

Does No Landing Mean Hard Landing?

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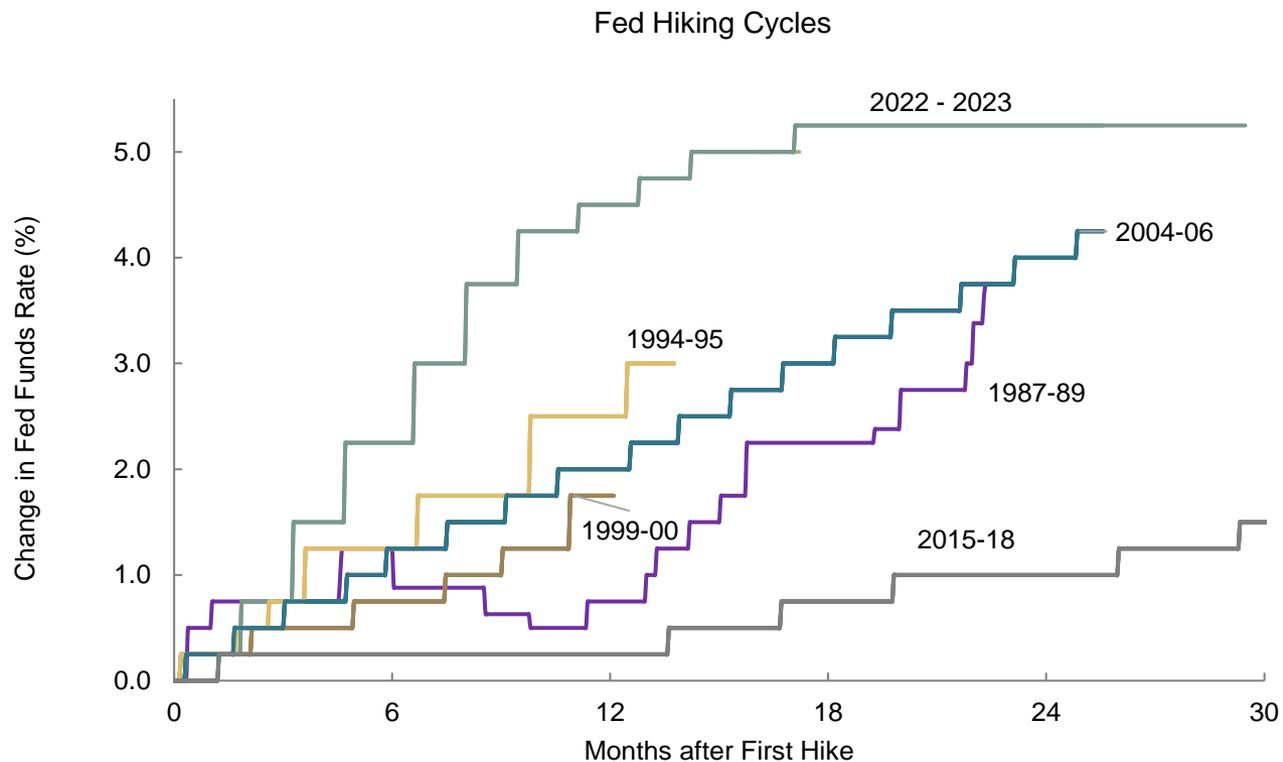
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Executive Summary

- **An aggressive Fed tightening cycle has lifted household borrowing rates to a two-decade high.**
- **The labor market is showing cracks, and various leading indicators of the economy continue to point to significantly slower activity ahead.**
- **The Fed's next move will be an interest rate cut but it will not happen until late this year. Substantial easing of policy is expected next year.**
- **However, unprecedented fiscal spending combined with optimism over a soft landing has lifted stocks and massively stimulated financial conditions. This, as a result, has provided an offset to higher real interest rates.**
- **Unless there is an immaculate disinflation, a recession may be unavoidable because inflation is likely to prove sticky in either a “no landing” or a “soft landing” scenario.**

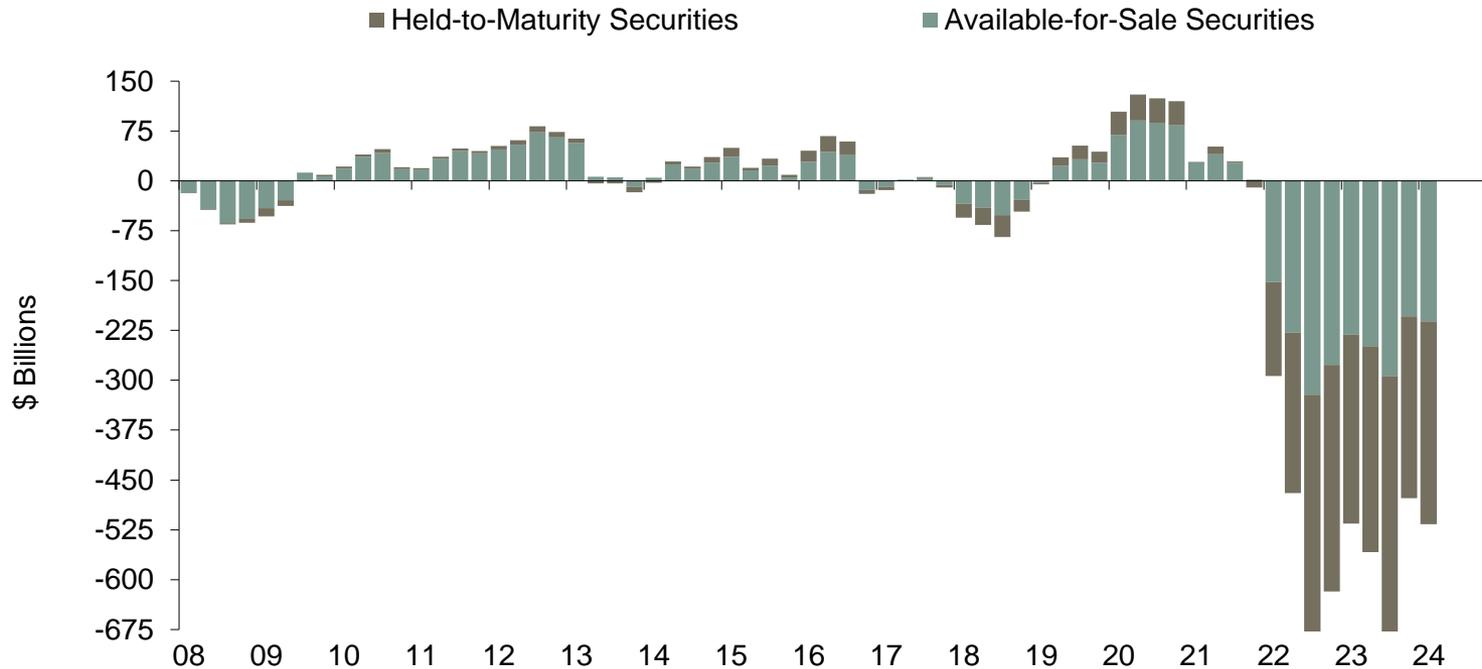
Record Rise in Fed Funds

The recent hiking cycle was the most aggressive in over four decades.



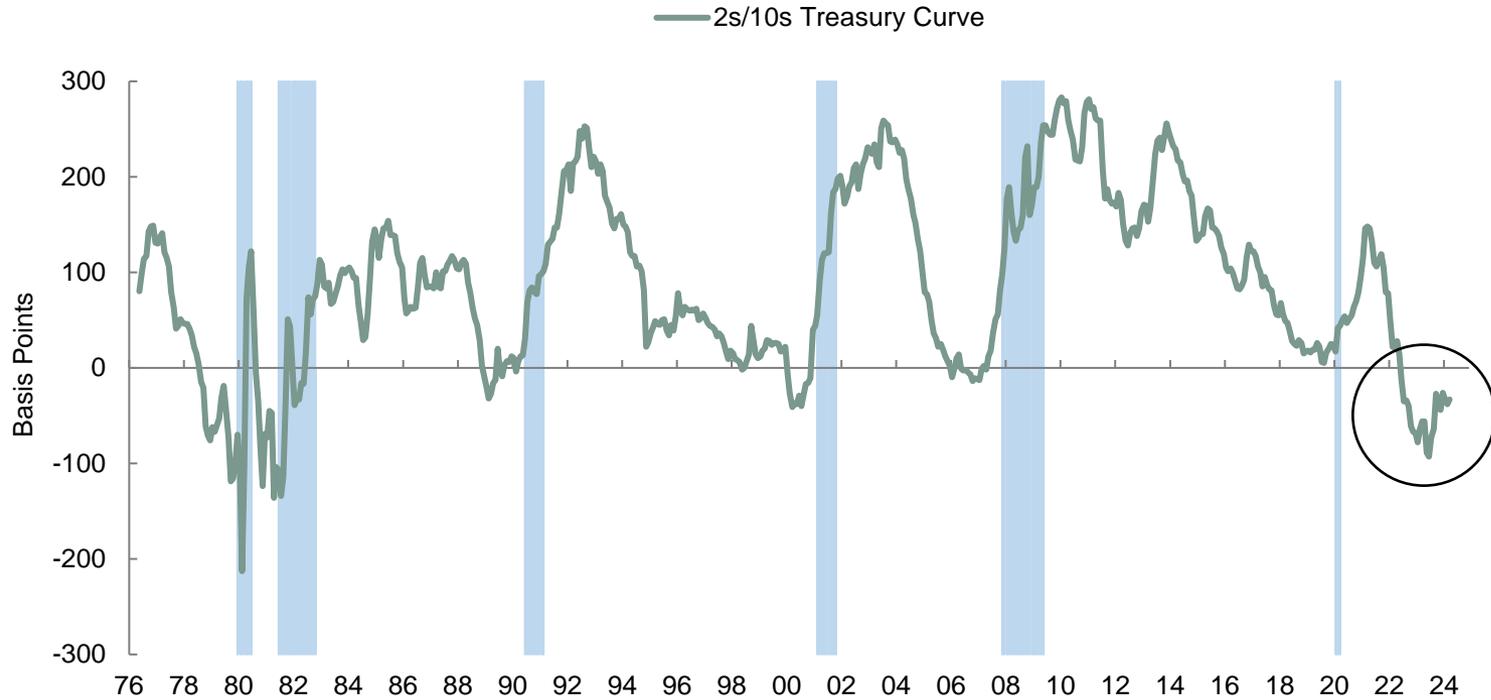
Massive Commercial Bank Balance Sheet Losses

Rapid tightening led to record large portfolio losses in the commercial banking sector.



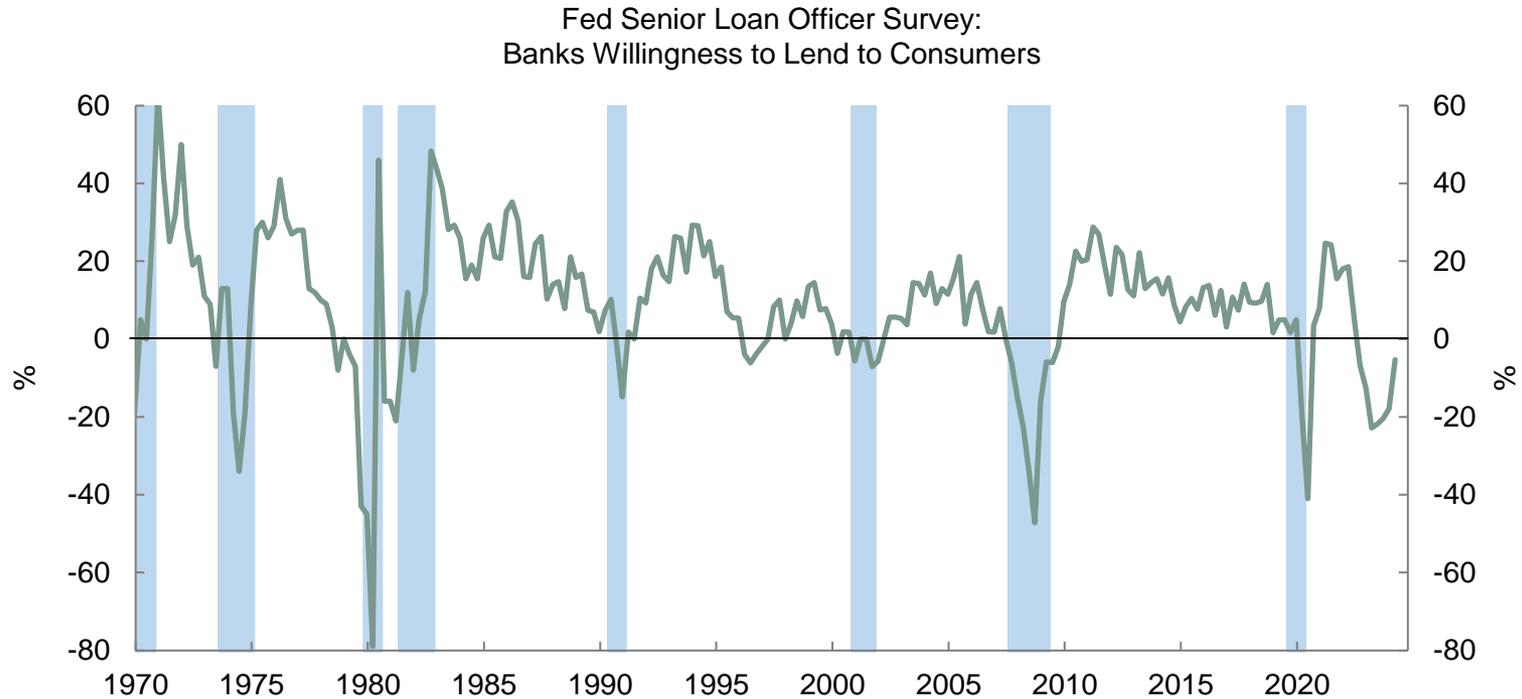
Historic Yield Curve Inversion

The curve has been inverted for a record long 24 months, thus leading to a consumer credit crunch.



