## **Economic OVERVIEW of USA**

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Employees with 500+ (2007) – Source US Census Bureau

Firms	18,311	(03%)
Establishments	1,158,795	15%
Paid Employees	60,737,341 -	50%
<b>Total Payroll US\$</b>	2,821,940,511,000 (US\$ 2.8 Trillion) -	56%
Sales/ Receipts US\$	18,366,661,220,000 (US\$ 18.3 Trillion)	60%

#### **Possible Conclusions:**

1) USA is a country with High level of Economic Activity – This is

their primary focus. There are not only a large number of

Incorporated companies but many more of Individuals and

Establishments who carry on Economic activity.

2) Almost 25% of the population works for large organized

companies being on payroll.

This is why "Employment" is such a big issue.

Because - it is there in very household or neighborhood.

3) The Volume of Business is very large – both in terms of Sales receipts and payroll. They have lots of cash to invest (in terms of Indian Rupees). It is not difficult to find a US JV partner as far as

numbers go. And More..and more...

# **MAJOR US MARKETS**

(for discussion purposes)

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#### **Group A) Current Favorites**

- 1) Insurance & Finance
- 2) Health & Pharma
- 3) IT & Software (including Internet)

#### Group B: Backbone in Production in 19th Century (1800 onwards)

- 4) Agriculture & Food processing
- 5) Mining (Incl coal & oil) & Chemicals (including Petrochemicals)
- 6) **Power Generation & Distribution Equipments** (including Nuclear & Non-fossil)

### **Group C: Leadership 1<sup>st</sup> half of 20<sup>th</sup> Century in Connectivity**

- 7) Transportation
- 8) Infrastructure
- 9) Telecommunications

(Telegraph-Telex-Fax-Microwave-Mobile- Internetsatellite)

Group D: Cutting Edge Cash Business in 2<sup>nd</sup> Half of 20<sup>th</sup> Century

- **10)** Media & Entertainment (9)
- 11) Higher Education & Research
- 12) Military Hardware

#### **Possible Conclusions:**

USA is a country that is more than 3 times bigger in area

than India, with less than one third of our population.

So the arithmetic difference between our 2 countries is

## Almost 10 times in terms of individual advantage.

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# **INSURANCE**

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About 1000 Life Insurance cos in USA (down fm 2225 in year 1988). Average Life expectancy is 82 years. Mutual Life Insurance Assets – US\$ 5 TrillionStock Life Insurance Assets - US\$ 14 Trillion

- The Indian Insurance industry consists of a total of 34 players
  - Life: 1 public sector player; 16 private players
  - Non-life: 6 public sector players; 11 private players

Total Indian Annual Premium (Life + non Life) <mark>US\$ 22 billion (2007)</mark> US Insurance sector income in 2007 was <mark>US\$ 1,629 billion</mark> (74 times more)

# **BANKING**

- Number of USA Banks reporting 6676 (as of 30 June 2010)
- 2 Total assets US\$ 11,969,016,625,000 (US\$ 12 Trillion)
- 3 3737 banks (56%)
  Are banks having assets from 9% assets
  US\$ 100M to US\$ 1 B
- 4. 505 Banks (8%)

90% of assets

5. At the end of 2009, the Big Four U.S. banks - Citigroup, JPMorgan Chase, Bank of America and Wells Fargo - held 39 percent of all deposits in FDIC-insured institutions.

> Total Indian banking assets expected to grow to US\$1 trillion by 2010 © Chavi IT Services Pvt Ltd. <u>www.chaviit.com</u>

## **POWER GENEARTION AND DISTRIBUTION**

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<b>USA</b> Installed capacity – 1,170 Gigawatts	720
China Installed capacity – 874 Gigawatts	540
India Installed capacity – 162 Gigawatts	100

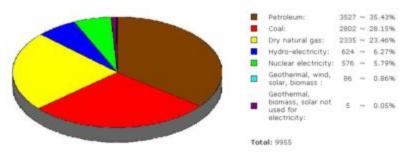
Table 1: Share of Infrastructure Spending for U.S. Electric Utilities byPower and Energy Sub-Sector, 2008

Power and Energy Sub-SectorShare of Infrastructure Spending

Generation	35.9%
Distribution	24.5%
Environment	14.4%
Transmission	11.7%
Other (Including Gas)	13.5%

Source: Edison Electric Institute

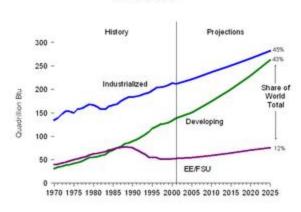
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Schematic of the current sources of global energy.

