

Background Information for Julia Lane Comments

High levels of turbulence

Table 1. Job and Worker Flow Rates by Sampling Frequency and Data Source

Sampling Frequency and Data Source	Job Creation	Job Destruction	Hires	Separations
Monthly				
JOLTS, continuous monthly units from microdata, Dec-00 to Jan-05	1.5	1.5	3.2	3.1
Quarterly				
JOLTS, continuous quarterly units from microdata, Dec-00 to Jan-05	3.4	3.1	9.5	9.2
BED, all private establishments, 1990:2-2005:1	7.9	7.6	---	---
LEHD, all transitions, ten selected states, 1993:2-2003:3	7.0	6.0	25.0	24.0
LEHD, "full-quarter" transitions, ten selected states, 1993:2-2003:3	7.6	5.2	13.1	10.7
Annual				
BED, from Pinkston and Spletzer (2004), private establishments, 1998-2002	14.6	13.7	---	---

Notes: Unless otherwise noted, estimates are from authors' tabulations using the listed data sources. The "full-quarter cases" in the LEHD restrict attention to separated workers who were employed in the quarter prior to separation and to hires who remained employed in the following quarter. Rates are percentages of employment, calculated as described in the text.

Source: Davis, Faberman and Haltiwanger 2007

Table 1: Calculated Labor Market Transitions Between Years
(Attached workers in CA, FL, IL, NC and MD, 18-65 years old)

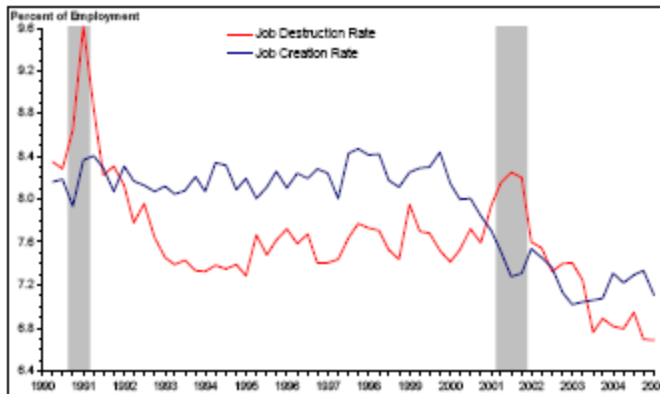
Demographic Characteristics		Entrant	Job Switchers;		Stayer	Exiter	Counts
			Major Industry Switcher	Major Industry Stayer			
Sex	Age category in t						
Female	Young (18-25)	16.62%	19%	16%	36%	13%	2,064,067
	Middle-Age (26-55)	10.39%	8%	11%	60%	10%	8,043,380
	Older (over 55)	7.62%	4%	7%	68%	13%	956,813
Male	Young (18-25)	17.33%	21%	13%	35%	13%	2,183,834
	Middle-Age (26-55)	10.25%	9%	10%	60%	10%	9,179,478
	Older (over 55)	7.99%	5%	7%	67%	13%	1,099,559
All		11.30%	10%	11%	56%	11%	23,527,131

All person years, persons who have a dominant employer in t or t-1.

