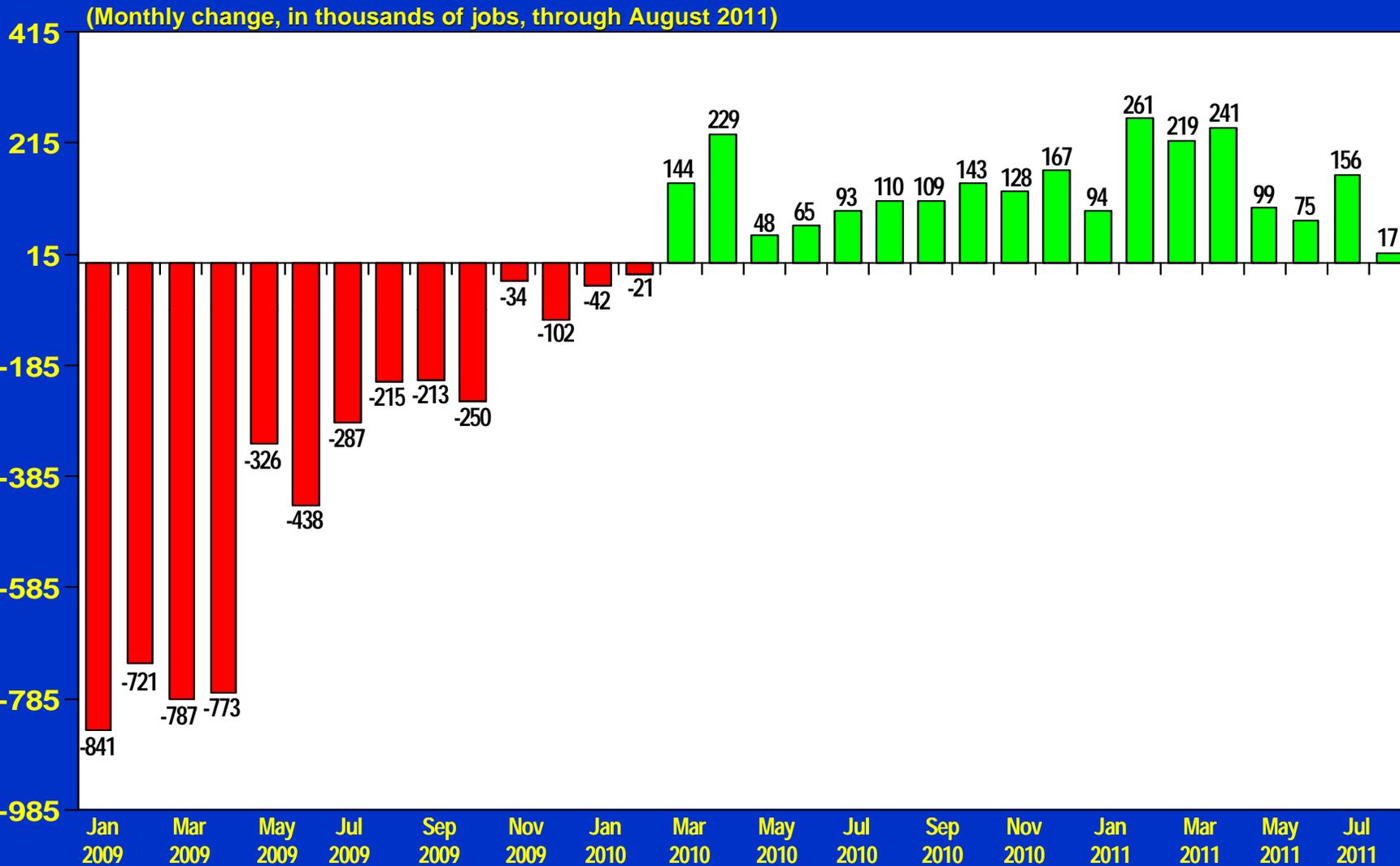


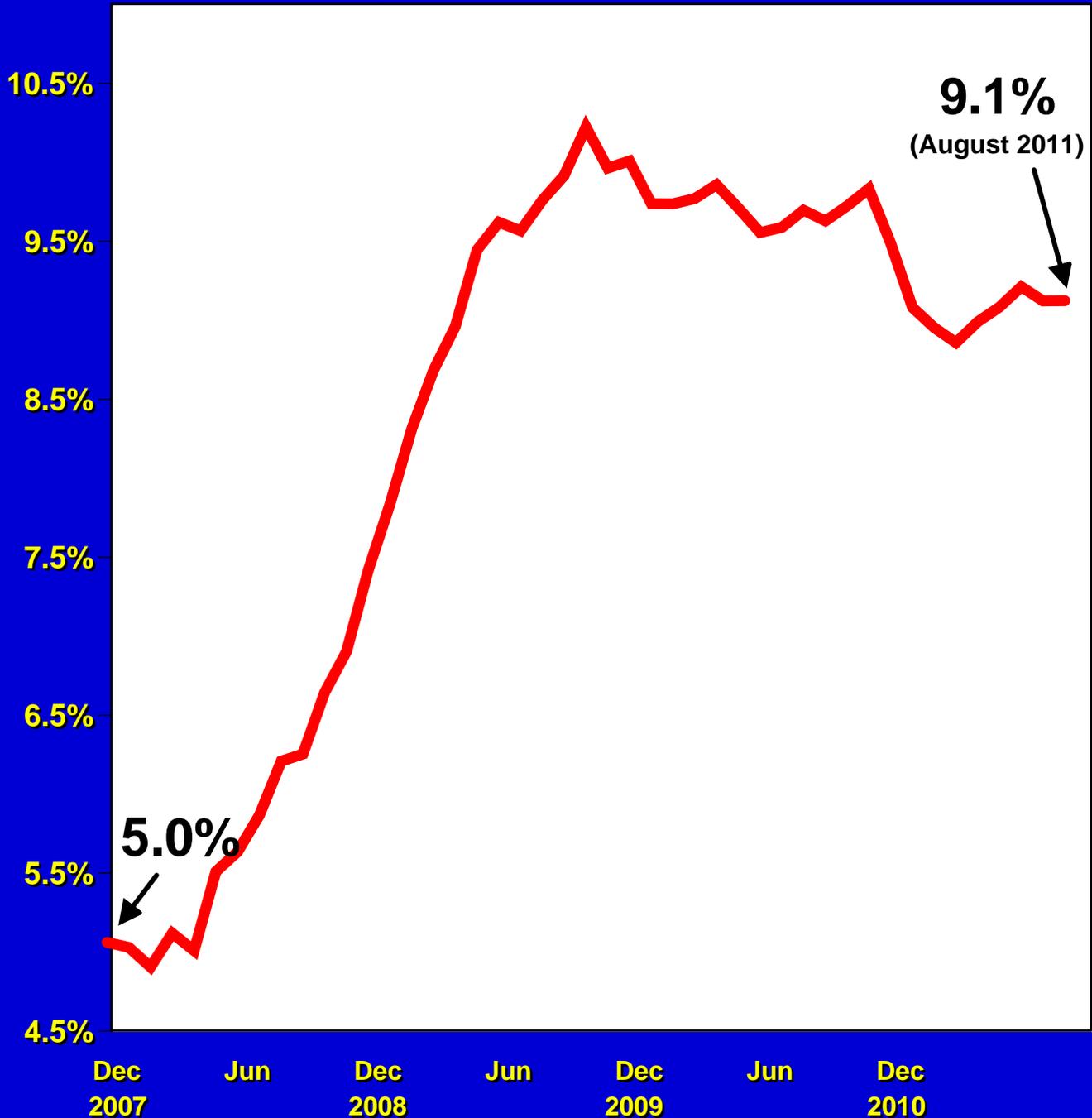
Private-Sector Jobs Picture



Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Unemployment Rate Remains High

(Monthly data through August 2011)

