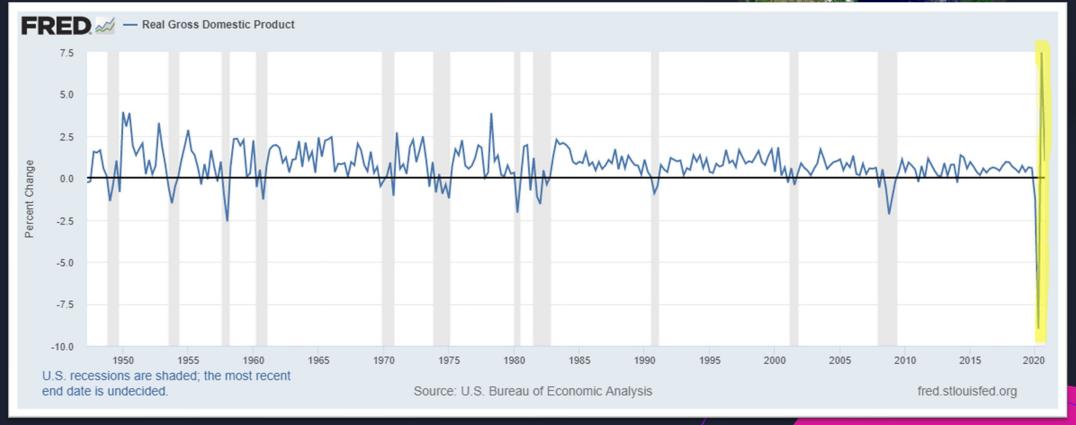
#### HARVARD CLUB OF SARASOTA





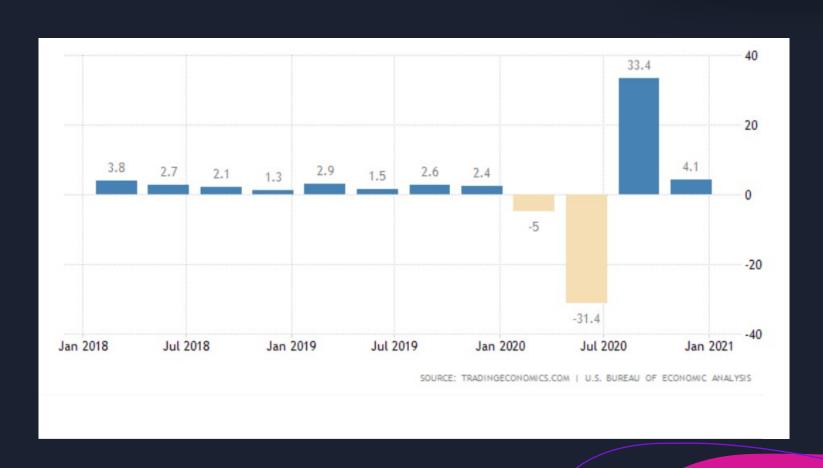
# A Natural Disaster—Not A Typical Recession



