

# Markets, He Wrote

*On Behalf of*

*The PA Asphalt Pavement Association's 57<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference*

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

*January 17<sup>th</sup>, 2017*



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# Macro P.I.

(Just How Hairy is the  
Global Situation?)

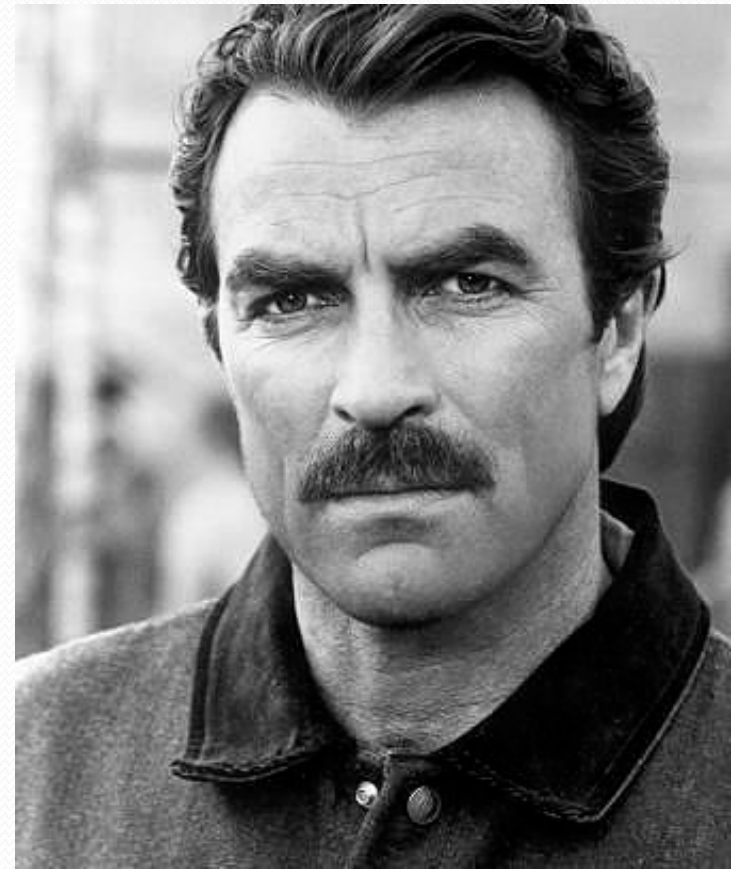


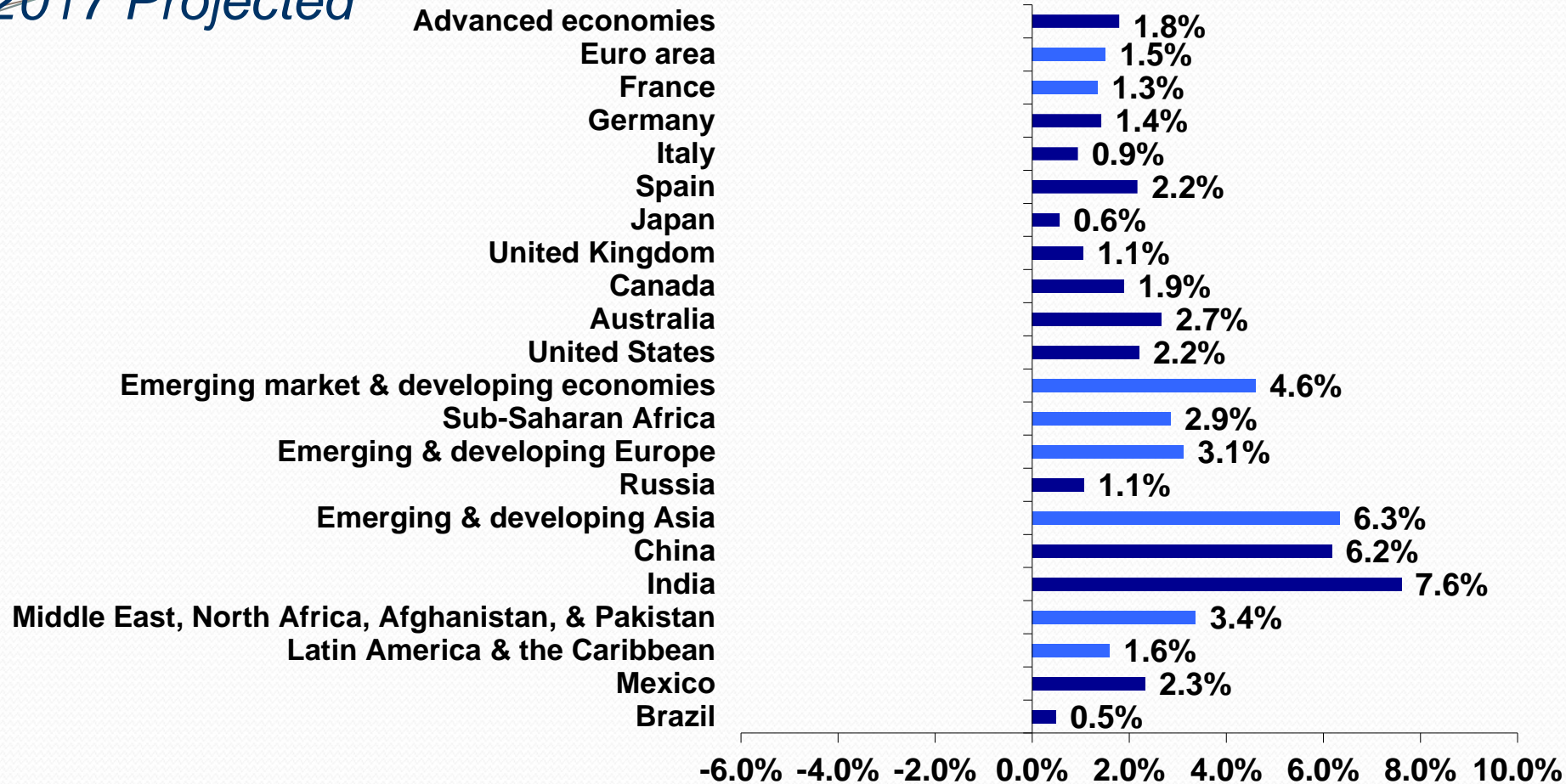
Photo: Flixter.com



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# Estimated Growth in Output by Select Global Areas

## 2017 Projected



**2016 Proj. Global Output Growth: 3.4%**

**Annual % Change**

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2016.

Notes: 1. For World Output, the quarterly estimates and projections account for approximately 90 percent of annual world output at purchasing-power-parity weights. For Emerging Market and Developing Economies, the quarterly estimates and projections account for approximately 80 percent of annual emerging market and developing economies' output at purchasing-power-parity weights. 2. For India, data and forecasts are presented on a fiscal year basis and GDP from 2011 onward is based on GDP at market prices with FY2011/12 as a base year.



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# International Population Dynamics, 16 Largest

Nation	Population (Millions)			% Change
	2015	2050	Net Change	
Nigeria	182.2	398.5	216.3	118.7%
Ethiopia	99.4	188.5	89.1	89.6%
Egypt	91.5	151.1	59.6	65.1%
Pakistan	188.9	309.6	120.7	63.9%
Philippines	100.7	148.3	47.6	47.2%
India	1,311.1	1,705.3	394.3	30.1%
Mexico	127.0	163.8	36.7	28.9%
Bangladesh	161.0	202.2	41.2	25.6%
Indonesia	257.6	322.2	64.7	25.1%
United States	321.8	388.9	67.1	20.9%
Vietnam	93.4	112.8	19.3	20.7%
Brazil	207.8	238.3	30.4	14.6%
China	1,376.0	1,348.1	-28.0	-2.0%
Germany	80.7	74.5	-6.2	-7.7%
Russian Federation	143.5	128.6	-14.9	-10.4%
Japan	126.6	107.4	-19.2	-15.1%
<b>World</b>	<b>7.3 billion</b>	<b>9.7 billion</b>	<b>2.4 billion</b>	<b>32.3%</b>

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision.

\*For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao, Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China, and Taiwan Province of China.

# Niamey Vice

## (Fertility Rates by Country, 2014)

Top 15		
Rank*	Country	Fertility Rate
1	Niger	7.60
2	Somalia	6.46
3	Mali	6.23
4	Chad	6.16
5	Angola	6.08
6	Congo, Dem. Rep.	6.01
7	Burundi	5.95
8	Uganda	5.78
9	Gambia, The	5.72
10	Nigeria	5.65
11	Burkina Faso	5.52
12	Mozambique	5.36
13	Zambia	5.35
14	Tanzania	5.15
15	Malawi	5.13

Bottom 15		
Rank*	Country	Fertility Rate
186	Germany	1.39
186	Italy	1.39
188	Malta	1.38
189	Hungary	1.35
190	Slovak Republic	1.34
191	Greece	1.30
192	Poland	1.29
193	Spain	1.27
194	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.26
194	Moldova	1.26
196	Singapore	1.25
197	Macao SAR, China	1.24
198	Hong Kong SAR, China	1.23
200	Portugal	1.21
200	Korea, Rep.	1.21

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

\*Rank among 200 countries for which data are available for the most recent year (2014)

\*\*Total fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with age-specific fertility rates of the specified year.



# Niamey, Niger



Photo: Supporters of incumbent President Mahamadou Issoufou cheer at a campaign rally in Niamey on February 18, 2016. [Joe Penney/REUTERS](#).



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# Global Debt to Exacerbate Slow Growth?

- According to the IMF, global debt reached an **all-time high** in 2015;
- At **\$152 trillion**, global gross debt of the nonfinancial sector now represents **225% of global GDP**;
- About **2/3** of this debt is in the **private sector**;
- Current low nominal-growth environment is making adjustment difficult, setting the stage for a “**vicious feedback loop**” in which lower growth hampers deleveraging and the debt overhang exacerbates the slowdown.<sup>2</sup>

Sources: 1. International Monetary Fund. October 2016. “World Economic Outlook: Subdued Demand: Symptoms and Remedies.” 2. International Monetary Fund (IMF). October 2016. “Fiscal Monitor: Debt—Use It Wisely.”

Note: The nonfinancial sector comprises the general government, nonfinancial firms, and households. Gross debt represents the unconsolidated liabilities of the three.



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# Global Economy at Risk?

- According to a November 14-21 survey conducted by Oxford Economics:
  - **27%** of respondents said that a potential **Trump-triggered trade war** was the top risk to the global economy over the next 2 years;
  - **23%** of respondents said a more severe **downturn in the Chinese economy** was the top risk<sup>1</sup>;
- In China, economic growth is already slowing as Beijing implements reforms intended to boost consumer spending and overhaul the country's financial system<sup>2</sup>;

## Sources:

1. Bloomberg News, "Trump Seen as Biggest Global Economy Risk, Oxford Economics Says", December 5, 2016.
2. CNN Money, "Why Trump poses 'single biggest risk' to the global economy" by Ivana Kottasova, December 12, 2016.
3. IMF, "IMF Sees Subdued Global Growth, Warns Economic Stagnation Could Fuel Protectionist Calls", October 4, 2016.

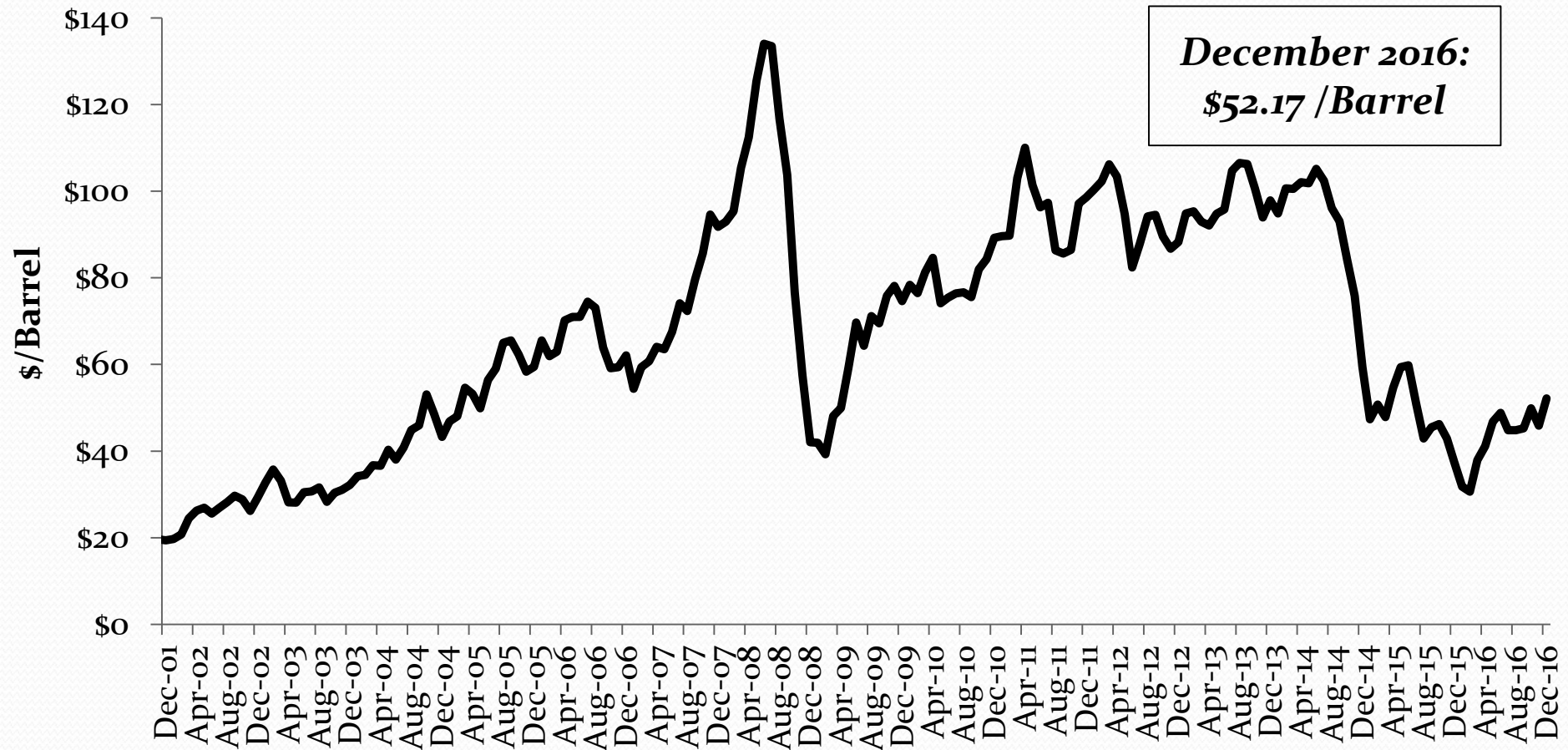


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# NYMEX Crude Oil Future Prices in U.S. Dollars

