



CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

CONGRESSMAN KEVIN BRADY

RANKING REPUBLICAN HOUSE MEMBER



NEWS RELEASE

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**STATEMENT OF
CONGRESSMAN KEVIN BRADY**

**Major U.S. Cities Lost 1 Million Jobs
Despite Massive Stimulus**

17 of 20 largest metro areas have fewer jobs today
than when stimulus began
13 private sector jobs lost for each federal job created

Washington, D.C. - The twenty largest metropolitan areas in America had a million fewer workers on the job in August than when the \$814 billion federal stimulus program began, according to a new economic analysis by a congressional panel.

Seventeen of the 20 largest regions lost a total of 1,037,000 non-farm payroll jobs. The only major metro areas to add workers were Washington, D.C., Boston and Baltimore.

The study also reveals that while private sector jobs shrunk by nearly 557,000, federal government jobs grew by 42,700 in the major communities. On average, thirteen private sector jobs were lost for each federal job created.

The biggest job losers were Los Angeles, San Francisco, Miami-Fort Lauderdale, Chicago and Phoenix. They are followed by Detroit, Riverside-San Bernardino, Philadelphia, Houston and Atlanta.

"With a million fewer workers in our major cities in August than when the stimulus began, I can't imagine how the White House can proclaim it as anything but a terrible disappointment," said U.S. Congressman Kevin Brady of Texas, the top House Republican on the Joint Economic Committee.

"It's striking that for every new worker added to the federal payroll, thirteen workers along Main Street got laid off," added Brady. President Obama promised that 90 per cent of the stimulus jobs would be created in the private sector. The reality is just the opposite."

The analysis was compiled from U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics data by the minority staff of the Joint Economic Committee covering the months from March 2009 to August 2010.

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Payroll Employment Change in 20 Largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas (March 2009 to August 2010) Not Seasonally Adjusted (NSA)					
	Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Non-Farm Payroll Jobs (NSA)	Private Non-Farm Payroll Jobs (NSA)	Federal Payroll Jobs (NSA)	State and Local Government Payroll Jobs (NSA)
1	New York (NY-NJ-PA) MSA	-48,500	35,500	400	-84,400
2	Los Angeles (CA) MSA	-224,200	-146,400	-2,900	-74,900
3	Chicago (IL-IN-WI) MSA	-83,800	-63,200	4,200	-24,800
4	Dallas-Fort Worth (TX) MSA	-13,400	-2,700	2,400	-13,100
5	Philadelphia-Wilmington (PA-NJ-DE-MD) MSA	-61,300	-26,500	900	-35,700
6	Houston (TX) MSA	-58,600	-42,300	1,000	-17,300
7	Miami-Fort Lauderdale (FL) MSA	-92,500	-83,000	700	-10,200
8	Washington (DC-VA-MD-WV) MSA	33,200	32,500	26,700	-26,000
9	Atlanta (GA) MSA	-55,900	-36,900	-600	-18,400
10	Boston (MA-NH) MSA	12,100	47,400	400	-35,700
11	Detroit (MI) MSA	-78,300	-48,700	700	-30,300
12	Phoenix (AZ) MSA	-81,700	-56,000	400	-26,100
13	San Francisco-Oakland (CA) MSA	-99,700	-76,200	-600	-22,900
14	Riverside-San Bernardino (CA) MSA	-71,900	-52,800	700	-19,800
15	Seattle (WA) MSA	-42,600	-24,100	2,000	-20,500
16	Minneapolis-Saint Paul (MN-WI) MSA	-3,500	24,000	-400	-27,100
17	San Diego (CA) MSA	-39,300	-25,700	2,600	-16,200
18	Saint Louis (MO-IL) MSA	-800	300	-300	-800
19	Tampa-Saint Petersburg (FL) MSA	-36,900	-35,800	400	-1,500
20	Baltimore (MD-PA) MSA	10,600	23,700	4,000	-17,100
TOTAL		-1,037,000	-556,900	42,700	-522,800

- For every federal government payroll job created (+42,700), 13 private sector payroll jobs (-556,900) have been lost in all of the 20 largest metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) since the stimulus became law (between March 2009 and August 2010).
- Total non-farm payroll employment fell in 17 of the 20 largest metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) since the stimulus became law (between March 2009 and August 2010).

U.S. Metro Areas Lost Jobs Under Stimulus

Jobs shrunk in 17 of 20 largest cities; 13 private sector jobs lost for each federal government job created



Source: Senator Sam Brownback, Ranking Republican, and Representative Kevin Brady, Senior House Republican, on Joint Economic Committee.

Data: Bureau of Labor Statistics data for metropolitan statistical areas, not seasonally adjusted, March 2009 to August 2010. Calculations by Republican JEC Staff.