Osher Lifelong Learning Institute, Winter 2025

Contemporary Economic Policy

University of Southern Maine

Host: Geoffrey Woglom, Ph.D.
Director, National Economic Education Delegation

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1

Available NEED Topics Include:

- US Economy
- Healthcare Economics
- Climate Change
- Economic Inequality
- Economic Mobility
- Trade and Globalization
- Minimum Wages
- Immigration Economics
- Housing Policy
- Federal Budgets
- Federal Debt
- Black-White Wealth Gap
- Autonomous Vehicles
- US Social Policy

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2

Course Outline

- **Contemporary Economic Policy**
  - Week 1 (1/16): Economic Update (Geoffrey Woglom, Amherst College)
  - Week 2 (1/23): Trade and Globalization (Avik Chakrabarti, UWisconsin Milwaukee)
  - Week 3 (1/30): Tariffs and Their Effects (Alan Deardorff UMichigan)
  - **Week 4 (2/6): Federal Debt and Deficits (Dmitriy Stolyarov, UMichigan)**
  - Week 5 (2/13): The New Inequality (Geoffrey Woglom, Amherst College)
  - Week 6 (2/20): Economics of Immigration (Robert Gitter, Ohio Wesleyan)

Asking Questions

- **Ask questions in the chat or by raising your digital hand.**
  - I will try to handle them as they come up
  - I will also make pauses and invite questions
- **We will do a verbal Q&A once the material has been presented.**
- **Slides will be available from the NEED website tomorrow (https://needelegation.org/delivered_presentations.php).**

The US Federal Debt

February 6, 2025

Dmitriy Stolyarov
University of Michigan

Credits and Disclaimer

- **This slide deck was created by:**
  - Jon Haveman, Executive Director, NEED
  - Geoffrey Woglom, Amherst College, Emeritus
- **This slide deck was reviewed by:**
  - Olivier Blanchard, Brookings Institution
- **Disclaimer**
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  - It is, however, inevitable that presenters will be asked for and offer their own views.
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Outline

- Budget and Deficits
- Government Borrowing
- Important Points About the Debt
- How to Think About the Debt
- Summary

First: A Budget Review

Glossary

- **Revenue: taxes received from individuals and businesses and other government income**
- **Outlays: expenditures on government programs and interest payments**
  - ***61%*** *Mandatory expenditures are required by existing law (e.g. Social Security, Medicare, unemployment insurance)*
  - ***28%*** *Discretionary expenditures require an appropriations act (e.g. defense, education, funding for federal agencies)*
  - ***11%*** *Interest payments on debt*
- **Surplus or Deficit: difference between revenues and outlays**
  - *If revenues exceed outlays, we have a surplus*
  - *If outlays exceed revenues, we have a deficit*
- **Primary Deficit: difference between expenditures and revenues**

What Does the US Govt. Budget Look Like?

2023 Budget Summary (in billions)

Revenue			Outlays	
Income Taxes	$2,176		Mandatory	$3,747
Payroll Taxes	$1,614		Discretionary	$1,719
Corporate Taxes	$420		Interest	$658
Other	$230			
Total	$4,441		Total	$6,123

Total Deficit: $1,683 Billion

https://www.cbo.gov/publication/60339

What Does the US Govt. Budget Look Like?

2023 Budget Summary (as % of GDP)

Revenue			Outlays	
Income Taxes	8.1		Mandatory	13.9
Payroll Taxes	6.0		Discretionary	6.4
Corporate Taxes	1.6		Interest	2.4
Other	0.9			
Total	16.5		Total	22.7

Total Deficit: 6.2

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https://www.cbo.gov/publication/60339

Mechanics of government borrowing

- **US Department of the Treasury issues bonds (i.e. debt contracts)**
  - ***T-bills*** maturity up to 1 year (a T-bill that pays $1,000 1 year from now costs approximately $960)
  - ***T-notes*** maturity up to 1-10 years
  - ***T-bonds*** maturity more than 10 and up to 30 years
- **Sells bonds via auction, at market interest rates**
  - Proceeds deposited in the Treasury's account at the Federal Reserve

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More Detail on borrowing by US Government

- **A multitude of debt contracts**
  - Treasury bills, notes, and bonds
  - TIPS: Treasury inflation-protected securities
  - Savings bonds
- **Who buys the debt?**
  - Other federal agencies
  - Individuals and businesses
  - State and local governments
  - Foreign governments and individuals
  - Federal Reserve (existing debt only)

