

Higher for Longer The Long Wait for the First Cut

Growth is Accelerating

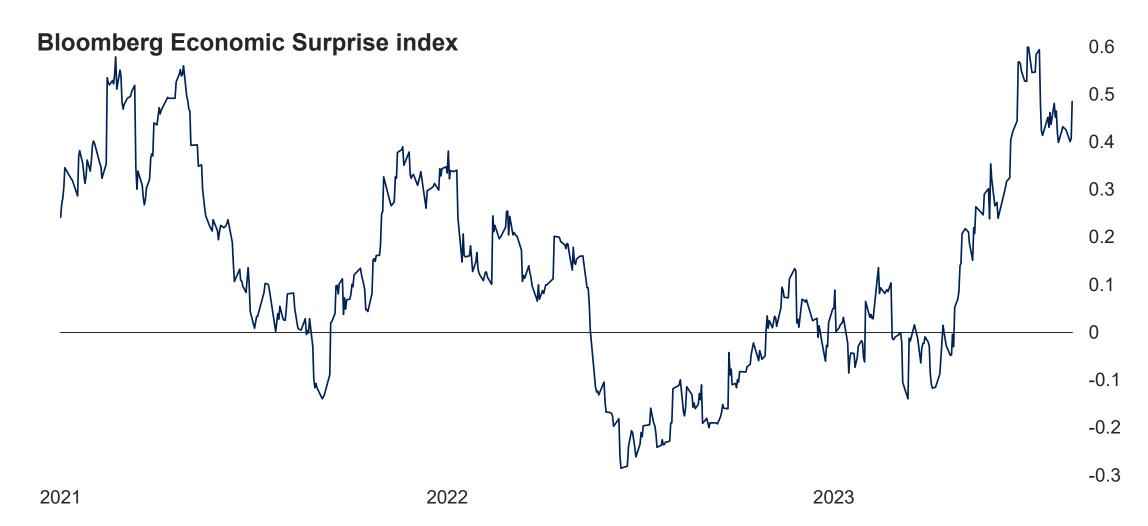
- Consumption is strong
- 2022's weak sectors recovering
- Lower inflation boosts real income
- Fiscal policy highly stimulative





