

## Economic Overview and Outlook: Nevada

### JOBS

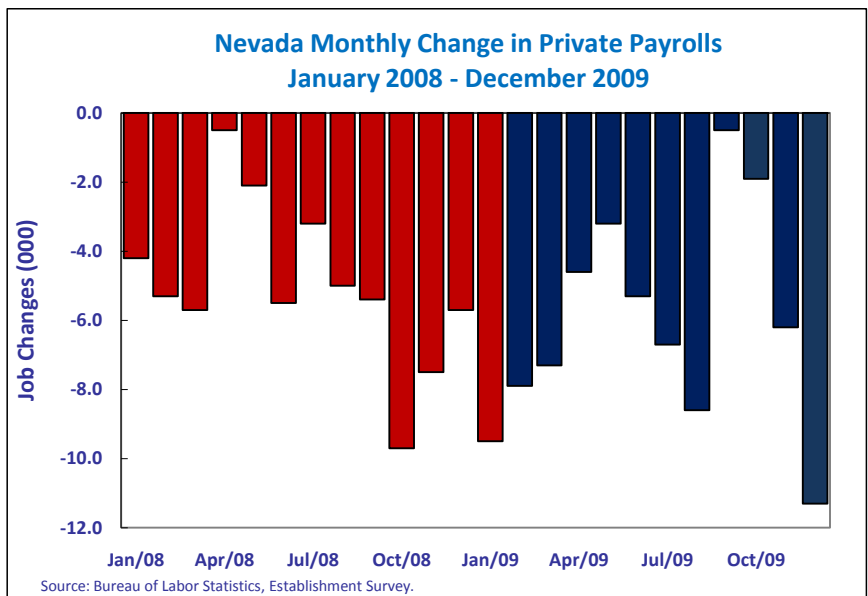
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Nevada by 20,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Nevada, employees in construction, leisure and hospitality, 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 Nevada was 13.0 percent in December 2009, up 7.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 13.3 percent reached in September 2009.
- 179,000 Nevada residents were counted among the unemployed in Nevada during December 2009.

### 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, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Nevada was \$35,324.20 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$39,003.80 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



### HOUSING

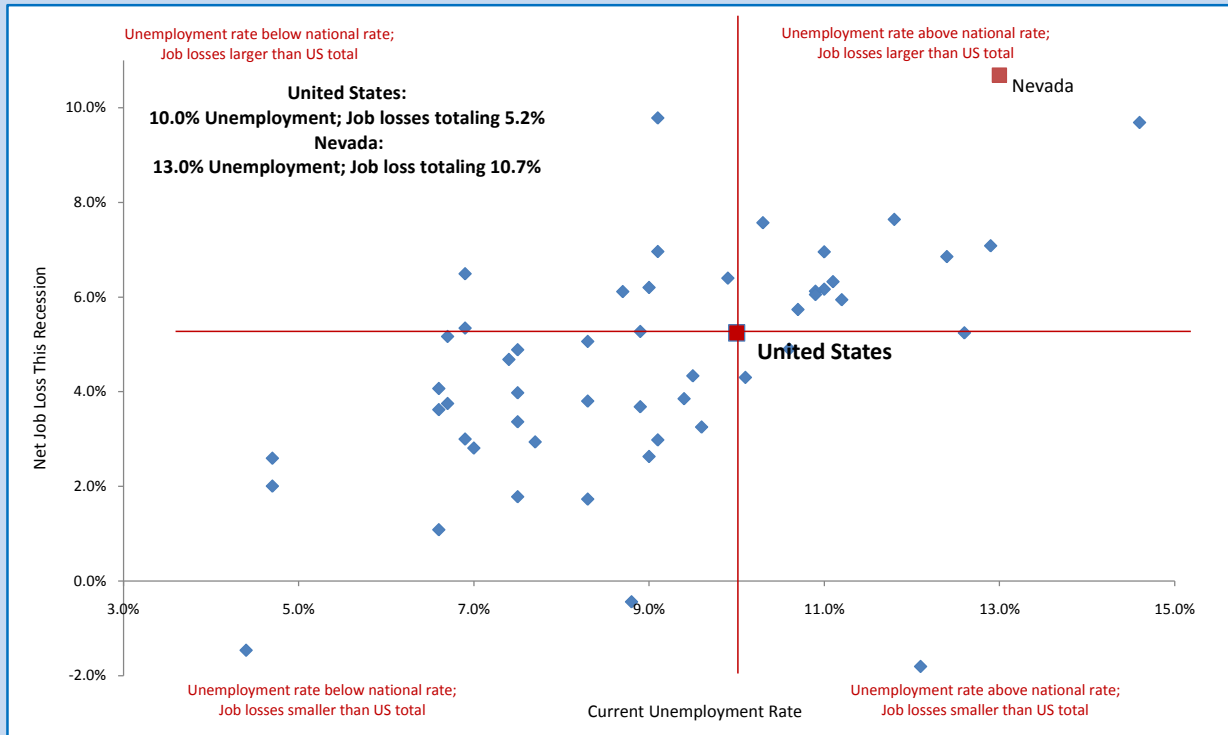
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the Mountain census division, which includes Nevada, home prices increased 0.7 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Nevada was \$268,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 9.44 percent of all mortgages, including 24.56 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Nevada.
- Housing starts in Nevada totaled 5,950 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2009, a decrease of 26.4 percent from September.
- Within the West census region, which includes Nevada, sales of new single-family homes totaled 79,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 9.2 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 7.4 percent to 1,260,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

## 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

		<b>Nevada</b>	<b>United States</b>
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	December 2007	5.2%	5.0%
	December 2008	8.4%	7.4%
	December 2009	13.0%	10.0%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2008	11.8%	9.8%
<b>Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	December 2009		8.2%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2000	\$ 55,381	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 55,440	\$ 51,233
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2000	10.0%	11.6%
	2008	10.3%	12.9%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2000	17.4%	13.9%
	2008	18.0%	15.3%

*Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee*

## Economic Overview and Outlook: New Jersey

### JOBS

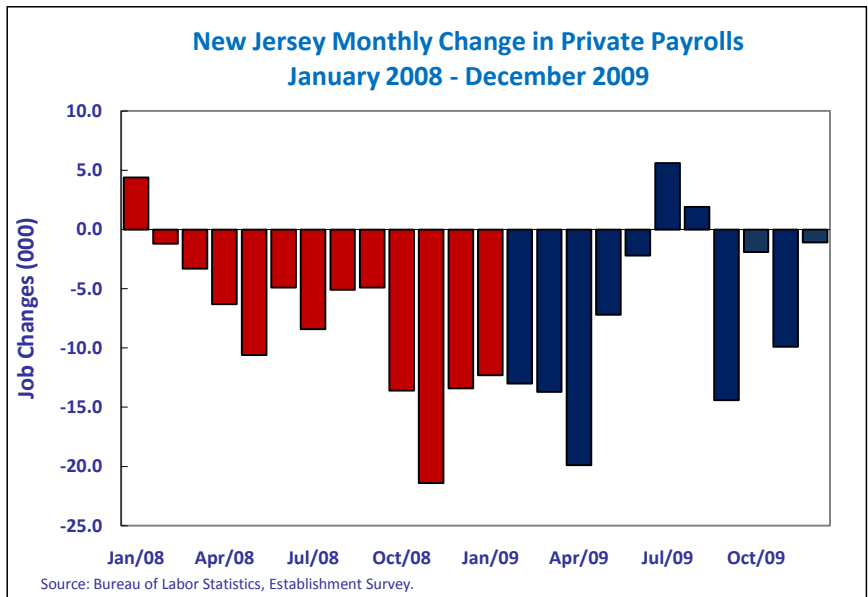
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in New Jersey by 65,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In New Jersey, employees in construction, financial 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 New Jersey was 10.1 percent in December 2009, up 5.6 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 9.8 percent reached in September 2009.
- 458,000 New Jersey residents were counted among the unemployed in New Jersey during December 2009.

### 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, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New Jersey was \$46,542.10 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$47,645.50 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



### HOUSING

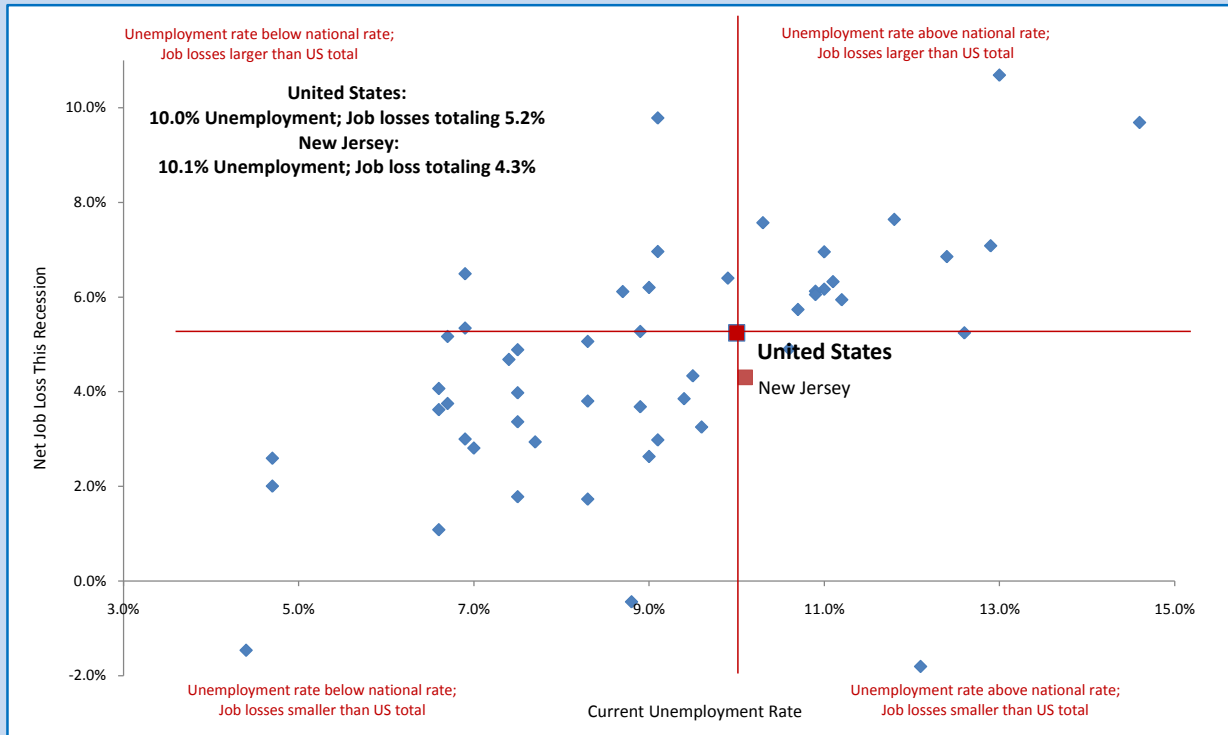
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the Middle Atlantic census division, which includes New Jersey, home prices decreased 0.1 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in New Jersey was \$345,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 5.45 percent of all mortgages, including 22.59 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New Jersey.
- Housing starts in New Jersey totaled 12,790 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, an increase of 32.3 percent from October.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes New Jersey, sales of new single-family homes totaled 29,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 3.3 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 19.5 percent to 660,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

## 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
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....		
December 2007	4.5%	5.0%
December 2008	6.8%	7.4%
December 2009	10.1%	10.0%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....		
2008	7.3%	9.8%
<b>Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....		
December 2009		8.2%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....		
(2008 \$) 2000	\$ 63,629	\$ 52,532
2008	\$ 64,070	\$ 51,233
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....		
2000	7.6%	11.6%
2008	9.0%	12.9%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....		
2000	11.7%	13.9%
2008	14.9%	15.3%

*Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee*

## Economic Overview and Outlook: New Hampshire

### JOBS

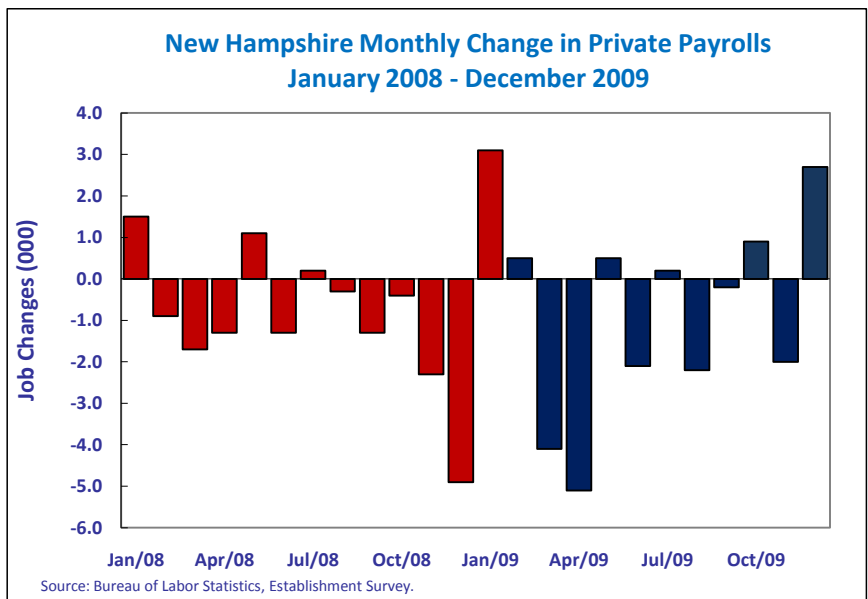
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in New Hampshire by 9,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In New Hampshire, employees in construction, financial services, and leisure and hospitality 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 December 2009, up 3.5 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.2 percent reached in September 2009.
- 52,000 New Hampshire residents were counted among the unemployed in New Hampshire during December 2009.

### 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, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New Hampshire was \$39,516.90 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$40,566.50 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



### HOUSING

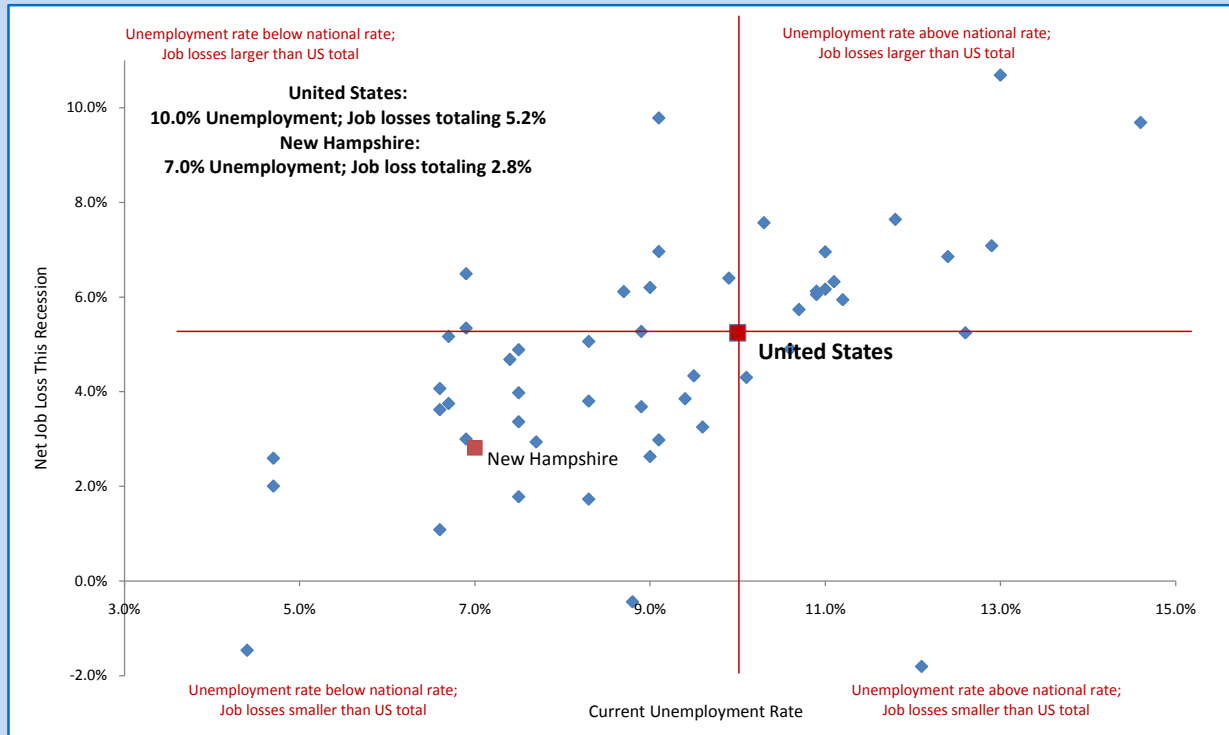
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the New England census division, which includes New Hampshire, home prices were unchanged between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in New Hampshire was \$245,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 2.4 percent of all mortgages, including 9.72 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New Hampshire.
- Housing starts in New Hampshire totaled 1,570 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, a decrease of 33.5 percent from October.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes New Hampshire, sales of new single-family homes totaled 29,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 3.3 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 19.5 percent to 660,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

## 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
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	December 2007	3.5%	5.0%
	December 2008	4.3%	7.4%
	December 2009	7.0%	10.0%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2008	11.9%	9.8%
<b>Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	December 2009		8.2%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2000	\$ 61,579	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 68,175	\$ 51,233
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2000	6.1%	11.6%
	2008	6.4%	12.9%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2000	8.3%	13.9%
	2008	10.3%	15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

## Economic Overview and Outlook: New Mexico

### JOBS

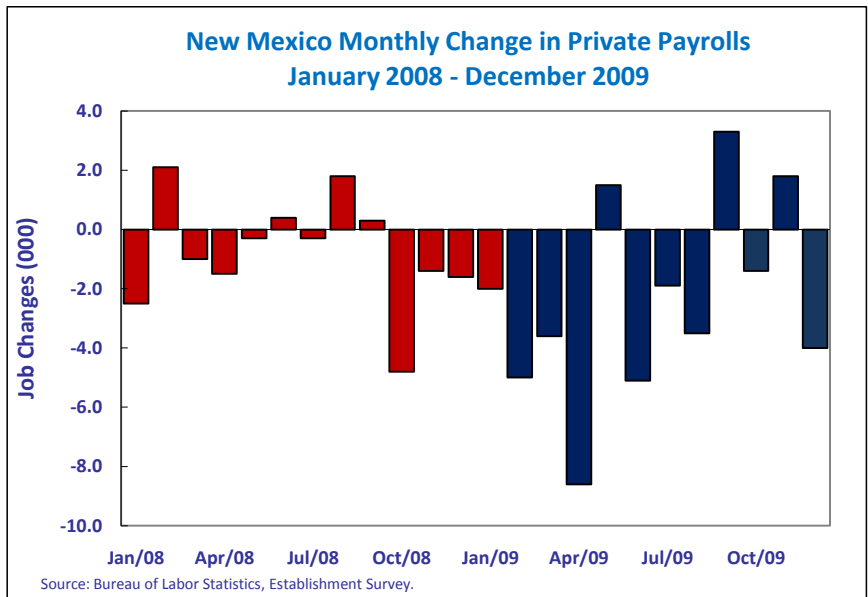
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in New Mexico by 12,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In New Mexico, employees in construction, transportation and utilities, 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 New Mexico was 8.3 percent in December 2009, up 4.7 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 7.8 percent reached in November 2009.
- 80,000 New Mexico residents were counted among the unemployed in New Mexico during December 2009.

