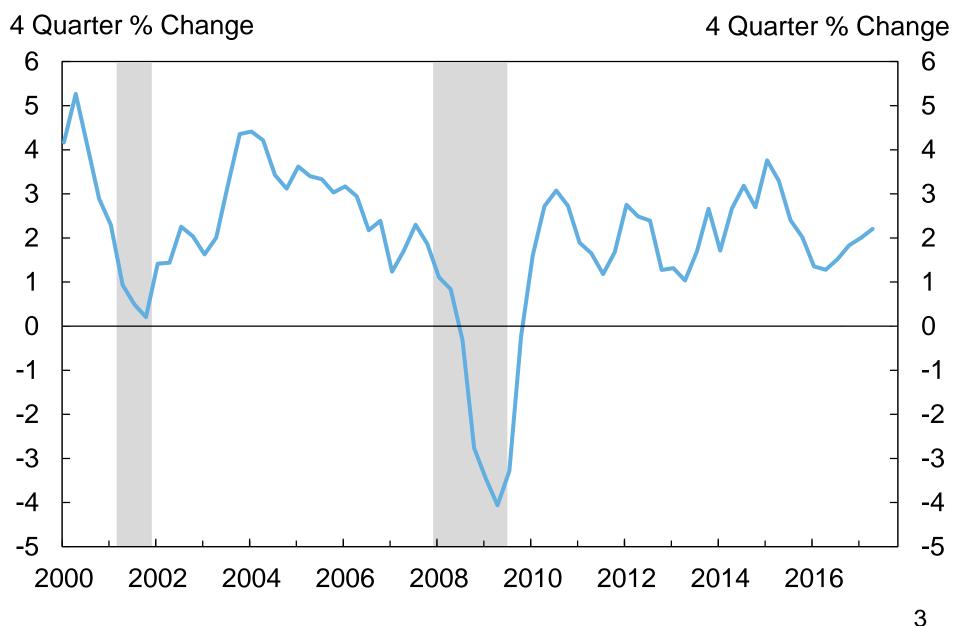


Overview

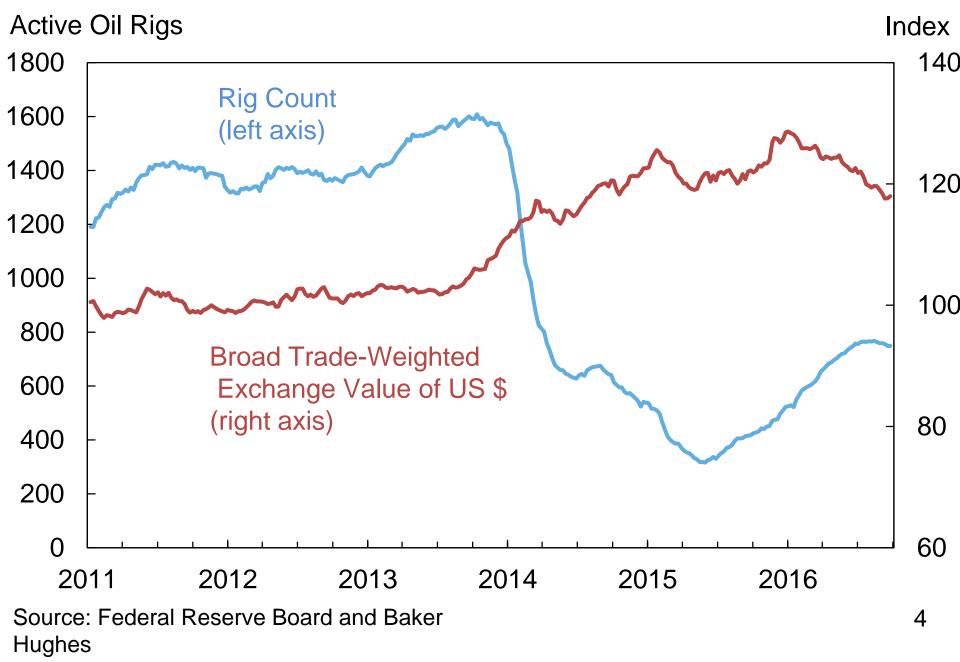
- US economic growth appears to have regained its footing after slowing in response to a marked appreciation in the dollar and a collapse in oil prices beginning in mid to late 2014.
- While the US labor market is widely viewed as being at or near full employment, the growth of labor compensation remains subdued.
- Core inflation has slowed since the beginning of 2017. Is this a transitory phenomenon or something more fundamental?

