

“The Future”

Presented to
NIGP Excellence in Procurement Summit

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Executive Director

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Puyallup, Washington



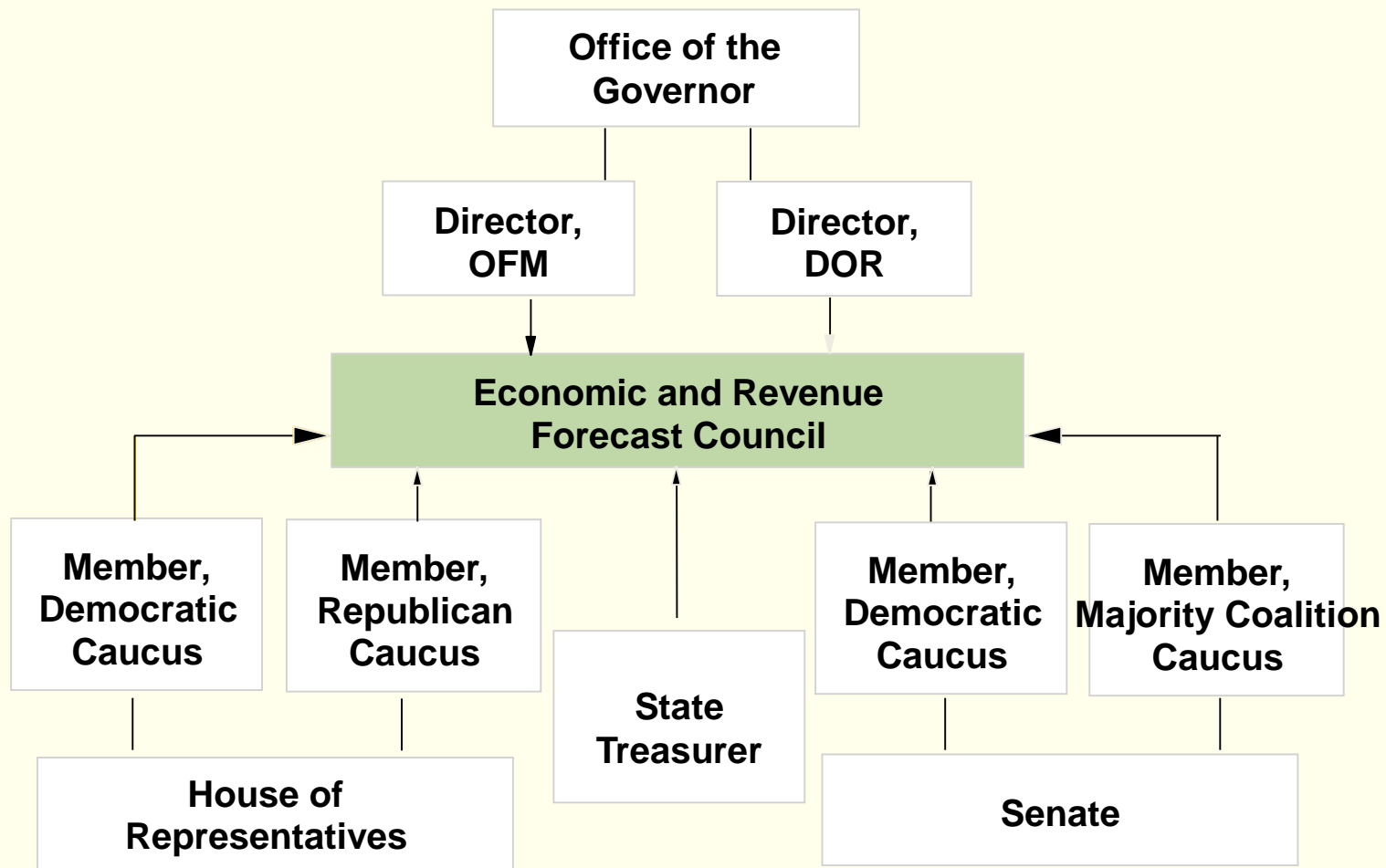
**WASHINGTON STATE
ECONOMIC AND REVENUE FORECAST COUNCIL**



Economic and Revenue Forecast Council Organization Chart

ERFC

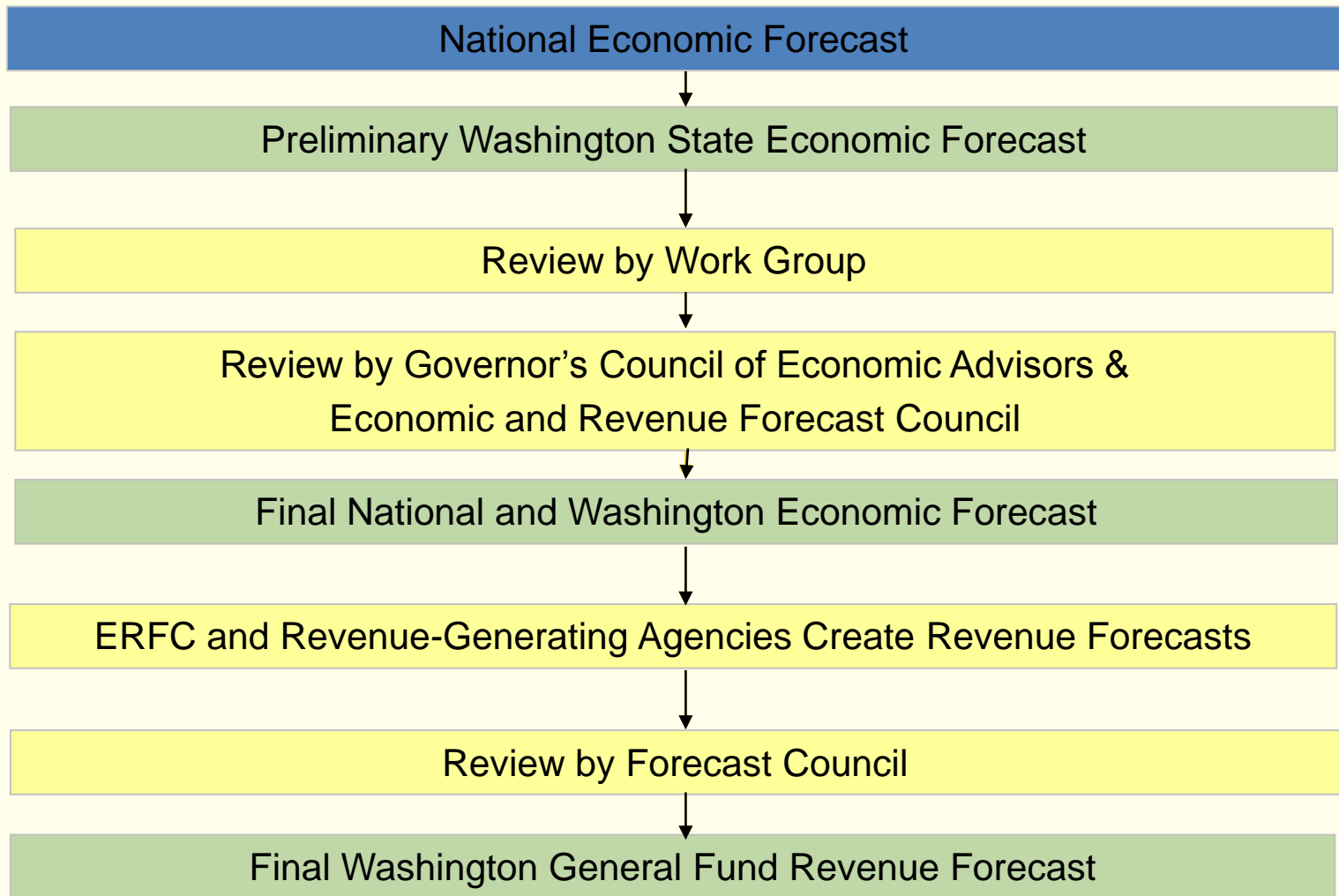
- Created in 1984 as part of Dept. of Revenue
- Became separate agency in 1990





ERFC Forecast Process

The national economic forecast is based on a modified version of the IHS Markit model of the U.S. economy



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Summary

- The forecast now extends through 2023
- The economic forecast for the U.S. is slightly stronger than in November
- The economic forecast for WA has slightly higher personal income than in November
- Federal tax changes have increased after-tax income
- Risks to the baseline include stock market volatility and concerns about international trade and fiscal policy
- The revenue collection variance since the November forecast is \$185 million
- GF-S revenue for the 2017-19 biennium has been increased by \$647 million, and revenue for the 2019-21 biennium has been increased by \$671 million.



Forecast risks

Upside

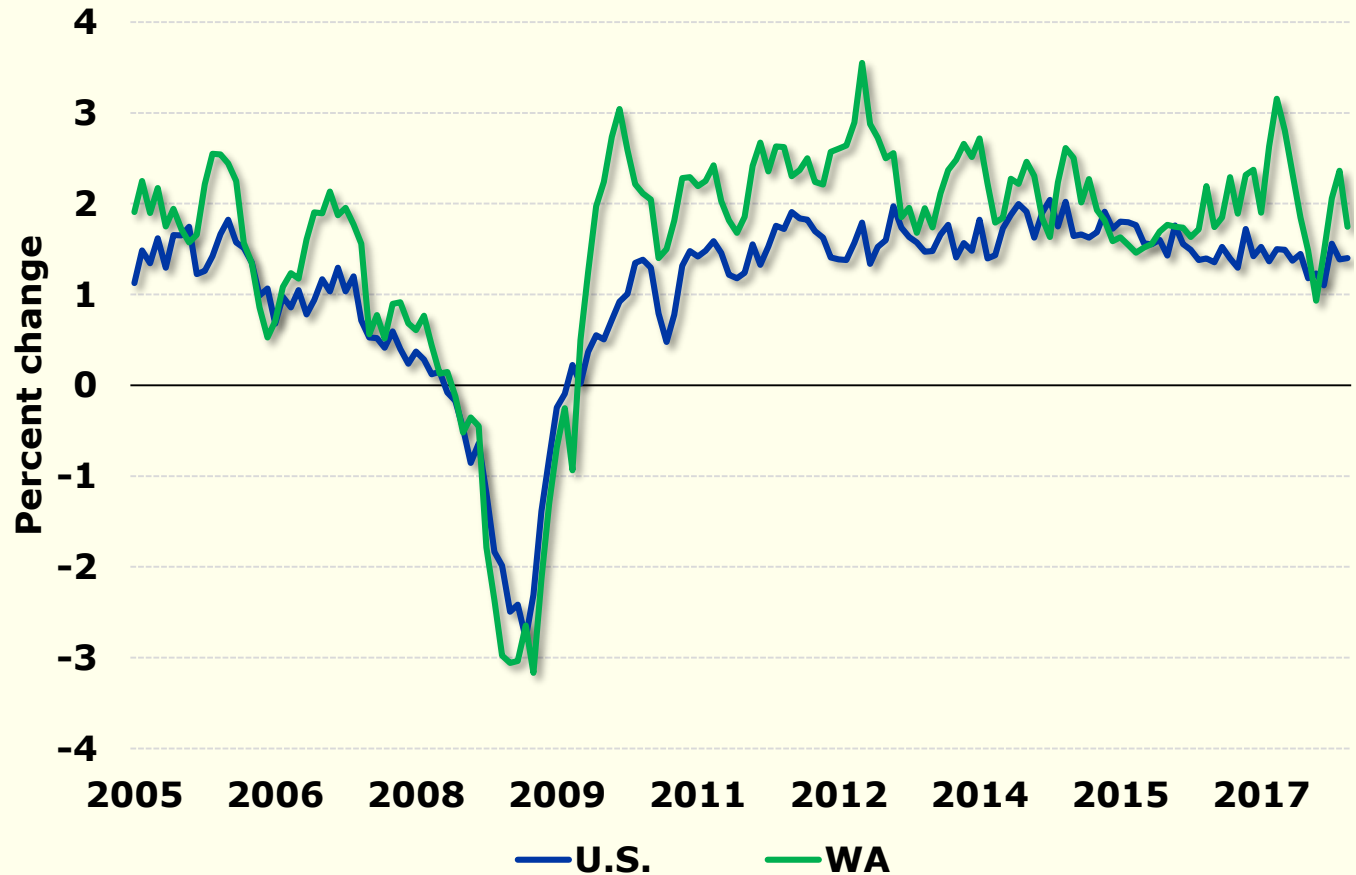
- Elevated consumer, business confidence could translate into stronger growth
- Stronger global economic growth

Downside

- International trade and fiscal policy uncertainty
- Stock market volatility could lead to slower household spending
- Federal Reserve raises rates too much or too quickly
- Geopolitical risks: North Korea, Russia, Middle East



Leading economic indexes for U.S., WA suggest continued growth over at least the next six months



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, data through December 2017

