

# COVID-19: Economic Implications and Policy Response

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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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### Who Are We?

- Honorary Board: 48 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:

- 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



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# **Cre**dits and Disclaimer



- This slide deck was authored by:
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#### 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?
- Evidence of Impact
- Government Policy
- What to expect going forward



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- A natural disaster with important twists
  - Global
  - Duration is unpredictable
  - Economic toll is enormous and potentially durable
- A health crisis with enormous economic implications.
  - A perfect storm of economic difficulty
    - o Supply side
    - o Demand side
    - o Financial
  - Without a culprit







- Mitigation of effects
- Tend to the vulnerable
- Short up structures
- Rebuild

This crisis requires the same approach and sequence.



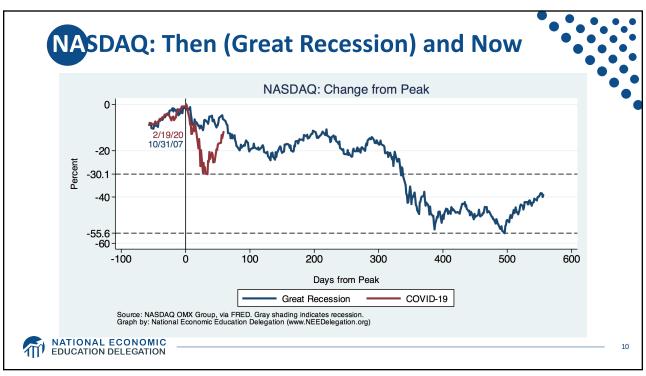


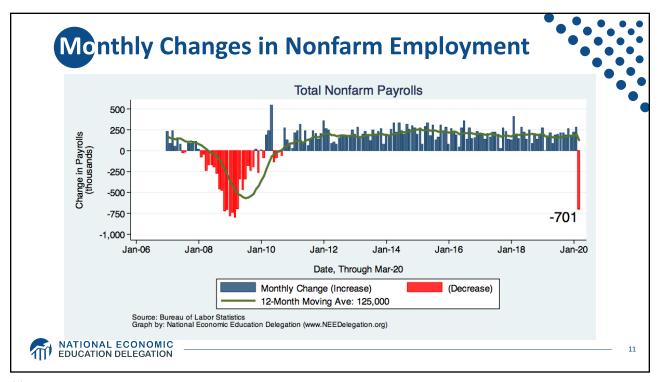


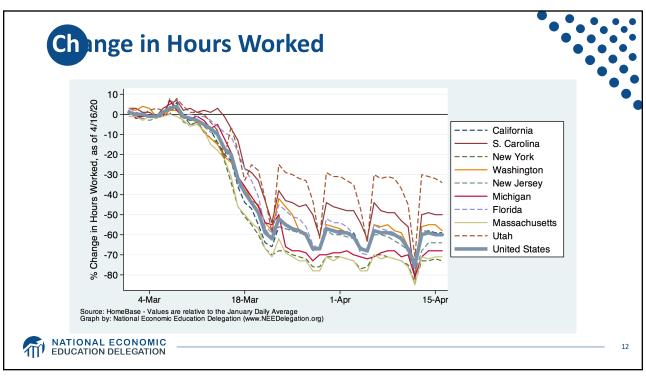
- Really too soon to tell.
- Early metrics:
  - Stock markets
  - Jobs
    - Job creation
    - o Hours worked
    - Unemployment
  - Car and Truck Sales
  - Retail Sales

