

A Pause Does Not Mean Stop

As the curtain rises on the second half of the year, the economy's growth engine is still running on most cylinders. Consumers, the main growth driver, are keeping their wallets open, jobs are still being created at a healthy pace, workers are getting decent raises, and the AI revolution is imparting a boost to investment spending. Even the freefall in the housing industry appears to have stabilized, as housing starts soared to the highest level in over a year in May, and sales of new single-family homes are rising again. This does not look like an economy that is on the cusp of a recession, a prospect that the consensus of economists believed was just around the corner a few months ago.

With data coming in stronger than expected, that consensus is fraying at the edges. Economists are pushing back the timing of the predicted recession to later this year or in early 2024. The Federal Reserve, which will play a major role in the economy's performance, also adjusted its forecast. In March, it predicted the economy would only grow by 0.4 percent in 2023, which implicitly assumed that GDP would contract in the second half of the year. However, at its June policy-setting meeting, it boosted that forecast to a 1.0 percent growth rate, which assumes the expansion would continue until at least 2024.

That said, the central bank's upgraded forecast didn't stop it from skipping a rate hike at the June 14-15 meeting after ten consecutive increases dating back to March 2022 aimed at taming inflation. It's unclear if the Fed paused because it believed another rate hike would have triggered a bad reaction in the financial markets. After all, the Fed had telegraphed it would skip a rate hike well in advance, and traditionally it does not like to upend market expectations. But it also does

not want to convey a different message – that it is abandoning the inflation fight. Hence, policymakers warned that a pause does not mean stop, and predicted two more quarter point rate increases by year-end. The question is whether they follow through with continued tightening, which economists believe would almost surely cause a recession.

Making the Hawkish Case

At the press conference following the June 15 policy meeting, Fed Chair Powell noted that the next gathering on July 26 would be "live," raising the prospect that another rate hike would occur then. In the so-called "dot plots" that depict predictions of the 19 policymakers on the policy-setting committee, most expected two more increases this year, which would lift the federal funds rate to 5.6 percent from the current 5.1 percent. The rate has not been that high since January 2001, a month before the first recession of the millennium got underway.

More important than the level of rates is how rapidly they have increased. The climb from near zero in March of 2022 is the swiftest since the early 1980s, when the Fed jacked up the rate from under 10 percent to 20 percent in a comparable span. Clearly, the Fed does not want to repeat the mistake it made during that earlier period, when it prematurely took its foot off the brakes and let inflation fester, which nourished expectations that high inflation was a normal feature of the economy. It took several rounds of aggressive tightening and a severe recession to finally break the back of inflation expectations.

No one expects the Fed to be as aggressive as it was then, if only because it is striving to tame a 5 percent inflation rate rather than the sky-high 12 percent that prevailed then. What's more, inflation expectations never got out of hand like it did leading up to the 1980s, so the Fed has the flexibility to pause rate hikes without risking its inflation-fighting credibility. By pausing, policymakers are also giving themselves time to assess the impact that previous rate hikes are having on the economy.

Mixed Results

So far, conditions have held up better than expected, raising the happy prospect that the Fed can accomplish its goal of taming inflation without causing a recession – the so-called soft landing that it set out to achieve at the start of the rate-hiking

cycle. But it's far too early to declare victory on inflation. True, consumer price increases have eased considerably this year; the annual increase in the consumer price index has slowed for eleven consecutive months, from a peak of 9 percent last June to 4.1 percent in May. But plunging energy prices and slower increases in food prices accounted for much of that slide, and are not reflective of the underlying inflation trend.

When adjusted for the price volatility associated with these items, the slowdown in inflation is far less impressive. The core CPI, which excludes those items, has slipped to 5.3 percent in May from a peak of 6.6 percent last September, and remains far above its pre-pandemic trend as well as the Fed's 2 percent target. True, just as the plunge in the headline CPI was heavily influenced by falling oil prices, so too is the core CPI being held up by shelter prices, primarily rents, which the Fed has little control over. For that reason, the Fed is laser focused on the prices of non-housing services – including restaurants, hotels, pet grooming, airfares, medical fees – that are linked to labor costs and, hence, job market trends, which the Fed can influence through its interest rate decisions.

with. However, the central bank understandably fears that revising its target upward risks undercutting its credibility. It would also evoke the rampant inflation period of the 1970s and early 1980s, when policy makers prematurely took their foot off the brakes to avoid a recession, allowing inflation expectations to gain traction that spurred even harsher tightening moves later.



