

COVID-19: Economic Implications and Policy Response

March 16, 2021 Kiwanis Club of Fargo, ND Geoffrey Woglom Professor of Economics (Emeritus) Amherst College



Who Are We?

• Honorary Board: 47 members

- 2 Fed Chairs: Janet Yellen, Ben Bernanke
- 6 Chairs Council of Economic Advisers
 - Furman (D), Rosen (R), Bernanke (R), Yellen (D), Tyson (D), Goolsbee (D)
- 3 Nobel Prize Winners
 - o Akerlof, Smith, Maskin

• Delegates: 500+ members

- At all levels of academia and some in government service
- All have a Ph.D. in economics
- Crowdsource slide decks
- Give presentations

• Global Partners: 45 Ph.D. Economists

- Aid in slide deck development





Available NEED Topics Include:

- US Economy
- Climate Change
- Economic Inequality
- Economic Mobility
- US Social Policy
- Trade and Globalization
- Trade Wars

- Immigration Economics
- Housing Policy
- Federal Budgets
- Federal Debt
- 2017 Tax Law
- Autonomous Vehicles









- Jon D. Haveman, NEED
- Geoffrey Woglom, Amherst College (emeritus)

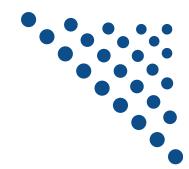
• This slide deck was reviewed by:

- Jon Haveman

Disclaimer

- NEED presentations are designed to be nonpartisan.
- It is, however, inevitable that the presenter will be asked for and will provide their own views.
- Such views are those of the presenter and not necessarily those of the National Economic Education Delegation (NEED).



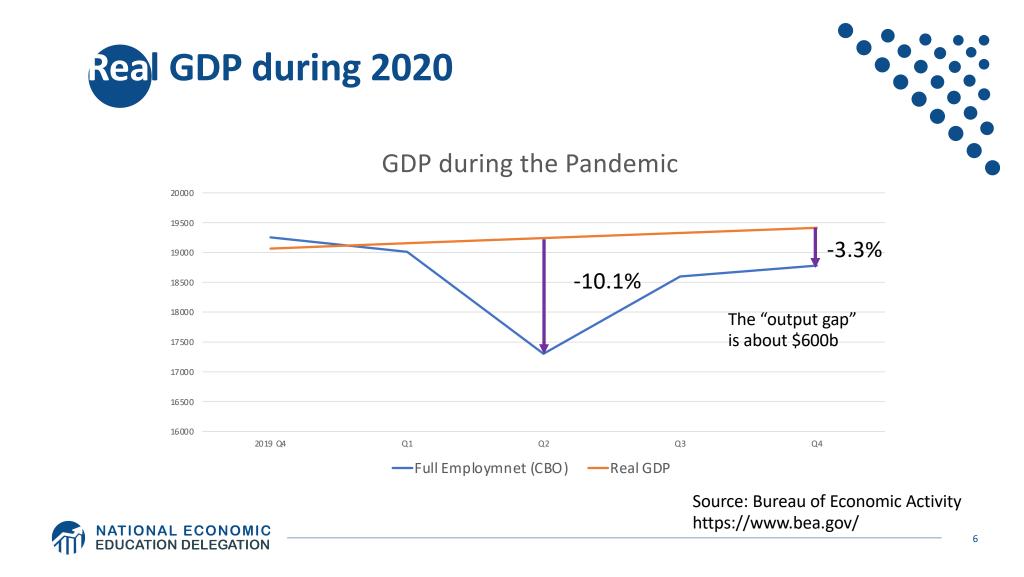






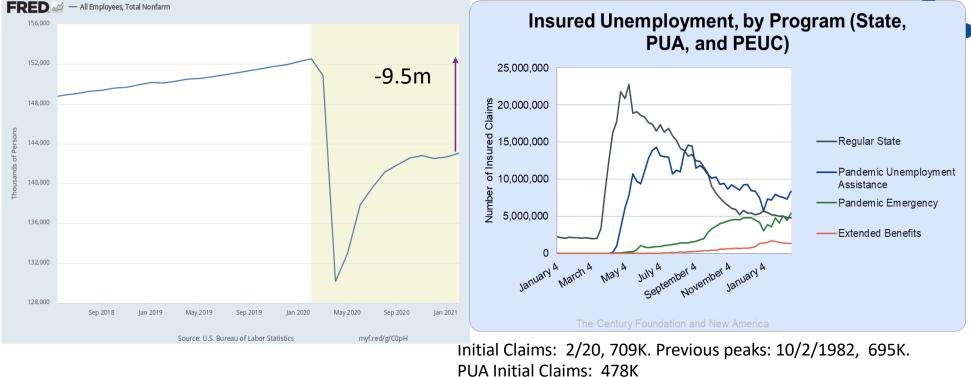
- Where is the recovery now?
- How has policy affected the recovery?
- How big should the next package be?





