

Weak inflation and strong growth underscore the Goldilocks US economy

The US economy continues to confound expects with US inflation getting close to target despite strong consumer growth. This spending is still being fuelled by savings and credit and surely can't continue running at these sorts of growth rates, but for now the consumer refuses to lie down. Fed rate cuts are coming, but March still looks too early



The US economy has been able to return inflation towards target in a strong consumer growth environment

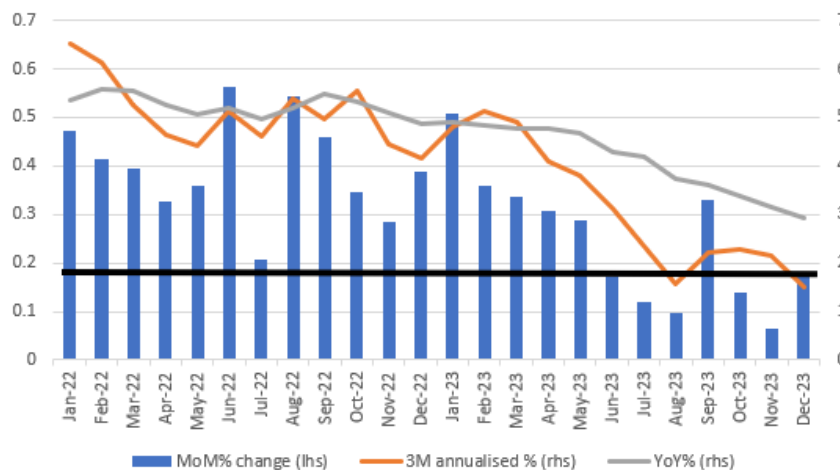
Inflation on the cusp of hitting the 2% target

The December personal income and spending report contains a number of interesting stories, but the obvious headline is that the US economy has been able to return inflation towards target in an environment of vigorous consumer spending growth. Something that is even more remarkable after a significant supply shock and during a period of ultra-low unemployment.

There were no real surprises on the inflation front with the core personal consumer expenditure deflator (the Fed's favoured measure of inflation) coming in at 0.2% month-on-month, but the year-on-year rate is 2.9% rather than 3% – yesterday's GDP report basically told us this. Importantly, the MoM change was 0.17% MoM, which is exactly what we need to consistently

achieve to get inflation to 2% YoY over time. This is the sixth month in the last seven that we have been at or below this key threshold and this should give the Fed real confidence that the job is done on inflation and policy rates do not need to be so restrictive. In fact, the 3-month annualised rate is now just 1.5%, suggesting we run the risk of undershooting later this year!

Personal consumer expenditure deflator MoM, 3M annualised % YoY%

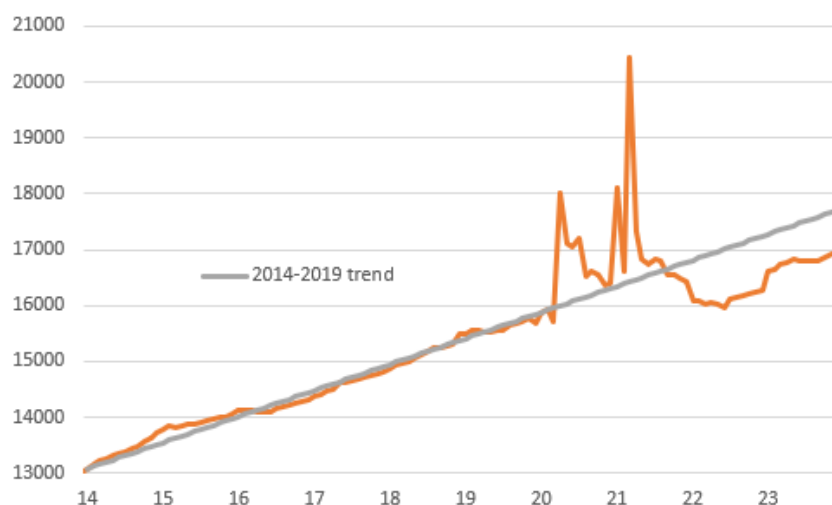


Source: Macrobond, ING

Strong spending still driven by legacy savings

For activity to be so strong in this benign inflation environment is astonishing. Consumer spending rose 0.7% MoM versus the 0.5% consensus with an upward revision to November from 0.2% to 0.4% growth. Unfortunately, it isn't being fuelled by incomes, which rose only 0.3% MoM nominally while the true measure of spending power – real household disposable income – which is income after tax and adjusted for inflation, rose just 0.1% MoM. For real (inflation adjusted spending) to be up 0.5% MoM, it highlights how important the run-down of savings and robust credit card spending continue to be in keeping overall consumption so strong.

Real household disposable incomes remain lacklustre



Source: Macrobond, ING

First-quarter GDP growth set to remain robust, leaving May the more likely start point for rate cuts

This is not sustainable over the long term, but the consumer refuses to lie down. Given this momentum, first-quarter GDP looks increasingly likely to be in the 1.5-2% range, meaning the consensus of 0.6% growth needs to be revised up – even if there is zero consumer spending growth in January, February and March, the QoQ annualised rate of consumer spending growth will be 2.1% in the first quarter! This must make a March rate cut look less likely and we continue to favour May being the timing for the first move.

Author

James Knightley

Chief International Economist, US

james.knightley@ing.com

Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. (“ING”) solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user’s investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies).* The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial

Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit www.ing.com.