

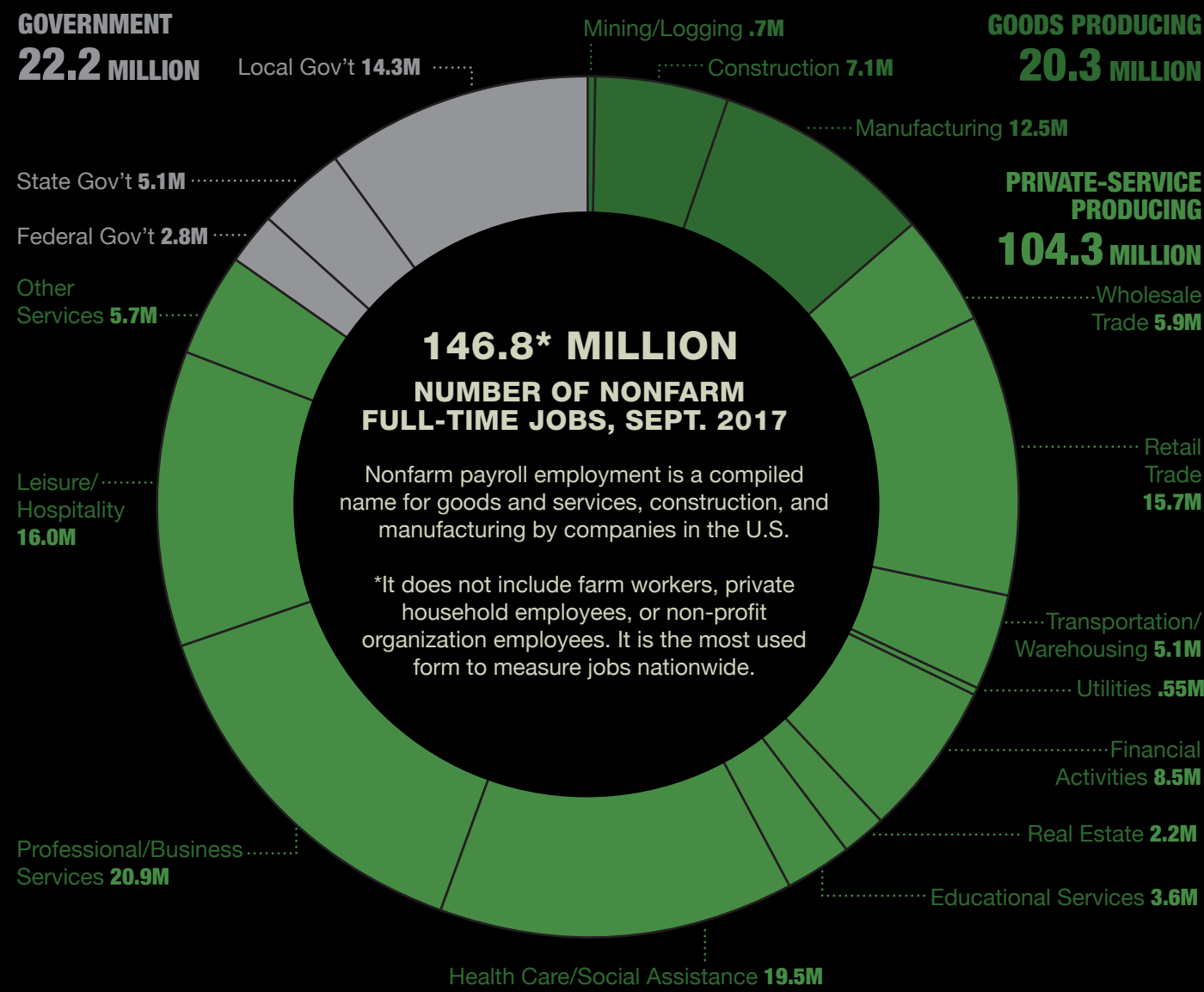


AN IN-DEPTH LOOK CONNECTING JOBS AND THE ECONOMY

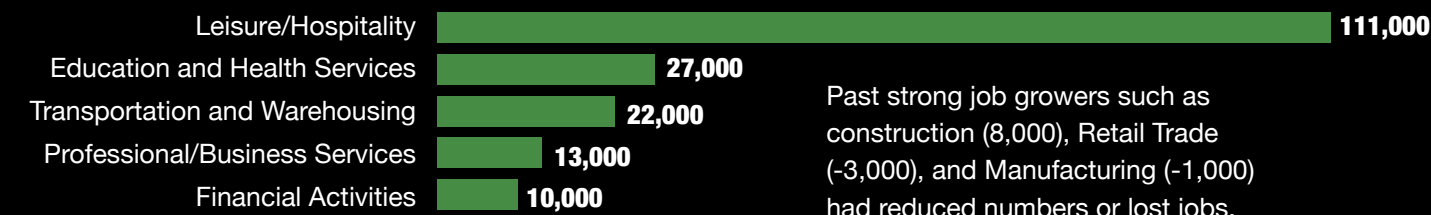
The U.S. economy went through an economic downturn following the financial crisis of 2007-2008, with output as late as 2013 still below potential according to the Congressional Budget Office. The economy, however, began to recover in the second half of 2009, and as of September 2017, unemployment had declined from a high of 10% to 4.2%. Despite this positive turnaround, lack of increasing wages, emerging technologies, and outsourcing of jobs could have a negative impact in the near future.

JOBS SECTORS, SEPTEMBER 2017