## December 2001 through December 2016

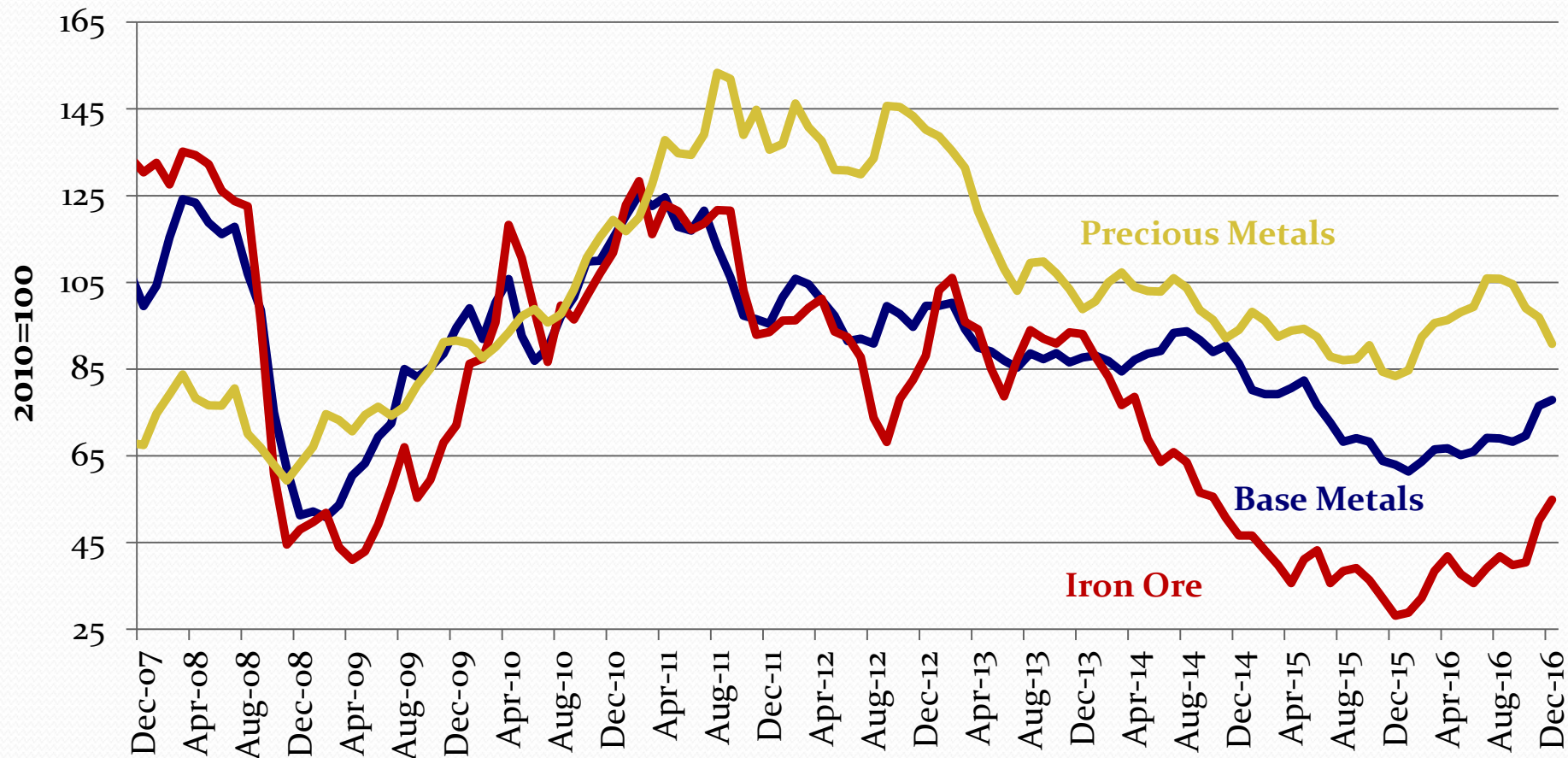


Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

\*Month of December = average of daily prices from 12/1-12/30

# Metal Price Indices

*December 2007 through December 2016*



Source: The World Bank

US\$ Nominal

Base metals include aluminum, copper, lead, nickel, tin and zinc.

Precious metals include gold, platinum, and silver.

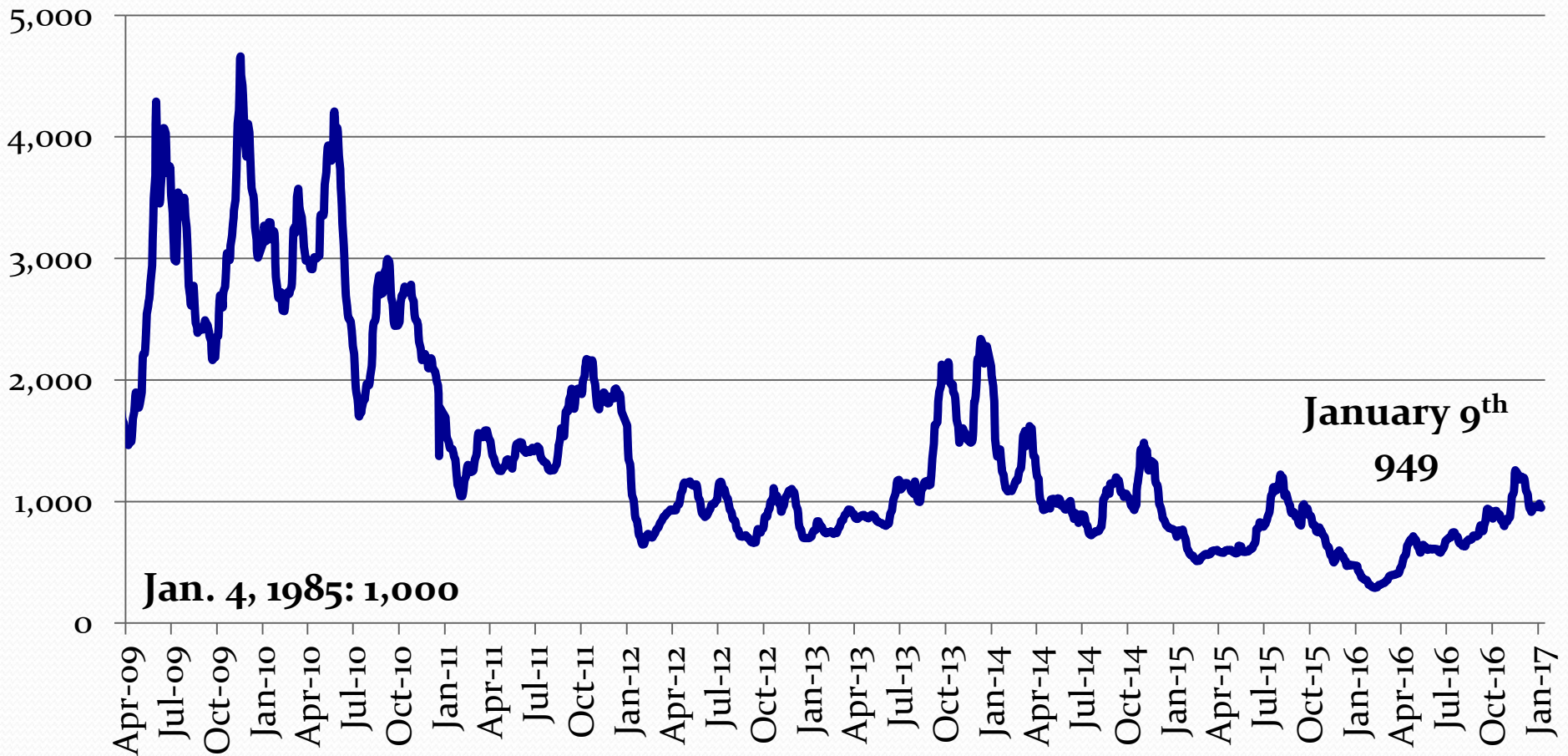


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# Baltic Dry Index

*April 2009 through January 2017*



January 9<sup>th</sup>  
949

Jan. 4, 1985: 1,000

Source: [Quandl.com](http://Quandl.com)

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.



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# USA CSI



**(Commercial Situation Investigation)**

Photo: [AMCNetworks.com](http://AMCNetworks.com)

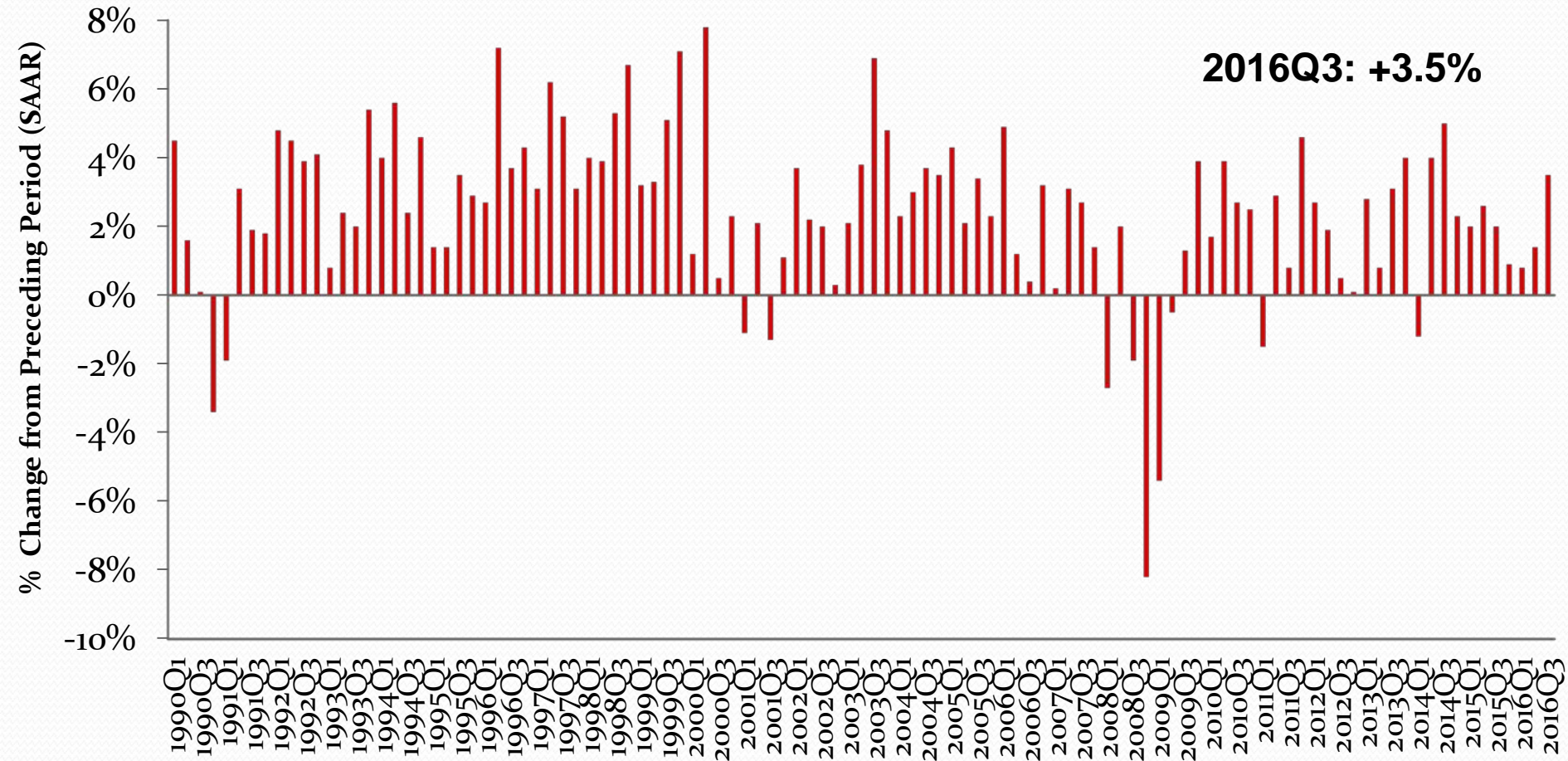


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# Gross Domestic Product

## 1990Q1 through 2016Q3\*



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

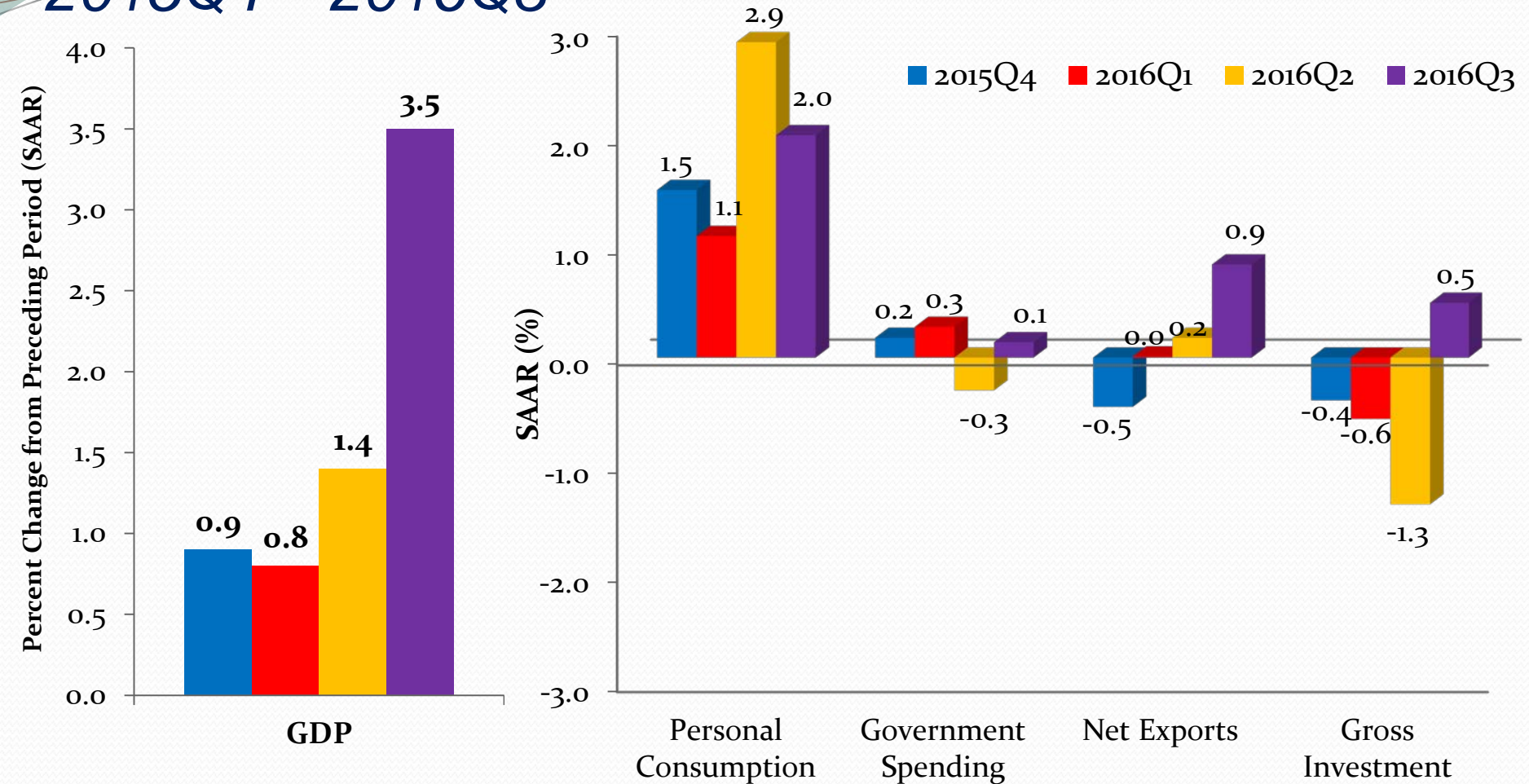
\* 3<sup>rd</sup> (Final) Estimate



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# Contributions to GDP Growth by Component