Economy continues to run hot

Recession fears were overblown, economy beating forecasts



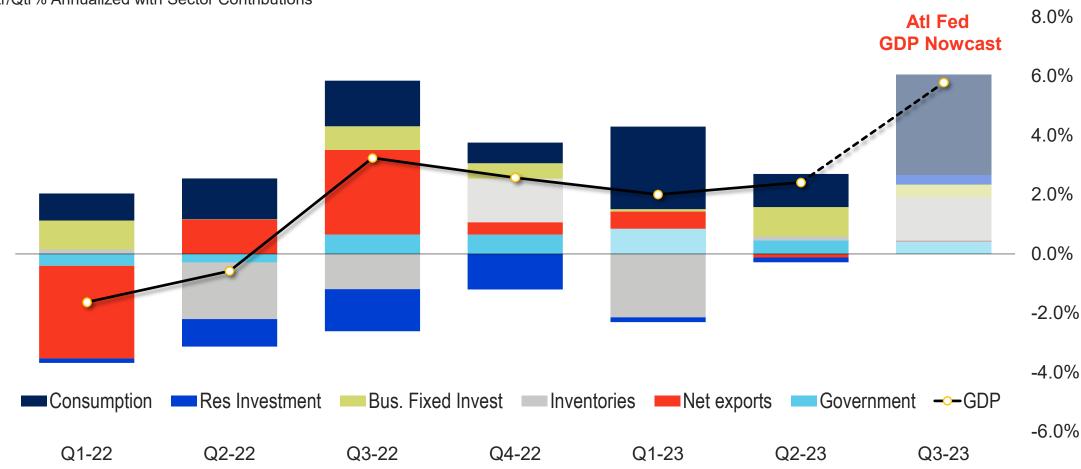


GDP accelerated in Q2; off to strong start in Q3

Business investment and consumption benefit from federal stimulus

Real GDP Growth

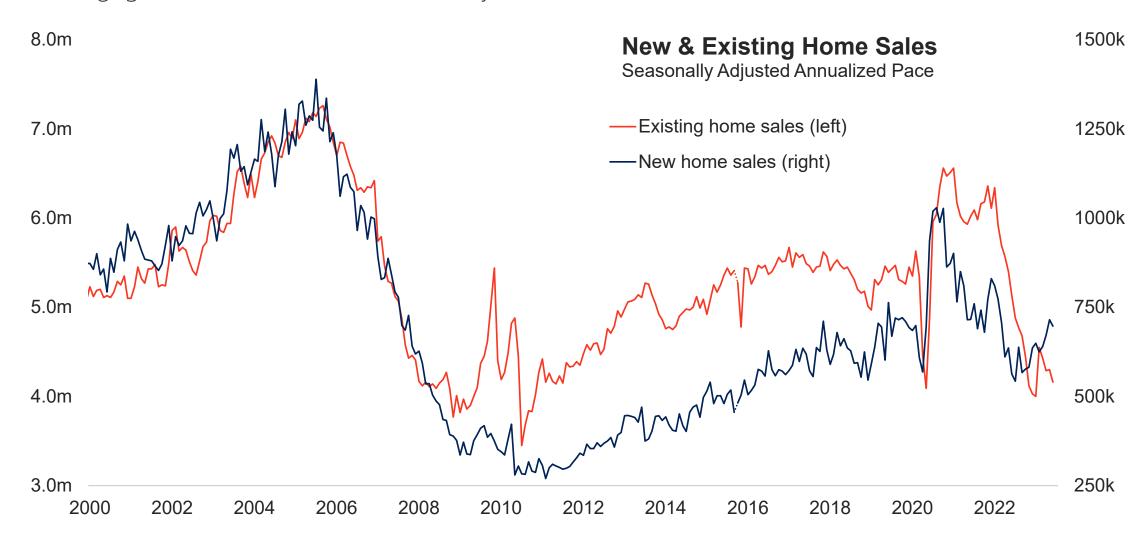
Qtr/Qtr% Annualized with Sector Contributions





Home sales stabilizing despite high rates

Mortgage rates near 7% don't deter buyers. How about 7.5? 8%?





Inflation Is Falling

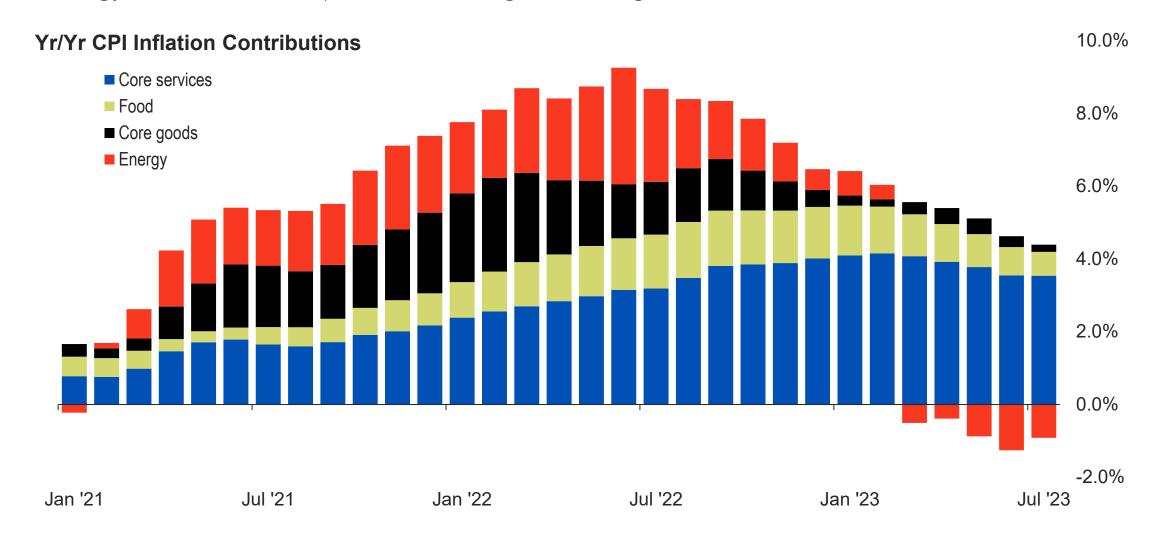
- Inflation moderating. But:
 - Supply-chain healing ending
 - Cyclical inflation resurgent
- Core inflation falling very slowly
- Energy inflation is back
- Fed watching speed <u>and</u> magnitude of inflation drop





