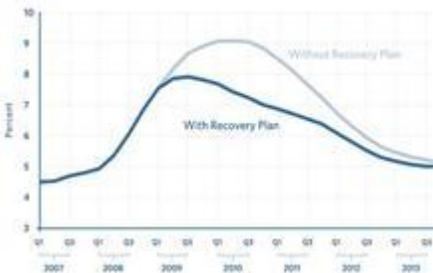
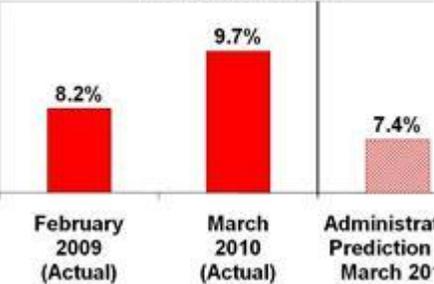
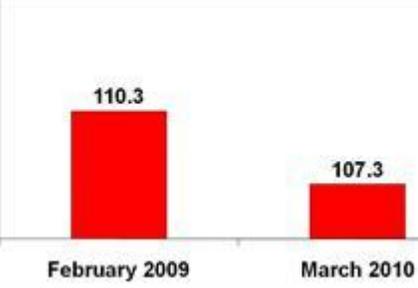
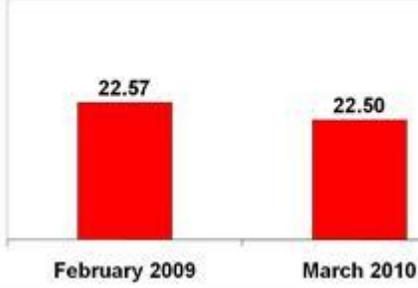
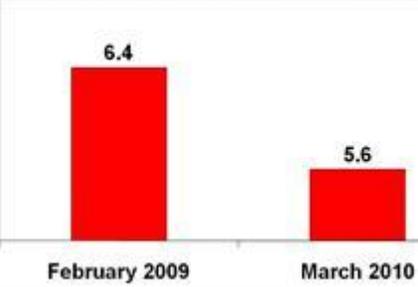
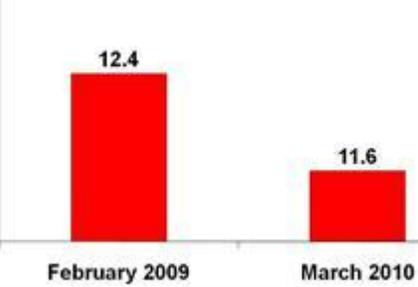


	Romer/Bernstein Prediction	Actual Outcome	Detail								
<p>Jobs</p>	<p><i>“A package in the range that the President-Elect has discussed is expected to create between three and four million jobs by the end of 2010.”</i></p>	<p>Employed Individuals (Millions)</p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Value (Millions)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>February 2009 (Actual)</td> <td>132.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>March 2010 (Actual)</td> <td>129.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration Prediction December 2010</td> <td>137.6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Month	Value (Millions)	February 2009 (Actual)	132.8	March 2010 (Actual)	129.8	Administration Prediction December 2010	137.6	<p>Since the stimulus bill was enacted in February 2009, 3.1 million jobs have been eliminated. The March 2010 total is 7.8 million jobs short of the total employment level the Administration predicted for the end of 2010 if their stimulus bill passed. Contrary to her statement on Sunday, in Congressional testimony in October of last year, Christina Romer all but admitted that level will not be reached: “current forecasts do not predict substantial employment gains in 2010.”</p>
Month	Value (Millions)										
February 2009 (Actual)	132.8										
March 2010 (Actual)	129.8										
Administration Prediction December 2010	137.6										
<p>Unemployment Rate</p>	<p>Figure 1: Unemployment Rate With and Without the Recovery Plan</p> 	<p>Unemployment Rate</p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Value (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>February 2009 (Actual)</td> <td>8.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>March 2010 (Actual)</td> <td>9.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration Prediction March 2010</td> <td>7.4%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Month	Value (%)	February 2009 (Actual)	8.2%	March 2010 (Actual)	9.7%	Administration Prediction March 2010	7.4%	<p>The unemployment rate has risen from 8.2% in February 2009 to 9.7% in March 2010 -- 31% above the level Democrats predicted for March 2010 (7.4%) in the Romer/Bernstein report. This difference helps explain why a record 11 million Americans are on</p>
Month	Value (%)										
February 2009 (Actual)	8.2%										
March 2010 (Actual)	9.7%										
Administration Prediction March 2010	7.4%										