## 2015Q4 – 2016Q3\*



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

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

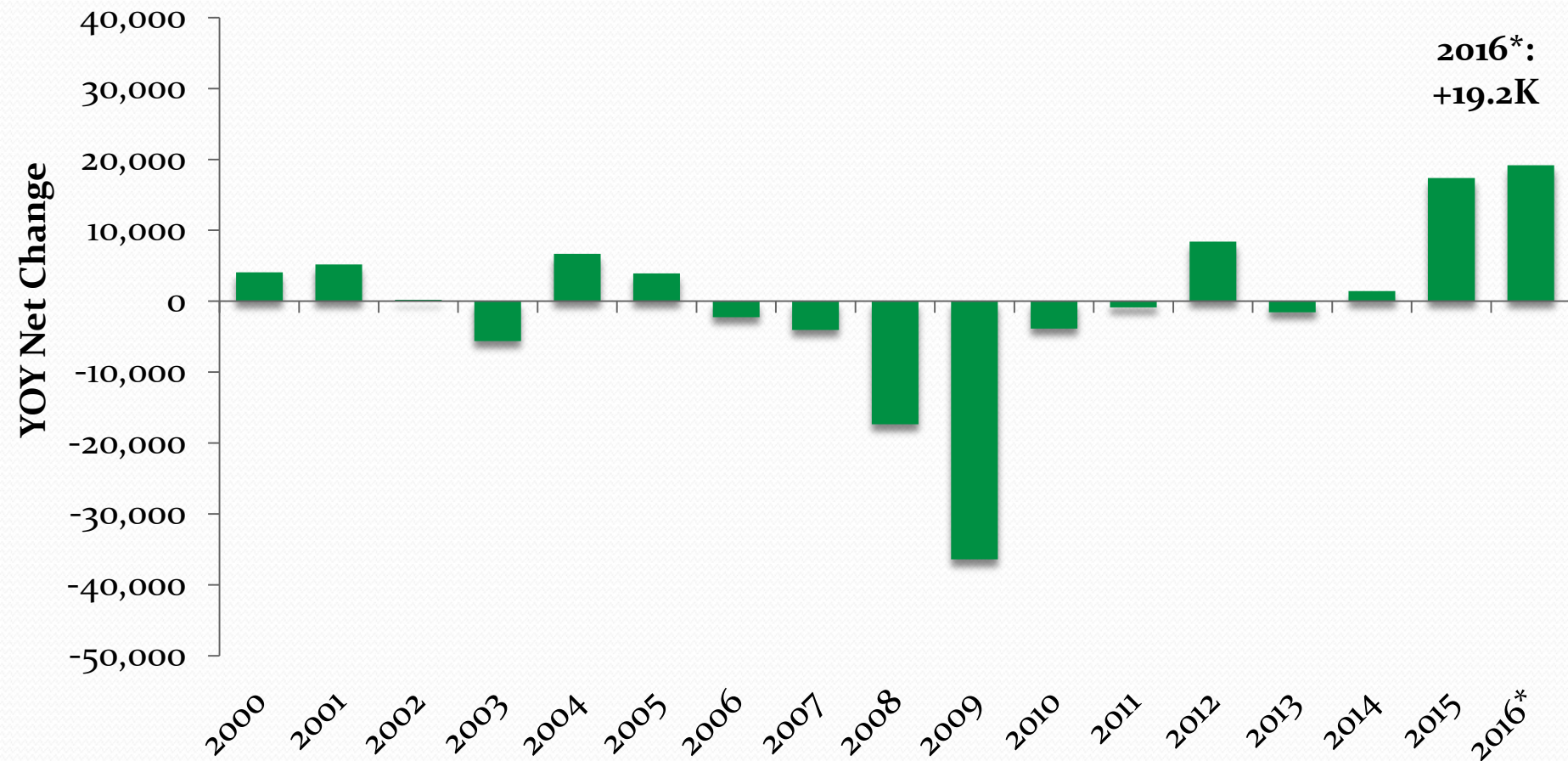
2016Q3: +3.5%



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# Highway, Street and Bridge Construction Employment *Annual Growth 2000 through 2016*