Growth of Real GDP

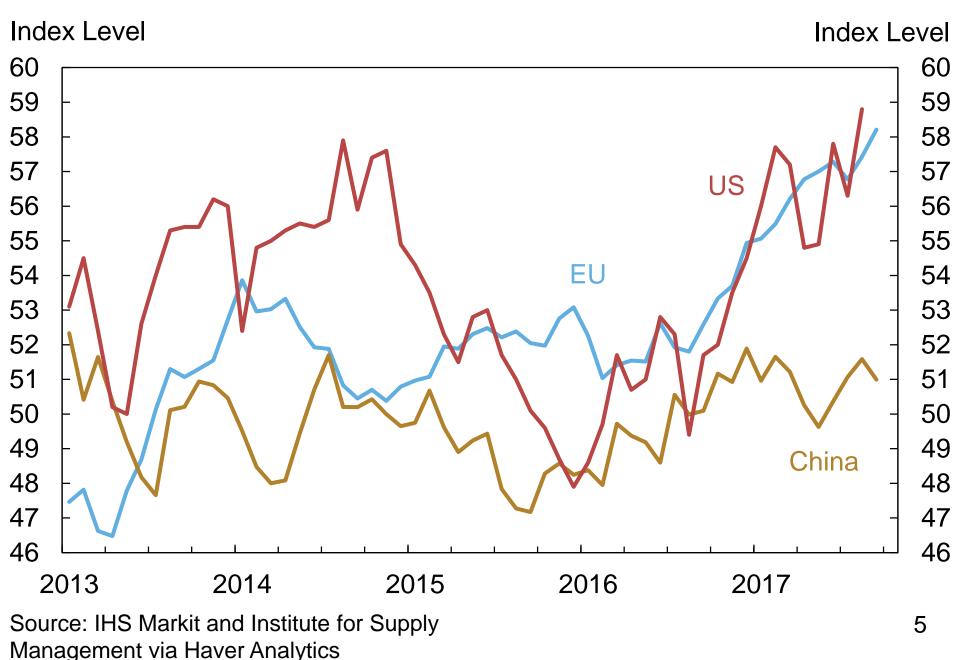


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

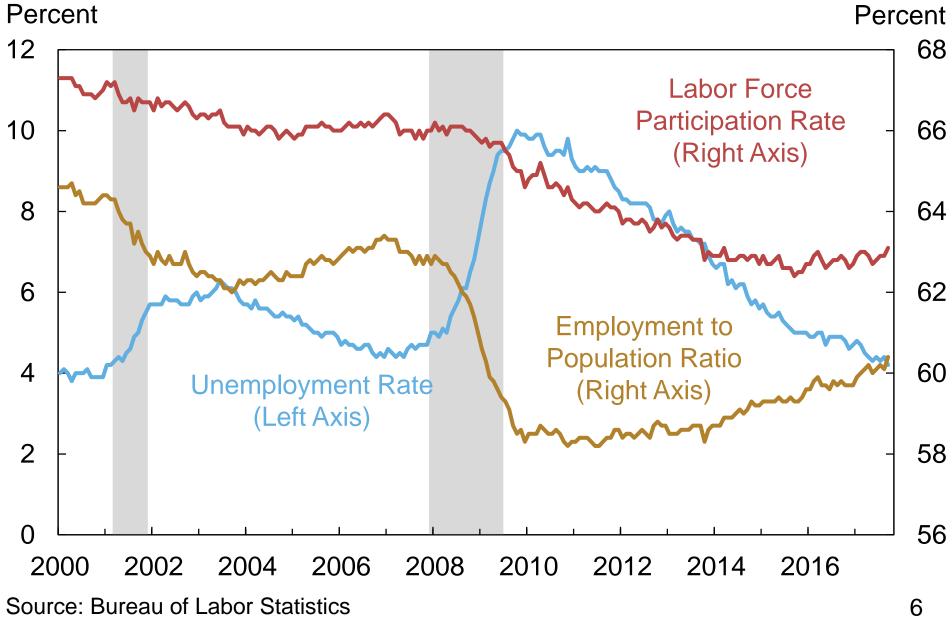
Nominal Trade-Weighted Value of US\$ and Rig Count



