

To All The Economists I've Loved Before



By: Anirban Basu

Sage Policy Group, Inc.

On Behalf of

The 2019 Department of Energy Project Management
Workshop

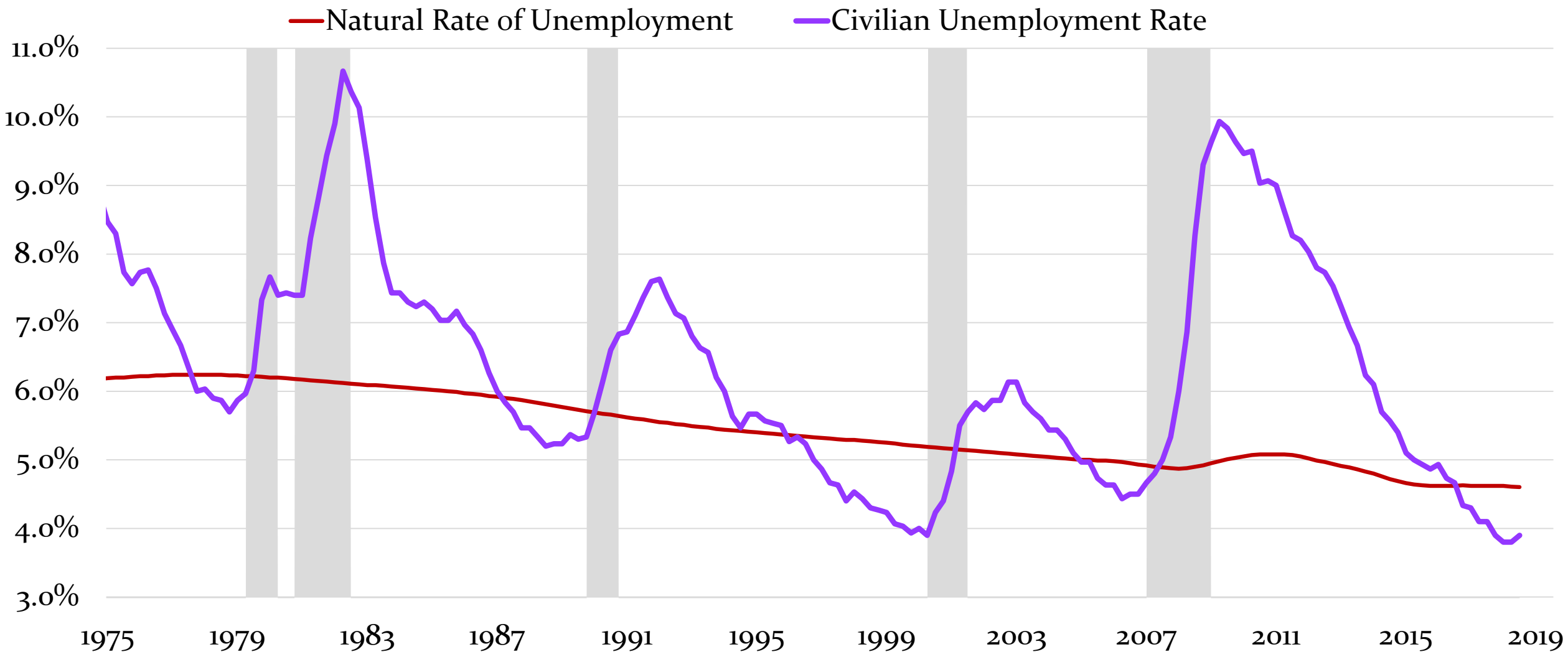
April 24th, 2019

“There is always some chance of recession in any year. But the evidence suggests that expansions don't die of old age.”

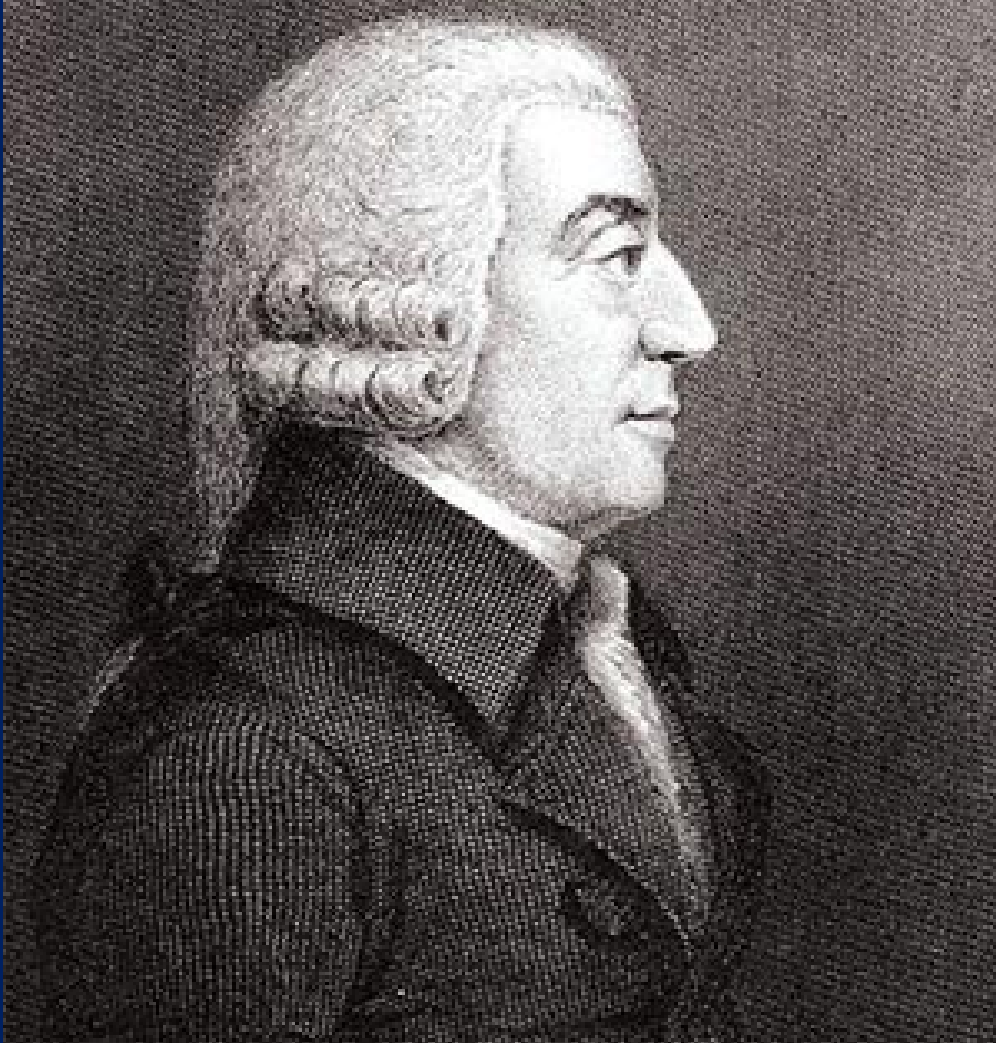
—Janet Yellen



U.S. Unemployment & Natural Rate of Unemployment



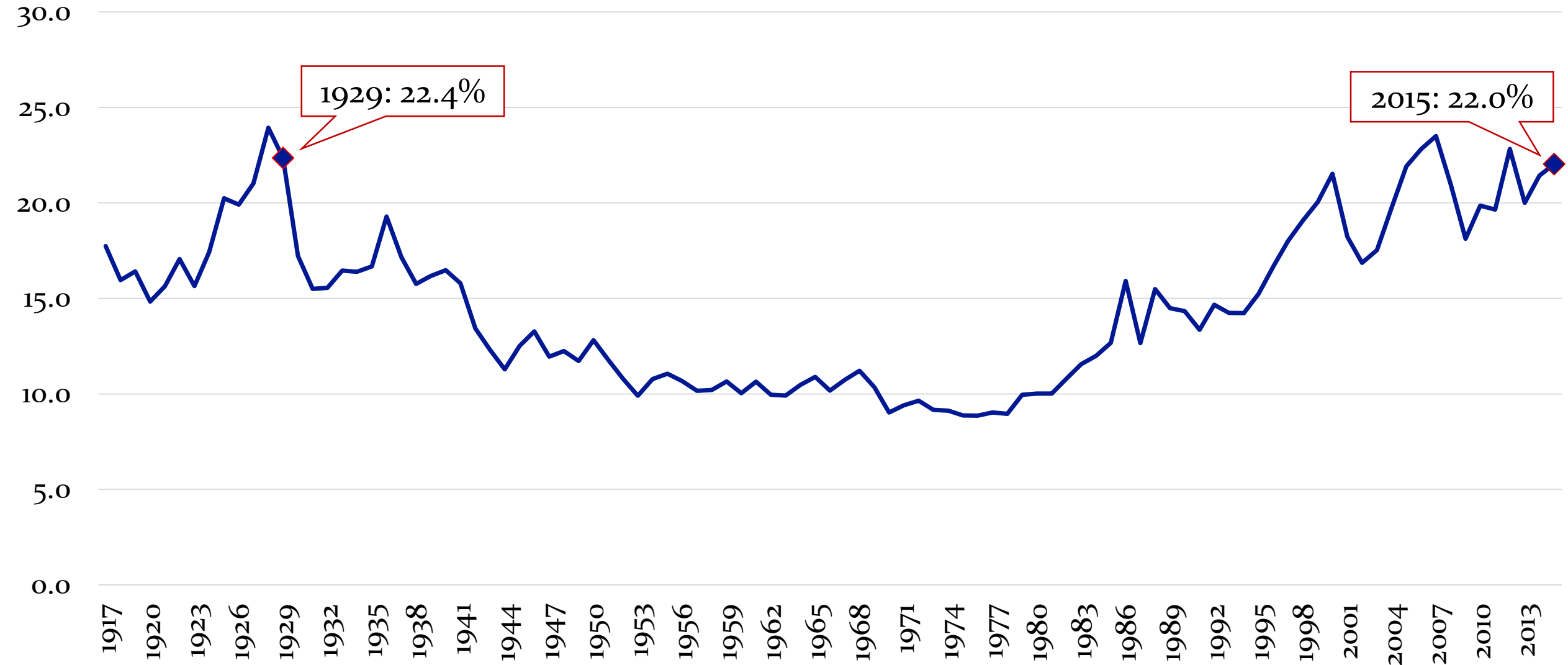
Shaded areas indicate U.S. Recessions



“No society can surely be flourishing and happy, of which the far greater part of the members are poor and miserable.”

