Using Data to Make Macroeconomics Current

Ryan Herzog, Ph.D.
Associate Professor of Economics
Gonzaga University

Some general observations...

Microeconomics is "fun" to teach...

- Students often don't realize the value of macroeconomics until they are older.
 - Is this their fault?

Macro – General Questions

• Who is our audience?

What do students need to know for upper level courses?

How can we make macro relevant to students?

Using Data

- We need to be better at incorporating data throughout lecture.
- Visualizing data leads to more inquiry from the students.
- How can we use data to better inform our students?

- Pressure is on the professor to have updated data tables and figures to reflect the current state of the macroeconomy.
- How many professors have time to update data prior to each class?

Common Learning Outcomes

Unemployment:

How unemployment is measured and how the unemployment rate is calculated

The significance of the unemployment rate for the economy

The relationship between the unemployment rate and economic growth

Macro – Learning Outcomes

- To better understand macroeconomics students need to be able to find, understand, and analyze current macroeconomic data
 - Throughout history
 - Across countries

- We don't emphasize current events.
 - Textbooks cannot keep up

"A picture is worth a thousand words"

What is the current unemployment rate?

• "For 2012, they estimated a natural rate of 5.5 percent, well below the actual unemployment rate of 8.1 percent. Later in this book, we discuss short- run economic fluctuations, including the year- to-year fluctuations in unemployment around its natural rate. In the rest of this chapter, however, we ignore the short- run fluctuations and examine why there is always some unemployment in market economies."

-N. Gregory Mankiw (p301, Principles of Macroeconomics, 7th edition)

What is the current unemployment rate?

• Figure 9.4 shows unemployment rates in August 2013 for different ethnic groups and for groups with different levels of education. While the overall unemployment rate was 7.3 percent, Asians had an unemployment rate of 5.1 percent, and African Americans had an unemployment rate of 13.0 percent. The unemployment rate for people over age 25 without a high school degree was 11.3 percent, while the unemployment rate for college graduates was only 3.5 percent.

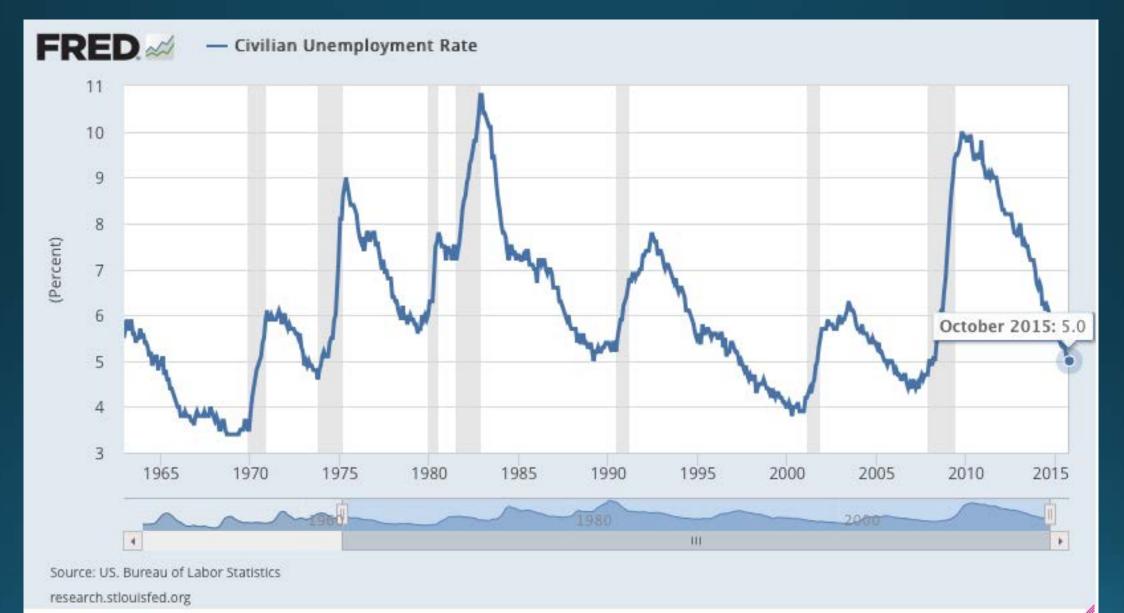
-Hubbard (p269, Macroeconomics 5th edition)

What is the current unemployment rate?

• The U.S. unemployment rate in October 2014 was 5.8%. That was a substantial improvement from the situation a few years earlier. In late 2009, after the Great Recession, unemployment peaked at 10%. But unemployment was still well above pre-recession levels; it was only 4.7% in November 2007.

-Krugman and Wells (p218, Principles of Macroeconomics, 4th edition)

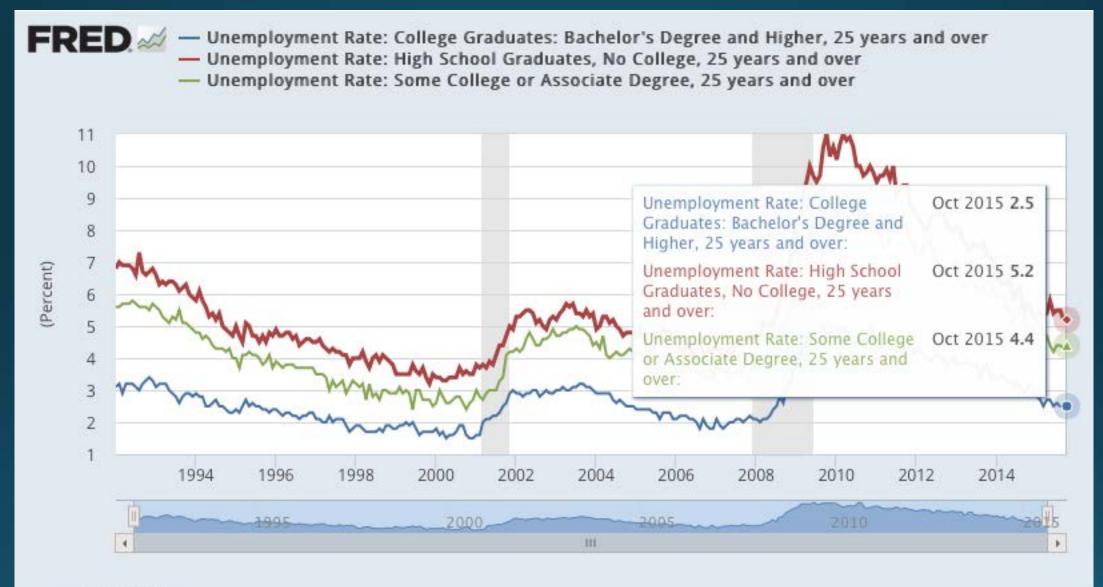
Current Unemployment Rate



Current Unemployment Rate (Race)



Current Unemployment Rate (Education)



research.stlouisfed.org

Federal Reserve Economic Database (FRED)

- Database that allows the user free access to nearly 300,000 series:
- Users can access data from:
 - The Federal Reserve System
 - OECD
 - NBER
 - BEA
 - BLS
 - US Census
 - World Bank

FRED® Economic Data Information Services Publications Working Papers Economists About

St. Louis Fed Home



Download, graph, and track 291,000 US and international time series from 80 sources.

