The Economic Impacts of COVID-19: Evidence from a New Public Database Built Using Private Sector Data

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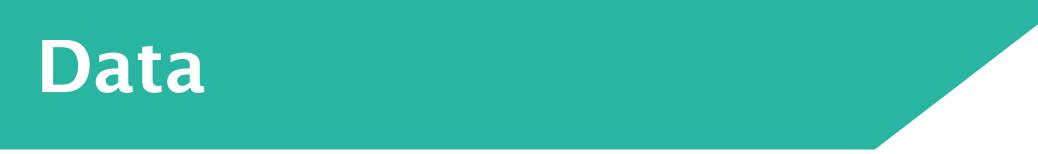




Measuring the Impacts of Macroeconomic Shocks and Policies

- How has COVID-19 affected economic activity?
- Since Kuznets (1941), macroeconomic policy decisions have been based on data from surveys of households and businesses
- These data provide vital aggregate information (GDP, unemployment rates), but have two limitations
 - 1. Available only at low frequencies, sometimes with significant lags
 - 2. Cannot be disaggregated to examine variation across areas or subgroups
- → We build a new publicly available database using transaction data from private companies to address these challenges and apply it to analyze the impacts of COVID-19





A New Public Database Built From Private Sector Data

Many papers used transaction data to analyze economic impacts of COVID crisis
[e.g., Alexander & Karger 2020, Baker et al. 2020, Bartik et al. 2020, Cajner et al. 2020, Chen et al. 2020, Chiou & Tucker 2020, Cox et al. 2020, Kurman et al. 2020, Kahn et al. 2020, Autor et al. 2020, Granja et al. 2020, Mongey et al. 2020, Carvalho et al. 2021]

- Here, we construct and analyze public statistics based on private sector data rather than directly analyzing confidential sources of microdata
 - Goal: transparency and reproducibility of findings [Miguel et al 2014, Christensen and Miguel 2018]
 - Challenge: constructing public statistics that are sufficiently granular for research yet sufficiently aggregated and masked to protect privacy
 - Demonstrate how data from private companies can be combined to produce publicly available statistics available in real time to support diagnostic analyses and policy decisions

Data Partners

Consumer Spending

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Small Business Revenues

WOMPLY

Employment

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Job Postings

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Education

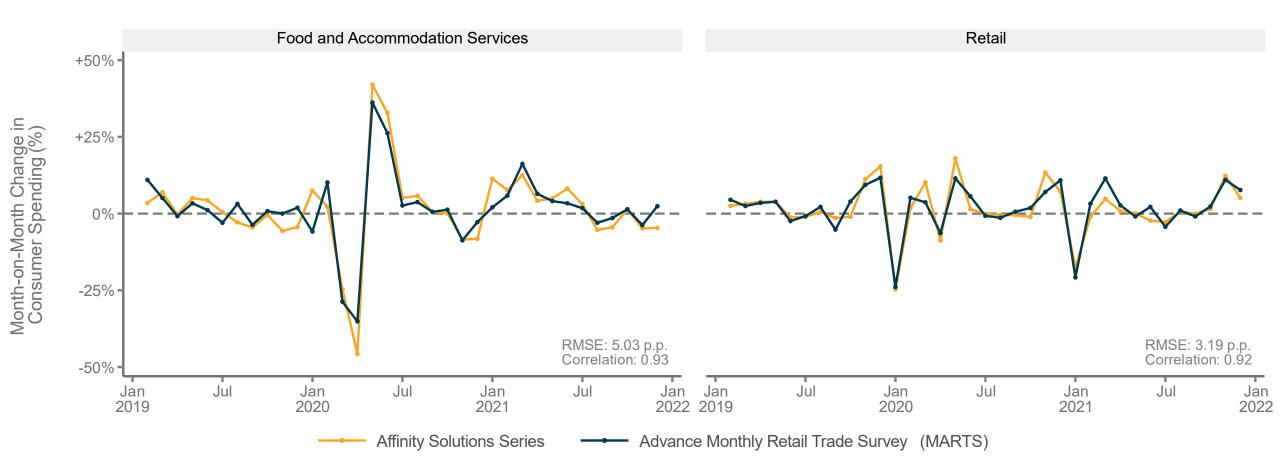
Constructing Publicly Available Economic Indices Based on Private-Sector Data

- Starting from raw data, construct series suitable for economic analysis as follows:
 - **1. Clean** series to remove artifacts that arise in transaction data
 - 2. Smooth seasonal fluctuations using data from 2019
 - **3. Protect privacy**: index to January 2020 values, exclude small cells, combine data from multiple companies
 - 4. Benchmark to national statistics to characterize group each dataset represents to mitigate bias from non-representative selection

 Posting resulting data publicly for free download and visualization on a weekly basis at www.tracktherecovery.org

