

Soft, Hard or No Landing?

Actionable Ideas Webinar Series

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Discussion Points

- Inflation Too High or Low Enough
 - Higher in July and August
- Economy Too Hot or Too Cold
 - Unexpected strength in Q3
- Earnings High Enough or Headed Lower
 - Impact of higher interest rates
- Geopolitics, G-20, BRICS-11 ... and the Dollar

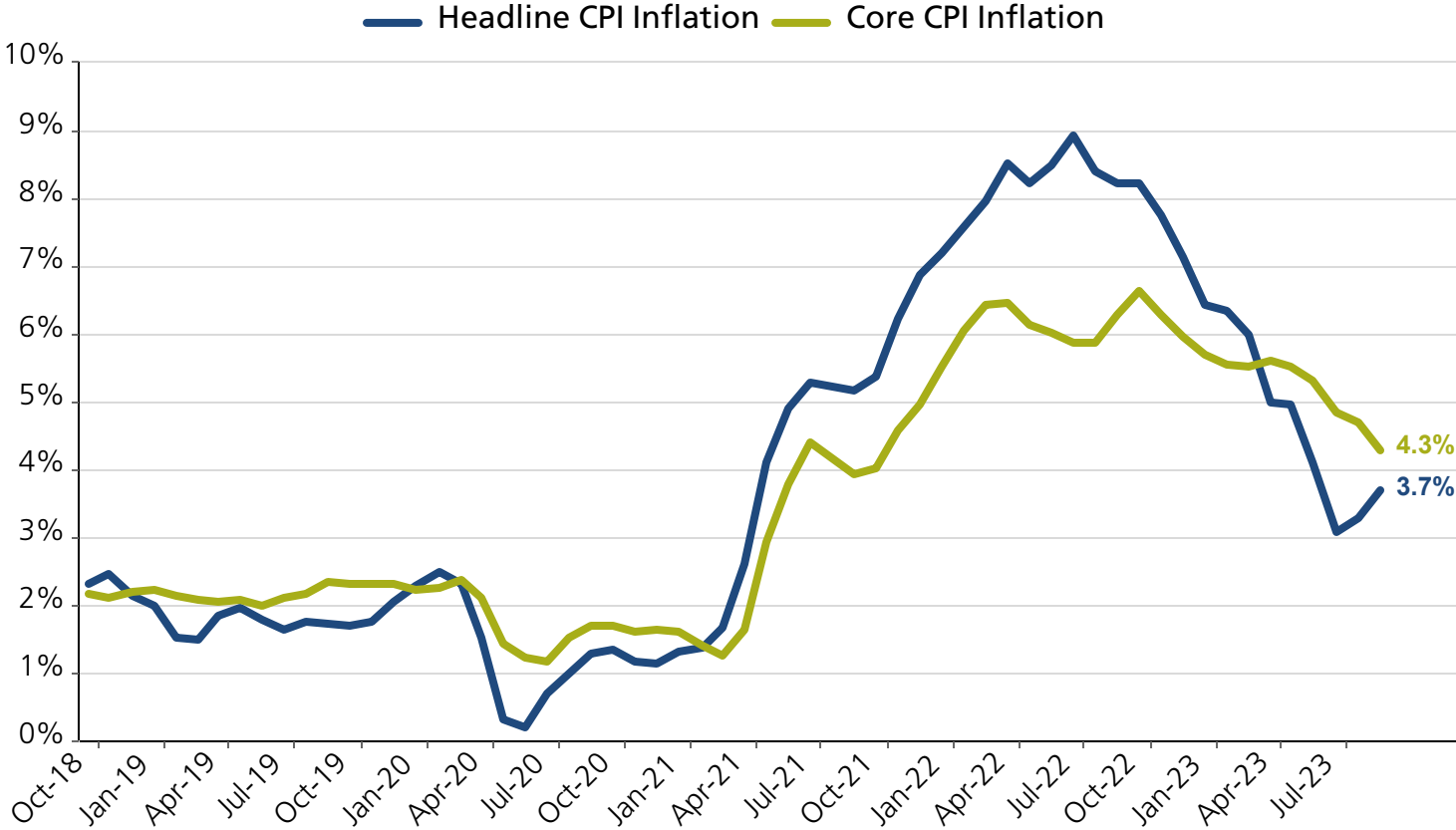
Poll Response 1

Inflation is ...

- A. Too high and likely to go back up
- B. High but will subside slowly to its target in 2 or more years
- C. Low enough and on its way to target by 2024

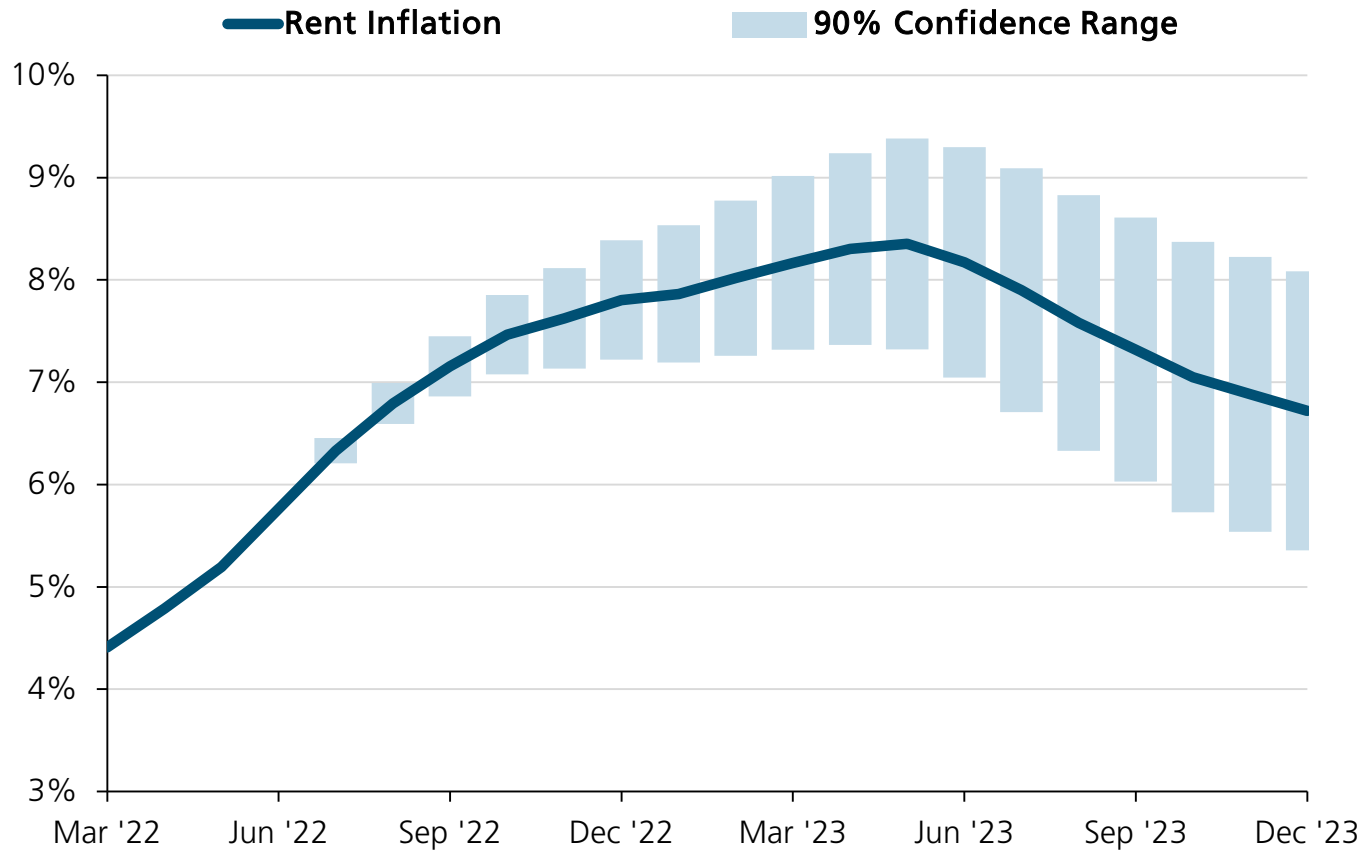
Inflation Too High or Low Enough: Headline and Core

US Consumer Price Index (% change, year-over-year)



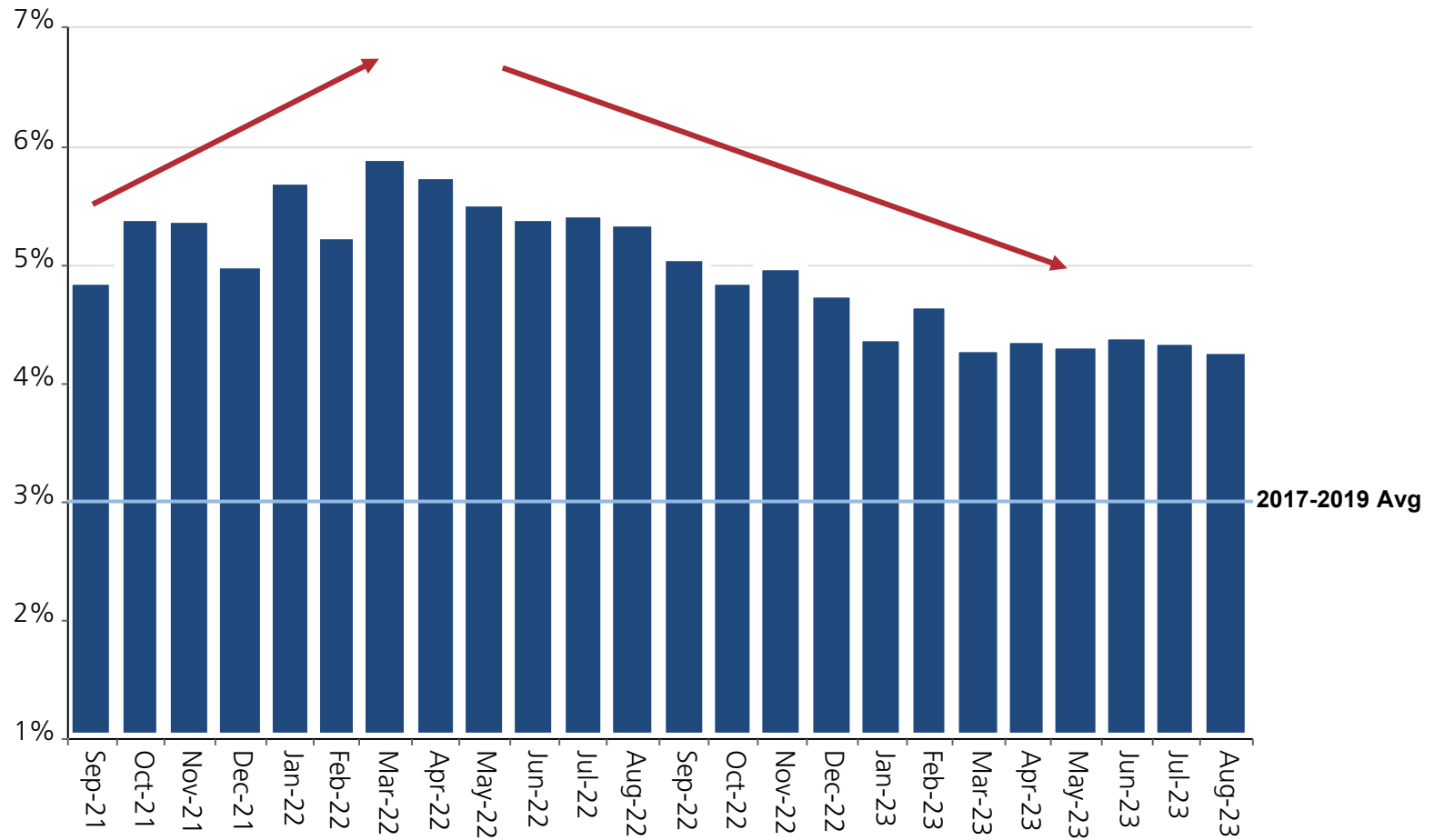
Shelter Costs Likely to Decline Steadily

