

BUSINESS FORECAST

PRESENTED BY: CENTER FOR BUSINESS & ECONOMIC RESEARCH



UNIVERSITY OF
ARKANSAS

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College of Business

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Business Forecast 2019
February 1, 2019
11:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.
Schedule of Events

Welcome

Joseph Steinmetz
Chancellor
University of Arkansas

Special Remarks

Matt Waller
Dean, Sam M. Walton College of Business
University of Arkansas

2018 Contest Awards

Mervin Jebaraj
Director, Center for Business and Economic Research
Sam M. Walton College of Business
University of Arkansas

Introduction of Moderator

Matt Waller

Introduction of Panelists

Amy Tu
Executive Vice President and General Counsel
Tyson Foods, Inc.

Global Forecaster

Carolyn Evans
Head Economist and Senior Data Scientist
Intel Corporation

Domestic Forecaster

Ross DeVol
Walton Fellow
Walton Family Foundation

Regional Forecaster

Mervin Jebaraj

Panel Discussion

Amy Tu, Carolyn Evans, Ross DeVol, Mervin Jebaraj

Recognitions and Announcements

Matt Waller

Business Forecast 2019 is in association with the National Association for Business Economics (NABE).
Please use Twitter hashtag #BF2019 for this event.



Amy Tu is an executive vice president and general counsel responsible for Tyson Foods' legal, government affairs, ethics and compliance, and internal audit functions enterprise-wide. She leads Tyson Ventures, a venture capital fund investing in companies developing breakthrough technologies, business models and products to sustainably feed the growing world population. Amy joined Tyson from The Boeing Company where she held progressive leadership positions in law and corporate development and strategy departments. She served as chief counsel for Boeing global law affairs, commercial airplanes and aviation services divisions, supporting multiple business and functional leaders worldwide. Amy was also instrumental in helping to shape the global law affairs practice as Boeing's first regional counsel based in London, U.K., with responsibilities for commercial, military and defense matters in Europe, Russia, and Israel. Prior to joining Boeing in 2001, Amy led global transactions and international legal matters as an international corporate counsel at the Gap and Walmart. Amy earned a Juris Doctorate degree from the University of Arkansas School of Law and a Bachelor of Arts degree in economics from Wellesley College.



Carolyn Evans is head economist and senior data scientist at Intel Corporation. Prior to joining Intel, Evans held the positions of associate professor of economics at Santa Clara University, senior economist at the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve, senior staff economist for international trade on the President's Council of Economic Advisers, and economist at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. She has published academic articles and books in the areas of international trade, political economy, global macroeconomics and corporate finance. Evans is a member of the Conference of Business Economists, the Harvard University Discussion Group of Industrial Economists, the National Association for Business Economics (NABE), and the American Economic Association and serves on the Board of Directors of NABE and the Advisory Board for the M.S. in Business Analytics at Santa Clara University. Carolyn holds a Ph.D. and M.A. in Economics and a B.A. in east Asian languages and civilizations from Harvard University. She also holds a M.Sc. from the London School of Economics.



Ross DeVol is a fellow, Walton Family Foundation, a program enlisting subject-matter experts to conduct research and develop best practices supporting the foundation's philanthropic efforts. He is assessing opportunities for regional innovation and entrepreneurial ecosystems that foster job creation, wage gains and economic growth for the American heartland. He works with universities, colleges, the business community, public policy leaders and philanthropy to analyze resources supporting the startup community and identify workforce and talent gaps. DeVol is former chief research officer for the Milken Institute, an economic think tank headquartered in California where he spent nearly 20 years. He oversaw research on international, national and comparative regional growth performance, access to capital and its role in economic growth and job creation, and health-related topics. He has been ranked among the "Superstars of Think Tank Scholars" by *International Economy* magazine. DeVol is transitioning to lead the new Core Economic Institute (a think and do tank) whose mission will be to improve economic performance in the center of the United States. The Institute will pursue its mission through independent, data-driven research, action-oriented convenings and impactful policy recommendations.



Mervin Jebaraj is the director of the Center for Business and Economic Research. During his time at the center, he has been instrumental in creating and executing economic studies for clients such as the Arkansas Economic Development Commission, the Northwest Arkansas Council, the Walton Family Foundation, Arvest Bank, the University of Arkansas and many others. His work has been noted by the state's business media. The *Northwest Arkansas Business Journal* recognized him as one of its "Fast 15" and *Arkansas Business* put him on its list of "20 in their 20s." He is an exceptional source of business and economics-related expertise that journalists and business people alike rely on to understand how national and regional issues impact Northwest Arkansas and Arkansas as a whole. He makes presentations that share the center's expertise directly to over 5,000 individuals annually and tens of thousands more hear and see his economic analysis and commentary through TV, radio and print media. Jebaraj is a member of the National Association for Business Economics and serves on the Board of Directors of the Association for University Business and Economic Research.



International Economic Perspectives

February 2019

Carolyn Evans
Intel Corporation

Risk Factors

Today's presentations contain forward-looking statements. All statements made that are not historical facts are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, and actual results may differ materially. Please refer to our most recent earnings release, Form 10-Q and 10-K filing available on our website for more information on the risk factors that could cause actual results to differ.

Disclaimer

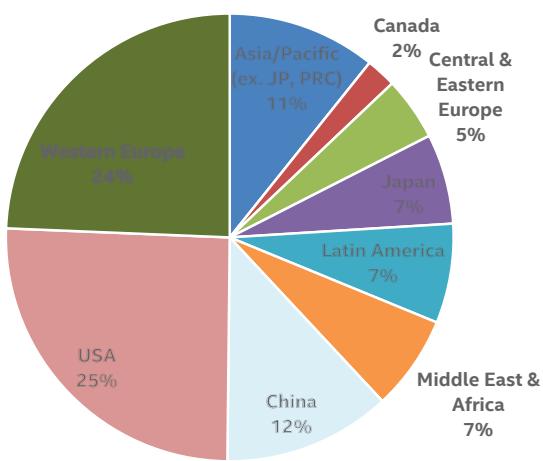
The views in this presentation are solely the responsibility of the author and should not be interpreted as reflecting the views of Intel Corporation or of any other person associated with Intel Corporation.

Outline

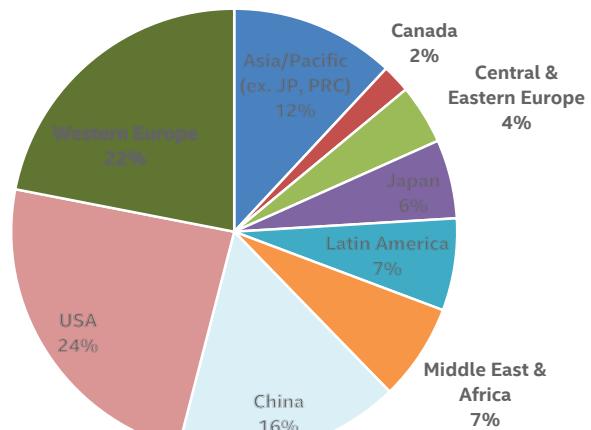
- Snapshot of The Global Economy
- 2018 in Review
- The Year Ahead

Snapshot of the Global Economy

2010 Real GDP



2017 Real GDP



Source: IHS Markit.

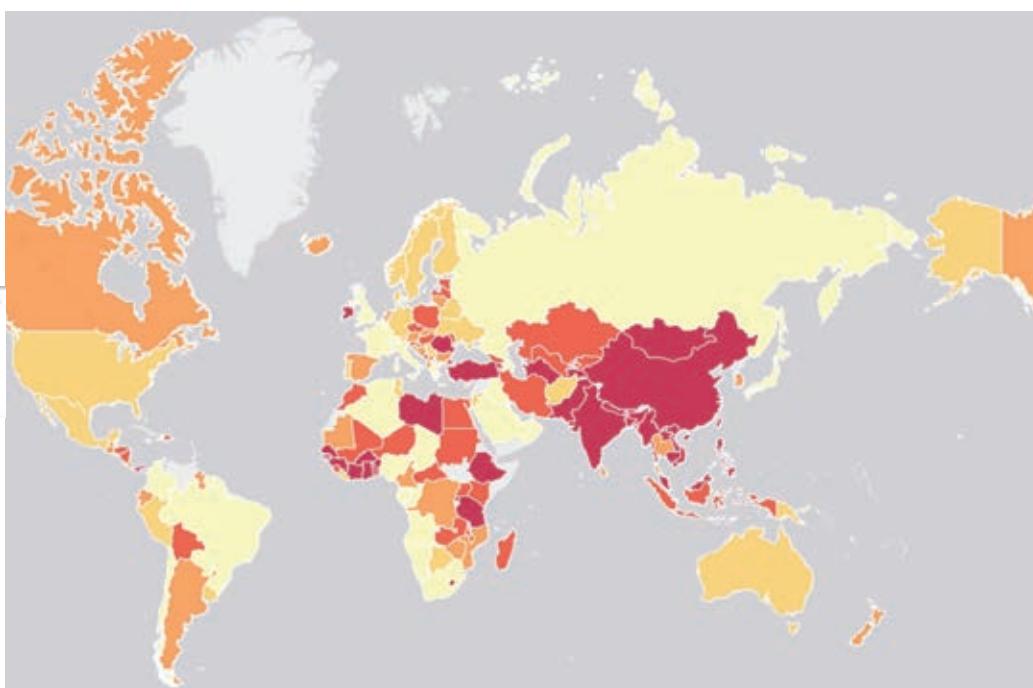
5



Snapshot of the Global Economy

2017-GDP growth (annual %)

-0.1:-1.8
1.8:2.7
2.7:3.9
3.9:5.3
5.3:26.7



Source: World Bank.

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2018 in Review

- **Growth**

- **Exchange rates**

- **Trade policy**

Real GDP Growth Rates	2016	2017	2018
IHS Markit (Jan 2019)	2.7%	3.3%	3.2%
Oxford Economics (Jan 2019)			3.0%
World Bank (Jan 2019)	2.4%	3.1%	3.0%

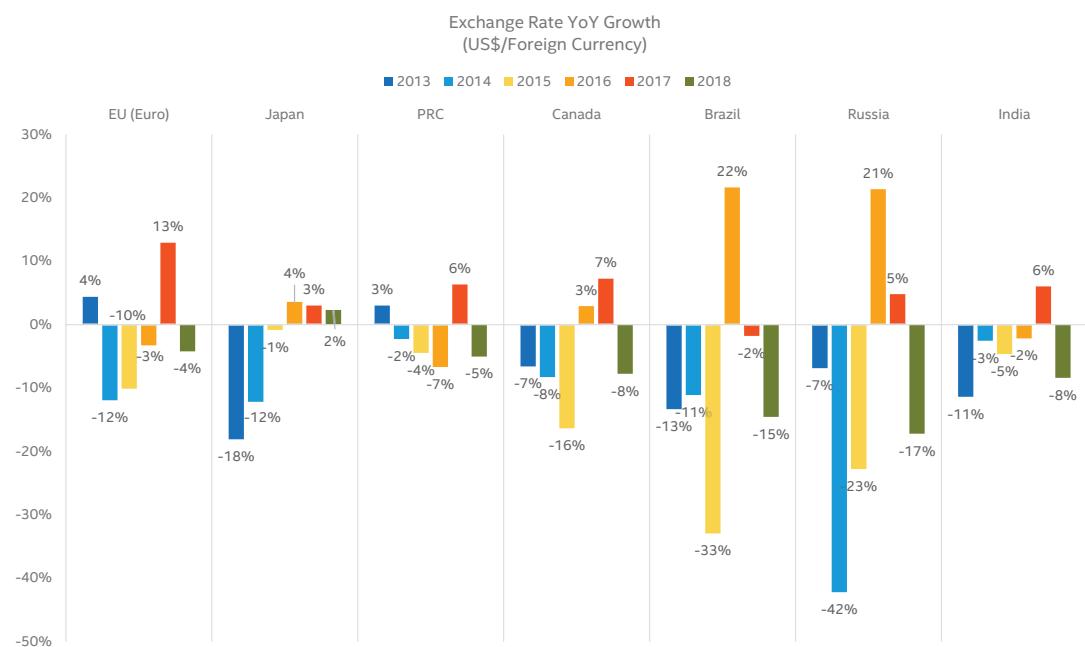
Note: GDP in Real USD; Oxford Economics and World Bank, 2010 base year; IHS Markit, 2015 base year. Forecasts represented by italics.

