Oregon's Economic and Revenue Forecast





Carl Riccadonna, Chief Economist Michael Kennedy, Senior Economist November 2024

Economic Outlook



Economy not yet normalized, major policy shifts cloud outlook



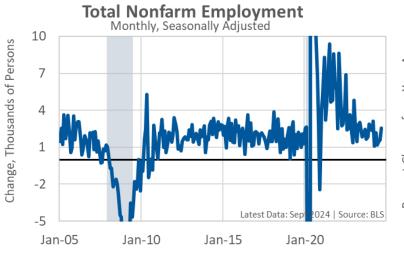
- Economic "soft landing" not yet fully realized, "no landing" could complicate policy
 - Growth: Surprises in recent economic data have consistently leaned toward firmer growth
 - Labor market appears to be stabilizing, despite factory-sector weakness
 - Inflation: Significant progress toward 2% target has shown recent signs of stalling
 - Interest rate cutting cycle has begun, but economic resilience necessitates fewer reductions
- Slower economic growth ahead relative to post-pandemic period, but recession risks remain low
 - Oregon demographics look weaker relative to pre-pandemic period
 - S&P's equity market and corporate profit scenario characterized as "tepid"
- Alternative scenarios "no landing" versus recession
 - Baseline = "soft landing": Slower growth (2.1%) and cooler inflation (2.4%) [55%]
 - Upside = "no landing": Firmer growth (~2.5%) and little inflation progress (~3%) [25%]
 - Downside = Recession: Growth stalls (1% or less) and inflation falls below 2% [20%]

Economic resilience stemming from consumer health

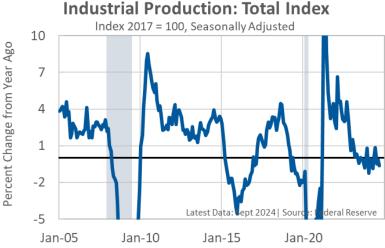


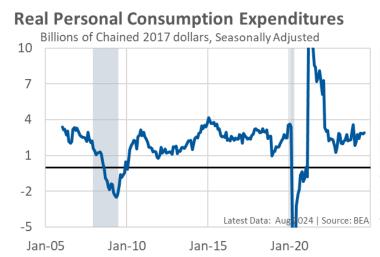
Consumers resilient

Manufacturing recession?







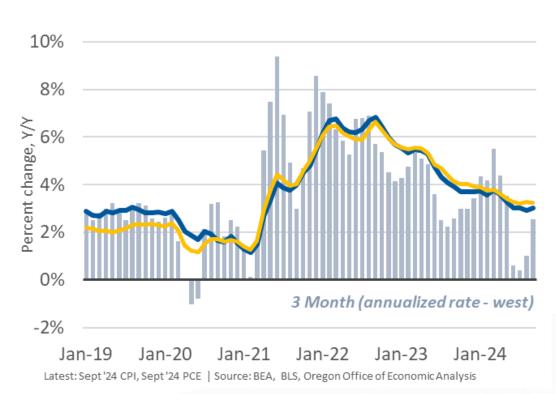


Soft Landing In Progress Inflation slowing, unemployment stable



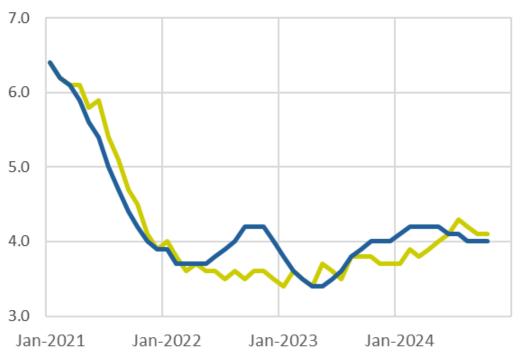
West Region & U.S. Core CPI

Consumer Price Index excluding food and energy



Oregon and U.S. Unemployment Rate

Monthly, Seasonally Adjusted



Data: Oct 2024 | Source: Oregon Employment Department

Oregon labor dynamics look favorable



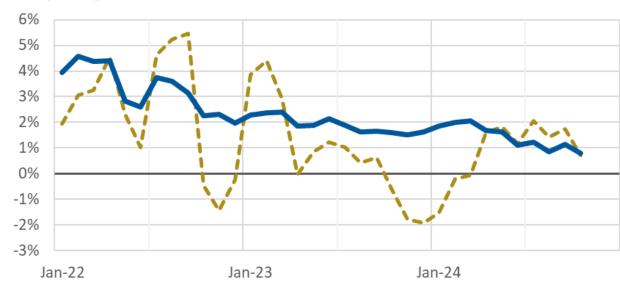
Oregon Unemployment Insurance Benefit Exhaustion Rate



