

# Osher Lifelong Learning Institute, Winter 2022 Contemporary Economic Policy

American University March-May, 2022

Host: Jon Haveman, Ph.D. National Economic Education Delegation



1

# 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.



2

2



### Honorary Board: 54 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: 651+ members

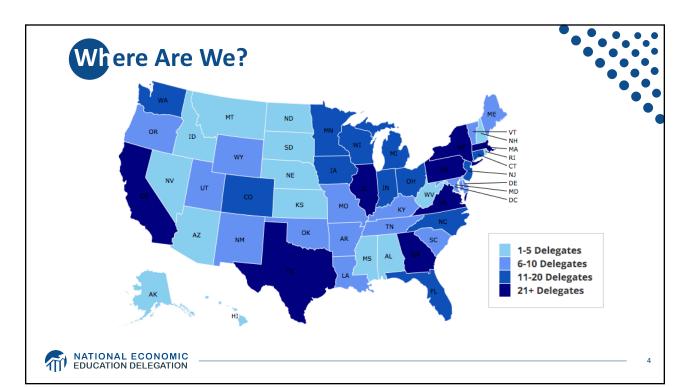
- At all levels of academia and some in government service
- All have a Ph.D. in economics
- Crowdsource slide decks
- Give presentations

### • Global Partners: 49 Ph.D. Economists

- Aid in slide deck development



3



Δ

# Available NEED Topics Include:

- Coronavirus Economics
- US Economy
- 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



5

# **Course Outline**

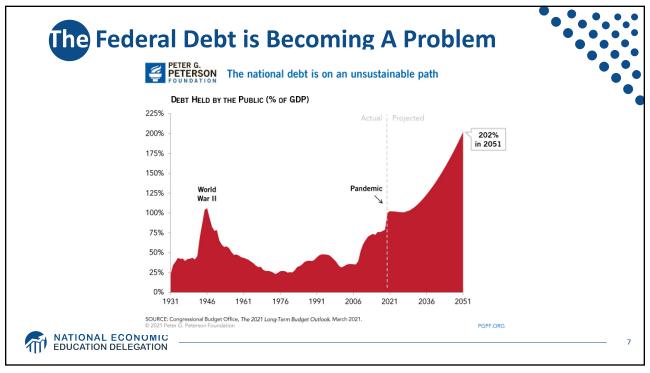
### Contemporary Economic Policy

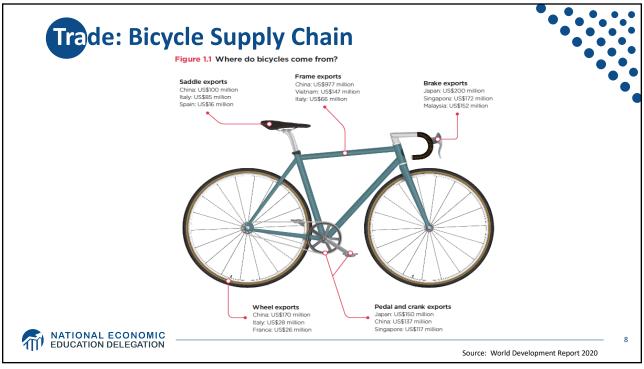
- Week 1 (3/11): US Economy & Coronavirus Economics
- Week 2 (3/18): Federal Debt (Brian Peterson, Central College)
- Week 3 (3/25): Trade and Globalization (Alan Deardorff, Univ. of Michigan)
- Week 4 (4/1): Healthcare Economics (Veronika Dolar, SUNY-Old Westbury)
- Week 5 (4/8): Economics of Immigration (Jennifer Alix-Garcia, Oregon St. Univ.)
- Week 6 (4/15): Economic Inequality (Kyle Montanio, Colorado University Denver)
- Week 7 (4/22): Economic Mobility (Kathryn Wilson, Kent State University)
- Week 8 (4/29): Discrimination in US Policy History (Jon Haveman, NEED)
- Week 9 (5/6): The Black-White Wealth Gap (Mike Shor, Univ. of Connecticut)
- Week 10 (5/13): The Gender Wage Gap (Mallika Pung, Univ. of New Mexico)

