOUSING

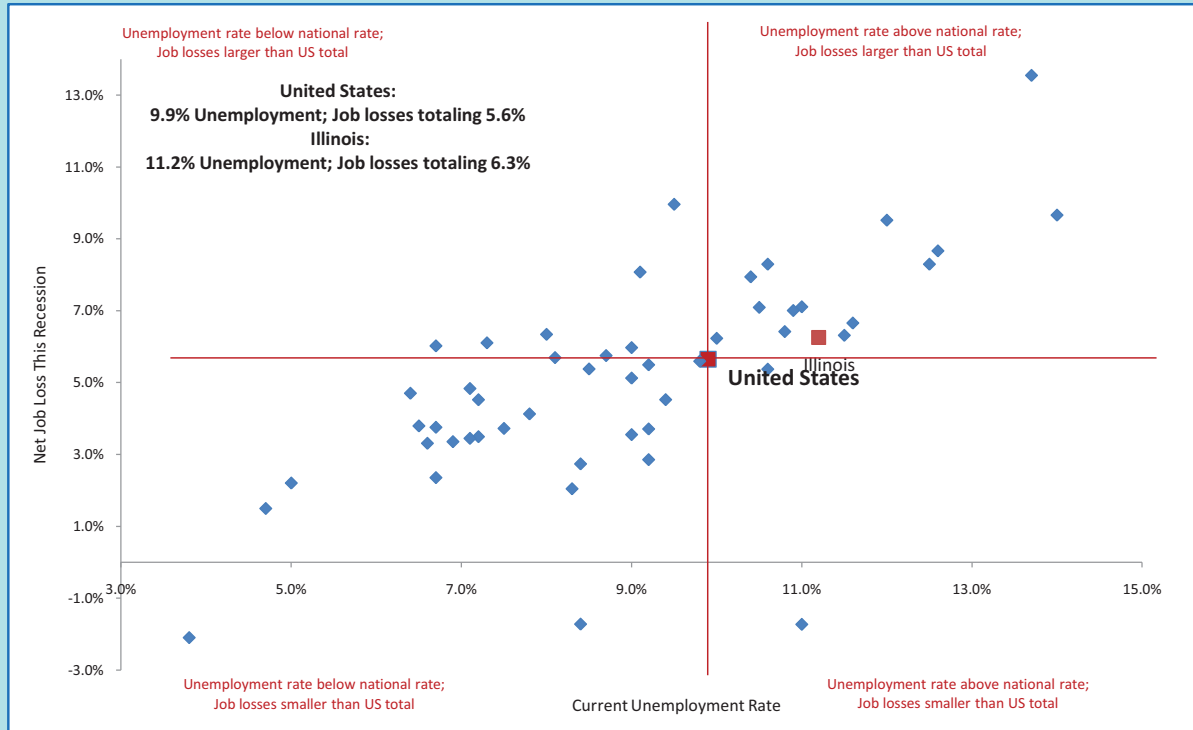
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Illinois, home prices fell 23 percent between March 2007 and December 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices decreased 0.61 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Illinois was \$216,100 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 5.9 percent of all mortgages, including 19.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Illinois.
- Housing starts in Illinois totaled 8,770 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, a decrease of 44.6 percent from February.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Illinois, sales of new single-family homes totaled 49,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 4.3 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.9 percent to 1,090,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does Illinois Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Illinois.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Illinois	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	5.9%	5.0%
	April 2009	9.6%	8.9%
	April 2010	11.2%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	8.1%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	9.4%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 58,717	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 53,889	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	10.3%	11.6%
	2008	11.1%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	13.0%	13.9%
	2008	13.1%	15.3%

For more Illinois specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the Illinois office:
<http://lmi.ides.state.il.us/pressreleases.htm>

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Indiana

JOBS

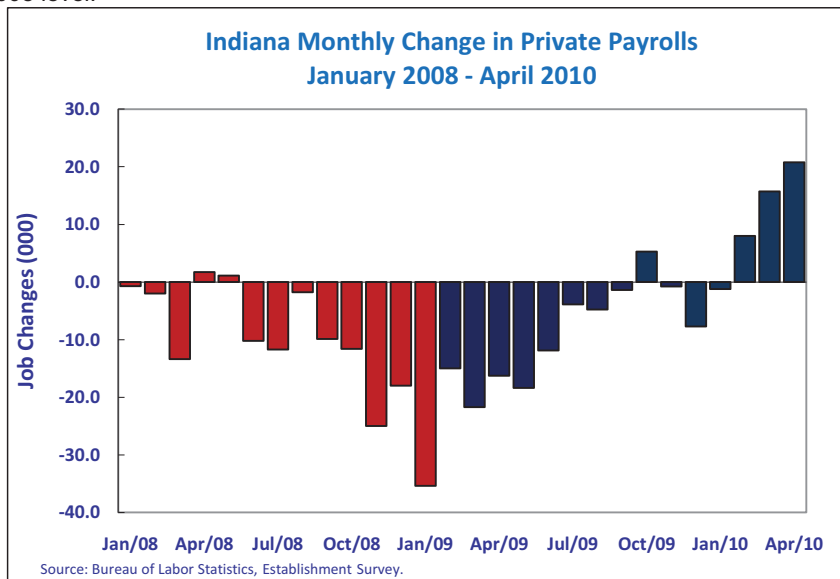
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Indiana by 64,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In Indiana, 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. In 2010, the following sectors in Indiana experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; mining; and manufacturing.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Indiana was 10.0 percent in April 2010, up 5.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.6 percent reached in June 2009.
- 312,000 Indiana residents were counted among the unemployed in Indiana during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Indiana was \$30,767.80 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$31,889.20 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

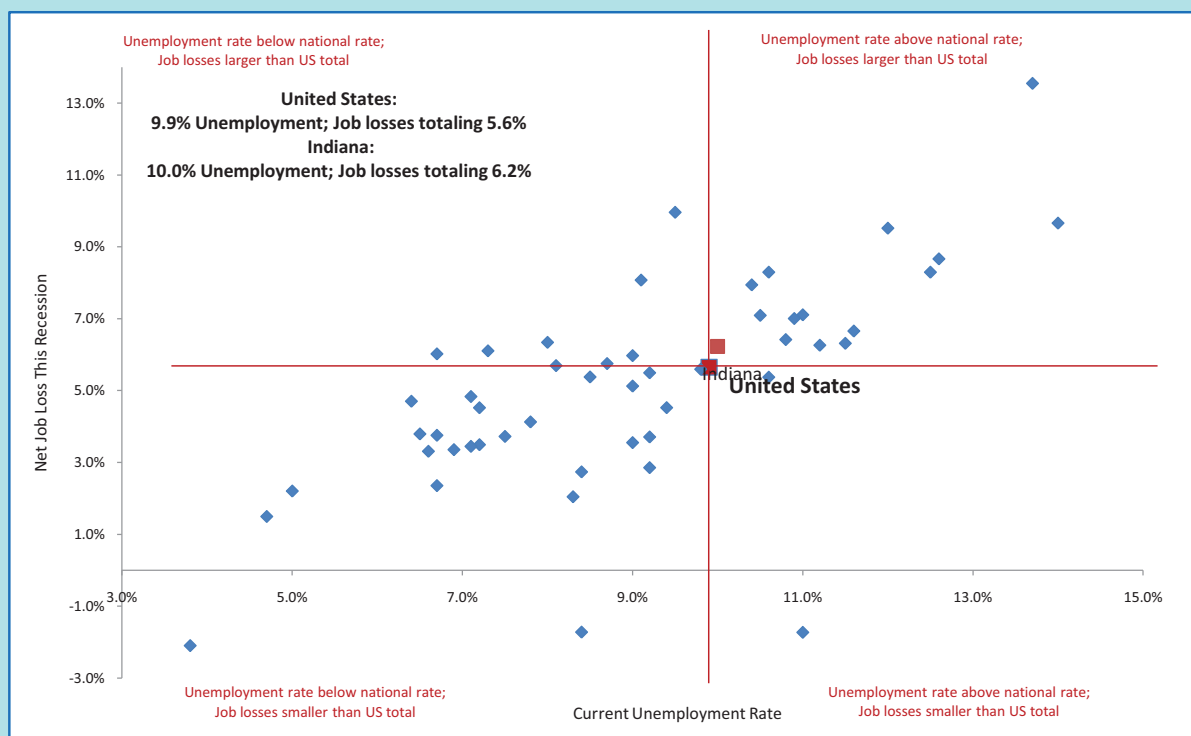
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Indiana, home prices fell 16.6 percent between March 2007 and February 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices decreased 0.33 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Indiana was \$144,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 4.5 percent of all mortgages, including 11.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Indiana.
- Housing starts in Indiana totaled 11,840 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, a decrease of 22.1 percent from February.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Indiana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 49,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 4.3 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.9 percent to 1,090,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does Indiana Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Indiana.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Indiana	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	5.2%	5.0%
	April 2009	10.5%	8.9%
	April 2010	10.0%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	10.2%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	9.0%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 51,920	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 47,898	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	7.6%	11.6%
	2008	13.1%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	9.9%	13.9%
	2008	11.9%	15.3%

For more Indiana specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the Indiana office:
<http://www.hoosierdata.in.gov/>

Economic Overview And Outlook: Iowa

JOBS

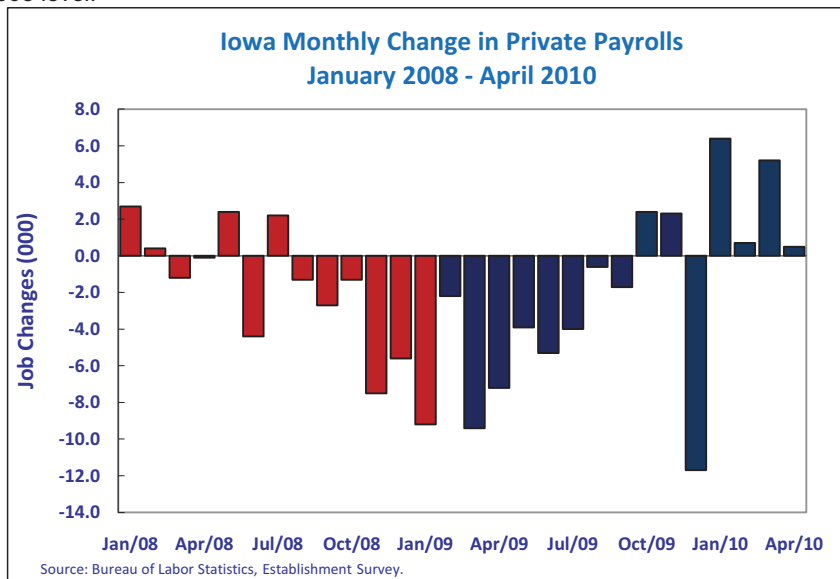
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Iowa by 31,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In Iowa, 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. In 2010, the following sectors in Iowa experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; construction; and other services.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Iowa was 6.9 percent in April 2010, up 3.0 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 6.8 percent reached in March 2010.
- 117,000 Iowa residents were counted among the unemployed in Iowa during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Iowa was \$33,475.50 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$34,134.40 in the 4th quarter of 2007.



HOUSING

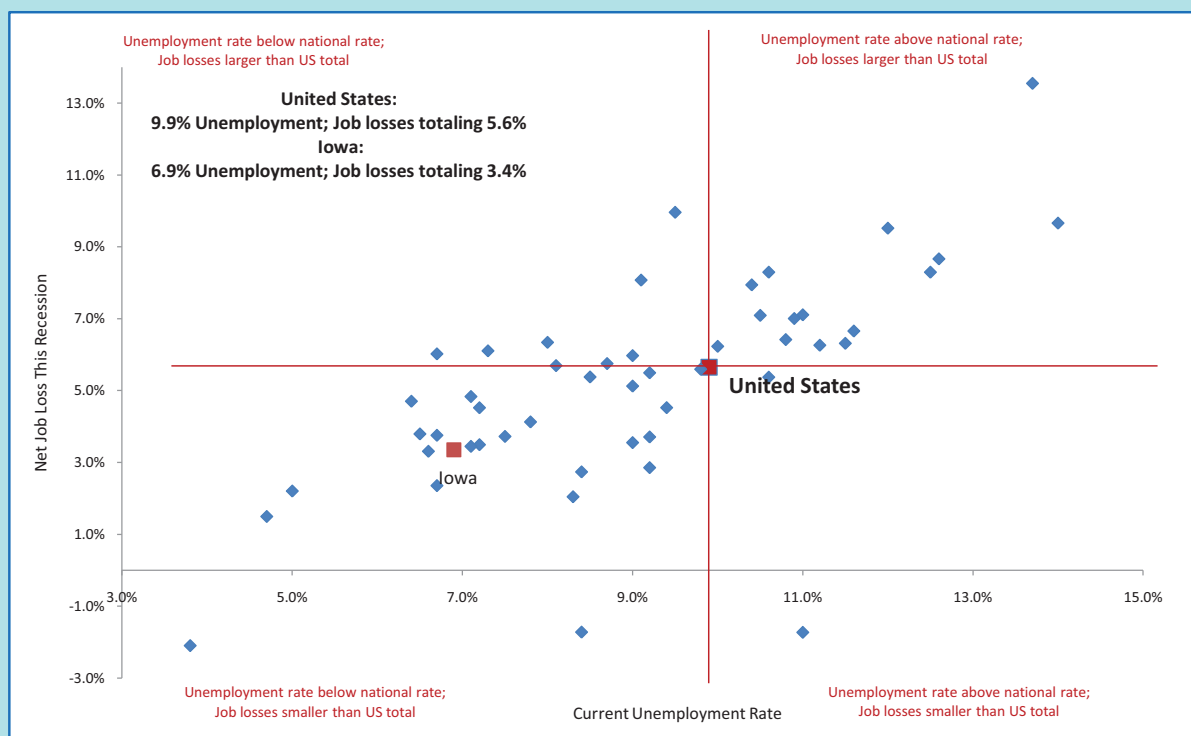
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Iowa, home prices fell 4.1 percent between March 2007 and March 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices decreased 1.31 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Iowa was \$141,500 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 2.8 percent of all mortgages, including 11.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Iowa.
- Housing starts in Iowa totaled 7,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, a decrease of 8.1 percent from February.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Iowa, sales of new single-family homes totaled 49,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 4.3 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.9 percent to 1,090,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does Iowa Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Iowa.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Iowa	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	3.9%	5.0%
	April 2009	5.5%	8.9%
	April 2010	6.9%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	10.7%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	7.0%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 52,167	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 50,465	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	7.8%	11.6%
	2008	9.2%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	7.6%	13.9%
	2008	9.4%	15.3%

For more Iowa specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the Iowa office: <http://www.iowaworkforce.org/>

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Kansas

JOBS

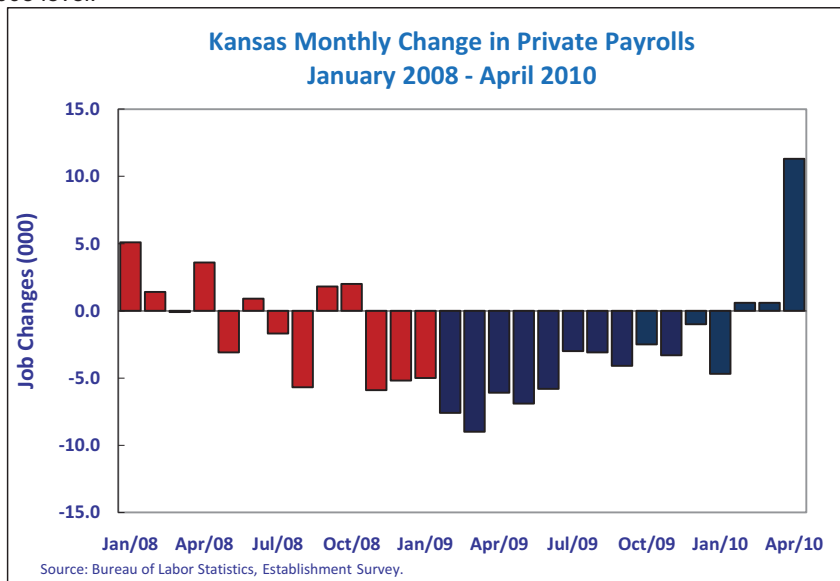
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Kansas by 26,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In Kansas, employees in the information services, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Kansas experienced the greatest employment increases: construction; mining; and professional and business services.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Kansas was 6.5 percent in April 2010, up 2.5 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.2 percent reached in August 2009.
- 99,000 Kansas residents were counted among the unemployed in Kansas during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Kansas was \$34,479.10 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$35,435.30 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

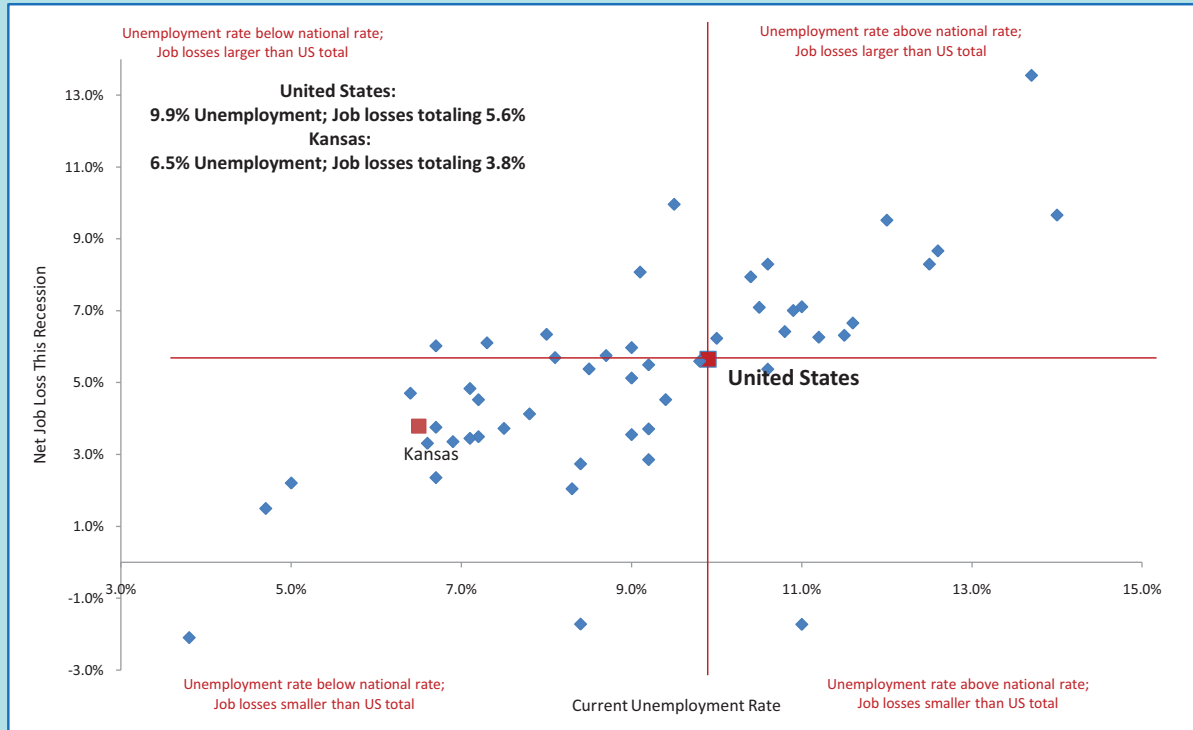
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Kansas, home prices fell 11.6 percent between December 2007 and July 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices increased 0.23 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Kansas was \$189,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 2.3 percent of all mortgages, including 8.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Kansas.
- Housing starts in Kansas totaled 3,970 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, a decrease of 23.4 percent from February.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Kansas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 49,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 4.3 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.9 percent to 1,090,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does Kansas Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Kansas.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Kansas	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	4.0%	5.0%
	April 2009	6.7%	8.9%
	April 2010	6.5%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	11.1%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	7.1%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 49,787	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 49,119	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	10.1%	11.6%
	2008	12.2%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	10.9%	13.9%
	2008	12.4%	15.3%

For more Kansas specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the Kansas office:
<http://www.dol.ks.gov/lmis/lmis.html>

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Kentucky

JOBS

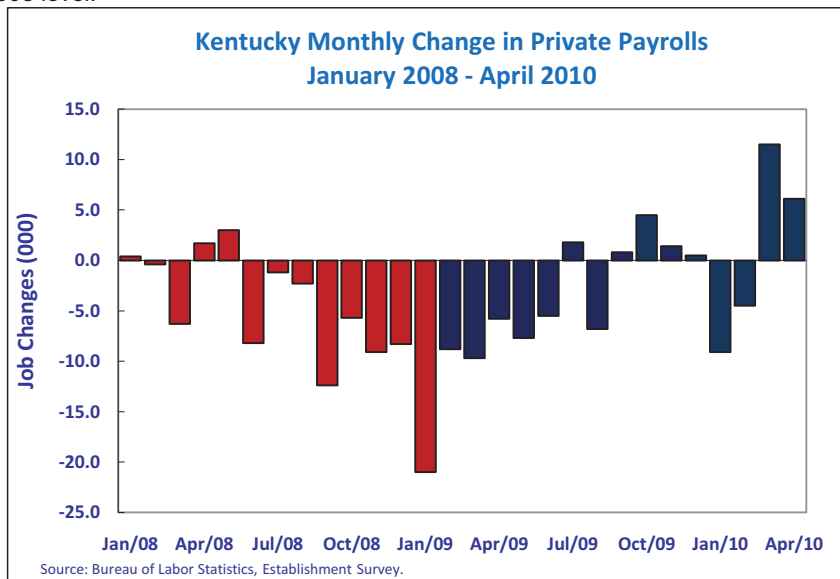
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Kentucky by 37,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In Kentucky, 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. In 2010, the following sectors in Kentucky experienced the greatest employment increases: trade, transportation and utilities; mining; and manufacturing.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Kentucky was 10.6 percent in April 2010, up 5.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.9 percent reached in February 2010.
- 220,000 Kentucky residents were counted among the unemployed in Kentucky during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Kentucky was \$29,231.40 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$29,499.90 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

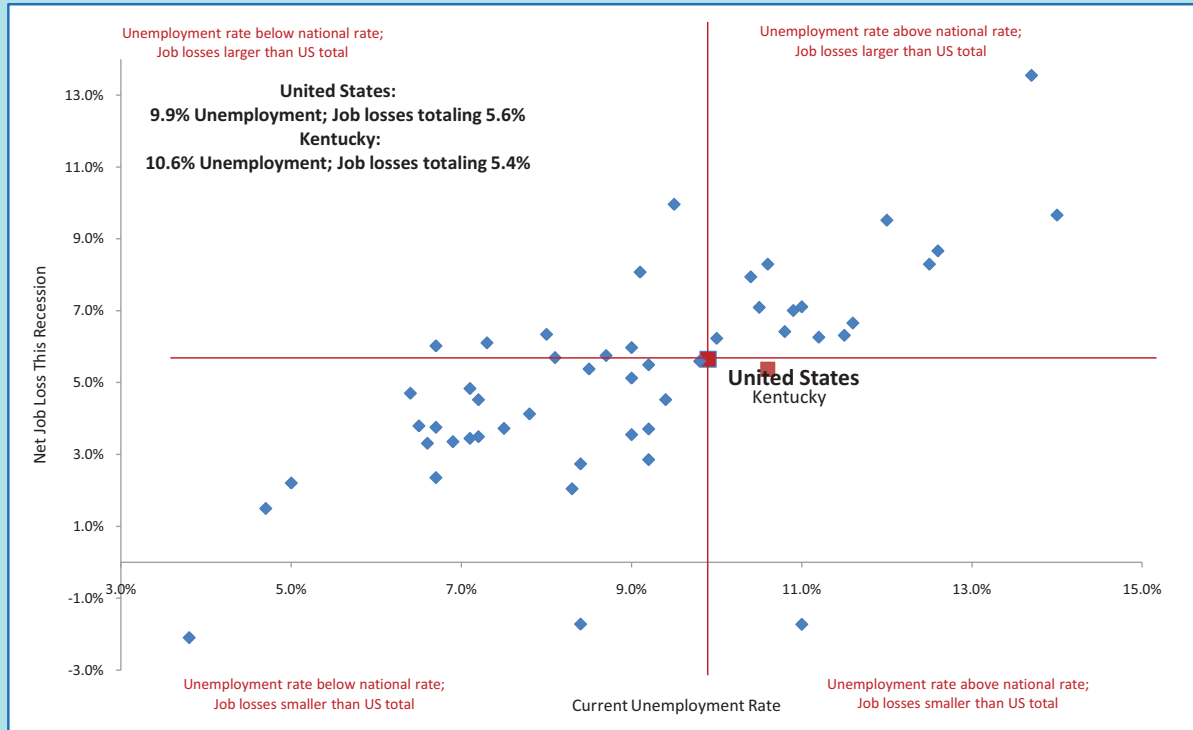
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Kentucky, home prices fell 7.4 percent between February 2007 and April 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices were unchanged in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Kentucky was \$172,500 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 3.3 percent of all mortgages, including 11.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Kentucky.
- Housing starts in Kentucky totaled 7,960 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, an increase of 43.7 percent from February.
- Within the South census region, which includes Kentucky, sales of new single-family homes totaled 231,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 43.5 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.9 percent to 1,770,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does Kentucky Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Kentucky.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Kentucky	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	5.9%	5.0%
	April 2009	10.4%	8.9%
	April 2010	10.6%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	10.2%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	10.2%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 44,459	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 41,058	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	12.3%	11.6%
	2008	16.3%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	12.7%	13.9%
	2008	14.8%	15.3%

For more Kentucky specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the Kentucky office:
<http://www.workforcekentucky.ky.gov/>

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Louisiana

JOBS

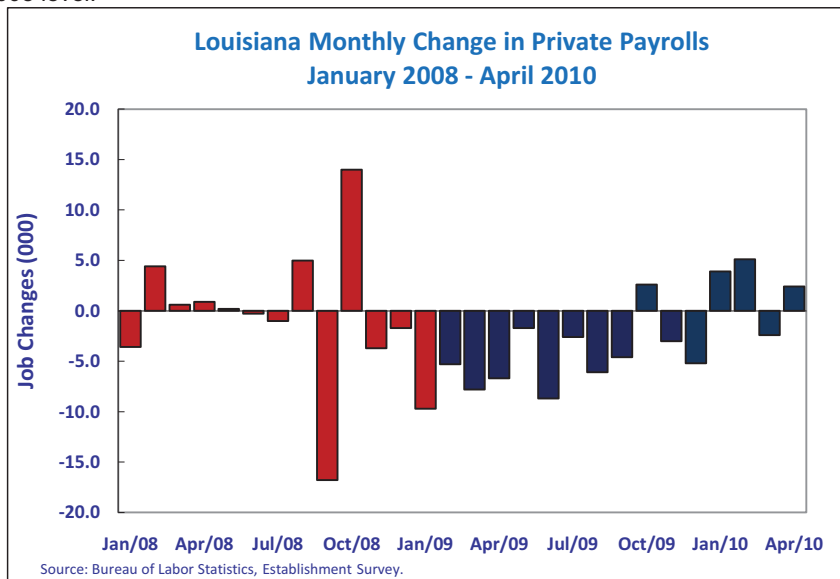
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Louisiana by 36,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In Louisiana, employees in the manufacturing, information services, and construction sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Louisiana experienced the greatest employment increases: other services; education and health services; and professional and business services.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Louisiana was 6.7 percent in April 2010, up 2.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.4 percent reached in January 2010.
- 140,000 Louisiana residents were counted among the unemployed in Louisiana during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Louisiana was \$32,559.10 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$33,541.10 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

