



COVID-19: Economic Implications and Policy Response

Int'l Right of Way Association
April 8, 2020





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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



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Honorary Board: 47 members

- 2 Fed Chairs: Janet Yellen, Ben Bernanke
- 6 Chairs Council of Economic Advisers
 - o 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



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Available NEED Topics Include:



- 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



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Credits and Disclaimer



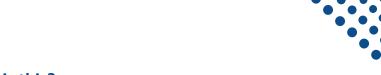
- This slide deck was authored by:
 - Jon D. Haveman, NEED
 - Scott Baier, Clemson University
- Disclaimer
 - NEED presentations are designed to be nonpartisan.
 - It is, however, inevitable that the presenter will be asked for and will provide their own views.
 - Such views are those of the presenter and not necessarily those of the National Economic Education Delegation (NEED).



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- What is this?
- What does economics offer?
- Economic implications
- Vulnerabilities
- Evidence
- Policy



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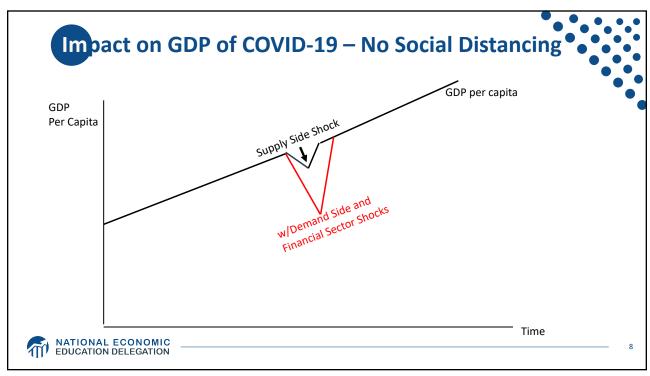




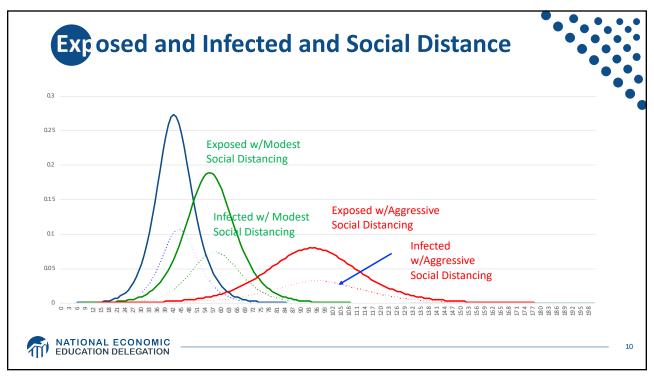
- A health crisis with enormous economic implications.
- It is:
 - A perfect storm of economic difficulty
 - o Supply side
 - o Demand side
 - o Financial
 - Without a culprit

