

Tariffs, Uncertainty, and Higher Education in Virginia

Robert M. McNab

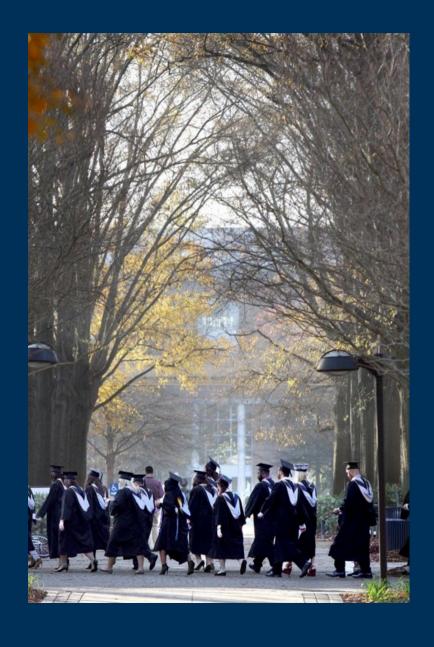
Dragas Center for Economic Analysis and Policy

Strome College of Business

Old Dominion University

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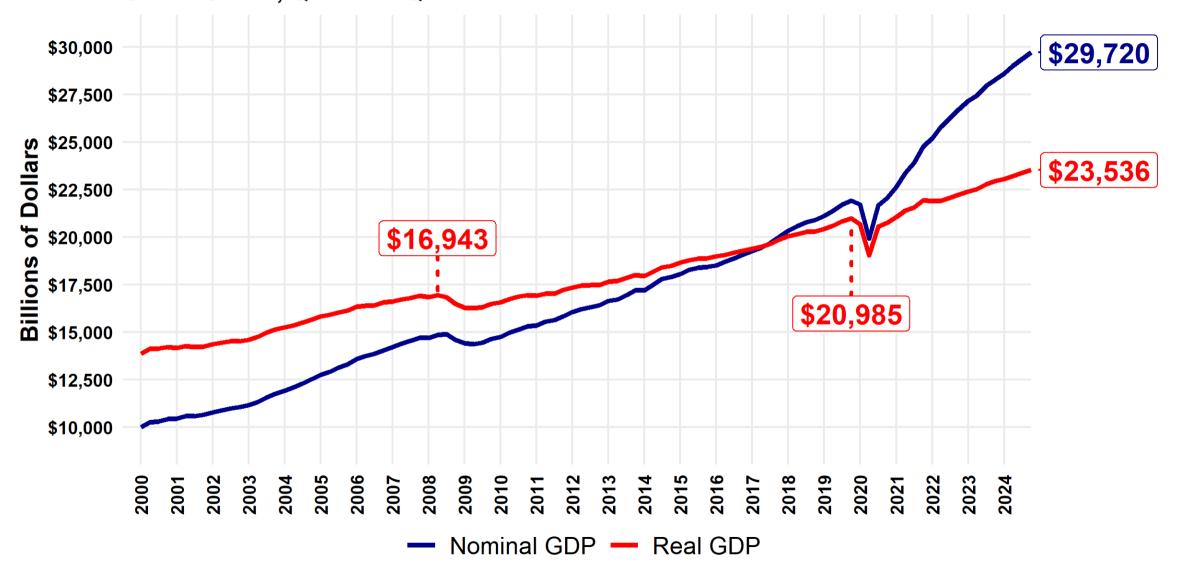




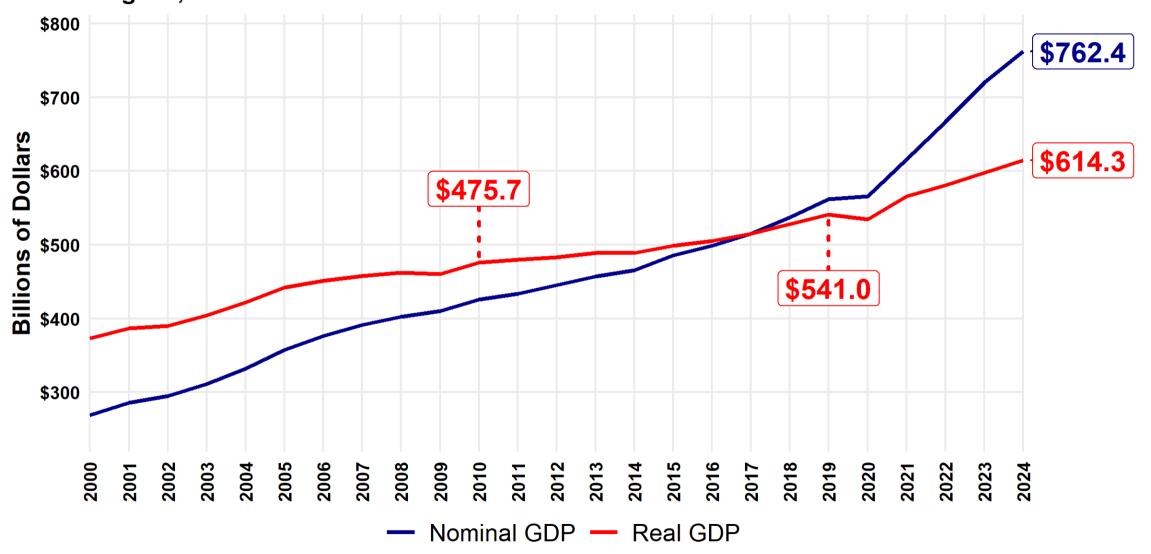
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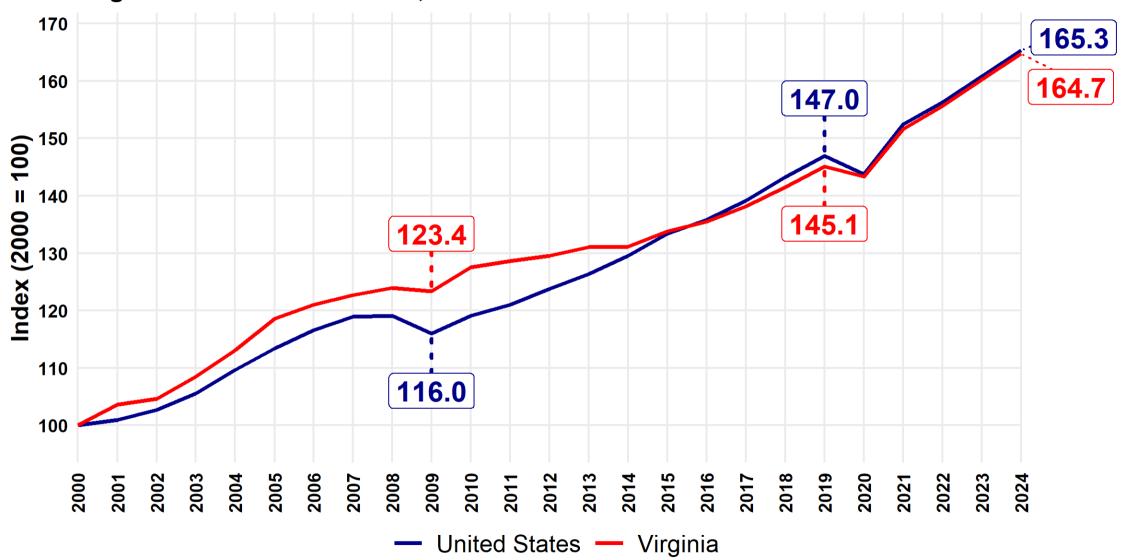
Nominal and Real Gross Domestic Product United States, Q1 2000 - Q4 2024



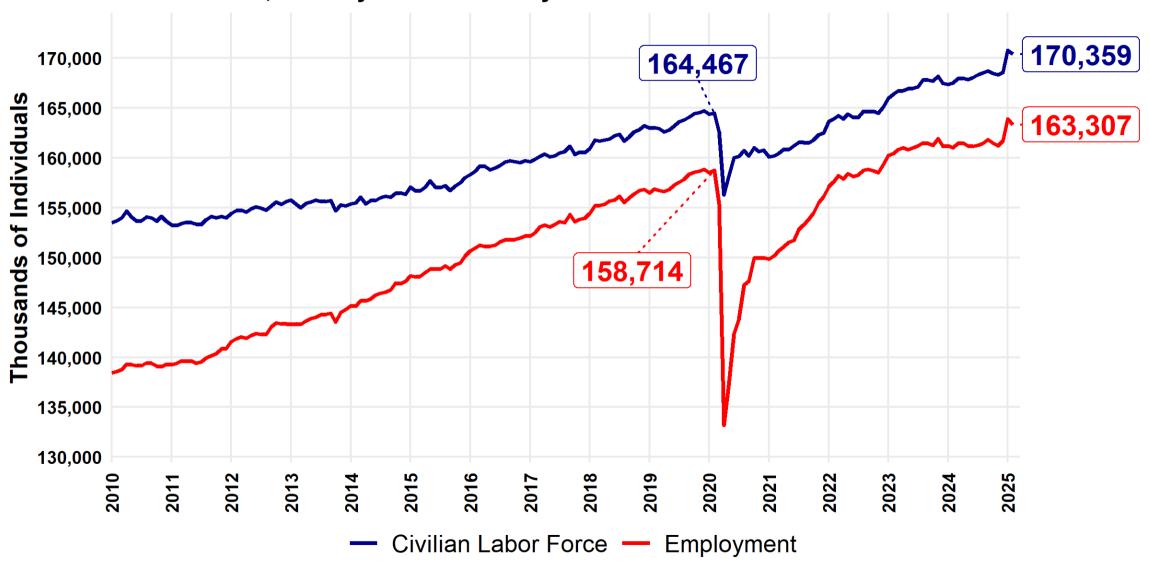
Nominal and Real Gross Domestic Product Virginia, 2000 - 2024



