Perspectives on the U.S. Economic Outlook



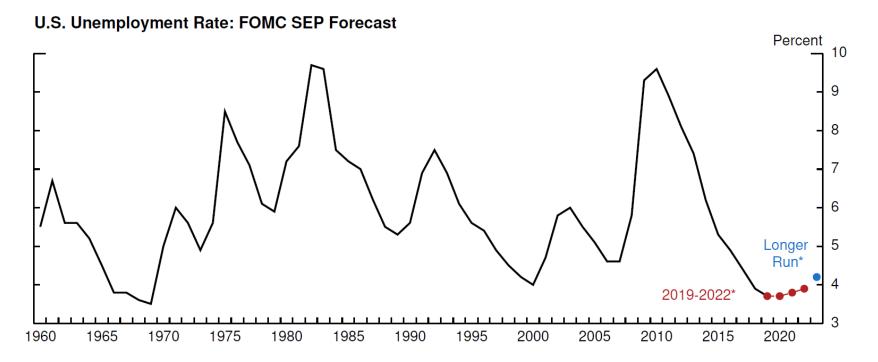
Steven B. Kamin

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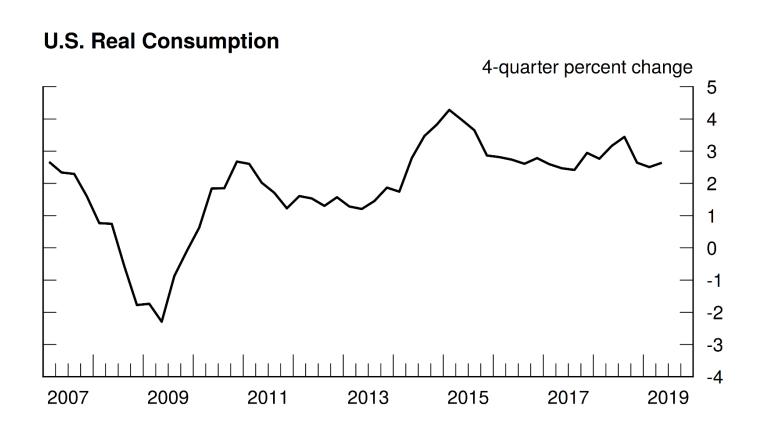
Disclaimer: This presentation represents my own views and not necessarily those of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors or its staff.

U.S. Economy in a Good Place

• Unemployment at its lowest level since 1969 and projected to rise only modestly

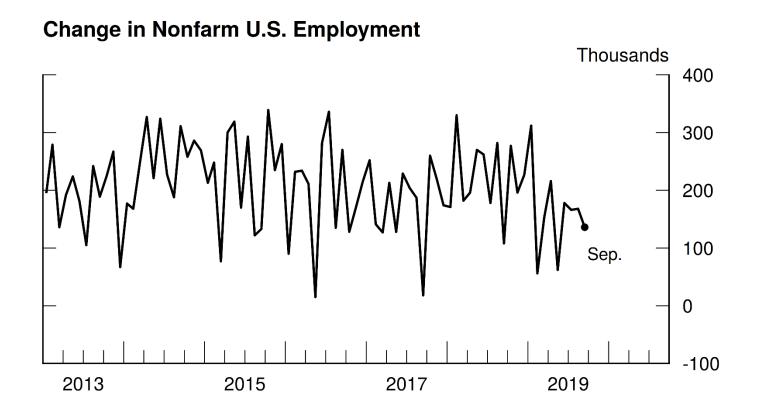


U.S. Consumption Growth Remains Solid



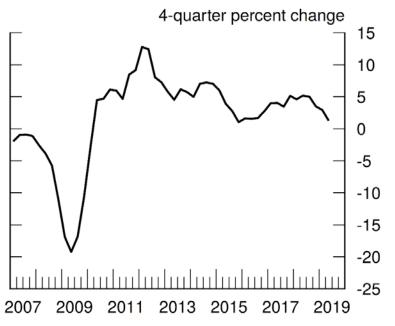
But Some Signs of Weakness

• Payroll growth has declined, though some slowing is inevitable as labor market tightens.

