

To All The Economists I've Loved Before



By: Anirban Basu
Sage Policy Group, Inc.

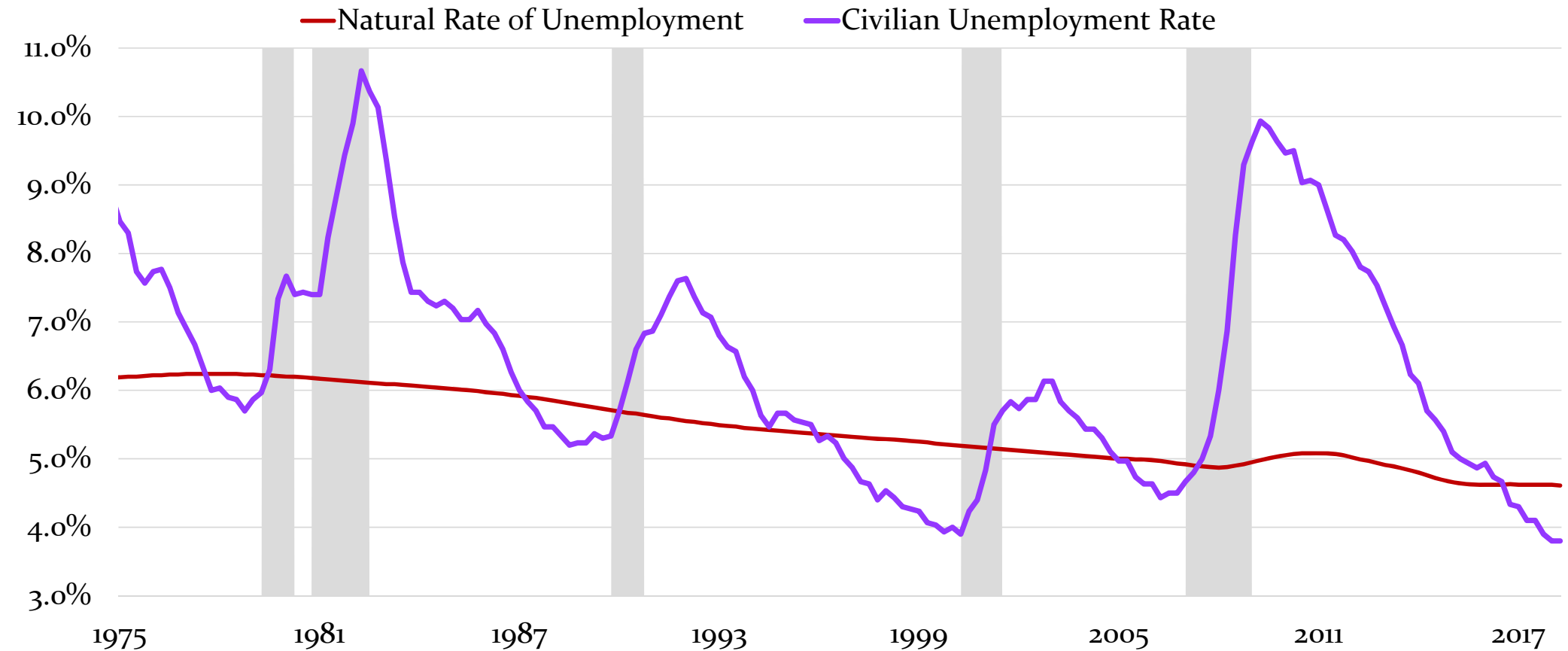
On Behalf of
Eastern Lenders Association
2019 Conference

March 12th, 2019

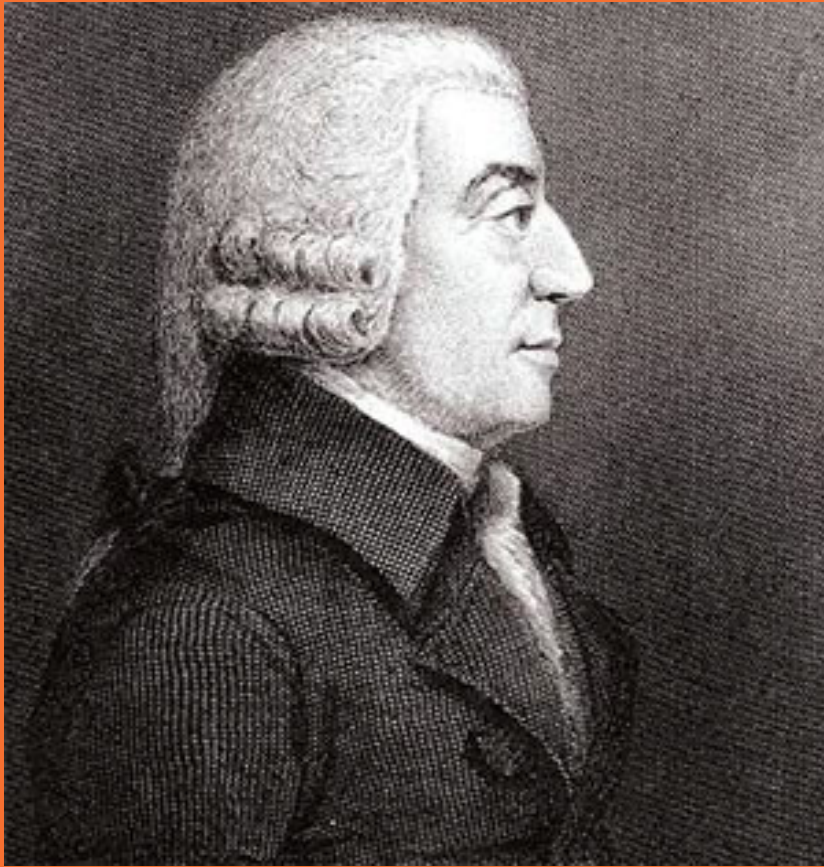
**“There is always some chance
of recession in any year. But the
evidence suggests that
expansions don't die of old
age.”
—Janet Yellen**



U.S. Unemployment & Natural Rate of Unemployment

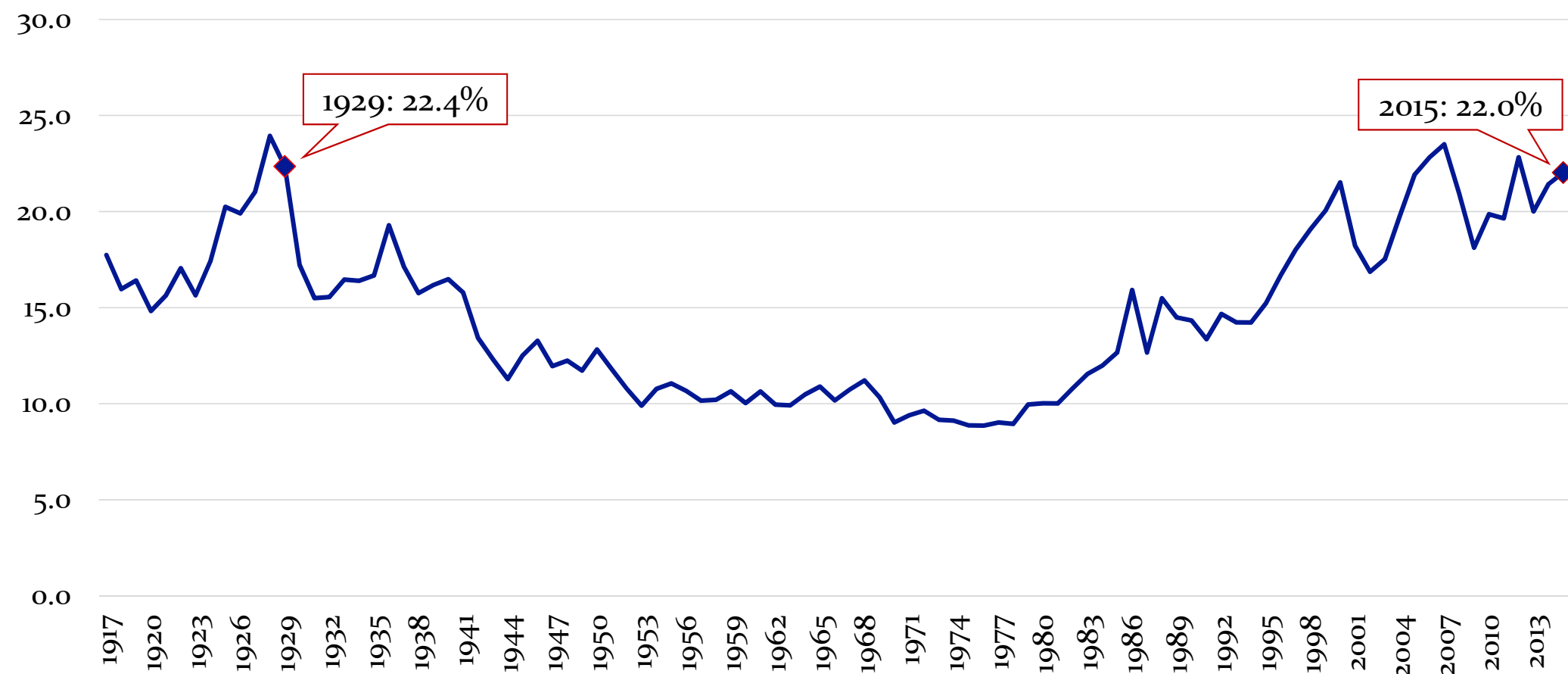


Shaded areas indicate U.S. Recessions



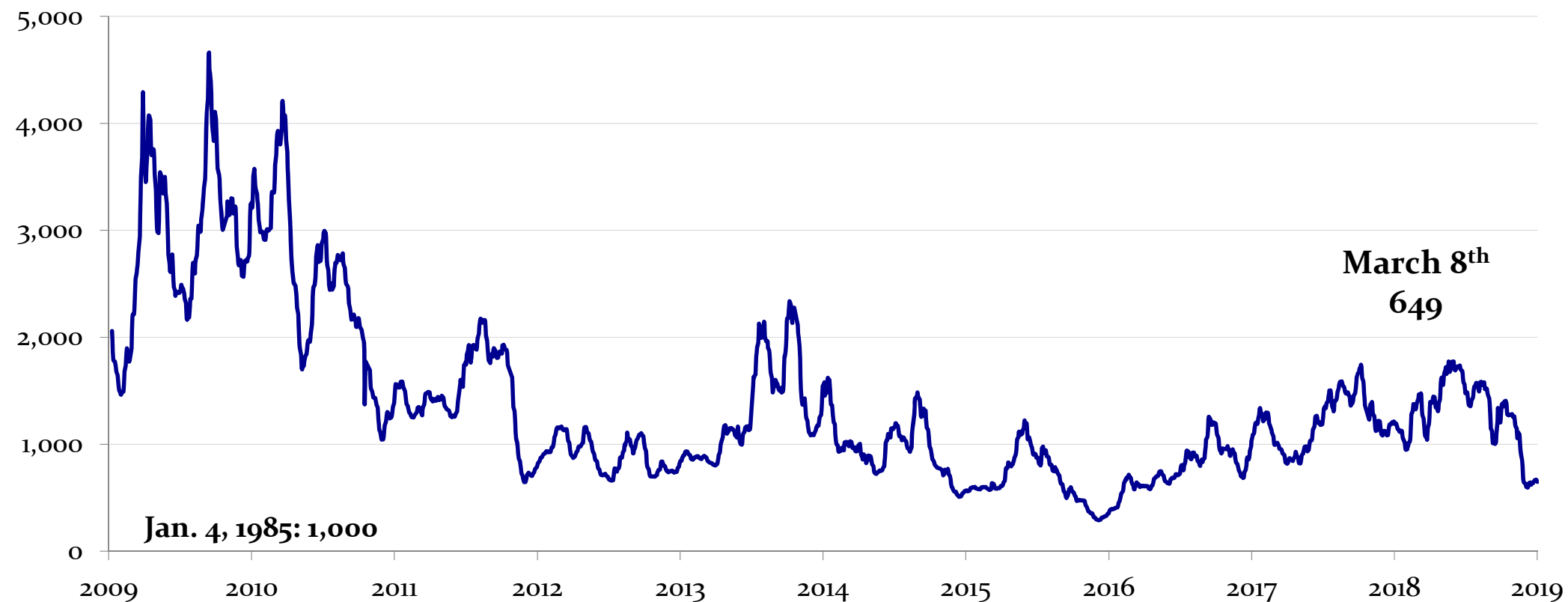
**“No society can surely be flourishing and happy, of which the far greater part of the members are poor and miserable.”
—Adam Smith**

