



# Economy Update & The US Federal Debt

Golden Gate Computer Society  
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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: 54 members**

- 2 Fed Chairs: Janet Yellen, Ben Bernanke
- 1 Secretary of the Treasury: Yellen (D)
- 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: 590+ members**

- At all levels of academia and some in government service
- All have a Ph.D. in economics
- Crowdfsource 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**

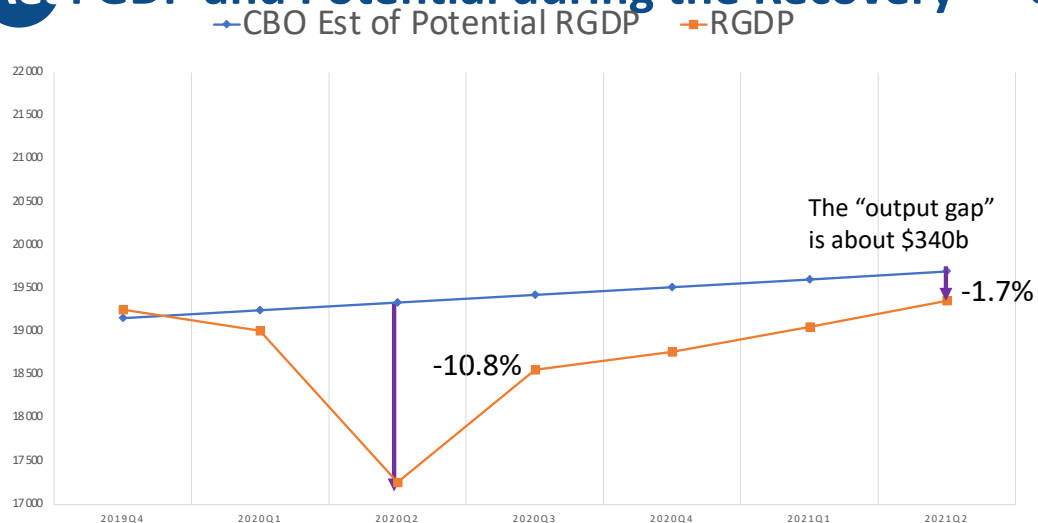


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- **This slide deck was authored by:**
  - Jon Haveman, Executive Director, NEED
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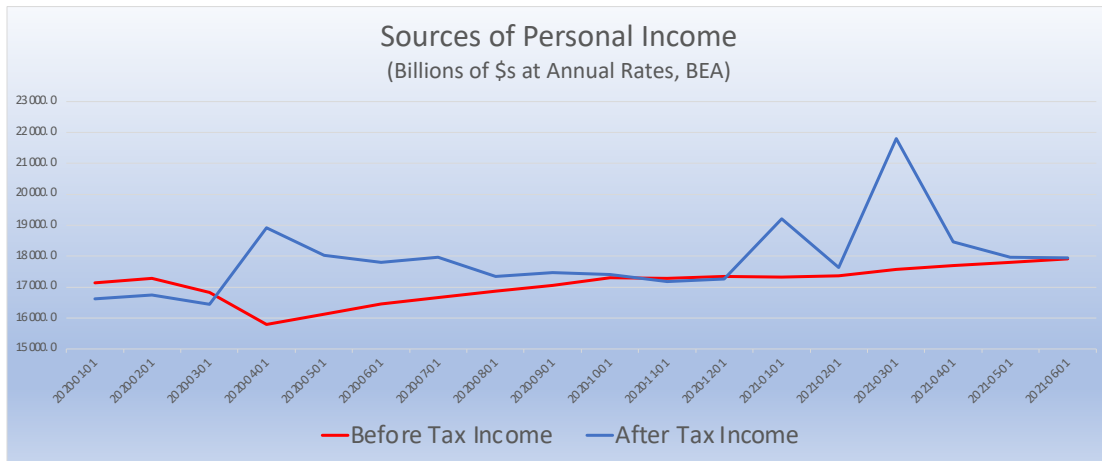
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## Real GDP and Potential during the Recovery



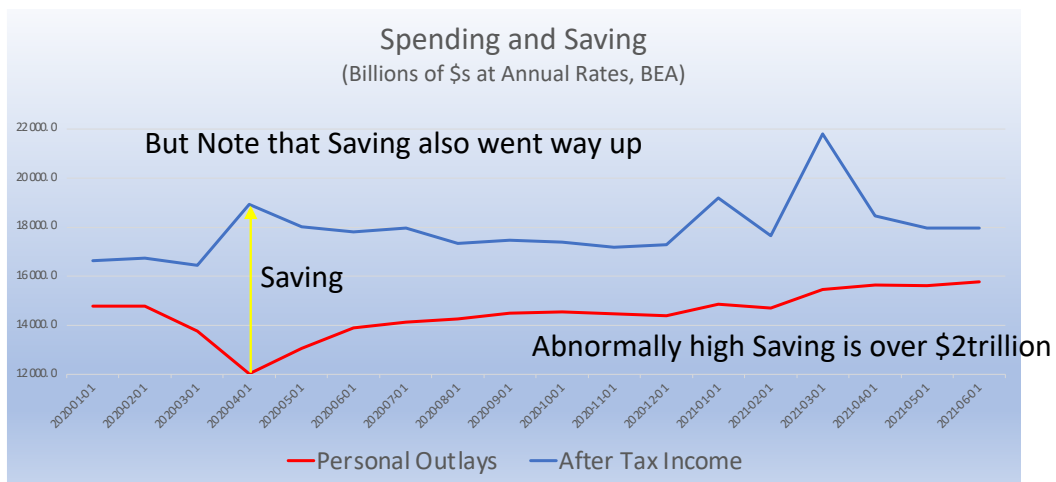
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# Recovery Due to Immense Fiscal Stimulus and Control of COVID



