

Post-Election Economic Outlook

NABE 66th Annual Meeting

1 October 2024

Dana M Peterson



Summary

Election Outcomes

Trump; Mixed Congress

- More tariffs (10%, 60%)
- Reduce immigration/migration deportations
- Border security
- Deregulation
- More Supreme Court picks
- More loyalists in positions of power

Republican Mandate

- Tax cliff repealed
- Lower corporate tax rate
- Limited repeal of IRA
- Discretionary spending cuts (not defense)

Debt ceiling
2025

Harris; Mixed Congress

- Same tariffs (China)
- Advocate immigration reform
- Border security
- More regulation
- Supreme Court picks
- Reducing inflation
- Housing, Healthcare, Childcare

Democratic Mandate

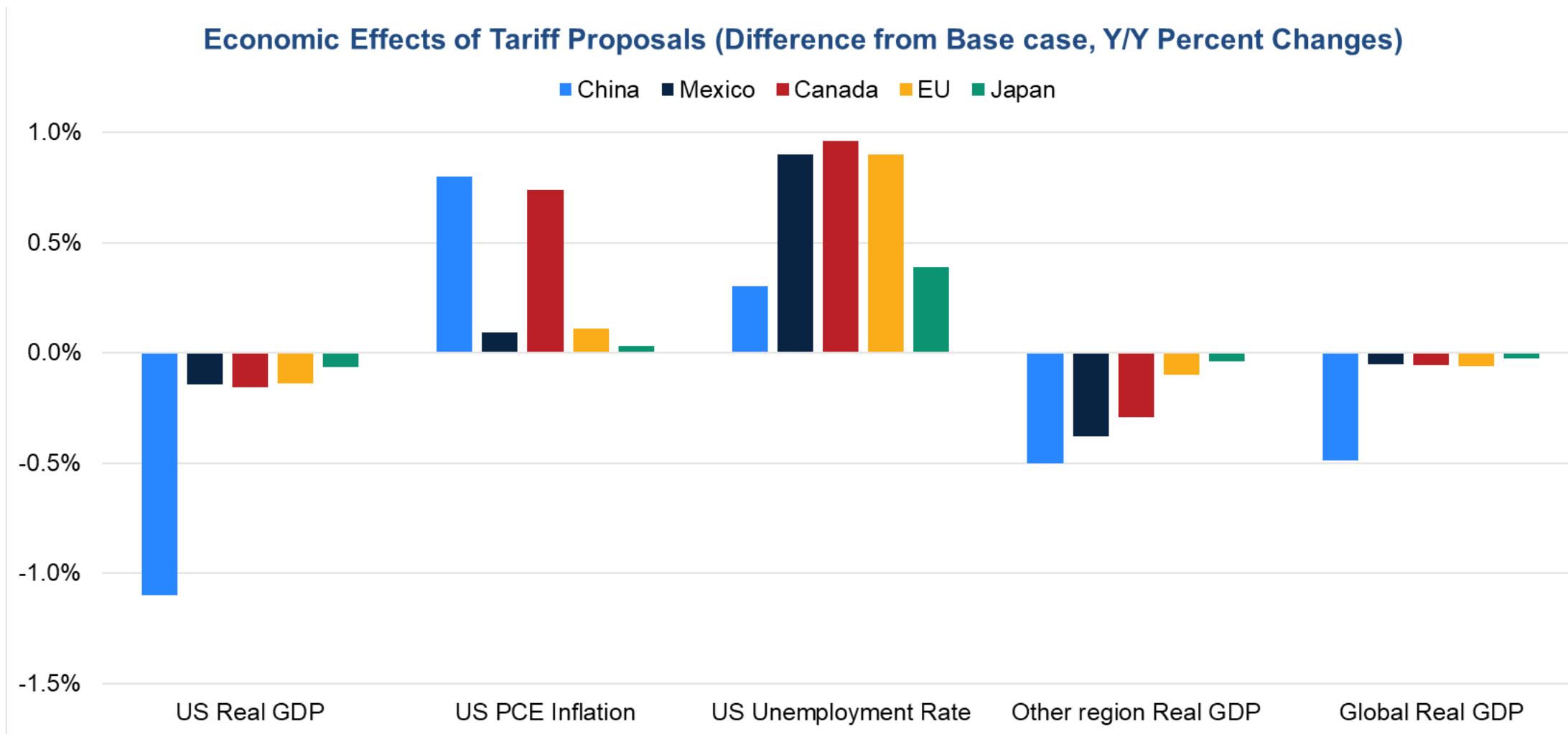
- Tax cliff negotiated (EITC, CTC)
- Higher corporate tax rate (21 to 28%)
- More industrial policies
- More tax revenues (from high income earners)

USMCA
2026

Sources: The Conference Board.



Tariff Scenarios



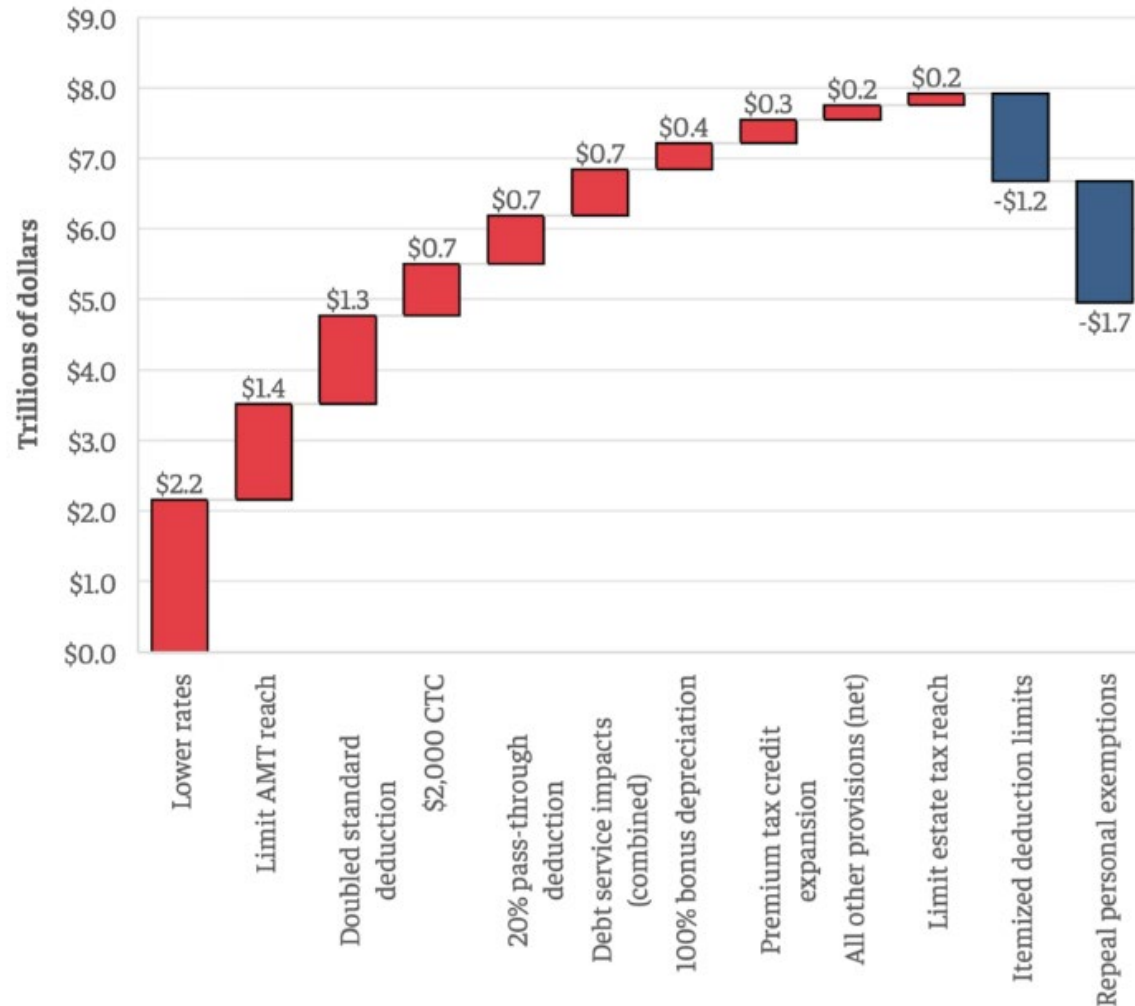
Source: Oxford Economics Model and The Conference Board.



Extend TCJA

Cost/Savings From Extending Various Expiring Tax Provisions, FY2025-2034

Source: Congressional Budget Office



Economic Impact of Extending TCJA

Percent Change from Baseline unless otherwise indicated

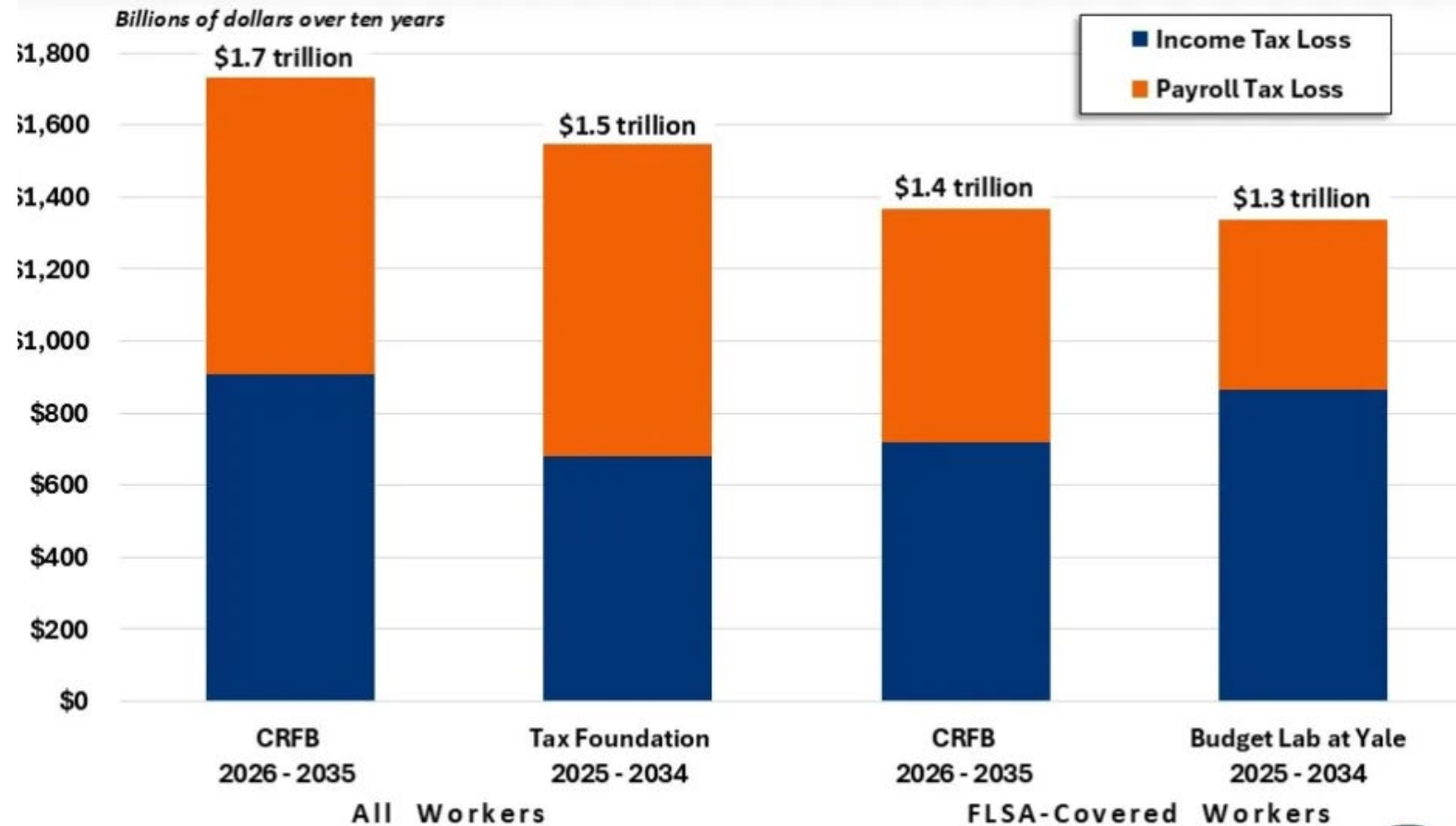
	2034	2039	2044	2049	2054
Gross domestic product	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Capital stock	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4
Hours worked	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Average wage	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Consumption	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.4
Debt held by the public	10.1	13.1	14.8	15.8	16.3

Source: Penn Wharton Budget Model.



Trump: End Taxes on Overtime Pay

Static Revenue Loss From Overtime Pay Exemption



Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Congressional Budget Office, Tax Foundation, The Budget Lab at Yale, Tax Policy Center, and Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget.
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 Note: PWBM and Tax Foundation estimates are over the ten-year period from FY 2025 through 2034.



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33,749.00 \$	80,996.00 \$	249.00 \$	597.00 \$

Sources: Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget, Tax Foundation



Harris: Tax Capital Income

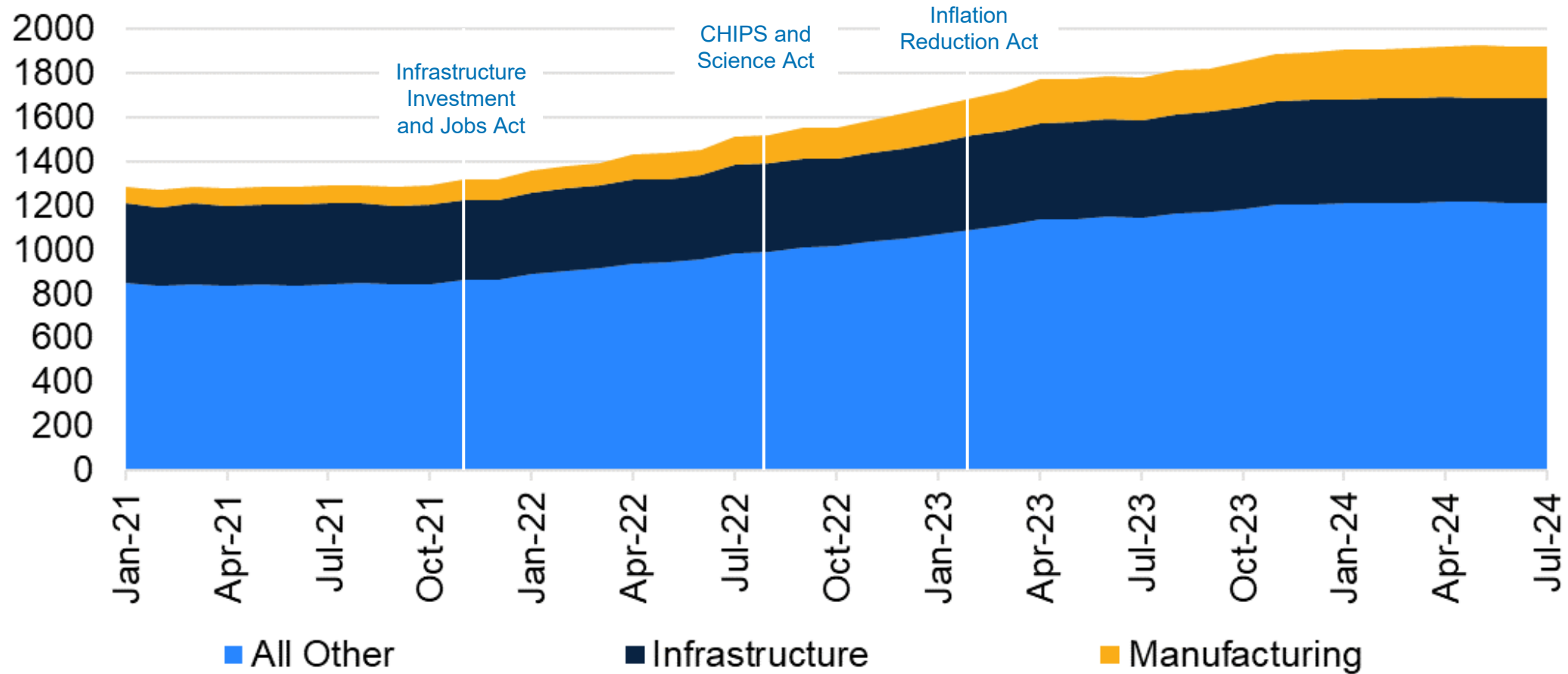
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<i>Tax capital gains at death (\$5m/\$10m exemption)</i>	<i>\$150 billion</i>
Total Revenue from Taxing Capital Income w/ Taxation at Death	\$900 billion

Sources: Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget estimates based on Treasury estimates.



Industrial Policies Helping Boost Nonresidential Investment

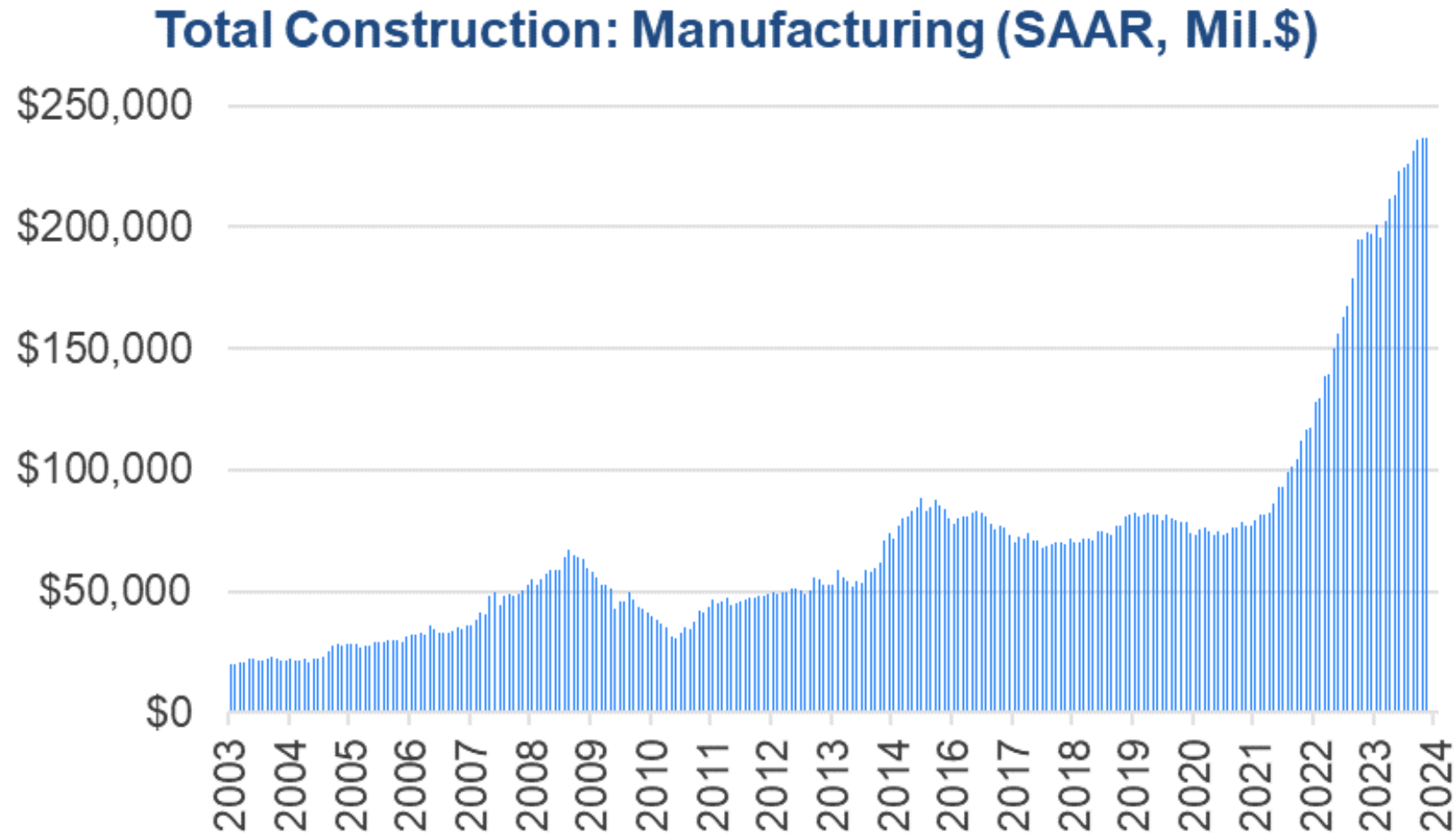
Nonresidential Construction Put in Place (Bil. US\$)



Sources: Census Bureau and The Conference Board.



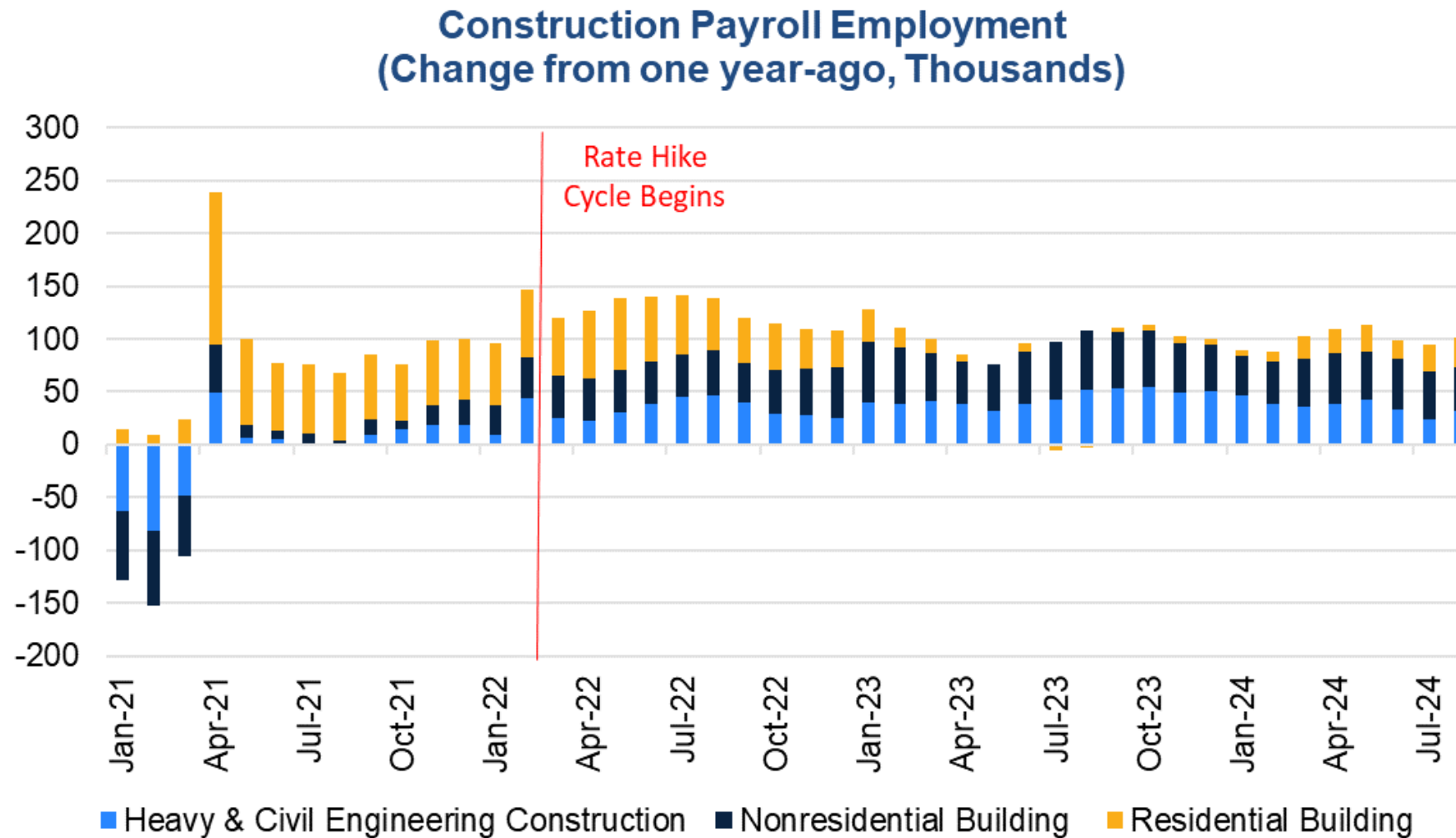
Factory Construction Put in Place Surged



Source: Census Bureau and The Conference Board.



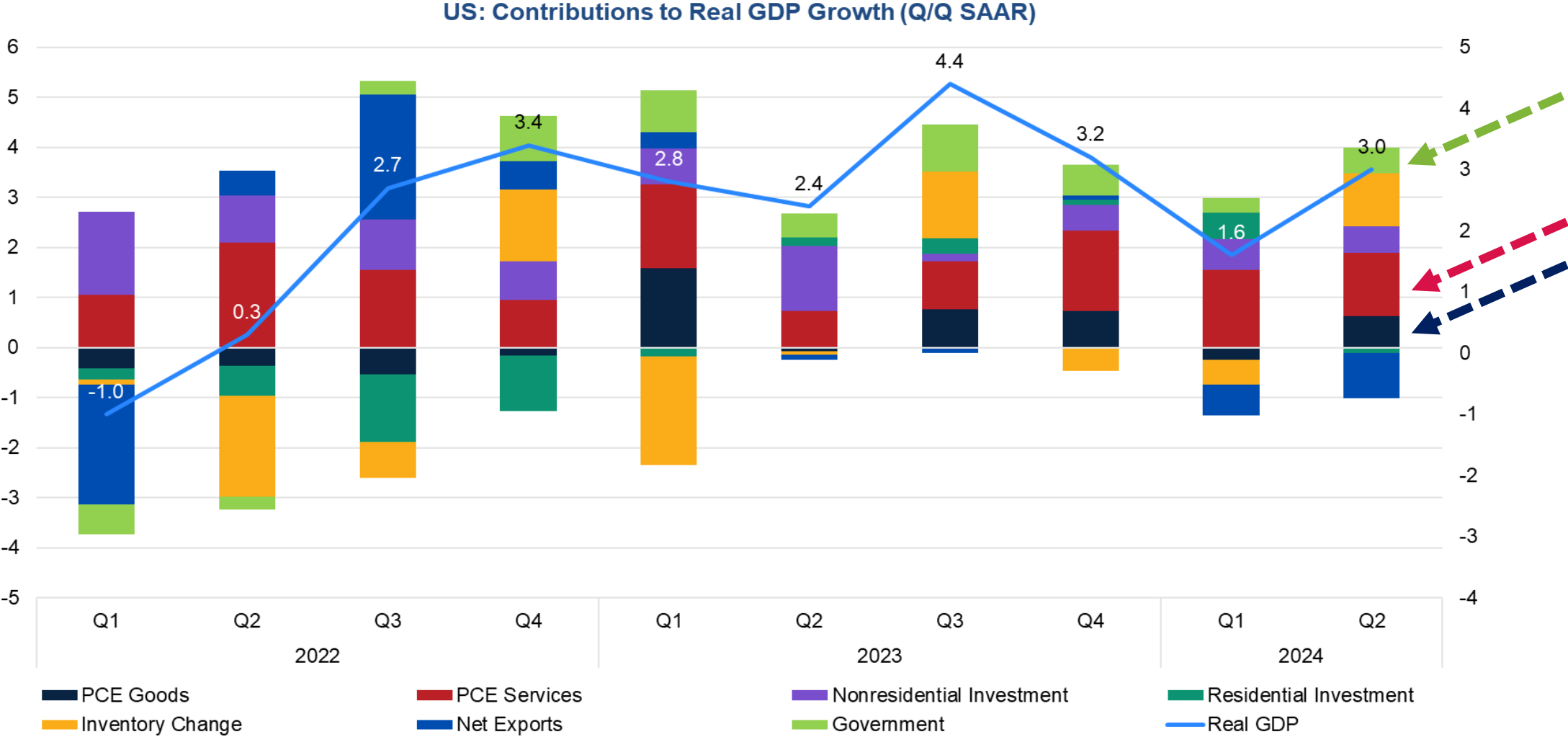
Nonfarm Payrolls Rose for Nonresidential Construction



Source: Census Bureau and The Conference Board.



