





What Americans Think of the American Dream

Percentage of Americans who consider the following very or extremely important in their vision of the American Dream:





Many immigrants valued education, hoping that the next generation would be better off.



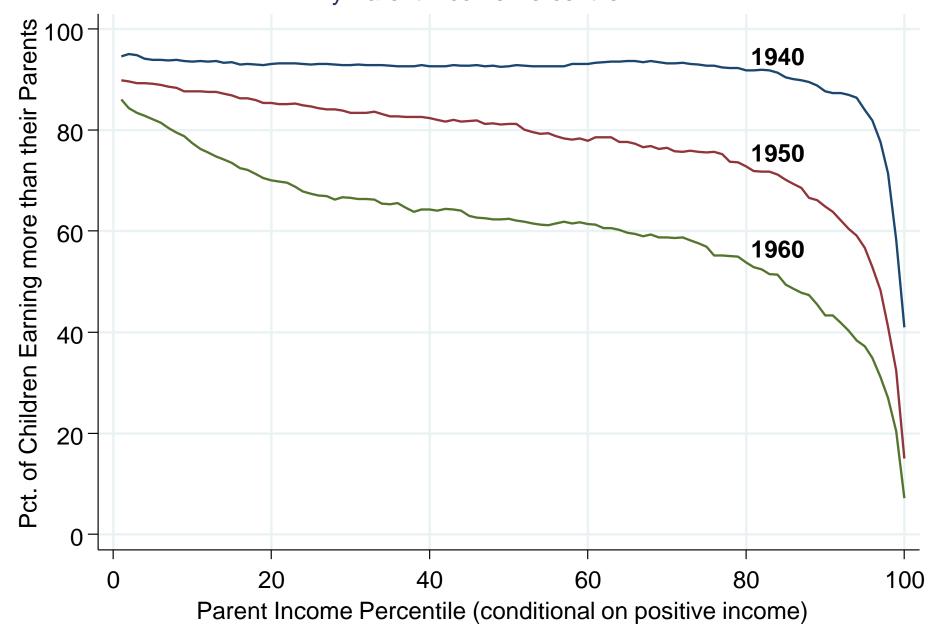
IS THE NEXT GENERATION GOING TO BE BETTER OFF?

Percent of Children Earning More than their Parents By Parent Income Percentile

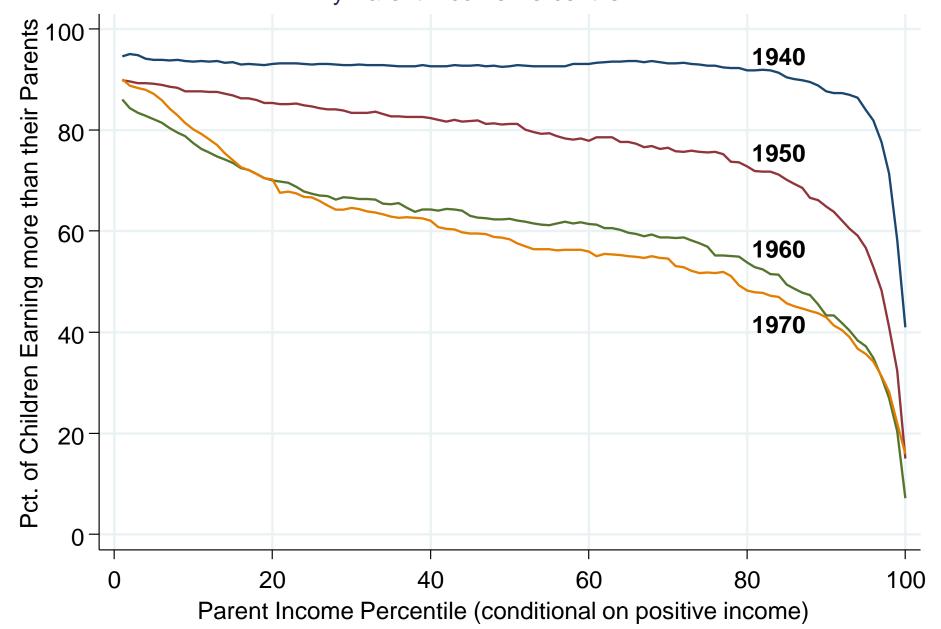
Pct. of Children Earning more than their Parents 00-1940 80 60⁻ 40 Raj Chetty, Stanford Economics David Grusky, Stanford Sociology Maximilian Hell, Stanford Sociology Nathan Hendren, Harvard Economics Robert Manduca, Harvard Sociology 20 Jimmy Narang, UC-Berkeley Economics 0 80 20 40 60 0 100 Parent Income Percentile (conditional on positive income)

Percent of Children Earning More than their Parents By Parent Income Percentile Pct. of Children Earning more than their Parents 100-1940 80-1950 60 40-20-0 20 40 60 80 100 0 Parent Income Percentile (conditional on positive income)

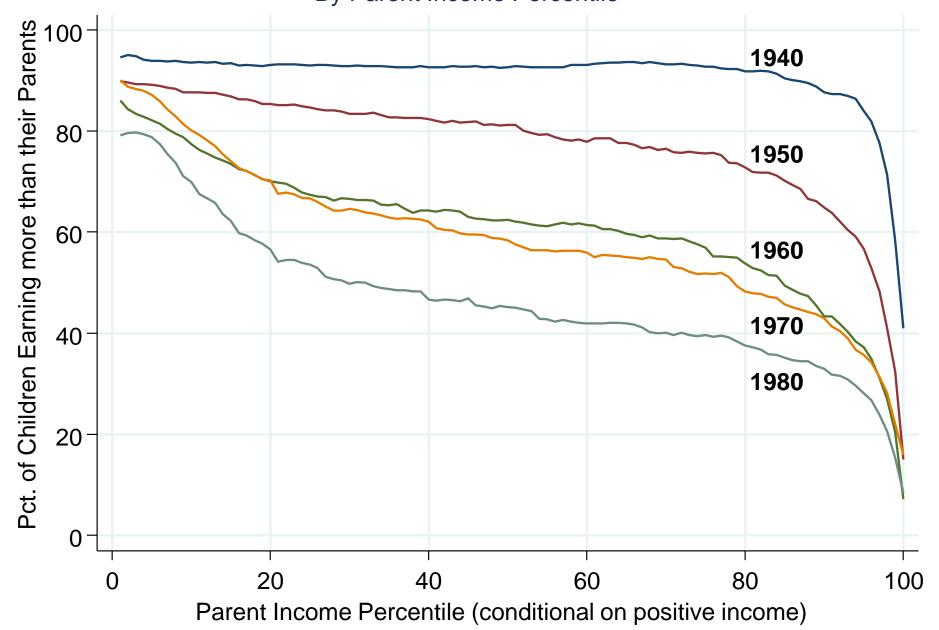
Percent of Children Earning More than their Parents By Parent Income Percentile