Surveys of Manufacturing Activity



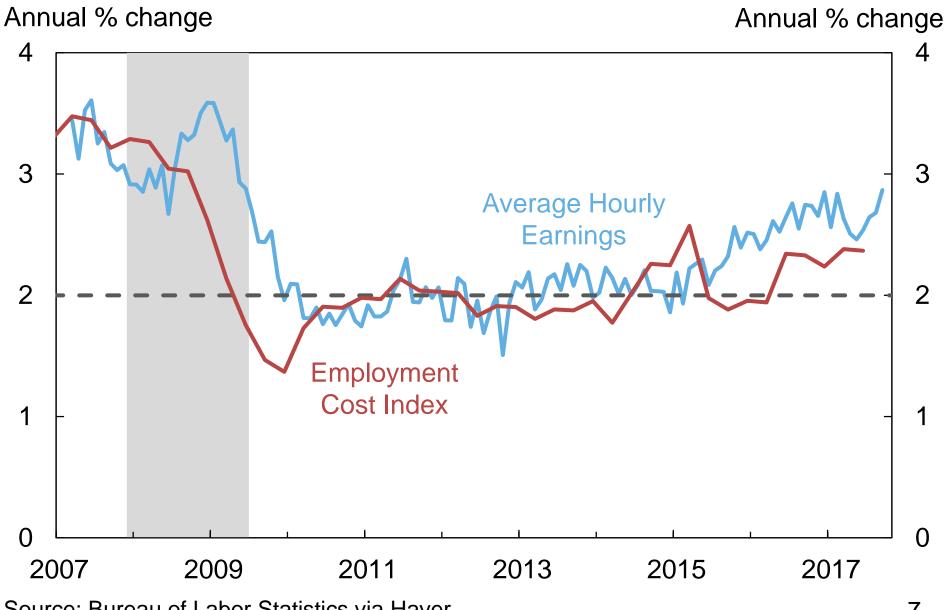
Labor Market Indicators



via Haver Analytics

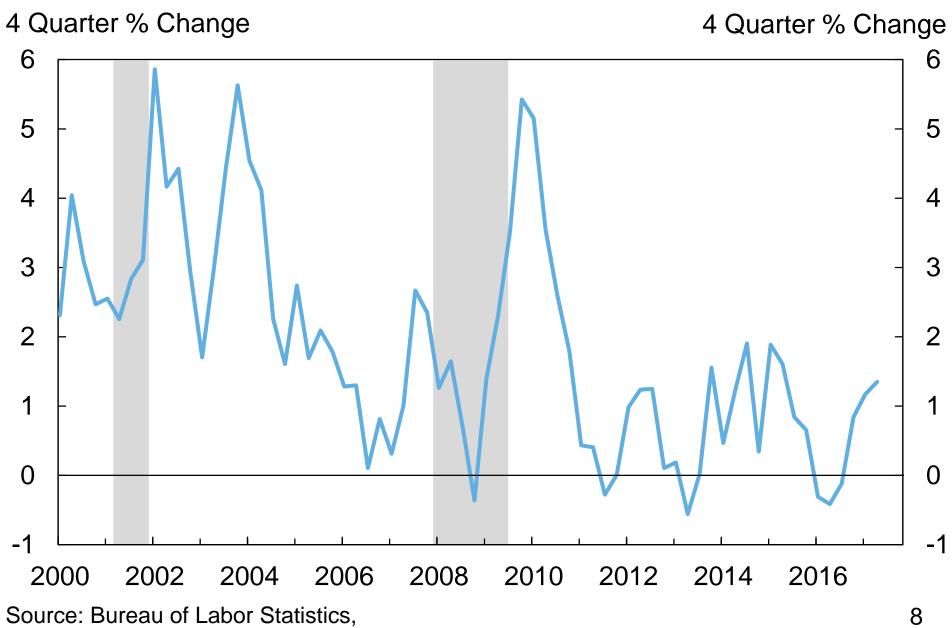
Note: Shading shows NBER recessions.