US Real GDP Growth Surprised to the Upside



Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis and The Conference Board.



Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) Clean Energy Manufacturing Investments

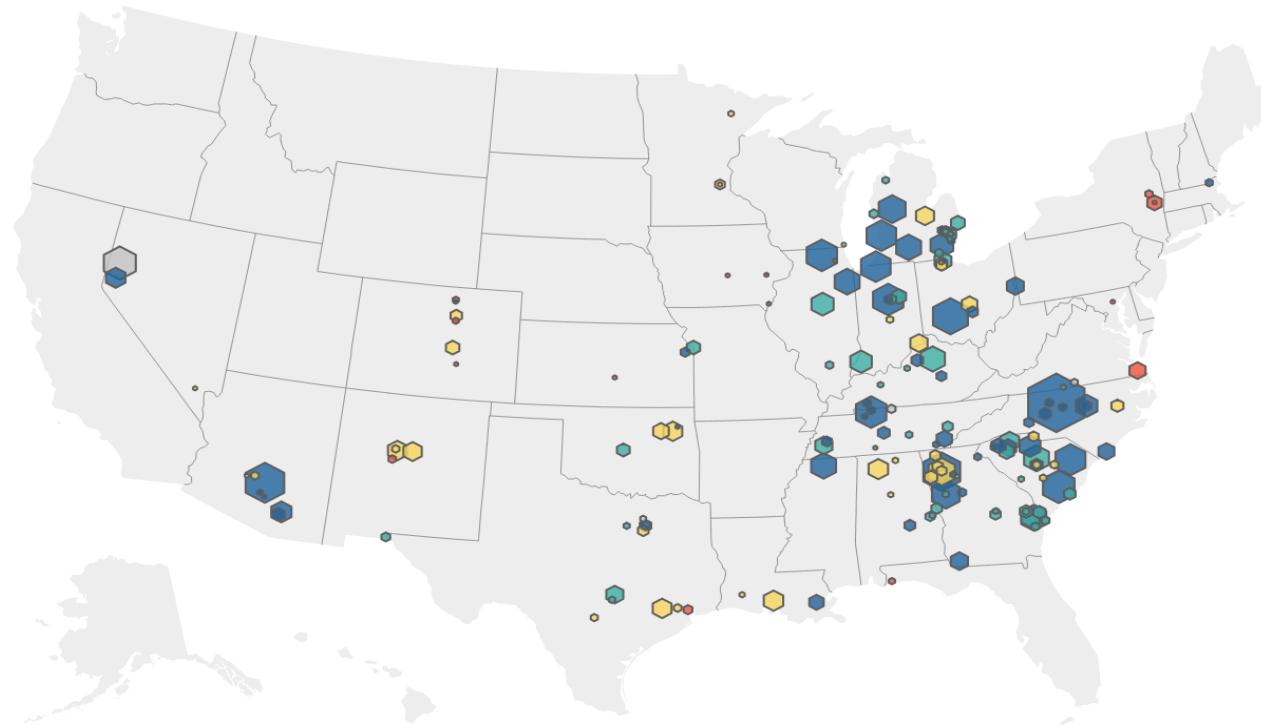
Select your investment map:

Inflation Reduction Act (IRA)

CHIPS and Science Act (CHIPS)

On August 16, 2022, President Joe Biden signed into law The Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (IRA). With tens of billions of dollars in tax credits and other incentives, companies have made significant investments into clean energy manufacturing in the United States.

■ Batteries ■ Electric Vehicles ■ Solar ■ Wind ■ Other

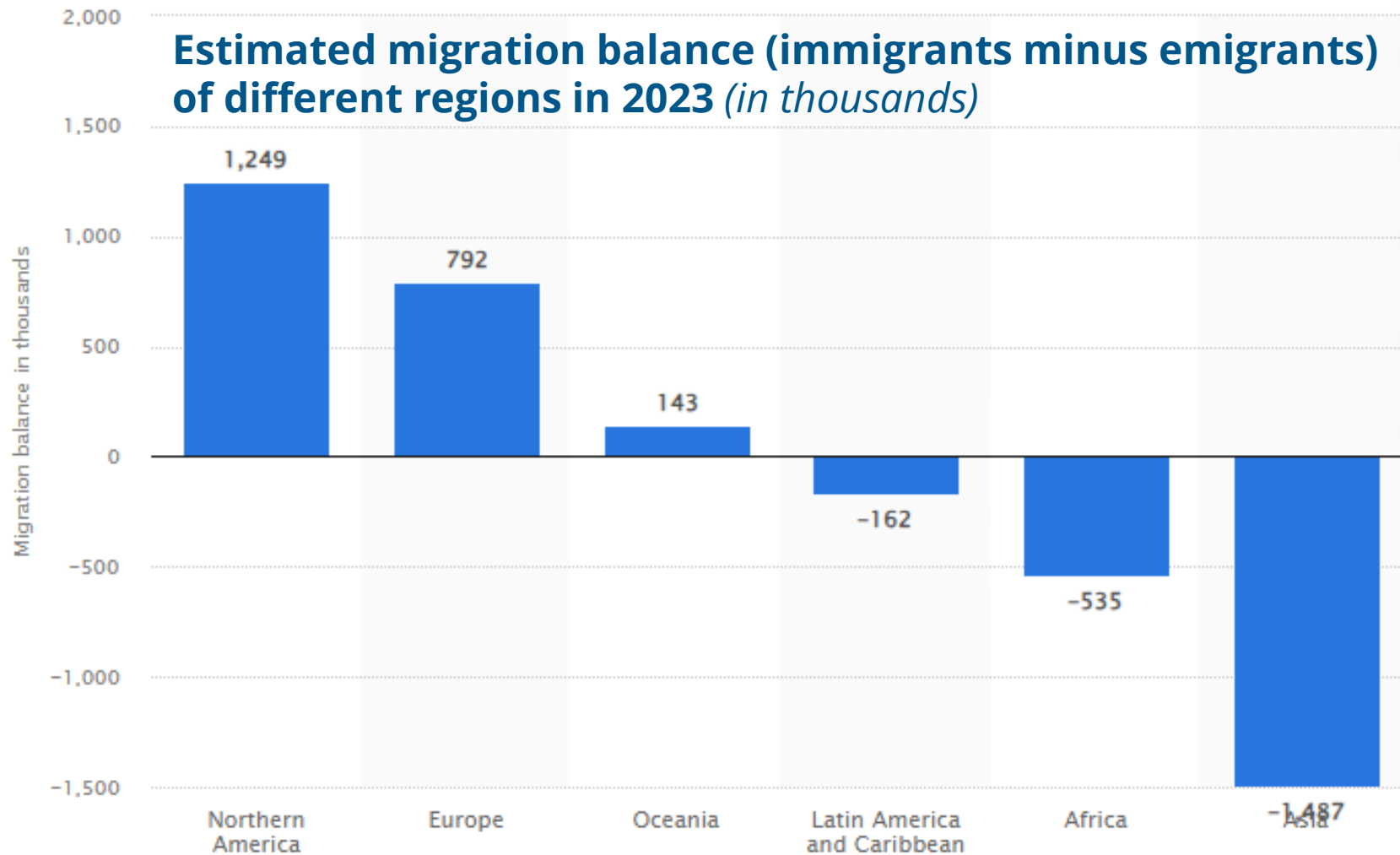


Investment announcements made prior to IRA being signed into law are not included on this map. Additionally, semiconductor manufacturing investments are not included, as most of their incentives are drawn from The CHIPS and Science Act of 2022.

Map: Jack Conness • Created with Datawrapper



Poverty, Conflict, Climate Events Contributing to Migration Flows



Sources: Statista: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/273000/estimated-migration-balance-by-continent/>



Mass Deportations

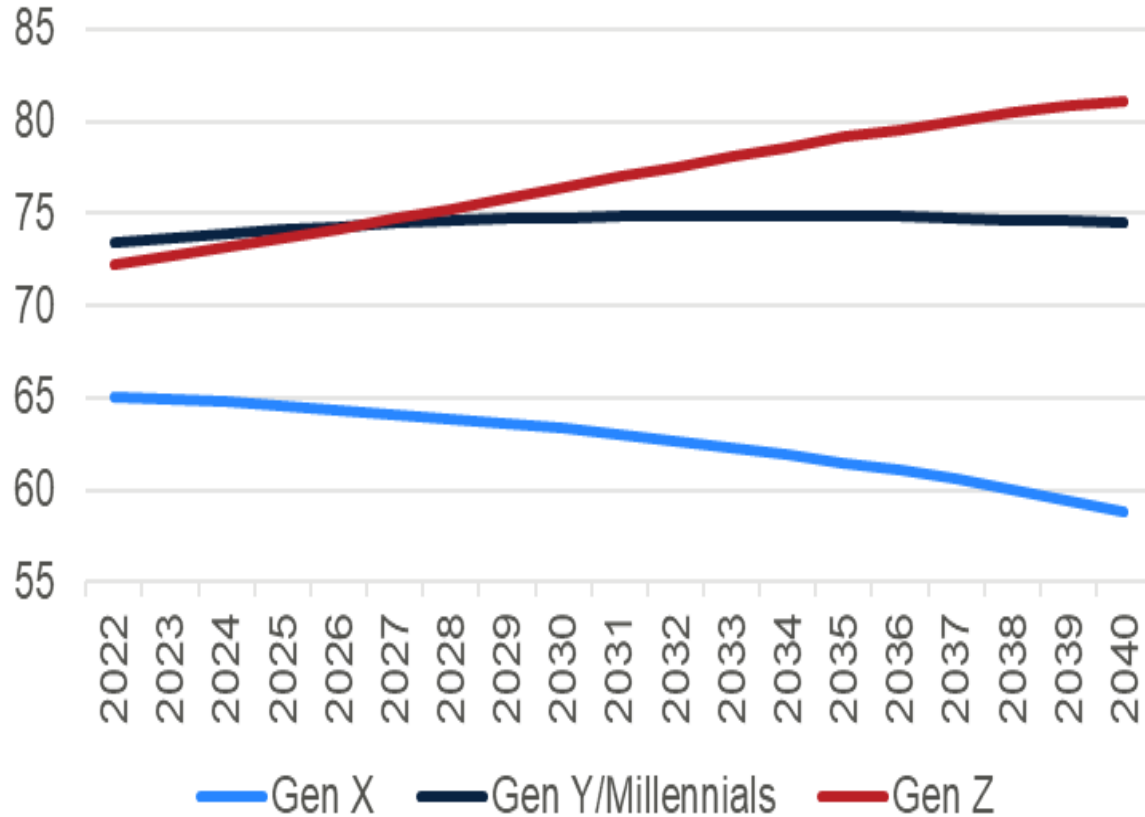
11M deportations		1 year 11/4			2 years 11/8				
		real GDP	UR	PCE			real GDP	UR	PCE
2025	1	0.40	(1.54)	0.02	2025	1	0.28	(0.77)	0.01
	2	(0.99)	(1.43)	0.47		2	(0.44)	(0.72)	0.02
	3	(1.20)	(1.29)	0.12		3	(0.62)	(0.65)	0.06
	4	(0.77)	(1.17)	0.21		4	(0.44)	(0.59)	0.11
2026	1				2026	1	(0.27)	(0.54)	0.13
	2					2	(0.20)	(0.51)	0.14
	3					3	(0.14)	(0.48)	0.11
	4					4	(0.10)	(0.46)	0.07
2025		(0.28)	(1.36)	0.10	2025		(0.12)	(0.68)	0.05
2026					2026		(0.22)	(0.50)	0.11

Sources: Oxford Economics Model and The Conference Board.



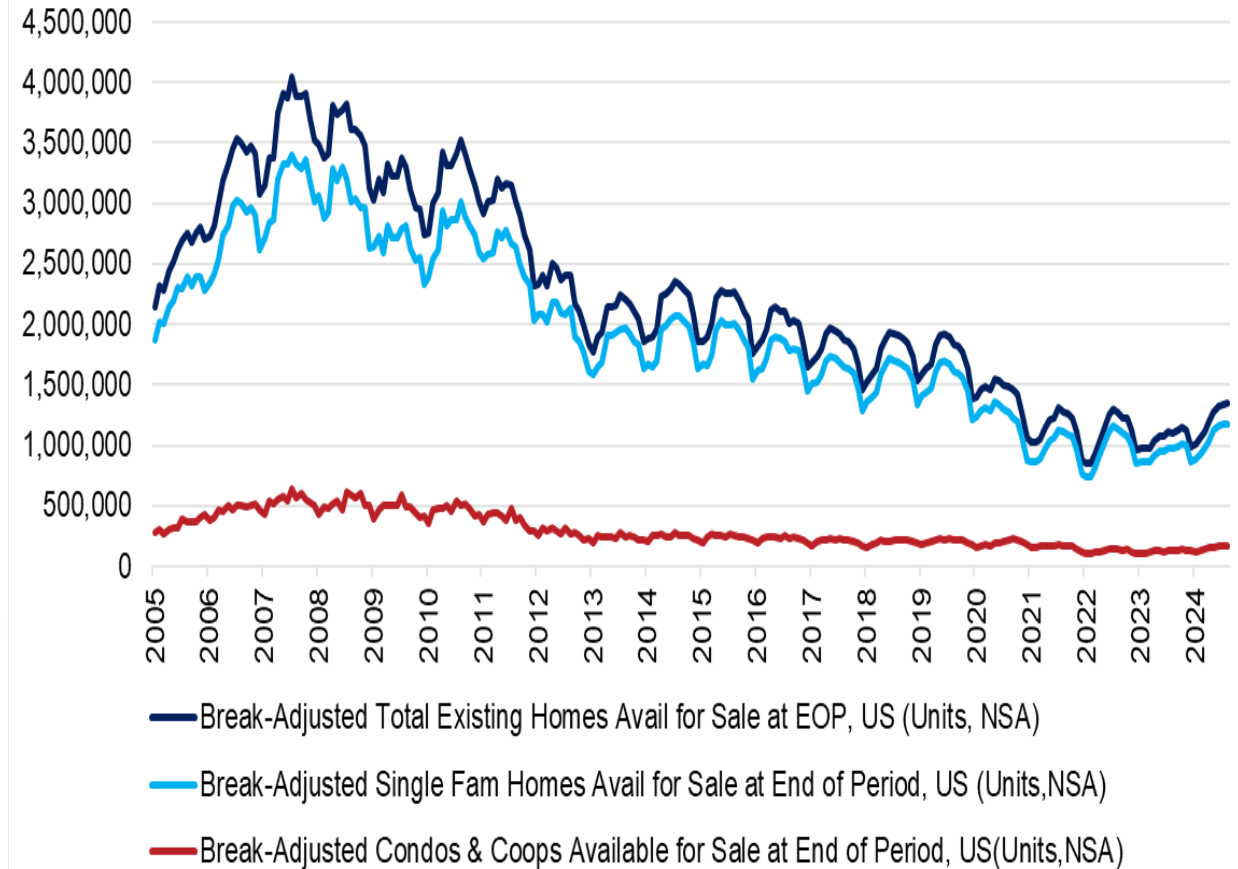
Increasing Housing Demand Ahead

US - Millions of Persons Per Year



Source Census Bureau and The Conference Board.

Existing Homes Available for Sale (Units, NSA)

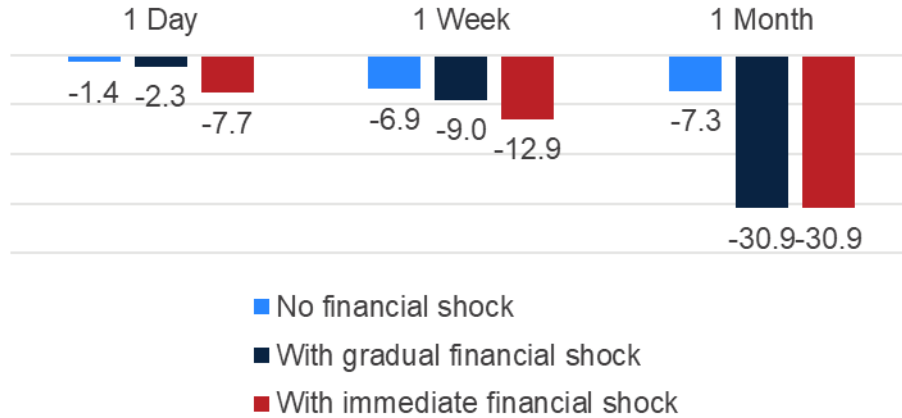


Source NAR and The Conference Board.

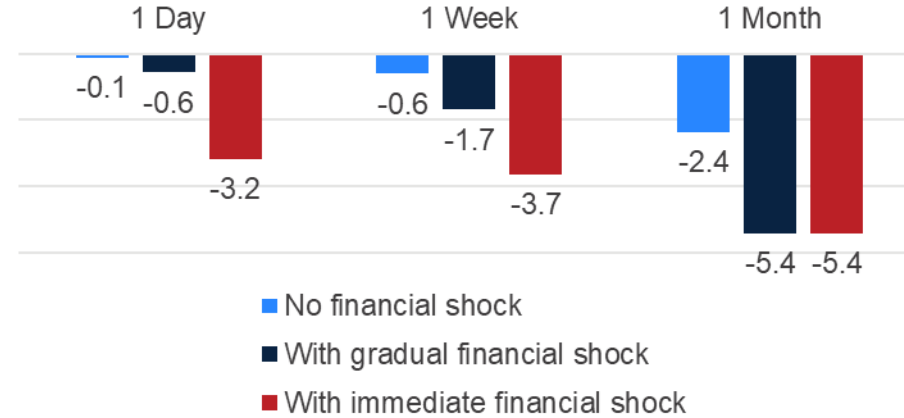


Debt Default Scenarios

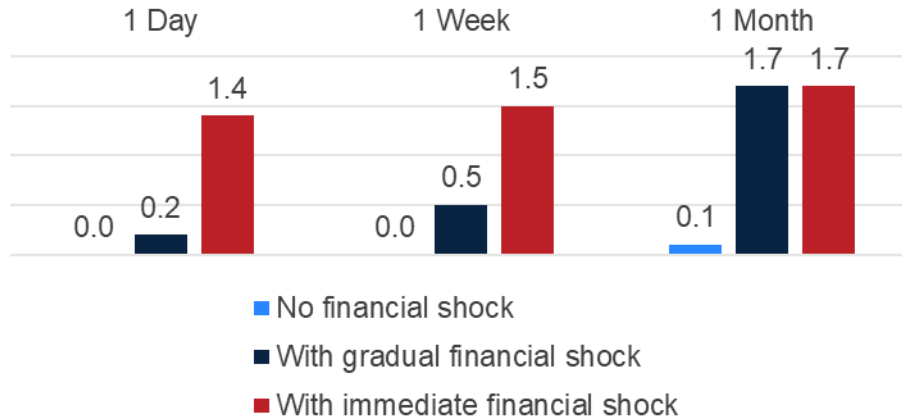
Difference Within Quarter US Real GDP (Q/Q% SAAR)



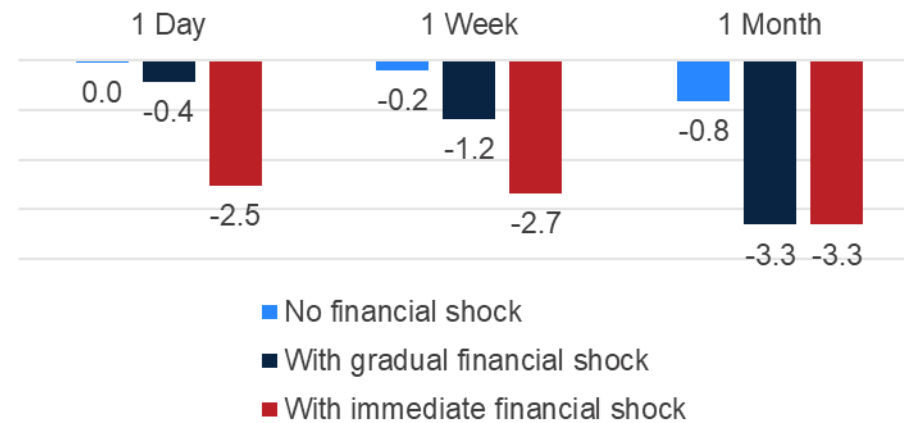
Difference Within Year US Real GDP (Y/Y%)



Difference in Peak US Unemployment Rate (%)



Difference Within Year Global Real GDP (Y/Y%)

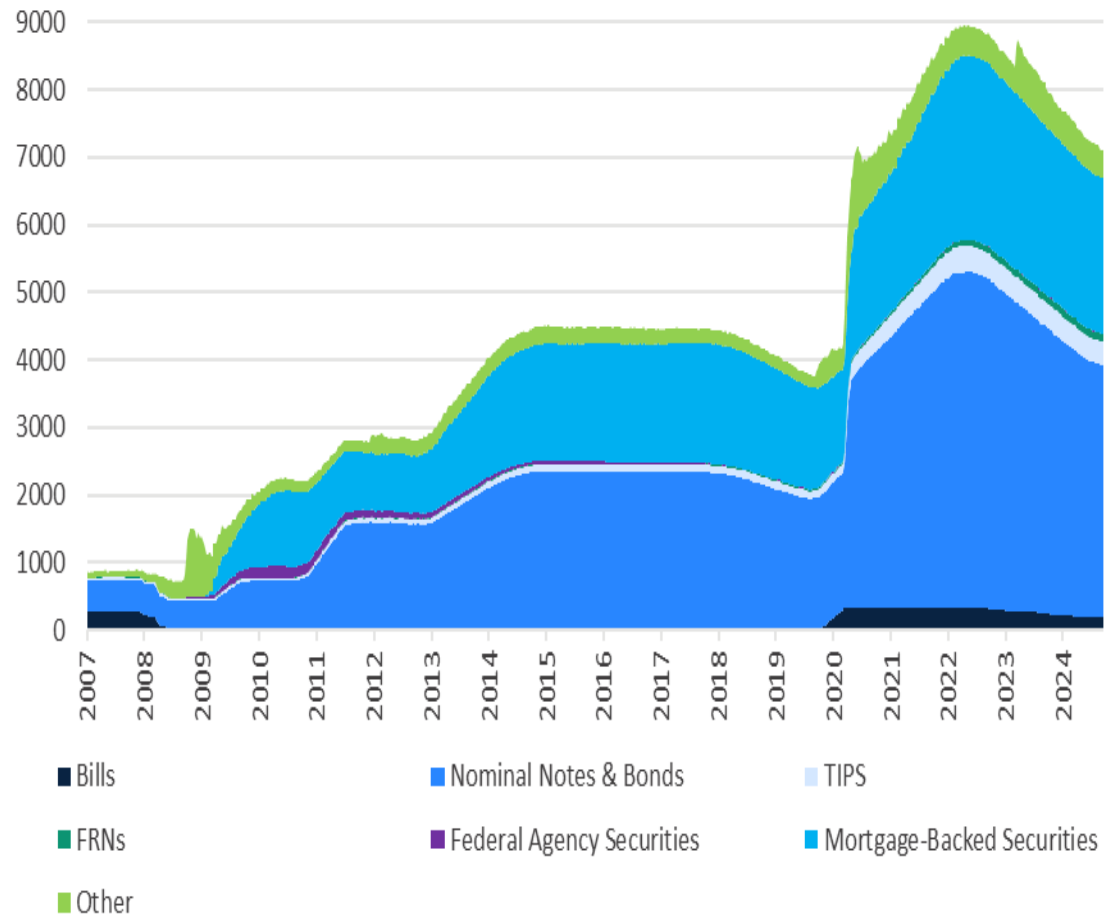


Source: The Conference Board estimates.