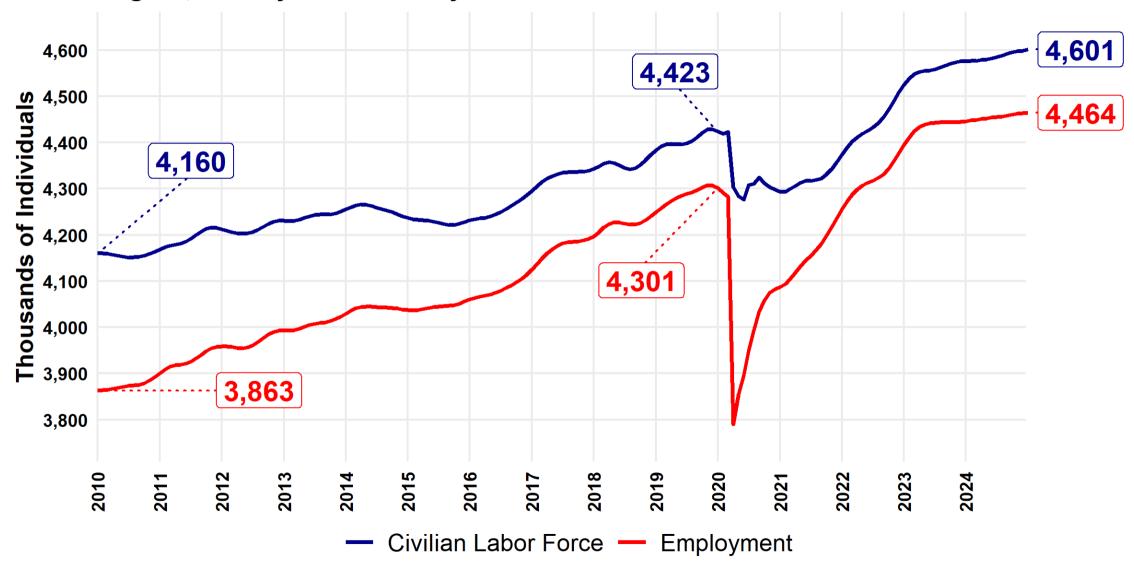
Index of Real Gross Domestic Product Virginia and the United States, 2000 - 2024



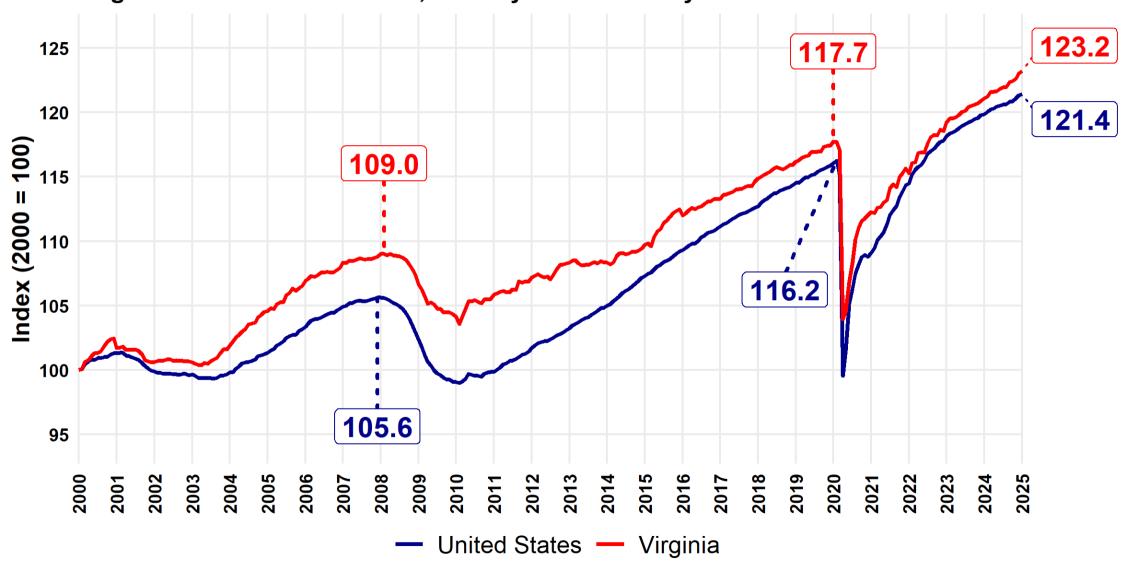
Civilian Labor Force and Individual Employment United States, January 2010 - February 2025



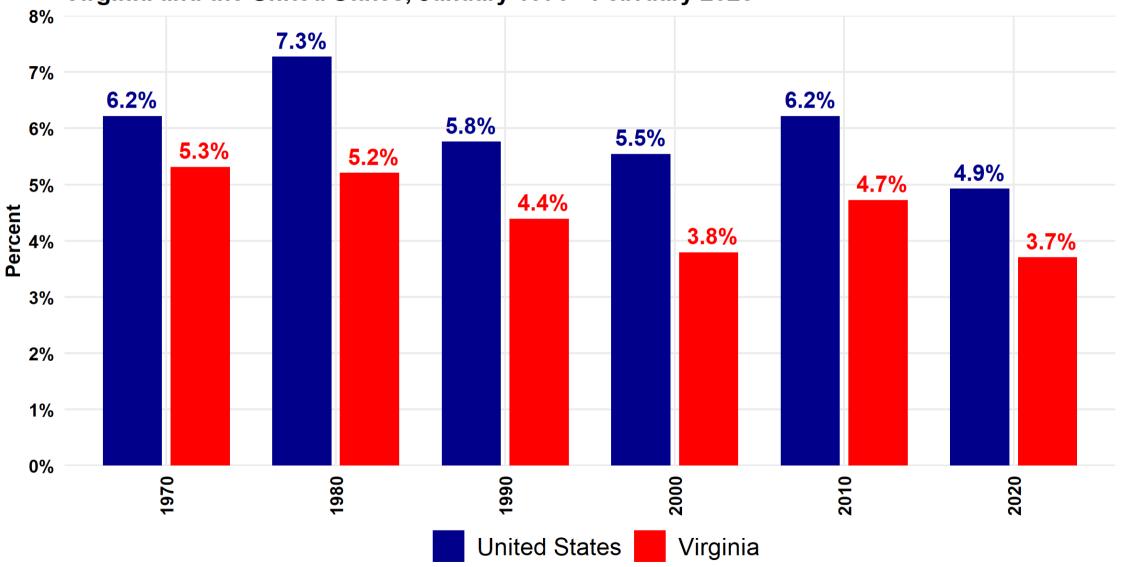
Civilian Labor Force and Individual Employment Virginia, January 2010 - January 2025

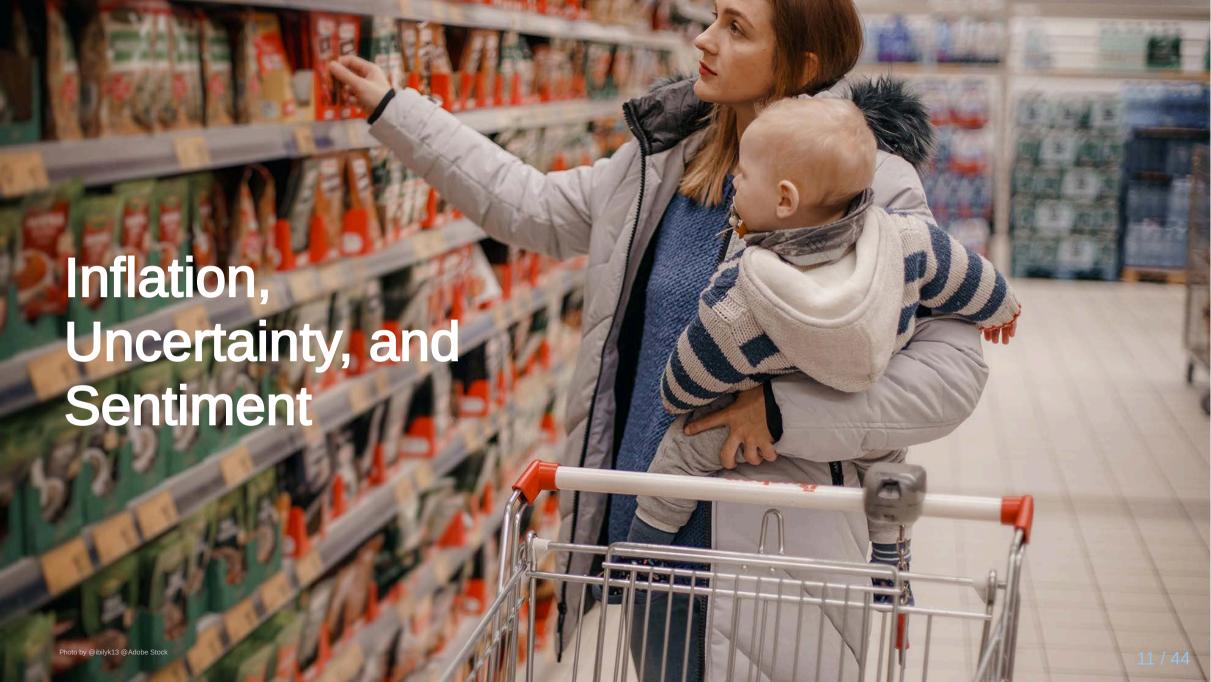


Index of Nonfarm Payrolls Virginia and the United States, January 2000 - January 2025

