

# OUTLOOK FOR US SPENDING ON ENTERPRISE TECHNOLOGY

Benchmarks and forecasts of business spending on IT products, segmented by Product and Industry

**Mark Killion, CFA** 

Director of US Industries
Mkillion@oxfordeconomics.com

November 2022



## Oxford Economics' Forecasts of Spending on Enterprise Technology (SET)

- **□** Benchmarks for business spending on enterprise technology (SET)
  - a) History data, forecasts and scenarios
  - b) Measure the spending undertaken by each US industry
  - c) 5 categories of spend
  - d) Each category split into SET via the investment channel (CapEx) versus operating expenditures (OpEx)
- **□** Oxford Economics proprietary indicators
  - a) Derived from collaboration among research, thought leadership and clients
  - b) Accompanied by posted analysis, press release, blog, webinar, presentation
- ☐ Platform for engagement and communication with clients and media
  - a) Companies that sell into the business IT spend (B2B)
  - b) Asset managers, research institutions, economic impact

## **SET benchmarks: 5 categories of products and services**

## 1. Devices

 Electronics, computers, communication equipment

## 2. Enterprise Software

"Pre-packaged" software

## 3. IT services

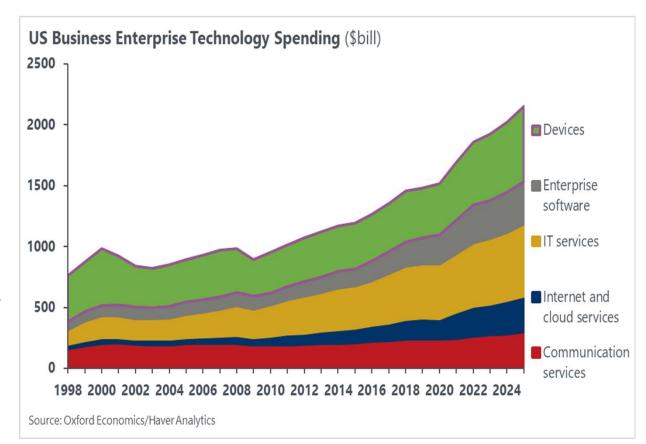
 Custom and "own-account" software and related services

### 4. Internet and cloud services

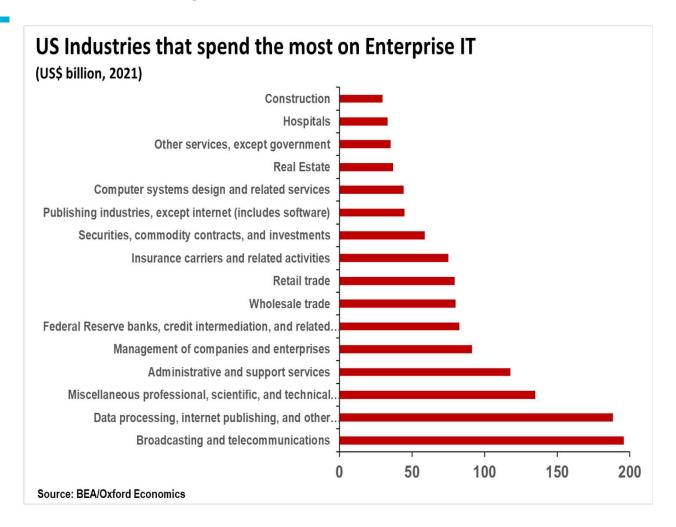
 Data processing, internet portals, search engines

### 5. Communication services

Wired, wireless, satellite



# **Benchmarks for Country, Industries, Products**



## US SET will increase economic share over next decade

- 1. SET growth will fare better than GDP, over the near-term business cycle, and medium-term forecast
  - a) SET will rise from 7.2% share of GDP to 8.3% by 2030
  - b) SET CapEx will increase share of overall investment from 15% to 19.7%
- 2. Electronics will see sharpest slowdown in a recession scenario
- 3. Software and Cloud/Internet will fare best among SET products during recession
- 4. Industries recently spending more on SET will fare better during recession
- 5. Returns on investment (ROI) are higher from SET than traditional spending

# **SET includes each industry's OpEx and CapEx channels**

	ОрЕх	СарЕх
Items purchased	Materials, energy, services	Machinery, buildings, intellectual property
<b>Productive life</b>	1 year or less	Longer than 1 year
<b>Drivers of spending</b>	Current production	Expected future profits
Impact on output	Maintain current production	Generate new future growth
Data source	Income statement (P&L)	Cash Flow statement
KPIs	Profit Margin	Return on Investment
Part of GDP?	No.	Yes Yes