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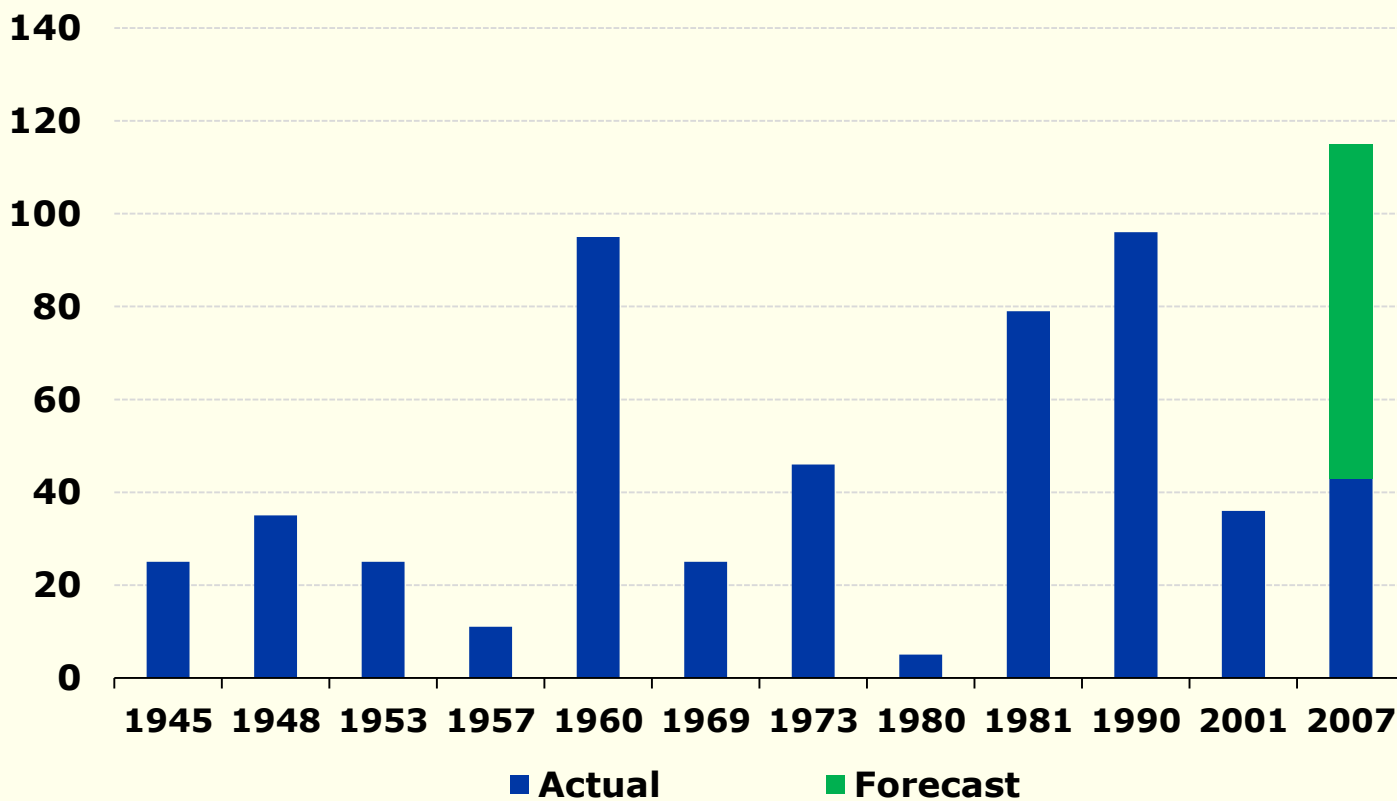


This recovery is forecasted to be the longest on record

GCEA members were asked the probability of recession by 2023.

Average probability of those who responded = 88%

Months of Recovery After Reaching Previous Peak in Employment



Source: BLS; ERFC February 2018 forecast

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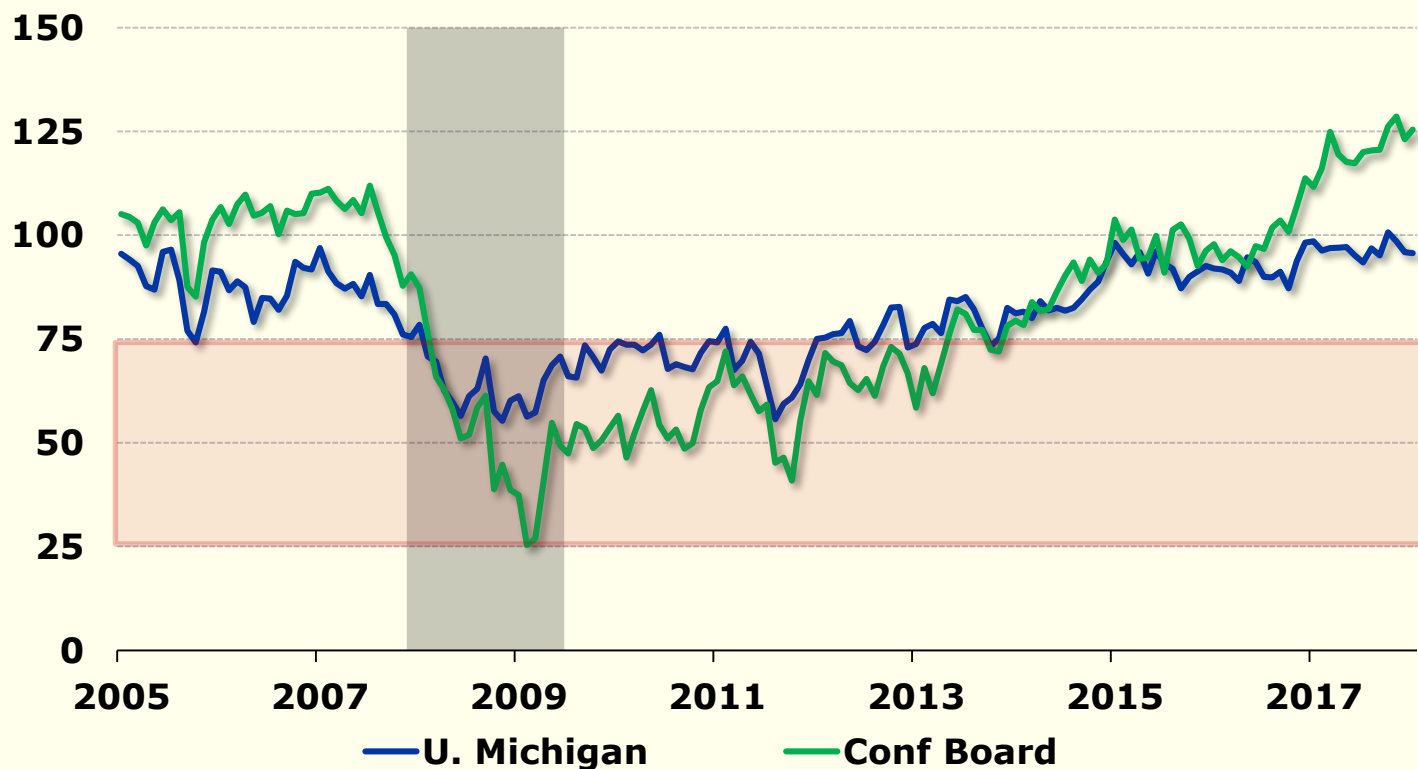


Consumer confidence is at or above pre-recession levels

Index

Mich: 1966Q1 = 100, SA

Conf Board: 1985 = 100, SA





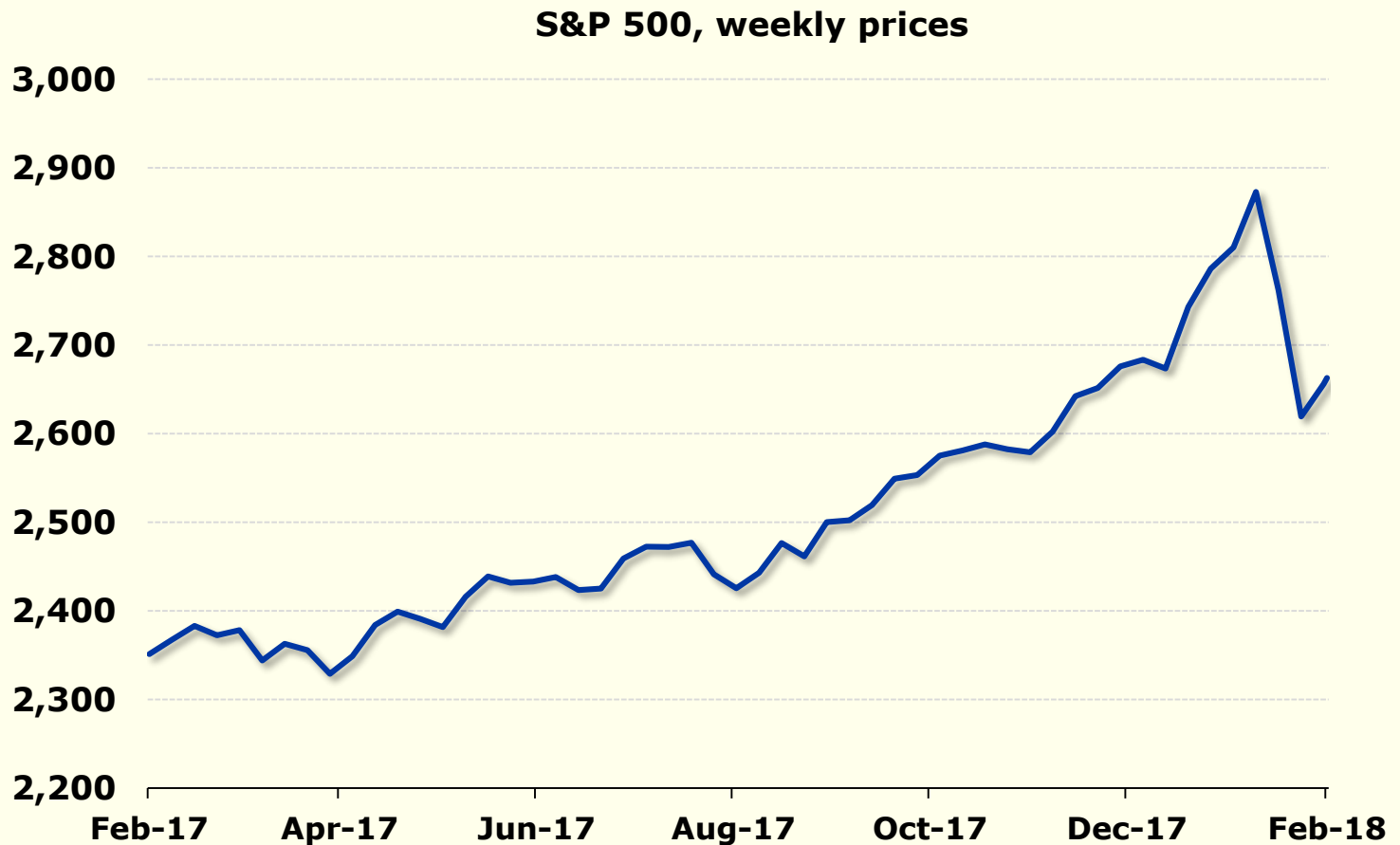
Adjusted for inflation, hourly wage growth remains muted

Year-over-year growth in U.S. real average hourly wages





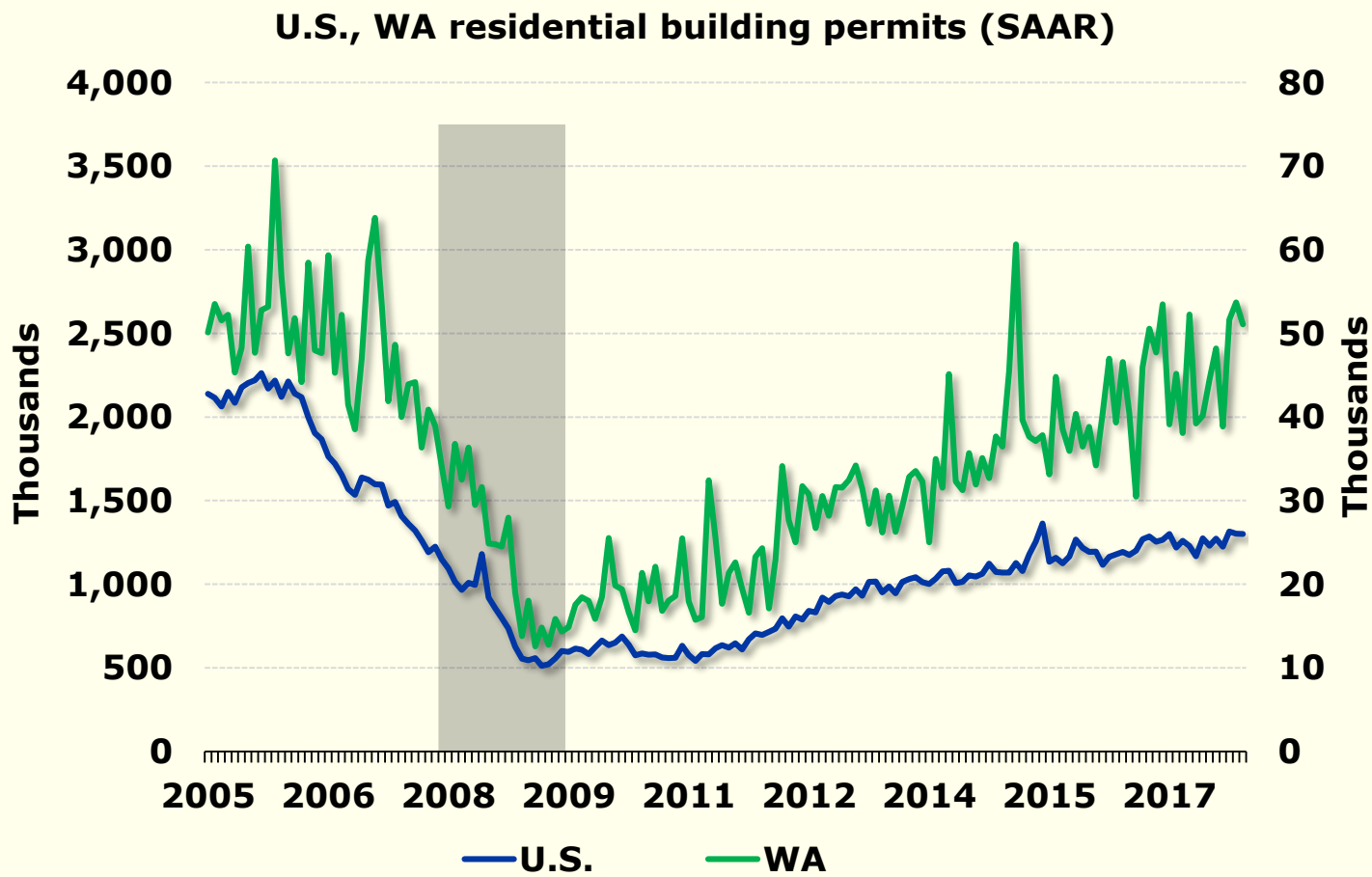
After an extended period of rising prices, the stock market has become volatile recently