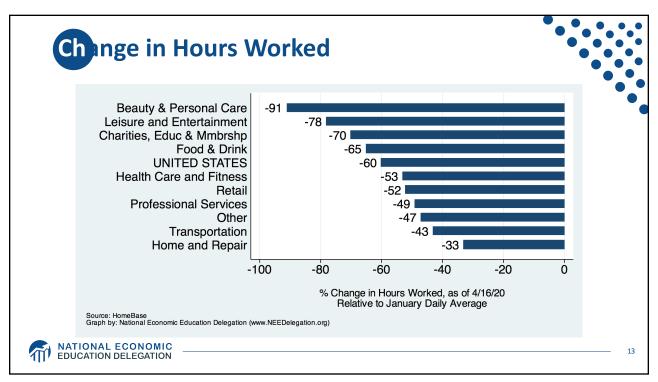


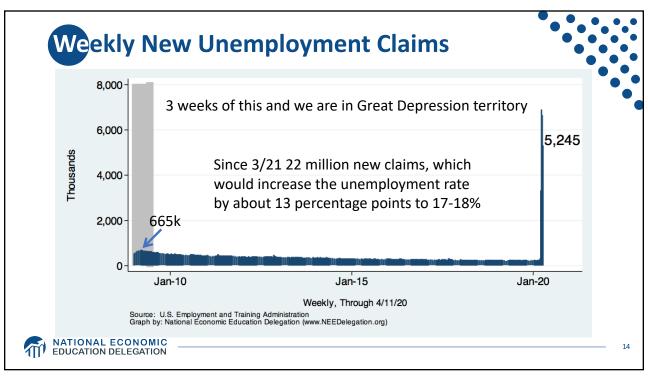
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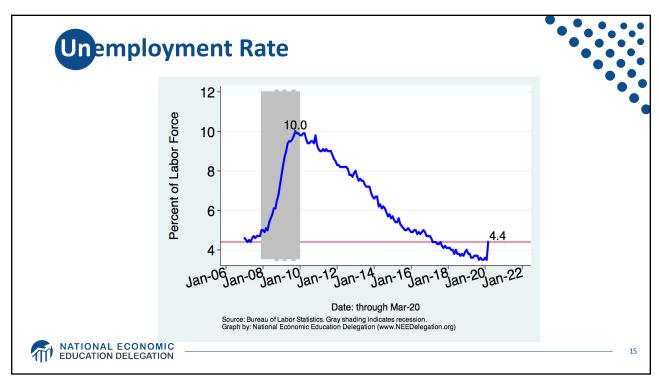


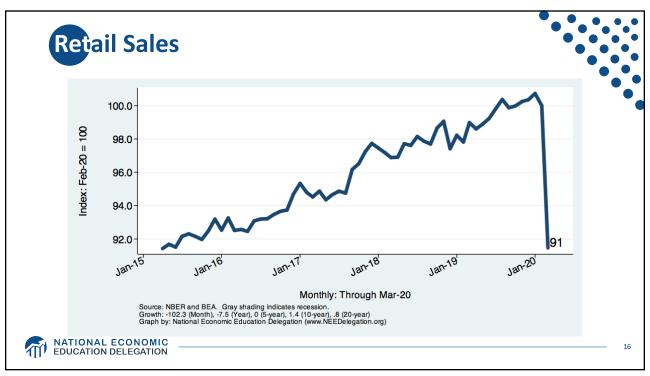


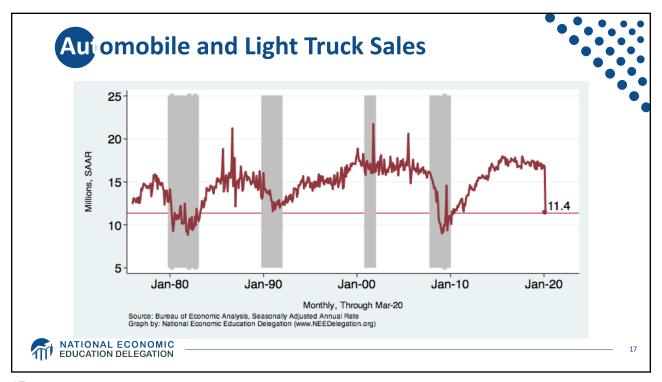


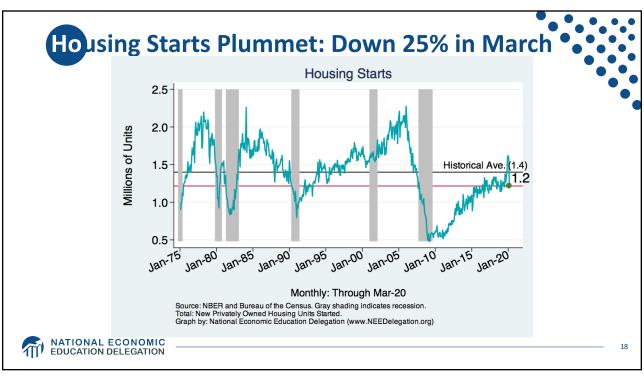












# **Policy Response**



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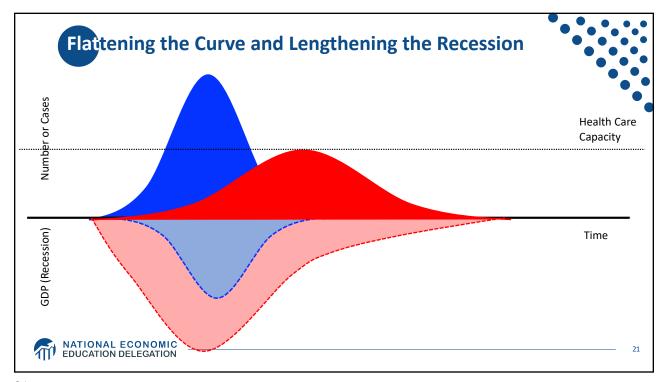
# A Tale of Three Policies Efforts