2018 in Review

- **Growth**

- **Exchange rates**

- **Trade policy**



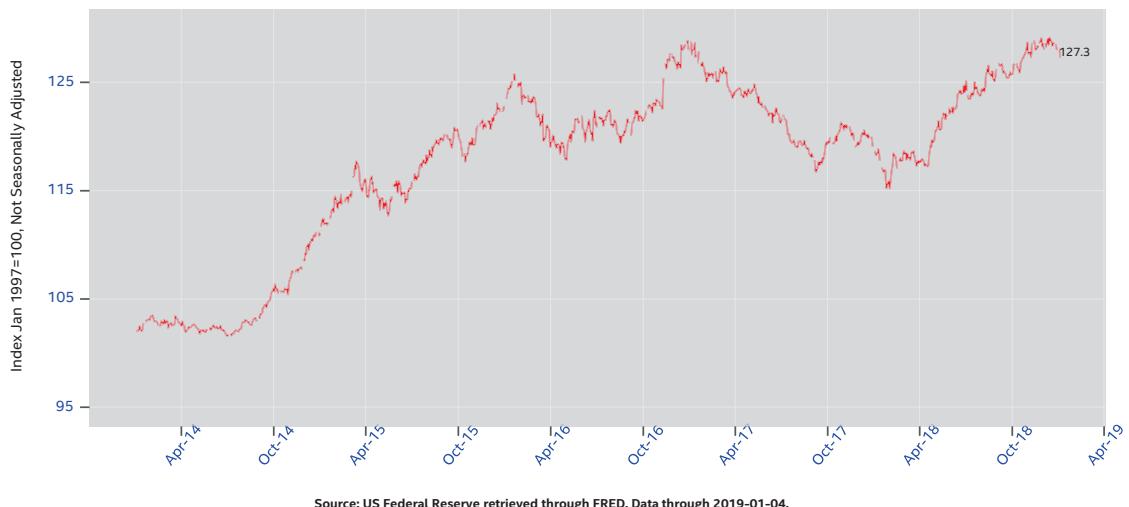
Source: Yahoo Finance. YoY calculations show growth over last trading days of the year.

USD Nominal Broad Effective Exchange Rate

US Effective Exchange Rate

- Growth
- Exchange rates
- Trade policy

Daily Nominal Effective Exchange Rate: US
(Jan 1997=100)



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The Year Ahead

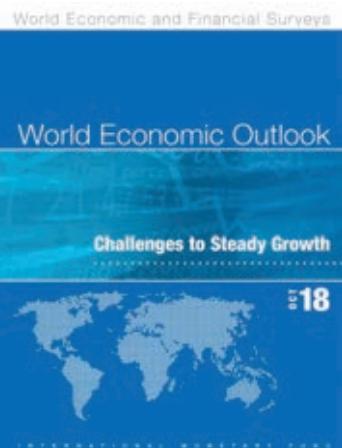


STORM CLOUDS ARE BREWING FOR THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

"Global economic growth is projected to soften from a downwardly revised 3 percent in 2018 to 2.9 percent in 2019 amid rising downside risks to the outlook, the World Bank's Global Economic Prospects says."

World Bank

IMF



OECD

OECD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK
Growth has peaked amidst
escalating risks



Oxford Economics

Global Economic Prospects: A solid 2019 as market falls overstate loss of momentum

The global economy: Rising recession risks

16 Jan 2019

The danger of a global economic downturn has risen, but the probability of a recession in 2019 is still low. After a brief spurt in 2017 and 2018, growth in the G7 economies is reverting to trend, and emerging markets are unlikely to come to the rescue.

IHS Markit

Federal Reserve

ECONOMY / U.S. ECONOMY
Fed's Randal Quarles Is Upbeat on U.S. Economy

The central banker makes no comment on monetary policy

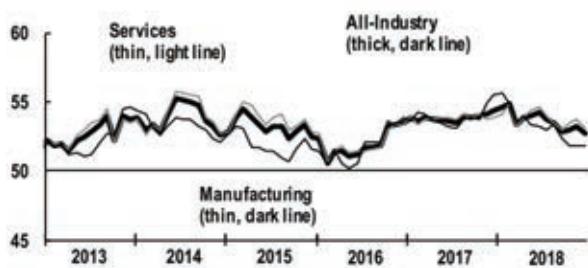


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Global Business Sentiment

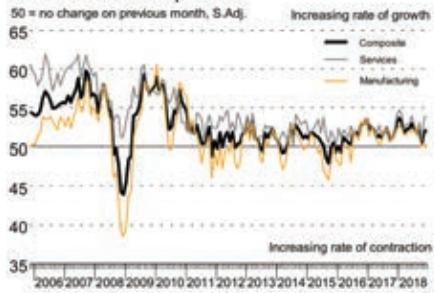
JPMorgan global PMI output

Diffusion Index, sa



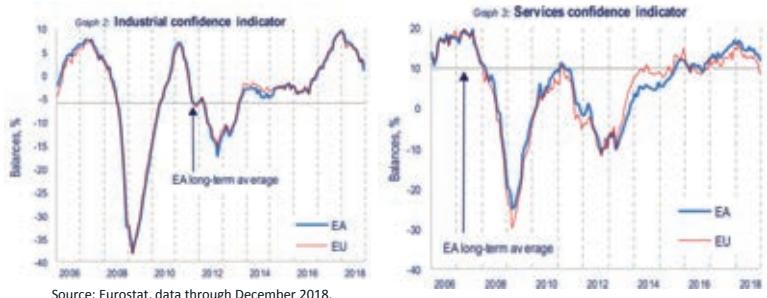
Source: IHS Markit, data through December 2018. Above 50.0 = increase since previous month.

Caixin China Output PMI



Source: IHS Markit, Caixin, data through December 2018. Above 50.0 = increase since previous month.

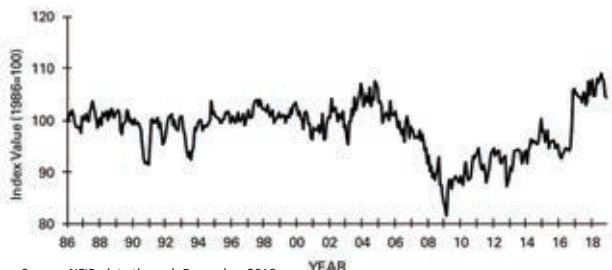
EU and Euro Area Confidence Indicators



Source: Eurostat, data through December 2018.

US NFIB Optimism Index

Based on Ten Survey Indicators
(Seasonally Adjusted 1986=100)



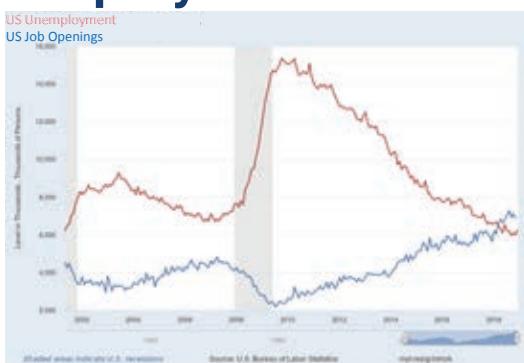
Source: NFIB, data through December 2018.

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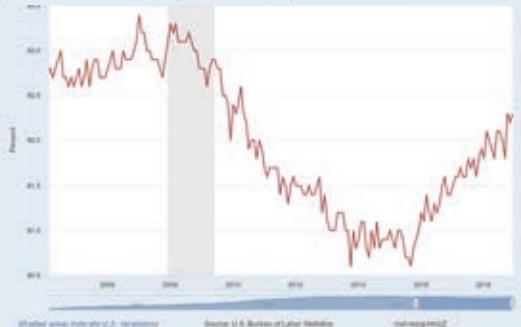
Employment

US Unemployment
US Job Openings



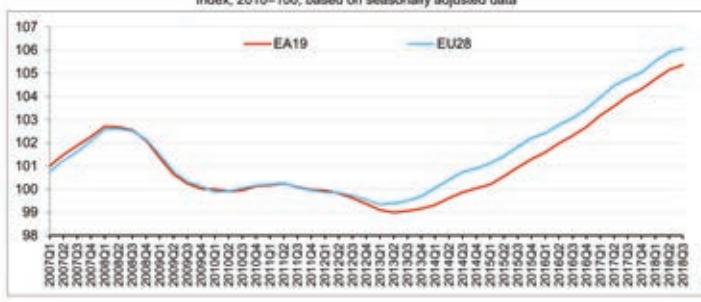
Source: FRED, BLS, openings through November 2018, unemployed through December 2018.

US Civilian Labor Force Participation Rate: 25-54 years



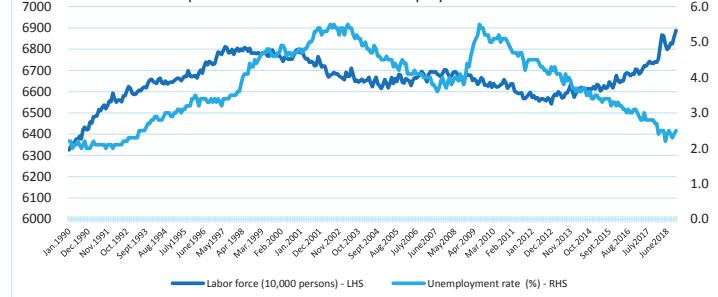
Source: FRED, BLS, data through December 2018.

Evolution of euro area and EU28 employment in persons
Index, 2010=100, based on seasonally adjusted data



Source: Eurostat, data through 2018 Q3.

Japan: Labor Force Size and Unemployment Rates



Source: Statistics Bureau of Japan, data through November 2018.

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World Real GDP Growth Forecasts

	2016	2017	2018	2019
IHS Markit (Jan 2019)	2.7%	3.3%	3.2%	2.9%
Oxford Economics (Jan 2019)			3.0%	2.7%
World Bank (Jan 2019)	2.4%	3.1%	3.0%	2.9%
IMF (Oct 2018)	3.3%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%
OECD (Nov 2018)	3.1%	3.6%	3.7%	3.5%

Notes: Methods of aggregation and base years differ across sources. Forecasts represented by italics.

Innovation and What's Ahead for the U.S. Economy

25th Annual Business Forecast Luncheon

Sam M. Walton College of Business
Rogers, AR
February 1, 2019

Presented by:

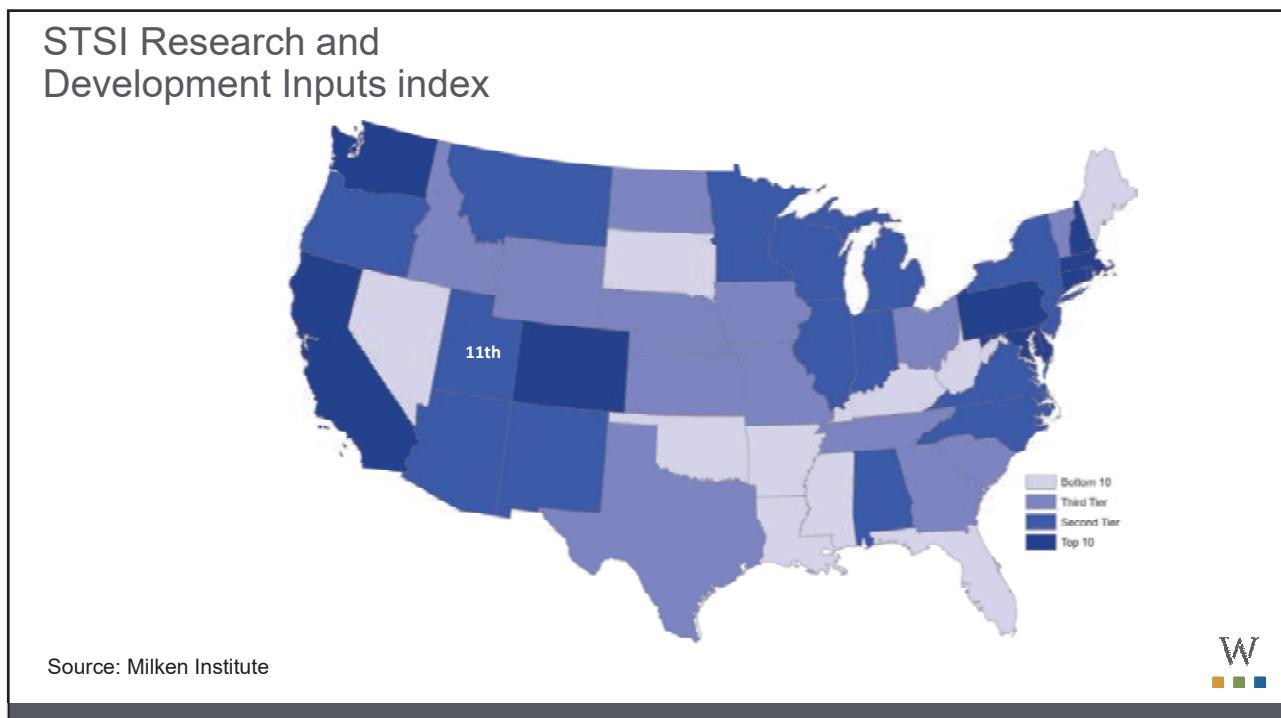
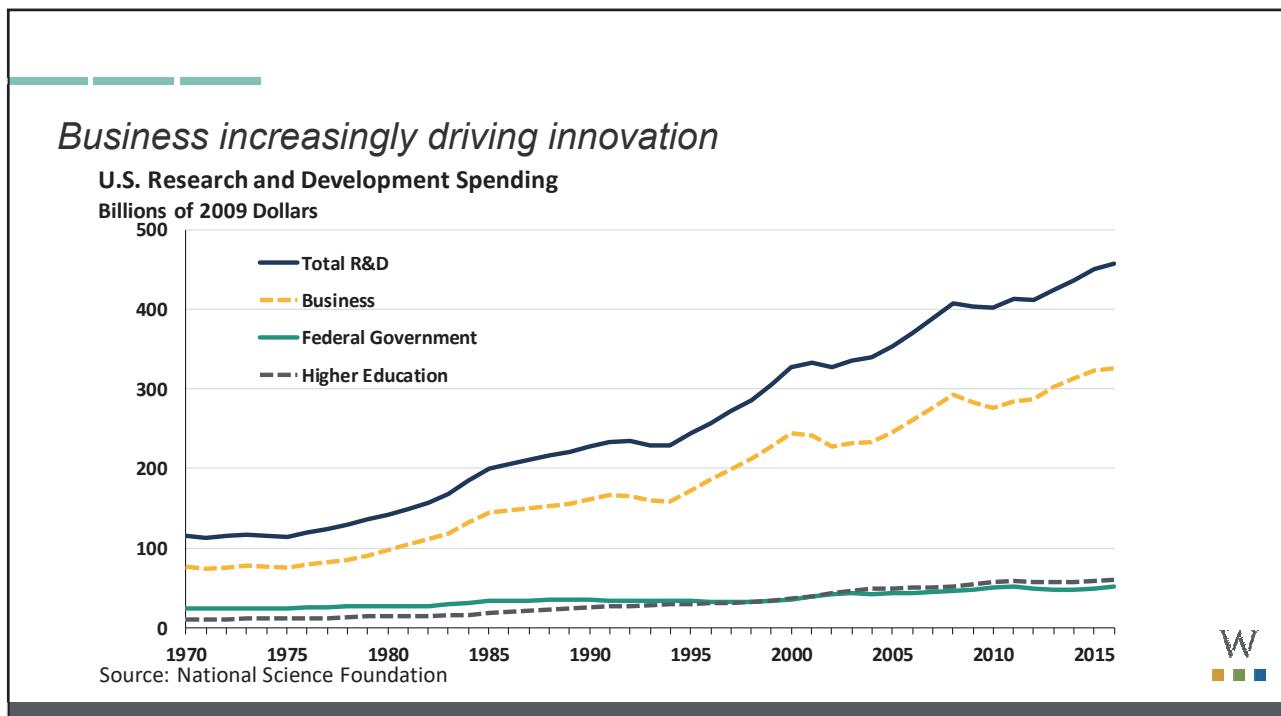
Ross DeVol
Fellow, Walton Family Foundation