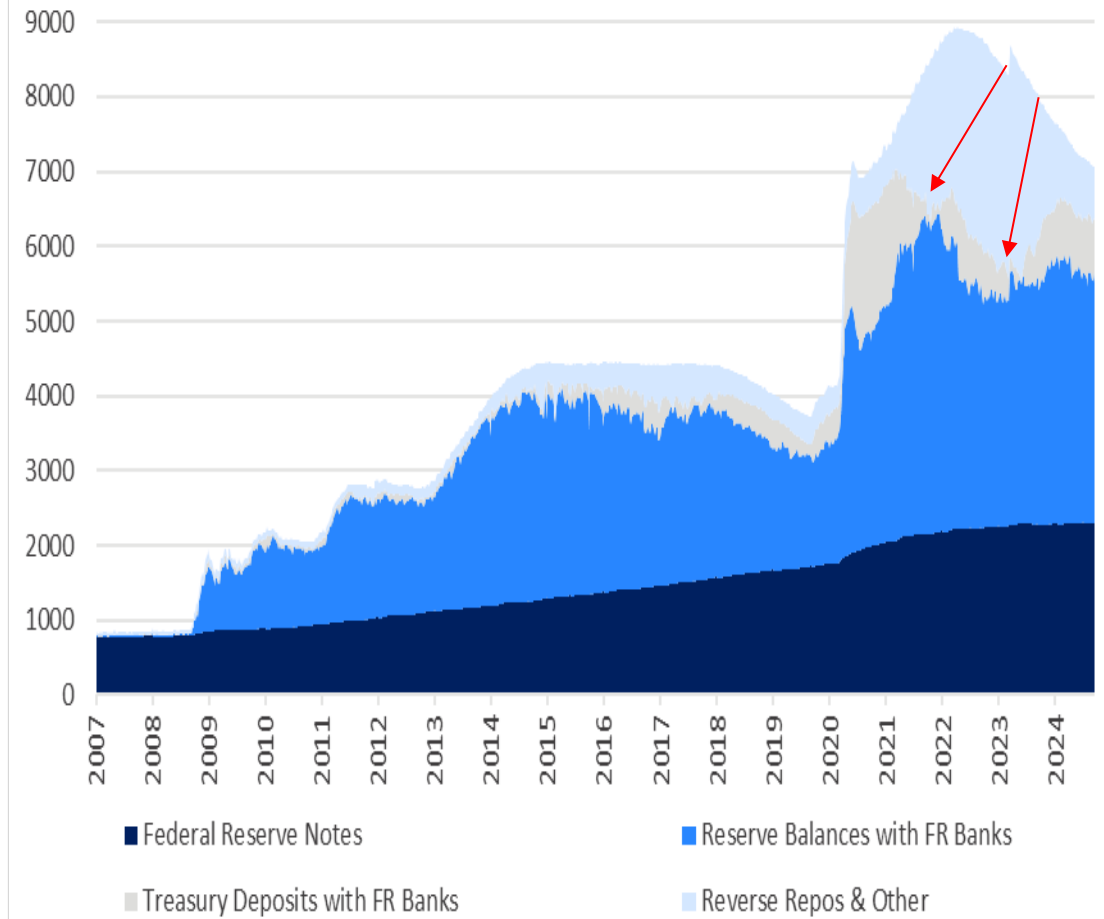


Treasury Holds It's Wallet at the Fed

Federal Reserve Balance Sheet: Assets (Billions US\$)



Federal Reserve Balance Sheet: Liabilities (Billions US\$)



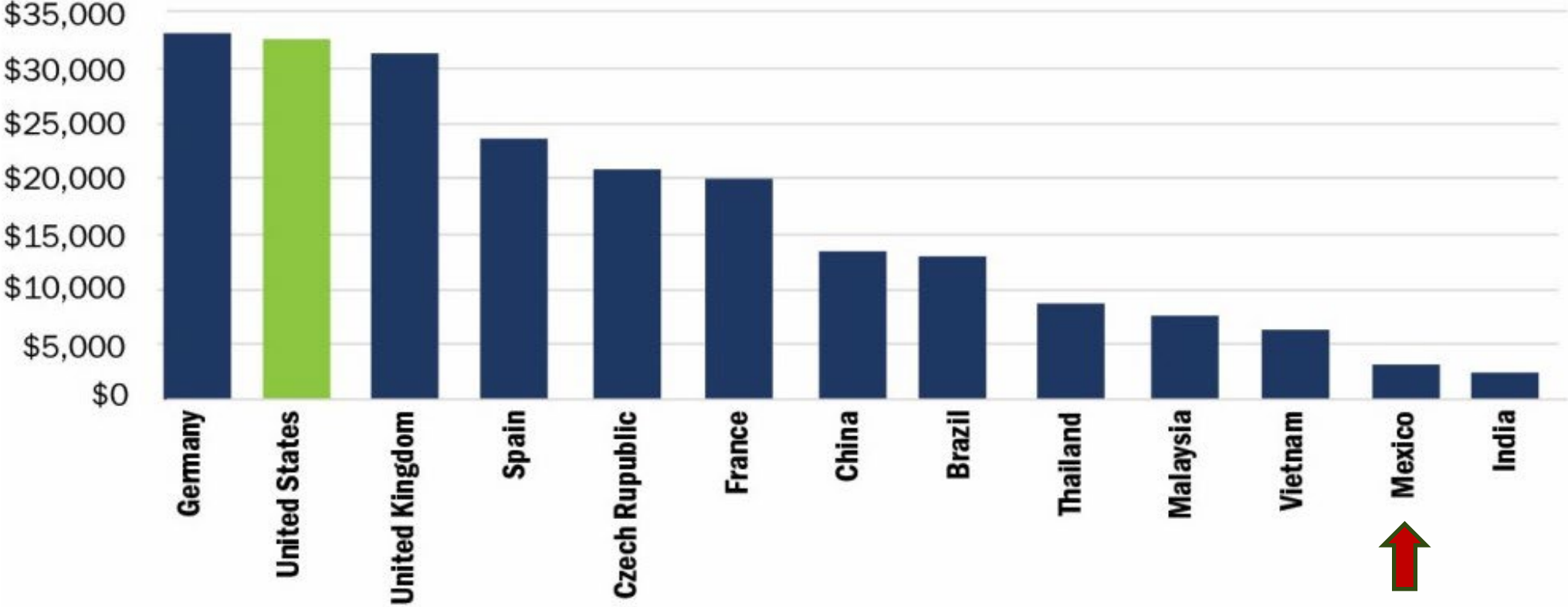
Sources: Federal Reserve Board and The Conference Board.



Mexico's Manufacturing Labor Costs Lower than China, Most Other Countries

Average Salaries of Production Workers / Machine Operators (World)

Source year: 2022, Indeed.com; Glassdoor.com; Salaryexplorer.com; Salary.com; Payscale.com

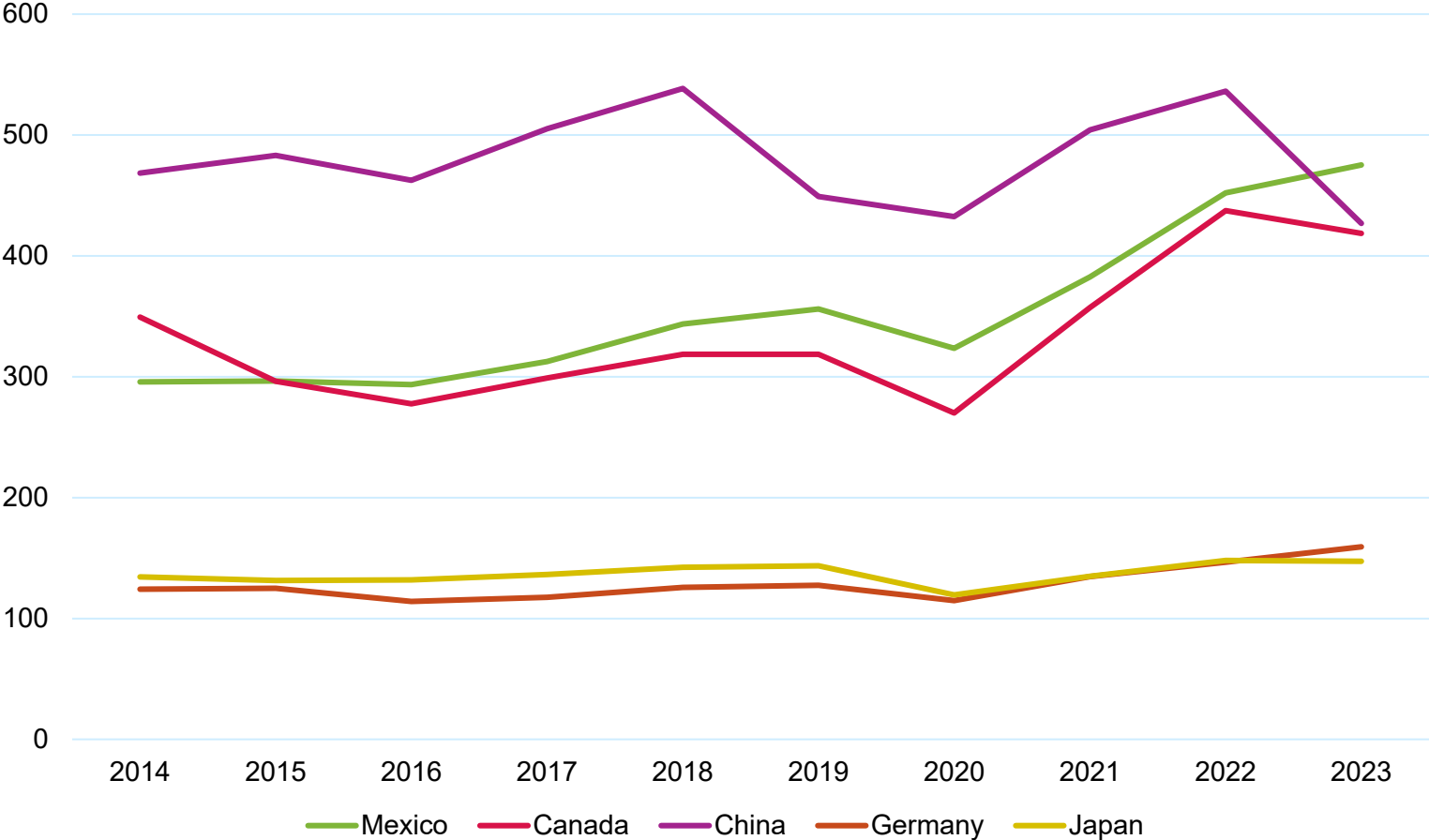


Source: Reshoring Institute; The Conference Board



Mexico Surpasses China as Lead US Trading Partner in 2023

Goods imported into the US, top 5 countries
(in US\$ billions)



This is due to the trifecta of:

- 2018 US tariffs on China
- Supply chain bottlenecks during COVID-19 pandemic
- Enactment of the US’s CHIPS and Science Act and the Inflation Reduction Act (both in 2022)

Source: US Census Bureau; The Conference Board



Motor Vehicles, Computer Equipment, and Electronics Lead Goods Imported into US from Mexico

Import Categories (using NAICS codes)	Share of Trade Growth, 2013-2023	10-Year Value Change
Motor vehicles	21%	+ \$36.8 billion
Motor vehicle parts	15%	+ \$25.9 billion
Computer equipment	13%	+ \$22.3 billion
Beverages	5%	+ \$8.5 billion
Electrical equipment and components, NESOI	4%	+ \$7.7 billion
Electrical equipment	4%	+ \$7.1 billion

Source: Supply Chain Dive; The Conference Board



The Conference Board



CED / Public Policy



Economy, Strategy & Finance



Environment, Social & Governance



Human Capital



Marketing & Communications



Economy, Strategy & Finance (ESF) Center



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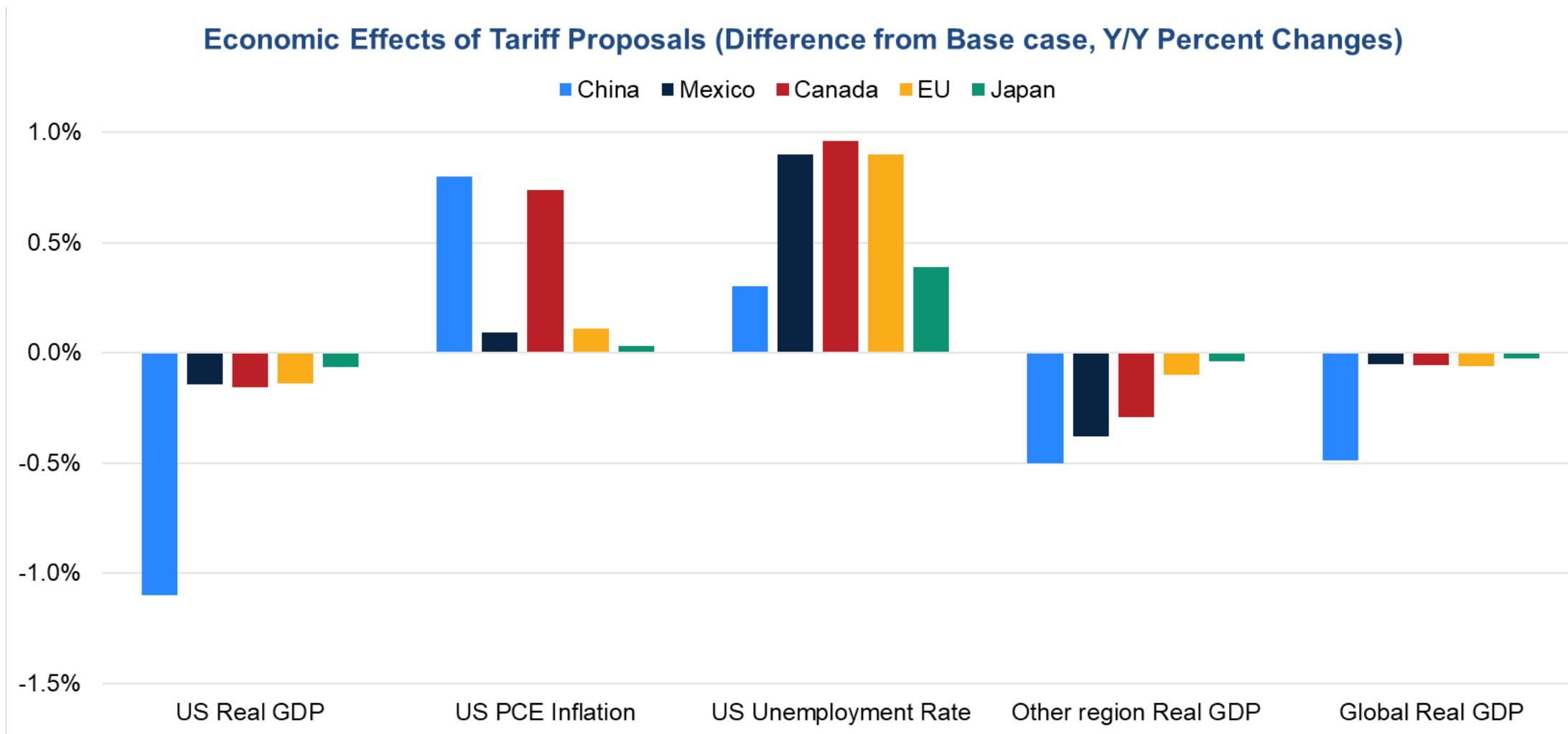
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Jannik.shulz@conference-board.org



Full

Tariffs

Tariff Scenarios



Source: Oxford Economics Model and The Conference Board.



Tariff Scenarios

US Tariffs on Imports

Percentage Point Change in Measure

	60% Tariffs	10% Tariffs				Cumulative Sum/Average
	China	Mexico	Canada	EU	Japan	
US Real GDP	-1.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-1.6%
US PCE Inflation	0.8%	0.1%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	1.8%
US Unemployment Rate	0.3%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	0.4%	0.7%
Other region Real GDP	-0.5%	-0.4%	-0.3%	-0.1%	0.0%	-1.3%
Global Real GDP	-0.5%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.0%	-0.7%

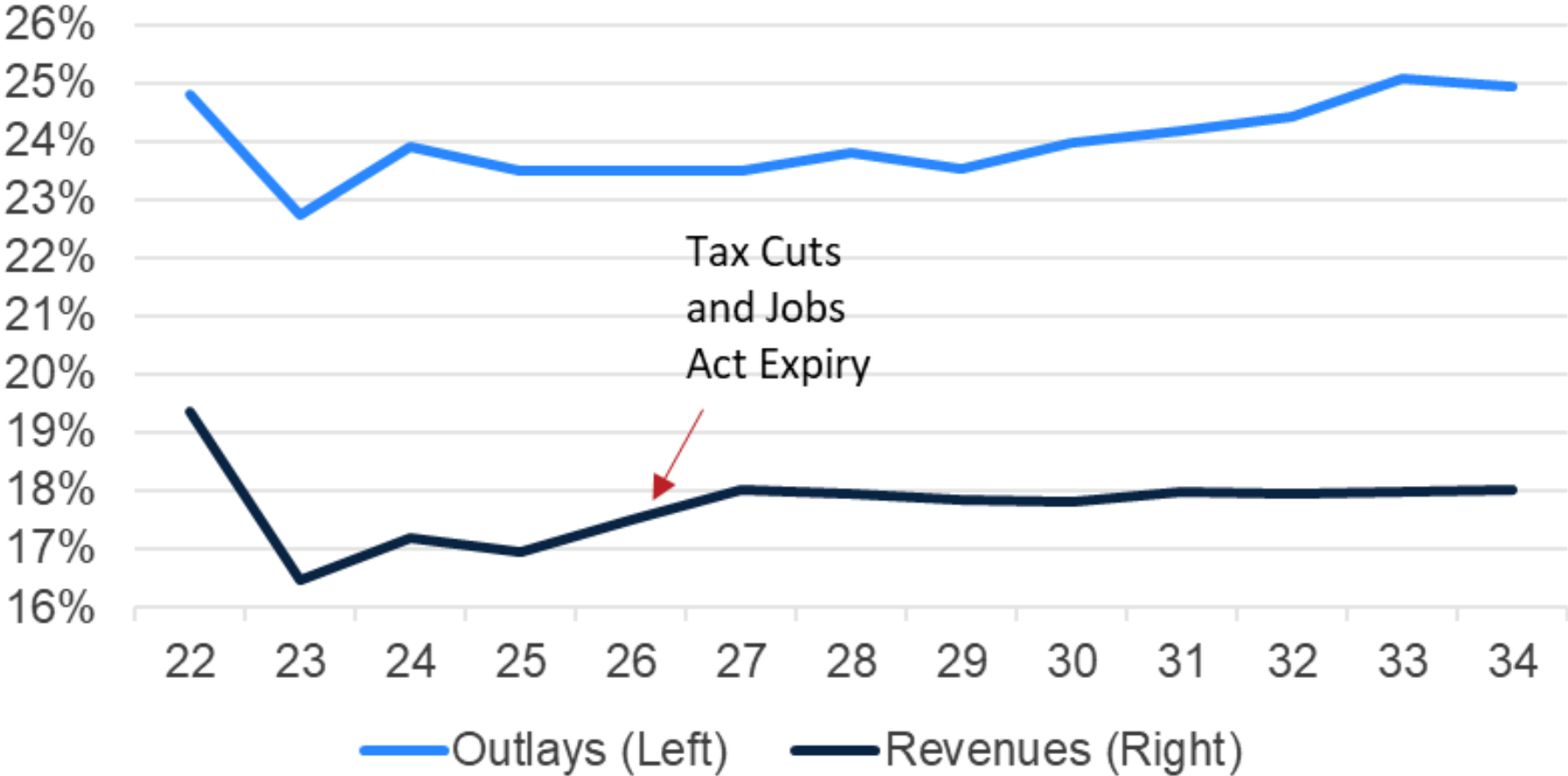
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Taxes

Debt Default Scenarios

Federal Government Outlays & Revenues (Percent of GDP)



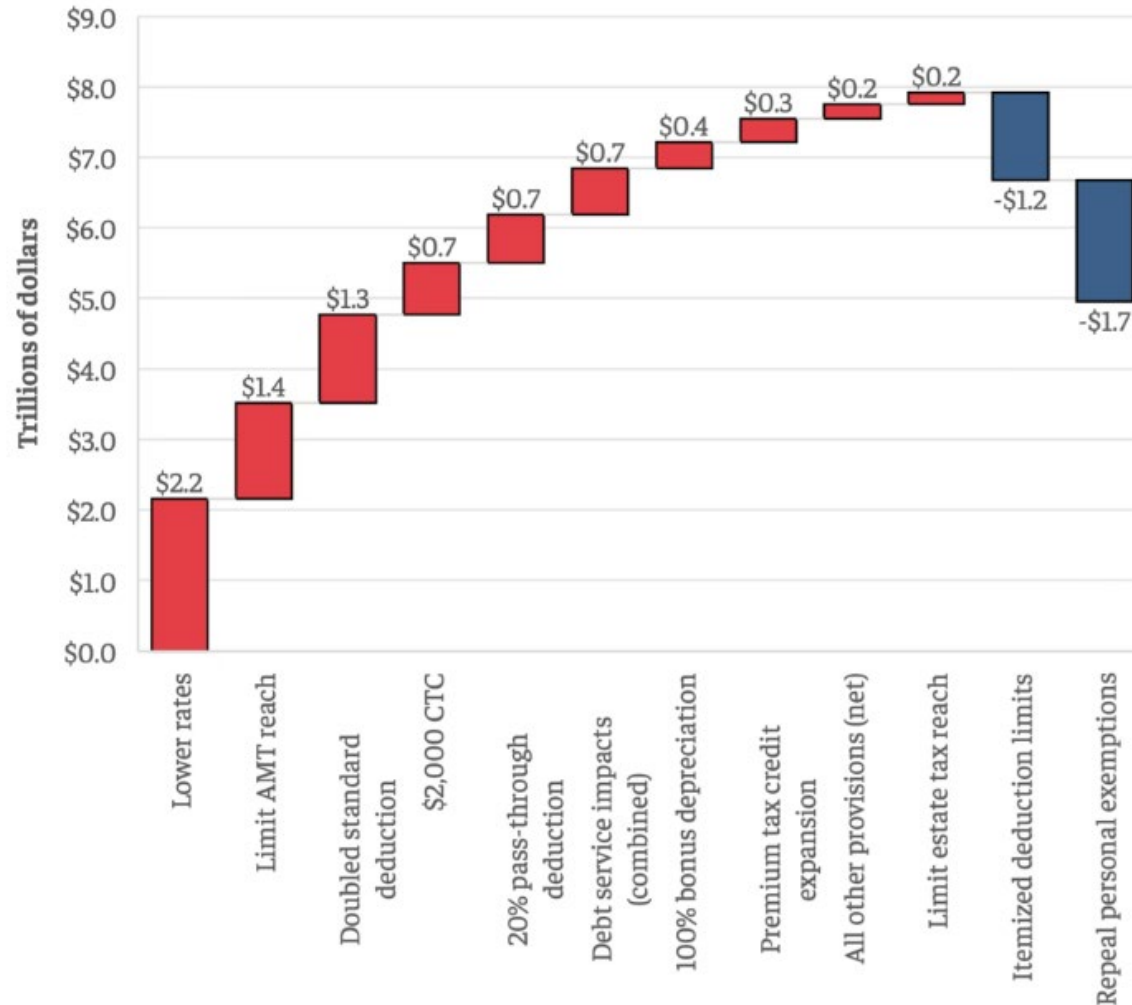
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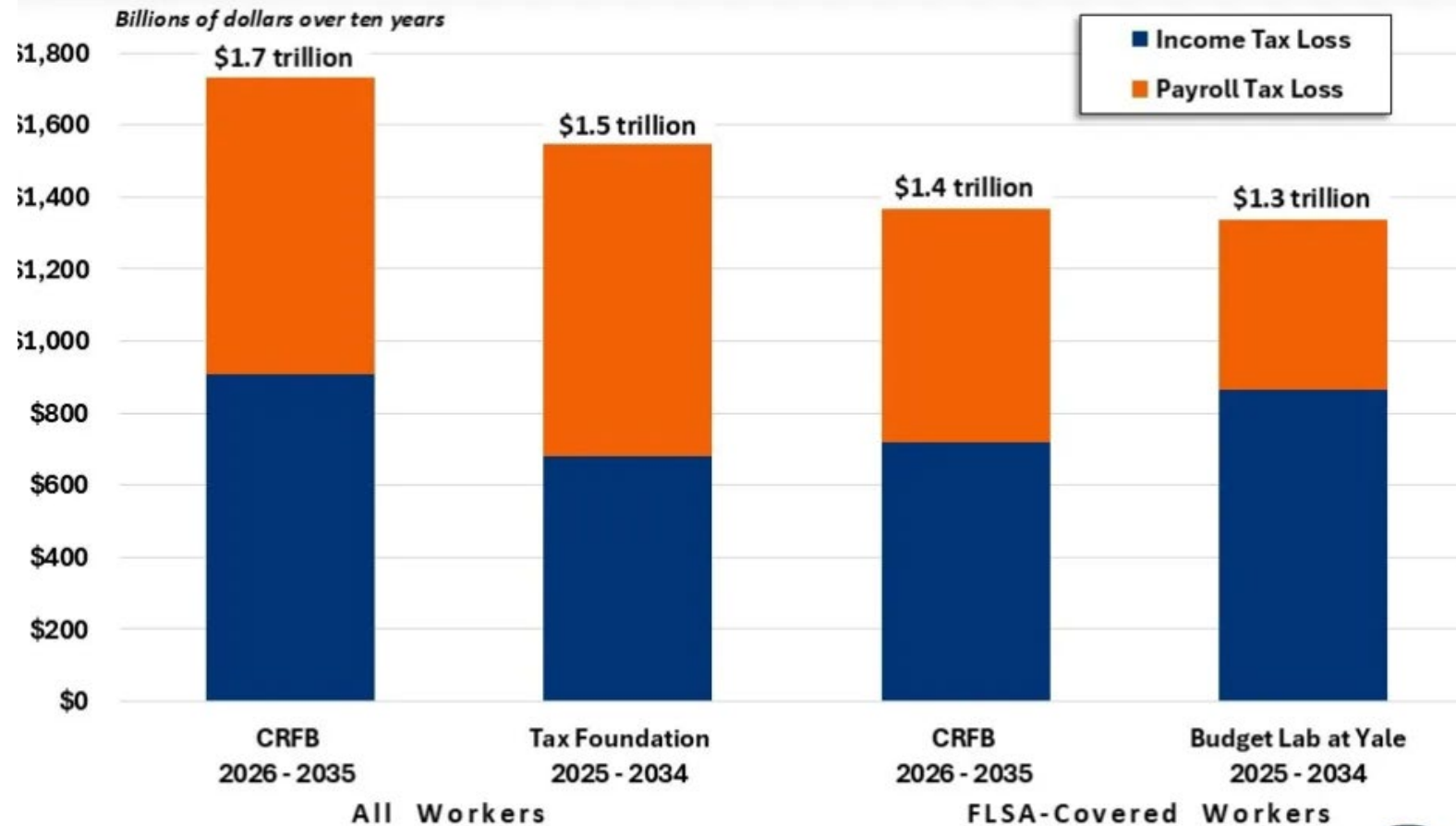
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Industrial Policies

Deglobalization

- Protectionism
 - ✓ Trade
 - ✓ Supply chains
 - ✓ Borders and people mobility
- US – China Relationship
 - ✓ Tech Wars (5-G, AI, batteries, chips)
 - ✓ Trade Wars (Goods, IP)
 - ✓ Investment Wars (Capital, R&D)
 - ✓ Military conflict (hard power)
 - ✓ Global influence (soft power)
 - ✓ Multi-Polar world
- Infrastructure investments, Industrial Policies

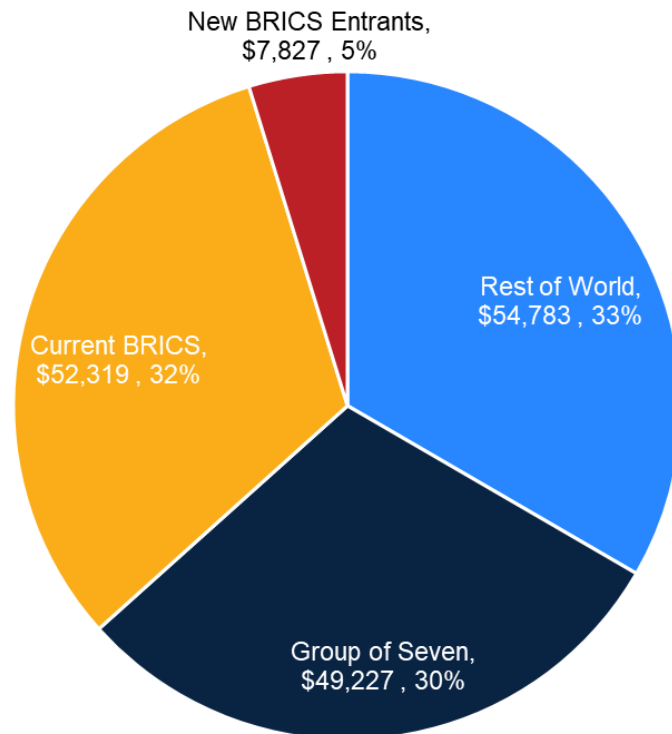


Sources: The Conference Board.

