

State of the Economy

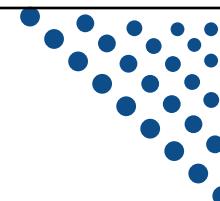
Scott Baier

Professor and Chair, John E. Walker Department of Economics
National Economic Education Delegation



1

National Economic Education Delegation



- **Vision**

- One day, the public discussion of policy issues will be grounded in an accurate perception of the underlying economic principles and data.

- **Mission**

- NEED unites the skills and knowledge of a vast network of professional economists to promote understanding of the economics of policy issues in the United States

- **NEED Presentations**

- Are **nonpartisan** and intended to reflect the consensus of the economics profession



2

The State of the Economy

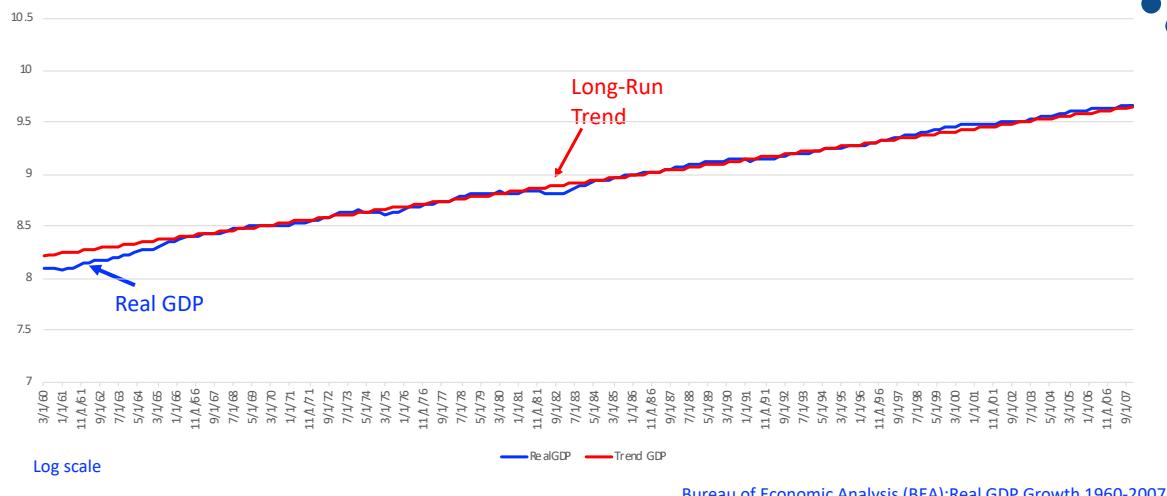
- For much of 2018, observers described US economy as a “*Goldilocks Economy*”
 - Real GDP growth near 3.0%
 - Low unemployment (3.6%) and job creation (roughly 200k jobs added per month)
 - Low inflation (around 2.0%)
- By the end of 2018 and into 2019, the US economy shown some signs of slowing and there is some worry about potential “*bears*” on the horizon
 - Slowing industrial production
 - Tariffs, Trade Policy and International Trade
 - Slowing world economy.
- Like any story, we begin with a set-up and review progress since the end of Great Recession



NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

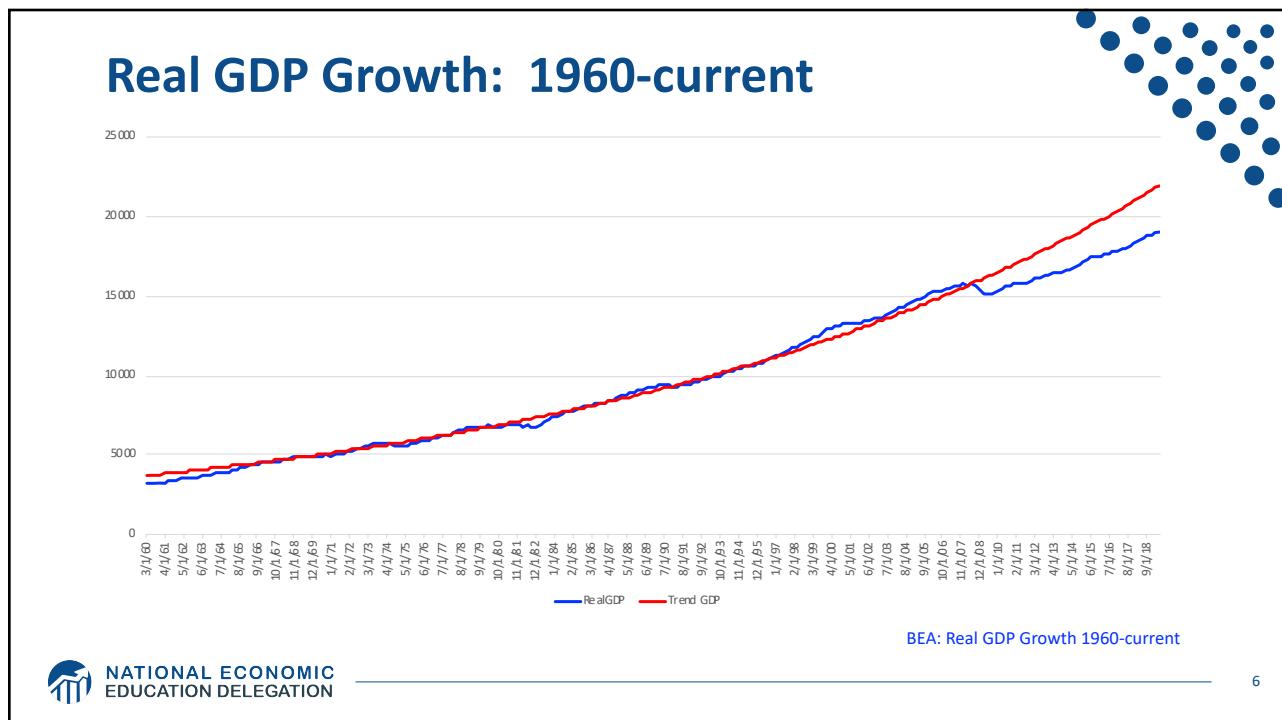
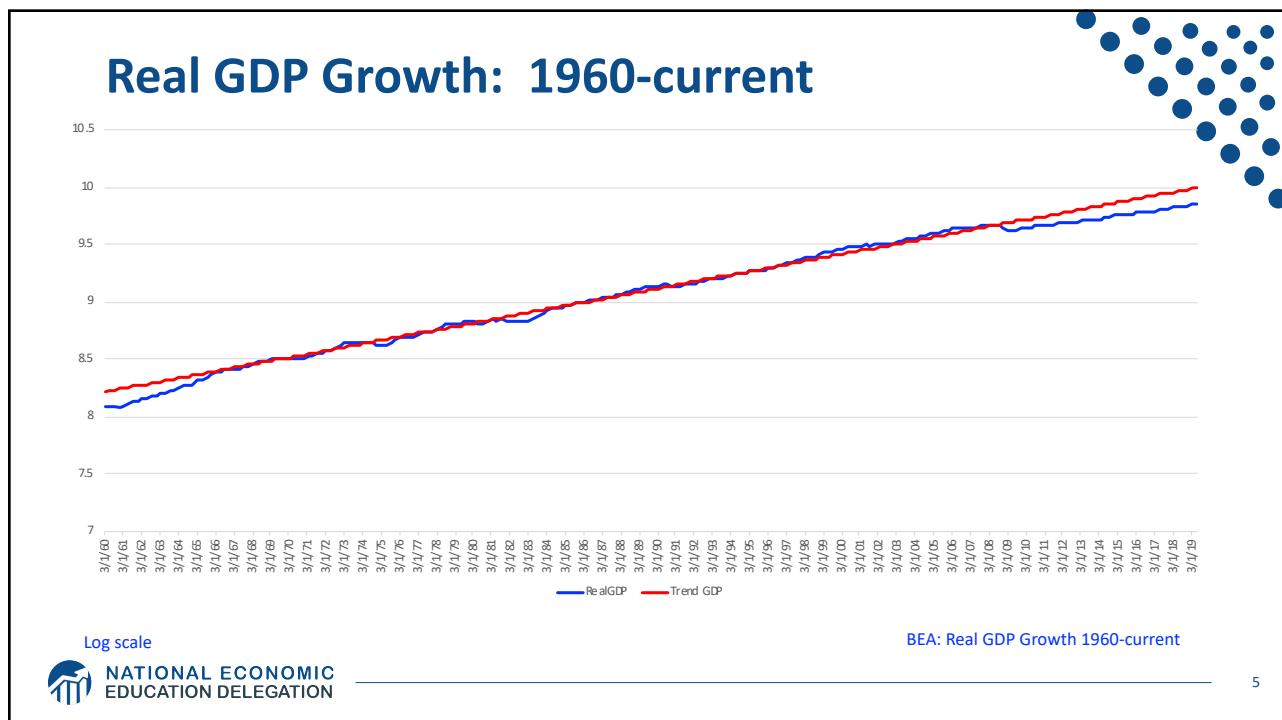
3

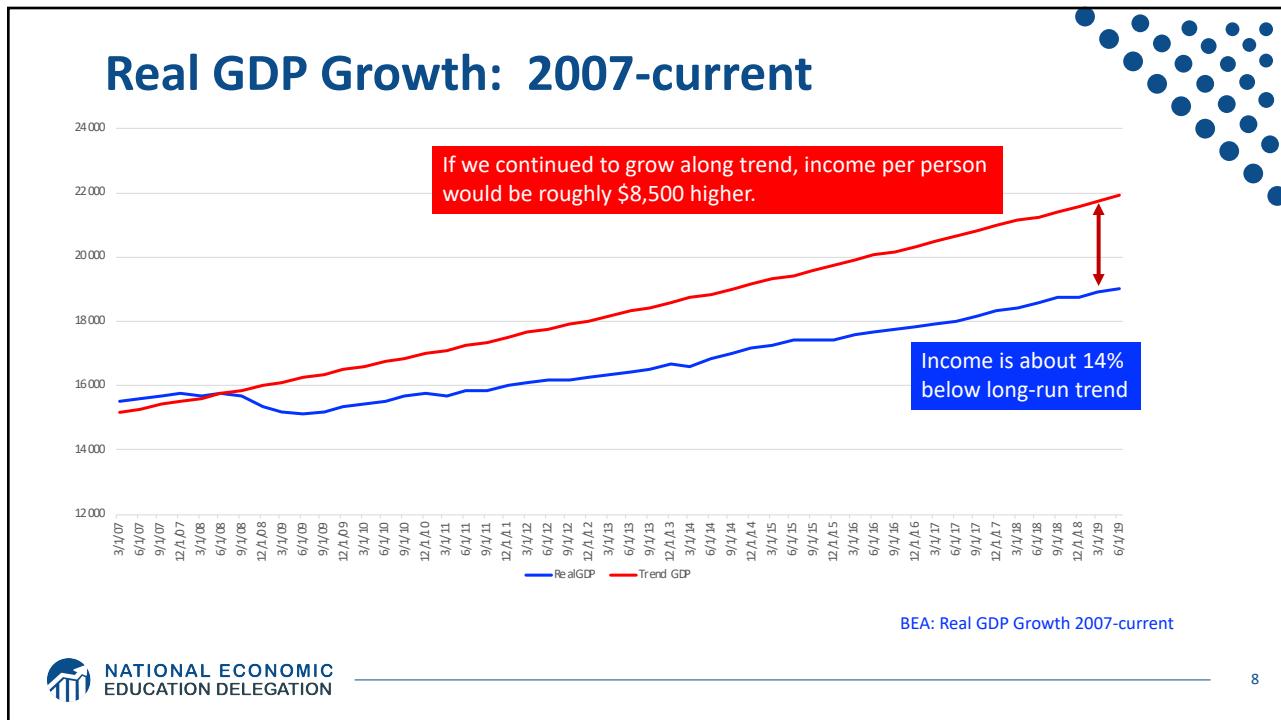
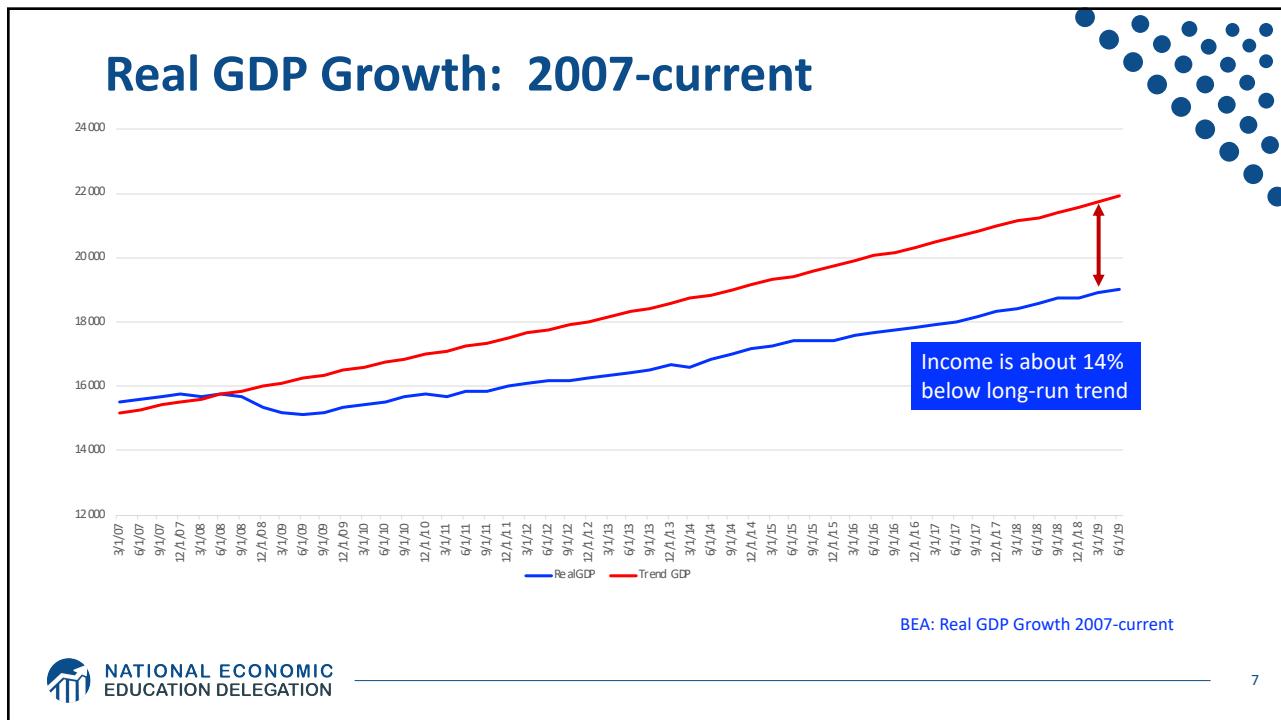
Real GDP: 1960 -2007

