ECONOMIC OUTLOOK THE NEW POST-PANDEMIC ECONOMY

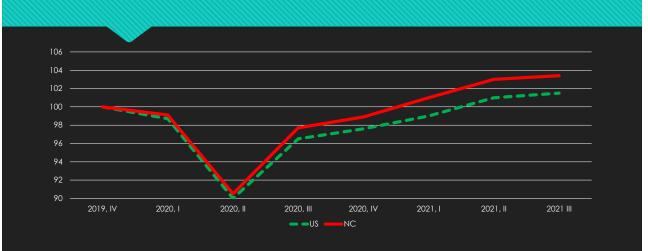
Dr. Michael L. Walden, Reynolds Distinguished Professor Emeritus North Carolina State University

TOPICS ADDRESSED INCLUDE:

- O WHERE WE'VE BEEN THE DOWNS AND UPS OF THE ECONOMY
- O THE BIG LIFELINE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT POLICY DURING THE PANDEMIC
- O SURPRISE WHY IS THERE A LABOR SHORTAGE?
- O DOWNSIDE OF THE UPSIDE INEVITABLE INFLATION?
- O DROWNING IN DEBT CAN WE AFFORD FIGHTING COVID?
- TURNING THE CORNER ON COVID BUT WHAT'S ON THE LANE AHEAD?
- O PREPARING FOR THE POST-PANDEMIC ECONOMY

1

DOWNS AND UPS OF THE US AND NC ECONOMIES (QUARTERLY GDP AS PERCENT OF 2019 IV GDP)



BUT ALL SECTORS HAVEN'T FALLEN AND RISEN AT THE SAME RATE (% OF 2019 IV GDP)

	<u>US</u>		<u>NC</u>	<u>NC</u>	
	<u>2020 II</u>	<u>2021 II</u>	<u>2020 II</u>	<u>2021 II</u>	
FARMING	95%	104%	58%	111%	
CONSTRUCTION	93%	103%	94%	104%	
MANUFACTURING	88%	102%	89%	101%	
TRADE	90%	101%	92%	103%	
TRANSP/WAREHOUSING	75%	87%	79%	97%	
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	96%	104%	95%	105%	
EDUCATION	88%	91%	87%	92%	
HEALTH CARE	83%	97%	84%	97%	

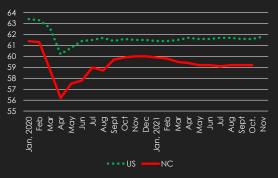
RECOVERY HAS ALSO VARIED WITHIN NORTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER 2021 AS % OF EMPLOYMENT IN FEBRURAY 2020

ASHEVILLE	95%		
BURLINGTON	99%	JACKSONVILLE	99%
CHARLOTTE	98%	NEW BERN	97%
FAYETTEVILLE	96%	ROCKY MOUNT	97%
GOLDSBORO	96%		
GREENSBORO-HP	96%	WINSTON-SALEM	98%
NORTH CAROLINA	98%	US	97%

TWO PICTURES OF THE LABOR MARKET



LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE



POLLING QUESTION 1

In addition to the unemployment rate, an important indicator of the labor market is:

- A. the federal funds rate
- B. the prime interest rate
- C. the labor force participation rate
- D. the debt to income rate

THE "SURPRISE"SHORTAGE OF LABOR

REASONS WHY FEWER PEOPLE HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR WORK:

- CONTINUED WORRY OVER COVID
- UNCERTAINTY ABOUT SCHOOLS
- REDUCED AVAILABILITY OF CHILD CARE
- CASH FROM STIMULUS CHECKS AND CHILD PAYMENTS
- STOCK GAINS AND COVID MOTIVATING MORE RETIREMENTS
- UP-SKILLING OF LAID-OFF WORKERS
- DECLINE IN "REAL" WAGE RATES

LABOR RE-ALLOCATION AMONG SECTORS IS ALSO OCCURRING

BASED ON LATEST DATA FOR NORTH CAROLINA (SEPTEMBER 2021)

SECTORS ABOVE THEIR PRE-PANDEMIC EMPLOYMENT PEAK: CONTRUCTION, INFORMATION, FINANCIAL SERVICES, PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

