ECONOMIC OUTLOOK: 2025

Dr. Michael L. Walden, Reynolds Distinguished Professor Emeritus North Carolina State University

REVIEW OF THE COVID RECESSION & RECOVERY

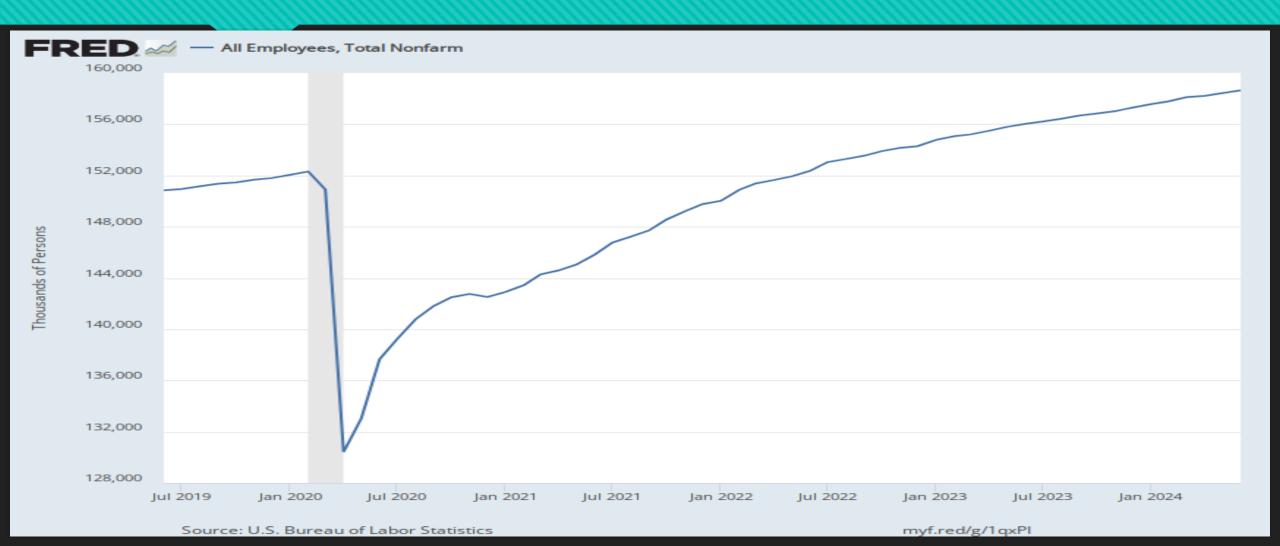
COVID HIT IN EARLY 2020 – SEVERE RECESSION SHARP RECOVERY BEGAN IN MAY 2020 BUT THREE NEW CHALLENGES:

- * LABOR SHORTAGES
- * SUPPLY CHAIN DISRUPTIONS
- * RISING PRICE INFLATION RATE

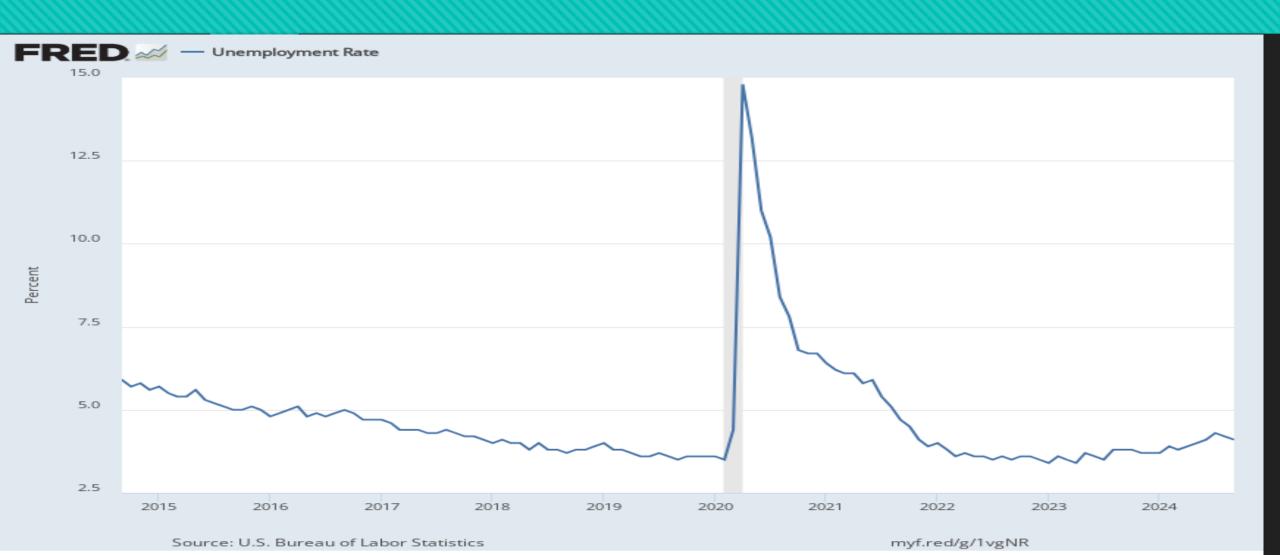
QUARTERLY REAL GDP GROWTH RATE, 2019-24



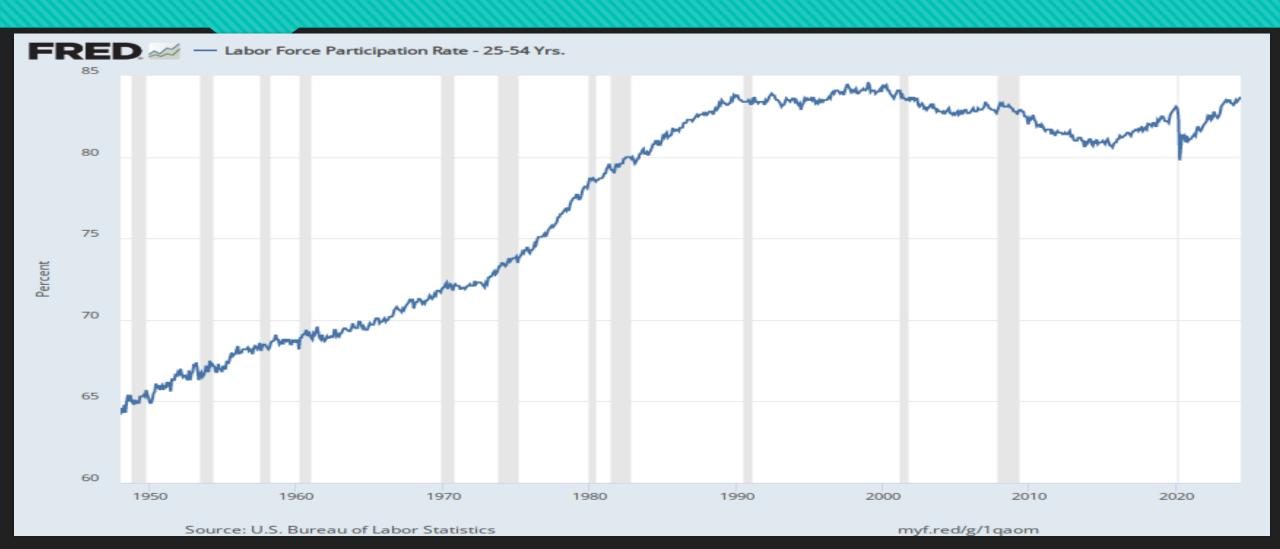
EMPLOYMENT TRENDS, 2019-2024



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

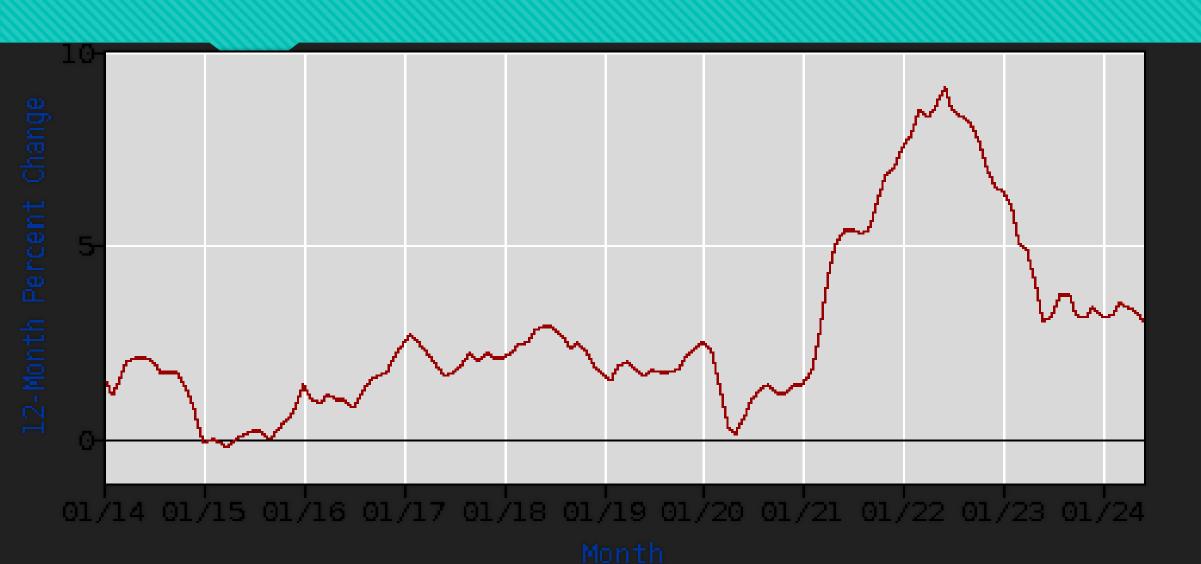


AGE 25-54 LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, 1950-24



MAJOR LINGERING PROBLEM IS INFLATION

(year-over-year annual rate)



CAUSE OF INFLATION JUMP: TOO MUCH DEMAND AND TOO LLITTLE SUPPLY

ON DEMAND SIDE: \$6 TRILLION OF STIMULUS

ON SUPPLY SIDE:
SUPPLY CHAIN SHUTDOWNS



WILL PRICES FALL TO PRE-PANDEMIC LEVELS?