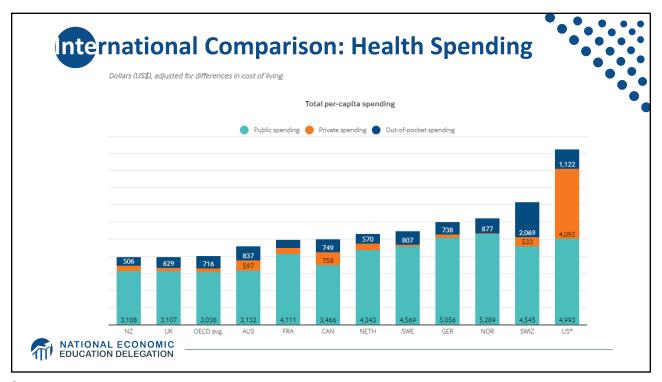


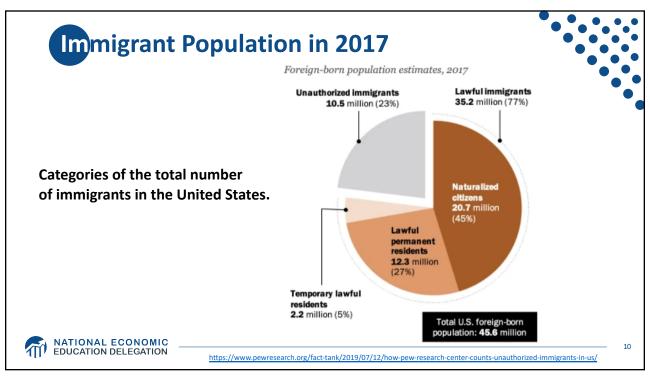
6

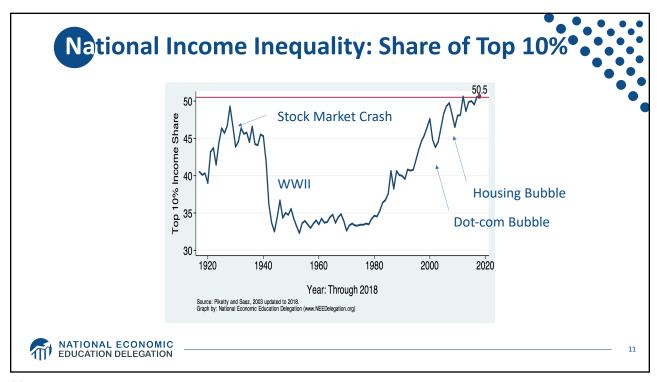
6

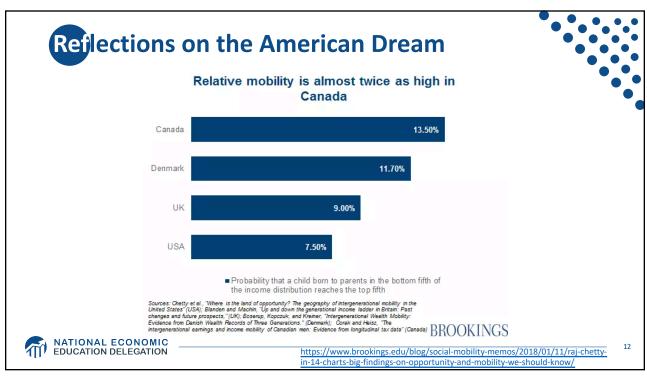












# **Events/Policies with Direct Wealth Implications**



- The first deprivation.
- Slavery
- 40 acres (and a mule)
  - The second deprivation.
  - Discriminatory distribution of land.
- Freedmen's Bank
  - Lax oversite and dissolution.
- Jim Crow Laws & Economic Policy
  - Convict leasing, debt peonage, chaingang, sharecropping, and lynching.