Rent Inflation (year-over-year)



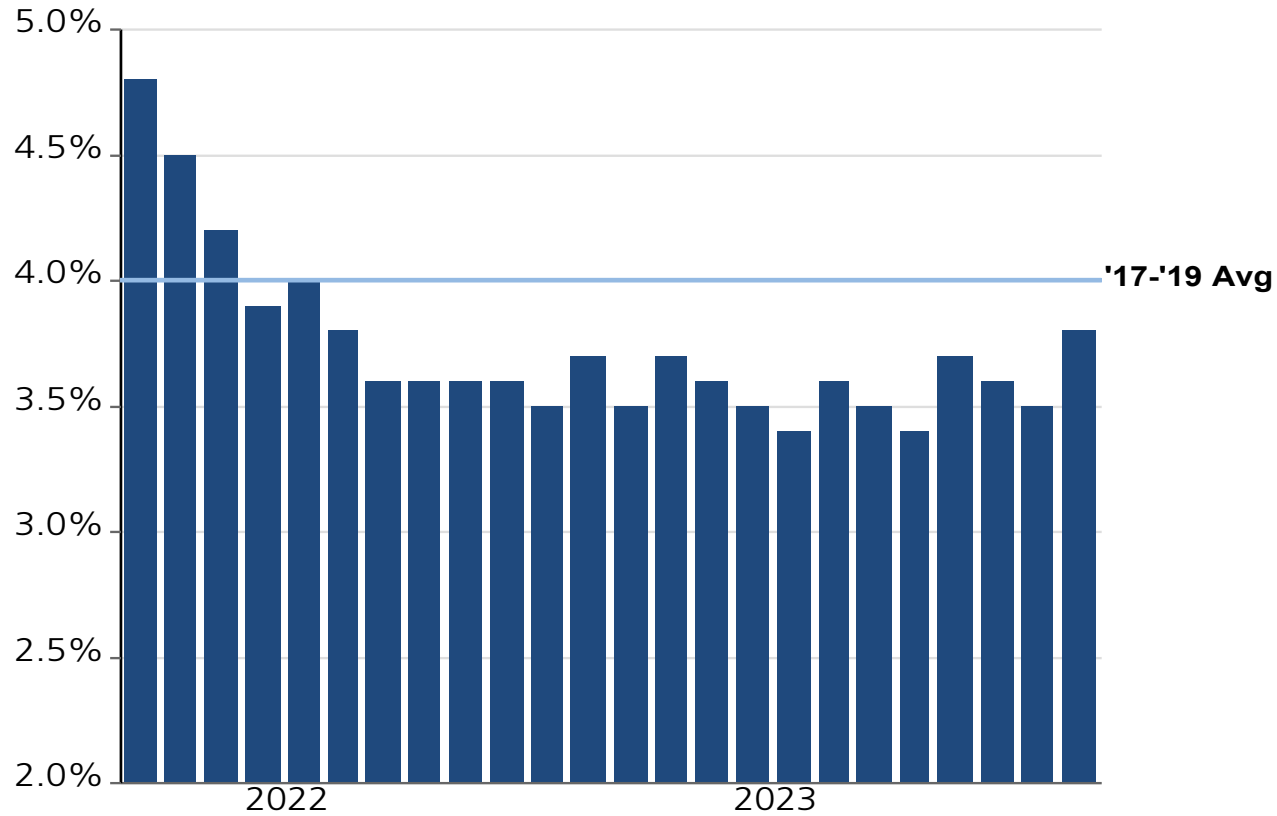
Wage Growth Trending Lower ...

US Average Hourly Earnings Growth (% change, year-over-year)



... Without an Increase in Unemployment

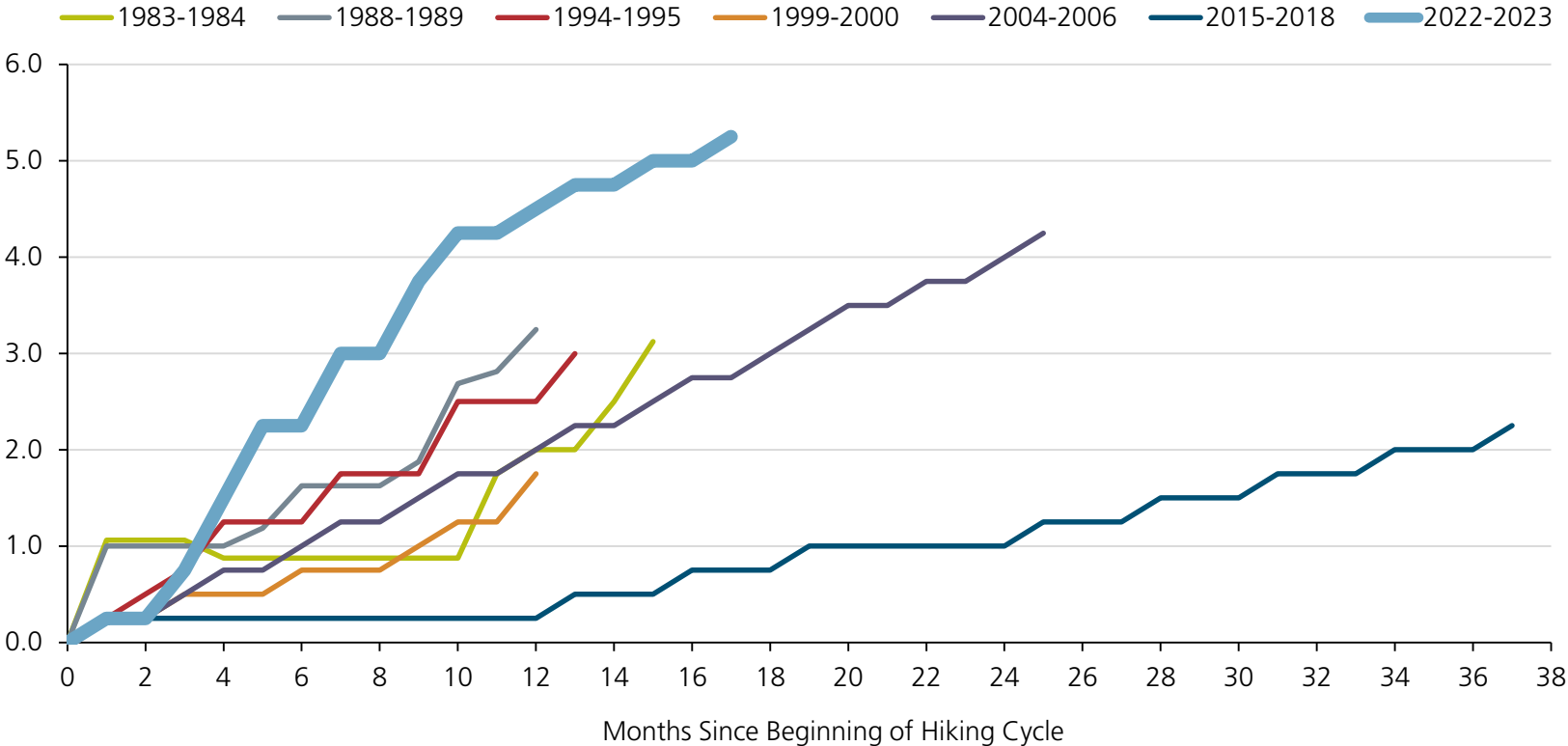
Unemployment Rate



- The unemployment rate is still below levels seen in past cycles

Is It The Fed? Or Is It Transitory?

Change in Fed Funds Rate During Monetary Tightening Cycles (%)

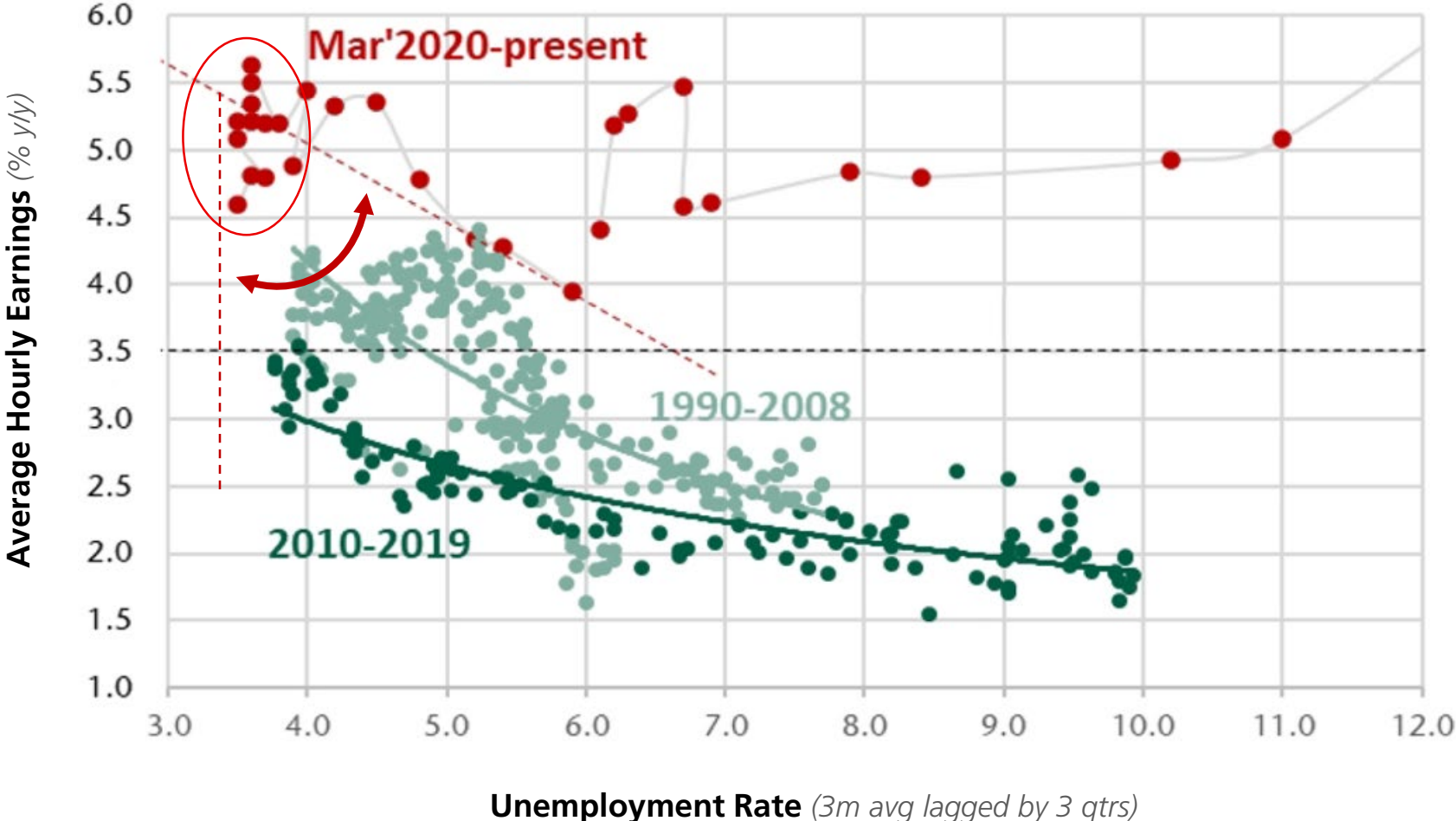


- The pandemic-induced and stimulus-fueled inflation spike brought on the most rapid Fed tightening cycle in recent years

