# September 2020 Economic and Revenue Forecast

September 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2020

Oregon Office of Economic Analysis

Mark McMullen

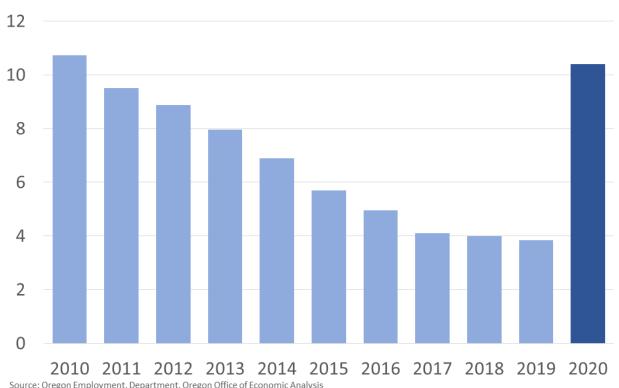
Josh Lehner



# Economy in bad shape but tax collections yet to show impacts

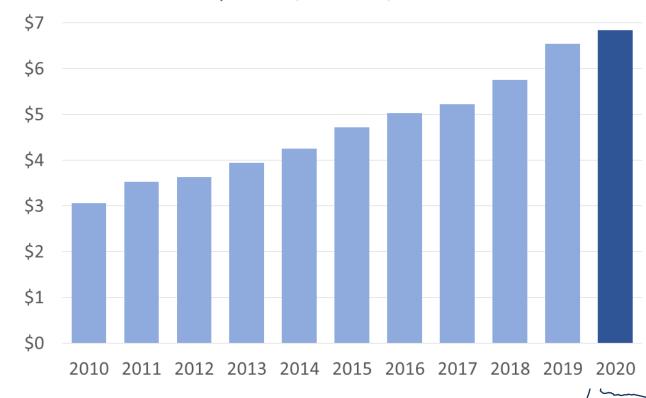
#### **Oregon Unemployment Rate**

March thru August Average, %



#### **Personal Income Tax Collections**

March thru September, \$ billions, Net of Kicker Credits



Source: Oregon Employment, Department, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis





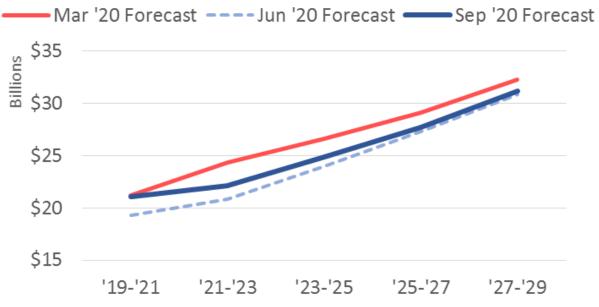
# Revenues up significantly but remain lower than pre-COVID forecasts

General Fund	\$ Millions from June		
Revenues	19-21	21-23	23-25
Personal Income Taxes	1,296	1,185	850
Corporate Income Taxes	394	92	43
Other	124	4	1
Total	1,814	1,280	894

Other Revenues	\$ Millions from June		
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Lottery	150	125	64
Corporate Activity Tax	17	14	13
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Total	197	185	114

	\$ Millions from June		
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Total Sum	2,010	1,465	1,008

#### **Oregon Net General Fund Revenues**



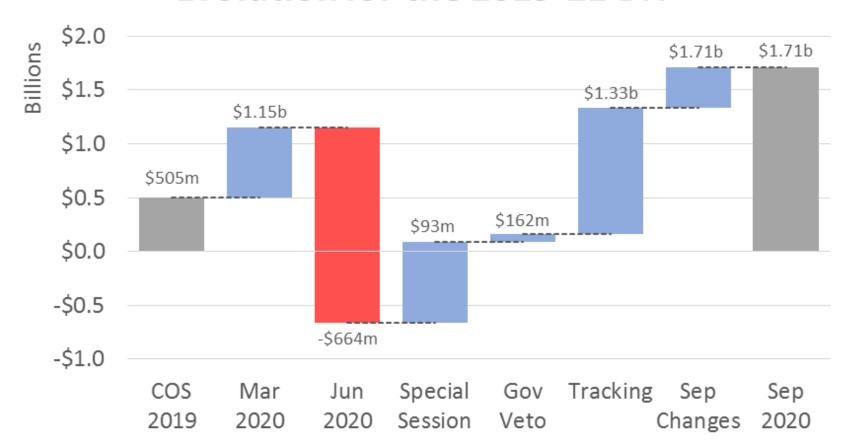
Source: Oregon Office of Economic Analysis