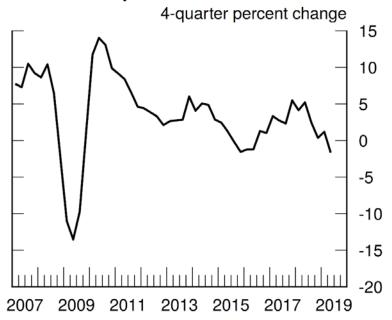


Investment and Export Growth are Weak

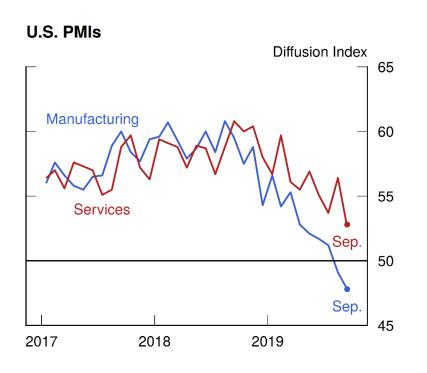
U.S. Real Fixed Investment

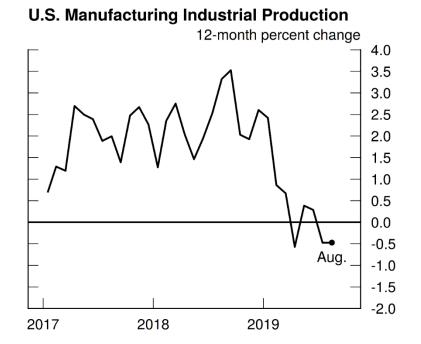


U.S. Real Exports of Goods and Services



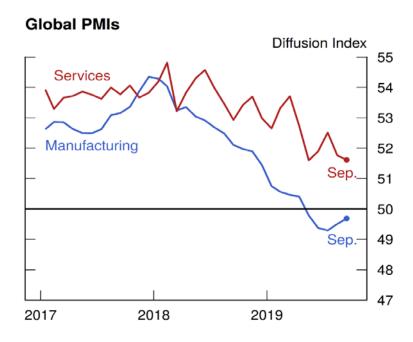
Weakness Concentrated in Manufacturing





Weakness Concentrated in Manufacturing

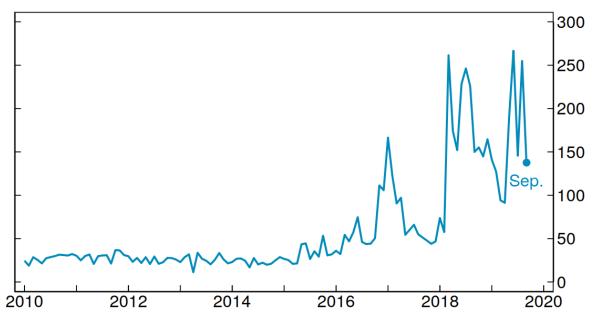
- The U.S. experience is part of a broader global slowdown
- Reflects several factors, including Chinese deleveraging, downturn in high-tech cycle, European auto sector issues, and trade tensions.



Trade Policy Uncertainty (TPU) Spikes

• Trade policy uncertainty (TPU) measured as the monthly share of news articles with words related to both trade policy and uncertainty (100 = 1 percent of articles).

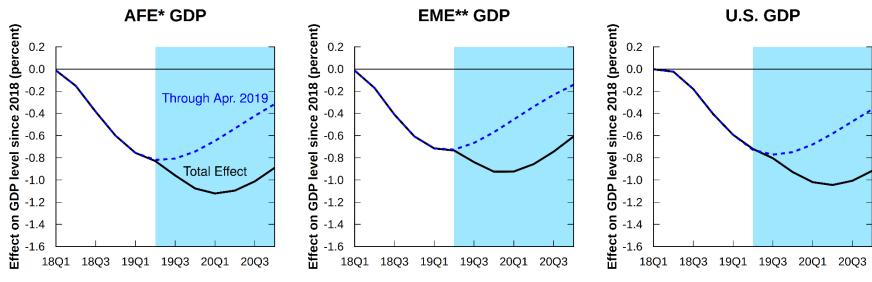




Source: Caldara, Iacoviello, Molligo, Prestipino, and Raffo (2019) "Does Trade Policy Uncertainty Affect Global Economic Activity?," FEDS Notes.

Trade Policy Uncertainty (TPU) Lowers GDP

• Effect of heightened TPU on GDP, expressed in deviations from baseline:



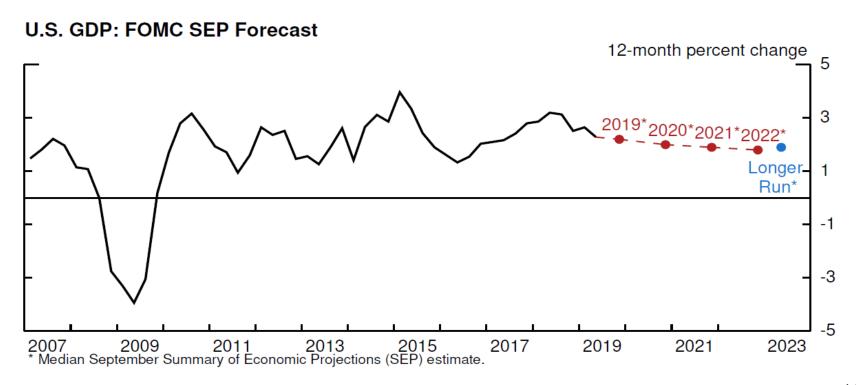
^{*} Advanced Foreign Economies

Source: Caldara, Iacoviello, Molligo, Prestipino, and Raffo (2019) "Does Trade Policy Uncertainty Affect Global Economic Activity?," FEDS Notes.