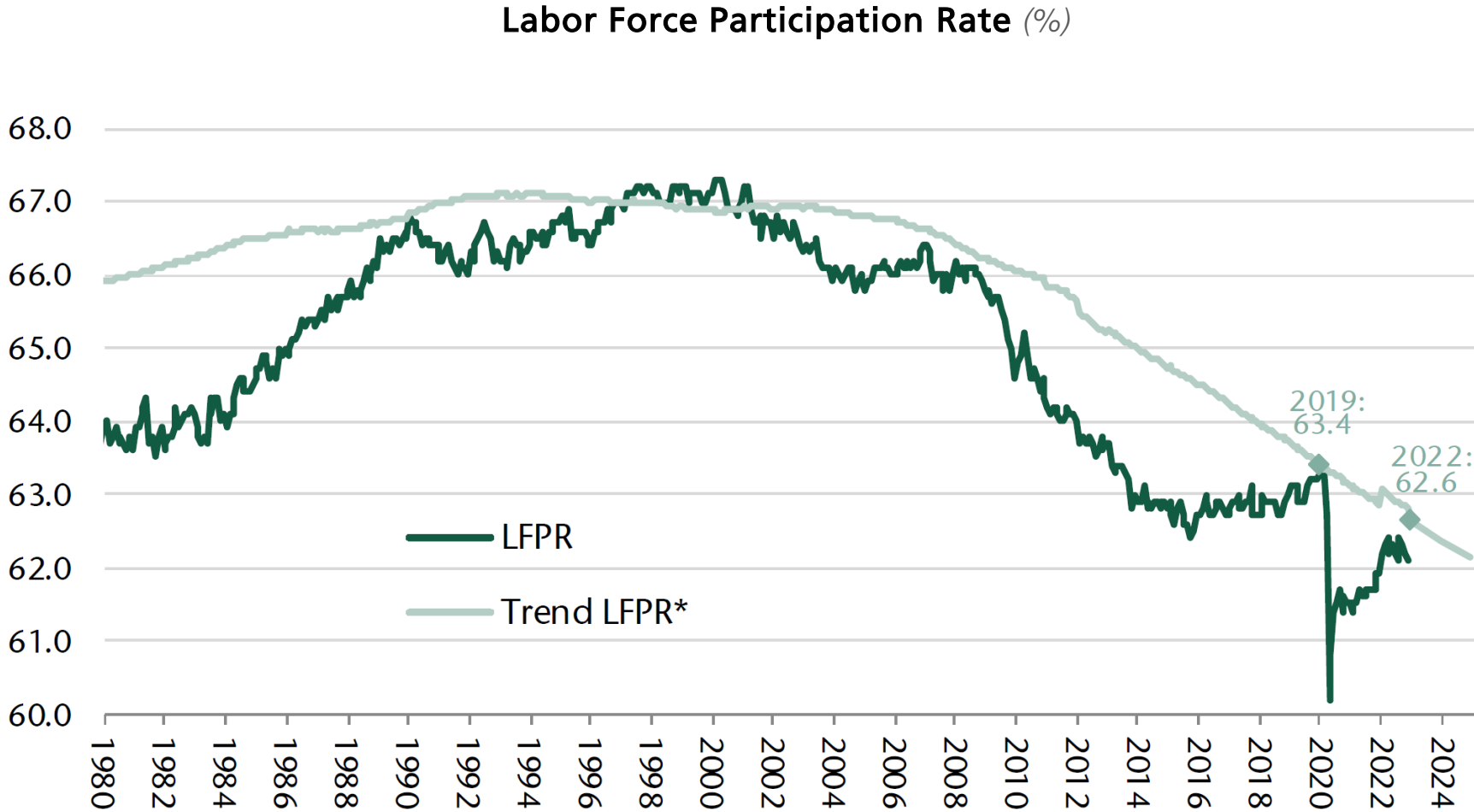
Inflation Was Meaningfully Transitory

US Phillips Curve

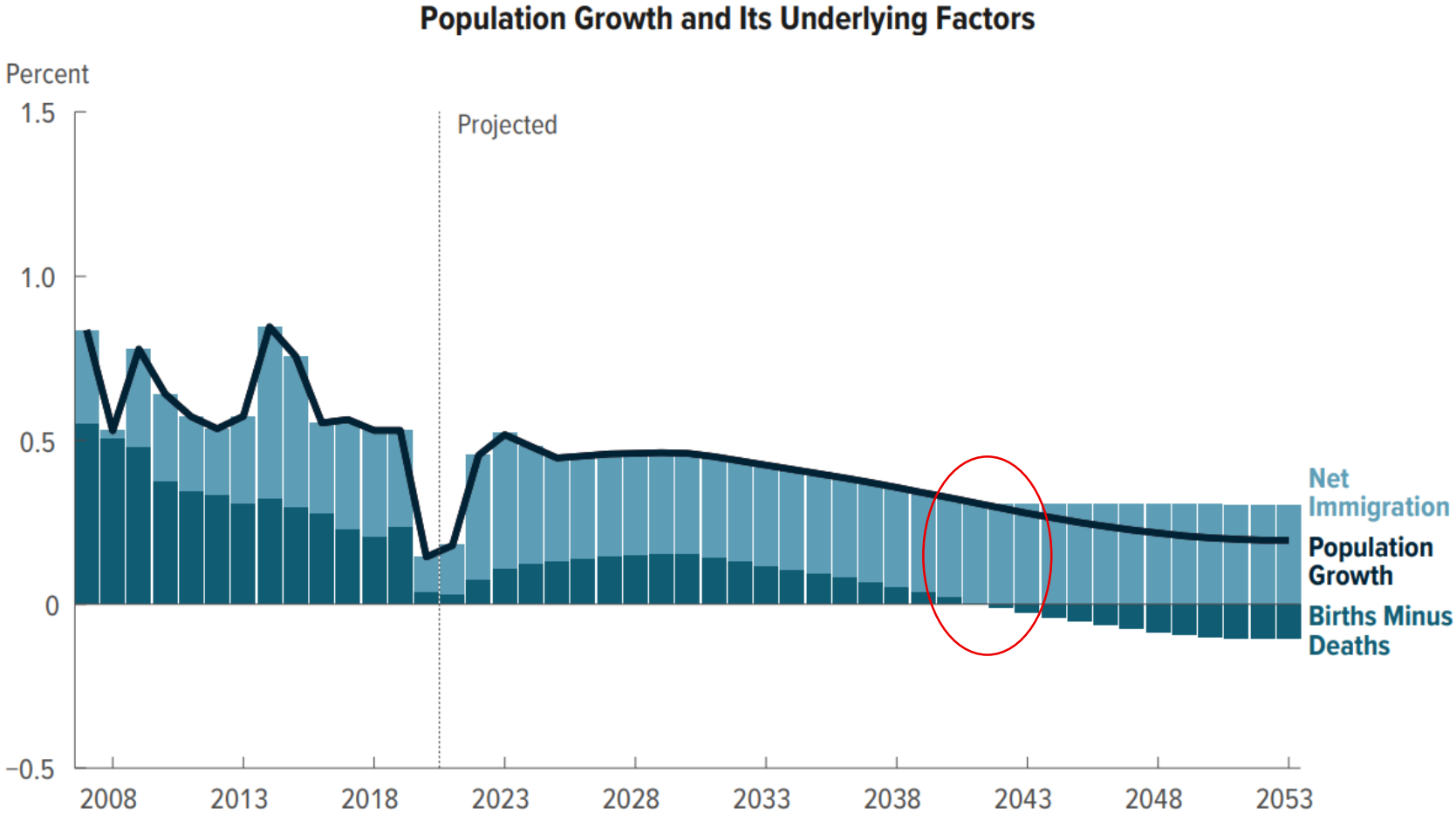
(based on Average Hourly Earnings)