Source: Yahoo Finance, data through Feb. 13, 2018



U.S. residential construction remains below pre-recession levels

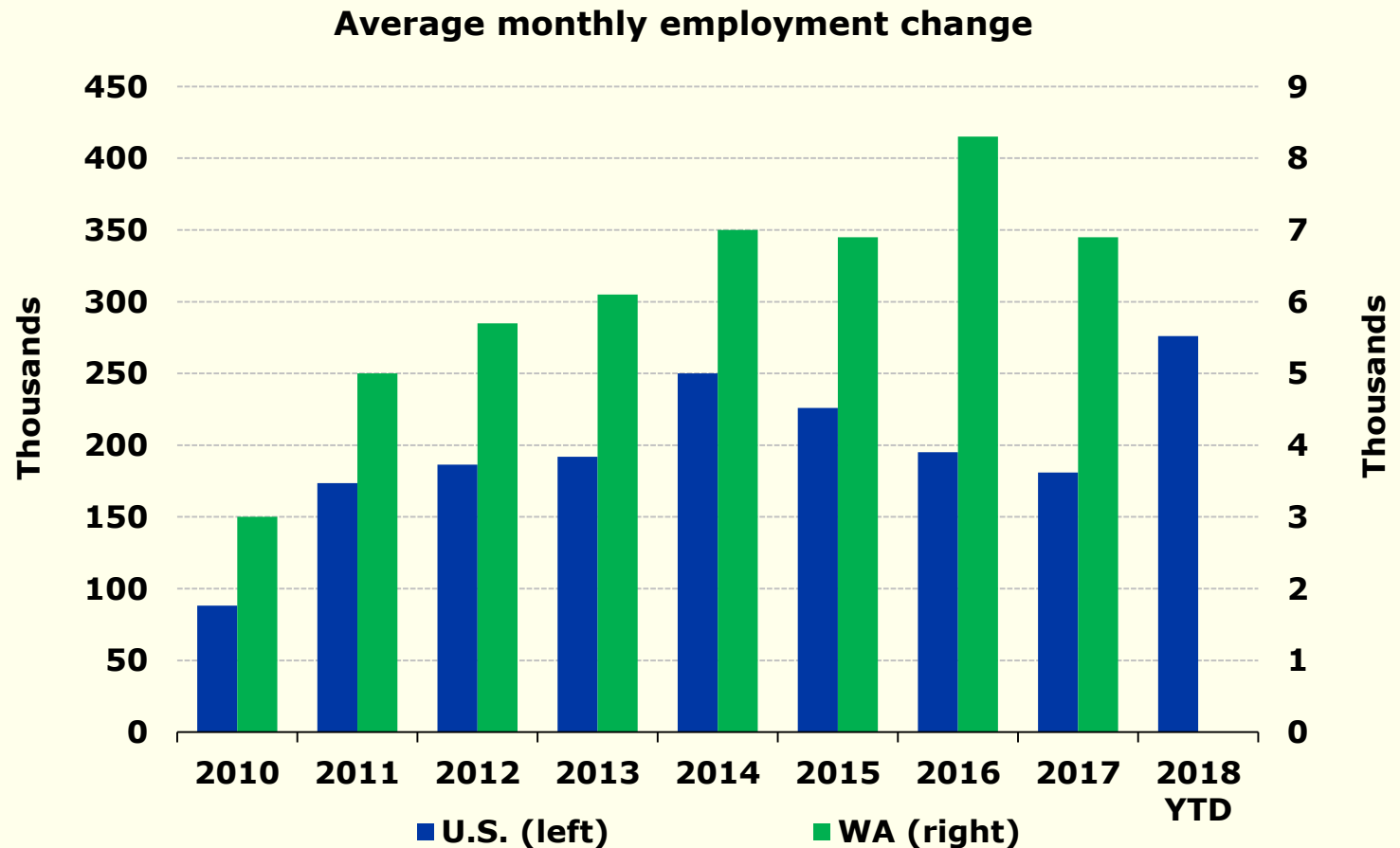


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ERFC; data through December 2017

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Pace of U.S. job creation has strengthened so far this year, remains strong in WA



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, ERFC; U.S. data through Feb. 2018; WA data through Dec. 2017

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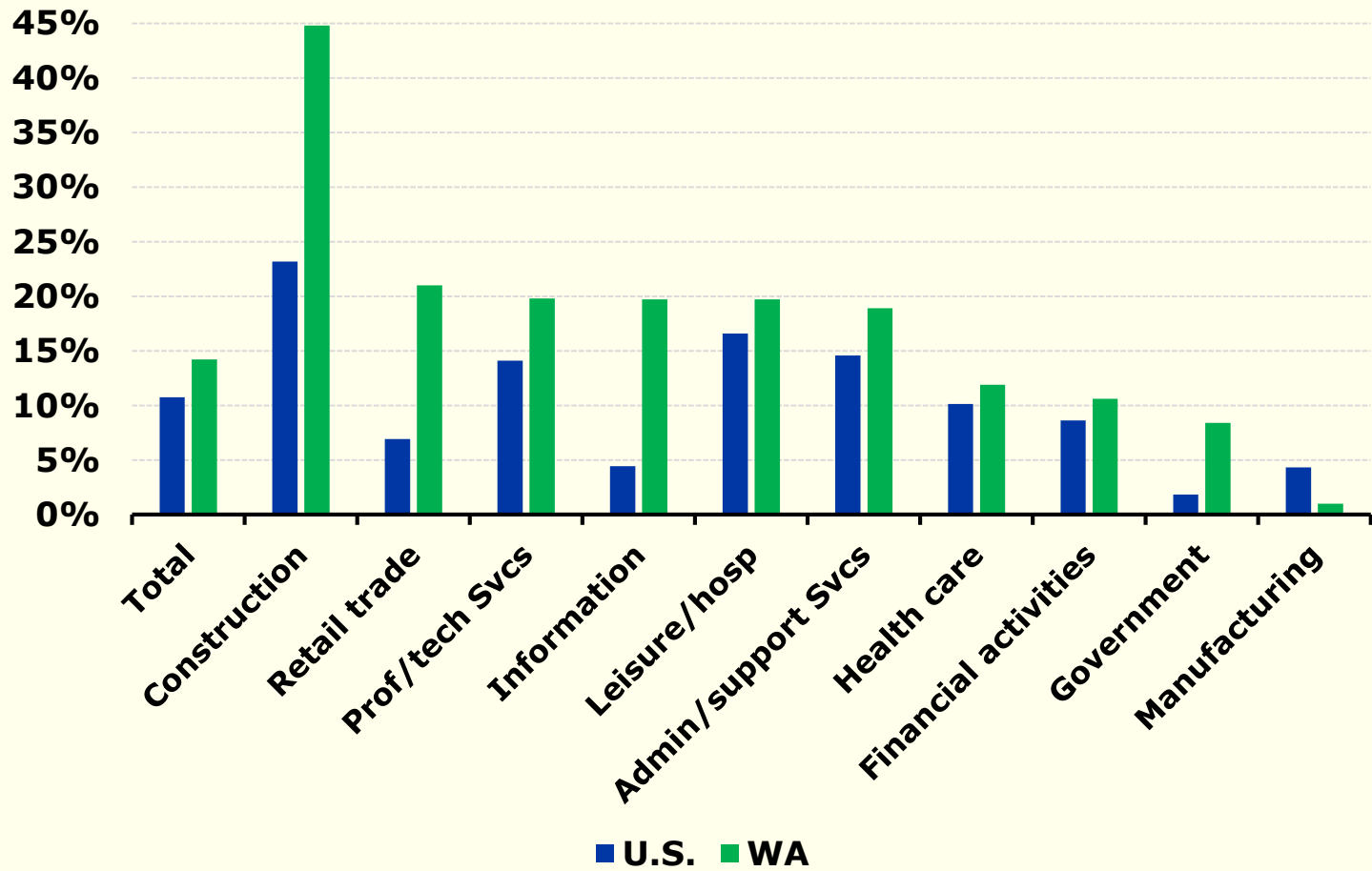


U.S. and WA: percentage change in employment by sector, 2012-2017

2012 - 2017
employment
change:

U.S.:
+12.1 M
jobs

WA:
+416,000
jobs



Source: BLS, WA Employment Security Dept., ERFC

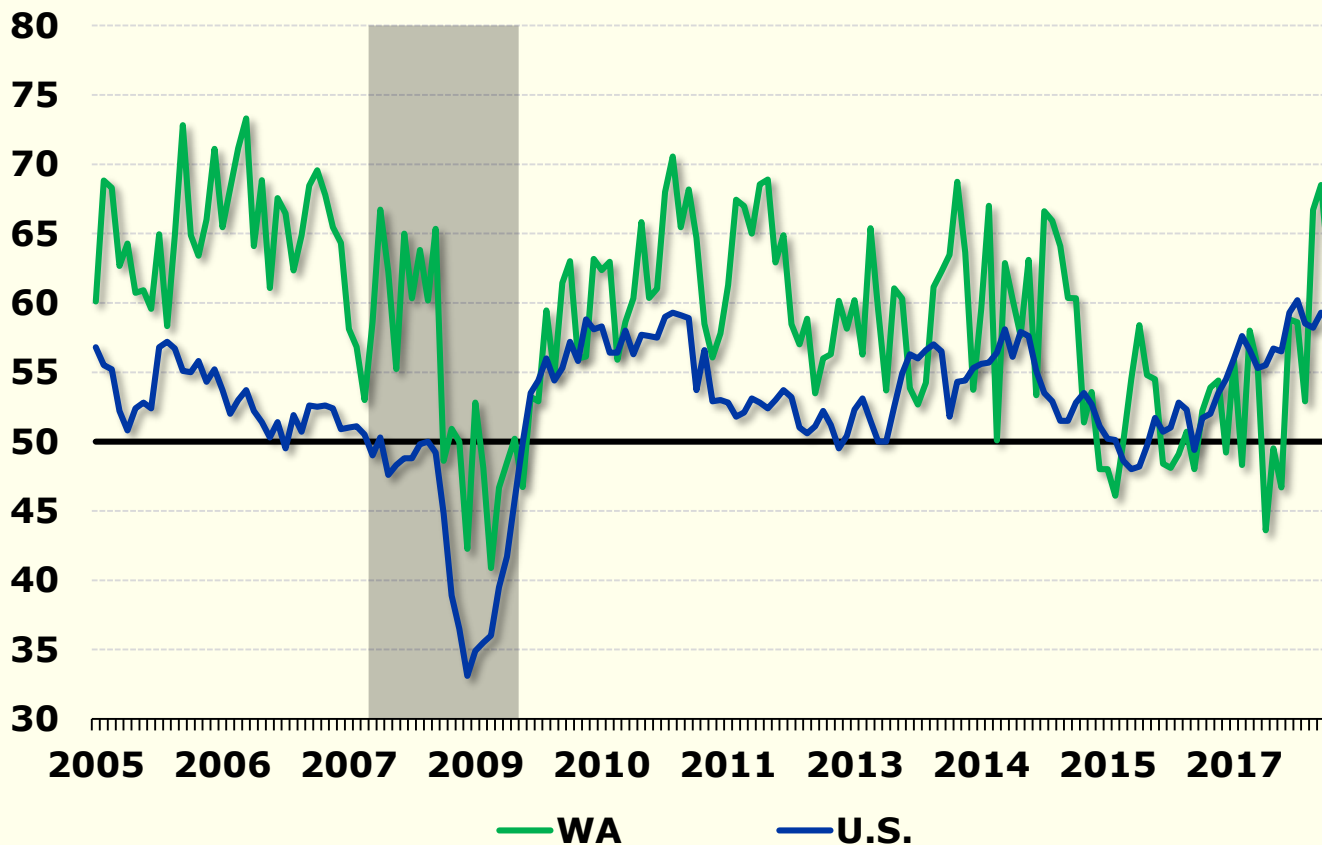
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Manufacturing activity continues to expand nationally and in WA

Index values below 50 indicate contraction in manufacturing activity, values above 50 indicate expansion

