

Show Me the Money (\$upply)

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On Behalf of

Pennsylvania Aggregates & Concrete
Association (PACA)

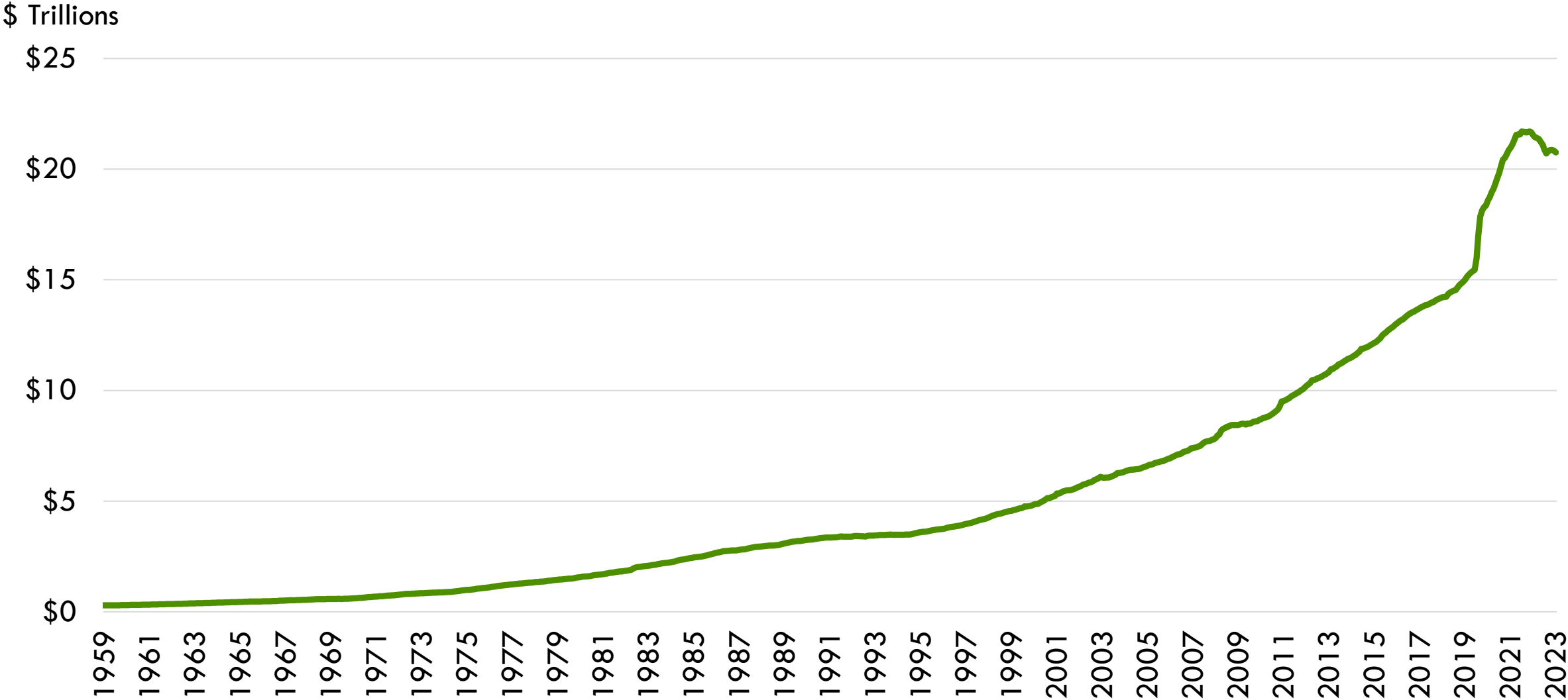
2023 Annual Meeting & Honors Program

November 13, 2023

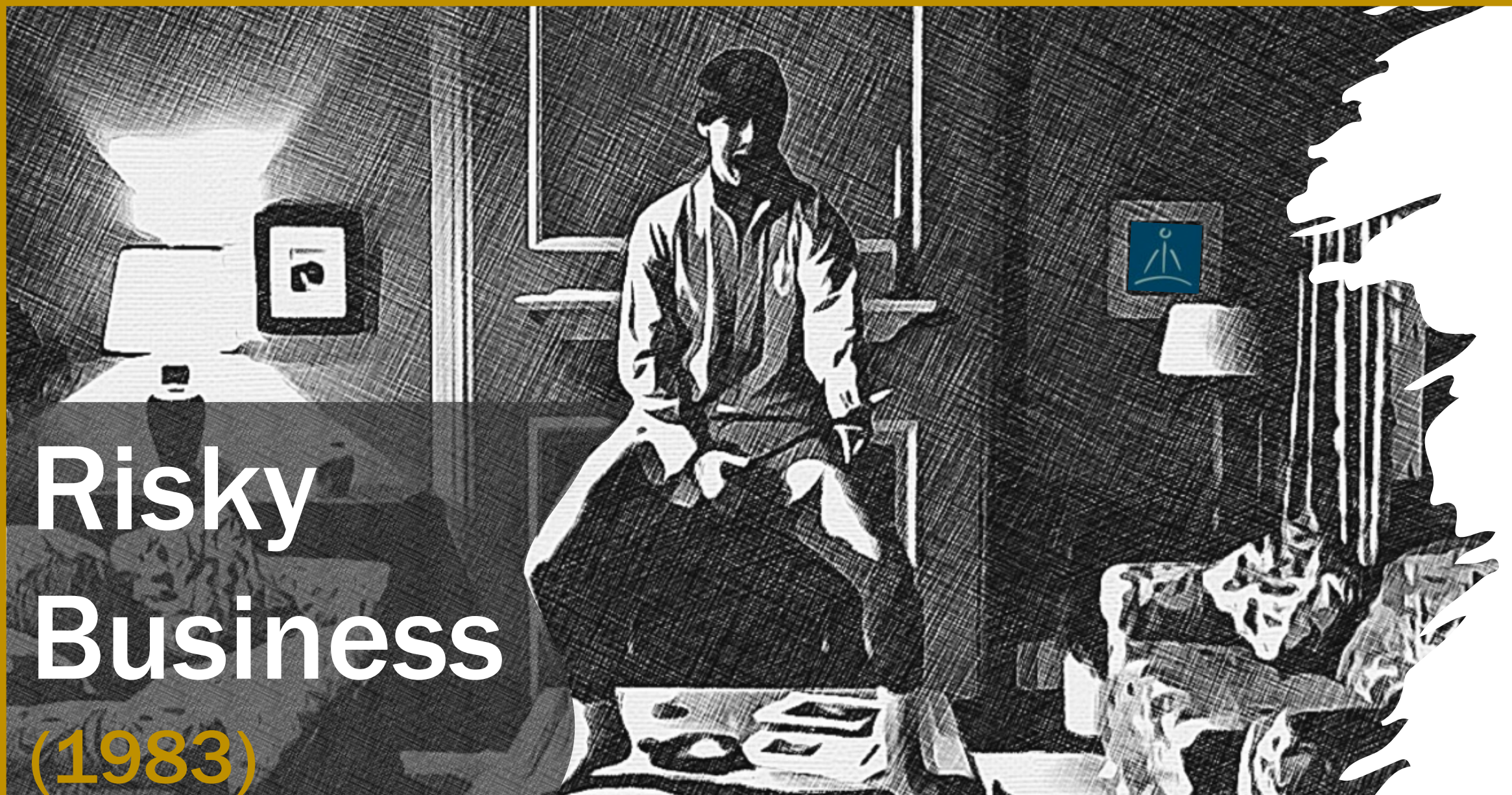


The Color of Money

U.S. Money Supply, 1959 – September 2023



Source: Federal Reserve

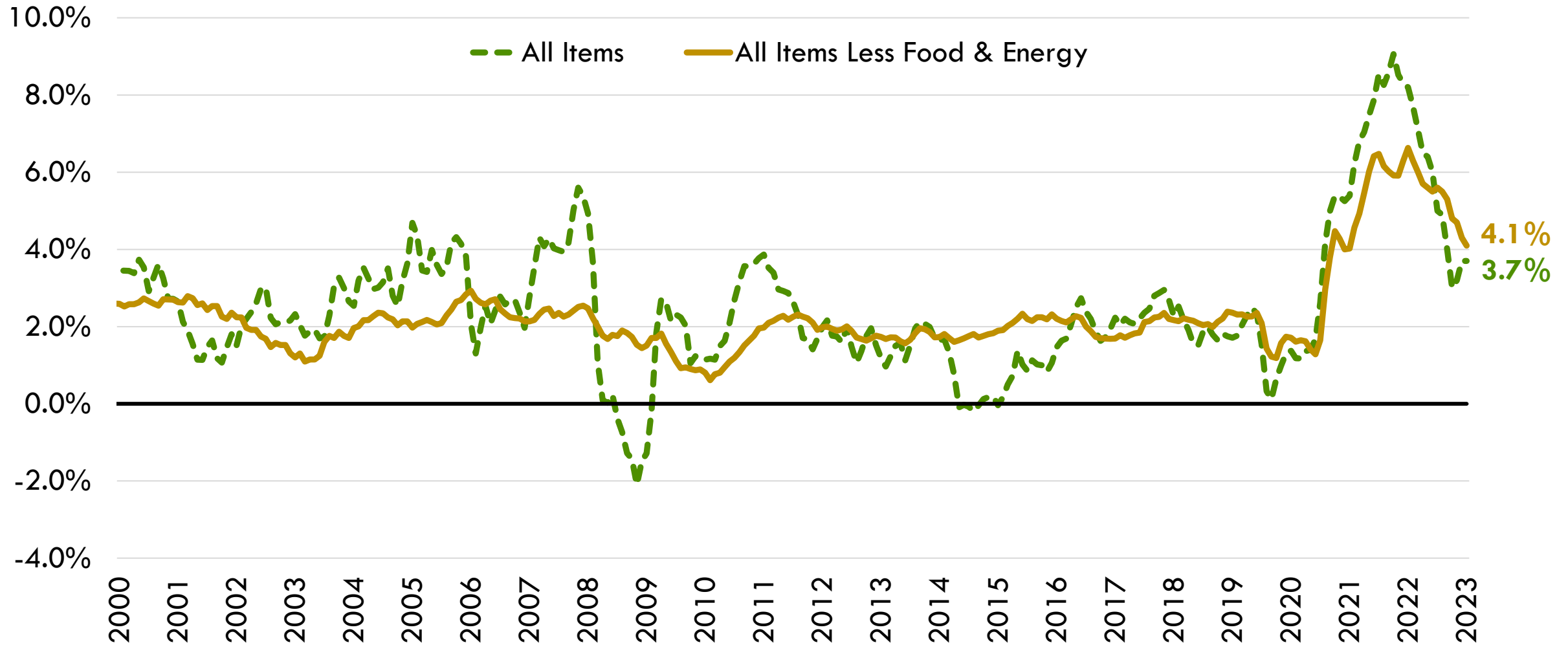


Risky Business

(1983)

U.S. Consumer Price Index (NSA)

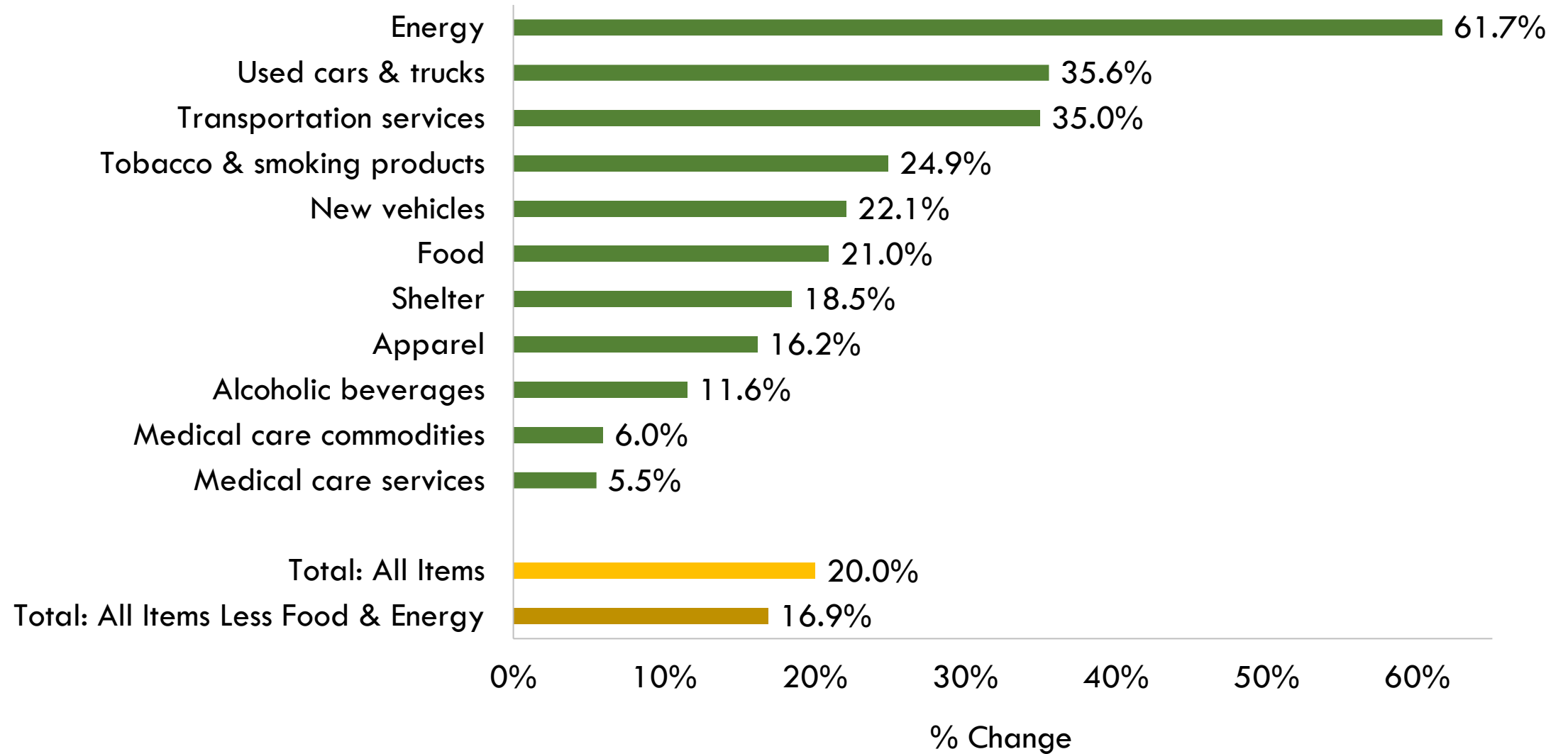
12-Month % Change, 2000 – September 2023