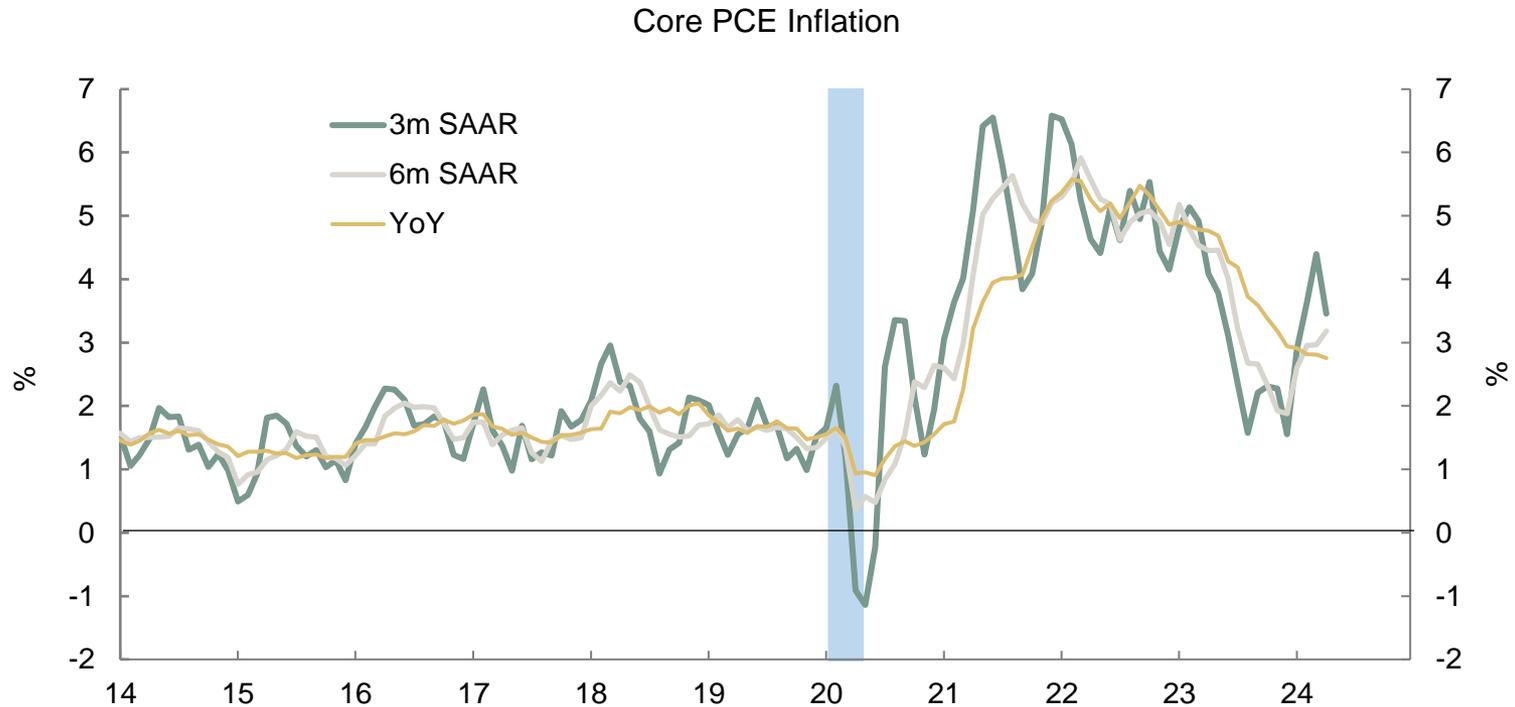
Loan Officers Still Reticent to Lend

Commercial bank lending standards are still relatively tight.



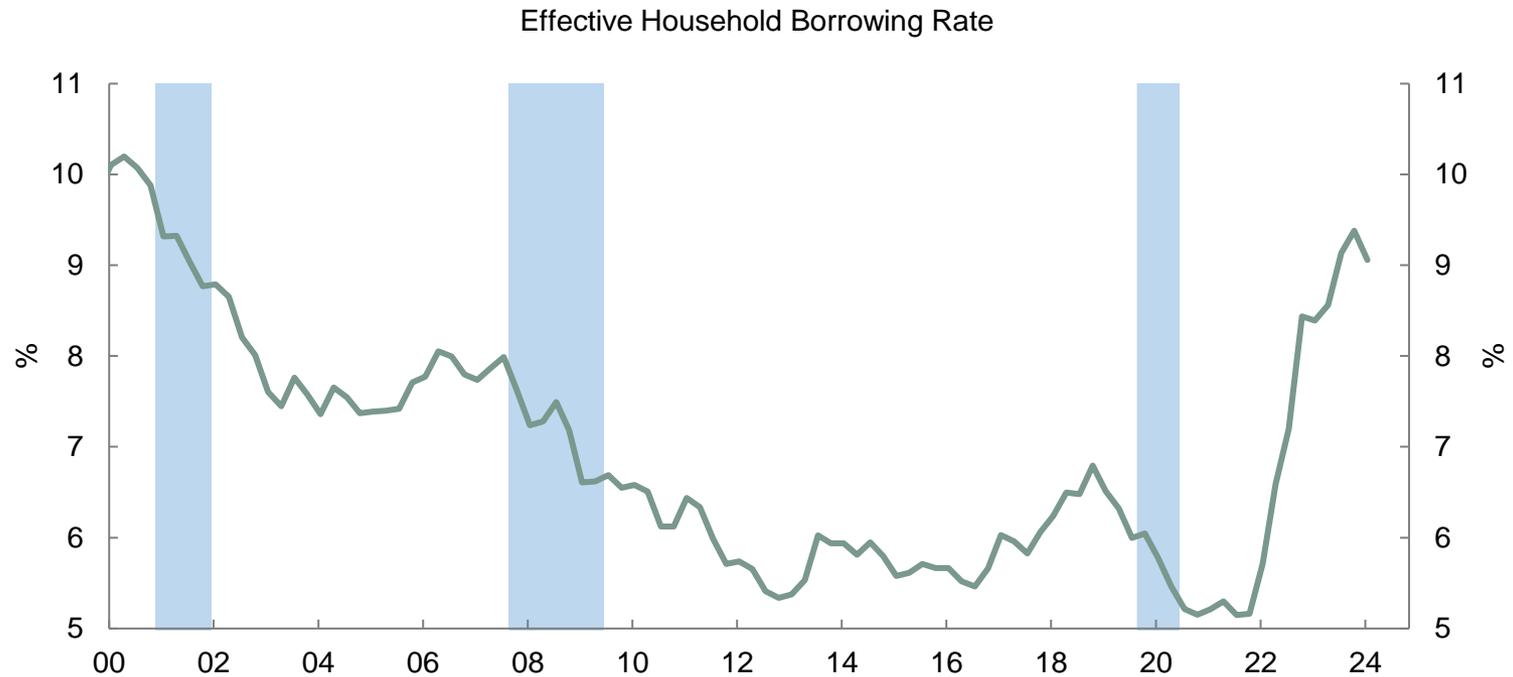
Moving in the Wrong Direction

Chair Powell wanted to pivot but an unexpected acceleration in inflation prevented him.



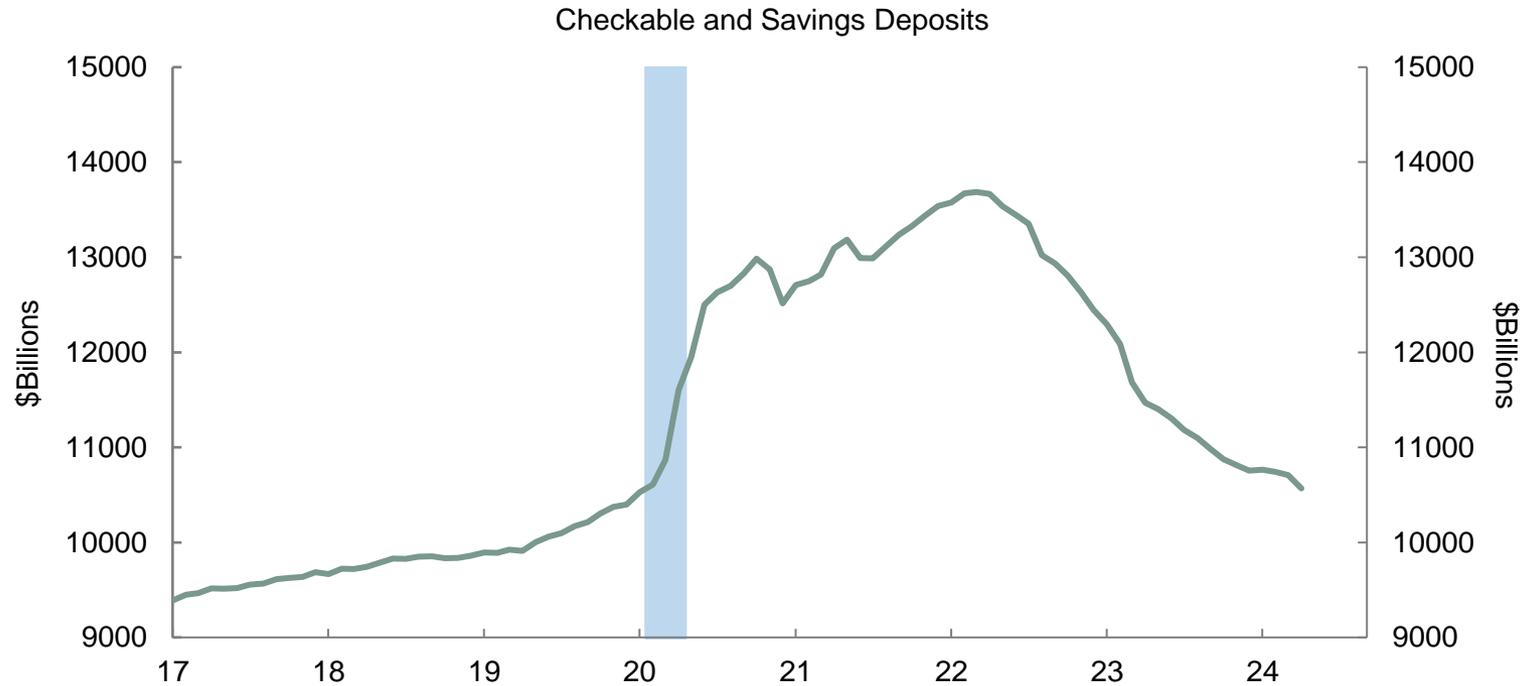
Soaring Borrowing Costs

Money is expensive as interest rates are hovering near a two-decade high.