Search FRED data e.g., gdp, inflation, unemployment

Browse data by Tag, Category, Release, Source, Release Calendar or Get Help

FRED News

FRED Adds Health Care Spending Data

FRED Adds Quarterly Wage Data

FRED Blog A

Federal funds rate: target vs. reality

Research News 3

In the Review: Three Articles on Monetary Policy



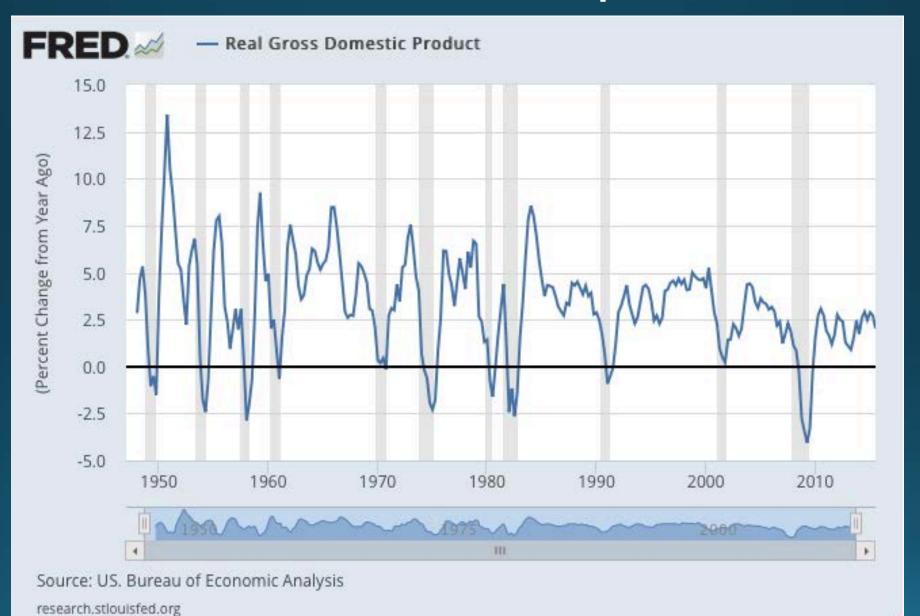
FRED

- Allows users to create an account to save key graphs.
 - Users can save graphs that automatically update to the most current data.
- Users can create a <u>dashboard</u> for easy classroom integration.
 - NEW FEATURE Bulk download FRED graphs into PowerPoint.
- Data can be accessed on mobile devices.
- Graphs can be embedded into <u>webpages/blogs</u> which will preserve the interactive features of the graphs.
- Integrated data with <u>GeoFRED</u> for a unique innovative mapping tool.

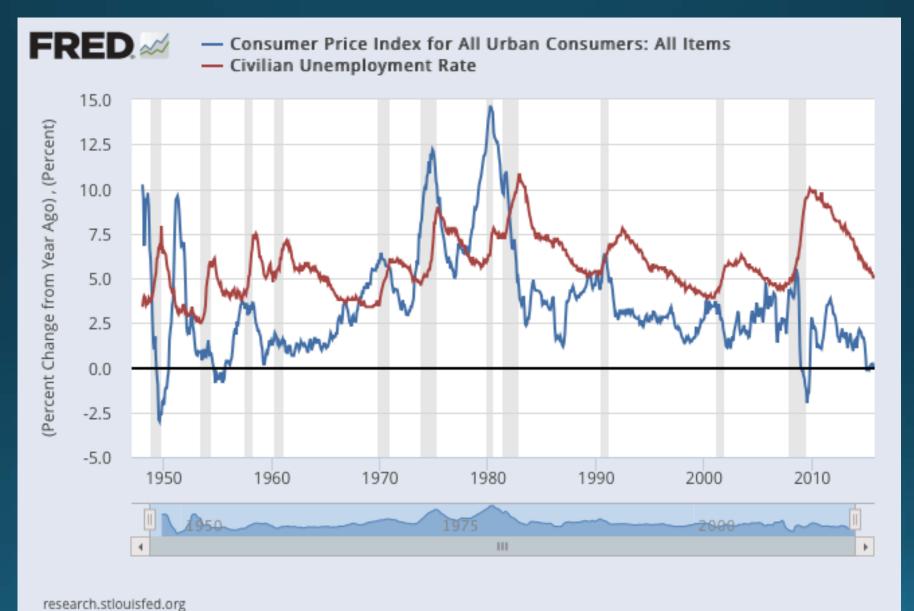
FRED (cont.)

- NYU, Stern Economics has created a great series of video tutorials
- Follow FRED Blog for helpful tips and graphing suggestions.
- Easiest way to update graphs prior to class is to save graphs from within FRED.
 - Before class you can save over old images and have the presentation software automatically updated.

