

# Harford County Economic Forecasting

Final Recommendations Authored by Students in  
BUMO 798Q: Business Consulting

The University of Maryland, College Park | Fall 2018  
Supervised by Dr. Nicole Coomber

**Harford County Economic Forecasting  
Carried Out as Part of PALS - Partnership for Action Learning in  
Sustainability**

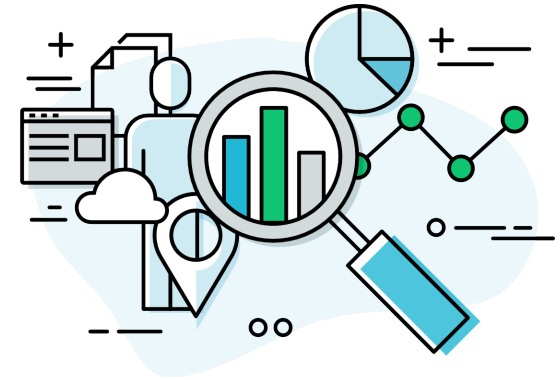
**An initiative of the National Center for Smart Growth**

**Gerrit Knaap, NCSG Executive Director  
Kimberly Fisher, PALS Director**



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# Introduction

**Eric Litmer**



Favorite quote: “May all your favorite bands stay together.”

**Akira Miwa**



Favorite phrase: “If you can dream it, you can do it.”

**Alethia Maciel**



“To love and serve in all things.” - St. Ignatius of Loyola

**Zimberlyn Bolton**



“I won’t be impressed with technology until I can download food.” - Anonymous

**Emmanuel Akomdo**



“We need to keep hope alive and strive to do better.” - Kofi Annan

# Problem Definition

## Disturbing Events:

- Population influx
- Business influx
- Market opportunity
- Economic ROI not measured

## Results Gap:

- Not maximizing economic and physical returns on land area

## Key Question:

- What types of businesses should Harford County attract to maximize ROI?

## Stakeholders

- County Administration/Council
- Economic Development Department
- Local community
- Businesses
- Public

## Main Decision Criteria

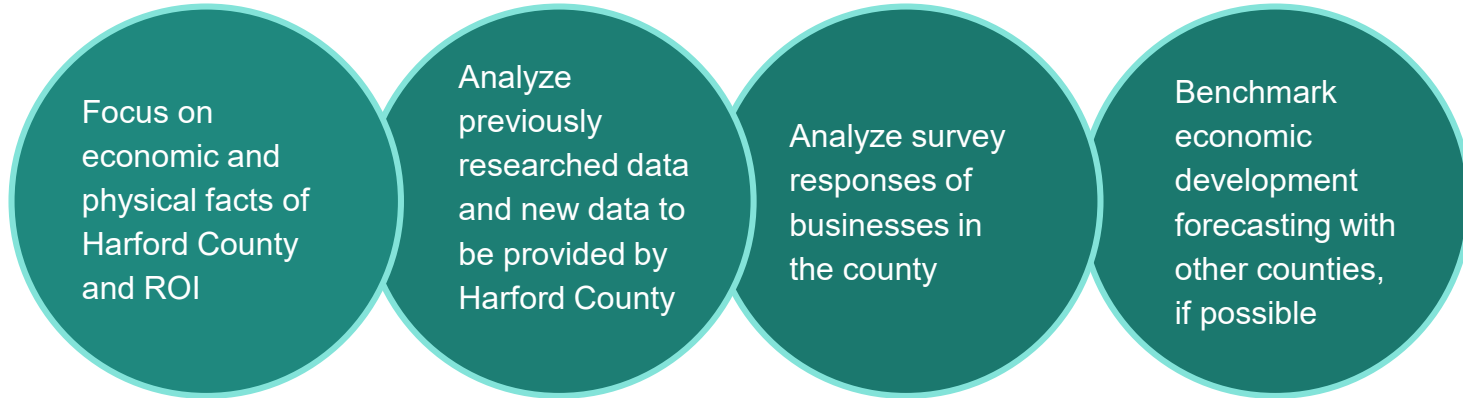
- Tax revenue per business
- Residents employed by business
- Land area occupied





# Project Scope

## Scope



## Out of Scope

- Implementation of the economic forecasting model
- How to allocate county resources to attract businesses and talking with potential employers



# Methodology Choice

## Problem Identification Methodology

### Current:

- Identified basic needs
- Identified desired outcome
- Contextualized problem
- Identified internal and external constraints; problem solvers; success metrics

