# March 2018 Economic & Revenue Outlook

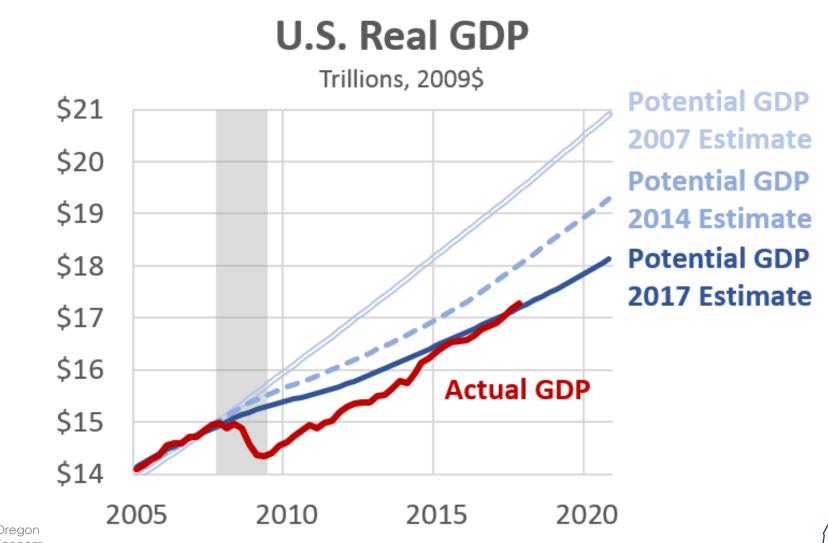
February 16<sup>th</sup>, 2018

Oregon Office of Economic Analysis Mark McMullen Josh Lehner

# Economic Backdrop



## Economy at Potential, Maybe



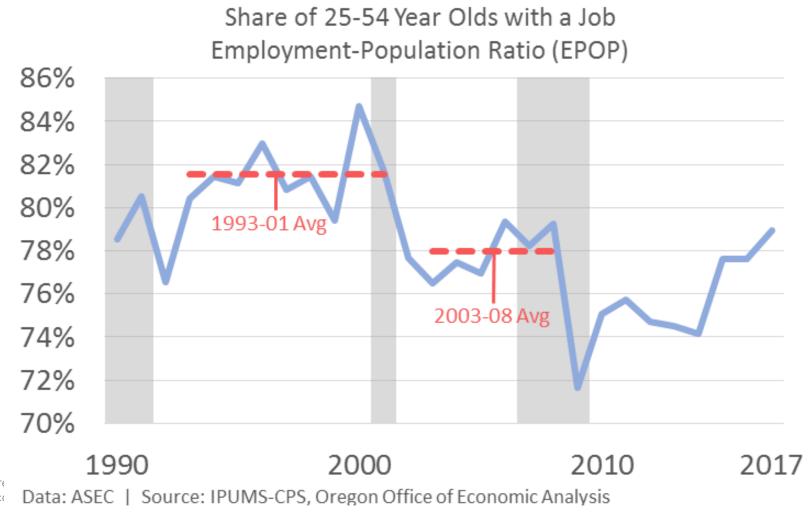
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Latest Actual: 2017q4 | Sources: BEA, CBO, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis