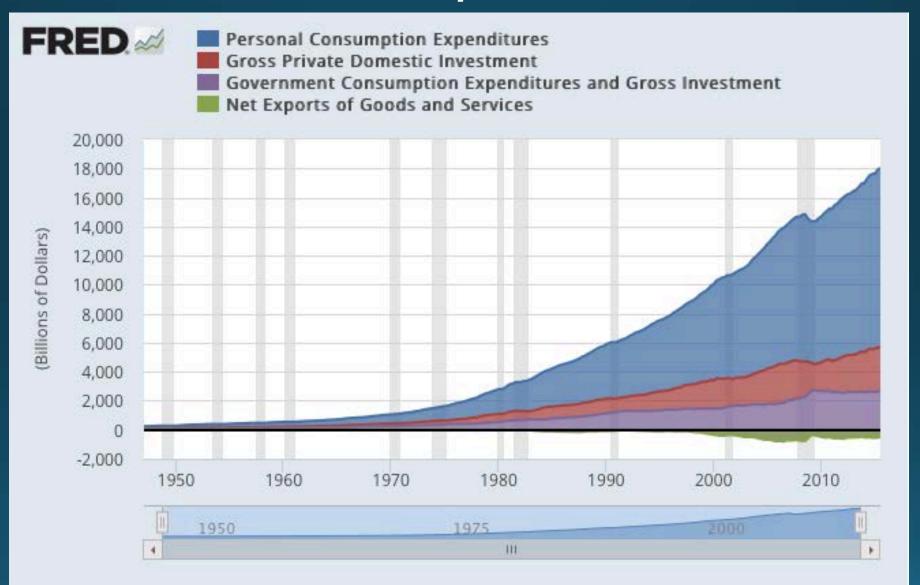
Examples – Traditional Graphs



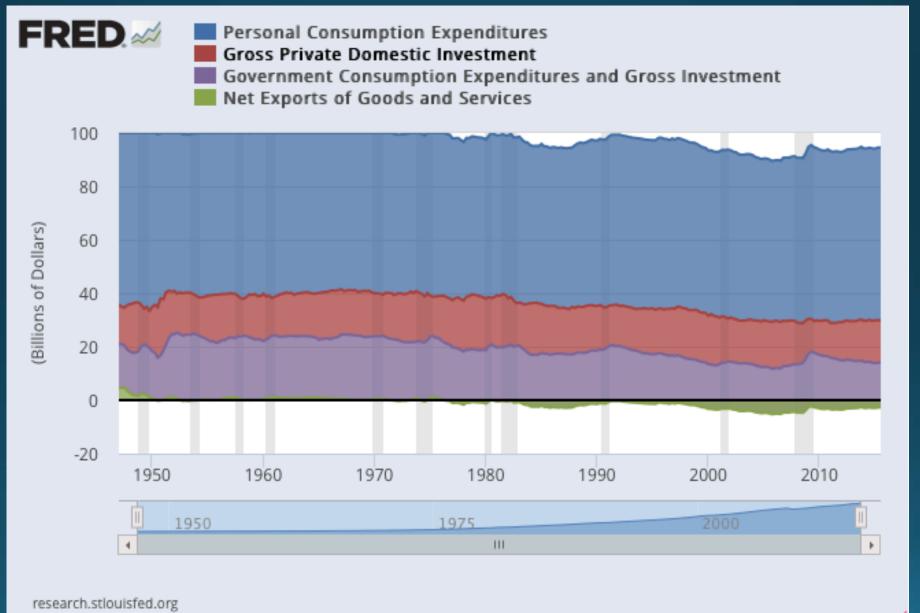
Examples – Traditional Graphs (cont)



Examples – GDP Components

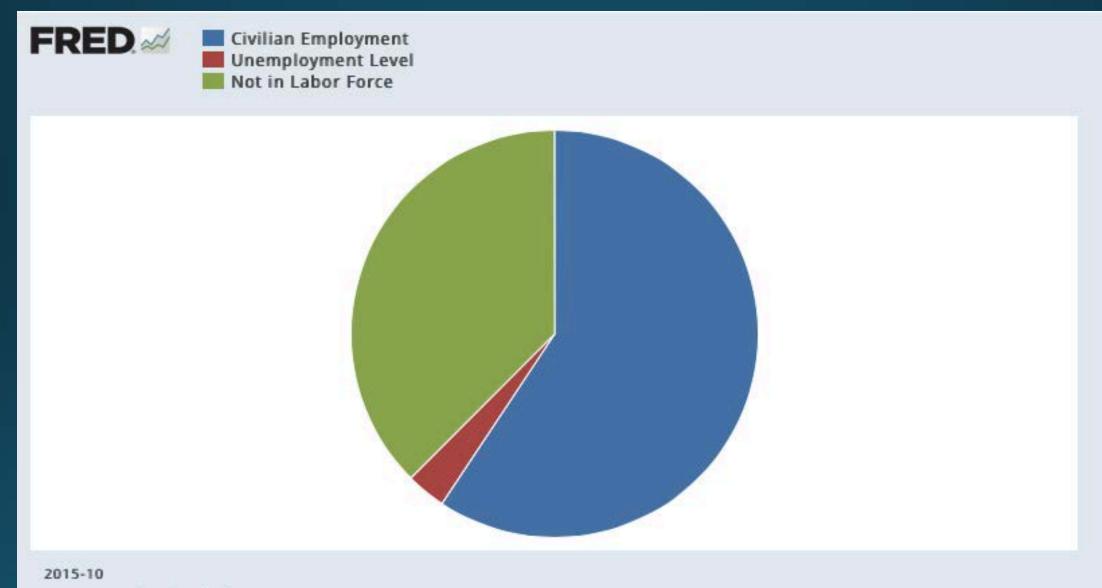


Examples – GDP Components (%)



