# Sept 2021 Economic and Revenue Forecast

August 25<sup>th</sup>, 2021

Oregon Office of Economic Analysis

Mark McMullen

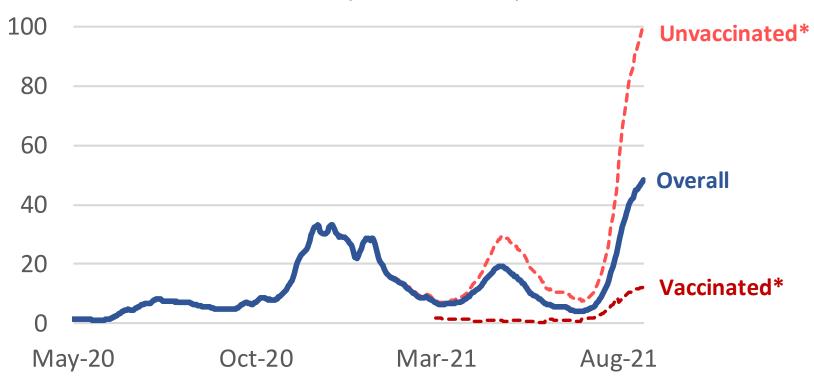
Josh Lehner



### The pandemic isn't over

### **Oregon's Rising COVID Cases**

New Cases per 100,000 Population



- Shutdowns matter the most economically
- Consumers pull back on some in-person activities, but will resume when safer
  - Slower growth in the nearterm means faster growth in the medium-term



<sup>\*</sup>Estimates based on vaccination rates two weeks prior to case counts, adjusts for OHA published breakthough case counts Latest Data: Aug 22, 2021 | Source: OHA, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis



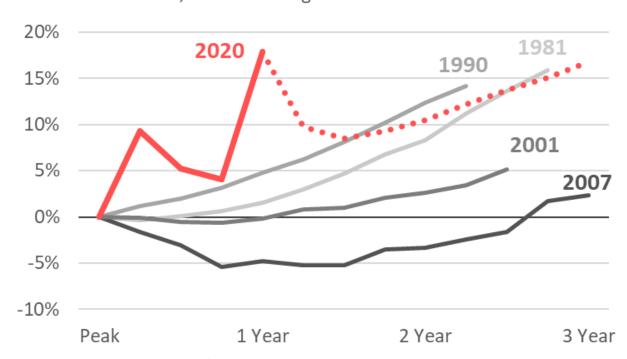


# Economic outlook is still bright

Strong household finances drive front-loaded employment gains

#### **Total Oregon Personal Income**

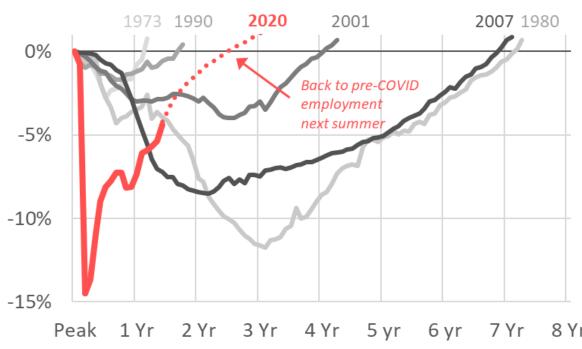
Nominal, Percent Change from Pre-Recession Peak



#### Quarterly data. Latest data 2021q1 | Source: BEA, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis

### **Oregon Recession Comparison**

**Employment Percent Change from Pre-Recession Peak** 



Source: Oregon Employment Department, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis

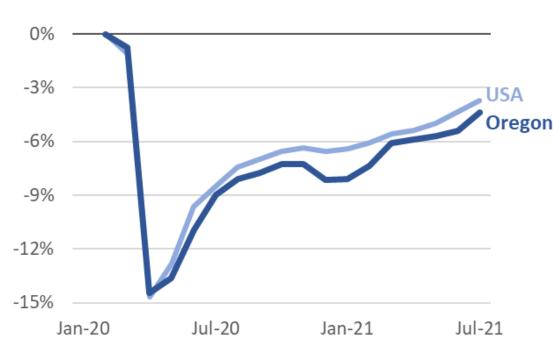




# Oregon is in the middle of the pack

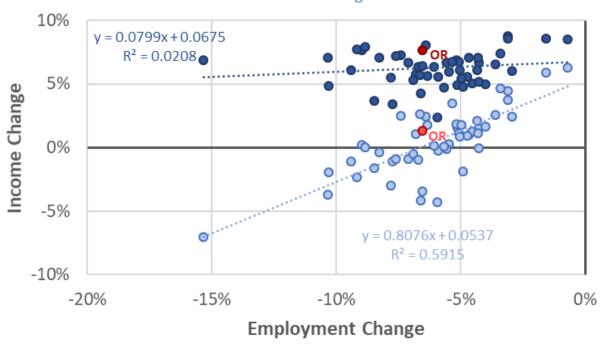
#### **Employment Loss**

Percent Change from Feb '20 (Pre-Pandemic Peak)



#### **Federal Aid Mutes Job Loss Impact**

2019 to 2020 Percent Change across States for **Total Personal Income** and **Wages and Salaries** 



Source: BEA, BLS, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis

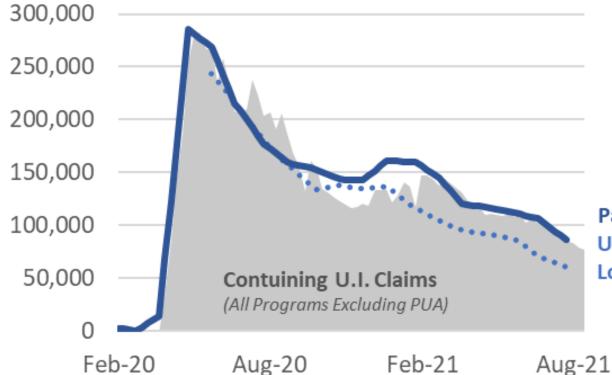




### Labor market remains tight

### **Oregon Labor Market Improvement**

Change Relative to Pre-Pandemic Levels



Payroll Losses (Inverted)
Unemployed + Those Not
Looking Due to COVID

- Firms advertising record job openings and average wages are up 10%
- Labor supply should improve as federal aid ends and the pandemic wanes
- However the labor market will remain tight, just not acute



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### Persistent inflation is a risk

### **Inflation Running Above Target**

Percentage Points, Monthly Rate



#### Pandemic-Affected Services

Airfare, hotels, admissions to events

#### Vehicle-Related

New, used, parts, rentals

All Other

- Inflation will moderate as economy reopens and supply chains normalize
- Risk is inflation persistently higher than target (2-3%), and Federal Reserve raises rates to cool economy
- Interplay between actual inflation, inflation expectations, and wages and income important



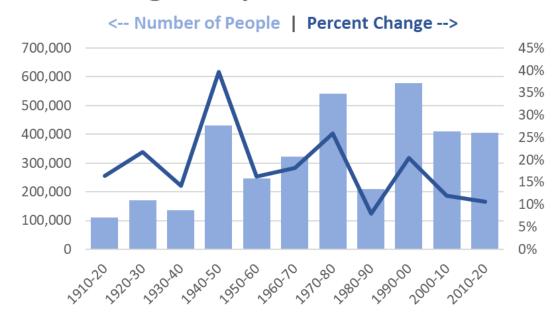
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### FYI: Census Data Update

### 2020 Census

### **Oregon Population Growth**



MAJOR demographic anchoring point for population, age distribution, race and ethnicity, and household types

### **No 2020 ACS**

- Poor response rate makes data unusable
- No information on distribution and socioeconomic characteristics of
  - Income
  - Poverty
  - Migrants
  - Homeownership
  - Work from home
- 2020 was outlier so maybe best we don't overreact for 12 months
- 2021 should be back and a better gauge





