# Dec 2021 Economic and Revenue Forecast

November 17th, 2021

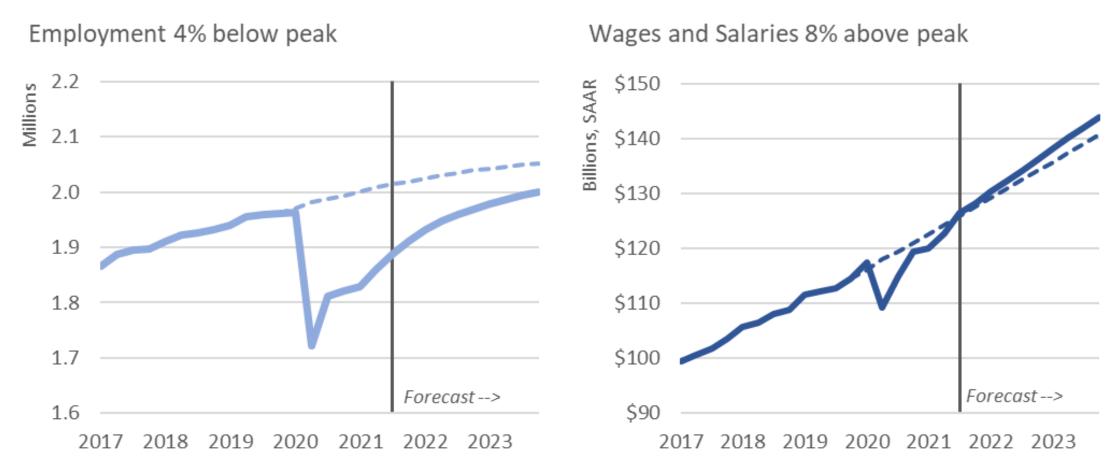
Oregon Office of Economic Analysis

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## Labor income is booming





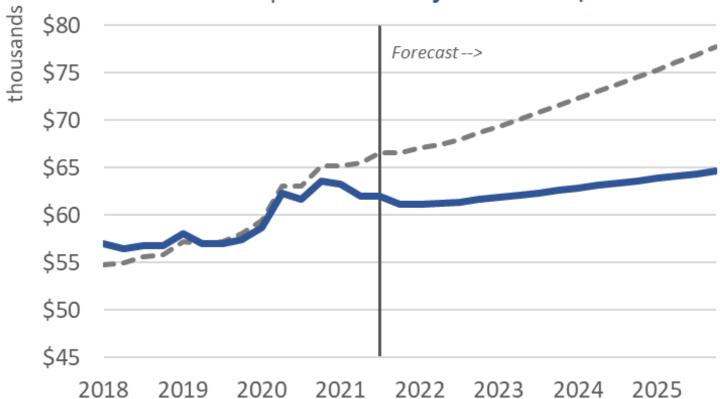
Dotted lines are pre-pandemic forecast | Latest data: 2021q3 | Source: BLS, Oregon Employment Dept, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis



### Risk: Persistent inflation

#### **Oregon Average Wage Outlook**





- Inflation continues to run hot
- Expectations are it will moderate as economy reopens and supply chains normalize
- Inflation is not without impacts and risks
- Ultimate risk is a boom/bust cycle as Federal Reserve raises rates quickly to cool the economy
- Interplay between actual inflation, inflation expectations, and wages and income important

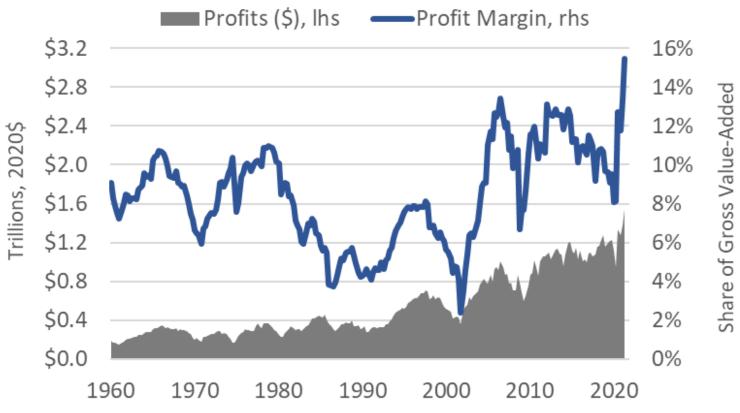


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## Record pricing environment

