

## Sticky Inflation Keeps Rates Higher for Longer

Has the Fed thrown in the towel? That's the question investors are grappling with; and those who think they know the answer are being deceived. At the start of the year, the odds-on bet was that the central bank was poised to cut interest rates, a prospect that was fully embraced by the financial markets. The only questions were, when would the first cut happen, and how many times would the rate-cutting trigger be pulled? The Fed had forecast three at its December policy meeting. That number was confirmed at the March confab when it also signaled that the launching date would come sooner rather than later. Traders were even more enthusiastic, pricing in as many as six rate cuts that would begin as early as March.



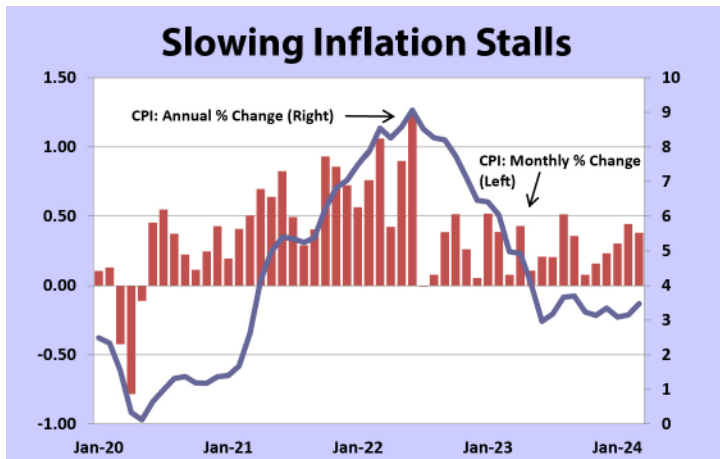
But, as notable baseball philosopher Yogi Berra once said, "It is difficult to make predictions, especially about the future." While the Fed still believes that rate cuts are on the table, it is far less convinced than it was a month or two ago. A cavalcade of policymakers in recent weeks have sent a strong signal to investors not to expect the much heralded move any time soon. Words by Fed officials have consequences in the financial markets, and the response has been as dramatic as it was predictable. Just as the signal of rate cuts stoked a sharp stock market rally in the first quarter, the hawkish pivot in April sent prices skidding. It also drove market interest rates sharply higher, lifting mortgage rates above 7 percent, which, except for a brief period last October, is the highest since 2007. That should make home buying even less affordable for a broader range of the population, amplifying the struggles of the beleaguered housing market.

What changed to upend an economic and financial landscape that seemed so bright a few months ago? At first blush, not much. The economy is still chugging along, unemployment is hovering near historic lows, and consumers, who seemed to stumble early in the year, reopened their wallets in March, indicating the economy's main growth driver has recaptured its spending mojo. But while investors and policymakers, not to mention the public, were happy with the economy's strength last year, they are less so now. That's because, unlike in 2023, the economy's muscular performance is not occurring alongside slowing inflation. Rather, consumer prices have turned hotter from month to month during the first quarter, threatening to undermine the Goldilocks scenario that had been unfolding, and prompting the Fed to keep rates higher for longer. High inflation and high interest rates are not a recipe for good cheer on Wall Street or on Main Street. Will this combination end in a veil of tears?

## Slowing Inflation Trend Stalls

Weather and inflation have something in common: everyone complains about them. But while nobody does anything about the weather, as noted by Mark Twain, inflation does have a whipping stick at the ready when it gets out of hand. The holder of that stick is the Fed, and it moved aggressively to tame an unruly uprising in prices by cranking interest rates up by 5.25 percentage points since March 2022. That tough response tamed the inflation dragon, slowing price increases from over 9 percent to 3 percent over the second half of last year. It was widely believed that this trend would continue and soon land at the Fed's 2 percent target, setting in motion the rate-cutting expectation that delivered strong gains in the financial markets during the first quarter.

But progress on inflation stalled this year and so too has the optimism that had permeated investors' mindsets. After hitting 3.1 percent last November, the retreat in the annual increase in the consumer price index has hit a wall. Worse, the monthly increases have turned hotter. Some of the reversal can be blamed on rising oil prices, stoked by geopolitical factors. But the pattern is the same when price measures are stripped of volatile oil and food prices. Nor has the Fed's preferred inflation gauge, the broader personal consumption deflator that is made available several weeks after the consumer price index comes out, shown any progress since the start of the year.