There are three main sectors of the economy — goods-producing, private-service producing, and government. A primitive economy will mainly be based on producing goods, with most people employed in agriculture and food production. As an economy develops, improved technology enables less labor to be needed in the primary sector and allows more workers to produce manufactured goods. Further development enables the growth of the private-service sector and leisure activities.



TOP GROWING INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER 2017



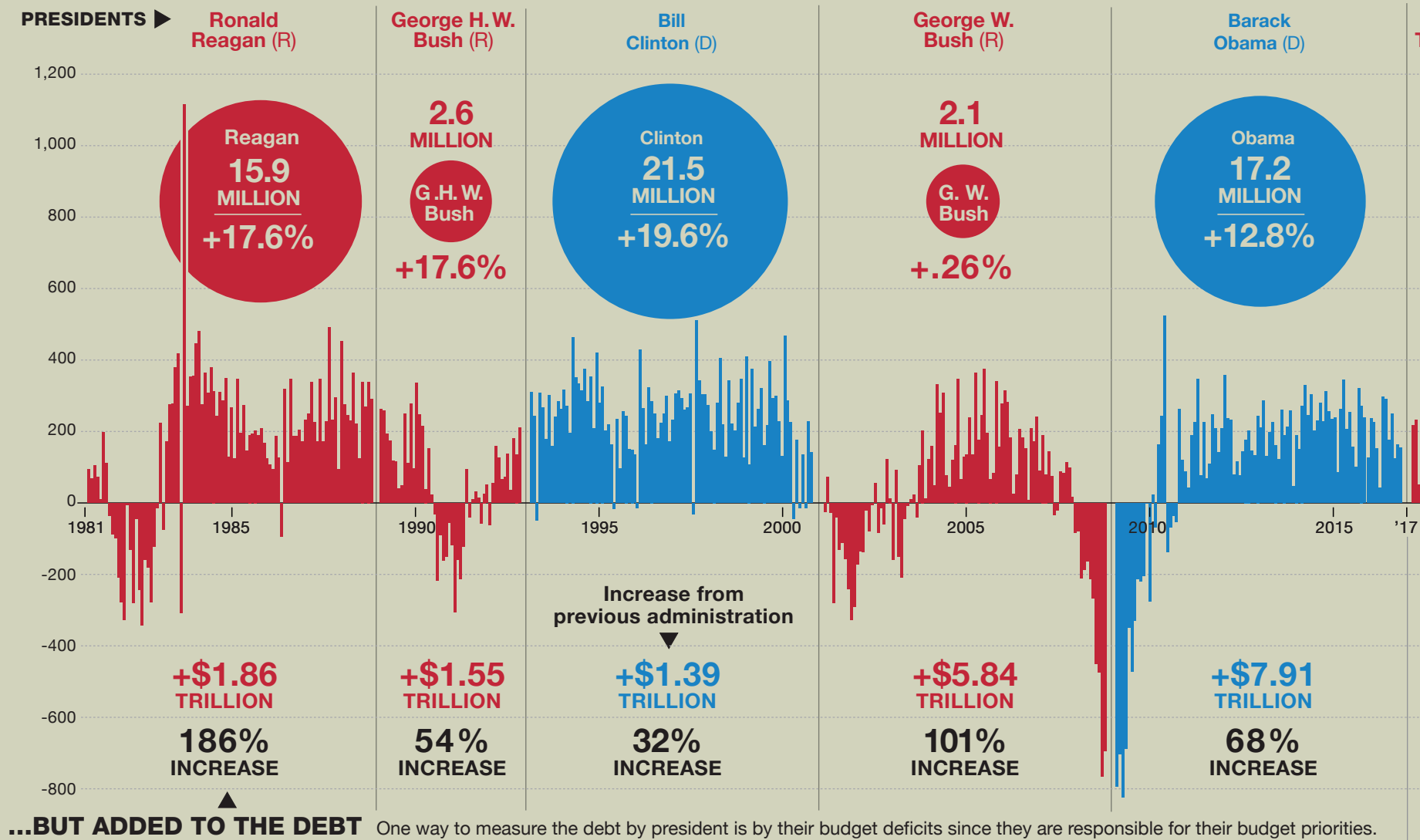
NORTH AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL ROBOTS — \$1.8 BILLION, 2016