#### **Income Statement:**

- Revenues
- Operating Costs
- Operating Profits

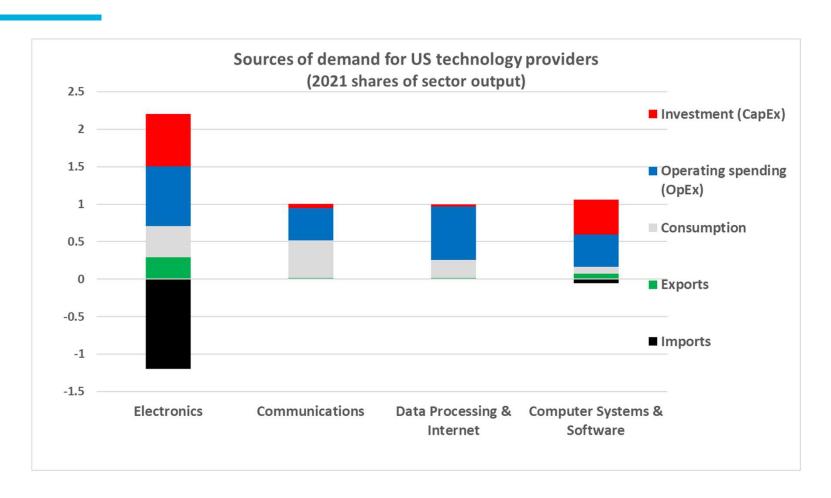
#### **Cash Flow Statement:**

- Operating CF
- Investing Cash Flow
- Financing CF

## **Balance Sheet:**

- Equity
- Liabilities
- Assets & capital stock

# Business spending is key a driver for technology providers

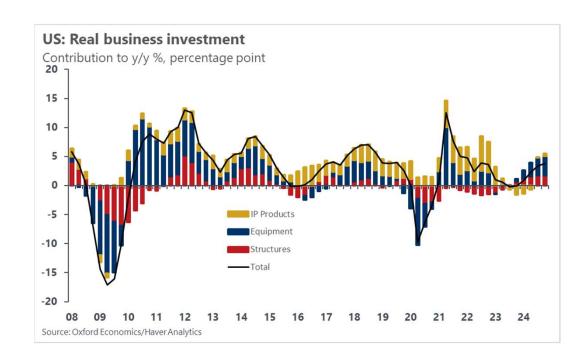


# CapEx on SET is leading growth

## **Investment spending on Intellectual Property Products drives SET CapEx**

#### US: Real private fixed investment





## Scenarios around the baseline forecast

# These Global Scenarios quantify key risks to economic growth, relating to:

- (i) inflation expectations
- (ii) supply-chain and trade disruption, and
- (iii) associated impacts on market, policy and potential supply

## **High inflation regime (10%)**

Financial markets are rocked as inflation expectations become deanchored from central bank targets and inflation remains persistently elevated. Demand slows as real disposable incomes are squeezed.

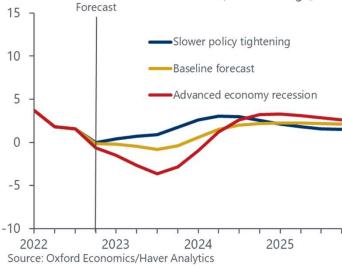
GDP in near term: **Stronger** GDP in medium term: **Weaker** 

# Advanced economy deep recession (20%)

Higher inflation and interest rates squeeze real incomes in advanced economies and weigh on property and financial markets in the near term.

GDP in near term: **Weaker** GDP in medium term: **Stronger** 

#### **US Real GDP across scenarios** (YoY % Change)



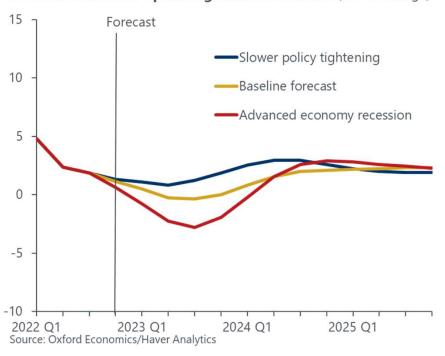
# Slower policy tightening (10%)

The global economy rebounds, as inflationary pressures fade, and central banks slow the pace of monetary policy tightening. Household, business and market sentiment improves.

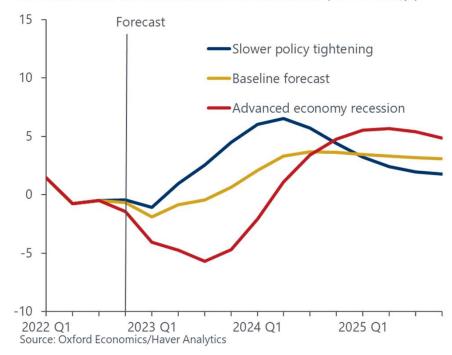
GDP in near term: **Stronger** GDP in medium term: **Stronger** 

# Scenarios around private sector spending

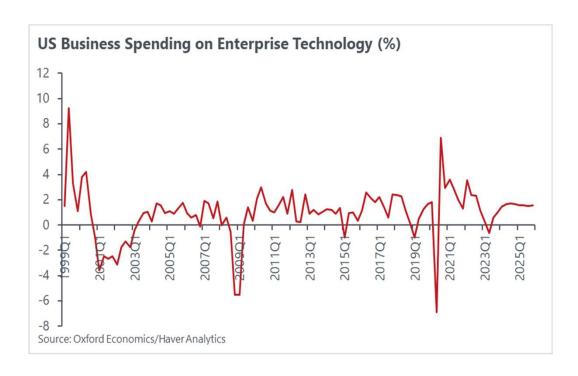
#### **US Real Consumer Spending across scenarios** (YoY % Change)



