

**Outlook for the U.S. Economy:  
How Long Will the Party Last?**

Presentation to  
The Economic Society of Calgary

April 20, 2000

Chris Varvares, President  
Macroeconomic Advisers, LLC

# The Plan of the Presentation

---

- **The Big Picture → Achieving the Soft Landing**
- **The Short-term Forecast**
- **What if There's No Correction?**
- **What if Oil Prices Jump?**

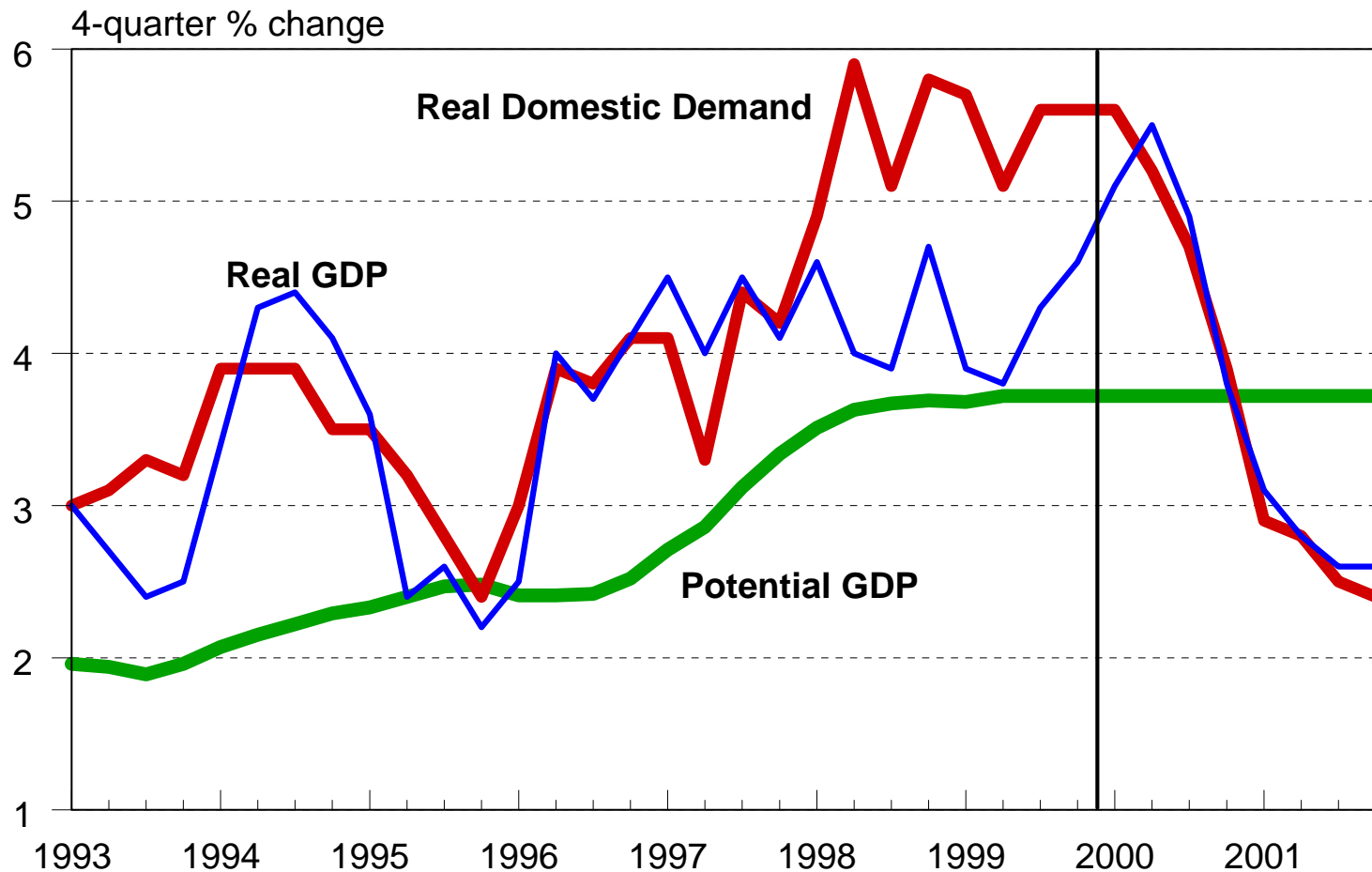
# The Big Picture

---

- **Challenge: Transition from Above-Trend to Below-Trend**
- **Economic growth will slow from 4%-5% pace of the last 3 years to less than 4% this year; stocks “correct” 10%-15%**
- **Labor markets will continue to be very tight; the unemployment rate dips further then begins a gradual rise**
- **Core inflation creeps higher; oil prices peak in Q1 then head lower**
- **Expect four more 1/4 point rate hikes; fed funds to 7%**
- **Risks: equities don't drop, oil prices jump, dollar plunges**

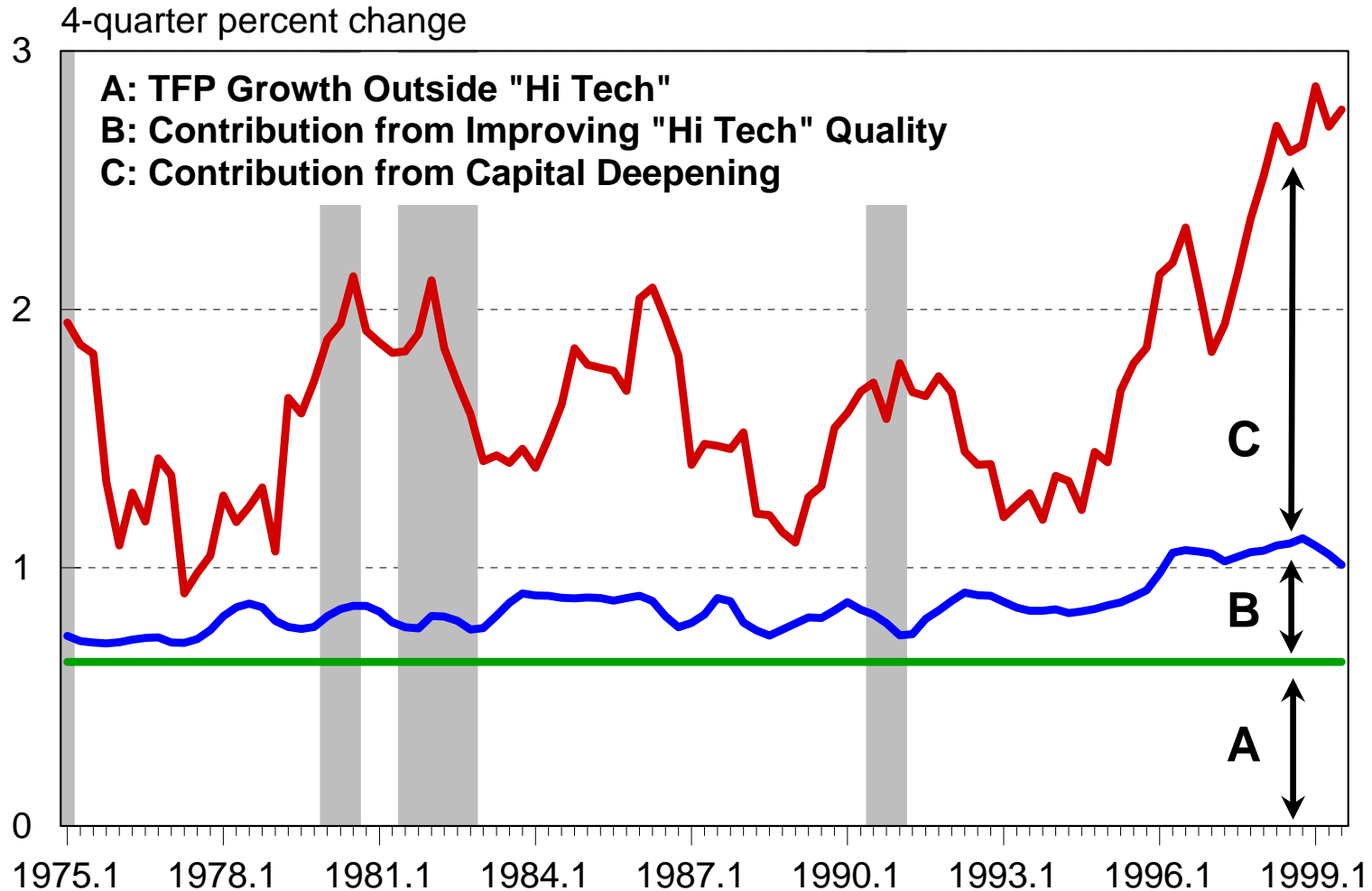
# Transition to Below Trend

## Domestic Demand Versus Domestic Output



# Decomposing Growth in Potential Productivity

## Growth of Potential Productivity



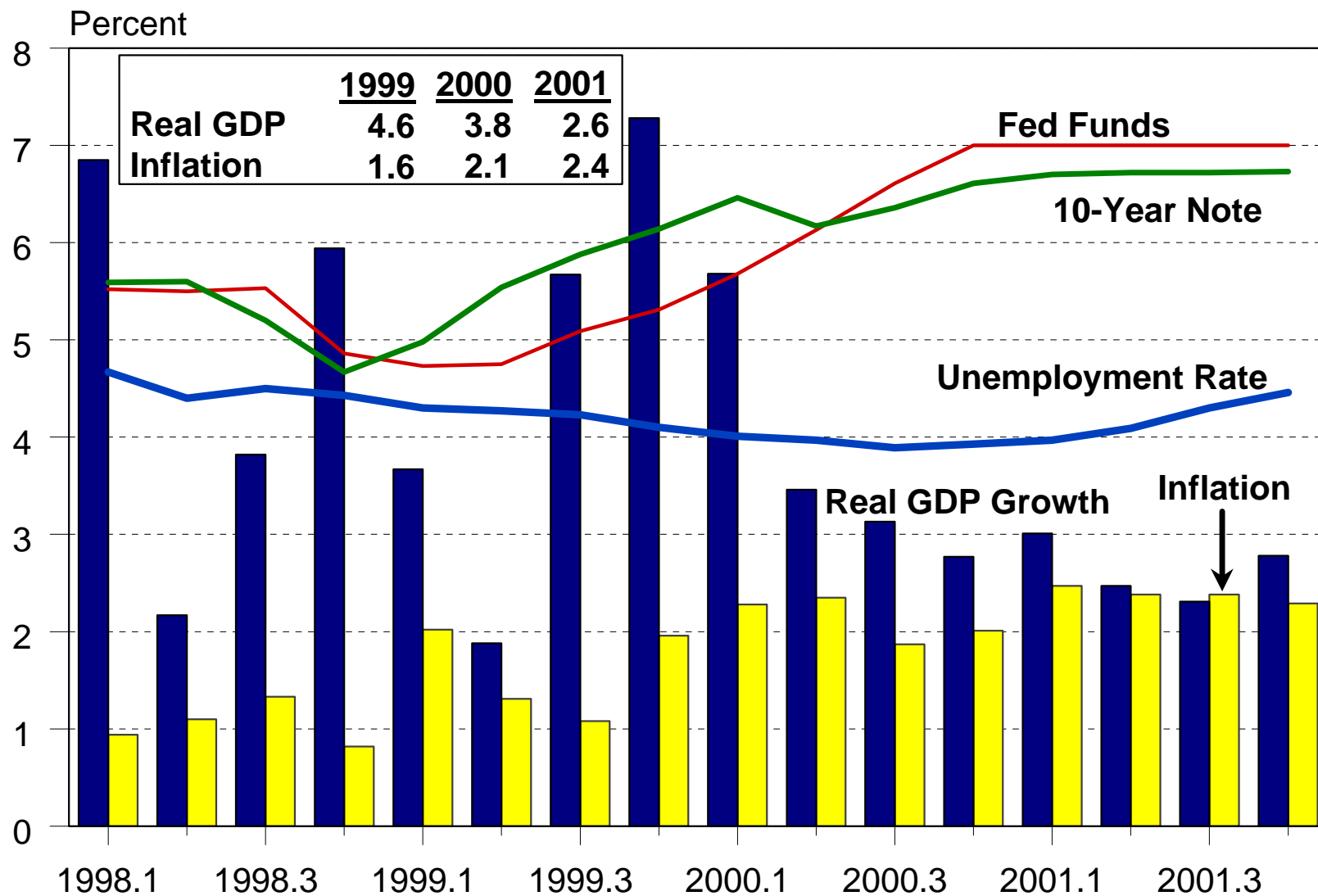
# Decomposing Growth in Potential Productivity

---

## GROWTH OF POTENTIAL PRODUCTIVITY, 1998.2-1999.2

	Unrevised NIPA's	Revised NIPA's	Change
Total Growth of Potential Productivity	2.5	2.7	0.2
From Capital Deepening	1.2	1.7	0.5
Hardware/Software	0.6	1.1	0.5
All Other Capital	0.6	0.6	0.0
From Improving "Hi-Tech" Quality	0.5	0.4	-0.1
TFP Growth Outside "Hi-Tech"	0.5	0.6	0.1
New Price Methodologies	0.3	NA	-0.3

# The Outlook at a Glance



# Composition of Demand in '00

---

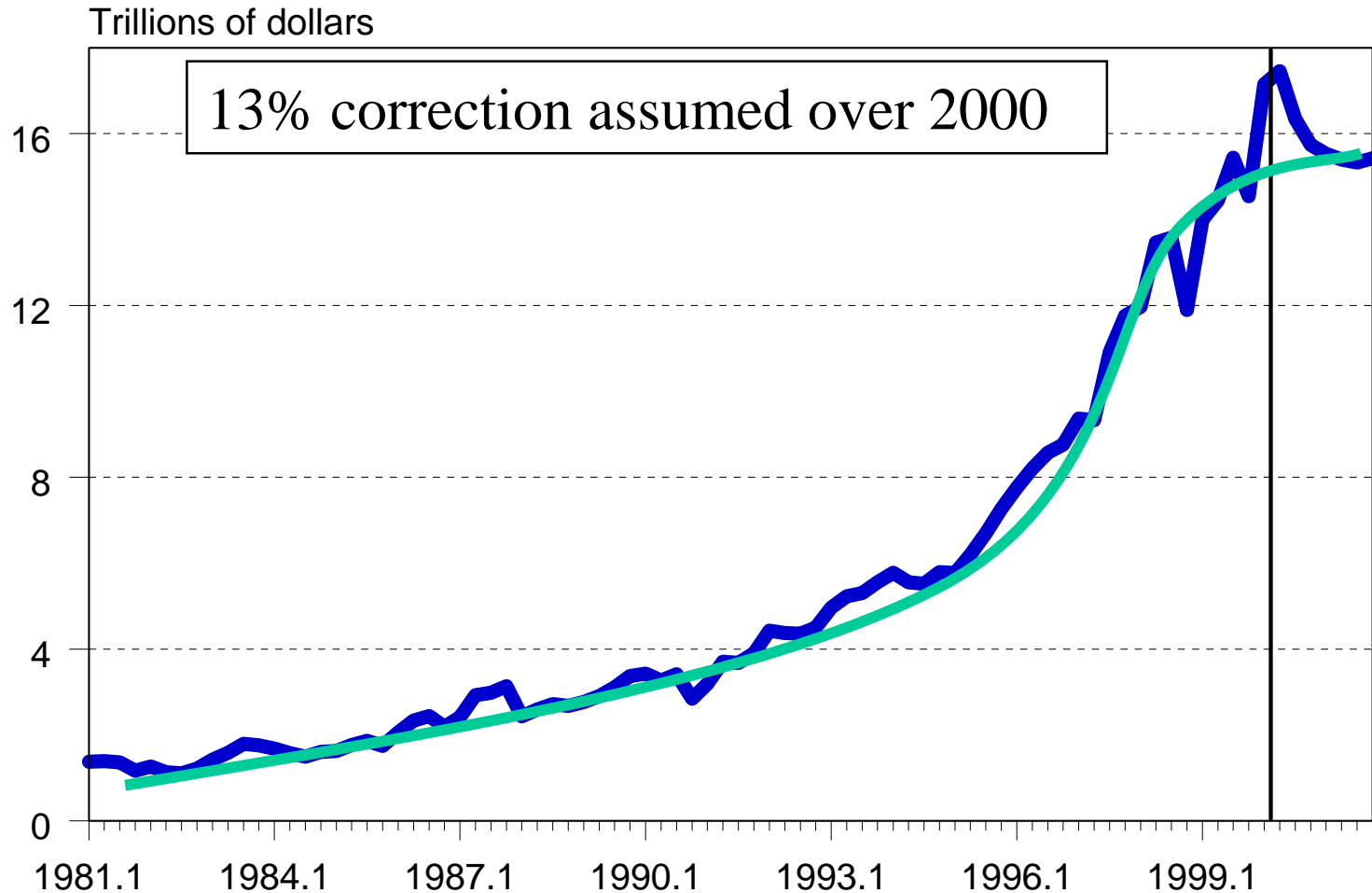
- ▶ Consumer spending “boom” moderates (5.6%–3.4%)
  - ▶ 13% Stock-market correction *trims* wealth effect
  - ▶ Real personal disposable income growth slows
  - ▶ Backside of consumer durables “cycle”
- ▶ Business fixed investment accelerates (7.0% – 9.8%)
  - ▶ Capital goods prices are weak, especially hi-tech
  - ▶ “Accelerator” provides momentum
  - ▶ Higher rates impede capital spending
- ▶ Housing starts decline; (1.67m – 1.59m)
- ▶ Net export decline slows to a crawl (-1.2pp – -0.1pp)

