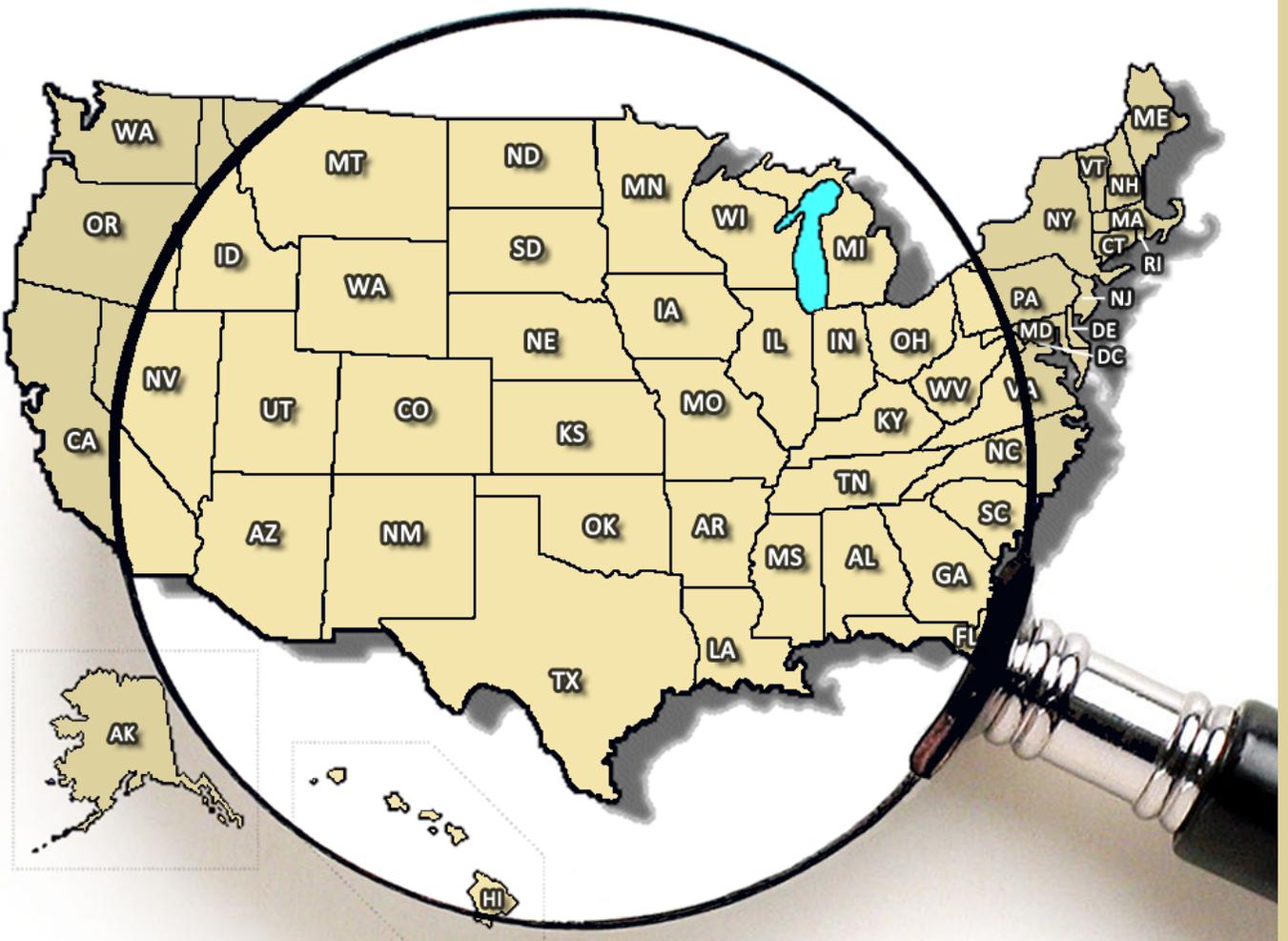


October 2010
(September Data)

UNDERSTANDING THE ECONOMY : STATE-BY-STATE SNAPSHOTS



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

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Understanding the Economy: State-by-State Snapshots

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Understanding the Economy: State-by-State Snapshots

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the tenth edition of the state-by-state snapshots issued by the Joint Economic Committee, containing employment and unemployment data at the state level for the first nine months of 2010. While the current recovery remains fragile and uneven, as a whole, the economic situation of the country has improved over the past year.

- Gross domestic product grew by 1.7 percent in the second quarter of 2010, making four quarters of uninterrupted economic expansion. In contrast, GDP fell in the second quarter of 2009, which was the fourth quarter of economic contraction.
- Private sector employment has increased by 863,000 jobs so far in 2010, with nine consecutive months of job gains. In contrast, private sector employment fell by nearly 4.4 million jobs in the first nine months of 2009. Most recently, private sector employment rose by 64,000 jobs in September 2010. During the past three months, the average monthly private sector gain has been 91,000 jobs.

While these numbers suggest that the economy has started to recover, a stronger, sustained level of job creation is needed to reduce the large number of workers who remain unemployed. The national unemployment rate was 9.6 percent in September 2010, below the peak of 10.1 percent reached in October 2009.

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

- The unemployment rate in September 2010 declined from the prior month in 23 states and the District of Columbia. The unemployment rate is down in 29 states and the District of Columbia since the end of 2009.
- Eighteen states and the District of Columbia added private sector jobs in September 2010 and one state – Texas – added private sector jobs in each of the first nine months of 2010.
- Forty-one states and the District of Columbia have added private sector jobs in at least five of the first nine months of 2010.
- In an improvement over August, 21 states added manufacturing jobs in September 2010, compared to only 17 states in August, and 27 states have experienced growth in manufacturing employment in at least five of the first nine months of 2010.
- Texas has seen manufacturing jobs gains in every month so far in 2010. Four other states (Illinois, Tennessee, New Hampshire, and Minnesota) have seen manufacturing employment gains in eight of the first nine months this year.

- Twenty-four states and the District of Columbia added jobs in the professional and business services sector in September 2010, with California gaining jobs in this sector in each of the first nine months of 2010. Twenty-nine states and the District of Columbia have posted job gains in this sector in at least five of the first nine months of 2010.
- Eighteen states and the District of Columbia added jobs in the leisure and hospitality sector in September 2010. Thirty-one states and the District of Columbia gained leisure and hospitality jobs in at least five of the first nine months of 2010.
- Half of the states (25) had job gains in September 2010 in the financial activities sector. This was largest number of states to gain jobs in this sector since April of this year.

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

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

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Economic Overview And Outlook: Alabama

JOBS

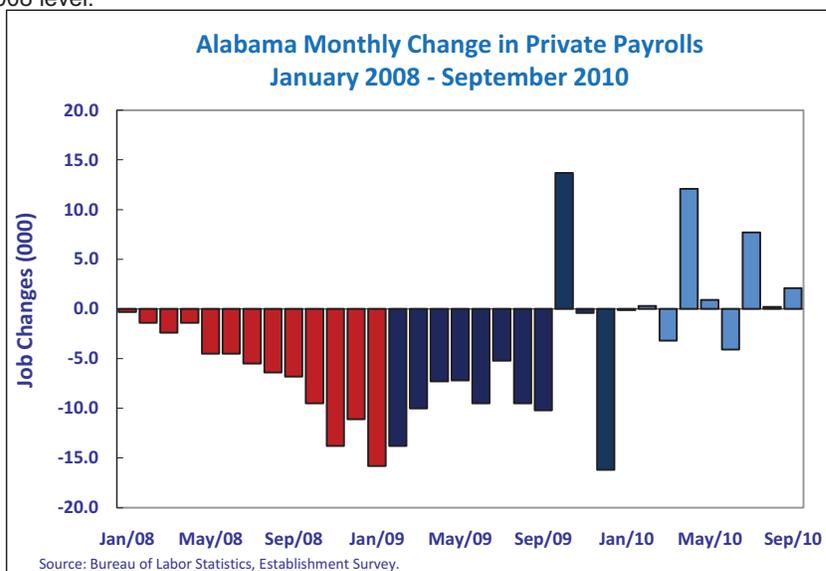
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Alabama by 42,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Alabama, private sector employment fell by 9.7 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.1 percent.
- In Alabama, employees in the construction, information services, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Alabama experienced the greatest employment increases: leisure and hospitality; trade, transportation and utilities; and education and health services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Alabama was 8.9 percent in September 2010, up 5.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.1 percent reached in February 2010.
- 189,000 Alabama residents were counted among the unemployed in Alabama during September 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Alabama was \$30,622.00 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$31,481.60 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.



HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Alabama, home prices saw a decrease of 9.7 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year decrease of 5.4 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Alabama was \$203,500 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 2.1 percent of all mortgages, including 6.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Alabama.
- Housing starts in Alabama totaled 6,950 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, a decrease of 12.5 percent from July.
- Within the South census region, which includes Alabama, sales of new single-family homes totaled 148,000 units in August 2010, a decrease of 10.8 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 5.1 percent to 1,450,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

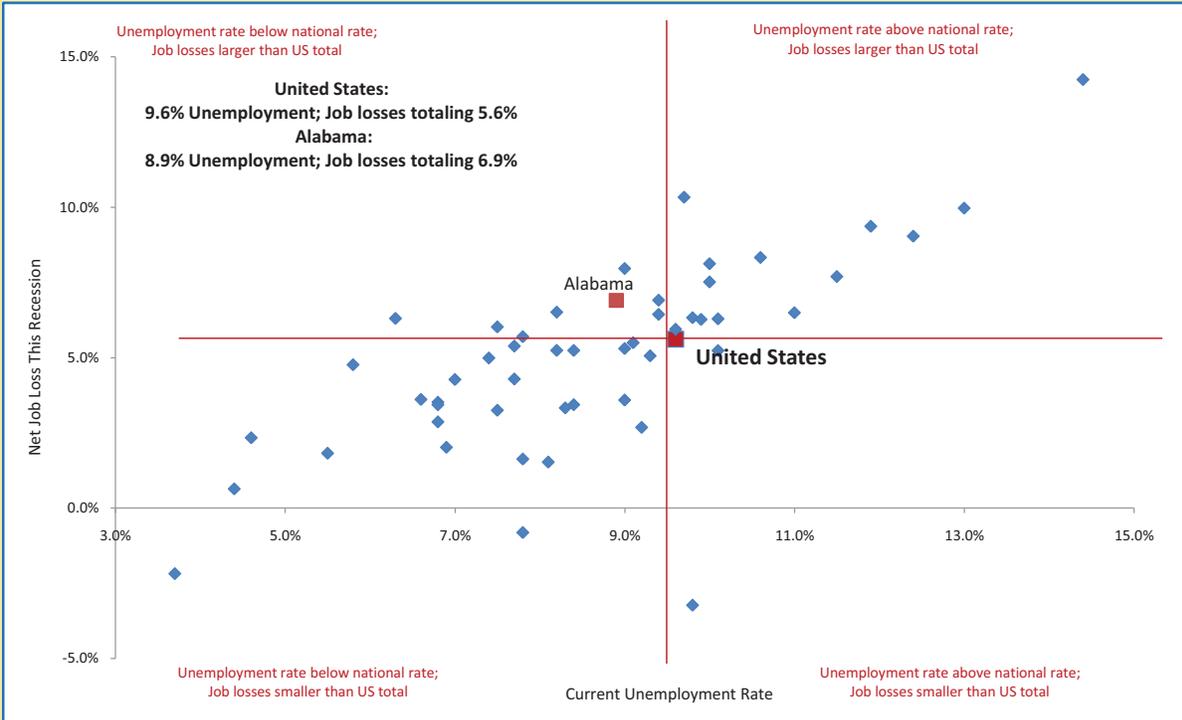
* For Alabama-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Alabama office: <http://www2.dir.state.al.us/>

How Does Alabama Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Alabama to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | Alabama | United States |
|---|----------------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 11.4% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 10.7% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 16.7% |

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Economic Overview And Outlook: Alaska

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Alaska by 7,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Alaska, private sector employment fell by 0.1 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment contracted by 0.3 percent.
- In Alaska, employees in the manufacturing, financial activities, and construction sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Alaska experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; education and health services; and government.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Alaska was 7.8 percent in September 2010, up 1.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.6 percent reached in December 2009.
- 28,000 Alaska residents were counted among the unemployed in Alaska during September 2010.

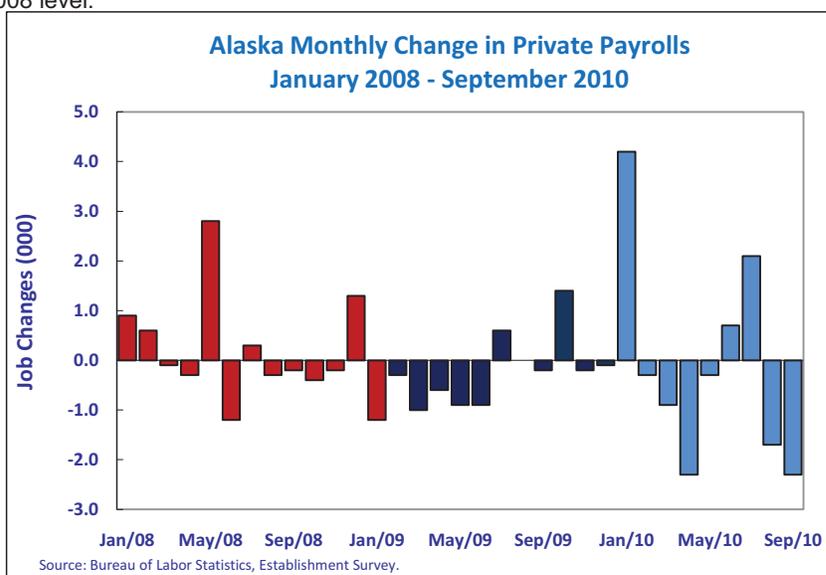
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Alaska was \$39,747.60 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$40,607.90 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Alaska, home prices saw an increase of 0.1 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year increase of 0.7 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Alaska was \$251,100 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 1.4 percent of all mortgages, including 3.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Alaska.
- Housing starts in Alaska totaled 1,510 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, an increase of 62.4 percent from July.
- Within the West census region, which includes Alaska, sales of new single-family homes totaled 71,000 units in August 2010, an increase of 54.3 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 13.9 percent to 900,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

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

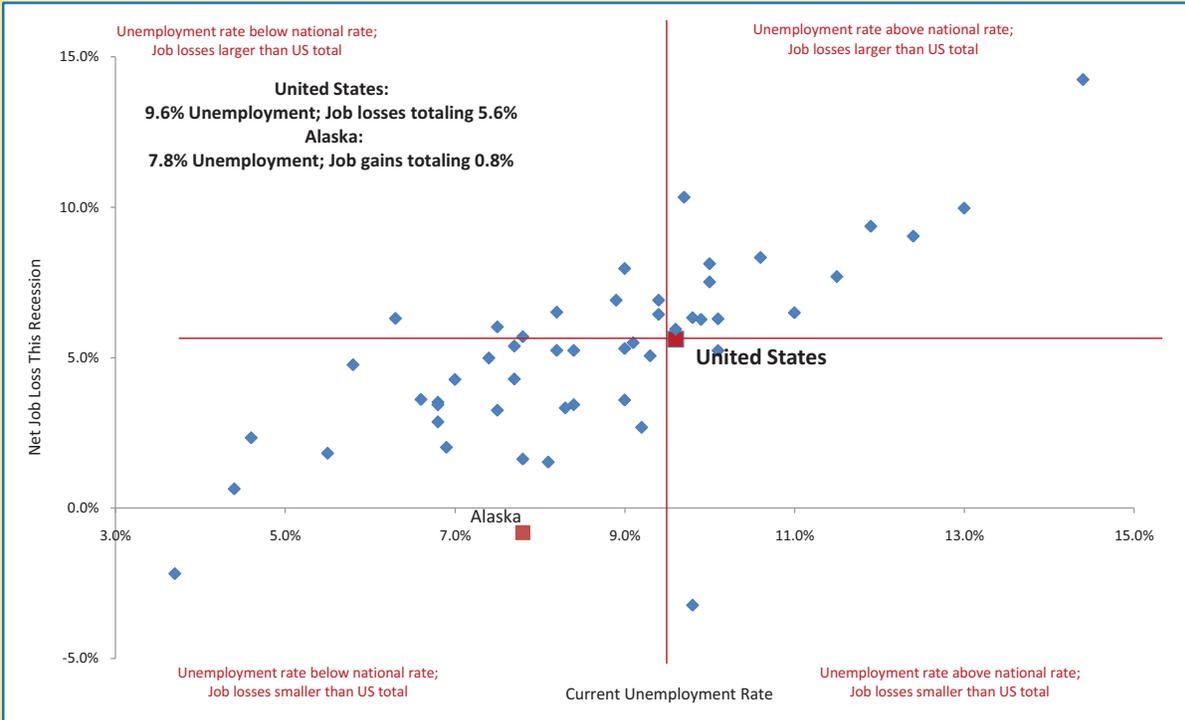


How Does Alaska Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Alaska to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | Alaska | United States |
|---|---------------|----------------------|
| Unemployment Rates | | |
| September 2008 | 6.6% | 6.2% |
| September 2009 | 8.3% | 9.8% |
| September 2010 | 7.8% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | | |
| 2008 | 14.0% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | | |
| 2009 | 7.4% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | | |
| (2009 \$) 2007 | \$ 65,165 | \$ 51,965 |
| 2009 | \$ 61,604 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | | |
| 2007 | 7.6% | 12.5% |
| 2009 | 11.7% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | | |
| 2007 | 18.2% | 15.3% |
| 2009 | 17.7% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Arizona

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Arizona by 64,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Arizona, private sector employment fell by 12.2 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 0.8 percent.
- In Arizona, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Arizona experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; trade, transportation and utilities; and professional and business services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Arizona was 9.7 percent in September 2010, up 5.4 percentage points from December 2007, matching its most recent peak reached in August 2010.
- 309,000 Arizona residents were counted among the unemployed in Arizona during September 2010.

EARNINGS

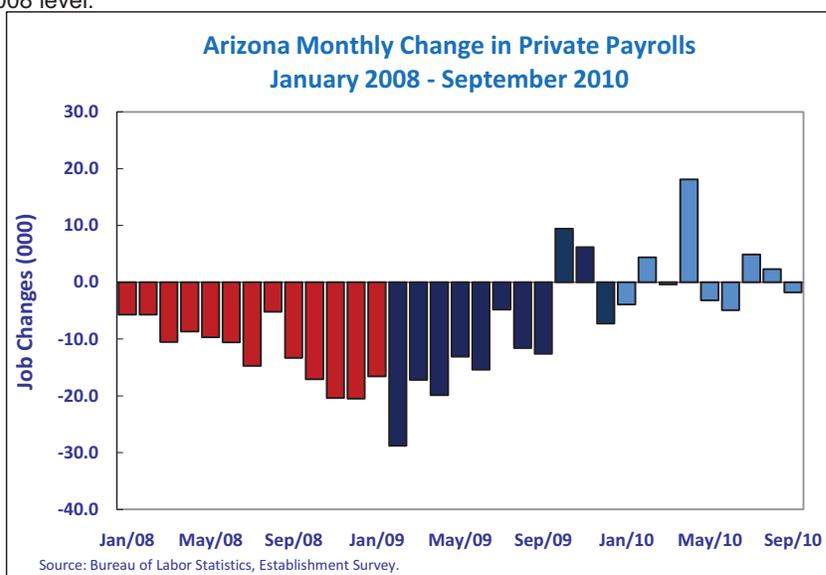
- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Arizona was \$30,183.40 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$31,915.20 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Arizona, home prices saw a decrease of 3.1 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year decrease of 0.5 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Arizona was \$240,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 5.7 percent of all mortgages, including 14.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Arizona.
- Housing starts in Arizona totaled 11,370 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, an increase of 18.2 percent from July.
- Within the West census region, which includes Arizona, sales of new single-family homes totaled 71,000 units in August 2010, an increase of 54.3 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 13.9 percent to 900,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

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

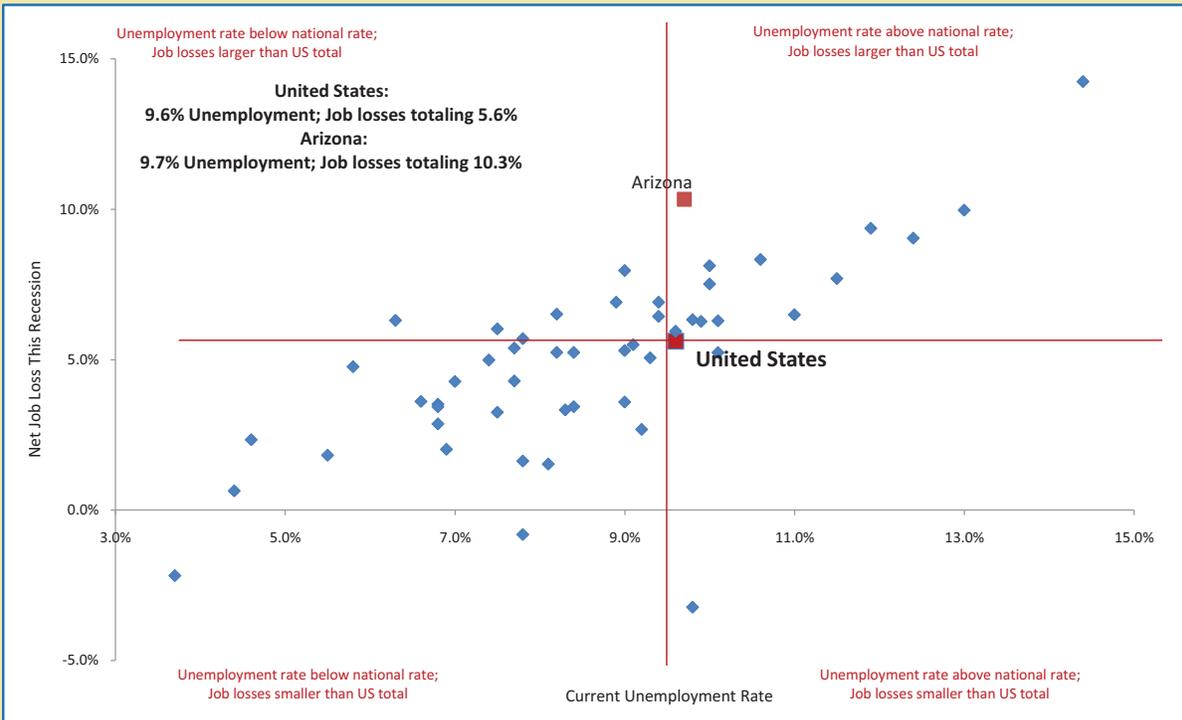


How Does Arizona Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Arizona to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Arizona | United States |
|--|----------------|-----------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 6.7% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 9.4% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 9.7% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 11.6% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 6.7% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 48,843 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) 2009 | \$ 45,739 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 14.3% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 21.2% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 18.3% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 19.6% | 16.7% |

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Economic Overview And Outlook: Arkansas

JOBS

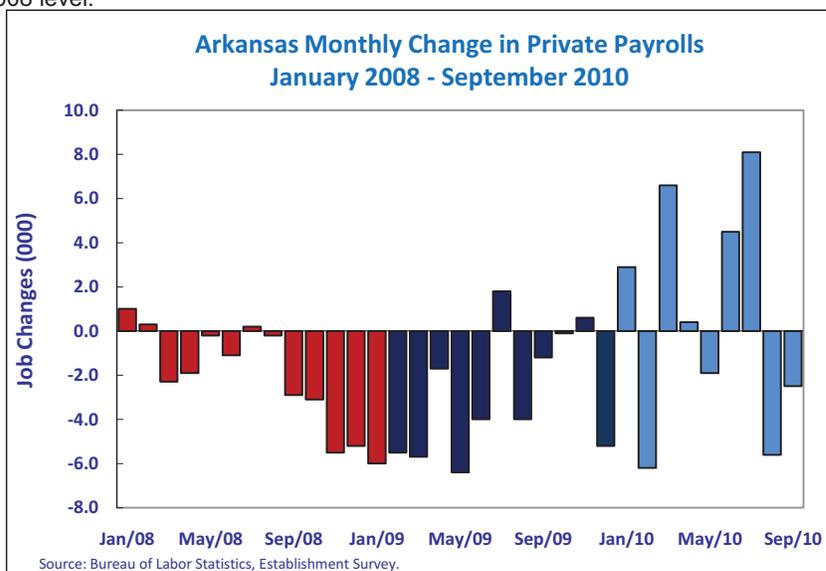
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Arkansas by 26,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Arkansas, private sector employment fell by 5.9 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 0.7 percent.
- In Arkansas, employees in the information services, manufacturing, and trade, transportation and utilities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Arkansas experienced the greatest employment increases: other services; construction; and education and health services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Arkansas was 7.7 percent in September 2010, up 2.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.8 percent reached in April 2010.
- 103,000 Arkansas residents were counted among the unemployed in Arkansas during September 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Arkansas was \$29,799.50 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$30,280.10 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.



HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Arkansas, home prices saw a decrease of 0.8 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year increase of 1.4 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Arkansas was \$156,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 2.1 percent of all mortgages, including 6.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Arkansas.
- Housing starts in Arkansas totaled 9,420 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, an increase of 70.7 percent from July.
- Within the South census region, which includes Arkansas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 148,000 units in August 2010, a decrease of 10.8 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 5.1 percent to 1,450,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

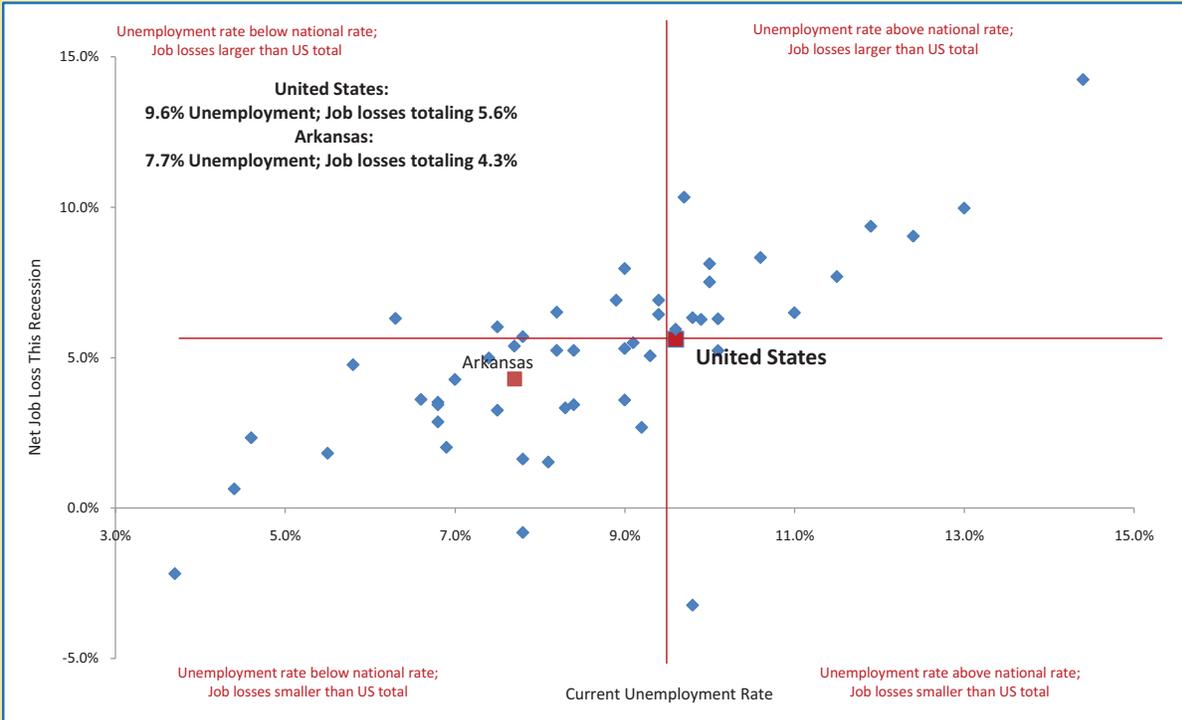
* For Arkansas-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Arkansas office: <http://www.discoverarkansas.net/>

How Does Arkansas Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Arkansas to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Arkansas | United States |
|--|----------------|-----------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 5.5% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 7.5% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 7.7% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 11.3% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 6.9% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 42,202 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) | 2009 | \$ 36,538 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 13.8% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 18.9% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 16.1% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 19.2% | 16.7% |

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Economic Overview And Outlook: California

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in California by 357,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In California, private sector employment fell by 10.5 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 0.3 percent.
- In California, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and trade, transportation and utilities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in California experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and other services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in California was 12.4 percent in September 2010, up 6.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 12.6 percent reached in March 2010.
- 2,270,000 California residents were counted among the unemployed in California during September 2010.

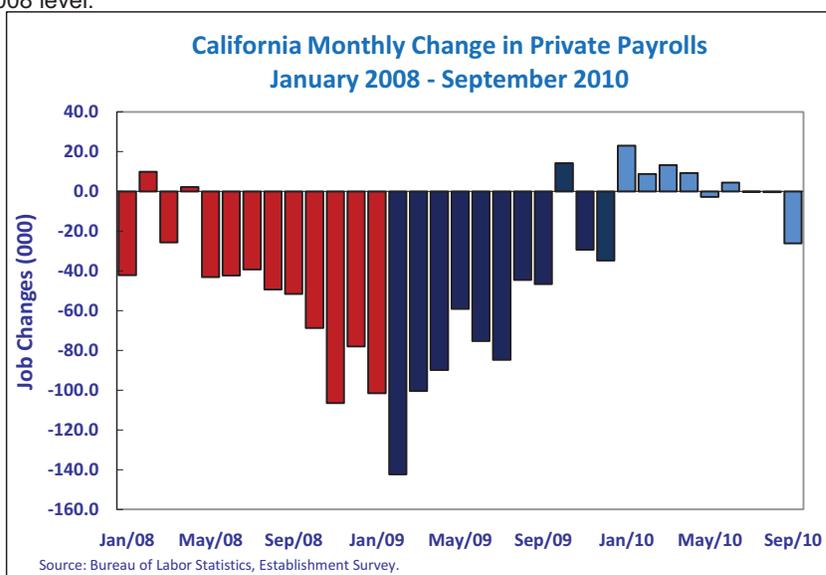
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in California was \$38,965.90 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$40,655.30 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In California, home prices saw a significant improvement of 3.7 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year significant increase of 6.4 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in California was \$400,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 4.8 percent of all mortgages, including 14.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in California.
- Housing starts in California totaled 43,220 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, an increase of 12.6 percent from July.
- Within the West census region, which includes California, sales of new single-family homes totaled 71,000 units in August 2010, an increase of 54.3 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 13.9 percent to 900,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

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

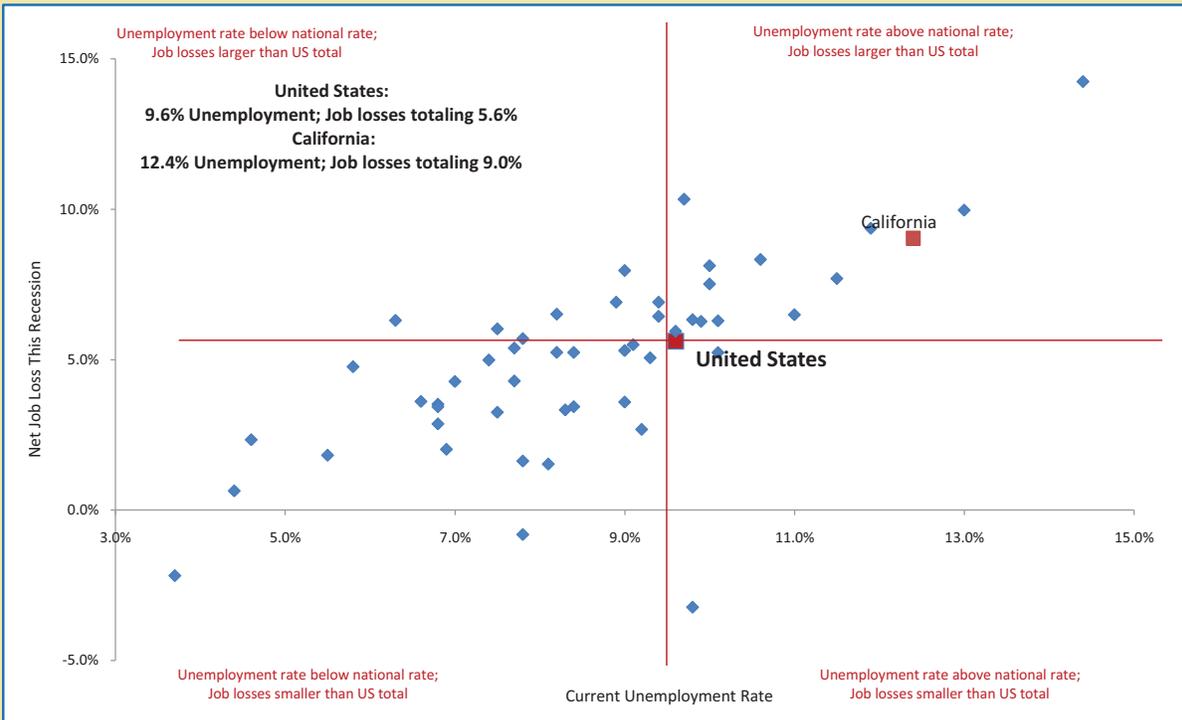


How Does California Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare California to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | California | United States |
|--|----------------|------------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 7.8% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 12.1% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 12.4% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 7.5% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 9.2% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 57,656 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) 2009 | \$ 56,134 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 12.7% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 15.3% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 18.2% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 20.0% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Colorado

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Colorado by 50,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Colorado, private sector employment fell by 8.0 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment contracted by 0.4 percent.
- In Colorado, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Colorado experienced the greatest employment increases: education and health services; leisure and hospitality; and trade, transportation and utilities.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Colorado was 8.2 percent in September 2010, up 3.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.3 percent reached in June 2009.
- 219,000 Colorado residents were counted among the unemployed in Colorado during September 2010.

