

# Economic Update: Understanding Economic Indicators

October 2016

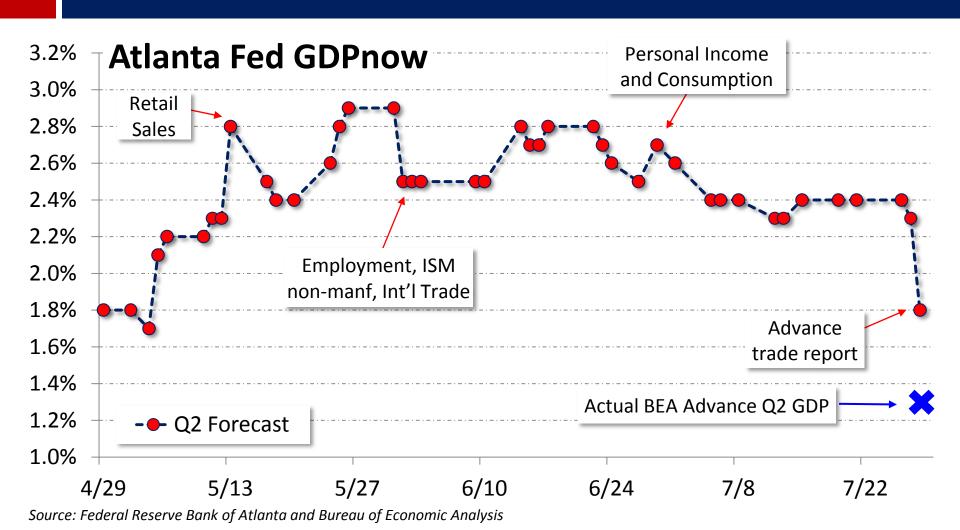
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## Missing the Forest for the Trees

- With so much economic data available, it is easy to cherry-pick statistics to make a point; or to lose track of what indicators matter most.
- Focusing on month-over-month (or quarterover-quarter) volatility can obscure long-term trends in economic data.
- Let's focus on the Big 3:
  - Consumer Spending
  - The Labor Market
  - Inflation (Prices)