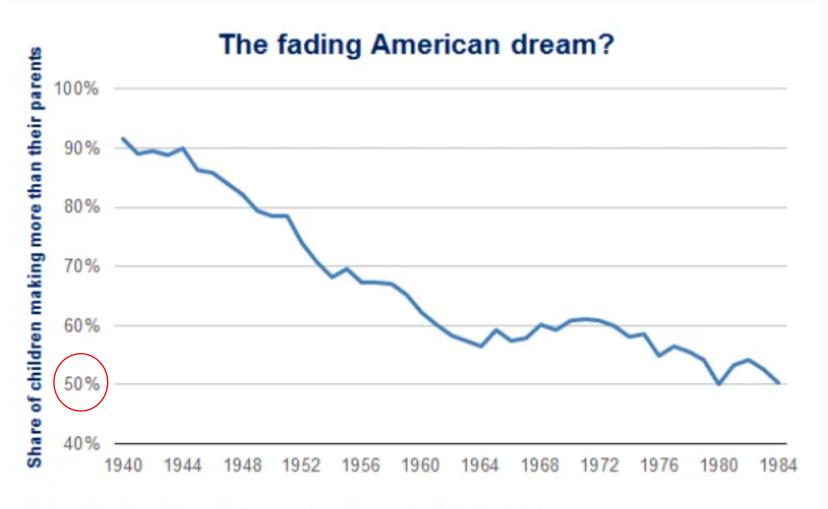


Percent of Children Earning More than their Parents By Parent Income Percentile



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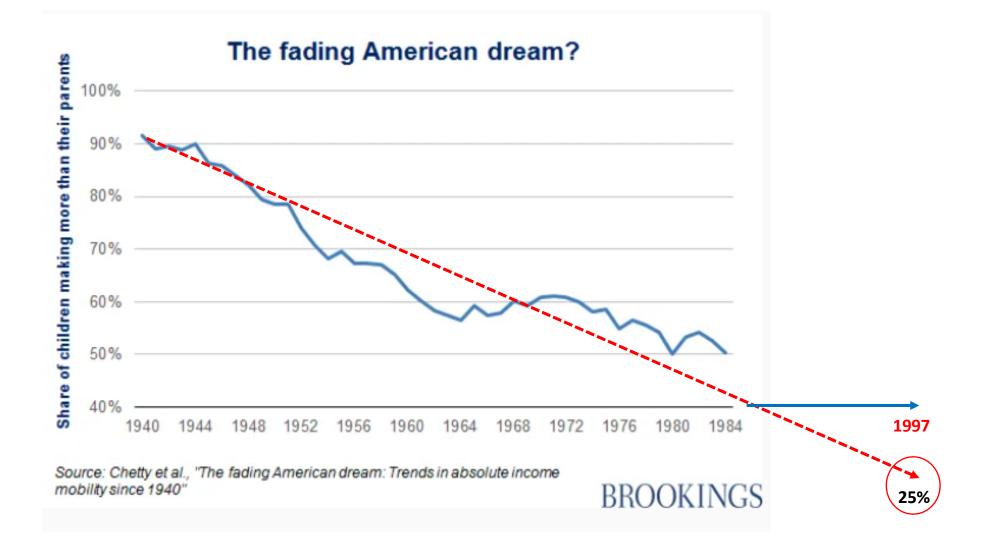




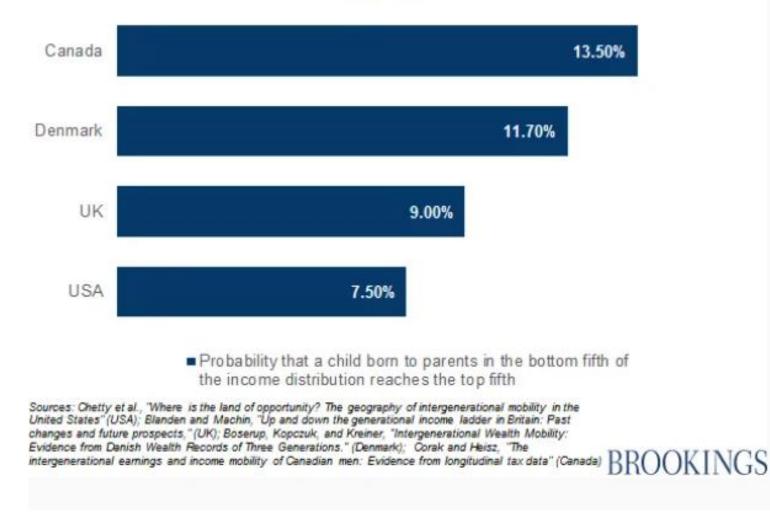
BROOKINGS

Source: Chetty et al., "The fading American dream: Trends in absolute income mobility since 1940"

