

US: Manufacturing and construction boost 3Q GDP hopes

The ISM dipped very modestly, but the details suggest strong manufacturing activity will continue in coming months while completely revised construction numbers indicate we should be looking for 30%+ GDP growth for 3Q20

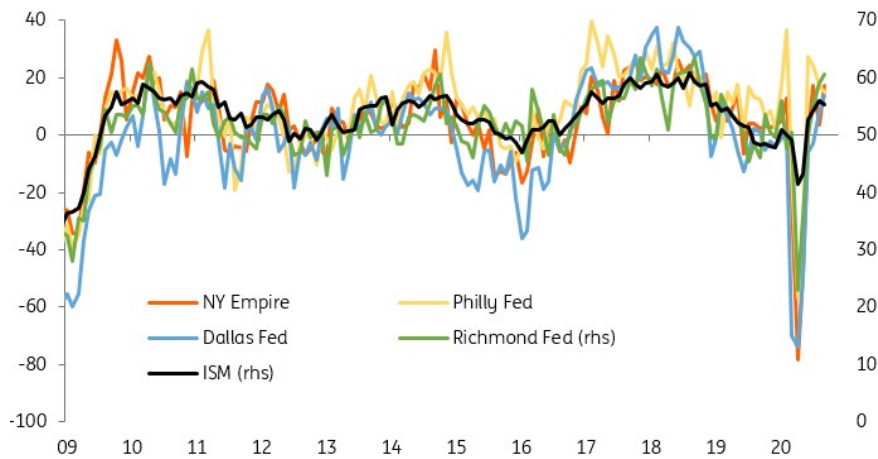


Mild ISM disappointment, but nothing to worry about

The ISM manufacturing index has historically been the best lead indicator for US economic growth and unfortunately it is a little soft given where the decent regional indicators suggested it should have come in. That said, while the headline dipped to 55.4 from 56 (consensus 56.5) it is still in very strong growth territory – it is a diffusion index so anything above 50 is expansion and the further you are from 50 the greater the pace of that expansion.

New orders dropped to 60.2 from 67.6, but that is still very, very good given the 6M average is 50.8. Production dipped to 61 from 63.3, again well above the 6M average of 50.7. Employment improved to 49.6 from 46.4, but seeing as that is below 50 it means jobs continue to be lost in major manufacturing firms, just at a very moderate rate.

ISM underperforms regional surveys

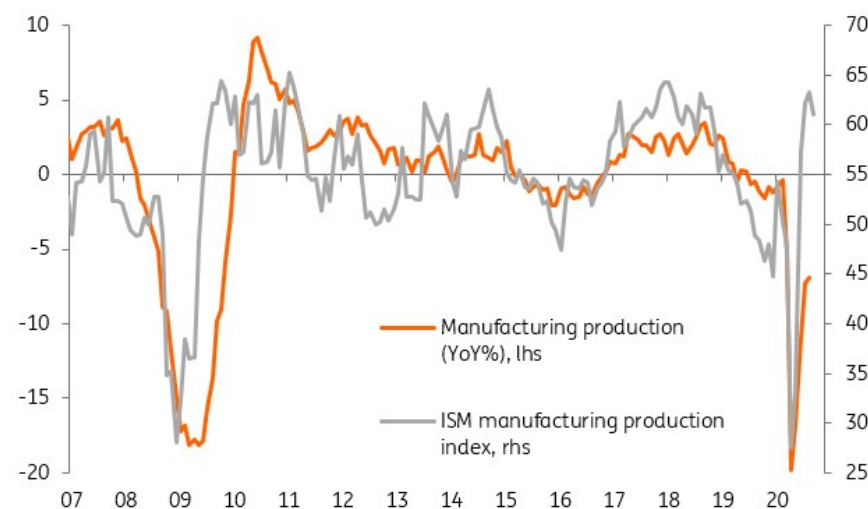


Source: Macrobond, ING

More upside to come

Manufacturing is doing well as inventories are rebuilt following the shutdowns brought about by Covid-19 containment protocols. The recovery in global trade is also providing benefits with new export orders up at 54.3 from 53.3 and much better than the 6M average of 46.7. Throw in strong US consumer demand, particularly for cars and housing, which in turn fuels demand for big ticket items such as washing machines, fridges, electronics etc, and the prospects for the sector continue to look decent. There is more concern about the service sector, which is more heavily impacted by Covid containment measures and social distancing.

ISM suggests much more upside for manufacturing



Source: Macrobond, ING

Revised construction data another boost for GDP growth

We have also had some very good construction numbers with major upward revisions to the history, reinforcing the view we should be looking for a 30%+ 3Q GDP growth rate. Construction

spending beat expectations by 0.7ppt in August (came in at 1.4% growth), while July was revised up 0.6ppt, June 1.5ppt and May 0.4ppt to tell a completely different story to what the numbers had previously been suggesting.

To be honest this better reflects the housing start numbers we have been seeing and is indeed largely attributable to the residential construction numbers completely changing. With mortgage applications and pending home sales remaining very robust, thanks to record low mortgage rates and the fact that the average age of a home buyer is in their late 40s so better insulated from the economic distress, residential construction will remain a key growth driver in 4Q.

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 <http://www.ing.com>.