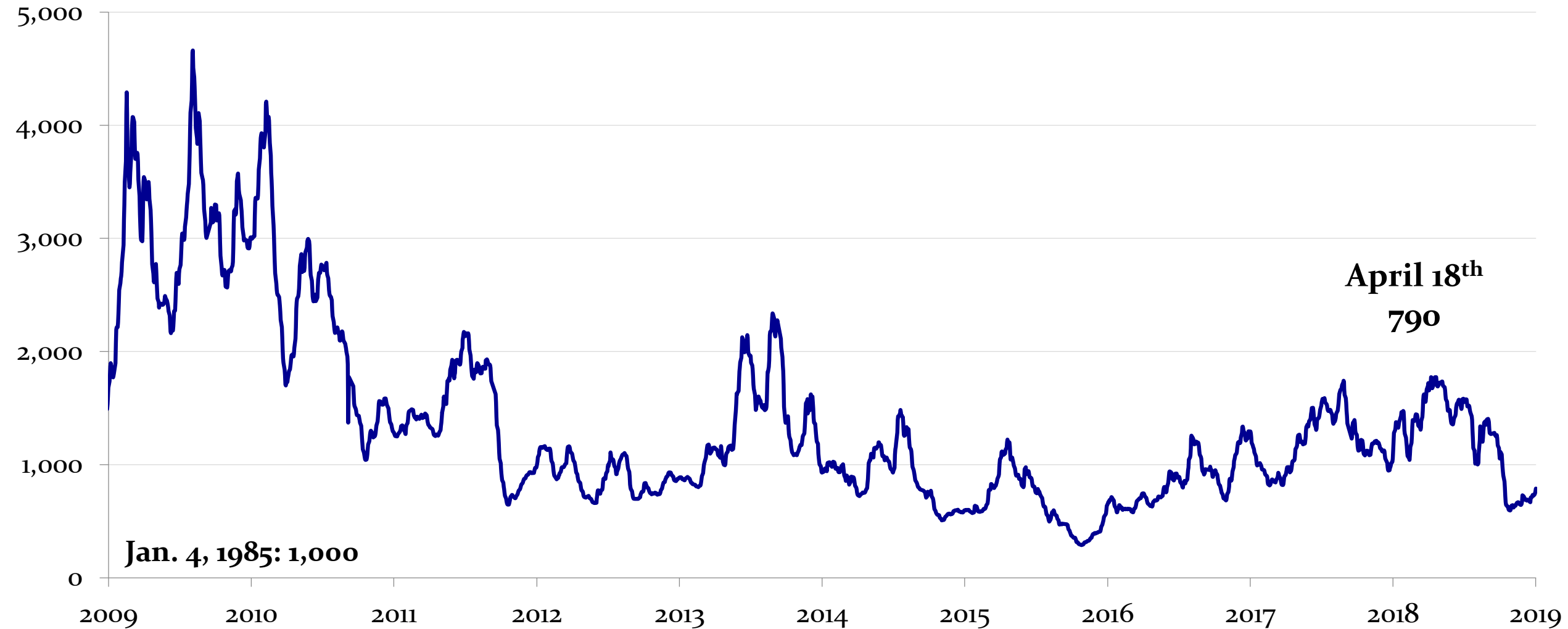
—Adam Smith

Share of all Income Held by the Top 1% in the U.S., 1917-2015



Baltic Dry Index

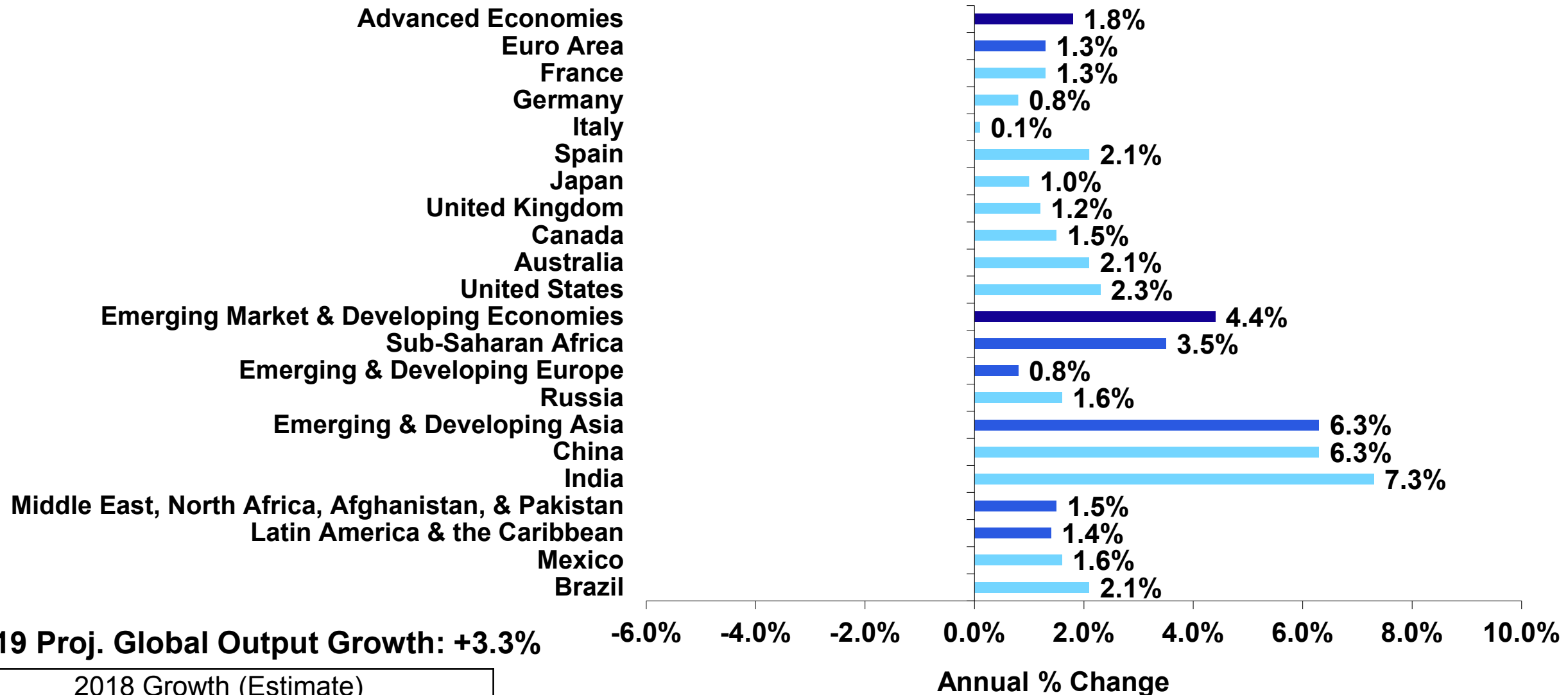
2009 through 2019



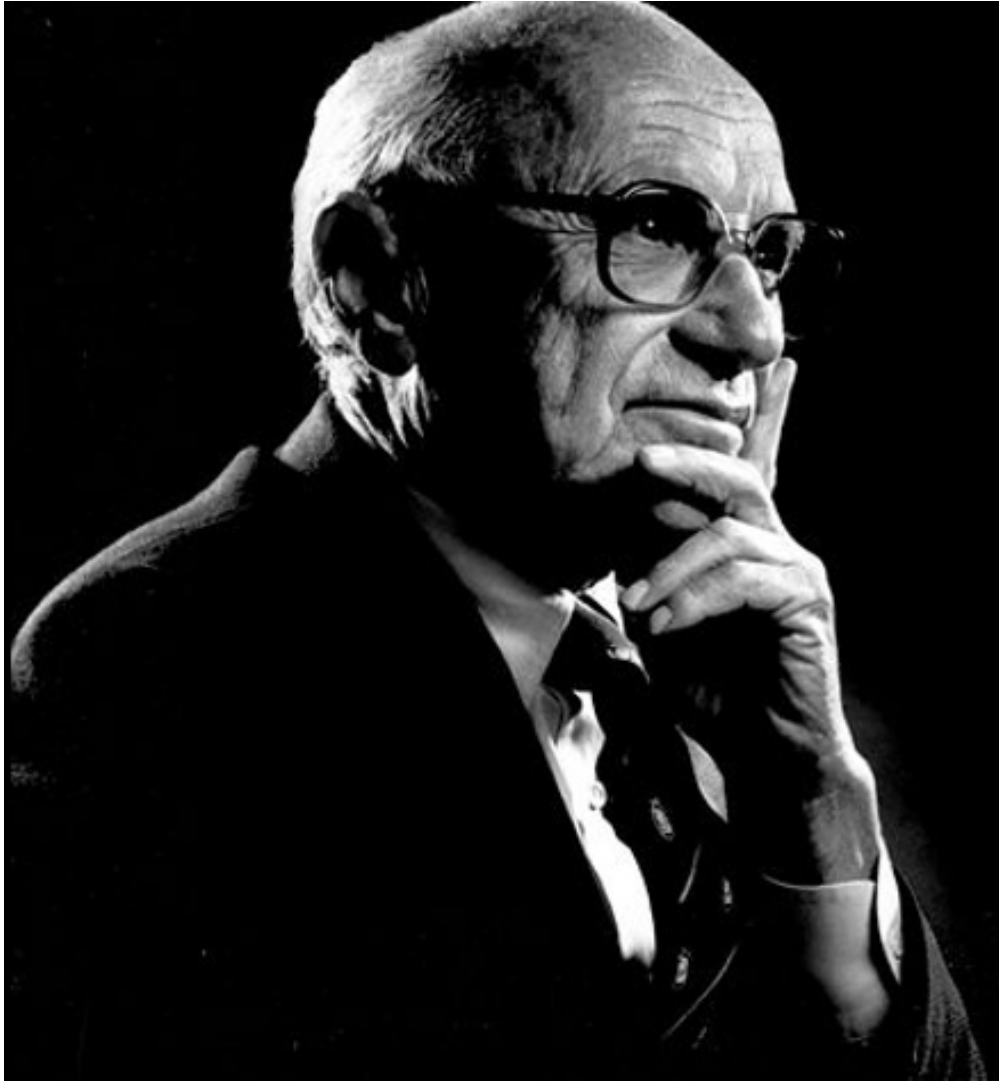
The Baltic Dry Index (BDI) is a measure of the price of shipping major raw materials such as metals, grains, and fossil fuels by sea. The BDI is a composite of 3 sub-indices, each covering a different carrier size: Capesize, Panamax, and Supramax.