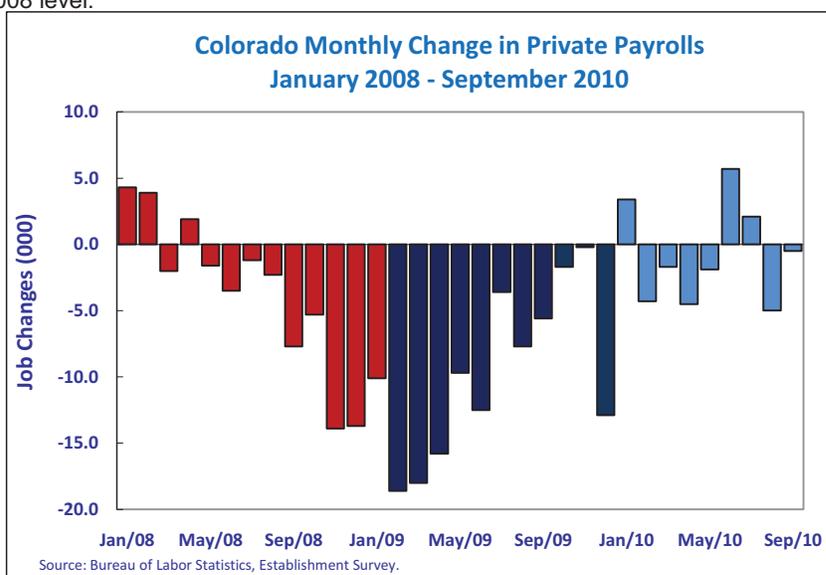
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Colorado was \$37,973.30 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$40,087.90 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Colorado, home prices saw a decrease of 1.1 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year increase of 0.7 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Colorado was \$237,400 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 2.7 percent of all mortgages, including 9.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Colorado.
- Housing starts in Colorado totaled 10,580 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, an increase of 20.1 percent from July.
- Within the West census region, which includes Colorado, sales of new single-family homes totaled 71,000 units in August 2010, an increase of 54.3 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 13.9 percent to 900,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

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

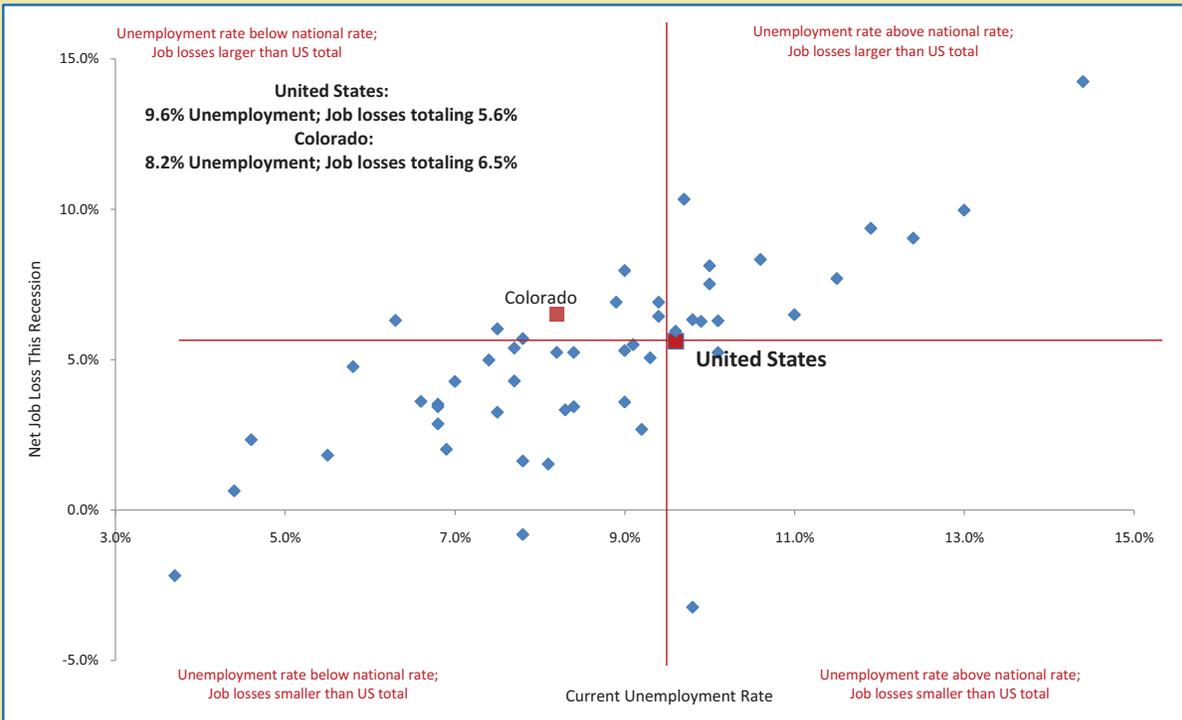


How Does Colorado Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Colorado to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Colorado | United States |
|--|----------------|-----------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 5.1% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 7.7% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 8.2% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 11.2% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 6.4% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 63,249 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) 2009 | \$ 55,930 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 9.8% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 12.3% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 16.4% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 15.3% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Connecticut

JOBS

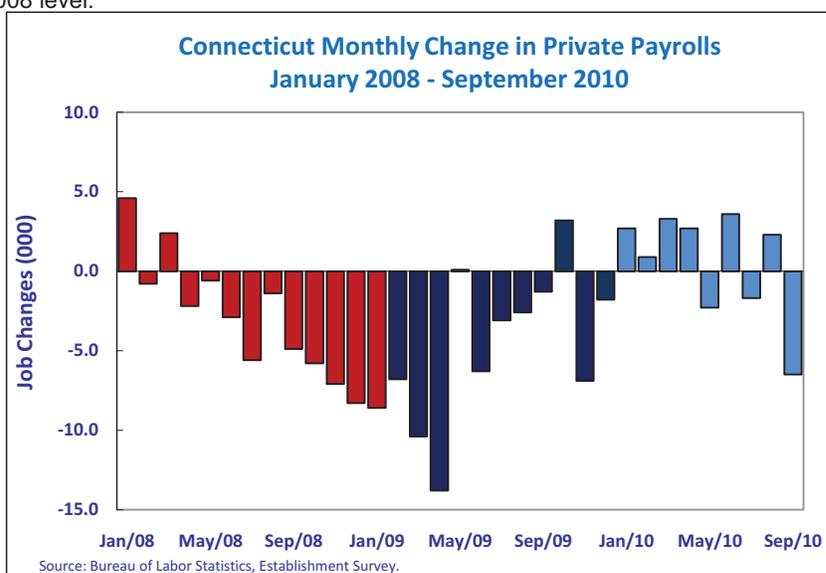
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Connecticut by 38,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Connecticut, private sector employment fell by 6.3 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 0.4 percent.
- In Connecticut, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Connecticut experienced the greatest employment increases: leisure and hospitality; professional and business services; and education and health services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Connecticut was 9.1 percent in September 2010, up 4.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.2 percent reached in March 2010.
- 173,000 Connecticut residents were counted among the unemployed in Connecticut during September 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Connecticut was \$50,244.70 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$52,611.60 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.



HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Connecticut, home prices saw a decrease of 0.9 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year significant increase of 2.0 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Connecticut was \$320,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 4.0 percent of all mortgages, including 16.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Connecticut.
- Housing starts in Connecticut totaled 2,120 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, a decrease of 40.1 percent from July.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Connecticut, sales of new single-family homes totaled 35,000 units in August 2010, an increase of 16.7 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 6.4 percent to 500,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

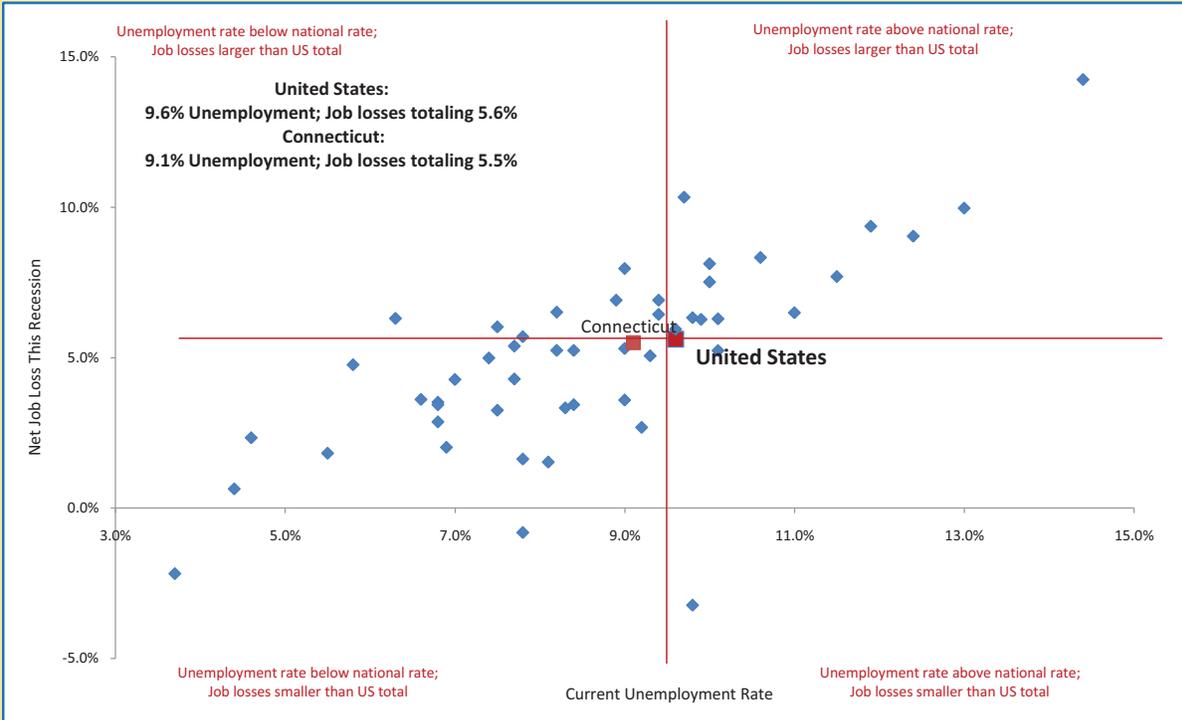
* For Connecticut-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Connecticut office: <http://www1.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/>

How Does Connecticut Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Connecticut to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Connecticut | United States |
|--|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 6.0% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 8.6% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 9.1% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 8.8% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 5.5% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 66,353 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) | 2009 | \$ 64,851 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 8.9% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 8.4% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 9.4% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 12.0% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Delaware

JOBS

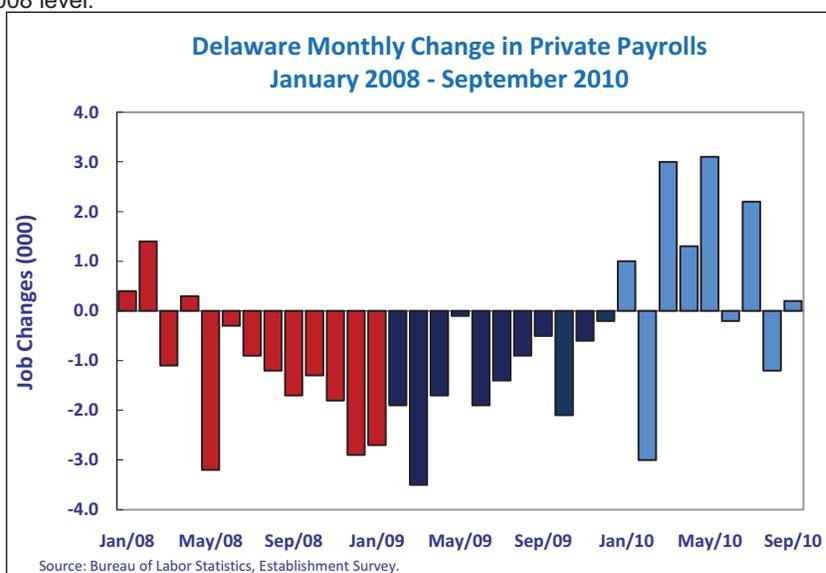
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Delaware by 9,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Delaware, private sector employment fell by 7.9 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.8 percent.
- In Delaware, employees in the construction, trade, transportation and utilities, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Delaware experienced the greatest employment increases: leisure and hospitality; education and health services; and construction.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Delaware was 8.4 percent in September 2010, up 4.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.2 percent reached in March 2010.
- 35,000 Delaware residents were counted among the unemployed in Delaware during September 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Delaware was \$36,394.00 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$37,538.70 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.



HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Delaware, home prices saw a decrease of 0.8 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year increase of 0.4 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Delaware was \$331,400 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 3.8 percent of all mortgages, including 14.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Delaware.
- Housing starts in Delaware totaled 2,290 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, a decrease of 23.7 percent from July.
- Within the South census region, which includes Delaware, sales of new single-family homes totaled 148,000 units in August 2010, a decrease of 10.8 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 5.1 percent to 1,450,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

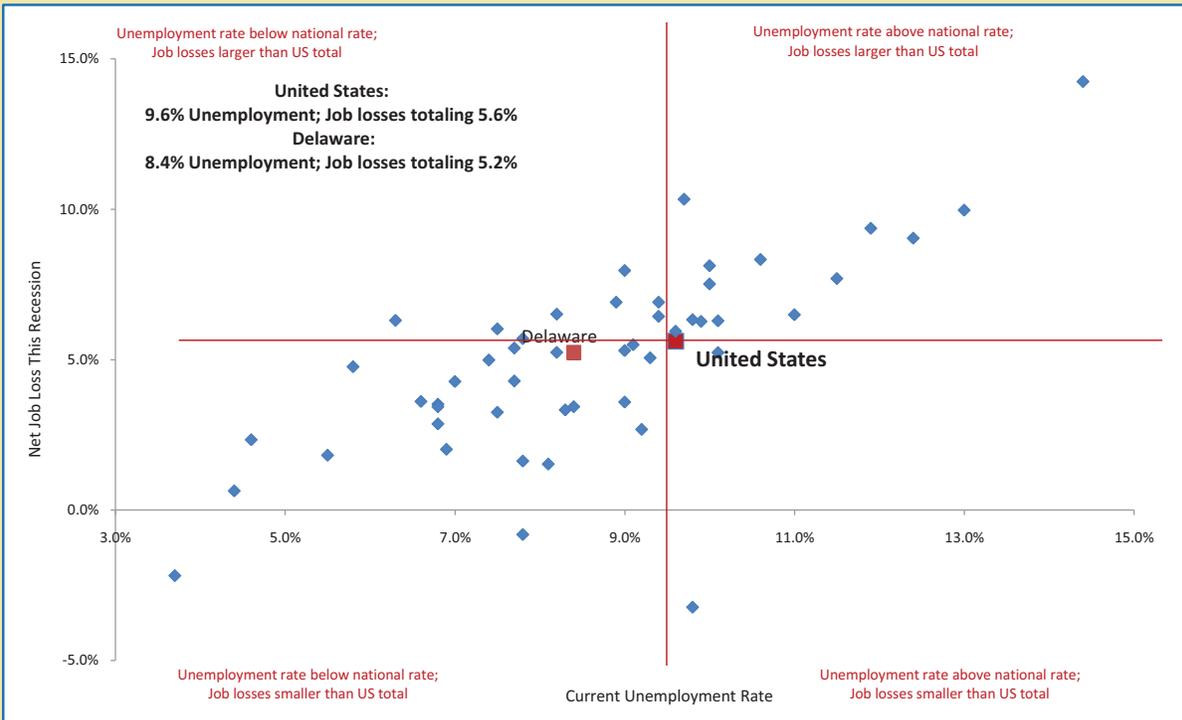
* For Delaware-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Delaware office:
<http://www.delawareworks.com/oolmi/Information/Publications.aspx>

How Does Delaware Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Delaware to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Delaware | United States |
|--|----------------|-----------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 5.5% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 8.4% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 8.4% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 11.5% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 7.4% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 56,471 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) 2009 | \$ 52,114 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 9.3% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 12.3% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 11.2% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 13.4% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: The District Of Columbia

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in the District of Columbia by 16,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In the District of Columbia, private sector employment fell by 2.1 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 2.9 percent.
- In the District of Columbia, employees in the information services, financial activities, and construction sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in the District of Columbia experienced the greatest employment increases: construction; professional and business services; and education and health services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in the District of Columbia was 9.8 percent in September 2010, up 4.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 12.0 percent reached in January 2010.
- 33,000 District of Columbia residents were counted among the unemployed in District of Columbia during September 2010.

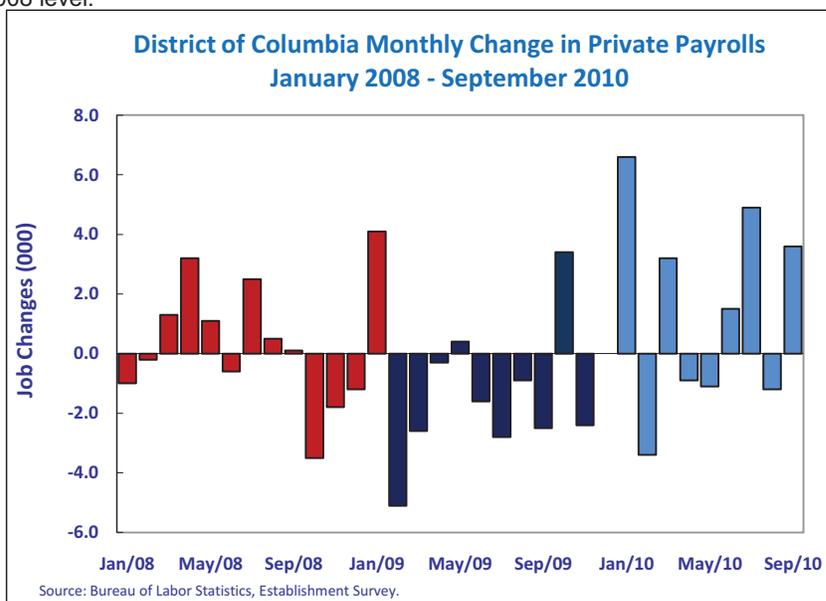
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in the District of Columbia was \$62,007.30 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$62,555.10 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In District of Columbia, home prices saw a significant improvement of 2.2 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year significant increase of 6.0 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in the District of Columbia was \$488,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 3.0 percent of all mortgages, including 13.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in the District of Columbia.
- Housing starts in the District of Columbia totaled 1,300 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, an increase of 18.2 percent from July.
- Within the South census region, which includes the District of Columbia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 148,000 units in August 2010, a decrease of 10.8 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 5.1 percent to 1,450,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

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

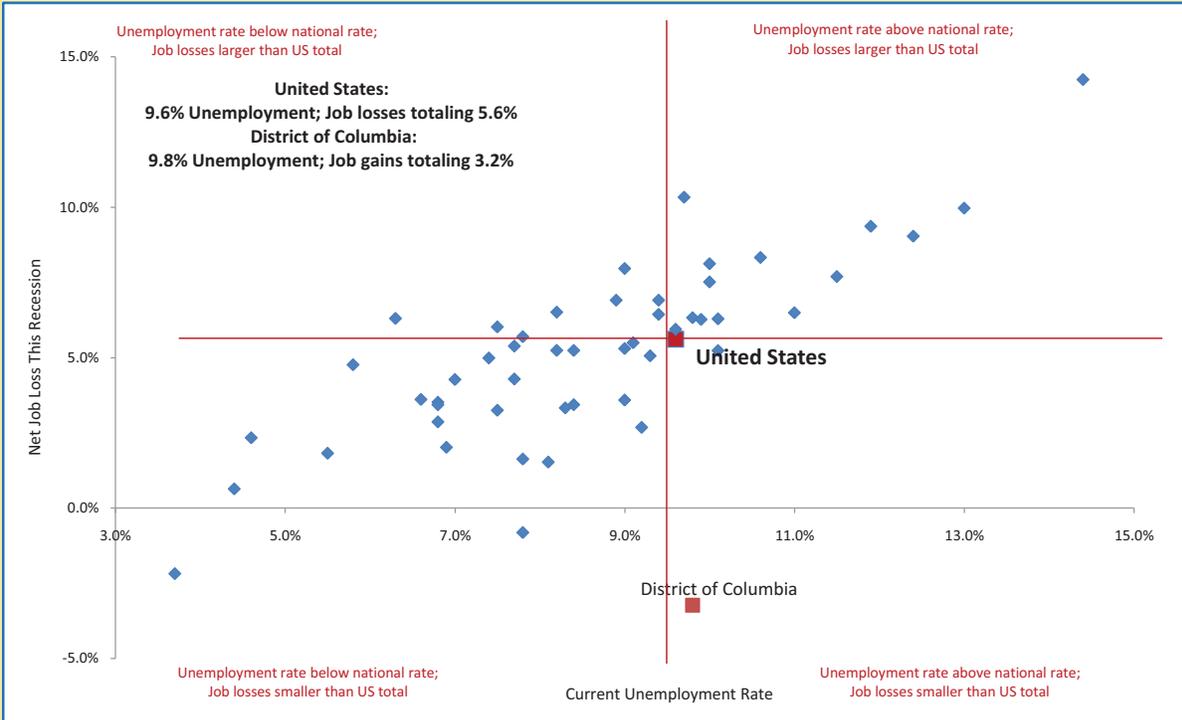


How Does The District Of Columbia Compare To The States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare the District of Columbia to the states using two metrics.

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

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



DISTRICT QUICK FACTS

| | | District of Columbia | United States |
|--|----------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 7.1% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 11.1% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 9.8% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 6.6% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 8.7% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 52,534 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) 2009 | \$ 53,141 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 18.0% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 17.9% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 9.5% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 12.4% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Florida

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Florida by 167,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Florida, private sector employment fell by 11.5 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.0 percent.
- In Florida, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Florida experienced the greatest employment increases: education and health services; other services; and trade, transportation and utilities.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Florida was 11.9 percent in September 2010, up 7.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 12.3 percent reached in March 2010.
- 1,100,000 Florida residents were counted among the unemployed in Florida during September 2010.

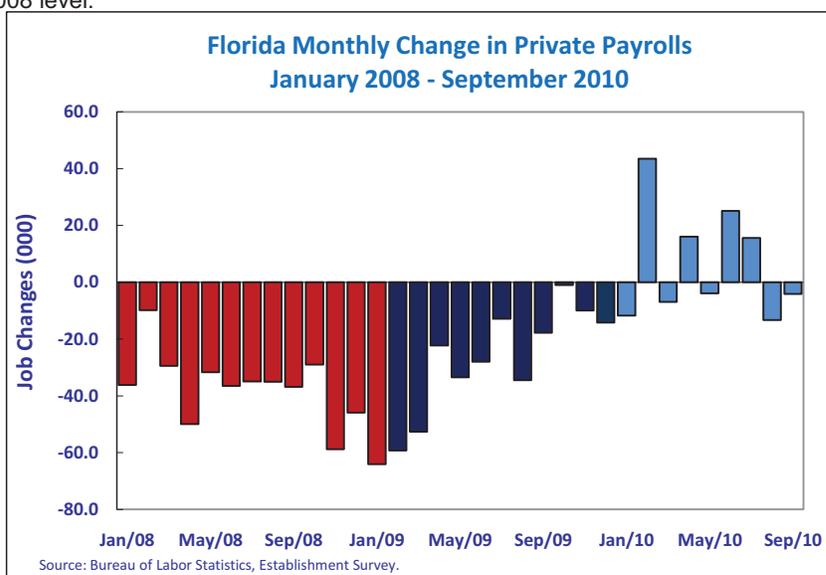
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Florida was \$35,520.10 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$37,017.90 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Florida, home prices saw a decrease of 4.0 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year decrease of 1.9 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Florida was \$240,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 14.0 percent of all mortgages, including 31.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Florida.
- Housing starts in Florida totaled 35,640 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, an increase of 13.3 percent from July.
- Within the South census region, which includes Florida, sales of new single-family homes totaled 148,000 units in August 2010, a decrease of 10.8 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 5.1 percent to 1,450,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

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

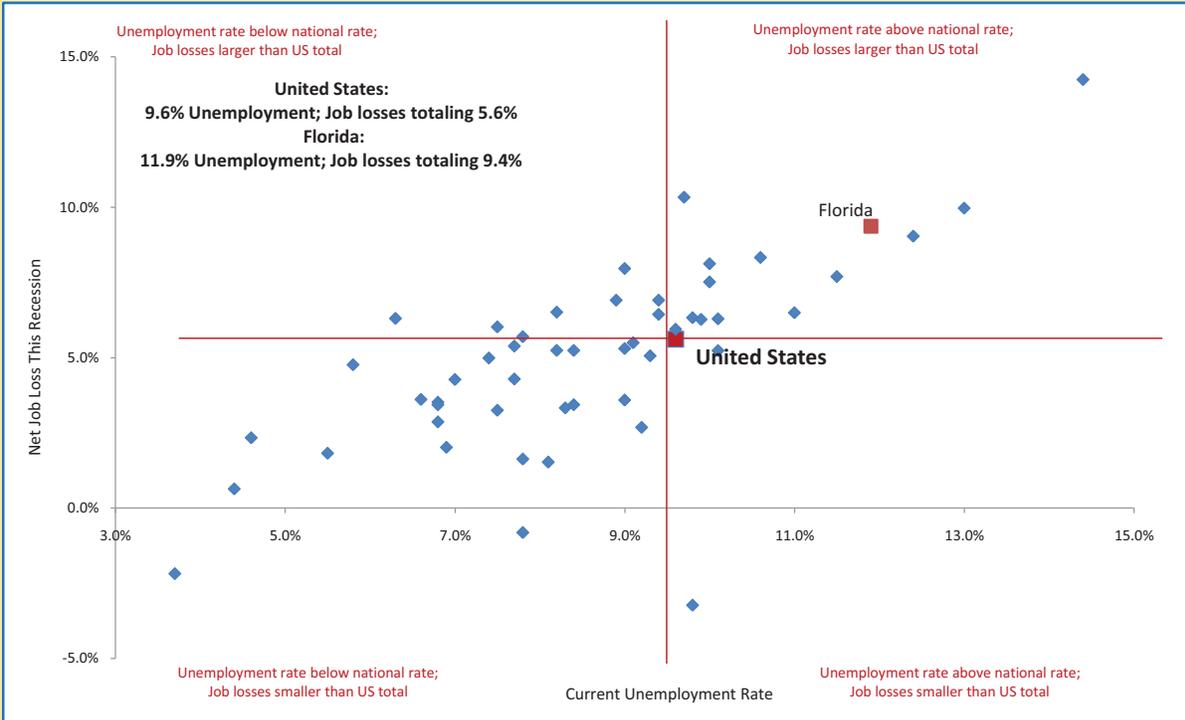


How Does Florida Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Florida to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Florida | United States |
|---|----------------|-----------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 7.0% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 11.2% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 11.9% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 11.6% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 9.2% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 47,373 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) | 2009 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 12.5% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 14.6% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 20.2% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 22.4% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Georgia

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Georgia by 91,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Georgia, private sector employment fell by 9.9 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 0.2 percent.
- In Georgia, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and financial activities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Georgia experienced the greatest employment increases: other services; education and health services; and professional and business services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Georgia was 10.0 percent in September 2010, up 4.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.5 percent reached in March 2010.
- 466,000 Georgia residents were counted among the unemployed in Georgia during September 2010.

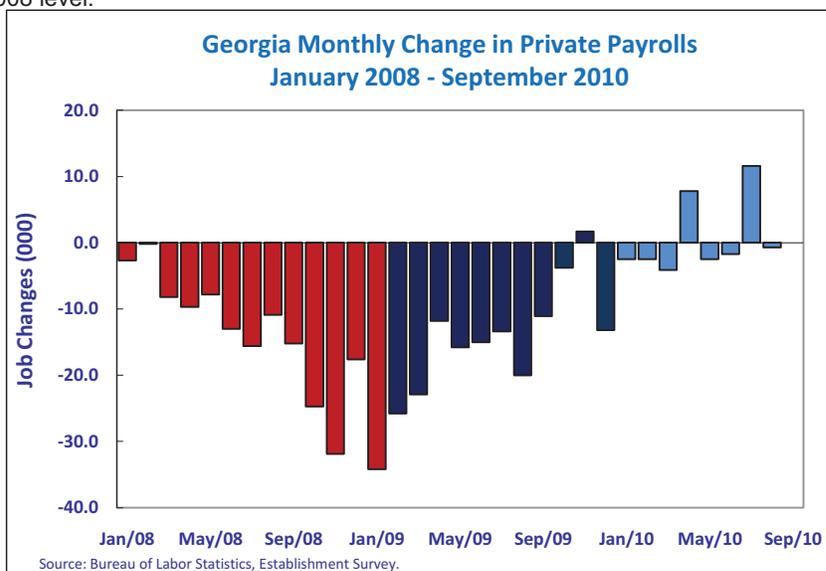
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Georgia was \$31,053.10 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$32,653.30 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Georgia, home prices saw an increase of 0.1 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year significant increase of 2.1 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Georgia was \$216,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 3.7 percent of all mortgages, including 9.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Georgia.
- Housing starts in Georgia totaled 15,410 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, a decrease of 16.1 percent from July.
- Within the South census region, which includes Georgia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 148,000 units in August 2010, a decrease of 10.8 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 5.1 percent to 1,450,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

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

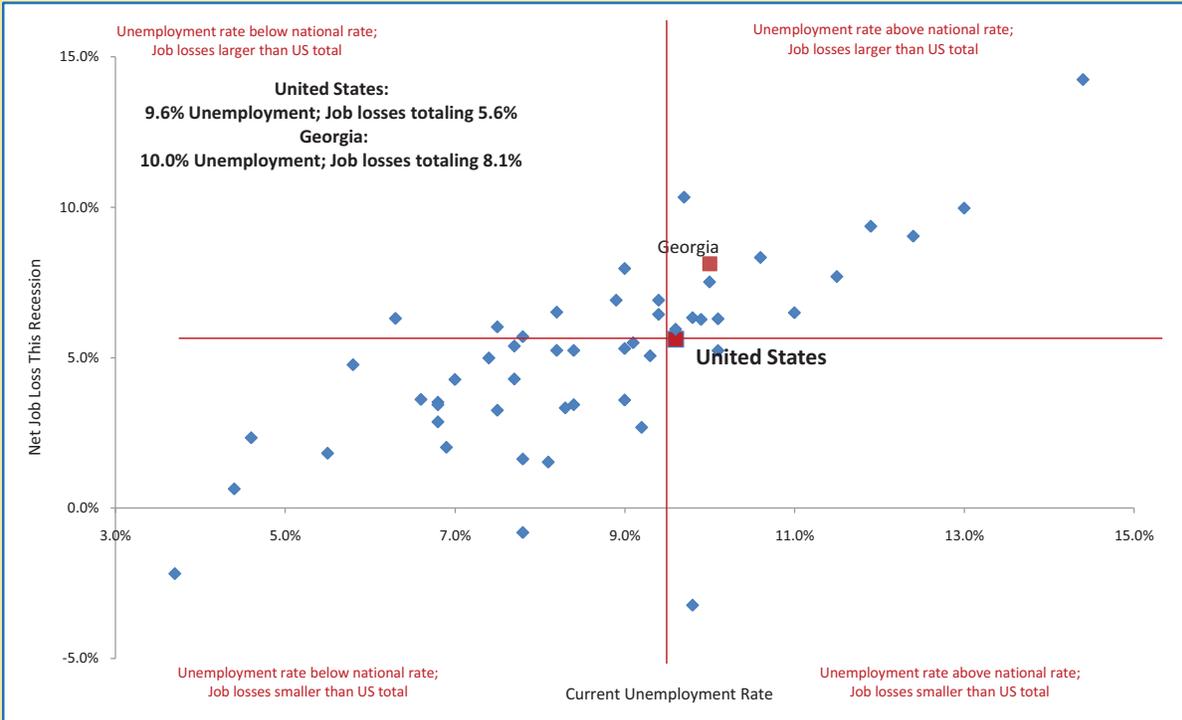


How Does Georgia Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Georgia to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Georgia | United States |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 6.8% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 10.1% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 10.0% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 10.0% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 6.1% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 50,318 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) 2009 | \$ 43,340 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 13.6% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 18.4% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 17.5% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 20.5% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Hawaii

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Hawaii by 13,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Hawaii, private sector employment fell by 8.3 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 0.3 percent.
- In Hawaii, employees in the construction, professional and business services, and financial activities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Hawaii experienced the greatest employment increases: leisure and hospitality; trade, transportation and utilities; and construction.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Hawaii was 6.3 percent in September 2010, up 3.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.0 percent reached in September 2009.
- 40,000 Hawaii residents were counted among the unemployed in Hawaii during September 2010.

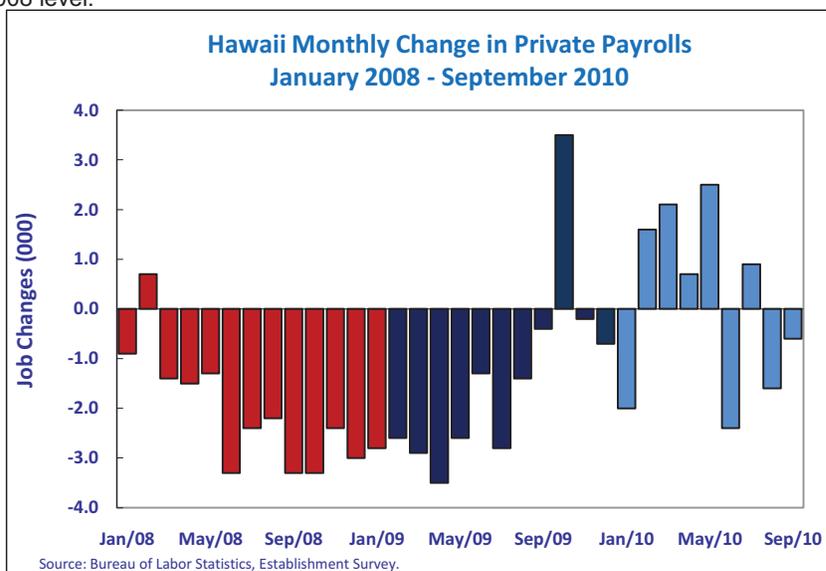
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Hawaii was \$38,497.30 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$39,043.20 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Hawaii, home prices saw a decrease of 1.5 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year increase of 1.1 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Hawaii was \$450,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 4.7 percent of all mortgages, including 18.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Hawaii.
- Housing starts in Hawaii totaled 3,640 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, an increase of 147.6 percent from July.
- Within the West census region, which includes Hawaii, sales of new single-family homes totaled 71,000 units in August 2010, an increase of 54.3 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 13.9 percent to 900,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

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

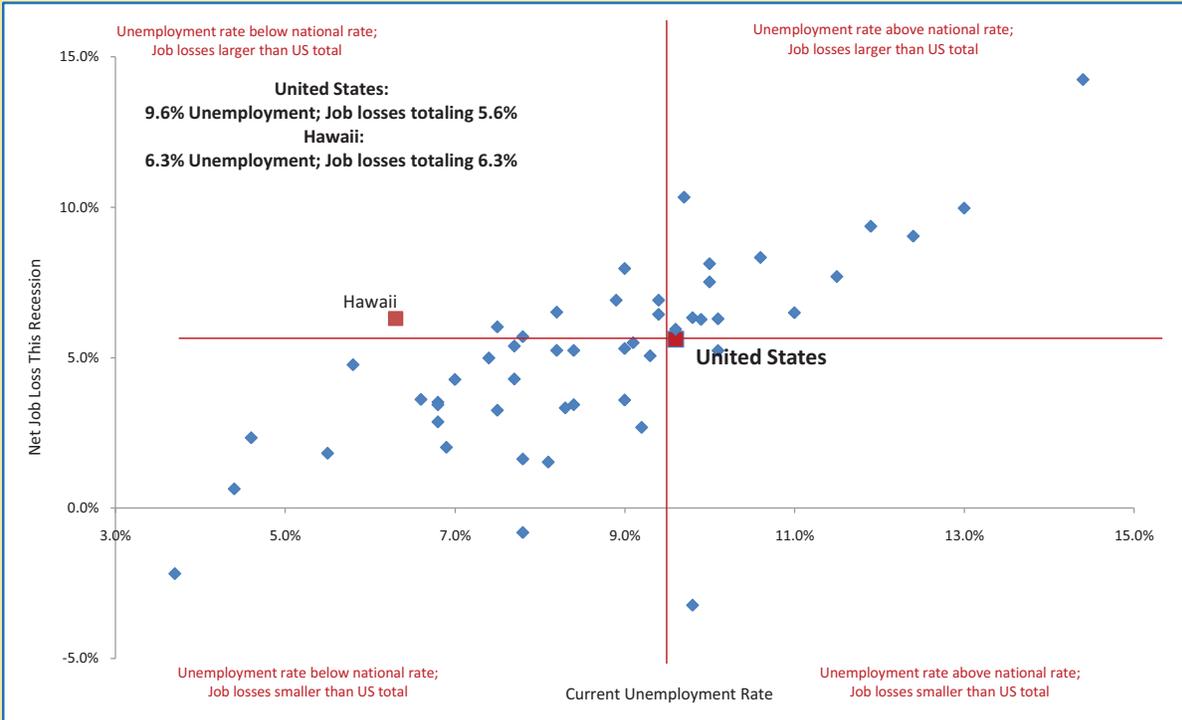


How Does Hawaii Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Hawaii to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Hawaii | United States |
|--|----------------|-----------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 4.6% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 7.0% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 6.3% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 11.1% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 8.3% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 66,230 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) 2009 | \$ 55,649 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 7.5% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 12.5% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 7.5% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 8.2% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Idaho

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Idaho by 15,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Idaho, private sector employment fell by 10.3 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 0.4 percent.
- In Idaho, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Idaho experienced the greatest employment increases: education and health services; manufacturing; and financial activities.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Idaho was 9.0 percent in September 2010, up 5.5 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.5 percent reached in February 2010.
- 68,000 Idaho residents were counted among the unemployed in Idaho during September 2010.