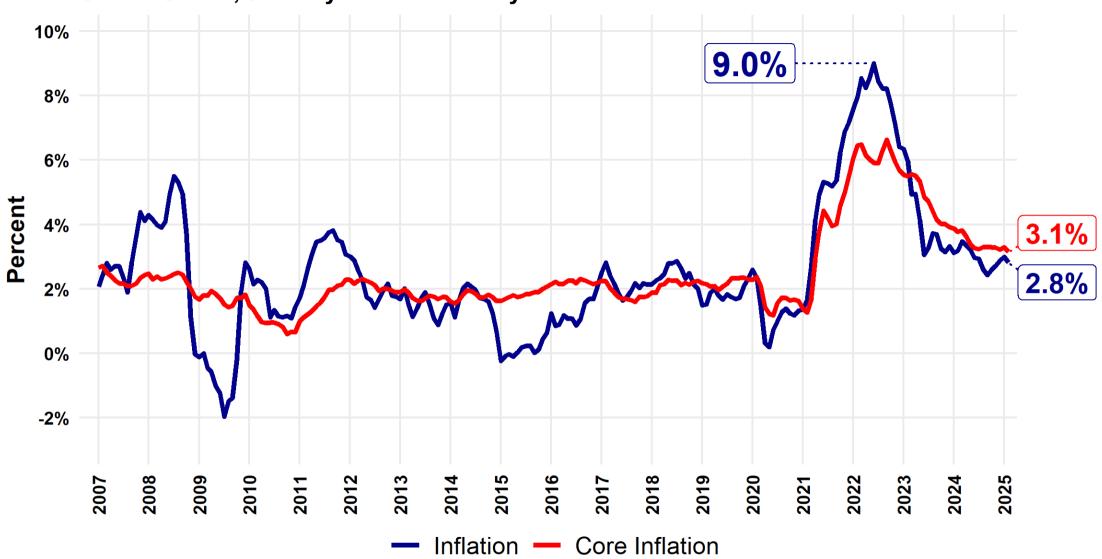


Average Unemployment Rate (U3) by Decade Virginia and the United States, January 1970 - February 2025

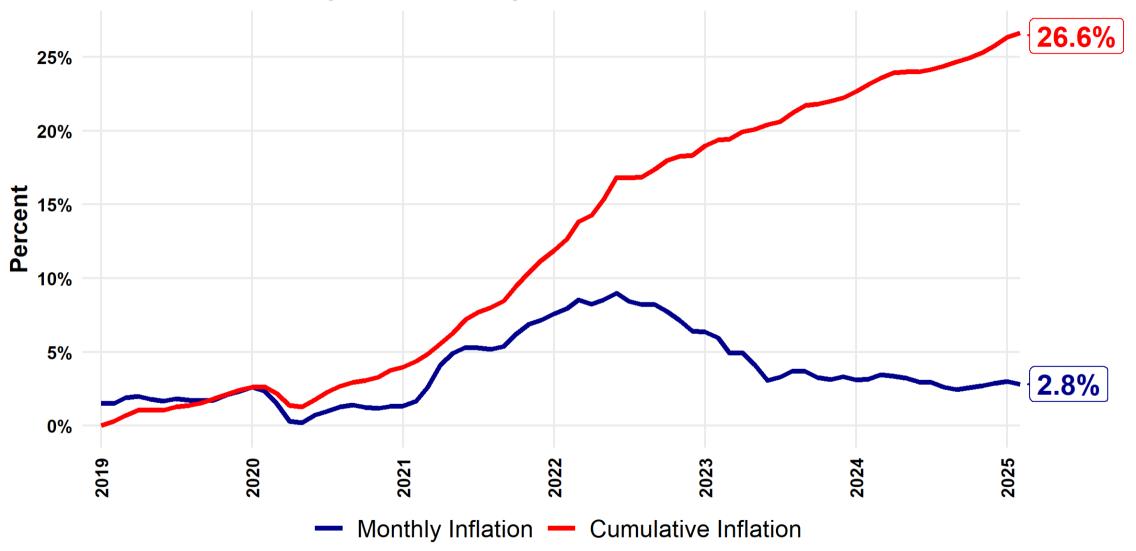




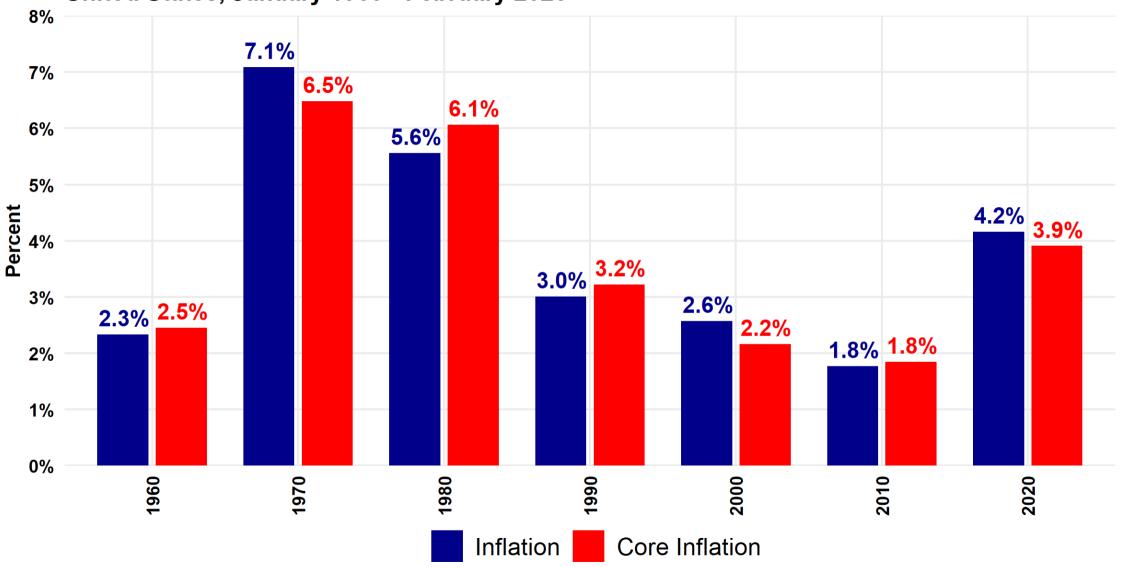
Monthly Inflation United States, January 2007 - February 2025



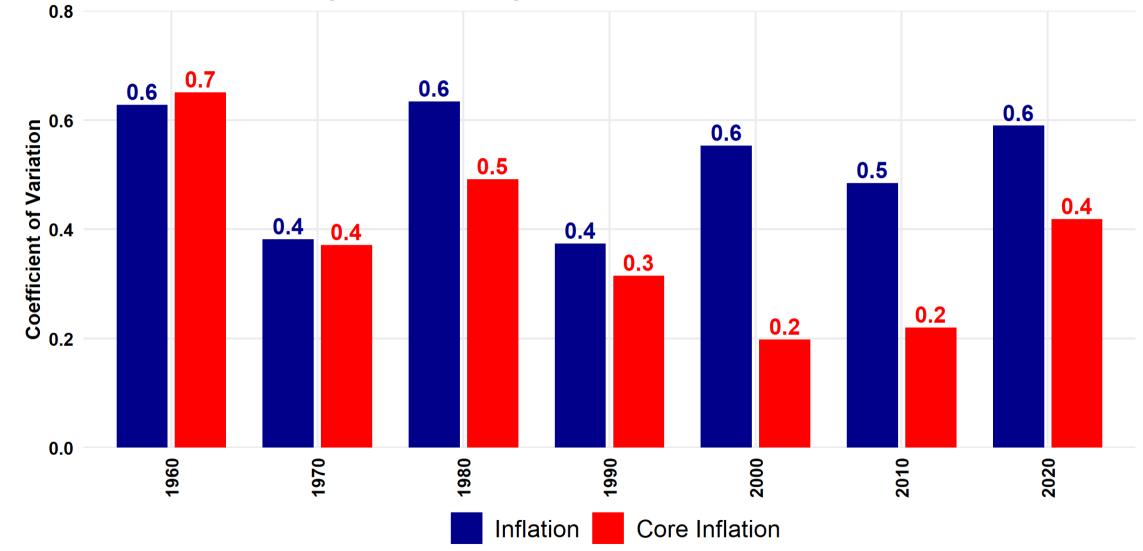
Monthly and Cumulative Inflation United States, January 2019 - February 2025



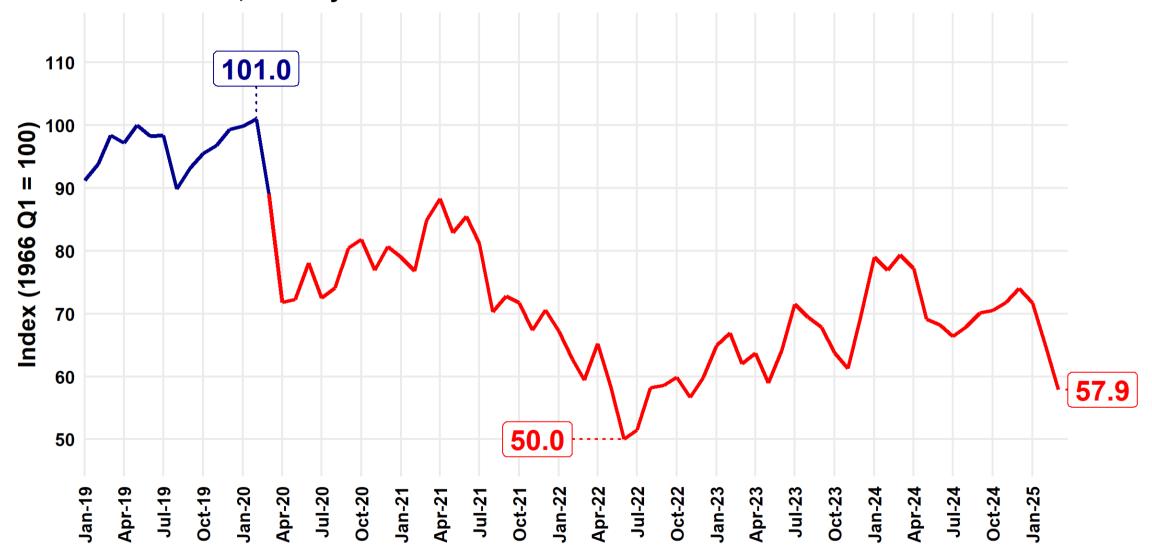
Average Inflation by Decade United States, January 1960 - February 2025