**Real GDP Growth: 4.5% in '99, 3.8% in '00**

---

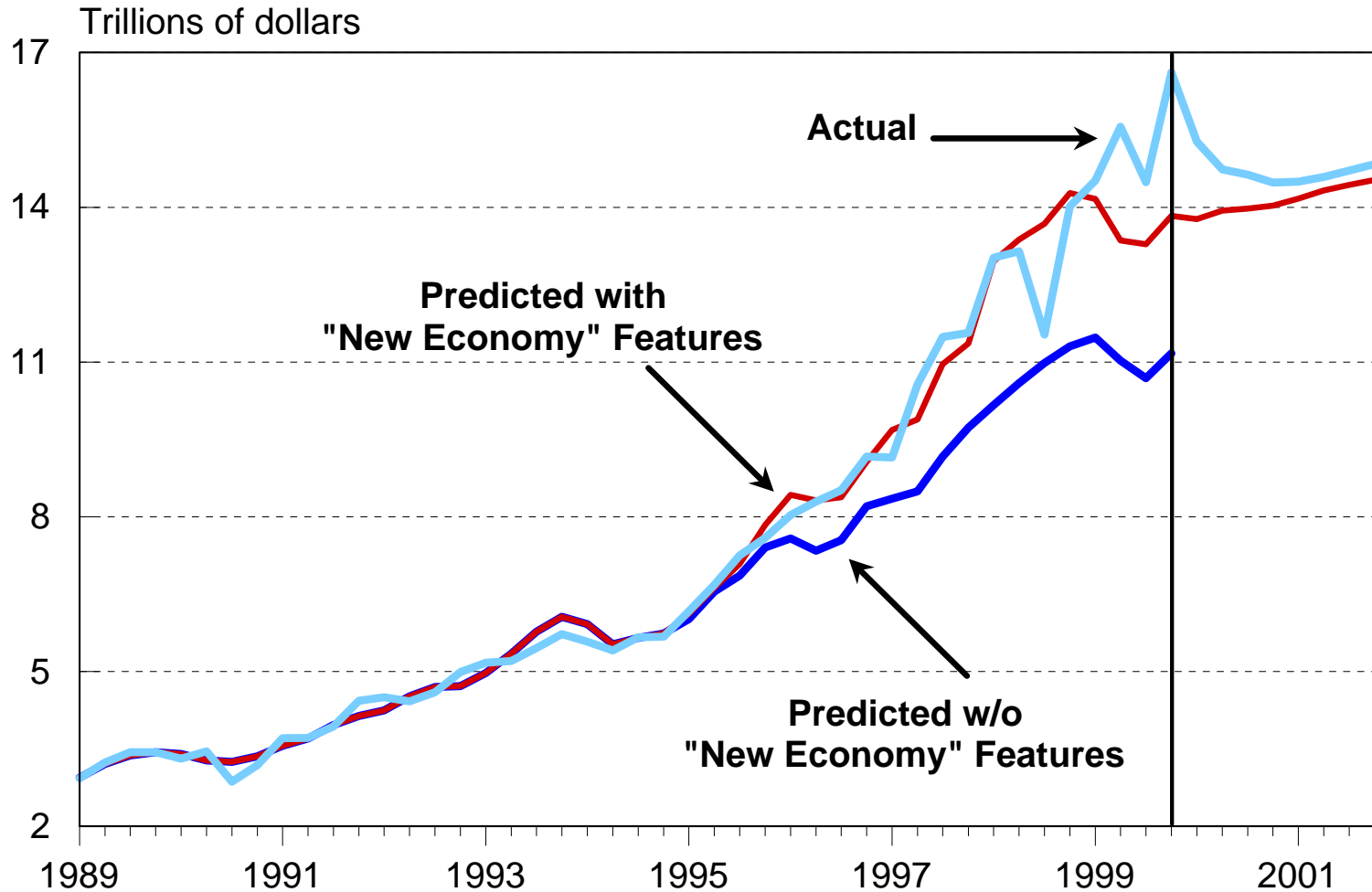
# PCE: Equity Wealth Flattens

## Household Holdings of Corporate Equities



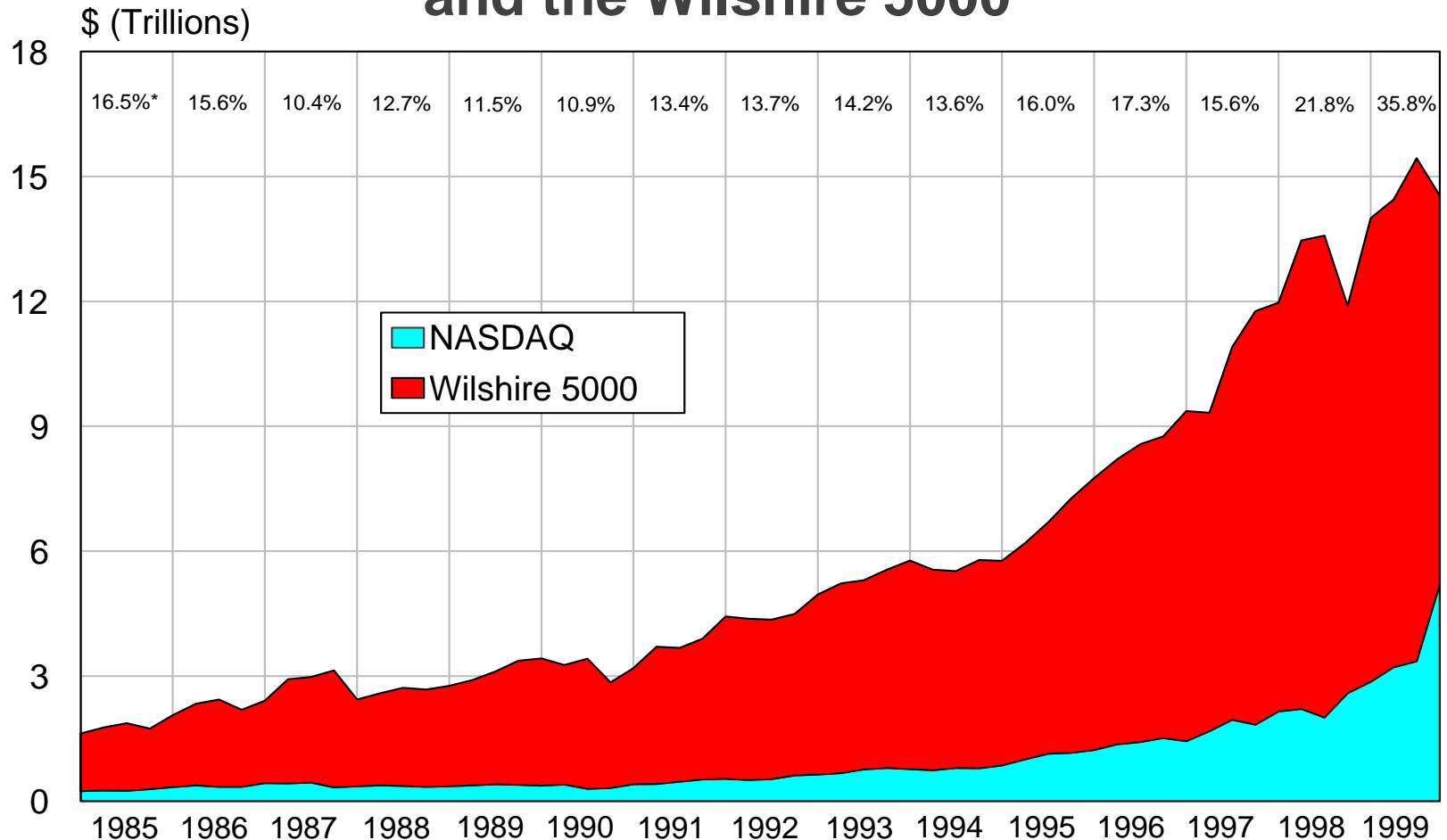
# Why Assume a Correction?

