# Lecture 9 Fiscal Policy

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- 1 What Is Fiscal Policy
- 2 Budget Deficit and National Debt
- 3 Short-Run Fiscal Policy and Economic Activity
- 4 Fiscal Multipliers and Crowding Out
- **5** Long-Run Fiscal Policy and Economic Growth

# What Is Fiscal Policy?

#### Government budget constraint

$$\underbrace{B_t - B_{t-1}}_{\text{deficits in year }t} = \underbrace{rB_{t-1}}_{\text{interest payments}} + \underbrace{G_t - T_t}_{\text{primary deficit}}$$

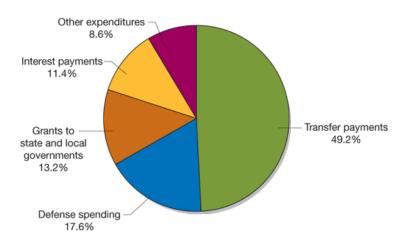
$$\Rightarrow B_t = (1+r)B_{t-1} + G_t - T_t$$

- Some remarks
  - ▶ deficit (flow,  $B_t B_{t-1}$ ) v.s. debt (stock,  $B_t$ )
  - evolution of debt-to-GDP ratio

$$\underbrace{\frac{B_t}{Y_t} - \frac{B_{t-1}}{Y_{t-1}}}_{\text{change in debt ratio}} = (r - g) \underbrace{\frac{B_{t-1}}{Y_{t-1}}}_{\text{initial debt ratio}} + \underbrace{\frac{G_t - T_t}{Y_t}}_{\text{primary deficit ratio}}$$

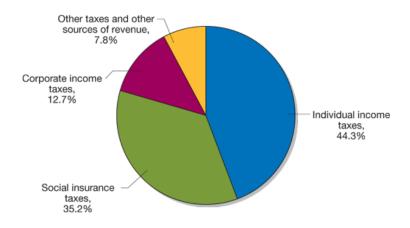
Fiscal policy (changes in  $(G_t, T_t)$  to achieve macro objectives) v.s. automatic stabilizer

### Federal Government Expenditures, 2016



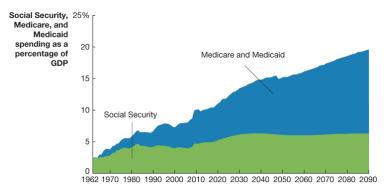
► Federal government purchases v.s. expenditures

### Federal Government Revenue, 2016



Social Security and Medicare programs funded by payroll taxes

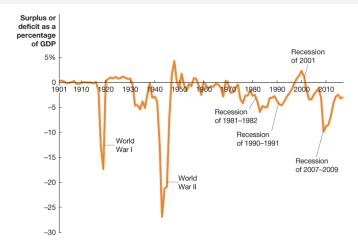
## Three Largest Transfer Programs



- ► Source: Congressional Budget Office (CBO)
- Social Security: payments to retired/disabled workers
- ▶ *Medicare*: health care coverage to people age 65+
- ► *Medicaid*: medical care to low-income people

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# Federal Budget Deficit



- ▶ Deficits rise during wartime and recessions (source: BEA)
- ► Actual deficit = cyclically adjusted (FP) + automatic stabilizer
- ► Should federal budget always be balanced?

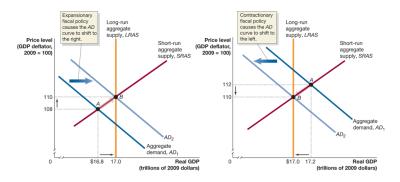
#### Federal Government Debt



- ► Total value of U.S. Treasury bonds (source: Bureau of Census)
- ▶ Budget deficit (surplus)  $\Rightarrow$  debt  $\uparrow$  ( $\downarrow$ )  $\Rightarrow$  crowding-out effect
- ► High debt hinders long-run economic growth

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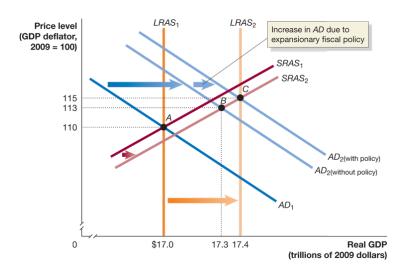
## Effects of Short-Run Fiscal Policy



- Expansionary (contractionary) fiscal policy, e.g., President Obama's stimulus package

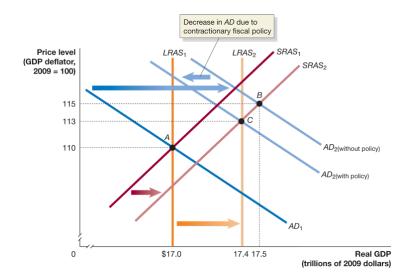
  - $i \uparrow (\downarrow) \Rightarrow$  crowding-out effect:  $C, I, NX \downarrow (\uparrow)$
- ► AD curve shifts to right (left)

## Effects of Short-Run Fiscal Policy (Cont'd)



Expansionary fiscal policy to fight recession

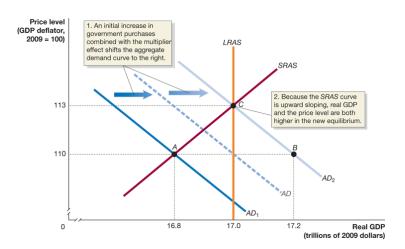
## Effects of Short-Run Fiscal Policy (Cont'd)



Contractionary fiscal policy to fight inflation

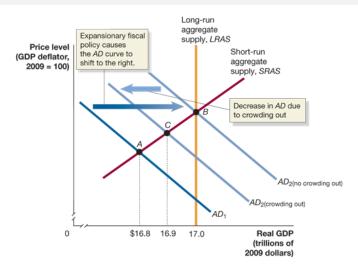
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# Fiscal Multipliers



- Given  $\Delta G = -\Delta T$  and constant P,  $\Delta Y/\Delta G > -\Delta Y/\Delta T$
- ► Rising price level partly offsets multiplier effect

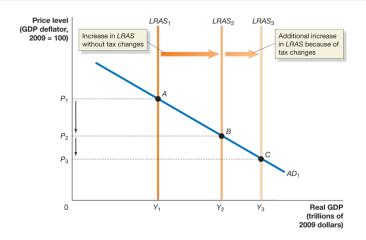
# Effects of Crowding Out



- ▶ Short-run partial v.s. long-run complete growding out

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### Effects of Long-Run Fiscal Policy



- ► Effects of tax reduction (or simplification), e.g., President Trump's tax reform:  $T \downarrow \Rightarrow N \uparrow$ ,  $S = I \uparrow$ ,  $K \uparrow \Rightarrow g_Y \uparrow$
- ► LRAS curve shifts to right

# Readings & Exercises

- Readings
  - ► HO: chapter 16
  - ► BJ: lecture 19 (supplementary)
- Exercises
  - ► HO: problem 1.5, 2.4, 2.5, 3.5, 4.6, D16.2
  - Derive evolution of debt-to-GDP ratio from government budget constraint and explain how to reduce it.