### 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, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New Mexico was \$29,934.10 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$30,664.40 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



### HOUSING

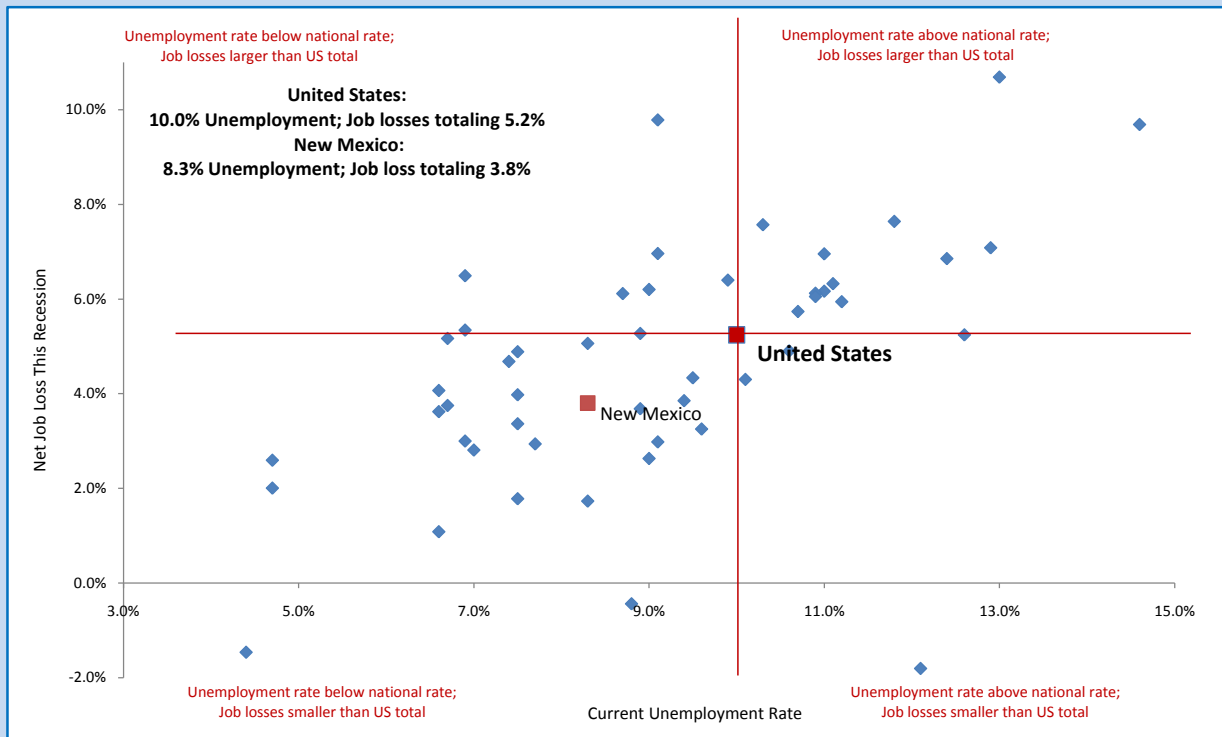
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the Mountain census division, which includes New Mexico, home prices increased 0.7 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in New Mexico was \$183,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 2.82 percent of all mortgages, including 11.77 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New Mexico.
- Housing starts in New Mexico totaled 4,180 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2009, a decrease of 0.7 percent from September.
- Within the West census region, which includes New Mexico, sales of new single-family homes totaled 79,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 9.2 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 7.4 percent to 1,260,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

## 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

		<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>United States</b>
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	December 2007	3.6%	5.0%
	December 2008	4.7%	7.4%
	December 2009	8.3%	10.0%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2008	11.7%	9.8%
<b>Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	December 2009		8.2%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2000	\$ 42,975	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 44,081	\$ 51,233
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2000	19.2%	11.6%
	2008	16.6%	12.9%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2000	23.9%	13.9%
	2008	23.1%	15.3%

*Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee*



## Economic Overview and Outlook: New York

### JOBS

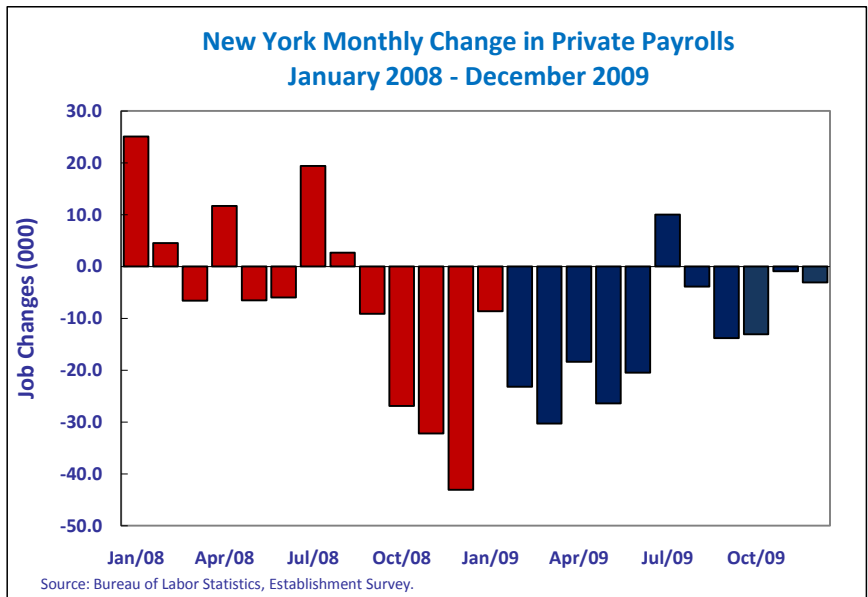
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in New York by 141,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In New York, 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 New York was 9.0 percent in December 2009, up 4.4 percentage points from December 2007, matching its most recent peak reached in October 2009.
- 869,000 New York residents were counted among the unemployed in New York during December 2009.

### 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, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New York was \$43,733.40 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$45,332.70 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.

### HOUSING

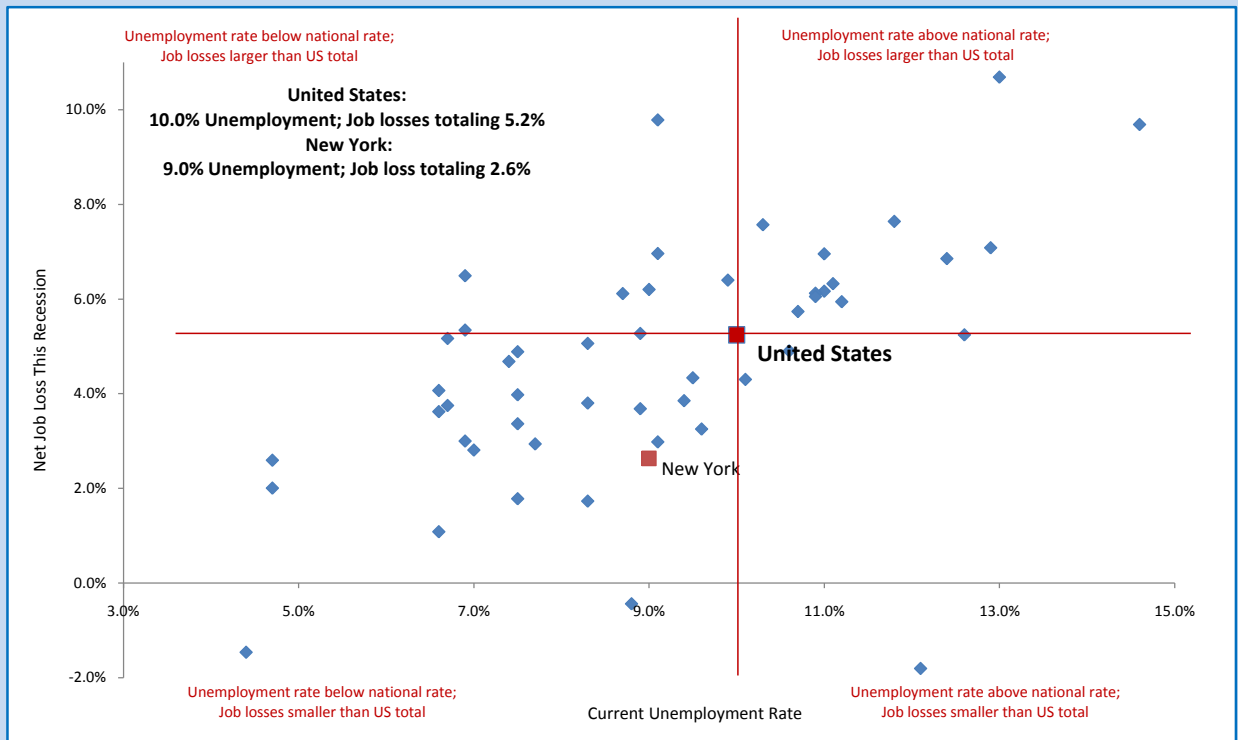
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the Middle Atlantic census division, which includes New York, home prices decreased 0.1 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in New York was \$290,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 3.96 percent of all mortgages, including 16.54 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New York.
- Housing starts in New York totaled 18,660 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, an increase of 52.2 percent from October.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes New York, sales of new single-family homes totaled 29,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 3.3 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 19.5 percent to 660,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

## 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
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	December 2007	4.6%	5.0%
	December 2008	6.6%	7.4%
	December 2009	9.0%	10.0%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2008	6.9%	9.8%
<b>Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	December 2009		8.2%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2000	\$ 51,296	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 50,643	\$ 51,233
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2000	14.0%	11.6%
	2008	14.3%	12.9%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2000	15.6%	13.9%
	2008	13.6%	15.3%

## Economic Overview and Outlook: North Carolina

### JOBS

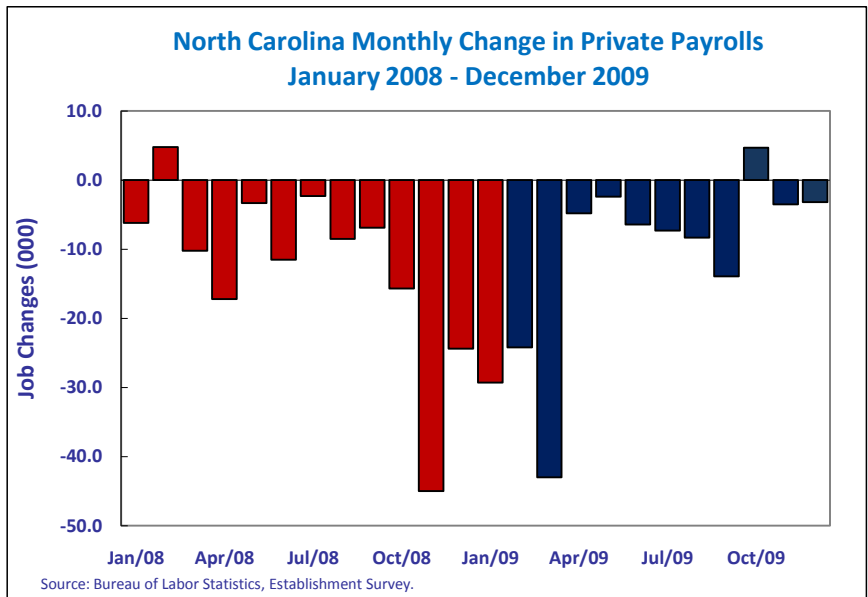
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in North Carolina by 62,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In North Carolina, employees in construction, 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 North Carolina was 11.2 percent in December 2009, up 6.2 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 11.1 percent reached in May 2009.
- 506,000 North Carolina residents were counted among the unemployed in North Carolina during December 2009.

### 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, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in North Carolina was \$31,225.00 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$33,024.10 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



### HOUSING

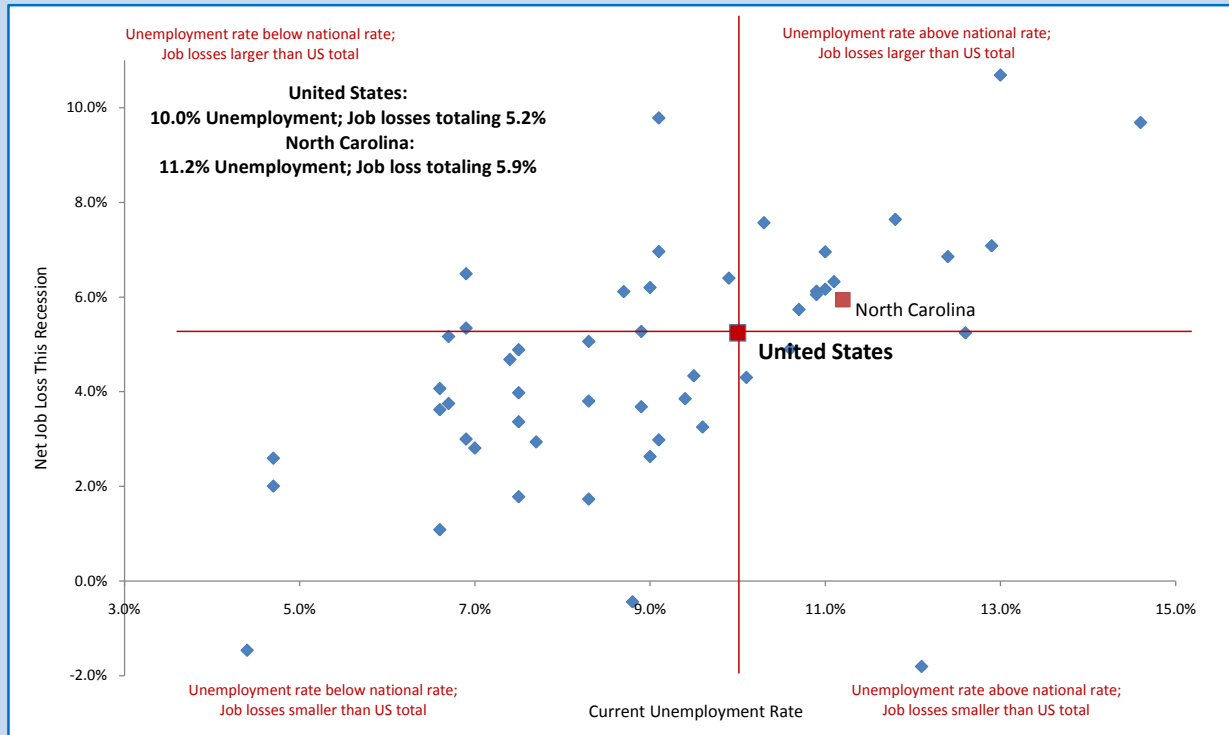
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the South Atlantic census division, which includes North Carolina, home prices increased 2 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in North Carolina was \$222,800 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 2.07 percent of all mortgages, including 7.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in North Carolina.
- Housing starts in North Carolina totaled 35,360 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, an increase of 4.5 percent from October.
- Within the South census region, which includes North Carolina, sales of new single-family homes totaled 179,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 21.1 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 16.1 percent to 1,820,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

## 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
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	December 2007	5.0%	5.0%
	December 2008	8.1%	7.4%
	December 2009	11.2%	10.0%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2008	10.8%	9.8%
<b>Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	December 2009		8.2%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2000	\$ 48,013	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 44,058	\$ 51,233
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2000	13.1%	11.6%
	2008	14.7%	12.9%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2000	13.3%	13.9%
	2008	15.9%	15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

## Economic Overview and Outlook: North Dakota

### JOBS

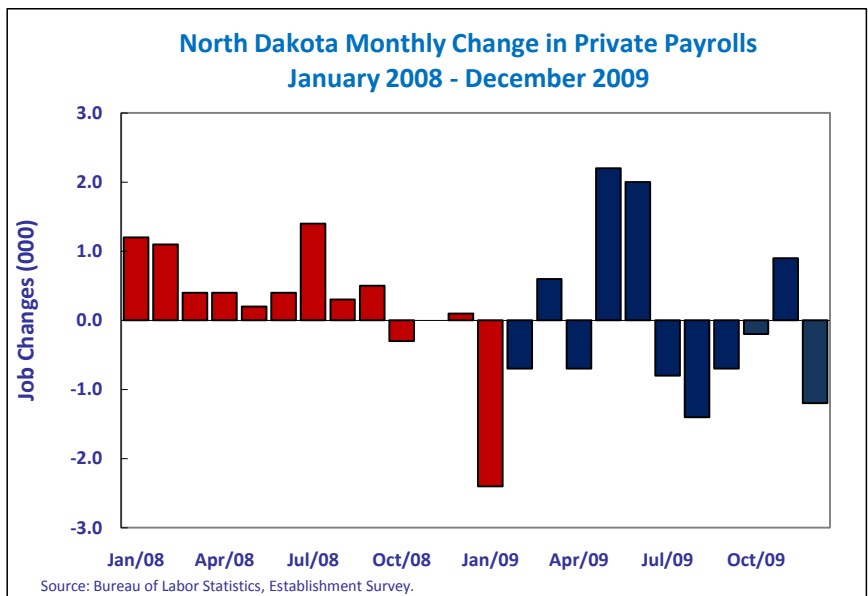
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in North Dakota by 5,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In North Dakota, employees in information services, 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 North Dakota was 4.4 percent in December 2009, up 1.3 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 4.3 percent reached in August 2009.
- 16,000 North Dakota residents were counted among the unemployed in North Dakota during December 2009.

