

THIS LABOR DAY, WORKERS ARE SUFFERING, AND TRUMP'S ADMINISTRATION IS FAILING TO ADEQUATELY SUPPORT THEM

Unemployment Is Too High:

- **Over 29 Million Americans Are Drawing From Unemployment Insurance (UI), With Over 880,000 Joining Their Ranks Just Last Week.** According to the Department of Labor's Unemployment Insurance Weekly Claims Report, over 880,000 more Americans joined the unemployment ranks last week, bringing the total number of people drawing from unemployment benefits to over 29 million. [Department of Labor - Unemployment Insurance Weekly Claims Report, [9/3/20](#)]
- **CBO Forecast: Unemployment Rate To Remain Above Pre-Pandemic Levels Until After 2030.** "The CBO now forecasts the unemployment rate will remain above its pre-pandemic level -- which was a near-50-year low of 3.5% -- until after 2030, the end of the current forecasting range, the CBO predicts. The 10-year average unemployment rate will be 6.1%, up from 4.2% projected in January." [CNN, [7/2/20](#)]

Housing Is Insecure:

- **The Lack Of Federal Assistance For Struggling Renters Was Likely To Lead To "Sky-High Past-Due Balances" In January.** "The Trump administration Tuesday announced a four-month halt on eviction proceedings against cash-strapped renters, invoking federal public health laws out of concern that a national homelessness crisis could worsen the country's coronavirus outbreak. [...] But the moratorium, which was issued under the banner of the CDC on Tuesday, stops short of what some Democratic lawmakers and housing experts said is necessary. For one thing, the Trump administration did not set aside any new federal dollars for renters, who eventually will owe what may be sky-high past-due balances, or for landlords, who might face financial struggles of their own." [Washington Post, [9/1/20](#)]
- **Roughly 1 Out Of 5 Renters Could Not Pay Their Rent On Time In July, And Estimates Predicted August Was Worse.** SMITH: "According to the Census Bureau, roughly 1 out of 5 renters could not pay their rent on time in July, and August could be worse. Nearly 1 out of 3 renters said that either had no confidence or only slight confidence that they could pay their August rent." [NPR – All Things Considered – Stacy Vanek Smith (Co-Host on Planet Money), [8/28/20](#)]

Businesses Are Shuttering:

- **Between March And July: One Report Showed That Over 80,000 Businesses Had Closed, With About 60,000 Of Those Being Local Businesses (Or Firms With Fewer Than Five Locations).** "Yelp Inc., the online reviewer, has data showing more than 80,000 permanently shuttered from March 1 to July 25. About 60,000 were local businesses, or firms with fewer than five locations." [Washington Post, [8/11/20](#)]
- **Between February And July: 800 Small Businesses Filed For Bankruptcy, And It Was Estimated That The EOY Total Would Be 36-Percent Higher Than Last Year.** "About 800 small businesses did indeed file for Chapter 11 bankruptcy from mid-February to July 31, according to the American Bankruptcy Institute, and the trade group expects the 2020 total could be up 36% from last year." [Washington Post, [8/11/20](#)]

Federal Support Is Lacking:

- **The Cares Act's \$600 Boost To UI Expired At The End Of July.** "The federal CARES Act coronavirus relief law authorized a \$600 weekly enhancement to unemployment benefits through July

31. However, all states will stop paying after July 25 or 26 due to administrative procedure, unless Congress passes legislation by then to extend the aid.” [CNBC, [7/21/20](#)]

- **After The Boost Expired, Americans’ UI Checks Were Expected To Drop An Average Of 65-Percent.** “Americans started receiving an extra \$600 a week in April as a result of a federal coronavirus relief law. The federal subsidy came on top of states’ typical weekly payments. As a result, the average American got \$921 a week in May, according to an analysis of Labor Department data. But those checks will fall 65% after July 31, to about \$321 a week.” [CNBC, [7/30/20](#)]
- **Since The \$600 Boost’s Expiration, Five States And DC Still Have Yet To See Any Additional UI. And Unemployed Workers In States Have Seen An Average Of 23 Days Lapse Between UI Boosts.** Details can be found in the below table:

STATE	FEMA AGREEMENT ANNOUNCEMENT DATE	DAYS LAPSED BETWEEN BENEFITS
Alabama	08/21/20	20
Alaska	08/23/20	22
Arizona	08/15/20	14
Arkansas	08/25/20	24
California	08/21/20	20
Colorado	08/16/20	15
Connecticut	08/24/20	23
Delaware	09/02/20	32
DC	None	34
Florida	08/29/20	28
Georgia	08/23/20	22
Hawaii	08/29/20	28
Idaho	08/19/20	18
Illinois	09/01/20	31
Indiana	08/21/20	20
Iowa	08/15/20	14
Kansas	None	34
Kentucky	08/21/20	20
Louisiana	08/15/20	14
Maine	08/25/20	24
Maryland	08/19/20	18
Massachusetts	08/21/20	20
Michigan	08/21/20	20
Minnesota	08/29/20	28
Mississippi	08/22/20	21
Missouri	08/16/20	15
Montana	08/18/20	17
Nebraska	None	34
Nevada	None	34
New Hampshire	08/24/20	23
New Jersey	None	34
New Mexico	08/15/20	14
New York	08/23/20	22
North Carolina	08/21/20	20
North Dakota	08/31/20	30
Ohio	08/26/20	25
Oklahoma	08/18/20	17
Oregon	08/28/20	27

Pennsylvania	08/24/20	23
Rhode Island	08/22/20	21
South Carolina	09/01/20	31
South Dakota	None	34
Tennessee	08/22/20	21
Texas	08/21/20	20
Utah	08/16/20	15
Vermont	08/22/20	21
Virginia	08/26/20	25
Washington	08/24/20	23
West Virginia	08/27/20	26
Wisconsin	09/01/20	31
Wyoming	08/28/20	27
AVERAGE		23

*Lapse defined as the days between August 1, 2020 and the date of FEMA’s announcement regarding a state.

[FEMA – Lost Wages Assistance Approved States, Accessed [9/2/20](#)]

- CBPP Predicted That Without A “Sizable Amount Of New Aid” From The Federal Government, States Would Face A Severe Budget Crisis.** “As the President and Congress consider more economic relief for families and businesses, more fiscal aid to states, localities, tribal nations, and territories remains in doubt. Without a sizable amount of new aid, however, the twin pressures of a resurgent virus and a fragile economy will likely worsen an already severe state budget crisis. States face a \$555 billion shortfall through 2022, we project, and other forecasts suggest that local shortfalls could total about half of that. These shortfalls — sizable in nearly every state — are already driving deep, painful cuts to education and other services as well as huge layoffs and furloughs for state and local workers. Recent health and economic trends suggest that state and local shortfalls could grow even worse.” [CBPP – Blog, [8/7/20](#)]