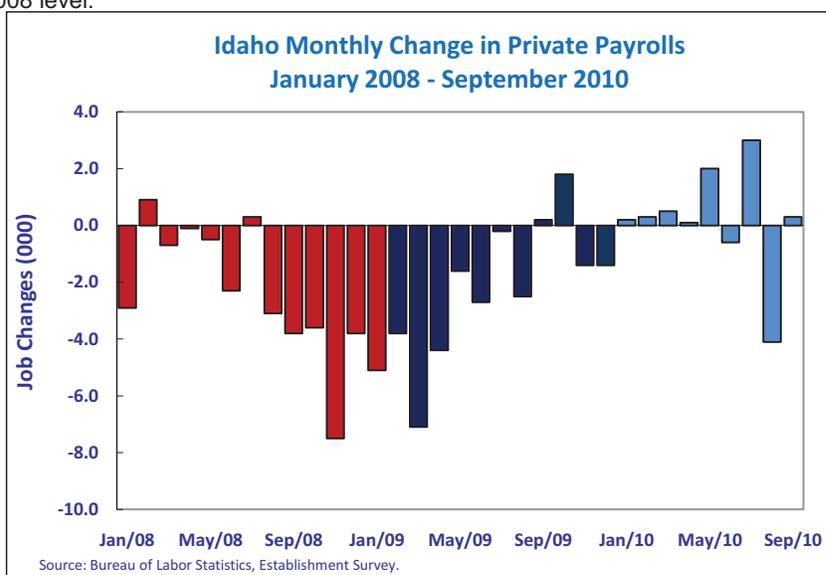
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Idaho was \$28,985.80 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$30,500.60 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Idaho, home prices saw a decrease of 12.6 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year decrease of 8.2 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Idaho was \$235,600 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 3.7 percent of all mortgages, including 12.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Idaho.
- Housing starts in Idaho totaled 3,150 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, a decrease of 2.8 percent from July.
- Within the West census region, which includes Idaho, sales of new single-family homes totaled 71,000 units in August 2010, an increase of 54.3 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 13.9 percent to 900,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

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

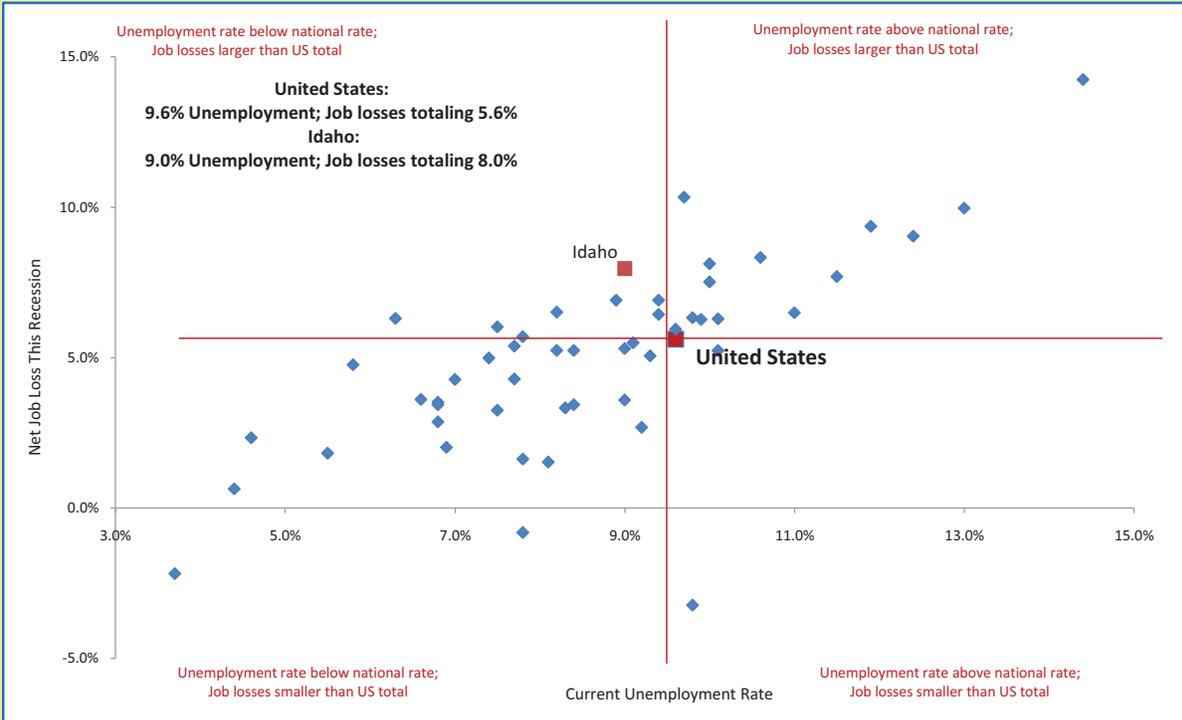


How Does Idaho Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Idaho to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Idaho | United States |
|---|----------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 5.6% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 8.7% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 9.0% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 12.2% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 9.3% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 50,880 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) 2009 | \$ 46,778 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 9.9% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 13.7% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 13.9% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 15.2% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Illinois

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Illinois by 140,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Illinois, private sector employment fell by 8.4 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.2 percent.
- In Illinois, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Illinois experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; other services; and professional and business services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Illinois was 9.9 percent in September 2010, up 4.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.5 percent reached in March 2010.
- 660,000 Illinois residents were counted among the unemployed in Illinois during September 2010.

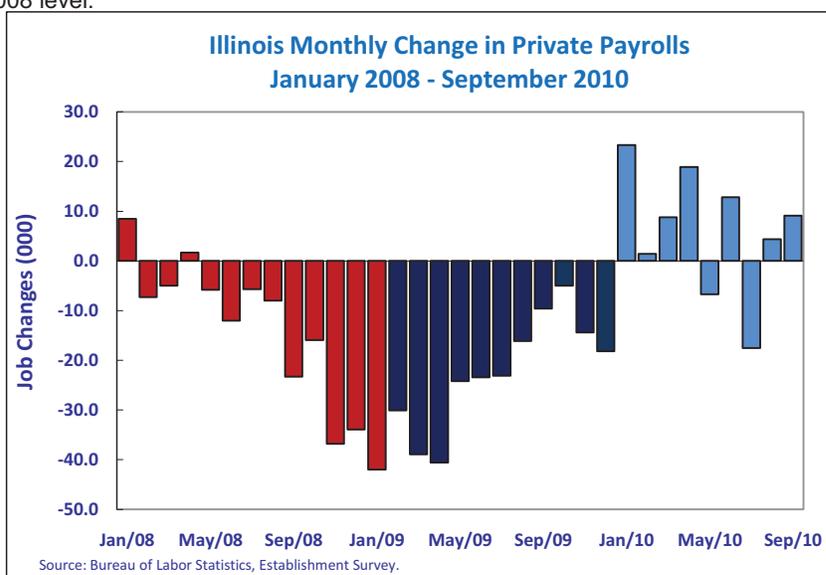
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Illinois was \$38,196.90 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$39,702.20 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Illinois, home prices saw a decrease of 3.9 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year decrease of 3.2 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Illinois was \$216,100 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 6.0 percent of all mortgages, including 18.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Illinois.
- Housing starts in Illinois totaled 12,380 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, an increase of 58.5 percent from July.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Illinois, sales of new single-family homes totaled 34,000 units in August 2010, a decrease of 26.1 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 5.5 percent to 770,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

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

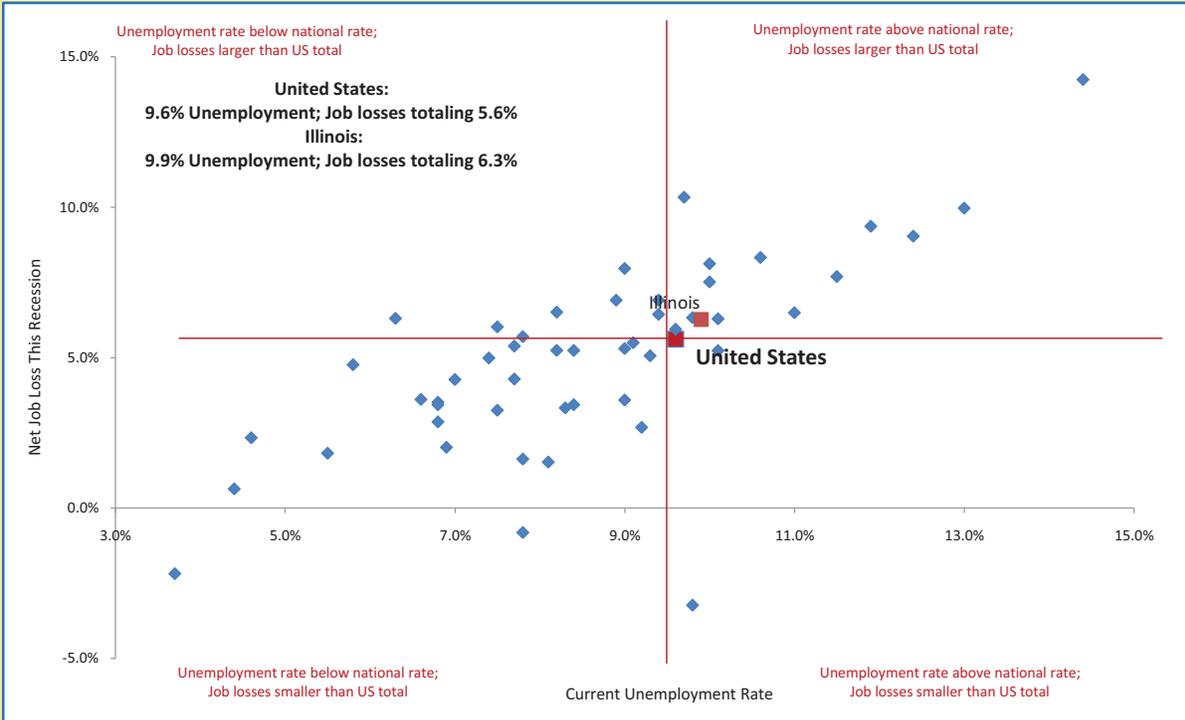


How Does Illinois Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Illinois to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | Illinois | United States |
|---|-----------------|----------------------|
| Unemployment Rates | | |
| September 2008 | 6.8% | 6.2% |
| September 2009 | 10.8% | 9.8% |
| September 2010 | 9.9% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | | |
| 2008 | 8.1% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | | |
| 2009 | 9.4% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | | |
| (2009 \$) 2007 | \$ 54,317 | \$ 51,965 |
| 2009 | \$ 52,870 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | | |
| 2007 | 10.0% | 12.5% |
| 2009 | 13.2% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | | |
| 2007 | 13.4% | 15.3% |
| 2009 | 14.8% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Indiana

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Indiana by 68,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Indiana, private sector employment fell by 9.1 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.9 percent.
- In Indiana, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Indiana experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; mining; and manufacturing.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Indiana was 10.1 percent in September 2010, up 5.5 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.6 percent reached in June 2009.
- 316,000 Indiana residents were counted among the unemployed in Indiana during September 2010.

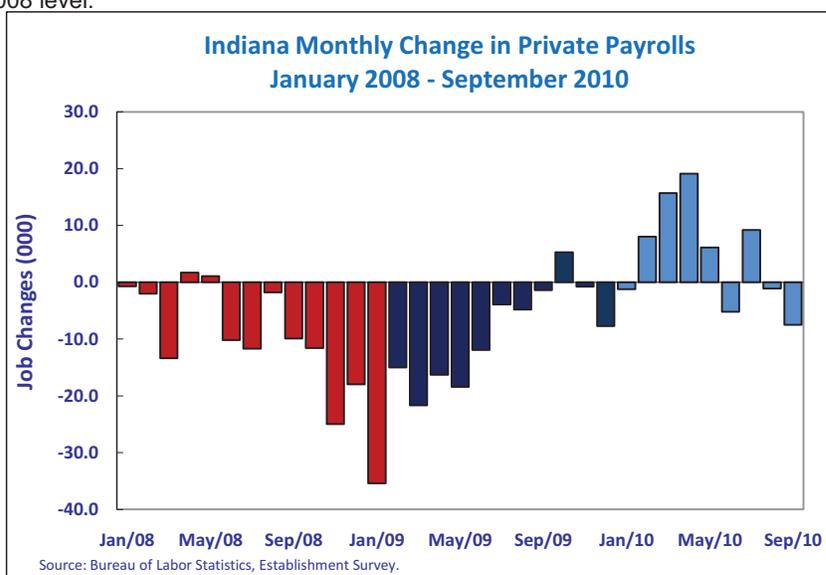
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Indiana was \$31,193.20 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$32,224.40 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Indiana, home prices saw a decrease of 1.1 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year increase of 0.8 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Indiana was \$144,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 4.5 percent of all mortgages, including 11.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Indiana.
- Housing starts in Indiana totaled 11,660 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, a decrease of 13.9 percent from July.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Indiana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 34,000 units in August 2010, a decrease of 26.1 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 5.5 percent to 770,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

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

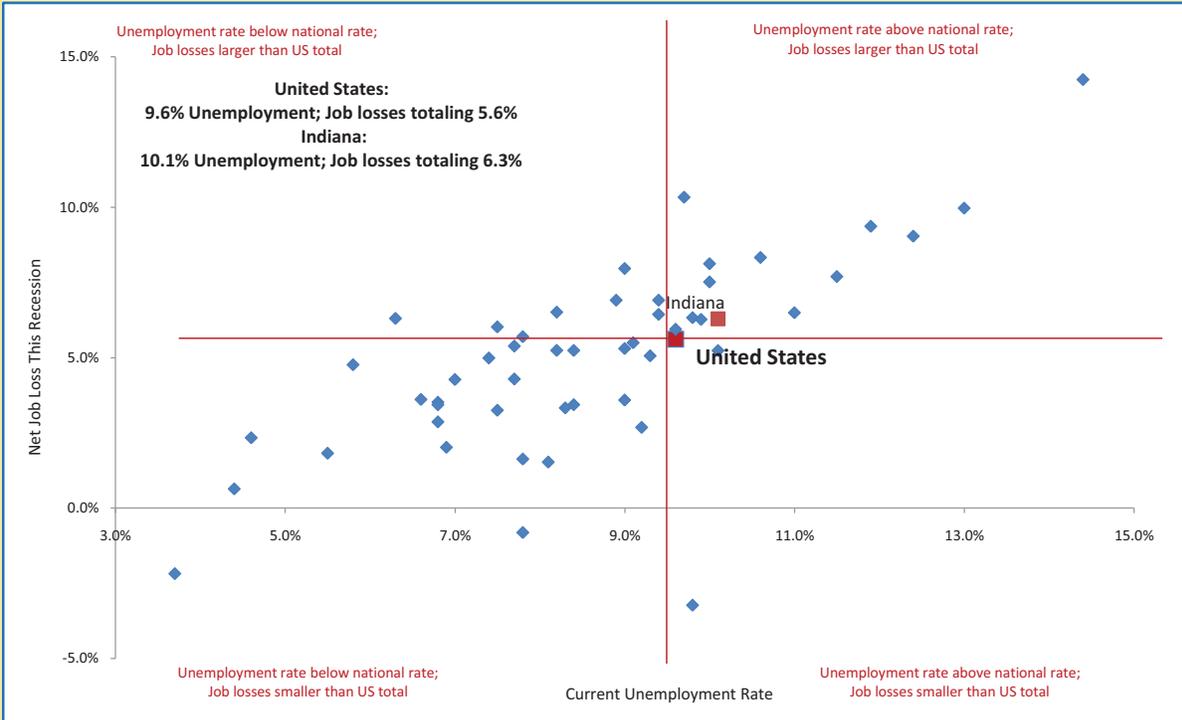


How Does Indiana Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Indiana to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | Indiana | United States |
|---|----------------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 6.3% |
| | September 2009 | 10.1% |
| | September 2010 | 10.1% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 10.2% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 9.0% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 49,089 |
| | (2009 \$) 2009 | \$ 44,305 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 11.8% |
| | 2009 | 16.1% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 11.4% |
| | 2009 | 14.2% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Iowa

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Iowa by 34,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Iowa, private sector employment fell by 5.3 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.2 percent.
- In Iowa, employees in the construction, information services, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Iowa experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; other services; and professional and business services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Iowa was 6.8 percent in September 2010, up 2.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 6.9 percent reached in April 2010.
- 113,000 Iowa residents were counted among the unemployed in Iowa during September 2010.

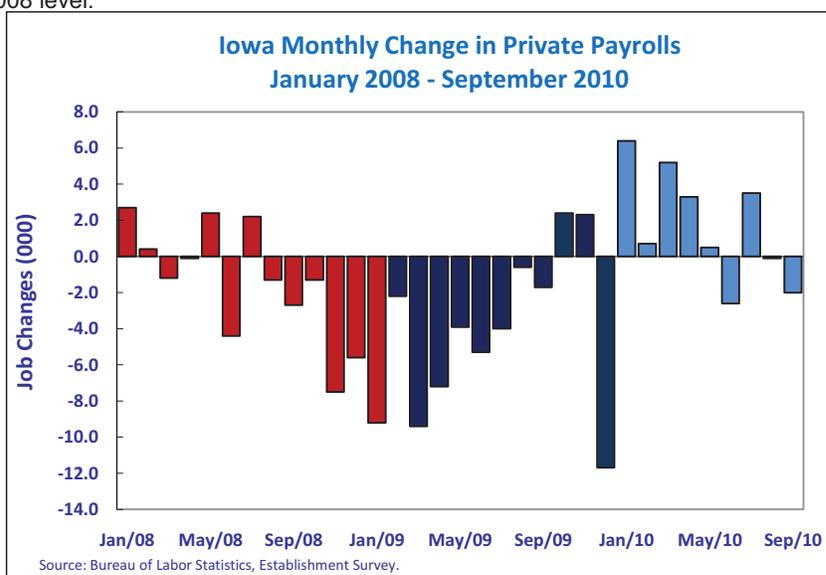
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Iowa was \$34,618.00 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$35,028.10 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Iowa, home prices saw an increase of 0.7 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year significant increase of 2.2 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Iowa was \$141,500 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 2.8 percent of all mortgages, including 11.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Iowa.
- Housing starts in Iowa totaled 6,450 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, a decrease of 4.4 percent from July.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Iowa, sales of new single-family homes totaled 34,000 units in August 2010, a decrease of 26.1 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 5.5 percent to 770,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

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

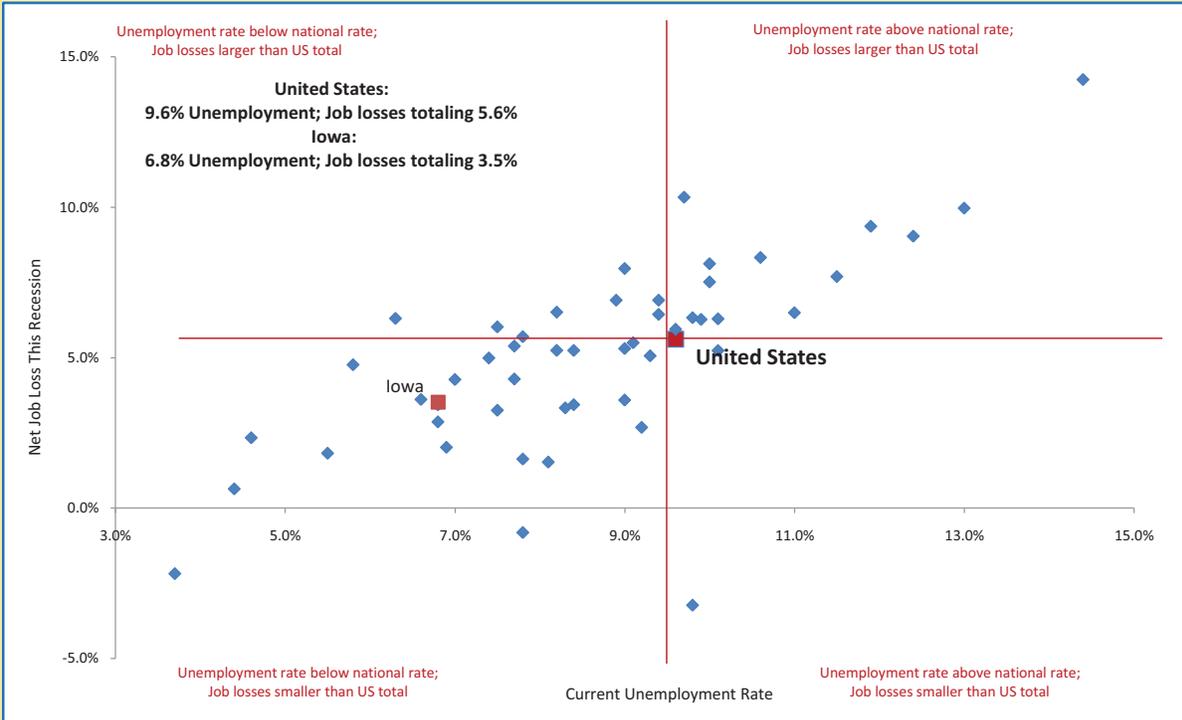


How Does Iowa Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Iowa to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Iowa | United States |
|---|----------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 4.7% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 6.4% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 6.8% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 10.7% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 7.0% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 50,594 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) | 2009 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 8.9% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 10.7% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 9.3% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 11.4% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Kansas

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Kansas by 28,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Kansas, private sector employment fell by 5.7 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 0.5 percent.
- In Kansas, employees in the information services, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Kansas experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; construction; and manufacturing.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Kansas was 6.6 percent in September 2010, up 2.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.2 percent reached in August 2009.
- 99,000 Kansas residents were counted among the unemployed in Kansas during September 2010.

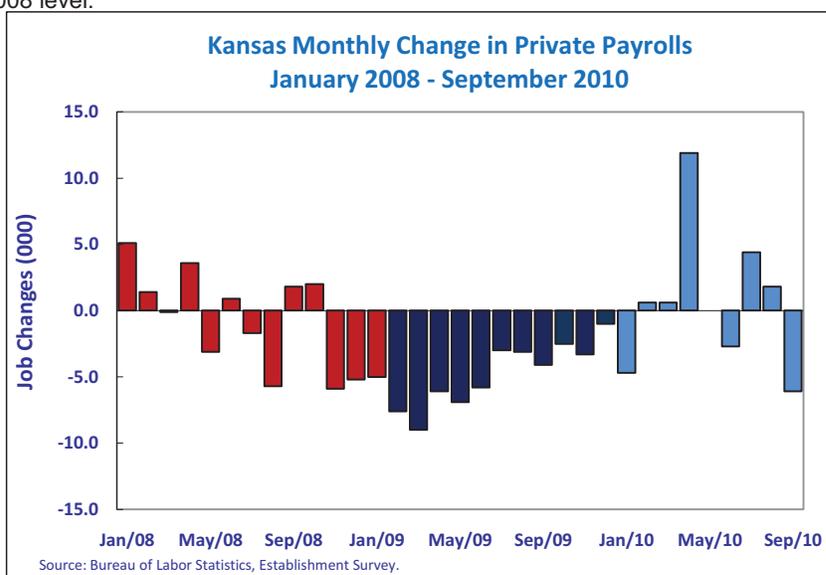
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Kansas was \$36,203.00 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$36,900.90 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Kansas, home prices saw a decrease of 1.5 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year decrease of 1.5 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Kansas was \$189,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 2.3 percent of all mortgages, including 7.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Kansas.
- Housing starts in Kansas totaled 5,070 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, an increase of 9.5 percent from July.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Kansas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 34,000 units in August 2010, a decrease of 26.1 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 5.5 percent to 770,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

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

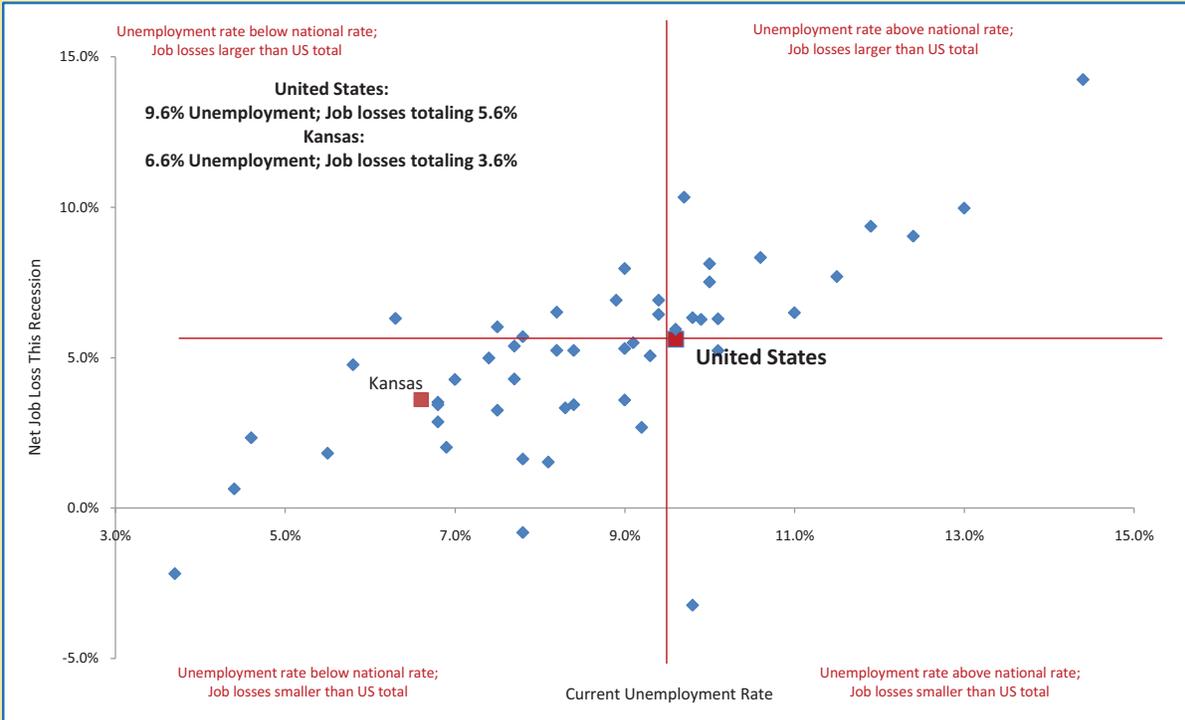


How Does Kansas Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Kansas to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Kansas | United States |
|---|----------------|-----------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 4.7% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 7.0% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 6.6% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 11.1% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 7.1% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 50,169 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) | 2009 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 11.7% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 13.7% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 12.7% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 13.3% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Kentucky

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Kentucky by 41,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Kentucky, private sector employment fell by 6.8 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 0.7 percent.
- In Kentucky, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Kentucky experienced the greatest employment increases: trade, transportation and utilities; manufacturing; and mining.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Kentucky was 10.1 percent in September 2010, up 4.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.9 percent reached in February 2010.
- 210,000 Kentucky residents were counted among the unemployed in Kentucky during September 2010.

EARNINGS

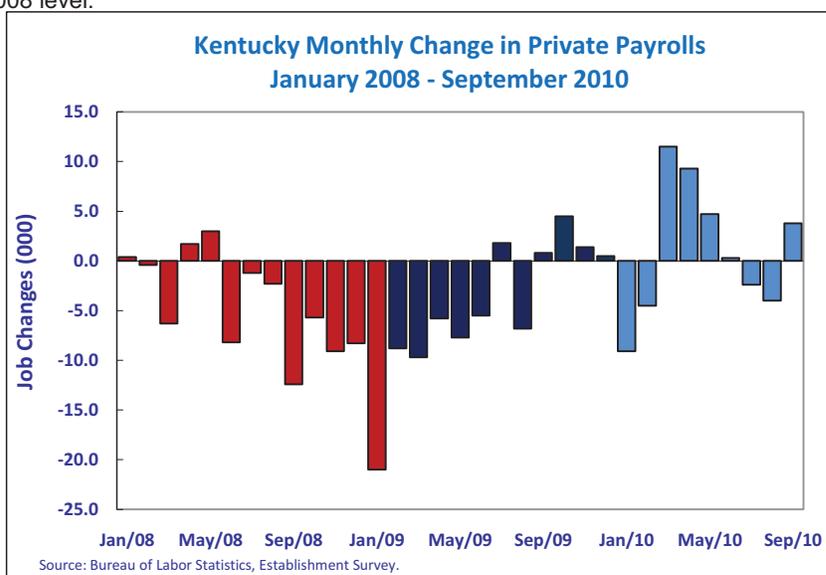
- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Kentucky was \$30,005.50 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, up from \$29,924.40 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Kentucky, home prices saw a decrease of 0.8 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year increase of 0.4 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Kentucky was \$172,500 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 3.3 percent of all mortgages, including 11.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Kentucky.
- Housing starts in Kentucky totaled 7,140 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, an increase of 9.3 percent from July.
- Within the South census region, which includes Kentucky, sales of new single-family homes totaled 148,000 units in August 2010, a decrease of 10.8 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 5.1 percent to 1,450,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

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

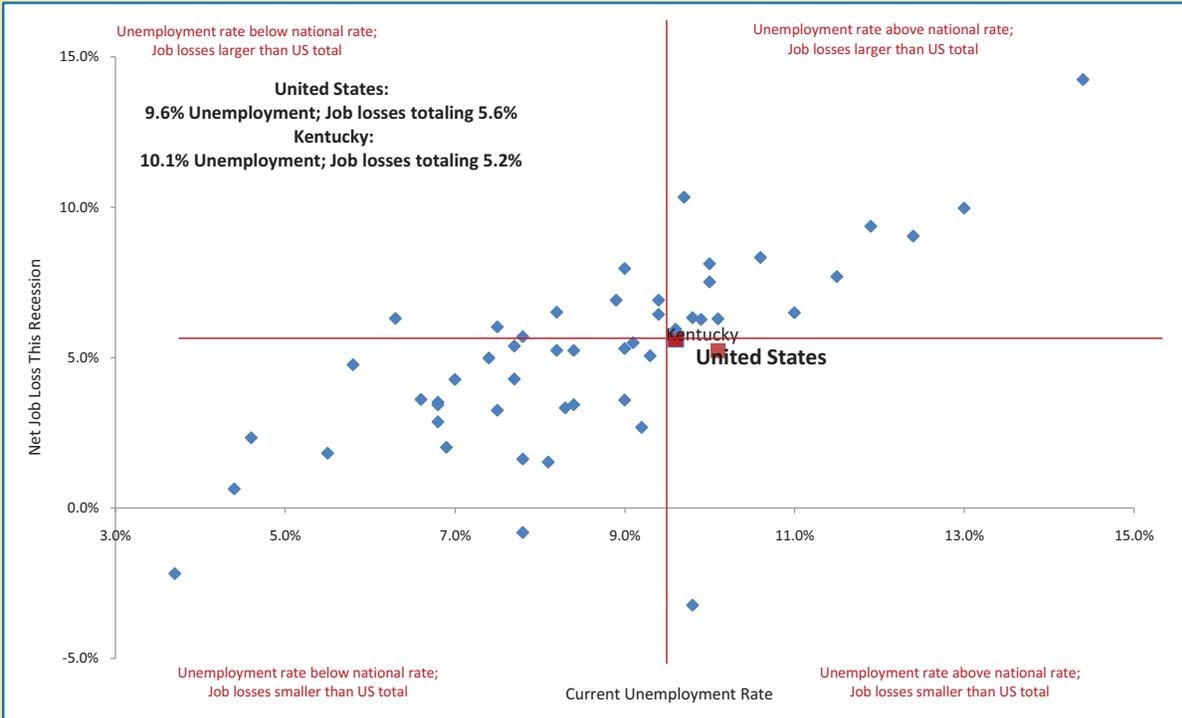


How Does Kentucky Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Kentucky to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Kentucky | United States |
|--|----------------|-----------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 7.0% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 10.8% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 10.1% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 10.2% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 10.2% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 40,812 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) 2009 | \$ 42,664 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 15.5% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 17.0% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 13.6% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 16.2% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Louisiana

JOBS

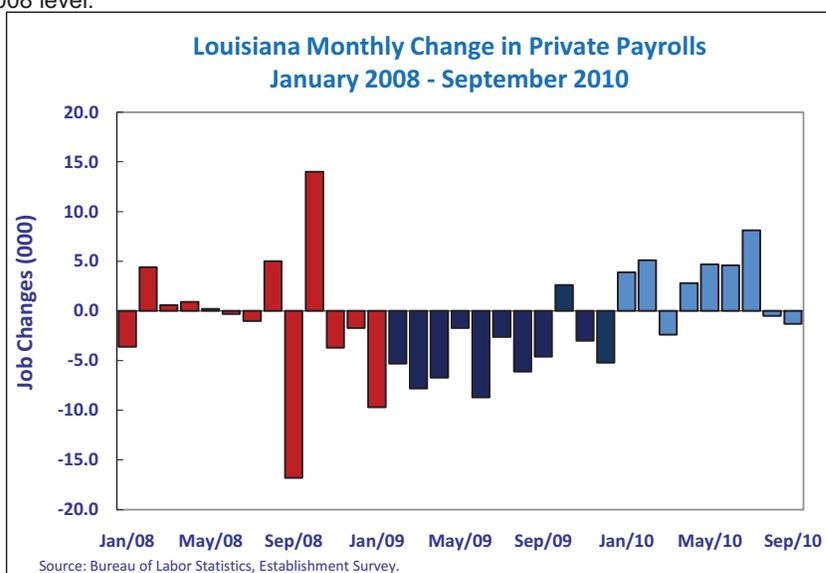
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Louisiana by 39,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Louisiana, private sector employment fell by 3.9 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.7 percent.
- In Louisiana, employees in the manufacturing, information services, and financial activities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Louisiana experienced the greatest employment increases: education and health services; professional and business services; and construction.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Louisiana was 7.8 percent in September 2010, up 4.0 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 7.6 percent reached in August 2010.
- 164,000 Louisiana residents were counted among the unemployed in Louisiana during September 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Louisiana was \$34,351.10 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$35,126.70 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.



HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Louisiana, home prices saw a decrease of 2.5 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year decrease of 1.7 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Louisiana was \$187,500 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 3.4 percent of all mortgages, including 10.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Louisiana.
- Housing starts in Louisiana totaled 10,270 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, an increase of 12.5 percent from July.
- Within the South census region, which includes Louisiana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 148,000 units in August 2010, a decrease of 10.8 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 5.1 percent to 1,450,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

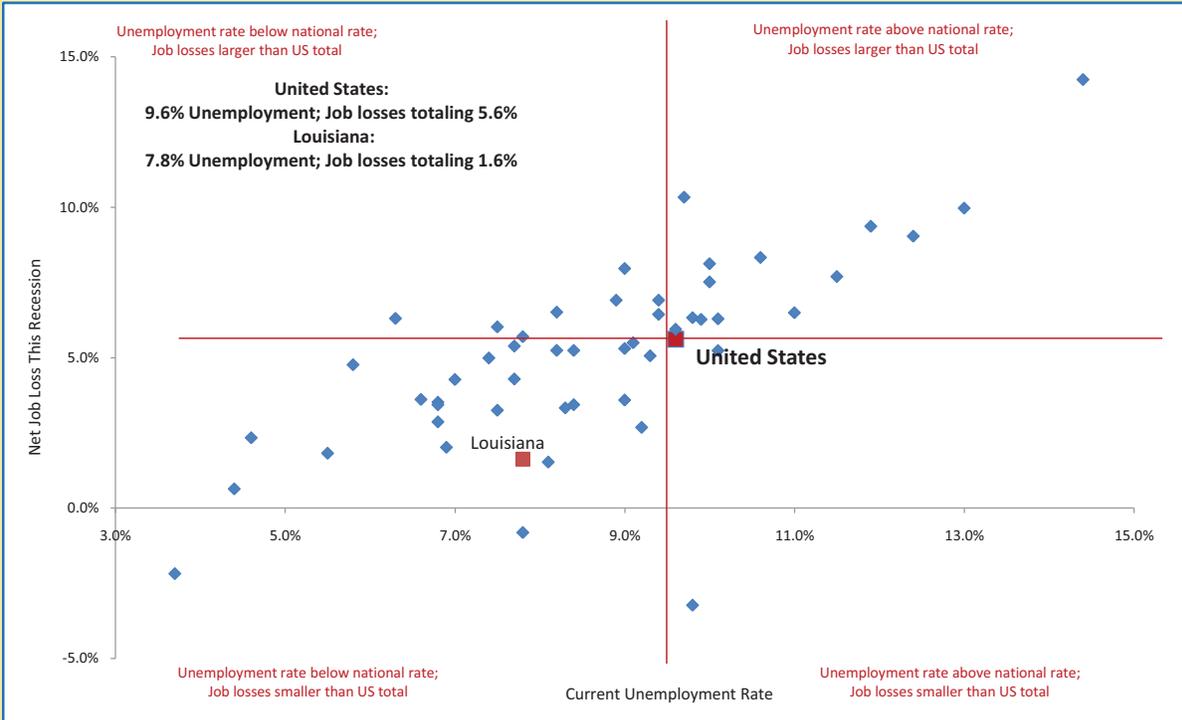
* For Louisiana-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Louisiana office:
http://www.laworks.net/LaborMarketInfo/LMI_MainMenu.asp

How Does Louisiana Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Louisiana to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Louisiana | United States |
|--|----------------|-----------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 5.0% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 7.3% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 7.8% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 9.3% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 5.6% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 42,738 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) 2009 | \$ 45,433 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 16.1% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 14.3% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 18.5% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 16.0% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Maine

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Maine by 14,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Maine, private sector employment fell by 6.1 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 0.1 percent.
- In Maine, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and trade, transportation and utilities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Maine experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; manufacturing; and professional and business services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Maine was 7.7 percent in September 2010, up 3.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.3 percent reached in February 2010.
- 53,000 Maine residents were counted among the unemployed in Maine during September 2010.

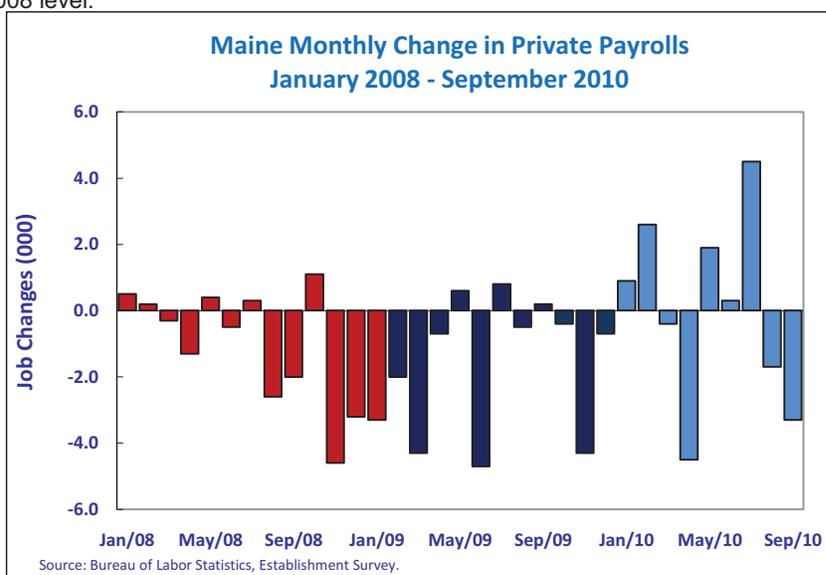
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Maine was \$33,776.00 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, up from \$33,531.30 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Maine, home prices saw a significant improvement of 4.5 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year significant increase of 5.5 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Maine was \$175,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 4.7 percent of all mortgages, including 16.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Maine.
- Housing starts in Maine totaled 2,490 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, a decrease of 33.8 percent from July.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Maine, sales of new single-family homes totaled 35,000 units in August 2010, an increase of 16.7 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 6.4 percent to 500,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

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

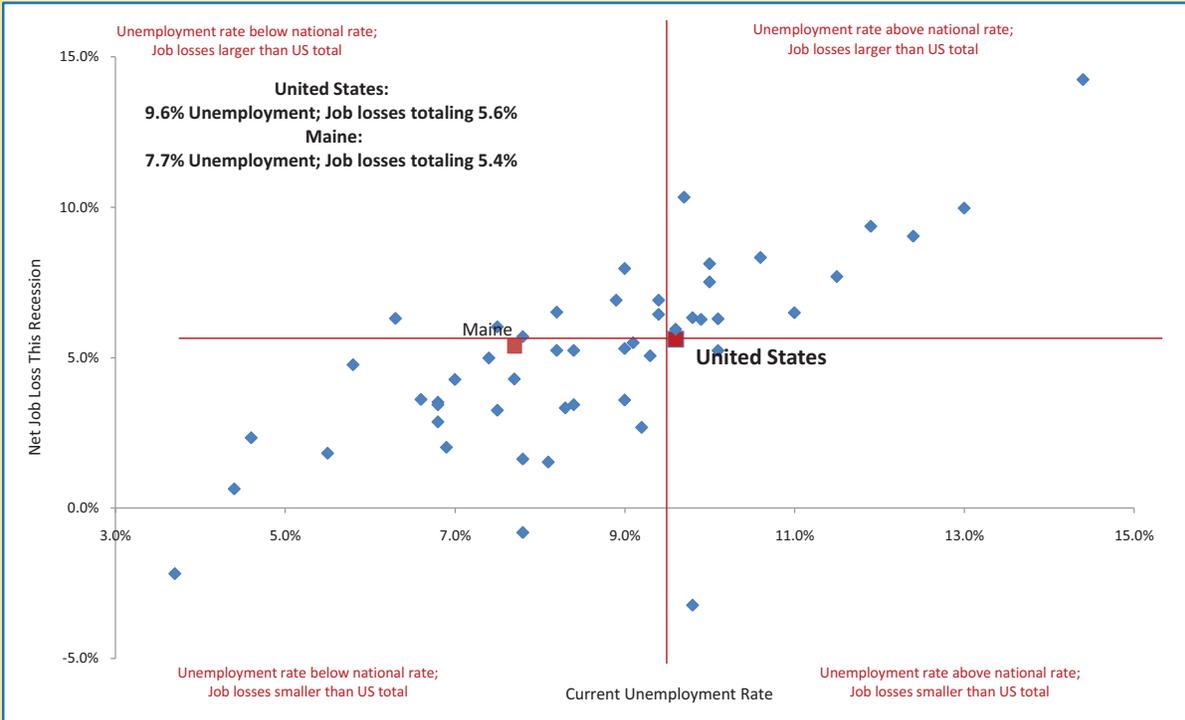


How Does Maine Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Maine to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | Maine | United States |
|---|--------------|----------------------|
| Unemployment Rates | | |
| September 2008 | 5.6% | 6.2% |
| September 2009 | 8.1% | 9.8% |
| September 2010 | 7.7% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 13.2% | 9.8% |
| 2008 | | |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 6.6% | 8.1% |
| 2009 | | |
| Median Household Income | | |
| (2009 \$) | | |
| 2007 | \$ 49,546 | \$ 51,965 |
| 2009 | \$ 47,502 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | | |
| 2007 | 10.9% | 12.5% |
| 2009 | 11.4% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | | |
| 2007 | 8.8% | 15.3% |
| 2009 | 10.2% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Maryland

JOBS

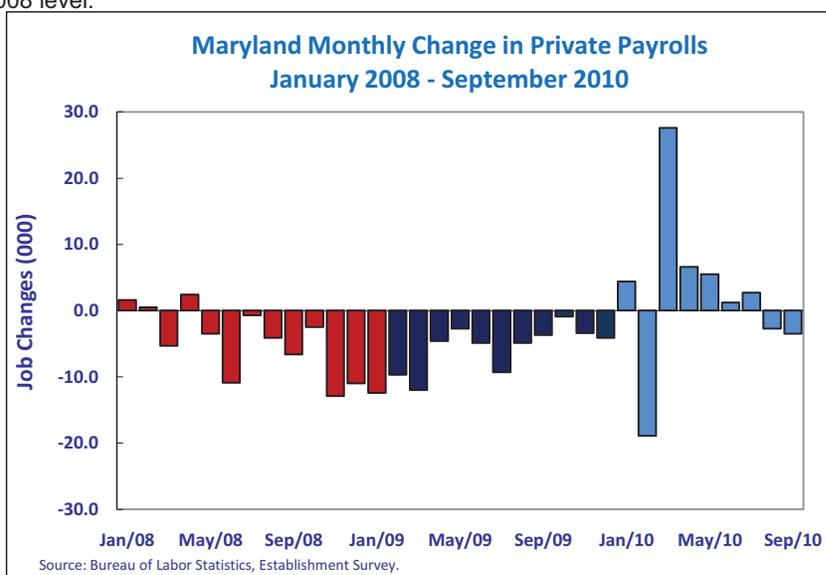
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Maryland by 53,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Maryland, private sector employment fell by 5.9 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.1 percent.
- In Maryland, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and financial activities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Maryland experienced the greatest employment increases: leisure and hospitality; construction; and professional and business services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Maryland was 7.5 percent in September 2010, up 4.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.7 percent reached in March 2010.
- 221,000 Maryland residents were counted among the unemployed in Maryland during September 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Maryland was \$44,321.80 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$44,442.10 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.



HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Maryland, home prices saw a decrease of 3.3 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year decrease of 3.2 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Maryland was \$420,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 4.0 percent of all mortgages, including 13.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Maryland.
- Housing starts in Maryland totaled 14,110 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, an increase of 15.3 percent from July.
- Within the South census region, which includes Maryland, sales of new single-family homes totaled 148,000 units in August 2010, a decrease of 10.8 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 5.1 percent to 1,450,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

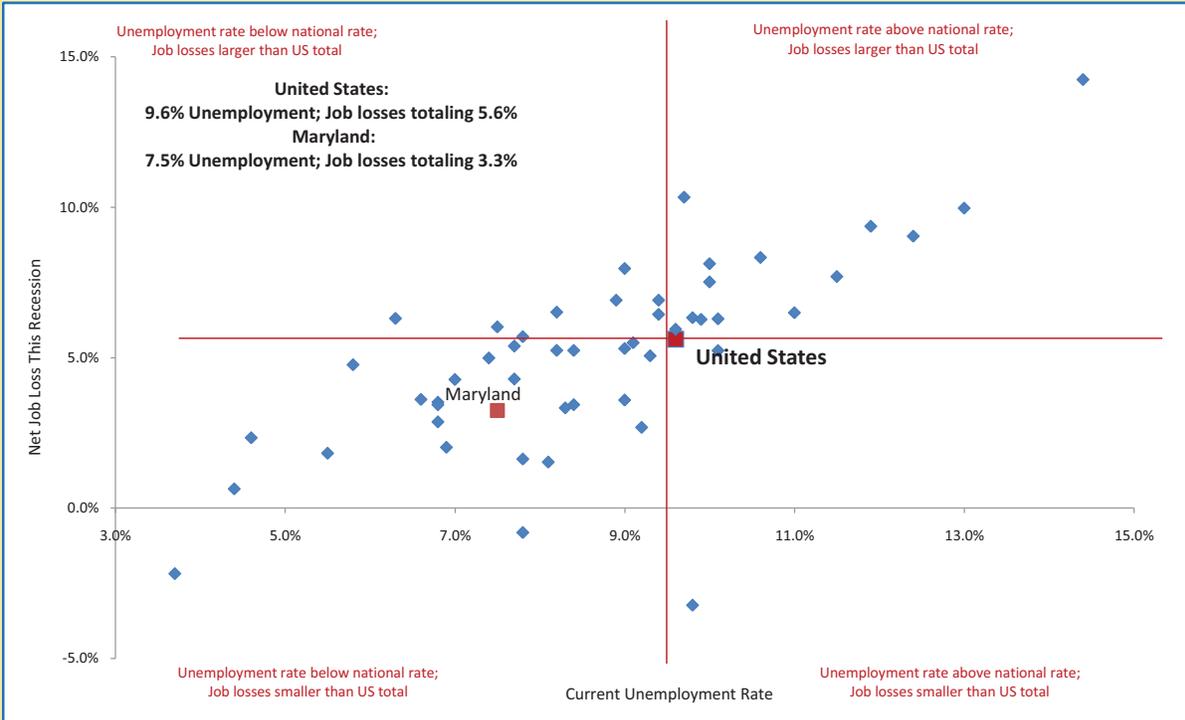
* For Maryland-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Maryland office: <http://www.dllr.maryland.gov/lmi/>

How Does Maryland Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Maryland to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Maryland | United States |
|--|----------------|-----------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 4.8% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 7.3% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 7.5% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 10.4% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 5.6% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 67,893 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) 2009 | \$ 64,186 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 8.8% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 9.6% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 13.7% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 14.0% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Massachusetts

JOBS

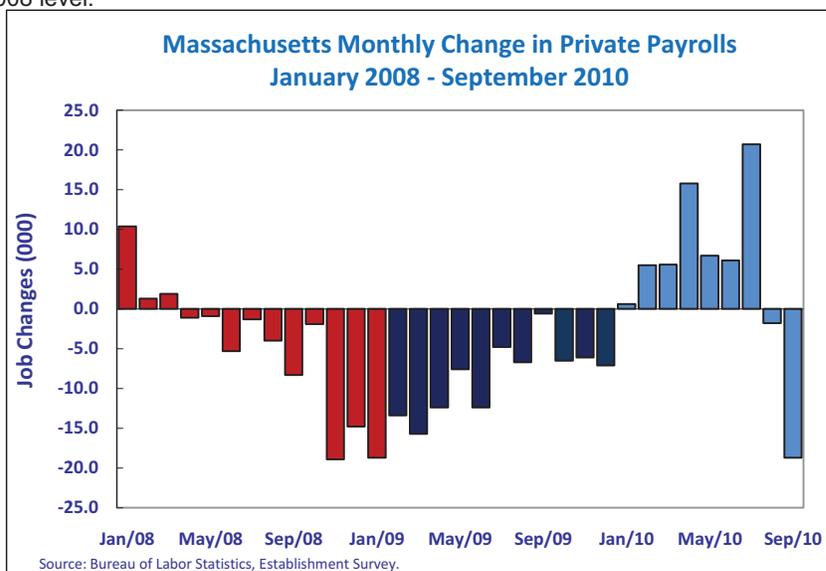
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Massachusetts by 79,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Massachusetts, private sector employment fell by 5.4 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.5 percent.
- In Massachusetts, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and trade, transportation and utilities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Massachusetts experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; construction; and leisure and hospitality.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Massachusetts was 8.4 percent in September 2010, up 4.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.5 percent reached in February 2010.
- 292,000 Massachusetts residents were counted among the unemployed in Massachusetts during September 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Massachusetts was \$45,402.30 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$46,947.70 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.



HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Massachusetts, home prices saw a decrease of 0.2 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year significant increase of 2.4 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Massachusetts was \$302,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 3.2 percent of all mortgages, including 13.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Massachusetts.
- Housing starts in Massachusetts totaled 6,400 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, a decrease of 37.2 percent from July.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Massachusetts, sales of new single-family homes totaled 35,000 units in August 2010, an increase of 16.7 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 6.4 percent to 500,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

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

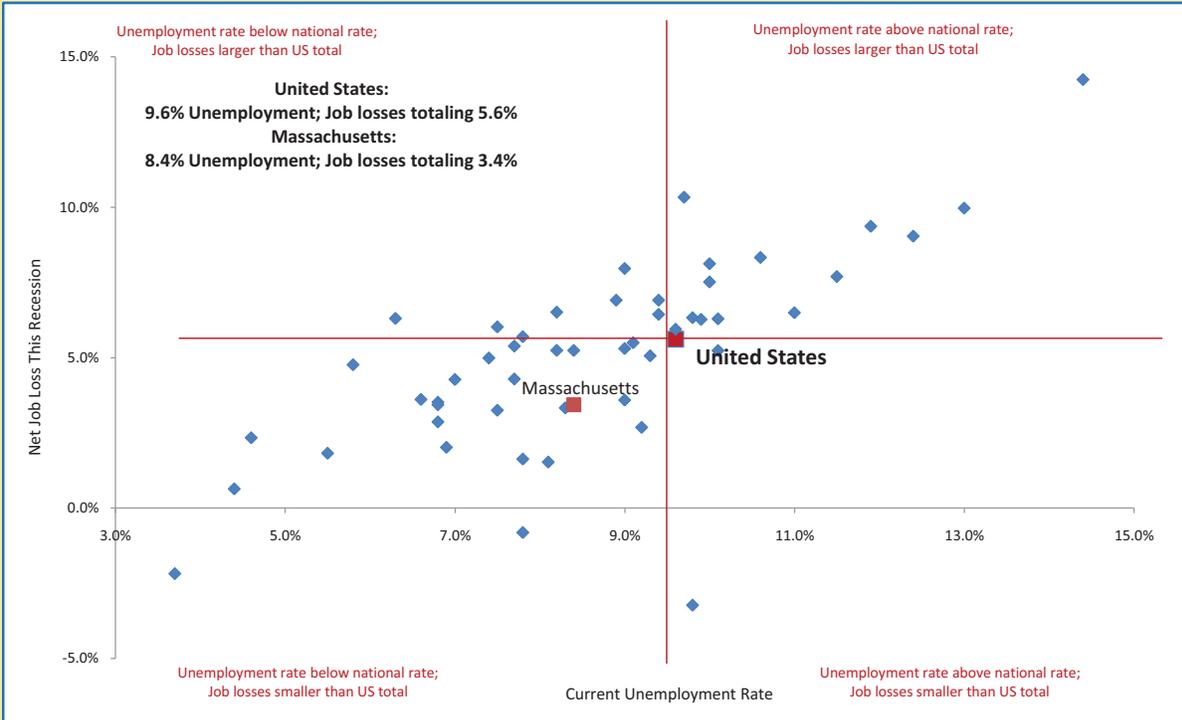
<http://www.mass.gov/?pageID=elwdagencylanding&L=4&L0=Home&L1=Government&L2=EOLWD+Data+and+Statistics&L3=Labor+Market+Information&sid=Elwd>

How Does Massachusetts Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Massachusetts to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Massachusetts | United States |
|--|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 5.7% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 9.0% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 8.4% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 8.3% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 8.7% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 60,479 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) 2009 | \$ 59,373 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 11.2% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 10.8% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 5.4% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 4.4% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Michigan

JOBS

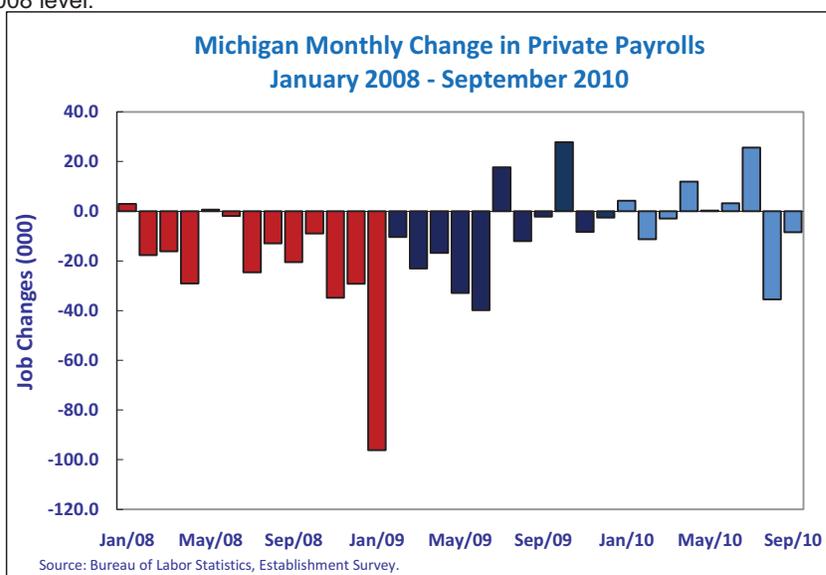
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Michigan by 102,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Michigan, private sector employment fell by 10.9 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment contracted by 0.4 percent.
- In Michigan, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Michigan experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; manufacturing; and trade, transportation and utilities.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Michigan was 13.0 percent in September 2010, up 5.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 14.5 percent reached in December 2009.
- 625,000 Michigan residents were counted among the unemployed in Michigan during September 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Michigan was \$31,590.70 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$32,584.80 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.



HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Michigan, home prices saw a decrease of 1.1 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year significant increase of 2.3 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Michigan was \$150,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 4.5 percent of all mortgages, including 9.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Michigan.
- Housing starts in Michigan totaled 12,090 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, an increase of 51.9 percent from July.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Michigan, sales of new single-family homes totaled 34,000 units in August 2010, a decrease of 26.1 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 5.5 percent to 770,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

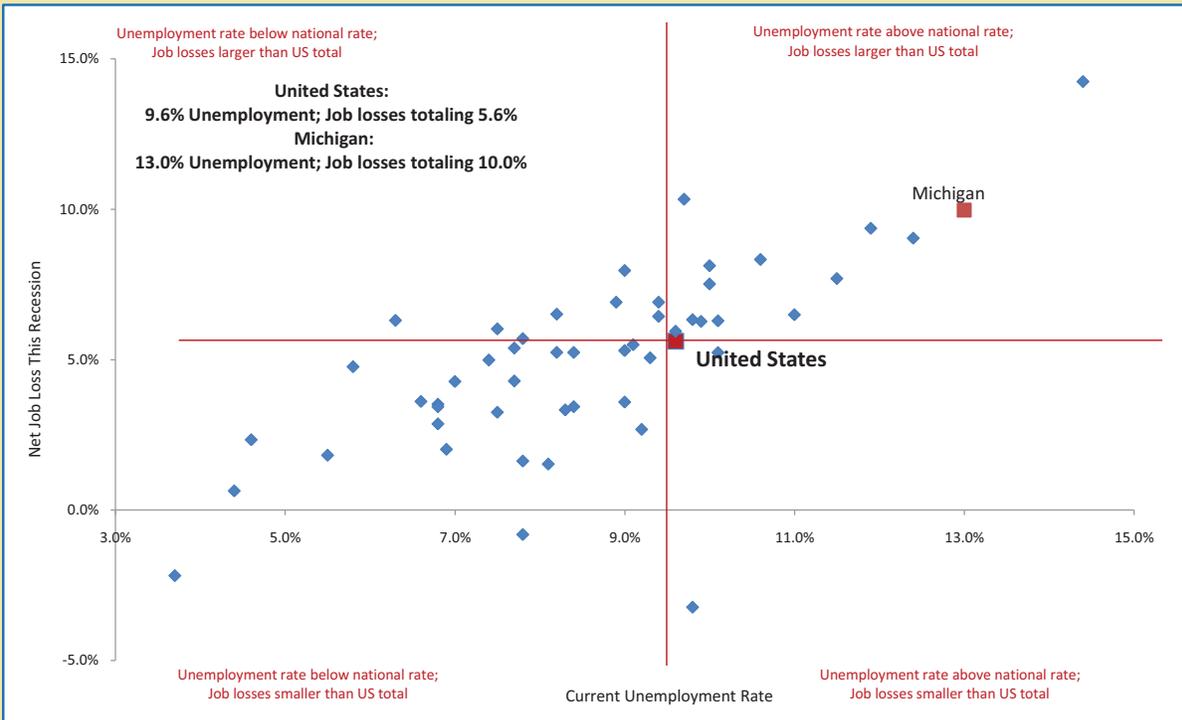
* For Michigan-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Michigan office: <http://www.milmi.org/>

How Does Michigan Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Michigan to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Michigan | United States |
|---|----------------|-----------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 9.0% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 14.4% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 13.0% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 9.5% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 15.1% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 51,072 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) | 2009 | \$ 45,994 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 10.8% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 14.0% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 11.6% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 13.8% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Minnesota

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Minnesota by 60,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Minnesota, private sector employment fell by 6.4 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.7 percent.
- In Minnesota, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Minnesota experienced the greatest employment increases: information services; mining; and manufacturing.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Minnesota was 7.0 percent in September 2010, up 2.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.4 percent reached in June 2009.
- 208,000 Minnesota residents were counted among the unemployed in Minnesota during September 2010.

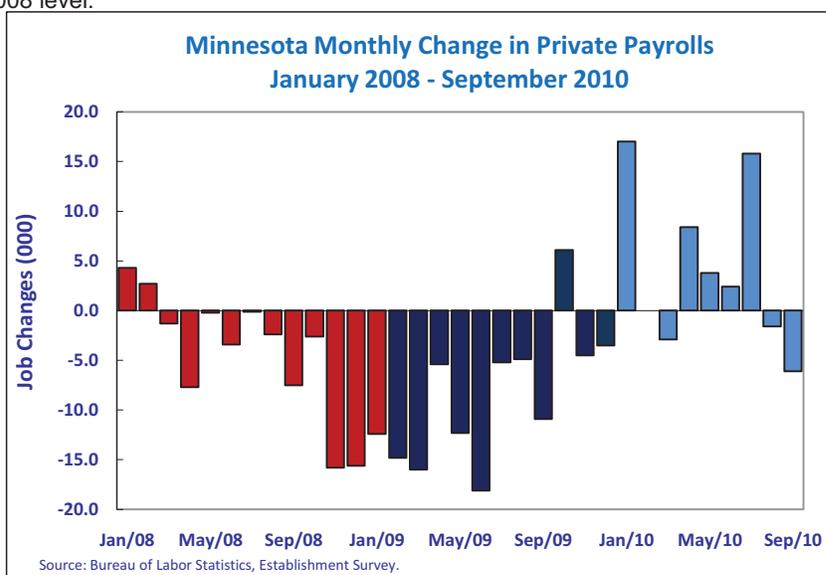
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Minnesota was \$38,465.10 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$39,471.90 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Minnesota, home prices saw a decrease of 0.1 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year significant increase of 2.0 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Minnesota was \$229,300 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 3.4 percent of all mortgages, including 13.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Minnesota.
- Housing starts in Minnesota totaled 12,370 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, an increase of 64.7 percent from July.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Minnesota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 34,000 units in August 2010, a decrease of 26.1 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 5.5 percent to 770,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

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

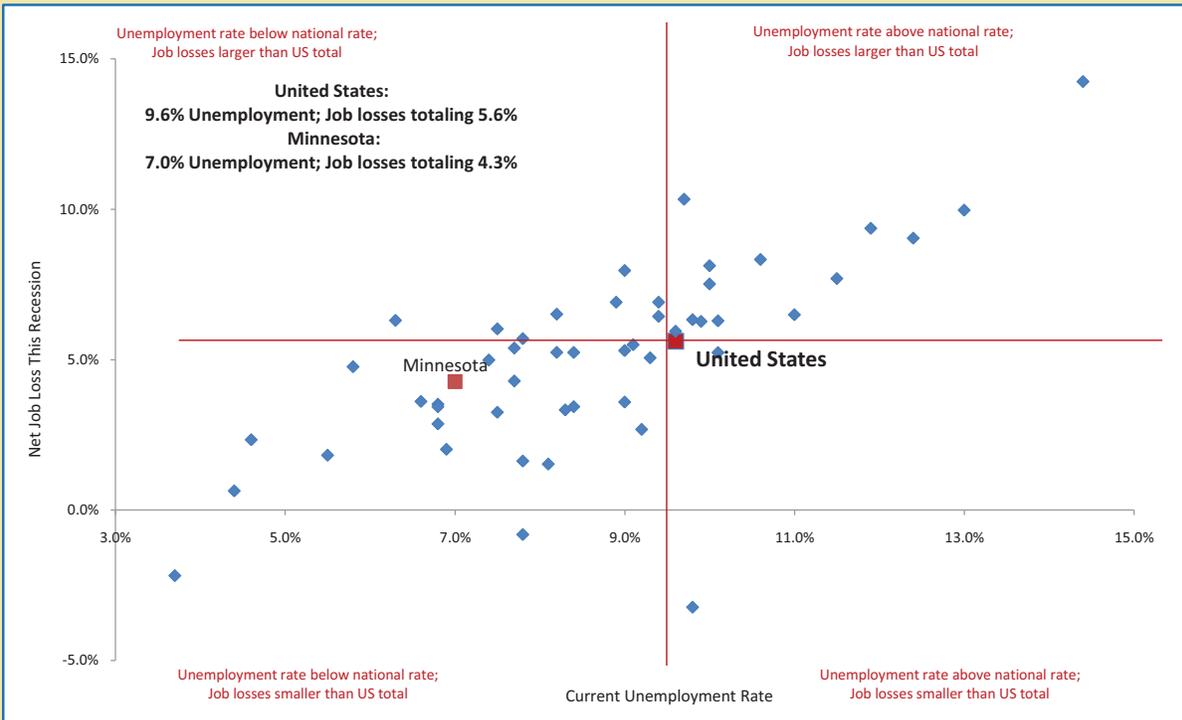


How Does Minnesota Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Minnesota to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Minnesota | United States |
|--|----------------|-----------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 5.6% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 7.9% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 7.0% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 9.9% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 9.8% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 60,060 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) 2009 | \$ 56,090 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 9.3% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 11.1% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 8.3% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 8.8% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Mississippi

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Mississippi by 26,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Mississippi, private sector employment fell by 8.4 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 0.4 percent.
- In Mississippi, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Mississippi experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and other services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Mississippi was 9.8 percent in September 2010, up 3.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.6 percent reached in March 2010.
- 127,000 Mississippi residents were counted among the unemployed in Mississippi during September 2010.

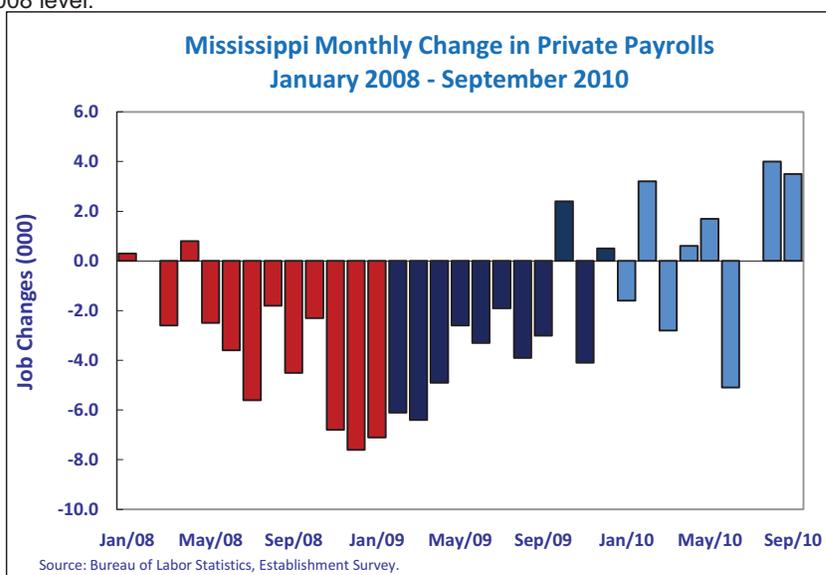
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Mississippi was \$27,986.80 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$28,712.00 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Mississippi, home prices saw a decrease of 2.7 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year decrease of 0.8 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Mississippi was \$168,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 3.0 percent of all mortgages, including 7.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Mississippi.
- Housing starts in Mississippi totaled 5,350 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, an increase of 52.9 percent from July.
- Within the South census region, which includes Mississippi, sales of new single-family homes totaled 148,000 units in August 2010, a decrease of 10.8 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 5.1 percent to 1,450,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

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

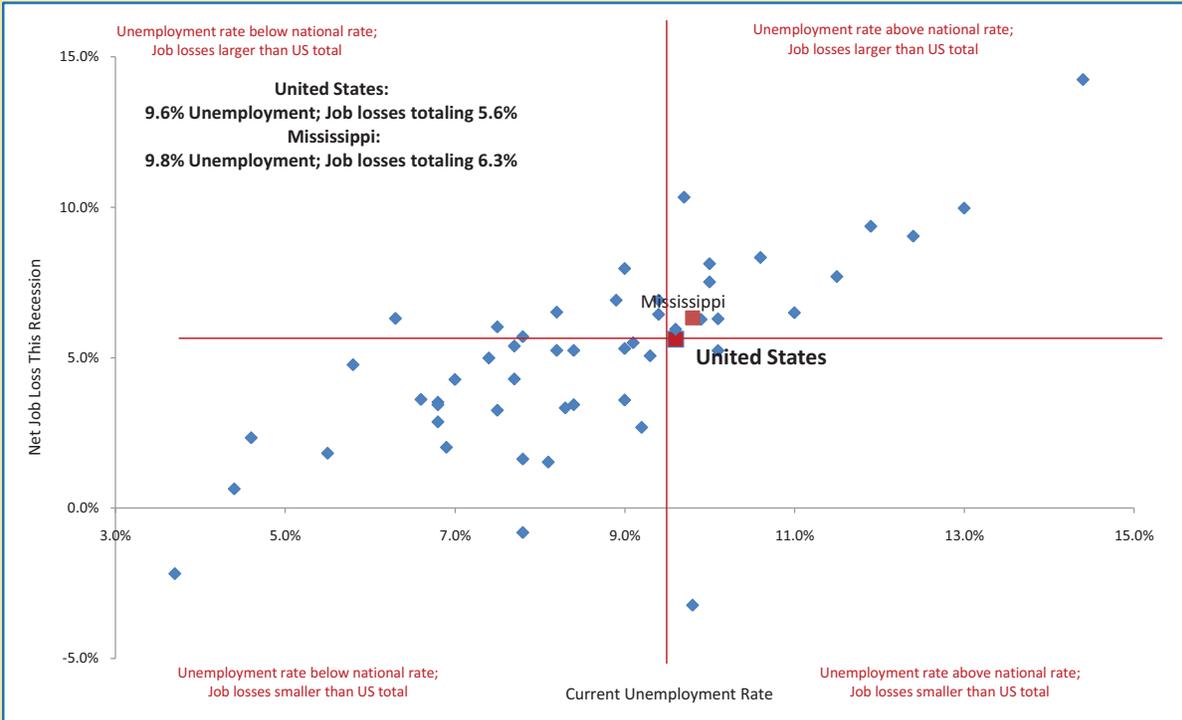


How Does Mississippi Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Mississippi to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Mississippi | United States |
|---|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 7.3% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 10.0% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 9.8% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 9.7% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 5.9% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 38,564 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) | 2009 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 22.6% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 23.1% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 18.8% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 17.6% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Missouri

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Missouri by 59,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Missouri, private sector employment fell by 6.4 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment contracted by 0.3 percent.
- In Missouri, employees in the mining, construction, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Missouri experienced the greatest employment increases: other services; leisure and hospitality; and government.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Missouri was 9.3 percent in September 2010, up 4.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.7 percent reached in October 2009.
- 278,000 Missouri residents were counted among the unemployed in Missouri during September 2010.

