The Manufacturing Jobs Score: 1949-2012

By Colin Gordon and Stephen Herzenberg • October 15, 2012

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In September, prompted by President Clinton's discussion of the overall U.S. "jobs score" under Republican and Democratic Presidents since 1961, we analyzed trends since 1949 in *manufacturing* employment by presidential administration.[1] Manufacturing jobs have particular significance because they pay better (even today) than jobs in other sectors to equivalent groups of workers, and because they leverage more related employment (up and down the supply chain) and more export growth than any other sector. In addition, manufacturing workers and many manufacturing-intensive regions (e.g., in Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin) have political significance: their swings back and forth between the two parties often decide the outcome of presidential elections.

Since the release of our national manufacturing jobs score analysis, we learned that the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) maintains data that make it possible to examine trends in manufacturing employment by state since 1939.[2] The rest of this briefing paper contains three sections. In the first, we explore manufacturing employment trends since 1948 nationally, in four multi-state regions, and in individual states. In the subsequent section, we detail the findings for a single state, Pennsylvania. (The charts in the Pennsylvania section, which we provide online for all states, invite similar analysis of other states.) The last part of the paper considers what our numbers mean, drawing on our published work on the national manufacturing jobs trends. .

The Manufacturing Jobs Score

In analyzing trends in states and regions, as in our national analysis, we calculate the manufacturing jobs change in each presidential term three ways. (Box 1 on the next page condenses the methodological

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[1] See Colin Gordon and Stephen Herzenberg, *Bill Clinton Was Right That Dems Create More Jobs Than GOPers -- and Here's the Scoreboard for Good Jobs Making Real Things*, *Alternet,* available online at http://www.alternet.org/print/economy/bill-clinton-was-right-dems-create-more-jobs-gopers-and-heres-scoreboard-good-jobs-making

[2] The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) maintains two state level data series on manufacturing employment both derived from Current Employment Statistics (CES) data. From 1939 to 2001 the BLS identified manufacturing employment using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC); the data are available here ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/time.series/sa. From 1990 to current the BLS indentifies manufacturing employment based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Because what is considered manufacturing differs between the SIC and NAICS the two series are not directly comparable. At the aggregate level—manufacturing as a whole, the two series differ only slightly, and changes over time for years in which both series exist produce similar results for states and the nation.

discussion from our national brief.) Table A1 contains the cumulative results for each of the three methods across all Republican and Democratic terms. The table makes clear that our findings are robust across the three methods.

Our state-level data can also be viewed using two online tools. For each state, three bar charts (such as those for Pennsylvania below) allow users to see job gains or losses in all presidential terms using each of our three methods for calculating the manufacturing jobs score. For the charts of manufacturing employment by state, go to http://keystoneresearch.org/manufacturing-job-change-presidential-administration-1948. The second tool contains map gains or losses in all states within each presidential term. For the maps of manufacturing employment by administration, go to http://keystoneresearch.org/manufacturing-jobs-gained-or-lost-presidential-administration-1948-2011.

Box 1. Calculating the Manufacturing Jobs Score

To calculate the manufacturing jobs score across presidential administrations, we analyzed manufacturing employment growth (or decline) in all presidential terms that started after World War II: nine Republican and seven Democratic. One challenge in this type of analysis is determining the period of time for which a president be considered "responsible" for job changes. To address this challenge we ran the numbers three ways to see if the results were robust across the three methods.

The first, and simplest, approach is to take manufacturing employment in the first quarter of a president's term and compare that with manufacturing employment in the first quarter of the next president's term. What manufacturing employment situation did each president inherit from his predecessor and what did he pass on to the next?

The second method is similar, although it uses annual (rather than quarterly) employment averages: thus we compare manufacturing employment in a president's first term with that in the first term of the next president. One advantage of this approach over the first method is that a year of data is more statistically robust than three months. Also, Princeton political scientist Larry Bartels argues that it takes a lag of a year for each new president's policies to take effect.[3]

Our third method holds each administration accountable for the changes in manufacturing employment from the first year of its term to the last year of its term. Thus, no president is held responsible for changes in manufacturing employment between the last year of one term and the first year of the next. This is a shorter window of responsibility but allows us to avoid holding one president accountable for employment changes that took place in another administration.

Since we don't have data yet for the end of 2012 and for 2013, we use the most recent data available for President Barack Obama's administration—2011 in methods two and three and the first quarter of 2012 in method one. If following recent trends manufacturing jobs continue to grow over the next 18 months, Obama's record could look slightly better.