Latest Data: Sep 2024 | Source: US Dept of Labor, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis

Payroll Job Growth (3 mth annualized rate)

USA | Oregon



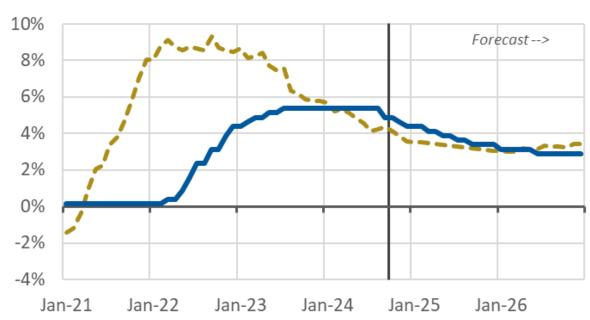
Latest Data: US Oct '24, Oregon Oct '24 | Source: BLS, Oregon Employment Department

Mid-cycle adjustment of interest rates means shallower path of rate cuts



Fed Funds Rate

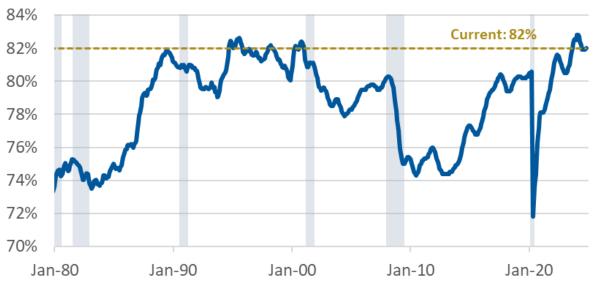
Fed Funds Rate Target | Taylor Rule (U-3)



Latest Data: Sept 2024 | Source: BEA, BLS, Federal Reserve, Renaissance Macro, Oregon Office of Econ Analysis

Near Record High E-Pop Rate for Oregonians

Share of 25-54 year olds with a job (Prime-Age Employment-to-Population Ratio)



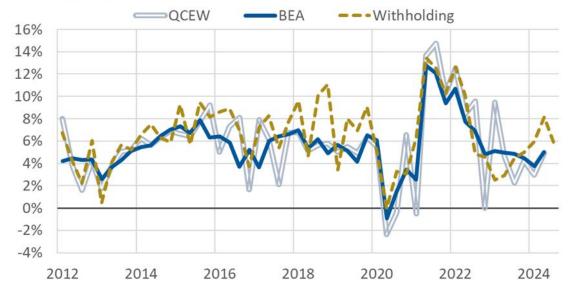
Latest Data: Oct 2024 | Source: Oregon Employment Dept, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis

Oregon labor conditions looking stable



Total Oregon Wage Growth Reaccelerating

Year-over-year percent change

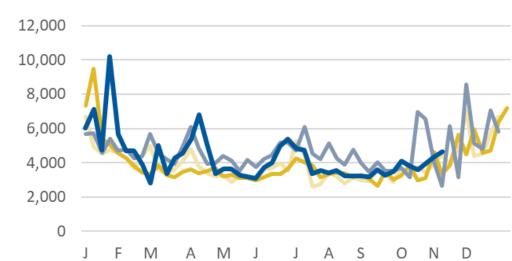


Latest Withholding 2024q3, Latest BEA and QCEW 2024q2
Source: BEA, Oregon Employment Dept, Oregon Dept of Revenue, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis

Oregon Claims: Typical H2 Labor Market Behavior

Unemployment insurance claims for 2018, 2022, 2023, 2024

Initial Claims



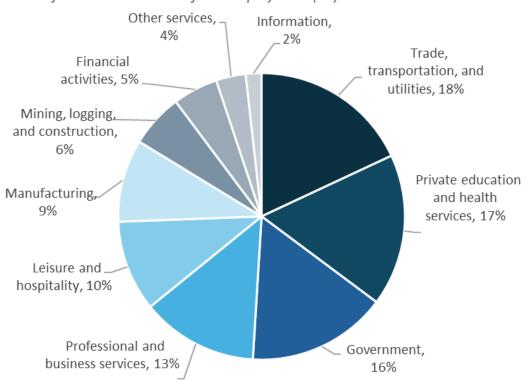
Data: Not seasonally adjusted | Latest: Oct 5, 2024 | Source: US Dept of Labor, Oregon Employment Department, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis

Current Employment



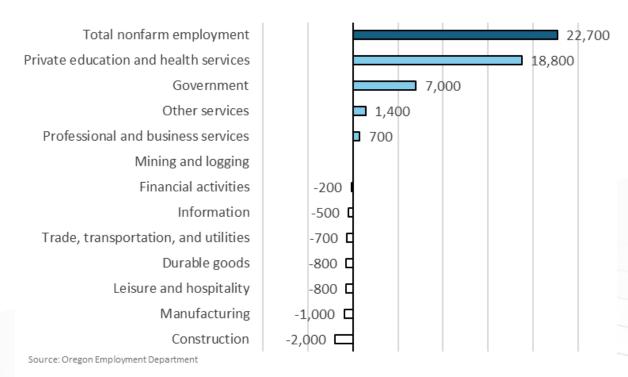
Industry Share in Oregon

Share of Oct' 2024 Total Nonfarm Employment (SA)



Oregon Net Employment Change by Industry

October 2023 to October 2024, Seasonally Adjusted

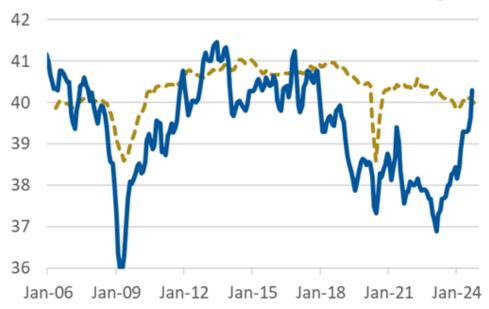


Labor market health varies greatly by sector



Manufacturing Hours Worked

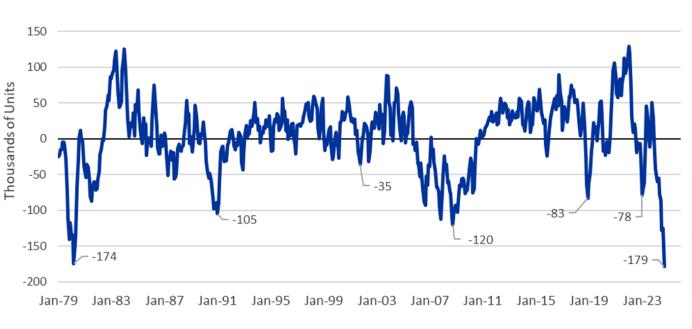
Number of hours worked per week in the USA and Oregon



Data: 3 month avg | Latest: Sept 2024 | Source: BLS, Oregon Emp Dept, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis

West Region - Housing Starts minus Completions

Seasonally Adjusted Annualized Rate, 3-Month Moving Average



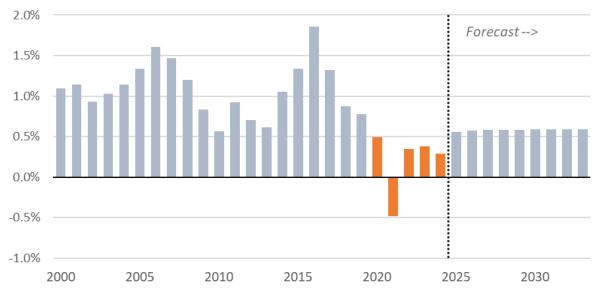
Source: US Census Bureau, New Residential Construction