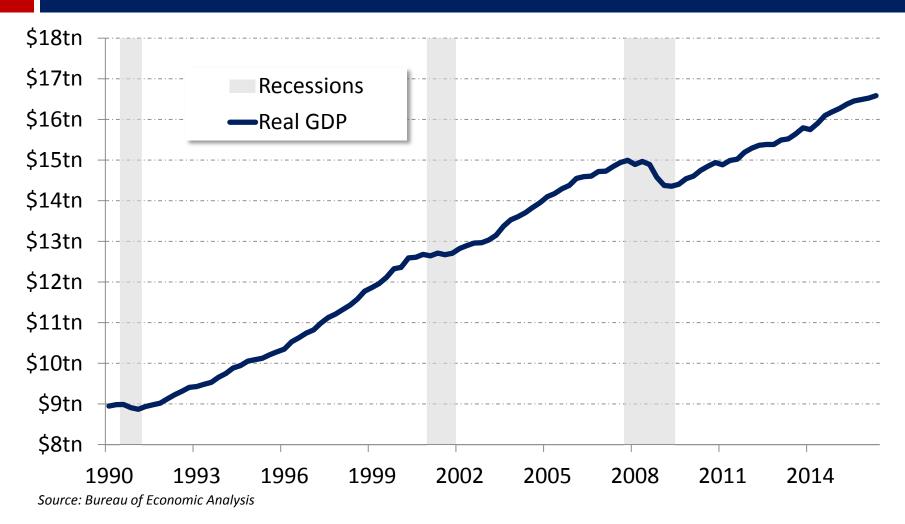


### The Trees



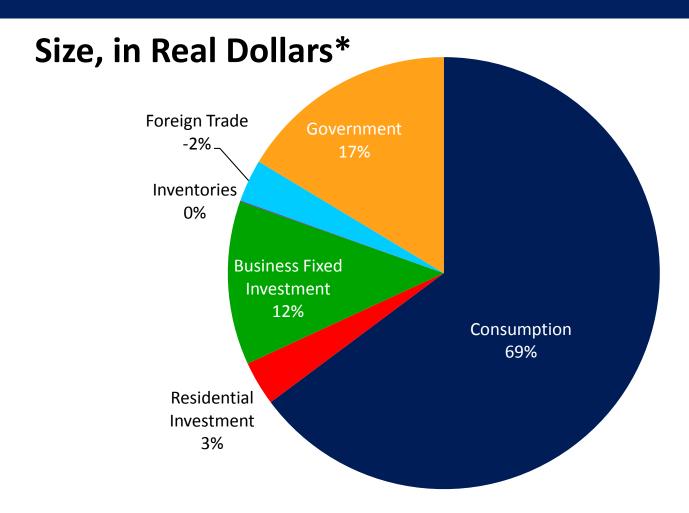


## The Forest





# **GDP Components**



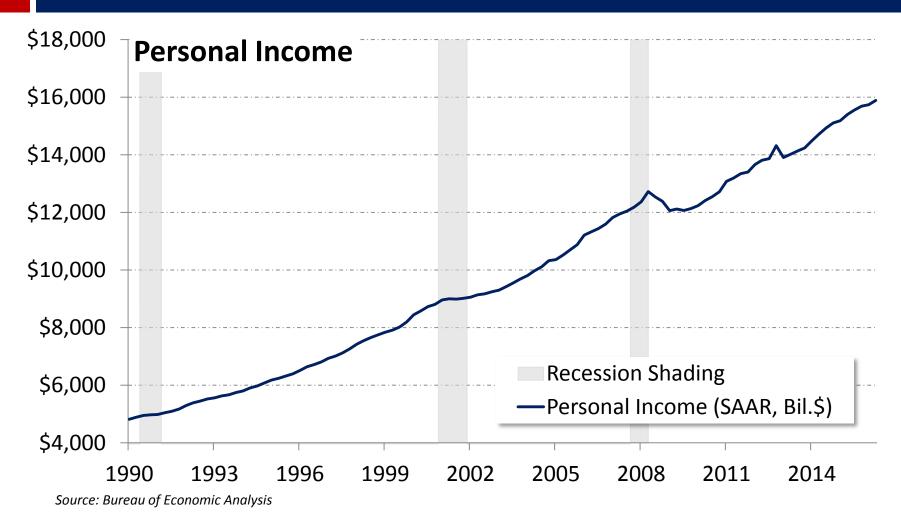


#### Consumers are the Backbone

- There are 3 ways to fund spending:
  - Higher Income
  - Decrease Saving
  - Borrow