Sources: Associated Press; "Activities of U.S. Multinational Enterprises in 2013," Bureau of Economic Analysis; Economic Policy Institute; Robotics Industries Association; Sourcing Line Computer Economics; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' September 2017 Jobs Report

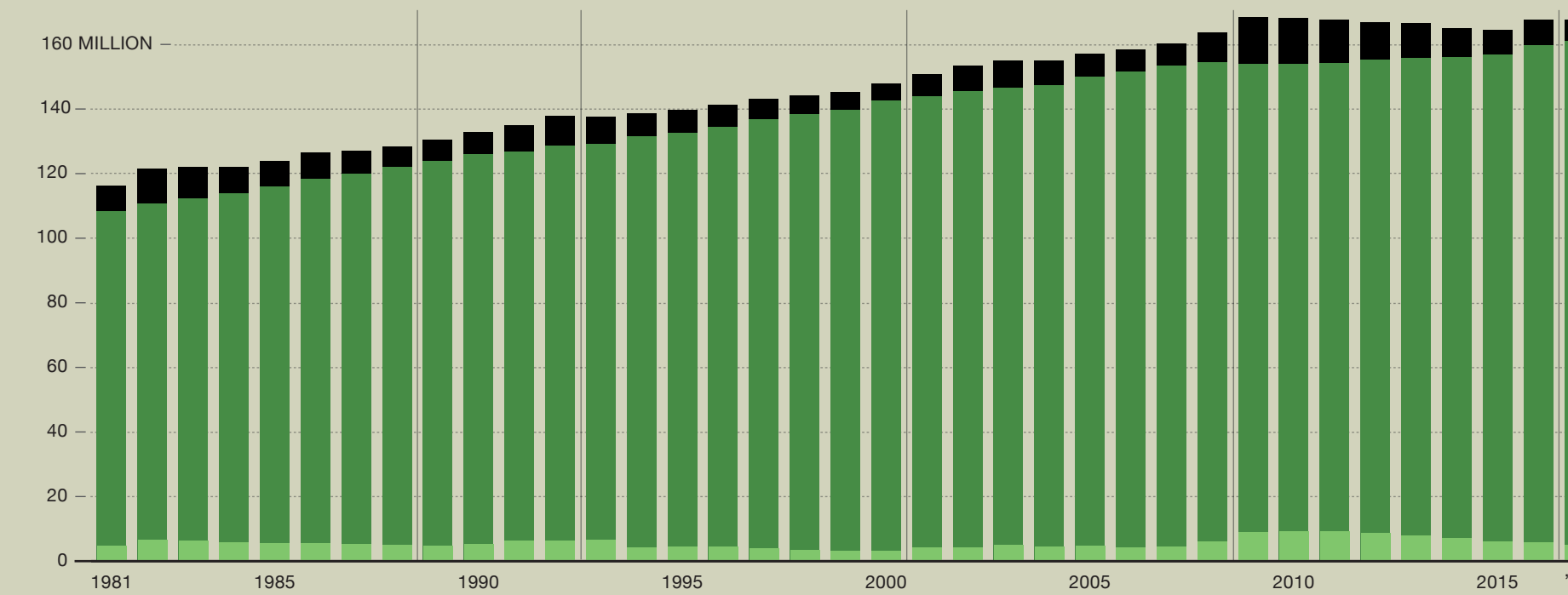
WHO HAS CREATED MORE JOBS...