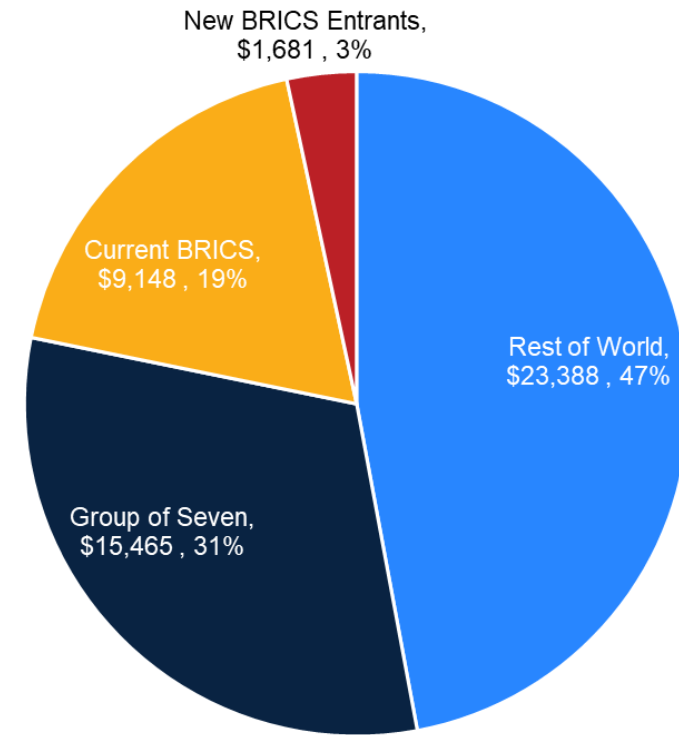
BRICS Expansion to Rival G-7 in GDP and Trade

BRICS expansion would increase the bloc's share of global GDP and trade

Nominal PPP Weighted GDP (Bil. \$, Percent of World): 2022



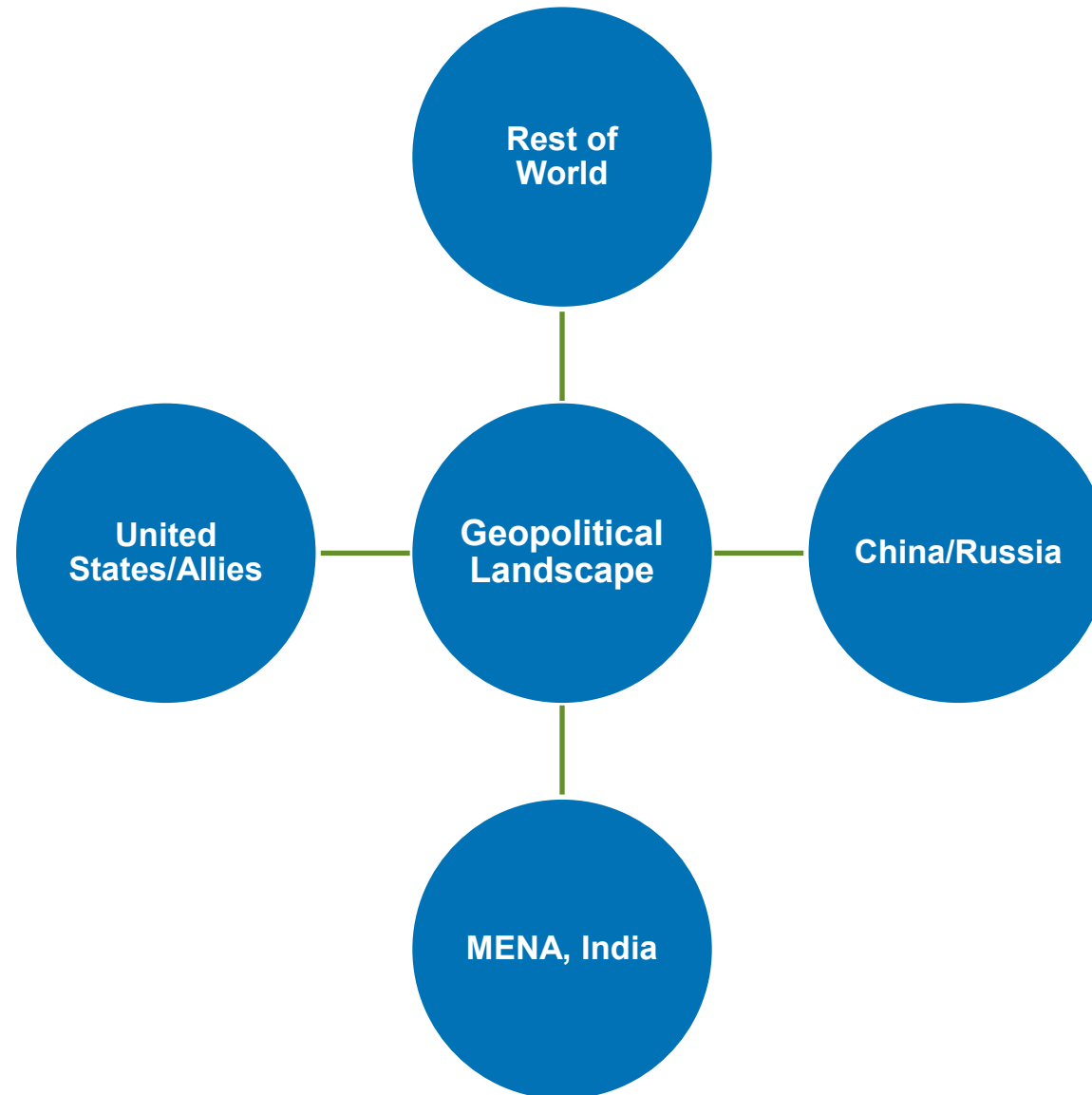
Total Nominal Trade (Bil. \$, Percent of World): 2022



Sources: World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and The Conference Board



China-US Competition Generating Multipolar World



Sources: The Conference Board.



Industrial Policies

- Trade, Production, Investments
 - ✓ Onshoring, Shortening, Hoarding
 - ✓ Near-shoring, Diversification
 - ✓ R&D, Defense
- Why?
 - ✓ Threats to national security
 - ✓ Economic disruption
 - ✓ Denied access to tech, rare earths
 - ✓ Subsidies, predatory pricing
 - ✓ Public health threats
- Target Areas:
 - ✓ Defense industrial base
 - ✓ Public health and biological preparedness space
 - ✓ Information and communications sector
 - ✓ Energy sector



Sources: The Conference Board.



Key Legislation

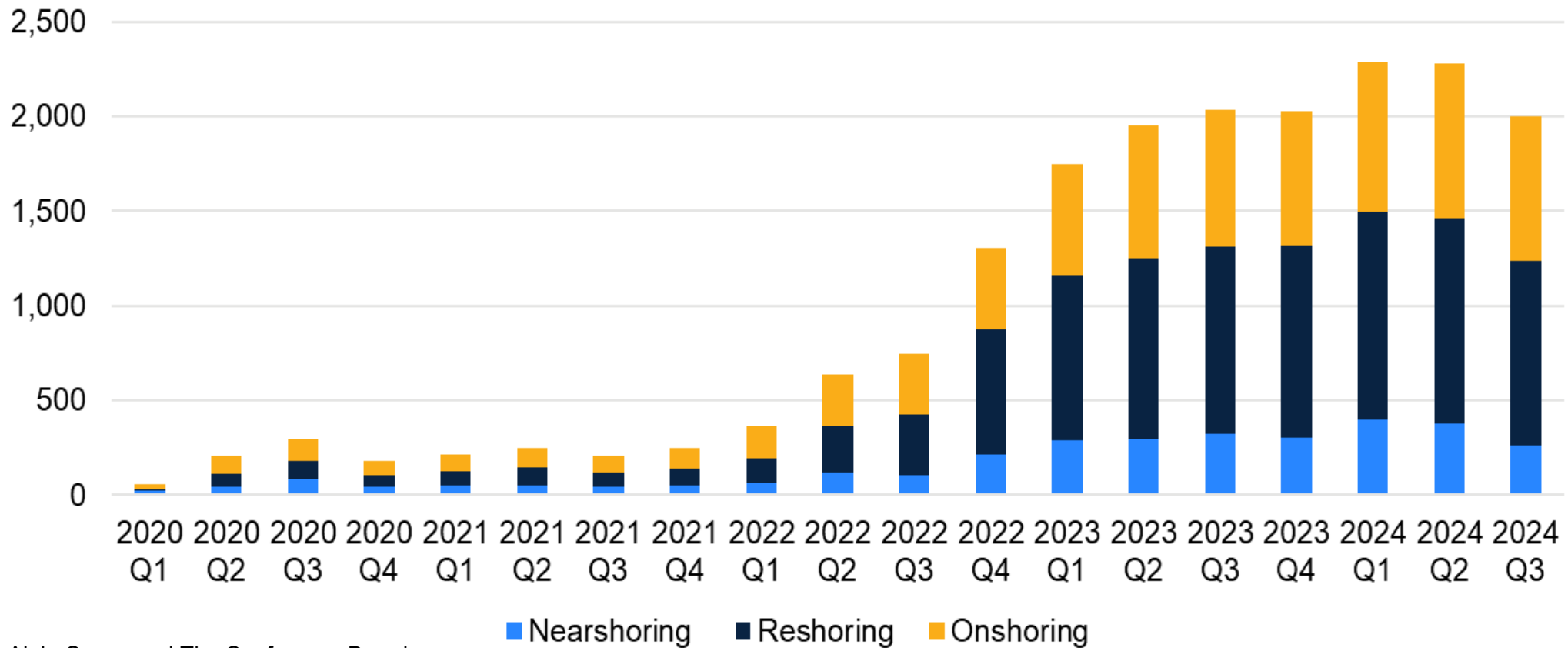
- Investment and Jobs Act 2022
 - Infrastructure
- CHIPS and Science Act 2022
 - Tech
 - R&D
- Inflation Reduction Act 2022
 - Climate Investments
- Biggest Public Investments in Industrial Policies Since the New Deal

Sources: The Conference Board.



References by Executives Regarding Manufacturing Relocations

Measurement of the mentions of “nearshoring”, “reshoring,” and “onshoring”: Number of times in the news, and during earnings calls, in coporate research, and transcripts, Q1 2020 – Q3 2024

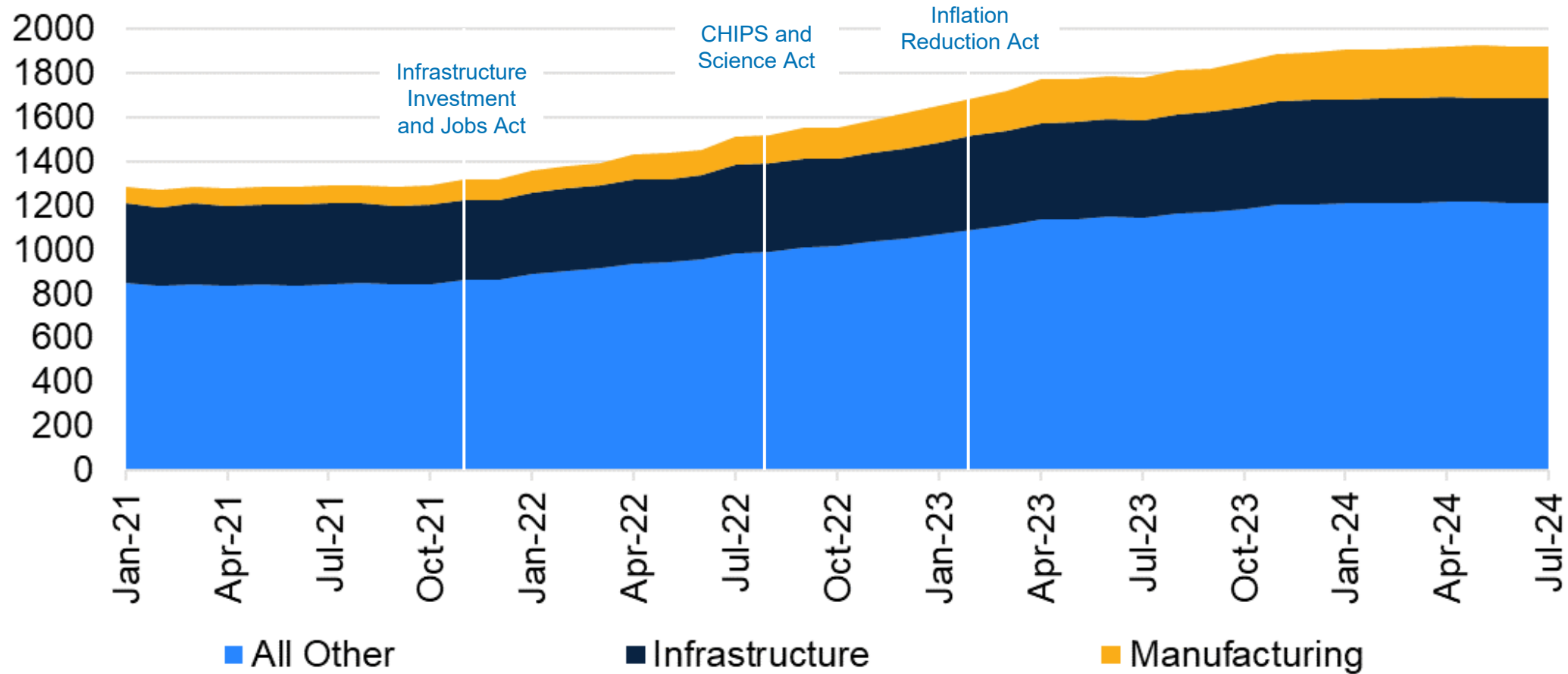


Source: AlphaSense and The Conference Board.



Industrial Policies Helping Boost Nonresidential Investment

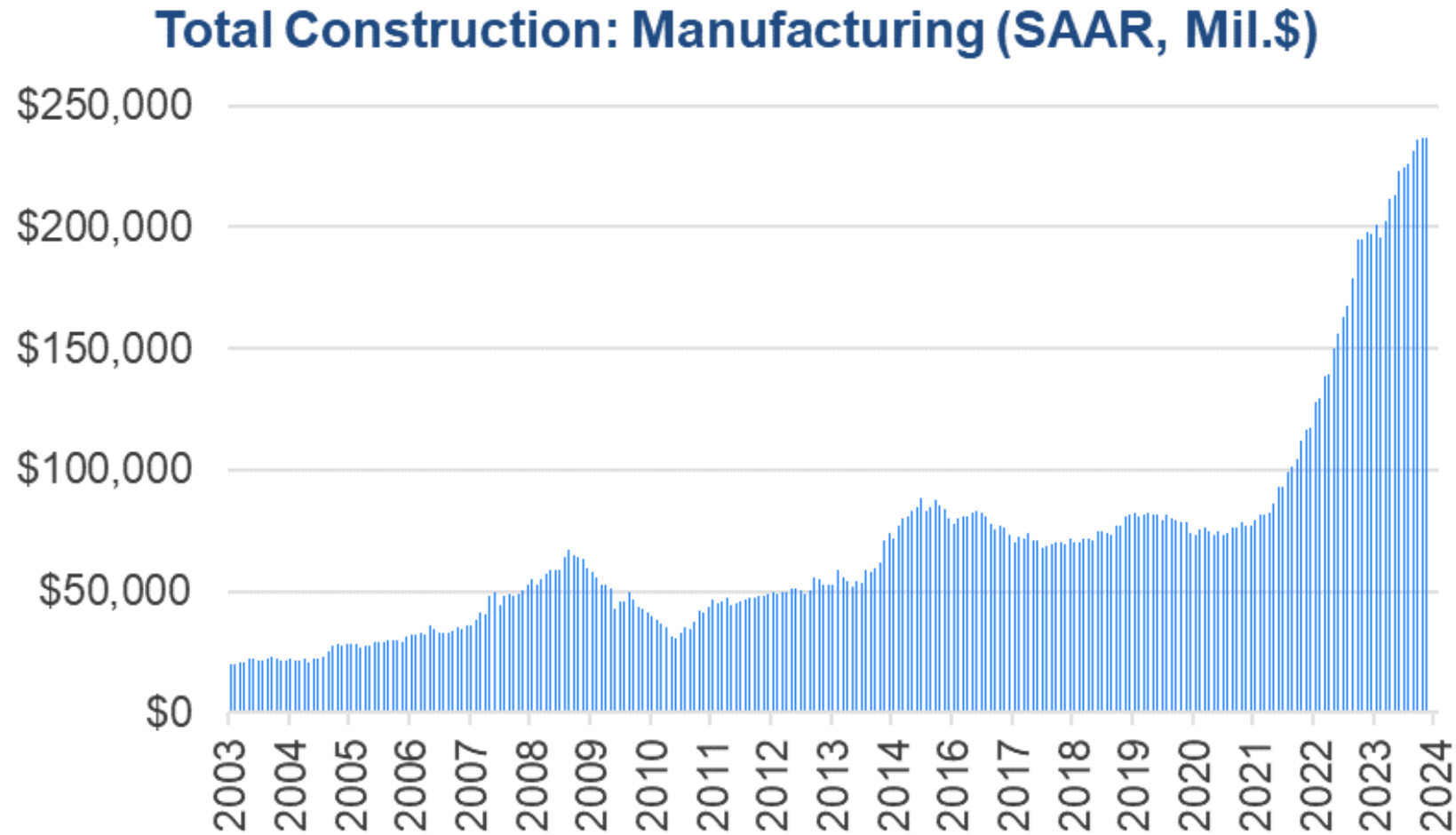
Nonresidential Construction Put in Place (Bil. US\$)



Sources: Census Bureau and The Conference Board.



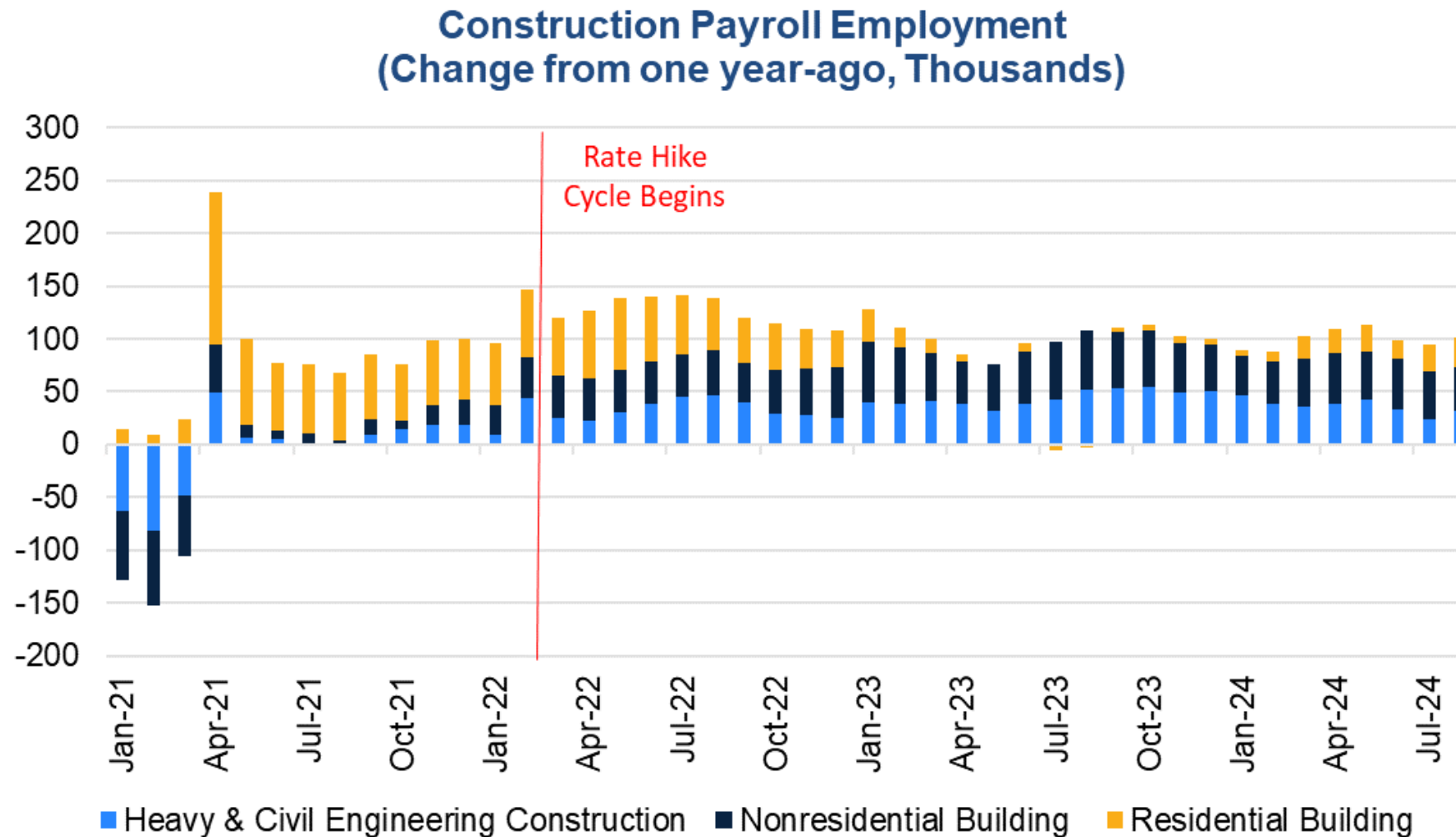
Factory Construction Put in Place Surged



Source: Census Bureau and The Conference Board.



Nonfarm Payrolls Rose for Nonresidential Construction

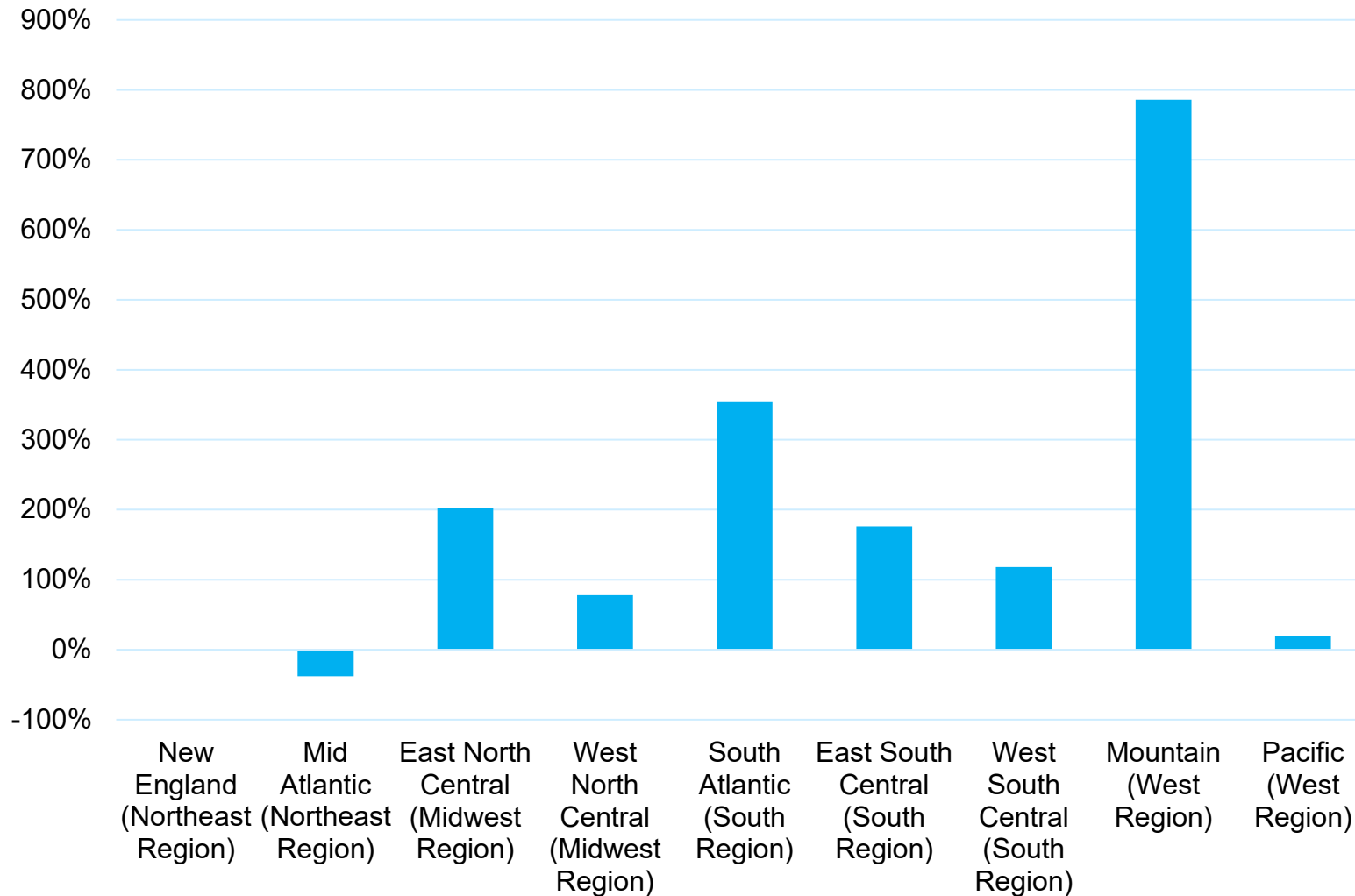


Source: Census Bureau and The Conference Board.