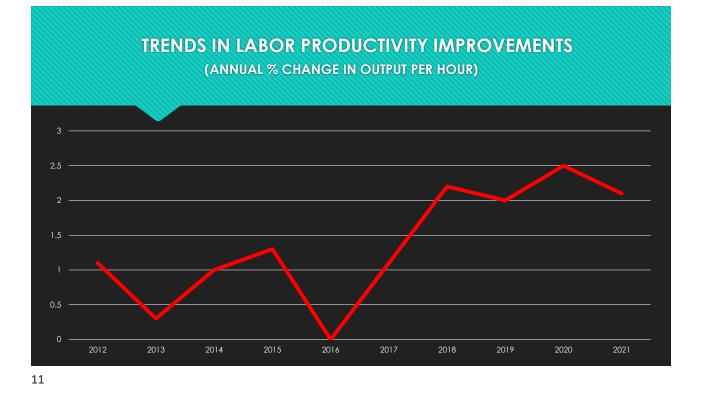
SECTORS STILL BELOW THEIR PRE-PANDEMIC EMPLOYMNT PEAK: HOSPITALITY/LEISURE, PERSONAL SERVICES, GOVERNMENT, MANUFACTURING

BUSINESS RESPONSES TO LABOR SUPPLY ISSUES

1. ATTRACT LABOR WITH HIGHER PAY AND/OR BENEFITS

2. SUBSTITUTE TECHNOLOGYAND AUTOMATION FOR WORKERS

3. IMPROVE WORKER PRODUCTIVITY

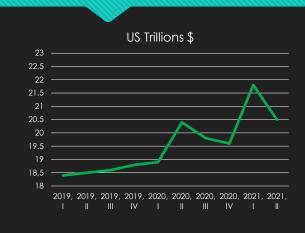


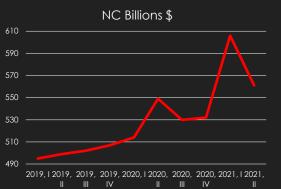
UNPRECEDENTED FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

\$6 TRILLION 25% of GDP \$80 BILLION to NC

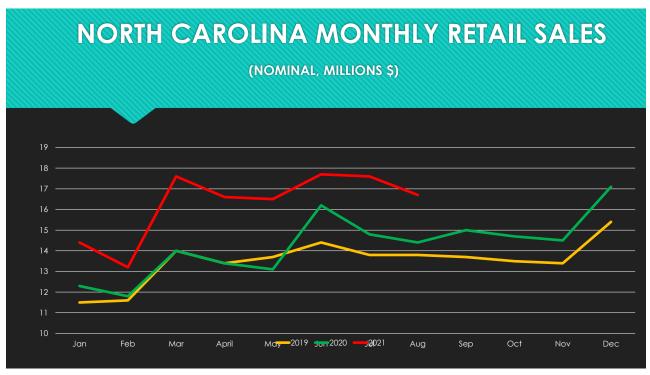


FEDERAL AID HAS SUPPORTED PERSONAL INCOME





13



TOO MUCH, TOO LITTLE?

FIRST PANDEMIC OF THIS SIZE IN A CENTURY – UNKNOWNS, UNCERTAINITIES ERR ON THE SIZE OF TOO MUCH HELP FUNDS USED TO MAINTAIN HOUSEHOLDS, BUSINESSES, INSTITUTIONS WANTED ECONOMY TO SURVIVE

CONSUMER SPENDING AND HOUSEHOLD SAVINGS ROSE DURING THE PANDEMIC STILL, ISSUES PERSISTED – EVICTIONS,

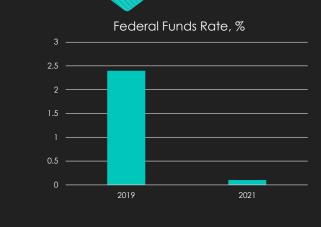
BALANCING THE CURRENT AGAINST THE FUTURE