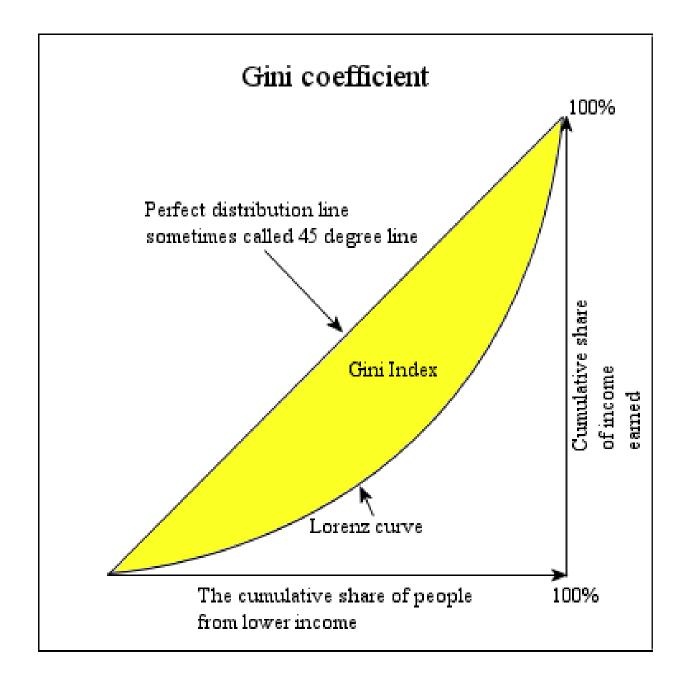




Relative mobility is almost twice as high in Canada





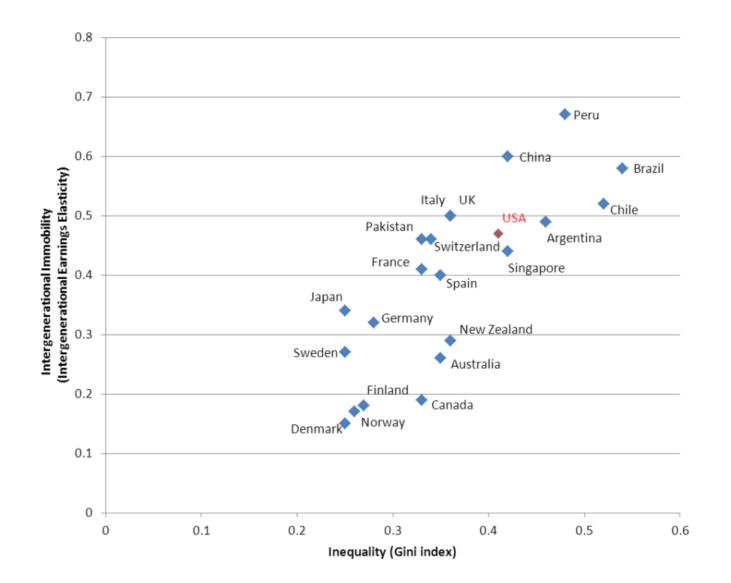


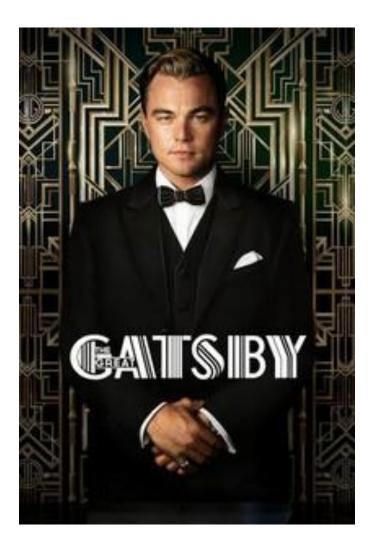
Gini Index - Income Disparity since World War II

70 Brazil 60 Mexico Brazil 50 France Mexico Inited States China Italy 40 United States Norway , India Japan - United Kingdom India Australia Japan Sweden France Canada /ede Germ 30 Belgium Germany anada Italy Bulgaria Norway United Kingdom 🔨 Bulgaria 20 10 0 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000

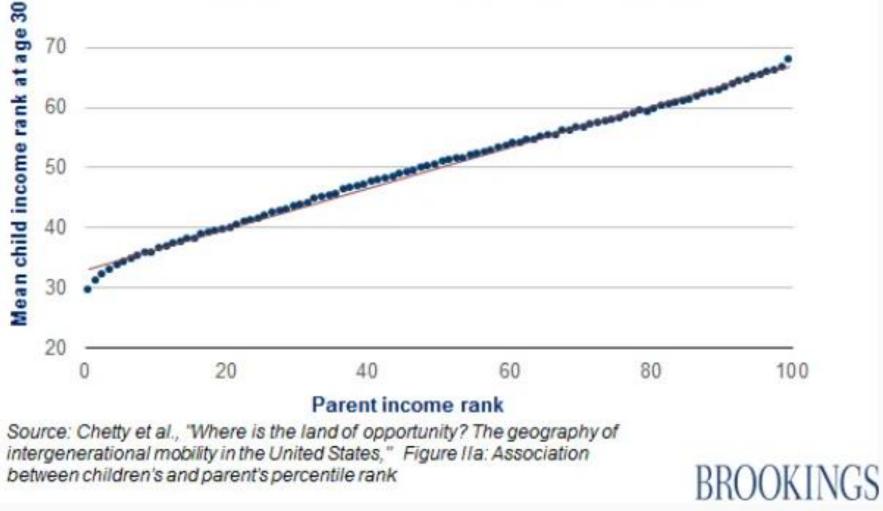
where 0 is perfect equality, and 100 is perfect inequality (i.e., one person has all the income)

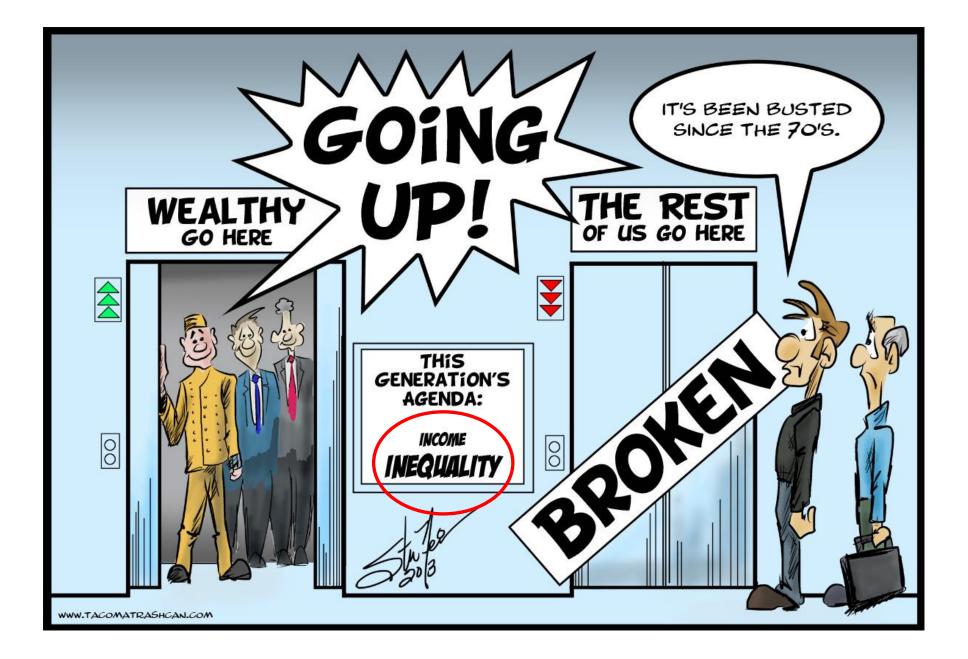
"The Great Gatsby Curve"





The inheritance of income status







worse?

BREAKING | 26,390 views | Apr 10, 2020, 11:21am EDT

JPMorgan Forecasts 20% Unemployment And 40% Hit To Second-Quarter GDP



Markets

Sergei Klebnikov Forbes Staff

I cover breaking news, with a focus on money and markets.







HOUSEHOLD DATA Summary table A. Household data, seasonally adjusted [Numbers in thousands]

Category	Apr. 2019	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020	Apr. 2020	Change from: Mar. 2020- Apr. 2020
Employment status					
Civilian noninstitutional population	258,693	259,628	259,758	259,896	138
Civilian labor force.	162,546	164,546	162,913	156,481	-6,432
Participation rate	62.8	63.4	62.7	60.2	-2.5
Employed	156,696	158,759	155,772	133,403	-22,369
Employment-population ratio	60.6	61.1	60.0	51.3	-8.7
Unemployed	5,850	5,787	7,140	23,078	15,938
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.5	4.4	14.7	10.3
Not in labor force	96,147	95,082	96,845	103,415	6,570
Unemployment rates					
Total, 16 years and over.	3.6	3.5	4.4	14.7	10.3

(23m+12m+5m)/156.4m = 25.6%



Transmission of material in this news release is embargoed until 8:30 a.m. (EDT) Friday, April 3, 2020

USDL-20-0521

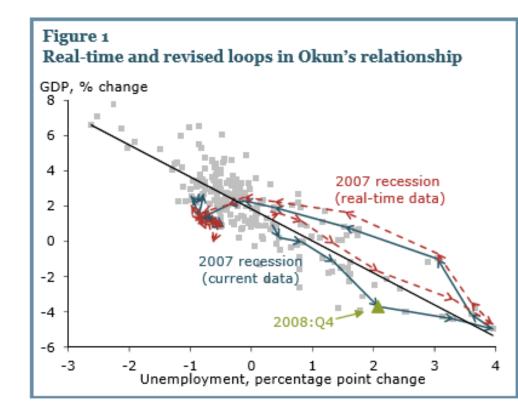
HOUSEHOLD DATA Summary table A. Household data, seasonally adjusted [Numbers in thousands]

