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The Economic Outlook:

Driving In Low Gear

Beth Ann Bovino
Deputy Chief Economist
Global Fixed Income Research

Dec. 4, 2012 Data as of Nov. 27, 2012

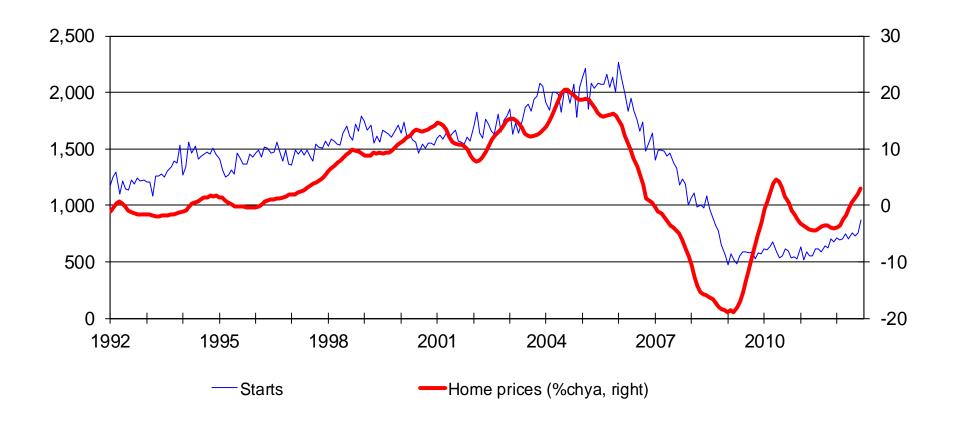
The Pace Of The Recovery Has Improved

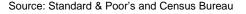
- Into its fourth year, the recovery has improved but headwinds remain.
- Consumers are more willing to open up their checkbooks
- Housing now appears to be stabilizing, and prices likely bottomed.
- Dollar weakness had helped exports
- Overseas partners have slowed, hurting exports. The financial problems in Europe and the earthquake and subsequent nuclear problems in Japan add to risks from overseas.
- The fiscal stimulus helped boost the economy, but is being reversed.
 U.S. government inaction increases risk of austerity by default in 2013
- Private nonresidential cornstruction is still weak
- Another recession is possible if the European debt crisis spreads to the U.S., there's sharp near-term austerity at home, if financial markets lock up again, or oil prices spike on Middle East turmoil.
- The risk of another recession is now 15% to 20%



The Housing Market Cycle

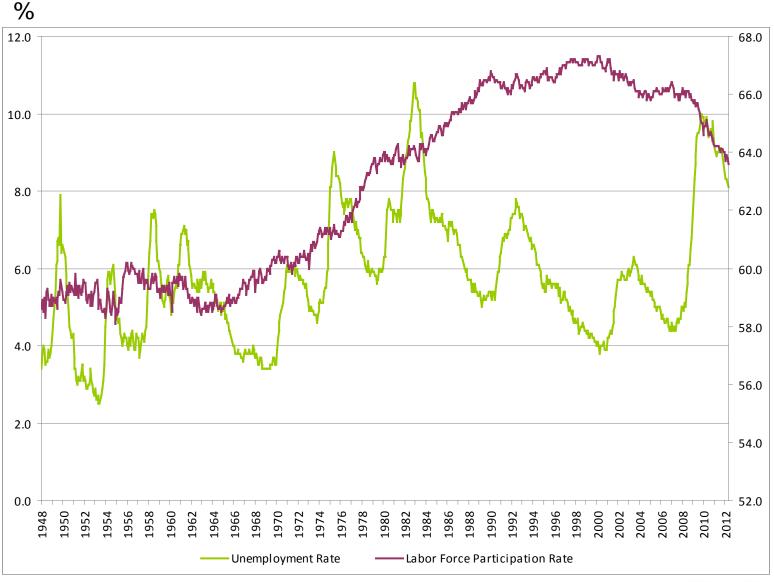
(Housing starts (1000) and 12-month % change in home prices (S&P/Case-Shiller, September 2012)







Fewer People Out Of Jobs, But Fewer People Looking.

