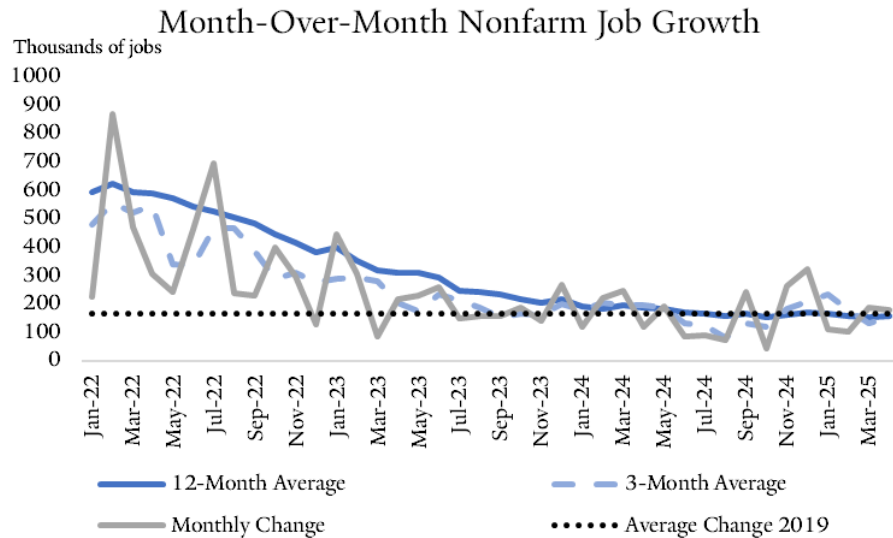


# Whither the Economy?

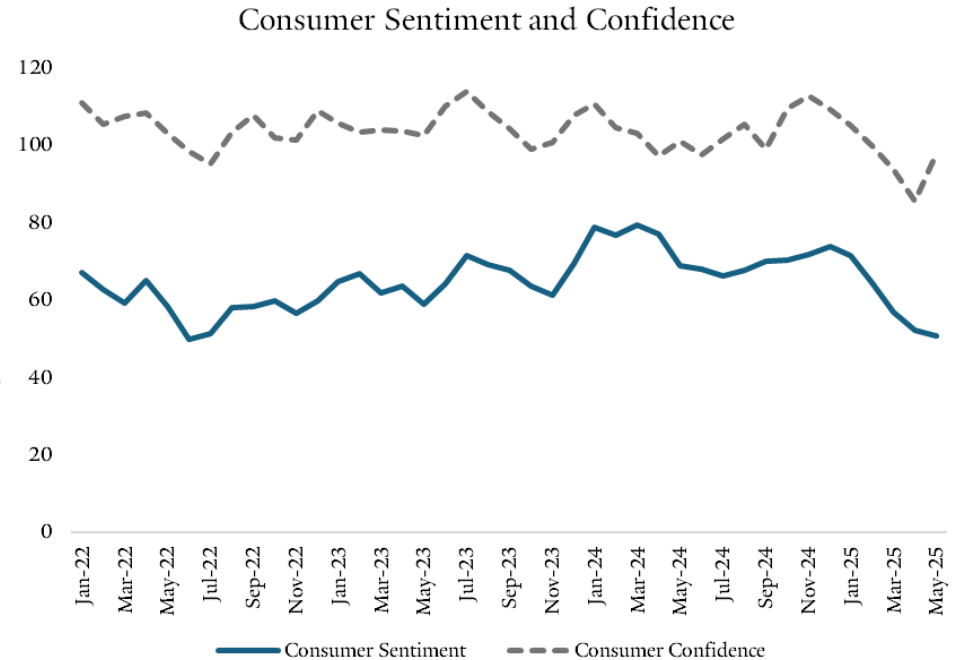
Martha Gimbel, Executive Director, Budget Lab at Yale

Real Estate Roundtable

# Labor Market Has Remained Steady



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics. Calculations by Martha Gimbel.