	ENDING	May 16	May 9	Change	Apr. 2020	Change from: Mar. 2020- Apr. 2020
Initial C	laims (SA) laims (NSA) loving Average (SA)	2,438,000 2,174,329 3,042,000	2, 356,594 2,356,594 3,543,000	-249,000 -182,265 -501,000	259,896 156,481	138 -6,432
WEEK ENDING	May 2	Ар	ril 25	Change	60.2 133,403	-2.5
Initial Claims (SA)	3,169,000	3,84	6,000	-677,000	51.3	-8.7
Initial Claims (NSA)	2,849,090	3,49	5,703	-646,613	23,078	15,938
4-Wk Moving Average (SA)	4,173,500	5,03	5,000	-861,500	14.7 103,415	10.3 6,570
WEEK ENDING		May 9	Chan	4.4	14.7	10.3
Initial Claims (SA)	2,438,000	2,687,000	-249,00			
Initial Claims (NSA)	2,174,329	2,356,594	-182,20			
4-Wk Moving Average (SA)	3,042,000	3,543,000	-501,00			

$(25.6\% - 3.5\%)^*2 = -44.2\%$

FRBSF ECONOMIC LETTER

2014-12 April 21, 2014



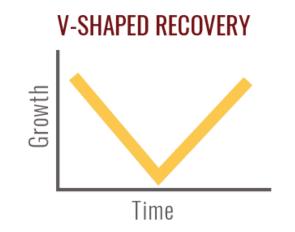


JPMorgan Forecasts 20% Unemployment And 40% Hit To Second-Quarter GDP



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debate



W-SHAPED RECOVERY



L-SHAPED RECOVERY



SWOOSH-SHAPED RECOVERY



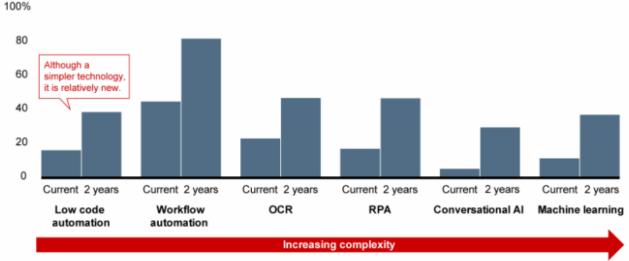
risk

Figure 2

Companies expect significant growth in advanced automation over the next two years

"Describe the level at which your organization currently uses the following automation technologies and expects to use the automation technologies in two years."

Respondents who are scaling or mature in each technology



Notes: OCR is optical character recognition; RPA is robotic process automation Sources: Bain Global Automation Survey, 2019 (n=796); market participant interviews



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×7

COVID-19 Is Also a Reallocation Shock

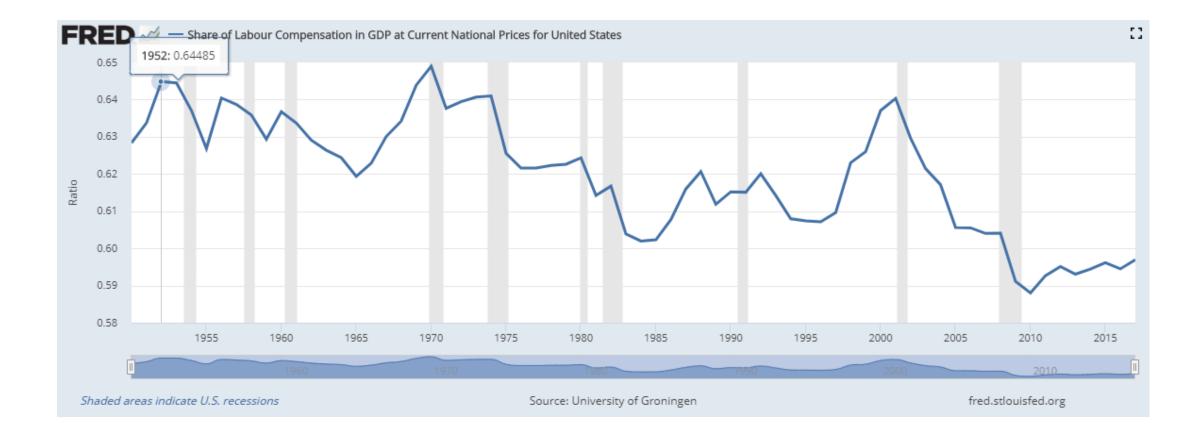
Jose Maria Barrero, Nick Bloom and Steven J. Davis

5 May 2020

Abstract

Drawing on firm-level expectations at a one-year forecast horizon in the Survey of Business Uncertainty (SBU), we construct novel, forward-looking reallocation measures for jobs and sales. These measures rise sharply after February 2020, reaching rates in April that are 2.4 (3.9) times the pre-COVID average for jobs (sales). We also draw on special questions in the April SBU to quantify the near-term impact of the COVID-19 shock on business staffing. We find 3 new hires for every 10 layoffs caused by the shock and estimate that 42 percent of recent layoffs will result in permanent job loss. Our survey evidence aligns well with anecdotal evidence of large pandemic-induced demand increases at some firms, with contemporaneous evidence on gross business formation, and with a sharp pandemic-induced rise in equity return dispersion across firms. After developing the evidence, we consider implications of our evidence for the economic outlook and for policy responses to the pandemic. Unemployment benefit levels that exceed worker earnings, policies that subsidize employee retention, occupational licensing restrictions, and regulatory barriers to business formation will impede reallocation responses to the COVID-19 shock.

