

# **Brown Sugar:** **Deriving Satisfaction through Data Analysis**

*On Behalf of*

*Maryland Government Finance Officers Association  
Winter Conference*

***By: Anirban Basu  
Sage Policy Group, Inc.***

*January 19<sup>th</sup>, 2018*

*Disclaimer: Any resemblance between the presentation's title and the speaker is purely coincidental.*



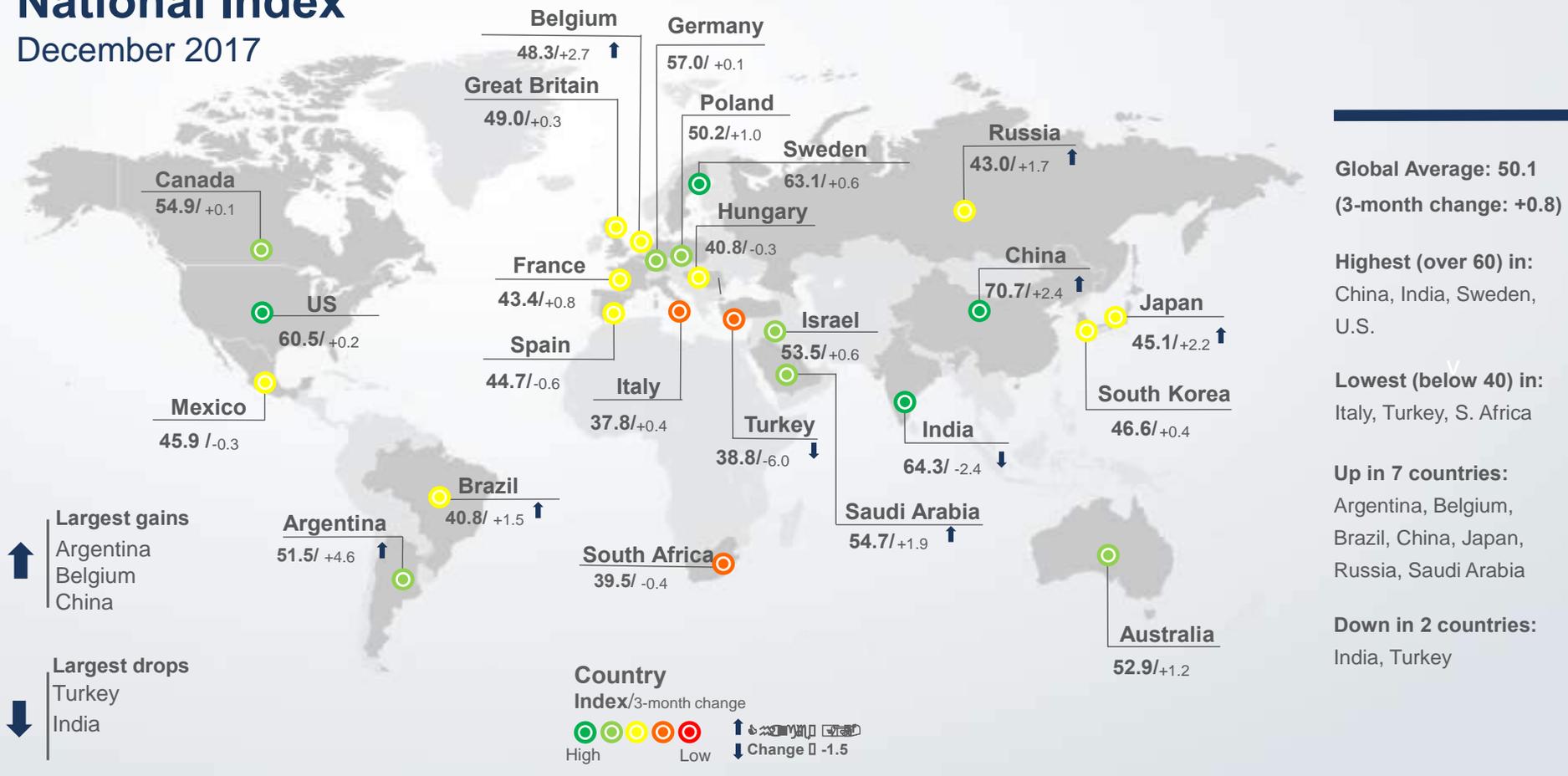
# Get off of My Cloud



# IPSOS Global Confidence Index, December 2017

## National Index

December 2017



**Global Average: 50.1**  
 (3-month change: +0.8)

**Highest (over 60) in:**  
 China, India, Sweden,  
 U.S.

**Lowest (below 40) in:**  
 Italy, Turkey, S. Africa

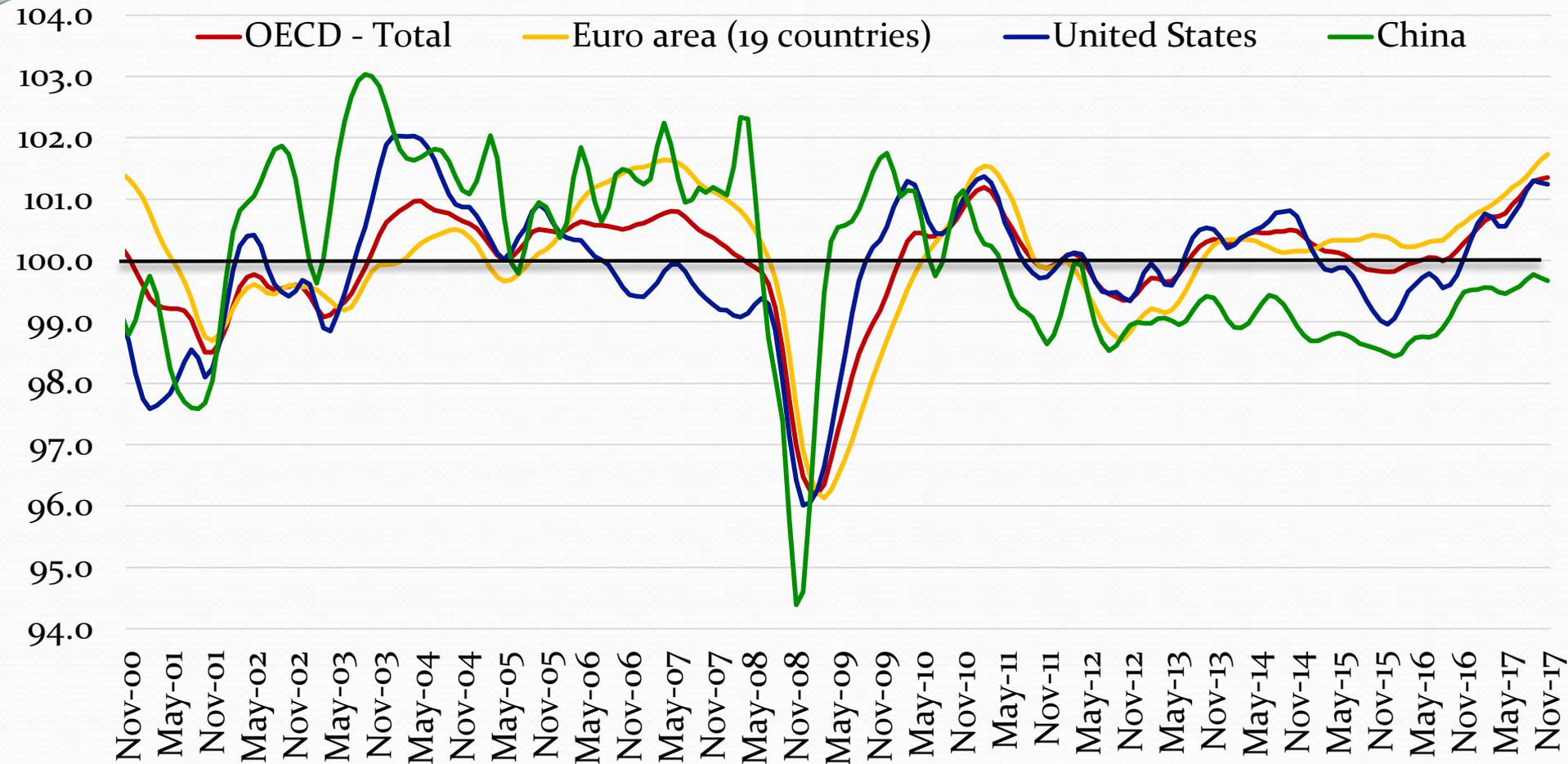
**Up in 7 countries:**  
 Argentina, Belgium,  
 Brazil, China, Japan,  
 Russia, Saudi Arabia

**Down in 2 countries:**  
 India, Turkey

Source: IPSOS

# OECD Business Confidence Index – Select Regions/Countries

## 2000-2017

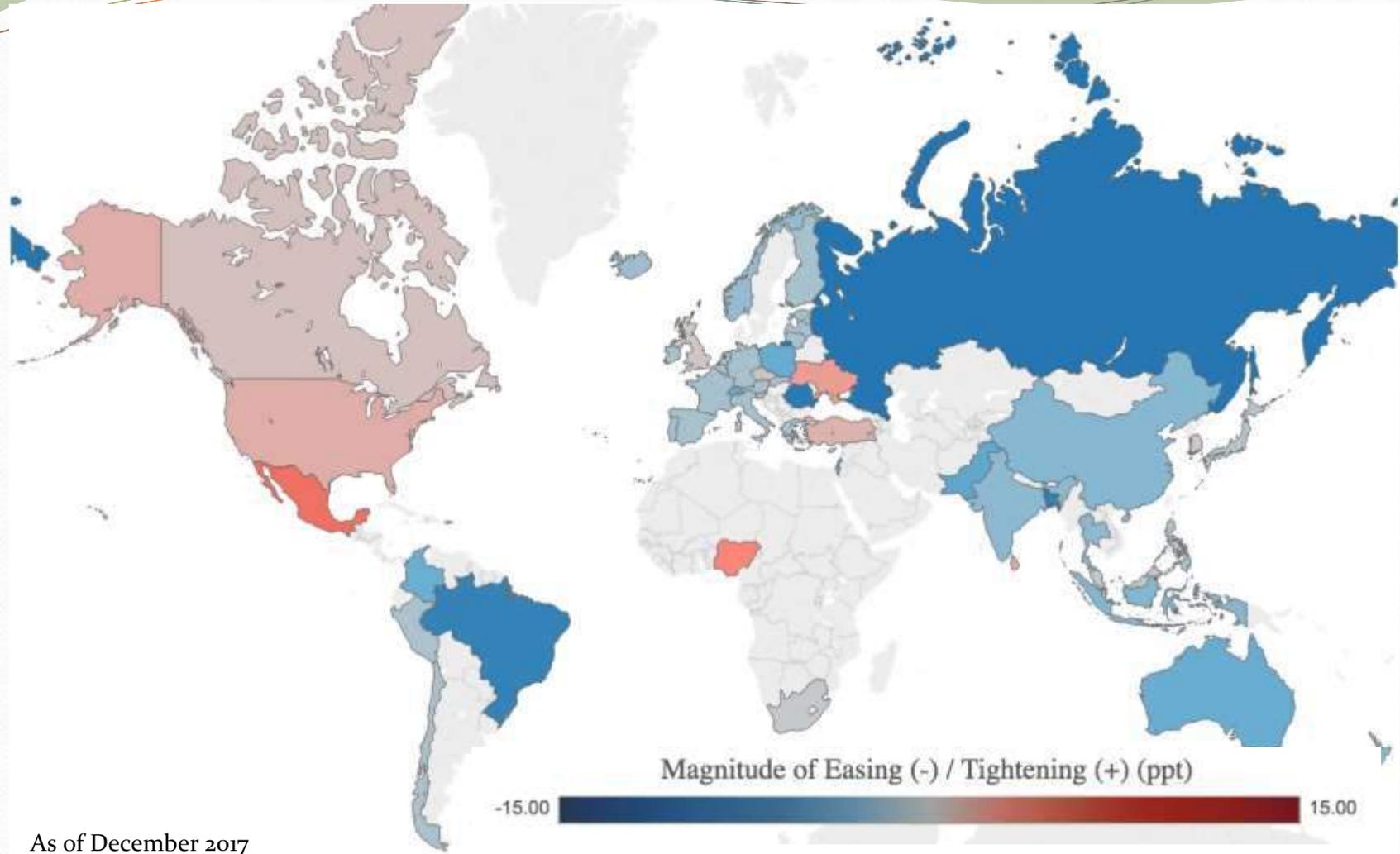


Source OECD

The business confidence index (BCI) is based on enterprises' assessment of production, orders and stocks, as well as its current position and expectations for the immediate future. Opinions compared to a "normal" state are collected and the difference between positive and negative answers provides a qualitative index on economic conditions.



# Global Monetary Policy Tightening/Easing

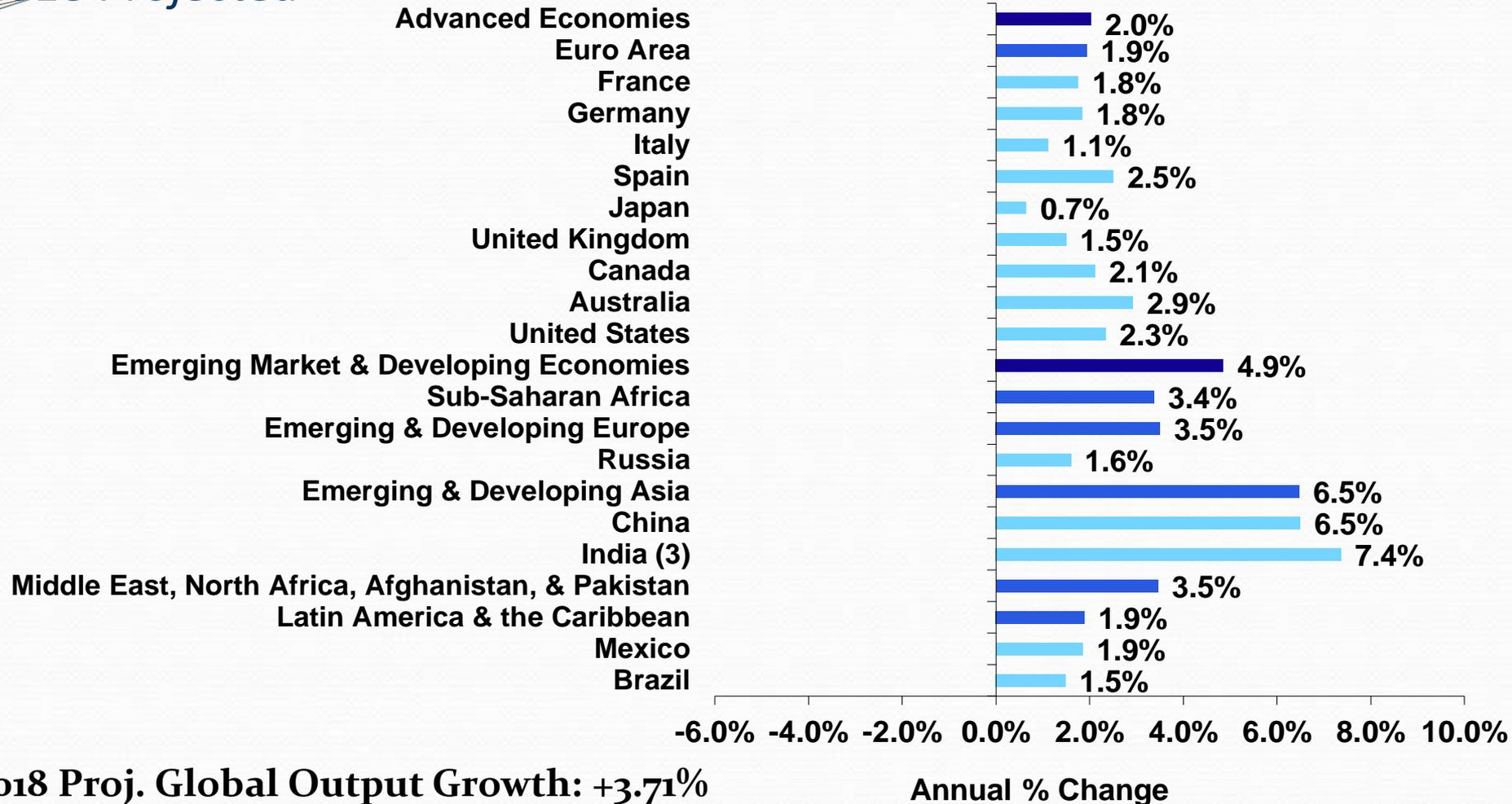


Source: Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), Global Monetary Policy Tracker

The CFR Global Monetary Policy Tracker covers fifty-four large countries—mainly those that target inflation in some manner. Tightening policy is indicated in red, loosening in blue. The more a country has raised (lowered) rates, in percentage points, from the most recent trough (peak) in its policy rate, the darker the shade of red (blue). Generally, the policy rate target is the overnight interbank rate, with exceptions indicated.