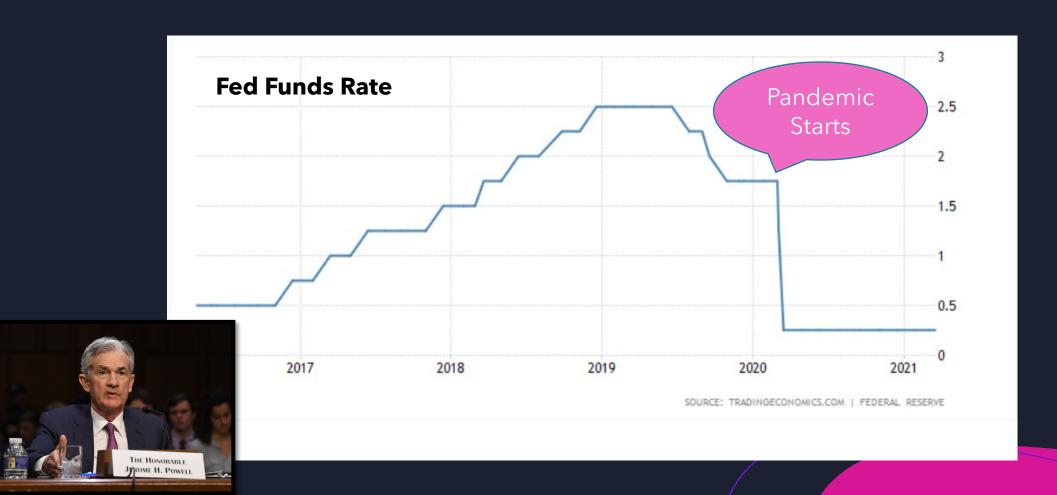


## COVID-19

#### Economy Is In a Medically Induced Coma



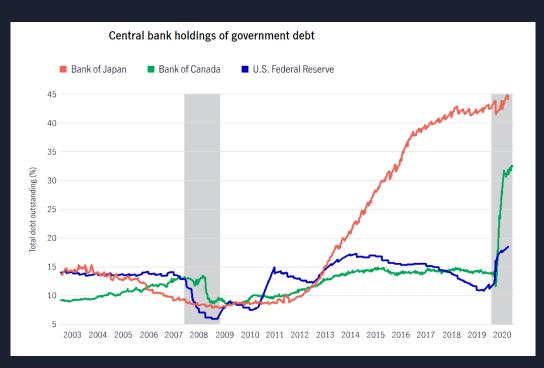
#### Fed To The Rescue—Cut Overnight Interest Rate to Record Low



#### Fed Bond-Buying Stimulus



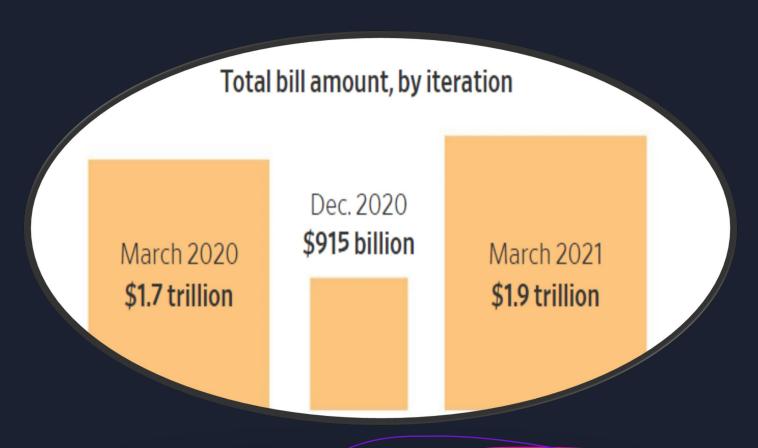
 Fed is buying \$80b in Treasurys and \$40b in Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities per month across the yield curve