Consumer Spending: National Accounts vs. Credit/Debit Card Data

Retail and Food Services in Affinity Solutions vs. Monthly Retail Trade Survey



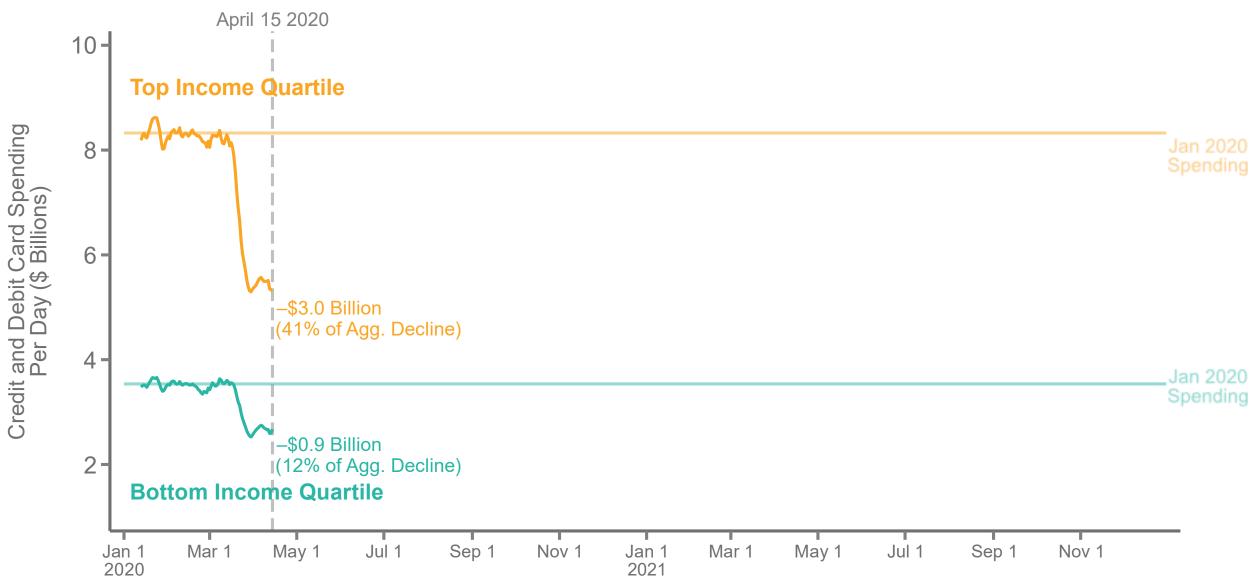


Impacts of COVID-19

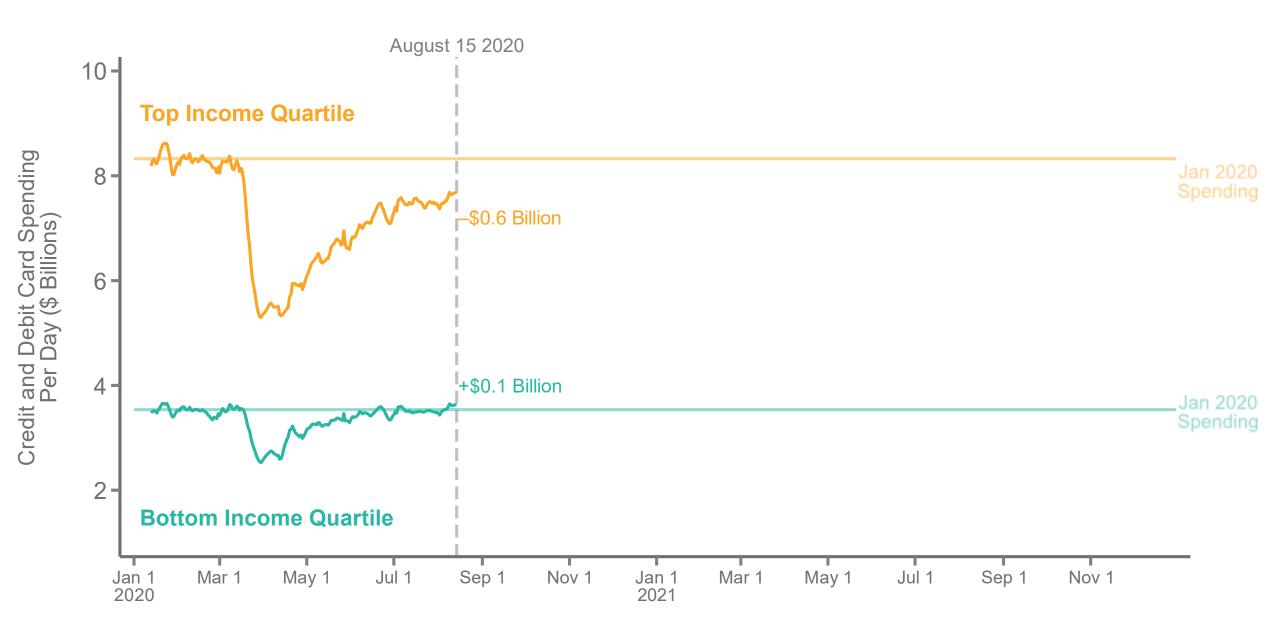


Spending

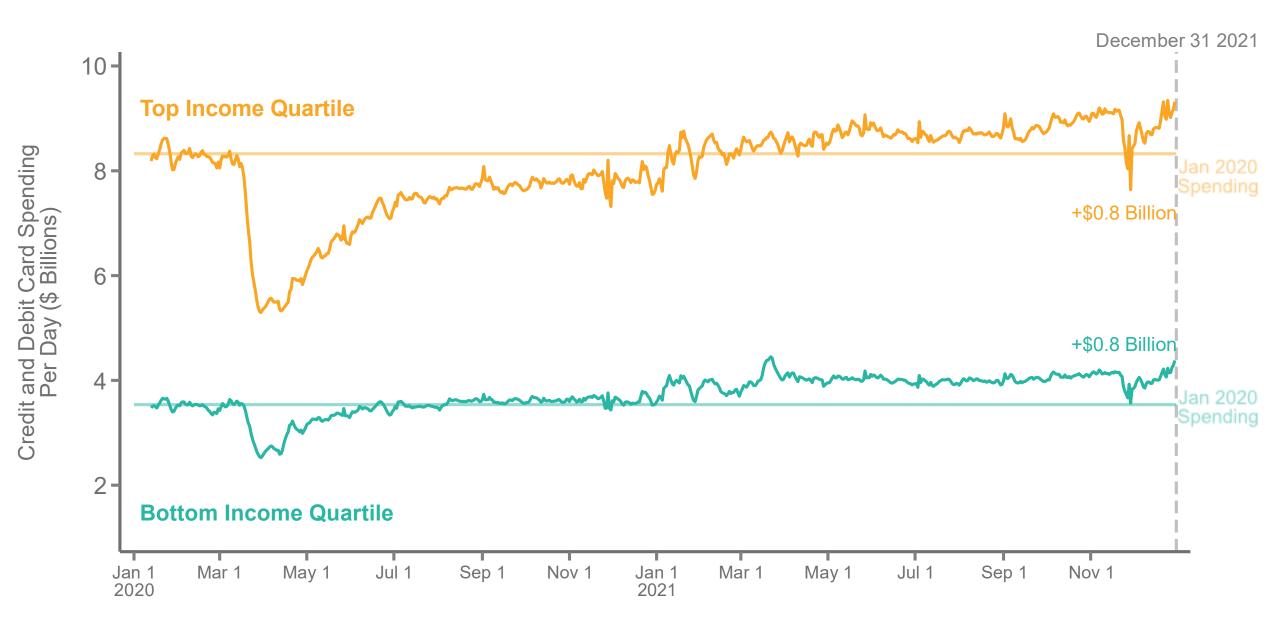
Consumer Spending by Income Quartile



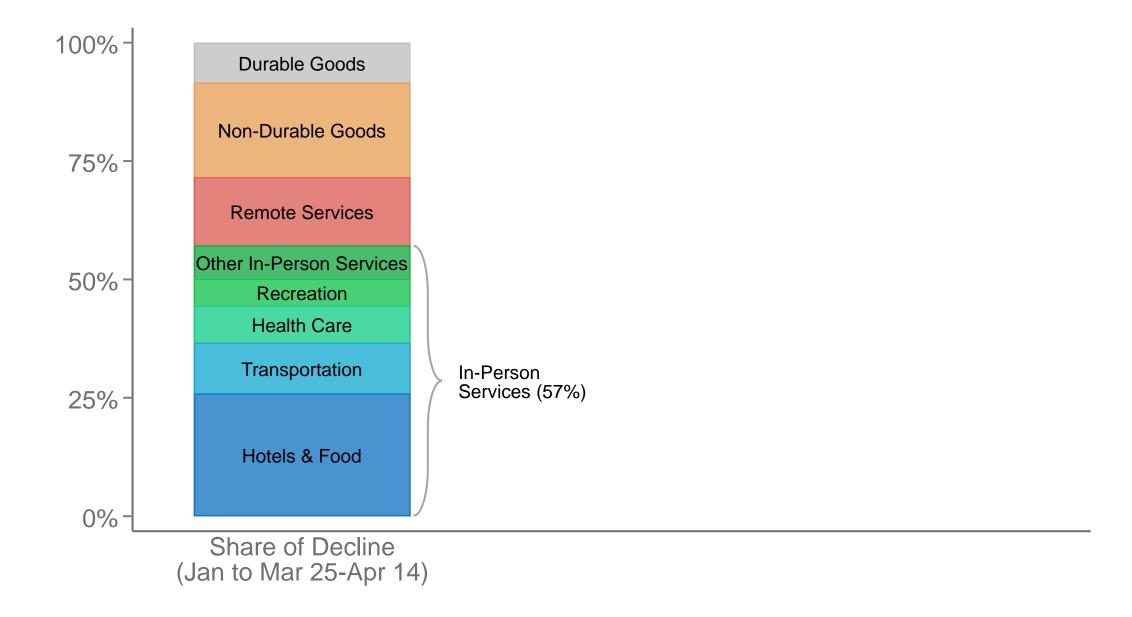
Consumer Spending by Income Quartile



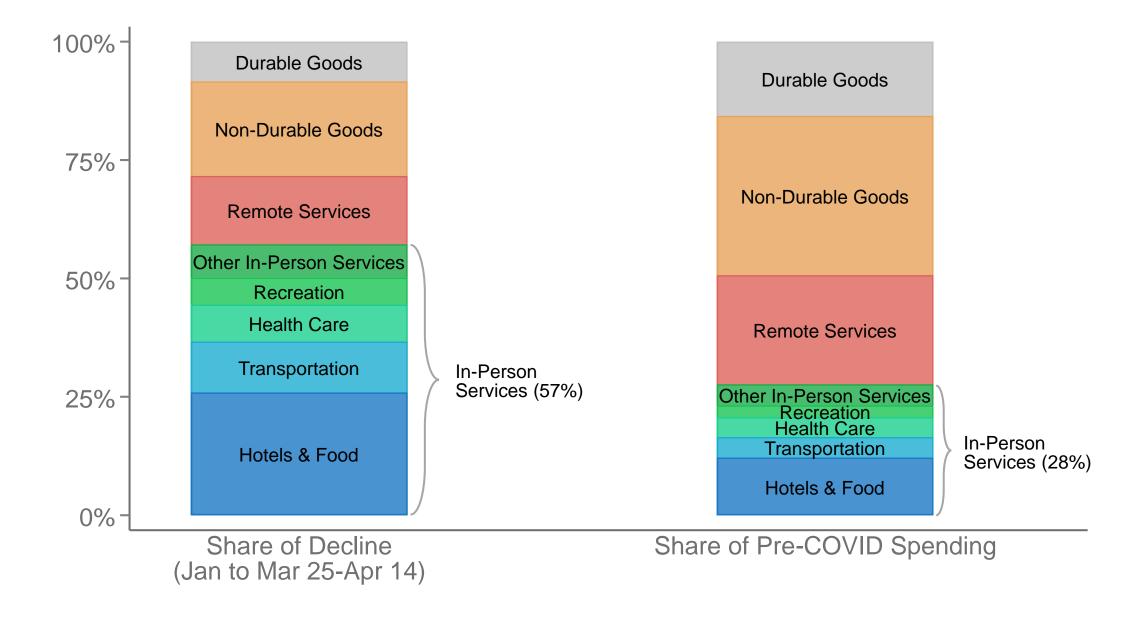
Consumer Spending by Income Quartile



Change in Consumer Spending by Sector



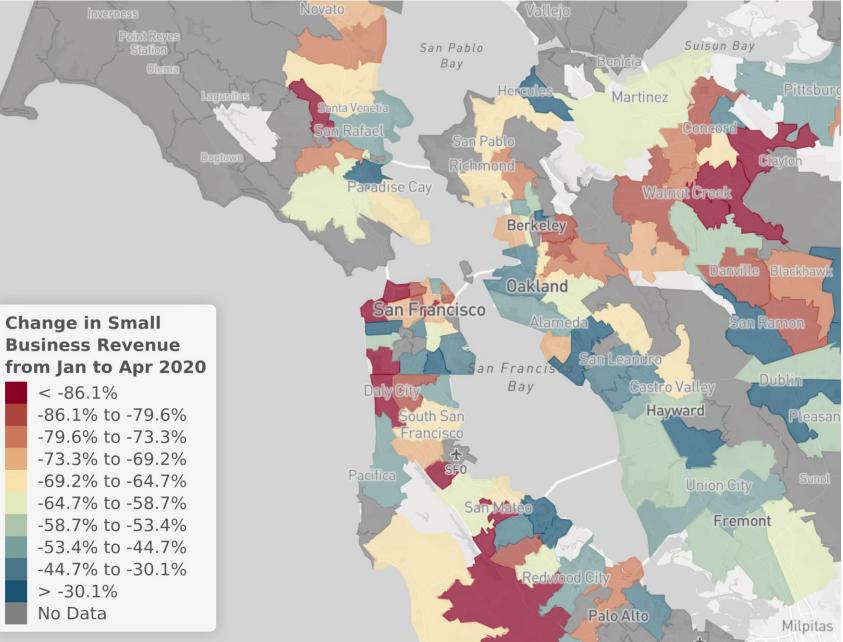
Change in Consumer Spending by Sector





Business Revenues

Changes in Small Business Revenues from January to April by ZIP Code San Francisco



Changes in Small Business Revenues vs. Rent, by ZIP Code From January to April 2020

Change in Small Business Revenue Relative to January



Changes in Low-Skill Job Postings vs. Rent, by County From January to July 2020

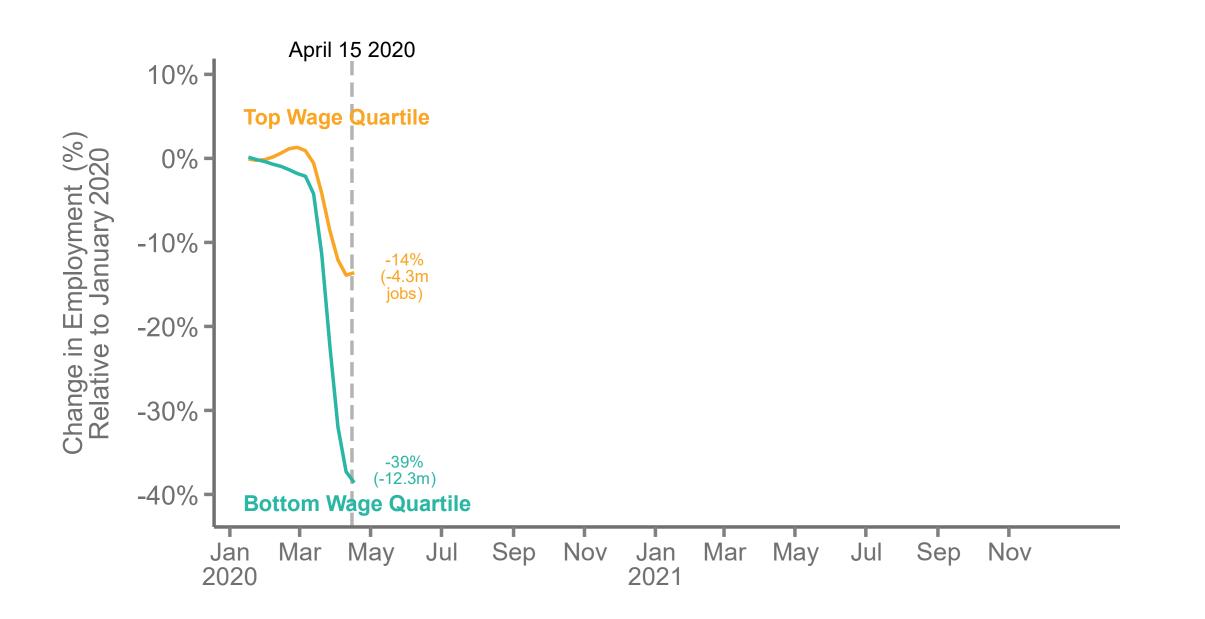
Change in Low-Skill Job Postings Relative to January