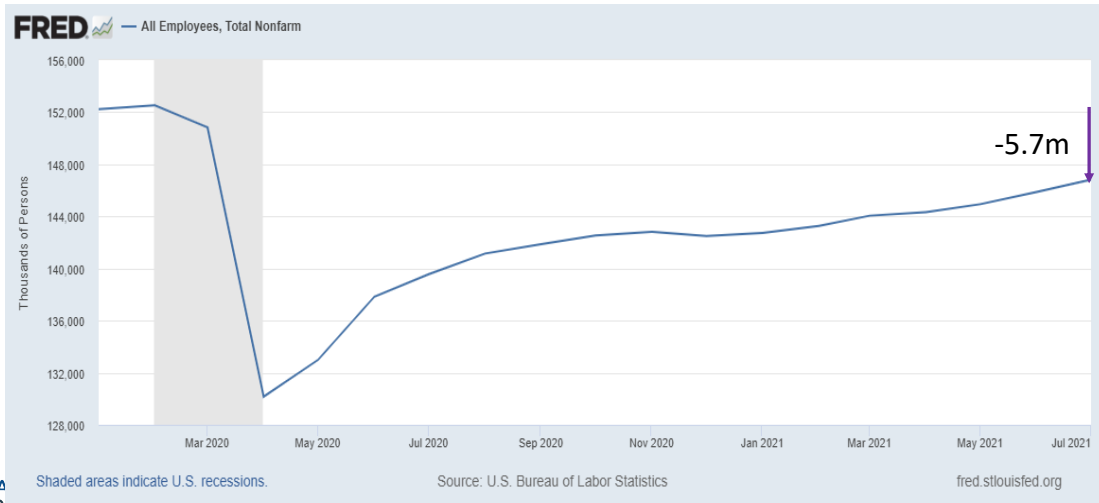
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# Stimulus allowed Spending to Recover



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# How about the Labor Market?

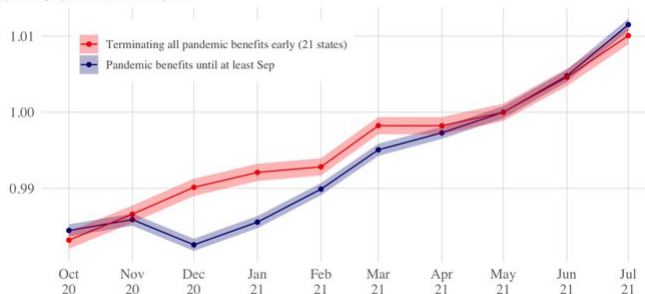


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# Puzzle: Is There a Labor Shortage?

1. As of the end of June, 10.1 million job openings, record high.
  2. As of July 31, 11.7 million receiving unemployment benefits.
- Are pandemic unemployment benefits the problem?

Termination appears to have no effect on job growth from May 2021 to July 2021  
Payroll employment (as ratio to May 2021)



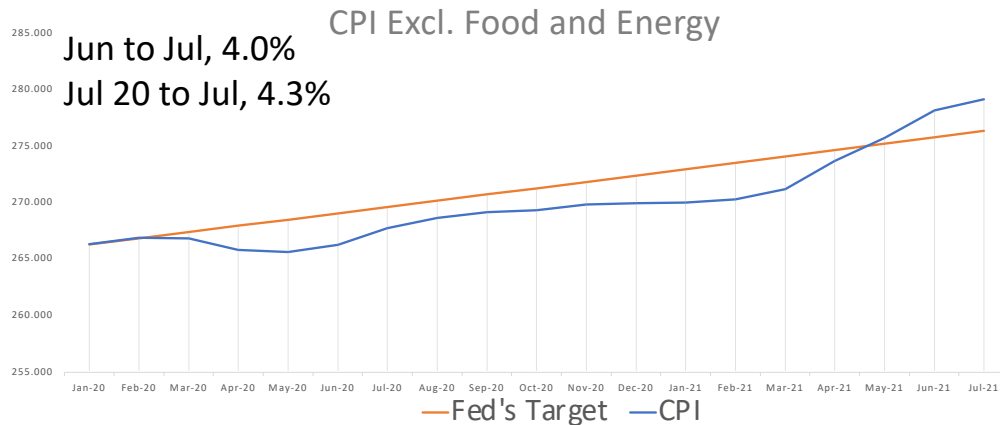
From: Peter Ganong

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics SAE. Shaded region is 95% CI for 1-month change in employment.