### 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, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in North Dakota was \$35,827.70 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, up from \$34,940.90 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



### HOUSING

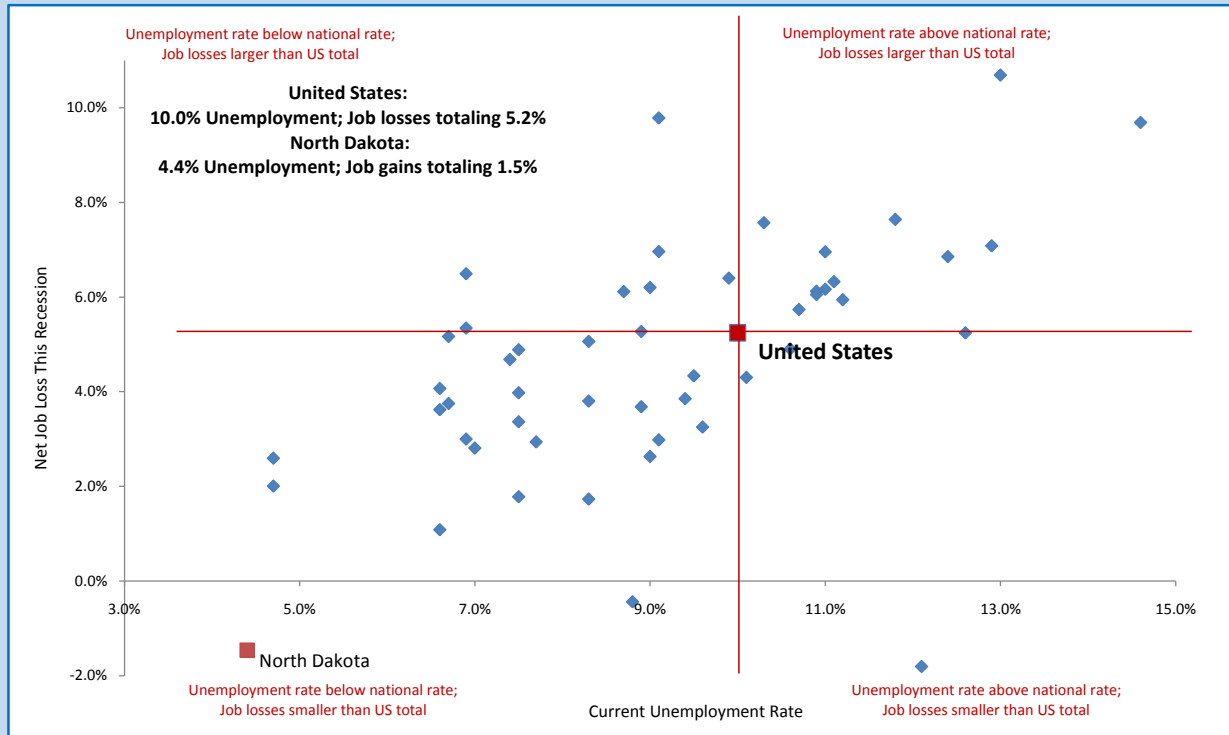
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the West North Central census division, which includes North Dakota, home prices decreased 0.01 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in North Dakota was \$190,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 1.13 percent of all mortgages, including 9.12 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in North Dakota.
- Housing starts in North Dakota totaled 2,930 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, a decrease of 24.3 percent from October.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes North Dakota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 68,000 units in November 2009, an increase of 21.4 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 25.5 percent to 1,050,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

## 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
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	December 2007	3.1%	5.0%
	December 2008	3.3%	7.4%
	December 2009	4.4%	10.0%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2008	11.1%	9.8%
<b>Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	December 2009		8.2%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2000	\$ 43,597	\$ 52,532
	2008	\$ 49,325	\$ 51,233
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2000	11.7%	11.6%
	2008	10.5%	12.9%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2000	10.7%	13.9%
	2008	10.9%	15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

## Economic Overview and Outlook: Ohio

### JOBS

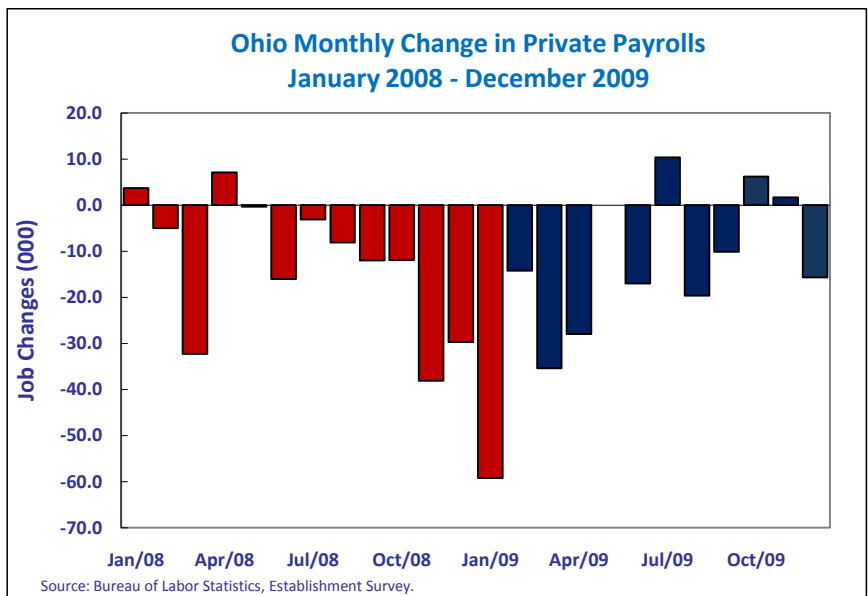
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Ohio by 79,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Ohio, 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 Ohio was 10.9 percent in December 2009, up 5.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.2 percent reached in July 2009.
- 641,000 Ohio residents were counted among the unemployed in Ohio during December 2009.

### 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, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Ohio was \$32,819.20 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$33,421.30 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



### HOUSING

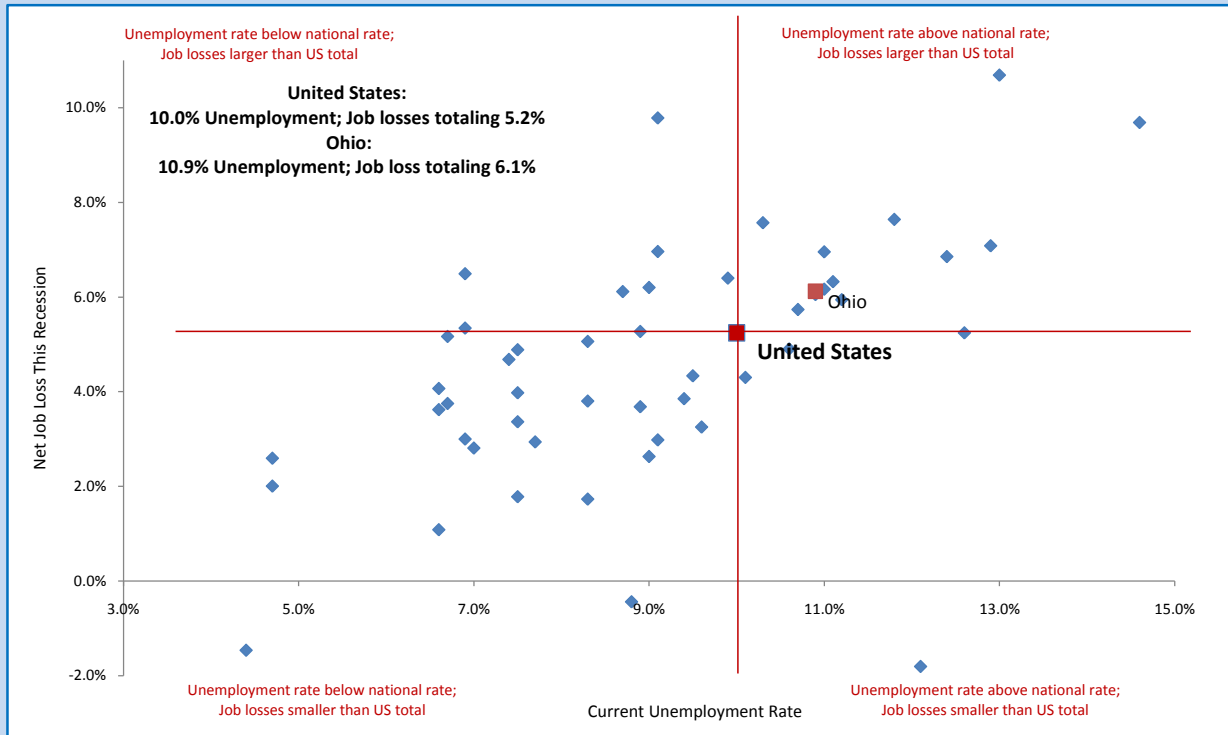
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the East North Central census division, which includes Ohio, home prices increased 0.1 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Ohio was \$198,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 4.59 percent of all mortgages, including 12.88 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Ohio.
- Housing starts in Ohio totaled 12,580 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, an increase of 9.0 percent from October.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Ohio, sales of new single-family homes totaled 68,000 units in November 2009, an increase of 21.4 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 25.5 percent to 1,050,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

## 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

	<b>Ohio</b>	<b>United States</b>
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....		
December 2007	5.8%	5.0%
December 2008	7.4%	7.4%
December 2009	10.9%	10.0%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....		
2008	10.6%	9.8%
<b>Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....		
December 2009		8.2%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....		
(2008 \$) 2000	\$ 52,360	\$ 52,532
2008	\$ 48,960	\$ 51,233
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....		
2000	11.0%	11.6%
2008	13.2%	12.9%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....		
2000	10.2%	13.9%
2008	11.6%	15.3%

*Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee*



## Economic Overview and Outlook: Oklahoma

### JOBS

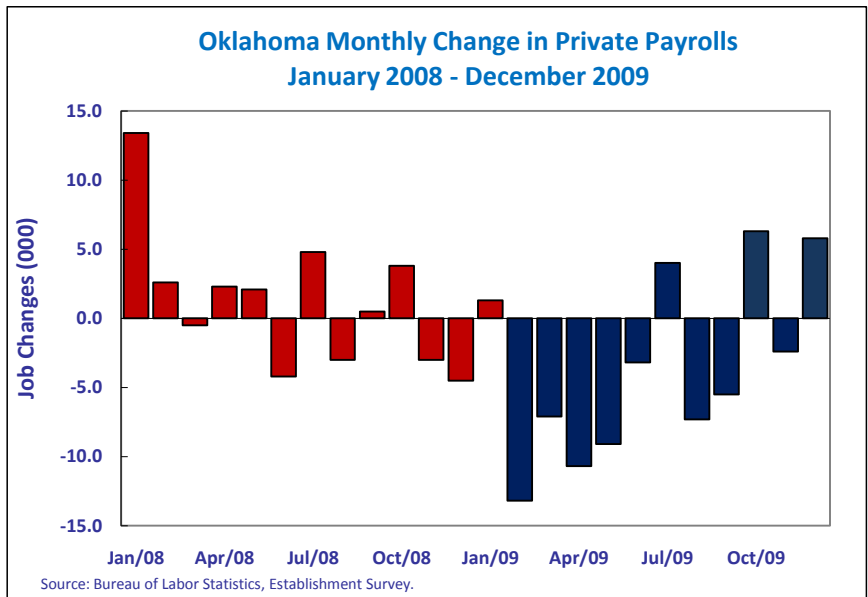
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Oklahoma by 23,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Oklahoma, employees in professional and business, financial services, 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 Oklahoma was 6.6 percent in December 2009, up 3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.3 percent reached in October 2009.
- 118,000 Oklahoma residents were counted among the unemployed in Oklahoma during December 2009.

### 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, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Oklahoma was \$31,945.40 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$32,660.00 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.

### HOUSING

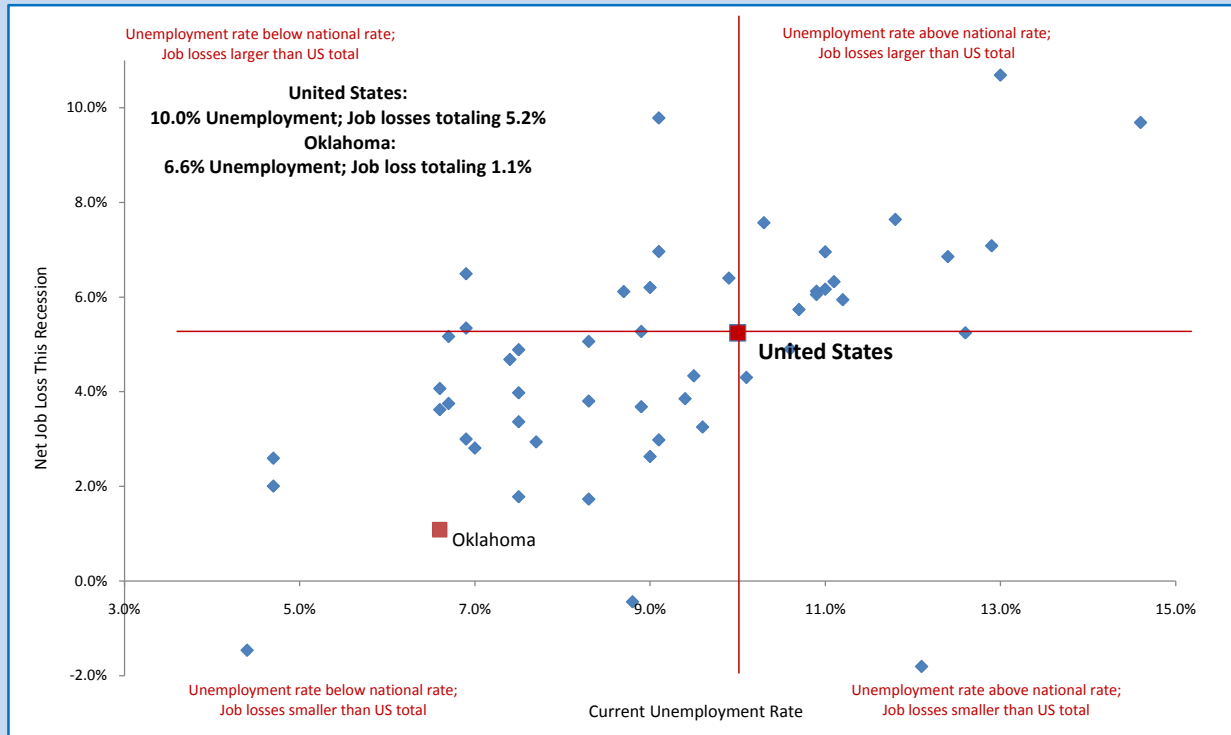
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the West South Central census division, which includes Oklahoma, home prices increased 0.3 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Oklahoma was \$149,500 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 2.64 percent of all mortgages, including 9.11 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Oklahoma.
- Housing starts in Oklahoma totaled 8,660 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, a decrease of 2.6 percent from October.
- Within the South census region, which includes Oklahoma, sales of new single-family homes totaled 179,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 21.1 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 16.1 percent to 1,820,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

## 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

		<b>Oklahoma</b>	<b>United States</b>
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	December 2007	3.6%	5.0%
	December 2008	4.6%	7.4%
	December 2009	6.6%	10.0%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2008	11.7%	9.8%
<b>Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	December 2009		8.2%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2000	\$ 41,382	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 45,494	\$ 51,233
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2000	13.9%	11.6%
	2008	13.5%	12.9%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2000	17.0%	13.9%
	2008	15.9%	15.3%

*Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee*

## Economic Overview and Outlook: Oregon

### JOBS

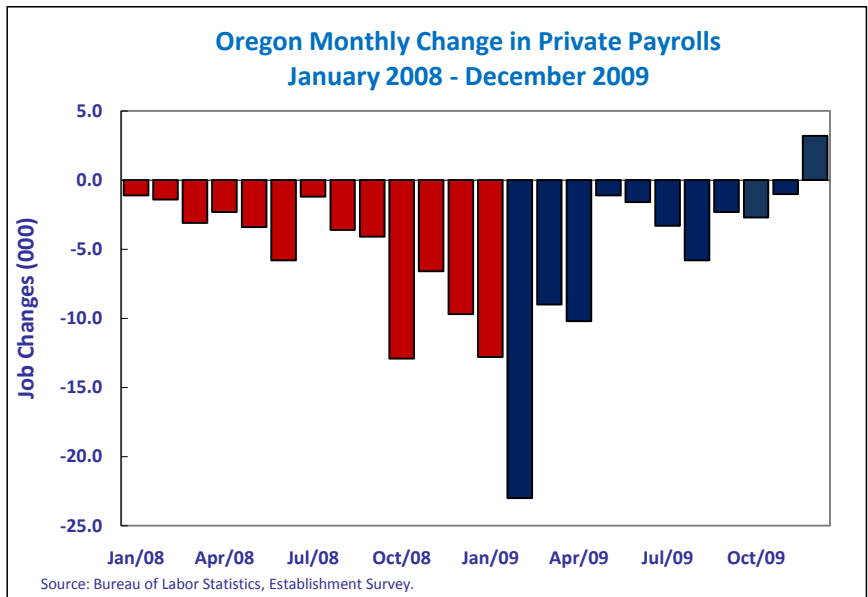
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Oregon by 28,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Oregon, employees in construction, financial 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 Oregon was 11.0 percent in December 2009, up 5.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 12.2 percent reached in May 2009.
- 215,000 Oregon residents were counted among the unemployed in Oregon during December 2009.

