



The Informed Banker
Speaker Series



Economic Update

September 19, 2019

The content for this presentation was created by Jordan van Rijn.
The views and opinions expressed herein are those of the author, Jordan van Rijn
and do not necessarily reflect those of Harland Clarke.

Presenters



Jordan van Rijn, PhD

Senior Economist , CUNA



Moderator

Shelia Easley

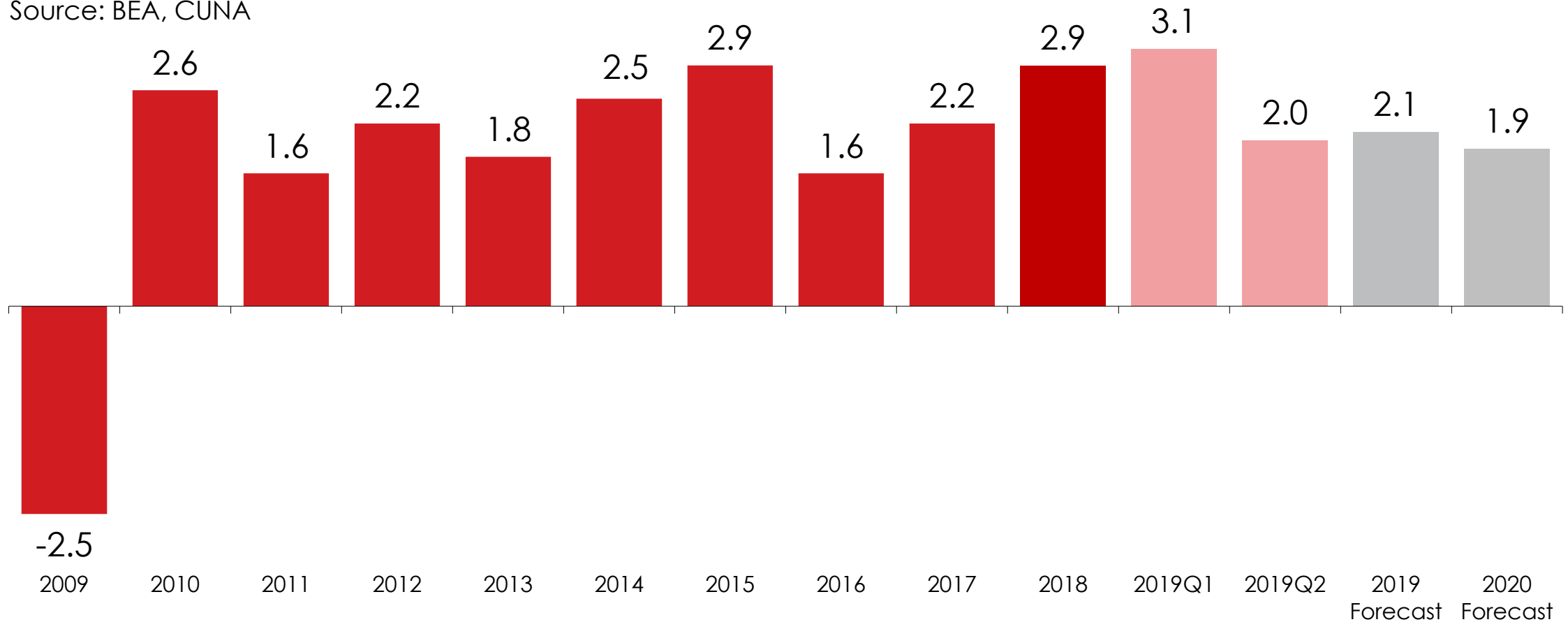
Chief of Staff, Revenue Organization



Overview of the economy

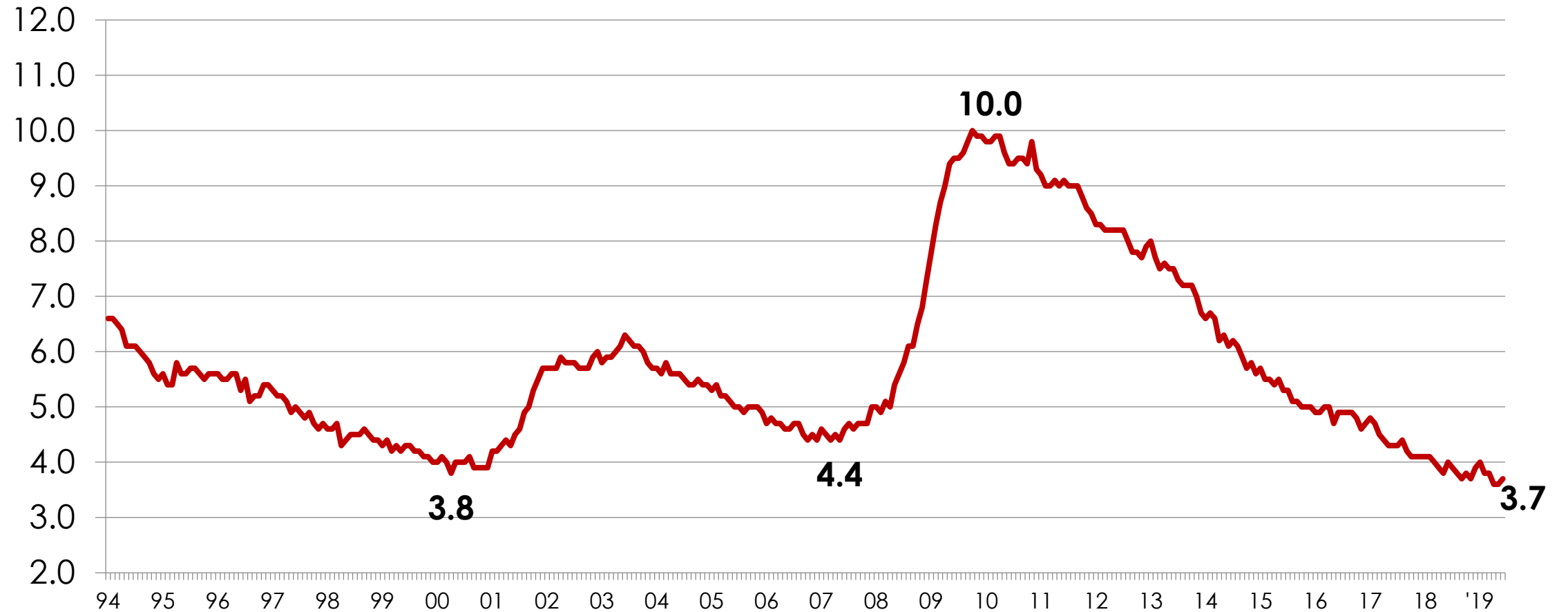
U.S. economic growth

Percent Changes in Real GDP
Source: BEA, CUNA



U.S. unemployment rate (%)