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

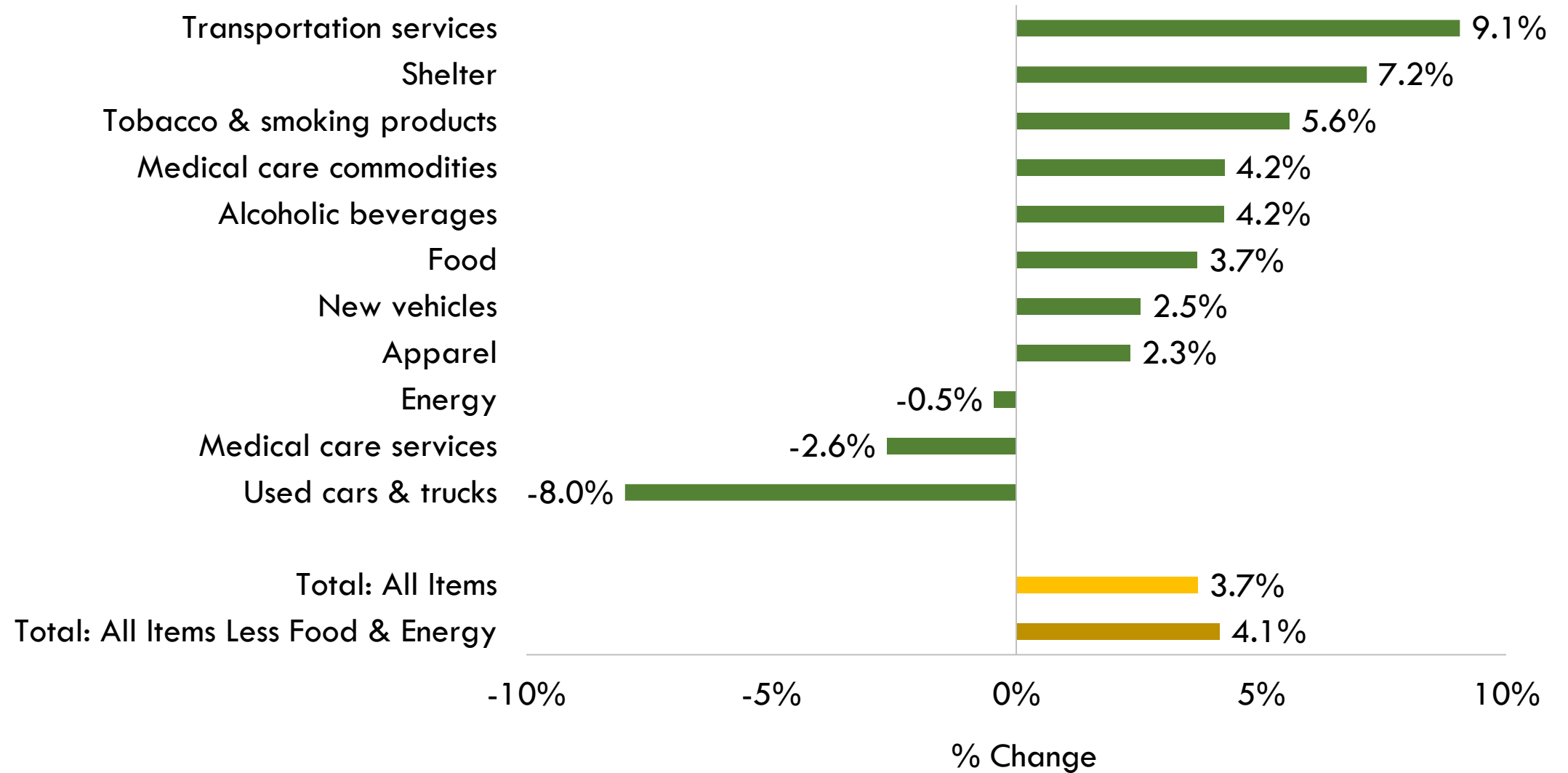
U.S. Consumer Price Index, Select Categories (NSA)

May 2020 v. September 2023 % Change

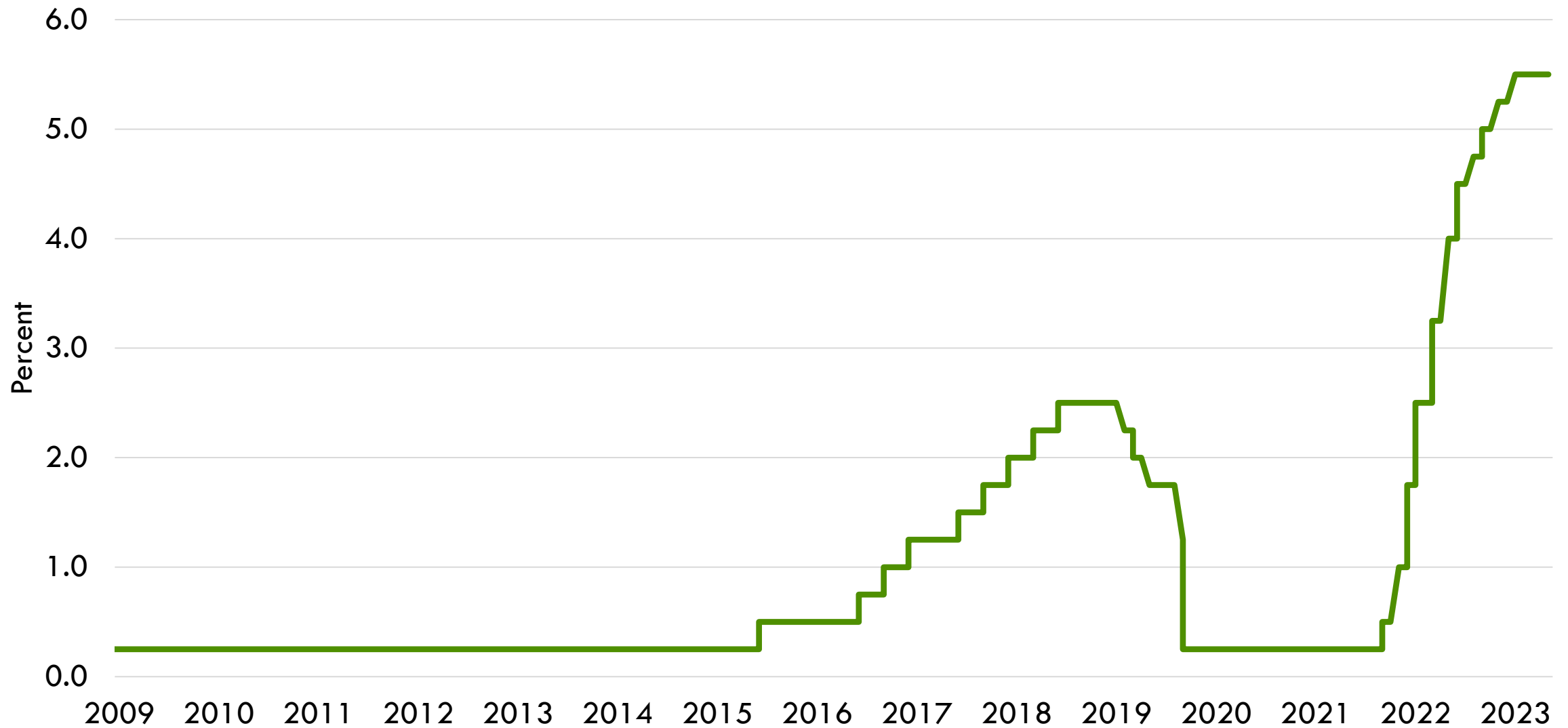


U.S. Consumer Price Index, Select Categories (NSA)

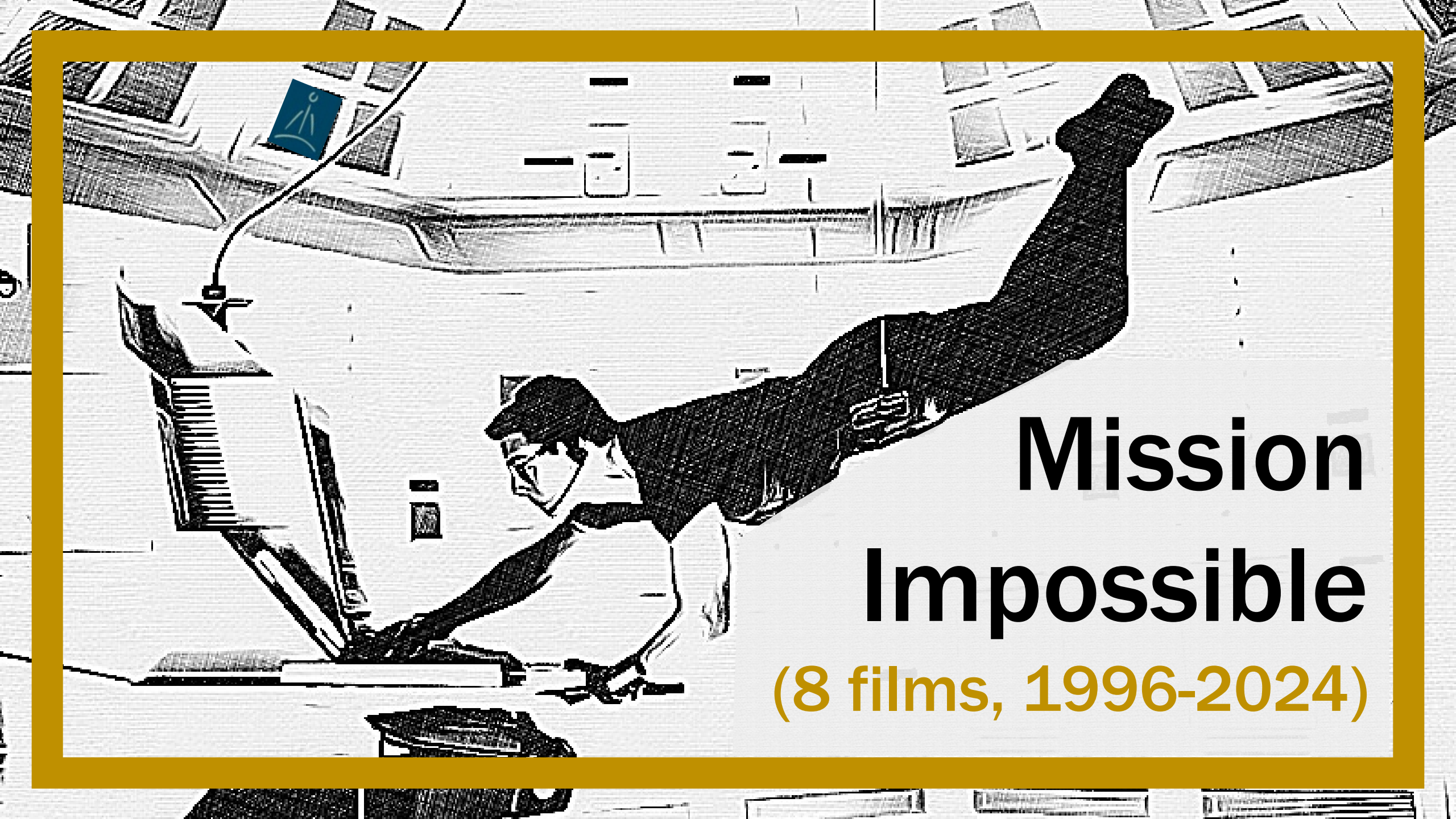
Year-over-year % Change [September 2022 v. September 2023]



