

U.S. 2022 ECONOMIC OUTLOOK: TOWARDS A POST PANDEMIC ECONOMY December 2021



With you today



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US Economy: Towards a Post Pandemic Economy



2022 Themes

- Pandemic: End of pandemic key to baseline forecast
- Growth: Strong growth amid elevated inflation
- Inflation: Supply chain disruptions to continue through mid-year
- Employment: Falling unemployment rate and rising incomes
 - Policy: End of pandemic era rate policy and rising rates
- · Productivity: Capital expenditures, infrastructure investment and rising productivity



US Growth Picture: Risk around slower growth

- Q1'22: RSM Forecast 4.6%
- Q2'22: RSM Forecast 4.2%
- Q3'22: RSM Forecast 3.4%
- Q4'22: RSM Forecast 2.2%
- 2021 Growth Rate of 5.5%, 2022 4.2%, 2023 2.5%



US Inflation Outlook: Risk around stubborn inflation

- Q1'22: RSM CPI Y/Y Forecast 6.0%, Core PCE Y/Y 4.1%
- Q2'22: RSM CPI Y/Y Forecast 4.5%, Core PCE Y/Y 3.2%
- Q3'22: RSM CPI Y/Y Forecast 3.9%, Core PCE Y/Y 2.8%
- Q4'22: RSM CPI Y/Y Forecast 2.9%, Core PCE Y/Y 2.5%

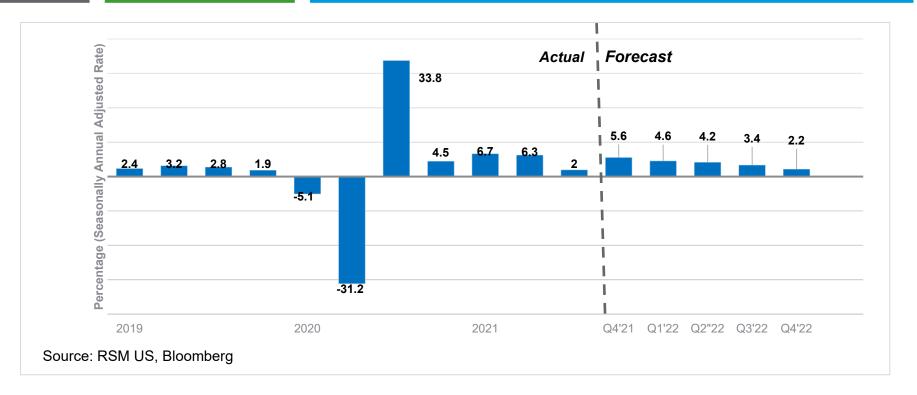


US GROWTH PICTURE

December 2021



US Economic Outlook: Pandemic Era US GDP





US Economic Outlook: 93% Capacity

The Back-to-Normal Index

The pandemic economy is far from normal. So Moody's Analytics and CNN Business have partnered to create a proprietary Back-to-Normal Index, comprised of 37 national and seven state-level indicators. The index ranges from zero, representing no economic activity, to 100%, representing the economy returning to its pre-pandemic level in March 2020.

United States

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The economy in the United States is operating at 93% of where it was in early March.

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New coronavirus cases in the last 7 days