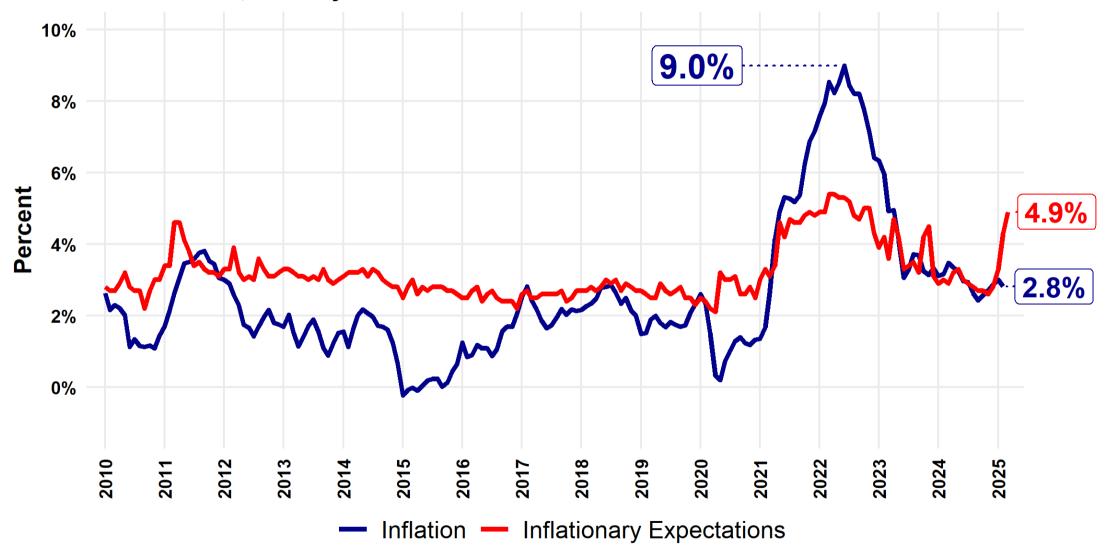
Variability of Inflation and Core Inflation by Decade United States, January 1960 - February 2025



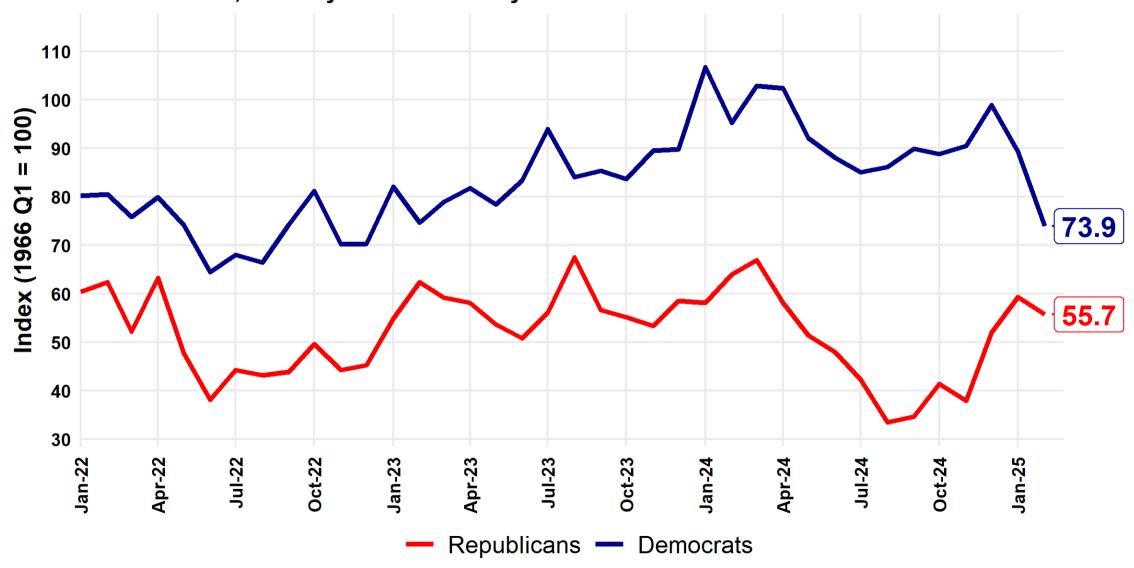
University of Michigan: Consumer Sentiment United States, January 2019 - March 2025*



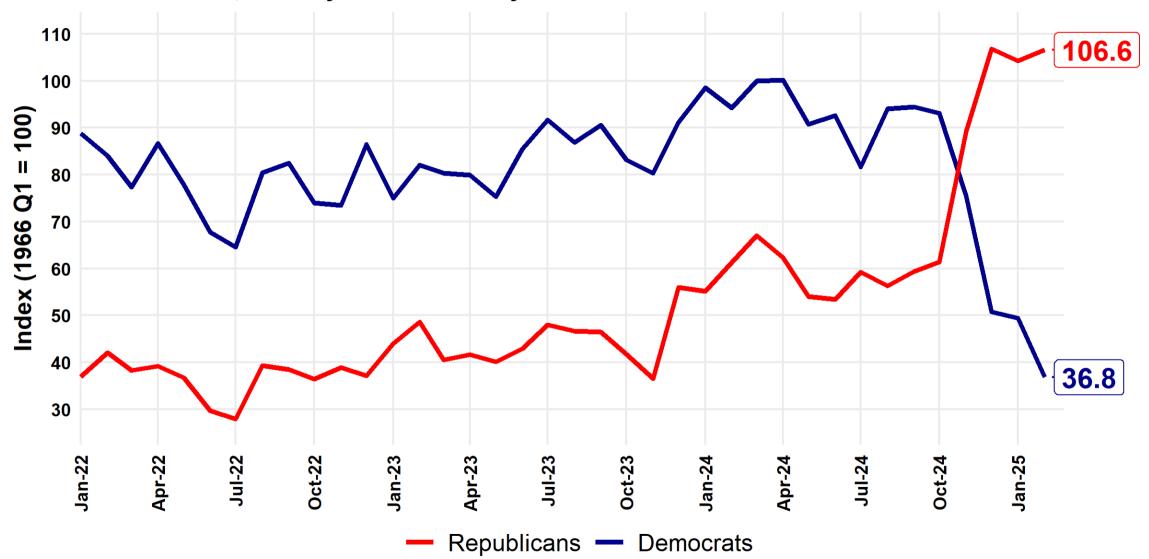
Monthly Inflation and Inflationary Expectations United States, January 2010 - March 2025



Political Party Affiliation: Current Economic Conditions United States, January 2022 - February 2025



Political Party Affiliation: Economic Conditions a Year from Now United States, January 2022 - February 2025

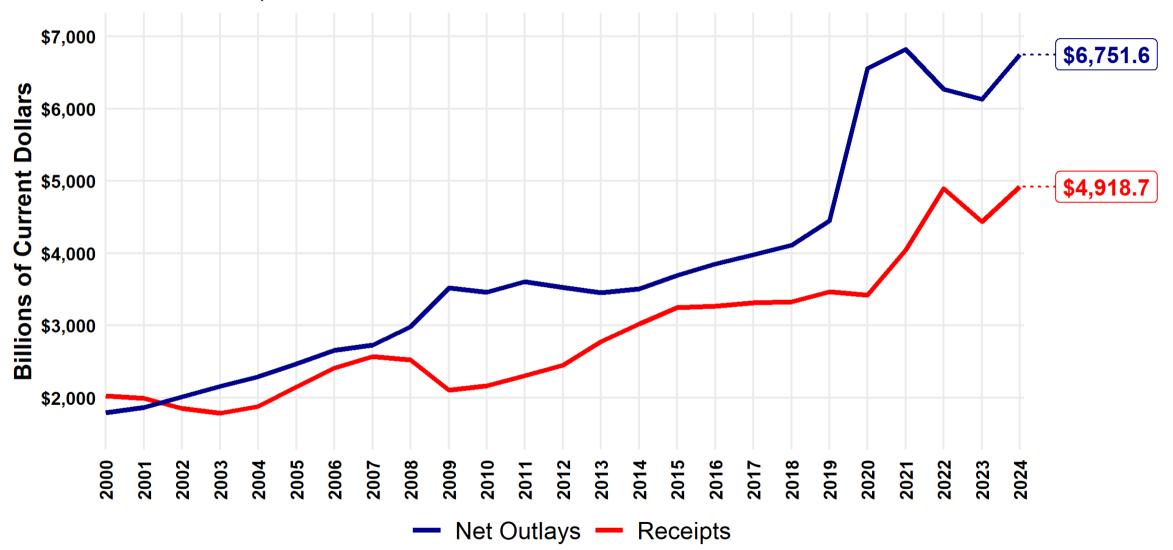


Momentum Turns to Uncertainty and Fears of a Recession

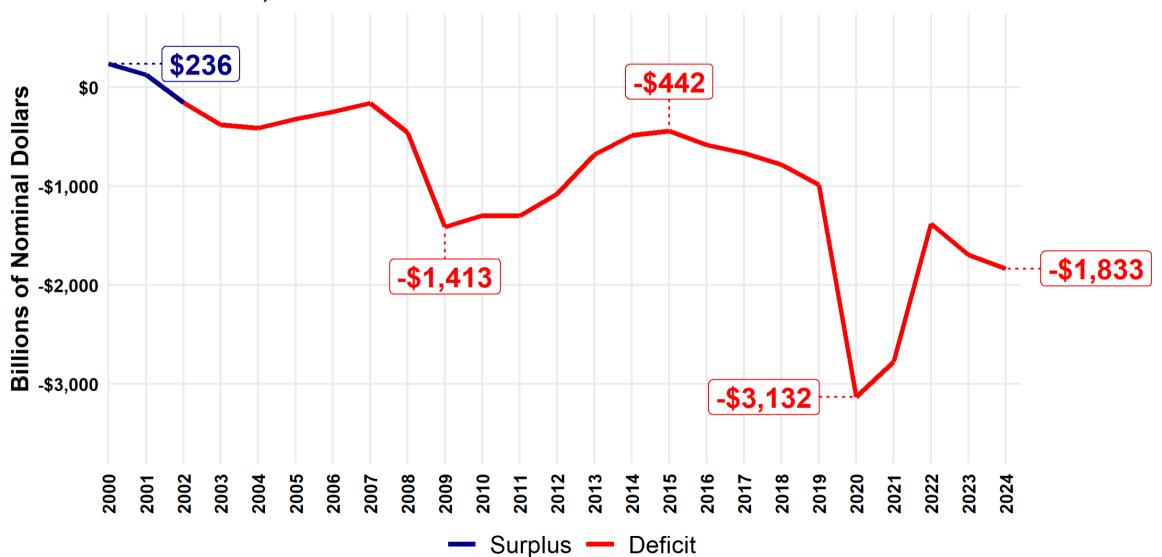
- Job growth continued in 2024, however, labor markets appear to be weakening as businesses are increasingly concerned about a recession.
- Consumer sentiment was lower in 2024 and expectations have shifted downward in the first two months of 2025.
- Federal layoffs and disruptions in federal spending will raise the unemployment rate in the coming months, state and local layoffs will follow in the second half of the year.
- The on-again / off-again tariff announcements continue to increase economic uncertainty.
- Growth prospects are declining rapidly and a recession may become a self-inflicted reality in the second half of 2025.