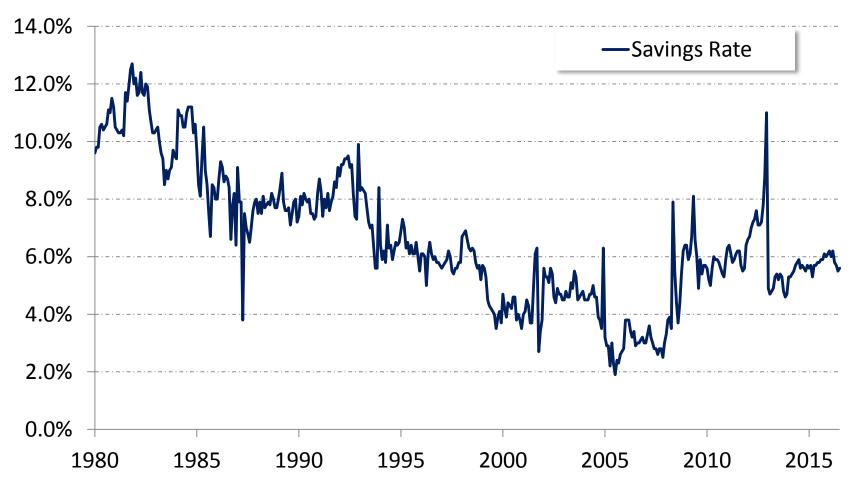


# Similar Slope to GDP





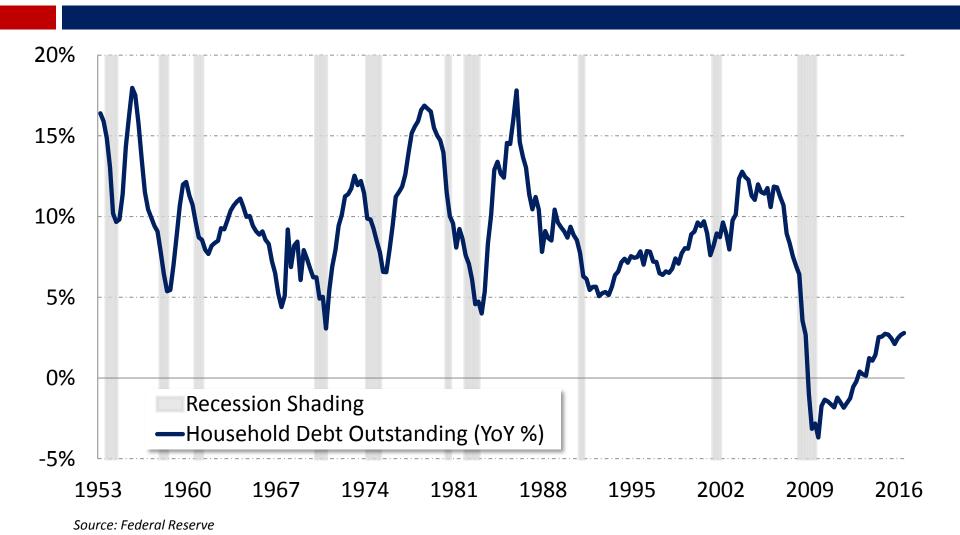
# Savings Already Low



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

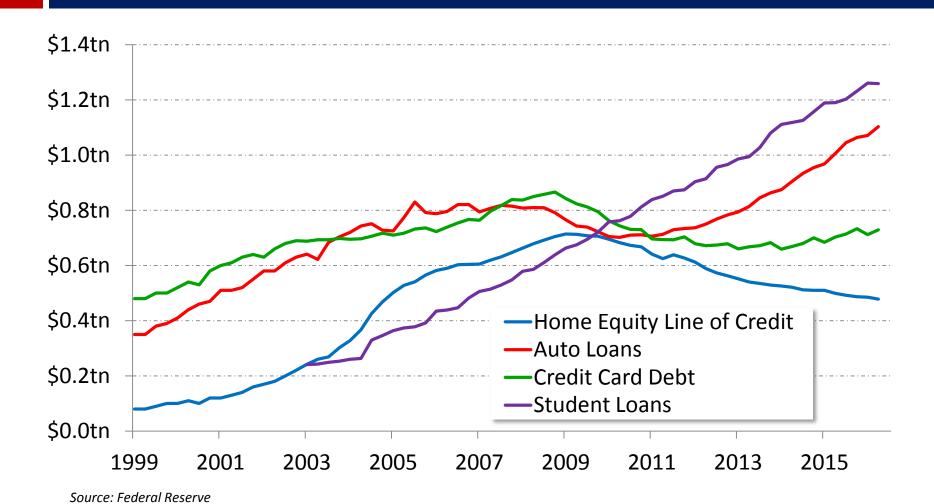


# Historic Household Deleveraging





### **Breakdown of Consumer Debt**



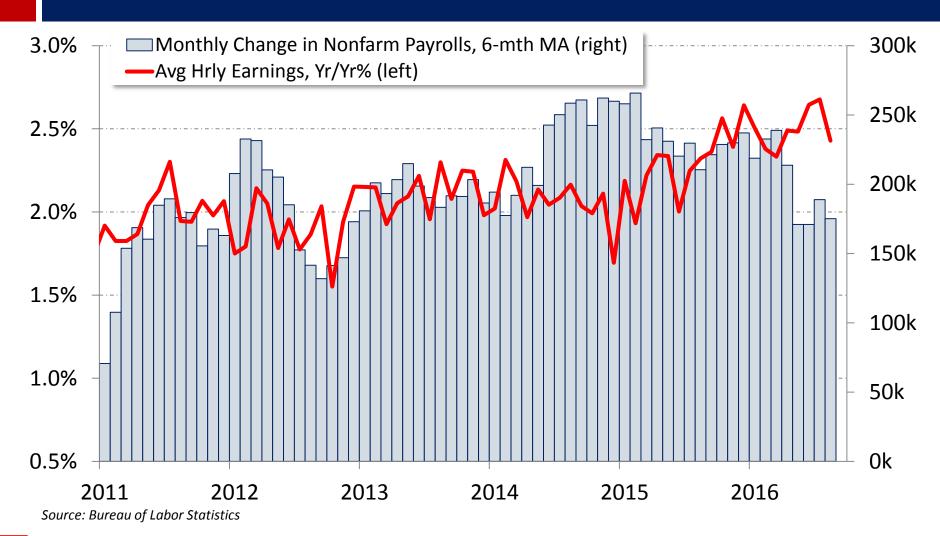


#### The Labor Market

- Maximum employment is half of the Fed's dual mandate.
  - Full employment → higher wages → facilitates consumption