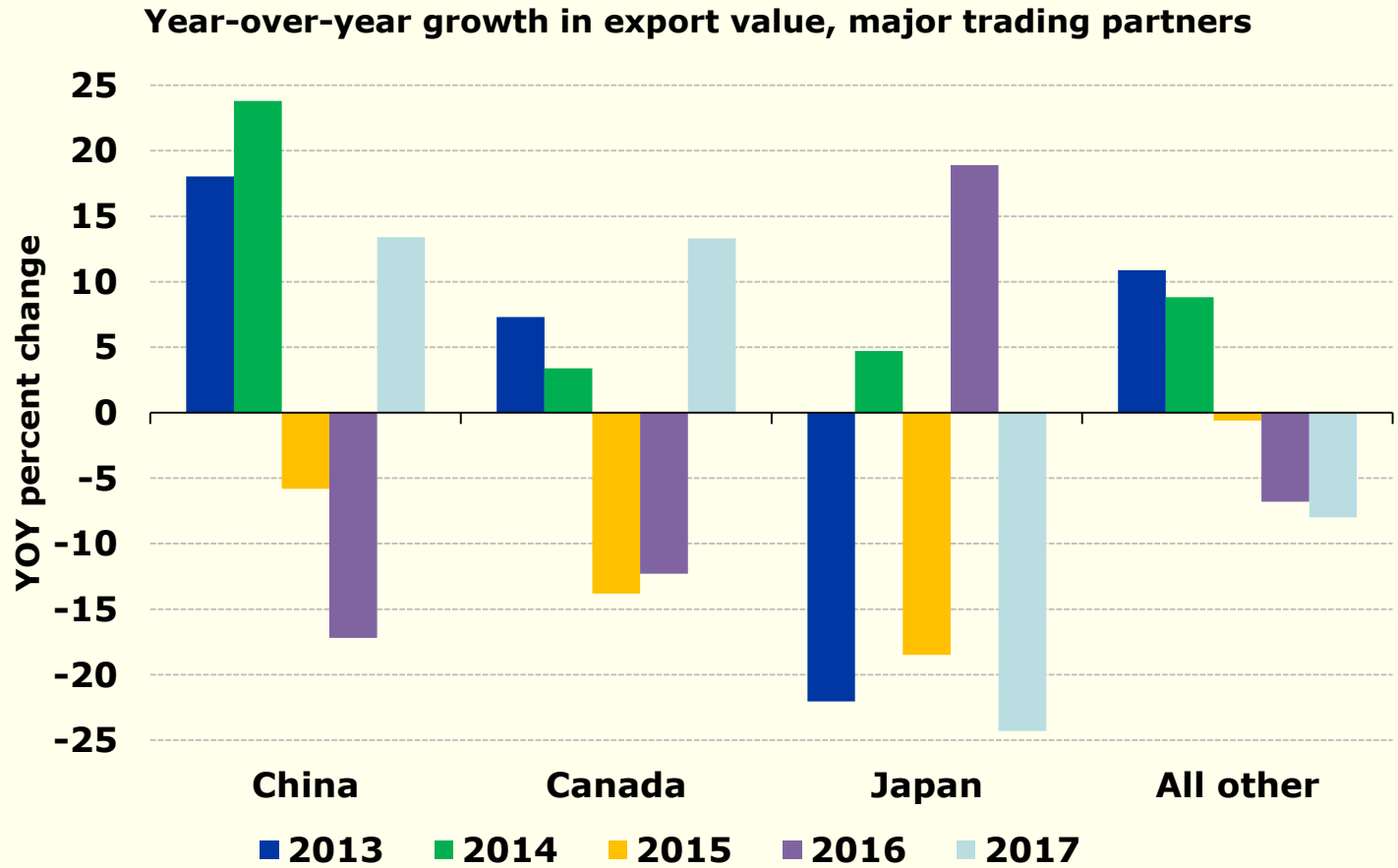
Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index, WA & U.S.





WA exports have slowed, but exports to China, Canada have improved in 2017

Total exports declined 3.2% in 2017 and 7.9% in 2016

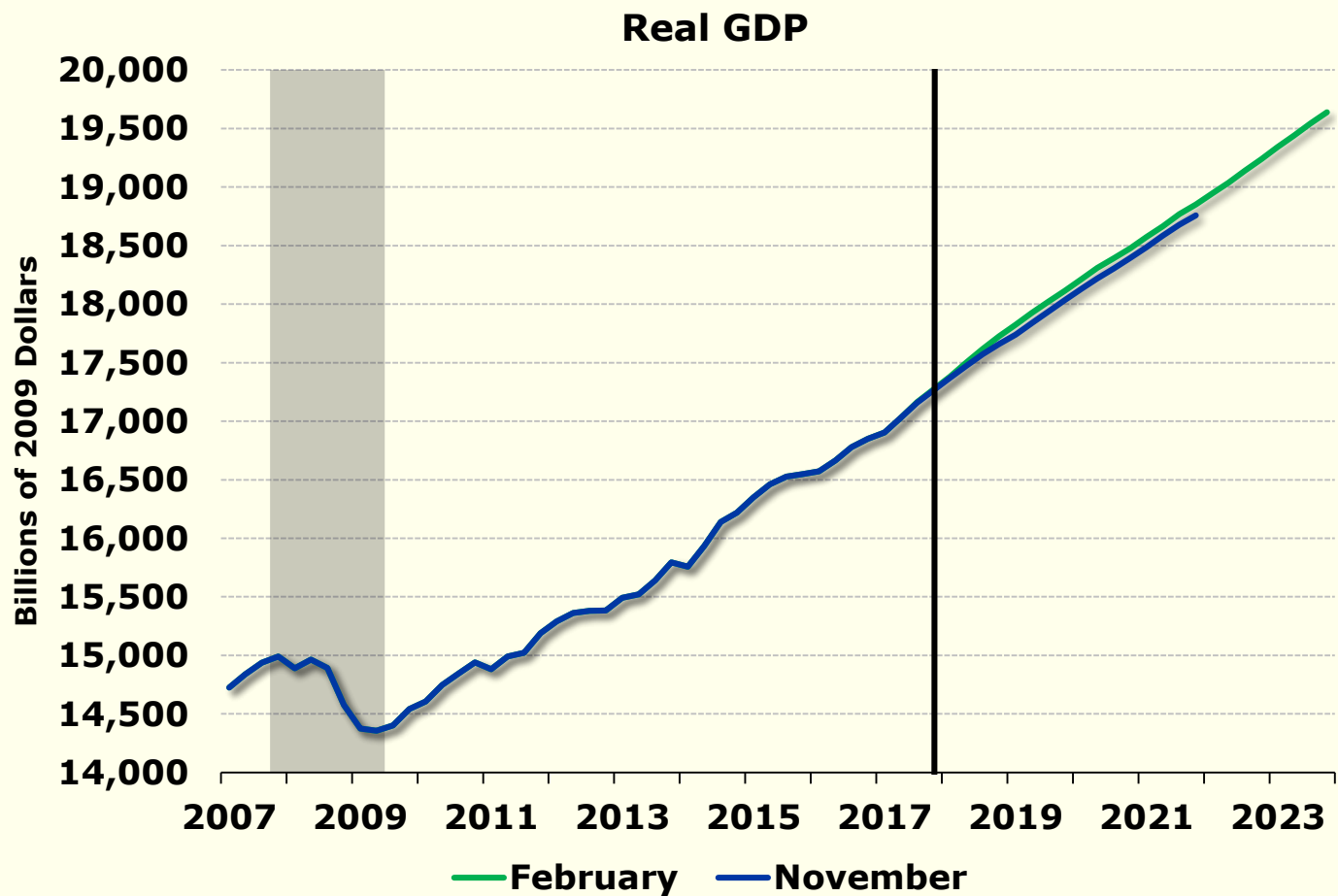


Source: WISERTrade; data through December 2017

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Real GDP is slightly higher than the November forecast

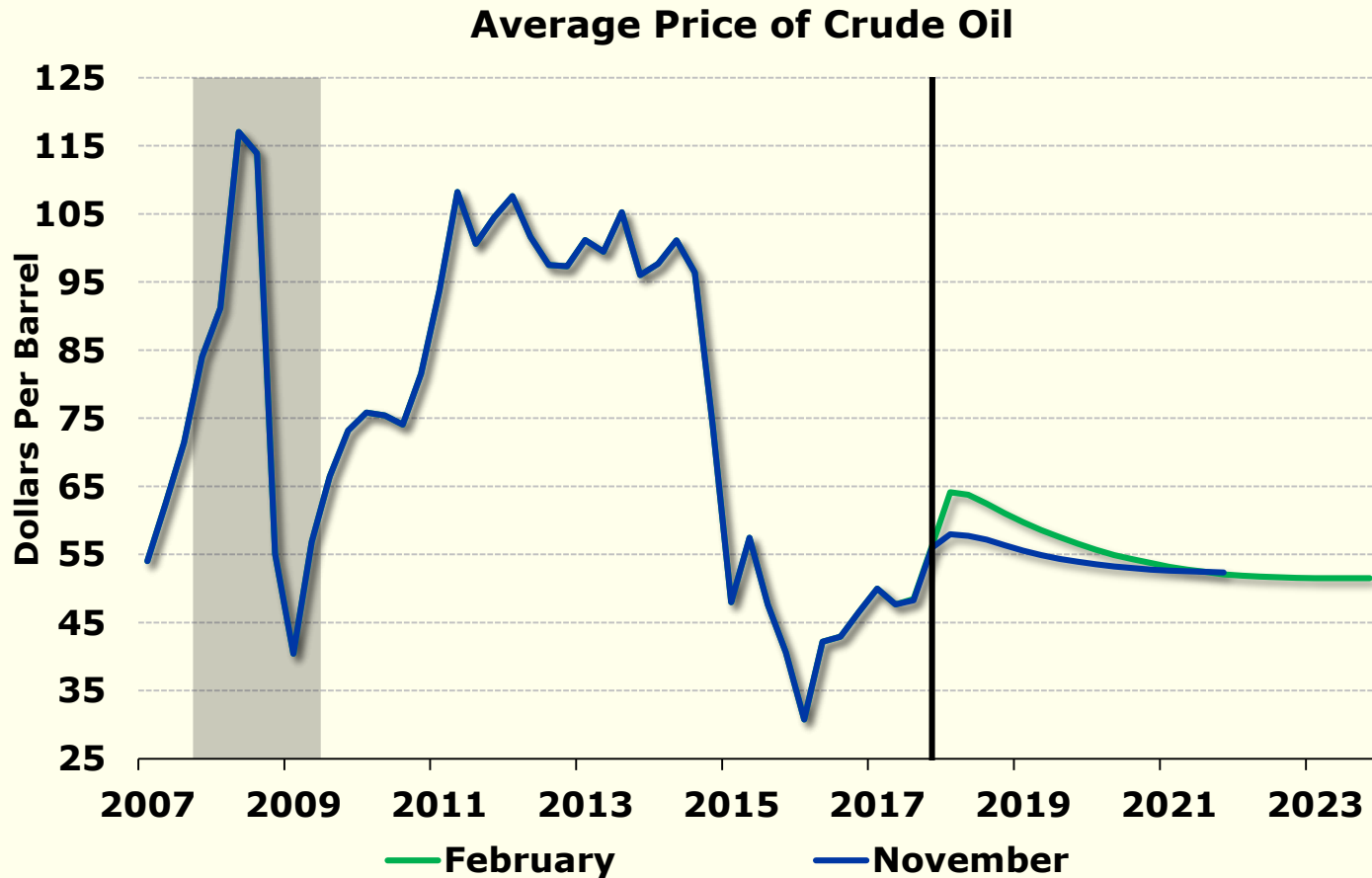


Source: ERFC February 2018 forecast; data through Q4 2017

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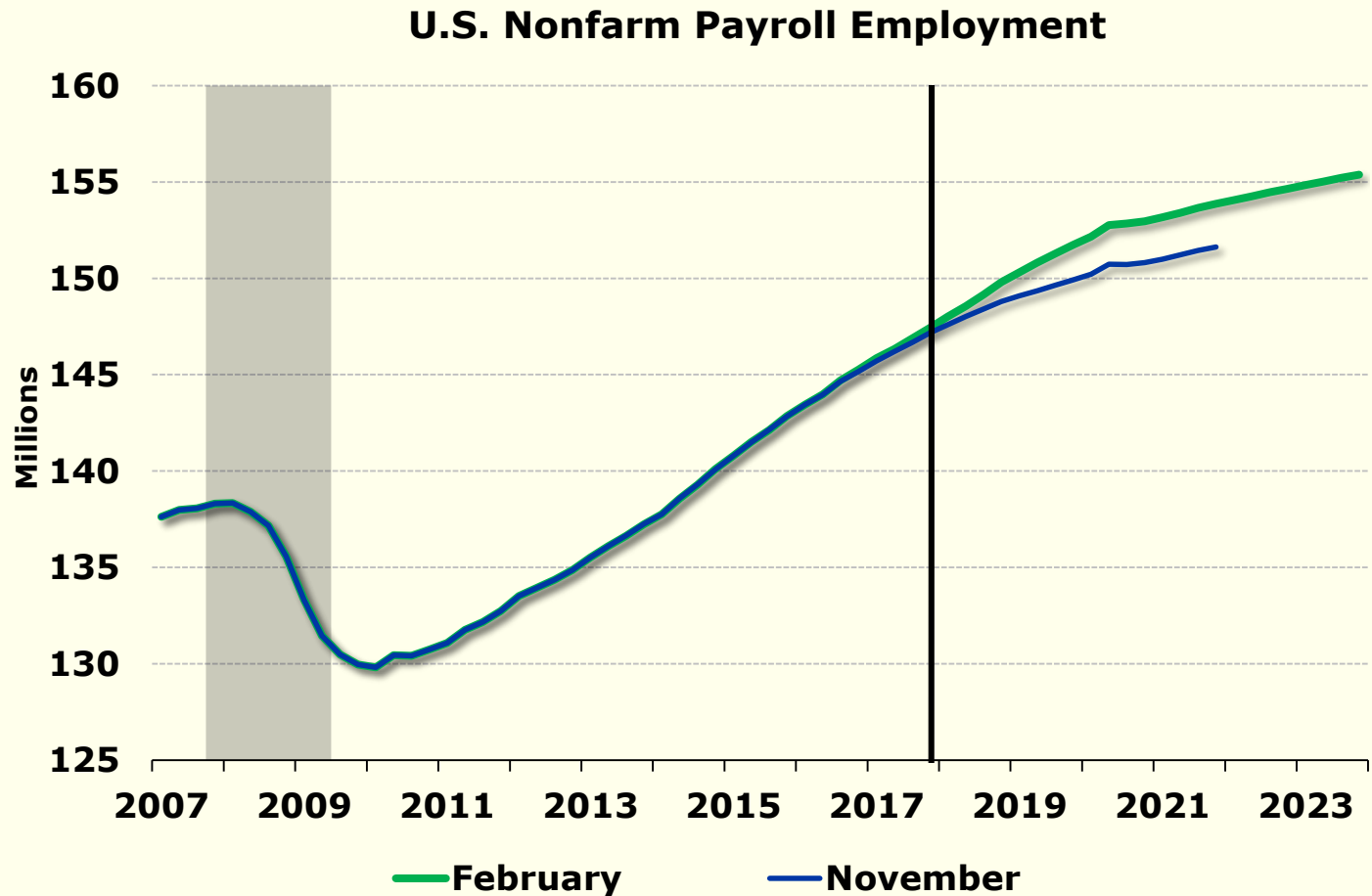