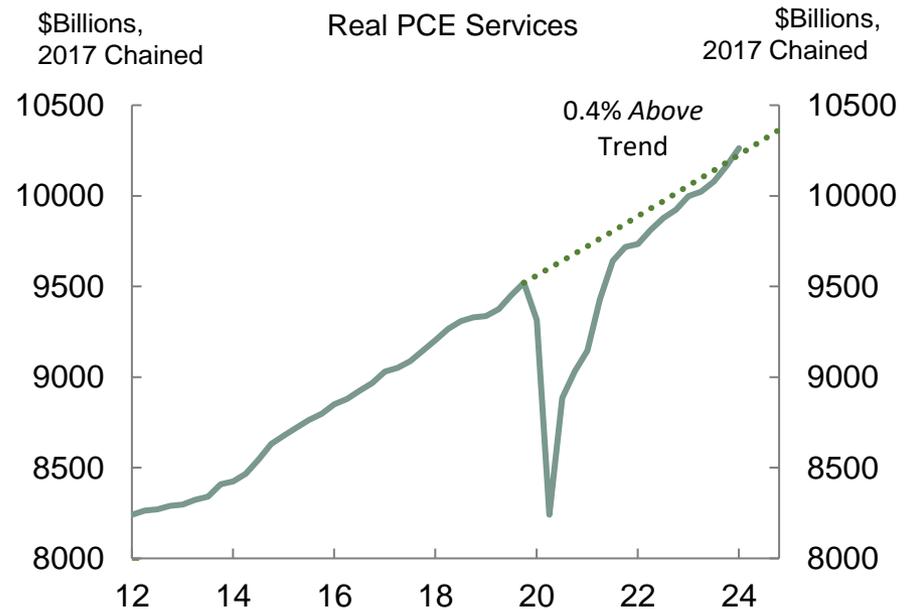
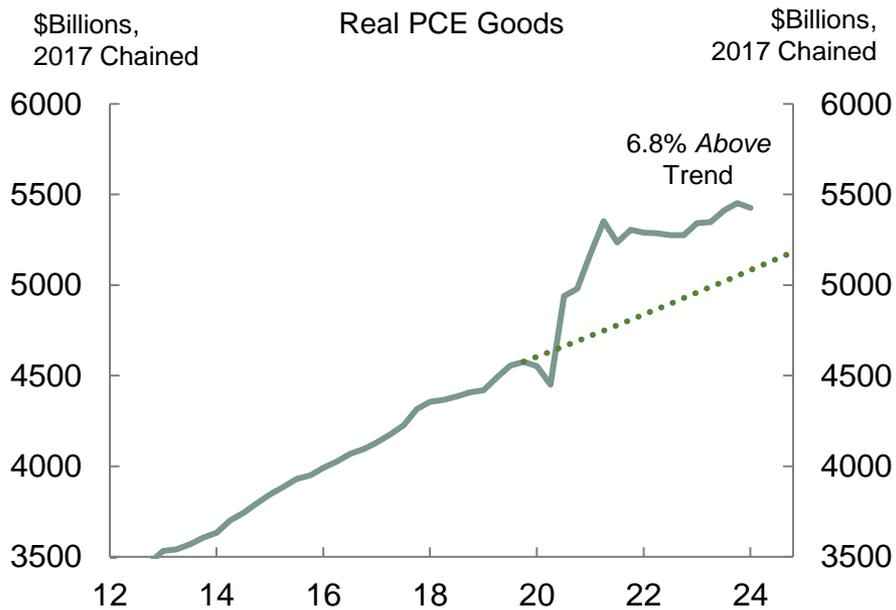
Tapped Out Consumers

Households' excess savings have been exhausted and are now well below underlying trend.



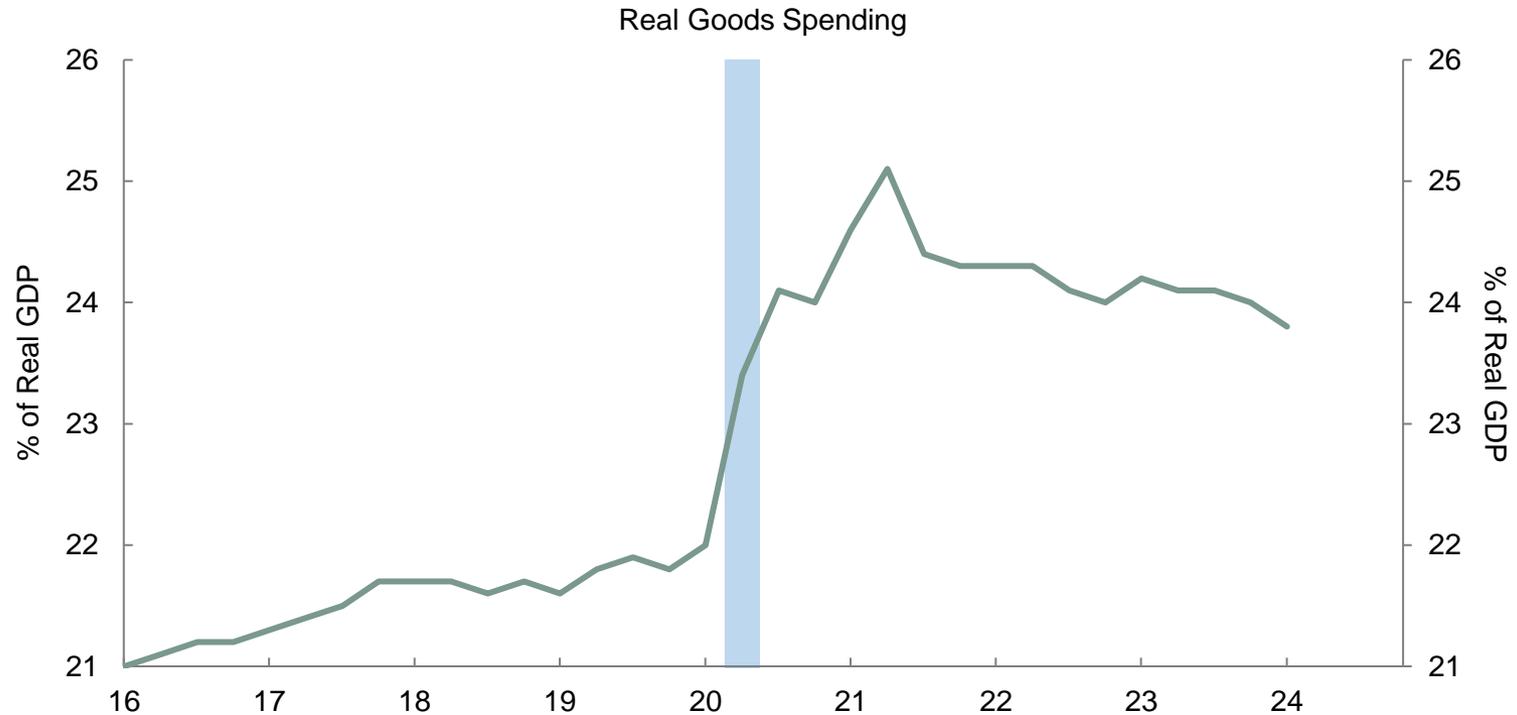
A Return to Trend

April real retail sales are below the pre-covid trend, pointing to more broad-based weakness ahead.



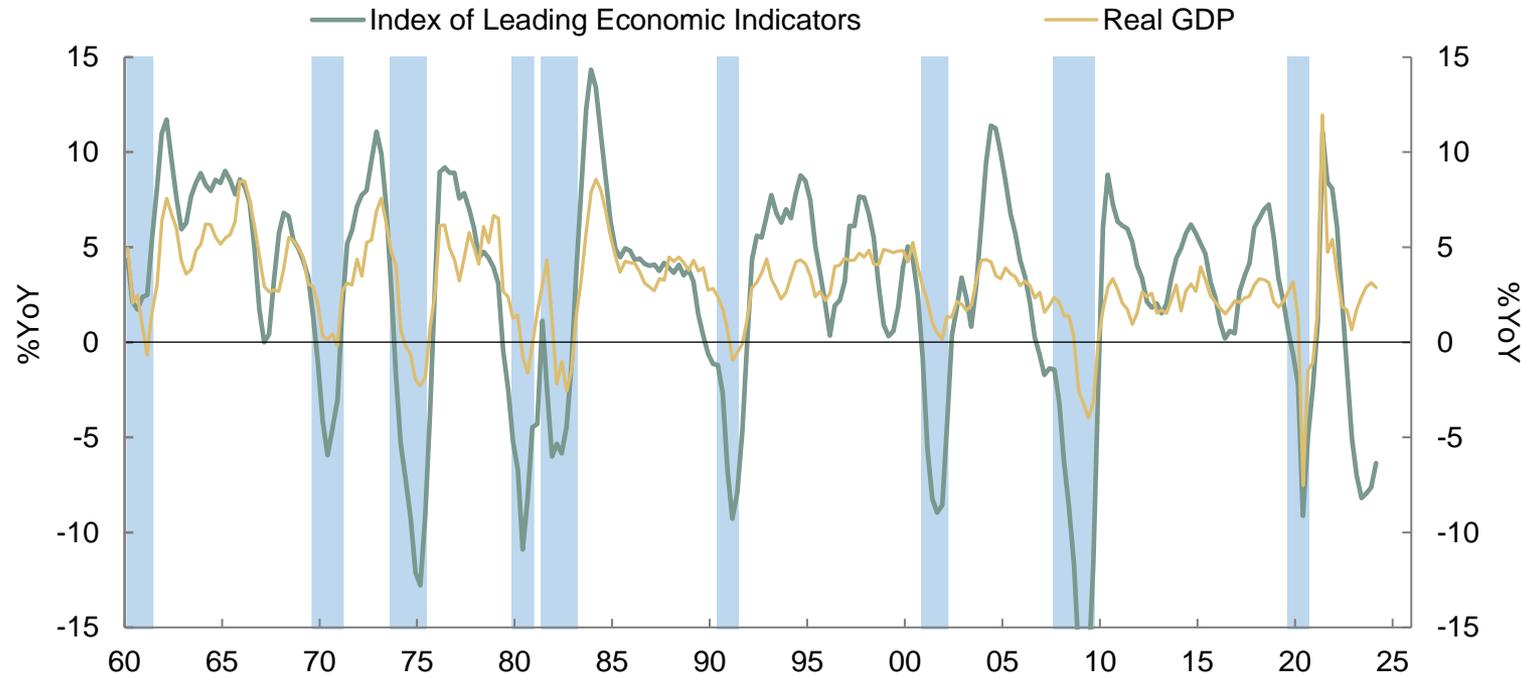
Vulnerable to a Pullback

A return to pre-pandemic levels could take two percentage points of real GDP growth.



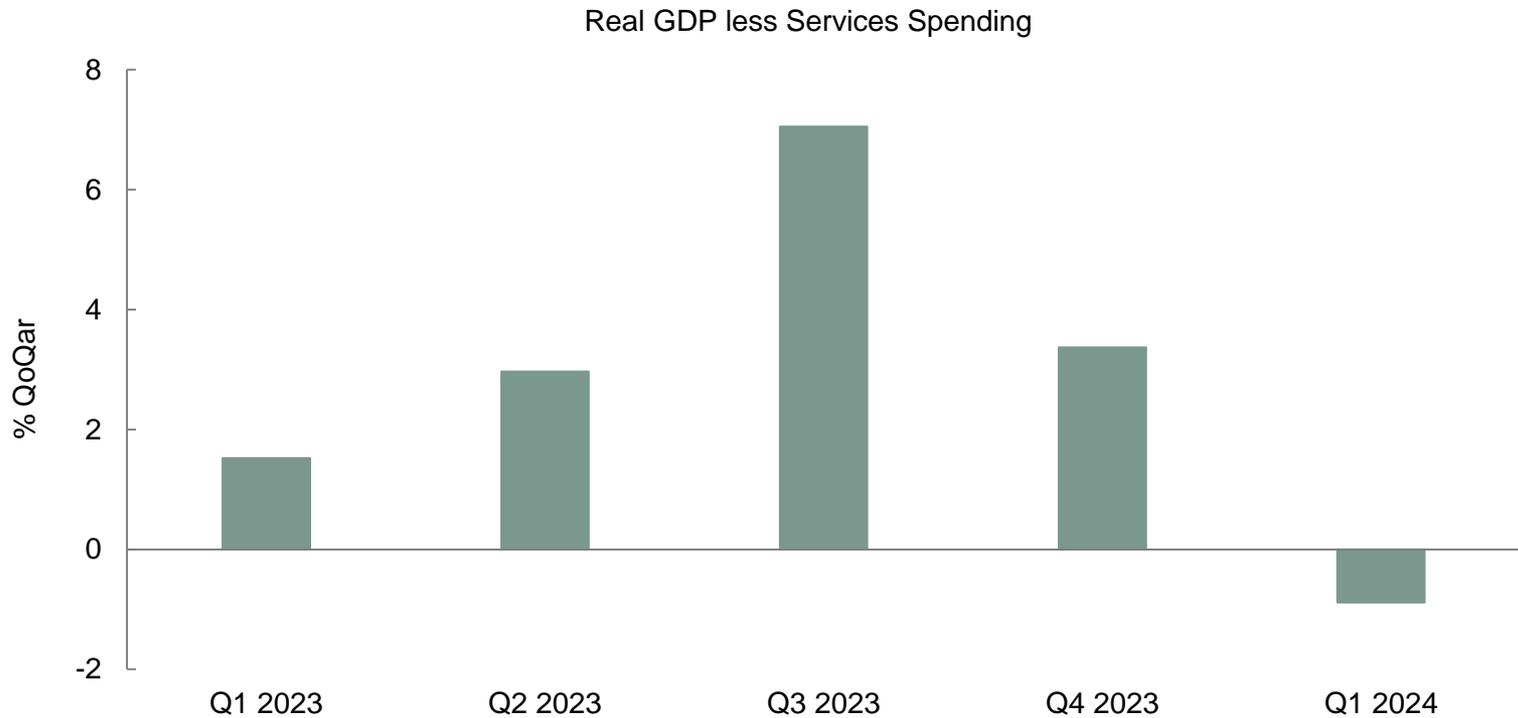
Still Negative

Leading indicators tells us a recession is still possible this year.



