The COVID-19 Recession: Economic Fallout and Prospects for Recovery

Andrew Fieldhouse

Assistant Professor of Economics

Middlebury College

Faculty at Home Webinar Series

April 24, 2020

First and foremost: the pandemic is a public health crisis

First and foremost: the pandemic is a public health crisis

We are deliberately shutting down parts of the U.S. economy as a health policy choice, "flattening the curve"

■ stay-at-home orders, closing nonessential businesses

First and foremost: the pandemic is a public health crisis

We are deliberately shutting down parts of the U.S. economy as a health policy choice, "flattening the curve"

■ stay-at-home orders, closing nonessential businesses

Sustainable economic recovery requires containing the virus

First and foremost: the pandemic is a public health crisis

We are deliberately shutting down parts of the U.S. economy as a health policy choice, "flattening the curve"

■ stay-at-home orders, closing nonessential businesses

Sustainable economic recovery requires containing the virus

The recession and economic hardship are being exacerbated by

■ failure to rollout widespread testing, tracing

First and foremost: the pandemic is a public health crisis

We are deliberately shutting down parts of the U.S. economy as a health policy choice, "flattening the curve"

■ stay-at-home orders, closing nonessential businesses

Sustainable economic recovery requires containing the virus

The recession and economic hardship are being exacerbated by

- failure to rollout widespread testing, tracing
- holes in social safety net, health care provision

The Unfolding COVID-19 Recession

 \blacksquare Unemployment rate jumps from 3.5% to 4.4% in March

 \blacksquare Unemployment rate jumps from 3.5% to 4.4% in March

■ Since the March survey, 24.4 million initial unemployment insurance (UI) claims have been filed

 \blacksquare Unemployment rate jumps from 3.5% to 4.4% in March

■ Since the March survey, 24.4 million initial unemployment insurance (UI) claims have been filed

• Over 1 in 7 workers have lost their jobs and filed for UI

 \blacksquare Unemployment rate jumps from 3.5% to 4.4% in March

■ Since the March survey, 24.4 million initial unemployment insurance (UI) claims have been filed

• Over 1 in 7 workers have lost their jobs and filed for UI

■ Many more lost hours, or lost jobs w/o qualifying for UI

 \blacksquare Unemployment rate jumps from 3.5% to 4.4% in March

■ Since the March survey, 24.4 million initial unemployment insurance (UI) claims have been filed

• Over 1 in 7 workers have lost their jobs and filed for UI

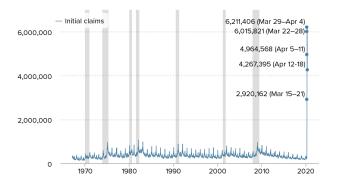
■ Many more lost hours, or lost jobs w/o qualifying for UI

• The U.S. labor market's rate of collapse is unprecedented

24+ Million Unemployment Claims in 5 Weeks

Weekly initial unemployment insurance claims

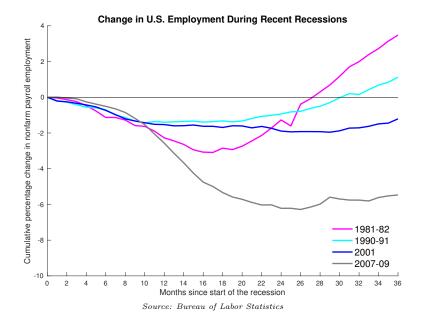
Not seasonally adjusted, 1967-present

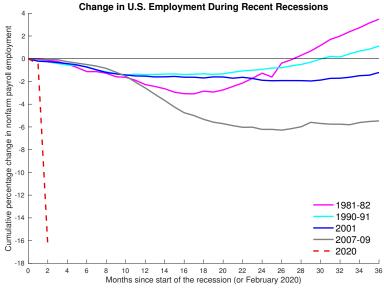


Note:Due to the scale of the chart and rapid increase in initial unemployment insurance (UI) claims, the initial UI claims for the last five weeks appear to align vertically

Source: U.S. Employment and Training Administration, Initial Claims [ICSA], retrieved from Department of Labor (DOL); https://www.dol.gov/ui/data.pdf & https://oui.doleta.gov/unemploy/claims.asp, April 23, 2020

Economic Policy Institute

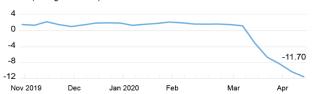




Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

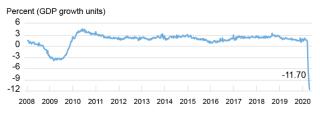
Leading Economic Indicators Shows Steep Contraction

WEI over Recent Months



Percent (GDP growth units)

WEI, 2008-Present



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from Haver Analytics, Redbook Research, Rasmussen Reports, the American Association of Railroads, and Booth Financial Consulting.