CPI inflation fell through first half

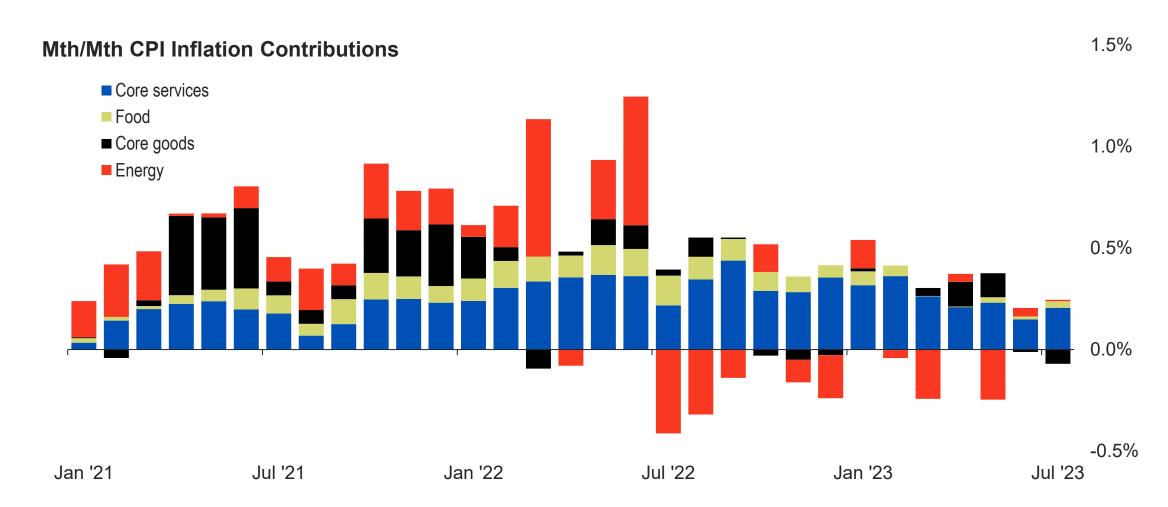
Energy and core service pressures starting to build again





CPI inflation fell through first half

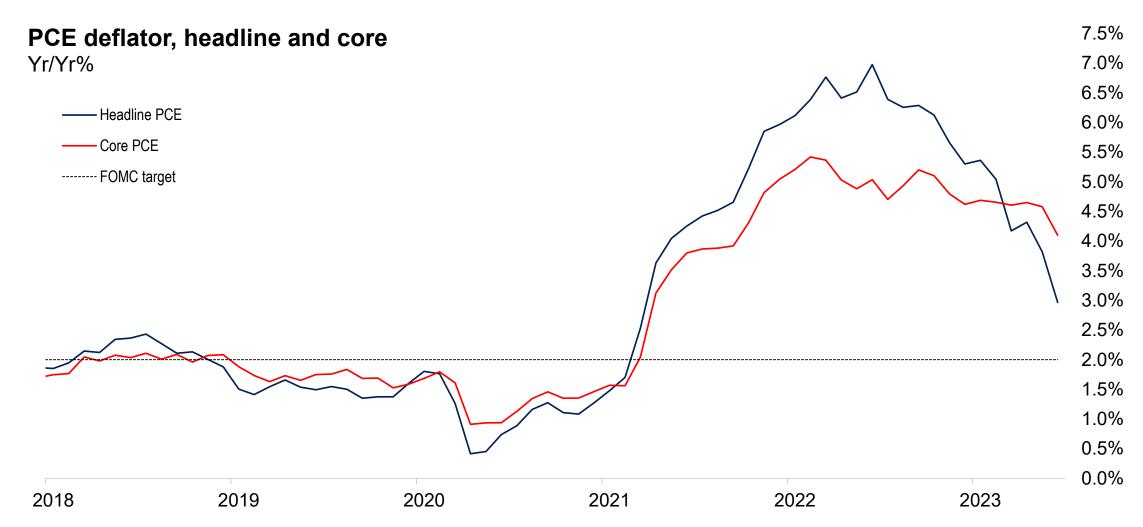
Monthly inflation numbers less directional recently, suggesting conflicting undercurrents