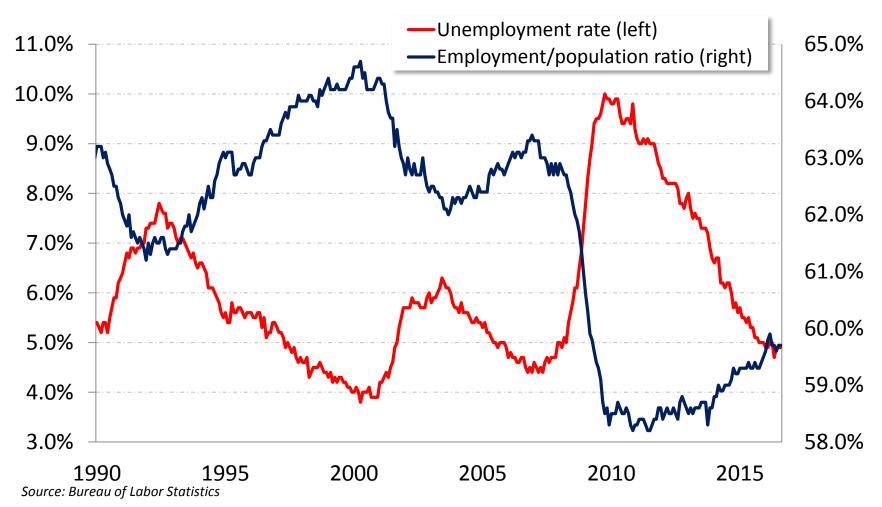


# Payrolls Strong but Slowing, Wages Ticking Up...



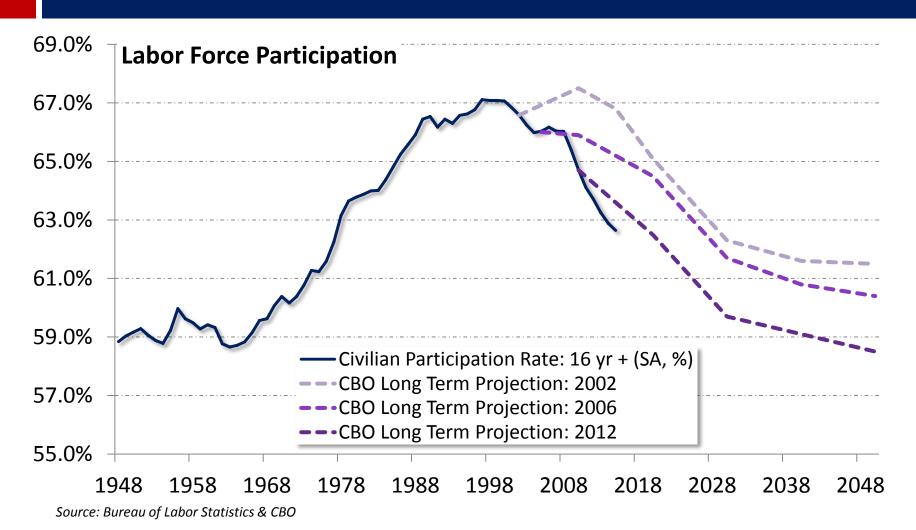


## But Not Too Fast...



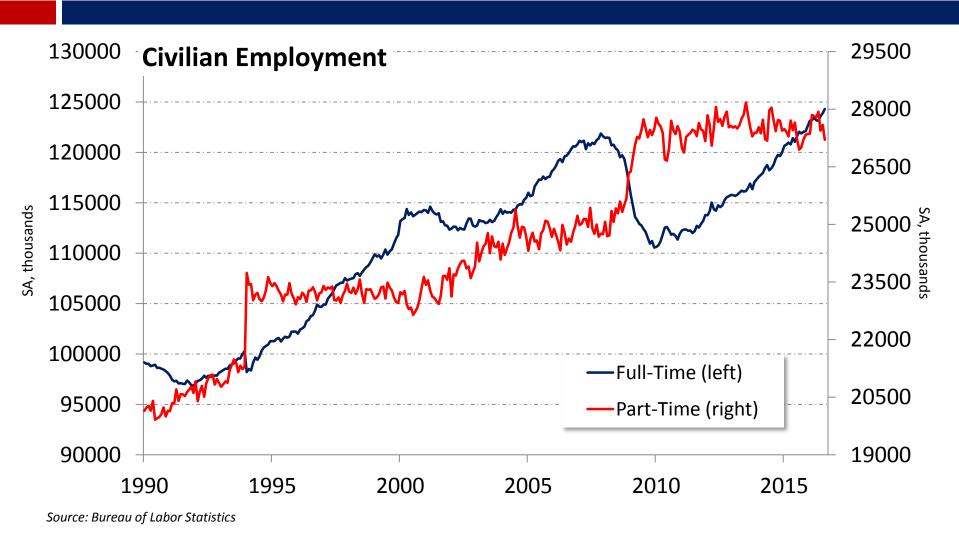


# The Long View on Participation





# **Job Quality Matters**



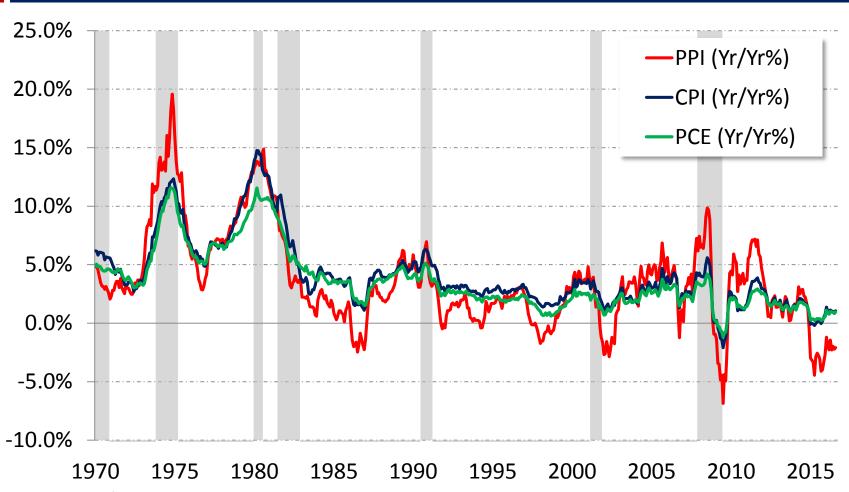


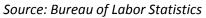