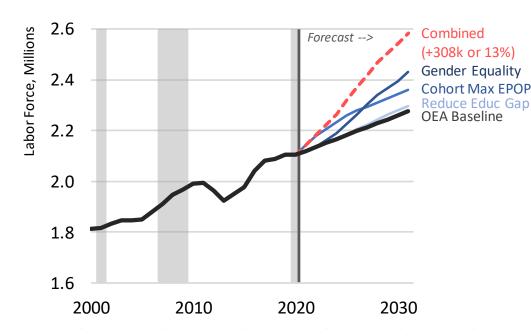


## Addressing disparities would increase Oregon's long-term labor supply

#### **Oregon's Latent Labor Force**

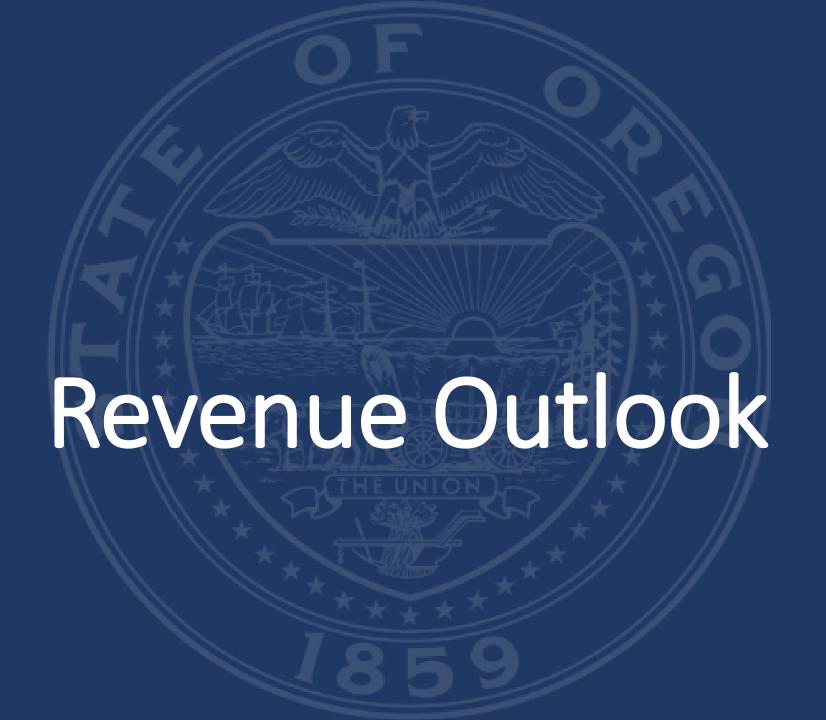
Source: BLS, Census, IPUMS-USA, Roosevelt Institute, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis

Scenario Addressing Disparity	Labor Ford Number	ce Increase in 2031 % Above Baseline	Annual Population Growth
Gender Equality (Female Employment Rates Match Male for All Cohorts)	156,000	6.8%	0.54%
Maximum Historical Employment Rate for All Cohorts	86,000	3.8%	0.33%
Eliminate Educational Attainment Gap among Younger Cohorts	21,000	0.9%	0.12%
Combined	308,000	13.5%	1.00%