Federal Funds Target Range, Upper Limit, 2009 – 2023



Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System



Mission Impossible

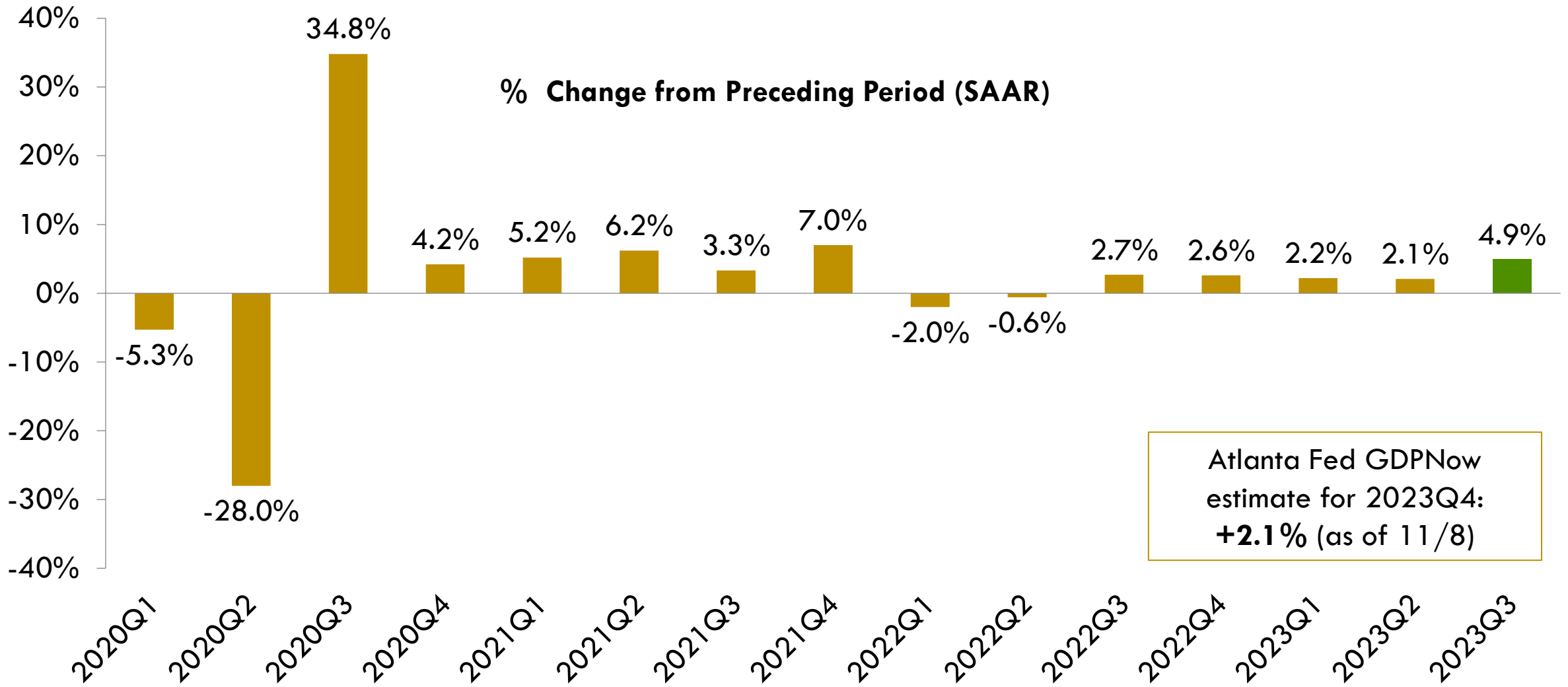
(8 films, 1996-2024)

Monetary Policy Lags

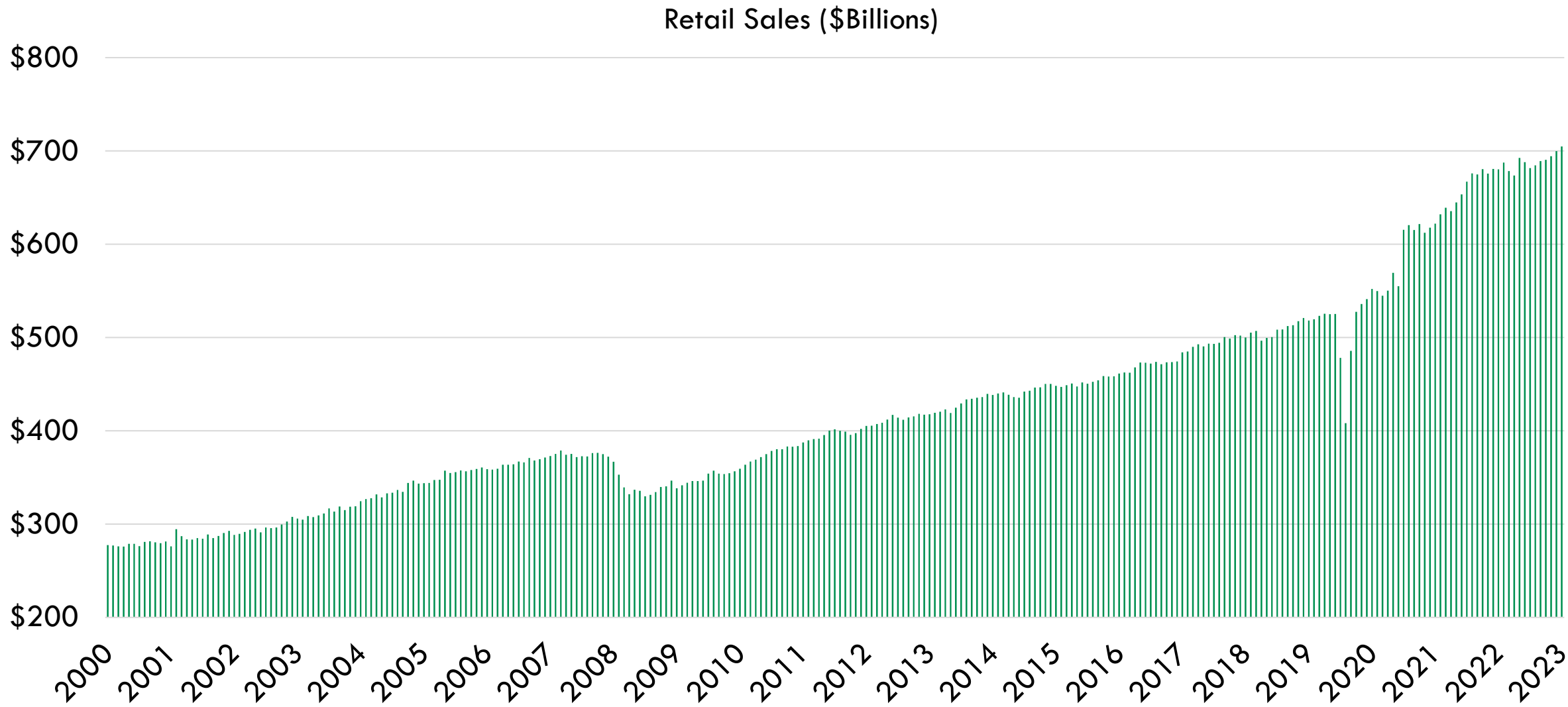
- “A large body of research tells us it can take 18 months to two years or more for tighter monetary policy to materially affect inflation.” - Raphael Bostic, President and Chief Executive Officer, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta
- Some reasons for the lag: how fixed people's expectations are; the gradual response of investment (both business investment and consumer investment in durables/dwellings); long-term contracts (rent); gradual transmission from sectors of the economy immediately affected (ex. lending) to other sectors.
- In the meantime, higher rates reduce investment, slow hiring and wage growth, and eventually increase unemployment.

Born on the 4th of July

U.S. Gross Domestic Product Growth, 2020 – 2023Q3



U.S. Retail Sales, 2000 – September 2023

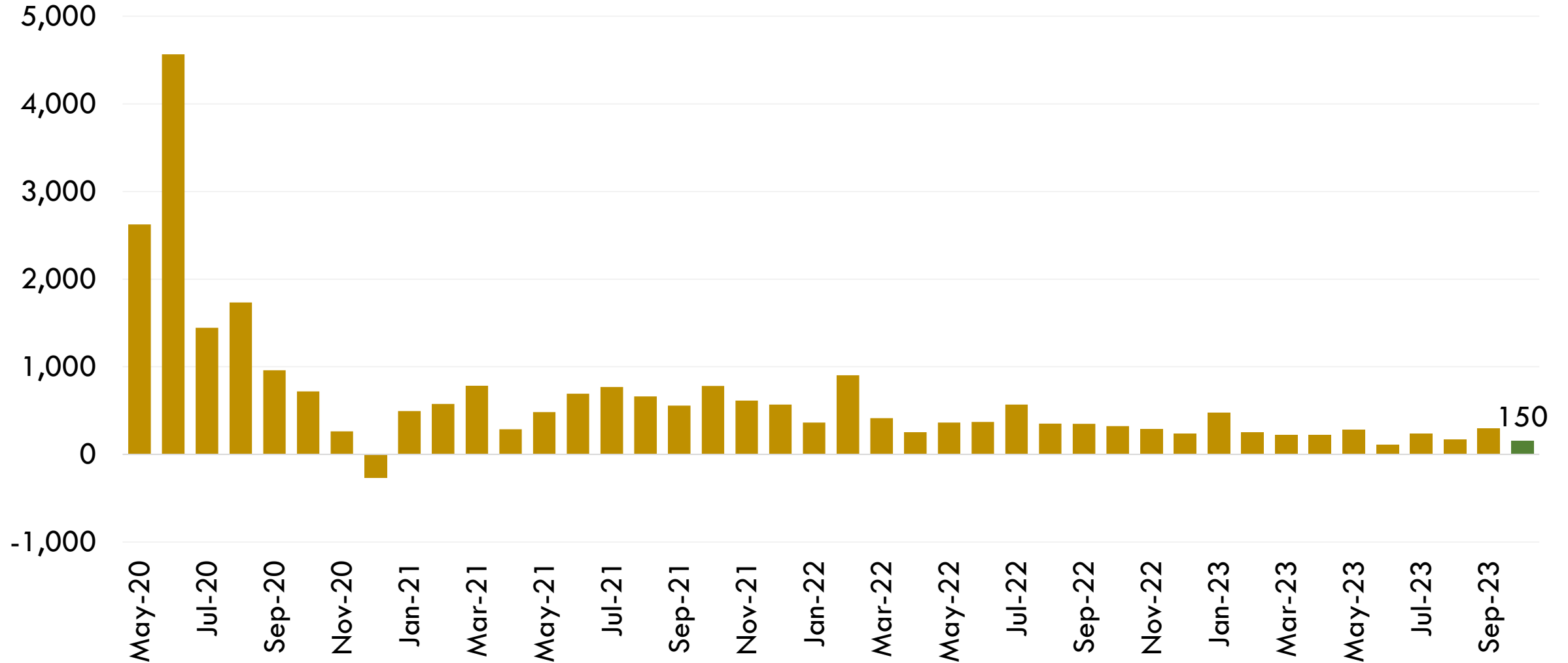


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Top Gun: Net Change in U.S. Jobs

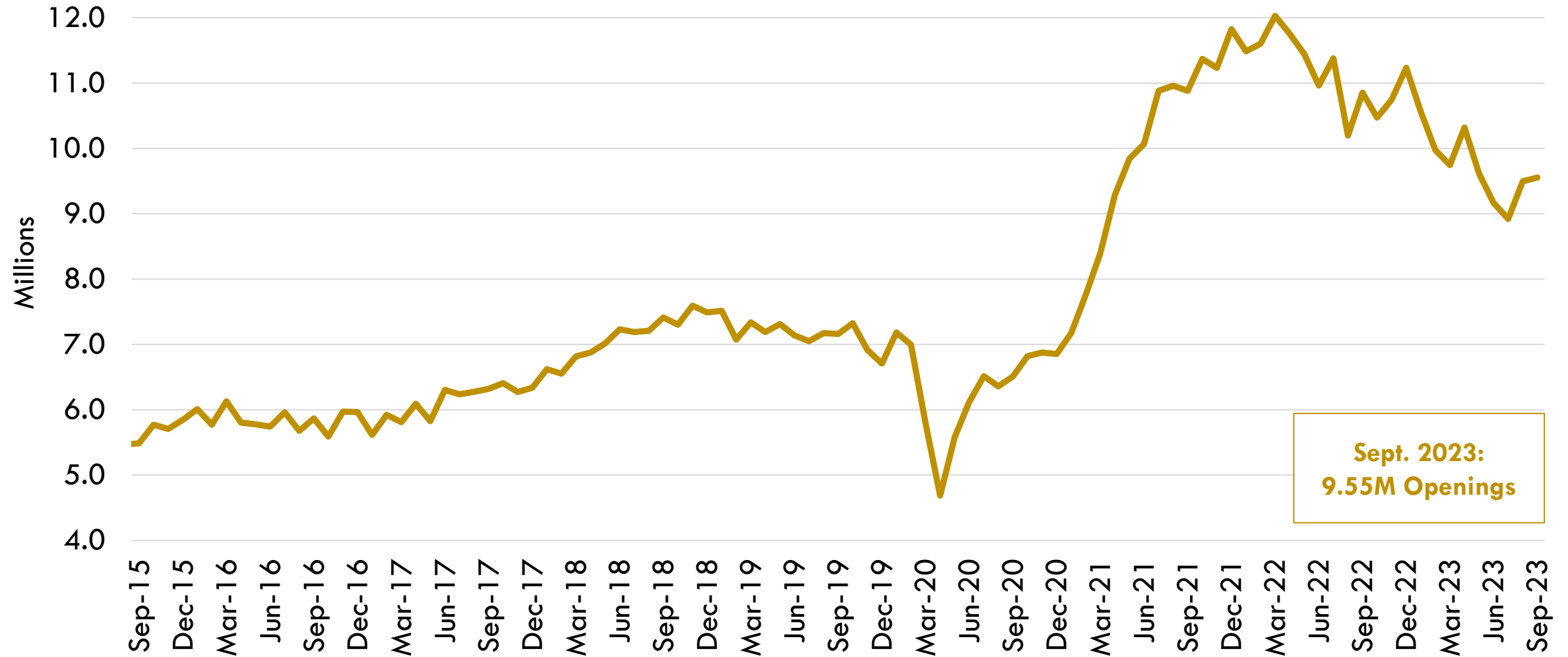
May 2020 – October 2023

Monthly Job Growth (000's)