Oil prices are slightly higher in the near term compared to the November forecast





The U.S. nonfarm payroll employment forecast is stronger than November

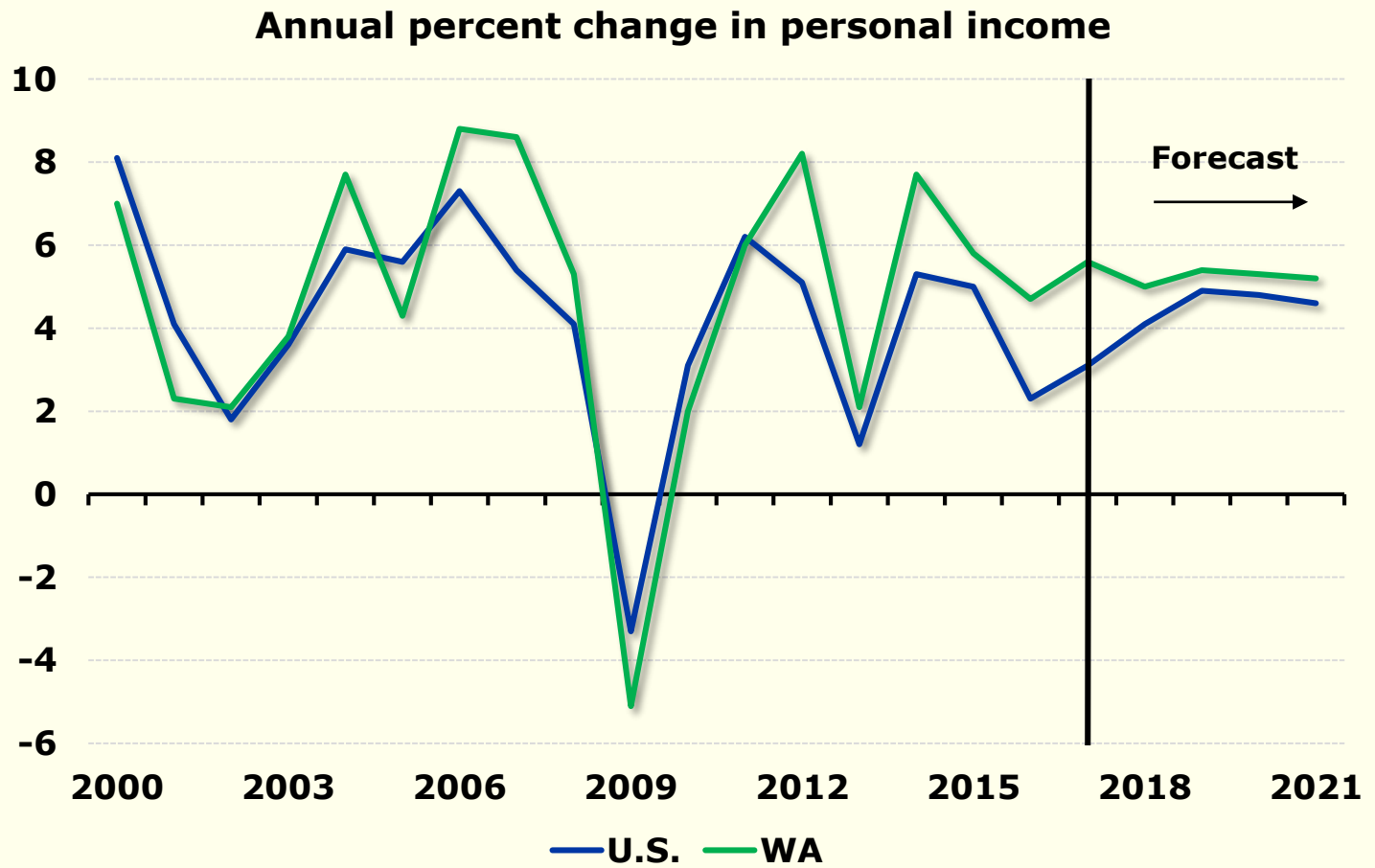


Source: ERFC February 2018 forecast; data through Q4 2017

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Since 2011, personal income has grown faster in WA than nationally



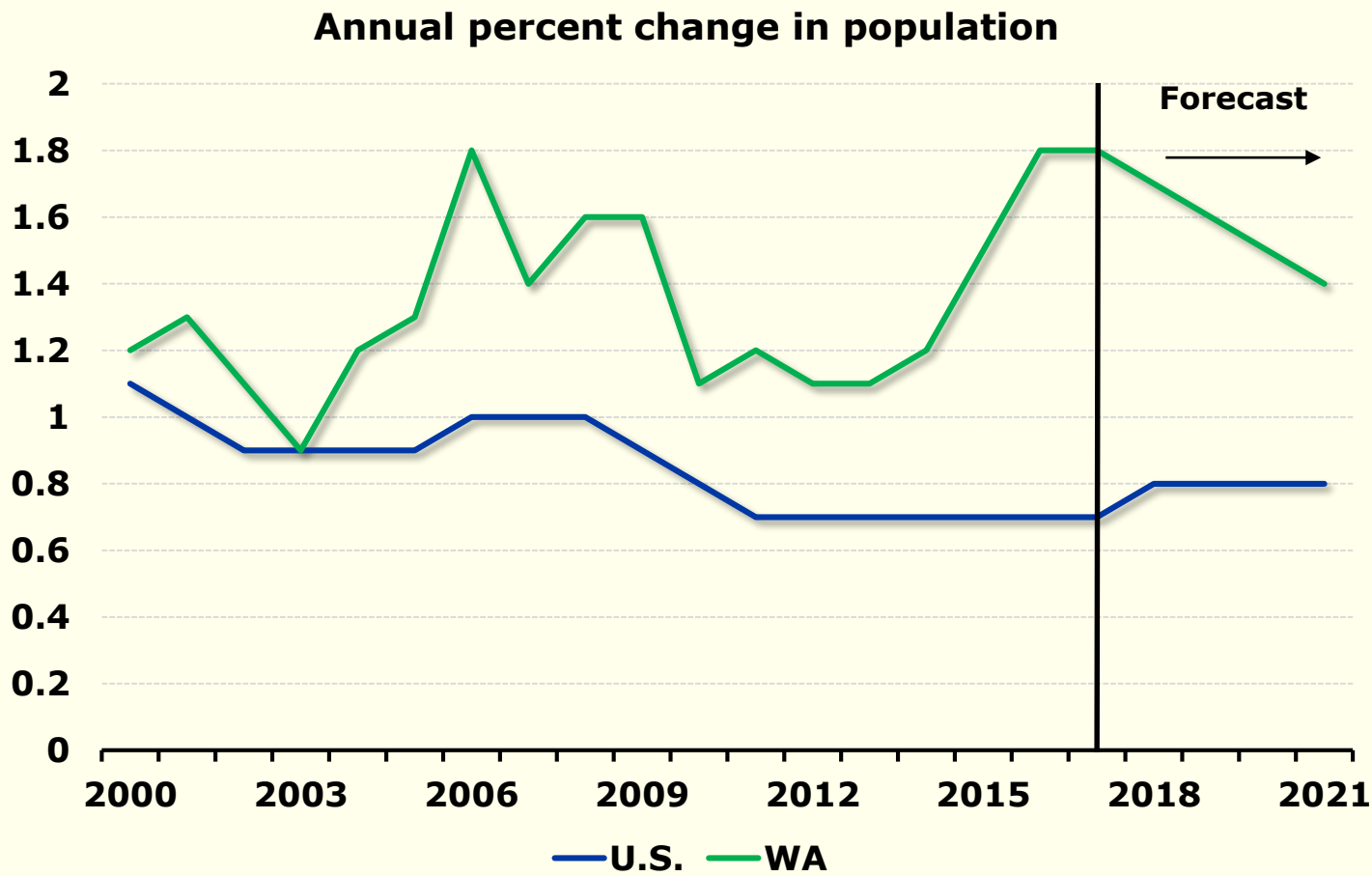
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, ERFC Feb. 2018 forecast

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WA population consistently grows faster than U.S. as a whole

Washington's population has grown from 5.9 million in 2000 to an expected 7.9 million in 2021



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, ERFC Feb. 2018 forecast

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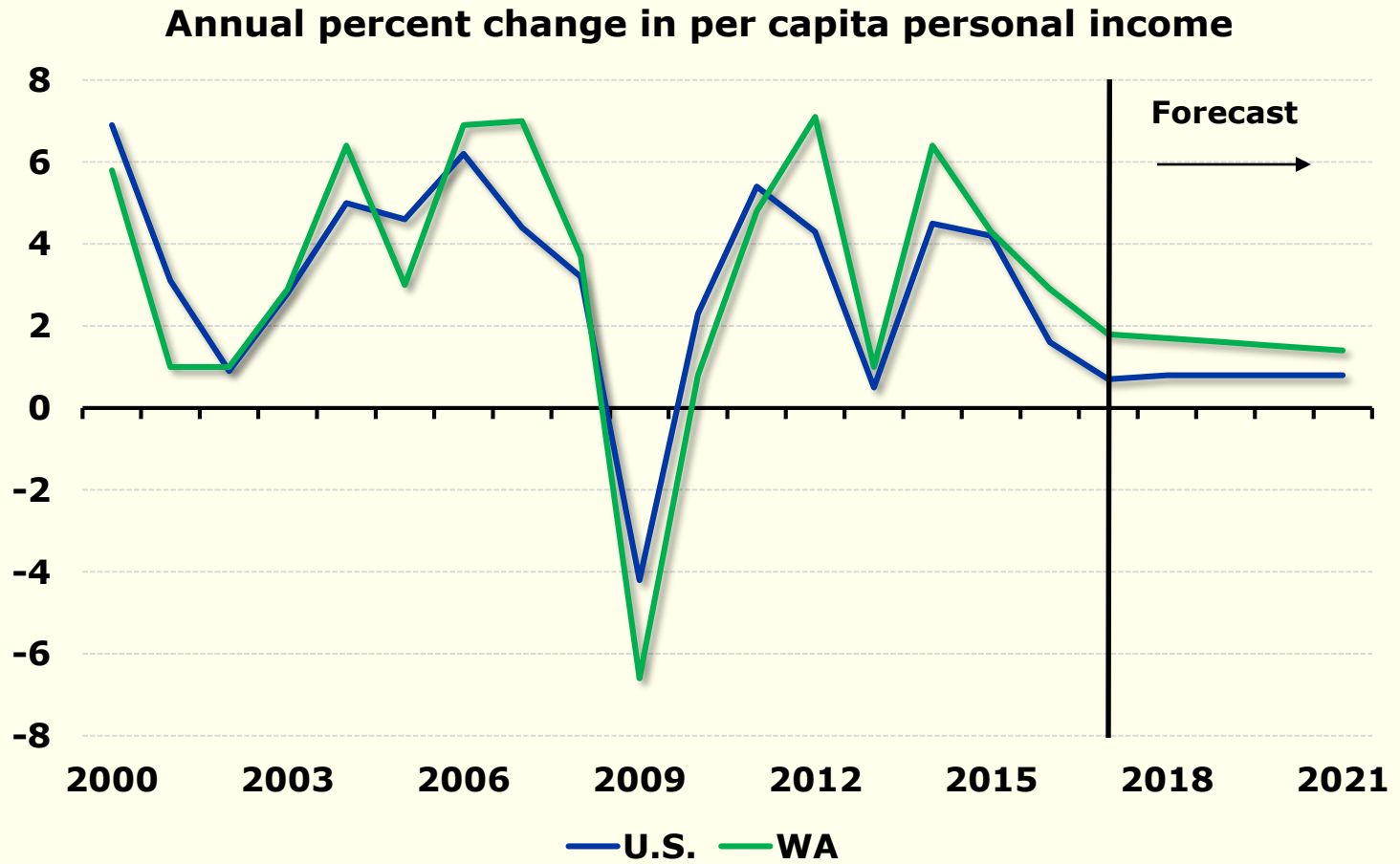


On a per capita basis, WA personal income has grown as fast or faster than U.S. as a whole