**Quantitative Easing** 

#### Fiscal Stimulus In Three Shots

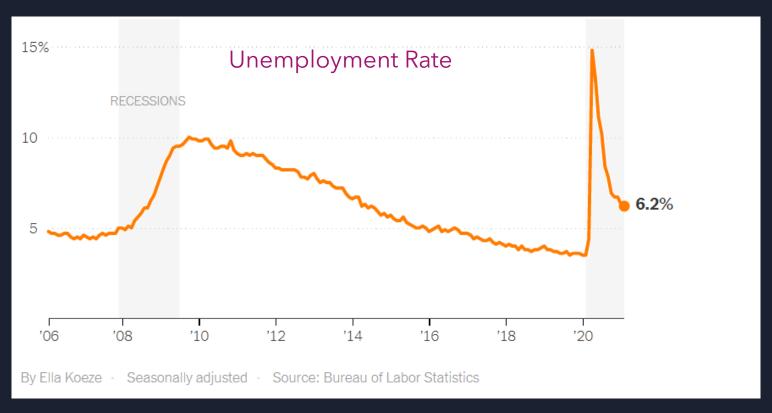




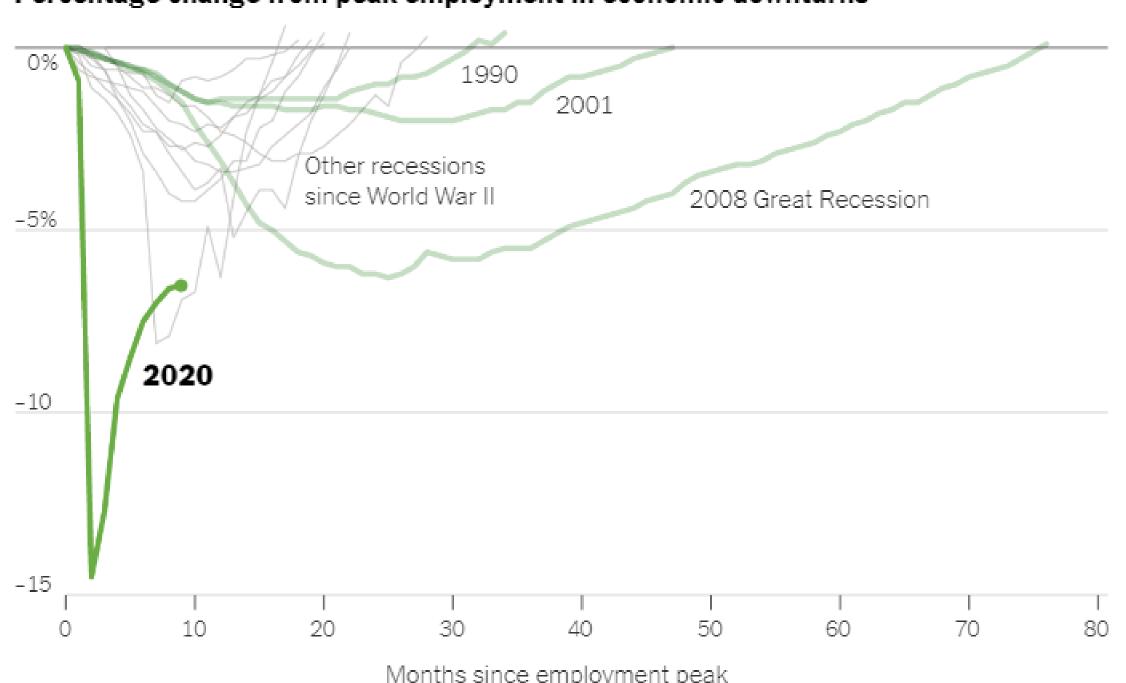
# Unemployment Rate Surges to 15% And Falls 6.2%

Headed for 4.0-to-4.5% By Yearend

Pre-Pandemic Level of 3.5%



#### Percentage change from peak employment in economic downturns



#### The Jobs Moving Toward Greater Promise and Peril

The 10 industries in which the "strong-impact scenario" differs most from the original projection, both positively and negatively.

Epidemiologists		+25.3%
Medical scientists, except epidemiologists		+23.2%
Web developers and digital interface designers		+10.5%
Biochemists and biophysicists		+10.0%
Network and computer systems administrators		+9.8%
Computer network architects		+9.7%
Information security analysts		+9.0%
Microbiologists		+8.6%
Biological technicians		+5.6%
Database administrators and architects		+5.4%
Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge and coffee shop	-24.2%	
Bartenders	-18.6%	
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks	-16.7%	
Hotel, motel and resort desk clerks	-16.2%	
Waiters and waitresses	-16.0%	
Receptionists and information clerks	-13.5%	
Cashiers	-13.5%	
Flight attendants	-11.7%	
Subway and streetcar operators	-11.5%	
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	-10.9%	