You must look at percent as well as the total number of jobs generated to compare Presidents over time. That's because it's much easier to create more jobs today since the economy is bigger.

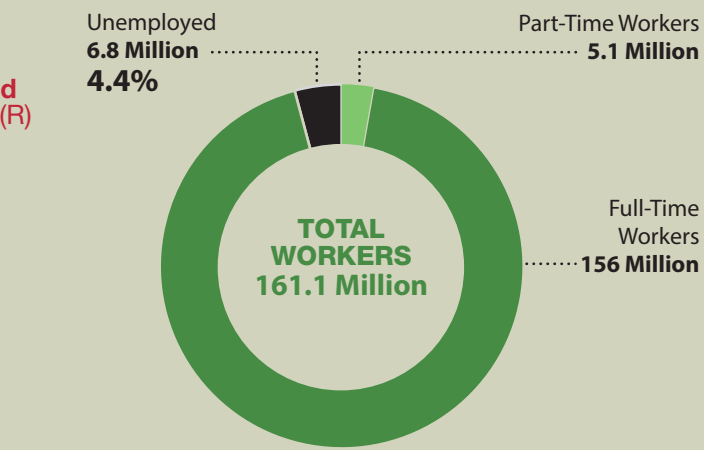


U.S. LABOR FORCE SEPTEMBER 1981-2017

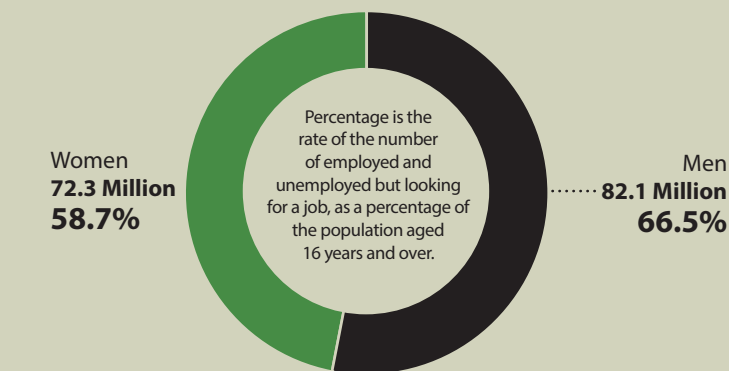
The labor force is the actual number of people available for work — both the employed and the unemployed. The labor force includes persons 16 years of age and older residing in the 50 States and the District of Columbia who are not inmates of institutions (penal and mental facilities, homes for the aged), and who are not on active duty in the Armed Forces.



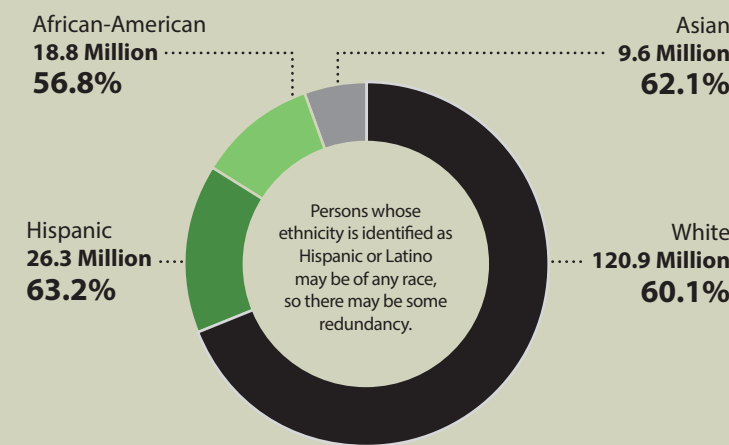
U.S. TOTAL LABOR FORCE (SEPTEMBER 2017)