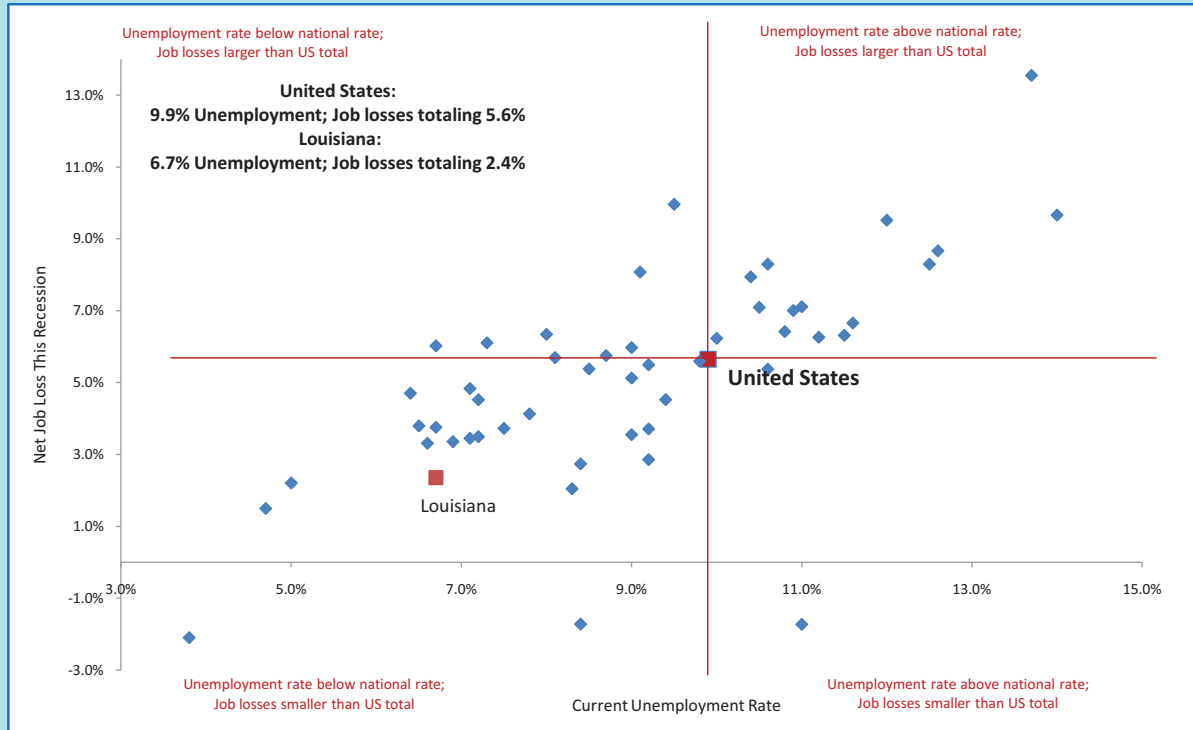
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Louisiana, home prices fell 8 percent between February 2007 and December 2008, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices increased 0.33 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Louisiana was \$187,500 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 3.4 percent of all mortgages, including 10.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Louisiana.
- Housing starts in Louisiana totaled 11,950 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, an increase of 16.2 percent from February.
- Within the South census region, which includes Louisiana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 231,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 43.5 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.9 percent to 1,770,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does Louisiana Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Louisiana.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Louisiana	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	3.8%	5.0%
	April 2009	6.5%	8.9%
	April 2010	6.7%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	9.3%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	5.6%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 40,292	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 41,232	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	18.2%	11.6%
	2008	17.1%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	19.2%	13.9%
	2008	19.3%	15.3%

For more Louisiana specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the Louisiana office:
http://www.laworks.net/LaborMarketInfo/LMI_MainMenu.asp

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Maine

JOBS

- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Maine by 13,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In Maine, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Maine experienced the greatest employment increases: manufacturing; trade, transportation and utilities; and professional and business services.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Maine was 8.1 percent in April 2010, up 3.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.3 percent reached in February 2010.
- 57,000 Maine residents were counted among the unemployed in Maine during April 2010.

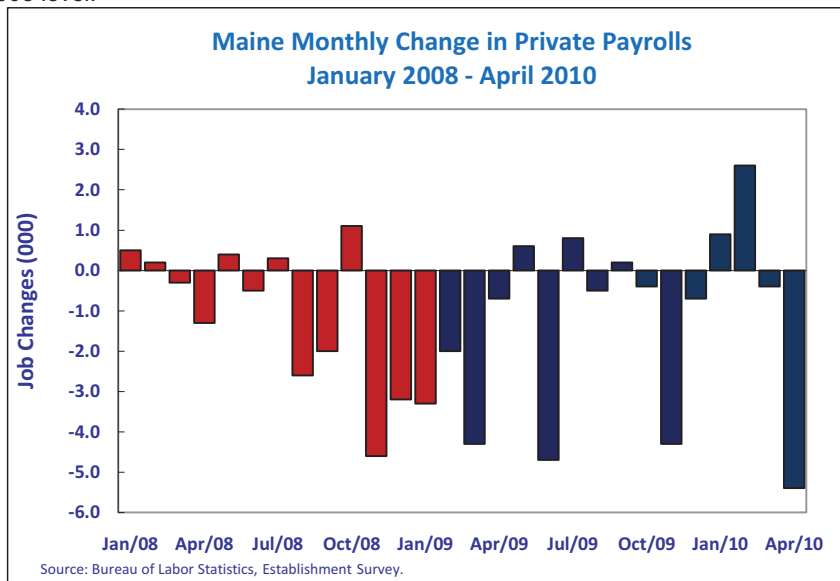
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Maine was \$33,698.30 in the 4th quarter of 2009, up from \$33,232.20 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Maine, home prices fell 11.2 percent between May 2007 and April 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices decreased 4.8 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Maine was \$175,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 4.6 percent of all mortgages, including 17.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Maine.
- Housing starts in Maine totaled 2,320 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, a decrease of 28.4 percent from February.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Maine, sales of new single-family homes totaled 38,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 35.7 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 4.9 percent to 640,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

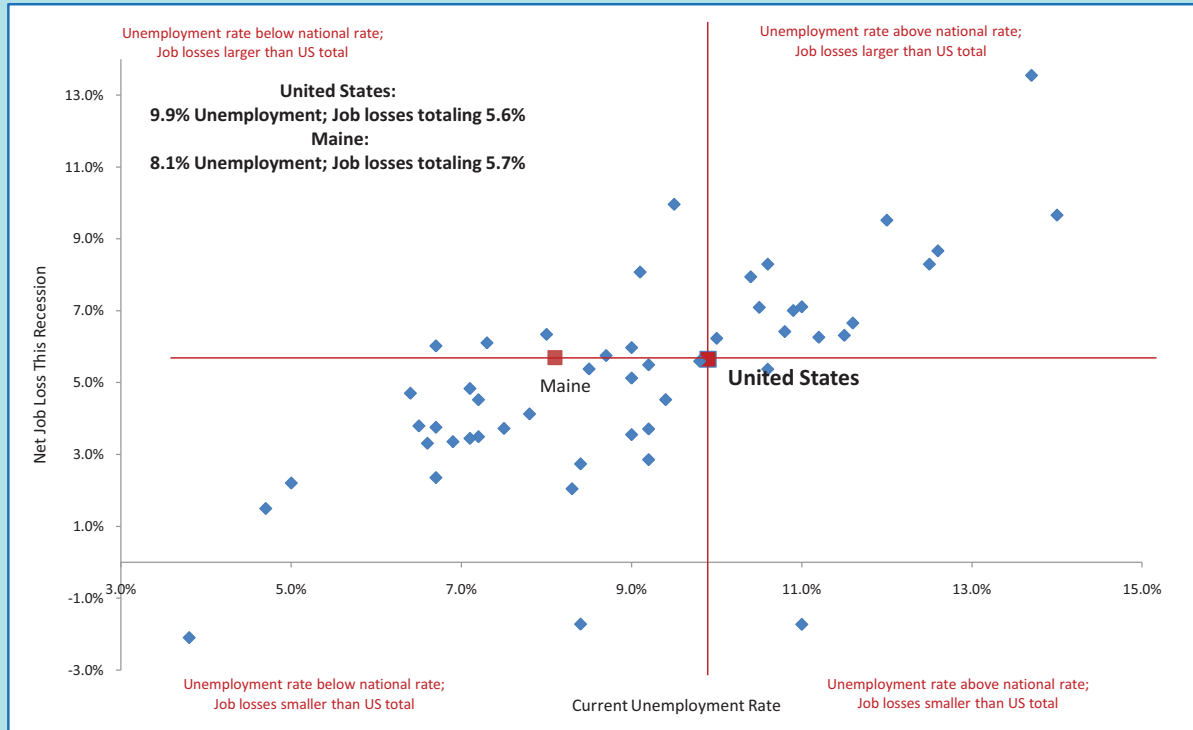


How Does Maine Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Maine.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Maine	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	4.8%	5.0%
	April 2009	8.1%	8.9%
	April 2010	8.1%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	13.2%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	6.6%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 48,394	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 48,481	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	10.3%	11.6%
	2008	11.4%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	10.7%	13.9%
	2008	9.6%	15.3%

For more Maine specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the Maine office: <http://www.state.me.us/labor/>

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Maryland

JOBS

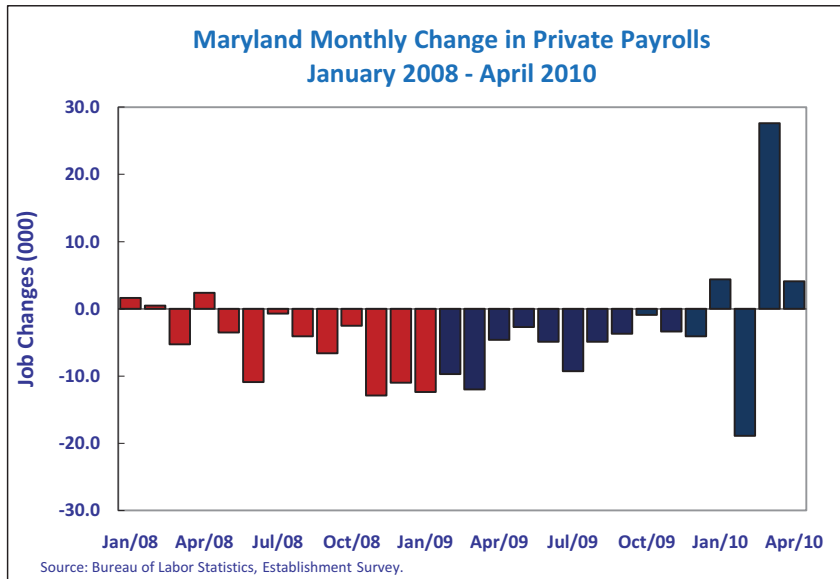
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Maryland by 49,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In Maryland, employees in the construction, financial activities, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Maryland experienced the greatest employment increases: leisure and hospitality; construction; and education and health services.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Maryland was 7.5 percent in April 2010, up 4.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.7 percent reached in March 2010.
- 222,000 Maryland residents were counted among the unemployed in Maryland during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Maryland was \$44,621.20 in the 4th quarter of 2009, up from \$44,539.20 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

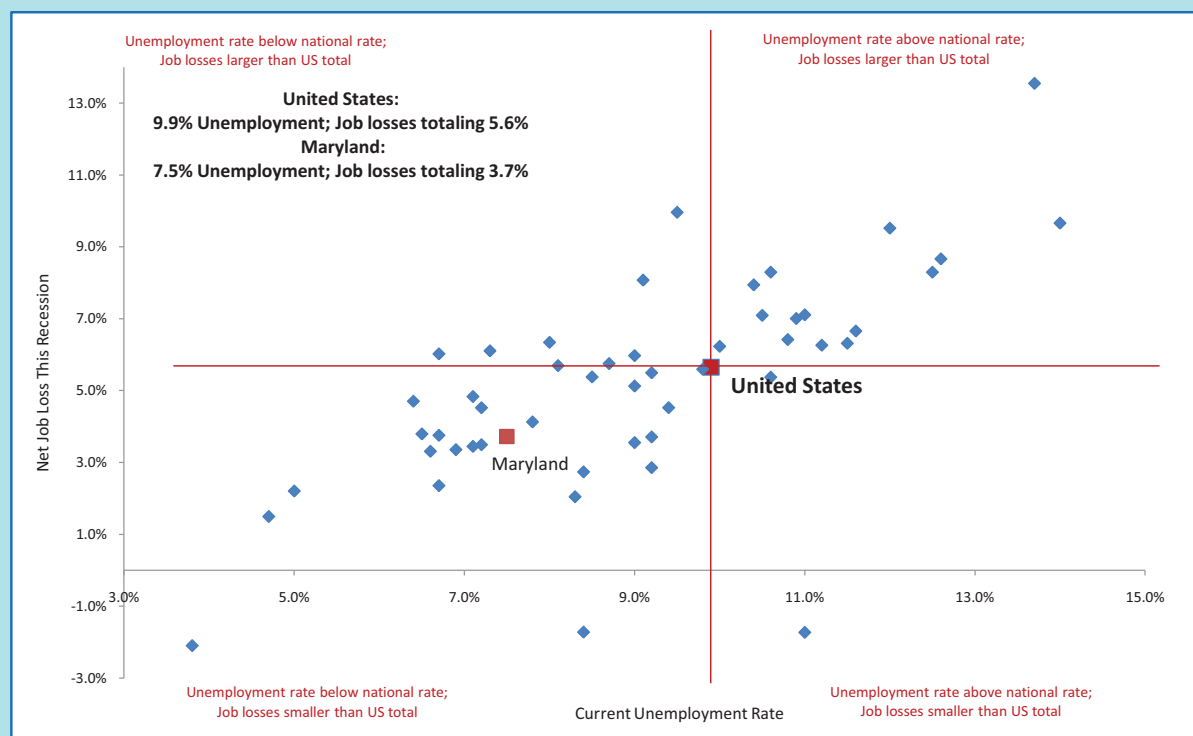
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Maryland, home prices fell 24.9 percent between March 2007 and December 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices decreased 0.26 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Maryland was \$420,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 4.0 percent of all mortgages, including 15.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Maryland.
- Housing starts in Maryland totaled 16,040 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, an increase of 108.0 percent from February.
- Within the South census region, which includes Maryland, sales of new single-family homes totaled 231,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 43.5 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.9 percent to 1,770,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does Maryland Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Maryland.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Maryland	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	3.8%	5.0%
	April 2009	6.9%	8.9%
	April 2010	7.5%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	10.4%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	5.6%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 67,807	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 65,932	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	7.3%	11.6%
	2008	8.8%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	10.0%	13.9%
	2008	12.9%	15.3%

For more Maryland specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the Maryland office:
<http://www.dlir.maryland.gov/lmi/>

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Massachusetts

JOBS

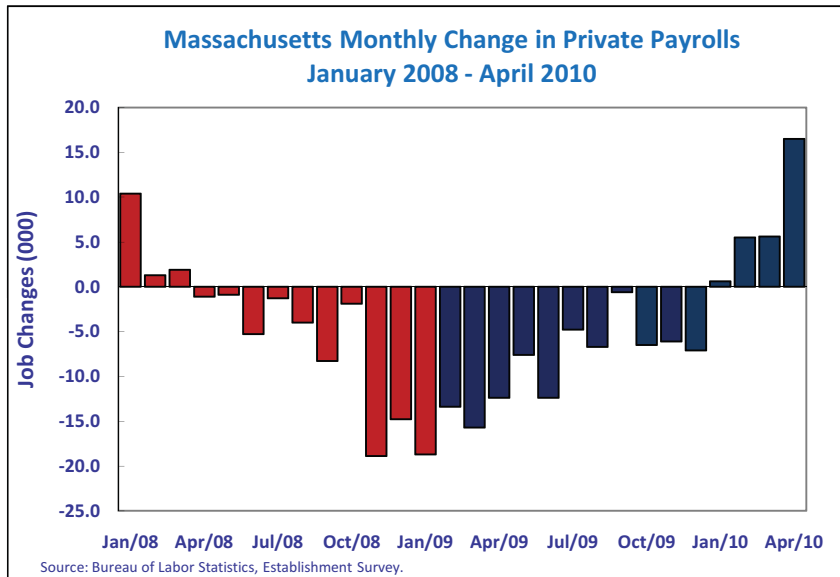
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Massachusetts by 73,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In Massachusetts, 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. In 2010, the following sectors in Massachusetts experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; trade, transportation and utilities; and education and health services.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Massachusetts was 9.2 percent in April 2010, up 4.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.5 percent reached in February 2010.
- 322,000 Massachusetts residents were counted among the unemployed in Massachusetts during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Massachusetts was \$46,070.20 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$47,480.20 in the 4th quarter of 2007.



HOUSING

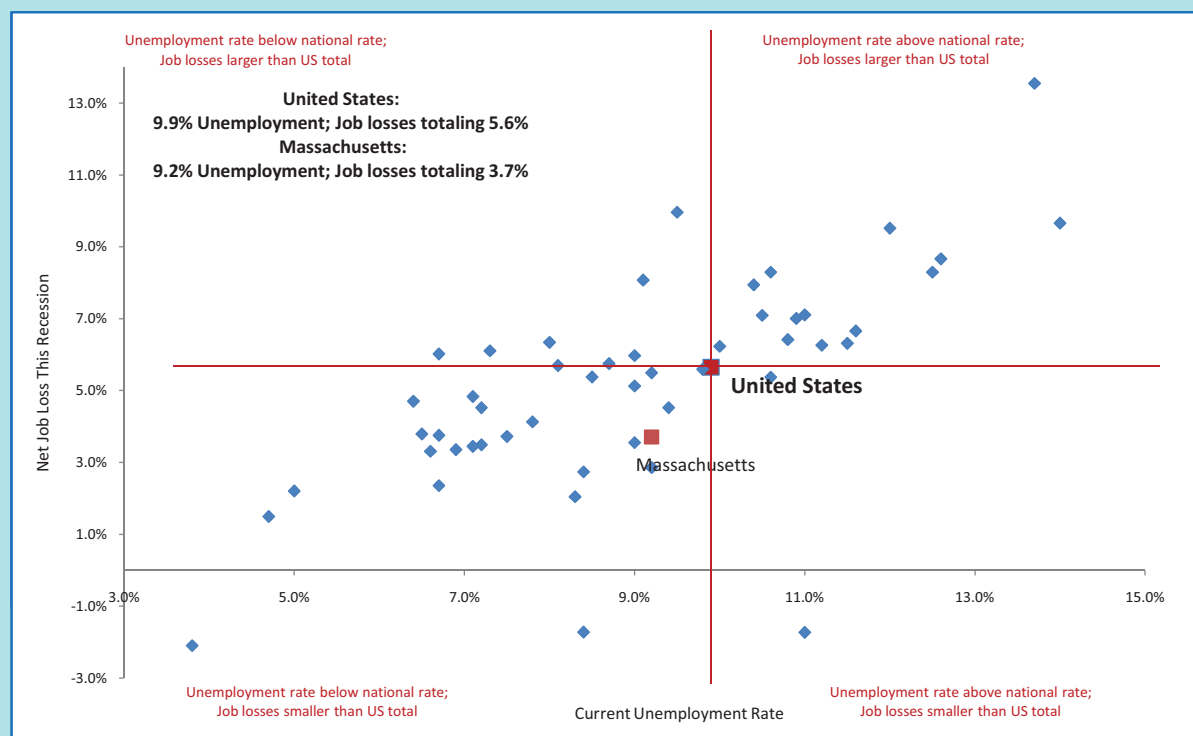
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Massachusetts, home prices fell 26.3 percent between February 2006 and March 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices increased 0.94 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Massachusetts was \$302,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 3.4 percent of all mortgages, including 15.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Massachusetts.
- Housing starts in Massachusetts totaled 6,260 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, a decrease of 21.1 percent from February.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Massachusetts, sales of new single-family homes totaled 38,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 35.7 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 4.9 percent to 640,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does Massachusetts Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Massachusetts.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Massachusetts	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	4.7%	5.0%
	April 2009	8.0%	8.9%
	April 2010	9.2%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	8.3%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	8.7%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 57,646	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 60,515	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	10.8%	11.6%
	2008	11.2%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	8.7%	13.9%
	2008	5.4%	15.3%

For more Massachusetts specific labor statistics or additional information, 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>

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Michigan

JOBS

- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Michigan by 96,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In Michigan, 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. In 2010, the following sectors in Michigan experienced the greatest employment increases: construction; manufacturing; and education and health services.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Michigan was 14.0 percent in April 2010, up 6.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 14.5 percent reached in December 2009.
- 681,000 Michigan residents were counted among the unemployed in Michigan during April 2010.

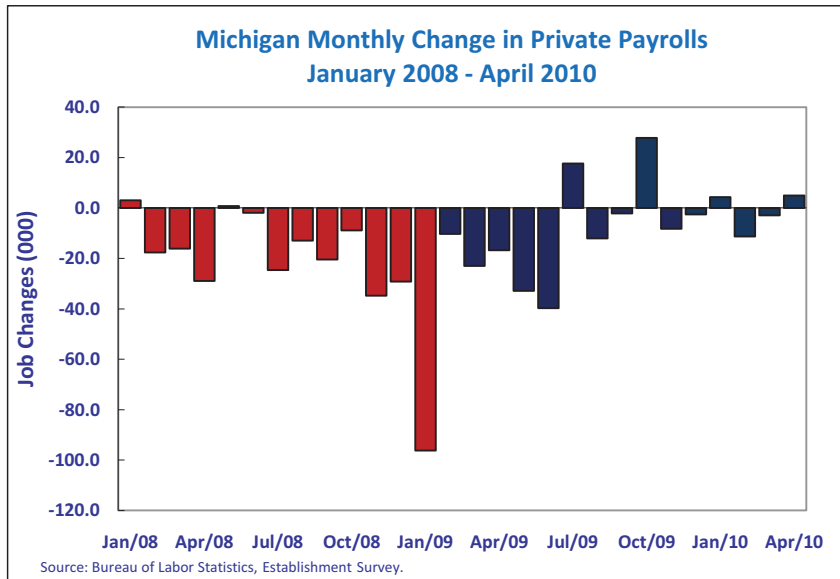
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Michigan was \$31,216.60 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$32,228.70 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Michigan, home prices fell 45.1 percent between April 2005 and November 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices increased 0.95 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Michigan was \$150,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 4.4 percent of all mortgages, including 10.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Michigan.
- Housing starts in Michigan totaled 6,030 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, a decrease of 40.9 percent from February.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Michigan, sales of new single-family homes totaled 49,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 4.3 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.9 percent to 1,090,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

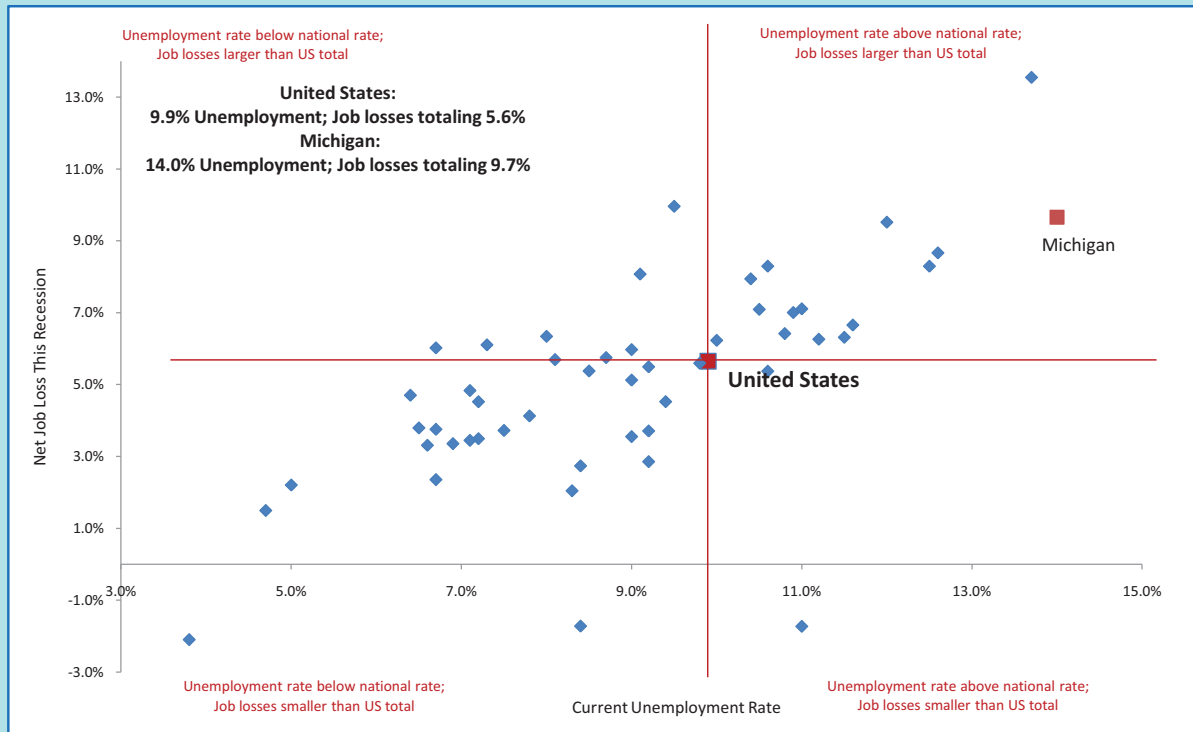


How Does Michigan Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Michigan.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Michigan	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	7.4%	5.0%
	April 2009	13.2%	8.9%
	April 2010	14.0%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	9.5%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	15.1%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 58,217	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 50,528	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	9.8%	11.6%
	2008	11.9%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	9.1%	13.9%
	2008	11.7%	15.3%

For more Michigan specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the Michigan office: <http://www.milmi.org/>

