# FISCAL POLICY IN THE GREAT DEPRESSION

# Evidence from Huey Long's Louisiana

## LONG'S SPENDING PROGRAM

#### **Populist Governor**

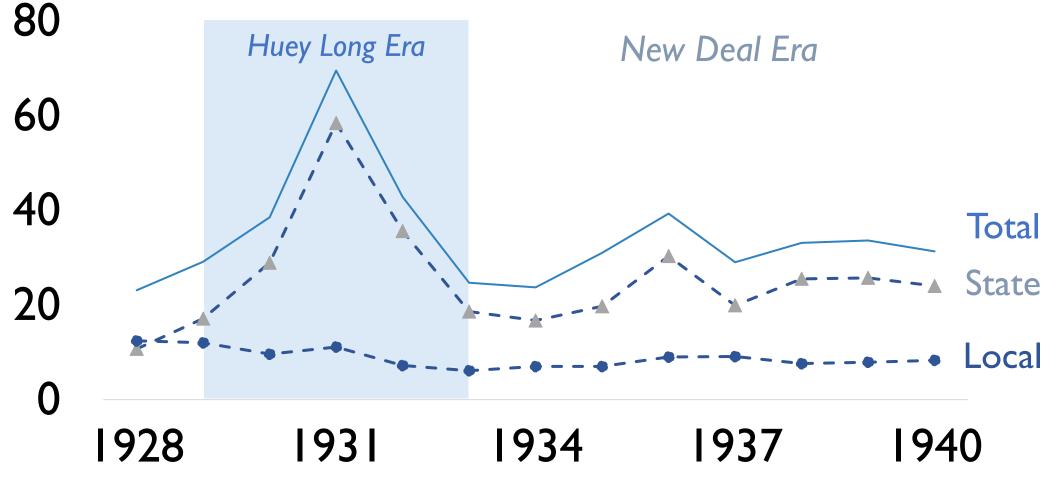


- Huey Long served as Louisiana's Governor (1929-32) and Senator (1932-35)
- Ran on a populist platform of getting a better deal for the common man
- Undertook large spending program focused on highway building and education during the Great Contraction (1929-1933)

#### **Effects of Fiscal Policy**

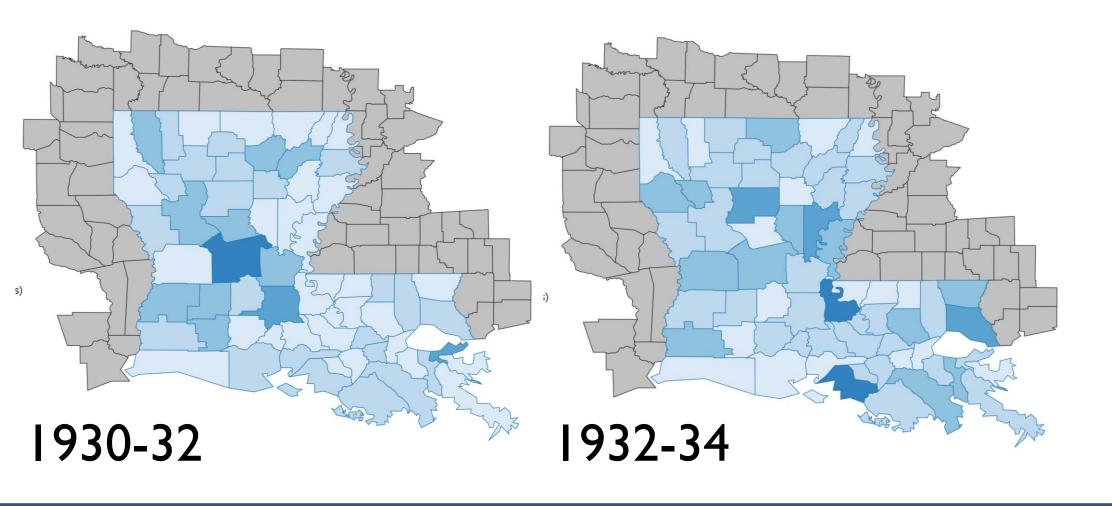
Fiscal policy is largely passive during this period → state-level fiscal policy effects using rest of USA as control





- Built segments of highways in all parishes (counties) to gain broad political support
- This variation at the parish level for both programs allows for parish-level analysis

