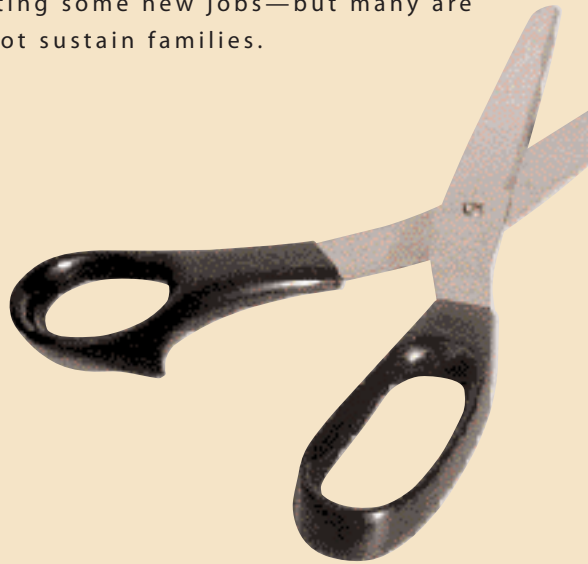


No Recovery

Without Middle-Class Jobs

Since January 2001, when the Bush administration began, and June 2004, the nation has lost a net 1.8 million private-sector jobs, including 2.7 million family-supportive manufacturing jobs. The economy is generating some new jobs—but many are low wage and cannot sustain families.



Unemployment on the Rise

States with Highest Unemployment Rate Growth Since Beginning of the Bush Administration

	January 2001	June 2004	Change
Massachusetts	2.7%	5.2%	+2.5%
Colorado	2.6%	4.9%	+2.3%
South Carolina	4.3%	6.6%	+2.3%
Oregon	4.8%	6.9%	+2.1%
Connecticut	2.5%	4.6%	+2.1%
New York	4.2%	6.2%	+2.0%
Michigan	4.6%	6.5%	+1.9%
Ohio	3.9%	5.8%	+1.9%
Texas	4.0%	5.7%	+1.7%
Oklahoma	3.1%	4.8%	+1.7%

While the national unemployment rate was 5.6 percent in June, it was higher in many states, led by Alaska at 7.3 percent. Since January 2001, unemployment rates have increased in 45 states that are bleeding manufacturing and high-tech jobs. Many U.S. jobs have gone to lower-cost countries lacking protections for workers and the environment.

Source: Economic Policy Institute analysis of U.S. Department of Labor data.

Good Jobs Decline, Lower-Wage Jobs Grow

Top Five Job Losers During "Recovery"

Sector	Job Loss	Average Wage
Durable manufacturing	893,000	\$16.49
Nondurable manufacturing	390,000	\$14.69
Information	274,000	\$21.29
Wholesale trade	152,000	\$17.39
Transportation	138,000	\$16.37

Top Five Job Gainers During "Recovery"

Sector	Job Growth	Average Wage
Health	588,000	\$15.93
Accommodations	180,000	\$8.20
Education	179,000	\$15.75
Administration	176,000	\$12.69
Finance	115,000	\$18.58

Of the 1.5 million jobs added since August 2003, 203,000 were in the economy's temporary help service sector, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Temporary help services grew by 9 percent while jobs overall grew by 1.2 percent. In that time, durable goods manufacturing gained 63,000 while nondurable goods lost 89,000 jobs. Manufacturing has lost 2.7 million jobs since January 2001.

Sources: Economic Policy Institute; Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Many Future Jobs Are Low Wage

Many of the occupations creating the most new jobs by 2012 will pay low wages. A number are in the service sector, do not require a college degree and pay low median hourly wages defined by the Labor Department as less than \$25,760 a year. Since the Labor Department published this chart, corporations have accelerated the offshore outsourcing of jobs in customer service, computer support, computer software engineers and applications, according to University of California at Berkeley researchers who estimate up to 14 million U.S. jobs could now be shipped overseas.

The 10 Occupations Generating the Most Jobs, 2002-2012

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. Registered nurses | 6. Cashiers |
| 2. Postsecondary teachers | 7. Janitors and cleaners |
| 3. Retail sales | 8. General managers |
| 4. Customer service representatives | 9. Wait staff |
| 5. Food preparation, fast food workers | 10. Nursing aides and orderlies |

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.