US Private Manufacturing Construction Growth Varies by Region

Annualized value of private manufacturing construction spending, change by percentage comparing July 2019 to July 2024



The fast-growing mountain region includes major semi-conductor plants currently being constructed by:

- Intel (AZ)
- Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company (AZ)
- Texas Instruments (CO)
- Micron (ID)

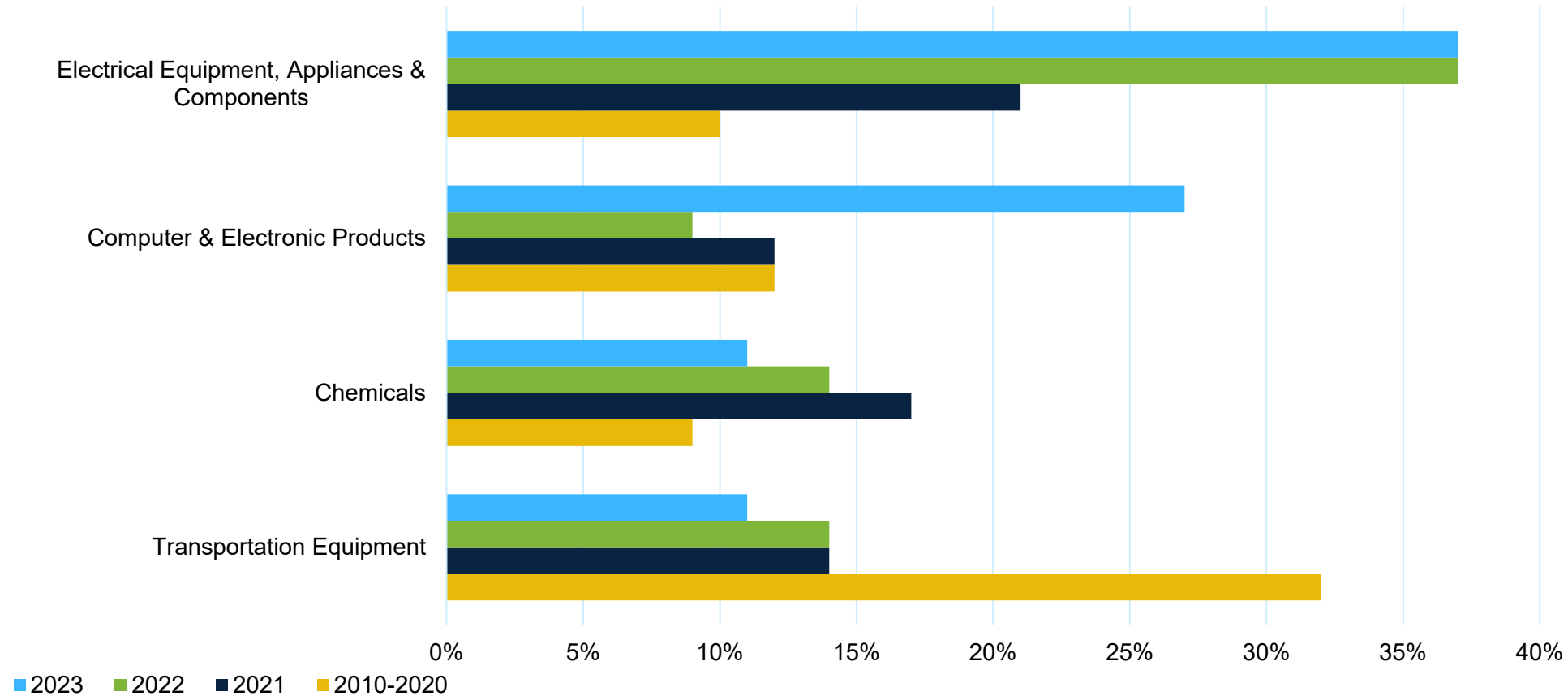
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, The Conference Board, 2024



Electrical Equipment, Computers Lead Industries Reshoring to US

Top industries reshoring in the U.S.

Percent of jobs contributed to total, annual job increases through reshoring and foreign direct investment



Source: Reshoring Initiative, The Conference Board



What Other Industries Are Reshoring Production?

Reshoring + FDI by Industry, 2023

Rank	Industry	Jobs	Cases	Avg. Jobs/Case	% of Total Jobs
1	Electrical Equipment, Appliances & Components	105,557	311	339	37%
2	Computer & Electronic Products	77,150	295	262	27%
3	Transportation Equipment	31,367	150	210	11%
4	Chemicals	31,103	260	120	11%
5	Machinery	12,646	112	113	4%
6	Plastic & Rubber Products	5,909	49	122	2%
7	Primary Metal Products	4,273	70	61	1%
8	Fabricated Metal Products	3,663	49	75	1%
9	Medical Equipment & Supplies	3,024	82	37	1%
10	Furniture and Related Products	2,813	25	115	1%
11	Food & Beverage	2,351	21	112	1%
12	Apparel & Textiles	2,256	101	22	1%
13	Nonmetallic Mineral Products	2,165	23	96	1%
14	Wood & Paper Products	1,578	12	132	1%
15	Castings/Foundries - Subset of Primary Metal Products	1,355	16	85	0%
16	Miscellaneous and Hobbies	0	7	0	0%

Source: Reshoring Initiative, The Conference Board



Why Are Companies Reshoring Production?

2023 Top 20 Factors Cited for Reshoring + FDI

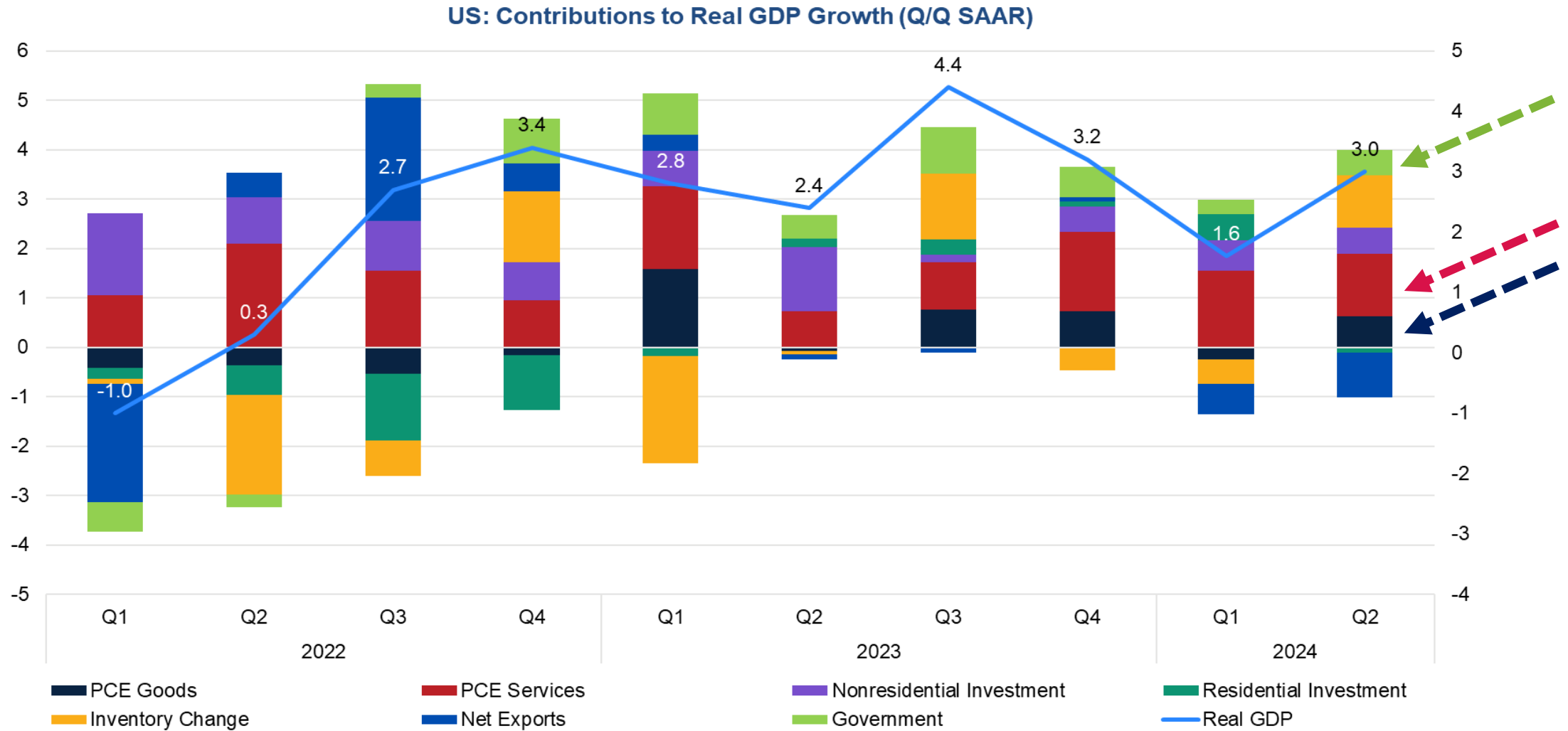
Rank	Factor	# Cited
→ 1	Government Incentives*	720
2	Proximity to customers/market	410
3	Skilled workforce availability/training	397
4	Eco-system synergies	381
5	Social/ethical concerns, Impact on domestic economy, Green considerations	377
6	Supply chain interruption	291
7	Manufacturing/engineering joint innovation (R&D)	210
8	Infrastructure	202
9	Under-utilized capacity	192
10	Lead time/Time to market	177

Note: *Government Incentives in order of frequency reported: IRA, Chips Act, State tax incentives, Government contracts, Federal cost share, DoD, DoE, American Rescue Plan, Green Ex tax credit, Internet for All, Reimagining Energy and Vehicle Act, BARDA, LED Fast Start.

Source: Reshoring Initiative, The Conference Board



US Real GDP Growth Surprised to the Upside



Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis and The Conference Board.



Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) Clean Energy Manufacturing Investments

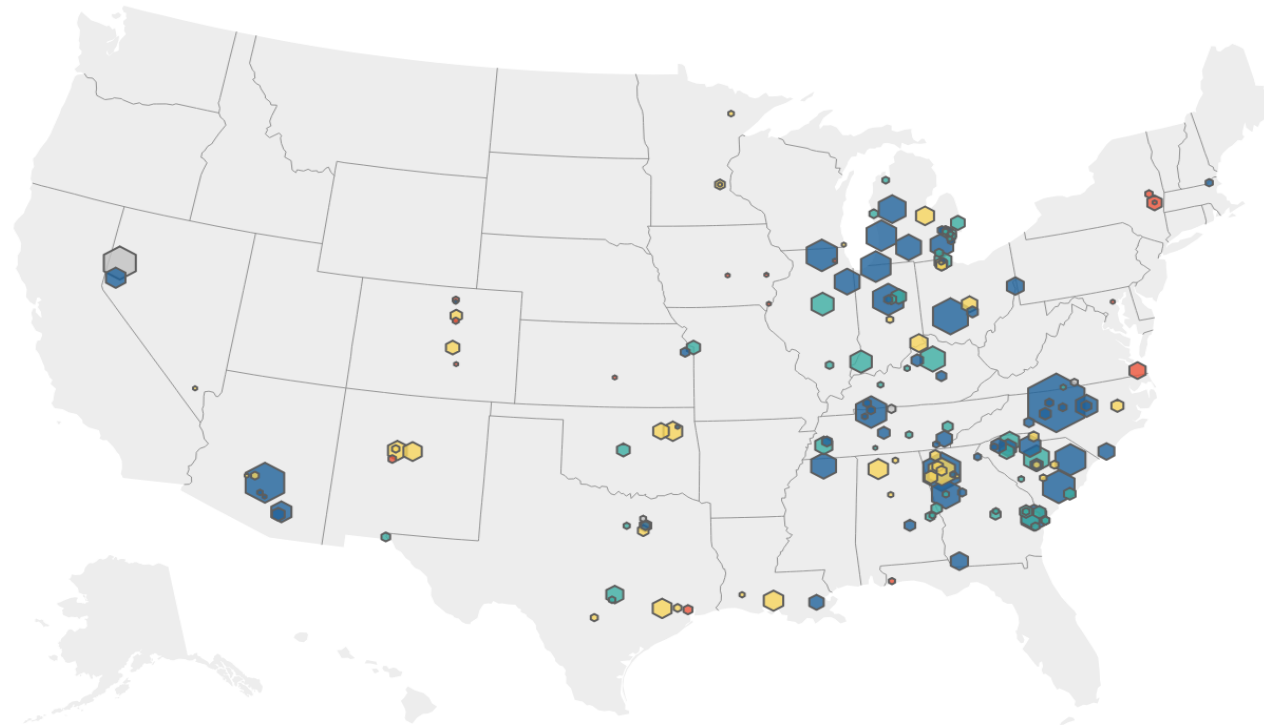
Select your investment map:

Inflation Reduction Act (IRA)

CHIPS and Science Act (CHIPS)

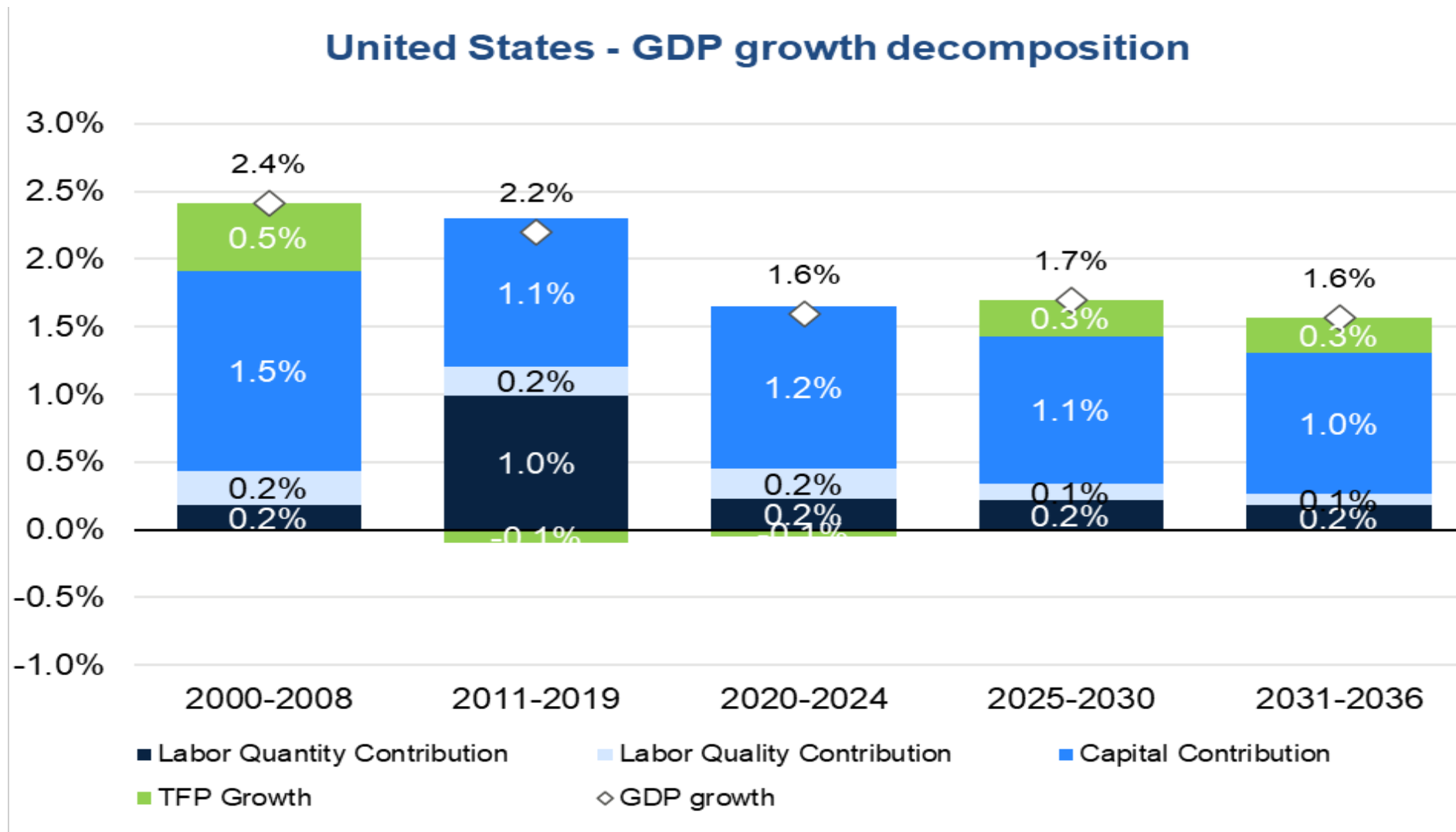
On August 16, 2022, President Joe Biden signed into law The Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (IRA). With tens of billions of dollars in tax credits and other incentives, companies have made significant investments into clean energy manufacturing in the United States.

■ Batteries
 ■ Electric Vehicles
 ■ Solar
 ■ Wind
 ■ Other



Investment announcements made prior to IRA being signed into law are not included on this map. Additionally, semiconductor manufacturing investments are not included, as most of their incentives are drawn from The CHIPS and Science Act of 2022.

Map: Jack Conness • Created with Datawrapper



Note: TFP, or total factor productivity, is the sum total of past and ongoing investments in capital infrastructure, human capital, the adoption of existing technologies, and the advent of new technologies that allow economies to become more productive.

Sources: Regional sources and The Conference Board™ Global Economic Outlook.



Bolstering Total Factor Productivity Growth

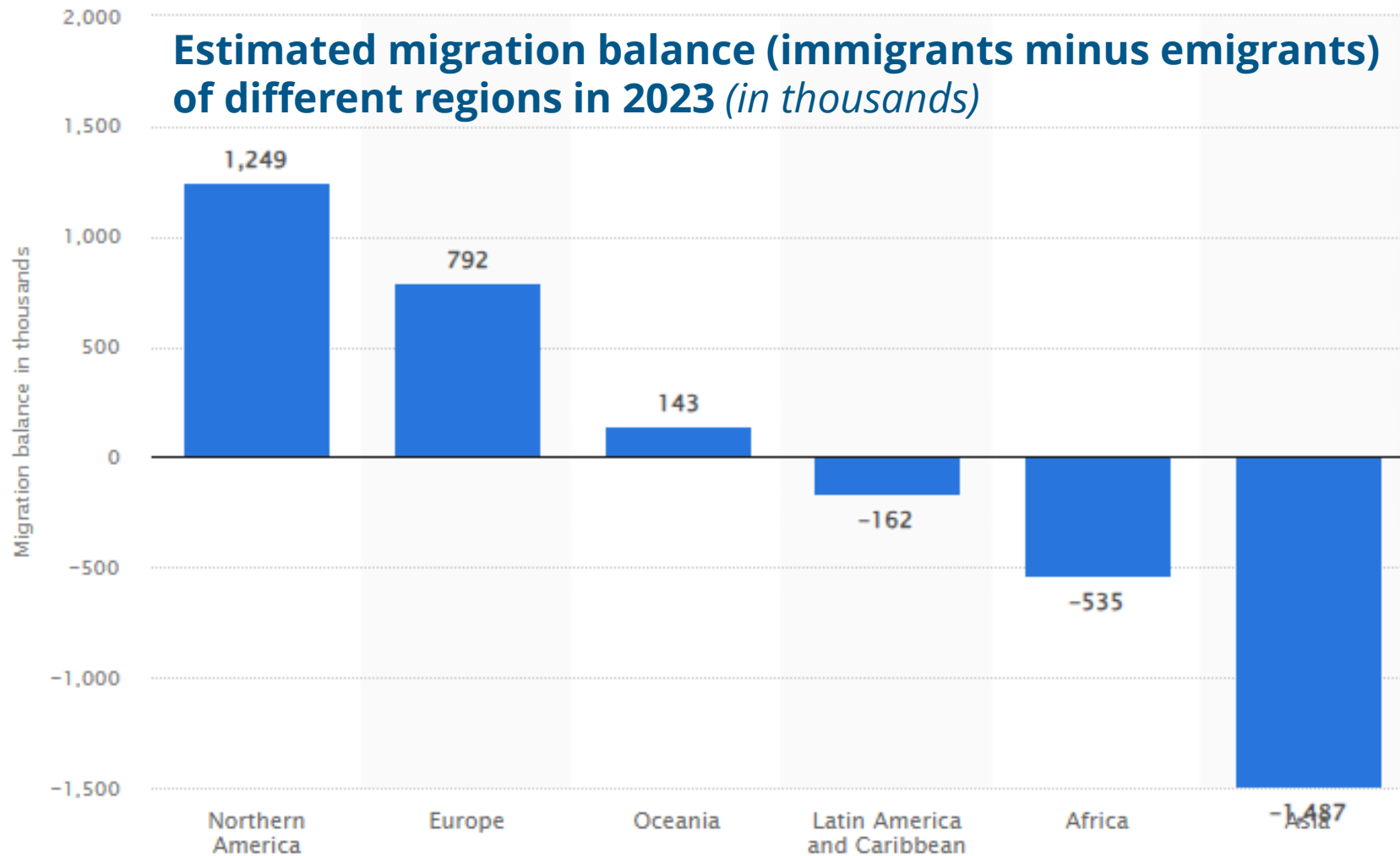
- Significant productivity gains from
 - ✓ Past investments in
 - ✓ R&D
 - ✓ Automation (including AI)
 - ✓ Infrastructure
 - ✓ Digital transformation
 - ✓ Upskilling Human capital
 - ✓ Superstar firms
 - ✓ Firm births and deaths
 - ✓ Future technological advancements

Sources: The Conference Board.



Immigration

Poverty, Conflict, Climate Events Contributing to Migration Flows



Sources: Statista: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/273000/estimated-migration-balance-by-continent/>



Mass Deportations

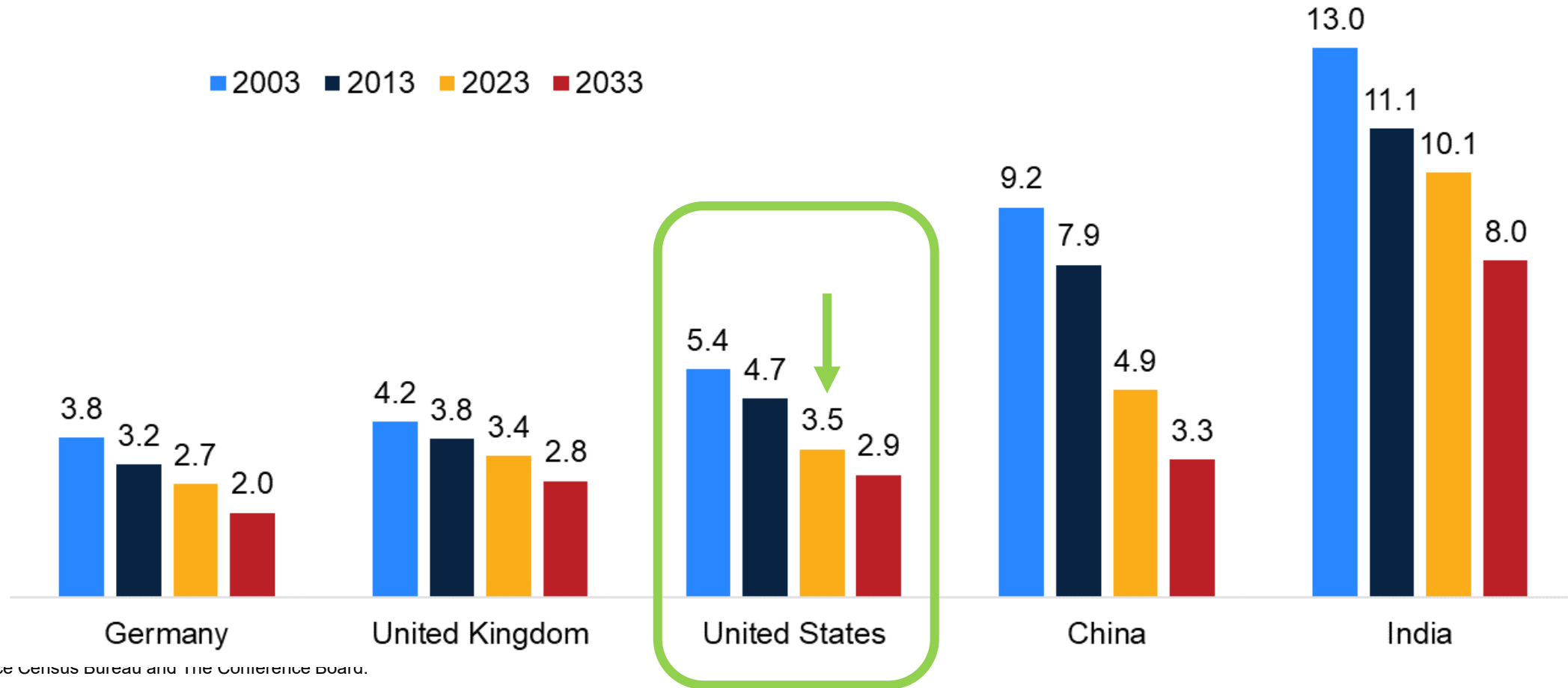
11M deportations		1 year 11/4			2 years 11/8				
		real GDP	UR	PCE			real GDP	UR	PCE
2025	1	0.40	(1.54)	0.02	2025	1	0.28	(0.77)	0.01
	2	(0.99)	(1.43)	0.47		2	(0.44)	(0.72)	0.02
	3	(1.20)	(1.29)	0.12		3	(0.62)	(0.65)	0.06
	4	(0.77)	(1.17)	0.21		4	(0.44)	(0.59)	0.11
2026	1				2026	1	(0.27)	(0.54)	0.13
	2					2	(0.20)	(0.51)	0.14
	3					3	(0.14)	(0.48)	0.11
	4					4	(0.10)	(0.46)	0.07
2025		(0.28)	(1.36)	0.10	2025		(0.12)	(0.68)	0.05
2026					2026		(0.22)	(0.50)	0.11

Sources: Oxford Economics Model and The Conference Board.



US Suffering From Shrinking Working-Age Population

Potential Workforce: Number of People Ages 16 to 64 per Person Age 65+

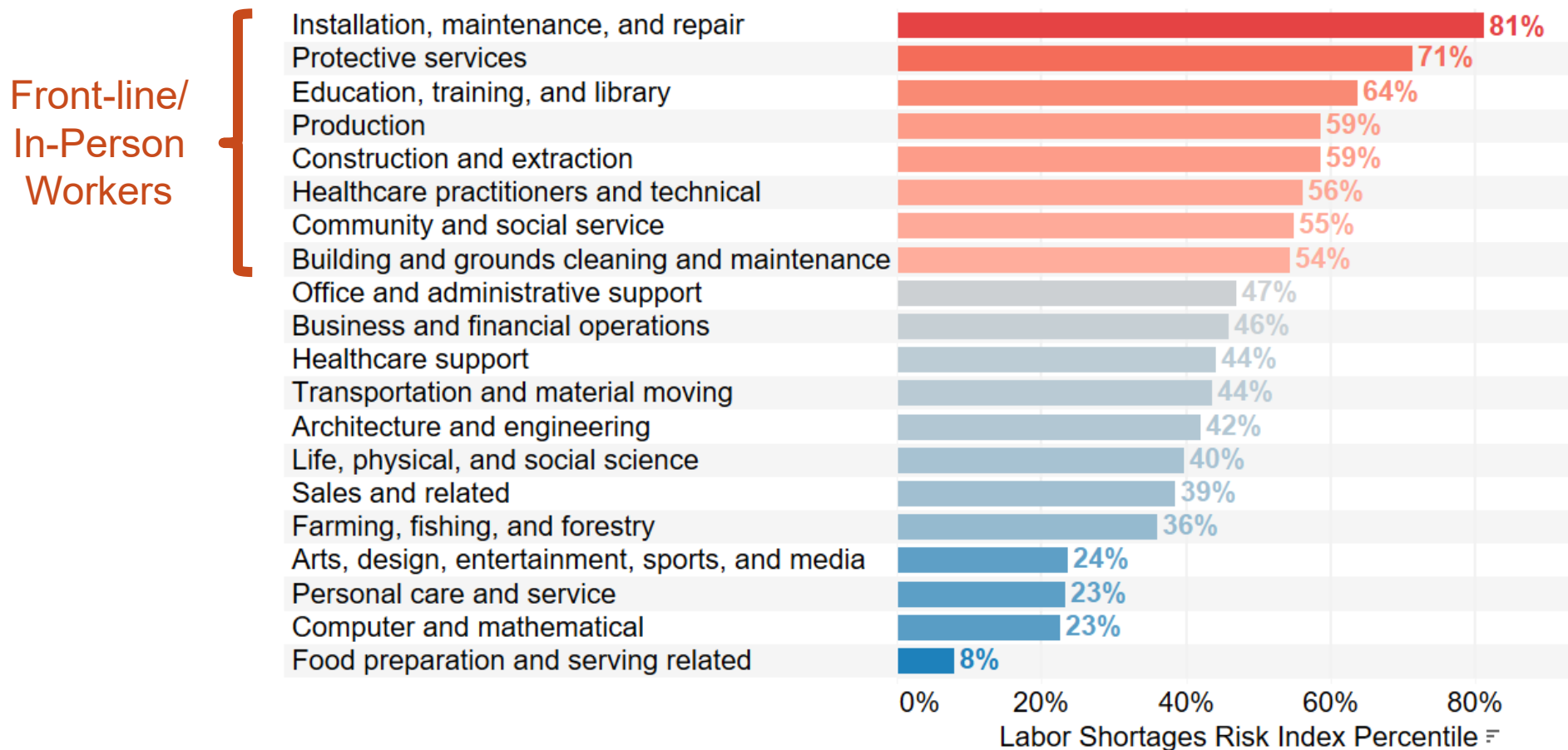


Source: Census Bureau and The Conference Board.



