

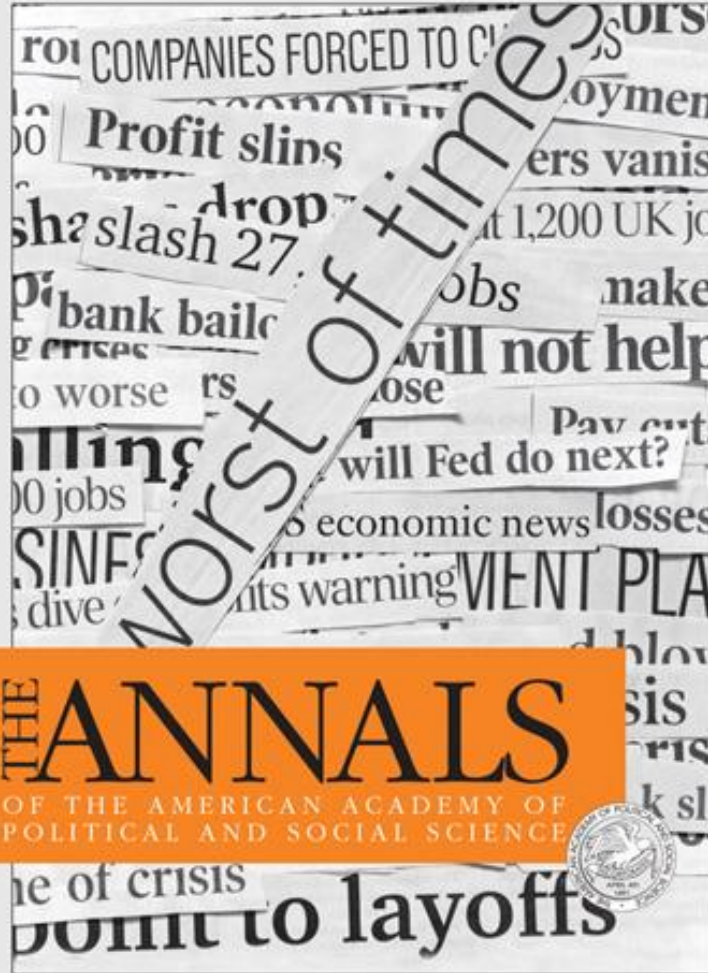
The Effects of the Great Recession

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Special Editor: Sheldon Danziger



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Key Points

- Great Recession was longer and deeper than expected
- Stimulus (American Recovery & Reinvestment Act), actions by the Fed & other policies prevented another “Great Depression” and reduced poverty and unemployment
- Austerity policies contribute to high poverty and unemployment rates

Alan Blinder on Policy Paradox

- Too little public intervention contributed to collapse
- Too little stimulus slowed recovery
- TARP & other Federal reserve policies were a success
- These successes triggered a backlash against activist monetary and fiscal policies

American Reinvestment & Recovery Act

- Economically Successful, but too small in retrospect
- Kept poverty & unemployment from being higher. The counterfactual—“it would have been much worse without it.” But, “people see what is, what might not have been
- Poorly explained by the administration
- Misunderstood by the public