substitution



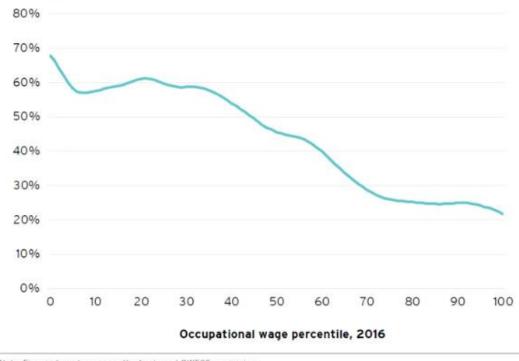
happening



acceleration

The lowest wage jobs are the most exposed to automation

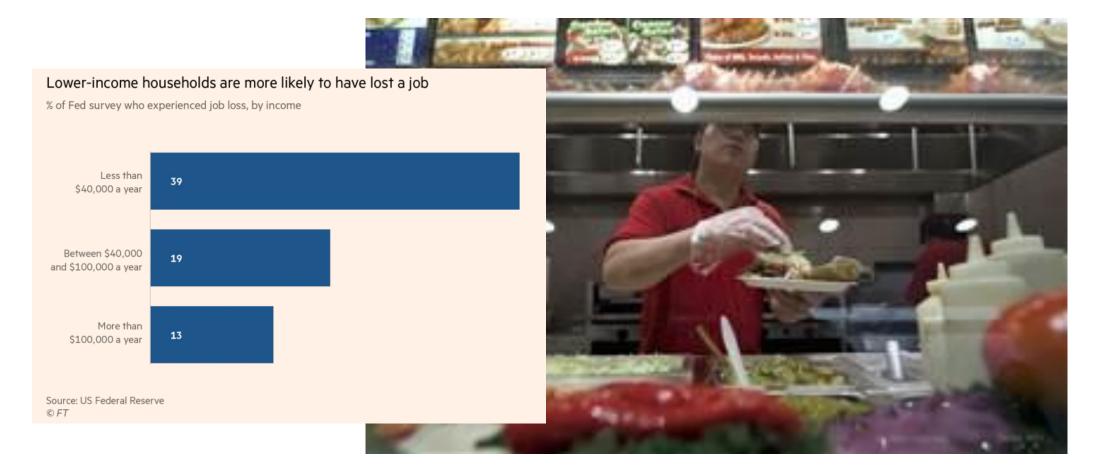
Automation potential, United States, 2016





Note: Figures have been smoothed using a LOWESS regression Source: Brookings analysis of BLS, Census, EMSI, and McKinsey data

acceleration



at risk

Could a machine do your job?

Field	Risk of automation
Food preparation and service	81%
Production operations	79%
Office and administrative support	60%
Farming/fishing and forestry	56%
Transportation and material moving	55%
Construction and extraction	50%
Installation/maintenance and repair	49%
Sales	43%
Healthcare support	40%
Legal	38%
Computer and math	37%
Protective services	36%

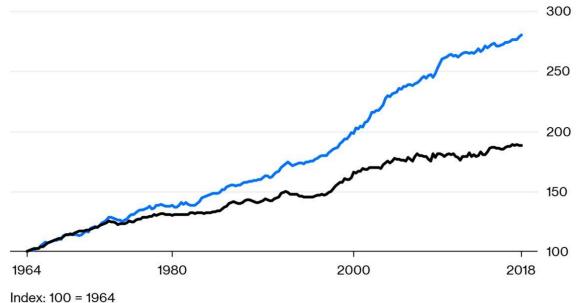
Legal	38%
Computer and math	37%
Protective services	36%
Personal care and service occupations	34%
Healthcare practitioners and technical jobs	33%
Life/physical and social science	32%
Management	23%
Community and social service	22%
Building and grounds cleaning	21%
Arts/design/entertainment/sports and media	20%
Architecture and engineering	19%
Education/training and library	18%
Business and financial operations	14%

& CNBC

gap

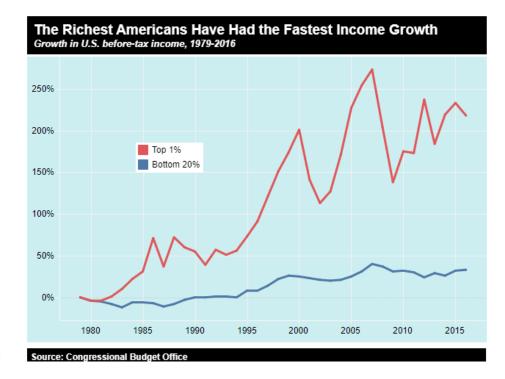
Pay Hasn't Kept Pace

Real output per hour
Real compensation per hour

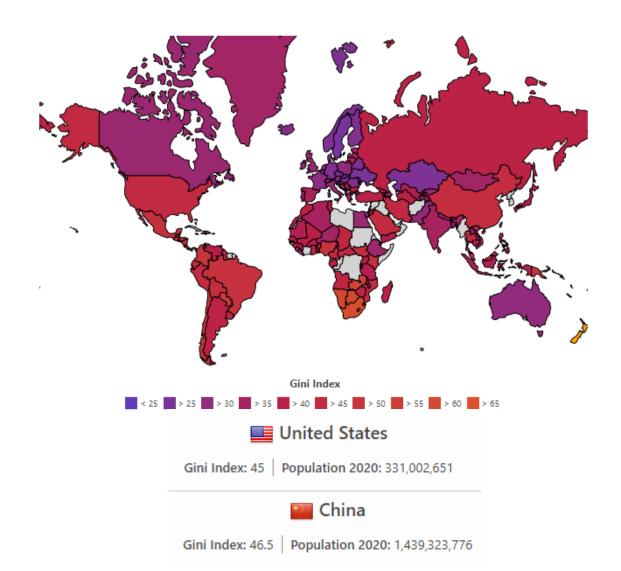


Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

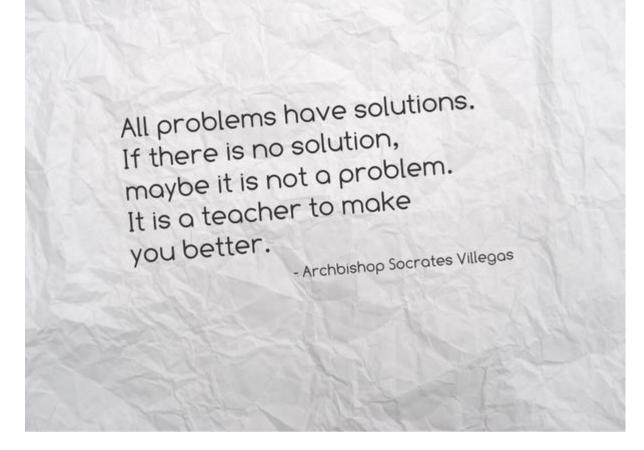
BloombergOpinion



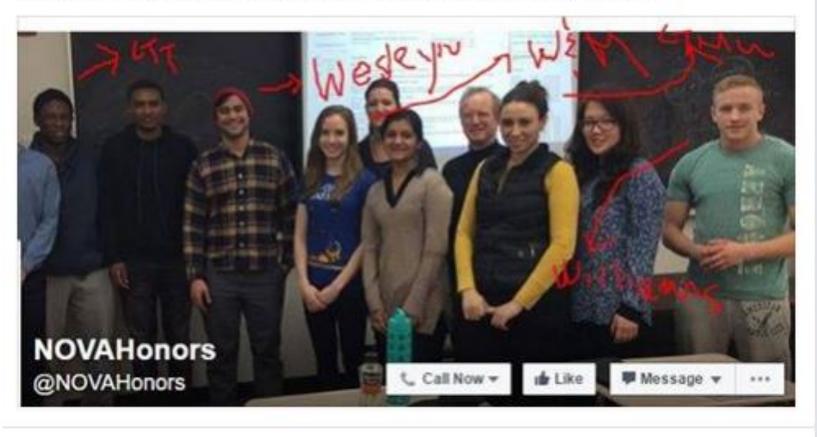
inequality



🔗 Gini Coe	fficient By Country by Population 2020		Source: COUNTR
			주 CSV 주 TSON
Flag	Country	Gini Index 👻	Population 2020
-	Lesotho	63.2	2,142,249
	South Africa	62.5	59,308,690
	Haiti	60.8	11,402,528
	Botswana	60.5	2,351,627
2	Namibia	59.7	2,540,905
	Zambia	57.5	18,383,955
	Comoros	55.9	869,601
*	Hong Kong	53.9	7,496,981
o	Guatemala	53	17,915,568
0	Paraguay	51.7	7,132,538
-	Colombia	51.1	50,882,891
1	Papua New Guinea	50.9	8,947,024
	Panama	50.7	4,314,767
×	Chile	50.5	19,116,201
	Swaziland	50.4	1,160,164
	Rwanda	50.4	12,952,218
	Brazil	49	212,559,417
	Nigeria	48.8	206,139,589
=1=	Kenya	48.5	53,771,296
	Costa Rica	48.5	5,094,118
	Mexico	48.2	128,932,753
*	Nicaragua	47.1	6,624,554



Another productive year at NOVA Honors... We have transfers to GT, Wesleyan, W&M, GMU & Williams. Come and join us this Fall.