### Labor Market is Tight Impacted by Strong Economy and Demographics

### **Oregon Prime-Age Employment**

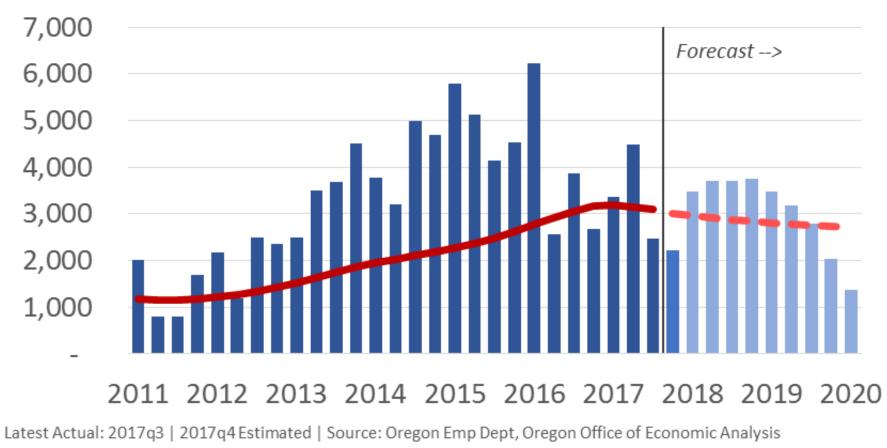




# Outlook: Growth, but Slower

## **Oregon Employment Gains**

Monthly Job Gains —Needed to Keep Pace with Population





## For Next Forecast Release

- Migration Trends
- Homelessness



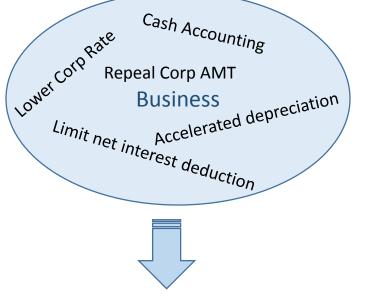
## **Revenue Update and Outlook:**

Making Sense of Tax Reform and the Stock Market Correction

# Federal Tax Reform



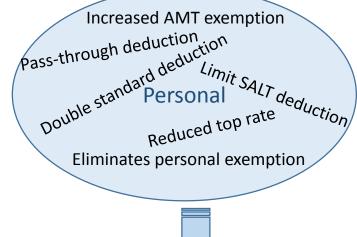
## Incorporating Changes: OEA's Role



#### **Starting Point:**

DOR and LRO static impact estimates for selected tax

provisions



### **OEA's Role:**

Incorporate behavioral changes (dynamic effects) to arrive at assumptions to use in the economic & revenue forecast

### **Consider Behavioral Changes Among:**

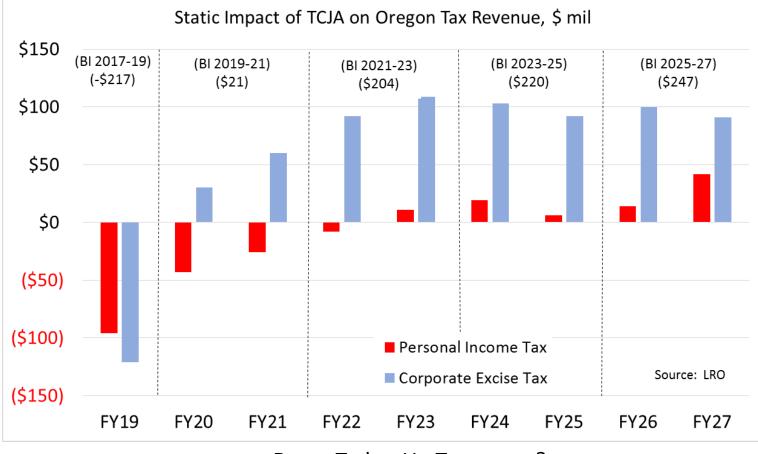
1) Firms 2) Workers 3) Tax Planners





Dregon Office of Economic Analysis

# The Starting Point



#### Down Today, Up Tomorrow?

- Accelerated Depreciation (Expensing)
- Repatriation
- Inflation Factors
- Expiring Individual Provisions

## Federal Tax Reform:

Dynamic Effects-Additional Economic Growth and Tax Planning Partially Offset Oregon Revenue Losses