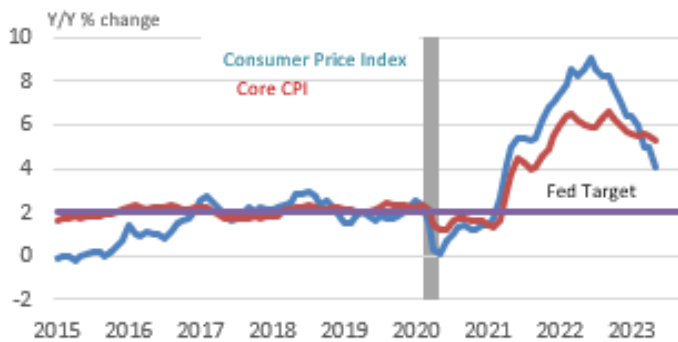
The problem is that finding the magical interest rate that would restore inflation to the 2 percent target without inducing a recession is no easy task. The Fed has a history of overshooting the mark, hiking rates until it is too late and something breaks. One reason is that the economy reacts to rate increases with a lag, and it is virtually impossible to predict when that breaking point will be reached. In past cycles, it has taken as long as 15 months for the economy to enter a recession after the last rate hike of a tightening cycle. One exception when the Fed successfully tamed inflation while guiding the economy into a soft landing was mid-1995. But then inflation peaked out at 3.25 percent and the Fed's objective was to stop it from rising, not bring it down, as is currently the case.

To be fair, the Fed recognizes the lags involved and is adjusting its moves accordingly. The speediest phase of the tightening cycle occurred last year, when it hiked rates by 75 or 50 basis points at each meeting after realizing that it waited too long to start the inflation fight. The three increases this year were scaled back to quarter-point rises. Unless inflation suddenly reaccelerates, the next increase, if it does occur, is likely to be no larger. While the median forecast of Fed officials is for two more rate increases this year, investors are betting that the next one will be the last.

Staying the Course

Based on recent comments by Fed officials, most notably Chair Powell in his semiannual testimony before Congress on June 21, the central bank is likely to err on the side

Declining Headline But Sticky Core Inflation



It is the sticky inflation of this so-called supercore group of items that keeps the Fed biased towards further rate increases. In May they increased 4.6 percent over the past year, slower than the 6.5 percent peak reached last September, but still far too hot. The Fed believes that the still-tight labor market and upward wage pressures are the primary reasons these prices are not cooling fast enough. It is also the reason the Fed will not remove its foot from the monetary brakes until more cracks in the job market appear.

How Much Further?

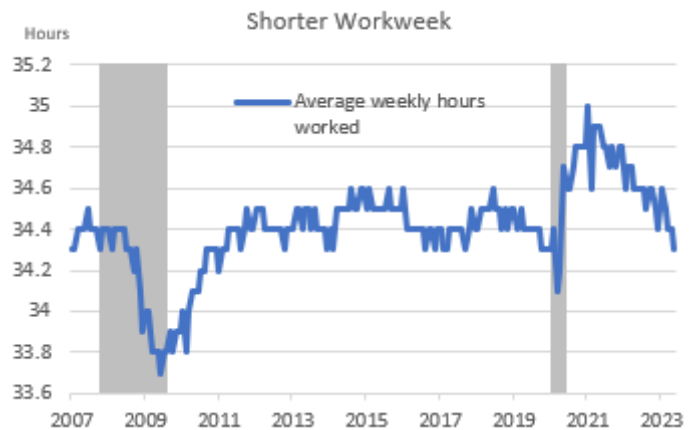
Some believe that it would be virtually impossible to wrestle inflation down to 2 percent without causing a serious recession. They argue that the Fed should be flexible and adjust the target upward, say to 3 percent, which is within sight and something that most people could live

of keeping rates higher and for longer than the financial markets anticipate. What Powell made abundantly clear is he doesn't think the Fed has done enough to nudge inflation towards its 2 percent target. However, there is a real risk that the Fed once again overshoots the mark if it follows through with two more hikes.

While core service inflation is likely to remain sticky, thanks to a tight labor market, this core group of items accounts for less than 30 percent of the consumer price index. By focusing on this narrow component, the Fed would be applying a blunt instrument – interest rates – that could generate more job losses than is necessary. Most other prices have already cooled considerably as supply-chain snags that caused shortages during the pandemic have cleared up, and households are becoming more price conscious as their excess savings have dwindled. Importantly, housing inflation, which accounts for an outsized 34 percent of the core CPI, is poised to ease in coming months as rents on new leases are seeing much smaller increases than earlier in the year.