SOME WILL; MOST WON'T

"DEFLATION" HAPPENS IN BAD TIMES
FOR THE AVERAGE PRICE TO FALL, WAGES MUST FALL

SOLUTION IS FOR EEANINGS TO INCREASE FASTER THAN PRICES



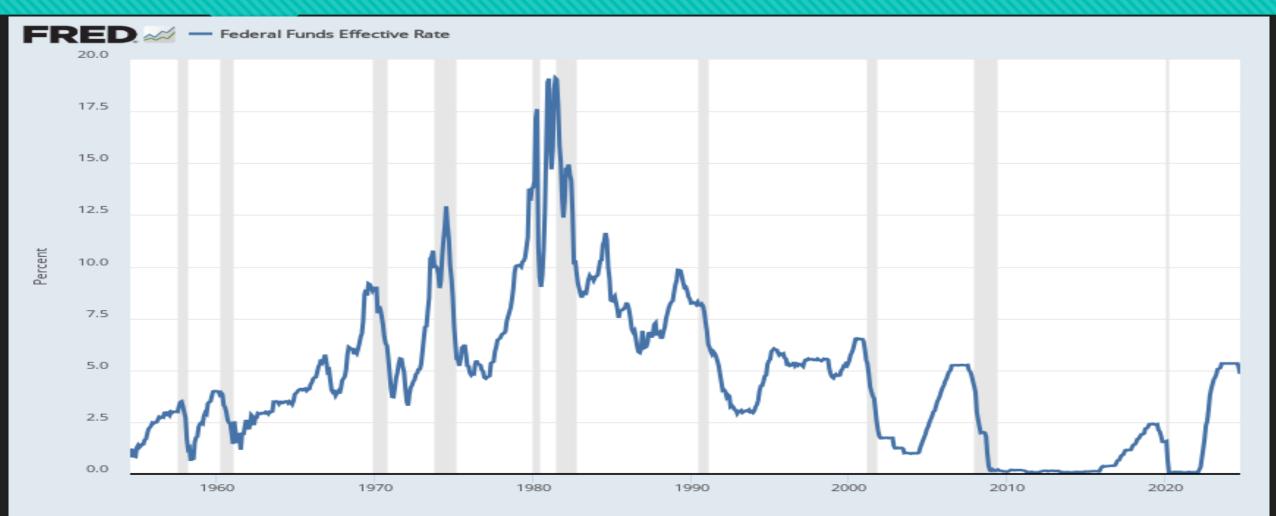
WINNERS AND LOSERS IN HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS

AVERAGE PRICES HAVE RISEN 2% MORE THAN WORKER EARNINGS SINCE 2021

BUT STOCK MARKET (S&P 500) IS UP 48% SINCE 2021

AND "SAME-HOME" PRICES ARE UP 38% SINCE 2021

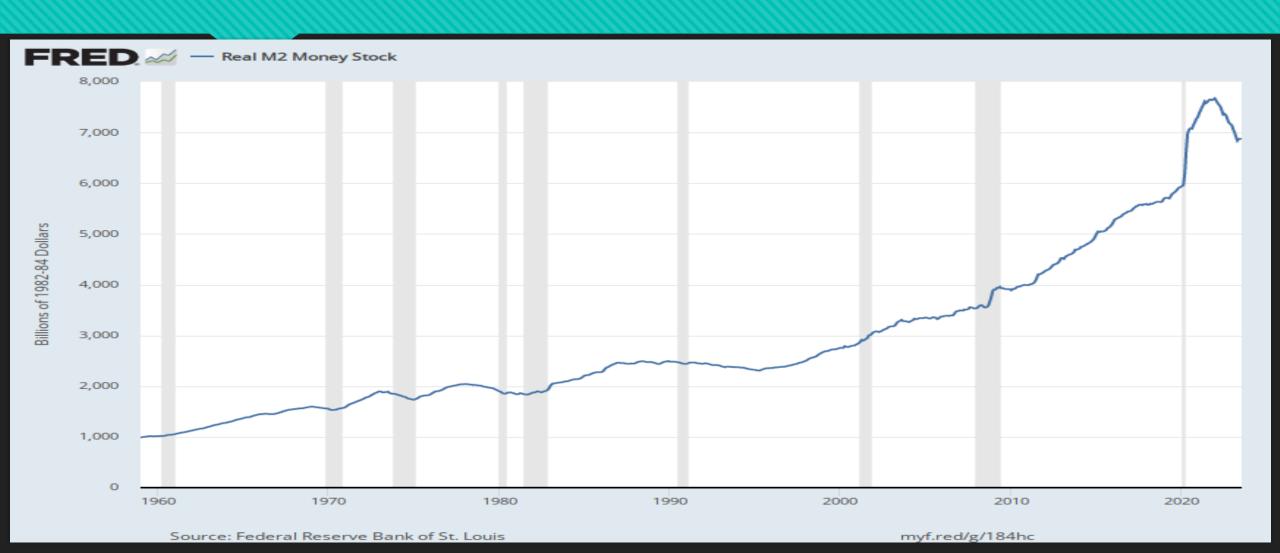
FED FIGHTS COVID, THEN INFLATION - RATES



Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (US)

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FED FIGHTS COVID, THEN INFLATION - MONEY



NOW FED IS CHANGING POLICY AGAIN

SOFT LANDING APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED

SIGNS OF SLOWER GROWTH, BUT NO RECESSION

FED'S RECENT BIG ANNOUNCEMENTS: 0.5% CUT FOLLOWED BY 0.25% RATE CUT



BUT NOT ALL INTEREST RATES HAVE FALLEN

EXAMPLE: 10- YEAR TREASURY NOTE RATE

FEARS OF RISING US DEBT AND

IMPLICATIONS FOR BORROWING



FORECAST

FED WILL SLOWLY LOWER THEIR KEY INEREST RATE THROUGH 2025

CONSUMER PURCHASING POWER WILL RETURN IN 2025

ECONOMY WILL GROW IN THE 1.5% TO 2.5% ANNUAL RANGE

JOBLESS RATE WILL STAY IN THE 3.5% TO 4.5% RANGE



FORECAST, CONTINUED

ANNUAL INFLATION RATE WILL SETTLE AT 2.0% TO 2.25%

SHORT TERM WORRIES: CONSUMER DEBT, COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE

LONG TERM WORIES: SOCIAL SECURITY, DEBT, AI AND LABOR MARKET



BUT NEW ADMINISTRATION'S POLICIES COULD ALTER THESE FORECASTS

1.NEW TAX CUTS

STIMULATE GROWTH OR

INCREASE DEBT?