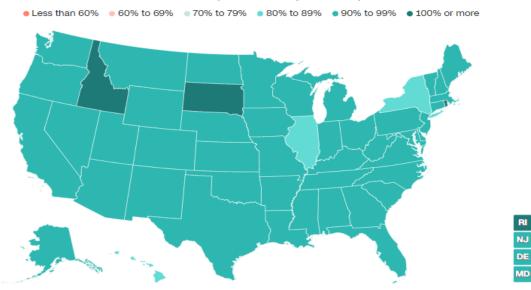
819,571 -

Number of states with improved Index since last week

Learn how we created the Back-to-Normal Index

Source: Moody's Analytics, JHU CSSE COVID-19 Data

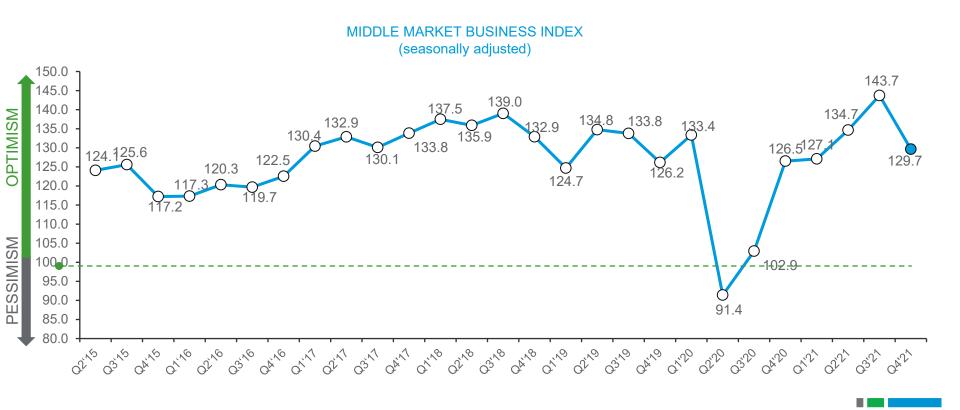
Percent of the way back to normal (100%=normal):



Data as of November 12, 2021



The RSM US Middle Market Business Index Eases to 129.7



RSM

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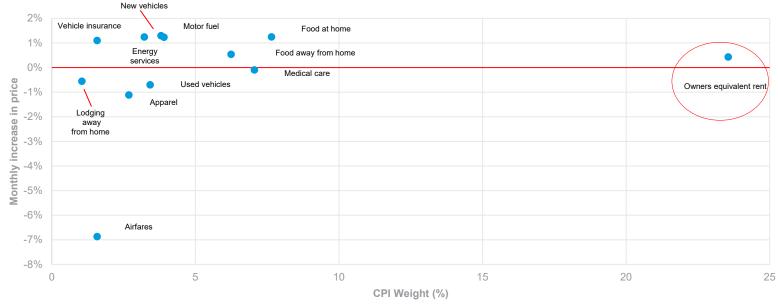


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Inflation: 62% Clustered in 30% of Index

Monthly changes in selected CPI components and their weights



Source: BLS; Bloomberg; RSM US



US Economy: Towards a Post Pandemic Economy



Interest Rate Outlook

- Steeper yield curve with the 10-year yield rising to 2.25 by end of 2022 with risk of higher yields
- End of pandemic era policies as Fed prepares to hike rates at end of 2022
- Fed Taper Operations: Announced in November, start in December, complete March 2022.
- Strong financial conditions, lending and risk appetite

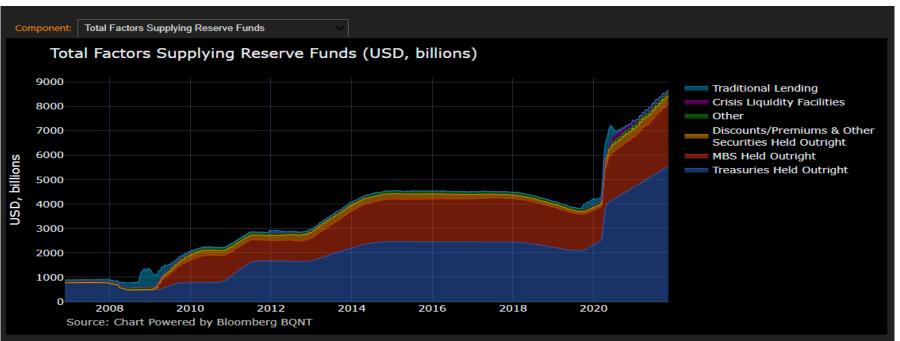




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US Federal Reserve: Tapering on Way

