Recession Risk and the Long-term Macro Outlook

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Jorge Barro, Ph.D.

Recession Indicators

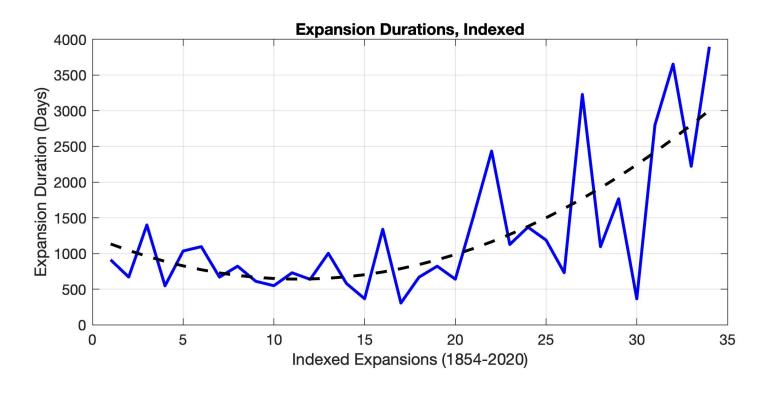
• Financial market conditions (credit spreads, delinquency rates)

• Labor market conditions (layoffs, unemployment rate)

• Yield curve

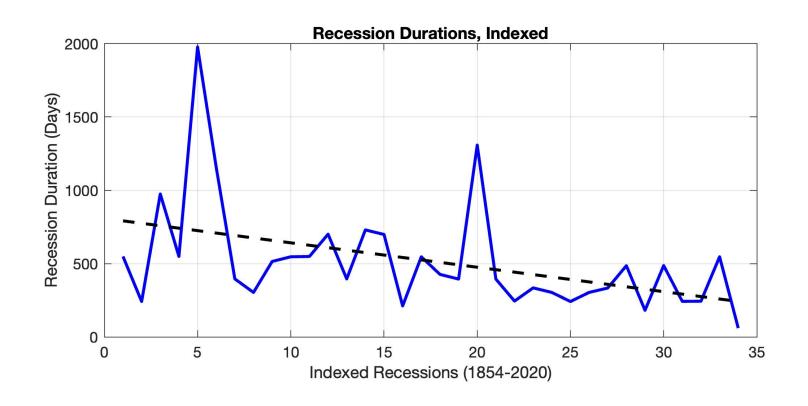
• Expansion duration...?

Expansion Durations, 1854-2020



Sources: Barro (2023), NBER, and FRED

Recession Durations, 1854-2020



Sources: Barro (2023), NBER, and FRED

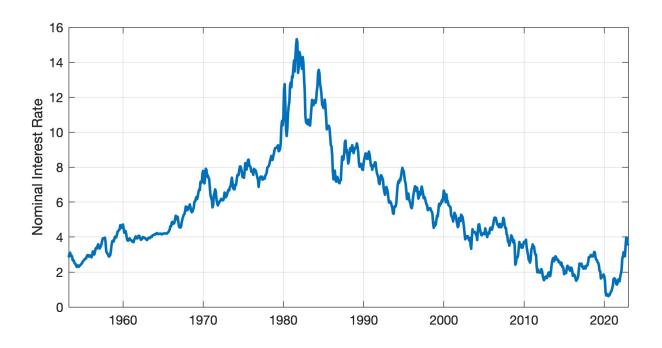
Long-term Outlook

Macroeconomic dynamics largely impacted by demographics (US & OECD).

• Focus on interest rates and RGDP.

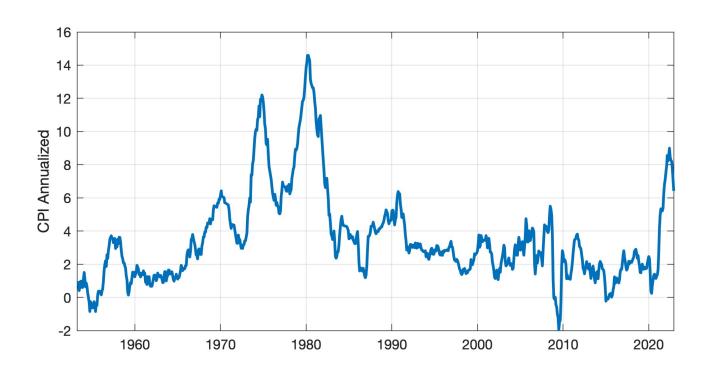
• Historical values and projections from dynamic general equilibrium model.