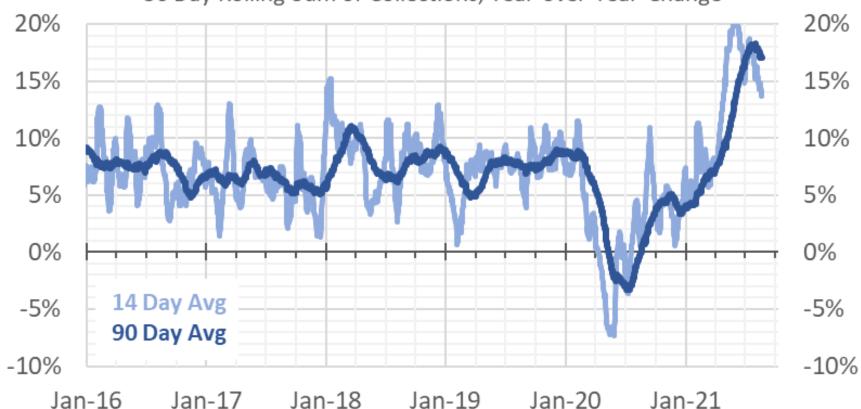




### Withholdings continue to boom

### **Oregon Withholding**

30 Day Rolling Sum of Collections, Year-over-Year Change

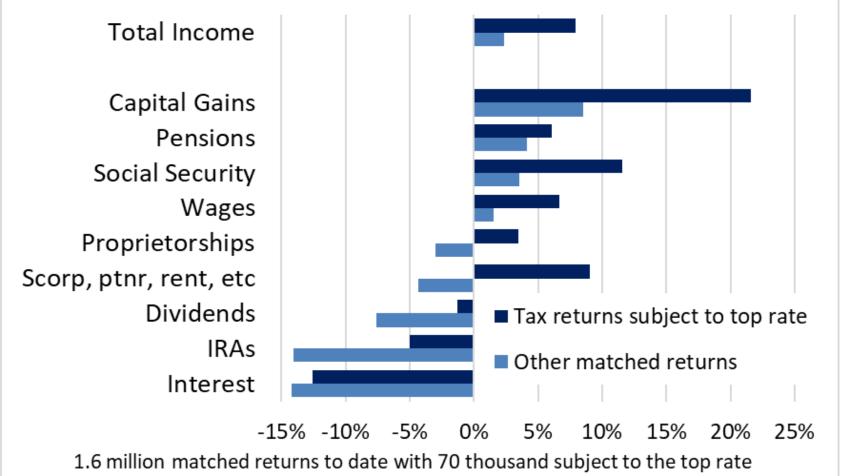






# High-Income Filers Drive PIT Growth





- The delayed 2020 tax filing deadline led to a late tax season, with most collections arriving after the May forecast
- Collections eventually came in very strong, driven by growth among high-income filers
- Many filers moved income into the 2020 tax year in an attempt to get ahead of potential federal rate increases



### Traditional Corporate Collections Boom

### Oregon's Corporate Excise Tax Collections

\$billions, seasonally adjusted at an annualized rate



- Corporate Income taxes doubled over the past two budget cycles, with 44% growth in FY2021. CAT above forecast as well
- 2019-21 corporate kicker of \$847 million, and 2021-23 corporate kicker of \$67 million (spent on K-12)



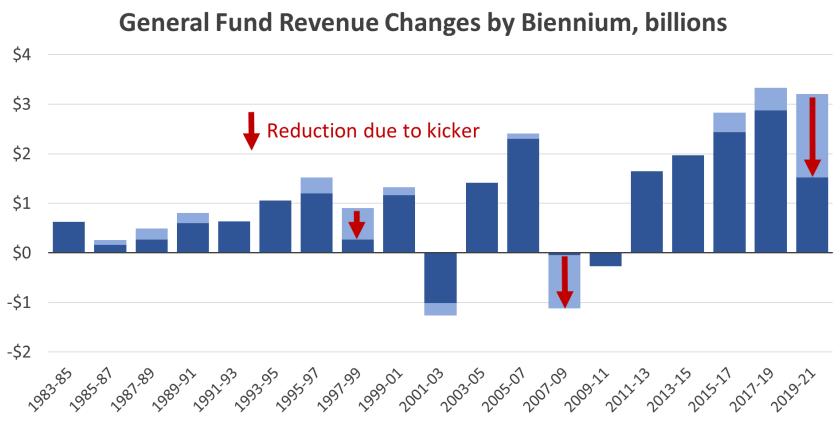


Latest Data: 2021q2 | Source: Oregon Department of Revenue, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis

Oregon Office of Economic Analysis



# General Fund Changes by Biennium



- Oregon's General Fund has roughly doubled over the past 5 budget cycles (10 yrs)
- During this time, kicker credits have totaled \$2.6 billion, amounting to a 2.6% reduction of GF resources
- Kicker credits of \$1.9 billion will be issued in 2021-23 and beyond