2. DE-REGULATION

INCREASE BUSINESS PRODUCTIVITY

OR

MOVE AWAY FROM COLLECTIVE

GOALS?



3. INCREASE FOSSILL FUEL PRODUCTION

LOWER ENERGY COSTS

OR

SACRIFICE CLIMATE GOALS?



4. REDUCE IMMIGRATION

IMPROVE NATIONAL SECURITY

OR

REDUCE LABOR SUPPLY AND SLOW
THE ECONOMY ?



5. IMPOSE TARIFFS

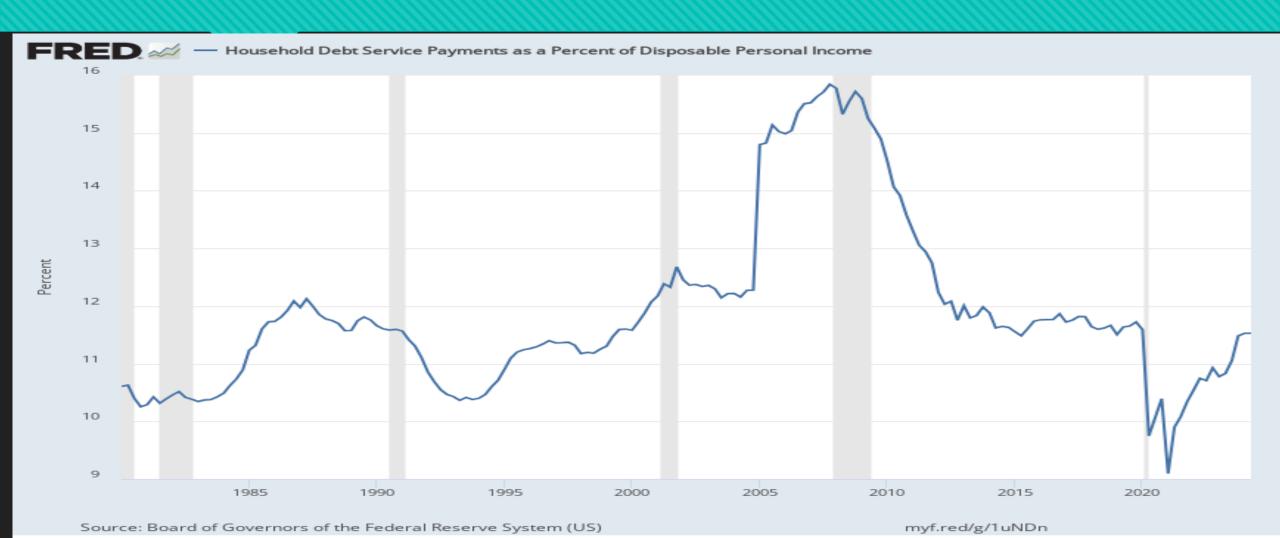
STIMULATE DOMESTIC PRODUCTION

OR

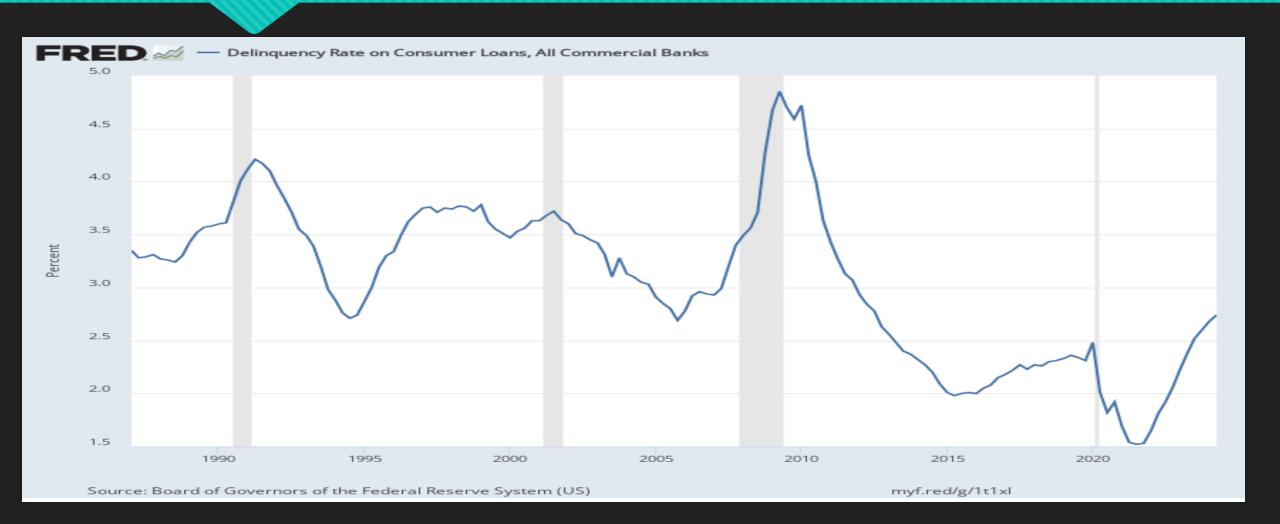
INCREASE CONSUMER COSTS?



