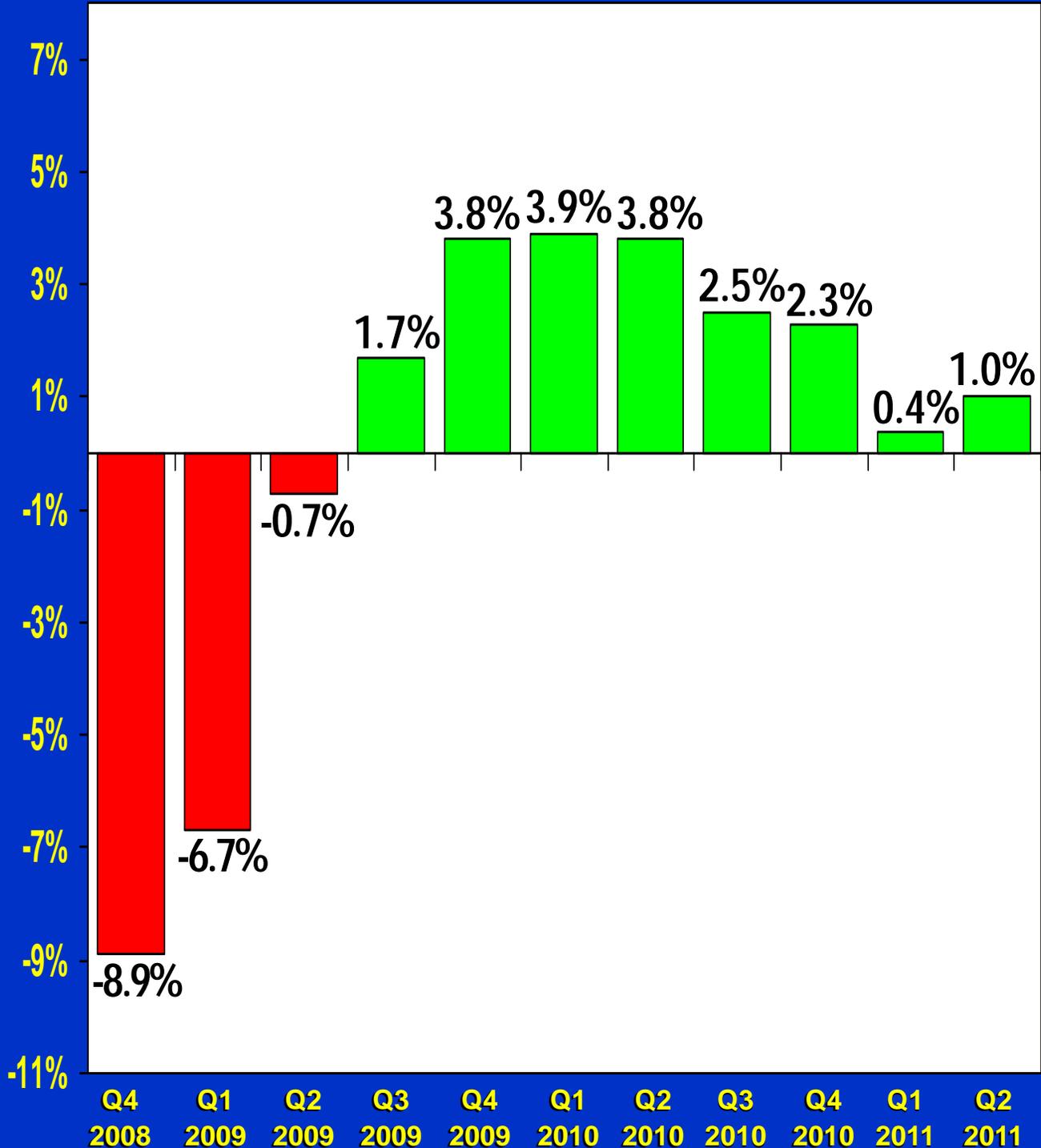


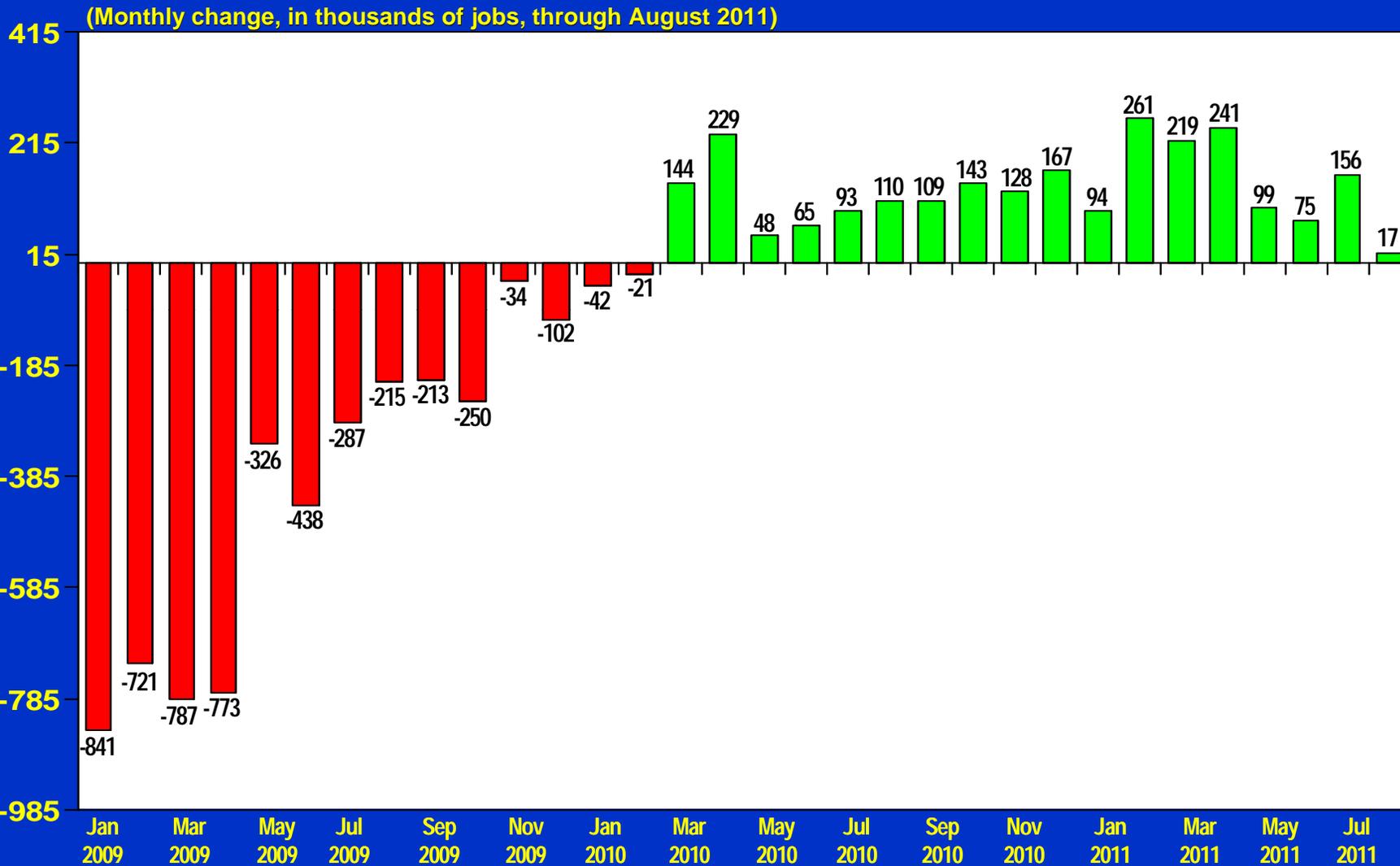
Economic Performance

(Percent growth of real GDP, annual rate)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce

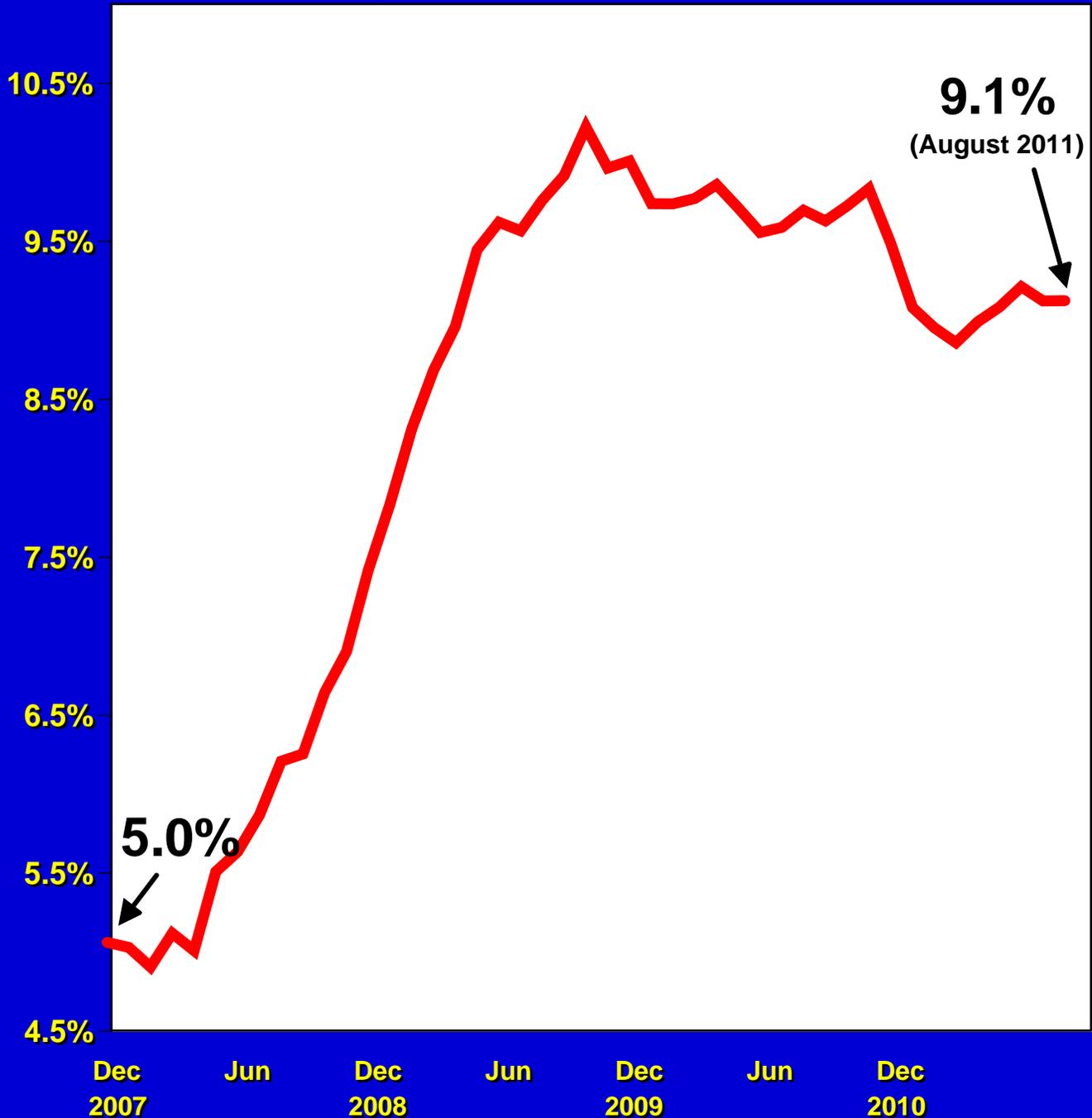
Private-Sector Jobs Picture



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

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