## Federal Tax Reform:

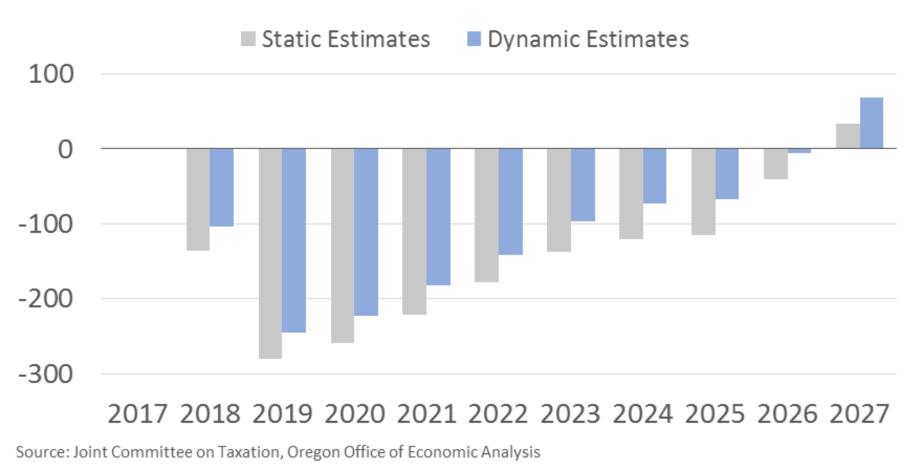
## **Economic Assumptions**



# Tax Cuts and Timing

### **TCJA Budget Effects**

#### Revenue Changes, \$ Billions

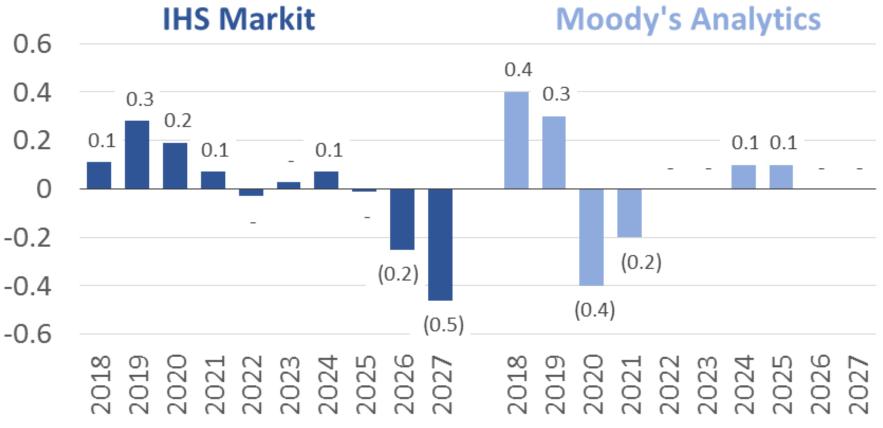




## Near-Term Boost, Long-Term Wash

### **Tax Cut and Jobs Act Economic Impact**

Policy Impact on Real GDP Growth, Percentage Points



Source: IHS Markit, Moody's Analytics, Oregon Office of Economic Analysis



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## Long-Term Impact Muted

Estimated Growth Effects of the Tax Cuts and Jobs A	ct
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		Change in Ten-Year	Change in Long-
	Plan Modeled	Annual Growth Rate	run Output Level
Tax Policy Center	TCJA	0.00 p.p.	0.00%
Joint Committee on Taxation	TCJA	0.01 to 0.02 p.p.	$\sim 0\%$
Moody's Economy.com	TCJA	0.05 p.p.	N/A
Penn Wharton Budget Model	TCJA	0.06 to 0.12 p.p.	0.7 to 1.6%
Tax Foundation	TCJA	N/A	1.7%
IHS Global Insight		0.05 p.p.	
AEI (Mathur and Kallen 2017)	20% Corporate Rate	0.09 p.p.	1.8%
Barro et al. 2017	20% Corporate Rate	N/A	3%
Feldstein (2017)	20% Corporate Rate	0.17 p.p.	N/A
Council of Economic Advisers	20% Corporate Rate	N/A	3 to 5%

Note: Long-run estimate for Penn Wharton Budget Model is for 2040. Long-run estimate for Tax Policy Center is for 2037. Based on sources listed and author's calculations.

Source: Furman, Jason. "Some Preliminary Macroeconomics of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act." American Economic Association ASSA Annual Meeting, January 5-7, 2018, Philadelphia, PA. https://piie.com/system/files/documents/furman20180106ppt.pdf

## Federal Tax Reform:

## Taxpayers Adapt



## Selected Tax Planning Issues

The TJCA gives preference to certain taxpayers and activities while increasing the burden on others. As such, there will be a considerable amount of tax planning as taxpayers adapt to the provisions of the bill. Notable issues include:

- Shifting Across Tax Years. Taking advantage of expiring tax breaks in 2017, and pushing other net income into future years.
- Changing Filing Status. Workers and investors filing as businesses? Businesses changing from C-Corporations to Passthroughs? From Passthoughs to C-Corporations?
- Distributing Repatriated Income. What will multinational corporations do with repatriated income after they bring it home? Continue to sit on it? Reinvest in the business either here or abroad? Pay it out to shareholders via dividends or stock buybacks?