Employment

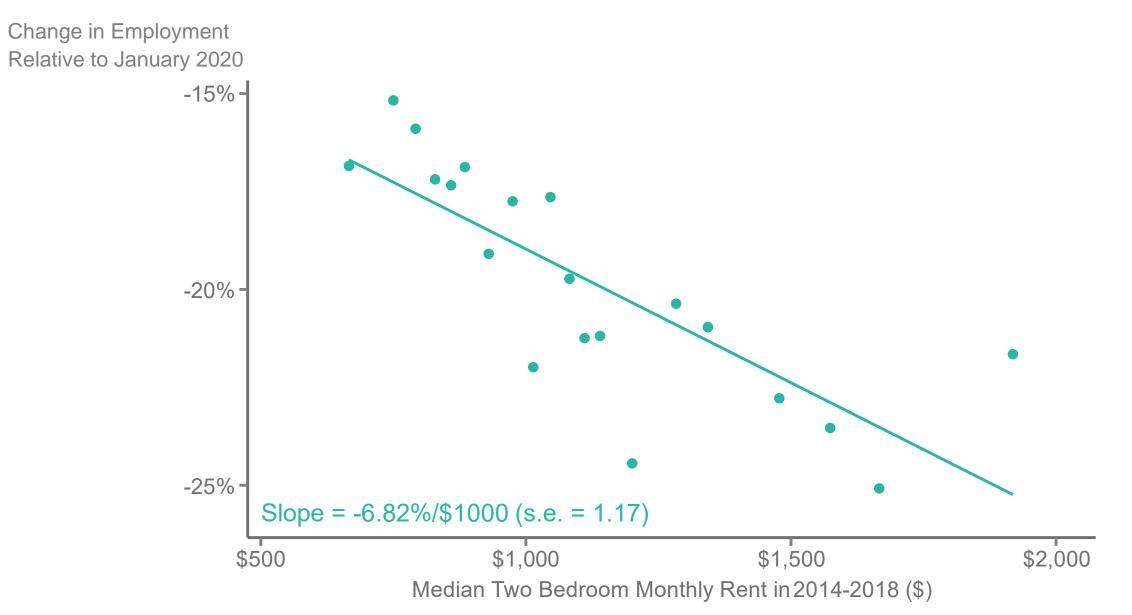
Employment Changes by Wage Quartile



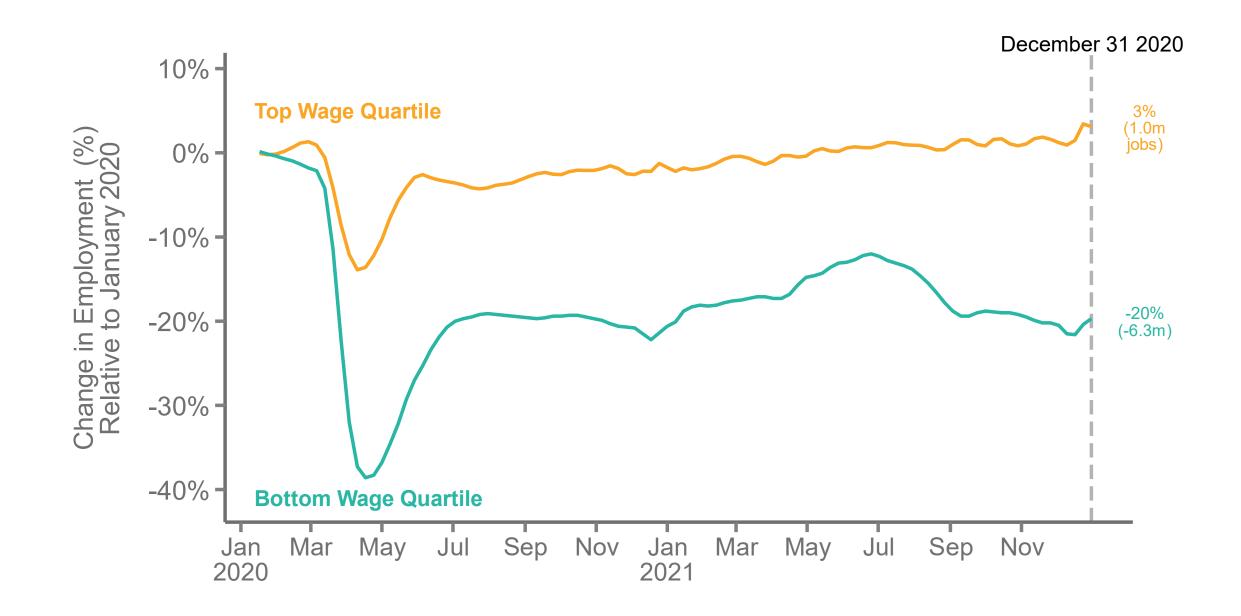
Employment Changes by Wage Quartile



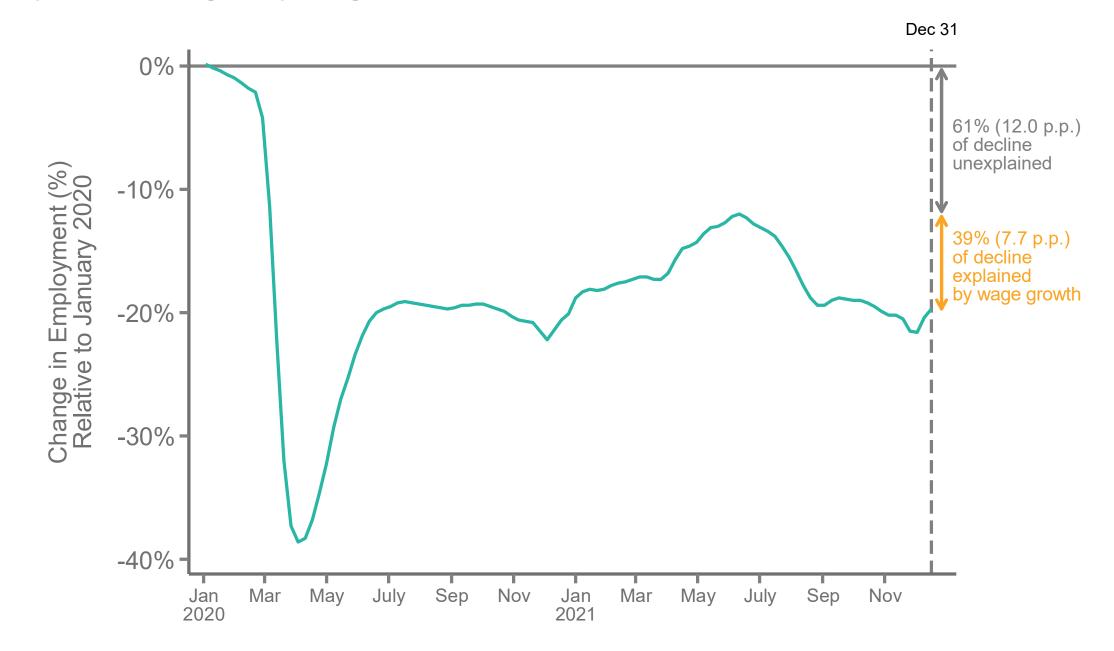
Changes in Bottom-Wage-Quartile Employment vs. Rent, by County From January to July 2020