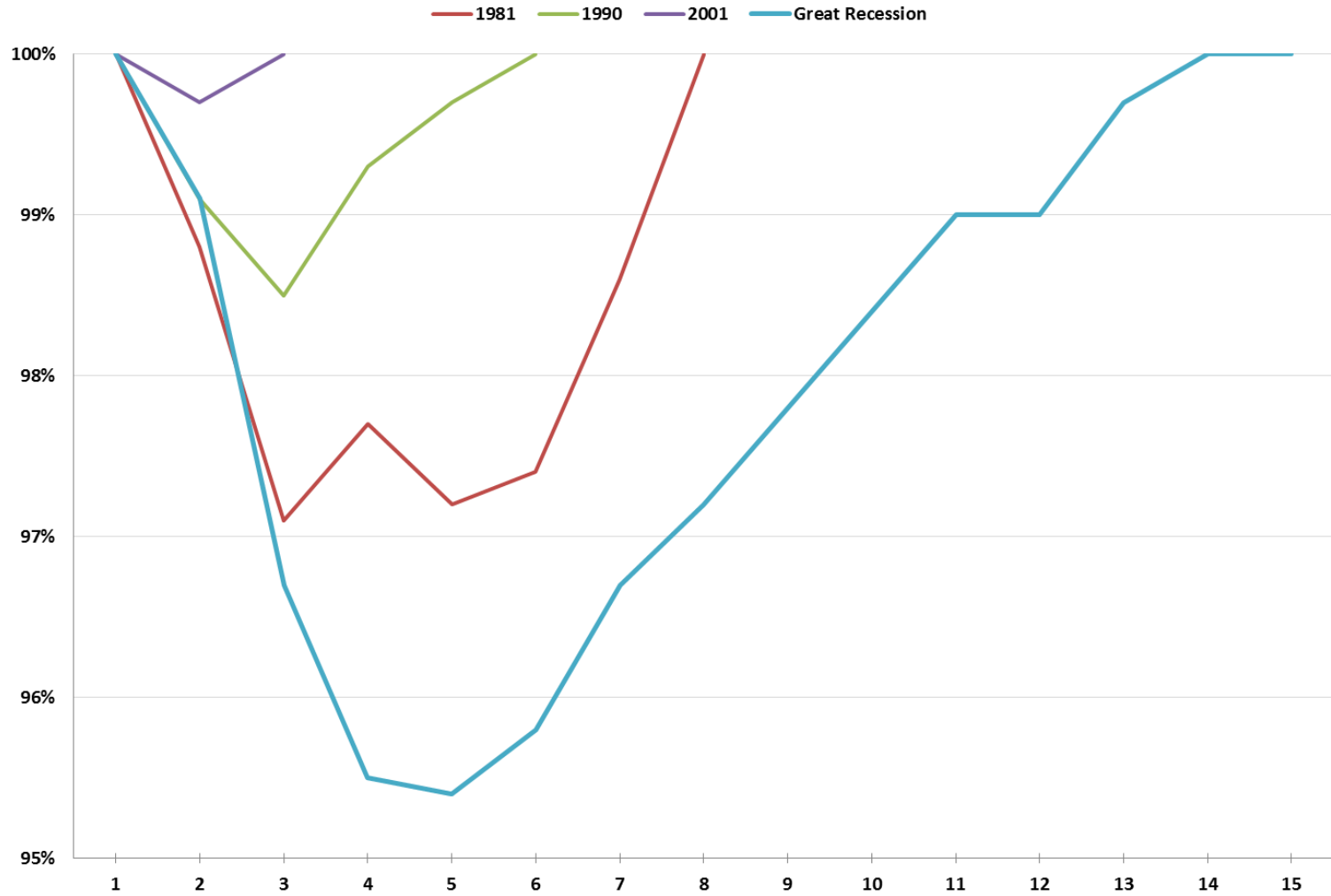
Federal Government Actions

- Prevented failure of major financial institutions
- Stimulated consumer spending
- Provided funds to state & local governments to keep them from laying off even more workers
- Protected incomes & health insurance of laid-off workers