10-year Treasury Rate



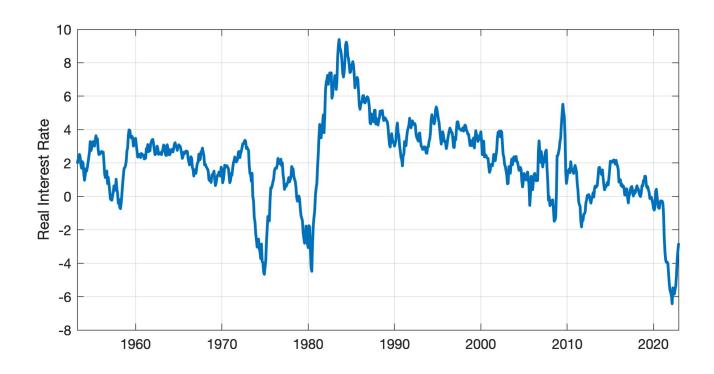
Sources: Federal Reserve Board of Governors and FRED

Inflation Rate (CPI)



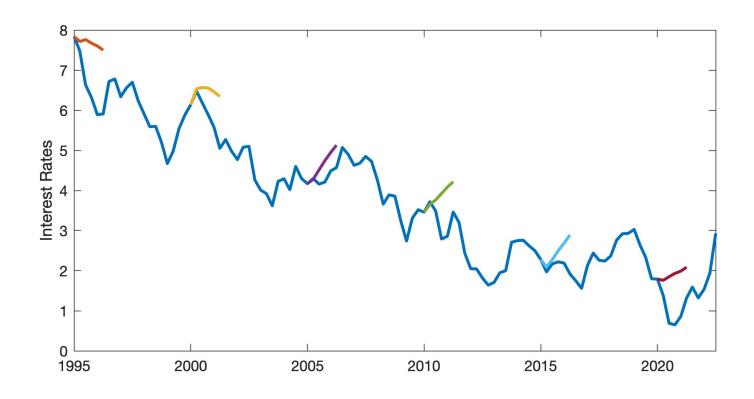
Sources: BLS and FRED

Real Interest Rate



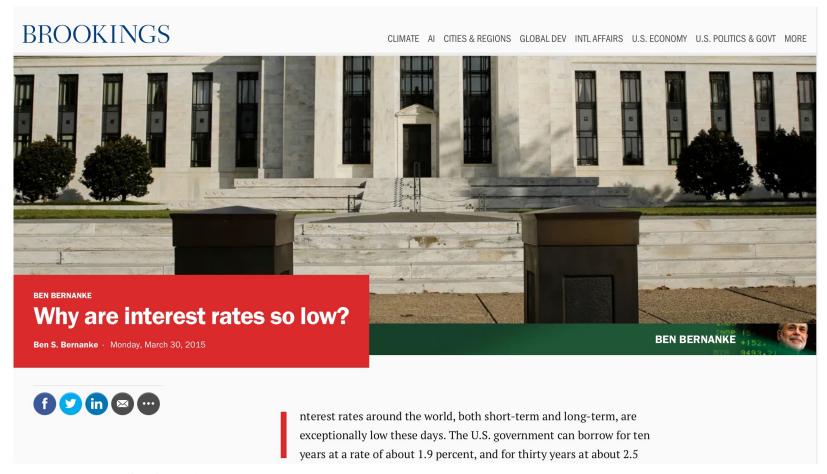
Source: Author calculation (10-year yield minus CPI year-over-year percentage change)

Interest Rate Forecasts over Time



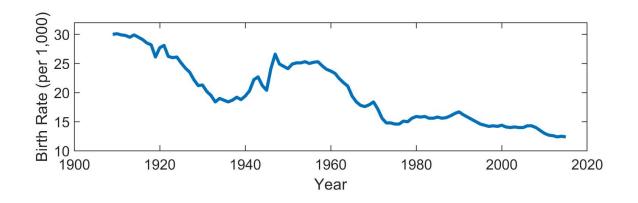
Source: Survey of Professional Forecasters, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia

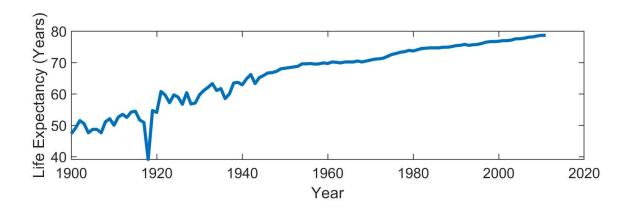
"Why are interest rates so low?" -Ben Bernanke (2015)



Source: Bernanke (2015)