Labor Force Participation Rate in Secular Decline



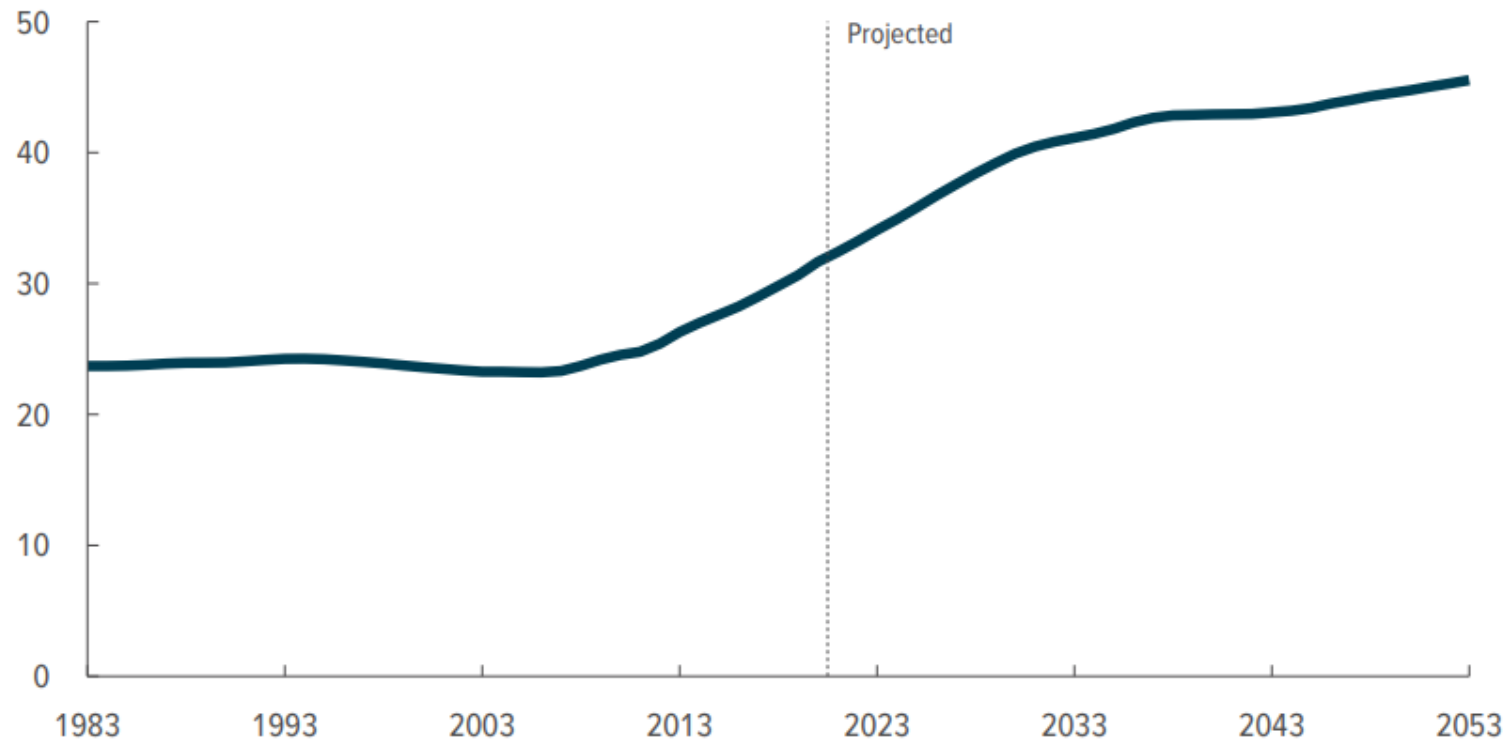
Decline in U.S. Population Growth



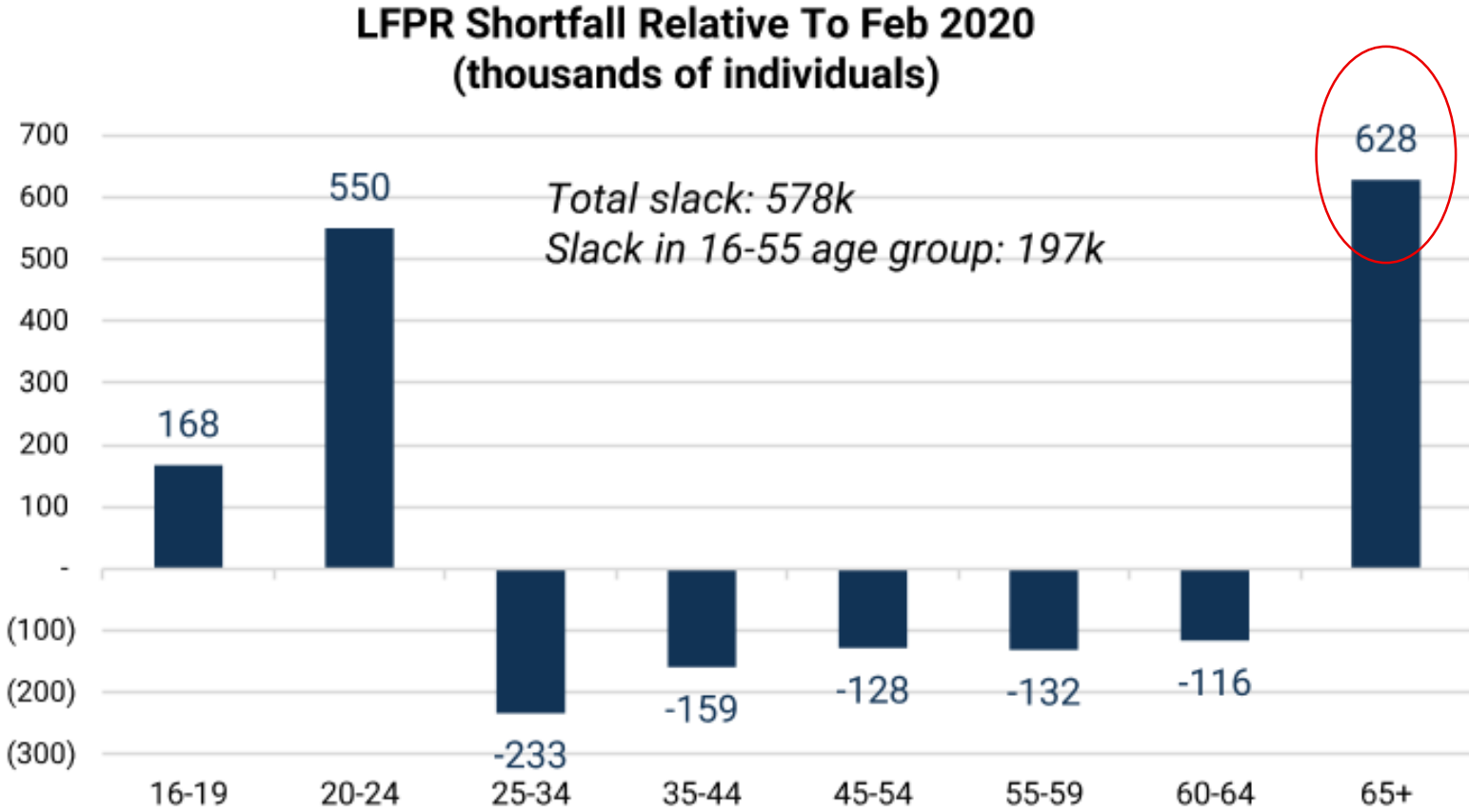
Ages 65 and Older as % of Ages 25 to 64

Population Age 65 or Older as a Share of the Population Ages 25 to 64

Percent



Labor Force Participation Shortfall Post-Covid



Source: Haver, JEF Economics

Inflation Forecasts and Takeaways

- December 2023 Core PCE
 - Our forecast in January was 3.8%, currently 4.2%
- June 2024 Core PCE – 3.2%
- December 2024 Core PCE – 2.6% ... Terminal
- Inflation was meaningfully transitory – excess stimulus created a long lag
- Fed will soon be overly restrictive
 - Forecasting no hikes and **5 or more rate cuts** by December 2024 (consensus 4 cuts)

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 - Unexpected strength in Q3

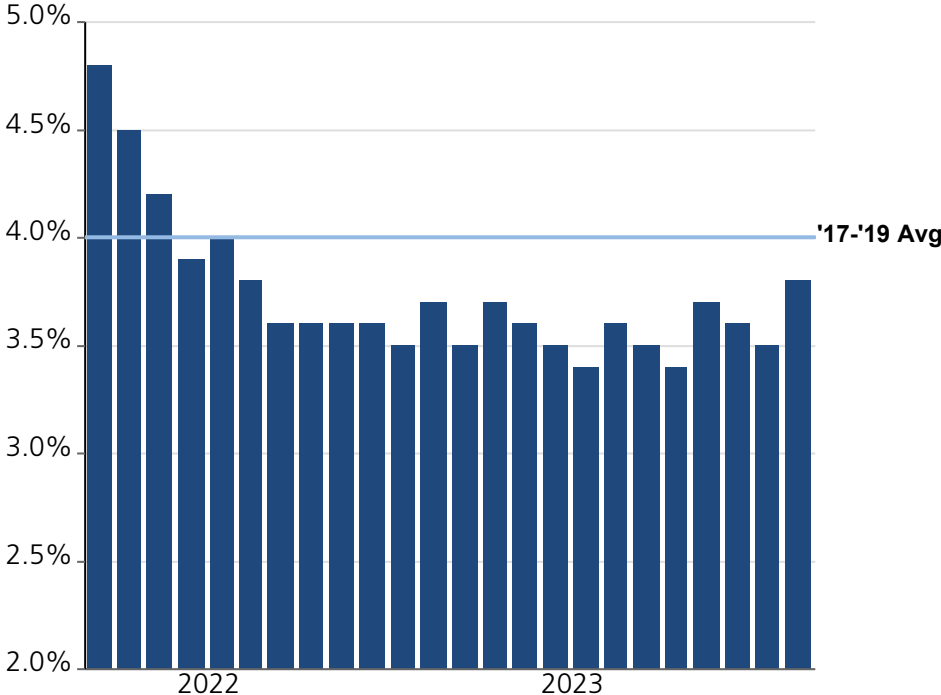
Poll Response 2

The U.S. economy is ...

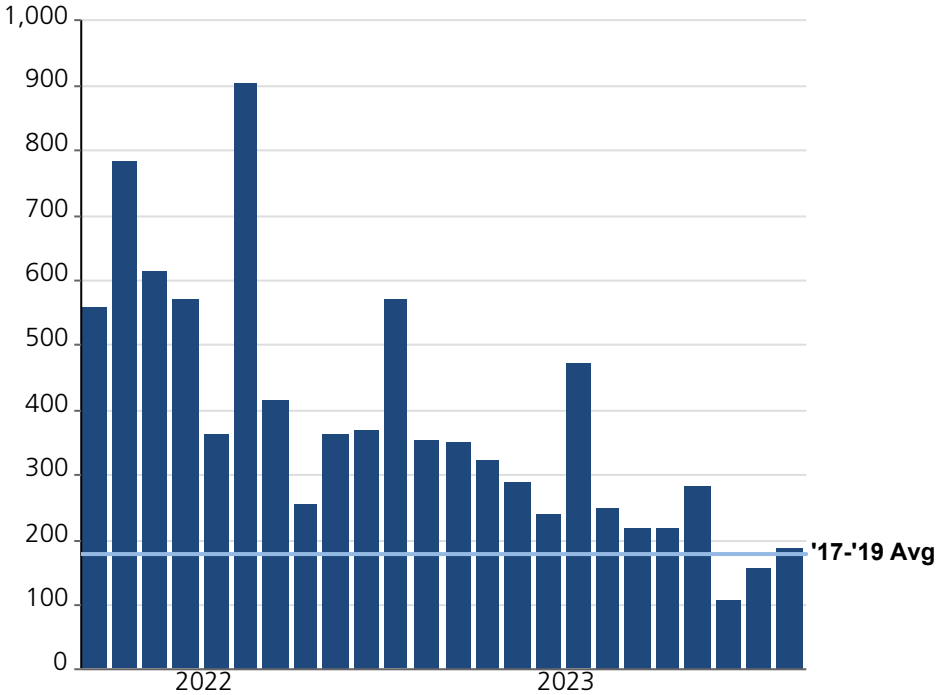
- A. Too hot to allow inflation to come down
- B. Too cold now or softening rapidly where a recession is inevitable
- C. Not too hot, not too cold