April 23, 2020: Update

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

ECONOMIC POLICY RESPONSES, RECENT AND PENDING

Lowering short- and long-term interest rates:

- Emergency rate cut: -0.5ppt to 1-1.25% (3/3/20)
- Emergency rate cut: -1ppt to 0-0.25% (3/15/20)

Lowering short- and long-term interest rates:

- Emergency rate cut: -0.5ppt to 1-1.25% (3/3/20)
- Emergency rate cut: -1ppt to 0-0.25% (3/15/20)
- \blacksquare \$700bn in large-scale asset purchases (3/15/20)
- Open-ended large-scale asset purchases (3/23/20)

Lowering short- and long-term interest rates:

- Emergency rate cut: -0.5ppt to 1-1.25% (3/3/20)
- Emergency rate cut: -1ppt to 0-0.25% (3/15/20)
- \$700bn in large-scale asset purchases (3/15/20)
- Open-ended large-scale asset purchases (3/23/20)

Lender of last resort (3/17/20, 3/18/20):

Numerous liquidity facilities, collateralized lending programs

Lowering short- and long-term interest rates:

- Emergency rate cut: -0.5ppt to 1-1.25% (3/3/20)
- Emergency rate cut: -1ppt to 0-0.25% (3/15/20)
- \$700bn in large-scale asset purchases (3/15/20)
- Open-ended large-scale asset purchases (3/23/20)

Lender of last resort (3/17/20, 3/18/20):

Numerous liquidity facilities, collateralized lending programs

Investor of last resort (4/9/20):

- Buying up to \$600bn in bank loans to businesses
- Up to \$500bn in municipal debt from state/local govt
- Up to \$750bn in corporate bonds

1. Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act(3/6/20)

 \blacksquare \$8.3bn (0.04% GDP): R&D for vaccines/testing/treatment, CDC

1. Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act(3/6/20)

- \$8.3bn (0.04% GDP): R&D for vaccines/testing/treatment, CDC
- 2. Families First Coronavirus Response Act $\left(3/18/20\right)$
 - \$192bn (0.9% GDP): paid sick/medical leave, increased Medicaid financing, food assistance, funding for COVID testing/care...

1. Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act(3/6/20)

- \$8.3bn (0.04% GDP): R&D for vaccines/testing/treatment, CDC
- 2. Families First Coronavirus Response Act $\left(3/18/20\right)$
 - \$192bn (0.9% GDP): paid sick/medical leave, increased Medicaid financing, food assistance, funding for COVID testing/care...
- 3. Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act $\left(3/27/20\right)$
 - \$2.3tn (10.6% GDP): lifelines to households (checks, Pandemic Unemployment Assistance), businesses (Paycheck Protection Program, grants, loans, tax write-offs), state/municipal/tribal governments (grants), hospitals and health agencies (funding)

1. Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act(3/6/20)

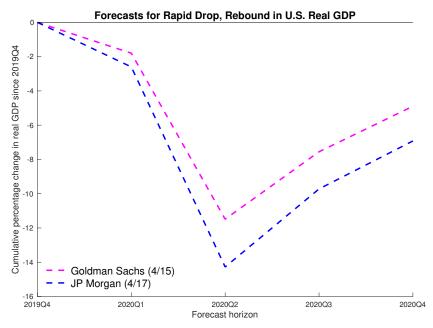
- \$8.3bn (0.04% GDP): R&D for vaccines/testing/treatment, CDC
- 2. Families First Coronavirus Response Act $\left(3/18/20\right)$
 - \$192bn (0.9% GDP): paid sick/medical leave, increased Medicaid financing, food assistance, funding for COVID testing/care...
- 3. Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act $\left(3/27/20\right)$
 - \$2.3tn (10.6% GDP): lifelines to households (checks, Pandemic Unemployment Assistance), businesses (Paycheck Protection Program, grants, loans, tax write-offs), state/municipal/tribal governments (grants), hospitals and health agencies (funding)