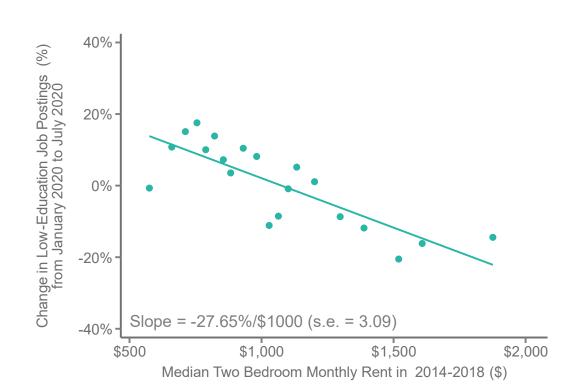
Employment Changes by Wage Quartile



Employment Changes by Wage Quartile

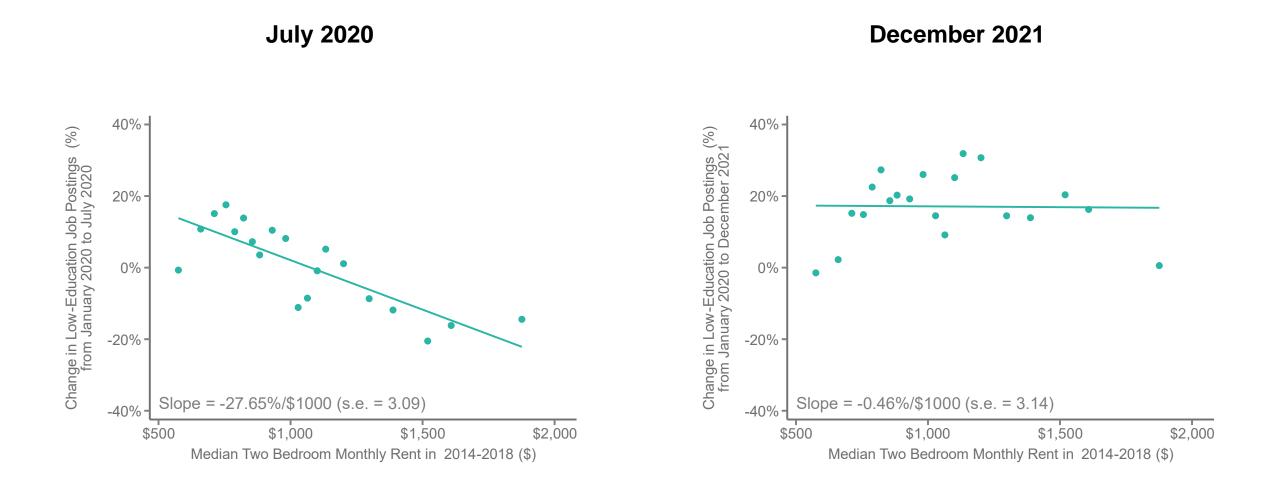


Changes in Low-Skill Job Postings vs. Rent, by County

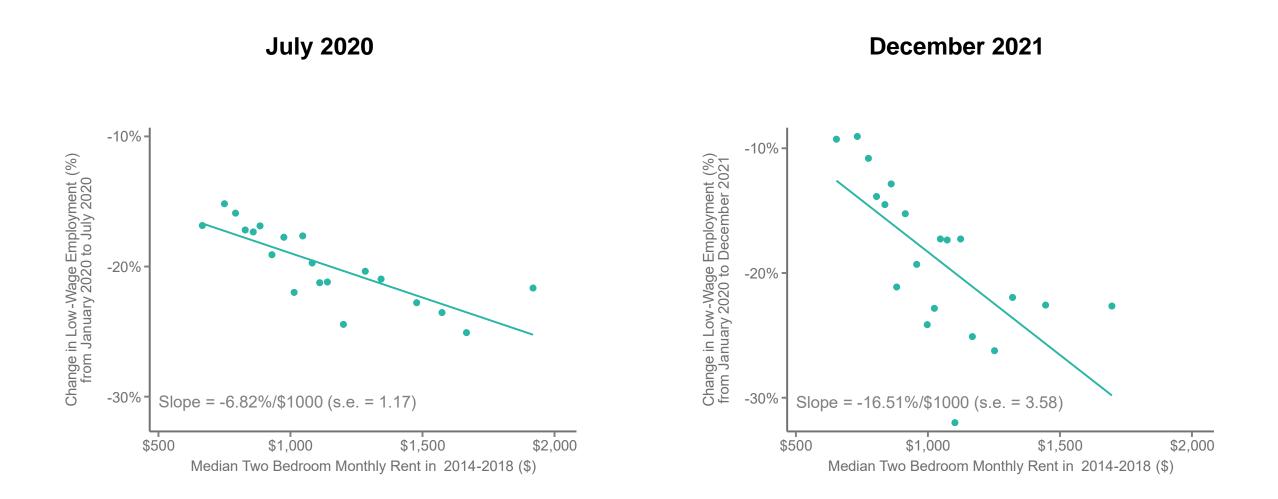


July 2020

Changes in Low-Skill Job Postings vs. Rent, by County



Changes in Bottom-Wage-Quartile Employment vs. Rent, by County



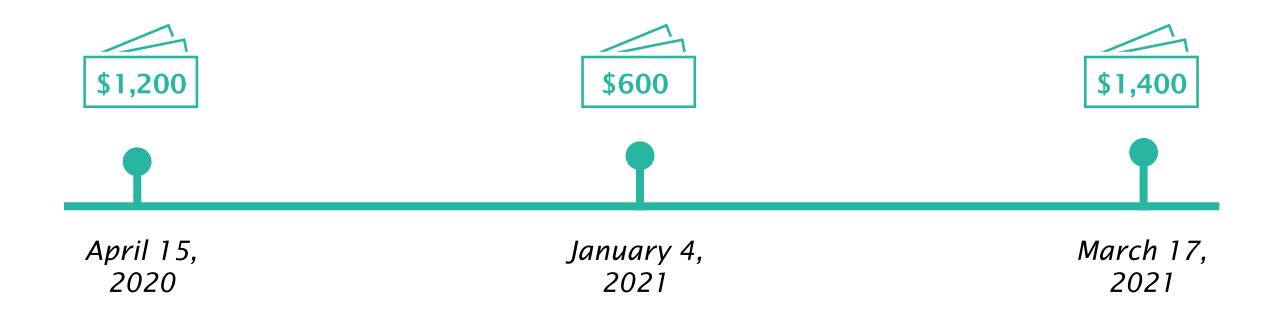


Impacts of Stimulus Policies

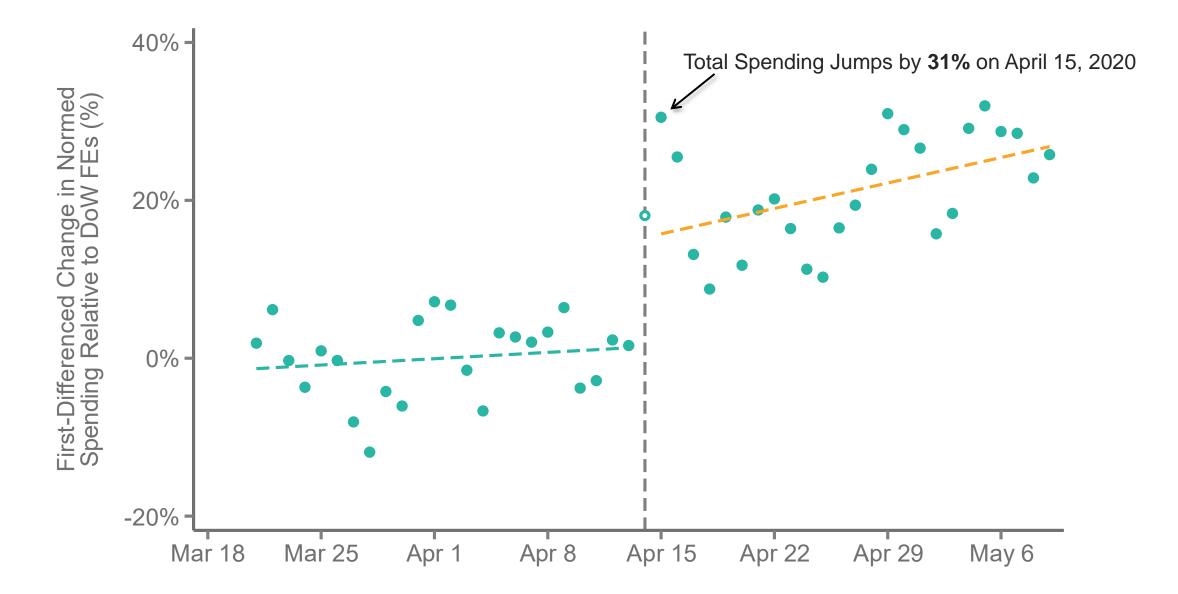
Evaluating the Impacts of Government Policies

- Were government policies effective in stemming the chain of events we have documented?
- Illustrate how new data can help us evaluate impacts of government policies nearly in real time by focusing on impacts of stimulus payments made to households

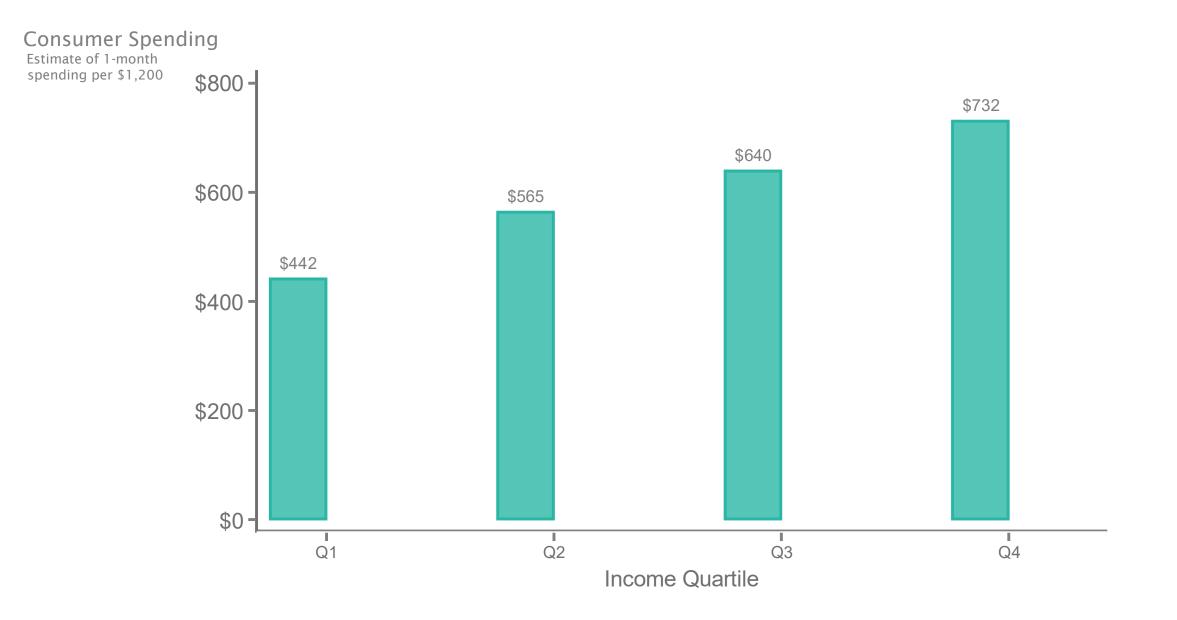
Three Rounds of Stimulus Payments to Households During the COVID-19 Pandemic