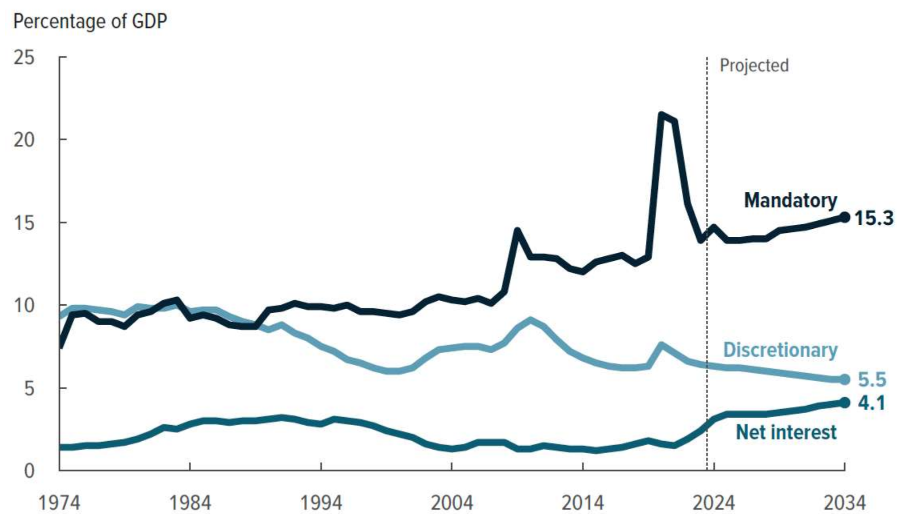
Borrowing discipline

- **Appropriations process**
  - Discretionary spending requires annual approval by Congress
- **Debt ceiling**
  - Legal limit on the total amount of debt the federal government can incur. Congress must pass specific legislation to increase or suspend the limit
- **Market discipline**
  - The interest rate on US debt is set in the free market
  - Interest rates are a gauge of investor confidence in the safety of US debt

Borrowing discipline

- **Why doesn't the US Treasury sell bonds directly to the Fed?**
  - Selling bonds to the Fed creates money in the government account without removing money from anywhere else
  - This can cause inflation
  - In the US, government borrowing is distinct from "printing money"
- **Principle of separation of monetary and fiscal policy**
  - The Fed independently decides how much existing US debt it holds
  - The Fed buys and sells bonds to regulate the amount of money in the US banking system
  - Federal Reserve independence contributes to financial stability and investor confidence

Deficits have been chronic



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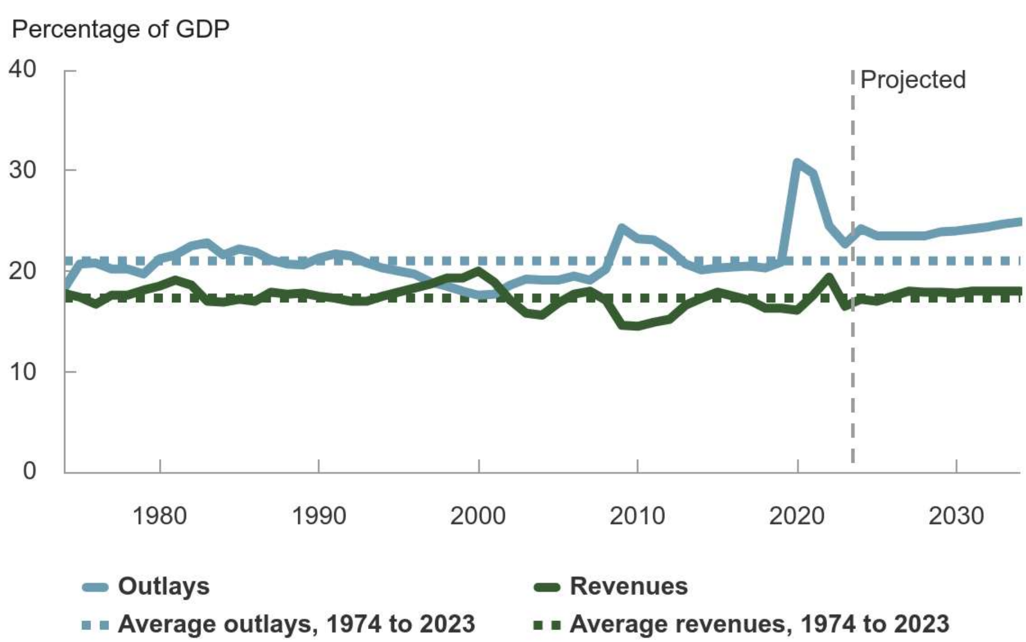
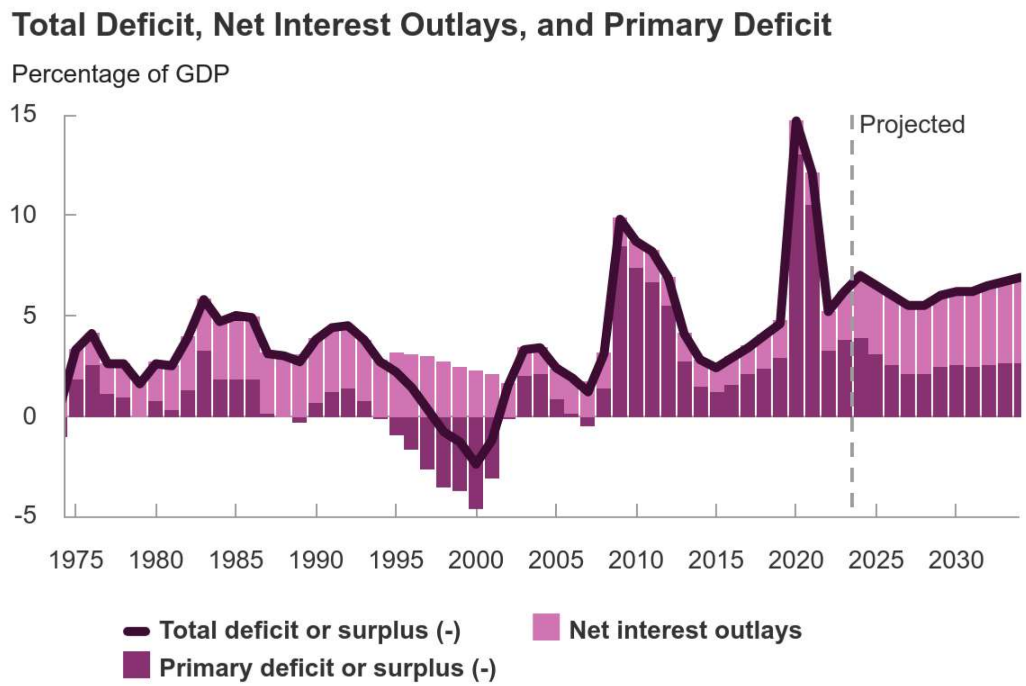
17