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## But What about Inflation?



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## Puzzle: Is Inflation Permanently Higher?

- **Fed: No. Price increases are**
  - 1) rebound from low prices last year;
  - 2) temporary due to supply chain disruptions; e.g., used cars, car rentals.
- **Me: I am not so sure. We are close to full employment and monetary and fiscal policies are very easy.**

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## Where We Stood Before the Delta Upsurge

- **Fiscal Stimulus is Not Done, but is slowing.**

- Will the excess saving of \$2 trillion be spent?
- Emergency Unemployment will end on September 6<sup>th</sup> for 7.5 million.
- Expanded Child Tax Credit Payments started last month and continue to the end of the year.
- Infrastructure on the Horizon?

- **Monetary Policy is committed to maintaining near zero interest rates:**

With inflation having run persistently below this longer-run goal, the Committee will aim to achieve inflation moderately above 2 percent for some time so that inflation averages 2 percent over time and longer-term inflation expectations remain well anchored at 2 percent. The Committee expects to maintain an accommodative stance of monetary policy until these outcomes are achieved (Policy Statement 7/28)

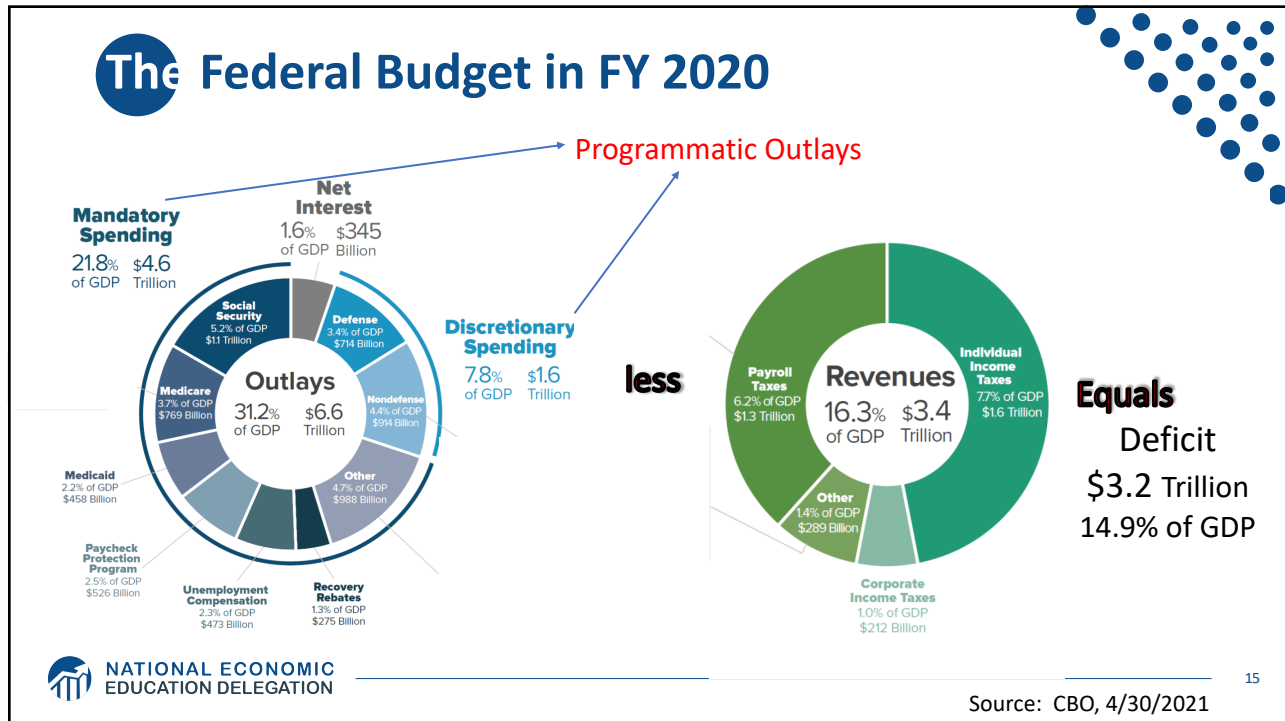
- **In my view the outlook is entirely dependent on the virus**