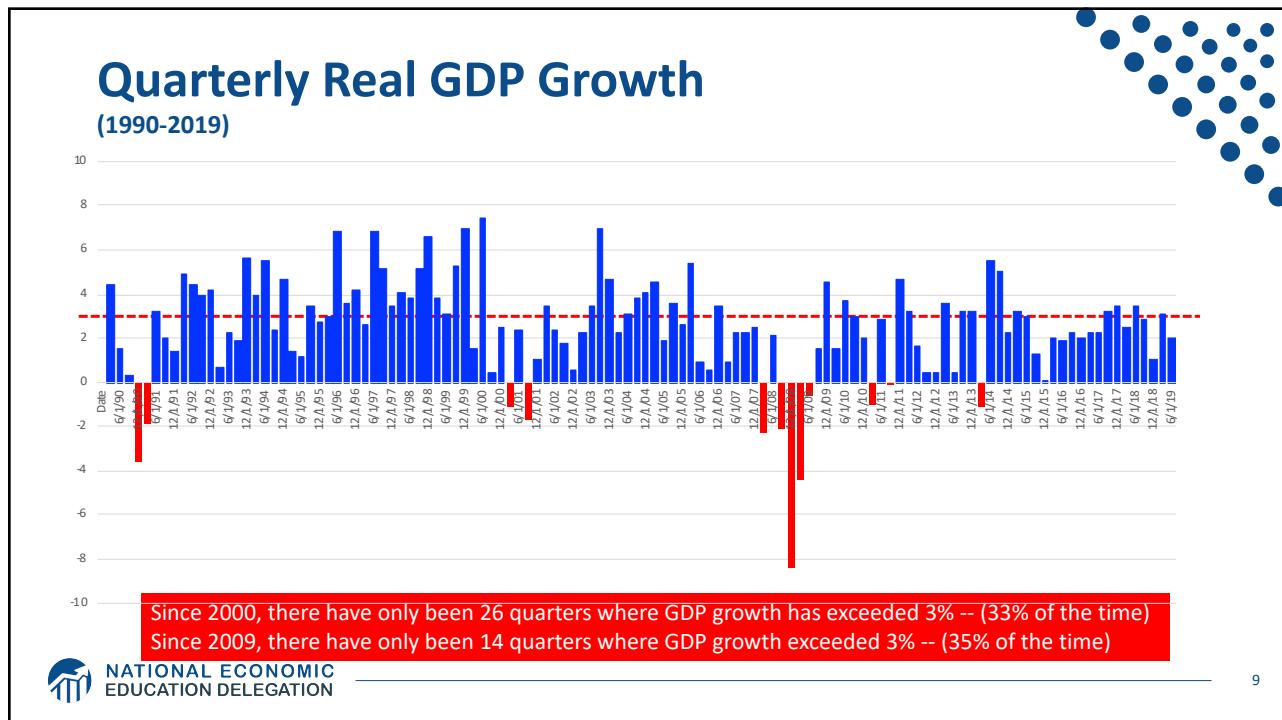


NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

4



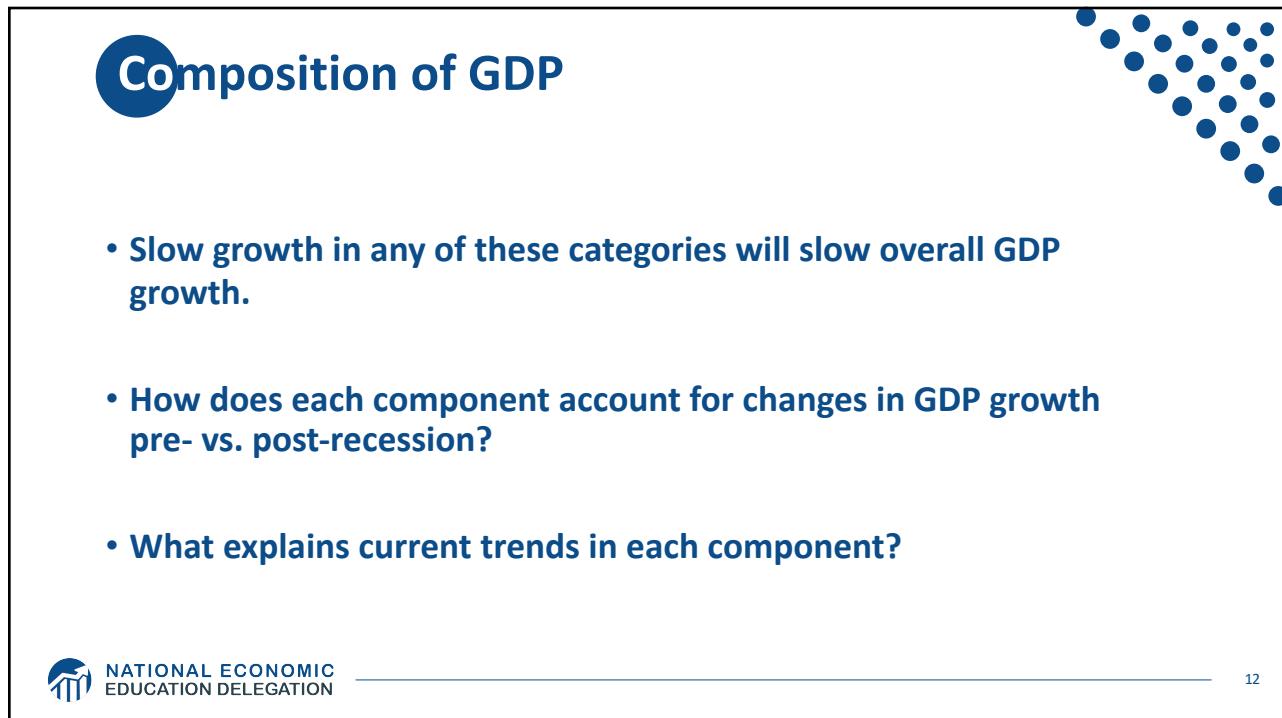
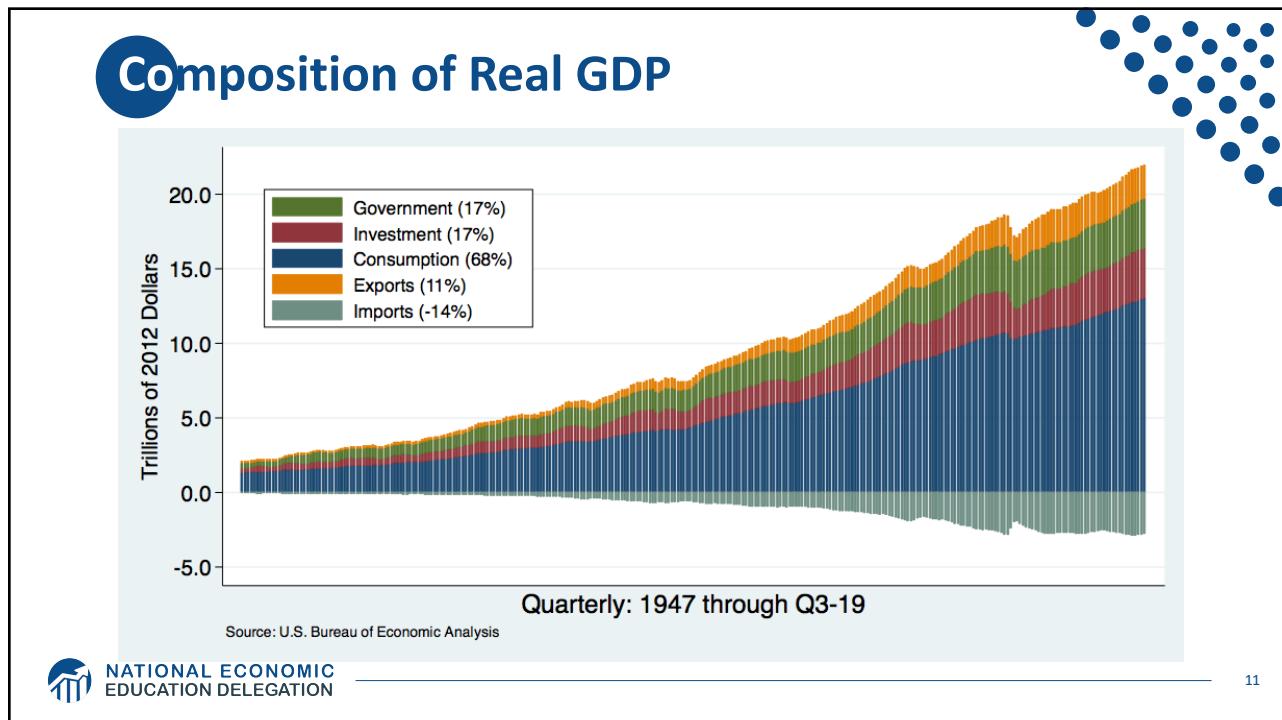




What Is “Accounting” for the Slower Growth?

- Expenditures Relationship to GDP growth.
 - GDP is the sum of four categories of spending:
 - Consumption (**C**)
 - Investment (**I**)
 - Government spending (**G**)
 - Net Exports: Exports – Imports (**NX**)
- Productivity and Inputs as Drivers for GDP Growth.
 - Employment
 - Productivity

NATIONAL ECONOMIC EDUCATION DELEGATION



Understanding Contributions to GDP Growth

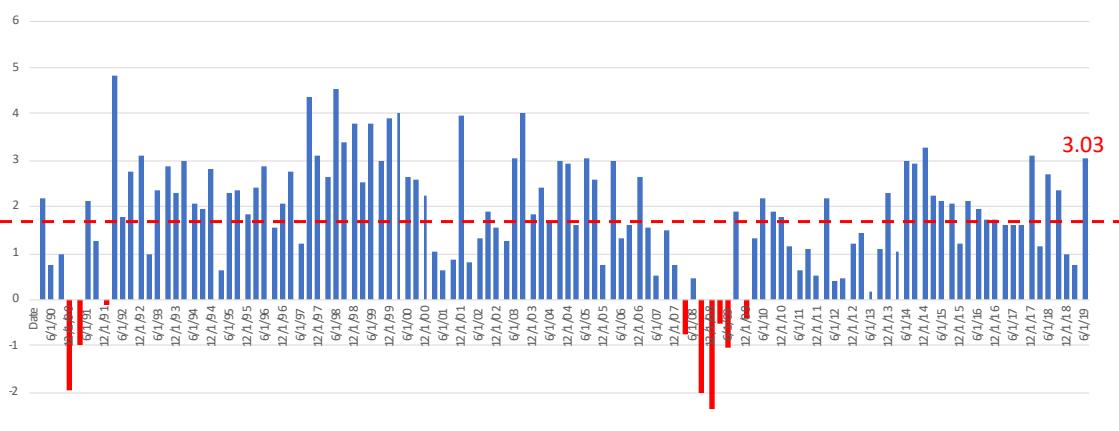
- GDP Growth is a combination of the growth in its components:**

- Consumption, Investment, Government, and Net Exports
- It's a weighted average of these components

- For example: Consumption**

- If consumption accounts for **2/3** of the economy,
- If consumption grew by **3%**,
- It implies that consumption growth accounts for **2 percentage points** of GDP growth; that is, $2\% = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) * 3\%$.