Growth of Average Hourly Earnings and ECI



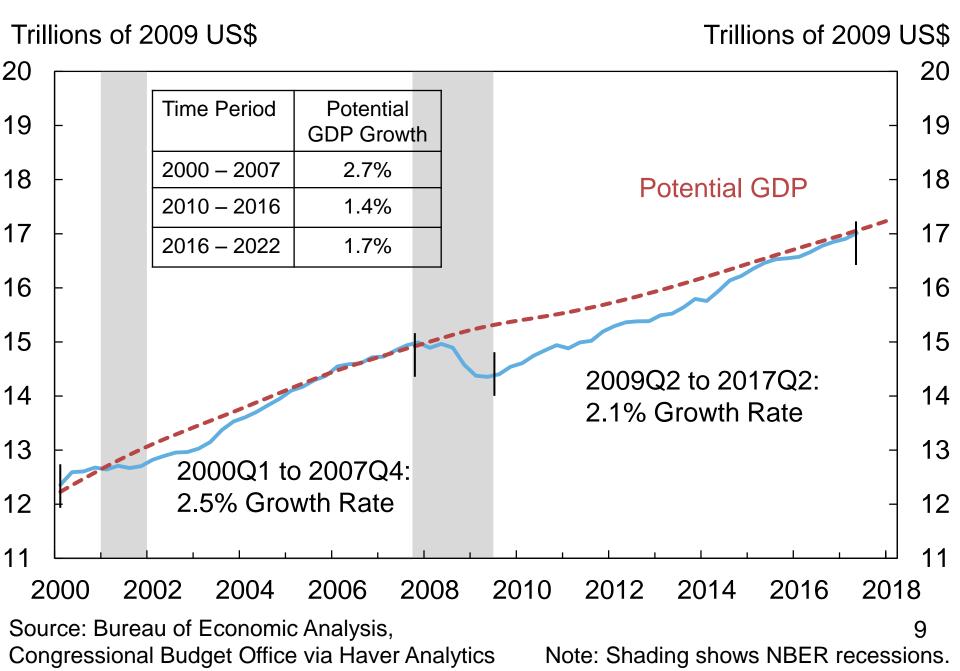
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics via Haver Analytics

Productivity Growth

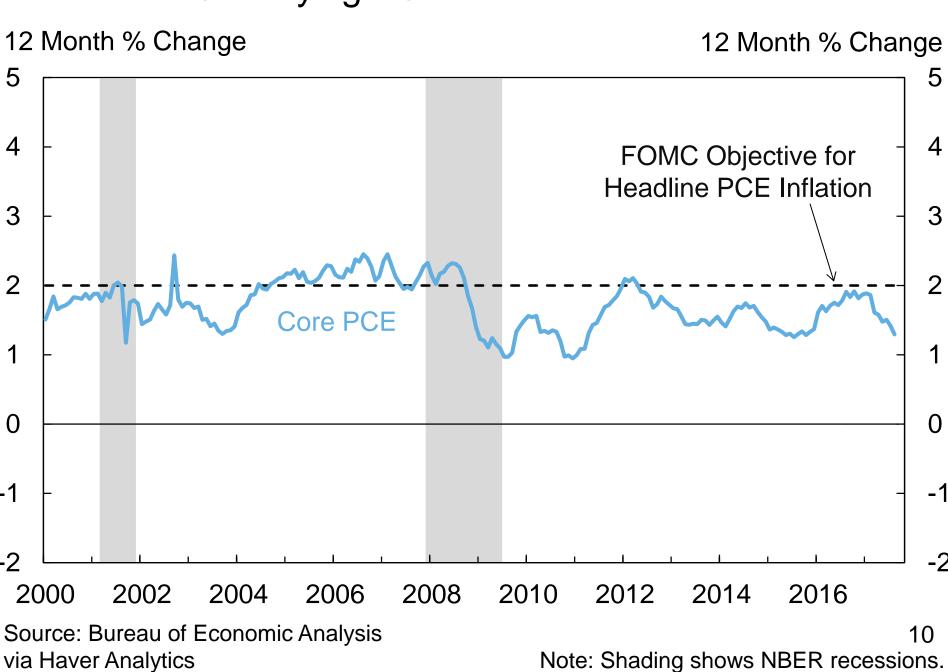


via Haver Analytics Note: Shading shows NBER recessions.