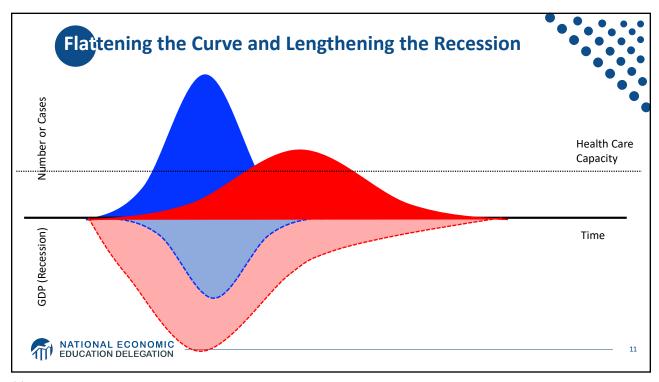


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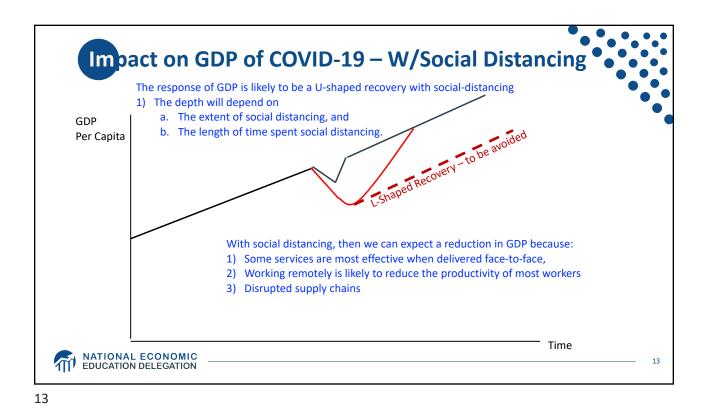
Potential Economic Costs of Shutdown



- Unemployment
 - About one-quarter of workers are affected by stay-at-home orders.
 - Unemployment on this scale has not been seen since the Great Depression.
- Cascading bankruptcies of small and large businesses.
 - Businesses face revenue shortfall and are unable to pay their fixed costs and service debt.
- Long term: disruption from previous growth path.
 - Perhaps permanent.



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- \$7 million/life and 600,000 lives saved (\$4.2 trillion)
- Long term health issues avoided: 2 million at \$500,000 (\$1 trillion)
- Total Benefit of Social Distancing: \$5.2 Trillion
- COSTS of "Shelter in Place" or "Lockdown"
 - There are about 70+ workdays in a quarter (plus March).
 - The cost of a "lockdown" is roughly \$1.3 Trillion

Benefit: \$5.2 trillion > Cost: \$1.3 trillion



 $\underline{\text{https://twitter.com/BetseyStevenson/status/1242180499566669828}}$