## Surge In 2017 Year-End Tax Payments

Tax Year	Dec-Jan Estimated Payments (\$ mil)	Growth	Non- Withholding Income* (\$ mil)	Growth	Dec-Jan Est Pmts/ NWHInc
2007	375		23,275		1.6%
2008	268	-28.5%	15,027	-35.4%	1.8%
2009	227	-15.3%	11,696	-22.2%	1.9%
2010	253	11.5%	12,974	10.9%	2.0%
2011	268	5.9%	13,085	0.9%	2.0%
2012	345	28.7%	17,797	36.0%	1.9%
2013	346	0.3%	16,878	-5.2%	2.1%
2014	416	20.2%	20,822	23.4%	2.0%
2015	465	11.8%	22,424	7.7%	2.1%
2016	486	4.5%	23,786	6.1%	2.0%
2017*	688	41.6%	23,796	0.0%	2.9%

2017 Data through 1/25

- Median state in FTA survey saw 46% growth in estimates
- January payments rapidly fell off
- Tax Planning or Underlying Income Growth?

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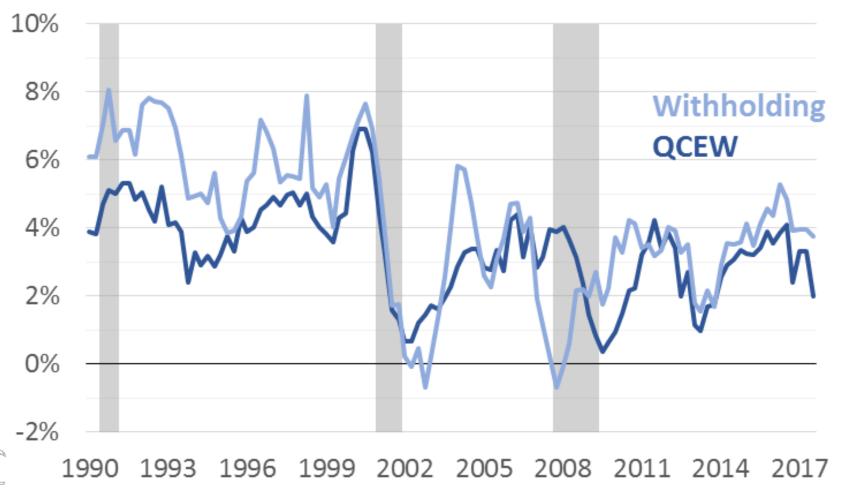


# Withholding Looks Better Than Employment Records

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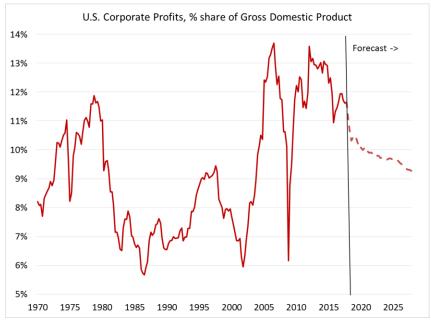
#### **Oregon Average Wage Growth**

4 Qtr Moving Average, Y/Y



## Filing Status: Contracting, Stuffing, Packing & Cracking

- Workers turning wages into passthrough or corporate income? You, Inc. or partners & contractors vs employees.
- **C-Corps becoming passthroughs?** Limits on interest expenses and deductibility of highly paid execs.
- Cracking and Packing? Passthrough deduction is limited for high incomes and "specified service businesses"
- **Stuffing a C-Corp?** Housing personal investments in a C-Corp. Both ordinary investment income and dividends can benefit from the dividends received deduction.