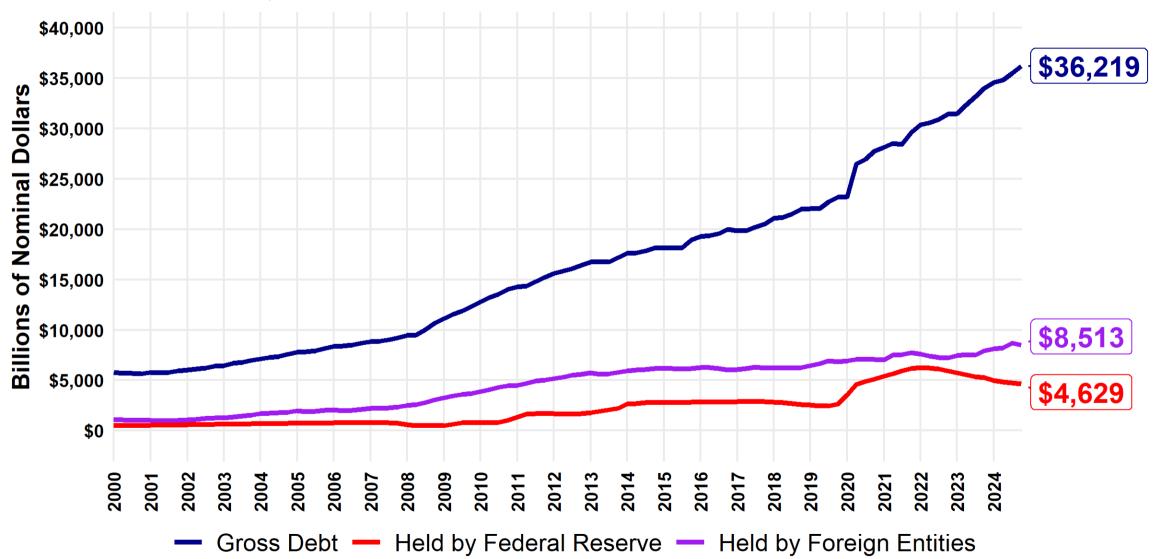
Federal Net Outlays and Receipts United States, FY 2000 - FY 2024



Federal Surplus or Deficit United States, FY 2000 - FY 2024

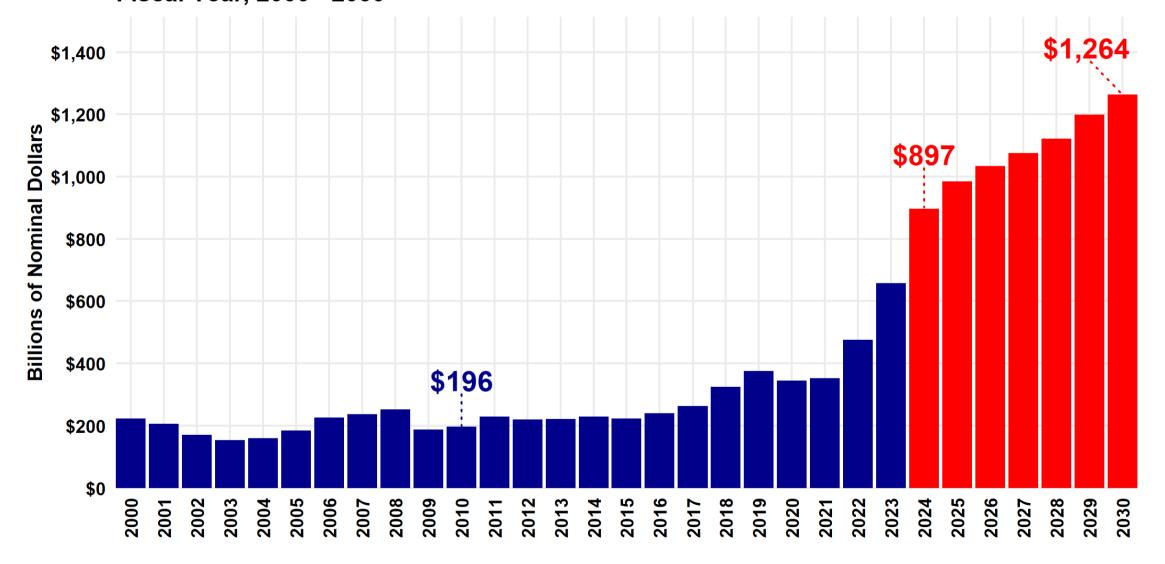


Federal Debt United States, Q1 2000 - Q4 2024



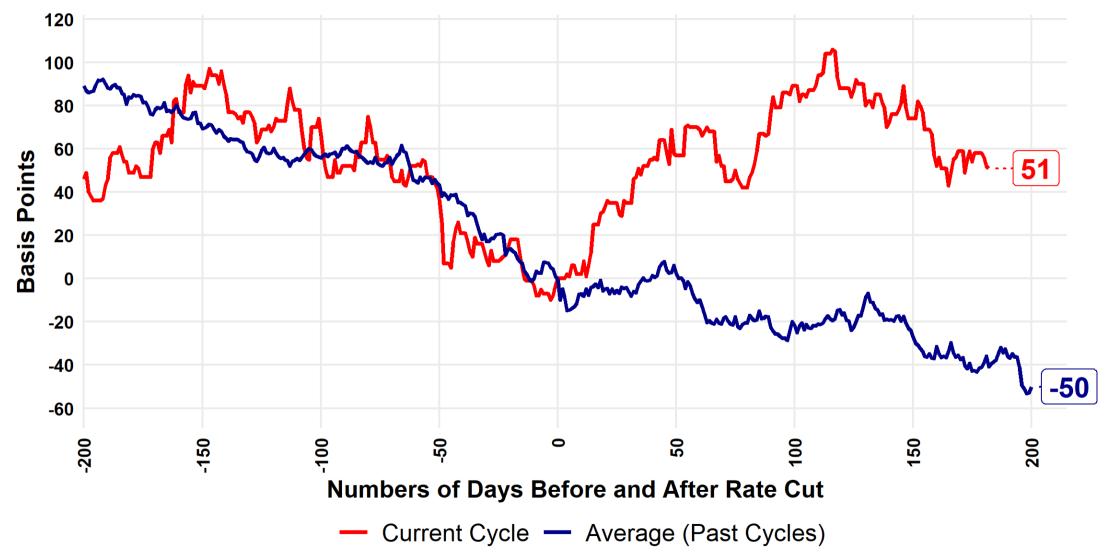
Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury.

Federal Government: Net Interest Outlays Fiscal Year, 2000 - 2030*



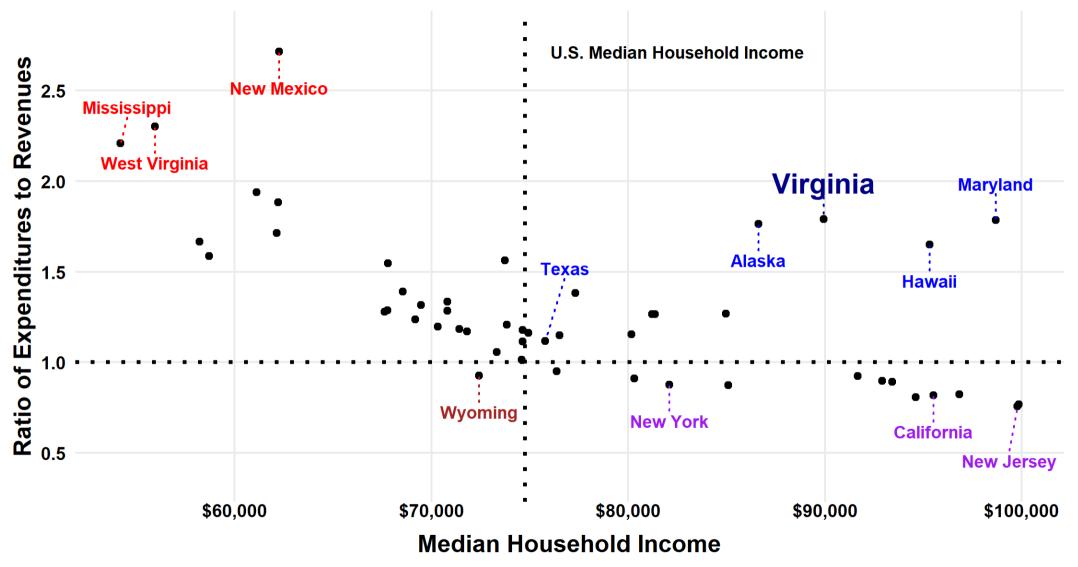
Change in 10-Year U.S. Treasuries

Prior to and After the First Reduction in the Discount Rate



Source: Torsten Slok of Apollo, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (US) and the Dragas Center for Economic Analysis and Policy. First reduction in discount rate after peak, 1995, 2001, 2007, 2019, and 2024.