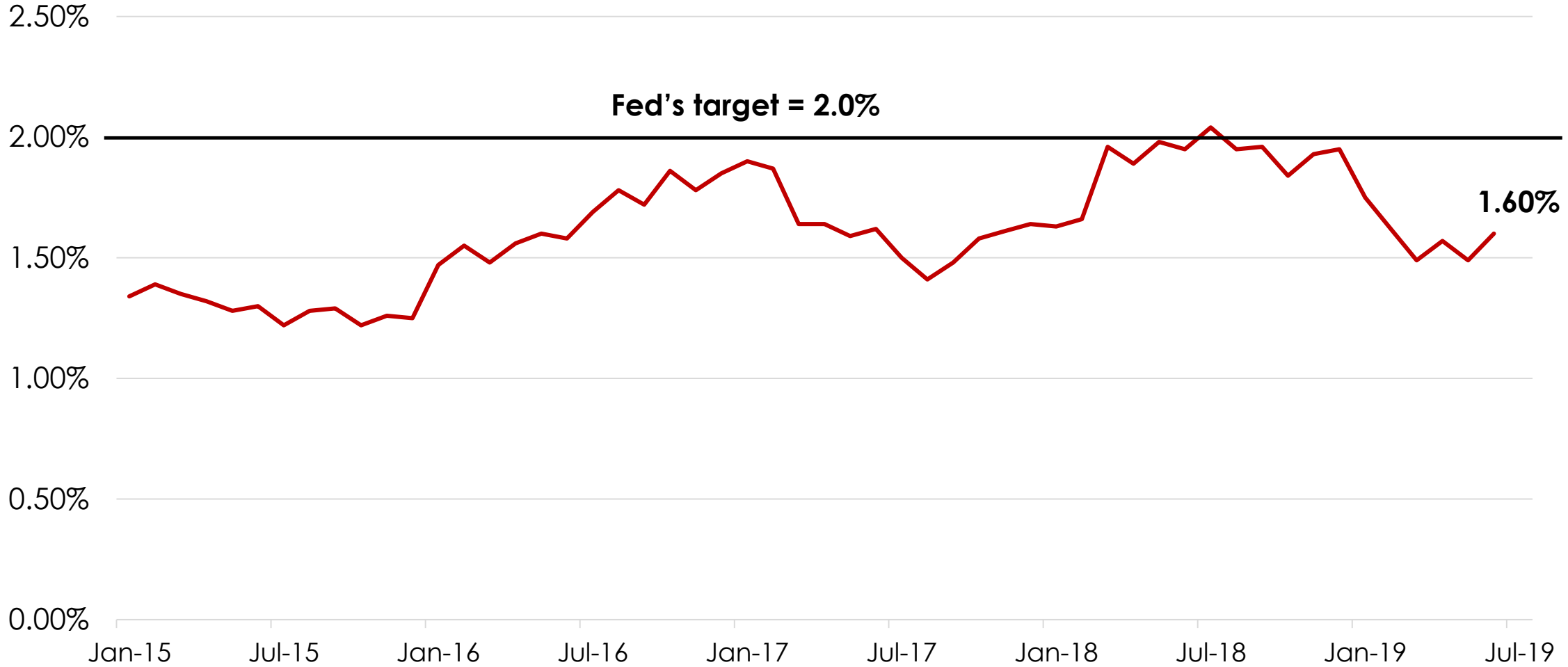
Source: BLS





Inflation – Core PCE index

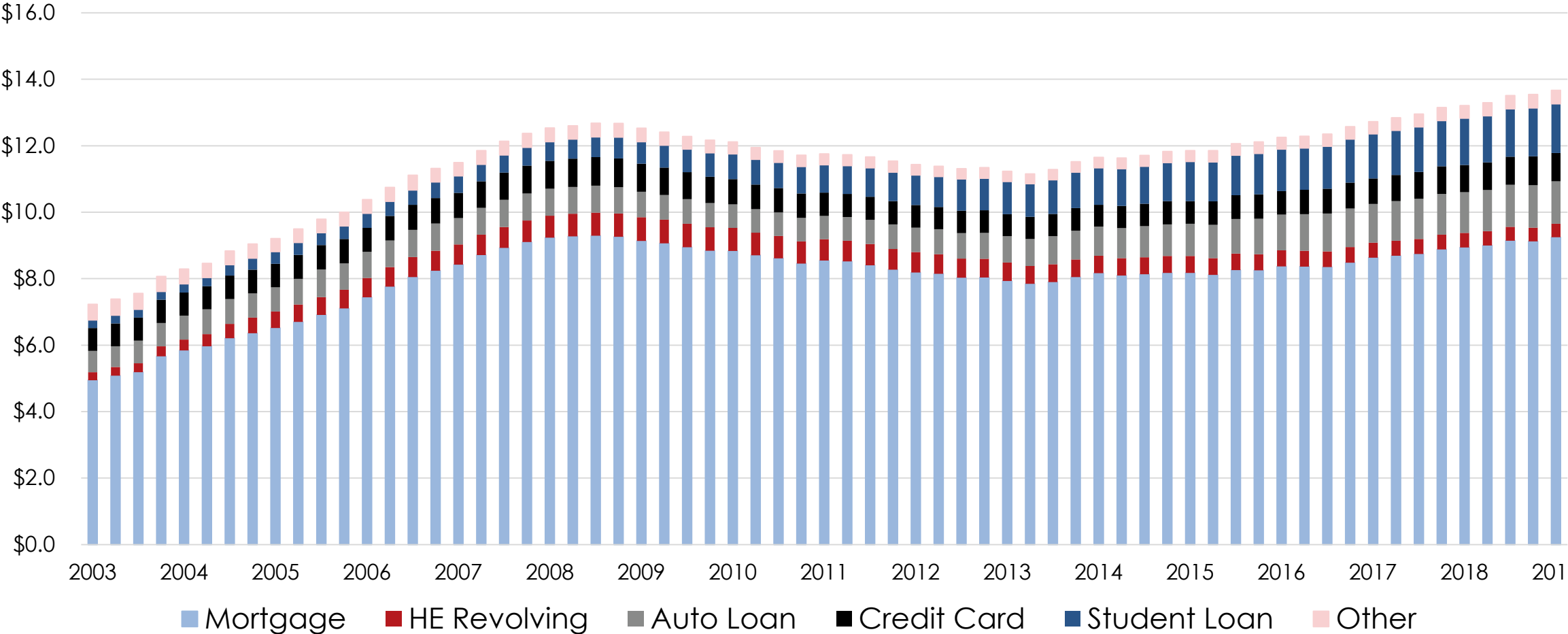
Percent change from a year ago // Bureau of Economic Analysis





Household debt

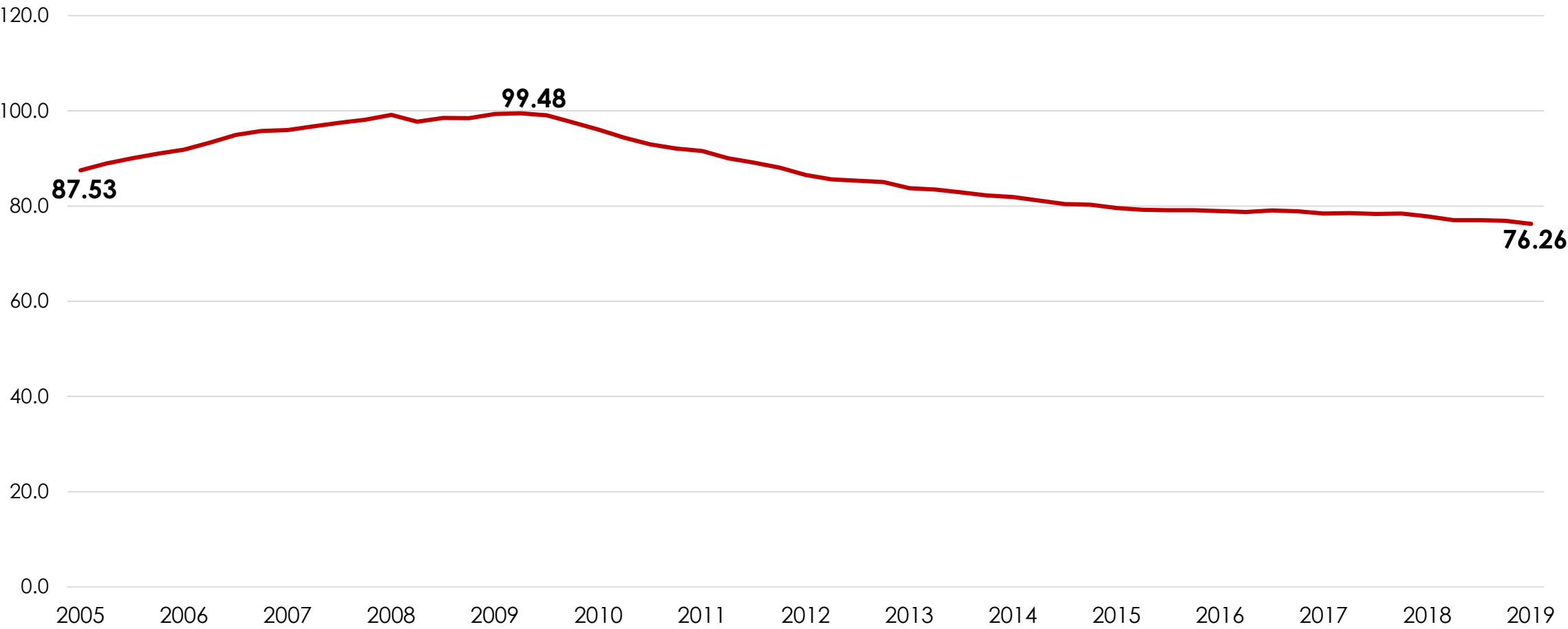
Trillions \$US, 2003-2018 // Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York / Equifax





