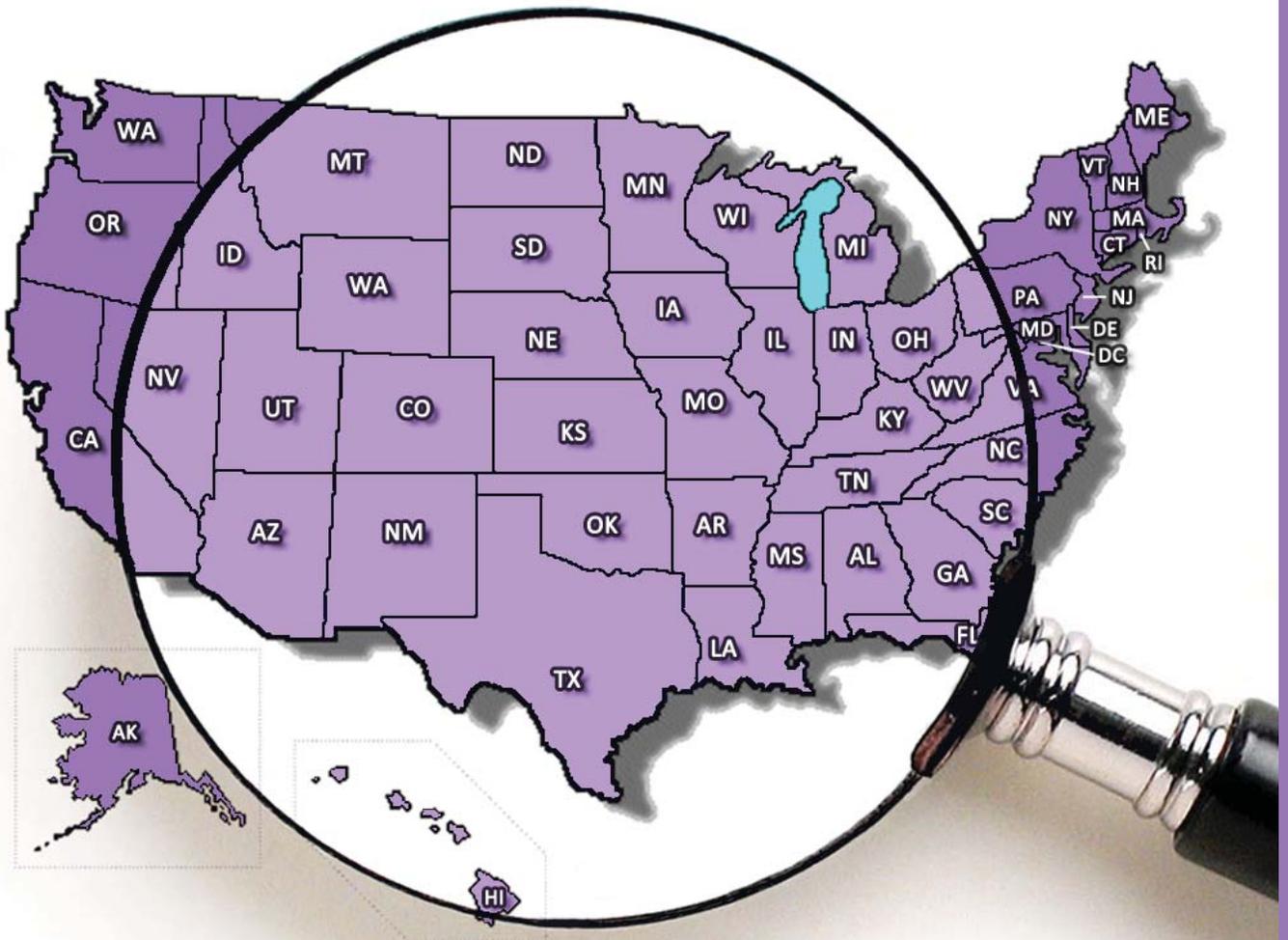


April 2010
(March Data)

UNDERSTANDING THE ECONOMY : STATE-BY-STATE SNAPSHOTS



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

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Understanding the Economy: State-by-State Snapshots

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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

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

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

SOURCES **107**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the fourth issue of state-by-state snapshots issued by the Joint Economic Committee, containing employment and unemployment data at the state level through March 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 123,000 jobs in March 2010, providing further evidence that economic recovery is continuing. Part of the dramatic increase in private sector job creation may be due to a rebound of weather-related job losses in February, but even averaging February and March, the private sector created 65,500 jobs per month – close to the average job creation record seen during the economic expansion of the previous administration.¹

While these numbers provide an indication of that the economy has started to recovery, 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 217,000 jobs. However, even with 200,000 jobs created each month, it would take about 3 and one-half years to recreate the 8.5 million private sector jobs lost since December 2007, so unemployment rates are likely to remain high for the foreseeable future.

For the U.S. as a whole, job creation continued in the four sectors that saw employment increase in both January and February: manufacturing, leisure and hospitality, and professional and business services sectors, as well as education and health services, which expanded even during the recession.

For many states, job creation has started and the economy is starting to grow. In March, 27 states and the District of Columbia saw increases in private sector employment,² 11 states saw increases in February and March,³ and 7 states experienced increases in private sector employment in all three months in the first quarter of 2010.⁴ Some states have experienced three months of employment growth in some of the newly expanding employment sectors without yet experiencing an overall increase in private sector employment within their state. In each of the first three months of 2010, 10 states experienced employment gains in their manufacturing sector,⁵ 4 states experienced improvements in leisure and hospitality,⁶ and 6

¹ Job creation during the Bush administration economic expansions only averaged 76,000 per month from November 2001 to December 2007.

² Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington and West Virginia.

³ California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York and Tennessee.

⁴ California, Connecticut, Iowa, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York and Tennessee. Each month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics revises the previous two months data. Thus, the list of states experiencing private sector employment increases may vary from the JEC state-by-state report from the previous month.

⁵ Some sector-specific employment data for states is available only with a long lag. Thus, these lists may not be comprehensive. California, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

⁶ Arizona, Connecticut, Georgia, and Oregon.

states experienced employment gains in professional and business services,⁷ which includes the temporary help 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 attached state pages 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; two-fifths of the unemployed have been without a job for over six months and almost one-quarter have been jobless for over a year.

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.

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 third quarter of 2009, boosting employment, and laying the groundwork for additional job creation and growth, as well as spurring GDP growth of 5.6 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009.

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. More recently, Congress passed a job creation bill that includes a payroll tax holiday for businesses that hire unemployed workers, tax cuts to spur new investments by small businesses, and other provisions to reduce unemployment and promote growth in small businesses and emerging sectors. On March 24, 2010, the House of Representatives passed additional legislation to support small businesses and spur infrastructure investment, including an extension of the successful Build America Bonds program introduced in the Recovery Act. This bill also includes provisions to aid states, including an extension of the TANF Emergency Fund.

⁷Colorado, Indiana, New York, South Carolina, Tennessee, and West Virginia.

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Alabama

JOBS

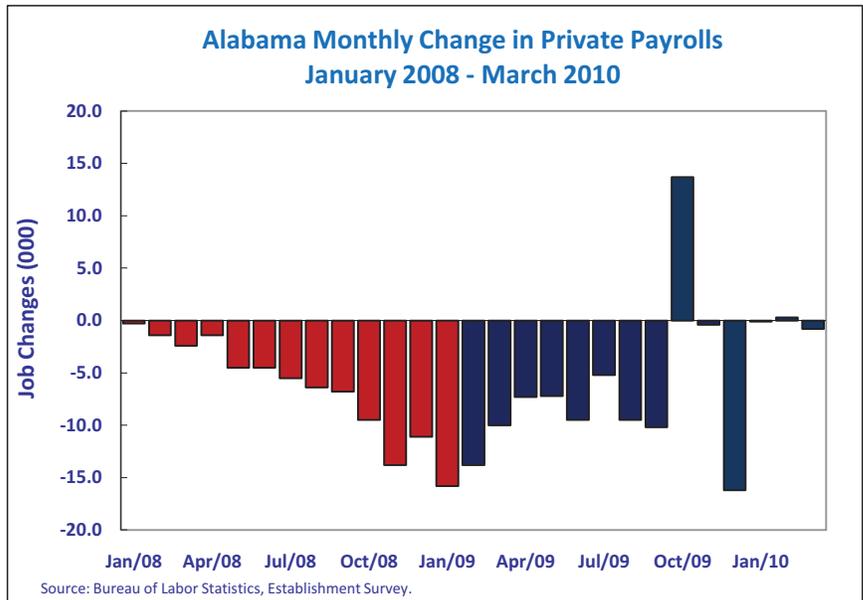
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, information services, and professional and business faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 March 2010, up 7.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.1 percent reached in February 2010.
- 227,000 Alabama residents were counted among the unemployed in Alabama during March 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 \$30,270.70 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$31,199.00 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

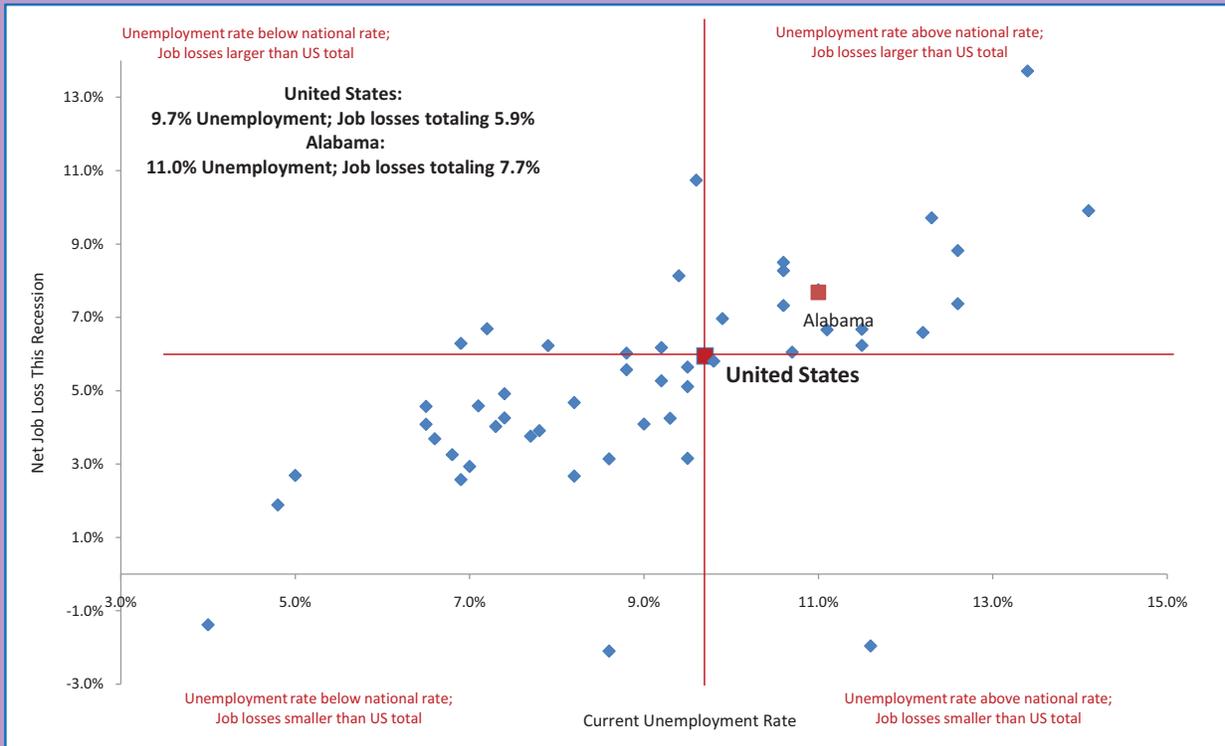
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Alabama, home prices fell 9 percent between December 2007 and October 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices 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 4th quarter of 2009, 2.2 percent of all mortgages, including 7.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Alabama.
- Housing starts in Alabama totaled 10,240 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, a decrease of 19.9 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Alabama, sales of new single-family homes totaled 146,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 4.6 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.4 percent to 1,650,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	4.2%	5.1%
	March 2009	9.2%	8.6%
	March 2010	11.0%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Alaska

JOBS

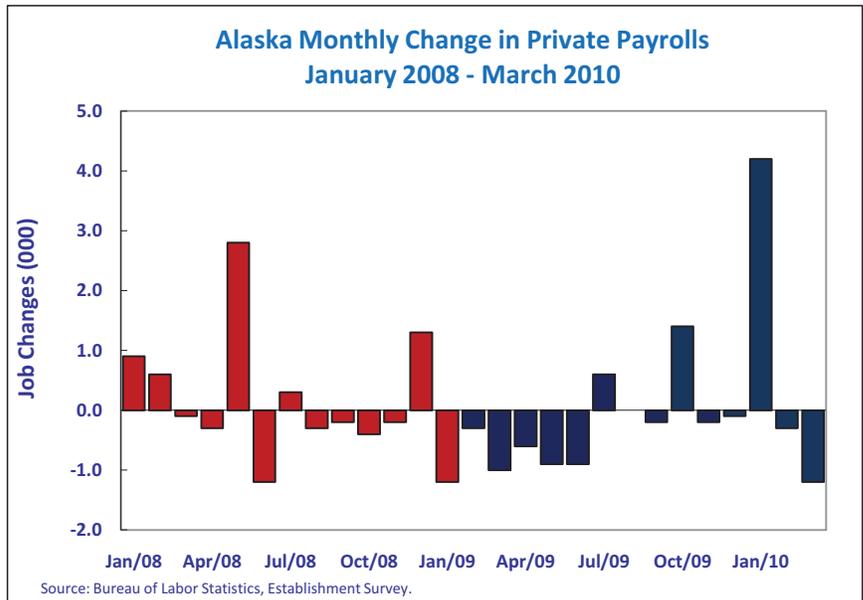
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, financial services, and information services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 8.6 percent in March 2010, up 2.4 percentage points from December 2007, matching its most recent peak reached in December 2009.
- 31,000 Alaska residents were counted among the unemployed in Alaska during March 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 \$39,376.70 in the 4th quarter of 2009, up from \$38,915.50 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

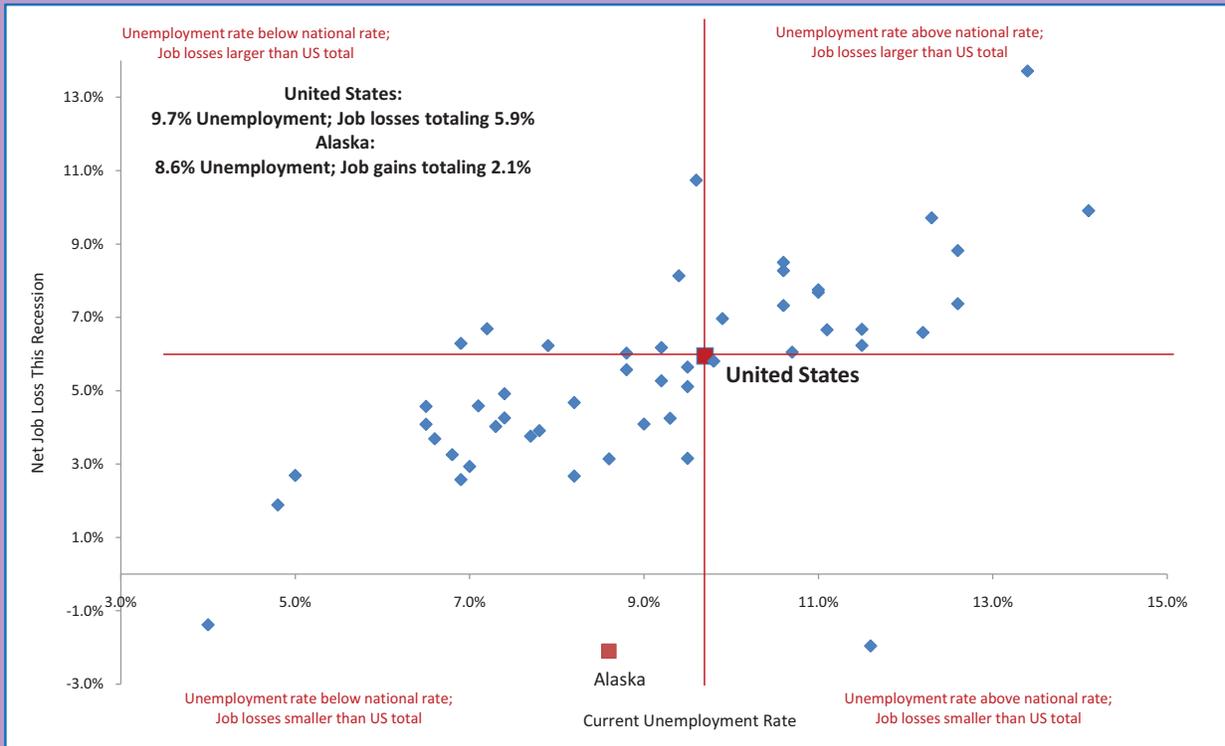
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Alaska, home prices fell 8.7 percent between April 2007 and December 2008, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices 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 4th quarter of 2009, 1.4 percent of all mortgages, including 4.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Alaska.
- Housing starts in Alaska totaled 570 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, an increase of 72.7 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes Alaska, sales of new single-family homes totaled 93,000 units in February 2010, an increase of 20.8 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 5.2 percent to 1,100,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	6.2%	5.1%
	March 2009	7.5%	8.6%
	March 2010	8.6%	9.7%
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	\$ 64,701	\$ 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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Arizona

JOBS

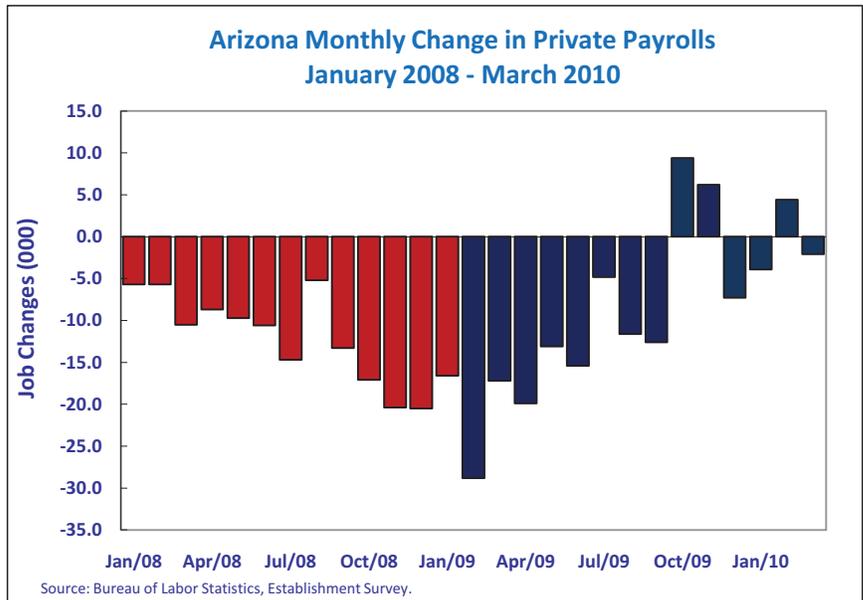
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, manufacturing, and professional and business faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 9.6 percent in March 2010, up 5.3 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 9.5 percent reached in February 2010.
- 302,000 Arizona residents were counted among the unemployed in Arizona during March 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 \$29,543.30 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$32,333.30 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

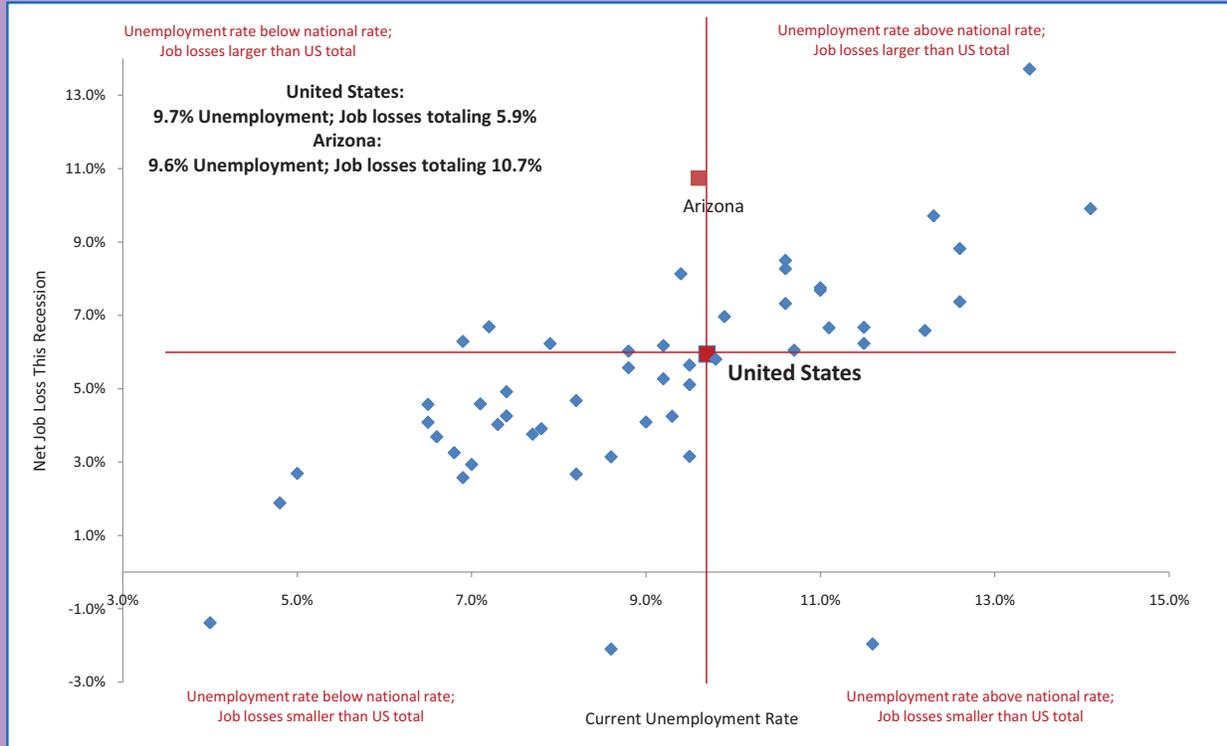
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Arizona, home prices fell 46.3 percent between April 2006 and September 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices 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 4th quarter of 2009, 6.1 percent of all mortgages, including 17.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Arizona.
- Housing starts in Arizona totaled 14,080 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, a decrease of 19.6 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes Arizona, sales of new single-family homes totaled 93,000 units in February 2010, an increase of 20.8 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 5.2 percent to 1,100,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	4.7%	5.1%
	March 2009	8.7%	8.6%
	March 2010	9.6%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Arkansas

JOBS

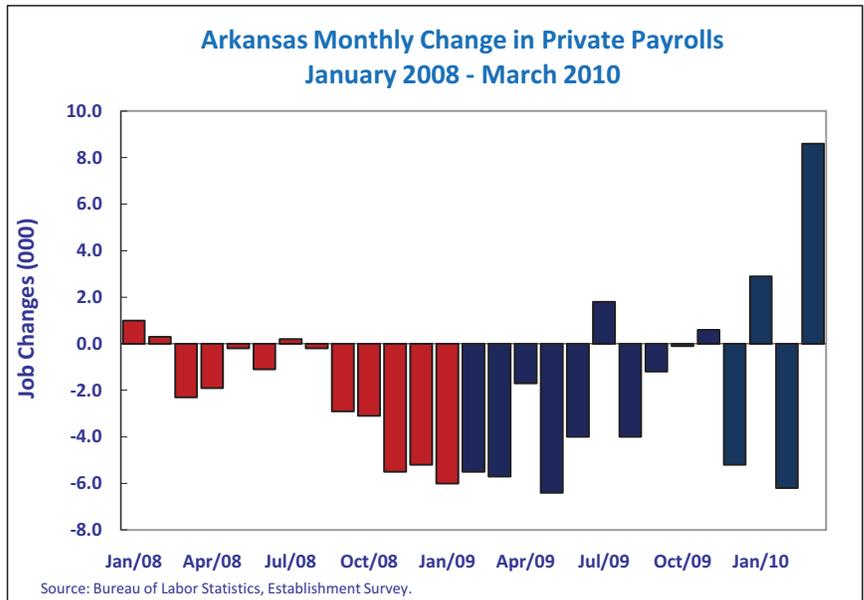
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 manufacturing, information services, and transportation and utilities faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 March 2010, up 2.8 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 7.7 percent reached in February 2010.
- 107,000 Arkansas residents were counted among the unemployed in Arkansas during March 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 \$29,198.00 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$30,597.60 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

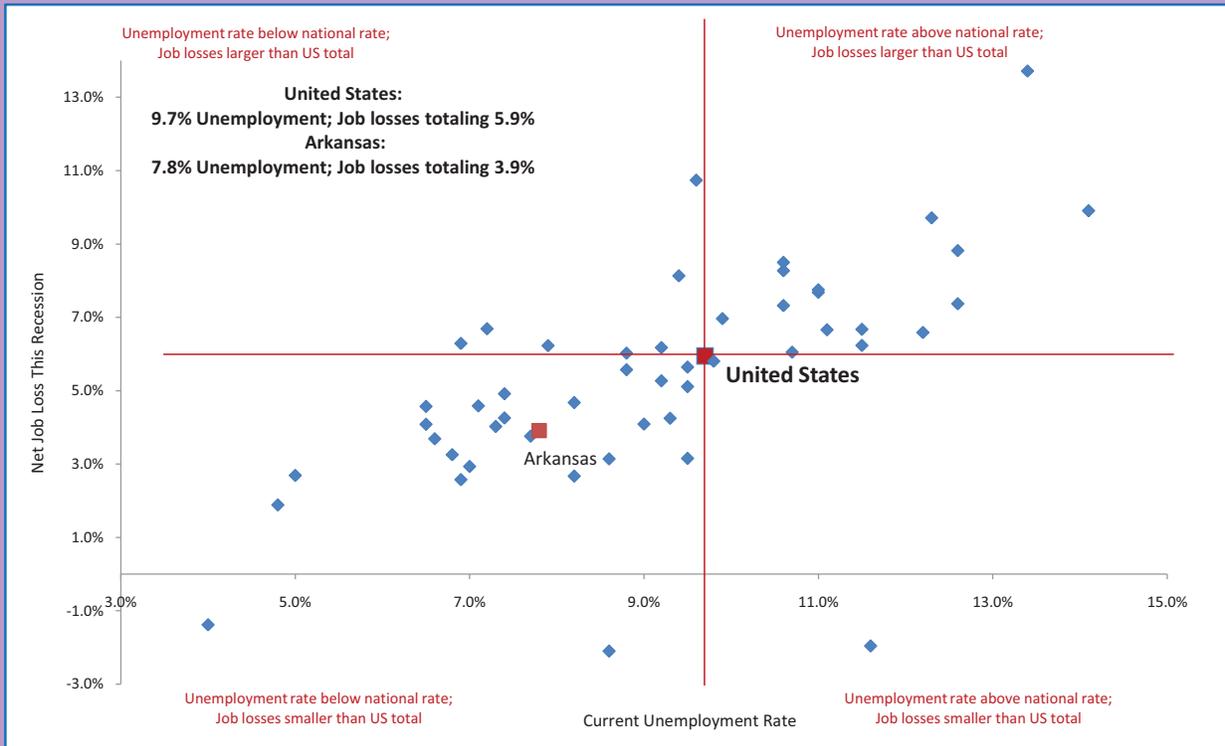
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Arkansas, home prices fell 7.9 percent between April 2007 and May 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices 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 4th quarter of 2009, 2.0 percent of all mortgages, including 6.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Arkansas.
- Housing starts in Arkansas totaled 4,830 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, a decrease of 19.0 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Arkansas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 146,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 4.6 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.4 percent to 1,650,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	4.7%	5.1%
	March 2009	7.0%	8.6%
	March 2010	7.8%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: California

JOBS

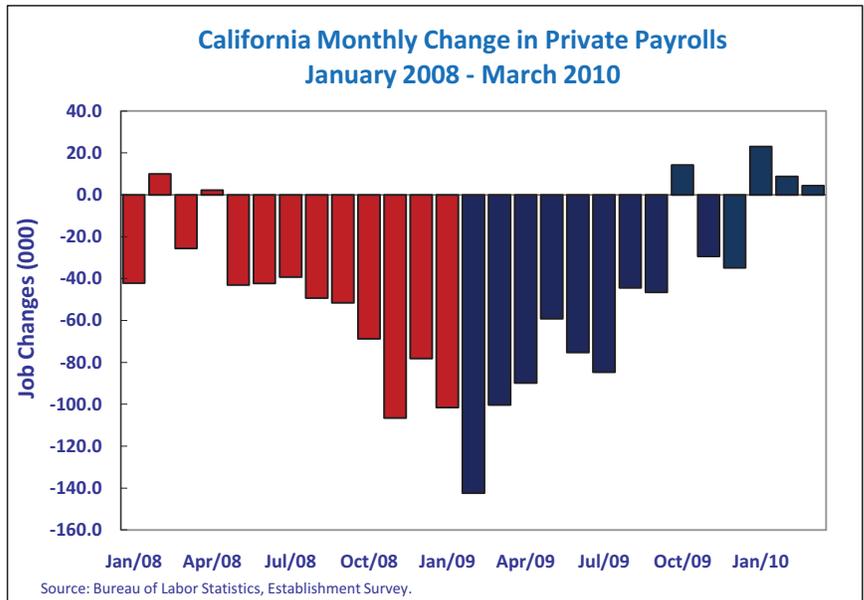
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, manufacturing, and transportation and utilities faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 March 2010, up 6.8 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 12.5 percent reached in February 2010.
- 2,308,000 California residents were counted among the unemployed in California during March 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 \$38,262.10 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$40,981.20 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

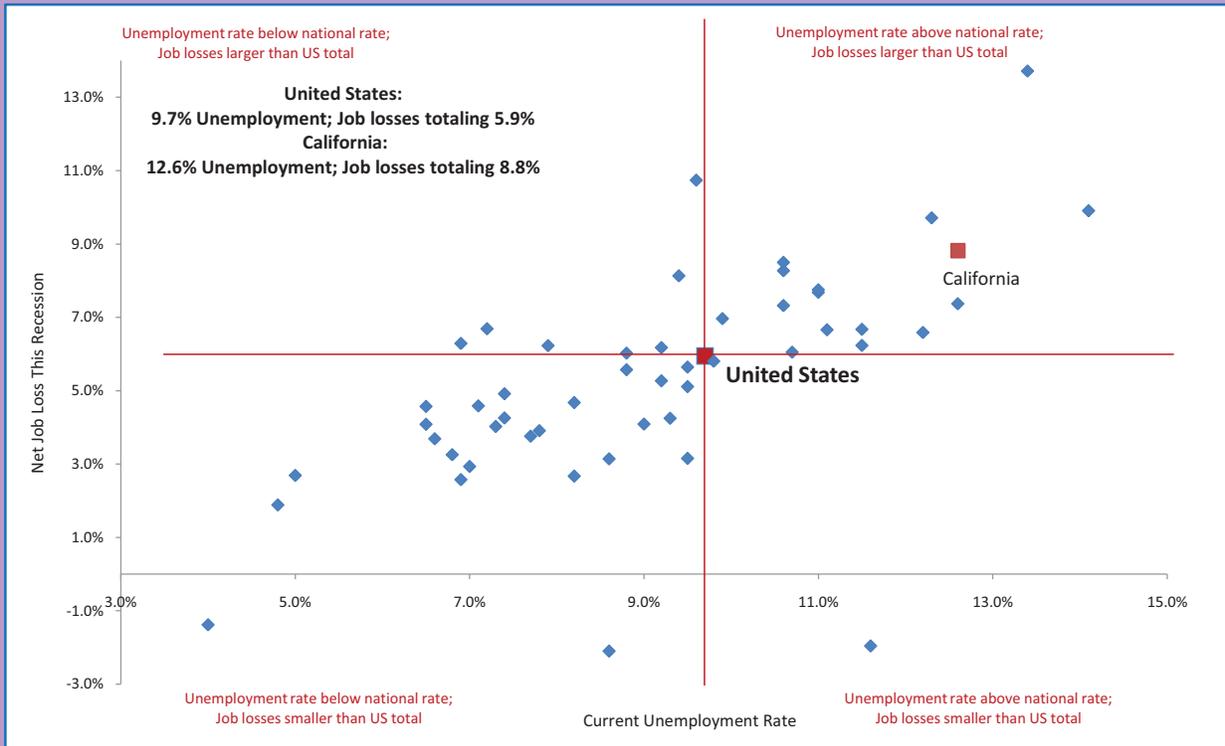
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In California, home prices fell 42.9 percent between March 2006 and April 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices 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 4th quarter of 2009, 5.6 percent of all mortgages, including 18.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in California.
- Housing starts in California totaled 43,590 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, an increase of 3.6 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes California, sales of new single-family homes totaled 93,000 units in February 2010, an increase of 20.8 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 5.2 percent to 1,100,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	6.1%	5.1%
	March 2009	10.6%	8.6%
	March 2010	12.6%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Colorado

JOBS

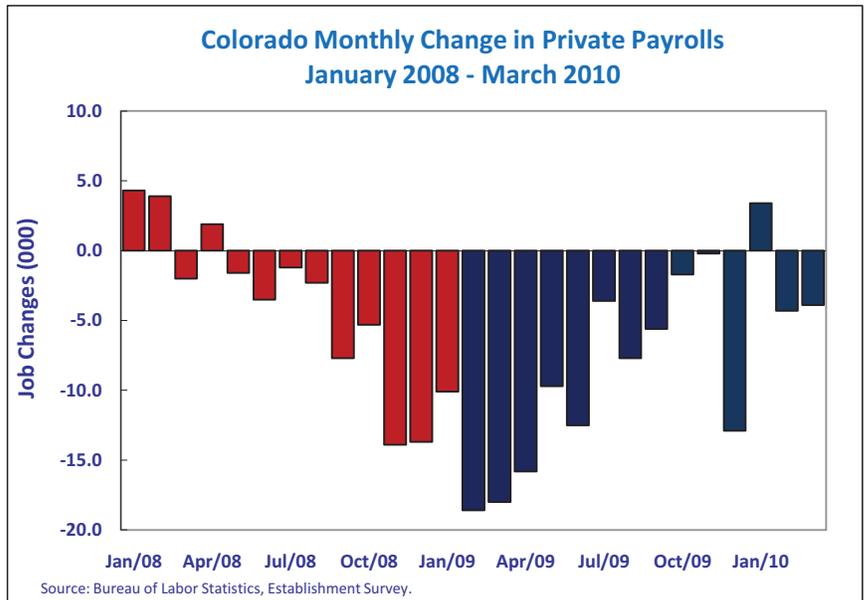
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, manufacturing, and financial services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 7.9 percent in March 2010, up 3.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.3 percent reached in June 2009.
- 210,000 Colorado residents were counted among the unemployed in Colorado during March 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 \$37,418.20 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$40,453.80 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