Median Household Income and Ratio of Federal Expenditures to Revenues U.S. States, 2022



Uncertainty, Inflation, and a Recession?

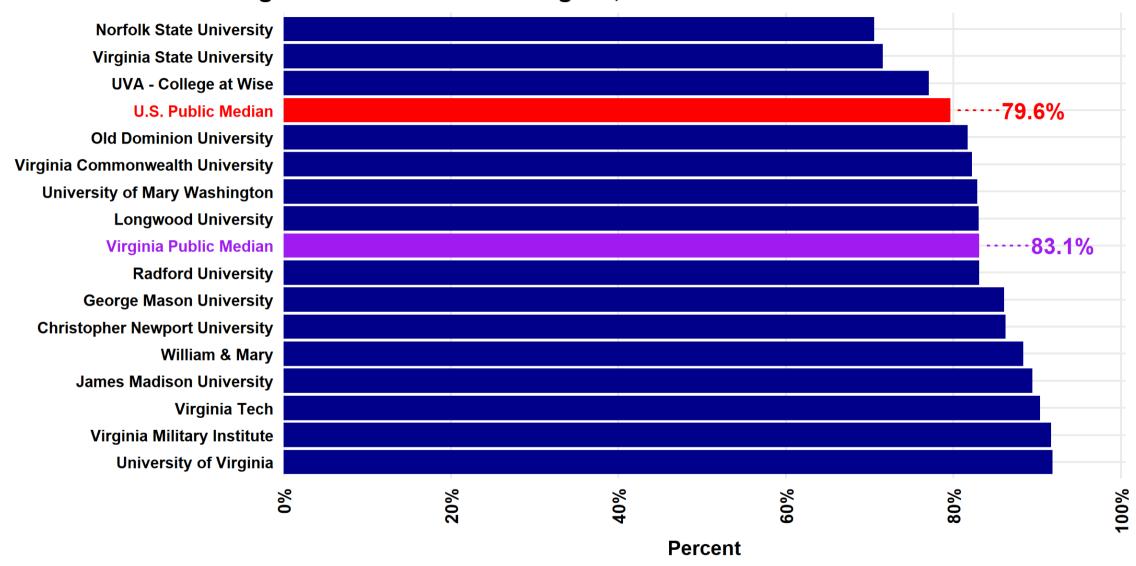
- Virginia may be the epicenter of the changes in tariff, federal employment and spending, and immigration policy. The growth prospects for the Commonwealth are markedly diminished from January 2025.
- Tariffs are a tax on American consumers and businesses. Continued tariffs will shock supply chains and we should expect inflation to rise in the coming months. Retaliatory tariffs will undermine US exports, reducing traffic through the Port of Virginia.
- The House and Senate budget resolutions for FY 26 include trillions in new debt to fund the extension of the Tax Cut and Jobs Act of 2017, increasing net interest payments on the federal debt to almost \$2 trillion annually by 2030.
- Tariff uncertainty continues to limit the Federal Reserve's ability to react to the declining prospects for growth in 2025. While growth is slowing, anticipated inflation due to tariffs is rising. The worst outcome, stagflation, is on the horizon.



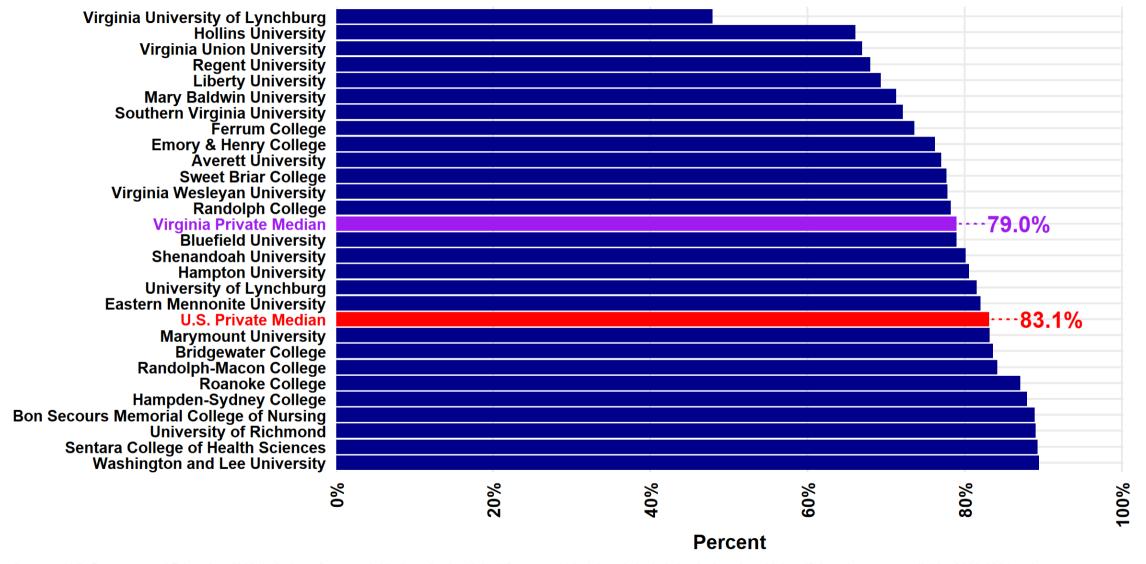
Higher Education in Virginia

- In 2022, more than 1 in 5 college graduates across the United States found themselves earning less than the national median income for high school graduates in the same graduating class year.
- In 2022, on average, 19.9% of graduates from four-year Virginia institutions of higher education earned less than the typical high school graduate 10 years after entry into college or university.
- The College Board reported that 51% of bachelor's degree recipients in 2021 took out student loans, with the average debt totaling \$29,400.
- Does it still pay to attend college in Virginia?

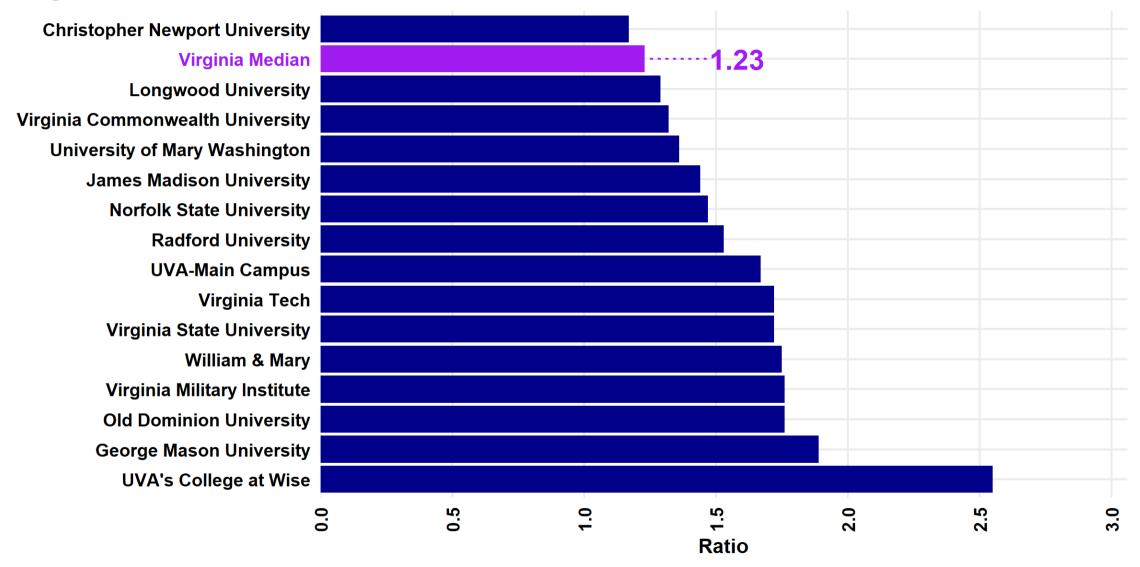
Share of Students Earning More Than a High School Graduate, 10 Years After Entry Selected Public Colleges and Universities in Virginia, 2020 - 2021



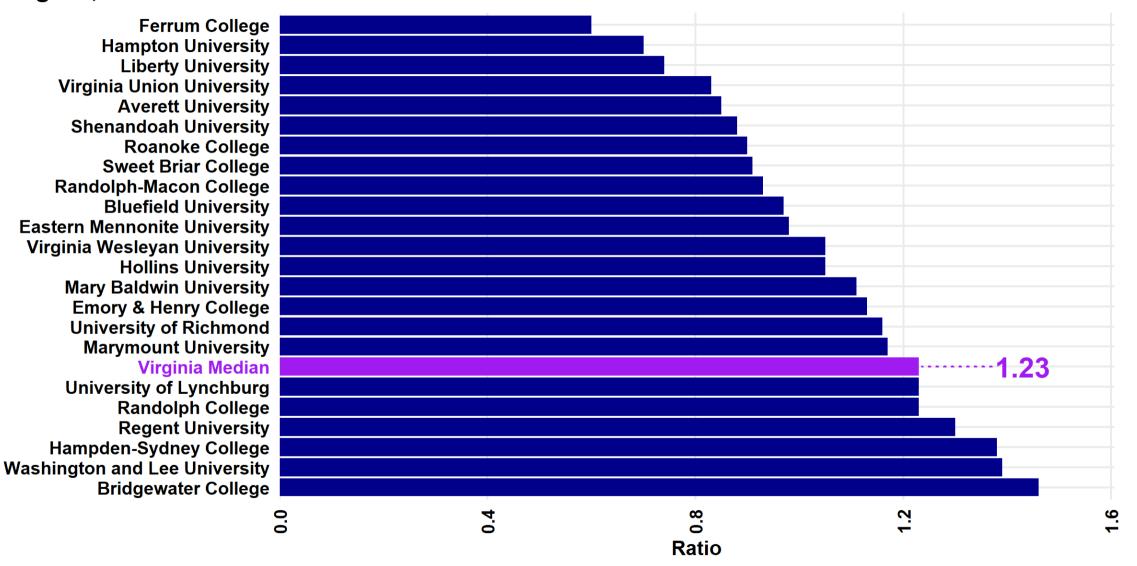
Share of Students Earning More Than a High School Graduate, 10 Years After Entry Selected Private Colleges and Universities in Virginia, 2020 - 2021