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Minnesota

JOBS

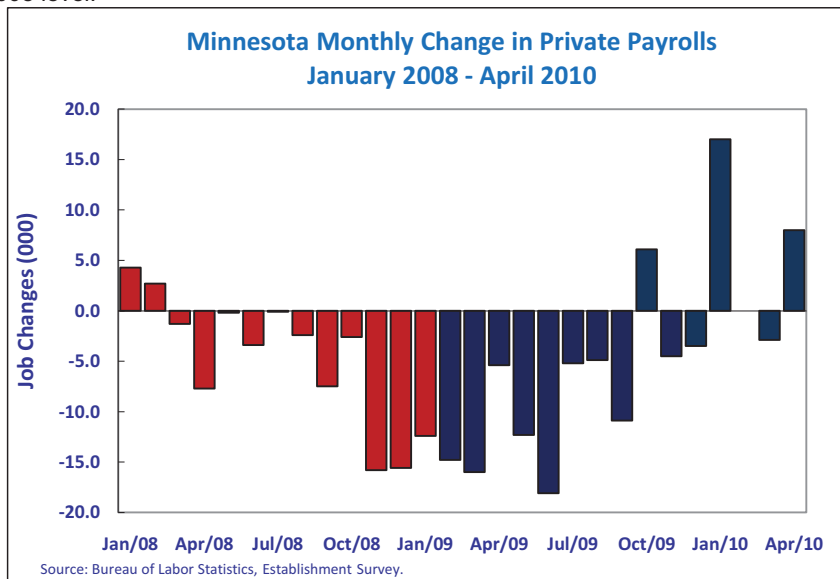
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Minnesota by 56,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In Minnesota, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Minnesota experienced the greatest employment increases: manufacturing; trade, transportation and utilities; and leisure and hospitality.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Minnesota was 7.2 percent in April 2010, up 2.5 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.4 percent reached in June 2009.
- 214,000 Minnesota residents were counted among the unemployed in Minnesota during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Minnesota was \$37,847.00 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$39,608.40 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

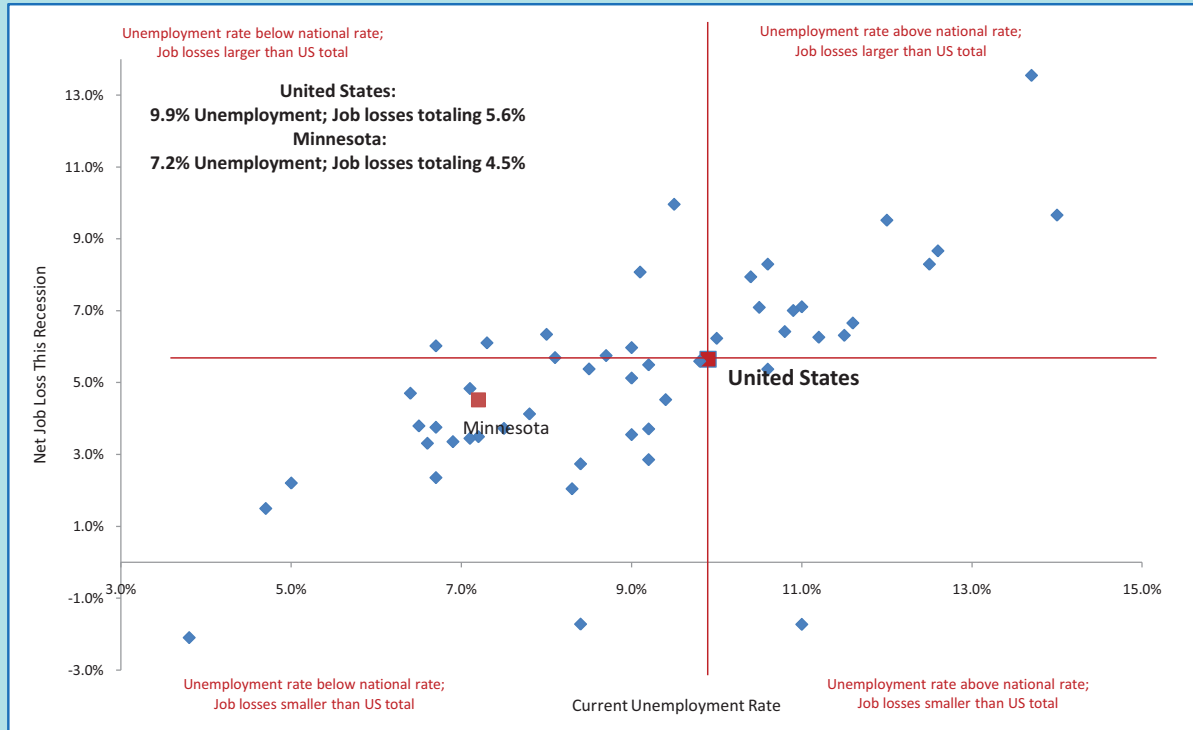
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Minnesota, home prices fell 26.8 percent between March 2006 and April 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices decreased 0.48 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Minnesota was \$229,300 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 3.3 percent of all mortgages, including 13.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Minnesota.
- Housing starts in Minnesota totaled 8,860 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, a decrease of 11.7 percent from February.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Minnesota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 49,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 4.3 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.9 percent to 1,090,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does Minnesota Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Minnesota.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Minnesota	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	5.0%	5.0%
	April 2009	8.3%	8.9%
	April 2010	7.2%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	9.9%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	9.8%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 64,292	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 57,607	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	6.5%	11.6%
	2008	9.6%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	7.1%	13.9%
	2008	8.5%	15.3%

For more Minnesota specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the Minnesota office:
http://www.positivelyminnesota.com/Data_Publications/Data/

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Mississippi

JOBS

- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Mississippi by 23,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In Mississippi, 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. In 2010, the following sectors in Mississippi experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; construction; and professional and business services.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Mississippi was 11.5 percent in April 2010, up 5.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.6 percent reached in March 2010.
- 150,000 Mississippi residents were counted among the unemployed in Mississippi during April 2010.

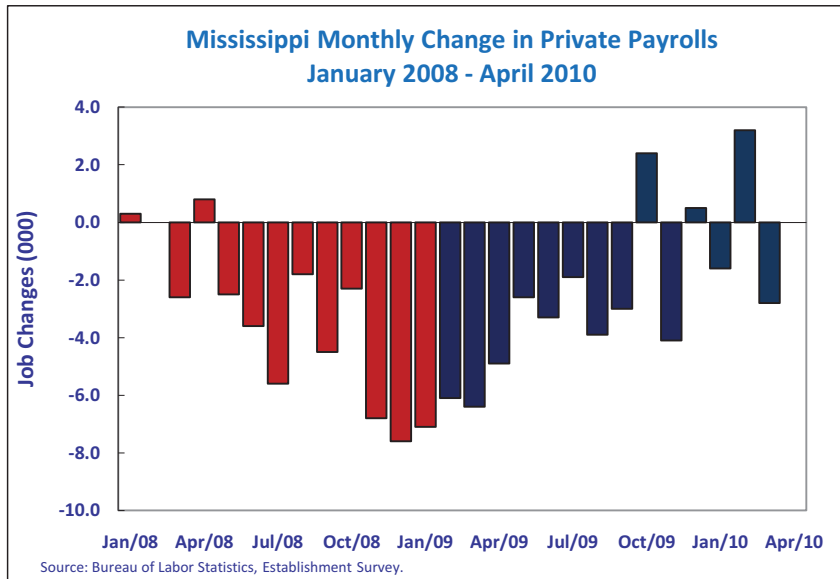
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Mississippi was \$27,343.60 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$28,010.90 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Mississippi, home prices fell 15.8 percent between April 2007 and April 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices increased 0.22 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Mississippi was \$168,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 3.1 percent of all mortgages, including 8.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Mississippi.
- Housing starts in Mississippi totaled 4,710 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, an increase of 10.3 percent from February.
- Within the South census region, which includes Mississippi, sales of new single-family homes totaled 231,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 43.5 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.9 percent to 1,770,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

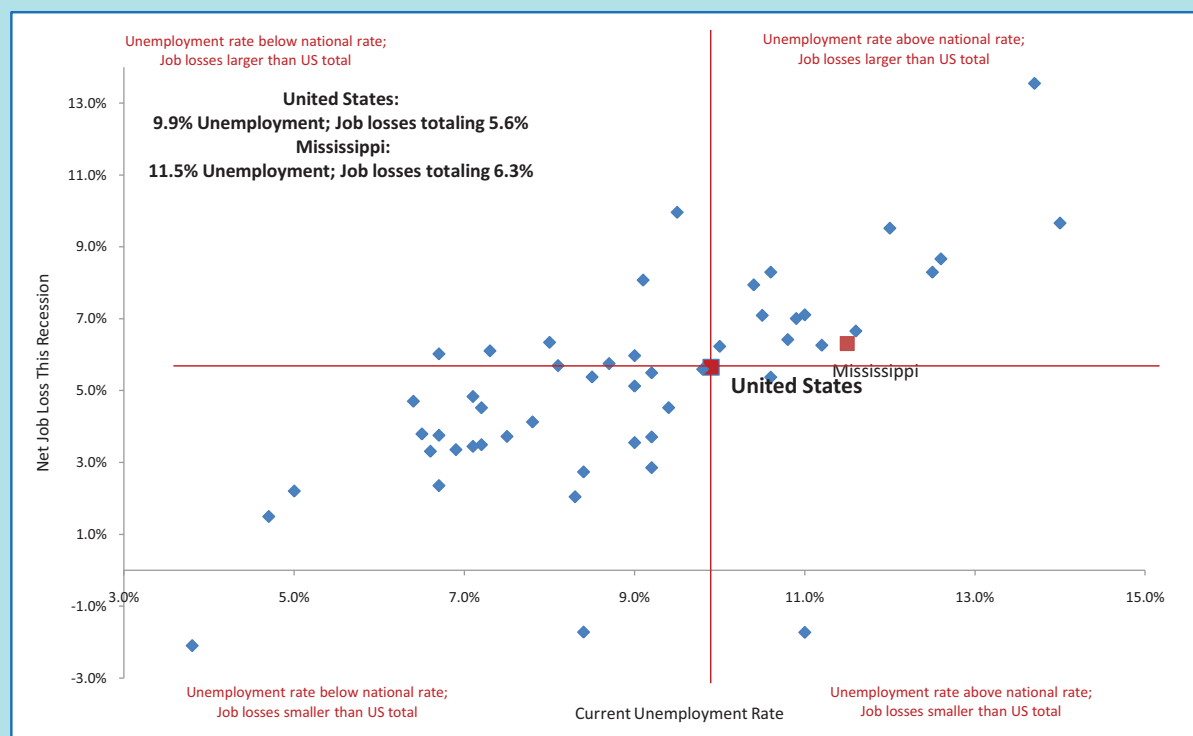


How Does Mississippi Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Mississippi.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Mississippi	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	6.3%	5.0%
	April 2009	9.2%	8.9%
	April 2010	11.5%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	9.7%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	5.9%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 42,416	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 37,579	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	15.6%	11.6%
	2008	20.4%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	14.0%	13.9%
	2008	18.3%	15.3%

For more Mississippi specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the Mississippi office:
<http://mdes.ms.gov/Home/LMI/LMIPublications/publicationmain.html>

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Missouri

JOBS

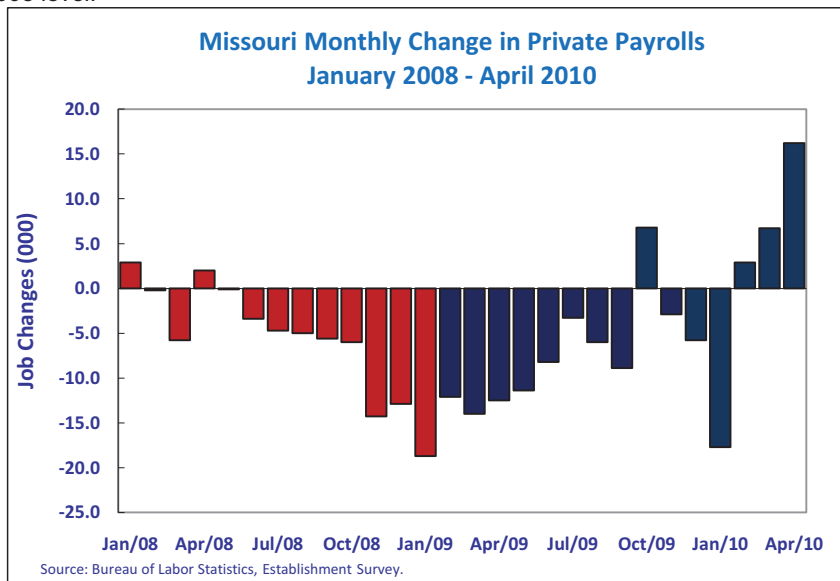
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Missouri by 55,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- 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. In 2010, the following sectors in Missouri experienced the greatest employment increases: leisure and hospitality; professional and business services; and manufacturing.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Missouri was 9.4 percent in April 2010, up 4.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.7 percent reached in October 2009.
- 282,000 Missouri residents were counted among the unemployed in Missouri during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Missouri was \$32,745.20 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$33,487.00 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

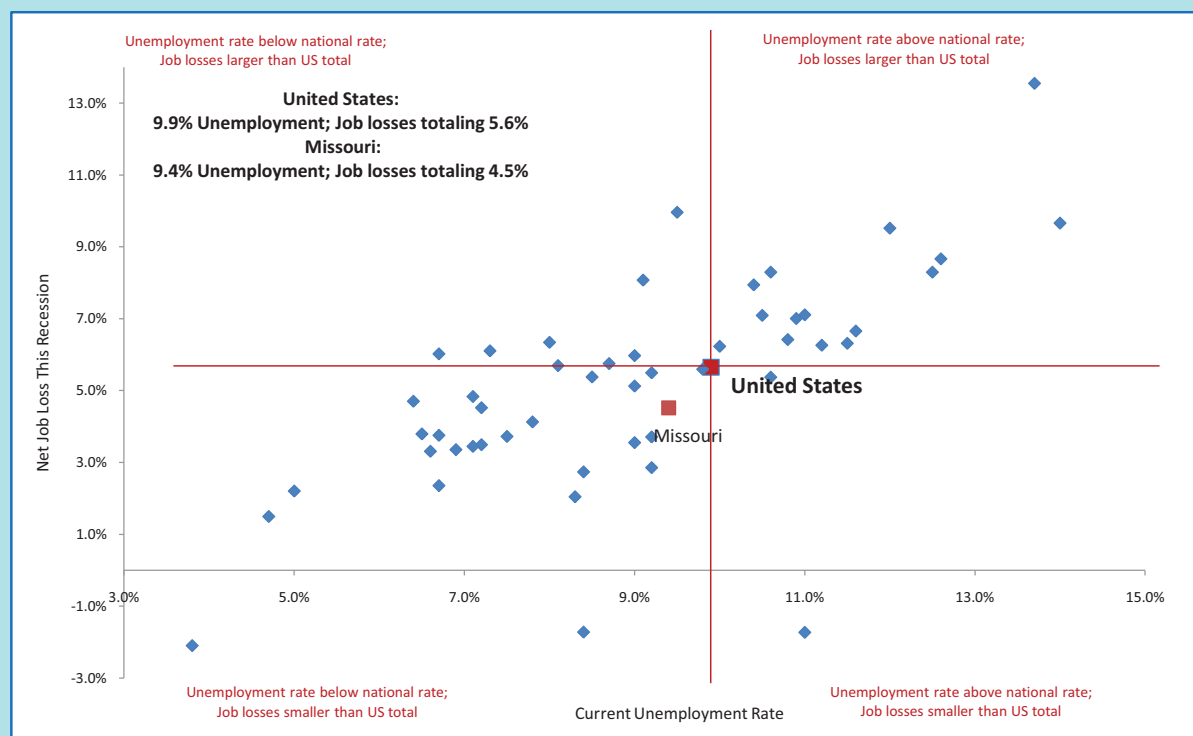
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Missouri, home prices fell 18.3 percent between March 2006 and March 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices were unchanged in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Missouri was \$172,500 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 2.1 percent of all mortgages, including 6.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Missouri.
- Housing starts in Missouri totaled 8,390 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, a decrease of 27.7 percent from February.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Missouri, sales of new single-family homes totaled 49,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 4.3 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.9 percent to 1,090,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does Missouri Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Missouri.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Missouri	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	5.4%	5.0%
	April 2009	9.1%	8.9%
	April 2010	9.4%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	11.4%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	7.2%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 54,917	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 46,906	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	10.4%	11.6%
	2008	13.1%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	7.7%	13.9%
	2008	12.6%	15.3%

For more Missouri specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the Missouri office: <http://www.labor.mo.gov/>

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Montana

JOBS

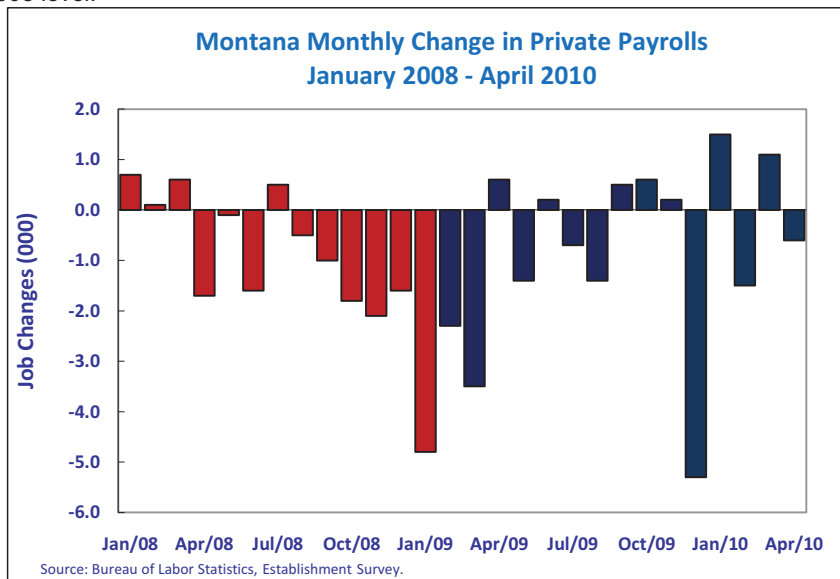
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Montana by 9,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In Montana, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Montana experienced the greatest employment increases: other services; mining; and construction.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Montana was 7.1 percent in April 2010, up 3.2 percentage points from December 2007, matching its most recent peak reached in March 2010.
- 36,000 Montana residents were counted among the unemployed in Montana during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Montana was \$31,026.80 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$32,275.60 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

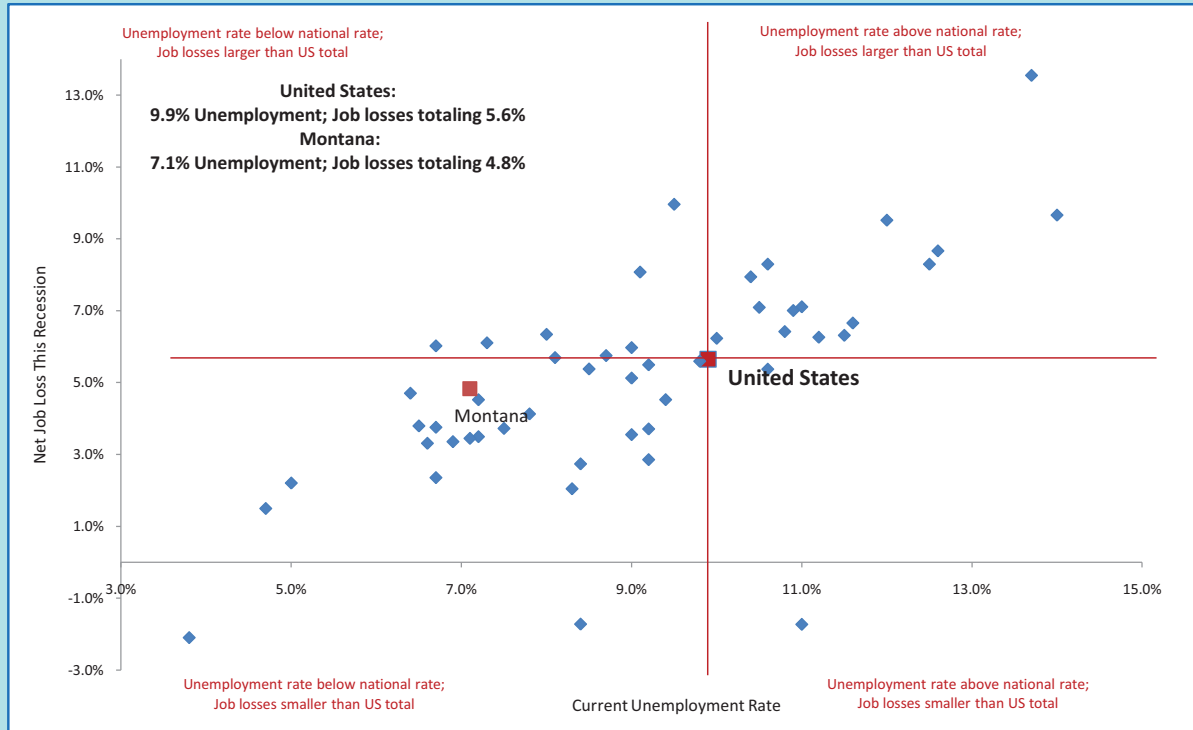
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Montana, home prices fell 12.4 percent between December 2007 and May 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices decreased 1.68 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Montana was \$215,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 1.9 percent of all mortgages, including 11.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Montana.
- Housing starts in Montana totaled 2,100 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, an increase of 35.5 percent from February.
- Within the West census region, which includes Montana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 93,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 5.7 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.3 percent to 1,180,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does Montana Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Montana.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Montana	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	4.2%	5.0%
	April 2009	5.9%	8.9%
	April 2010	7.1%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	13.6%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	7.5%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 40,535	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 44,116	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	15.0%	11.6%
	2008	12.9%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	16.9%	13.9%
	2008	15.9%	15.3%

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

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Nebraska

JOBS

- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Nebraska by 16,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In Nebraska, employees in the information services, manufacturing, and construction sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Nebraska experienced the greatest employment increases: leisure and hospitality; professional and business services; and other services.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Nebraska was 5.0 percent in April 2010, up 2.1 percentage points from December 2007, matching its most recent peak reached in March 2010.
- 50,000 Nebraska residents were counted among the unemployed in Nebraska during April 2010.

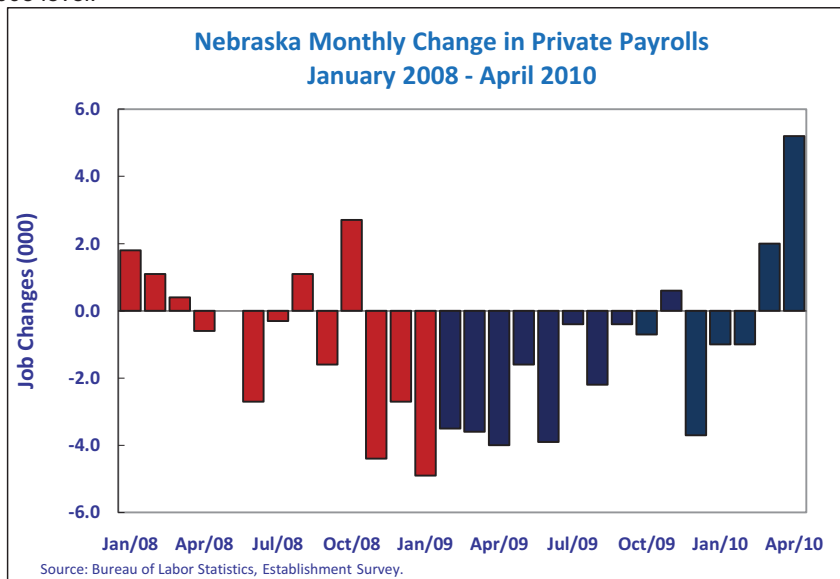
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Nebraska was \$34,743.80 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$36,244.30 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Nebraska, home prices fell 7.2 percent between February 2007 and February 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices decreased 0.37 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Nebraska was \$139,900 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 1.9 percent of all mortgages, including 7.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Nebraska.
- Housing starts in Nebraska totaled 3,360 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, a decrease of 57.0 percent from February.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Nebraska, sales of new single-family homes totaled 49,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 4.3 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.9 percent to 1,090,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

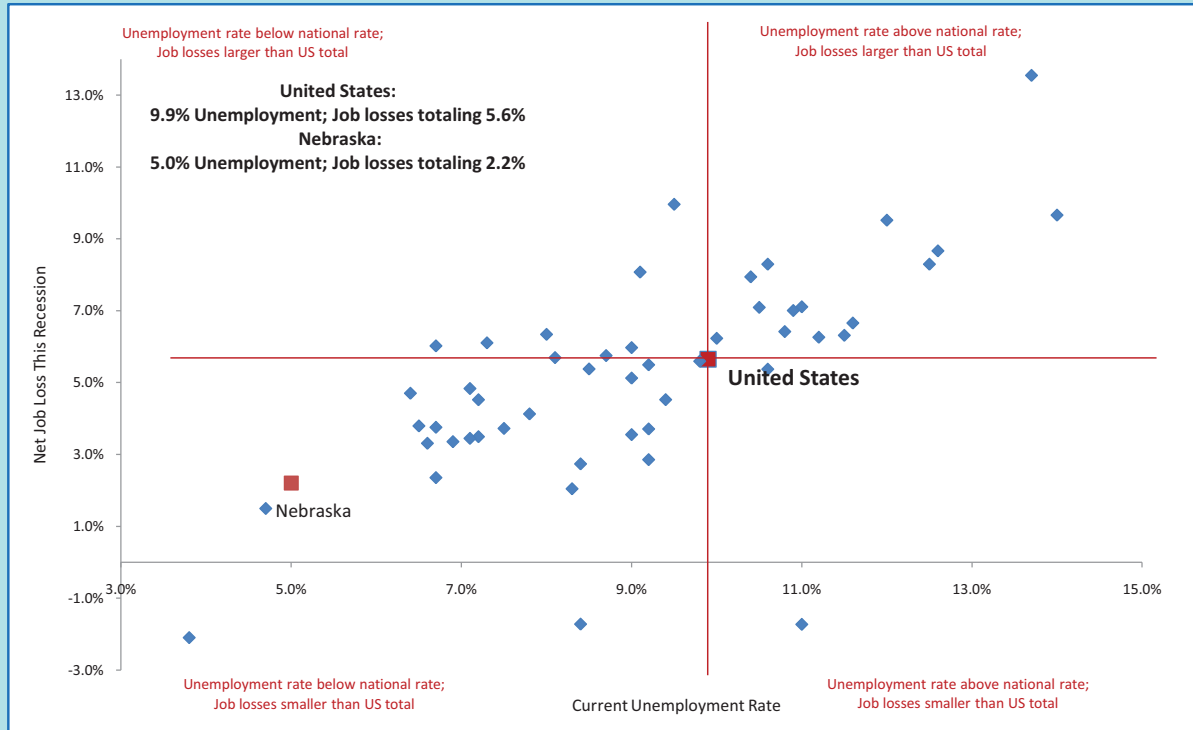


How Does Nebraska Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Nebraska.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Nebraska	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	3.0%	5.0%
	April 2009	4.6%	8.9%
	April 2010	5.0%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	11.1%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	2.9%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 51,045	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 50,896	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	9.8%	11.6%
	2008	10.3%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	8.8%	13.9%
	2008	12.6%	15.3%

For more Nebraska specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the Nebraska office:
<http://www.dol.nebraska.gov/>

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Nevada

JOBS

- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Nevada by 27,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In Nevada, 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. In 2010, the following sectors in Nevada experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; trade, transportation and utilities; and other services.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Nevada was 13.7 percent in April 2010, up 8.5 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 13.4 percent reached in March 2010.
- 189,000 Nevada residents were counted among the unemployed in Nevada during April 2010.