### Homestead Act

- Discriminatory distribution of land.

### Land theft and destruction

- E.g., Black Wall Street - Tulsa, 1921.

### GI Bill

- Discriminatory access - Levittown

### Federal Housing Authority

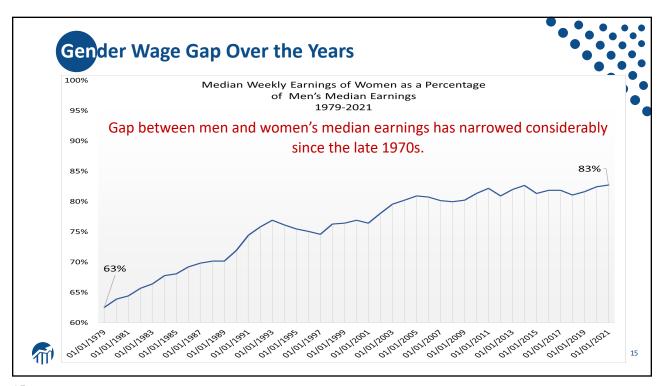
- Redlining
- And many more.

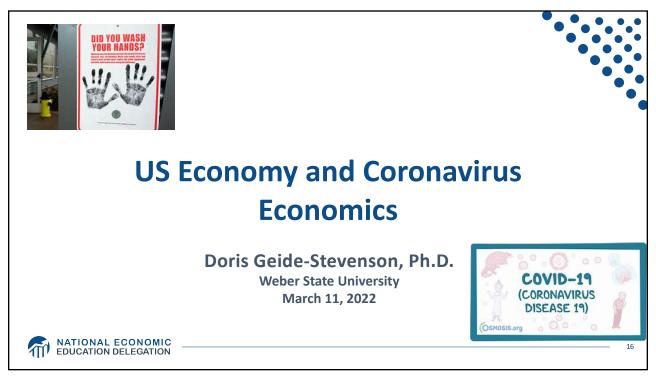


13

13

### **Evidence of the B-W Wealth Gap** The Wealth Gap in 2019 1,200 983.4 1,000 Thousands of Dollars Mean is 800 7x Greater 600 Median is 8x Greater 400 188.2 142.5 200 24.1 Mean Median White Black Source: Urban Institute, Federal Reserve Survey of Consumer Finances Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDelegation.org) NATIONAL ECONOMIC EDUCATION DELEGATION









- State of the pandemic
- The U.S. Economy
  - Total Output
  - Policy Support
  - Labor Market
  - Inflation
  - Equity Markets
  - Housing Markets
  - Great Resignation