Examples – Unemployment

2015 research.stlouisfed.org

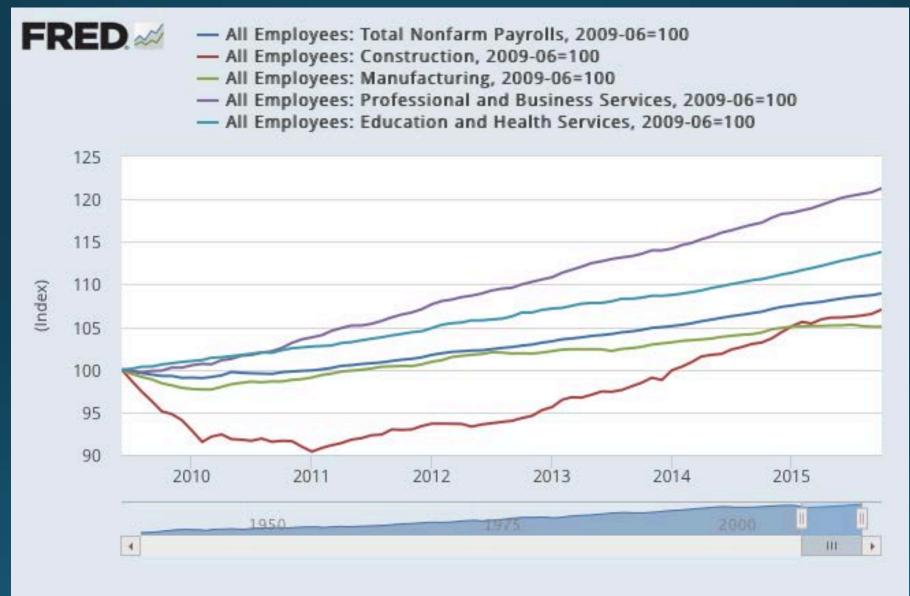


Examples – Nonfarm Employment

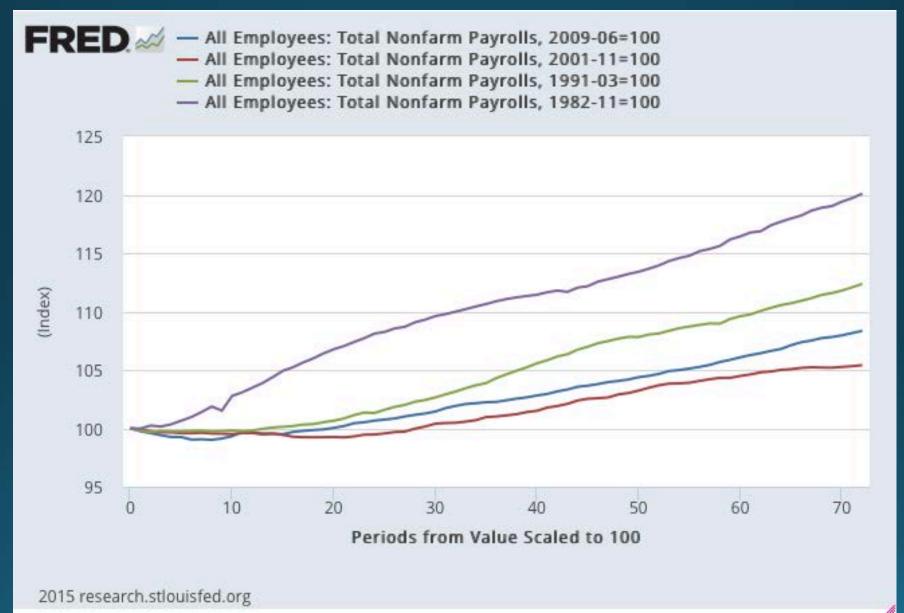


Examples – Employment (industry)

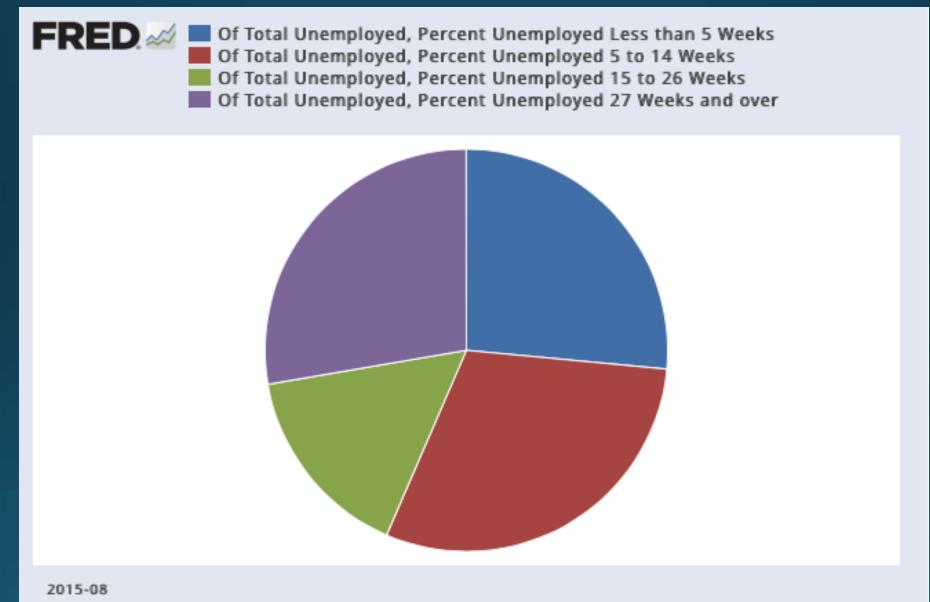
research.stlouisfed.org



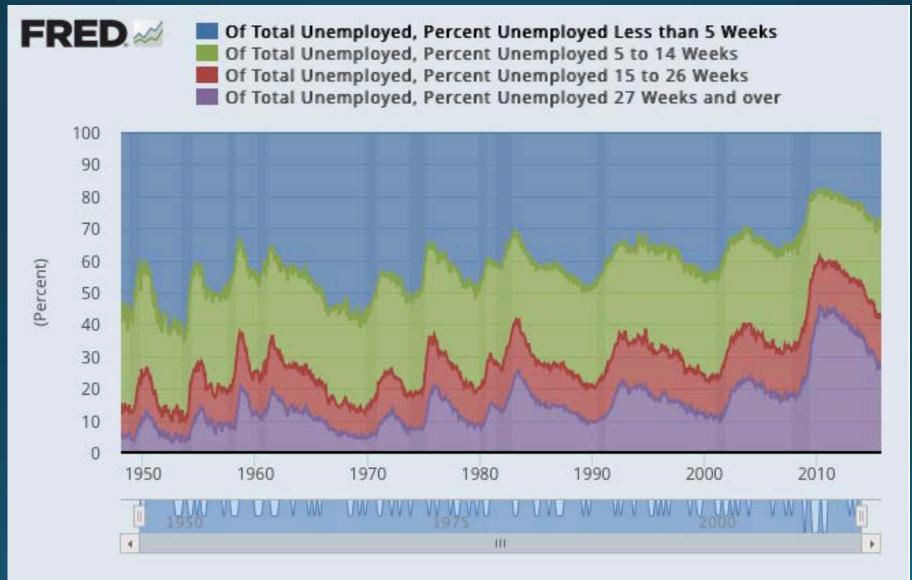
Examples – Employment (Recoveries)