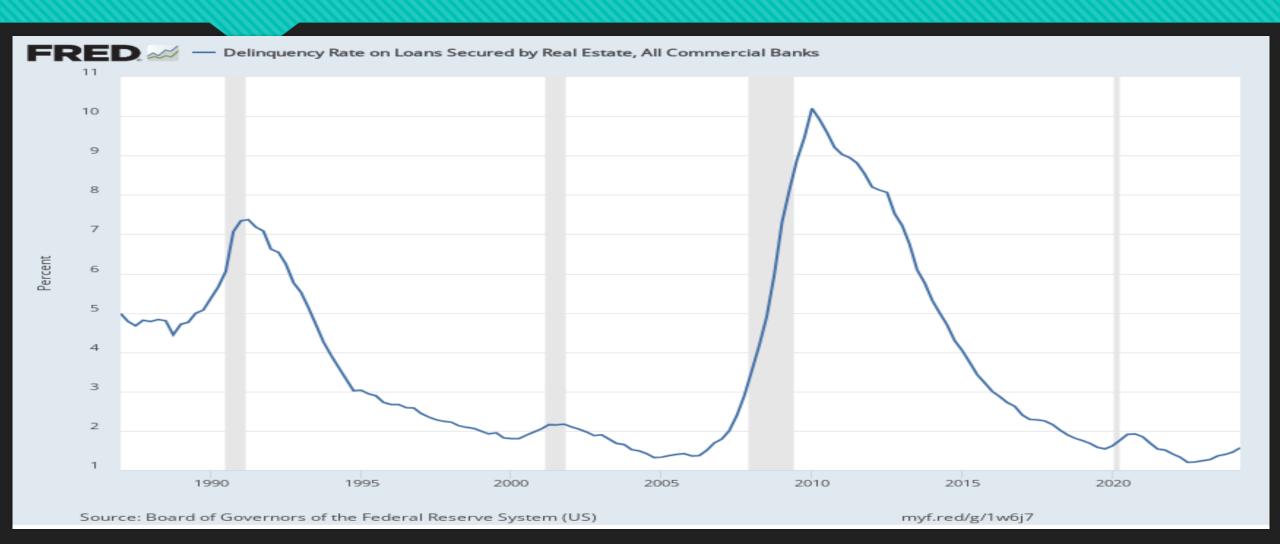
HOUSEHOLD DEBT PAYMENTS AS % OF DISPOSABLE INCOME



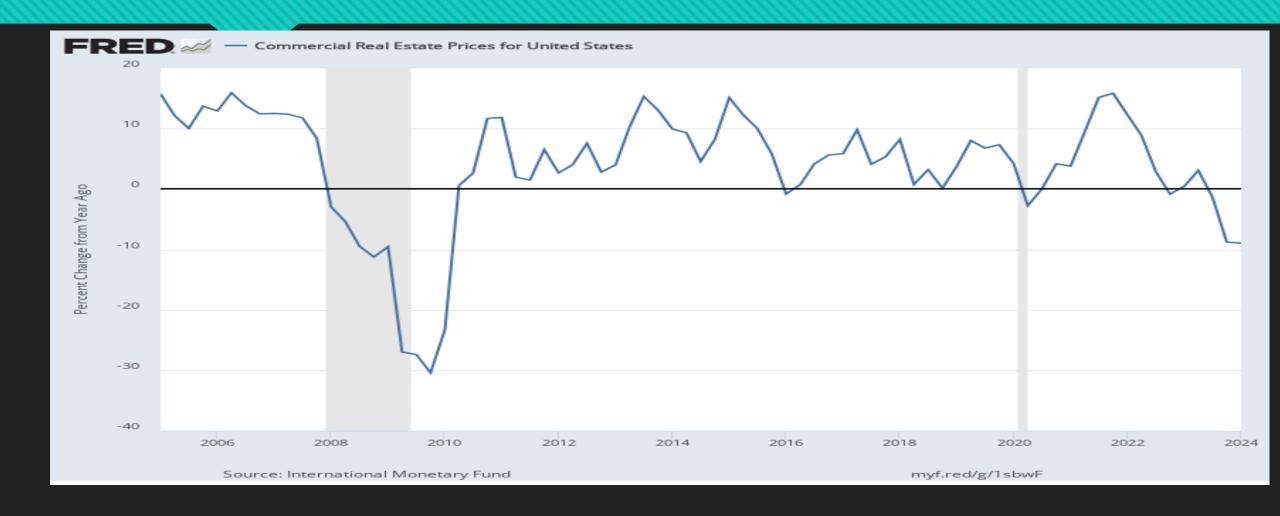
HOUSEHOLD DEBT DELINQUENIES ARE UP



COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE DELINQUENCIES ARE UP



COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE PRICES ARE DOWN

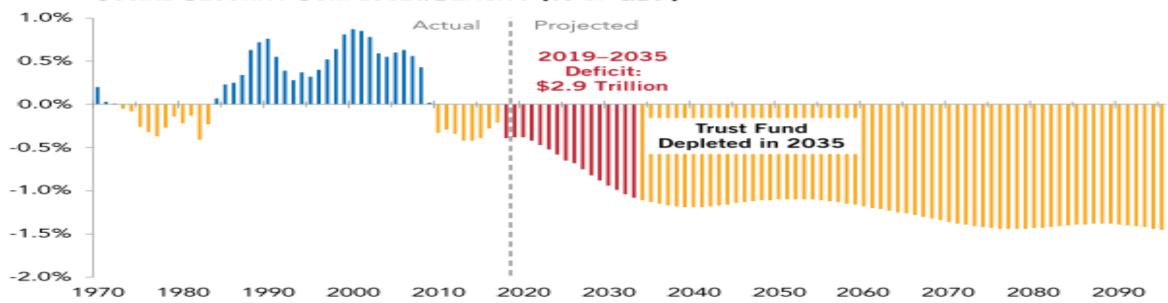


BIG ISSUES - SOCIAL SECURITY



Social Security will run a cumulative cash deficit of \$2.9 trillion between now and 2035

SOCIAL SECURITY SURPLUSES/DEFICITS (% OF GDP)



SOURCE: Social Security Administration, The 2019 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Funds, April 2019. Compiled by PGPF.