## Actual & Predicted Equity Wealth



# High-Tech = High-Flying

## Market Capitalization of the NASDAQ and the Wilshire 5000

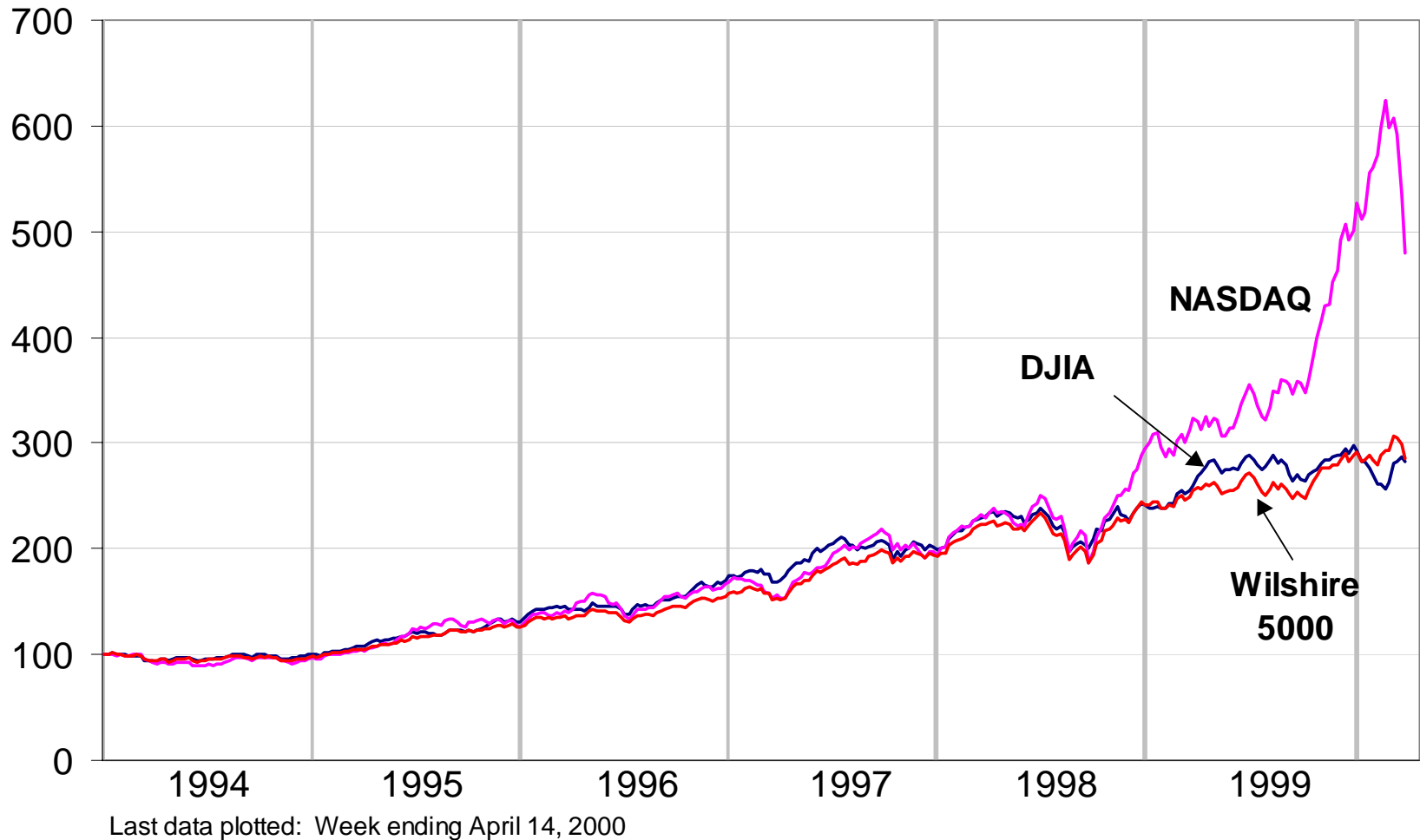


\*NASDAQ percent of Wilshire 5000 at fourth quarter

# Uneven Gains

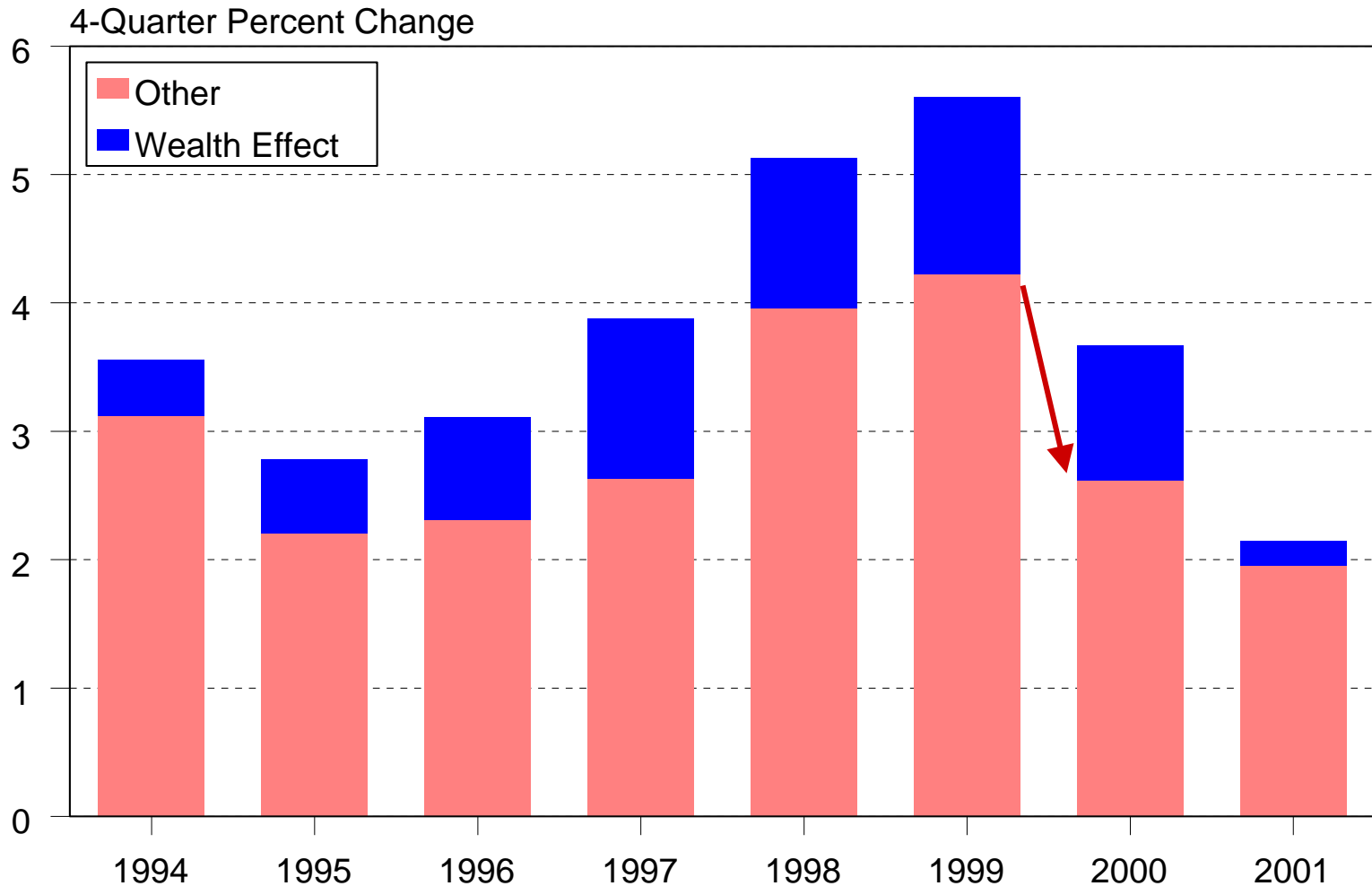
## MAJOR STOCK INDICES

January 1994 = 100



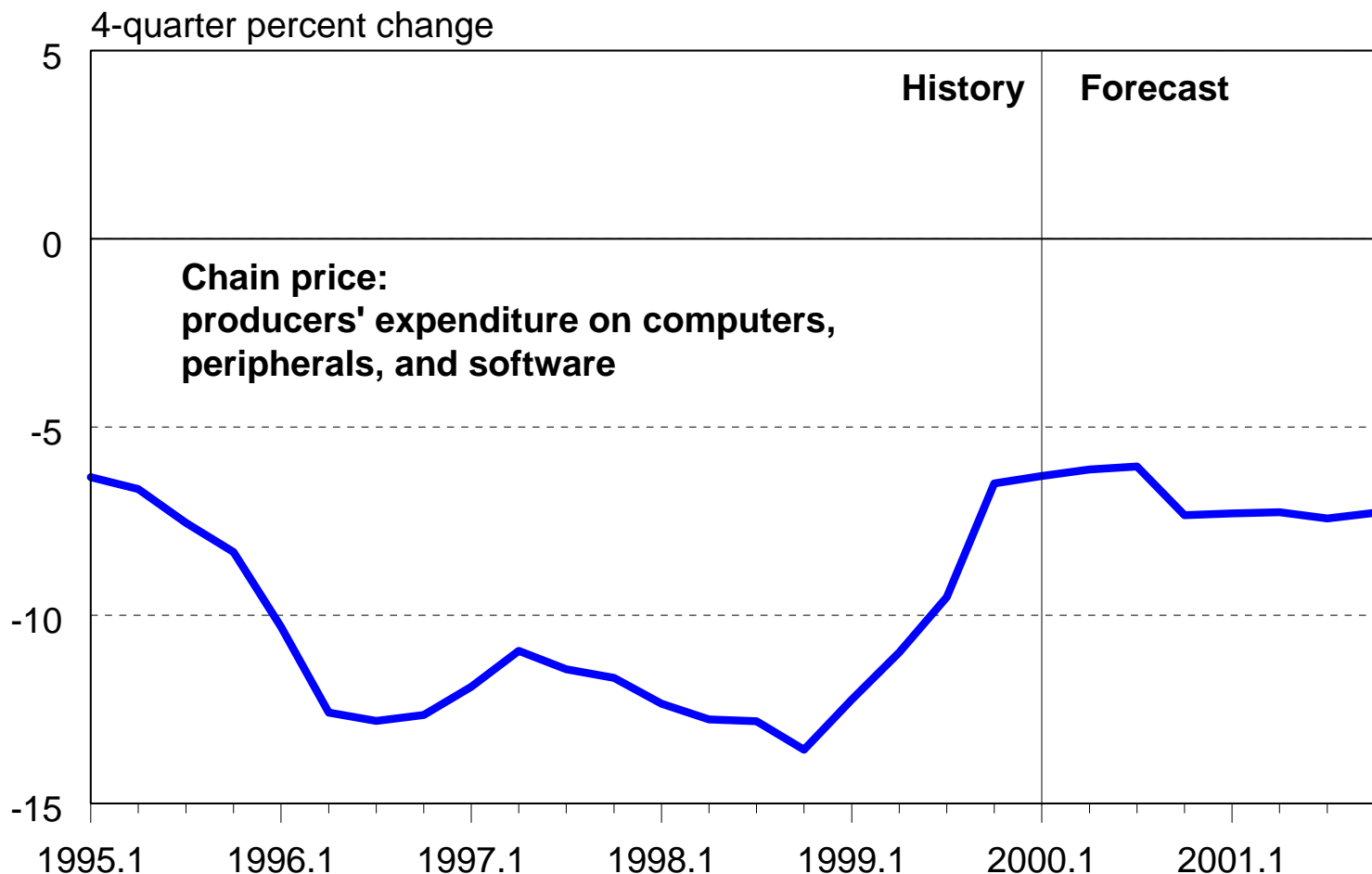
# What Do Equity Gains Contribute?