Labor Market Strong but Slowing

Unemployment Rate



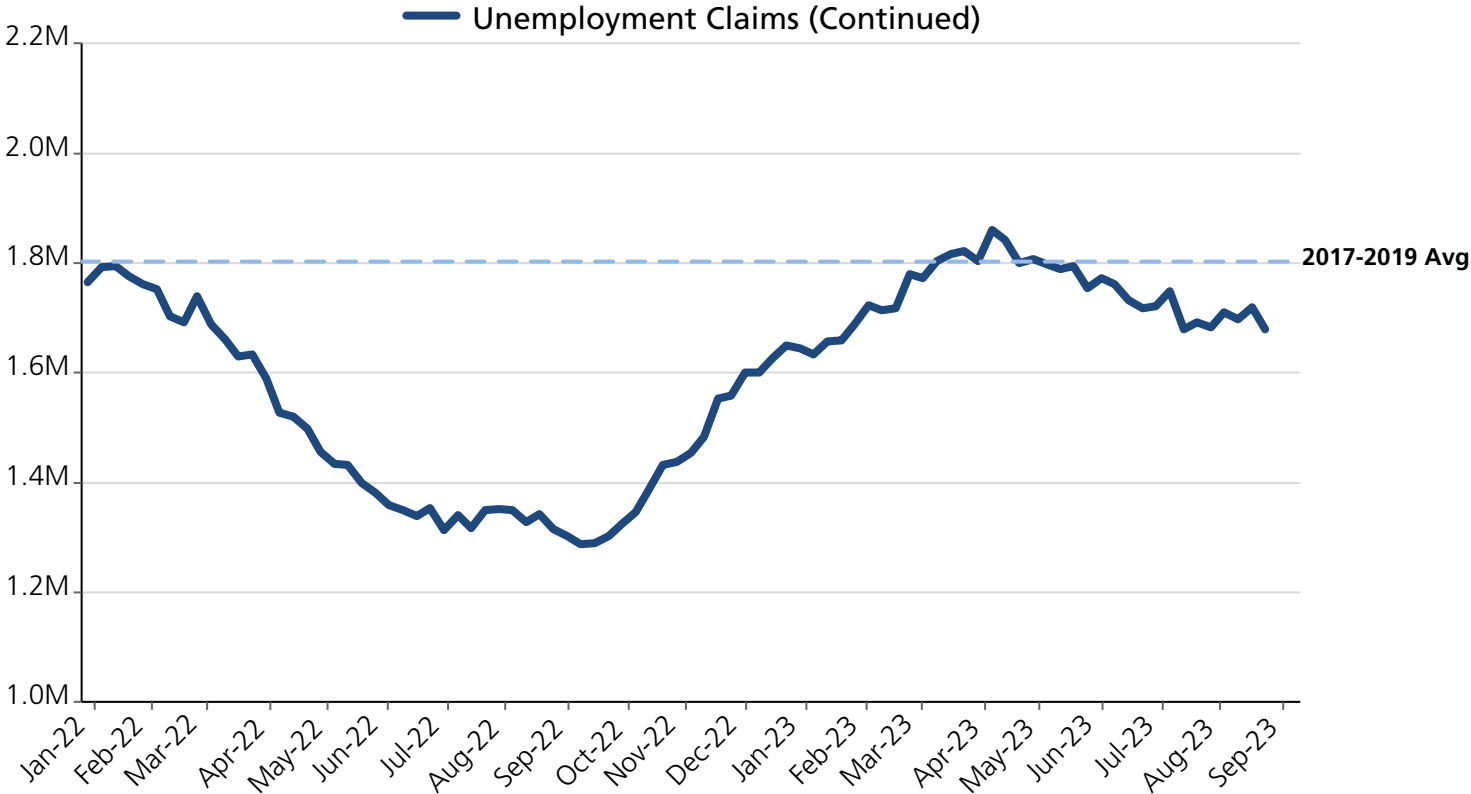
Job Growth (monthly)



- The unemployment rate is still below levels seen in past cycles
- While job growth has slowed, it is still at levels seen during the last economic cycle

Labor Market Slowing but Strong

Continued Claims for Unemployment Insurance



- Continued claims for unemployment insurance are rising as job losses mount ...
- ... but still remain below their 2017-2019 levels

Weak Manufacturing and Steady Services

US ISM Manufacturing PMI



US ISM Services PMI

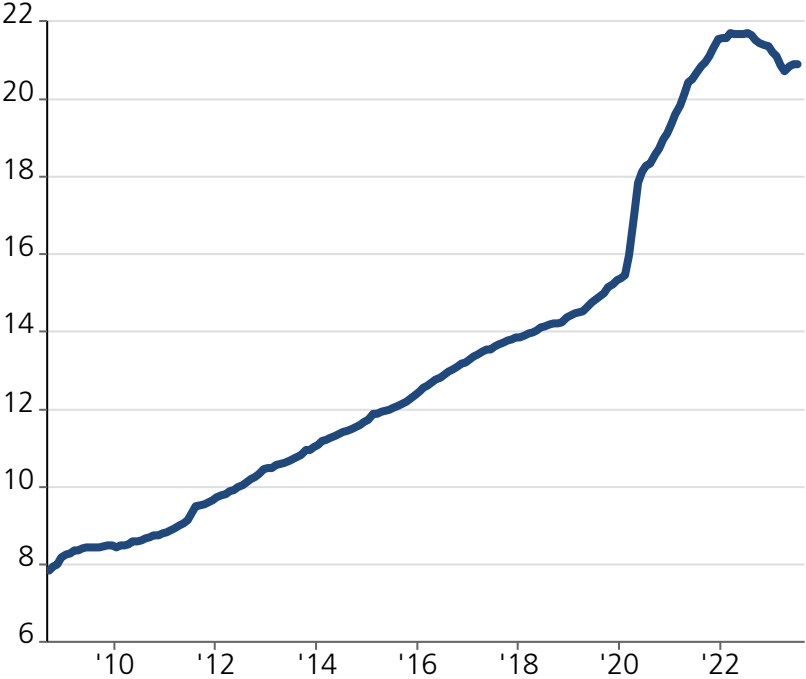


- Manufacturing activity in the US is weak and contracting ...
- ... but the Services sector is still resilient and expanding

Money Supply Collapsing ... but Still High

US M2 (year-over-year change)

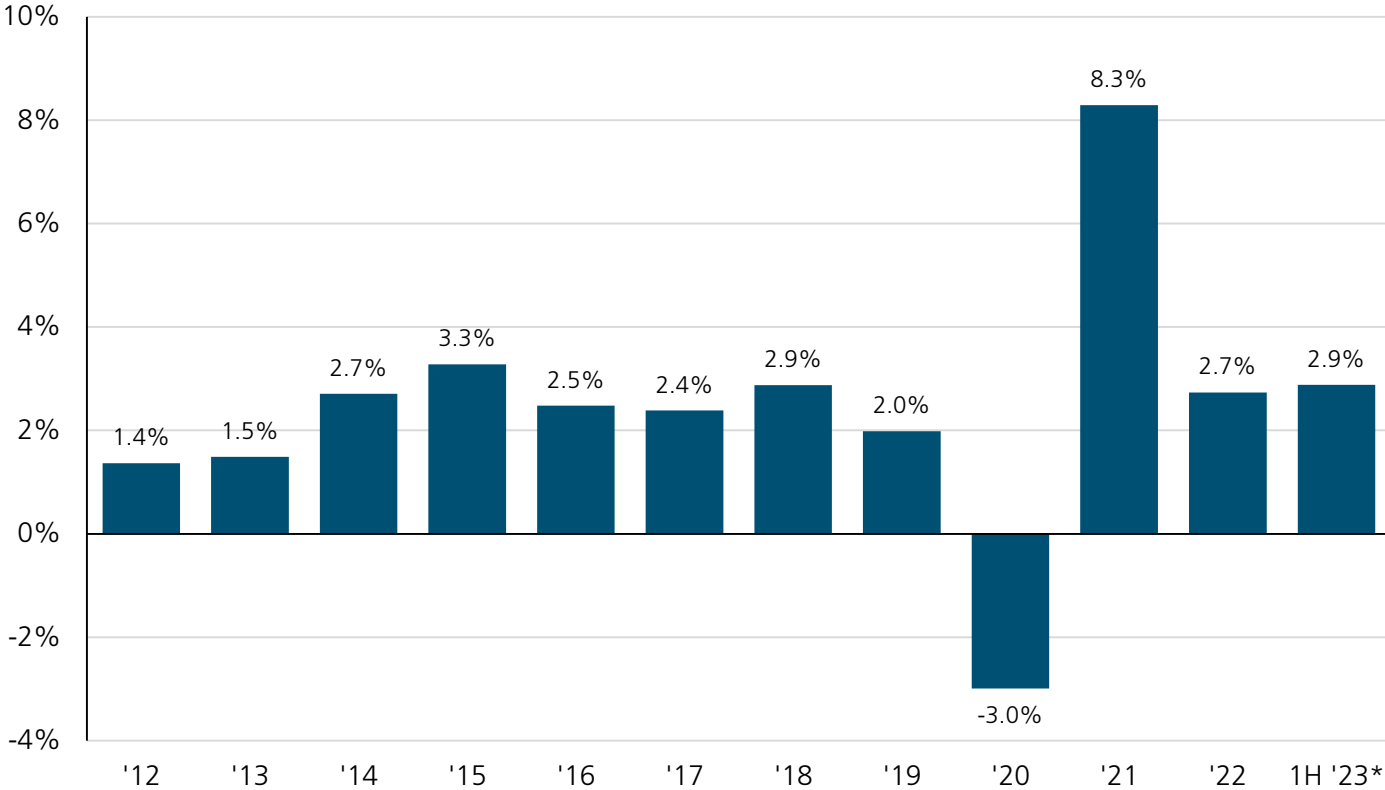
US M2 (\$ trillions)



- Money supply is declining year-over-year at its most rapid pace since the 1930s ...
- ... but nominal money supply is still well above trend and accommodative at the margin

Consumer Spending Remains Strong

Real Consumer Spending Growth (% change from the prior year)



- Growth in real consumer spending is still strong as inflation cools from its peak in 2022

