Trade Protectionism understanding the long and short-terms

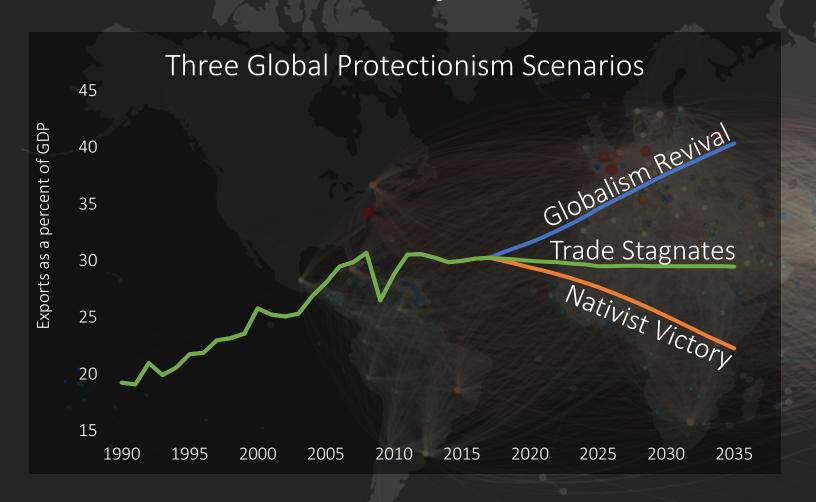
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Globalism Revival v. Nativist Victory to 2035



Cumulative \$52 trillion more GDP

(equivalent to global GDP in 2000)

48 million fewer people in extreme poverty (population size equivalent to Colombia in 2016)

Middle class grows by 95 million

(population size equivalent to Viet Nam in 2016)

8% reduction in domestic conflict

(16 fewer states with violent insurrection)

Tariff on Chinese manufactured goods

Short-Run Best Case

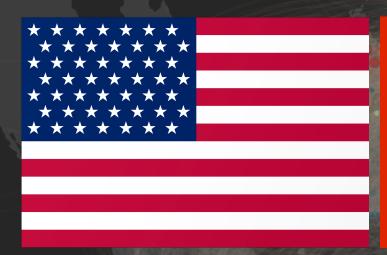
No retaliation and fully mobile factors

2.5 percent increase in production400 thousand additional jobs0.5 percent increase in GDP

Short-Run Worst Case

Retaliation and immobile factors

0.9 percent reduction in production140 thousand fewer jobs0.2 percent reduction in GDP