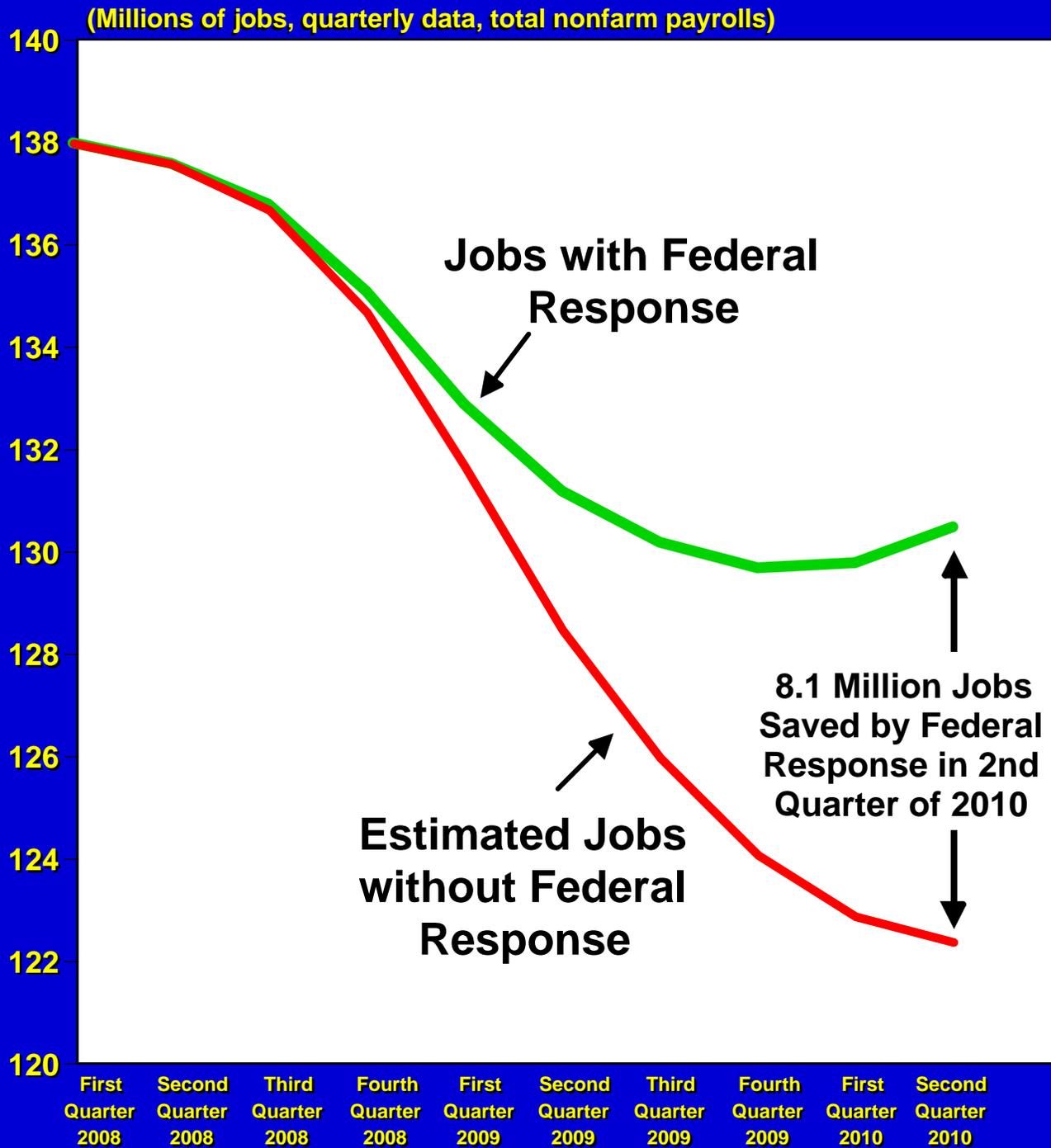
Economists Blinder and Zandi on Federal Government Response to Financial Crisis and Recession