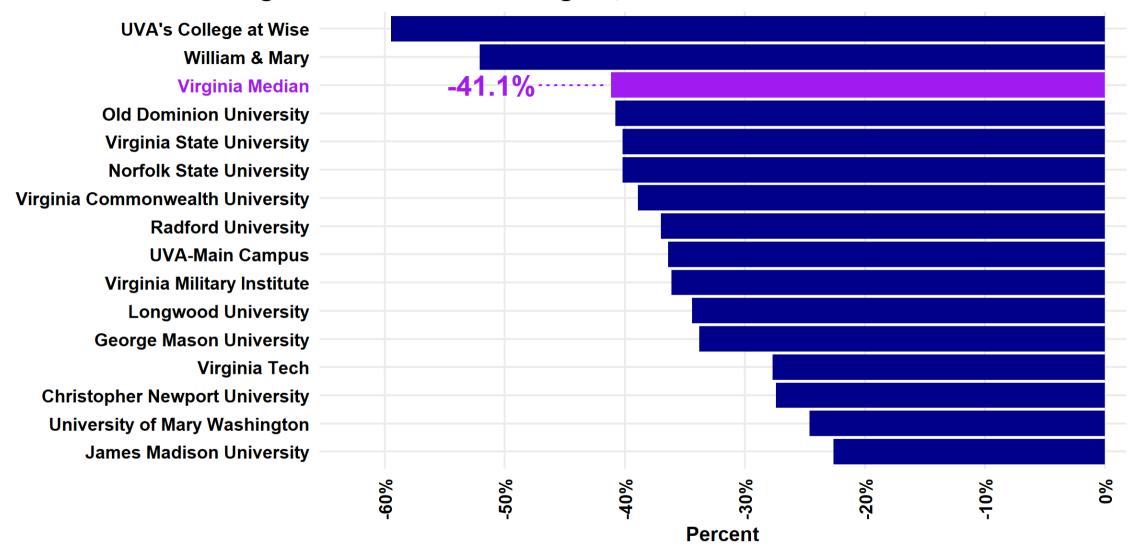
Income-to-Cost Ratio for Selected Public Colleges and Universities Virginia, 2023



Income-to-Cost Ratio for Selected Private Colleges and Universities Virginia, 2023

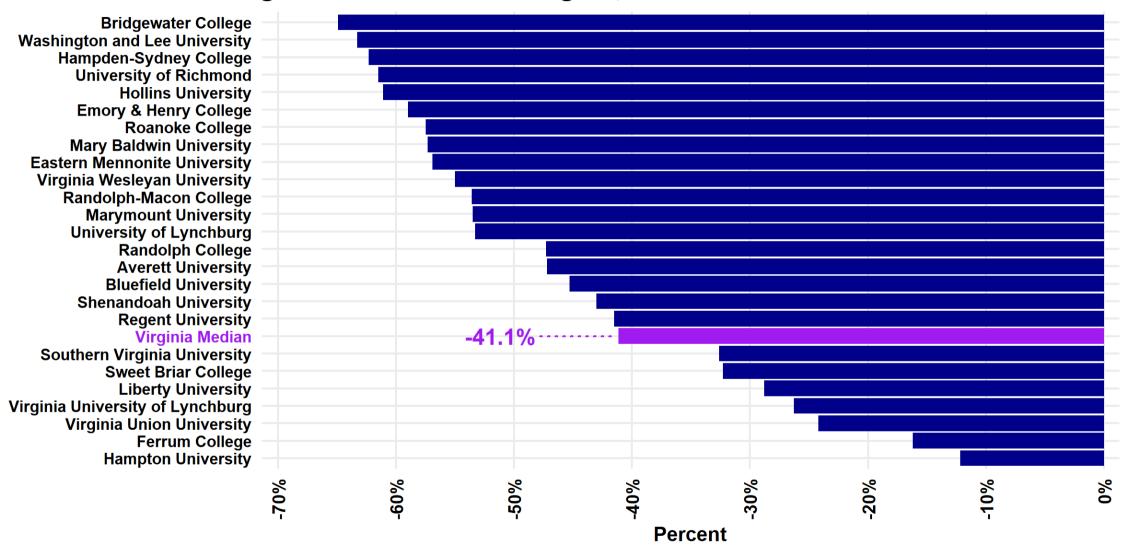


Actual Cost of Attendence as a Percent of 'Sticker Price' Selected Public Colleges and Universities in Virginia, 2022 - 2023 Academic Year



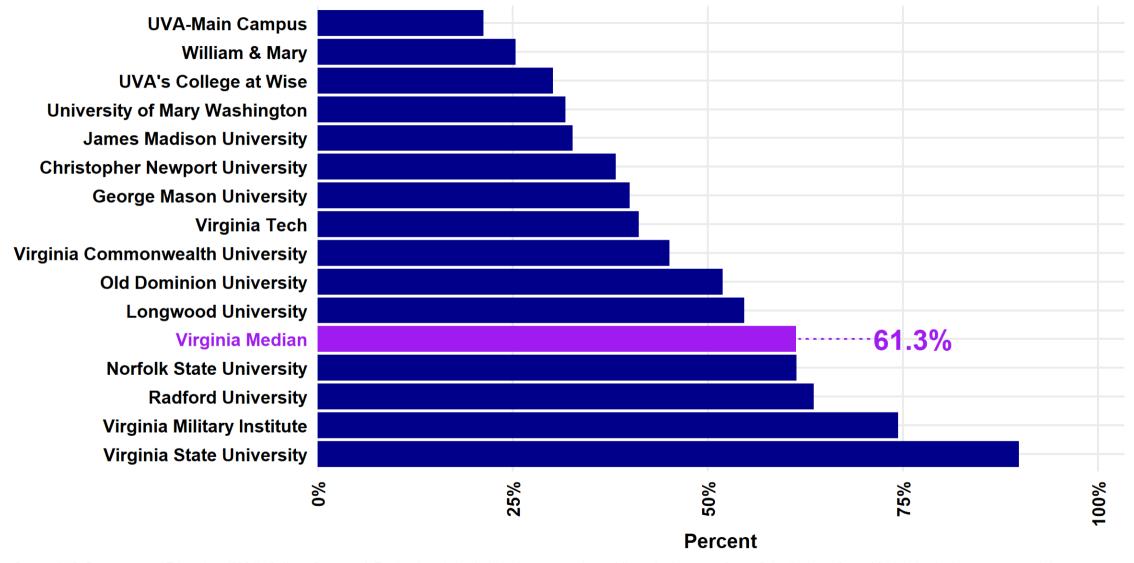
Source: U.S. Department of Education, (2024). College Scorecard. Predominantly bachelor's degree-granting public and private, not-for-profit institutions. Some Virginia institutions not reported due to lack of data. Estimates only for students that receive federal financial assistance. The discount percentage is equal to (discount price – sticker price)/sticker price and represents an estimate of the average reduction in cost for an undergraduate student receiving federal aid.

Actual Cost of Attendence as a Percent of 'Sticker Price' Selected Private Colleges and Universities in Virginia, 2022 - 2023 Academic Year

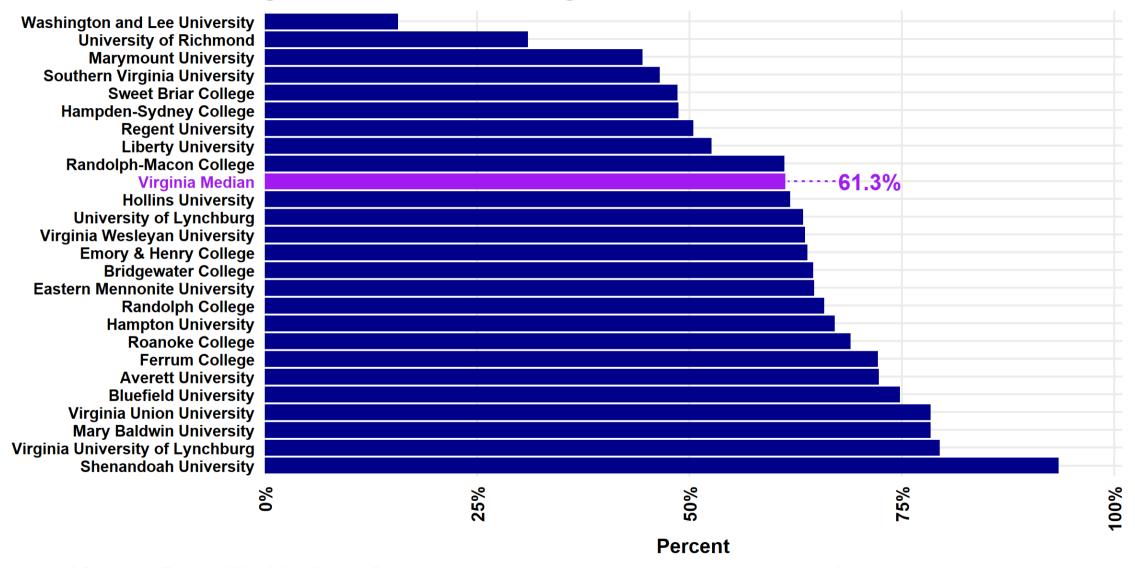


Source: U.S. Department of Education, (2024). College Scorecard. Predominantly bachelor's degree-granting public and private, not-for-profit institutions. Some Virginia institutions not reported due to lack of data. Estimates only for students that receive federal financial assistance. The discount percentage is equal to (discount price – sticker price)/sticker price and represents an estimate of the average reduction in cost for an undergraduate student receiving federal aid.