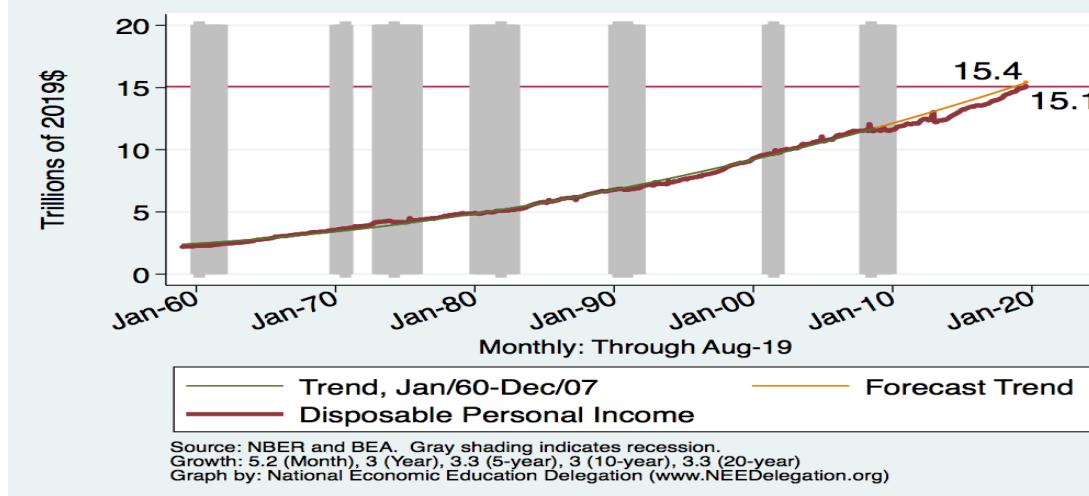
Contribution to GDP Growth: Consumption



From 1990-2007: Average Contribution from Consumption was 2.18%

Since 2010, Average Contribution from Consumption is 1.68%

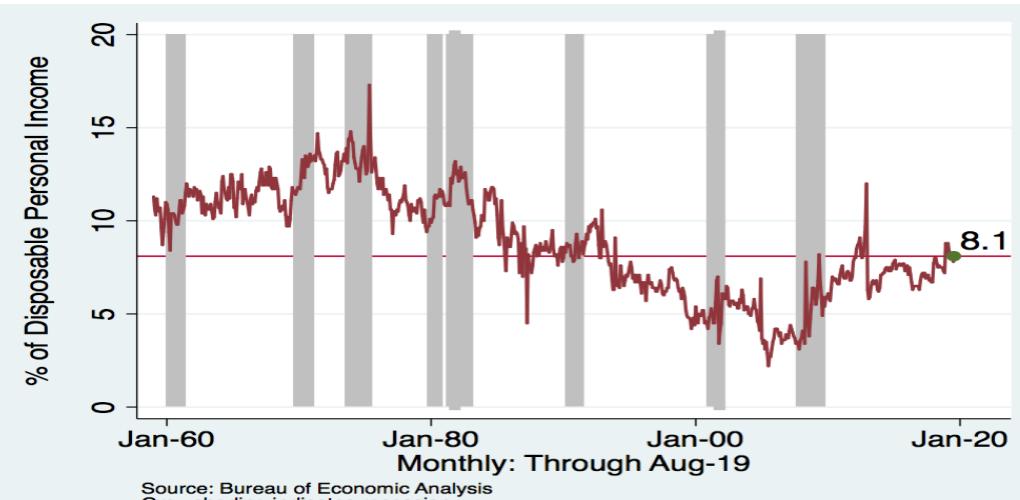
Real Disposable Personal Income



NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

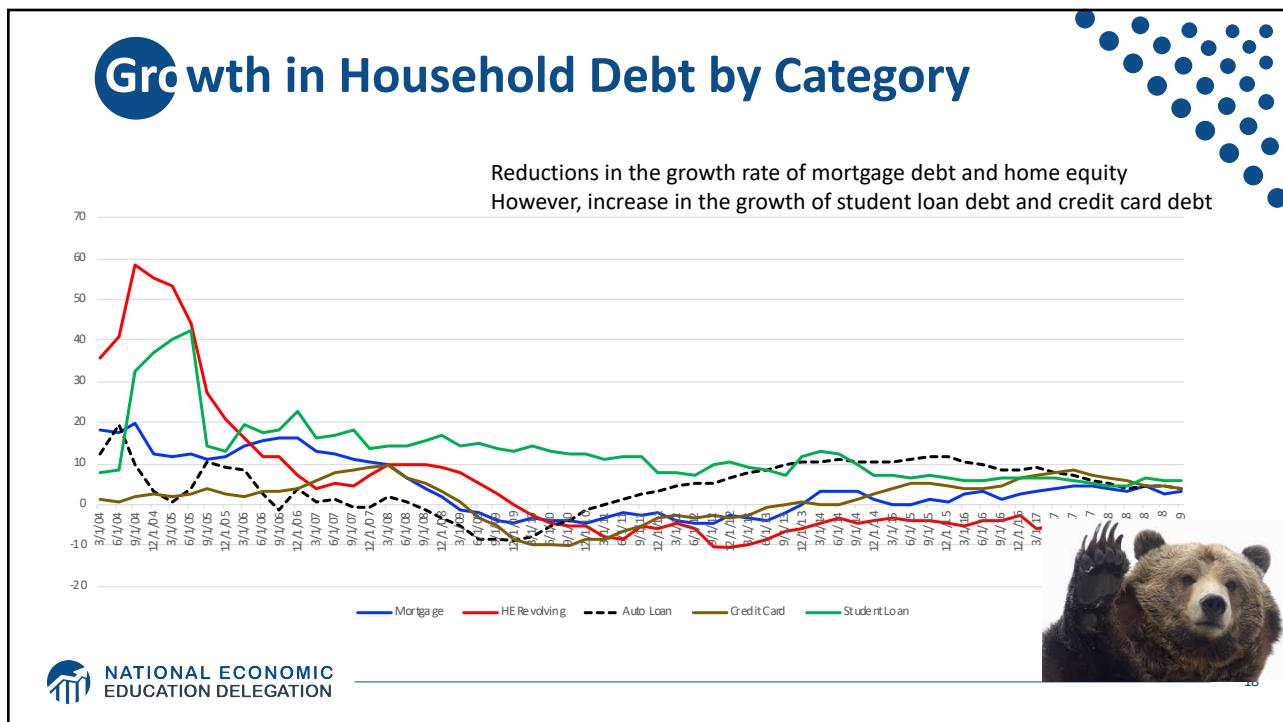
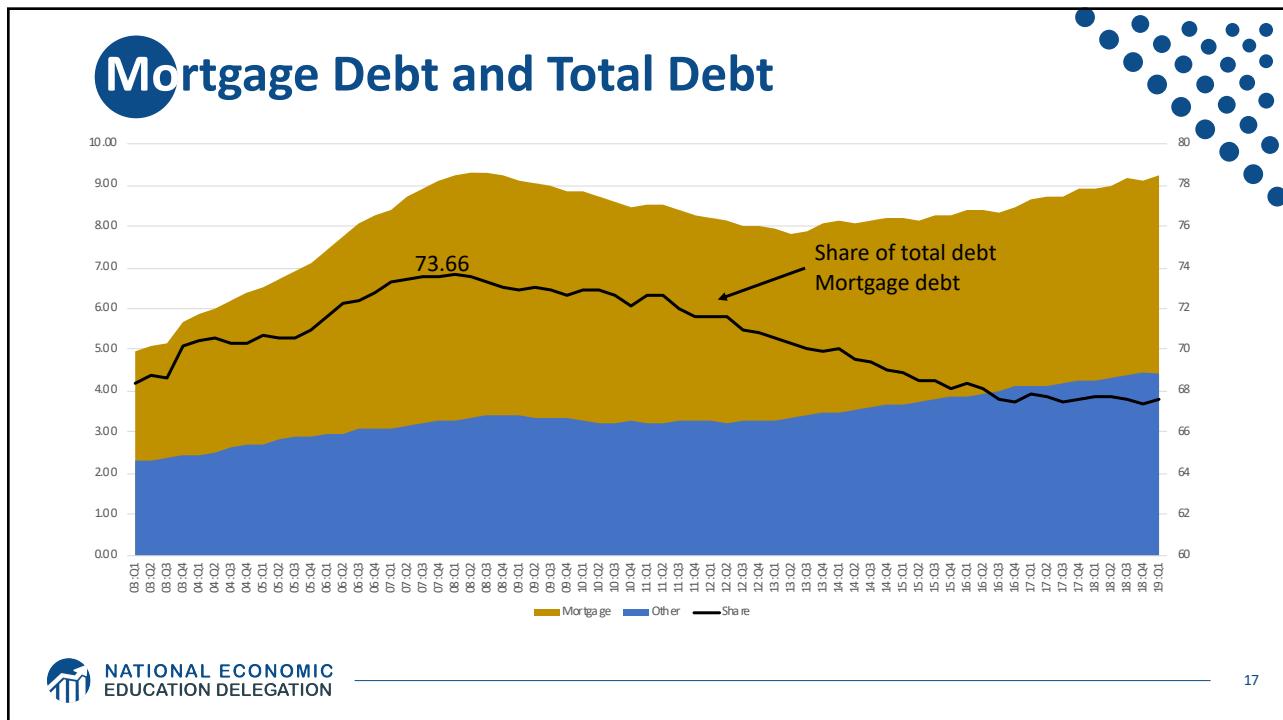
15

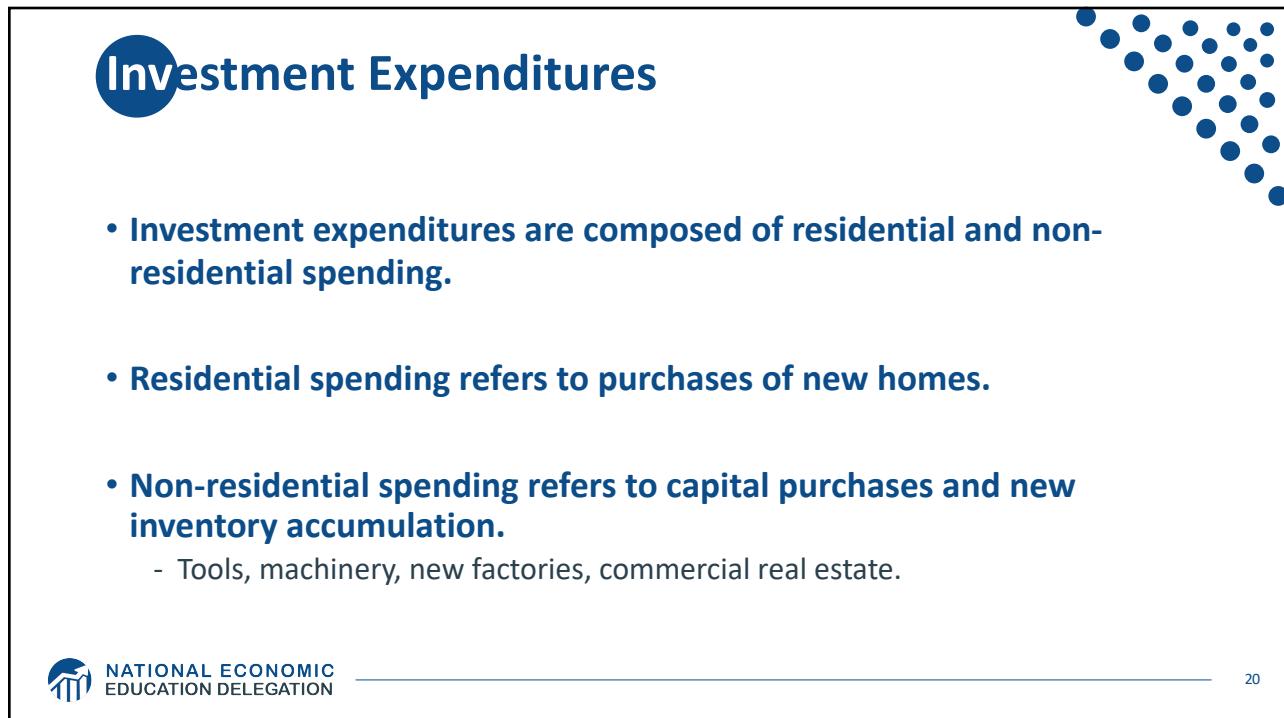
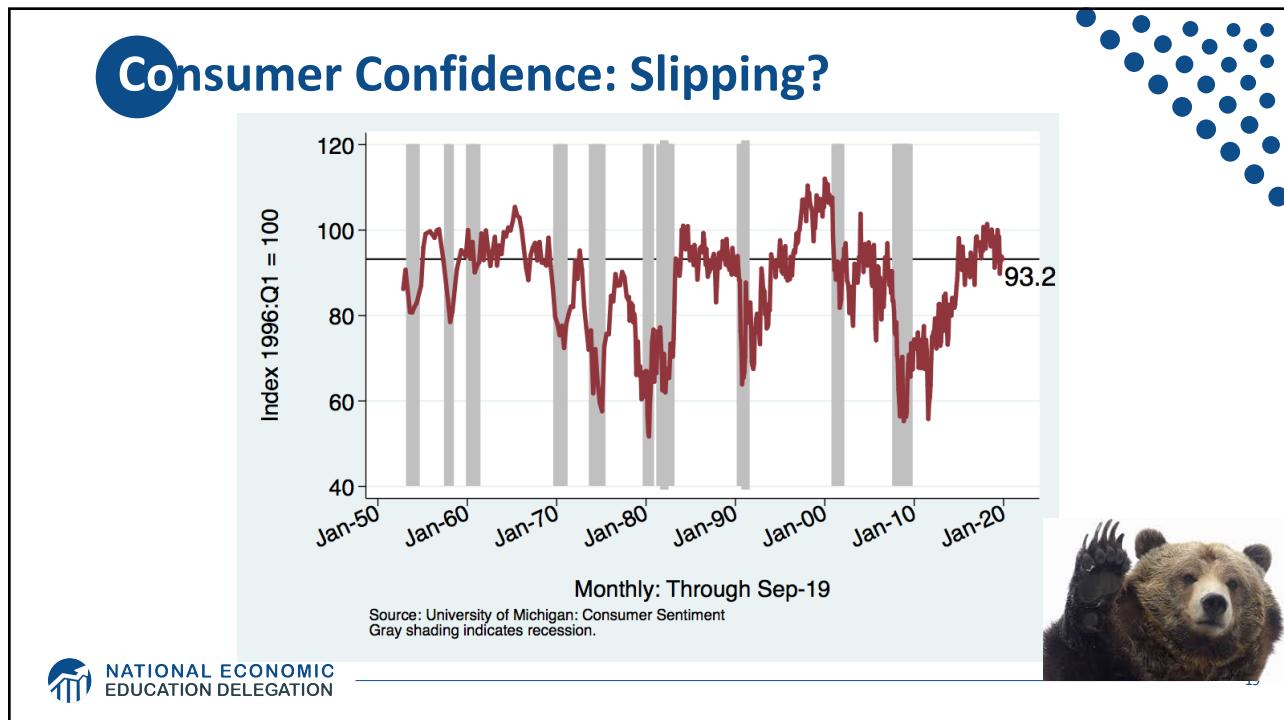
Personal Savings