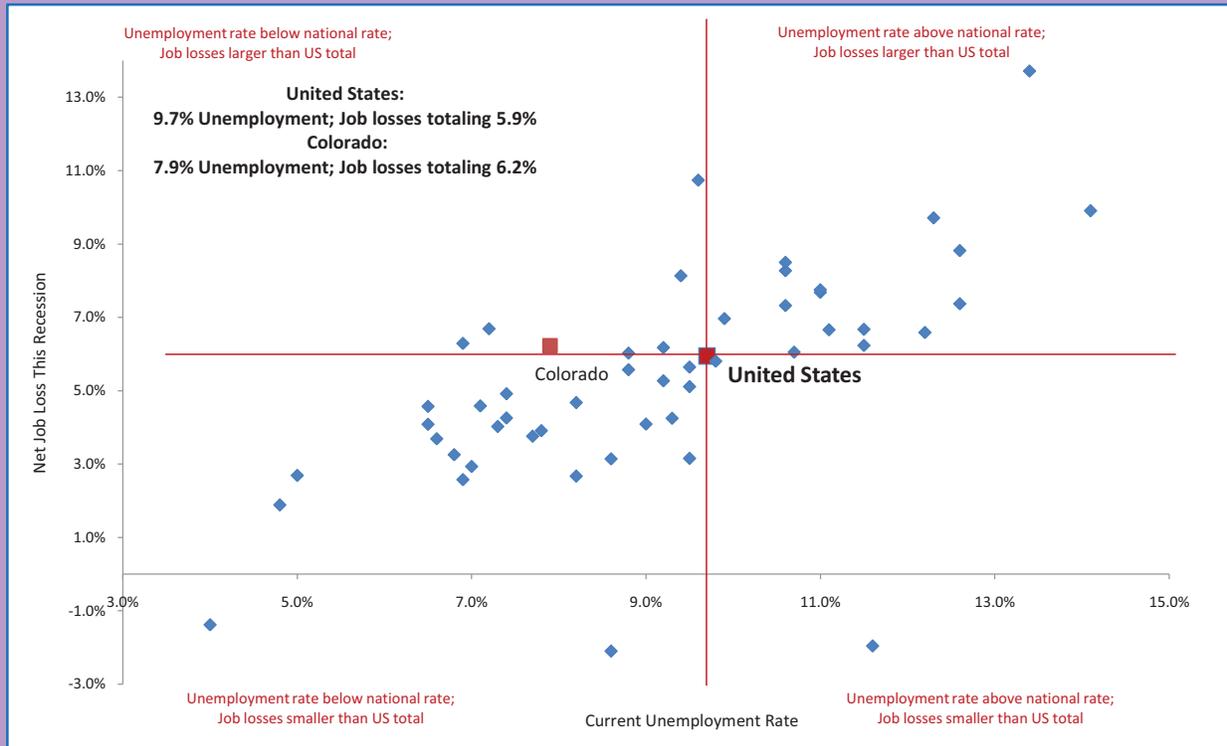
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Colorado, home prices fell 13.8 percent between January 2007 and February 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home 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 4th quarter of 2009, 2.8 percent of all mortgages, including 10.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Colorado.
- Housing starts in Colorado totaled 12,770 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, an increase of 36.3 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes Colorado, sales of new single-family homes totaled 93,000 units in February 2010, an increase of 20.8 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 5.2 percent to 1,100,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	4.4%	5.1%
	March 2009	7.7%	8.6%
	March 2010	7.9%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Connecticut

JOBS

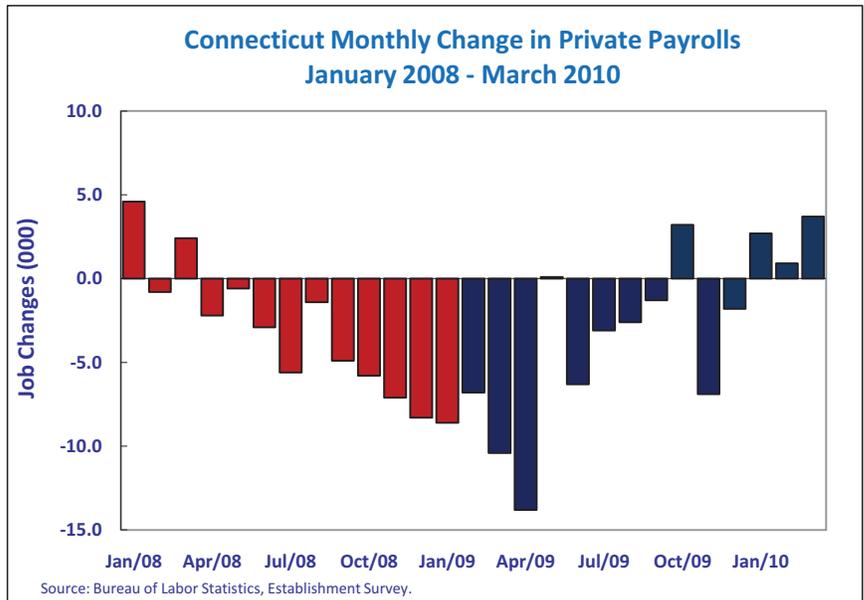
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, professional and business, and manufacturing faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 9.2 percent in March 2010, up 4.3 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 9.1 percent reached in February 2010.
- 175,000 Connecticut residents were counted among the unemployed in Connecticut during March 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 \$49,756.90 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$52,408.00 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

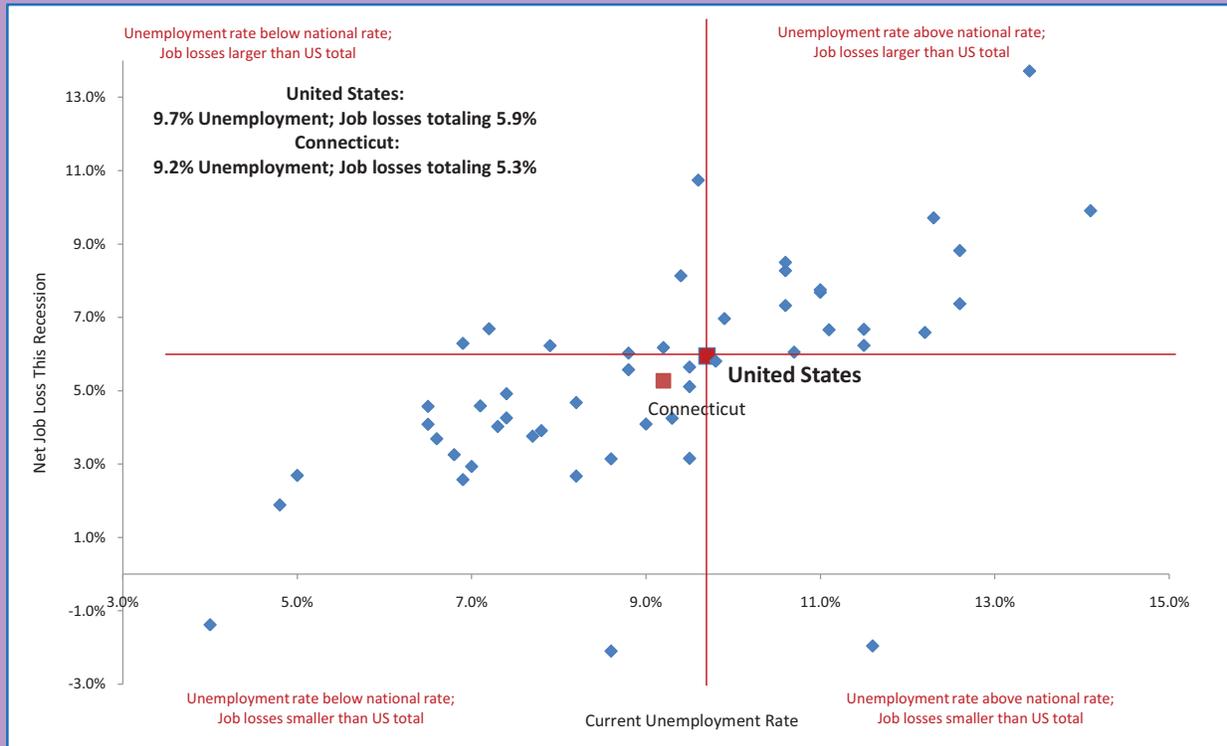
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Connecticut, home prices fell 23.2 percent between March 2006 and May 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices 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 4th quarter of 2009, 3.8 percent of all mortgages, including 16.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Connecticut.
- Housing starts in Connecticut totaled 2,560 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, a decrease of 14.1 percent from January.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Connecticut, sales of new single-family homes totaled 28,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 20.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.7 percent to 610,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	5.0%	5.1%
	March 2009	7.7%	8.6%
	March 2010	9.2%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Delaware

JOBS

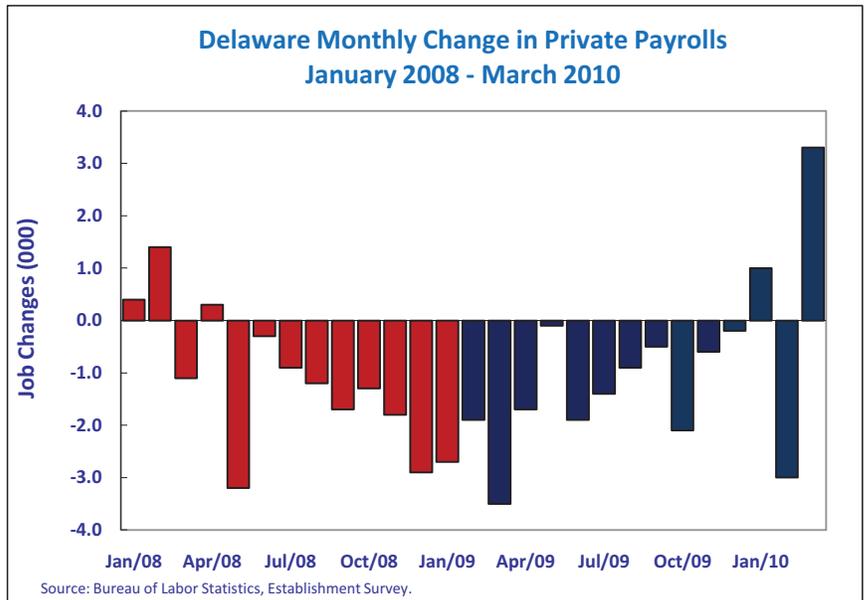
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, professional and business, and transportation and utilities faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 9.2 percent in March 2010, up 5.4 percentage points from December 2007, matching its most recent peak reached in February 2010.
- 39,000 Delaware residents were counted among the unemployed in Delaware during March 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 \$36,308.90 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$37,537.90 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

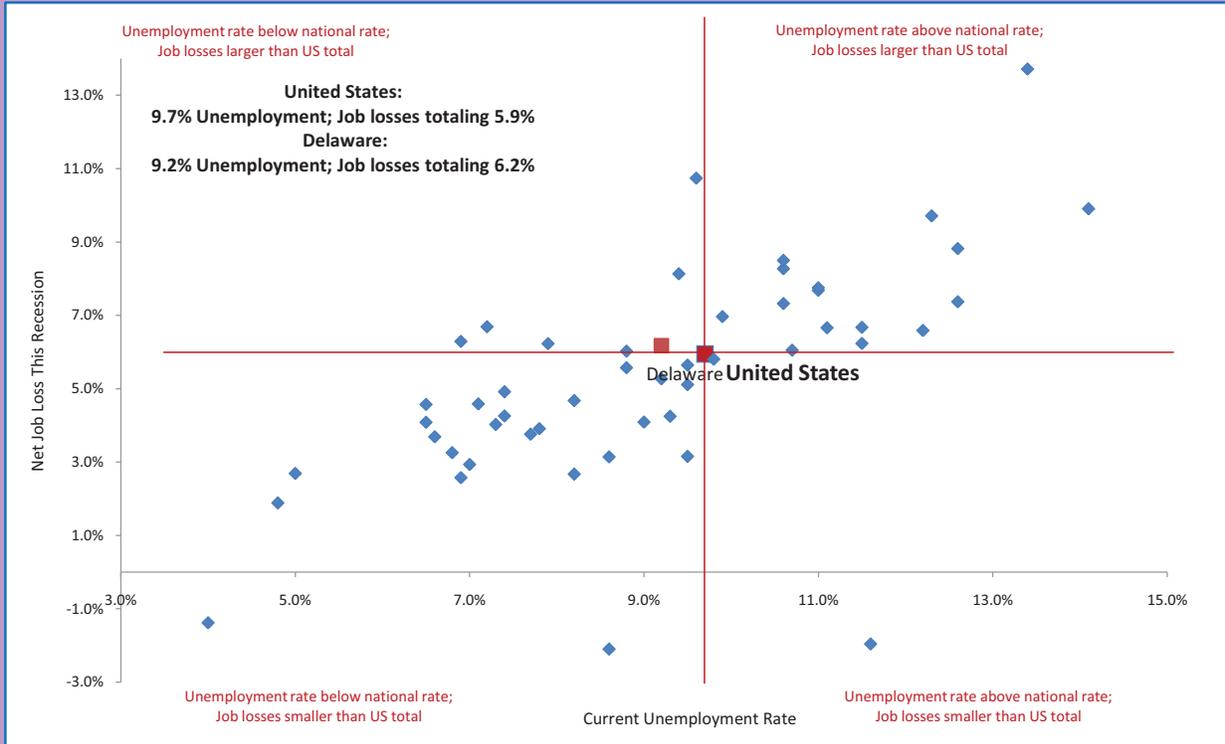
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 13.2 percent nationwide from the peak in April 2007 to the trough in January 2010. In the South Atlantic census division, which includes Delaware, home prices fell 17.9 percent between February 2007 and January 2010, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices decreased 1.24 percent in the census division between December and January 2010.
- The median price of single-family homes in Delaware was \$331,400 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2009, 3.4 percent of all mortgages, including 14.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Delaware.
- Housing starts in Delaware totaled 2,580 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, a decrease of 11.9 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Delaware, sales of new single-family homes totaled 146,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 4.6 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.4 percent to 1,650,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	4.0%	5.1%
	March 2009	7.6%	8.6%
	March 2010	9.2%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: The District Of Columbia

JOBS

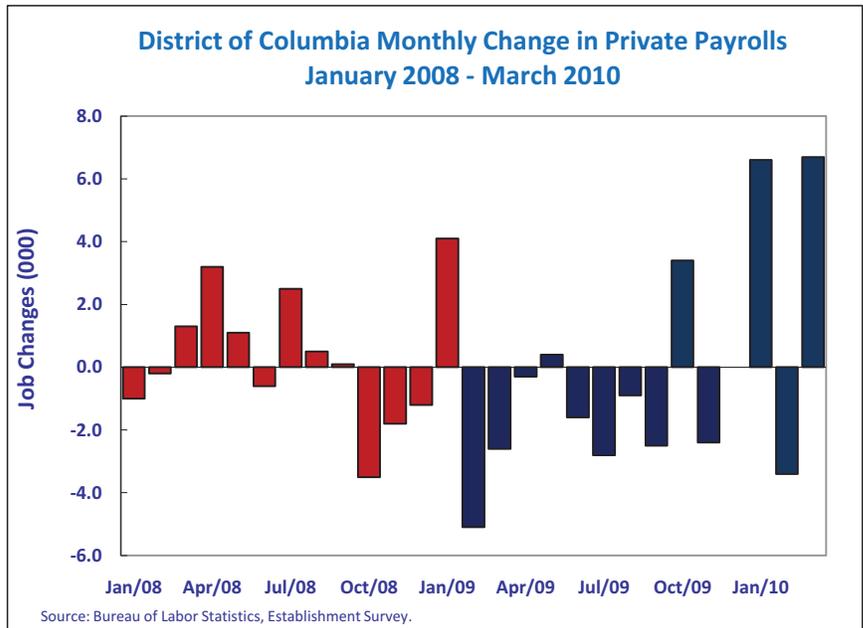
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 information services, financial services, and construction faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 11.6 percent in March 2010, up 6.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 12.0 percent reached in January 2010.
- 39,000 District of Columbia residents were counted among the unemployed in District of Columbia during March 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 \$60,909.40 in the 4th quarter of 2009, up from \$60,479.20 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

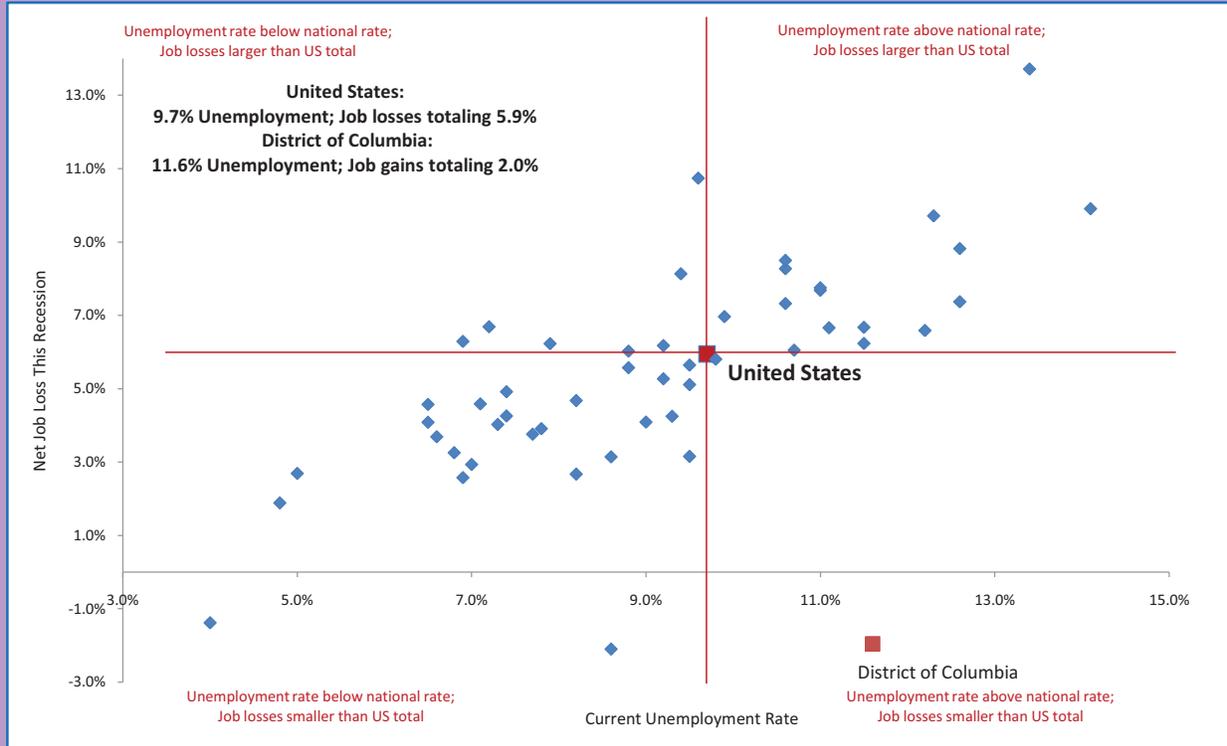
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In the District of Columbia, home prices fell 15.9 percent between March 2006 and May 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, 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 4th quarter of 2009, 2.9 percent of all mortgages, including 14.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in the District of Columbia.
- Housing starts in the District of Columbia totaled 60 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, a decrease of 79.3 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes the District of Columbia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 146,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 4.6 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.4 percent to 1,650,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	5.7%	5.1%
	March 2009	9.1%	8.6%
	March 2010	11.6%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Florida

JOBS

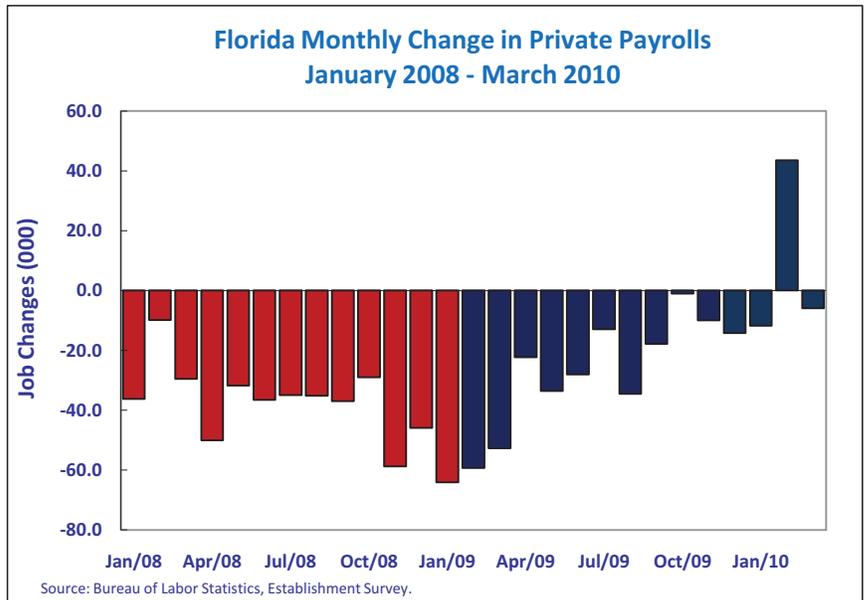
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, manufacturing, and information services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 12.3 percent in March 2010, up 7.6 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 12.2 percent reached in February 2010.
- 1,138,000 Florida residents were counted among the unemployed in Florida during March 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 \$34,521.70 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$36,789.40 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

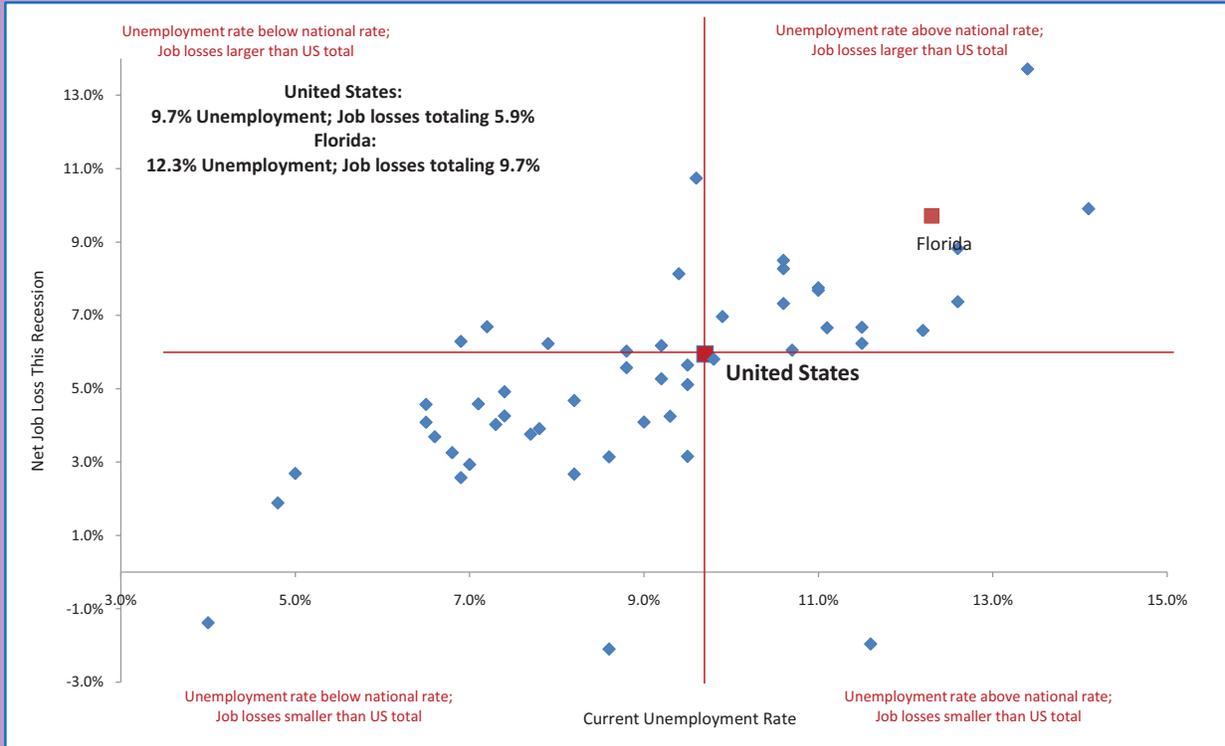
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Florida, home prices fell 44.8 percent between April 2006 and December 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices 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 4th quarter of 2009, 13.4 percent of all mortgages, including 33.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Florida.
- Housing starts in Florida totaled 38,770 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, a decrease of 30.0 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Florida, sales of new single-family homes totaled 146,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 4.6 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.4 percent to 1,650,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	5.2%	5.1%
	March 2009	9.6%	8.6%
	March 2010	12.3%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Georgia

JOBS

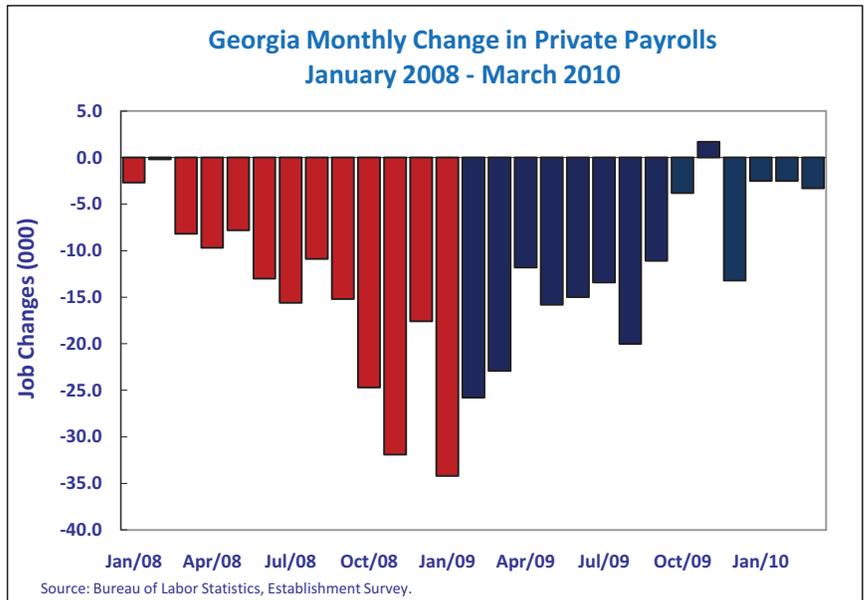
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, manufacturing, and financial services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 10.6 percent in March 2010, up 5.5 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 10.5 percent reached in February 2010.
- 498,000 Georgia residents were counted among the unemployed in Georgia during March 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 \$30,601.10 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$32,489.90 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

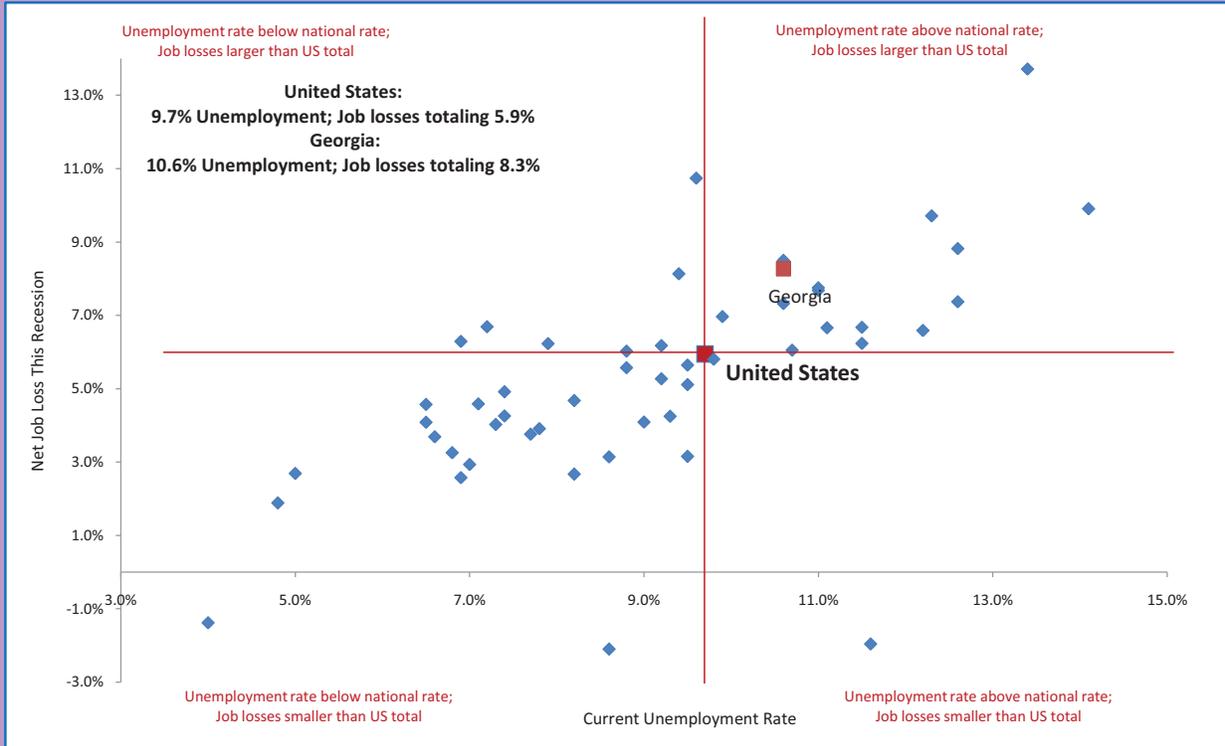
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Georgia, home prices fell 21.1 percent between February 2007 and May 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices 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 4th quarter of 2009, 3.6 percent of all mortgages, including 10.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Georgia.
- Housing starts in Georgia totaled 15,610 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, a decrease of 10.9 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Georgia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 146,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 4.6 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.4 percent to 1,650,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	5.4%	5.1%
	March 2009	9.0%	8.6%
	March 2010	10.6%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Hawaii

JOBS

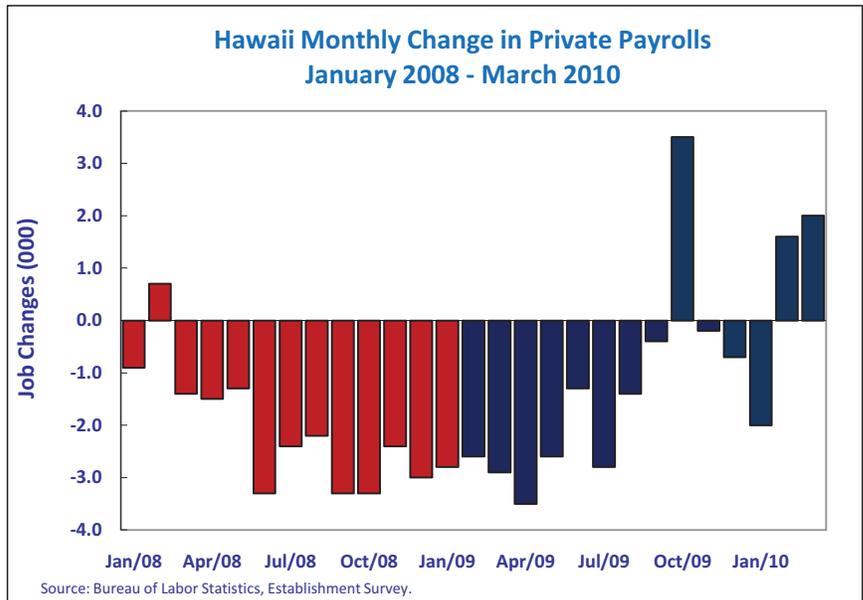
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, professional and business, and transportation and utilities faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 6.9 percent in March 2010, up 3.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.0 percent reached in September 2009.
- 44,000 Hawaii residents were counted among the unemployed in Hawaii during March 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 \$38,164.80 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$38,938.70 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

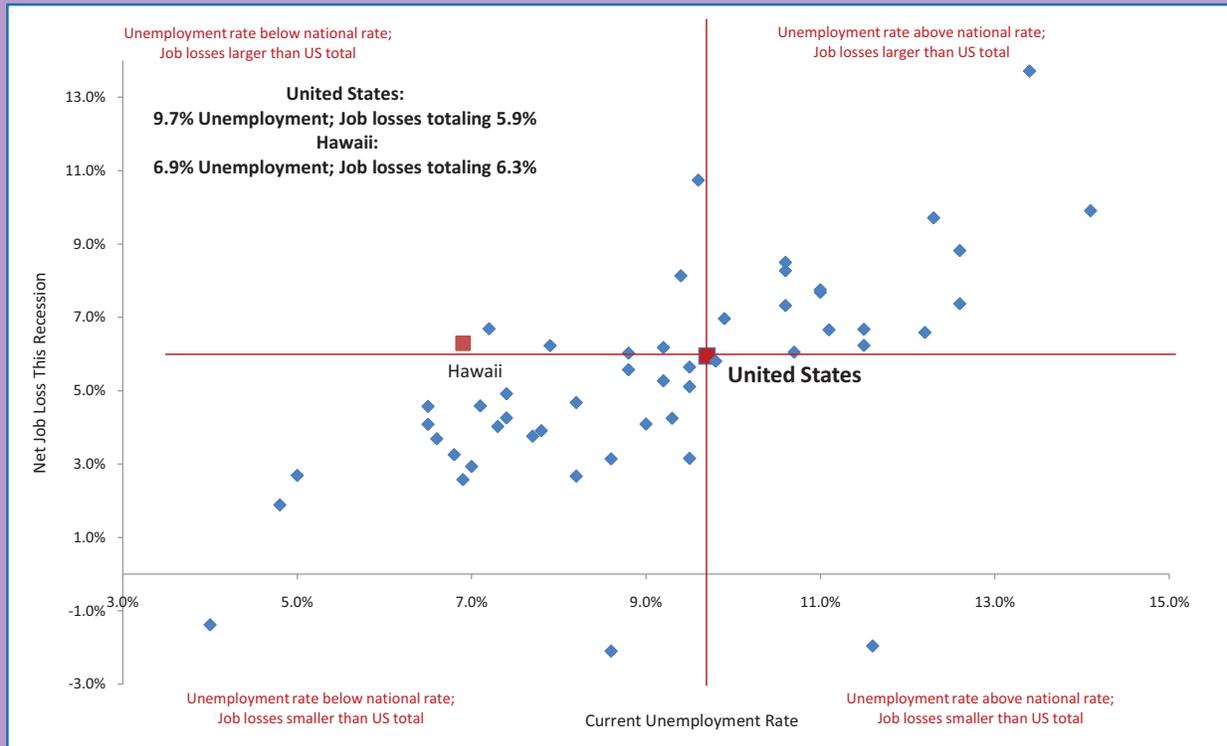
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Hawaii, home prices fell 18.1 percent between April 2007 and May 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices increased 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 4th quarter of 2009, 4.5 percent of all mortgages, including 19.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Hawaii.
- Housing starts in Hawaii totaled 9,560 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, an increase of 408.5 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes Hawaii, sales of new single-family homes totaled 93,000 units in February 2010, an increase of 20.8 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 5.2 percent to 1,100,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	3.2%	5.1%
	March 2009	6.6%	8.6%
	March 2010	6.9%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Idaho