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

U.S. Job Openings, 2015 – September 2023



Sept. 2023:
9.55M Openings

Change in LF Participation Rate by Age, Gender

1980 v. 2023



Change in LF Participation Rate, 1980 v. 2023 (percentage points)

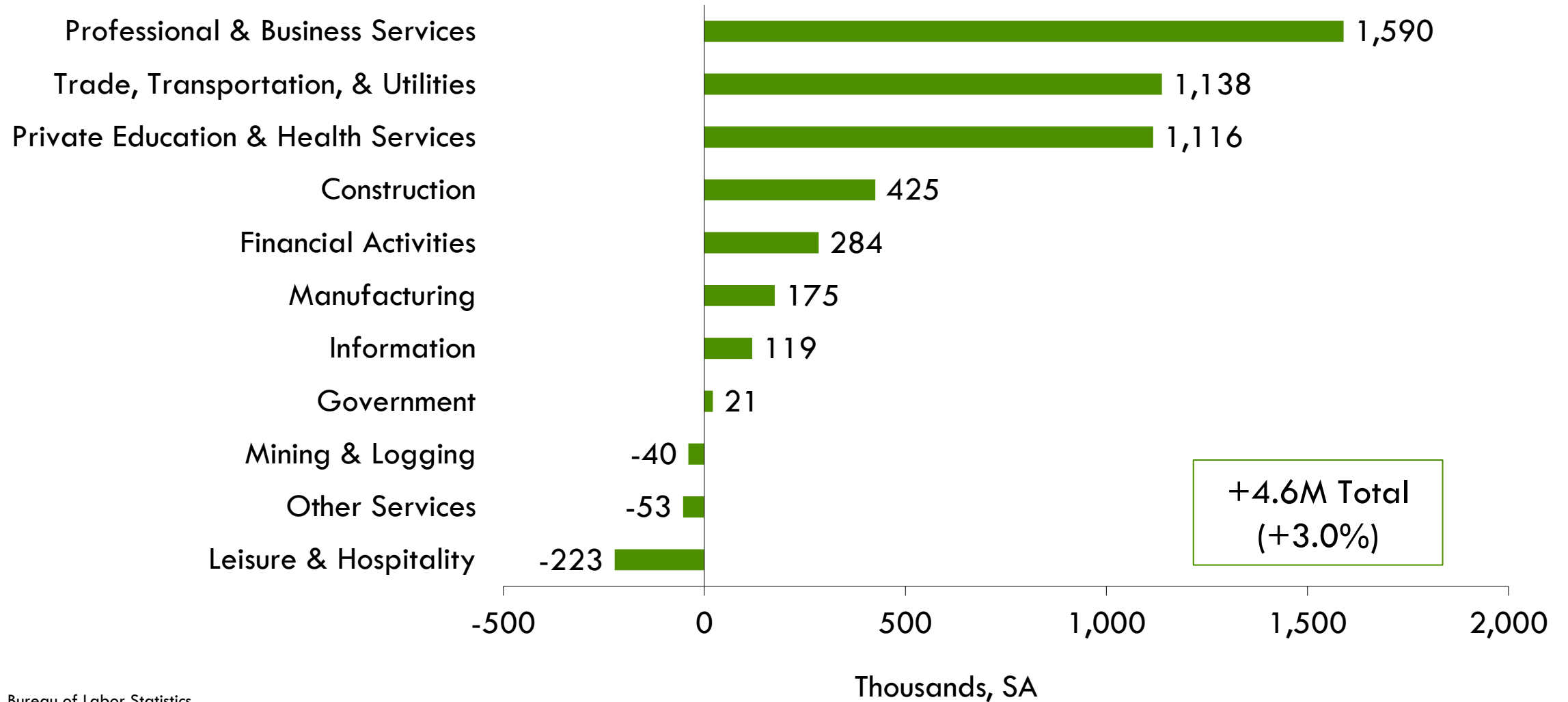
Age Group	Total	Men	Women
16+ years	-1.2	-9.4	+5.9
16-19 years	-19.8	-24.0	-15.4
20-24 years	-5.9	-13.4	+1.1
25-34 years	+3.8	-5.9	+12.7
35-44 years	+3.8	-5.3	+11.9
45-54 years	+7.2	-3.5	+16.8
55-64 years	+10.1	-0.6	+18.9

If the labor force participation rate were what it was in 1980, there would be 12.2 million more men and 8.0 million fewer women in the labor force (ages 16+).

U.S. Jobs Recovered Since February 2020

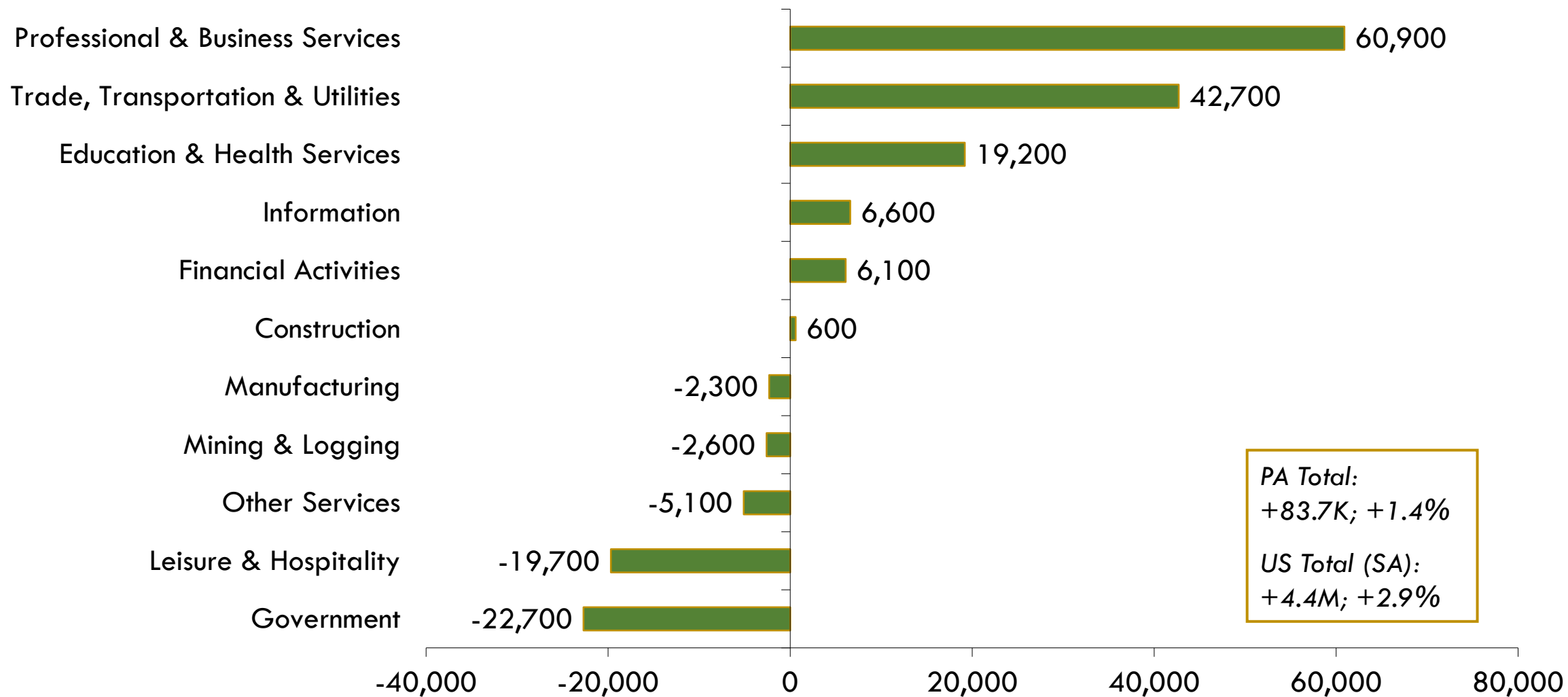


Nonfarm Employment by Industry Sector, February 2020 v. October 2023



Pennsylvania Nonfarm Employment

February 2020 v. September 2023 Absolute Change



*According to the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program
PA added 25,520 jobs between February 2020 and September 2023.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
*Data are seasonally adjusted (SA)

Employment Growth, 25 Largest Metros

February 2020 v. September 2023 Percent Change

Rank	MSA	%	Rank	MSA	%
1	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	12.3%	14	San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	3.5%
2	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	8.6%	15	Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	2.6%
3	Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	8.2%	16	Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	2.5%
4	San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	7.8%	17	St. Louis, MO-IL	2.4%
5	Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	7.0%	18	Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, MA-NH	1.9%
6	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	6.6%	19	New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	1.6%
7	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	6.5%	20	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	1.3%
8	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	5.6%	21	Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	1.0%
8	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	5.6%	22	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	0.9%
10	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilm., PA-NJ-DE-MD	4.9%	23	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	0.6%
11	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	4.5%	24	San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	0.3%
12	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	3.7%	25	Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	-0.3%
13	Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	3.6%			

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Current Employment Statistics (CES) Survey. Note: data are not seasonally adjusted.

U.S. % Change 2/2020 v. 9/2023: +2.9%

Unemployment Rates, 25 Largest Metros, September 2023

Rank	MSA	%	Rank	MSA	%
1	Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	1.8	12	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilm., PA-NJ-DE-MD	3.5
2	Boston-Cambridge-Nashua, MA-NH	2.4	12	San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	3.5
3	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	2.5	14	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	3.7
4	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	2.6	15	Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	3.8
5	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	2.7	15	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	3.8
6	Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	3.0	15	San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	3.8
7	Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	3.1	18	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	3.9
7	St. Louis, MO-IL	3.1	19	San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	4.0
9	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	3.2	20	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	4.4
10	Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	3.3	20	New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	4.4
11	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	3.4	22	Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	4.7
11	Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	3.4	23	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	5.0
			24	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	5.3

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program.
Note: data are not seasonally adjusted

U.S. Unemployment Rate—Sept: 3.8% | Oct: 3.9%

You Had Me at Recession

(Jerry Maguire, 1996)

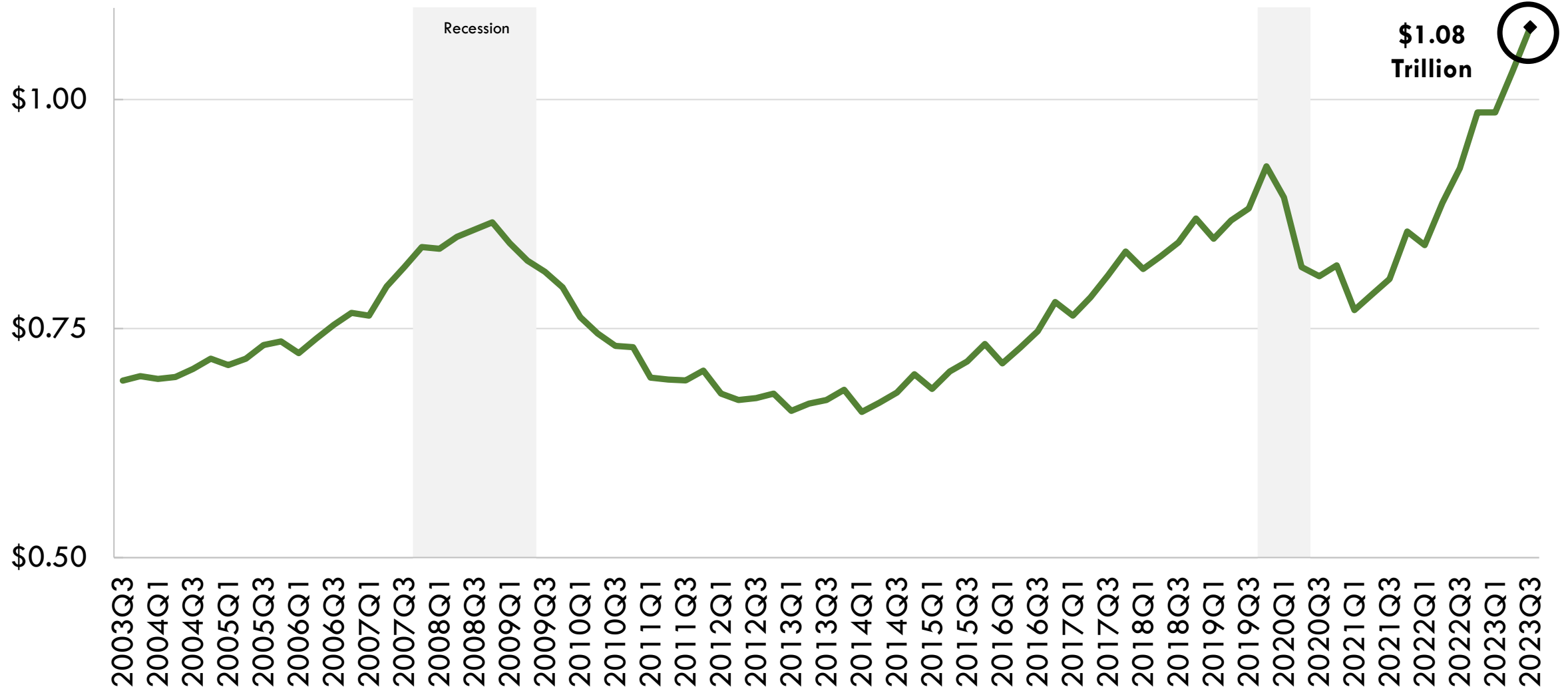


Defining Recession: Eyes Wide Shut

- The National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER)'s Business Cycle Dating Committee is the official recession scorekeeper – it maintains a chronology of U.S. business cycles.
- NBER's traditional definition of recession is “a significant decline in economic activity that is spread across the economy and that lasts more than a few months.”
- There is no fixed rule about which indicators contribute information to NBER's process or how they are weighted in the determination of recession.
- Because the government statistics NBER relies on are published at various lags, the NBER Committee cannot officially designate a recession until after it starts (and often not until it's over).