#### **U.S. Corporate Profits**



- Strong incomes and demand allow businesses to pass along cost increases, raising total sales revenue and even increasing profit margins
- Stock prices are, in part, a function of future earnings
- Tax collections from businessrelated revenues and valuations boom as well (Corp, PIT, CAT, e.g.)
- At some point firms will no longer be able to pass along price increases and profit margins will compress, likely due to rising labor costs



Profit margin defined as after-tax profits as share of gross value-added for nonfinancial corporate businesses Source: BEA, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis



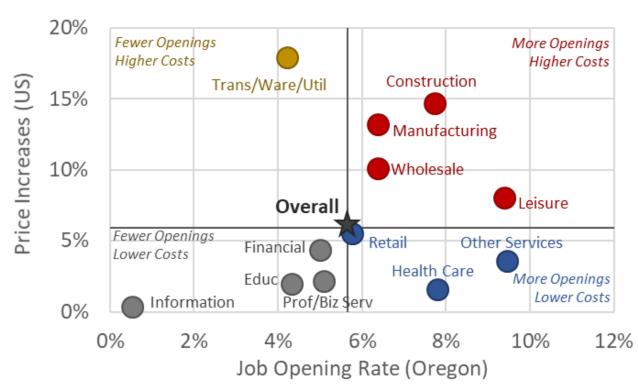
## Inflationary booms are challenging

#### U.S. Misery on the Rise



Latest Data: 2021q3 | Source: BEA, BLS, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis

#### **Corporate Misery Index**



Source: BEA, Oregon Employment Dept, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis





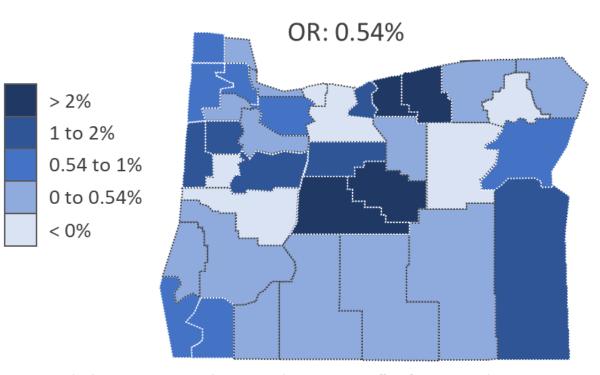
## Urban areas trail rural so far, but future drivers of growth generally favor urban

#### 2020 Personal Income Growth

### Median U.S. County: 7.6% > 12% 10 to 12% 8 to 10% 6 to 8% 4 to 6%

#### Source: BEA, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis

#### 2021 Population Growth



Source: Portland State University - Population Research Center, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis

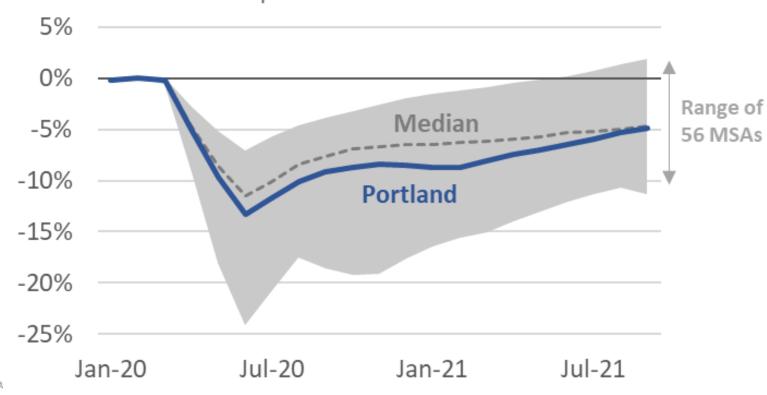




## What's wrong with Portland?

#### **Portland and Large Metros**

Percent Change Since February 2020 among the 56 MSAs with Population Greater than 1 million