Inflation tumbled in June

Most significant monthly improvement yet





Easy energy disinflation is over

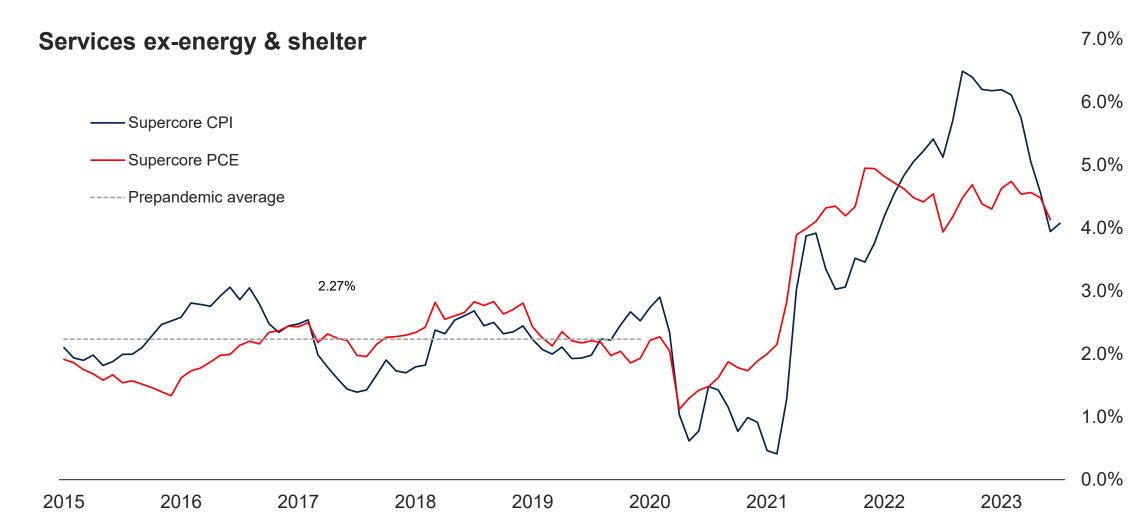
Russian invasion's influence ended last December





Supercore is where PCE and CPI diverge most

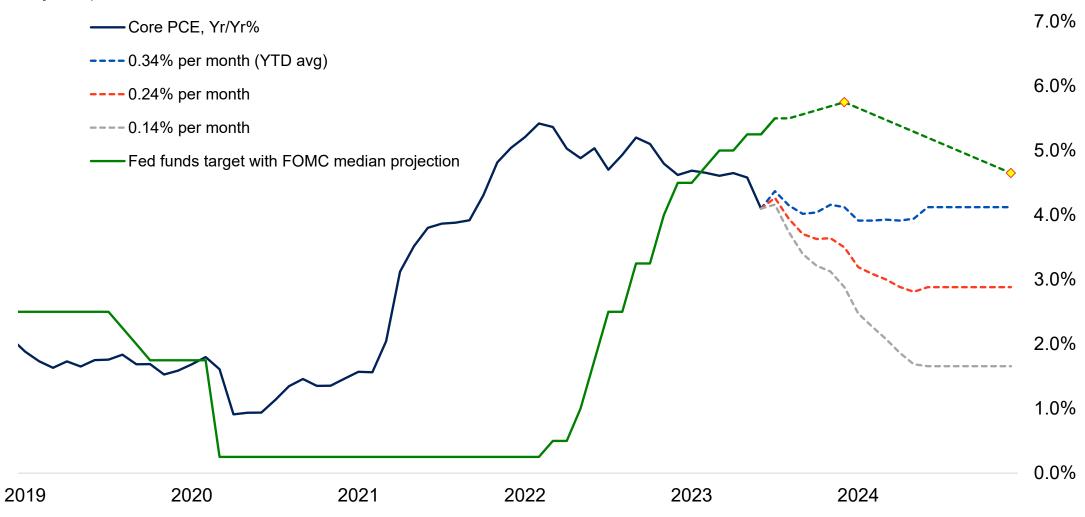
More rapid CPI improvement comes from measurement differences





Inflation "What if?"