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

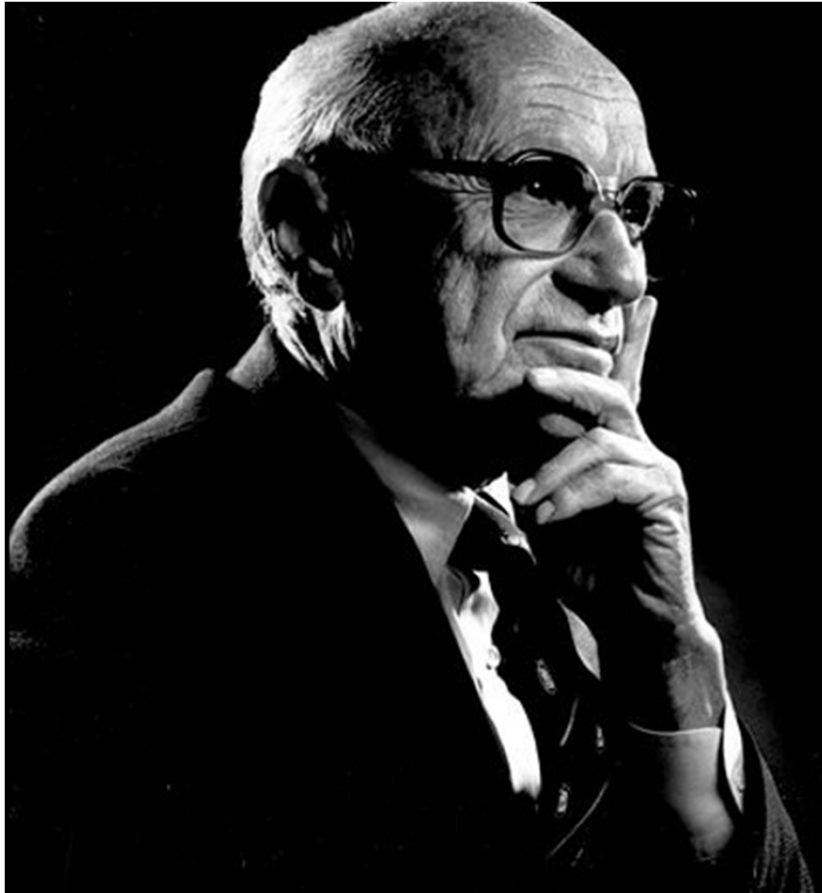


Baltic Dry Index

2009 through 2019



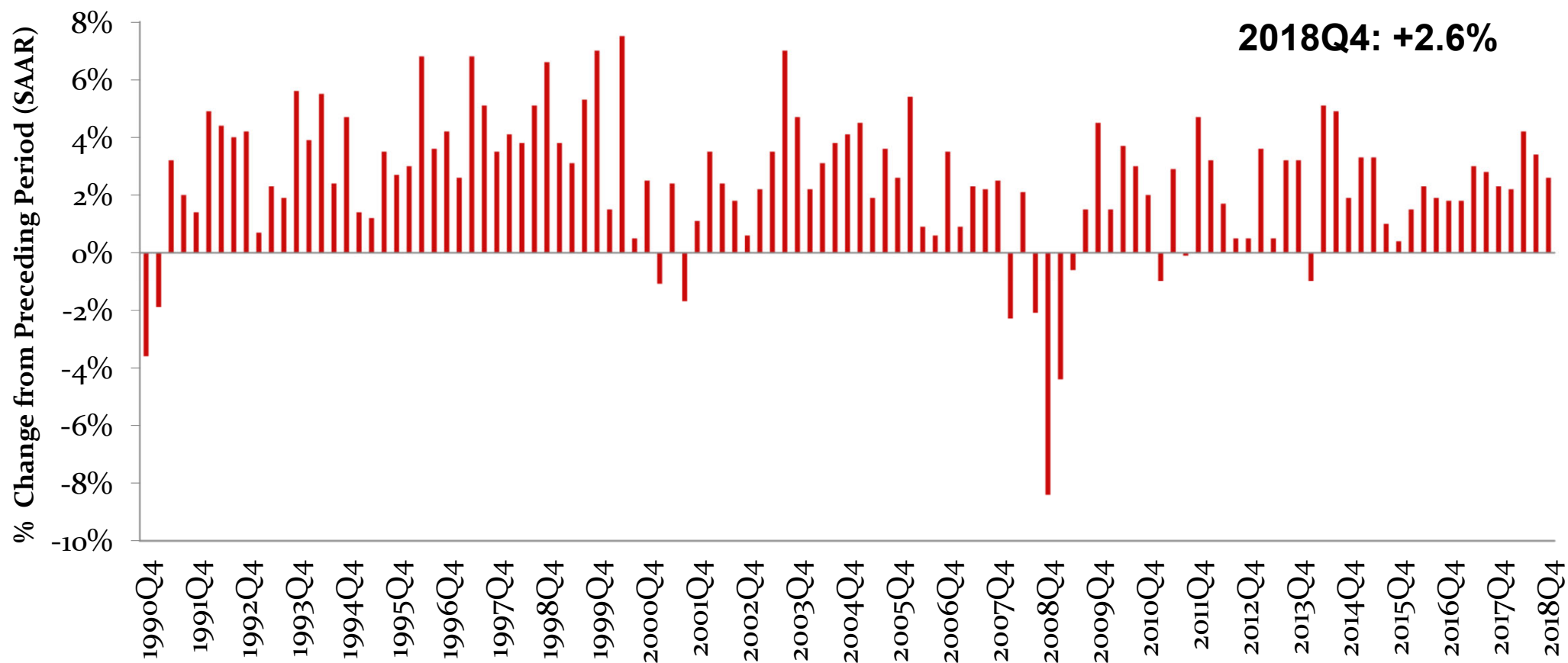
The Baltic Dry Index (BDI) is a measure of the price of shipping major raw materials such as metals, grains, and fossil fuels by sea. The BDI is a composite of 3 sub-indices, each covering a different carrier size: Capesize, Panamax, and Supramax.