# Estimated Growth in Output by Select Global Areas

2018 Projected



Source: International Monetary Fund: World Economic Outlook Database, October 2017

2017 Growth (Estimate)	
World: 3.6%	Euro Area: 2.1%
United States: 2.2%	Japan: 1.5%

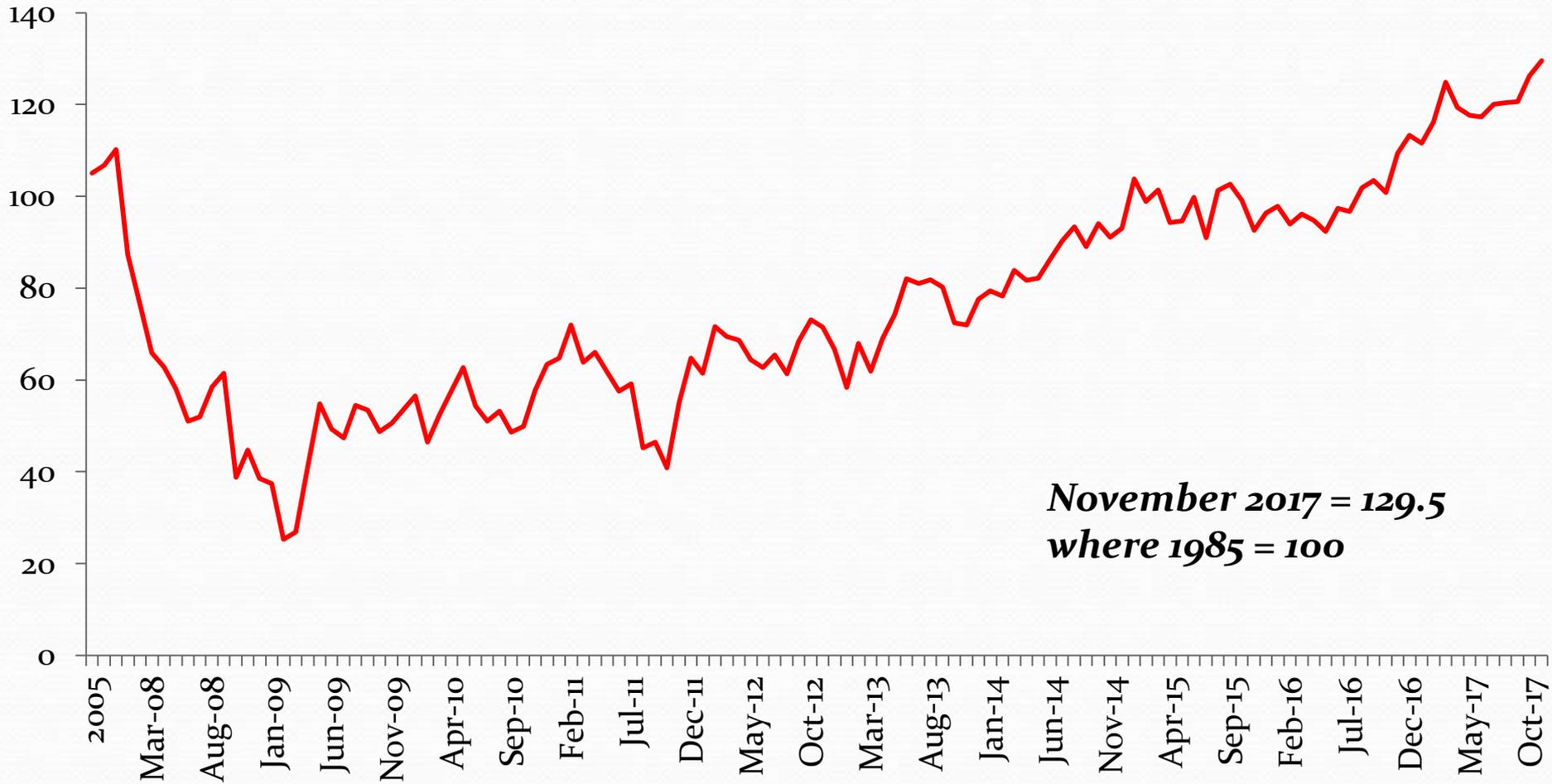


# Start Me Up



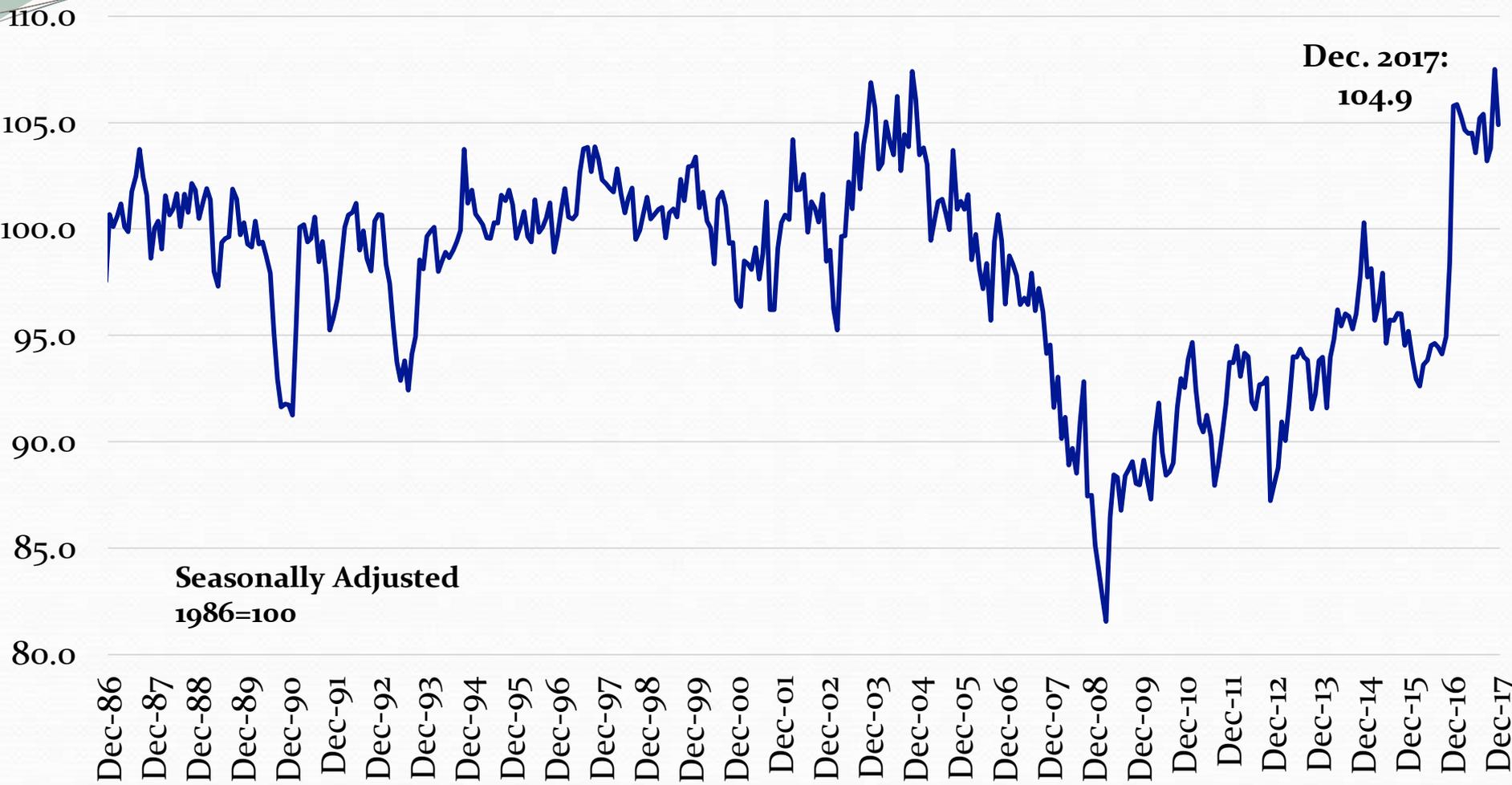
# Conference Board Consumer Confidence Index

## 2005 – November 2017



Source: Conference Board

# NFIB Index of Small Business Optimism, 1986-2017



Seasonally Adjusted  
1986=100

Dec. 2017:  
104.9

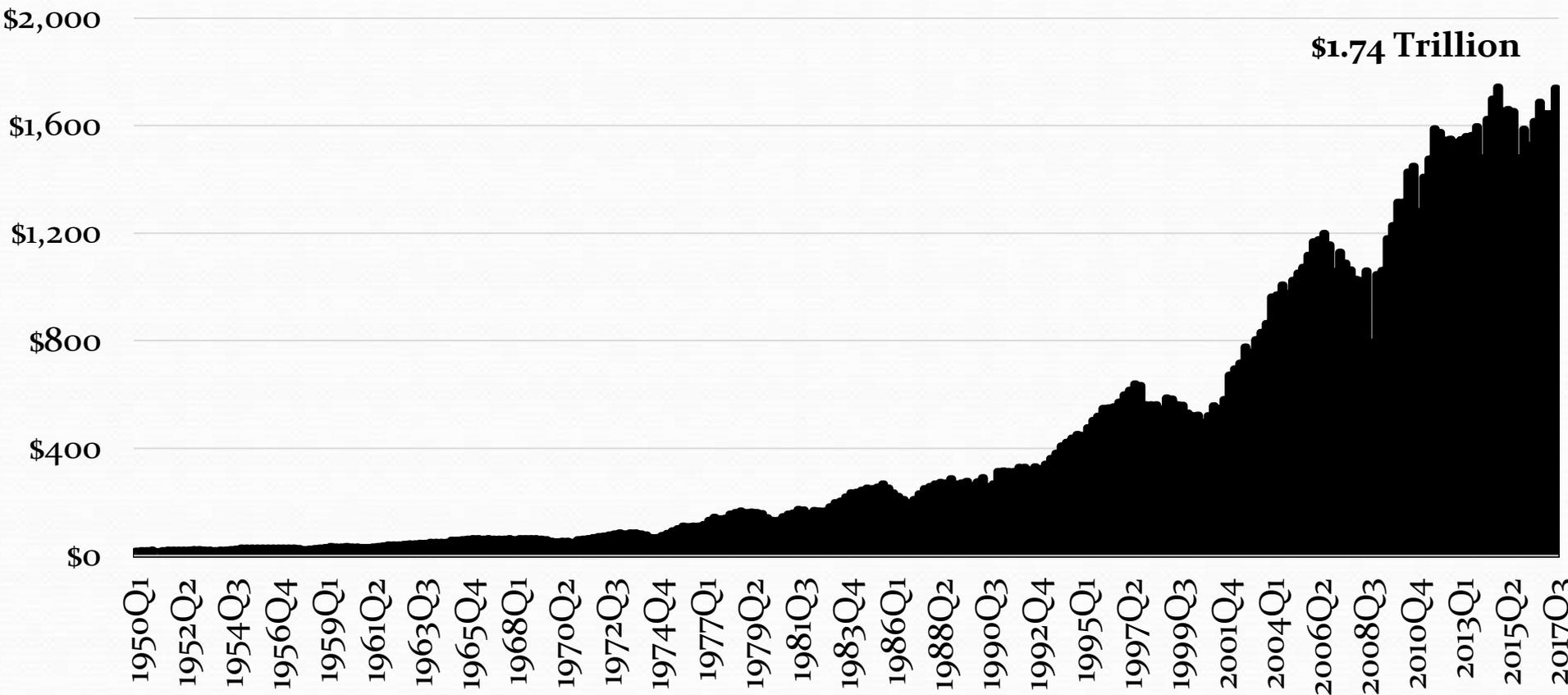
Source: National Federation of Independent Business (NFIB)