## 2019-21 General Fund is restored

# **General Fund Ending Balance Evolution for the 2019-21 BN**





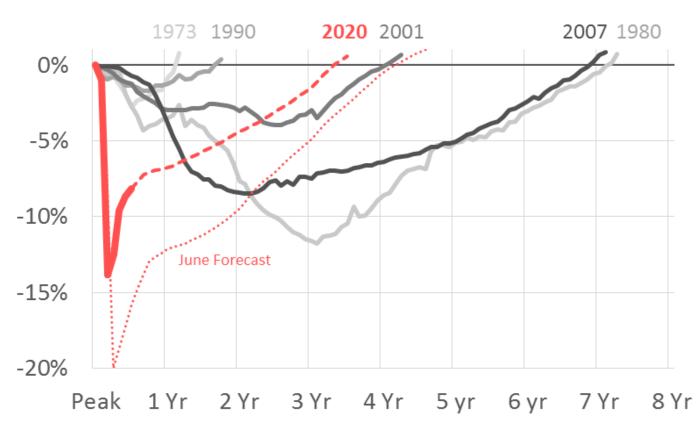




# Labor market is in bad shape, but not as bad as first feared

#### **Oregon Employment Loss by Recession**

Percent Change from Pre-Recession Peak



- Only available data at time of previous forecast was the tidal wave of initial claims for unemployment insurance
- Forecasted 21% job loss and 4 year recovery
- Actual job losses of 14%, and new forecast is for a 3 year recovery



6



### Federal aid matters

#### Federal Aid Boosts U.S. Personal Income

Percent Change from January 2020



- CARES Act infused \$14 billion into Oregon economy
  - \$7 billion in recovery rebates and increased unemployment insurance benefits
  - \$7 billion Paycheck Protection Program Loans



Jan-20 Feb-20 Mar-20 Apr-20 May-20 Jun-20 Jul-20

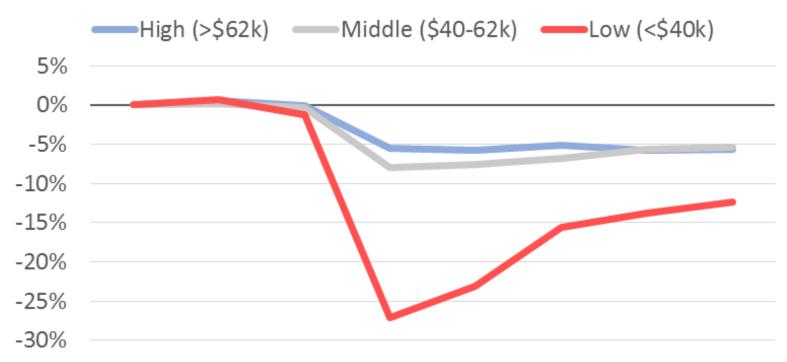




## Nature of layoffs

#### **Oregon Employment by Wage**

Percent Change Since January 2020, Terciles Based on Industry Average Wage



- Inequality leading to stronger topline income and spending numbers than employment indicates
- Low-wage workers bear the brunt of the recession
- Middle- and high-wage sectors suffer large losses, and are not growing yet as the recessionary shock reverberates through the economy