Estimated Growth in Output by Select Global Areas

2019 Projected



2018 Growth (Estimate)	
World: 3.6%	Euro Area: 1.8%
United States: 2.9%	Japan: 0.8%

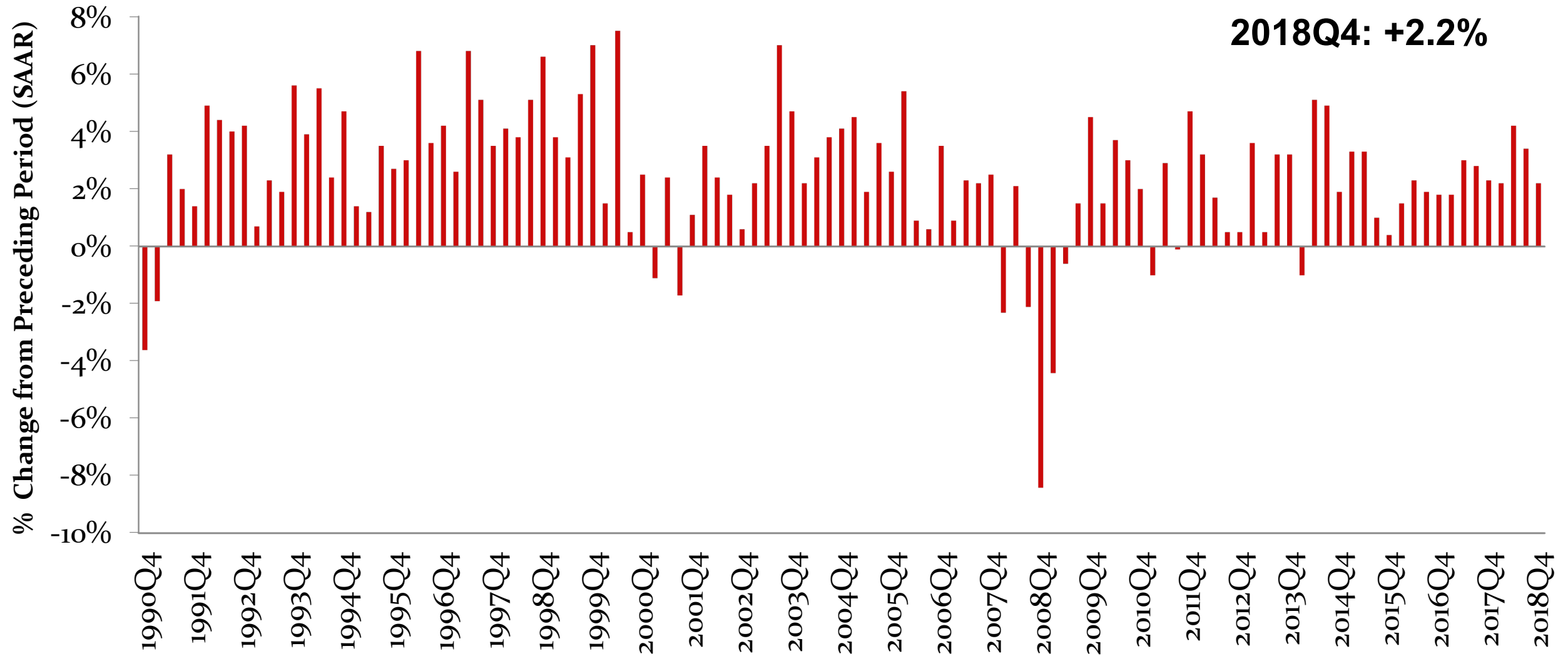


**“Inflation is the one form of taxation that can
be imposed without legislation.”**

—Milton Friedman

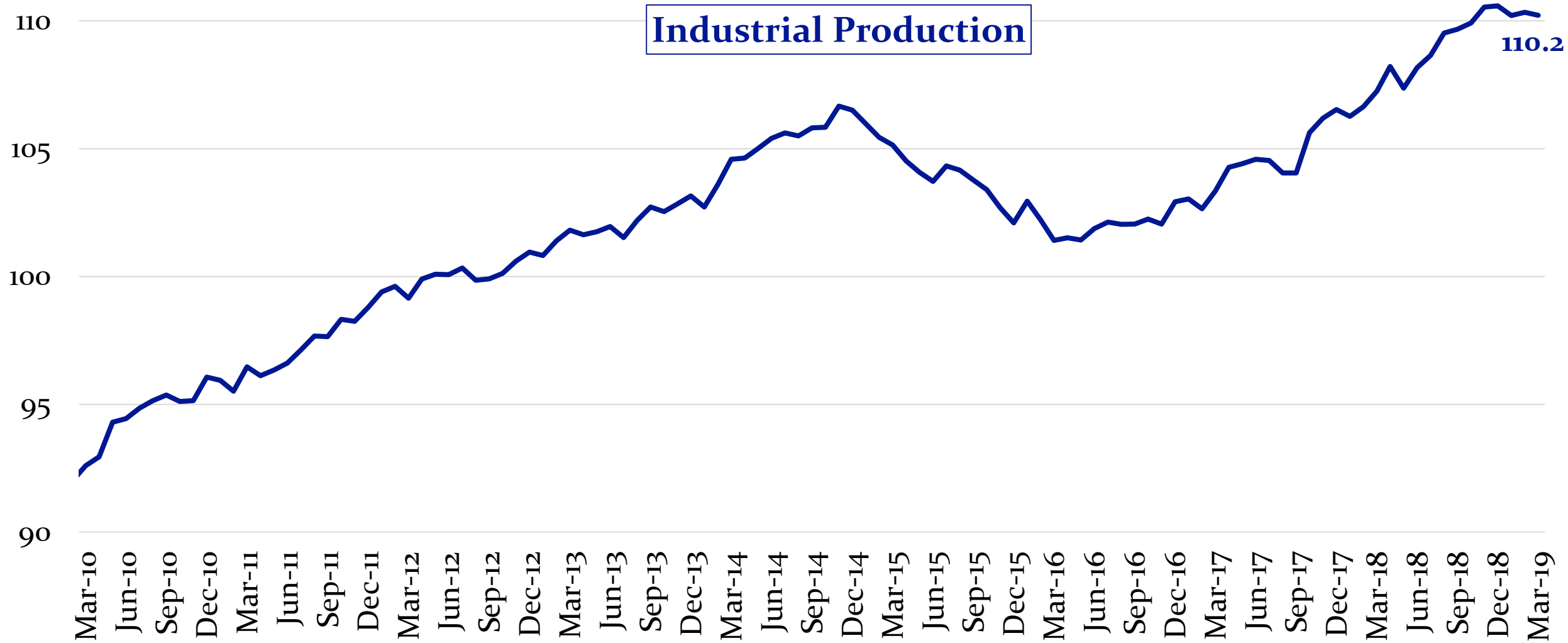
Gross Domestic Product

1990Q4 through 2018Q4*



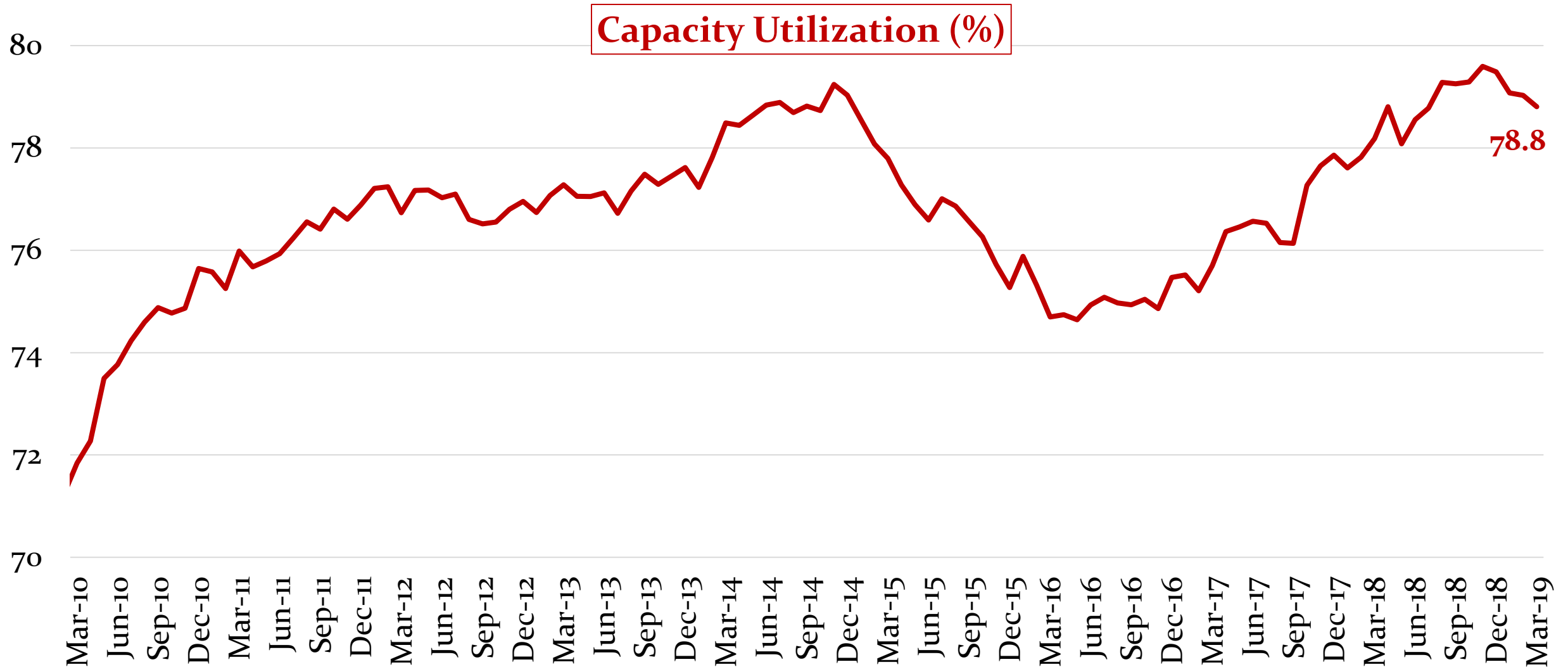
U.S. Industrial Production Index

March 2010 – March 2019



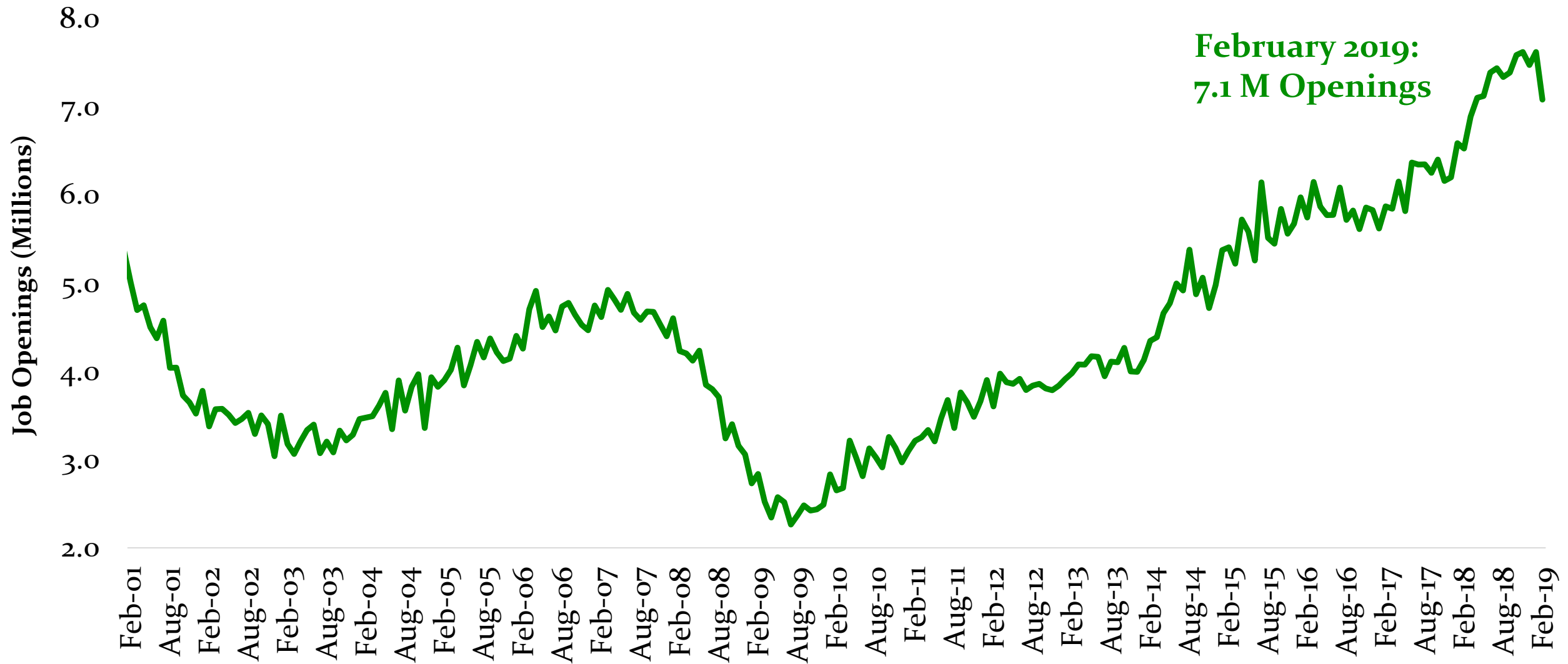
U.S. Capacity Utilization Index

March 2010 – March 2019



U.S. Job Openings

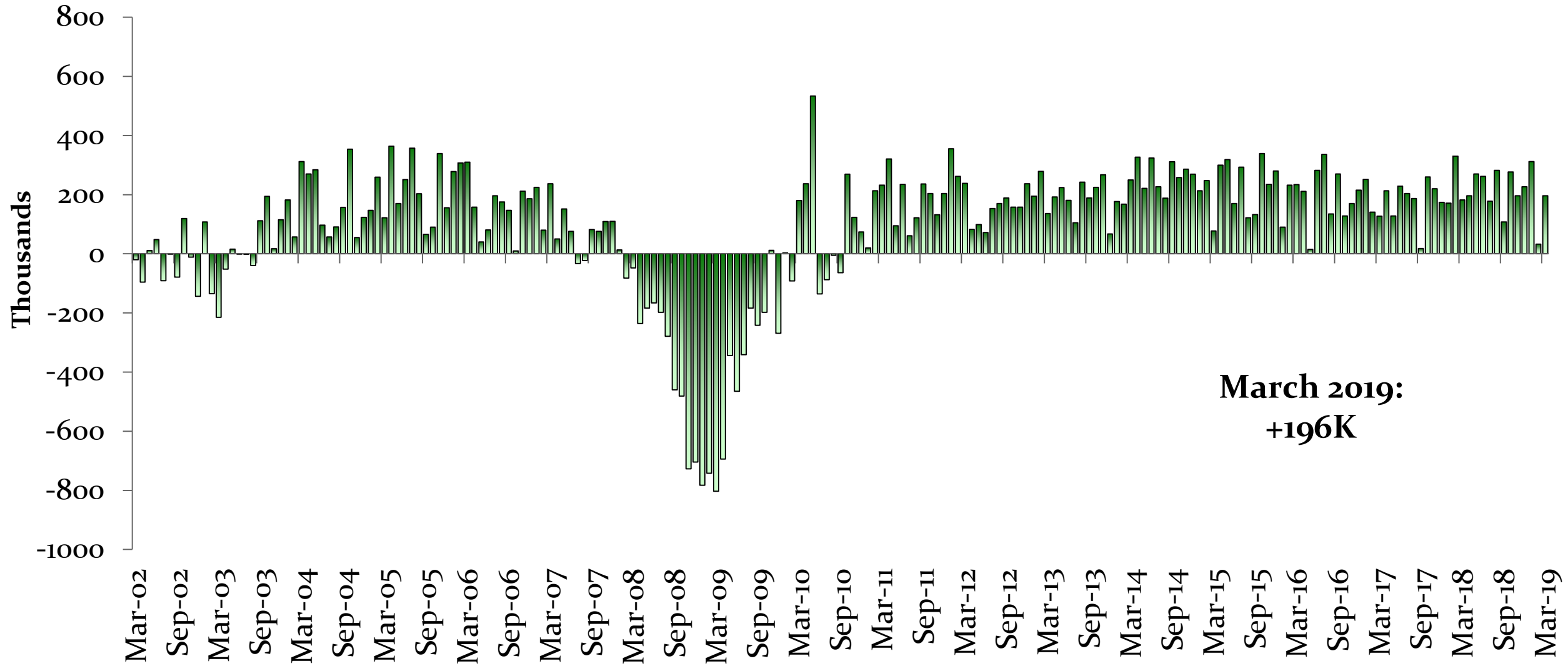
February 2001 through February 2019



February 2019:
7.1 M Openings

Net Change in U.S. Jobs

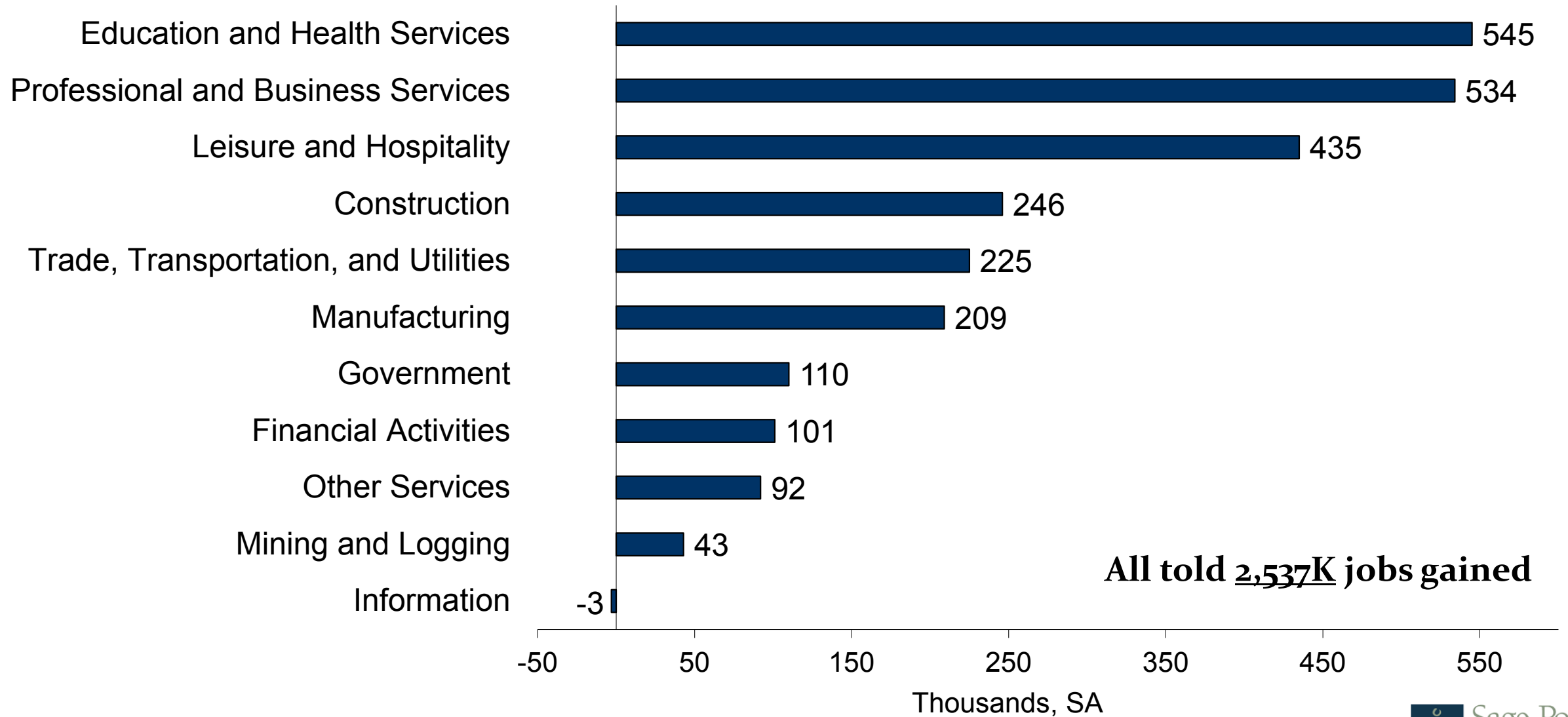
March 2002 through March 2019



**March 2019:
+196K**

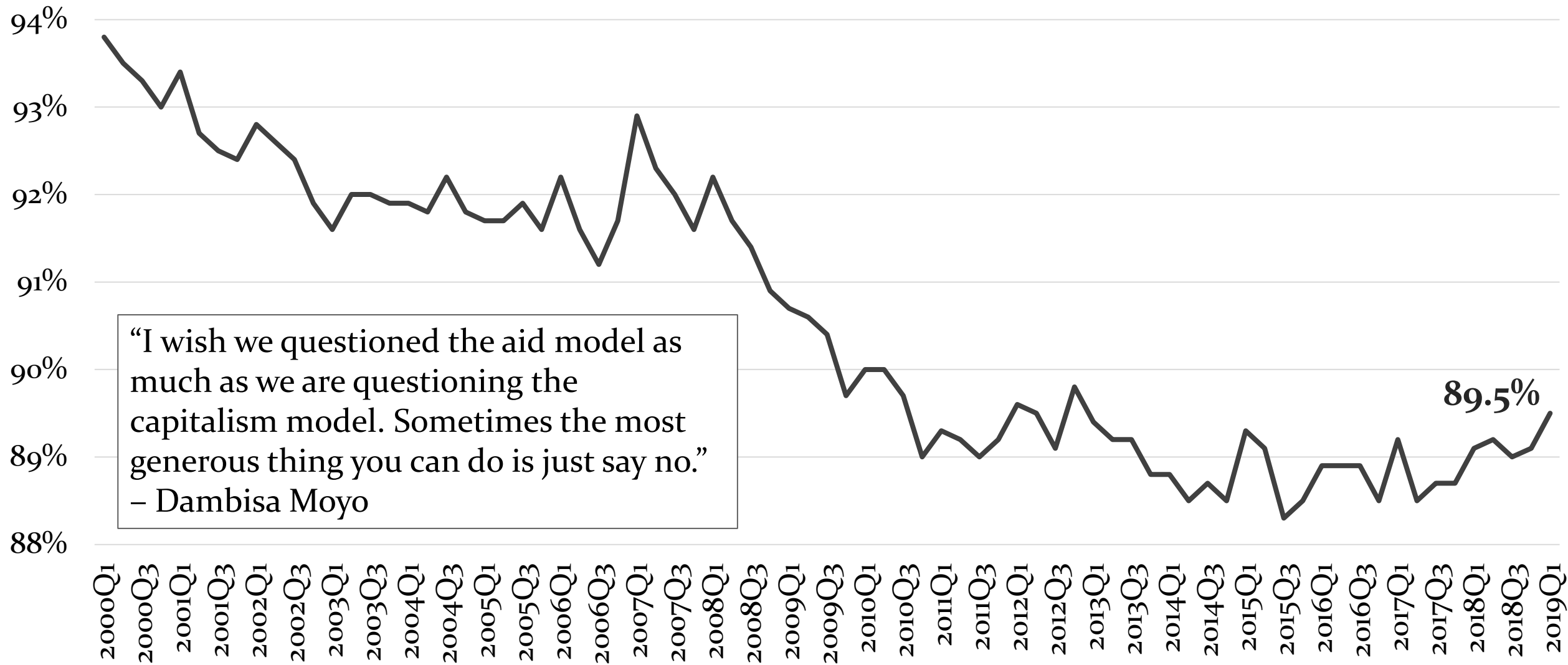
National Nonfarm Employment

by Industry Sector, March 2018 v. March 2019



U.S. Labor Force Participation: Men Ages 25-34

2000 – 2019



“I wish we questioned the aid model as much as we are questioning the capitalism model. Sometimes the most generous thing you can do is just say no.”
– Dambisa Moyo