Per capita personal income, 2016

U.S.:
\$49,246

WA:
\$54,579



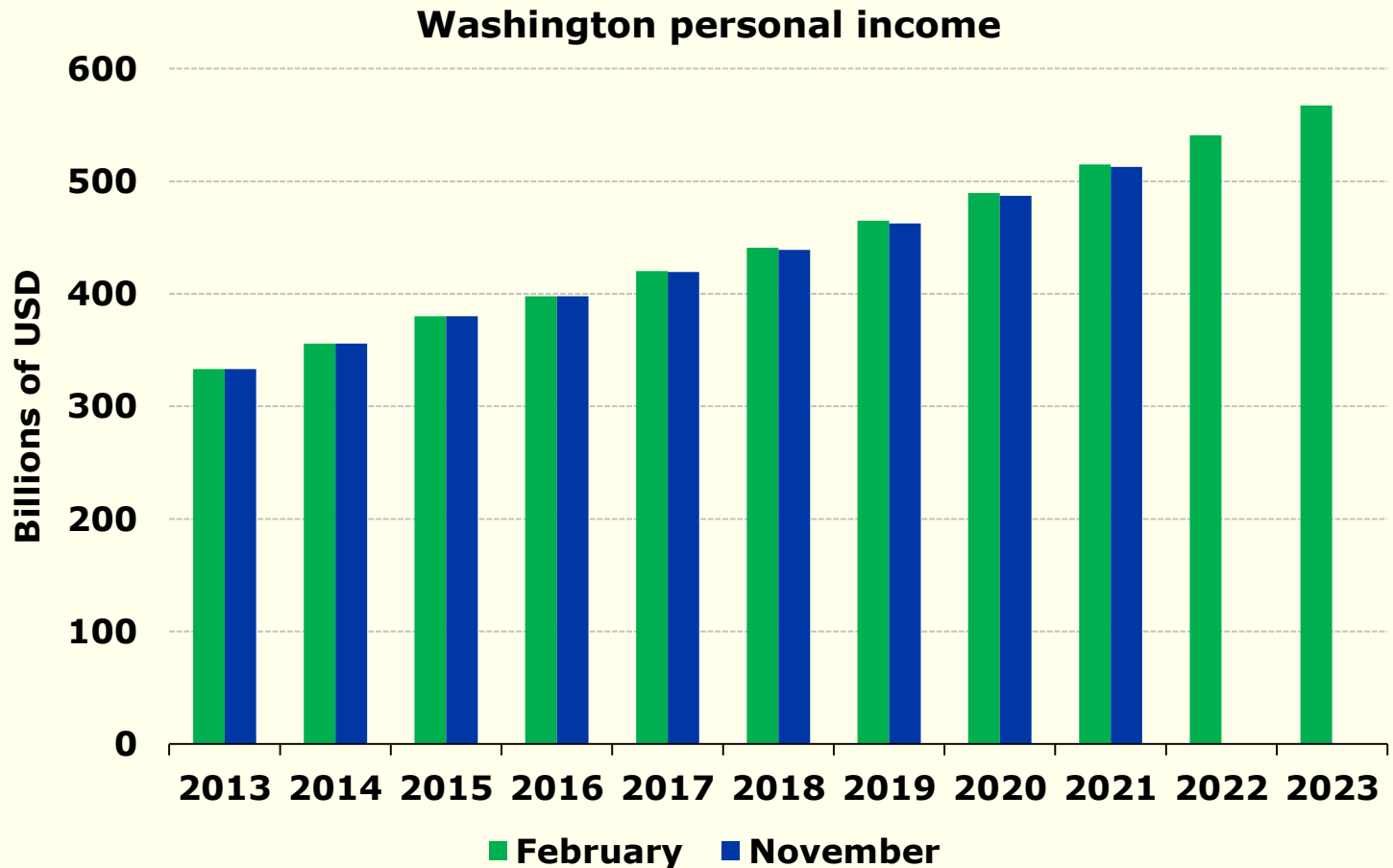
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, ERFC Feb. 2018 forecast

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Washington personal income is slightly higher than in November...

Third quarter 2017 personal income data have become available since the November forecast



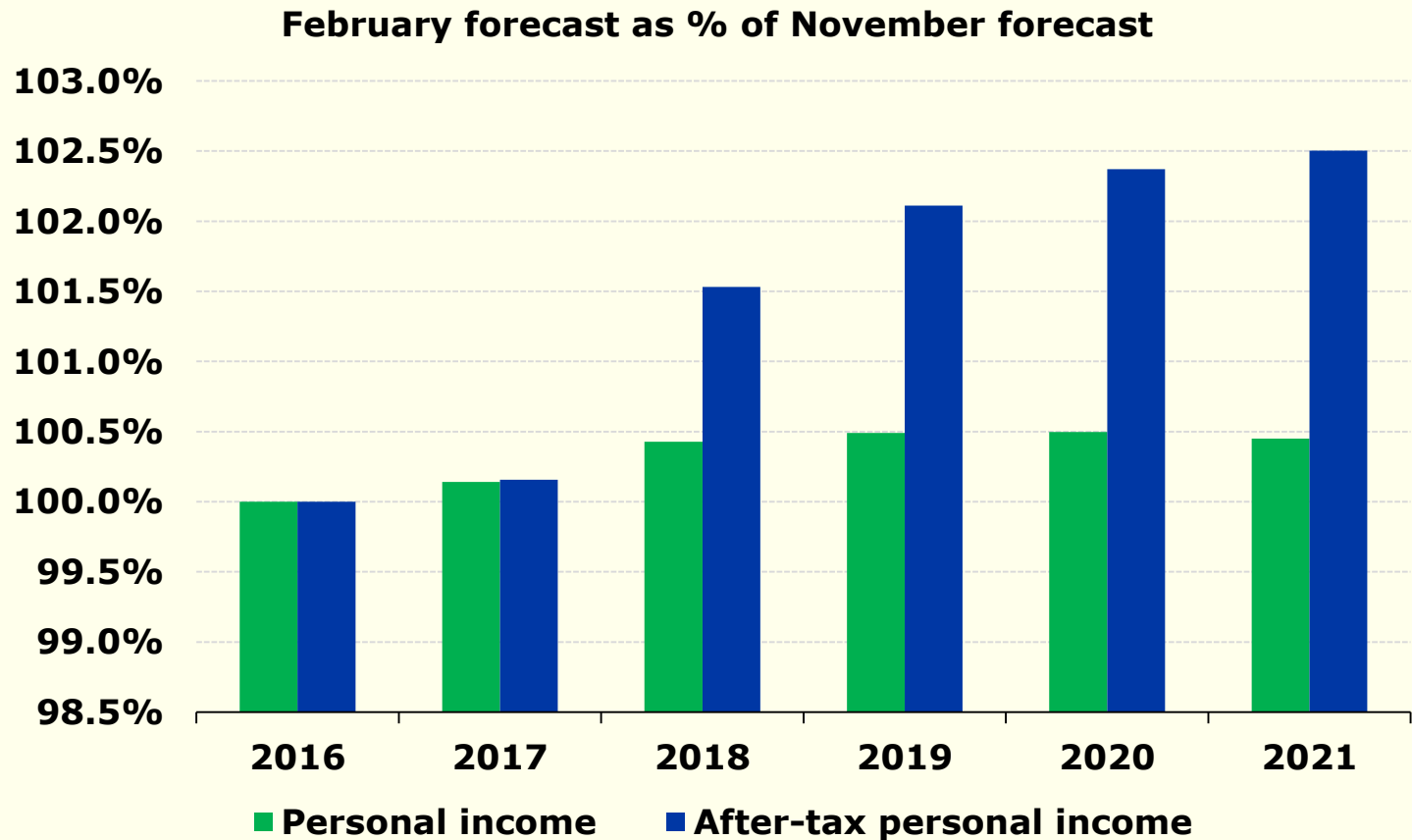
Source: ERFC February 2018 forecast; historical data through 2016

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But WA after-tax personal income increased even more due to federal tax cuts

Personal income is 0.4% to 0.5% higher compared to November but after-tax income is 1.5% to 2.5% higher



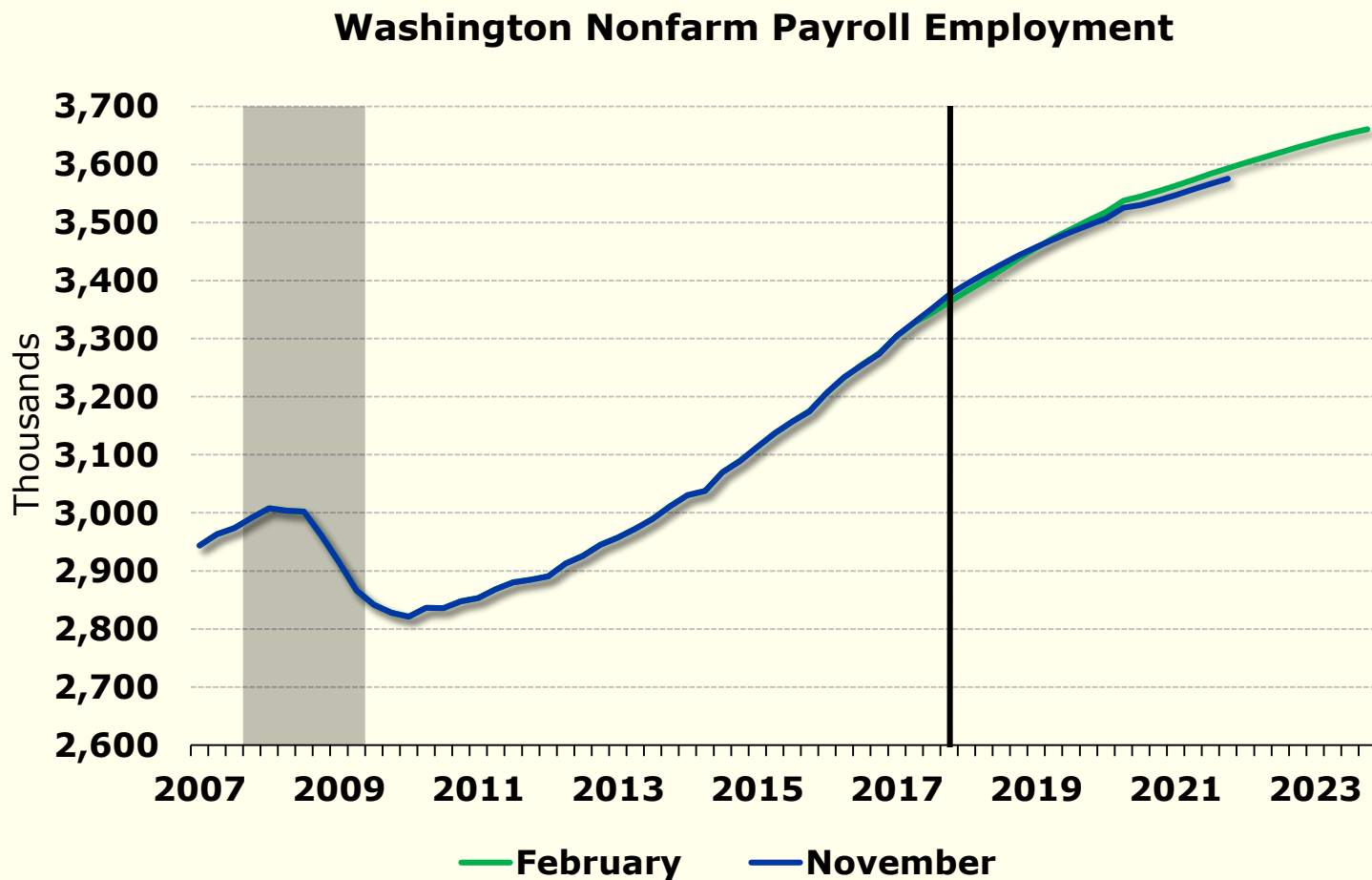
Source: ERFC February 2018 forecast; historical data through 2016

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Washington employment forecast is slightly higher compared to November

The WA nonfarm employment forecast is 18,000 jobs higher (0.5%) by 2021 compared to November.



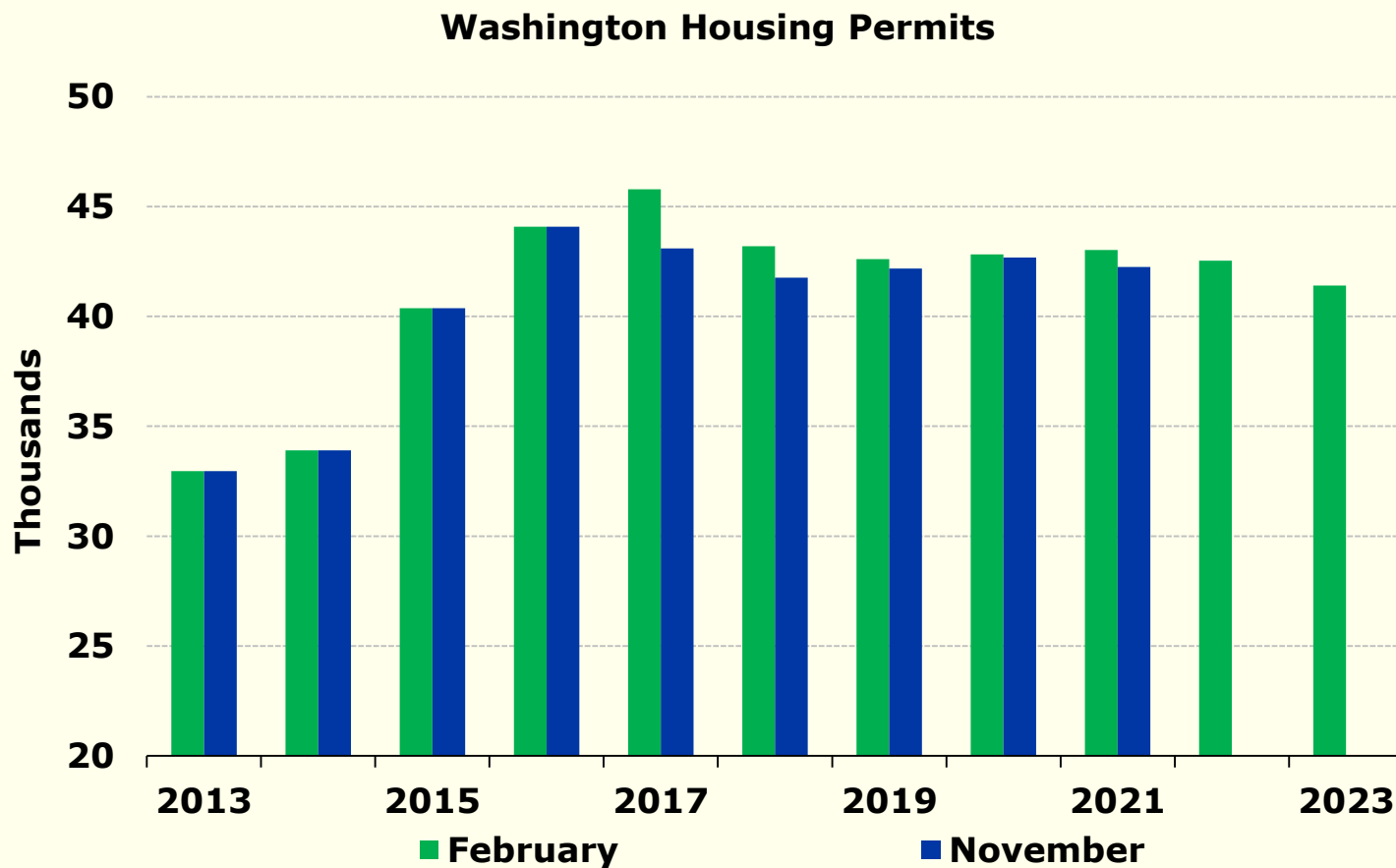
Source: ERFC February 2018 forecast; historical data through Q4 2017

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Washington housing permits forecast is slightly higher than in November

Fourth quarter 2017 permits were much higher than expected in November.