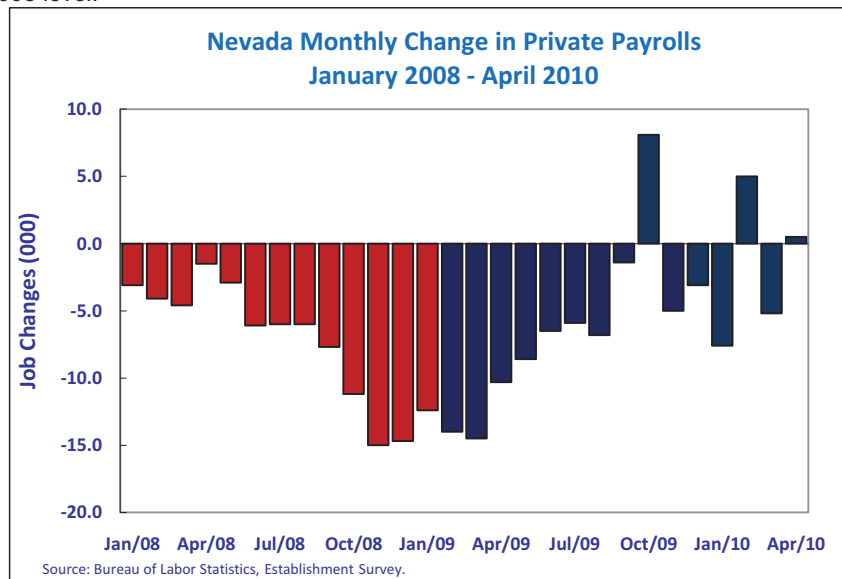
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Nevada was \$34,720.20 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$39,430.10 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Nevada, home prices fell 54.5 percent between March 2006 and December 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices decreased 1.25 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Nevada was \$268,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 10.4 percent of all mortgages, including 25.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Nevada.
- Housing starts in Nevada totaled 9,220 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, an increase of 11.2 percent from February.
- Within the West census region, which includes Nevada, sales of new single-family homes totaled 93,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 5.7 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.3 percent to 1,180,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

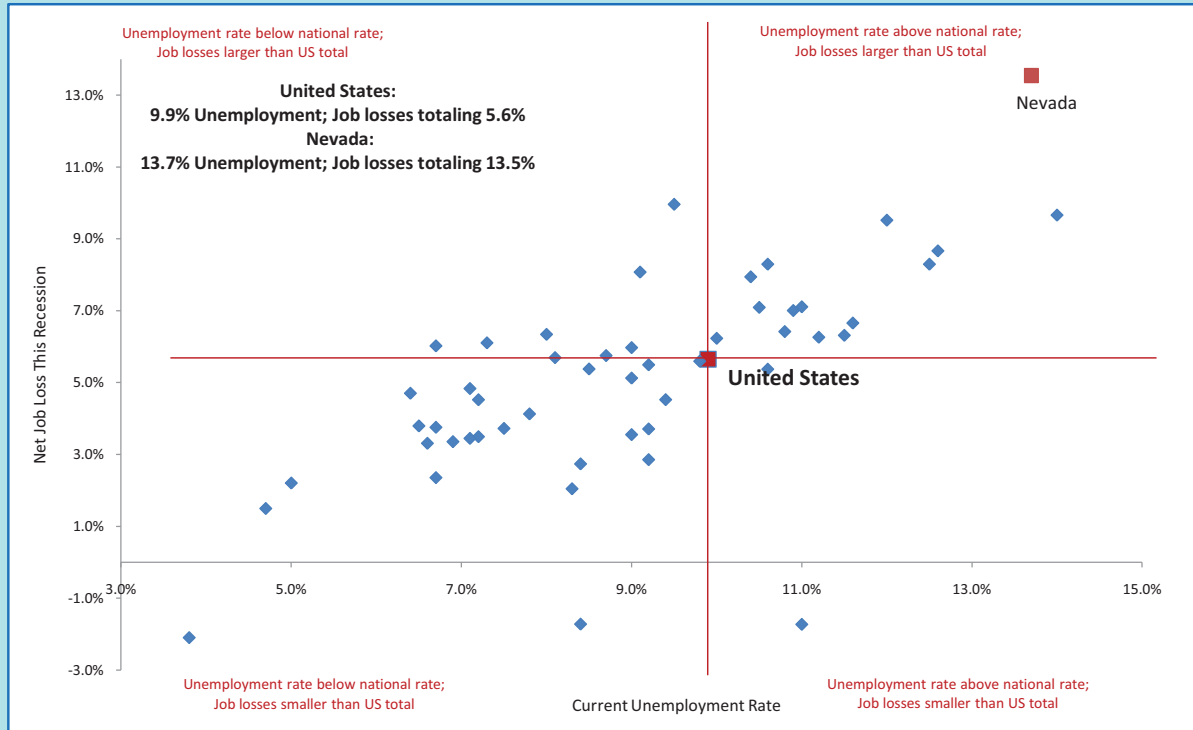


How Does Nevada Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Nevada.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Nevada	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	5.6%	5.0%
	April 2009	11.0%	8.9%
	April 2010	13.7%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	11.8%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	11.5%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 55,381	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 55,440	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	10.0%	11.6%
	2008	10.3%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	17.4%	13.9%
	2008	18.0%	15.3%

For more Nevada specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the Nevada office:
<http://www.nevadaworkforce.com/>

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: New Hampshire

JOBS

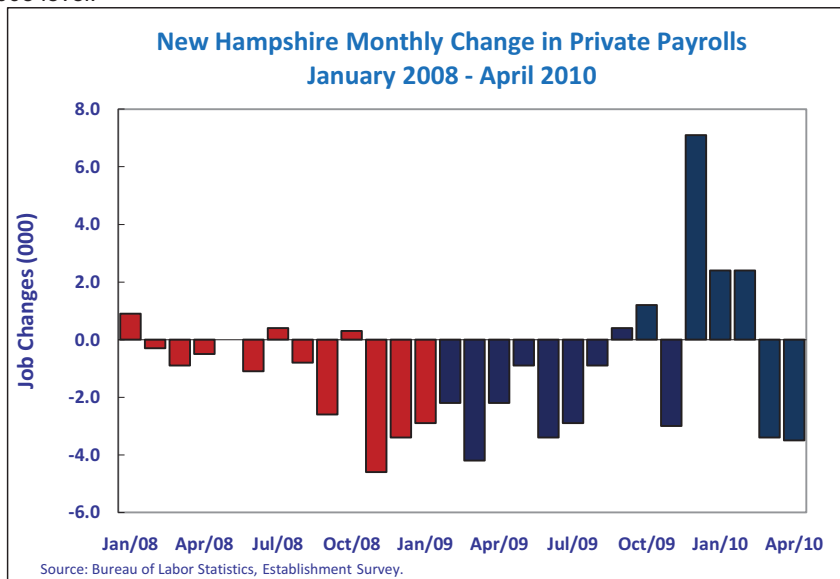
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in New Hampshire by 12,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In New Hampshire, 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. In 2010, the following sectors in New Hampshire experienced the greatest employment increases: manufacturing; trade, transportation and utilities; and construction.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Hampshire was 6.7 percent in April 2010, up 3.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.1 percent reached in February 2010.
- 50,000 New Hampshire residents were counted among the unemployed in New Hampshire during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New Hampshire was \$39,367.90 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$40,435.60 in the 4th quarter of 2007.



HOUSING

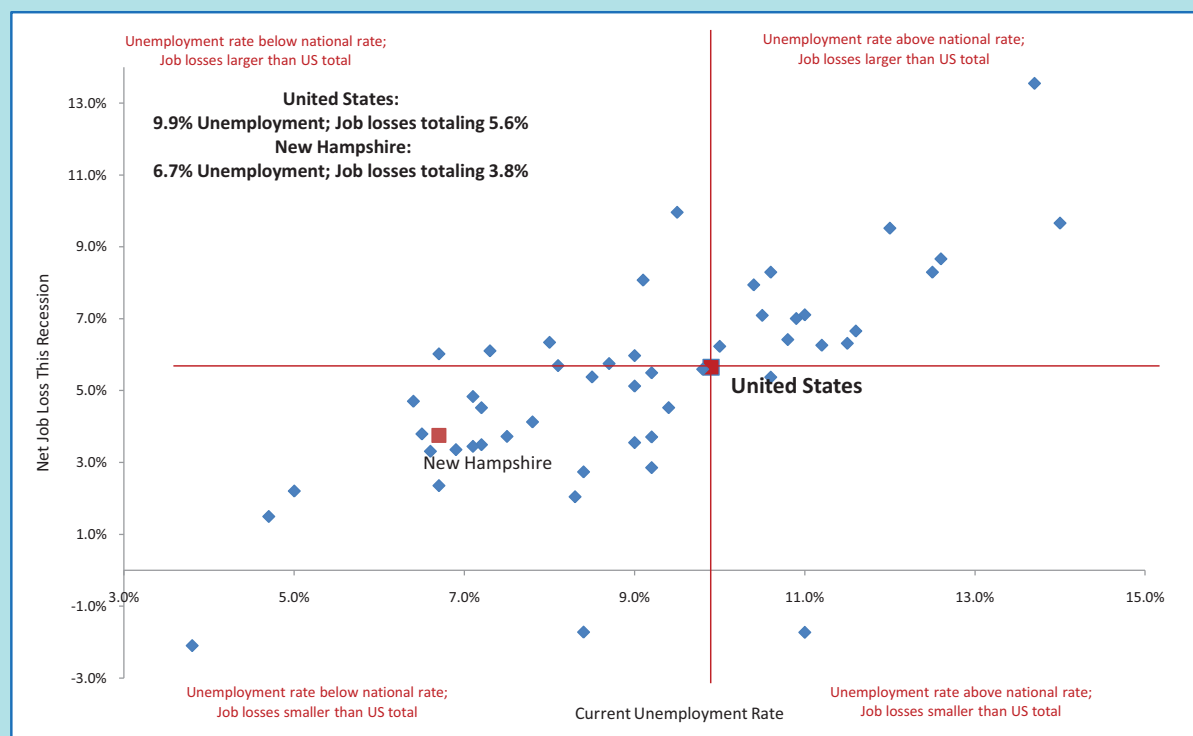
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In New Hampshire, home prices fell 18.5 percent between March 2006 and March 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices were unchanged in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in New Hampshire was \$245,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 2.6 percent of all mortgages, including 10.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New Hampshire.
- Housing starts in New Hampshire totaled 2,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, a decrease of 63.5 percent from February.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes New Hampshire, sales of new single-family homes totaled 38,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 35.7 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 4.9 percent to 640,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does New Hampshire Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in New Hampshire.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Hampshire	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	3.6%	5.0%
	April 2009	6.0%	8.9%
	April 2010	6.7%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	11.9%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	5.9%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 61,579	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 68,175	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	6.1%	11.6%
	2008	6.4%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	8.3%	13.9%
	2008	10.3%	15.3%

For more New Hampshire specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the New Hampshire office:
<http://www.nh.gov/nhes/elmi/>

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: New Jersey

JOBS

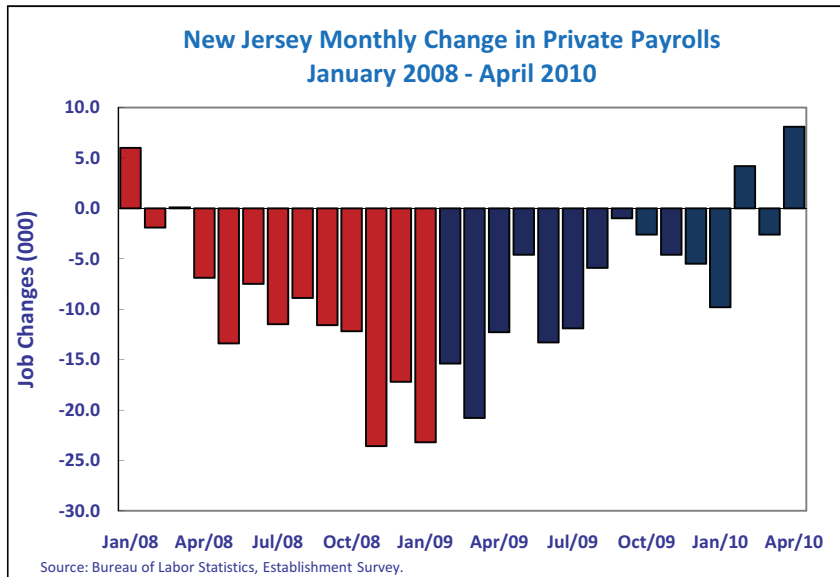
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in New Jersey by 89,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In New Jersey, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in New Jersey experienced the greatest employment increases: leisure and hospitality; professional and business services; and education and health services.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Jersey was 9.8 percent in April 2010, up 5.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.0 percent reached in December 2009.
- 448,000 New Jersey residents were counted among the unemployed in New Jersey during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New Jersey was \$46,033.60 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$47,532.60 in the 4th quarter of 2007.



HOUSING

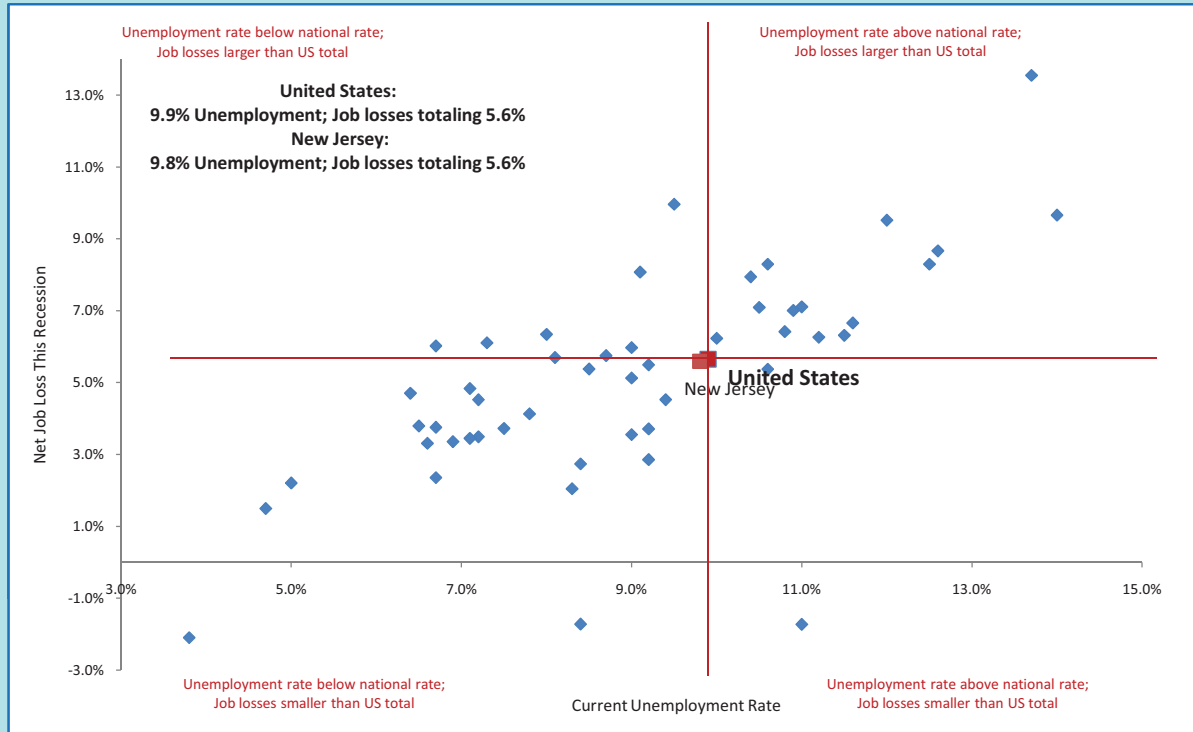
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In New Jersey, home prices fell 21.3 percent between May 2006 and December 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices were unchanged in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in New Jersey was \$345,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 6.2 percent of all mortgages, including 23.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New Jersey.
- Housing starts in New Jersey totaled 12,780 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, an increase of 21.0 percent from February.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes New Jersey, sales of new single-family homes totaled 38,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 35.7 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 4.9 percent to 640,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does New Jersey Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in New Jersey.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Jersey	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	4.9%	5.0%
	April 2009	8.9%	8.9%
	April 2010	9.8%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	7.3%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	7.1%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 63,629	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 64,070	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	7.6%	11.6%
	2008	9.0%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	11.7%	13.9%
	2008	14.9%	15.3%

For more New Jersey specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the New Jersey office:
http://lwd.dol.state.nj.us/labor/lpa/LMI_index.html

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: New Mexico

JOBS

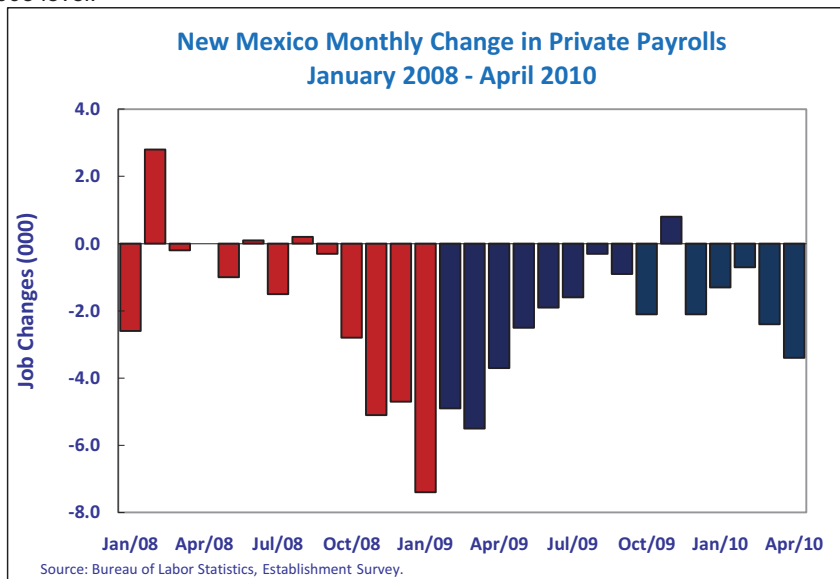
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in New Mexico by 16,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In New Mexico, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in New Mexico experienced the greatest employment increases: manufacturing; government; and mining.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Mexico was 8.7 percent in April 2010, up 5.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.8 percent reached in March 2010.
- 84,000 New Mexico residents were counted among the unemployed in New Mexico during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New Mexico was \$30,183.60 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$30,671.50 in the 4th quarter of 2007.



HOUSING

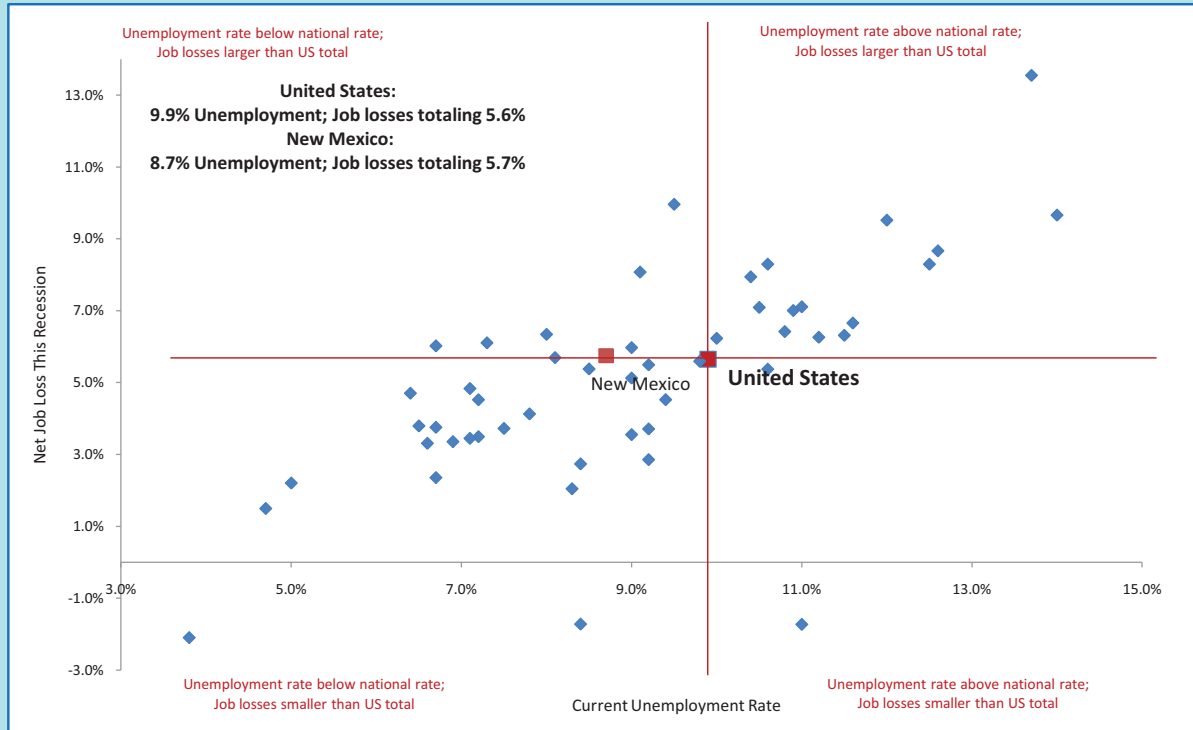
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 13.3 percent nationwide from the peak in April 2007 to the trough in February 2010. In the Mountain census division, which includes New Mexico, home prices fell 20.2 percent between April 2007 and December 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices decreased 0.87 percent in the census division between January and February 2010.
- The median price of single-family homes in New Mexico was \$183,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 3.1 percent of all mortgages, including 12.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New Mexico.
- Housing starts in New Mexico totaled 5,530 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, an increase of 20.7 percent from February.
- Within the West census region, which includes New Mexico, sales of new single-family homes totaled 93,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 5.7 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.3 percent to 1,180,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does New Mexico Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in New Mexico.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		New Mexico	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	3.9%	5.0%
	April 2009	6.6%	8.9%
	April 2010	8.7%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	11.7%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	5.9%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 42,975	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 44,081	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	19.2%	11.6%
	2008	16.6%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	23.9%	13.9%
	2008	23.1%	15.3%

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

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: New York

JOBS

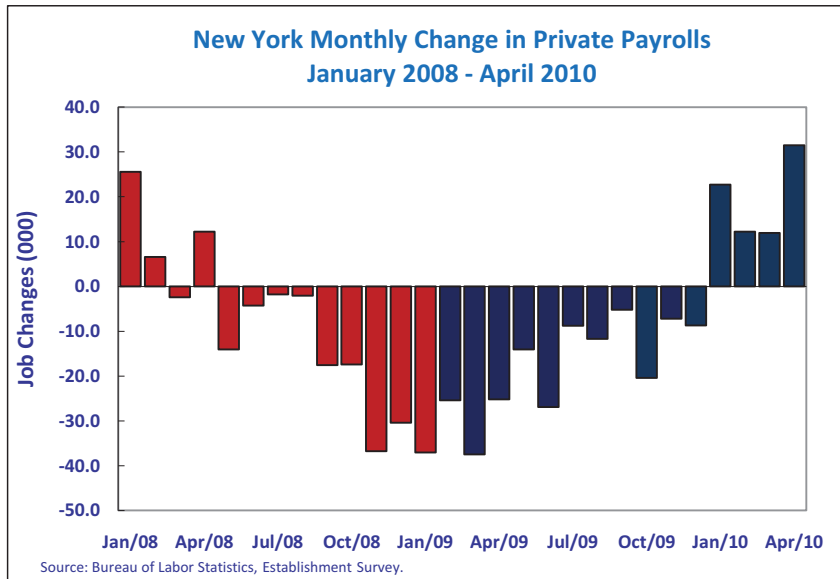
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in New York by 193,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In New York, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in New York experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and other services.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New York was 8.4 percent in April 2010, up 3.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.9 percent reached in December 2009.
- 818,000 New York residents were counted among the unemployed in New York during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New York was \$43,031.50 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$45,389.10 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

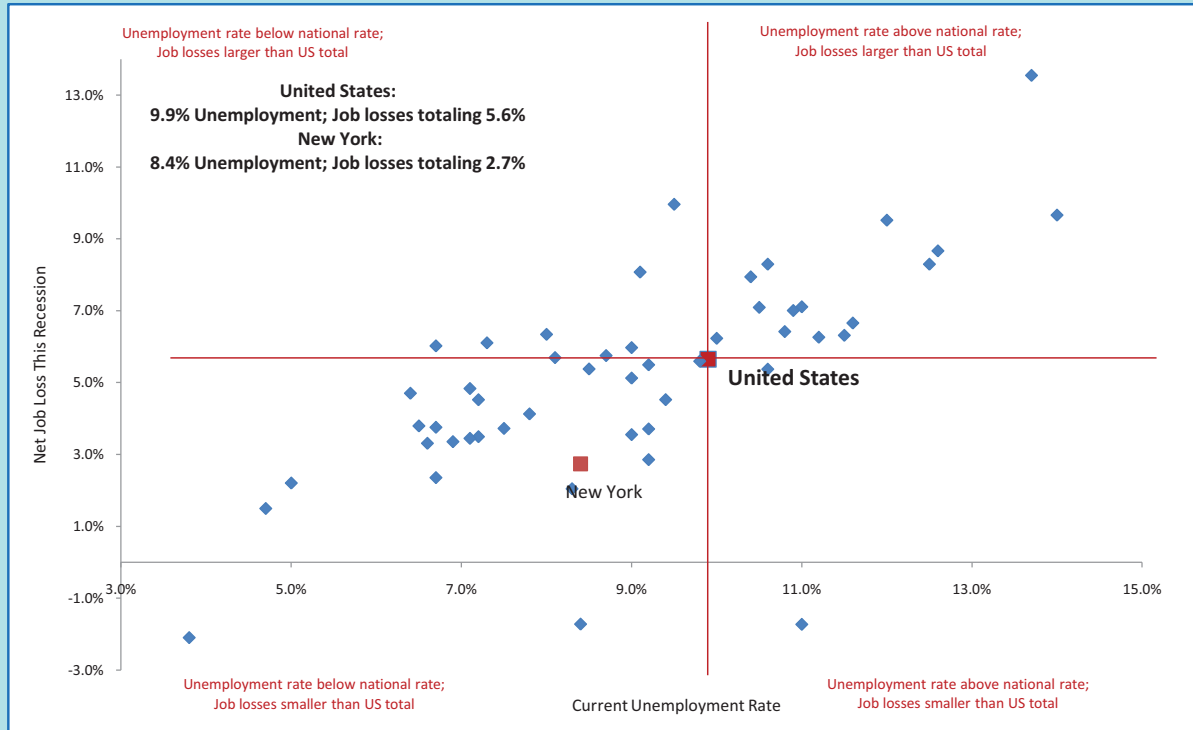
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In New York, home prices fell 16.2 percent between April 2007 and April 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices increased 1.01 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in New York was \$290,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 4.3 percent of all mortgages, including 18.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New York.
- Housing starts in New York totaled 17,640 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, an increase of 10.1 percent from February.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes New York, sales of new single-family homes totaled 38,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 35.7 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 4.9 percent to 640,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does New York Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in New York.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		New York	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	4.8%	5.0%
	April 2009	8.1%	8.9%
	April 2010	8.4%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	6.9%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	7.8%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 51,296	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 50,643	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	14.0%	11.6%
	2008	14.3%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	15.6%	13.9%
	2008	13.6%	15.3%

For more New York specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the New York office:
<http://www.labor.state.ny.us/stats/index.shtml>

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: North Carolina

JOBS

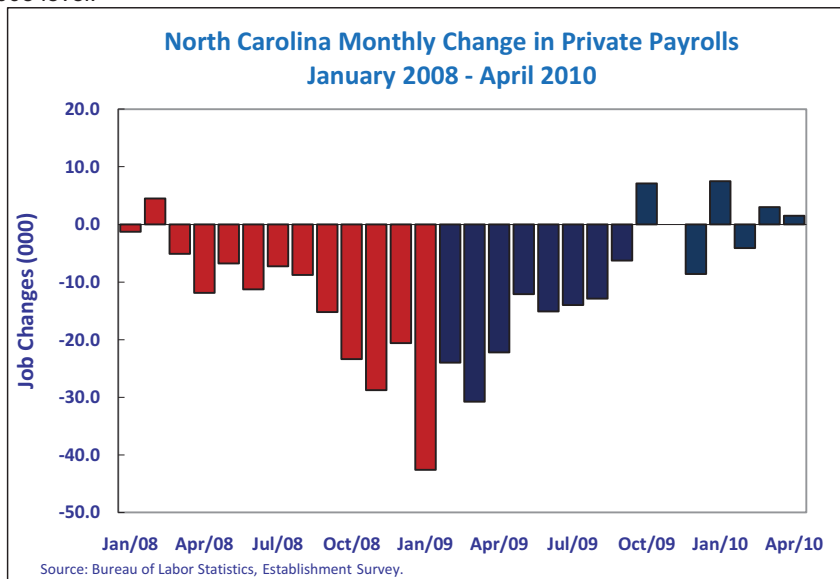
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in North Carolina by 84,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- 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. In 2010, the following sectors in North Carolina experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and other services.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in North Carolina was 10.8 percent in April 2010, up 5.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.2 percent reached in February 2010.
- 492,000 North Carolina residents were counted among the unemployed in North Carolina during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in North Carolina was \$31,346.40 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$33,025.30 in the 4th quarter of 2007.