	Romer/Bernstein Prediction	Actual Outcome	Detail												
			unemployment benefits today.												
<p>Private Sector Employment</p>	<p><i>“More than 90 percent of the jobs created are likely to be in the private sector.”</i></p>	<p>Private Employment (Millions)</p>  <table border="1"> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Private Employment (Millions)</th> </tr> <tr> <td>February 2009</td> <td>110.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>March 2010</td> <td>107.3</td> </tr> </table> <p>Government Employment (Millions)</p>  <table border="1"> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Government Employment (Millions)</th> </tr> <tr> <td>February 2009</td> <td>22.57</td> </tr> <tr> <td>March 2010</td> <td>22.50</td> </tr> </table>	Month	Private Employment (Millions)	February 2009	110.3	March 2010	107.3	Month	Government Employment (Millions)	February 2009	22.57	March 2010	22.50	<p>In contrast with the Romer/Bernstein prediction of strong private sector job creation, there has been disproportionate job destruction in the private sector following stimulus. The decline in private sector employment (down 2.8%) is almost nine times as steep as the modest decline in government employment (down 0.32%).</p>
Month	Private Employment (Millions)														
February 2009	110.3														
March 2010	107.3														
Month	Government Employment (Millions)														
February 2009	22.57														
March 2010	22.50														
<p>Construction and Manufacturing Employment</p>	<p><i>“Certain industries, such as construction and manufacturing, are likely to experience particularly strong job growth under a recovery package that includes an emphasis on infrastructure, energy, and school repair.”</i></p>	<p>Construction Employment (Millions)</p>  <table border="1"> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Construction Employment (Millions)</th> </tr> <tr> <td>February 2009</td> <td>6.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>March 2010</td> <td>5.6</td> </tr> </table> <p>Manufacturing Employment (Millions)</p>  <table border="1"> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Manufacturing Employment (Millions)</th> </tr> <tr> <td>February 2009</td> <td>12.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>March 2010</td> <td>11.6</td> </tr> </table>	Month	Construction Employment (Millions)	February 2009	6.4	March 2010	5.6	Month	Manufacturing Employment (Millions)	February 2009	12.4	March 2010	11.6	<p>Instead of experiencing “particularly strong job growth” as Democrats promised, construction (down 13.1%) and manufacturing (down 6.4%) have experienced rates of job destruction several times greater than the overall rate of private sector job destruction (down 2.8%).</p>
Month	Construction Employment (Millions)														
February 2009	6.4														
March 2010	5.6														
Month	Manufacturing Employment (Millions)														
February 2009	12.4														
March 2010	11.6														

	Romer/Bernstein Prediction	Actual Outcome	Detail												
<p>Full Time Employment</p>	<p><i>"A package is...likely to move many workers from part-time to full-time work."</i></p>	<p>Full-Time Employment (Millions)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Full-Time Employment (Millions)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>February 2009</td> <td>114.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>March 2010</td> <td>111.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Part-Time Employment (Millions)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Part-Time Employment (Millions)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>February 2009</td> <td>26.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>March 2010</td> <td>27.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Month	Full-Time Employment (Millions)	February 2009	114.8	March 2010	111.3	Month	Part-Time Employment (Millions)	February 2009	26.7	March 2010	27.5	<p>Instead of moving workers from part-time to full-time work as promised, stimulus has resulted in exactly the opposite – a sharp decline in full-time employment (down 3.1%) and a concurrent increase in unemployment and part-time work (up 3.3%).</p>
Month	Full-Time Employment (Millions)														
February 2009	114.8														
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Month	Part-Time Employment (Millions)														
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