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Date	Indicator	For	Estimate	Consensus*	Previous Period
8-May-2017	Labor Market Conditions Index Change	Apr	NA	NA	0.4
9-May-2017	NFIB Small Business Optimism	Apr	105.3	104.8	104.7
9-May-2017	JOLTS Job Openings	Mar	NA	NA	5743
9-May-2017	Wholesale Inventories MoM	Mar F	NA	NA	-0.1%
10-May-2017	Import Price Index MoM	Apr	-0.1%	0.2%	-0.2%
11-May-2017	PPI Final Demand MoM	Apr	0.1%	0.2%	-0.1%
11-May-2017	PPI Ex Food and Energy MoM	Apr	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
11-May-2017	Initial Jobless Claims	06-May	243K	NA	238K
12-May-2017	CPI MoM	Apr	0.2%	0.3%	-0.3%
12-May-2017	CPI Ex Food and Energy MoM	Apr	0.2%	0.2%	-0.1%
12-May-2017	Retail Sales Advance MoM	Apr	0.5%	0.6%	-0.2%
12-May-2017	Retail Sales Ex Auto MoM	Apr	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%
12-May-2017	U. of Mich. Sentiment	May P	97.1	97.0	97.0

Mar

12-May-2017

## A Hot Jobs Report for April

The labor market's resilience and strength was on full display in April. Nonfarm payroll growth came roaring back with a net 211K jobs created. This was well above consensus expectations for a 190K job gain.

**Business Inventories** 

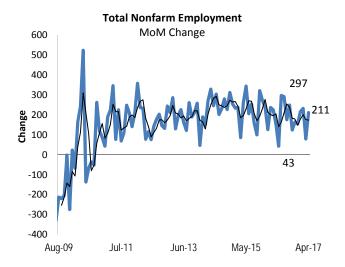
The March payroll gain was revised down to 79K jobs, so the strong bounce in April probably reflected a little pent-up hiring activity after the winter storms of March lifted. Still, the U.S. labor market is red hot right now. Job gains have been firmly above 200K per month in three of the past four months, and the average monthly job growth so far this year is a solid 185K jobs, which is well above the monthly gains needed to keep the unemployment rate steady and future inflation at bay.

Labor Market Resilience and Strength on Full Display in April

0.2%

0.3%

0.1%



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The payroll gain last month was strong enough, in our opinion, to lay to rest any doubts in the sustainability of the expansion that erupted after the weak March jobs report and lackluster Q1 GDP reading. Our analysis last month of the March jobs data pointed pretty strongly toward adverse weather impacts and only a temporary drop in monthly job growth, and that is indeed what appears to have happened.

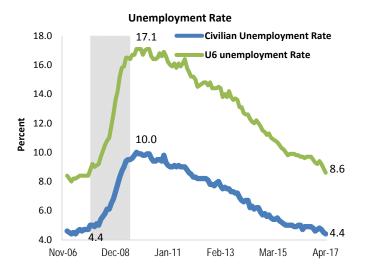
The discussions and information contained in this document are the opinions of BOTW chief economist Dr. Scott Anderson and should not be construed or used as a specific recommendation for the investment of assets, and is not intended as an offer, or a solicitation of an offer, to purchase or sell any security or financial instrument. Nor does the information constitute advice or an expression of the Bank's view as to whether a particular security or financial instrument is appropriate for you or meets your financial objectives. Economic and market observations and forecasts, such as those offered by Dr. Anderson reflect subjective judgments and assumptions, and unexpected events may occur. There can be no assurance that developments will transpire as forecasted. Nothing in this document should be interpreted to state or imply that past results are an indication of future performance.

<sup>\*</sup>Consensus from Bloomberg

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The Fed's strategy of looking past the weak Q1 economic data activity was validated today as the U.S. unemployment rate dropped another two-tenths of a percentage point last month to just 4.4%. This was the lowest monthly reading on the U.S. unemployment rate since May 2007 and matches the low point reached in the last expansion. Even the broader U6 measure of unemployment, which includes marginally attached workers and those working part-time for economic reasons, dropped convincingly to 8.6% — its lowest level since November 2007.

The Unemployment Rate Now Matches the Last Expansion Low



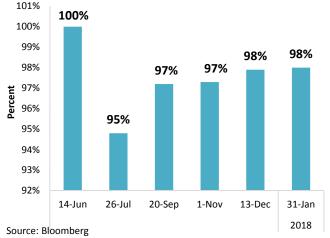
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The U.S. unemployment rate at 4.4% is where we forecast the unemployment rate would be in the fourth quarter of this year, and probably lower than the FOMC thought the U.S. unemployment rate would be a this time of the year. The sharp decline in the U.S. unemployment rate so far this year will raise concerns from some that the Fed is a bit behind the curve in normalizing short-term interest rates.

The market, in our opinion, has been too skeptical of future rate hikes this year and only recently (following the May FOMC statement) started to price in a more realistic interest rate outlook. This morning's jobs report keeps the Fed firmly on its rate hike path of two more rate increases by September and an announcement of reduced reinvestment of maturing assets on its balance sheet sometime in the fourth quarter of this year. Fed funds futures, following the payroll report release this morning, puts a 100% probability of a June rate hike from the Fed.