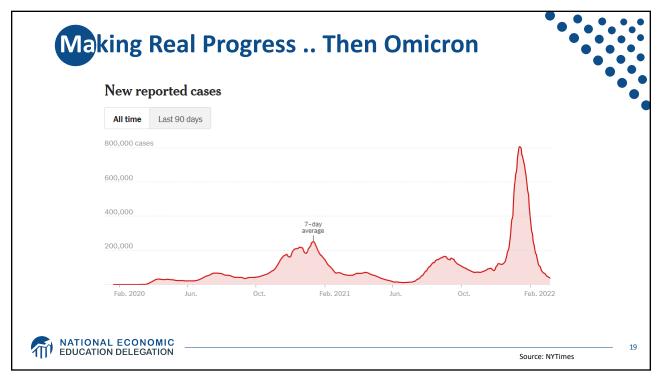
17



# **State of the Pandemic**

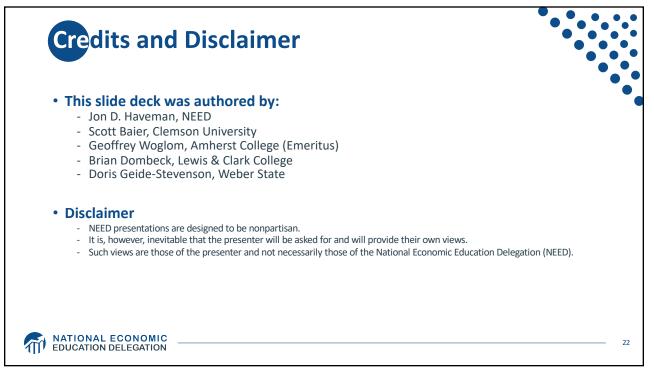


18











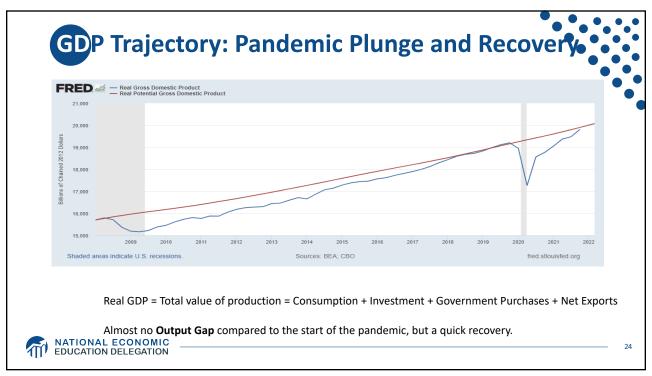
# The U.S. Economy

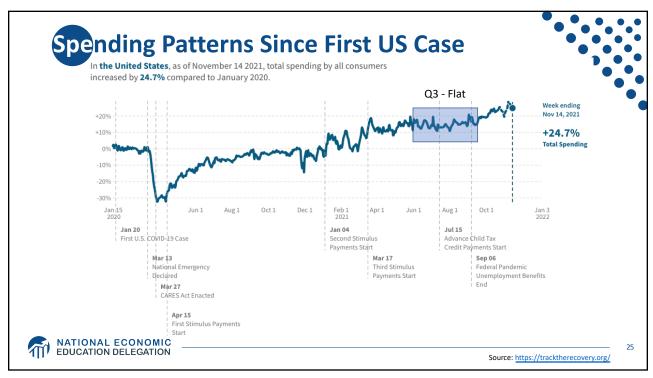
The Role of the Pandemic versus Policy Adjustments? And what now?