Total Outlays and Revenues



18



Debt accumulation

Government debt equals past accumulated deficits, with interest

$$\textit{Debt next year} = \textit{Debt this year} + \textit{Total deficit}$$

$$\text{Debt next year} = \text{Debt this year} + \text{Interest} + \underbrace{\boxed{\text{Expenditures} - \text{Revenues}}}_{\text{Primary deficit}}$$

And Now: The Debt

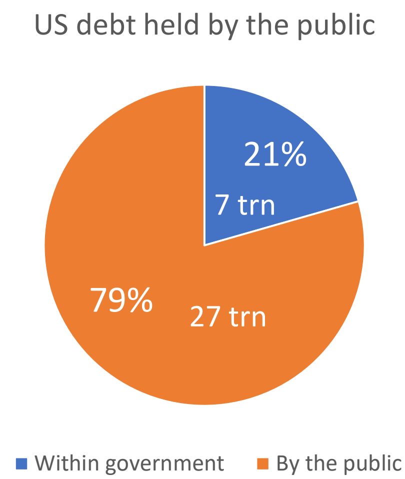
US federal debt as of Feb 6, 2025

$36,218,901,406,828

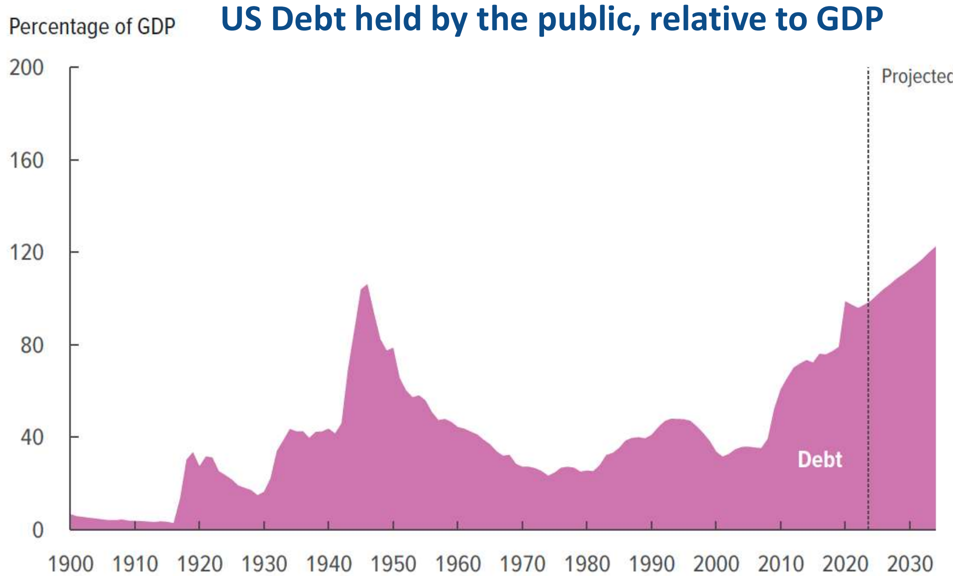
- Total debt over 36 trillion dollars
- This is about 269,000 per full time worker
- Or about 283,000 per US household

