# US Economic Outlook

### Stronger economy meets fiscal drag

## NOMURA



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### **2013 Outlook in a nutshell**

Strengthening of fundamentals meets fiscal headwinds

- Weak wage and salary growth continues, driven by high unemployment and low-quality job creation.
- Borrowing is unlikely to drive the economy forward. We expect personal consumption to broadly track growth in personal income.
- We expect the FOMC to continue its long-term asset purchases through Q1 2014.
- A strengthening of the housing market should support investment, job creation, and aggregate demand.
- Wealth effect and housing market are two very important drivers of a stronger recovery in 2013 and beyond.
- Fiscal tightening equal to 1.5% of GDP in 2013 will hold back growth.

See "US forecast update", Special Report, 14 March 2013

# "Blessed are the young for they shall inherit the national debt" – Herbert Hoover, Thirty-First President, 1929-1933

- The US federal budget deficit has topped \$1 trillion for four straight fiscal years.
- Total public debt outstanding is now more than \$16.7 trillion (103% of GDP).
- The US pays a low interest on outstanding debt, about 2.6% (and declining).
- □ Still, the gov't paid more than \$359 billion in interest in FY2012.
- We won't always enjoy these ultra low interest rates.
- □ We have breached the level of "debt intolerance".

# Impact of Spending cuts which began on 1 March

Estimated impact on US GDP growth of cuts in Federal spending that took effect on 1 March (percent, deviation from baseline)

0 -0.2 -0.4-0.6 -0.8 -1 a2 q3 q1 q4 q1 q2 q3 q4 2013 2014

Change in quarterly growth rates (%, annual rate)

- Permanent implementation of the scheduled spending cuts will reduce GDP growth (Q4/Q4) by:
  - 0.6 percent in 2013
  - 0.25 percent in 2014
- Our forecast assumes these cuts will be implemented permanently.

Note: based on simulations of the Fair Model. Source: CBO, Nomura

# The deficit/GDP ratio is improving

But becomes a problem again by 2020 on rising health care expenditures



### The fiscal debate ahead

- The debt limit looms large again.
  - We have already breached the debt limit, but it has been suspended through mid-May.
    - The debt limit will most likely become binding by early August.
- Budget negotiations will remain contentious.
  - Little progress has been made in bridging a large ideological gap between the two sides.
- We expect long-term issues to be dealt with, to the extent possible, in a version of the "normal" budget process for FY2014.
- Ratings agencies have the US debt rating on "negative watch" with a further downgrade penciled in if no credible long-term debt reduction plan is reached.

# **The Partisan Divide in Congress**

The house has become more partisan on economics, and that trend should continue

Distribution of House Members by their Liberal/Conservative Voting Record on Economic Issues in 2011 by Party



Overlap of Liberal Republicans and Conservative Democrats in the House Based on Economic Votes (percent of all members)



Source: National Journal, Nomura © Nomura Global Economics April 23, 2013

# The long-term fiscal challenge

- The debate over fiscal policy should be shaped by the nature of the long-term fiscal problem.
- The cyclical improvement in the US fiscal accounts as the economy continues to recover is likely to be significantly offset by two other factors.
  - An eventual normalization of interest rates which would increase interest costs.
  - The combined effects of the aging of the population and rapidly increasing healthcare costs on entitlement spending (the biggest factor driving the longterm problem).
- Stabilizing the US fiscal outlook over the long-term requires some combination of:
  - A reduction in healthcare cost growth
  - Reductions in benefits
  - Higher taxes
- This is challenging as:
  - There is no silver bullet for containing the cost of healthcare
  - Entitlements are among the most popular government programs

Impact of aging and health care cost

### Healthcare

#### Containing healthcare costs is the single most important long-term challenge

growth on CBO's projections of annual Federal debt held by the public, 1900-2011, and as projected in CBO's Federal spending under current policies long-term analysis of current policies published in 2000, 2007, and 2012 (% of GDP) (percent of GDP) % of GPP % of GDP % of GDP Additional Effect of **Excess Cost Growth** Projections published in: Effect of Aging Alone --0--2012 **--∆--**2007 -25 -25 

Source: Congressional Budget Office, Nomura © Nomura Global Economics April 23, 2013

### Legacy of financial crises

- The credit-to-GDP ratio balloons in the 10 years leading up to financial crises
- Retrenchment lasts as long as the credit surge
- In the 10 years following the crisis:
  - Deleveraging of private debt damps credit and employment growth (and lasts for about 7 years)
  - □ Housing prices remain significantly lower (by 15-20%)
  - Unemployment remains significantly higher (in 2/3 of the observations never returning to pre-crisis level)
  - Inflation remains lower
  - □ GDP growth is about 1% lower in the decade post-crisis (we have averaged 2.1% growth in the current recovery)

# It has taken governments 23 years on average to return debt-to-GDP ratios to sustainable levels.

Source: Carmen and Vincent Reinhart, "After the Fall", FRBKC Jackson Hole Symposium, 2010; Reinhart, Reinhart, and Rogoff, "Public Debt Overhangs"; Nomura

## The US consumer in 2013

- By the end of 2012, US households nearly fully recovered the \$16 trillion lost in wealth since the housing meltdown and financial crisis.
- Households have also been reducing debt levels for four years.
- Household balance sheet adjustment is largely complete.
- Trends in consumer spending have diverged greatly across income groups.
- Weak wage and salary growth, elevated energy prices, and disproportionate tax burden is holding back spending among lowerincome households.
- Rising prices for real estate and financial assets have emboldened upper-income households.

See "Spendthrift households to the rescue", Special Report, 13 March 2013

### Expected income has not recovered...

expected family income over the next 12 months



Source: University of Michigan, Nomura

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### ...and is tied to a weak labor market

Earnings have suffered from high unemployment and lower-quality job creation



#### Share of low paying jobs by country, 2010



Source: BLS, OECD, Nomura. Note: Low-paying jobs defined as earning less than two-thirds of the national median hourly wage.

### Households are still debt constrained

...but balance sheet adjustment is largely complete and low interest rates help

#### Ratio: Household debt to after-tax income

#### FOR: Payments to after-tax income



Notes: The financial obligations ratio (FOR) is a broader measure than the debt service ratio (DSR). It includes automobile lease payments, consumer debt payments, rental payments on tenant-occupied property, payments on mortgage debt, homeowners' insurance and property tax payments. The DSR only includes payments on outstanding mortgage and consumer debt. Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Federal Reserve, Haver Analytics, Nomura

#### ... and are reluctant to add debt

Unprecedented shift in the use of credit cards

#### Revolving credit vs consumer confidence





Source: Federal Reserve, Nomura

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#### ... outside of student and auto loans



Source: Federal Reserve, Nomura

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### **Demographic shifts are a big drag**



Source: BLS consumer expenditure survey data, Nomura

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# Spending behavior of upper income households matters a great deal

Share of annual expenditures by income group, 2011



Household savings rate vs households' financial net worth (quarterly average)



#### Source: BLS, University of Michigan, Nomura

### Spending and confidence tracks equities

Confidence rises and falls with the stock market



#### Rise in equities explains strongerthan-expected spending in Q1 2013



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Source: Conference Board, BEA, Haver Analytics, Nomura

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#### **Disclosure Appendix A-1**

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