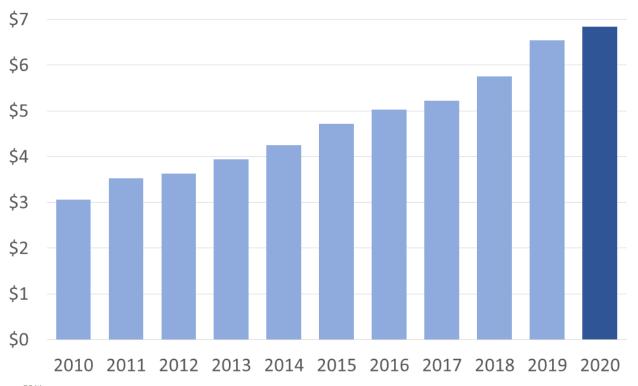
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# Tax collections are <u>up</u>

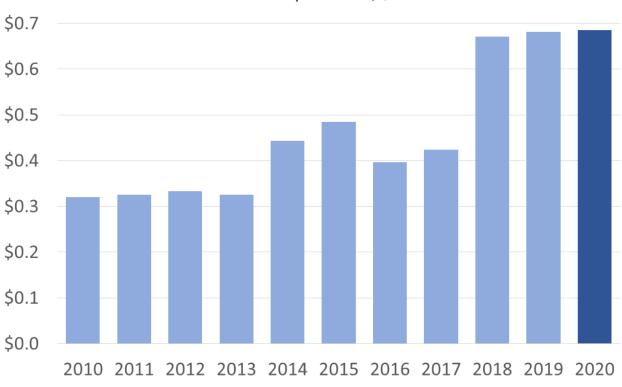
#### **Personal Income Tax Collections**

March thru September, \$ billions, Net of Kicker Credits



#### **Corporate Tax Collections**

March thru September, \$ billions

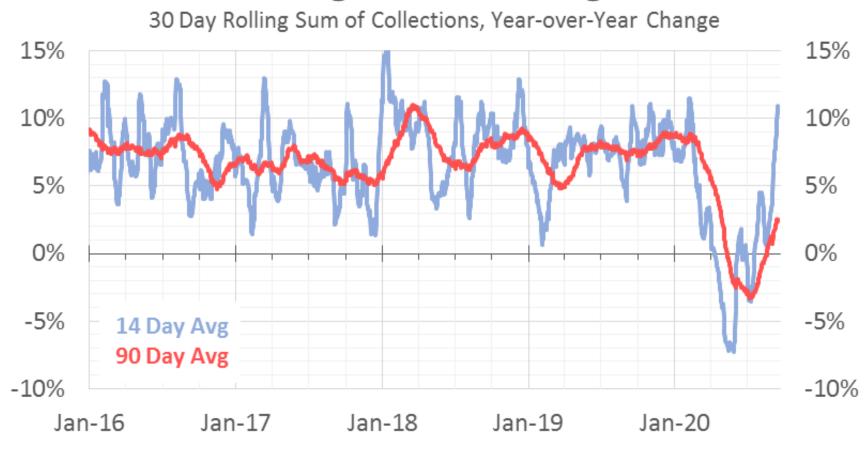






# Withholdings strengthen further

#### **Oregon Withholding**





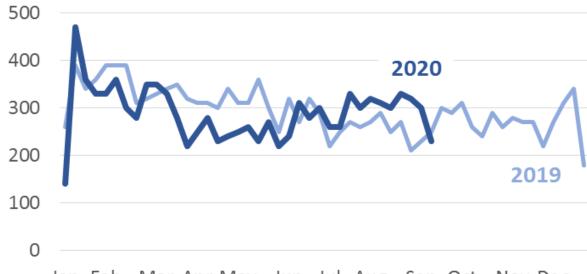
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# Permanent damage remains key risk