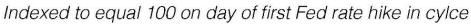


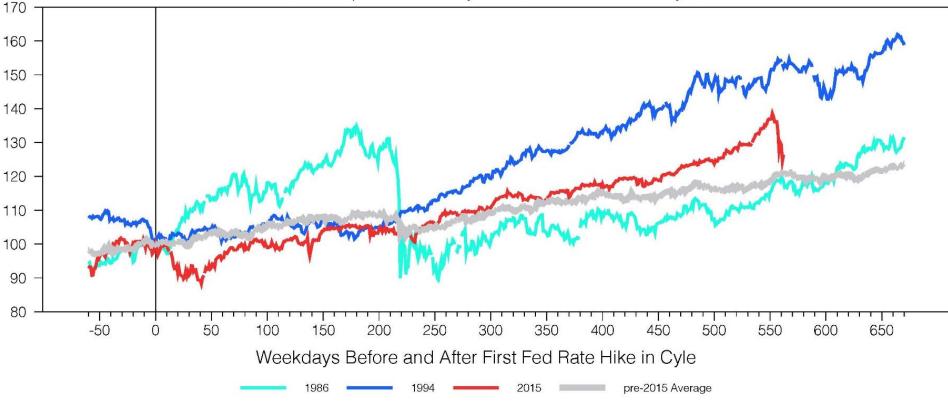
# **Equity Market Correction**



# Stock Markets and the Fed

#### **SP500 Stock Index**





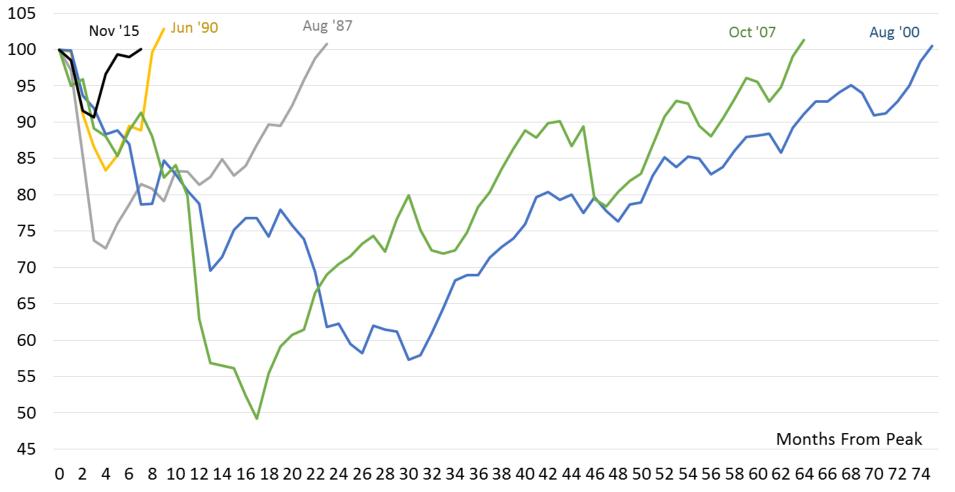
Web: economistsview.typepad.com/timduy/\* Twitter: @TimDuy\* Data via FRED and author's calculations \* Chart created: 02/11/2018 17:38





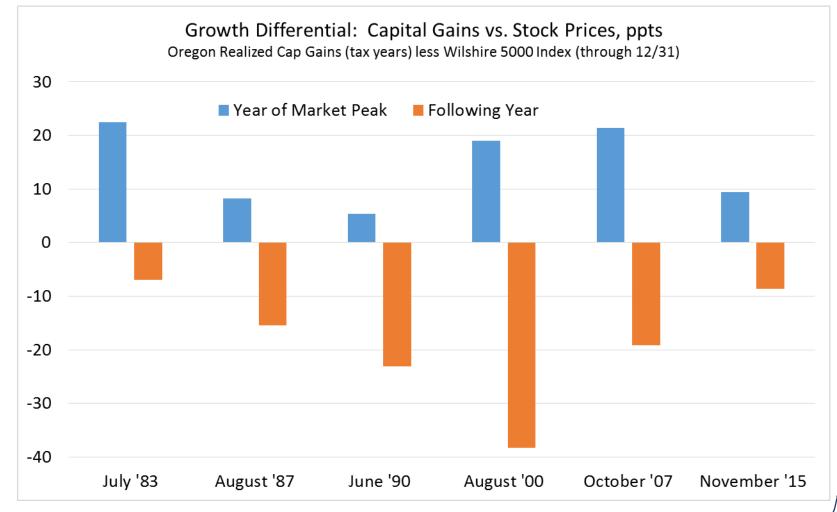
# Time Will Tell

Three Decades of Stock Market Corrections: Wilshire 5000 Index, % share of peak level