Not All Debt Is Created Equal

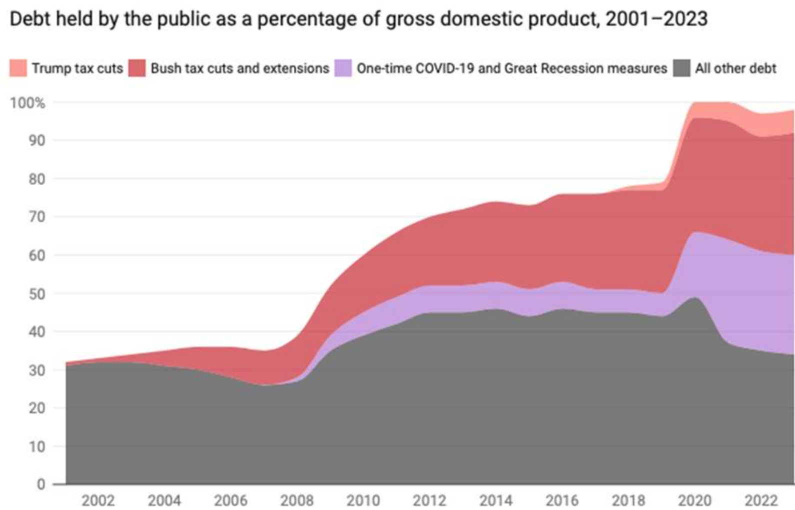
- **As of 2023, 21% is within-government debt holdings, a form of bookkeeping**
  - This debt **DOES NOT** affect private asset markets
- **79% Debt held by the public**
- **Most analyses of debt focus on federal debt held by the public.**



US Debt held by the public, relative to GDP



Recent contributors to Debt Increases



Trump Tax Cuts: 6% of GDP

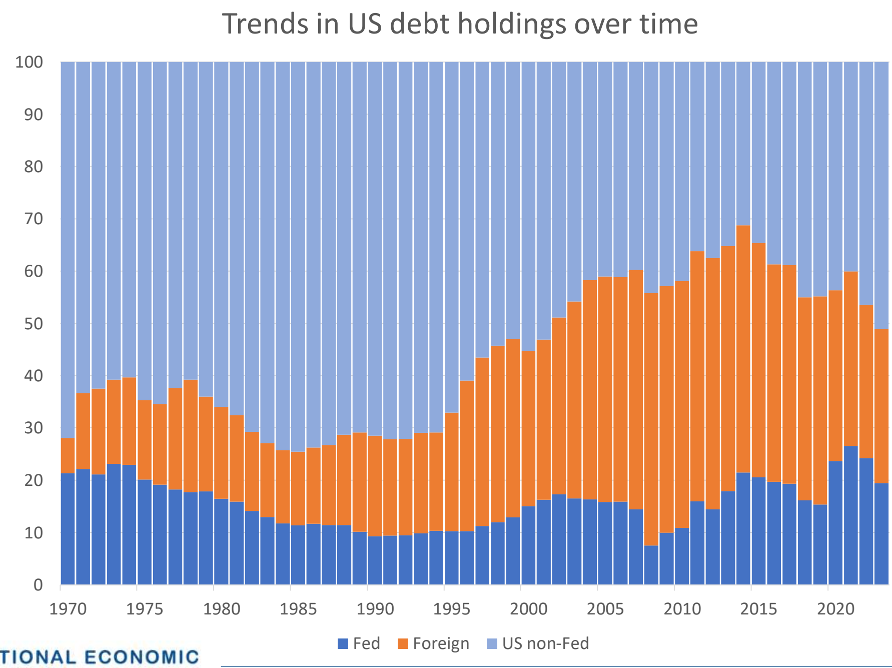
Bush Tax Cuts: 32% of GDP

Great Recession & COVID: 26% of GDP

The rest: 34% of GDP

Up from 31% in 2001

Who holds US debt



50% domestic private

30% foreign

20% Fed

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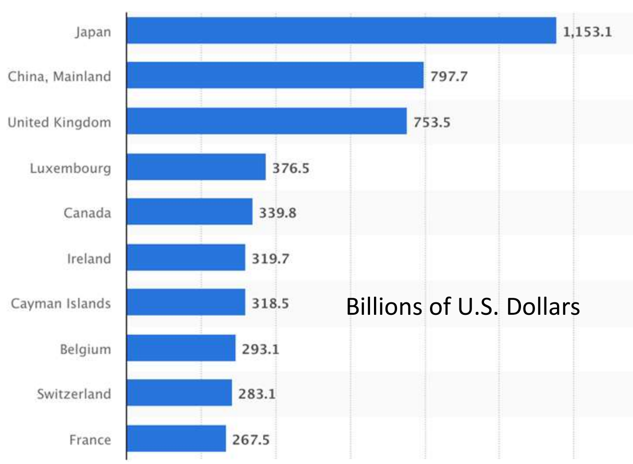
Who Holds Debt to Foreigners, Jan. 2024



Billions of U.S. Dollars

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Source: https://www.statista.com/statistics/246420/major-foreign-holders-of-us-treasury-debt/

Why Do Foreign Investors Buy US Treasuries?