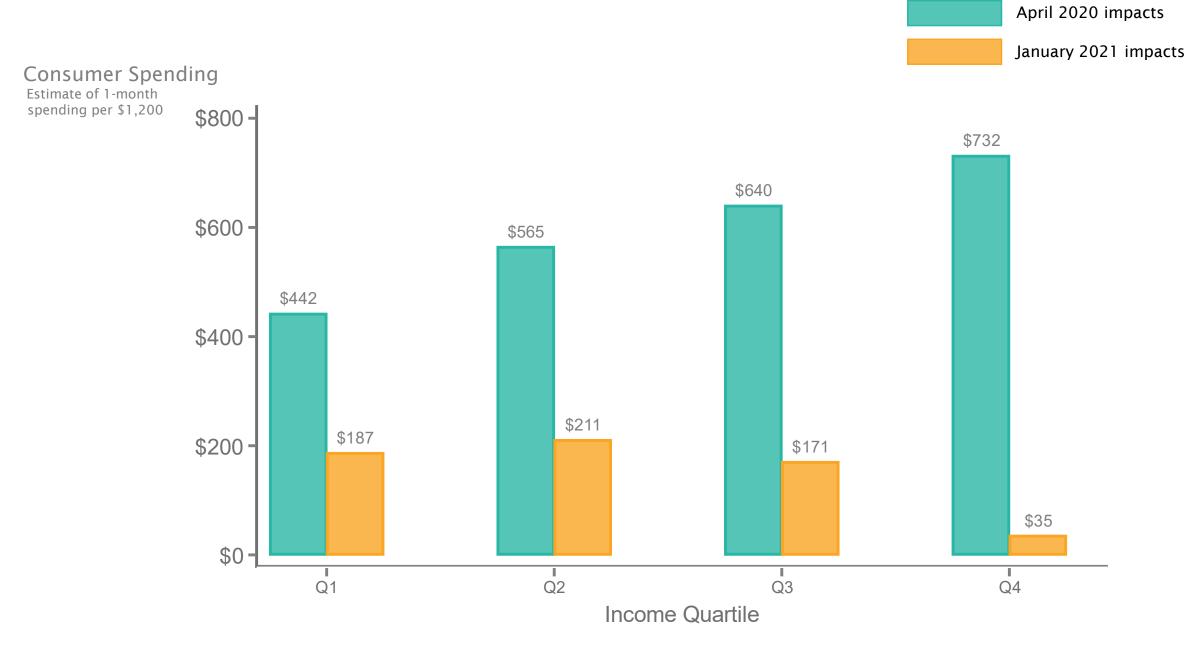
Impact of First Stimulus Payments on Consumer Spending in April 2020 Bottom Income Quartile Households



Effect of the COVID Stimulus Bills on Spending, by Income Group



Effect of the COVID Stimulus Bills on Spending, by Income Group

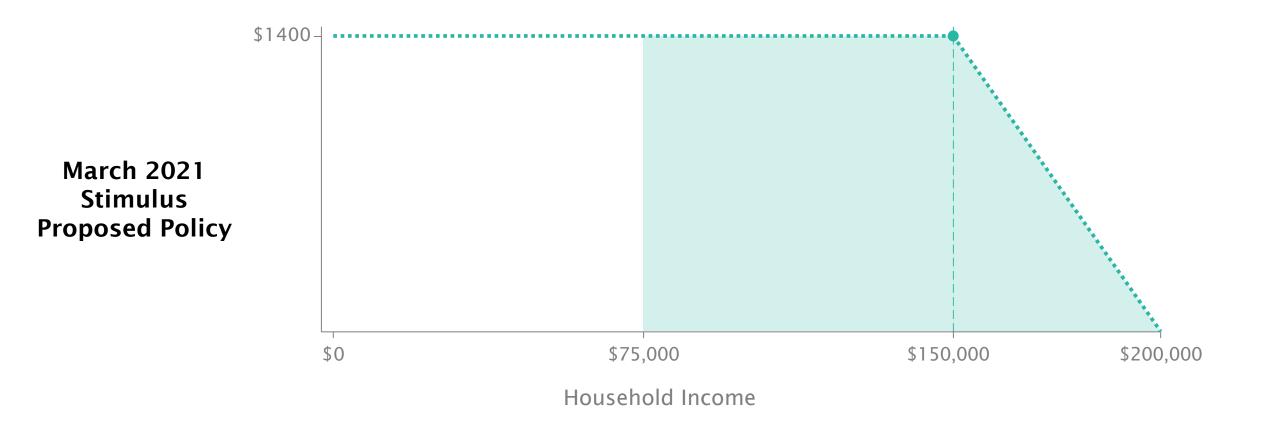


The Washington Post January 26, 2021 Cutting off stimulus checks to Americans earning over \$75,000 could be wise, new data suggests February 1, 2021 Biden is debating another round of \$1,400 stimulus payments. Some in Congress have president to target aid to lower-income families only The New York Times Live Updates: 10 Republicans Outline Smaller Stimulus Proposal **Before Meeting With Biden** The Washington Post January 28, 2021

Opinion: It's not progressive to give money to the rich

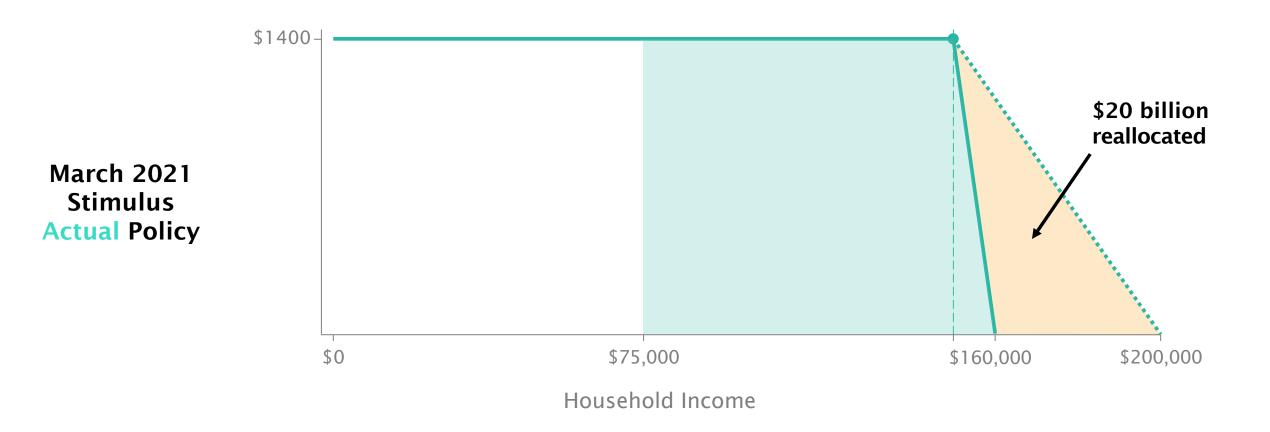
Stimulus Payments by Income Level

Couple with No Children

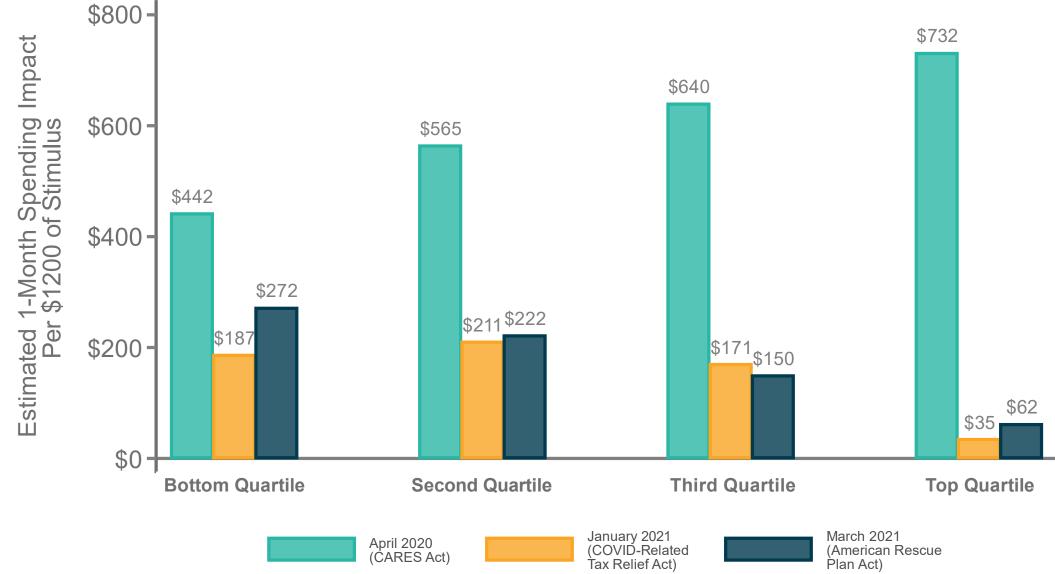


Stimulus Payments by Income Level

Couple with No Children



Effect of the COVID Stimulus Bills on Spending (per \$1,200 check), by Income Group

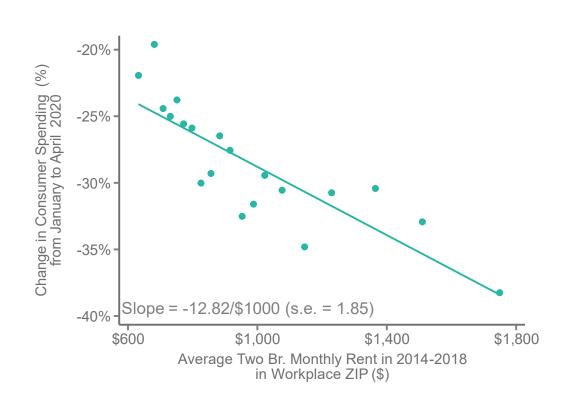


Tax Relief Act)

Evaluating the Impacts of Government Policies

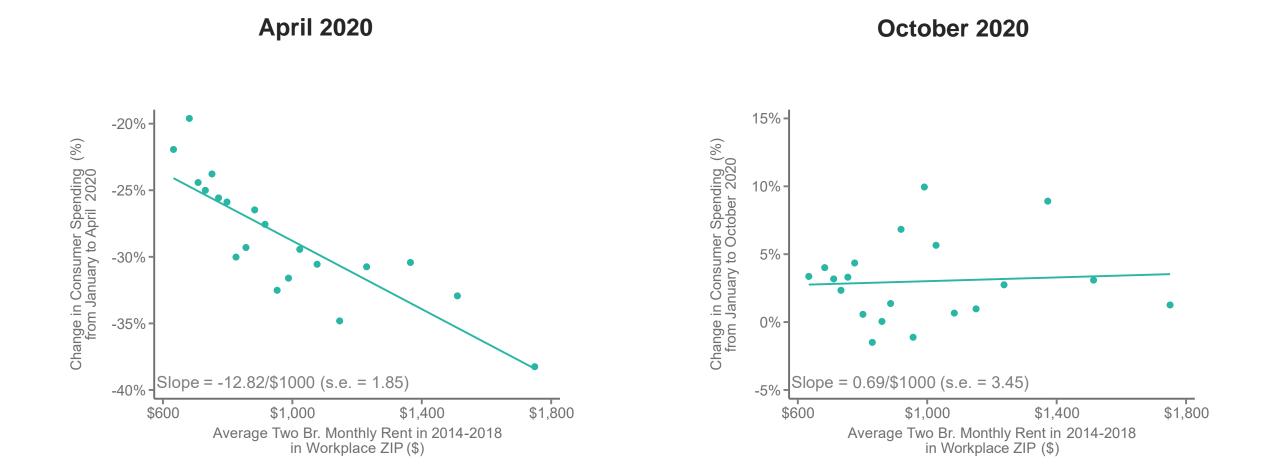
- Publicly available data released here have been used to evaluate many other stabilization policies
 - UI expansions [Casado et al. 2020, Coombs et al. 2022]
 - Paycheck Protection Program [Granja et al. 2020]
 - Eviction moratoria [An et al. 2021]
- Were these policies effective in stemming the downward spiral in economic activity?