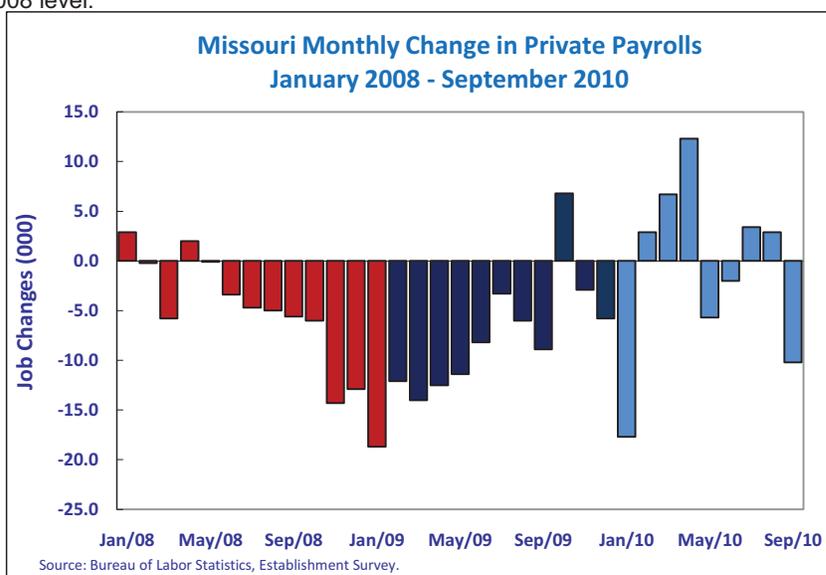
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Missouri was \$32,920.90 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$33,817.20 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Missouri, home prices saw a decrease of 0.3 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year increase of 1.3 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Missouri was \$172,500 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 2.1 percent of all mortgages, including 6.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Missouri.
- Housing starts in Missouri totaled 10,890 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, an increase of 68.8 percent from July.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Missouri, sales of new single-family homes totaled 34,000 units in August 2010, a decrease of 26.1 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 5.5 percent to 770,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

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

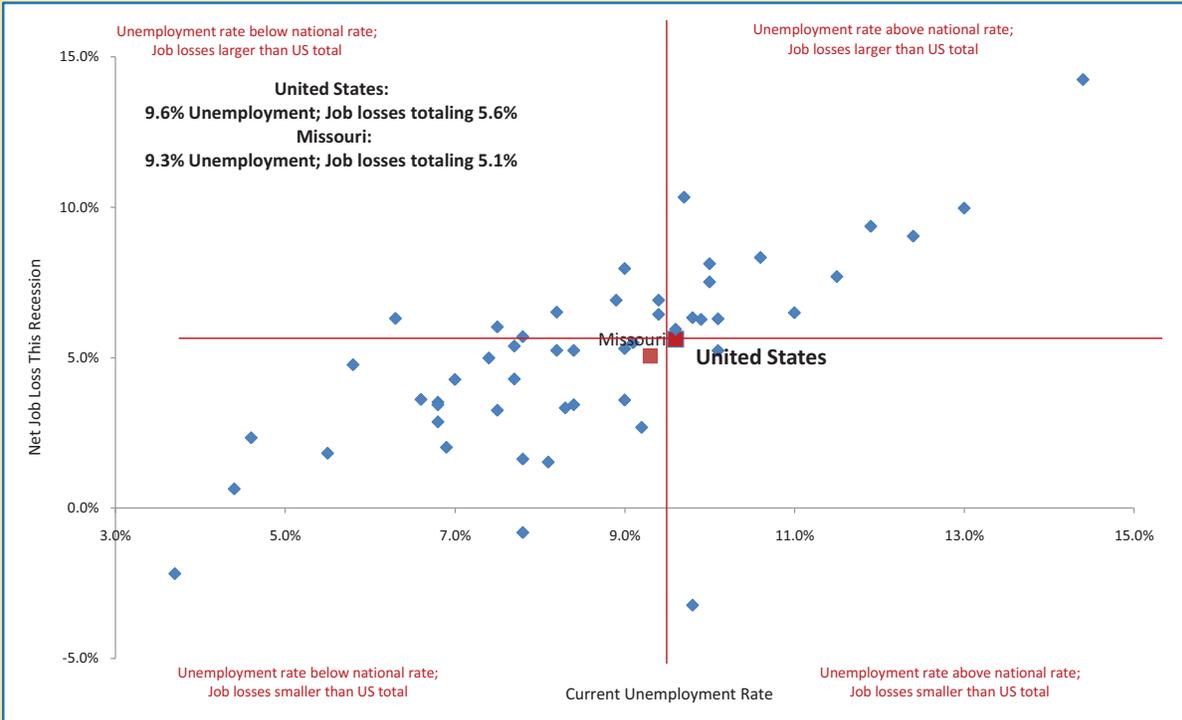


How Does Missouri Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Missouri to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Missouri | United States |
|--|----------------|-----------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 6.6% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 9.7% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 9.3% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 11.4% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 7.2% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 47,591 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) 2009 | \$ 48,769 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 12.8% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 15.5% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 12.6% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 15.3% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Montana

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Montana by 10,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Montana, private sector employment fell by 7.2 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 0.7 percent.
- In Montana, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Montana experienced the greatest employment increases: other services; mining; and manufacturing.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Montana was 7.4 percent in September 2010, up 3.5 percentage points from December 2007, matching its most recent peak reached in August 2010.
- 37,000 Montana residents were counted among the unemployed in Montana during September 2010.

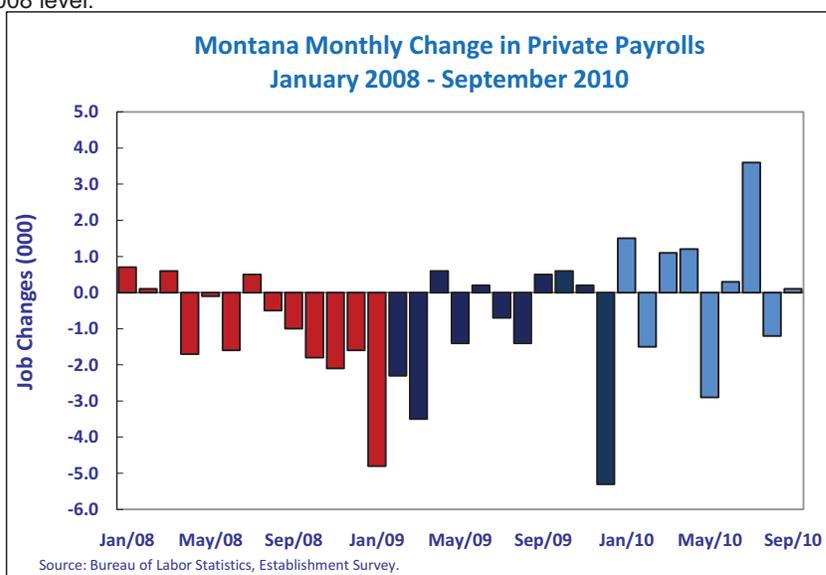
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Montana was \$32,192.00 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$32,364.00 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Montana, home prices saw a decrease of 1.6 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year increase of 1.6 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Montana was \$215,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 1.9 percent of all mortgages, including 10.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Montana.
- Housing starts in Montana totaled 2,510 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, an increase of 30.7 percent from July.
- Within the West census region, which includes Montana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 71,000 units in August 2010, an increase of 54.3 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 13.9 percent to 900,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

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

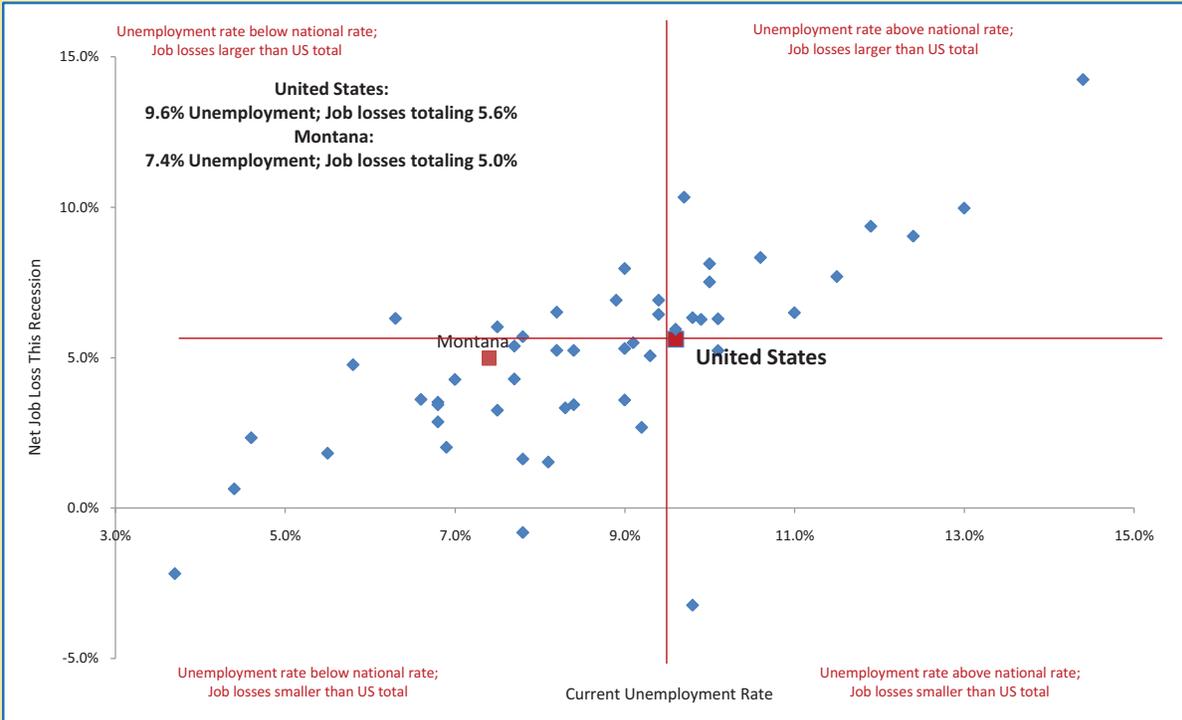


How Does Montana Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Montana to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Montana | United States |
|---|----------------|-----------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 5.0% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 6.5% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 7.4% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 13.6% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 7.5% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 45,160 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) 2009 | \$ 40,437 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 13.0% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 13.5% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 15.6% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 15.4% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Nebraska

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Nebraska by 17,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Nebraska, private sector employment fell by 4.2 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 0.7 percent.
- In Nebraska, employees in the information services, manufacturing, and construction sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Nebraska experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; leisure and hospitality; and other services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Nebraska was 4.6 percent in September 2010, up 1.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 5.0 percent reached in April 2010.
- 45,000 Nebraska residents were counted among the unemployed in Nebraska during September 2010.

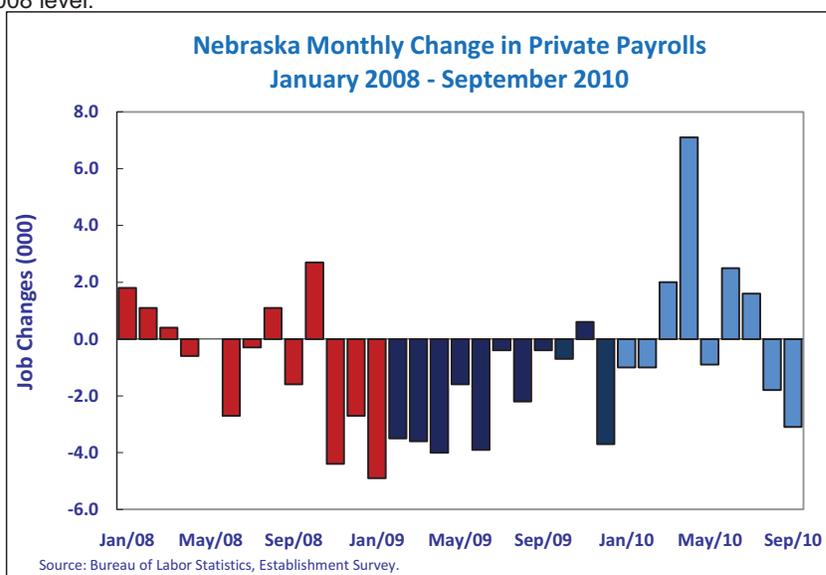
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Nebraska was \$35,892.90 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$36,971.00 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Nebraska, home prices saw an increase of 1.9 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year increase of 1.9 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Nebraska was \$139,900 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 1.8 percent of all mortgages, including 7.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Nebraska.
- Housing starts in Nebraska totaled 5,860 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, an increase of 68.9 percent from July.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Nebraska, sales of new single-family homes totaled 34,000 units in August 2010, a decrease of 26.1 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 5.5 percent to 770,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

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

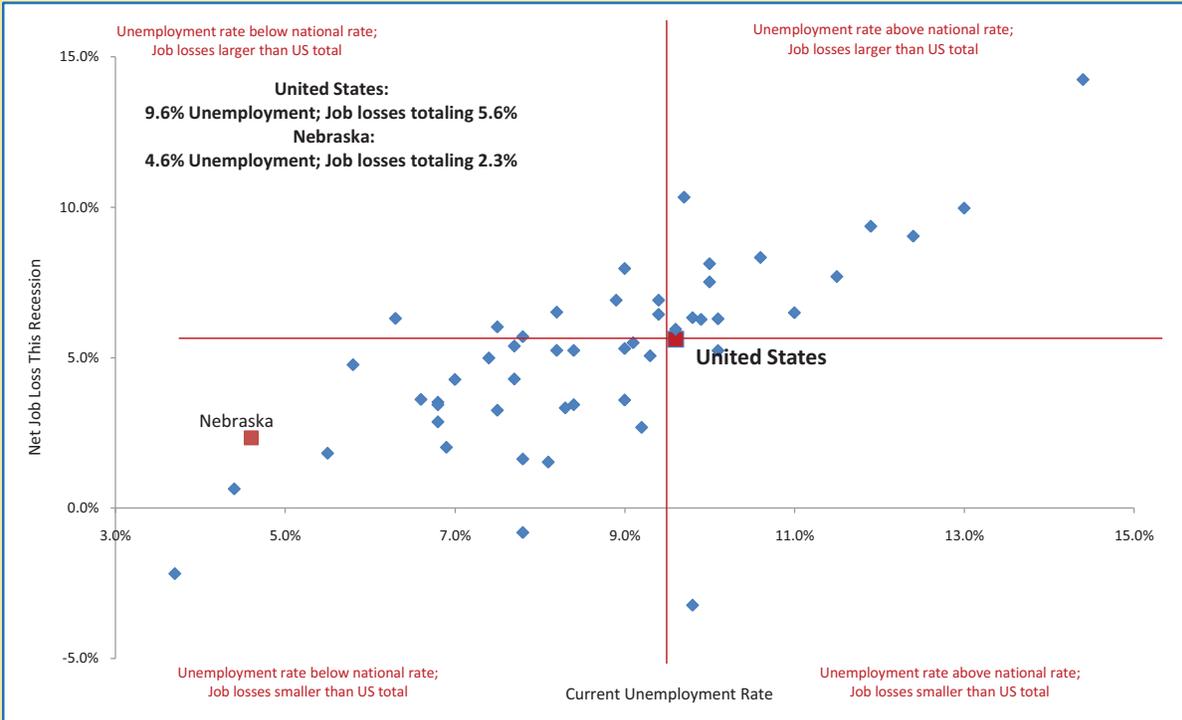


How Does Nebraska Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Nebraska to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Nebraska | United States |
|---|----------------|-----------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 3.5% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 4.8% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 4.6% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 11.1% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 2.9% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 50,870 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) | 2009 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 9.9% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 9.9% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 13.2% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 11.5% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Nevada

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Nevada by 29,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Nevada, private sector employment fell by 14.4 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment contracted by 1.6 percent.
- In Nevada, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and financial activities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Nevada experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; other services; and trade, transportation and utilities.*
- 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 14.4 percent in September 2010, up 9.2 percentage points from December 2007, matching its most recent peak reached in August 2010.
- 193,000 Nevada residents were counted among the unemployed in Nevada during September 2010.

EARNINGS

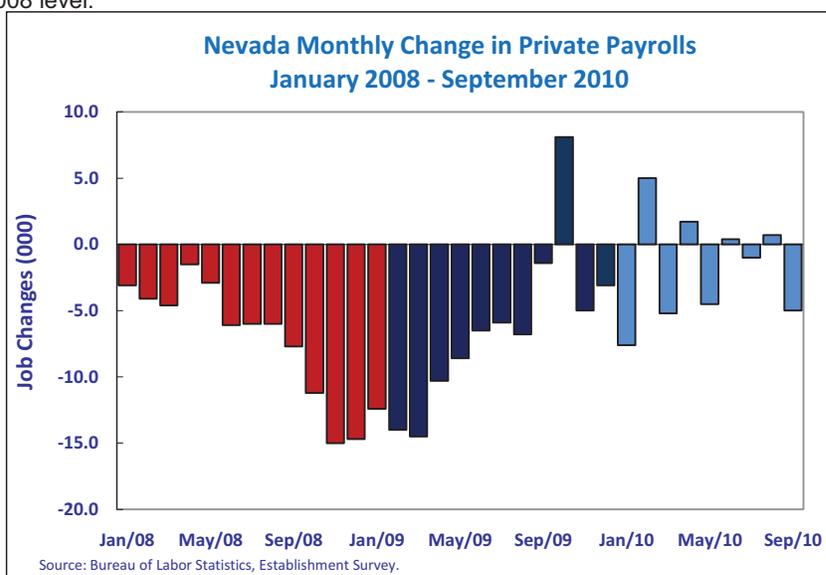
- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Nevada was \$33,380.90 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$37,028.60 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Nevada, home prices saw a decrease of 2.4 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year decrease of 1.6 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Nevada was \$268,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 10.3 percent of all mortgages, including 23.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Nevada.
- Housing starts in Nevada totaled 5,510 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, an increase of 18.5 percent from July.
- Within the West census region, which includes Nevada, sales of new single-family homes totaled 71,000 units in August 2010, an increase of 54.3 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 13.9 percent to 900,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

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

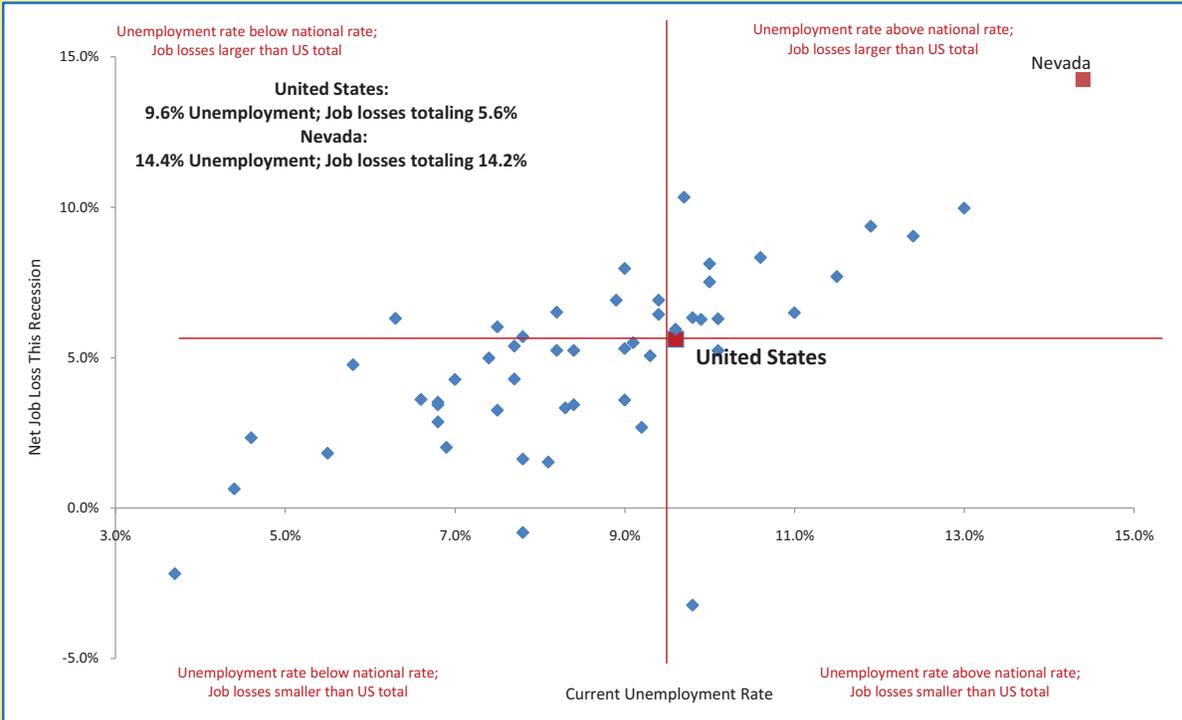


How Does Nevada Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Nevada to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Nevada | United States |
|--|----------------|-----------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 7.5% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 12.7% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 14.4% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 11.8% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 11.5% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 55,922 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) | 2009 | \$ 51,434 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 9.7% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 13.0% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 17.2% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 20.8% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: New Hampshire

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in New Hampshire by 13,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In New Hampshire, private sector employment fell by 4.8 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.8 percent.
- In New Hampshire, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and financial activities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in New Hampshire experienced the greatest employment increases: construction; other services; and manufacturing.*
- 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 5.5 percent in September 2010, up 2.1 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.1 percent reached in February 2010.
- 41,000 New Hampshire residents were counted among the unemployed in New Hampshire during September 2010.

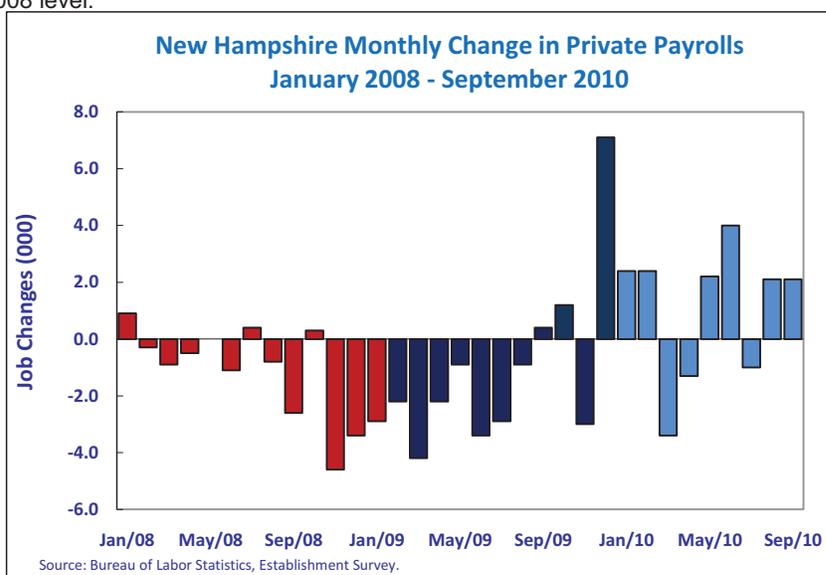
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New Hampshire was \$39,067.30 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$40,144.70 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In New Hampshire, home prices saw a decrease of 0.7 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year increase of 1.0 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in New Hampshire was \$245,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 2.5 percent of all mortgages, including 9.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New Hampshire.
- Housing starts in New Hampshire totaled 1,970 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, a decrease of 7.9 percent from July.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes New Hampshire, sales of new single-family homes totaled 35,000 units in August 2010, an increase of 16.7 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 6.4 percent to 500,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

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

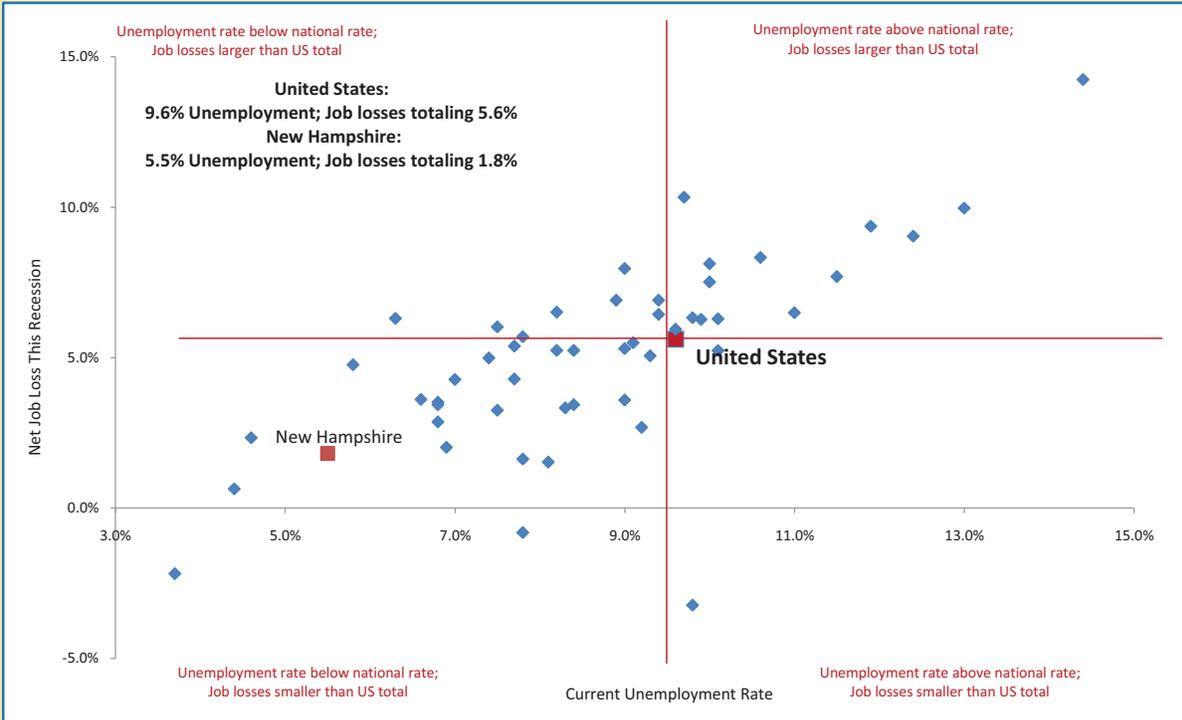


How Does New Hampshire Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare New Hampshire to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | New Hampshire | United States |
|--|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 4.1% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 6.7% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 5.5% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 11.9% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 5.9% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 69,906 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) | 2009 | \$ 64,131 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 5.8% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 7.8% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 10.5% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 10.5% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: New Jersey

JOBS

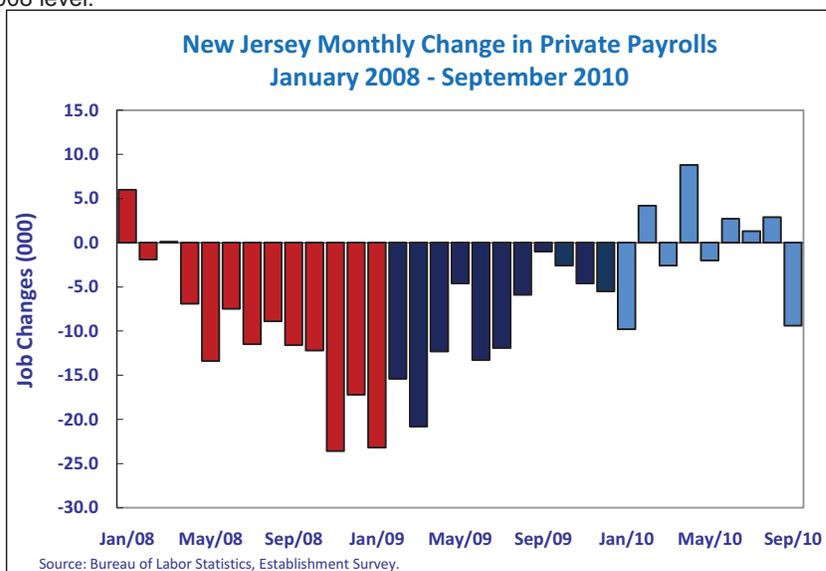
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in New Jersey by 94,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In New Jersey, private sector employment fell by 6.7 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment contracted by 0.1 percent.
- In New Jersey, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in New Jersey experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; financial activities; and information services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New Jersey was 9.4 percent in September 2010, up 4.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.0 percent reached in December 2009.
- 423,000 New Jersey residents were counted among the unemployed in New Jersey during September 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New Jersey was \$46,028.60 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$47,303.50 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.



HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In New Jersey, home prices saw a decrease of 0.7 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year decrease of 0.4 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in New Jersey was \$345,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 6.3 percent of all mortgages, including 23.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New Jersey.
- Housing starts in New Jersey totaled 11,390 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, a decrease of 13.1 percent from July.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes New Jersey, sales of new single-family homes totaled 35,000 units in August 2010, an increase of 16.7 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 6.4 percent to 500,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

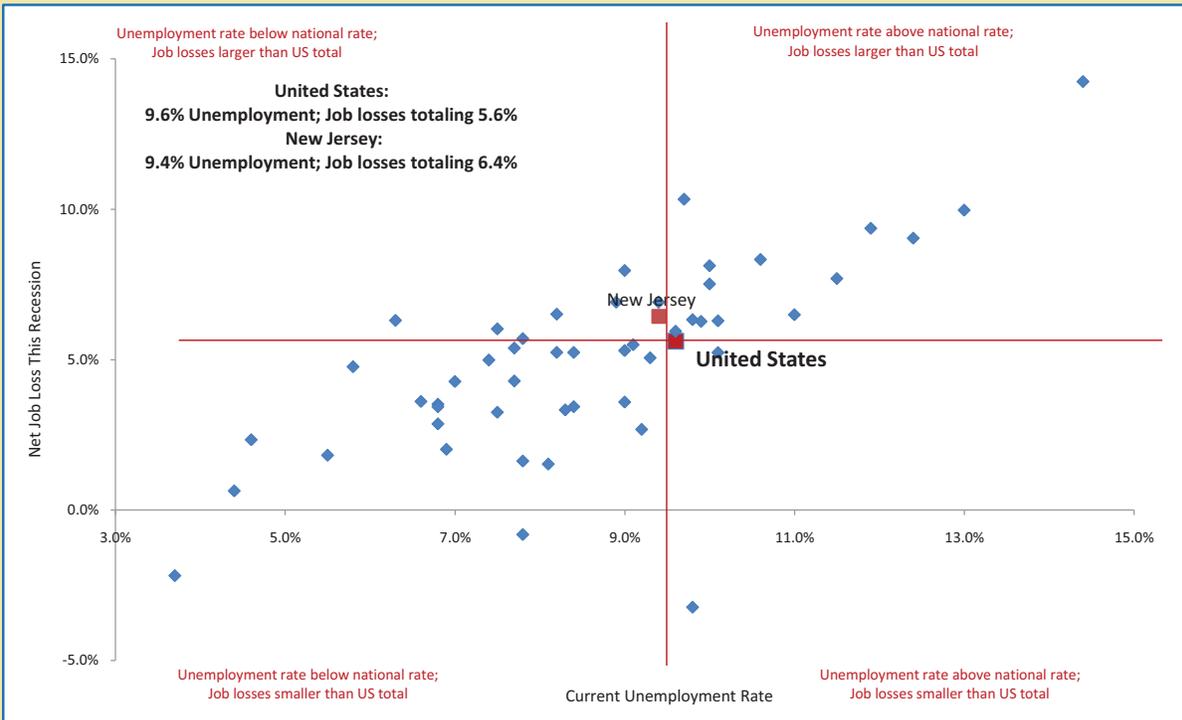
* For New Jersey-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the New Jersey office: http://lwd.dol.state.nj.us/labor/lpa/LMI_index.html

How Does New Jersey Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare New Jersey to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | New Jersey | United States |
|--|----------------|------------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 5.8% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 9.8% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 9.4% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 7.3% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 7.1% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 62,594 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) 2009 | \$ 64,777 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 8.7% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 9.3% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 15.8% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 15.8% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: New Mexico

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in New Mexico by 19,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In New Mexico, private sector employment fell by 7.2 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 0.1 percent.
- In New Mexico, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in New Mexico experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; manufacturing; and education and health services.*
- 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 8.2 percent in September 2010, up 4.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.8 percent reached in March 2010.
- 79,000 New Mexico residents were counted among the unemployed in New Mexico during September 2010.

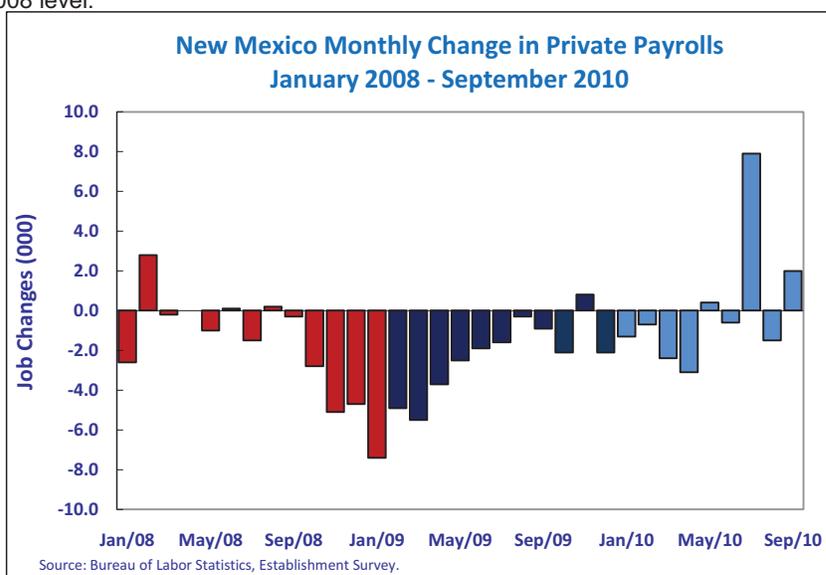
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New Mexico was \$30,801.20 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$31,050.00 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In New Mexico, home prices saw a decrease of 3.6 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year decrease of 2.8 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in New Mexico was \$183,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 3.1 percent of all mortgages, including 12.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New Mexico.
- Housing starts in New Mexico totaled 4,090 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, a decrease of 21.2 percent from July.
- Within the West census region, which includes New Mexico, sales of new single-family homes totaled 71,000 units in August 2010, an increase of 54.3 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 13.9 percent to 900,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

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

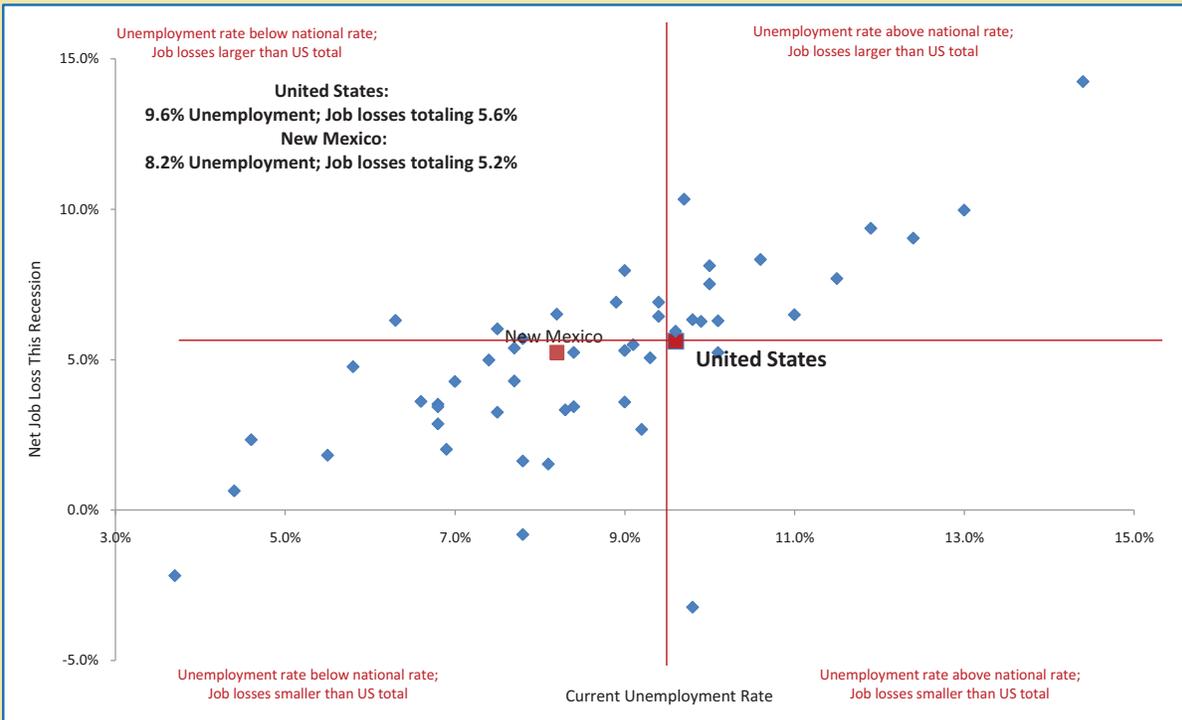


How Does New Mexico Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare New Mexico to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | New Mexico | United States |
|---|----------------|------------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 5.0% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 7.8% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 8.2% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 11.7% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 5.9% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 45,886 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) | 2009 | \$ 43,542 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 14.0% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 19.3% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 22.5% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 21.7% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: New York

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in New York by 206,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In New York, private sector employment fell by 4.3 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 0.8 percent.
- In New York, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in New York experienced the greatest employment increases: other services; mining; and professional and business services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in New York was 8.3 percent in September 2010, up 3.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.9 percent reached in December 2009.
- 799,000 New York residents were counted among the unemployed in New York during September 2010.