JOBS

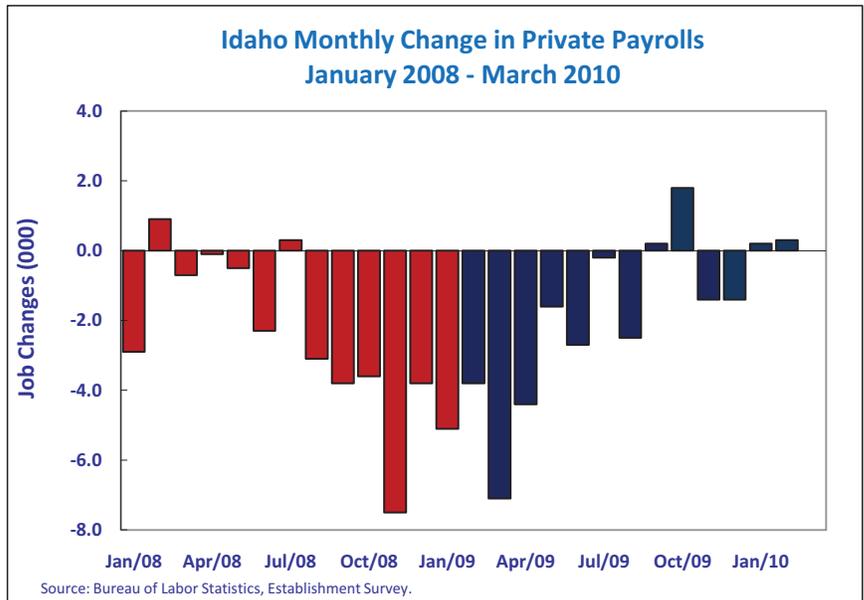
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, manufacturing, and information services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 9.4 percent in March 2010, up 5.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.5 percent reached in February 2010.
- 71,000 Idaho residents were counted among the unemployed in Idaho during March 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 \$28,662.00 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$31,165.90 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

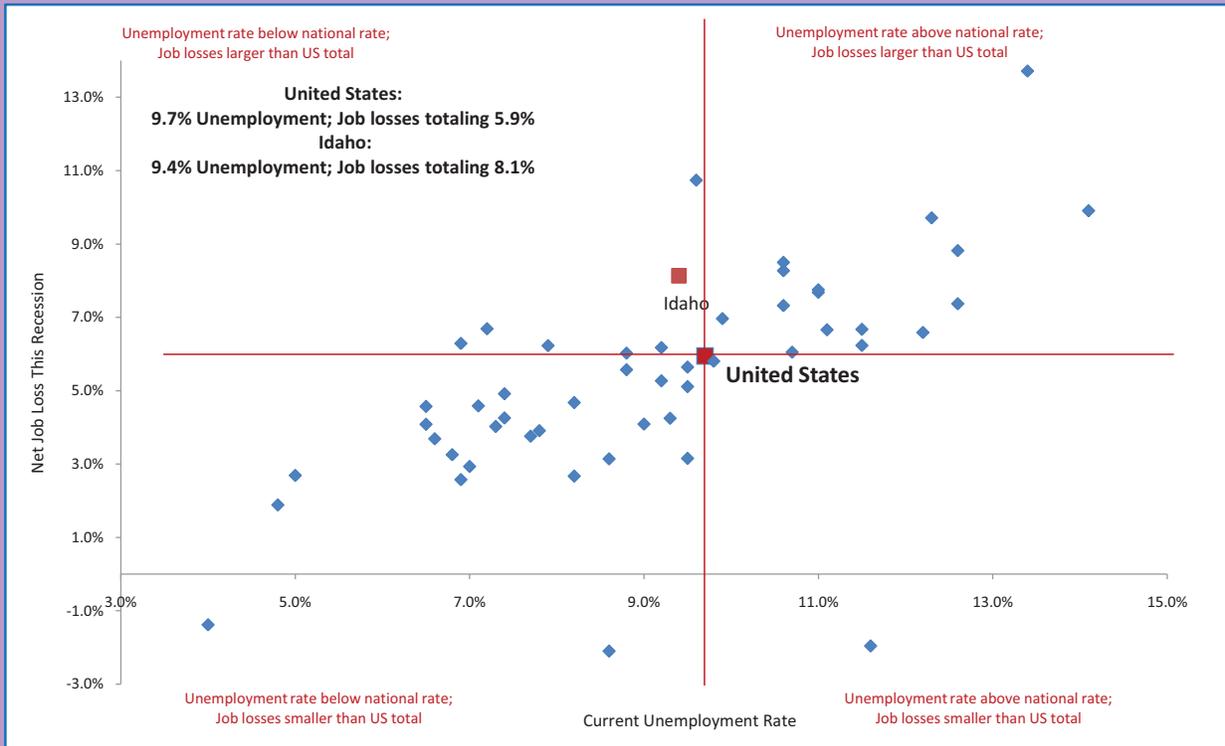
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Idaho, home prices fell 31.1 percent between May 2007 and December 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices 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 4th quarter of 2009, 3.7 percent of all mortgages, including 14.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Idaho.
- Housing starts in Idaho totaled 4,490 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, a decrease of 8.9 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes Idaho, sales of new single-family homes totaled 93,000 units in February 2010, an increase of 20.8 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 5.2 percent to 1,100,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	4.0%	5.1%
	March 2009	7.2%	8.6%
	March 2010	9.4%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Illinois

JOBS

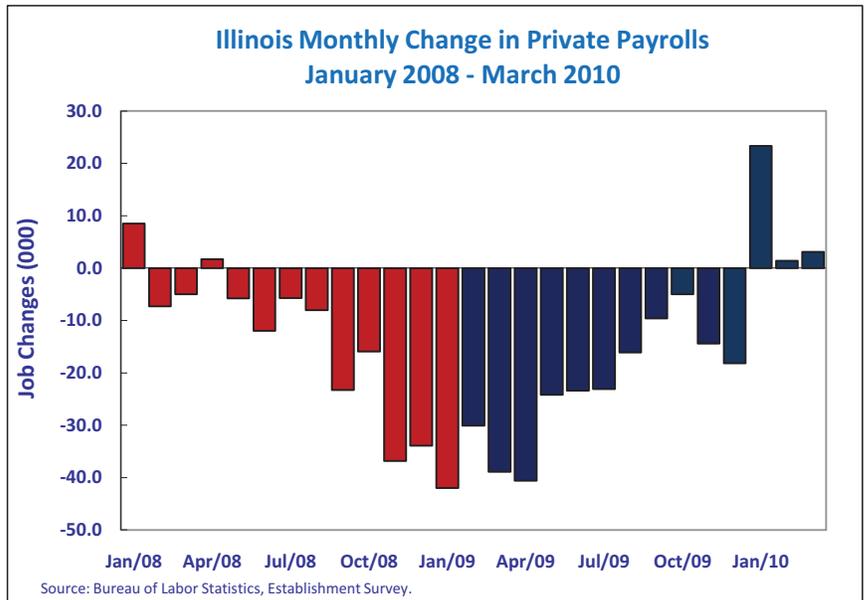
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, manufacturing, and information services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 11.5 percent in March 2010, up 6.0 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 11.4 percent reached in February 2010.
- 765,000 Illinois residents were counted among the unemployed in Illinois during March 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 \$37,555.60 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$39,609.50 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

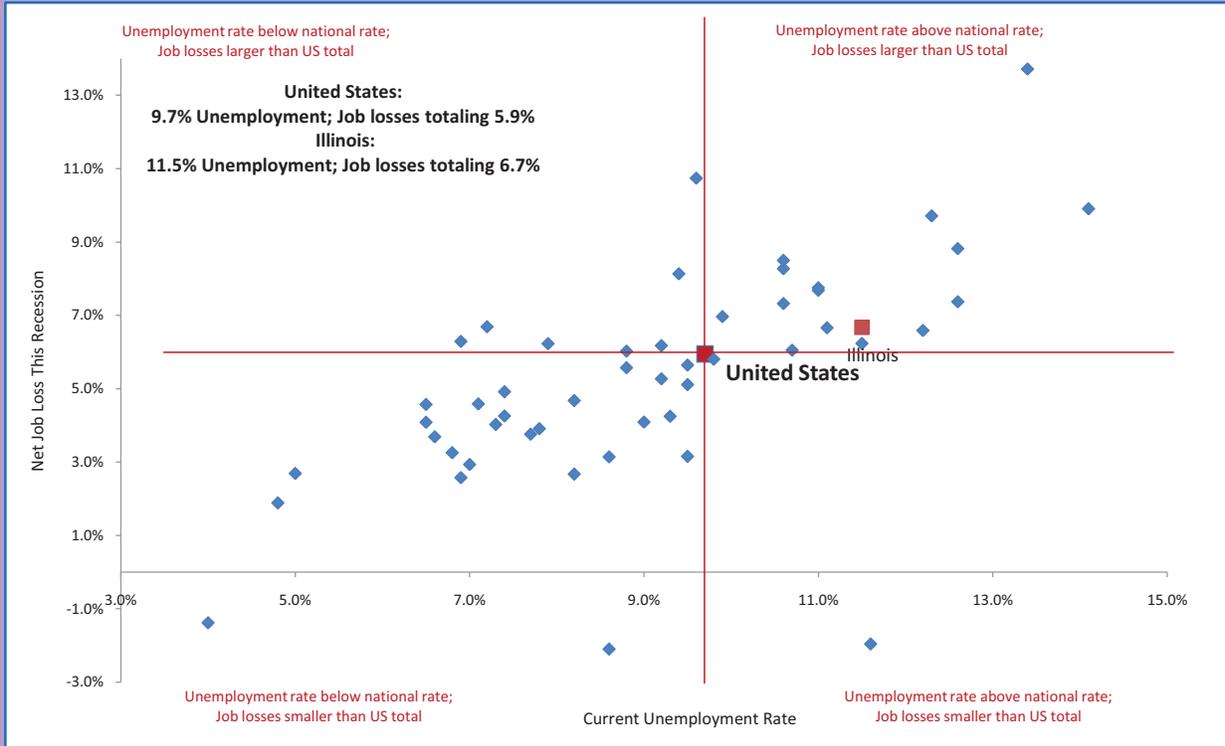
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Illinois, home prices fell 23 percent between March 2007 and December 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices 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 4th quarter of 2009, 5.6 percent of all mortgages, including 18.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Illinois.
- Housing starts in Illinois totaled 14,190 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, an increase of 76.5 percent from January.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Illinois, sales of new single-family homes totaled 41,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 18.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 3.1 percent to 1,010,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	5.7%	5.1%
	March 2009	9.2%	8.6%
	March 2010	11.5%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Indiana

JOBS

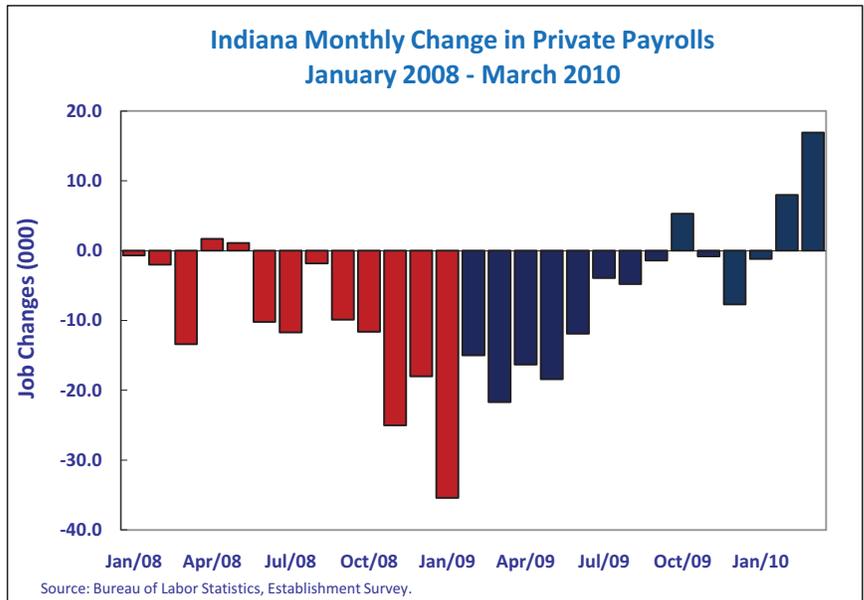
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, manufacturing, and information services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 9.9 percent in March 2010, up 5.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.6 percent reached in June 2009.
- 310,000 Indiana residents were counted among the unemployed in Indiana during March 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 \$30,781.50 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$31,889.20 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

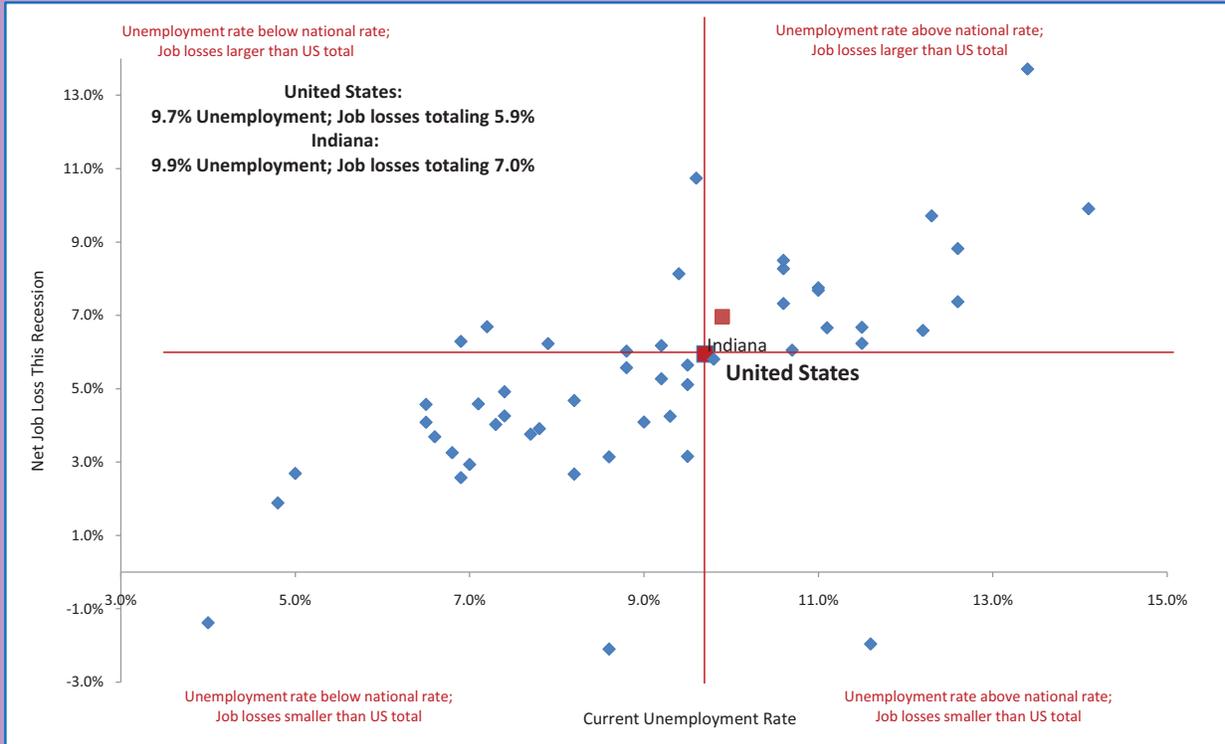
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Indiana, home prices fell 16.6 percent between March 2007 and February 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices 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 4th quarter of 2009, 4.3 percent of all mortgages, including 11.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Indiana.
- Housing starts in Indiana totaled 13,620 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, a decrease of 20.1 percent from January.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Indiana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 41,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 18.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 3.1 percent to 1,010,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	4.9%	5.1%
	March 2009	10.1%	8.6%
	March 2010	9.9%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Iowa

JOBS

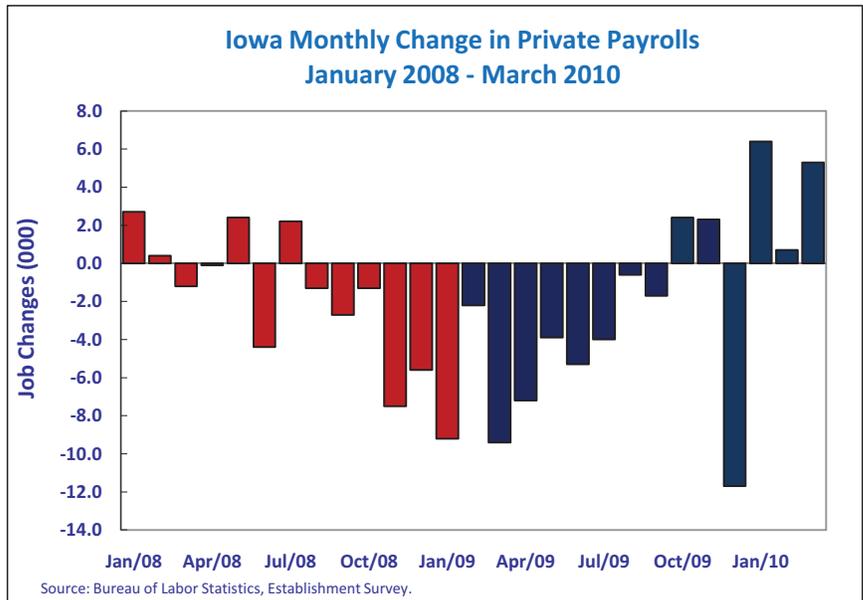
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 manufacturing, construction, and information services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 6.8 percent in March 2010, up 2.9 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 6.7 percent reached in February 2010.
- 115,000 Iowa residents were counted among the unemployed in Iowa during March 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 \$33,490.40 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$34,134.40 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

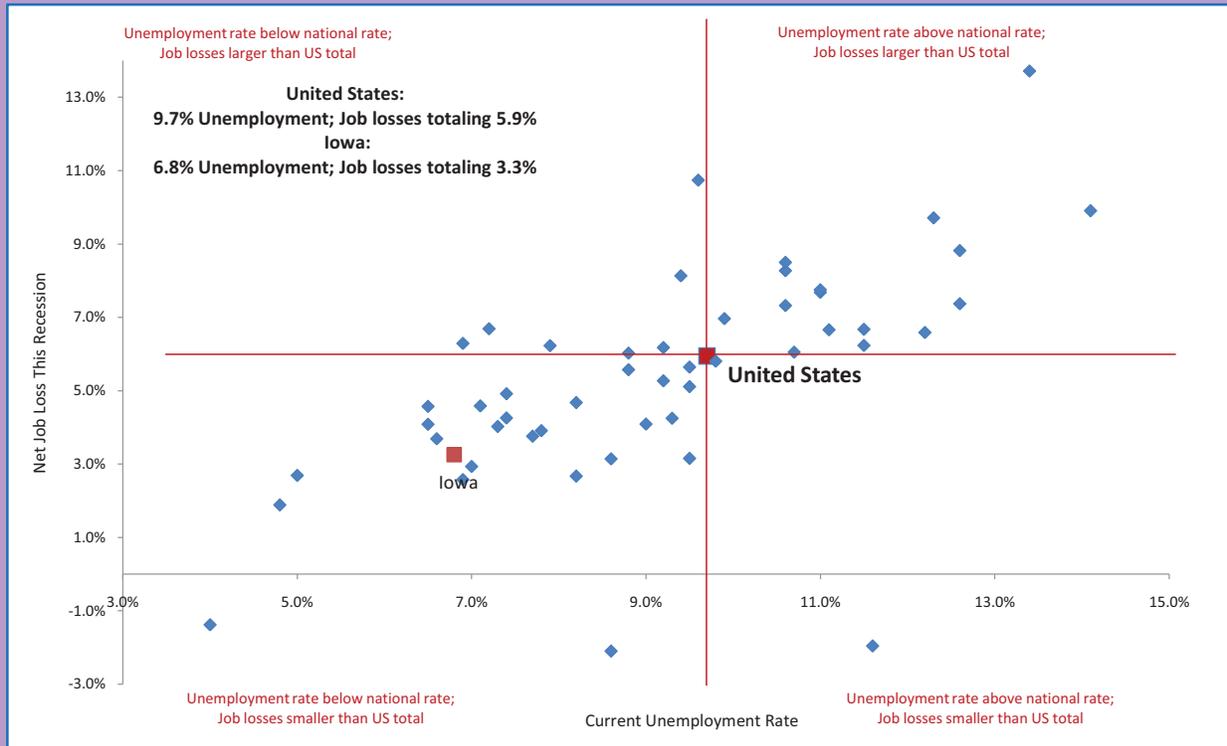
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Iowa, home prices fell 4.1 percent between March 2007 and March 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices decreased 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 4th quarter of 2009, 2.8 percent of all mortgages, including 11.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Iowa.
- Housing starts in Iowa totaled 6,830 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, an increase of 65.8 percent from January.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Iowa, sales of new single-family homes totaled 41,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 18.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 3.1 percent to 1,010,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	3.9%	5.1%
	March 2009	5.5%	8.6%
	March 2010	6.8%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Kansas

JOBS

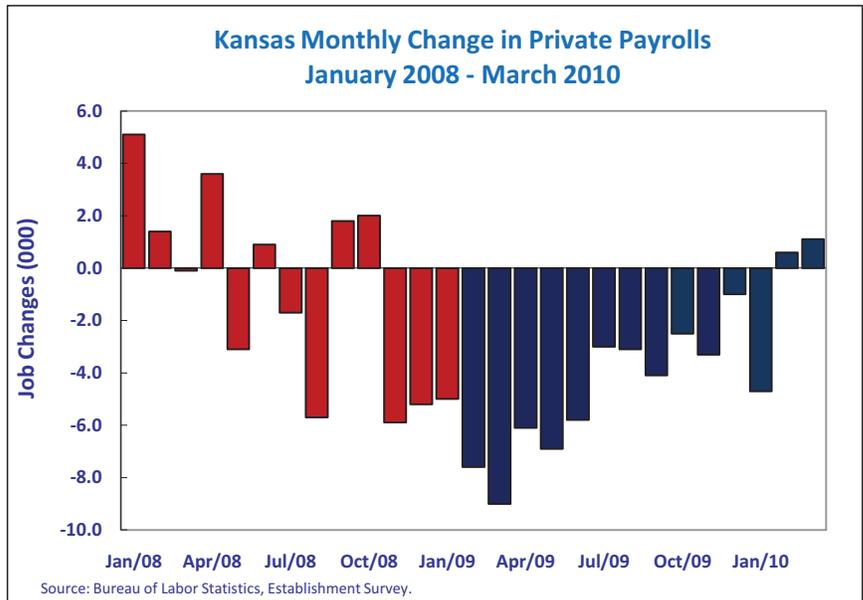
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 information services, manufacturing, and construction faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 March 2010, up 2.5 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.2 percent reached in August 2009.
- 98,000 Kansas residents were counted among the unemployed in Kansas during March 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 \$34,494.40 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$35,435.30 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

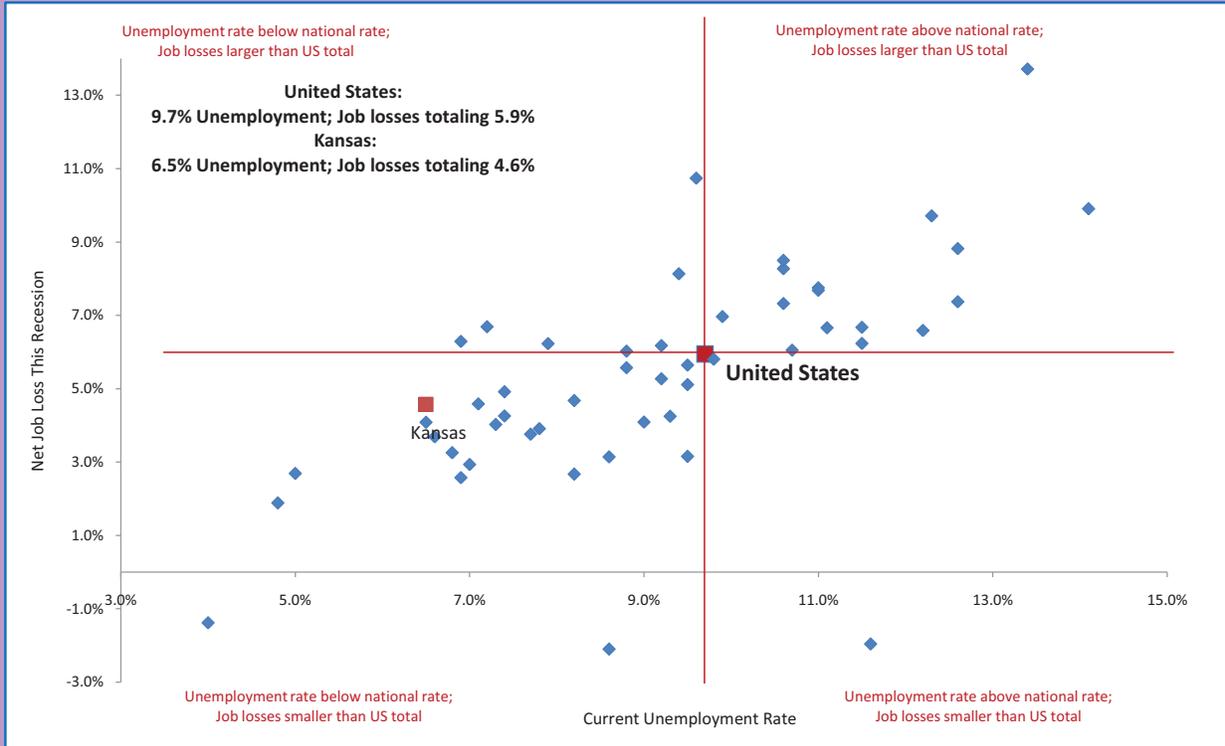
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Kansas, home prices fell 11.6 percent between December 2007 and July 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices 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 4th quarter of 2009, 2.3 percent of all mortgages, including 8.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Kansas.
- Housing starts in Kansas totaled 4,640 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, a decrease of 10.6 percent from January.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Kansas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 41,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 18.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 3.1 percent to 1,010,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	3.9%	5.1%
	March 2009	6.4%	8.6%
	March 2010	6.5%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Kentucky

JOBS

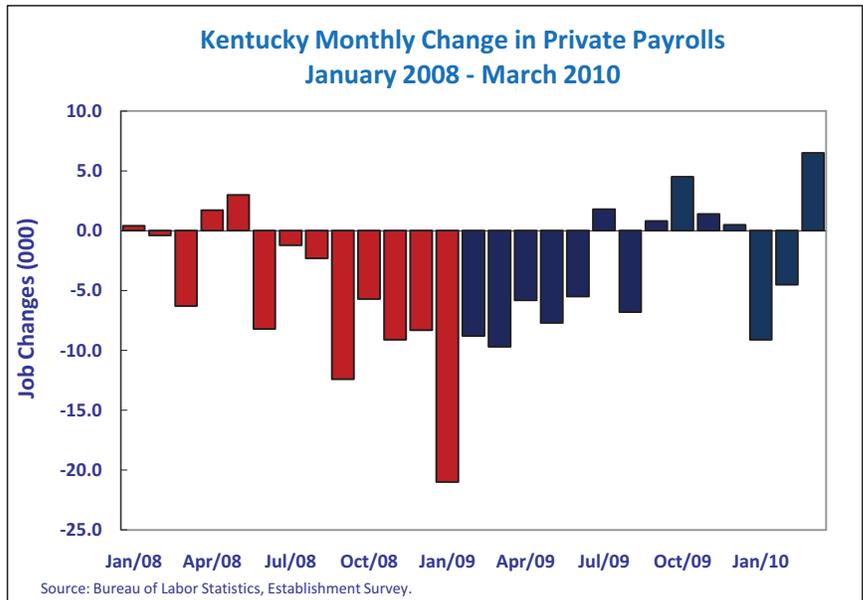
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, manufacturing, and information services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 10.7 percent in March 2010, up 5.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.9 percent reached in February 2010.
- 224,000 Kentucky residents were counted among the unemployed in Kentucky during March 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 \$29,244.40 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$29,499.90 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

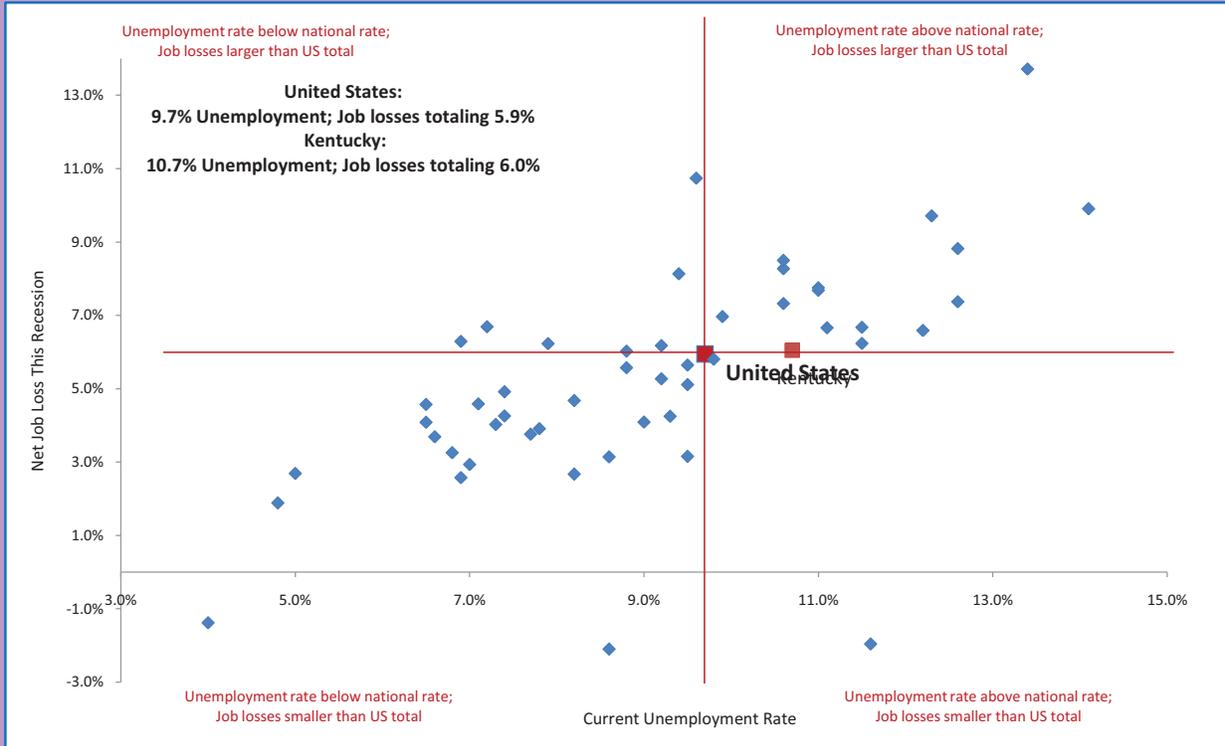
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Kentucky, home prices fell 7.4 percent between February 2007 and April 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices 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 4th quarter of 2009, 3.3 percent of all mortgages, including 11.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Kentucky.
- Housing starts in Kentucky totaled 5,210 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, a decrease of 14.9 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Kentucky, sales of new single-family homes totaled 146,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 4.6 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.4 percent to 1,650,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	5.7%	5.1%
	March 2009	10.1%	8.6%
	March 2010	10.7%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Louisiana

JOBS

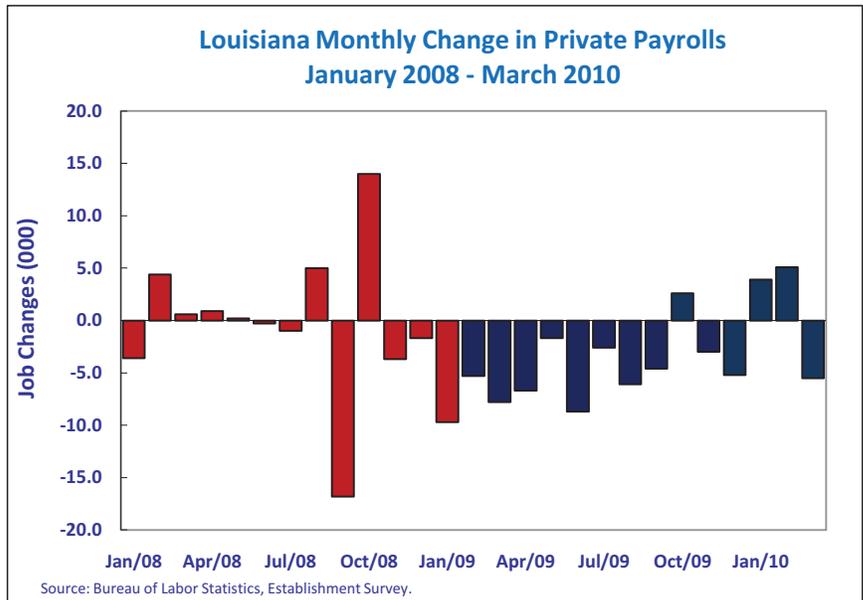
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 manufacturing, information services, and financial services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 6.9 percent in March 2010, up 3.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.4 percent reached in January 2010.
- 144,000 Louisiana residents were counted among the unemployed in Louisiana during March 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 \$32,573.50 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$33,541.10 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