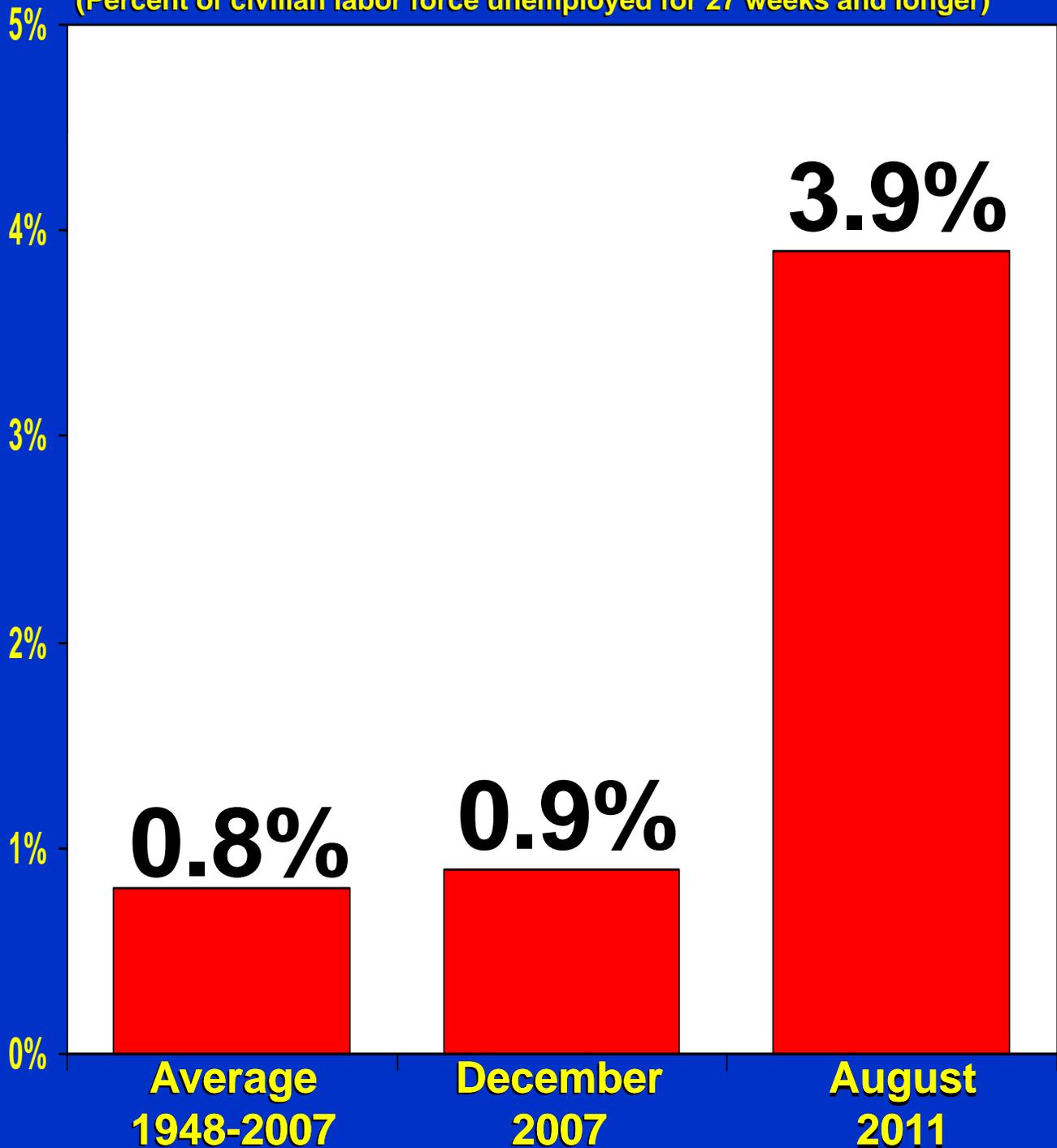


Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Note: Percent of civilian labor force

Long-Term Unemployment Up Sharply

(Percent of civilian labor force unemployed for 27 weeks and longer)



Source: SBC staff calculations using data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Duration of Unemployment Up Sharply



Source: Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce

Following Severe Financial Crises, Economic Recoveries Are Shallower and Take Much Longer

“Real per capita GDP growth rates are significantly lower during the decade following severe financial crises.... In the ten-year window following severe financial crises, unemployment rates are significantly higher than in the decade that preceded the crisis....

“[T]he decade of relative prosperity prior to the fall was importantly fueled by an expansion in credit and rising leverage that spans about 10 years; it is followed by a lengthy period of retrenchment that most often only begins after the crisis and lasts almost as long as the credit surge.”