U.S. Credit Card Debt, 2003 – 2023

\$ Trillions

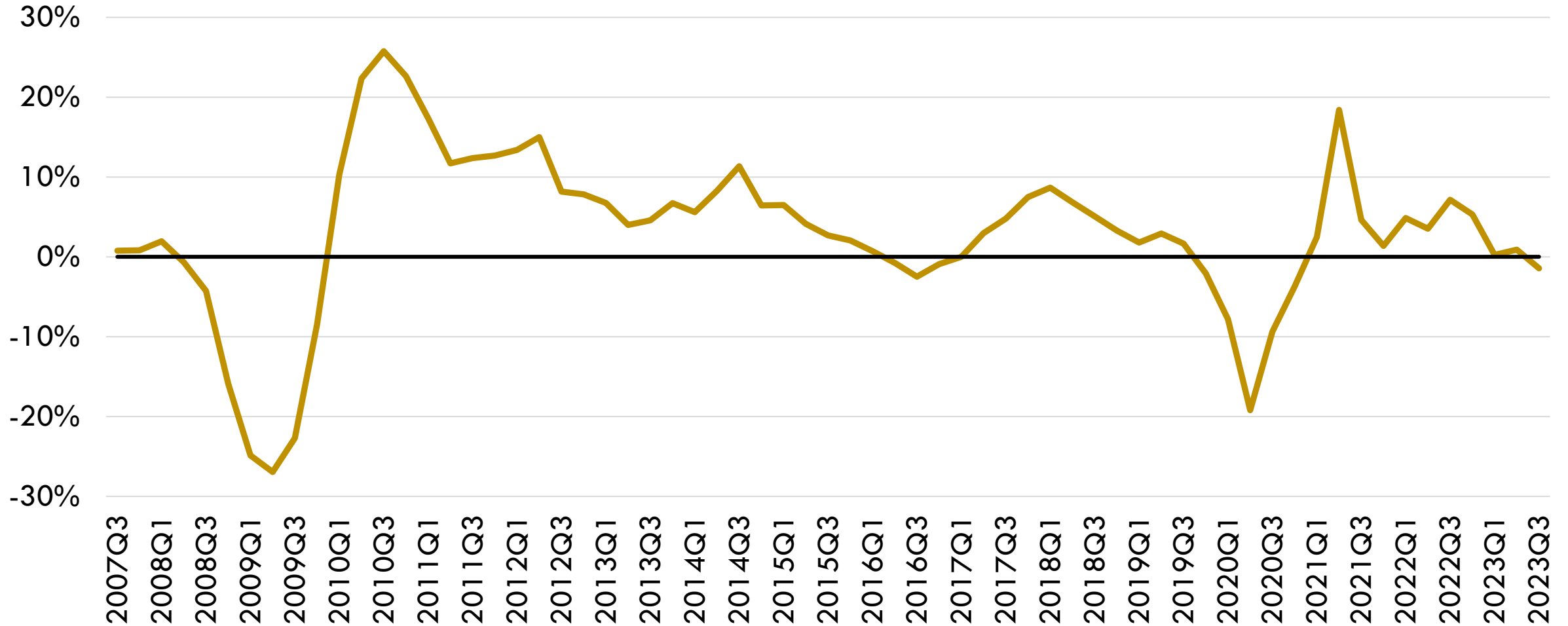


Source: FRED; New York Fed Consumer Credit Panel/Equifax

U.S. GDP: Nonresidential Fixed Investment in Equipment

2007 – 2023Q3

YOY % Change
[\$ Billions, Chained 2012 \$, SAAR]



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis *2023Q3: 1st (advance) estimate

The Firm

- According to a November 2022 PwC survey of U.S. executives, 26% of firms are planning to reduce the number of full-time employees over the next 12-18 months.
 - In August 2022, 50% of firms said they already had, or had a plan in place to, reduce overall headcount.
- Four out of five executives surveyed by PwC in November 2022 said a recession is coming within the next six months.

Noteworthy Layoffs in 2022-2023

Ranked by Number Laid Off

Company	Estimated Layoffs	Workforce Before Layoffs	Percent Laid Off
Amazon	 27,000	1,544,000	1.7%
Meta	 21,000	87,314	24.1%
Accenture	 19,000	760,000	2.5%
Alphabet	 12,000	187,000	6.4%
Microsoft	 10,000	221,000	4.5%
3M	 8,500	90,000	9.4%
Salesforce	 8,000	79,000	10.1%
Disney	 7,000	222,000	3.2%
Dell	 6,650	133,000	5.0%
Twitter	 3,700	7,500	49.3%
Goldman Sachs	 3,200	49,000	6.5%
Indeed	 2,200	14,600	15.1%
PayPal	 2,000	29,000	6.9%
Dow	 2,000	38,000	5.3%
Boeing	 2,000	156,000	1.3%

Source: Company announcements & government filings; news reports

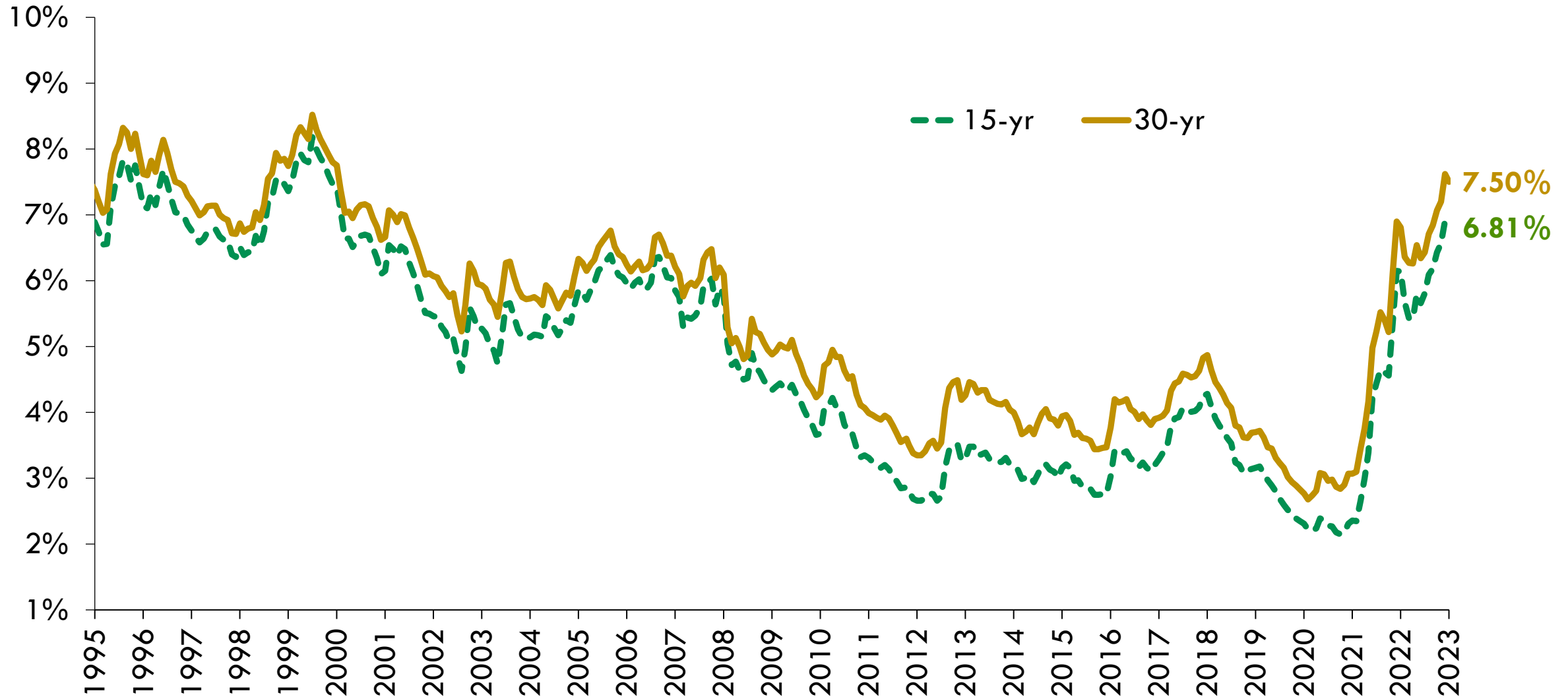


A Few Good Properties

(A Few Good Men, 1992)