#### **New Oregon Businesses**

Weekly High-Propensity Business Applications

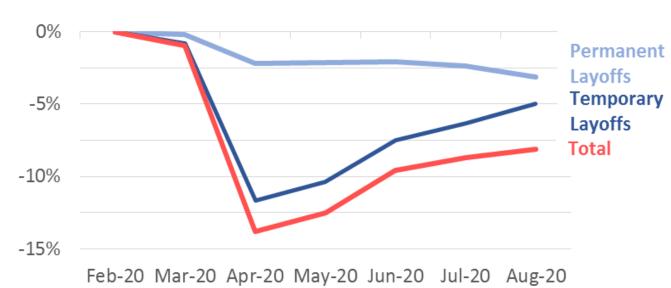


Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

Includes applications from corporate entities, those indicating hiring employees, purchasing a business, changing organization type, provides first wages-paid data, and/or are in manufacturing, retail, health care Latest Data: Sep 12, 2020 | Source: Census, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis

#### **Layoffs Still Mostly Temporary**

Percent Change in Employment from Pre-COVID Peak



Total employment changes based on the Current Employment Statistics monthly reports. The estimates of permanent and temporary are taken from the household survey and applied to the CES data.

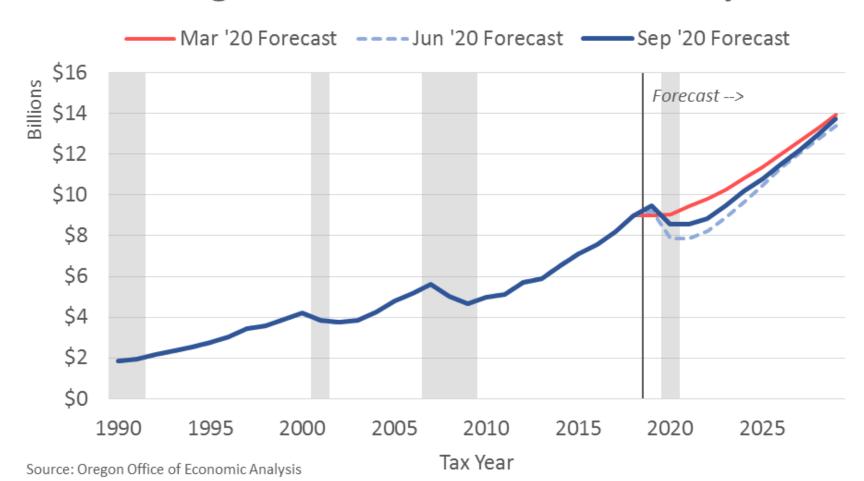
Source: Oregon Employment Department, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis





# Underlying outlook has improved and income tax liability follows the economic forecast

#### **Oregon Personal Income Tax Liability**

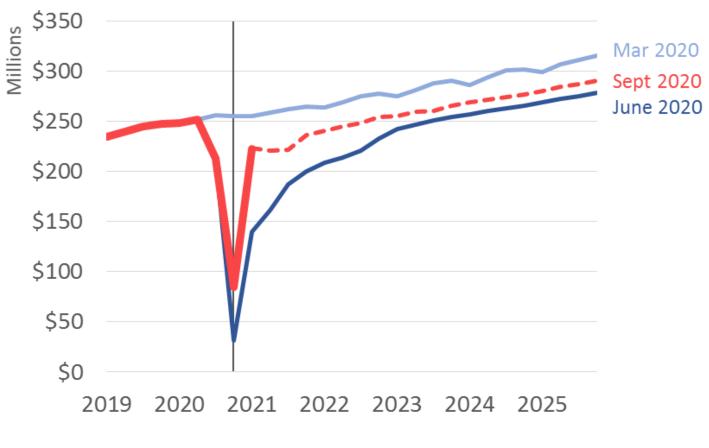






# Lottery outlook follows suit

#### **Quarterly Video Lottery Sales**



- Lottery sales bounced back overnight as bars and restaurants reopened
- Higher incomes, pent-up demand for gaming and lack of other entertainment options all factors
- Pattern seen nationwide, not just in Oregon
- September forecast buys back about 40% of the declines built into the June forecast