NOTE: Surplus/deficit numbers exclude interest income. The total deficit of \$2.9 trillion is the present value of the cash deficits between 2019 and 2035. The Old-Age & Survivors Insurance trust fund is projected to be depleted in 2034 and lead to a 23 percent cut in benefits that year; the Disability Insurance trust fund is projected to be depleted in 2052 at which time benefits would be reduced by nine percent.

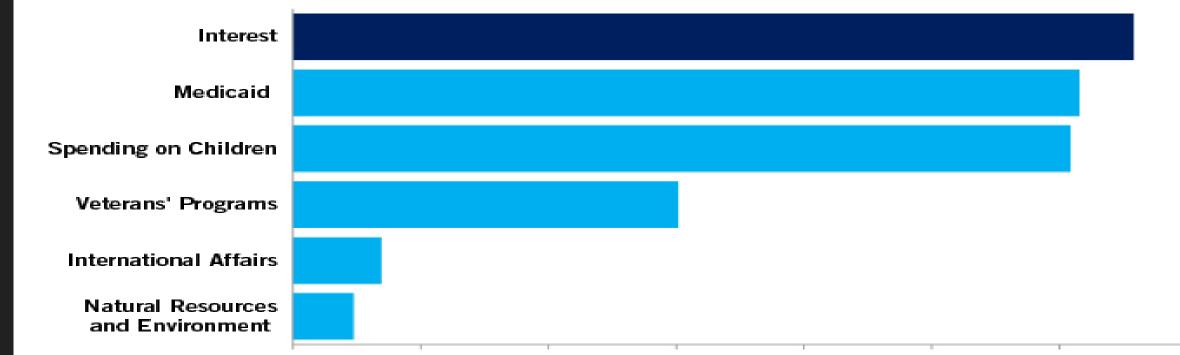
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BIG ISSUE: NATIONAL DEBT



Spending on interest exceeded a number of other budget categories

Fiscal Year 2023 (Billions of Dollars)