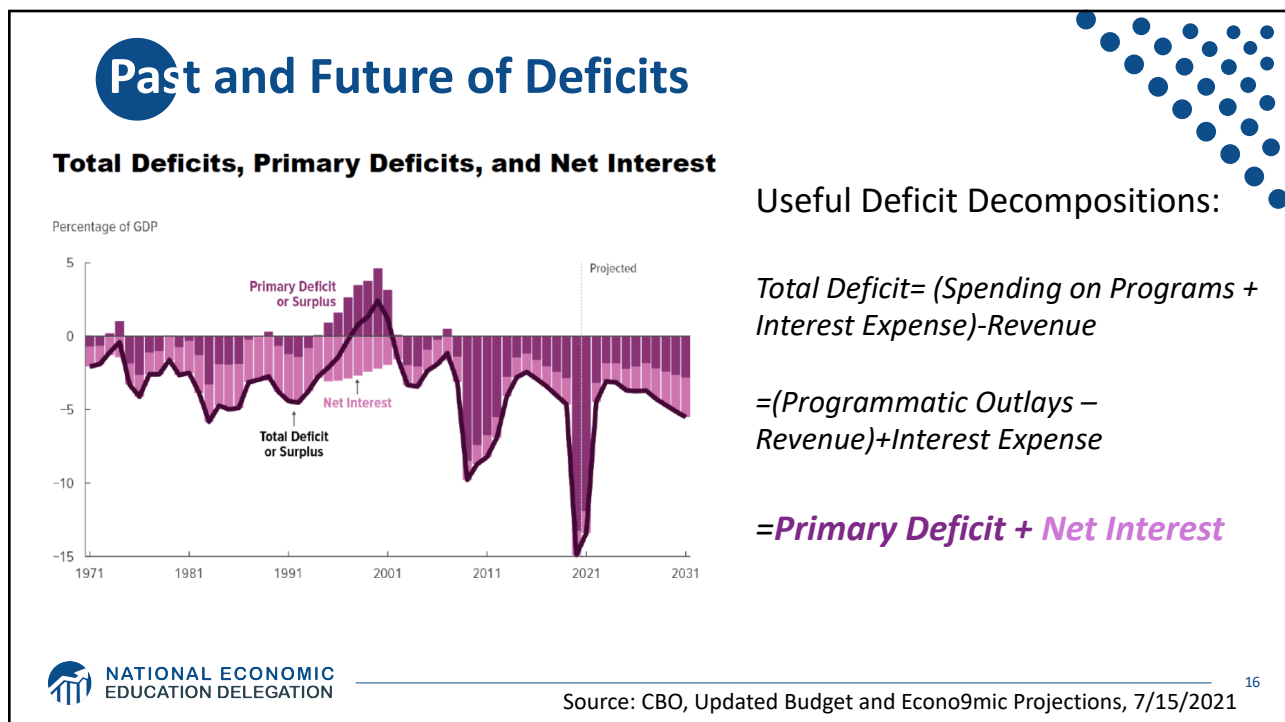
## Federal Debt and Deficits

1. **Definitions and Basic Data.**
2. **The History of the Debt.**
3. **Traditional View on the Costs of the Debt.**
4. **New Ideas about the Costs of the Debt: Reassuring in the short term; scary in the longer term.**





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## Current Deficits in Perspective:

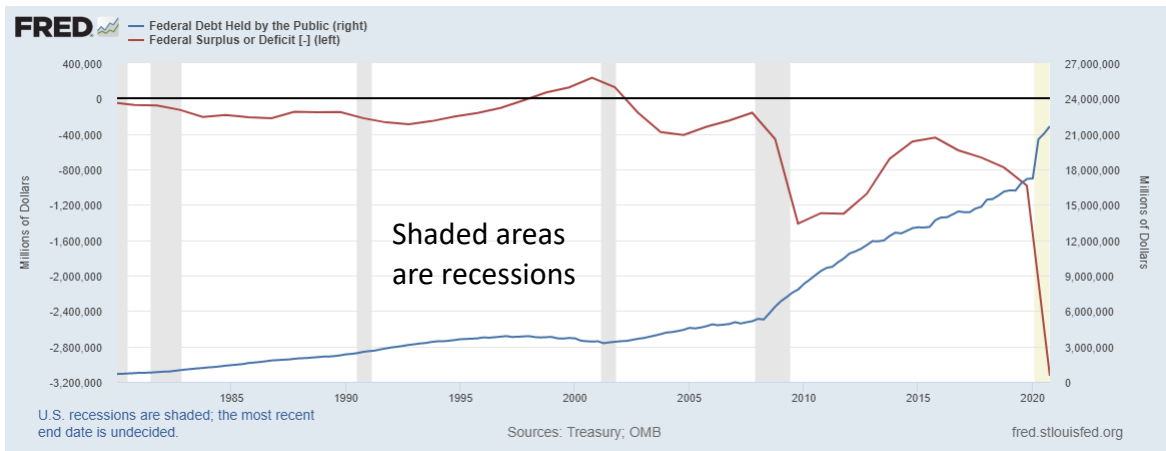
- The budgetary cost of the 3 major fiscal packages during the pandemic was over \$5 trillion. As a share of the economy this is almost the size of war production in 1943 (Romer, *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, 3/25/2021).
- Since March of 2021, Fed net holdings of US Treasury bonds have increased by \$2.7 trillion.