US: Which Jobs Are At Most Risk of Labor Shortages Over Next Decade?

Future Occupational Labor Shortages Risk Index, aggregated to 2-digit SOC level by employment-weighted percentile

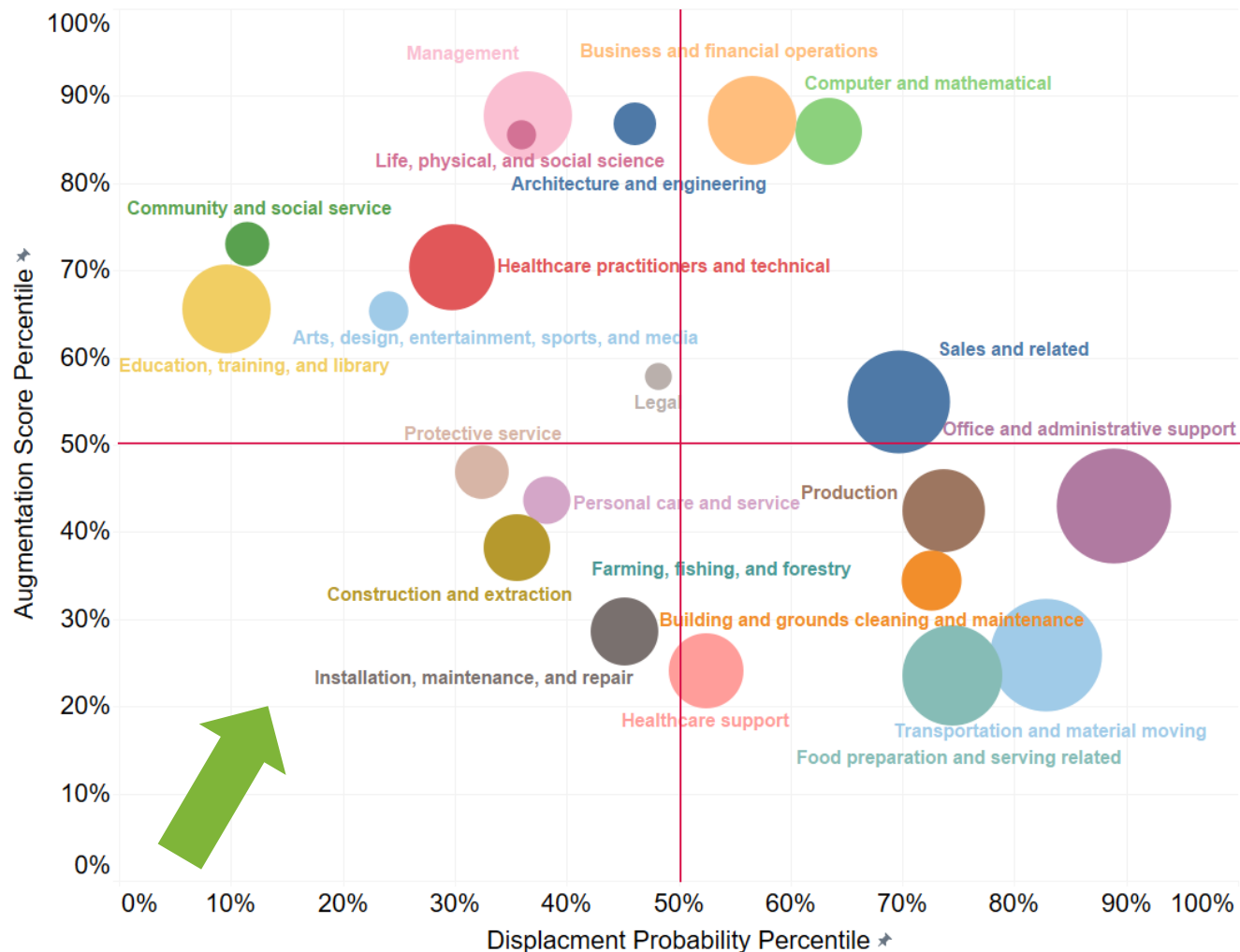


Source: [The Conference Board Future Occupational Labor Shortages Risk Index, 2024.](#)



Can AI Solve the Problem?

Automation risk index augmentation score percentile vs displacement probability percentile for broad occupational categories, sized by employment

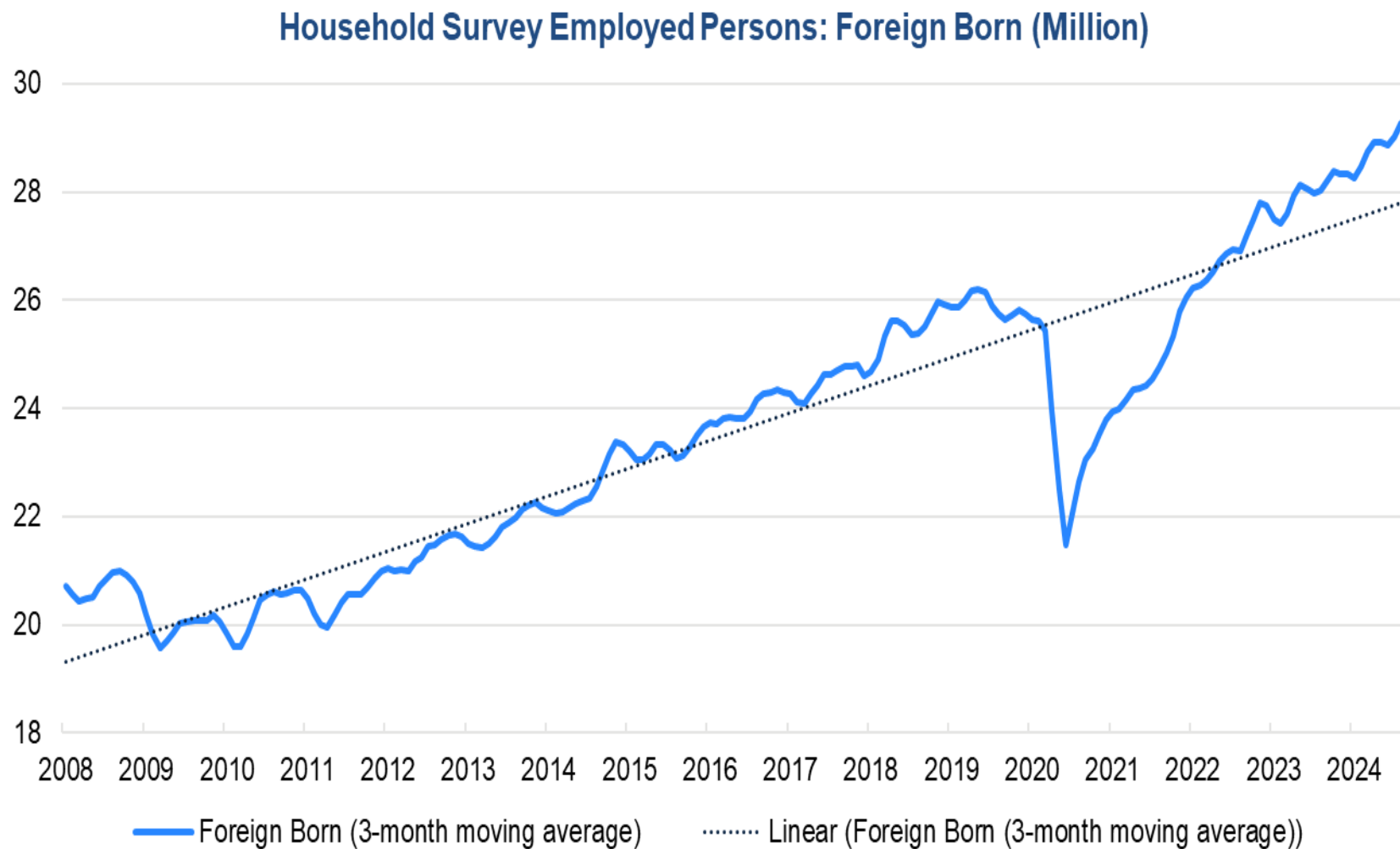


Source: The Conference Board modeling

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Foreign Born Workers Above Trend



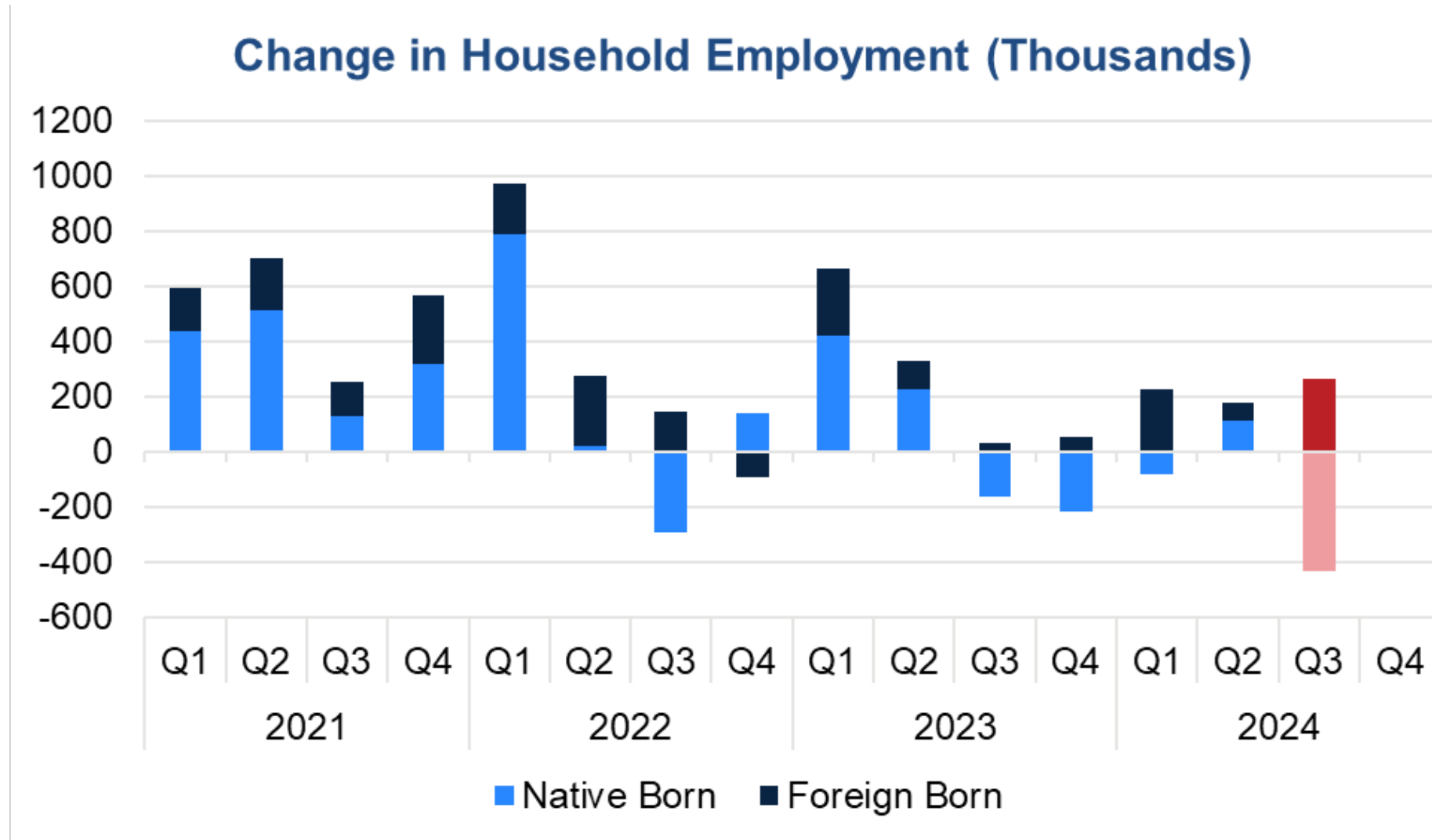
Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Haver Analytics, and The Conference Board.

The foreign born are people who reside in the United States but who were not U.S. citizens at birth.

- Specifically, they were born outside the United States (or one of its outlying areas such as Puerto Rico or Guam), and neither parent was a U.S. citizen.
- The foreign born include legally-admitted immigrants, refugees, temporary residents such as students and temporary workers, and undocumented immigrants.
- However, the survey does not separately identify people in these categories.
- When did they arrive to US?



Foreign Born Workers Account for Many Job Gains Since Mid-2023

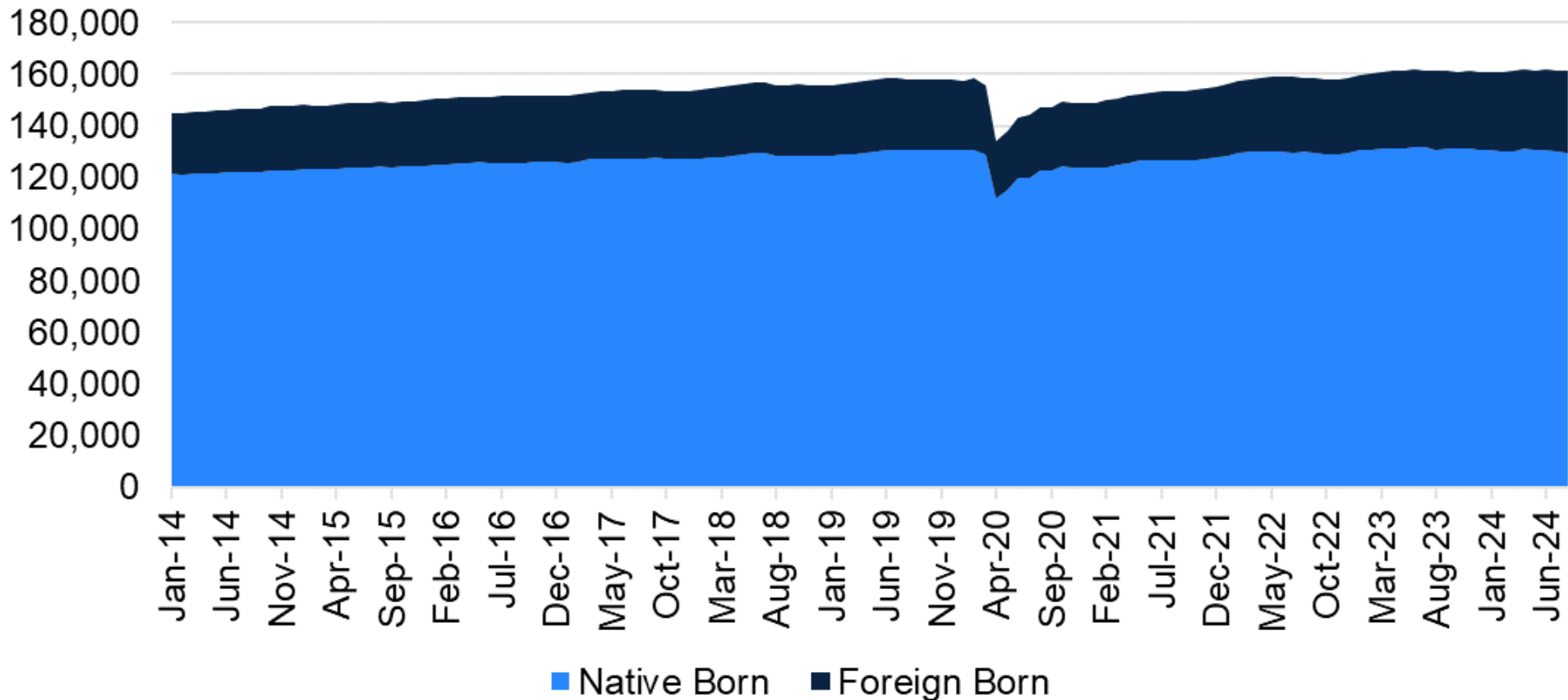


Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics and The Conference Board.



Most Employed Persons in the US Are “Native Born”

Civilians Employed: 16 Yrs and Over (Thous)
Haver Analytics Seasonal Adjustment, All

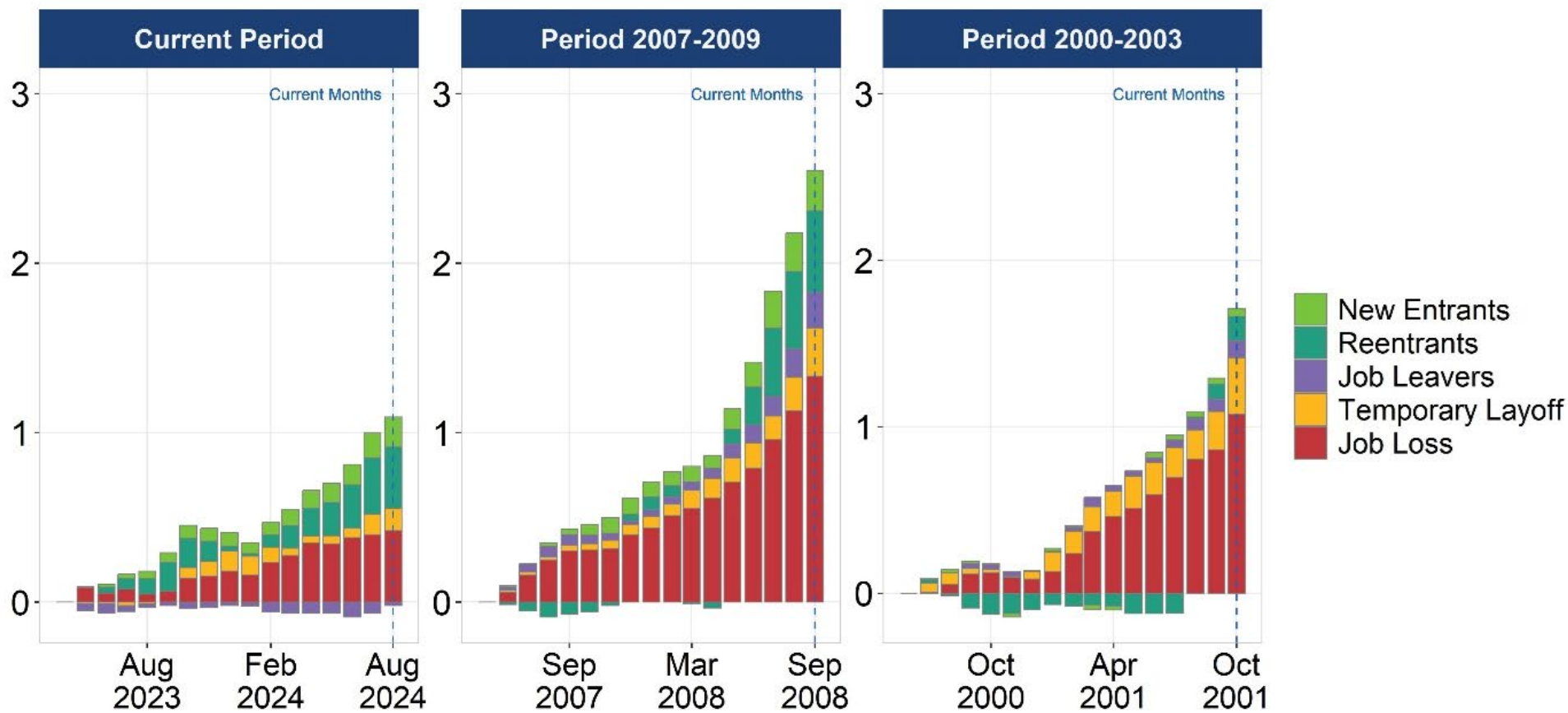


Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Haver Analytics, and The Conference Board.



Unemployment Rising Among New Entrants and Reentrants Not Job Losers

Reason for unemployment by cycle, change from lowpoint of 3m unemployment rate (in millions)

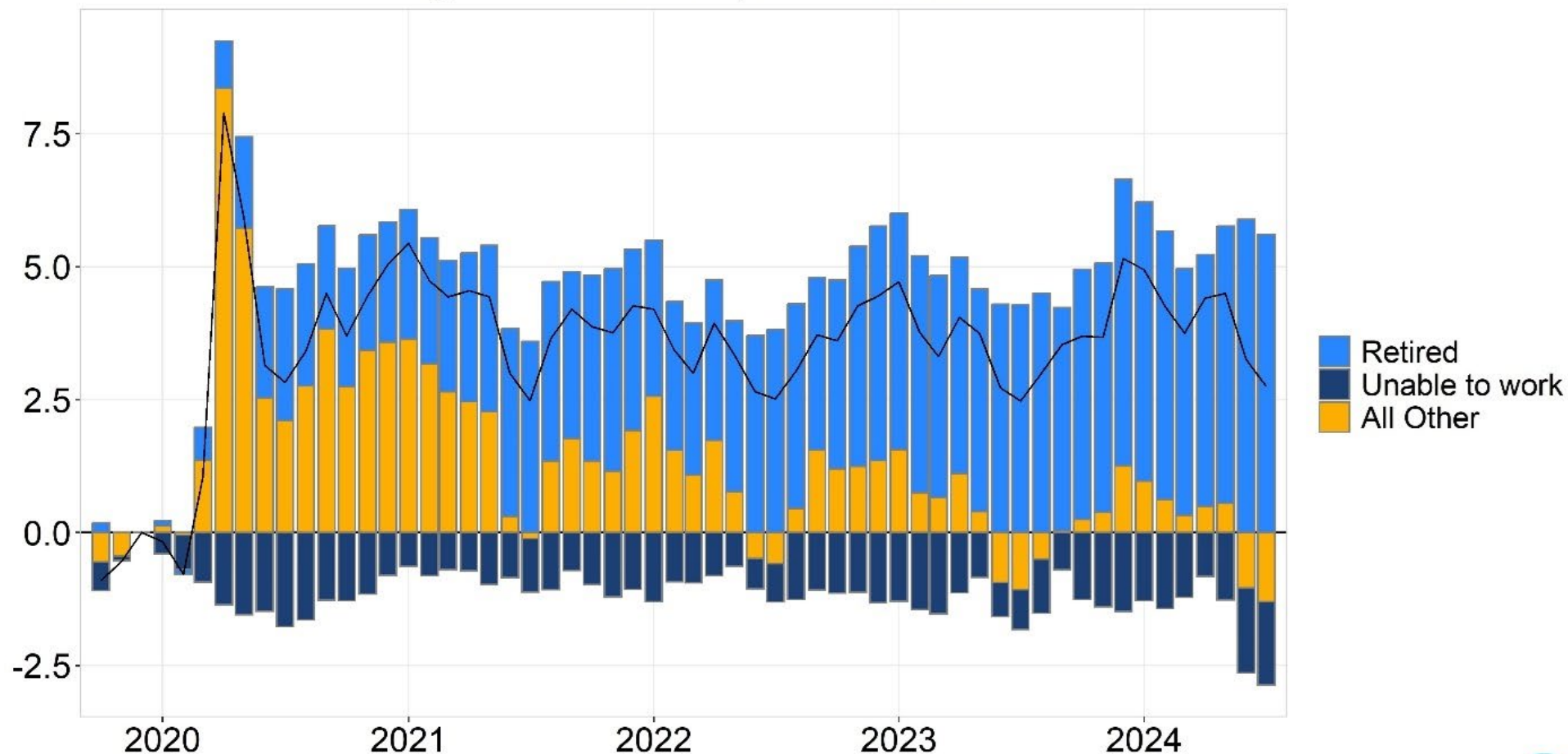


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, The Conference Board.