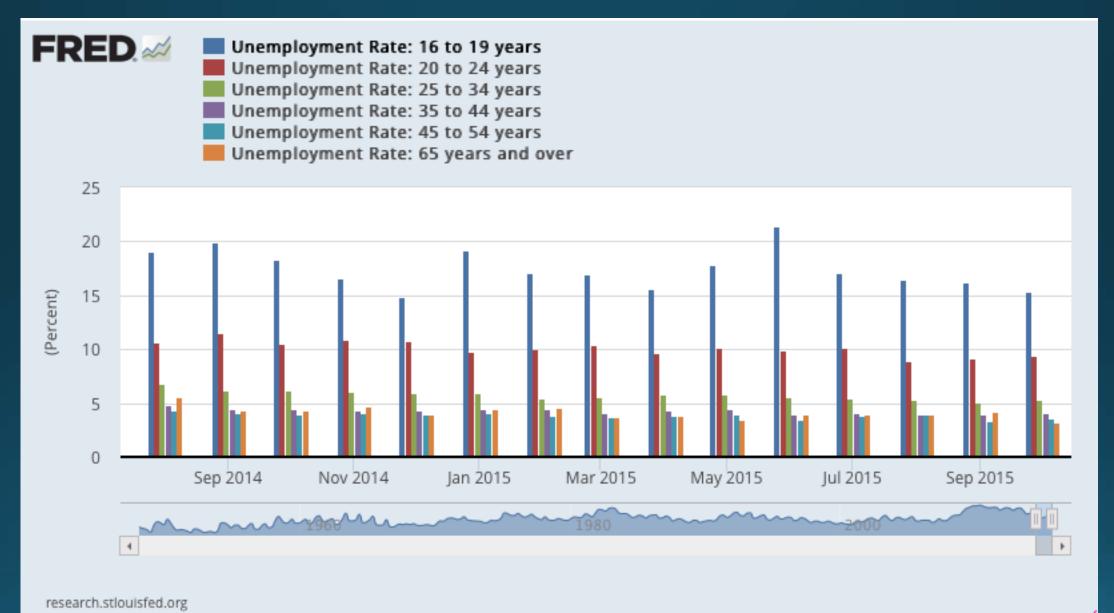
Examples – Employment (Duration)



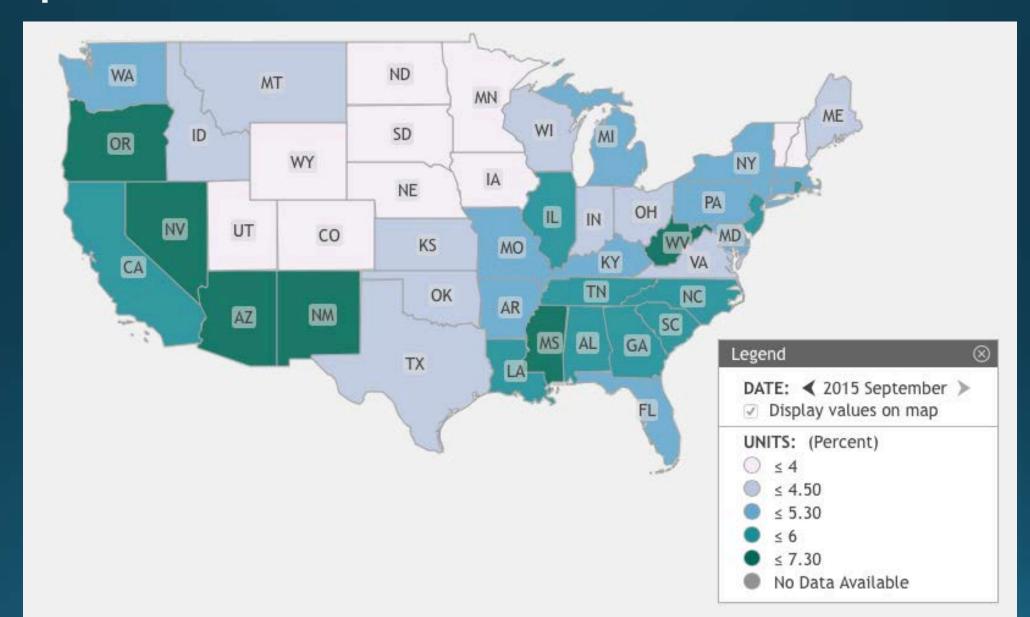
Examples – Employment (Duration)



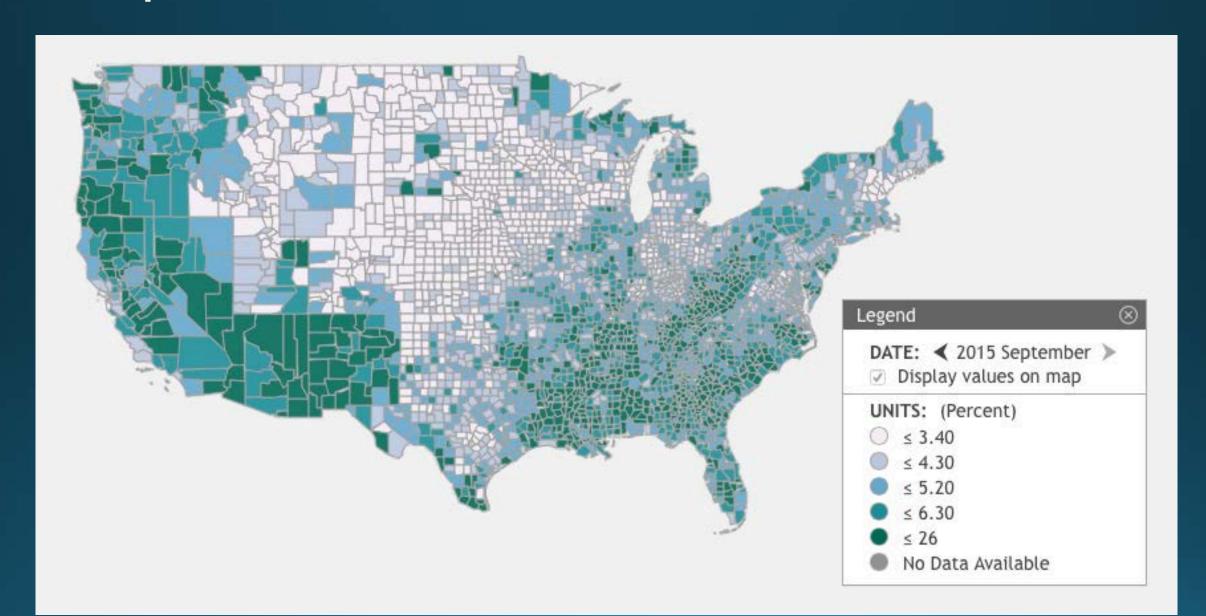
Examples – Employment (Duration)