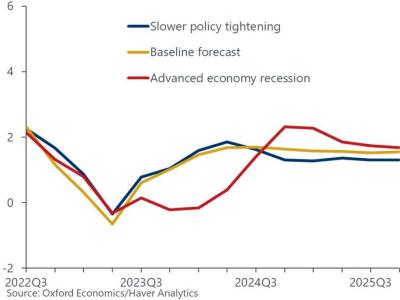
#### **US Real Fixed Investment across scenarios** (YoY % Change)



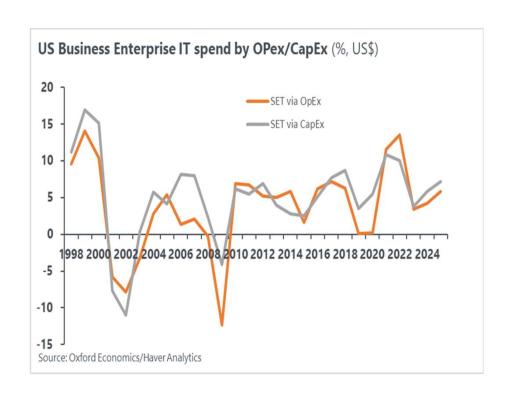
# Recession will slow SET growth in 2023, rebound thereafter

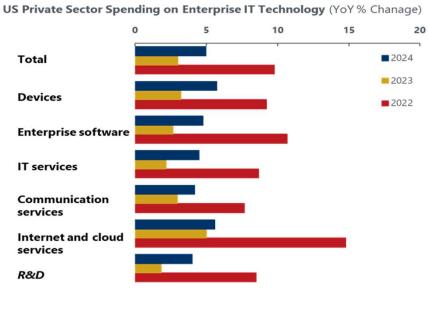


# **Spending on Enterprise Technology** (QoQ % change)

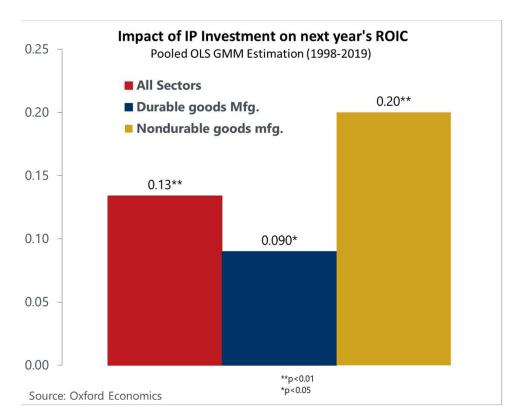


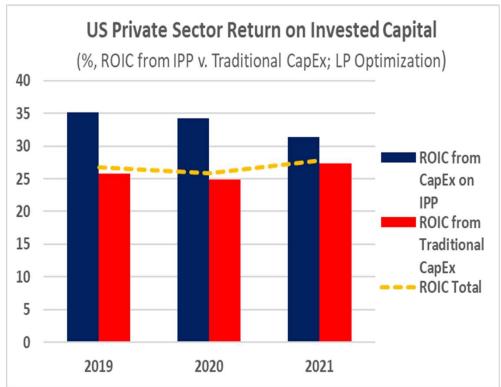
# Software will lead SET CapEx through the recession, while cloud & internet svs. will lead SET OpEx





# **ROIC** bolstered by investment in technology





**EUROPE** 

Oxford (Headquarters)

Tel: +44 (0)1865 268 900

London

Tel: +44 (0)20 3910 8000

**Belfast** 

Tel: + 44 2892 635400

Milan

Tel: +39 02 8295 2521

Frankfurt

Tel: +49 69 96 758 658

**Paris** 

Tel: +33 (0)1 78 91 50 52

Stockholm

Tel: +46 (0) 8 446 887 65

**AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST** 

**Cape Town** 

Tel: +27(0)21 863-6200

Dubai

Tel: +971 56 396 7998

**AMERICAS** 

**New York** 

Tel: +1 (646) 786 1879

Philadelphia

Tel: +1 (646) 786 1879

**Mexico City** 

Tel: +52 155 5419-4173

**Boston** 

Tel: +1 (617) 780 2265

Chicago

Tel: +1 (847) 993-3140

**Los Angeles** 

Tel: +1 (424) 303 3449

**Toronto** 

Tel: +1 (905) 361 6573

**ASIA PACIFIC** 

Singapore

Tel: +65 6850 0110

Sydney

Tel: +61 (0)2 8458 4200

**Hong Kong** 

Tel: +852 3974 8842

Tokyo

Tel: +81-(0)3-4588-2798