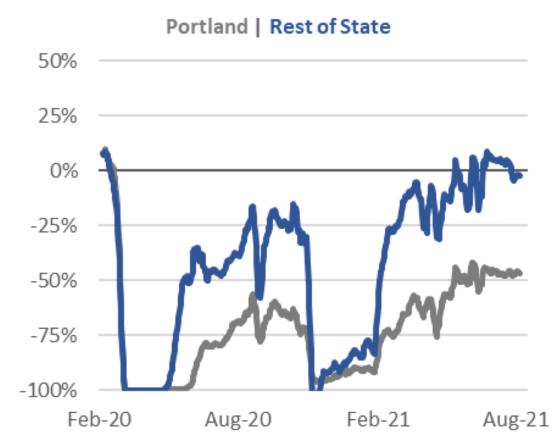




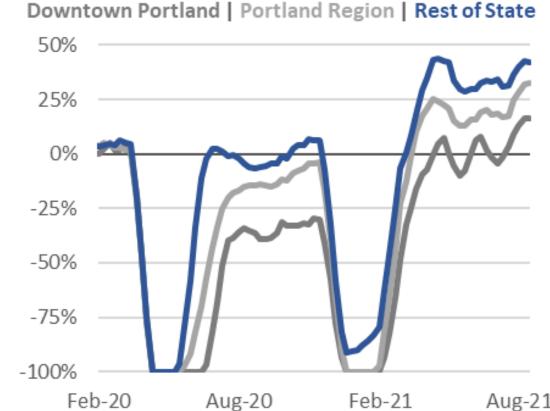
# Lottery still setting records

(Charts: Percent change from corresponding day or week in 2019)

#### OpenTable Seated Diners



#### Video Lottery Sales









# What is your cut?

Income Group	Adjusted Gross Income*	Rough Estimate of Kicker Size**
Bottom 20%	< \$12,100	\$30
Second 20%	\$12,100 - \$29,300	\$200
Middle 20%	\$29,300 - \$52,100	\$440
Fourth 20%	\$52,100 - \$95,000	\$790
Next 15%	\$95,000 - \$195,600	\$1,600
Next 4%	\$195,600 - \$442,700	\$3,780
Top 1%	> \$442,700	\$16,880
Average	\$67,500	\$850
Median	\$35,000-\$40,000	\$420

- Total kicker \$1.9 billion
- Kicker paid out as equal share of tax liability (17.5%), meaning the largest dollar payments go to the highest earners
- Economic impact of increased consumer spending from kicker is affected by higherincome households having higher savings rates, and lower marginal propensity to consume



<sup>\*</sup> Based on 2019 actual tax returns

<sup>\*\*</sup> Based on OEA's 2020 tax liability



### Revenue bottom line

### **September 2021 Forecast Changes**

General Fund	\$ Millions from COS/May		
Revenues	21-23	23-25	25-27
Personal Income Taxes	29	148	141
Corporate Income Taxes	66	60	52
Other	4	-1	-16
Total	99	207	177

Other Revenues	\$ Millions from COS/May		
Other Revenues	21-23	23-25	25-27
Lottery	46	13	15
Corporate Activity Tax	8	9	6
Marijuana Tax	-2	0	0
Total	52	22	21

	\$ Millions from COS/May		
	21-23	23-25	25-27
Total Sum	151	229	198

- Going forward, the revenue outlook is stable, with modest upward revisions to future budgets in the September forecast
- After the strong tax season, the ending balance for 2019-21 increased by \$699 million
- In addition to General Fund resources, Lottery and CAT revenues have come in larger than expected

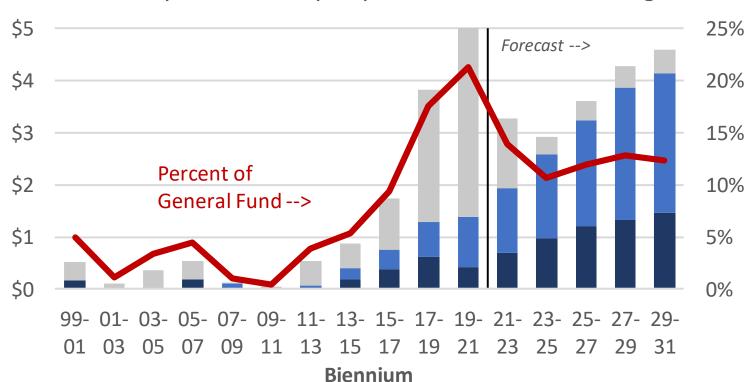




### Sizable reserves remain

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





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

	End	End
	2019-21	2021-23
ESF	\$415	\$690
RDF	\$962	\$1,256
Reserves	\$1,377	\$1,946
Ending Balance	\$3,697	\$1,330
Total	\$5,074	\$3,276
% of GF	21.3%	13.9%



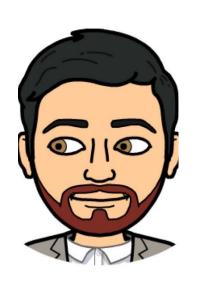
Source: Oregon Office of Economic Analysis





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