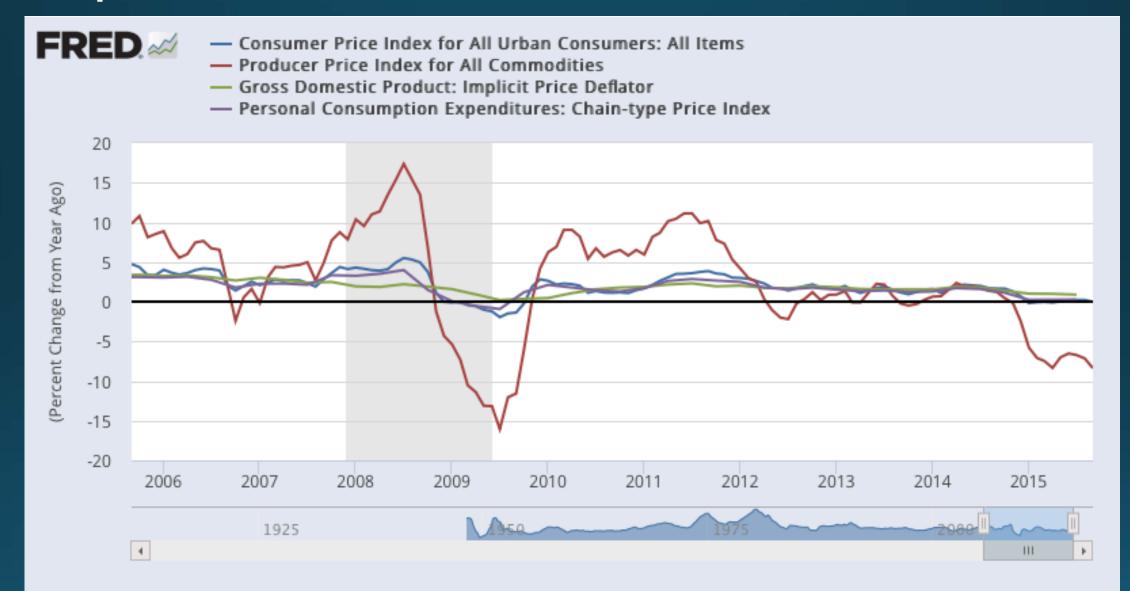
Examples – Across States



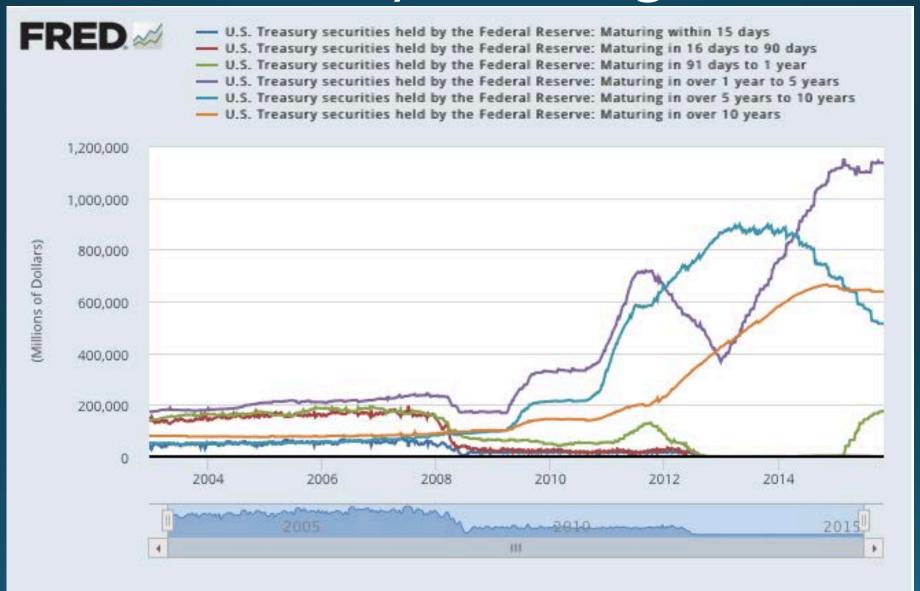
Examples – Across Counties



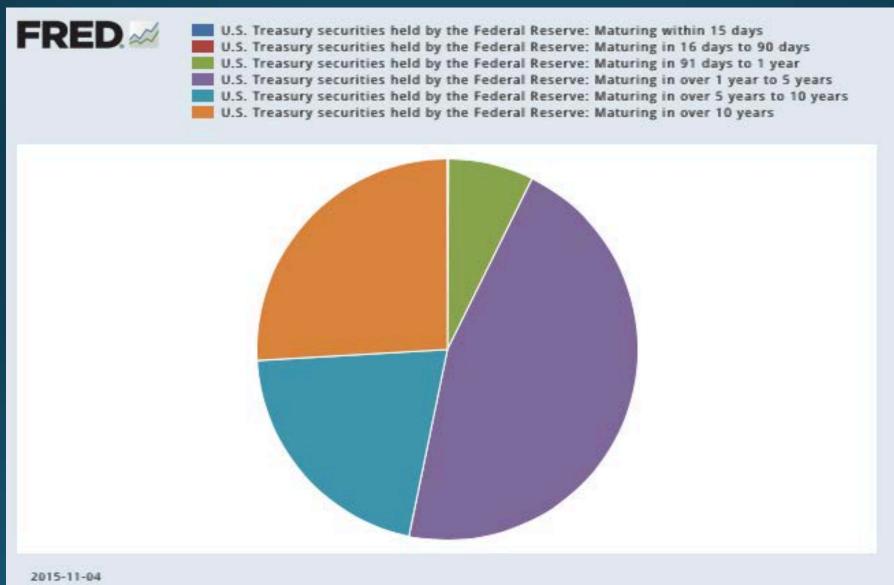
Examples – Inflation

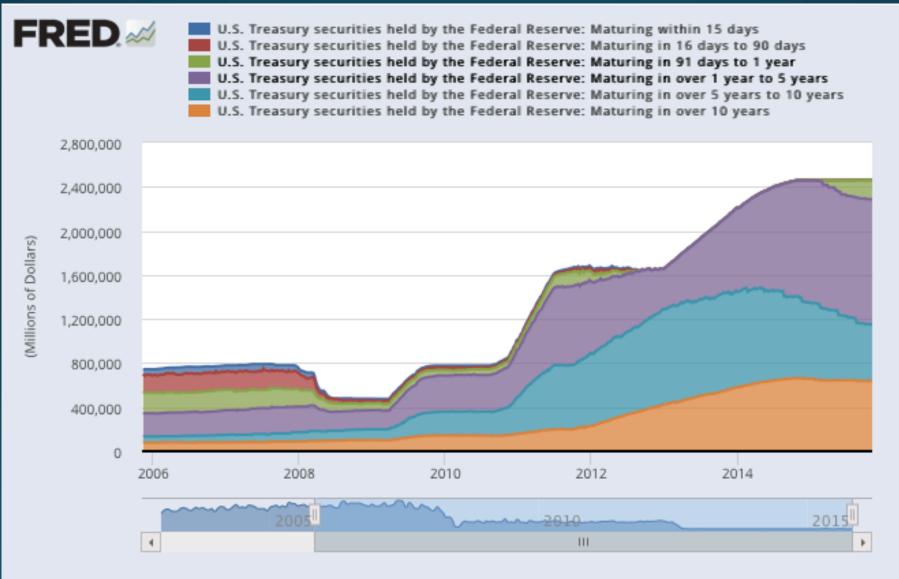


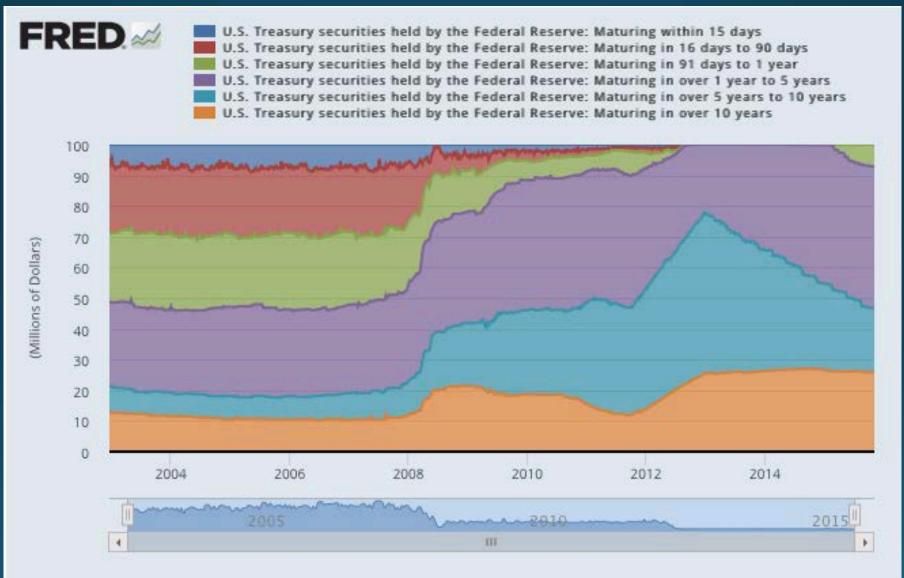
2015 research.stlouisfed.org



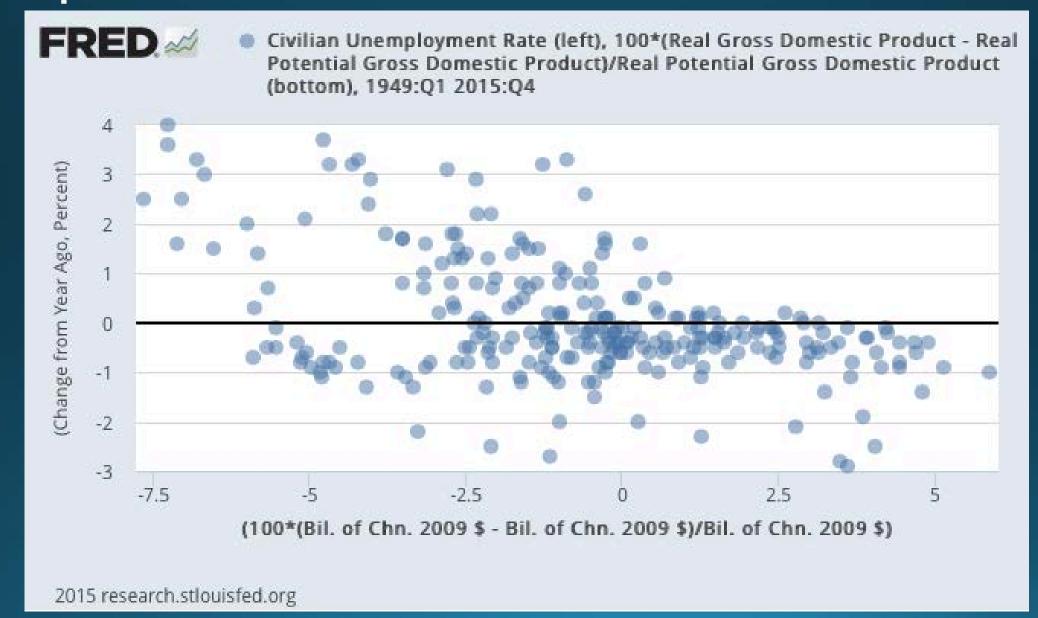
2015 research.stlouisfed.org



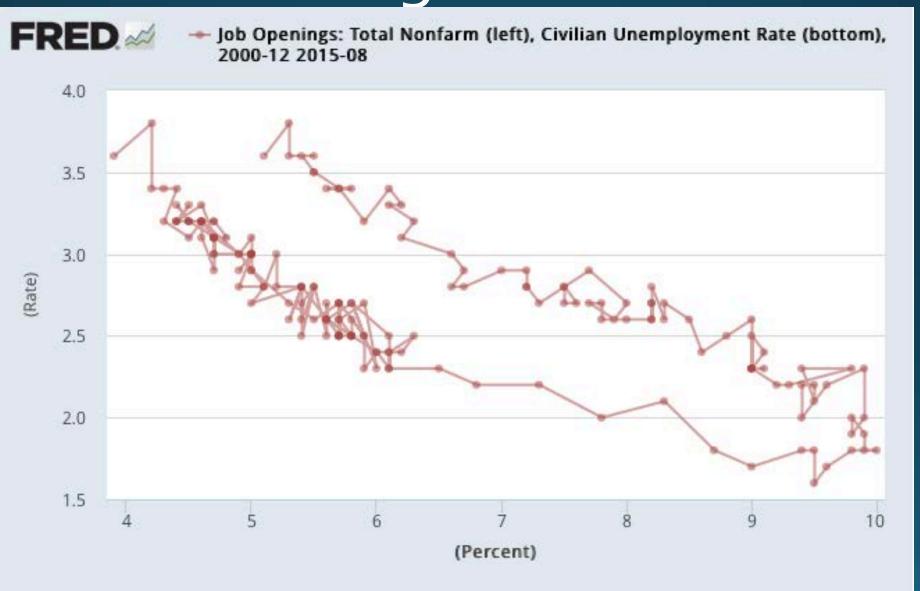




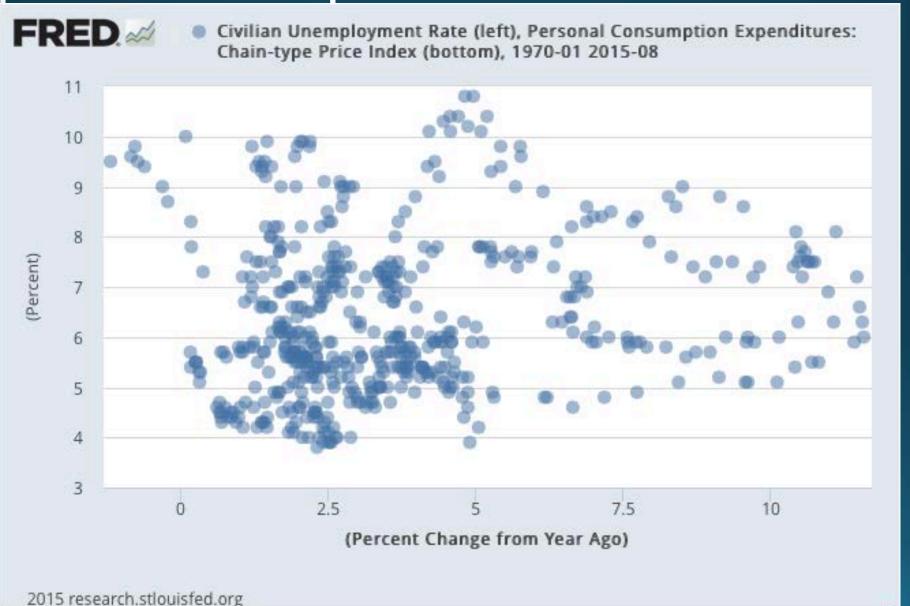
Examples – Okun's Law