National Results. At the national level, across the nine Republican terms, manufacturing employment fell between 7.3 million and 9 million, depending on method. Across the seven Democratic terms, manufacturing employment rose by 5.4 million to 7 million.

What about Obama's record? Here's what we found on that score (using, as noted in Box 1, the most recent available numbers for Obama). Based on all three of our measures, Obama's manufacturing jobs record is currently better than eight of the nine Republican presidential terms. President Ronald Reagan's second term does slightly better than Obama's incomplete first term, but the numbers are close enough that this may change once we have all the numbers. An interesting question is what Obama's manufacturing jobs record might have been had he not intervened to save General Motors and Chrysler.

Over the full span of our data, the differences we found are large. To gauge how large, it may help to consider how much bigger U.S. manufacturing employment would be if manufacturing employment trends across all Republican administrations had been the same as across all Democratic ones. The smallest aggregate gap between Democratic and Republican administrations, using our three methods, is about 12.7 million. This means that if Republican presidents had performed as well as Democratic presidents, the United States would have more than double the manufacturing jobs it has today. Put differently, the manufacturing employment share would be approaching the 20% employment share of German manufacturing. (For international manufacturing employment comparisons, click here [17].)

Regional Results. Within four multi-state U.S. regions, the balance between job gains under Democrats and job losses under Republicans varies, reflecting long-term regional shifts away from the Northeast and the Midwest and towards the South and the West. Averaging results using the three estimation methods:

- In the Northeast, about 4 million manufacturing jobs were lost in Republican administrations and nearly 900,000 gained in Democratic.
- In the Midwest, about 3.2 million manufacturing jobs were lost in Republican administrations and about 2 million created in Democratic.
- In the South, about 925,000 manufacturing jobs were lost in Republican administrations and about 2.1 million manufacturing jobs created in Democratic.
- In the West, about 380,000 manufacturing jobs were lost in Republican administrations and about 1.55 million jobs created in Democratic.

At different points in the 1948-2011 period, the maps of manufacturing employment by administration reveal shifting regional tendencies. The movement of jobs from the Northeast and Midwest to the South shows up as early as Eisenhower's two terms, and can also be seen in Nixon's first term, Carter's term, and Reagan's terms. A counter trend of job rebounds in five Midwestern states (Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, and Minnesota (slightly)) while jobs decline in southern states emerges in Clinton's second term and re-emerges (after the job losses of the G. W. Bush years) under Obama. (Ohio also gained jobs under Obama.)

Results for Individual States. Turning to individual states, manufacturing job score differences between Republican and Democratic presidential terms are most pronounced in Northeastern and Midwestern states. For example (averaging results using the three methods—see the last column of Table A1):

- In New York, about 1.3 million jobs were lost in Republican administrations and about 120,000 gained in Democratic administrations.
- In Ohio, about 890,000 manufacturing jobs have been lost in Republican terms, versus gains of 430,000 in Democratic.
- In Michigan, about 750,000 jobs have been lost in Republican administrations and 250,000 gained in Democratic.
- In Massachusetts, about 460,000 jobs have been lost in Republican administrations and just over 70,000 gained in Democratic.

Several manufacturing-intensive Midwestern states performed better across all administrations than their region as a whole, raising questions about their state-specific industrial structure, public policies or other characteristics that explain this result:

- In Minnesota, just over 40,000 manufacturing jobs were lost in Republican administrations, and just over 150,000 gained under Democrats.
- In Iowa, nearly 30,000 manufacturing jobs were lost under Republican presidents, and 100,000 gained under Democratic.
- In Wisconsin, 135,000 manufacturing jobs were lost in Republican administrations, while 200,000 were gained in Democratic.

In the South, many individual states roughly mirrored the regional experience of losing roughly half as many jobs under Republicans as were gained under Democrats (including Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Virginia).

- North Carolina slightly underperformed the Southern average: 110,000 manufacturing jobs were lost in Republican administrations and 185,000 gained in Democratic.
- Arkansas, Florida, and Texas performed better than the regional advantage.
    - Arkansas gained nearly 25,000 jobs under Republicans and nearly 70,000 under Democrats.
    - Florida experienced little manufacturing job change, on net, across all Republican administrations but gained nearly 200,000 jobs under Democrats.
    - Texas lost about 140,000 under Republicans but gained about 625,000, over four times as many, under Democrats.