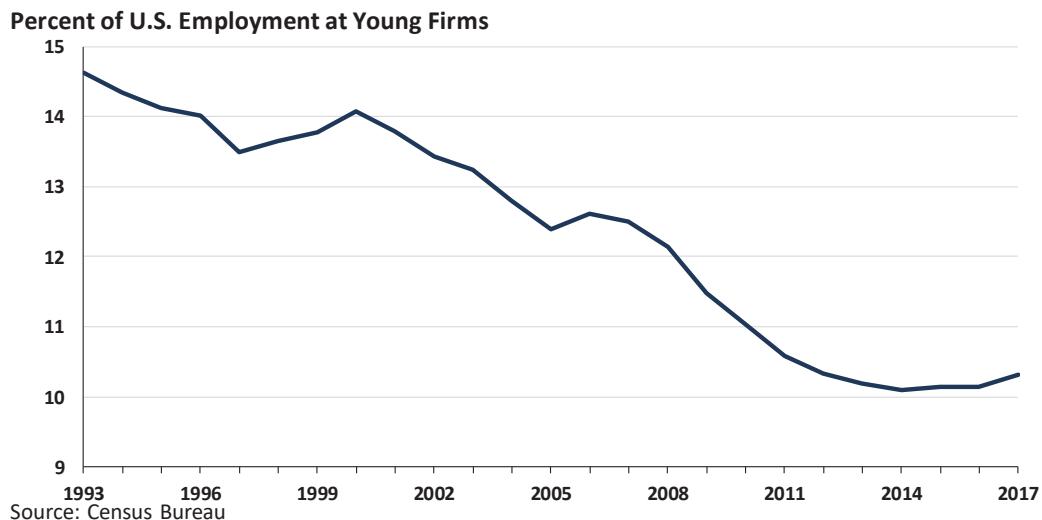
Presentation overview

- Innovation and long-term growth
 - research and development
 - entrepreneurship and risk capital
 - human capital
 - STEM workforce
 - technology dynamism
- Near-term U.S. economic outlook
 - consumer
 - business investment
 - housing
 - trade
 - financial
 - fiscal
 - summary outlook





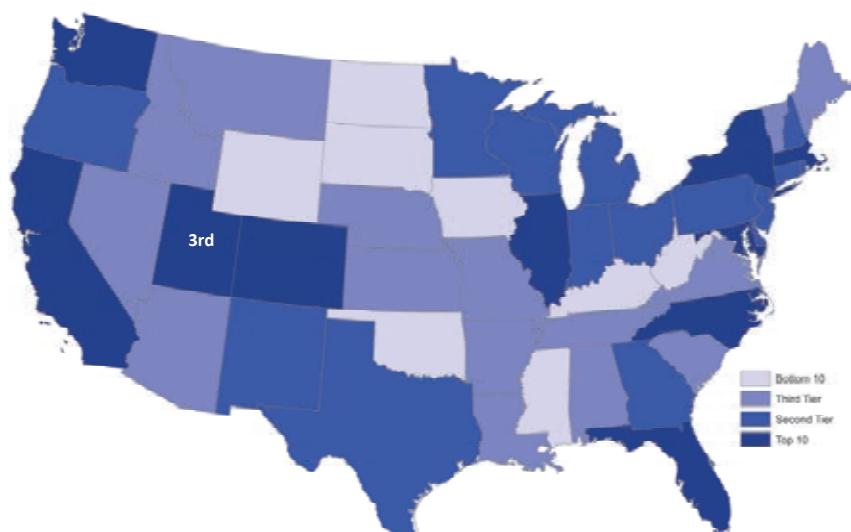
Entrepreneurs vital to a dynamic economy



Source: Census Bureau

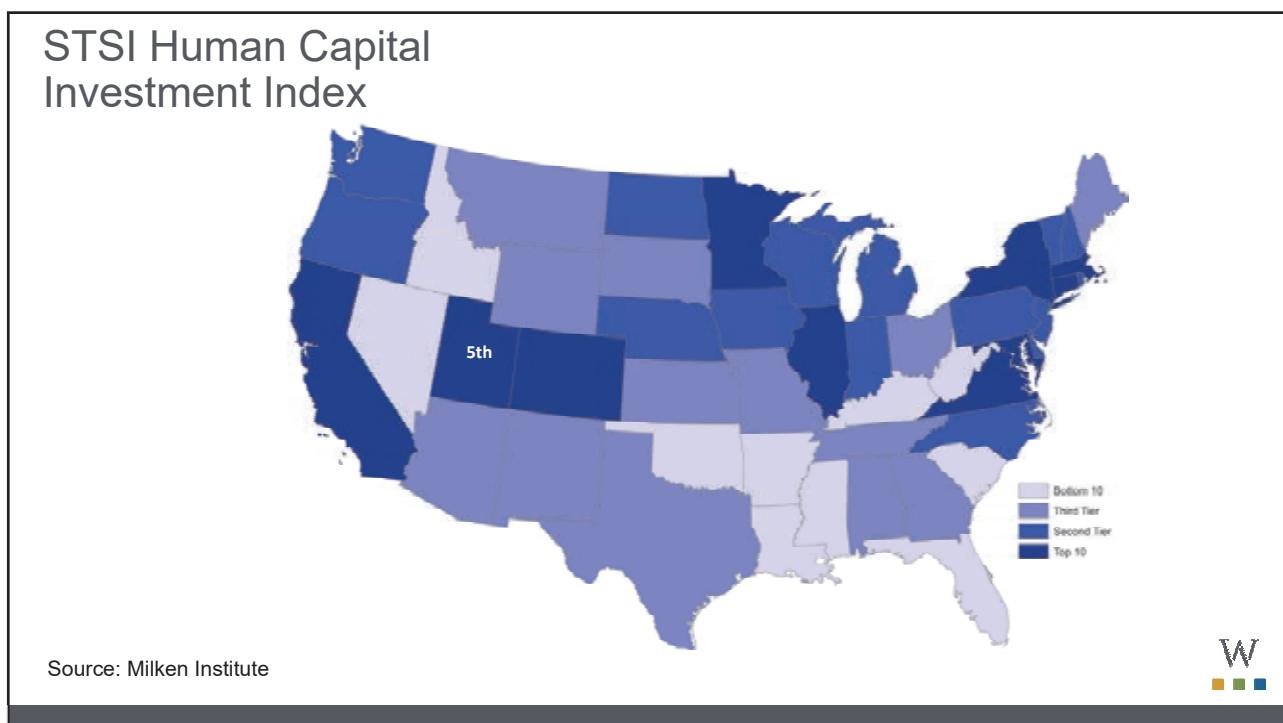
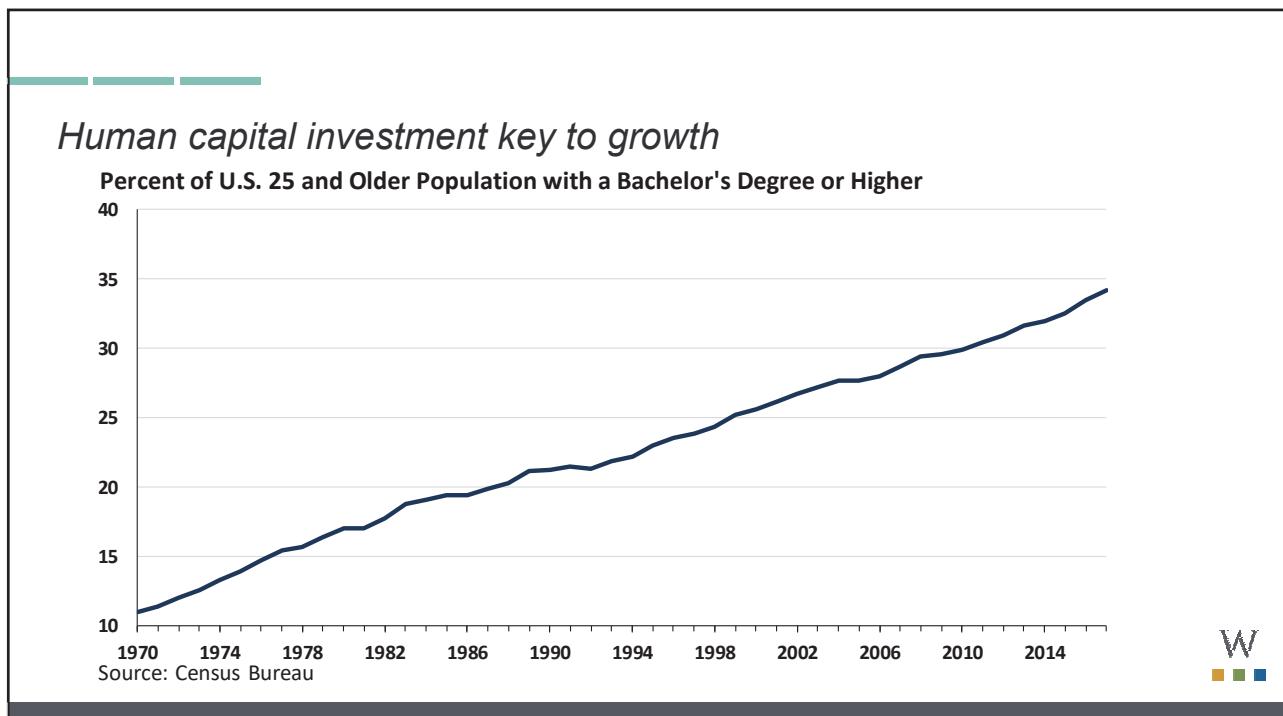