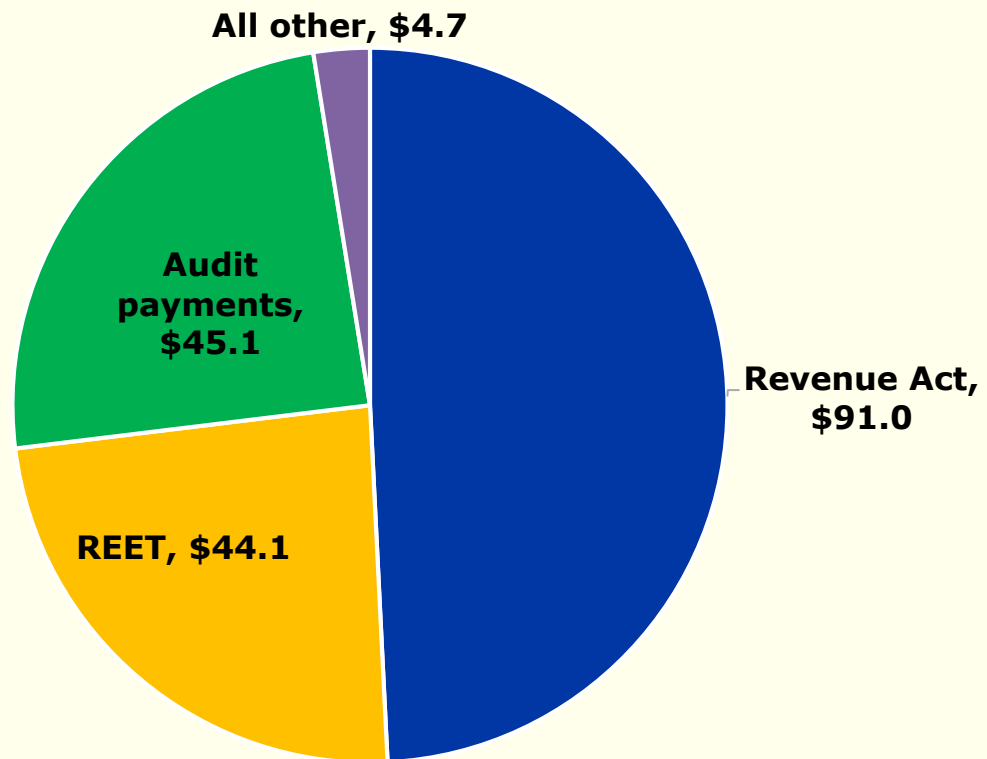
Source: ERFC February 2018 forecast; historical data through 2017

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Forecast variance since November mainly from Revenue Act sources; 24% due to one-time audit payments

Variance from November forecast (\$ millions)

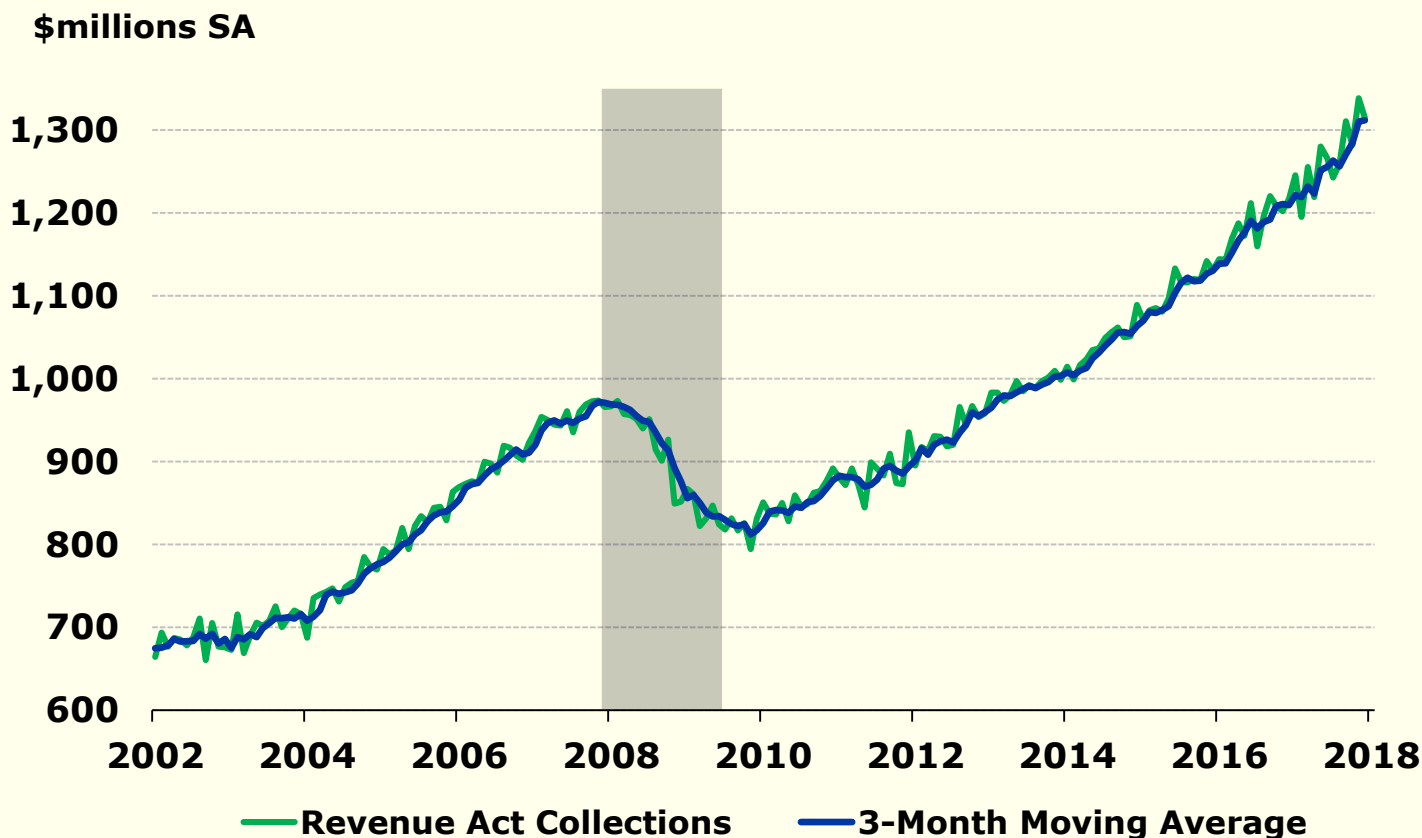




Revenue Act collections growth accelerated in the 4th quarter

Adjusted year-over-year collections growth (by quarter of activity):

Q1: 6.3%
Q2: 5.6%
Q3: 6.4%
Q4: 8.3%



* Adjusted for large one-time transactions, amnesty payments and reporting frequency change, current definition of Revenue Act

Source: DOR and ERFC; monthly data through estimated December 2017 activity

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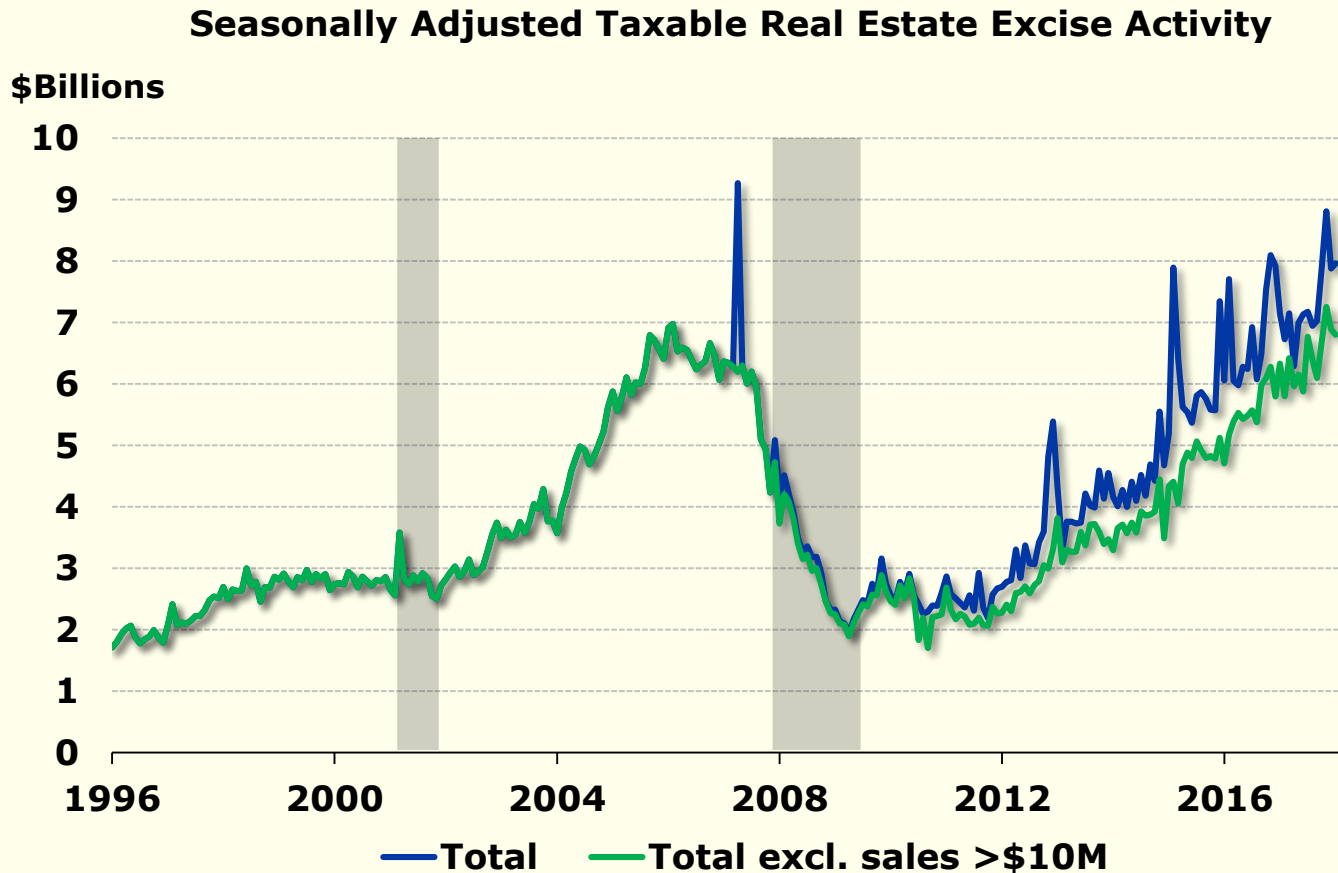
Large commercial property sales increased in the 4th quarter of 2017

Large commercial sales (>\$10 million) totaled \$1.8 billion in the 1st quarter of 2017, \$2.9 billion in the 2nd quarter and \$2.0 billion in the 3rd quarter, then rebounded to \$3.6 billion in the 4th quarter.

Residential and smaller commercial sales also increased.