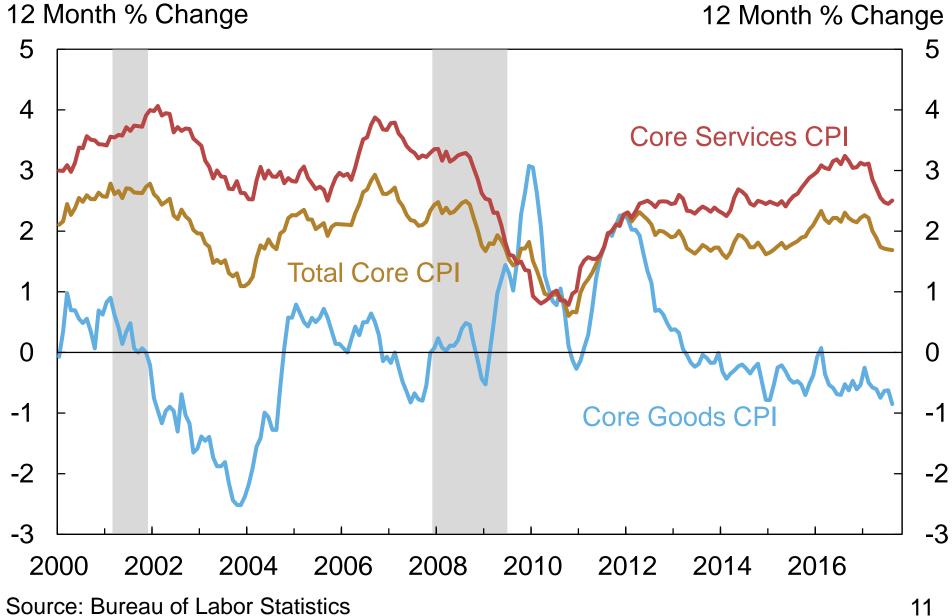
GDP



Measure of Underlying PCE Price Inflation

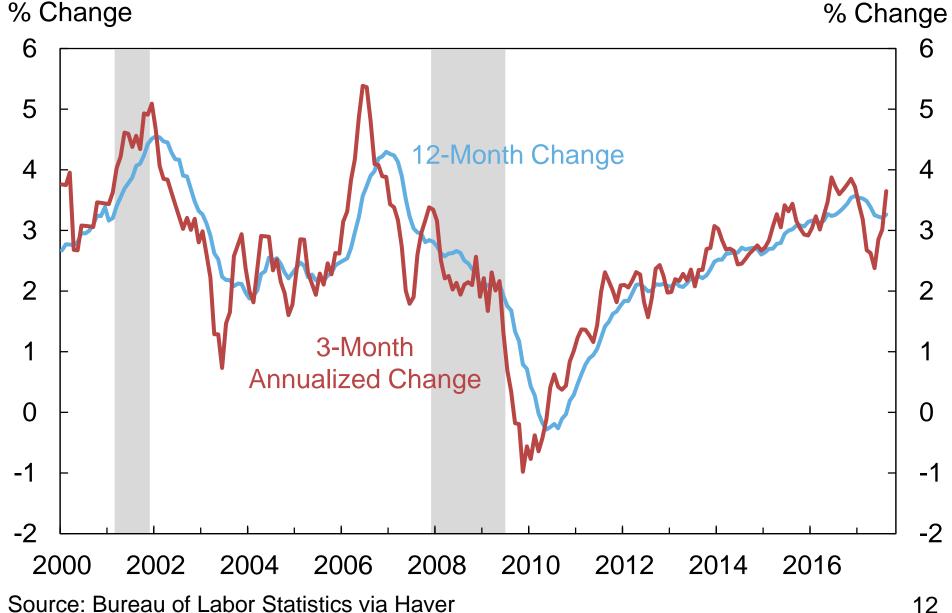


CPI Inflation: Core Goods and Core Services