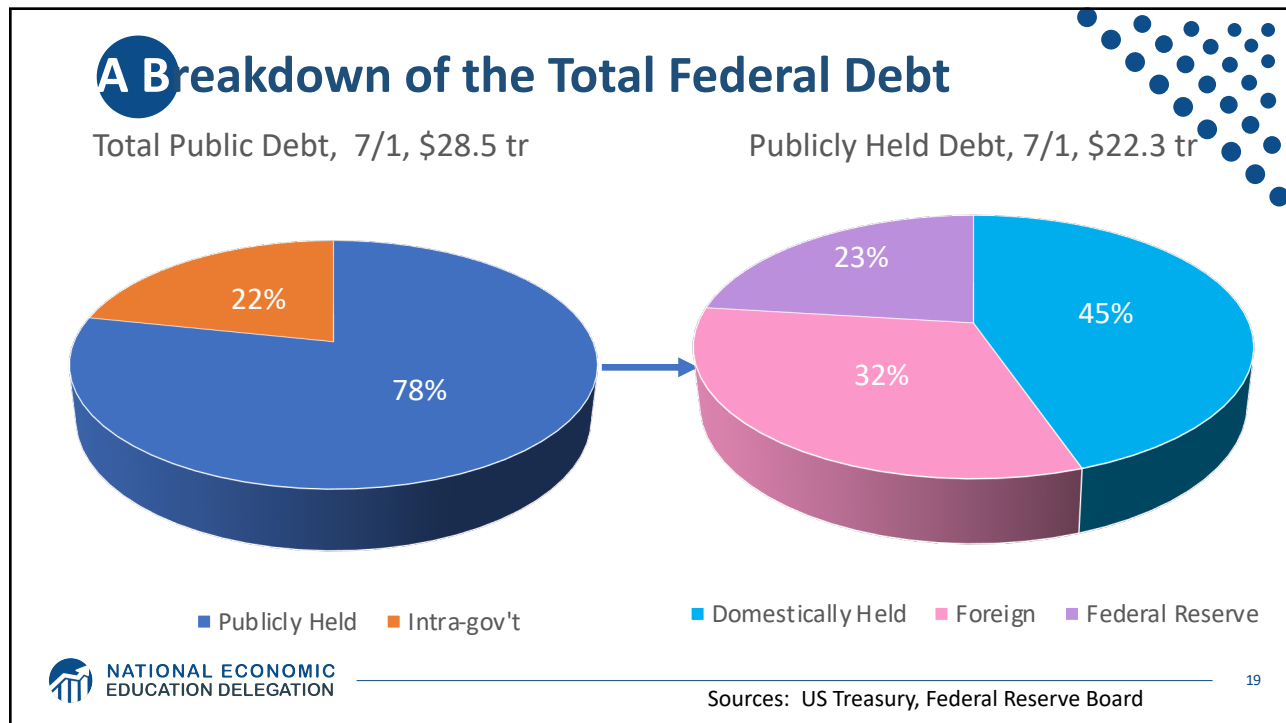
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## Debt vs. Deficit

The Sum of All Past Deficits Less Surpluses Equals the Debt



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## Not All Debt Is Created Equal

**Intra-governmental debt is important bookkeeping.**

- This debt **DOES NOT** require funding on credit markets

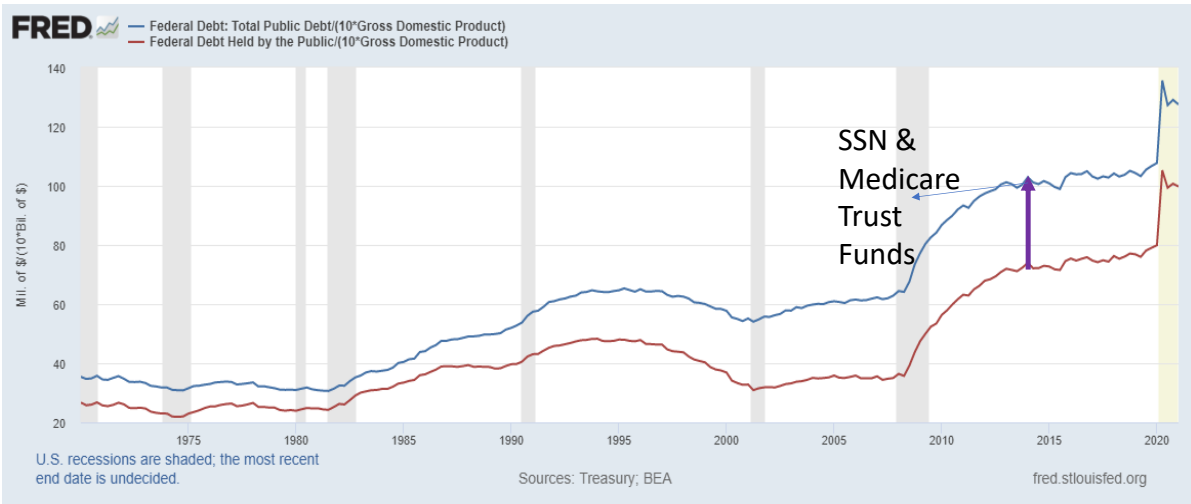
- **Debt held by the public**
  - This debt is funded by borrowing on credit markets and competes with private funding.
- **Most analyses focus on the publicly debt *relative* to GDP because:**
  - To the extent that debt and deficits have burdens these burdens depend on the size of the debt *relative* to the size of the economy.