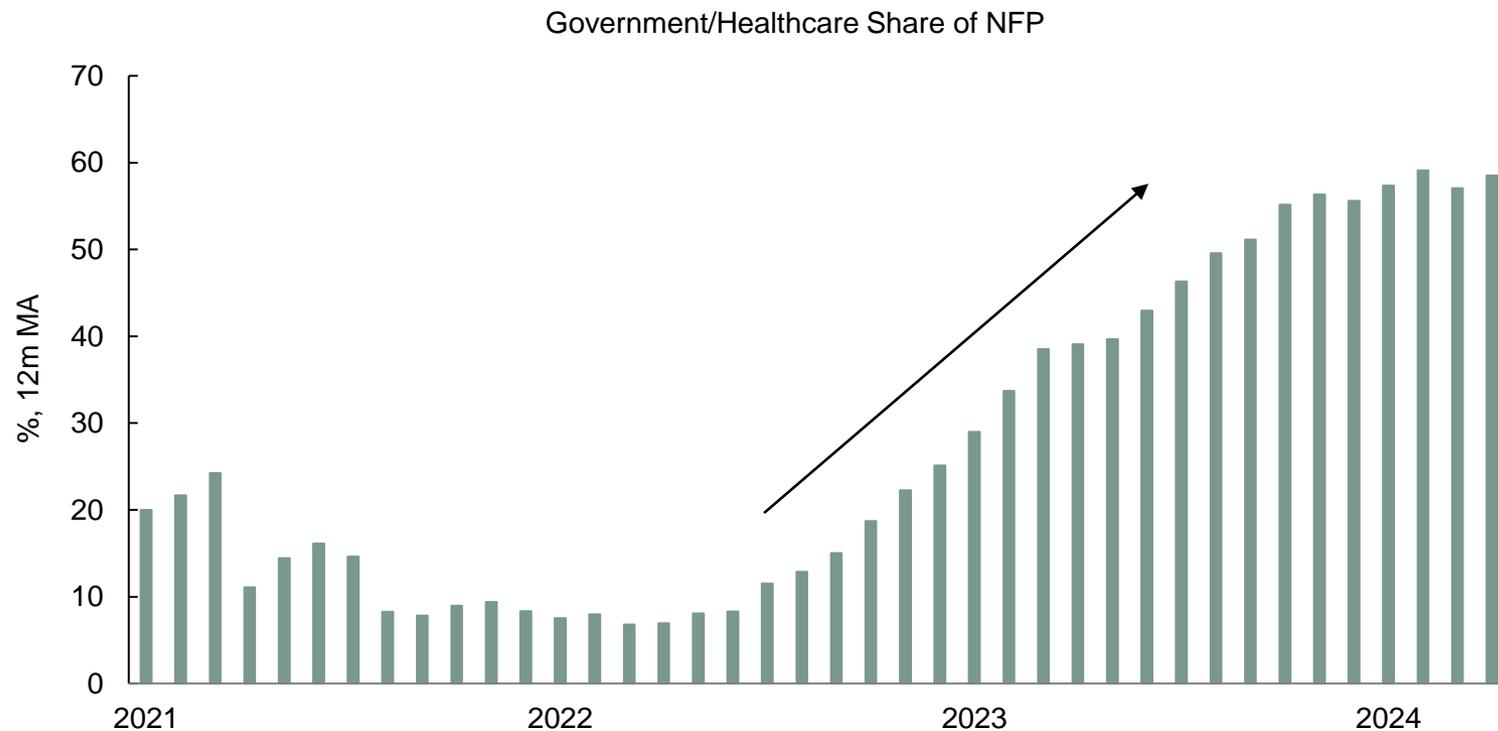
Services Spending Keeping Things Afloat

The economy was weak outside of services.



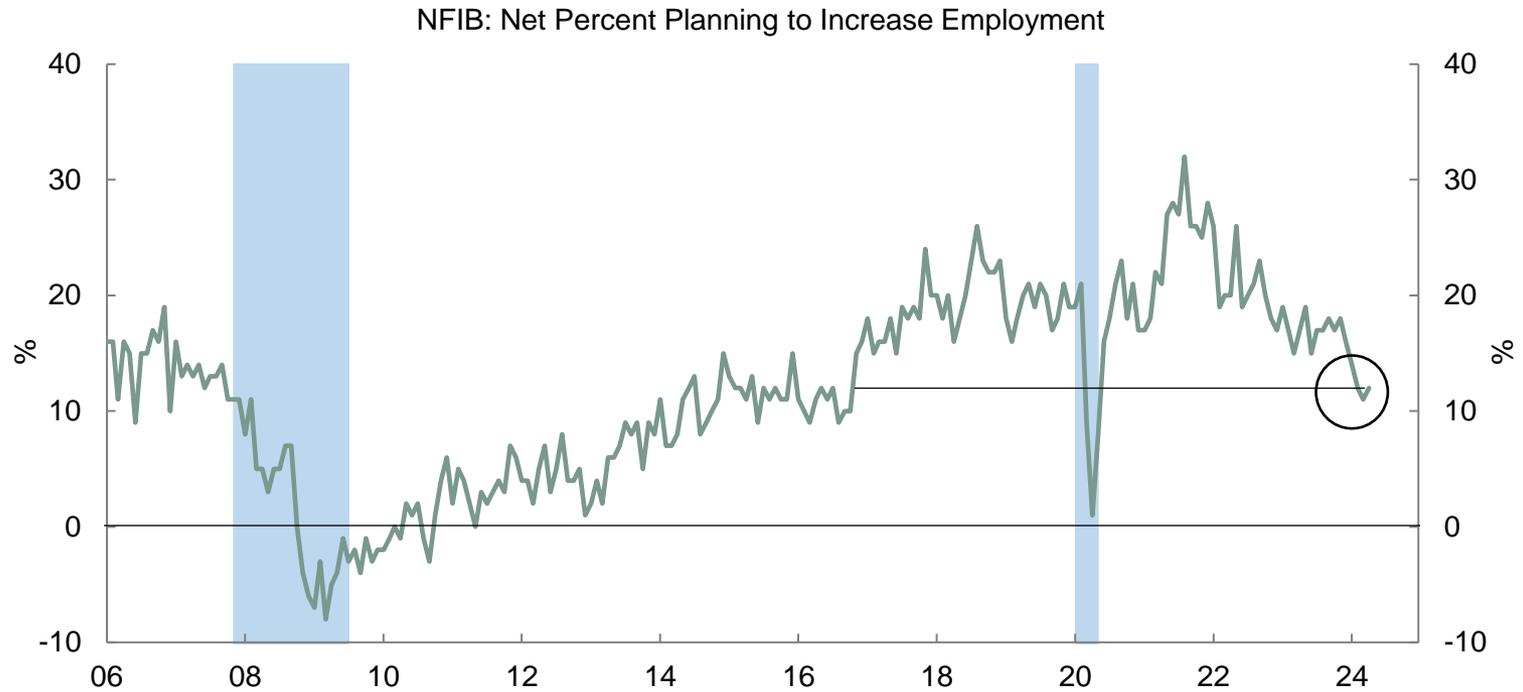
Less Robust Than Headline Suggests

Nearly 60% of employment has been concentrated in government and healthcare.



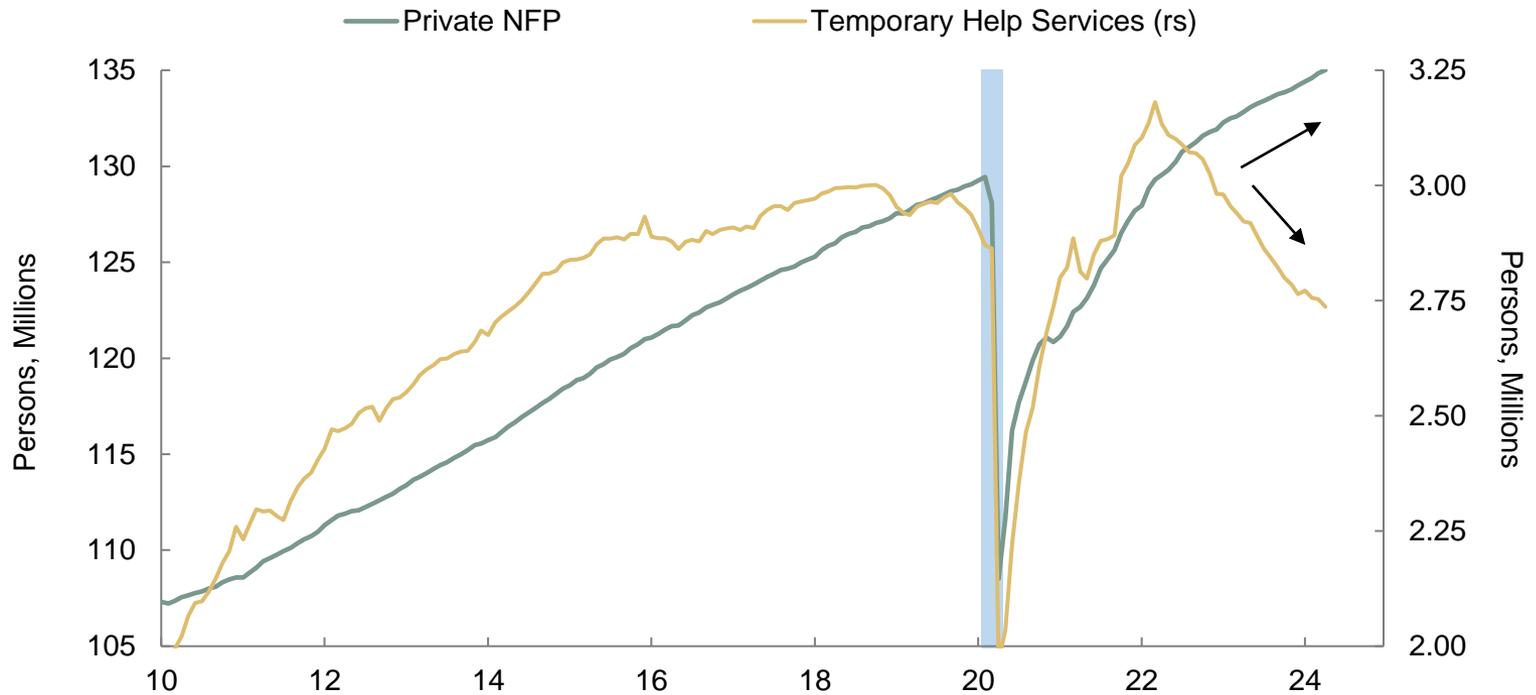
Dimming Job Prospects

Small businesses account for over 40% of employment and their hiring plans are slowing.



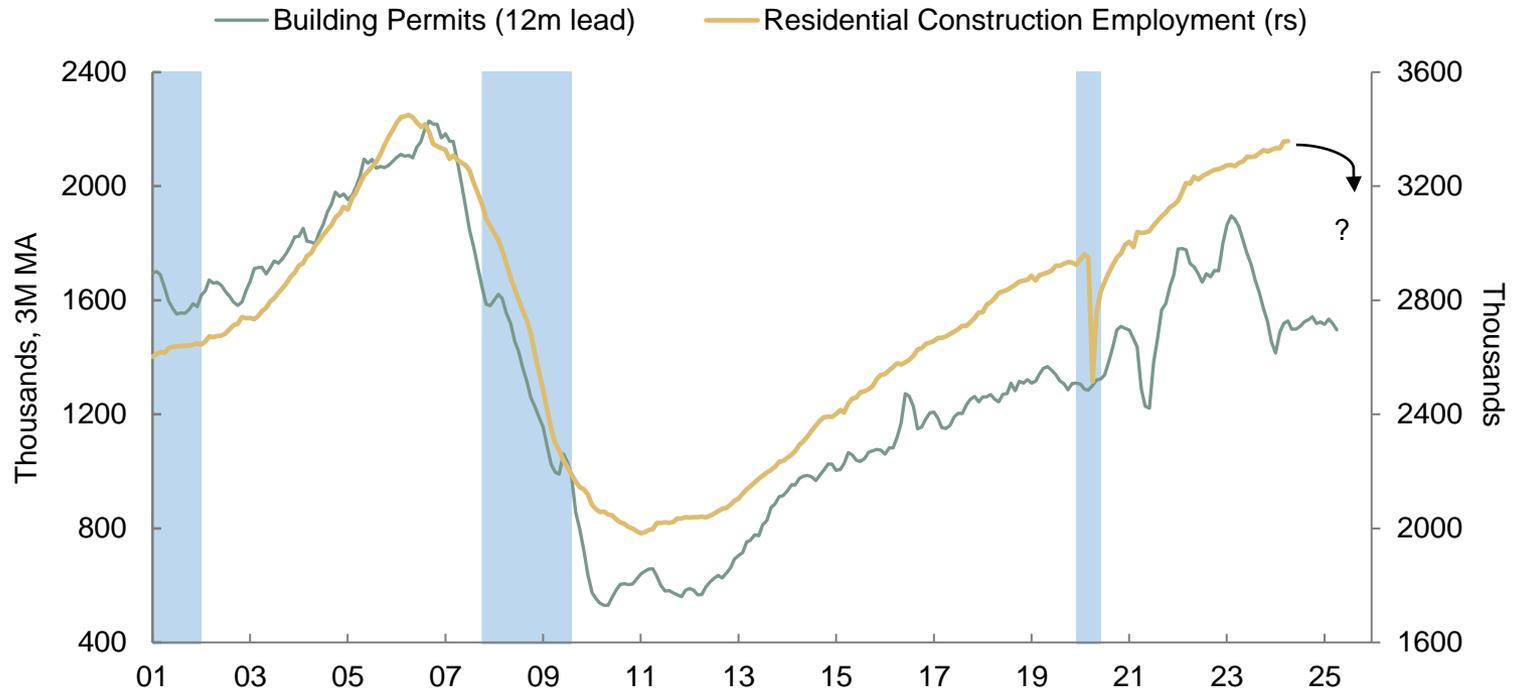
Labor Demand on the Wane

The demand for temps has collapsed, which like Leading Indicators, also points to recession.