Changes in Bottom-Income-Quartile Spending vs. Workplace Rent, by ZIP Code

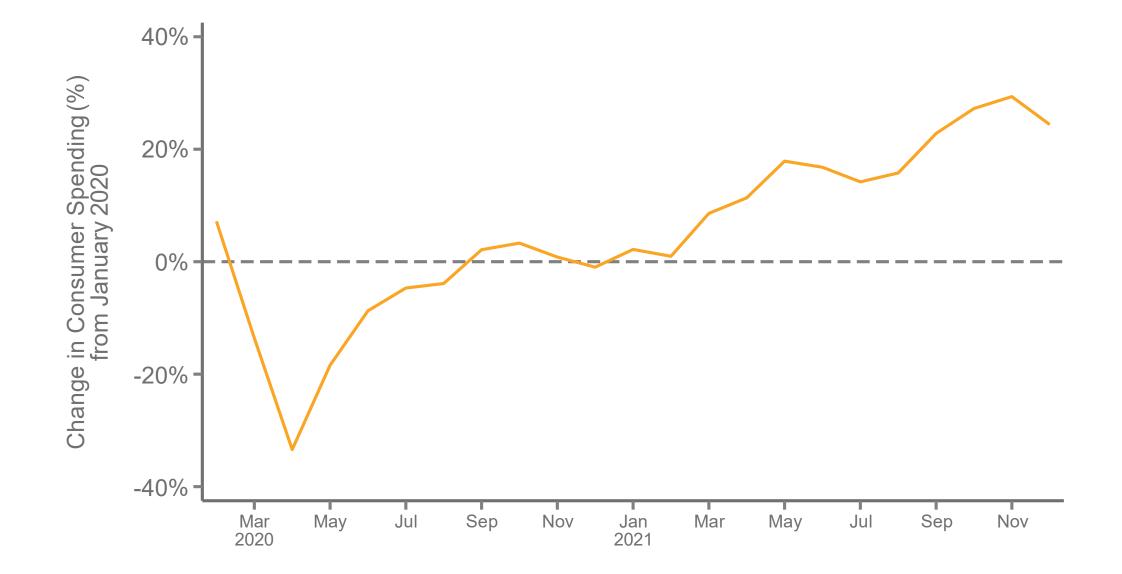


April 2020

Changes in Bottom-Income-Quartile Spending vs. Workplace Rent, by ZIP Code



Evolution of Bottom-Income-Quartile Spending in High-Rent ZIP codes





Conclusion and Next Steps

Conclusions

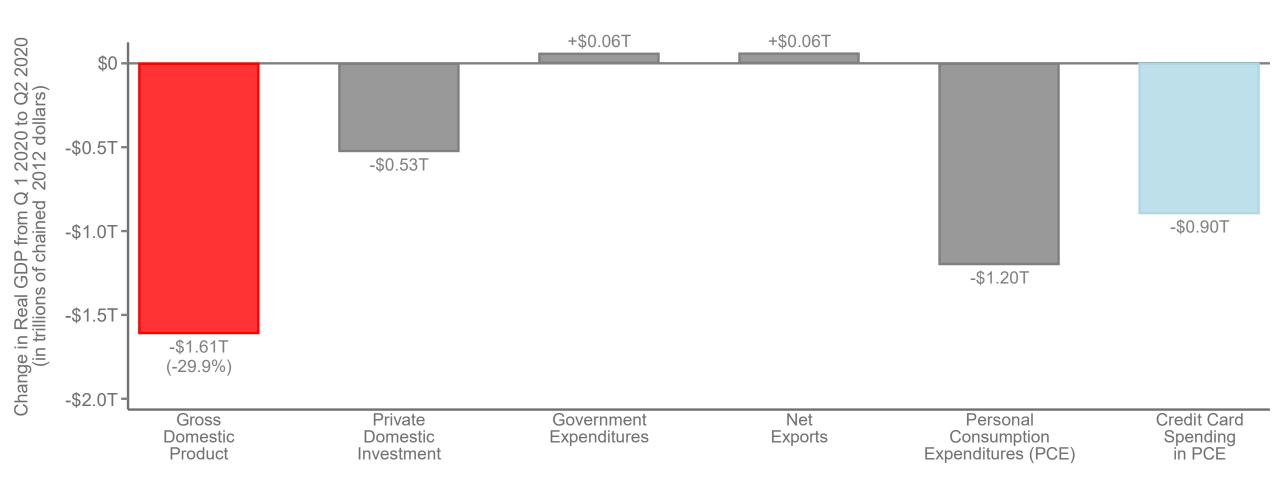
- 1. Fiscal policies can be helpful in limiting **secondary declines** in consumer spending that arise from loss of income when workers lose their jobs
- 2. But fiscal policy itself does not have the capacity to restore full employment when root cause of reduction in spending is health concerns [Guerrieri et al. 2020]
 - Full economic recovery requires addressing health concerns themselves
- 3. Furthermore, even after health concerns have abated, changes in labor supply among those who have lost their jobs may lead to **persistent employment reductions**

Looking Forward: A New Way to Measure Economic Activity

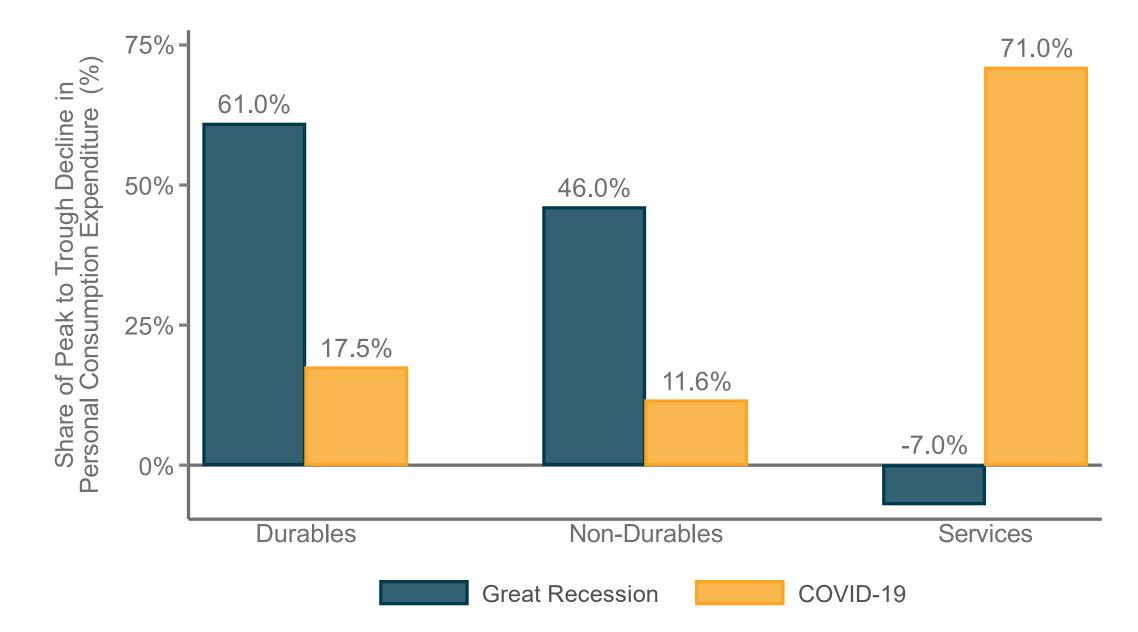
- 1. Big data can help us design a new system of real time national accounts that can be useful for diagnosing issues in the economy
 - Currently collaborating with U.S. govt. agencies to construct a more permanent system of granular, high frequency national accounts, building on prototype constructed here
- 2. Big data can also open new pathways for macro policy: fine tuning based on state of the economy and observed policy impacts
 - Can link between local spending levels and employment shocks tell us when fiscal policies are adequate?
 - Can real-time data be used to monitor where hysteresis is emerging in the labor market and target job retraining programs accordingly?