U.S. 15-Year & 30-Year Fixed Mortgage Rates

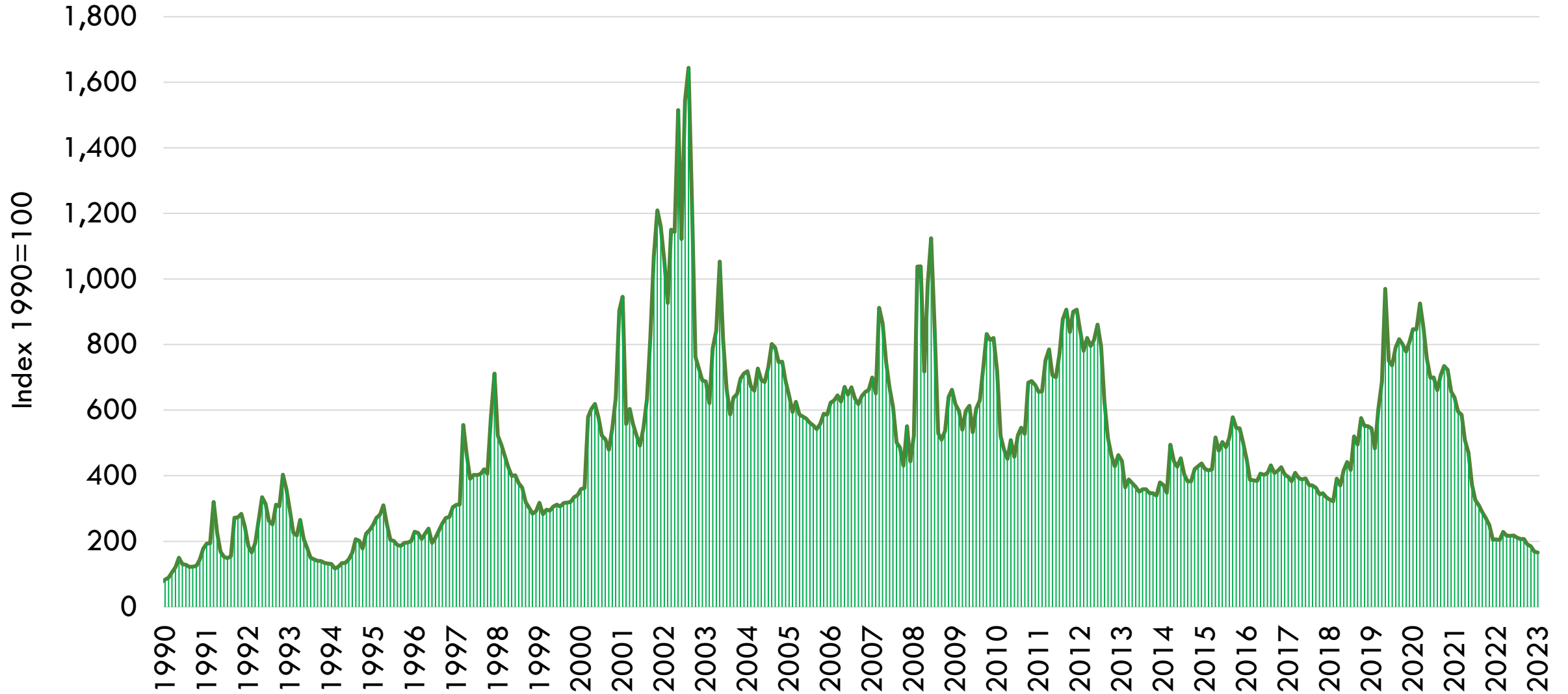
1995 – November 2023*



Source: Freddie Mac *Week ending 11/9/2023

U.S. Mortgage Loan Applications Composite Index

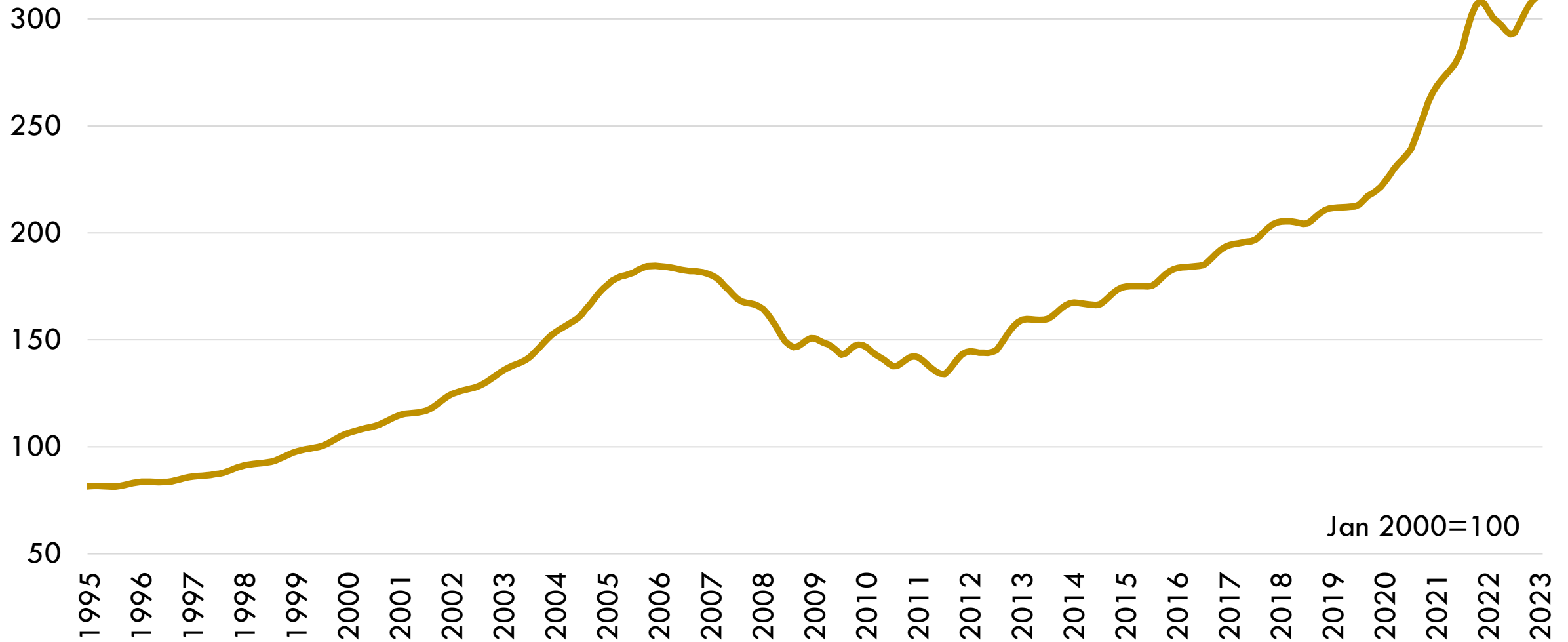
1990 – November 2023



Source: Mortgage Bankers Association (MBA)

S&P Case-Shiller U.S. National Home Price Index

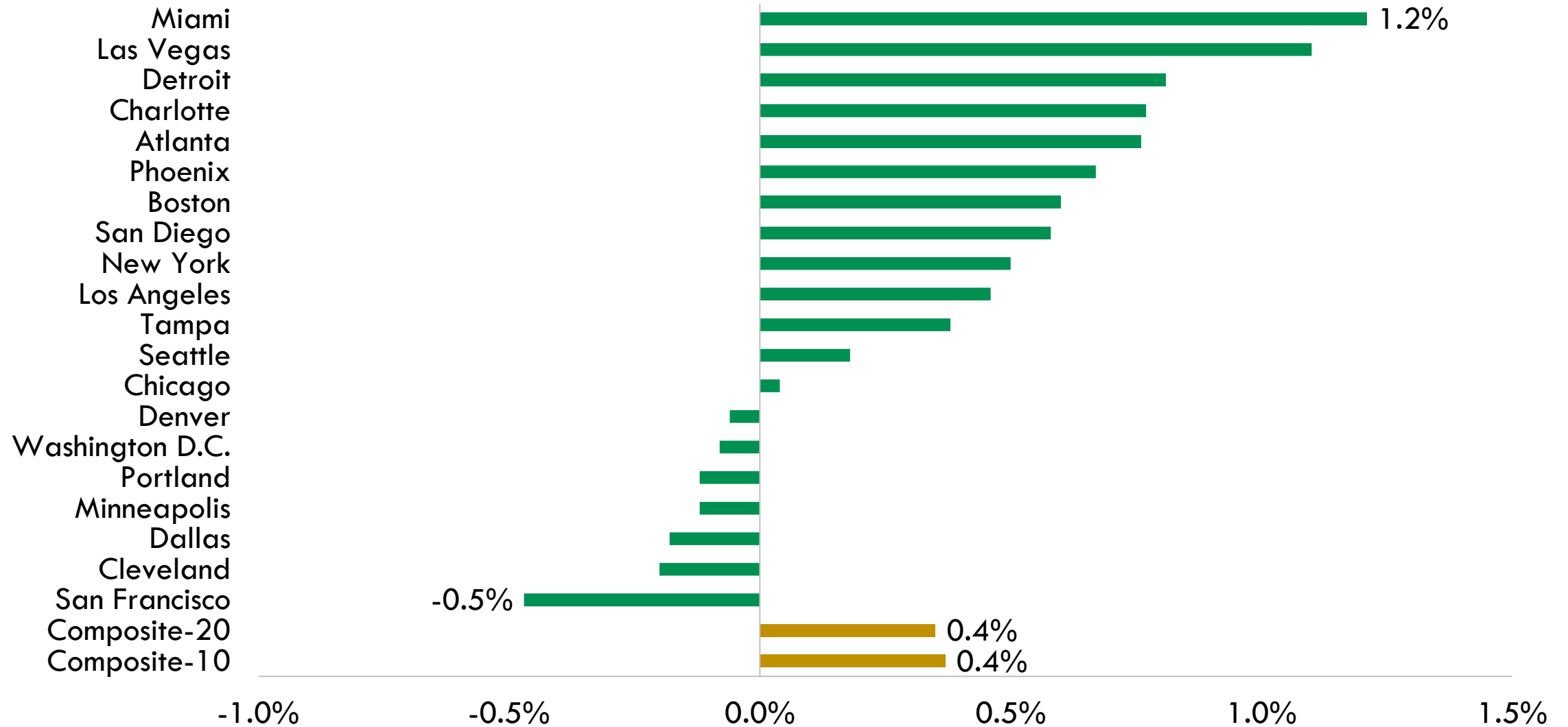
1995 – August 2023



Source: Standard & Poor's

S&P Case-Shiller Home Price Index by Metro Area

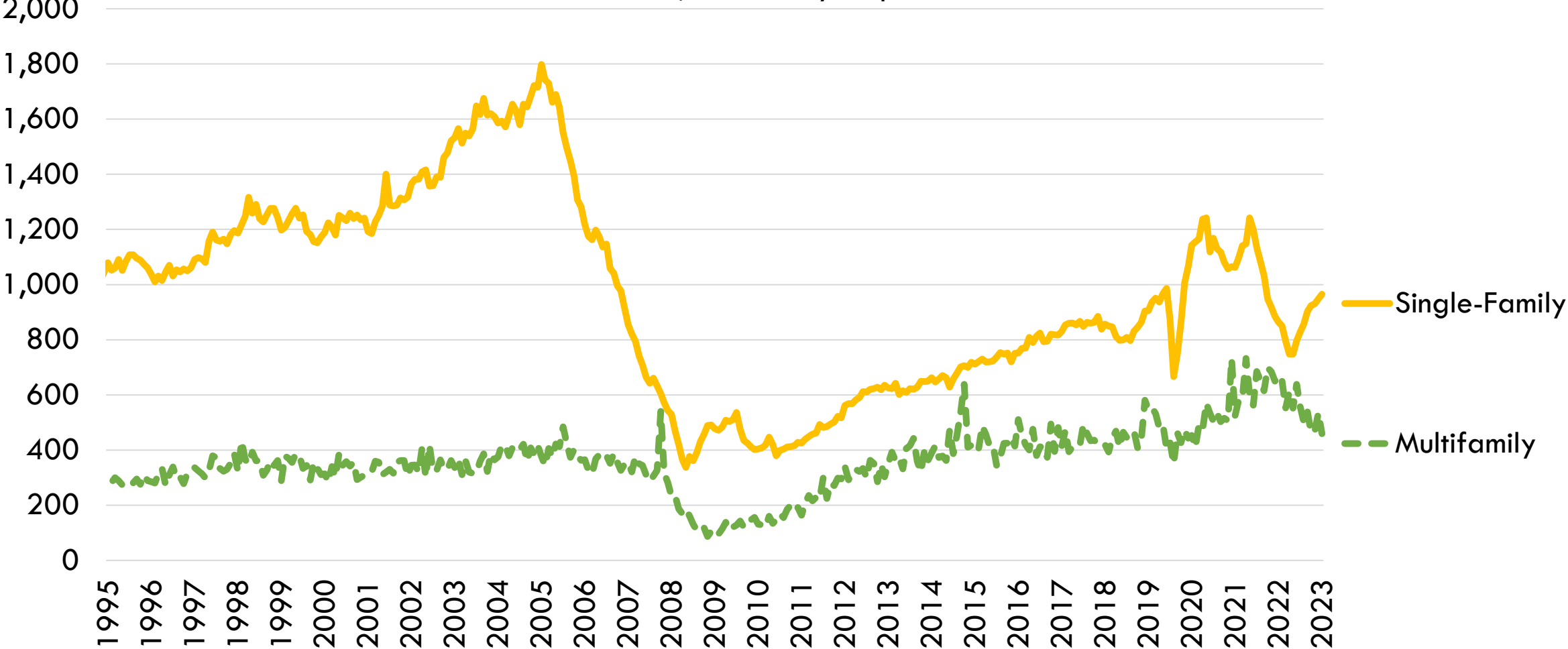
1-Month % Change, August 2023



U.S. Residential Building Permits

1995 – September 2023

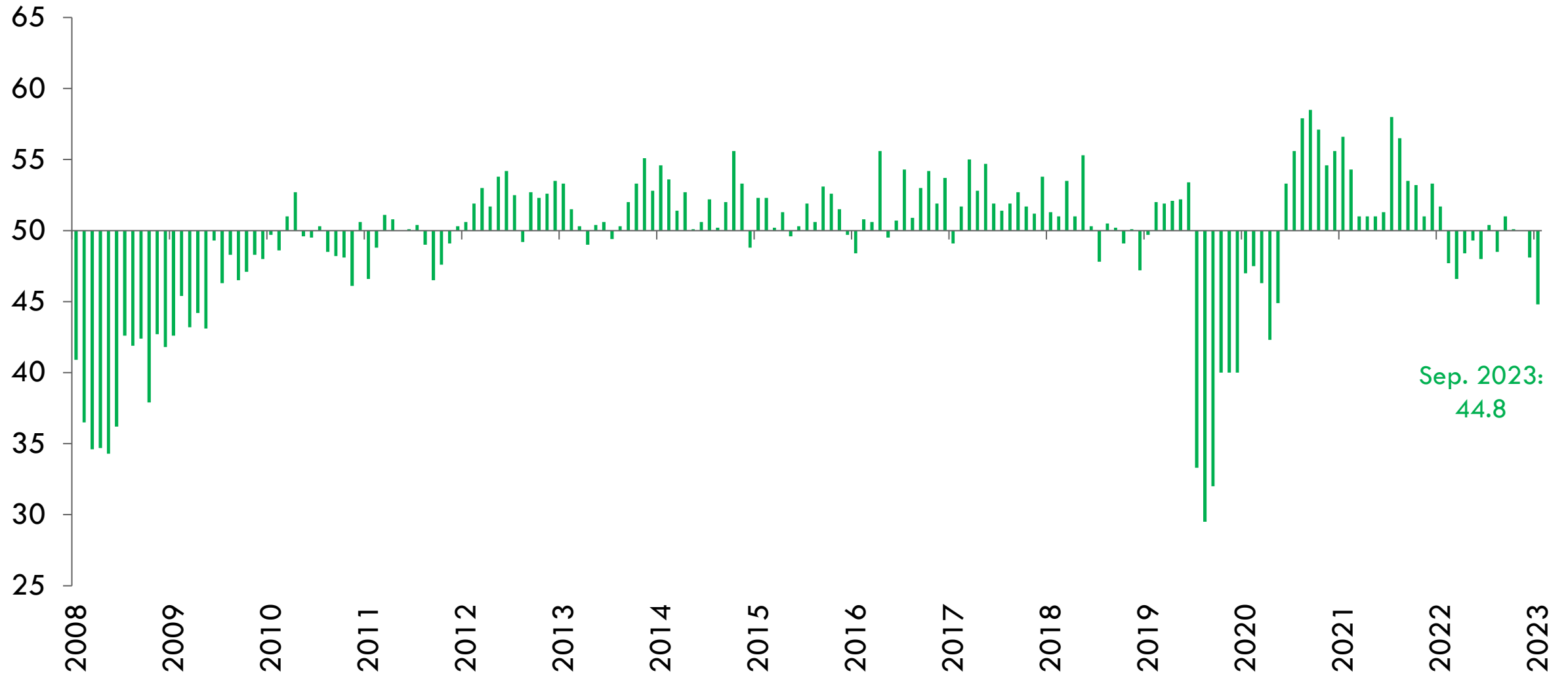
Thousands of Units, Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Architecture Billings Index