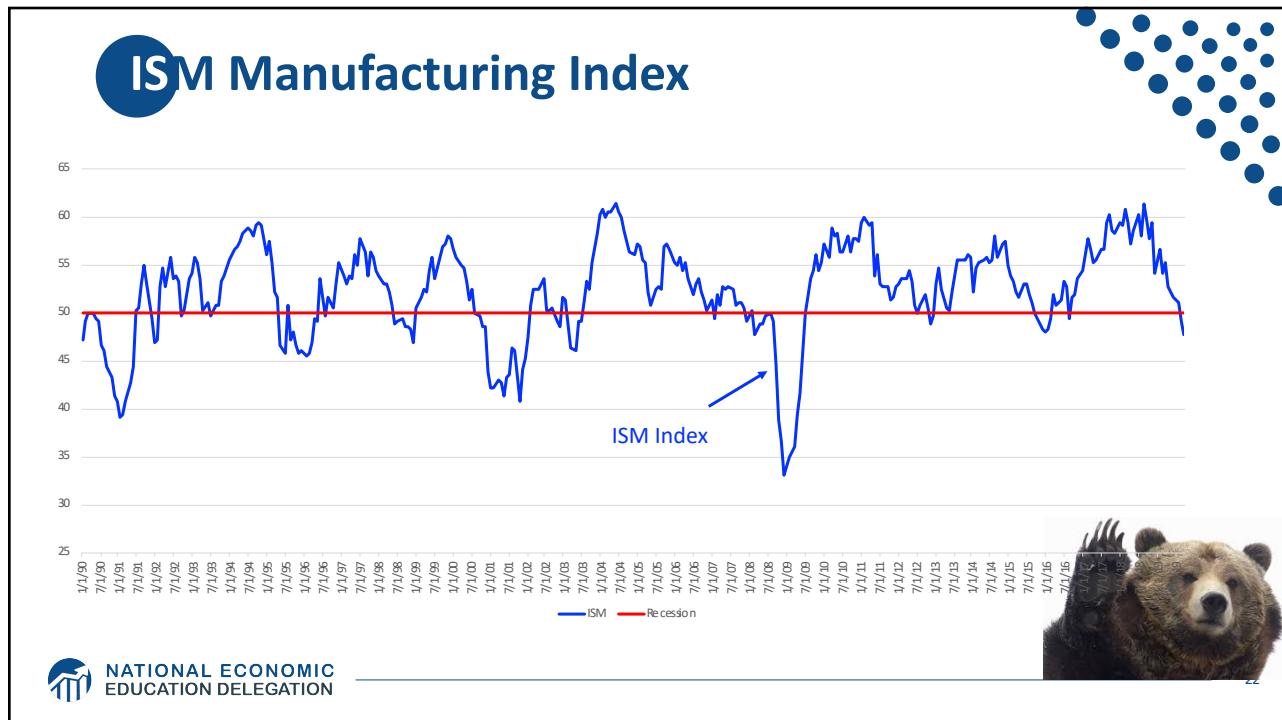
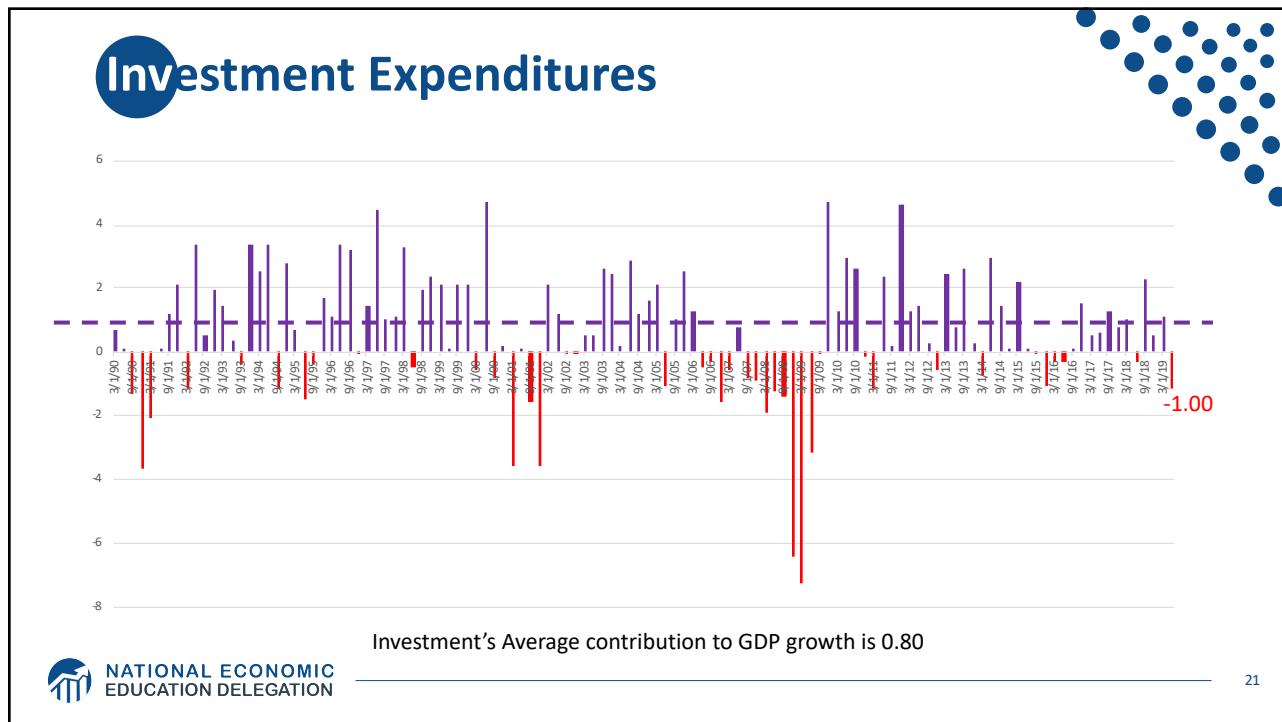


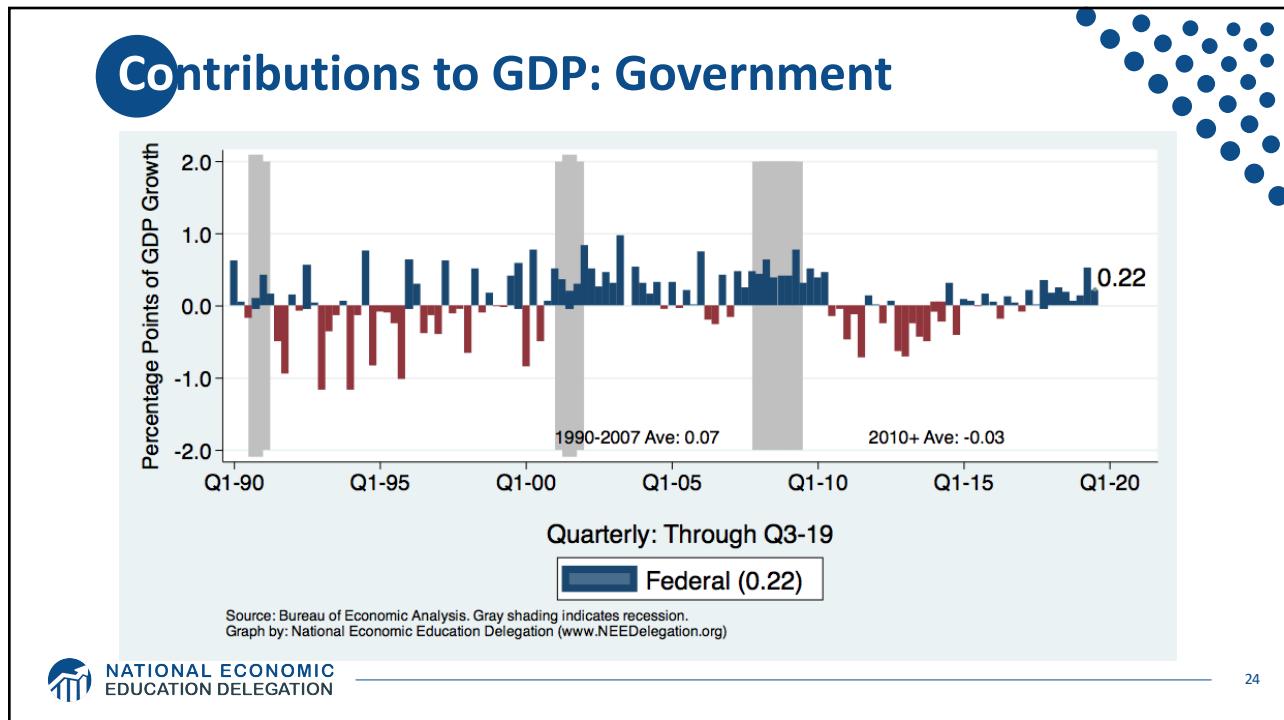
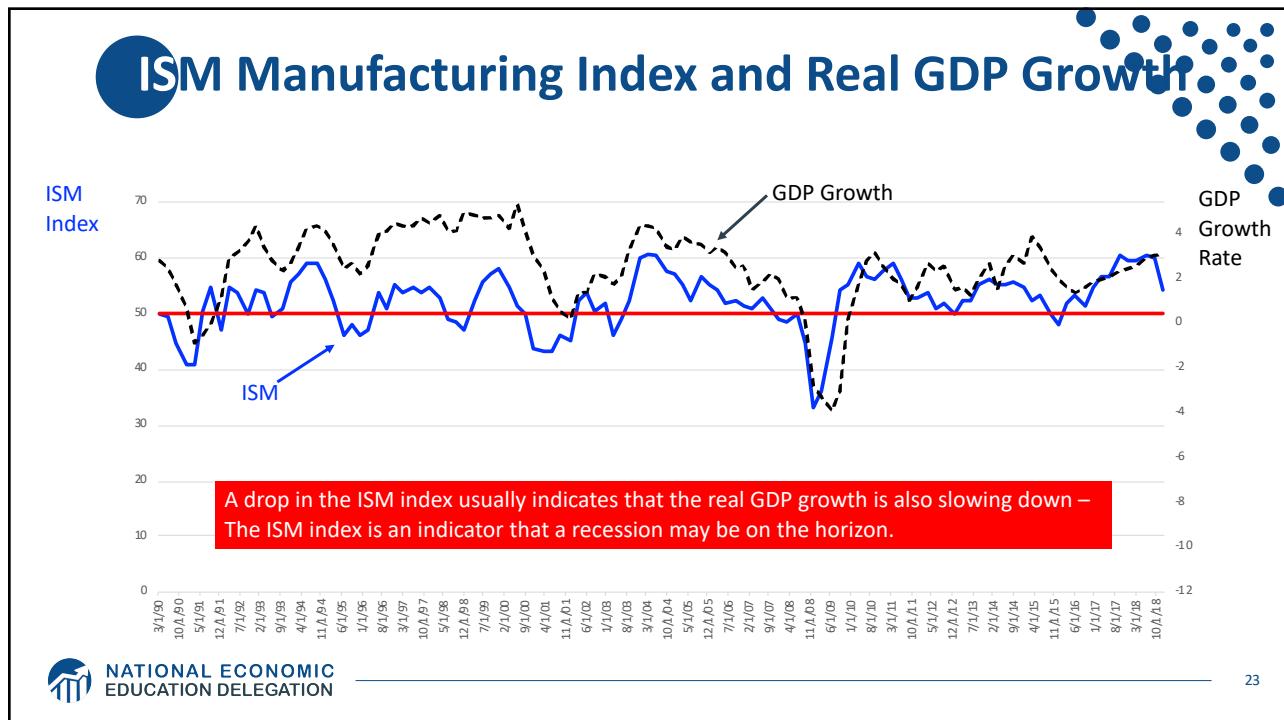
NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

