Economy in Transition

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The national economy will grow slowly and gather increasing momentum later this year and into 2011. Real GDP growth is projected at 2.3 percent in 2010 and 2.8 percent in 2011. Stimulus spending will support the recovery economy in 2010. Moderate increases are expected in disposable income, and consumer spending should increase by approximately 1.5 percent.

Business spending will increase for equipment and software, as well as replenishing inventories. Nevertheless, the growth rates will fall short of the 3.0 percent long-term average growth rate in the U.S. economy.

Unfortunately, the gradual growth will not have a significant impact on unemployment levels.

Unemployment rates will increase and peak at approximately 10.6 percent by mid-year and average 10.1 percent for the full year. The monthly unemployment rate in December 2010 may fall below 10.0 percent — a slight improvement over the expected December 2009 rate of 10.2 percent to 10.4 percent.

Looking further, unemployment rates will slowly decline with an average rate of 9.8 percent for 2011 and 9.0 percent in December 2011.

The ghosts of a “jobless recovery” are reminiscent of the unemployment trends after the mild recession in 2001. Short-term interest rates are projected to remain close to current levels through midyear, and modest increases in rates (5 percent to 75 percent) will most likely occur in the latter part of the year, if at all. Core inflation rates will range between 1.5 percent to 2.5 percent and will be held in check by weak consumer demand, the absence of wage pressures and below-average plant capacity utilization rates.

In most areas of the nation, including Georgia, residential real estate prices are stabilizing and excess supply inventories will begin to wind down. An increase in housing sales should be evident in the spring buying season, aided in part by the extension and expansion of the homeowner’s tax credit program.

Housing starts are expected to increase substantially from their record lows in 2008-2009 and will have positive effects on housing-related industries in manufacturing, retail consumer durables and real estate sectors.

Georgia’s state and regional economies will recover at a slower pace than the national outlook in 2010 as noted in the table above.

Georgia’s economy has an above-average reliance on real estate-related materials manufacturing and financial services. The recession took its toll on large markets within the state — especially the extended Atlanta area region — and require more time to heal.

Banks remain under financial stress and are being pressured by state and federal regulators to reduce concentrations in residential and commercial real estate lending, which typically account for 60 percent to 80 percent of their loan portfolios.

Companies relocating to Georgia and real estate prices stabilizing around the nation (allowing sellers to sell their homes and move south) will have a positive impact for population growth and job creation in 2011.