2008 – September 2023

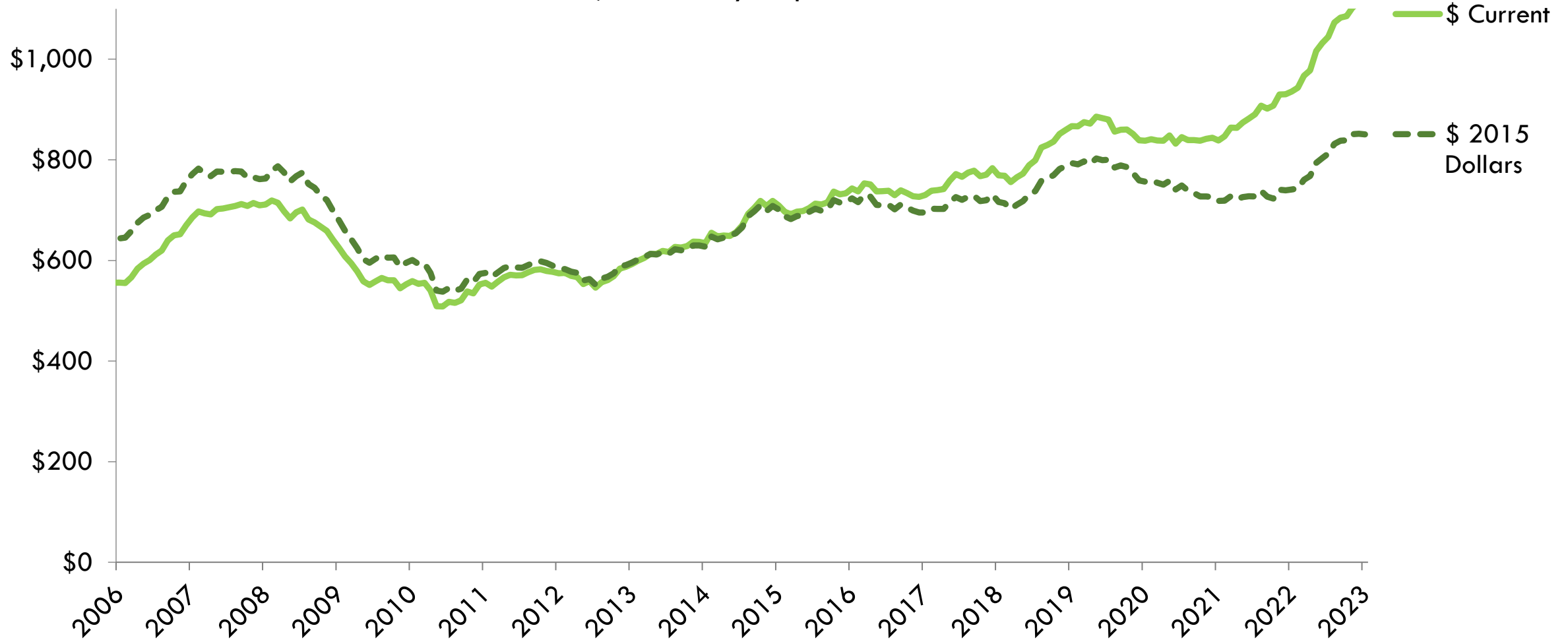


Source: The American Institute of Architects

Total Nonresidential Construction Spending

Current/Constant Dollars, 2006 – September 2023

\$ Billions, Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate

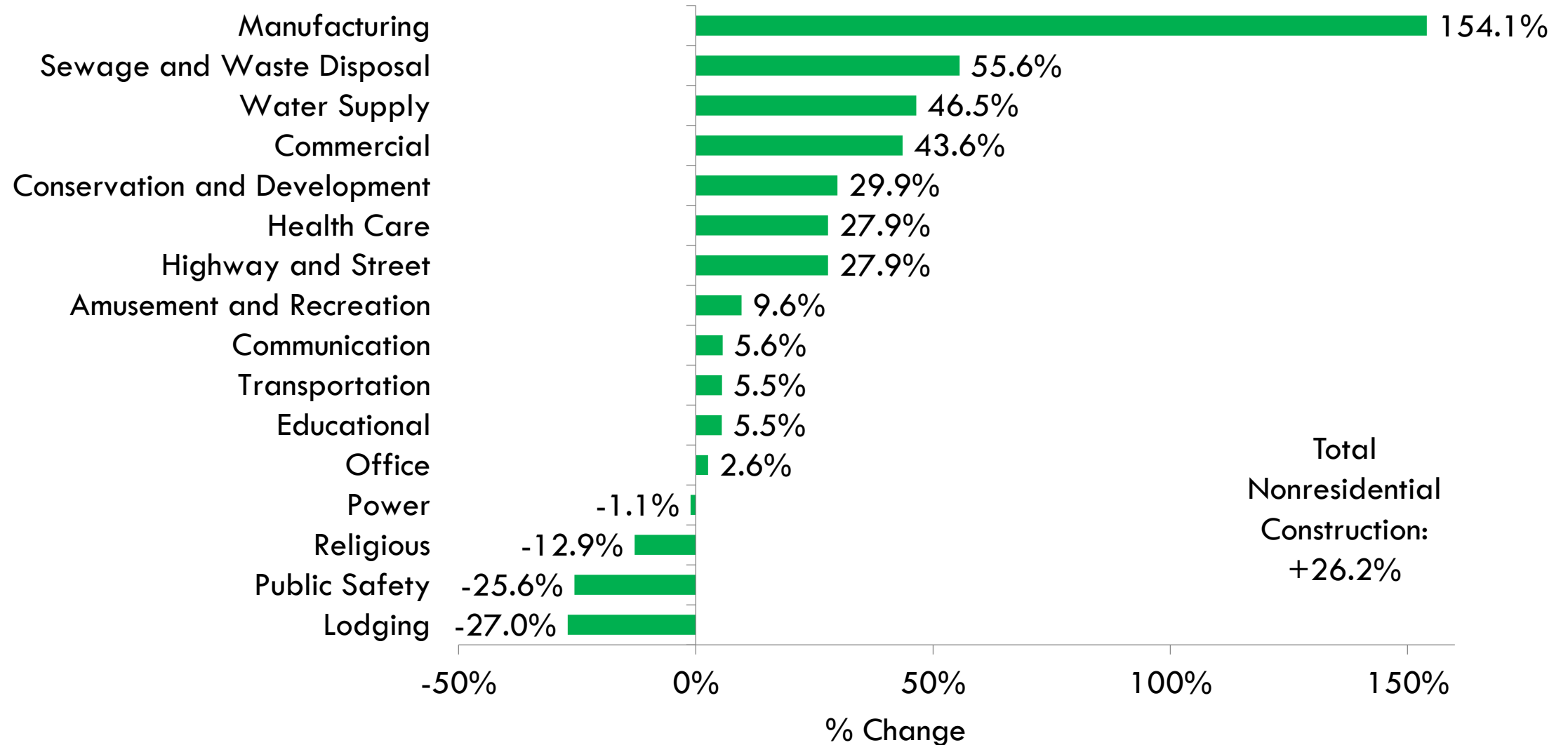


Source: U.S. Census Bureau; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

*Adjusted with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers, U.S. City Average

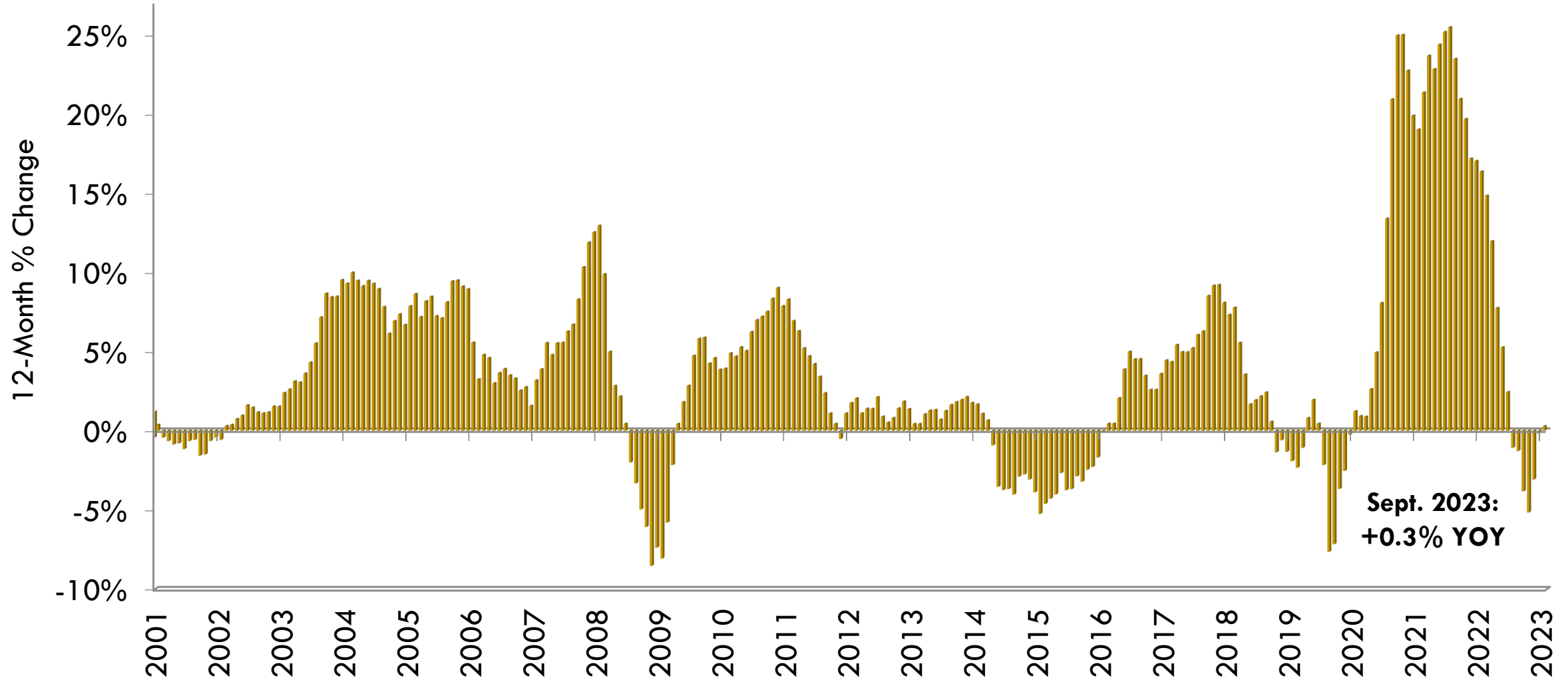
Nonresidential Construction Spending by Subsector

February 2020 v. September 2023 (Current \$)