16

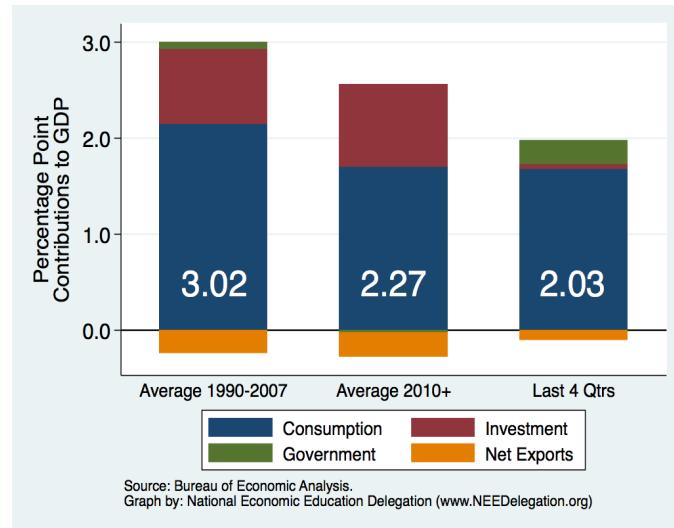








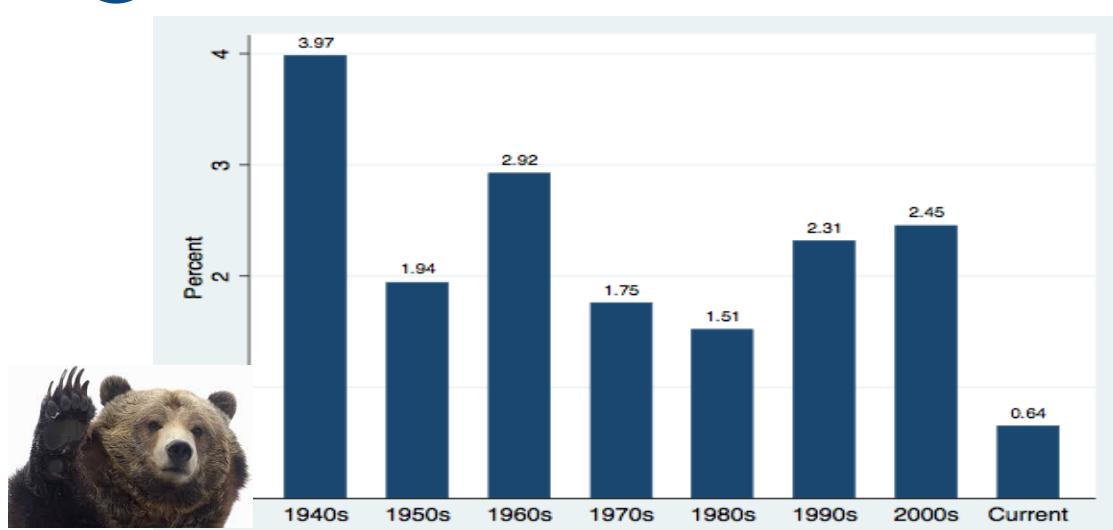
Expenditure Summary



 NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

25

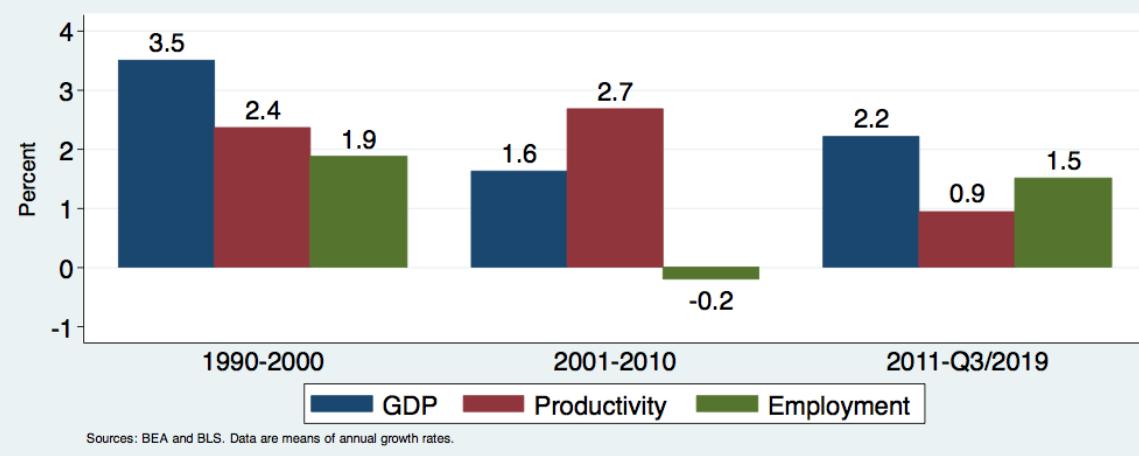
History of Productivity Growth



 NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

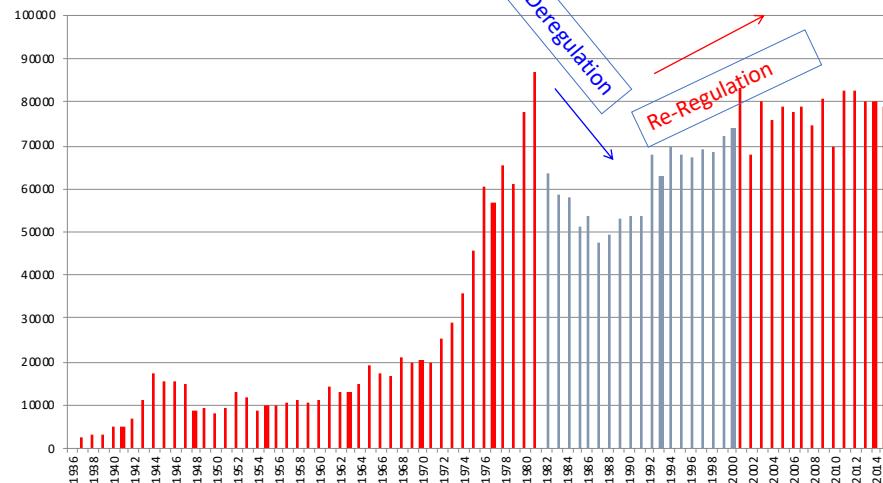
26

GDP Growth, Productivity, and Employment

NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

27

Regulation (Pages in the Federal Registry)

NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

Labor Market Conditions

- Unemployment rate is low – 3.6%
- Monthly employment gains have average about 175,000 over the last six months.
- Recent Labor Market Concerns:
 - Lower employment to population ratio
 - Slow wage growth

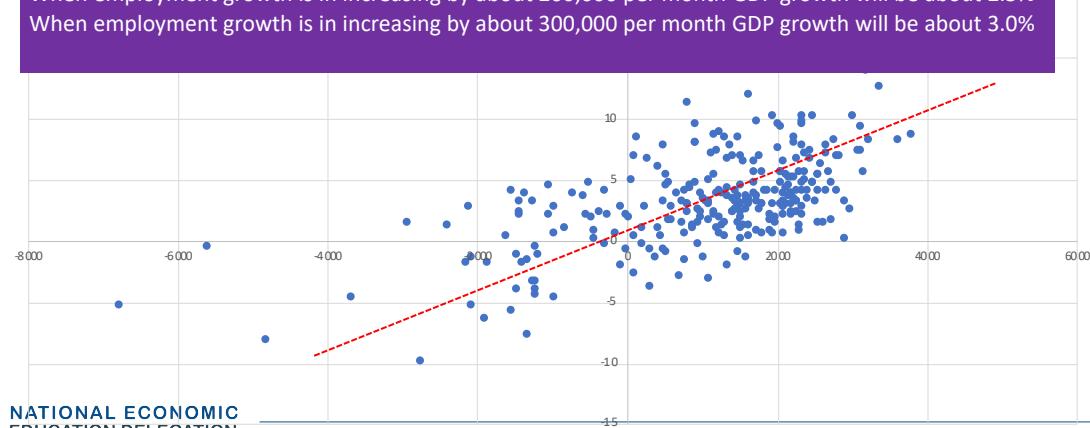


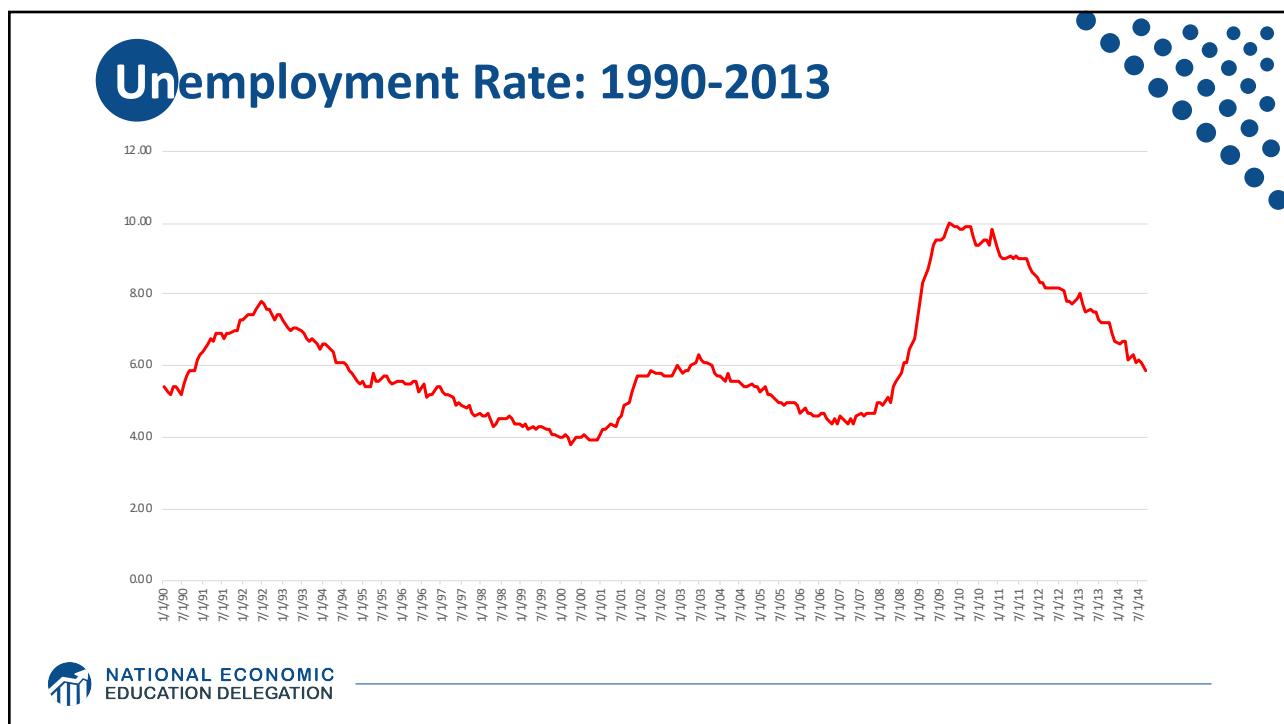
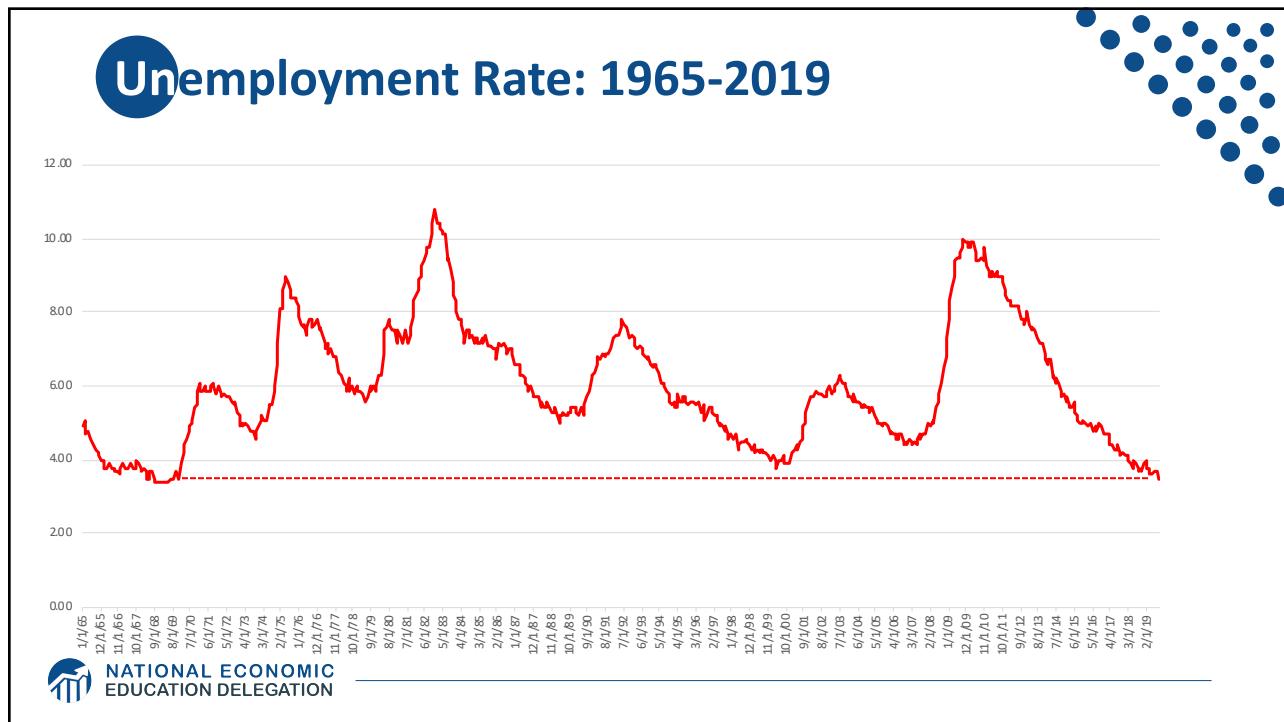
GDP Growth and Employment Changes