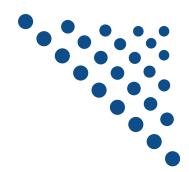
How about the Labor Market?











- Recovery has been *unexpectedly* rapid, albeit incomplete, and has recently slowed.
- Why so rapid: There were no short-run macro problems at the start of the crisis.
- The only obstacle to a continued recovery:
 - 1. Resurgence of the virus.
 - 2. Economic damage due to prolonged job losses and business failures in specific sectors







- Monetary Policy acted quickly and effectively to prevent a financial market meltdown and to keep credit flowing. But the Fed lends and does not spend.
- Fiscal policy acted quickly, but inevitably made some mistakes.
 - Stimulus Checks, A (\$268b)
 - Expanded Unemployment, B (\$268b)
 - Paycheck Protection Program, C- (\$525b)

December and March Packages another \$2.7b Why?

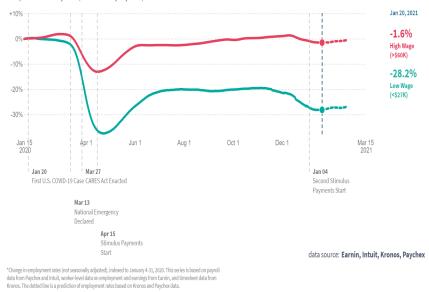




INSIGHTS ECONOMIC TRACKER

Percent Change in Employment*

In the United States, as of January 20 2021, employment rates among workers in the bottom wage quartile decreased by 28.2% compared to January 2020 (not seasonally adjusted).

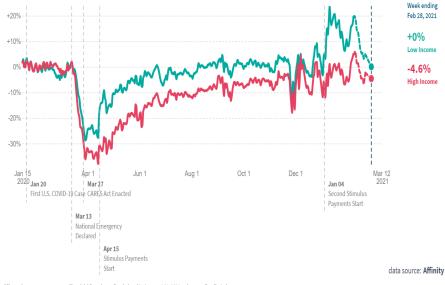


last updated: March 15, 2021 next update expected: March 19, 2021



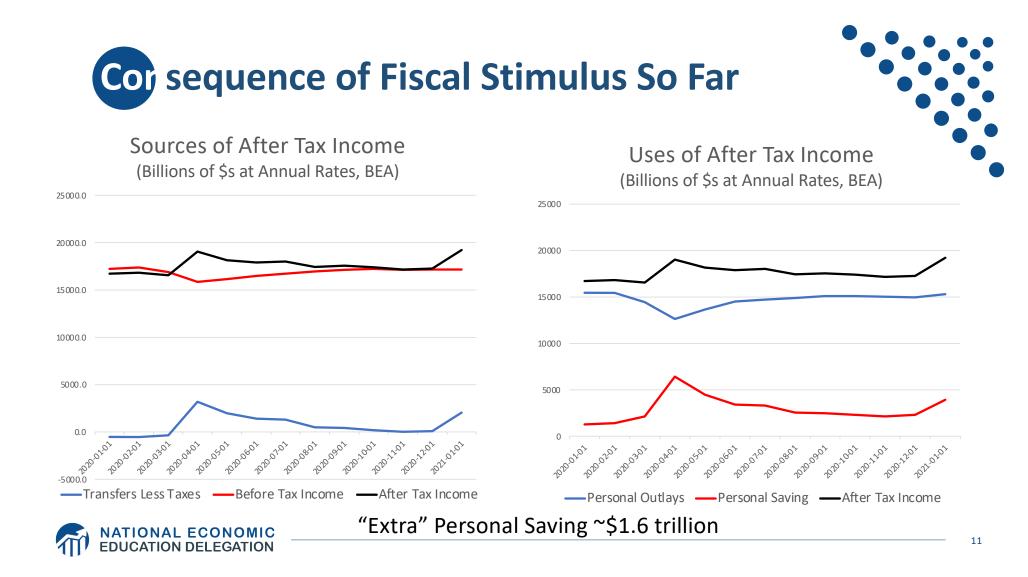
Percent Change in All Consumer Spending*

In the United States, as of February 28 2021, total spending by low-income consumers increased by 0% compared to January 2020.