## Solution Methodology

### Hypothesis Driven Testing

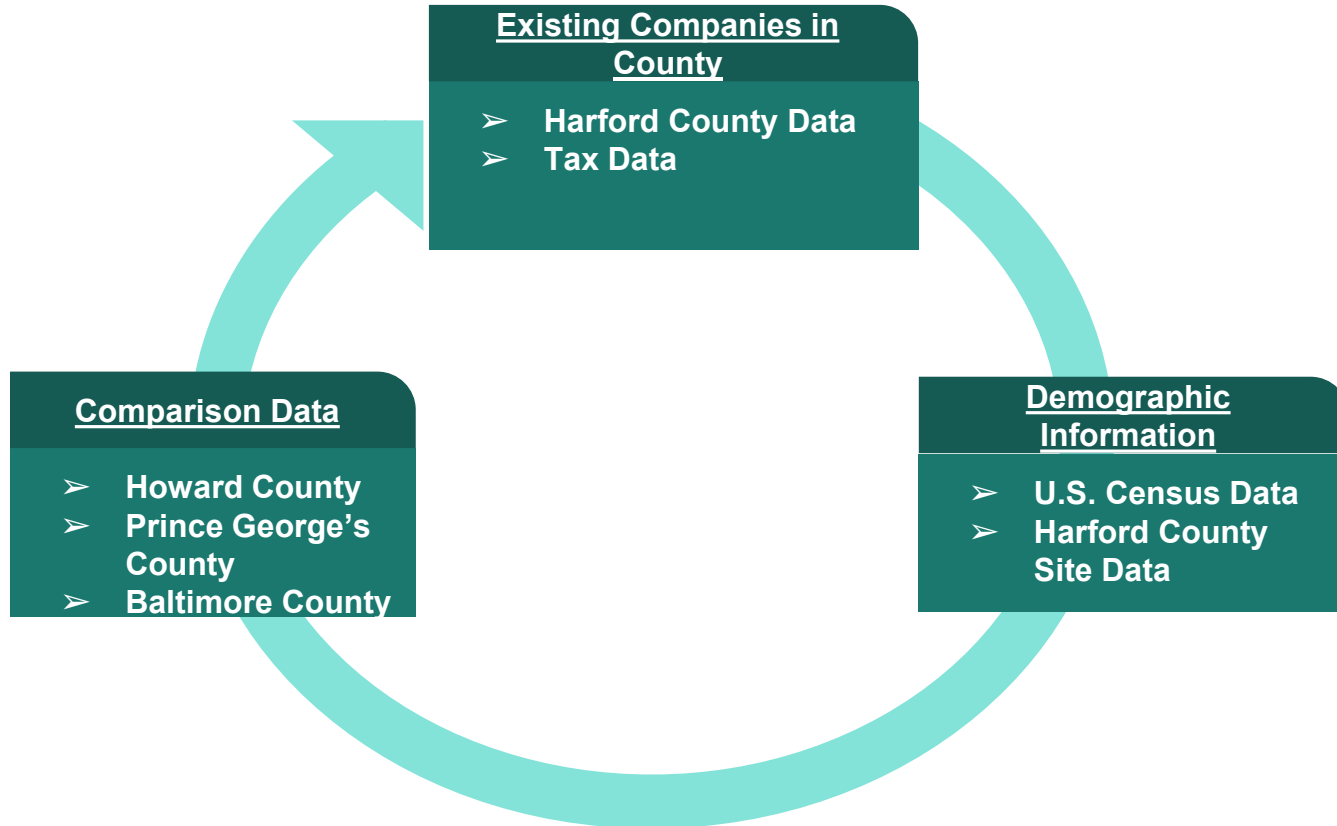
#### Current:

- Key question defined
- Identified multiple drivers that impact ROI for county

#### Need to:

- Generate hypothesis
- Test drivers/hypothesis and present findings

# Primary and Secondary Research







# Initial Recommendations

## Develop economic forecasting model leveraging key variables:

- Population distribution
- Labor availability
- Major employers
- Taxes
- Employment industries
- Hourly wage rates of occupations
- Educational attainment
- Income distribution
- Housing
- Business and industry property availability
- Transportation
- Recreation
- Utilities



# Initial Recommendations

## Average Salary by Industry

<b>Industry</b>	<b>Average Salary</b>	<b>Industry</b>	<b>Average Salary</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>\$27,760</b>	<b>Enterprise Zone</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Alternative Energy</b>	<b>\$85,000</b>	<b>Film &amp; Tourism</b>	<b>\$33,572</b>
<b>Cyber</b>	<b>\$55,000</b>	<b>Government</b>	<b>\$42,000</b>
<b>Distribution</b>	<b>\$31,100</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>\$78,400</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>\$63,440</b>	<b>R&amp;D/Technology</b>	<b>\$70,375</b>
<b>Ecommerce</b>	<b>\$60,000</b>	<b>Service</b>	<b>--</b>