Discussion Points

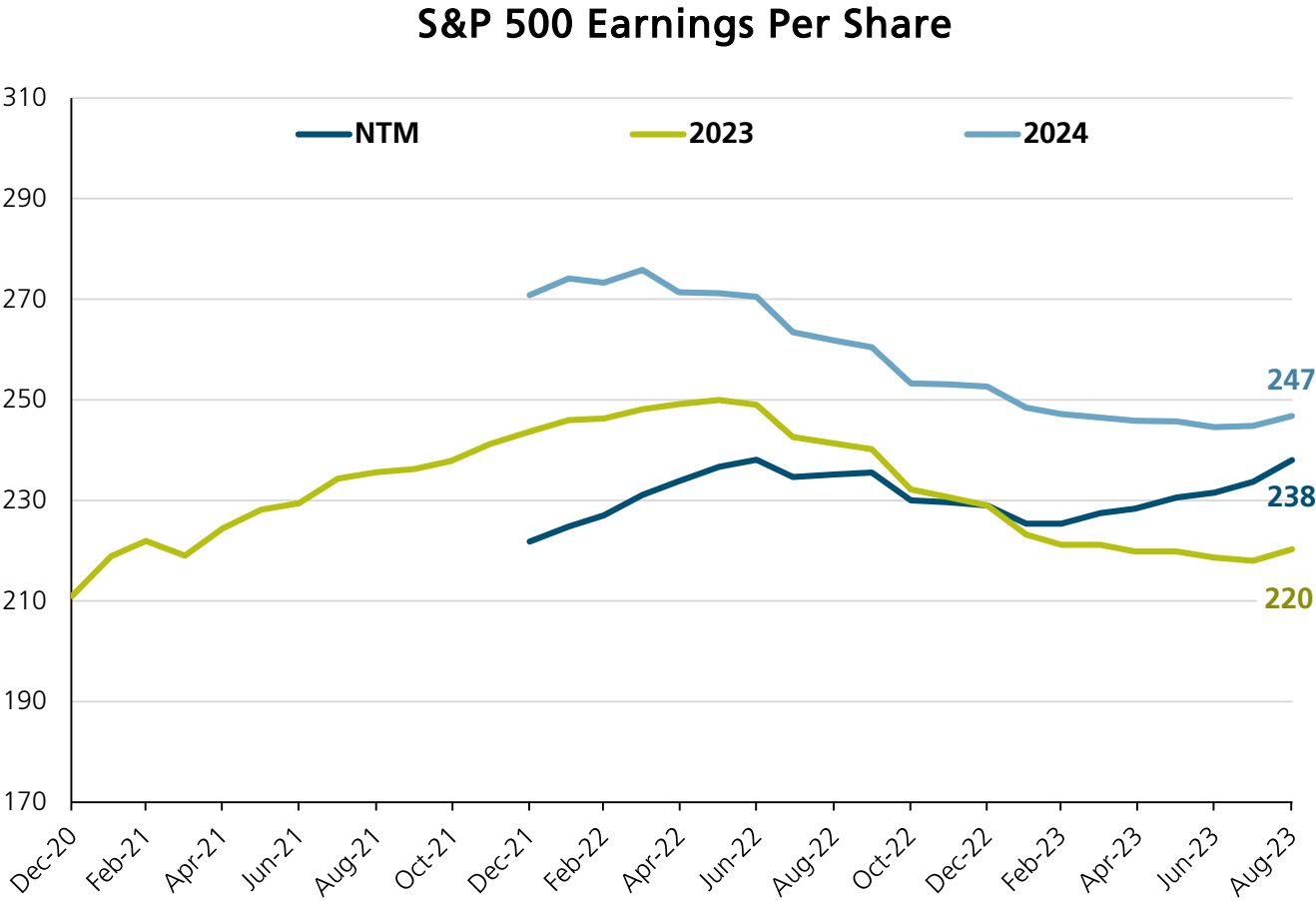
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Poll Response 3

Company earnings are ...

- A. High enough to preserve a bull market
- B. Headed lower to trigger another bear market

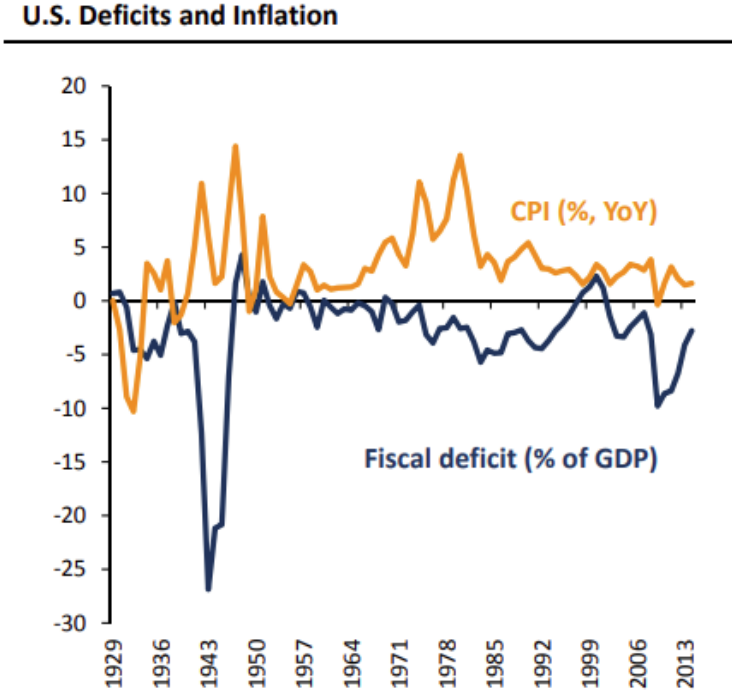
Earnings High Enough or Heading Lower: Consensus Outlook



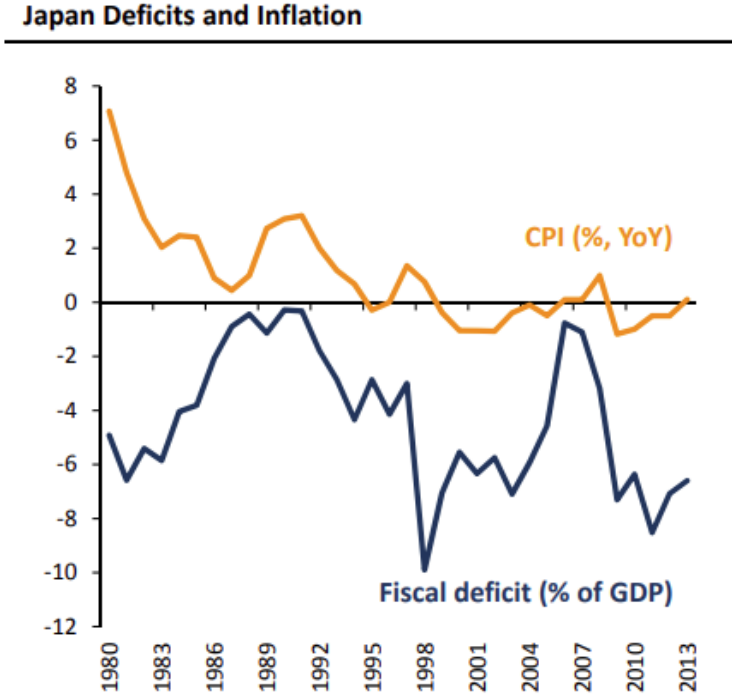
- The decline in 2023 and 2024 earnings appears to be bottoming ...
- ... and earnings for the Next Twelve Months seem to be ticking up