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March 15, 2018

Slide 27



Source: ERFC; Monthly data through January 2018 preliminary

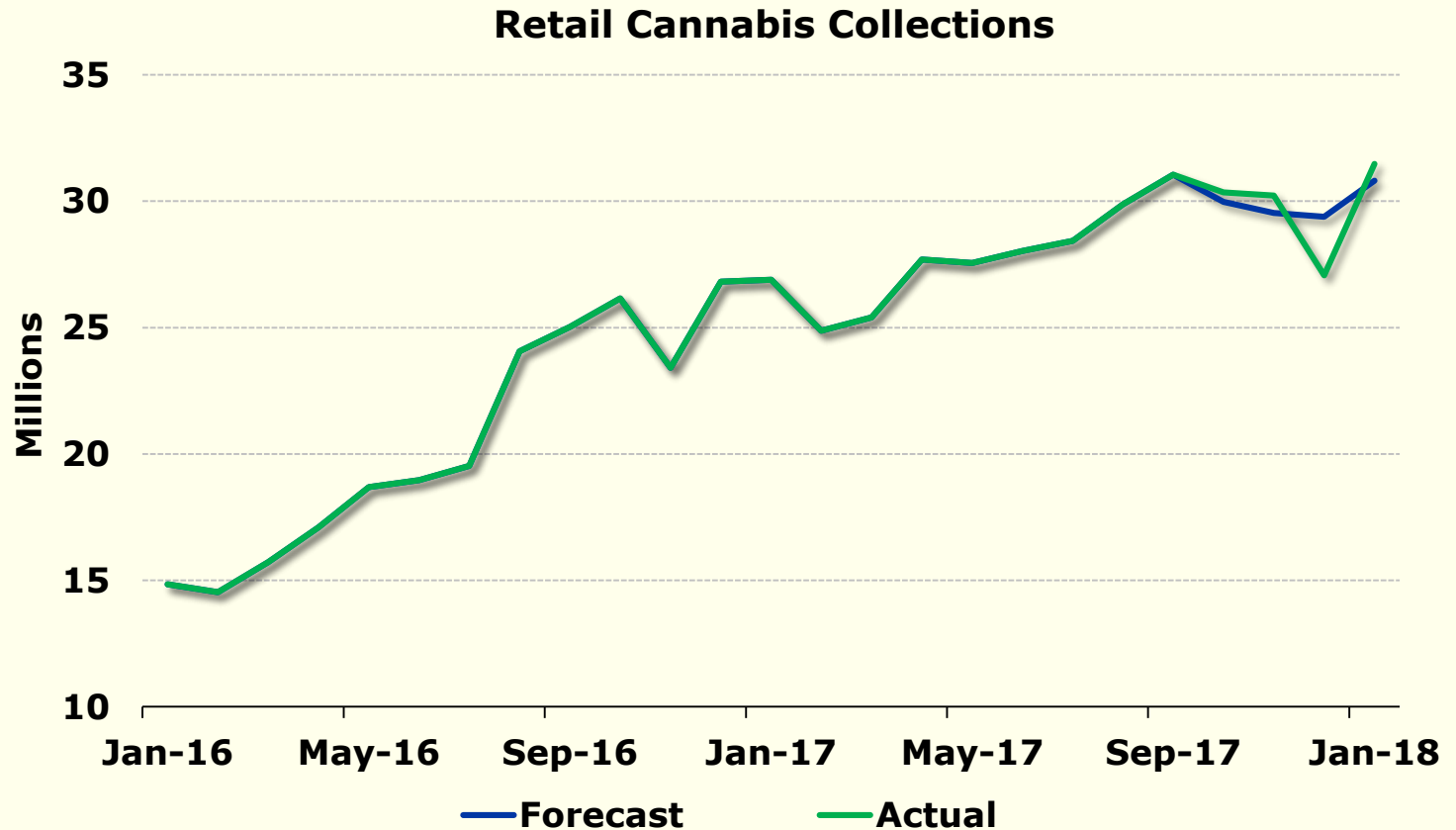
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Cannabis revenue continues to be volatile

Collections were 2.1% above forecast in January

Collections are 0.5% below forecast since October



Source: LCB, ERFC; data through January 2018

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Forecast changes: General Fund State, 2017-2019 Biennium

November Forecast:

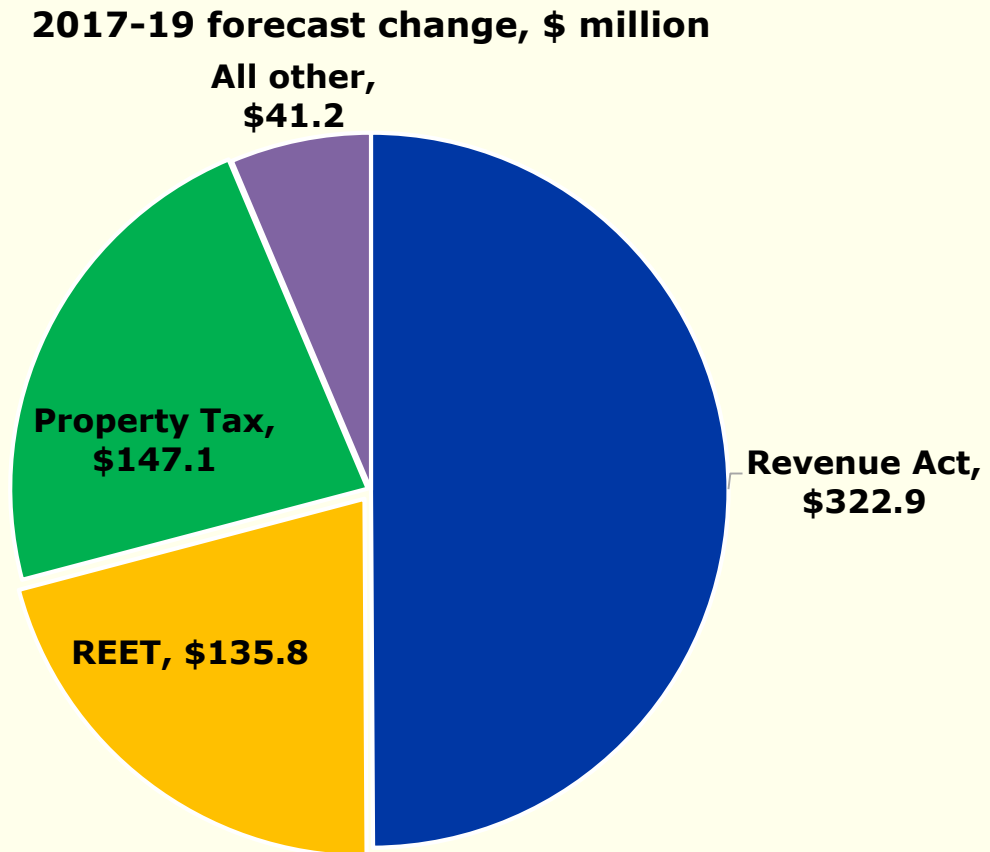
\$43,566 million

\$Millions	February Forecast				
	<u>Collection Experience</u>	<u>Non-economic Change</u>	<u>Forecast Change</u>	<u>Forecast</u>	<u>Total Change*</u>
Dept. of Revenue	\$184	\$0	\$447	\$41,999	\$631
All other agencies	\$1	\$0	\$15	\$2,213	\$16
Total GF-S	\$185	\$0	\$462	\$44,213	\$647

* Detail may not add to total due to rounding



Components of 2017-19 GF-S forecast change





Forecast changes: General Fund State, 2019-2021 Biennium

November Forecast:

\$47,582 million

\$Millions

	February Forecast			
	<u>Non-economic Change</u>	<u>Forecast Change</u>	<u>Forecast</u>	<u>Total Change*</u>
Dept. of Revenue	\$0	\$655	\$46,029	\$655
All other agencies	\$0	\$16	\$2,226	\$16
Total GF-S	\$0	\$671	\$48,255	\$671

* Detail may not add to total due to rounding

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State property tax estimates

\$Millions

Property Tax Forecast

	<u>2015-17</u>	<u>2017-19</u>	<u>2019-21</u>
November	\$4,133	\$6,034	\$7,188
February	\$4,133	\$6,181	\$7,416
Difference	\$0	\$147	\$228

* Detail may not add to total due to rounding

Source: ERFC February 2018 forecast



Cannabis excise tax and license fee estimates

General Fund change since November forecast:

•2017-19
\$0 M

•2019-21
+\$7.6 M

\$Millions

Cannabis Forecast

2015-17

2017-19

2019-21

GF-S share of excise tax and license fees

\$148

\$250

\$278

Non-GF

\$321

\$499

\$532

Total

\$469

\$749

\$809

* Detail may not add to total due to rounding

Source: ERFC February 2018 forecast



2017-19 Biennium alternative forecasts – cash basis

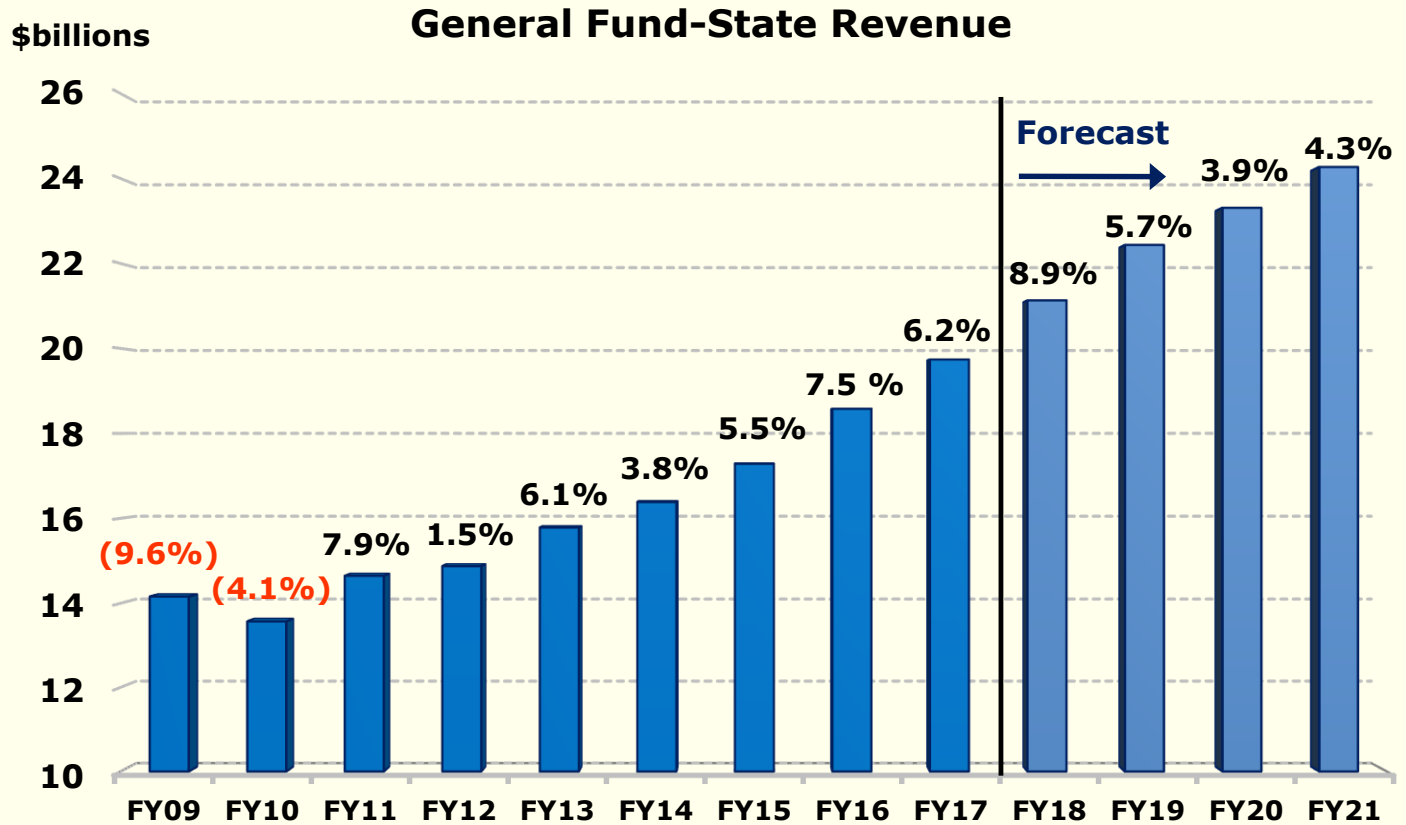
\$Millions	2017-19 Biennium	Difference From the baseline#
February 2018 Baseline (60%)	\$44,213	
<u>November 2017 Alternative Forecasts</u>		
Optimistic (15%)	\$45,311	\$1,098
Pessimistic (25%)	\$42,832	(\$1,381)
Probability Weighted Average	\$44,032	(\$181)
GCEA*	\$44,125	(\$88)

*Based on the Governor's Council of Economic Advisors' economic assumptions

#May not add to total due to rounding



General Fund-State* forecast by fiscal year





Conclusion

- WA personal income and employment are slightly higher than in November
- The forecast incorporates federal tax changes, raising after-tax income in the U.S. and in WA
- As has been the case for some time, Washington's economy is continuing to outperform the nation
- GF-S revenues are expected to grow 15.4% between the 2015-17 and 2017-19 biennia and 9.1% between the 2017-19 and 2019-21 biennia
- The level of uncertainty in the baseline remains elevated, with downside risks outweighing upside risks



A few thoughts about economic growth in the future...

Robert Gordon: Expect slower growth

- Slower labor force growth as baby boomers retire (and immigration slows?)
- Less impact from gains in educational attainment (larger fraction of population has college education now than in past; rising college costs may reduce college attendance)
- Government deficits and unfunded liabilities (pension plans, Medicare, Medicaid, Social Security) will require either higher taxes or lower government transfer payments
- Technologic innovation in future unlikely to have as large a growth impact as it did in the past



A few thoughts about economic growth in the future...

Techno-optimists: Expect growth at historic rates

- Technology has consistently improved our lives for the better and will continue to do so
- Predicting technologic innovation is difficult, but breakthroughs in information technology, robotics, artificial intelligence and clean energy have the potential for large positive impacts on the economy
- Positive impact of innovations such as Internet (free information, entertainment) and free services (Facebook, Skype) not captured in GDP statistics



Questions



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