*Change in average consumer credit and debit card spending, indexed to January 4-31, 2020 and seasonally adjusted. The dashed segment of the line is provisional data, which may be subject to non-negligible revisions as newer data is posted. This series is based on data from Affinity Solutions.

last updated: March 12, 2021 next update expected: March 17, 2021





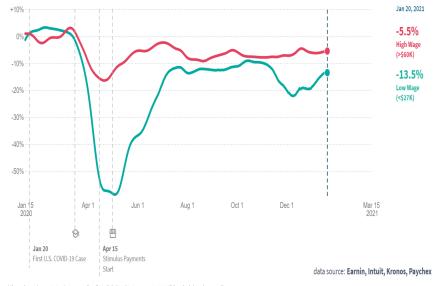
Conditions Closer to Home

BILL&MELINDA

Percent Change in Employment*

OPPORTUNITY INSIGHTS ECONOMIC TRACKER

In North Dakota, as of January 20 2021, employment rates among workers in the bottom wage quartile decreased by 13.5% compared to January 2020 (not seasonally adjusted).



*Change in employment rates (not seasonally adjusted), indexed to January 4-31, 2020. This series is based on payroll data from Paychex and Intuit, worker-level data on employment and earnings from Earnin, and timesheet data from Kronos. The dotted line is a prediction of employment rates based on Kronos and Paychex data.

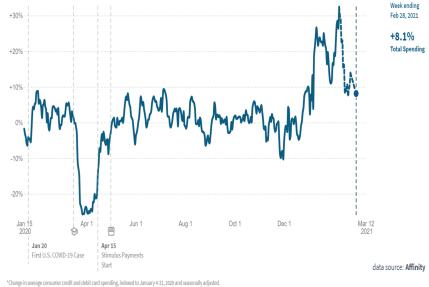
last updated: March 15, 2021 next update expected: March 19, 2021

EDUCATION DELEGATION

Percent Change in All Consumer Spending*

OPPORTUNITY INSIGHTS ECONOMIC TRACKER

In Cass, as of February 28 2021, total spending by all consumers increased by 8.1% compared to January 2020.



Change in average consumer creati and each card spenning modes to January + 31, 2020 and seasonary adjusted. The dashed segment of the line is positional data, which may be subject to non-negligible revisions as never data is posted. This series is based on data from Affinity Solutions.

last updated: March 12, 2021 next update expected: March 17, 2021

Another Hard-Hit Sector: Small Business

BROV



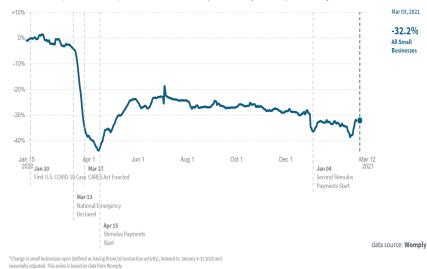
OPPORTUNITY INSIGHTS ECONOMIC TRACKER

OPPORTUNITY INSIGHTS ECONOMIC TRACKER



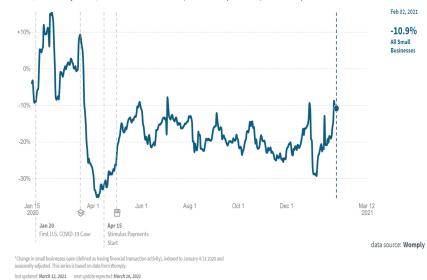
Percent Change in Number of Small Businesses Open*

In the United States, as of March 03 2021, the number of small businesses open decreased by 32.2% compared to January 2020.



Percent Change in Number of Small Businesses Open*

In Cass, as of February 02 2021, the number of small businesses open decreased by 10.9% compared to January 2020.



last updated: March 12, 2021 next update expected: March 19, 2021

40% of all jobs are at small firms NATIONAL ECONOMIC EDUCATION DELEGATION

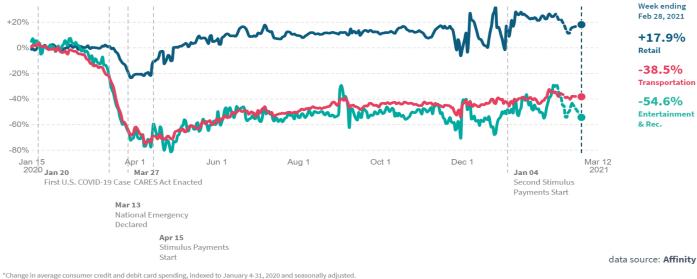
13



OPPORTUNITY INSIGHTS ECONOMIC TRACKER

Percent Change in All Consumer Spending*

In **the United States**, as of **February 28 2021**, retail spending (including online purchases, excluding groceries) by all consumers **increased** by **17.9%** compared to January 2020.