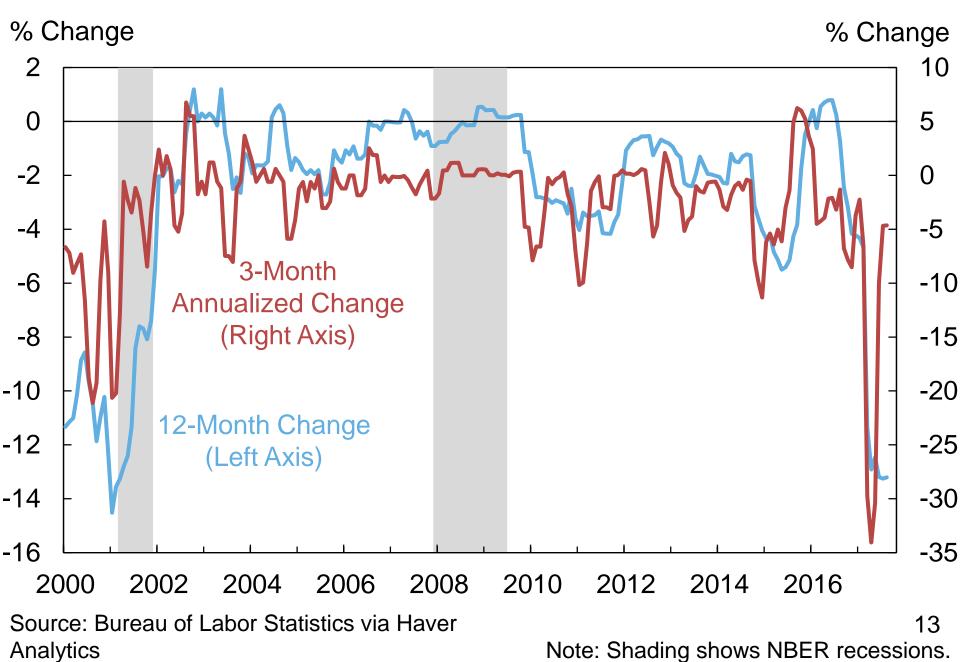
via Haver Analytics

Owner's Equivalent Rent

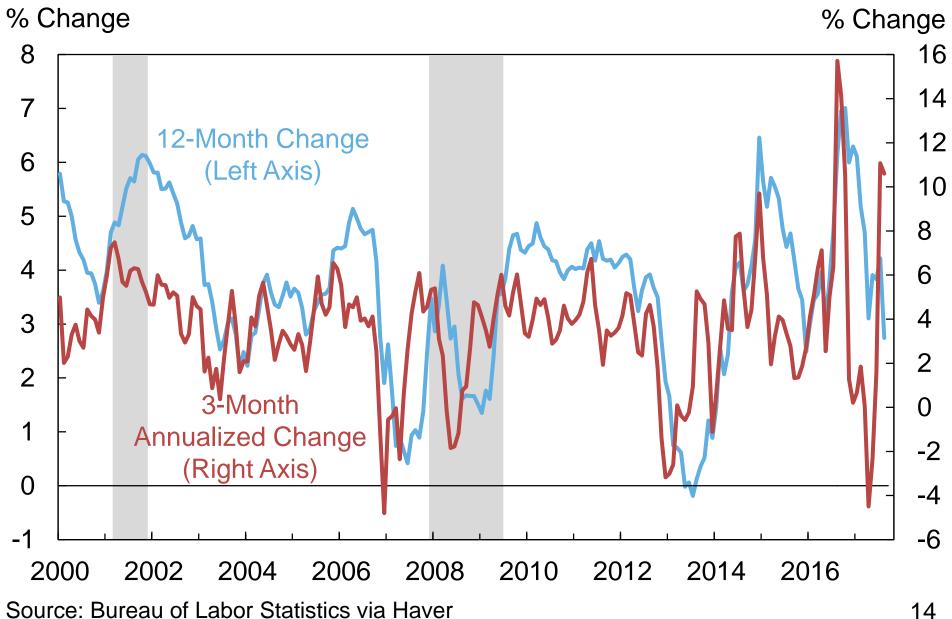


Analytics Note: Shading shows NBER recessions.

