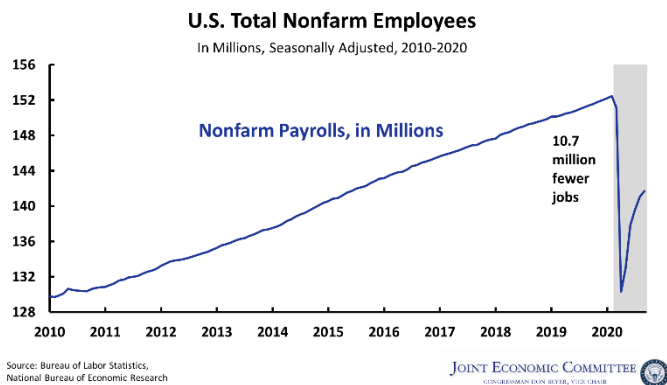




The U.S. Economy by the Numbers – October 13, 2020

Job growth/loss

- Nonfarm jobs increased by **661K** in September but even after these gains there are still **10.7 million** fewer jobs than in February.
- At the September rate of job creation, it would take another **17 months** to return to pre-pandemic employment levels.
- Employment in food services and drinking places remains down by **2.3 million** and retail industry employment is **483K** lower than in February.



New unemployment claims

- DOL reported over **800K** new regular unemployment claims for the week ending Oct. 3, which is more than four times the number of claims filed during the comparable week in 2019. Nearly **26 million** Americans currently are receiving unemployment benefits.

Gross Domestic Product

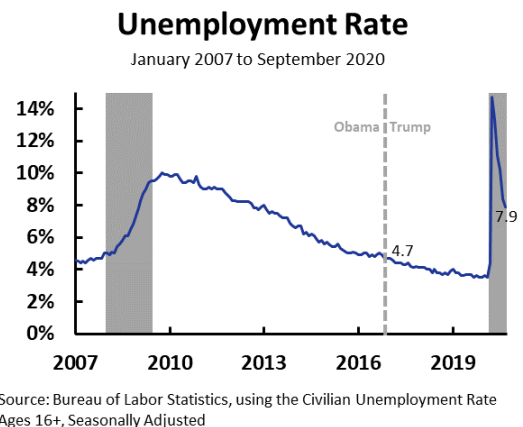
- Real GDP **decreased** at annualized rate of **31.4%** in Q2 2020, the worst decline in U.S. history.
- This reflected a sharp drop in personal consumption, including large declines in spending on health care, clothing and footwear and declines in investment.

Wages and income

- Median weekly earnings for full-time workers in the second quarter **rose 10.4%** from last year, **10%** higher with inflation taken into account.

Unemployment rate

- BLS reports that the unemployment rate fell to **7.9%** in September, but it remains more than twice as high as the pre-pandemic low.
- This decrease was due in large part to the fact that almost **700K** Americans left the labor force and were no longer counted as unemployed.
- The unemployment rate for Blacks was **12.1%**, almost double the **7.0%** rate for Whites.
- The unemployment rate for Asians was **8.9%** and **10.3%** for Hispanics.
- The number of long-term unemployed (those jobless for 27 weeks or more) grew by **781K**, the largest monthly increase on record. Permanent job losses also increased by **345K** to **3.8 million**.



Federal debt

- CBO forecasts federal debt held by the public will exceed **100%** of GDP in 2021, **107%** of GDP by 2023 and **195%** of GDP by 2050.
- The deficit in 2021 is projected to be **8.6% of GDP**. The deficit as a share of GDP has been larger than that only twice between 1946 and 2019.

Inflation

- Core PCE, excluding food and energy, **increased by around 1.6%** over the past 12 months.