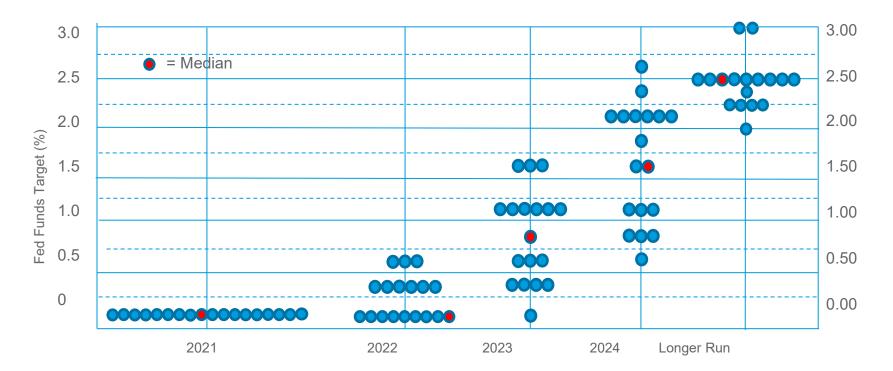


O Data refreshed 09:16:13 November 16 2021

U.S. Federal Reserve Balance Sheet (USD, billions)



FOMC's Assessment of the Appropriate Fed Funds Target Rate at the End of 2021, 2022, 2023 and in the Longer Run



Source: Federal Reserve, *Summary of Economic Projections (SEP), September* 22, 2021



U.S. Economy: Towards a Post Pandemic Economy

US Economy: Growth, Employment and Inflation

- Unemployment declines to 3.5% by end of 2022
- Over \$2 trillion in excess savings compared to pre-pandemic levels
- Q4'21 GDP at 5.6%
- · Housing boom to continue: residential starts to bolster growth prospects and employment

2022 Policy Outlook

- American Rescue Plan Act: \$1.9 trillion and \$908 billion in fiscal aid at end of 2020.
- · Fed to hike once in December 2022 with risk of another hike should inflation accelerate further
- \$1.25 trillion infrastructure investment plan implemented
- Build Back Better: still in limbo. If passed will boost overall growth and require upward revision to the baseline forecast

Labor Market

- Acceleration in baby boomer retirement:
- · Tight labor market to result in accelerated integration of technology to meet demand
- Behavioral revolution among prime aged workers: you only live once
- Workplace transformation and higher wages

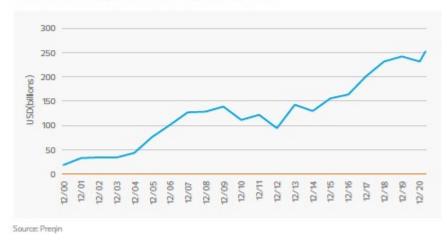


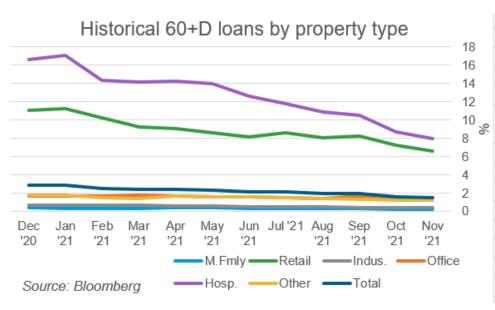
WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE?



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Real estate dry powder at record levels