Source: Indeed, Glassdoor and Payscale



# Initial Recommendations

Industry	# of Firms	Estimated Personal Income Tax Revenue		Real Property Tax Revenue		Business PP Tax Revenue		Total Revenue	
		Amount	Average by # of Firms	Amount	Average by # of Firms	Amount	Average by # of Firms	Amount	Average by # of Firms
Agriculture	23	\$55,834.24	\$2,427.58	\$1,299,251.78	\$56,489.21	\$55,834.24	\$2,427.58	\$1,469,837.05	\$63,905.96
Alternative Energy	4	\$64,688.40	\$16,172.10	\$236,314.50	\$59,078.63	\$64,688.40	\$16,172.10	\$440,942.03	\$110,235.51
Cyber	28	\$955,739.40	\$34,133.55	\$1,229,043.62	\$43,894.41	\$955,739.40	\$34,133.55	\$3,218,550.38	\$114,948.23
Distribution	95	\$3,971,773.54	\$41,808.14	\$5,017,221.53	\$52,812.86	\$3,971,773.54	\$41,808.14	\$13,055,389.60	\$137,425.15
Ecommerce	5	\$715,377.60	\$143,075.52	\$162,518.05	\$32,503.61	\$715,377.60	\$143,075.52	\$1,768,852.38	\$353,770.48
Education	60	\$7,366,206.18	\$122,770.10	\$3,007,414.19	\$50,123.57	\$7,366,206.18	\$122,770.10	\$17,912,720.23	\$298,545.34
Enterprise Zone	84	\$627,858.00	\$7,474.50	\$4,109,716.77	\$48,925.20	\$627,858.00	\$7,474.50	\$5,421,832.47	\$64,545.62
Film & Tourism	23	\$246,979.80	\$10,738.25	\$1,104,428.24	\$48,018.62	\$246,979.80	\$10,738.25	\$1,657,144.71	\$72,049.77
Government	113	\$2,840,201.28	\$25,134.52	\$5,687,787.36	\$50,334.40	\$2,840,201.28	\$25,134.52	\$11,443,658.84	\$101,271.32
Manufacturing	116	\$7,659,918.34	\$66,033.78	\$5,497,811.86	\$47,394.93	\$7,659,918.34	\$66,033.78	\$20,931,077.24	\$180,440.32
R&D/Technology	212	\$37,578,721.46	\$177,258.12	\$10,089,915.09	\$47,593.94	\$37,578,721.46	\$177,258.12	\$85,472,210.06	\$403,170.80
Service	2416	\$26,075,586.00	\$10,792.88	\$118,743,498.35	\$49,148.80	\$26,075,586.00	\$10,792.88	\$170,954,612.00	\$70,759.36

ROI equation =

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Investment} \\
 & - \\
 & (\text{Personal Income Tax}) \times (\# \text{ Employees} \times \text{Salary Values}) \\
 & + \\
 & (\text{Real Property Tax}) \times (\text{Industry Property Value}) \\
 & + \\
 & (\text{Business Personal Property Tax}) \times (\text{Industry Business Property Values})
 \end{aligned}$$

Tax Type	% Taxed
Personal Income Tax	3.06%
Real Property Tax	1.04%
Business Personal Property Tax	2.60%

# Economic Development Decision Scorecard

43%

Real Estate Tax

32%

Income Tax

5%

Business Tax

5%

Estimated # of  
Jobs



10%

Square Feet

2%

Years Established In  
County

3%

Population  
Distribution



# Final Recommendations

Use economic development scorecard for each industry and compare industries to determine which companies to attract to Harford County

## Scoring Chart - Economic Development Department

	Variables	Variable Weights (W)	Basis of Weight Allocation	Options	Option Values (V)	Weighted Values (W*V)	Minimum Requirement *	Industry **	Best ***
1	Real Estate Tax	43%	Total weight of 80% was assigned to all tax revenues based on strategic importance of this variable to county. Weight assigned on real estate tax is based on proportion of real estate taxes to total weight using 5-year average of total taxes collected from 2013 to 2017.	Above \$500,000	100	43			1
				\$200,001 - \$500,000	70	30			
				\$50,000 - \$200,000	40	17			
				Under \$50,000	10	4			
2	Income Tax	32%	Weight assigned on income tax is based on proportion of income taxes to total weight using 5-year average of total taxes collected from 2013 to 2017.	Over \$200,000	100	32			1
				\$150,000 - \$199,999	85	27			
				\$100,000 - \$149,999	70	22			
				\$75,000 - \$99,999	55	18			
				\$50,000 - \$74,999	40	13			
				\$25,000 - \$49,999	25	8			
Under \$25,000	10	3							



