



TJIC Alert

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LABOR

1. Labor Force Characteristics by Race and Ethnicity, 2010

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

August 2011

53 p.

Full Text: <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsrace2010.pdf>

Unemployment rates among the major race and ethnicity groups remained high in 2010 as the U.S. economy continued to slowly recover from the 2007- 2009 recession. The jobless rates for Blacks (16.0 percent), Hispanics (12.5 percent), Whites (8.7 percent), and Asians (7.5 percent) were much higher than their prerecession levels. The report describes the labor force characteristics and earnings patterns among the major race and ethnicity groups and provides more detailed data through a set of supporting tables. These data are obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of 60,000 households that is a rich source of information on the labor force.

2. STEM: Good Jobs Now and For the Future

Economics & Statistics Administration

July 2011

10 p.

Full Text: http://www.esa.doc.gov/sites/default/files/reports/documents/stemfinaljuly14_1.pdf

"Science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) workers drive our nation's innovation and competitiveness by generating new ideas, new companies and new industries. However, U.S. businesses frequently voice concerns over the supply and availability of STEM workers. Over the past 10 years, growth in STEM jobs was three times as fast as growth in non-STEM jobs. STEM workers are also less likely to experience joblessness than their non-STEM counterparts. Science, technology, engineering and mathematics workers play a key role in the sustained growth and stability of the U.S. economy, and are a critical component to helping the U.S. win the future."

3. Job Creation in the Manufacturing Revival

Marc Levinson

Congressional Research Service

Full Text: <http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/167854.pdf>

17 p.

July 1, 2011

After a prolonged slump, the U.S. manufacturing sector is showing notable signs of revival. The strengthening of U.S. manufacturing is a subject of intense interest in Congress. Most notably, proponents of support for the manufacturing sector often associate increased manufacturing activity with the creation of jobs for workers without higher education. Evidence suggests, however, that even strong growth in manufacturing output could well have only modest impact on job creation, and is unlikely to reverse the declining demand for workers with low levels of education.

4. Asia Matters for America: The Source for Hundreds of Thousands of U.S. Jobs is Asia

Satu Limaye

YaleGlobal

June 28, 2011

Full Text: <http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/asia-matters-america>

U.S. workers and politicians rail about jobs lost to Asia. But Asian-US interactions in education, immigration, investment, tourism and trade produce U.S. jobs and income, explains Satu Limaye. He created Asia Matters for America, an online map that relies on U.S. government data to show exports, as well as their growth and percentage of total trade, between 2001 and 2008, for each state and U.S. congressional district. The site, still under development, also displays Asian students and citizens per state. The U.S. is haunted by trade deficits, yet its exports of goods and services to Asia outrank trade with the European Union, Mexico or Canada. Limaye estimates that Asian exports account for more than 850,000 US jobs. Nations and politicians, like their entrepreneurs, are naturally competitive. Stopping strong candidates, solid investments or needed innovations at borders is not a formula for creating jobs.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

5. Putting America Back to Work with Clean Energy

Richard Caperton and Adam Hersh

Center for American Progress

Full Text: http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/03/pdf/green_jobs.pdf

7 p.

March 17, 2011

Richard Caperton and Adam Hersh explain the benefits of investing in green jobs. Investing in green jobs will immediately address two of our country's most important challenges: lowering unemployment while improving our energy system. For these specific reasons alone, these investments would be worthwhile. But these investments will also significantly improve our economy in the long term, making it more productive and efficient.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

6. Deconstructing Structural Unemployment

John Schmitt and Kris Warner

Center for Economic and Policy Research

Full Text: <http://www.cepr.net/documents/publications/dws-2011-03.pdf>

15 p.

March 2011

Some economic observers argue "structural unemployment" has increased in the wake of the Great Recession, but the paper finds little support for either of two arguments that suggest that structural unemployment has been on the rise. The first argument focuses on the large increase in unemployment among construction workers. The second argument is that falling house prices have reduced the mobility of unemployed workers, creating a "house lock" in which unemployed workers, who would otherwise relocate to regions with jobs, are stuck in high unemployment areas.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

- 7. New Jobs in Recession and Recovery: Who Are Getting Them and Who Are Not**
Rakesh Kochnar 17 p.
Pew Hispanic Center March 10, 2011
Full Text: <http://pewhispanic.org/files/reports/138.pdf>

In testimony before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration Policy and Enforcement, Rakesh Kochhar explains why for the first time since the official end of the Great Recession in June 2009, native-born workers in the second half of 2010 joined foreign-born workers in experiencing the beginnings of a recovery in employment.
[Note: contains copyrighted material].