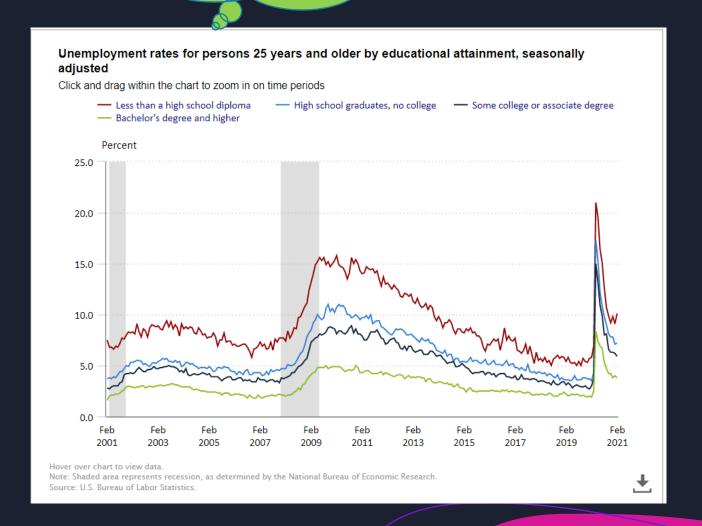
Source: B.L.S. • By The New York Times

#### Hardest Hit Are Lower Income, Especially Women

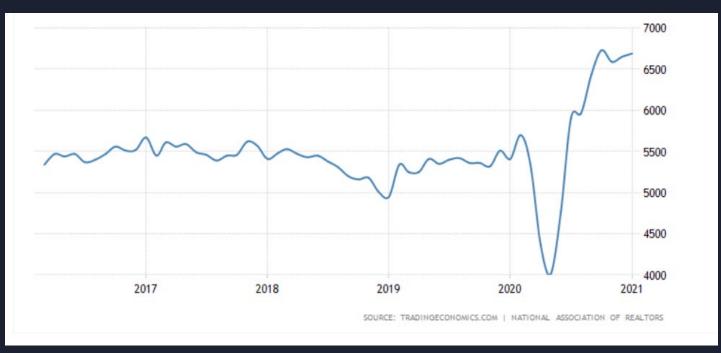


BA degree and higher, Urate at 3.8%, up from 1.9%

# Higher Educated Suffered the Least

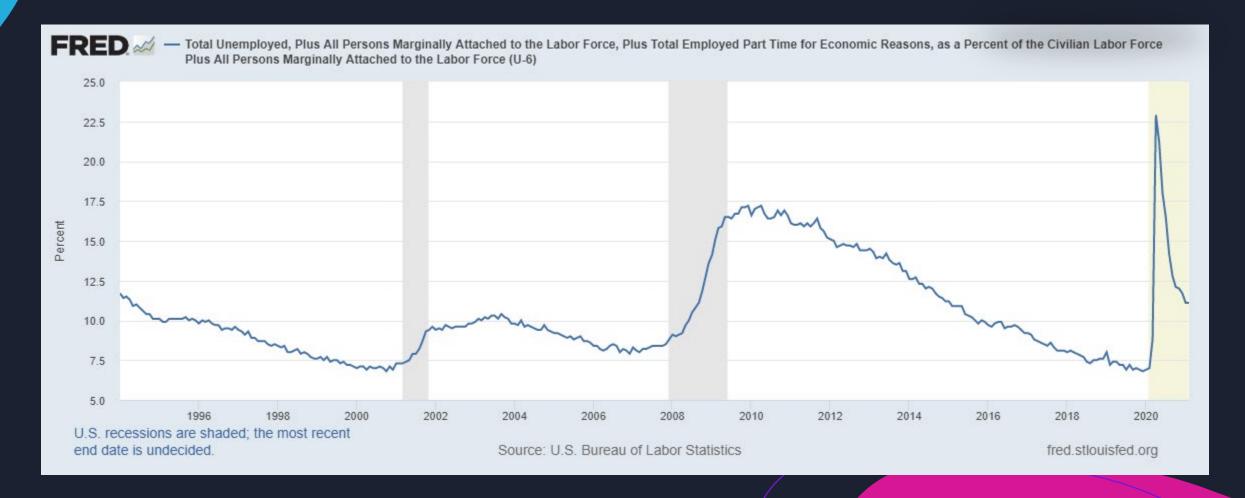


#### Existing Home Sales Strong





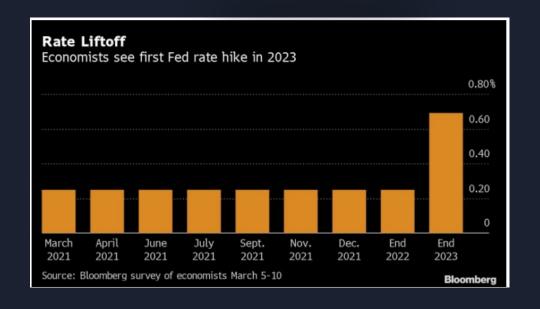
## 10 Million People Under-Employed



Fed Goal is Maximum
Employment at Sustainable
2% Inflation



## Fed Expected To Hold Rates Near Zero Until 2023



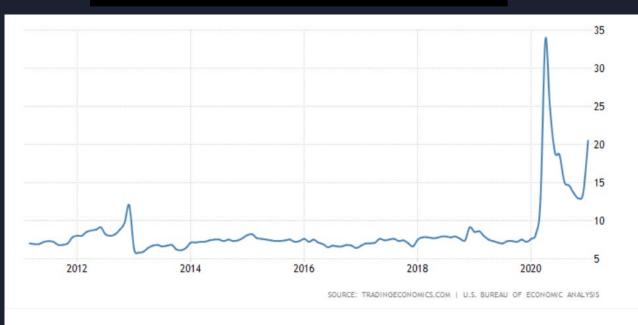