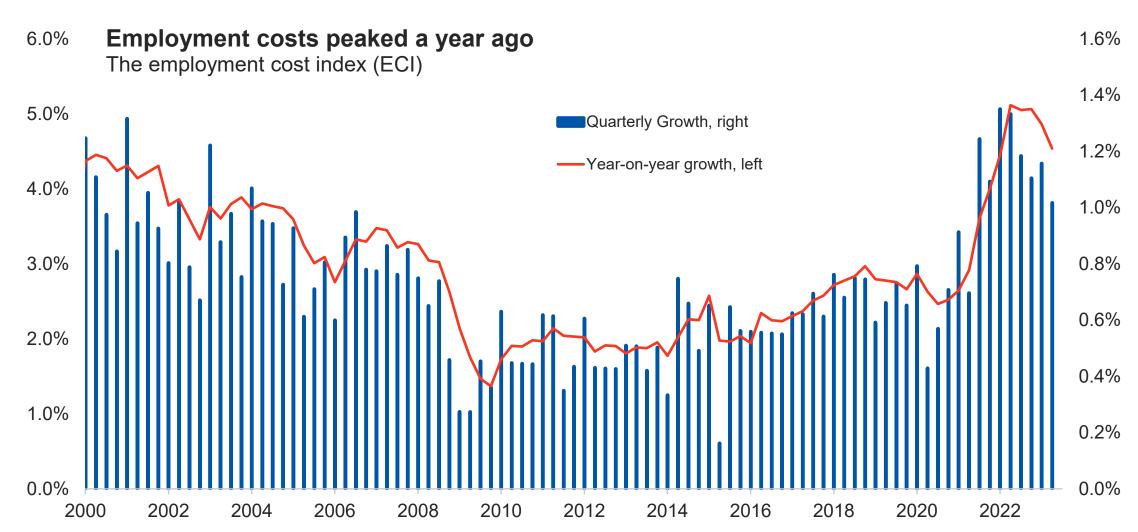
Easy improvements are behind us





Employment costs are moderating, too

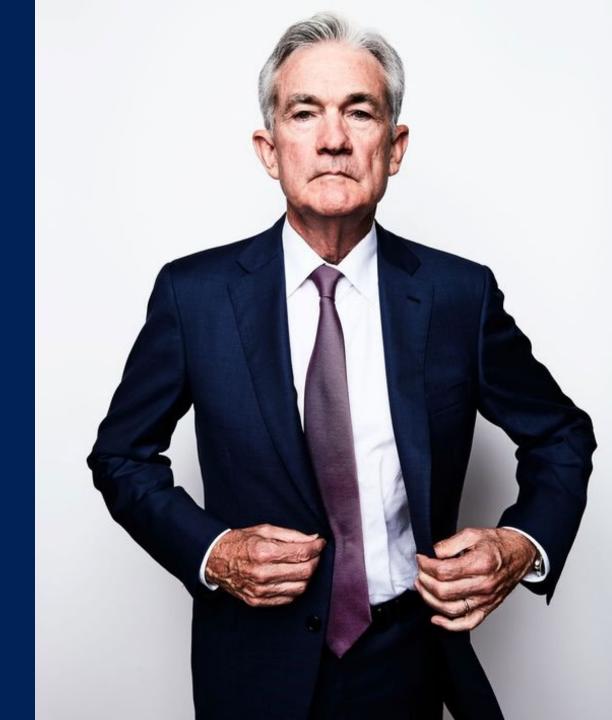
ECI was icing on inflation cake in June





Monetary Policy and Interest Rates

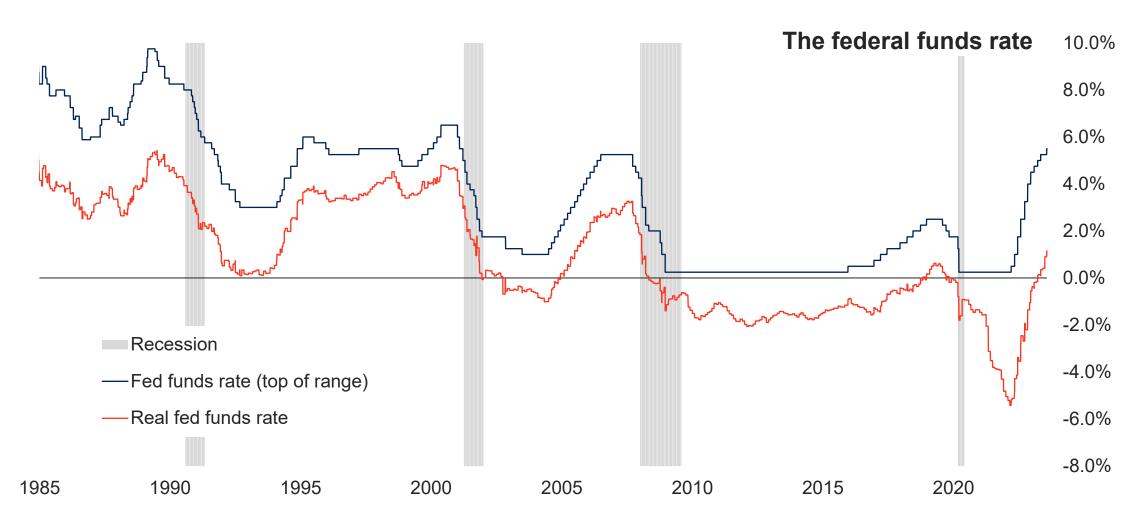
- Fed determined to keep inflation falling