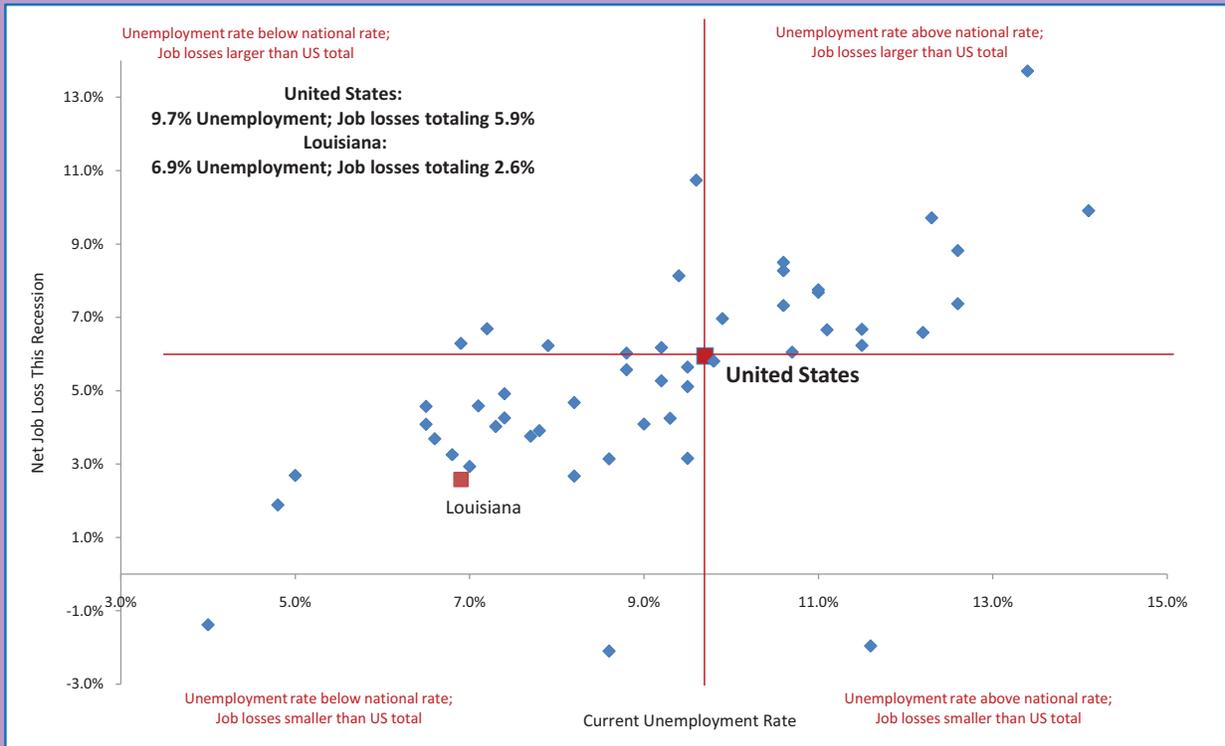
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Louisiana, home prices fell 8 percent between February 2007 and December 2008, peak to trough. Most recently, home 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 4th quarter of 2009, 3.2 percent of all mortgages, including 10.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Louisiana.
- Housing starts in Louisiana totaled 9,670 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, a decrease of 7.9 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Louisiana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 146,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 4.6 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.4 percent to 1,650,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	3.8%	5.1%
	March 2009	6.2%	8.6%
	March 2010	6.9%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Maine

JOBS

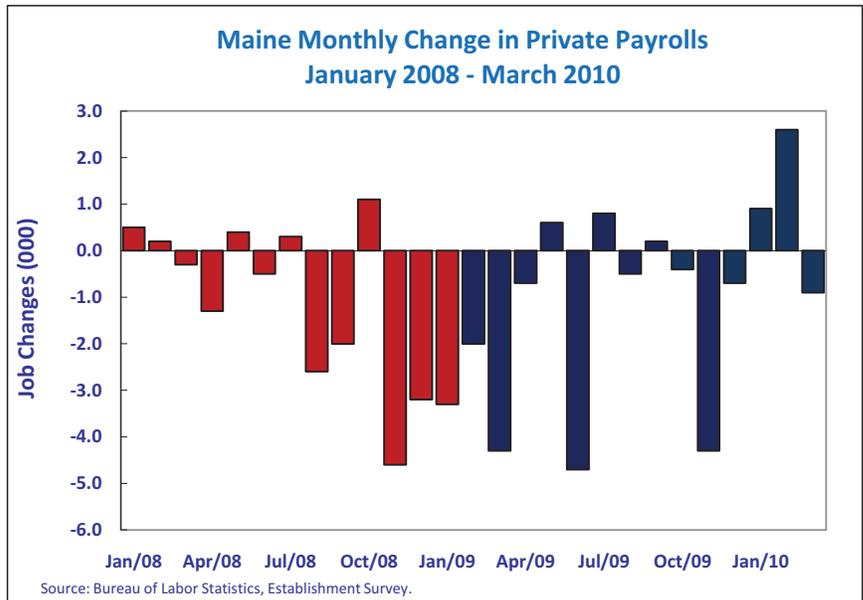
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, manufacturing, and transportation and utilities faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 8.2 percent in March 2010, up 3.5 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.3 percent reached in February 2010.
- 58,000 Maine residents were counted among the unemployed in Maine during March 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 \$33,713.30 in the 4th quarter of 2009, up from \$33,232.20 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

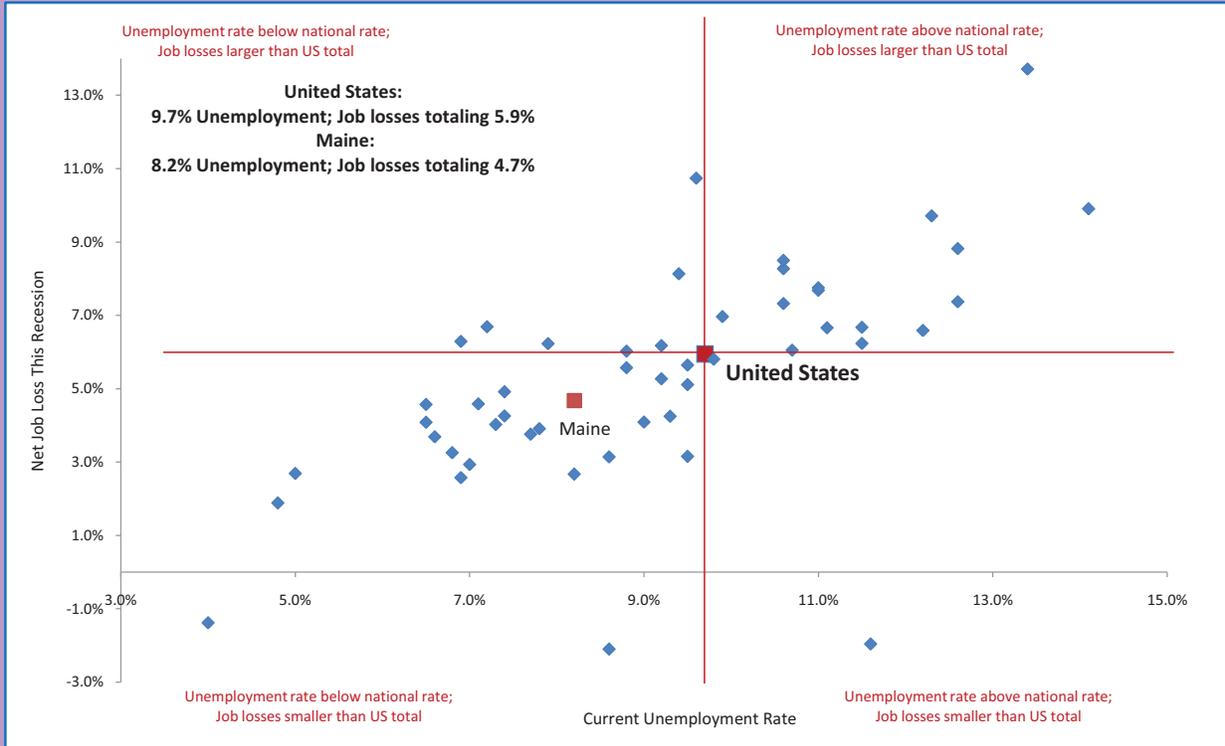
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Maine, home prices fell 11.2 percent between May 2007 and April 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices decreased 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 4th quarter of 2009, 4.4 percent of all mortgages, including 17.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Maine.
- Housing starts in Maine totaled 2,970 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, an increase of 53.9 percent from January.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Maine, sales of new single-family homes totaled 28,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 20.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.7 percent to 610,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	4.7%	5.1%
	March 2009	8.0%	8.6%
	March 2010	8.2%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Maryland

JOBS

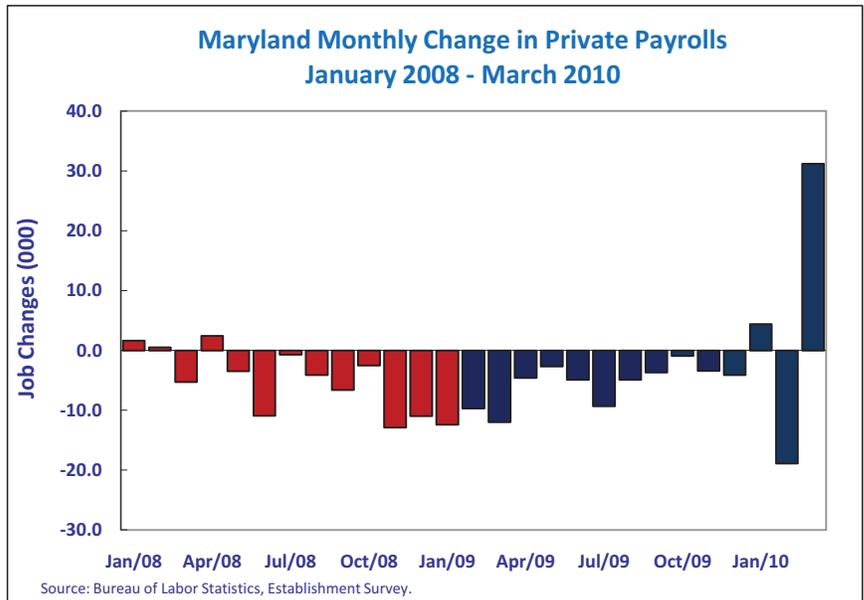
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, manufacturing, and financial services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 7.7 percent in March 2010, up 4.2 percentage points from December 2007, matching its most recent peak reached in February 2010.
- 229,000 Maryland residents were counted among the unemployed in Maryland during March 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 \$44,641.10 in the 4th quarter of 2009, up from \$44,539.20 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

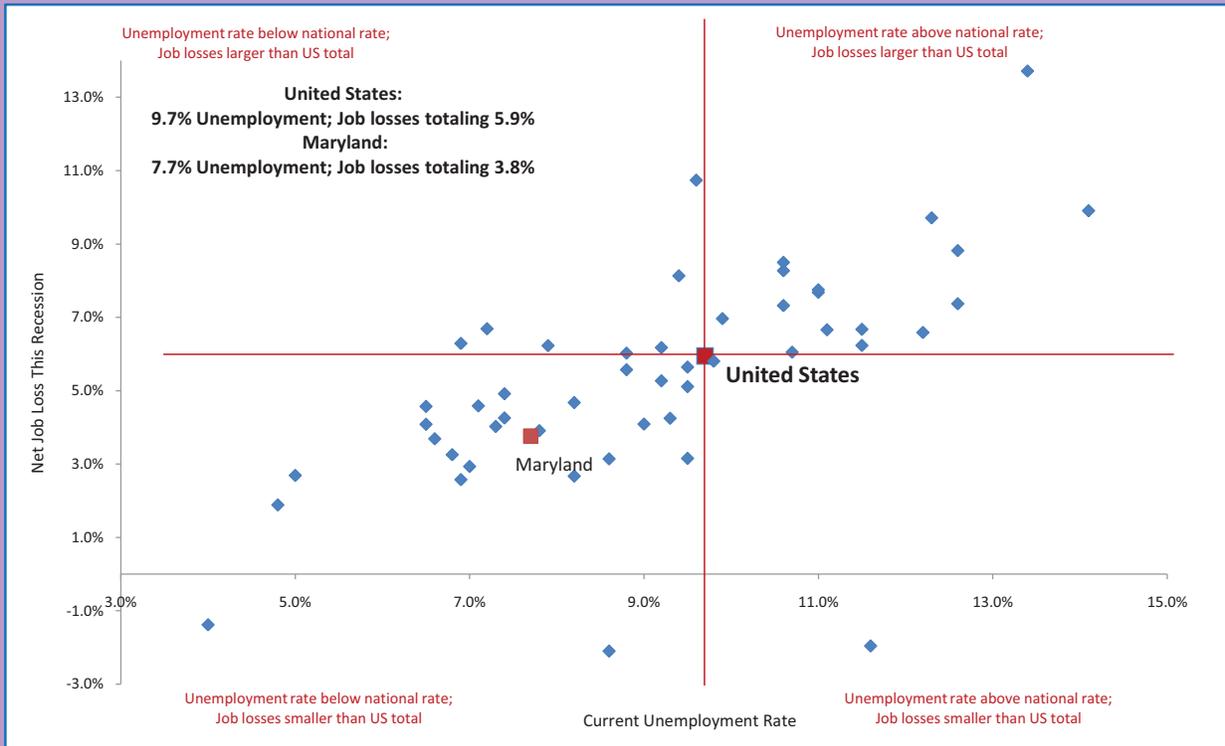
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Maryland, home prices fell 24.9 percent between March 2007 and December 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices 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 4th quarter of 2009, 3.9 percent of all mortgages, including 15.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Maryland.
- Housing starts in Maryland totaled 7,250 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, a decrease of 34.5 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Maryland, sales of new single-family homes totaled 146,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 4.6 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.4 percent to 1,650,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	3.7%	5.1%
	March 2009	6.7%	8.6%
	March 2010	7.7%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Massachusetts

JOBS

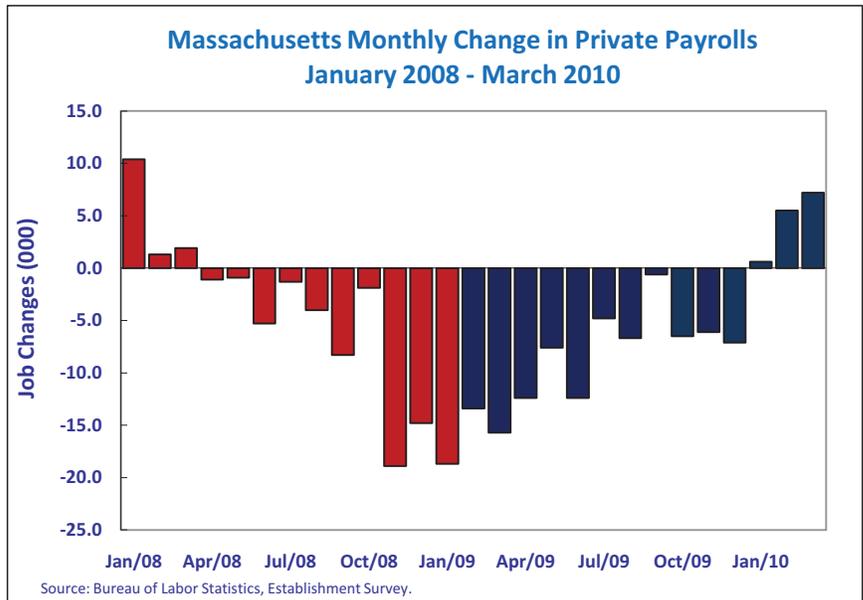
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, manufacturing, and financial services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 9.3 percent in March 2010, up 4.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.5 percent reached in February 2010.
- 324,000 Massachusetts residents were counted among the unemployed in Massachusetts during March 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 \$46,090.70 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$47,480.20 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

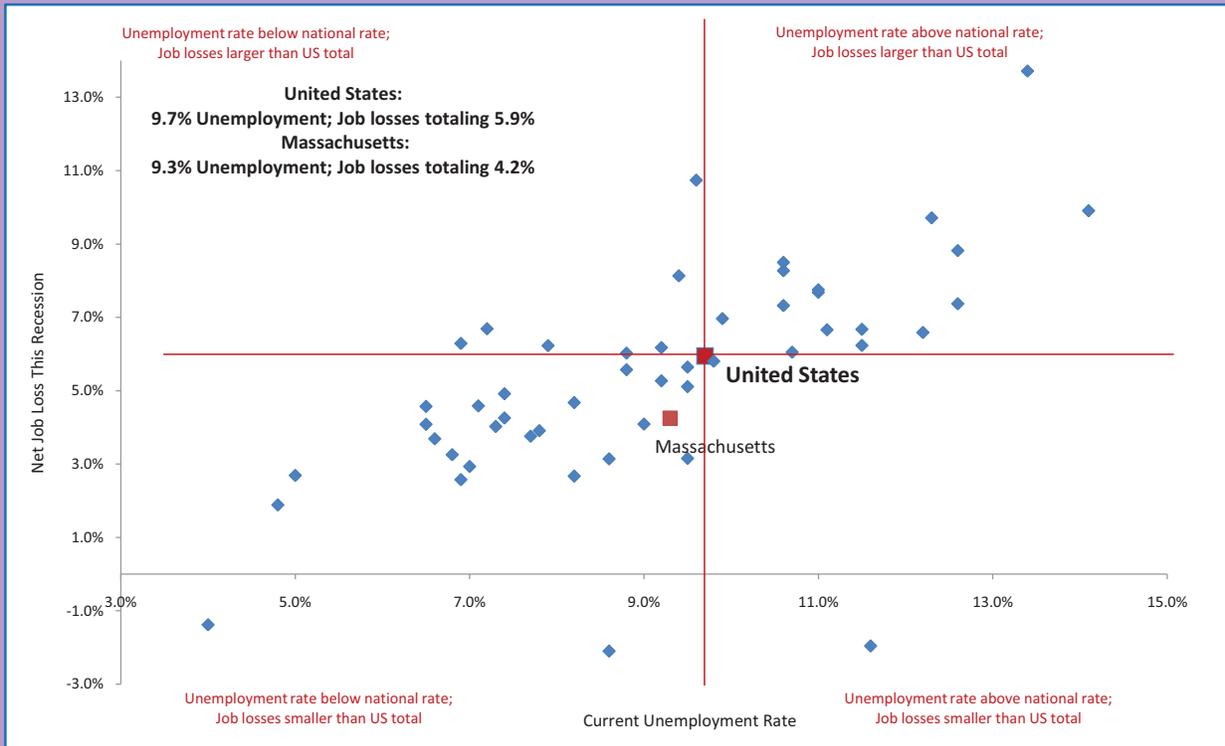
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Massachusetts, home prices fell 26.3 percent between February 2006 and March 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home 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 4th quarter of 2009, 3.4 percent of all mortgages, including 15.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Massachusetts.
- Housing starts in Massachusetts totaled 7,270 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, a decrease of 12.9 percent from January.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Massachusetts, sales of new single-family homes totaled 28,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 20.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.7 percent to 610,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	4.5%	5.1%
	March 2009	7.7%	8.6%
	March 2010	9.3%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Michigan

JOBS

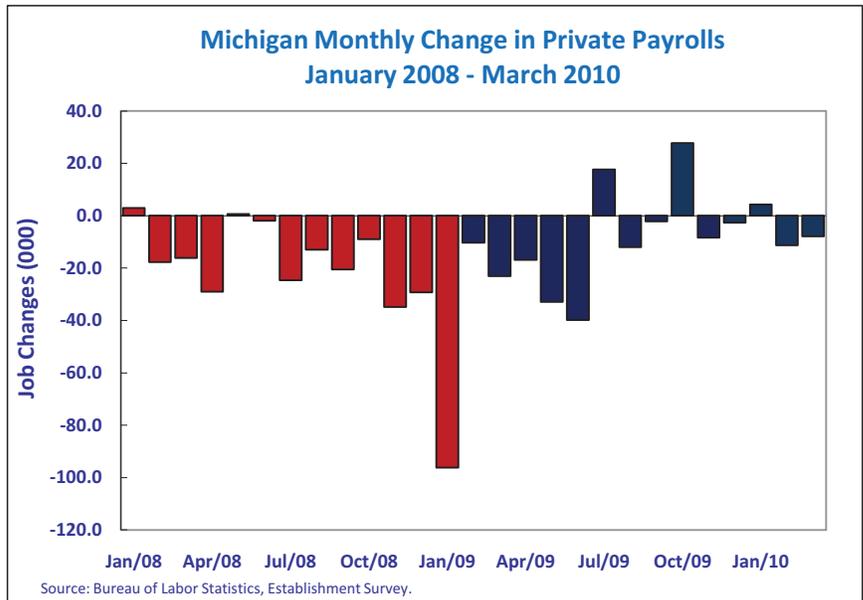
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, manufacturing, and information services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 14.1 percent in March 2010, up 7.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 14.5 percent reached in December 2009.
- 683,000 Michigan residents were counted among the unemployed in Michigan during March 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 \$31,230.50 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$32,228.70 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

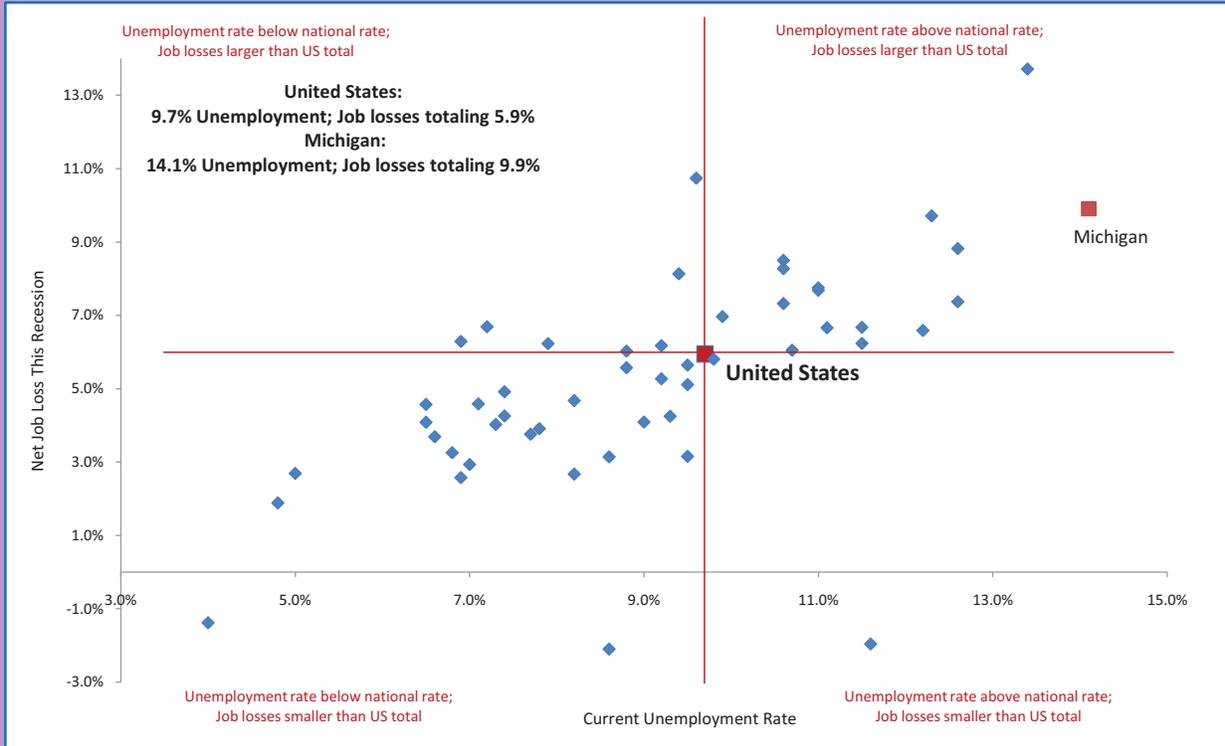
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Michigan, home prices fell 45.1 percent between April 2005 and November 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices 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 4th quarter of 2009, 4.6 percent of all mortgages, including 10.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Michigan.
- Housing starts in Michigan totaled 9,150 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, a decrease of 10.6 percent from January.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Michigan, sales of new single-family homes totaled 41,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 18.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 3.1 percent to 1,010,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	7.1%	5.1%
	March 2009	12.6%	8.6%
	March 2010	14.1%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Minnesota

JOBS

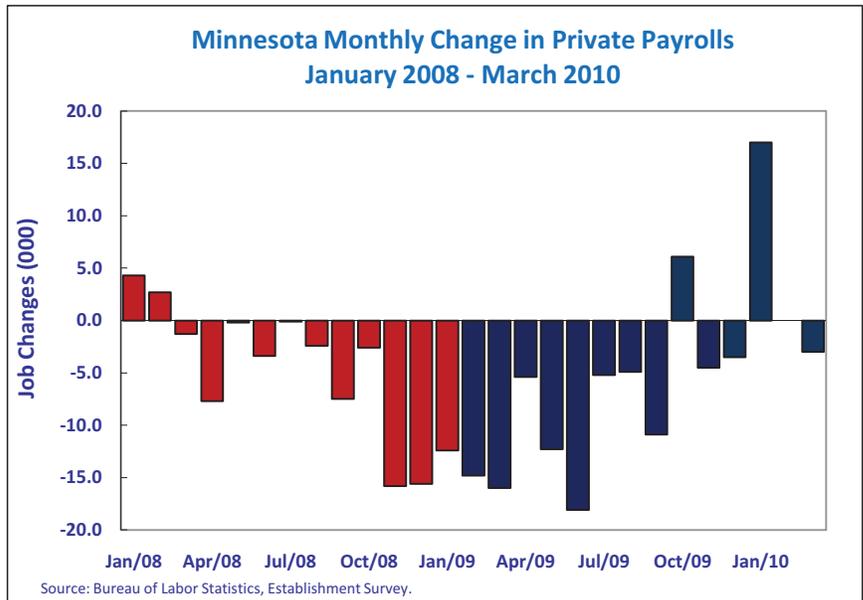
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, manufacturing, and transportation and utilities faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 7.4 percent in March 2010, up 2.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.4 percent reached in June 2009.
- 220,000 Minnesota residents were counted among the unemployed in Minnesota during March 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 \$37,863.80 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$39,608.40 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

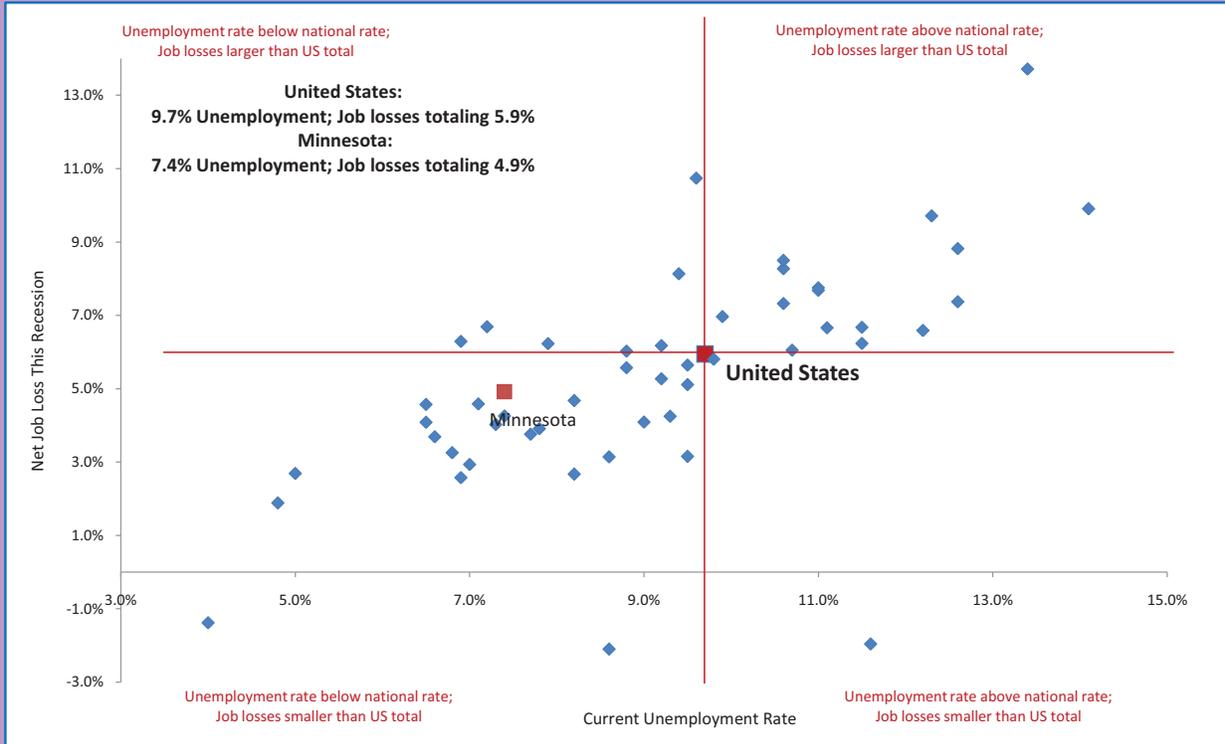
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Minnesota, home prices fell 26.8 percent between March 2006 and April 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices 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 4th quarter of 2009, 3.4 percent of all mortgages, including 14.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Minnesota.
- Housing starts in Minnesota totaled 9,000 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, an increase of 94.0 percent from January.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Minnesota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 41,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 18.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 3.1 percent to 1,010,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	4.8%	5.1%
	March 2009	8.1%	8.6%
	March 2010	7.4%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Mississippi

JOBS

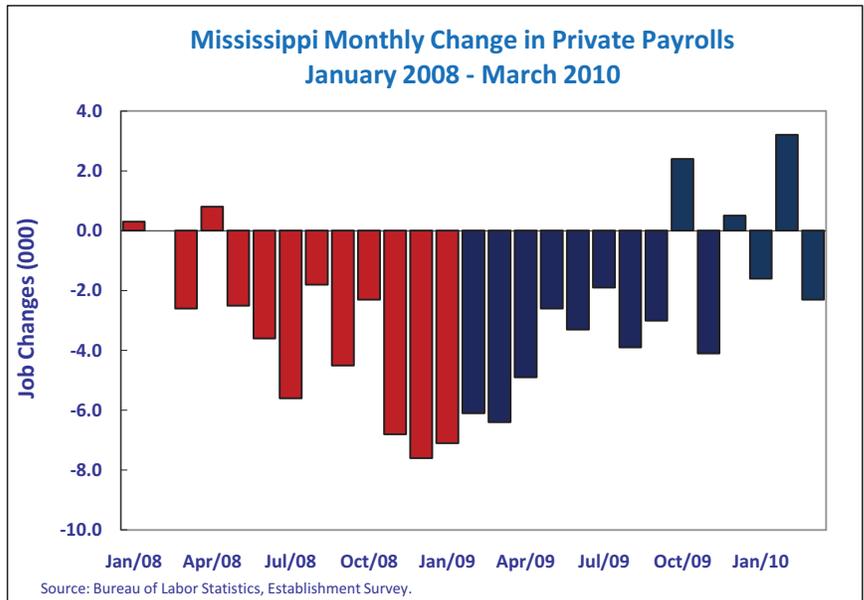
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, manufacturing, and professional and business faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 March 2010, up 5.4 percentage points from December 2007, matching its most recent peak reached in February 2010.
- 150,000 Mississippi residents were counted among the unemployed in Mississippi during March 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 \$27,355.80 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$28,010.90 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

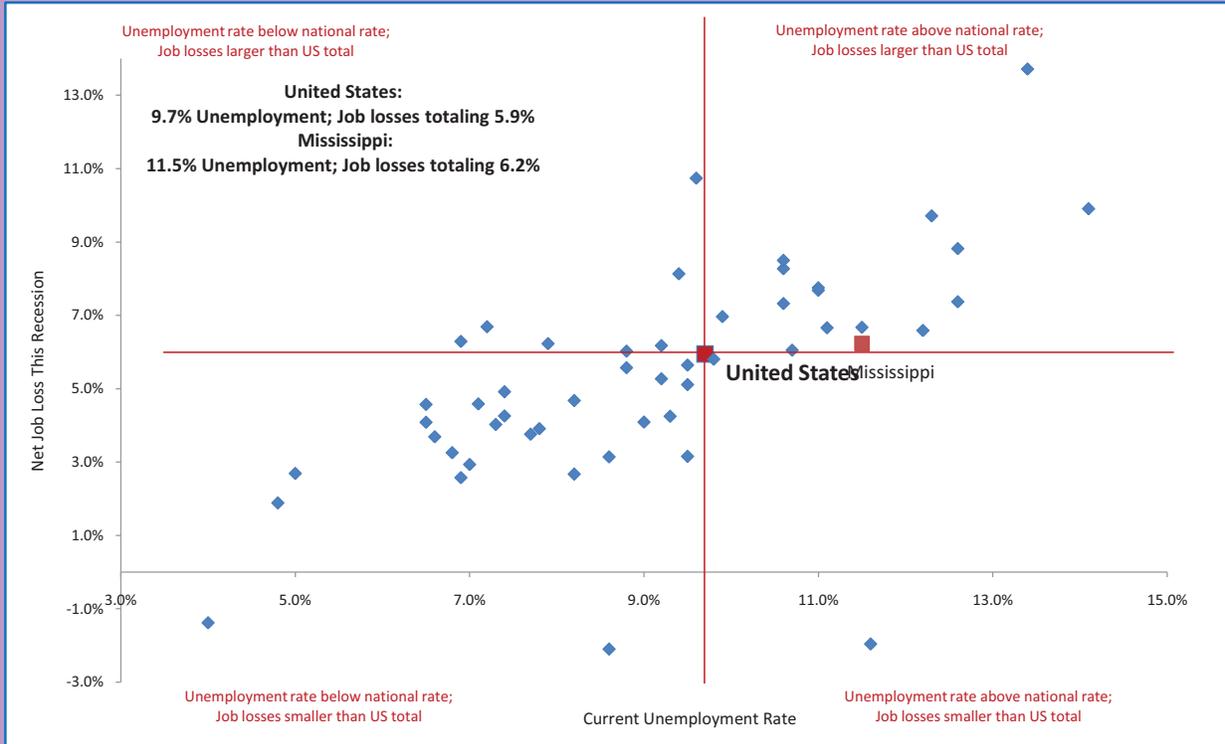
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Mississippi, home prices fell 15.8 percent between April 2007 and April 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices 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 4th quarter of 2009, 3.0 percent of all mortgages, including 8.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Mississippi.
- Housing starts in Mississippi totaled 4,010 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, a decrease of 24.5 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Mississippi, sales of new single-family homes totaled 146,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 4.6 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.4 percent to 1,650,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	6.1%	5.1%
	March 2009	8.9%	8.6%
	March 2010	11.5%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Missouri

JOBS

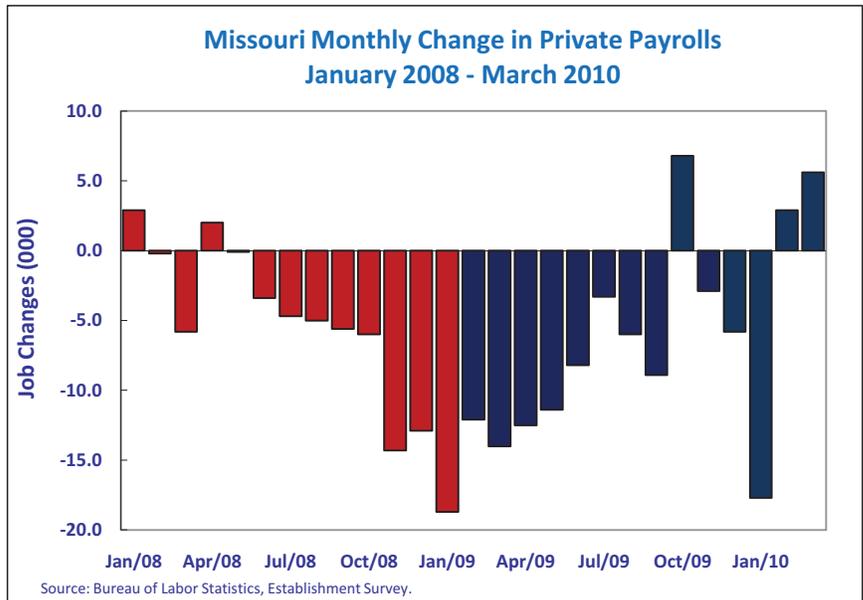
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, manufacturing, and professional and business faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 9.5 percent in March 2010, up 4.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.7 percent reached in October 2009.
- 284,000 Missouri residents were counted among the unemployed in Missouri during March 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 \$32,759.80 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$33,487.00 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