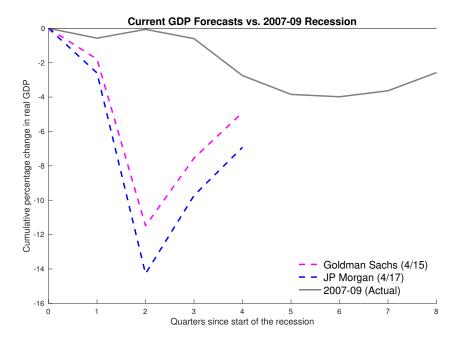
4, 5, ... TBD (?)

- \$484bn! (2.2% GDP): expansion of Paycheck Protection Program, hospital funding, widespread testing and tracing
- \$500bn? (2.3% GDP?): grants to state/municipal governments?

PROSPECTS FOR RECOVERY AND DOWNSIDE RISKS

To 'V' or Not to 'V'? The Drop in GDP





1. Prematurely trying to reopen economic activity,* cases spiking, and going back to square one (happening?)

1. Prematurely trying to reopen economic activity,* cases spiking, and going back to square one (happening?)

*A call for public health experts, not politicians or economists

2. State and local budget cuts (happening)

1. Prematurely trying to reopen economic activity,* cases spiking, and going back to square one (happening?)

- 2. State and local budget cuts (happening)
- 3. Waves of small business failures, related jobs disappearing

1. Prematurely trying to reopen economic activity,* cases spiking, and going back to square one (happening?)

- 2. State and local budget cuts (happening)
- 3. Waves of small business failures, related jobs disappearing
- 4. Financial woes from rising loan delinquencies, defaults

1. Prematurely trying to reopen economic activity,* cases spiking, and going back to square one (happening?)

- 2. State and local budget cuts (happening)
- 3. Waves of small business failures, related jobs disappearing
- 4. Financial woes from rising loan delinquencies, defaults
- 5. Federal lifelines severed b/c concerns about rising debt

CONCLUSION

1. We're choosing to induce a recession to save lives, hospitals

1. We're choosing to induce a recession to save lives, hospitals

 \rightarrow Nothing about 2007-09 was voluntary or productive

 \rightarrow Contain public health crisis, then we can restart the economy

1. We're choosing to induce a recession to save lives, hospitals

 \rightarrow Nothing about 2007-09 was voluntary or productive

- \rightarrow Contain public health crisis, then we can restart the economy
- 2. Comparisons w/ Great Depression are misleading, misplaced

1. We're choosing to induce a recession to save lives, hospitals

 \rightarrow Nothing about 2007-09 was voluntary or productive

- \rightarrow Contain public health crisis, then we can restart the economy
- 2. Comparisons w/ Great Depression are misleading, misplaced
- 3. Fed's learning curve, recent experience fighting 2007-09 crisis

1. We're choosing to induce a recession to save lives, hospitals

 \rightarrow Nothing about 2007-09 was voluntary or productive

- \rightarrow Contain public health crisis, then we can restart the economy
- 2. Comparisons w/ Great Depression are misleading, misplaced
- 3. Fed's learning curve, recent experience fighting 2007-09 crisis
- 4. Political stars aligned for better fiscal response than 2007-09

Wrapping Up...

Big thanks to my Macro Theory and seminar students!

Big thanks to my Macro Theory and seminar students!

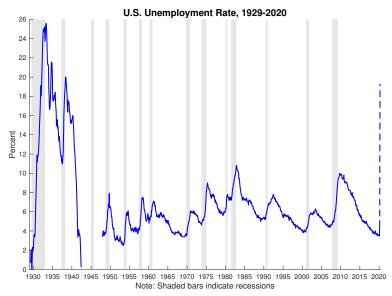
If you want to stay tuned: https://andrewjfieldhouse.com/blog/

Big thanks to my Macro Theory and seminar students!

If you want to stay tuned: https://andrewjfieldhouse.com/blog/

And I look forward to your questions...

Returning to Depression-era Unemployment Rates



Sources: National Bureau of Economic Research, Bureau of Labor Statistics