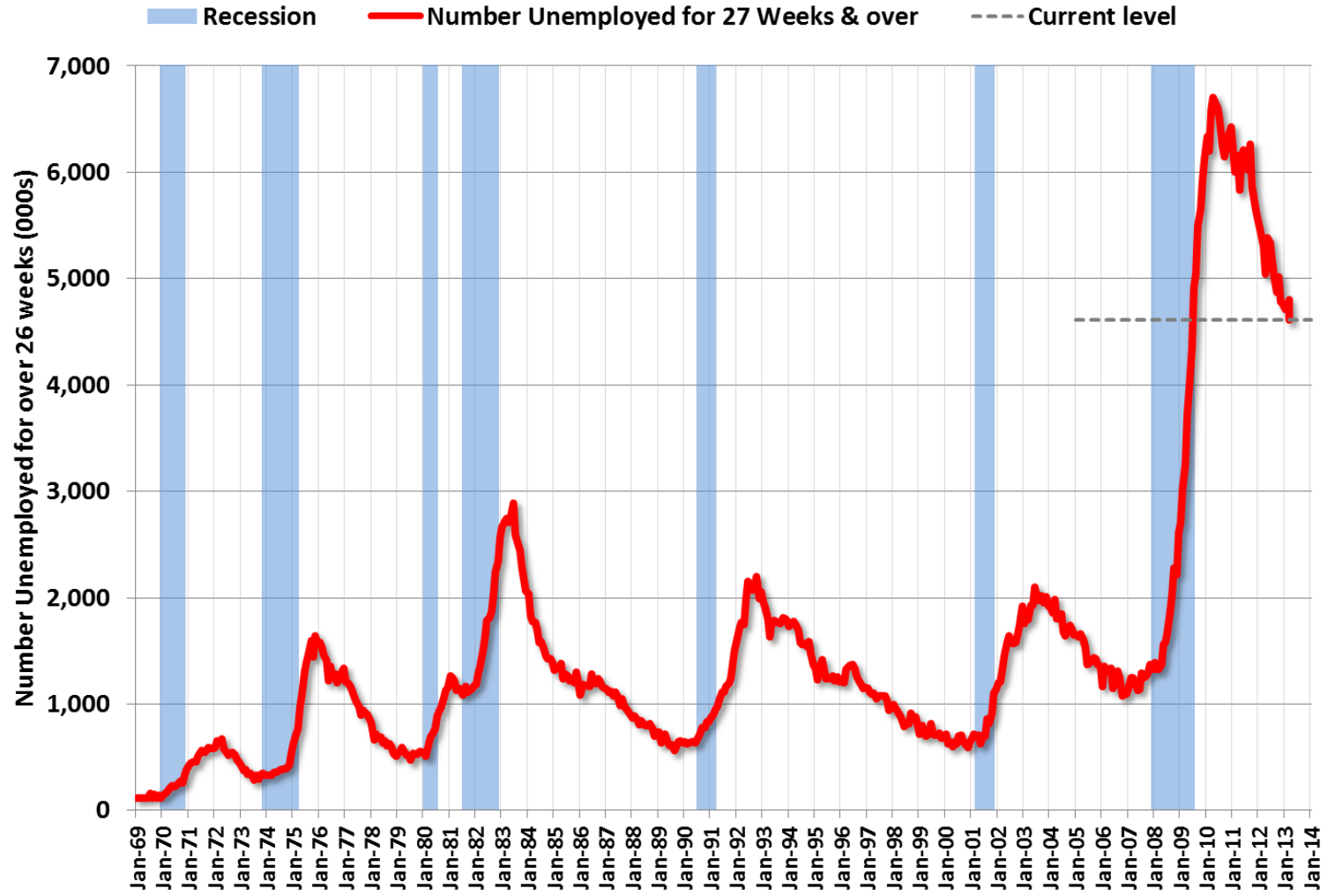
Robert Hall on Fiscal Stimulus

- Federal spending was offset by state and local spending reductions—“a greater effort...would have served the purpose”
- Balanced budgets of state & local governments made situation worse
- Federal benefits offset a substantial part of decline in personal income; raising UI benefits generates more consumption than a general tax cut