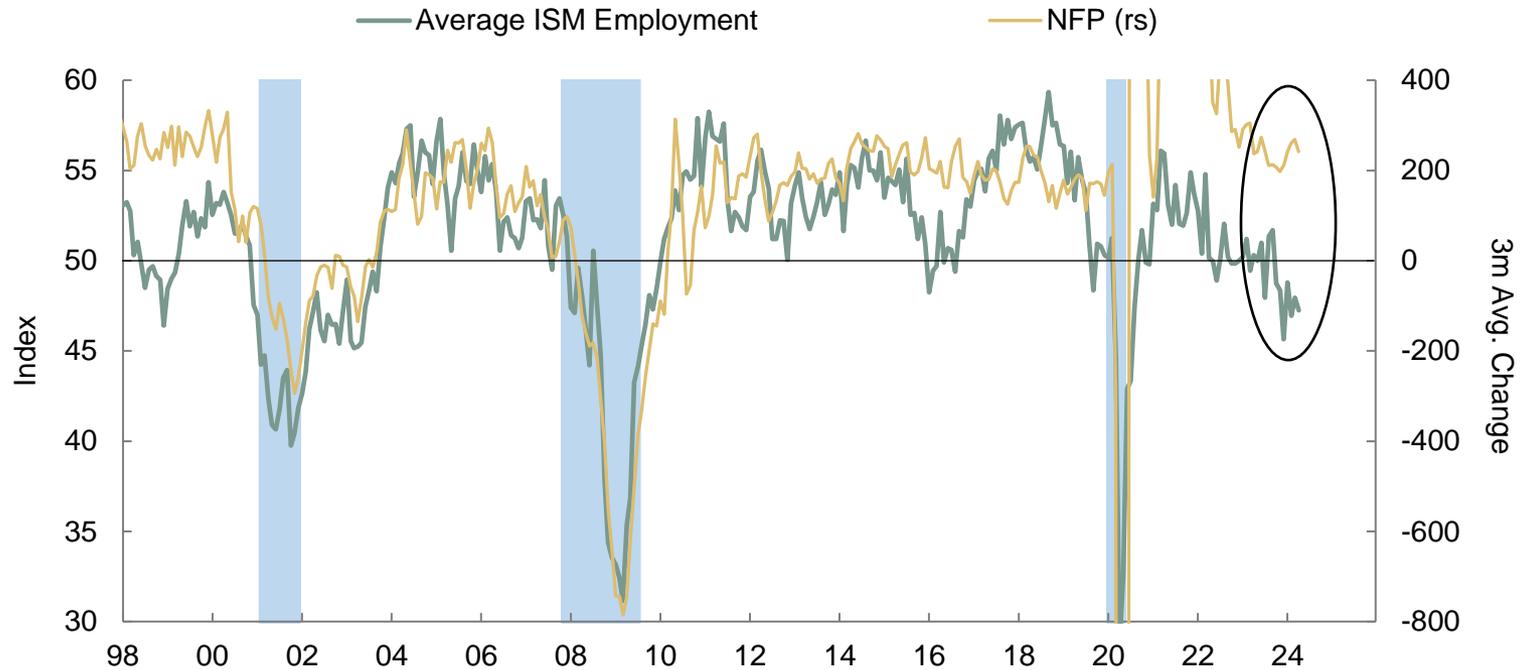
An Imminent Construction Slowdown?

Construction employment continues to massively outstrip residential demand.



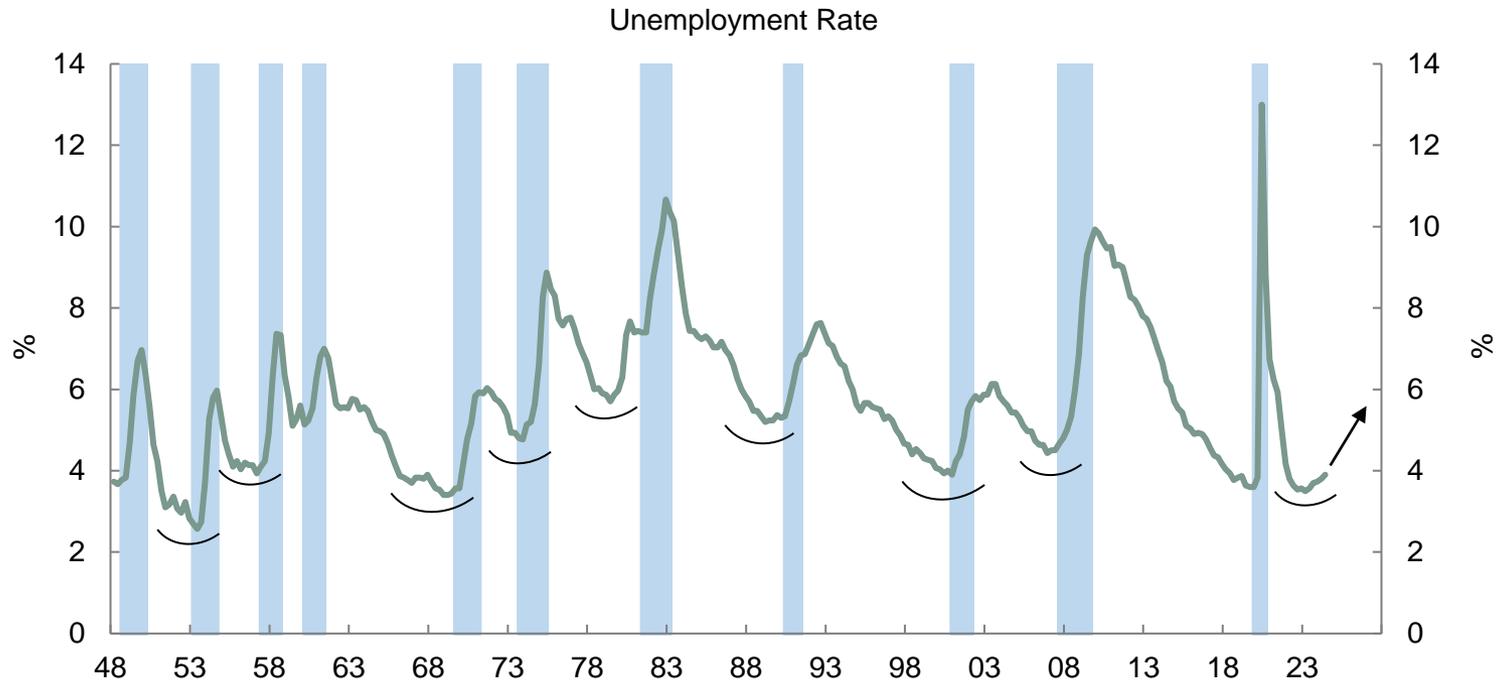
Jobs Slowdown Incoming?

The Institute for Supply Management's employment surveys are signaling that the labor is soft.



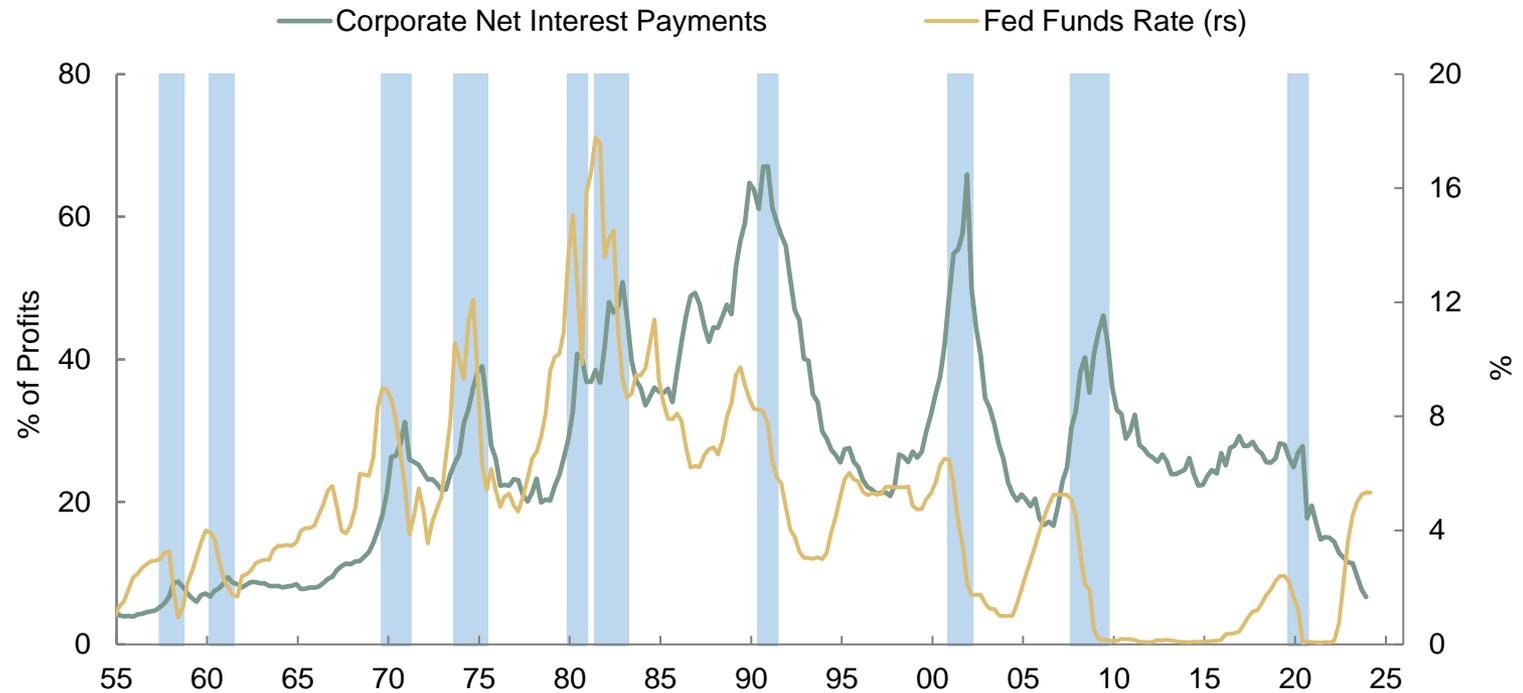
Inflection Point?

The unemployment rate is up half a point, which has always been a recessionary trigger point.



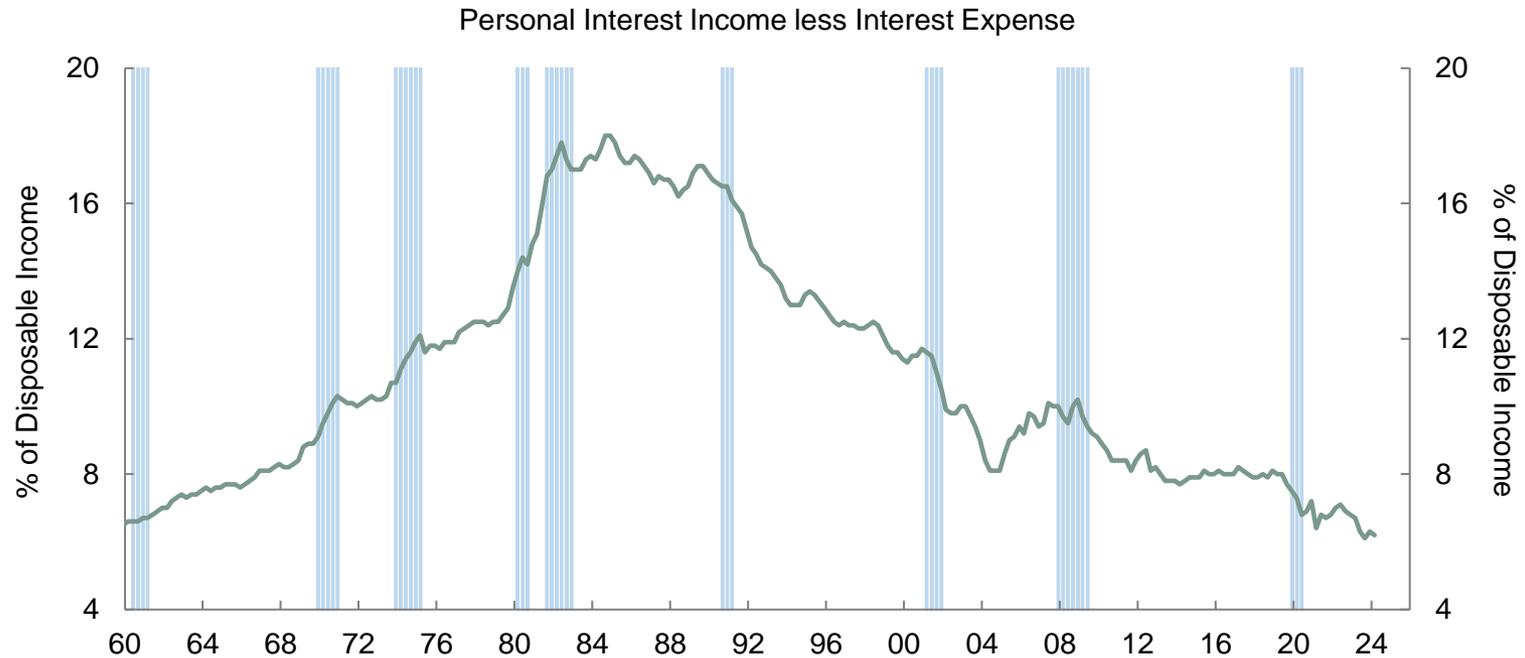
Low Rates Locked in During Pandemic

A mitigating recession factor has been healthy corporate balance sheets.