#### Pent-Up Demand

Personal saving as a % of disposable income



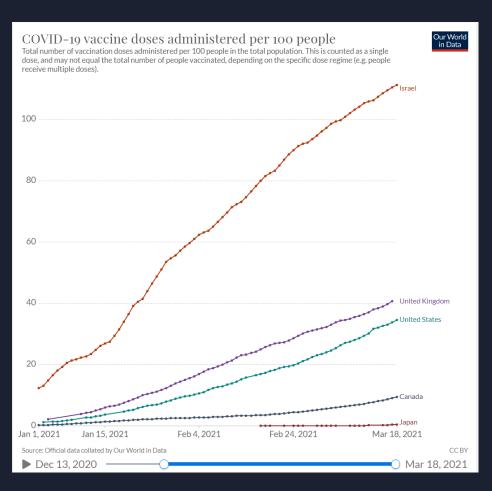
#### **Socking It Away**

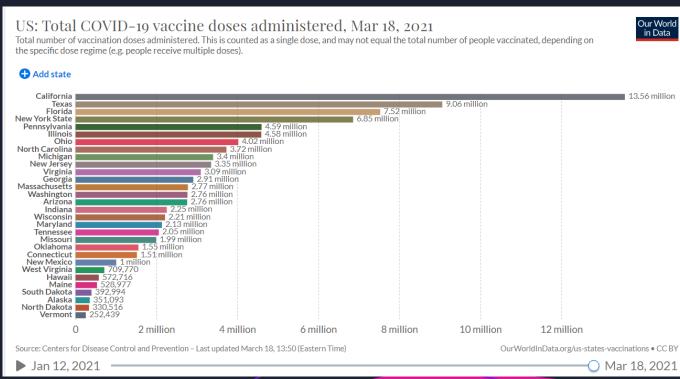
 Americans have been saving their government stimulus checks instead of spending money



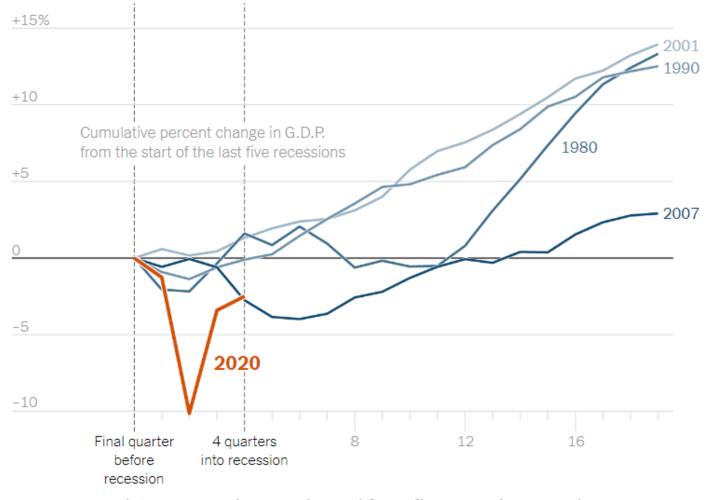


#### US Vaccine Distribution Key to Recovery





# US Economy Rebounding Faster than the Great Recession



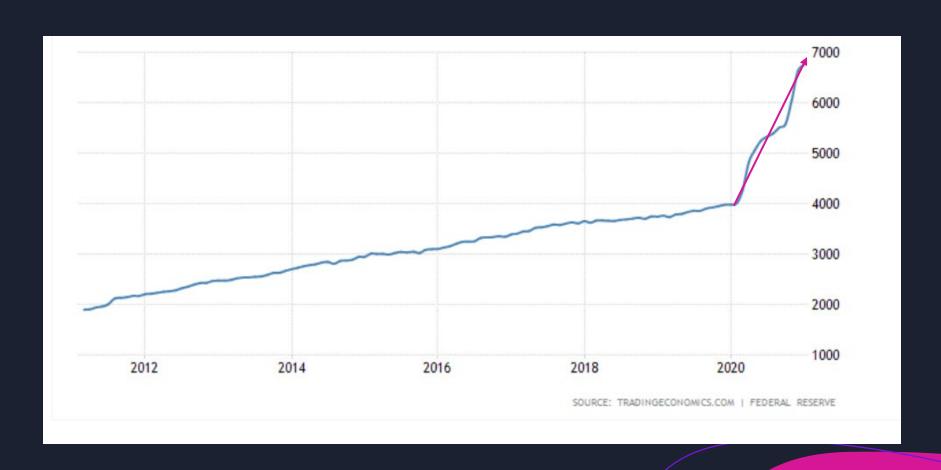
Note: Gross domestic product is adjusted for inflation and seasonality.