– Dr. Carmen M. Reinhart, Peter G. Peterson Institute for International Economics, and Dr. Vincent R. Reinhart, American Enterprise Institute (AEI) National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) Working Paper, *After the Fall* September 2010

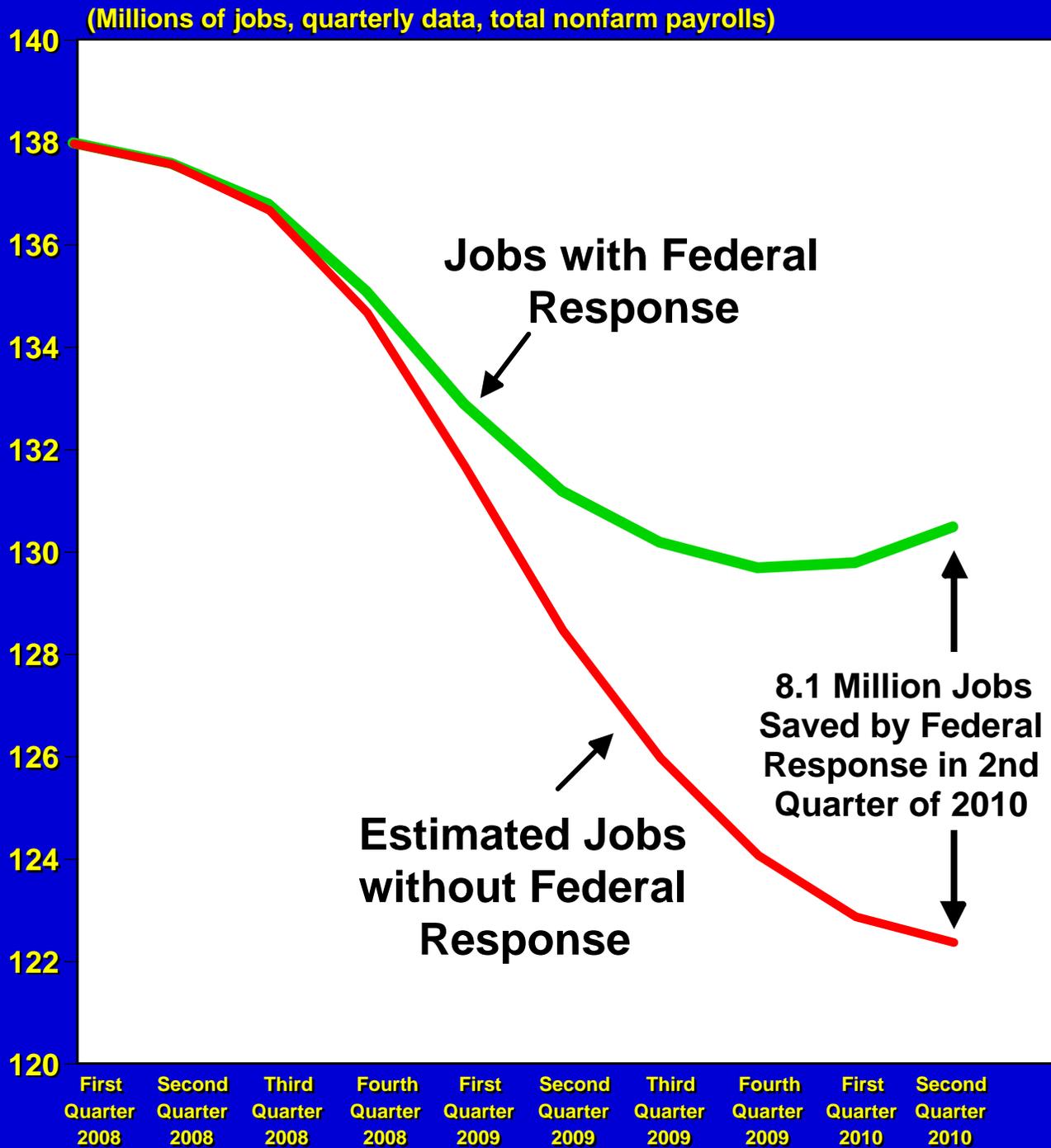
Economists Blinder and Zandi on Federal Government Response to Financial Crisis and Recession

“We find that its effects on real GDP, jobs, and inflation are huge, and probably averted what could have been called Great Depression 2.0.

“...When all is said and done, the financial and fiscal policies will have cost taxpayers a substantial sum, but not nearly as much as most had feared and not nearly as much as if policymakers had not acted at all. If the comprehensive policy responses saved the economy from another depression, as we estimate, they were well worth their cost.”