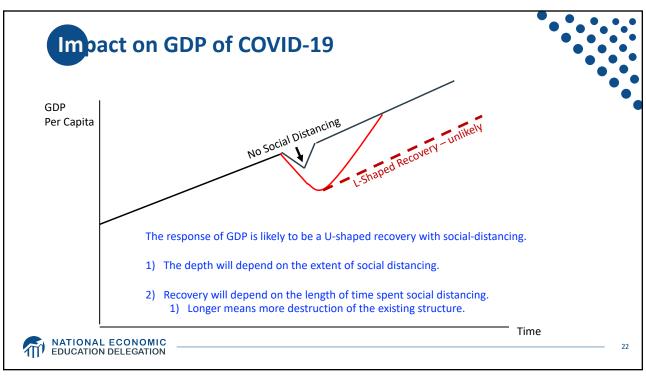


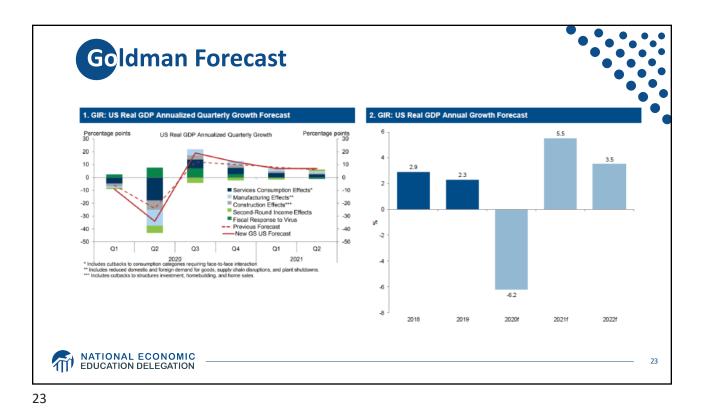
- Social policy: Social Distancing
  - Shutdowns on some industries versus others
  - Furloughs and lay-offs result
  - Vulnerable populations now more vulnerable
- Fiscal Policy
  - Business and taxpayer supports
  - Low-cost way to engage policy, but building danger later
- Monetary Policy
  - Back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



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BOTE: Back Of The Envelope



- \$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



https://twitter.com/BetseyStevenson/status/1242180499566669828

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### **Priorities for Government 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 structure of the economy
  - Help firms stay in business, maintain ties with workers.
- Policies to stimulate aggregate demand (rebuild)
  - Long run once the economic switch is turned back on.



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### Fiscal Policy - Congress



- Phase 1
  - \$8 billion to mitigate the crisis
- Phase 2
  - \$100 Billion get people to stay at home, safety net
- Phase 3
  - \$2.2 Trillion support individuals and businesses
- Phase 4
  - ???



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# **Monetary Policy – Federal Reserve**



- Two primary objectives
  - Stabilize the economy
  - Maintain liquidity of the system
- Actions in three forms:
  - Inject cash into the system
  - Traditional interest rate stimulus
  - Shore up existing debt and structures



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# The ughts on Policies to Date

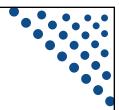


- Costs are enormous, but we are doing the right thing!
  - And we are doing it VERY QUICKLY!
- Monetary policy: Heroic!
- Fiscal policy: concerns
  - Direct cash payments
    - o Are they really getting into the hands of those most in need?
  - Payments to large corporations:
    - o How effective are these at maintaining the structure of the economy?
  - Technical issues trouble getting the PPP money out.
  - Enough to maintain employee-employer ties?
  - Enough for medical care?
    - o The amount spent fighting the virus is relatively small.



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- We won't need "shades" for quite some time.
- Further government policy
  - Buoy individuals, financial sector, and structures.
  - Ultimately stimulus but not soon.
- Structural changes to the economy?
  - More telecommuting
  - More rapid adoption of technology
  - The way we purchase things







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