Longer-term outlook depends on demographics and productivity



Oregon Population Growth

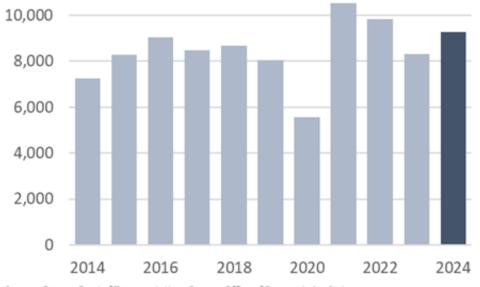
Annual change in total state population
History/Forecast and PSU Estimates



Latest: 2023 | Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Portland State Research Center, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis

Oregon Surrendered Driver Licenses

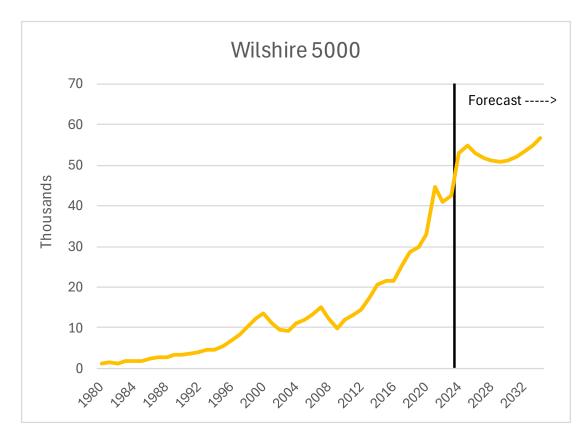
Average of 3 months ending September for each year



Source: Oregon Dept of Transportation, Oregon Office of Economic Analsyls

Equities & Profits Outlook Mild growth expected







2011-23 2023-34 Fcst
Annualized Growth: 10.1% 2.7%

2011-23 2023-34 Fcst
Annualized Growth: 5.8% 2.9%

Alternative Outcomes Possible



Alternative Scenarios					Decen	nber 2	024
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Oregon Employment	Employment						
Percent change from pre-COVID peak in the Baseline Soft Landing ,	Opt: Solid Growth	2.1%	0.3%	1.6%	1.6%	1.4%	1.1%
the Pessimistic, and Optimistic Solid Growth/Population Rebound	Base: Soft Landing	2.1%	0.2%	1.0%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%
	Pes: Recession	2.1%	0.1%	-1.4%	2.2%	1.3%	0.7%
5%	Unemployment Rate						
0%	Opt: Solid Growth	3.7%	4.2%	3.9%	3.8%	3.9%	3.9%
	Base: Soft Landing	3.7%	4.2%	4.2%	4.3%	4.4%	4.4%
-5%	Pes: Recession	3.7%	4.7%	6.7%	6.5%	6.1%	4.8%
-10%	Personal Income						
	Opt: Solid Growth	5.7%	5.3%	5.4%	6.1%	6.0%	5.8%
-15%	Base: Soft Landing	5.7%	5.3%	5.3%	5.6%	5.4%	5.0%
2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028	Pes: Recession	5.7%	5.2%	2.4%	6.0%	5.9%	5.2%

Revenue Update



Bottom line

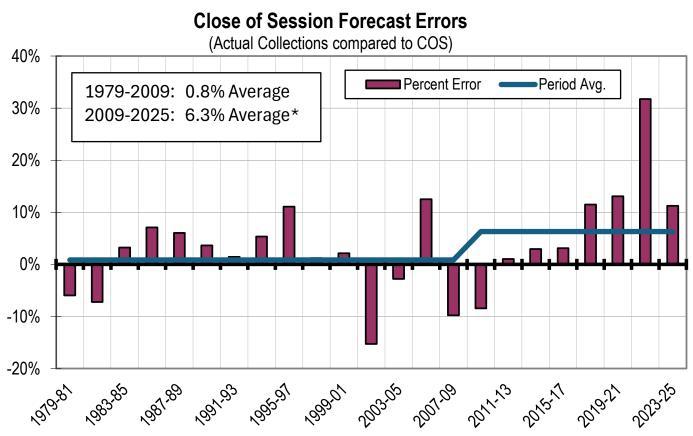


- 2023-25 Biennium
 - Revenues Increased \$945 million*
 - Ending Balance projected \$2.79 billion
- 2025-27 Biennium
 - Revenues Increased \$1.3 billion*
 - Beginning balance up \$945 million
 - Available resources increased \$2.27 billion

^{*}since September forecast.