- Policy already restrictive
- Market (sort of) betting against more hikes
- September live; brings new dot plot





Highest fed funds rate in 22 years. Or, is it 14?

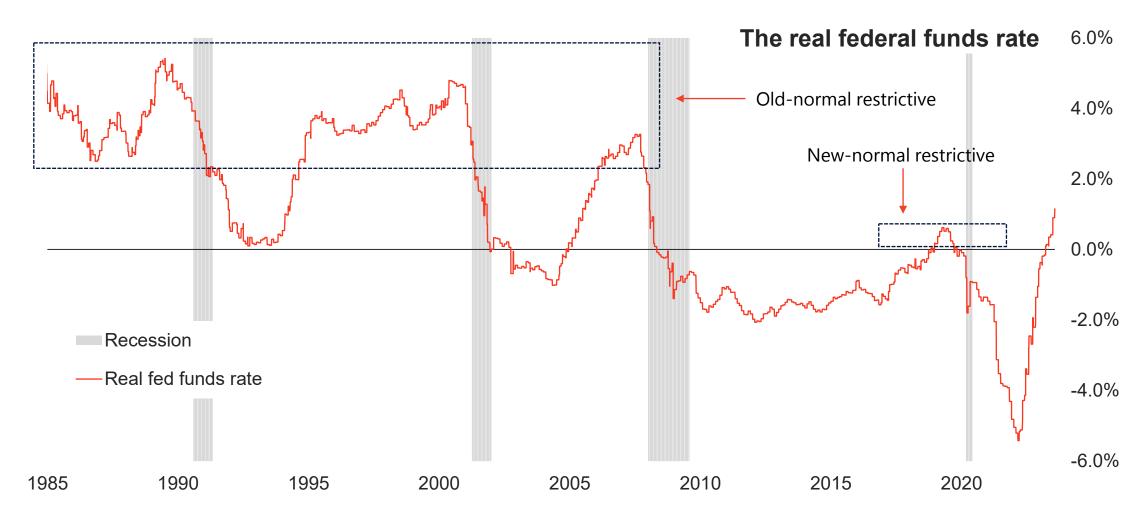
Powell stressed importance of the real rate; but where is the new, new normal?





Return of the Old Normal?