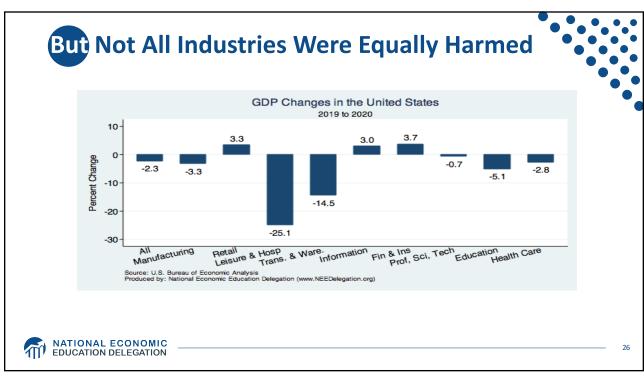


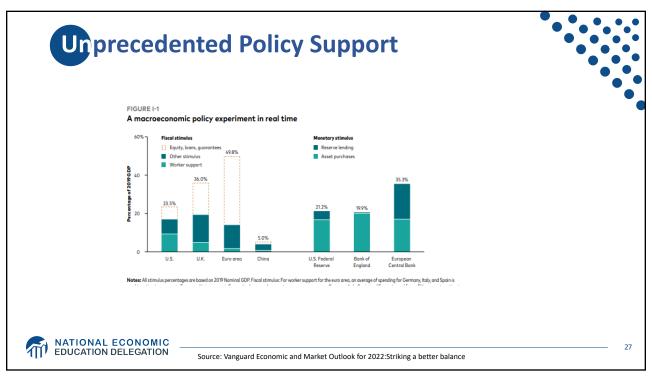
23

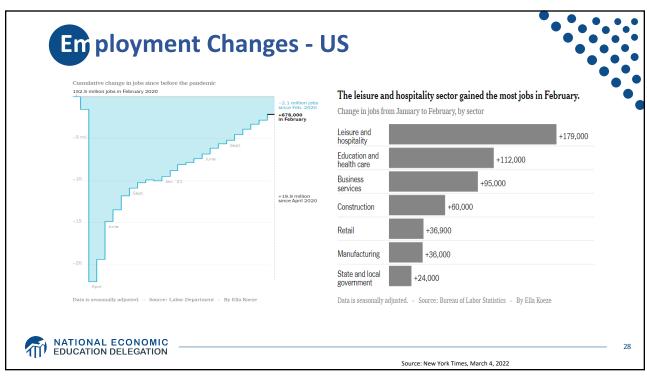
23

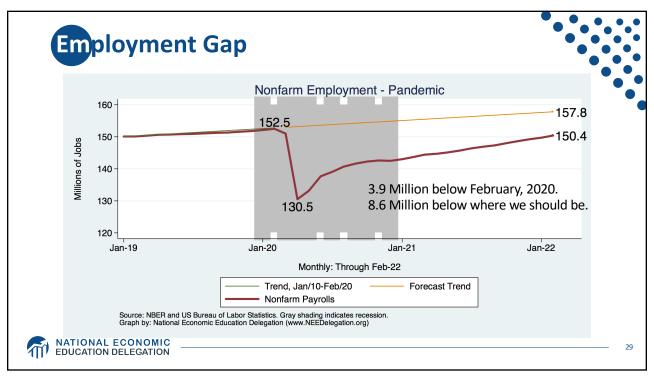


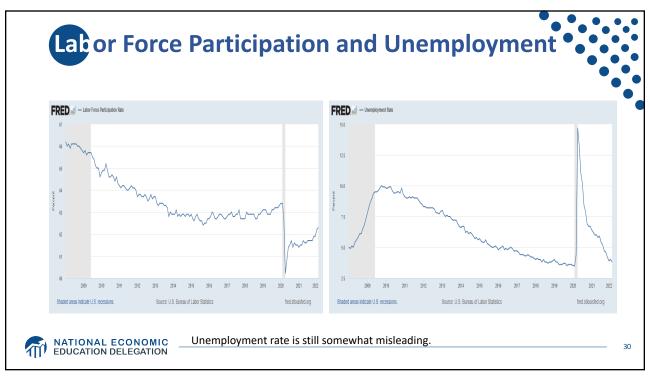














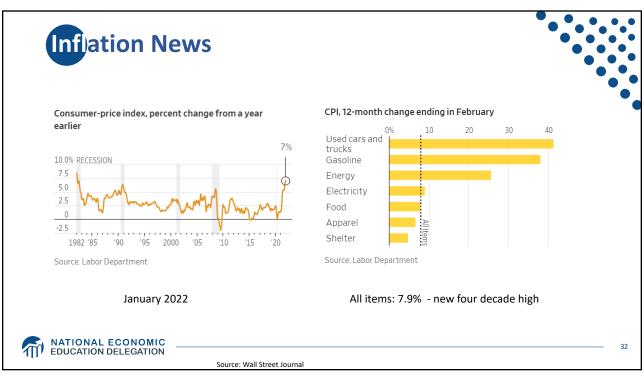
# **Inflation and Asset Markets**

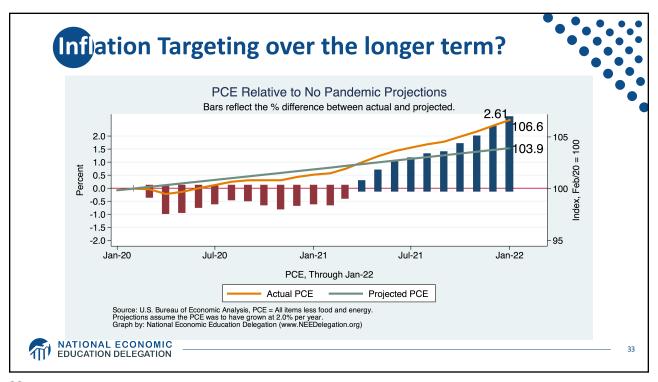
Inflation, Equity Markets, Housing Markets