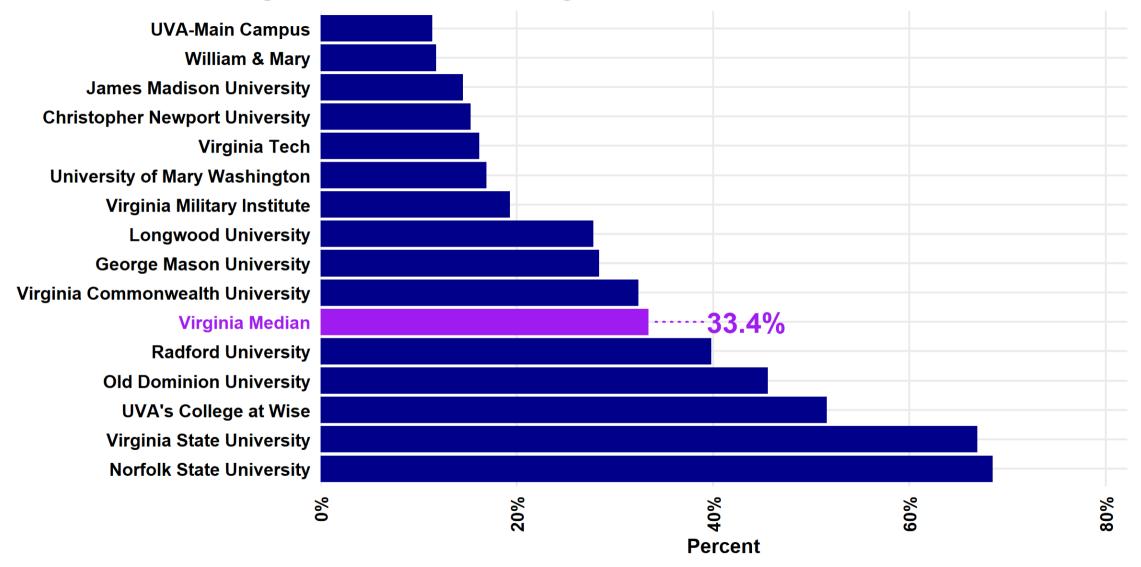
Share of Full-time Undergraduate Students Receiving Federal Loans Selected Public Colleges and Universities in Virginia, 2022 - 2023 Academic Year



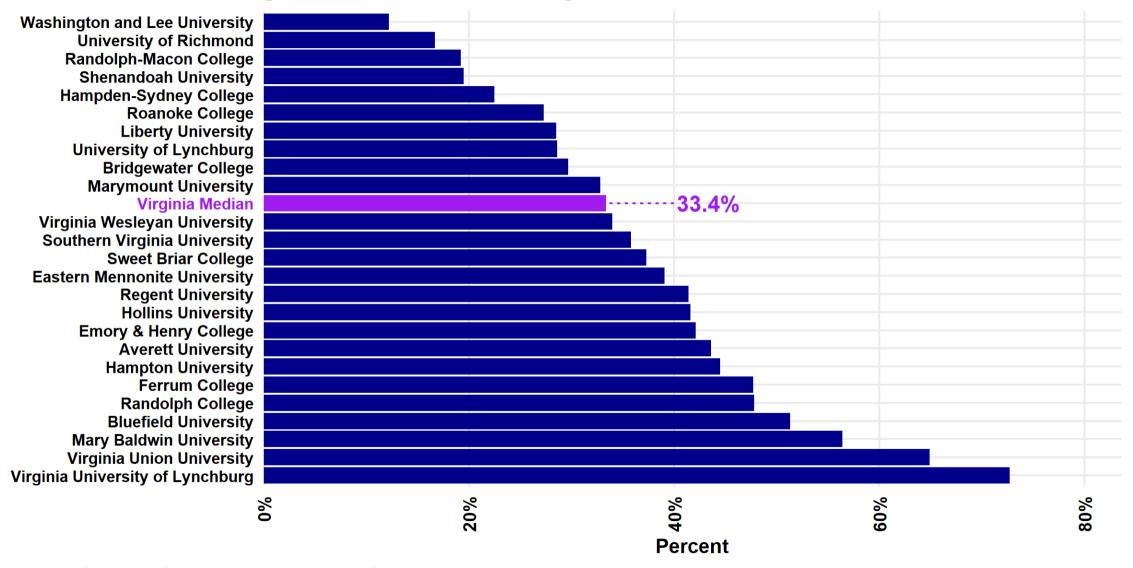
Share of Full-time Undergraduate Students Receiving Federal Loans Selected Private Colleges and Universities in Virginia, 2022 - 2023 Academic Year



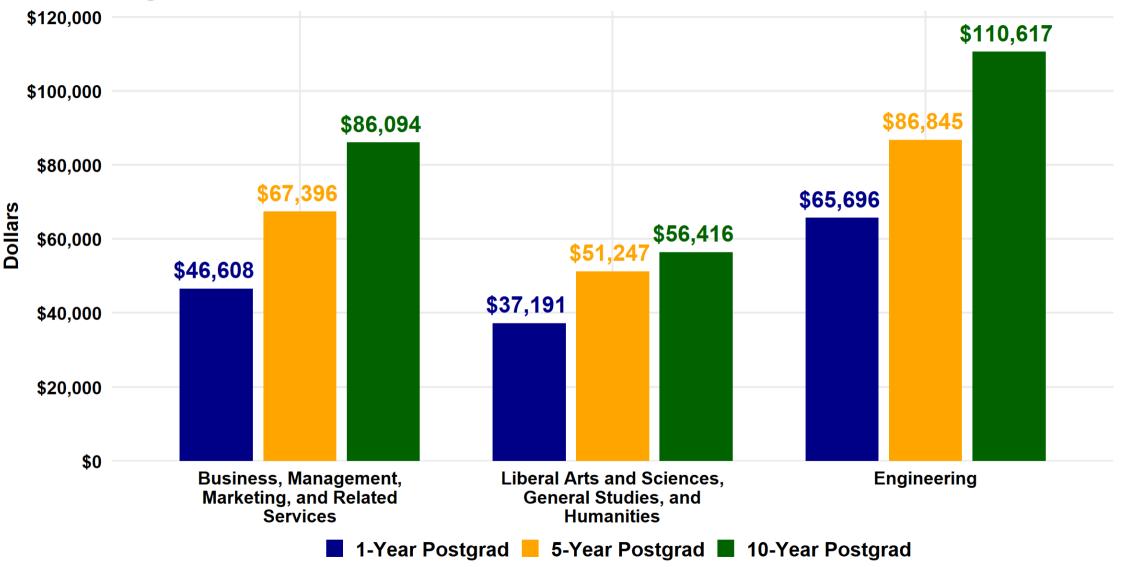
Percent of Full-time Undergraduate Students Receiving Pell Grants Selected Public Colleges and Universities in Virginia, 2022 - 2023 Academic Year



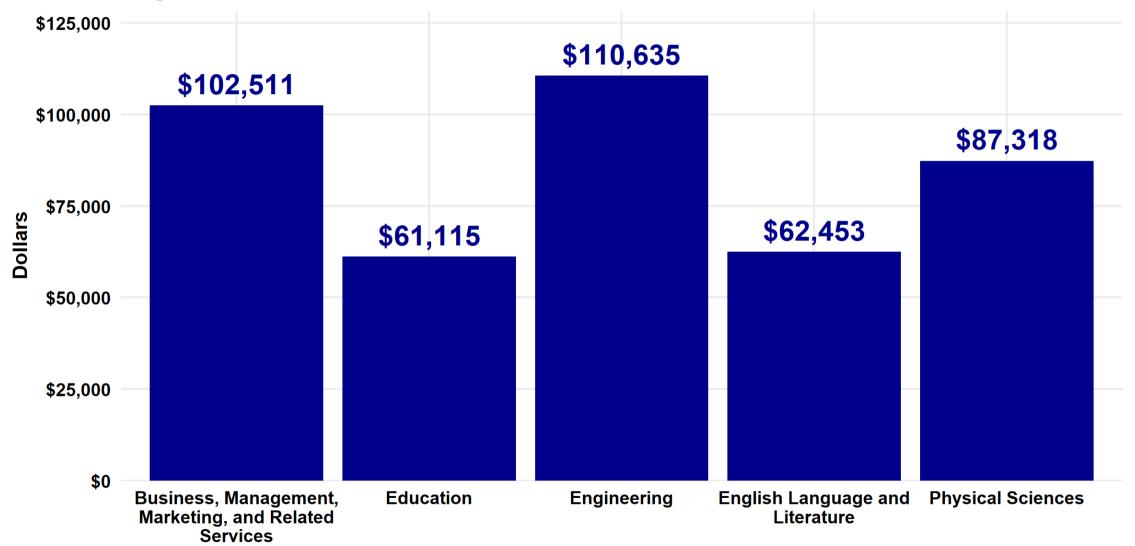
Percent of Full-time Undergraduate Students Receiving Pell Grants Selected Private Colleges and Universities in Virginia, 2022 - 2023 Academic Year



Annual Earnings of Degree Holders by Selected Majors Virginia, 1 Year, 5 Years and 10 Years after Graduation



Annual Earnings of Degree Holders by Selected Majors Virginia Tech, 10 Years Post Graduation



Is College Still Worth the Cost?

- Despite continued growth in the nation's population, the absolute number of college students fell by 2.8 million between Fall 2011 and Fall 2022.
- Americans have been voting with their feet on this issue, and their collective judgment is that the value of a college education has declined.
- Data tell us that the average college bachelor's degree recipient earns about \$1.2 million more than a high school graduate over their lifetime, but this depends on where a student goes to college and what they decide to study.
- Colleges have some value-added but also function as signalers who cull the population and identify promising prospects who are intelligent, ambitious, and have good career prospects.

Upcoming Publications and Events

- -- Mid-Year Economic Forecast (May June 2025)
- -- State of the Region Report (October 2025)
- -- State of the Commonwealth Report (December 2025)
- -- Text CEAPODU to 66866 to join our email list.
- -- Follow **DragasCenterODU** on Facebook and LinkedIn for up-to-date information and new economic developments.
- -- All our public presentation materials can be found at our website: www.ceapodu.com