Inflation Has Been Unrelated to Deficits in the Long Run

Exhibit 2: Deficits and Inflation – U.S. and Japan



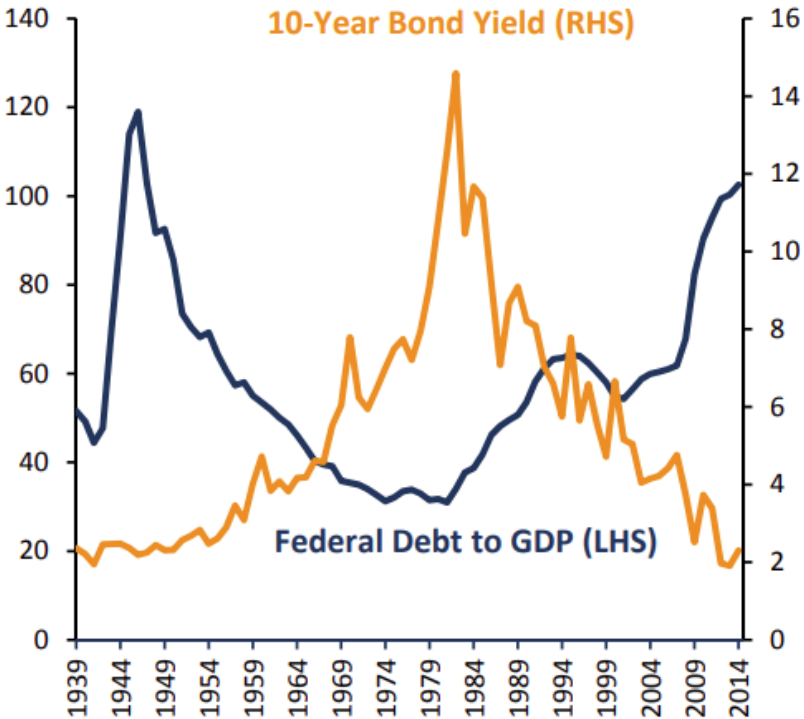
Source: FRED, GMO



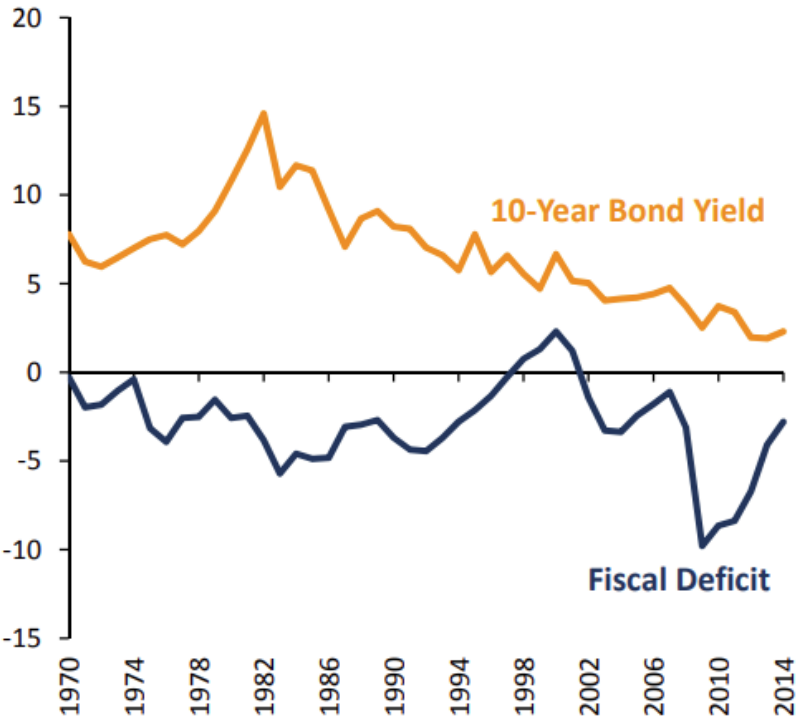
Source: Datastream, GMO

Debt, Deficit and Interest Rates

U.S. Debt to GDP and Bond Yields

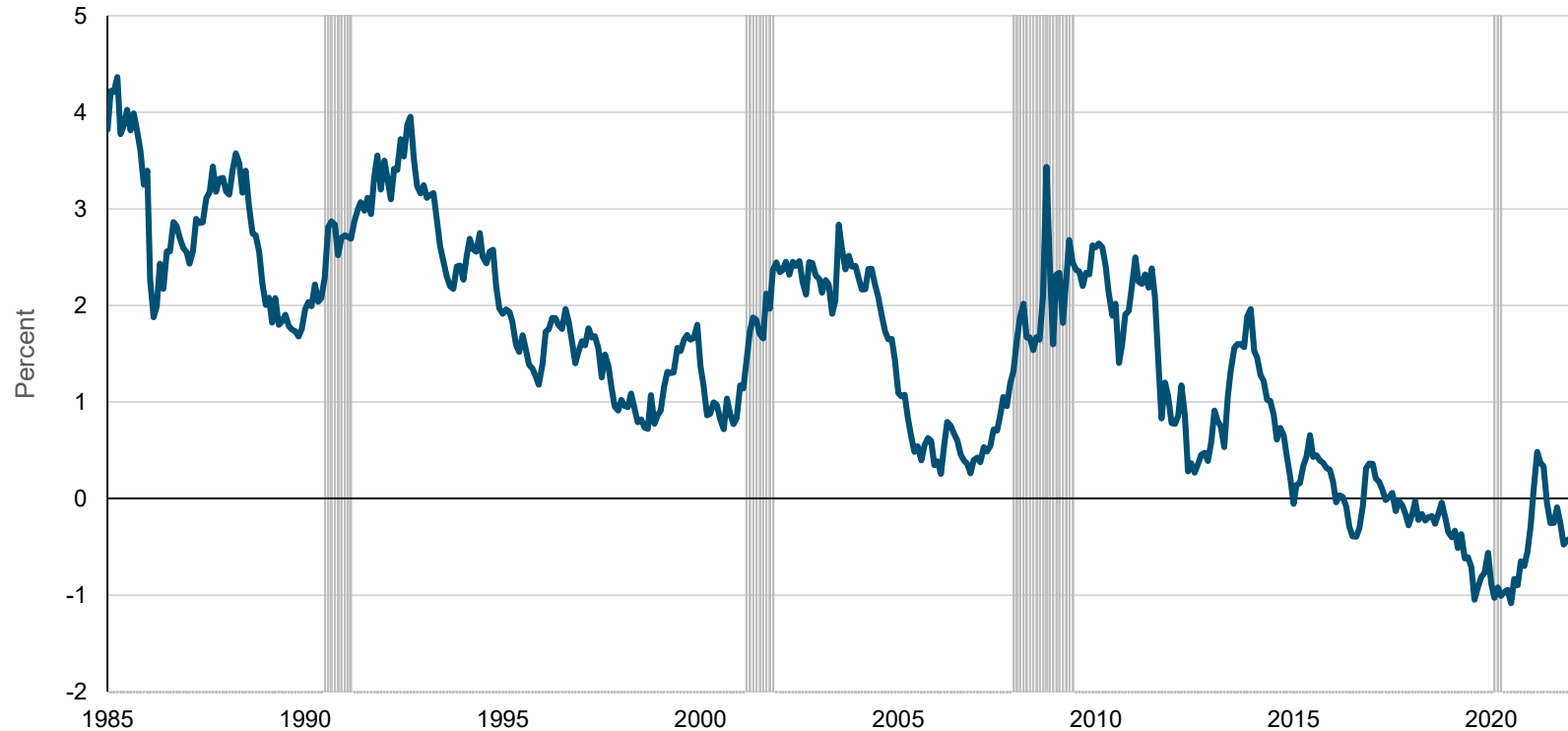


U.S. Government Deficit and Bond Yields



Secular Decline in the 10-Year Treasury Term Premium

10-year Treasury Term Premium (%)



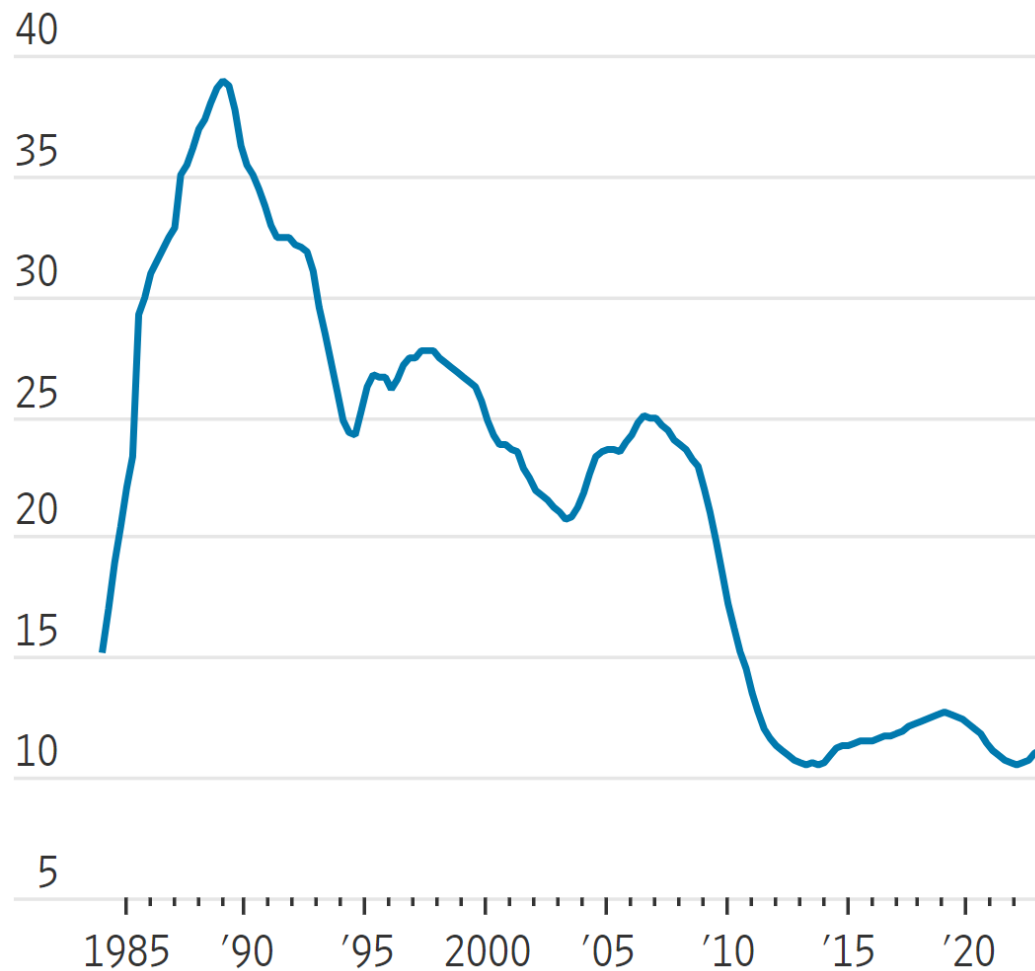
- The term premium has declined steadily since 1985.
 - Central bank asset purchases and forward guidance, glut of global savings, foreign investors, disinflationary pre-pandemic pressures, demand for hedging long duration liabilities
- Low term premium makes inversions more likely and less reliable.

Explanations for the Low Term Premium

- Central bank asset purchases
- Glut of global savings
- Interest from foreign investors
- Demand for hedging long duration liabilities
- Disinflationary pre-pandemic pressures and forward guidance