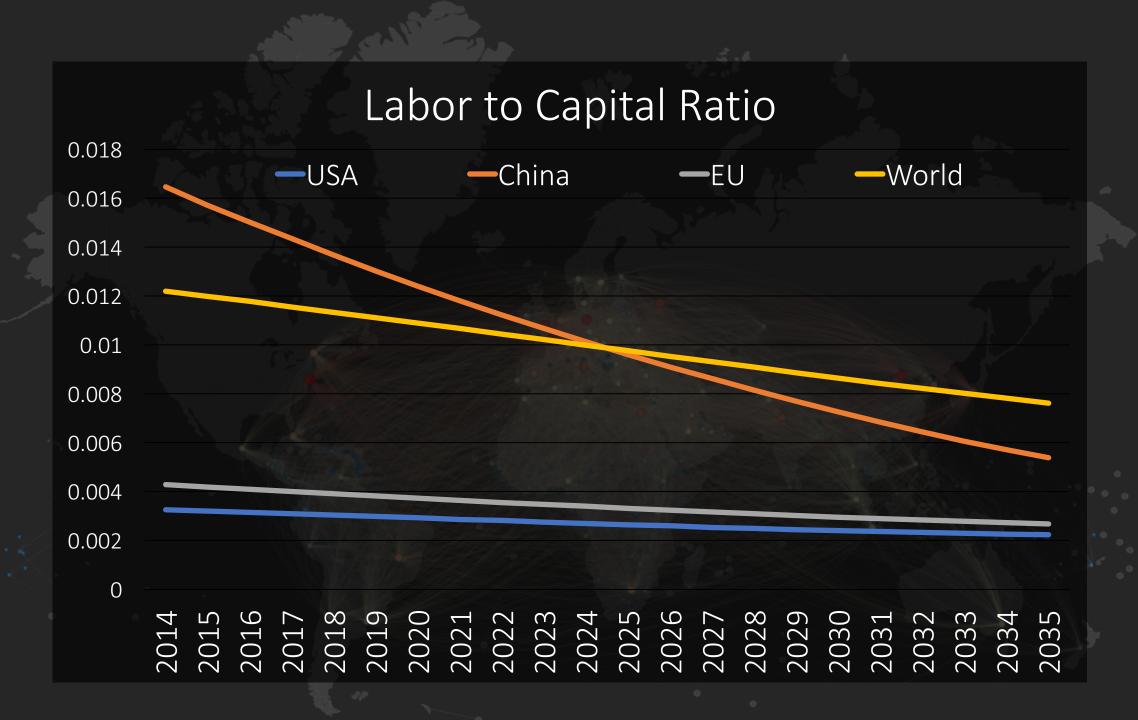


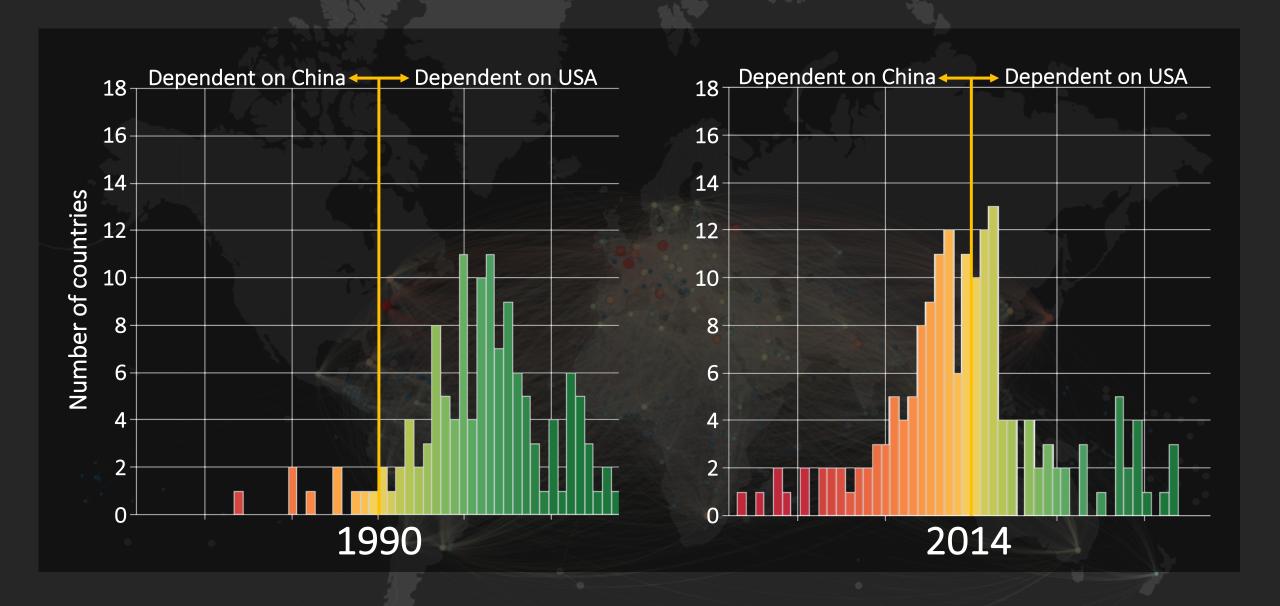


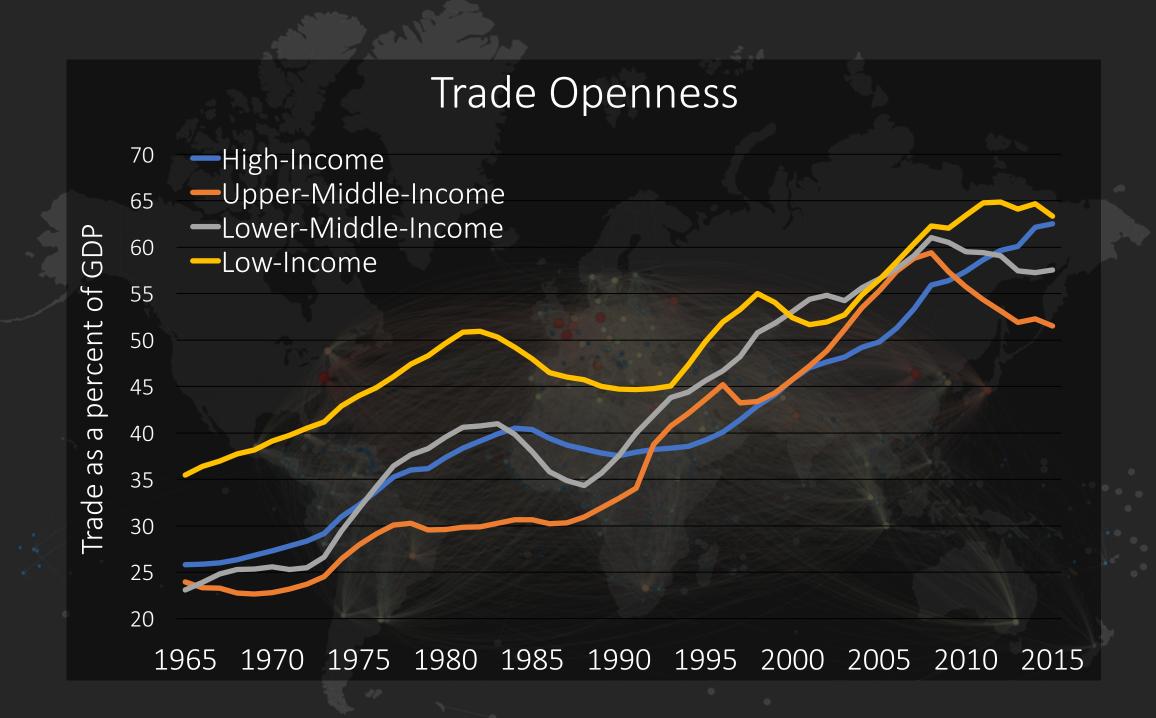
Household consumption \$550 billion less in the US \$120 billion less in China \$5.5 trillion lower in the US \$4.2 trillion lower in China

Trade declines by a cumulative \$5.7 trillion

By 2035







Disrupts Trade Networks:

Supply Chains

Undermine Comparative Advantage

Increased
Trade and
Capital
Protectionism

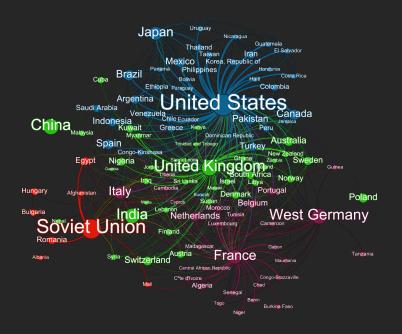
Re-allocation of Capital and Labor

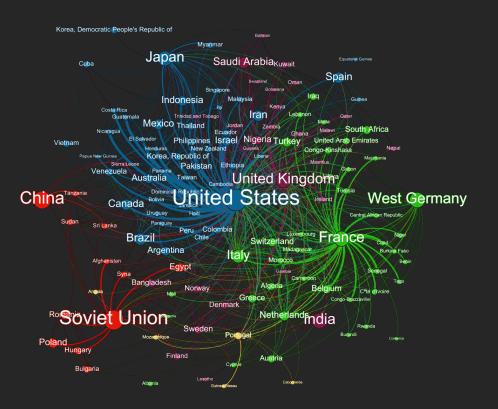
Clay v. Putty Capital

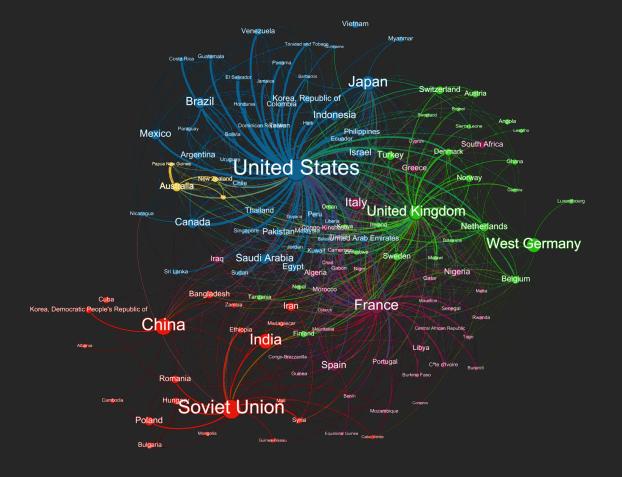
Benefits Scarce Factors

- High Skilled Labor
 v. Low Skilled
- Labor v. Capital

This network map was created using bilateral data measuring the ability of states to formally influence one another. It is built across three dimensions (economic, political, security) and was originally created for the US government.

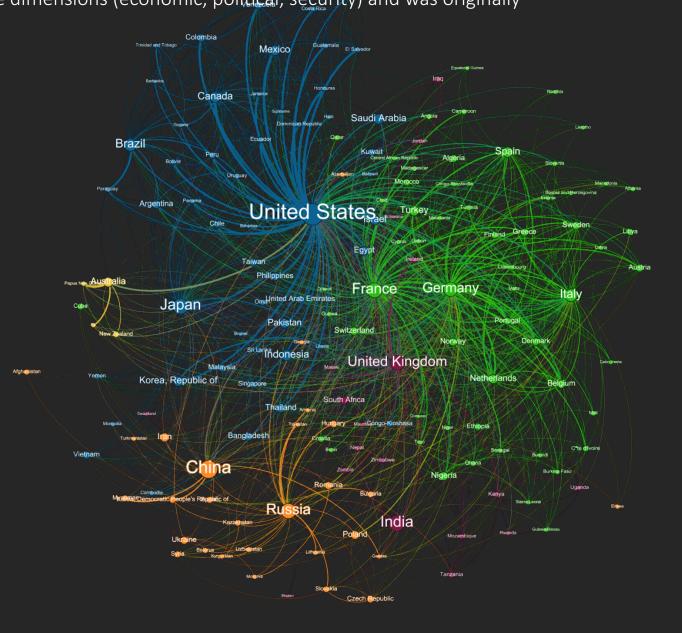






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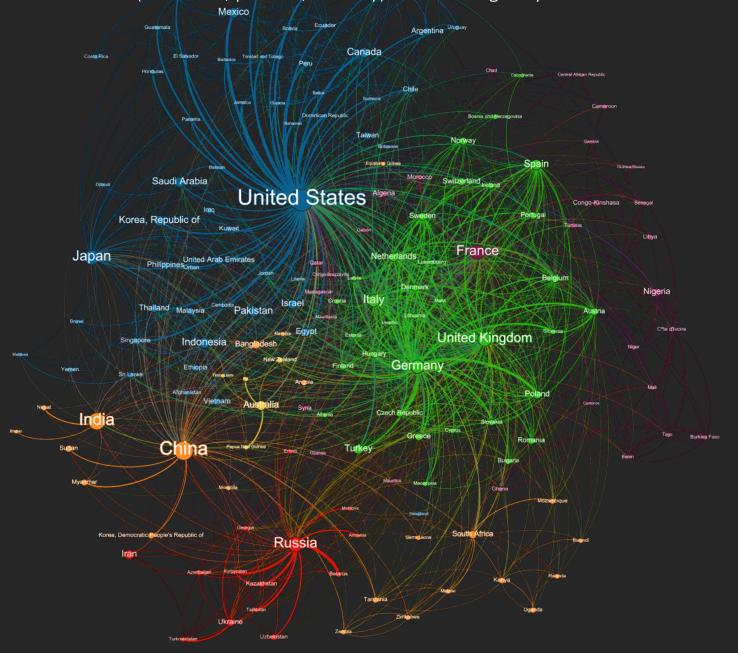
created for the US government.