**– Alan S. Blinder and Mark Zandi
How the Great Recession Was Brought to an End
July 27, 2010**

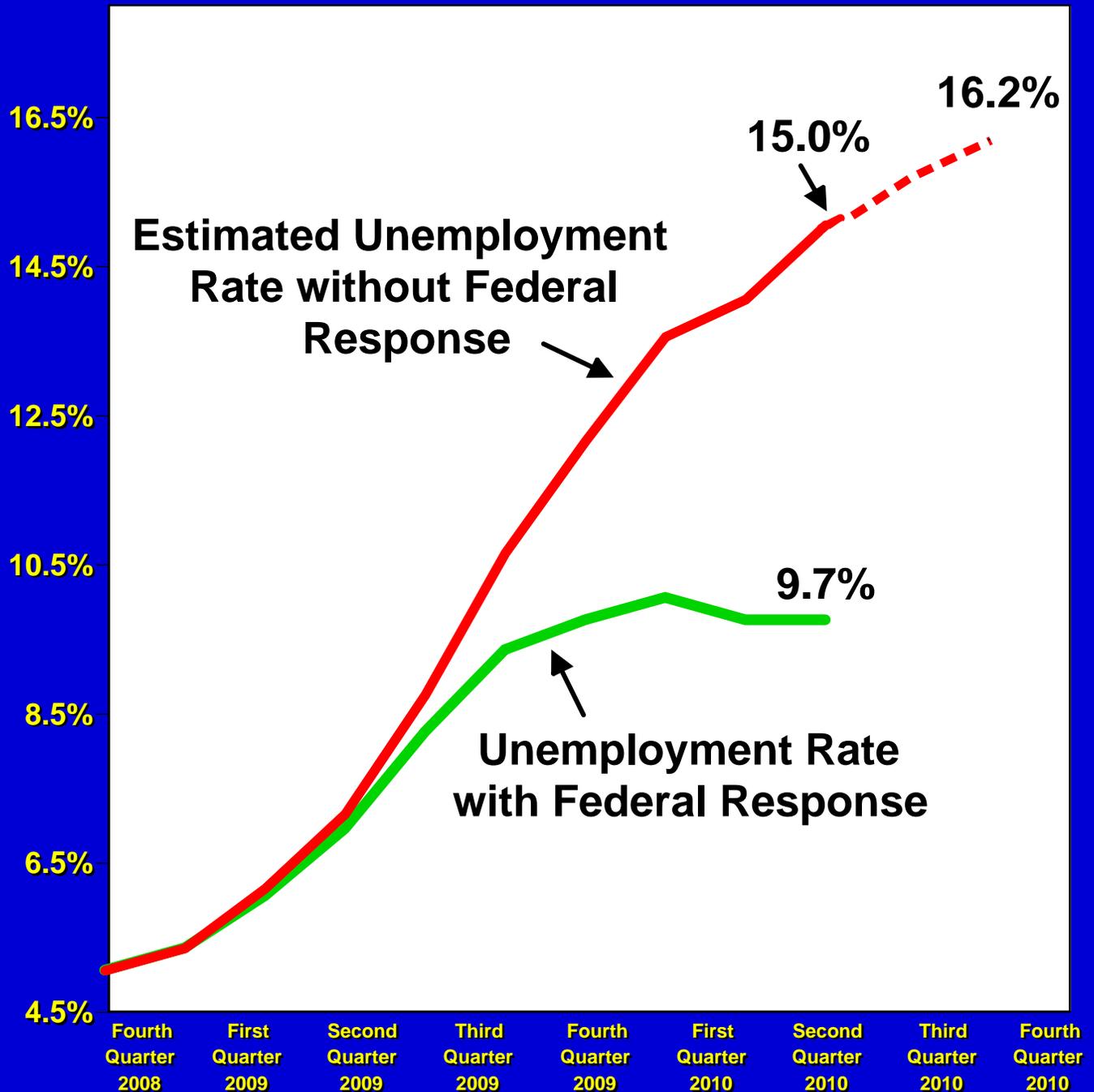
Jobs Picture: With and Without Federal Response to Financial Crisis and Recession



Sources: U.S. Department of Labor; Alan S. Blinder and Mark Zandi, *How the Great Recession Was Brought to an End*, July 27, 2010

Unemployment Rate: With and Without Federal Response to Financial Crisis and Recession

(Unemployment rate; quarterly data)