## Road Spending by Parish



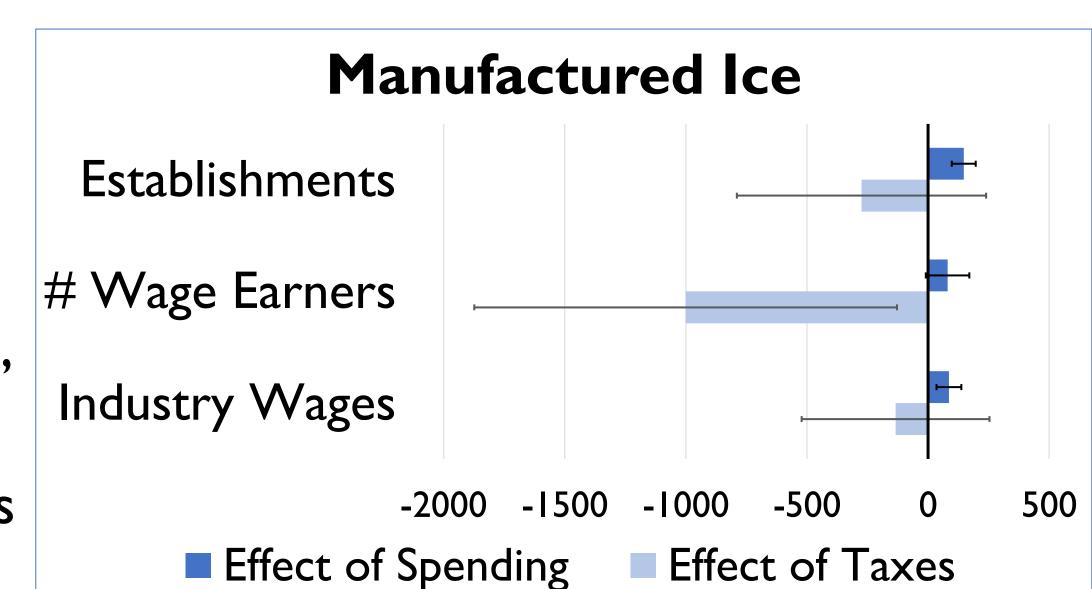
## LOUISIANA STATE-LEVEL RESULTS

#### Louisiana: A Small Open Economy in a Currency Union

Since most spending goes out of the state, analysis of effect of Long's fiscal spending decomposed into effect on non-tradeables and tradeables

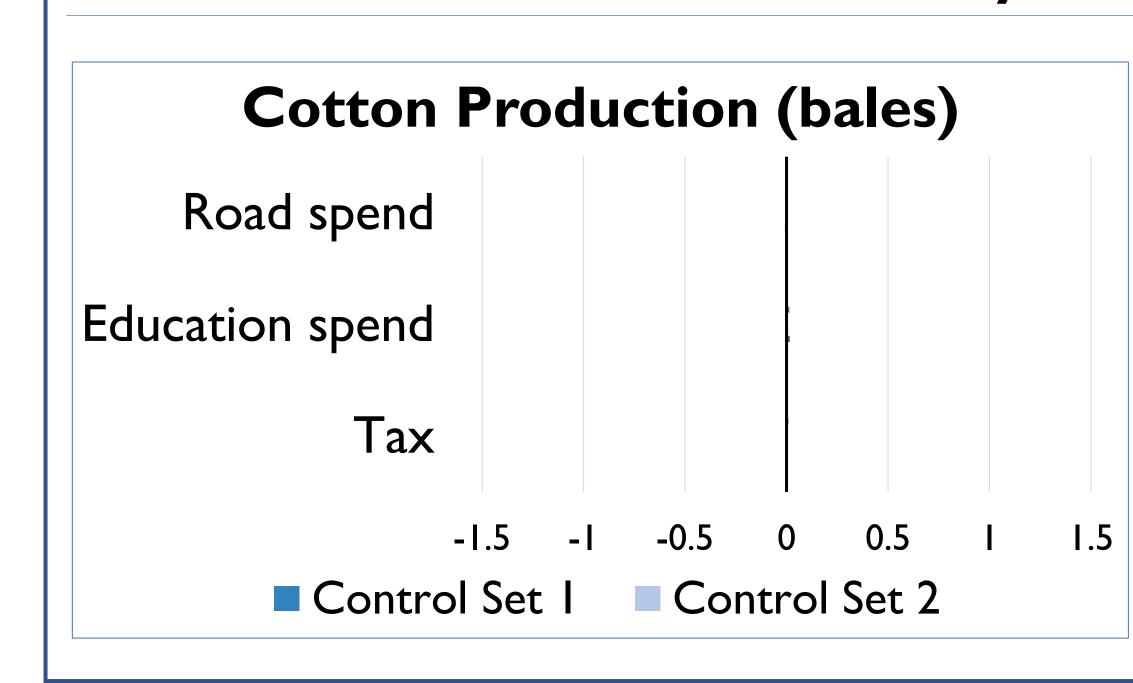
#### **Economically Significant Effect on Non-Tradeables Industry**