BIG ISSUE: A1 AND LABOR MAREKT CHANGE

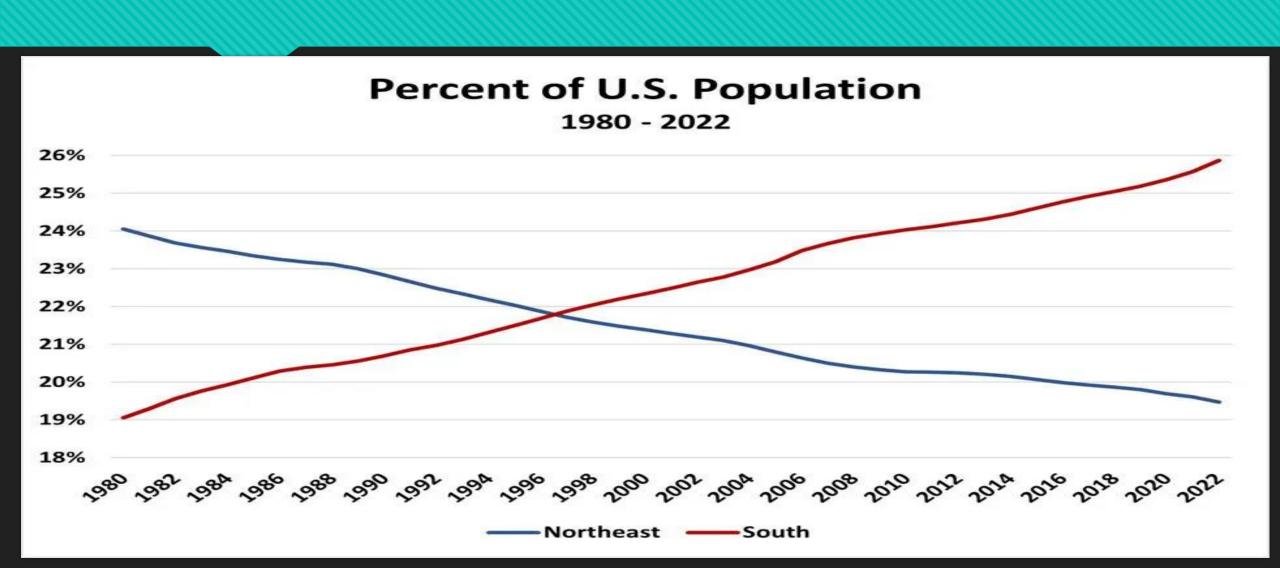
JOBS DELETED AND CREATED

NEEDED RE-TRAINING FOR MILLIONS

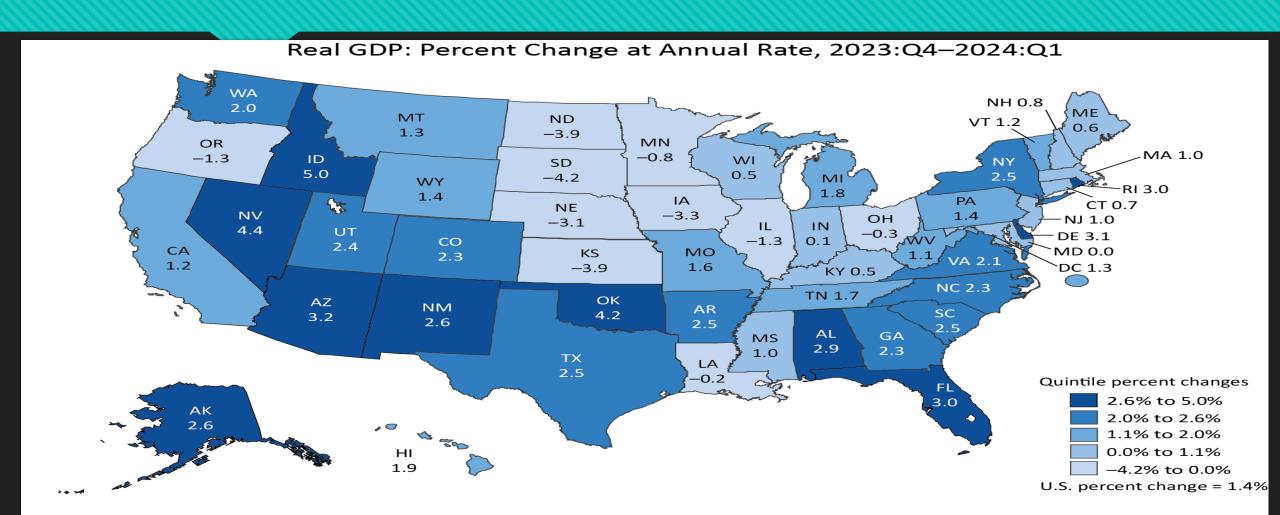
OVERAL OF HIGHER EDUCATION



REGIONAL ANALYSIS: RISE OF THE SOUTH



GDP GROWTH RATE BY STATE



STATES' RANKINGS ON NET IN-MIGRATION, 2020-23

NC: #3

SC: # 5



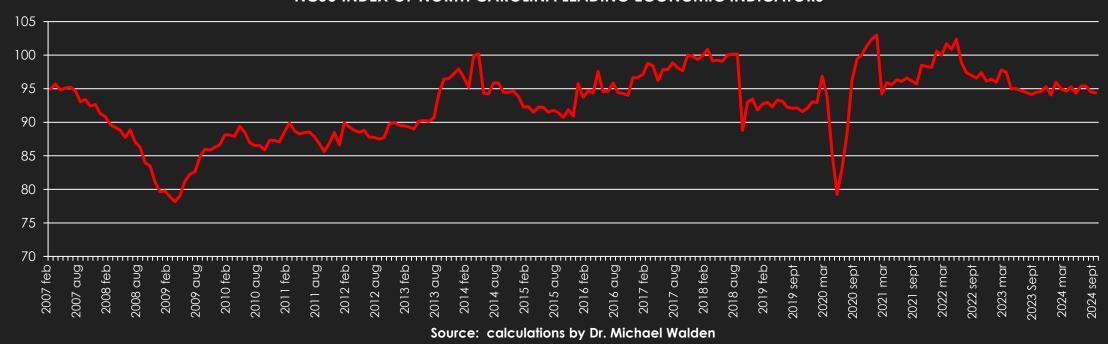
TOP PERFORMING CITIES (MILKIN INST)

- 1. AUSTIN
- 2. RALEIGH
- 3. BOISE
- 4. SALT LAKE
- 5. PROVO
- 6. NASHVILLE

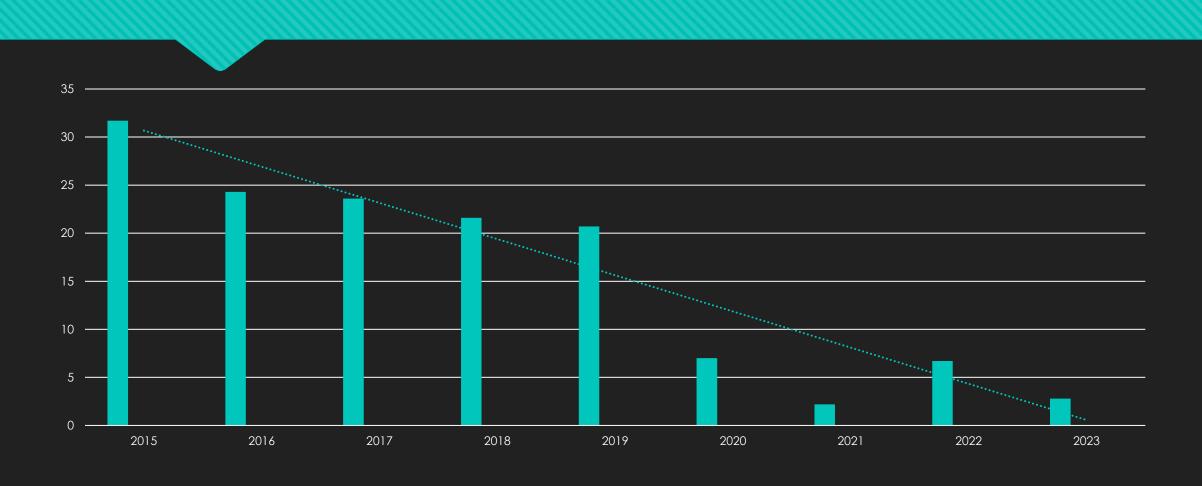
- 7. FAYETTEVILLE, ARK
- 8. DALLAS
- 9. OLYMPIA, WASH.
- 10. CHARLOTTE
- 11. CHARLESTON, SC