- Smaller metros and suburbs outperforming urban cores nationwide
  - Loss of business travel, and daily commuters
- Portland Metro and Multnomah County essentially mirroring national patterns
- Good News/Bad News
  - Portland did not suffer noticeably worse recession like usually do
  - Portland trails all of its peer comparison metros: Austin, Indianapolis, Nashville, Salt Lake, Seattle



Data: 3MMA | Latest: Sep '21 | Source: BLS, Oregon Office of Economic Analysi

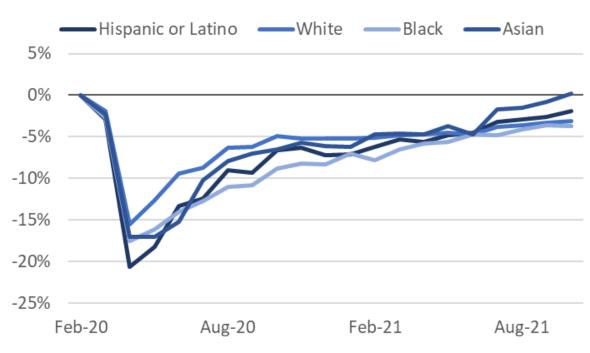


## Update on disparate economic impacts

(Data note: Hopefully the 2020 experimental ACS estimates will be useful)

#### U.S. Employment by Race and Ethncity

Percent Change from February 2020



Latest Data: October 2021 | Source: BLS, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis

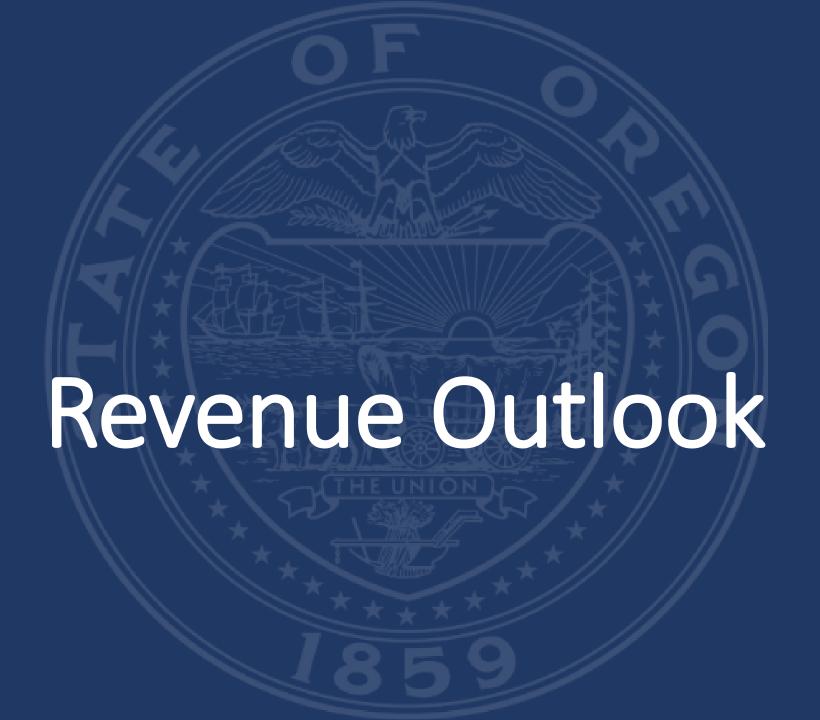
#### **U.S. Parent Gap**

Percentage Point Change in the Employment-Population
Ratio of 25-54 Year Olds



Latest Data: October 2021 | Source: IPUMS-CPS, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis



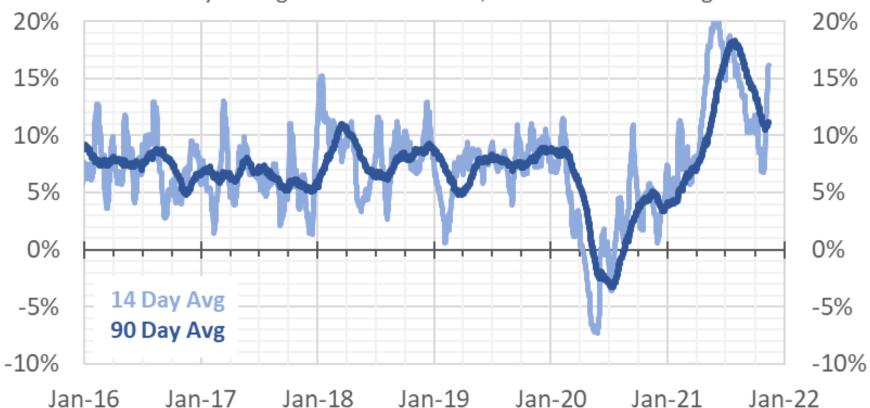




## Withholdings continue to boom

#### **Oregon Withholding**

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

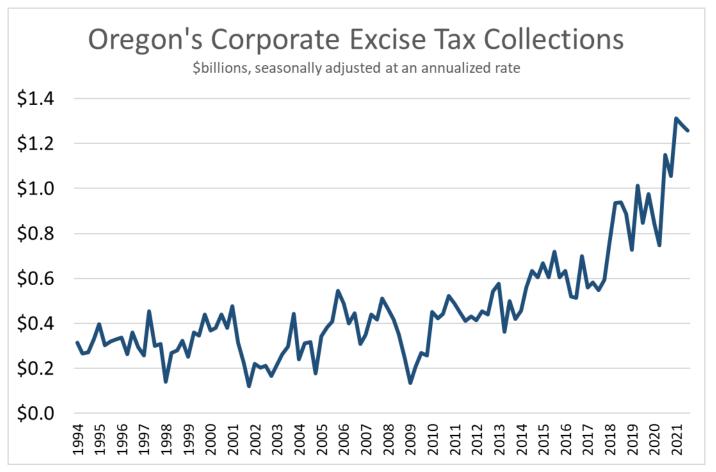




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## No end to the boom in business taxes



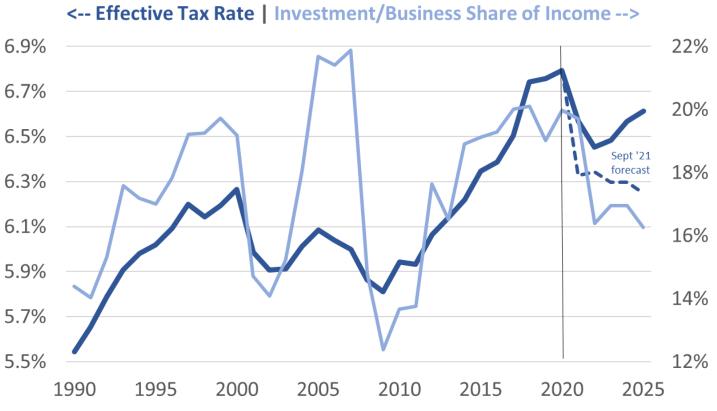
- Corporate Income taxes doubled over the past two budget cycles, with 44% growth in FY2021
- The Commercial Activity Tax and pass-through income reported on personal tax returns are above forecast as well
- Pricing power is allowing firms to pass cost increases to their customers
- A corporate kicker of \$250 million is currently estimated for 2023-25 (spent on K-12)





### Bracket Creep

#### **Changing Tax Rate Assumptions**



- High-income filers have been doing particularly well, with business and investment income strong despite the pandemic-related downturn.
- When high-income filers do well, the support to tax collections becomes supercharged. As a larger share of income is taxed at Oregon's top rate, the average tax rate increases. In this environment, aggregate tax liability grows faster than underlying income gains.
- If the average tax rate matched what we saw in 2015, annual revenues would be around \$1 billion lower today.