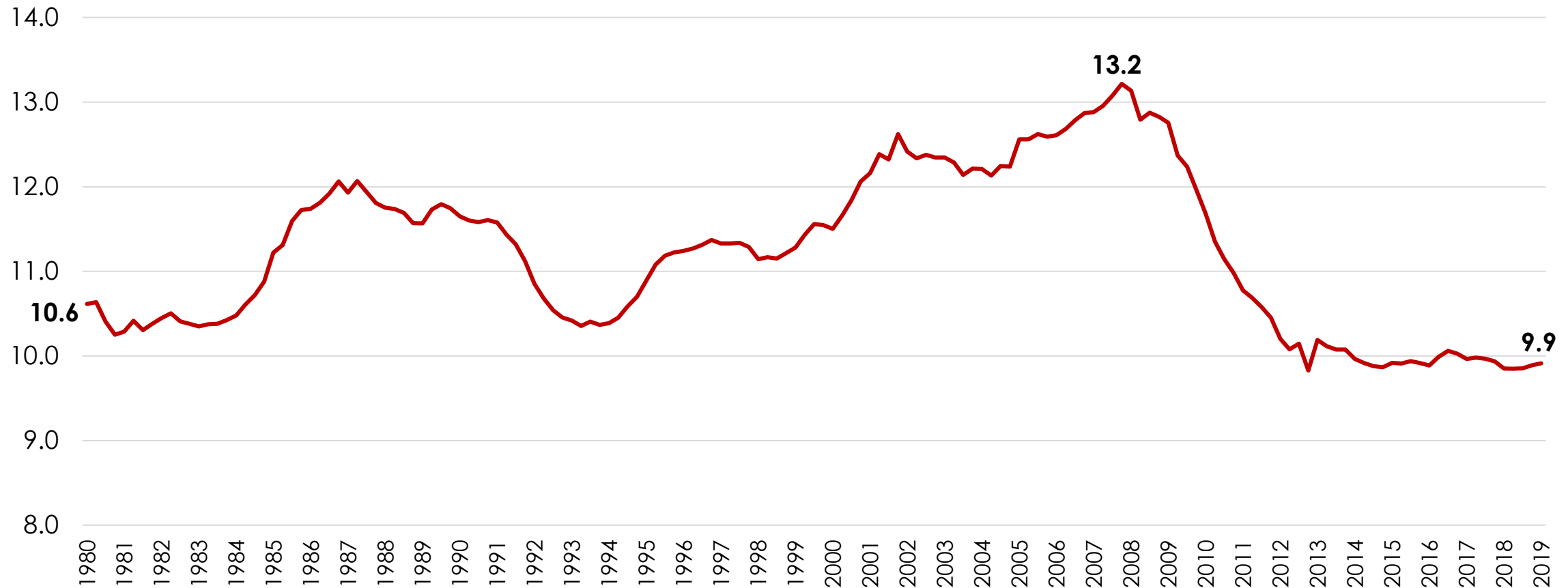
Household debt as a percent of GDP

Percent, 2005-2018 // Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis / International Monetary Fund



Household debt service payments as a percent of disposable personal income

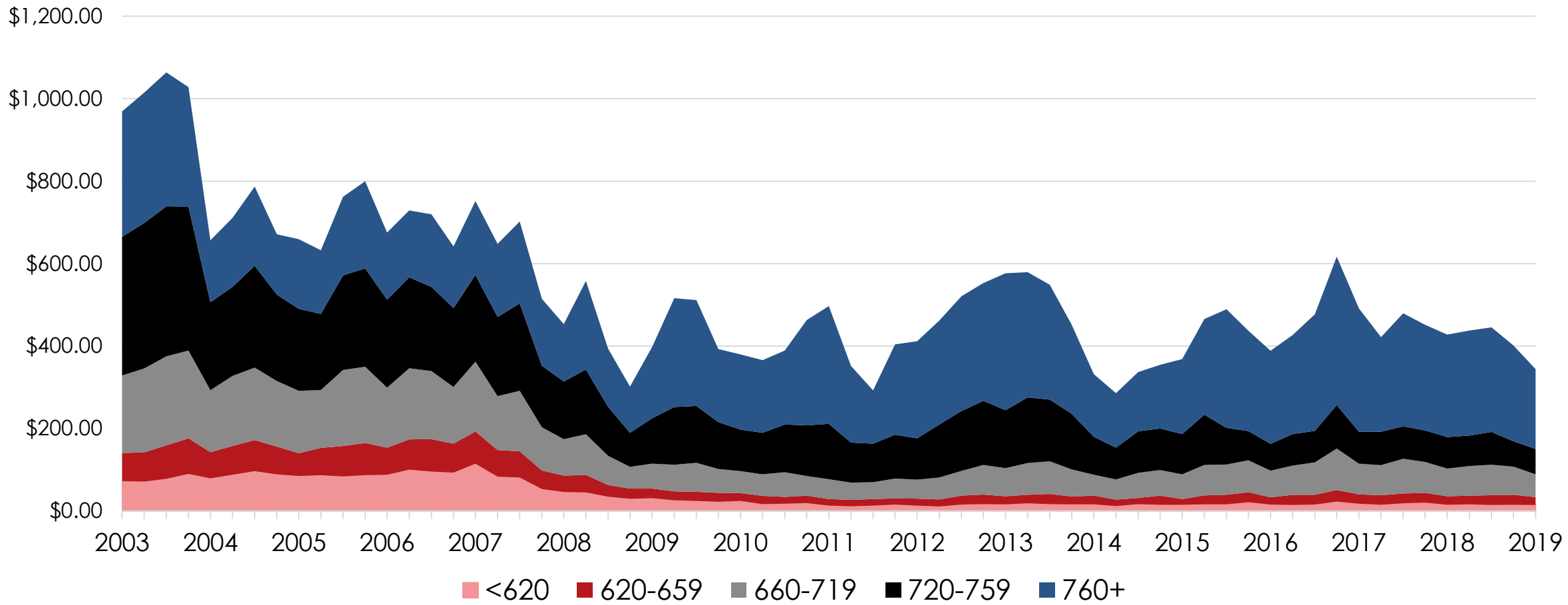
Source: Federal Reserve





Mortgage Loan Origination by Credit Score

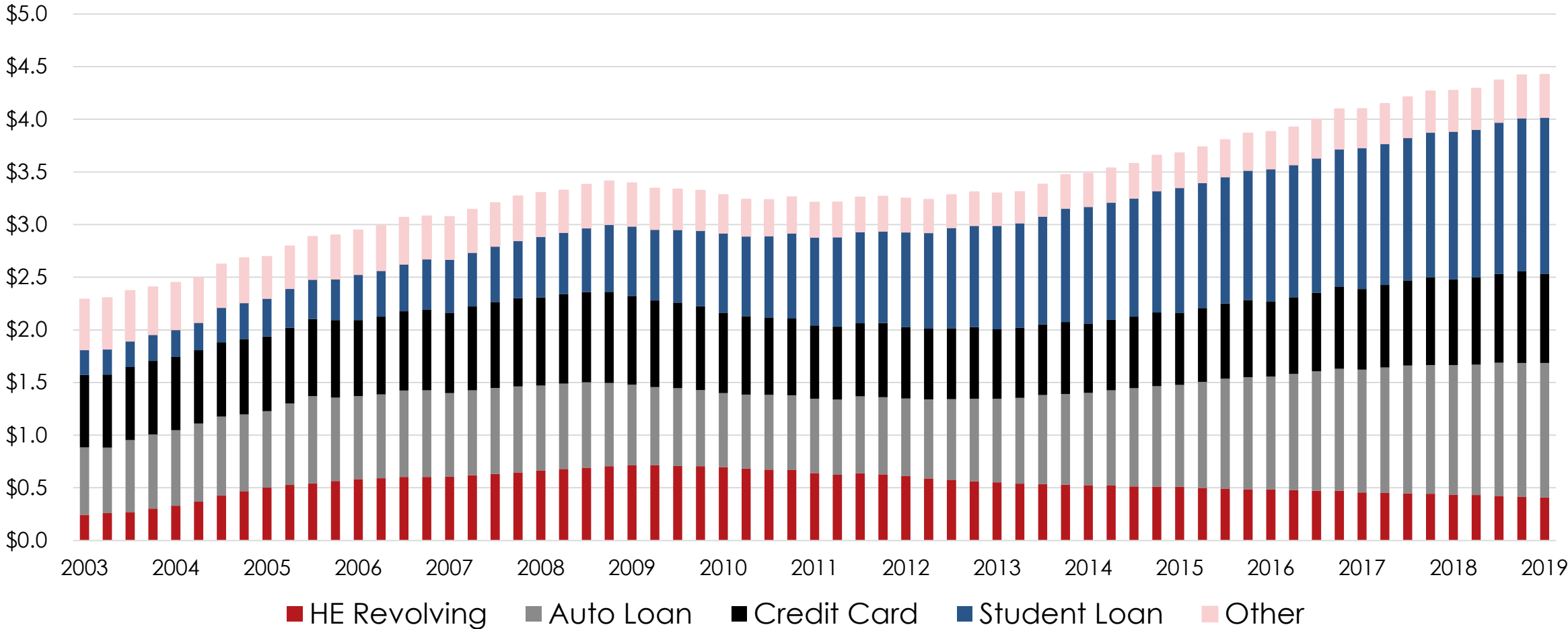
Billions \$US // Source: Federal Reserve Bank of NY / Equifax