### 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, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Oregon was \$32,756.00 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$33,863.30 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



### HOUSING

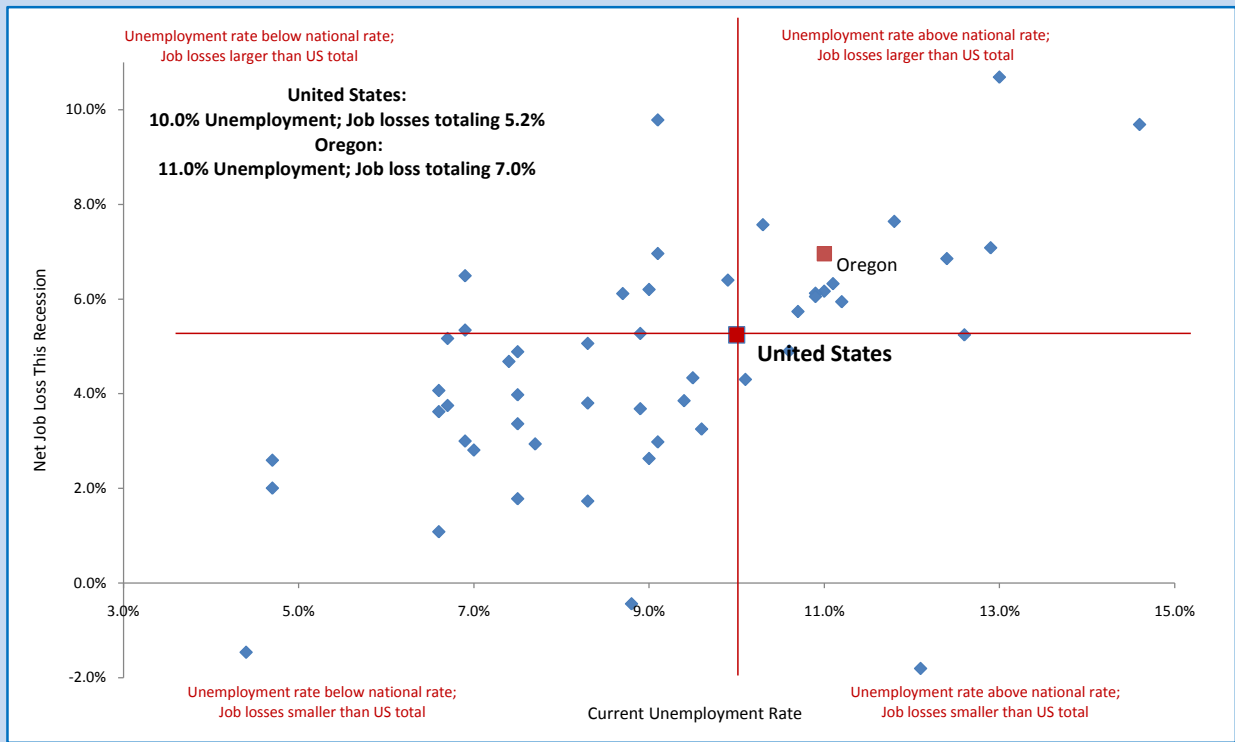
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the Pacific census division, which includes Oregon, home prices increased 2.3 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Oregon was \$300,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 2.78 percent of all mortgages, including 12.48 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Oregon.
- Housing starts in Oregon totaled 7,960 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2009, an increase of 34.7 percent from September.
- Within the West census region, which includes Oregon, sales of new single-family homes totaled 79,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 9.2 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 7.4 percent to 1,260,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

## 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

		<b>Oregon</b>	<b>United States</b>
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	December 2007	5.3%	5.0%
	December 2008	8.3%	7.4%
	December 2009	11.0%	10.0%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2008	12.0%	9.8%
<b>Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	December 2009		8.2%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2000	\$ 52,800	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 51,947	\$ 51,233
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2000	11.7%	11.6%
	2008	11.7%	12.9%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2000	12.7%	13.9%
	2008	16.5%	15.3%

## Economic Overview and Outlook: Pennsylvania

### JOBS

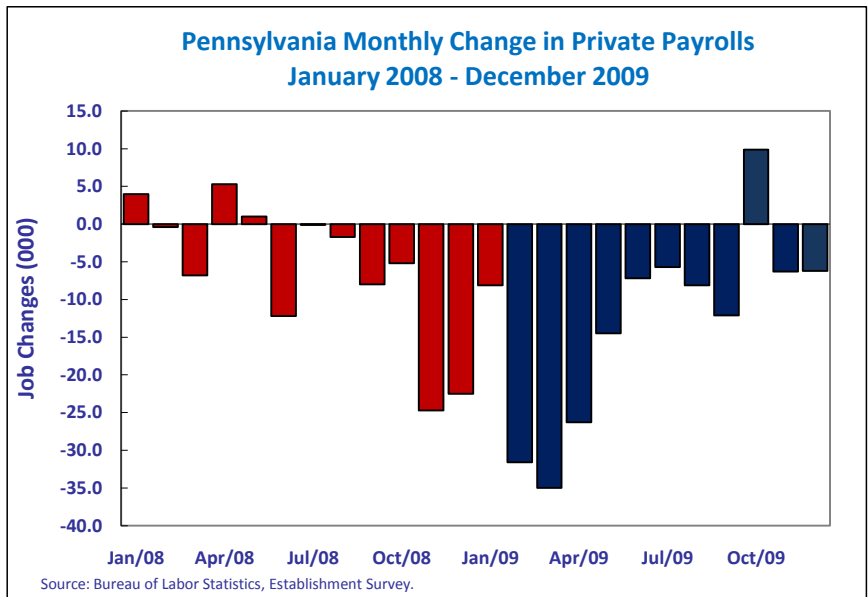
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Pennsylvania by 84,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Pennsylvania, employees in construction, 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 Pennsylvania was 8.9 percent in December 2009, up 4.3 percentage points from December 2007, matching its most recent peak reached in October 2009.
- 560,000 Pennsylvania residents were counted among the unemployed in Pennsylvania during December 2009.

### 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, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Pennsylvania was \$36,955.20 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$37,078.20 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



### HOUSING

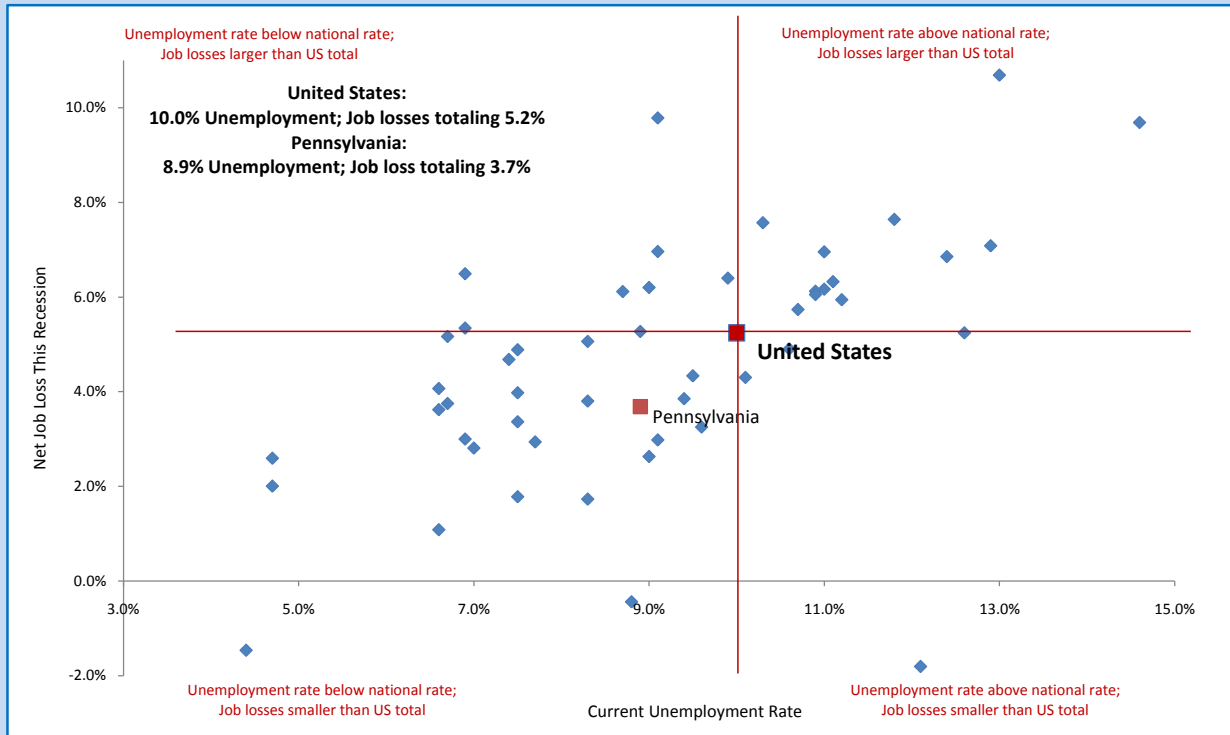
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the Middle Atlantic census division, which includes Pennsylvania, home prices decreased 0.1 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Pennsylvania was \$235,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 2.69 percent of all mortgages, including 9.55 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Pennsylvania.
- Housing starts in Pennsylvania totaled 16,050 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, a decrease of 2.6 percent from October.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Pennsylvania, sales of new single-family homes totaled 29,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 3.3 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 19.5 percent to 660,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

## 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
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	December 2007	4.6%	5.0%
	December 2008	6.4%	7.4%
	December 2009	8.9%	10.0%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2008	10.6%	9.8%
<b>Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	December 2009		8.2%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2000	\$ 50,750	\$ 52,532
	2008	\$ 50,850	\$ 51,233
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2000	9.0%	11.6%
	2008	10.7%	12.9%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2000	7.8%	13.9%
	2008	9.7%	15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

## Economic Overview and Outlook: Rhode Island

### JOBS

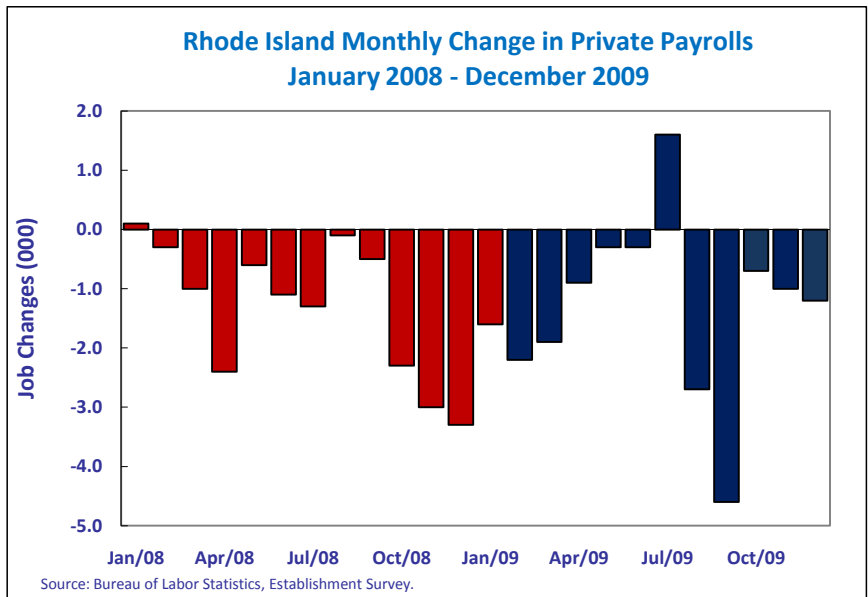
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Rhode Island by 8,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Rhode Island, employees in construction, transportation and utilities, 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 Rhode Island was 12.9 percent in December 2009, up 6.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 13.0 percent reached in September 2009.
- 74,000 Rhode Island residents were counted among the unemployed in Rhode Island during December 2009.

### 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, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Rhode Island was \$37,876.80 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$38,143.10 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



### HOUSING

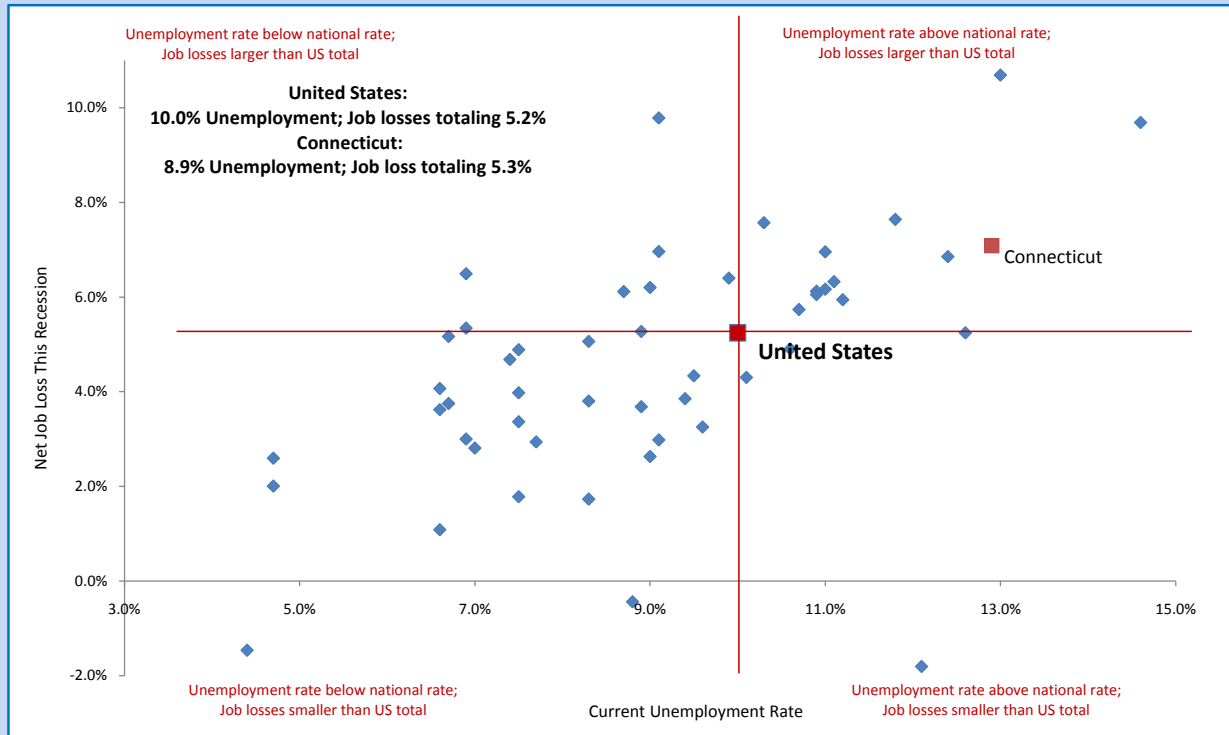
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the New England census division, which includes Rhode Island, home prices decreased 0.29 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Rhode Island was \$277,500 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 4.05 percent of all mortgages, including 15.84 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Rhode Island.
- Housing starts in Rhode Island totaled 1,460 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, an increase of 48.98 percent from October.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Rhode Island, sales of new single-family homes totaled 29,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 3.3 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 19.5 percent to 660,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

## 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
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	December 2007	6.0%	5.0%
	December 2008	9.4%	7.4%
	December 2009	12.9%	10.0%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2008	10.1%	9.8%
<b>Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	December 2009		8.2%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2000	\$ 53,968	\$ 52,532
	2008	\$ 54,767	\$ 51,233
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2000	10.1%	11.6%
	2008	11.1%	12.9%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2000	6.6%	13.9%
	2008	11.3%	15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee



## Economic Overview and Outlook: South Carolina

### JOBS

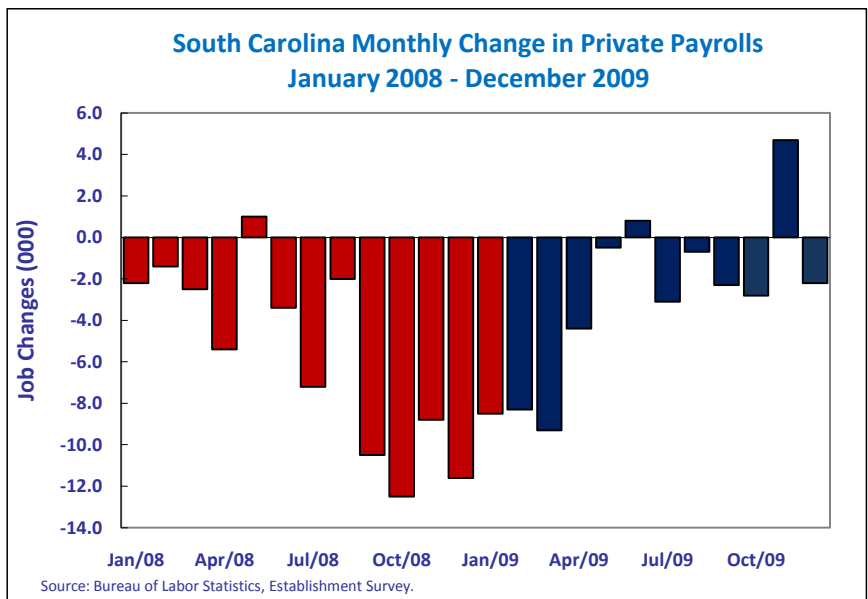
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in South Carolina by 28,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In South Carolina, employees in construction, leisure and hospitality, 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 12.6 percent in December 2009, up 6.8 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 12.3 percent reached in November 2009.
- 273,000 South Carolina residents were counted among the unemployed in South Carolina during December 2009.