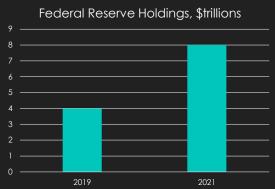
OPPORTUNITY COST OF WHAT ELSE COULD DO WITH FUTURE FUNDS

LOSSES IF LET ECONOMY COLLAPSE DURING THE PANDEMIC

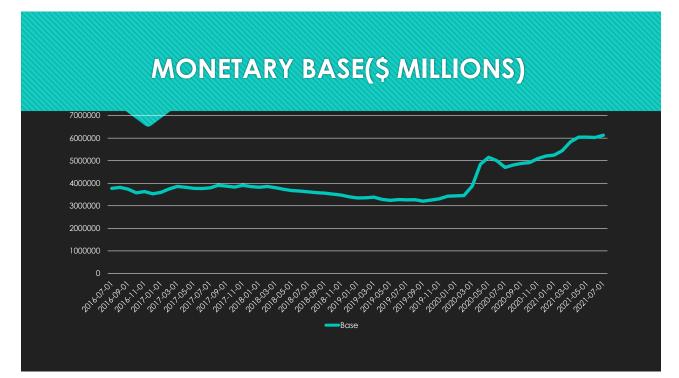


FEDERAL RESERVE ALSO STEPPED UP – FINANCED GOVERNMENT BORROWING, KEPT INTEREST RATES LOW





17



12/3/2021

POLLING QUESTION 2

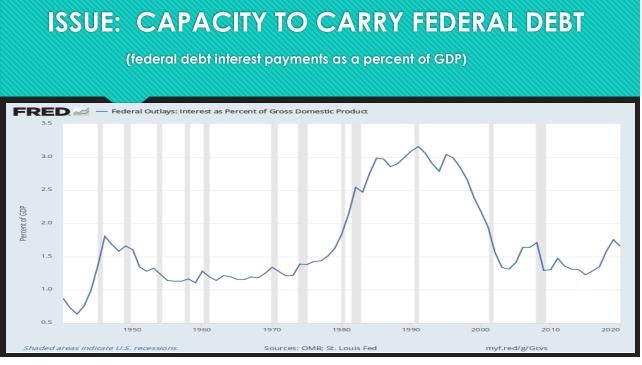
THE FEDERAL RESERVE HAS THE UNIQUE ABILITY TO

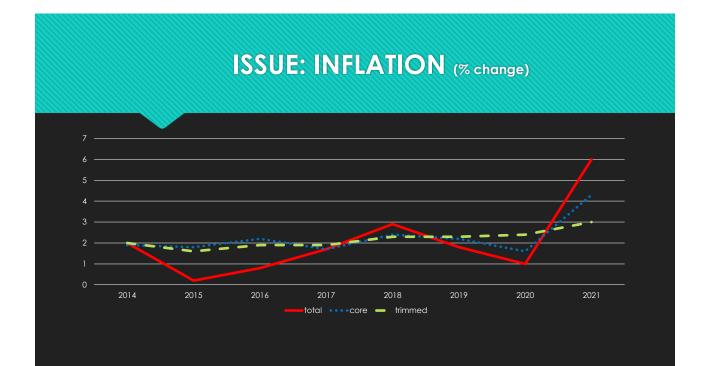
- A. CREATE MONEY
- B. BORROW MONEY
- C. PASS THE FEDERAL BUDGET
- D. PREVENT GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWNS

CHALLENGE FOR THE FEDERAL RESERVE

REDUCING STIMULUS – MEANING INCREASDING INTEREST RATES AND DECREASING BALANCE SHEET –WITHOUT HINDERING ECONOMIC GROWTH







TWO VIEWS ON INFLATION

DEMAND PULL: ECONOMY IS FLUSH WITH CASH AND "PENT-UP" DEMAND HIGHER INFLATION RATE (5% to 6%) THROUGH 2022

SUPPLY PUSH: FASTER INFLATION IS RELATED TO DISRUPTIONS IN THE PRODUCTION OF PRODUCTS AND SERVICES AS THE ECONOMY RECOVERS FROM THE PANDEMIC. THE DISRUPTONS ARE TEMPORARY.

ISSUE: LABOR AVAILABILITY

SHOULD IMPROVE AS SUPPLEMENTAL UNEMPLOYMENT PAYMENTS ENDED

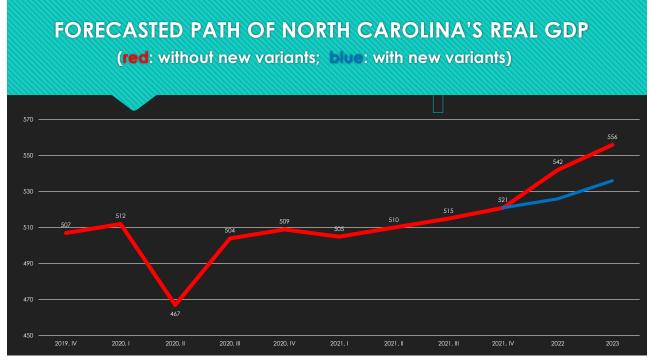
THE UP-SKILLING OF MANY WORKERS WILL PRESENT ON-GOING ISSUES FOR SOME INDUSTRIES