STSI Risk Capital and Entrepreneurial Infrastructure Index

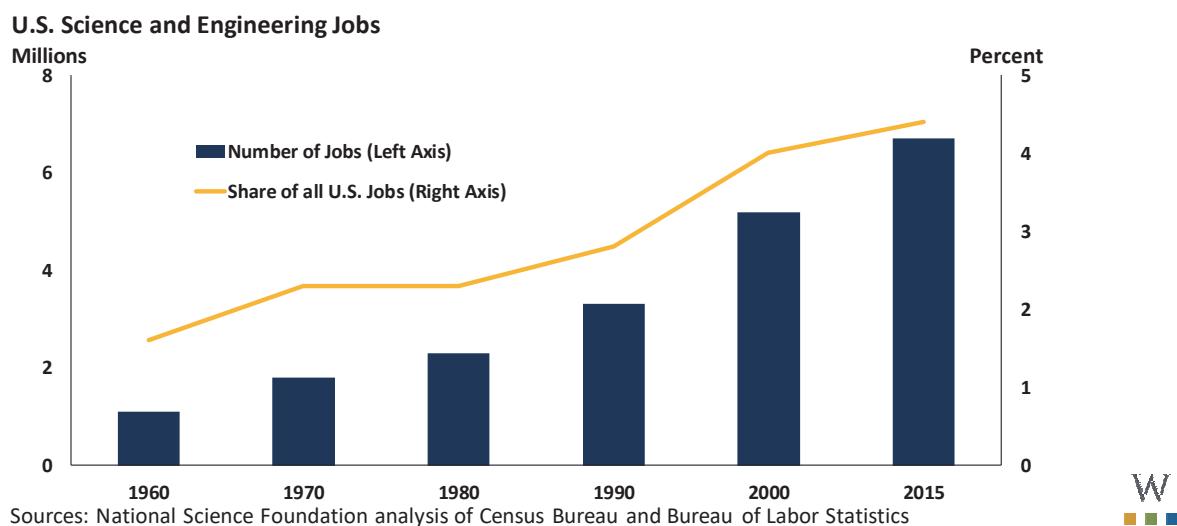


Source: Milken Institute

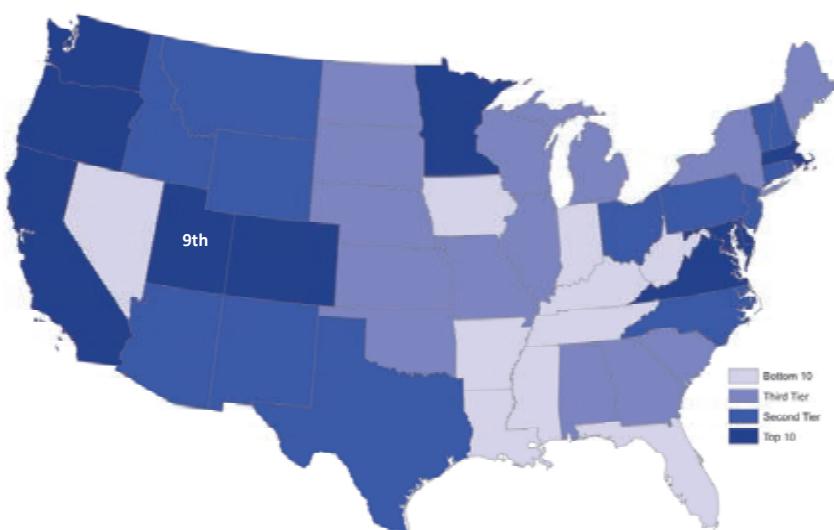




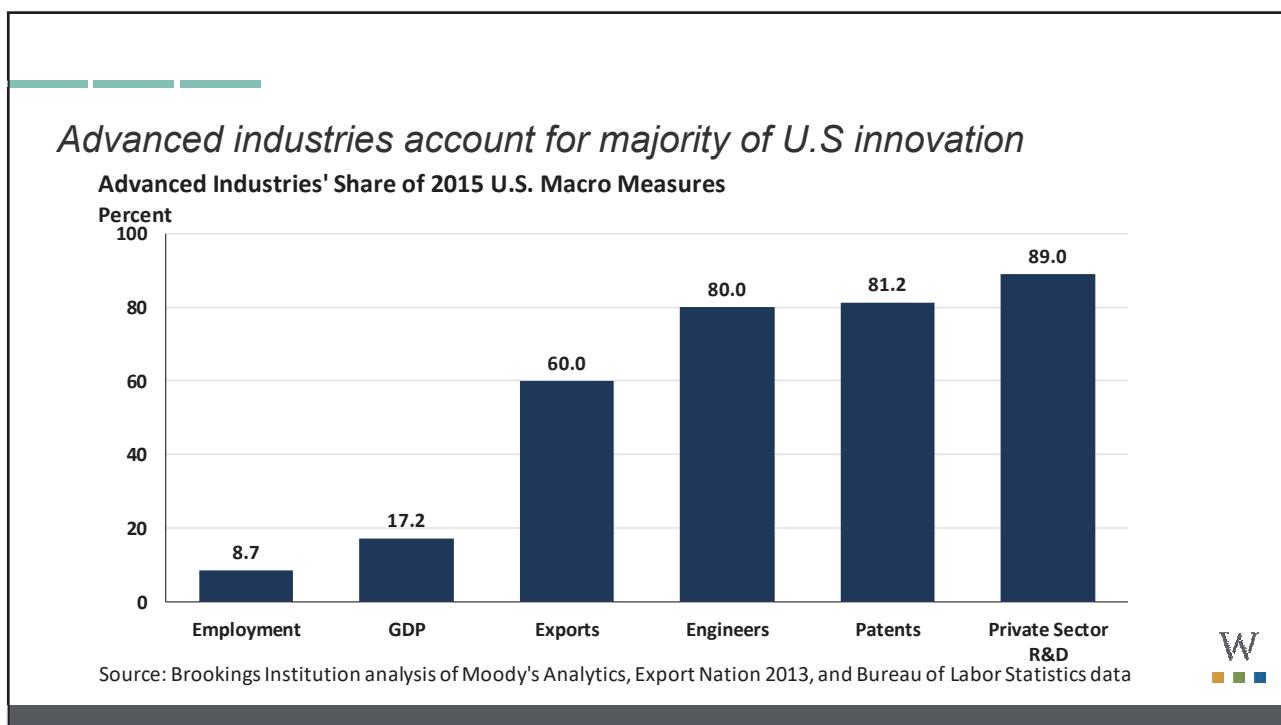
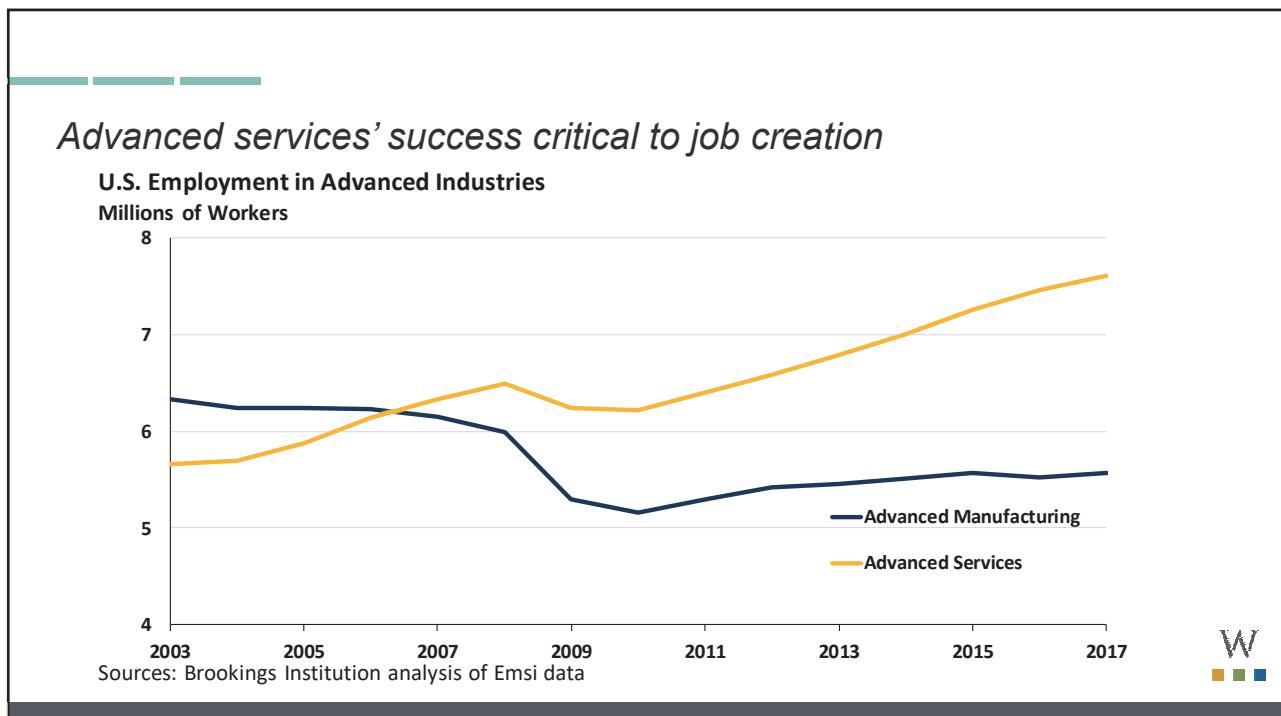
STEM workforce converts research to viable firms