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Depth and Duration

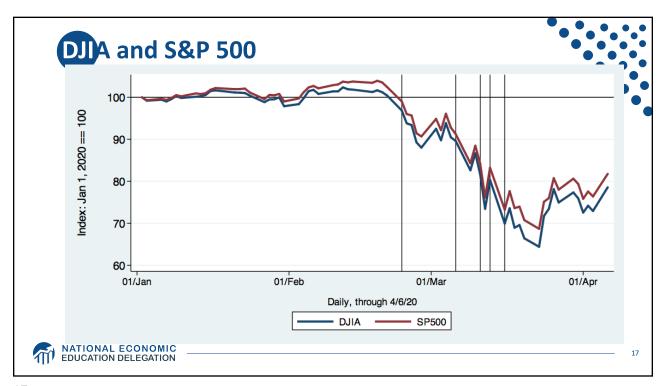


The Escalation of the Economic Effects

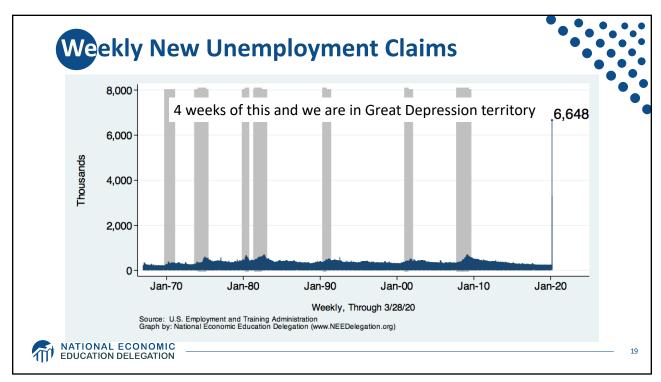


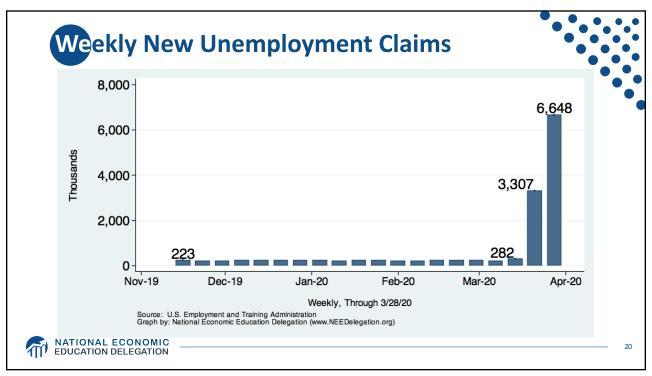


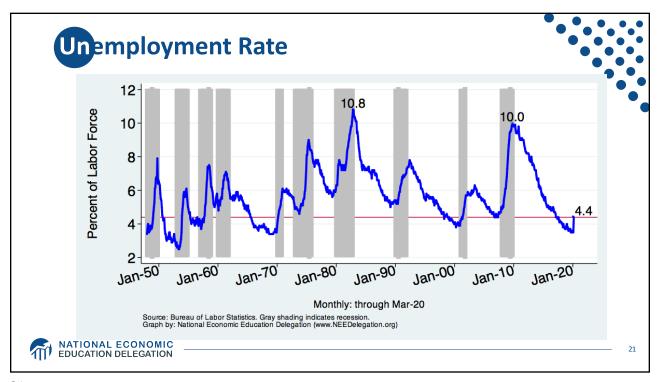


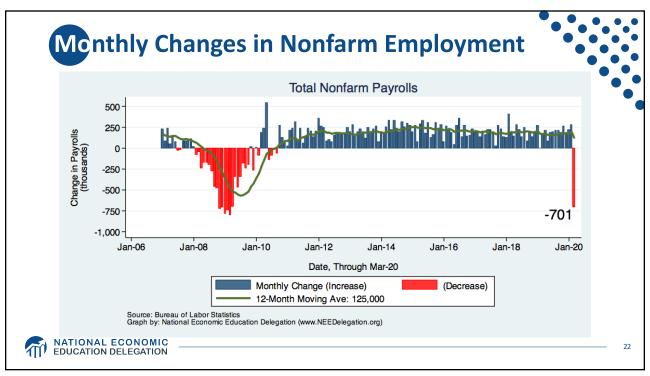


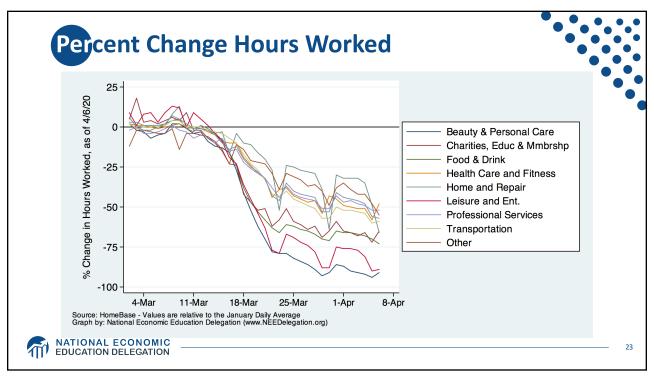
Industry	Share of GD
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1.1
Management of companies and enterprises	1.9
Other services, except government	2.1
Accommodation and food services	3.1
Transportation and warehousing	3.2
Retail trade	5.5
Educational services, health care, and social assistance	8.7
Manufacturing	11.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	13.3
То	otal 50.2