Employment Growth, U.S. States (SA)

March 2018 v. March 2019 Percent Change

RANK	STATE	%	RANK	STATE	%	RANK	STATE	%
1	NEVADA	3.4	16	SOUTH CAROLINA	1.4	35	MARYLAND	0.6
2	UTAH	3.0	19	INDIANA	1.3	35	MICHIGAN	0.6
3	IDAHO	2.7	20	NEW MEXICO	1.2	37	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0.5
3	WEST VIRGINIA	2.7	21	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1.1	37	MAINE	0.5
5	FLORIDA	2.4	21	NEW JERSEY	1.1	37	OKLAHOMA	0.5
5	WASHINGTON	2.4	21	NEW YORK	1.1	40	CONNECTICUT	0.4
7	ARIZONA	2.3	24	DELAWARE	1.0	40	KANSAS	0.4
8	TEXAS	2.2	25	ALASKA	0.9	40	MISSOURI	0.4
9	SOUTH DAKOTA	2.0	25	ARKANSAS	0.9	43	MINNESOTA	0.3
10	GEORGIA	1.9	25	KENTUCKY	0.9	43	VERMONT	0.3
11	COLORADO	1.7	25	MONTANA	0.9	43	WISCONSIN	0.3
11	OREGON	1.7	25	VIRGINIA	0.9	46	HAWAII	0.2
11	WYOMING	1.7	30	ILLINOIS	0.8	46	IOWA	0.2
14	ALABAMA	1.6	30	MASSACHUSETTS	0.8	46	NORTH DAKOTA	0.2
14	TENNESSEE	1.6	30	PENNSYLVANIA	0.8	49	LOUISIANA	0.0
16	CALIFORNIA	1.4	33	MISSISSIPPI	0.7	49	NEBRASKA	0.0
16	NORTH CAROLINA	1.4	33	OHIO	0.7	51	RHODE ISLAND	-0.2

U.S. Year-over-year Percent Change: +1.7%

Employment Growth, 25 Largest Metros (NSA)

March 2018 v. March 2019 Percent Change

Rank	MSA	%	Rank	MSA	%
1	Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	3.7	14	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	1.4
2	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	3.0	14	San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	1.4
3	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	2.8	16	Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	1.3
4	San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	2.6	16	New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	1.3
4	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	2.6	16	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	1.3
6	Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	2.4	19	Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	0.9
7	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	2.2	19	St. Louis, MO-IL	0.9
7	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	2.2	19	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	0.9
7	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	2.2			
10	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	2.1	22	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	0.8
10	San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	2.1	23	Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	0.6
12	Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	1.8	24	Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, MA-NH	0.5
13	Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	1.6	25	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	0.0

Unemployment Rates, 25 Largest Metros (NSA)

February 2019

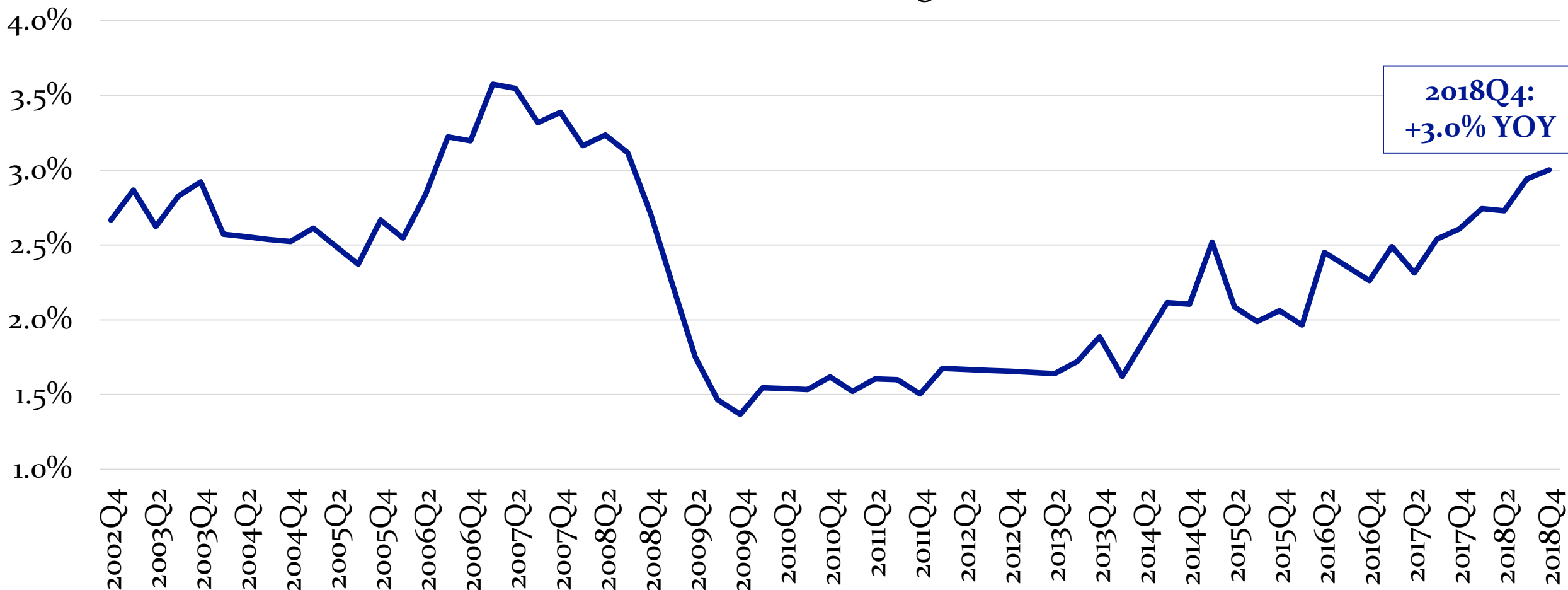
Rank	MSA	UR	Rank	MSA	UR
1	Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, MA-NH	2.8	12	Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	3.8
1	San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	2.8	12	St. Louis, MO-IL (1)	3.8
3	Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	3.2	15	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	3.9
4	Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	3.3	16	Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	4.0
4	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	3.3	16	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	4.0
6	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	3.4	18	Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	4.1
6	San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	3.4	18	Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	4.1
6	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	3.4	18	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	4.1
9	San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	3.5	21	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	4.2
9	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	3.5	21	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	4.2
			23	Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	4.3
11	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	3.6	23	New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	4.3
12	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	3.8	23	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	4.3

U.S. Unemployment Rate: 3.8%

Growth in Wages & Salaries

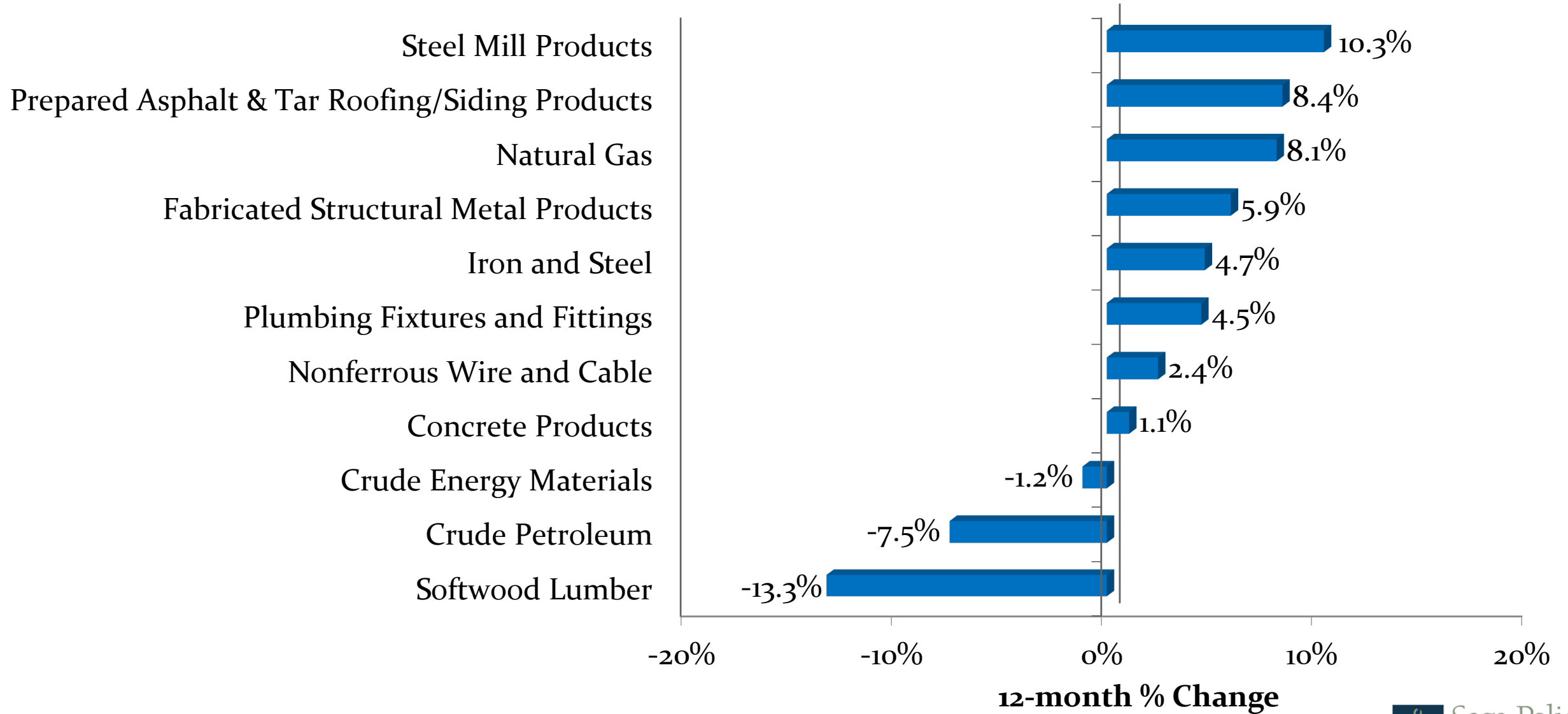
Employment Cost Index (ECI), 2002Q4-2018Q4

ECI for Wages & Salaries 12-Month % Change



Construction Materials PPI (NSA)