Household debt without mortgages

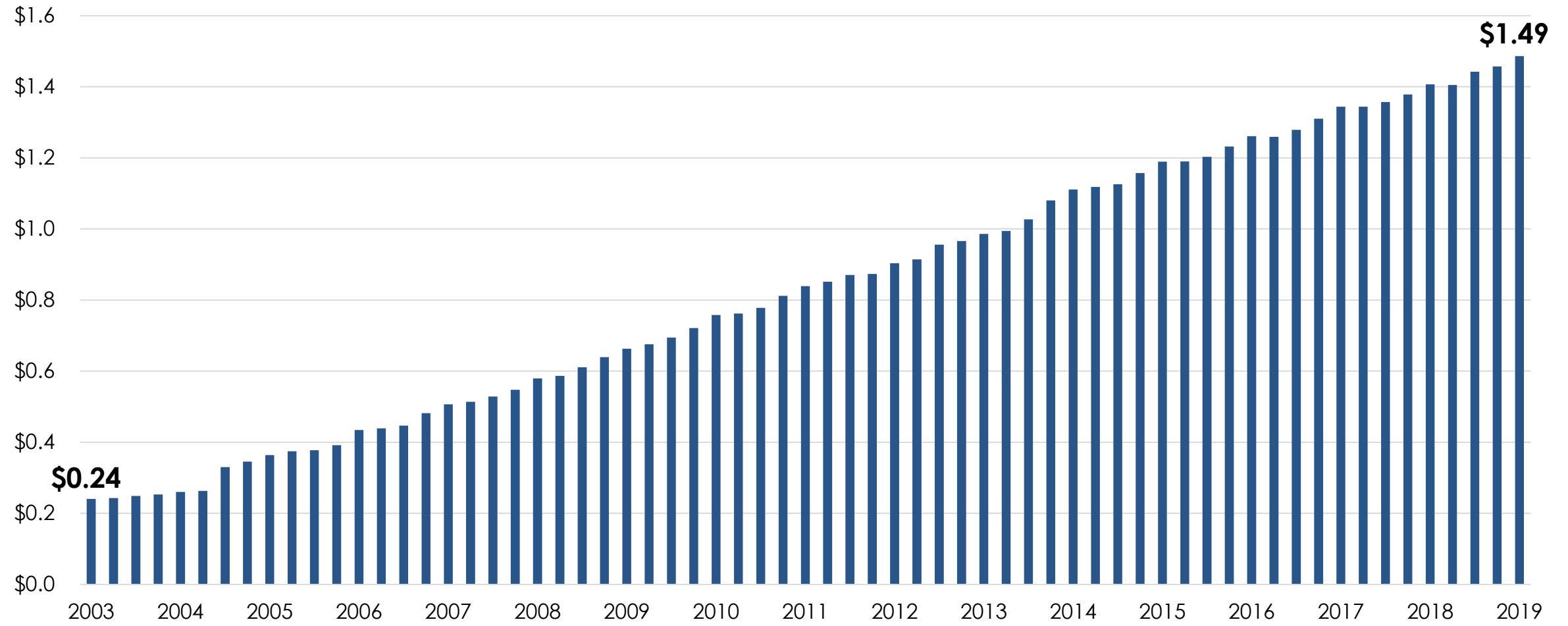
Trillions \$US, 2003-2018 // Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York / Equifax





Student loan debt

Trillions \$US, 2003-2018 // Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York / Equifax

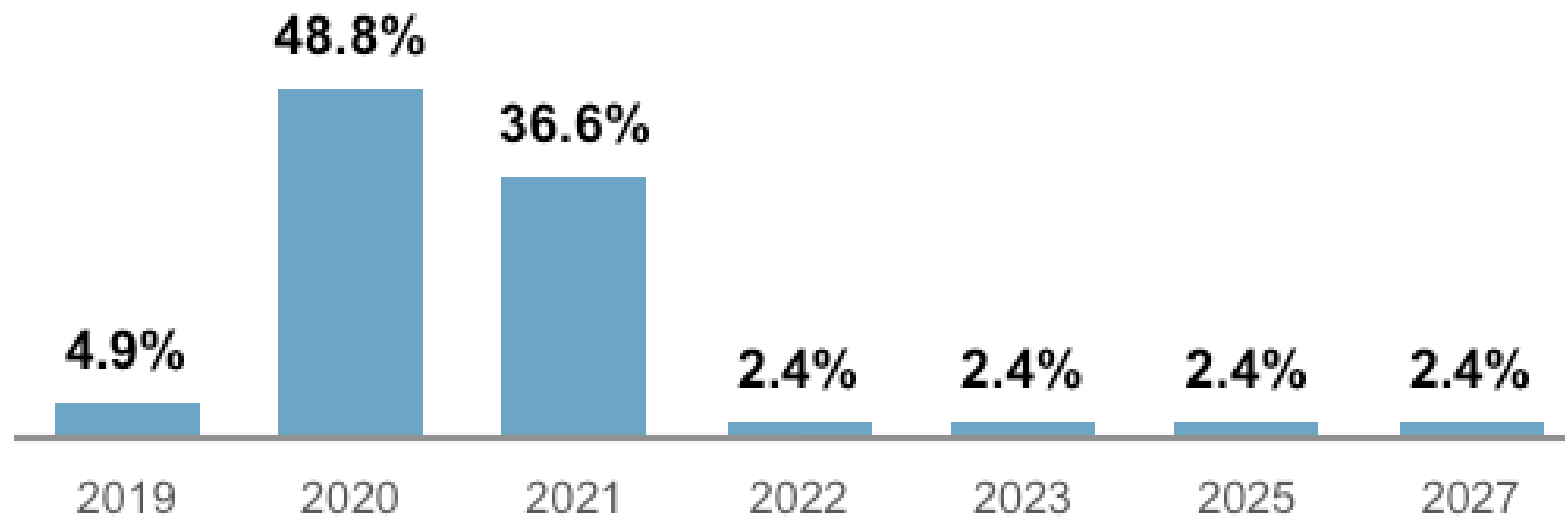




The next recession

Source: Wall Street Journal Survey of Economists // Survey conducted in July 2019

When do you expect the next recession to start?