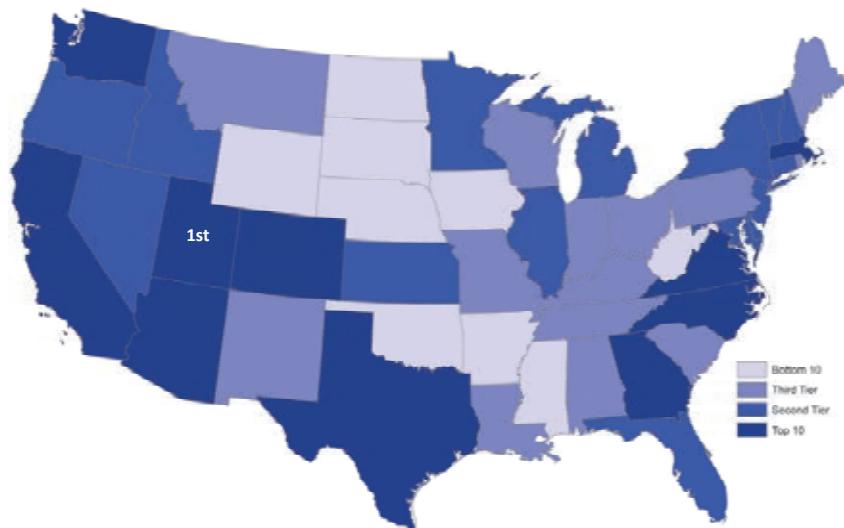
STSI Tech and Science Workforce Index



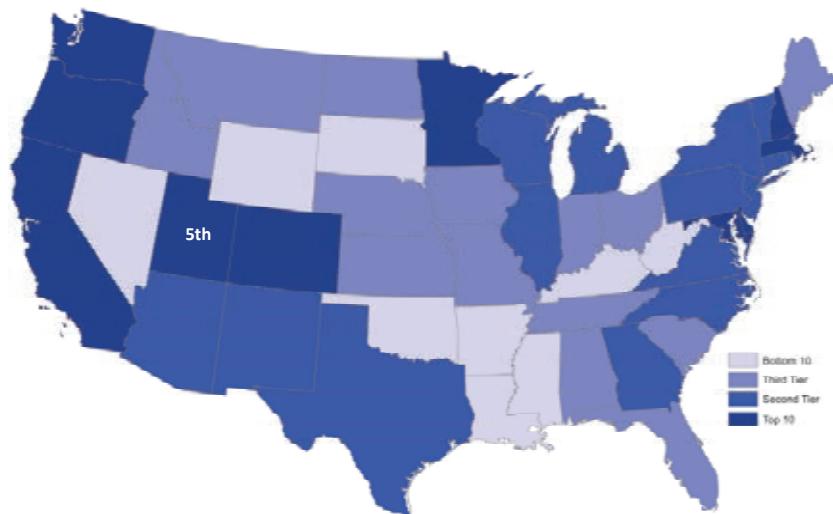
Source: Milken Institute



STSI Tech Concentration and Dynamism Index

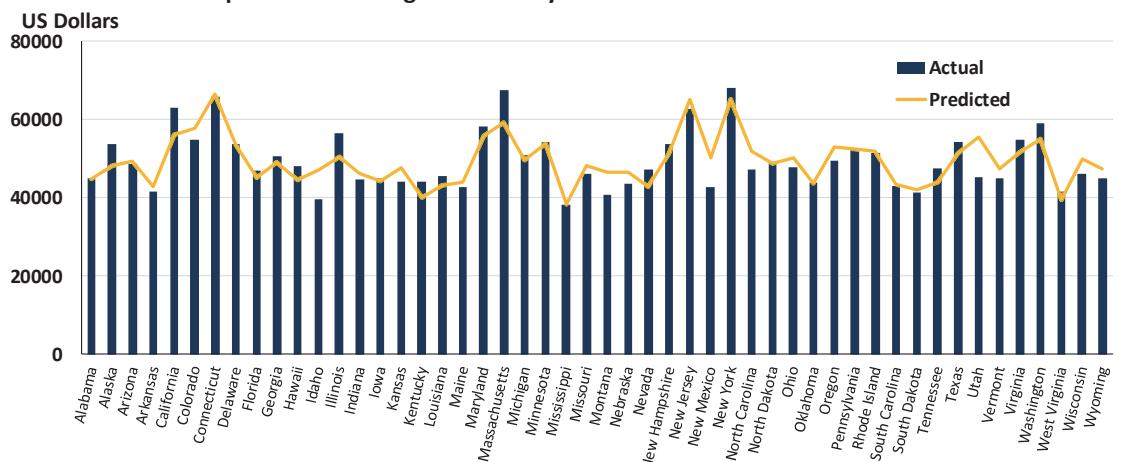


State Science and Technology Index



Innovate to create high wage jobs

Actual versus STSI-predicted Average Annual Pay



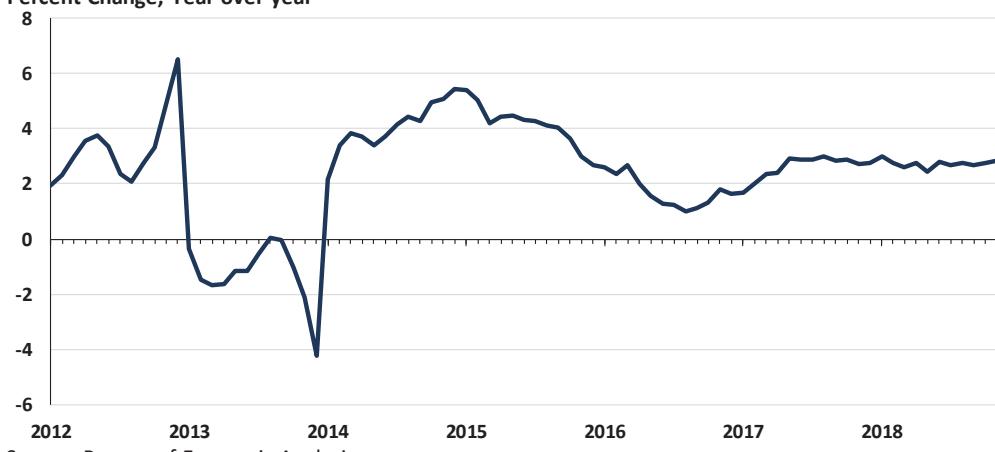
Source: Walton Family Foundation analysis of Milken Institute and Bureau of Labor Statistics data



Income gains remain steady

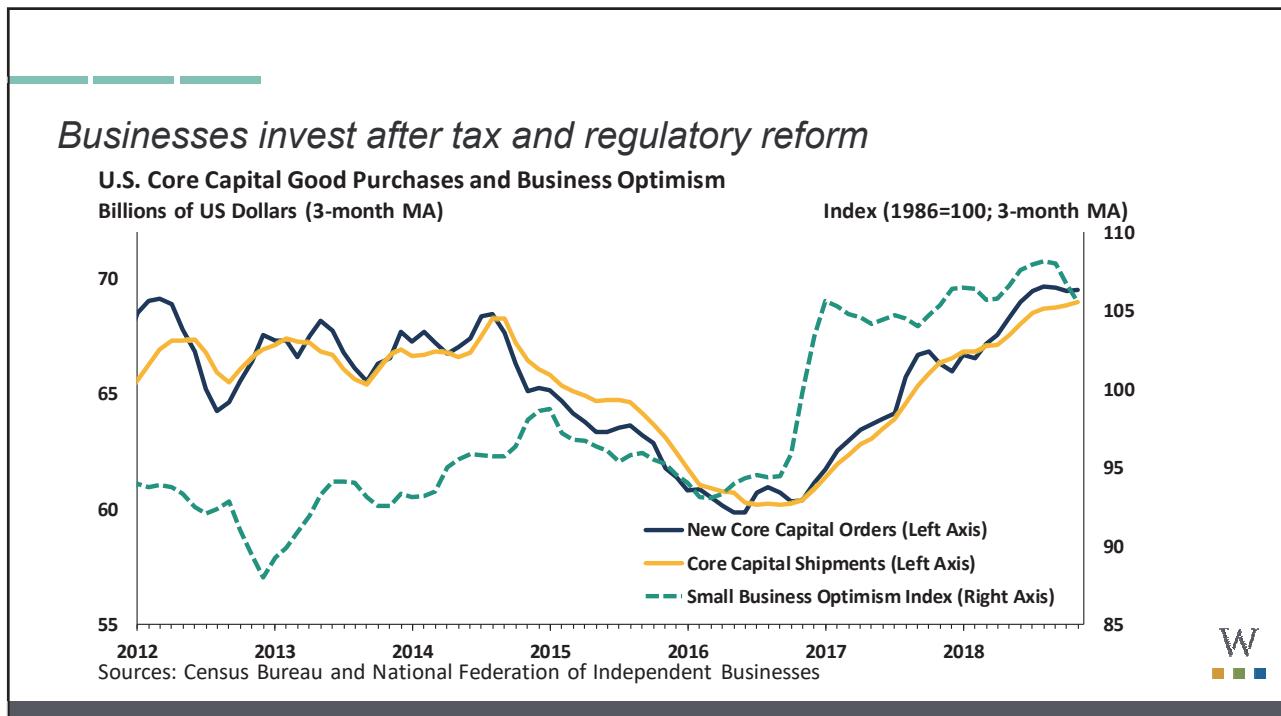
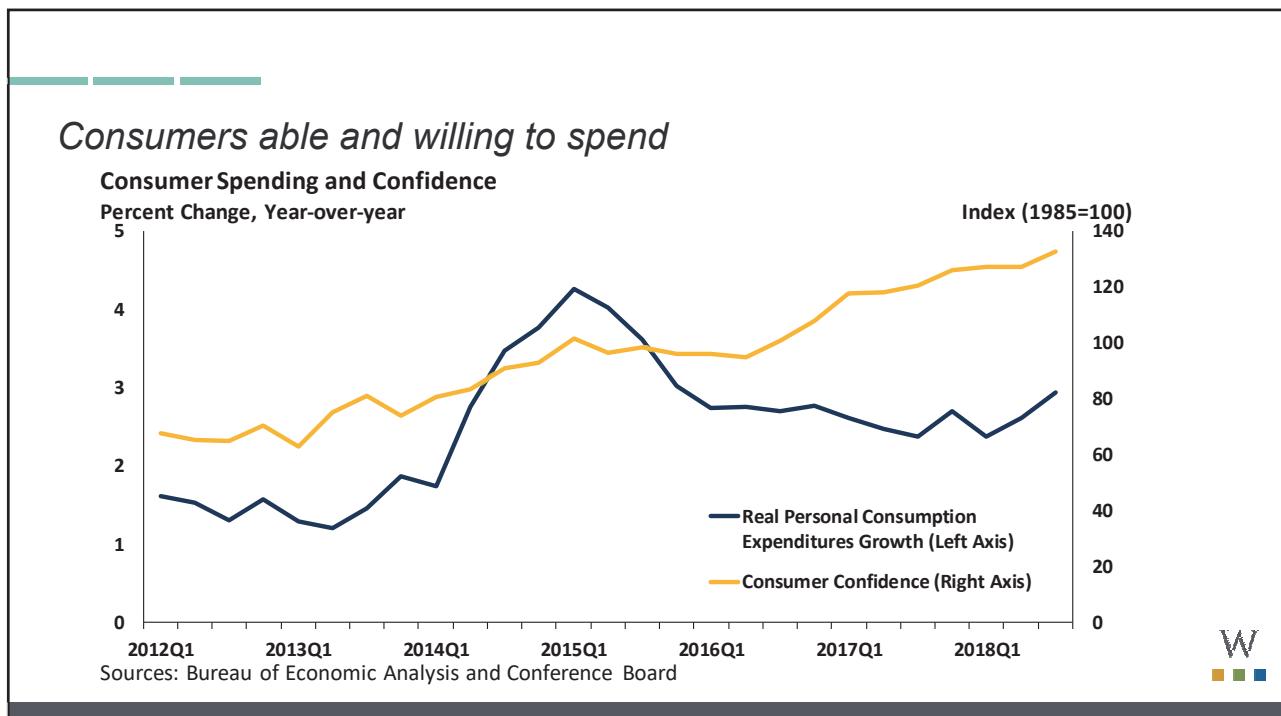
Real Disposable Income Growth

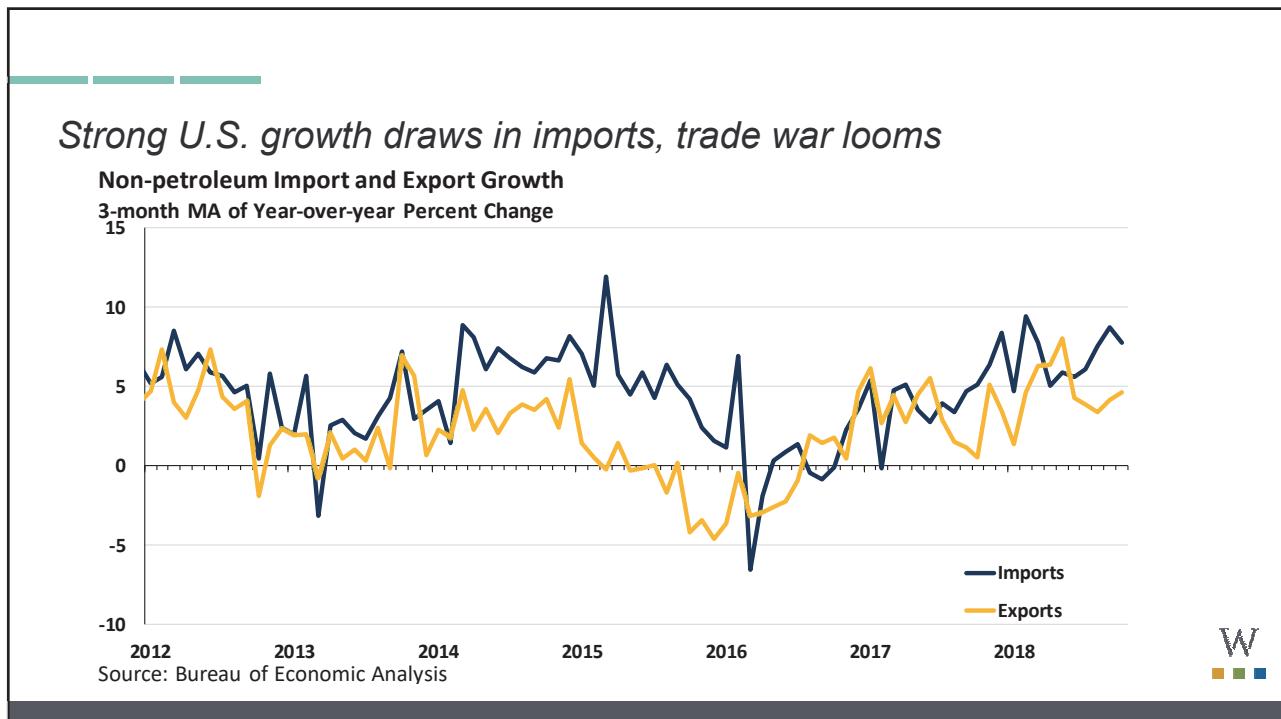
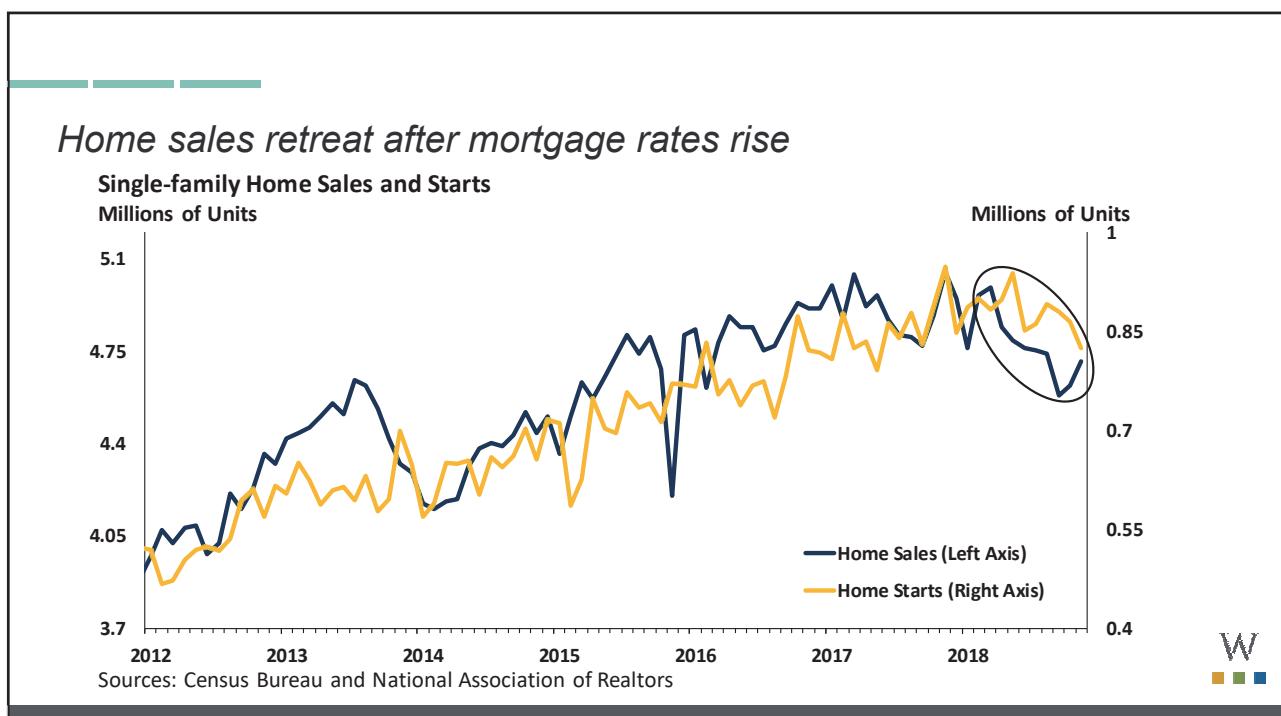
Percent Change, Year-over-year