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

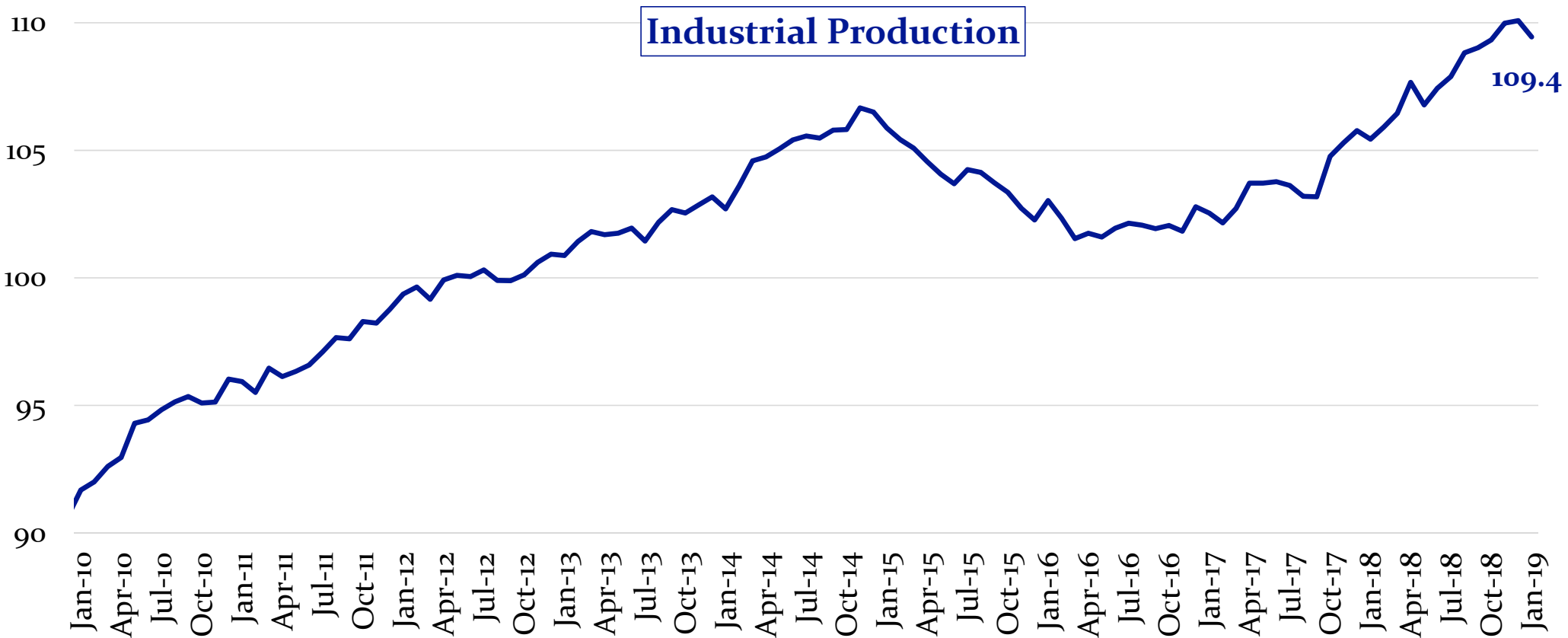
Gross Domestic Product

1990Q4 through 2018Q4*



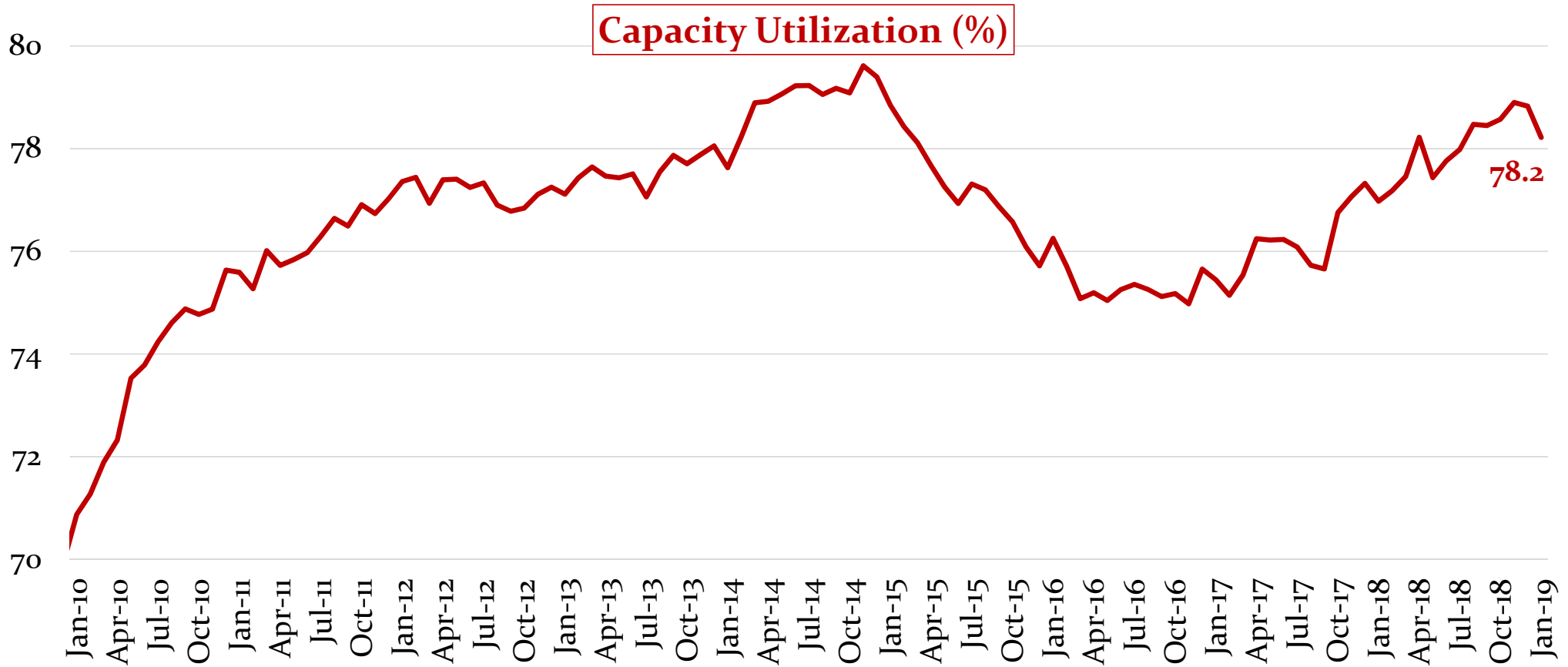
U.S. Industrial Production Index

January 2010 – January 2019



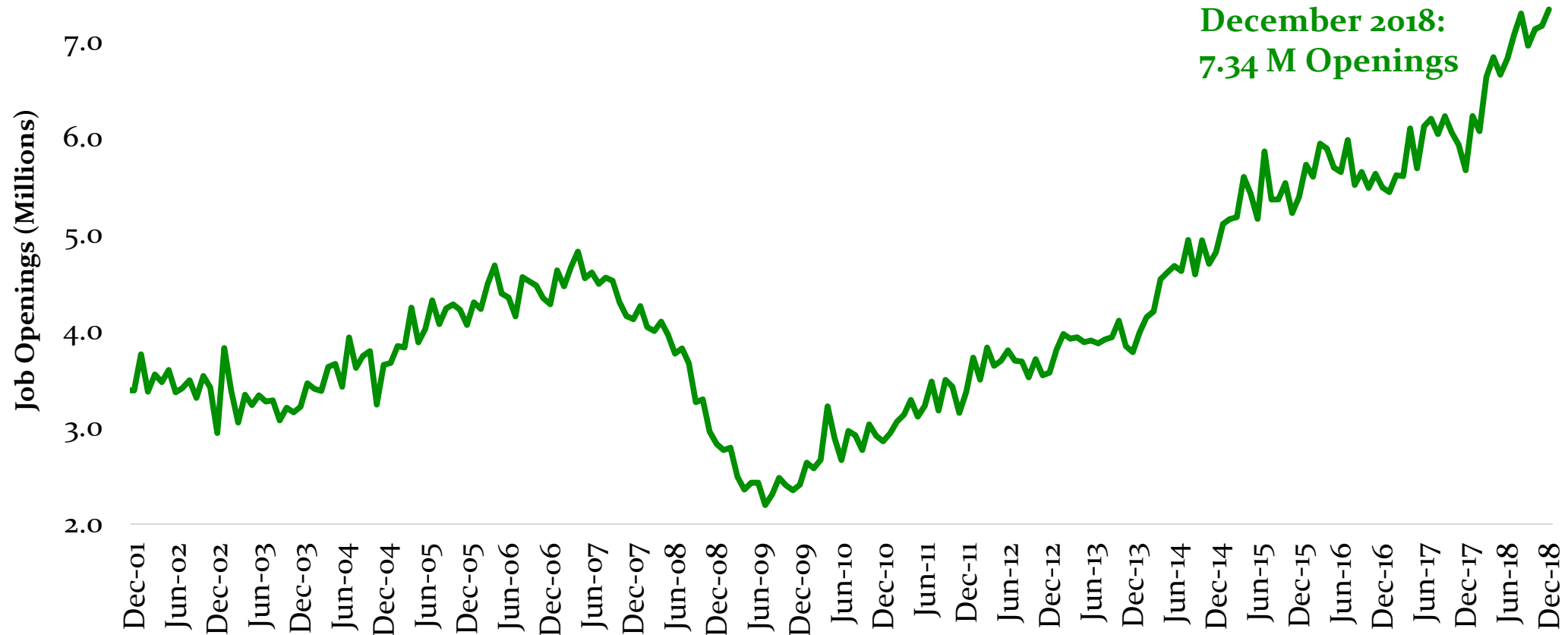
U.S. Capacity Utilization Index

January 2010 – January 2019



U.S. Job Openings

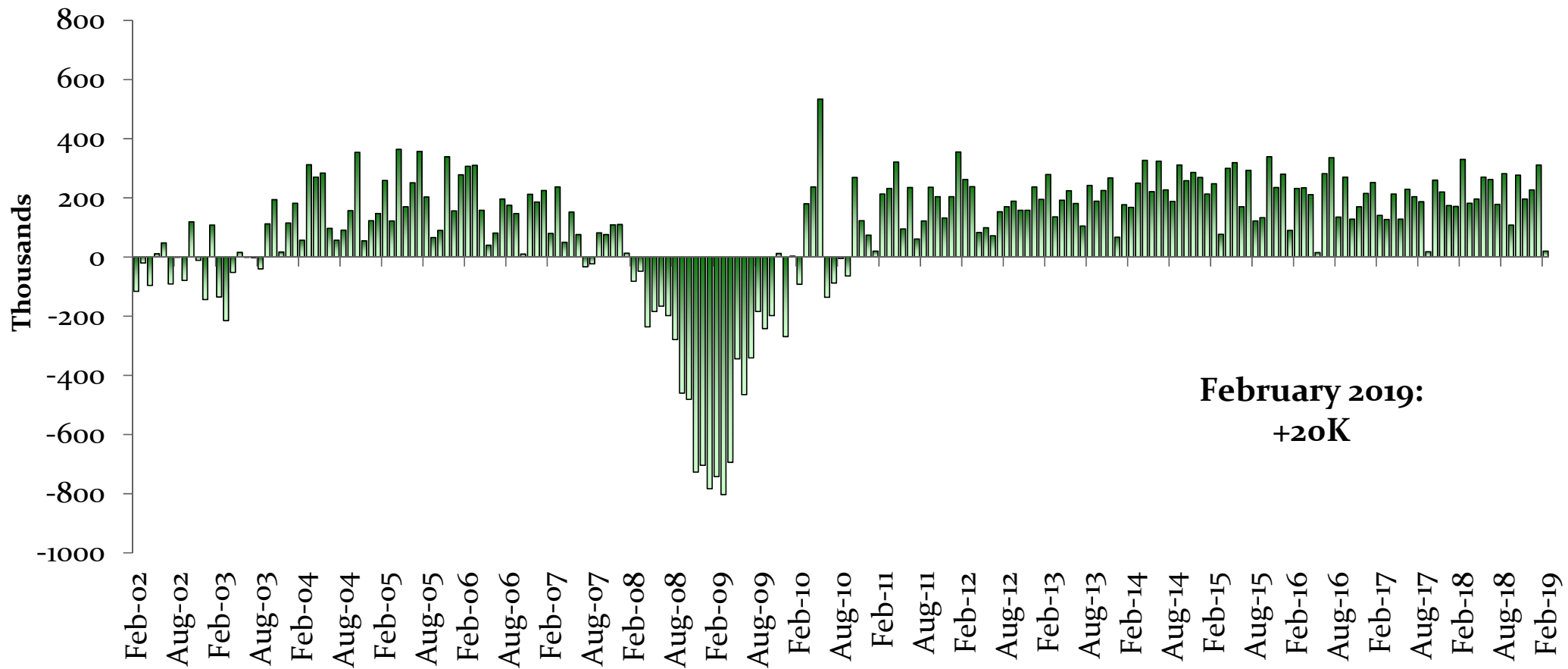
December 2001 through December 2018



December 2018:
7.34 M Openings

Net Change in U.S. Jobs

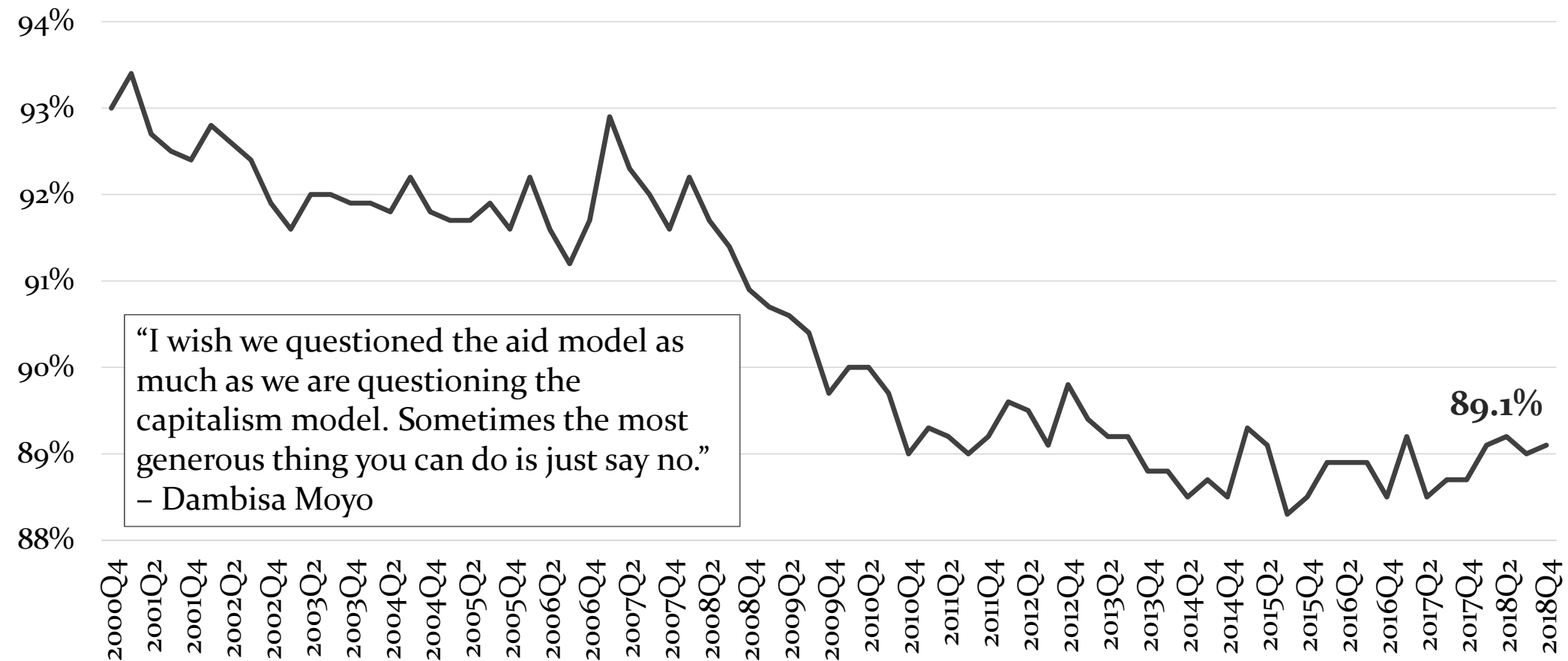
February 2002 through February 2019



**February 2019:
+20K**

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

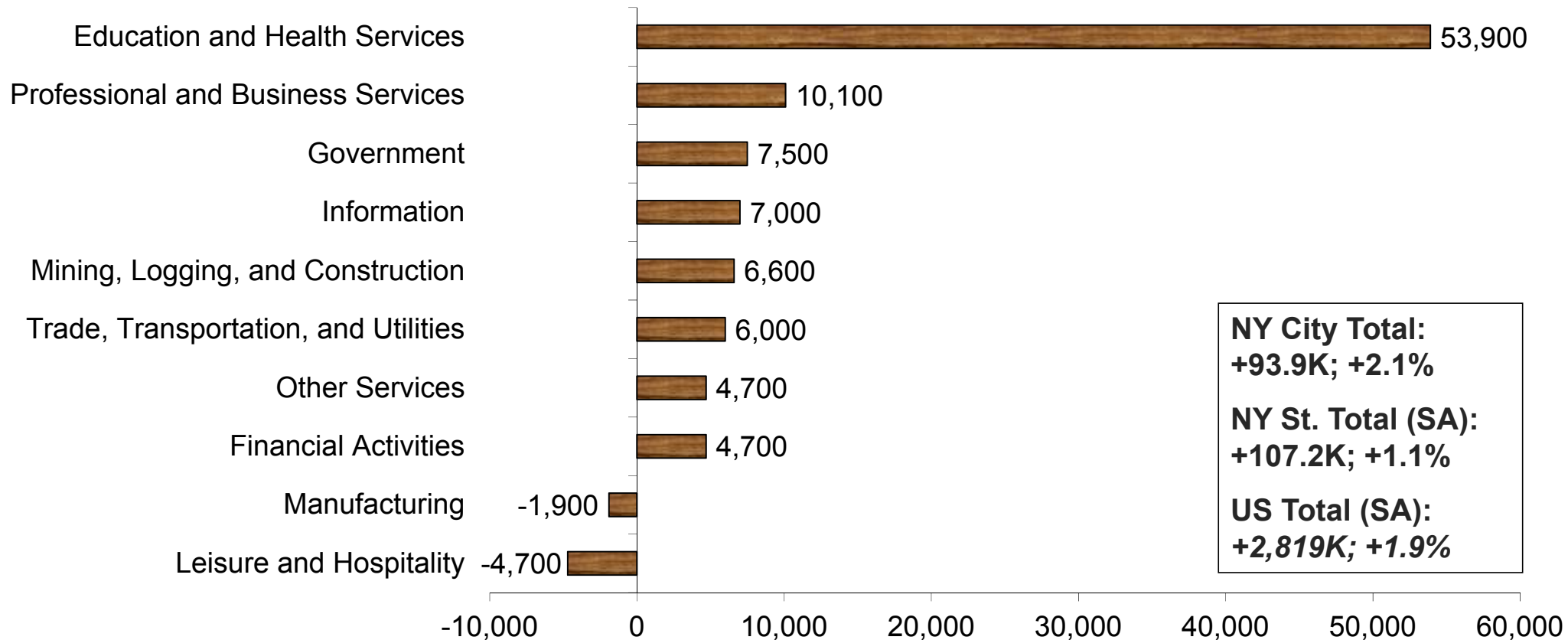
2000 – 2018



New York City Nonfarm Employment

by Industry Sector Groups (NSA)

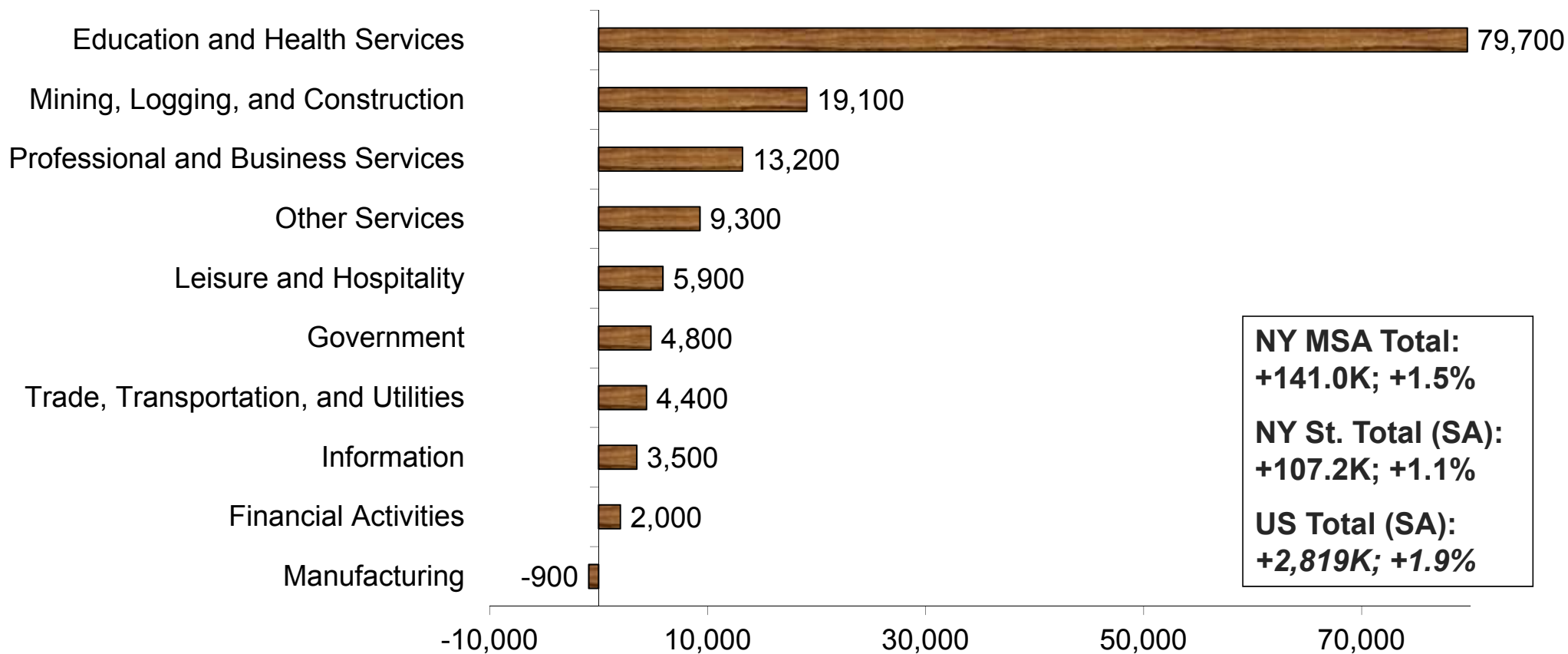
January 2018 v. January 2019 Absolute Change