### 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, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in South Carolina was \$28,964.40 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$30,389.70 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



### HOUSING

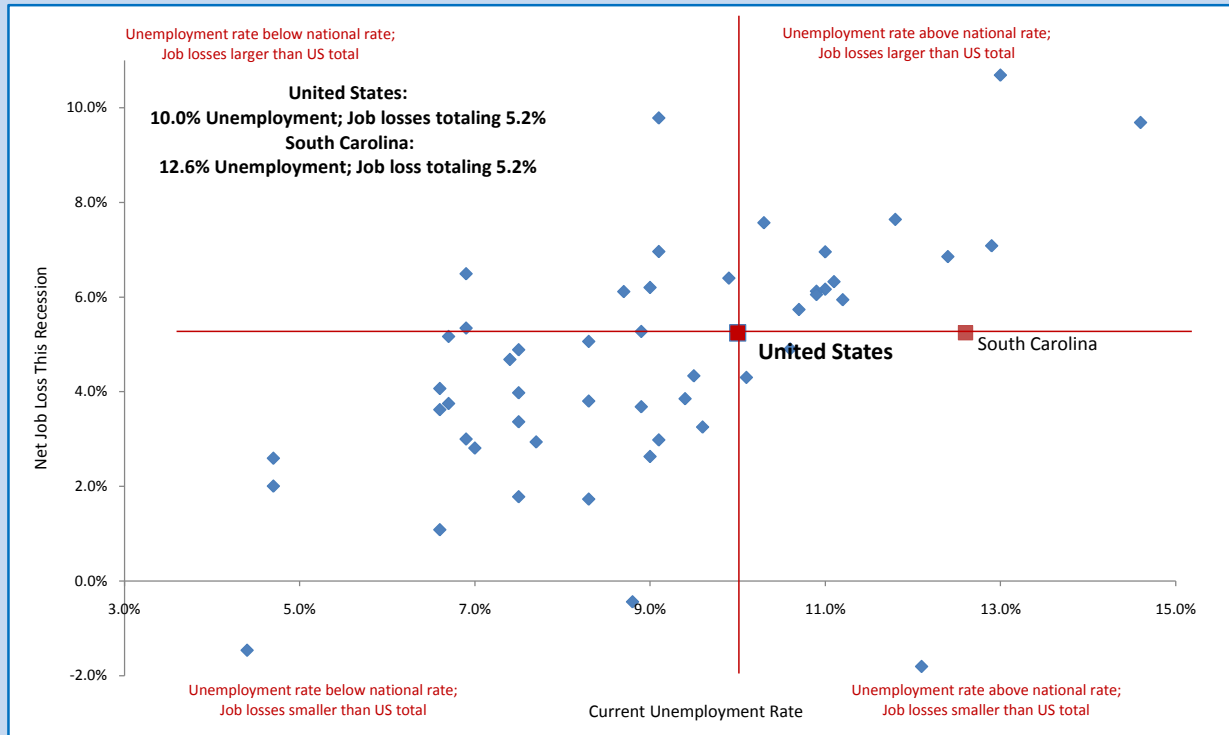
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the South Atlantic census division, which includes South Carolina, home prices increased 2 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in South Carolina was \$225,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 3.27 percent of all mortgages, including 10.97 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in South Carolina.
- Housing starts in South Carolina totaled 16,900 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, a decrease of 5.7 percent from October.
- Within the South census region, which includes South Carolina, sales of new single-family homes totaled 179,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 21.1 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 16.1 percent to 1,820,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

## 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

		<b>South Carolina</b>	<b>United States</b>
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	December 2007	5.8%	5.0%
	December 2008	8.8%	7.4%
	December 2009	12.6%	10.0%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2008	11.6%	9.8%
<b>Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	December 2009		8.2%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2000	\$ 47,034	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 44,034	\$ 51,233
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2000	11.4%	11.6%
	2008	14.0%	12.9%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2000	13.3%	13.9%
	2008	16.1%	15.3%

*Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee*

## Economic Overview and Outlook: South Dakota

### JOBS

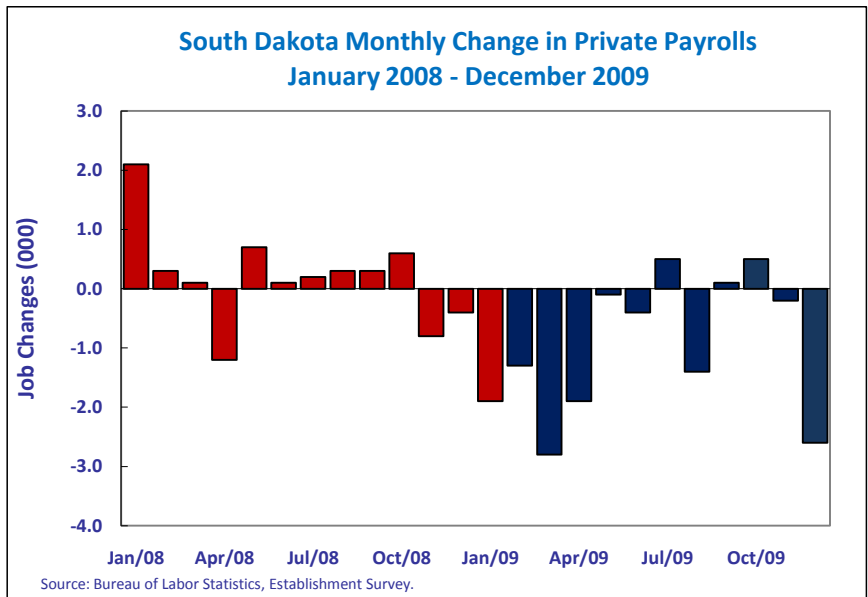
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in South Dakota by 6,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In South Dakota, employees in professional and business, 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 South Dakota was 4.7 percent in December 2009, up 2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 5.0 percent reached in October 2009.
- 21,000 South Dakota residents were counted among the unemployed in South Dakota during December 2009.

### 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, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in South Dakota was \$33,637.00 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$34,685.70 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



### HOUSING

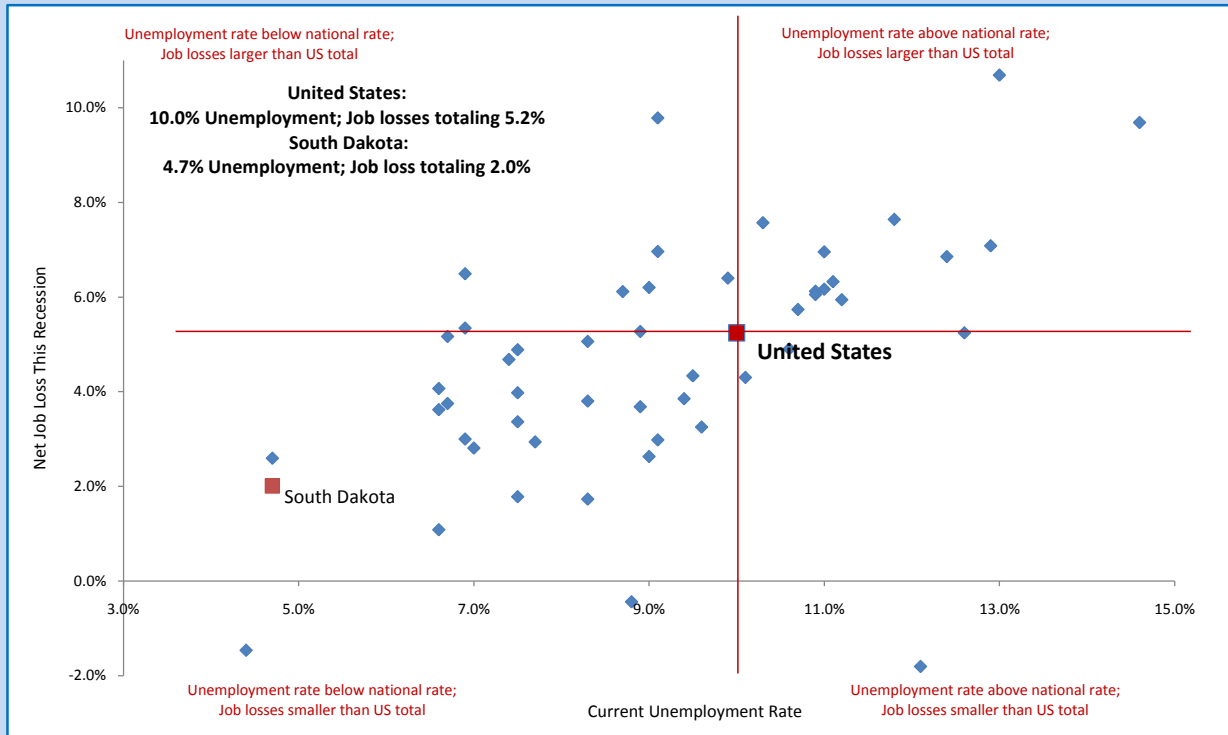
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the West North Central census division, which includes South Dakota, home prices decreased 0.01 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in South Dakota was \$187,500 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 1.67 percent of all mortgages, including 10.48 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in South Dakota.
- Housing starts in South Dakota totaled 4,680 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, an increase of 52.4 percent from October.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes South Dakota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 68,000 units in November 2009, an increase of 21.4 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 25.5 percent to 1,050,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

## 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
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	December 2007	2.7%	5.0%
	December 2008	3.7%	7.4%
	December 2009	4.7%	10.0%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2008	11.8%	9.8%
<b>Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	December 2009		8.2%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2000	\$ 45,940	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 49,901	\$ 51,233
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2000	9.2%	11.6%
	2008	11.2%	12.9%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2000	10.3%	13.9%
	2008	11.3%	15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

## Economic Overview and Outlook: Tennessee

### JOBS

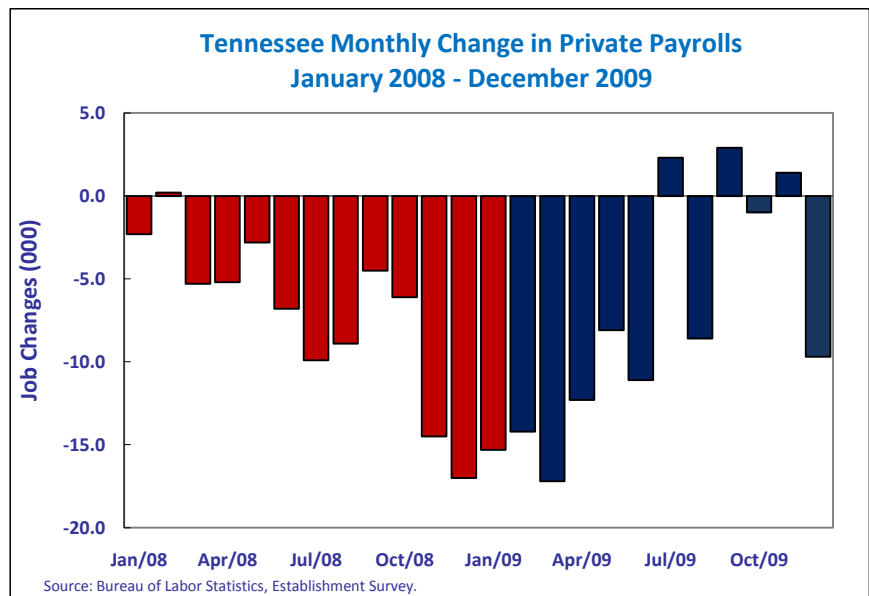
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Tennessee by 40,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Tennessee, employees in information services, transportation and utilities, 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 Tennessee was 10.9 percent in December 2009, up 5.6 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 10.8 percent reached in June 2009.
- 326,000 Tennessee residents were counted among the unemployed in Tennessee during December 2009.

### 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, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Tennessee was \$31,581.90 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$32,517.80 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



### HOUSING

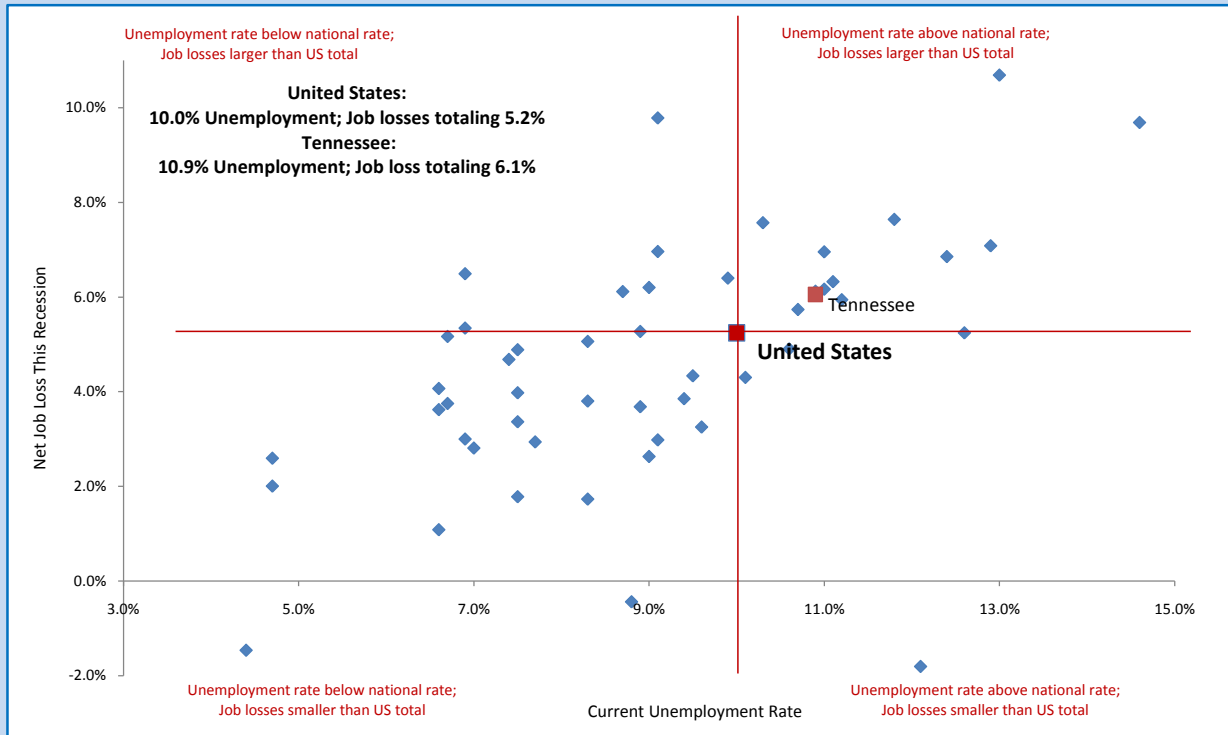
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the East South Central census division, which includes Tennessee, home prices decreased 0.4 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Tennessee was \$189,900 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 2.26 percent of all mortgages, including 7.19 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Tennessee.
- Housing starts in Tennessee totaled 14,550 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, a decrease of 1.2 percent from October.
- Within the South census region, which includes Tennessee, sales of new single-family homes totaled 179,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 21.1 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 16.1 percent to 1,820,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

## 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

	<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>United States</b>
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....		
December 2007	5.3%	5.0%
December 2008	7.6%	7.4%
December 2009	10.9%	10.0%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....		
2008	10.7%	9.8%
<b>Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....		
December 2009		8.2%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....		
(2008 \$) 2000	\$ 44,902	\$ 52,532
2008	\$ 41,240	\$ 51,233
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....		
2000	12.7%	11.6%
2008	14.9%	12.9%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....		
2000	9.9%	13.9%
2008	14.7%	15.3%

*Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee*

## Economic Overview and Outlook: Texas

### JOBS

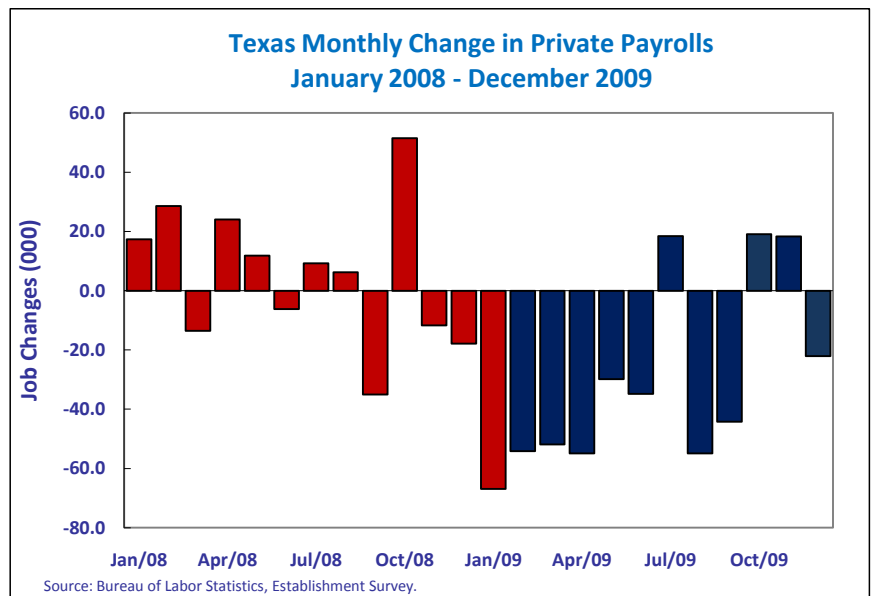
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Texas by 147,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Texas, employees in construction, 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 Texas was 8.3 percent in December 2009, up 3.9 percentage points from December 2007, matching its most recent peak reached in October 2009.
- 999,000 Texas residents were counted among the unemployed in Texas during December 2009.

