



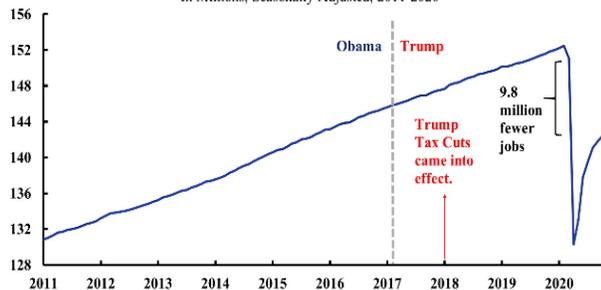
The U.S. Economy by the Numbers – December 23, 2020

Job growth/loss

- Nonfarm employment increased by **245K** in November, the slowest gain since the jobs recovery began this spring. There are still **9.8 million** fewer jobs than in February.
- Retail employment declined by **35K** and remains **550K** lower than in February. Employment in leisure and hospitality remains down by **3.4 million** since February.
- If the economy had continued at the pre-pandemic pace of adding 194K jobs per month, about **1.7 million** jobs would have been added from February to November.
- That brings the total jobs gap to around **11.5 million** jobs (9.8 million jobs lost and 1.7 million that were not added.)

U.S. Total Nonfarm Employees

In Millions, Seasonally Adjusted, 2011-2020



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

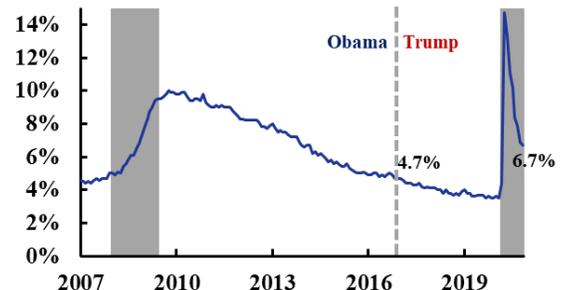
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
CONGRESSMAN DON BEYER, VICE CHAIR

Unemployment rate

- The unemployment rate in November was **6.7%** and would have been **3% higher** if those who left the labor force since February were counted. The unemployment rate for women was **6.4%** and it was **6.9%** for men.
- The unemployment rate for Blacks was **10.3%**, almost double the **5.9%** rate for Whites. If workers who had dropped out of the labor force since February were counted as unemployed, the Black unemployment rate would be **14.3%**.
- The unemployment rate was **6.7%** for Asians and **8.4%** for Hispanics.
- The number of long-term unemployed increased by **385K**, to a total of **3.9 million**.

Unemployment Rate

January 2007 to November 2020



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, using the Civilian Unemployment Rate Ages 16+, Seasonally Adjusted

New unemployment claims

- DOL reported that over **869K** American workers filed new regular unemployment claims during the week ending Dec. 19. This is more than triple the number filed in the comparable week in 2019.

Gross Domestic Product

- Real GDP grew at annualized rate of **33.4%** in Q3 2020, following the worst quarterly decline (**31.4%**) in U.S. history in Q2.
- Growth in Q3 would have had to increase **more than 53%** just to make up for the loss in economic output suffered in Q2 and Q1.

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 only twice between 1946 and 2019.

Inflation

- The CPI for all items **rose by 1.2%** over the last 12 months.
- Core PCE, excluding food and energy, **increased by 1.4%** over the past 12 months.