In the West

- Nevada and Utah both gained manufacturing jobs under both Republicans and Democrats regardless using all three methods.
- In Arizona and Colorado, job growth averaged close to zero across all Republican administrations but was positive under Democratic (plus about 125,000 in Arizona and plus about 80,000 in Colorado).
- In California, the nation's most populous state, over 400,000 manufacturing jobs were lost in Republican administrations, while 1 million were gained under Democrats.

- In Washington, 35,000 manufacturing jobs were lost in Republican administration and four times as many—140,000—gained in Democratic.
- Oregon also gained roughly four times as many jobs under Democrats (about 85,000) as were lost under Republicans (about 20,000).

Across the 50 states, seven states experienced either slightly better manufacturing job performance under Republicans (South Dakota, Wyoming, and New Mexico) or virtually identical performance under Republicans and Democrats (Idaho, Mississippi, North Dakota, and Utah).

The Manufacturing Jobs Score in Pennsylvania

We now look in detail at manufacturing employment trends in Pennsylvania. Across the nine Republican terms, manufacturing employment in Pennsylvania fell between 972,000 and 1.16 million, depending on method. Across the seven Democratic terms, manufacturing employment (again, depending on method) rose between 263,000 and 325,000 (Tables 1 and 2 and Figure 1-3).

For Pennsylvania, in contrast to national patterns, and similar to those of Northeastern and Midwestern states, job gains under Democrats did not compensate for job losses under Republicans. Pennsylvania manufacturing employment peaked in 1953 and a rapid decline in manufacturing employment began in the early 1970s, accelerating in the 1980s. The national decline did not begin until 1979, accelerating only in the 2000s. After the 1960s, Democratic presidents outperformed Republican measured by manufacturing job changes only because the manufacturing job losses under Carter, Clinton (both terms), and Obama were all small. (Once all the numbers are in, Obama could achieve the first manufacturing job gain in a Presidential term since Kennedy/Johnson.)

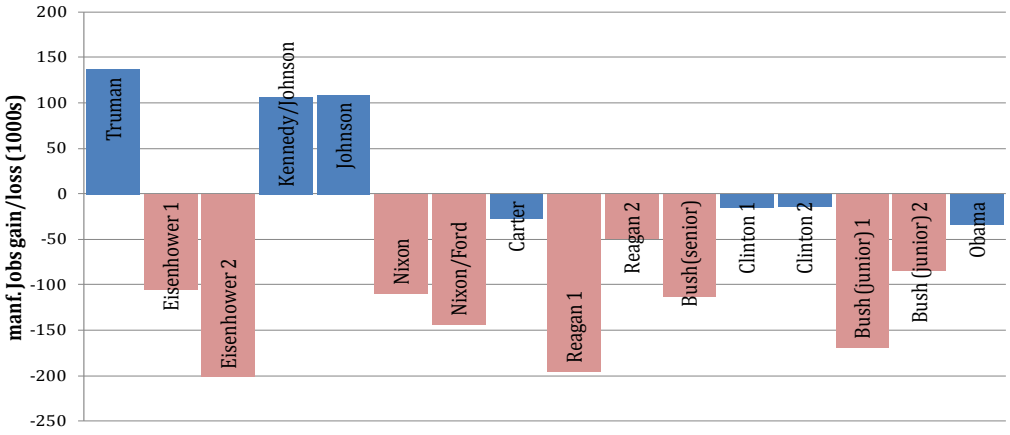
As a result of the long, secular decline in manufacturing jobs in Pennsylvania, manufacturing now accounts for 12% of the nonfarm Pennsylvania workforce—just over half a million jobs— down from 42% in the early postwar years and 28% as recently as 1980. Value-added in manufacturing, which accounted for about a third of GDP into the late 1960s, is now just 12% of GDP (Figure 4).

Table 1.
Cumulative Manufacturing Employment Change in Pennsylvania by Party of President

	Method 1		Method 2		Method 3	
Presidential Term	From first quarter of term to first quarter of next term		From first year of term to first year of next term		From first year of term to last year of term	
	Change	Percent Change	Change	Percent Change	Change	Percent Change
	DEM	GOP	DEM	GOP	DEM	GOP
Cumulative Record	262,733	(1,161,967)	325,200	(1,121,200)	257,400	(972,300)
per administration average	37,533	(129,107)	46,457	(124,578)	36,771	(108,033)

Source. Keystone Research Center based on Current Employment Statistics (CES)

Figure 1. Manufacturing jobs gain/loss in Pennsylvania From first quarter of term to first quarter of next term.