### 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, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Texas was \$33,175.90 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$34,986.80 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.

### HOUSING

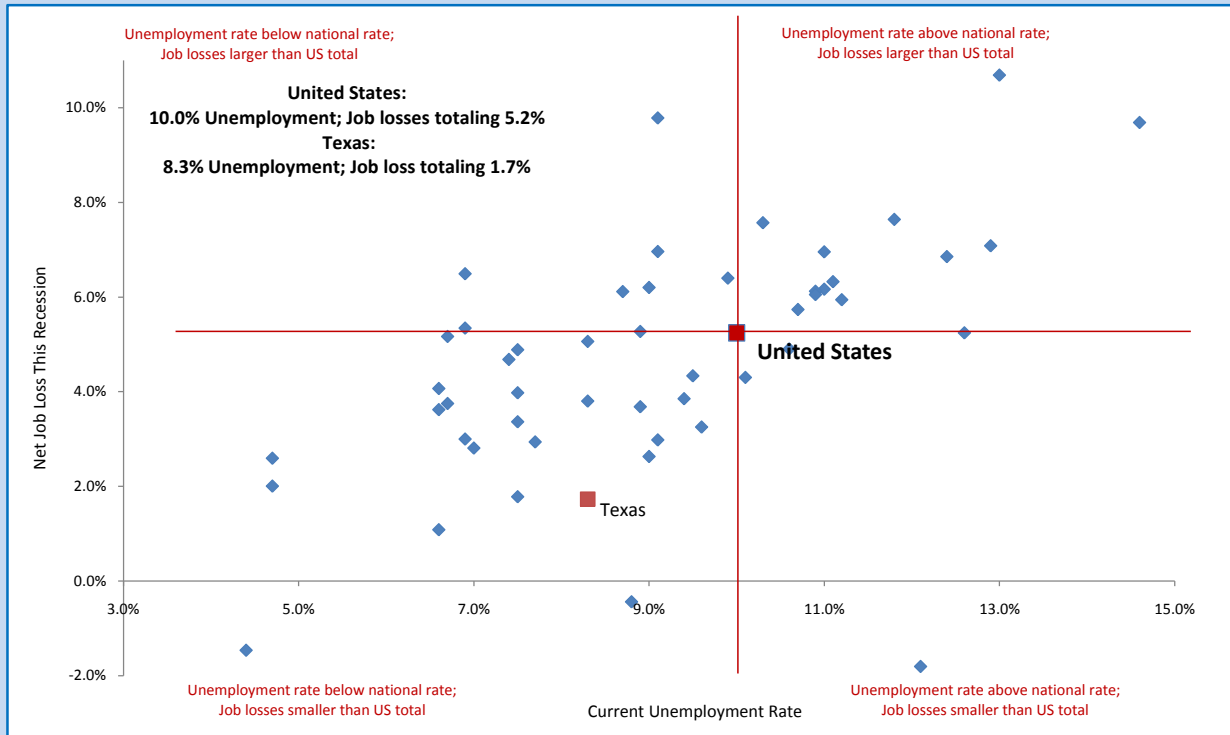
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the West South Central census division, which includes Texas, home prices increased 0.3 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Texas was \$175,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 1.95 percent of all mortgages, including 6.86 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Texas.
- Housing starts in Texas totaled 82,900 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, an increase of 27.2 percent from October.
- Within the South census region, which includes Texas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 179,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 21.1 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 16.1 percent to 1,820,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

## 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
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	December 2007	4.4%	5.0%
	December 2008	5.6%	7.4%
	December 2009	8.3%	10.0%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2008	9.2%	9.8%
<b>Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	December 2009		8.2%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2000	\$ 49,121	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 47,157	\$ 51,233
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2000	15.4%	11.6%
	2008	16.2%	12.9%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2000	22.3%	13.9%
	2008	25.1%	15.3%

*Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee*



## Economic Overview and Outlook: Utah

### JOBS

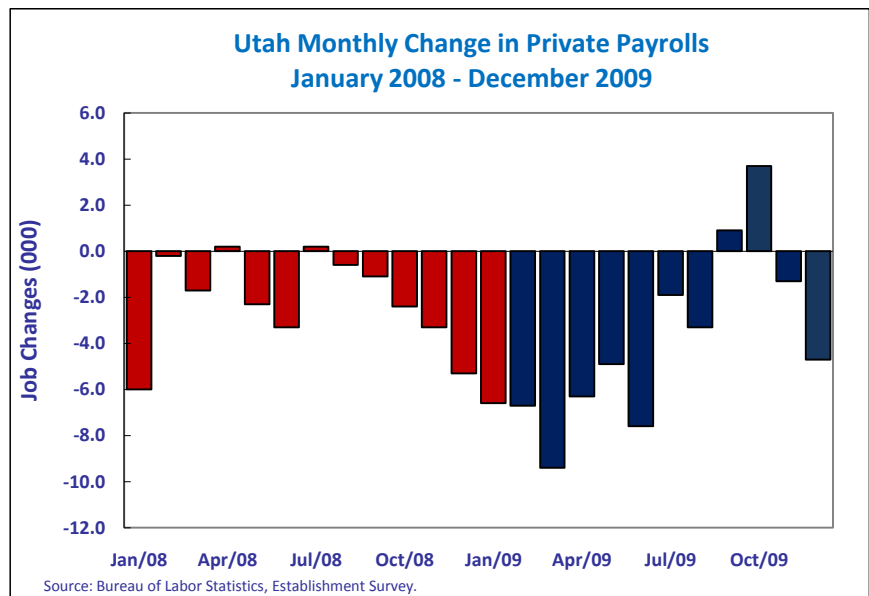
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Utah by 18,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Utah, employees in construction, leisure and hospitality, 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 6.7 percent in December 2009, up 3.7 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 6.5 percent reached in October 2009.
- 91,000 Utah residents were counted among the unemployed in Utah during December 2009.

### 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, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Utah was \$27,947.70 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$30,004.30 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



### HOUSING

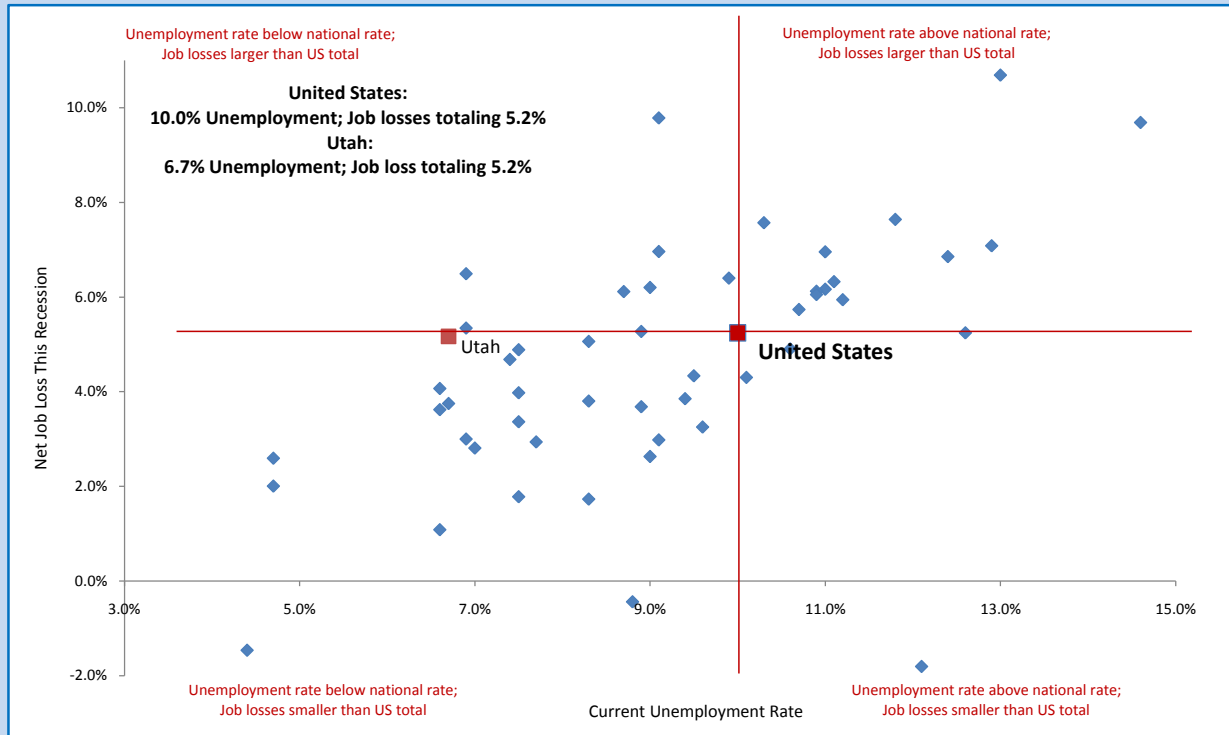
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the Mountain census division, which includes Utah, home prices increased 0.7 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Utah was \$255,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 3.04 percent of all mortgages, including 13.22 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Utah.
- Housing starts in Utah totaled 8,510 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2009, a decrease of 43.8 percent from September.
- Within the West census region, which includes Utah, sales of new single-family homes totaled 79,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 9.2 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 7.4 percent to 1,260,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

## 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

		<b>Utah</b>	<b>United States</b>
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	December 2007	3.0%	5.0%
	December 2008	4.1%	7.4%
	December 2009	6.7%	10.0%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2008	7.8%	9.8%
<b>Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	December 2009		8.2%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2000	\$ 59,465	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 59,062	\$ 51,233
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2000	6.7%	11.6%
	2008	8.6%	12.9%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2000	12.2%	13.9%
	2008	13.0%	15.3%

*Prepared by the Majority Staff of the 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 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 5,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Vermont, 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 Vermont was 6.9 percent in December 2009, up 2.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.4 percent reached in May 2009.
- 25,000 Vermont residents were counted among the unemployed in Vermont during December 2009.

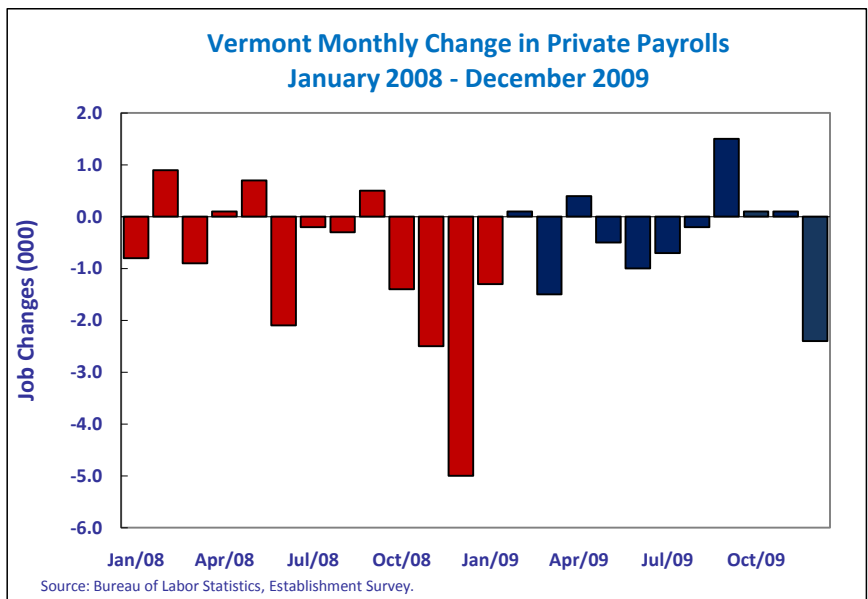
### EARNINGS

- 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, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Vermont was \$35,536.20 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$35,810.40 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.

### HOUSING

- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the New England census division, which includes Vermont, home prices decreased 0.29 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Vermont was \$160,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 2.3 percent of all mortgages, including 15.39 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Vermont.
- Housing starts in Vermont totaled 1,050 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, a decrease of 38.60 percent from October.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Vermont, sales of new single-family homes totaled 29,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 3.3 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 19.5 percent to 660,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

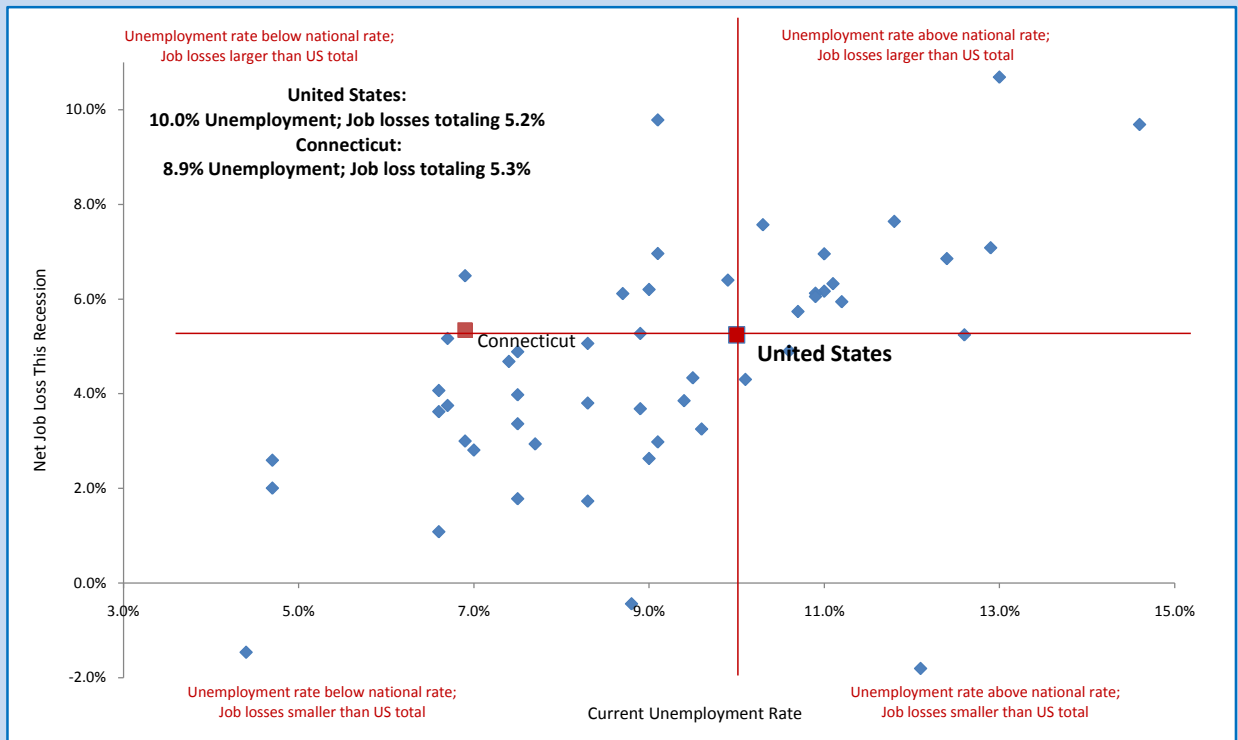


## How Does Vermont Compare To Other States?

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
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	December 2007	4.0%	5.0%
	December 2008	5.9%	7.4%
	December 2009	6.9%	10.0%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2008	10.8%	9.8%
<b>Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	December 2009		8.2%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2000	\$ 51,608	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 49,959	\$ 51,233
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2000	9.8%	11.6%
	2008	9.4%	12.9%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2000	9.3%	13.9%
	2008	10.2%	15.3%

*Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee*

## Economic Overview and Outlook: Virginia

### JOBS

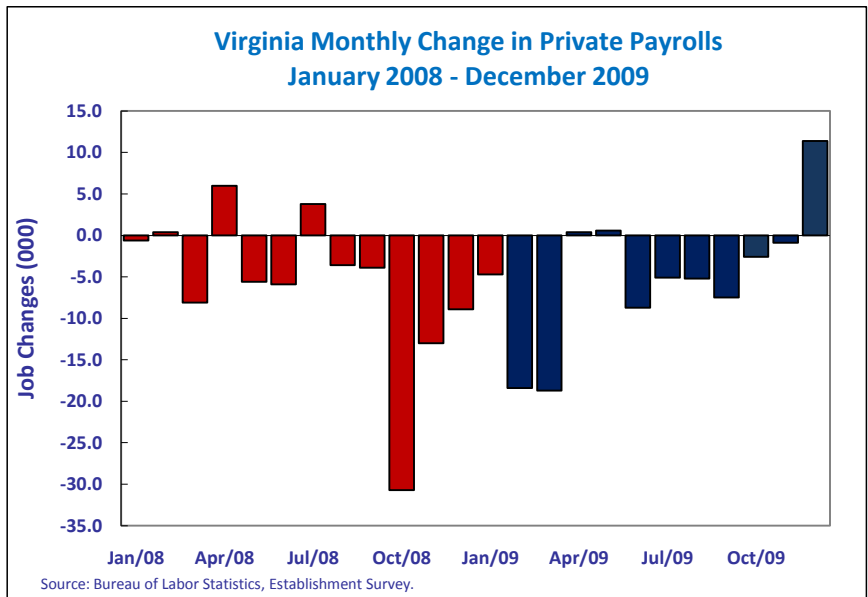
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Virginia by 48,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Virginia, employees in construction, 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 Virginia was 6.9 percent in December 2009, up 3.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.1 percent reached in June 2009.
- 284,000 Virginia residents were counted among the unemployed in Virginia during December 2009.