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



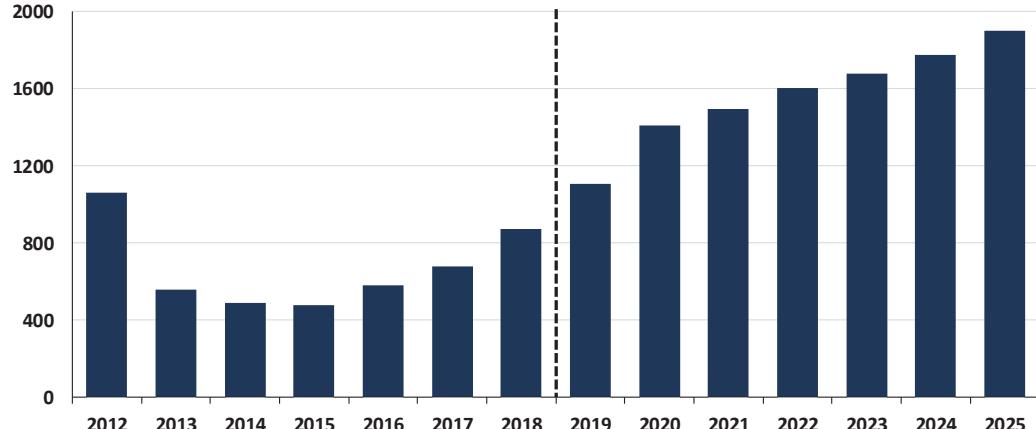




Federal government spending adds 0.6 pp. to GDP growth in 2019

Projected Federal Budget Deficits

Billions of US Dollars



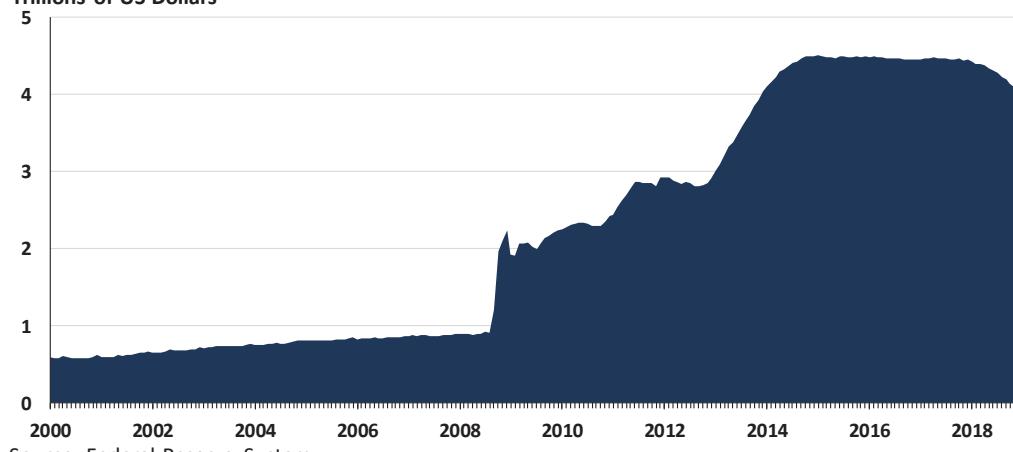
Sources: US Treasury and Moody's Analytics



Fed starts to allow balance sheet to run off; Wall Street worries

Federal Reserve Balance Sheet (Total Assets)

Trillions of US Dollars



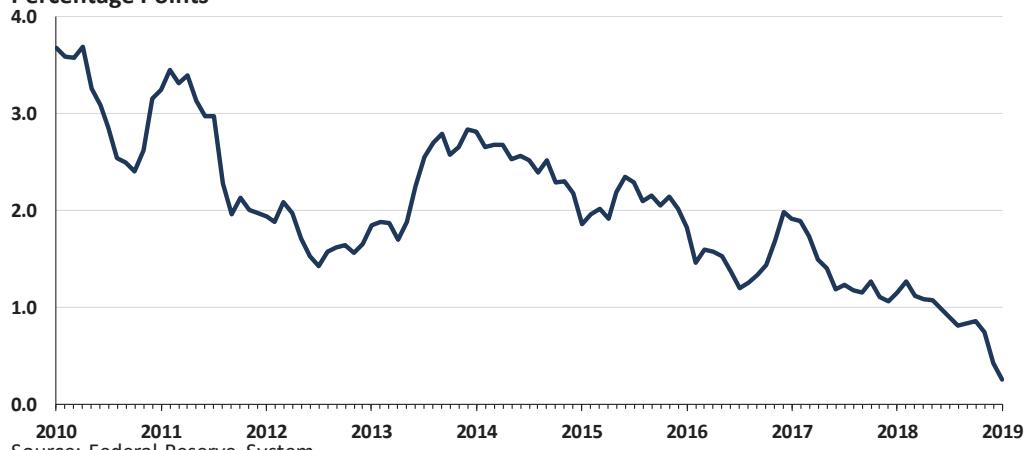
Source: Federal Reserve System



Will yield curve invert? – Does it signal recession?

Spread Between 10-Year and 3-Month Treasuries

Percentage Points



Source: Federal Reserve System



Economic Outlook Summary

Percent Change, Real

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Consumption	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.6	1.0
Business Fixed Investment	1.7	4.8	5.5	5.4	2.1
Residential Investment	6.5	3.3	0.3	4.1	3.1
Exports	0.1	3.0	4.1	2.3	5.0
Imports	1.9	4.6	4.8	6.0	4.1
Government	1.4	-0.1	1.7	4.0	2.2
GDP	1.6	2.2	2.9	2.6	1.2



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The Arkansas Economy in 2019

Mervin Jebaraj, Director

Center for Business and Economic Research

February 1, 2019

Twitter: #BF2019

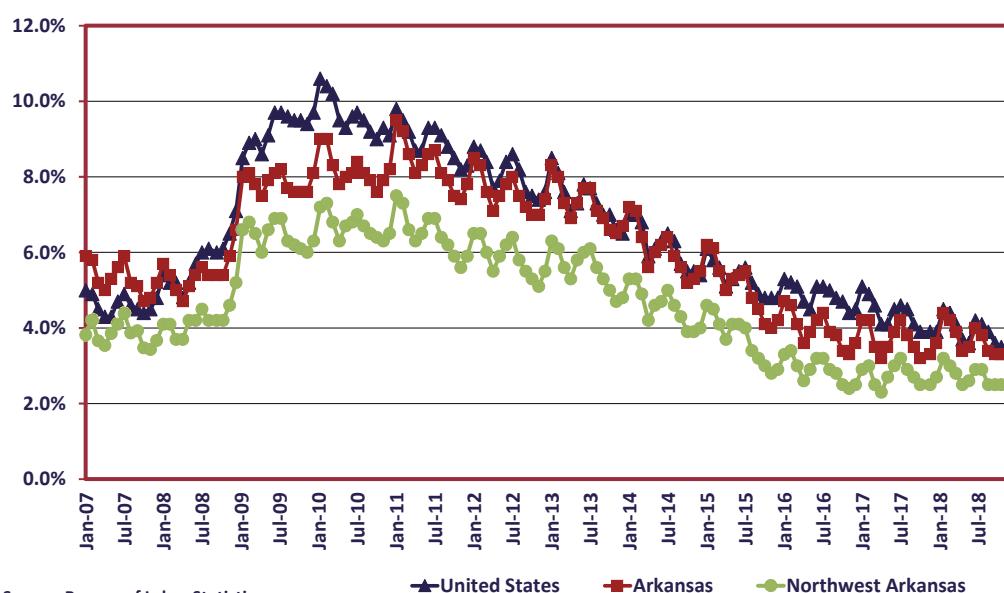
@uawaltoncollege @MervinJebaraj

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Unemployment Rates, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

▲ United States

■ Arkansas

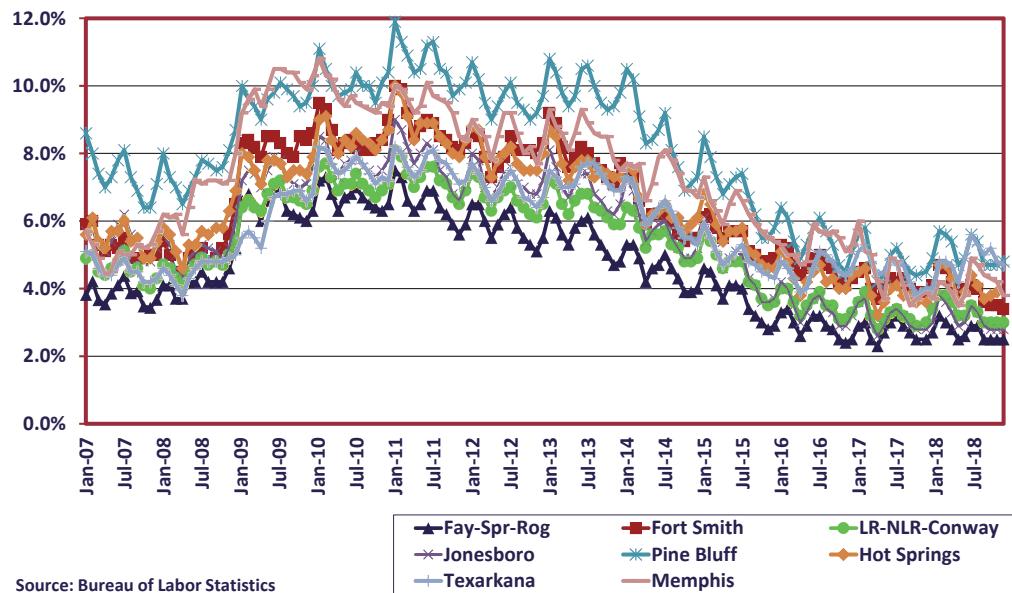
● Northwest Arkansas

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Unemployment Rates, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

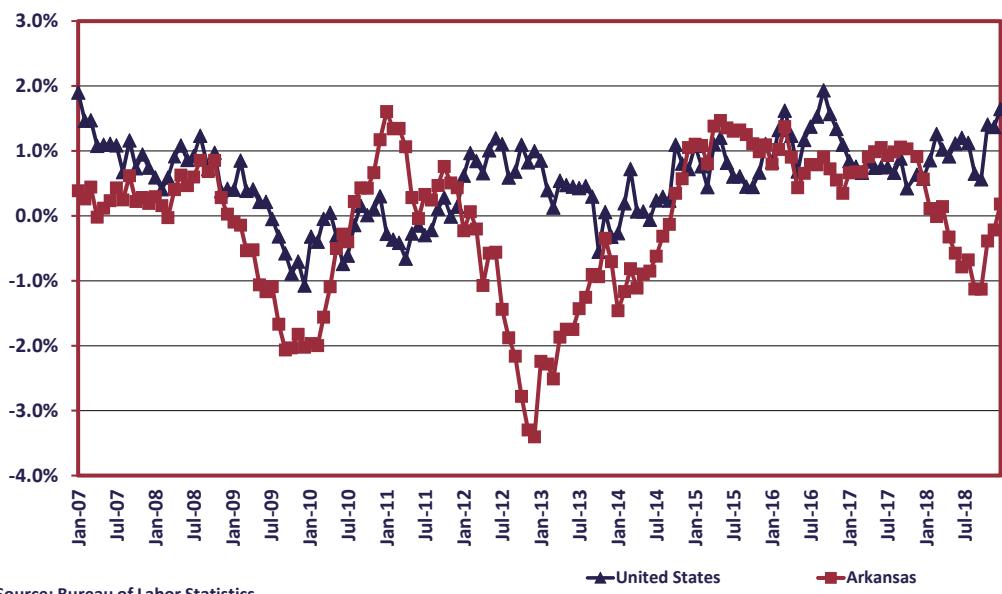
▲ Fay-Spr-Rog ■ Fort Smith
* Jonesboro △ Pine Bluff
— Texarkana — Memphis
● LR-NLR-Conway ◆ Hot Springs