Note. Employment change for the Truman to Bush (senior) presidential terms is based on manufacturing as defined by standard industrial classification (SIC) system. Employment change from Clinton 1 to Obama is based upon manufacturing as defined by the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). At the time of publication the most current data for the Obama term the 1st quarter of 2012.

Source. Keystone Research Center based on Current Employment Statistics data

After 1979, as Pennsylvania manufacturing declined, so did the wages of workers with modest educational attainment.[4] The inflation-adjusted wages of Pennsylvania men with a high-school degree equaled $19.30 (in 2011 dollars) in 1979. They fell to $16 per hour after the two Reagan and one Bush senior terms. The wages of Pennsylvania high-school educated men recovered slightly in Clinton's second term but are now back at $16.05 per hour. For Pennsylvania men without a high-school degree, wages plunged from $17.61 in 1979 to about $12 per hour by 1992. Their earnings stayed around this level for the next 18 years before falling another dollar plus (to $10.93) in 2011.

Table 2.
Manufacturing Employment Change by Presidential Term in Pennsylvania

Presidential Term	Method 1: From first quarter of term to first quarter of next term		Method 2: From first year of term to first year of next term		Method 3: From first year of term to last year of term	
	Change	Percent Change	Change	Percent Change	Change	Percent Change
Truman	136,733	9.0%	229,200	16.1%	172,200	12.1%
Eisenhower 1	(104,567)	-6.3%	(111,800)	-6.8%	(113,100)	-6.8%
Eisenhower 2	(200,200)	-12.9%	(158,700)	-10.3%	(97,200)	-6.3%
Kennedy/Johnson	105,600	7.8%	111,100	8.0%	51,800	3.7%
Johnson	108,200	7.4%	94,800	6.3%	75,900	5.1%

[4] This paragraph is based on Mark Price and Stephen Herzenberg, *The State of Working Pennsylvania 2012* (Harrisburg: Keystone Research Center 2012), online at http://keystoneresearch.org/publications/research/state-working-pa-2012)

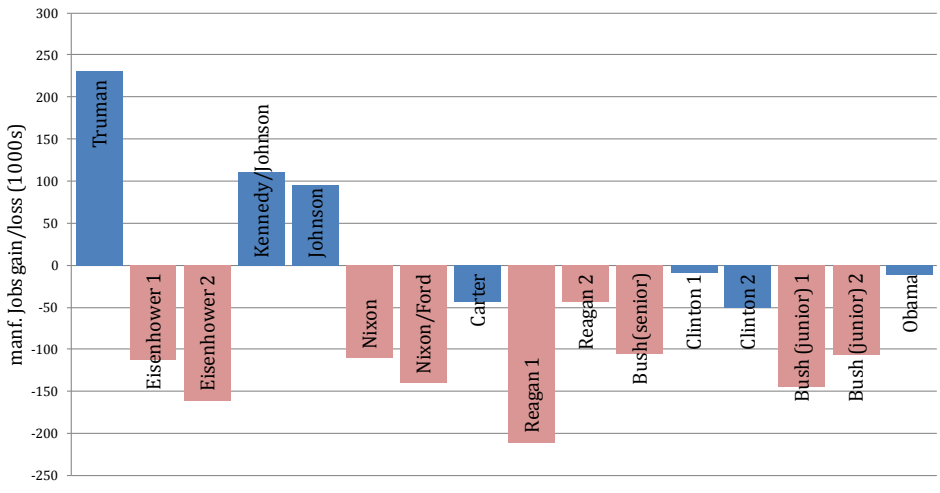
Presidential Term	From first quarter of term to first quarter of next term		From first year of term to first year of next term		From first year of term to last year of term	
	Change	Percent Change	Change	Percent Change	Change	Percent Change
Nixon	(108,400)	-6.9%	(108,800)	-6.8%	(144,900)	-9.1%
Nixon/Ford	(142,300)	-9.7%	(138,200)	-9.3%	(144,900)	-9.8%
Carter	(26,967)	-2.0%	(42,900)	-3.2%	(13,700)	-1.0%
Reagan 1	(194,533)	-15.0%	(209,500)	-16.1%	(177,100)	-13.6%
Reagan 2	(48,233)	-4.4%	(42,500)	-3.9%	(34,300)	-3.1%
Bush(senior)	(112,433)	-10.7%	(103,900)	-9.9%	(94,000)	-9.0%
Clinton 1	(14,567)	-1.7%	(7,900)	-0.9%	(11,800)	-1.3%
Clinton 2	(12,967)	-1.5%	(48,900)	-5.6%	(6,800)	-0.8%
Bush (junior) 1	(168,067)	-19.8%	(142,500)	-17.3%	(131,200)	-16.0%
Bush (junior) 2	(83,233)	-12.3%	(105,300)	-15.5%	(35,600)	-5.2%
Obama*	(33,300)	-5.6%	(10,200)	-1.8%	(10,200)	-1.8%

Note. Employment change for the Truman to Bush (senior) presidential terms is based on Manufacturing as defined by standard industrial classification (SIC). Employment change from Clinton 1 to Obama is based upon manufacturing as defined by the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). *At the time of publication the most current data for the Obama term was 2011 or the 1st quarter of 2012.