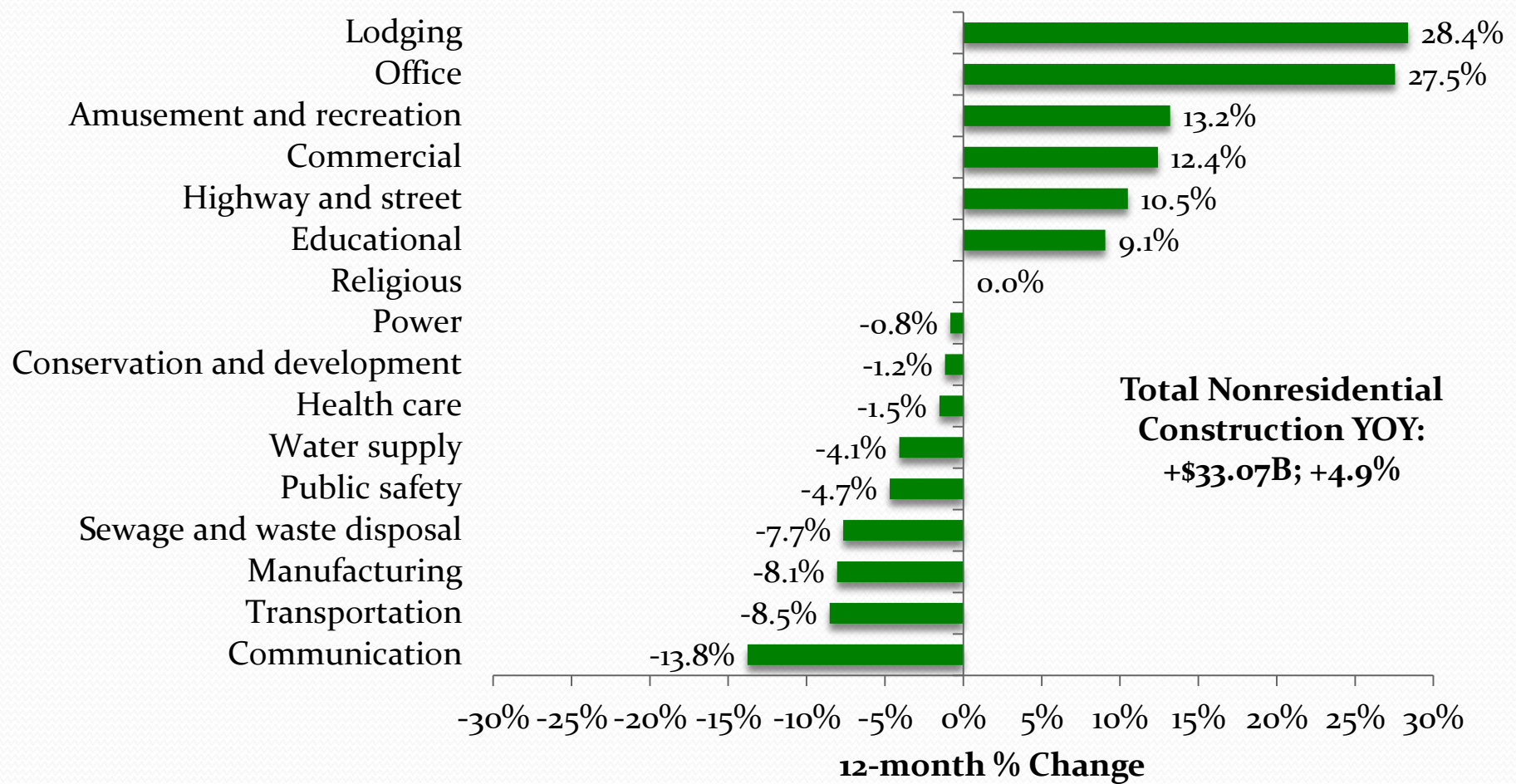
2016\*:  
+19.2K

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

\*2016: January 2016-November 2016 Average

# National Nonresidential Construction Spending by Subsector

November 2015 v. November 2016

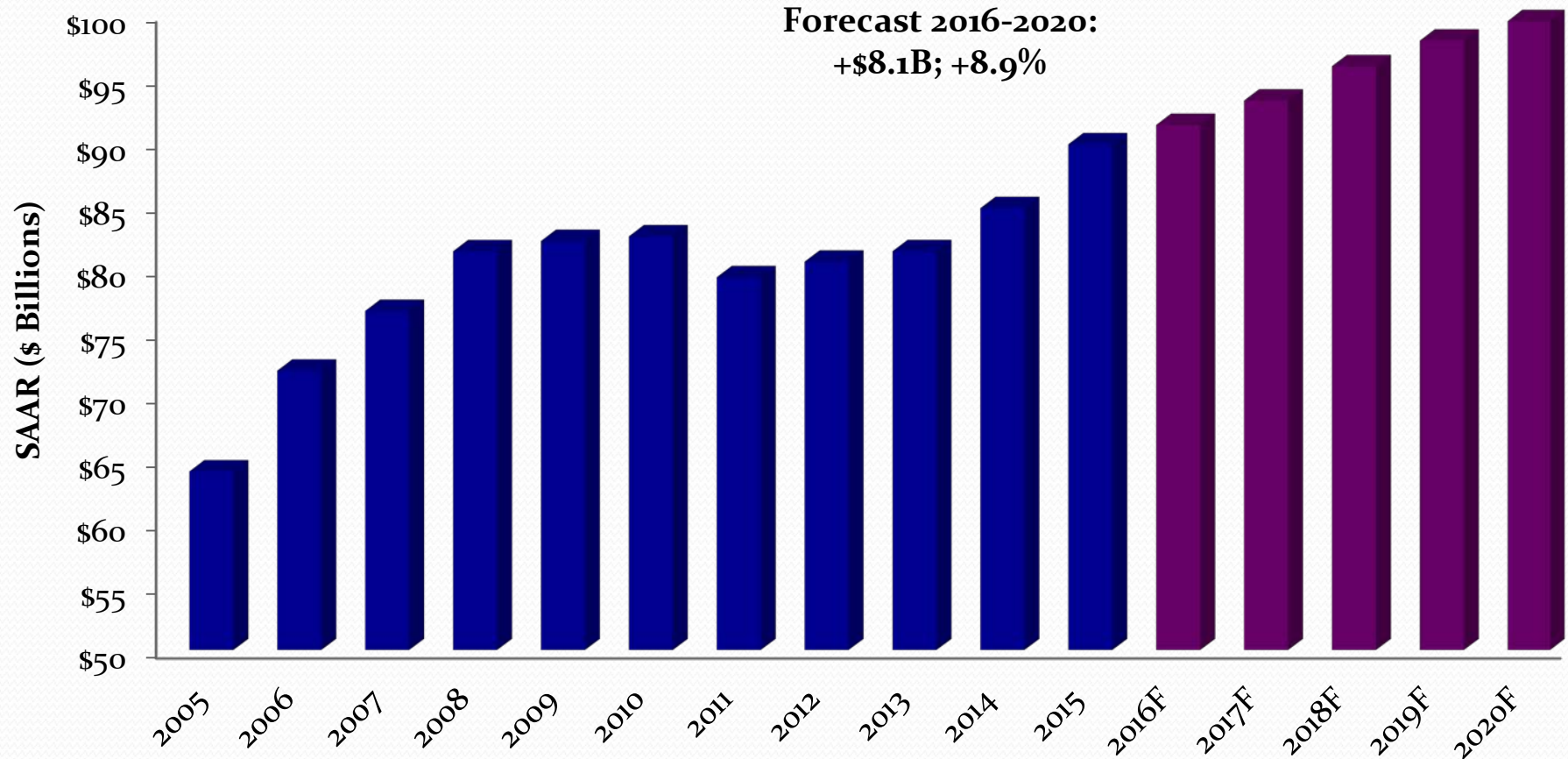


Source: U.S. Census Bureau



# Highway and Street Construction Spending

## 2005 through 2020



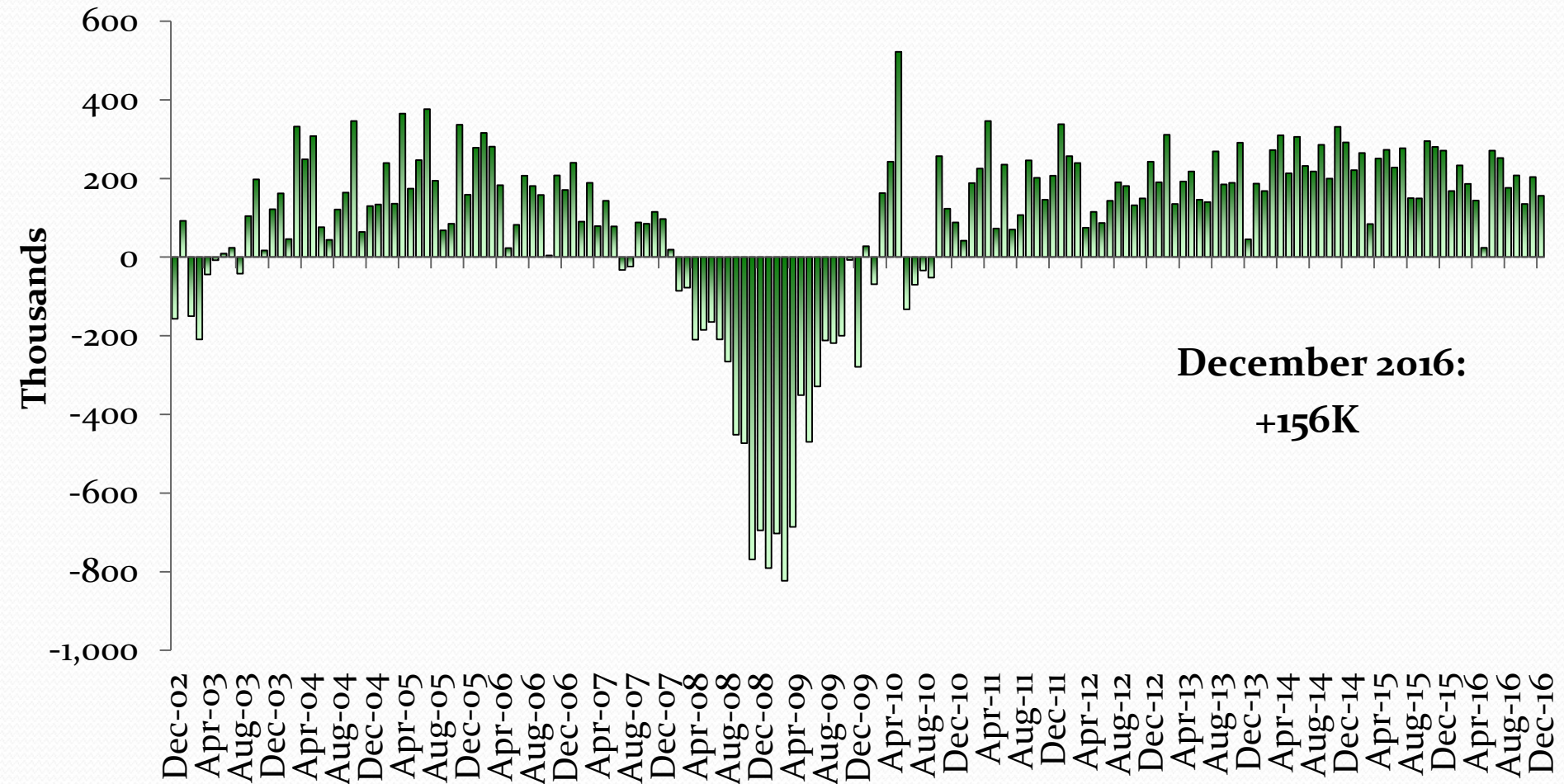
Source: U.S. Census Bureau; FMI



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# Net Change in U.S. Jobs, BLS

*December 2002 through December 2016*



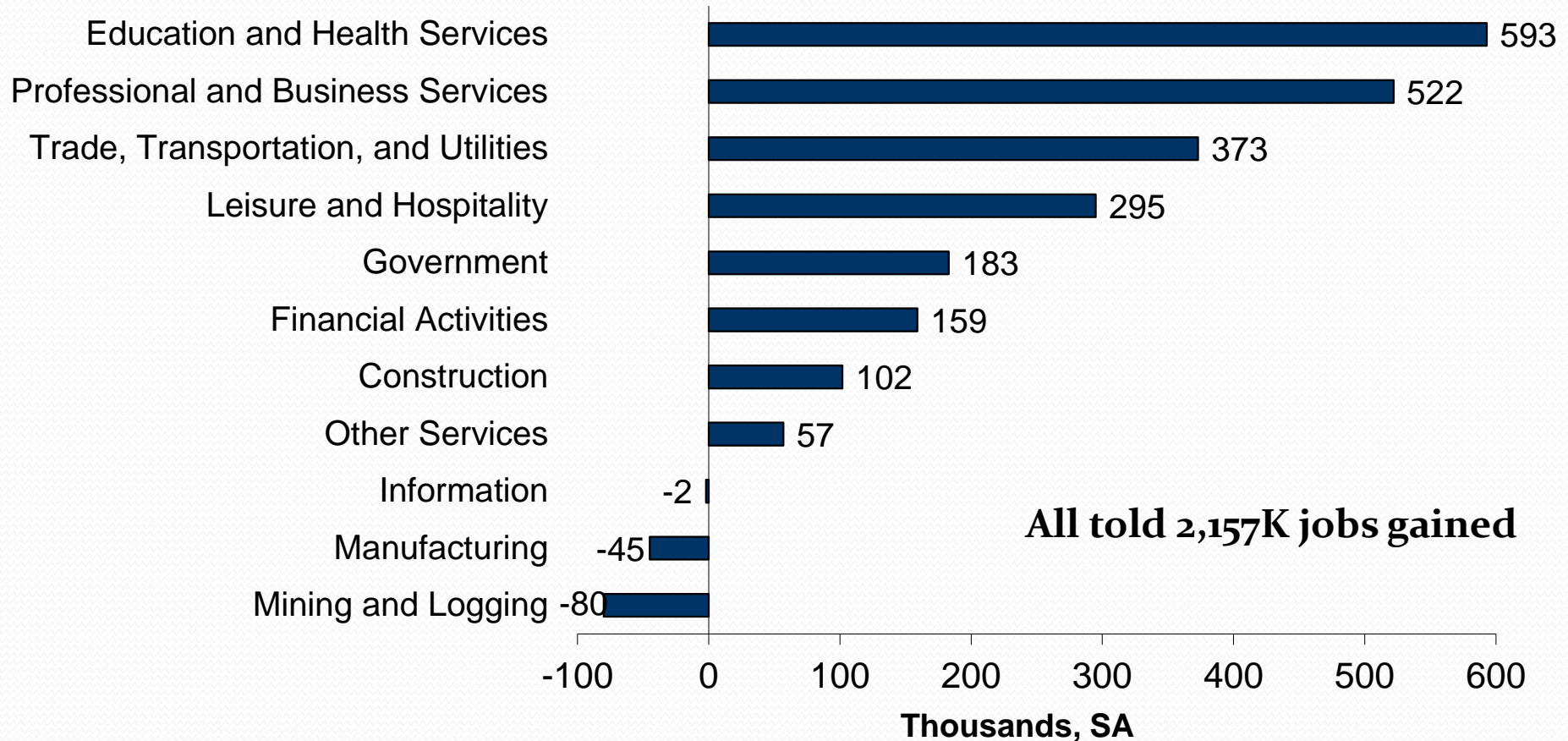
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



# National Nonfarm Employment

## by Industry Sector

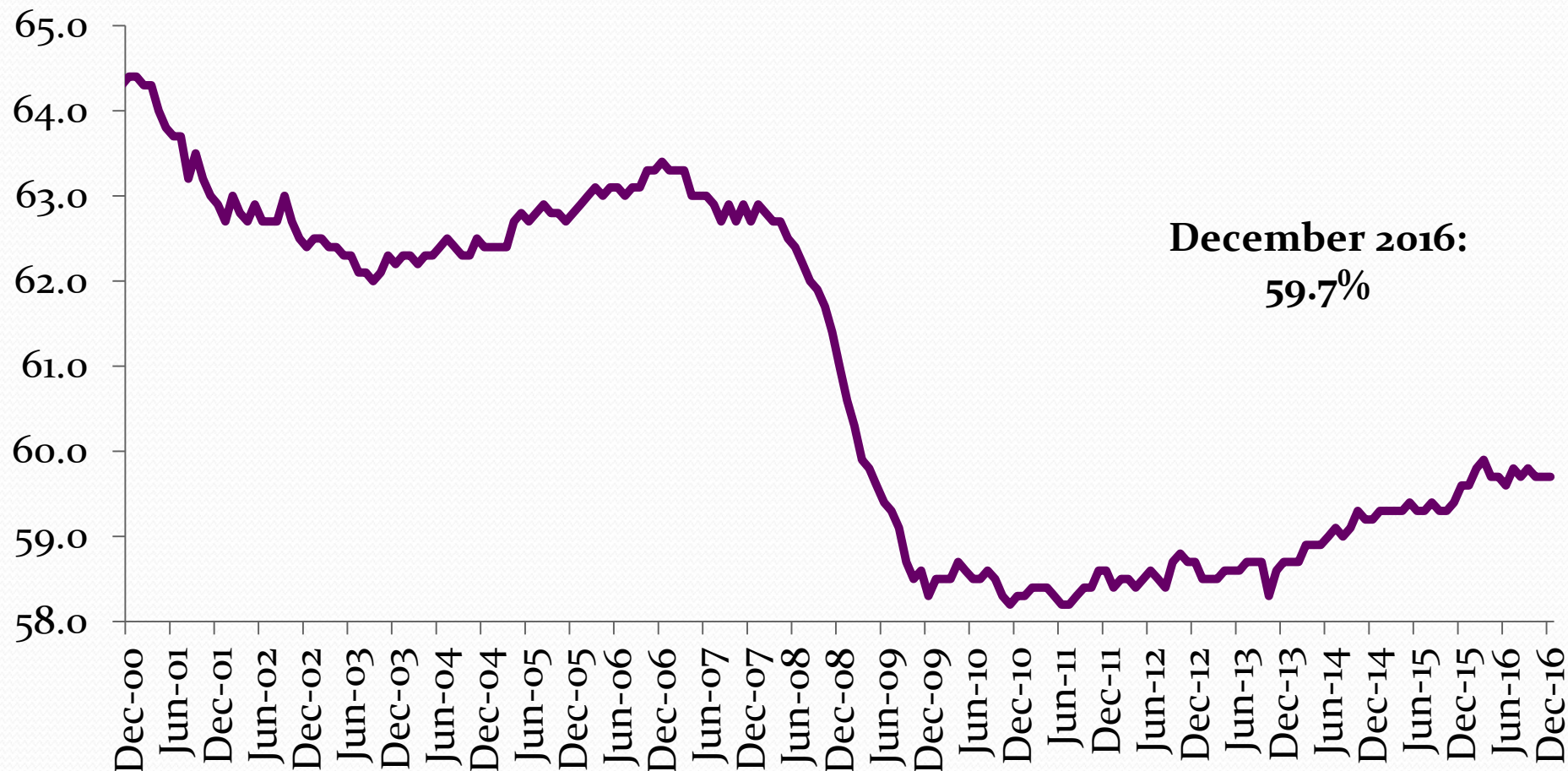
*December 2015 v. December 2016*



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

# U.S. Employment to Population Ratio

December 2000 – December 2016



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

*Note: Civilian employment-population ratio, population 16 years and over, seasonally adjusted (SA).*



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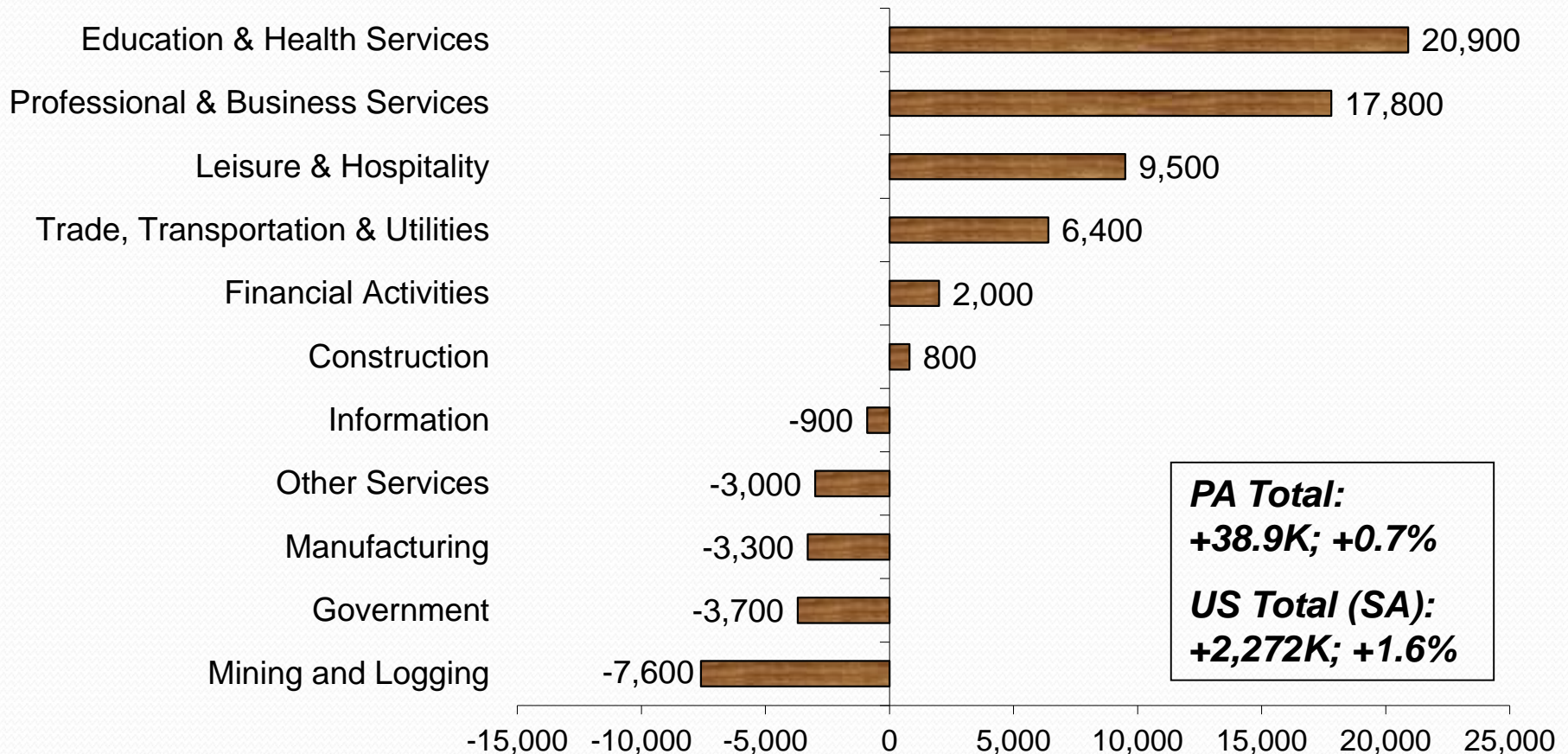