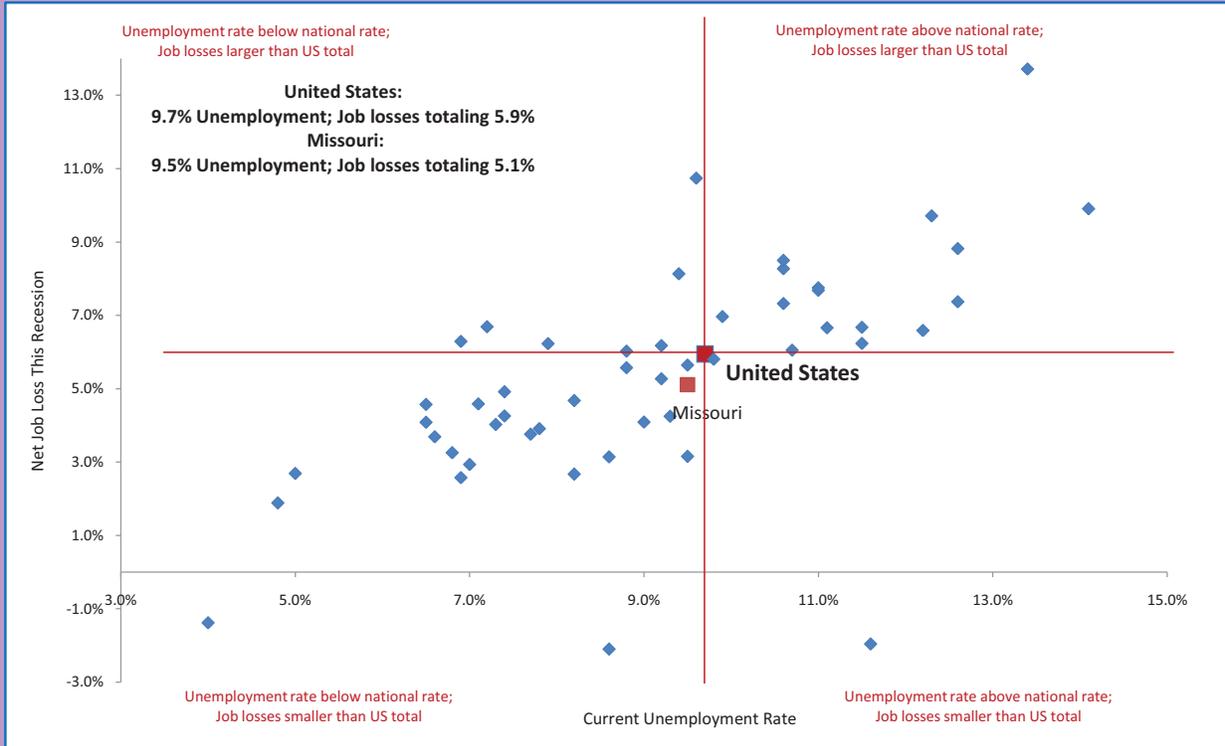
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Missouri, home prices fell 18.3 percent between March 2006 and March 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices 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 4th quarter of 2009, 2.1 percent of all mortgages, including 7.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Missouri.
- Housing starts in Missouri totaled 10,400 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, an increase of 18.2 percent from January.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Missouri, sales of new single-family homes totaled 41,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 18.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 3.1 percent to 1,010,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	5.3%	5.1%
	March 2009	8.8%	8.6%
	March 2010	9.5%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Montana

JOBS

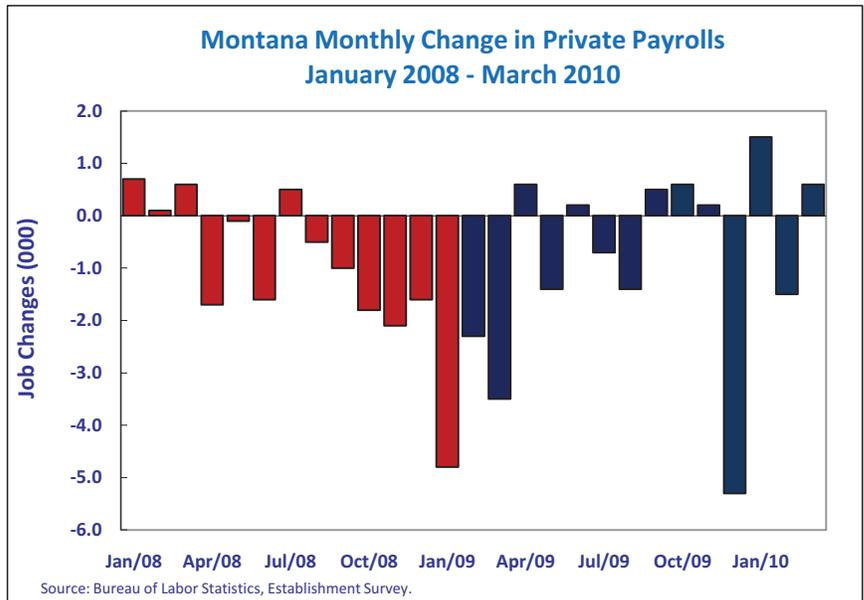
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, manufacturing, and professional and business faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 March 2010, up 3.2 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 6.9 percent reached in February 2010.
- 36,000 Montana residents were counted among the unemployed in Montana during March 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 \$31,040.60 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$32,275.60 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

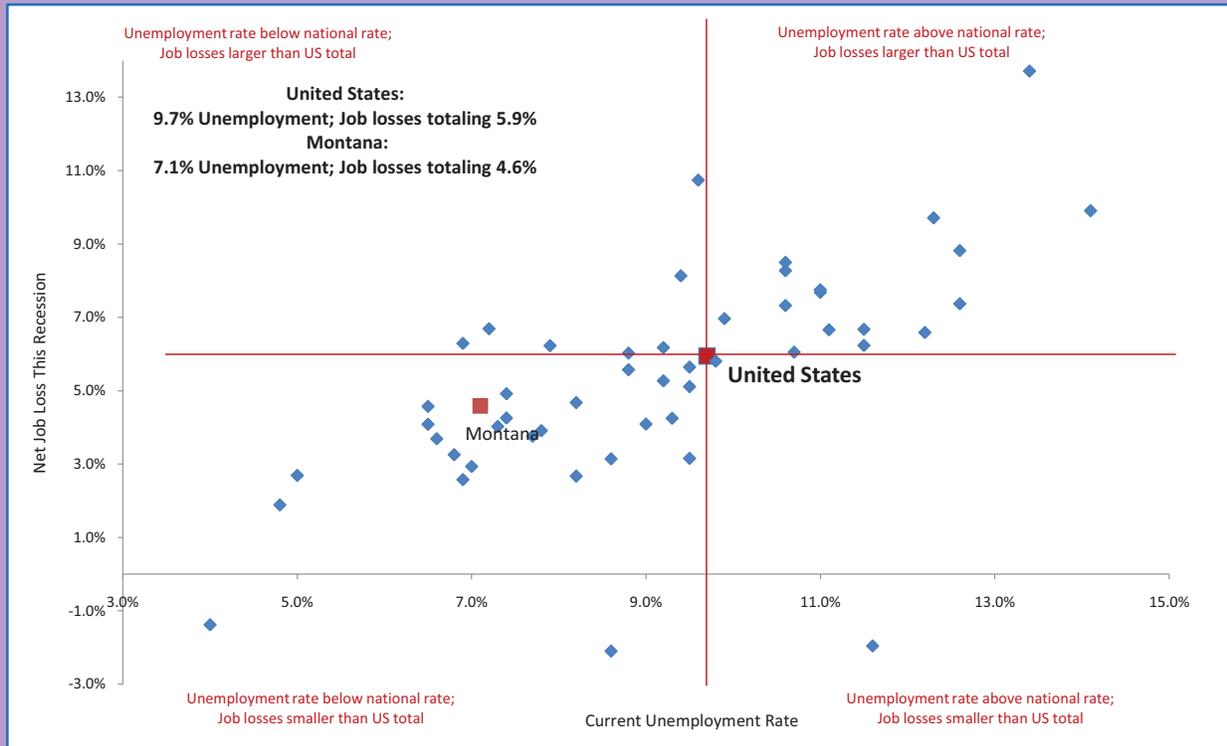
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Montana, home prices fell 12.4 percent between December 2007 and May 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices 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 4th quarter of 2009, 1.8 percent of all mortgages, including 11.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Montana.
- Housing starts in Montana totaled 1,480 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, an increase of 6.5 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes Montana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 93,000 units in February 2010, an increase of 20.8 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 5.2 percent to 1,100,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	4.0%	5.1%
	March 2009	5.8%	8.6%
	March 2010	7.1%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Nebraska

JOBS

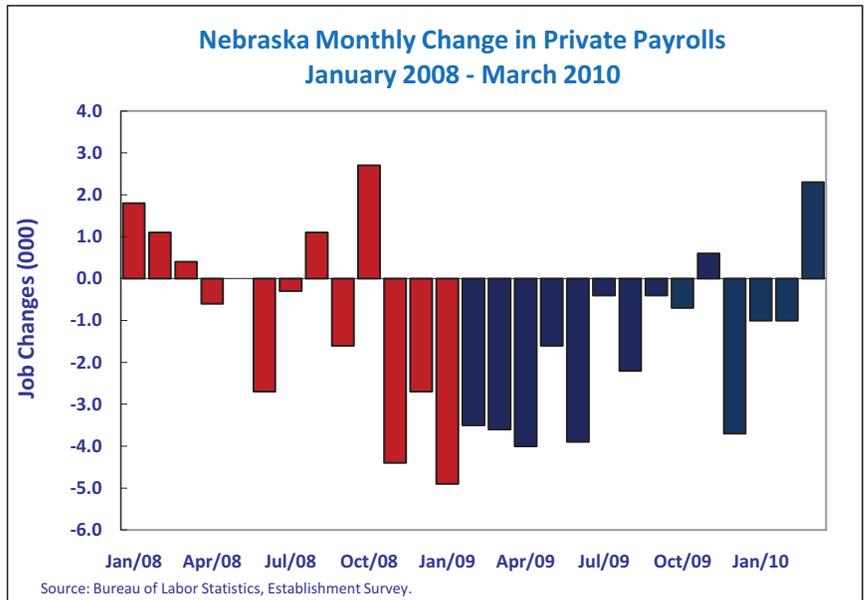
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 information services, manufacturing, and construction faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 March 2010, up 2.1 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 4.8 percent reached in February 2010.
- 49,000 Nebraska residents were counted among the unemployed in Nebraska during March 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 \$34,759.30 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$36,244.30 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

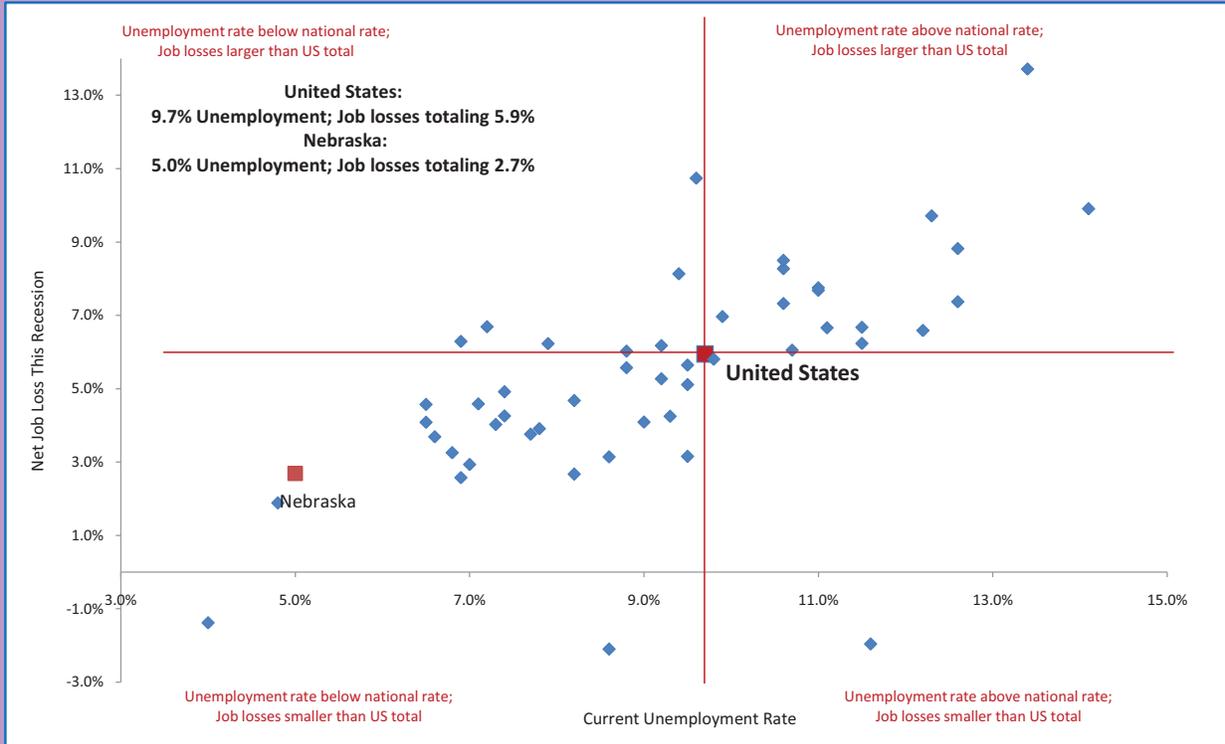
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Nebraska, home prices fell 7.2 percent between February 2007 and February 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home 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 4th quarter of 2009, 2.0 percent of all mortgages, including 8.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Nebraska.
- Housing starts in Nebraska totaled 7,010 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, an increase of 54.4 percent from January.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Nebraska, sales of new single-family homes totaled 41,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 18.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 3.1 percent to 1,010,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	2.9%	5.1%
	March 2009	4.5%	8.6%
	March 2010	5.0%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Nevada

JOBS

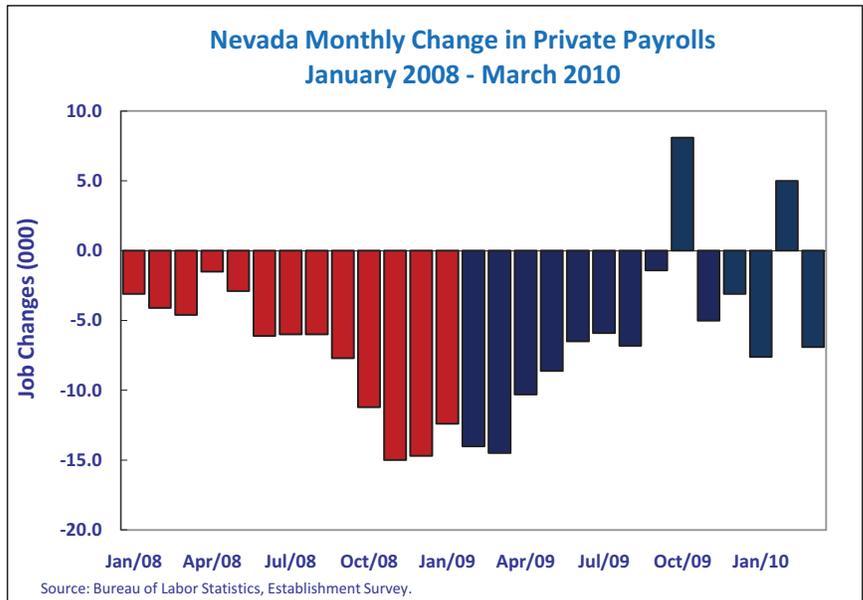
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, manufacturing, and financial services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 13.4 percent in March 2010, up 8.2 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 13.2 percent reached in February 2010.
- 184,000 Nevada residents were counted among the unemployed in Nevada during March 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 \$34,735.60 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$39,430.10 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

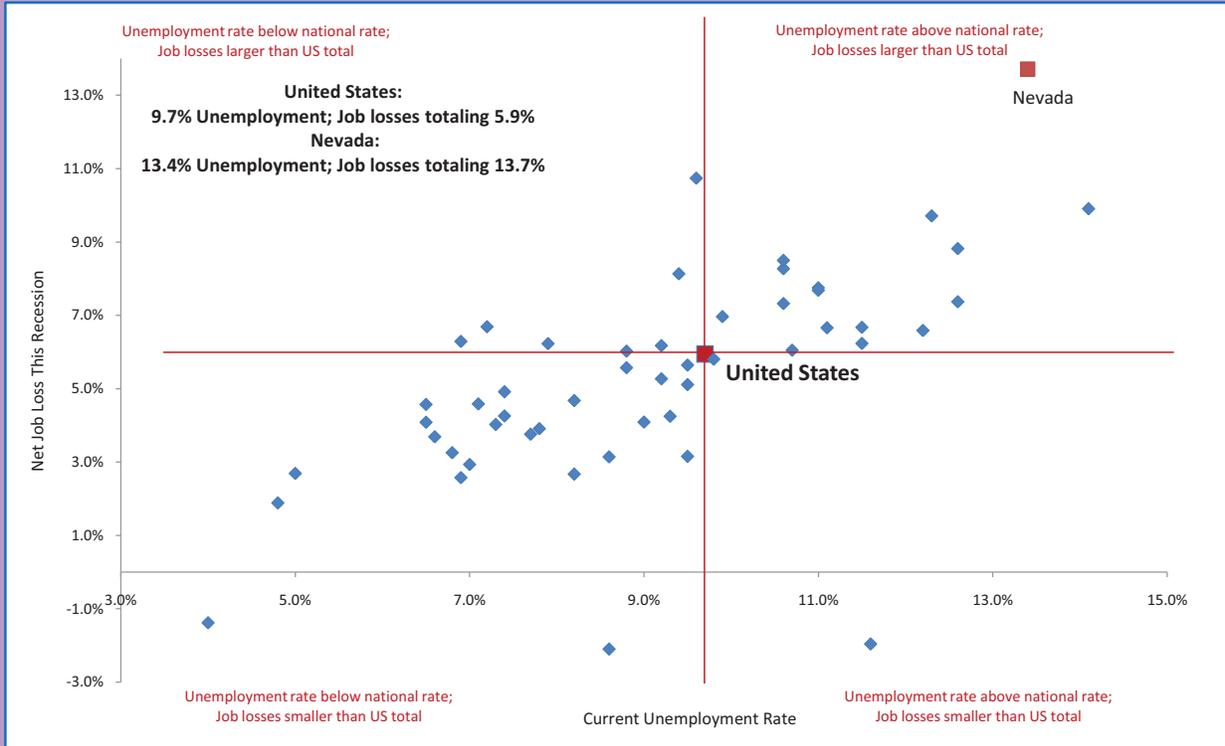
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Nevada, home prices fell 54.5 percent between March 2006 and December 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices 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 4th quarter of 2009, 9.8 percent of all mortgages, including 25.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Nevada.
- Housing starts in Nevada totaled 7,940 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, a decrease of 0.5 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes Nevada, sales of new single-family homes totaled 93,000 units in February 2010, an increase of 20.8 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 5.2 percent to 1,100,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	5.4%	5.1%
	March 2009	10.6%	8.6%
	March 2010	13.4%	9.7%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: New Hampshire

JOBS

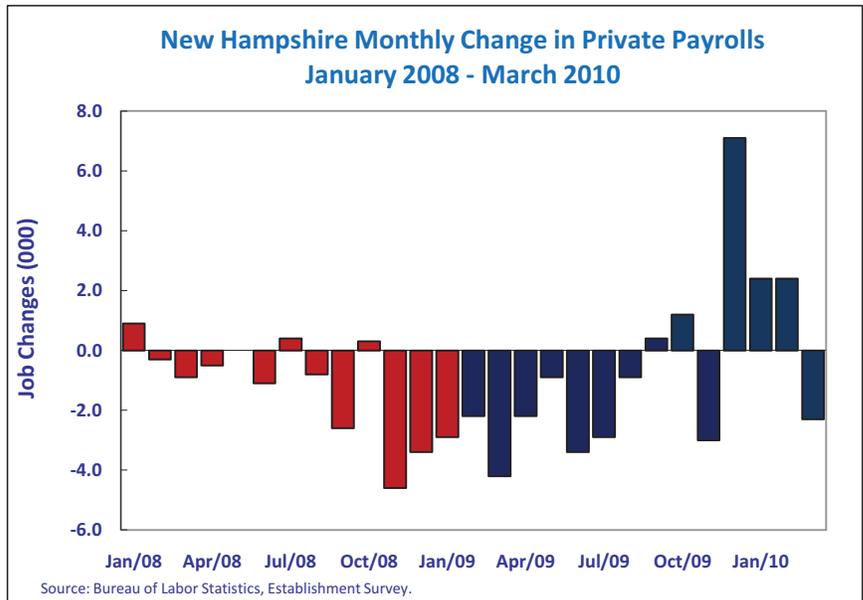
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 manufacturing, construction, and financial services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 7.0 percent in March 2010, up 3.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.1 percent reached in February 2010.
- 53,000 New Hampshire residents were counted among the unemployed in New Hampshire during March 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 \$39,385.40 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$40,435.60 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

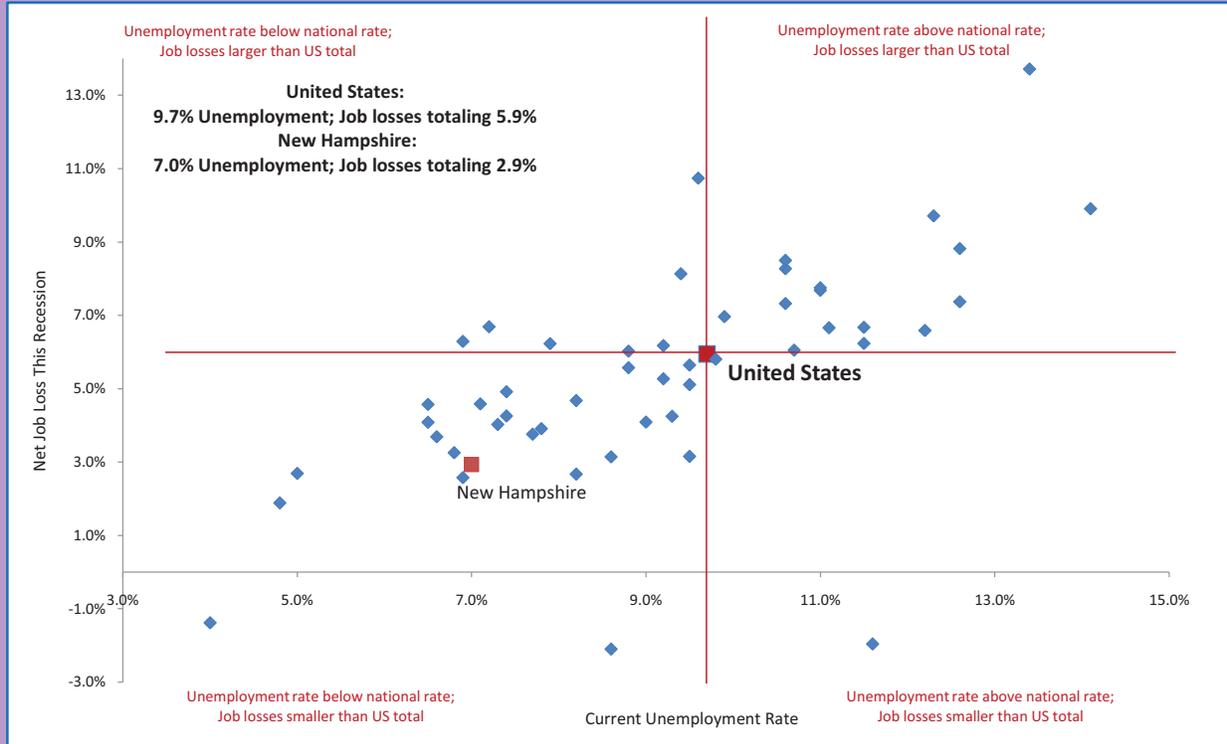
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In New Hampshire, home prices fell 18.5 percent between March 2006 and March 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home 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 4th quarter of 2009, 2.5 percent of all mortgages, including 10.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New Hampshire.
- Housing starts in New Hampshire totaled 5,030 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, an increase of 38.2 percent from January.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes New Hampshire, sales of new single-family homes totaled 28,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 20.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.7 percent to 610,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	3.5%	5.1%
	March 2009	5.8%	8.6%
	March 2010	7.0%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: New Jersey

JOBS

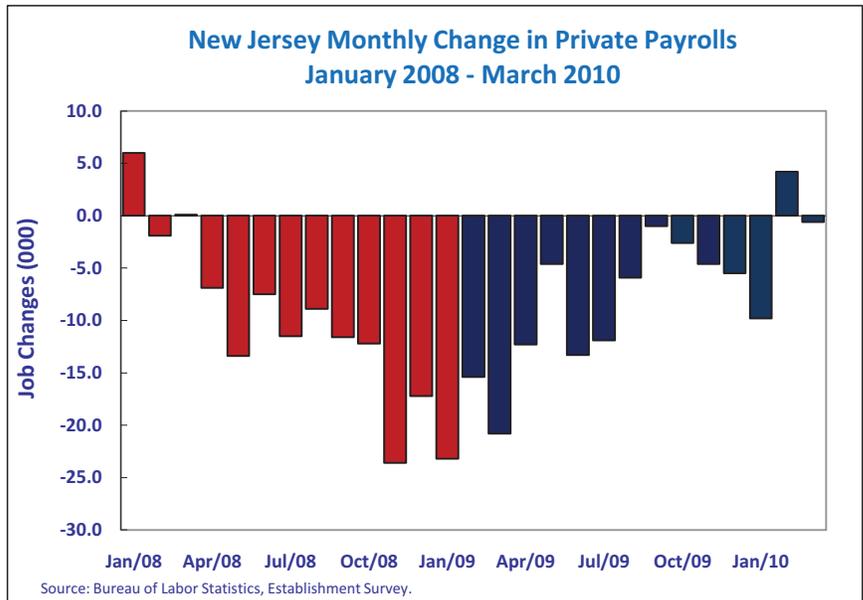
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, manufacturing, and information services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 March 2010, up 5.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.0 percent reached in December 2009.
- 449,000 New Jersey residents were counted among the unemployed in New Jersey during March 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 \$46,054.10 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$47,532.60 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

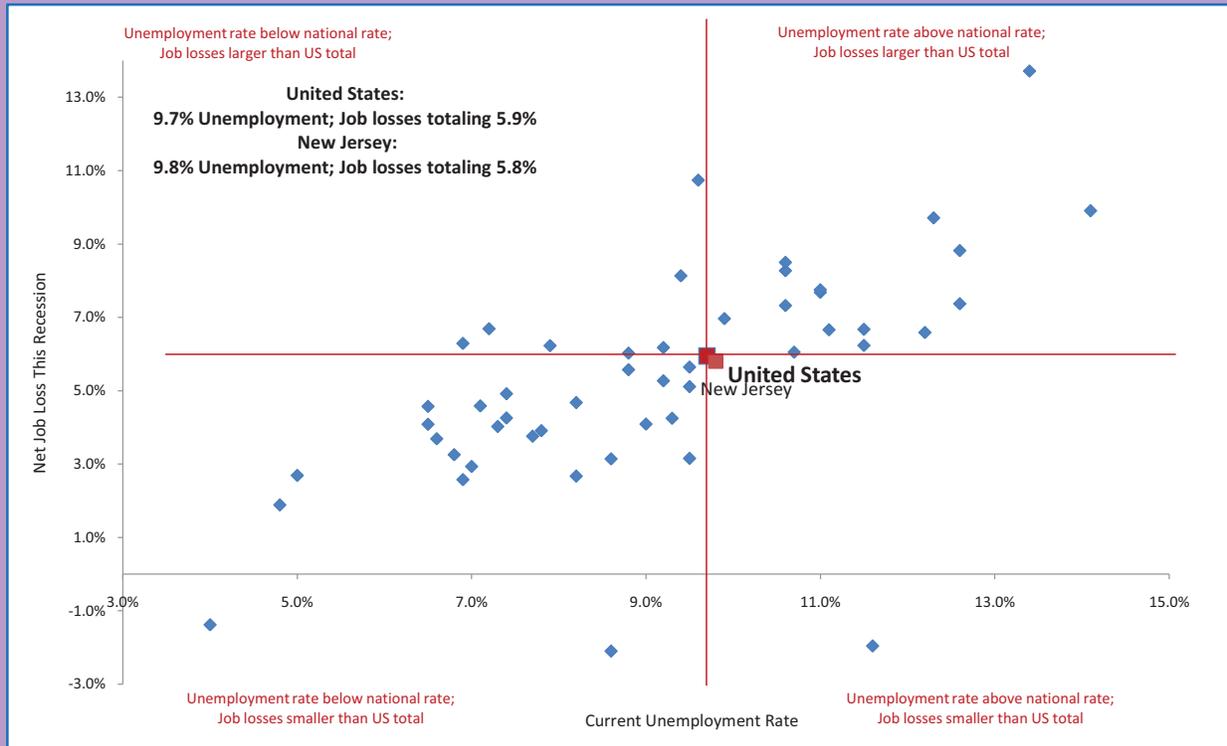
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In New Jersey, home prices fell 21.3 percent between May 2006 and December 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices 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 4th quarter of 2009, 5.8 percent of all mortgages, including 23.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New Jersey.
- Housing starts in New Jersey totaled 9,680 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, a decrease of 28.0 percent from January.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes New Jersey, sales of new single-family homes totaled 28,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 20.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.7 percent to 610,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	4.8%	5.1%
	March 2009	8.5%	8.6%
	March 2010	9.8%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: New Mexico

JOBS

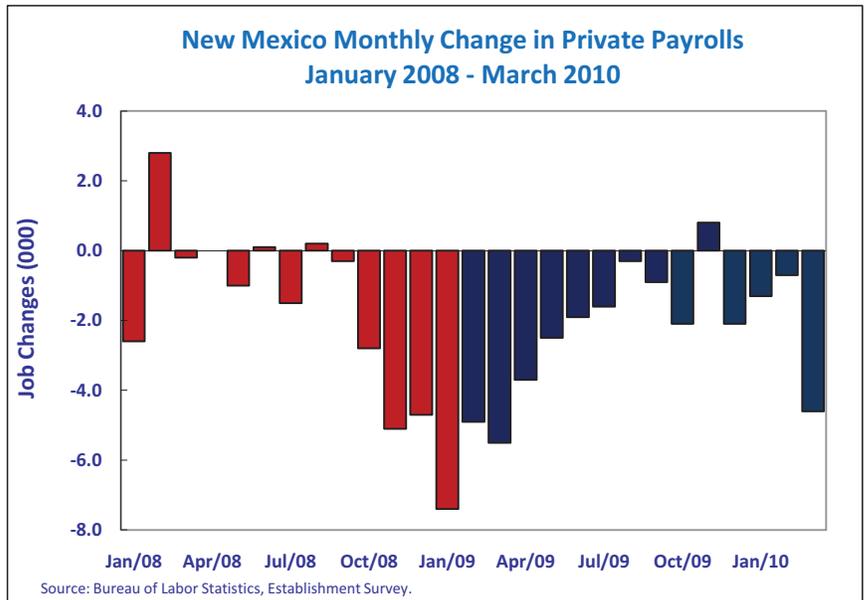
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, manufacturing, and transportation and utilities faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 8.8 percent in March 2010, up 5.2 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 8.7 percent reached in February 2010.
- 85,000 New Mexico residents were counted among the unemployed in New Mexico during March 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 \$30,197.00 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$30,671.50 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

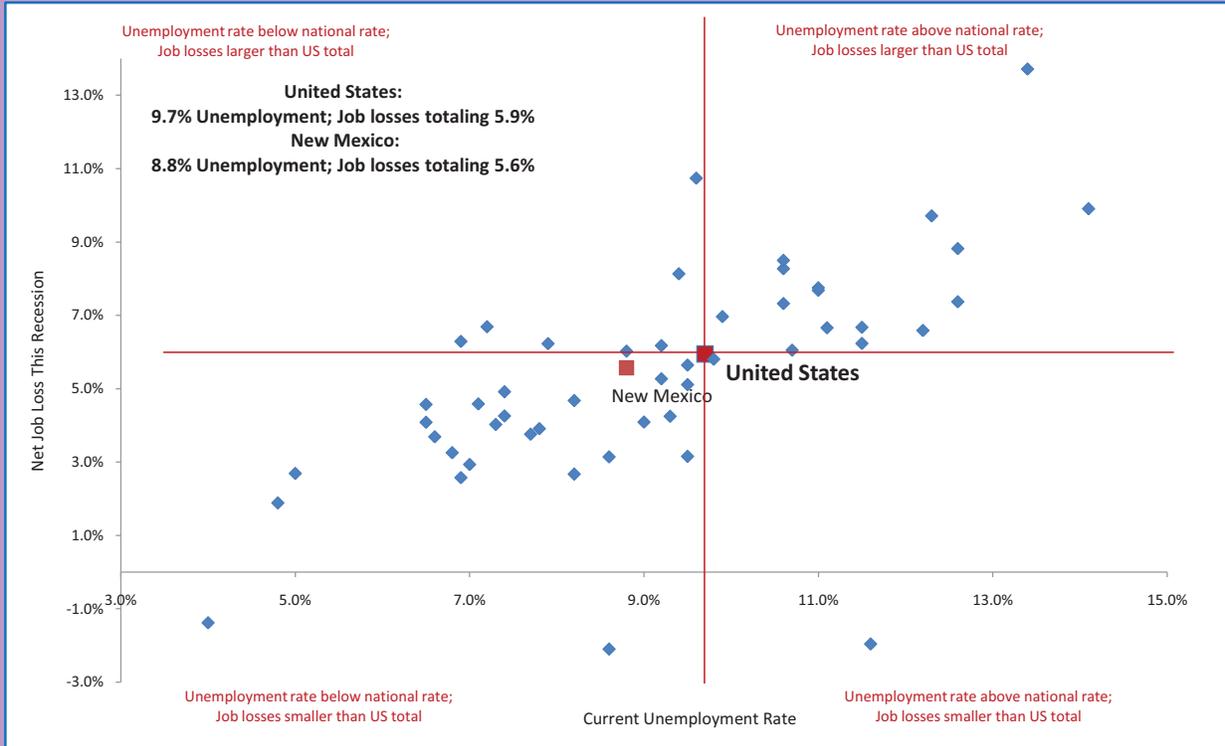
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 13.2 percent nationwide from the peak in April 2007 to the trough in January 2010. In the Mountain census division, which includes New Mexico, home prices fell 20.3 percent between April 2007 and December 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices increased 1.97 percent in the census division between December and January 2010.
- The median price of single-family homes in New Mexico was \$183,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2009, 3.0 percent of all mortgages, including 12.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New Mexico.
- Housing starts in New Mexico totaled 4,380 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, an increase of 13.5 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes New Mexico, sales of new single-family homes totaled 93,000 units in February 2010, an increase of 20.8 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 5.2 percent to 1,100,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	3.8%	5.1%
	March 2009	6.3%	8.6%
	March 2010	8.8%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: New York