Source. Keystone Research Center based on Current Employment Statistics (CES)

Pennsylvania wage trends resemble the national wage trends. In the 30 years since 1980, the median wage for a white male U.S. worker without a college education fell by over 25%, from almost $16 per hour to under $12 per hour. Wages fell under both Democratic and Republican administrations, but, on average, they fell twice as fast when Republicans were in the White House.

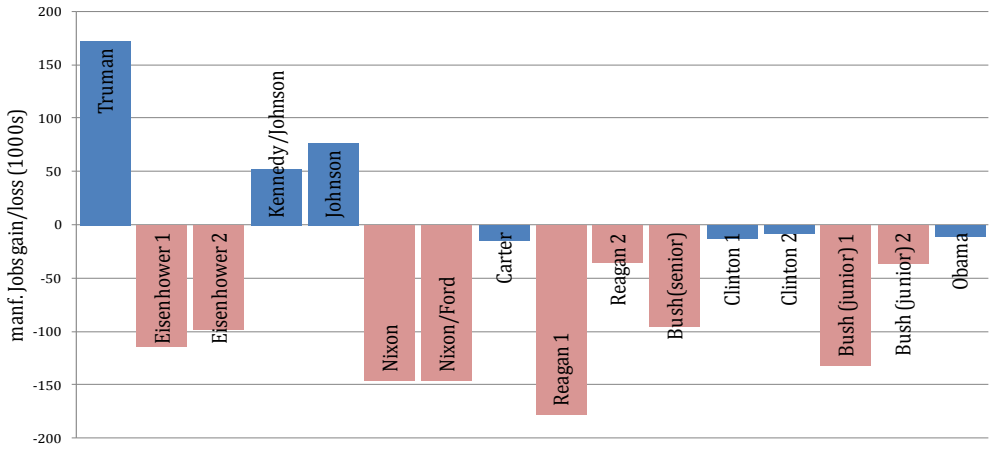
Figure 2. Manufacturing jobs gain/loss in Pennsylvania From first year of term to first year of next term.



Note. Employment change for the Truman to Bush (senior) presidential terms is based on manufacturing as defined by standard industrial classification (SIC) system. Employment change from Clinton 1 to Obama is based upon manufacturing as defined by the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). At the time of publication the most current data for the Obama term was 2011 or the 1st quarter of 2012.

Source. Keystone Research Center based on Current Employment Statistics data

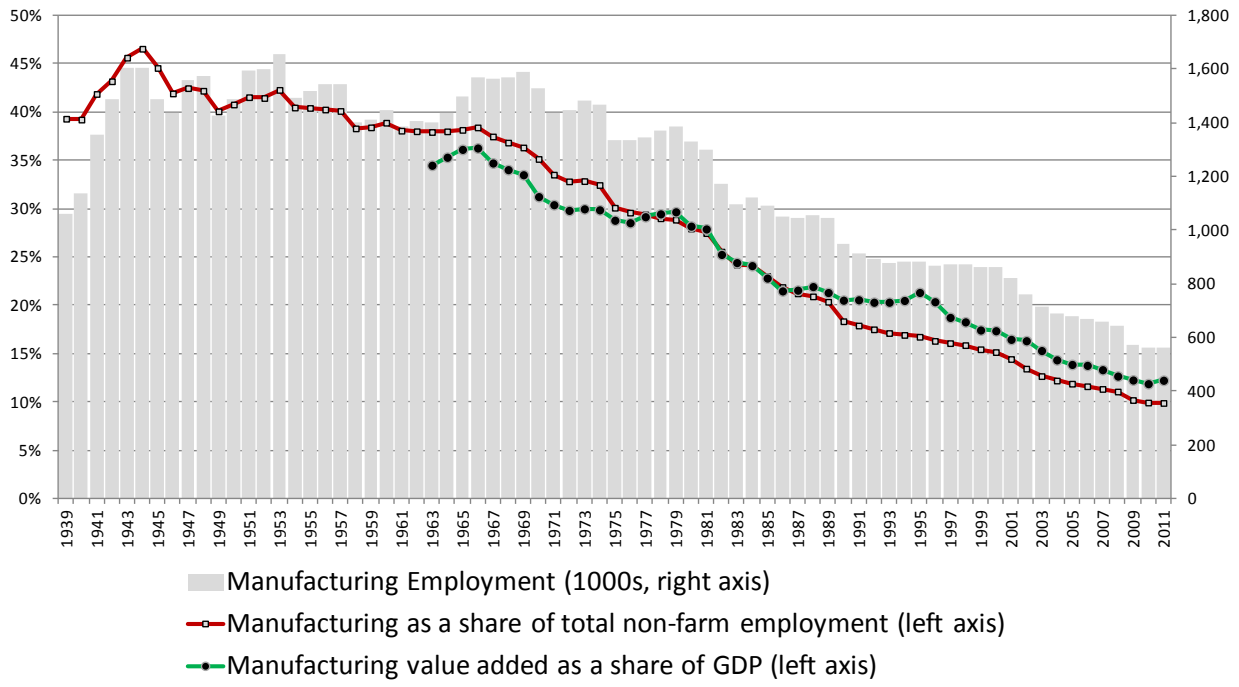
Figure 3. Manufacturing jobs gain/loss in Pennsylvania From first year of term to last year of term.