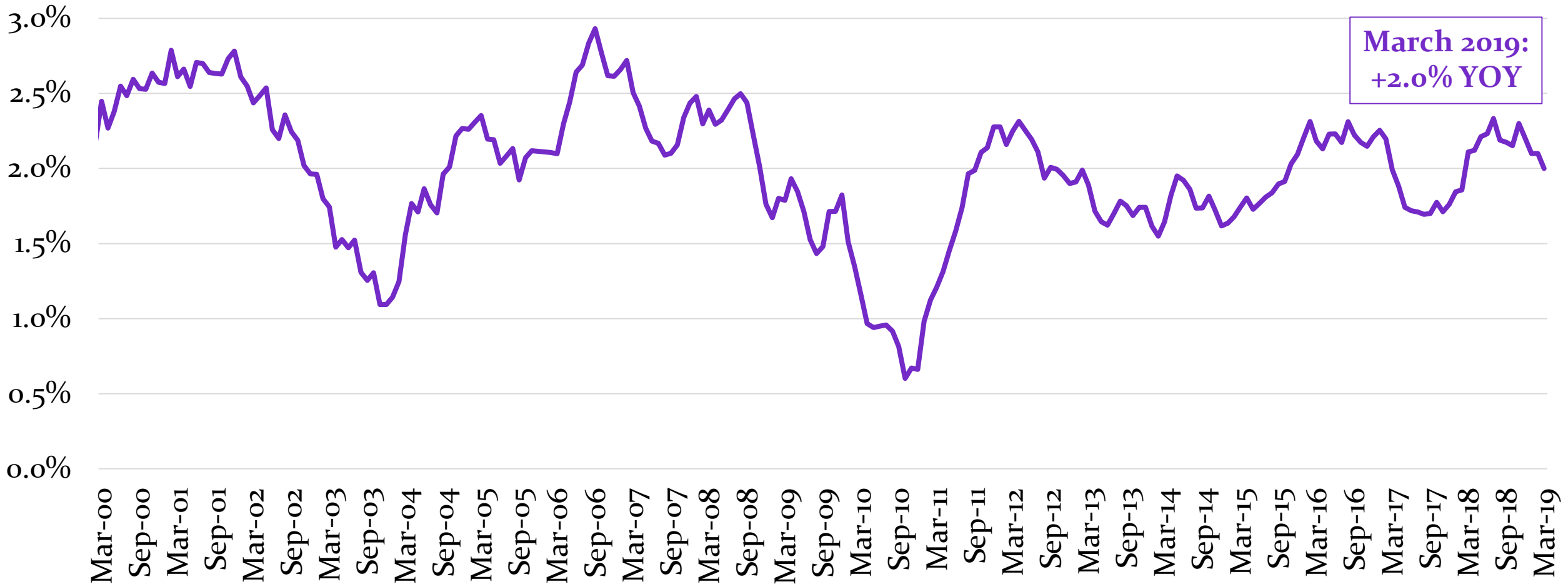
12-month % Change as of March 2019



Consumer Price Index: All Items Less Food & Energy

March 2000 – March 2019

Core CPI (All Items Less Food & Energy) 12-Month % Change

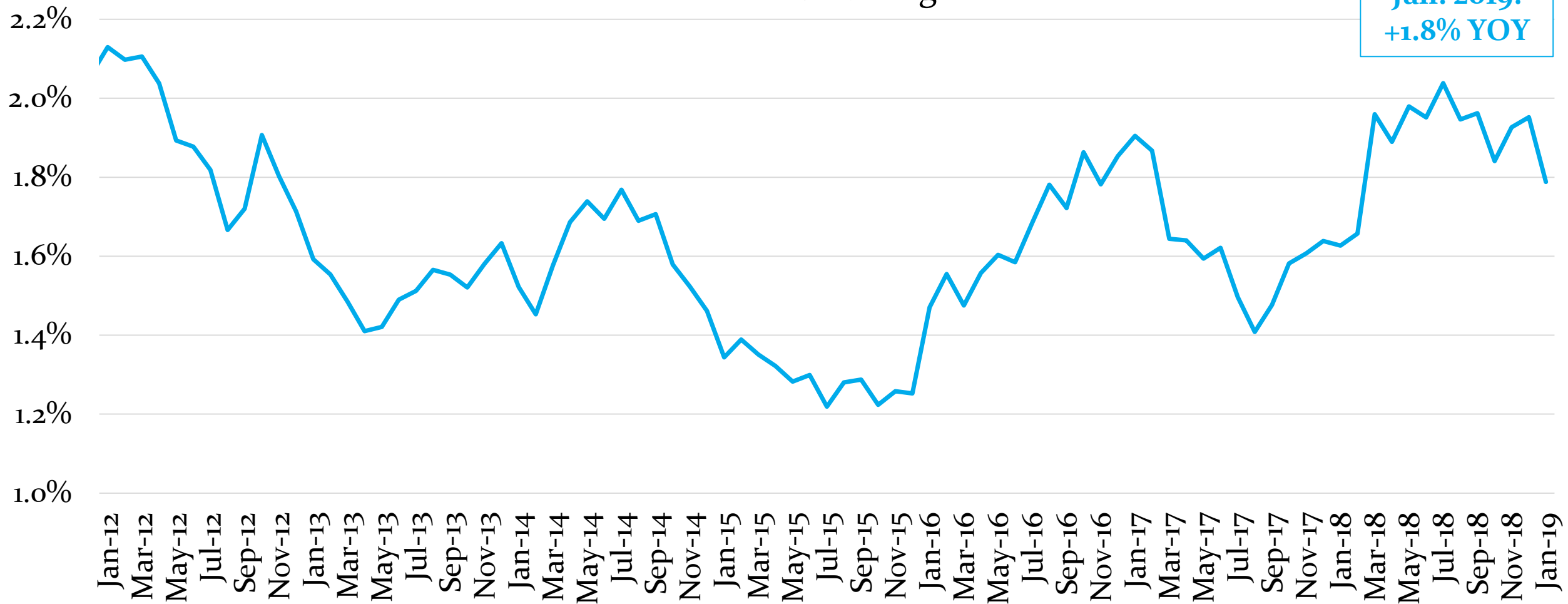


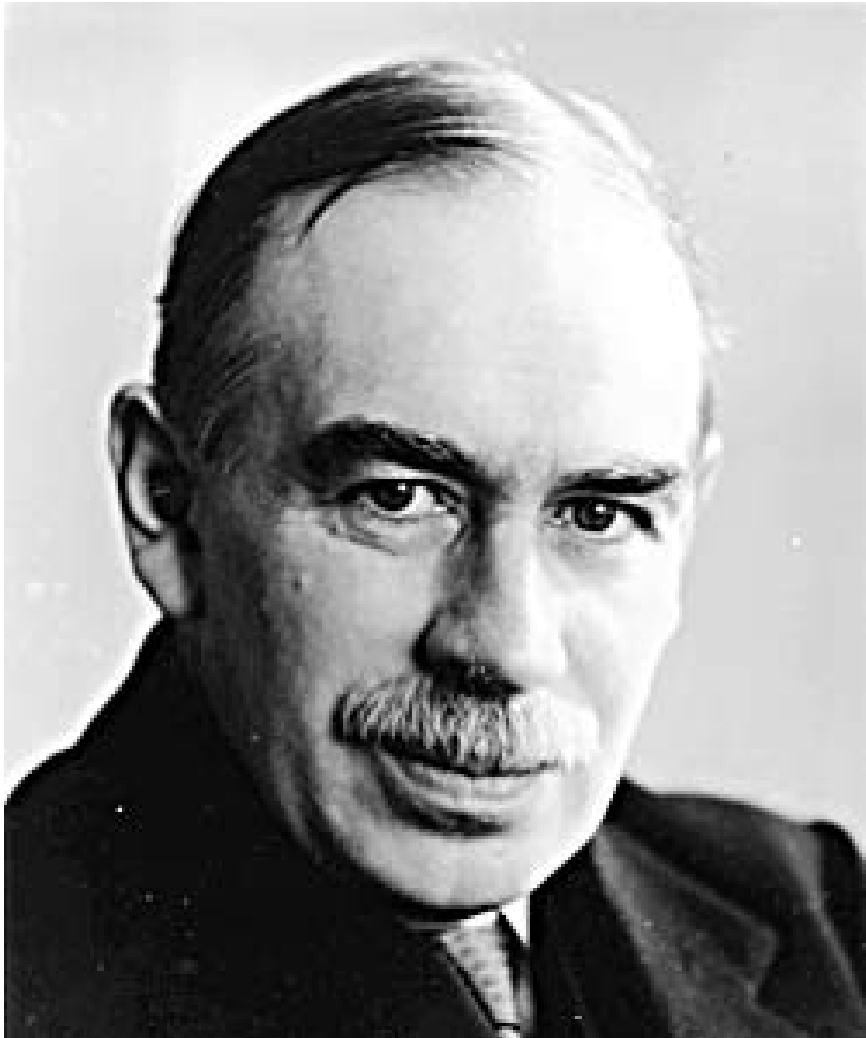
March 2019:
+2.0% YOY

Core PCE Deflator

January 2012 through January 2019

Core PCE Index 12-Month % Change



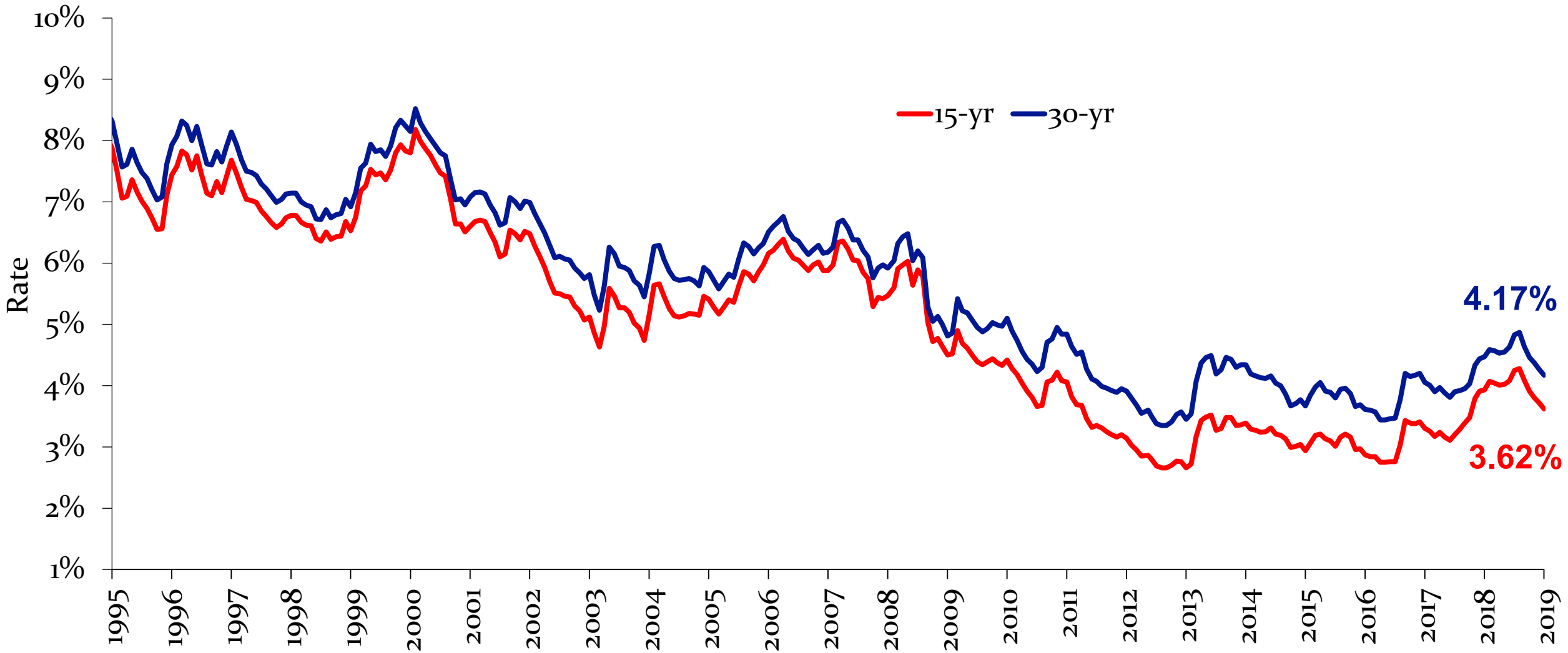


“Most men love money and security more,
and creation and construction less, as they get
older.”

—John Maynard Keynes

15-Year & 30-Year Fixed Mortgage Rates

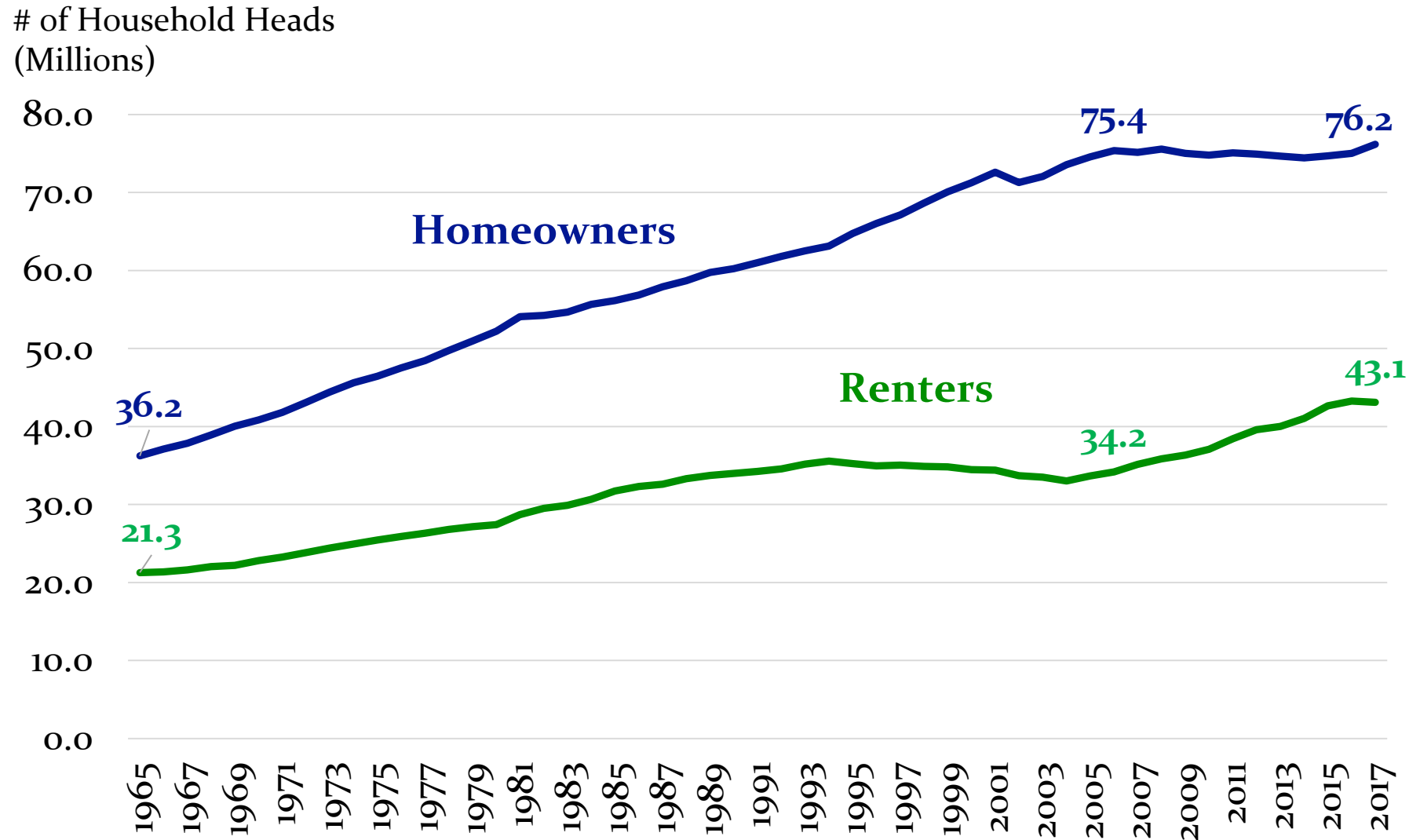
April 1995 through April 2019*



*Week ending 4/18/2019

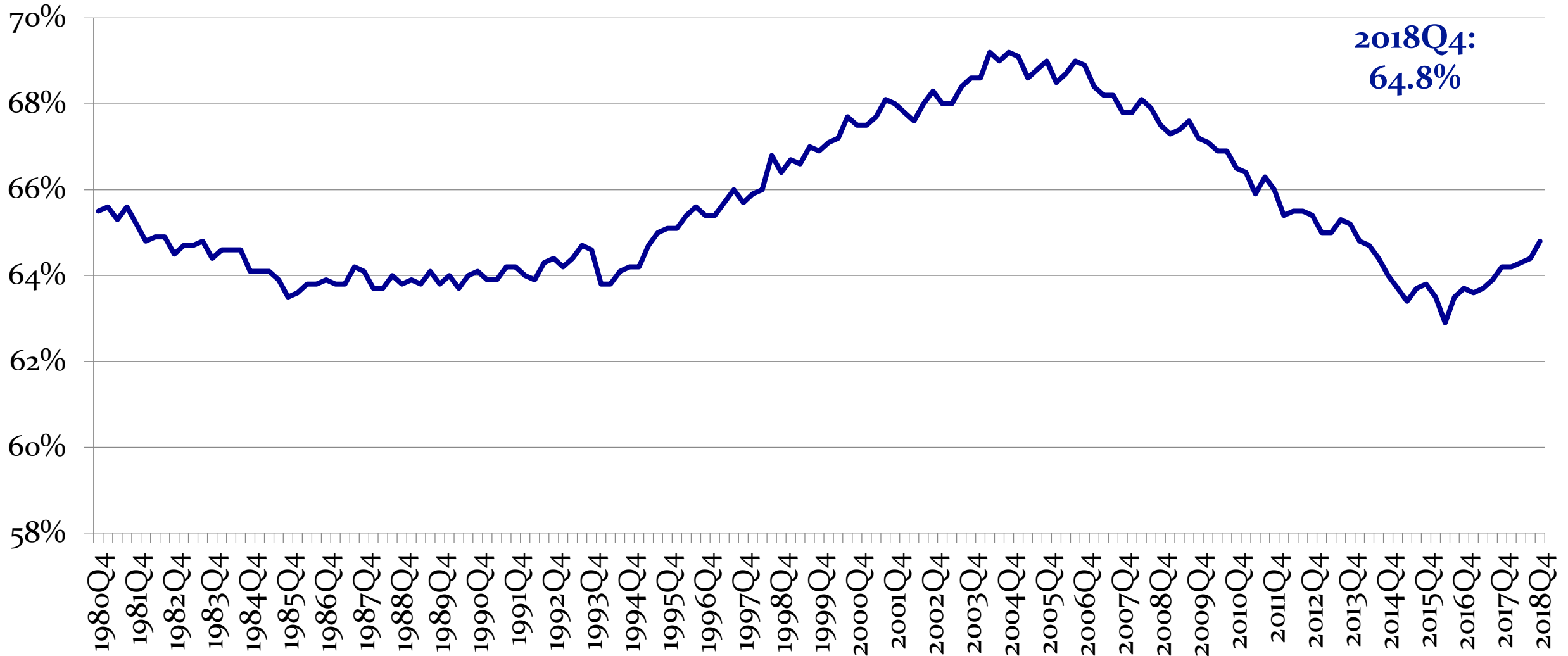
U.S. Households: Owner v. Renter Occupied, 1965-2017

- From 2006-2017 the number of households headed by owners remained relatively flat.
- At the same time, the number of households renting their home increased significantly (+26%).
- The share of renter households also increased—from 31.2% of households in 2006 to 36.1% in 2017.