HOUSING

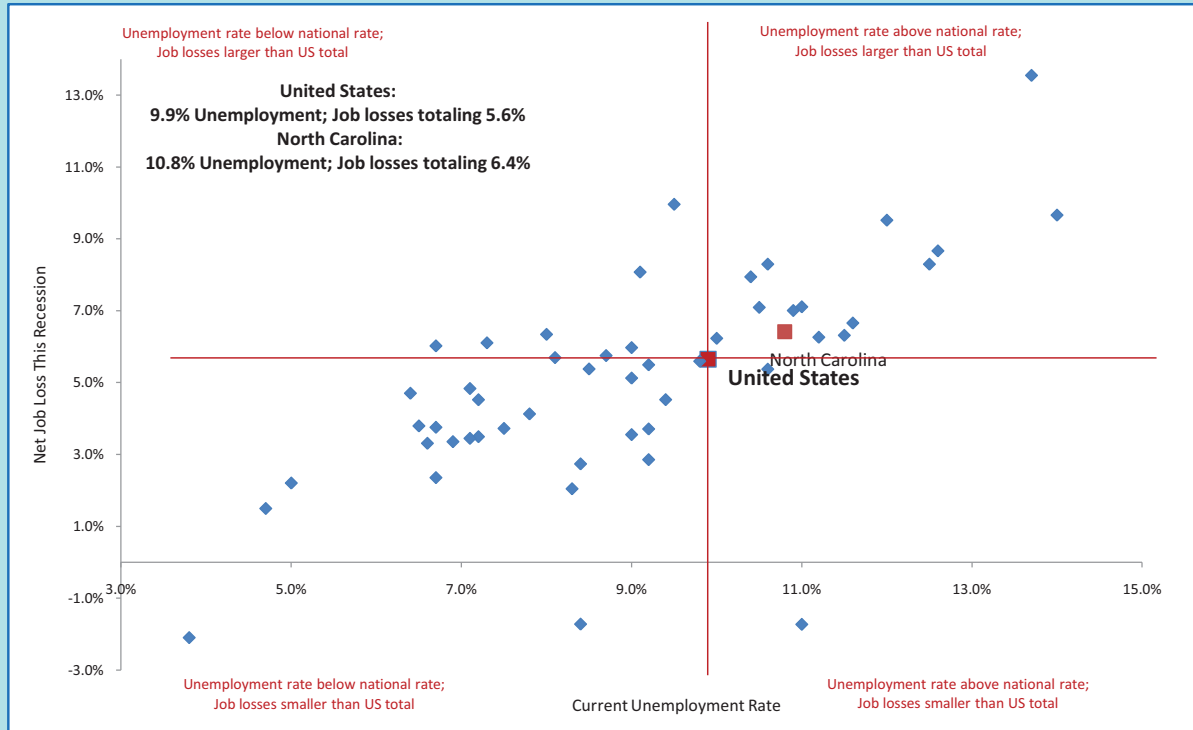
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In North Carolina, home prices fell 7.7 percent between September 2007 and April 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices decreased 0.13 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in North Carolina was \$222,800 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 2.3 percent of all mortgages, including 7.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in North Carolina.
- Housing starts in North Carolina totaled 36,900 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, an increase of 1.1 percent from February.
- Within the South census region, which includes North Carolina, sales of new single-family homes totaled 231,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 43.5 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.9 percent to 1,770,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does North Carolina Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in North Carolina.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		North Carolina	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	5.3%	5.0%
	April 2009	10.7%	8.9%
	April 2010	10.8%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	10.8%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	9.3%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 48,013	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$)	\$ 44,058	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	13.1%	11.6%
	2008	14.7%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	13.3%	13.9%
	2008	15.9%	15.3%

For more North Carolina specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the North Carolina office:
<http://www.ncesc1.com/lmi/default.asp>

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: North Dakota

JOBS

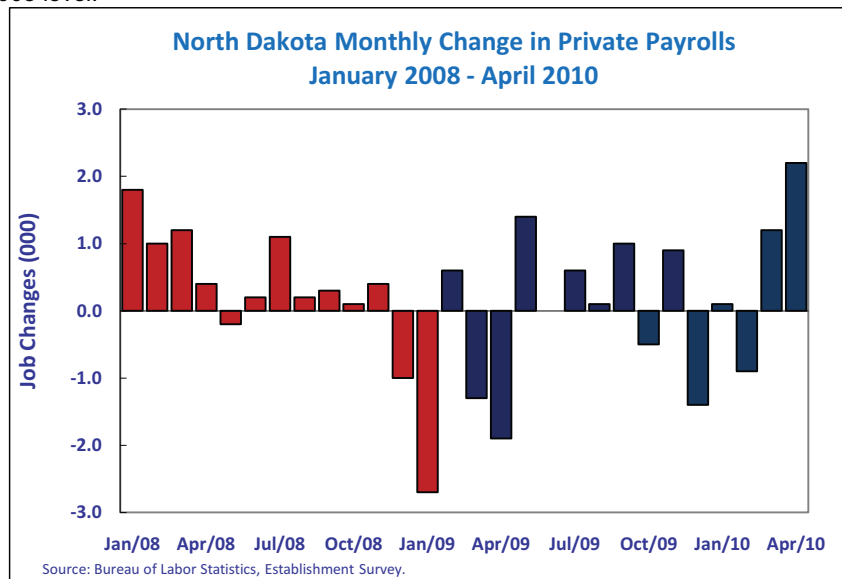
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in North Dakota by 7,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In North Dakota, employees in the manufacturing and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in North Dakota experienced the greatest employment increases: construction; mining; and professional and business services.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in North Dakota was 3.8 percent in April 2010, up 0.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 4.4 percent reached in August 2009.
- 14,000 North Dakota residents were counted among the unemployed in North Dakota during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in North Dakota was \$36,652.70 in the 4th quarter of 2009, up from \$35,775.40 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

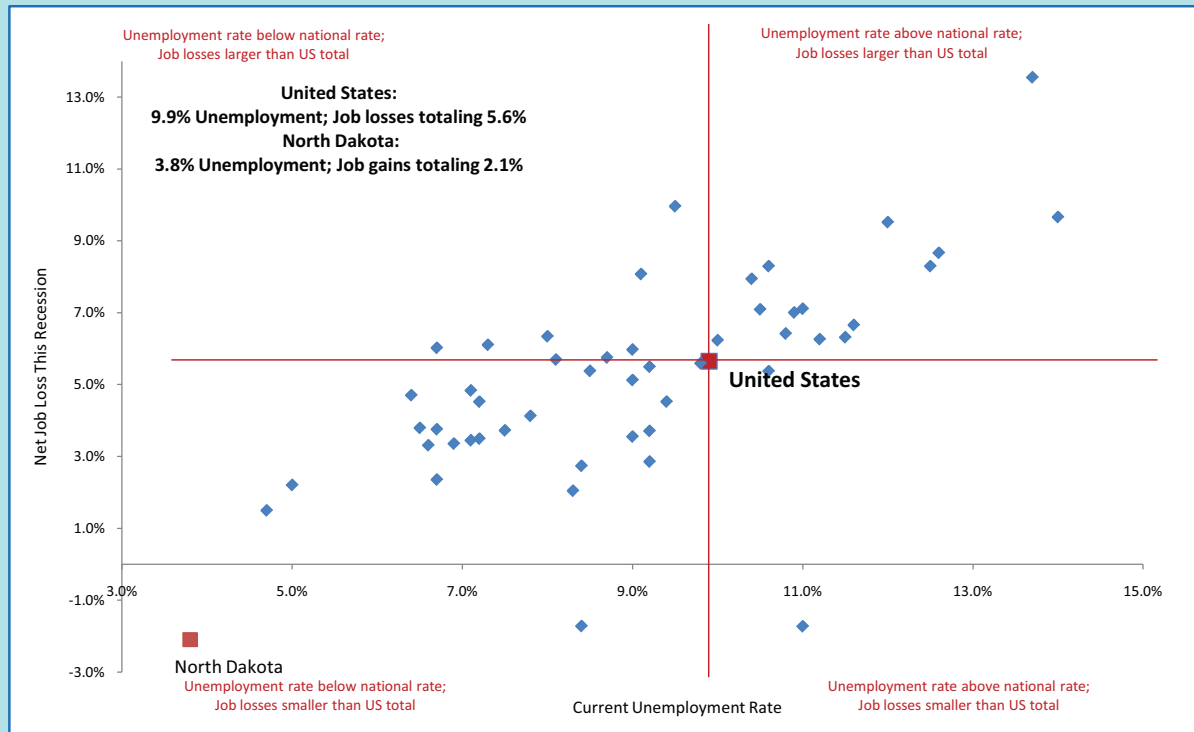
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In North Dakota, home prices fell 2.6 percent between September 2009 and December 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices decreased 1.42 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in North Dakota was \$190,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 1.2 percent of all mortgages, including 8.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in North Dakota.
- Housing starts in North Dakota totaled 1,510 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, an increase of 357.6 percent from February.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes North Dakota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 49,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 4.3 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.9 percent to 1,090,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does North Dakota Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in North Dakota.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		North Dakota	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	2.9%	5.0%
	April 2009	4.4%	8.9%
	April 2010	3.8%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	11.1%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	4.5%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 43,597	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 49,325	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	11.7%	11.6%
	2008	10.5%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	10.7%	13.9%
	2008	10.9%	15.3%

For more North Dakota specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the North Dakota office:
<http://www.jobsnd.com/>

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Ohio

JOBS

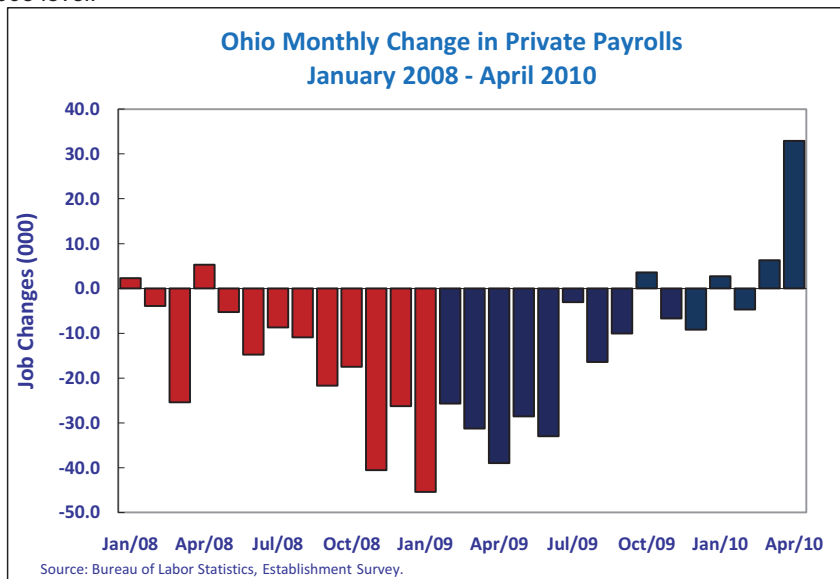
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Ohio by 108,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In Ohio, 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. In 2010, the following sectors in Ohio experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and manufacturing.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Ohio was 10.9 percent in April 2010, up 5.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.0 percent reached in March 2010.
- 652,000 Ohio residents were counted among the unemployed in Ohio during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Ohio was \$32,453.00 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$33,289.10 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

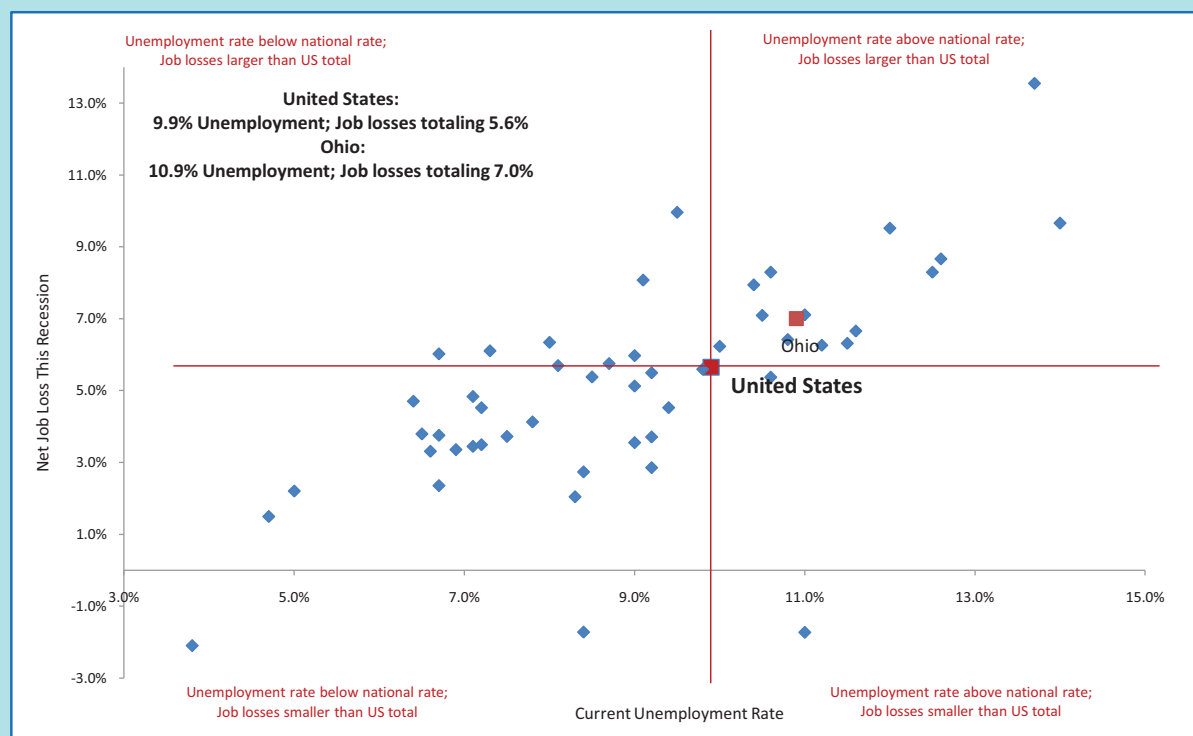
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Ohio, home prices fell 20.5 percent between February 2006 and March 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices decreased 1.42 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Ohio was \$198,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 4.9 percent of all mortgages, including 12.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Ohio.
- Housing starts in Ohio totaled 13,560 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, a decrease of 27.2 percent from February.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Ohio, sales of new single-family homes totaled 49,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 4.3 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.9 percent to 1,090,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does Ohio Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Ohio.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Ohio	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	5.9%	5.0%
	April 2009	10.0%	8.9%
	April 2010	10.9%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	10.6%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	10.5%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 52,360	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 48,960	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	11.0%	11.6%
	2008	13.2%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	10.2%	13.9%
	2008	11.6%	15.3%

For more Ohio specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the Ohio office: <http://lmi.state.oh.us/data.htm>

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Oklahoma

JOBS

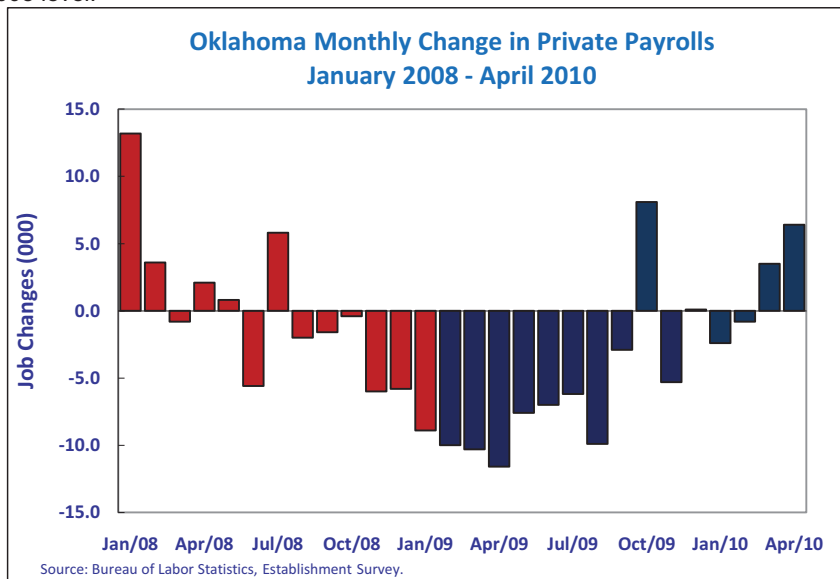
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Oklahoma by 32,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- 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. In 2010, the following sectors in Oklahoma experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; construction; and financial activities.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Oklahoma was 6.6 percent in April 2010, up 3.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 6.9 percent reached in October 2009.
- 117,000 Oklahoma residents were counted among the unemployed in Oklahoma during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Oklahoma was \$32,306.80 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$32,700.90 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

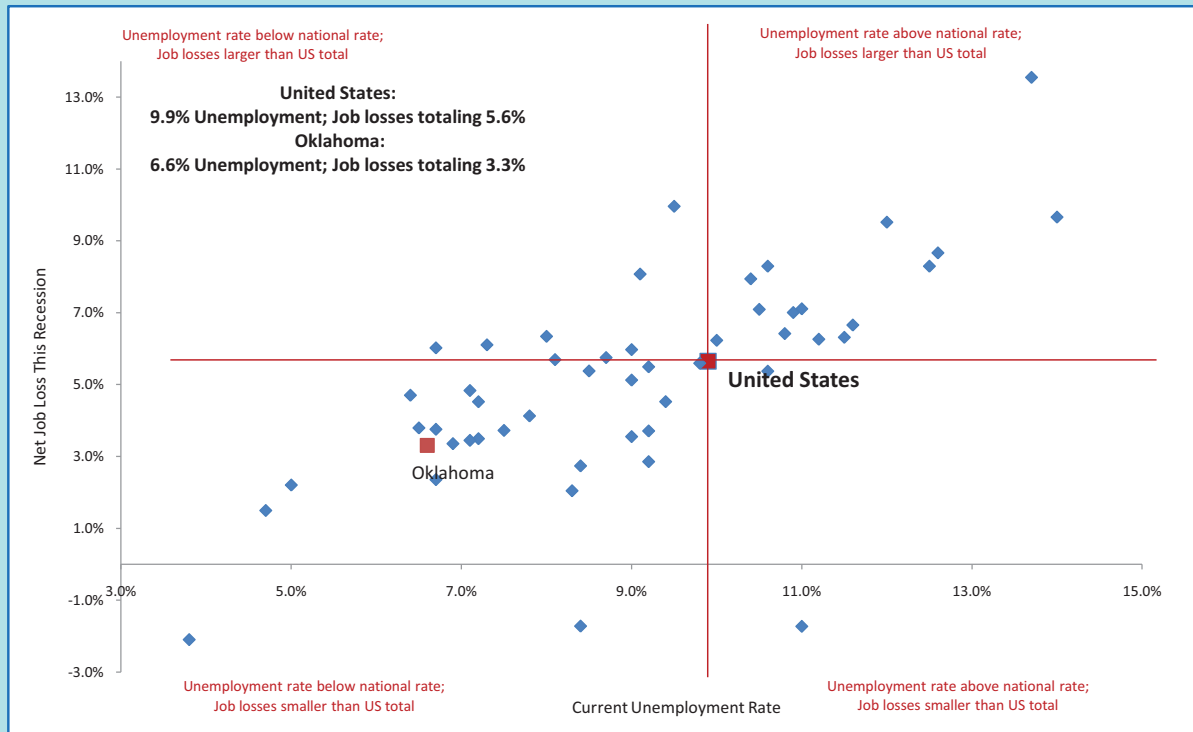
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Oklahoma, home prices fell 2.9 percent between July 2008 and April 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices decreased 0.11 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Oklahoma was \$149,500 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 3.0 percent of all mortgages, including 9.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Oklahoma.
- Housing starts in Oklahoma totaled 9,330 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, a decrease of 11.2 percent from February.
- Within the South census region, which includes Oklahoma, sales of new single-family homes totaled 231,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 43.5 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.9 percent to 1,770,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does Oklahoma Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Oklahoma.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Oklahoma	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	3.2%	5.0%
	April 2009	6.1%	8.9%
	April 2010	6.6%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	11.7%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	4.9%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 41,382	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 45,494	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	13.9%	11.6%
	2008	13.5%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	17.0%	13.9%
	2008	15.9%	15.3%

For more Oklahoma specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the Oklahoma office:
http://www.ok.gov/oesc_web/Services/Find_Labor_Market_Statistics/

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Oregon

JOBS

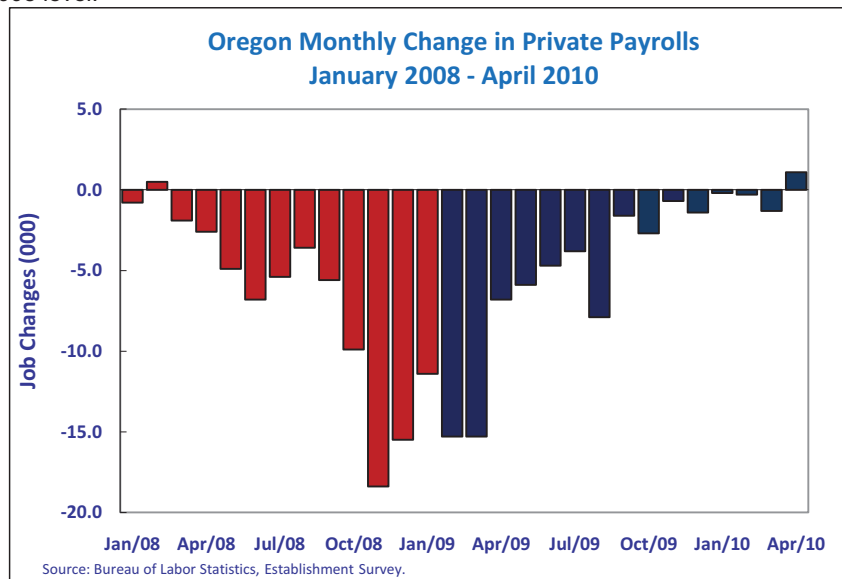
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Oregon by 38,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- 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. In 2010, the following sectors in Oregon experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; government; and leisure and hospitality.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Oregon was 10.6 percent in April 2010, up 5.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.6 percent reached in June 2009.
- 209,000 Oregon residents were counted among the unemployed in Oregon during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Oregon was \$32,247.20 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$33,852.00 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

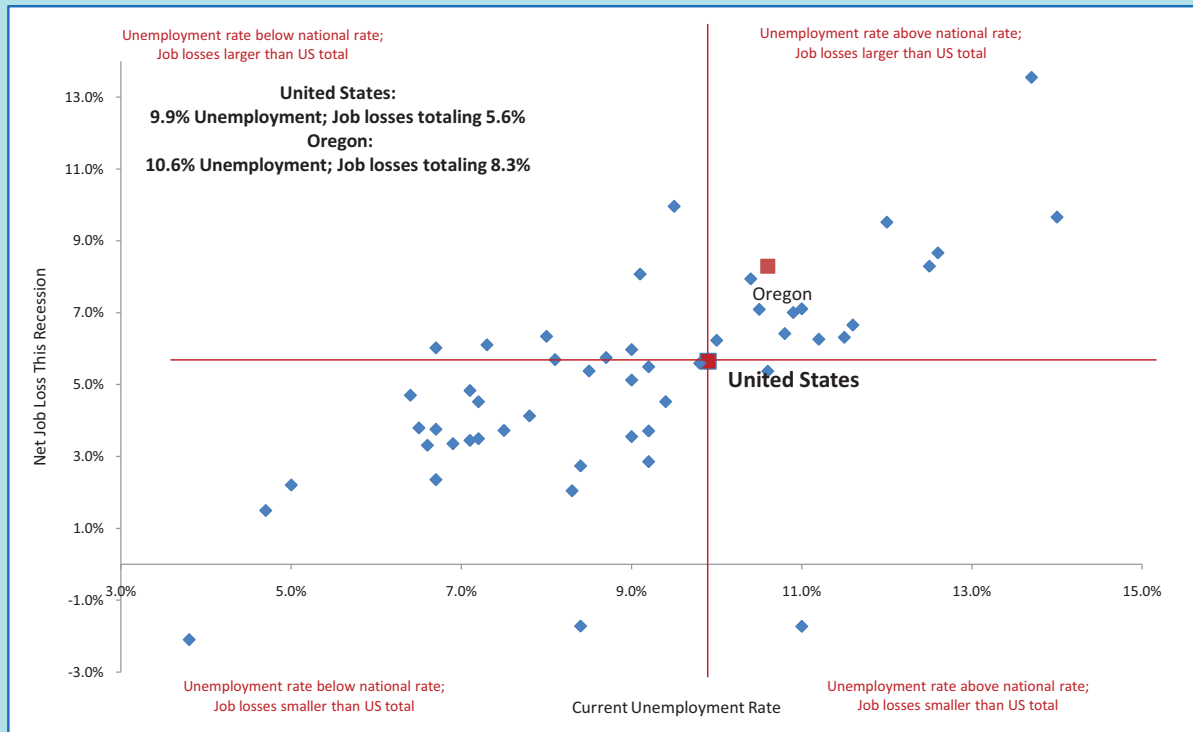
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Oregon, home prices fell 21.2 percent between April 2007 and December 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices decreased 1.14 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Oregon was \$300,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 3.3 percent of all mortgages, including 13.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Oregon.
- Housing starts in Oregon totaled 7,390 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, an increase of 2.5 percent from February.
- Within the West census region, which includes Oregon, sales of new single-family homes totaled 93,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 5.7 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.3 percent to 1,180,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does Oregon Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Oregon.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Oregon	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	5.4%	5.0%
	April 2009	11.5%	8.9%
	April 2010	10.6%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	12.0%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	9.1%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 52,800	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 51,947	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	11.7%	11.6%
	2008	11.7%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	12.7%	13.9%
	2008	16.5%	15.3%

For more Oregon specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the Oregon office:
<http://www.qualityinfo.org/olmisj/OlmisZine>

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Pennsylvania

JOBS

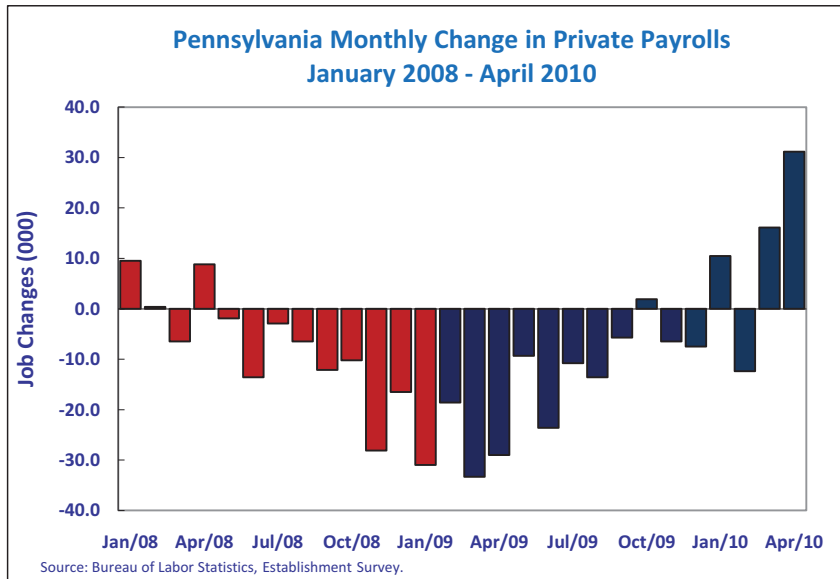
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Pennsylvania by 120,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- 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. In 2010, the following sectors in Pennsylvania experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; leisure and hospitality; and professional and business services.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Pennsylvania was 9.0 percent in April 2010, up 4.5 percentage points from December 2007, matching its most recent peak reached in March 2010.
- 584,000 Pennsylvania residents were counted among the unemployed in Pennsylvania during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Pennsylvania was \$36,490.50 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$36,974.70 in the 4th quarter of 2007.