Fiscal Year

# What Hath 2020 Wrought



	Total	Public	Private	Public %	Private %
Clackamas	183,200	111,100	72,100	61%	39%
Douglas	125,600	62,500	63,100	50%	50%
Hood River	300	0	300	0	100%
Jackson	35,700	14,500	21,200	41%	59%
Josephine	33,900	32,500	1,400	96%	4%
Lane	154,600	41,100	113,500	27%	73%
Lincoln	2,500	400	2,100	16%	68%
Linn	41,900	13,600	28,300	32%	68%
Marion	219,300	151,100	68,200	69%	31%
TOTAL	797,200	427,000	370,200	54%	46%

- Evacuated Areas\*
  - ~85,000 Oregonians (2% of state)
  - ~\$6-7 billion in RMV (1%)
  - ~20,000 jobs (1%)
- Impacts built into forecast
  - 2,000 housing starts
  - 2,100 housing-related jobs
  - \$18 million in CAT revenue
- Long-Term Risk of slower growth due to less migration, increased uncertainty and/or costs of doing business

Source: Mason, Bruce & Girard, Inc. Based on fire perimeters on Sep 15, 2020.

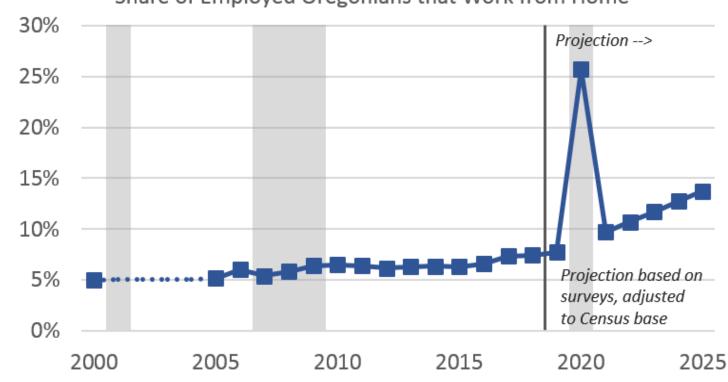


# What else hath 2020 wrought

#### Working at Home on the Rise

Share of Employed Oregonians that Work from Home

- Pandemic
- Protests
- Drought
- Working from Home







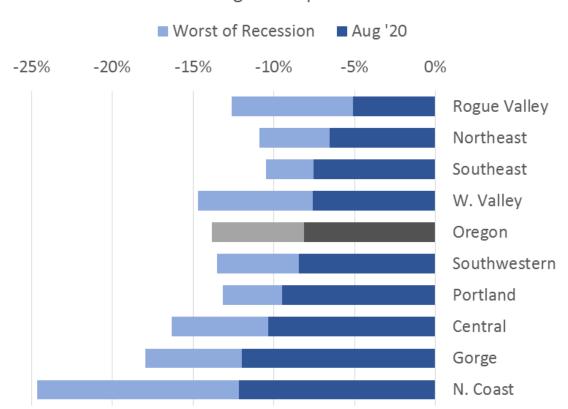




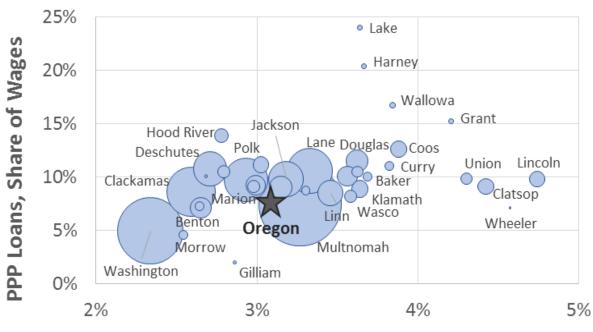
# Regional recessions vary

#### **Employment Loss by Region**

Percent Change from pre-COVID Peak