- **Market for Treasuries is the deepest, most liquid capital market in the world.**
- **The US debt is perceived as a safe asset**
- **The dollar is the largest international reserve currency.**
  - Most trade transactions (e.g., oil) are quoted in dollars.
  - 88% of international transactions involve the dollar.
  - With some exceptions, foreign governments borrow in dollars.

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Is the US too deeply in debt?

And why do we care?

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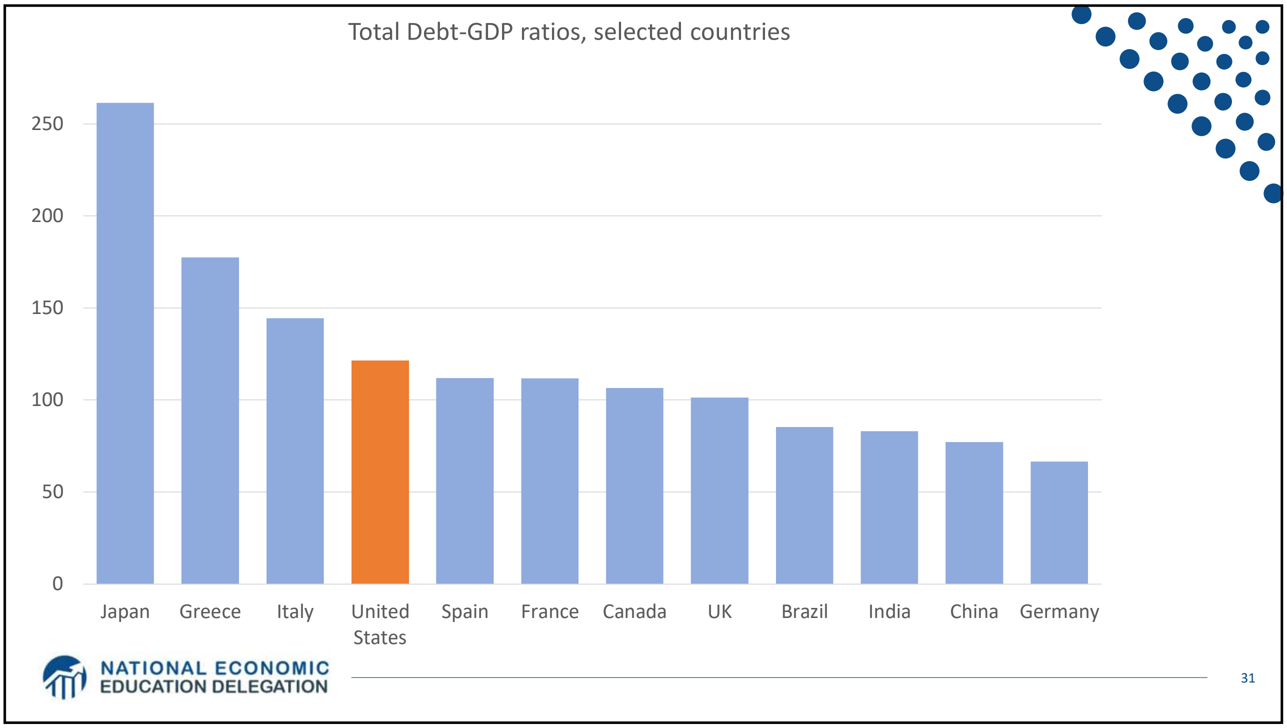

Growth in Debt Relative to GDP

- **Can be scary to….**
  - International investors
  - Bond markets
- **No one knows when US borrowing will be perceived as too much**
- **Crises of confidence are unpredictable and happen very quickly**
- **If a fiscal crisis happens**
  - Scared international investors will sell US assets, weakening the dollar
  - US debt selloff will make interest rates spike

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32

How can a Fiscal Crisis unfold?