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## Two Measures of the Relative Debt



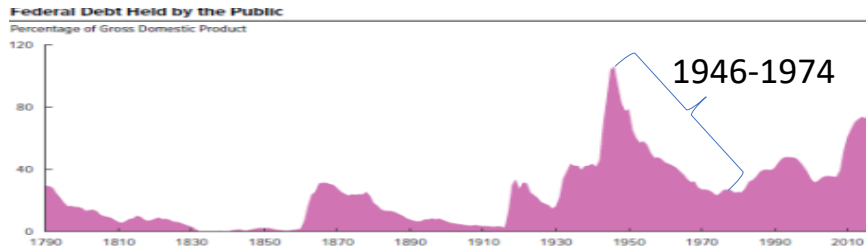
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## CBO: Budget Analysts in Chief

- The Congressional Budget Office was founded in 1974 to provide Congress with information about the budgetary implications of legislation.
- Two kinds of Reports
  - Cost Estimates – H.R. 486 Ukraine Religious Freedom Support Act
  - Projections of Debt and Deficits – The Budget and Economic Outlook: 2021 to 2031

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## Key Points About the U.S. Relative Debt



1. Relative debt peaked during WWII (106%) - followed by a steady decline until the 1980s.
2. Prior to 1983, relative debt rose purposefully (wars, recessions, public investment) and then fell.
3. What can we learn from the 46-74 period, where the relative debt fell continuously?



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## Debt Dynamics

- The relative debt fell *in spite of* deficits in 21 of the 29 years, with the debt increasing by 42%. How?
- 1946-1974, deficits caused the debt to grow, but not as fast as the economy was growing.
- While the debt grew by 42%, GDP (nominal) grew by 550%

You don't need a surplus to reduce the *relative* debt: you need the economy to grow faster than the debt.



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## Traditional Views of the Cost of the Debt

- **First a non-issue: There is no analogy between household and government debt.**
  - The government does not have to pay back the debt.
  - Retirees cash in maturing bonds which are financed with new bond issues sold to younger people.
  - Interest on the debt is essentially paid by the young to their parents
- **Economist View of the Debt circa 1980, very little cost because relative debt was falling. That changes in 1983.**



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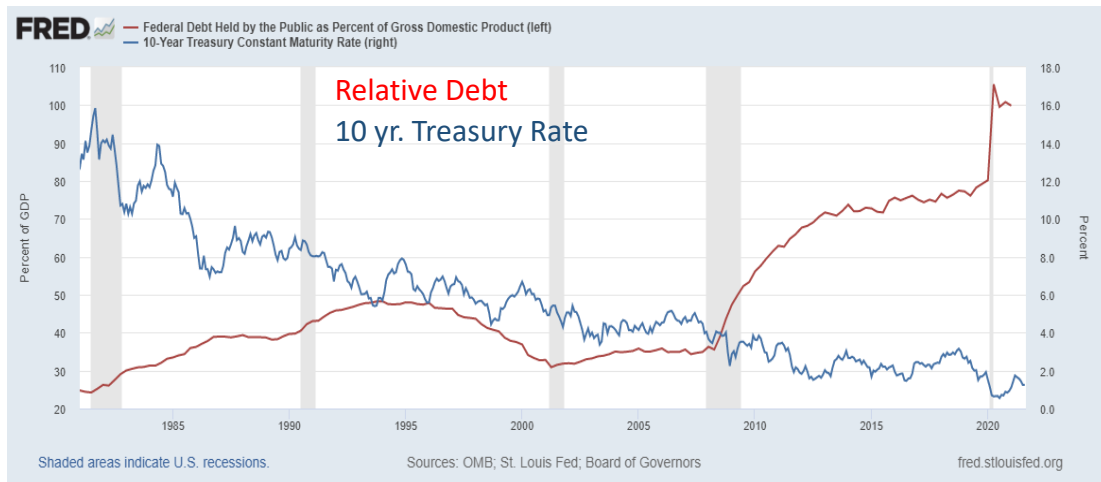
## Traditional View: Debt and Deficits Raise Interest Rates

1. **Crowding Out: Higher interest rates lead to less investment and over time to a smaller capital stock and reduced future output.**
2. **Foreign Borrowing: Higher interest rates lead to foreign capital inflows or foreign borrowing. With foreign borrowing, some of our GDP is paid to foreigners as interest.**



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## The Dog that Didn't Bark; Rising Interest Rates?