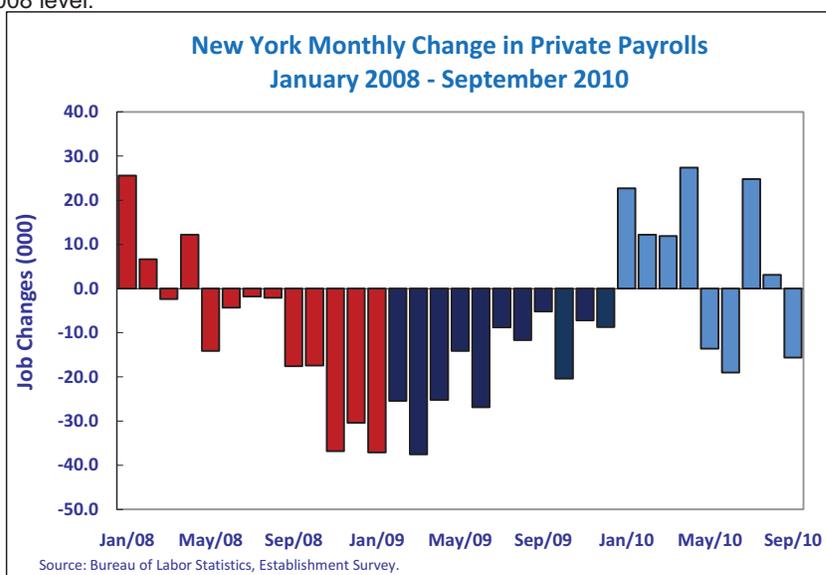
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in New York was \$42,899.60 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$44,253.70 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In New York, home prices saw a significant improvement of 3.0 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year increase of 1.0 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in New York was \$290,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 4.6 percent of all mortgages, including 18.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in New York.
- Housing starts in New York totaled 13,720 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, a decrease of 34.5 percent from July.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes New York, sales of new single-family homes totaled 35,000 units in August 2010, an increase of 16.7 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 6.4 percent to 500,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

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

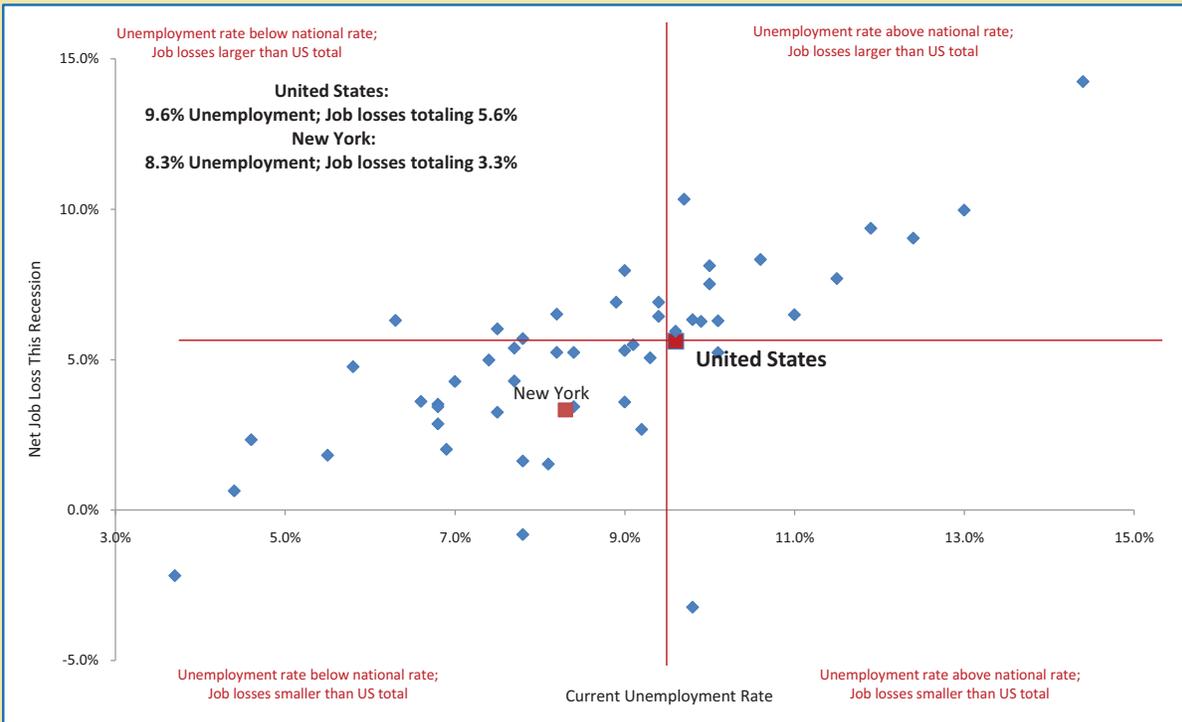


How Does New York Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare New York to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | New York | United States |
|---|----------------|-----------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 5.6% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 8.8% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 8.3% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 6.9% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 7.8% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 50,632 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) | 2009 | \$ 50,216 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 14.5% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 15.8% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 13.2% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 14.8% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: North Carolina

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in North Carolina by 90,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In North Carolina, private sector employment fell by 9.1 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 0.4 percent.
- In North Carolina, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in North Carolina experienced the greatest employment increases: information services; professional and business services; and government.*
- 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 9.6 percent in September 2010, up 4.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.2 percent reached in February 2010.
- 430,000 North Carolina residents were counted among the unemployed in North Carolina during September 2010.

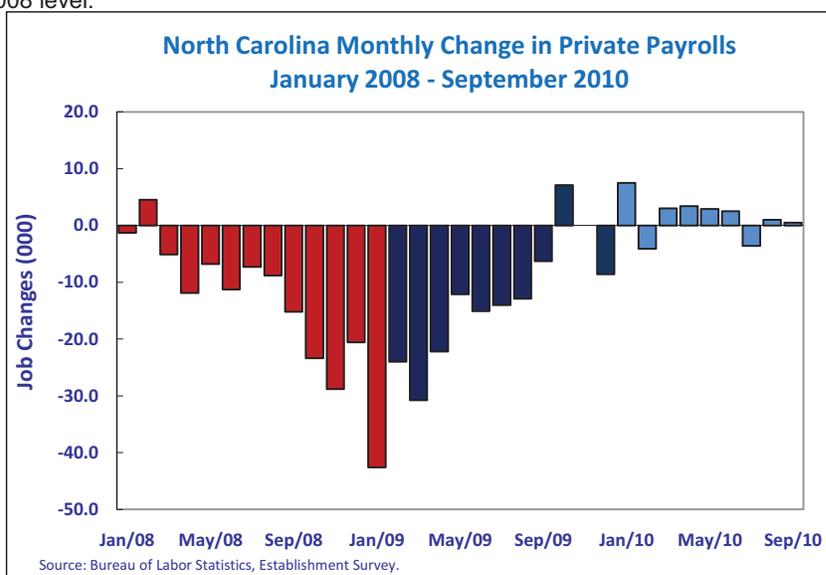
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in North Carolina was \$32,077.00 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$32,914.40 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In North Carolina, home prices saw a decrease of 1.5 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year decrease of 0.6 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in North Carolina was \$222,800 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 2.3 percent of all mortgages, including 7.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in North Carolina.
- Housing starts in North Carolina totaled 33,970 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, a decrease of 2.0 percent from July.
- Within the South census region, which includes North Carolina, sales of new single-family homes totaled 148,000 units in August 2010, a decrease of 10.8 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 5.1 percent to 1,450,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

* For North Carolina-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the North Carolina office: <http://www.ncsc1.com/lmi/default.asp>

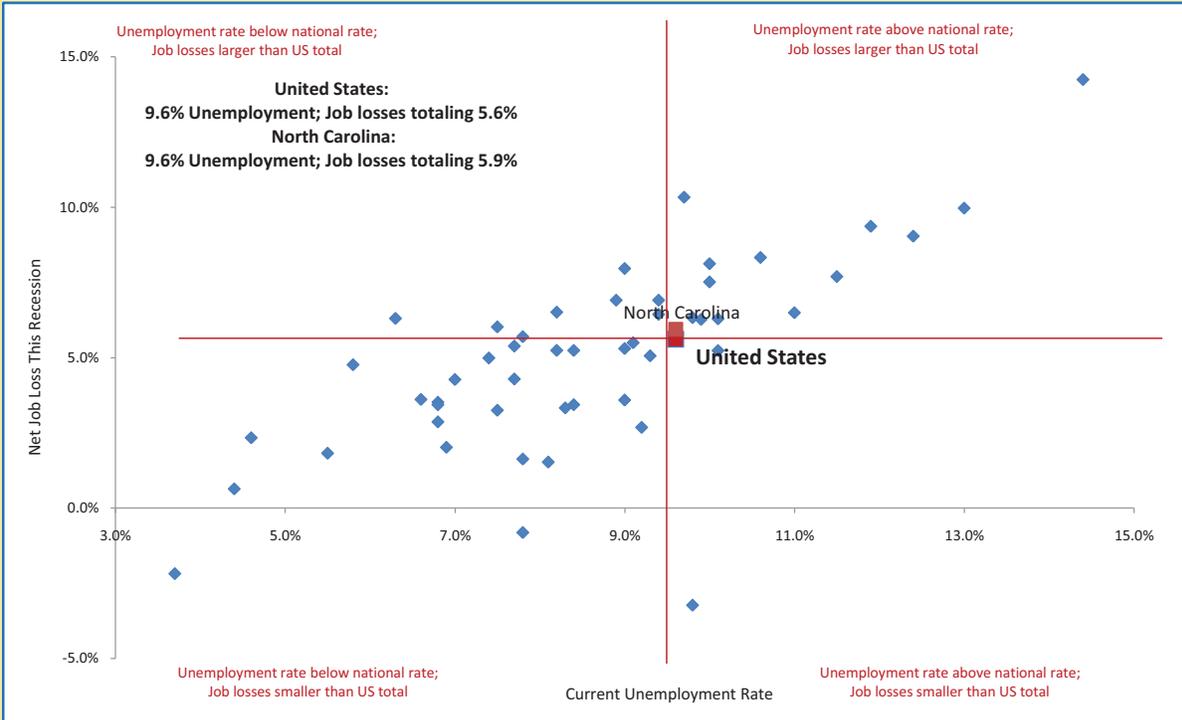


How Does North Carolina Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare North Carolina to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | North Carolina | United States |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 6.8% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 10.9% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 9.6% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 10.8% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 9.3% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 45,013 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) | 2009 | \$ 41,906 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 15.5% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 16.9% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 16.4% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 18.0% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: North Dakota

JOBS

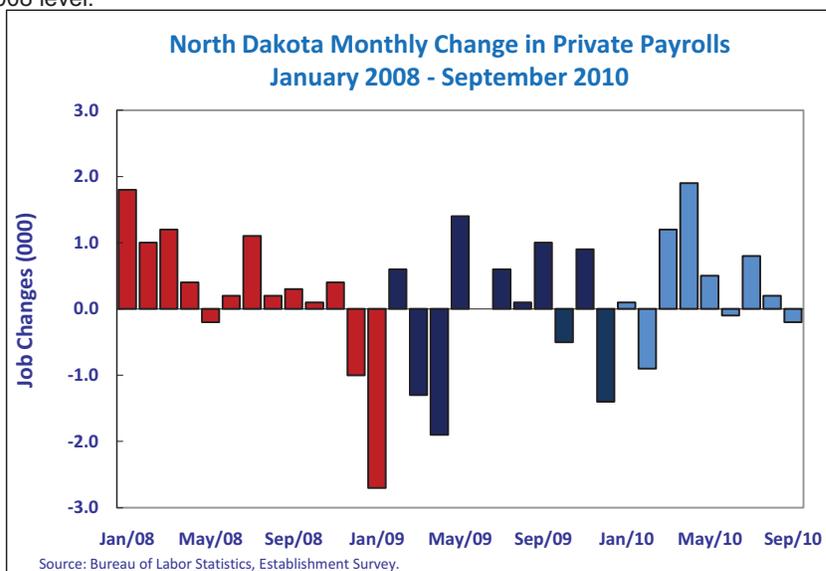
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in North Dakota by 8,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In North Dakota, private sector employment rose by 0.8 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.2 percent.
- In North Dakota, employees in the manufacturing, professional and business services, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in North Dakota experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; construction; and education and health services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in North Dakota was 3.7 percent in September 2010, up 0.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 4.4 percent reached in August 2009.
- 14,000 North Dakota residents were counted among the unemployed in North Dakota during September 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in North Dakota was \$35,999.90 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$37,659.10 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.



HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In North Dakota, home prices saw an increase of 0.6 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year increase of 1.0 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in North Dakota was \$190,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 1.0 percent of all mortgages, including 8.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in North Dakota.
- Housing starts in North Dakota totaled 5,540 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, an increase of 27.1 percent from July.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes North Dakota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 34,000 units in August 2010, a decrease of 26.1 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 5.5 percent to 770,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

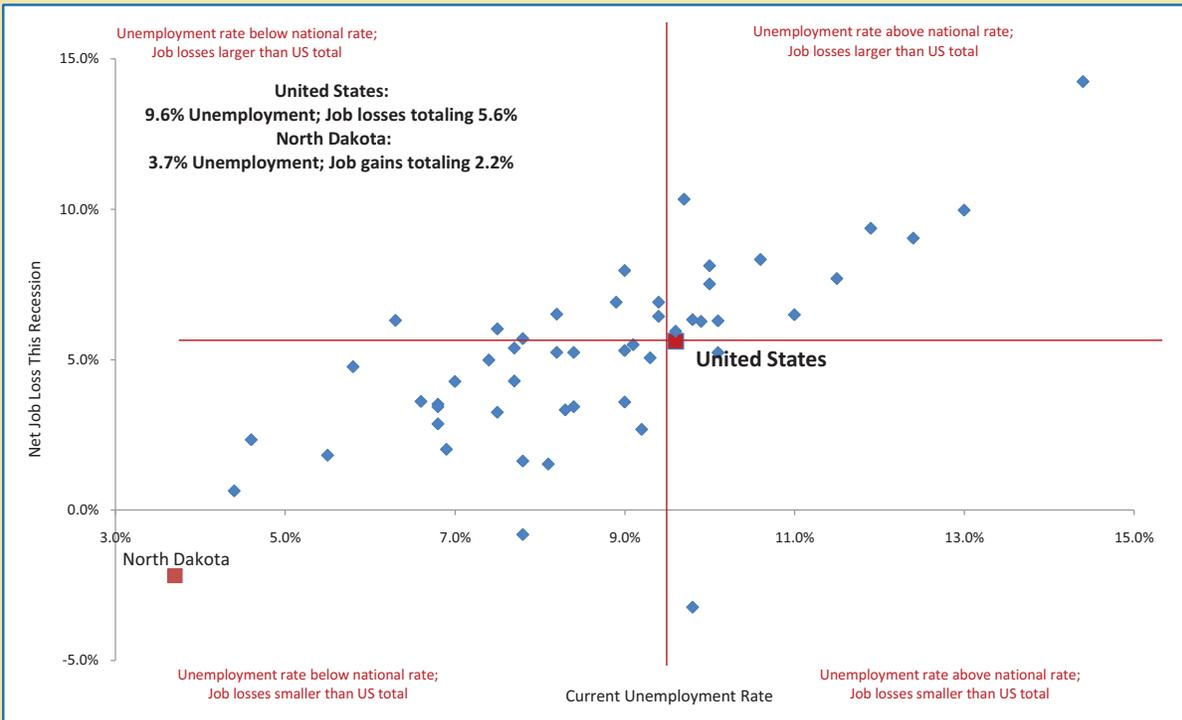
* For North Dakota-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the North Dakota office: <http://www.jobsnd.com/>

How Does North Dakota Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare North Dakota to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | North Dakota | United States |
|---|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 3.4% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 4.3% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 3.7% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 11.1% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 4.5% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 48,833 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) | 2009 | \$ 50,075 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 9.3% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 10.9% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 10.0% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 10.7% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Ohio

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Ohio by 117,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Ohio, private sector employment fell by 8.9 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 0.6 percent.
- In Ohio, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Ohio experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and manufacturing.*
- 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 10.0 percent in September 2010, up 4.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.0 percent reached in March 2010.
- 591,000 Ohio residents were counted among the unemployed in Ohio during September 2010.

EARNINGS

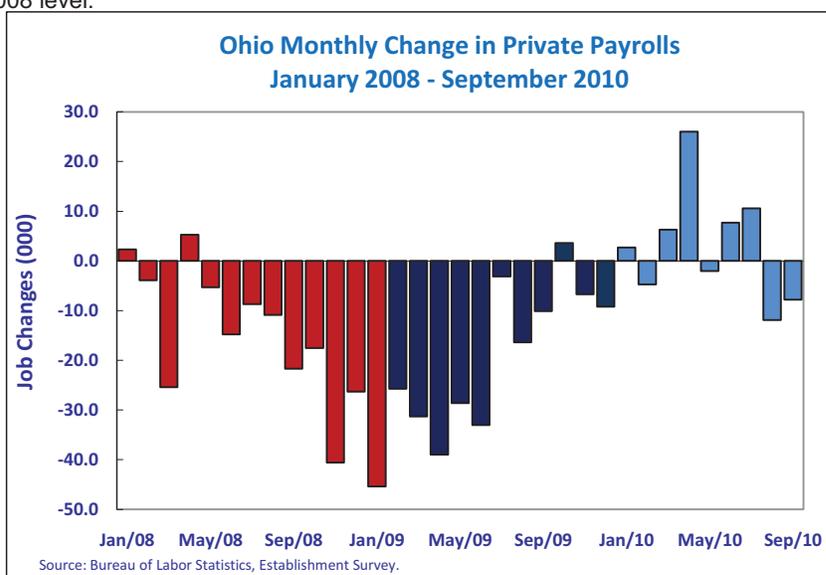
- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Ohio was \$32,721.80 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$33,306.00 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Ohio, home prices saw a decrease of 0.5 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year significant increase of 2.0 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Ohio was \$198,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 4.8 percent of all mortgages, including 12.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Ohio.
- Housing starts in Ohio totaled 14,190 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, a decrease of 10.6 percent from July.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Ohio, sales of new single-family homes totaled 34,000 units in August 2010, a decrease of 26.1 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 5.5 percent to 770,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

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

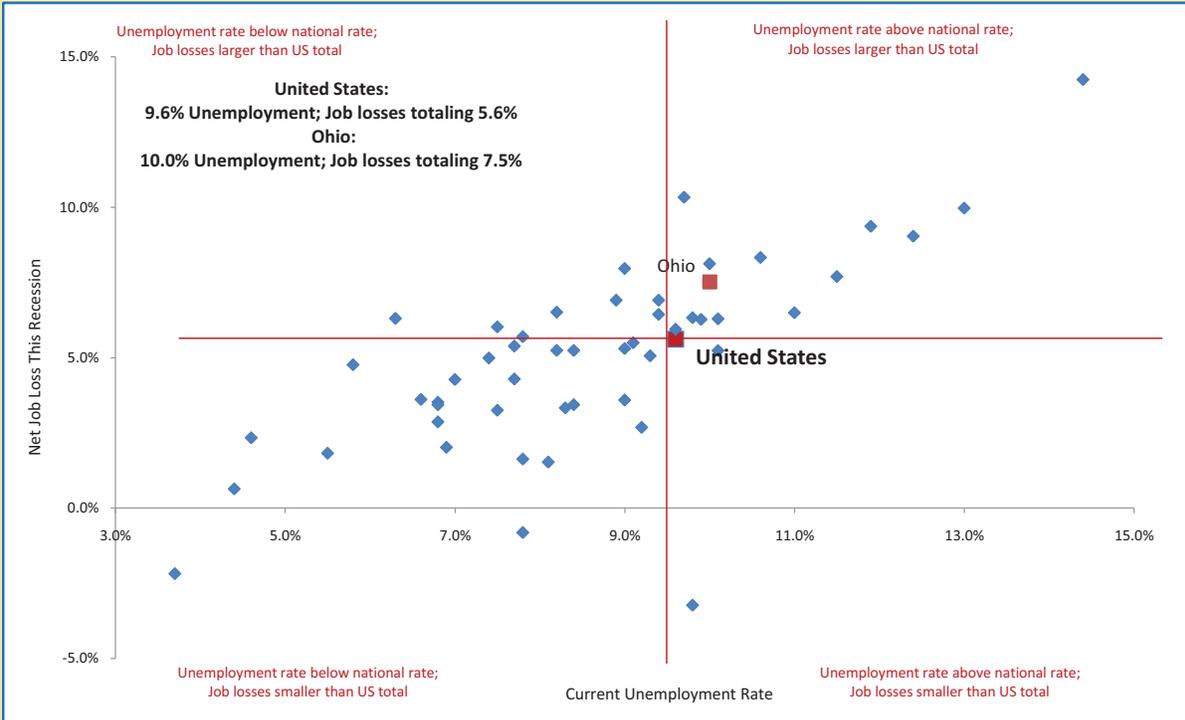


How Does Ohio Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Ohio to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Ohio | United States |
|---|----------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 7.1% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 10.7% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 10.0% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 10.6% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 10.5% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 50,792 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) 2009 | \$ 45,879 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 12.8% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 13.3% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 11.7% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 14.3% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Oklahoma

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Oklahoma by 35,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Oklahoma, private sector employment fell by 5.5 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 2.7 percent.
- In Oklahoma, employees in the manufacturing, professional and business services, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Oklahoma experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; construction; and professional and business services.*
- 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 6.9 percent in September 2010, up 3.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.0 percent reached in August 2010.
- 122,000 Oklahoma residents were counted among the unemployed in Oklahoma during September 2010.

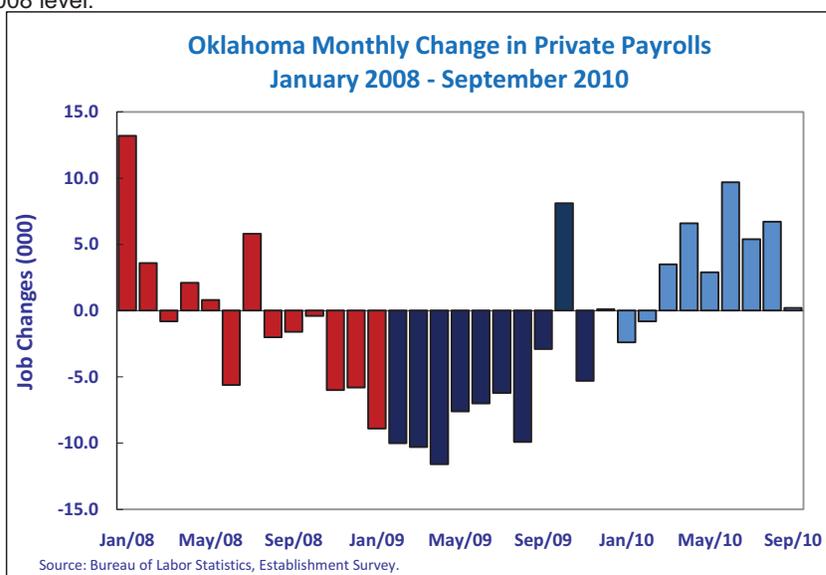
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Oklahoma was \$32,743.40 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$34,143.90 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Oklahoma, home prices saw an increase of 0.2 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year increase of 1.5 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Oklahoma was \$149,500 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 3.0 percent of all mortgages, including 9.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Oklahoma.
- Housing starts in Oklahoma totaled 7,320 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, a decrease of 3.4 percent from July.
- Within the South census region, which includes Oklahoma, sales of new single-family homes totaled 148,000 units in August 2010, a decrease of 10.8 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 5.1 percent to 1,450,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

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

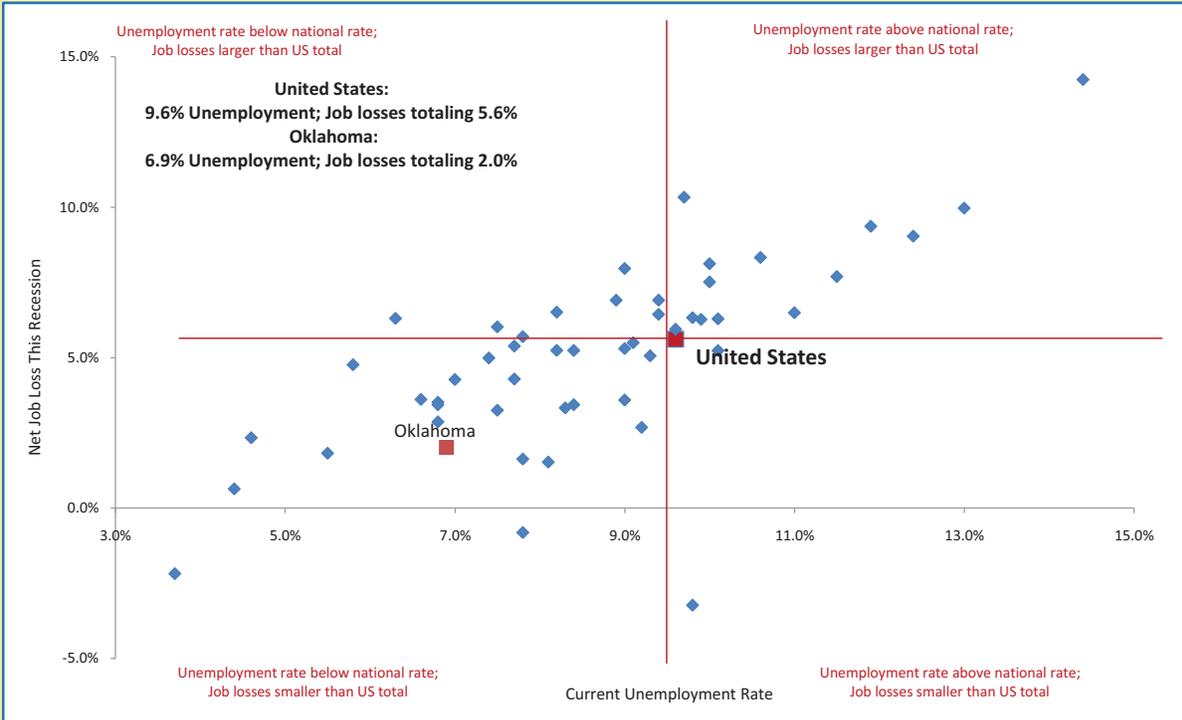


How Does Oklahoma Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Oklahoma to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Oklahoma | United States |
|--|----------------|-----------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 3.8% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 6.9% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 6.9% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 11.7% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 4.9% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 44,706 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) 2009 | \$ 45,878 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 13.4% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 12.9% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 17.8% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 18.1% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Oregon

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Oregon by 41,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Oregon, private sector employment fell by 10.6 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 0.3 percent.
- In Oregon, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and mining sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Oregon experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; other services; and leisure and hospitality.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Oregon was 10.6 percent in September 2010, up 5.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.6 percent reached in June 2009.
- 208,000 Oregon residents were counted among the unemployed in Oregon during September 2010.

EARNINGS

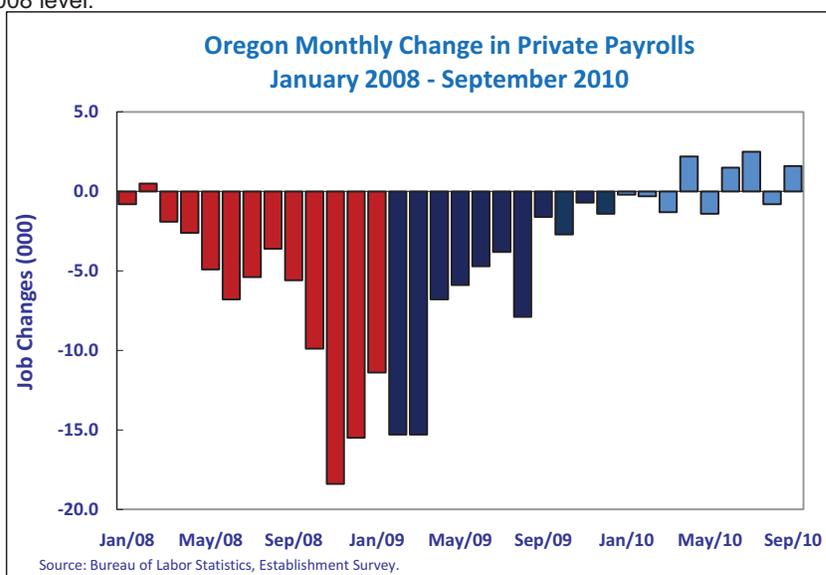
- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.

- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Oregon was \$33,128.30 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$33,904.80 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Oregon, home prices saw a decrease of 4.8 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year decrease of 3.3 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Oregon was \$300,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 3.3 percent of all mortgages, including 12.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Oregon.
- Housing starts in Oregon totaled 10,280 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, an increase of 87.2 percent from July.
- Within the West census region, which includes Oregon, sales of new single-family homes totaled 71,000 units in August 2010, an increase of 54.3 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 13.9 percent to 900,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

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

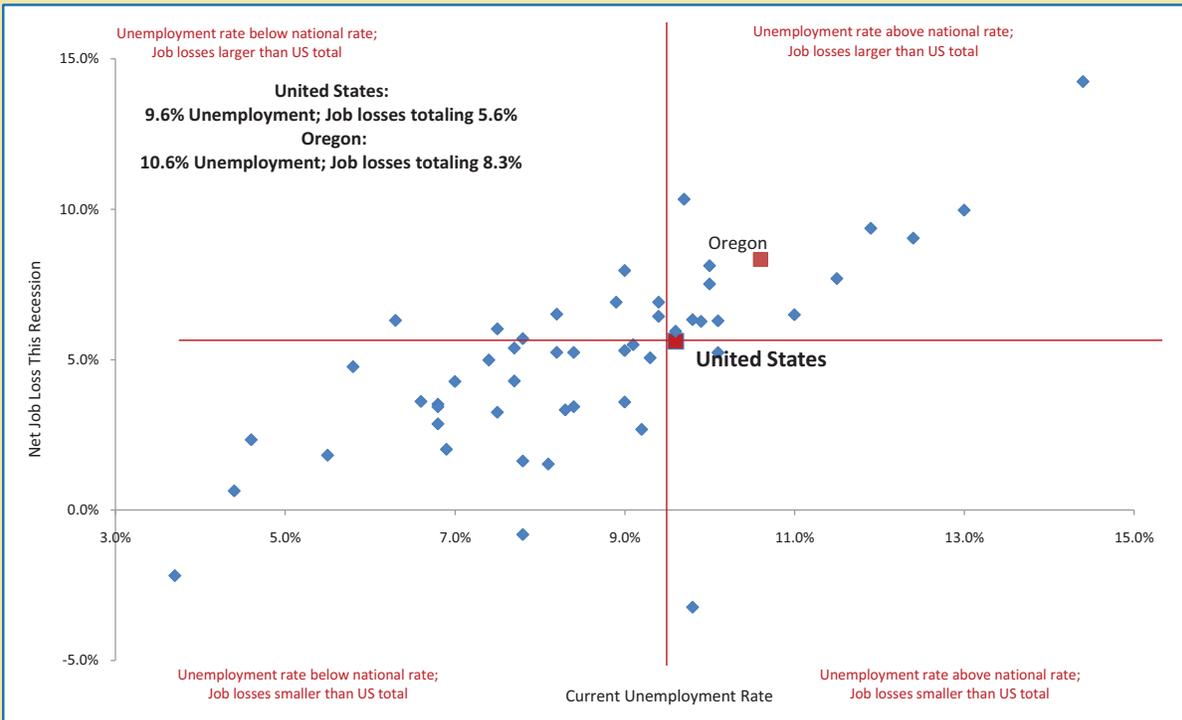


How Does Oregon Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Oregon to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Oregon | United States |
|--|----------------|-----------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 7.1% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 11.0% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 10.6% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 12.0% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 9.1% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 51,968 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) 2009 | \$ 49,098 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 12.8% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 13.4% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 16.8% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 17.7% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Pennsylvania

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Pennsylvania by 130,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Pennsylvania, private sector employment fell by 5.3 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 0.9 percent.
- In Pennsylvania, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Pennsylvania experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; leisure and hospitality; and professional and business services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Pennsylvania was 9.0 percent in September 2010, up 4.5 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.3 percent reached in July 2010.
- 570,000 Pennsylvania residents were counted among the unemployed in Pennsylvania during September 2010.