A June Rate Hike from the Fed a Near Certainty Now

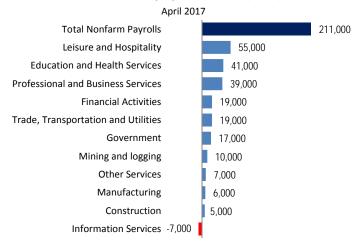
## Market Implied Probability of Next FOMC Rate Hike As of 05/05/2017



By sector, broad-based job gains continued in April, led by leisure and hospitality (+55K), education and health care (+41K), professional and business services (+39K), financial services (+19K), and trade (+19K). Manufacturing (+6k) and construction (+5K) job gains were relatively modest, while information services lost a net (-7K) jobs.

**Another Solid Month of Job Creation** 

## Nonfarm Employment Growth (MoM)



Source: BLS, Bank of the West Economics

The April payroll report provides more visible evidence that job growth may be running a bit hotter than the economy right now, and the unemployment rate is low. The probability of overshooting full employment has increased, and the Fed will be taking notice.

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## **Major Economic Indicators**

	History						Forecast							Yr/Yr % chg or Annual Avg.			
Economic Data	2016.1	2016.2	2016.3	2016.4	2017.1	2017.2	2017.3	2017.4	2018.1	2018.2	2018.3	2018.4	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Real GDP*	0.8	1.4	3.5	2.1	0.7	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	1.6	2.1	2.3	
Personal Consumption Expenditures*	1.6	4.3	3.0	3.5	0.3	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	3.2	2.7	2.3	2.4	
Non-residential Fixed Investment*	-3.4	1.0	1.4	0.9	9.4	4.6	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.4	3.9	4.5	2.1	-0.5	4.1	3.3	
Private Housing Starts (000s units)	1,151	1,159	1,145	1,248	1,253	1,250	1,255	1,261	1,263	1,265	1,275	1,285	1,108	1,176	1,255	1,272	
Vehicle Sales (mill. Units, annualized)	17.3	17.1	17.5	18.0	17.2	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.4	17.5	17.3	17.3	
Industrial Production*	-1.3	-0.7	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.7	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	0.3	-1.2	1.4	2.3	
Nonfarm Payroll Employment (mil.)	143.4	144.0	144.7	145.2	145.7	146.3	146.8	147.3	147.8	148.3	148.8	149.4	141.8	144.3	146.5	148.6	
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	5.3	4.9	4.4	4.2	
Consumer Price Index* (percent)	0.1	2.3	1.8	3.0	3.1	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.1	1.3	2.6	2.3	
"Core" CPI* (percent)	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	
PPI (finished goods)* (percent)	-3.9	3.0	1.7	3.6	6.1	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.1	-3.3	-1.0	3.0	2.4	
Trade Weighted Dollar (Fed BOG, major)	93.2	89.5	90.3	93.3	94.5	94.8	96.0	95.7	96.2	96.8	96.2	96.0	90.9	91.6	95.3	96.3	
Crude Oil Prices -WTI (\$ per barrel)	33	45	45	49	52	49	50	50	51	51	52	53	50	43	50	52	

<sup>\*</sup>Quarterly Data Percent Change At Annual Rate; Annual Data Year-on-Year % Chg, or Annual Average.

	History					Forecast						Annual Average				
Financial Data	2016.1	2016.2	2016.3	2016.4	2017.1	2017.2	2017.3	2017.4	2018.1	2018.2	2018.3	2018.4	2015	2016	2017	2018
S & P 500	1,951	2,075	2,162	2,185	2,326								2,061	2,093		
Dow Jones Industrial Average	16,663	17,764	18,372	18,865	20,406								17,591	17,916		
Federal Funds Rate (effective)	0.36	0.37	0.39	0.45	0.70	0.94	1.21	1.38	1.46	1.71	1.88	2.13	0.13	0.39	1.06	1.79
Treasury-3 Month Bills (yield)	0.29	0.26	0.30	0.43	0.61	0.85	1.15	1.34	1.47	1.73	1.92	2.17	0.05	0.32	0.99	1.82
Treasury-2 Year Notes (yield)	0.84	0.77	0.73	1.01	1.24	1.28	1.51	1.70	1.94	2.21	2.35	2.61	0.69	0.84	1.43	2.28
Treasury-5 Year Notes (yield)	1.37	1.24	1.13	1.61	1.95	1.92	2.19	2.39	2.67	2.87	3.03	3.30	1.53	1.34	2.11	2.97
Treasury-10 Year Notes (yield)	1.91	1.75	1.56	2.14	2.45	2.38	2.60	2.80	3.10	3.30	3.47	3.73	2.14	1.84	2.56	3.40
Treasury-30 Year Notes (yield)	2.72	2.57	2.28	2.83	3.05	3.07	3.31	3.51	3.78	3.98	4.15	4.43	2.84	2.60	3.24	4.09
Prime Rate	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.55	3.80	4.06	4.32	4.50	4.60	4.85	5.00	5.25	3.26	3.51	4.17	4.93
Libor 3-Mo. U.S. Dollar	0.62	0.64	0.79	0.92	1.07	1.19	1.47	1.65	1.73	1.97	2.15	2.40	0.34	0.74	1.35	2.06
Mortgage-30 Year (yield)	3.74	3.59	3.45	3.84	4.17	4.17	4.38	4.58	4.85	5.05	5.29	5.55	3.85	3.66	4.33	5.19
BAA Corporate (yield)	5.30	4.66	4.26	4.64	4.66	4.65	4.92	5.17	5.52	5.75	5.92	6.18	5.00	4.71	4.85	5.84

Source: Bank of the West Economics, Bloomberg, Federal Reserve