Ratio of GDP to GDP before Recessions

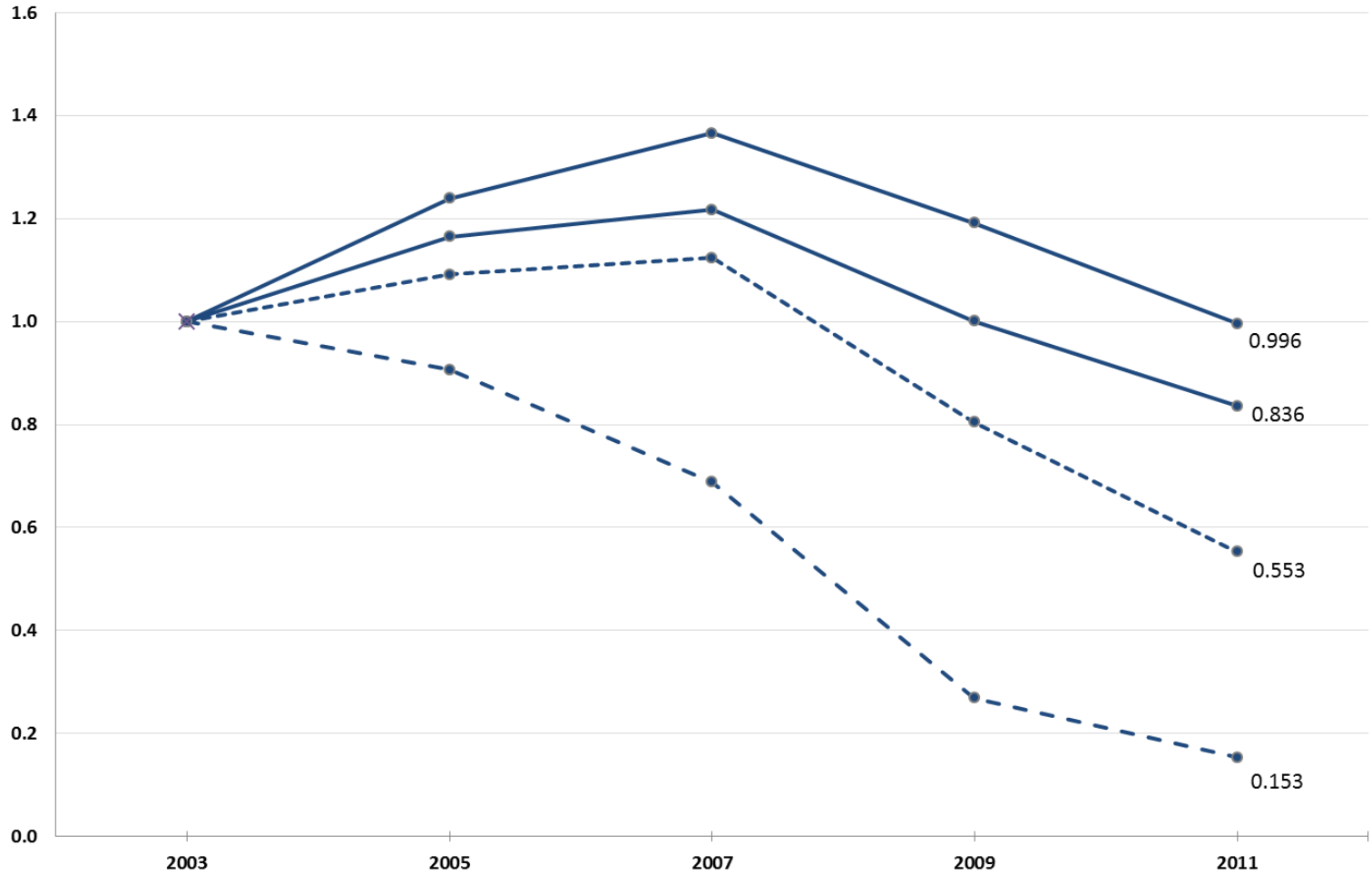


Unemployed for Over 26 Weeks



Total Net Worth Relative to 2003, PSID

—●— 95th —●— 75th - -●- - 50th - -●- - 25th



Real Value of the Maximum Pell Grant by Year