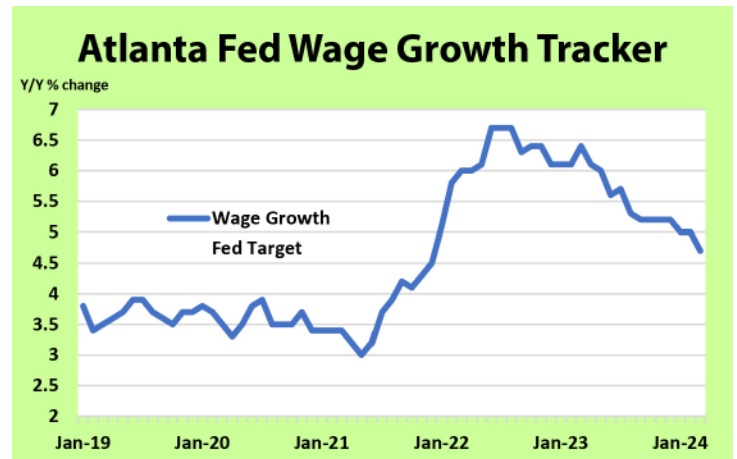
One reason for the stickiness of inflation is high housing costs, which carries an outsized weight in the price indexes. But the data on housing is skewed by rent increases that occurred at least six months ago. Rents are increasing much more slowly now and are declining in many regions. Recently, the Fed has been closely monitoring service prices, excluding housing. Unfortunately, the recent trend in that so-called super-core index has been even hotter than the overall consumer price index, and this may be one reason the Fed has become more adamant about keeping rates higher for longer.

### Waiting For Cooling Job Market

The Fed’s focus on super-core inflation reflects the fact that these service prices are linked to wages, which are the largest expense item for most service providers. While wage growth is slowing, it is not doing so as rapidly as the Fed would like. According to most measures, labor cost increases are running about 1.5 percent above the threshold that is consistent with 2 percent inflation. That threshold is not set in stone, as stronger productivity growth allows wages to rise faster without boosting inflation. Indeed, that’s clearly what happened in the second half of 2023, when inflation retreated despite above-trend wage growth.

But last year’s 2.6 percent productivity surge is not sustainable and should revert to its trend-like 1.5 percent annual pace. The Fed would like to see wage growth slow to around 3.5 percent before it feels comfortable that inflation is moving sustainably towards its 2 percent target. For that to happen, the job market needs to cool from the torrid pace seen last year. With job growth accelerating in the first quarter, that clearly has not happened yet. There are still 1.4 open positions for every unemployed worker, and the unemployment rate is hovering under 4 percent for the longest stretch of time since the 1960s. With the supply of labor not expected to grow as strongly as

last year, the Fed is laser-focused on slowing the demand for workers. The hope is that companies will reduce hiring rather than spurring rounds of massive layoffs, which would lead the economy into a recession. At this writing, the April jobs report was not available, but the economy generated far more payrolls in the first quarter than anyone expected, including the Fed. Given this backdrop, it is not surprising that wage growth is not slowing more rapidly or that the Fed is delaying rate cuts.



### Longer Lags

It is an accepted maxim in economic circles that monetary policy affects the economy with long and variable lags. Following the last of 15-months of steady rate hikes last July, boosting it to the highest level since 2001, most economists believed the economy was heading for a recession this year. But expectations of a “hard landing” softened as it became apparent that the economy was holding up. By late in the year, the consensus view was that the economy was instead heading for a “soft landing”, i.e., below trend – but non-recessionary – growth accompanied by slowing inflation, a condition that would allow the Fed to start cutting rates to keep the expansion going. Now, the narrative has shifted to a “no landing” scenario accompanied by sticky inflation that may prevent the Fed from easing policy at all.

So why hasn’t the economy buckled under the highest rates in more than two decades? That’s the trillion-dollar question. It has been more than two years since the Fed first started to hike interest rates, which is a longer time than usual for a tightening cycle to not bring the economy to its knees. During this time span some historically reliable yardsticks, including the Conference Board’s leading economic indicators and an inverted yield curve, sent out strong signals that a recession was on the way. But here it is, still chugging along with no end in sight to the expansion.

Economists might hesitate to say that this time is different, because it rarely is. But every cycle is different, and this one is unique in many respects. Coming off a decade of nearly zero interest rates, households and corporations had ample opportunity to lock in low rates on their debt obligations, a good chunk of which is still outstanding. For them, the rate-hikes over the past two years have had little or no effect on their debt-servicing charges. Most homeowners, for example, are sitting on mortgages with rates that are 3-4 percentage points below the current 7.1 percent. Likewise, corporations locked in low rates issuing long duration bonds in the capital markets.

## A Blessing and a Curse

It comes as no surprise therefore that private interest payments have barely risen over the past year. But that sweet spot for many borrowers is about to end. A growing swath of business debt incurred during the early stage of the decade-long low interest-rate period is coming due and will need to be refinanced at the current higher rates.