Supplementary Appendix

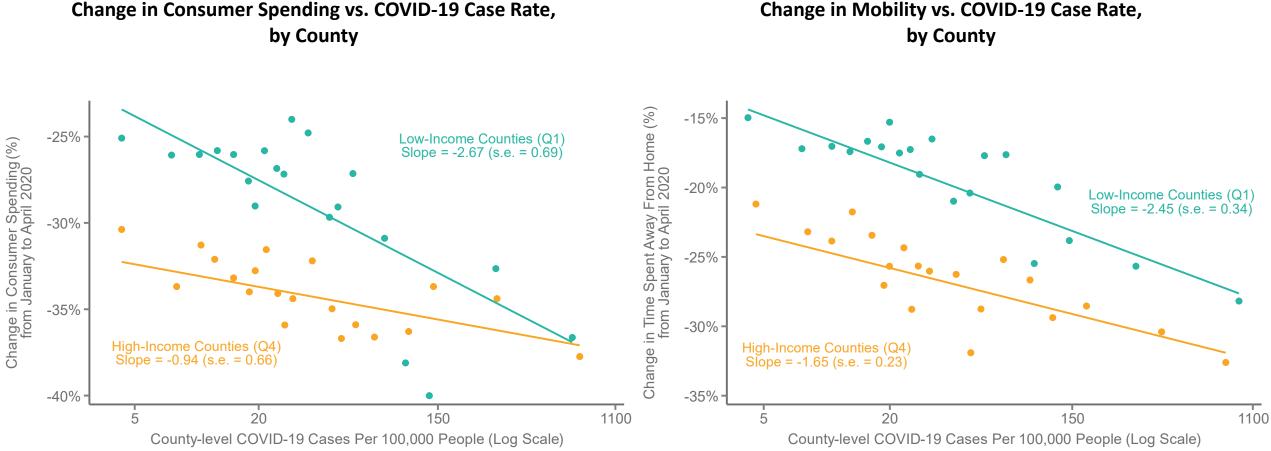
Consumer Spending in National Accounts vs. Credit and Debit Card Data



Spending Changes by Sector: COVID vs Great Recession

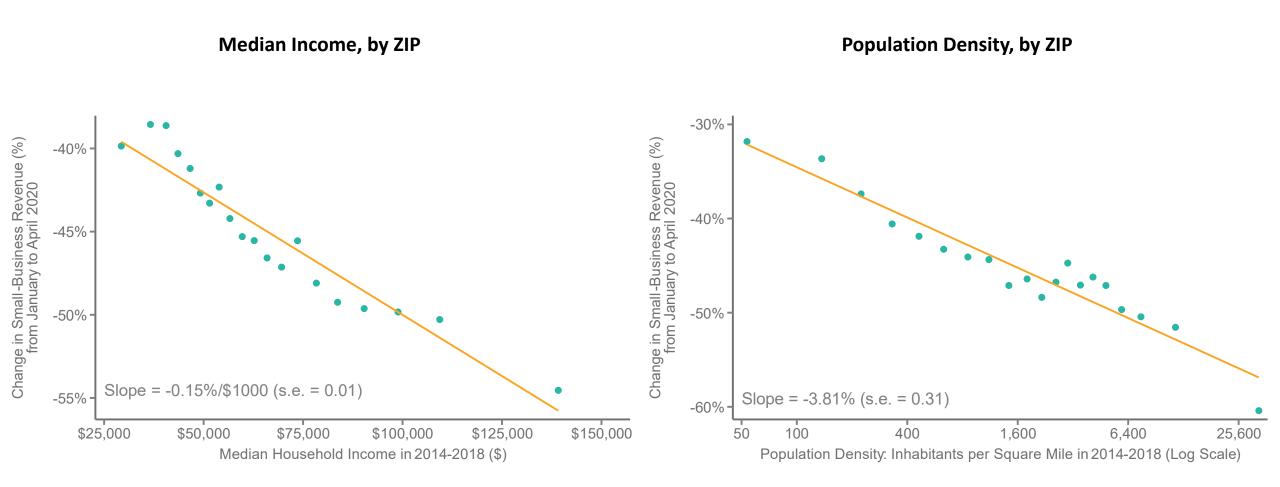


Association Between COVID-19 Incidence, Spending, and Mobility

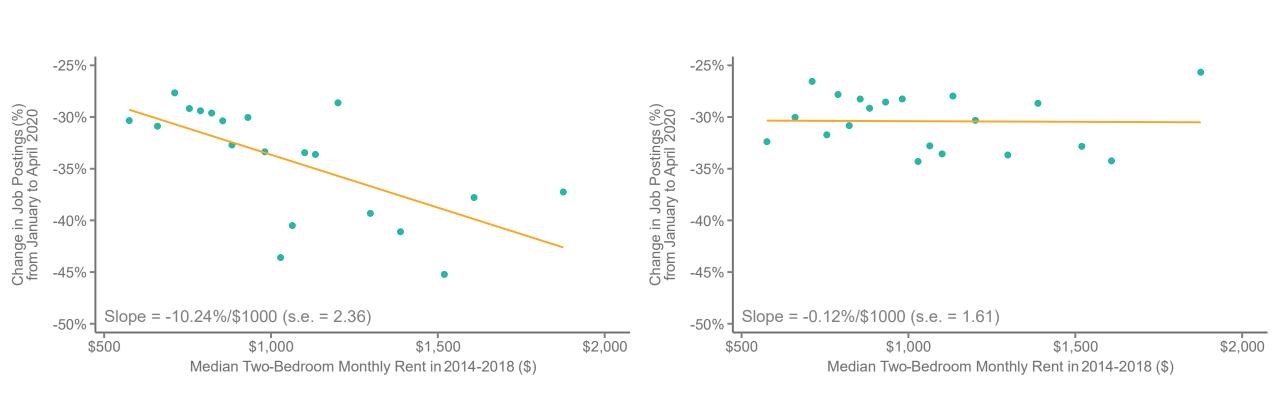


Change in Consumer Spending vs. COVID-19 Case Rate,

Changes in Small Business Revenues vs. ZIP Code Characteristics



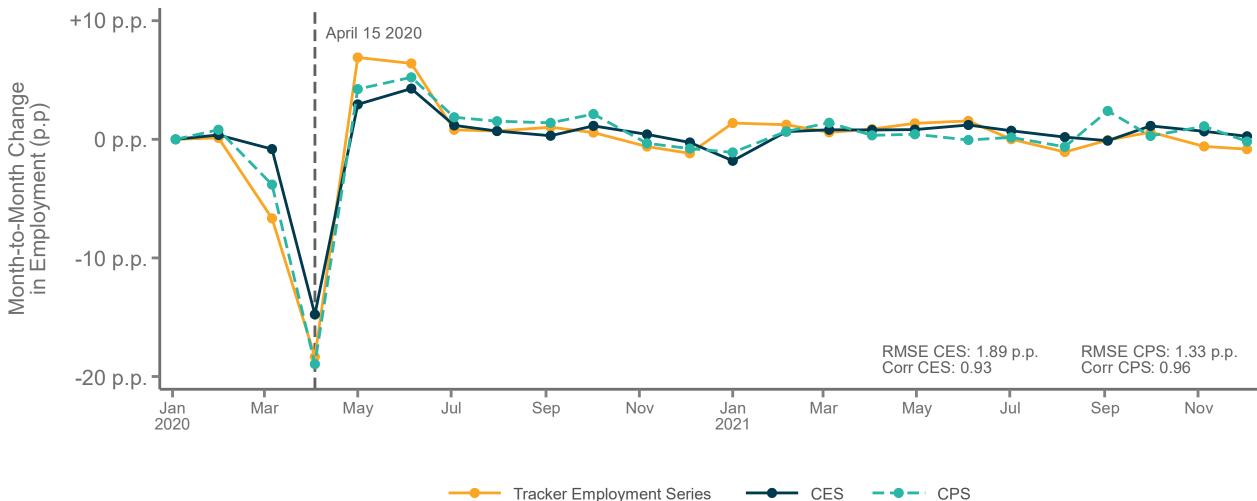
Changes in Job Postings vs. Rent



Job Postings for Low-Education Workers vs. Median Rent, by County

Job Postings for High-Education Workers vs. Median Rent, by County

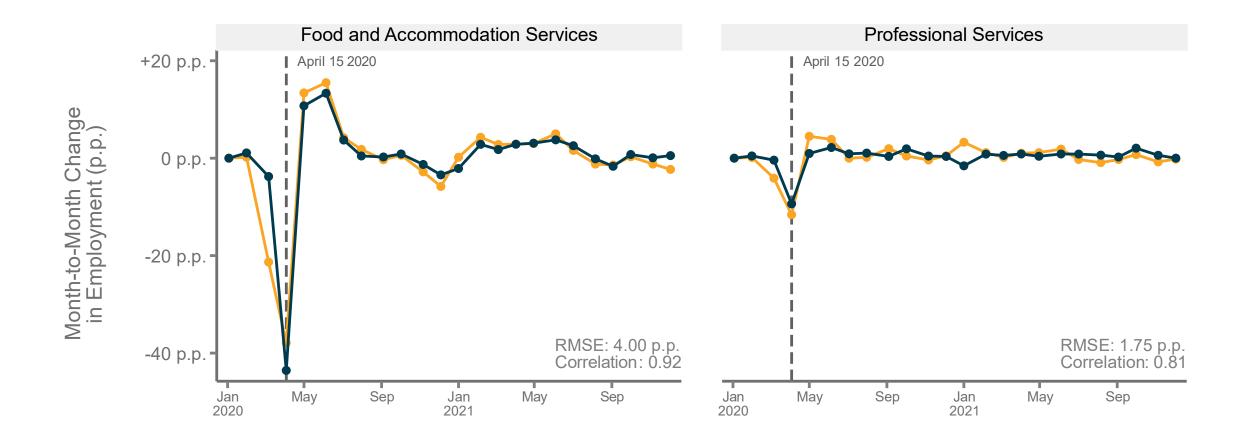
Changes in Employment Rates Over Time



Tracker Employment Series CES

Changes in Employment Rates Over Time

Accommodation and Food Services vs. Professional Services

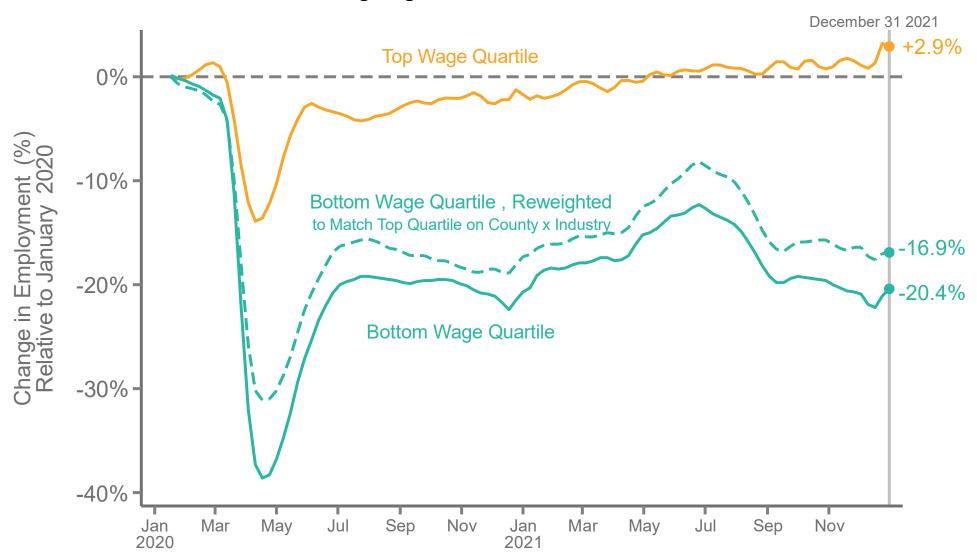


Changes in Employment by Wage Quartile

April 15 2020 December 31 2021 +10%-+3% (1.0m) -1% (-0.3m) -1% (-0.3m) 0% Change in Employment (%) Relative to January 2020 -10% -14% (-4.3m jobs) -19% (-6.2m) -20% (-6.3m) -20% -Top Wage Quartile -29% (-9.3m) -30% -Third Quartile Second Quartile -39% (-12.3m) Bottom Wage Quartile -40% -Т Т Jan 2020 Mar May Jul Sep Nov Jan 2021 Mar May Jul Sep Nov