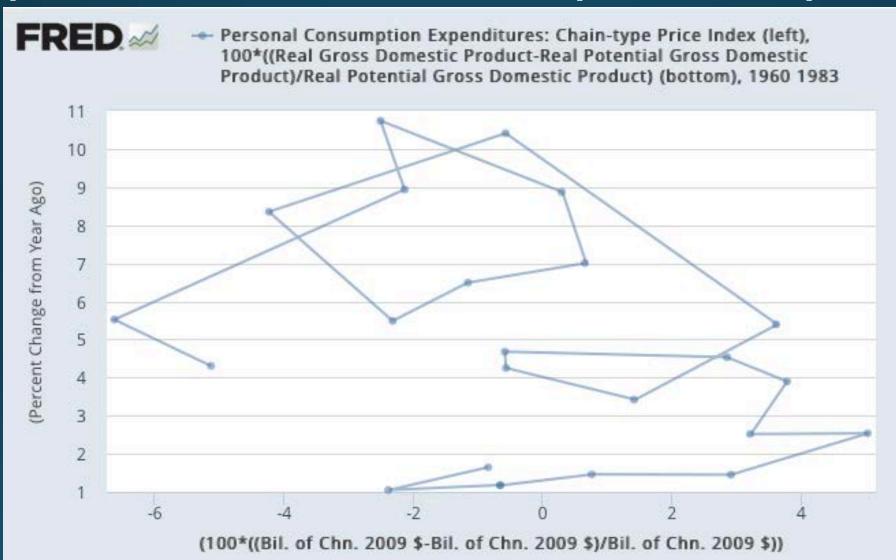
Examples – Beveridge Curve



Examples – Phillip's Curve



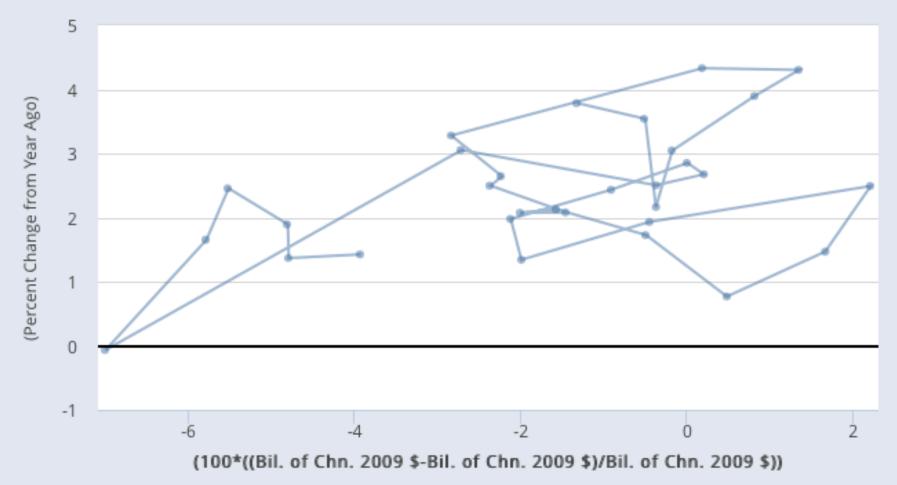
Examples – Inflation/Output Loops



Examples – Inflation/Output Loops



 Personal Consumption Expenditures: Chain-type Price Index (left), 100*((Real Gross Domestic Product-Real Potential Gross Domestic Product)/Real Potential Gross Domestic Product) (bottom), 1984 2015



2015 research.stlouisfed.org

Examples – Taylor's Rules



- Effective Federal Funds Rate
- 8.5+1.4*(Personal Consumption Expenditures: Chain-type Price Index-Civilian Unemployment Rate)
- 2 + Personal Consumption Expenditures: Chain-type Price Index +
 0.5*(Personal Consumption Expenditures: Chain-type Price Index-2) +
 0.5*((Real Gross Domestic Product-Real Potential Gross Domestic Product))



Improvements

- Allow trend lines for scatter diagrams
- Allow users to include variable lags.
- Create custom title and axis labels
- Include data labels
- Allow different color options for different time periods