New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA MSA Nonfarm Employment

by Industry Sector Groups (NSA)

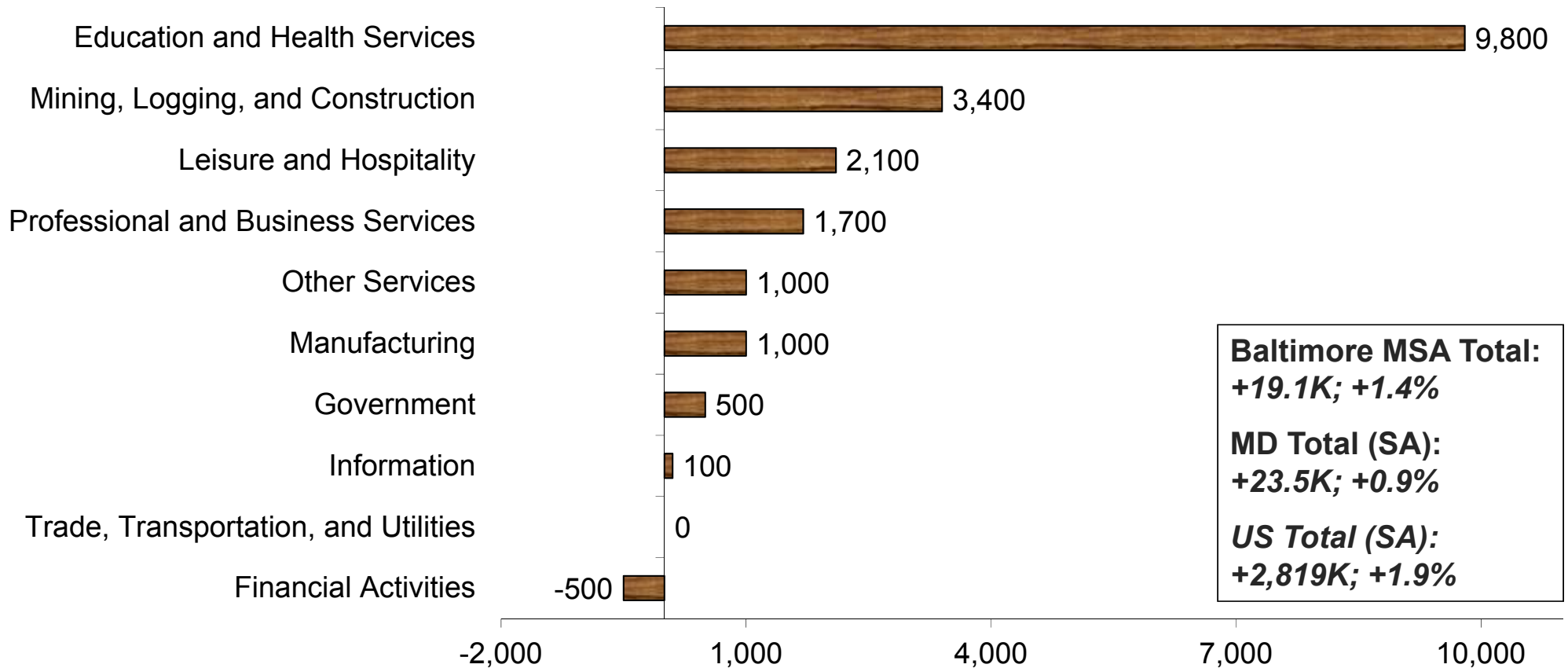
January 2018 v. January 2019 Absolute Change



Baltimore-Columbia-Towson MSA Nonfarm Employment

by Industry Sector Groups (NSA)

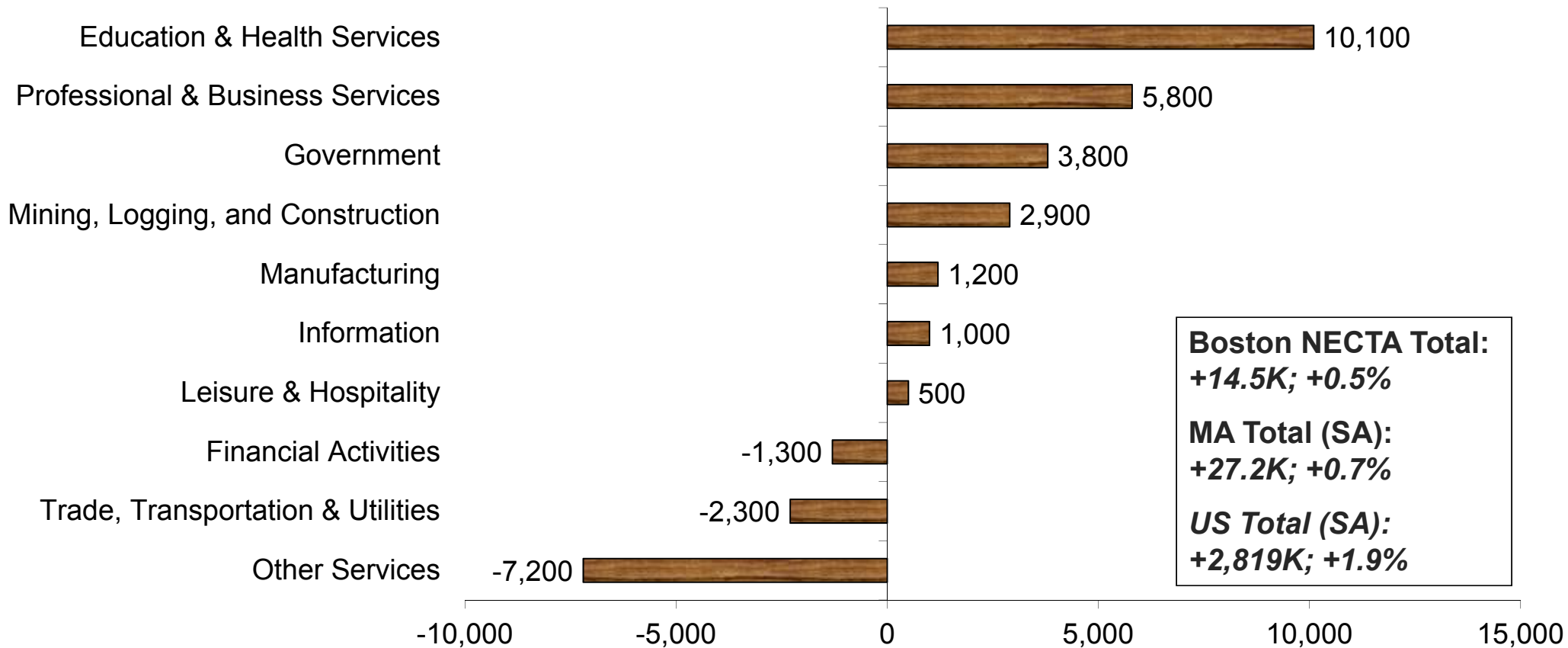
January 2018 v. January 2019 Absolute Change



Boston-Cambridge-Nashua MA-NH NECTA Nonfarm Employment

by Industry Sector Groups (NSA)

January 2018 v. January 2019 Absolute Change



Employment Growth, U.S. States (SA)

January 2018 v. January 2019 Percent Change

RANK	STATE	%	RANK	STATE	%	RANK	STATE	%
1	NEVADA	3.9	17	CALIFORNIA	1.4	32	NORTH DAKOTA	0.9
2	UTAH	3.4	17	NEW JERSEY	1.4	36	MISSOURI	0.8
3	ARIZONA	2.8	17	WYOMING	1.4	36	NEW HAMPSHIRE	0.8
4	WEST VIRGINIA	2.7	21	ILLINOIS	1.3	36	OKLAHOMA	0.8
5	SOUTH DAKOTA	2.5	21	NEW MEXICO	1.3	36	PENNSYLVANIA	0.8
5	WASHINGTON	2.5	23	KENTUCKY	1.2	40	CONNECTICUT	0.7
7	FLORIDA	2.4	24	INDIANA	1.1	40	MASSACHUSETTS	0.7
7	IDAHO	2.4	24	MICHIGAN	1.1	40	WISCONSIN	0.7
7	TEXAS	2.4	24	MONTANA	1.1	43	MAINE	0.6
10	GEORGIA	2.1	24	NEW YORK	1.1	43	VERMONT	0.6
11	TENNESSEE	2.0	24	VIRGINIA	1.1	45	LOUISIANA	0.5
12	COLORADO	1.8	29	ARKANSAS	1.0	45	NEBRASKA	0.5
13	NORTH CAROLINA	1.7	29	KANSAS	1.0	45	RHODE ISLAND	0.5
14	DELAWARE	1.6	29	OHIO	1.0	48	HAWAII	0.4
14	SOUTH CAROLINA	1.6	32	IOWA	0.9	48	MINNESOTA	0.4
16	OREGON	1.5	32	MARYLAND	0.9	50	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0.3
17	ALABAMA	1.4	32	MISSISSIPPI	0.9	51	ALASKA	0.1

U.S. Year-over-year Percent Change

Jan: +1.9% Feb: +1.7%

Employment Growth, 25 Largest Metros (NSA)

January 2018 v. January 2019 Percent Change

Rank	MSA	%	Rank	MSA	%
1	Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	3.9	14	Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	1.6
2	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	3.1	15	New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	1.5
3	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	2.8	15	San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	1.5
3	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	2.8	17	Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	1.4
5	Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	2.6	17	St. Louis, MO-IL	1.4
5	San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	2.6	17	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	1.4
7	San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	2.5	20	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	1.1
7	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	2.5	21	Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	1.0
9	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	2.2	21	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	1.0
9	Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	2.2			
11	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	2.1	23	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	0.8
12	Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	1.8	24	Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, MA-NH	0.5
12	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	1.8	25	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	0.0

Unemployment Rates, 25 Largest Metros (NSA)

December 2018

Rank	MSA	UR	Rank	MSA	UR
1	Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, MA-NH	2.4	13	Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	3.5
2	San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	2.5	14	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	3.6
3	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	2.8	14	New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	3.6
4	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	2.9	16	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilm., PA-NJ-DE-MD	3.7
5	Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	3.0	16	Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	3.7
6	San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	3.2	18	Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	3.8
6	San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	3.2	18	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	3.8
6	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	3.2	20	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	3.9
9	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	3.3	21	Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	4.0
9	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	3.3	21	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	4.0
11	Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	3.4	23	Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	4.2
11	St. Louis, MO-IL (1)	3.4	23	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	4.2
			25	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	4.5

U.S. Unemployment Rate

Dec: 3.9% Feb: 3.8%

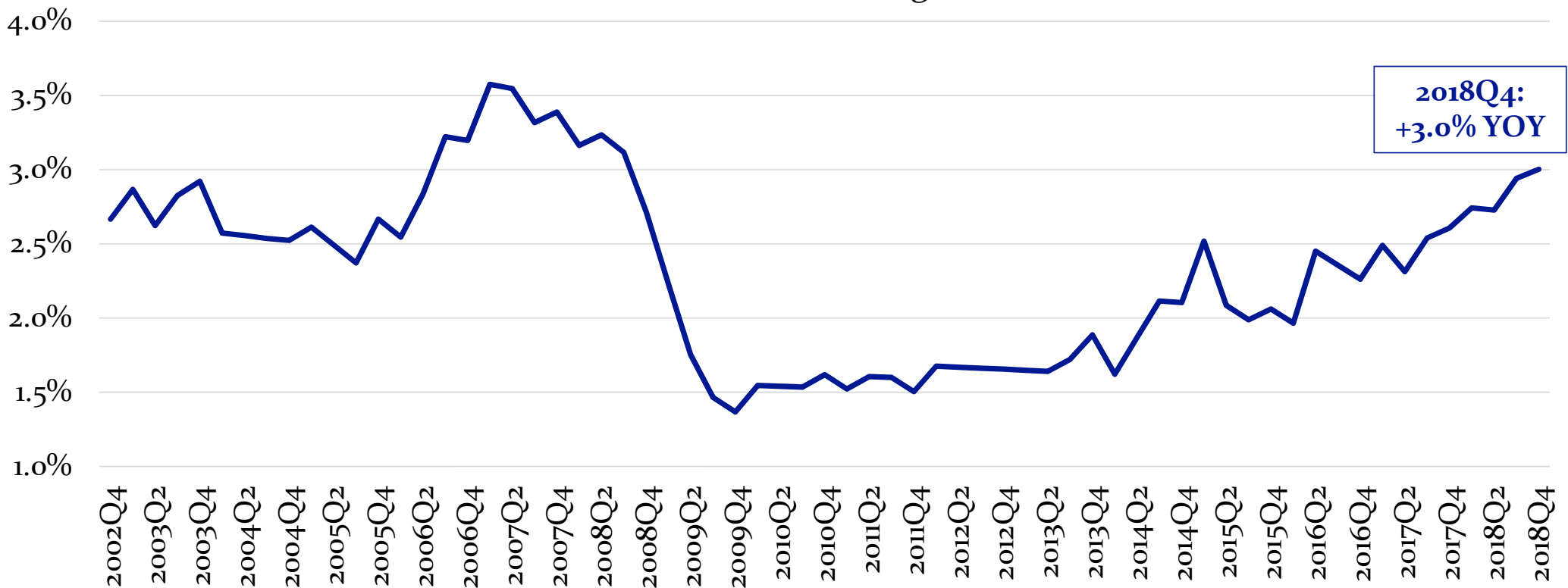


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics (CES) Survey.
Note: 1. Area boundaries do not reflect official OMB definitions.