*Change in average consumer credit and debit card spending, indexed to January 4-31, 2020 and seasonally adjusted. The dashed segment of the line is provisional data, which may be subject to non-negligible revisions as newer data is posted. This series is based on data from Affinity Solutions.

last updated: March 12, 2021 next update expected: March 17, 2021



14

HARVARD

Evidence of Damage: Corporate Bankruptcies?

 According to Edward Altman, leading expert on bankruptcy and professor emeritus at <u>NYU</u>'s Stern School of Business, there are liable to be 60 corporate failures with liabilities over \$1b Bloomberg, 7/15

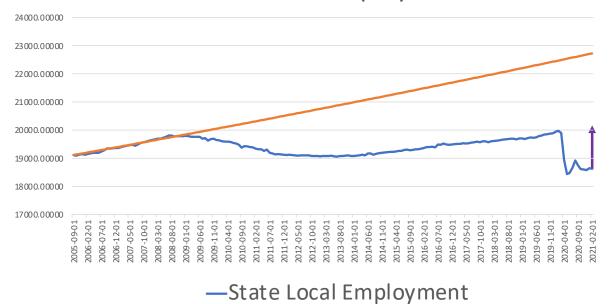
Notable Bankruptcies 2020

- J.C. Penny, Hertz, Neiman Marcus, Lord and Taylor, Chesapeake Energy, Chuck E. Cheese, Brooks Brothers, Ann Taylor, Lane Bryant, et. al.
- Many, Many Small firms just close their doors.



State and Local Employment

State and Local Employment

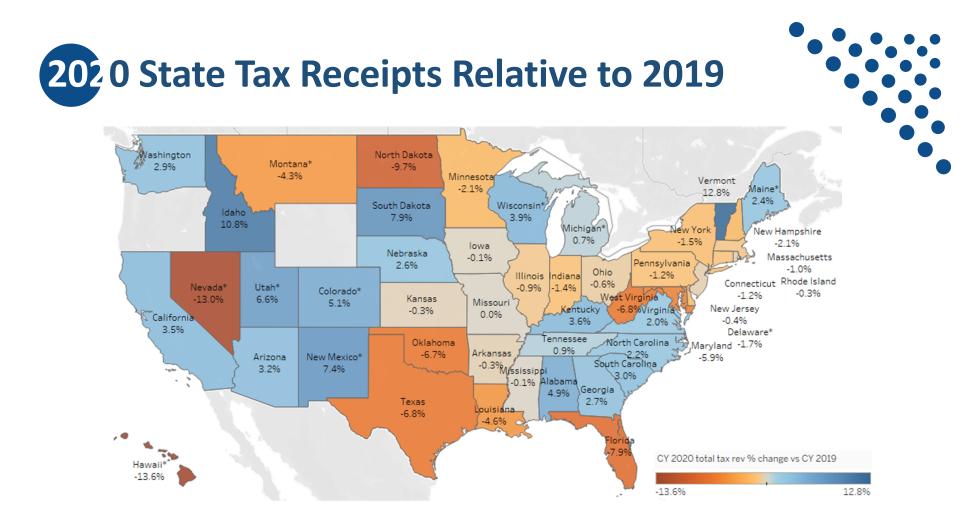




Since February, a net loss of 1.35m jobs (from a low base).

> Prospects if there is no general federal aid this year?

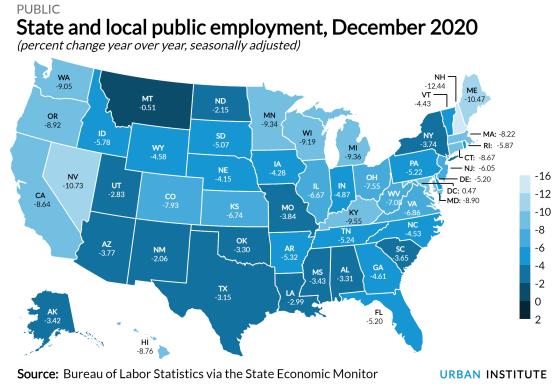






https://markets.jpmorgan.com/research/email/9oirrqoa/jA-9jthJ33avL4Z96Lz3vA/GPS-3630418-0