Note. Employment change for the Truman to Bush (senior) presidential terms is based on manufacturing as defined by standard industrial classification (SIC) system. Employment change from Clinton 1 to Obama is based upon manufacturing as defined by the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). At the time of publication the most current data for the Obama term was 2011 or the 1st quarter of 2012.

Source. Keystone Research Center based on Current Employment Statistics data

Figure 4. Manufacturing Employment and Value Added in Pennsylvania



Note. In the figure above, Manufacturing employment changes from Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) to North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) in 1990. Manufacturing value added as a share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) switches from SIC to NAICS in 1997.

Source. Keystone Research Center based on Current Employment Statistics and Bureau of Economic Analysis data

Interpreting the Manufacturing Jobs Score Since 1948

What do these results mean? What explains them?

Some of the partisan differences we found clearly reflect accidents of timing—bad luck for Republicans or good luck for Democrats—rather than policy priorities. The dot.com crash of 2000-01, for example, pushed most of its recessionary losses onto the balance sheet of Bush junior; had that bubble popped a year earlier, Bush's numbers would have improved and some of the boom would have faded from the Clinton side of that business cycle.

Do our results also reflect policy differences? It's fairly easy to rule out trade policy differences—since there aren't meaningful trade policy differences between the two parties. Both parties have supported free-trade agreements while also periodically using trade law to protect particular industries. Two prominent recent examples of the latter occurred under Republican presidents: the Voluntary Restraint Agreements negotiated in the auto sector under President Reagan, and the steel tariffs established in President George W. Bush's first term. Both parties have also been reluctant to unilaterally or through negotiations lower U.S. exchange rates with key manufacturing trading partners, with the most substantial of such efforts (the 1985 Plaza Accord with Japan, Britain, France and West Germany) coming on Republican watch. Recent progress on exchange rates, whether as a result of policy or luck, started under President G.W. Bush in 2005 and continued under Obama—again, not a clear difference and room for more assertive policies in the future.

One policy area where there are differences between Democrats and Republicans that could help explain our results is macroeconomics. Most Democratic Presidents, including Kennedy/Johnson, Carter, Clinton, and Obama have placed a relatively high priority on using "Keynesian" macroeconomic policy to keep unemployment low, directly through fiscal policy and sometimes (although not always) through their influence on the monetary policies and interest rates controlled by the Federal Reserve Board. By contrast, Republican presidents under the influence of conservative economists have tended to place somewhat higher priority on fighting inflation. Our emphasis on macroeconomic differences echoes analysis by Princeton political scientist Larry Bartels. Bartels identifies Republican focus on inflation as a key policy difference that could help explain the greater income growth that occurs (especially for middle- and low-income Americans) under Republican and Democratic administrations.[5] To the extent that higher interest rates reflect Republican presidential policy preferences, these could also increase the value of the U.S. dollar, making U.S. manufactured goods less competitive and lowering manufacturing employment.