Meanwhile, cracks are appearing in the job market; new claims for unemployment benefits, while still low, are rising, companies are posting fewer job openings and workers are less willing to quit, seeing fewer lucrative opportunities elsewhere. The unemployment rate is still at a historically low 3.7 percent; but employers are cutting worker hours instead of reducing payrolls in the face of slowing growth. A key reason they are hoarding labor is to avoid the rehiring difficulties they encountered during the post-pandemic recovery. However, the lagged effects of the Fed's tightening

will soon bite more deeply into revenue growth, prompting companies to take a harder line on staffing needs.



Simply put, if the Fed continues to raise rates in response to backward looking inflation and economic data – which it seems poised to do – the risk that it turns a prospective soft landing into a hard downturn is greatly enhanced. One more rate hike probably won't make much of a difference, but two might be the straw that breaks the economy's back. Policymakers are prepared to accept a mild recession, including a rise in the unemployment rate to 4.5 percent. That would still be low by historical standards, but once employers are convinced the Fed will induce a recession, they will probably abandon the hoarding instinct and send more workers onto the unemployment lines than policymakers anticipate. Then, the inflation fight would be conquered but replaced by a new battle – combating a deep recession and deflation.

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KEY FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Financial Indicators *

	May	April	March	February	January	December	November	12-Month Range	
								High	Low
Prime Rate	8.23	8.00	7.82	7.74	7.50	7.27	6.95	8.23	4.38
3-Month Treasury Bill Rate	5.14	4.92	4.69	4.65	4.54	4.25	4.15	5.14	1.49
5-Year Treasury Note Rate	3.59	3.54	3.82	3.94	3.64	3.76	4.06	4.18	2.96
10-Year Treasury Note Rate	3.57	3.46	3.66	3.75	3.53	3.62	3.89	3.98	2.90
30-Year Treasury Bond Rate	3.86	3.68	3.77	3.80	3.66	3.66	4.00	4.04	3.10
Tax-Exempt Bond Yield	3.61	3.46	3.59	3.66	3.46	3.65	3.76	3.93	3.34
Corporate Bond Yield (AAA)	4.67	4.47	4.60	4.56	4.40	4.43	4.90	5.10	4.06
Conventional 30-Year Mortgage Rate	6.43	6.34	6.54	6.26	6.27	6.36	6.81	6.90	5.22
Dow Jones Industrial average	33317	33731	32483	33648	33656	33482	33418	33731	30571
S&P 500 Index	4146	4121	3969	4080	3961	3912	3917	4159	3726
Dividend Yield (S&P)	1.61	1.65	1.67	1.73	1.68	1.70	1.65	1.85	1.59
P/E Ratio (S&P)	20.0	19.9	19.6	18.9	19.3	18.2	19.2	20.2	17.3
Dollar Exchange Rate (vs. Major Currencies)	119.9	119.4	120.8	120.3	119.8	122.3	125.0	127.6	119.4

* Monthly Averages

Economic Indicators

	May	April	March	February	January	December	November	12-Month Range	
								High	Low
Housing Starts (Thousands of Units)	1631	1340	1380	1436	1340	1357	1427	1631	1340
New Home Sales (Thousands of Units)		683	656	631	649	636	582	683	543
New Home Prices (Thousands of Dollars)		421	456	446	432	480	462	497	421
Retail Sales (% Change Year Ago)	1.6	1.2	2.2	5.3	7.4	6.0	6.1	10.30	1.2
Industrial Production (% Change Year Ago)	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.5	0.6	1.8	4.7	0.2
Operating Rate (% of Capacity)	79.6	79.8	79.5	79.5	49.6	78.9	80.3	80.8	49.6
Inventory Sales Ratio (Months)		1.40	1.40	1.38	1.37	1.39	1.37	1.40	1.33
Real Gross Domestic Product (Annual % Change)			1.6			2.6		3.2	-0.6
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.4
Payroll Employment (Change in Thousands)	339	294	217	248	472	239	290	568	217
Hourly Earnings (% Change Year Ago)	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.4	4.8	5.0	5.4	4.3
Personal Income (% Change Year Ago)		5.4	5.2	5.5	5.7	4.9	5.0	5.7	3.9
Savings Rate (Percent of Disposable Income)		4.1	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.5	4.5	2.7
Consumer Credit (Change in Blns. Of Dollars)		23.0	22.8	8.2	20.1	18.8	33.4	35.0	6.3
Consumer Prices (% Change Year Ago)	4.0	4.9	5.0	6.0	6.4	6.5	7.1	9.1	4.0
CPI Less Food & Energy (% Change Year Ago)	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.6	5.3
Wholesale Prices (% Change Year Ago)	1.2	2.3	2.7	4.7	5.7	6.4	7.4	11.2	1.2