Employment Losses Don't Match Revenue

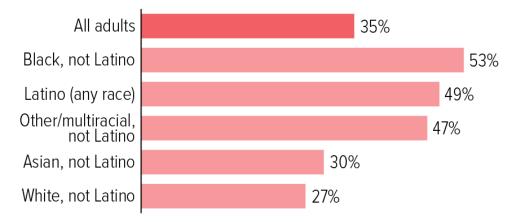






More Than 1 in 3 Adults Had Trouble Paying for Usual Household Expenses in Last 7 Days

Share of adults reporting that it was somewhat or very difficult for their household to pay for usual expenses



Note: Other/multiracial, not Latino = people identifying as American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, or more than one race. Percentages exclude individuals who did not respond to the question.

Source: CBPP analysis of Census Bureau Household Pulse Survey tables for February 17-March 1, 2021



CENTER ON BUDGET AND POLICY PRIORITIES | CBPP.ORG



So, What's The Problem: Go Big!



Comparing Two Rescue Plans

	American Rescue	Republican Plan	Difference
Direct Payments	\$465 billions	\$220	\$245
Aid to State and Local Governments	\$350	0	\$350
Pandemic Unemployment	\$350	\$130	\$220
School Reopening	\$170	\$20	\$150
Vaccines	\$160	\$160	0
Expand Child Tax Credit	\$120	0	\$120
Rent and Landlord Support	\$30	0	\$30
Child Care Providers	\$25	\$20	\$5
Other	~\$200	\$68	\$132
Total	\$1,870	\$618	\$1,252







• Too Big (Larry Summers, Clinton Secretary of Treasury)

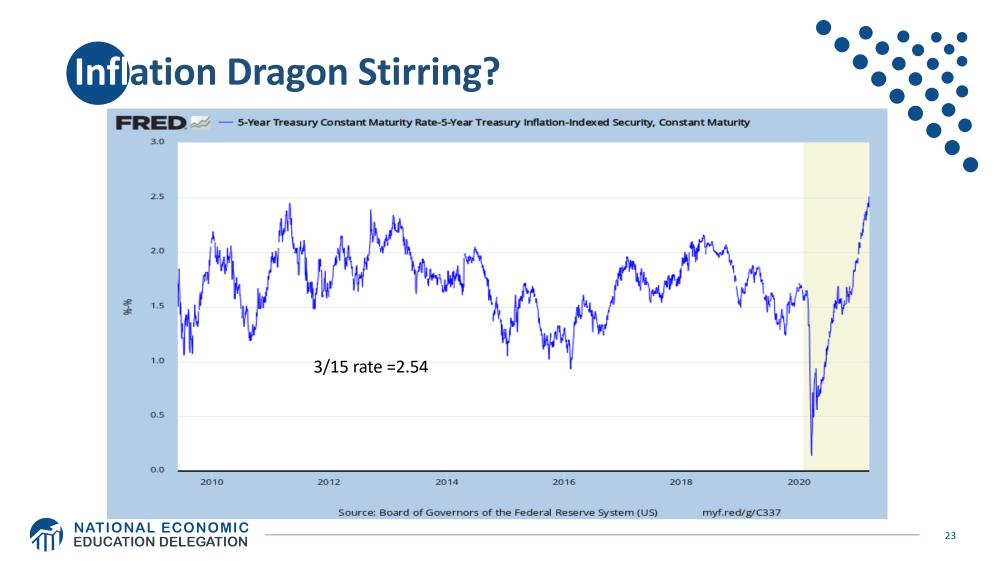
- 1. The "output gap" is only \$600b
- 2. There already is about \$1.6 trillion in personal saving waiting to be spent.
- 3. Needlessly adding to our debt and deficit problems.
- 4. Reignite inflation: Replay of 1968
 - 1. Inflation breaks historical norms of 1-3%.
 - 2. Monetary policy reluctant to raise interest rates.
- 5. Because of 3 & 4 less room for needed public infrastructure investment.





- 1. Protection against a Double Dip.
- 2. You only get one bite at the apple: take care of yourself Senator Leahy!
- 3. Prolonged economic scarring.
- 4. People in true need cannot be left out.
- 5. Any inflation is likely to be temporary: replay of Korean War, not Vietnam. And, there has been no inflation! (Fed has the tools)
- 6. Roaring economy will provide political capital to enact reform









- Priority should be to control the pandemic.
- Don't criticize Jay Powell if the Fed needs to raise interest rates.
- Pursue Needed Infrastructure Investment.
- Develop a politically feasible plan to raise revenues and lower spending over the longer term.
- Listen to Janet Yellen.
- And, most of all: Lots of Luck!