NORTH CAROLINA LEADING ECONOMIC INDEX PREDICTS CONTINUED GROWTH

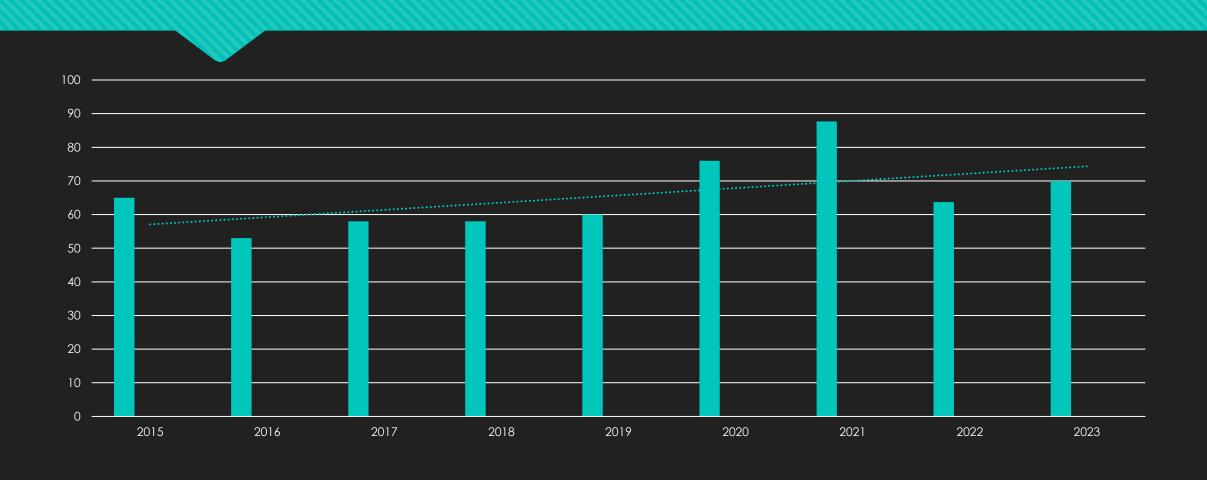
NCSU INDEX OF NORTH CAROLINA LEADING ECONOMIC INDICATORS



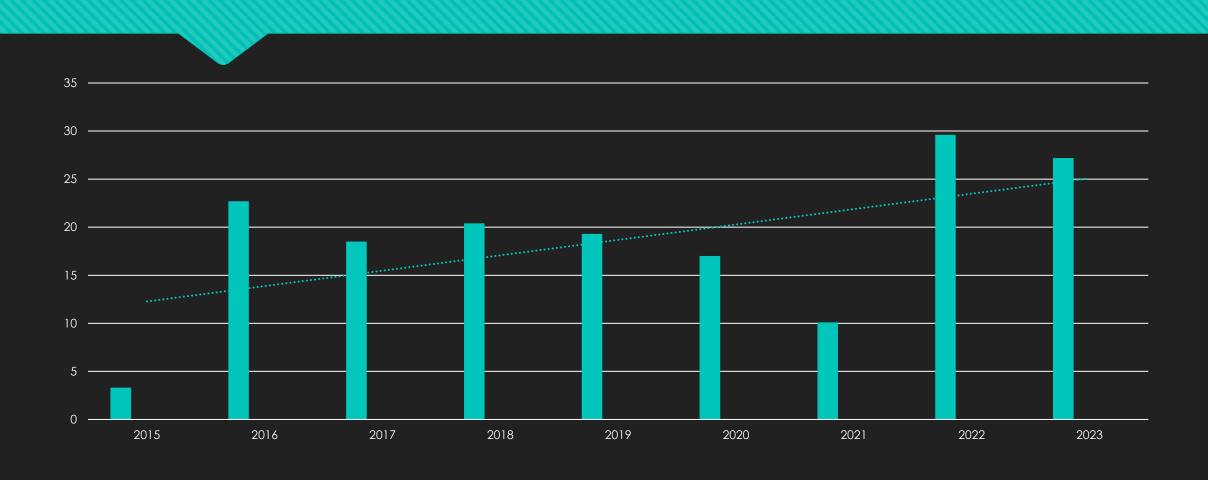
NORTH CAROLINA'S BIRTH RATE IS FALLING



CONTRIBURTION OF MIGRATION FROM OTHER STATES IS UP



CONTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN IMMIGRATIONS IS STRONGLY UP



ECONMIC GROWTH IN NC IS SPREADING

IN LAST FOUR YEARS, MAJOR TECH AND PHARMA ANNOUCNEMENTS FOR:

JOHNSTON CO.

CHATHAM CO.

ROCKY MOUNT-WILSON-GREENVILLE

HICKORY

POSSIBILITY OF "REMOTE WORK COMMUNITIES"?

CONCLUSION

ECONOMIES NEVER RUN PERFECTLY

ALWAYS CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

PUBLIC POLICY MAKERS HAVE LIMITED IMPACT ON THE ECONOMY'S DIRECTION

MY RECENT BOOKS - SOMETHING FOR EVERYONE!