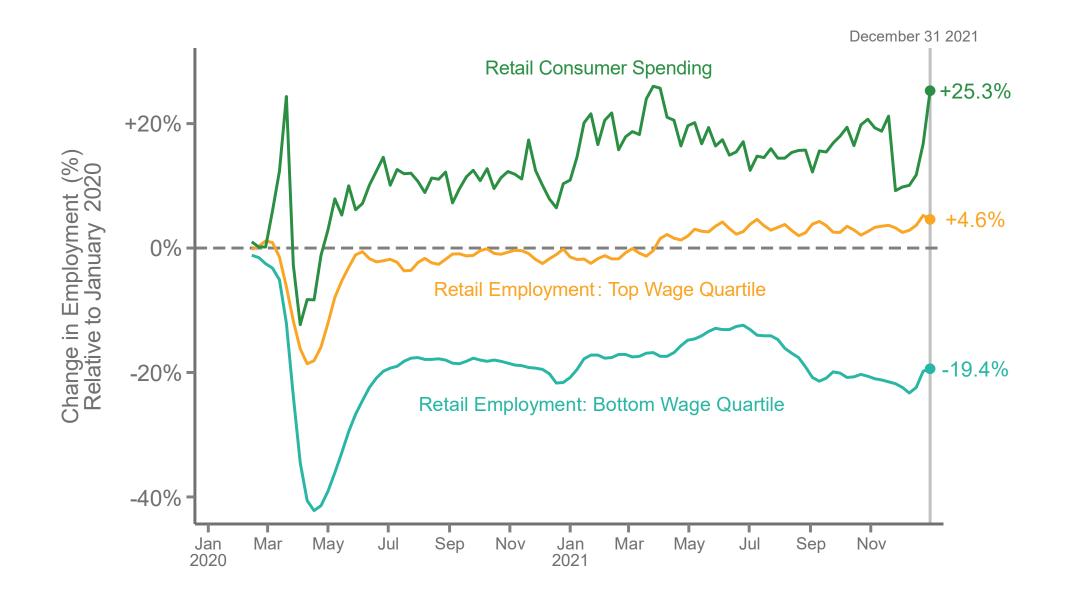
All Industries

Changes in Employment by Wage Quartile

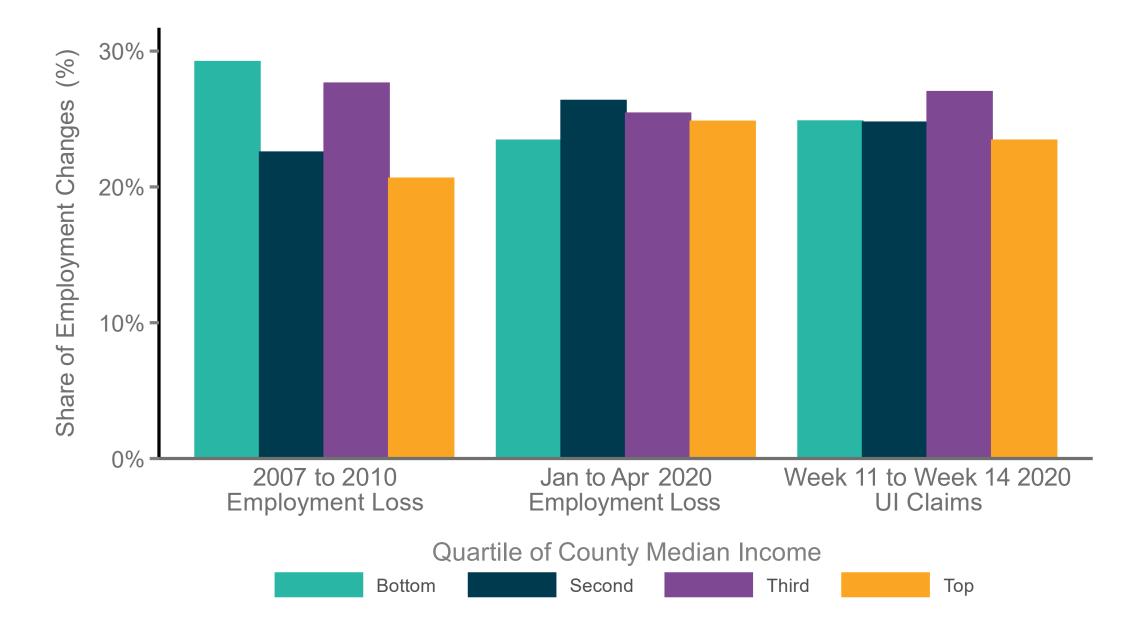


Reweighting Across Industries and Areas

Changes in Employment by Wage Quartile and Consumer Spending, Retail Trade



Geography of Employment Losses in the Great Recession vs. COVID Recession



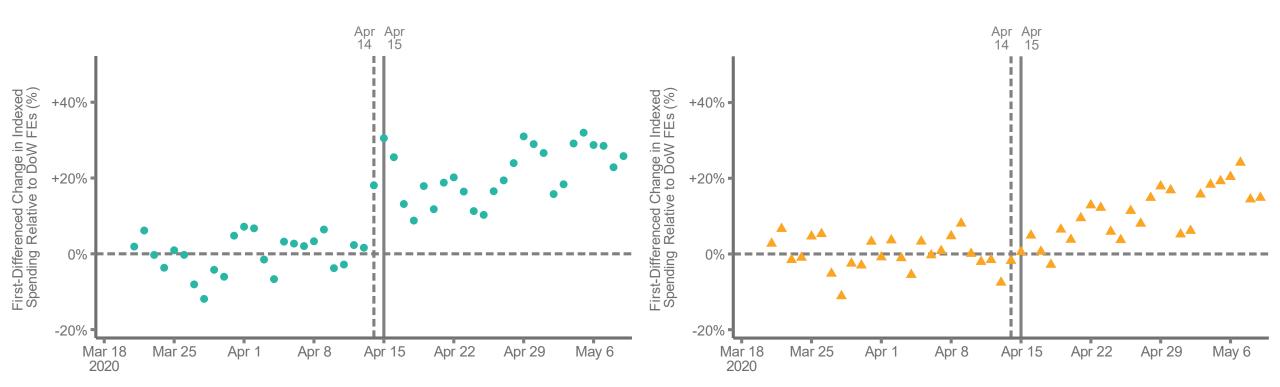
Low-Education Job Postings and Low-Wage Employment vs. Rent, by County



Effects of Stimulus Payments on Card Spending

April 2020 Stimulus, Low-Income ZIPs

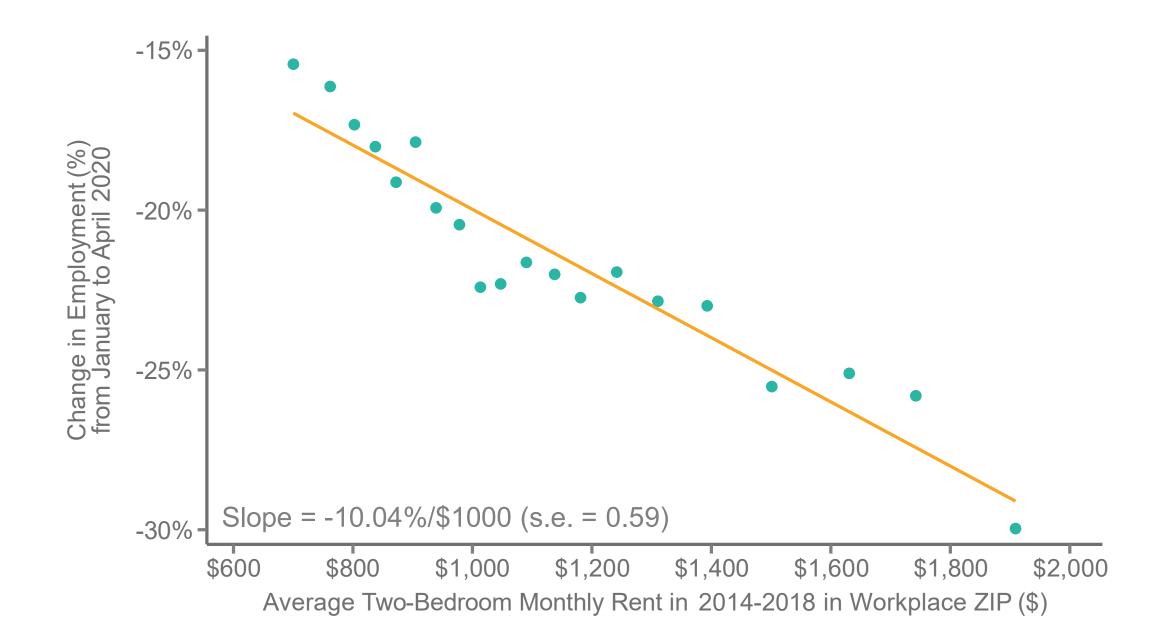




Effects of Stimulus Payments on Card Spending

January 2021 Stimulus March 2021 Stimulus Jan Mar Mar 13 17 4 • Bottom Income Quartile • Bottom Income Quartile ▲ Top Income Quartile ▲ Top Income Quartile First-Differenced Change in Indexed Spending Relative to DoW FEs (%) First-Differenced Change in Indexed Spending Relative to DoW FEs (%) +40% +40% +20% +20% 0% 0% -20% -20% Dec 4 2020 Dec 8 Jan 4 2021 Jan 8 Jan 12 Jan 16 Feb 17 2021 Feb 24 Mar 3 Mar 10 Mar 24 Mar 31 Dec 12 Mar 17 Apr 7

Low-Wage Employment vs. Workplace Rent, by ZIP



Effects of COVID-19 on Educational Progress by Income Group