U.S. Homeownership (NSA)

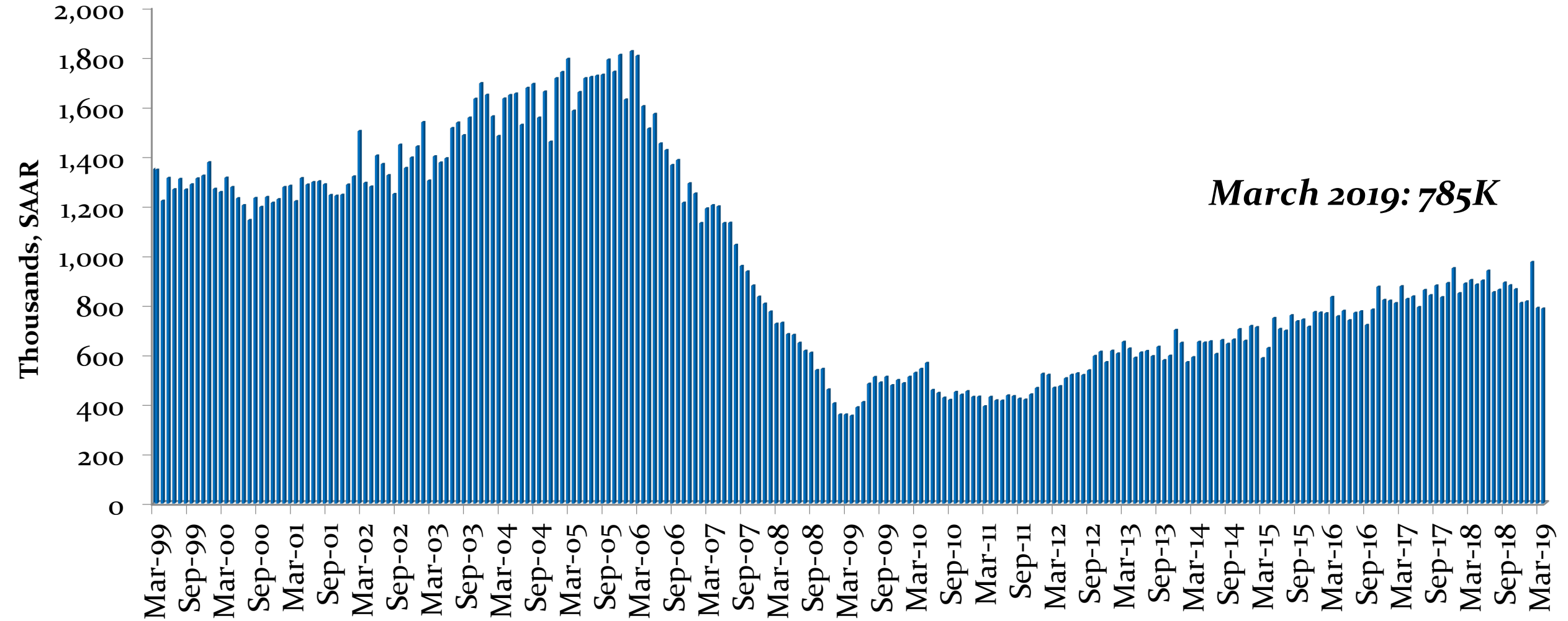
1980Q4-2018Q4



2018Q4:
64.8%

U.S. Single-Family Housing Starts

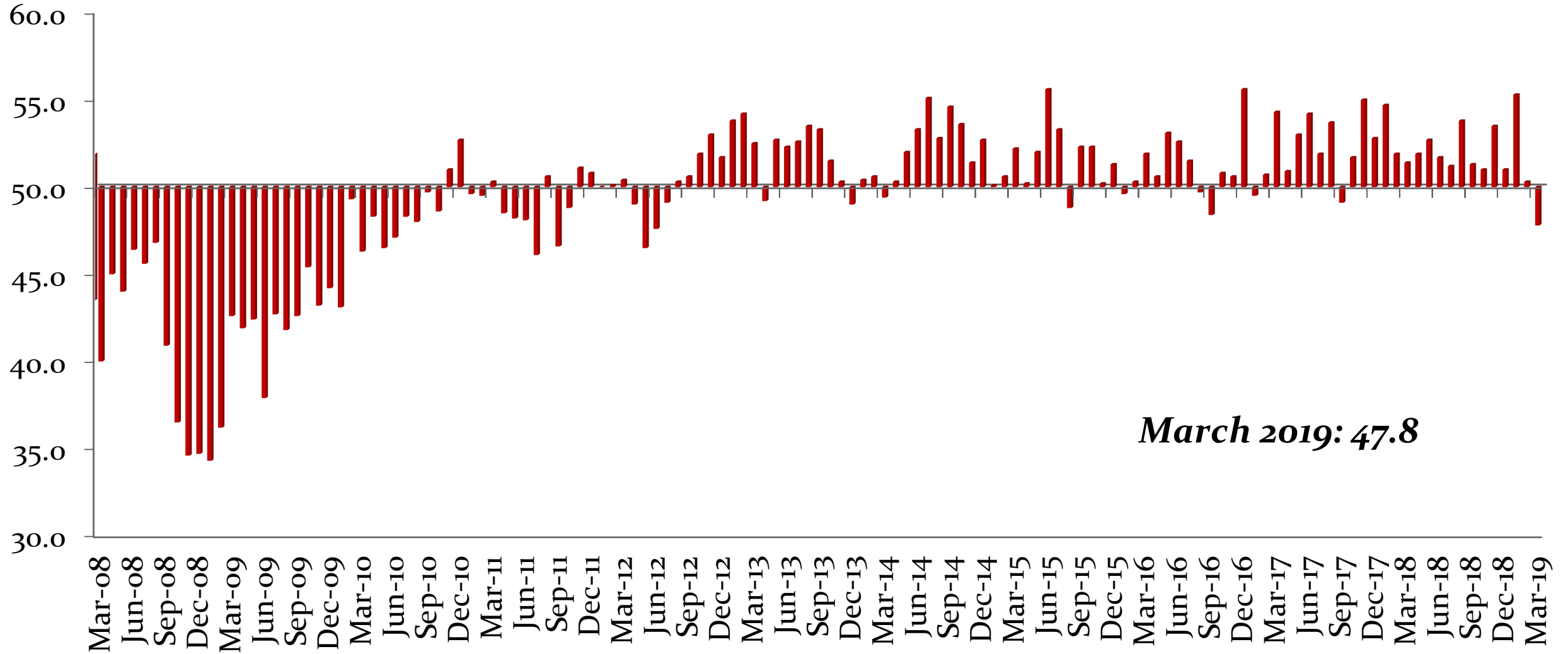
March 1999 through March 2019



March 2019: 785K

Architecture Billings Index

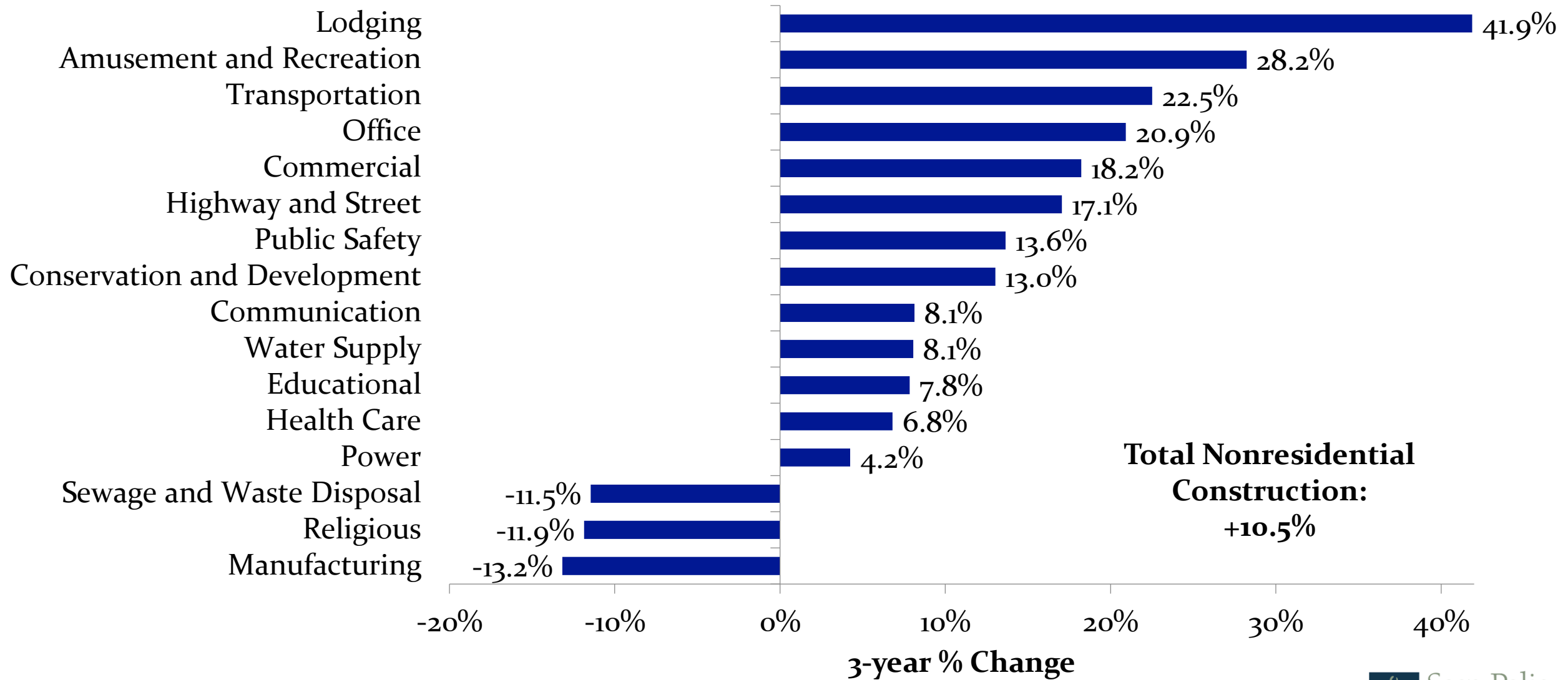
March 2008 through March 2019



March 2019: 47.8

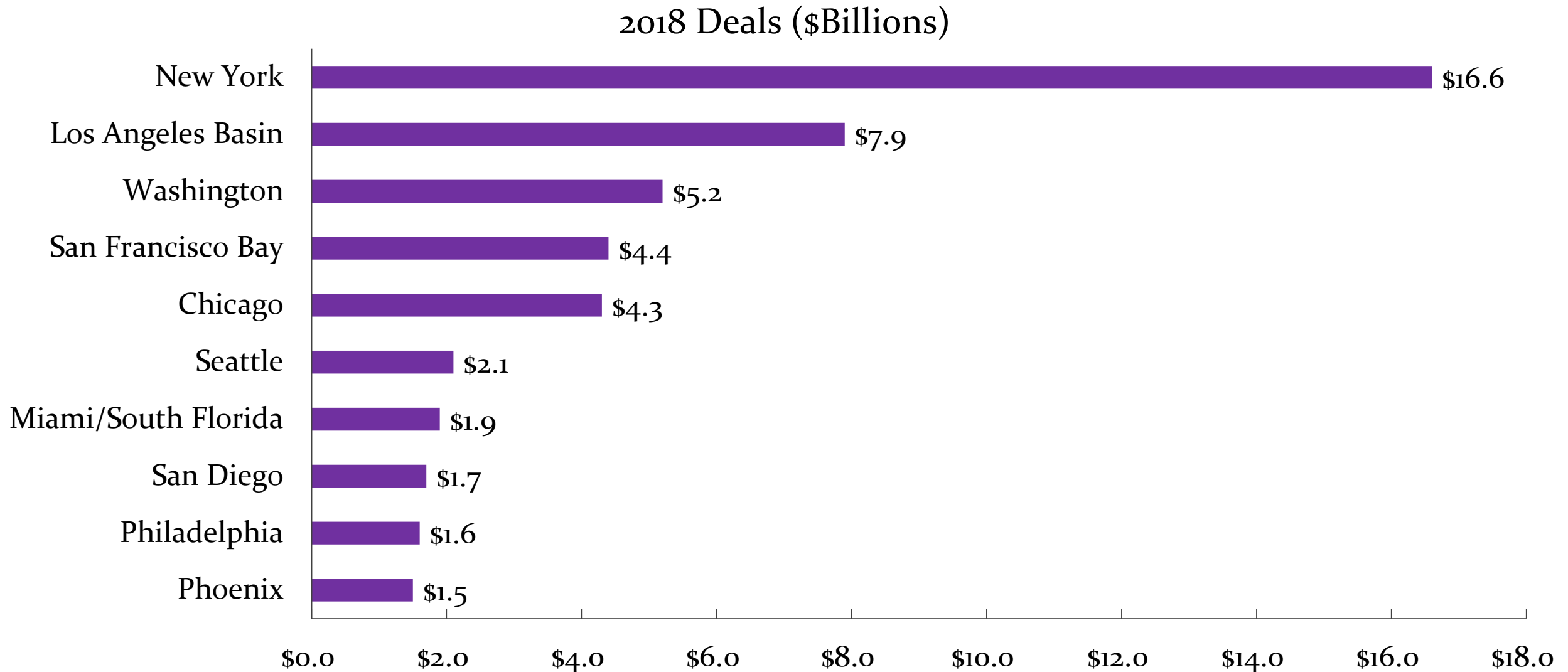
National Nonresidential Construction Spending by Subsector