Growth in Wages & Salaries

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

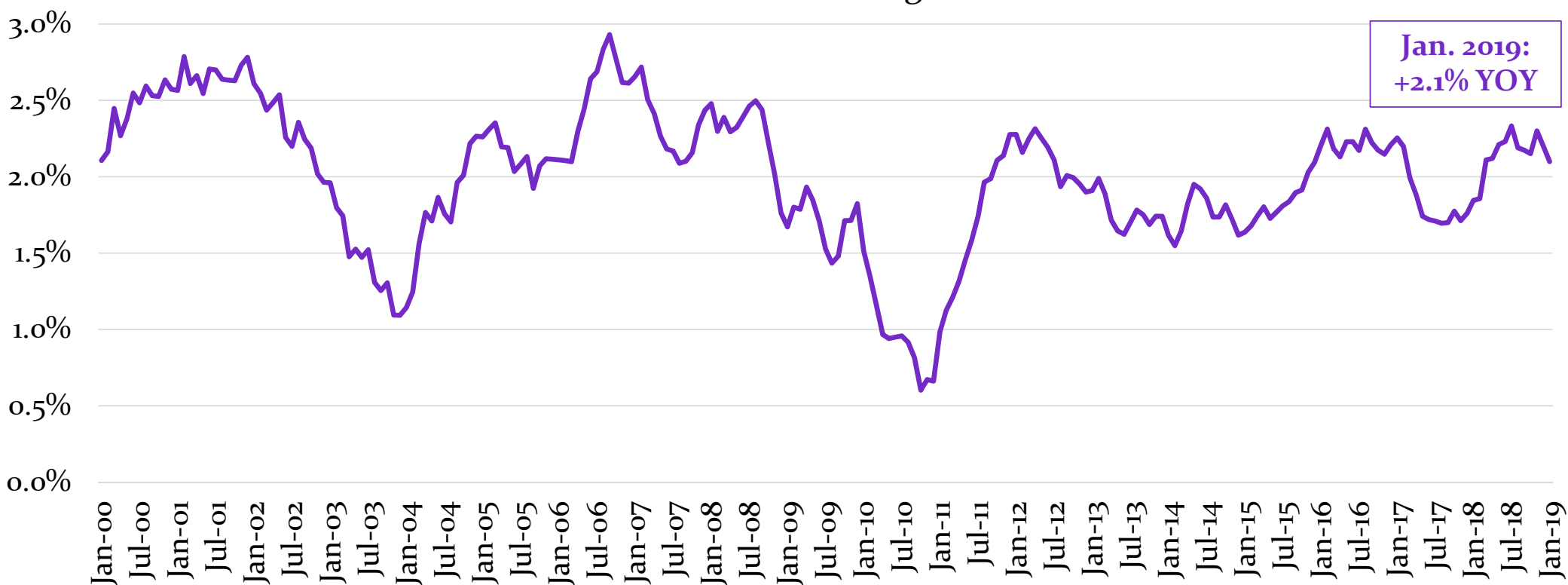
ECI for Wages & Salaries
12-Month % Change



Consumer Price Index: All Items Less Food & Energy

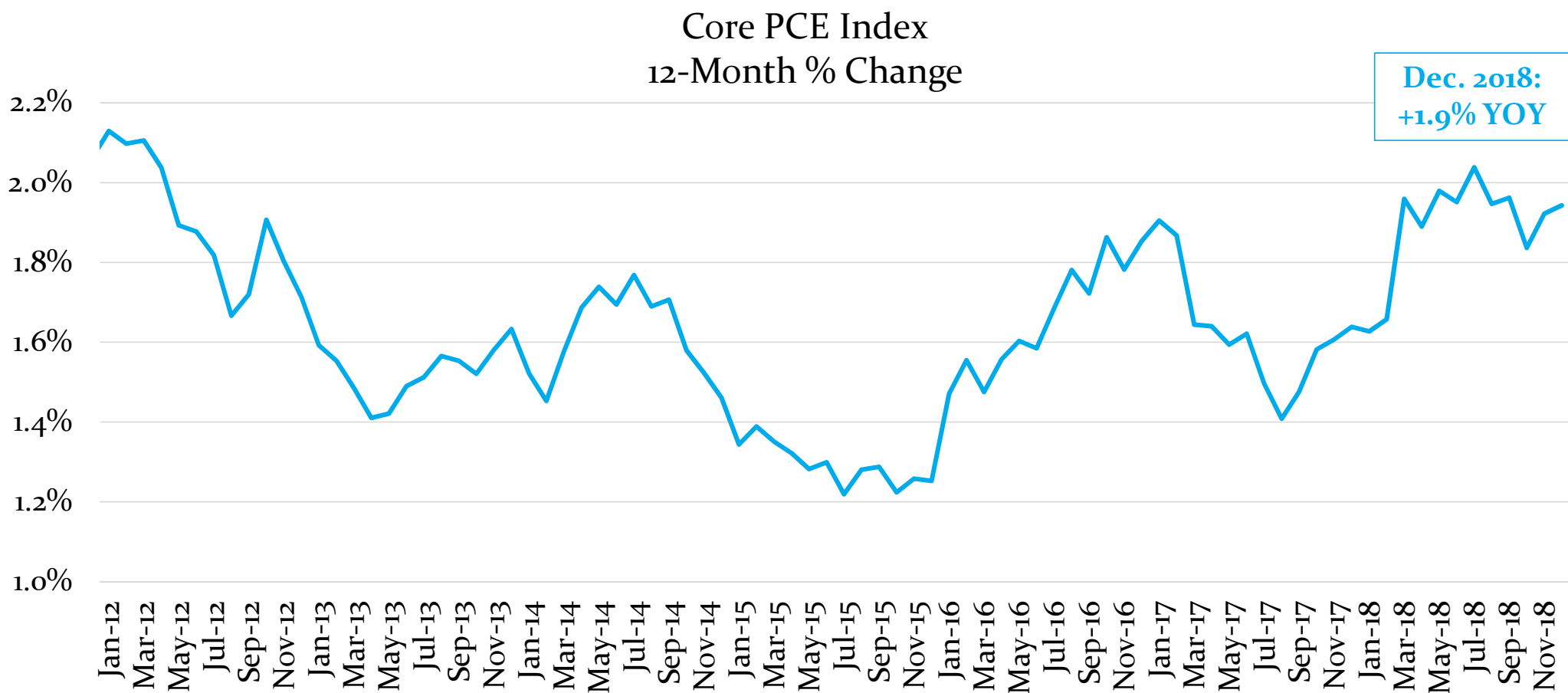
January 2000 – January 2019

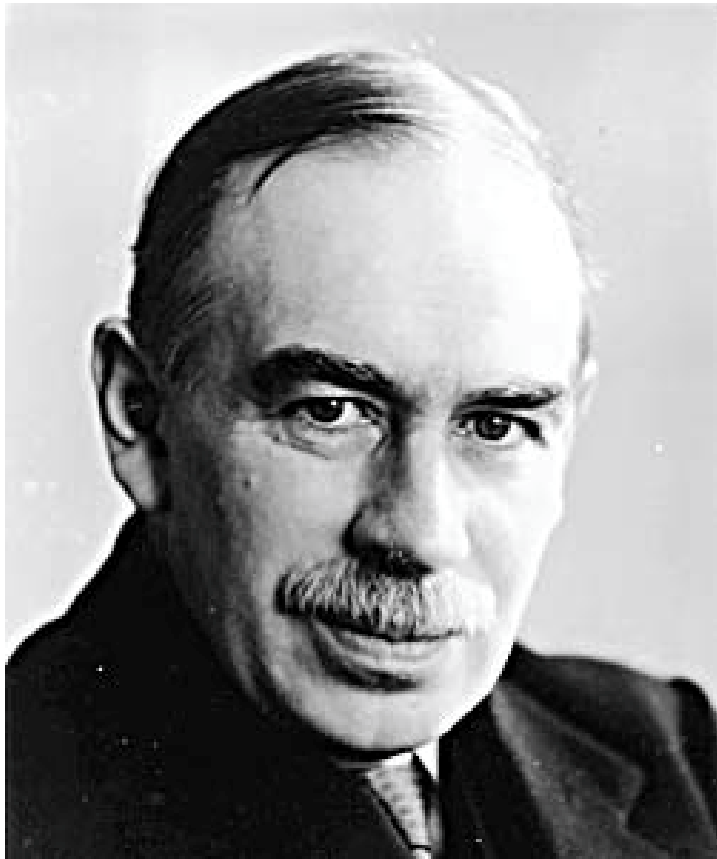
Core CPI (All Items Less Food & Energy)
12-Month % Change



Core PCE Deflator

January 2012 through December 2018



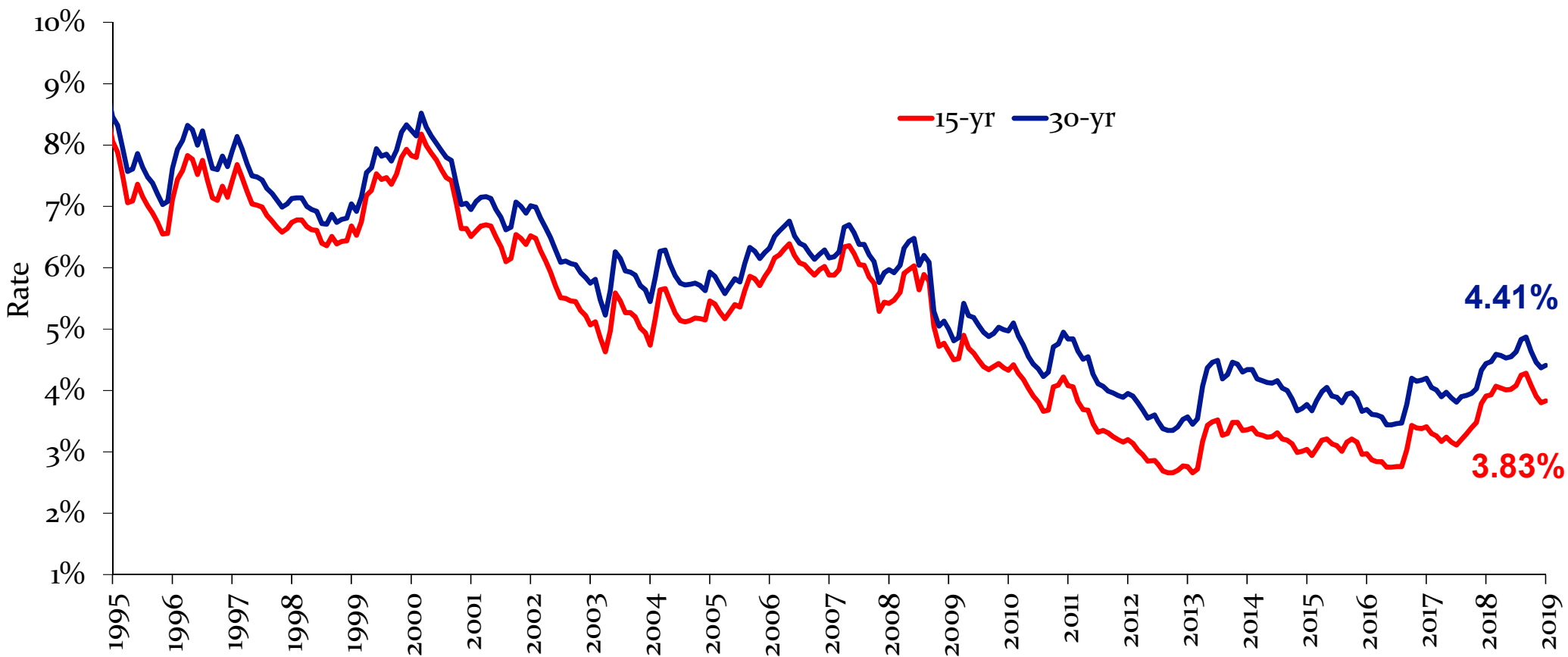


“Most men love money and security more, and creation and construction less, as they get older.”

