

ECONOMICS: US PERSPECTIVES

# SUBDUED EXPECTATIONS? THE FOMC AND THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

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This week, the Fed lowered its economic growth forecast to roughly 2% for 2015 and painted a slow-growth picture (in the low to mid-2% range) for the next two years. The subdued growth expectations led policymakers to promise a more gradual and shallow rise in official rates over the next few years. We think they are too pessimistic on US growth.

### Cautious Fed Projections and Perspectives...

Following the June Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meeting, policymakers acknowledged that US economic growth had rebounded in the second quarter after having hit a soft patch in the first quarter. But that progress—and prospects for continued growth in 2015—appears insufficient in the eyes of policymakers to achieve their previous growth projections. So the Fed lowered its growth projection to a little below 2.0% for the year, down from its previous estimate of 2.5%.

Policymakers left their growth estimates for 2016 and 2017 virtually unchanged at 2.6% and 2.3%, respectively. They also maintained their projections for unemployment to decline toward a 5% rate during the course of 2016 and 2017, and they expected a gradual climb in headline inflation to 1.8% in 2016 and 2.0% in 2017.

The slower growth pattern, along with a very steady but slow rise in inflation, resulted in policymakers anticipating a more gradual normalization of official rates, according to the median projections among FOMC members. At the end of

2015, official rates will likely rise to roughly 0.625%—up 50 basis points from today's level. Projections further indicate a rise in official rates to 1.625% by the end of 2016 and 2.875% by year-end 2017. These latest Fed projections represent a reduction of 25 basis points relative to the proposed rate pattern in March. The longer-run neutral fed funds target of 3.75% remained unchanged.

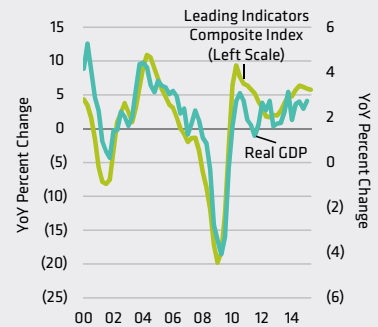
### ...but We See a Better Growth Rebound

In our view, policymakers appear too conservative in their growth projections—not only for the rest of 2015 but for the longer run. At face value, the FOMC's revised 2% growth number for 2015 implies an average quarterly rate of 2.6% annualized for the remaining quarters.

However, we believe that incoming survey-based and hard data for the second quarter indicate a stronger rebound—nearly as strong as what happened last year, when real GDP growth jumped to 4.6%. For example, payroll job gains of 217,000 for the first 5 months of 2015 are running only slightly behind the 230,000 of 2014. But the 2Q:2015 rebound in consumption growth is likely to be faster than the 2.5% gain of last year

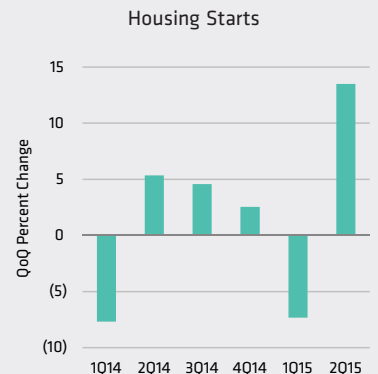
Display 1  
Brighter Growth Outlook Implied in Leading Indicators

Leading Indicators Composite Index vs. Real GDP



Through June 1, 2015  
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, The Conference Board and Haver Analytics

Display 2  
Strong Rebound in Residential Construction



Through June 1, 2015  
Source: Census Bureau and Haver Analytics

thanks to strong real wage gains, increased credit growth and the impressive rebound in spending on services. At this point, we see real 2Q consumer spending in the 3.0% to 3.5% range.

Homebuilding and construction spending (outside of oil and gas) should also post a relatively strong gain in 2Q, as good as if not better than 2Q:2014. At present, second-quarter housing starts are running 13% (not annualized) over the first-quarter average (*Display 2, previous page*). The gain in housing starts in 2Q:2014 was 5.3%. Other segments of the construction market, such as nonresidential buildings and public construction, are also showing robust gains in the mid-teens range versus a gain of 9% last year.

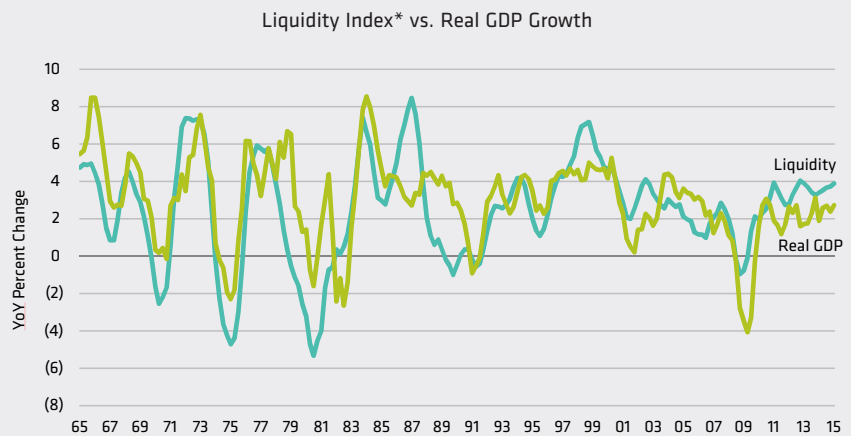
Business surveys also support our view for a stronger second quarter. For example, the April and May average of the Institute for Supply Management composite indexes for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing stands at 56.2 versus 55.8 for 2Q:2014. Also, the second-quarter reading for the National Association of Homebuilders index stands at 56—sharply above the reading of 47 for 2Q:2014.

Two areas that may somewhat hold back second-quarter growth are the continued retrenchment in oil and gas capital spending, and smaller contributions from other business spending on capital equipment and software. Still, the sum of all sectors suggests real 2Q GDP growth in the 3.0% to 4.0% range when all of the final data are in.

#### Growth Outlook for Second Half of 2015

Looking beyond the current quarter, the 5.7% year-on-year growth in The Conference Board's Leading Economic Index

Display 3  
Liquidity Flows Indicate Stronger Growth Through Mid-2016



Through March 31, 2015  
\*Liquidity index is a weighted average of real money growth, growth in business and consumer credit, and growth in short-term liquid assets.  
Source: Haver Analytics and AB

through May not only matches the reading from last year at that time, but indicates a much brighter growth picture for the remainder of 2015 than what appears embedded in the FOMC growth forecast (*Display 1, previous page*).

The more robust outlook on growth is also supported by our proprietary liquidity index (*Display 3*). It's based on a weighted average of broad money growth, the change in liquid assets, and business and consumer credit, and it has a fairly accurate track record on foreshadowing real GDP growth over the next six to 12 months. The most recent reading of nearly 4% represents one of the strongest growth signals of the current economic cycle. As such, it indicates that the pace of growth through early 2016 should be well above the FOMC forecast.

#### Rate Outlook for Now and Next Year

In our view, a faster growth pattern through the end of 2015 should not alter the pace of official rate hikes for 2015 (i.e., two rate hikes of 25 basis points) as offered by the FOMC in June. However, this faster growth might trigger a change in the pace of rate hikes for next year, especially if policymakers see an acceleration in the path toward their 2% inflation target. ■

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