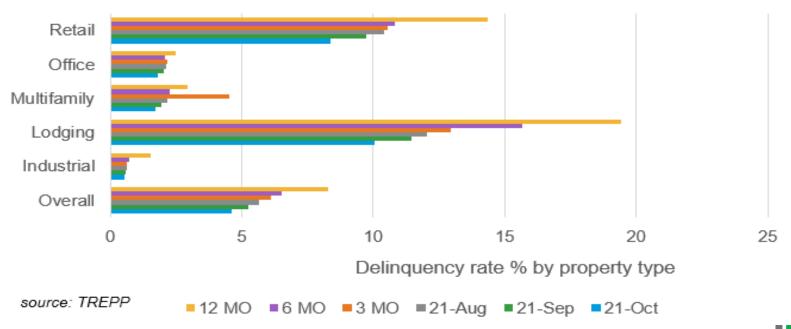






CMBS delinquency rates

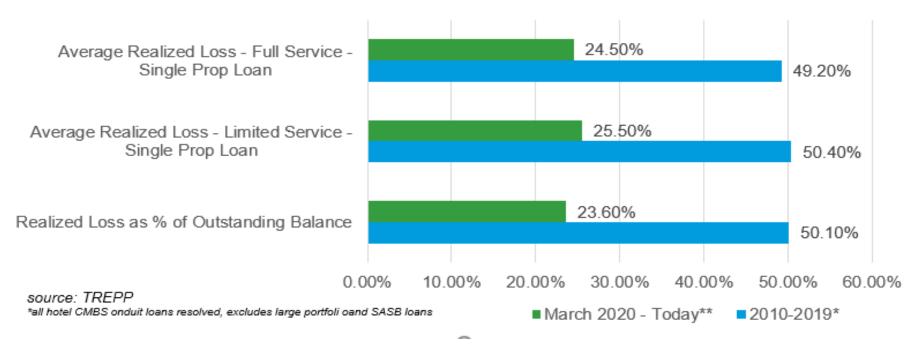
October CMBS delinquency rate: biggest decline since early 2021





Industry Trends – distress in lodging

Hotel resolutions - GFC vs. COVID-19 Pandemic















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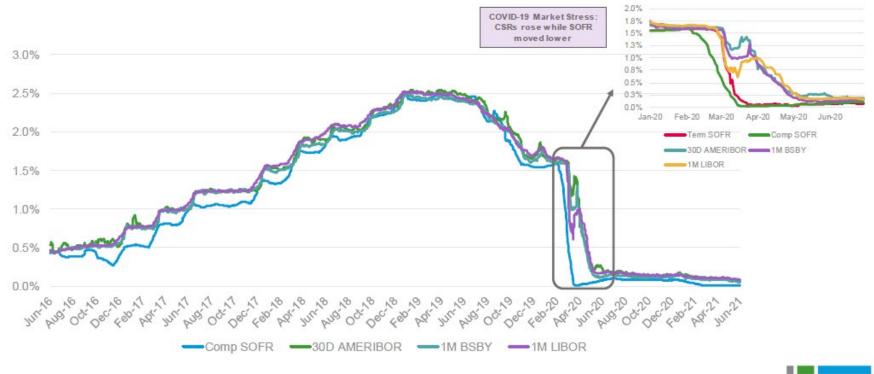


LIBOR TRANSITION

HTTPS://RSMUS.COM/EVENTS/LIBOR-TRANSITION-KEY-CONSIDERATIONS-AFTER-YEAR-END.HTML

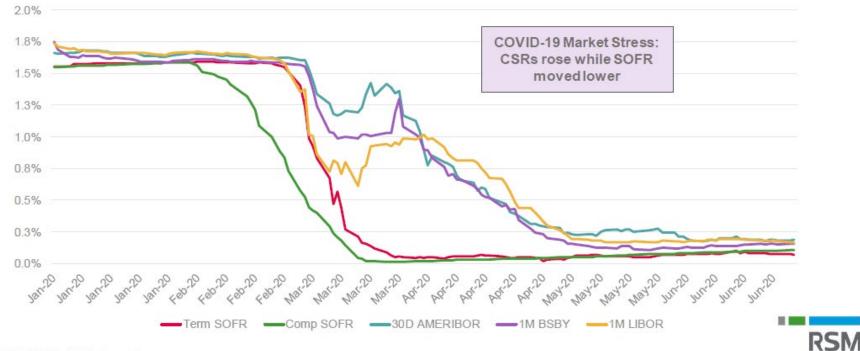


Alternative reference rate comparison (five-year historical data)





Credit-sensitivity matters in times of stress



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New three-stage pricing in certain deal types

All-in Rate = Term SOFR + Applicable Margin + Credit-Spread Adjustment

ISDA Fallback Spread Adjustments vs. Spot Market

Index Tenor	ISDA Spread (bps)	Spot Spread (bps)
1M LIBOR	11.448	4.429
3M LIBOR	26.161	10.510
6M LIBOR	42.826	16.135
12M LIBOR	71.513	22.000

Where should new deals be priced?



Using SOFR may INCREASE your borrowing costs

By switching from LIBOR to SOFR, lenders will likely require a spread adjustment due to the lack of credit sensitivity with SOFR. Lenders will not be able to dynamically hedge this credit sensitivity so will likely charge more than current spread levels to compensate for the increased risk.