—John Maynard Keynes

15-Year & 30-Year Fixed Mortgage Rates

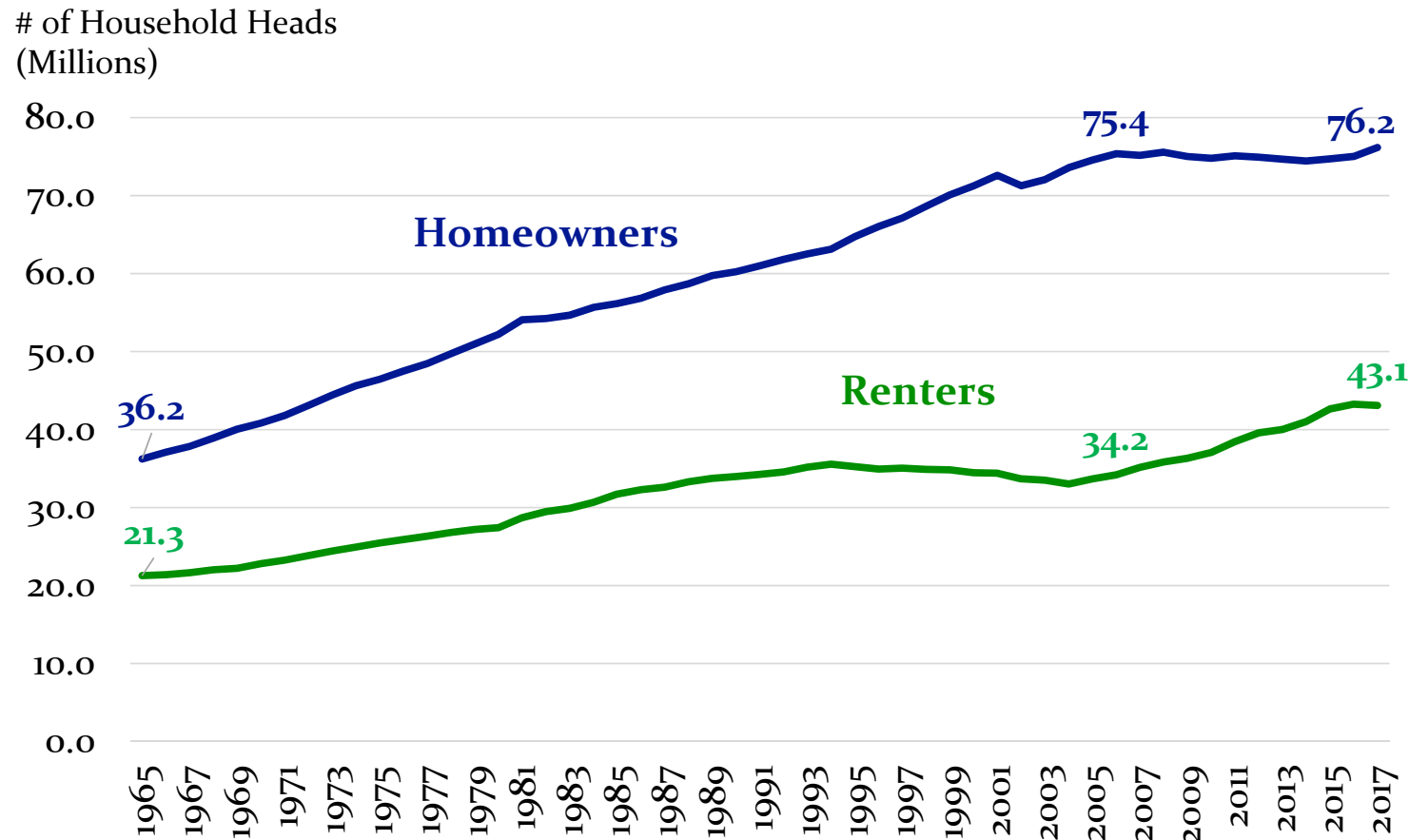
March 1995 through March 2019*



*Week ending 3/7/2019

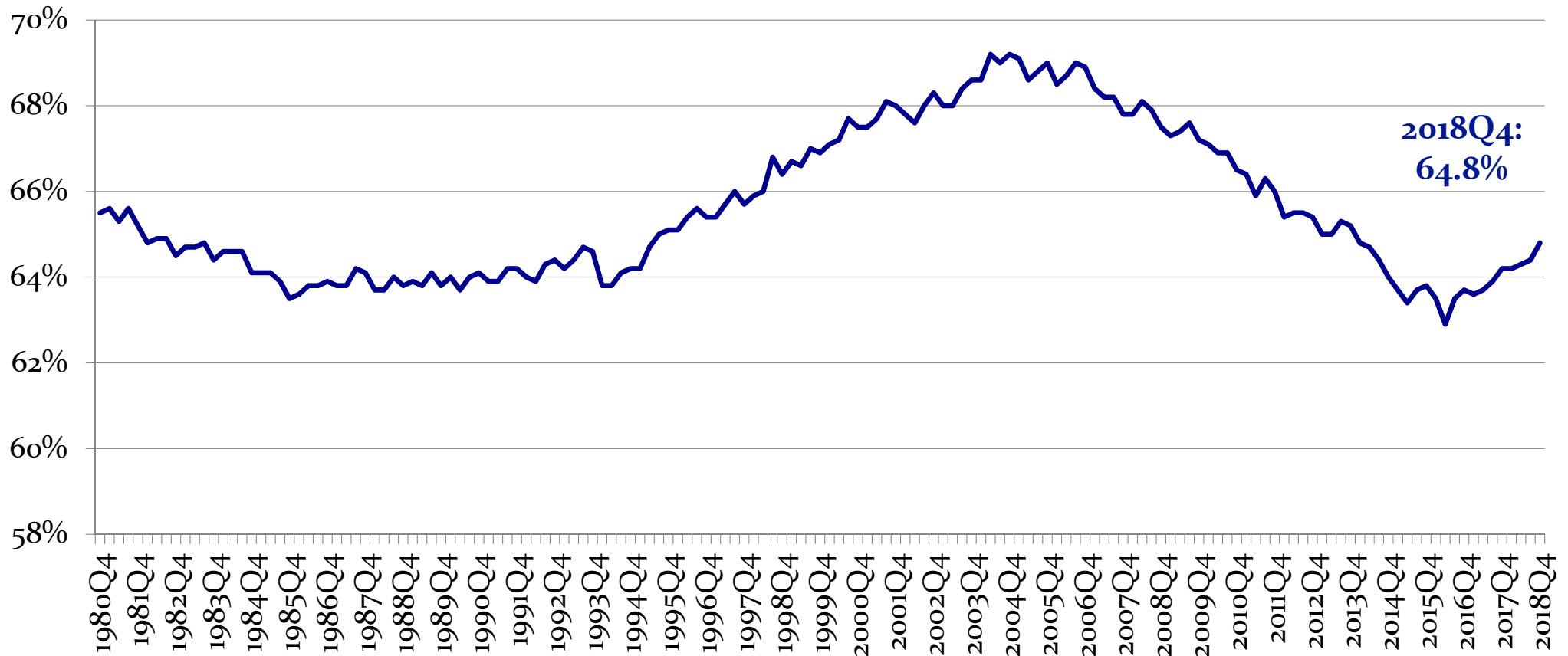
U.S. Households: Owner v. Renter Occupied, 1965-2017

- 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)