Forecast Accuracy Over Time



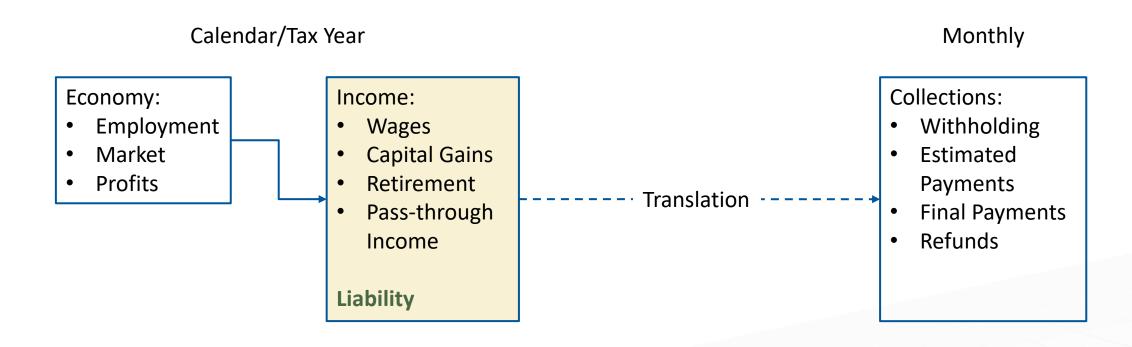


- 1979 -2009 average error was 0.8 percent.
- Since 2009, the average biennial error has been 6.3 percent.
- Goal: 0.0 percent.
- From tax years 2015 to 2025 (proj.), kicker credits have totaled \$11.8 billion.

^{*} Includes December 2024 forecast, assumes 50 percent of 2021-23 error is structural.

Personal Income Tax Model





Advantages:

- Tie forecast changes to economic changes
- Incorporate LRO impacts on a liability basis

Forecast Model Adjustments



Kicker Factor

Previously:

Kicker adjustments done outside the Personal Income Tax model.

Moving Forward:

Personal Income Tax model to reflect true tax liability and collections, including adjustments for the kicker.

Objective Reflection of National Economic Data

Previously:

Overly cautious bias identified in revenue projections

Moving Forward:

All aspects of the forecast reflect national economic underpinnings, making the forecast internally consistent.

Significant Increase for 2023-25



2023-25 General Fund Revenue Statement

	December 2024 Forecast	Change from Prior Forecast	Change from COS Forecast
Revenues (millions)			
Personal Income Tax*	\$22,589.3	\$804.5	\$1,606.7
Corporate Income Tax*	\$3,121.8	\$137.0	\$984.5
All Other Revenues	\$2,154.2	\$3.9	\$142.9
Net General Fund	\$27,865.4	\$945.4	\$2,734.1
Beginning Balance	\$8,082.5	\$0.0	\$589.0
Appropriations	-\$33,161.9	\$0.0	-\$980.0
Projected Ending Balance	\$2,786.0	\$945.4	\$2,343.2

- Personal Income Tax:
 - 60 percent due to proper accounting for tax years in progress.
 - 40 percent due to stronger 2024.
- Corp: Alignment with S&P Profits outlook.