# So Why All The Stress?

Tariffs

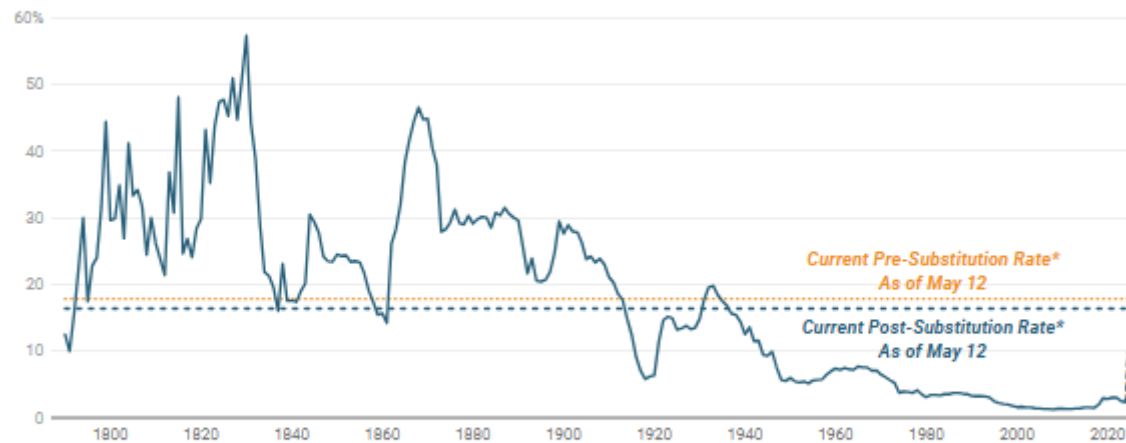
Tax and Spending Bill

Immigration

Political Uncertainty

**Figure 2. U.S. Average Effective Tariff Rate Since 1790**

Customs duty revenue as a percent of goods imports



*\*Assumes revised April 9 tariffs stay in place.*

Chart: The Budget Lab - Source: Historical Statistics of the United States Ea424-434, Monthly Treasury Statement, Bureau of Economic Analysis, The Budget Lab analysis. - Created with [Datawrapper](#)

**Figure 2. Debt to GDP**

Percent of GDP

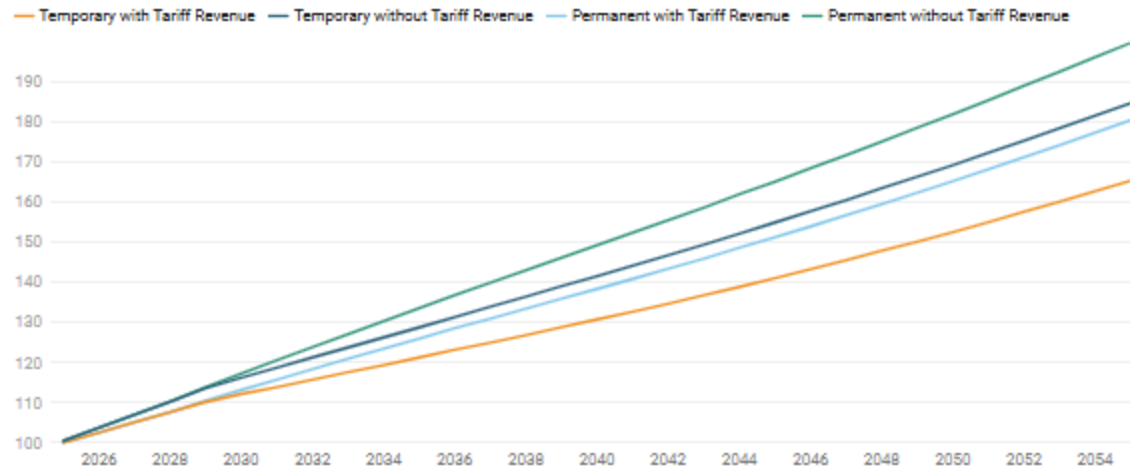
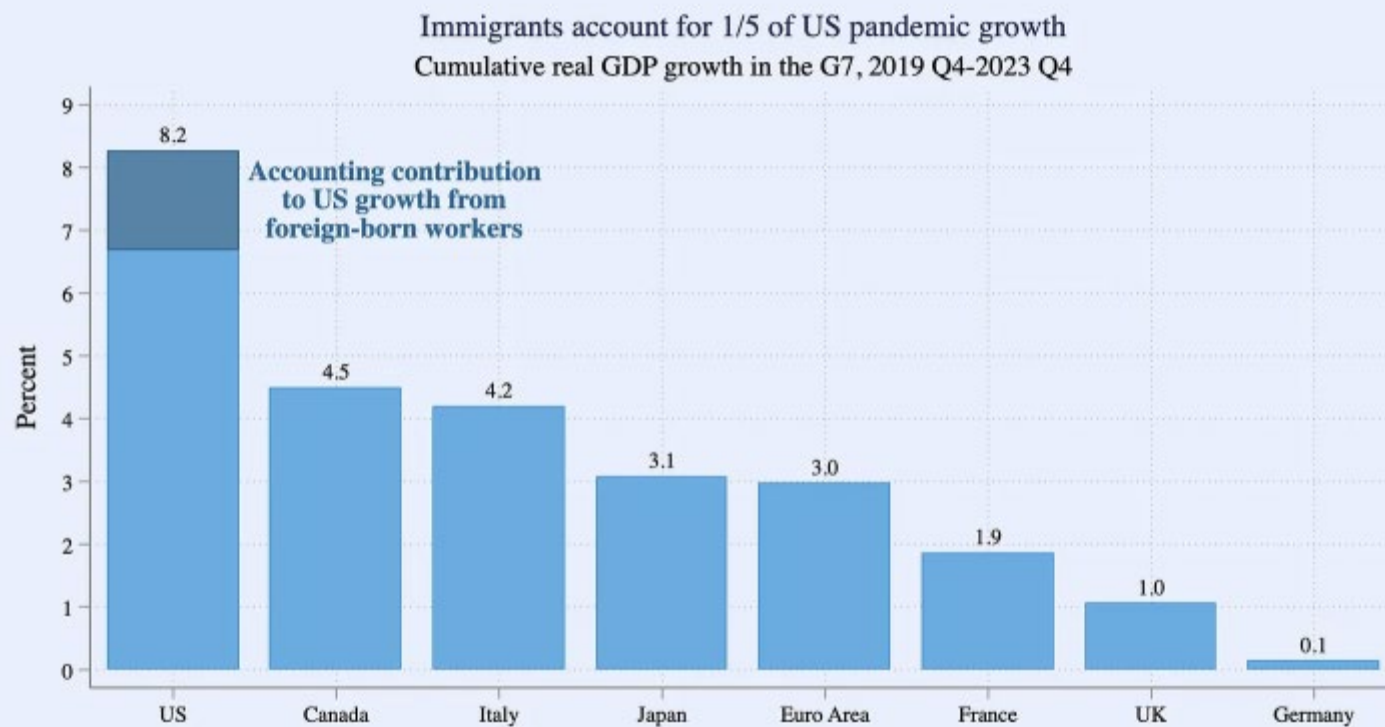