Interest Period	LIBOR	Margin	All-in Rate
1 Month	0.089%	1.000%	1.089%
3 Months	0.155%	1.000%	1.155%
6 Months	0.226%	1.000%	1.226%
12 Months	0.399%	1.000%	1.399%

Interest Period	Term SOFR	Margin	Credit Spread Adjustment	All-in Rate	Increase in Cost vs. LIBOR
1 Month	0.045%	1.000%	0.115%	1.160%	7.1 bps
3 Months	0.050%	1.000%	0.262%	1.312%	15.7 bps
6 Months	0.065%	1.000%	0.428%	1.493%	26.7 bps
12 Months	0.179%	1.000%	0.715%	1.894%	49.5 bps

Note that this assumes a credit spread adjustment consistent with the ISDA fallback spreads calculated on March 5, 2021. Some lenders may require wider spreads depending on factors such as maturity of the loan, credit rating of the borrower and other factors that may not be specified by the lender.





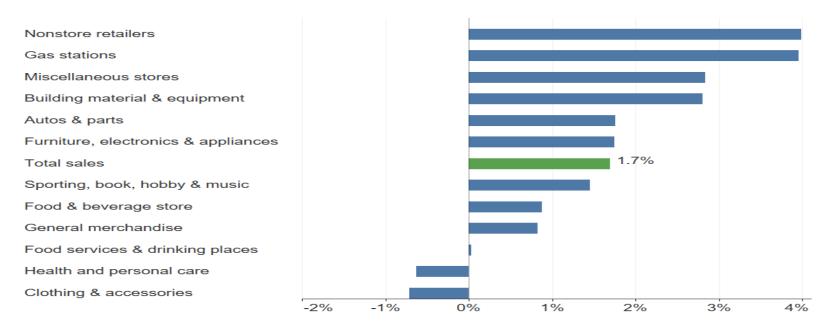
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Pent Up Demand, Household Savings & Recovery

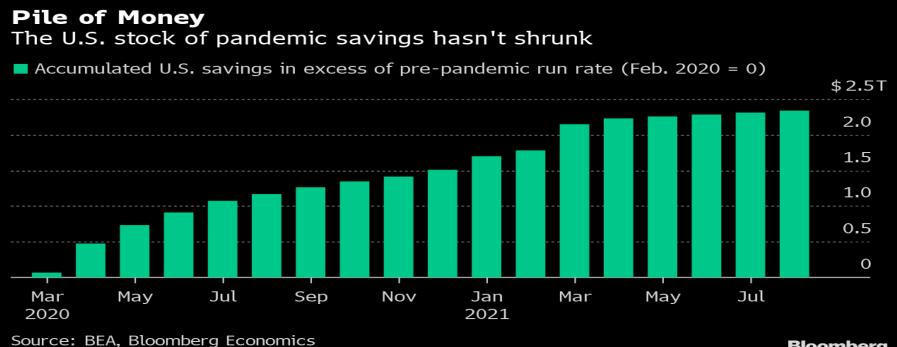
Monthly percent change in October retail sales



Note: Seasonally adjusted and nominal changes Source: U.S. Census Bureau, RSM US



Pent Up Demand, Household Savings & Recovery

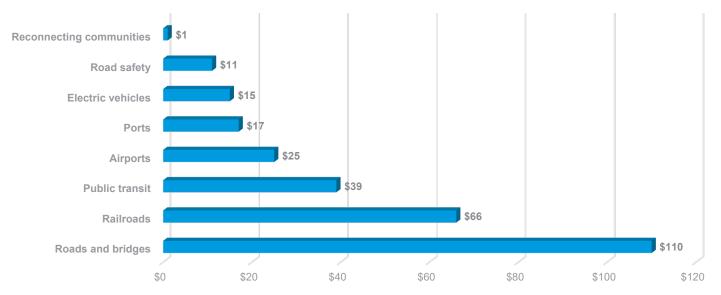


Bloomberg



Infrastructure Investment: Modernizing the Domestic Economy





Source: Washington Post; RSM US



Infrastructure Investment: Modernizing the Domestic Economy

Infrastructure spending on Utilities (\$240bn), Pollution remediation (\$21bn), and Small provisions (\$5bn)