The most recent example of a democratic president using Keynesian fiscal policy to lower unemployment is the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. President Obama navigated the Act

[5] Larry Bartels, *Unequal Democracy: The Political Economy of the New Gilded Age* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2009).

through Congress without a single House Republican vote. As acknowledged by former McCain economic advisor Mark Zandi, the Act played a critical role in limiting the amount of additional job loss—including manufacturing job loss—after the first part of 2009. In the last two years, the Obama administration and Democrats in Congress favored doing more to strengthen job growth but were unable to do so in the face of Republican opposition. If they had succeeded in passing these measures, it would have further improved today's manufacturing job numbers.

Related to, but separate from, macroeconomic policy, the higher growth of incomes under Democrats could contribute to faster growth of manufacturing jobs, with a more robust middle class leading to increases in consumption.

A final policy area is manufacturing or "industrial" policy aimed specifically at aiding manufacturing companies. The Obama Administration auto industry rescue opposed by most Republicans is one recent example in this area. Another is the Obama Advanced Manufacturing Partnership announced in 2011. Turning to a policy on which funding data exist spanning several administrations, Presidents Clinton and Obama have both been more supportive than the Bush administrations of assisting small- and medium-sized U.S. manufacturers (with less than 500 employees) through funding for "Manufacturing Extension Partnerships (MEPs)" (such as Pennsylvania's Industrial Resource Centers).[6] The MEPs provide subsidized technical assistance to improve their clients' production processes and, in recent years, to help them compete in specialized markets that face less intense global price and cost competition. MEPs were patterned conceptually after the U.S. agricultural extension service that is credited with making U.S. agriculture the most productive in the world. Federal funding for MEP's began in 1989 and 1990 but jumped from about $15.1 million in 1992 to over $100 million by the end of Clinton's two terms. President George W. Bush requested only $12.9 million for MEPs in 2003 and sought to end the federal program (unsuccessfully) at the end of his two terms. Congressional support for the program maintained funding at about $100 million in most of the 2001-08 period although only $38.7 million was appropriated in 2004. Funding in 2009, Obama's first year, jumped back to $110 million, a 23% increase over 2008.

While the question of how to interpret these numbers deserves further research, the record is clear. In good times and bad, across a long history of secular decline in U.S. manufacturing as a share of the overall workforce, and using all three of our measures, Democratic administrations have sustained American manufacturing employment better than have Republicans. Given the importance of manufacturing to the overall economy, and the high priority placed on the economy today, Americans have a right to know the manufacturing jobs score and to draw their own conclusions about what it means in this year's election and for the future.

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[6] The federal funding figures in this paragraph come from Wendy H. Schacht, *Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program: An Overview* (Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service, U.S. Congress, April 25, 2011). This same source claims that companies with less than 500 employees account for 99% of U.S. manufacturing businesses and 70% of U.S. manufacturing employment.

Table A1.

Cumulative Manufacturing Employment Change by State and by Party of President from Truman to Obama[§]