# Paint It Black – Corporate Profits

## U.S. Corporate Profits After Tax\*

\$ Billions



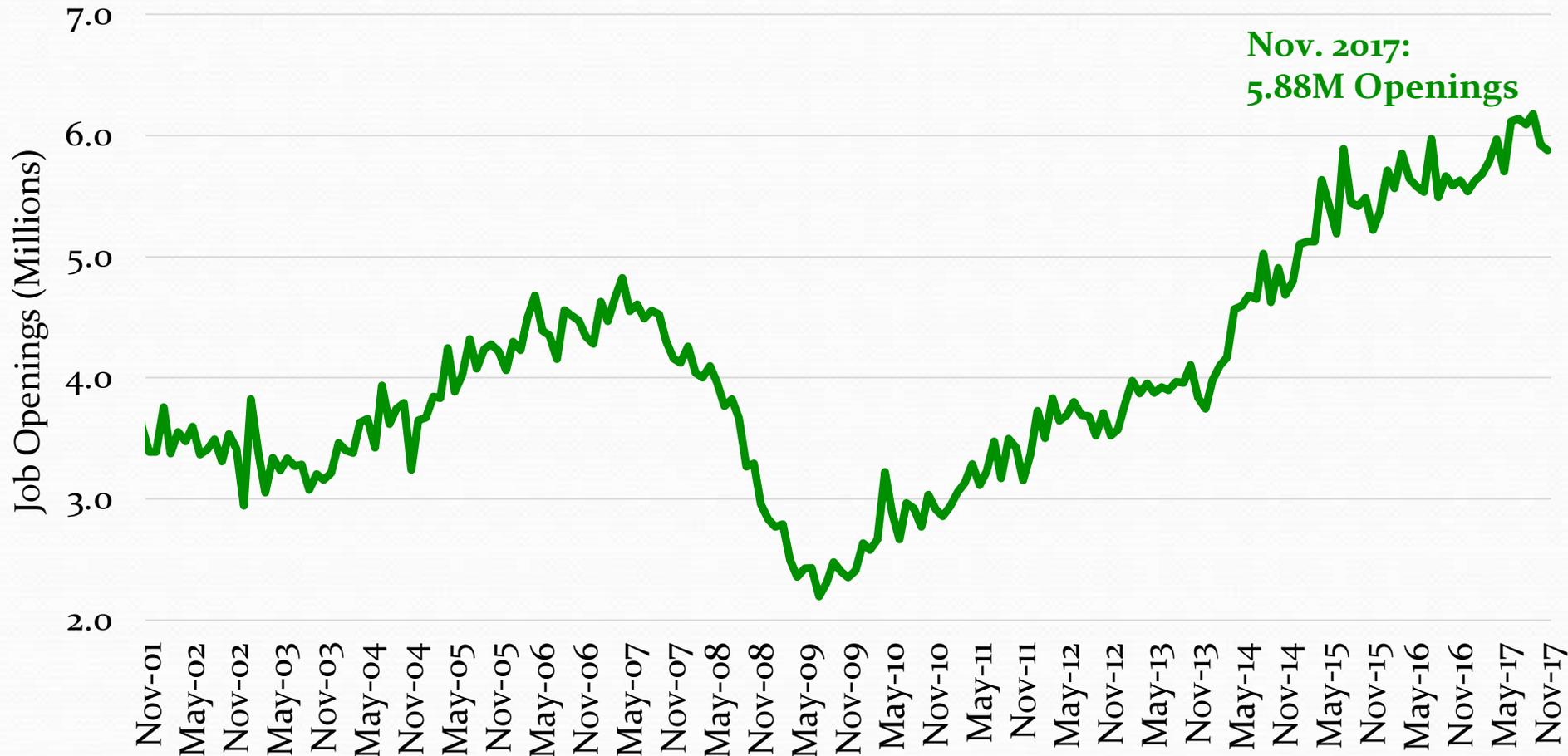
**\$1.74 Trillion**

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

\*With IVA and CCAAdj

# U.S. Job Openings

November 2001 through November 2017

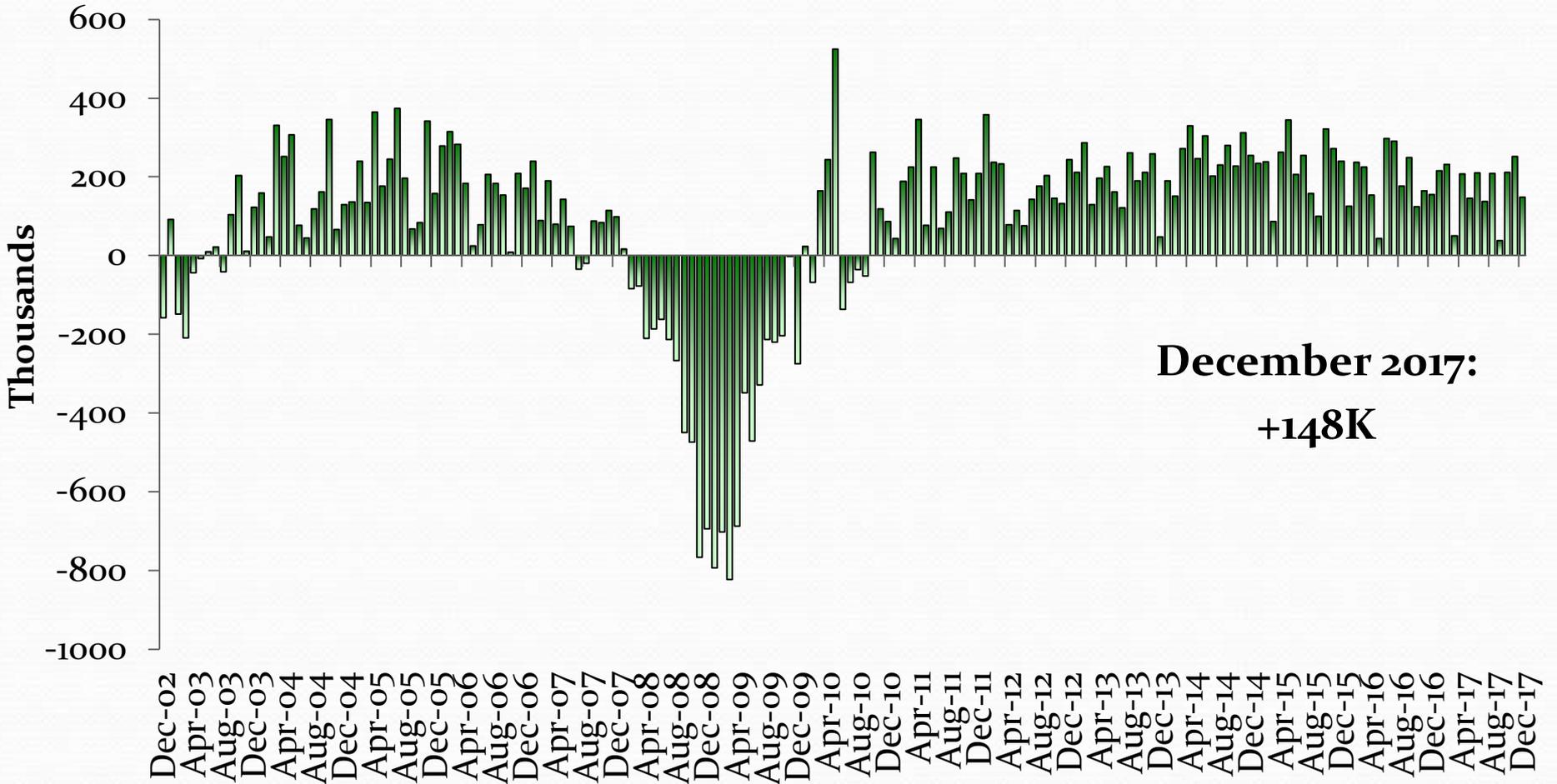


Nov. 2017:  
5.88M Openings

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

# Net Change in U.S. Jobs, BLS

December 2002 through December 2017

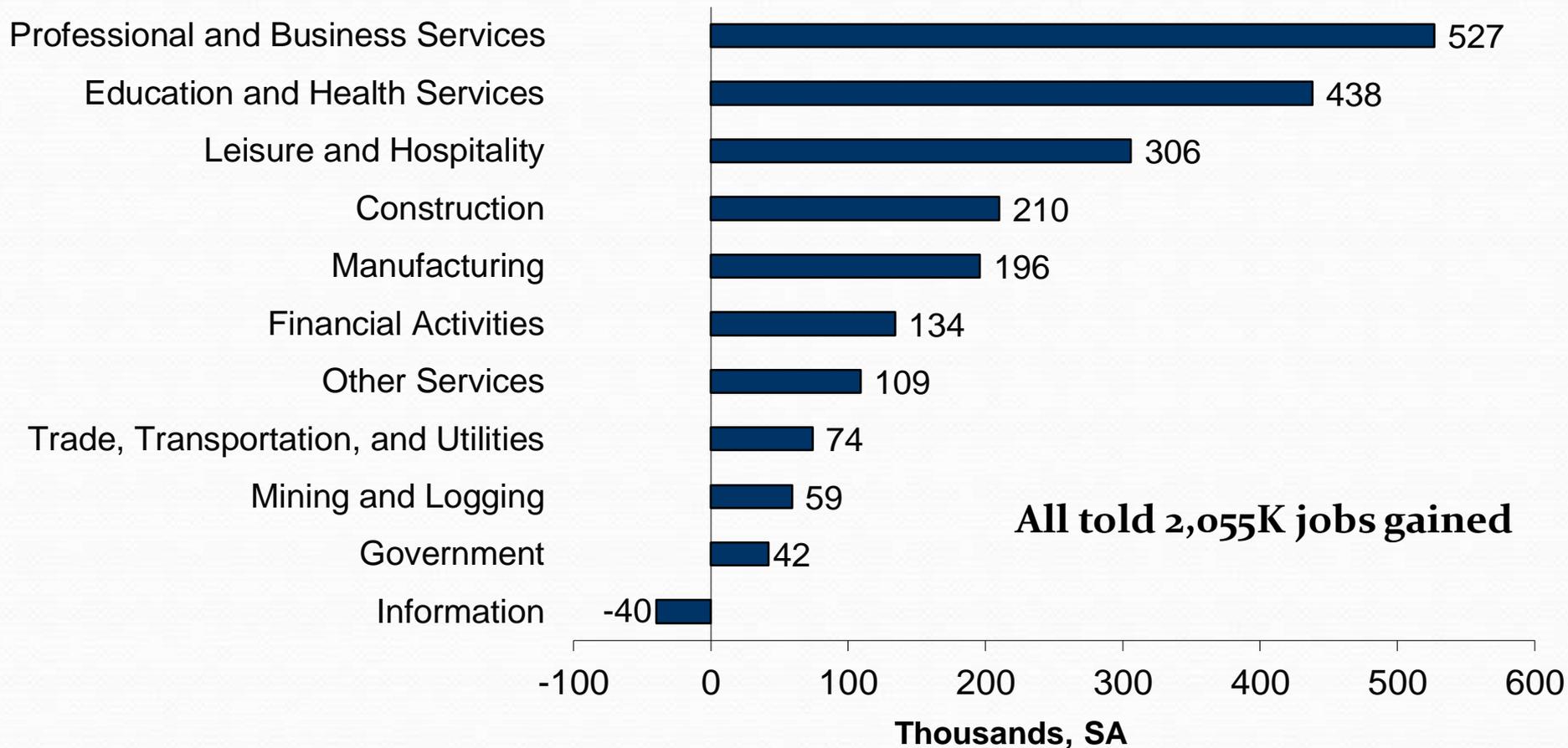


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

# National Nonfarm Employment

## by Industry Sector

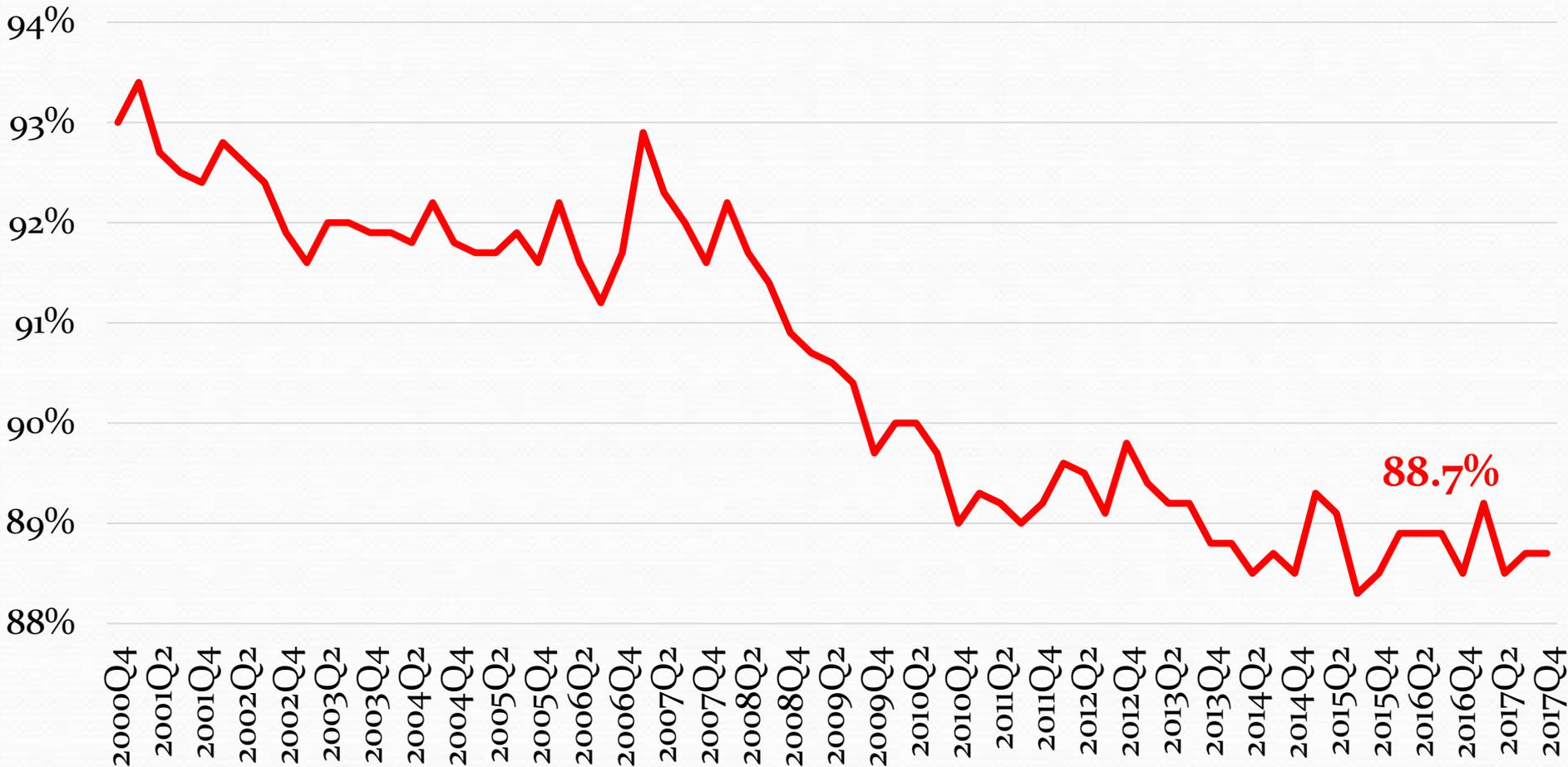
December 2016 v. December 2017



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

## 2000 – 2017

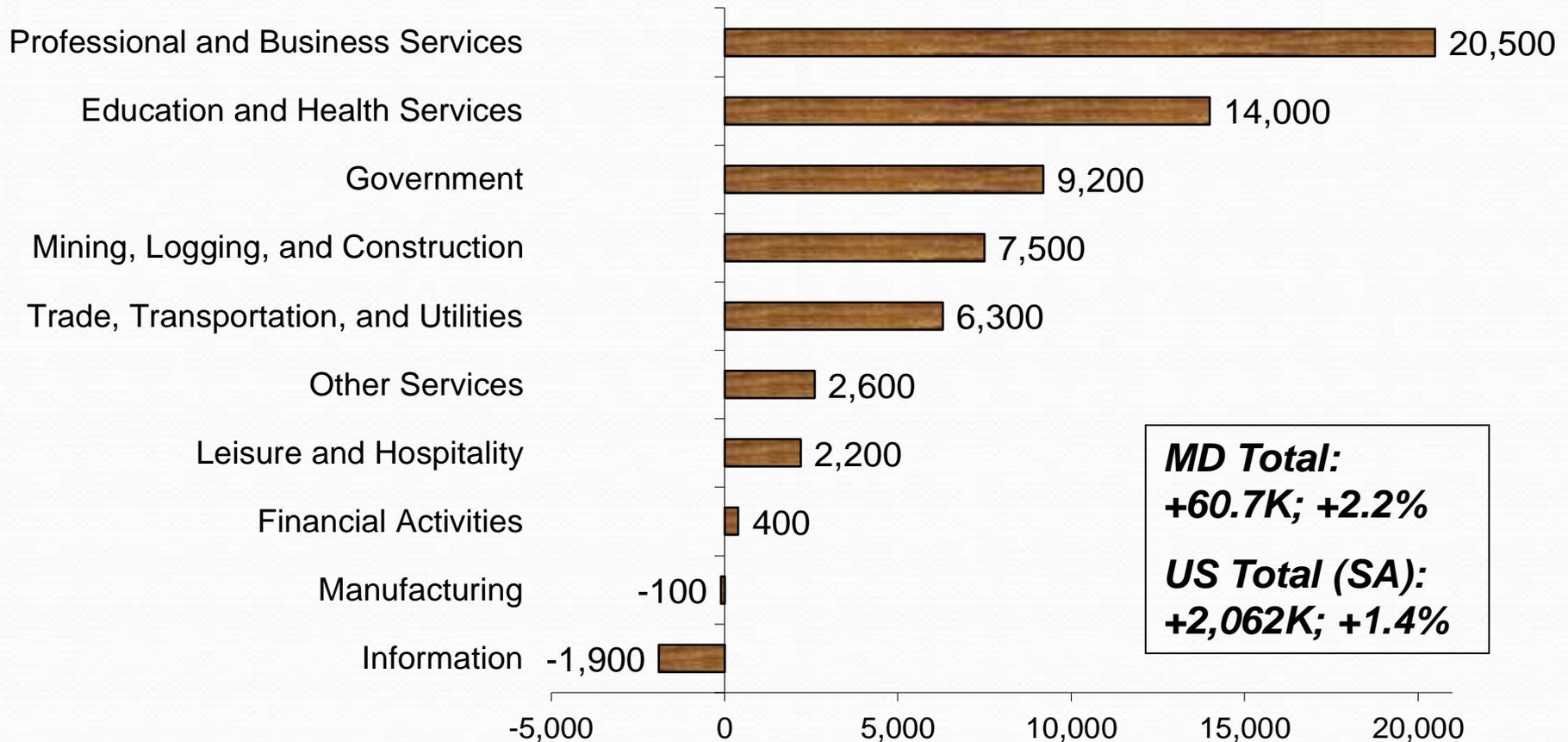


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey

# Maryland Nonfarm Employment

## by Industry Sector Groups (SA)

November 2016 v. November 2017 Absolute Change



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

\*According to the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) series MD added 71,952 jobs between November 2016 and November 2017.