Source: Washington Post; RSM US



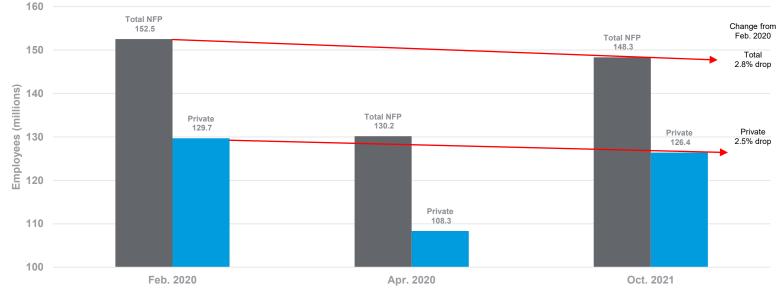


December 2021



US Economic Outlook: Employment Recovery

Non-farm payrolls employees during the pandemic Total and private-sector as of February 2020, April 2020 and October 2021

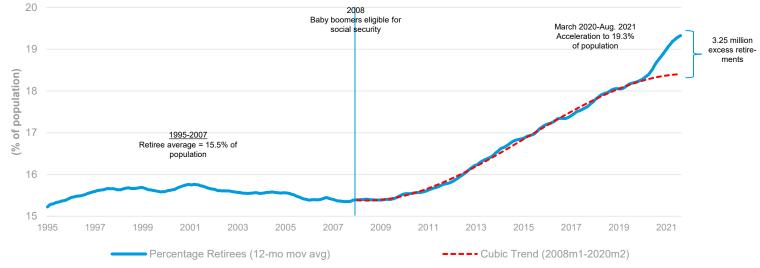


Source: BLS; Bloomberg; RSM US



US Economic Outlook: Boomers Exit the Workforce

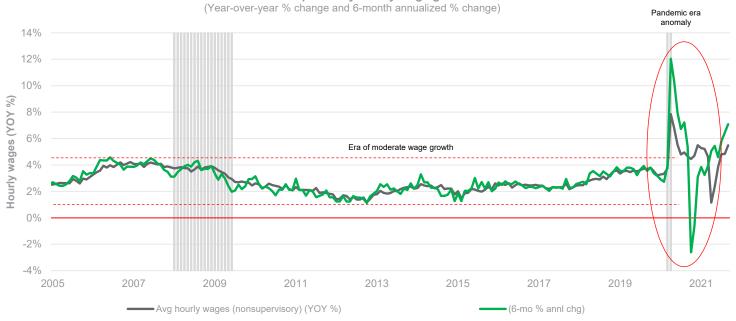
Retirees as a percentage of U.S. population and the 2008-February 2020 baby-boomer retirement trend



Source: Miguel Faria-e-Castro, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; RSM US