Inputs to Construction PPI

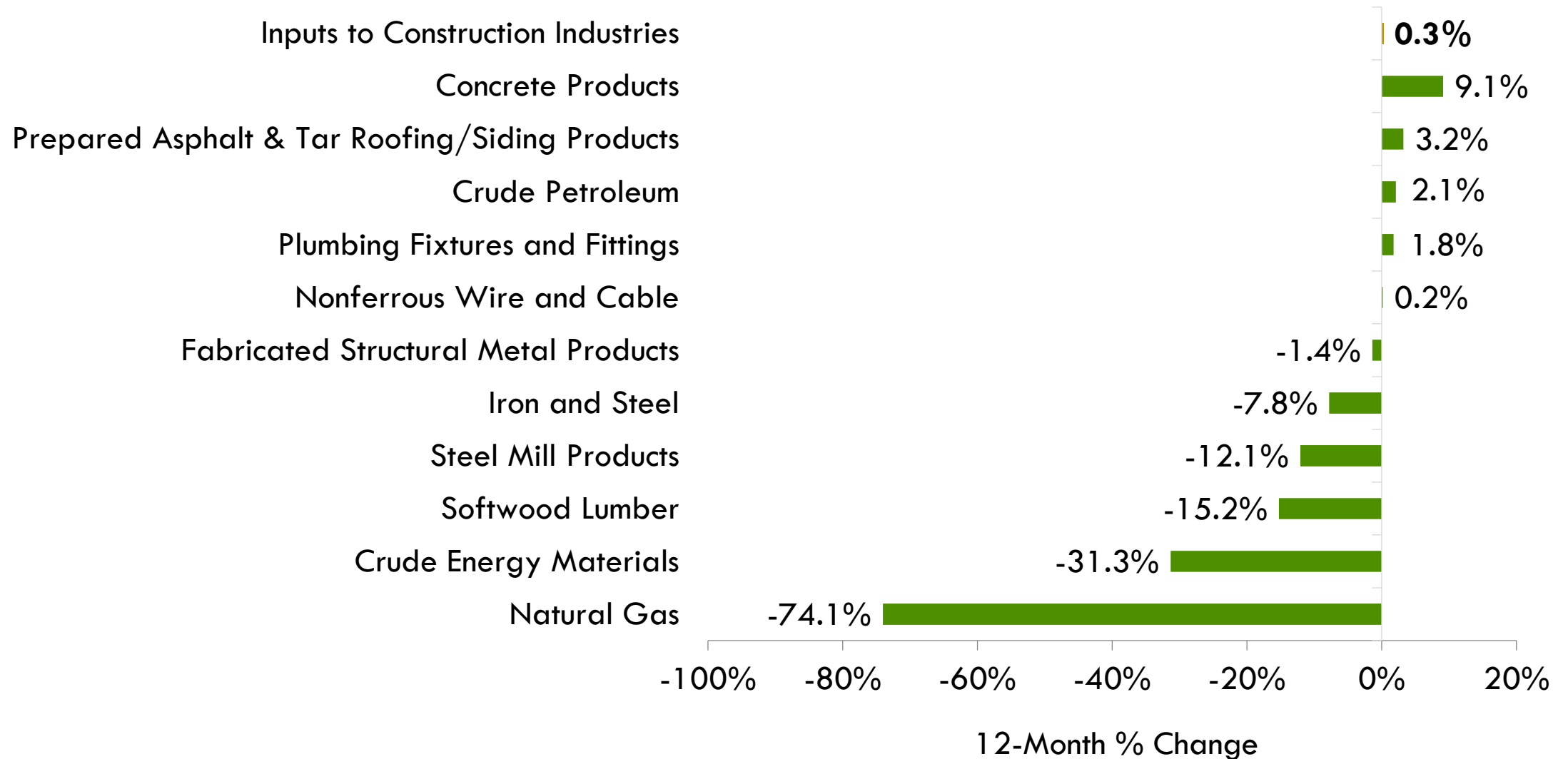
12-Month % Change, 2001 – September 2023



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Note: Data are not seasonally adjusted

Construction Materials PPI

12-Month % Change as of September 2023

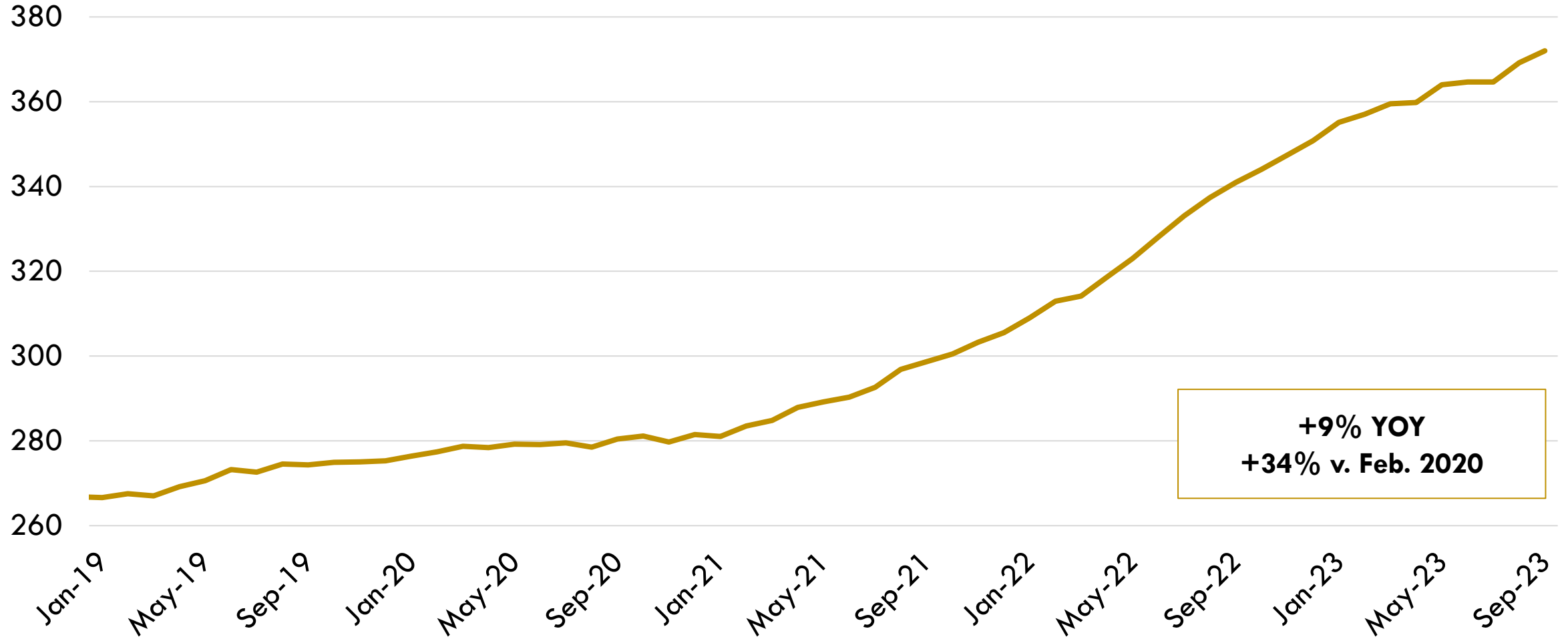


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Note: Data are not seasonally adjusted

Producer Price Index by Commodity: Concrete Products

January 2019 – September 2023

Index 1982=100



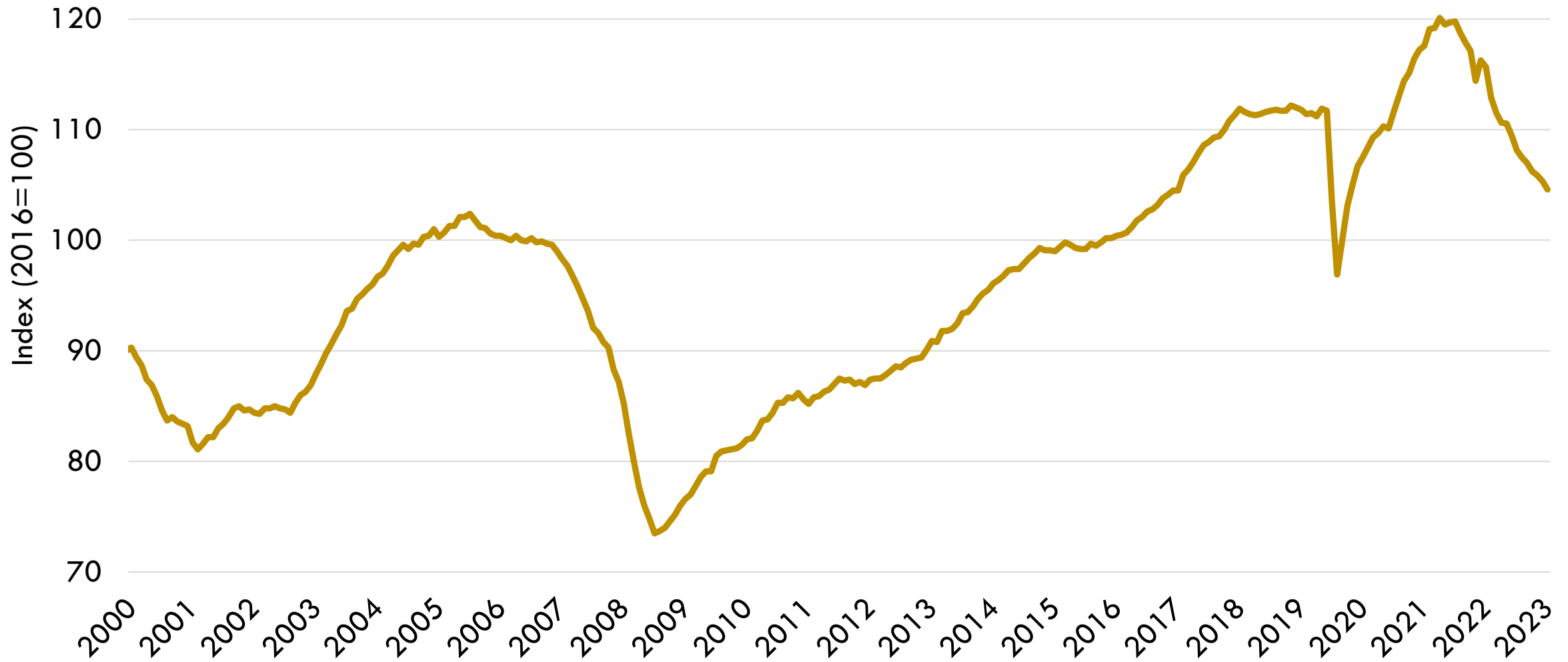
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Edge of Tomorrow



Conference Board: U.S. Leading Economic Index

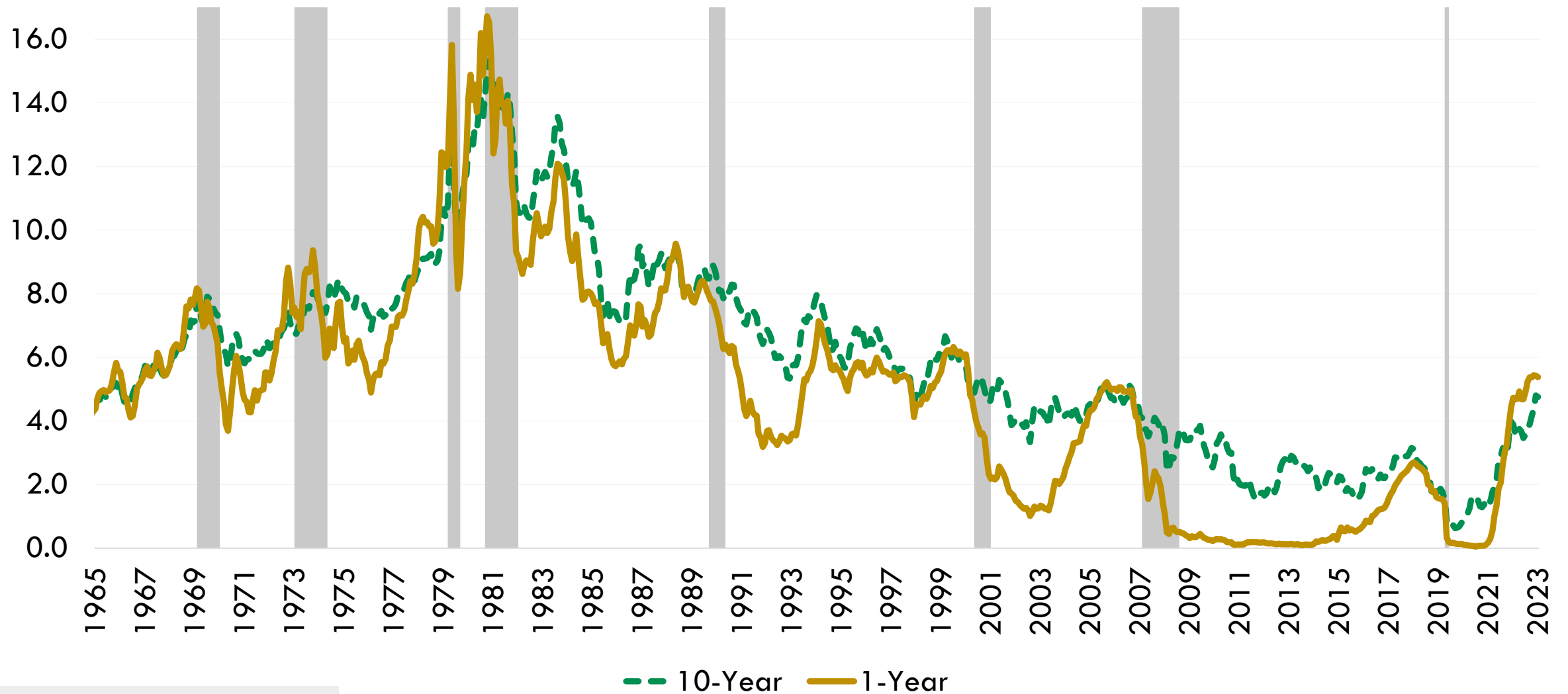
2000 – September 2023



Source: The Conference Board

U.S. Treasury Yields : 10-Year v. 1-Year

1965 – November 2023



Shaded areas indicate U.S. recessions

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

You Can't Handle the Truth!

- It's going to get worse before it gets better.
- The global economy is weakening, the national economy is weakening, borrowing costs are higher, and excess inflation persists.
- Some segments stand to hold up better than others, including public construction, grocery stores, and multifamily housing.
- At some point, the Federal Reserve will stop raising rates – that will represent a key inflection point for the economy.
- Recessionary conditions will prevail at some point over the next 12 months.

Thank You

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Q & A