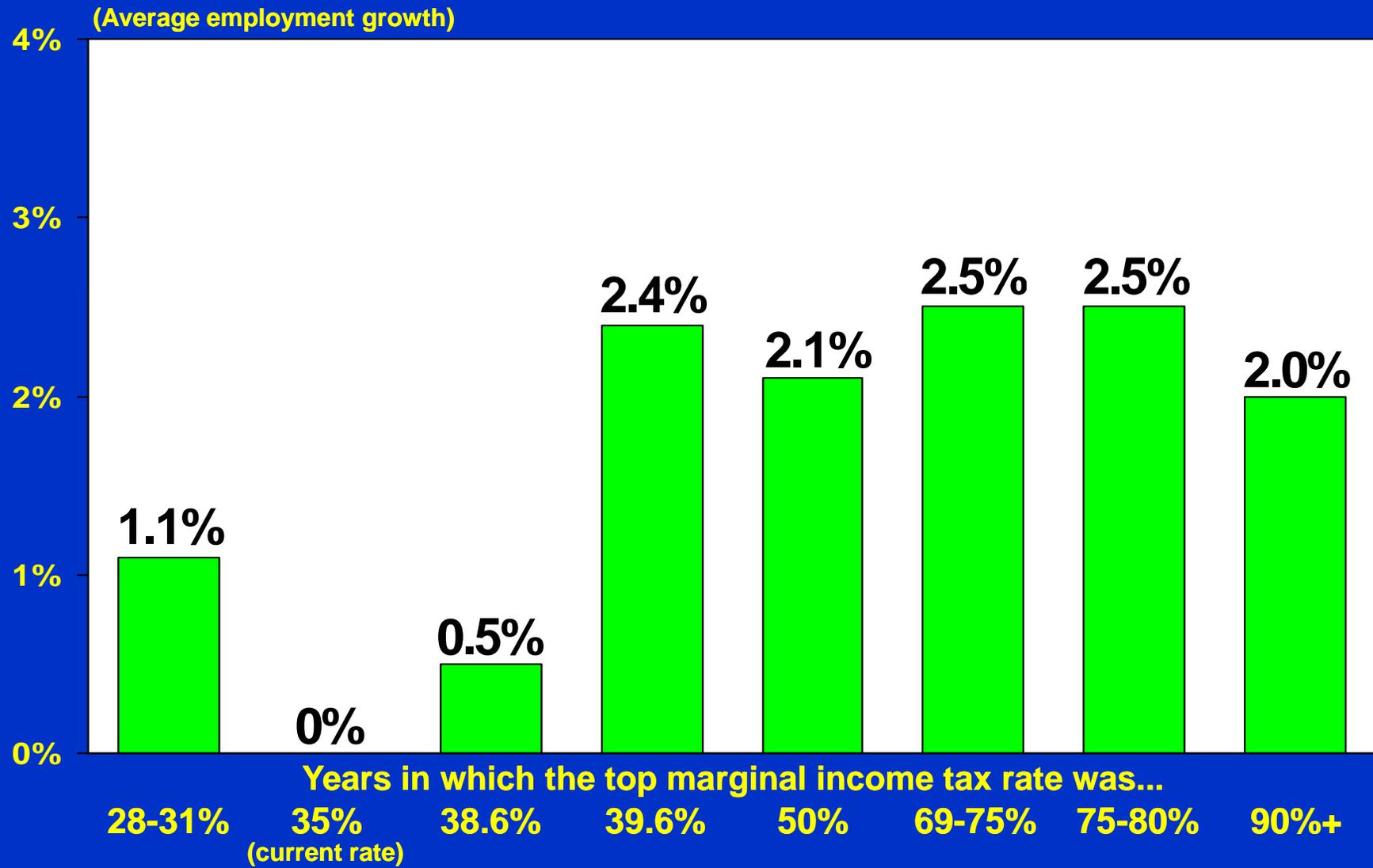
Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor; Alan S. Blinder and Mark Zandi, "How the Great Recession Was Brought to an End," July 27, 2010
Note: Percent of civilian labor force.

Safety Net Strengthened by Recovery Act

- **Unemployment benefits kept 3.2 M people out of poverty in 2010**
- **Medicaid and CHIP expansions ensured half a million fewer children were uninsured in 2010 than in 2007**
- **SNAP (food stamps) kept 3.9 M people out of poverty in 2010**
- **EITC (earned income tax credit) kept 5.4 M people out of poverty in 2010**

Source: CBPP calculations using data from the Census Bureau
Note: SNAP and EITC benefits under broader measure of poverty.

Lower Taxes on Rich Don't Lead to Job Growth



Source: Center for American Progress using data from Bureau of Labor Statistics and Tax Policy Center
Note: Average annual percent growth in total payroll employment, by top marginal income tax rate, 1950-2010.