### The Other Half of the Dual Mandate

- Stable prices
  - Low and stable inflation
  - 2.0% = Fed's long-run inflation target



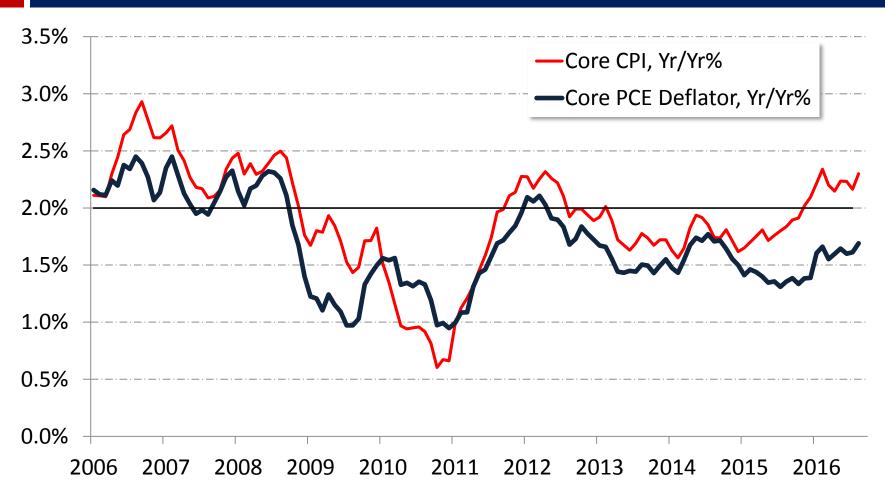
### Inflation Measures







### The Prime Determinant for the Fed



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis & Bureau of Labor Statistics