JOBS

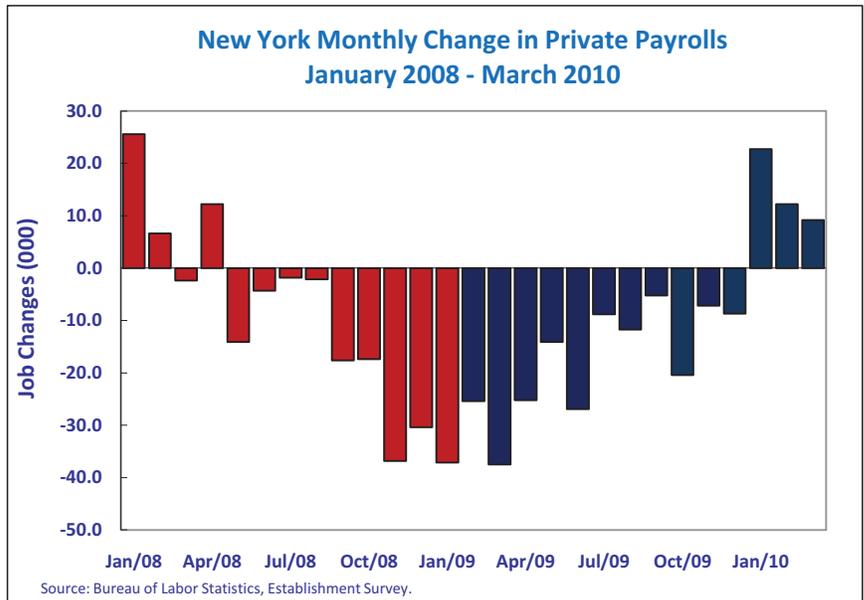
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 manufacturing, construction, and financial services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 8.6 percent in March 2010, up 3.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.9 percent reached in December 2009.
- 832,000 New York residents were counted among the unemployed in New York during March 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 \$43,050.60 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$45,389.10 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

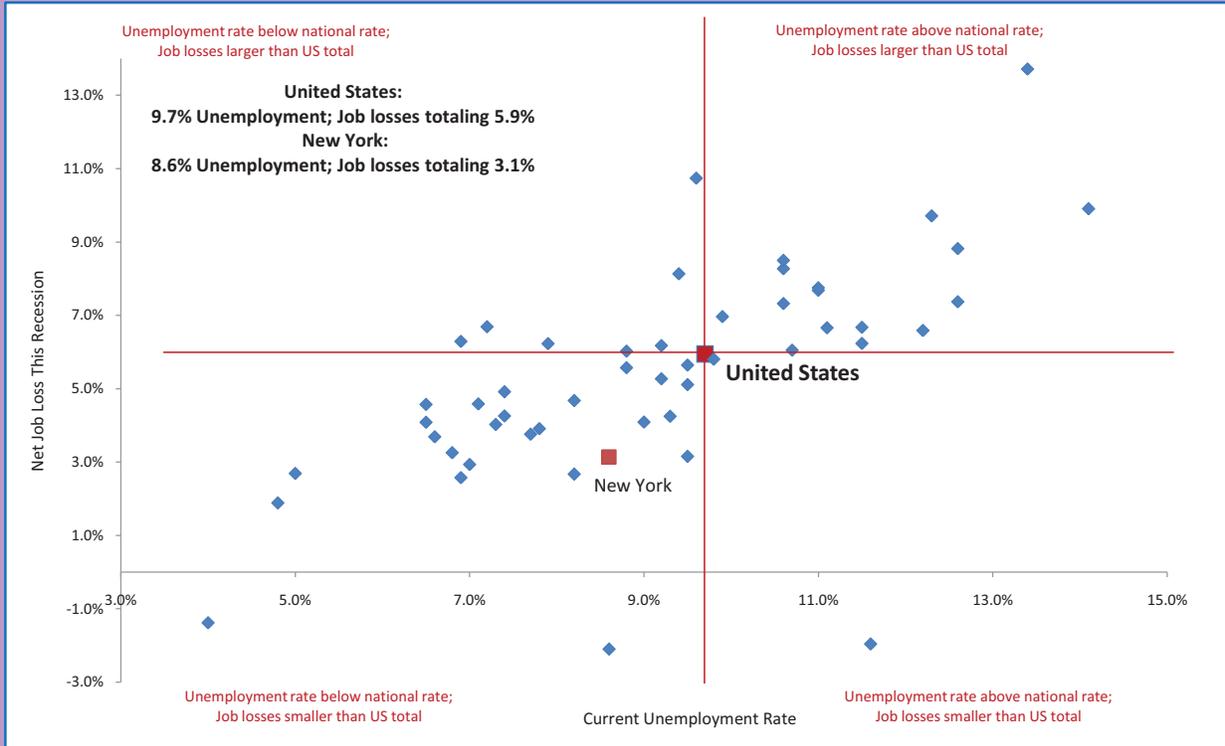
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In New York, home prices fell 16.2 percent between April 2007 and April 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices 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 4th quarter of 2009, 4.2 percent of all mortgages, including 17.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New York.
- Housing starts in New York totaled 14,680 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, a decrease of 4.1 percent from January.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes New York, sales of new single-family homes totaled 28,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 20.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.7 percent to 610,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	4.7%	5.1%
	March 2009	7.8%	8.6%
	March 2010	8.6%	9.7%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: North Carolina

JOBS

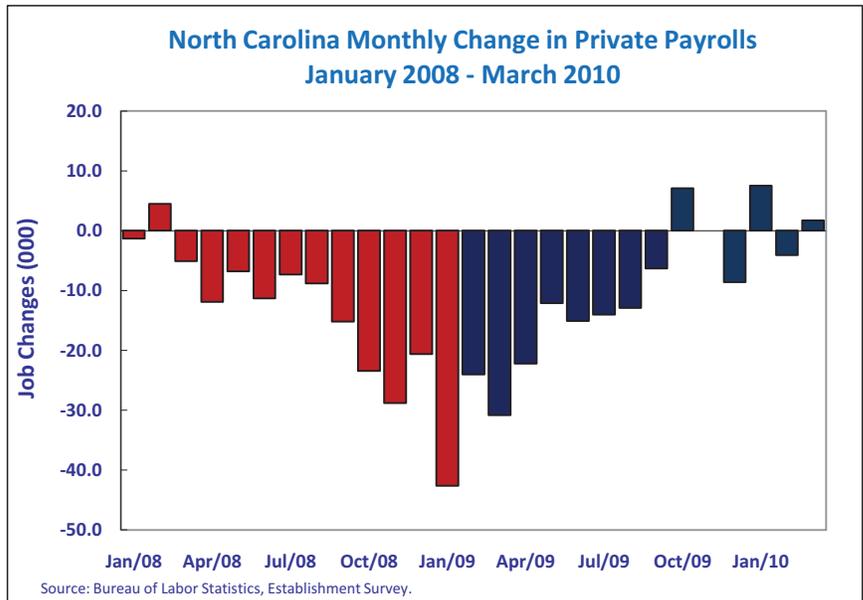
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, manufacturing, and transportation and utilities faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 11.1 percent in March 2010, up 6.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.2 percent reached in February 2010.
- 508,000 North Carolina residents were counted among the unemployed in North Carolina during March 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 \$31,360.40 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$33,025.30 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

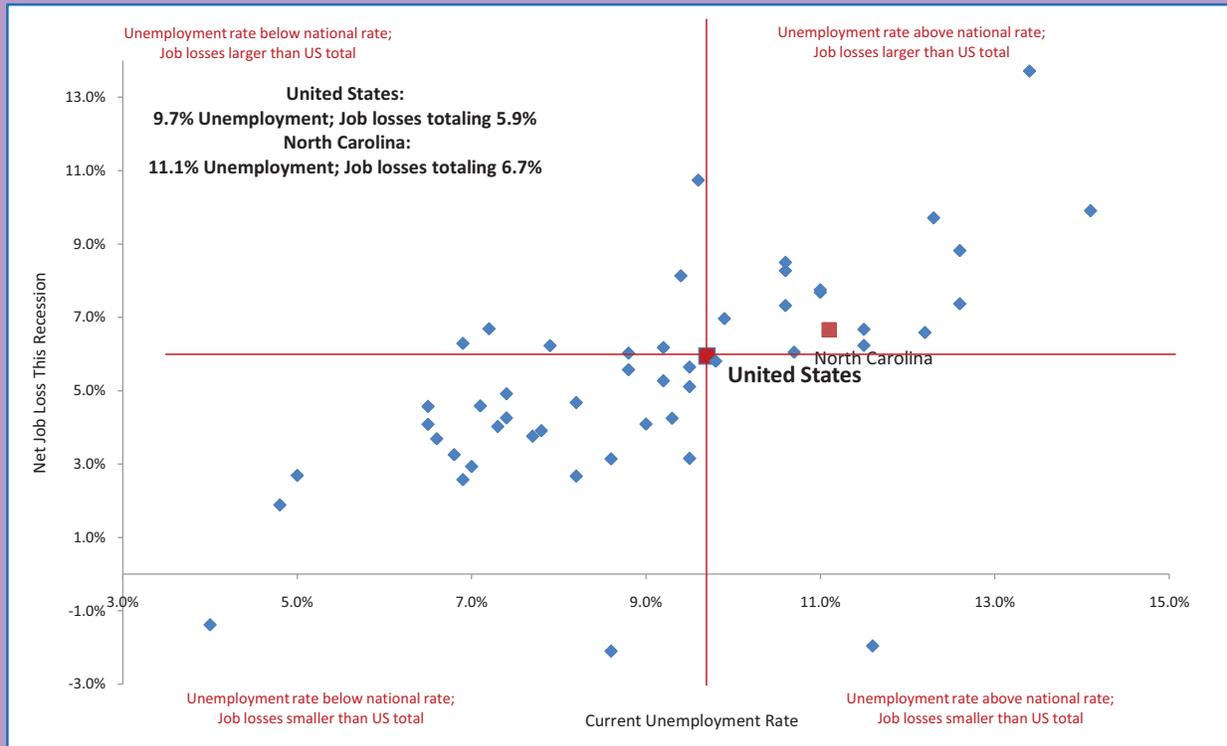
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In North Carolina, home prices fell 7.7 percent between September 2007 and April 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, 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 4th quarter of 2009, 2.2 percent of all mortgages, including 8.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in North Carolina.
- Housing starts in North Carolina totaled 34,330 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, a decrease of 5.8 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes North Carolina, sales of new single-family homes totaled 146,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 4.6 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.4 percent to 1,650,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	5.1%	5.1%
	March 2009	10.3%	8.6%
	March 2010	11.1%	9.7%
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 \$) 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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: North Dakota

JOBS

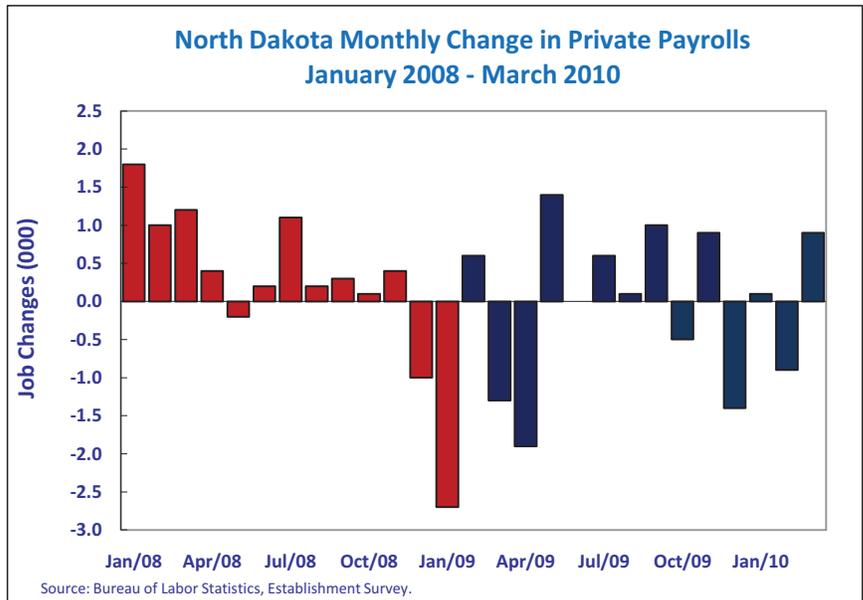
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 manufacturing and professional and business faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 4.0 percent in March 2010, up 1.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 4.4 percent reached in August 2009.
- 15,000 North Dakota residents were counted among the unemployed in North Dakota during March 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 \$36,669.00 in the 4th quarter of 2009, up from \$35,775.40 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

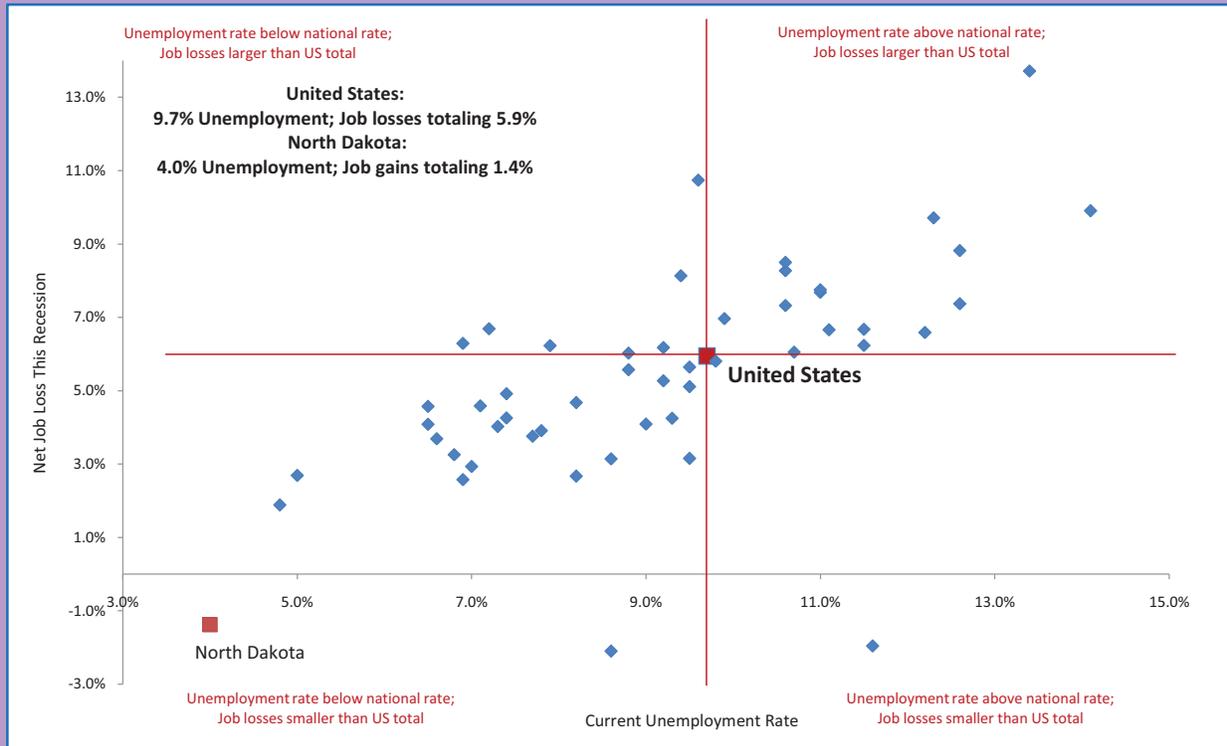
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In North Dakota, home prices fell 2.6 percent between September 2009 and December 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, 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 4th quarter of 2009, 1.1 percent of all mortgages, including 8.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in North Dakota.
- Housing starts in North Dakota totaled 290 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, a decrease of 86.4 percent from January.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes North Dakota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 41,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 18.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 3.1 percent to 1,010,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	2.8%	5.1%
	March 2009	4.4%	8.6%
	March 2010	4.0%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Ohio

JOBS

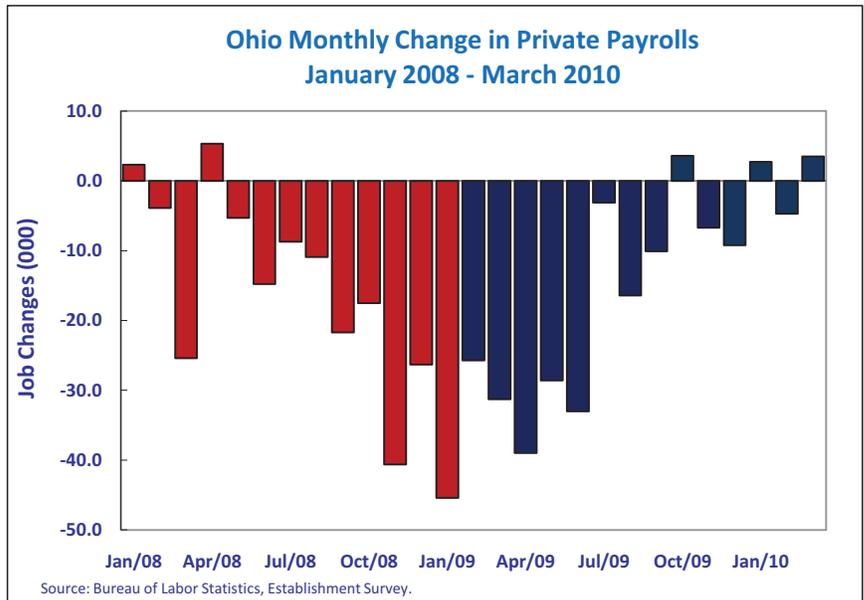
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, manufacturing, and information services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 11.0 percent in March 2010, up 5.4 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 10.9 percent reached in February 2010.
- 655,000 Ohio residents were counted among the unemployed in Ohio during March 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 \$32,467.40 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$33,289.10 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

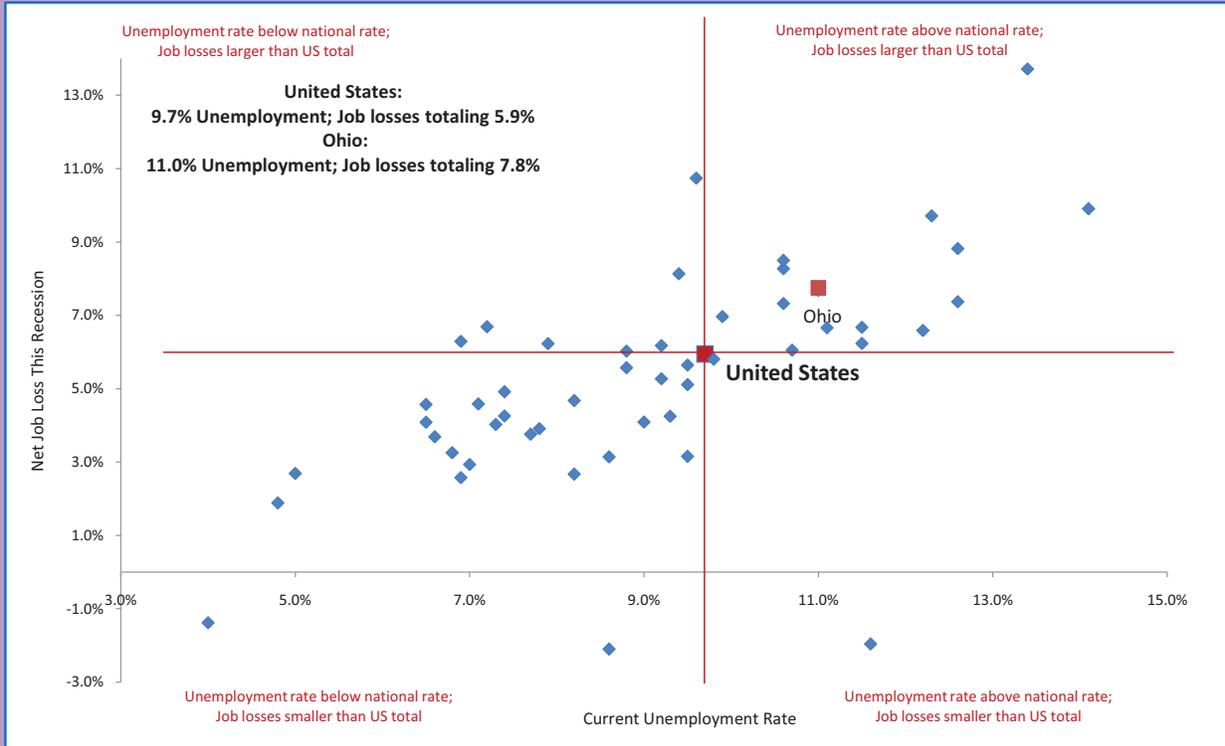
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Ohio, home prices fell 20.5 percent between February 2006 and March 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices 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 4th quarter of 2009, 4.7 percent of all mortgages, including 13.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Ohio.
- Housing starts in Ohio totaled 16,710 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, a decrease of 9.8 percent from January.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Ohio, sales of new single-family homes totaled 41,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 18.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 3.1 percent to 1,010,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	5.7%	5.1%
	March 2009	9.6%	8.6%
	March 2010	11.0%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Oklahoma

JOBS

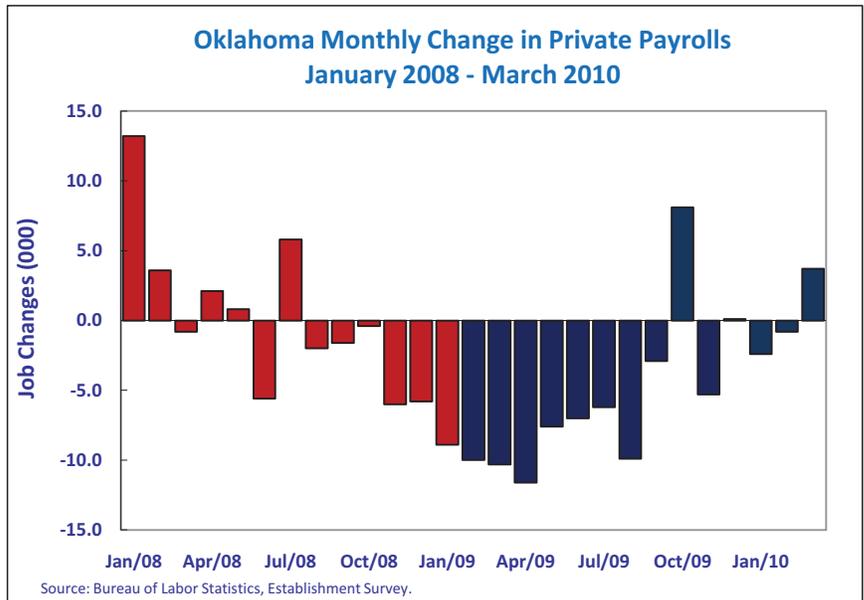
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 manufacturing, professional and business, and construction faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 March 2010, up 3.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 6.9 percent reached in October 2009.
- 118,000 Oklahoma residents were counted among the unemployed in Oklahoma during March 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 \$32,321.20 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$32,700.90 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

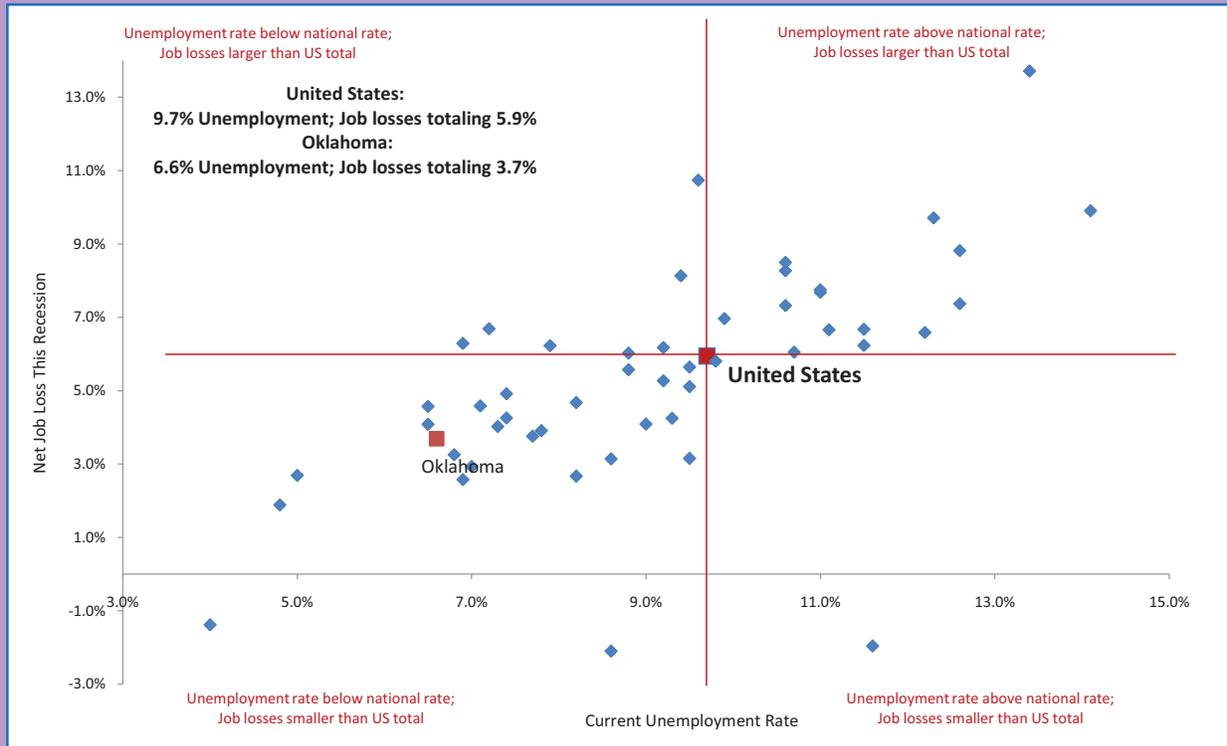
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Oklahoma, home prices fell 2.9 percent between July 2008 and April 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices 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 4th quarter of 2009, 2.8 percent of all mortgages, including 9.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Oklahoma.
- Housing starts in Oklahoma totaled 9,880 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, an increase of 25.1 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Oklahoma, sales of new single-family homes totaled 146,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 4.6 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.4 percent to 1,650,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	3.2%	5.1%
	March 2009	5.8%	8.6%
	March 2010	6.6%	9.7%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: Oregon

JOBS

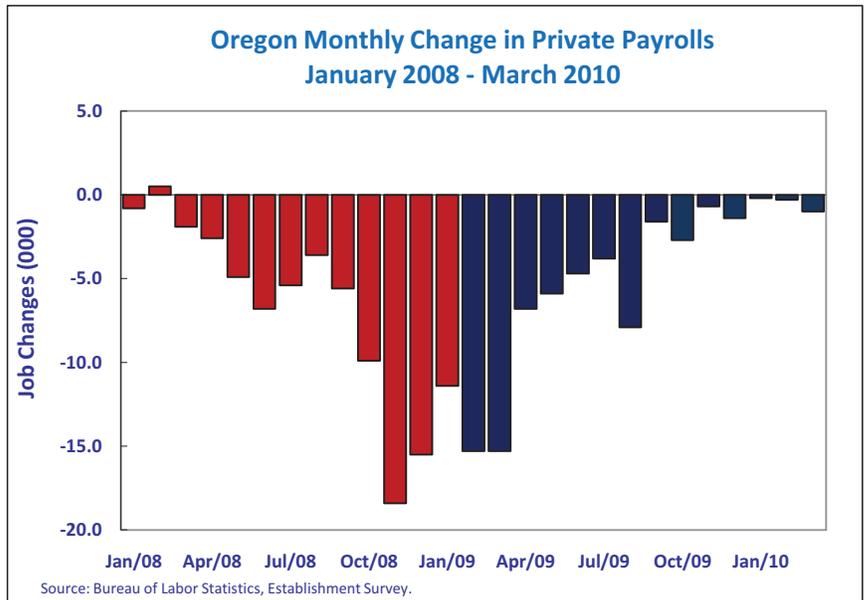
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, manufacturing, and professional and business faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 March 2010, up 5.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.6 percent reached in June 2009.
- 208,000 Oregon residents were counted among the unemployed in Oregon during March 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 \$32,261.60 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$33,852.00 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

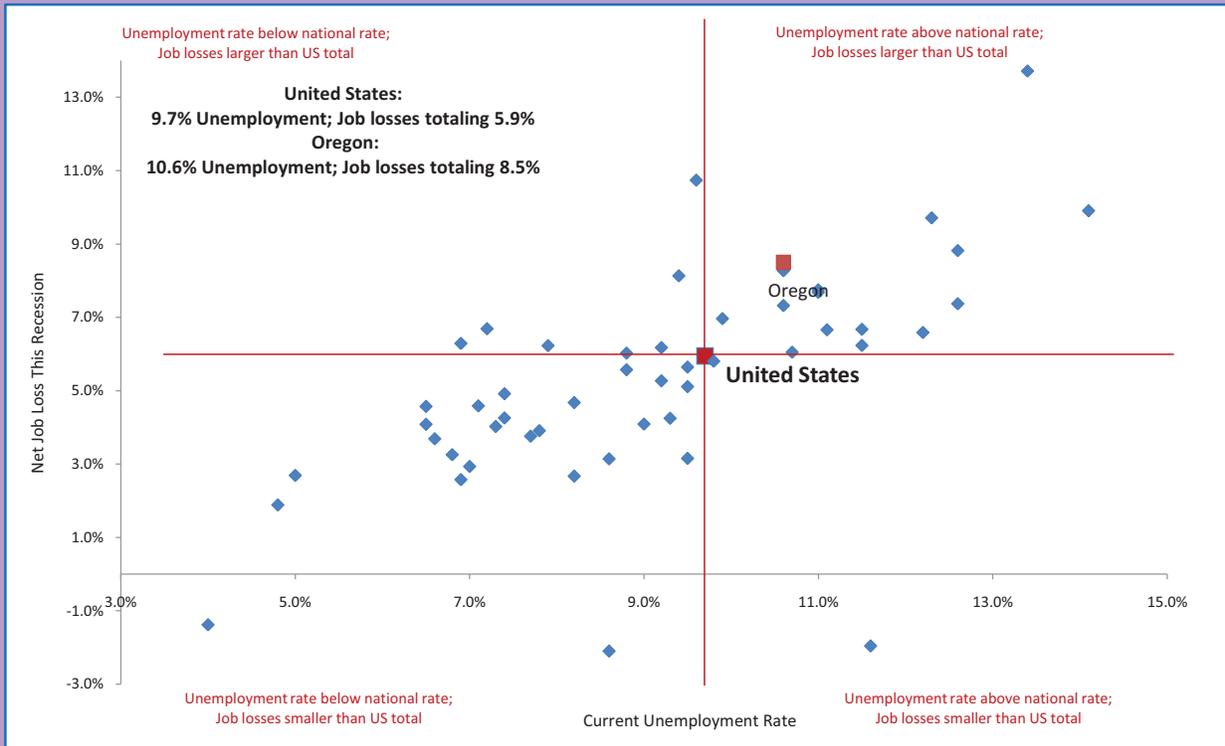
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Oregon, home prices fell 21.2 percent between April 2007 and December 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices 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 4th quarter of 2009, 3.0 percent of all mortgages, including 12.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Oregon.
- Housing starts in Oregon totaled 6,910 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, an increase of 1.8 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes Oregon, sales of new single-family homes totaled 93,000 units in February 2010, an increase of 20.8 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 5.2 percent to 1,100,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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		
March 2008	5.3%	5.1%
March 2009	11.2%	8.6%
March 2010	10.6%	9.7%
Percent of Population Who Are Veterans		
2008	12.0%	9.8%
Veterans' Unemployment Rate		
2009	9.1%	8.1%
Median Household Income		
(2008 \$) 2000	\$ 52,800	\$ 52,532
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Pennsylvania

JOBS

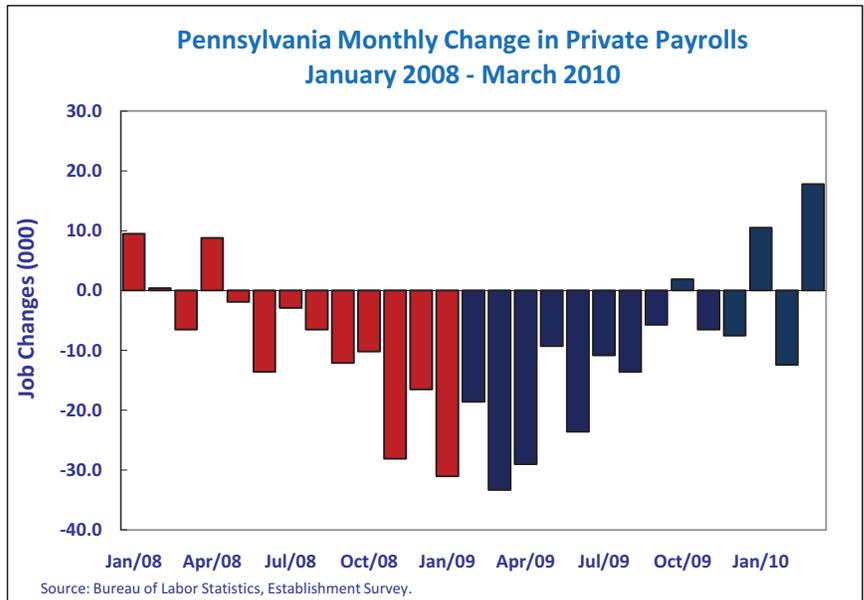
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, manufacturing, and information services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 March 2010, up 4.5 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 8.9 percent reached in February 2010.
- 582,000 Pennsylvania residents were counted among the unemployed in Pennsylvania during March 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 \$36,506.70 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$36,974.70 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