CPI-U: Wireless Telephone Services

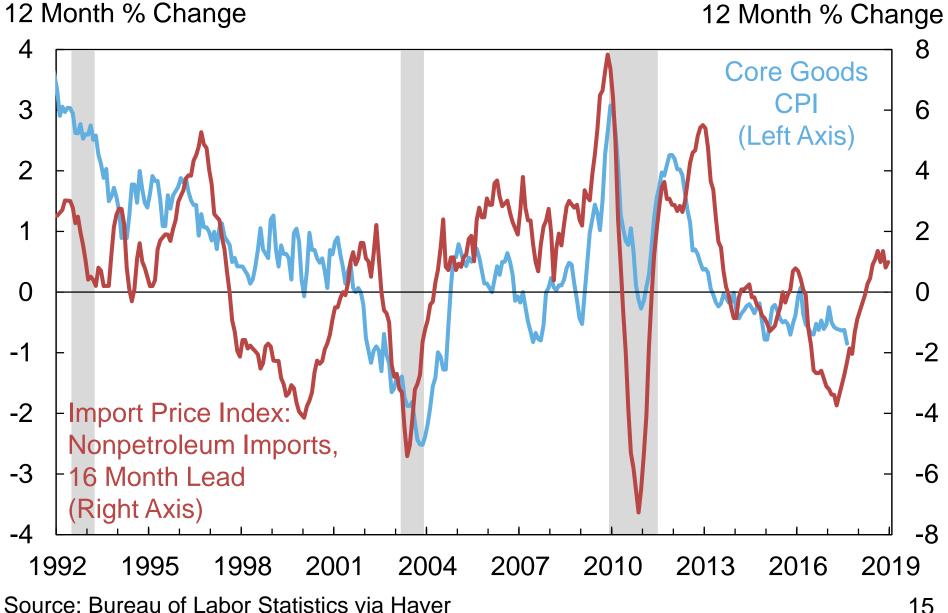


CPI-U: Prescription Drugs



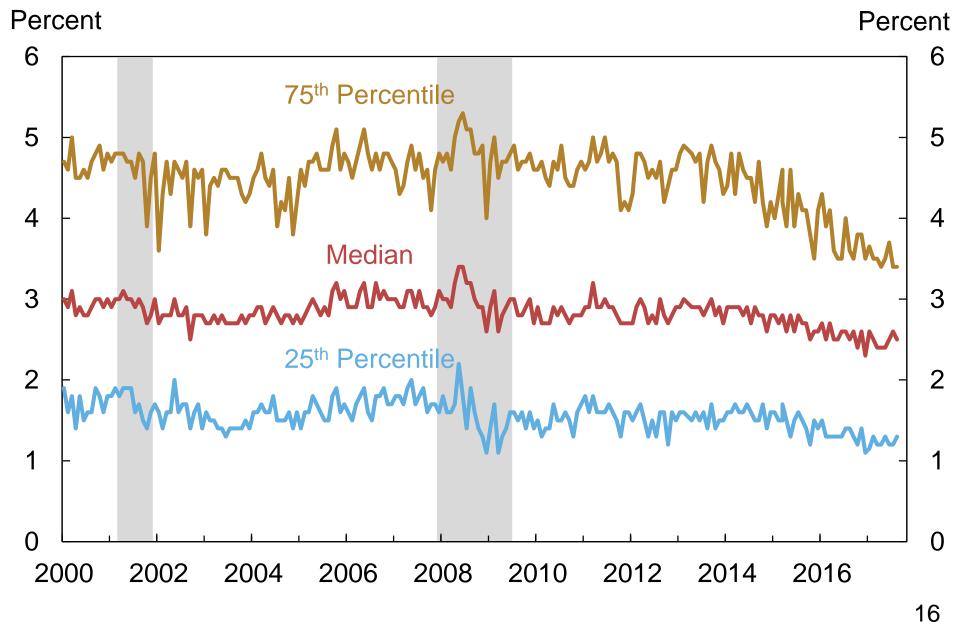
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics via Haver Analytics

Core Goods CPI and Nonpetroleum Import Price Index



Analytics

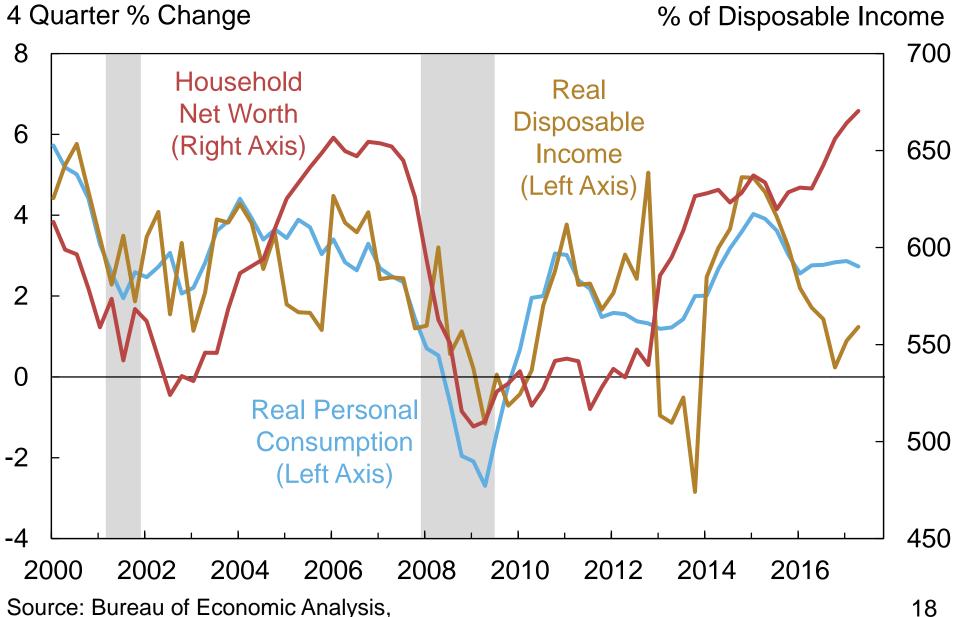
Michigan Inflation Expectations 5 to 10 Years



Source: University of Michigan Note: Shading shows NBER recessions.