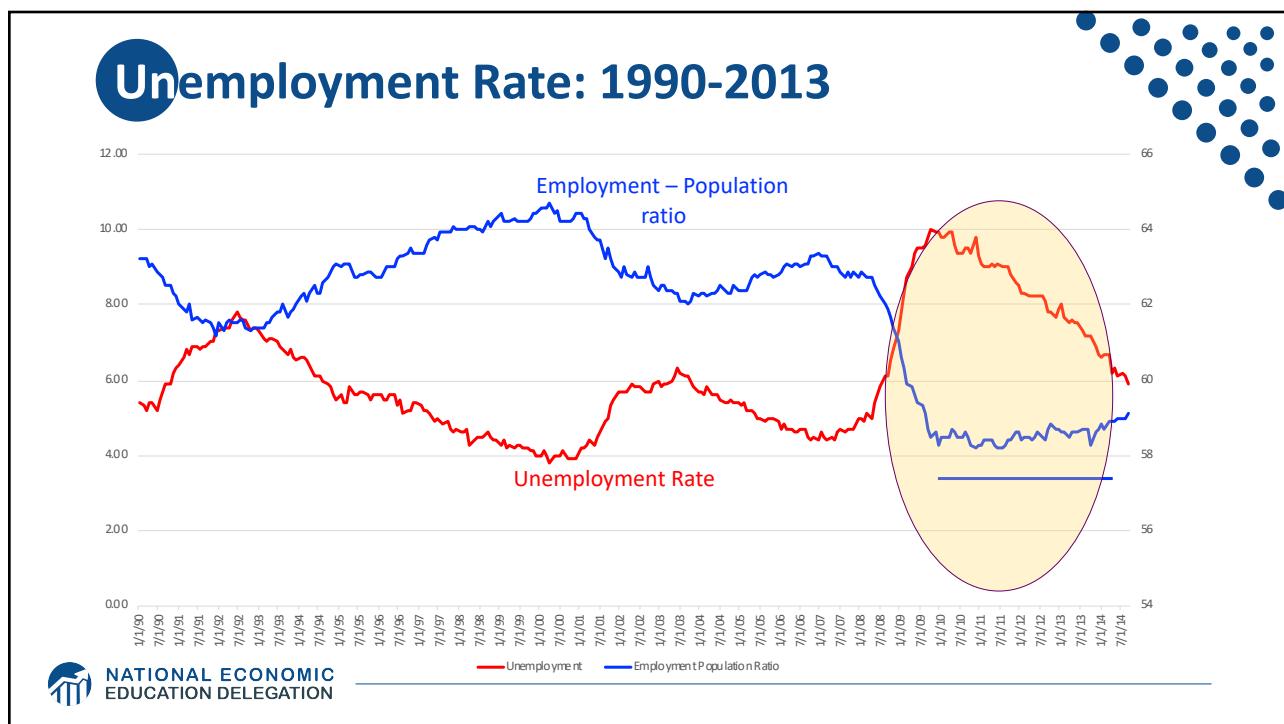
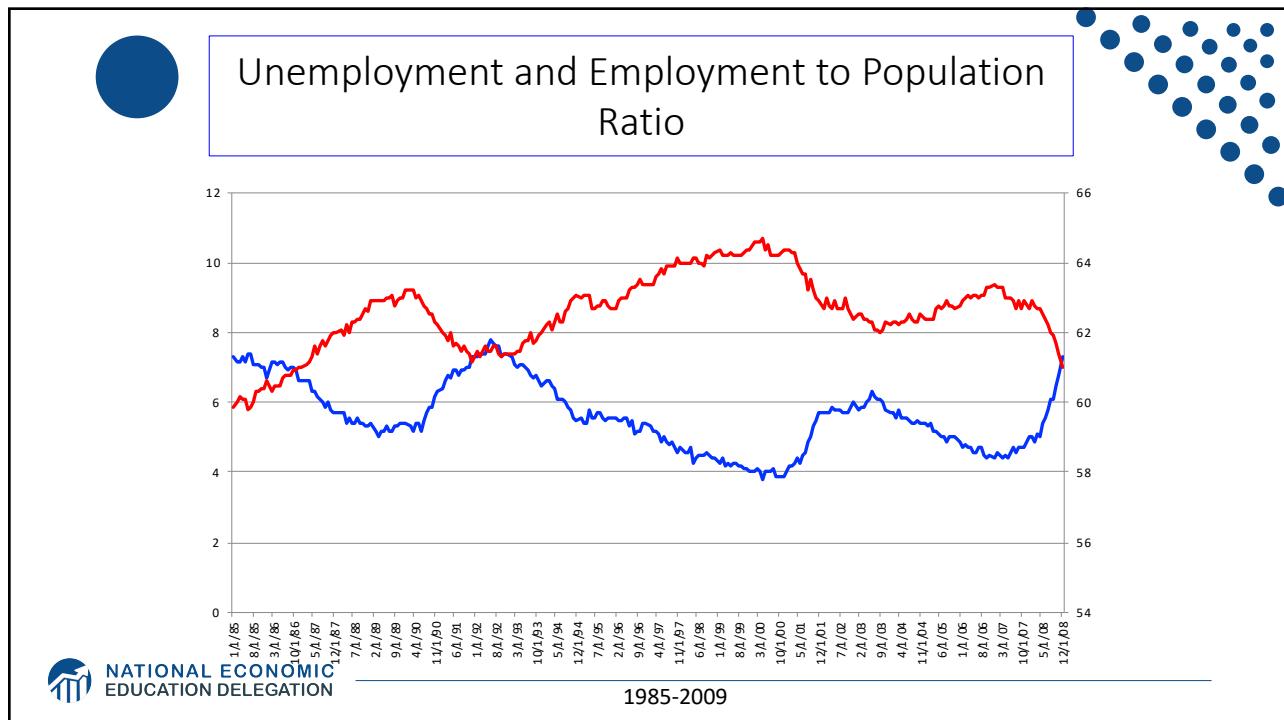
Back of the envelope calculation:

When employment growth is increasing by about 200,000 per month GDP growth will be about 2.5%

When employment growth is increasing by about 300,000 per month GDP growth will be about 3.0%



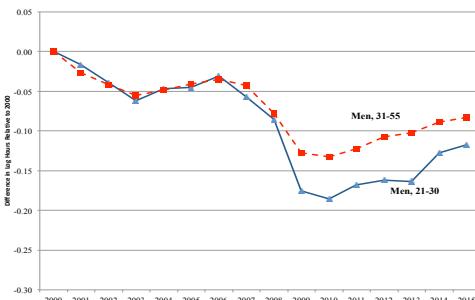




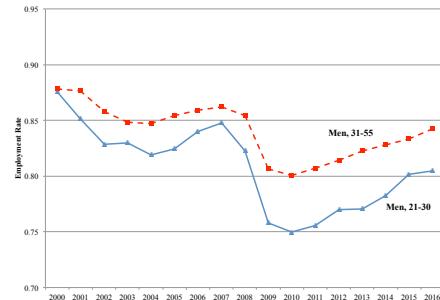
Employment Trends

Figure 1: Market Hours

(a) Log Annual Hours (Index)



(b) Employment Rates



Employment Trends

Figure 2: Fraction of Men With Zero Weeks Worked Over Prior Year by Age, March CPI