- **Increased perception of risk in government debt.**
- **Potential manifestations:**
  - Spike in interest rates
  - Weak dollar
- **Why?**
  - Shift away from US assets, higher risk of future inflation
- **Potential results:**
  - Dramatic budget reforms may be quickly necessary to control future deficits.
  - Recession from declines in:
    - investment (interest rates)
    - consumption (interest rates)
    - Government spending
  - Higher interest bill on existing debt

Perspectives on Debt

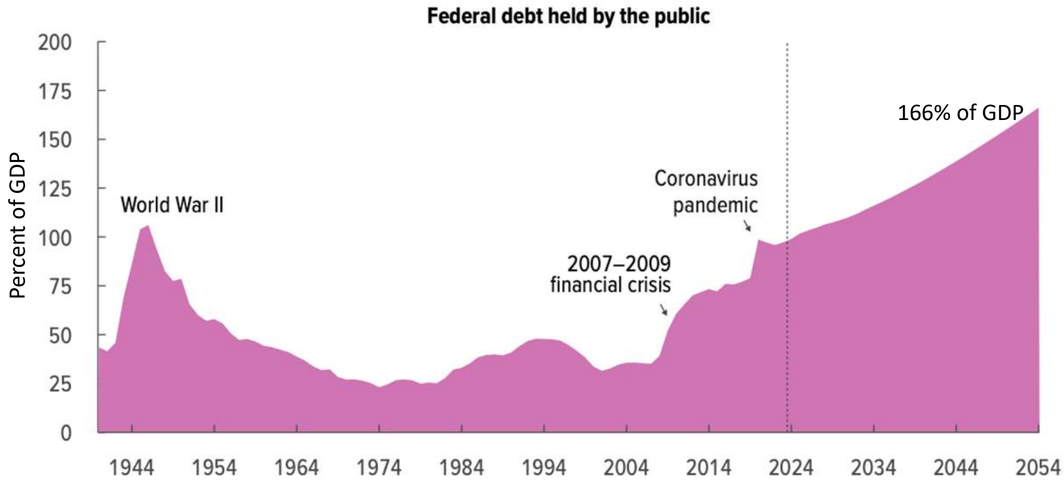
Perspectives on Increased Debt

- **Does debt impose a burden on future generations?**
  - Does it inevitably have to be paid off?
- **Government borrowing crowds out funding for investment.**
  - Less of an issue if foreign investors need safe assets
- **In time, debt service might crowd out other government spending.**
  - Diminishing policy priorities in the budget.
- **Is it reasonable to borrow at low interest rates for investment?**
  - For example, for infrastructure.

Is Stable Debt Relative to GDP Good Enough?

- **Stable means that the debt level rises in step with the size of the economy**
- **Yes, it probably is good enough.**
  - It is a reflection of the economy's ability to support the debt.
  - Stability will avoid bond market scares.
- **Stable relative debt should not be a burden on future generations**

Now Let's Think About Today and the Future



Data source: Congressional Budget Office. See www.cbo.gov/publication/59711#data.

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Why Has the Federal Debt Risen So Much?

- **Expenditures UP:**
  - Social Security, aging
  - Health-care costs, aging
  - Economic stimulus
    - **In particular, during the Great Recession & COVID.**
  - Military engagements overseas

- **Revenues DOWN:**
  - Declining income tax revenues
    - Weaker wage growth
    - **Tax cuts**
  - Social security
    - Weaker wage growth

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38

Is The Debt a Problem Today?

- Federal government borrows each month with little difficulty.
- So, not (yet) a problem. But …
- 10-year interest rates are still low, but rising – this is becoming a concern.
- 10-year US interest rates are higher than those in the EU, UK, Japan

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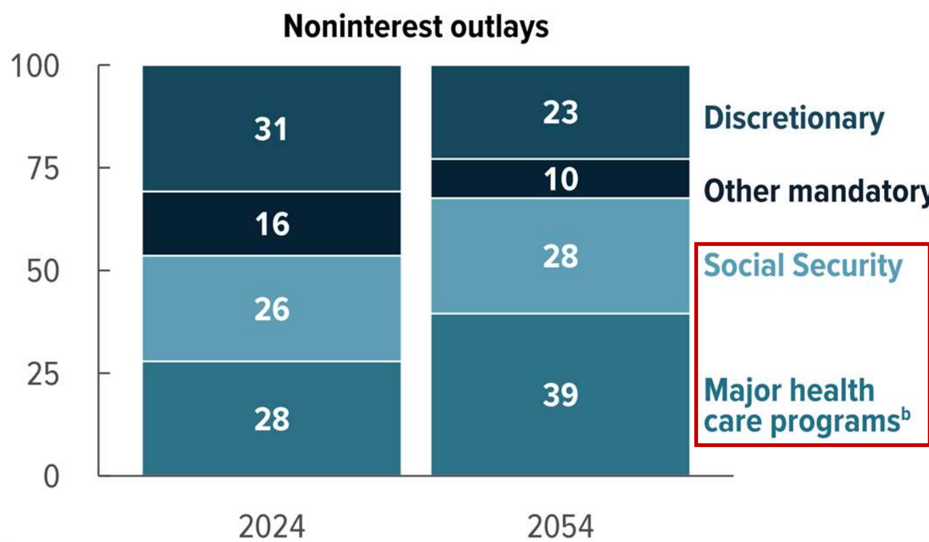
What Are the Primary Drivers Going Forward?