“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**

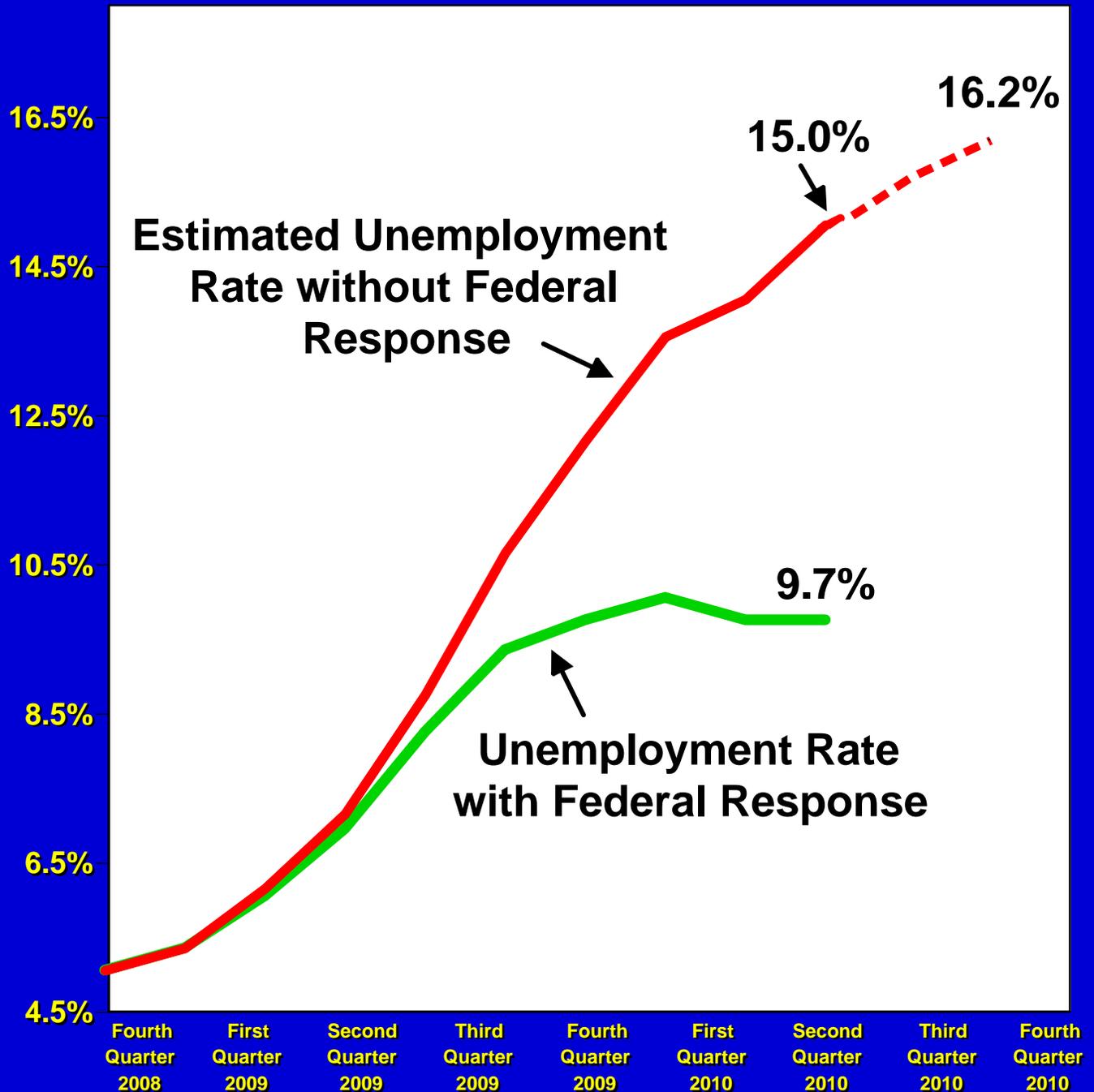
Jobs Picture: With and Without Federal Response to Financial Crisis and Recession



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.

CBO Director Elmendorf on Short-Term Economic Boost and Long-Term Fiscal Sustainability

“...[T]here is no inherent contradiction between using fiscal policy to support the economy today, while the unemployment rate is high and many factories and offices are underused, and imposing fiscal restraint several years from now, when output and employment will probably be close to their potential.

“If policymakers wanted to achieve both a short-term economic boost and longer term fiscal sustainability, the combination of policies that would be most effective, according to our analysis, would be changes in taxes and spending that would widen the deficit today, but narrow it later in the decade.”

**– CBO Director Douglas Elmendorf
Testimony before Joint Select Committee
on Deficit Reduction
September 13, 2011**

Key Provisions in President Obama's American Jobs Act

- **Payroll tax cuts for employees and employers**
- **Tax cuts for businesses to encourage growth and hiring**
- **Investments in infrastructure: roads, rail, airports, schools**
- **Funding for states to prevent layoffs of teachers, cops, firefighters**
- **Help for the unemployed**