#### **CARES Support by County**



#### Rebates and UI, Share of Income

Source: BEA, BLS, SBA, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis

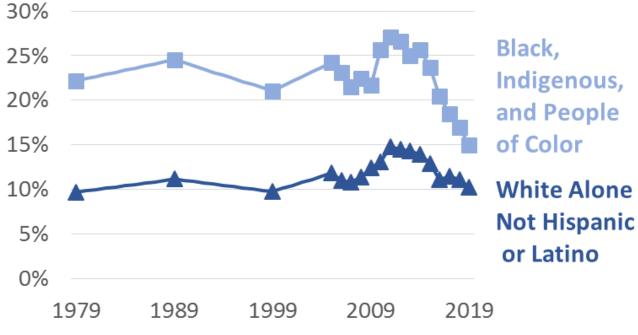


Source: Oregon Employment Department, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis



# COVID's economic impact on racial disparities still to be determined

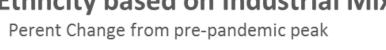
#### Oregon's Racial Poverty Gap Remains Large, But is Narrowing

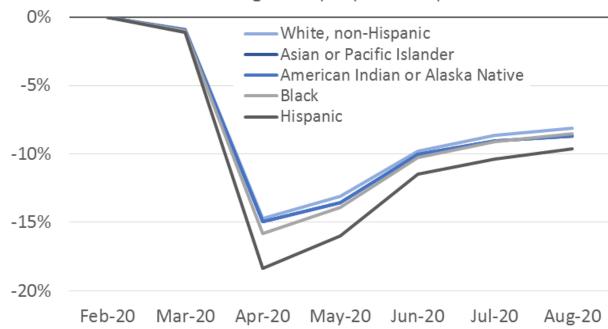


Source: Census, IPUMS-USA, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis

# Oregon Office of Economic Analysis

# **Projected Employment Losses by Race and Ethncity based on Industrial Mix**





Source: IPUMS-USA, Oregon Employment Department, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis





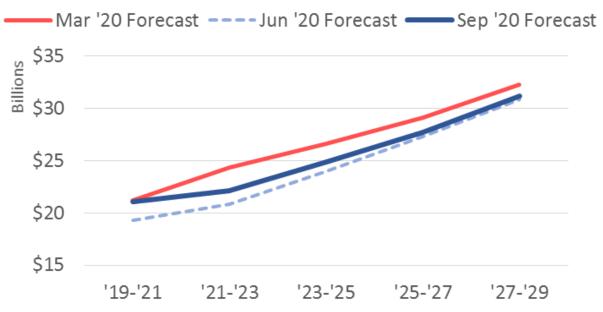
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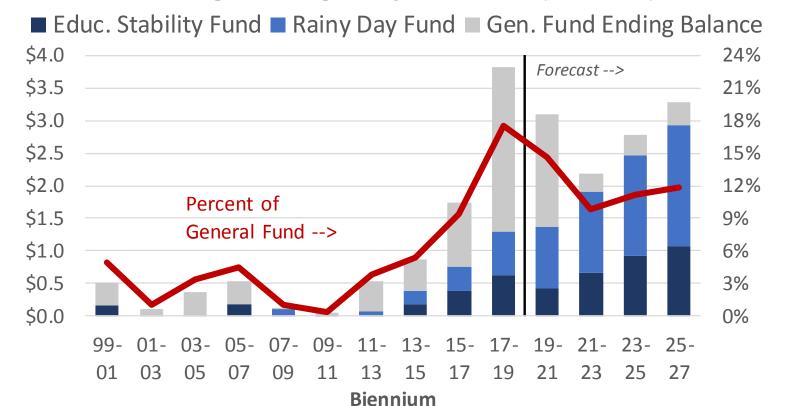
Source: Oregon Office of Economic Analysis





## Sizable reserves remain

#### **Oregon Budgetary Reserves (billions)**



#### **Effective Reserves (\$ millions)**

	July	End
	2020	2019-21
ESF	\$734	\$424
RDF	\$881	\$952
Reserves	\$1,615	\$1,377
Ending		
Balance	\$1,714	\$1,714
Total	\$3,328	\$3,090
% of GF	15.7%	14.6%



Oregon Office of Economic Analysis







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