## Real Personal Consumption Expenditures



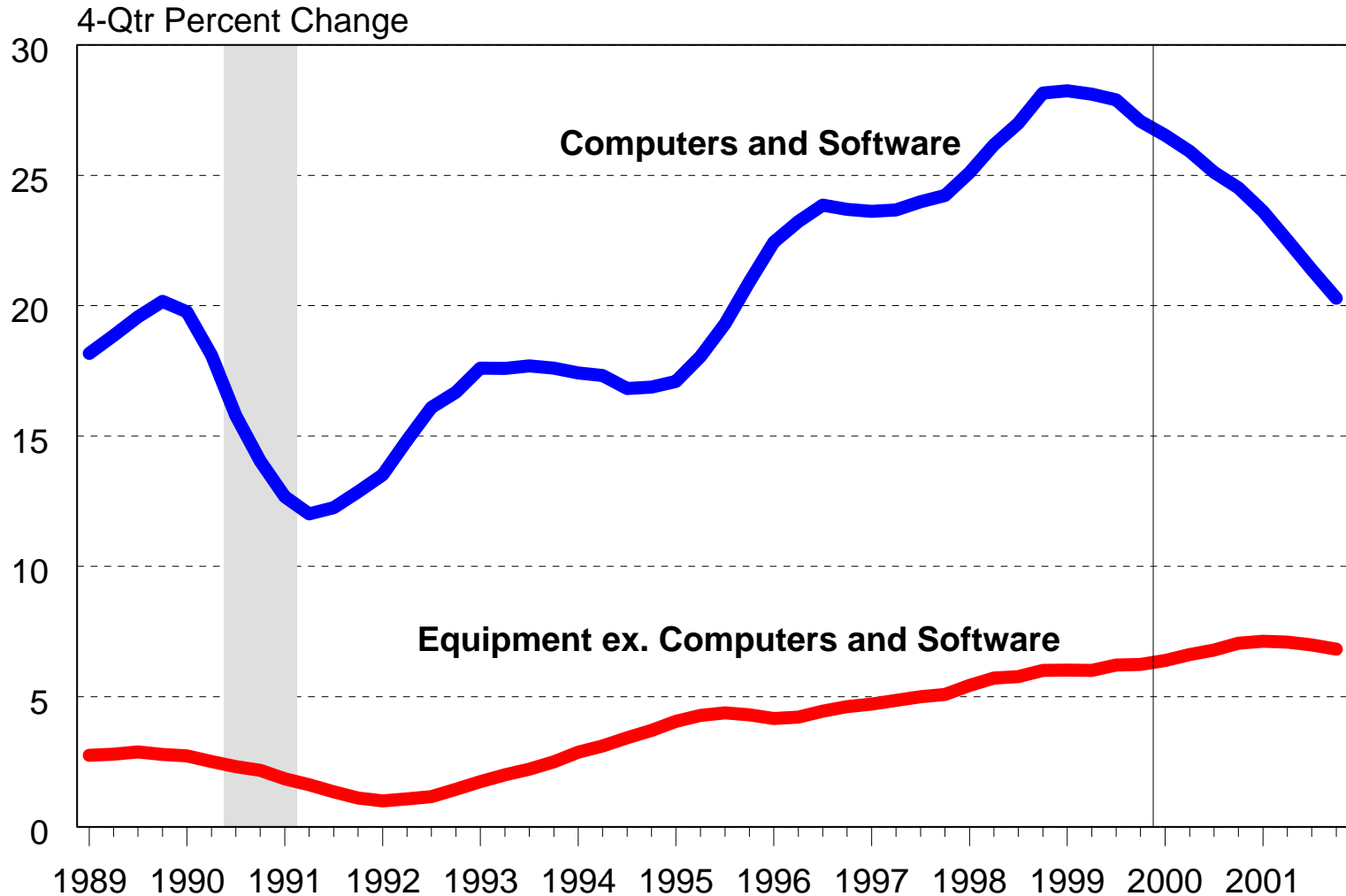
# Computer & Software Investment

## Computer Prices Falling Less Rapidly



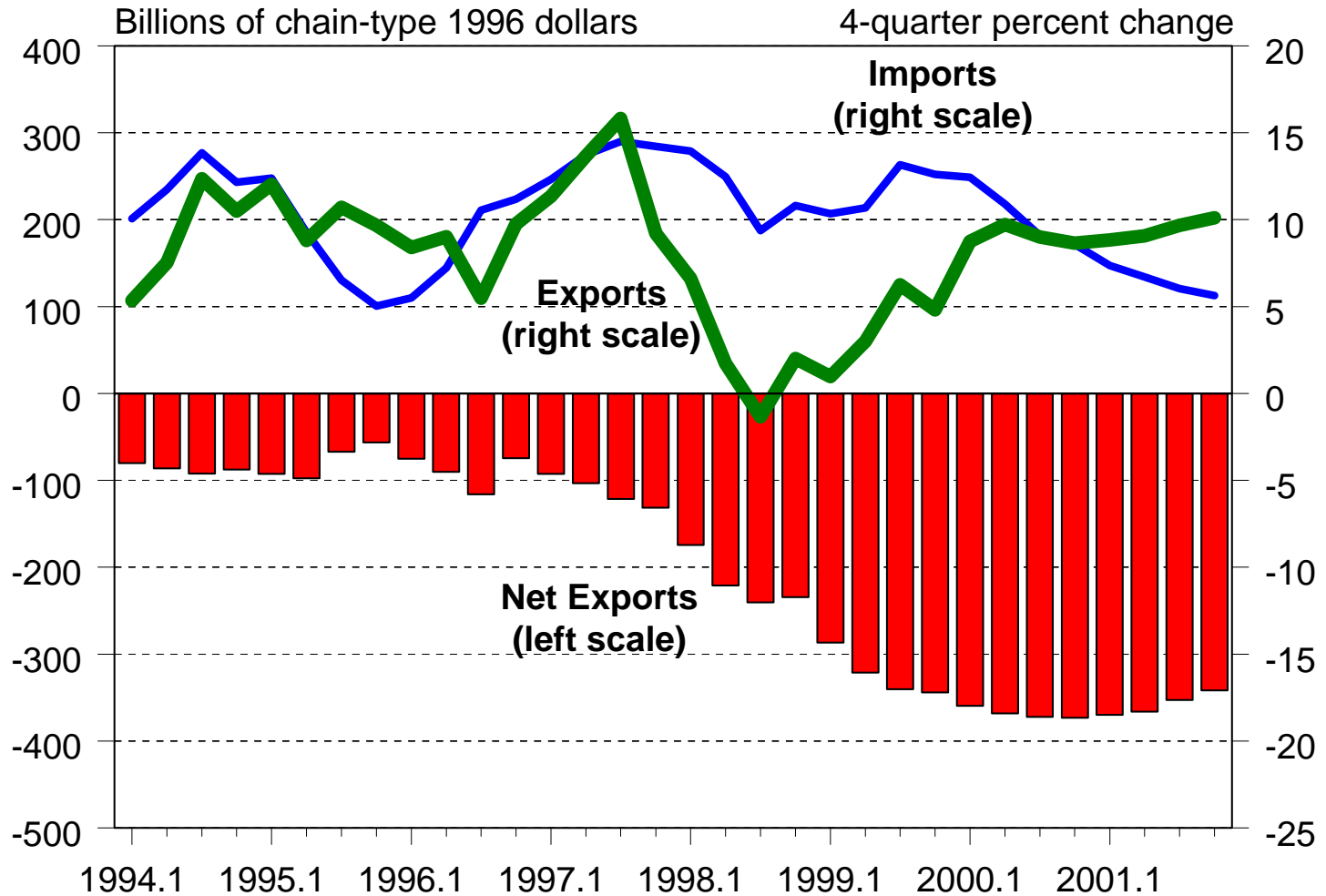
# High Investment, Growing Stocks

## Growth of Business Capital Stocks



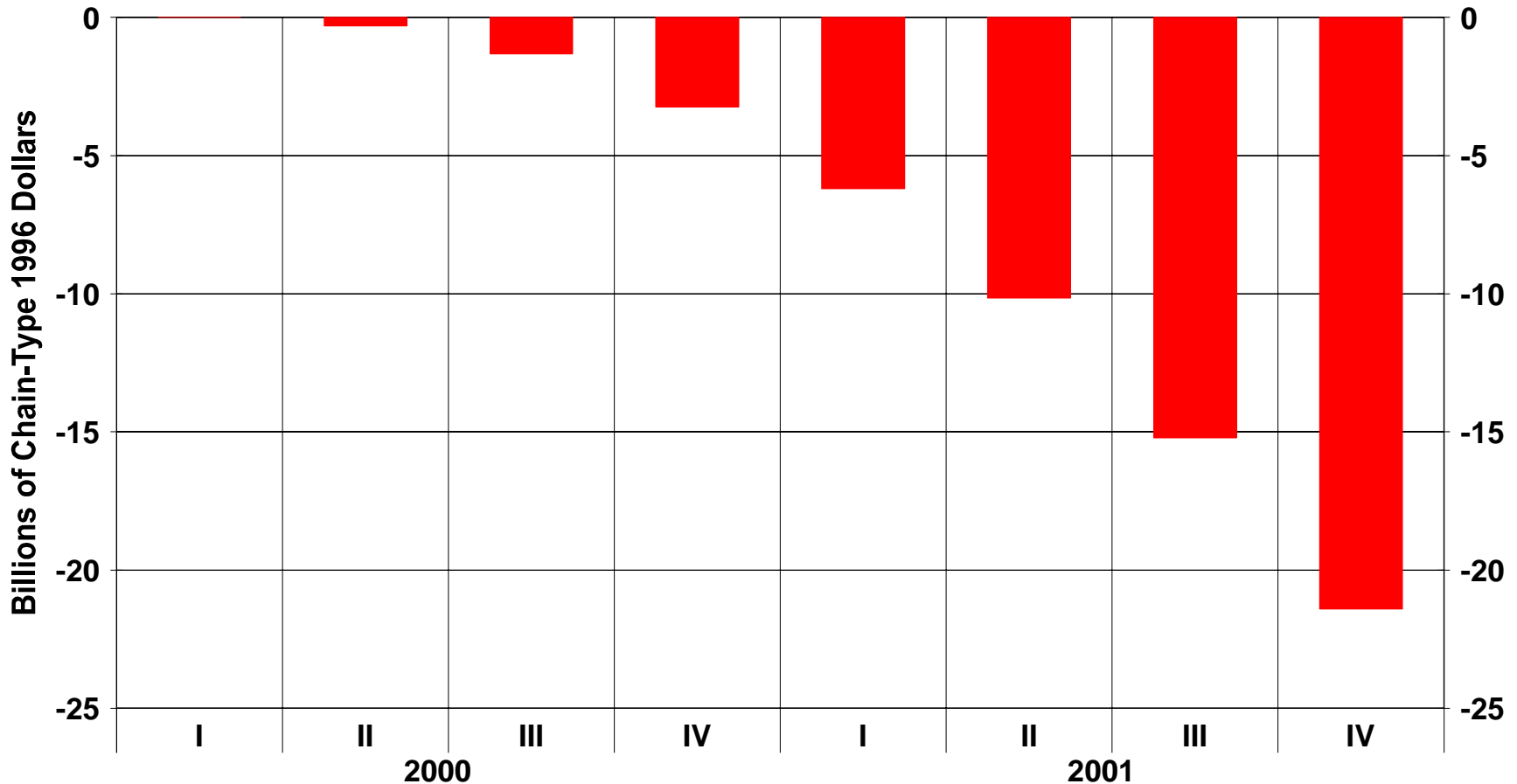
# Trade Sector: Less of a Drag

## Trade in the Forecast



# Impact of Gradual 5% Decline in \$

**How Much Lower Would Merchandise Net Exports Be if the Dollar Did Not Decline 5%?**



Note: Partial effects only on non-petro imports and non-ag exports

# Summary of Expenditure Growth

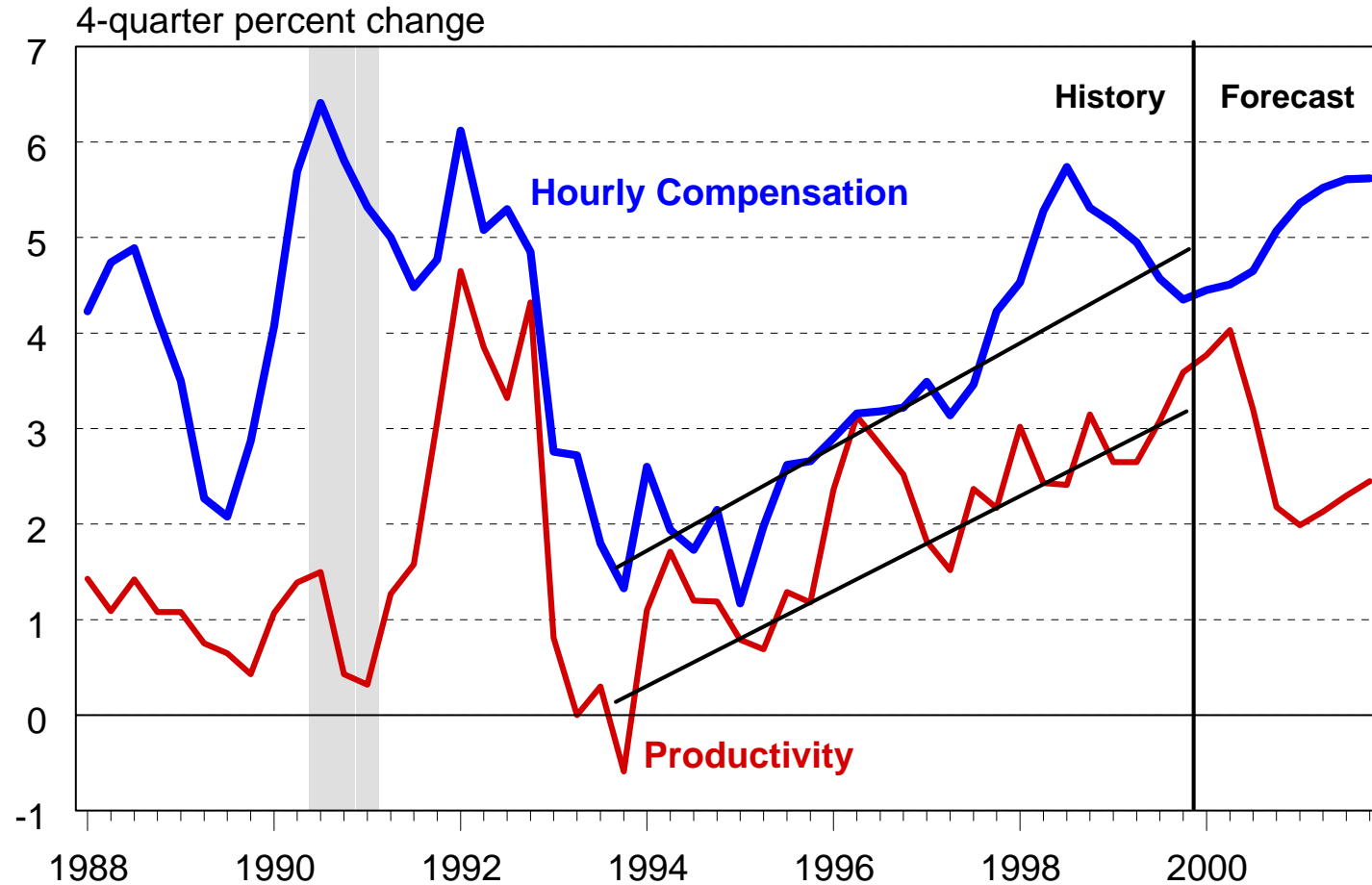
---

	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>		<u>2001</u>	
	<u>4/4</u>	<u>1st half</u>	<u>2nd half</u>	<u>4/4</u>	
<b>Real Gross Domestic Product</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Consumption</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Business Fixed Investment</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>Residential Investment</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Inventory Investment*</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
<b>Net Exports*</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Exports</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>10.1</b>
<b>Imports</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>
<b>Government C&amp;GI</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>