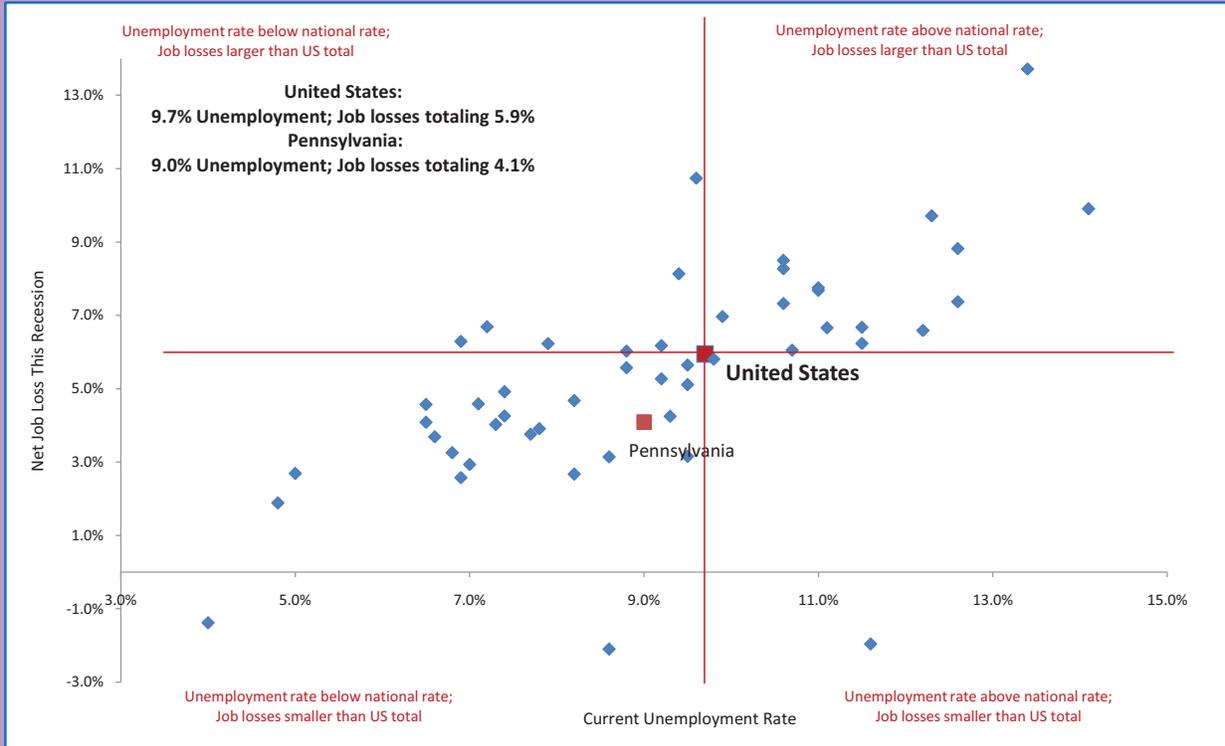
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Pennsylvania, home prices fell 8.6 percent between February 2007 and December 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, 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 4th quarter of 2009, 2.8 percent of all mortgages, including 10.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Pennsylvania.
- Housing starts in Pennsylvania totaled 18,140 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, a decrease of 28.6 percent from January.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Pennsylvania, sales of new single-family homes totaled 28,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 20.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.7 percent to 610,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	4.8%	5.1%
	March 2009	7.5%	8.6%
	March 2010	9.0%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Rhode Island

JOBS

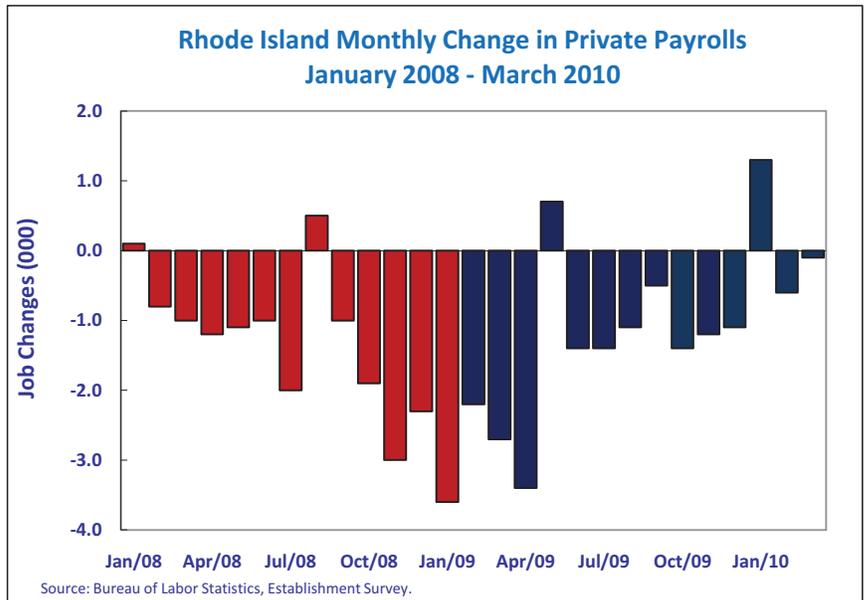
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, manufacturing, and transportation and utilities faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 12.6 percent in March 2010, up 6.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 12.7 percent reached in February 2010.
- 73,000 Rhode Island residents were counted among the unemployed in Rhode Island during March 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 \$37,663.90 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$37,983.10 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

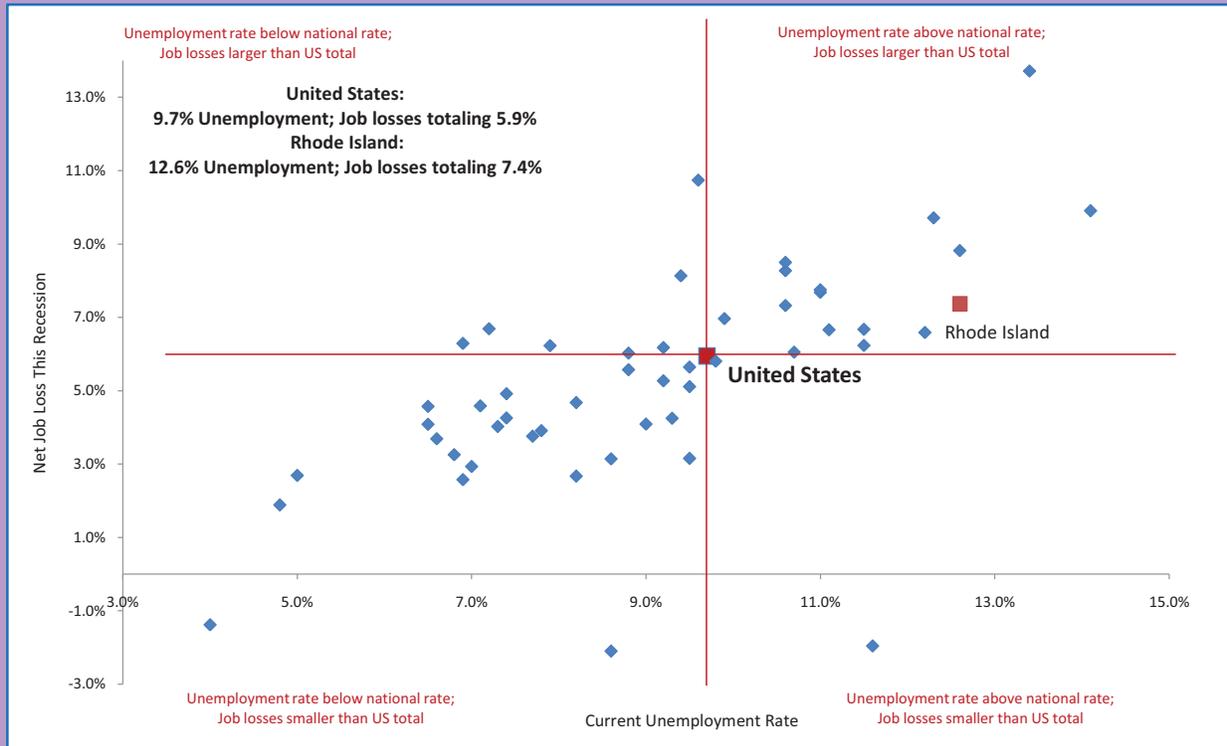
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Rhode Island, home prices fell 35.3 percent between January 2006 and May 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home 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 4th quarter of 2009, 4.0 percent of all mortgages, including 15.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Rhode Island.
- Housing starts in Rhode Island totaled 630 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, a decrease of 37.6 percent from January.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Rhode Island, sales of new single-family homes totaled 28,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 20.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.7 percent to 610,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	6.6%	5.1%
	March 2009	10.2%	8.6%
	March 2010	12.6%	9.7%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: South Carolina

JOBS

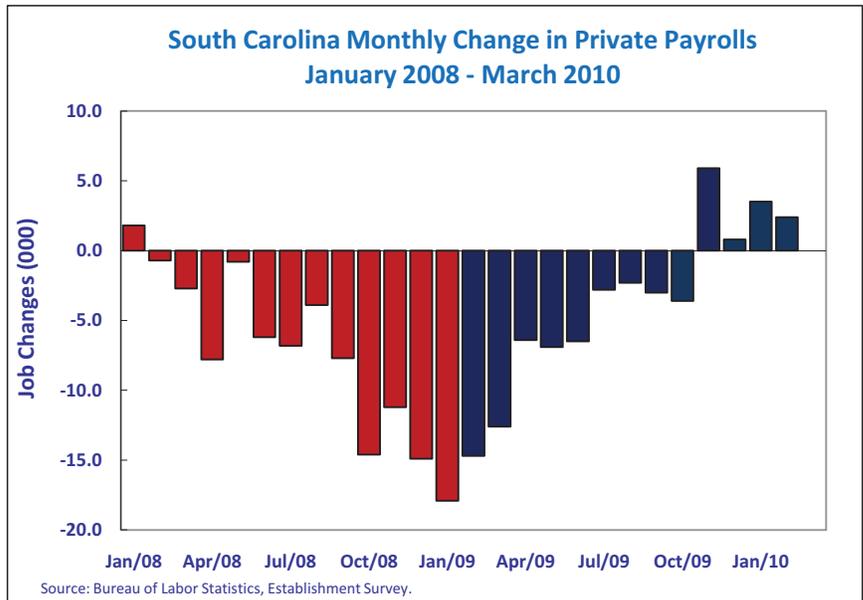
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, manufacturing, and transportation and utilities faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 12.2 percent in March 2010, up 6.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 12.5 percent reached in January 2010.
- 265,000 South Carolina residents were counted among the unemployed in South Carolina during March 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 \$28,985.40 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$30,307.20 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

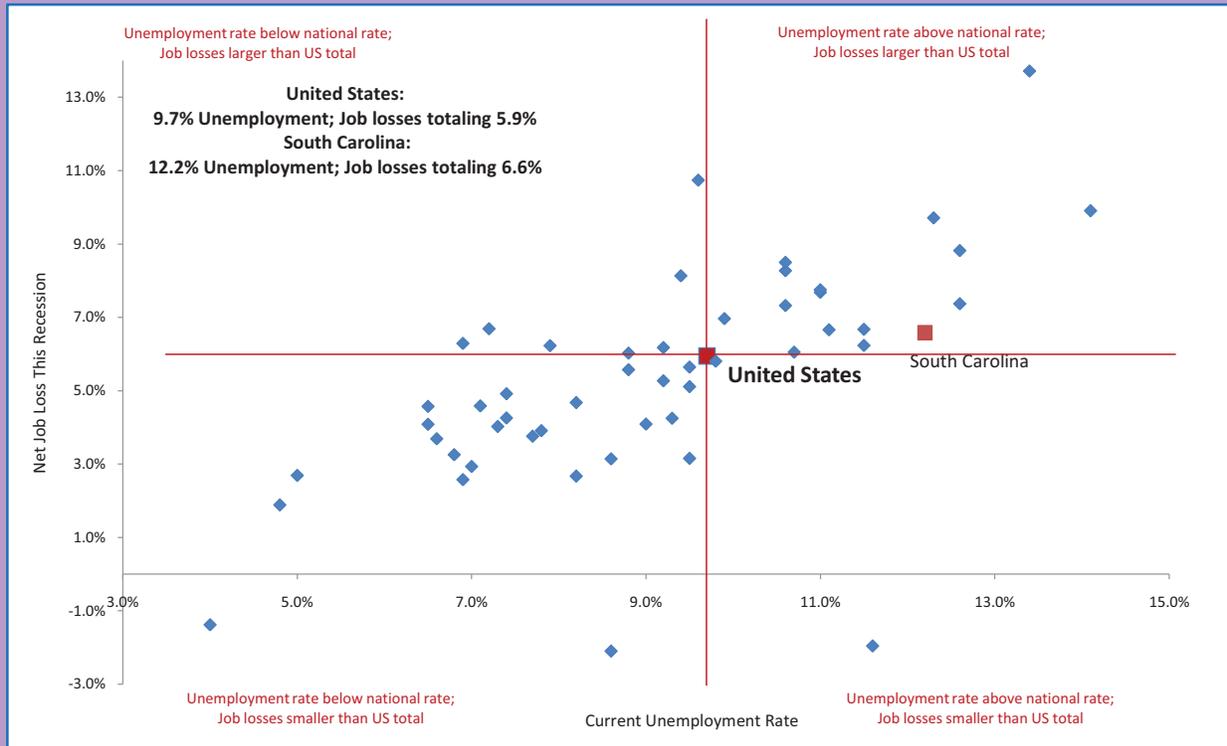
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In South Carolina, home prices fell 14.8 percent between March 2007 and May 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home 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 4th quarter of 2009, 3.4 percent of all mortgages, including 11.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in South Carolina.
- Housing starts in South Carolina totaled 15,900 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, a decrease of 0.7 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes South Carolina, sales of new single-family homes totaled 146,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 4.6 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.4 percent to 1,650,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	5.6%	5.1%
	March 2009	11.1%	8.6%
	March 2010	12.2%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: South Dakota

JOBS

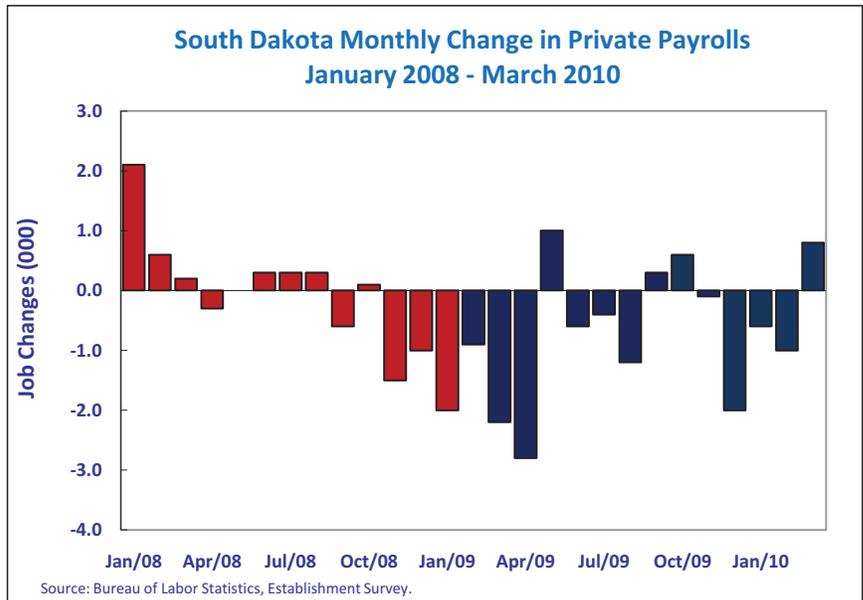
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, manufacturing, and financial services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 4.8 percent in March 2010, up 2.0 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 March 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 \$33,955.40 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$35,110.60 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

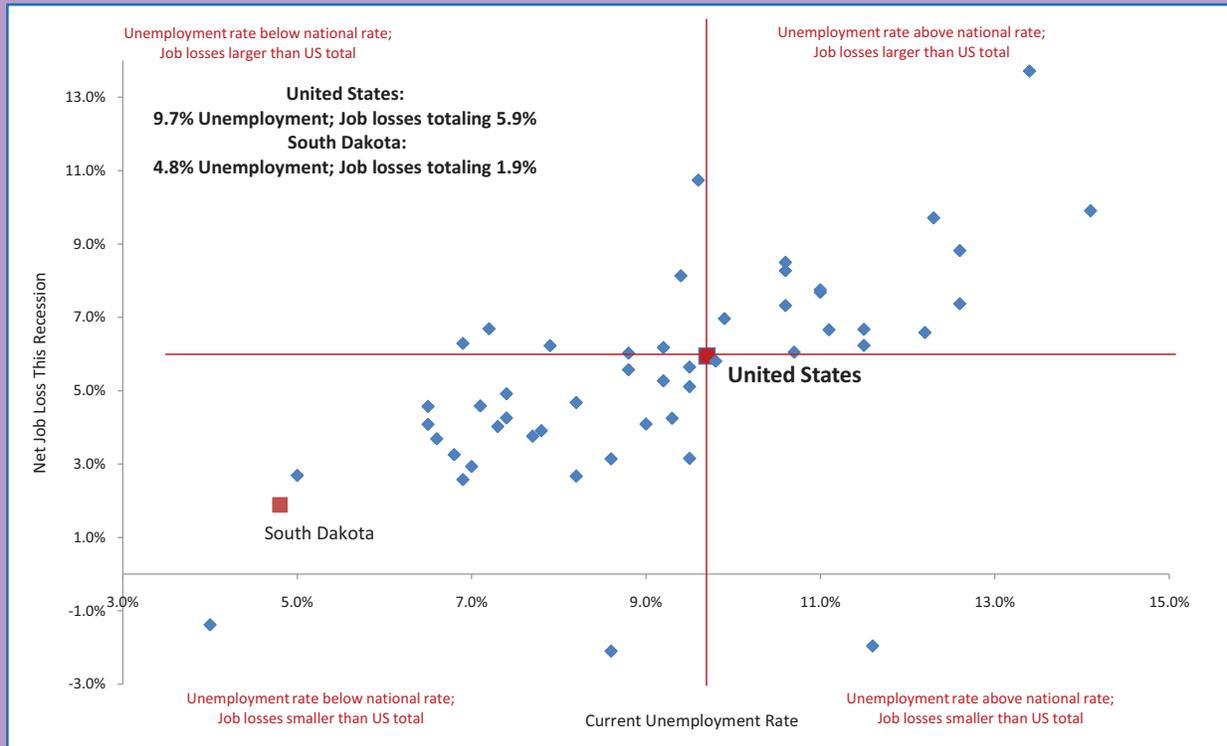
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In South Dakota, home prices fell 1.5 percent between November 2009 and December 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, 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 4th quarter of 2009, 1.8 percent of all mortgages, including 10.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in South Dakota.
- Housing starts in South Dakota totaled 2,280 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, an increase of 22.6 percent from January.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes South Dakota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 41,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 18.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 3.1 percent to 1,010,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	2.7%	5.1%
	March 2009	4.8%	8.6%
	March 2010	4.8%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Tennessee

JOBS

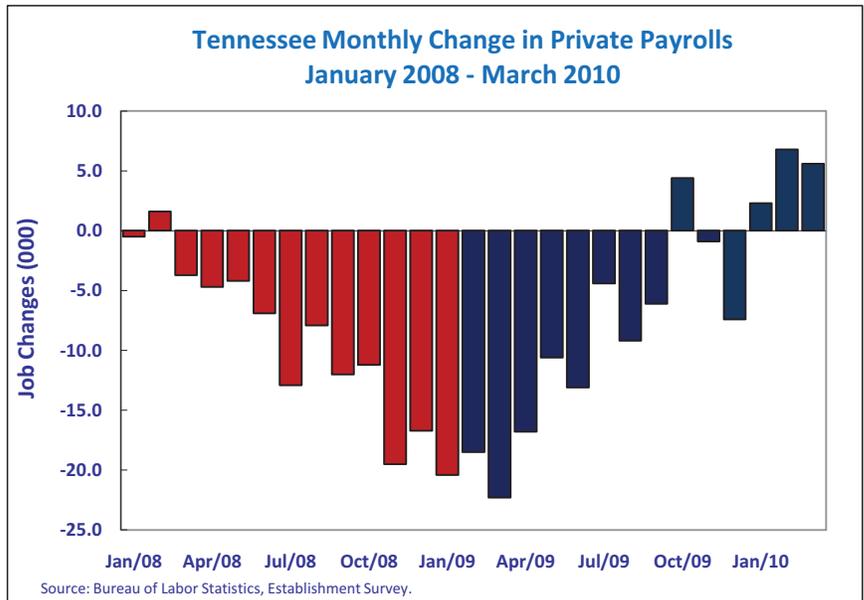
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, manufacturing, and transportation and utilities faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 10.6 percent in March 2010, up 5.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.9 percent reached in August 2009.
- 319,000 Tennessee residents were counted among the unemployed in Tennessee during March 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 \$31,088.90 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$32,631.20 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

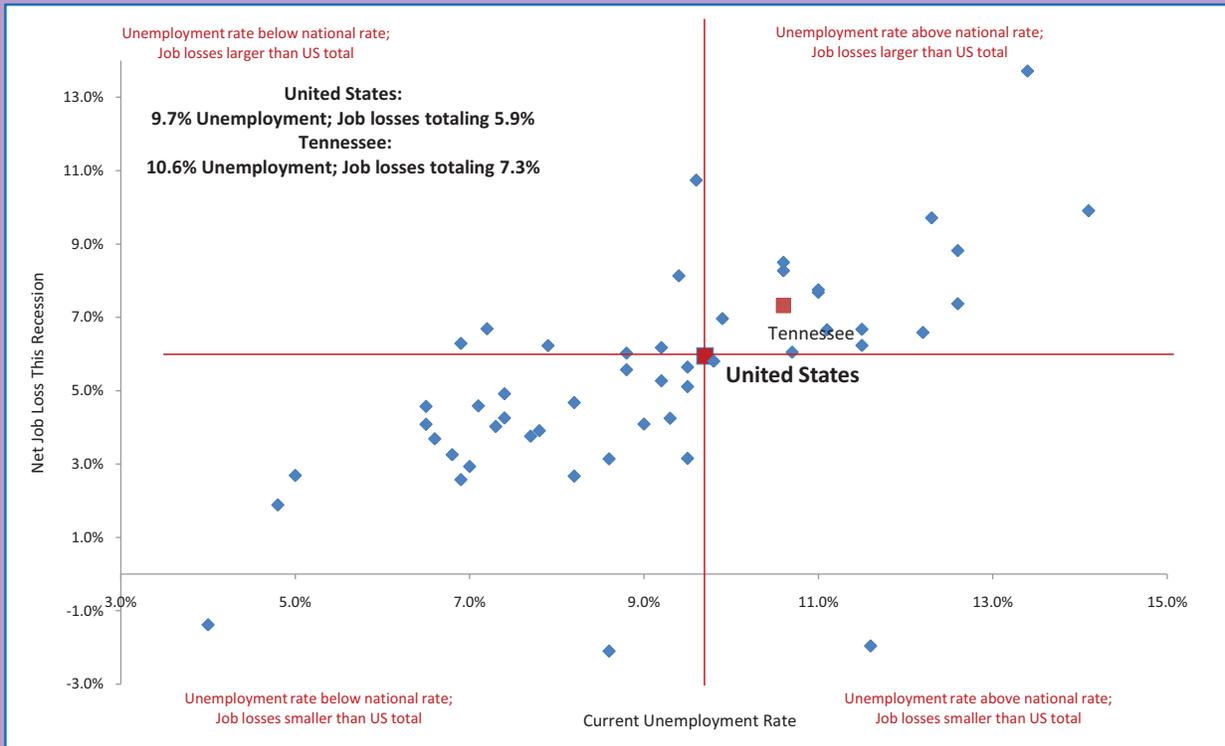
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Tennessee, home prices fell 10.3 percent between May 2007 and December 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices 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 4th quarter of 2009, 2.3 percent of all mortgages, including 7.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Tennessee.
- Housing starts in Tennessee totaled 20,170 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, an increase of 17.3 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Tennessee, sales of new single-family homes totaled 146,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 4.6 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.4 percent to 1,650,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	5.8%	5.1%
	March 2009	10.1%	8.6%
	March 2010	10.6%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Texas

JOBS

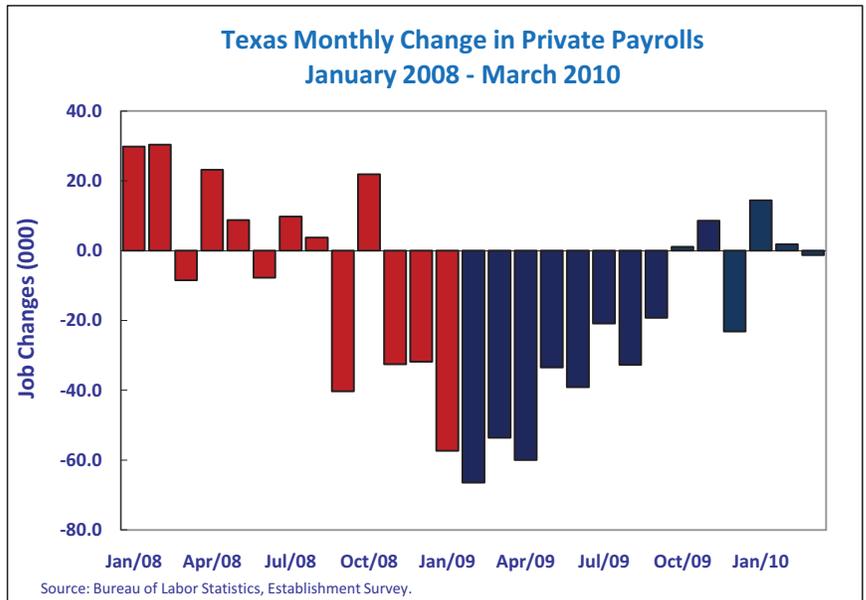
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, manufacturing, and information services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 8.2 percent in March 2010, up 3.8 percentage points from December 2007, matching its most recent peak reached in February 2010.
- 1,003,000 Texas residents were counted among the unemployed in Texas during March 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 \$33,020.70 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$34,988.10 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

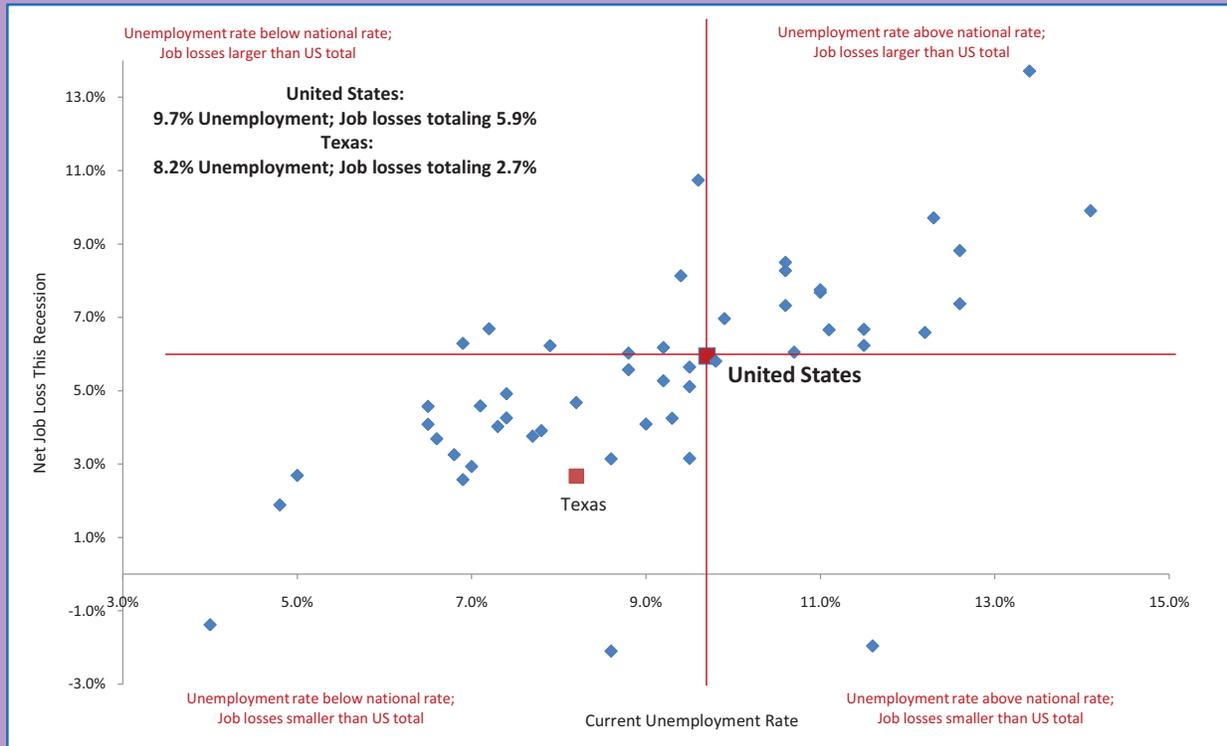
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Texas, home prices fell 13.3 percent between June 2007 and January 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices 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 4th quarter of 2009, 2.0 percent of all mortgages, including 7.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Texas.
- Housing starts in Texas totaled 73,070 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, a decrease of 17.9 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Texas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 146,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 4.6 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.4 percent to 1,650,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	4.4%	5.1%
	March 2009	7.0%	8.6%
	March 2010	8.2%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Utah

JOBS

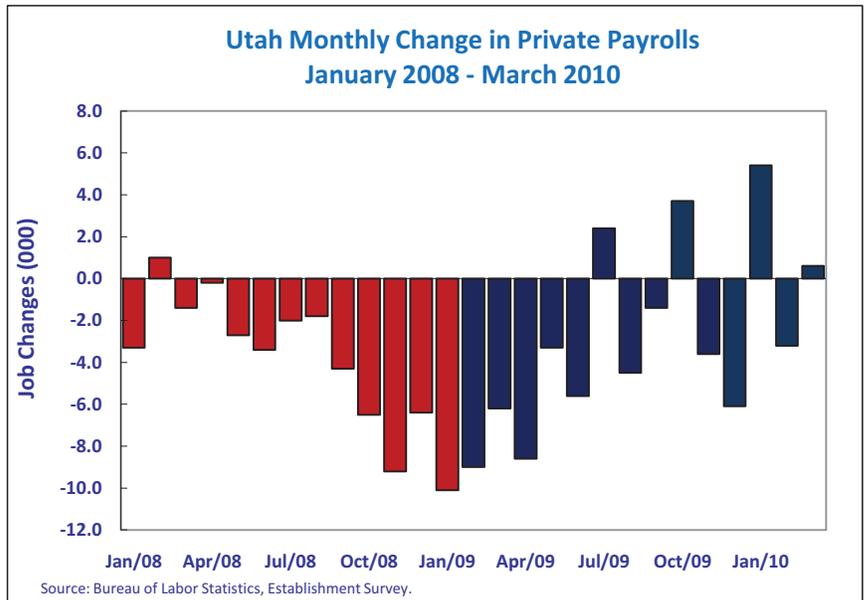
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, manufacturing, and professional and business faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 7.2 percent in March 2010, up 4.1 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 7.1 percent reached in February 2010.
- 98,000 Utah residents were counted among the unemployed in Utah during March 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 \$27,705.20 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$30,009.00 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

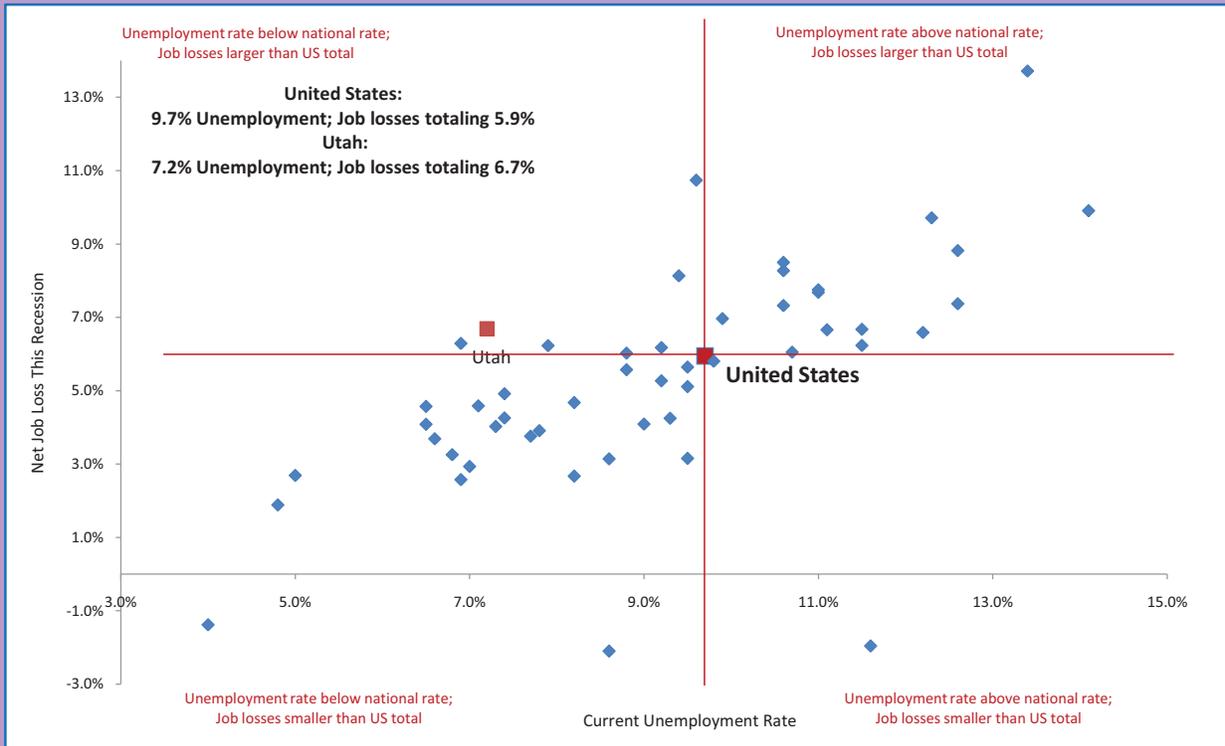
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 13.2 percent nationwide from the peak in April 2007 to the trough in January 2010. In the Mountain census division, which includes Utah, home prices fell 20.3 percent between April 2007 and December 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices increased 1.97 percent in the census division between December and January 2010.
- The median price of single-family homes in Utah was \$255,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2009, 3.3 percent of all mortgages, including 14.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Utah.
- Housing starts in Utah totaled 8,970 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, an increase of 29.4 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes Utah, sales of new single-family homes totaled 93,000 units in February 2010, an increase of 20.8 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 5.2 percent to 1,100,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	3.2%	5.1%
	March 2009	6.4%	8.6%
	March 2010	7.2%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Vermont