2010-2019 was the post-GFC outlier of past 50 years





I The path to easing

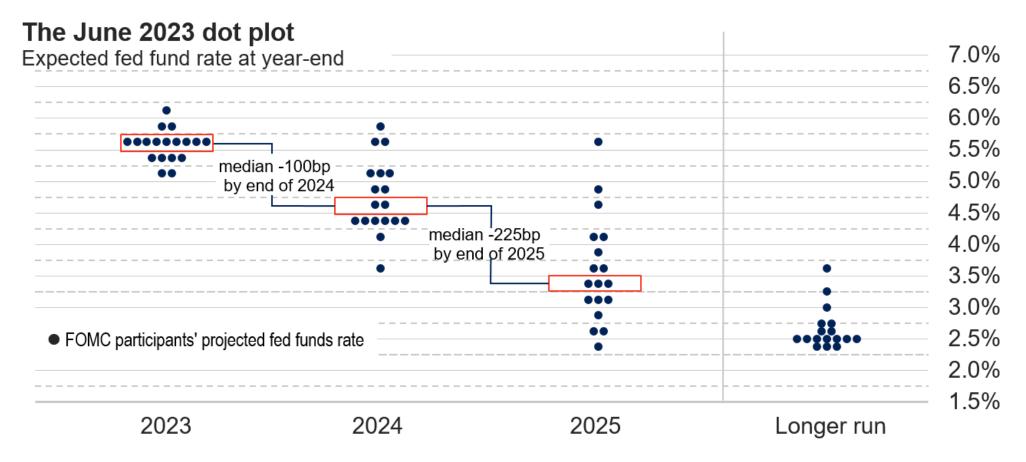
Jay Powell explains what the Fed needs to see to cut rates

- Policy is restrictive
- Higher rates would make it more restrictive; so would lower inflation
- FOMC will pause "long before inflation returns to 2%"
- Extended pause? Yes, if recession is avoided
- FOMC will cut rates before inflation reaches 2%; "couple of years out"
- Rate cuts could happen even if Fed is still engaged in QT



June dots suggest one more hike, cuts next year

Median drops considerably in 2024 and '25, but uncertainty rises, too

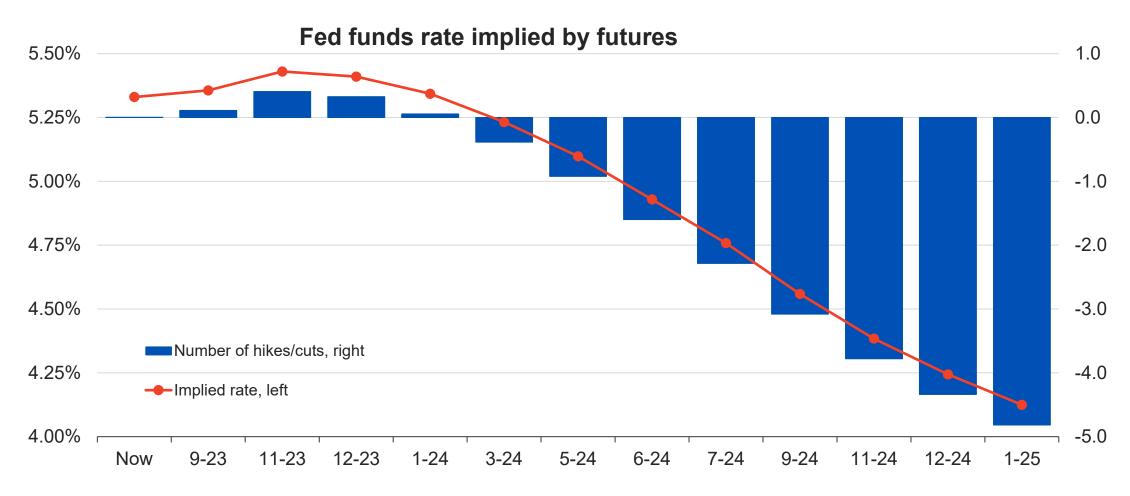


Note: Each dot represents the expectations of one FOMC member. Median projection is 5.6% for 2023, 4.6% for 2024 and 3.4% in 2025. The longer run median is 2.5%. One member did not submit projections for the longer run.