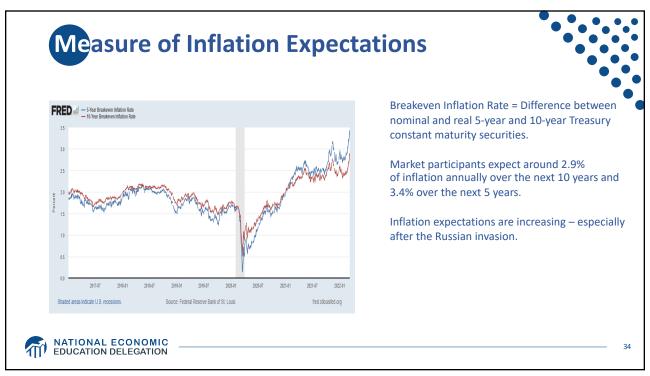


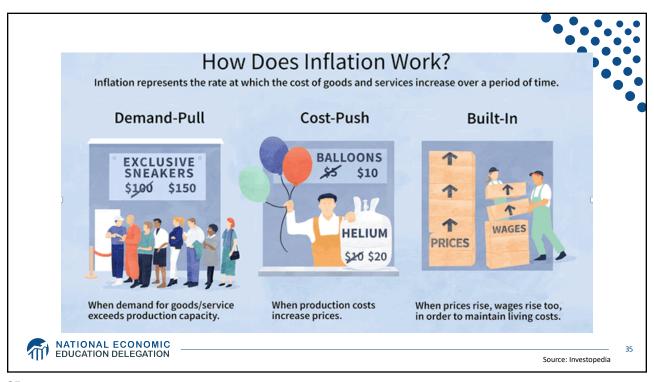
31

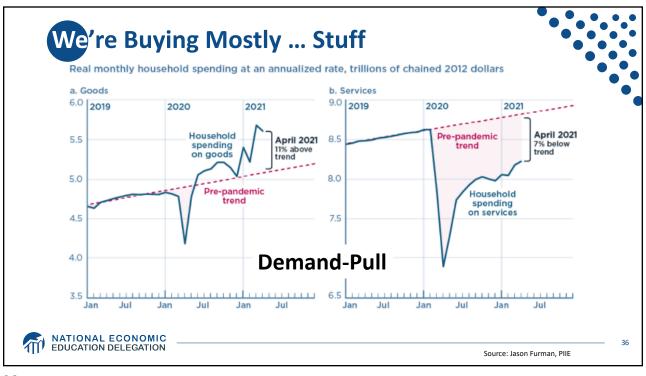
31

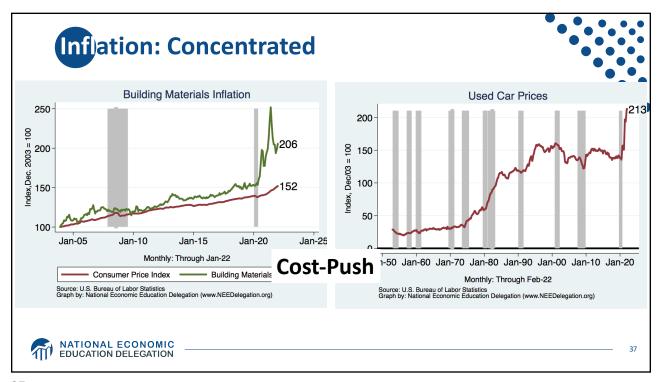


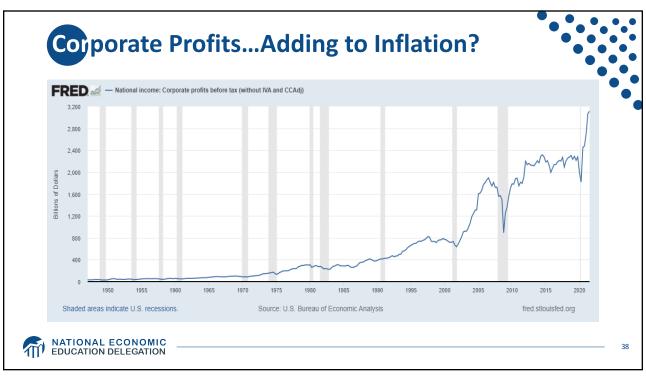






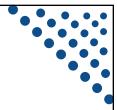








# Will Inflation continue to be elevated?



- Very likely yes, at least through 2022.
- Continued supply chain issues (China, US staff shortages, Russia-**Ukraine conflict)**
- Mitigated by decrease in demand (policy support decreased), but consumers are back to substituting toward in-home consumption which can create bottlenecks