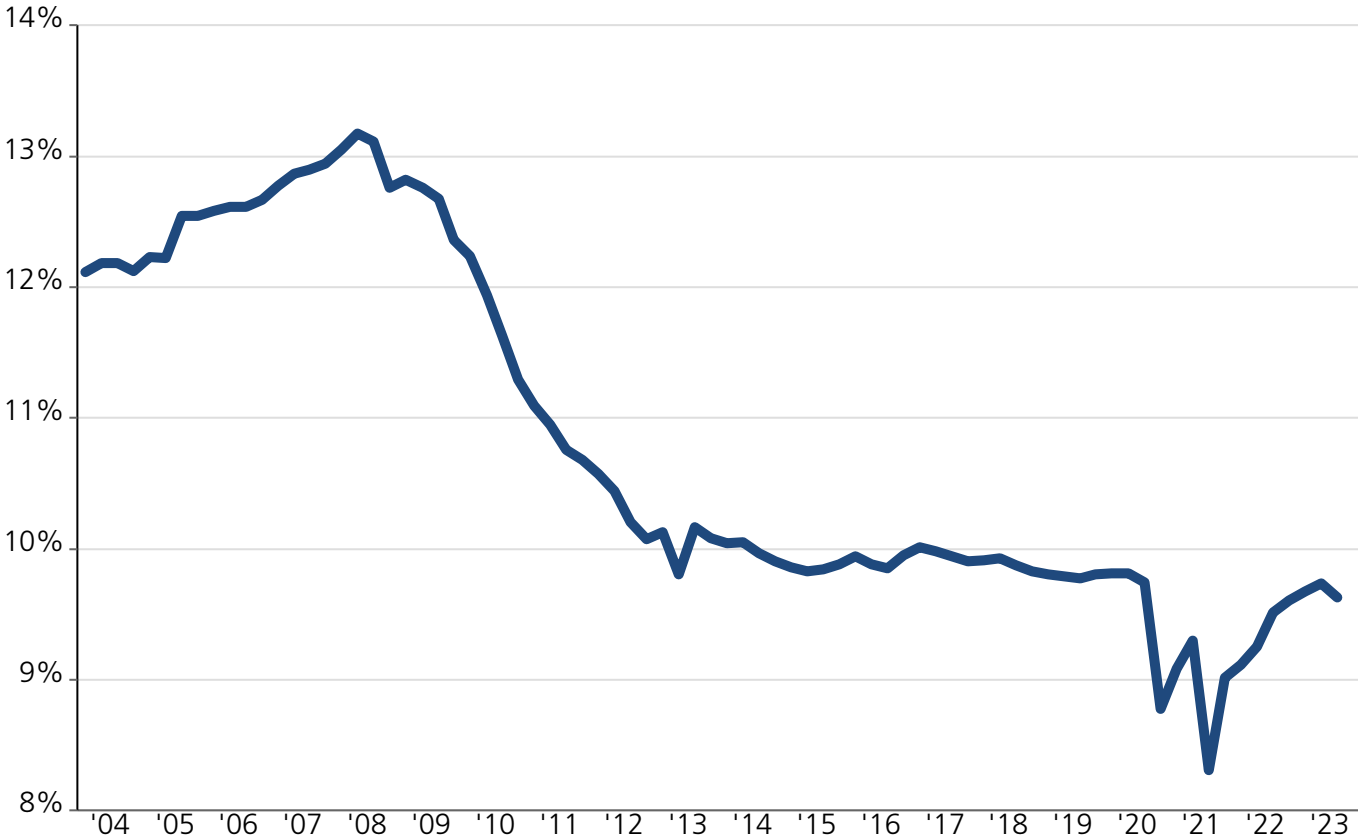
Share of Rate-Sensitive Household Debt

Share of Household Debt that Adjusts with Market Interest Rates

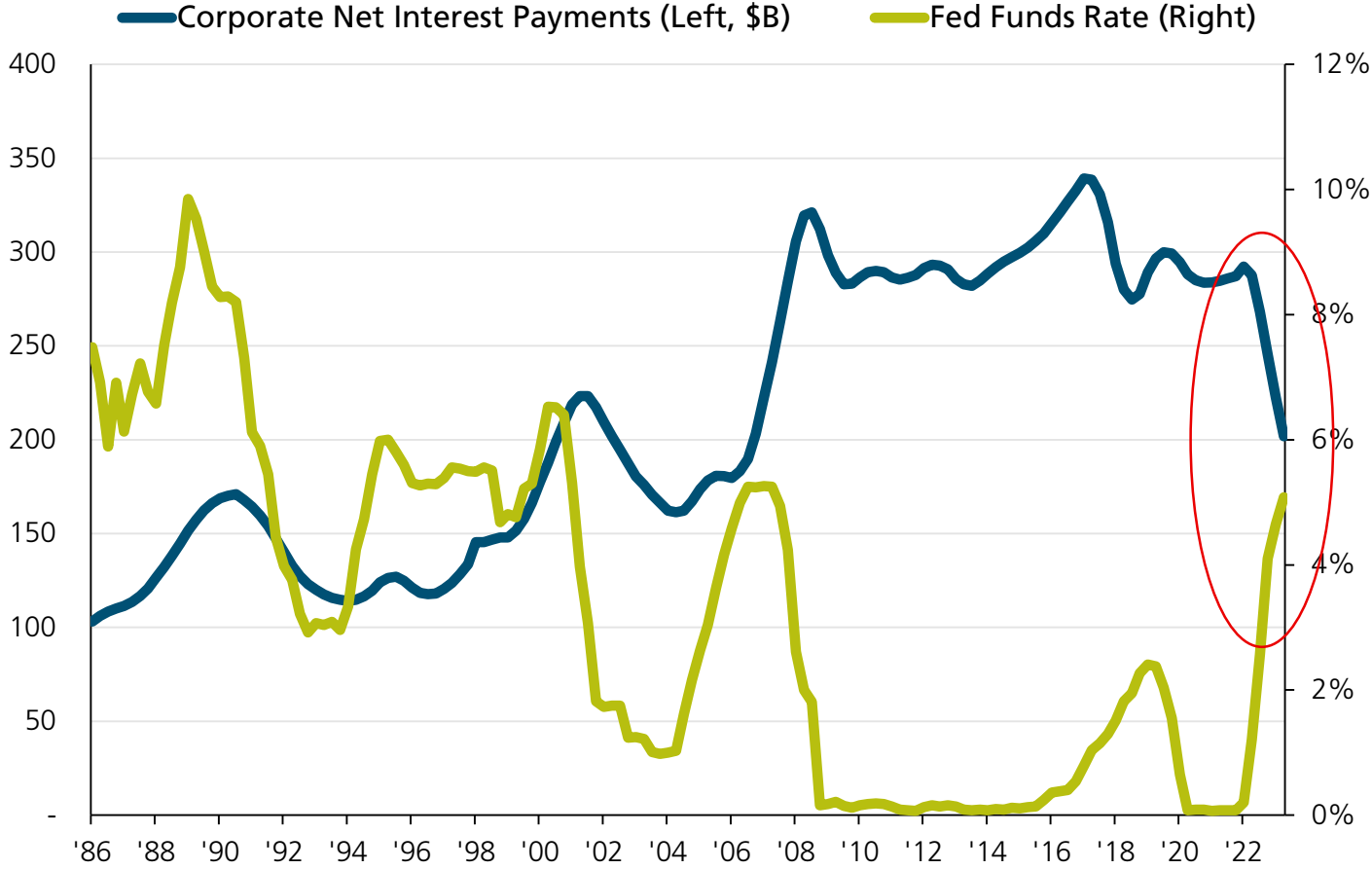


Household Debt Service Obligations

Debt Service Payments as a % of Disposable Income



Decline in Company Net Interest Payments



Interest Rate and Stock Market Outlook

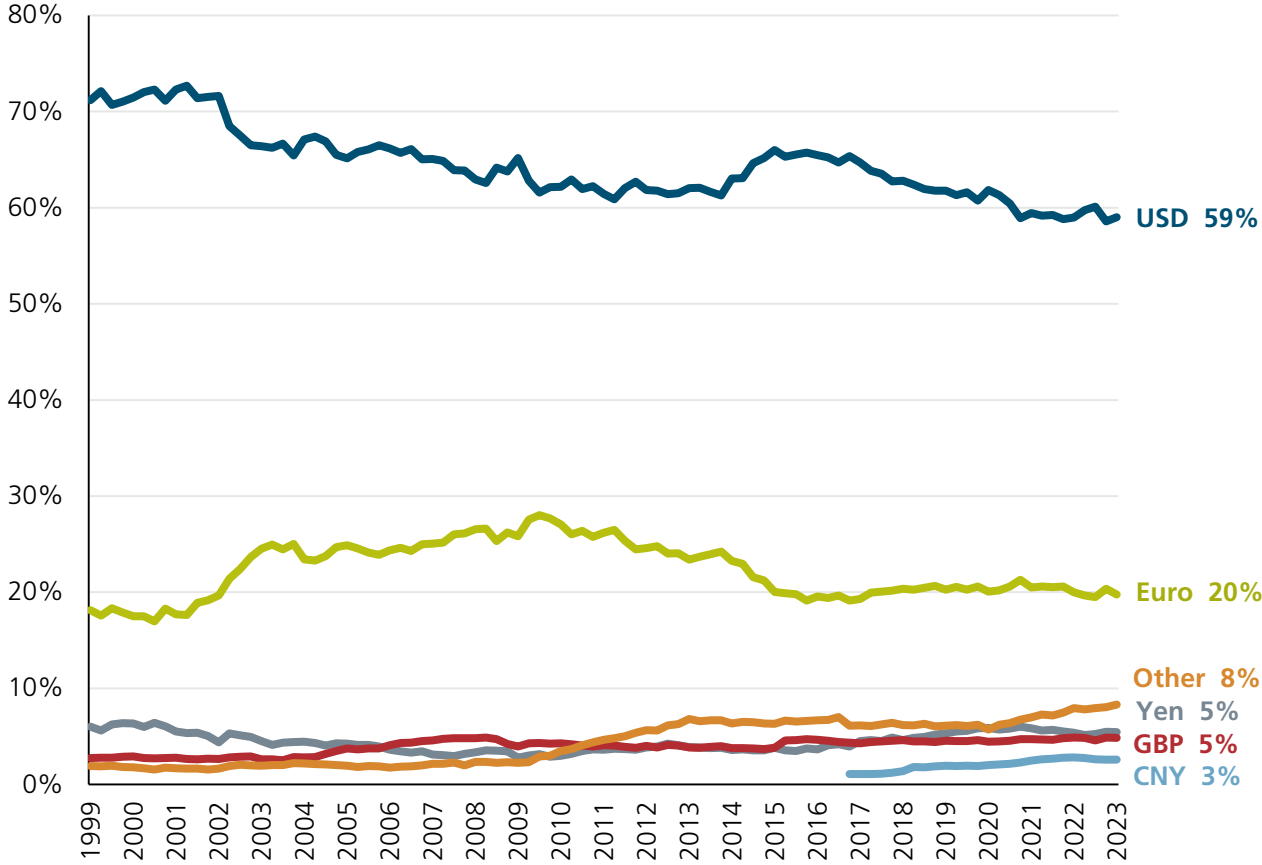
- Long term interest rates below 5% for most of the next decade
- 10-year yield normalizes at 3.8–4.0%, 30-year at 4.1–4.3% by June 2024
- New equity bull market, December 2024 S&P 500 at 4,800 – 5,200
- December 2023 forecasts made in late 2022
 - S&P 500 to remain above 3,800
 - Trough forward P/E to stay above 14x
 - 2023 earnings to stay above 210

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Share of Foreign Exchange Reserves

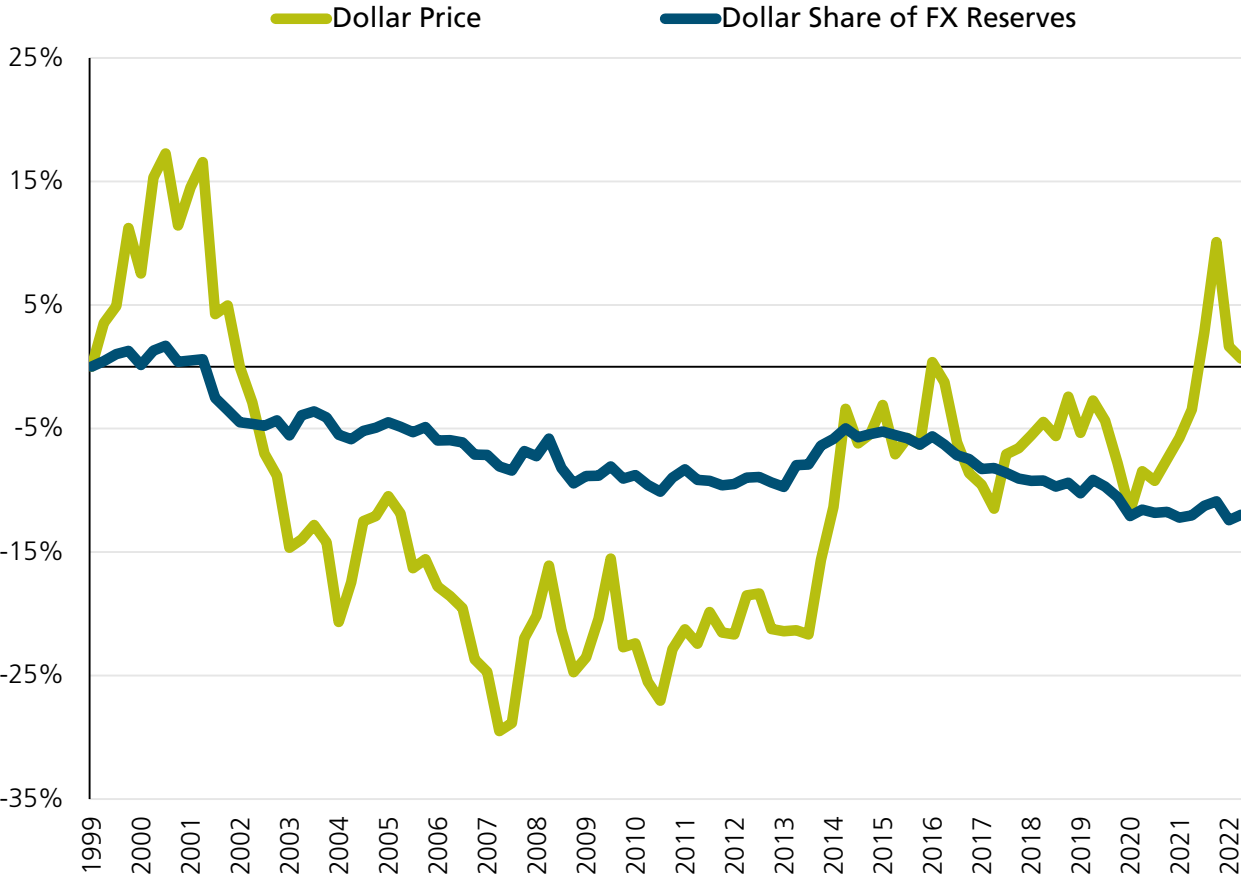
Share of Foreign Exchange Reserves



Weak Alternatives to the U.S. Dollar

- Euro
- Yuan
- Basket of Currencies

Steady Dollar Despite Lower Share of Reserves



Dollar Hegemony Likely to Continue

- Strong economic growth and incomes
- Low inflation
 - Credible monetary policy and technological innovation
- Well-regulated capital markets
 - Deep and liquid bond market
- Convertibility, stability and liquidity of the dollar

Summary and Key Takeaways

- Inflation was meaningfully transitory – excess stimulus created a long lag
- June 2024 Core PCE 3.2%, December 2024 Core PCE 2.6% ... **Terminal**
- Fed will soon be overly restrictive
 - Forecasting no hikes and **5 or more rate cuts** by December 2024 (consensus 4 cuts)
- No landing > hard landing (?) ... soft landing most likely
- 10-year yield normalizes at 3.8–4.0%, 30-year at 4.1–4.3% by June 2024
- New equity bull market, December 2024 S&P 500 at 4,800 – 5,200

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