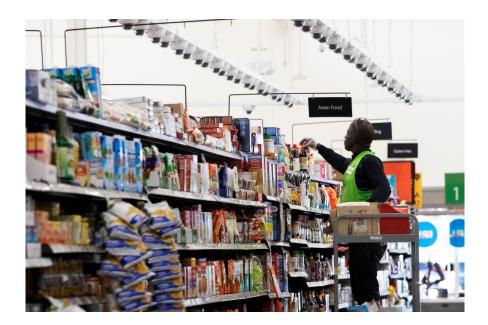


Snap | 24 September 2020

# US: More evidence of a jobs plateau

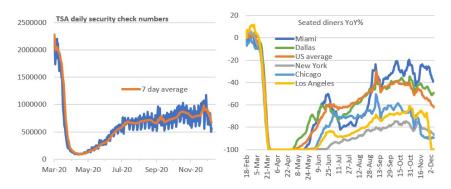
Initial jobless claims remain elevated despite the decent activity backdrop. With Covid-19 cases on the rise again, fears of renewed containment measures, similar to what we are seeing in Europe, could constrain job opportunities even more



The jobless claims report is a bit of a mixed bag. US initial jobless claims rose 4k to 870k for the week of September 19 versus expectations they would drop to 840k. Continuing claims moved down to 12.58mn from 12.75mn, not as good as the 12.28mn consensus. The total number of people claiming unemployment benefits (including pandemic unemployment assistance) dropped to 26.04mn from 29.77mn.

This latter number is encouraging although we don't have any detail as to why it was such a big drop in the number of people claiming PUA. The total number of benefit claimants remains nearly double the 13.55mn "official" level of unemployment whereby to be "officially" unemployed you have to be actively looking for work.

### Unemployment levels by different classification

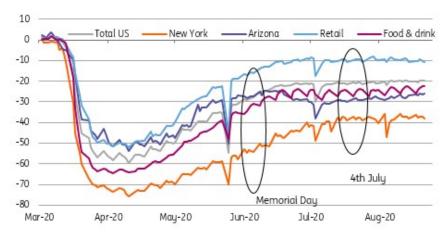


Source: Macrobond, ING

Given Covid-19 is far from beaten plus the fact that the supportive impact from the fiscal stimulus is fading, caution remains warranted. There are clearly ongoing strains in the jobs market – remember that the peak in initial claims during the Global Financial Crisis was 665k the week of March 27, 2009 so we are still 200k above that. Meanwhile, high frequency Homebase employment data suggests that jobs growth has stalled – see chart below – and with Covid-19 cases picking up again there are also worries about the reintroduction of new containment measures, similar to what we are now seeing again in Europe.

## Homebase data suggests a levelling off in jobs

This coronavirus dataset is based on Homebase data for over 60,000 businesses and 1 million hourly employees active in the US in January 2020. All the rates compare employment that day vs. the median for that day of the week for the period January 4, 2020 – January 31, 2020.



Source: Bloomberg, ING

This coronavirus dataset is based on Homebase data for over 60,000 businesses and 1 million hourly employees active in the US in January 2020. All the rates compare employment that day vs. the median for that day of the week for the period Jan 4, 2020 – Jan 31, 2020.

There certainly is the risk of a renewed wave of cases in the US, particularly as the weather becomes more conducive to human transfer, so if renewed containment measures are introduced

this will undoubtedly constrain business activity and hurt employment prospects. As such, calls for more fiscal help will only grow, but it is difficult to see a material package being agreed given election-related tensions in Washington.

### **Author**

James Knightley
Chief International Economist, US
james.knightley@ing.com

#### Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. ("ING") solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies). The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit www.ing.com.