- Sanctions on Russia will impact energy markets.



39

# **Projected Policy Changes - Fed** The Fed's New Dot Plot ●FOMC members' dot projections for meeting date 12/15/2021 ○ FOMC dots median • Fed funds futures - Latest value 2.00-2021 2024 2023 Projection Year End Bloomberg 💷 NATIONAL ECONOMIC EDUCATION DELEGATION





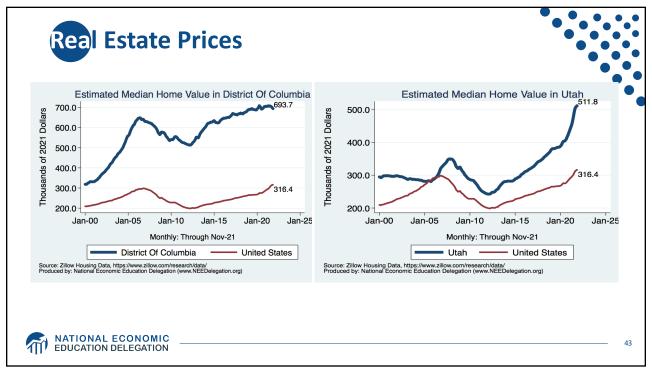
• Very likely to raise interest rates faster than expected – especially if the labor market keeps recovering (fewer demand/supply imbalances, continued recovery of the labor force participation rate and low unemployment rate).