# Employment Growth, U.S. States (SA)

## November 2016 v. November 2017 Percent Change

RANK	STATE	%	RANK	STATE	%	RANK	STATE	%
1	UTAH	2.8	18	ARIZONA	1.5	33	NEW JERSEY	1.0
2	NEVADA	2.7	19	IOWA	1.4	36	VIRGINIA	0.9
2	TEXAS	2.7	19	WISCONSIN	1.4	37	HAWAII	0.8
4	FLORIDA	2.3	21	KENTUCKY	1.3	37	MONTANA	0.8
4	IDAHO	2.3	21	NEW HAMPSHIRE	1.3	39	INDIANA	0.7
<b>6</b>	<b>MARYLAND</b>	<b>2.2</b>	23	NEW MEXICO	1.2	39	OHIO	0.7
6	SOUTH CAROLINA	2.2	23	NEW YORK	1.2	41	LOUISIANA	0.5
8	WASHINGTON	2.1	23	OKLAHOMA	1.2	42	ILLINOIS	0.4
9	OREGON	2.0	23	TENNESSEE	1.2	42	NORTH DAKOTA	0.4
10	GEORGIA	1.9	27	MICHIGAN	1.1	44	MAINE	0.3
11	MASSACHUSETTS	1.8	27	MINNESOTA	1.1	45	KANSAS	0.2
12	ALABAMA	1.7	27	MISSISSIPPI	1.1	45	SOUTH DAKOTA	0.2
12	ARKANSAS	1.7	27	MISSOURI	1.1	47	DELAWARE	0.1
12	CALIFORNIA	1.7	27	PENNSYLVANIA	1.1	48	CONNECTICUT	0.0
12	COLORADO	1.7	27	RHODE ISLAND	1.1	49	WYOMING	-0.6
16	NORTH CAROLINA	1.6	33	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1.0	50	ALASKA	-0.8
16	VERMONT	1.6	33	NEBRASKA	1.0	50	WEST VIRGINIA	-0.8

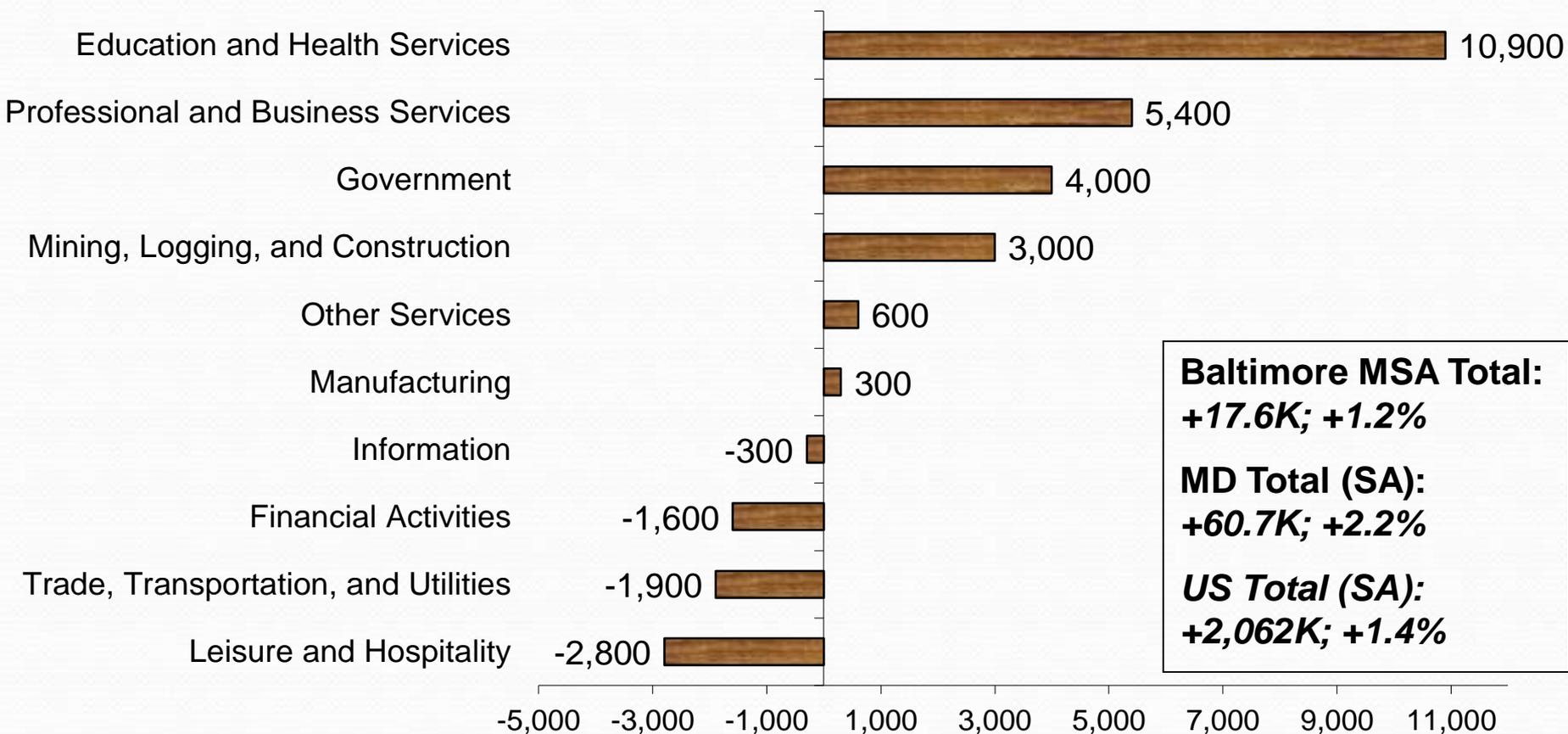
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

U.S. Year-over-year Percent Change: +1.4%

# Baltimore-Columbia-Towson MSA Nonfarm Employment

## by Industry Sector Groups (NSA)

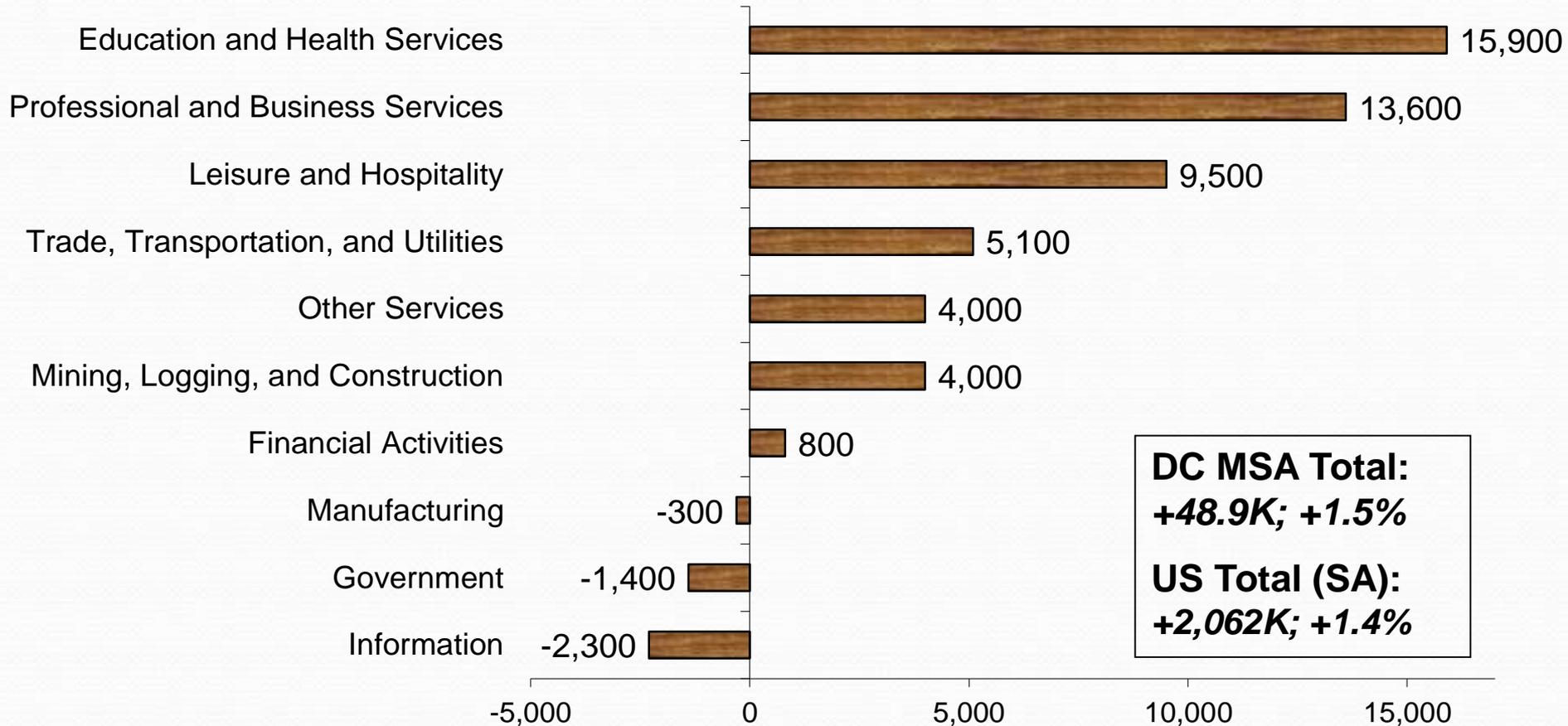
November 2016 v. November 2017 Absolute Change



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

# Washington, DC-Arlington-Alexandria MSA Nonfarm Employment by Industry Sector Groups (NSA)

November 2016 v. November 2017 Absolute Change



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

# Unemployment Rates, 25 Largest Metros (NSA)

November 2017

Rank	MSA	UR	Rank	MSA	UR
1	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI MSA	2.4	13	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ MSA	3.7
2	San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA MSA	2.6	15	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA MSA	3.8
3	Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO MSA	2.8	<b>16</b>	<b>Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD MSA</b>	<b>4.1</b>
4	Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, MA-NH Metro NECTA	3.0	16	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL MSA	4.1
4	San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX Metro Area	3.0	16	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA MSA	4.1
6	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX MSA	3.2	16	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA MSA	4.1
7	San Diego-Carlsbad, CA MSA	3.3	20	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA MSA	4.2
8	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA (1)	3.4	20	Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC MSA	4.2
9	Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL MSA	3.5	22	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX MSA	4.3
<b>10</b>	<b>Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV MSA</b>	<b>3.6</b>	22	New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA MSA	4.3
10	Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA MSA	3.6	24	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD MSA	4.4
10	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	3.6			
13	Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI MSA	3.7	25	Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI MSA	4.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

1. Area boundaries do not reflect official OMB definitions.

U.S. Unemployment Rate: 4.1%



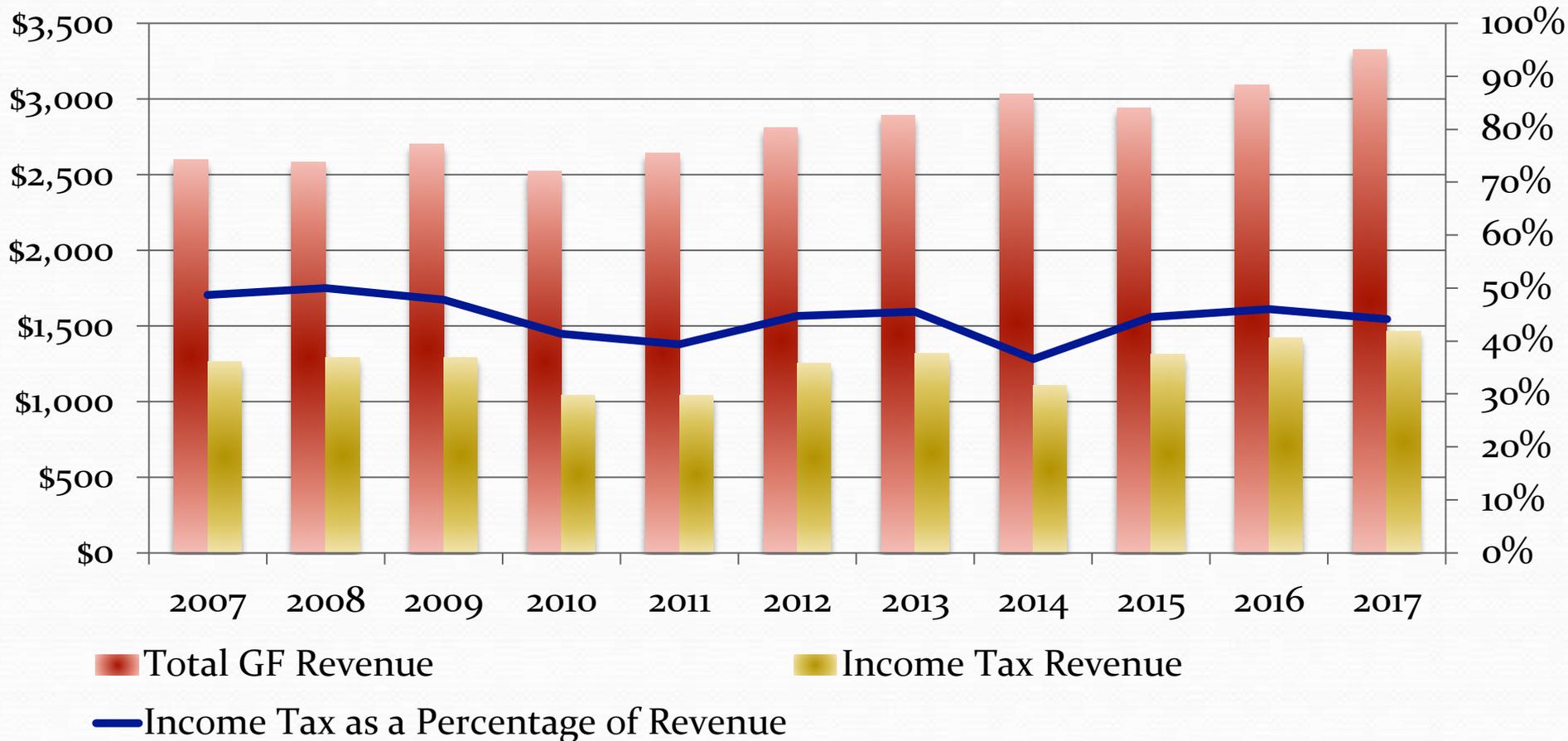
# MD County Unemployment Rates, November 2017