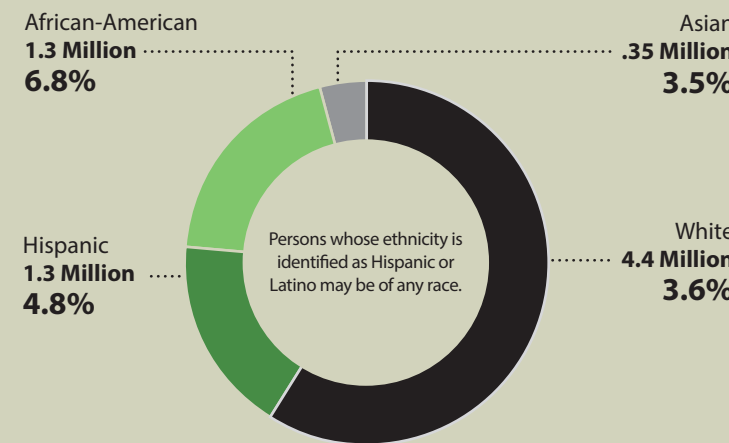
GENDER & PARTICIPATION RATE



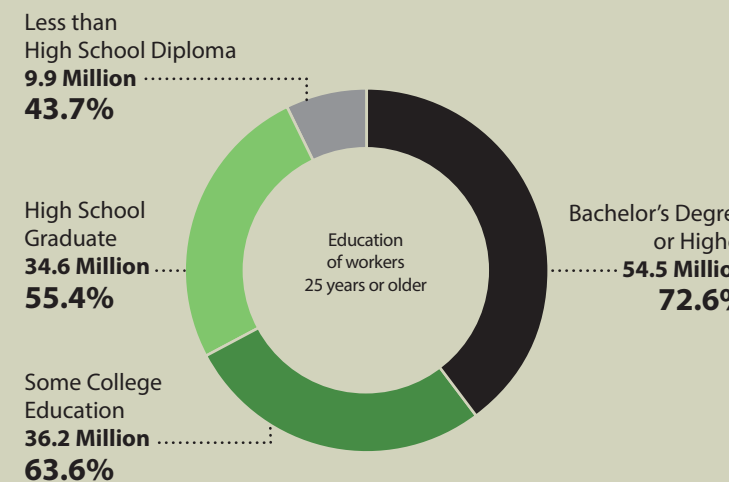
RACE & PARTICIPATION RATE WITHIN EACH RACE



RACE & UNEMPLOYED RATE BASED ON TOTAL U.S. POPULATION

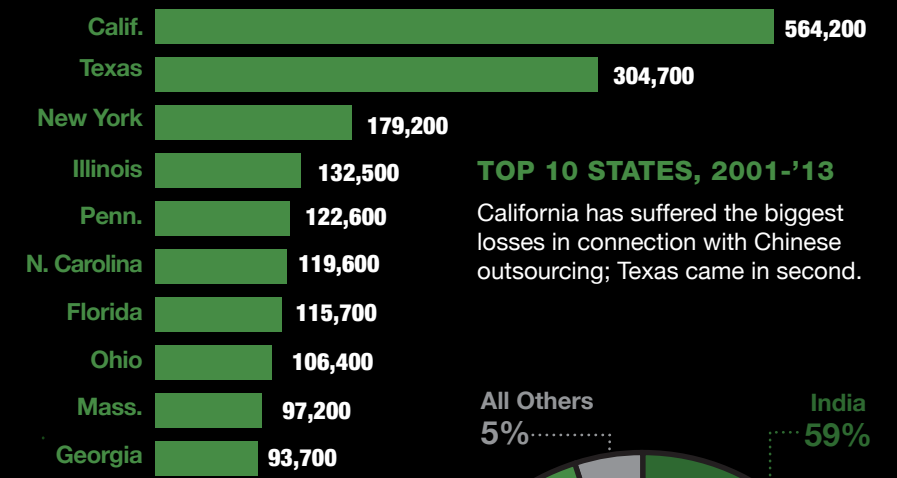


EDUCATION & PARTICIPATION RATE WITHIN EACH GROUP



OUTSOURCING JOBS

Job outsourcing — when U.S. companies hire foreign workers instead of Americans — has been a lightning rod for debates related to U.S. jobs and the economy. Between 2001-2013, the U.S. lost 3.2 million jobs to China, with three fourths of those jobs coming from manufacturing. In 2013, U.S. overseas affiliates employed 14 million workers, with most of those going to China and India, the top rated outsourcing countries.