Reference Charts

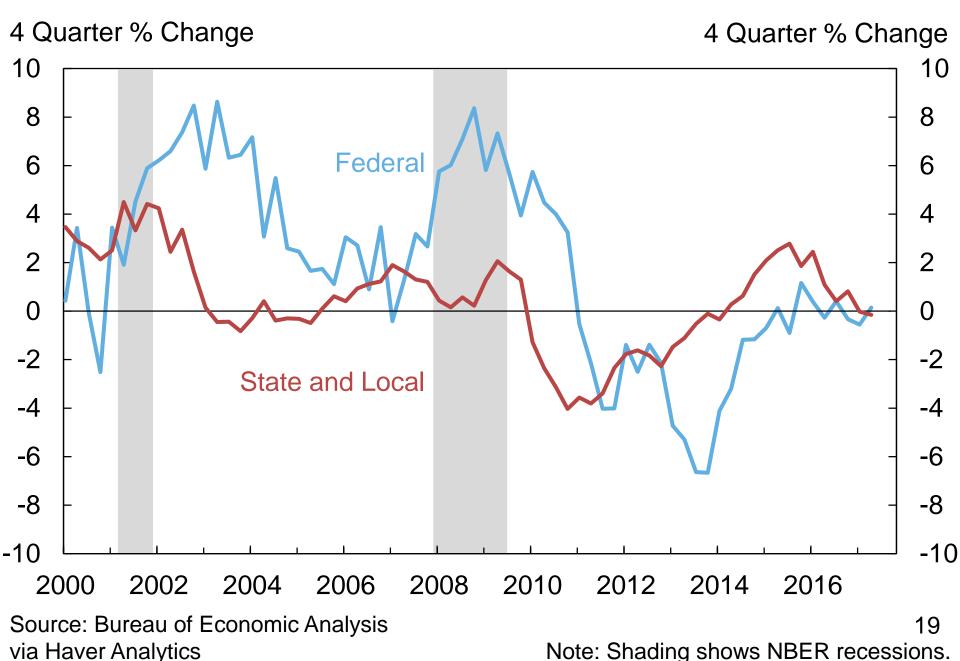
Disposable Income, Consumption, and Wealth



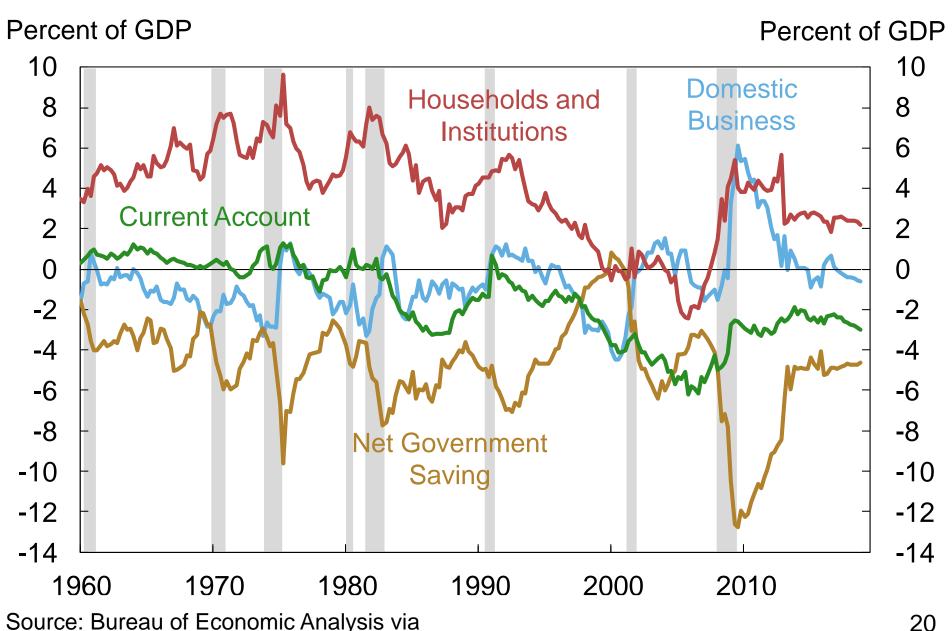
Federal Reserve Board, via Haver Analytics

Note: Shading shows NBER recessions.

Real Government Consumption and Gross Investment



Saving and Investment Balance



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis via Haver Analytics