## Revenues Swing More Than Stock Prices

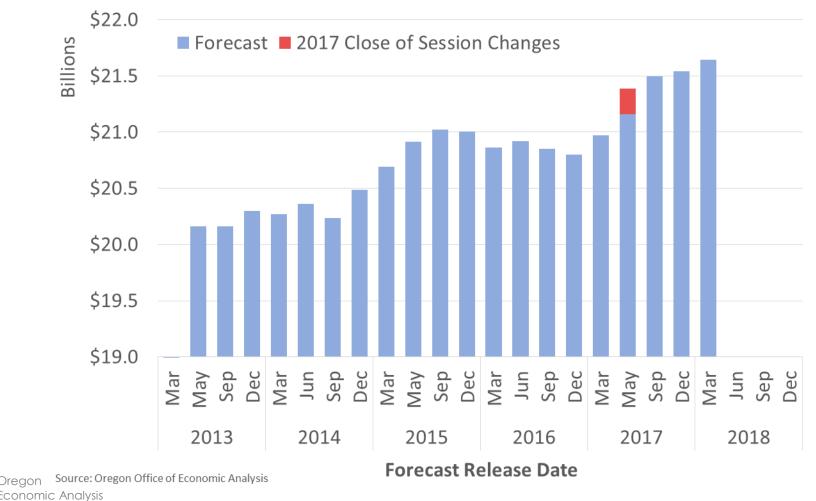


## Bottom Line: Revenue Outlook Changes



## Stable Outlook for BI2017-19

#### **General and Lottery Fund Resources 2017-19**





## General Fund Forecast Summary

#### Table R.1

2017-19 General Fund Forecast Summary							
(Millions)	2017 COS Forecast	December 2017 Forecast	March 2018 Forecast	Change from Prior Forecast	Change from COS Forecast	Positive Factor	Negative Factor
Structural Revenues Personal Income Tax	\$17,147.4	\$17,118.5	\$17,174.8	\$56.2		Recent Collections: PIT and CIT	Federal Tax Law Changes (repatriation,
Corporate Income Tax	\$1,077.0	\$1,078.0	\$978.2	-\$99.8	-\$98.8		expensing &
All Other Revenues	\$1,327.6	\$1,334.3	\$1,337.8	\$3.5	\$10.2		passthroughs)
Gross GF Revenues	\$19,551.9	\$19,530.8	\$19,490.7	-\$40.1	-\$61.2	Year-End	Stock Market
Offsets and Transfers	-\$75.5	-\$73.9	-\$67.0	\$7.0	\$8.5	Accounting	Downturn
Administrative Actions <sup>1</sup>	-\$21.5	-\$21.5	-\$21.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	Lottery	Liquor
Legislative Actions	-\$180.1	-\$180.1	-\$179.4	\$0.7	\$0.7	Depatriation	
Net Available Resources	\$20,055.7	\$20,130.9	\$20,200.8	\$69.8	\$145.0	Repatriation: Payouts to	
Confidence Intervals						investors	
67% Confidence	+/- 6.2%		\$1,206.3	\$18.28B to	o \$20.70B		
95% Confidence	+/- 12.4%		\$2,412.7	\$17.08B to	) \$21.90B		