Rank	Jurisdiction	UR	Rank	Jurisdiction	UR
1	Howard County	3.1	12	Talbot County	4.1
2	Carroll County	3.3	14	Kent County	4.2
2	Montgomery County	3.3	14	Prince George's County	4.2
4	Anne Arundel County	3.5	14	Washington County	4.2
4	Frederick County	3.5	17	Cecil County	4.4
4	Queen Anne's County	3.5	18	Garrett County	4.5
7	Calvert County	3.6	19	Allegany County	5.2
7	Harford County	3.6	20	Dorchester County	5.4
9	Charles County	3.9	21	Baltimore City	5.7
9	St. Mary's County	3.9	22	Wicomico County	5.8
11	Caroline County	4.0	23	Somerset County	6.8
12	Baltimore County	4.1	24	Worcester County	9.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

# Montgomery County Revenues

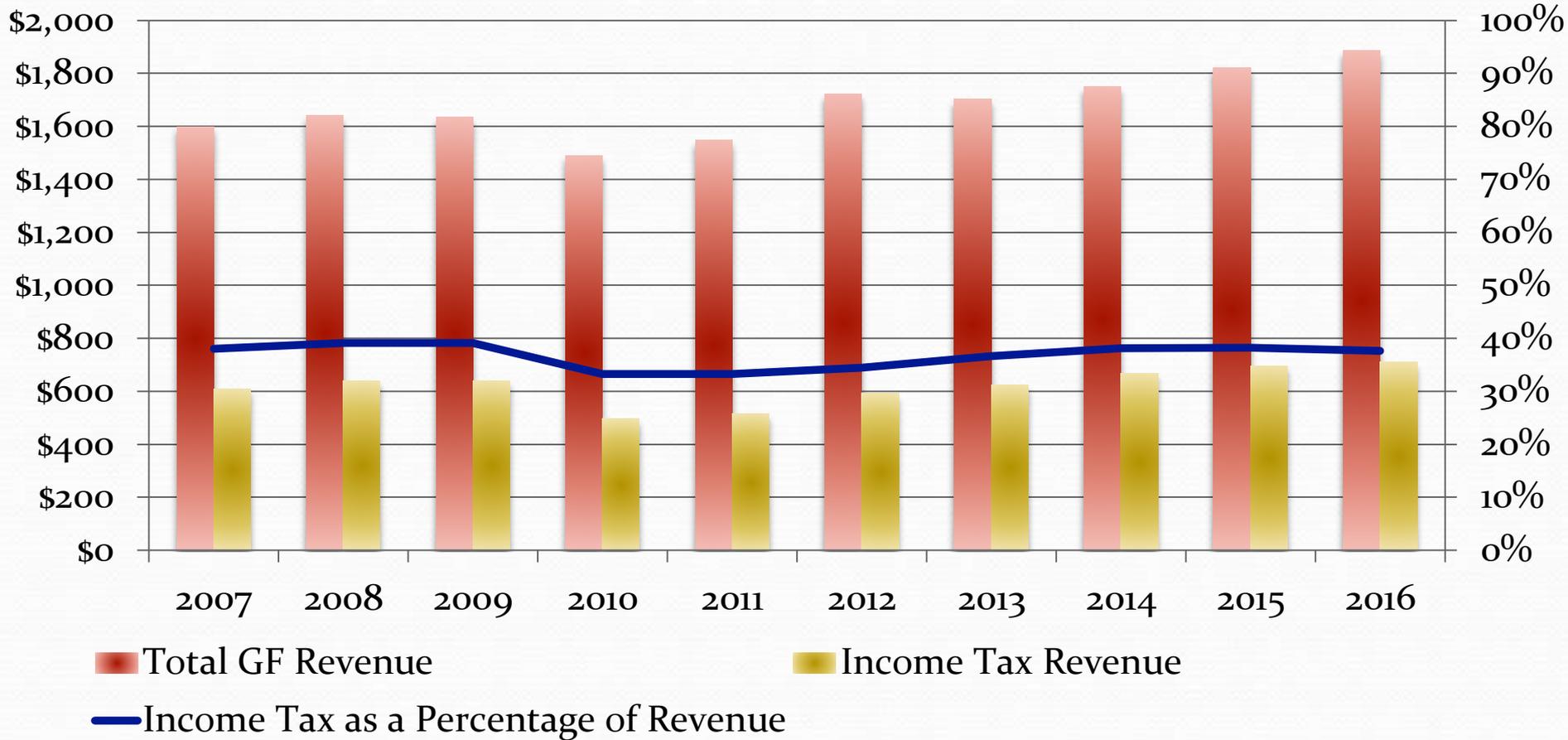
Fiscal Years 2007 – 2017 (\$ millions)



Source: Montgomery County Department of Finance

# Baltimore County Revenues

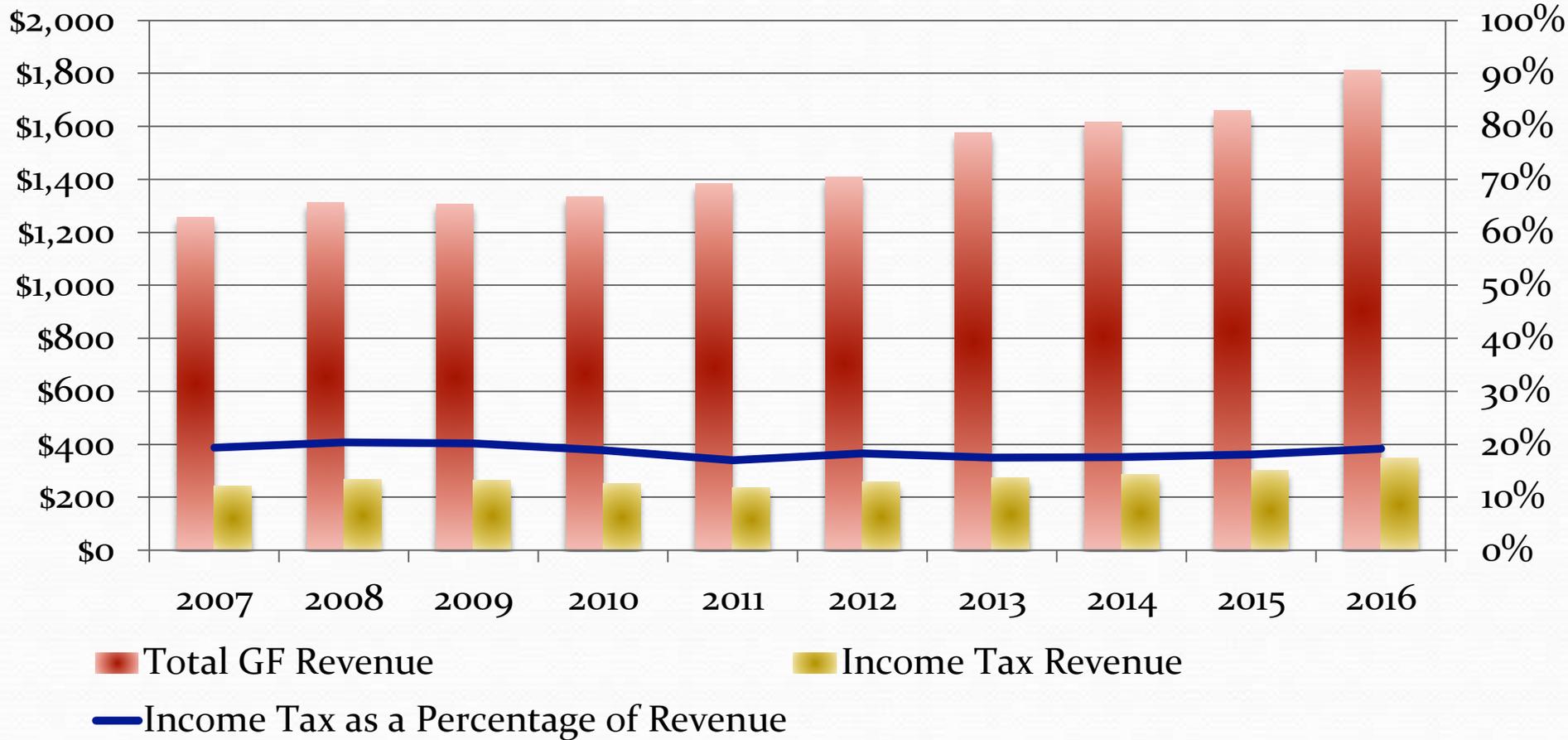
Fiscal Years 2007 – 2016 (\$ millions)



Source: Baltimore County Office of Budget and Finance

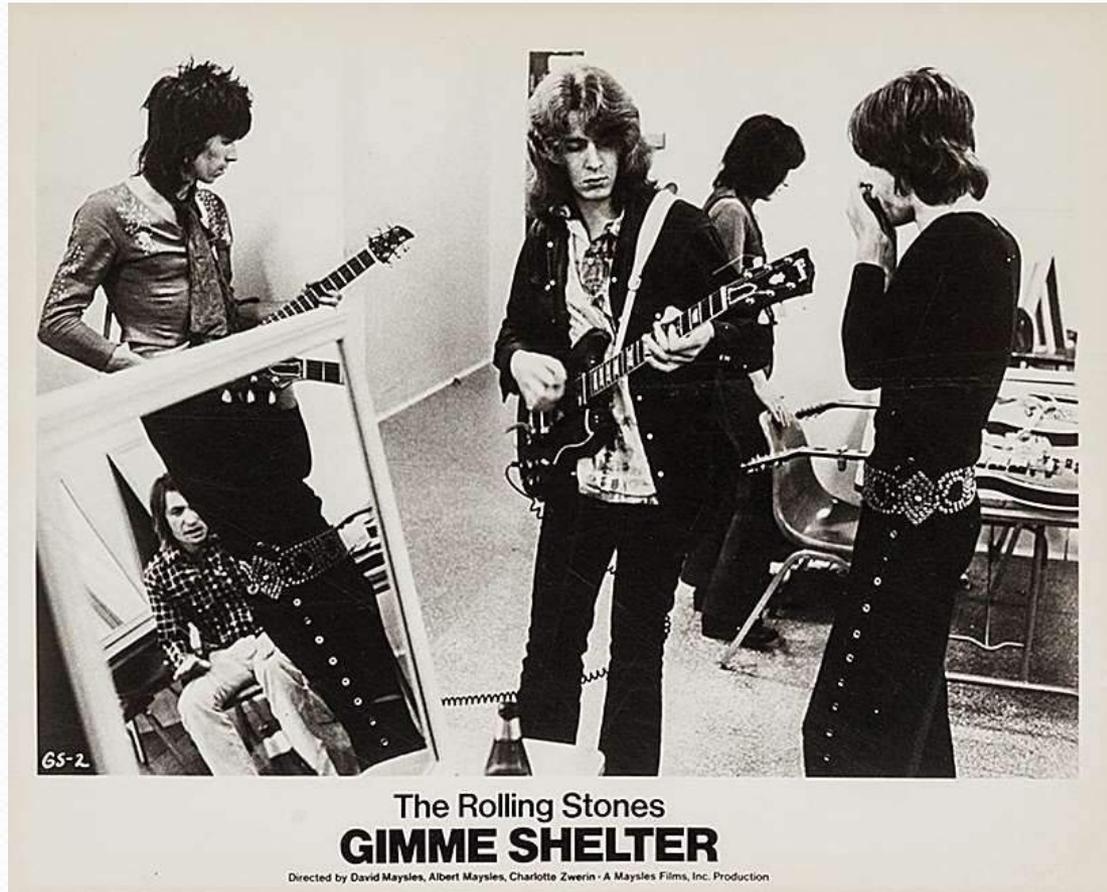
# Baltimore City Revenues

Fiscal Years 2007 – 2016 (\$ millions)



Source: Baltimore City Department of Finance

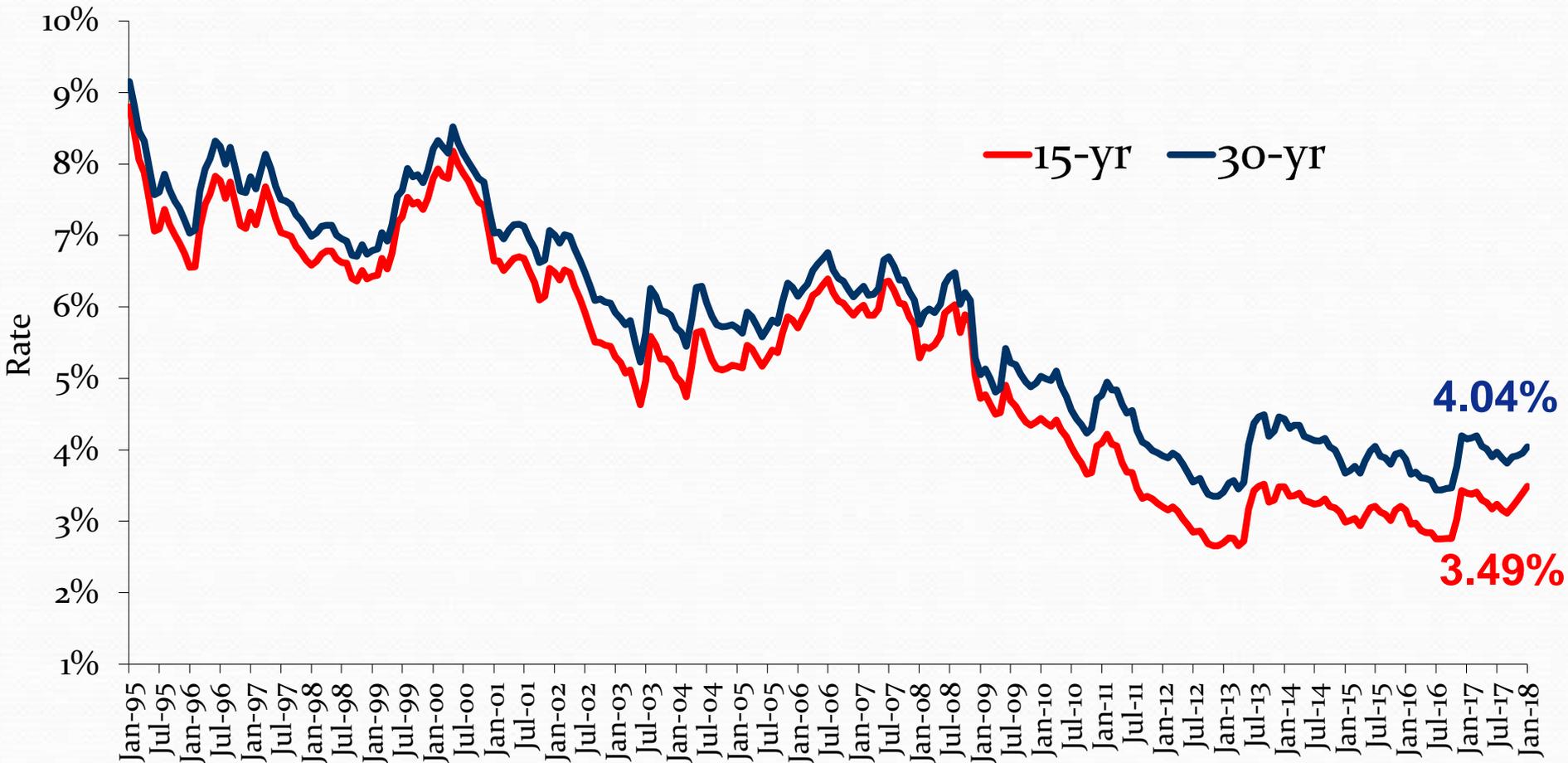
# Gimme Shelter



Sage Policy  
Group, Inc.