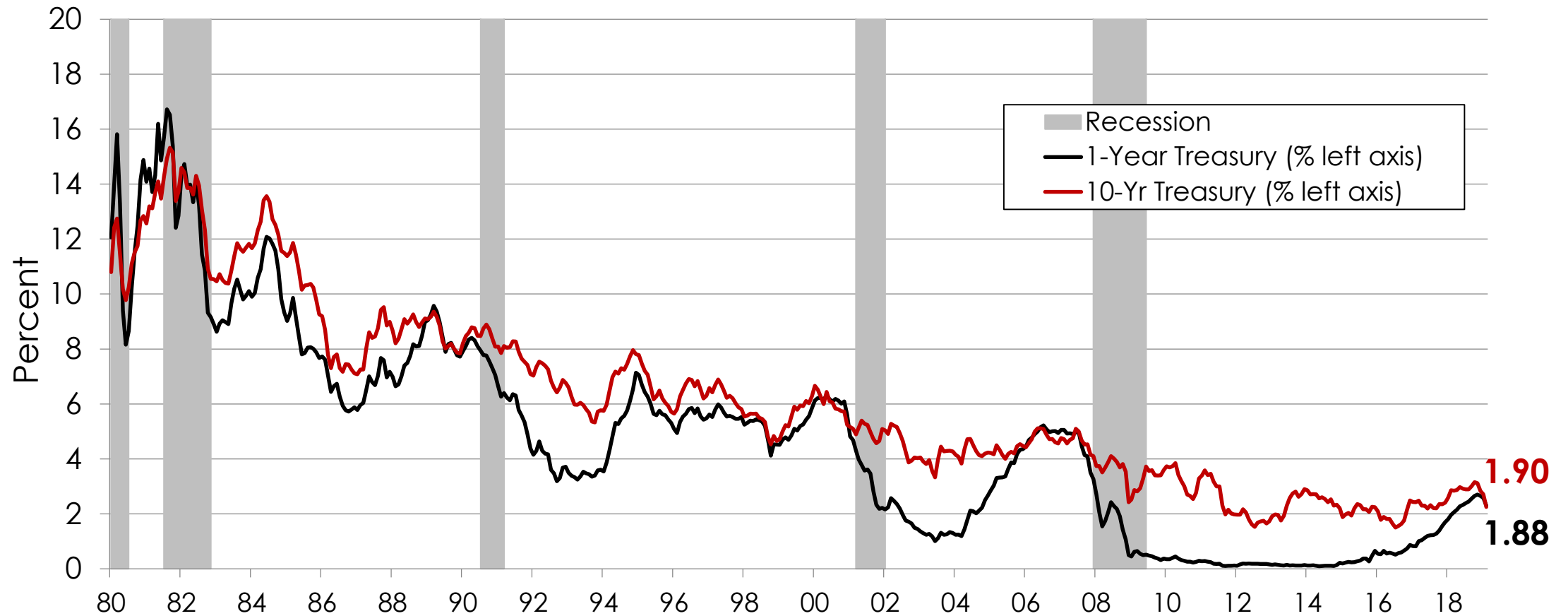


Indicators of a Recession

1. Yield Curve
2. Unemployment Rate Changes
3. Consumer Sentiment
4. Manufacturing Index
5. Auto Sales

Yield curve & recessions

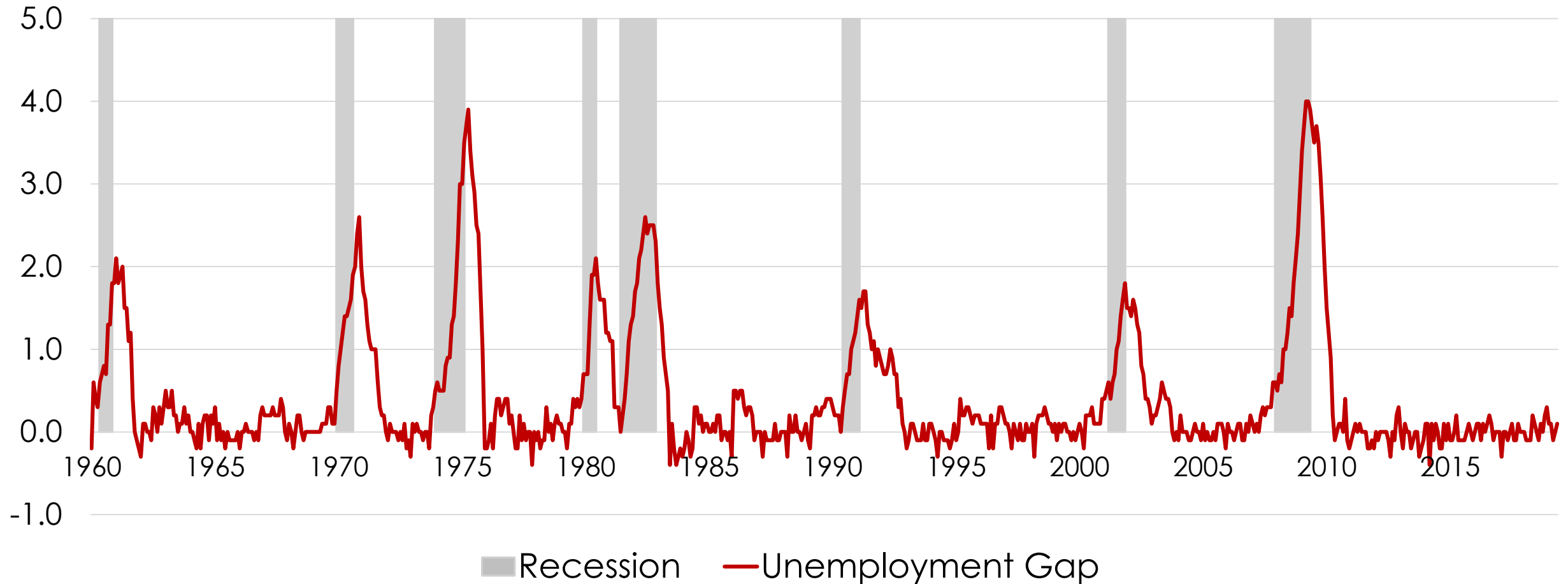
Source: Federal Reserve & NBER



Unemployment Rate

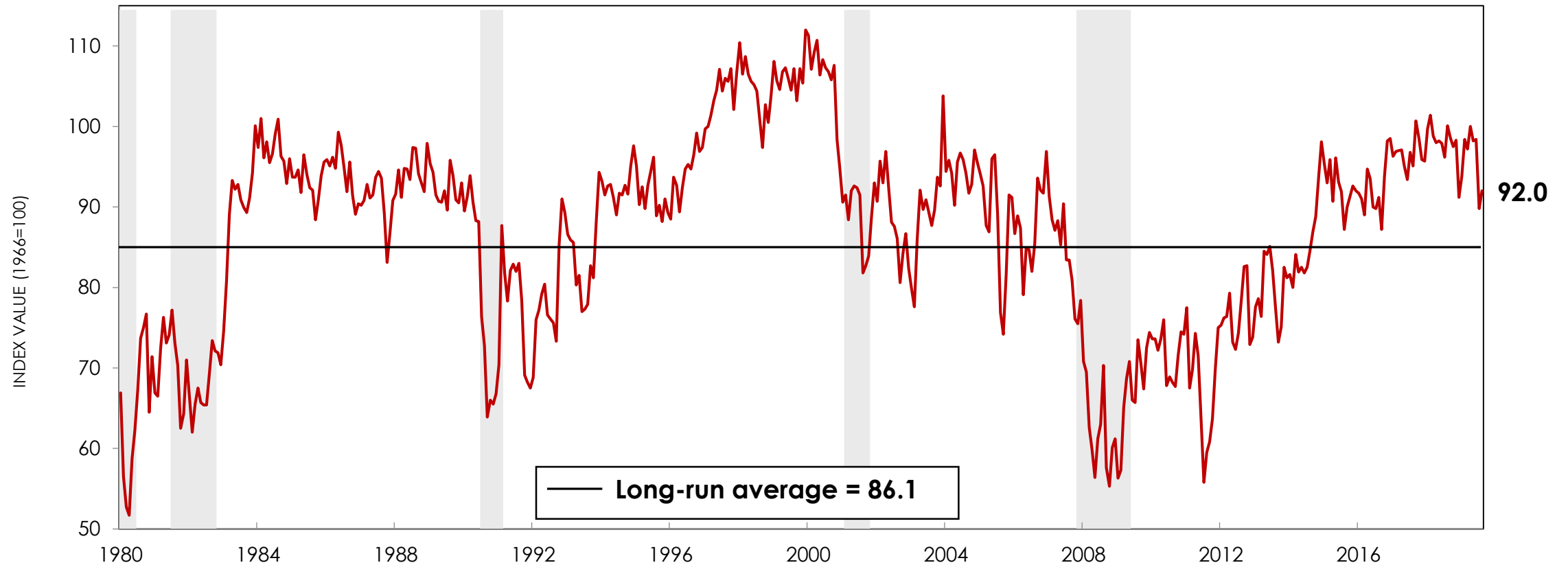
Gap between unemployment rate & low point over past 12 months