February 2016 v. February 2019



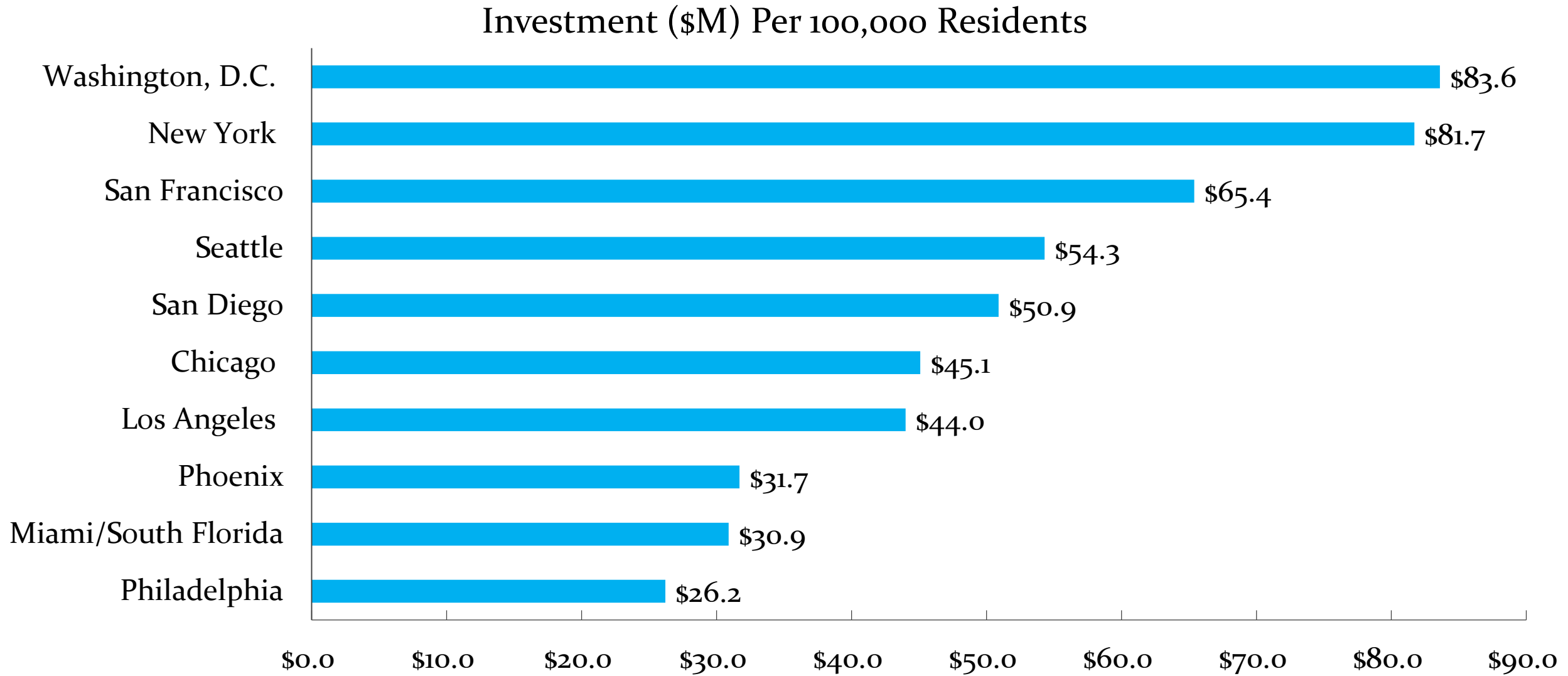
Foreign Investment in U.S. Commercial Real Estate

Top Destination Markets, 2018



Foreign Investment in U.S. Commercial Real Estate Per 100,000 Residents

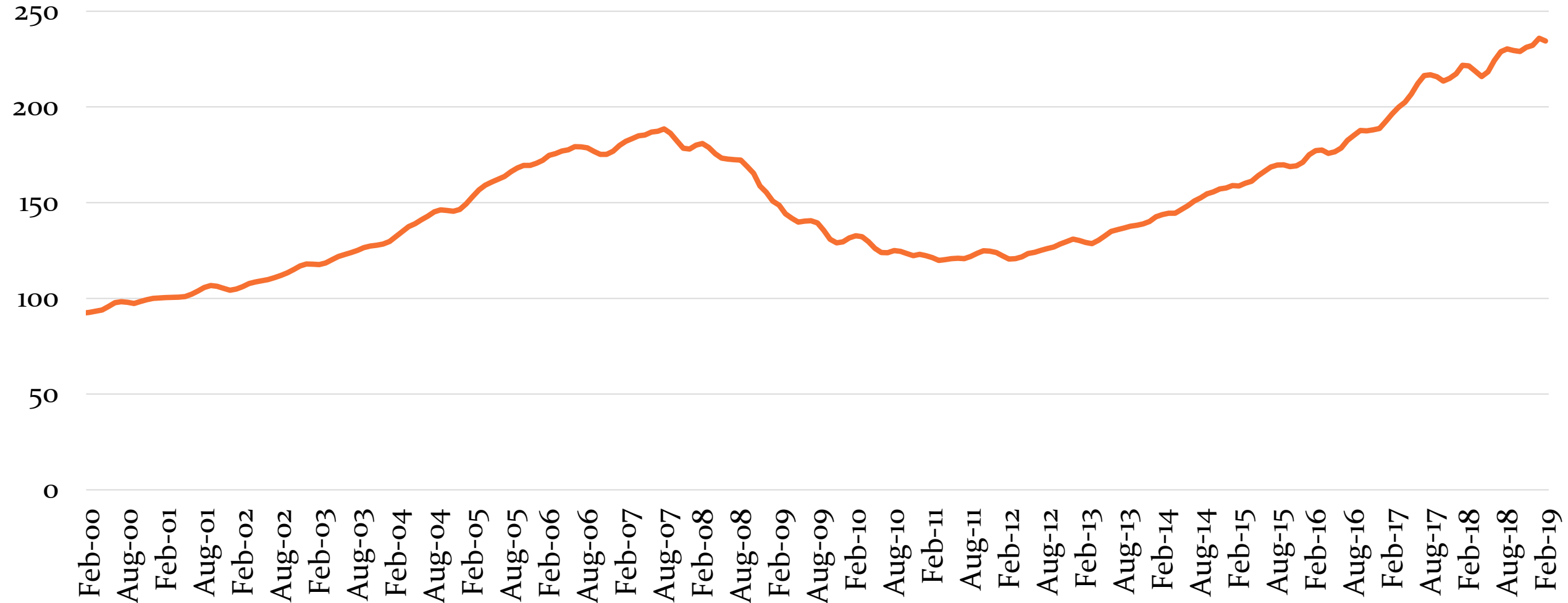
Top Destination Markets, 2018



CoStar Commercial Repeat Sales Index

February 2000 through February 2019

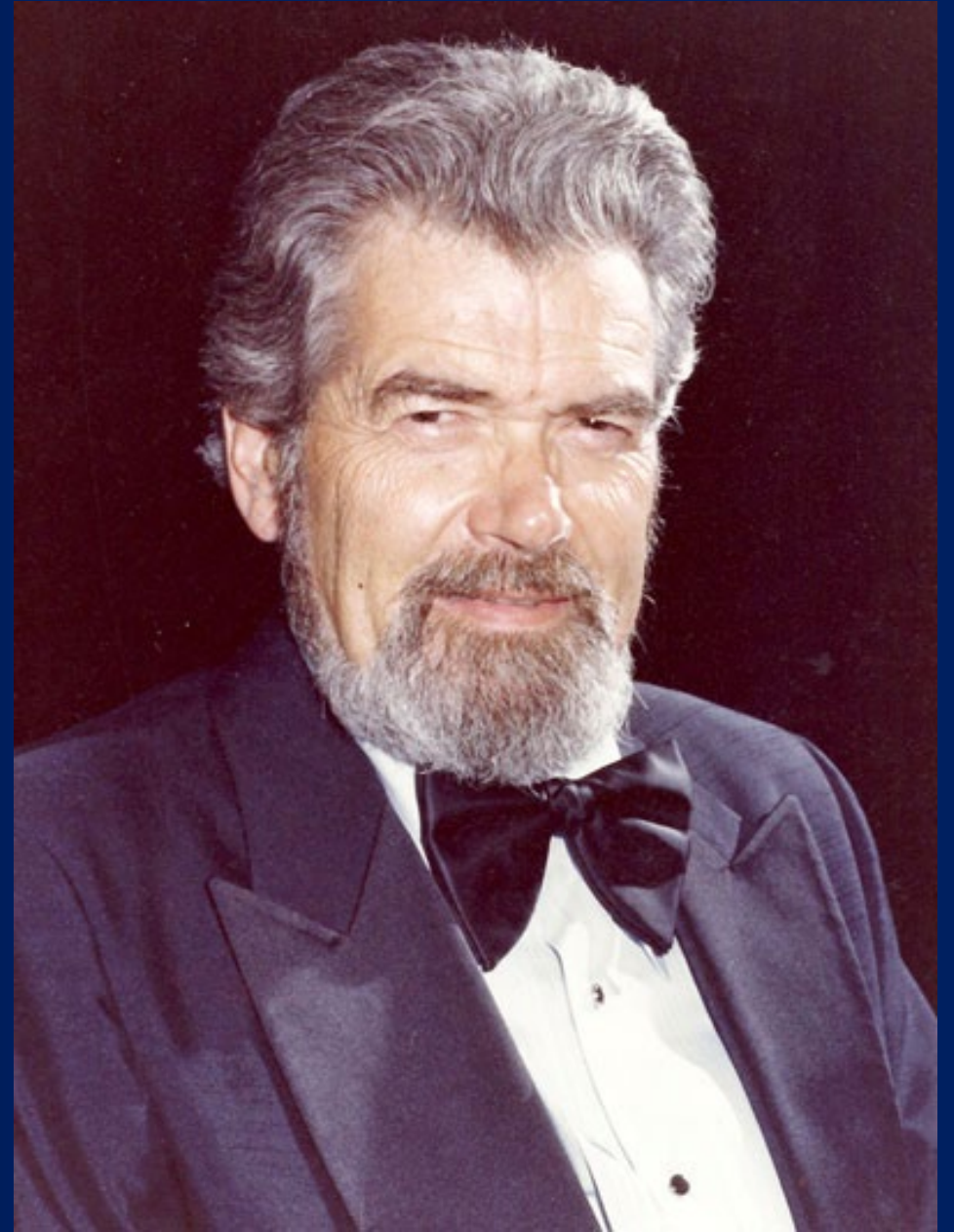
CCRI: U.S. Composite



*Based on 898 repeat sale pairs in the month of February 2019 and more than 206,000 repeat sales since 1996.

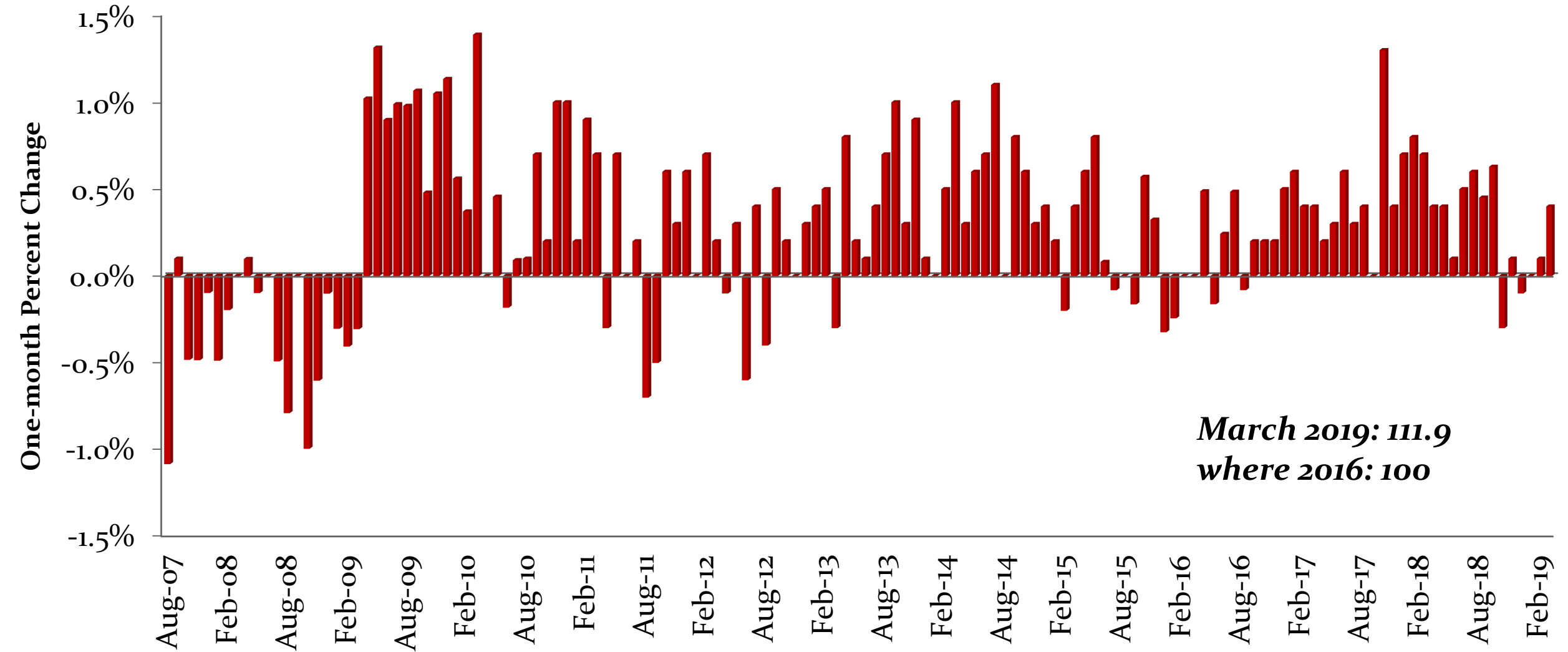
“An economist is an expert who will know tomorrow why the things he predicted yesterday didn't happen today.”