^{*} includes offsets and RDF transfers

2025-27



2025-27 General Fund Revenue Statement

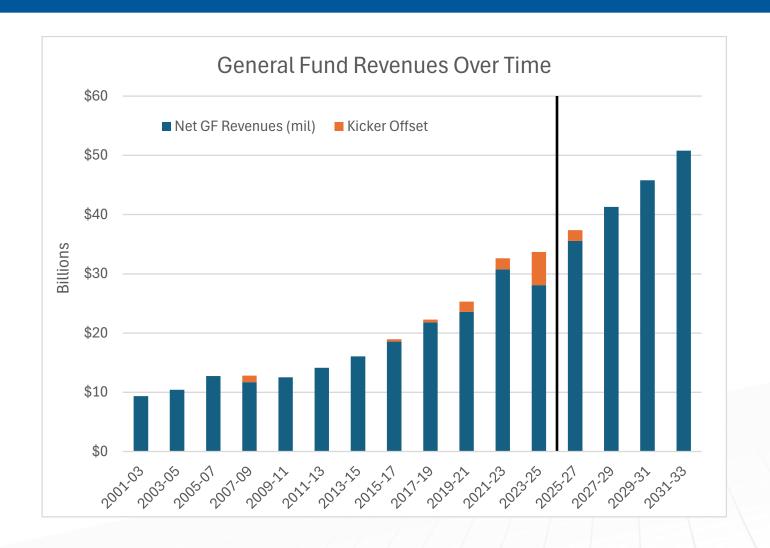
	December 2024 Forecast	Change from Prior Forecast
Revenues (millions)	Torecast	T HOLL OLECAST
Personal Income Tax*	\$30,221.8	\$1,006.8
Corporate Income Tax*	\$3,294.8	\$301.3
All Other Revenues	\$1,840.5	\$14.1
Net General Fund	\$35,357.0	\$1,322.1
Beginning Balance	\$2,786.0	\$945.4
	_	
Available Resources*	\$37,814.0	\$2,267.5

 Personal Income Tax forecast is net of \$1.8 billion kicker credit in tax year 2025.

^{*} includes offsets and RDF transfers

Long-run Outlook Subdued





Regime Change for GF Revenues			
	Biennial		
Period	Growth*		
1979-2021	12.4%		
2021-2025	15.4%		
2025-2033	10.8%		
* Gross revenues (excluding kicker)			

Non-GF Revenues



2023-25 Non-GF Revenue Statement

		December 2024 Forecast	Change from Prior Forecast	Change from COS Forecast
Source of F	Revenue (millions)			_
	Lottery	\$1,879.6	\$37.1	\$46.6
	Corp. Activity Tax	\$2,767.4	-\$5.9	\$9.6
	Marijuana	\$293.5	\$0.7	-\$5.0
Total Other	Revenues	\$4,940.5	\$31.9	\$51.2

2025-27 Non-GF Revenue Statement

		December 2024 Forecast	Change from Prior Forecast
Source of F	Revenue (millions)		
	Lottery	\$1,987.7	\$41.3
	Corp. Activity Tax	\$3,101.9	-\$27.6
	Marijuana	\$309.2	\$0.7
Total Other	Revenues	\$5,398.8	\$14.3

 Lottery sales somewhat stronger.

 CAT receipts a tad weaker.

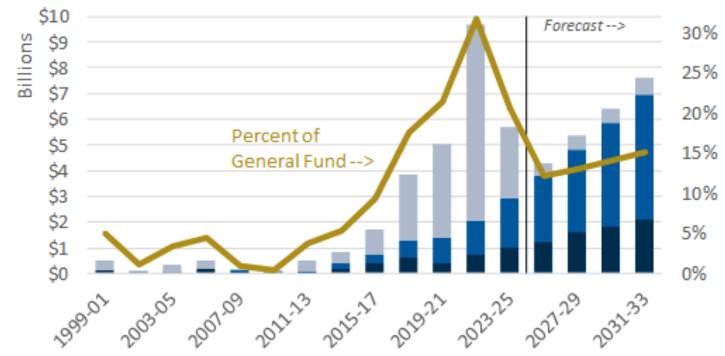
 Marijuana virtually unchanged.

Reserve situation healthy



Oregon Budgetary Reserves

Education Stability Fund | Rainy Day Fund | General Fund Ending Balance



Source: Oregon Office of Economic Analysis

Effective Reserves (\$ millions)

	End of	Estimated
	2023-25	2025-27
FOF	#4.000	#4.252
ESF	\$1,009	\$1,252
RDF	\$1,908	\$2,554
Reserves	\$2,917	\$3,806
% of GF	10.5%	10.8%
Ending		
Balance	\$2,786	\$500
Total	\$5,703	\$4,306
% of GF	20.5%	12.2%

Contact Information

Carl Riccadonna, Chief Economist (971) 446-1364 carl.riccadonna@das.oregon.gov

Michael Kennedy, Senior Economist (971) 446-1379

michael.kennedy@das.oregon.gov



DAS Office of Economic Analysis website