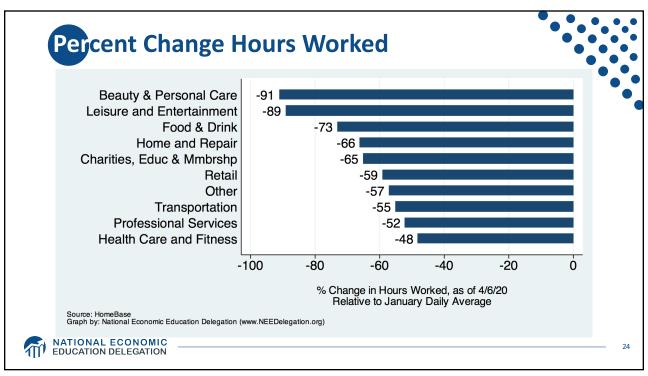


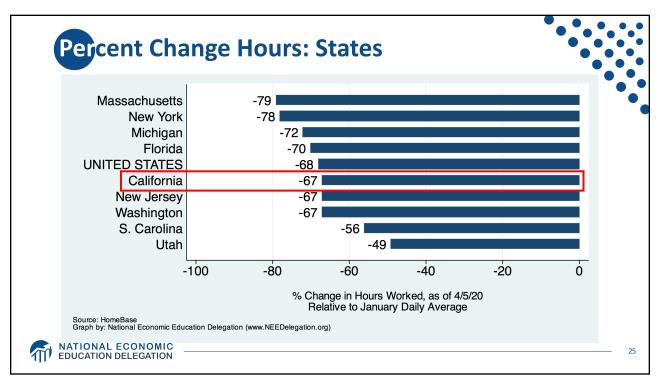


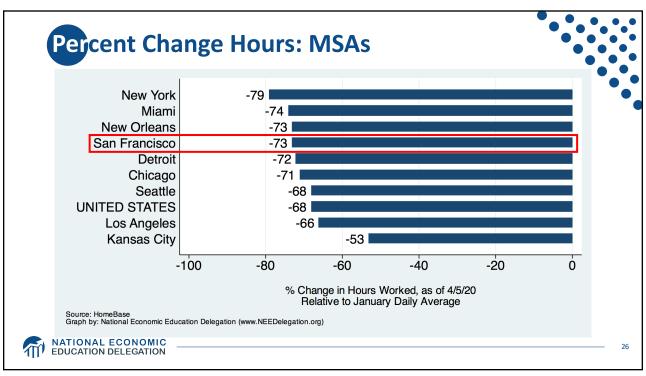


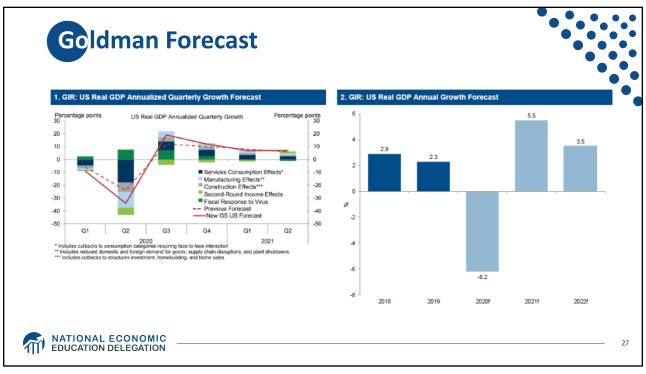












Municipal Concerns



- Visitor flow reduction (Bed Tax/TOT basically a sales tax on hotel rooms)
- Car sales reduction
- Manufacturing taxable sales for use tax
- General reduction in non-essential retail (consumer durables)

Construction slowdown

- Job engine slowdown (with economic impacts)
- May be good if housing market shock comes
- Bad for taxable sales and local jobs and fees to be paid
- Watching for property tax shock
- Costs on social assistance side likely to rise
 - Public safety and also unrest may come
- Unfunded liabilities becoming true liabilities?
 - Retirements, delays and equity markets



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Policy Response



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Reactions: A Tale of Three Policies



- Social policy
 - Shutdowns on some industries versus others
 - Furloughs and lay-offs result
 - Vulnerable populations now more vulnerable
- Fiscal Policy
 - Business and taxpayer supports
 - Low-cost way to engage policy, but building danger later
- Monetary Policy
 - Back at the Zero Lower Bound
 - Managing markets and inflation is out with the bath water



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Priorities for Policy



- Policies to protect public health
 - Long run benefits for the economy.
 - Though there may well be short run pain.
- Policies to protect the economically vulnerable
- Policies to maintain resiliency of the economy
 - Help firms stay in business, maintain ties with workers
- Policies to stimulate aggregate demand
 - Long run once the economic switch is turned back on