HOUSING

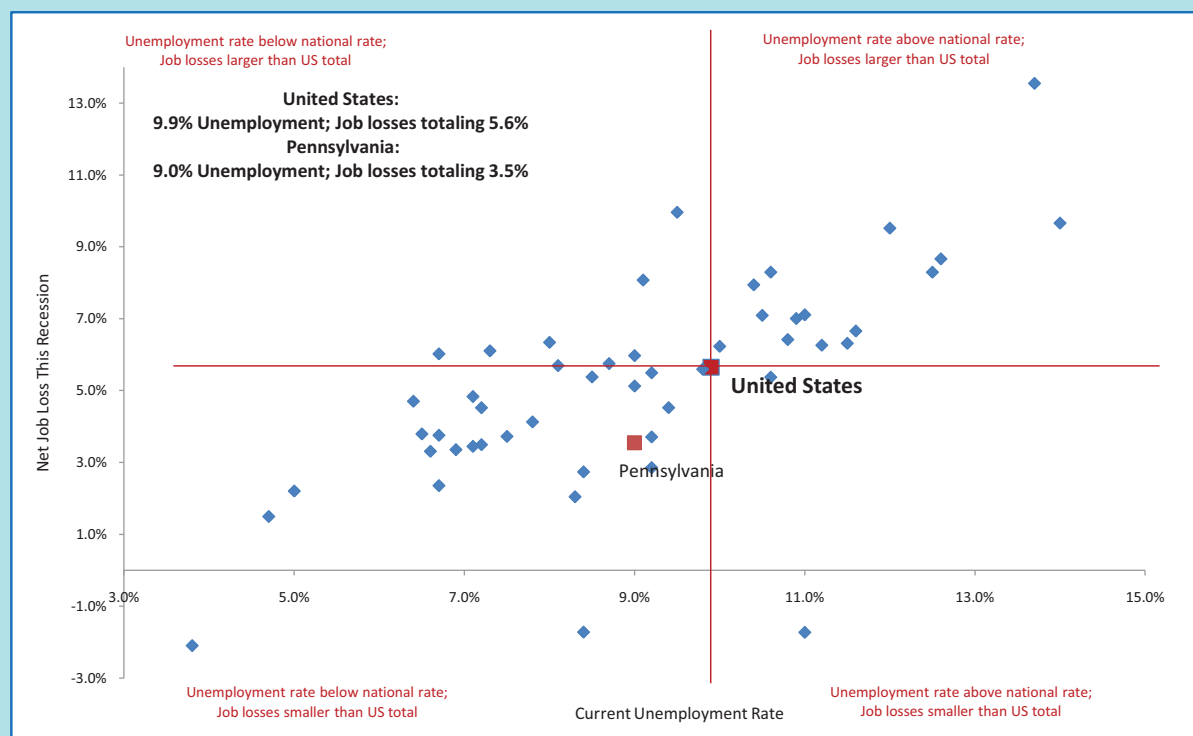
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Pennsylvania, home prices fell 8.6 percent between February 2007 and December 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices decreased 1.23 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Pennsylvania was \$235,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 2.9 percent of all mortgages, including 10.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Pennsylvania.
- Housing starts in Pennsylvania totaled 20,210 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, an increase of 2.1 percent from February.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Pennsylvania, sales of new single-family homes totaled 38,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 35.7 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 4.9 percent to 640,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does Pennsylvania Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Pennsylvania.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Pennsylvania	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	4.9%	5.0%
	April 2009	7.8%	8.9%
	April 2010	9.0%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	10.6%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	8.2%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 50,750	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 50,850	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	9.0%	11.6%
	2008	10.7%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	7.8%	13.9%
	2008	9.7%	15.3%

For more Pennsylvania specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the Pennsylvania office:
<http://www.paworkstats.state.pa.us/>

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Rhode Island

JOBS

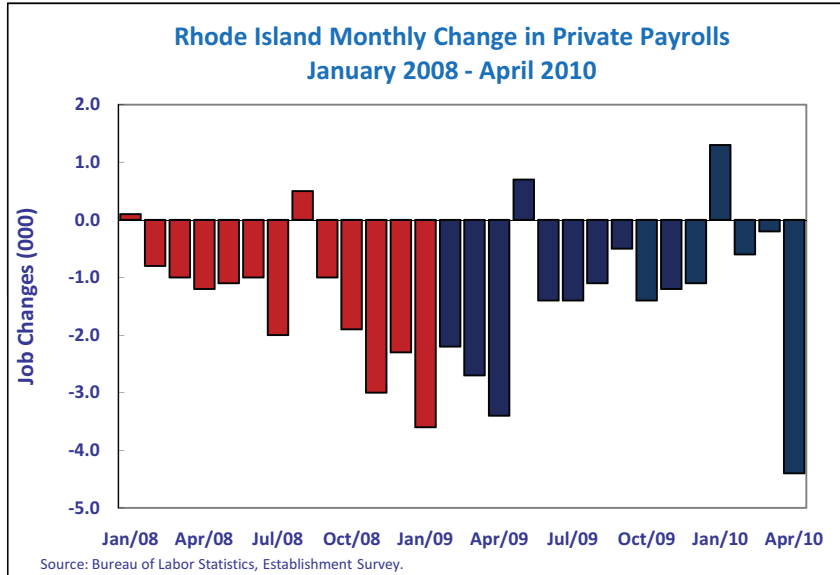
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Rhode Island by 11,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In Rhode Island, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and leisure and hospitality sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Rhode Island experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; financial activities; and manufacturing.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Rhode Island was 12.5 percent in April 2010, up 6.5 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 12.7 percent reached in February 2010.
- 72,000 Rhode Island residents were counted among the unemployed in Rhode Island during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Rhode Island was \$37,647.10 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$37,983.10 in the 4th quarter of 2007.



HOUSING

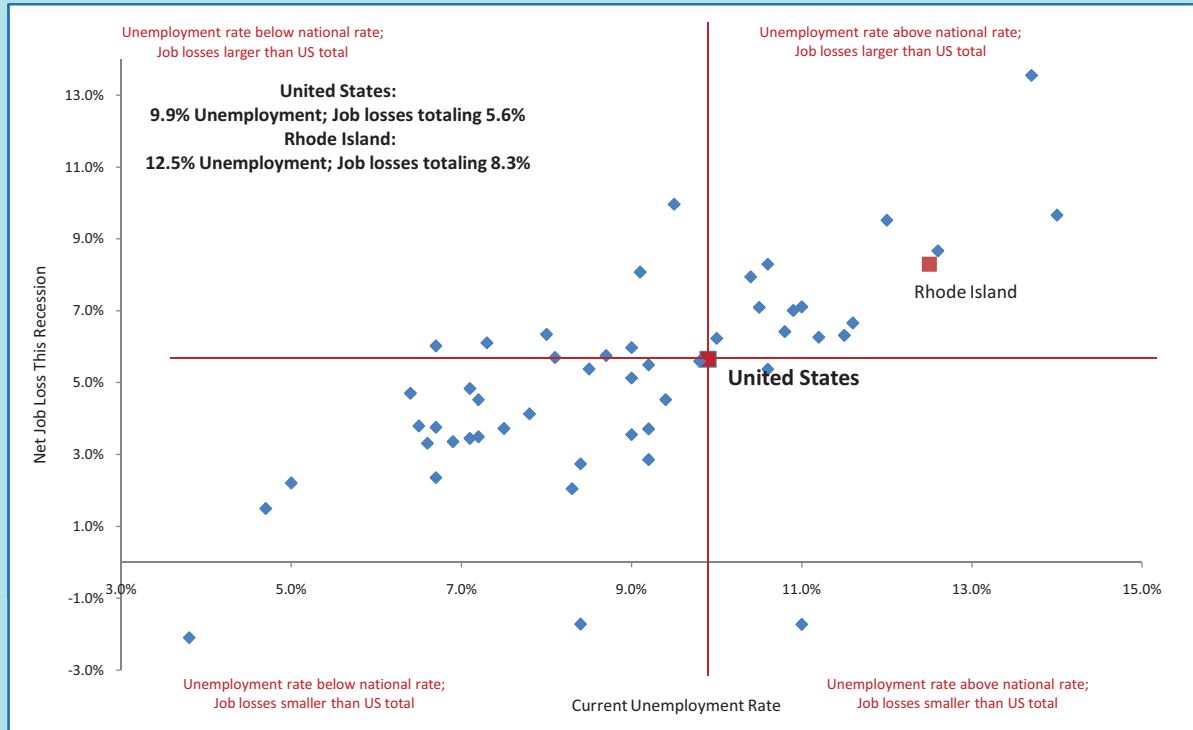
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Rhode Island, home prices fell 35.3 percent between January 2006 and May 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices increased 0.41 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Rhode Island was \$277,500 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 3.6 percent of all mortgages, including 13.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Rhode Island.
- Housing starts in Rhode Island totaled 820 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, an increase of 20.6 percent from February.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Rhode Island, sales of new single-family homes totaled 38,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 35.7 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 4.9 percent to 640,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does Rhode Island Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Rhode Island.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Rhode Island	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	6.8%	5.0%
	April 2009	10.4%	8.9%
	April 2010	12.5%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	10.1%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	10.2%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 53,968	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 54,767	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	10.1%	11.6%
	2008	11.1%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	6.6%	13.9%
	2008	11.3%	15.3%

For more Rhode Island specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the Rhode Island office:
<http://www.dlt.ri.gov/lmi/news/lrelease.htm>

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: South Carolina

JOBS

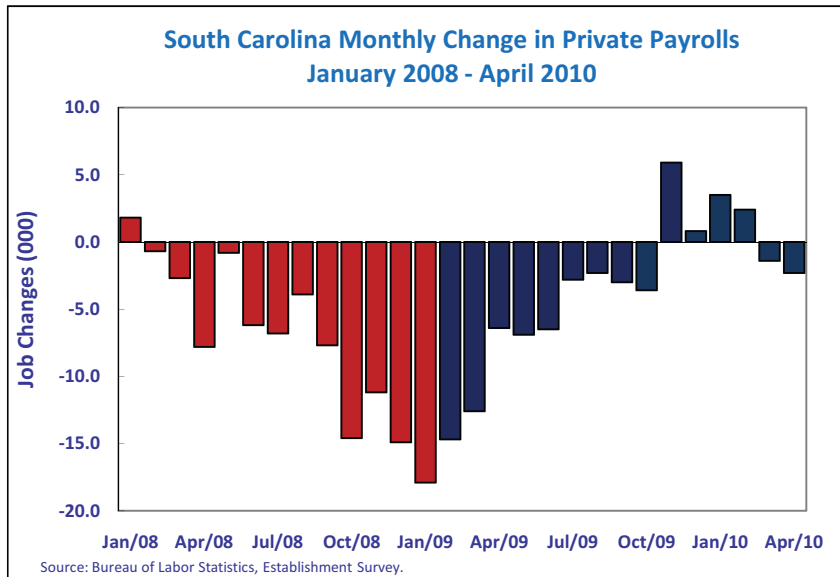
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in South Carolina by 38,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In South Carolina, 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. In 2010, the following sectors in South Carolina experienced the greatest employment increases: financial activities; professional and business services; and government.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in South Carolina was 11.6 percent in April 2010, up 6.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 12.5 percent reached in January 2010.
- 250,000 South Carolina residents were counted among the unemployed in South Carolina during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in South Carolina was \$28,972.60 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$30,307.20 in the 4th quarter of 2007.



HOUSING

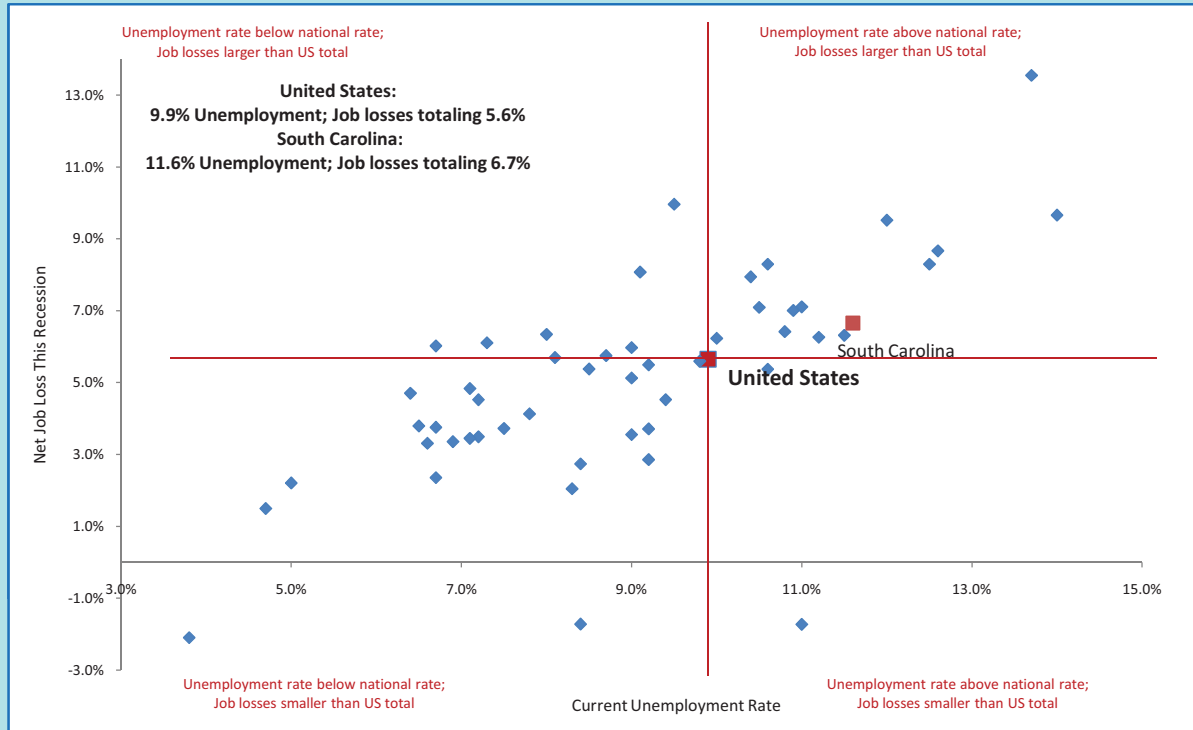
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In South Carolina, home prices fell 14.8 percent between March 2007 and May 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices were unchanged in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in South Carolina was \$225,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 3.4 percent of all mortgages, including 11.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in South Carolina.
- Housing starts in South Carolina totaled 19,520 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, an increase of 15.4 percent from February.
- Within the South census region, which includes South Carolina, sales of new single-family homes totaled 231,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 43.5 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.9 percent to 1,770,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does South Carolina Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in South Carolina.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		South Carolina	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	5.8%	5.0%
	April 2009	11.5%	8.9%
	April 2010	11.6%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	11.6%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	9.4%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 47,034	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 44,034	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	11.4%	11.6%
	2008	14.0%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	13.3%	13.9%
	2008	16.1%	15.3%

For more South Carolina specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the South Carolina office:
<http://www.sces.org/lmi/news/news.asp>

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: South Dakota

JOBS

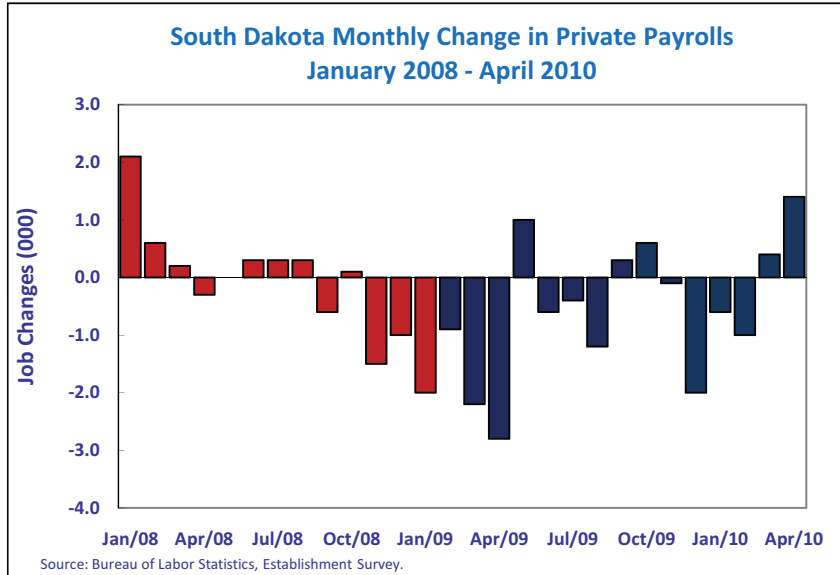
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in South Dakota by 7,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In South Dakota, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and financial activities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in South Dakota experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; government; and leisure and hospitality.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in South Dakota was 4.7 percent in April 2010, up 1.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 5.0 percent reached in May 2009.
- 21,000 South Dakota residents were counted among the unemployed in South Dakota during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in South Dakota was \$33,940.30 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$35,110.60 in the 4th quarter of 2007.



HOUSING

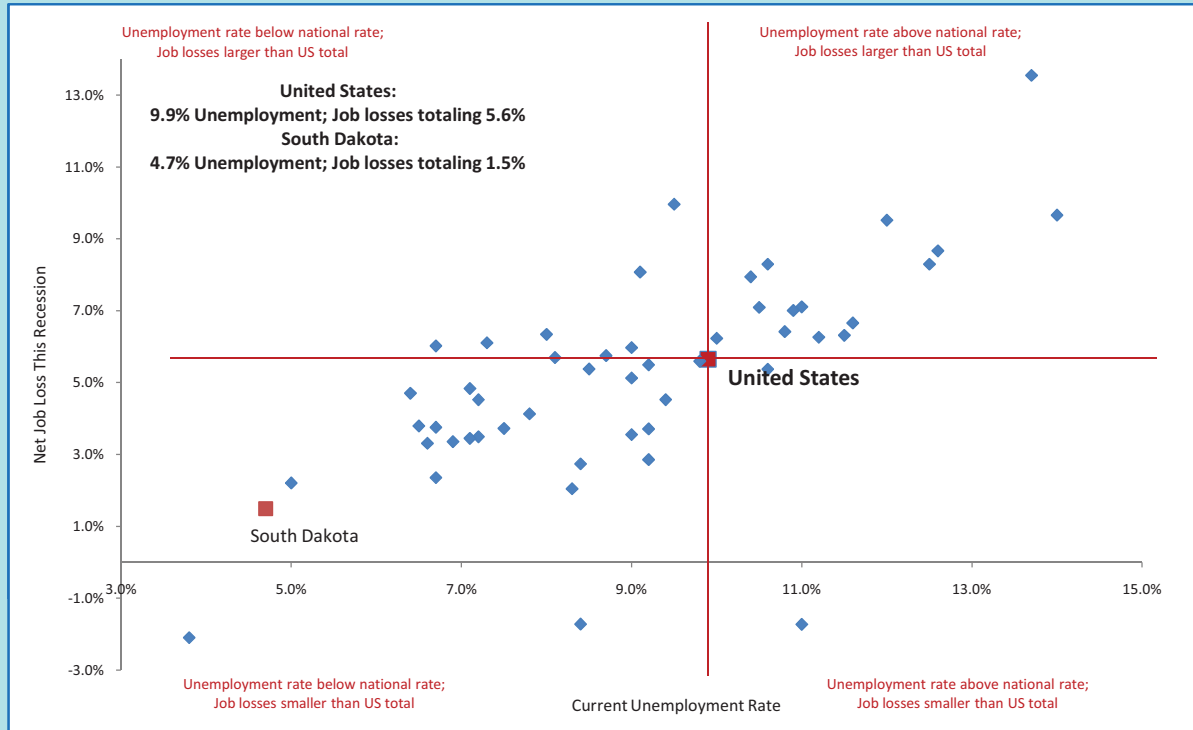
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In South Dakota, home prices fell 1.5 percent between November 2009 and December 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices decreased 1.5 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in South Dakota was \$187,500 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 1.8 percent of all mortgages, including 11.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in South Dakota.
- Housing starts in South Dakota totaled 2,110 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, a decrease of 17.3 percent from February.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes South Dakota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 49,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 4.3 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.9 percent to 1,090,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does South Dakota Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in South Dakota.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		South Dakota	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	2.7%	5.0%
	April 2009	4.9%	8.9%
	April 2010	4.7%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	11.8%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	5.1%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 45,940	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 49,901	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	9.2%	11.6%
	2008	11.2%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	10.3%	13.9%
	2008	11.3%	15.3%

For more South Dakota specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the South Dakota office:
http://dol.sd.gov/lmic/menu_labor_force.aspx

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Tennessee

JOBS

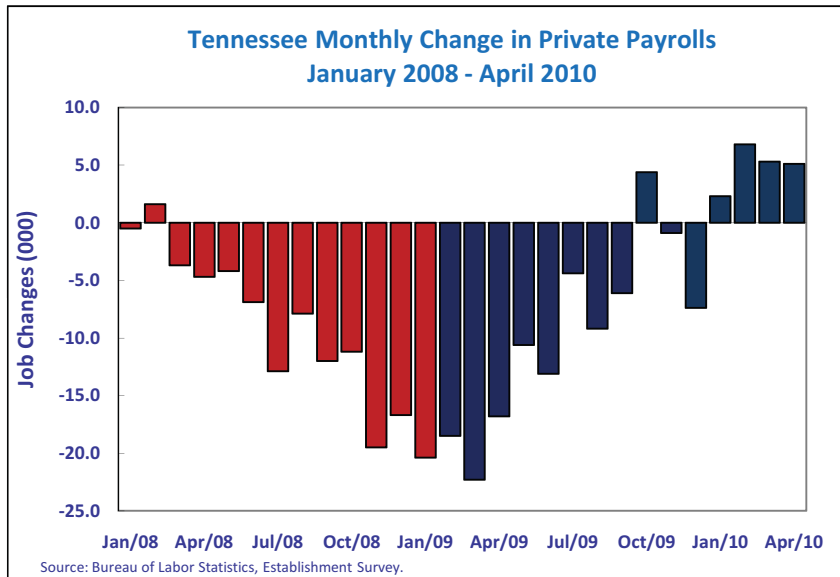
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Tennessee by 56,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In Tennessee, 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. In 2010, the following sectors in Tennessee experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; construction; and trade, transportation and utilities.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Tennessee was 10.5 percent in April 2010, up 5.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.9 percent reached in August 2009.
- 318,000 Tennessee residents were counted among the unemployed in Tennessee during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Tennessee was \$31,075.10 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$32,631.20 in the 4th quarter of 2007.