Recessions are labeled by the year they started. • Source: Bureau of Economic

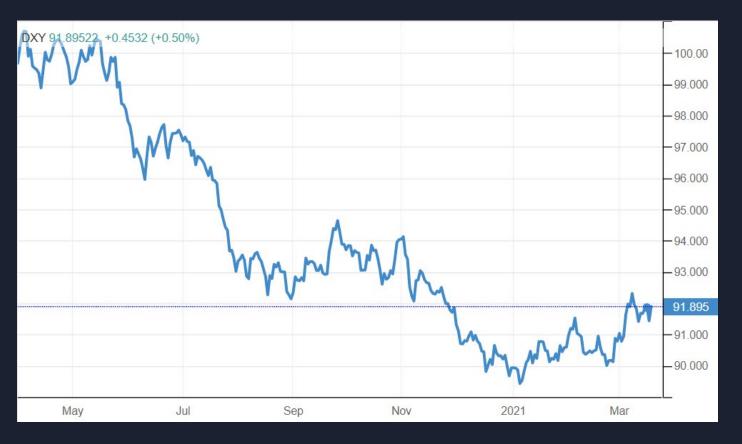
#### Federal Govt Debt to GDP Surges



#### Money Supply Surge Triggers Inflation Fear



#### US Dollar Index Falls Since Pandemic Started

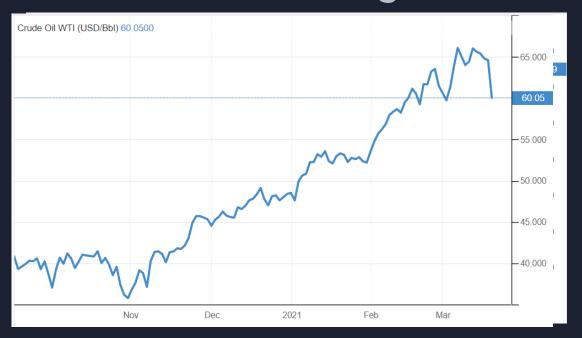






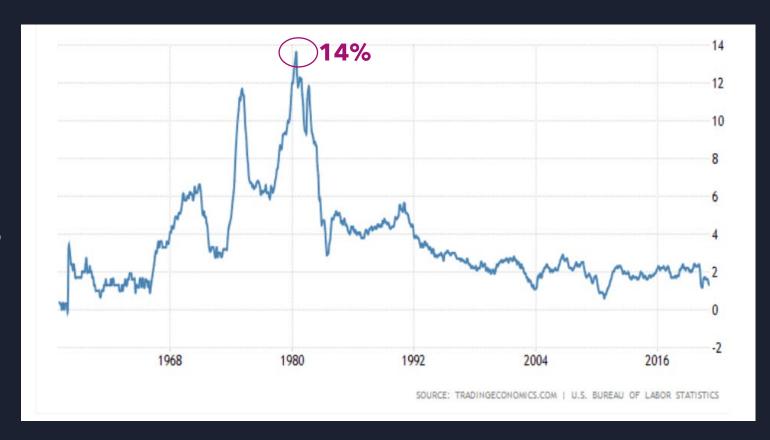
## Commodity Prices Surge

#### **Oil Prices Surge**



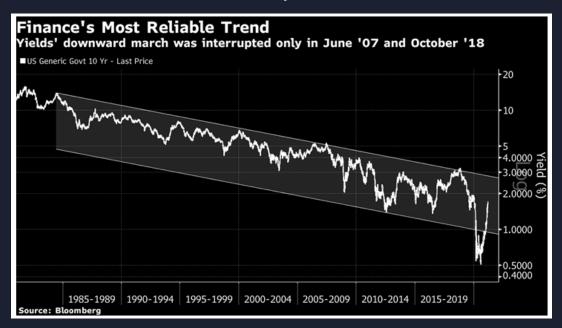