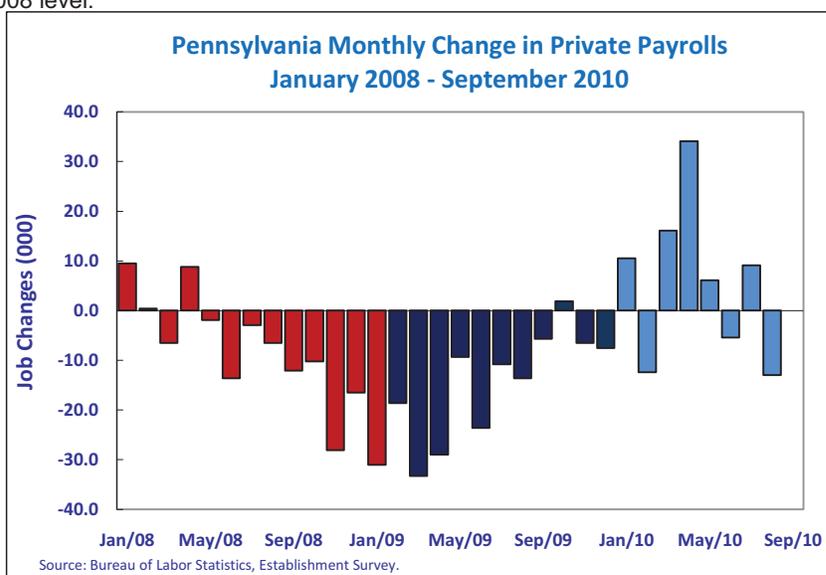
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Pennsylvania was \$36,984.00 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$37,211.60 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Pennsylvania, home prices saw a decrease of 2.4 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year decrease of 1.4 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Pennsylvania was \$235,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 3.0 percent of all mortgages, including 10.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Pennsylvania.
- Housing starts in Pennsylvania totaled 16,600 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, a decrease of 9.2 percent from July.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Pennsylvania, sales of new single-family homes totaled 35,000 units in August 2010, an increase of 16.7 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 6.4 percent to 500,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

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

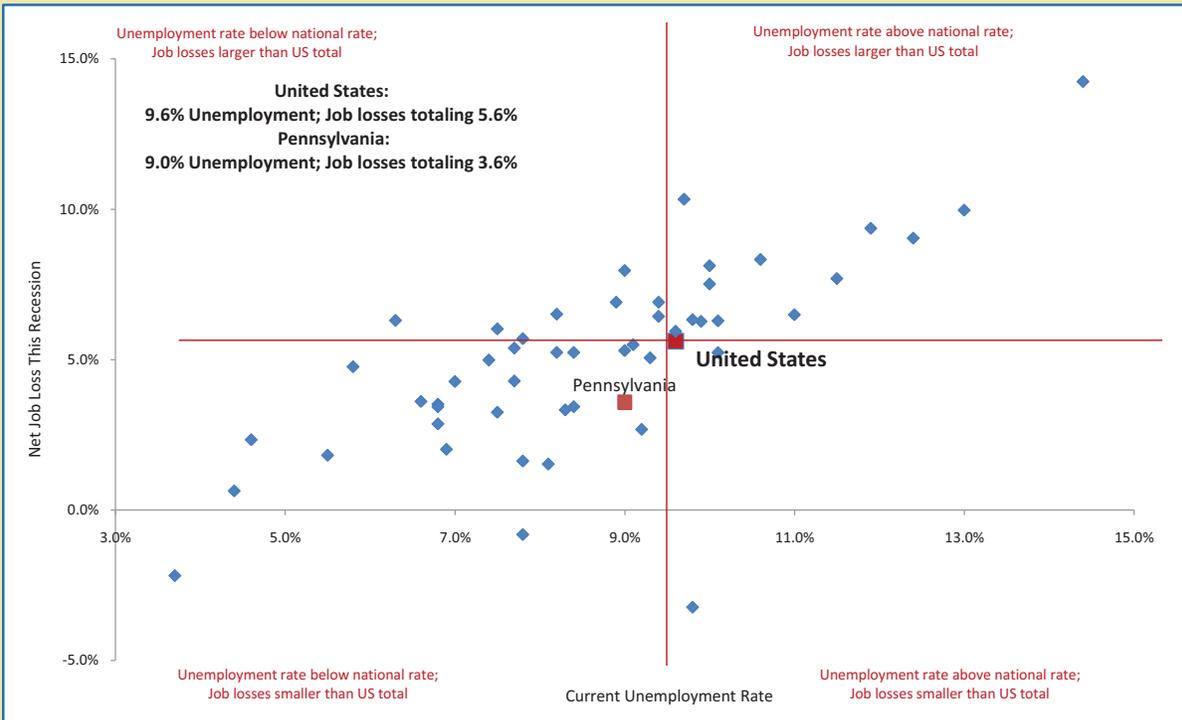


How Does Pennsylvania Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Pennsylvania to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Pennsylvania | United States |
|--|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 5.6% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 8.6% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 9.0% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 10.6% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 8.2% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 50,107 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) 2009 | \$ 48,172 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 10.4% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 11.1% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 9.5% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 11.4% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Rhode Island

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Rhode Island by 11,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Rhode Island, private sector employment fell by 8.0 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment contracted by 0.4 percent.
- In Rhode Island, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and trade, transportation and utilities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Rhode Island experienced the greatest employment increases: other services; government; and leisure and hospitality.*
- 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 11.5 percent in September 2010, up 5.5 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 12.7 percent reached in February 2010.
- 66,000 Rhode Island residents were counted among the unemployed in Rhode Island during September 2010.

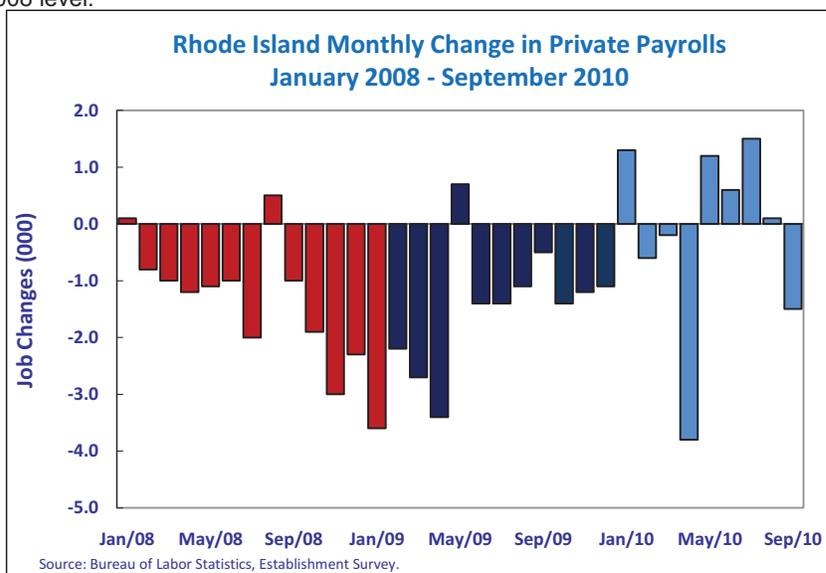
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Rhode Island was \$37,900.10 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$38,299.80 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Rhode Island, home prices saw a decrease of 0.4 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year significant increase of 2.5 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Rhode Island was \$277,500 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 3.4 percent of all mortgages, including 12.2 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Rhode Island.
- Housing starts in Rhode Island totaled 680 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, a decrease of 1.4 percent from July.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Rhode Island, sales of new single-family homes totaled 35,000 units in August 2010, an increase of 16.7 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 6.4 percent to 500,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

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

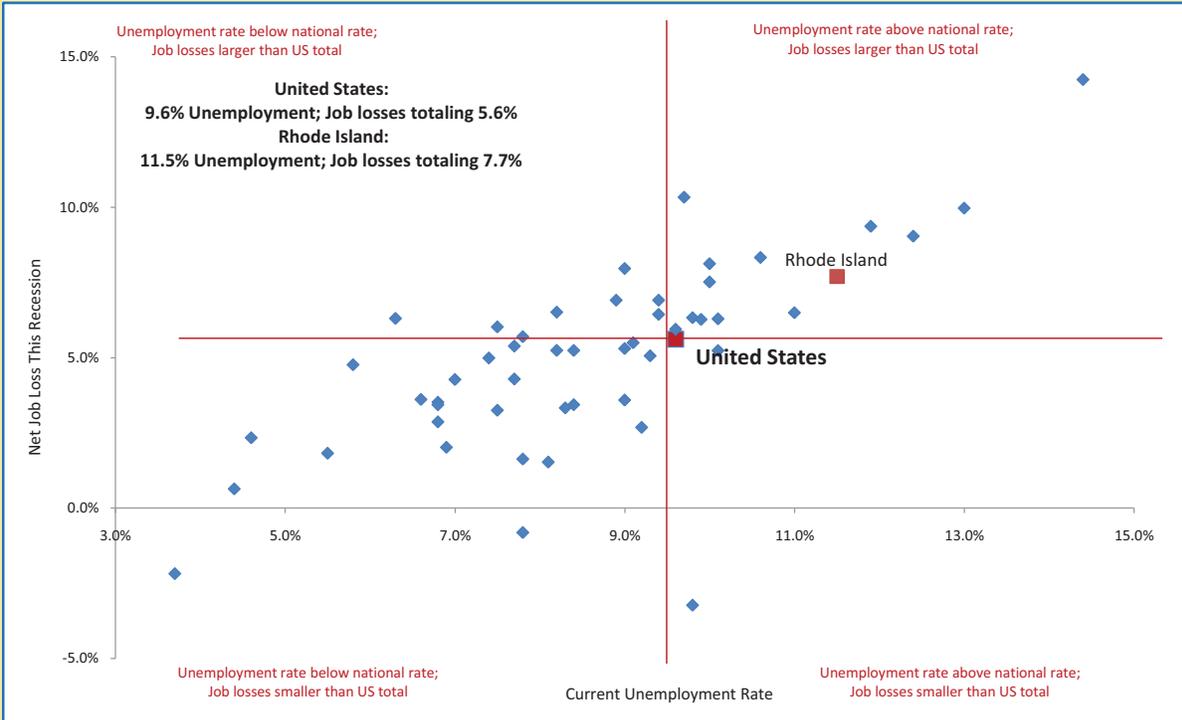


How Does Rhode Island Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Rhode Island to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Rhode Island | United States |
|---|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 8.4% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 12.0% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 11.5% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 10.1% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 10.2% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 56,079 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) | 2009 | \$ 51,634 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 9.5% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 13.0% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 10.8% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 12.3% | 16.7% |

Economic Overview And Outlook: South Carolina

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in South Carolina by 41,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In South Carolina, private sector employment fell by 9.1 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 0.3 percent.
- In South Carolina, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and trade, transportation and utilities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in South Carolina experienced the greatest employment increases: financial activities; other services; and manufacturing.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in South Carolina was 11.0 percent in September 2010, up 5.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 12.5 percent reached in January 2010.
- 237,000 South Carolina residents were counted among the unemployed in South Carolina during September 2010.

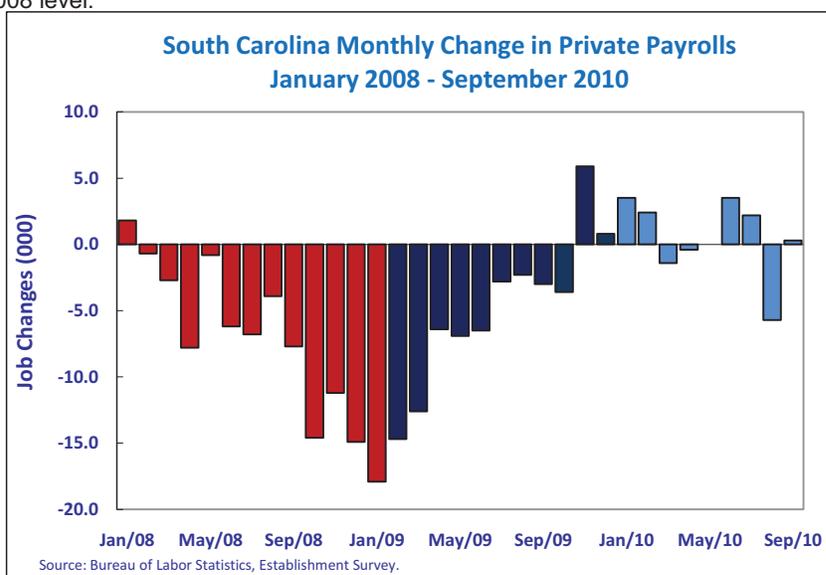
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in South Carolina was \$29,629.30 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$30,552.20 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In South Carolina, home prices saw an increase of 1.5 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year significant increase of 2.8 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in South Carolina was \$225,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 3.5 percent of all mortgages, including 10.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in South Carolina.
- Housing starts in South Carolina totaled 13,170 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, an increase of 1.7 percent from July.
- Within the South census region, which includes South Carolina, sales of new single-family homes totaled 148,000 units in August 2010, a decrease of 10.8 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 5.1 percent to 1,450,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

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

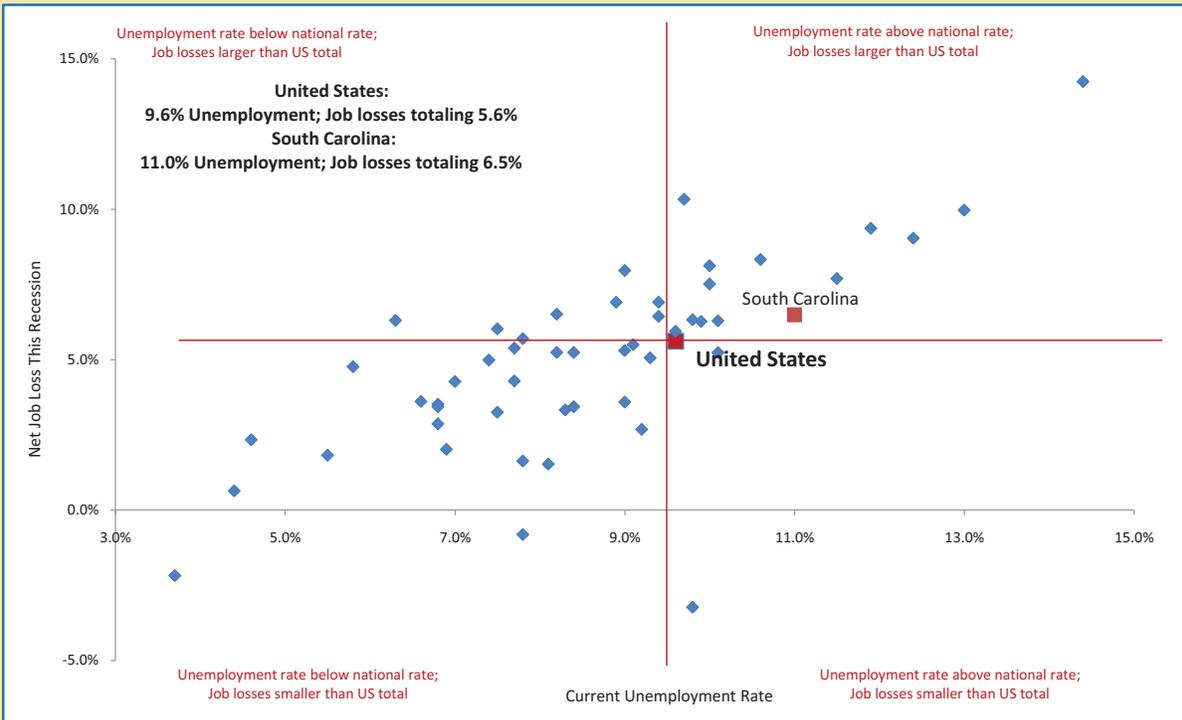


How Does South Carolina Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare South Carolina to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | South Carolina | United States |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 7.6% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 12.2% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 11.0% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 11.6% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 9.4% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 45,738 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) | 2009 | \$ 41,101 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 14.1% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 13.7% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 16.4% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 17.0% | 16.7% |

Economic Overview And Outlook: South Dakota

JOBS

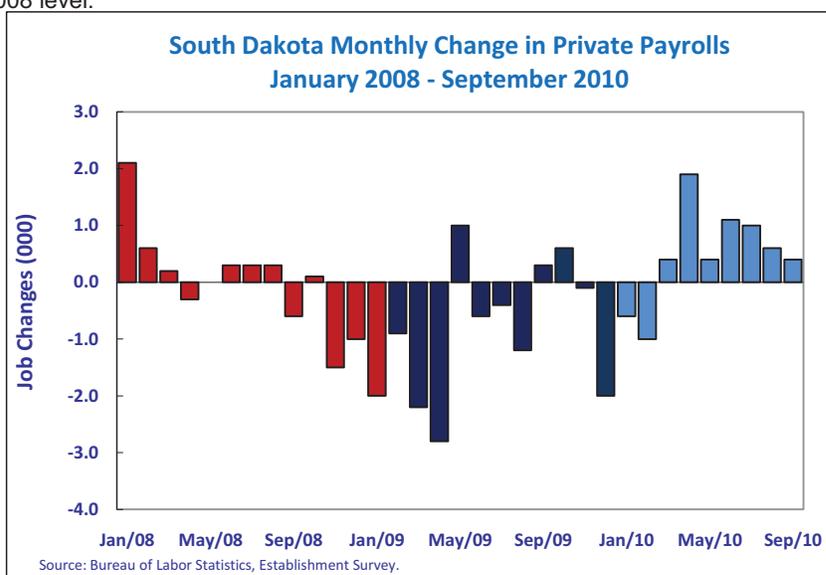
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in South Dakota by 8,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In South Dakota, private sector employment fell by 2.9 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.3 percent.
- In South Dakota, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and financial activities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in South Dakota experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; manufacturing; and construction.*
- 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 4.4 percent in September 2010, up 1.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 5.0 percent reached in May 2009.
- 20,000 South Dakota residents were counted among the unemployed in South Dakota during September 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in South Dakota was \$34,413.90 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$35,869.70 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.



HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In South Dakota, home prices saw a significant improvement of 4.3 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year significant increase of 5.0 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in South Dakota was \$187,500 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 1.8 percent of all mortgages, including 10.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in South Dakota.
- Housing starts in South Dakota totaled 3,560 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, an increase of 36.9 percent from July.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes South Dakota, sales of new single-family homes totaled 34,000 units in August 2010, a decrease of 26.1 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 5.5 percent to 770,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

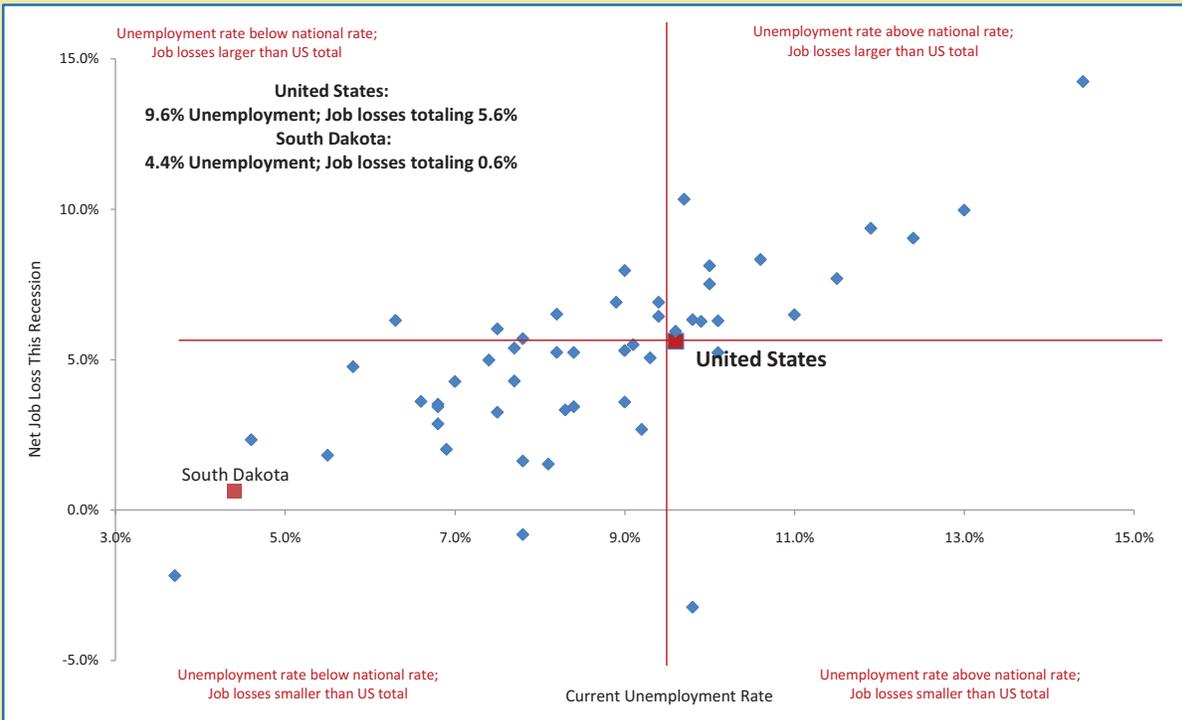
* For South Dakota-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the South Dakota office: http://dol.sd.gov/lmic/menu_labor_force.aspx

How Does South Dakota Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare South Dakota to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | South Dakota | United States |
|--|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 3.3% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 4.7% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 4.4% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 11.8% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 5.1% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 48,019 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) 2009 | \$ 45,826 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 9.4% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 14.1% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 10.1% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 13.5% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Tennessee

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Tennessee by 60,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Tennessee, private sector employment fell by 9.4 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.1 percent.
- In Tennessee, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and information services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Tennessee experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; manufacturing; and education and health services.*
- 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 9.4 percent in September 2010, up 3.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.9 percent reached in August 2009.
- 288,000 Tennessee residents were counted among the unemployed in Tennessee during September 2010.

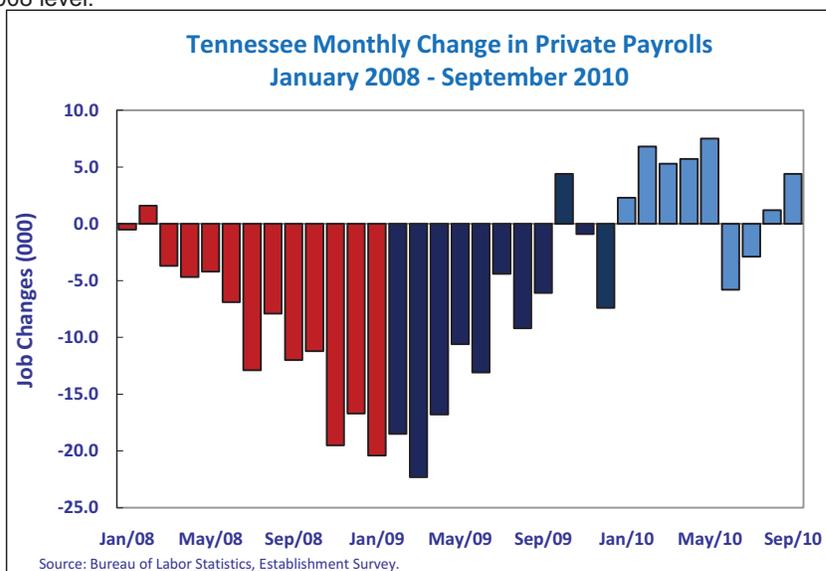
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Tennessee was \$31,697.10 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$32,472.10 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Tennessee, home prices saw a decrease of 3.1 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year decrease of 1.1 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Tennessee was \$189,900 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 2.2 percent of all mortgages, including 6.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Tennessee.
- Housing starts in Tennessee totaled 18,700 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, an increase of 74.8 percent from July.
- Within the South census region, which includes Tennessee, sales of new single-family homes totaled 148,000 units in August 2010, a decrease of 10.8 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 5.1 percent to 1,450,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

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

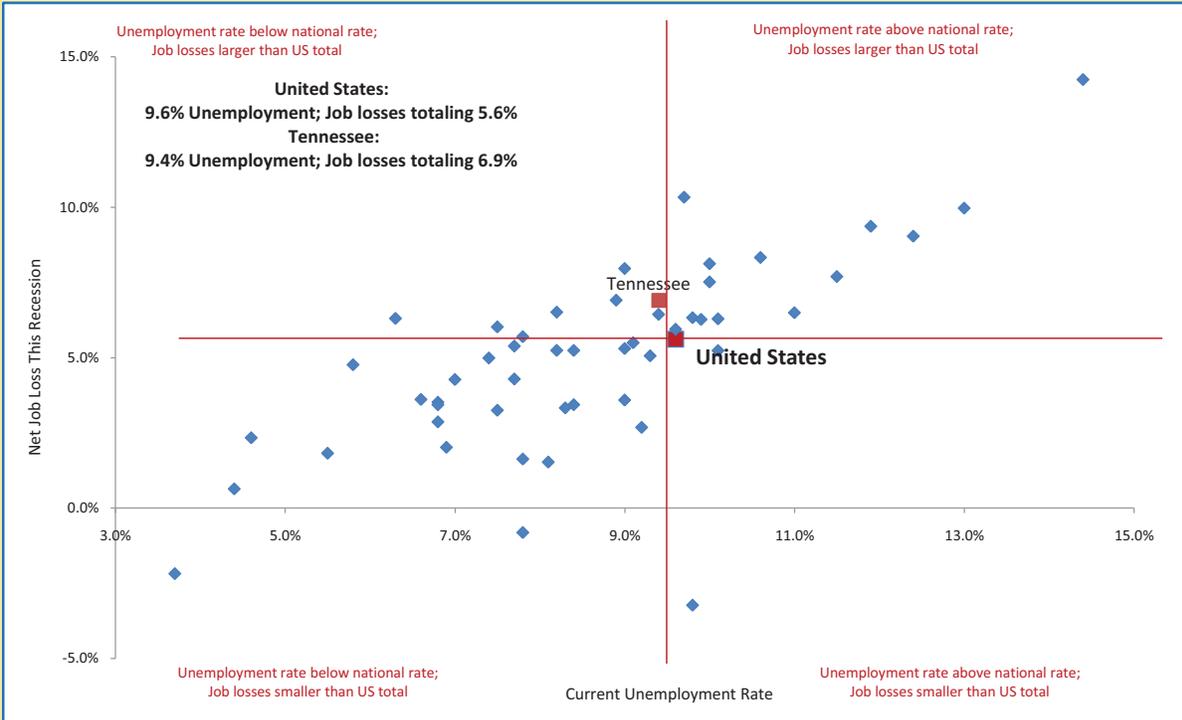


How Does Tennessee Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Tennessee to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Tennessee | United States |
|---|----------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 7.2% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 10.8% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 9.4% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 10.7% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 7.9% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 42,616 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) | 2009 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 14.8% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 16.5% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 14.4% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 15.4% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Texas

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Texas by 225,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Texas, private sector employment fell by 4.4 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 2.0 percent.
- In Texas, employees in the construction, information services, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Texas experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and manufacturing.*
- 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 8.1 percent in September 2010, up 3.7 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.3 percent reached in August 2010.
- 987,000 Texas residents were counted among the unemployed in Texas during September 2010.

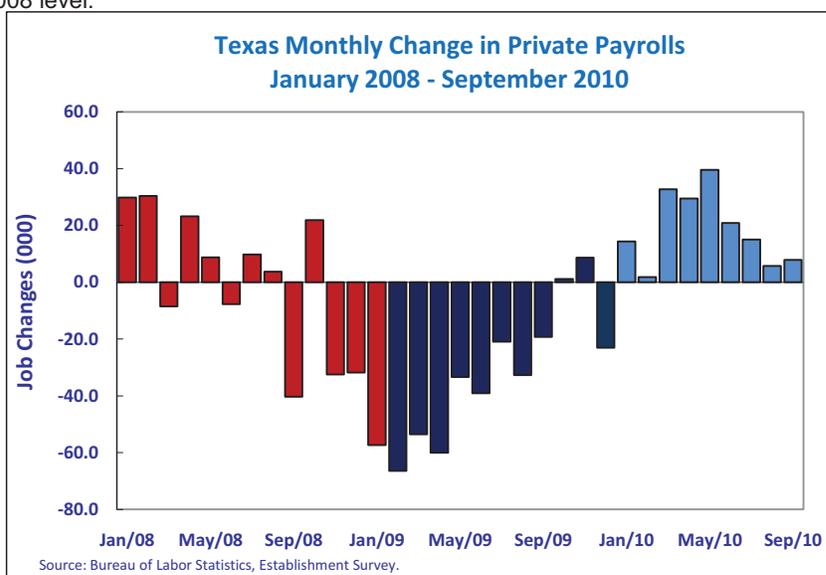
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Texas was \$35,358.80 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$36,772.60 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Texas, home prices saw an increase of 0.1 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year increase of 1.2 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Texas was \$175,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 2.0 percent of all mortgages, including 6.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Texas.
- Housing starts in Texas totaled 85,750 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, an increase of 7.5 percent from July.
- Within the South census region, which includes Texas, sales of new single-family homes totaled 148,000 units in August 2010, a decrease of 10.8 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 5.1 percent to 1,450,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

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

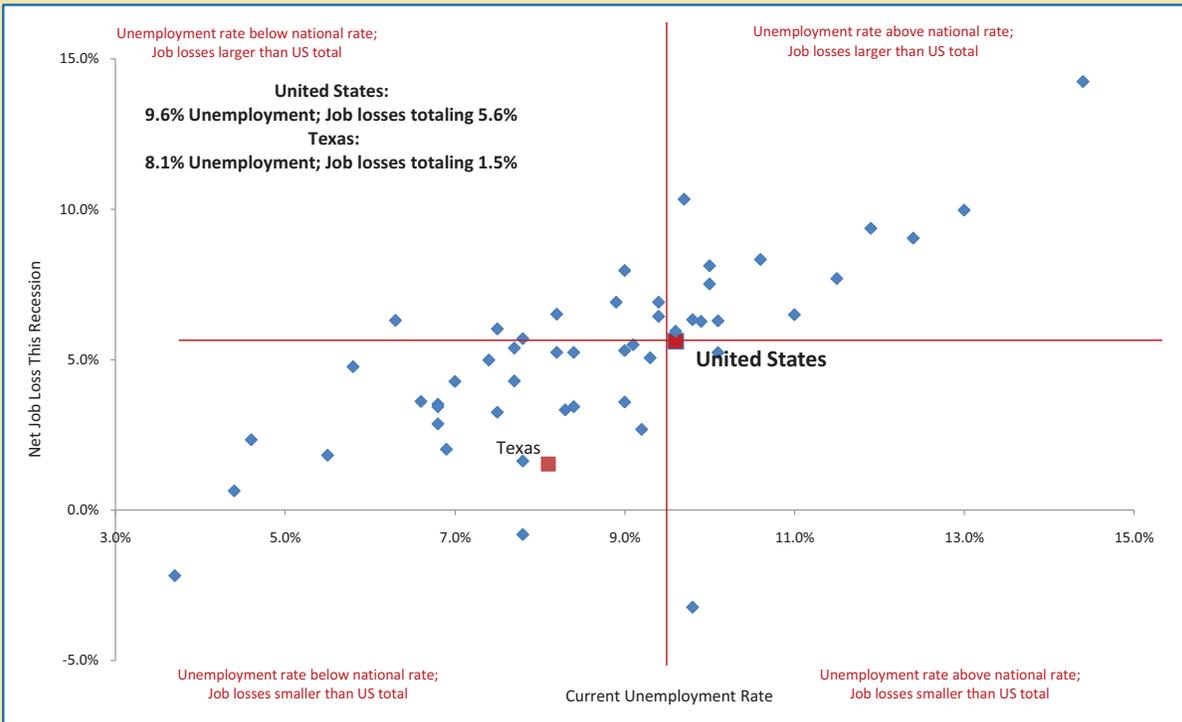


How Does Texas Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Texas to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Texas | United States |
|---|----------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 5.2% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 8.1% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 8.1% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 9.2% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 6.5% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 47,641 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) | 2009 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 16.5% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 17.3% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 25.2% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 26.1% | 16.7% |

Economic Overview And Outlook: Utah

JOBS

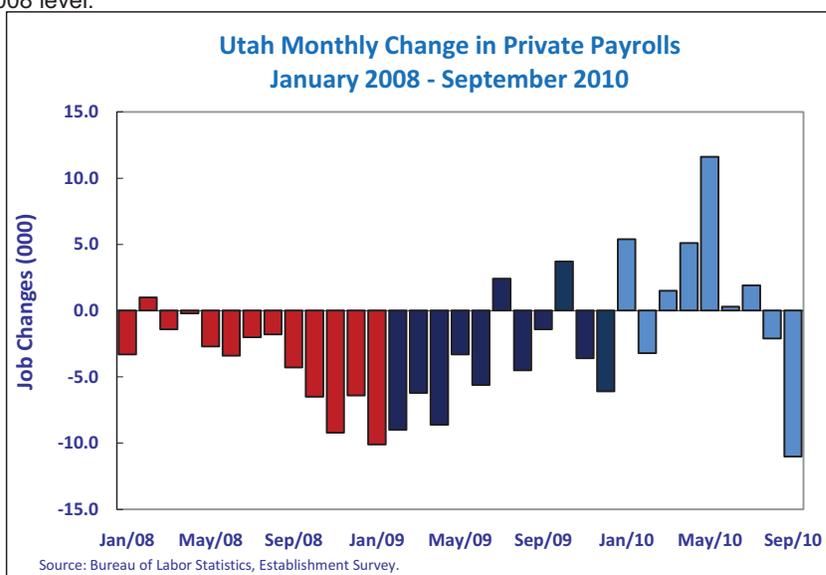
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Utah by 27,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Utah, private sector employment fell by 8.8 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.0 percent.
- In Utah, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Utah experienced the greatest employment increases: leisure and hospitality; mining; and professional and business services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Utah was 7.5 percent in September 2010, up 4.4 percentage points from December 2007, surpassing its most recent peak of 7.4 percent reached in August 2010.
- 101,000 Utah residents were counted among the unemployed in Utah during September 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Utah was \$28,830.20 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$30,067.30 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Utah, home prices saw a decrease of 5.6 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year decrease of 1.5 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Utah was \$255,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 3.4 percent of all mortgages, including 13.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Utah.
- Housing starts in Utah totaled 14,750 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, an increase of 119.5 percent from July.
- Within the West census region, which includes Utah, sales of new single-family homes totaled 71,000 units in August 2010, an increase of 54.3 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 13.9 percent to 900,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

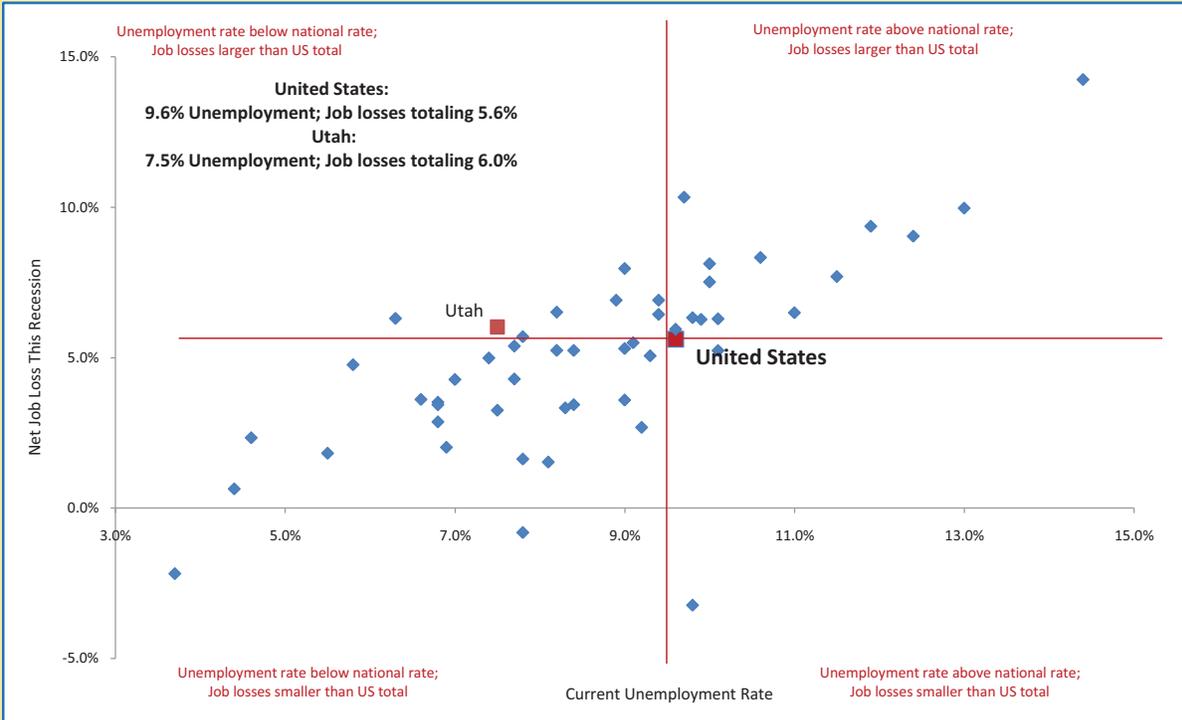
* For Utah-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Utah office: <http://jobs.utah.gov/opencms/wi/pubs/une/>

How Does Utah Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Utah to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | Utah | United States |
|---|-------------|----------------------|
| Unemployment Rates | | |
| September 2008 | 4.0% | 6.2% |
| September 2009 | 6.7% | 9.8% |
| September 2010 | 7.5% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 7.8% | 9.8% |
| 2008 | | |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 5.2% | 8.1% |
| 2009 | | |
| Median Household Income | | |
| (2009 \$) | | |
| 2007 | \$ 55,375 | \$ 51,965 |
| 2009 | \$ 58,491 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | | |
| 2007 | 9.6% | 12.5% |
| 2009 | 9.7% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | | |
| 2007 | 12.8% | 15.3% |
| 2009 | 14.8% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Vermont

JOBS

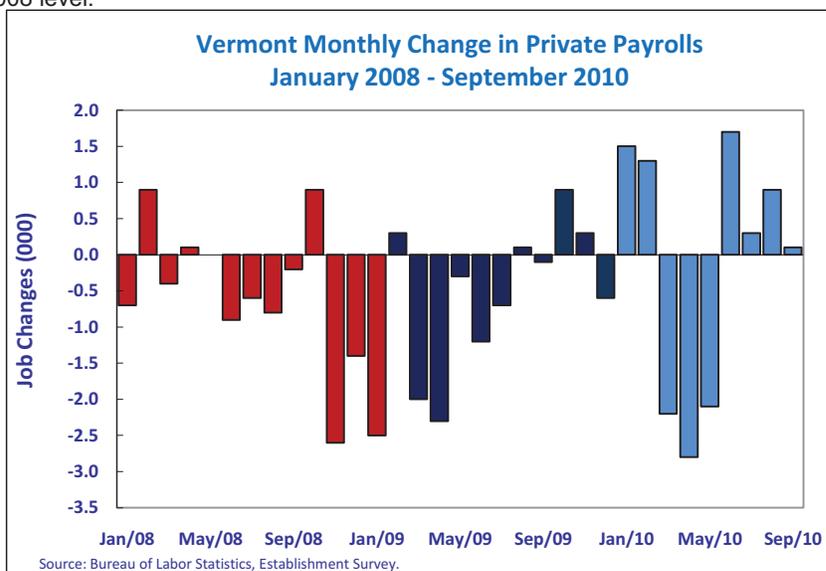
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Vermont by 7,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Vermont, private sector employment fell by 5.4 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment contracted by 0.5 percent.
- In Vermont, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and leisure and hospitality sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Vermont experienced the greatest employment increases: manufacturing; professional and business services; and trade, transportation and utilities.*
- 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 5.8 percent in September 2010, up 1.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.3 percent reached in May 2009.
- 21,000 Vermont residents were counted among the unemployed in Vermont during September 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Vermont was \$35,686.70 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$35,952.10 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.



HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Vermont, home prices saw an increase of 1.0 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year significant increase of 2.3 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Vermont was \$160,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 2.7 percent of all mortgages, including 15.3 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Vermont.
- Housing starts in Vermont totaled 620 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, a decrease of 54.1 percent from July.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Vermont, sales of new single-family homes totaled 35,000 units in August 2010, an increase of 16.7 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 6.4 percent to 500,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

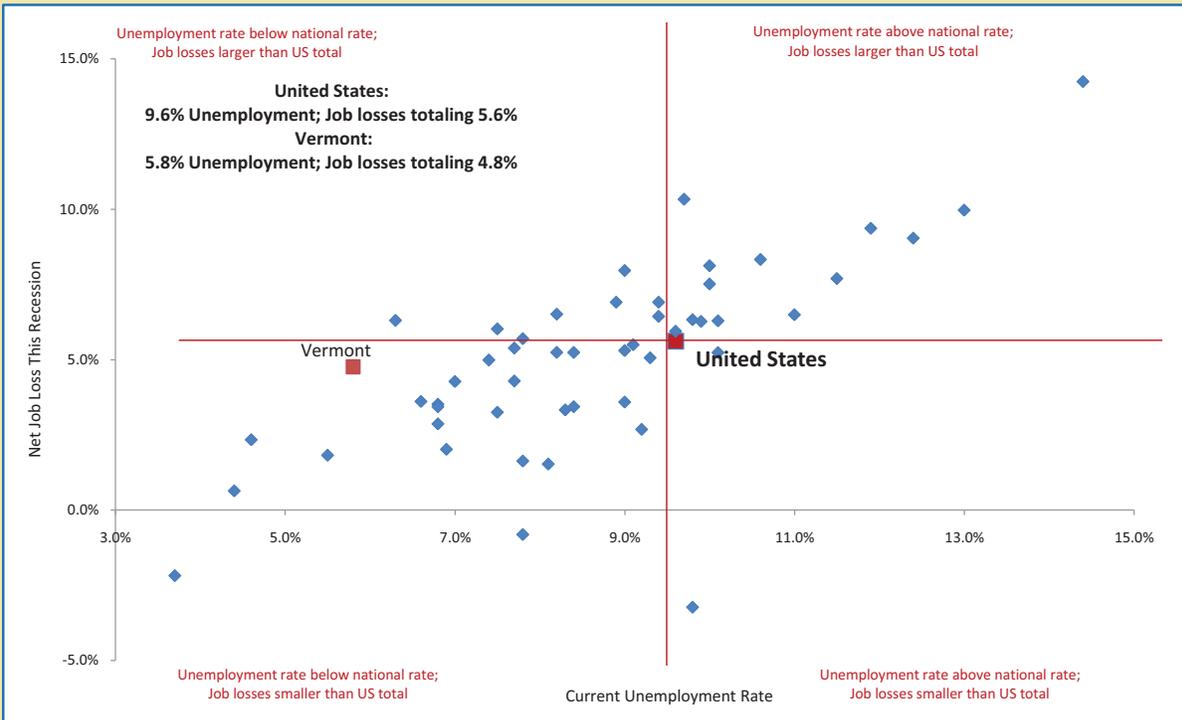
* For Vermont-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Vermont office: <http://www.vtlni.info/>

How Does Vermont Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Vermont to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Vermont | United States |
|--|----------------|-----------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 4.6% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 6.8% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 5.8% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 10.8% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 5.7% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 49,024 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) 2009 | \$ 52,318 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 9.9% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 9.4% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 11.2% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 9.9% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Virginia

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Virginia by 73,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Virginia, private sector employment fell by 5.6 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.0 percent.
- In Virginia, employees in the construction, information services, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Virginia experienced the greatest employment increases: leisure and hospitality; professional and business services; and education and health services.*
- 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 6.8 percent in September 2010, up 3.6 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.3 percent reached in March 2010.
- 285,000 Virginia residents were counted among the unemployed in Virginia during September 2010.

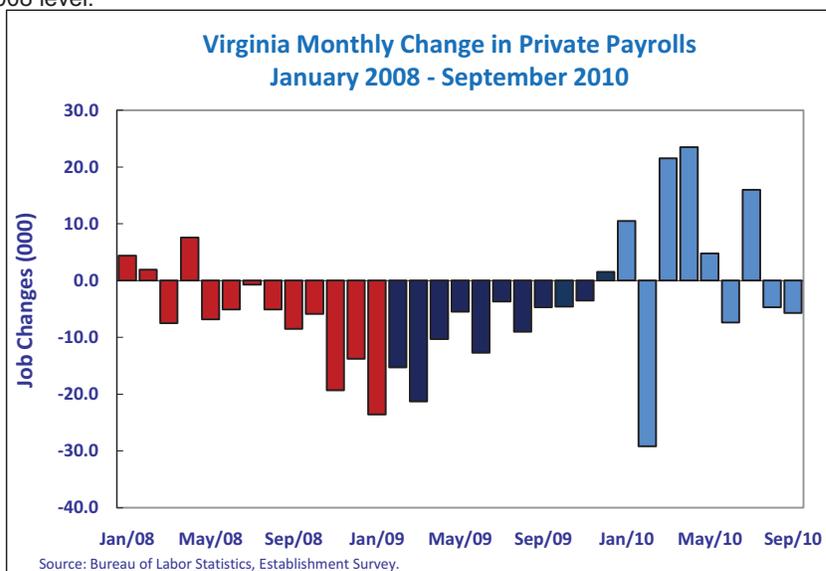
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Virginia was \$40,358.80 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$41,176.50 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Virginia, home prices saw a significant improvement of 2.6 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year significant increase of 5.1 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Virginia was \$355,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 2.0 percent of all mortgages, including 7.7 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Virginia.
- Housing starts in Virginia totaled 20,860 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, a decrease of 13.7 percent from July.
- Within the South census region, which includes Virginia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 148,000 units in August 2010, a decrease of 10.8 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 5.1 percent to 1,450,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

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

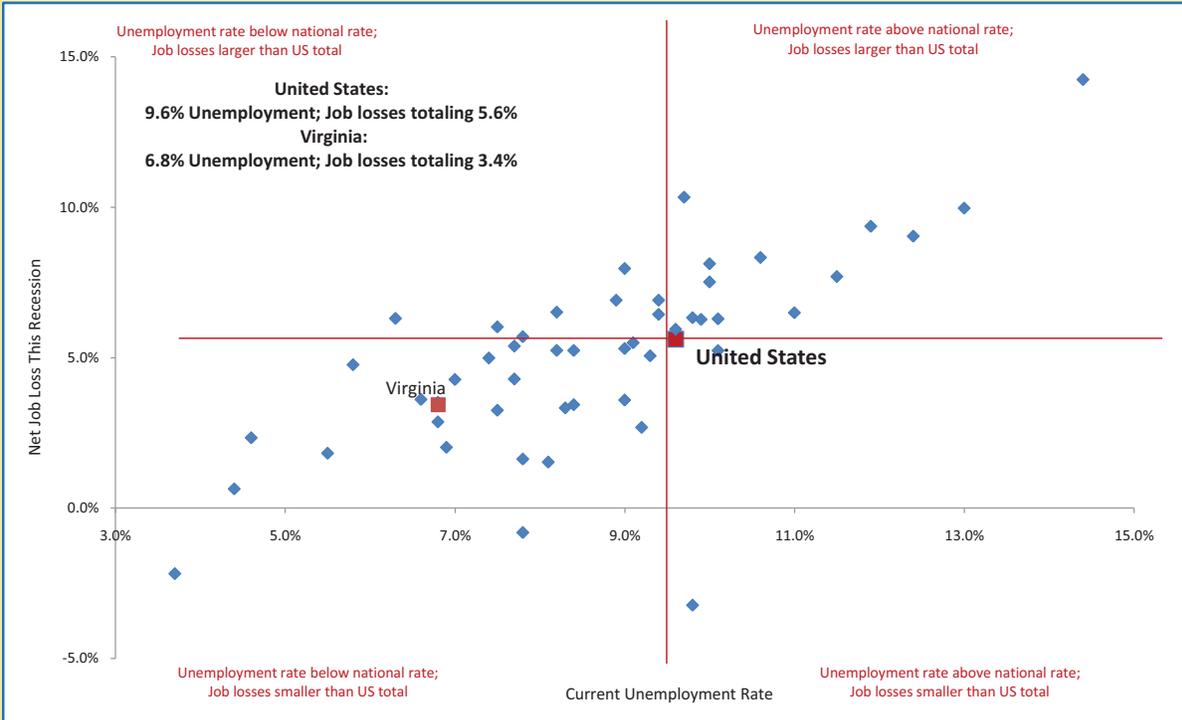


How Does Virginia Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Virginia to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Virginia | United States |
|--|----------------|-----------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 4.2% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 6.8% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 6.8% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 12.4% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 5.3% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 61,201 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) 2009 | \$ 60,501 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 8.6% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 10.7% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 14.8% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 13.0% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Washington

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Washington by 67,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Washington, private sector employment fell by 7.9 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.4 percent.
- In Washington, employees in the construction, mining, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Washington experienced the greatest employment increases: information services; education and health services; and trade, transportation and utilities.*
- 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 9.0 percent in September 2010, up 4.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.5 percent reached in March 2010.
- 319,000 Washington residents were counted among the unemployed in Washington during September 2010.

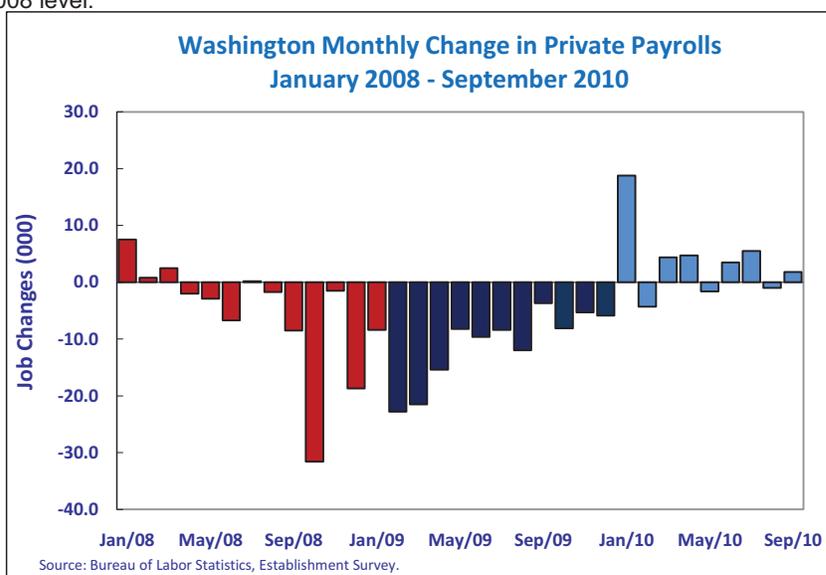
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Washington was \$39,255.50 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$40,088.60 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Washington, home prices saw a decrease of 4.3 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year decrease of 3.3 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Washington was \$329,100 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 2.6 percent of all mortgages, including 11.0 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Washington.
- Housing starts in Washington totaled 29,100 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, an increase of 75.7 percent from July.
- Within the West census region, which includes Washington, sales of new single-family homes totaled 71,000 units in August 2010, an increase of 54.3 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 13.9 percent to 900,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

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

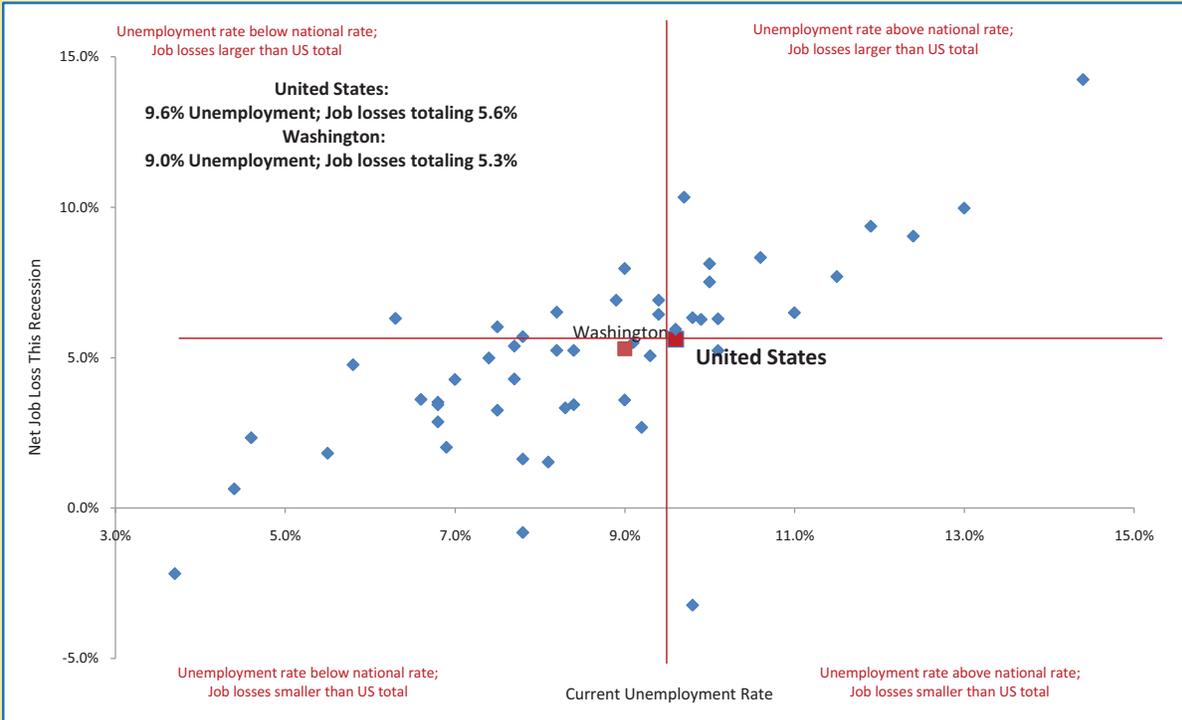


How Does Washington Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Washington to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Washington | United States |
|--|----------------|------------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 5.7% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 9.2% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 9.0% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 12.3% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 8.5% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 60,083 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) 2009 | \$ 60,392 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 10.2% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 11.7% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 11.3% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 12.9% | 16.7% |

Economic Overview And Outlook: West Virginia

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in West Virginia by 16,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In West Virginia, private sector employment fell by 5.0 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.0 percent.
- In West Virginia, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and financial activities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in West Virginia experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; leisure and hospitality; and other services.*
- As the economy recovers from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2008 and 2018, with the largest gains in professional and business services, education, health care and social assistance, and State and local government. Within the goods-producing sector of the economy, only the construction industry is projected to add jobs above its 2008 level.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in West Virginia was 9.2 percent in September 2010, up 5.2 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 9.5 percent reached in March 2010.
- 71,000 West Virginia residents were counted among the unemployed in West Virginia during September 2010.

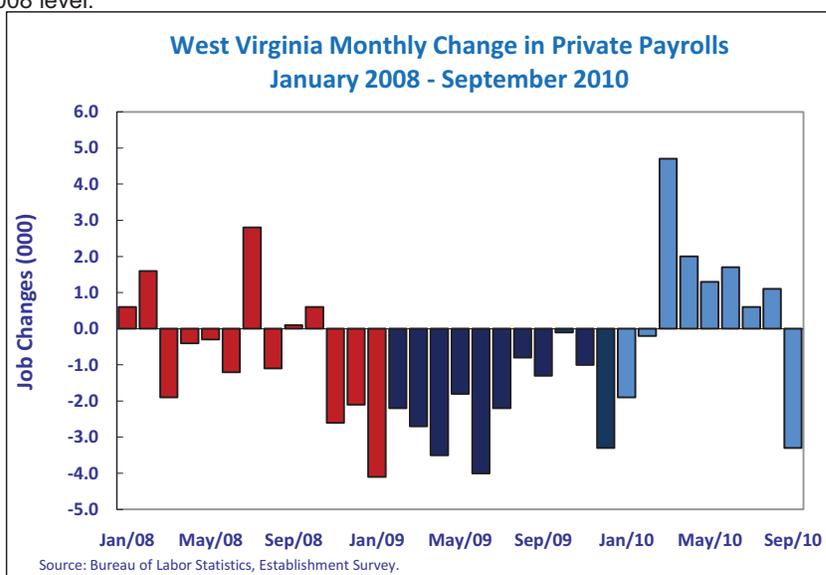
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in West Virginia was \$29,626.20 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, up from \$28,921.50 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In West Virginia, home prices saw a decrease of 2.9 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year decrease of 0.8 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in West Virginia was \$165,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 2.1 percent of all mortgages, including 5.8 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in West Virginia.
- Housing starts in West Virginia totaled 1,360 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, a decrease of 0.7 percent from July.
- Within the South census region, which includes West Virginia, sales of new single-family homes totaled 148,000 units in August 2010, a decrease of 10.8 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 5.1 percent to 1,450,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

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

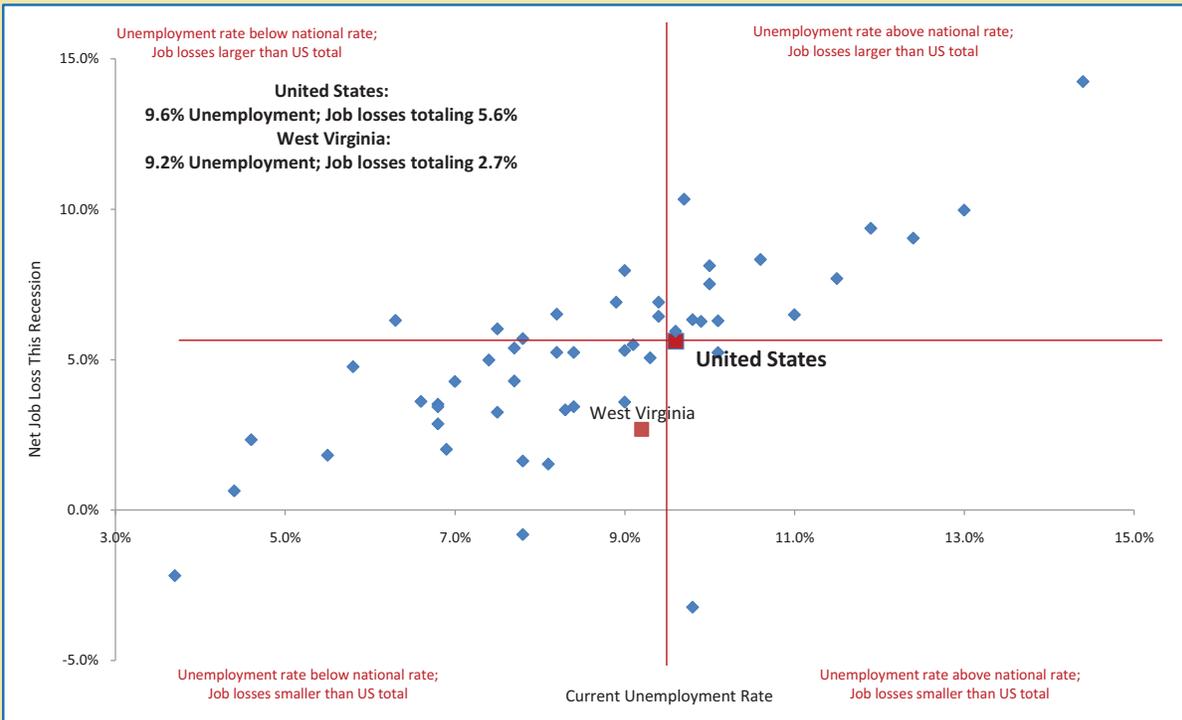


How Does West Virginia Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare West Virginia to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | West Virginia | United States |
|--|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 4.4% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 8.7% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 9.2% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 12.0% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 7.1% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 43,542 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) 2009 | \$ 40,490 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 14.8% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 15.8% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 14.1% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 14.0% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Wisconsin

JOBS

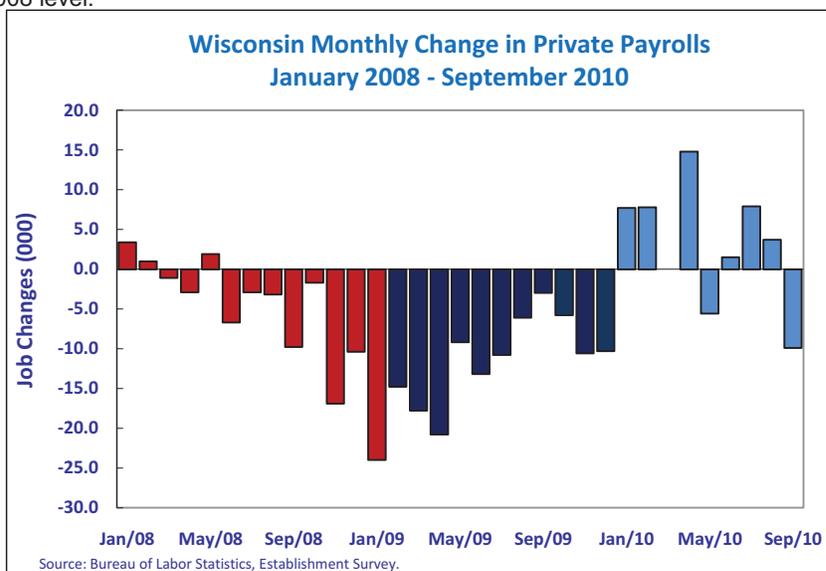
- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Wisconsin by 63,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Wisconsin, private sector employment fell by 7.9 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.2 percent.
- In Wisconsin, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Wisconsin experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and manufacturing.*
- 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 7.8 percent in September 2010, up 3.3 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 8.9 percent reached in July 2009.
- 236,000 Wisconsin residents were counted among the unemployed in Wisconsin during September 2010.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Wisconsin was \$34,432.90 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$34,821.10 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.



HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Wisconsin, home prices saw a decrease of 0.4 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year increase of 0.8 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Wisconsin was \$192,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 3.4 percent of all mortgages, including 15.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Wisconsin.
- Housing starts in Wisconsin totaled 11,930 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, an increase of 8.0 percent from July.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Wisconsin, sales of new single-family homes totaled 34,000 units in August 2010, a decrease of 26.1 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 5.5 percent to 770,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

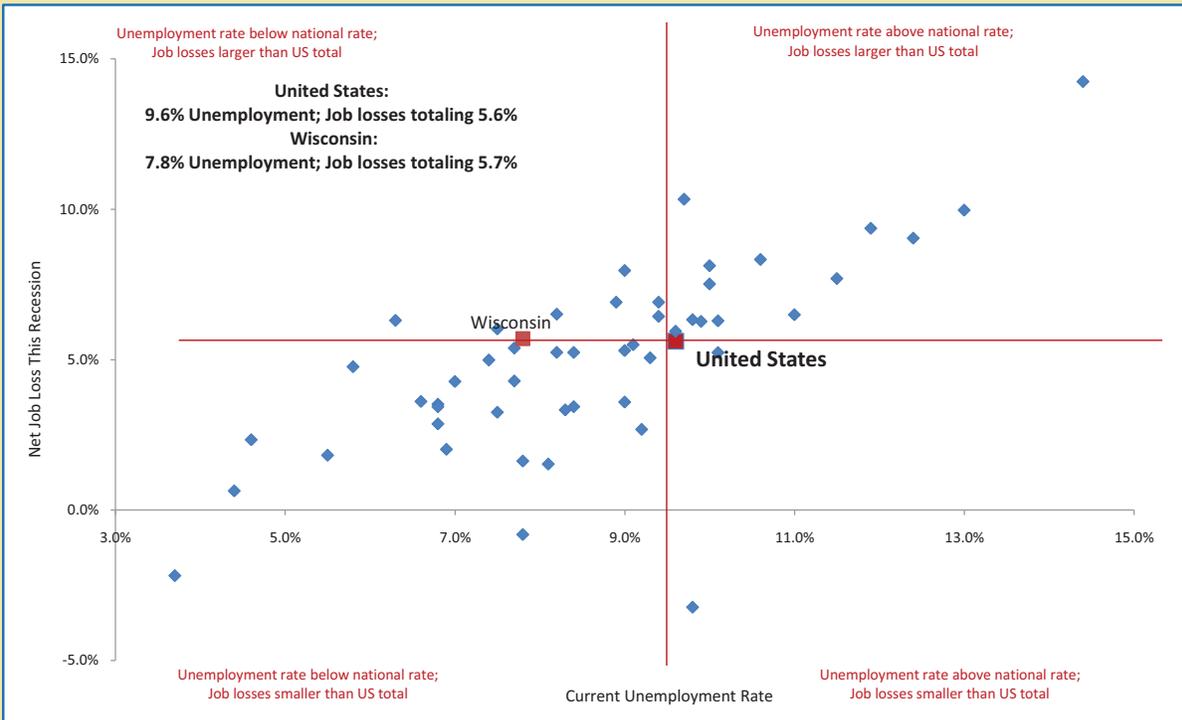
* For Wisconsin-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Wisconsin office: <http://www.dwd.state.wi.us/oea/>

How Does Wisconsin Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Wisconsin to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Wisconsin | United States |
|--|----------------|-----------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 5.0% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 8.8% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 7.8% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 10.2% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 8.8% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 53,045 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) 2009 | \$ 51,237 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 11.0% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 10.8% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 8.2% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 9.5% | 16.7% |

U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee

Economic Overview And Outlook: Wyoming

JOBS

- Across the country, the private sector gained jobs in each month of 2010.
- The President's Council of Economic Advisers estimates that investments made through the Recovery Act have boosted employment in Wyoming by 6,000 jobs through the 2nd quarter of 2010.
- In Wyoming, private sector employment fell by 7.6 percent from December 2007 to December 2009. In 2010, private sector employment grew by 1.6 percent.
- In Wyoming, employees in the construction, professional and business services, and manufacturing sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. In 2010, the following sectors in Wyoming experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; manufacturing; and government.*
- 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 6.8 percent in September 2010, up 4.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 7.6 percent reached in January 2010.
- 20,000 Wyoming residents were counted among the unemployed in Wyoming during September 2010.

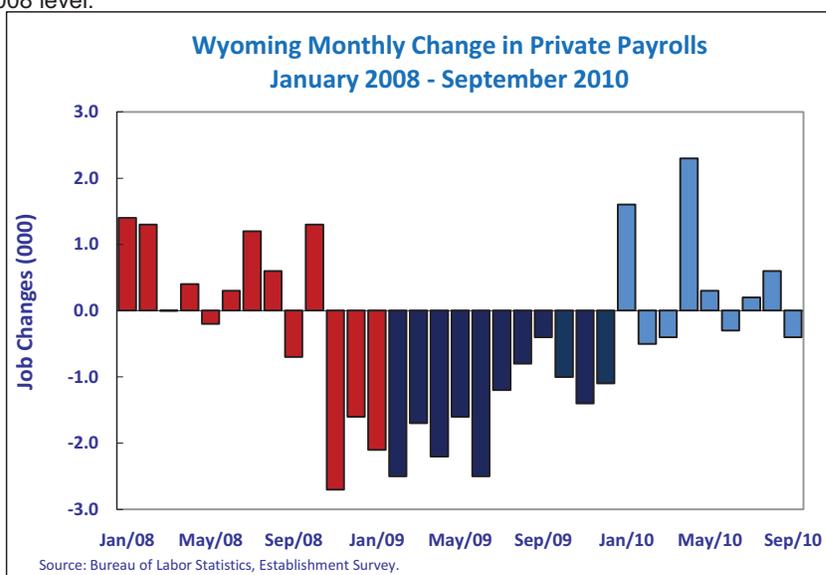
EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 1st quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 1.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2010, total personal income remained 0.9 percent below the 4th quarter 2007 peak.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Wyoming was \$43,478.70 in the 2nd quarter of 2010, down from \$46,207.20 in the 2nd quarter of 2008.

HOUSING

- National home prices, including distressed sales, were unchanged in July 2010 from July 2009 compared to 2.4 percent increase in June. In Wyoming, home prices saw a decrease of 2.4 percent in July 2010 from July 2009 following June's year over year decrease of 0.9 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Wyoming was \$223,000 in 2008, compared to \$250,000 nationwide.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2010, 1.6 percent of all mortgages, including 7.9 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Wyoming.
- Housing starts in Wyoming totaled 1,280 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2010, a decrease of 37.3 percent from July.
- Within the West census region, which includes Wyoming, sales of new single-family homes totaled 71,000 units in August 2010, an increase of 54.3 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 13.9 percent to 900,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from July to August 2010.

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

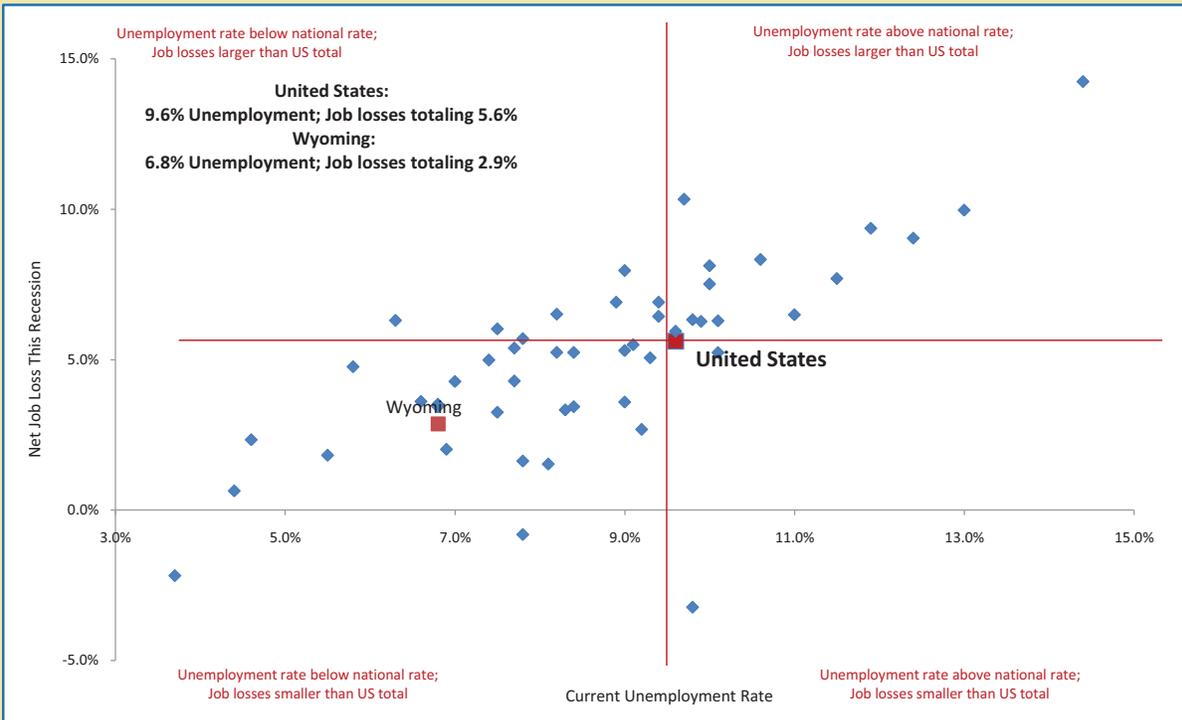


How Does Wyoming Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country have been hard hit by the Great Recession. This chart allows you to compare Wyoming to other states using two metrics.

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

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



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Wyoming | United States |
|--|----------------|-----------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | September 2008 | 3.4% | 6.2% |
| | September 2009 | 7.3% | 9.8% |
| | September 2010 | 6.8% | 9.6% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2008 | 12.6% | 9.8% |
| Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2009 | 5.9% | 8.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 50,425 | \$ 51,965 |
| | (2009 \$) 2009 | \$ 52,470 | \$ 49,777 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 10.9% | 12.5% |
| | 2009 | 9.2% | 14.3% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 13.6% | 15.3% |
| | 2009 | 15.8% | 16.7% |

Understanding the Economy: State-by-State Snapshots

EXPLANATION OF NET JOB LOSS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE CHART

The chart on the following page shows a comparison of the current (September 2010) unemployment rate and cumulative nonfarm job losses (as a percent of total employment) in each state and the District of Columbia versus the national average. States that appear in the upper right quadrant are experiencing unemployment rates higher than the national average and cumulative job losses greater than the national average. Most of these states were dependent on manufacturing and construction. While the unemployment rate in most states has declined in 2010, Nevada's unemployment rate continues to climb which has moved Nevada further away from the clustering of states around the U.S. average data point.

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, and the District of Columbia. North Dakota expanded employment in the natural resource and mining sector and education and health services sector during the recession. In addition, North Dakota 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.

SOURCES FOR STATE FACT SHEETS

JOBS

Council of Economic Advisers, "The Economic Impact of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009: Fourth Quarterly Report"

Available at http://www.whitehouse.gov/files/documents/cea_4th_arra_report.pdf

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Business Employment Dynamics.

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

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

EMPLOYMENT

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

EARNINGS

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

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

HOUSING

CoreLogic Home Price Index, 12 Month HPI Change, for the 50 States Plus DC, seasonally adjusted (except for Delaware, New Mexico, and Utah).

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

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

Mortgage Bankers Association, National Delinquency Survey.

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

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

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

How Does Your State Compare To Other States

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics.

State Quick Facts

State Unemployment Rates

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

U.S. Unemployment Rates

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Median Household Income

U.S. Census Bureau, Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2009, Issued September 2010. Data are in 2009 dollars.

Poverty Rate

U.S. Census Bureau, Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2009, Issued September 2010.

No Health Insurance

U.S. Census Bureau, Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2009, Issued September 2010.

Percent of Population Who Are Veterans

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

Veterans' Unemployment Rate

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.
Data for 2009.

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