^{**} Emerging Market Economies

But Still Not Expecting a Recession

- Manufacturing is only 11 percent of U.S. GDP
- Strong household balance sheets, tight labor markets support continued consumption
- Residential investment picking up after declining over past 1.5 years



Yield Curve Slightly Inverted, but Hard to Interpret

- Yield curve inversions may not be flagging future recession
- QE, heightened demand for safe assets, spillovers from foreign easing may have pushed down longer-maturity yields



Treasury Yield Curve

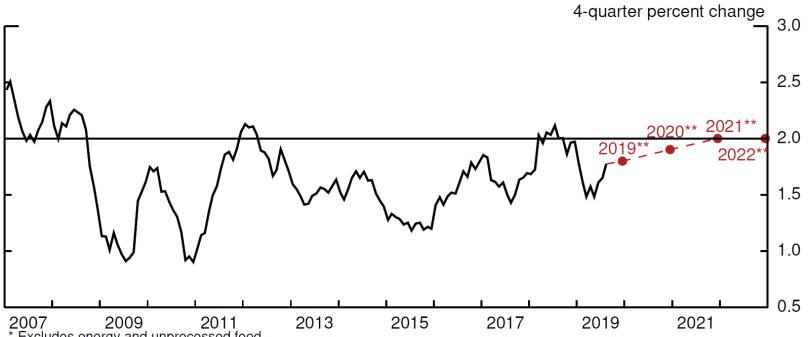
Note: Smoothed yield curve estimated from off-the-run Treasury coupon securities. Source: BrokerTec; Federal Reserve Board staff estimates.

1.0

Percent

Inflation Remains Below Target

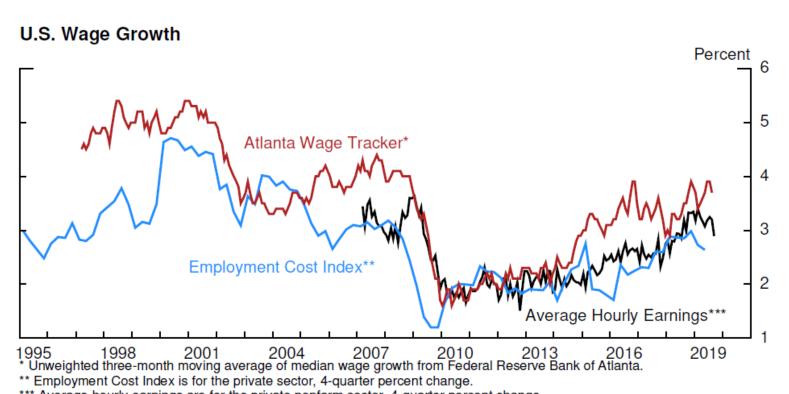
Core U.S. PCE*: FOMC SEP Forecast



^{*} Excludes energy and unprocessed food.

^{**} Median Sept Summary of Economic Projections (SEP) estimates.

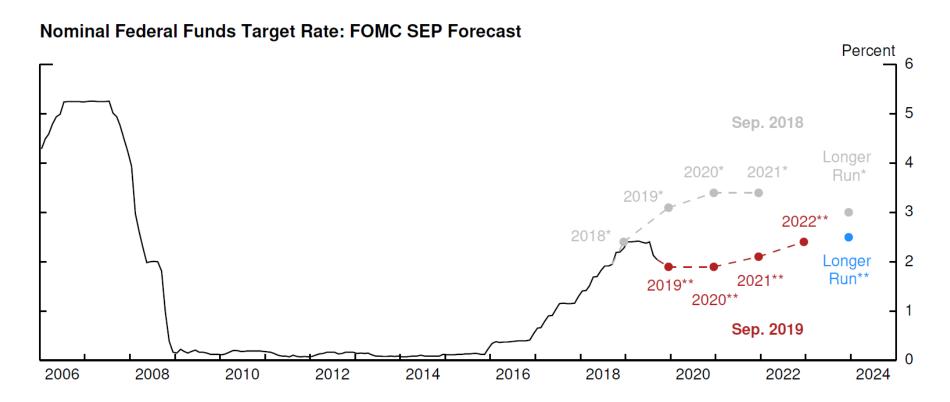
Wage Growth is Leveling Off



^{***} Average hourly earnings are for the private nonfarm sector, 4-quarter percent change.