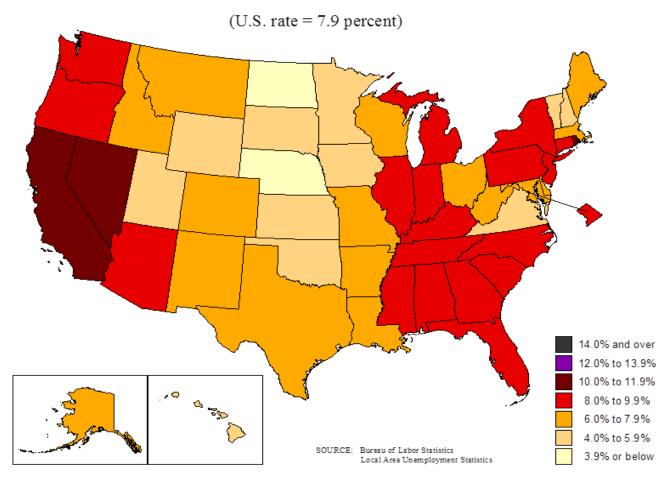


Labor Force Statistics from the BLS Current Population Survey



Unemployment Rates Are Not Declining Everywhere

Unemployment rates by state, seasonally adjusted, October 2012



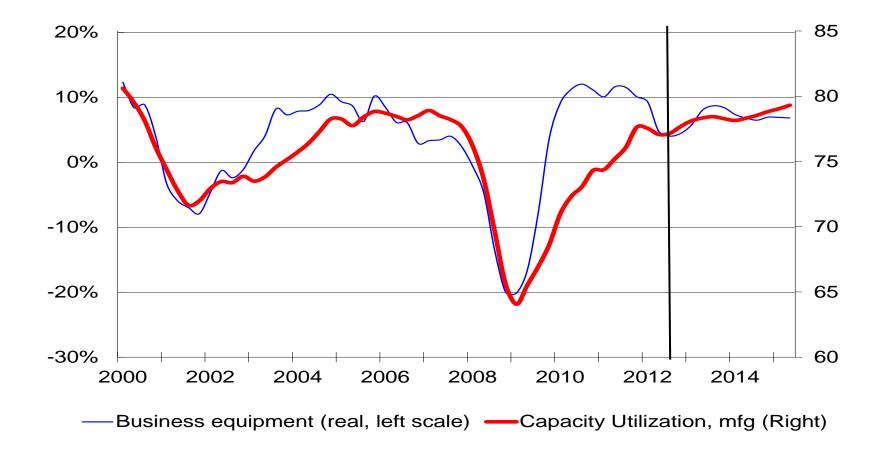
Source: BLS



Equipment Spending Follows Capacity Needs

(4-quarter percent change, and production as % of capacity)

(Percent)

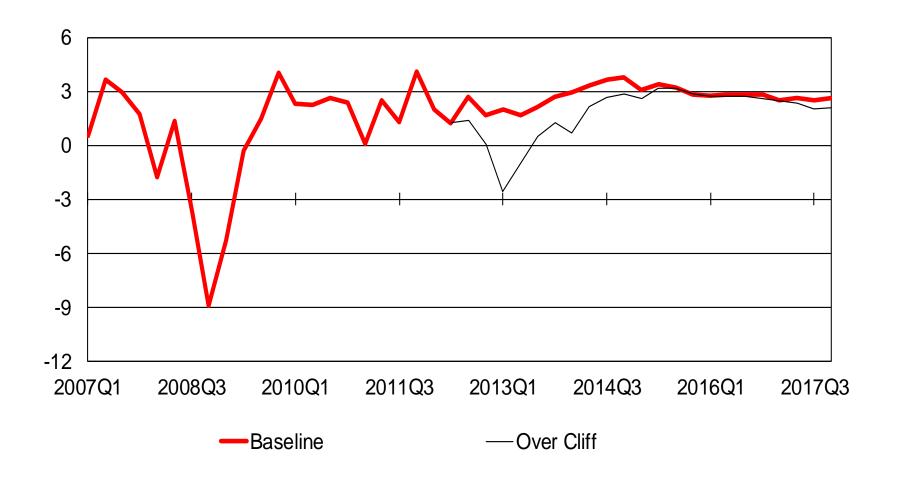


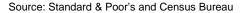
Source: Federal Reserve, Bureau of Economic Analysis, S&P Economics Projections