# 15-Year & 30-Year Fixed Mortgage Rates

January 1995 through January 2018\*



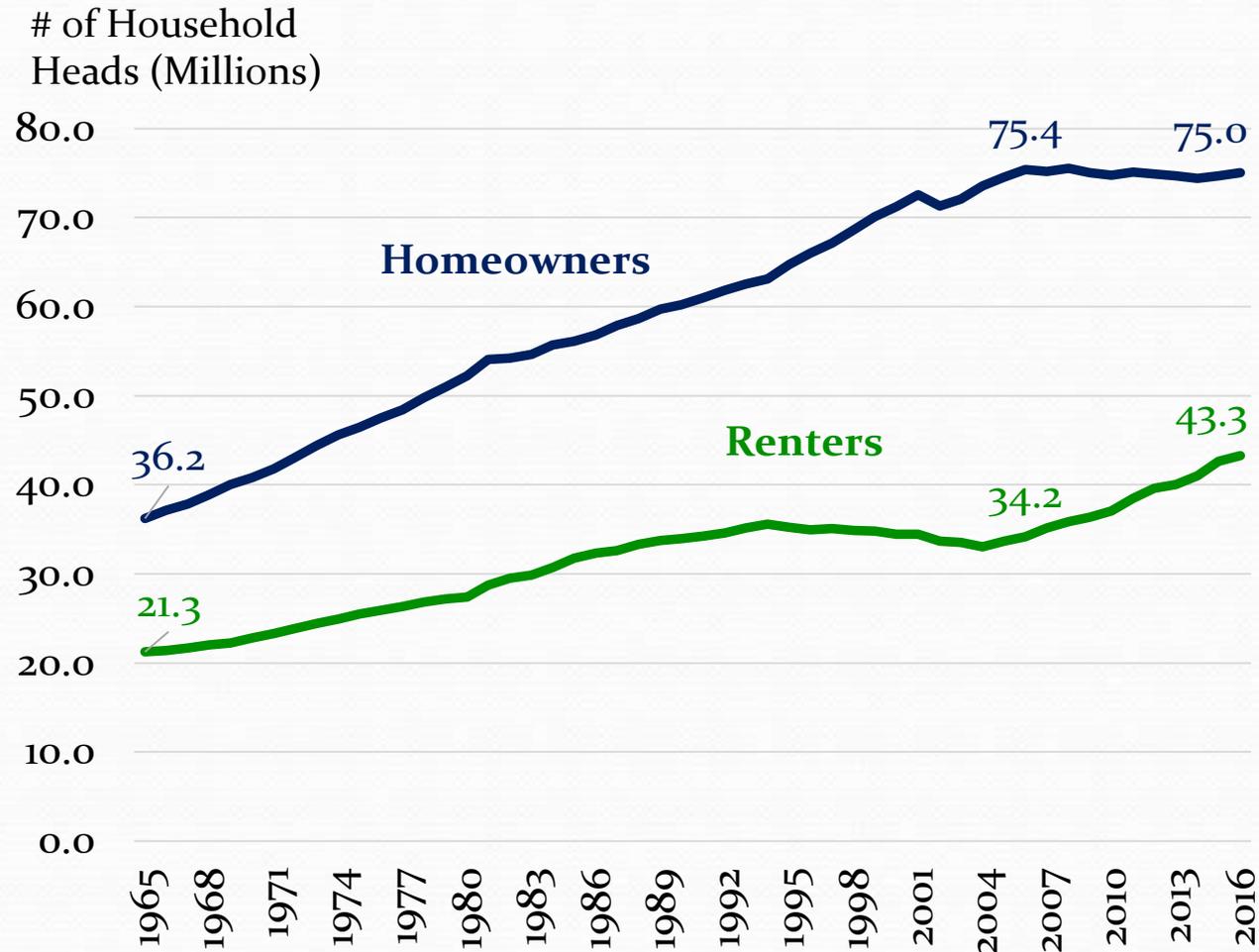
Source: Freddie Mac

\*Week ending 1/18/2018



# U.S. Households: Owner v. Renter Occupied, 1965-2016

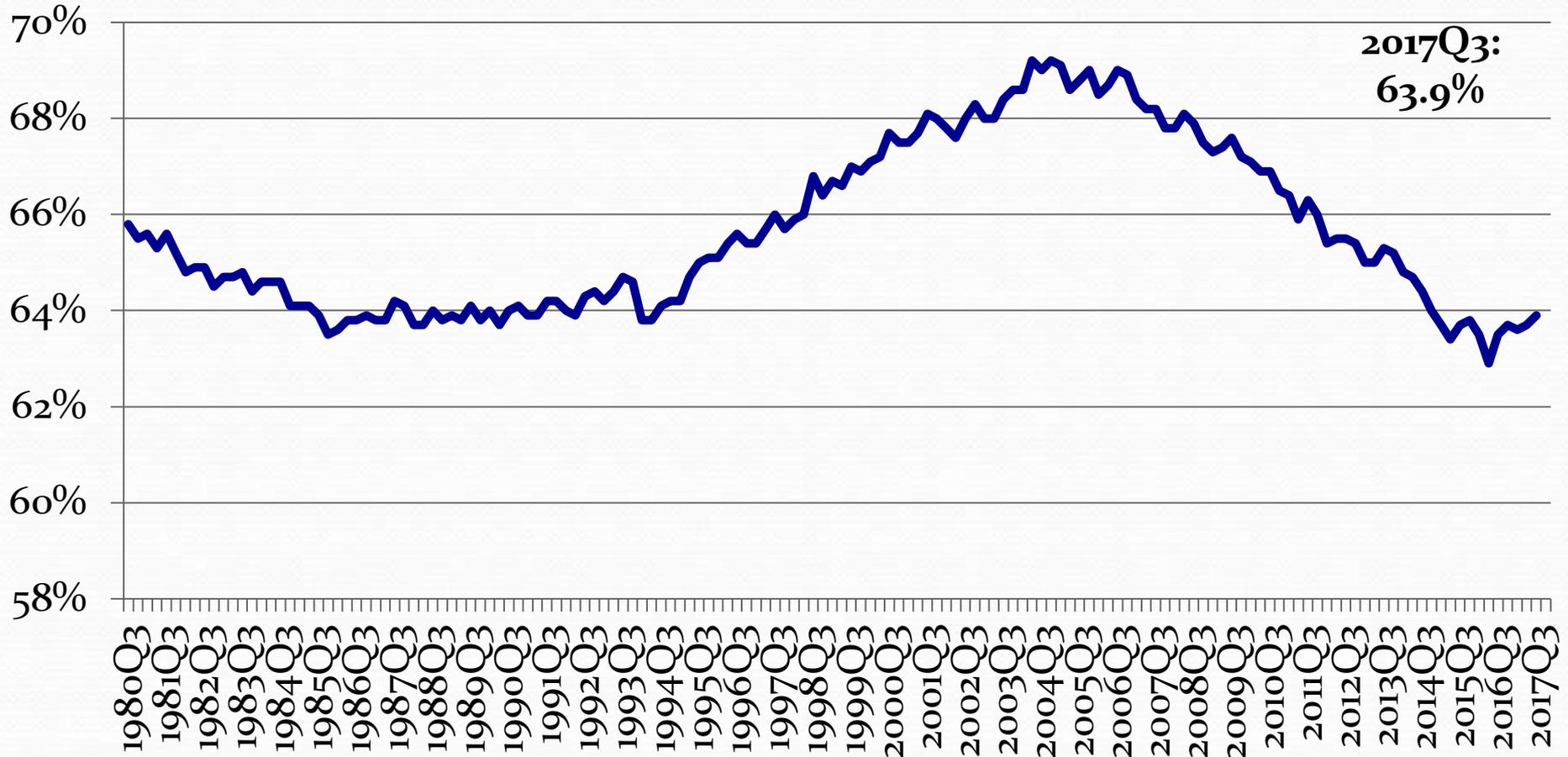
- From 2006-2016 the number of households headed by owners remained relatively flat.
- At the same time, the number of households renting their home increased significantly (+26.5%).
- The share of renter households also increased—from 31.2% of households in 2006 to 36.6% in 2016.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Pew Research Center

# U.S. Homeownership (NSA)

## 1980Q3-2017Q3



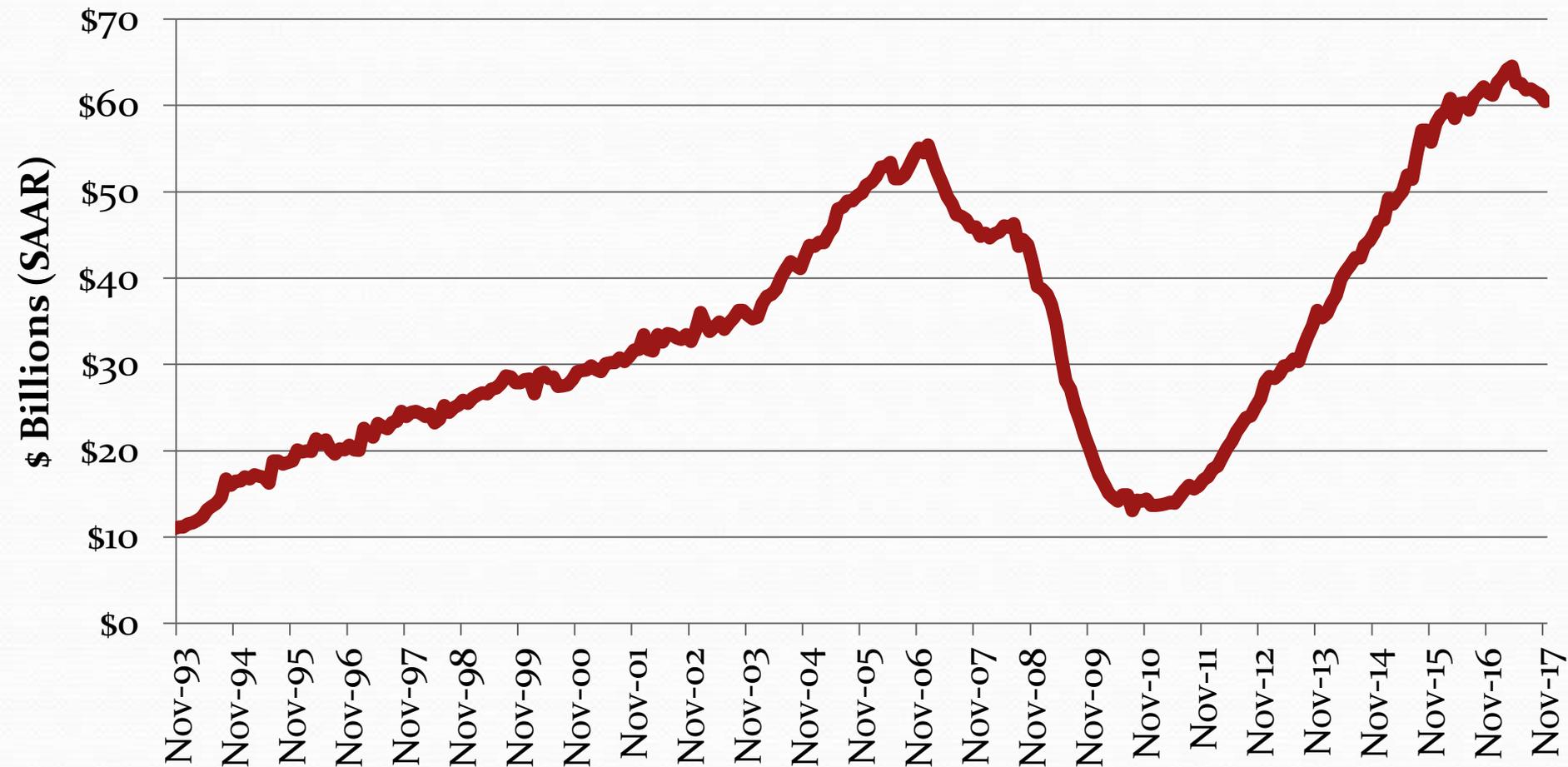
2017Q3:  
63.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