HOUSING

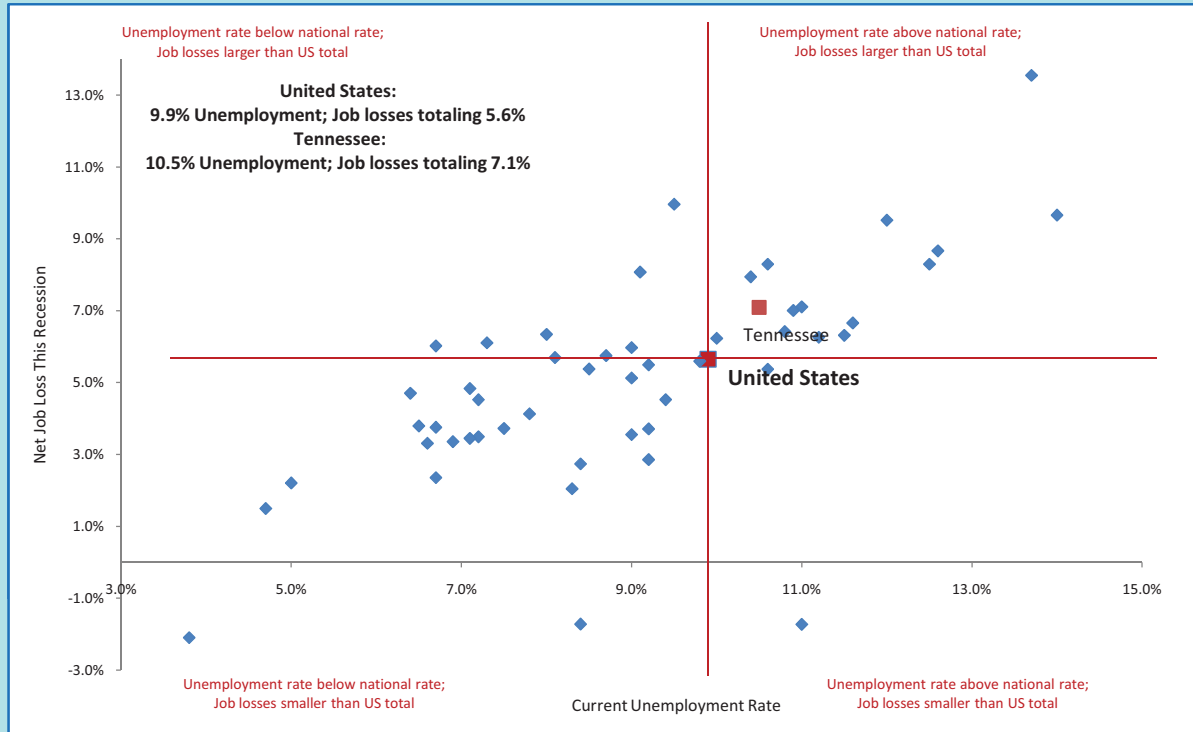
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Tennessee, home prices fell 10.3 percent between May 2007 and December 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices decreased 0.94 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Tennessee was \$189,900 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 2.4 percent of all mortgages, including 7.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Tennessee.
- Housing starts in Tennessee totaled 19,040 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, a decrease of 11.2 percent from February.
- Within the South census region, which includes Tennessee, sales of new single-family homes totaled 231,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 43.5 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.9 percent to 1,770,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does Tennessee Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Tennessee.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Tennessee	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	6.0%	5.0%
	April 2009	10.5%	8.9%
	April 2010	10.5%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	10.7%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	7.9%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 44,902	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 41,240	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	12.7%	11.6%
	2008	14.9%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	9.9%	13.9%
	2008	14.7%	15.3%

For more Tennessee specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the Tennessee office:
<http://www.tn.gov/labor-wfd/lmr/>

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Texas

JOBS

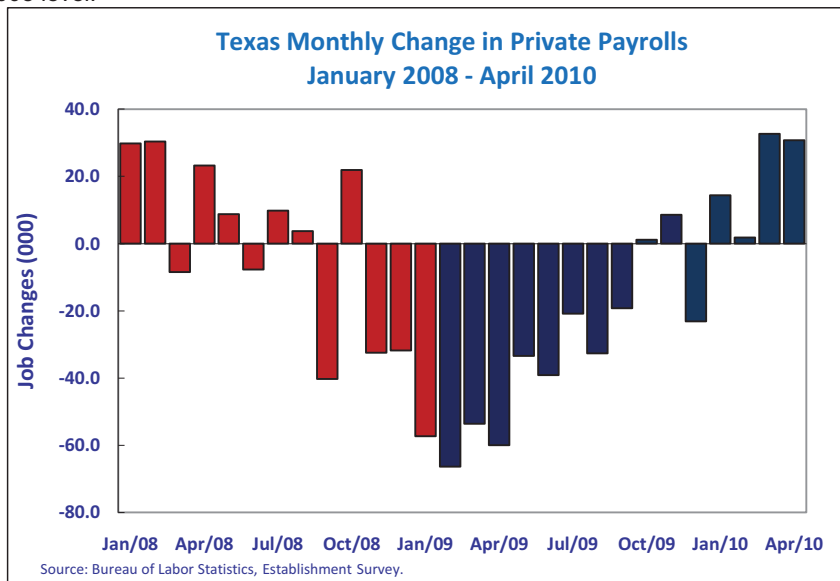
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Texas by 205,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In Texas, 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. In 2010, the following sectors in Texas experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; other services; and professional and business services.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Texas was 8.3 percent in April 2010, up 3.9 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 8.2 percent reached in March 2010.
- 1,009,000 Texas residents were counted among the unemployed in Texas during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Texas was \$33,006.00 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$34,988.10 in the 4th quarter of 2007.



HOUSING

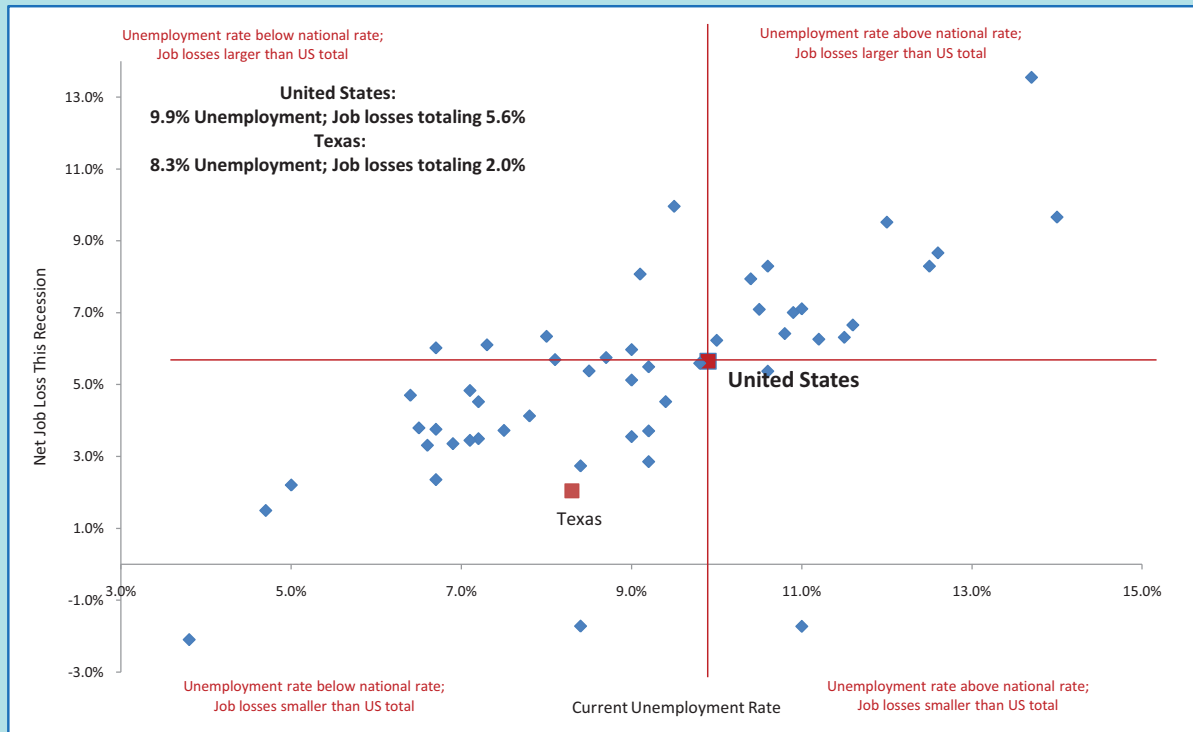
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Texas, home prices fell 13.3 percent between June 2007 and January 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices decreased 1.16 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Texas was \$175,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 2.1 percent of all mortgages, including 7.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Texas.
- Housing starts in Texas totaled 97,670 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, an increase of 25.7 percent from February.
- Within the South census region, which includes Texas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 231,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 43.5 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.9 percent to 1,770,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does Texas Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Texas.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Texas	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	4.5%	5.0%
	April 2009	7.3%	8.9%
	April 2010	8.3%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	9.2%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	6.5%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 49,121	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 47,157	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	15.4%	11.6%
	2008	16.2%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	22.3%	13.9%
	2008	25.1%	15.3%

For more Texas specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the Texas office:
<http://www.tracer2.com/?PAGEID=133>

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Utah

JOBS

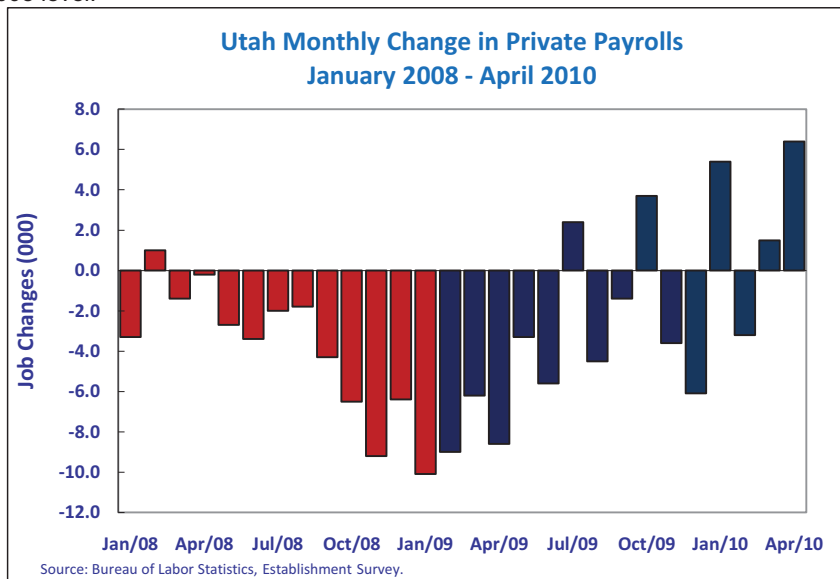
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Utah by 25,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In Utah, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Utah experienced the greatest employment increases: education and health services; professional and business services; and leisure and hospitality.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Utah was 7.3 percent in April 2010, up 4.2 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 7.2 percent reached in March 2010.
- 98,000 Utah residents were counted among the unemployed in Utah during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Utah was \$27,692.90 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$30,009.00 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

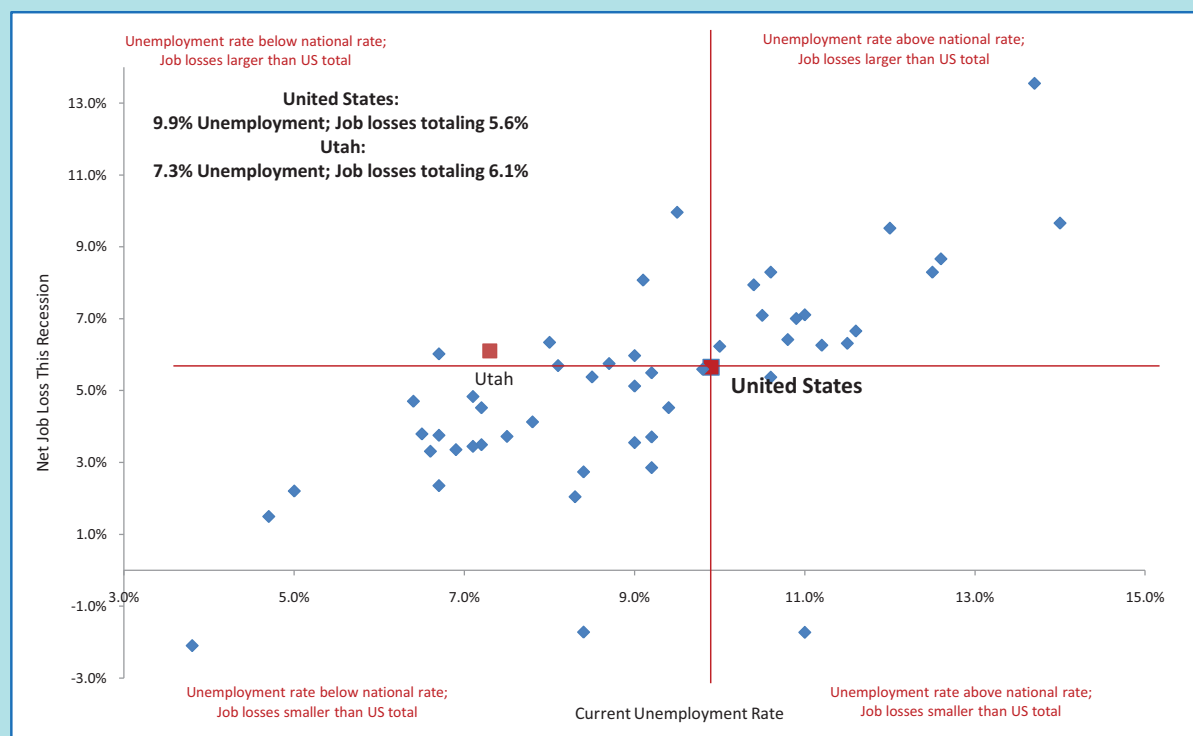
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 13.3 percent nationwide from the peak in April 2007 to the trough in February 2010. In the Mountain census division, which includes Utah, home prices fell 20.2 percent between April 2007 and December 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices decreased 0.87 percent in the census division between January and February 2010.
- The median price of single-family homes in Utah was \$255,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 3.4 percent of all mortgages, including 14.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Utah.
- Housing starts in Utah totaled 10,720 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, an increase of 14.5 percent from February.
- Within the West census region, which includes Utah, sales of new single-family homes totaled 93,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 5.7 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.3 percent to 1,180,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does Utah Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Utah.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Utah	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	3.3%	5.0%
	April 2009	6.7%	8.9%
	April 2010	7.3%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	7.8%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	5.2%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 59,465	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 59,062	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	6.7%	11.6%
	2008	8.6%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	12.2%	13.9%
	2008	13.0%	15.3%

For more Utah specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the Utah office:
<http://jobs.utah.gov/opencms/wi/pubs/une/>

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Vermont

JOBS

- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Vermont by 7,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- 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. In 2010, the following sectors in Vermont experienced the greatest employment increases: manufacturing; financial activities; and education and health services.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Vermont was 6.4 percent in April 2010, up 2.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.3 percent reached in May 2009.
- 23,000 Vermont residents were counted among the unemployed in Vermont during April 2010.

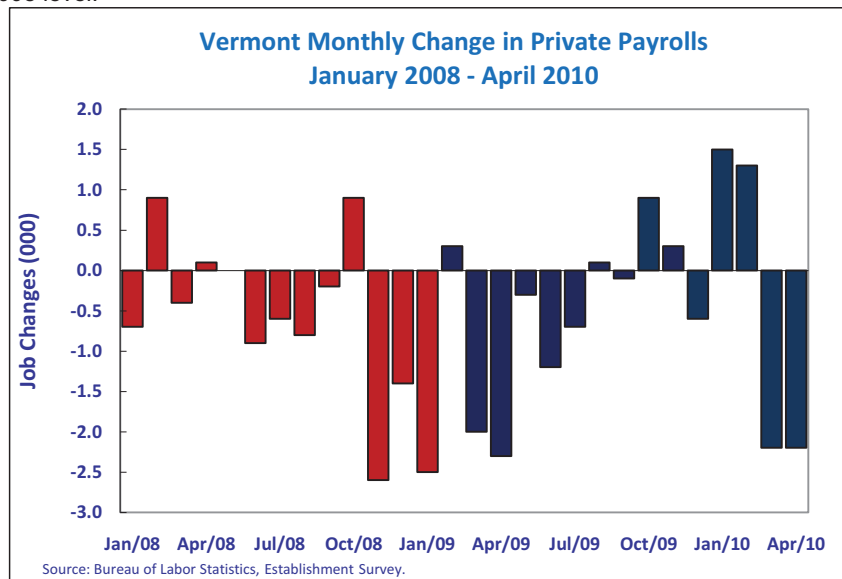
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Vermont was \$35,446.00 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$35,606.20 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Vermont, home prices fell 12.1 percent between April 2007 and November 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices increased 0.65 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Vermont was \$160,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 2.7 percent of all mortgages, including 15.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Vermont.
- Housing starts in Vermont totaled 720 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, a decrease of 86.9 percent from February.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Vermont, sales of new single-family homes totaled 38,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 35.7 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 4.9 percent to 640,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

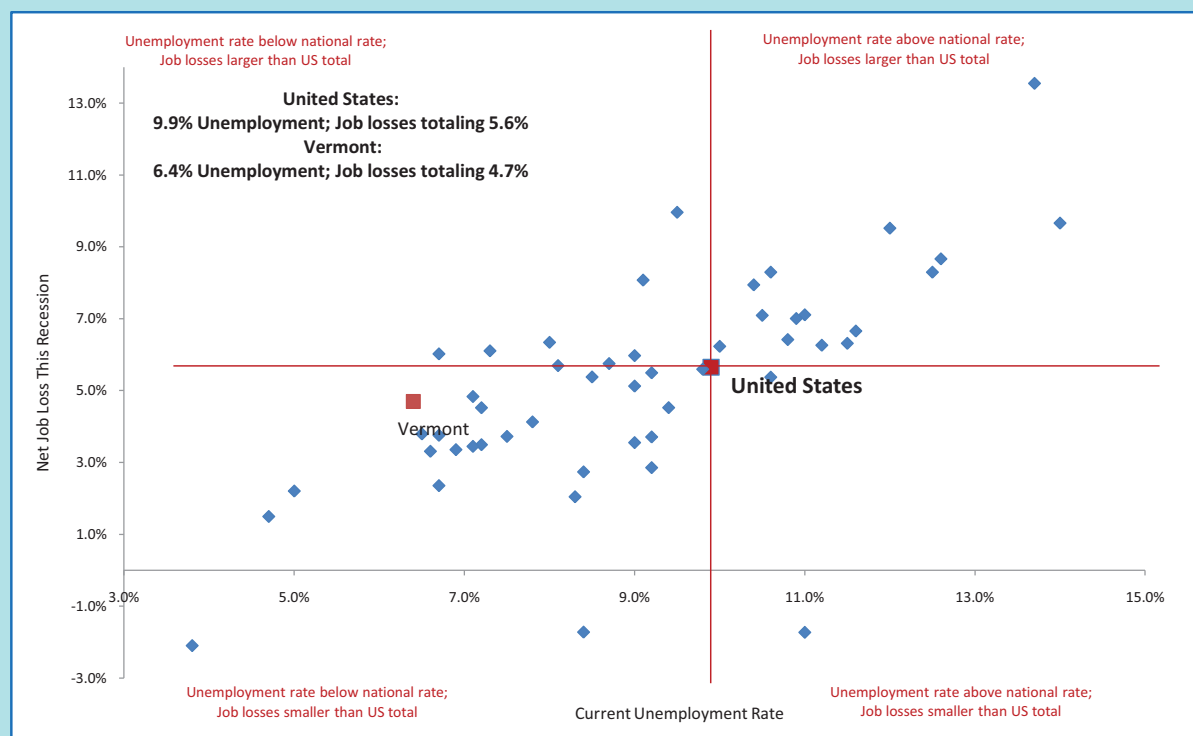


How Does Vermont Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Vermont.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Vermont	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	4.2%	5.0%
	April 2009	7.2%	8.9%
	April 2010	6.4%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	10.8%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	5.7%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 51,608	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 49,959	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	9.8%	11.6%
	2008	9.4%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	9.3%	13.9%
	2008	10.2%	15.3%

For more Vermont specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the Vermont office: <http://www.vtlimi.info/>

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Virginia

JOBS

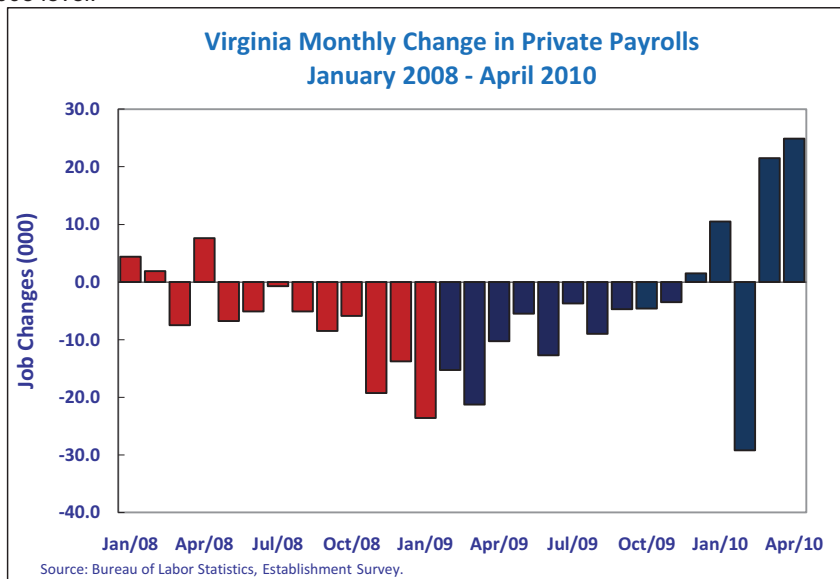
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Virginia by 66,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- 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. In 2010, the following sectors in Virginia experienced the greatest employment increases: other services; leisure and hospitality; and trade, transportation and utilities.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Virginia was 7.2 percent in April 2010, up 4.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.3 percent reached in March 2010.
- 303,000 Virginia residents were counted among the unemployed in Virginia during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Virginia was \$40,275.00 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$40,815.70 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

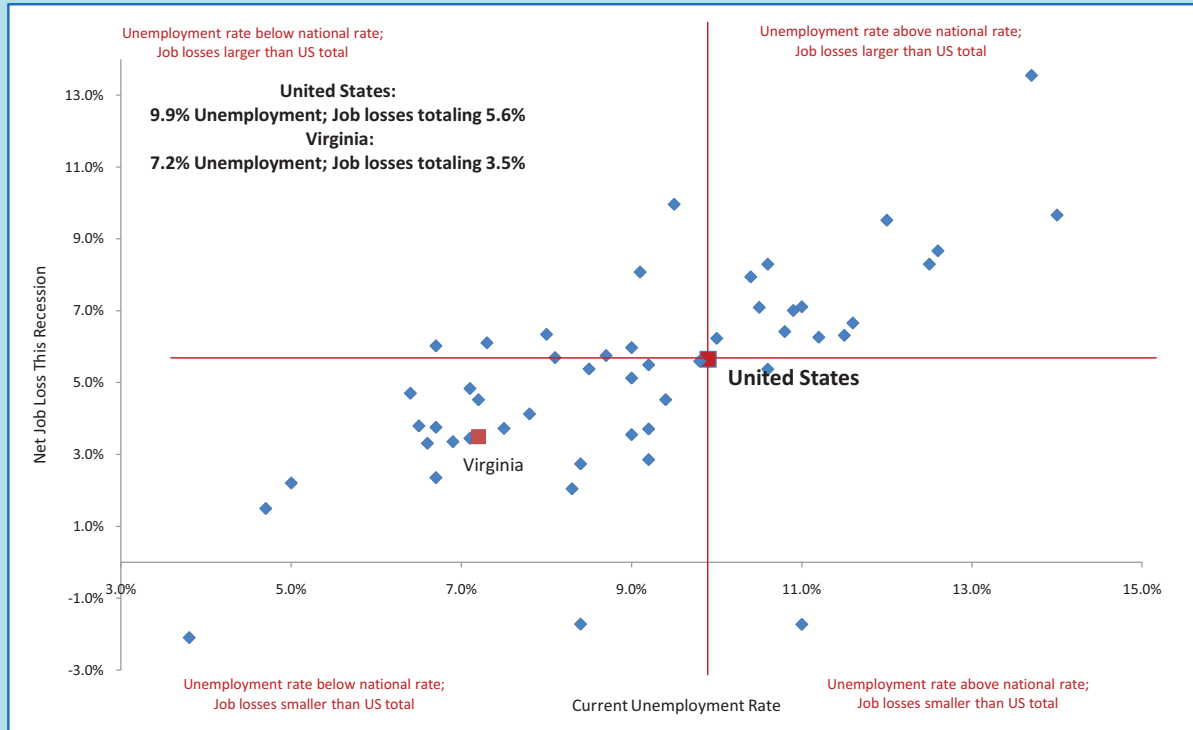
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Virginia, home prices fell 31.1 percent between February 2006 and February 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices decreased 0.19 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Virginia was \$355,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 2.1 percent of all mortgages, including 8.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Virginia.
- Housing starts in Virginia totaled 24,800 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, an increase of 54.9 percent from February.
- Within the South census region, which includes Virginia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 231,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 43.5 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.9 percent to 1,770,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does Virginia Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Virginia.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Virginia	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	3.5%	5.0%
	April 2009	6.7%	8.9%
	April 2010	7.2%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	12.4%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	5.3%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 58,993	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 61,710	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	8.1%	11.6%
	2008	9.5%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	11.4%	13.9%
	2008	13.6%	15.3%

For more Virginia specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the Virginia office:
<http://www.vawc.virginia.gov/analyzer/default.asp>

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Washington

JOBS

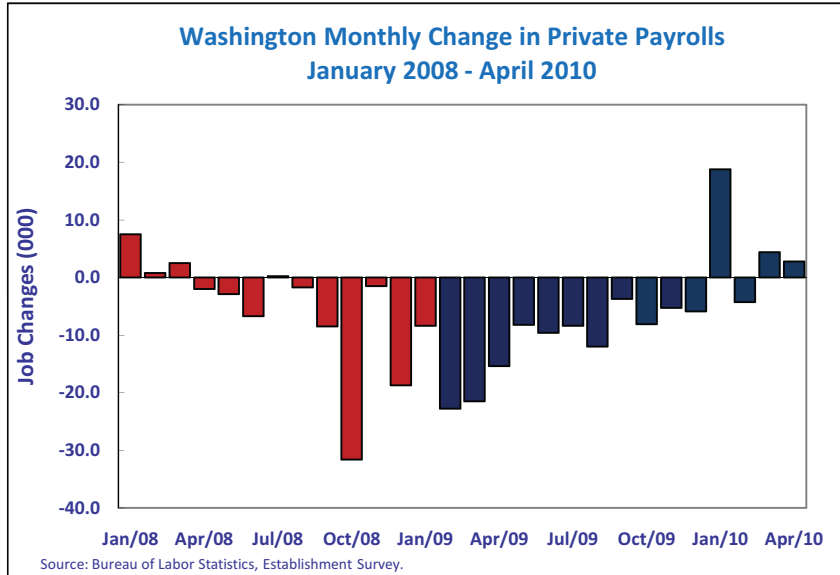
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Washington by 62,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In Washington, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Washington experienced the greatest employment increases: trade, transportation and utilities; education and health services; and leisure and hospitality.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Washington was 9.2 percent in April 2010, up 4.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.5 percent reached in March 2010.
- 326,000 Washington residents were counted among the unemployed in Washington during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Washington was \$37,938.40 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$40,109.70 in the 4th quarter of 2007.