Retirements Driving Increase in Persons Not in Labor Force

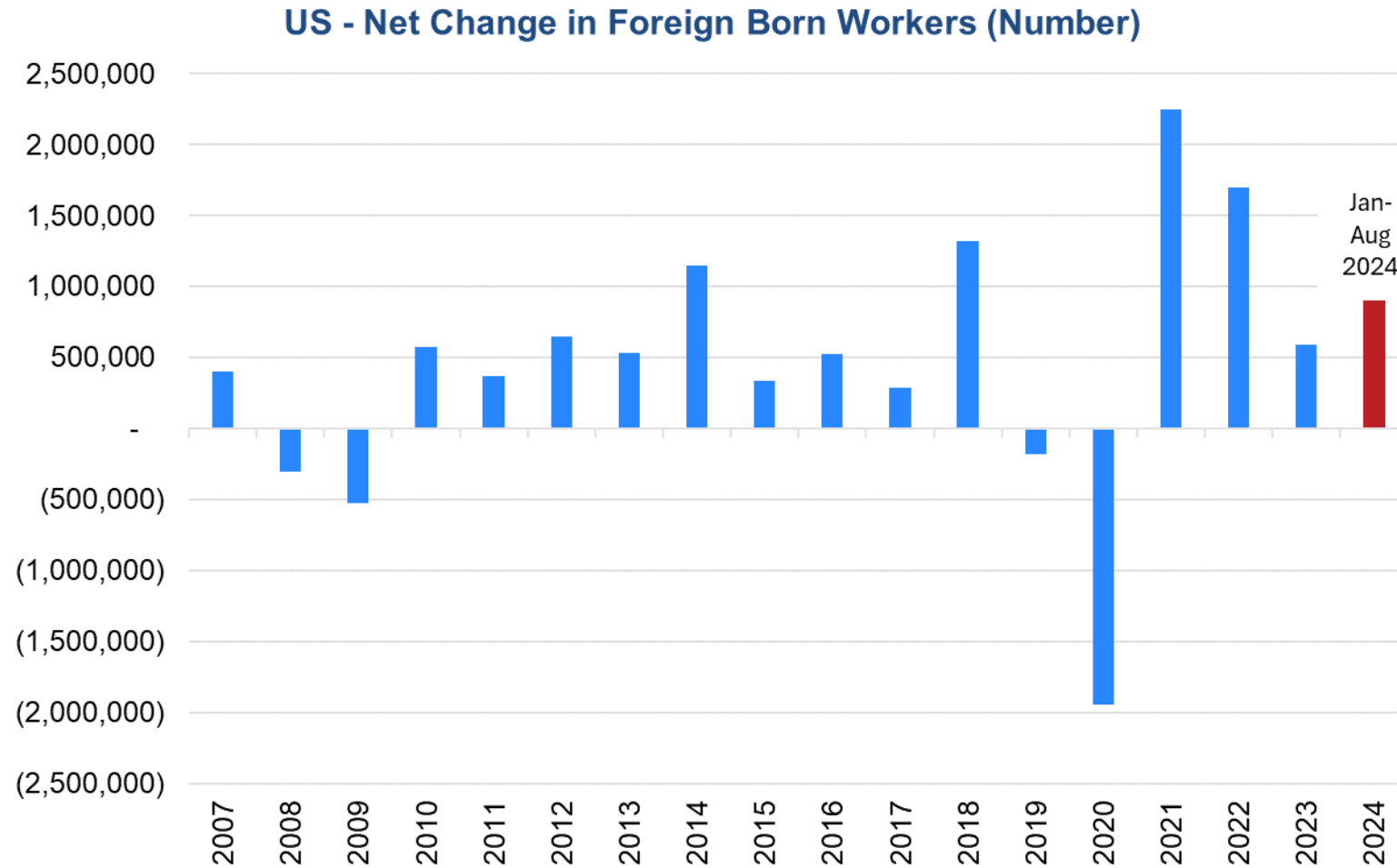
Not in labor force components, change from Dec. 2019, NSA in millions



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, The Conference Board.



US Cannot Solve Labor Shortages With Foreign Born Workers Only



Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics and The Conference Board.



More Working Age People Are Needed

United States	
Ratio of Working Age (15-64) to Retired (65+) population in 2022	3.5
Workers Needed to Maintain 2022 Ratio of Working to Retired per year	4,601,094
Retire at Age 70	3,973,269
Workers Added per year: Raise Male LFPR to 85%	6,067,850
Workers added per year: Raise Male LFPR from 85% to 90%	5,139,050
Workers added per year: Raise Female LFPR to 75%	6,269,250
Workers added per year: Raise Female LFPR from 75% to 85%	10,448,300
Immigration 2022	998,540
Immigration Peak (1964 to 2022)	1,784,789
Immigration: 2022 Difference from peak	(786,249)
Population 15-64 in 2022	216,055,318

Sources: The Conference Board estimates.



How to Draw People Back to Labor Market?

Older Workers

- ✓ Social Security reform
- ✓ Work beyond retirement age
- ✓ Eliminate ageism
- ✓ Pair older workers with younger workers
- ✓ Flexibility

Men

- ✓ Flexibility
- ✓ Retooling
- ✓ Licensing reform
- ✓ Education
- ✓ Focus on mental health
- ✓ Rehabilitation, expungement
- ✓ Utilizing employee benefits

Younger Workers

- ✓ Low-skill job opportunities
- ✓ Job prep
- ✓ Apprenticeships, internships
- ✓ On-the-job training
- ✓ Welcoming corporate culture

Women

- ✓ Flexibility
- ✓ Education
- ✓ Childcare and adult care
- ✓ Sharing unpaid work
- ✓ Wage, gender, motherhood equity
- ✓ Training, mentoring, sponsoring
- ✓ Entrepreneurship and capital

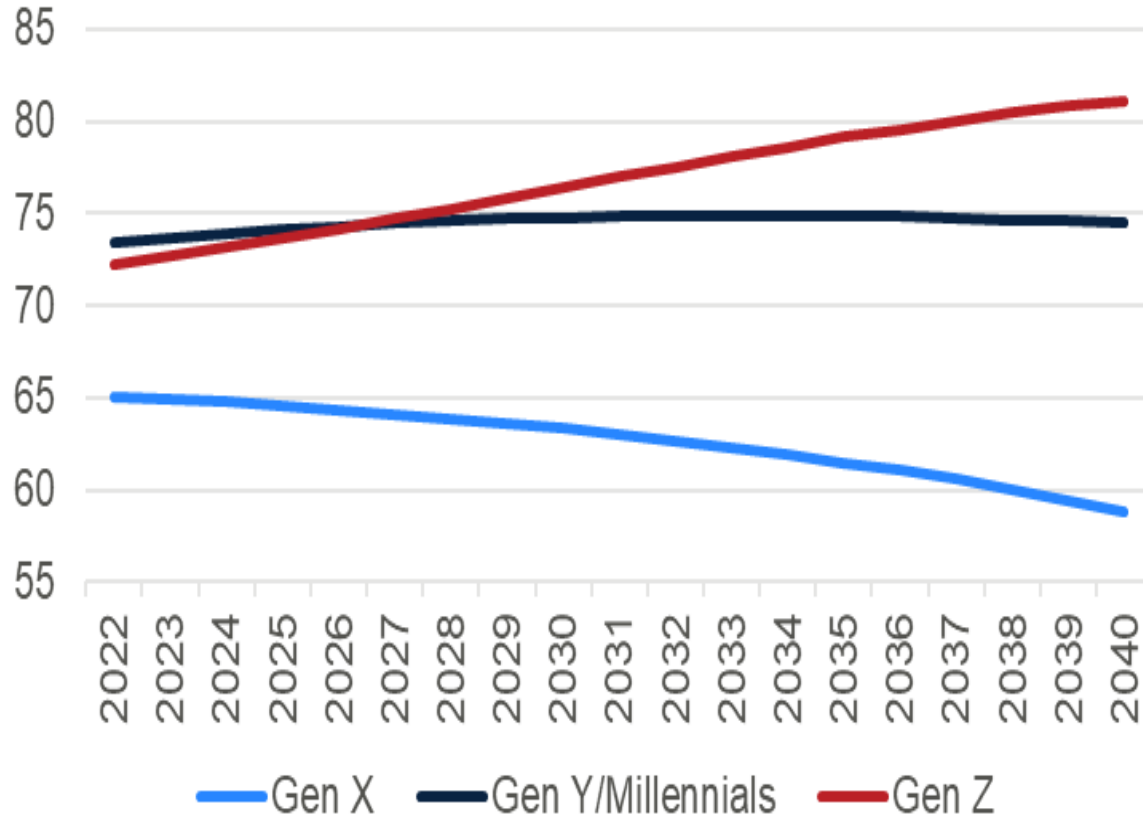
Sources: The Conference Board.



Housing

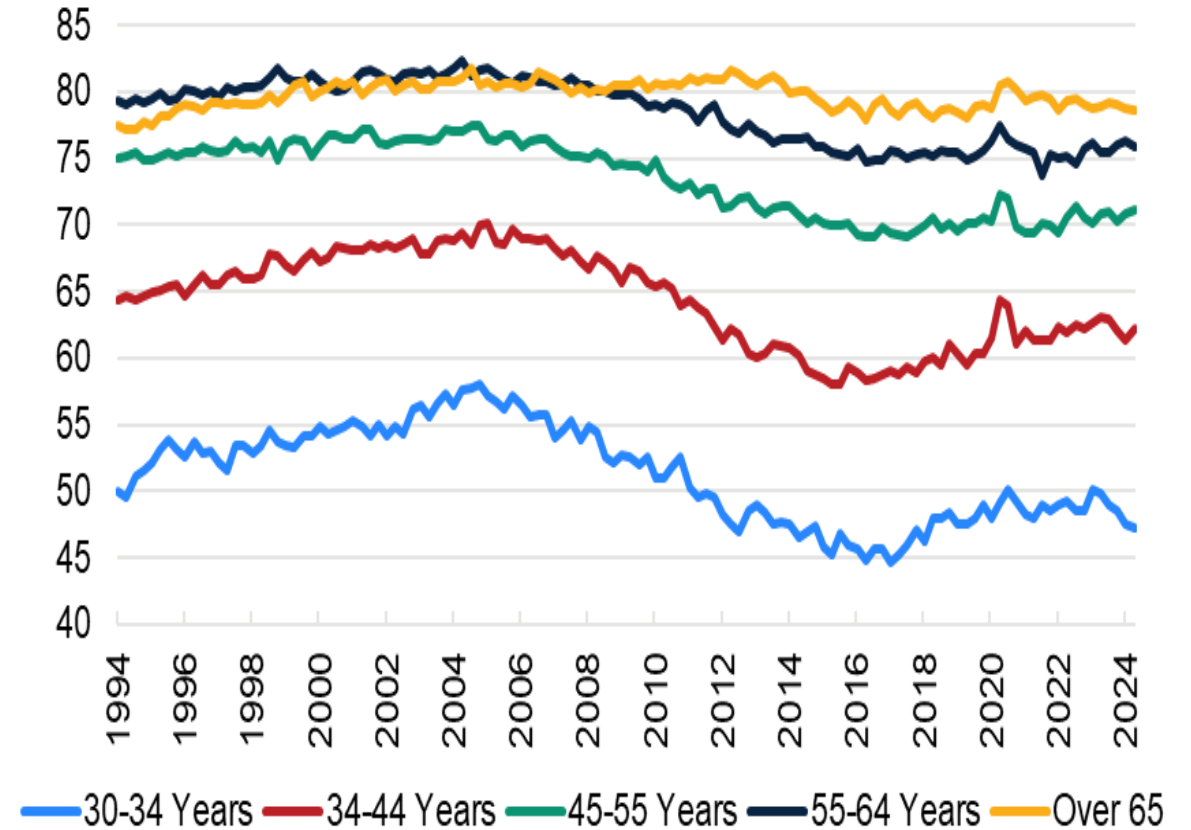
Increasing Housing Demand Ahead

US - Millions of Persons Per Year



Source Census Bureau and The Conference Board.

US Homeownership by Age (%)

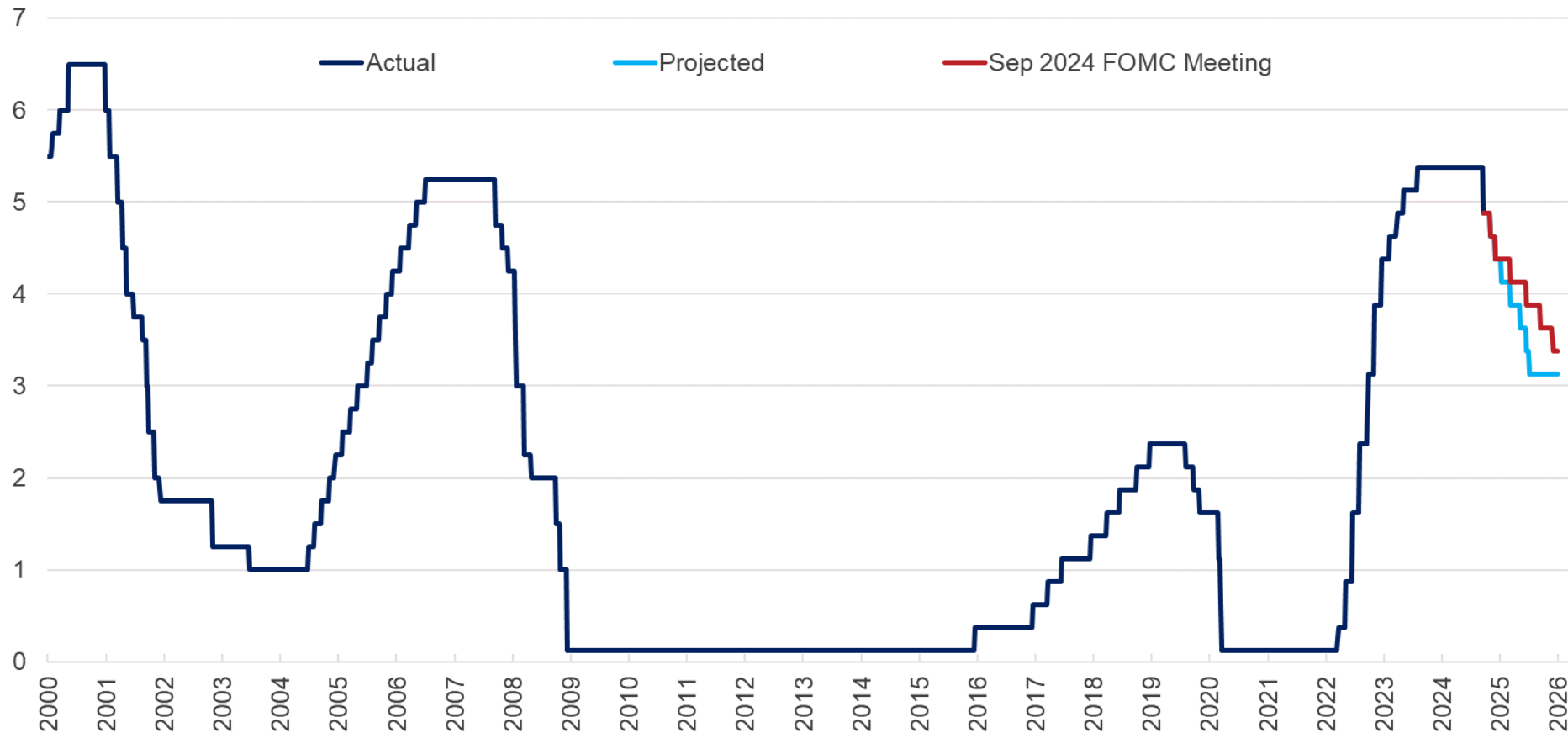


Source Census Bureau and The Conference Board.



Fed Likely To Cut Rates to Near 3% By End-2025

US: Federal Funds Rate Target (Midpoint of Range, %)

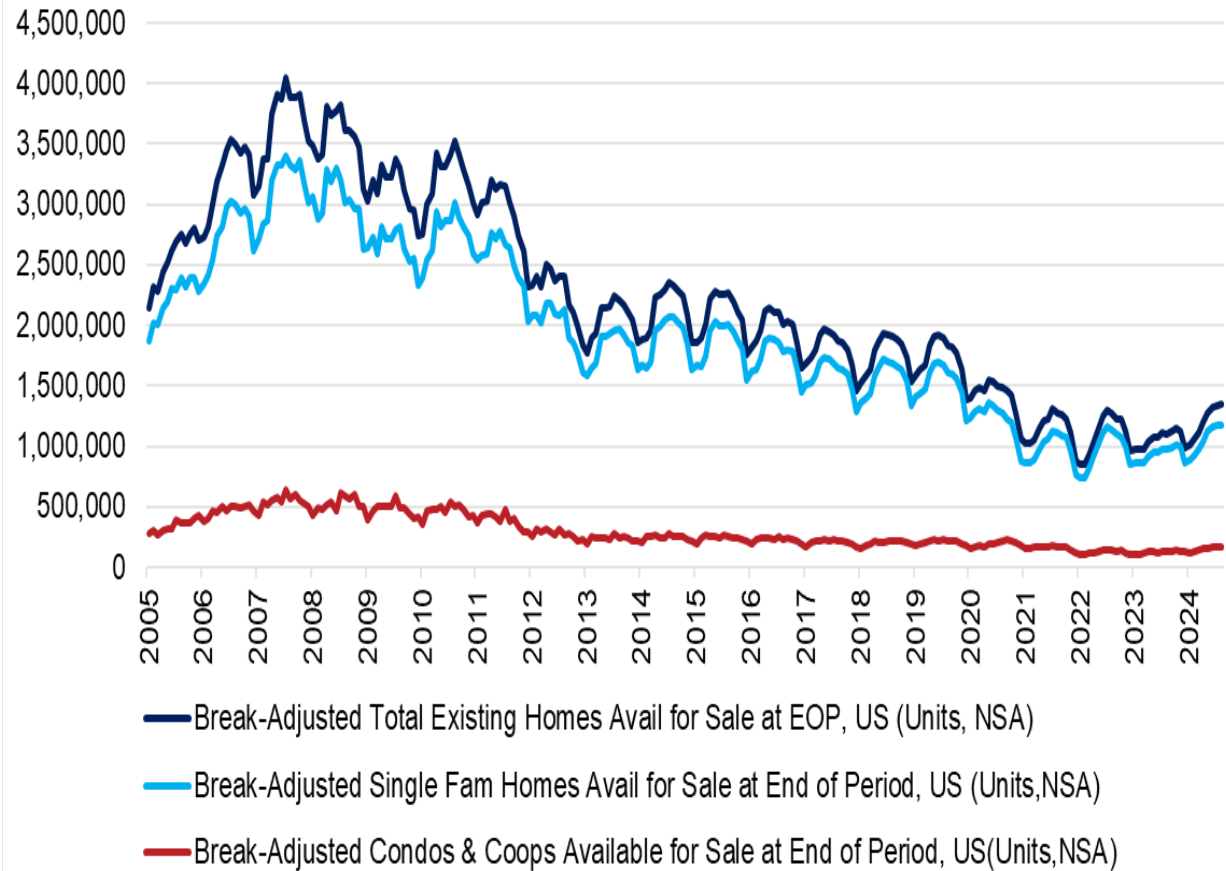


Sources: Federal Reserve Board and The Conference Board forecasts and estimates of Fed rates path.



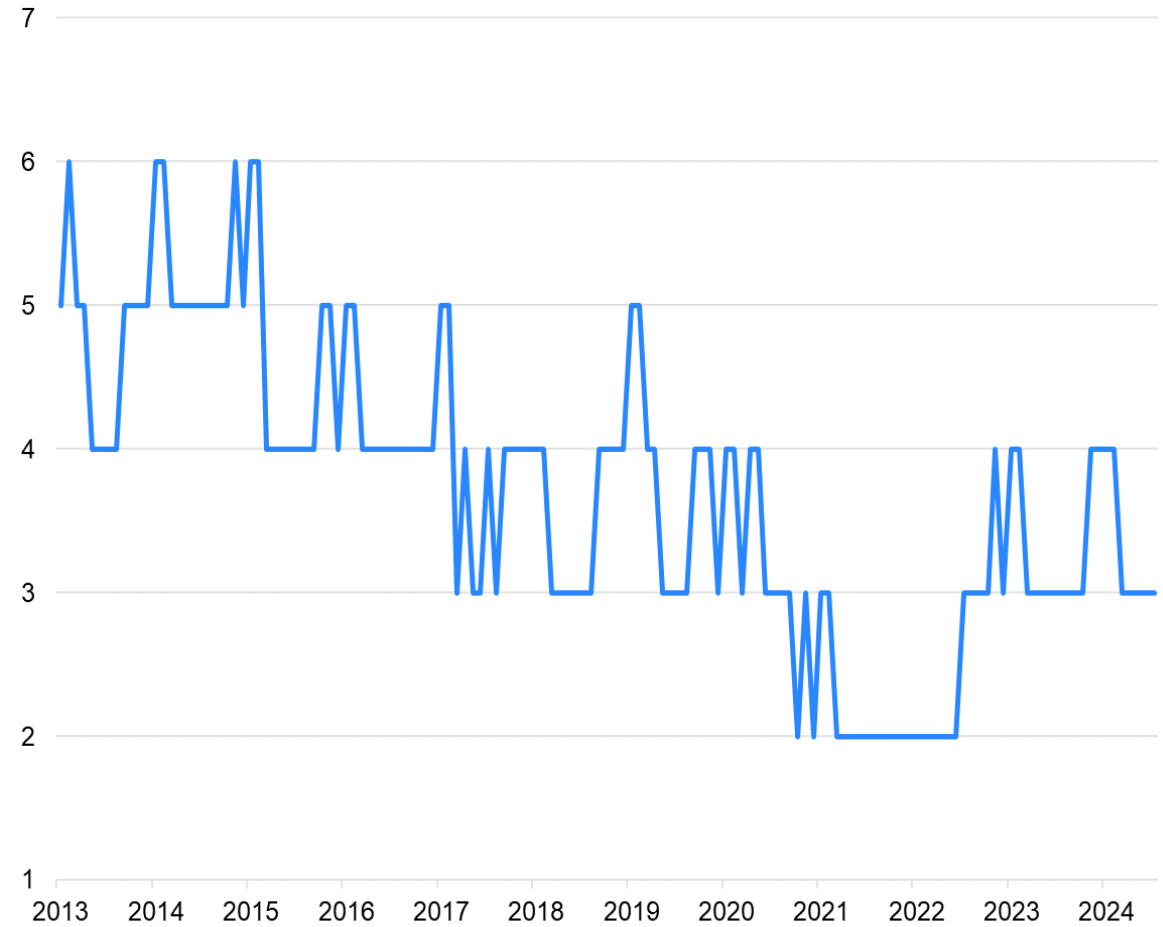
Limited Housing Supply

Existing Homes Available for Sale (Units, NSA)



Source: National Association of Realtors/Haver Analytics and The Conference Board.

Months' Supply of Existing Homes (Months)

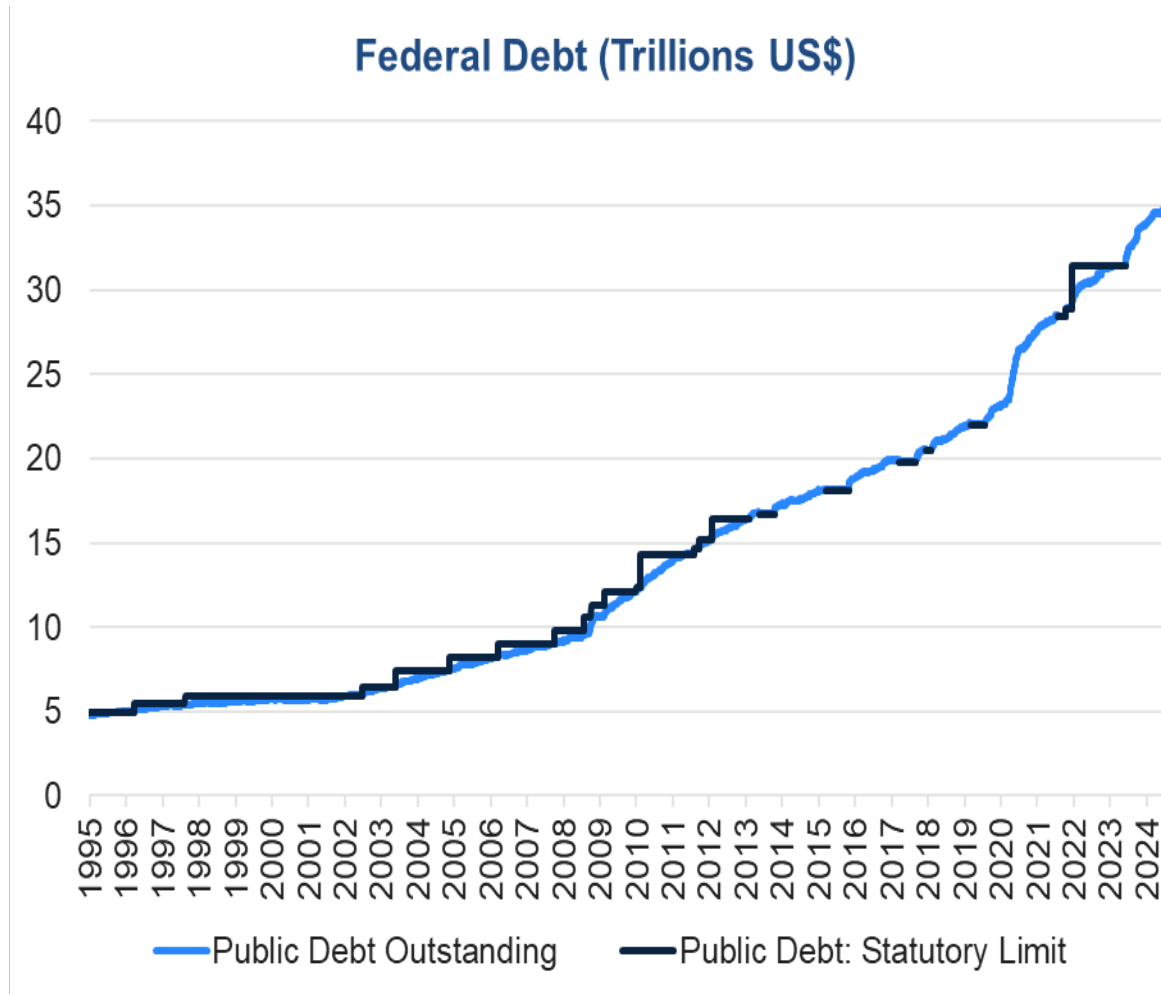


Source: American Enterprise Institute and The Conference Board.



Debt Ceiling

Economic Implications of Debt Ceiling Breach



Sources: US Treasury Department and The Conference Board.

Situation and Risks

- ✓ In January 2025, the Treasury will reach the limit on the federal debt. Options for Congress are to repeal (i.e., eliminate), raise, suspend (i.e., delay), default on sovereign debt.
- ✓ Approaching a default may cause a stir in financial markets, but little effect on the economy.
 - The longer-term impact may be higher borrowing costs if there is a sovereign debt downgrade despite a last-minute resolution to the debt ceiling impasse.
- ✓ A default would be economically catastrophic
 - Defaulting causes an immediate US and global recession, and a global financial market crisis.
 - Over the longer run, there would be higher interest rates, a weaker dollar, fewer investments in US assets (financial and nonfinancial), slower growth, higher inflation, and damage to US global influence (dollar dominance, TSYs as safe-haven asset, etc.).