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## Olivier Blanchard's Presidential Address to the AEA 1/2019

**"If the future is like the past [with low interest rates],...the issuance of debt without a later increase in taxes may well be feasible. Put bluntly, public debt may have no fiscal cost."**

**But,**

**"My purpose...is not to argue for more public debt, especially in the current political environment. It is to have a richer discussion of the costs of debt...than is currently the case."**



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## What the Traditional View Got Wrong

- **The growth rate in debt :**
  - One part of the debt grows at the interest rate.
  - Total debt grows *by more* than the interest rate when there is a primary deficit.
- **The traditional view assumes that the interest rate on debt is greater than the growth rate of GDP**
  - So, there must be a *primary surplus* to offset the interest rate
  - i.e., programmatic outlays must be less than revenues to stabilize the debt.



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## An Almost Free Lunch

- If the interest rate is *less* than the growth rate of GDP, then Debt to GDP can be stabilized with a (small) *primary deficit*: programmatic outlays can be less than revenues!
- **Blanchard does believe that the relative debt must be stabilized**
  1. At some point deficits must be reduced.
  2. But it may not be crucial at what level of debt we stabilize.



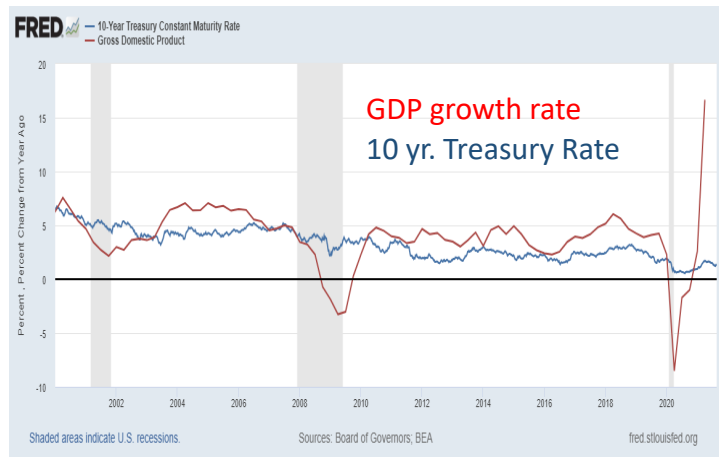
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## Blanchard's Evidence

Except for recessions, interest rates have been *less* than GDP growth

But, why have interest rates fallen and how long will low rates continue?

Sadly, we don't know the answer to either question



## But why must the relative debt be stabilized

- For practical purposes, the US cannot default on its debt, but...
- International investors, however, can still lose if the exchange value of the dollar falls.
- Remember, foreign holdings of the public debt amount to almost one-third of the total.



## Why do Foreigners Buy US Treasuries?

- **Market for Treasuries is the deepest, the most liquid and safest capital market in the world.**
- **What would happen if foreigners lost confidence in the stability of the dollar?**

### **CBO, *The 2020 Long-Term Budget Outlook*, 9/2020**

The risk of a fiscal crisis appears to be low in the short run despite the higher deficits and debt stemming from the pandemic.... Nonetheless, the much higher debt over time would raise the risk of a fiscal crisis in the years ahead.



## What would a Fiscal Crisis Look Like?

### **Foreigners lose confidence in the dollar and sell Treasuries in exchange for assets denominated in their own currency,**

1. Sale of Treasuries raises interest rates, worsening our fiscal outlook.
2. Trading of Foreign for US assets lowers US exchange rate.
  - a. Raising the price of imports thereby increasing inflation.
  - b. Lowering the foreign currency returns on all US assets, exacerbating 1.

### **Could the Fed Bail us Out?**

1. It could buy Treasuries and prevent the rise in interest rates.
2. Insufficient foreign assets to prevent the fall in the exchange rate,



## Bottom Line: We Need to Worry about the Debt

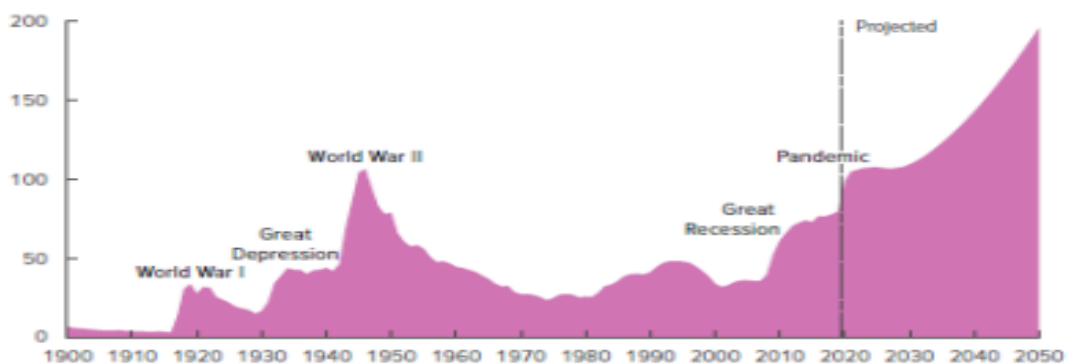
1. Interest rates may not stay this low forever.
2. A fiscal crisis should be avoided at all costs.
3. The good news is we may be able to stabilize the relative debt without a running a surplus.