# Pennsylvania Nonfarm Employment

## by Industry Sector Groups (SA)

November 2015 v. November 2016

Absolute Change



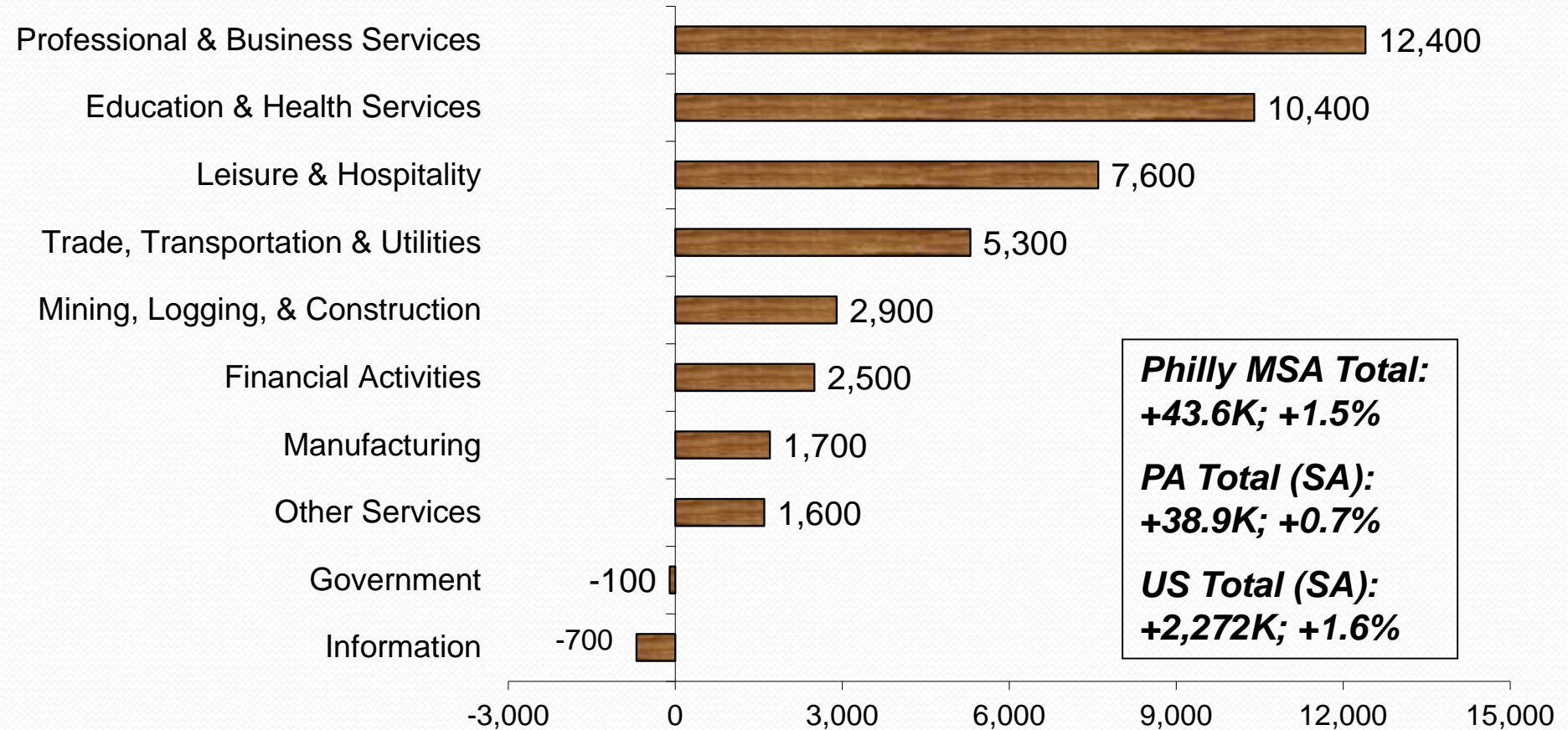
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

\*According to the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) series PA added 23,142 jobs between November 2015 and November 2016.

# Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD MSA Nonfarm Employment by Industry Sector Groups (NSA)

November 2015 v. November 2016

Absolute Change



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

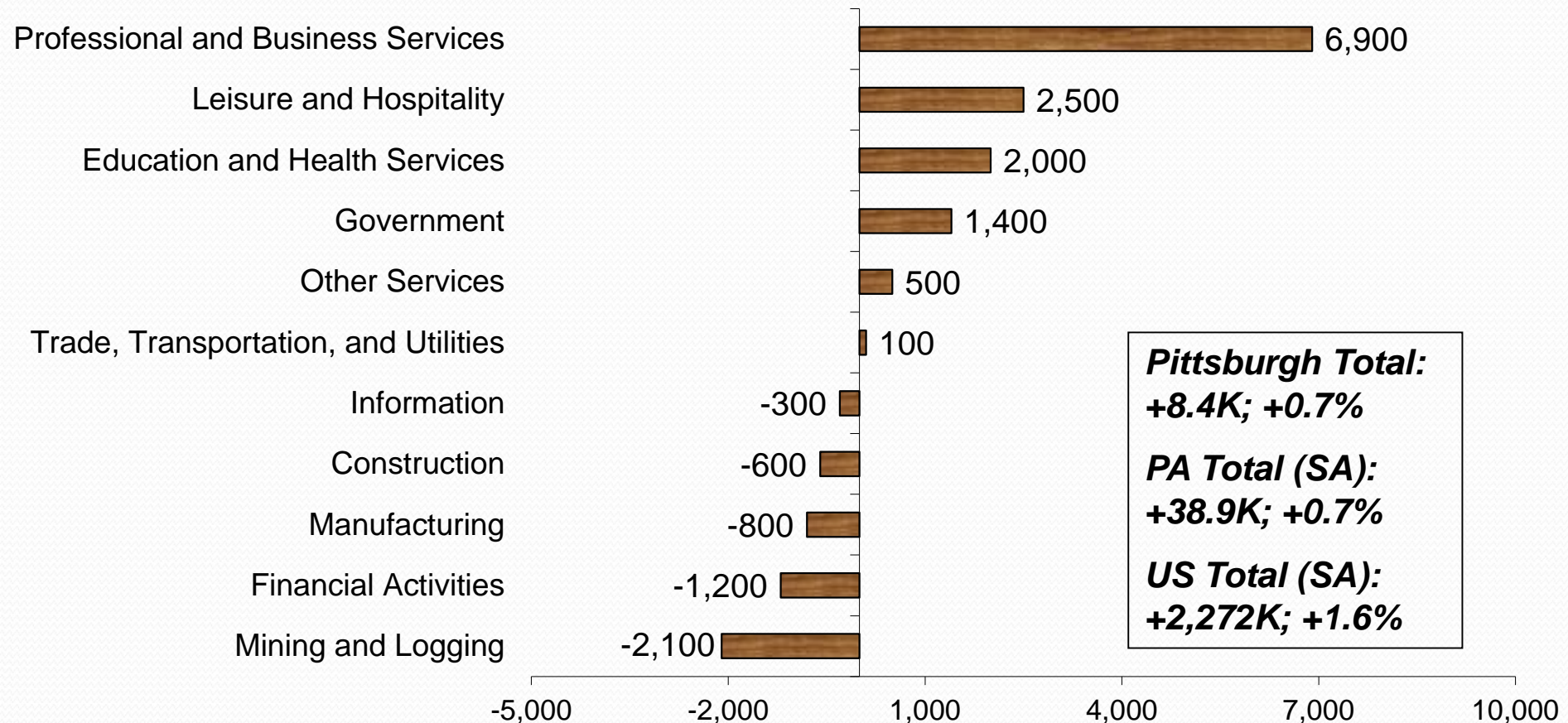


# Pittsburgh, PA Nonfarm Employment

## by Industry Sector Groups (NSA)

November 2015 v. November 2016

Absolute Change



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

## November 2015 v. November 2016 Percent Change

RANK	STATE	%	RANK	STATE	%	RANK	STATE	%
1	FLORIDA	3.2	17	TENNESSEE	1.9	35	KENTUCKY	0.8
2	WASHINGTON	3.1	19	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1.8	36	ARKANSAS	0.7
3	UTAH	3.0	19	TEXAS	1.8	36	ILLINOIS	0.7
4	OREGON	2.9	21	WEST VIRGINIA	1.4	<b>36</b>	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>	<b>0.7</b>
5	NEVADA	2.7	22	INDIANA	1.3	39	IOWA	0.6
6	HAWAII	2.5	23	DELAWARE	1.2	40	NEW JERSEY	0.5
7	IDAHO	2.4	23	MONTANA	1.2	41	MAINE	0.4
7	SOUTH DAKOTA	2.4	25	MARYLAND	1.1	42	CONNECTICUT	0.1
9	CALIFORNIA	2.3	25	ARIZONA	1.1	42	VERMONT	0.1
9	GEORGIA	2.3	25	MINNESOTA	1.1	44	MISSISSIPPI	-0.2
11	COLORADO	2.2	25	NEW YORK	1.1	45	KANSAS	-0.3
11	NEW HAMPSHIRE	2.2	25	RHODE ISLAND	1.1	45	LOUISIANA	-0.3
11	SOUTH CAROLINA	2.2	30	ALABAMA	1.0	45	NEW MEXICO	-0.3
14	MISSOURI	2.1	30	NEBRASKA	1.0	48	ALASKA	-0.9
15	MASSACHUSETTS	2.0	30	VIRGINIA	1.0	48	OKLAHOMA	-0.9
15	MICHIGAN	2.0	30	WISCONSIN	1.0	50	NORTH DAKOTA	-1.5
17	NORTH CAROLINA	1.9	34	OHIO	0.9	51	WYOMING	-3.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

U.S. Year-over-year Percent Change

November: +1.6%

December: +1.5%





# Employment Growth, 24 Largest Metros (NSA)

## November 2015 v. November 2016 Percent Change

Rank	MSA	%	Rank	MSA	%
1	Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL MSA	4.5	13	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV MSA	2.0
2	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA MSA	3.5	14	Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC MSA	1.9
3	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX MSA	3.3	15	Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, MA-NH Metro NECTA	1.8
4	Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO MSA	3.1	15	Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI MSA	1.8
4	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA (1)	3.1	17	Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD MSA	1.7
6	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA MSA	2.6	17	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA MSA	1.7
6	Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA MSA	2.6	<b>19</b>	<b>Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD MSA</b>	<b>1.5</b>
6	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	2.6	20	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI MSA	1.4
9	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA MSA	2.5	21	New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA MSA	1.2
9	San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA MSA	2.5	22	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ MSA	1.1
11	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL MSA	2.4	23	Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI MSA	0.8
12	San Diego-Carlsbad, CA MSA	2.2	24	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX MSA	0.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

\*CES Survey

# Unemployment Rates, 24 Largest Metros (NSA)

## November 2016

Rank	MSA	UR	Rank	MSA	UR
1	Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, MA-NH Metro NECTA	2.4	13	Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL MSA	4.4
2	Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO MSA	2.6	14	Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC MSA	4.5
3	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI MSA	3.0	14	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA MSA	4.5
4	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX MSA	3.5	14	New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA MSA	4.5
5	San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA MSA	3.6	<b>17</b>	<b>Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD MSA</b>	<b>4.6</b>
6	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV MSA	3.7	18	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	4.7
7	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA (1)	3.8	19	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA MSA	4.8
8	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ MSA	4.1	19	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL MSA	4.8
9	Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD MSA	4.2	21	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX MSA	4.9
10	Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA MSA	4.3	22	Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI MSA	5.1
10	San Diego-Carlsbad, CA MSA	4.3	23	Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI MSA	5.3
10	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA MSA	4.3	24	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA MSA	5.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

1. Area boundaries do not reflect official OMB definitions.



# 21 Jump Street

(And Other Addresses of Interest)