State	Method 1		Method 2		Method 3		Average	
	From first quarter of term to first quarter of next term		From first year of term to first year of next term		From first year of term to last year of term			
	DEM	GOP	DEM	GOP	DEM	GOP	DEM	GOP
Alabama	83,067	(40,700)	87,600	(33,200)	67,100	(39,600)	79,256	(37,833)
Alaska†	(1,633)	10,700	2,200	7,800	1,200	5,200	589	7,900
Arizona	136,833	4,167	132,400	9,300	114,000	(13,000)	127,744	156
Arkansas	76,000	21,133	68,000	33,900	60,400	17,900	68,133	24,311
California	1,083,067	(420,233)	1,042,400	(392,400)	944,300	(438,000)	1,023,256	(416,878)
Colorado	89,500	7,067	84,000	7,900	74,000	(7,100)	82,500	2,622
Connecticut	157,167	(339,633)	168,100	(323,300)	141,600	(293,000)	155,622	(318,644)
Delaware	26,733	(28,133)	27,700	(28,700)	19,300	(27,500)	24,578	(28,111)
Florida	208,967	8,933	206,800	16,600	172,600	(30,400)	196,122	(1,622)
Georgia	221,300	(102,933)	209,500	(84,800)	174,400	(73,200)	201,733	(86,978)
Hawaii‡	(3,800)	(5,433)	(2,400)	(8,500)	(2,600)	(4,800)	(2,933)	(6,244)
Idaho	25,633	21,500	20,500	22,100	16,400	18,300	20,844	20,633
Illinois	304,133	(850,733)	281,400	(790,700)	261,200	(727,200)	282,244	(789,544)
Indiana	350,767	(383,567)	312,700	(335,800)	233,200	(314,100)	298,889	(344,489)
Iowa	109,967	(33,167)	94,000	(22,000)	96,200	(31,800)	100,056	(28,989)
Kansas	122,467	(38,400)	118,500	(37,500)	109,900	(50,200)	116,956	(42,033)
Kentucky	123,467	(32,100)	112,000	(16,000)	99,200	(21,600)	111,556	(23,233)
Louisiana	72,200	(69,867)	78,800	(74,600)	55,300	(70,200)	68,767	(71,556)
Maine	26,200	(76,100)	20,000	(66,700)	24,600	(50,400)	23,600	(64,400)
Maryland	53,833	(168,133)	58,500	(164,000)	48,400	(155,500)	53,578	(162,544)
Massachusetts	78,133	(500,167)	74,600	(470,400)	63,300	(409,300)	72,011	(459,956)
Michigan?	337,333	(874,233)	223,700	(699,600)	199,800	(692,400)	253,611	(755,411)
Minnesota¥	169,600	(39,167)	155,500	(29,800)	138,600	(58,900)	154,567	(42,622)
Mississippi	41,400	28,733	29,900	43,400	32,400	28,000	34,567	33,378
Missouri	135,033	(184,933)	130,100	(179,600)	114,400	(161,600)	126,511	(175,378)
Montana	6,000	(2,467)	2,800	(1,100)	2,900	(600)	3,900	(1,389)
Nebraska	47,933	(1,433)	47,900	(1,700)	44,400	(3,900)	46,744	(2,344)
Nevada	20,067	14,500	21,600	13,500	16,400	10,300	19,356	12,767
New Hampshire	48,667	(53,733)	39,900	(42,300)	38,800	(40,000)	42,456	(45,344)
New Jersey	161,000	(605,233)	165,400	(579,400)	144,600	(502,700)	157,000	(562,444)
New Mexico	10,933	13,533	9,400	14,500	8,400	10,300	9,578	12,778
New York	132,300	(1,426,567)	141,100	(1,390,700)	86,400	(1,191,900)	119,933	(1,336,389)
North Carolina	211,033	(141,667)	180,200	(102,400)	167,800	(95,700)	186,344	(113,256)
North Dakota	9,400	10,900	9,400	9,800	7,700	9,600	8,833	10,100
Ohio	463,033	(960,767)	462,800	(897,100)	370,800	(809,100)	432,211	(888,989)
Oklahoma	110,833	(28,867)	115,100	(37,100)	88,200	(39,100)	104,711	(35,022)
Oregon	99,300	(32,200)	77,000	(21,200)	77,900	(13,100)	84,733	(22,167)
Pennsylvania	262,733	(1,161,967)	325,200	(1,121,200)	257,400	(972,300)	281,778	(1,085,156)
Rhode Island	12,100	(107,233)	4,100	(94,200)	3,500	(77,500)	6,567	(92,978)
South Carolina	117,967	(68,900)	106,200	(57,400)	96,300	(47,600)	106,822	(57,967)
South Dakota	11,167	17,400	9,800	19,200	11,900	18,400	10,956	18,333
Tennessee	163,433	(79,800)	149,800	(65,300)	136,300	(78,800)	149,844	(74,633)
Texas	658,300	(113,233)	675,900	(137,900)	544,300	(178,600)	626,167	(143,244)
Utah	47,767	45,967	41,200	48,200	36,700	36,200	41,889	43,456
Vermont	29,400	(31,367)	29,000	(29,700)	22,400	(27,100)	26,933	(29,389)
Virginia	121,600	(85,033)	106,600	(64,400)	95,000	(67,500)	107,733	(72,311)
Washington	162,200	(27,867)	135,600	(16,700)	126,100	(66,800)	141,300	(37,122)
West Virginia	(3,800)	(80,767)	300	(75,300)	7,200	(68,700)	1,233	(74,922)
Wisconsin	212,033	(163,867)	193,800	(126,900)	191,700	(115,100)	199,178	(135,289)
Wyoming	433	2,767	800	1,700	500	800	578	1,756

[§] At the time of publication the most current data for the Obama term was 2011 or the 1st quarter of 2012.

† Cumulative totals for Alaska are for all Presidential terms from Kennedy/Johnson administration to Obama

‡ Cumulative totals for Hawaii are for all Presidential terms from Kennedy/Johnson administration to Obama

? Cumulative totals for Michigan are for all Presidential terms from Eisenhower 2 to Obama

¥ Cumulative totals for Minnesota are for all Presidential terms from Eisenhower 1 to Obama

Source. Current Employment Statistics (CES)