John Min added 4 new photos. October 15, 2017 · 🚉 🔻

Kevin and Mitch were in my class last year at NOVA. Now they are attending Columbia and Wesleyan (on full scholarship). This week, they informed me that they will be interning at UBS and JP Morgan this summer. They look great! (So proud... This is why I teach.)

...





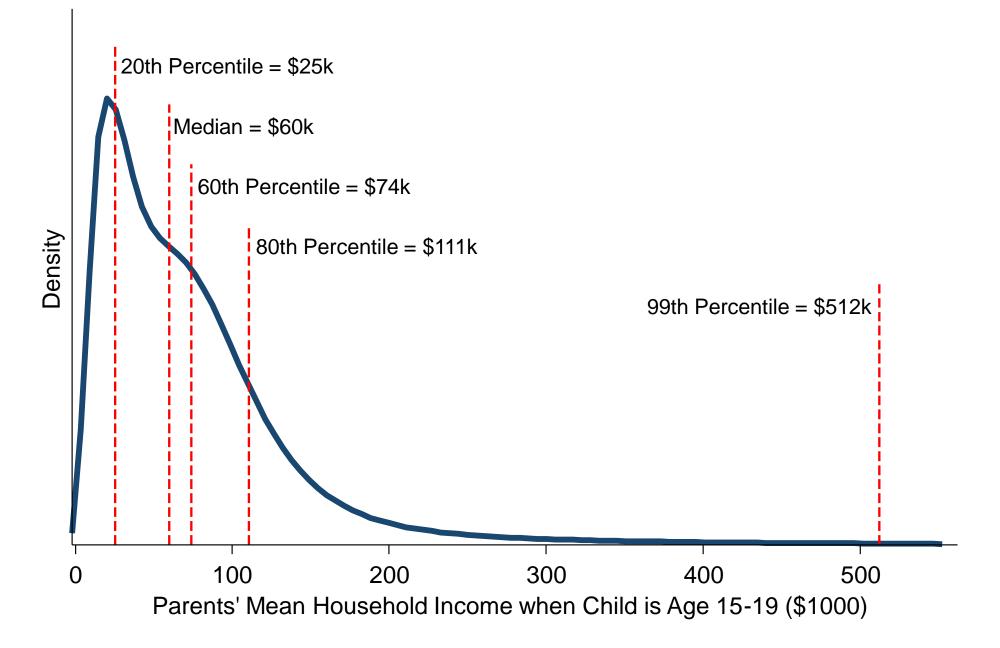
The Best Universities For a Bachelor's Degree

Before taking the plunge and enrolling in a four-year program, do some research and check out the top colleges with the highest-paid graduates.

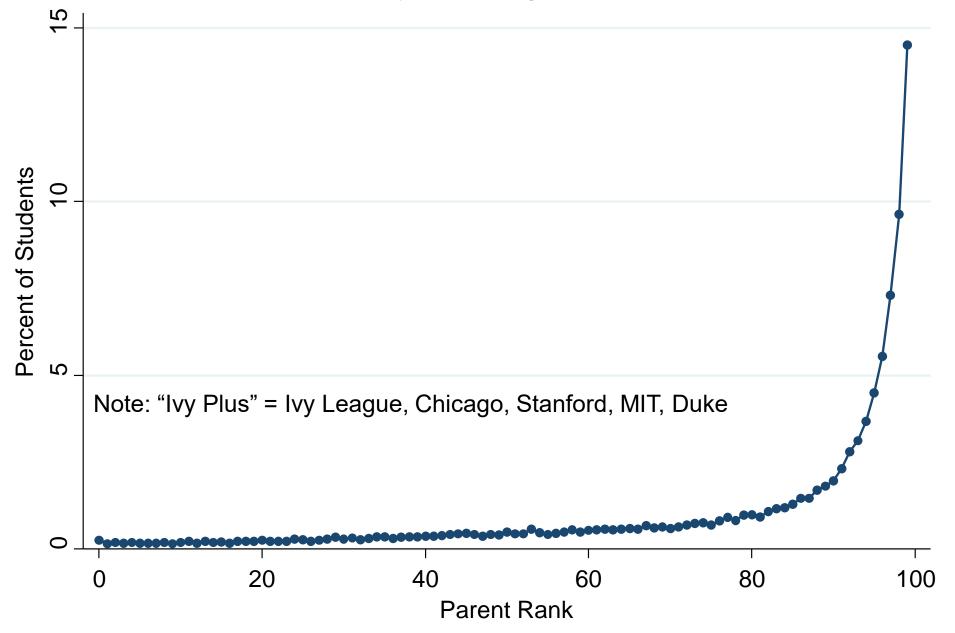
Read more

Searc	h Schools	Bachelor's Only 👔		All Alumni					
Rank	School Name 🗢	School Type	Early Career Pay 🛈 ≑	Mid-Career Pay 🛈 韋	% High Meaning () ¢	% STEM Degrees ᠿ ≑			
1	Harvey Mudd College	Engineering, Liberal Arts School, Private School	\$88,800	\$158,200	55%	85%			
2	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Engineering, Private School, Research University	\$86,300	\$155,200	52%	69%			
3	Samuel Merritt University	Private School	\$91,200	\$154,100	90%	0%			
4	(United States Naval Academy	Engineering, Liberal Arts School, Sober School, For Sports Fans, State School	\$80,100	\$152,800	64%	58%			
5	California Institute of Technology	Engineering, Private School, Research University	\$84,100	\$151,600	53	Rank	School Name 🖨	School Sector	Early Career P ⑦ ≎
6	Harvard University	Ivy League, Private School, Research University, For Sports Fans	\$74,800	\$146,800	54	55	Northern Virginia Community College	Public	<mark>\$4</mark> 6,
7	Stanford University	Engineering, Private School, Research University, For Sports Fans	\$79,000	\$145,200	56%	51%		1	