#### **Copper Prices**

# Core Inflation Peaked 40 Years Ago

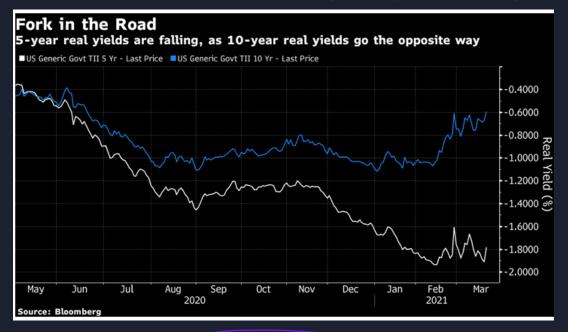


# Interest Rates Trend Downward for 40 Years, Real Rates Still Negative

10-Yr at 1.73%--Top of Trend is 2.8%

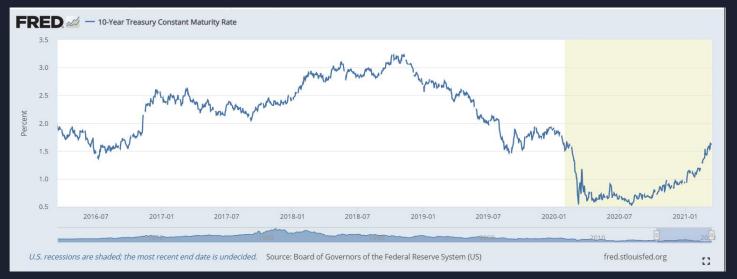


5-Year Real Yields Falling, 10-year Rising





#### Interest Rates Are Rising

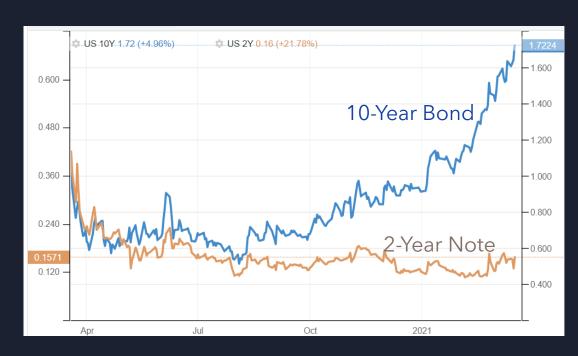


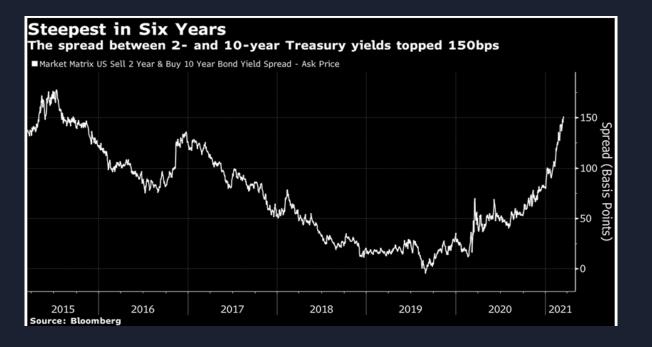
**Expected Reflation** 

Clear Sign of Economic Optimism

#### Bond Market Sells Off, While Fed On Hold

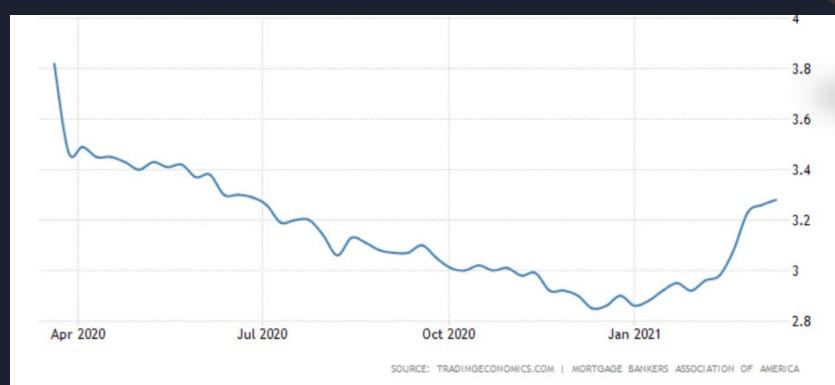