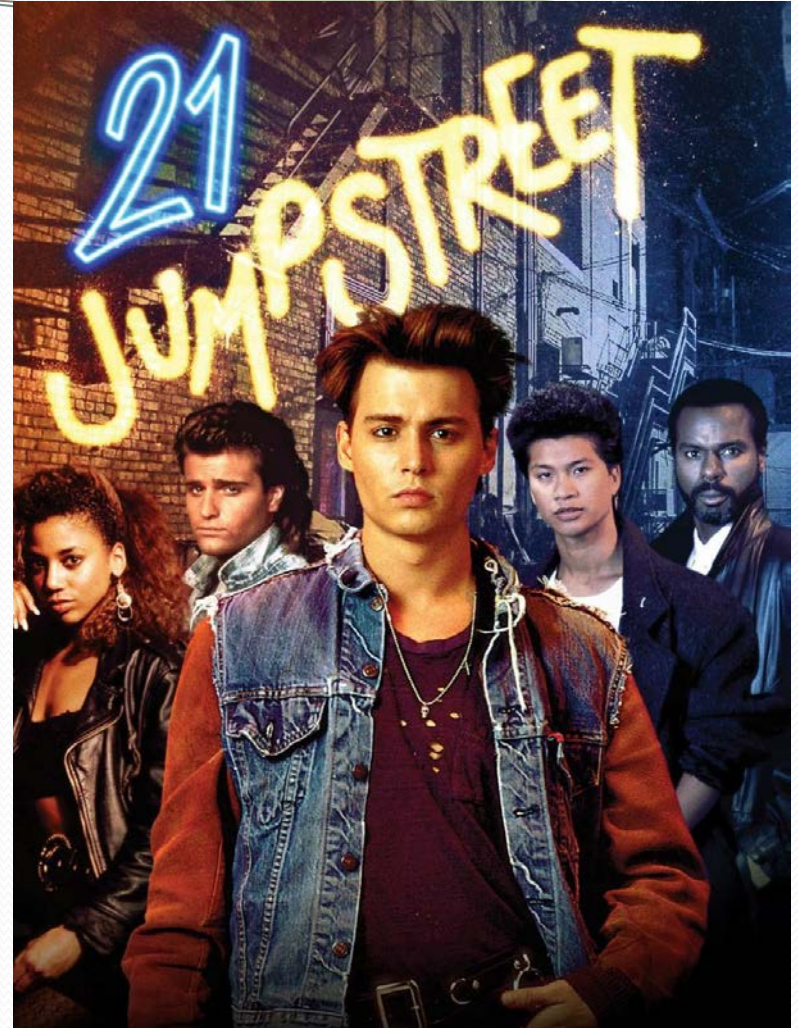


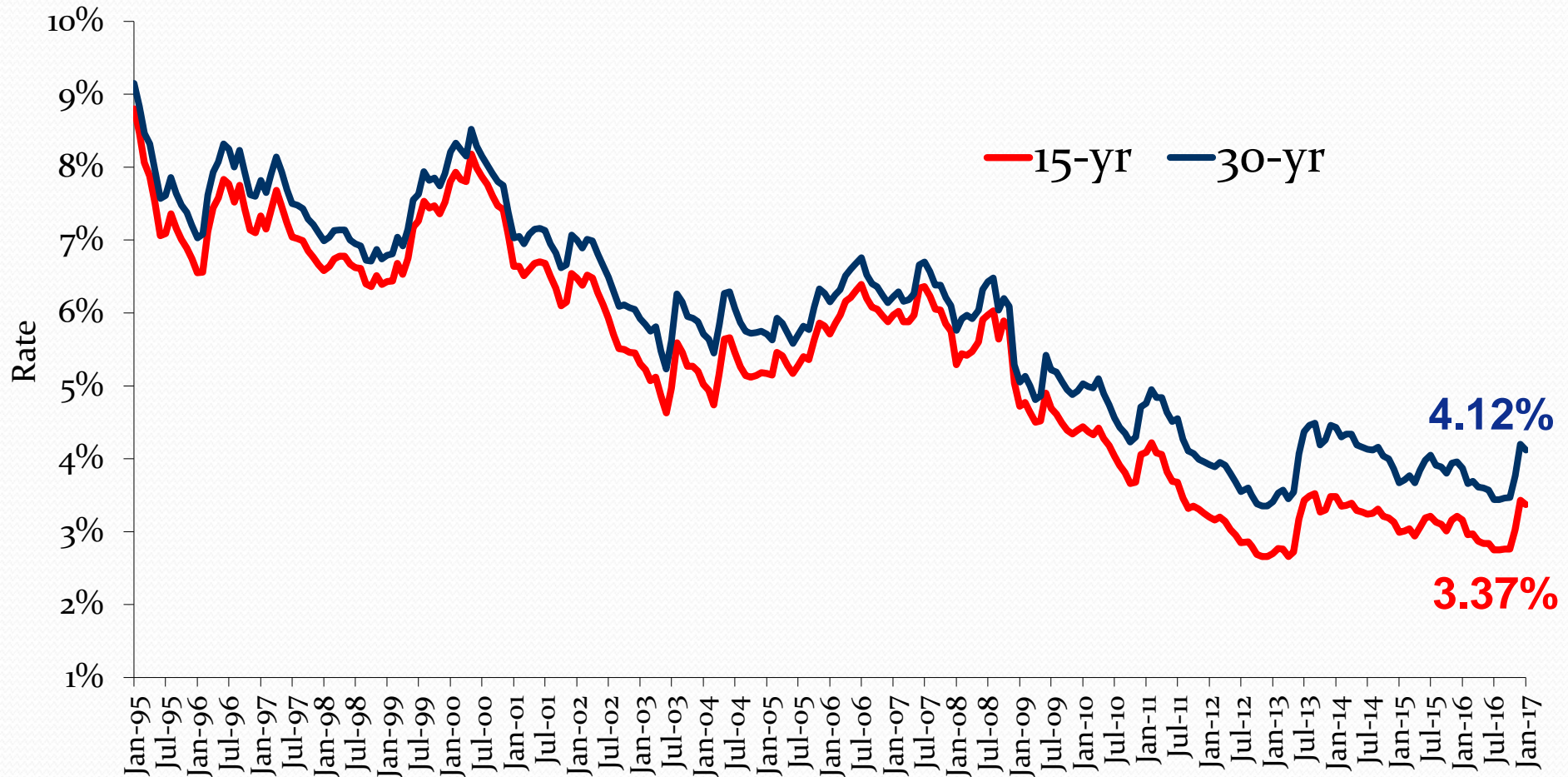
Photo: [TheMoveDatabase.org](http://TheMoveDatabase.org)



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# 15-Year & 30-Year Fixed Mortgage Rates

January 1995 through January 2017\*



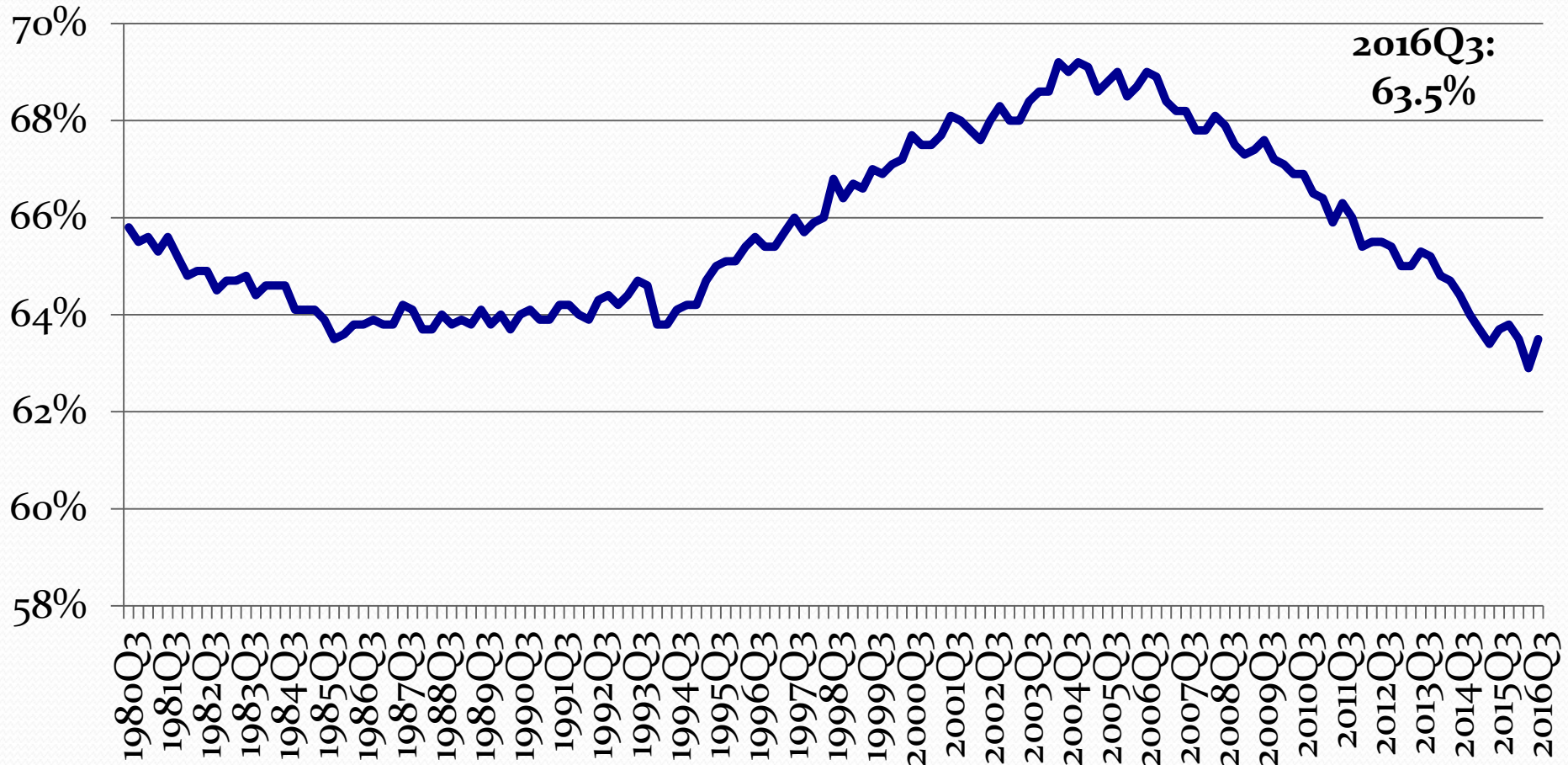
Source: Freddie Mac

\*Week ending 1/12/2017



# U.S. Homeownership (NSA)

1980Q3-2016Q3



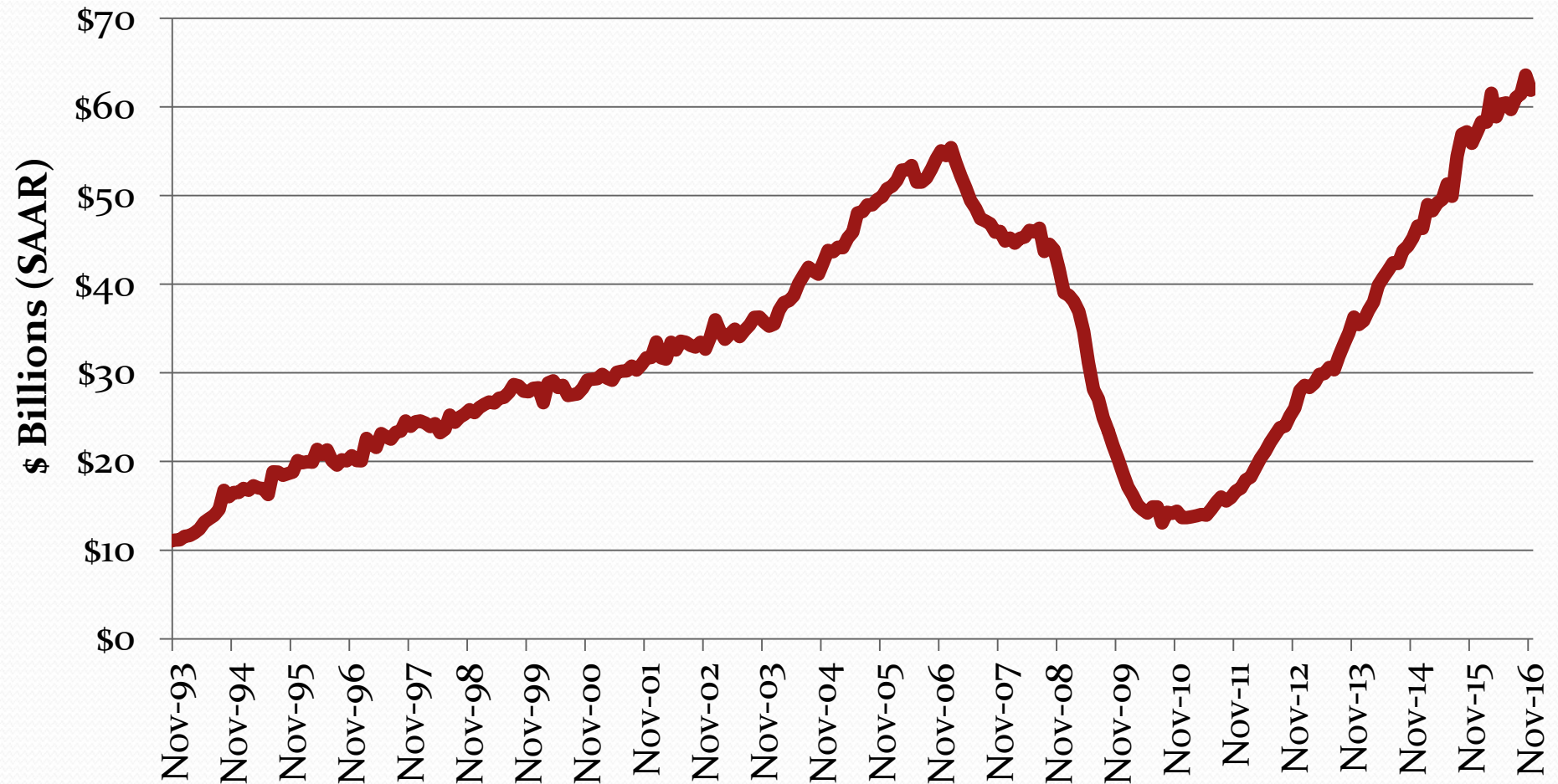
2016Q3:  
63.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

\*NSA: not seasonally adjusted

# U.S. Private New Multifamily Construction

## *November 1993 through November 2016*



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

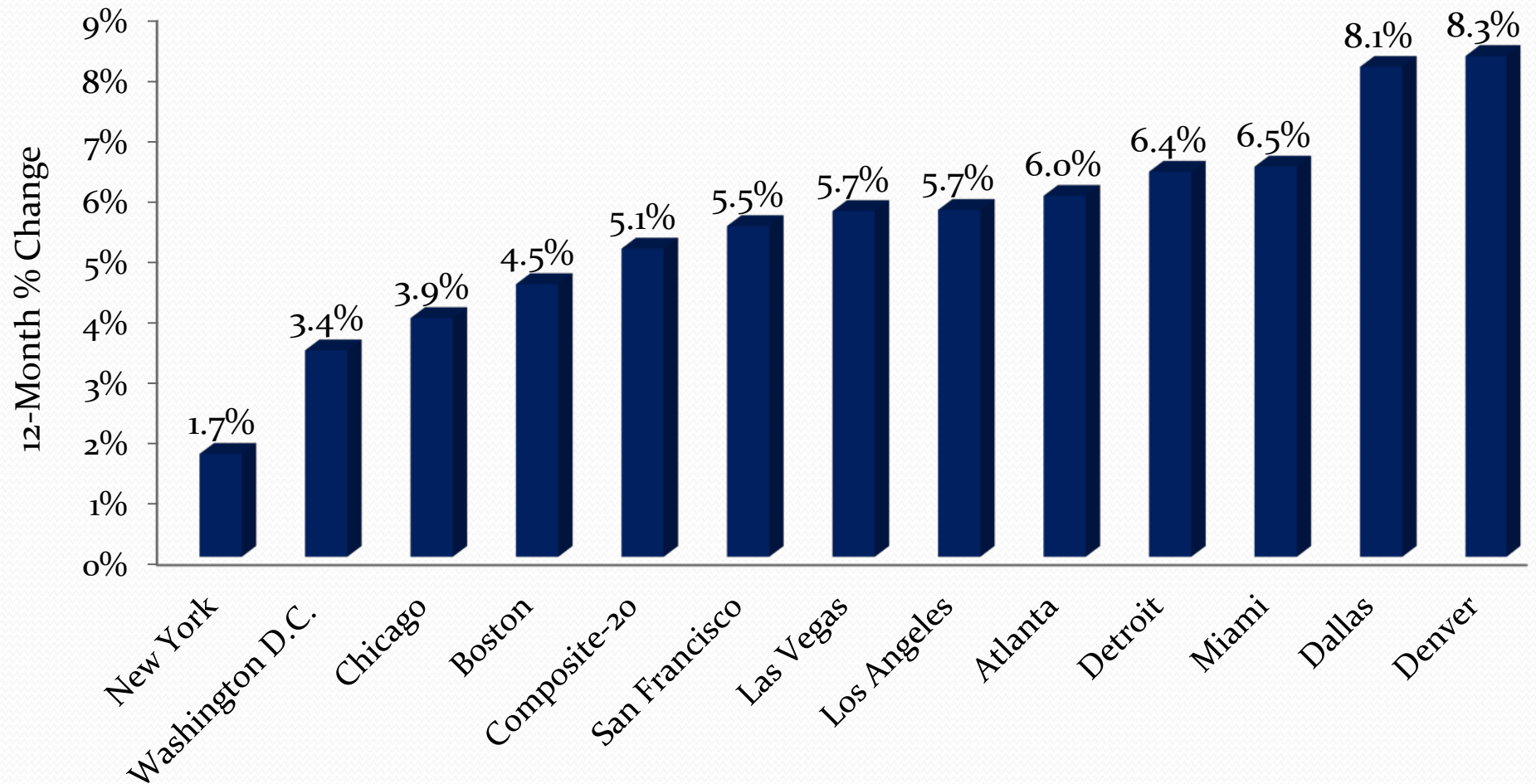


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# S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Indices for Select Metros