### 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, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Virginia was \$39,093.20 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$41,113.90 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



### HOUSING

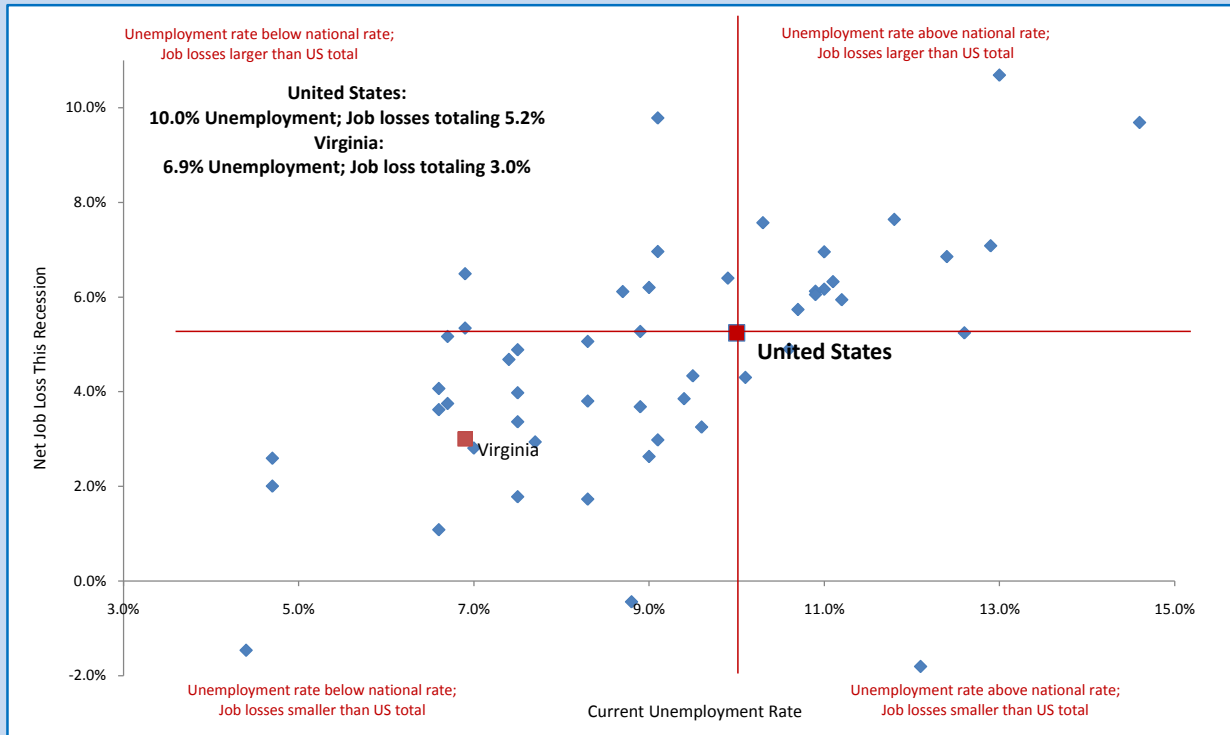
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the South Atlantic census division, which includes Virginia, home prices increased 2 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Virginia was \$355,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 2.18 percent of all mortgages, including 9.67 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Virginia.
- Housing starts in Virginia totaled 24,820 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, an increase of 40.3 percent from October.
- Within the South census region, which includes Virginia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 179,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 21.1 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 16.1 percent to 1,820,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

## 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
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	December 2007	3.3%	5.0%
	December 2008	5.0%	7.4%
	December 2009	6.9%	10.0%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2008	12.4%	9.8%
<b>Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	December 2009		8.2%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2000	\$ 58,993	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 61,710	\$ 51,233
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2000	8.1%	11.6%
	2008	9.5%	12.9%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2000	11.4%	13.9%
	2008	13.6%	15.3%

*Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee*

## Economic Overview and Outlook: Washington

### JOBS

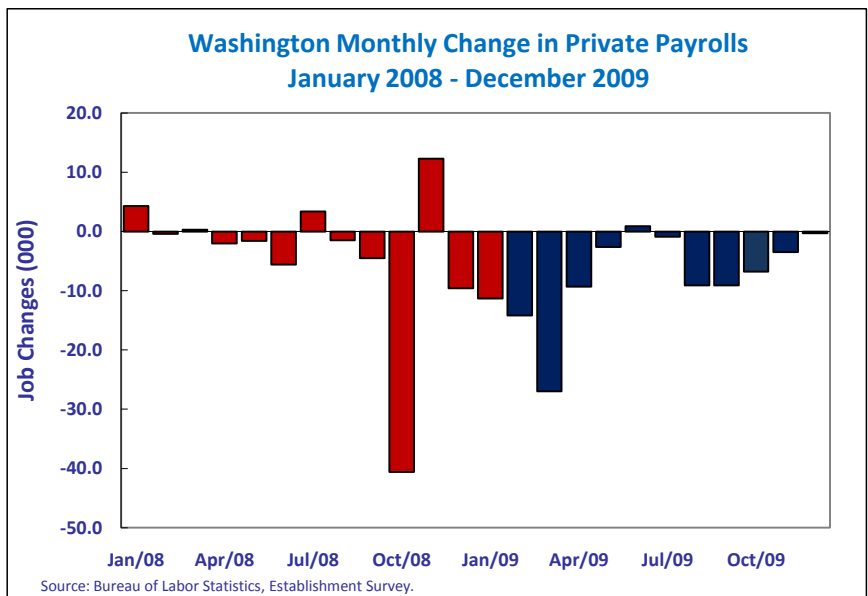
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Washington by 45,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Washington, employees in construction, financial 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 Washington was 9.5 percent in December 2009, up 4.9 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 9.3 percent reached in October 2009.
- 335,000 Washington residents were counted among the unemployed in Washington during December 2009.

### 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, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Washington was \$38,186.80 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$40,022.80 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



### HOUSING

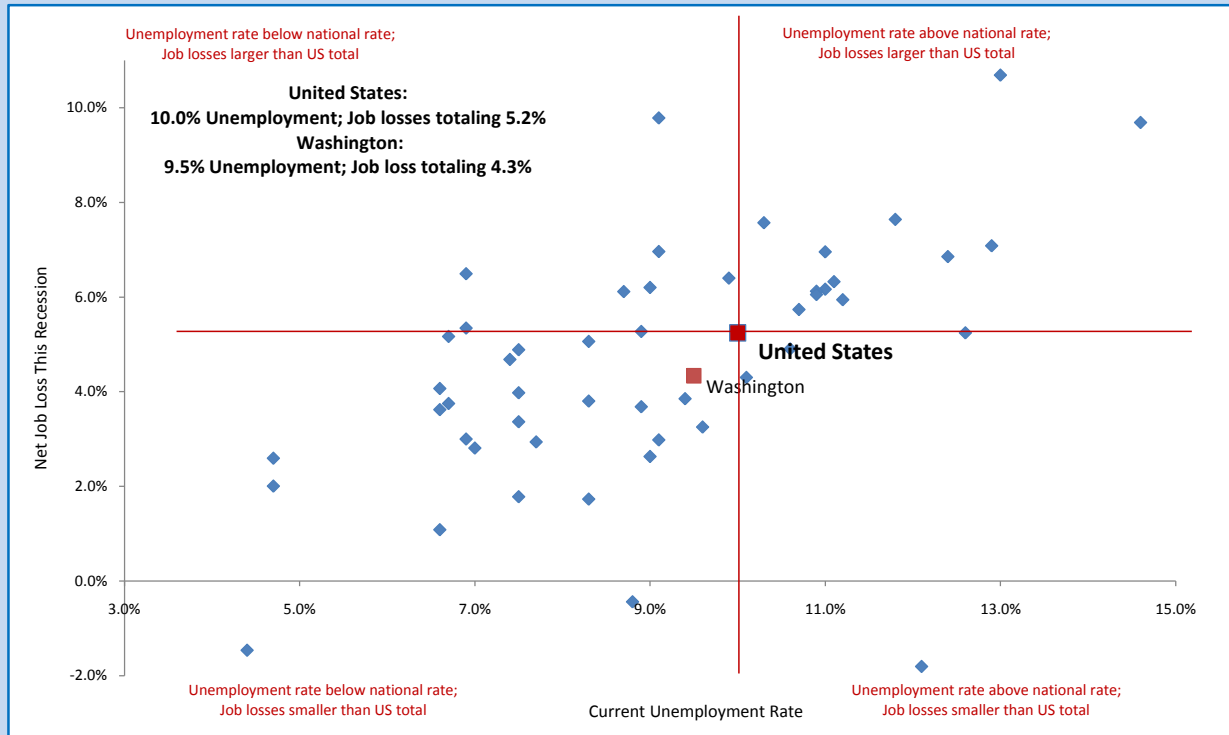
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the Pacific census division, which includes Washington, home prices increased 2.3 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Washington was \$329,100 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 2.23 percent of all mortgages, including 10.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Washington.
- Housing starts in Washington totaled 17,580 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2009, a decrease of 5.7 percent from September.
- Within the West census region, which includes Washington, sales of new single-family homes totaled 79,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 9.2 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 7.4 percent to 1,260,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

## 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
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	December 2007	4.6%	5.0%
	December 2008	6.5%	7.4%
	December 2009	9.5%	10.0%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2008	12.3%	9.8%
<b>Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	December 2009		8.2%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2000	\$ 55,952	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 58,472	\$ 51,233
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2000	10.2%	11.6%
	2008	10.3%	12.9%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2000	13.2%	13.9%
	2008	11.8%	15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee



## Economic Overview and Outlook: West Virginia

### JOBS

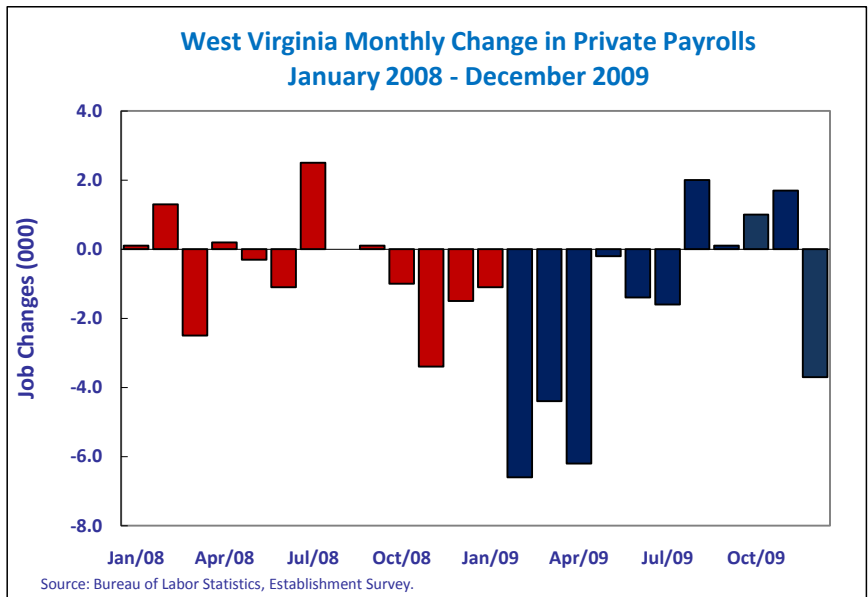
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in West Virginia by 10,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In West Virginia, employees in transportation and utilities, 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 West Virginia was 9.1 percent in December 2009, up 4.8 percentage points from December 2007, matching its most recent peak reached in June 2009.
- 72,000 West Virginia residents were counted among the unemployed in West Virginia during December 2009.

### 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, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in West Virginia was \$29,593.20 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, up from \$28,637.70 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



### HOUSING

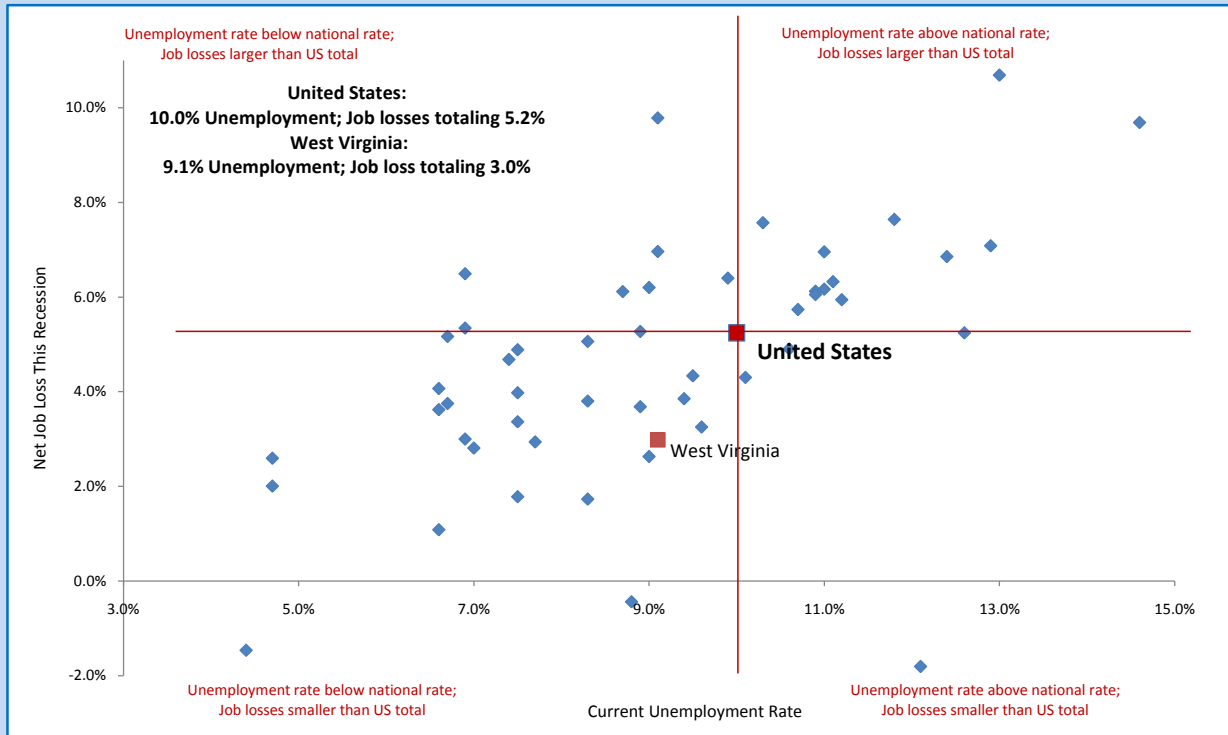
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the South Atlantic census division, which includes West Virginia, home prices increased 2 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in West Virginia was \$165,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 2.18 percent of all mortgages, including 6.95 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in West Virginia.
- Housing starts in West Virginia totaled 1,560 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, a decrease of 24.3 percent from October.
- Within the South census region, which includes West Virginia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 179,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 21.1 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 16.1 percent to 1,820,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

## 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
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	December 2007	4.3%	5.0%
	December 2008	4.5%	7.4%
	December 2009	9.1%	10.0%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2008	12.0%	9.8%
<b>Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	December 2009		8.2%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2000	\$ 37,307	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 40,851	\$ 51,233
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2000	15.2%	11.6%
	2008	14.6%	12.9%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2000	14.5%	13.9%
	2008	14.6%	15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

## Economic Overview and Outlook: Wisconsin

### JOBS

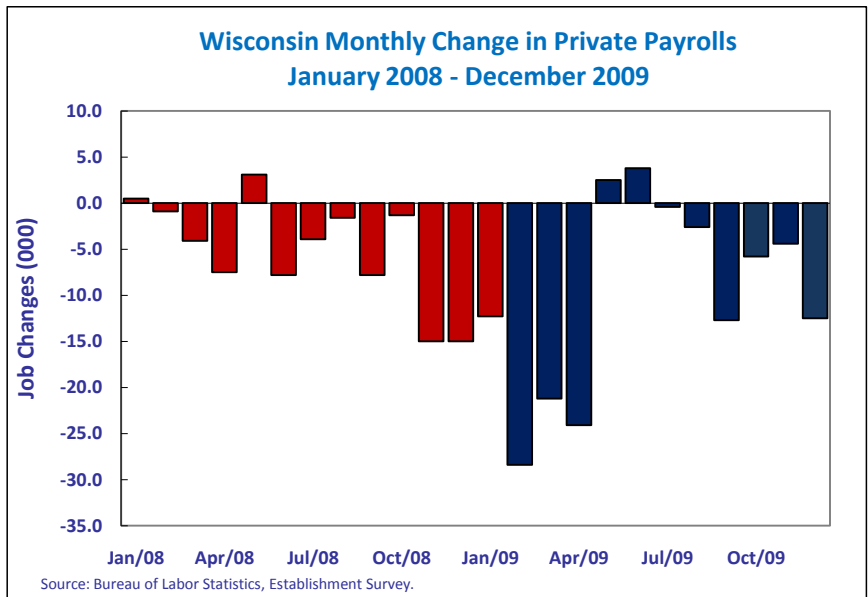
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Wisconsin by 44,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- In Wisconsin, employees in construction, professional and business, and leisure and hospitality 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 8.7 percent in December 2009, up 4.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.0 percent reached in July 2009.
- 263,000 Wisconsin residents were counted among the unemployed in Wisconsin during December 2009.