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Fiscal Policy Timeline

Phase	Amount (\$ bn)	Action
Phase 1 March 6	\$8	Emergency response, health care, vaccine development, prevention
Phase 2 March 18	\$100	Paid sick leave, unemployment insurance, free virus testing
Phase 3 Pending	\$250 \$250 \$350 \$100 \$17 \$500 \$180 \$100	Direct cash payments to families with income cap; \$1,200 per adult, \$500 per child Enhanced unemployment benefits Small business loans up to 250% of monthly payroll Corporate tax changes Community lending Loans & loan guarantees for businesses, incl. airlines State and local governments & Education Hospitals
TOTAL	\$1.5-2.5 Trillion	7-12% of GDP



Source: J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Data are as of March 23, 2020.

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The ughts on Policies to Date



- Direct cash payments
 - Are they really getting into the hands of those most in need?
- Payments to large corporations:
 - Airlines and car and airplane manuf.
 - How effective are these at maintaining the structure of the economy?
- Enough to maintain employee-employer ties?
- Enough for medical care?
 - The amount spent fighting the virus is relatively small.
 - Offer to pay for all coronavirus related health care expenses?



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Fiscal Policy: Phase 4





• Stimulate: Plenty of options:

- Spending for government programs:
 - o Infrastructure, worker training, social programs
- Expanded unemployment benefits.
- Cash payments to individuals and businesses.

What form should it take?

- Depends on why the economy is slow to recover.
 - o Supply side: businesses having trouble flipping the on switch?
 - o Demand side: consumers reluctant to spend?



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OHMIGOSH: How Do We Pay For It!



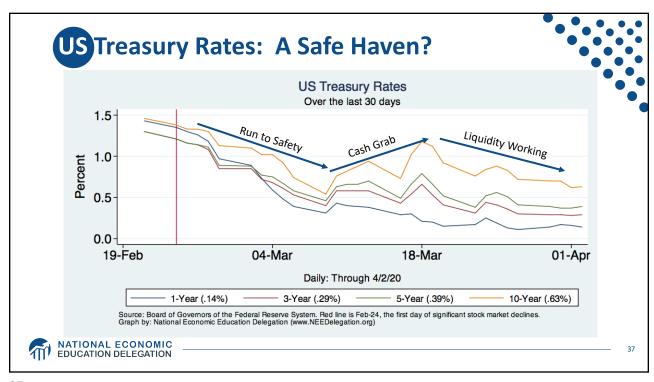
- Controversy: Can we afford it?
 - Deficit is already running at \$1T/year.
 - Debt forecast to increase to 180% of GDP by 2050 (80% today).
 - o How much debt is too much?
- Most economists agree: It doesn't matter!
 - Priority #1: protect public health.
 - The added debt will be a problem later.
 - We can deal with it later.



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Monetary F	Policy T	imeline	
	Date	Action	
ition	March 3	Fed Funds Rate Lowered 1.75-1.5 to 1.25-1	
Stabilization	March 15	Fed Funds Rate Lowered to 0.25-0 Announced QE of \$700 billion	
	March 17	Commercial Paper Funding Facility Primary Dealer Credit Facility	
dity	March 18	Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility	
Liquidity	March 23	Primary Market Corporate Credit Facility Secondary Market Corporate Credit Facility Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility Unlimited QE	
	TBA	Main Street Business Lending Program	



What have we learned? Positive Take-Aways





- In an integrated world, this will likely not be the last pandemic...
 - Improve social insurance for these types of events.
 - Allow more flexibility to governments and firms to respond.
- Potential learning to be carried forward:
 - Telecommuting
 - Telehealth
 - The value of the "walk around the block".



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Big Open Questions

- When will the dust settle?
- When the dust settles:
 - How close will ties be between businesses and their pre-CV employees?
 - How much will the business environment change?
 - o More automation?
 - o More telecommuting?
- Broadly speaking: How quickly can things bounce back?
- What will the overall economic cost be?



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Any Questions?

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