## October 2016, 12-Month Percentage Change



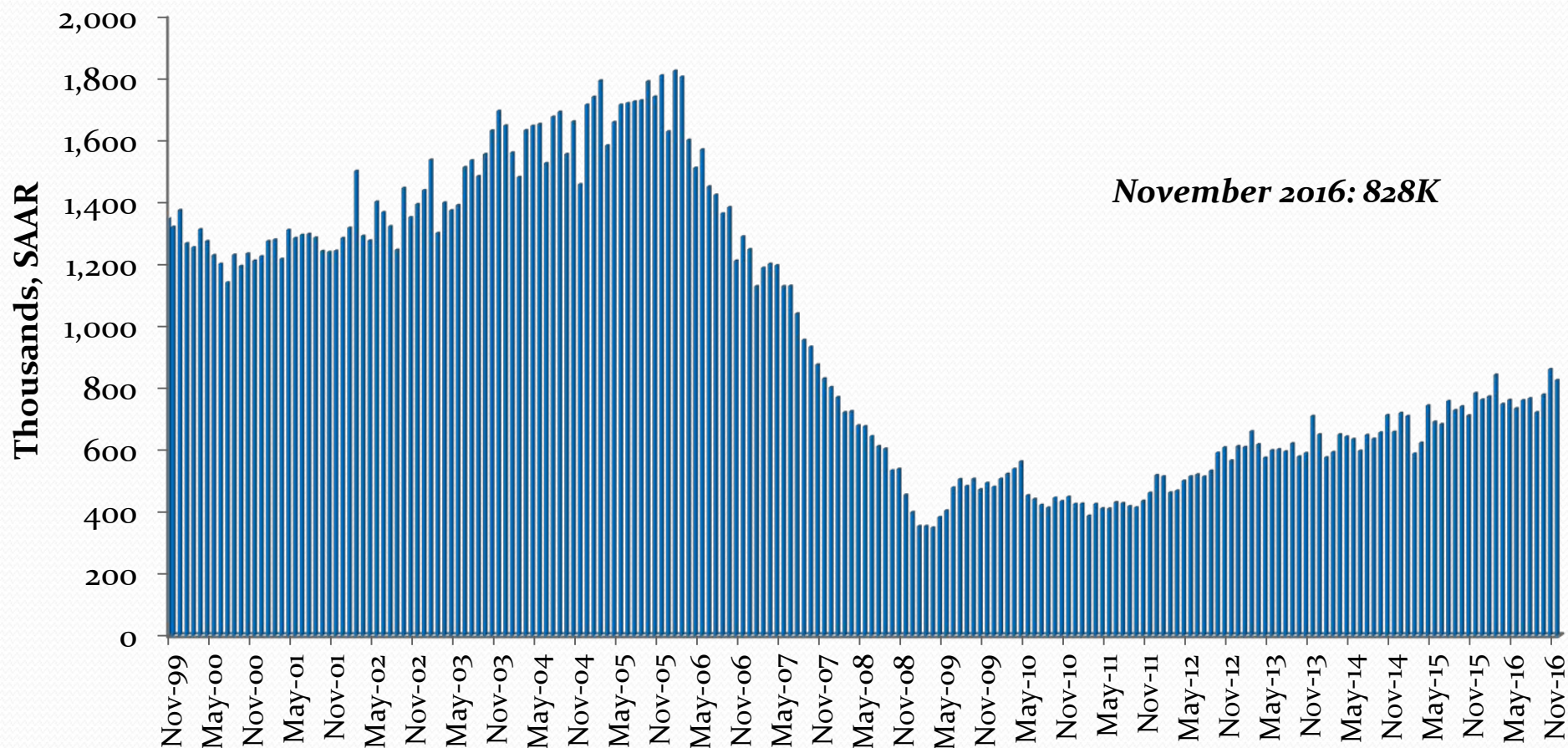
Source: Standard & Poor's



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# U.S. Single-Family Housing Starts

*November 1999 through November 2016*



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

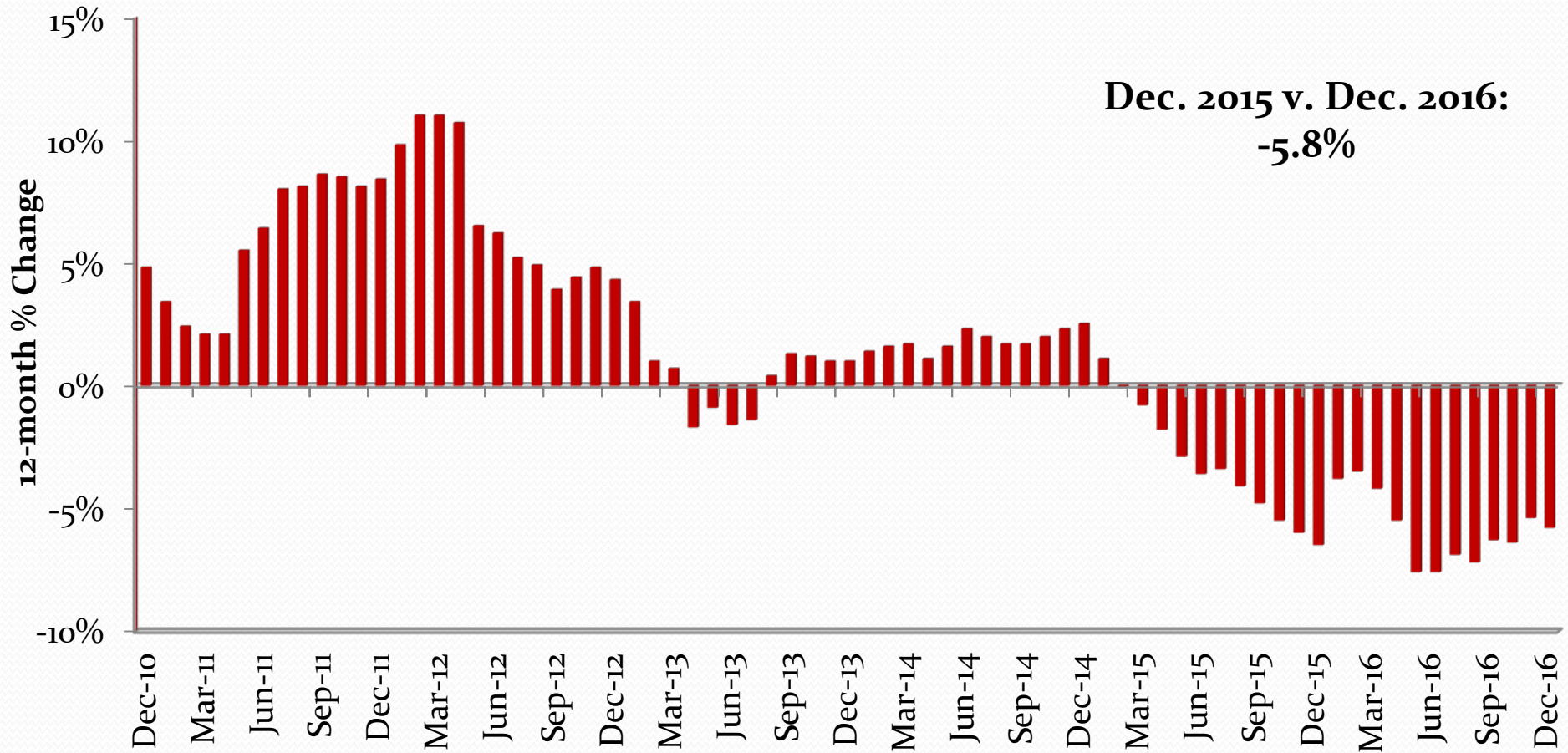


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# Asphalt Paving Mixtures & Blocks Products\* PPI

December 2000 – December 2016



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

\*Industry: Asphalt paving mixture & block manufacturing  
Product: Asphalt paving mixtures & blocks



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# Down to “The Wire”

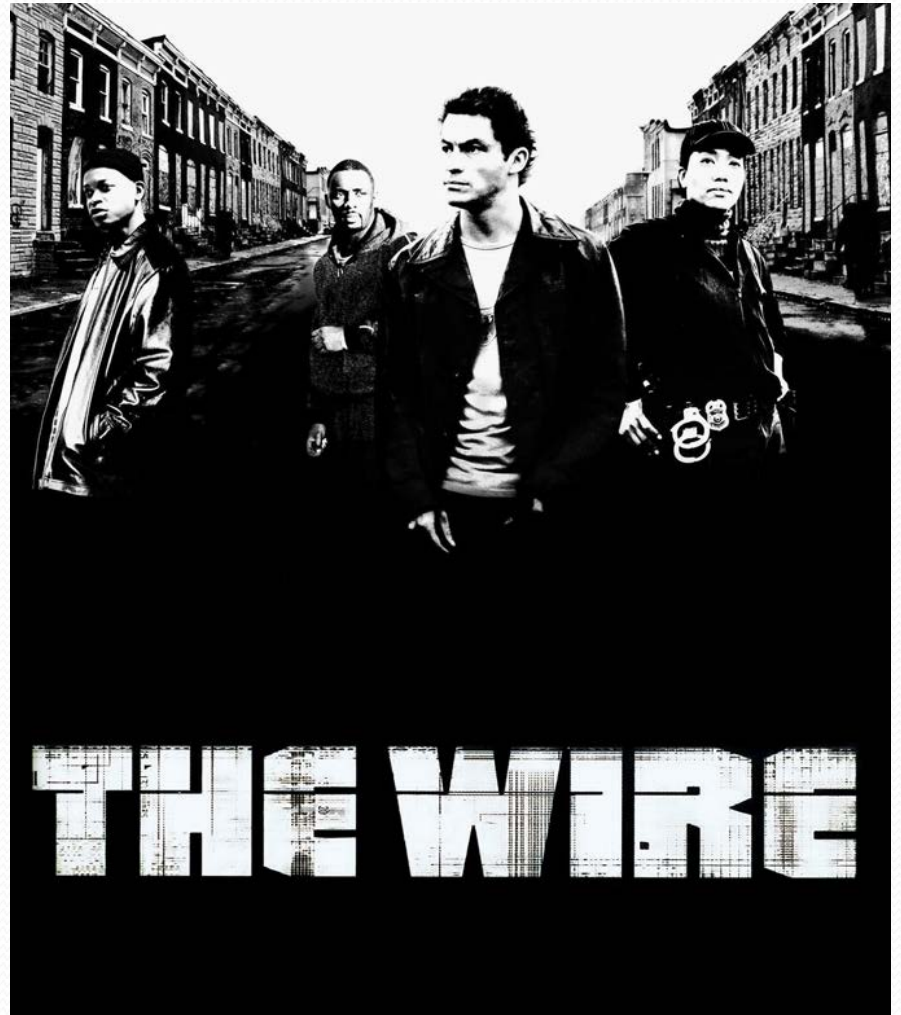


Photo: RecapGuide.com

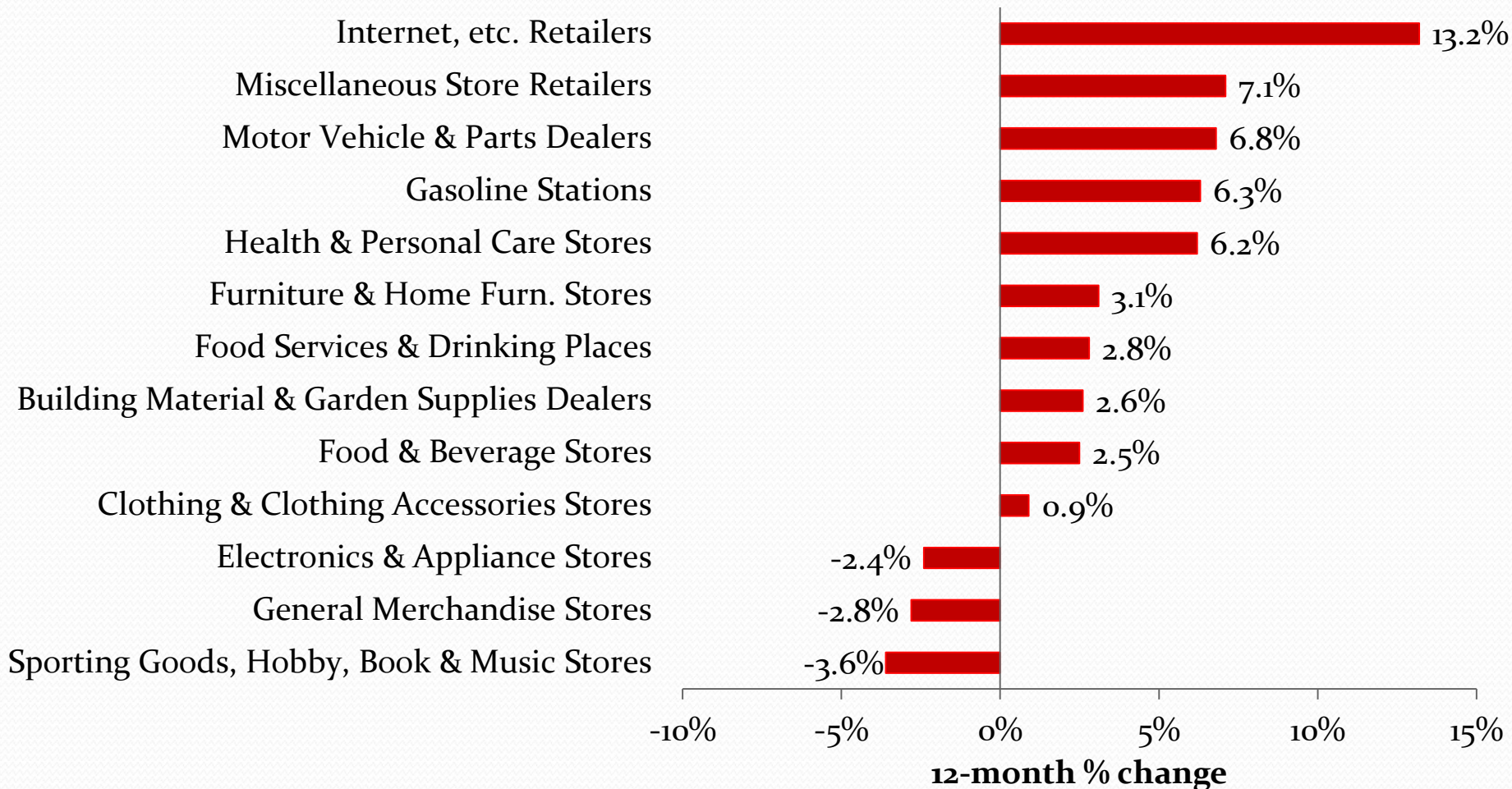


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# Sales Growth by Type of Business