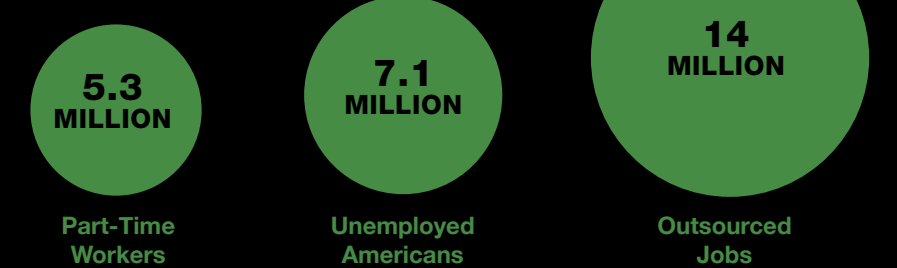


OUTSOURCING WORLDWIDE

One reason U.S. companies ship jobs overseas is they can only afford to sell products to China's 1.37 billion people if they manufacture there.

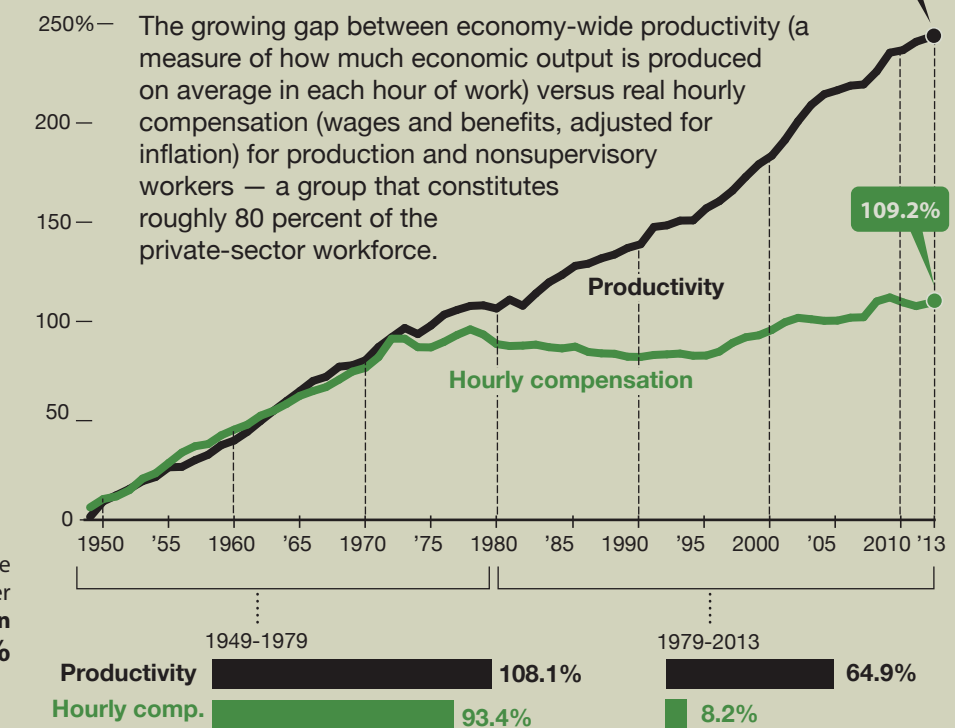
THE MAIN NEGATIVE EFFECT

Outsourcing increases U.S. unemployment. If all those jobs returned, it would be enough to hire all unemployed Americans, as well as those working part-time but who would prefer full-time positions.



PAY VS. PRODUCTIVITY

CUMULATIVE PERCENT CHANGE SINCE 1948



NOTE: Data are for compensation of production/nonsupervisory workers in the private sector and net productivity (growth of output of goods and services less depreciation per hour worked) of the total economy.

Hiram Henriquez
Ain'tDataTruth.org