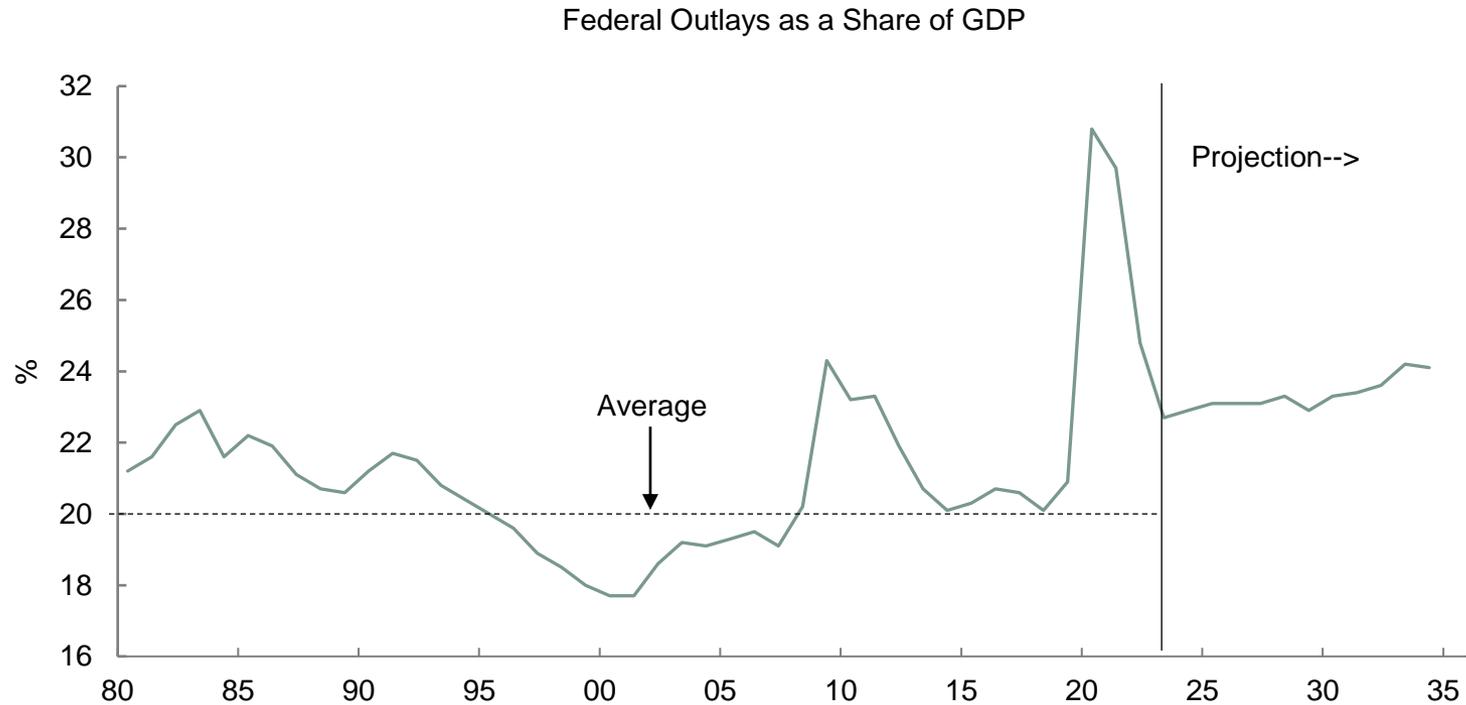
Pinched By Higher Rates

High interest rates are not helping the aggregate household sector.



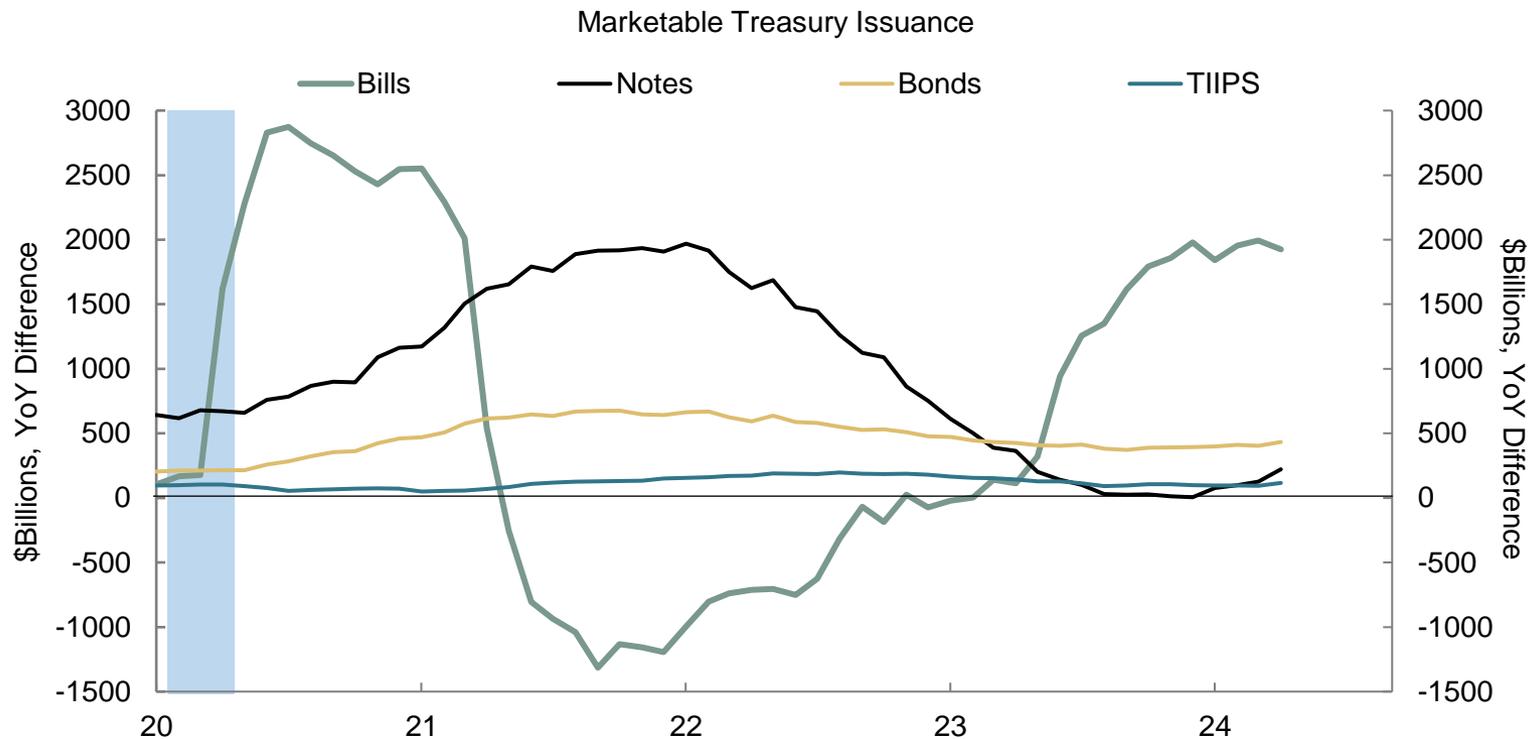
Excessive Spending

Unprecedented government spending is also keeping the economy afloat.



Front-end Financing

Nearly three-quarters of all Treasury issuance has been in bills.

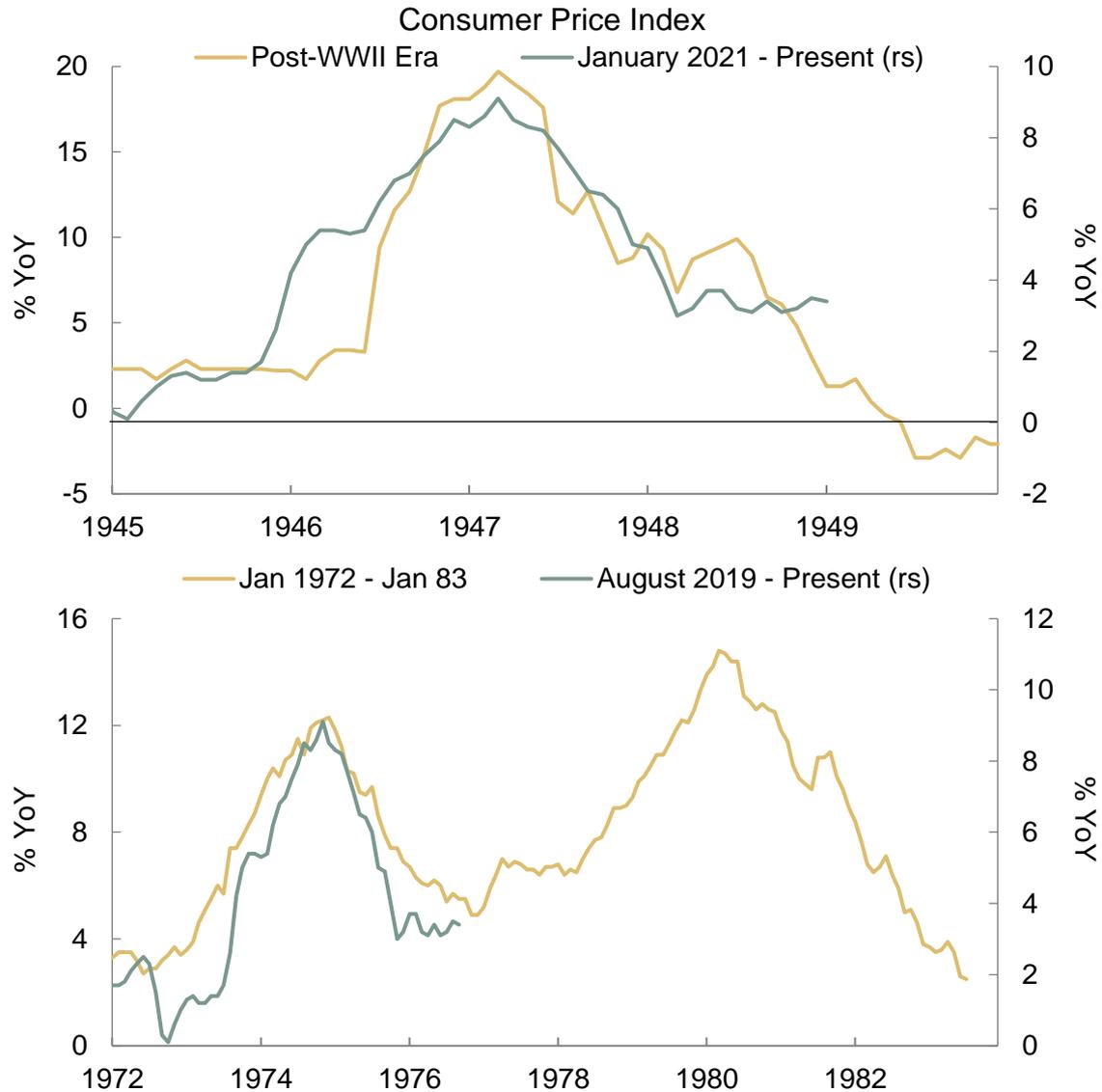


Priming the Pump

The US fiscal stance is likely to remain highly stimulative according to the CBO.