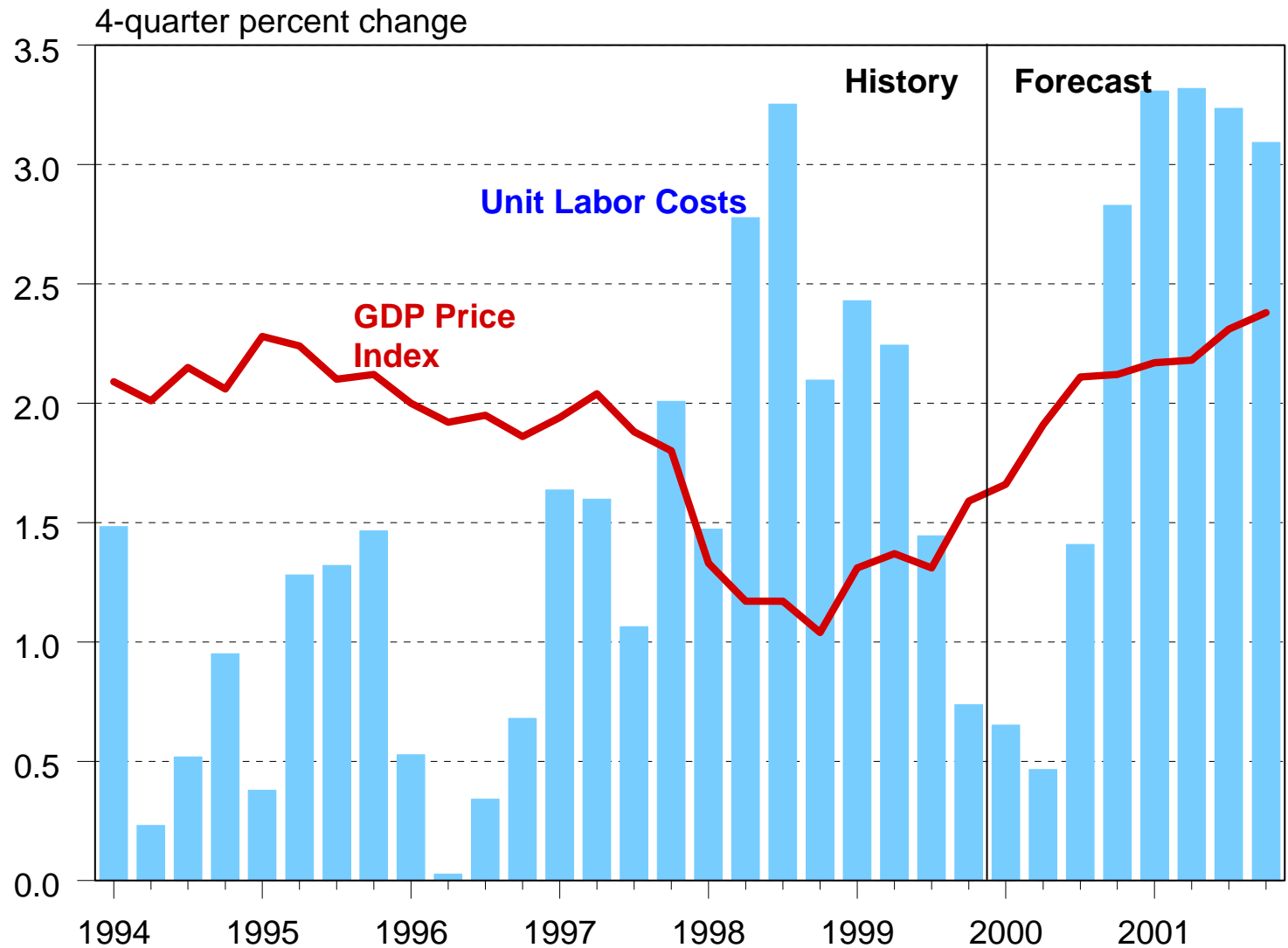
**\* contribution to GDP growth**

# Utilization Risk

## Growth of Hourly Compensation and Productivity

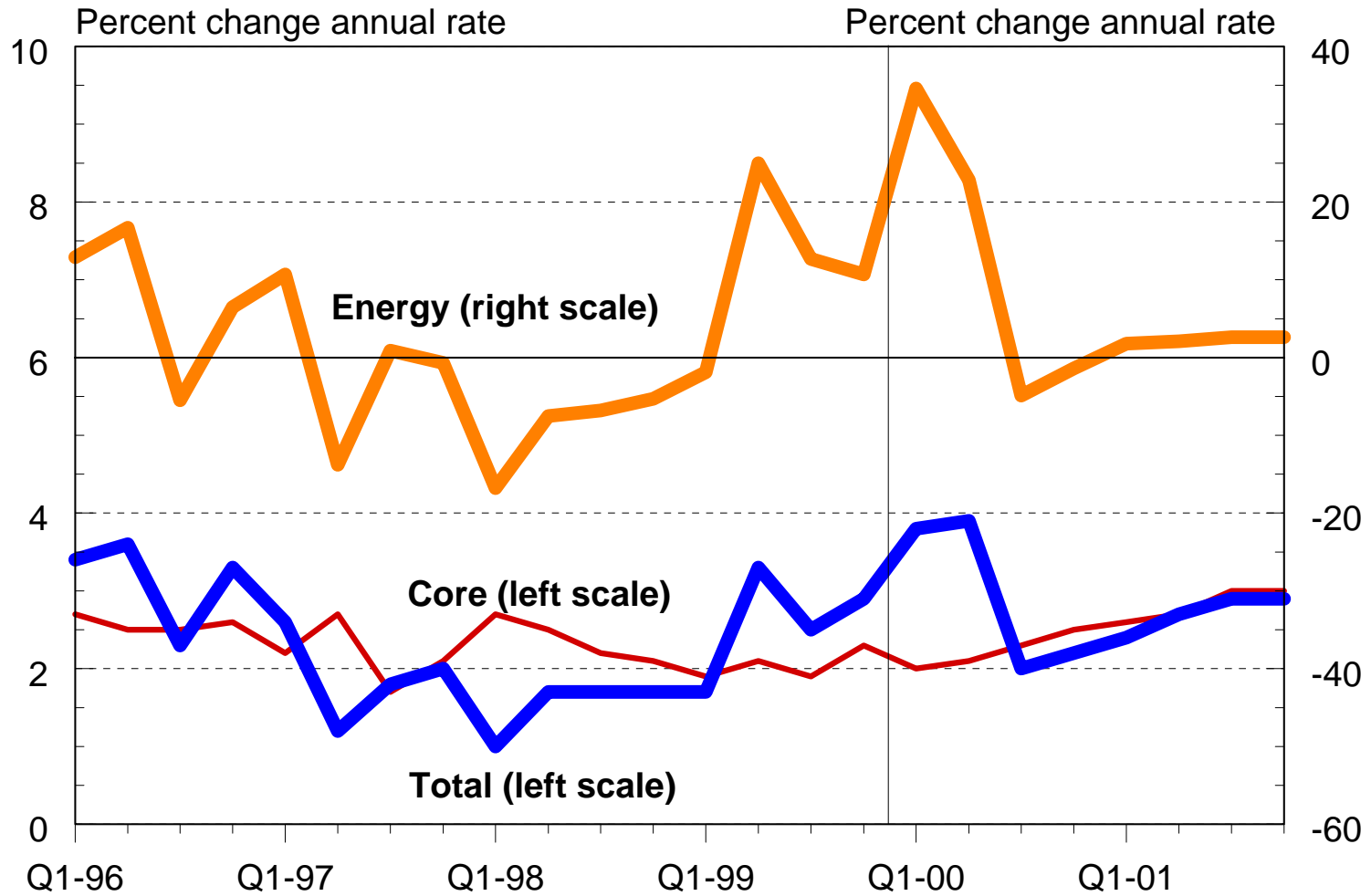


# Inflation is Headed Up



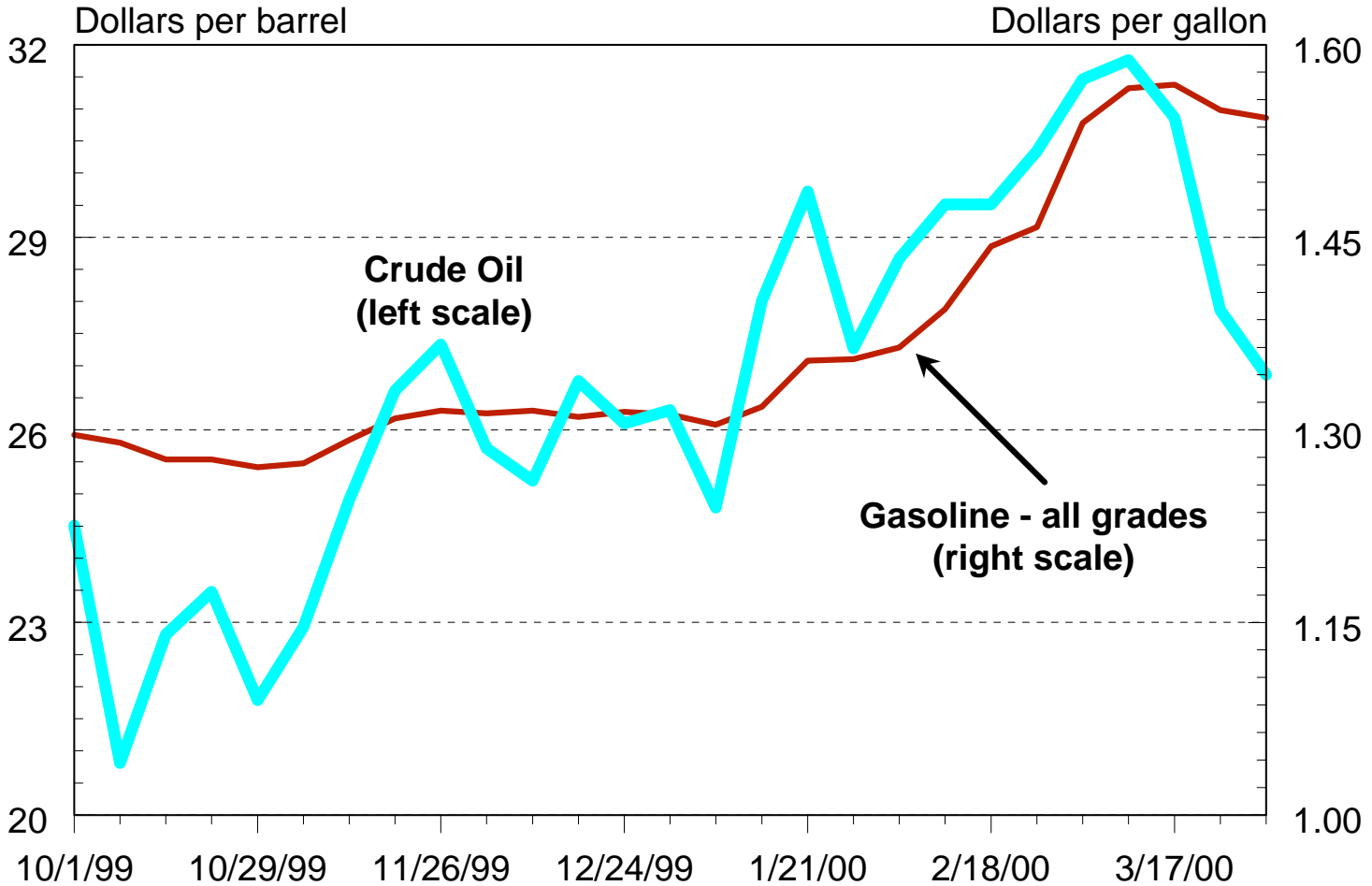
# Impact of Oil Price Forecast

## Energy Prices and CPI Inflation



# Gasoline Prices: Stubborn Down

## Gas and Crude Oil Prices' Wild Ride



Source: Department of Energy

# Federal Reserve Policy

---

---

- ▶ **Comforted by continued low inflation, but...**
- ▶ **Aware of temporary nature of much of the recent good news**
- ▶ **Knows that there are “growth limits”, but unsure what they are**
- ▶ **Watching for hints in the data that aggregate demand is slowing**
- ▶ **Wary of upside risks to aggregate demand in 2000; forecast errors**
- ▶ **Even if *growth* slows, *utilization* risk remains**
- ▶ **MFCI suggests less accommodation w/ or w/o stock mkt correction**
- ▶ **Rate Risk 1: The stock market fails to correct**
- ▶ **Rate Risk 2: The dollar cracks**

---

**Best Guess: Two more tightenings, but risks are to the upside**

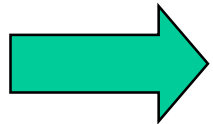
---

---

# What does MA Expect?

---

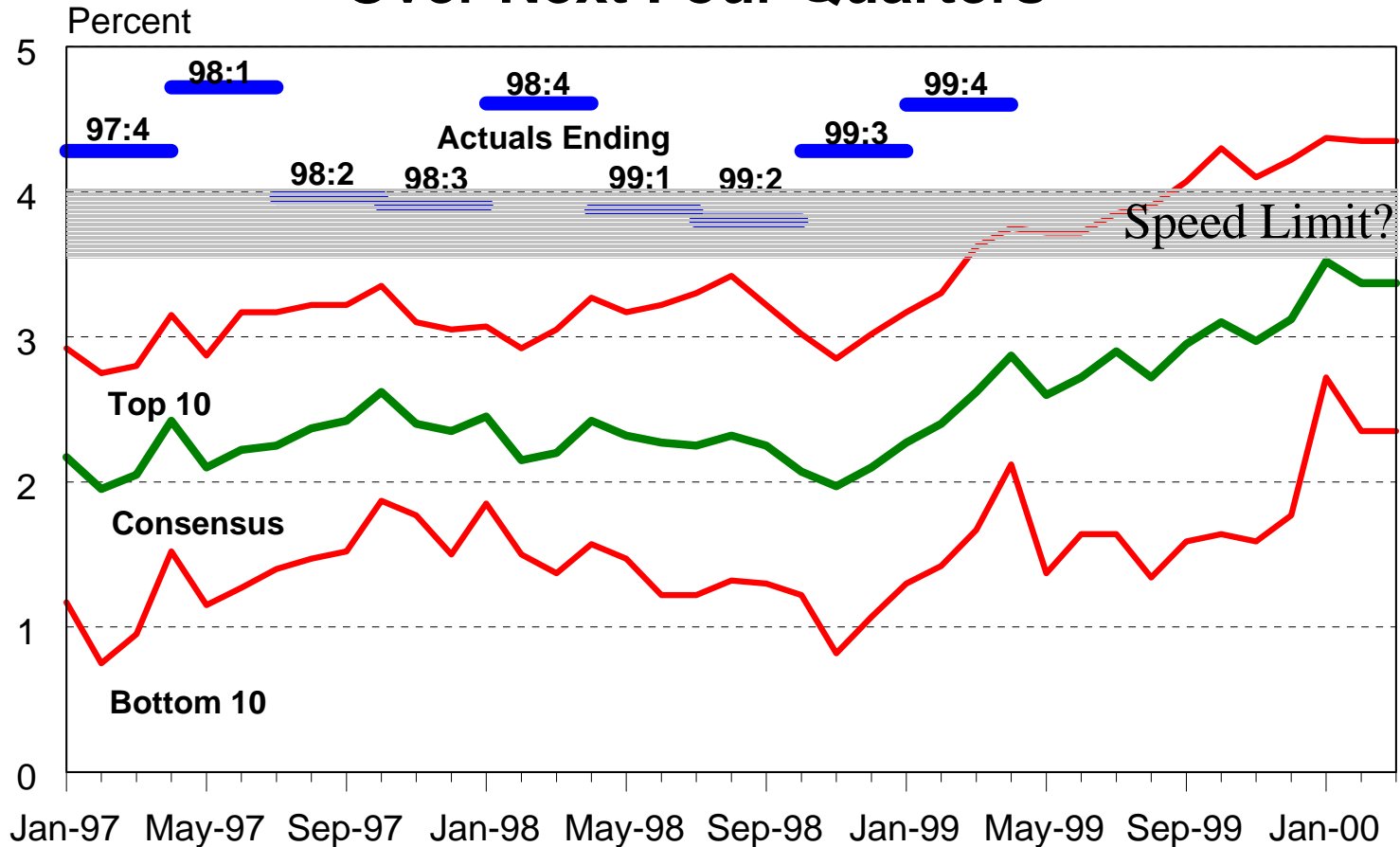
- **1/4 point tightening at May meeting**
- **1/4 point tightening at June meeting**
- **1/4 point tightening at August meeting**
- **1/4 point tightening at October meeting**



**Fed funds rate reaches 7%**

# Growth Risk: Part I

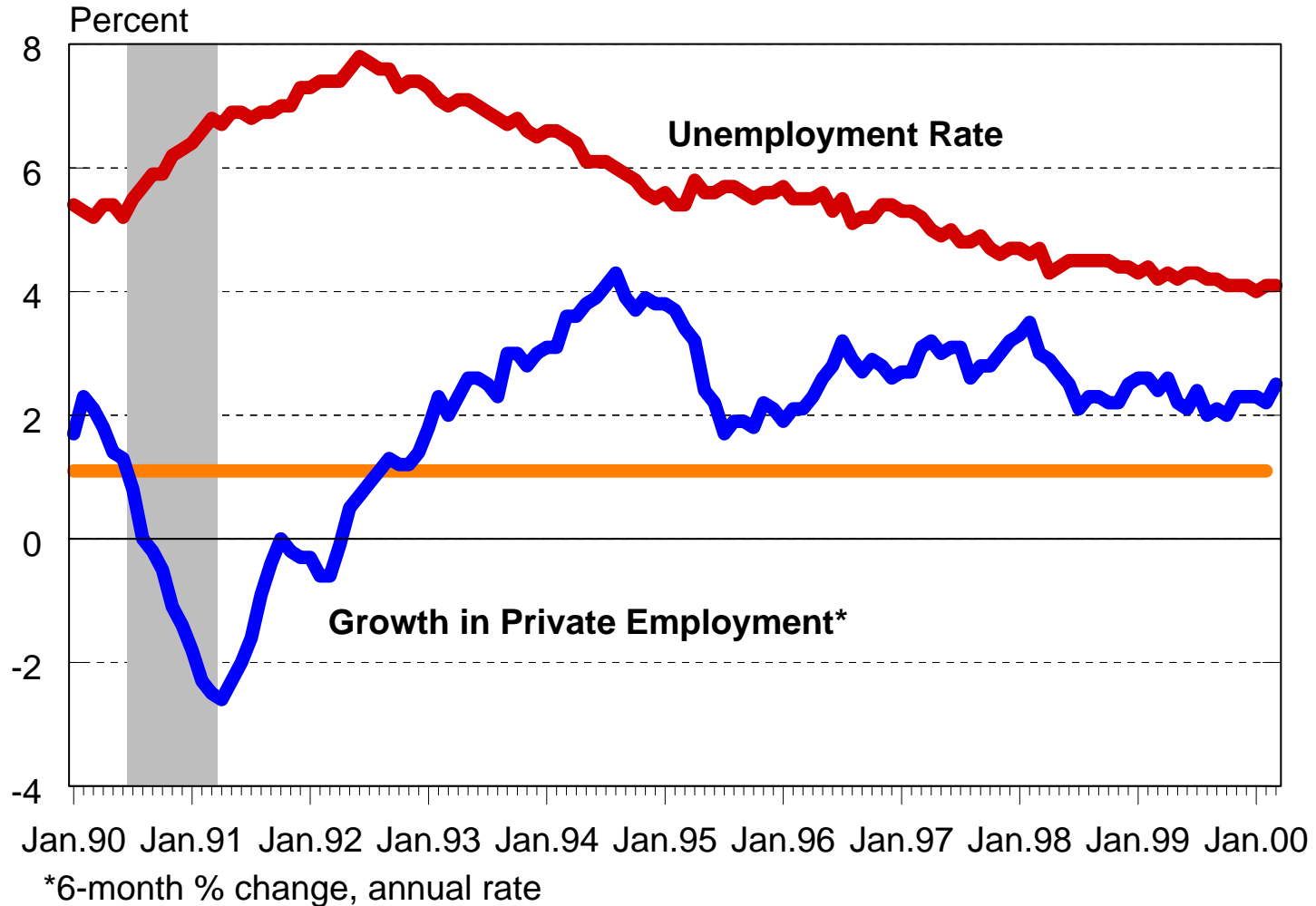
## Blue Chip Consensus Forecasts of GDP Growth Over Next Four Quarters



Source: Blue Chip Economic Indicators, Macroeconomic Advisers

# Growth Risk: Part II

## Unsustainable Growth in Employment ?

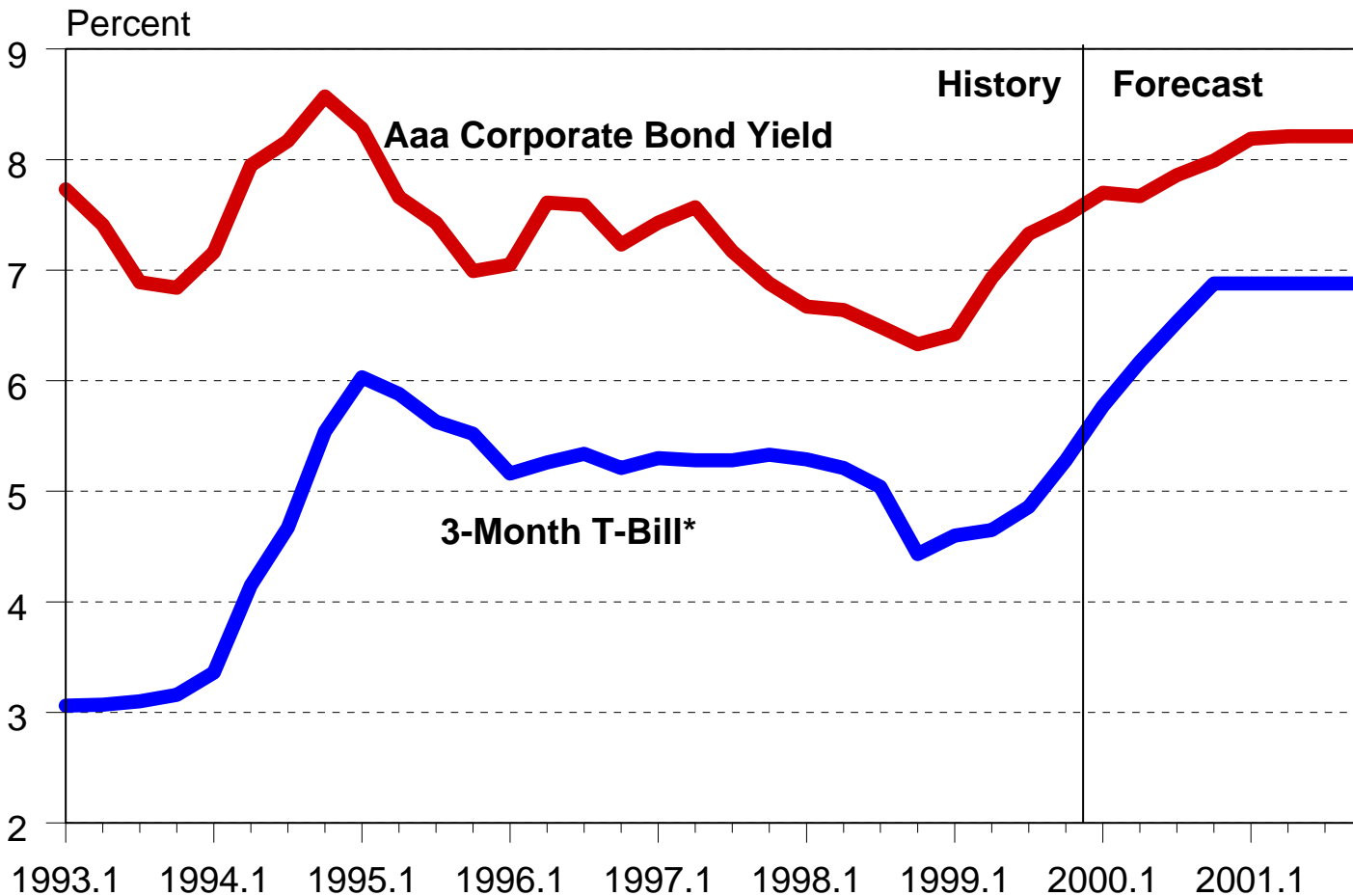


# Determinants of Long-term Yields

- ▶ **Federal Reserve: Anchors the short end after 1 or 2 more move**
  - ▶ **Strength of the real economy: Will growth continue above trend?**
  - ▶ **Core inflation #'s may look unfriendly for a while**
- ▶ **Inflation and inflation expectations: Past bottom for the cycle**
- ▶ **Reverse of previous flight-to-quality: Fund flows return to Asia**
- ▶ **Expected path of the dollar: Is a strong \$ consistent with huge and persistent current account deficits? Probably not.**
- ▶ **Federal Deficit/Surplus: CBO predicts surplus measured in hundreds of billions of dollars through FY 2009**
- ▶ **1/2 as many 30-yr Treasuries to be issued in FY '00 versus FY '99**