Bloomberg interest rate probabilities

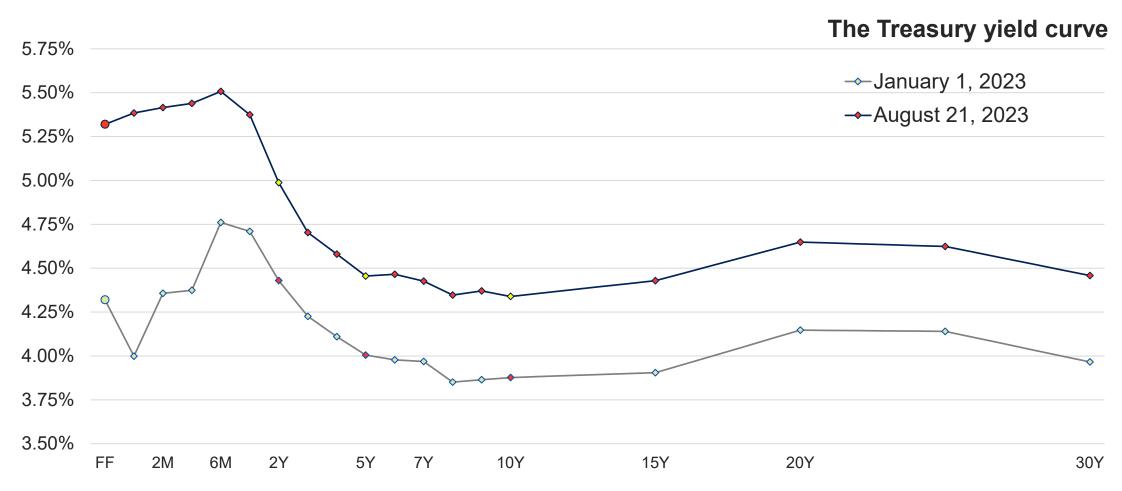
Fed funds futures market sees little chance of further hikes





Cash Treasuries braced for another hike

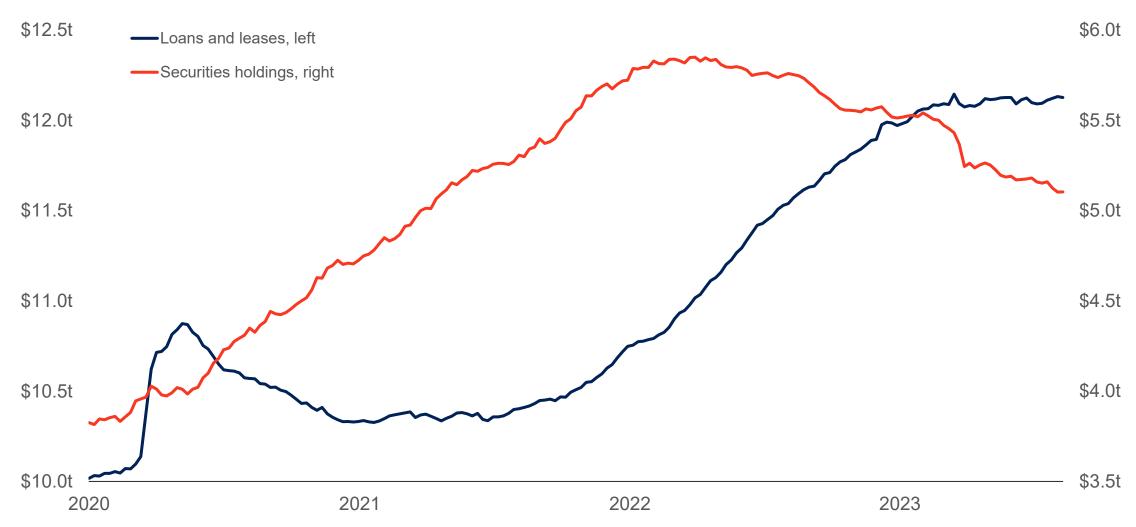
Yield curve is priced to Fed dot plot





Banks starting to restrict lending

Banks are cutting assets, though mostly by running off securities





Cyclicals now drive inflation

Pandemic and war effects are finally giving way to more traditional inflationary behavior

- GDP faltered last year, but is re-accelerating now
- Atlanta Fed initial Q3 Nowcast 3.5%. Now 5.8%!
- Inflation drop to 3% benefitted from falling energy prices
- Core dropping VERY slowly
- Powell is right. Soft landing is possible, not most likely
- Next few months are critical





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