—Laurence J. Peter



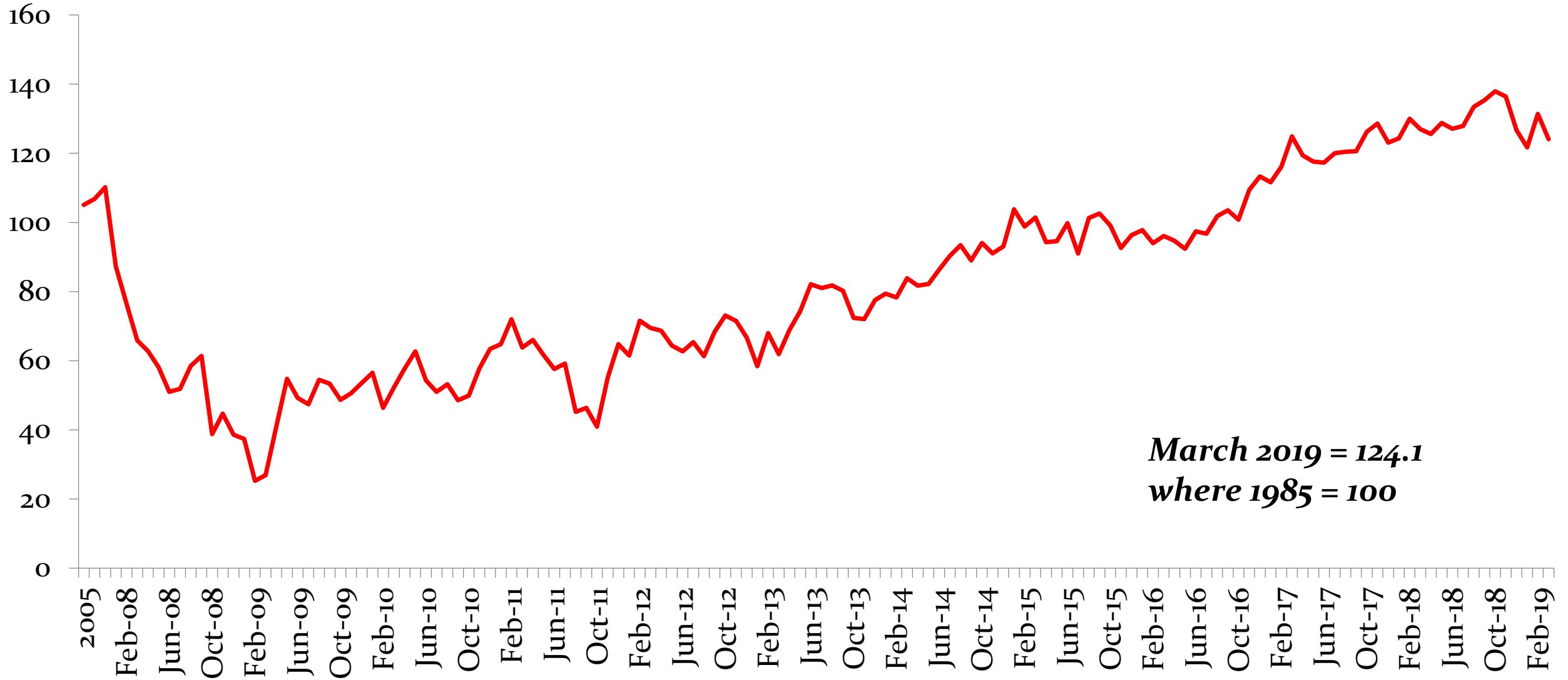
Conference Board Leading Economic Indicators Index

August 2007 through March 2019



Conference Board Consumer Confidence Index

2005 – March 2019

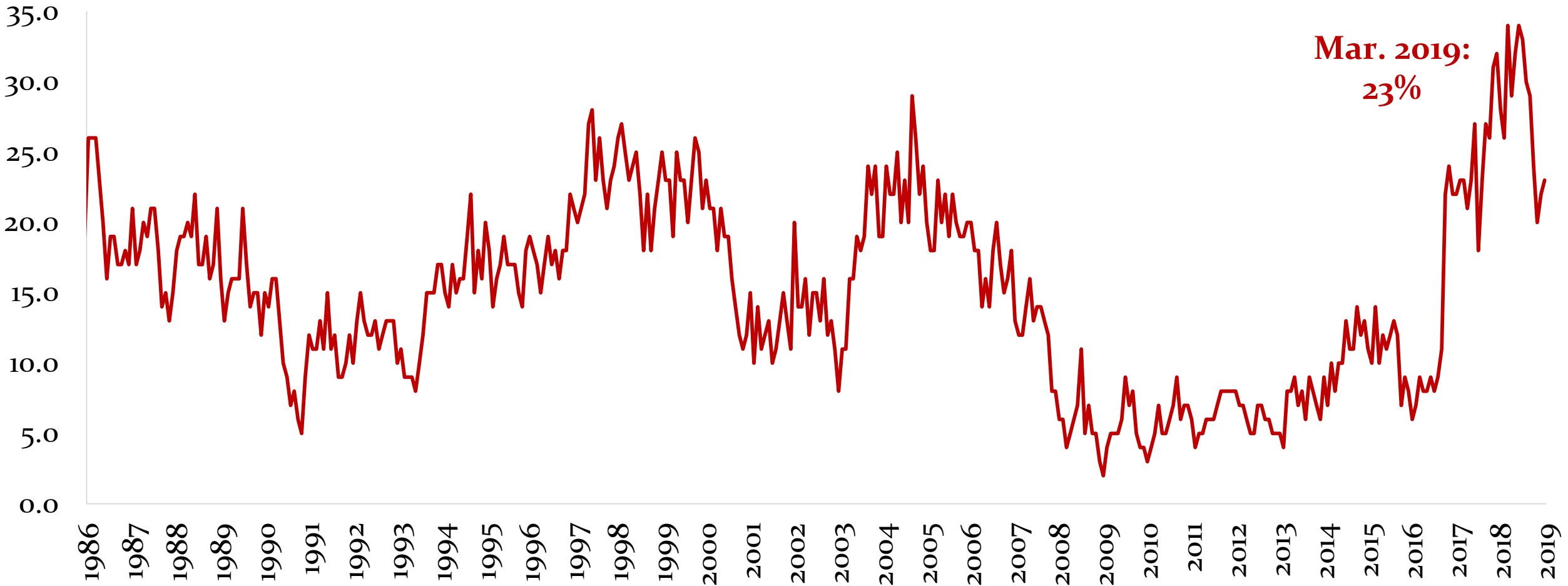


**March 2019 = 124.1
where 1985 = 100**

NFIB Index of Small Business Optimism: Good Time to Expand

1986-2019

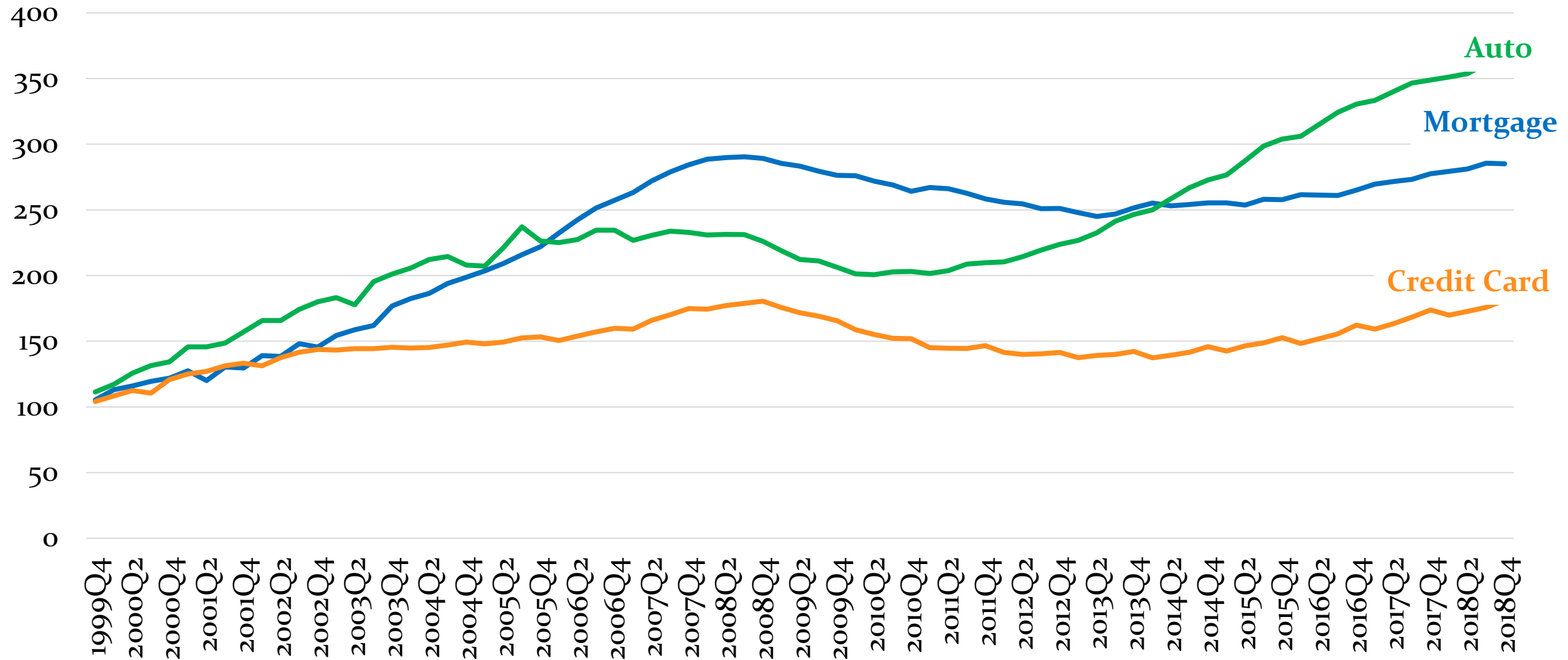
% of respondents who think the next 3 months will be a good time to for small business to expand



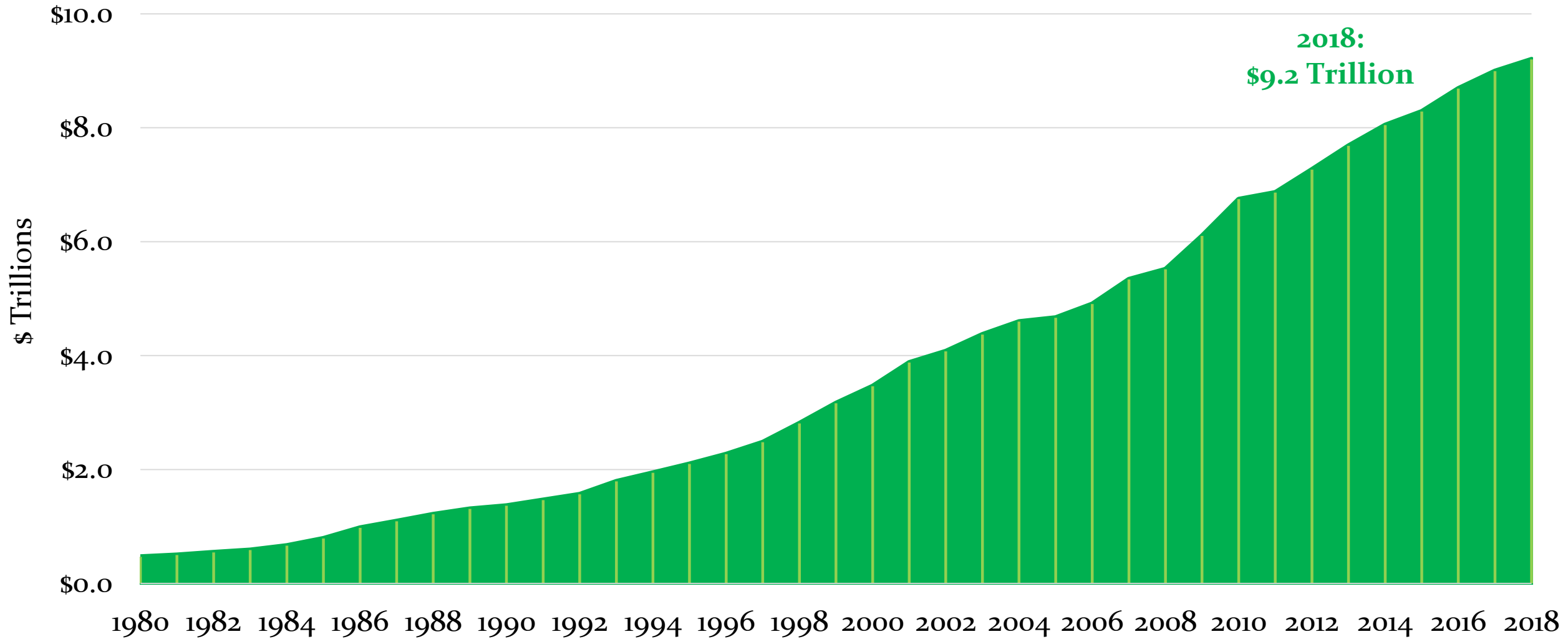
Mar. 2019:
23%

Total U.S. Debt Volume by Select Loan Types

Index 1999Q1=100



U.S. Corporate Bond Debt Outstanding, 1980-2018



Global Debt Reaches All Time Highs (IIF)

- According to the International Institute of Finance (IIF), global debt reached an record high of \$248 trillion in 2018Q1;
- At **\$243.2 trillion** as of 2018Q4, global debt—including household, government, and corporate—now represents **317% of global GDP**;
- In 2016 the IMF warned of risks to the global economy:
 - *“sheer size of debt could set the stage for an unprecedented private deleveraging process that could thwart the fragile economic recovery”*

Economists do it with Models

- Much of the negativity reflected in forecasts and in financial market volatility relates to things people believe will happen;
- But important parts of the U.S. economy continue to perform well – e.g. consumer, corporate earnings, construction.

- What's more, there is significant upside risk. What if the following happens?
 - ❑ Trade deal with China;
 - ❑ Infrastructure spending plan with revenue sources identified;
 - ❑ Elimination of tariffs on steel, aluminum, etc. &
 - ❑ Fed stops tightening!!!!
- Hypothesis - 2019 will be decent year for economy, especially the first half.

Thank You

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Please contact us when you require economic research & policy analysis.