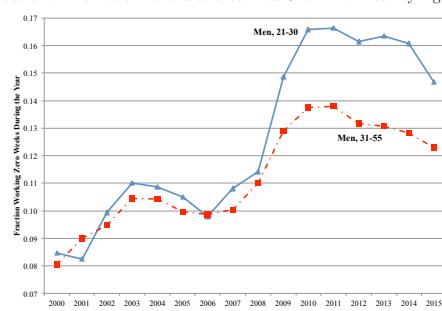
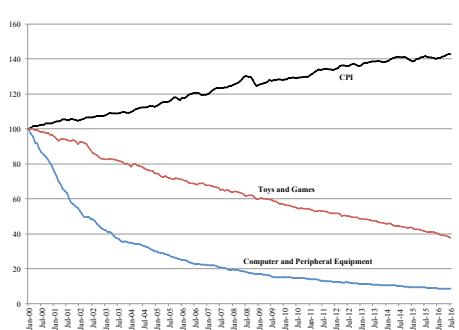
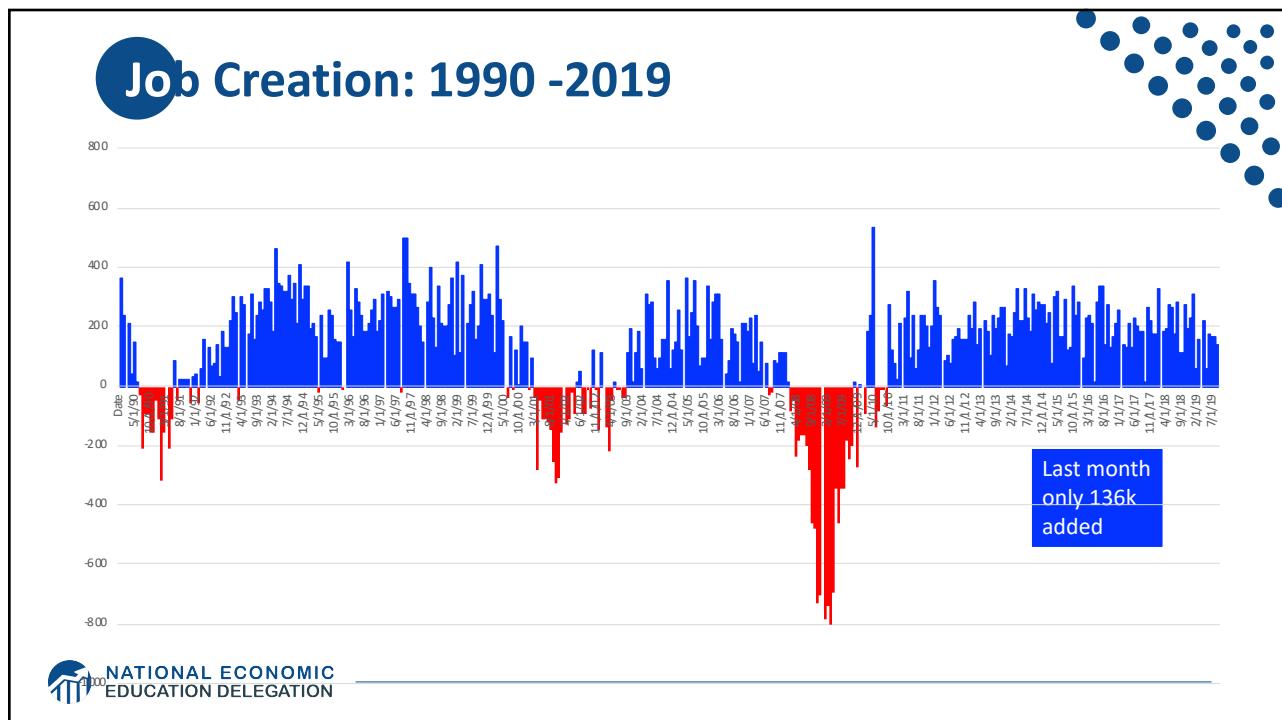
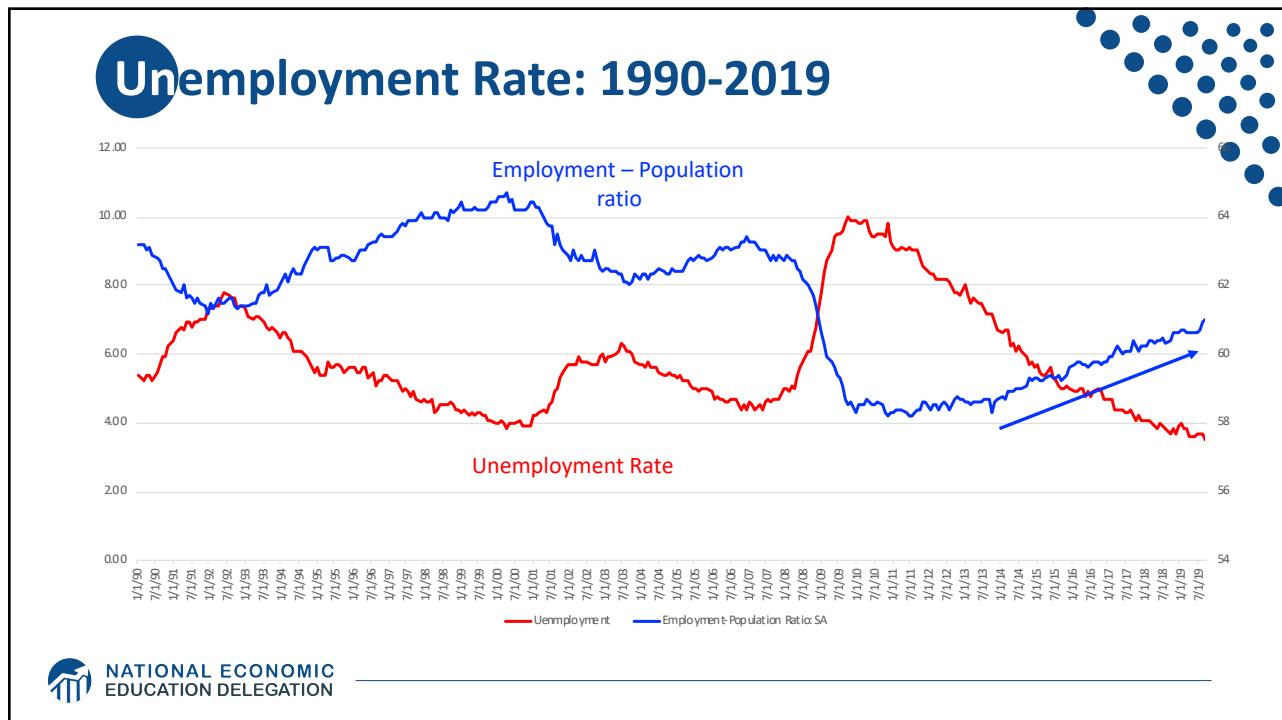
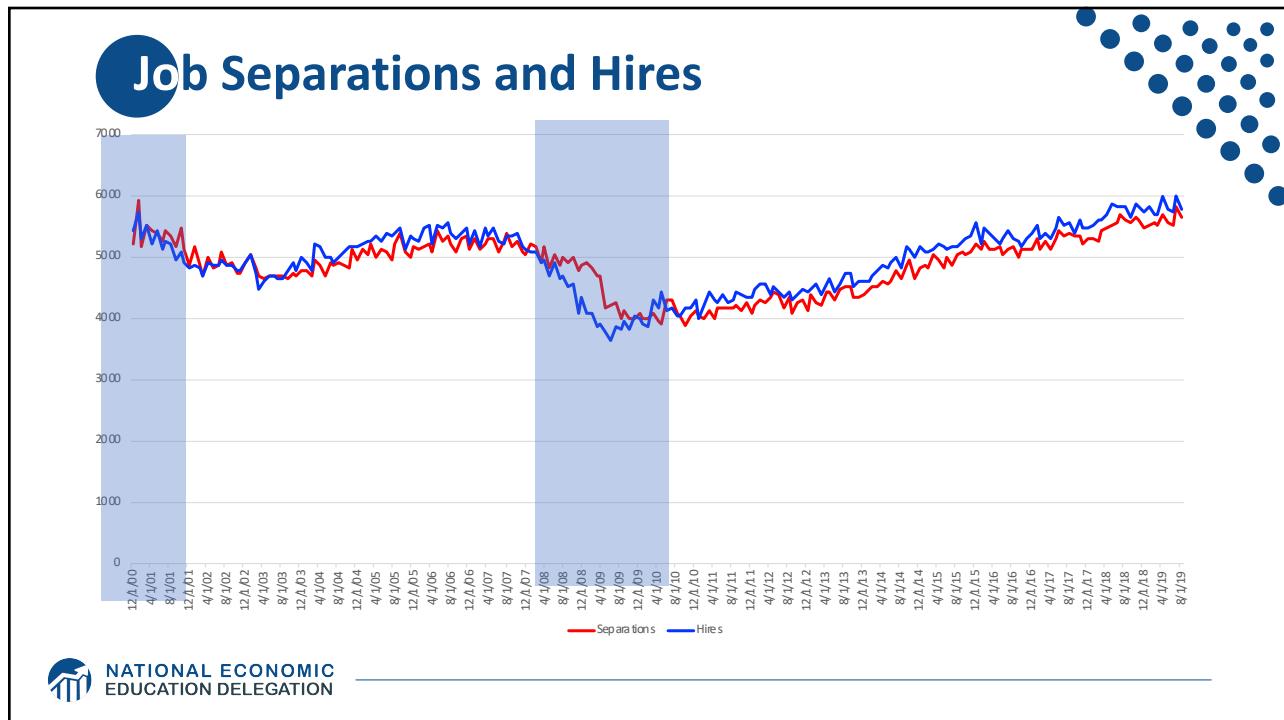
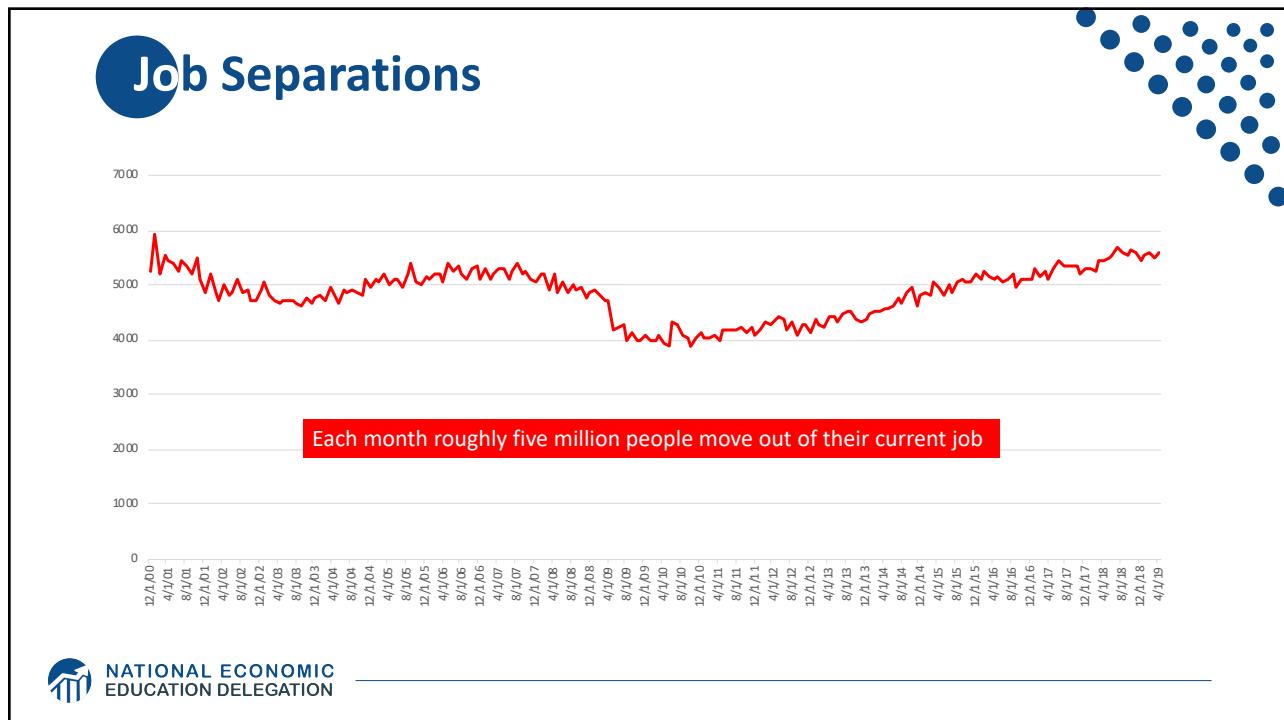


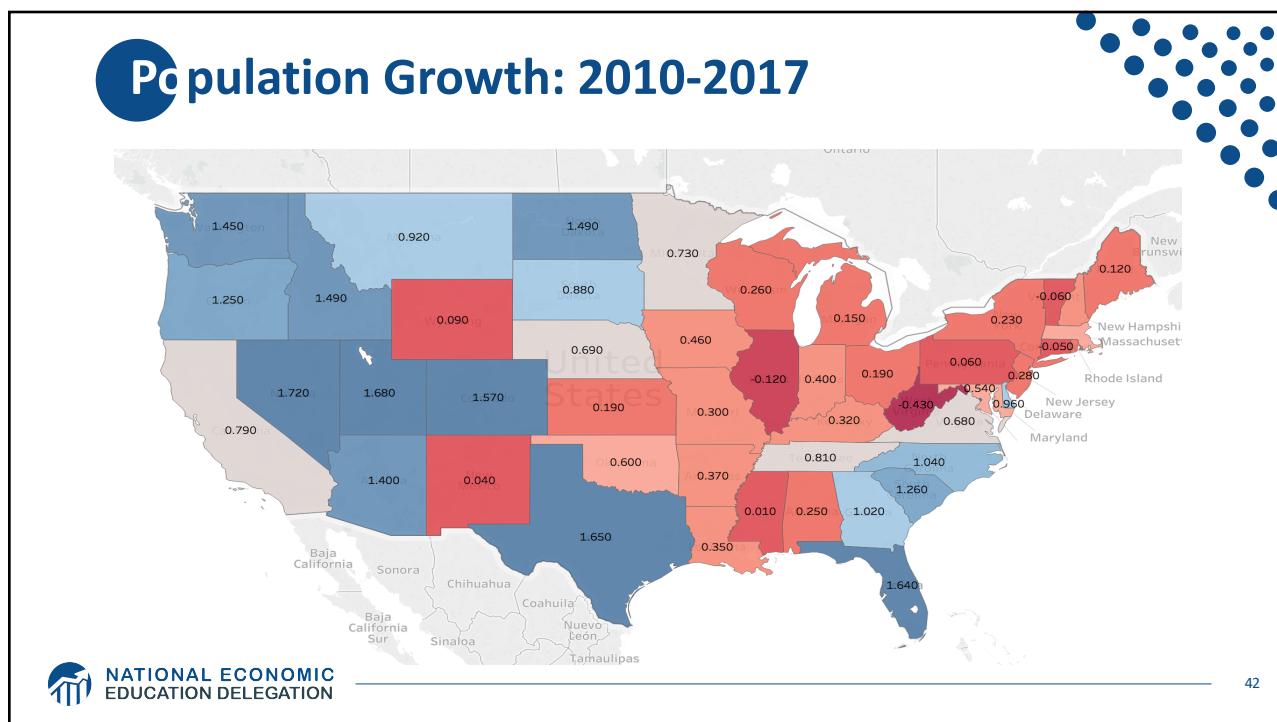
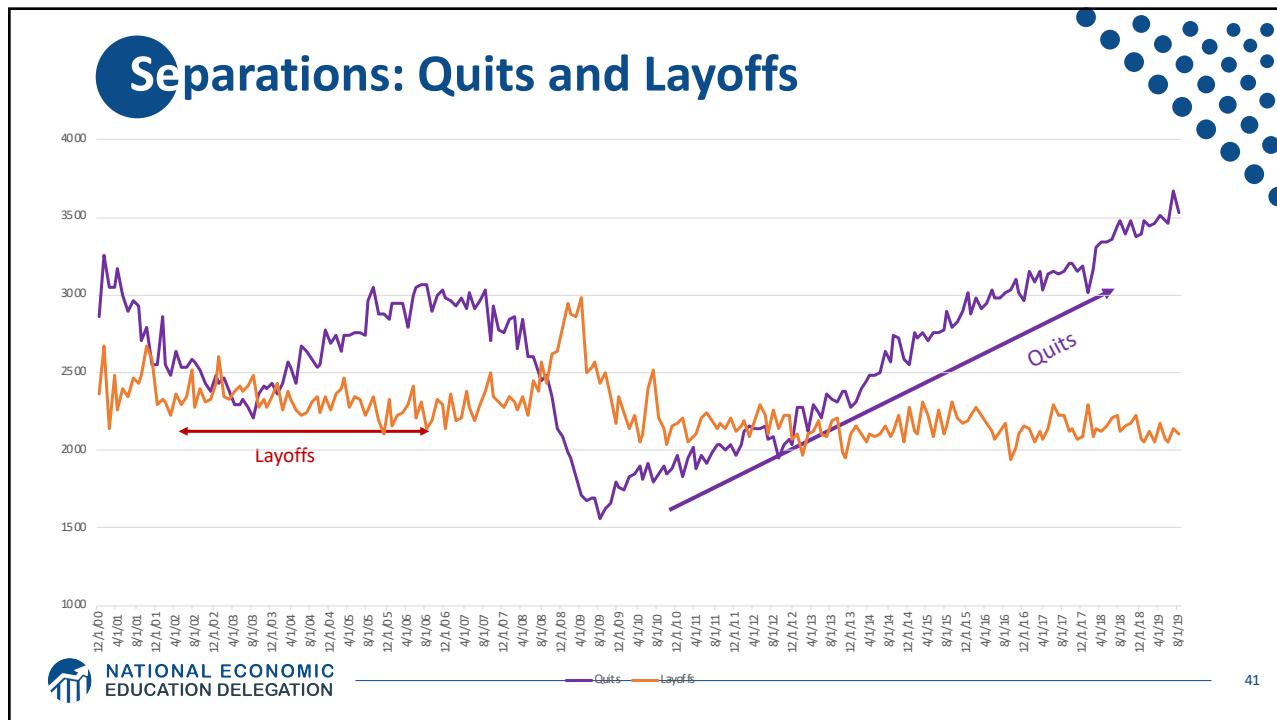
Figure 8: Prices



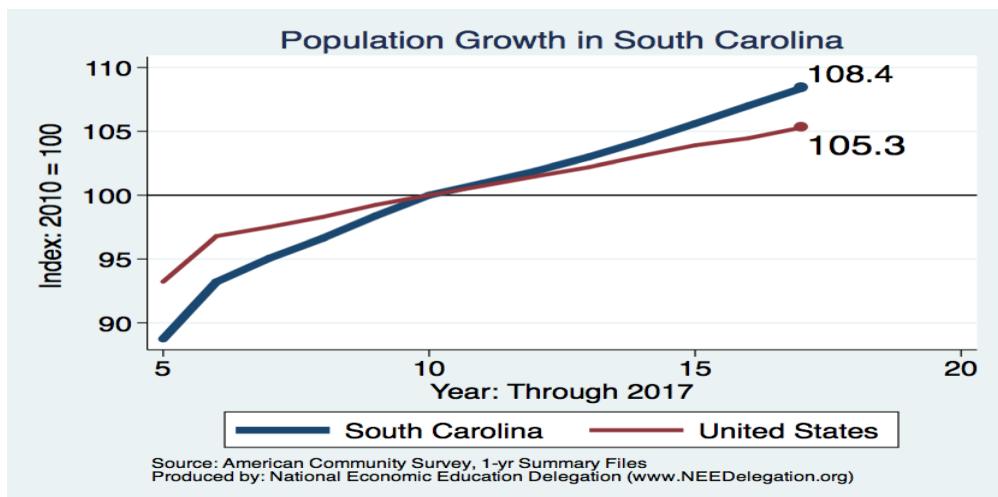
Note: Price series from BLS.