# Market Inflation Expectations Extraordinarily Low



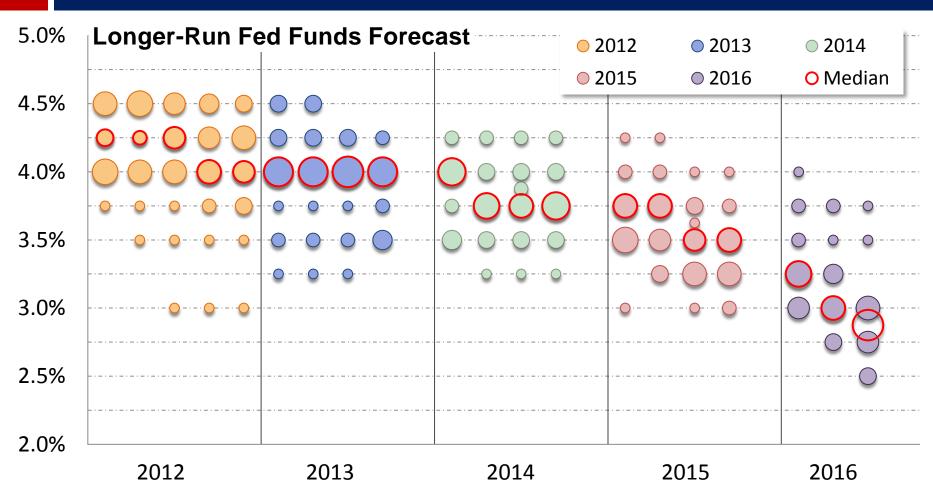


## So Where Do We Go from Here?





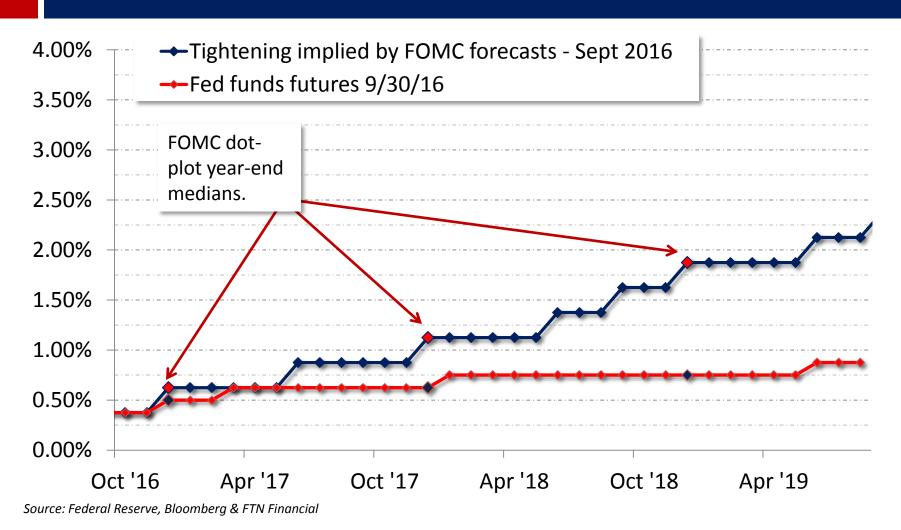
## Fed Slowly Embracing New Normal



Source: Federal Reserve Board

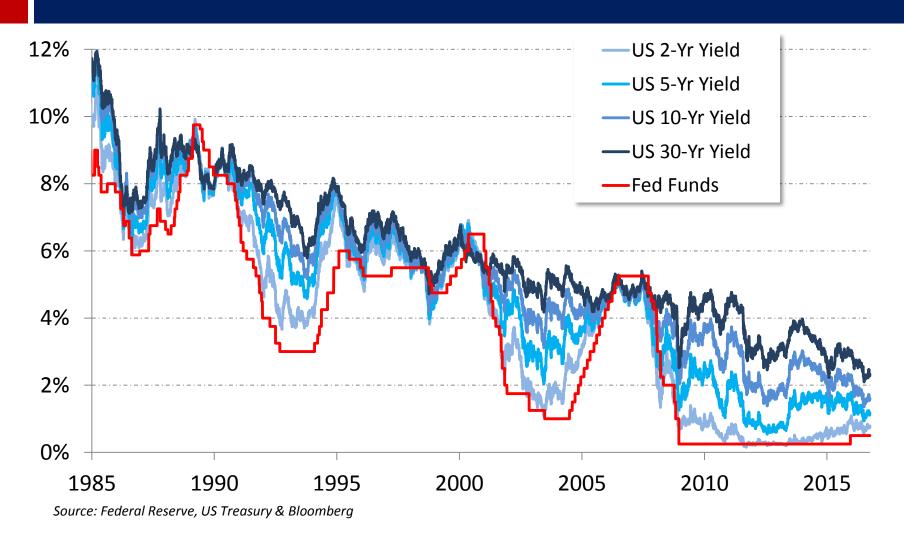


## Market Convinced Dots to Fall Further





## Flatter Curve on the Horizon





#### Conclusion

- Economic indicators must be analyzed in the context of long-term trends in the macro-economy.
- Traditionally:
  - <u>Full employment</u> → higher income & ability to borrow → increases <u>consumer spending</u> → upward pressure on <u>prices</u> → Fed keeps it all in check by <u>tightening monetary policy</u>
- Currently: labor market slack is inhibiting this prosperous cycle.
- The Fed must react to the economy as it is, not as it was.



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