Any Questions?



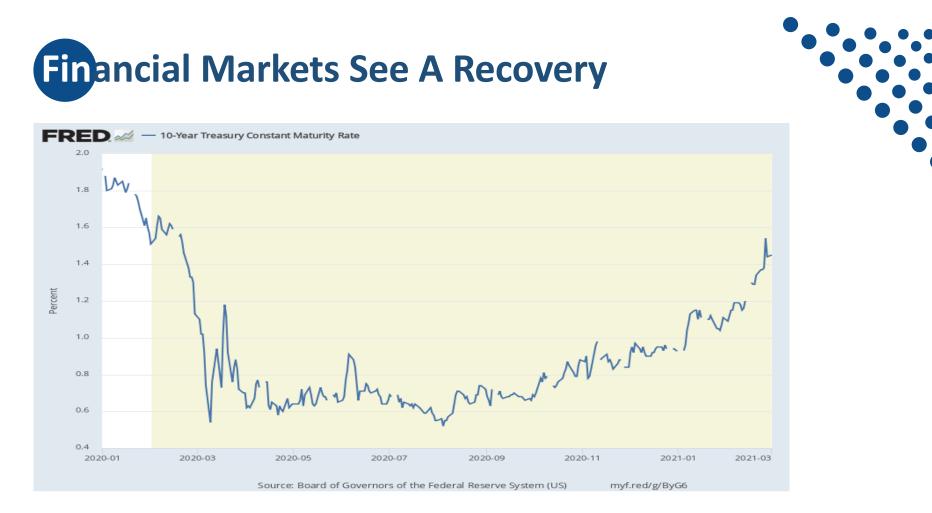
www.NEEDelegation.org Geoffrey Woglom grwoglom@amherst.edu

Contact NEED: info@needelegation.org

Submit a testimonial: www.NEEDelegation.org/testimonials.php

Become a Friend of NEED: www.NEEDelegation.org/friend.php







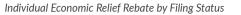
UReplacement rates and Expanded Benefits

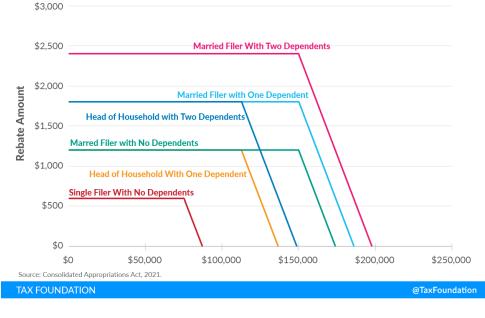
Unemployment Insurance Benefits						
Income	Weekly	Regular	Expanded	Expanded		
Quartile:	Earnings	Benefits	(\$300)	(\$400)		
25%	\$445	\$231 (52%)	\$531 (119%)	\$631 (142%)		
50%	\$668	\$346 (50%)	\$646 (97%)	\$746 (112%)		
75%	\$1,207	\$456 (38%)	\$756 (63%)	\$856 (71%)		
P. Ganong, P. Noel, and J. Varva, "US Unemployment Insurance Replacement						
Rates During the Pandemic. Working Paper 202-62, BFI Institute						





Relief Rebates in the New Coronavirus Relief Package, Dec. 2020







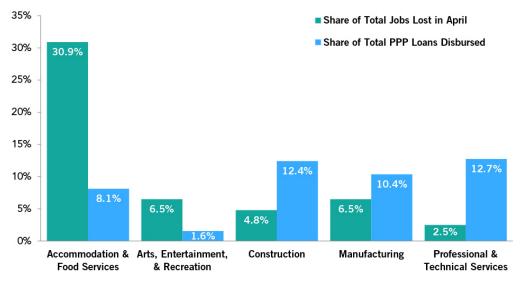






The distribution of PPP loans has not matched levels of unemployment

SHARE OF JOBS LOST AND LOANS DISBURSED (% OF TOTAL)



SOURCES: U.S. Small Business Services Administration, Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) Report, Approvals through 07/24/20, July 2020; and S&P Global Ratings, Economic Research: The Paycheck Protection Program Impact on Jobs: (More) Help Wanted, May 2020. © 2020 Peter G. Peterson Foundation PGPF.ORG



In addition, first round loans went disproportionately to predominantly white Congressional Districts *Bloomberg*, 7/30

Could a new PPP be better administered?