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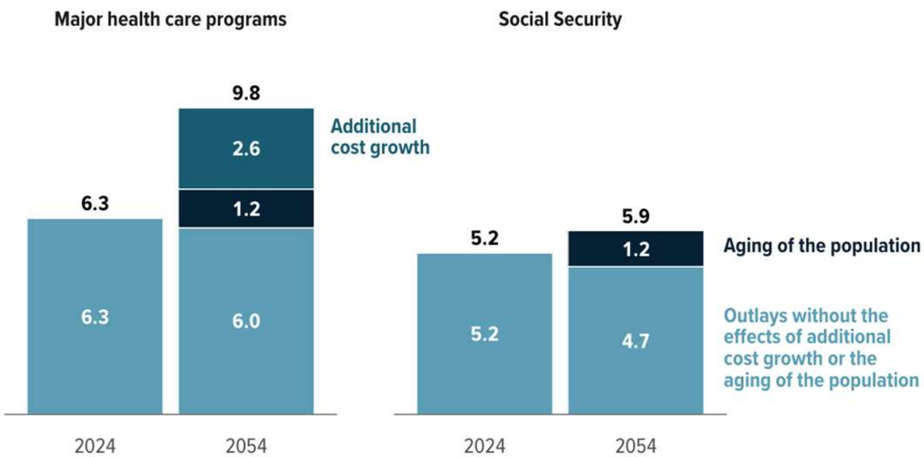
Source: CBO 2024 Long Term Budget Outlook

Mostly Healthcare

Percentage of GDP



Data source: Congressional Budget Office. See www.cbo.gov/publication/59711#data.

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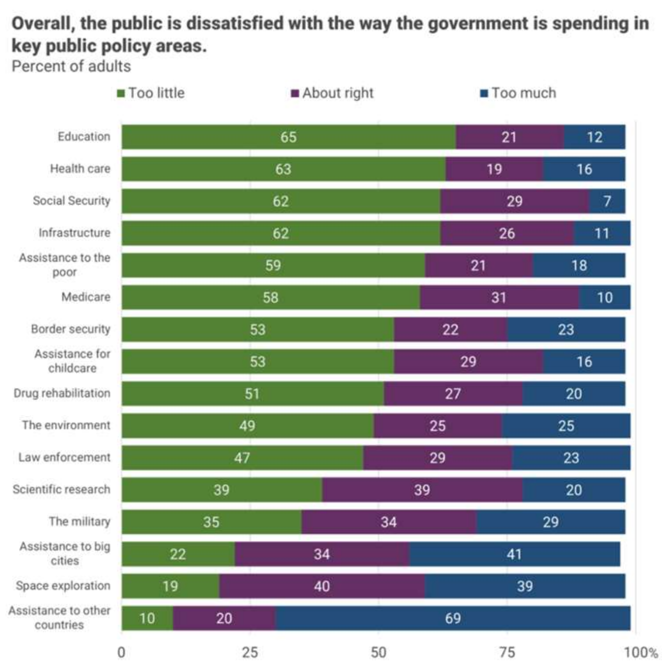
There is very little enthusiasm for cutting anything.



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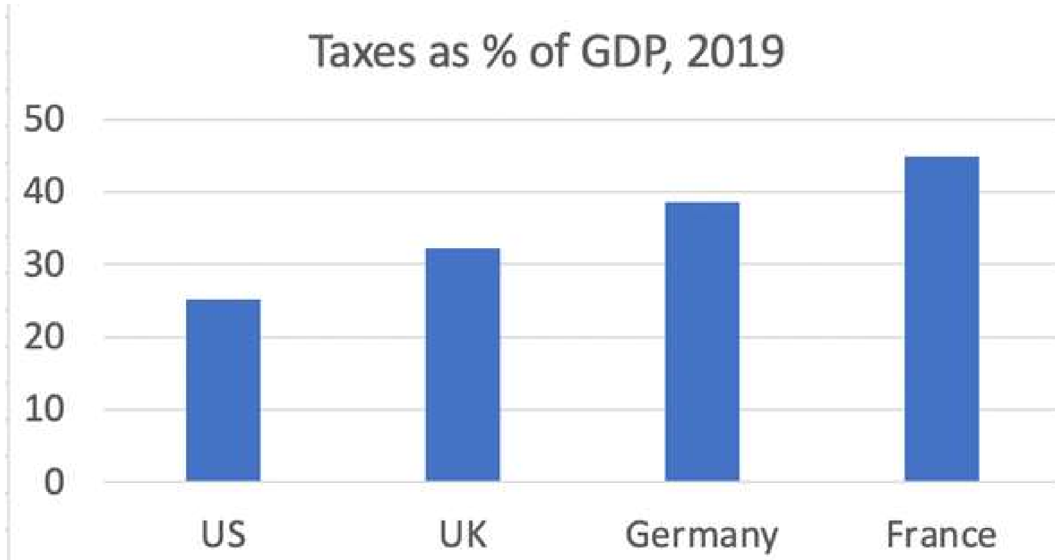
42