# Rising Shorts, Steady Longs

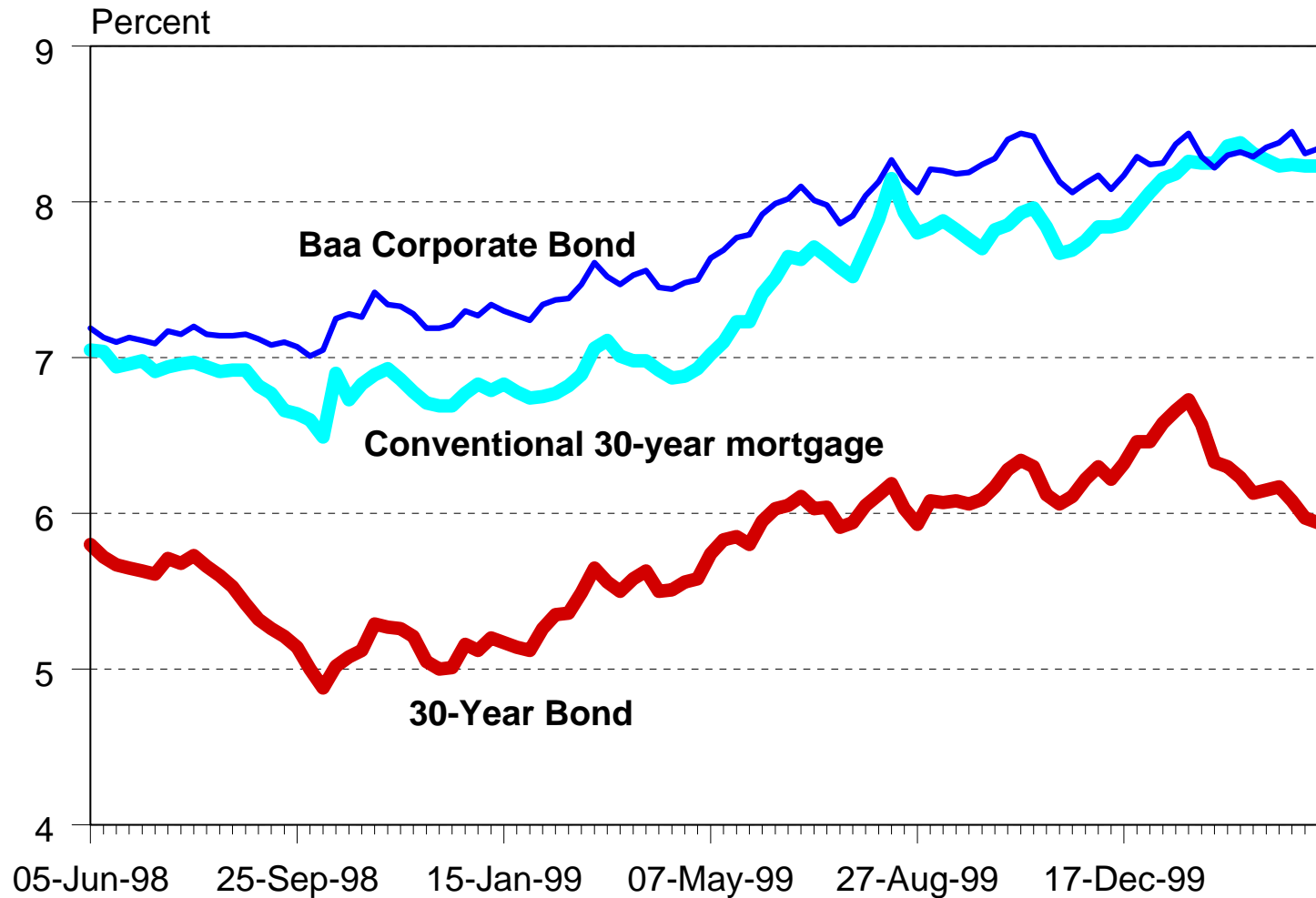
## Short & Long-Term Interest Rates



\*Bond-equivalent yield

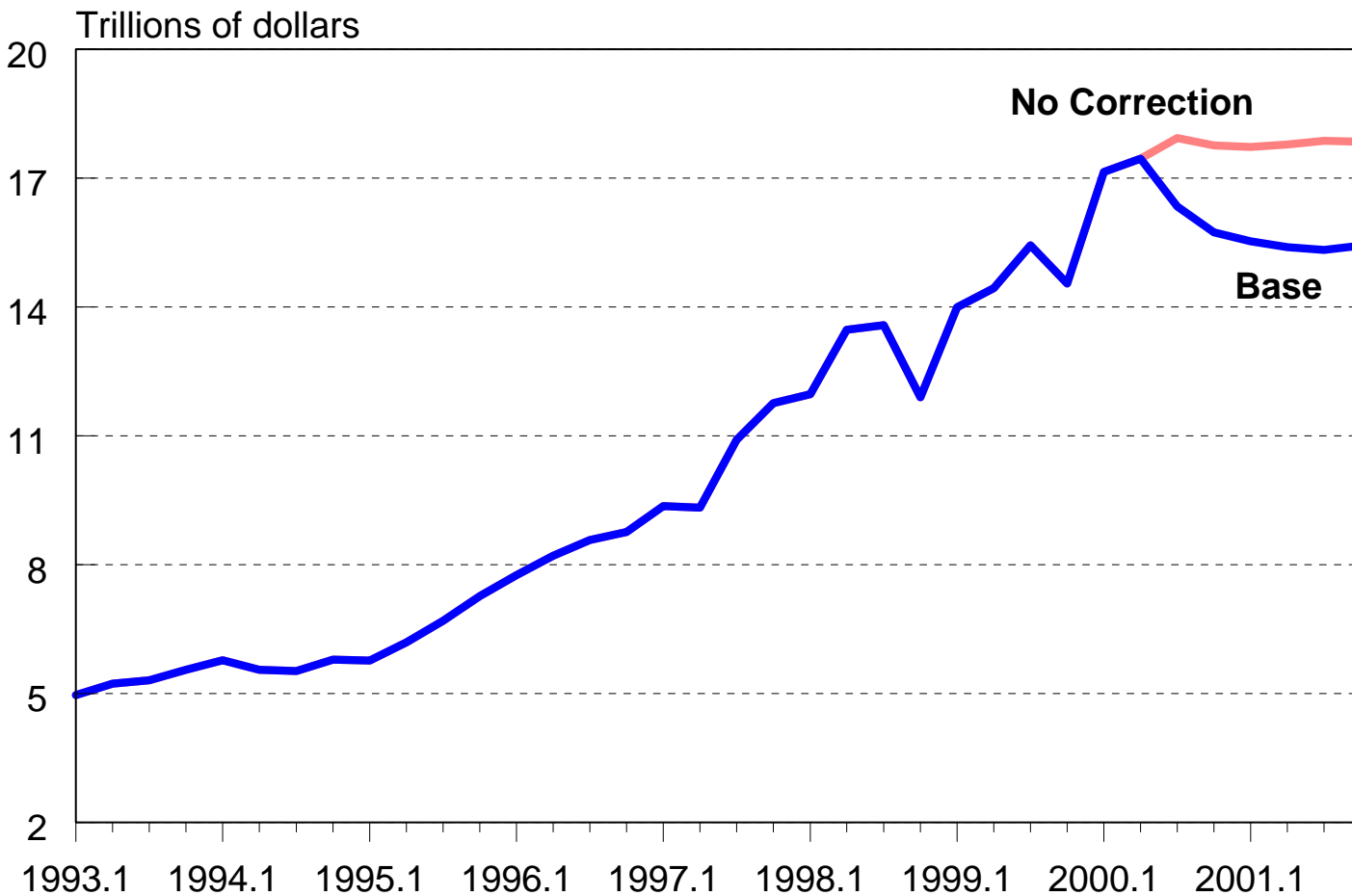
# Treasury Yields Sag for Lack of Supply

## Long-Term Interest Rates



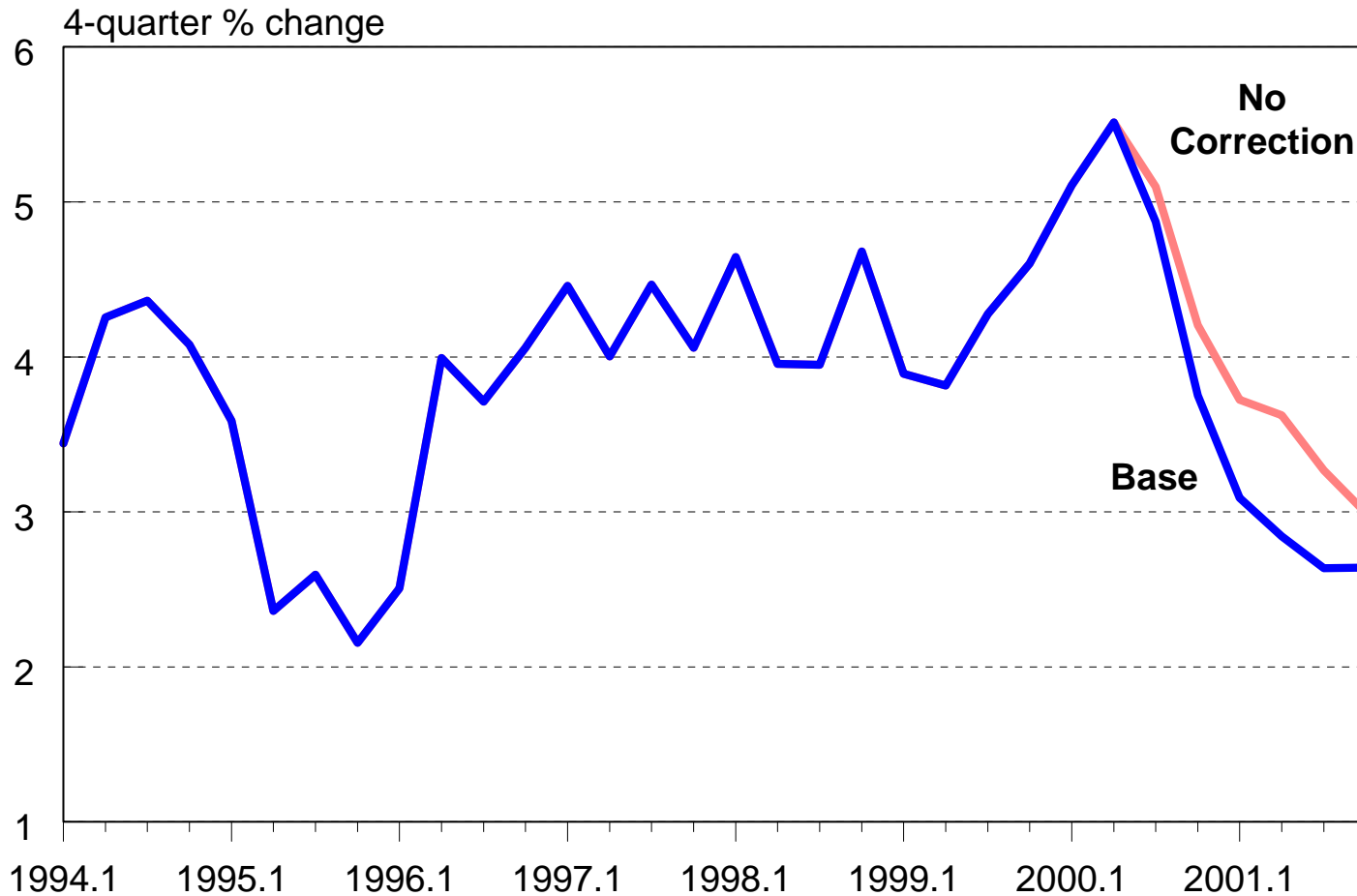
# What if There's no Correction?

## Household Net Worth, Corporate Equity Base vs. Alternative



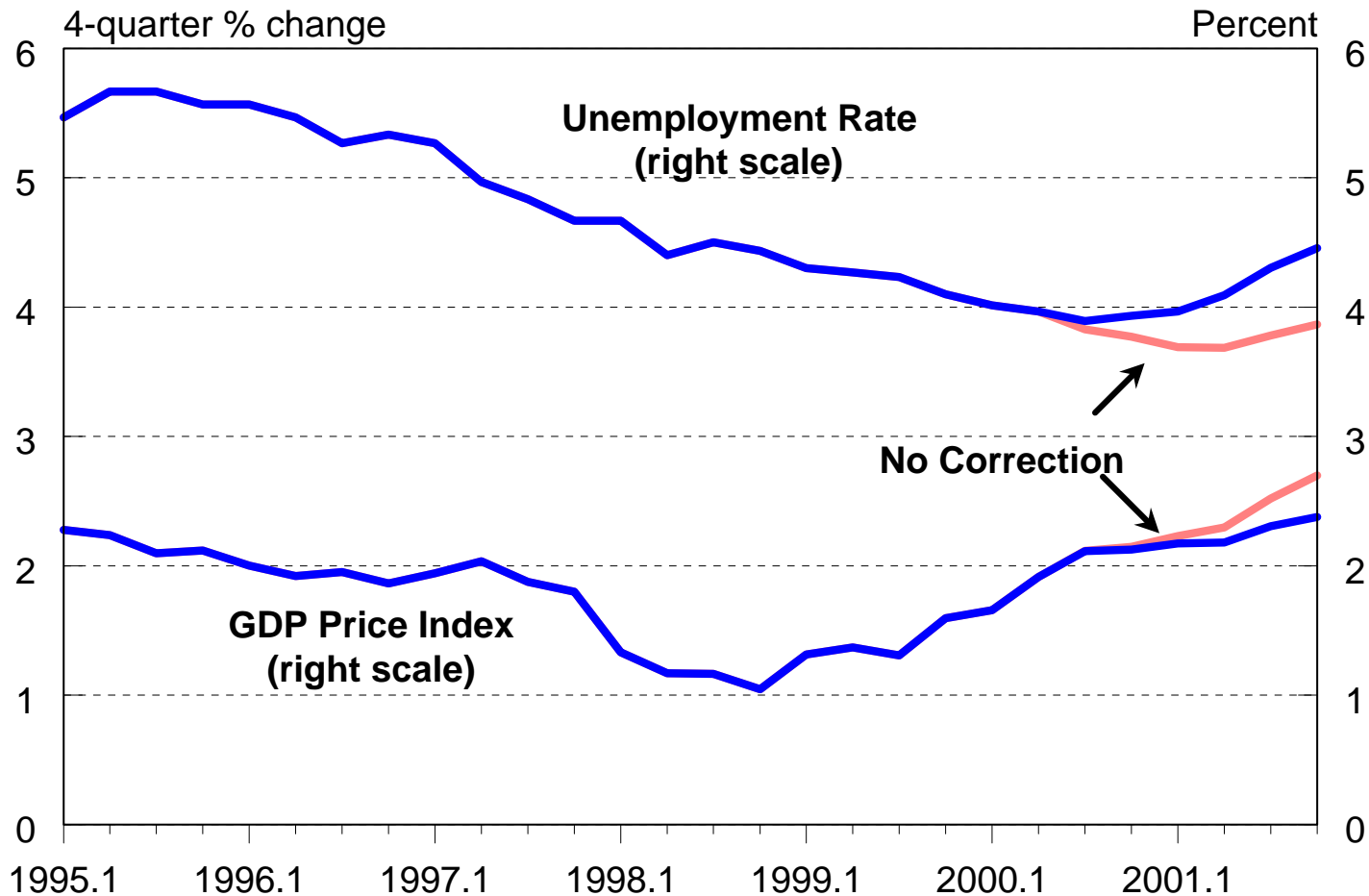
# What if There's no Correction?