Source: Golan, Lane and McEntarfer, 2007

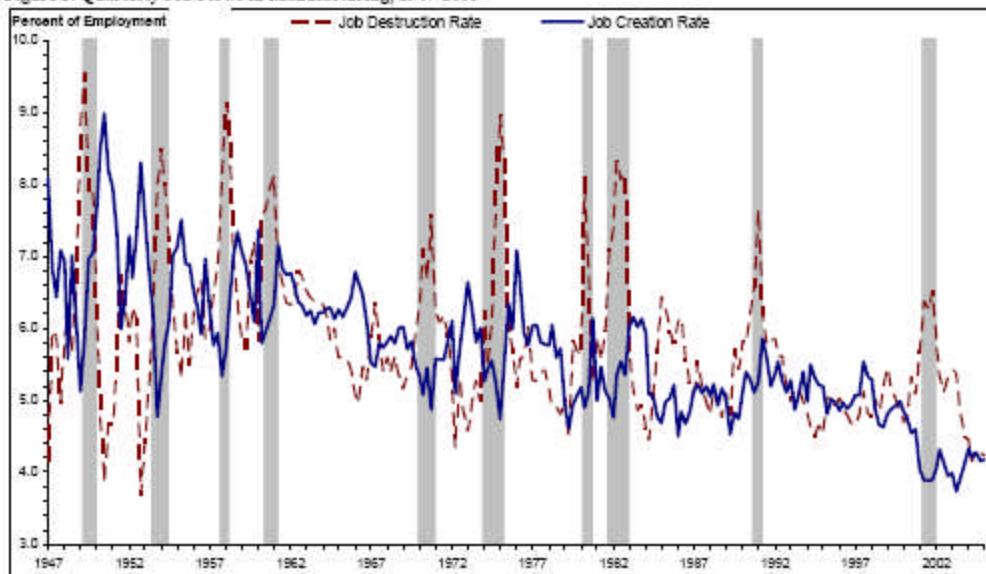
Some Evidence that Levels Declining

Figure 2. Quarterly Job Flows in the Private Sector, 1990-2005



Source: Faberman (2006); tabulated from BLS Business Employment Dynamics (BED) micro data. Shaded areas show NBER-dated recessions.

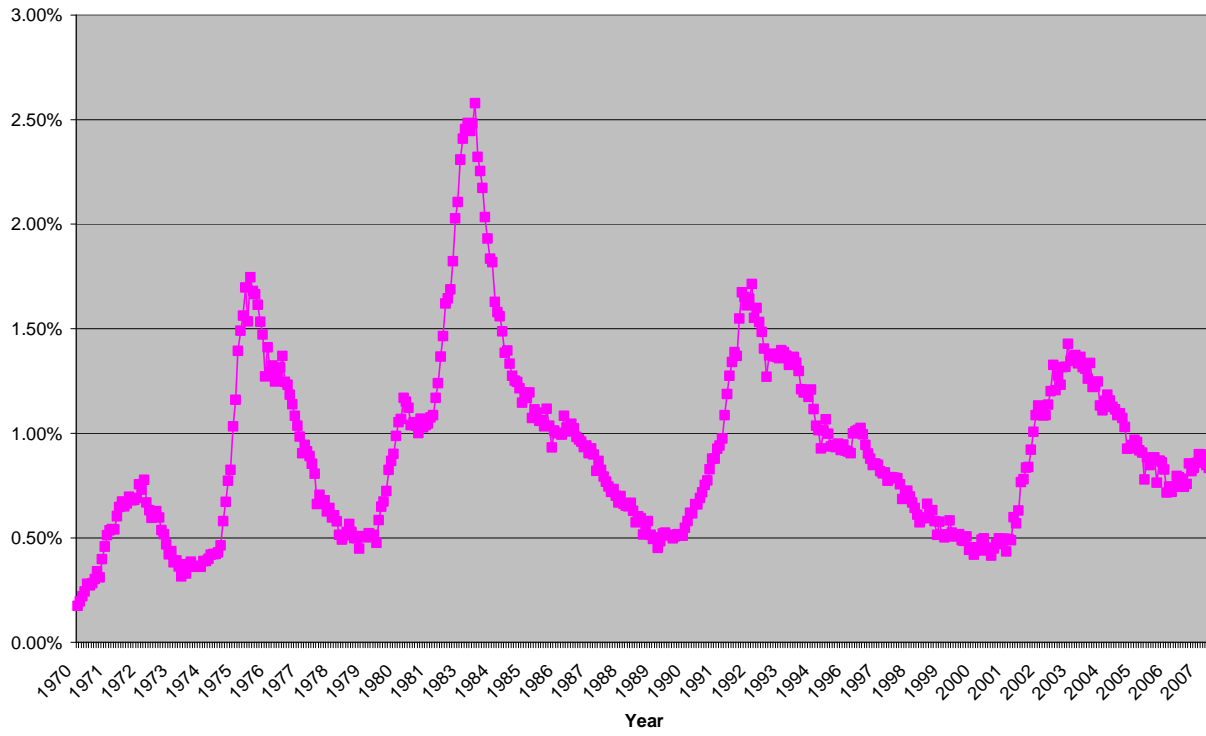
Figure 3. Quarterly Job Flows in Manufacturing, 1947-2005



Source: Faberman (2006); tabulated from the BLS Business Employment Dynamics (BED) micro data from 1990 to 2005 and spliced to estimates for earlier periods by Davis and Haltiwanger (1999b) using data from the BLS Labor Turnover Survey (LTS) and the Census Longitudinal Research Datafile (LRD). Shaded areas show NBER-dated recessions.