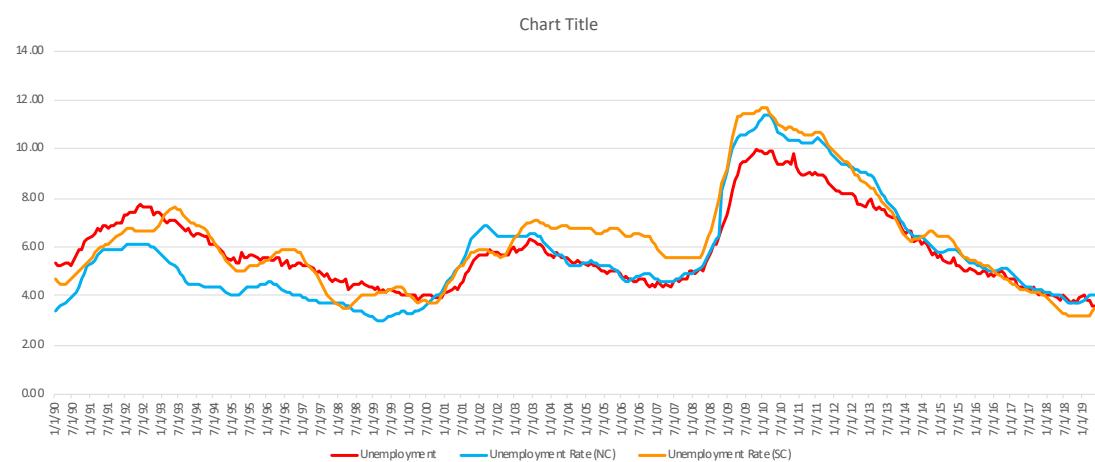
Population Growth: South Carolina and US



NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

43

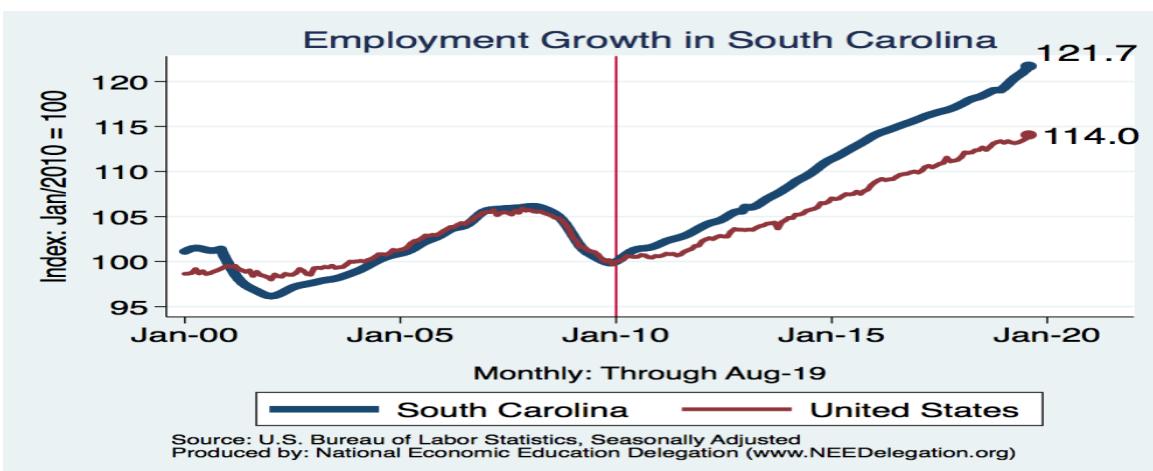
Unemployment Rate: US, NC and SC



NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

44

Employment Growth: South Carolina and US



NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

45

Employment by Industry

Industry	Share 2010	Employ. 2010	Employ. 2019	Average Annual Growth
Mining and Logging	0	4	4.7	1.81
Construction	0.05	83.3	101.3	2.69
Manufacturing	0.11	207.3	256.8	2.41
Trade & Transportation	0.19	346.9	413.8	1.98
Information	0.02	25.6	27.3	0.72
Finance	0.05	91.5	104.6	1.50
Education and Health	0.14	210.5	258.1	2.29
Leisure and Hospitality	0.1	209.8	267.0	2.72
Professional and Business Service	0.12	220.4	292.7	3.20
Government	0.19	350.2	375.1	0.77

NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

46

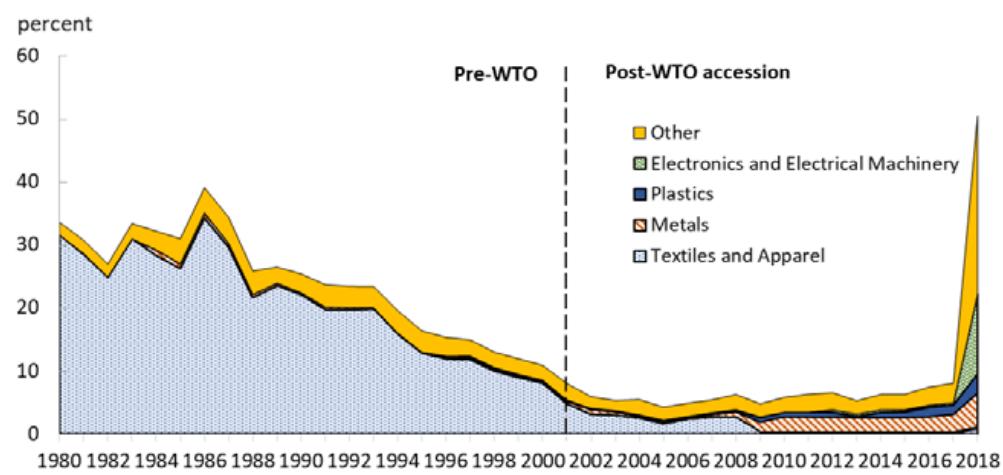
Assessing the Impact of Tariffs

- Six “waves” of tariffs in 2018-2019
- January 2018: Solar Panels and Washing Machines (\$10 billion)
- Steel and Aluminum Tariffs with country exemptions (\$18 billion)
- Steel and Aluminum Tariffs (\$22 billion)
- China 1 (\$34 billion)
- China 2 (\$16 billion)
- China 3 (\$200 billion)



NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION

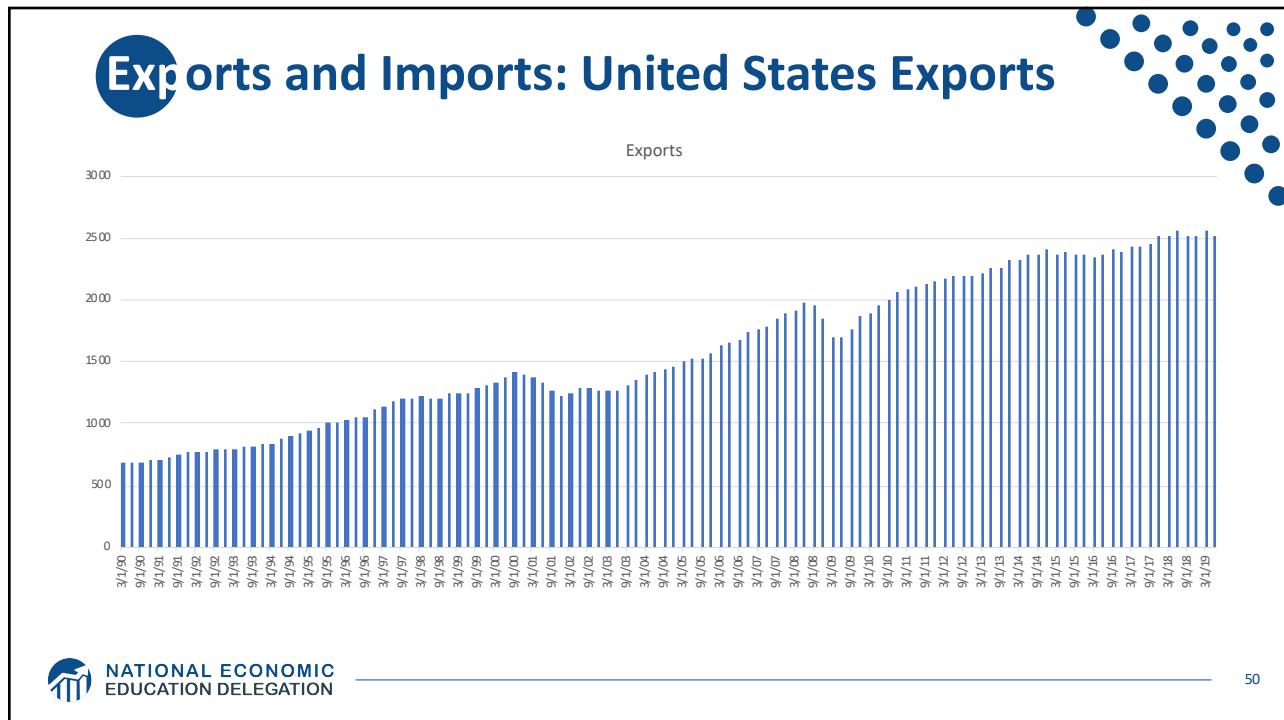
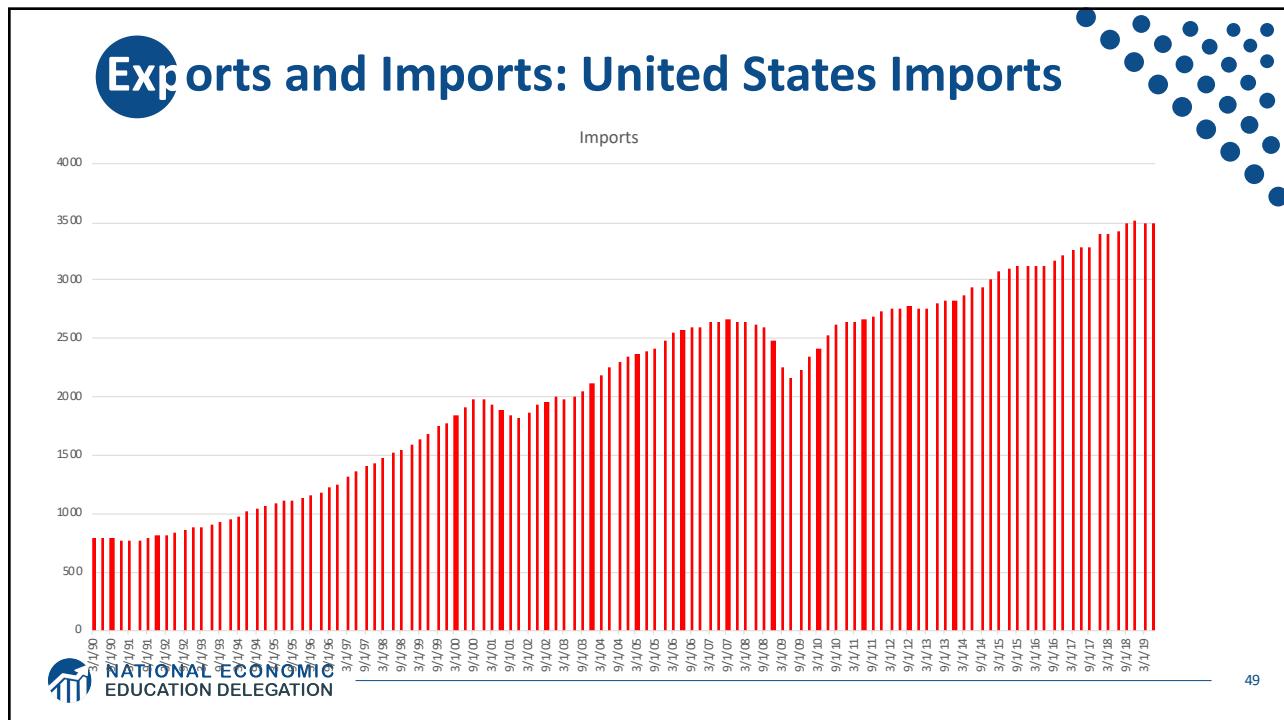
US-China Trade: “Special” Trade Protection



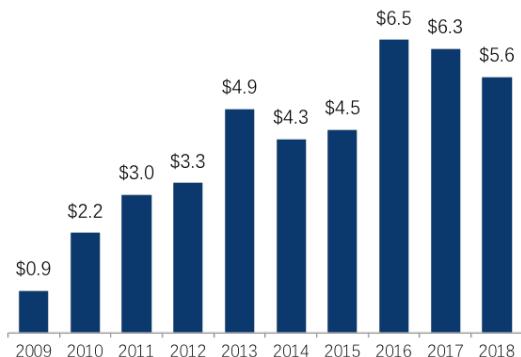
Source: Peterson Institute for International Studies



NATIONAL ECONOMIC
EDUCATION DELEGATION



Exports and Imports: South Carolina



Goods Exports to China



Service Exports to China