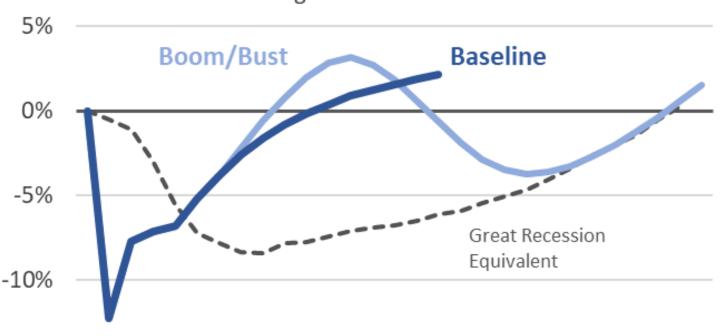




## Not the baseline outlook, but a Boom/Bust scenario is a possibility

#### **Oregon Employment Alternative Scenarios**

Percent Change from Pre-Recession Peak



- Given the strength of the inflationary boom we are experiencing, there is an increased risk of the economy overheating
- The average rate dynamic is reversed during a downturn, leading to revenue losses in excess of income losses
- A downturn in the second half of the current biennium would likely lead to a large budget hole in 2023-25



-15% 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 202





## Changes relative to the September Forecast

#### **December 2021 Forecast Changes**

General Fund	\$ Millions from Sept		
Revenues	21-23	23-25	25-27
Personal Income Taxes	502	481	968
Corporate Income Taxes	184	-21	-70
Other	23	14	25
Total	710	474	923

Other Revenues	\$ Millions from Sept		
	21-23	23-25	25-27
Lottery	22	9	8
Corporate Activity Tax	16	122	143
Marijuana Tax	3	0	0
Total	41	131	151

	\$ Millions from Sept		
	21-23	23-25	25-27
Total Sum	751	605	1,074

- The baseline revenue outlook has strengthened in recent months, with income growth having accelerated further rather than normalizing
- Personal and corporate tax collections are both setting records, with collections during the extension filing season particularly strong
- In addition to General Fund resources, Lottery and CAT revenues have come in larger than expected
- Although much uncertainty remains, noncorporate GF revenues are now 2.5% above the COS forecast, which would lead to a \$558 million kicker payment starting in 2024

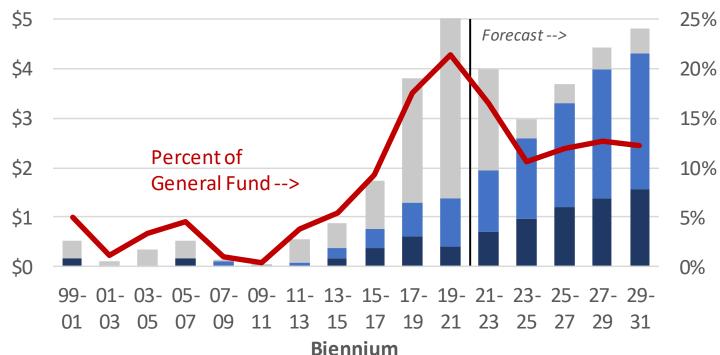




### Sizable reserves remain

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





## RDF \$964 \$1,265 Reserves \$1,415 \$1,958 - 5% Ending Balance \$2,040 \$2,040

**ESF** 

**Total** 

% of GF 14.5% 16.5%

\$3,456

**Effective Reserves (\$ millions)** 

Current

**Nov-21** 

\$451

End

2021-23

\$693

\$3,999

Source: Oregon Office of Economic Analysis

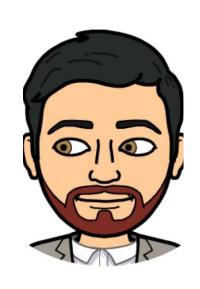
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