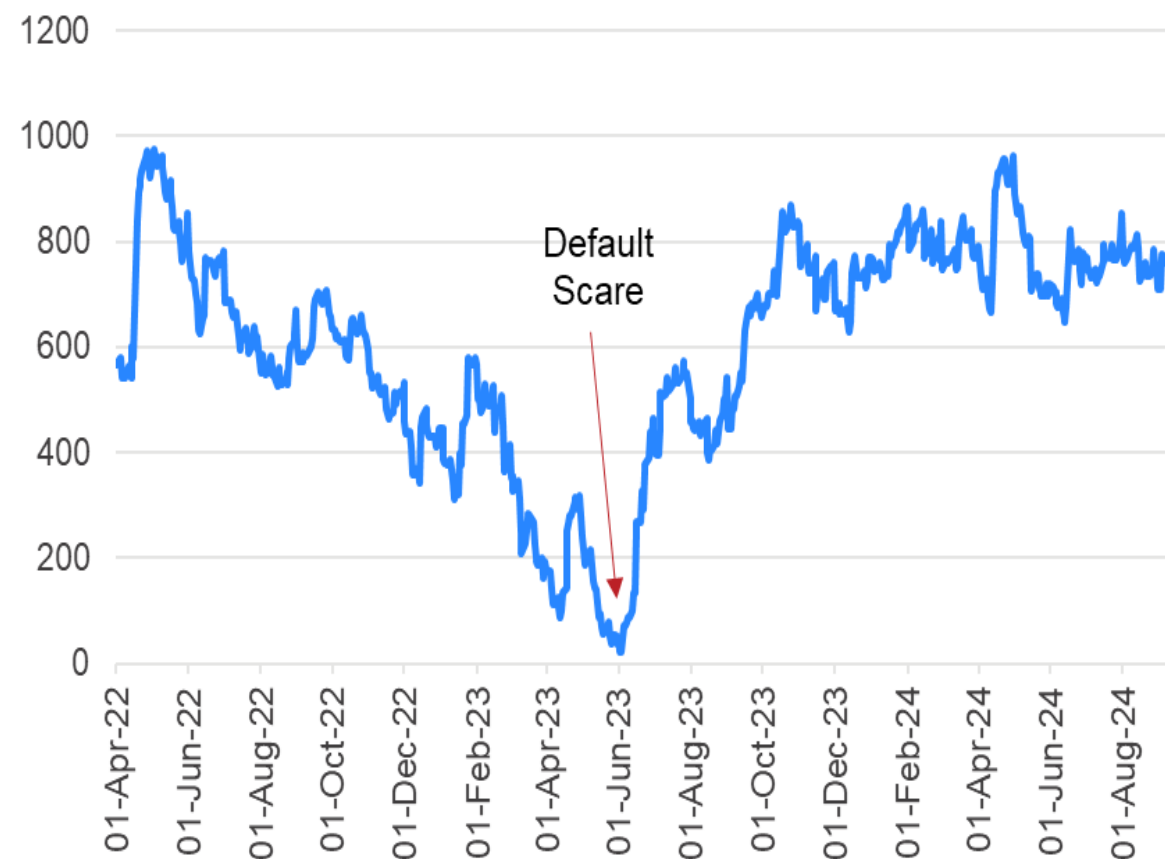


Extraordinary Measures Would be Used to Raise Cash

What would happen?

1. To avoid default, the Treasury would engage in [Extraordinary Measures](#) to create headroom under the limit (i.e., raise cash) to run the government, issue debt, and pay for obligations including interest
2. Extraordinary Measures include suspension of issuing debt for the following funds
 - A. Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund and Postal Service Retiree Health Benefits Fund
 - B. Government Securities Investment Fund
 - C. Exchange Stabilization Fund
 - D. State and Local Government Series Securities

US Treasury General Account Operating Cash Balance (Bil. US\$)

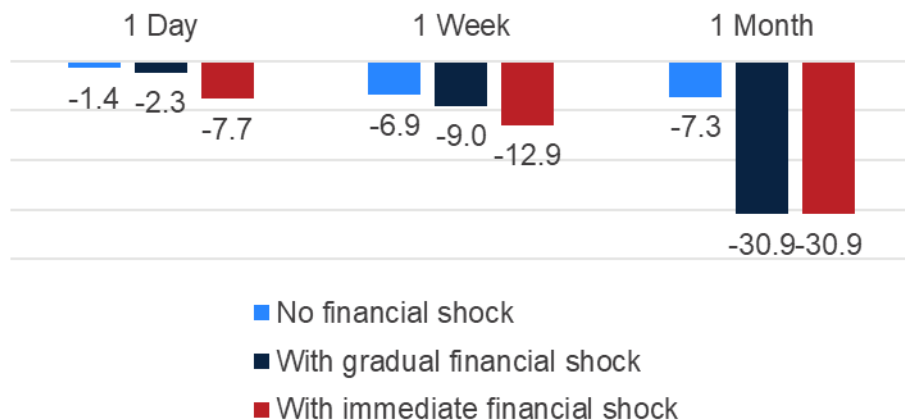


Sources: US Treasury Department and The Conference Board.

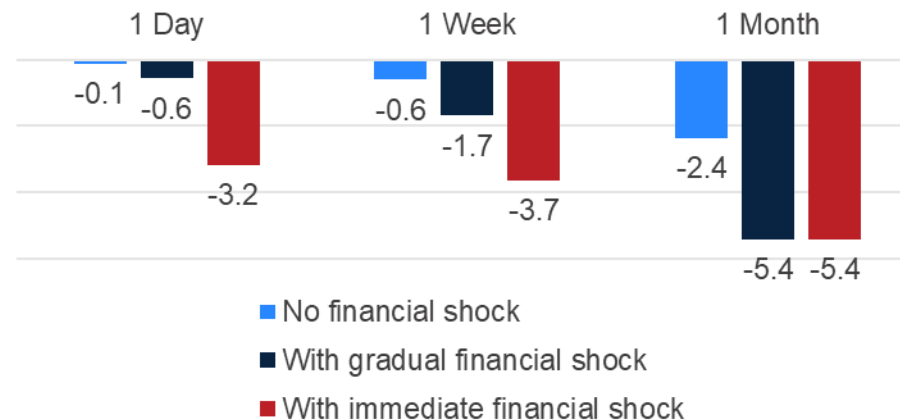


Debt Default Scenarios

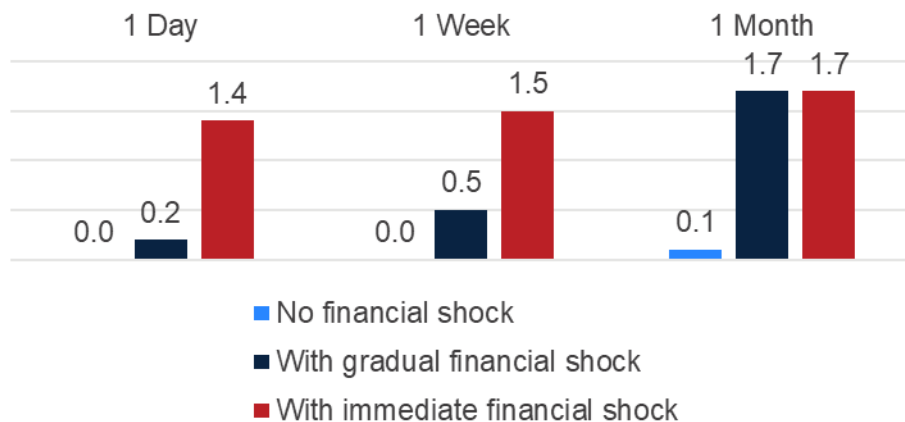
Difference Within Quarter US Real GDP (Q/Q% SAAR)



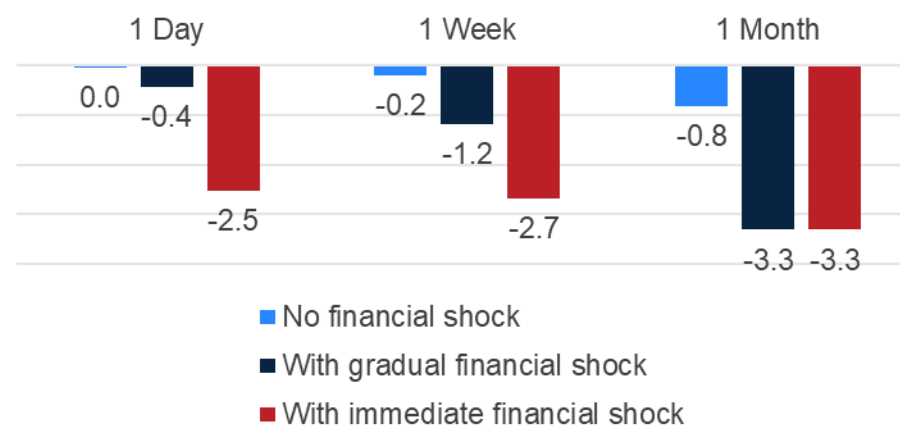
Difference Within Year US Real GDP (Y/Y%)



Difference in Peak US Unemployment Rate (%)



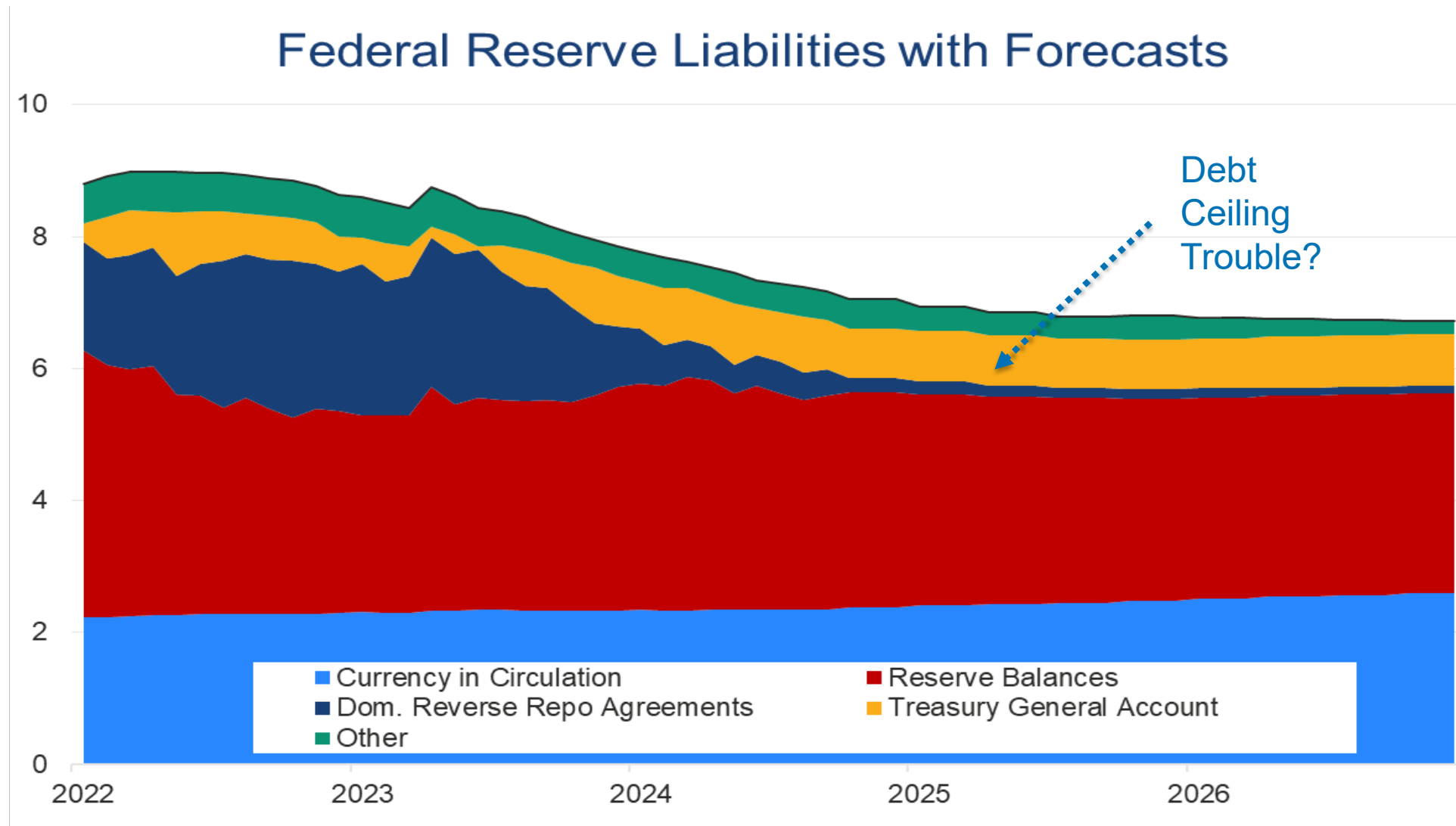
Difference Within Year Global Real GDP (Y/Y%)



Source: The Conference Board estimates.



Balance Sheet Outlook

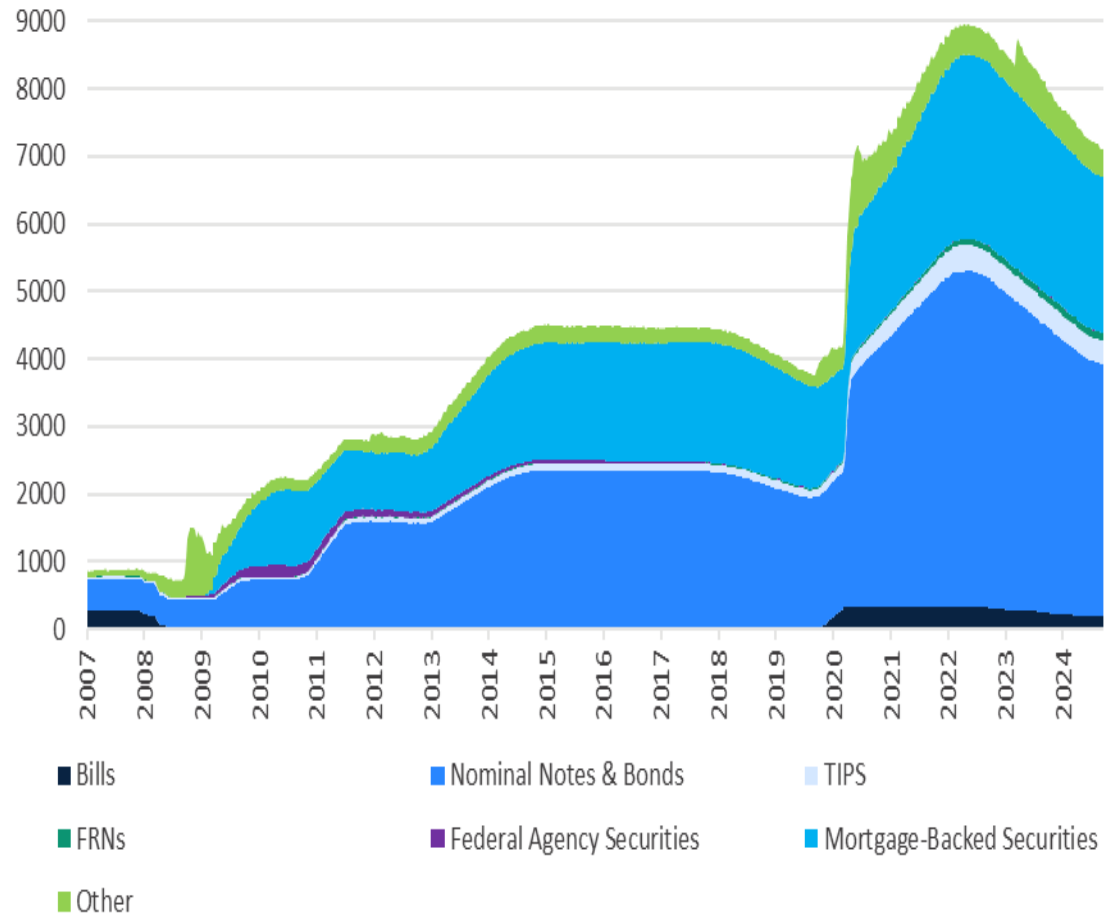


Source: Federal Reserve, Survey of Primary Dealers July 2024, Haver Analytics, and The Conference Board.

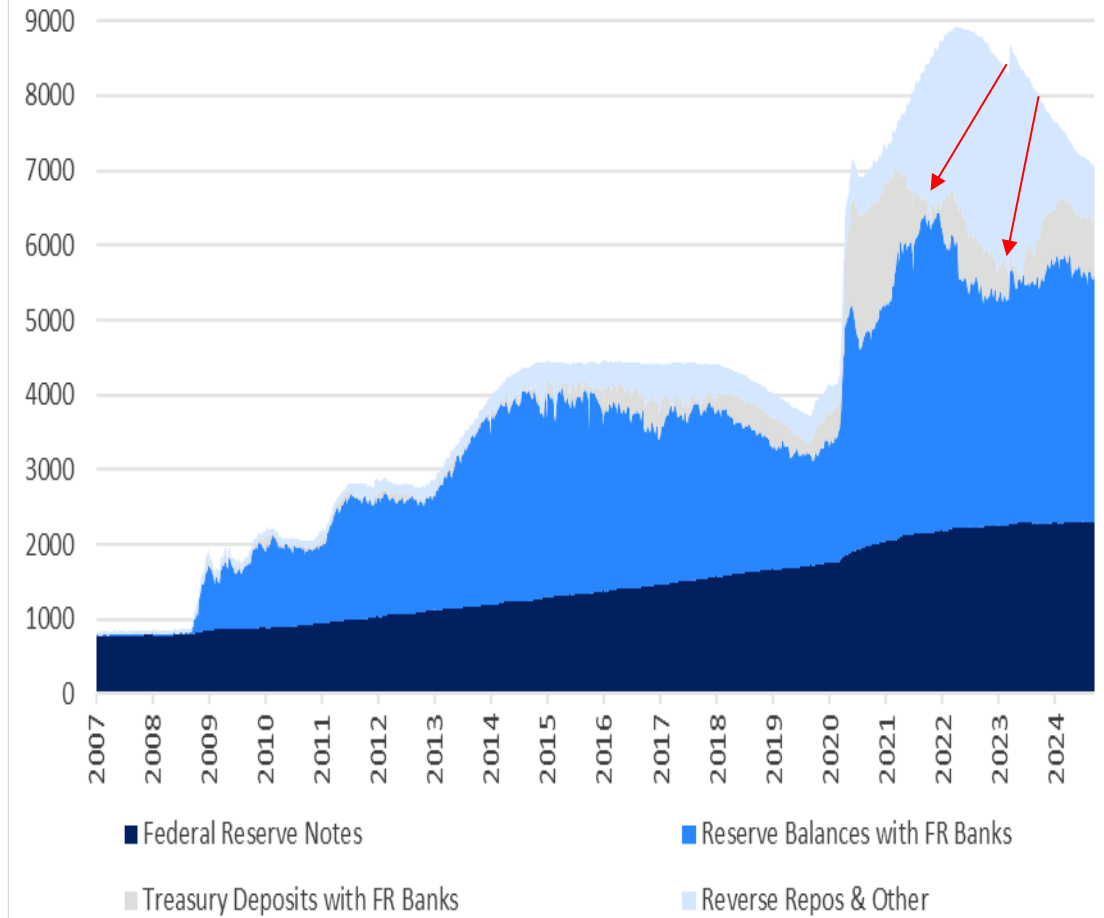


Treasury Holds It's Wallet at the Fed

Federal Reserve Balance Sheet: Assets (Billions US\$)



Federal Reserve Balance Sheet: Liabilities (Billions US\$)



Sources: Federal Reserve Board and The Conference Board.



USMCA

Mexico: Positioning for Opportunities

President-elect, Claudia Sheinbaum, wants to take advantage of North America's reshoring renaissance:

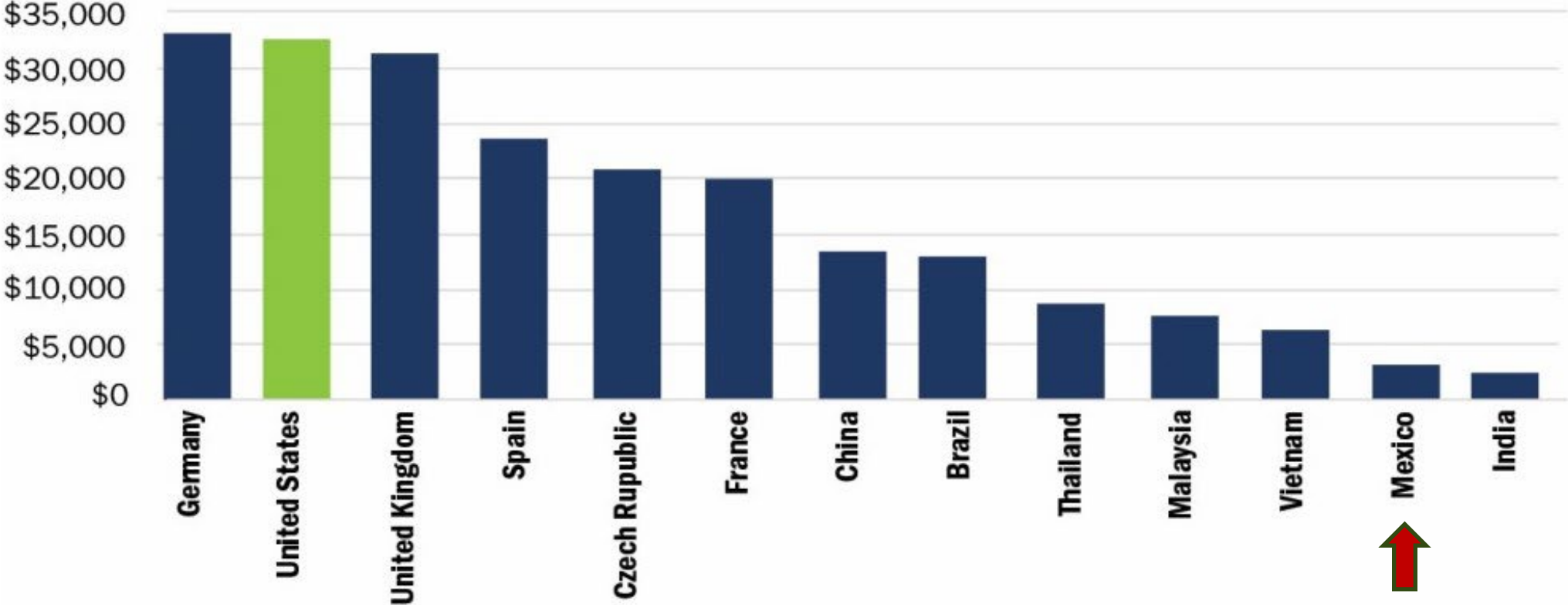
- Develop 100 industrial parks across Mexico to attract manufacturing leaving China
- Continue the existing Tren Maya project under development
- Invest in the underlying energy and water infrastructure necessary to power industrial development
- Further develop seaports and airports



Mexico's Manufacturing Labor Costs Lower than China, Most Other Countries

Average Salaries of Production Workers / Machine Operators (World)

Source year: 2022, Indeed.com; Glassdoor.com; Salaryexplorer.com; Salary.com; Payscale.com

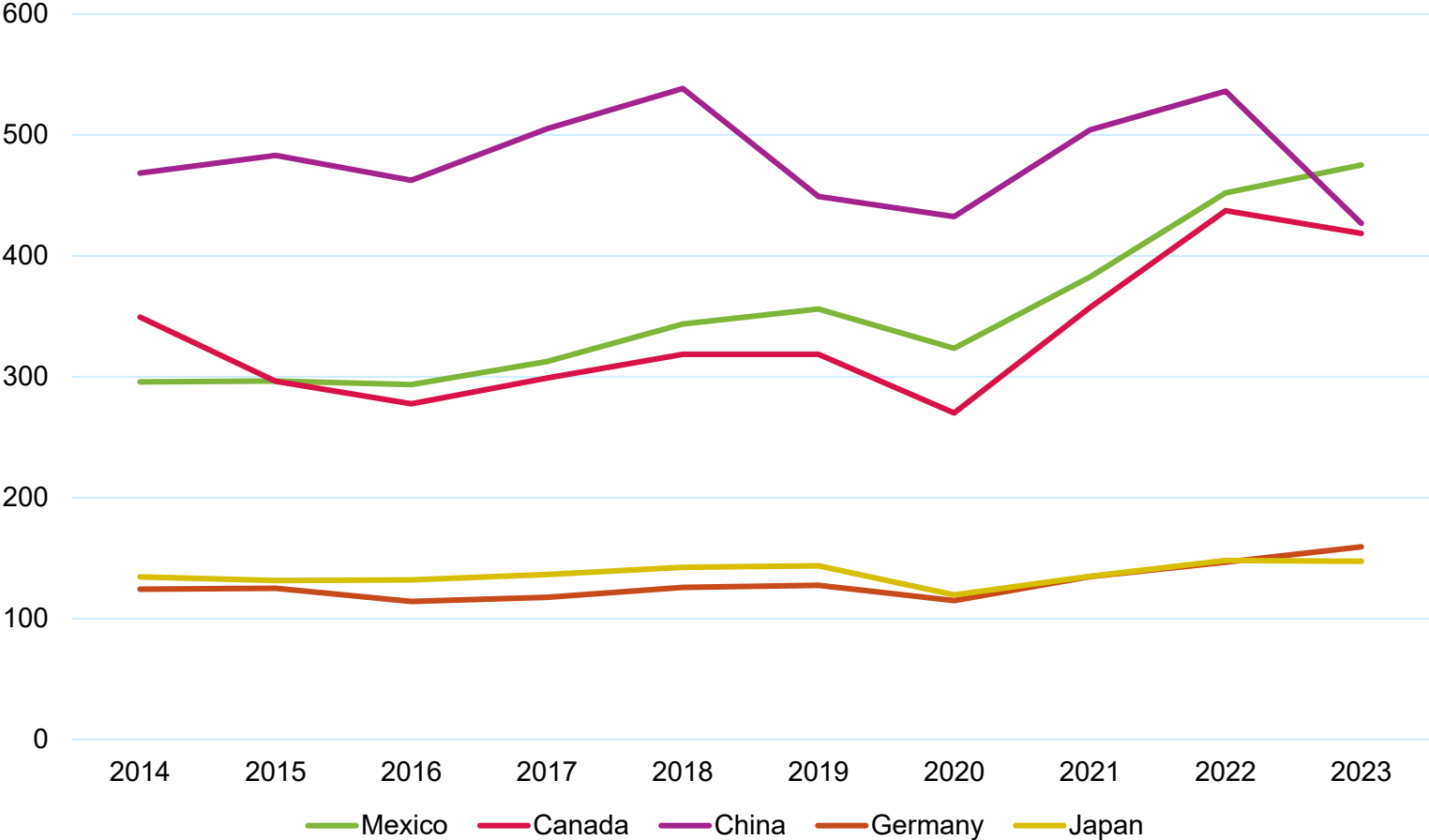


Source: Reshoring Institute; The Conference Board



Mexico Surpasses China as Lead US Trading Partner in 2023

Goods imported into the US, top 5 countries
(in US\$ billions)



This is due to the trifecta of:

- 2018 US tariffs on China
- Supply chain bottlenecks during COVID-19 pandemic
- Enactment of the US’s CHIPS and Science Act and the Inflation Reduction Act (both in 2022)

Source: US Census Bureau; The Conference Board



Motor Vehicles, Computer Equipment, and Electronics Lead Goods Imported into US from Mexico

Import Categories (using NAICS codes)	Share of Trade Growth, 2013-2023	10-Year Value Change
Motor vehicles	21%	+ \$36.8 billion
Motor vehicle parts	15%	+ \$25.9 billion
Computer equipment	13%	+ \$22.3 billion
Beverages	5%	+ \$8.5 billion
Electrical equipment and components, NESOI	4%	+ \$7.7 billion
Electrical equipment	4%	+ \$7.1 billion

Source: Supply Chain Dive; The Conference Board



The Conference Board



CED / Public Policy



Economy, Strategy & Finance



Environment, Social & Governance



Human Capital



Marketing & Communications



Economy, Strategy & Finance (ESF) Center



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