Percentage of GDP	Average, 1994–2023	Actual, 2023	2024	2034	2044	2054
Revenues	17.2	16.5	17.5	17.9	18.4	18.8
Individual income taxes	8.0	8.1	8.8	9.5	9.9	10.3
Payroll taxes	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8
Corporate income taxes	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.4	1.4
Other	1.4	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.3
Outlays	21.0	22.7	23.1	24.1	25.7	27.3
Mandatory	12.1	13.9	13.9	15.1	15.8	16.2
Social Security	4.5	5.0	5.2	5.9	5.8	5.9
Major health care programs	4.3	5.8	5.6	6.7	7.8	8.3
Medicare	2.6	3.1	3.2	4.2	5.1	5.4
Medicaid, CHIP, and premium tax credits and related spending	1.7	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8
Other mandatory	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.3	2.0
Discretionary	7.0	6.4	6.2	5.1	4.9	4.9
Net interest	1.8	2.4	3.1	3.9	5.0	6.3
Total deficit (-)	-3.8	-6.2	-5.6	-6.1	-7.3	-8.5
Primary deficit (-)	-2.0	-3.8	-2.5	-2.2	-2.4	-2.2
Debt held by the public at the end of each period	58	97	99	116	139	166

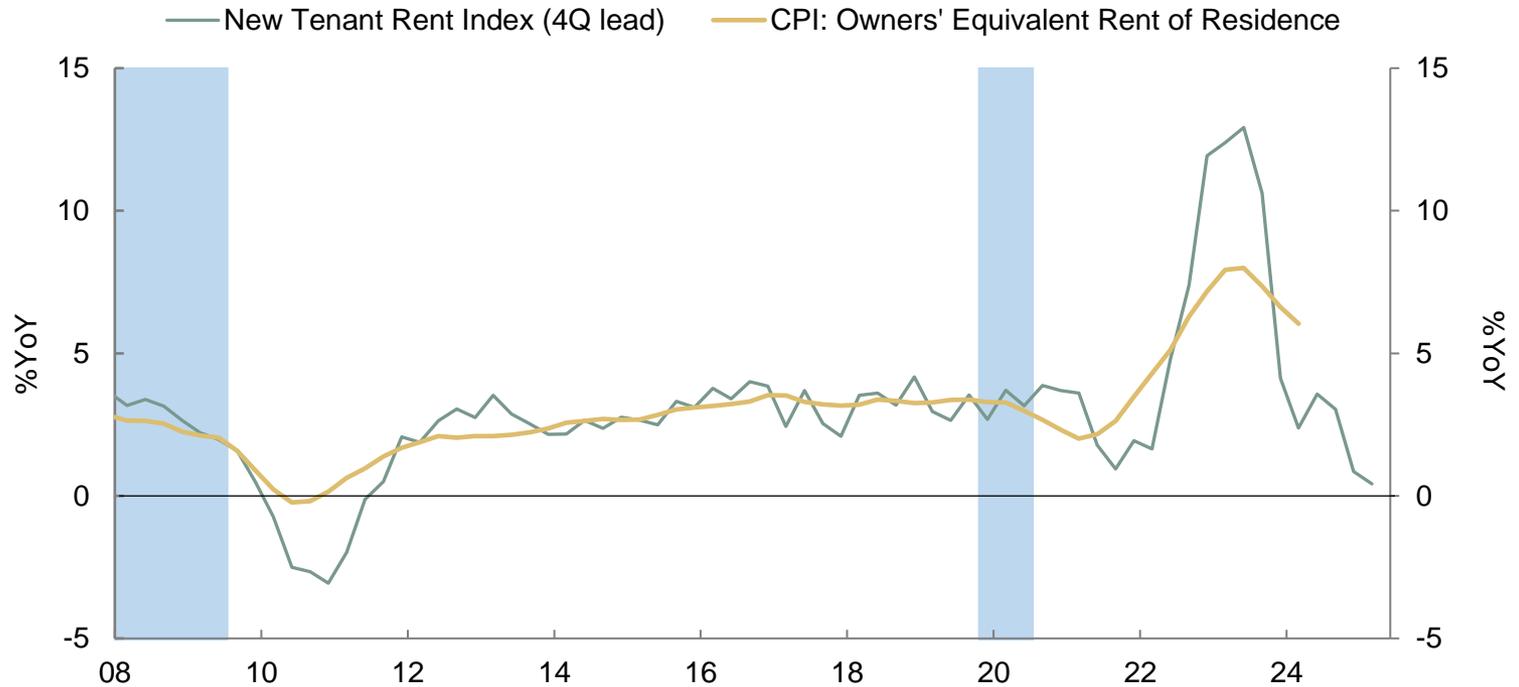
What Is The Proper Analog?



Source: BLS, Haver, SMBC Nikko

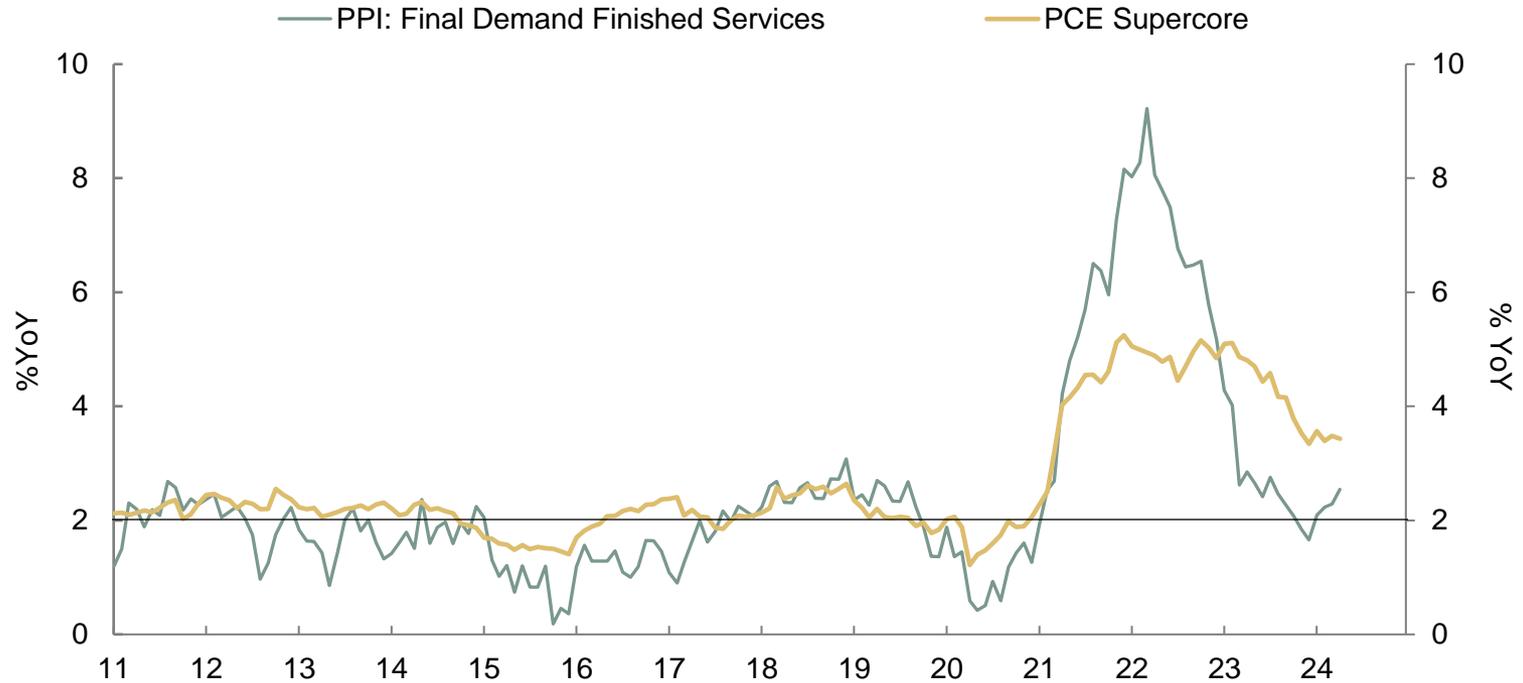
Inflation to Deflation?

Housing is the largest component of the consumer price index and poised to rapidly slow.



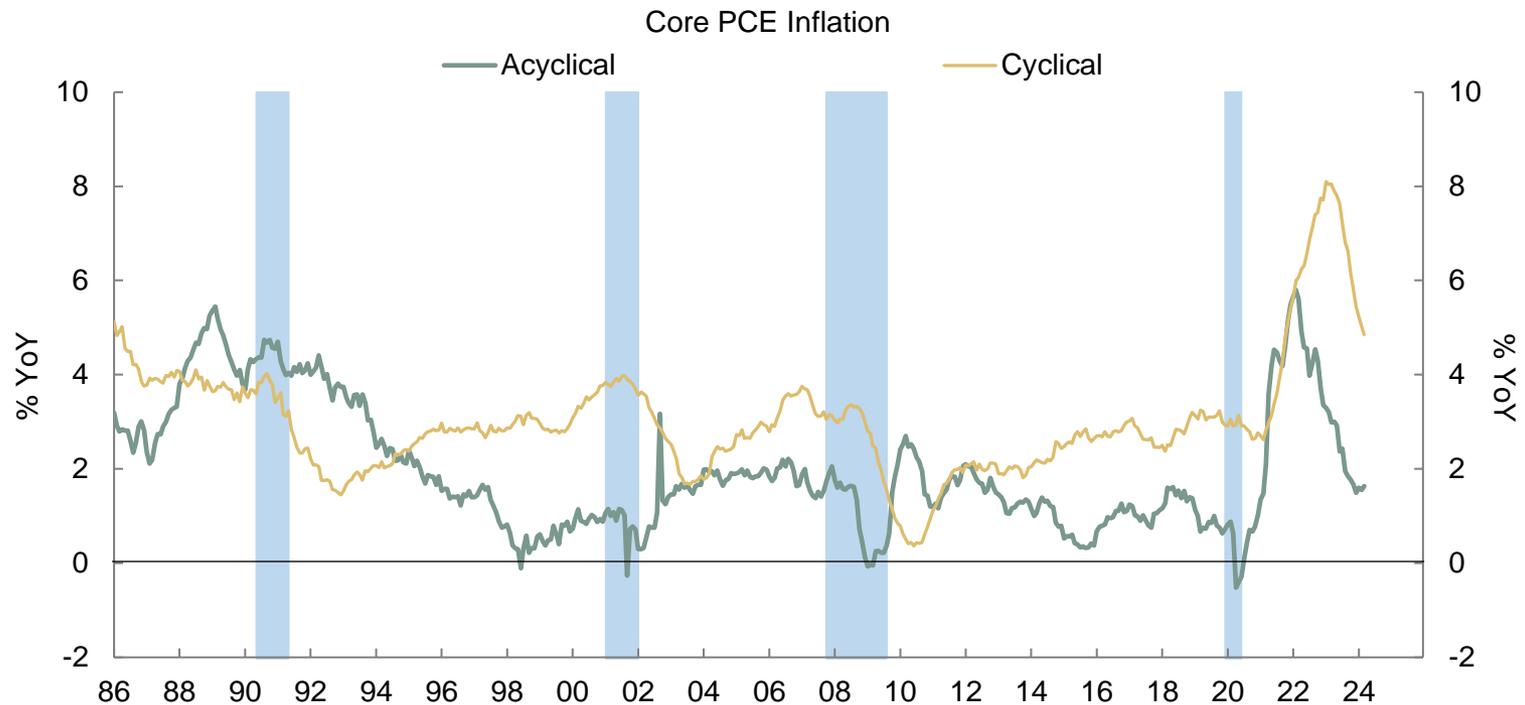
Sticky Prices?

However, core PCE services excluding housing has stopped slowing.



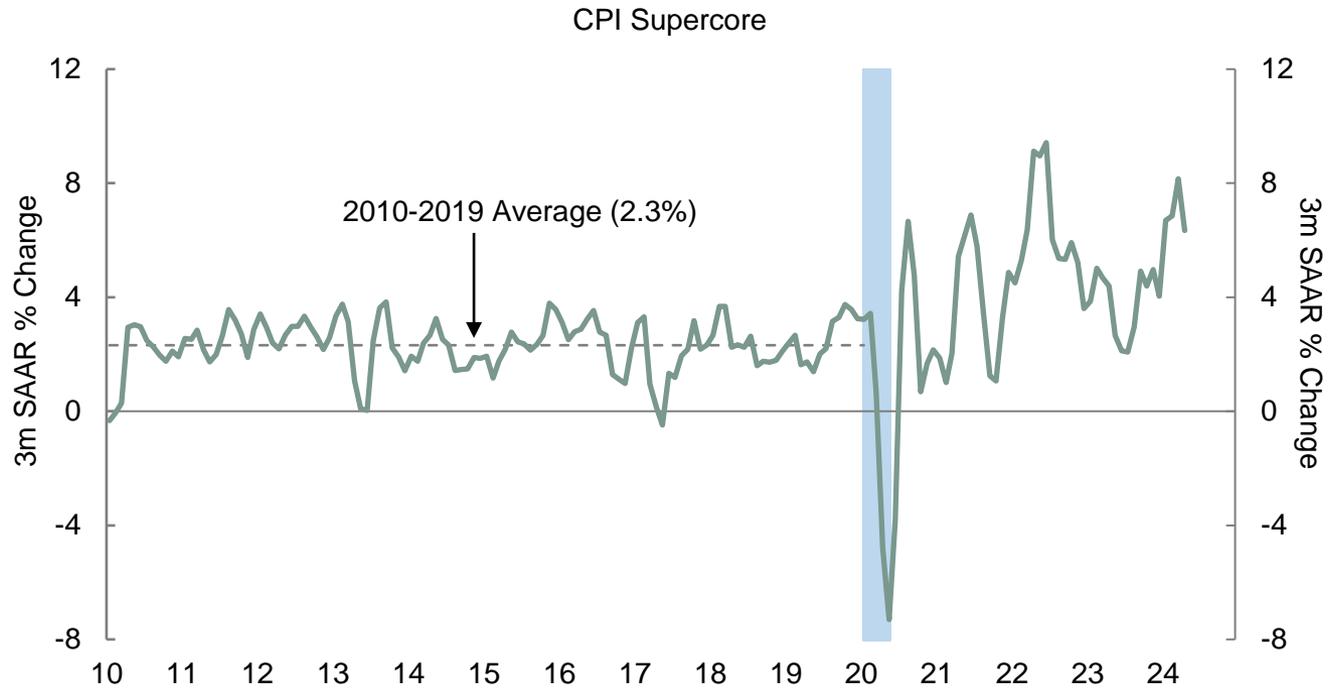
Splitting Inflation Into Two Parts

Acyclical prices have leveled off, and cyclical prices need to fall over two percentage points.