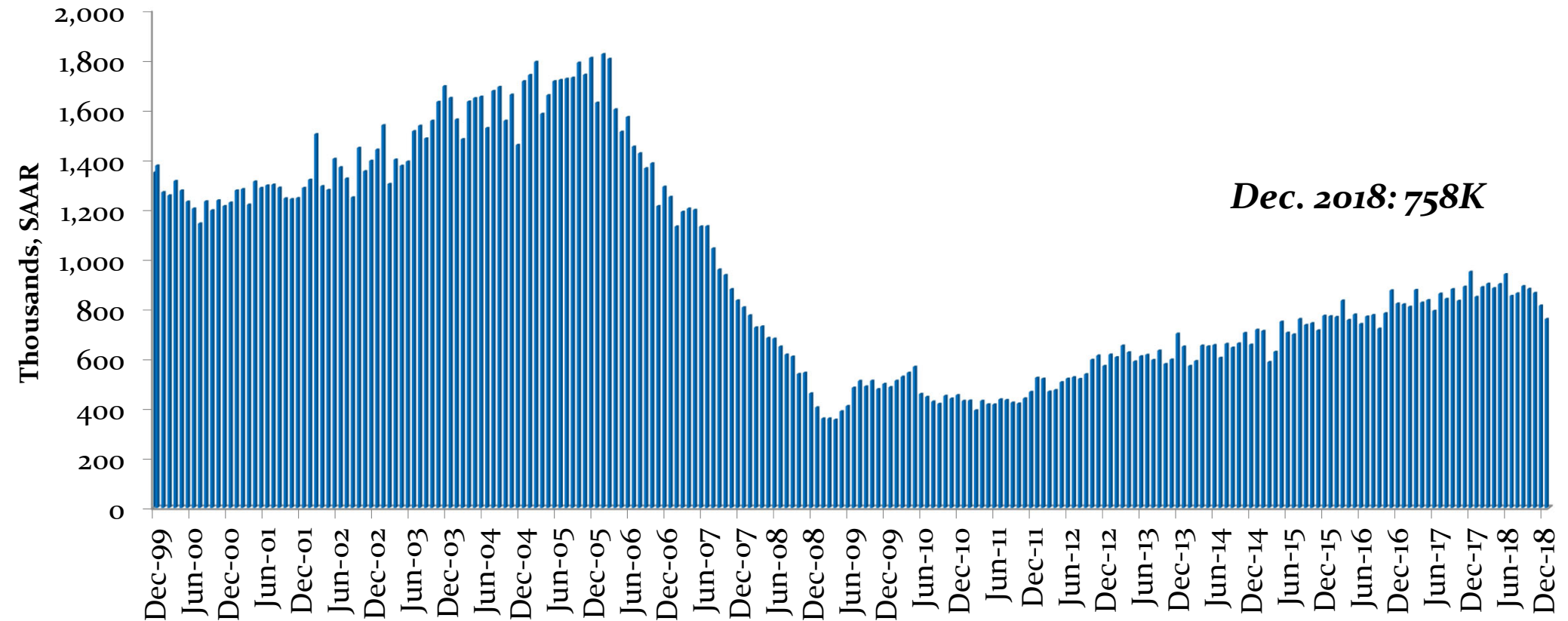
1980Q4-2018Q4



2018Q4:
64.8%

U.S. Single-Family Housing Starts

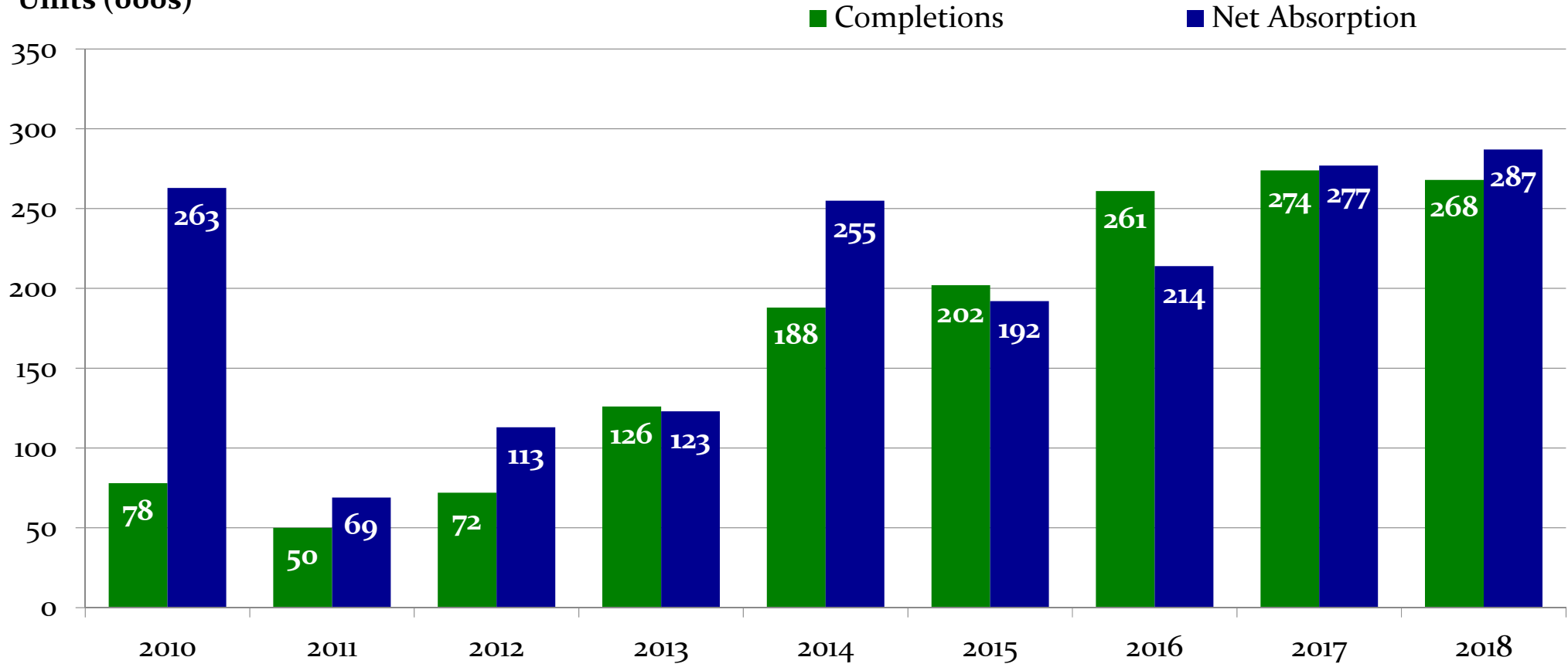
December 1999 through December 2018



U.S. Multifamily Market

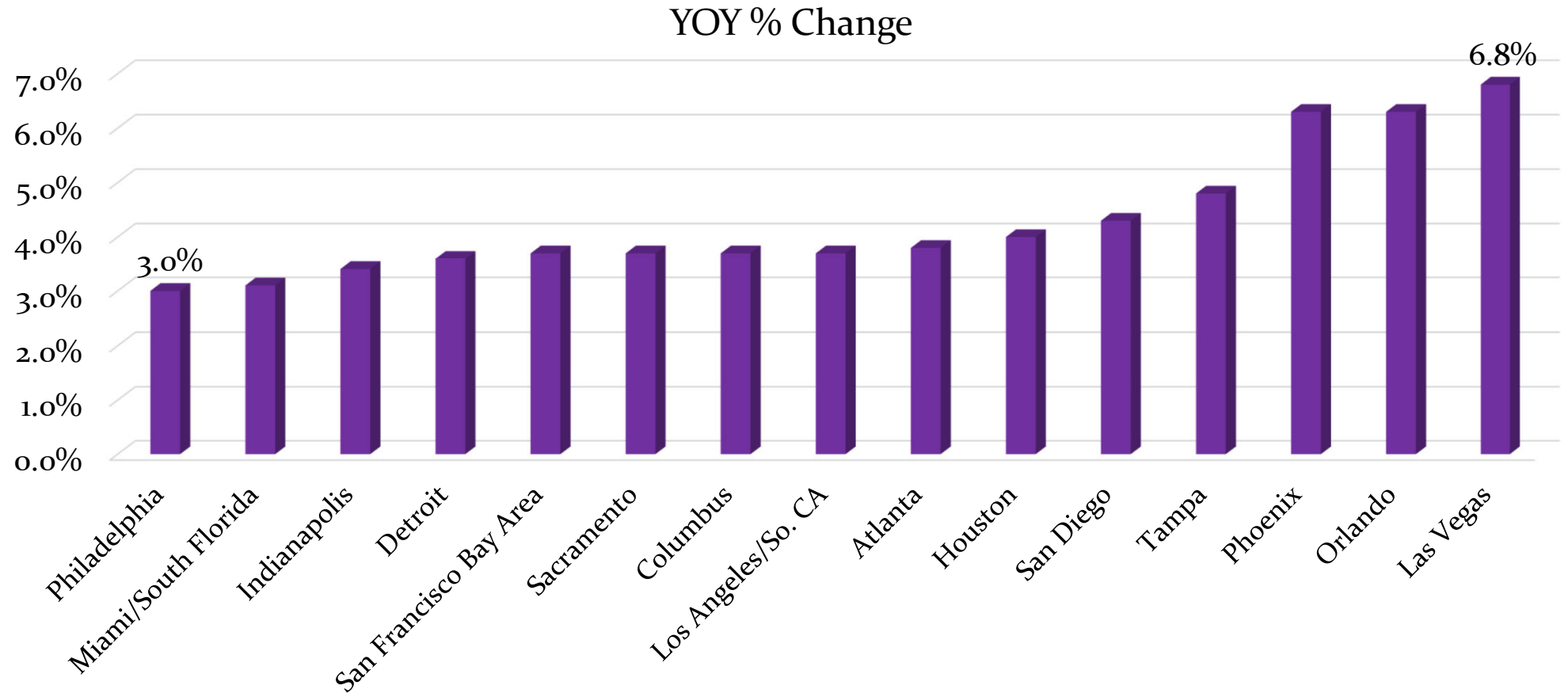
Annual Completions vs. Absorption, 2010-2018

Units (000s)



U.S. Multifamily Market: Rent Growth in Select Metros

2017Q3 v. 2018Q3 % Change



New Multifamily Supply in 2018: Top 10 Metro Areas

Rank (New Supply)	Metro Market	New Supply	New Supply As % of Inventory
1	New York Metro	32,300	1.5%
2	Dallas/Ft. Worth	20,500	2.9%
3	Los Angeles/Southern California	20,000	1.3%
4	Seattle	14,400	3.8%
5	Washington, D.C.	13,600	2.3%
6	Denver	11,700	3.7%
7	Boston	9,700	2.0%
8	Miami/South Florida	9,500	1.6%
9	San Francisco Bay Area	9,300	1.6%
10	Chicago	8,900	1.2%

Multifamily Absorption in 2018: Top 10 Metro Areas

Rank (Absorption)	Metro Market	Absorption	Absorption As % of Inventory	Absorption As % of New Supply
1	New York Metro	37,800	1.7%	116.9%
2	Los Angeles/Southern California	20,400	1.3%	102.1%
3	Dallas/Ft. Worth	19,800	2.8%	96.6%
4	Washington, D.C.	15,200	2.6%	111.6%
5	Seattle	13,500	3.6%	94.1%
6	Denver	11,500	3.7%	98.6%
7	Boston	10,800	2.2%	112.0%
8	Atlanta	10,300	2.4%	149.6%
9	San Francisco Bay Area	9,000	1.5%	96.4%
9	Phoenix	9,000	2.5%	139.9%

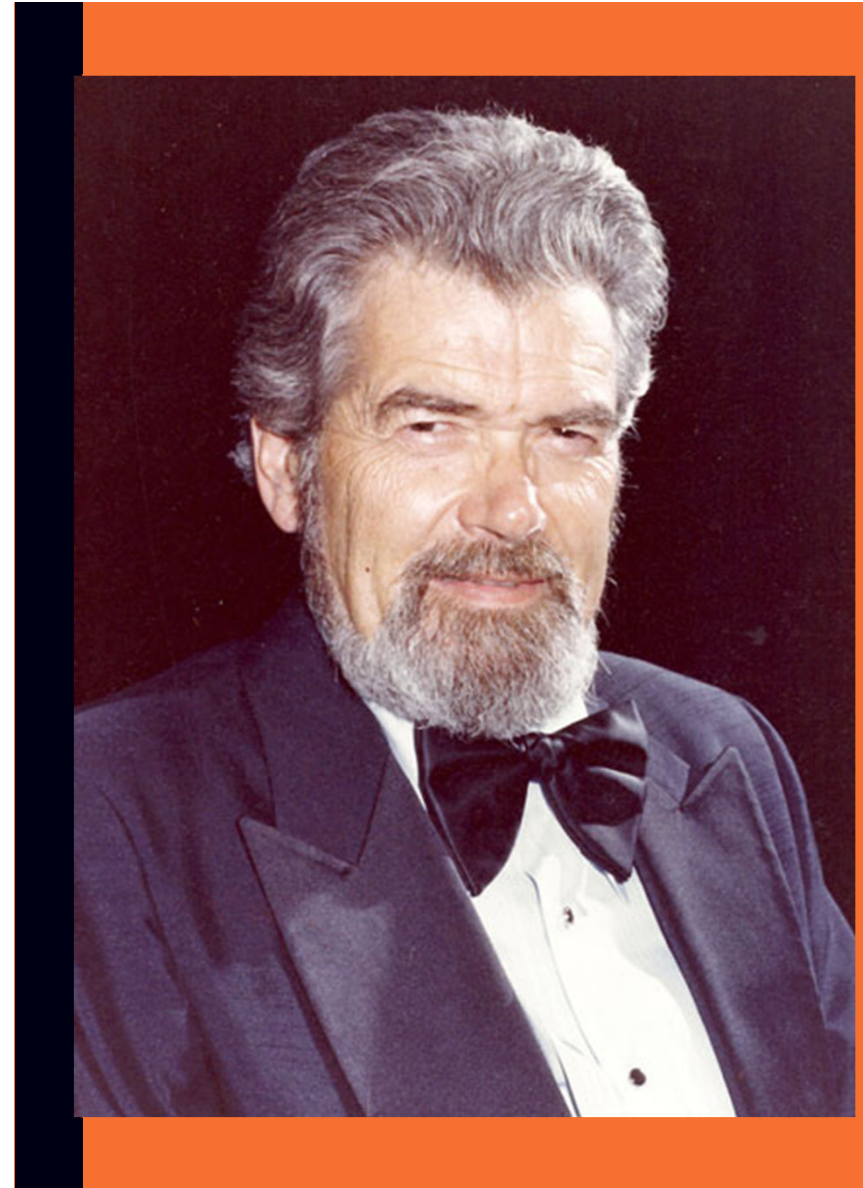
Rental Vacancy Rates, 2018Q4

50 Largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Rank	Market	%	Rank	Market	%	Rank	Market	%
1	Portland, OR-WA	2.4	17	Richmond, VA	5.1	35	Philadelphia, PA-NJ-DE-MD	7.1
2	Boston, MA-NH	2.9	19	Pittsburgh, PA	5.3	36	Columbus, OH	7.3
3	Hartford, CT	3.1	20	Las Vegas, NV	5.4	37	San Antonio, TX	7.8
4	Los Angeles, CA	3.7	20	Riverside, CA	5.4	38	Oklahoma City, OK	8.0
4	Minneapolis, MN-WI	3.7	22	Phoenix, AZ	5.6	39	Houston, TX	8.1
6	Providence, RI-MA	3.9	23	Jacksonville, FL	5.7	39	Miami, FL	8.1
6	Raleigh, NC	3.9	23	Sacramento, CA	5.7	41	Dallas, TX	8.3
8	Denver, CO	4.0	25	Milwaukee, WI	6.0	42	Cleveland, OH	8.4
8	Orlando, FL	4.0	26	Chicago, IL-IN-WI	6.4	43	Virginia Beach, VA-NC	8.8
10	New York, NY-NJ-PA	4.3	26	Nashville, TN	6.4	44	Tampa, FL	9.0
11	San Diego, CA	4.4	28	St. Louis, MO-IL	6.6	45	Kansas City, MO-KS	9.6
12	San Jose, CA	4.6	29	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	6.7	46	Baltimore, MD	10.2
13	Washington, DC-VA-MD-WV	4.8	30	Austin, TX	6.8	47	Louisville, KY-IN	10.4
14	San Francisco, CA	4.9	30	Buffalo, NY	6.8	48	Birmingham, AL	10.7
15	Salt Lake City, UT	5.0	30	Charlotte, NC-SC	6.8	49	Indianapolis, IN	13.2
15	Seattle, WA	5.0	33	Atlanta, GA	6.9	50	Memphis, TN-AR-MS	16.5
17	Detroit, MI	5.1	33	New Orleans, LA	6.9	-	United States	6.6

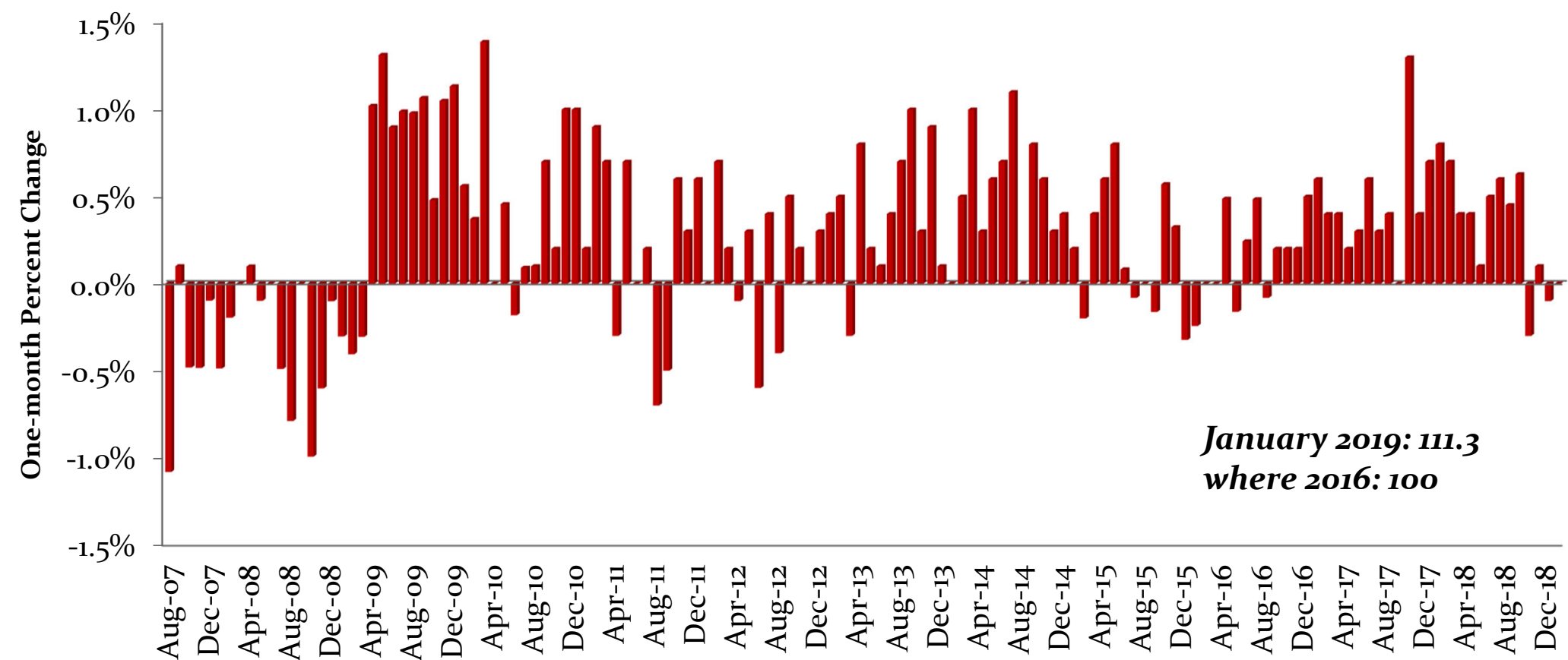
**“An economist is an expert
who will know tomorrow why
the things he predicted
yesterday didn't happen
today.”**