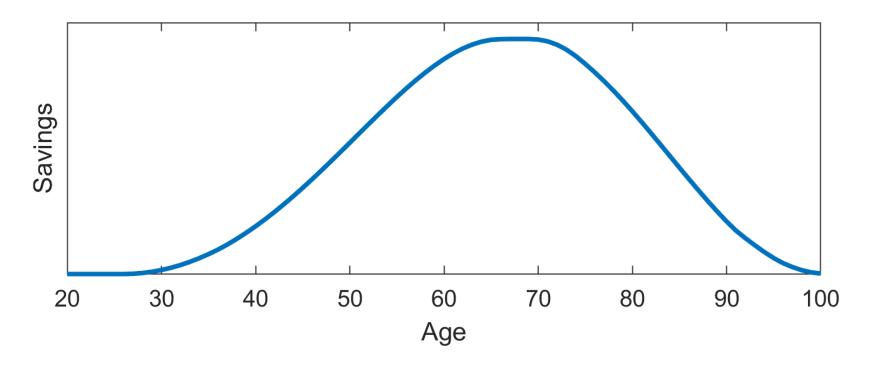
The Demographics Story





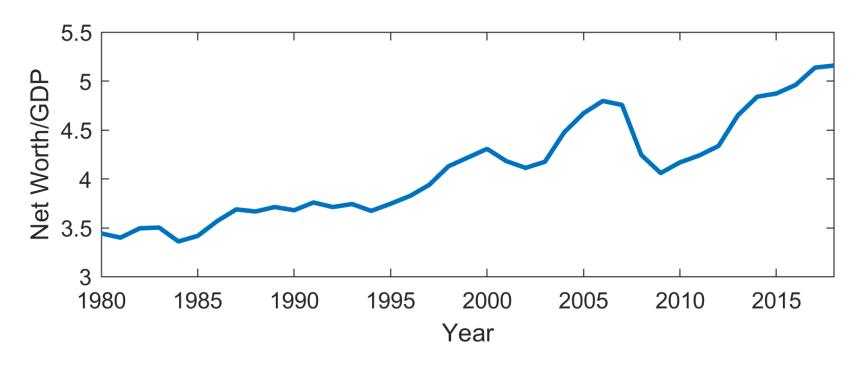
Sources: NCHS and CDC

Life-cycle Savings



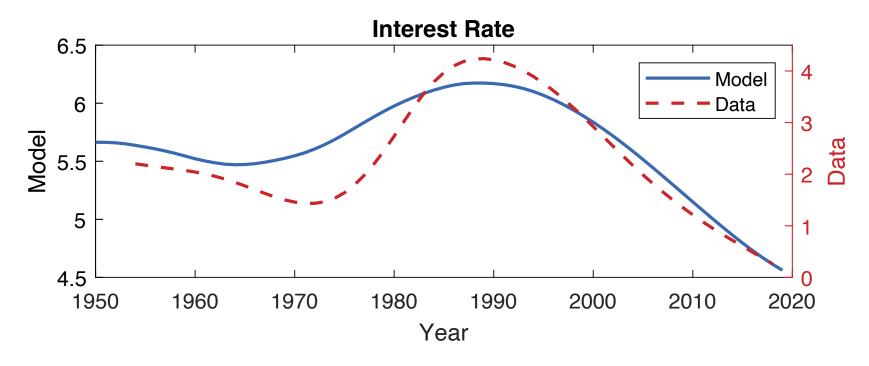
Source: Author calculation (simulated lifecycle savings profile)

Household Net Worth to GDP



Sources: Federal Reserve Board of Governors, BEA, and FRED

Interest Rate: Simulation Model vs. Data

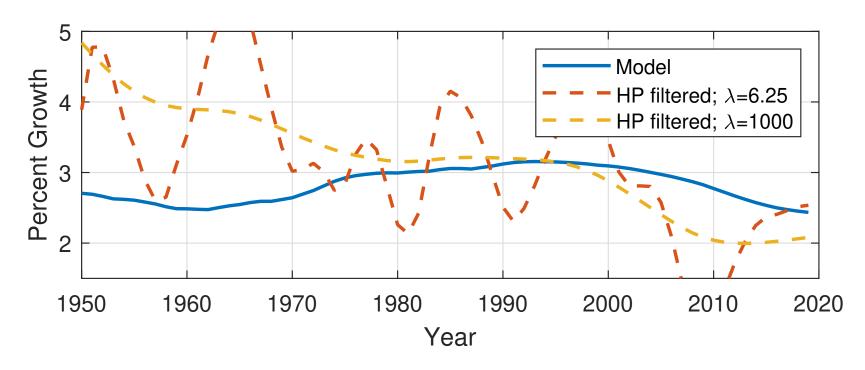


Source: Barro (2022)

Outlook on Interest Rates

- Model predicts real interest rates will decline steadily by at around 100 basis points by 2050.
- Current interest rates are experiencing a cycle, not change in long-run trend.
- Inflation stabilizes → nominal interest rates will likely fall.

RGDP: Simulation Model vs. Data



Source: Barro (2022)

Outlook on RGDP

• Model predicts RGDP will decline steadily by at around 25 basis points by 2050.

• Largely driven by declining population growth rate.

• Also dependent on education, birth rates, and immigration.

Summary

• Expansions are getting longer; recessions are getting shorter.

• Demographics largely impacting the long-term macro outlook.

• Interest rates and RGDP likely to trend downwards through 2050.

References

- (Bernanke Blog) <u>Bernanke</u>, <u>Ben S. 2015</u>. <u>Why are interest rates so low? Brookings Institution Blog. Brookings Institution</u>, <u>Washington</u>, <u>D.C.</u>
- (Macro Risk) <u>Barro, Jorge. 2023. Assessing Recession Risk in a Post-pandemic Economy. Issue brief no. 01.26.23. Rice</u>
 <u>University's Baker Institute for Public Policy, Houston, Texas.</u>
- (Long-term Outlook) <u>Barro, Jorge. 2022. Demographics and the U.S. Economy. Working paper. Rice University's Baker</u>

 <u>Institute for Public Policy, Houston, Texas.</u>

Contact

Jorge Barro, Ph.D.

Email: jorge.barro@gmail.com

Phone: (225) 405-8171