The Impact Of the Fiscal Cliff On Growth

(Real GDP growth, annualized)

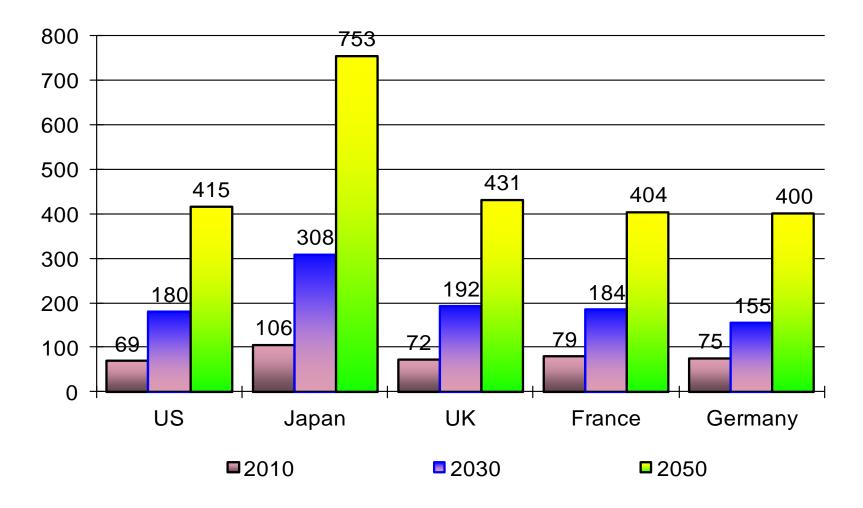






The Future Looks Bleak

(Government debt as % of GDP)

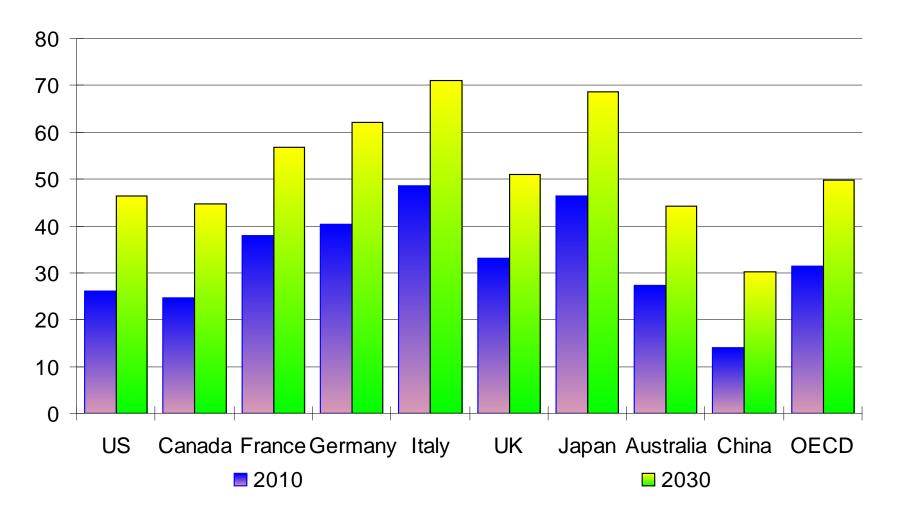


Source: Standard & Poor's, 2010



Aging Populations Will Boost Government Spending

(Retirees as percentage of labor force)



Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development



Bottom Line: The Economy Will Recover Slowly

- The recession was the longest and deepest since the 1930s
- Fiscal stimulus has supported the recovery
- But recovery is likely to be slow because of financial markets and switch to higher savings
- If financial markets lock up again
- Fiscal stimulus ends abruptly
- Home prices continue to fall
- And oil prices continue to rise
- The recession could be longer and deeper
- With the risk of a "lost decade" similar to Japan in the 1990s



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