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Labor Force, Year Over Year Percent Change



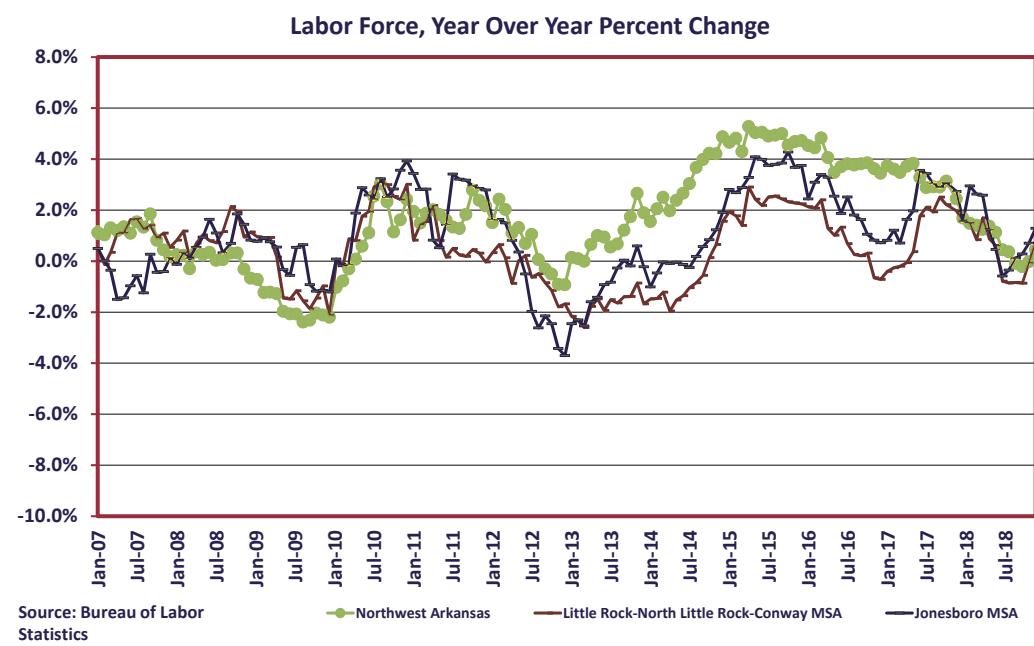
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

▲ United States ■ Arkansas

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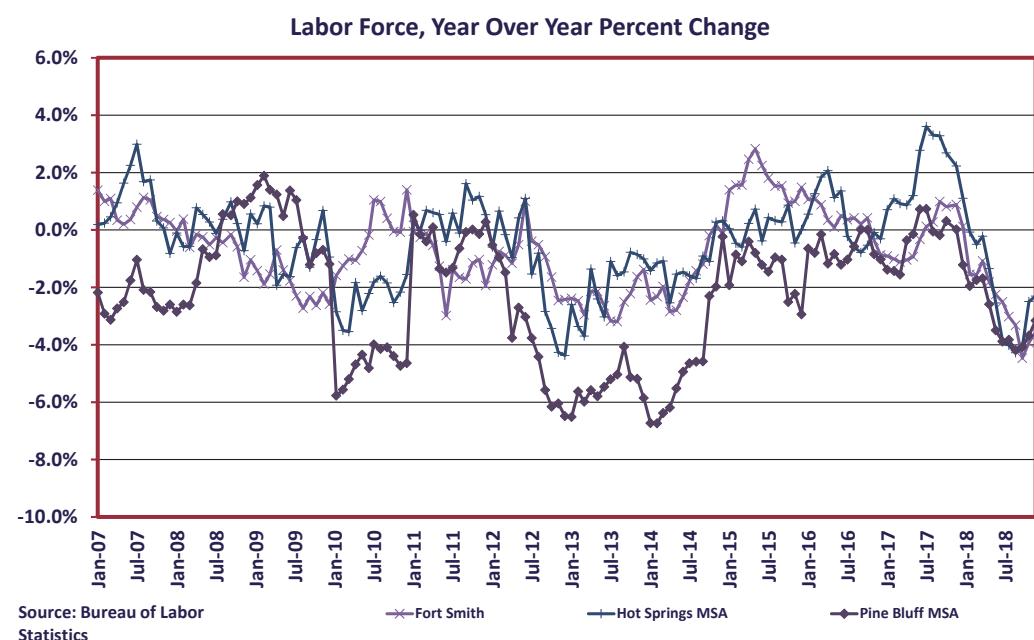
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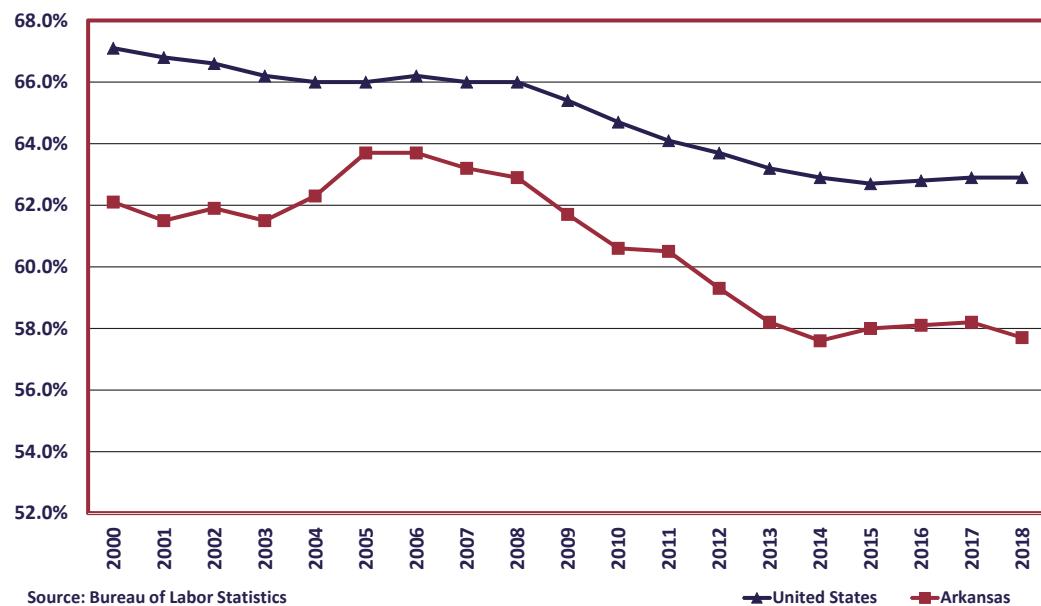


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Annual Labor Force Participation Rate



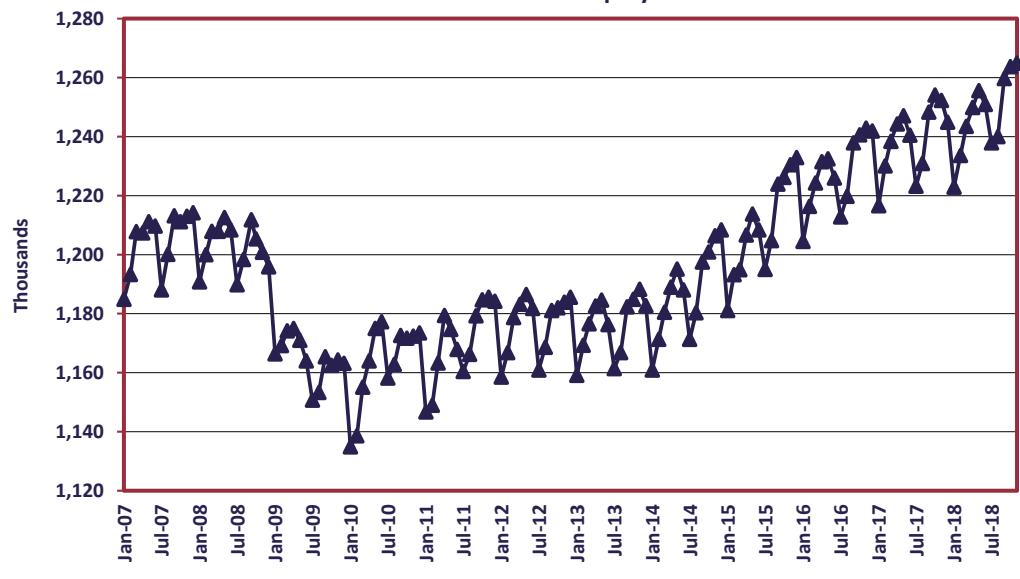
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Arkansas Non-Farm Employment



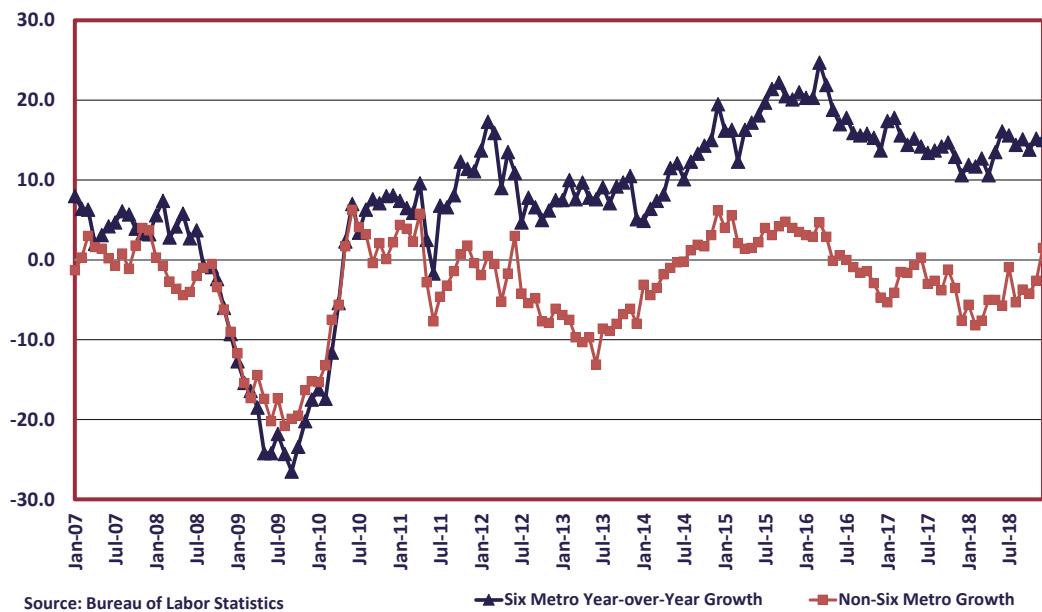
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Metro v Non-Metro Arkansas Non-Farm Employment Growth

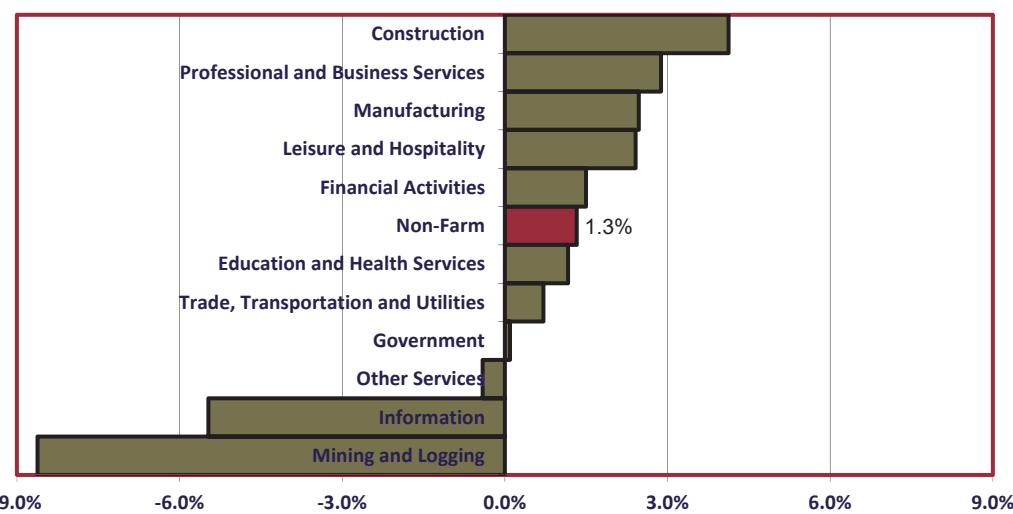


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Change in Arkansas Employment by Sector December 2017 - December 2018