JOBS

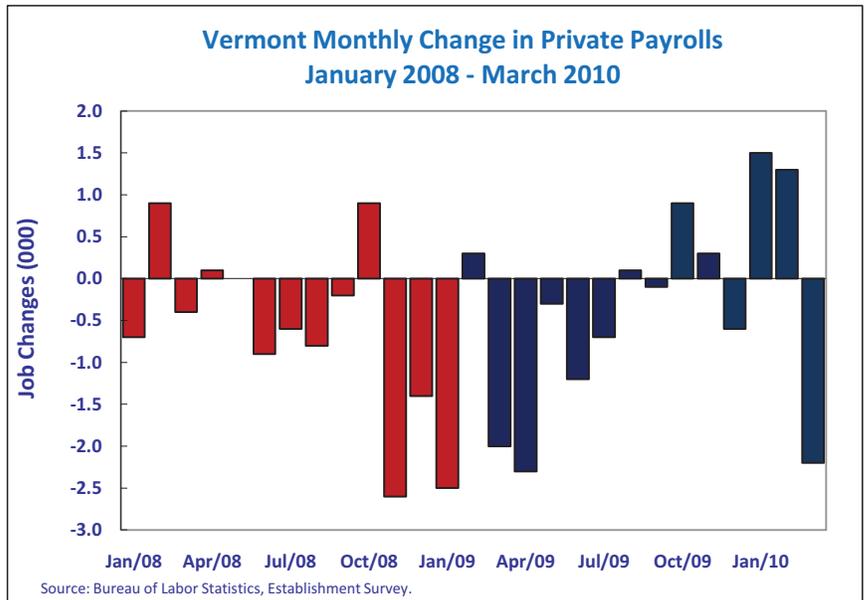
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, manufacturing, and transportation and utilities faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 6.5 percent in March 2010, up 2.5 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.3 percent reached in May 2009.
- 24,000 Vermont residents were counted among the unemployed in Vermont during March 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 \$35,461.80 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$35,606.20 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

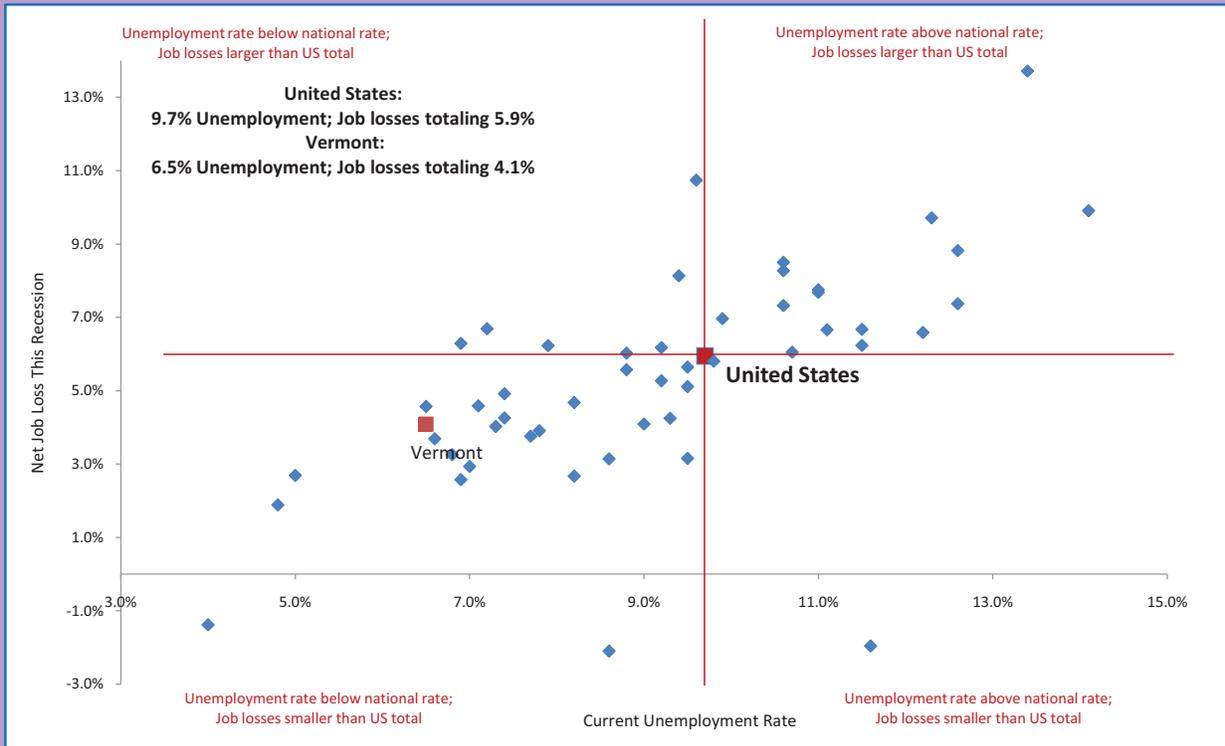
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Vermont, home prices fell 12.1 percent between April 2007 and November 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices 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 4th quarter of 2009, 2.5 percent of all mortgages, including 16.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Vermont.
- Housing starts in Vermont totaled 5,040 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, an increase of 447.8 percent from January.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Vermont, sales of new single-family homes totaled 28,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 20.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.7 percent to 610,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	4.2%	5.1%
	March 2009	7.0%	8.6%
	March 2010	6.5%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Virginia

JOBS

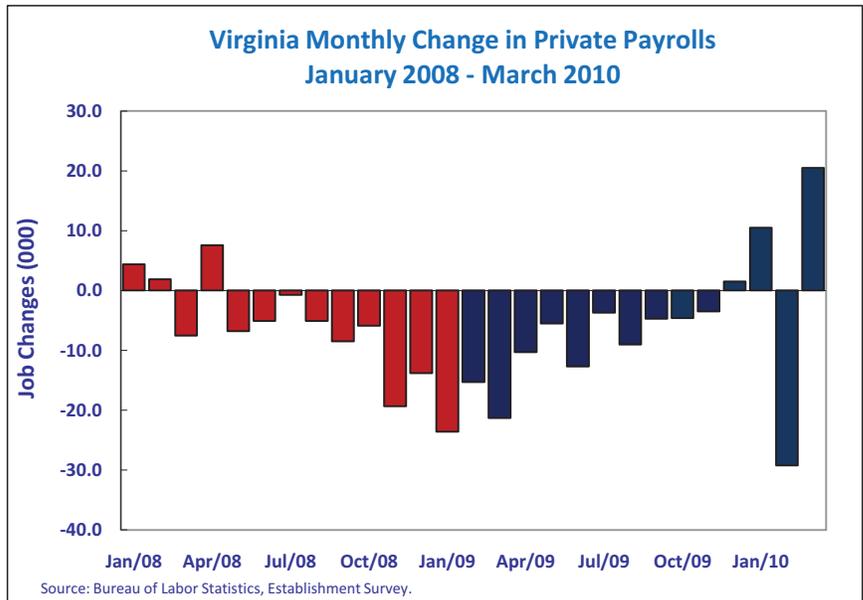
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, manufacturing, and information services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 7.4 percent in March 2010, up 4.2 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 7.2 percent reached in February 2010.
- 308,000 Virginia residents were counted among the unemployed in Virginia during March 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 \$40,292.90 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$40,815.70 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

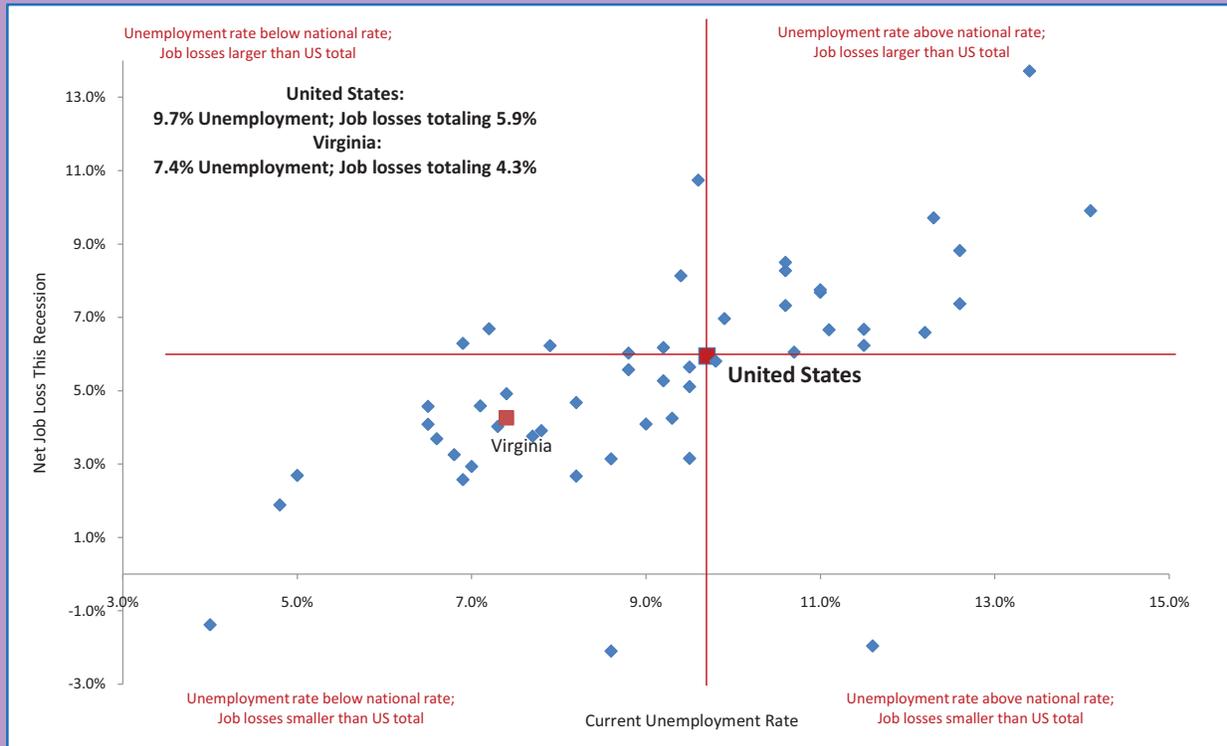
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Virginia, home prices fell 31.1 percent between February 2006 and February 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home 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 4th quarter of 2009, 2.1 percent of all mortgages, including 9.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Virginia.
- Housing starts in Virginia totaled 15,060 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, a decrease of 27.4 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes Virginia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 146,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 4.6 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.4 percent to 1,650,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	3.4%	5.1%
	March 2009	6.4%	8.6%
	March 2010	7.4%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Washington

JOBS

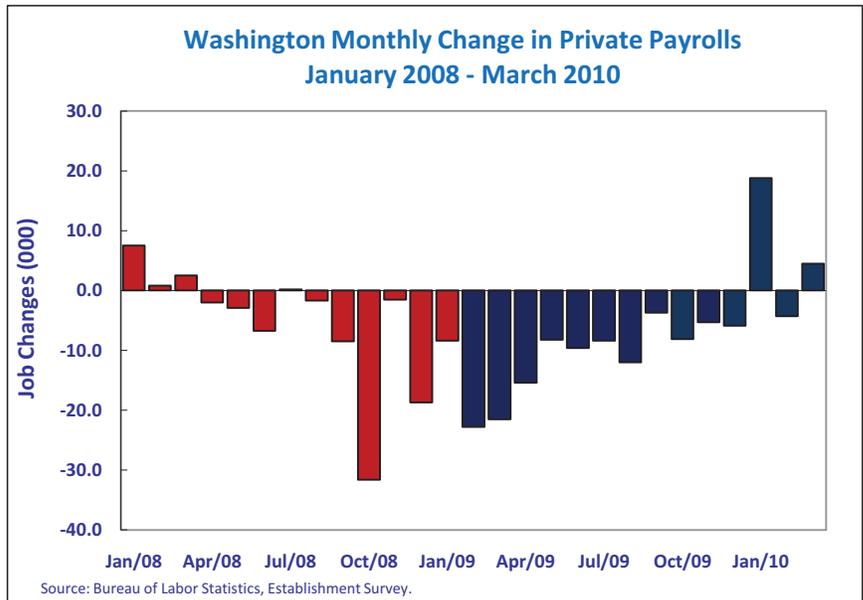
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, manufacturing, and financial services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 9.5 percent in March 2010, up 4.9 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 9.4 percent reached in February 2010.
- 333,000 Washington residents were counted among the unemployed in Washington during March 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 \$37,955.20 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$40,109.70 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

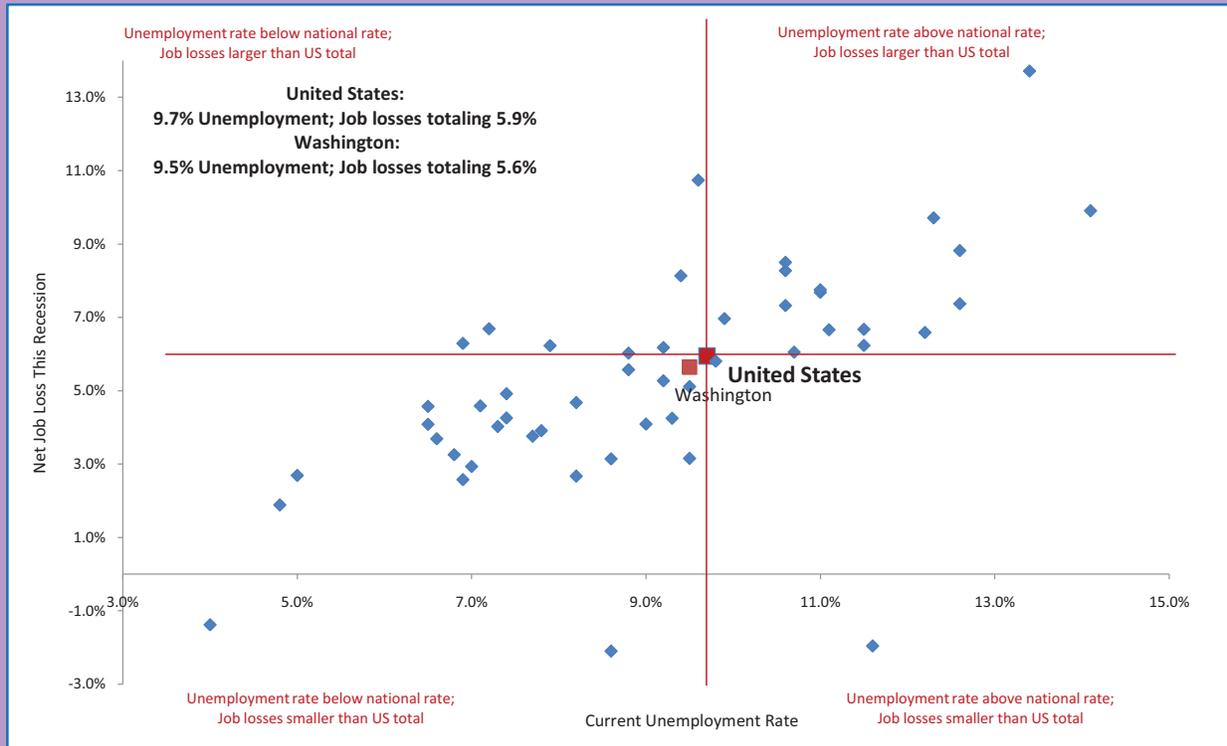
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Washington, home prices fell 19.8 percent between May 2007 and December 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home prices 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 4th quarter of 2009, 2.1 percent of all mortgages, including 9.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Washington.
- Housing starts in Washington totaled 17,400 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, a decrease of 24.4 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes Washington, sales of new single-family homes totaled 93,000 units in February 2010, an increase of 20.8 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 5.2 percent to 1,100,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	4.7%	5.1%
	March 2009	8.5%	8.6%
	March 2010	9.5%	9.7%
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%

Economic Overview And Outlook: West Virginia

JOBS

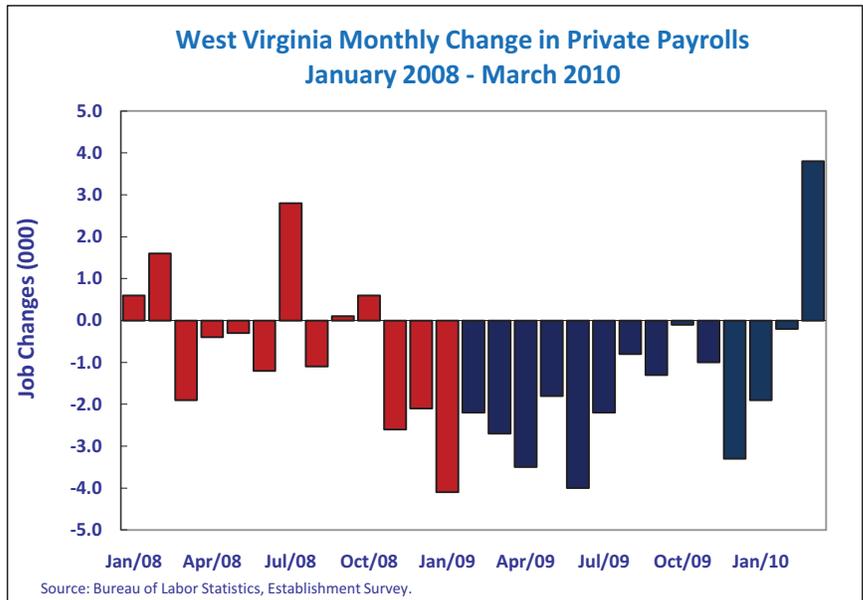
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, manufacturing, and financial services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 9.5 percent in March 2010, up 5.5 percentage points from December 2007, matching its most recent peak reached in February 2010.
- 75,000 West Virginia residents were counted among the unemployed in West Virginia during March 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 \$29,398.60 in the 4th quarter of 2009, up from \$28,601.50 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

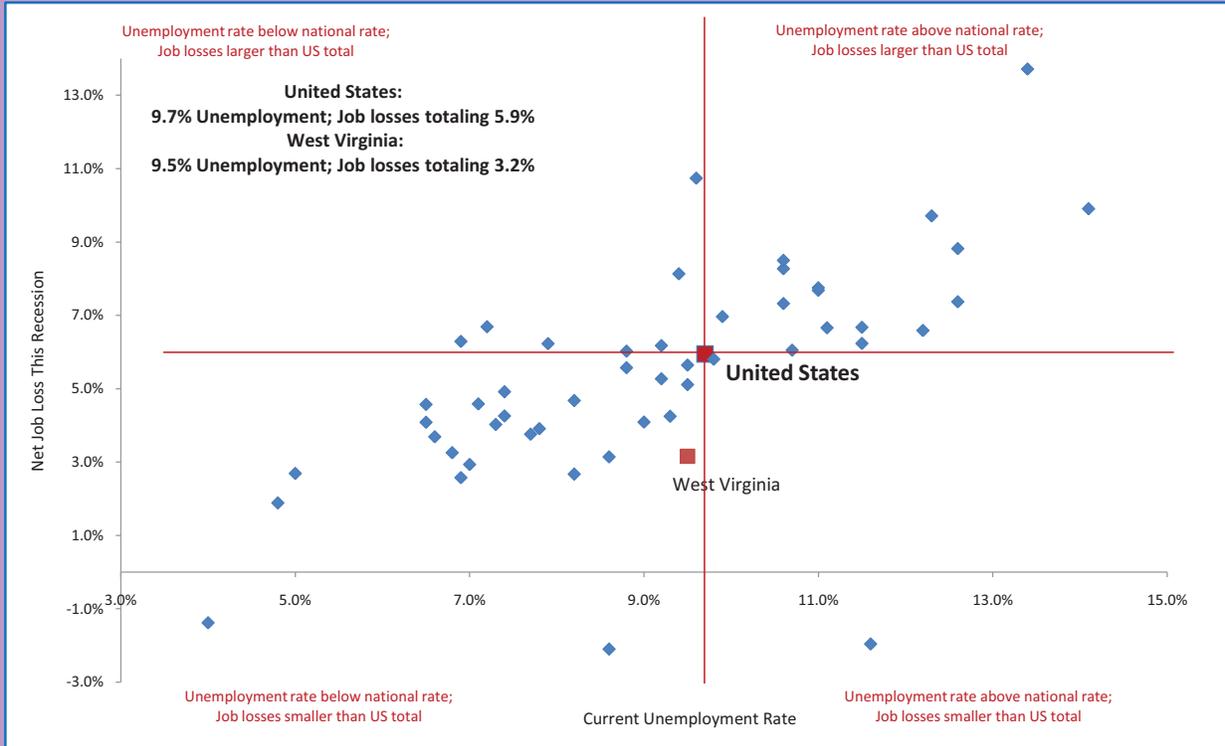
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In West Virginia, home prices fell 22.9 percent between May 2005 and December 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home 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 4th quarter of 2009, 2.2 percent of all mortgages, including 6.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in West Virginia.
- Housing starts in West Virginia totaled 1,380 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, a decrease of 26.2 percent from January.
- Within the South census region, which includes West Virginia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 146,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 4.6 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.4 percent to 1,650,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	3.9%	5.1%
	March 2009	6.9%	8.6%
	March 2010	9.5%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Wisconsin

JOBS

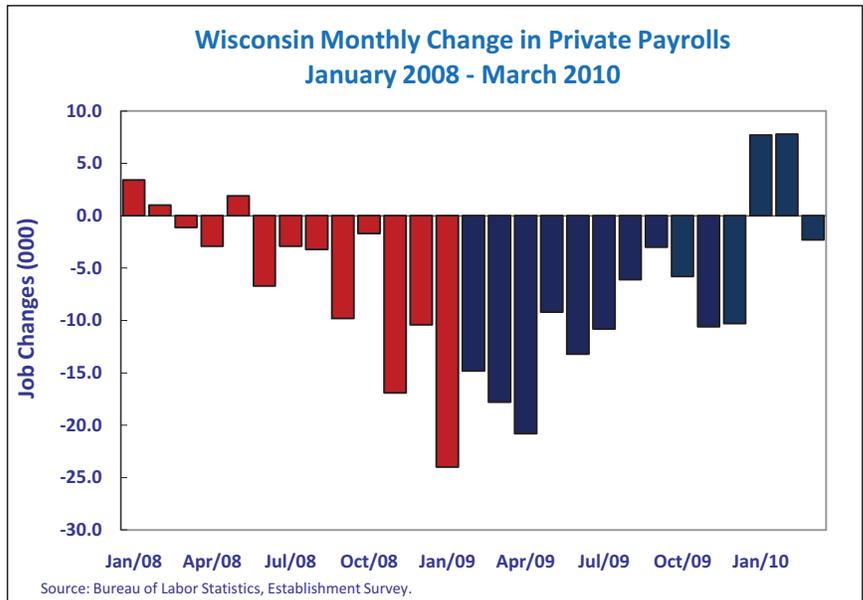
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, manufacturing, and professional and business faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 8.8 percent in March 2010, up 4.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.9 percent reached in July 2009.
- 269,000 Wisconsin residents were counted among the unemployed in Wisconsin during March 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 \$33,489.30 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$34,988.30 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

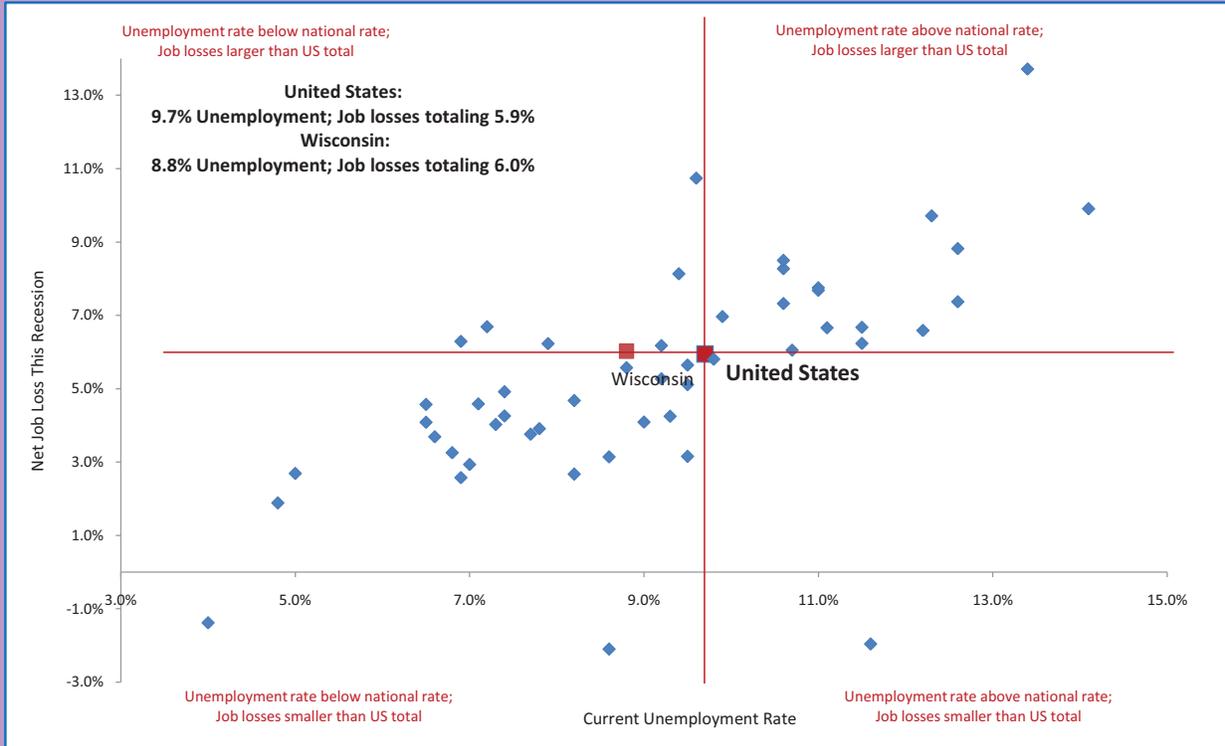
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Wisconsin, home prices fell 14.9 percent between February 2006 and March 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home 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 4th quarter of 2009, 3.8 percent of all mortgages, including 16.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Wisconsin.
- Housing starts in Wisconsin totaled 9,880 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, an increase of 11.5 percent from January.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Wisconsin, sales of new single-family homes totaled 41,000 units in February 2010, a decrease of 18.0 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 3.1 percent to 1,010,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	4.3%	5.1%
	March 2009	8.2%	8.6%
	March 2010	8.8%	9.7%
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%

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Wyoming

JOBS

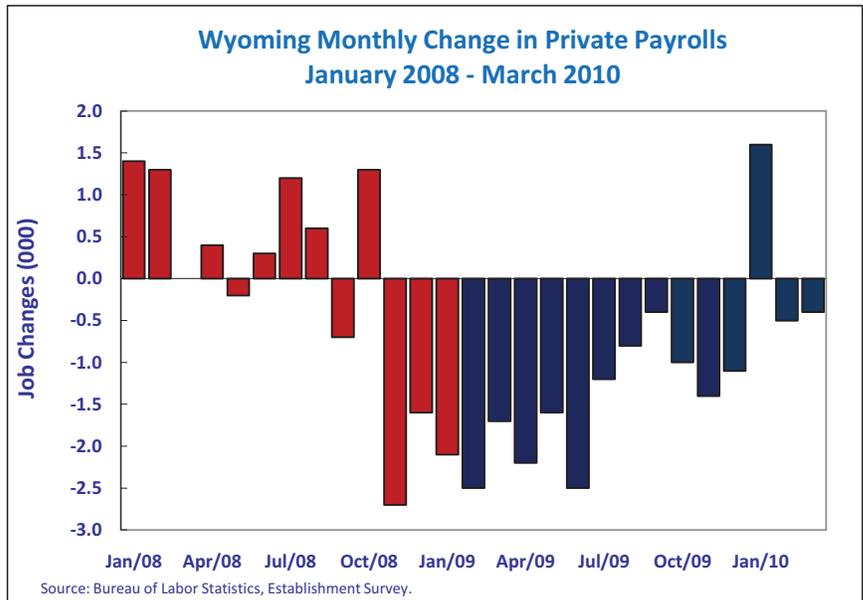
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2.8 million jobs since it was enacted.
- 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 construction, professional and business, and other services faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession.
- 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 7.3 percent in March 2010, up 4.5 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 March 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 \$41,029.40 in the 4th quarter of 2009, down from \$44,555.40 in the 4th quarter of 2007.

HOUSING

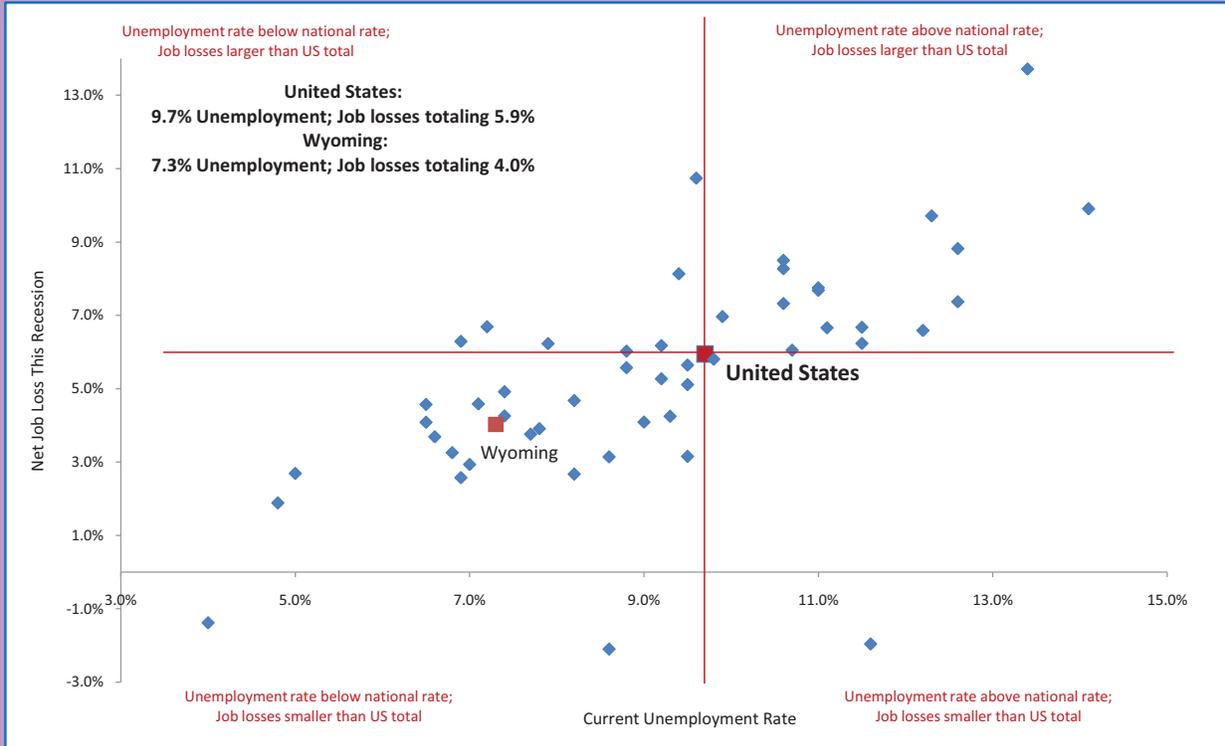
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell 30.8 percent nationwide from the peak in March 2006 to the trough in April 2009. In Wyoming, home prices fell 18.9 percent between September 2007 and October 2009, peak to trough. Most recently, home 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 4th quarter of 2009, 1.6 percent of all mortgages, including 7.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Wyoming.
- Housing starts in Wyoming totaled 4,860 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in February 2010, an increase of 411.6 percent from January.
- Within the West census region, which includes Wyoming, sales of new single-family homes totaled 93,000 units in February 2010, an increase of 20.8 percent from January. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 5.2 percent to 1,100,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from January to February 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	March 2008	2.8%	5.1%
	March 2009	5.2%	8.6%
	March 2010	7.3%	9.7%
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%

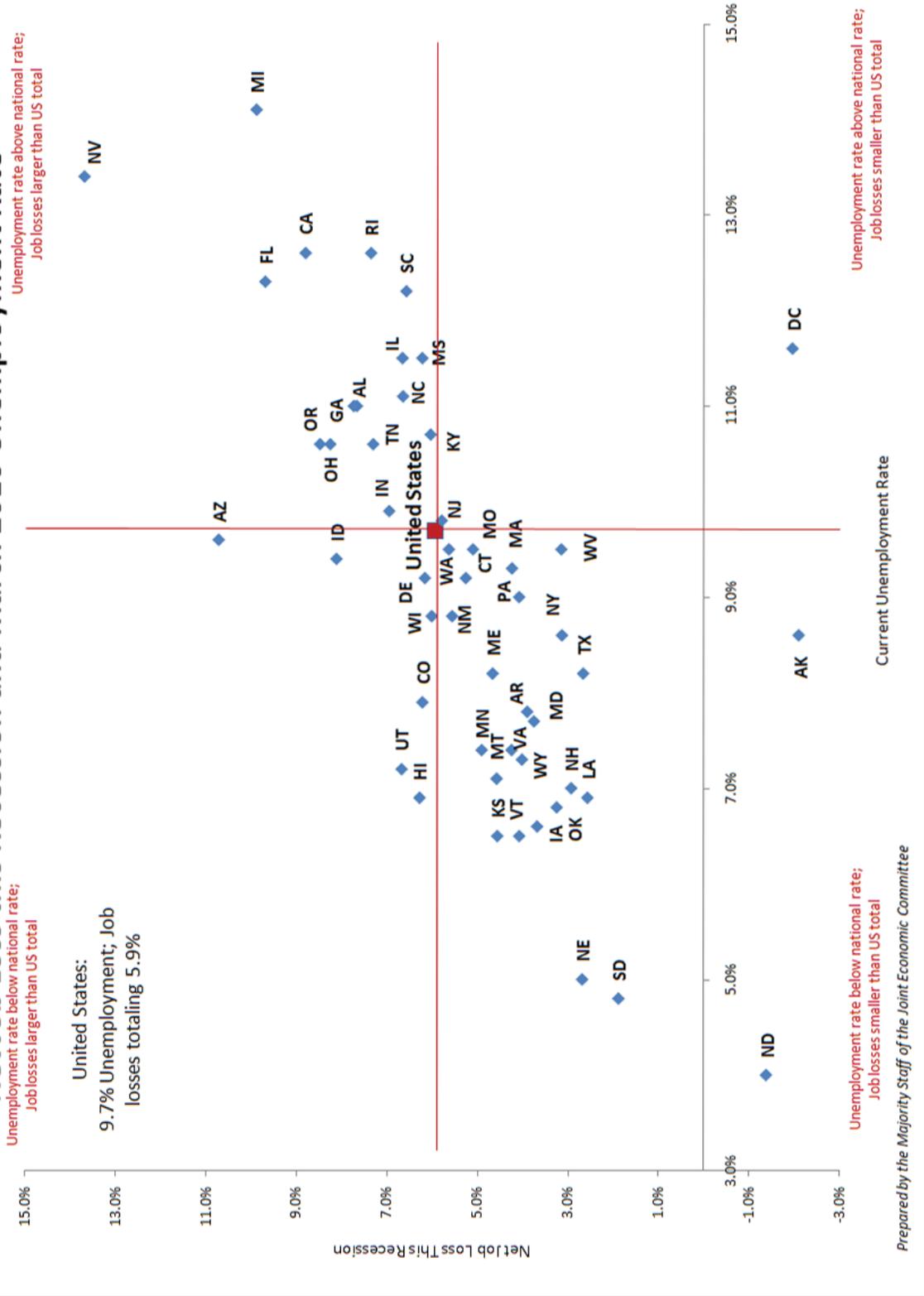
EXPLANATION OF NET JOB LOSS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE GRAPH

The graph on the following page shows a comparison of the current (March 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 March 2010 Unemployment Rate



Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

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-arra-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.