- 8. A Surprising Jobs Recovery: American Manufacturing Is Back**
Stephen Gandel Time Magazine May 16, 2011
Currently available online at <http://curiouscapitalist.blogs.time.com/2011/05/16/a-surprising-jobs-recovery-american-manufacturing-is-back/>

Despite a lackluster economic rebound, manufacturing in the United States has, for the first time in decades, seen an increase. Nearly one in every six jobs that has been created since the beginning of 2010 has been in manufacturing – and additional 240,000 workers in total. The recovery of U.S. manufacturing is due in part to the weak dollar and increased foreign demand for U.S. construction and agricultural machinery and building supplies. As a result, in the first quarter of 2011, U.S. manufacturing output grew by 9 percent, or five times as fast as the overall economy. Even so, manufacturing – with its comparatively well-paying jobs – makes up only 9 percent of the workforce, down from 16 percent at the beginning of the 1990s.
[Note: contains copyrighted material].

- 9. Missed Opportunity: Transit and Jobs in Metropolitan America**
Brookings Institution May 12, 2011 64 p.
Full Text:
http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/Programs/Metro/jobs_transit/0512_jobs_transit.pdf

Public transit is a critical part of the economic and social fabric of metropolitan areas. Nearly 30 million trips are made every day using public transit. Almost all of these trips occur in the nation's 100 largest metro areas, which account for over 95 percent of all transit passenger miles traveled. People take transit for any number of reasons, but one of the most common is to get to work.
[Note: contains copyrighted material].

- 10. Despite Preemption: Making Labor Law in Cities and States**
Benjamin Sachs p.1153-1224
Harvard Law Review Mar2011

The preemption regime grounded in the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) is understood to preclude state and local innovation in the field of labor law. Yet preemption doctrine has not put an end to state and local labor lawmaking. While preemption has eliminated traditional forms of labor law in cities and states, it has not prevented state and local reconstruction of the NLRA's rules through what this Article terms "tripartite lawmaking." The dynamic of tripartite lawmaking occurs when government actions in areas of law unrelated to labor - but of significant interest to employers - are exchanged for private agreements through which unions and employers reorder the rules of union organizing and bargaining. These tripartite political exchanges produce organizing and bargaining rules that are markedly different from the ones the federal statute provides but that are nonetheless fully enforceable as a matter of federal law. By describing the phenomenon of tripartite lawmaking, this Article allows for a more

complete understanding of the local role in contemporary labor law. But the existence of tripartite lawmaking also reveals important characteristics of federal preemption more generally. In particular, the potential for tripartite lawmaking within the confines of formally preemptive regulatory regimes points to the limits of preemption's ability to allocate regulatory authority among different levels of government and deliver a uniform, national system of law. State and local lawmaking that occurs through the tripartite dynamic also has a number of distinctive features that become visible once we recognize the existence of this form of lawmaking. As this Article suggests, moreover, tripartite lawmaking is likely not limited to the labor context but may occur wherever federal preemption coexists with the possibility for private ordering.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

11. The Gender Wage Gap 2010

Institute for Women's Policy Research

April 2011

Full Text: <http://www.iwpr.org/publications/pubs/the-gender-wage-gap-2010-updated-march-2011>

As Equal Pay Day draws nearer, it is important to remember that pay inequity is not just a women's issue; families, communities, and the economy as a whole suffer when women still take home a fraction of men's earnings. And, according to findings in the report, the wage gap is widest for personal financial advisors.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

12. A Global New Deal

Richard Trumka

Harvard International Review

p.42-46

Summer2011

The author draws insights from the effects of globalization on labor markets. He examines some of the issues associated with globalization which are willfully ignored by policy makers such as the absence of a genuine legal regime for worker protections or financial regulations among competing global corporations. The author cites these failures of global rules in protecting the working class and offers constructive solutions for how to make globalization benefit labor, rather than just decrying its negative consequences. He also discusses how core labor standards in trade agreements should be implemented through the implementation of dedicated policy interventions and safeguards for labor unions.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

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