Chart: The Budget Lab at Yale - Created with [Datawrapper](#)

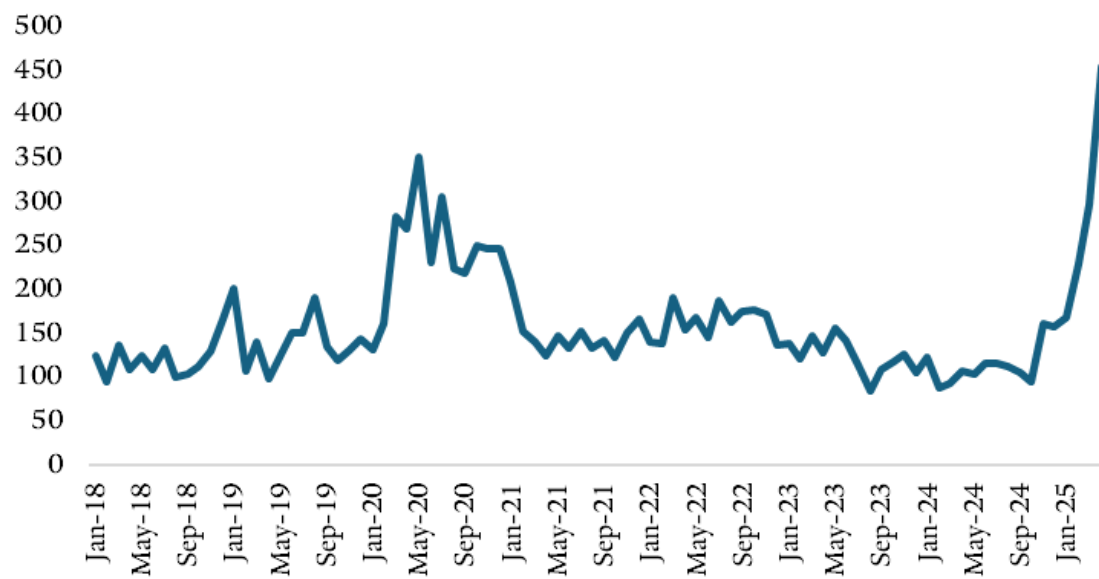
The Joint Committee staff estimates that enacting these provisions would increase the average annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (“GDP”) by 0.03 percentage points, from 1.83 percent in the present-law baseline to 1.86 percent, over the 2025-2034 budget window. The Joint Committee staff estimates that the macroeconomic effects due to this proposal would increase Federal revenues by about \$103 billion. Relative to the conventional revenue effect of about -\$3,819 billion, the Joint Committee staff estimates that the proposal would have a total revenue effect of about -\$3,716 billion over the budget window.



Source: BLS, BEA, EuroStat, IMF, CAO, author's analysis.

Figure 8: Cumulative real GDP growth in the G7, 2019 Q4-2023 Q4

## Economic Policy Uncertainty Index



# Pulling It All Together

Tariffs: Hit to GDP, increases price *level*, job loss

Tax Bill: Short-term boost to GDP, long-term slow-down in growth, increases inflationary pressure

Immigration: Likely slows down GDP, may impact inflation

Economic Policy Uncertainty: Likely slows down economic growth - may impact investor trust