–Laurence J. Peter



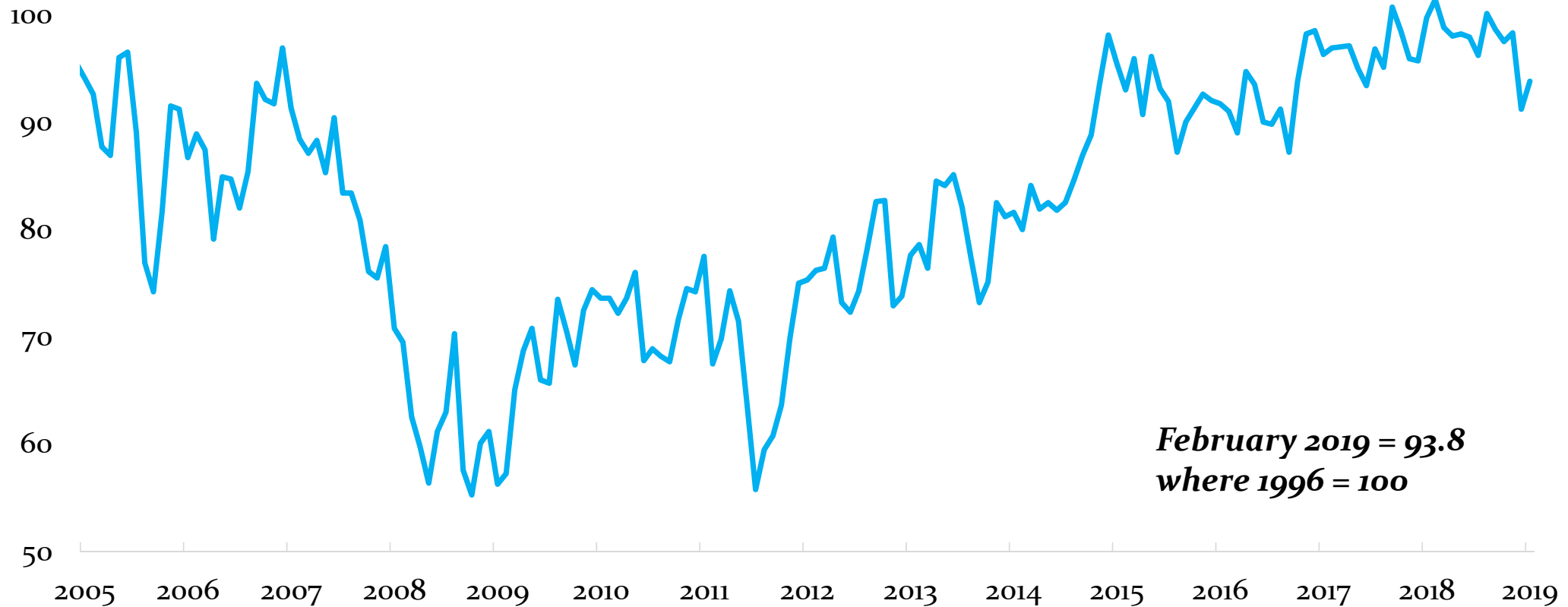
Conference Board Leading Economic Indicators Index

August 2007 through January 2019



University of Michigan Index of Consumer Sentiment

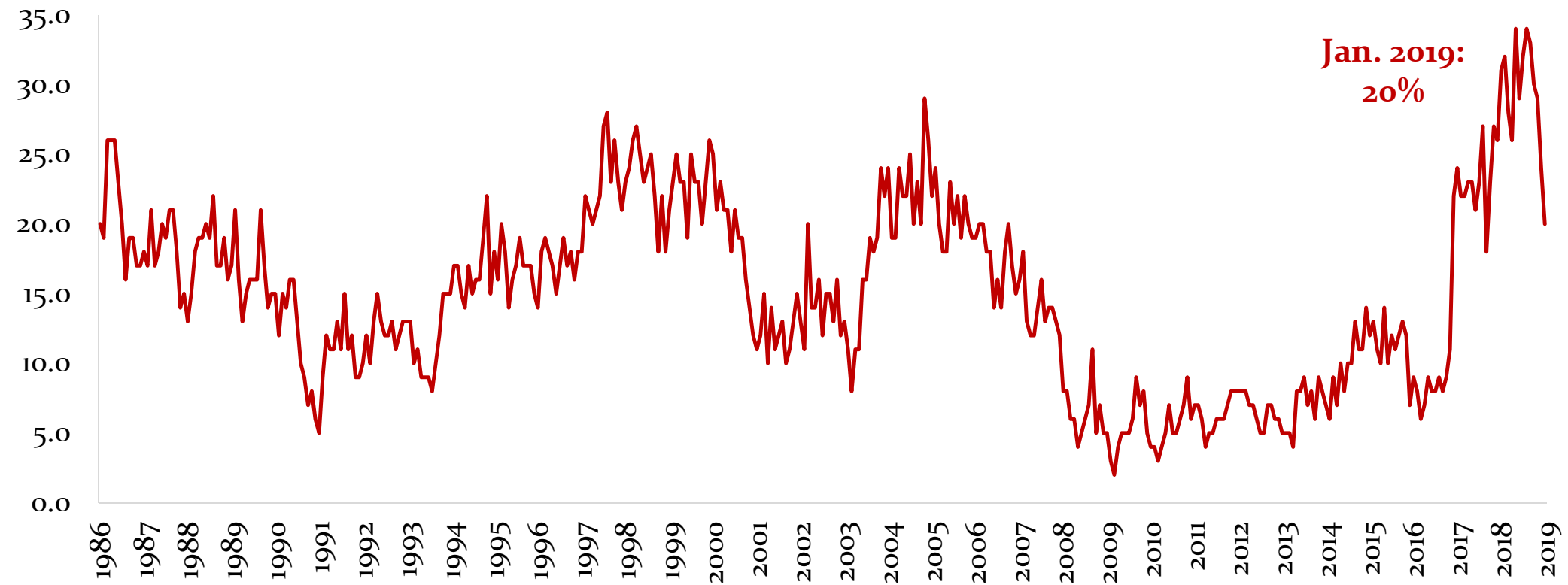
2005-2019



NFIB Index of Small Business Optimism: Good Time to Expand

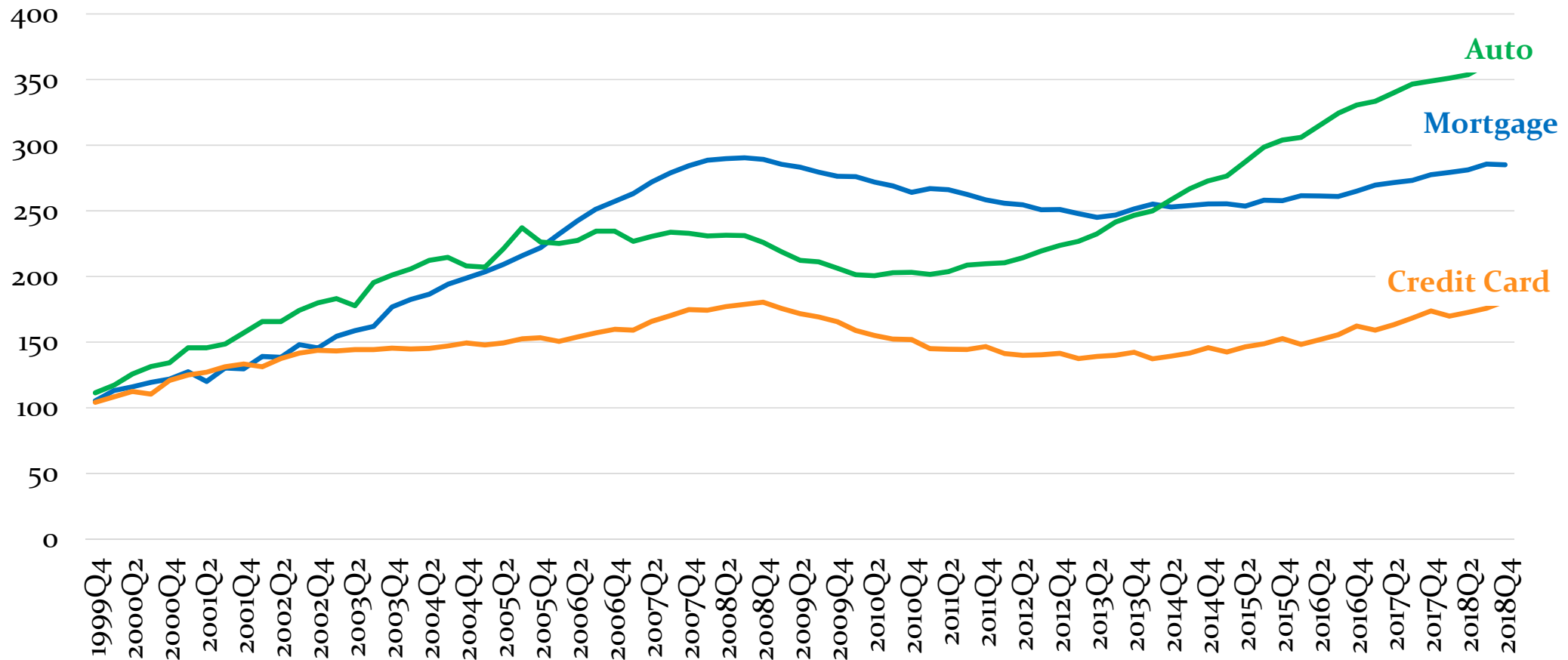
1986-2019

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

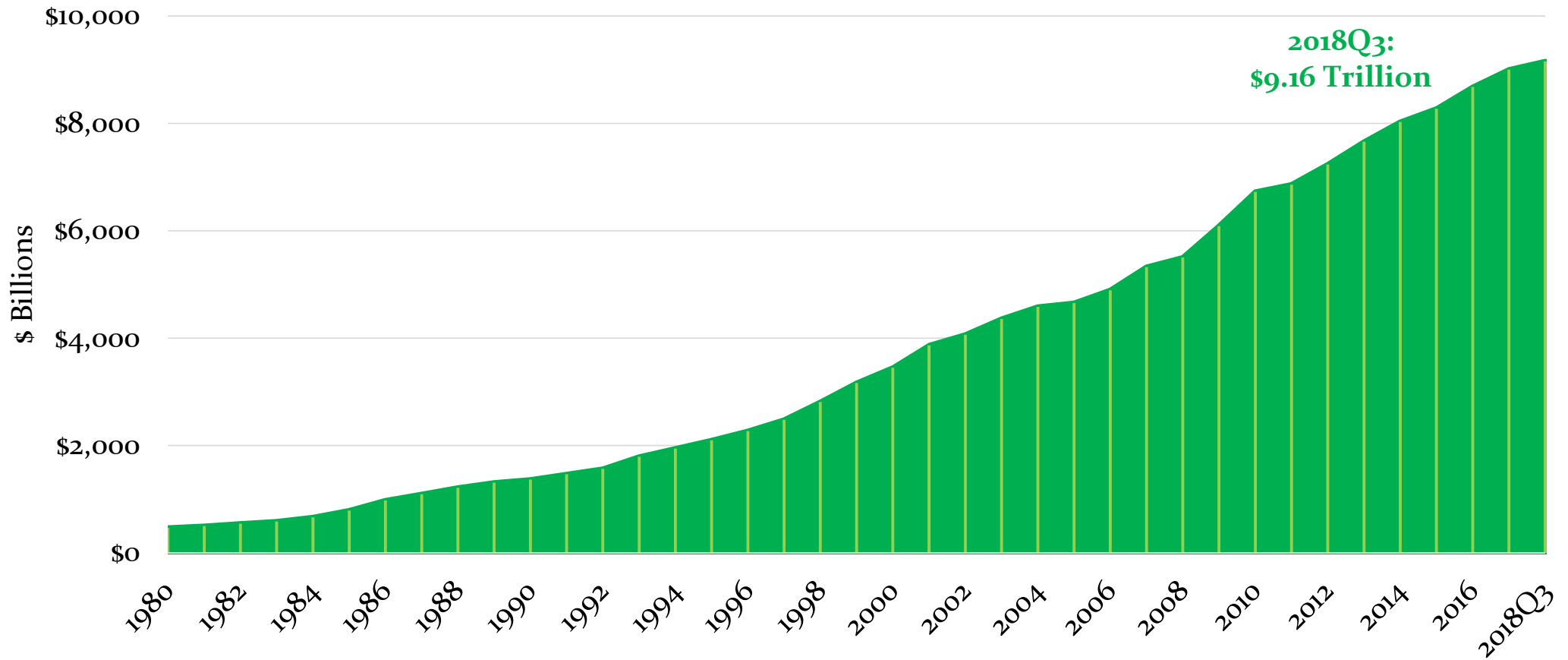


Total U.S. Debt Volume by Select Loan Types

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 has reached an all-time high in 2016;
- At **\$244.2 trillion** as of 2018Q3, global debt—including household, government, and corporate—now represents **318% 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”*

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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research & policy analysis.