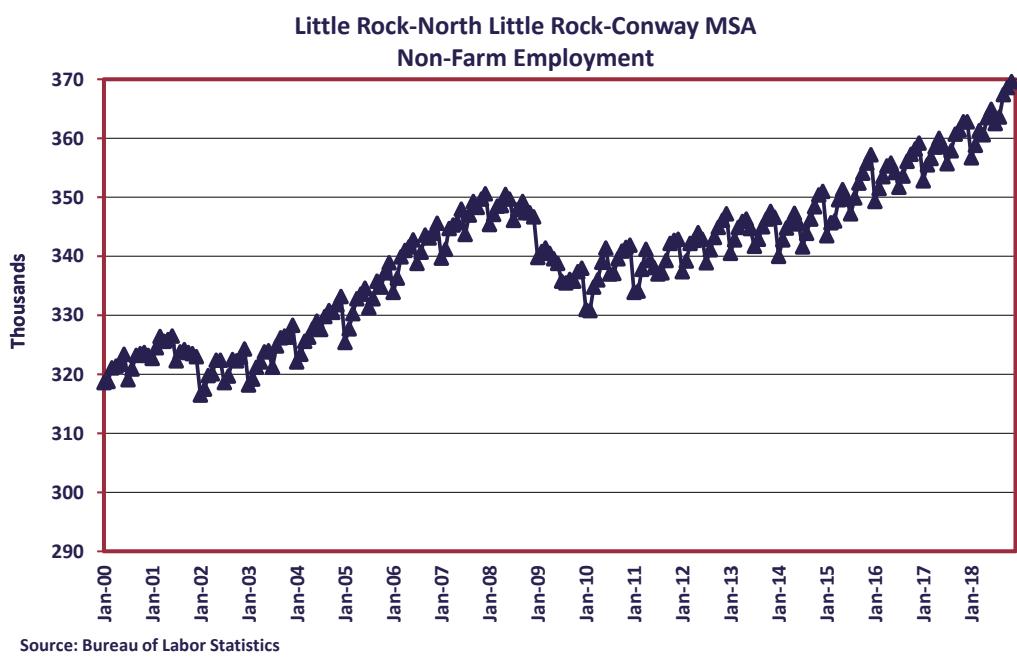


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, CBER Calculations

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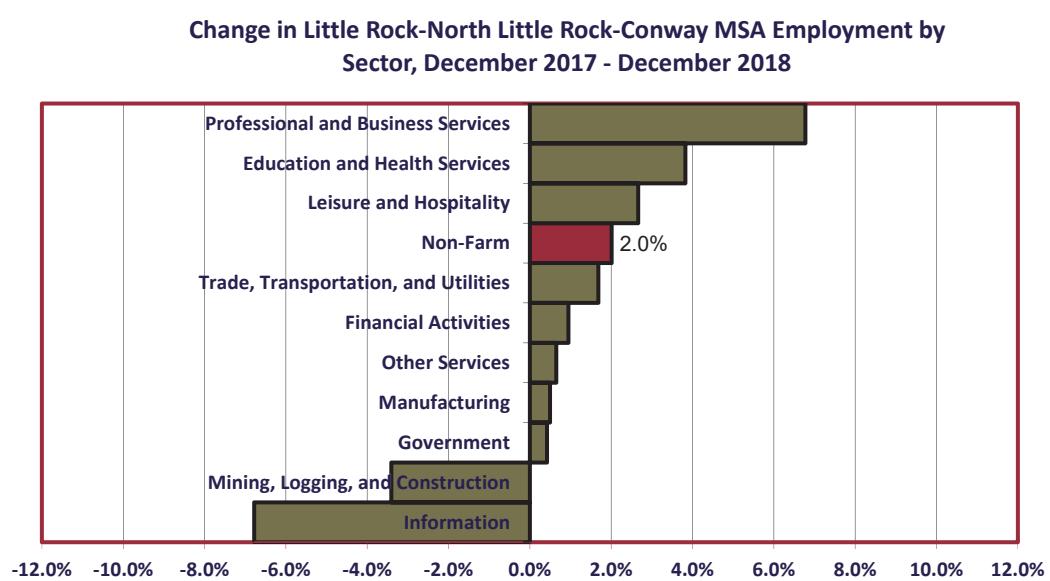
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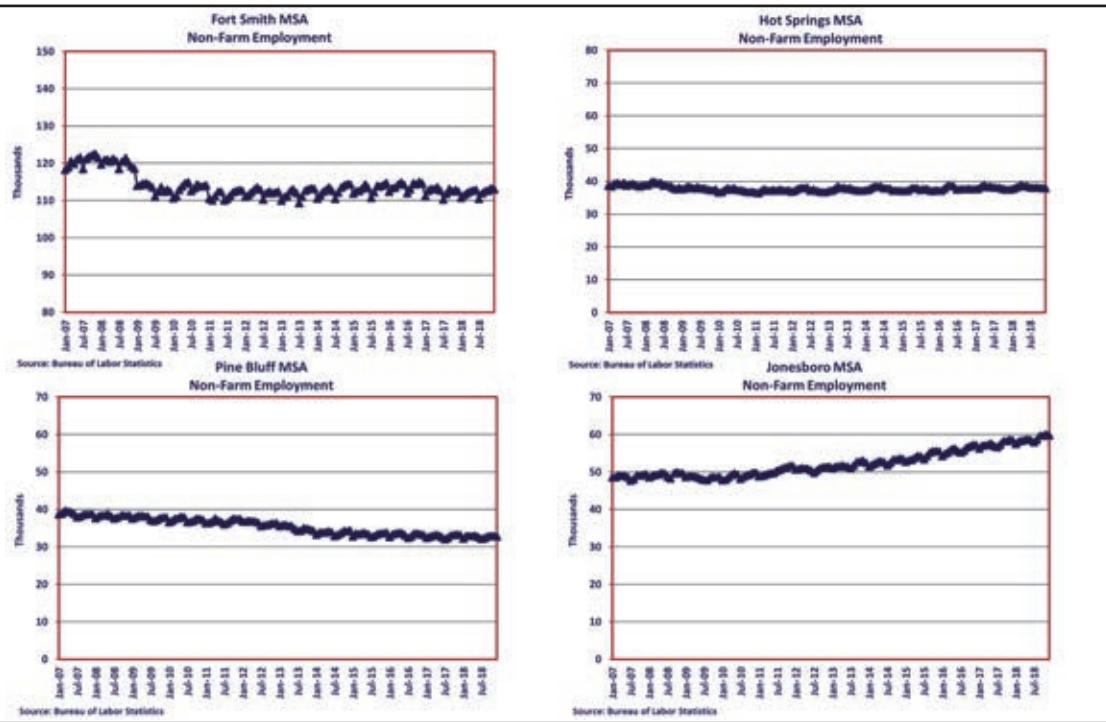
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Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, CBER Calculations

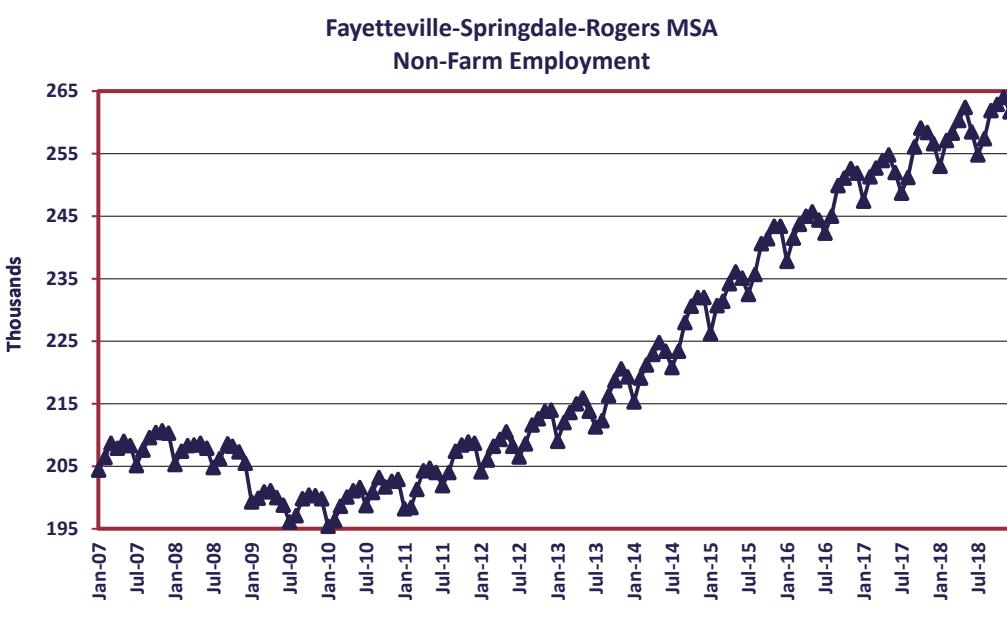
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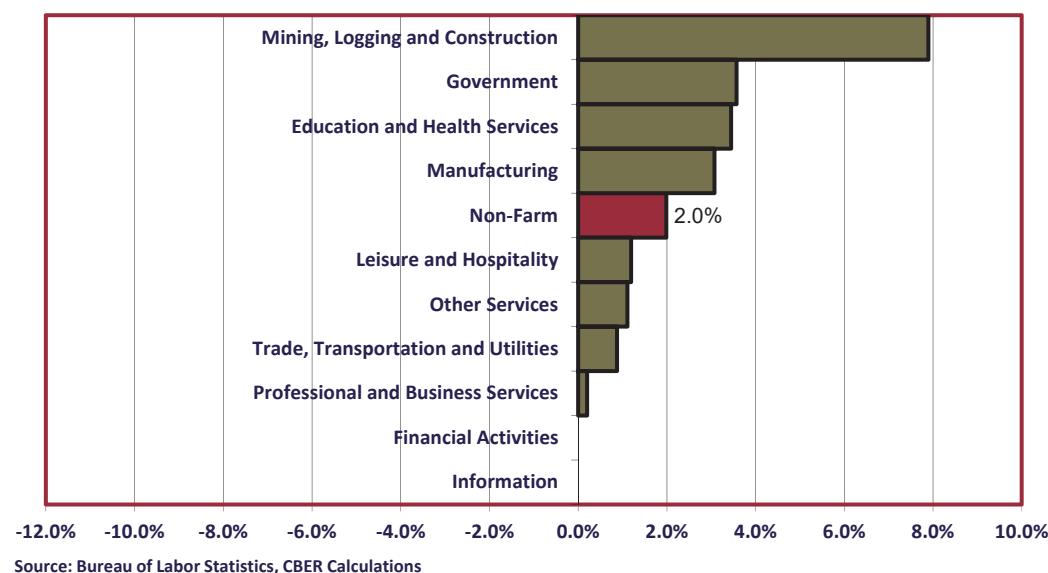


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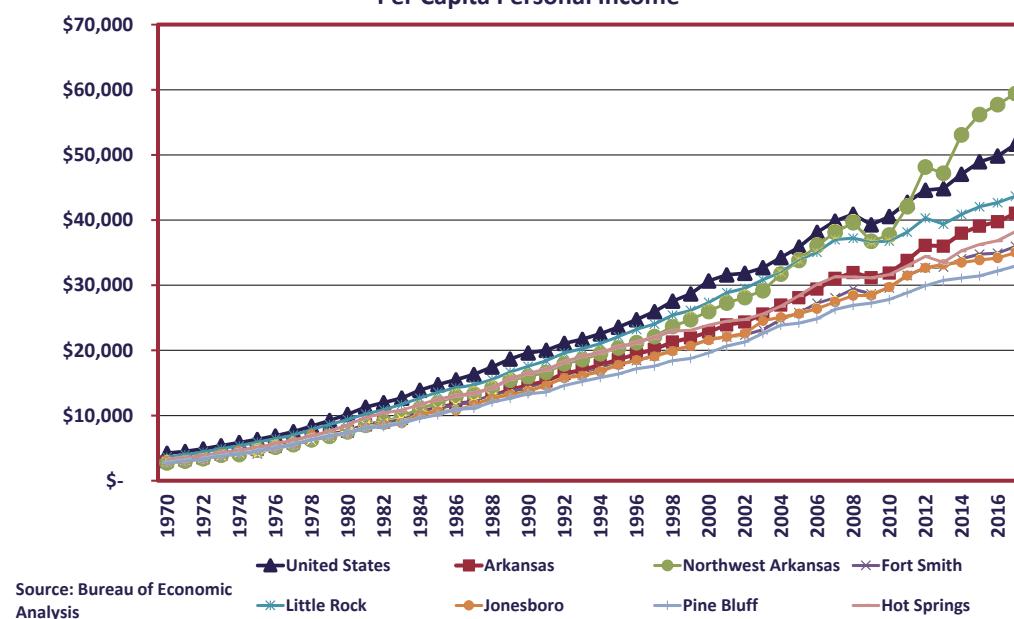
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Change in Northwest Arkansas MSA Employment by Sector, December 2017 - December 2017



Per Capita Personal Income





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Sam M. Walton
College of Business
Center for Business & Economic Research