41

41

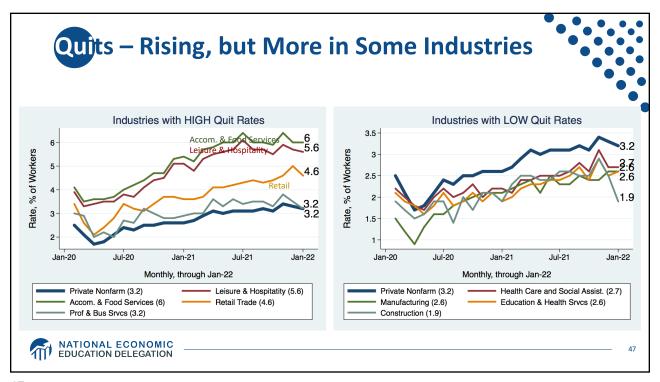
# FRED - SAP 500 - SAP

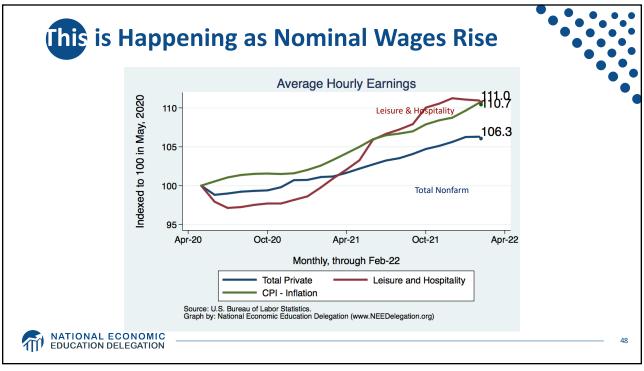




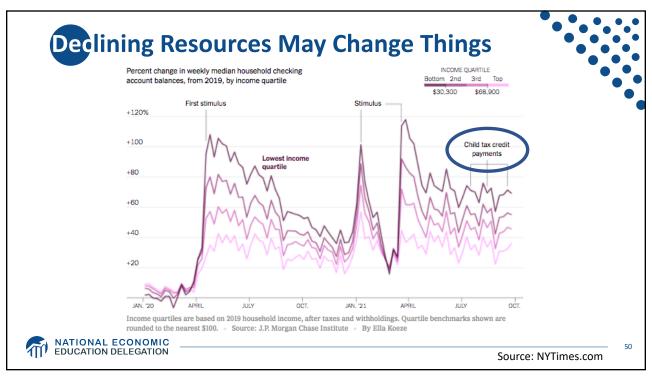




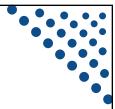








# **Primary Topics Covered**



### • GDP

- Recovered the decline, but not where it should be.
- Won't recover previous forecast until late 2022. Growth: 4.0%

### Employment

- Still down 8.6 million jobs relative to forecast. (3.9 million relative to Feb/20).
- Labor force is 2.5 million smaller than at the beginning of the pandemic.
- Rising wages are just now starting to entice low-wage workers back to work.

### Inflation

- Going to be high for a while – definitely not transitory.



51

51

# Conclusion





- Physical health determines economic health for the economy.
  - Variants may well slow our progress: Omicron.
  - Gov't missteps may also hinder progress.

### • Biggest problems:

- Supply chain bottlenecks.
- Labor force participation.
- Russian invasion of Ukraine.



52



## **Best Measures of Progress – Conclusion**



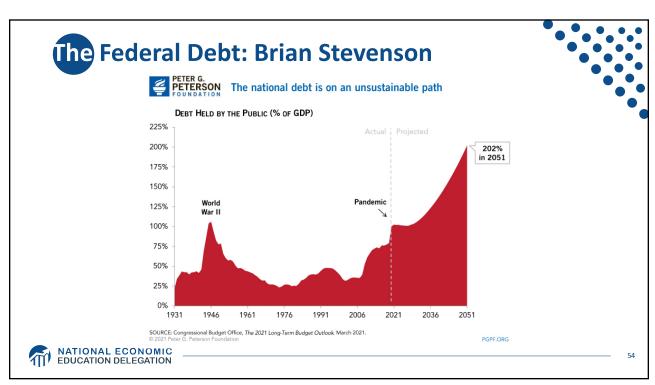
- Inflation getting it under control.
- Real wages need to see progress.
- Workforce participation need growth here to get GDP growth.

Pay less attention to the unemployment rate.



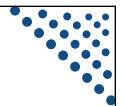
53

53









www.NEEDelegation.org
Doris Geide-Stevenson, Ph.D.
dgsteven@weber.edu

Contact NEED: info@NEEDelegation.org

Submit a testimonial: <a href="https://www.NEEDelegation.org/testimonials.php">www.NEEDelegation.org/testimonials.php</a>

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



55

55



For every state and county in the United States.

Detailed graphs on employment, housing, moves, and other statistics.



56