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## But is this Problem Impossible?

Percentage of Gross Domestic Product



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# CBO to the Rescue *(The 2020 Long-Term Budget Outlook, 9/2020)*

## First a note on CBO projections:

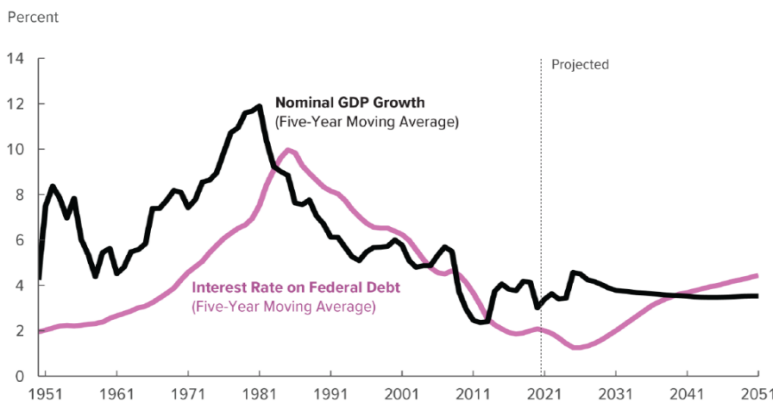
- The “baseline projections” (such as on the previous slide) are based on the law as currently written; they are **not** forecasts of what will happen.
- E.g., The 2017 tax cuts that reduced personal and estate taxes will be phased out in 2025.

## But, CBO is allowed to project alternate scenarios:

CBO (9/2020) suggests deficits in 2025 be reduced from 5 to 2.5 percent of GDP, but it won't be easy

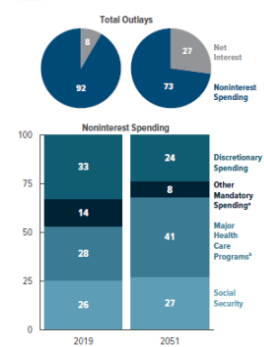
# We Have Some Time: CBO's Crystal Ball

## Interest Rates and GDP Growth



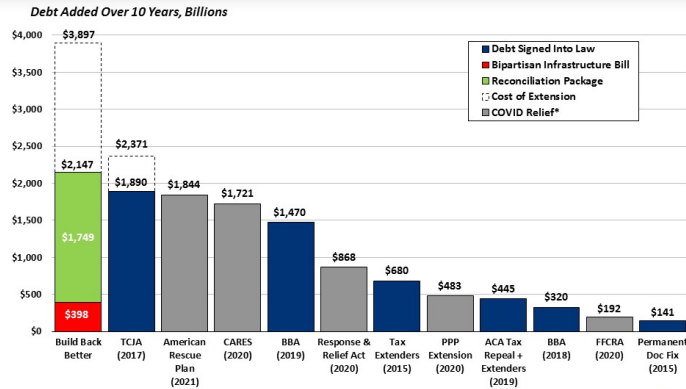
But, it won't be easy

Figure 6. Composition of Federal Outlays



# But What About Infrastructure?

## Build Back Better's Cost Compared to Other Recent Legislation

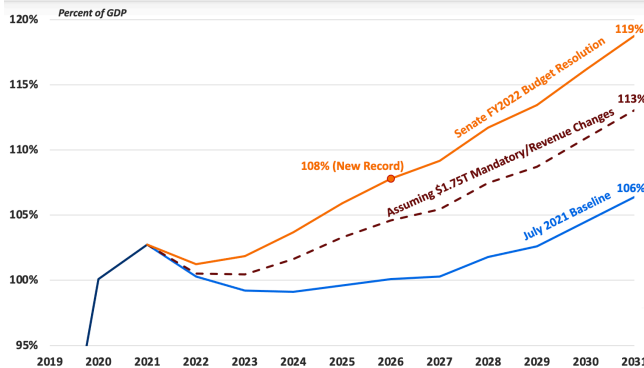


Source: Congressional Budget Office, Joint Committee on Taxation, and CRFB calculations.  
 Costs do not include debt service and are over the applicable budget windows when they passed.  
 \*Borrowing generally makes sense for emergencies and recessions, so COVID relief is noted separately.  
 TCIA = Tax Cuts and Jobs Act; CARES = Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act;  
 BBA = Bipartisan Budget Act; FFCRA = Families First Coronavirus Response Act



# Infrastructure and the Relative Debt

## Debt Would Reach a New Record in 2026 Under Senate Budget Blueprint



Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget, based on Senate FY2022 Budget Resolution and CBO July Baseline.



**Thank you!**

## Any Questions?

[www.NEEDelegation.org](http://www.NEEDelegation.org)  
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