- 'Manufactured ice' production used as proxy for non-tradeable goods
- Effect of spending on demand will reflect in local production, wages and employment
- Industry data from the Census of Manufactures



• State spending has a **positive and significant impact**, while taxation has a **negative effect** on non-tradeable industries

### **Zero Effect on Tradeables Industry**

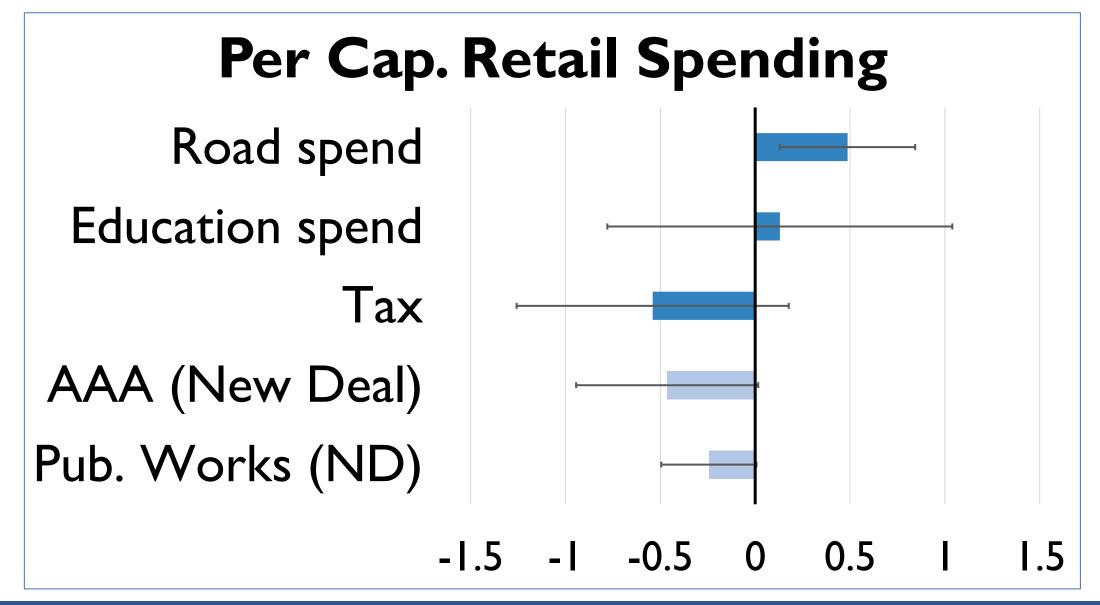


- Cotton industry used as proxy for tradeable goods
- No cotton textile production in Louisiana → all demand came from outside the state
- Precisely estimated zero as LA stimulus does not affect cotton demand

## PARISH-LEVEL RESULTS

#### Positive Effect on Retail Spending

- Both spending programs (roads and literacy) directly increased retail spending
- Only the road program is significant
- However, negative effect of New Deal Public Works programs is puzzling
- Negative effect of AAA in line with literature



## FUTURE WORK

- Reasons for low multiplier in Depression era Louisiana
- Impact of corruption on efficacy of spending program
- Spatial control using counties from neighboring states

## WHY LOW MULTIPLIERS?

- Above results indicate an implied multiplier of about 1.0 for Louisiana  $\rightarrow$  most modern studies find a multiplier around 1.8 at the ZLB
- Reasons for low multiplier are complex:
  - Louisiana's production is mostly tradeable, so the "cotton" effect prevails
- Low level of human capital  $\rightarrow$  a lot of contracts went out of state
- Endemic corruption associated with the Huey Long political machine

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