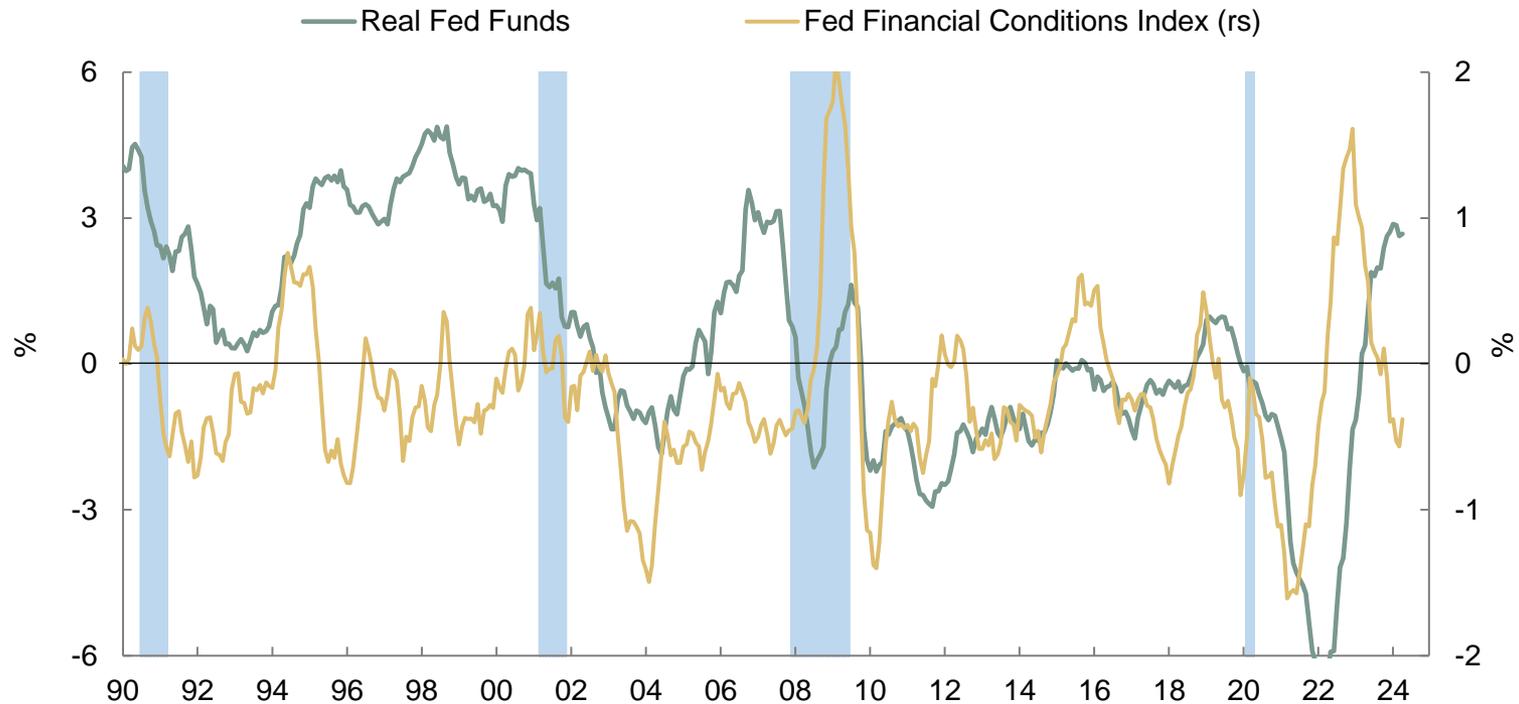
Elevated Supercore

Powell's favorite inflation metric has been stubbornly high.



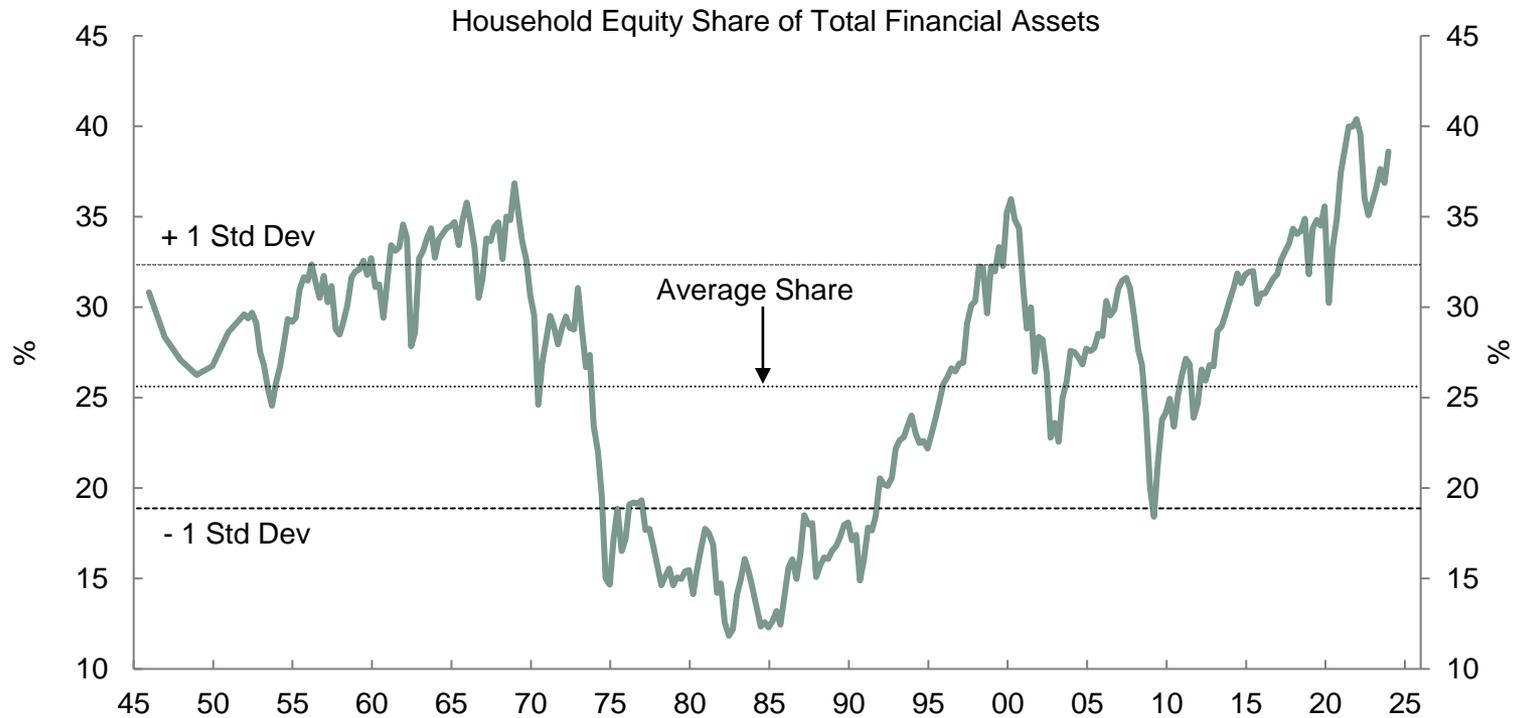
Restrictive Fed Funds But Loose Financial Conditions

A high funds rate has been offset by easy financial market conditions.



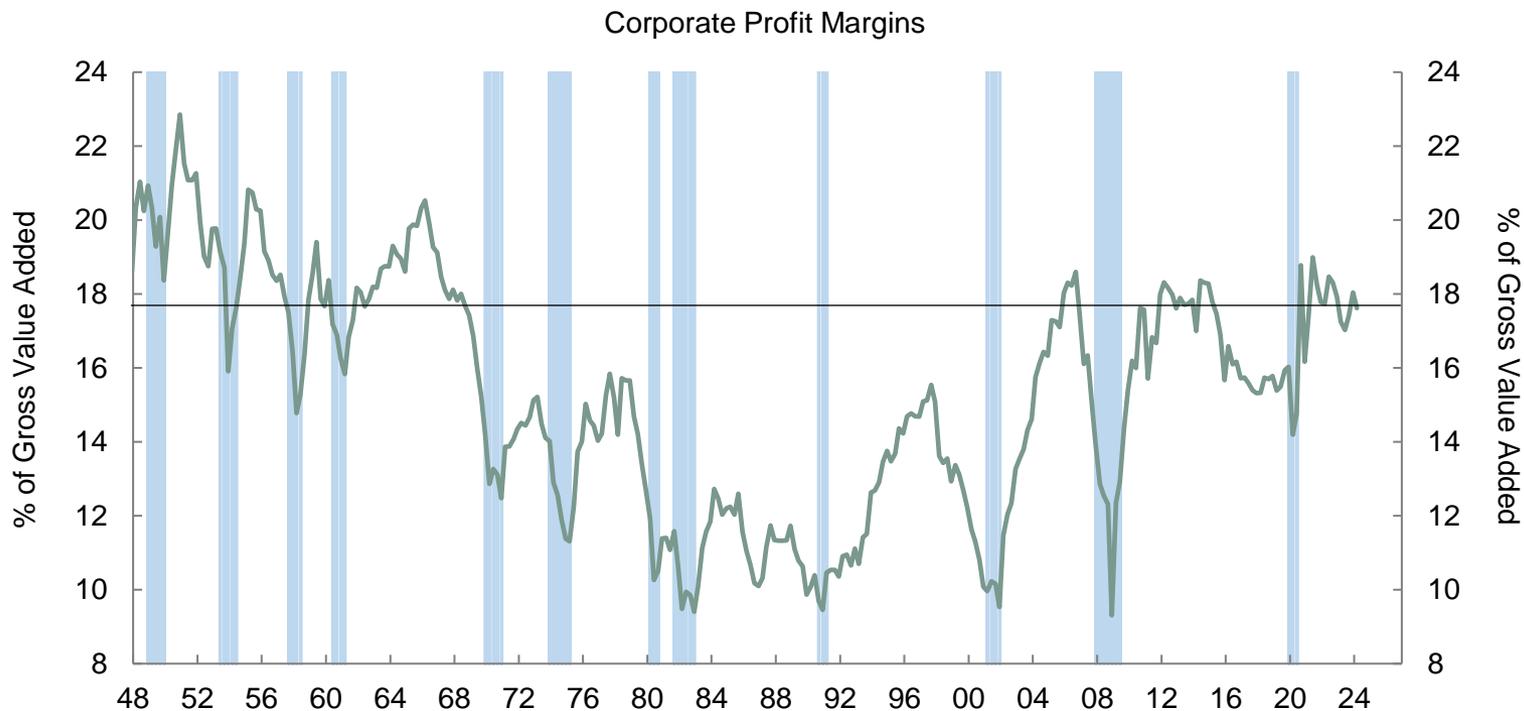
High Household Equity Exposure

Future returns lag when household exposure is high.



Elevated Profit Margins

Unless potential GDP growth increases, lower inflation means lower margins.



How Much Lead Time Does the Stock Market Give Us?

Stocks tend to peak four months ahead of the economy but there is substantial variability.

S&P 500	Peak in... Economy	Lead Time (Months)
January 1953	January 1953	0
July 1957 *	August 1957	1
July 1959	April 1960	9
December 1968	December 1969	12
January 1973	November 1973	10
February 1980	January 1980	-1
November 1980	July 1981	8
July 1990	July 1990	0
August 2000	March 2001	7
October 2007	December 2007	2
February 2020	March 2020	1
	Average -->	4

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He was previously the Chief Economist for the Americas at Natixis. While there, Joe took a one-year leave of absence to serve at the White House, where he was Special Assistant to the President, and Chief Economist of the National Economic Council.

Prior to Natixis, Joe spent 20 years with Deutsche Bank Securities in the Global Markets Division, where he was considered one of the leading Wall Street economists. His team was perennially ranked in the prestigious *Institutional Investor* All-Star Fixed Income Survey.

Joe is also a Senior Fellow at the America First Policy Institute, a Washington, D.C.-based think tank. He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in economics from Vassar College and did graduate work at New York University.

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