## Real Gross Domestic Product Base vs. Alternative



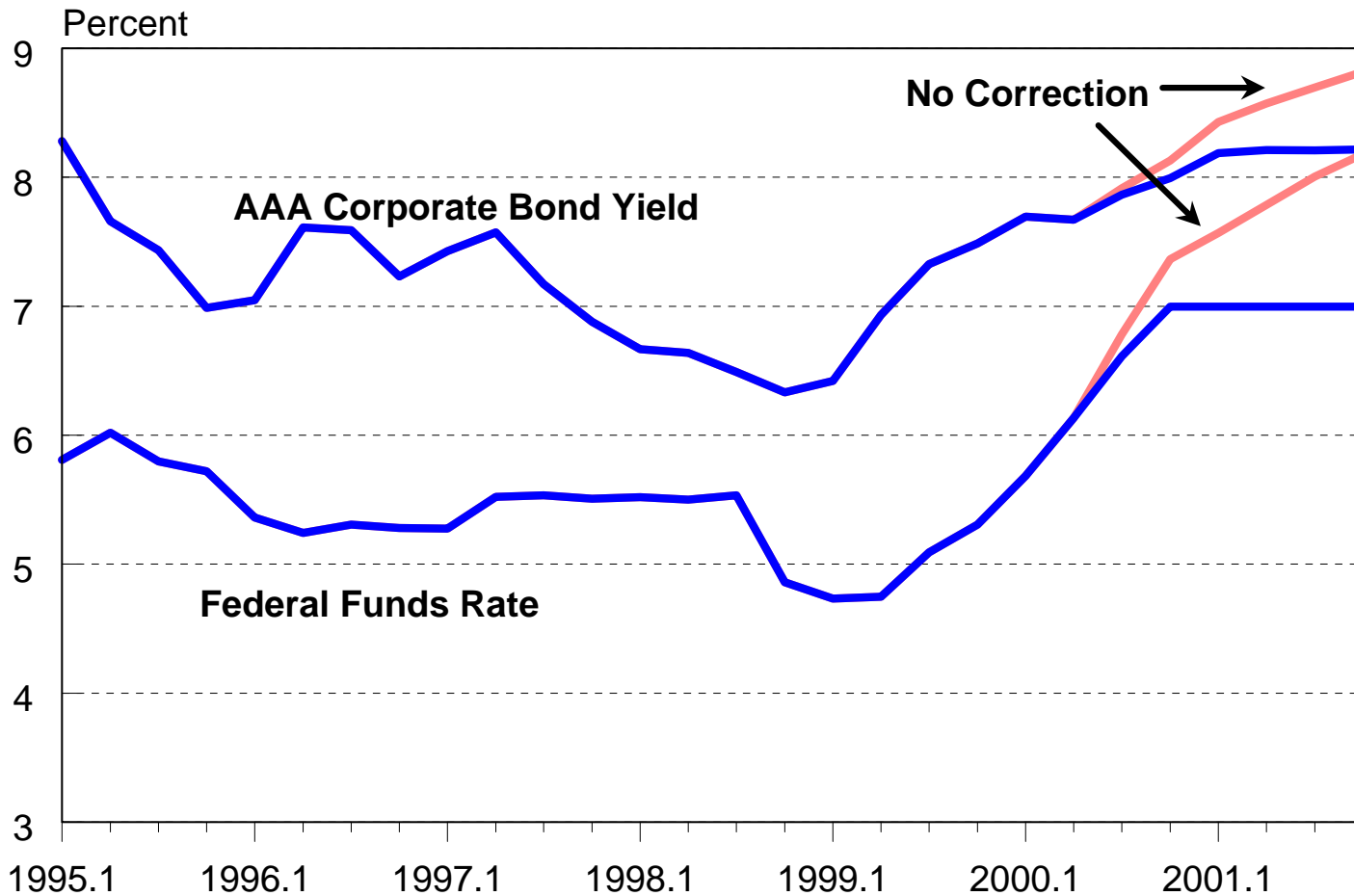
# What if There's no Correction?

## Unemployment and Inflation Base vs. Alternative



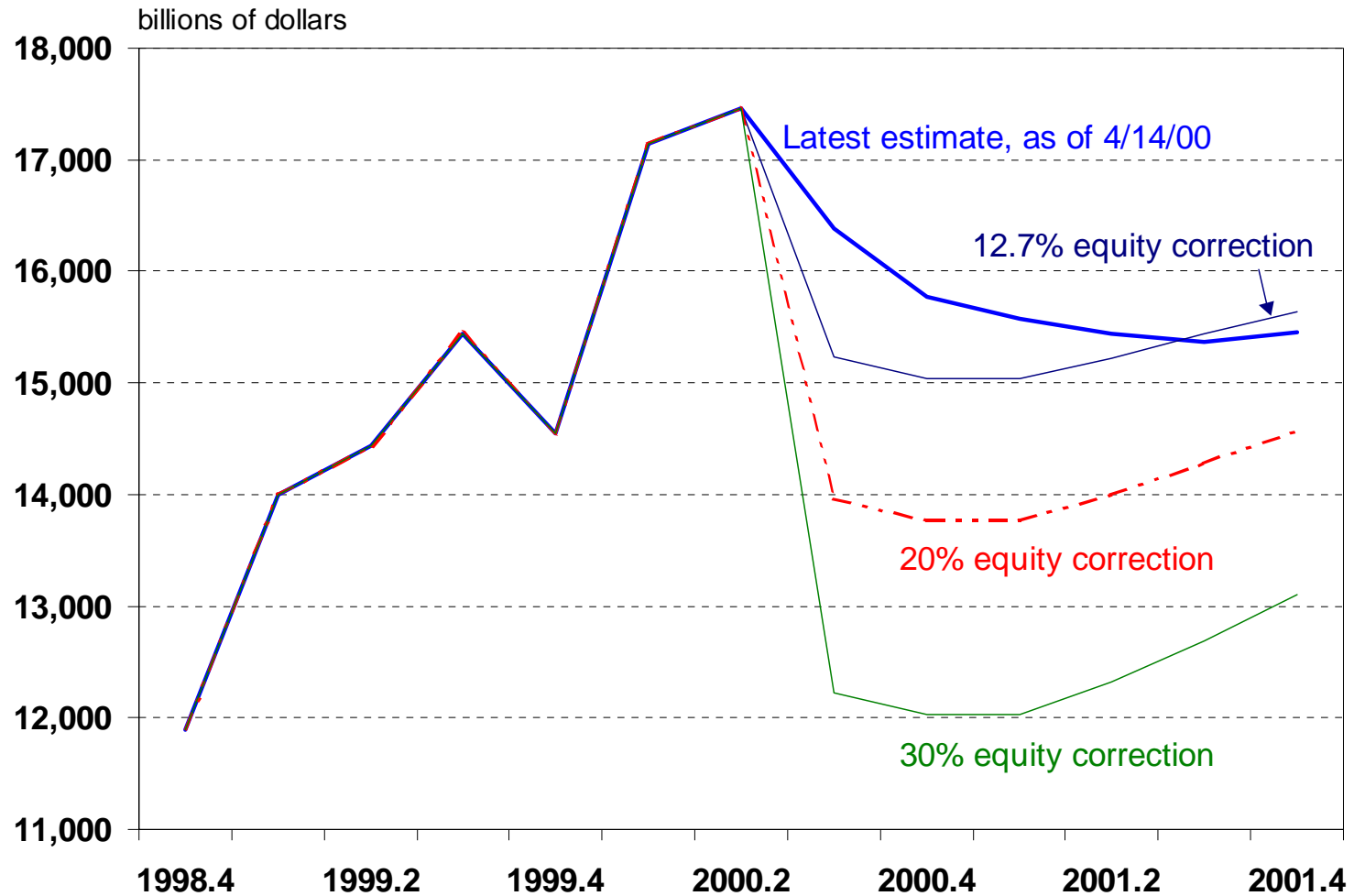
# What if There's no Correction?

## Interest Rates Base vs. Alternative



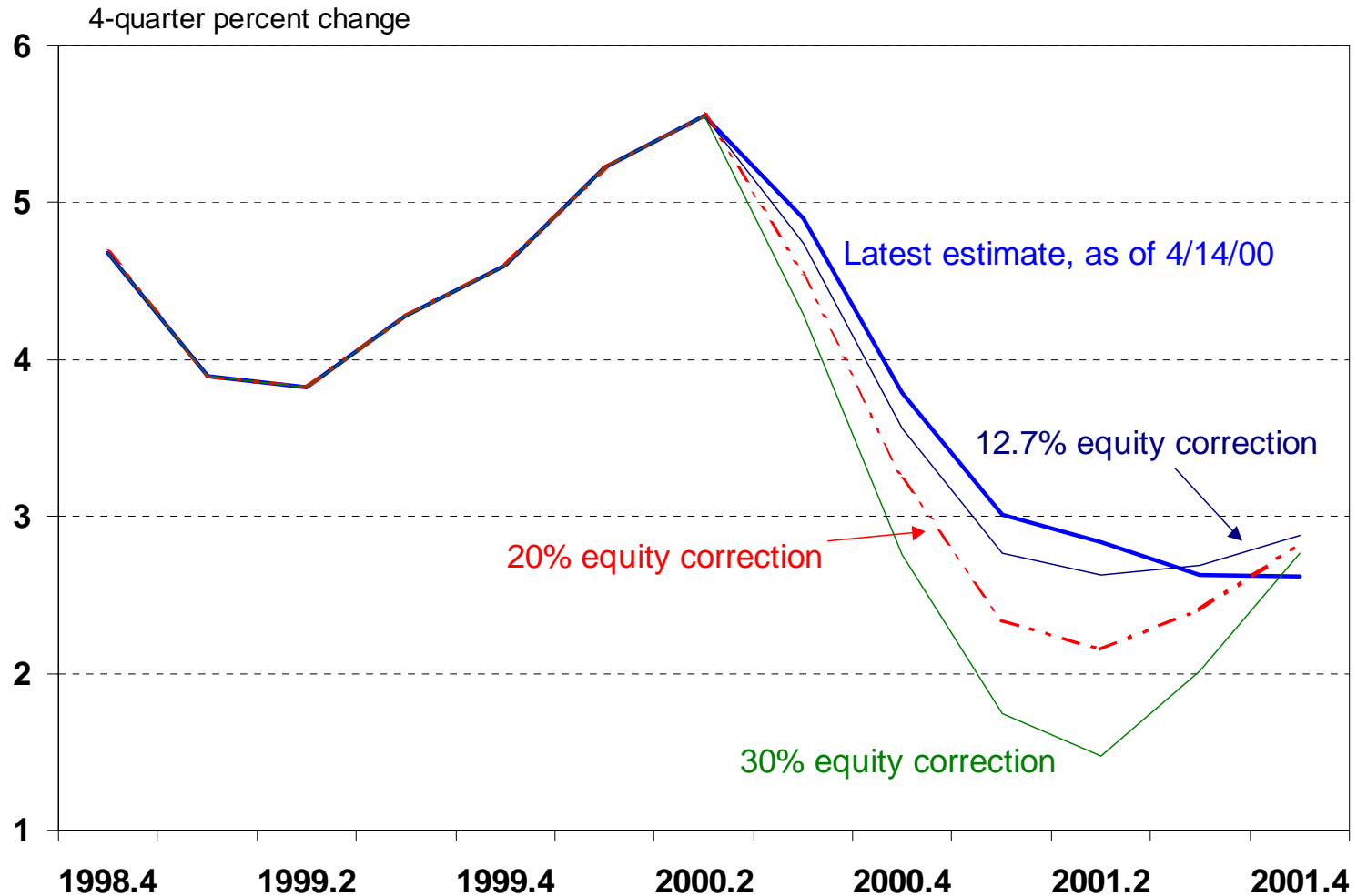
# What if There's a Big Correction?

## Alternative Equity Corrections: Household Equity Net Worth



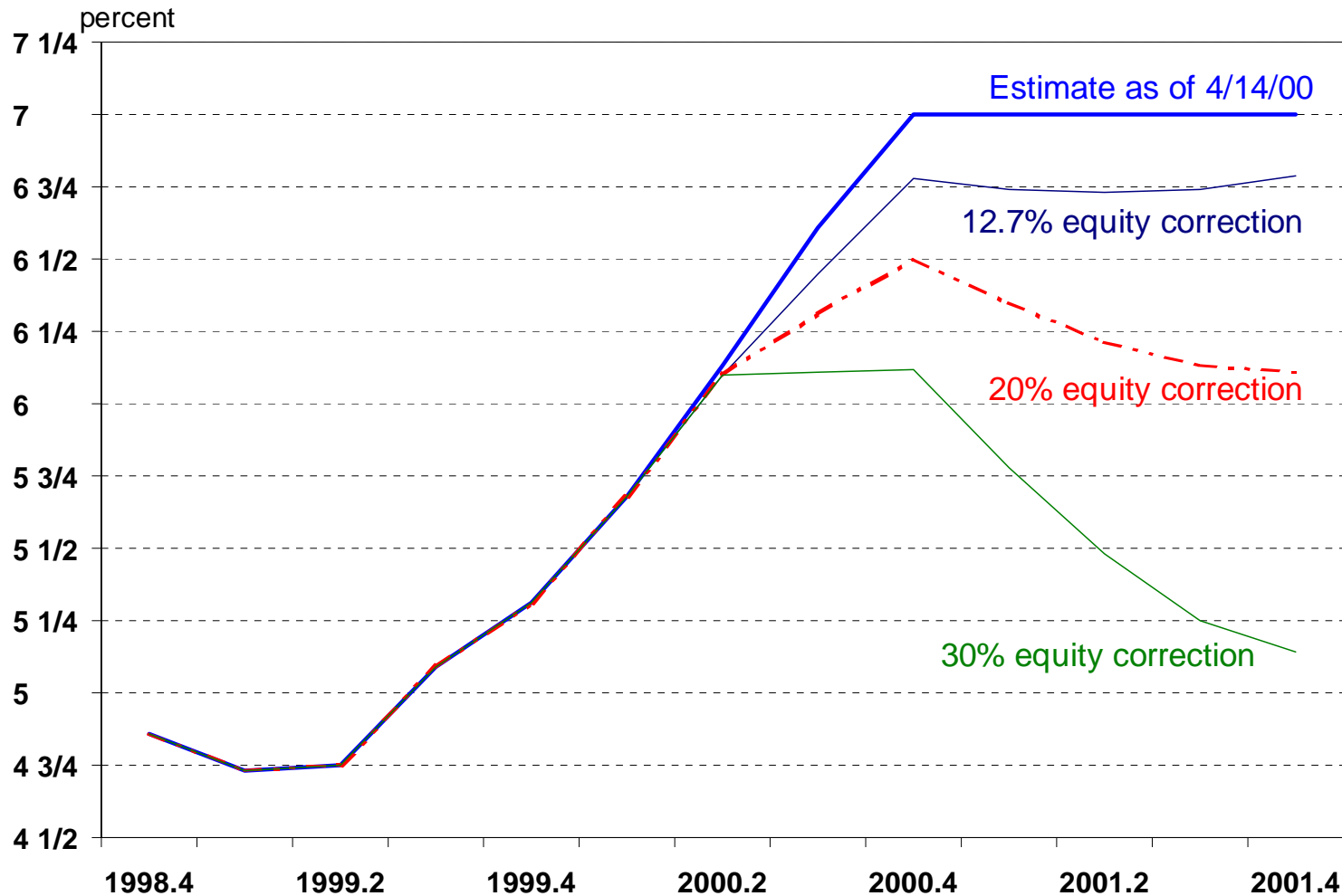
# What if There's a Big Correction?