December 2015 v. December 2016\*



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

\*December 2016 advanced estimate

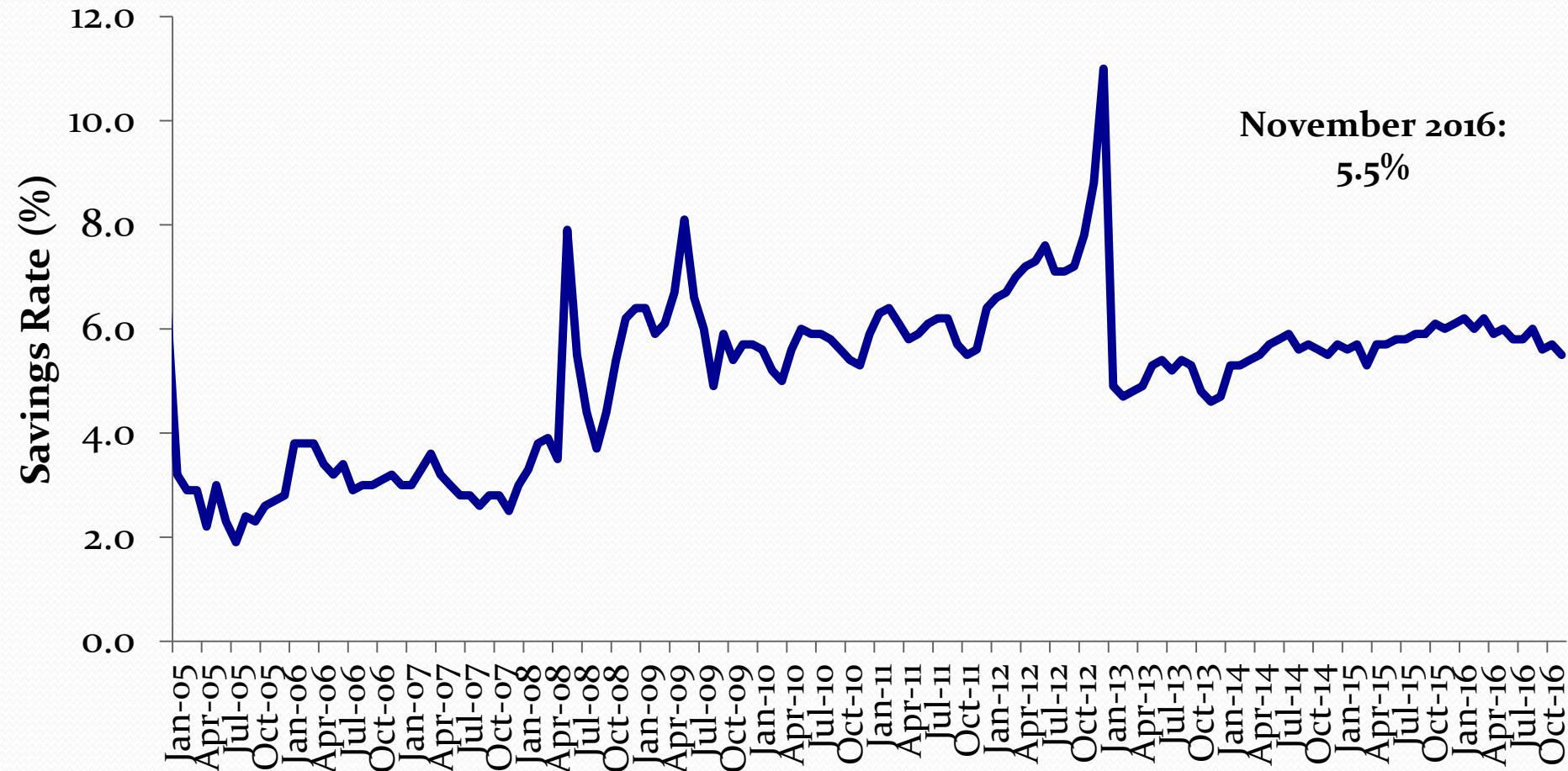
**Total Retail Sales: +4.1% YOY**



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# U.S. Saving Rate, January 2005 – November 2016

*(Savings as Percentage of Personal Disposable Income)*

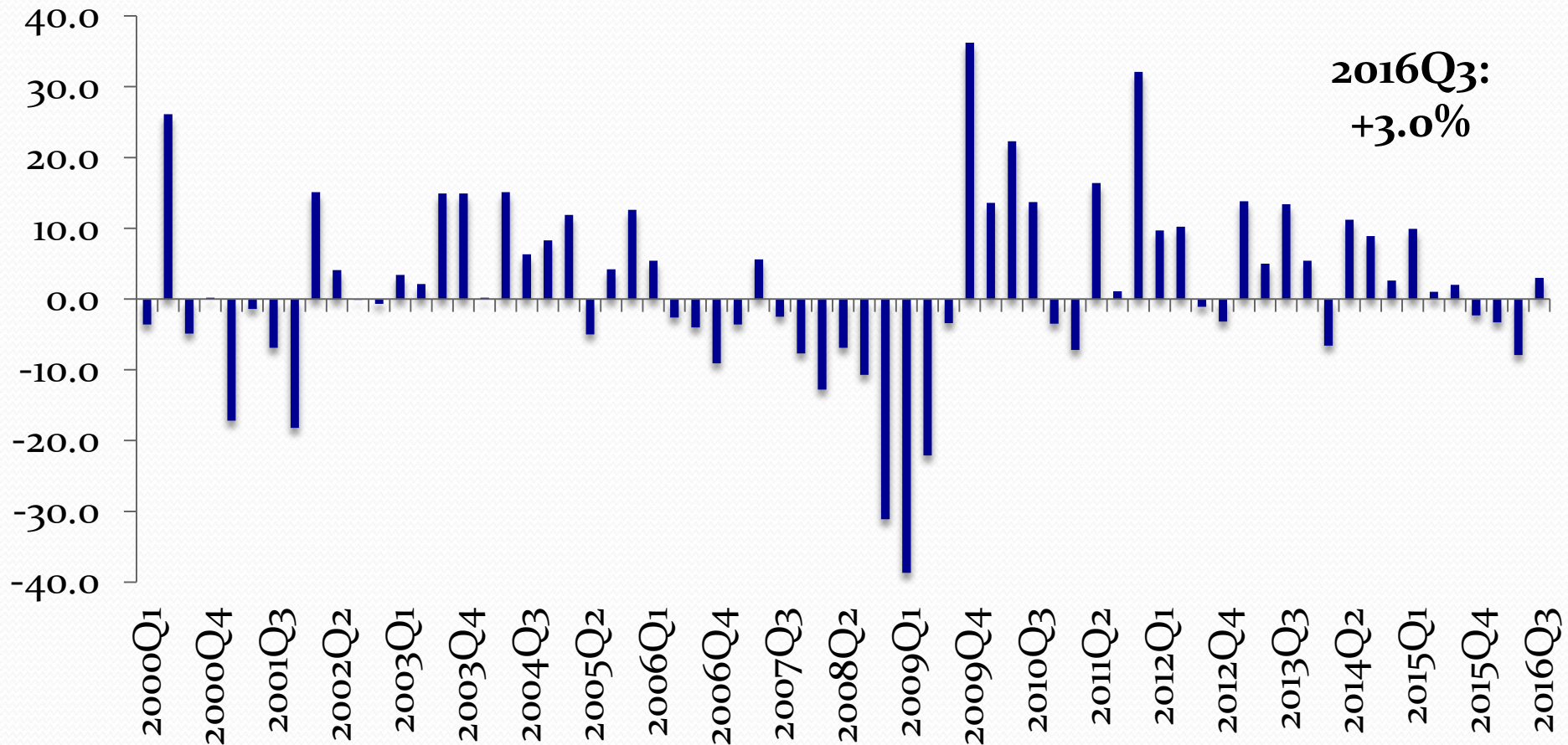


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



# U.S. Gross Private Domestic Investment (SAAR)\*

## % Change from Previous Quarter, 2000Q1 – 2016Q3



2016Q3:  
+3.0%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

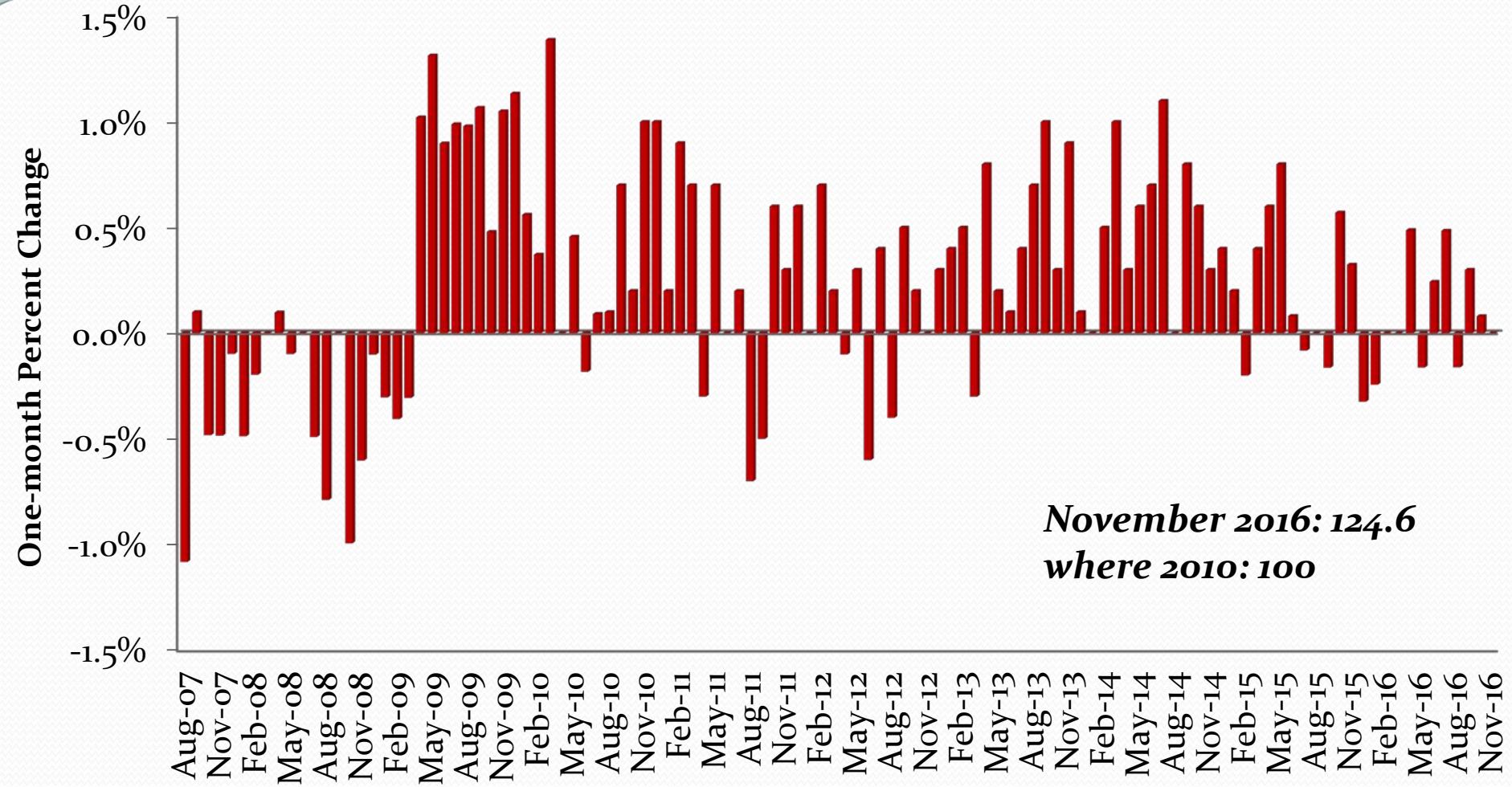
\* 3<sup>rd</sup> (Final) Estimate



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# Conference Board Leading Economic Indicators Index

## August 2007 through November 2016



Source: Conference Board



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# The Closer

- Global economy remains weak, and correspondingly . . . ;
- Global money has continued to pour into America in search of yield and safety, including into commercial real estate – that was particularly true in 2015, a bit less true in 2016;
- Inflationary pressures are on the rise – so, too, are interest rates – that could begin to squeeze asset prices in 2017, particularly if expected tax cuts are not passed into law;
- There are indications of mini-bubbles forming in commercial real estate, particularly in office, lodging and multifamily segments;
- But tax cuts, stimulus, and more defense spending should see us through 2017-18;
- One would think that given Pennsylvania's size and political importance, a significant amount of infrastructure-led stimulus is headed this way . . .

# Thank You

- Follow us on Twitter @SagePolicyGroup
- You can always reach me at [abasu@sagepolicy.com](mailto:abasu@sagepolicy.com)
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- Also, if you need us in a hurry, we are at 410.522.7243 (410.522.SAGE)
- Please contact us when you require economic research & policy analysis.