1995

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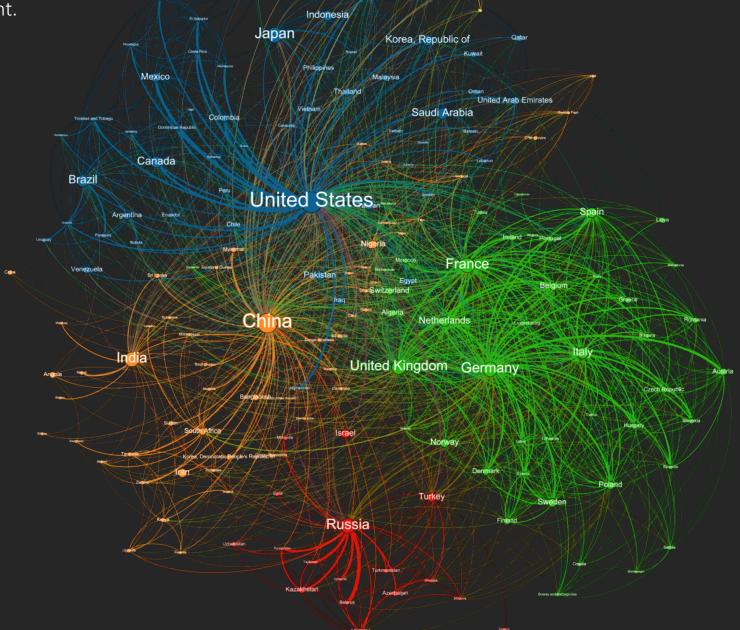


2005

2015

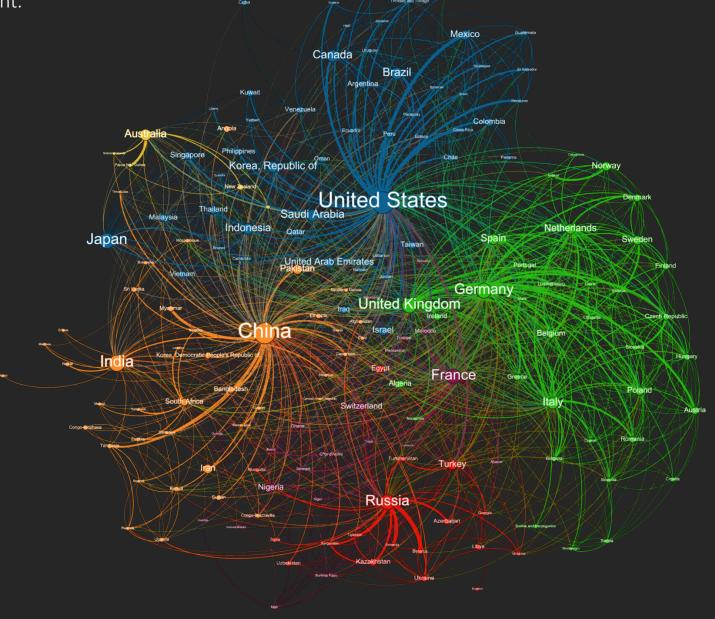
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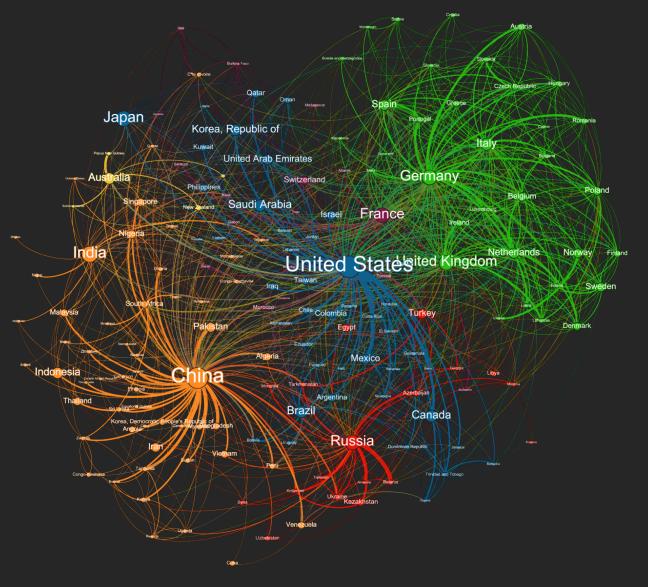
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2020 China Rising

gro

This network map was created using bilateral data measuring the strength of economic, political, and security ties between two countries. It was originally created for the US government.

2015