Source: BLS via St. Louis FRED



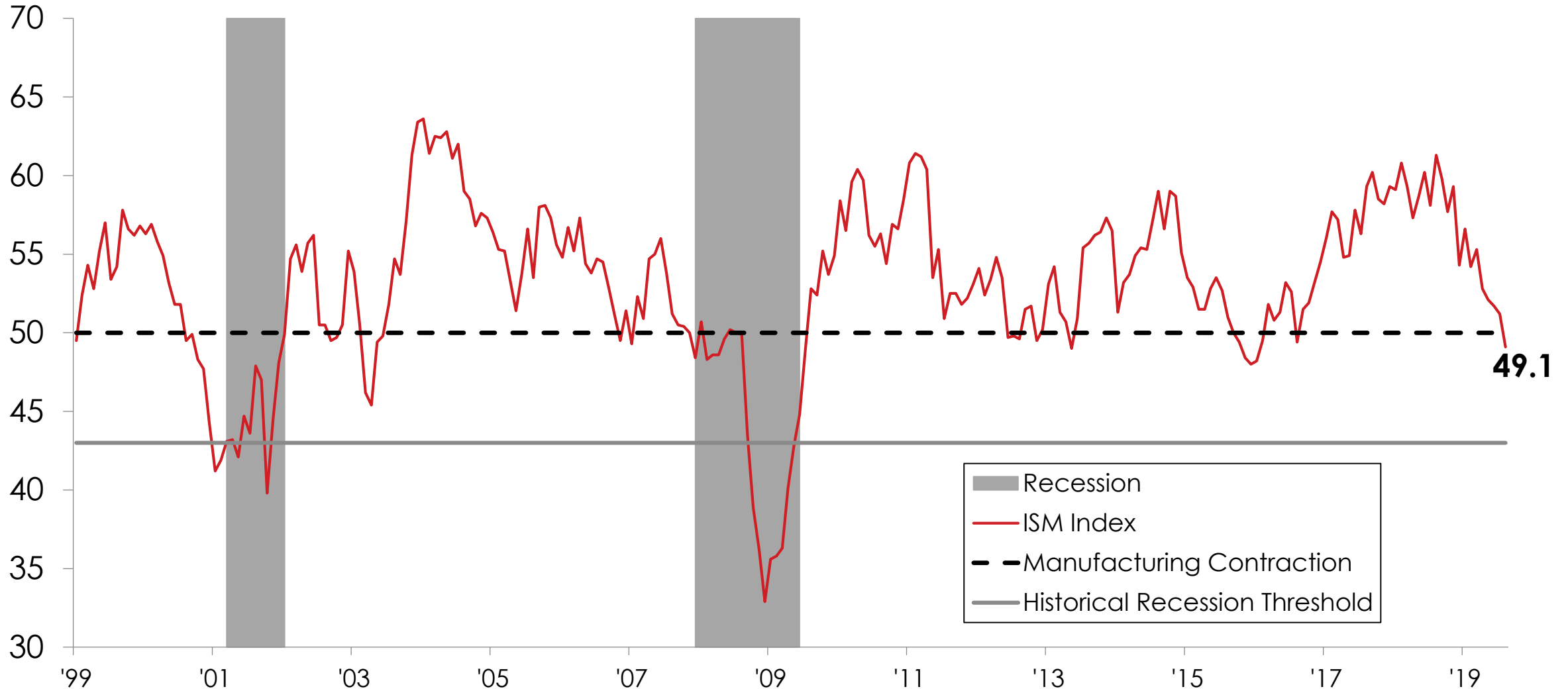
Index of consumer sentiment

Source: University of Michigan



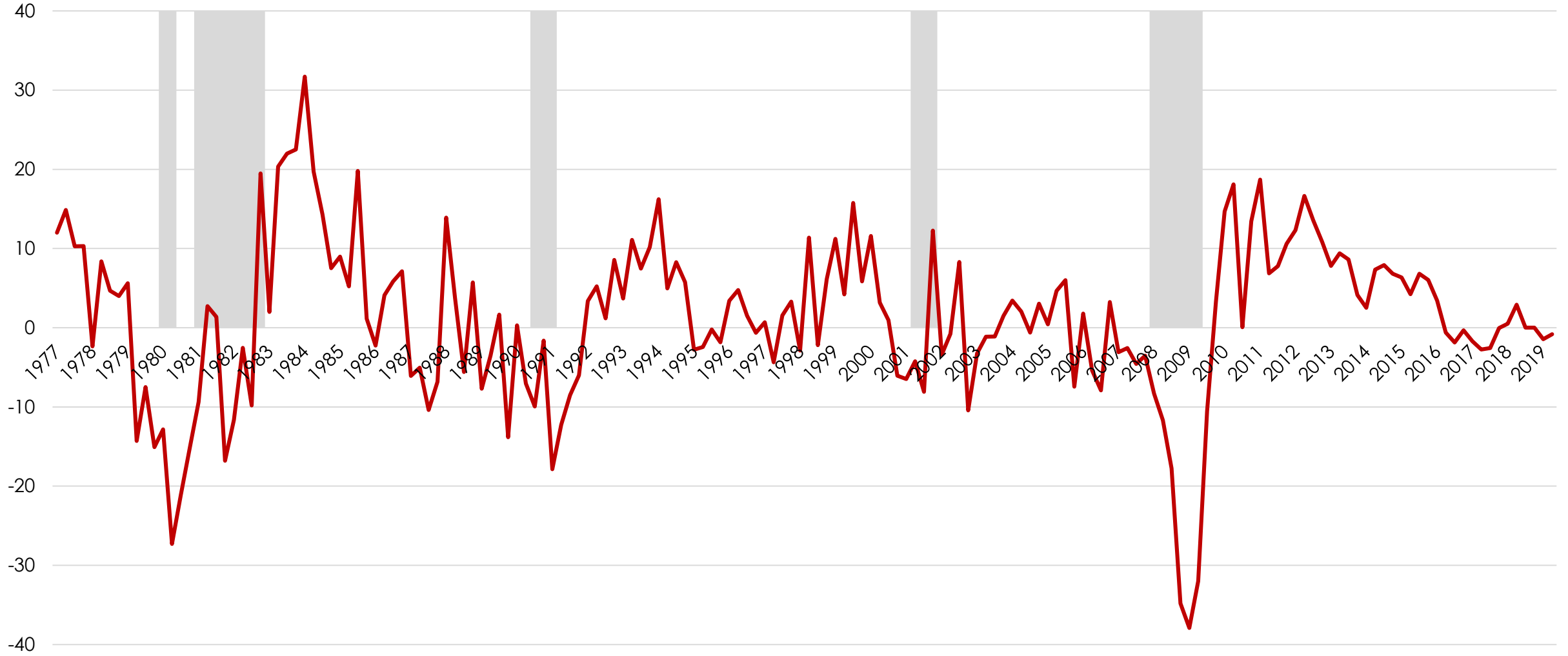
ISM Manufacturing Index

Percent // Source: Institute of Supply Management and NBER



Total Auto Sales

Year-over-year percentage change
Source: U.S. BEA via St. Louis FRED



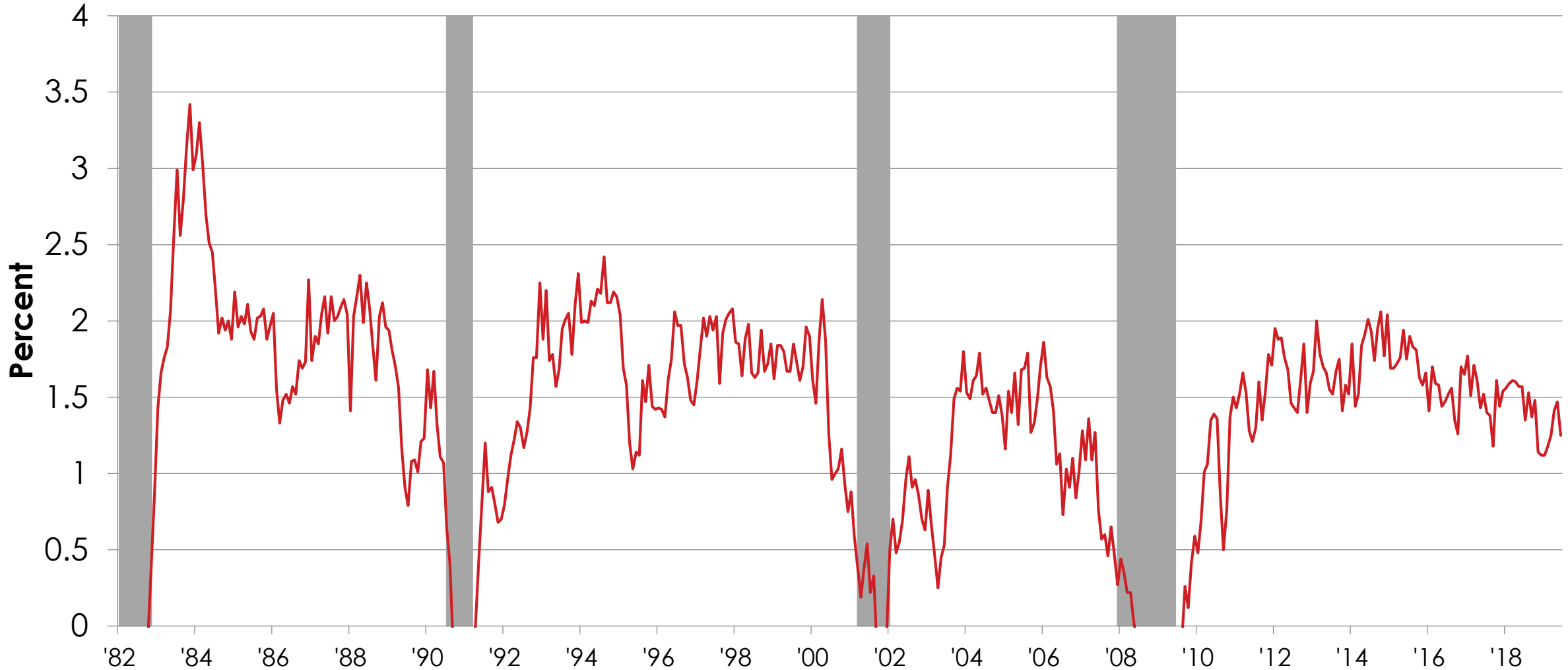


Indicators of a Recession

1. Yield Curve: **Maybe**
2. Unemployment Rate: **No**
3. Consumer Sentiment: **No**
4. Manufacturing Index: **Maybe**
5. Auto Sales: **Maybe**

Leading Economic Indicators

Philadelphia Fed Index // Source: Moody's, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia and NBER





Yield Curve Inversion = Recession?

Three reasons it may not be a reliable indicator today:

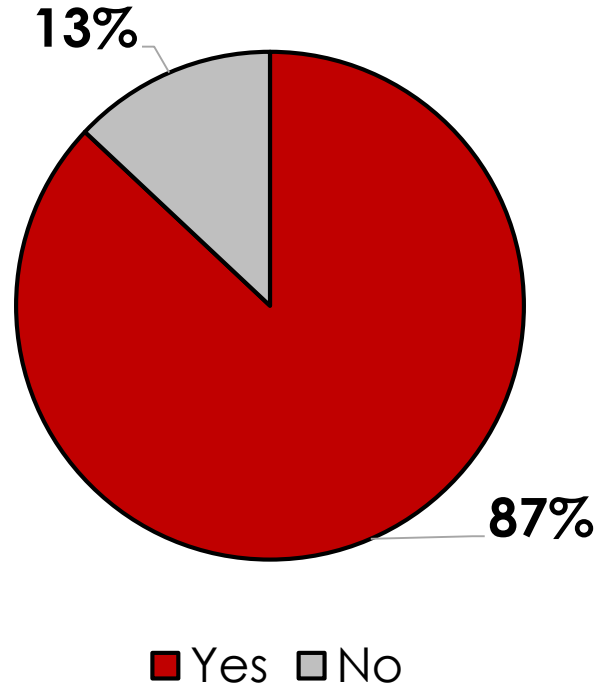
1. Inflation is low
2. Federal Reserve purchases of government bonds
3. Very low bond yields in other advanced countries



Trade War

Source: Wall Street Journal Survey of Economists, August 2019

Based on the trade actions to date, would you say the U.S. is in a “trade war”?





“...according to our estimates, these higher tariffs are likely to create large economic distortions and reduce U.S. tariff revenues.”