Source, NYTimes, Paul Krugman, "**Why We Should, but Won't, Reduce the Budget Deficit**"



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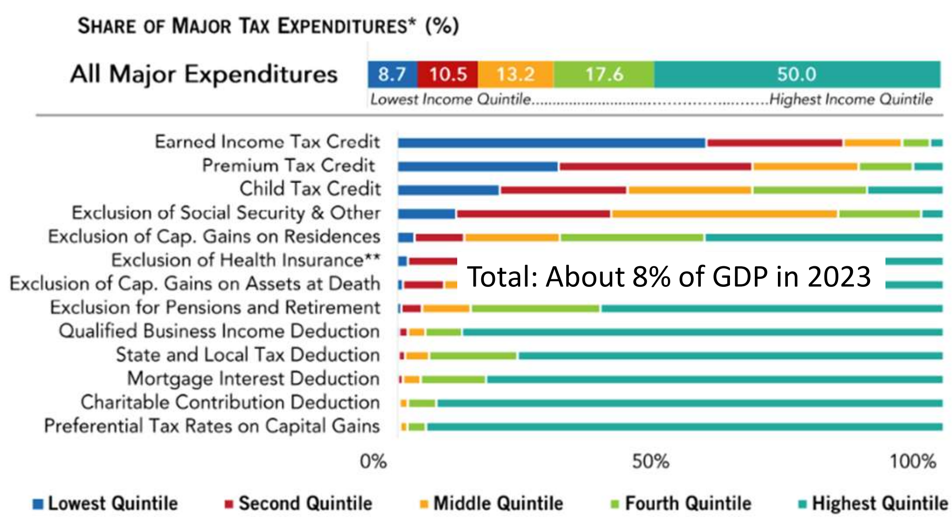
Source, NYTimes, Paul Krugman, "**Why We Should, but Won't, Reduce the Budget Deficit**"

What Are Tax Expenditures?



SOURCE: Congressional Budget Office, *The Distribution of Major Tax Expenditures in 2019*, October 2021.

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Source: https://www.pgpf.org/Chart-Archive/0199_distribution_tax_expenditures

Summary

Major Takeaways

- **The debt is not currently a significant problem.**
- **The current trajectory for the federal debt is unsustainable.**
  - The primary drivers are an aging population, healthcare costs and interest.
- **We must enact plans to reduce the future (primary) deficits.**
  - Deficits are driven by health care and Social Security spending.
- **The longer we postpone action, the greater the probability of a “fiscal crisis.”**

Bottom-Line Takeaways

- **Relative debt must be stabilized, so it is imperative to reduce primary deficits.**
- **Given the fiscal challenges of an aging population and climate change, it is better to do this sooner rather than later.**
- **But high debt levels should not deter:**
  - Productive infrastructure investment.
  - Fiscal responses to crises:
    - “When the house is on fire, you don’t worry about being in a drought; you just put it out.”

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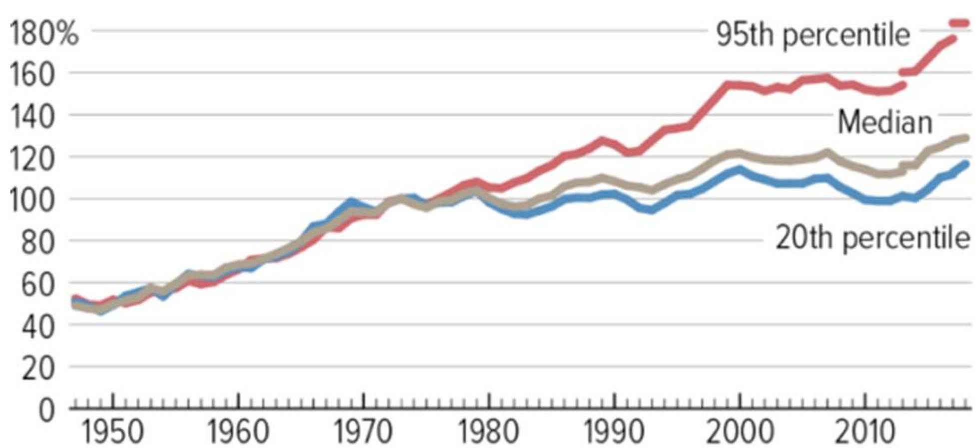
47

Next Week:The Abrupt Increase in Inequality

Real family income between 1947 and 2018, as a percentage of 1973 level



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48

Source: Chad Stone, Danilo Trisi, Arloc Sherman, and Roderick Taylor, “A Guide to Statistics on Historical Trends in Income Inequality,” Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Policy Futures, Dec. 11, 2018.

Thank you!

Any Questions?

www.NEEDEcon.org
Dmitriy Stolyarov
stolyar@umich.edu

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49