Scientists have advanced a plan to power 100% of the world's energy with <u>wind</u>, <u>hydroelectric</u>, and <u>solar power</u> by the year 2030,



World Marketed Energy Consumption by Region, 1970-2025

Source: EIA, International Energy Outlook 2004

An increasing share of world energy consumption is predicted to be used by developing nations. Source: EIA.

Ever since the beginning of the <u>Industrial Revolution</u>, the question of the future of energy supplies has occupied economists.

- 1865 <u>William Stanley Jevons</u> published *The Coal Question* in which he claimed that reserves of coal would soon be exhausted and that there was no prospect of oil being an effective replacement.
- 1885 U.S. Geological Survey: Little or no chance of oil in California.
- 1891 U.S. Geological Survey: Little or no chance of oil in Kansas or Texas.
- 1914 <u>U.S. Bureau of Mines</u>: Total future production of 5.7 billion barrels (910,000,000 m<sup>3</sup>).
- 1939 U.S. Department of the Interior: Reserves to last only 13 years.
- 1951 U.S. Department of the Interior, Oil and Gas Division: Reserves to last 13 years.

(Data from Kahn et al. (1976) pp. 94–5 infra)

- 1956 Geophysicist <u>M. King Hubbert</u> predicts U.S. oil production will peak between 1965 and 1970 (peaked in 1971). Also predicts world oil production will peak "within half a century" on the basis of 1956 data. This is <u>Hubbert peak</u> <u>theory</u>.
- 1989 Predicted peak by <u>Colin Campbell</u> ("Oil Price Leap in the Early Nineties," Noroil, December 1989, pages 35–38.)
- 2004 OPEC estimates it will nearly double oil output by 2025 (Opec Oil Outlook to 2025 Table 4, Page 12)rashi

# NAIC

### **SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION OF COMPANIES & BUSINESS**

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is the standard used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy.

**NAICS** (pronounced Nakes) was developed under the auspices of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and <u>adopted in</u> <u>1997</u> to replace the <u>(SIC) system</u>.

## **USA** BUSINESS VOLUME BY DIFFERENT MAJOR SECTORS

## © Chavi IT Services Pvt Ltd. <u>www.chaviit.com</u>

## Sales/Receipts of about US\$ 30 Trillion per year (2007)

S	NAIC	NAIC	<b>Major Classifications</b>	Sales/	%
No	(Main)	(No of	© Chavi IT Services Pvt	Receipts	Of
		Sub	Ltd. <u>www.chaviit.com</u>	In US\$	Total
		Cat)		Billions	
				(2007)	
1	21		Mining	396	1.3
2	22		Utilities	574	1.9
3	23		Construction	1,711	5.8
4	31-33		Manufacturing	5,292	17.8
5	e.g.	336	Transport	730	2.5
			Equipments		
			Manufacturing		
6	Sub		(Rows 1-4)	7,973	<b>26.8</b>
	Total A		Materials		
			Intensive		
7	42		Wholesale	5,986	20.1
8	44-45		Retail Work	3,966	13.3
9	e.g.	452	General	593	2.0
			Merchandize		
			Stores		
10	48-49		Transport &	694	2.3
			Warehousing		
11	Sub		(Rows 7,8 & 10)	10,646	35.8
	Total B		Materials		
			Transactions		
12	Sub		Materials	18,619	<b>62.6</b>
	Total		Economy		
	A+B				
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13	51		Information	1,061	3.6
14	E.g. (employs 346,000)	5112	Software Publishers	126	0.4
15	52		Insurance &	3,703	12.5
			Finance		
16	E.g.	522	<b>Credit Intermediation</b>	1,349	4.5
17	E.g.	52211	Commercial Banking	624	2.1
18	E.g.	523	<b>New Financial services</b> Securities& commodities contracts, Intermediation & Brokerage	659	2.2
19	E.g.	524	Insurance	1,629	5.5
			© Chavi IT Services Pvt Ltd. <u>www.chaviit.com</u>		
20	53		Real Estate, Rentals & Lease	462	1.6
21	54		Scientific, Prof & Tech Services	1,370	4.6
22	E.g.	5418	Advertising	83	0.3
23	55		Management Services	508	1.7
24	61		Education	284	1.0
25	62		Health Care	1,679	5.6
26	71		Arts	196	0.7
27	72		Accommodation & Food	610	2.1
28	81		Other Services	577	1.9
29	E.g.	813110	Religious	120	0.4
30	Sub		Services	10,450	35.1
	Total C		(non Materials)	·	
31	Grand		All Categories	29,747	100.0
	Total		© Chavi IT Services Pvt Ltd. <u>www.chaviit.com</u>		

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