New China Tariffs Increase Costs to U.S. Households.

- Mary Amiti, Stephen J. Redding, and David E. Weinstein. *Liberty Street Economics*. Federal Reserve Bank of New York. May 23, 2019.

The U.S. Tariffs' Costs			
2018 Tariffs	Tax payments	Deadweight loss	Total cost to consumers
Monthly cost	\$3.0 billion	\$1.4 billion	\$4.4 billion
Annual cost	\$36.0 billion	\$16.8 billion	\$52.8 billion
Per household annual cost	\$282	\$132	\$414
Additional 15% Tariff on \$200 Billion			
Monthly cost	\$2.245 billion	\$6.594 billion	\$8.84 billion
Annual cost	\$26.942 billion	\$79.132 billion	\$106.074 billion
Per household annual cost	\$211	\$620	\$831

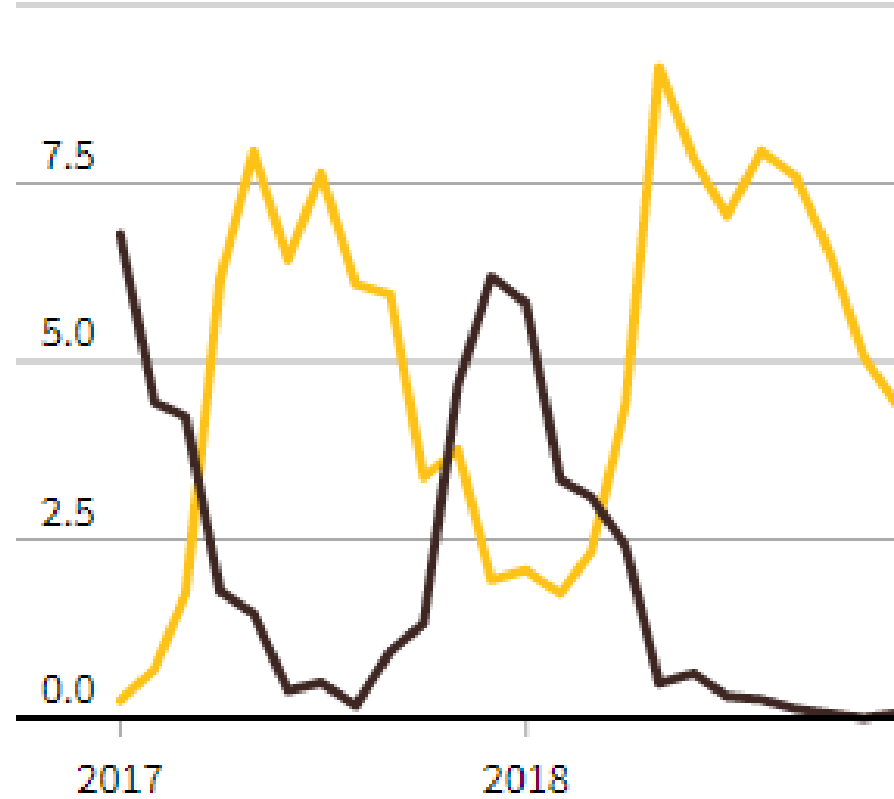
Notes: The upper panel is drawn from analysis of six waves of U.S. tariffs in 2018 in Amiti, Redding, and Weinstein, "The Impact of the 2018 Trade War on U.S. Prices and Welfare," National Bureau of Economic Research w25872 (2019). Per household numbers are calculated based on 127.6 million households in the United States in 2018. The lower panel is forecast based on the elasticities in the aforementioned study.