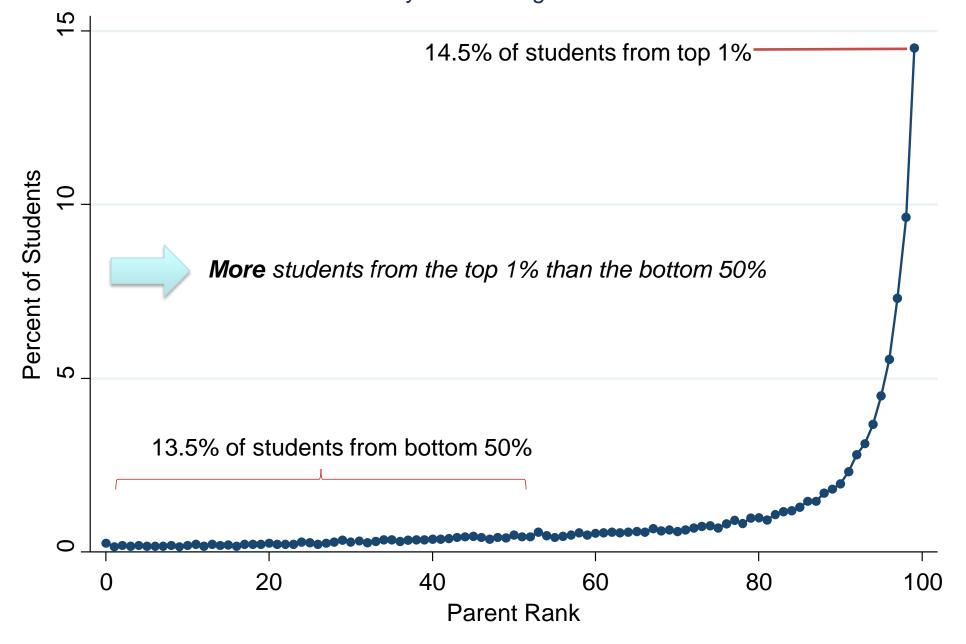
Parent Household Income Distribution For Parents with Children in 1980 Birth Cohort



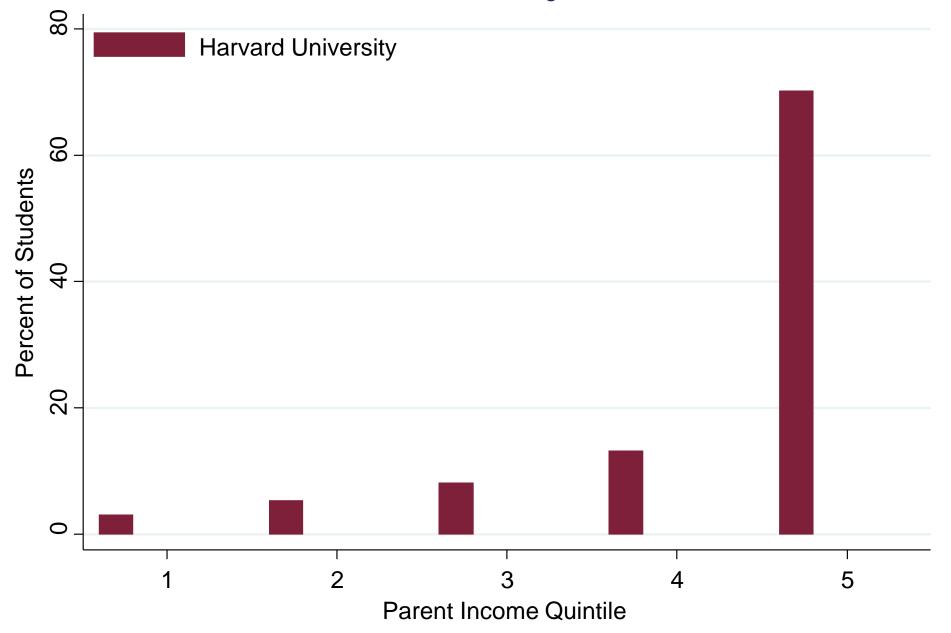
Parent Income Distribution by Percentile Ivy Plus Colleges



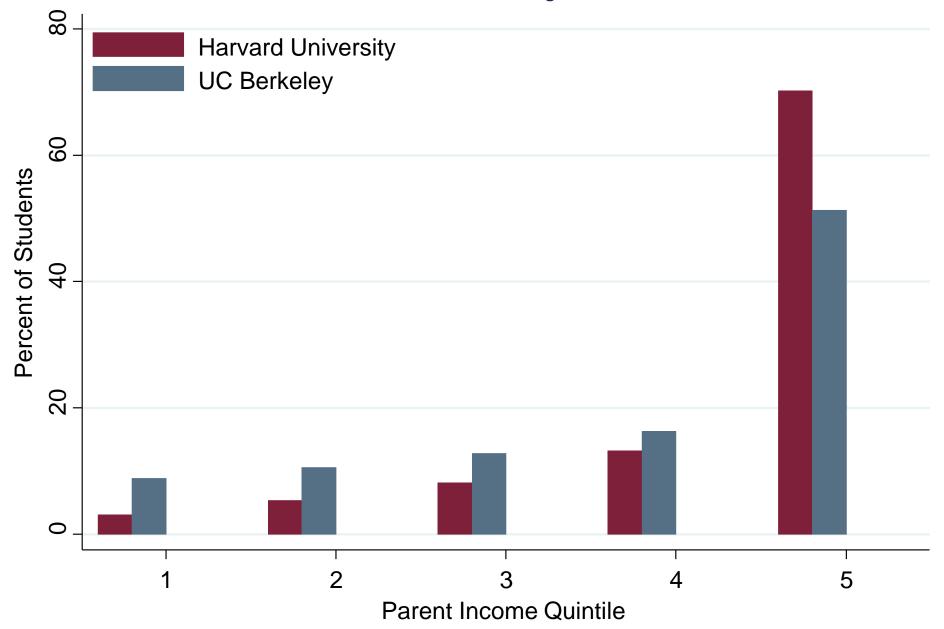
Parent Income Distribution by Percentile Ivy Plus Colleges



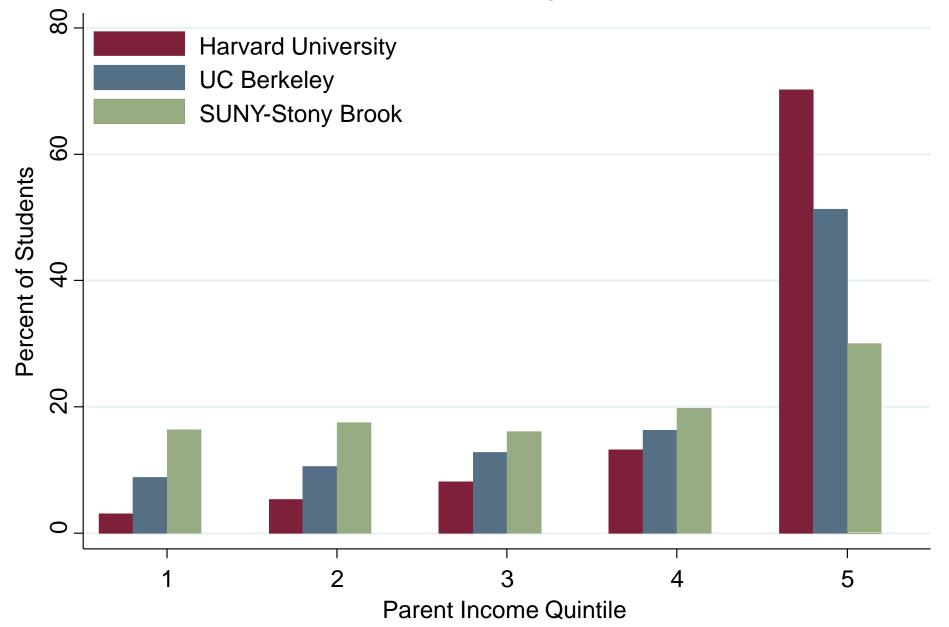
Parent Income Distributions by Quintile for 1980-82 Birth Cohorts At Selected Colleges