\*NSA: not seasonally adjusted

# U.S. Private New Multifamily Construction

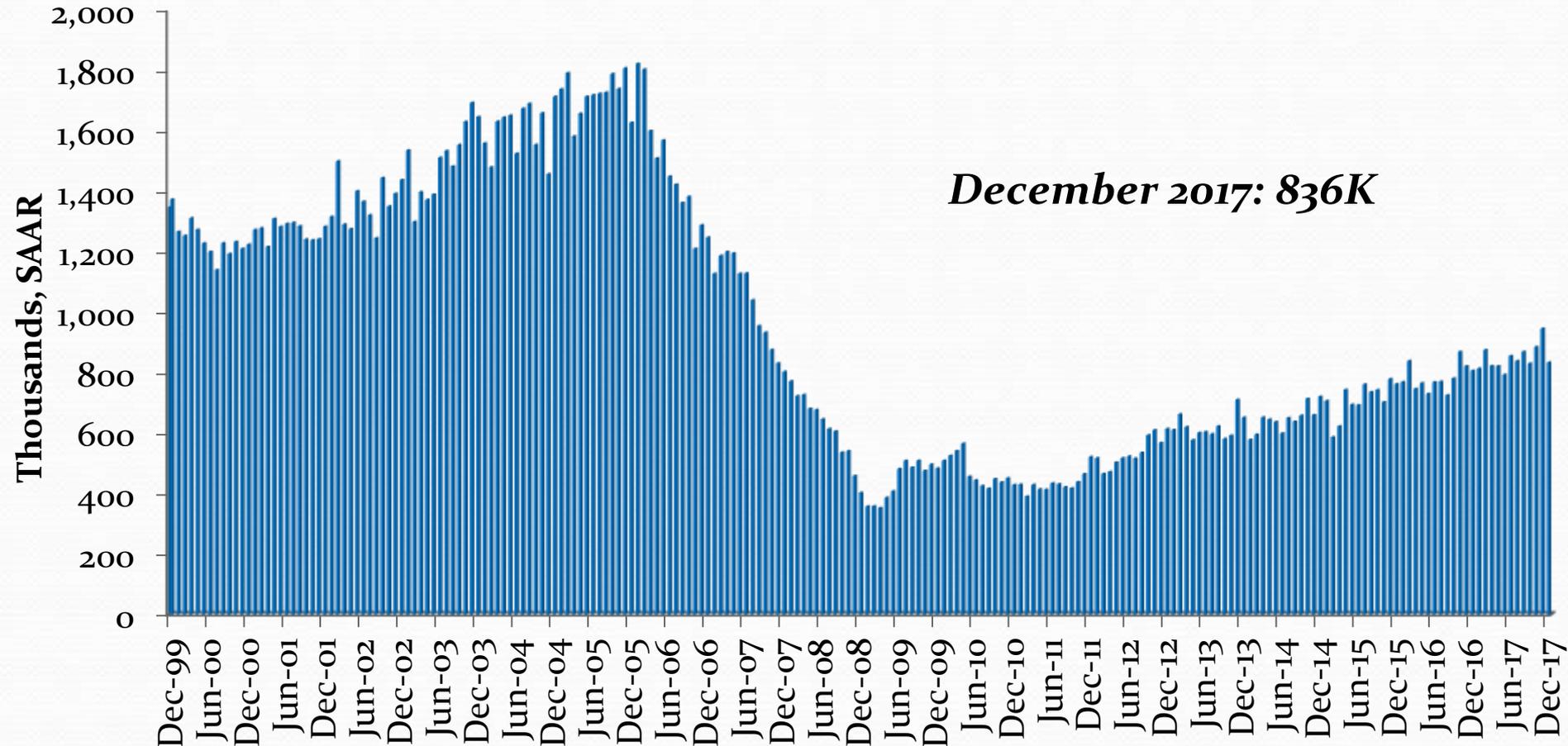
November 1993 through November 2017



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

# U.S. Single-Family Housing Starts

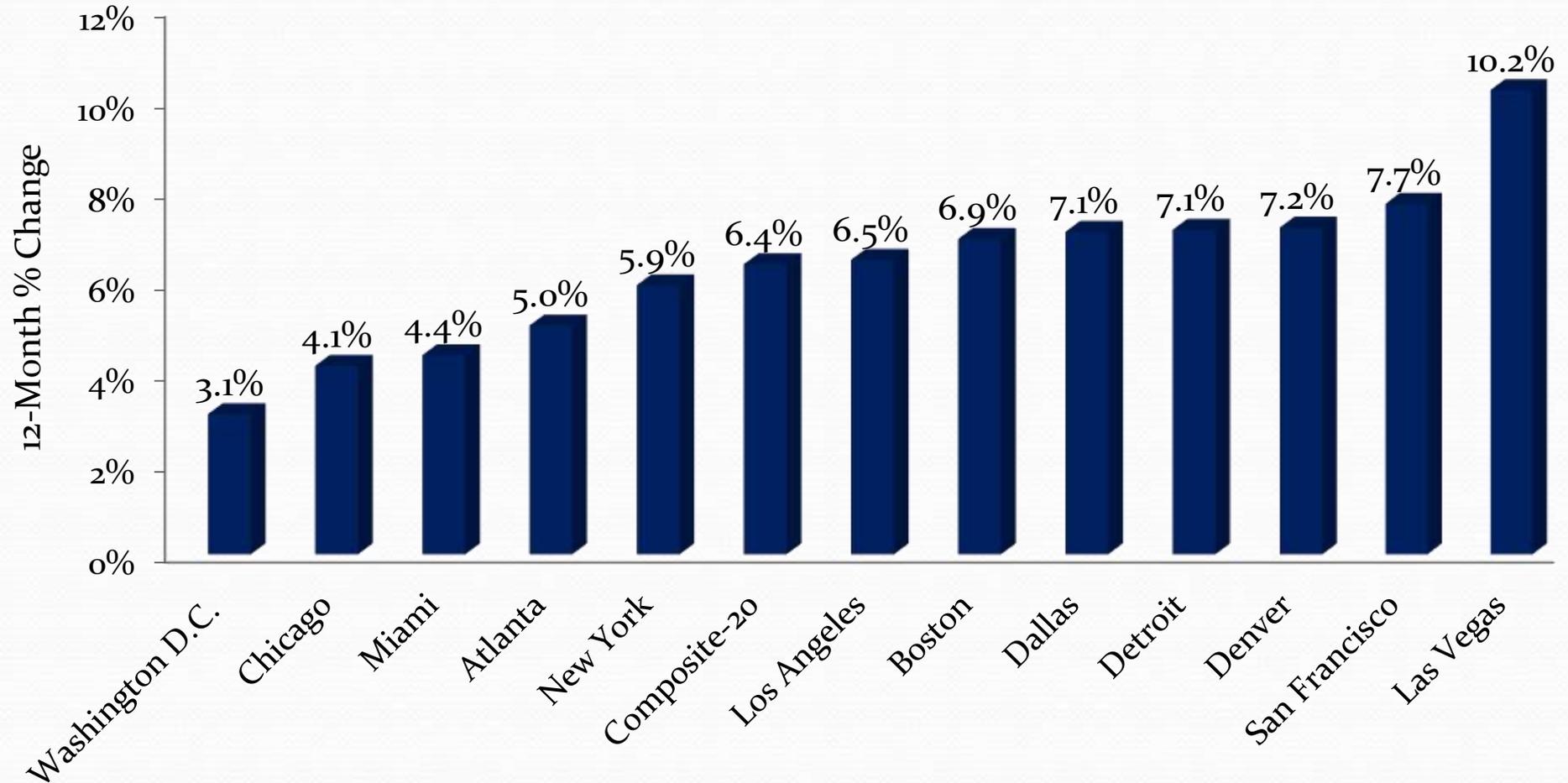
December 1999 through December 2017



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

# S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Indices for Select Metros

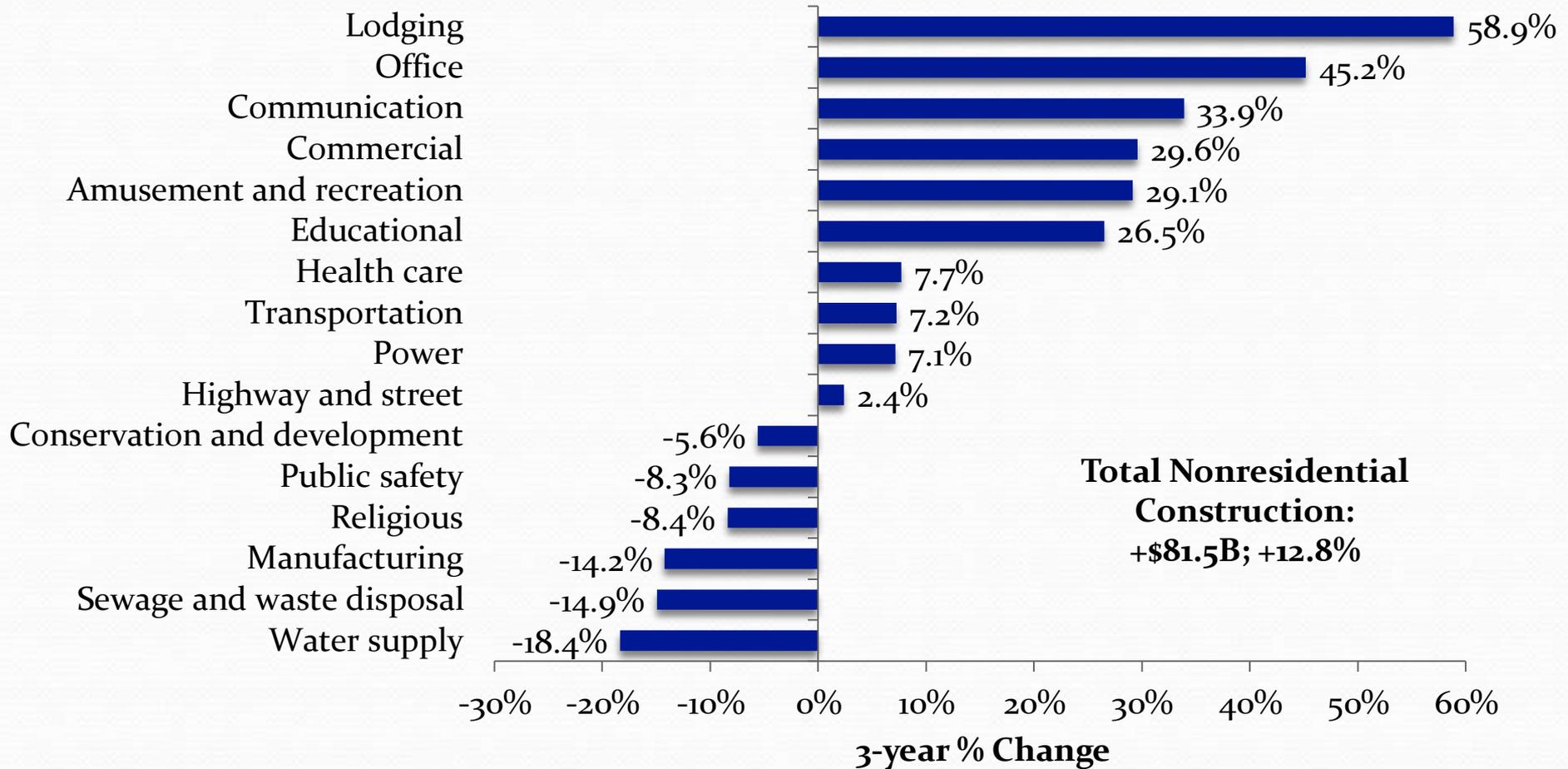
October 2017, 12-Month Percentage Change



Source: Standard & Poor's

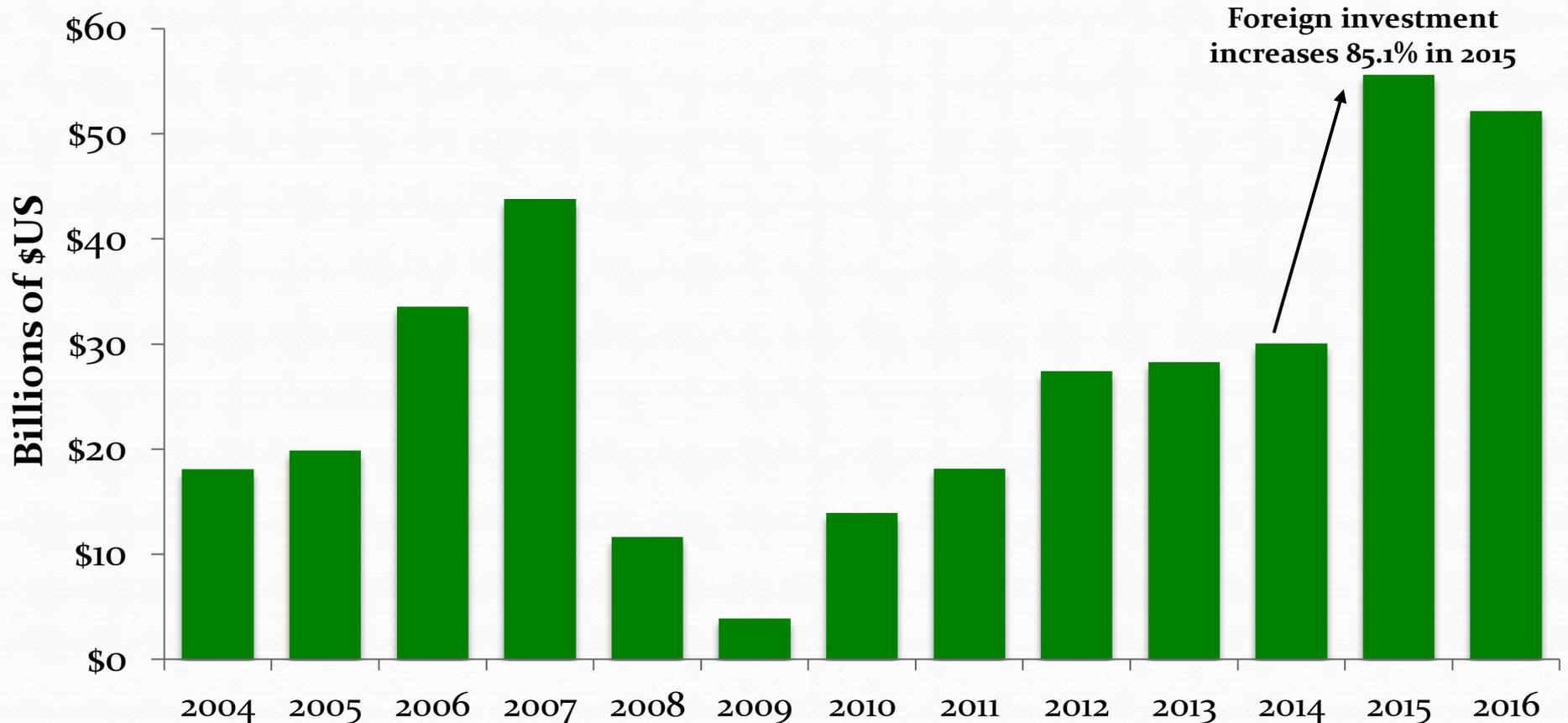
# National Nonresidential Construction Spending by Subsector

November 2014 v. November 2017



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

# Commercial/Multifamily Offshore Investment Sales Volumes Reach New Heights in 2015/16



Source: Jones Lang LaSalle; Real Capital Analytics

Note: Among transactions larger than \$5.0 million

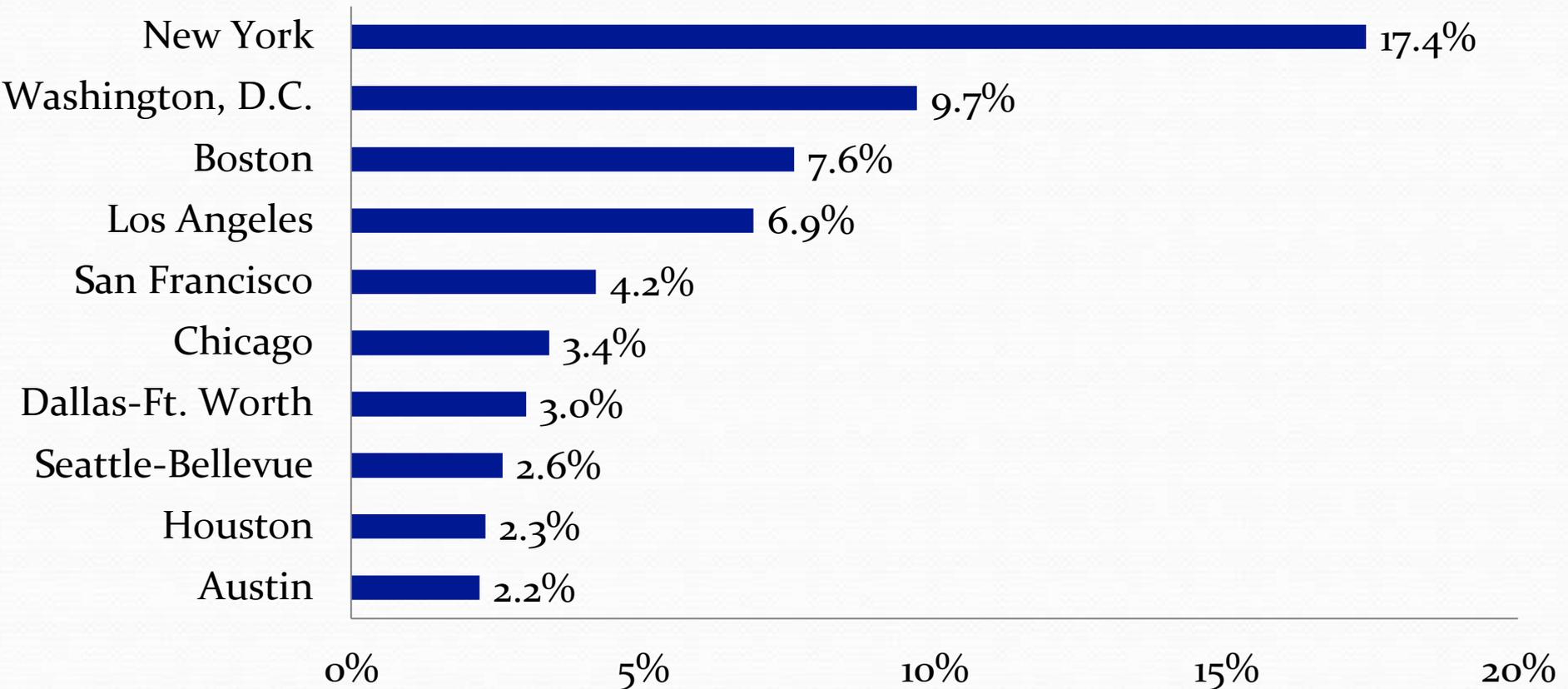
**Cross-border investment remained elevated in 2016:**  
*Although down relative to a record 2015, offshore investment levels still exceeded the pre-2015 high in 2007.*