CHINA'S SOYBEAN IMPORTS VOLUME

— U.S. — Brazil

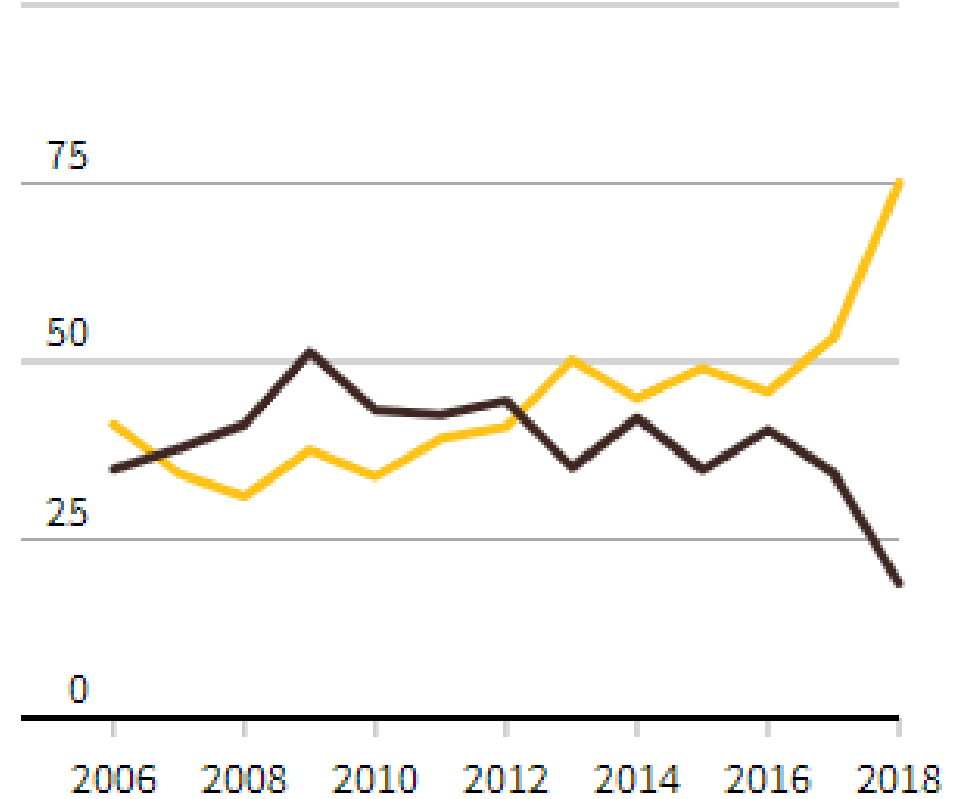
10.0 million tonnes



CHINA'S SOYBEAN IMPORTS SHARE

— U.S. — Brazil

100%



Sources: China Customs; Refinitiv Eikon; Reuters

GROWTH PROJECTIONS

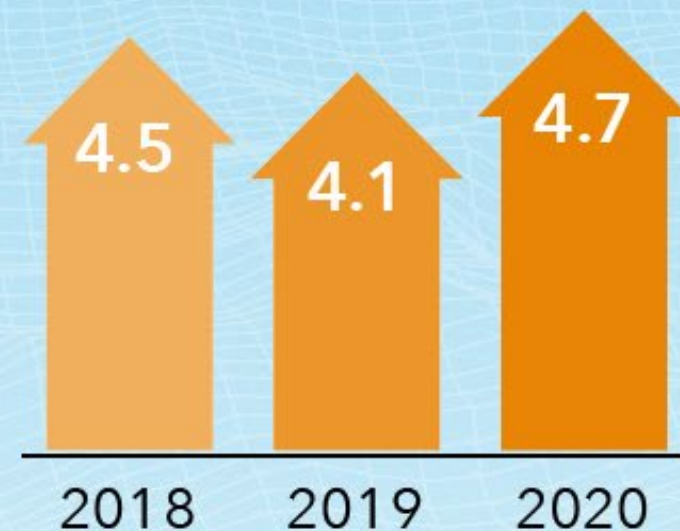
Still Sluggish Global Growth



Global Economy



Advanced Economies



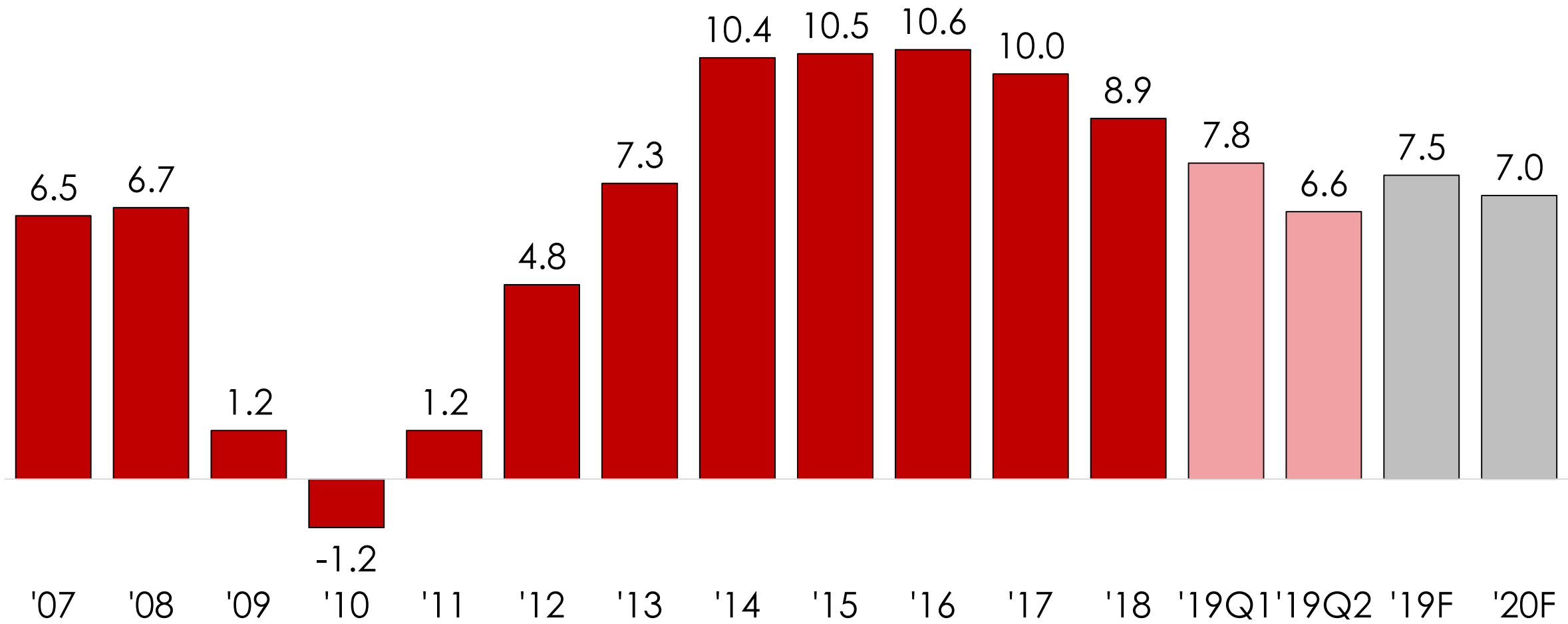
Emerging Markets &
Developing Economies

Credit union operations



Loan Growth

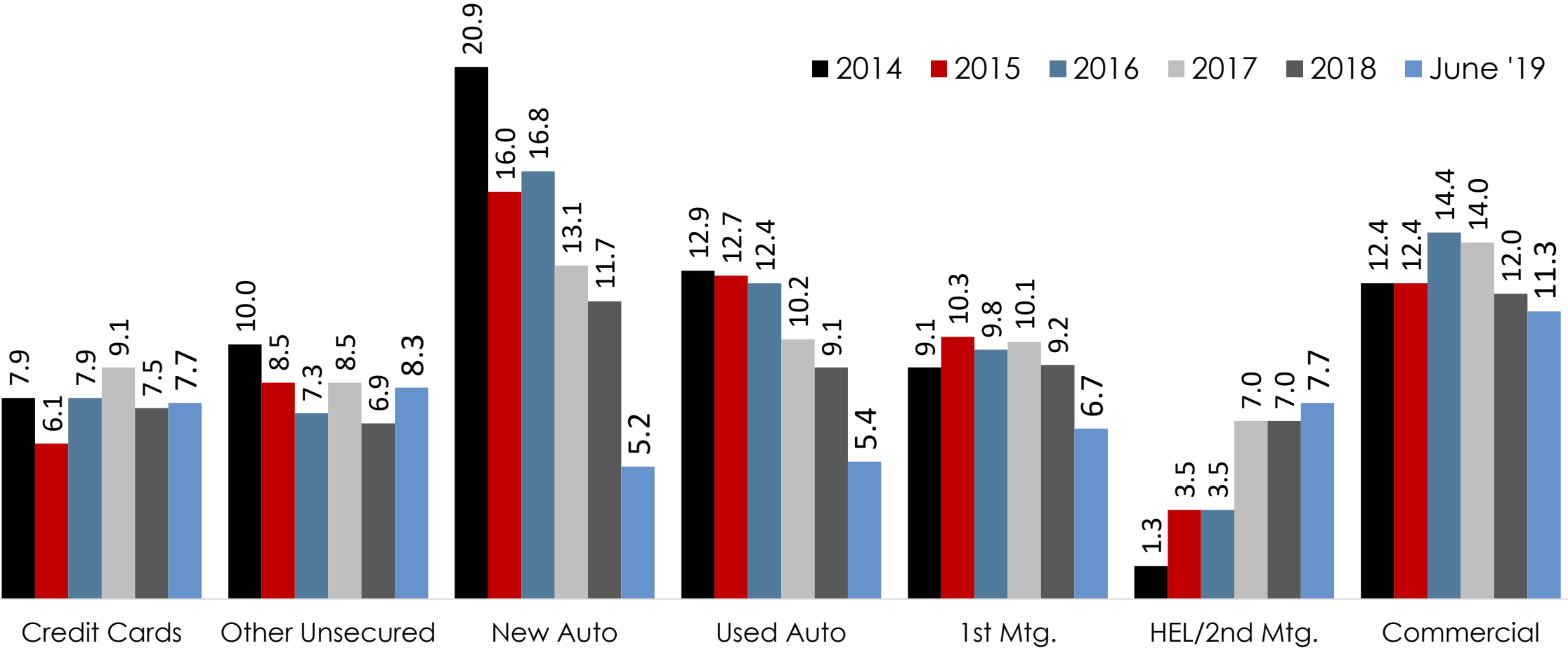
Credit union 12-month loan growth (%) // Source: NCUA and CUNA





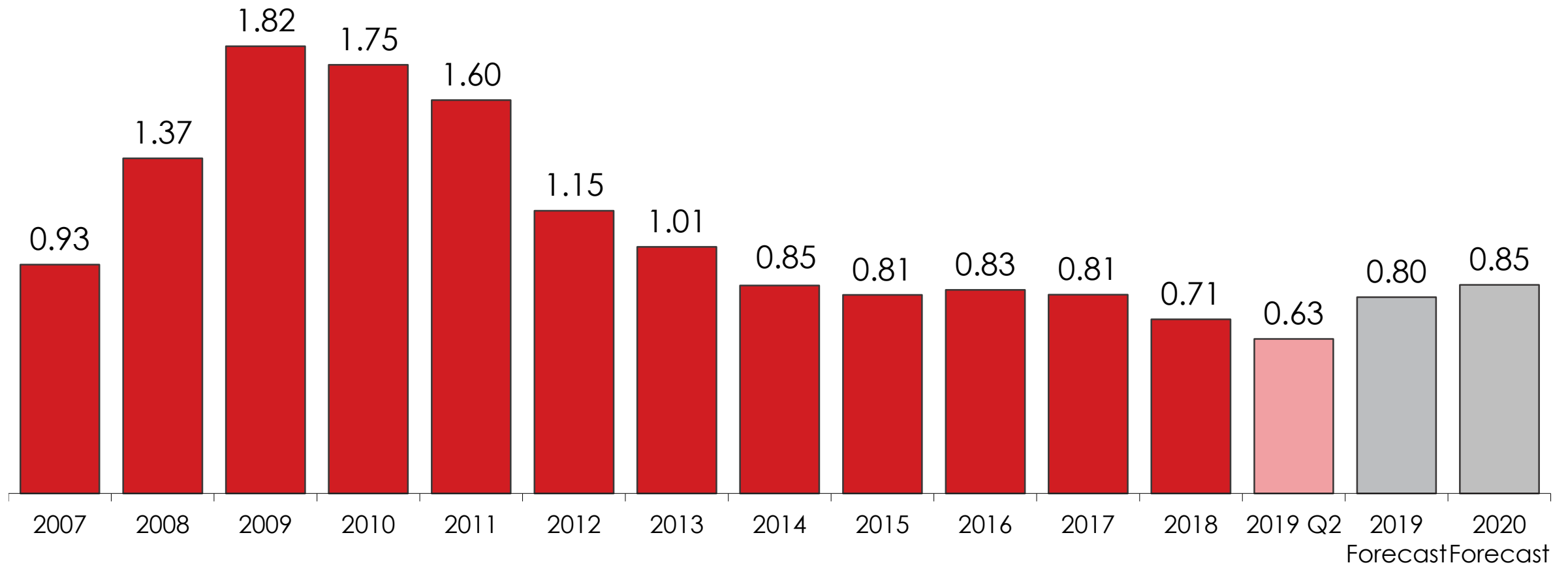
Loan Growth by Product

12-month growth within seven key portfolios // Source: NCUA and CUNA



Credit union delinquency rates

Source: NCUA, CUNA // End of period / percent



Q&A Wrap Up



The Informed Banker
Speaker Series

Jordan van Rijn PhD
Senior Economist, CUNA

Sheila Easley
Chief of Staff, Revenue Organization, Harland Clarke

www.harlandclarke.com/webcasts

Type your question in the questions panel 

 [harlandclarke.com/LinkedIn](https://www.harlandclarke.com/LinkedIn)

 [harlandclarke.com/Twitter](https://www.harlandclarke.com/Twitter)

***Presentation materials and video replay
will be provided within one week.***

Thank you

For more info:

jvanrijn@cuna.coop

CUSTAT@cuna.coop

cuna.org/economics