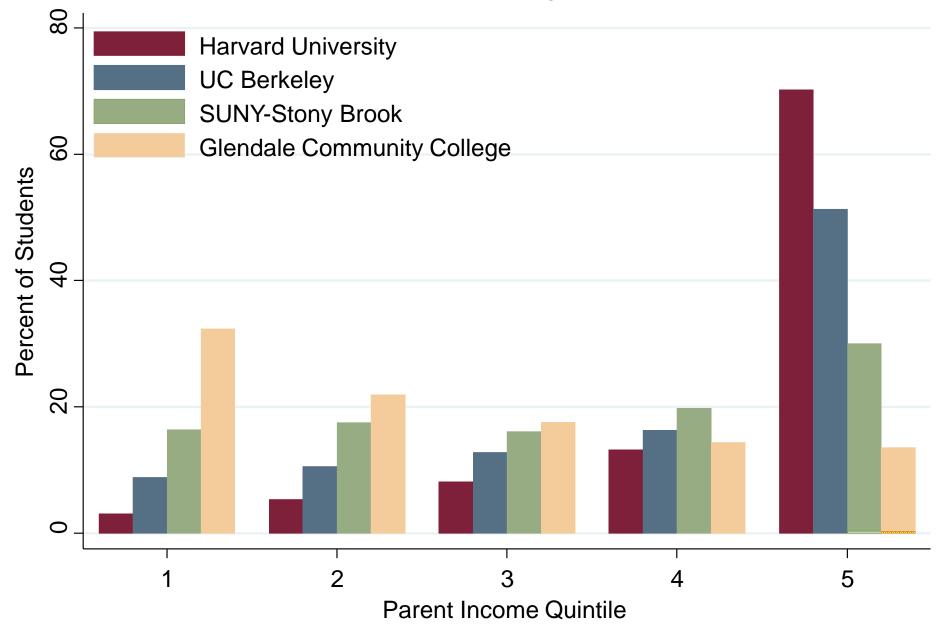
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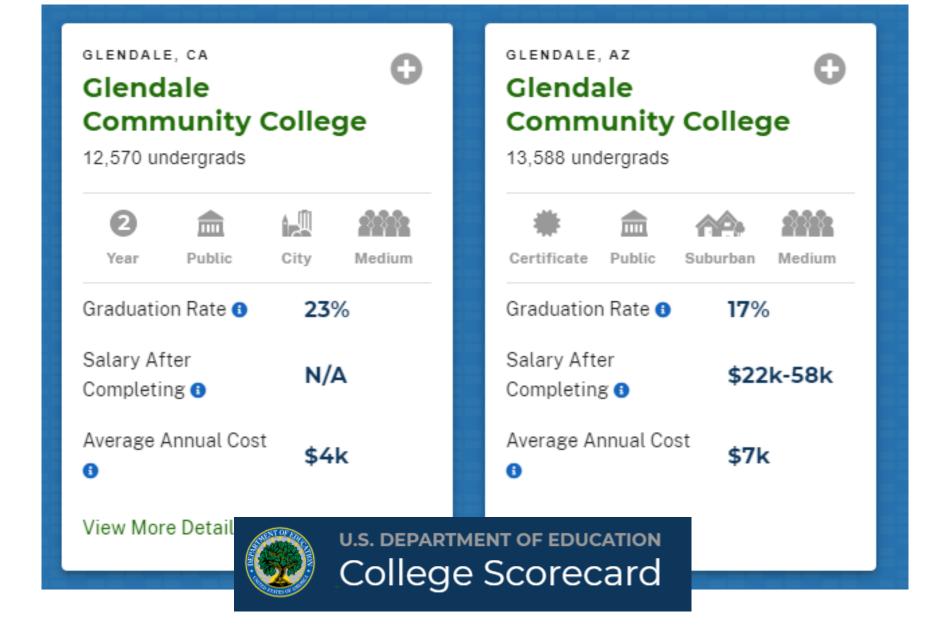


Parent Income Distributions by Quintile for 1980-82 Birth Cohorts At Selected Colleges



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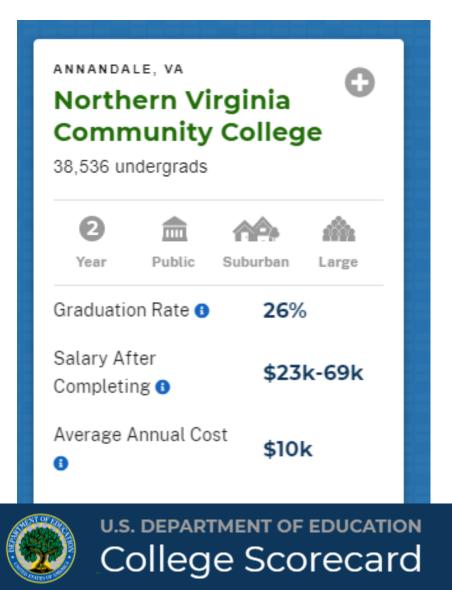
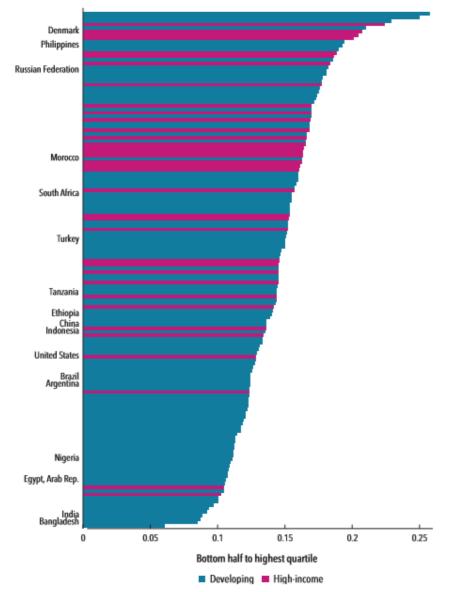


FIGURE 0.6 Share of individuals in the 1980s cohort who are born into the bottom half and who have reached the top quartile in education



Source: Calculations based on data in the GDIM 2018 (World Bank). Note: The figure depicts the 1980s cohort only and shows data for 146 economies: for illustrative purposes, only a few are named.







Source: Wilkinson and Pickett, 2009a