#### Yield Curve Steepens



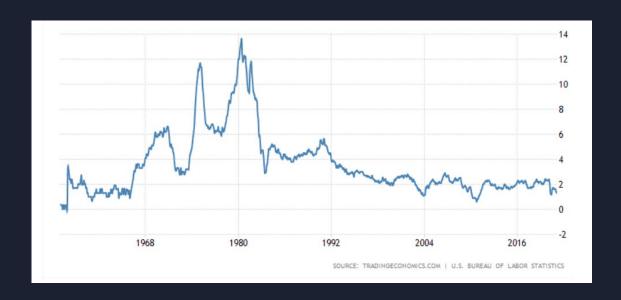


### Mortgage Rates Rising





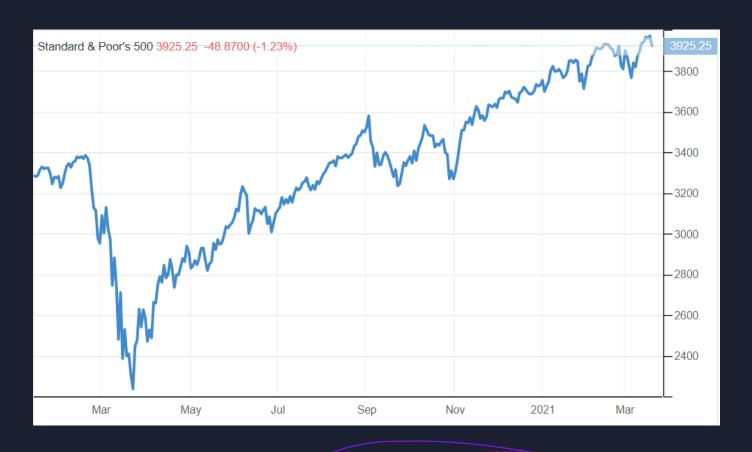
# Current Core Inflation Rate Below Fed Target



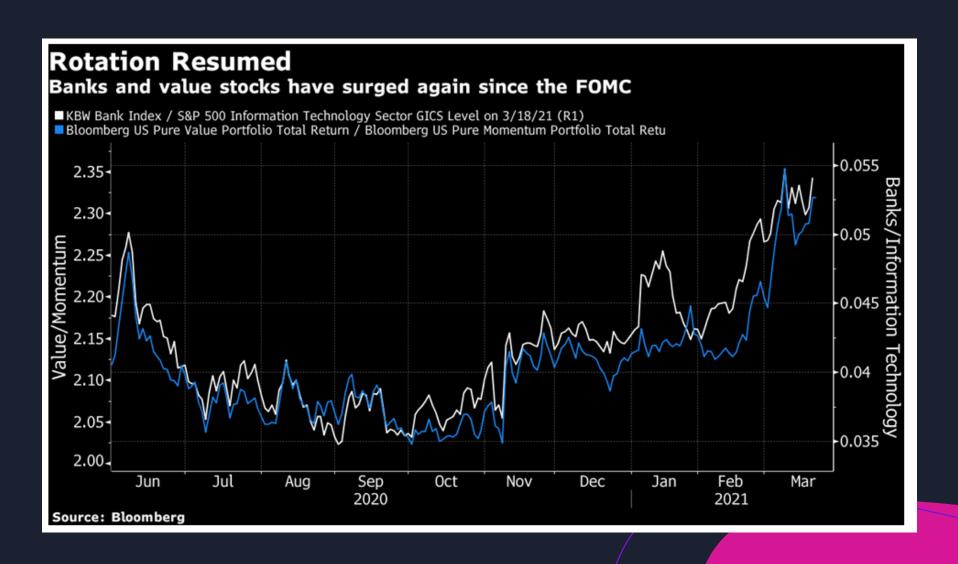
Fed Is Willing to Let Inflation Rise Above 2% to Maximize Employment

# Stock Market Happy

# Cost of Capital for Business Falls



## Banks and Value Stocks Surge Since Fed Meeting



#### CEO Confidence Is At A 17-Year High