US Economic Outlook: Wages

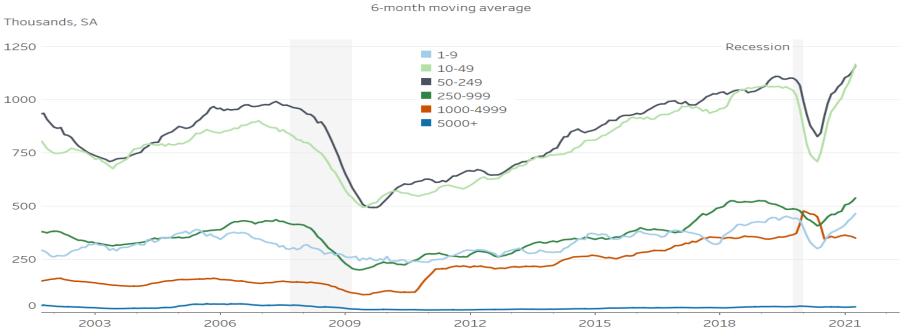


U.S. non-supervisory hourly wage growth

Source: BLS; Bloomberg; RSM US



US Economic Outlook: Workplace Transformation

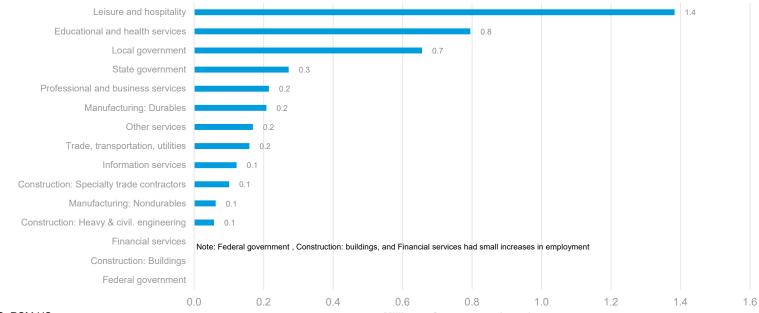


Job quits by firm size



Source: BLS, RSM US, NBER

US Economic Outlook: Employment Recovery



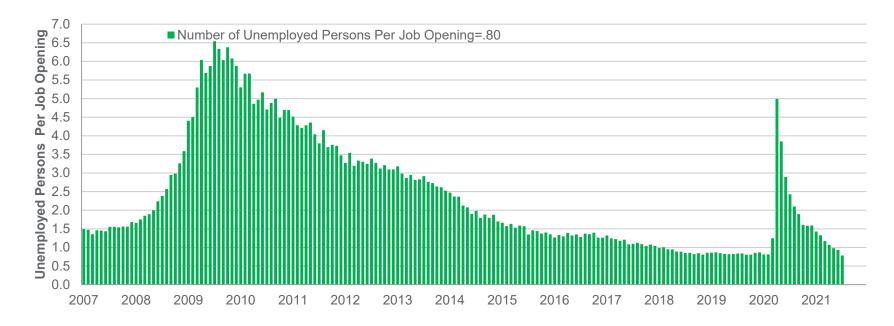
Employment deficits of occupational groups relative to pre-pandemic levels Millions of employees not on nonfarm payrolls as of October 2021

Source: BLS; RSM US

Millions of unrecovered employees



Plentiful Job Openings Across the Economy



Source: RSM US, BLS



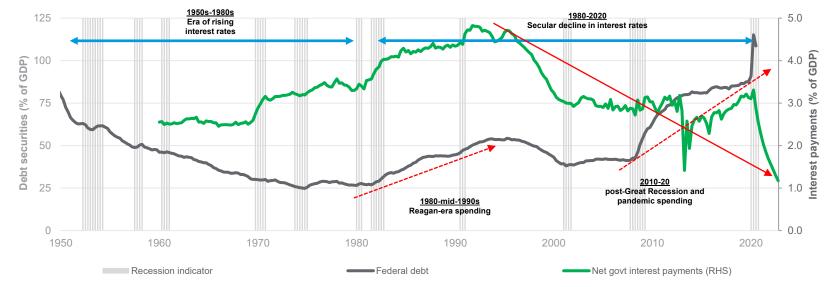


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US Economic Outlook: Federal Government Debt

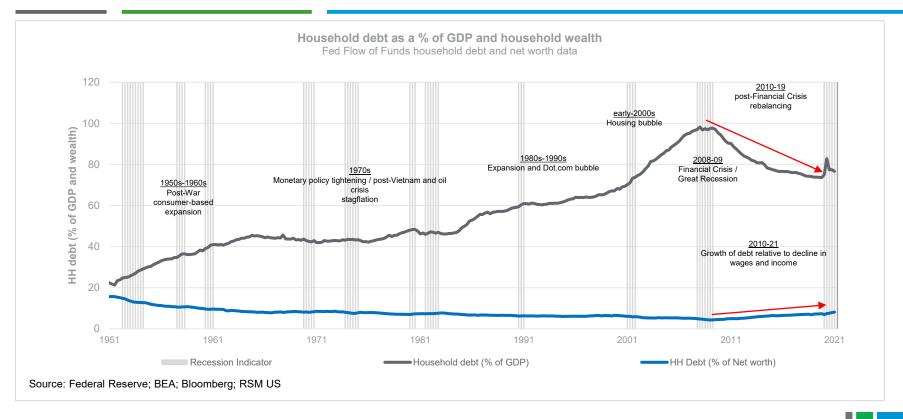
Federal debt and net interest payments as % of GDP Federal government debt securities liabilities and net interest payments



Source: Federal Reserve; BEA; Bloomberg; RSM US



US Economic Outlook: Household Debt as % of Net Worth





US Economic Outlook: Household Debt as % of Net Worth