# Foreign Investment in U.S. Commercial Real Estate

## Top Destination Markets, 2017H1

Foreign Investment by Destination Market (as a % of Total)



Source: Jones Lang LaSalle; Real Capital Analytics

Note: Among transactions larger than \$5.0 million; includes portfolio, entity-level transactions

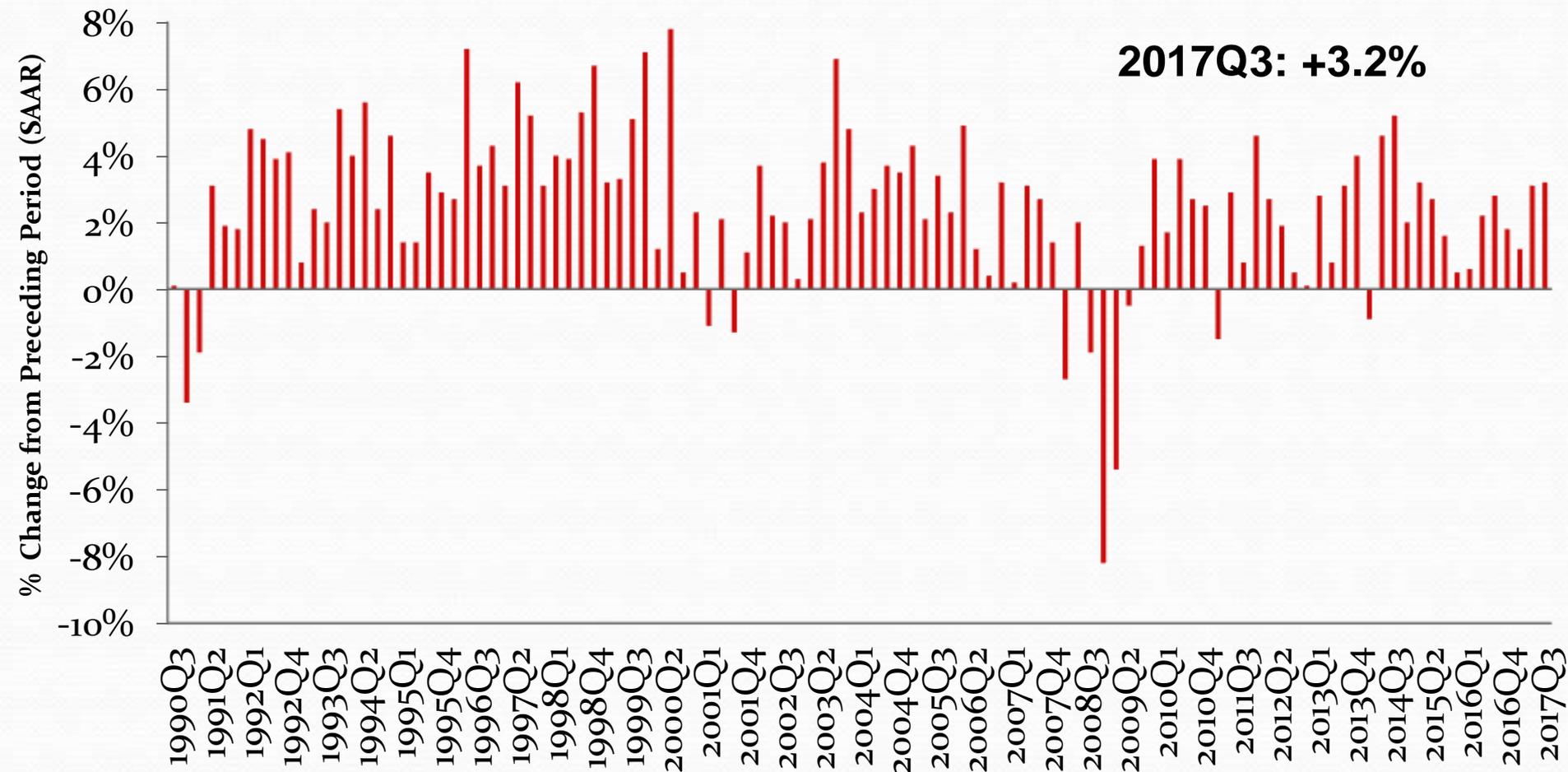
# 19<sup>th</sup> Nervous Breakdown



Sage Policy  
Group, Inc.

# Gross Domestic Product

1990Q3 through 2017Q3\*

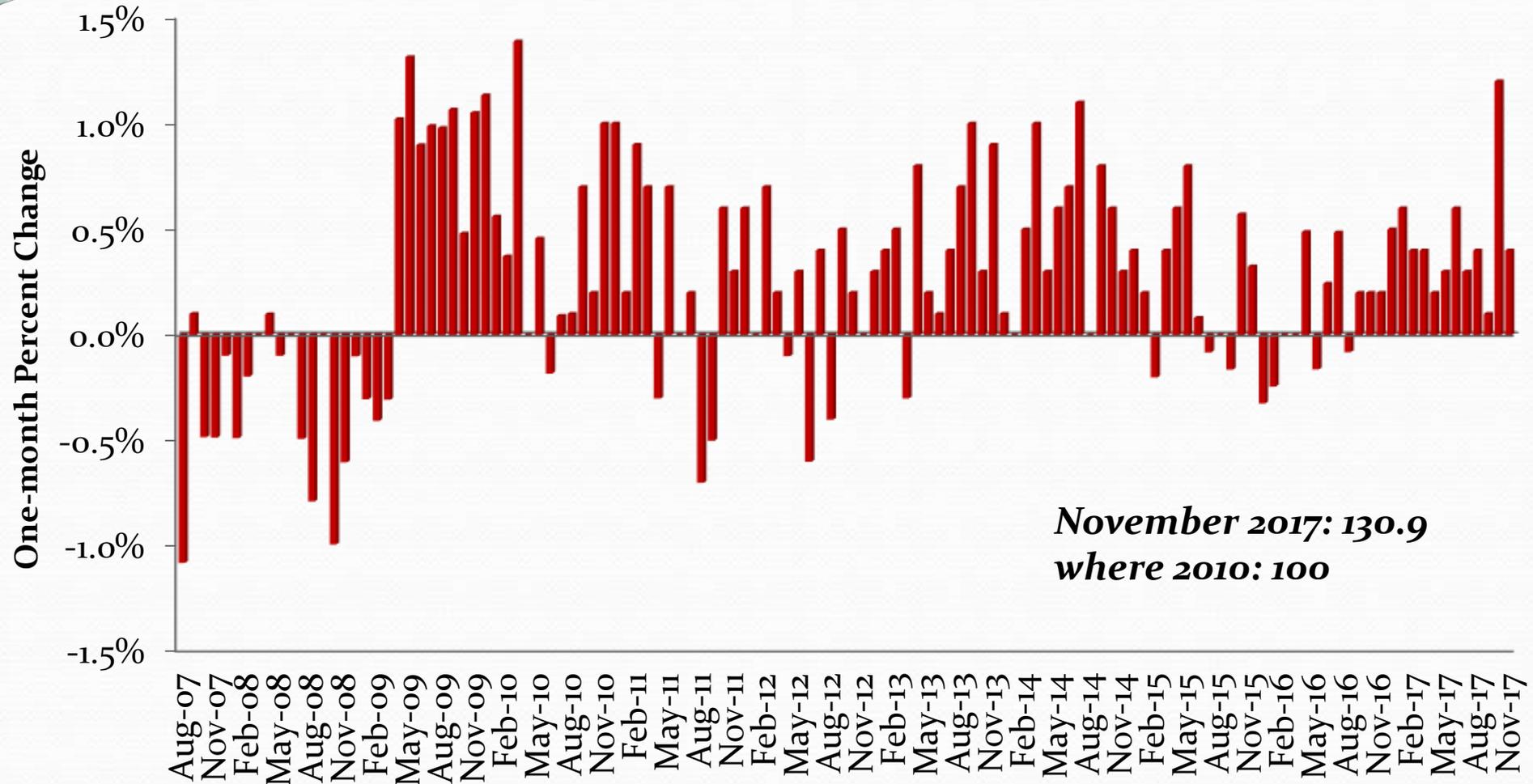


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

\*3<sup>rd</sup> (Final) Estimate

# Conference Board Leading Economic Indicators Index

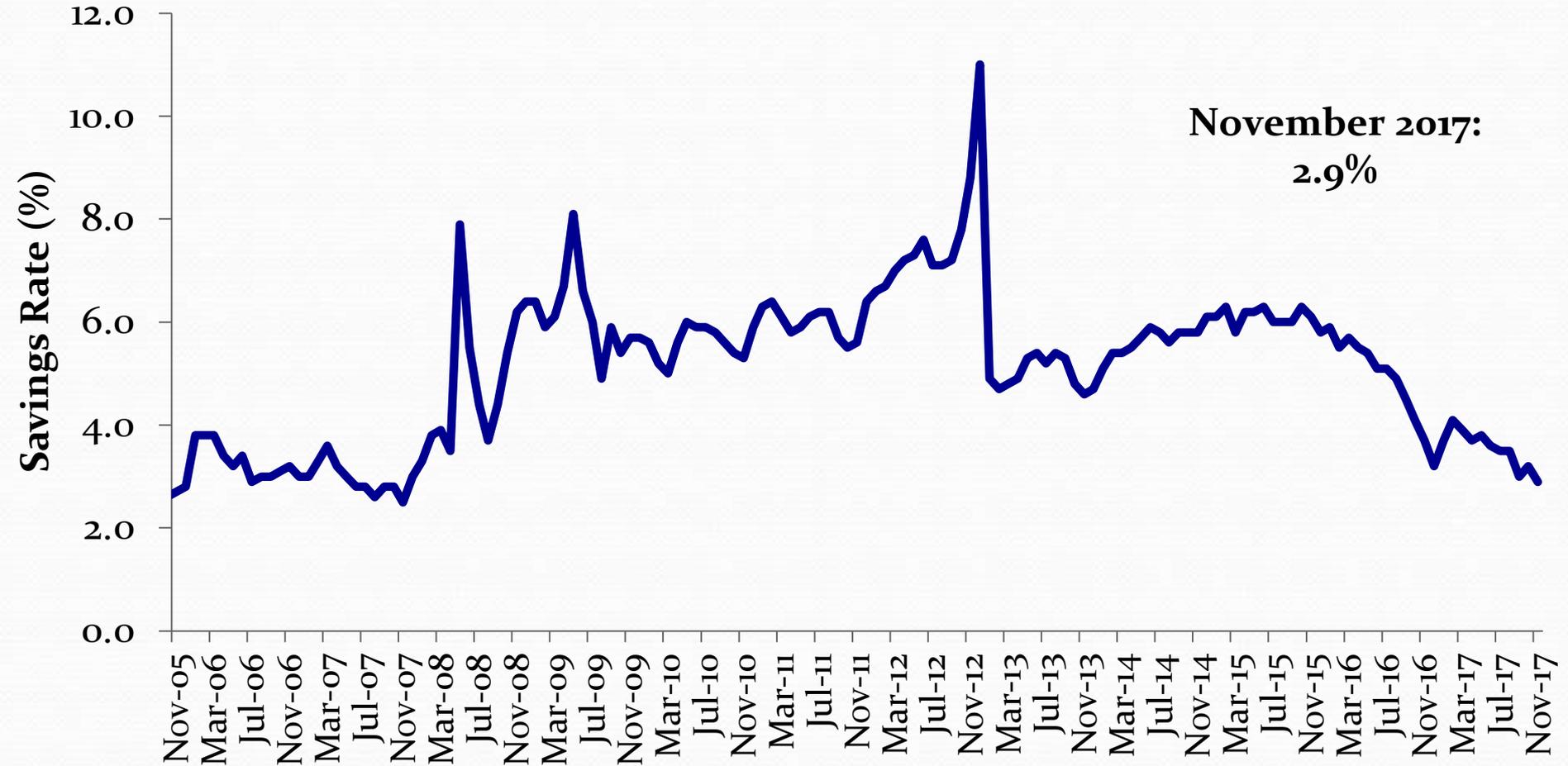
August 2007 through November 2017



Source: Conference Board

# U.S. Saving Rate, November 2005 – November 2017

*(Savings as Percentage of Personal Disposable Income)*



**November 2017:  
2.9%**

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

# Global Debt Reaches All Time Highs (IIF)

- According to the International Institute of Finance (IIF), global debt has reached an all-time high in 2016;
- At **\$215 trillion**, global debt—including household, government, and corporate—now represents **325% of global GDP**;
- Last year 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”*

Sources: 1. Institute of International Finance (IIF), Global Debt Monitor. 2. Business Insider. 3. The Telegraph. 4. Reuters.

# Shiller Price-Earnings Ratio, 1980-2017



Dec. 2017:  
32.44

Source: Robert J. Shiller Data used in his book, "Irrational Exuberance" Princeton University Press.

# Shattered! --- Bitcoin Price, 2014-2018



1/15/2018:  
\$13.8K

Source: CoinMarketCap.com

# Time is on My Side, at least in the Near-Term

- U.S. setting up for best year since '05. . . ;
- Global economy also picking up momentum, in large measure due to policymaking;
- Job opportunities are abundant;
- Corporate profitability elevated;
- Consumer and business confidence has been surging. . . ;
- And now tax cuts, including major reductions in corporate taxes . . . What could go wrong?;
- A lot can go wrong – that's always true – first there are the Black Swan threats:
- “I'm forever blowing bubbles, pretty bubbles in the air, they fly so high, nearly reach the sky, and like my dreams, they fade and die”;
- Equity markets? U.S. bond market? Commercial real estate? Bitcoin? Where are all the pretty bubbles?
- 2018 will be fine – better than fine – 2019 might be, too, but beyond that, potential deleveraging cycle prompted by a repricing of assets – Bad!!!!

# Thank You

- Please follow me on Twitter --  
[@sageanirban](https://twitter.com/sageanirban)
- Please look for updates of information at  
[www.sagepolicy.com](http://www.sagepolicy.com).
- Please contact us when you require  
economic research & policy analysis.