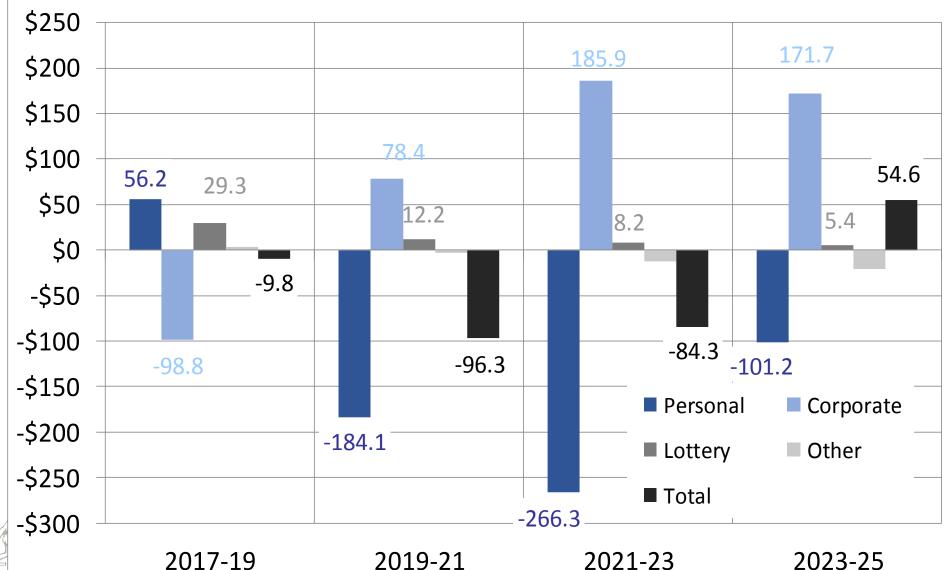
1 Reflects cost of cashflow management actions, exclusive of internal borrowing.





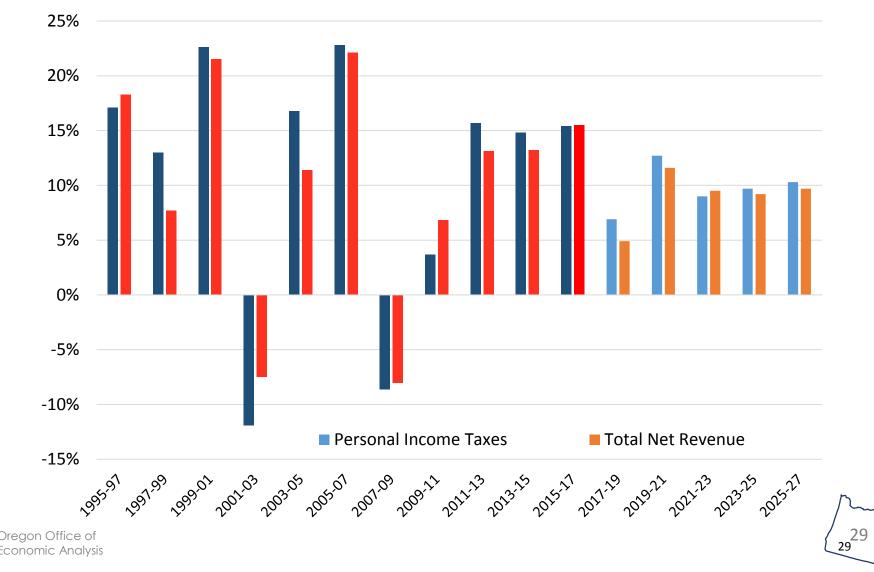
# Forecast Changes

Difference from December Forecast, \$ millions





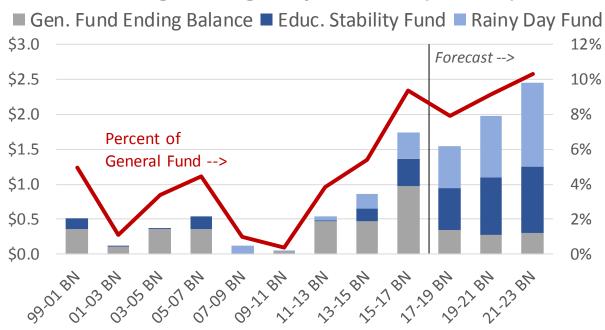
# Biennial Revenue Growth





### Reserves

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



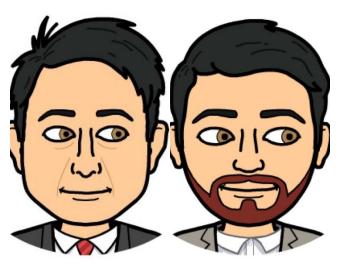
Source: Oregon Office of Economic Analysis

Effective Reserves (\$ millions)			
	Jan	End	
	2018	2017-19	
ESF	\$445.0	\$608.5	
RDF	\$575.4	\$594.5	
Reserves	\$1,020.4	\$1,203.0	
Ending Balance	\$342.0	\$342.0	
Total	\$1,362.4	\$1,545.0	
% of GF	7.0%	7.9%	

Oregon Office of Economic Analysis







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