Among households, those locked-in low rates are both a blessing and a curse. They insulate homeowners from rising mortgage rates, but also keeps those who would like to sell their homes locked in because they do not want to give up their low-rate mortgages. This strips the housing market of inventory and drives home prices higher. The high current level of mortgage rates, together with ever-higher home prices, are shutting millions of home buyers out of the market. Meanwhile, unlike mortgages, debt repayments on credit cards, and auto loans are spiking as these forms of short-term borrowing are immediately impacted by the Fed's rate hikes. Not only are these hikes taking a toll on lower- and middle-income consumers –

leading to rising delinquencies – but small businesses also rely heavily on credit cards to fund operations. Keep in mind that small firms are the biggest generators of jobs, and restrictive credit conditions are already prompting them to scale back hiring plans.



Simply put, the lagged effects of the Fed's rate hikes are starting to kick in even as pandemic-era savings are being depleted, erasing a key source of household purchasing power. This points to weaker demand in coming months, which will undercut business pricing power and support a resumption of slower inflation. It is taking longer for monetary policy to transmit its effects through the economy, thanks largely to the unique environment that preceded the rate-hiking cycle. The Fed must be careful not to keep its foot on the brakes too long based on backward looking conditions that are taking longer to respond to its efforts. Odds are, it will see enough progress on the inflation front – along with slower growth – to start cutting rates later this year before the economy slips into a recession.

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## KEY FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

### FINANCIAL INDICATORS\*

	<u>March</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>12-Month Range</u>	
								<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
Prime Rate	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.00
3-Month Treasury Bill Rate	5.24	5.24	5.22	5.24	5.27	5.34	5.32	5.34	4.92
5-Year Treasury Note Rate	4.20	4.19	3.98	4.00	4.49	4.77	4.49	4.77	3.54
10-Year Treasury Note Rate	4.21	4.21	4.06	4.02	4.50	4.80	4.38	4.80	3.46
30-Year Treasury Bond Rate	4.36	4.38	4.26	4.14	4.66	4.95	4.47	4.95	3.68
Tax-Exempt Bond Yield	3.54	3.53	3.36	3.36	3.83	4.13	3.93	4.13	3.36
Corporate Bond Yield (AAA)	5.01	5.03	4.87	4.74	5.28	5.61	5.13	5.61	4.47
Conventional 30-Year Mortgage Rate	6.82	6.78	6.64	6.82	7.44	7.62	7.20	7.62	6.34
Dow Jones Industrial average	39106	38721	37764	36948	34705	33319	34319	39106	33317
S&P 500 Index	5171	5012	4804	4685	4460	4269	4409	5171	4121
Dividend Yield (S&P)	1.37	1.42	1.47	1.48	1.54	1.61	1.63	1.65	1.37
P/E Ratio (S&P)	23.7	24.4	23.3	22.9	21.9	20.6	21.0	24.4	19.9
Dollar Exchange Rate (vs. Major Currencies)	121.0	121.4	120.6	120.2	121.7	123.9	122.1	123.9	118.6

\* Monthly Averages

### ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	<u>March</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>12-Month Range</u>	
								<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
Housing Starts (Thousands of Units)	1321	1549	1375	1566	1512	1376	1356	1583	1305
New Home Sales (Thousands of Units)	693	637	671	654	609	670	698	728	609
New Home Prices (Thousands of Dollars)	431	407	421	418	430	418	426	440	407
Retail Sales (% Change Year Ago)	4.0	2.1	0.2	5.0	3.6	2.2	4	5.00	0.2
Industrial Production (% Change Year Ago)	0.0	-0.3	-0.7	1.1	-0.1	-0.8	-0.2	1.1	-0.8
Operating Rate (% of Capacity)	78.4	78.2	78.0	78.7	79.0	78.8	79.4	79.8	78.0
Inventory Sales Ratio (Months)		1.38	1.39	1.38	1.37	1.37	1.36	1.40	1.36
Real Gross Domestic Product (Annual % Change)				3.2			4.9	4.9	2.0
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.4
Payroll Employment (Change in Thousands)	303	270	256	290	182	165	246	303	165
Hourly Earnings (% Change Year Ago)	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.1
Personal Income (% Change Year Ago)		4.6	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.8	5.8	1.4
Savings Rate (Percent of Disposable Income)		3.6	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	5.3	1.37
Consumer Credit (Change in Blns. Of Dollars)		14.1	17.7	3.2	17.8	9.0	8.3	32.6	-0.9
Consumer Prices (% Change Year Ago)	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.7	4.9	3.0
CPI Less Food & Energy (% Change Year Ago)	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.5	3.8
Wholesale Prices (% Change Year Ago)	2.1	1.6	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.8	2.3	0.3