Score	0	0	100
out of	100	100	
% achieved	0%	0%	



# Final Recommendations

$$\text{Lifetime Value} = m / (1 + i - r * (1 + g))$$

- **Annual Margin per customer (m):** The profit made on a sale after accounting for variable expenses (as opposed to just revenue)
- **Customer Retention rate (r):** The percentage of customers who continue to purchase in a subsequent year
- **Rate of Discount (i):** The interest rate used to discount the value of future cash flows
- **Growth Rate (g):** The sales growth rate

**m:** tax income for each company

**i:** interest rate used to discount the value of future cash flows

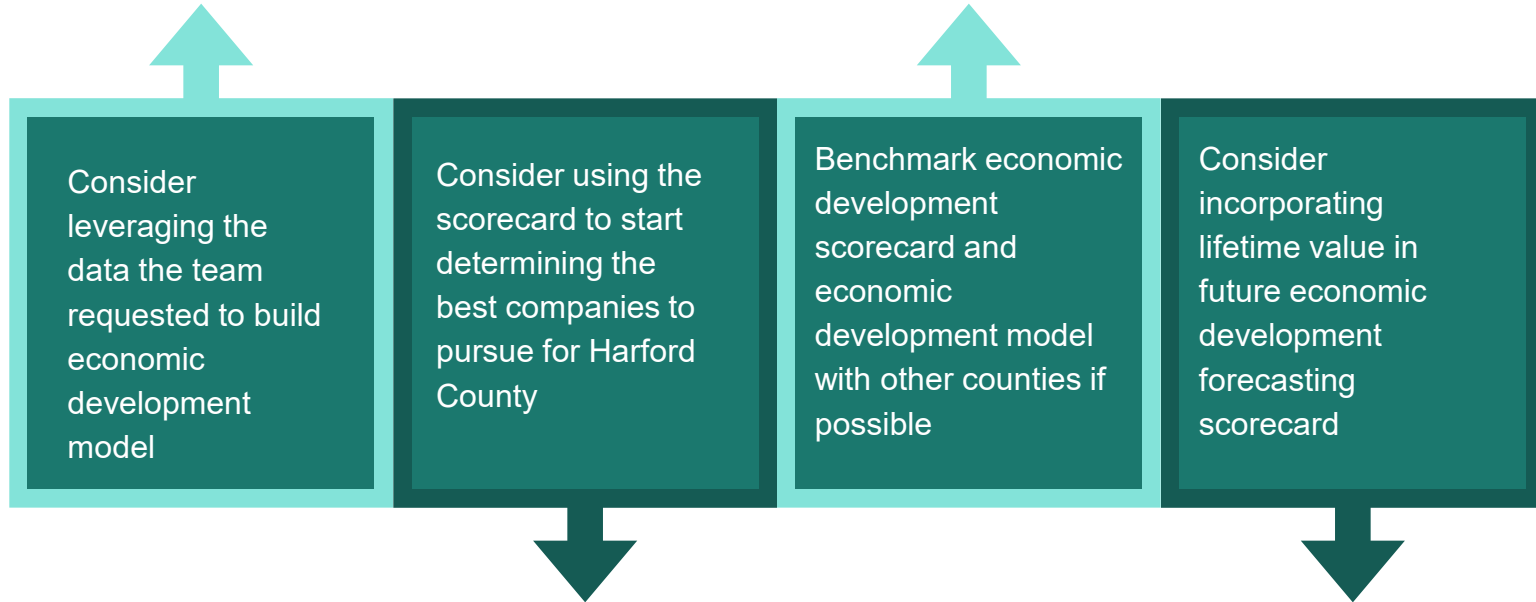
**r:** survival rate in Harford County

**g:** (sales) growth rate for each company

		m	i	r	g
	Lifetime Value	Total Tax Income	Interest Rate	Survival Rate	Sales Growth Rate
<b>Company A</b>	\$615,385	\$200,000	6%	0.7	5%
<b>Company B</b>	\$681,818	\$150,000	6%	0.7	20%
<b>Company C</b>	\$3,576,159	\$540,000	6%	0.9	1%
<b>Company D</b>	\$782,609	\$90,000	6%	0.7	35%



# Next Steps





# Questions





**Thank You!**