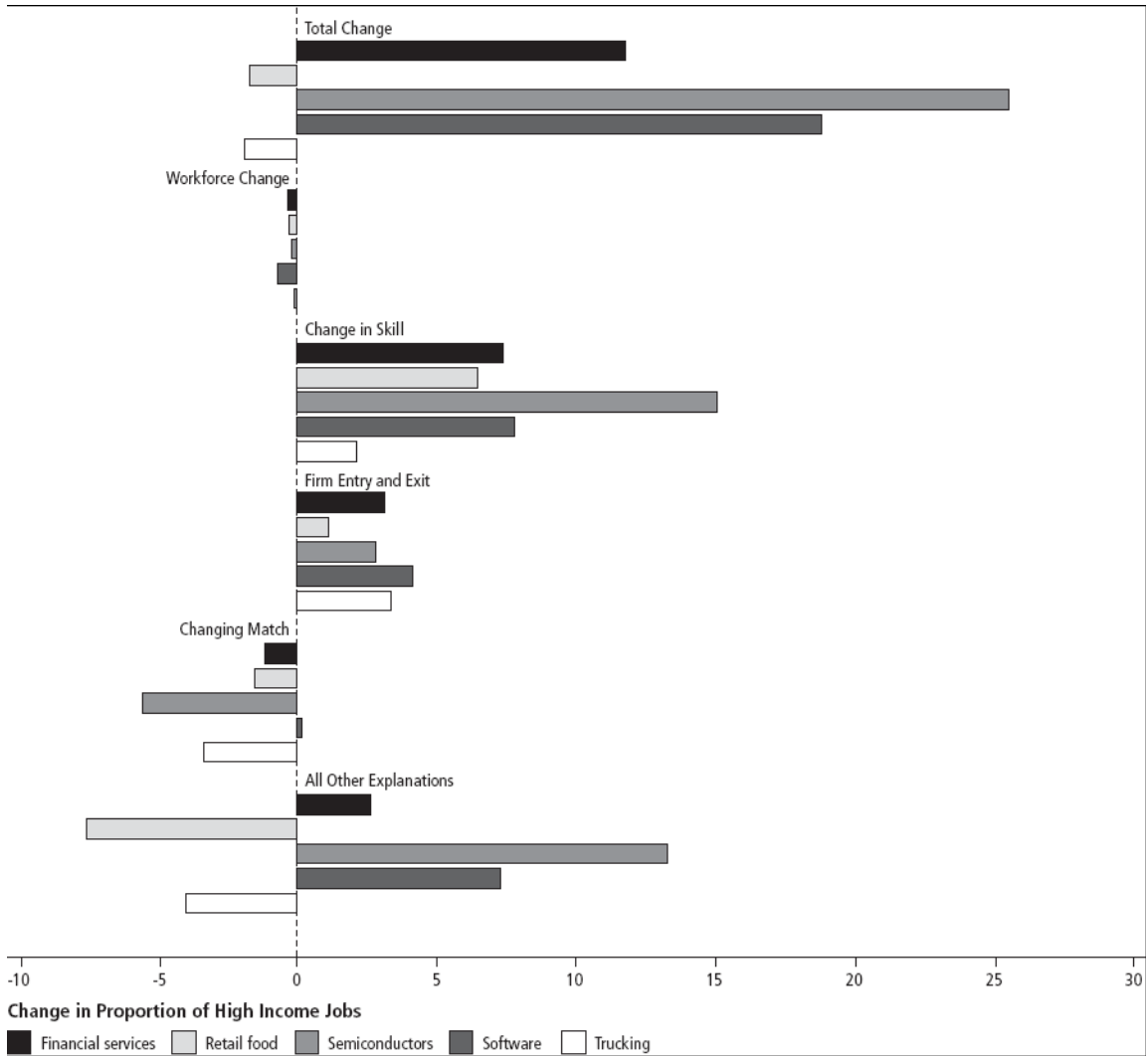
Proportion of Long Term Unemployment

Proportion of Labor Force Long Term Unemployed



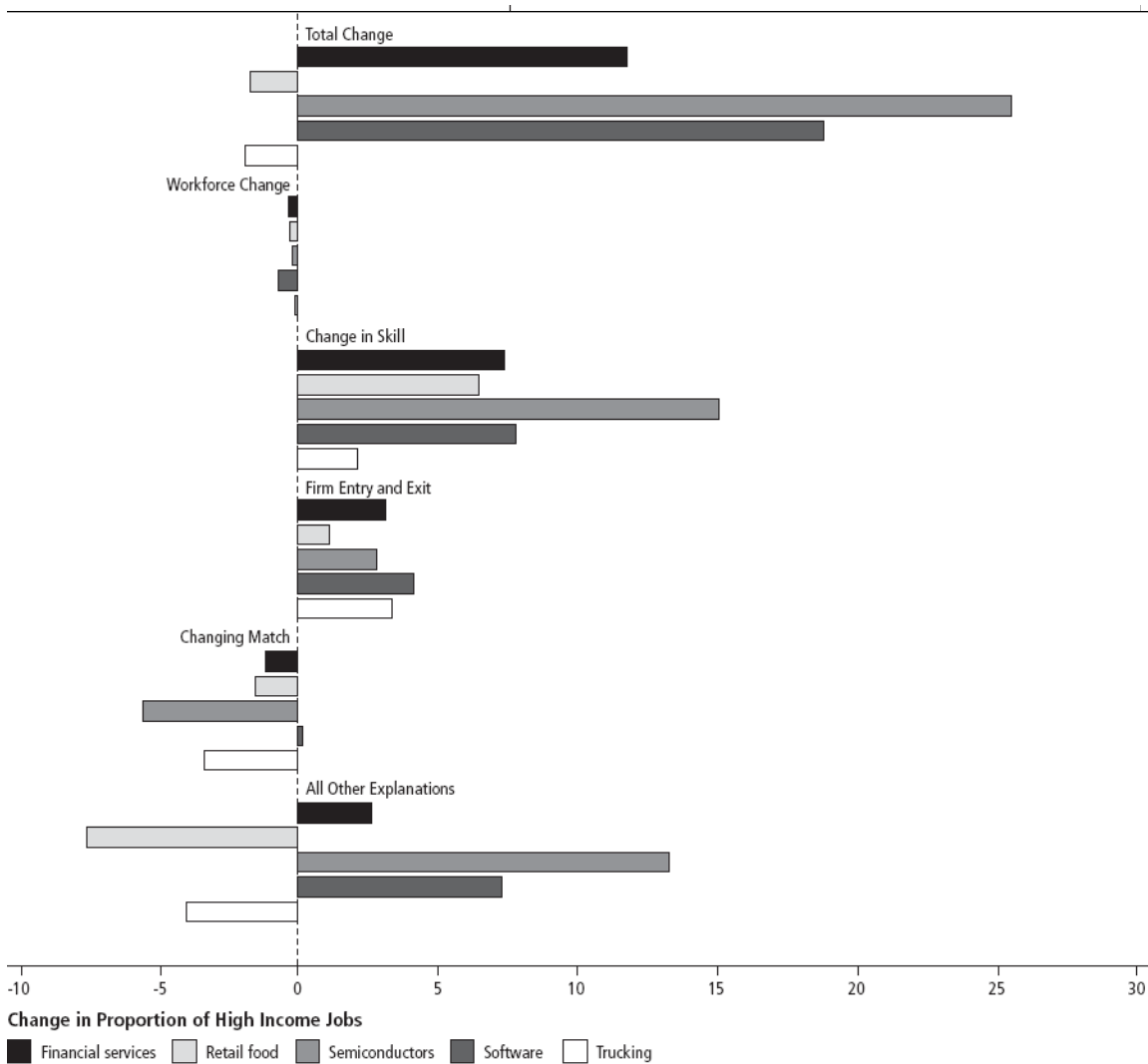
Source: Own calculations from BLS

What's Happened to "High Earnings" Jobs



Source: Brown, Haltiwanger and Lane 2006

What's Happened to "Low Earnings" Jobs



Source: Brown, Haltiwanger and Lane, 2006

References

Brown, Clair, John Haltiwanger and Julia Lane *Economic Turbulence: Is a Volatile Economy Good for America?* University of Chicago Press

Davis, Steven "The Decline of Job Loss and Why it Matters" *American Economic Review*, May 2008 263-267

Davis, Faberman and Haltiwanger *The Flow Approach to Labor Markets: New Data Sources and Micro-Macro Links*, *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 2006, 3-24

Fallick, Bruce and Charles Fleischman, 2004 *Employer to Employer Flows in the U.S. Labor Market: The Complete Picture of Gross Worker Flows*", Federal Reserve Board Working Paper

Golan, Amos, Julia Lane and Erika McEntarfer "The Dynamics of Worker Reallocation: A Markov Approach" , *Economica*, January 2007, Vol. 74, No. 293, pp. 1-20,