HOUSING

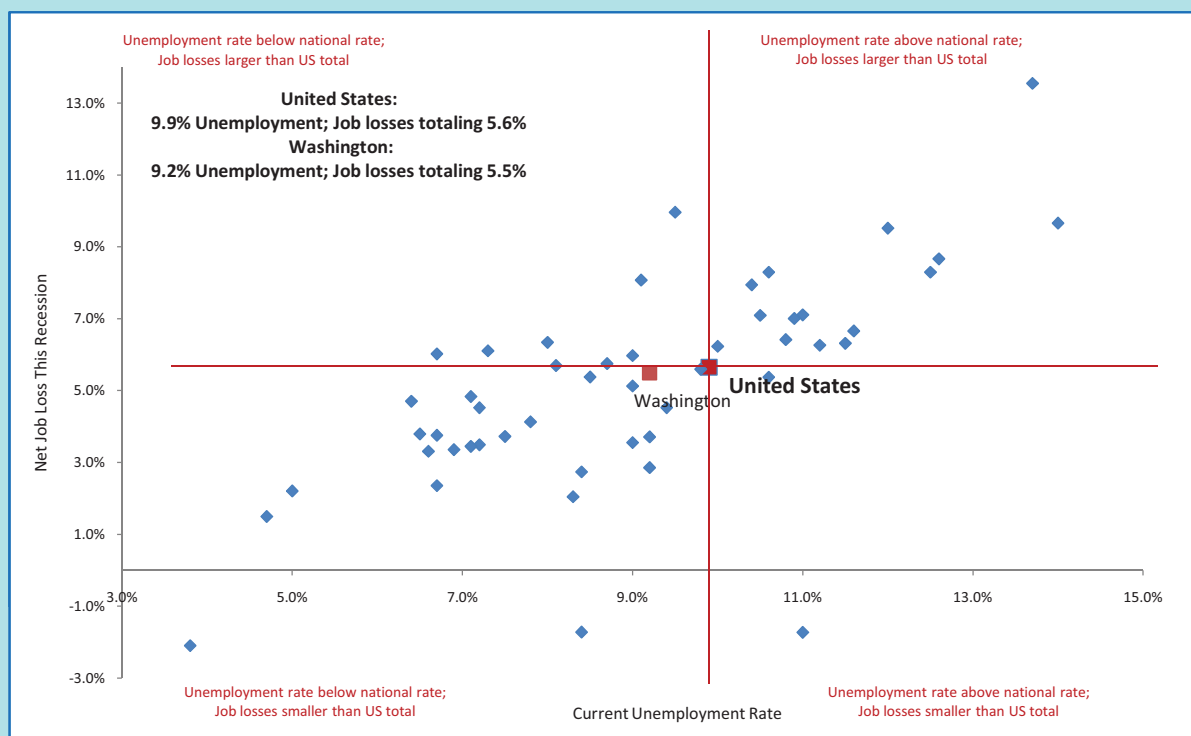
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Washington, home prices fell 19.8 percent between May 2007 and December 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices decreased 0.38 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Washington was \$329,100 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 2.3 percent of all mortgages, including 10.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Washington.
- Housing starts in Washington totaled 18,970 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, an increase of 4.5 percent from February.
- Within the West census region, which includes Washington, sales of new single-family homes totaled 93,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 5.7 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.3 percent to 1,180,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does Washington Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Washington.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Washington	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	4.8%	5.0%
	April 2009	8.9%	8.9%
	April 2010	9.2%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	12.3%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	8.5%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 55,952	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 58,472	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	10.2%	11.6%
	2008	10.3%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	13.2%	13.9%
	2008	11.8%	15.3%

For more Washington specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the Washington office:
<http://www.workforceexplorer.com/>

Economic Overview And Outlook: West Virginia

JOBS

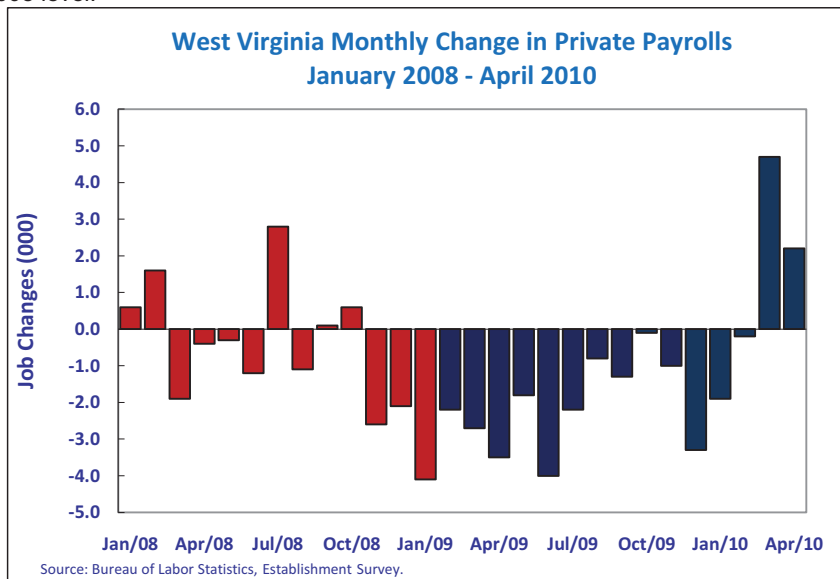
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in West Virginia by 14,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In West Virginia, 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. In 2010, the following sectors in West Virginia experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and manufacturing.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in West Virginia was 9.2 percent in April 2010, up 5.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.5 percent reached in March 2010.
- 72,000 West Virginia residents were counted among the unemployed in West Virginia during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in West Virginia was \$29,385.50 in the 4th quarter of 2009, up from \$28,601.50 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

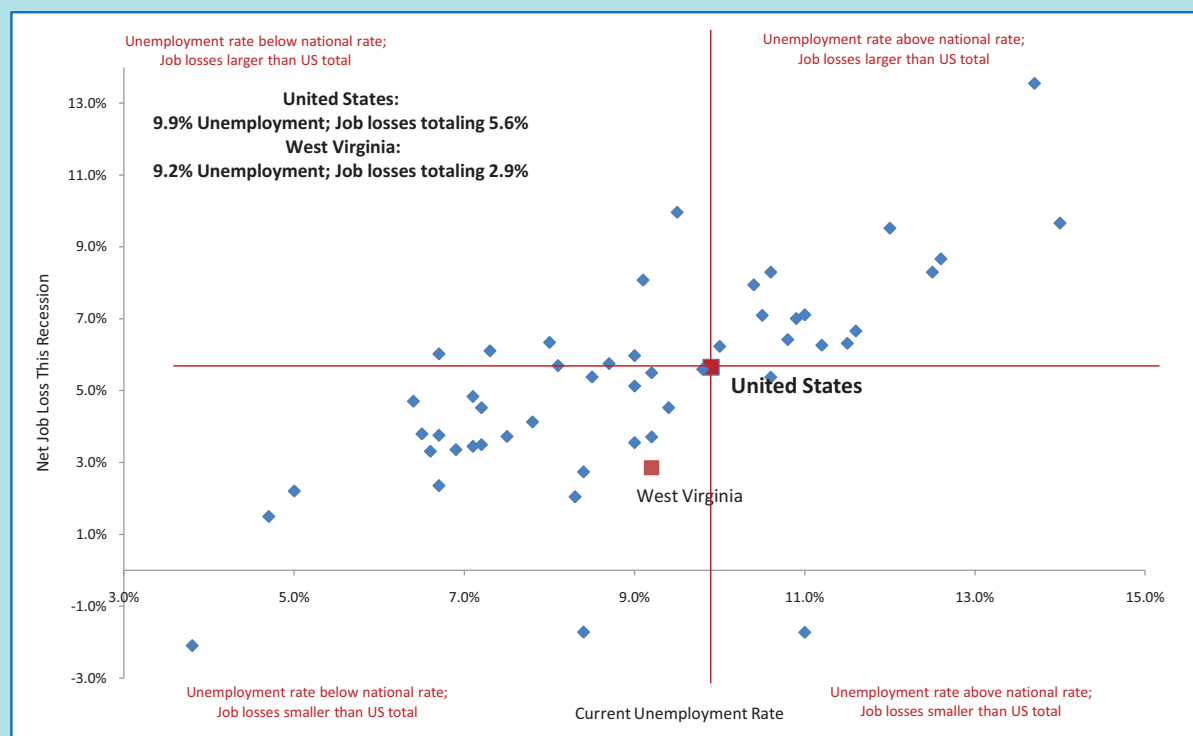
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In West Virginia, home prices fell 22.9 percent between May 2005 and December 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices decreased 0.23 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in West Virginia was \$165,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 2.2 percent of all mortgages, including 6.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in West Virginia.
- Housing starts in West Virginia totaled 1,730 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, an increase of 18.5 percent from February.
- Within the South census region, which includes West Virginia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 231,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 43.5 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.9 percent to 1,770,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does West Virginia Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in West Virginia.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		West Virginia	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	3.9%	5.0%
	April 2009	7.4%	8.9%
	April 2010	9.2%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	12.0%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	7.1%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 37,307	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 40,851	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	15.2%	11.6%
	2008	14.6%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	14.5%	13.9%
	2008	14.6%	15.3%

For more West Virginia specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the West Virginia office:
<http://www.workforcewv.org/lmi/>

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Wisconsin

JOBS

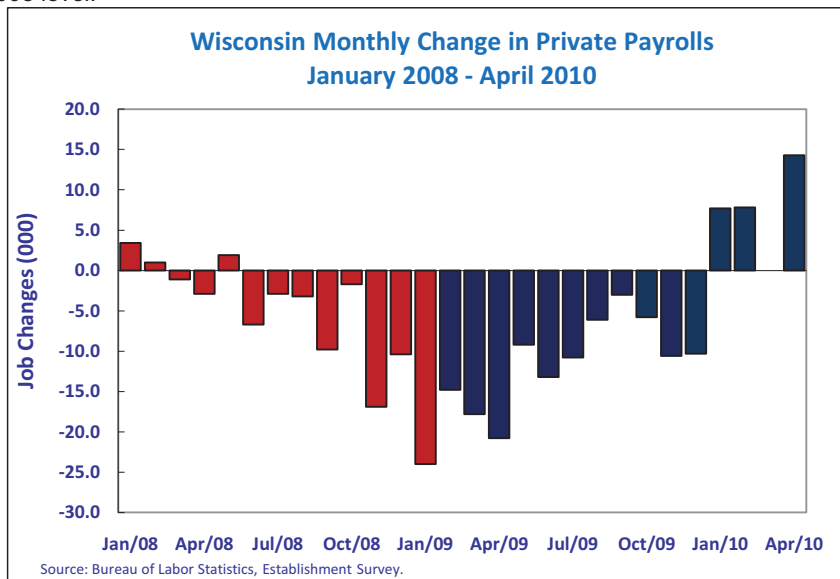
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Wisconsin by 59,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- 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. In 2010, the following sectors in Wisconsin experienced the greatest employment increases: construction; professional and business services; and manufacturing.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Wisconsin was 8.5 percent in April 2010, up 4.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.9 percent reached in July 2009.
- 260,000 Wisconsin residents were counted among the unemployed in Wisconsin during April 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Wisconsin was \$33,474.40 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$34,988.30 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

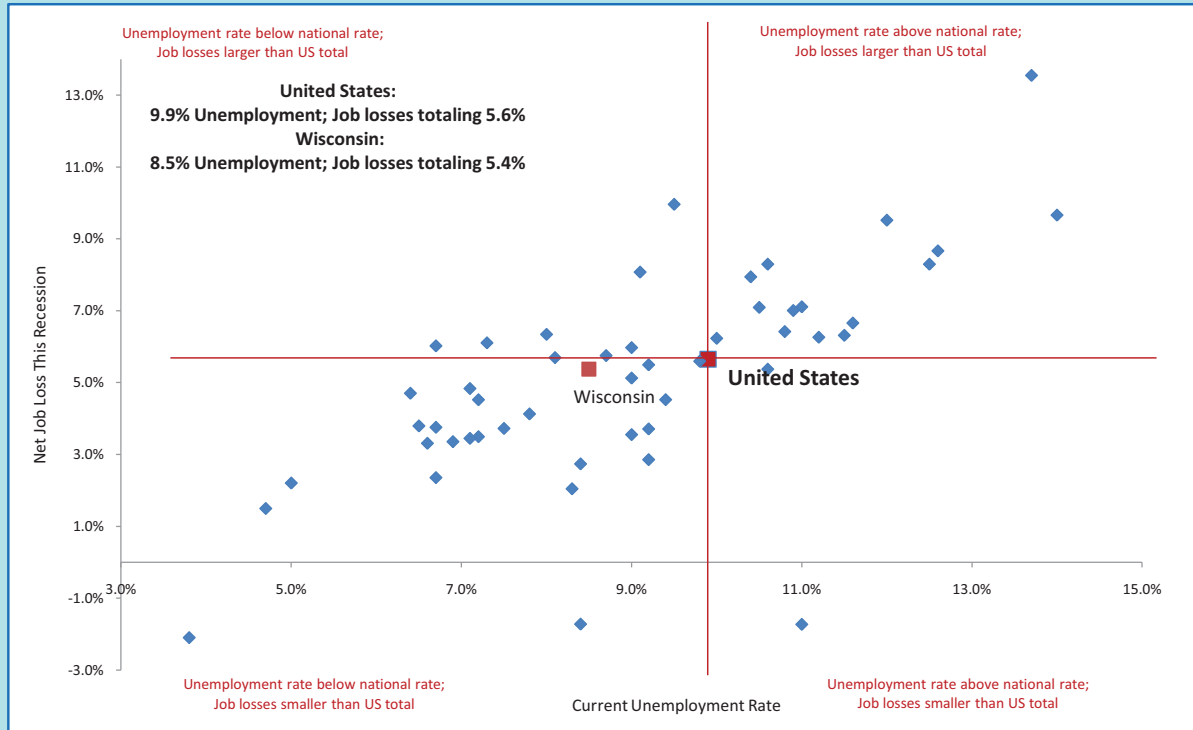
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Wisconsin, home prices fell 14.9 percent between February 2006 and March 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices decreased 0.54 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Wisconsin was \$192,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 3.5 percent of all mortgages, including 16.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Wisconsin.
- Housing starts in Wisconsin totaled 7,600 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, a decrease of 31.0 percent from February.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Wisconsin, sales of new single-family homes totaled 49,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 4.3 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.9 percent to 1,090,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

How Does Wisconsin Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Wisconsin.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Wisconsin	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	4.3%	5.0%
	April 2009	8.6%	8.9%
	April 2010	8.5%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	10.2%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	8.8%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 57,679	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 52,224	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	8.9%	11.6%
	2008	10.4%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	8.5%	13.9%
	2008	8.9%	15.3%

For more Wisconsin specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the Wisconsin office:
<http://www.dwd.state.wi.us/oea/>

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Wyoming

JOBS

- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Wyoming by 5,000 jobs through the 1st quarter of 2010.
- In Wyoming, employees in the construction, other services, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Wyoming experienced the greatest employment increases: manufacturing; mining; and construction.
- While job losses nationwide have dissipated, the weakness in the labor market has been compounded by lackluster job creation in the private sector during the previous administration's eight-year tenure.
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Wyoming was 7.1 percent in April 2010, up 4.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.6 percent reached in January 2010.
- 21,000 Wyoming residents were counted among the unemployed in Wyoming during April 2010.

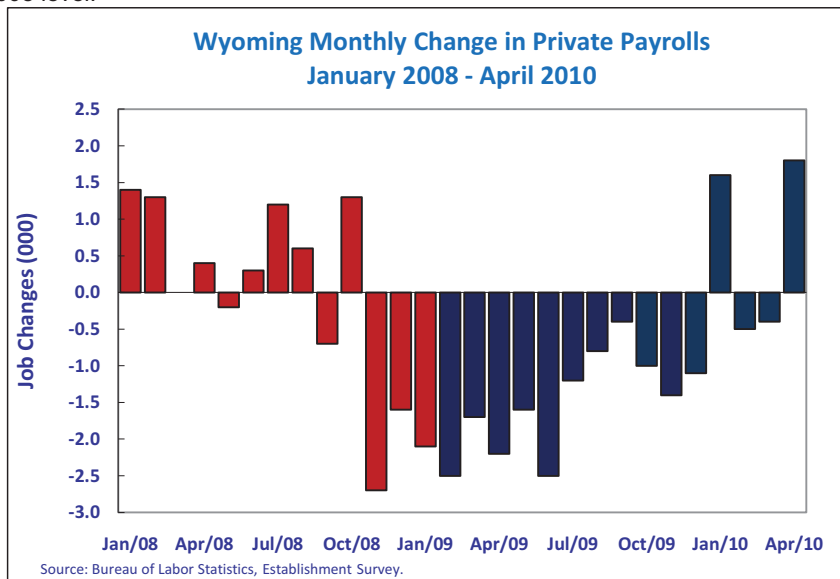
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.5 percent. Most recently, in the 4th quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.8 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Wyoming was \$41,011.20 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$44,555.40 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Wyoming, home prices fell 18.9 percent between September 2007 and October 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices increased 1.89 percent in the state between November and December 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Wyoming was \$223,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2010, 1.7 percent of all mortgages, including 8.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Wyoming.
- Housing starts in Wyoming totaled 1,880 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March 2010, a decrease of 63.0 percent from February.
- Within the West census region, which includes Wyoming, sales of new single-family homes totaled 93,000 units in March 2010, an increase of 5.7 percent from February. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 7.3 percent to 1,180,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from February to March 2010.

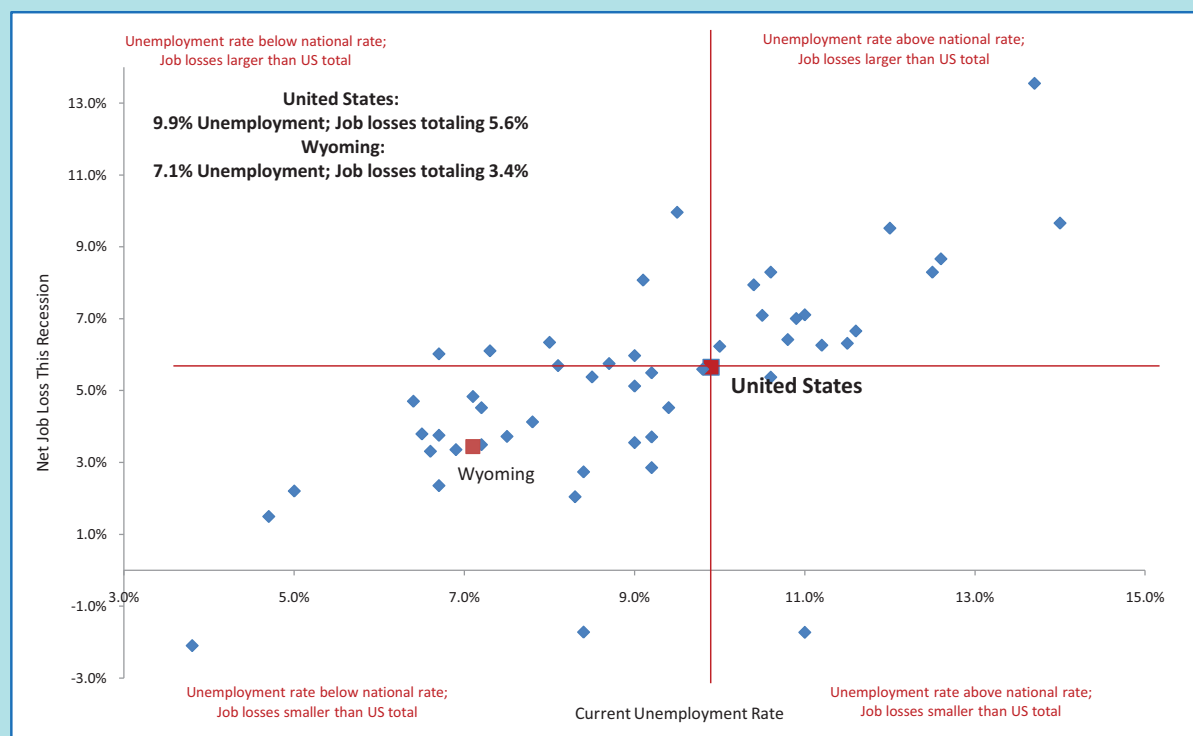


How Does Wyoming Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart 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 over the course of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession has taken on the job supply in Wyoming.

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

		Wyoming	United States
Unemployment Rates	April 2008	2.8%	5.0%
	April 2009	5.6%	8.9%
	April 2010	7.1%	9.9%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans	2008	12.6%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate	2009	5.9%	8.1%
Median Household Income	2000	\$ 48,829	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 51,977	\$ 51,233
Poverty Rate	2000	11.2%	11.6%
	2008	10.5%	12.9%
No Health Insurance	2000	14.8%	13.9%
	2008	13.6%	15.3%

For more Wyoming specific labor statistics or additional information, please refer to the Wyoming office:
<http://wydoe.state.wy.us/lmi/bis.htm>

Understanding the Economy: State-by-State Snapshots

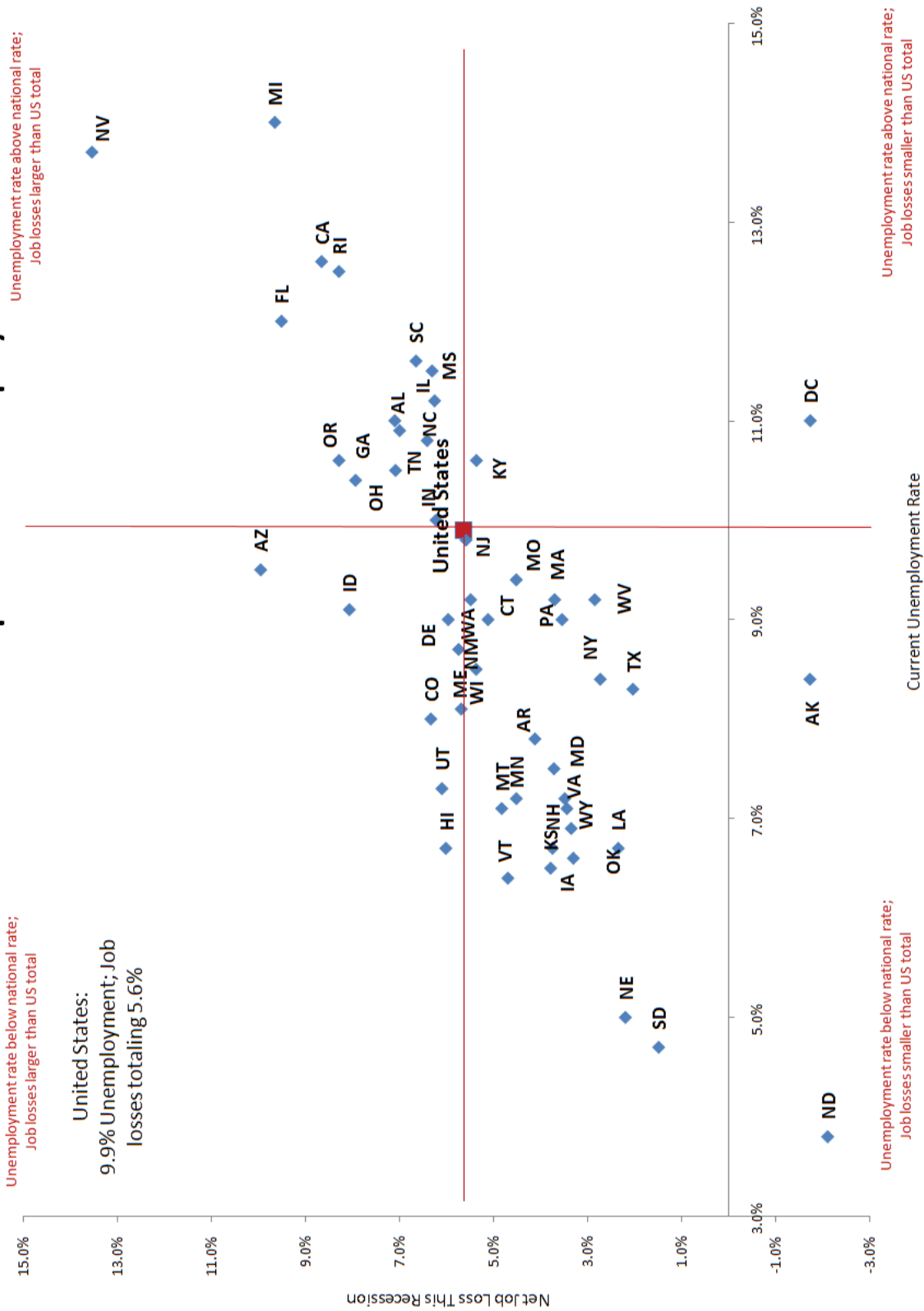
EXPLANATION OF NET JOB LOSS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE CHART

The chart on the following page shows a comparison of the current (April 2010) unemployment rate and cumulative nonfarm job losses (as a percent of total employment) in each state and the District of Columbia versus the national average. States that appear in the upper right quadrant are experiencing unemployment rates higher than the national average and cumulative job losses greater than the national average. Most of these states were dependent on manufacturing and construction. States in the lower left quadrant are experiencing lower unemployment rates and smaller job losses than the national average.

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

Negative job losses correspond to job creation during the recession, as seen in North Dakota, Alaska and the District of Columbia. North Dakota and Alaska expanded employment in the natural resource and mining sector and education and health services sector during the recession. In addition, both states and the District of Columbia saw gains in government jobs during the recession. These job gains outweighed losses in the other sectors. Despite job gains, the unemployment rate in the District of Columbia is currently higher than the national average. The higher unemployment rate in District of Columbia is partly due to a higher unemployment rate before the recession began – the unemployment rate was 5.7 percent in November 2007, above the national average of 4.7 percent. It is likely, given the small size of the District of Columbia, that jobs created in the District of Columbia are filled by Virginia and Maryland residents.

Net Job Loss this Recession and April 2010 Unemployment Rate



Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Understanding the Economy: State-by-State Snapshots

SOURCES FOR STATE FACT SHEETS

JOBS

Council of Economic Advisers, "The Economic Impact of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009: Supplement to the Third Quarterly Report, Impact of the ARRA On Employment by State."

Available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/cea/factsheets-reports/economic-impact-arr-3rd-quarterly-report/supplement>

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Business Employment Dynamics.

Bartsch, Kristina J., "The employment projections for 2008-2018," Monthly Labor Review. November 2009.

Available at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2009/11/art1full.pdf>

EMPLOYMENT

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

EARNINGS

Bureau of Economic Analysis, Quarterly Personal Income by Region and State.

Adjusted for inflation using the Personal Consumption Expenditure Chained 2005 Price Index. Estimates of per capita income are derived by Haver Analytics.

HOUSING

Loan Performance House Price Indexes for the 50 States Plus DC, seasonally adjusted (except for Delaware, New Mexico, and Utah).

Federal Housing Finance Agency, House Price Purchase Only Index (for Delaware, New Mexico, and Utah only).

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

Mortgage Bankers Association, National Delinquency Survey.

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

U.S. Census Bureau and the Department of Housing and Urban Development, New Residential Sales.

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

How Does Your State Compare To Other States

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics.

State Quick Facts

State Unemployment Rates

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

U.S. Unemployment Rates

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

NOTE: For median household income, poverty rates, and percent of population without health insurance, the Joint Economic Committee has followed Census guidance on how to utilize and compare state-level data for median, data for 2000 are two-year averages for 1999-2000 (the last years of the Clinton Administration), and 2008 data are two-year averages for 2007-2008 (the last years of the Bush Administration).

Median Household Income

U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2000, 2001, 2008, and 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Data is in 2000 dollars.

Poverty Rate

U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2000, 2001, 2008, and 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

No Health Insurance

U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2000, 2001, 2008, and 2009 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Percent of Population Who Are Veterans

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2008.

Veterans' Unemployment Rate

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Data for 2009.

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