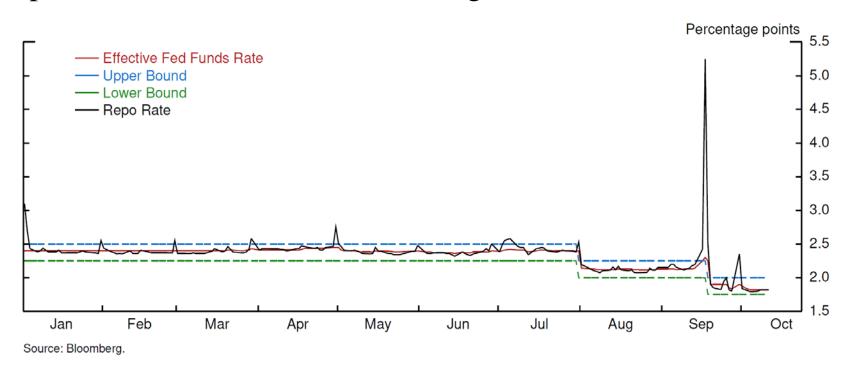
Loosening of Monetary Policy

- Some signs of U.S. slowing
- Risks from global developments
- Muted inflation pressures



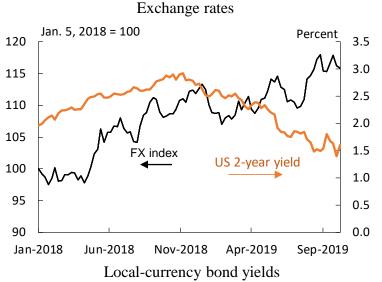
New Treasury Bill Purchases Are Not QE – They Are to Tighten Control of Money Market Conditions

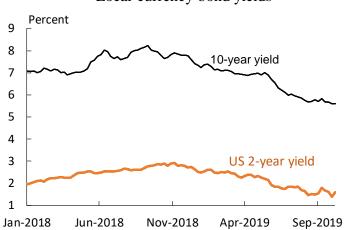
- Term and overnight repurchase agreement operations at least through January
- Will purchase Treasury bills at least through 2020Q2 to maintain September 2019 reserve balances or greater

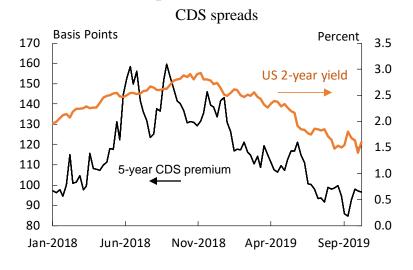


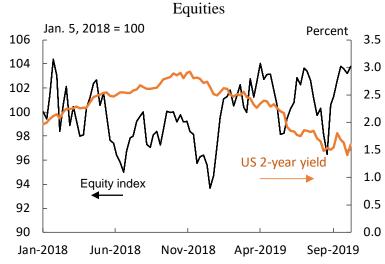
Recent Fed Easing Appears to Have had Positive Spillovers to Latin America

2-year Treasury yield (in red) v. Latin American asset prices (n black)



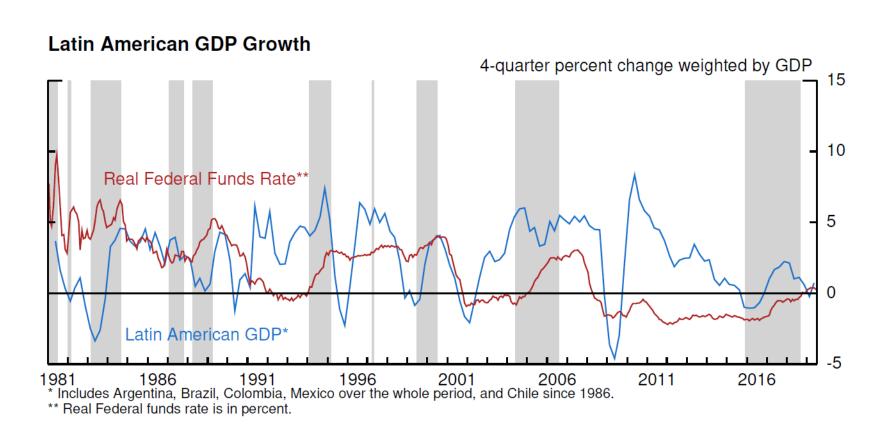






^{*}Latin America variables are unweighted aggregates of Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Mexico

Fed Funds Rates Positively Correlated with Latin America Growth in Recent Decades



Thank you!