## Alternative Equity Corrections: GDP Growth



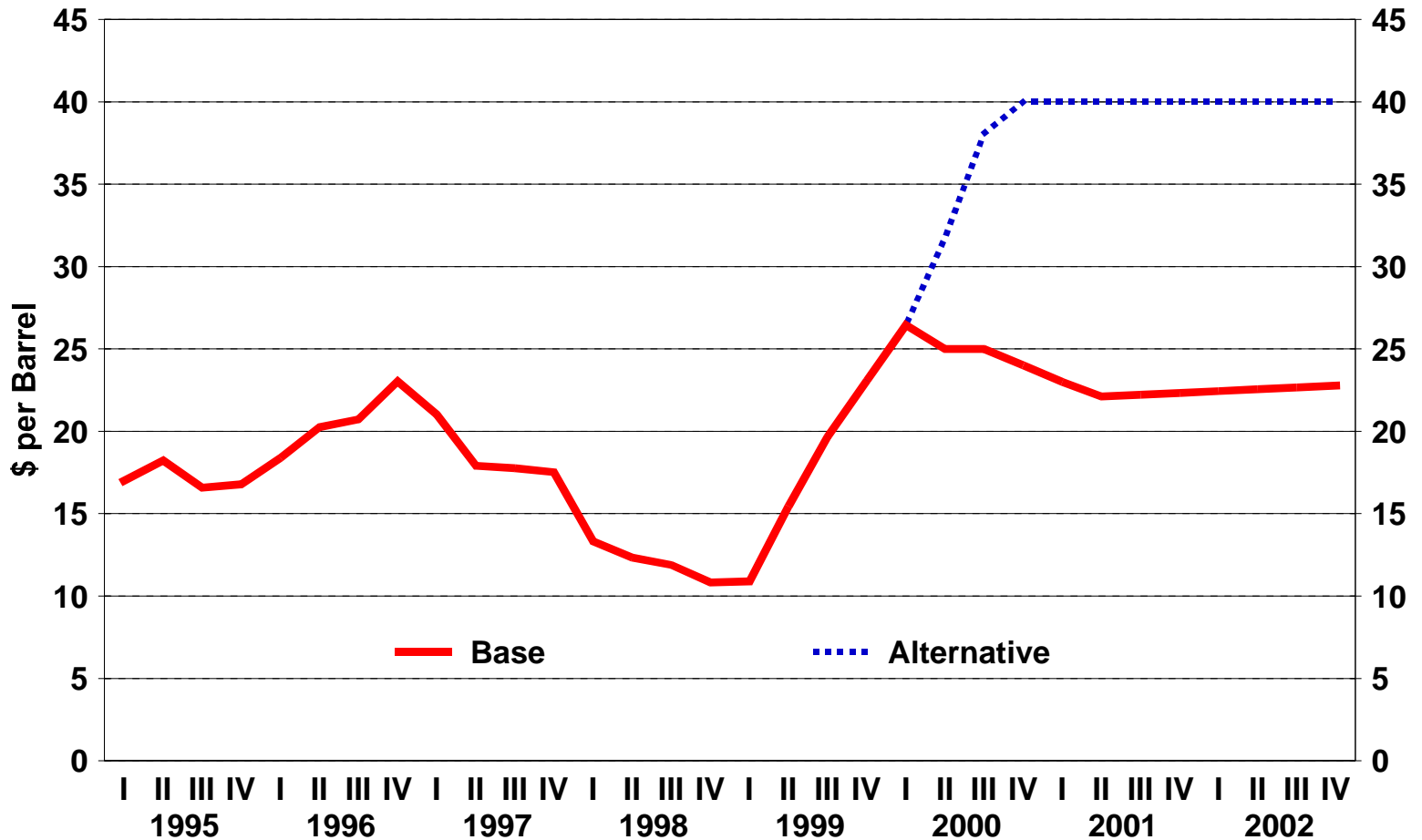
# What if There's a Big Correction?

## Alternative Equity Corrections: Fed Funds Rate



# What if Oil Prices Jumped?

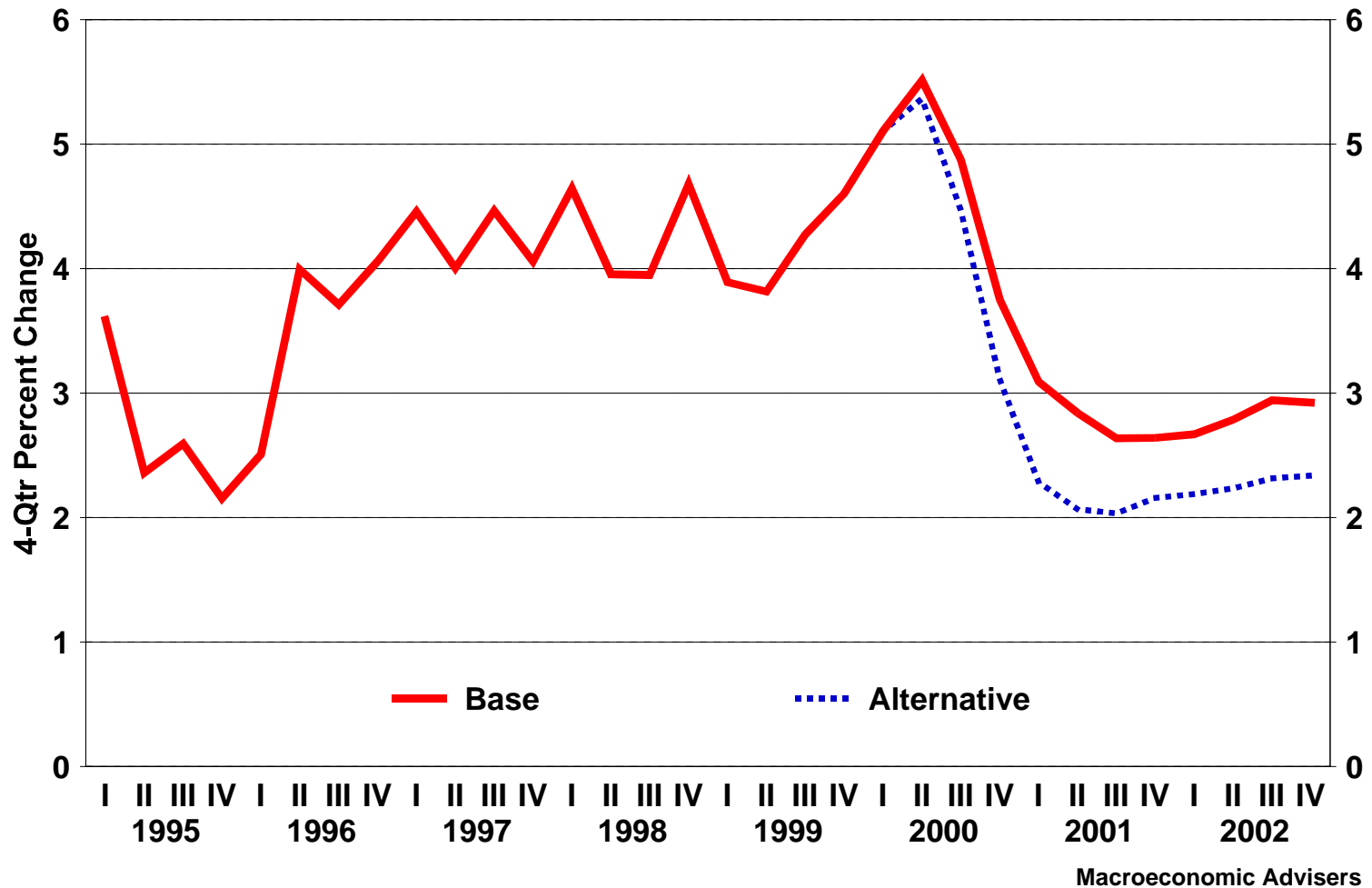
Refiners' Acquisition Cost of Imported Oil (\$/barrel)  
Base vs. Alternative



Macroeconomic Advisers

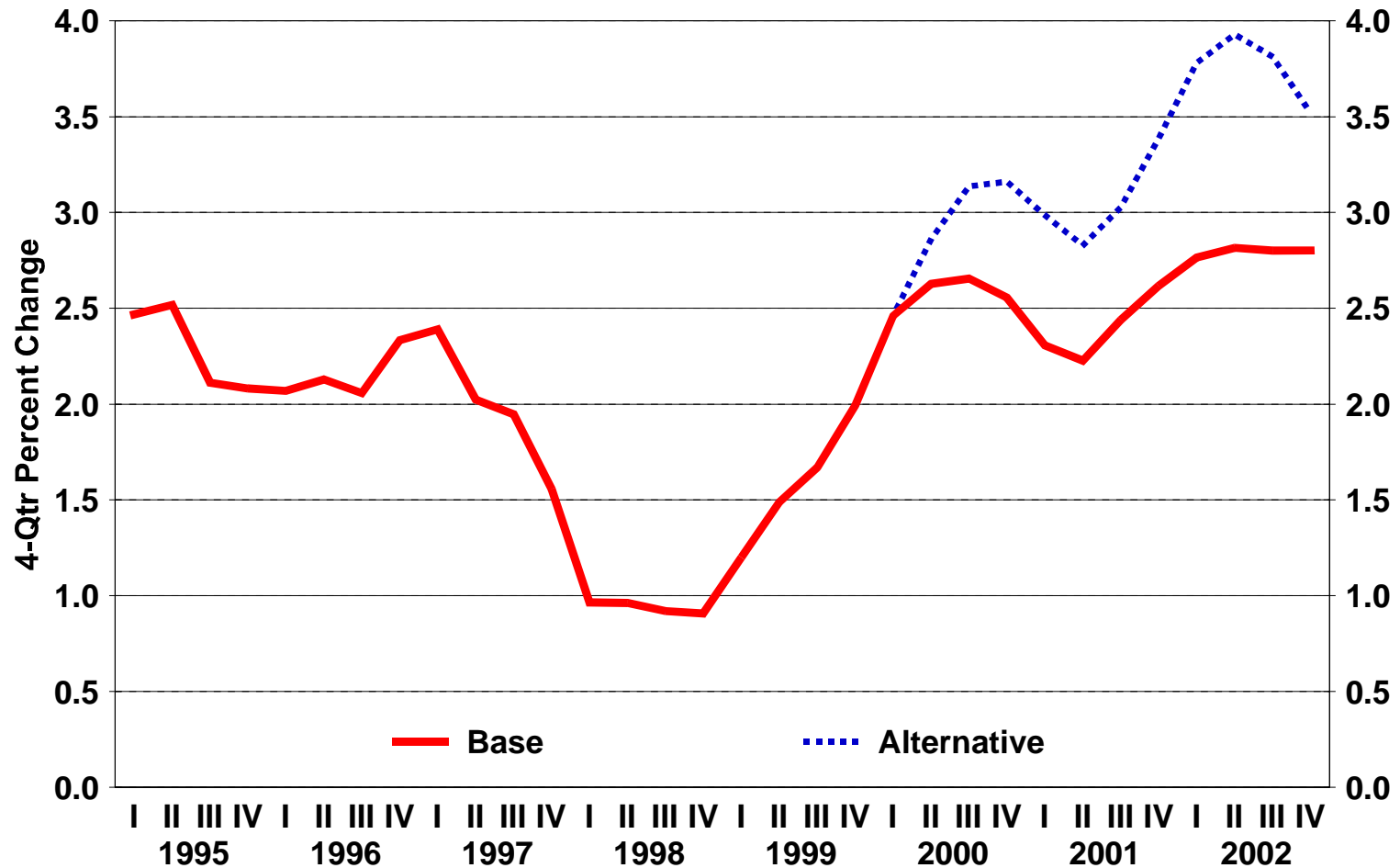
# What if Oil Prices Jumped?

Gross Domestic Product (bil chained 92 \$)  
Base vs. Alternative



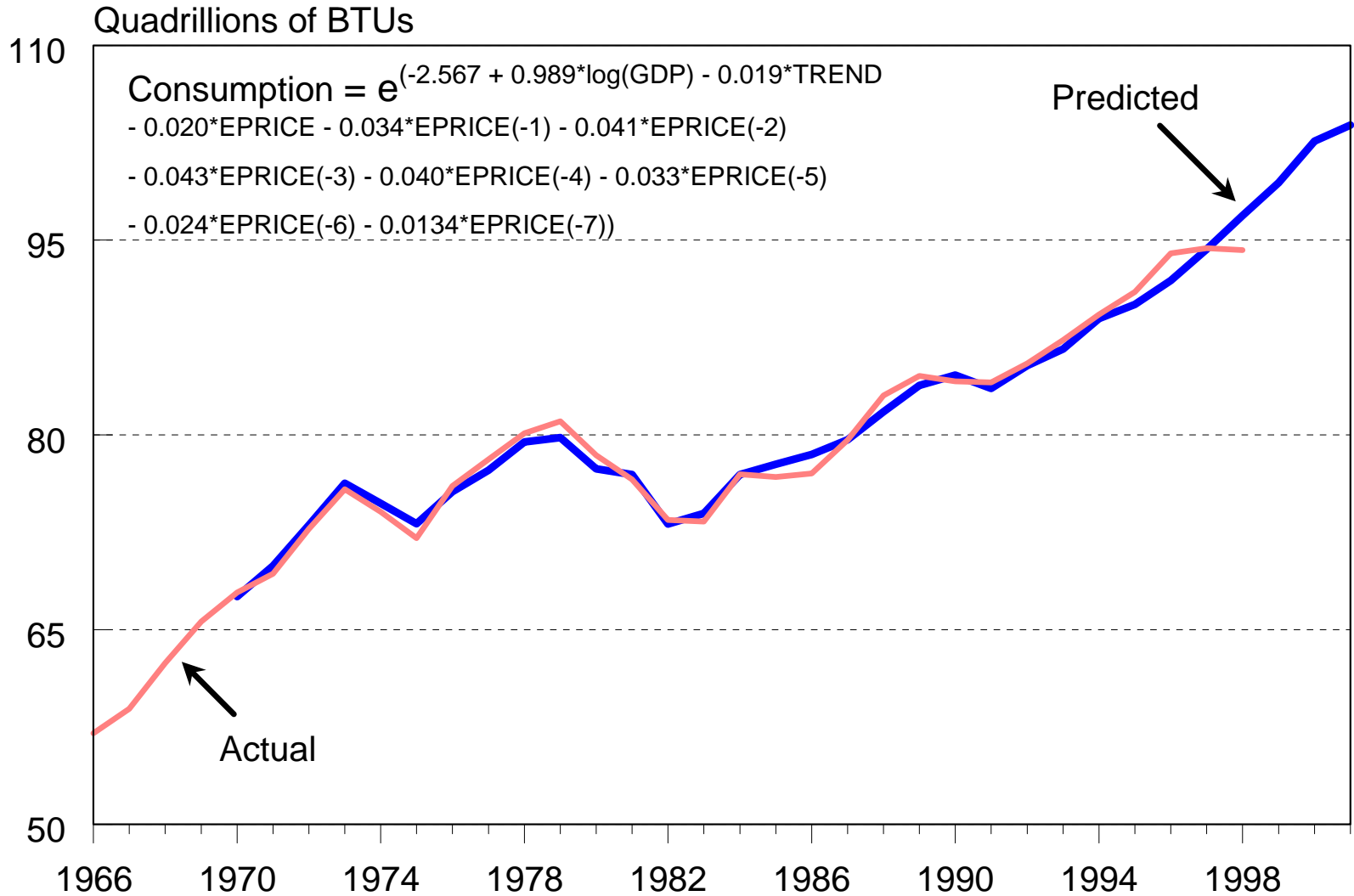
# What if Oil Prices Jumped?

Personal Consumption Expenditures Price Index  
Base vs. Alternative



Macroeconomic Advisers

# US Energy Consumption



Source: US Department of Energy