### 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, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Wisconsin was \$34,284.70 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$35,014.10 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.

### HOUSING

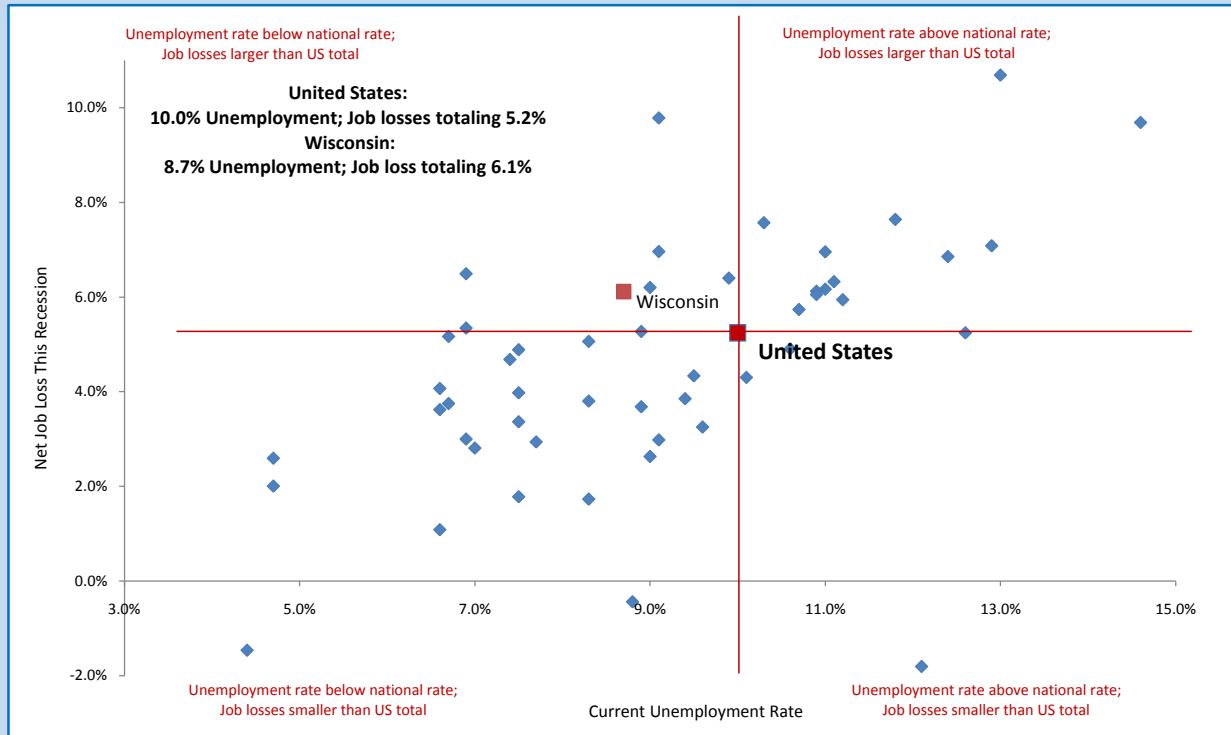
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the East North Central census division, which includes Wisconsin, home prices increased 0.1 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Wisconsin was \$192,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 3.65 percent of all mortgages, including 16.19 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Wisconsin.
- Housing starts in Wisconsin totaled 12,710 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2009, an increase of 16.8 percent from October.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Wisconsin, sales of new single-family homes totaled 68,000 units in November 2009, an increase of 21.4 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 25.5 percent to 1,050,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

## 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
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	December 2007	4.5%	5.0%
	December 2008	5.9%	7.4%
	December 2009	8.7%	10.0%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2008	10.2%	9.8%
<b>Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	December 2009		8.2%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2000	\$ 57,679	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 52,224	\$ 51,233
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2000	8.9%	11.6%
	2008	10.4%	12.9%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2000	8.5%	13.9%
	2008	8.9%	15.3%

*Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee*

## Economic Overview and Outlook: Wyoming

### JOBS

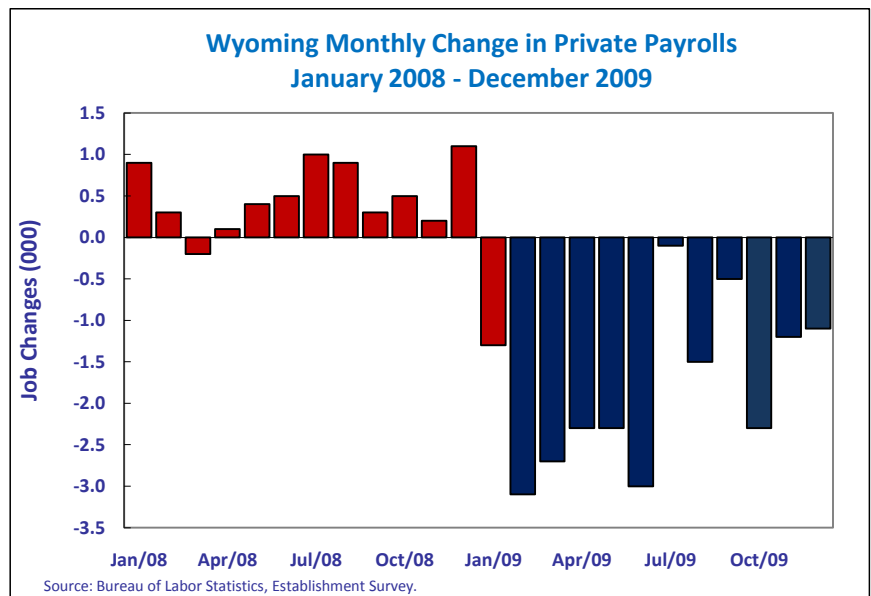
- Across the country, job losses have slowed dramatically since President Obama took office, nearly coming to a halt. Congress and the Administration worked swiftly to pass the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which has boosted employment by an estimated 2 million jobs since it was enacted.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Wyoming by 4,000 jobs through the 4th quarter of 2009.
- 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 7.5 percent in December 2009, up 4.6 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 7.4 percent reached in October 2009.
- 22,000 Wyoming residents were counted among the unemployed in Wyoming during December 2009.

### 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, before leveling off. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2009, total personal income remained 2.4 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Wyoming was \$41,479.30 in the 3rd quarter of 2009, down from \$44,237.40 in the 3rd quarter of 2007.



### HOUSING

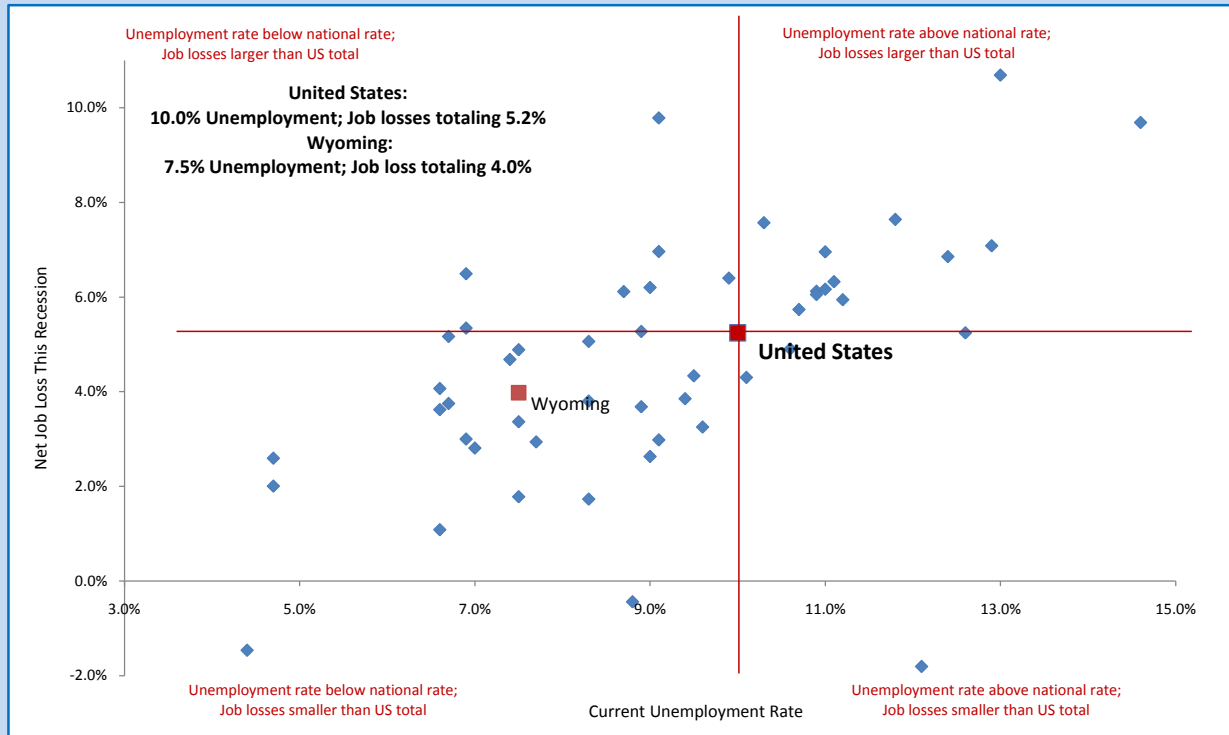
- Actions taken by Congress and the Administration have stabilized plummeting home prices, which fell nearly 11 percent across the country between March 2007 and December 2008. In the Mountain census division, which includes Wyoming, home prices increased 0.7 percent between October and November 2009.
- The median price of single-family homes in Wyoming was \$223,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2009, 1.43 percent of all mortgages, including 7.64 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Wyoming.
- Housing starts in Wyoming totaled 1,120 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in October 2009, a decrease of 30.9 percent from September.
- Within the West census region, which includes Wyoming, sales of new single-family homes totaled 79,000 units in November 2009, a decrease of 9.2 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 7.4 percent to 1,260,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from November to December.

## 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
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	December 2007	2.9%	5.0%
	December 2008	3.2%	7.4%
	December 2009	7.5%	10.0%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2008	12.6%	9.8%
<b>Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	December 2009		8.2%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2000	\$ 48,829	\$ 52,532
	(2008 \$) 2008	\$ 51,977	\$ 51,233
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2000	11.2%	11.6%
	2008	10.5%	12.9%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2000	14.8%	13.9%
	2008	13.6%	15.3%

Prepared by the Majority Staff of the Joint Economic Committee

# U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

## Understanding the Economy: State-by-State Snapshots

### EXPLANATION OF NET JOB LOSS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE GRAPH

The graph on the following page shows a comparison of the current (December 2009) 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.

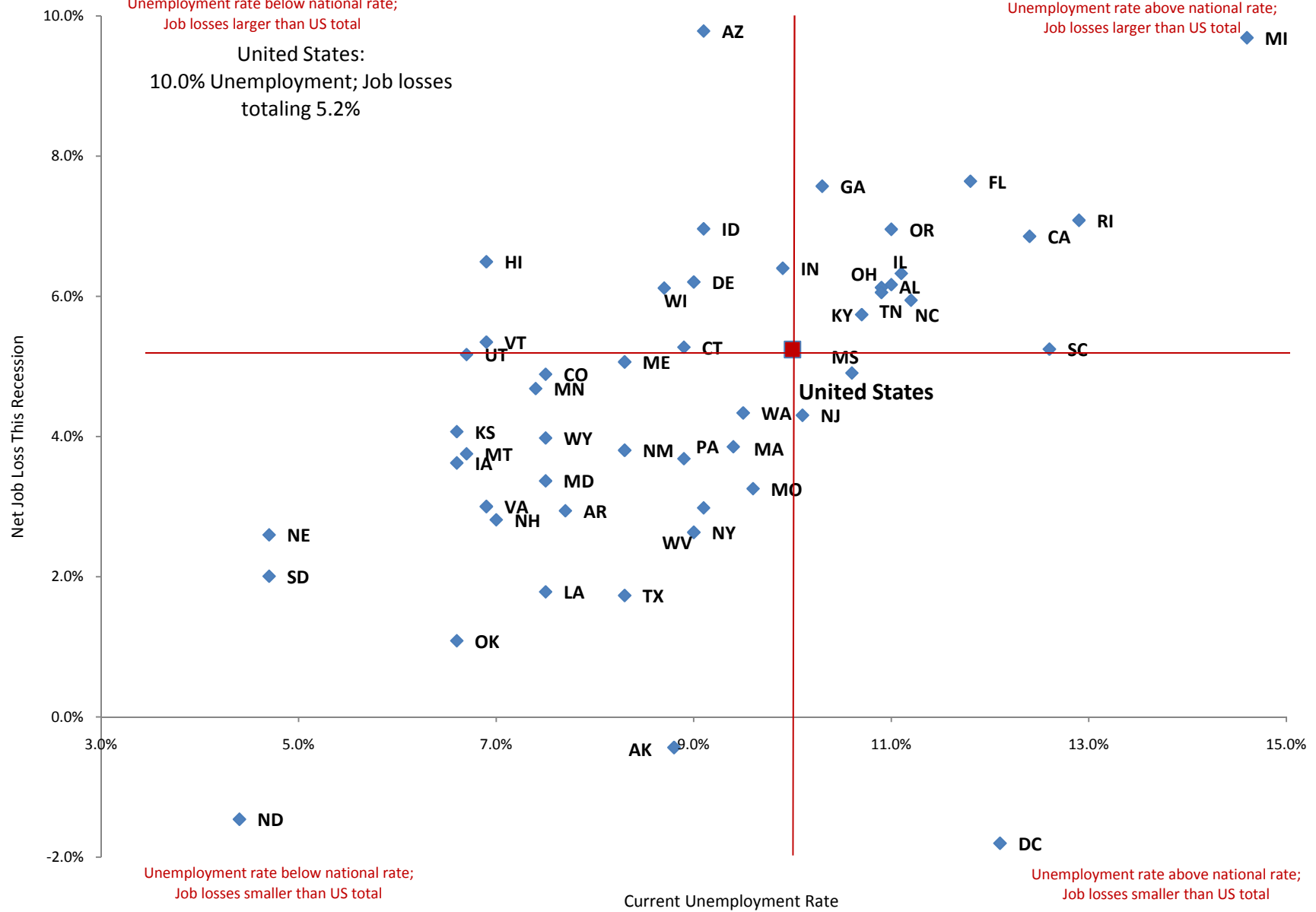
Negative job losses correspond to job creation during the recession, as seen in North Dakota, Alaska and the District of Columbia. North Dakota and Alaska expanded employment in the natural resource and mining sector and education and health services sector during the recession. In addition, both states 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 December 2009 Unemployment Rate

Unemployment rate below national rate;  
Job losses larger than US total

Unemployment rate above national rate;  
Job losses larger than US total

United States:  
10.0% Unemployment; Job losses  
totaling 5.2%



Unemployment rate below national rate;  
Job losses smaller than US total

Unemployment rate above national rate;  
Job losses smaller than US total



# U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

## Understanding the Economy: State-by-State Snapshots

### SOURCES FOR STATE FACT SHEETS

#### **Jobs**

Council of Economic Advisers, "The Economic Impact of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009: Second Quarterly Report," Table 5. January 13, 2010.

Available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/microsites/100113-economic-impact-arra-second-quarterly-report.pdf>

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics.

Data for December 2007 through December 2009.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Business Employment Dynamics.

Data for 1992 through present.

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.

Data for December 2007 through December 2009.

#### **Earnings**

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

Data for 4th quarter 2007 through 3rd quarter 2009, adjusted for inflation using the Personal Consumption Expenditure Chained 2005 Price Index.

Estimates of per capita income are derived by Haver Analytics.

#### **Housing**

Federal Housing Finance Agency, House Price Purchase Only Index.

Data for U.S. total for March 2007 through December 2009.

Data for Census divisions for October 2009 and November 2009.

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

Data for  
2009.

Mortgage Bankers Association, National Delinquency Survey.

Data for 3rd quarter  
2009.

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

Data for October 2009 and November  
2009.

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

Data for Census regions for October 2009 and November  
2009.

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

Data for Census regions for October 2009 and November  
2009.

***How Does Your State Compare To Other States***

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

Data for December  
2009.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics.

Data for December 2007 through  
December 2009.

***State Quick Facts***

*State Unemployment Rates*

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

Data for December 2007, December 2008, and December  
2009.

*U.S. Unemployment Rates*

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Data for December 2007, December 2008, and December  
2009.

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 December  
2009.