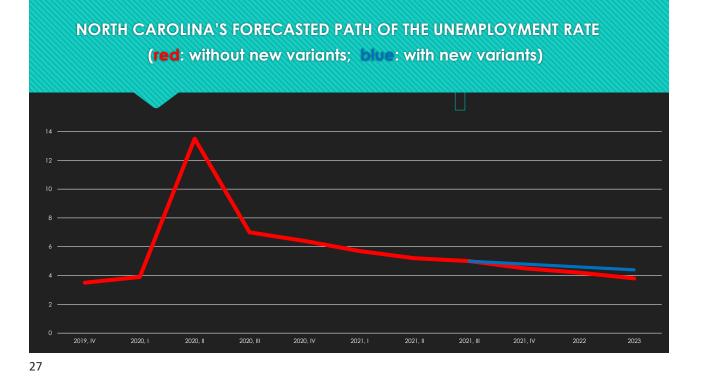
THERE ARE LONG-RUN SOLUTIONS, BUT TAKES TIME

POLLING QUESTON 3

FOR MOST OF THE 21ST CENTURY, THE U.S. INFLATION RATE WAS

- A. HISTORICALLY HIGH
- B. HISTORICALLY LOW
- C. HISTORICALLY AVERAGE







12/3/2021

MORE LABOR MARKET DISRUPTON

SHIFT FROM PRODUCTION TO DELIVERY, SERVICES

MORE JOBS IN TECHNOLOGY

BIGGEST ISSUE OF POST-PANDEMIC ECONOMY POST-HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING, APPRENTICESHIPS, ON-THE-JOB TRAINING, COLLABORATIONS

BE PRO-ACTIVE

BIG IMPLICATIONS FOR EDUCATION

SOME LEVEL OF DISTANCE LEARNING IS HERE TO STAY AT ALL LEVELS OF EDUCATION

SHOULD GET BETTER

EDUCATION RE-MADE

HIGH SPEED INTERNET NOW A NECESSITY

CONTINUED EXPANSION OF CABLE PROVISION

BUT NEW PROVISION – LOW ORBITING SATELLITES

FULL INTERNET BY 2030?

INTERNET EXPANSION

31

TELE-WORKING

8% PRE-VIRUS

60% AT PANDEMIC PEAK

20% - 30% LONG-RUN LEVEL

WATCH HOW INTERNET IS PROVIDED

WORK – HOME BALANCE

DRONE DELIVERY OF PRODUCTS; INTERNET DELIVERY OF SERVICES

IMPLICATIONS FOR CONTROL OF THE SKIES

AVOIDS FACE TO FACE CONTACT

NEXT: 4D HOME MANUFACTURING

RECONSIDERATION OF RESIDENTIAL LOCATION

"DISTANCE IS DEAD"

PROXIMITY TO WORK, SCHOOLS, SHOPPING NO LONGER NEEDED

"NEW FARM LIFESTYLE" ON CHEAPER LAND

INTERNET FROM THE SKY?

WHERE IS HOME ?

POLLING QUESTION 4

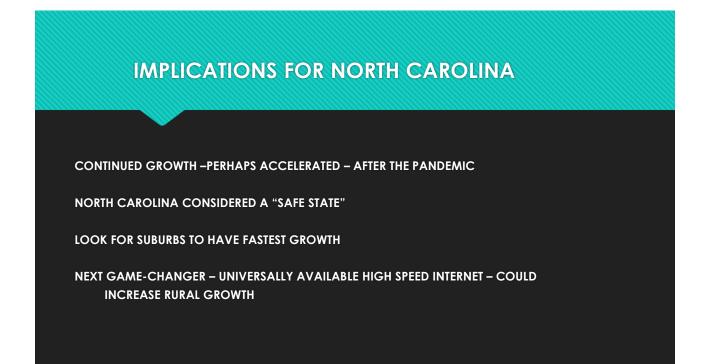
AT IT'S PEAK DURING THE PANDEMIC, TELE-WORKING WAS USED BY WHAT PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS?

A. 8% B. 20%

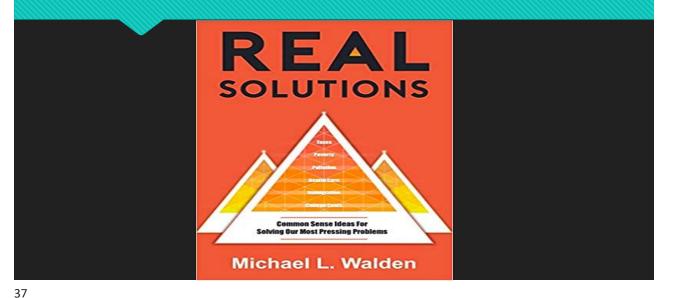
D. 20/c

C. 30%

D. 60%



"REAL SOLUTONS" IS NOW AVAILABLE



AND SO IS "DISUNIONIA"

