

Consensus Outlook



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THE VIEWS EXPRESSED IN THIS PRESENTATION ARE MY OWN AND DO NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT THOSE OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF CHICAGO OR THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.

Results from the 2022 EOS forecast competition

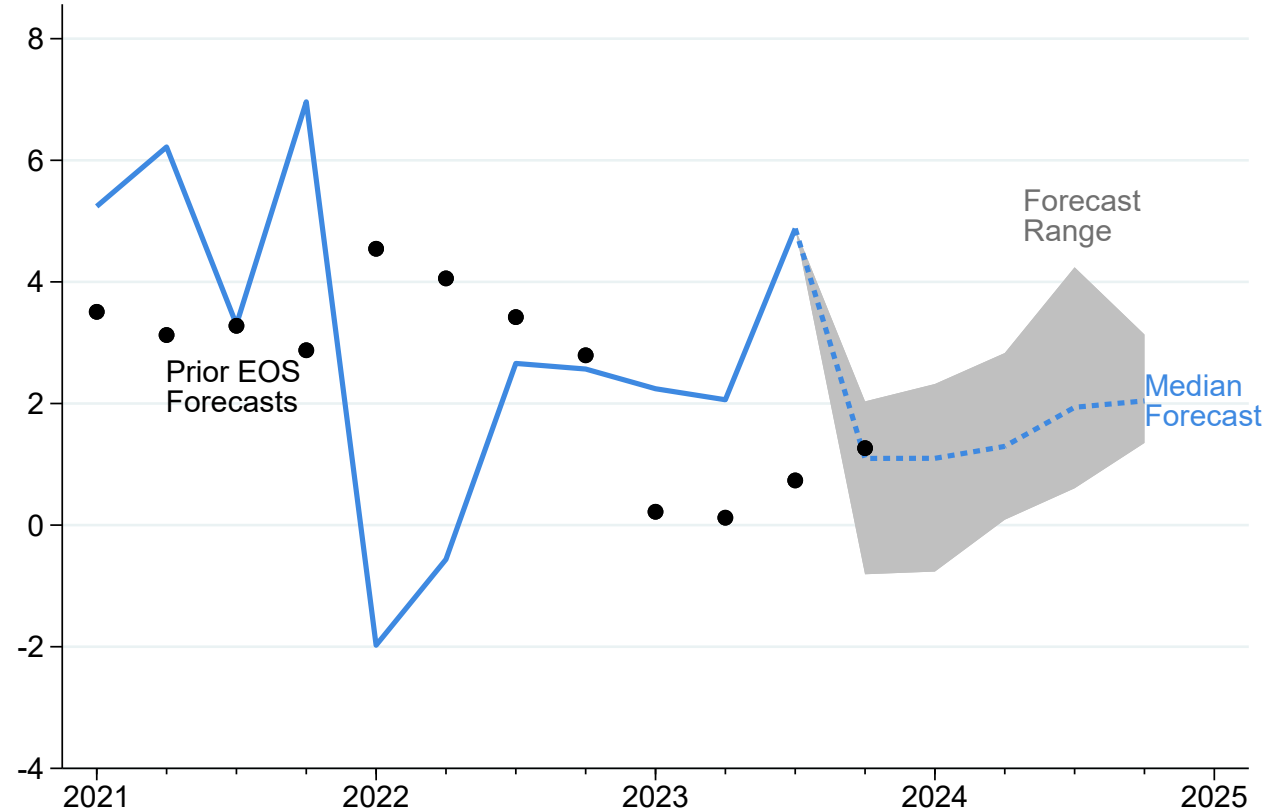
Overall	Dave Lauer—Bureau of Labor Statistics
GDP, current dollars	Jonathan Starks—FTR
GDP price index, chain-type	Nick Janet—State Farm
Real GDP, chained dollars	Dave Lauer—Bureau of Labor Statistics
Personal consumption expenditures	Dave Lauer—Bureau of Labor Statistics
Business fixed investment	Dave Lauer—Bureau of Labor Statistics
Residential investment	Eric Hale—Trader Oasis
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment	Dave Lauer—Bureau of Labor Statistics
Industrial production	Rajeev Dhawan—Georgia State University
Car & light truck sales	Peter Bernstein—RCF Economic and Financial Consulting
Housing starts	Brian Schwadron—US Steel, Yingzi Su—GM
Oil Price	Matthew Kodis—Iowa Economic Development Authority
Unemployment rate	William V. Rapp—Center for Bubble Research
Inflation rate (CPI)	Brian Schwadron—US Steel
Treasury constant maturity one-year rate	Bill Witte—Witte Econometrics
Treasury constant maturity ten-year rate	Rajeev Dhawan—Georgia State University
J.P. Morgan broad nominal effective exchange rate	Eric Hale—Trader Oasis

Growth to be slightly below trend

- Median for Q4-2023 to Q4-2024
 - EOS: 1.5%
 - September SEP: 1.5%
 - September SEP longer run: 1.8%

Real GDP Growth

1-quarter percent change, seasonally adjusted annual rate

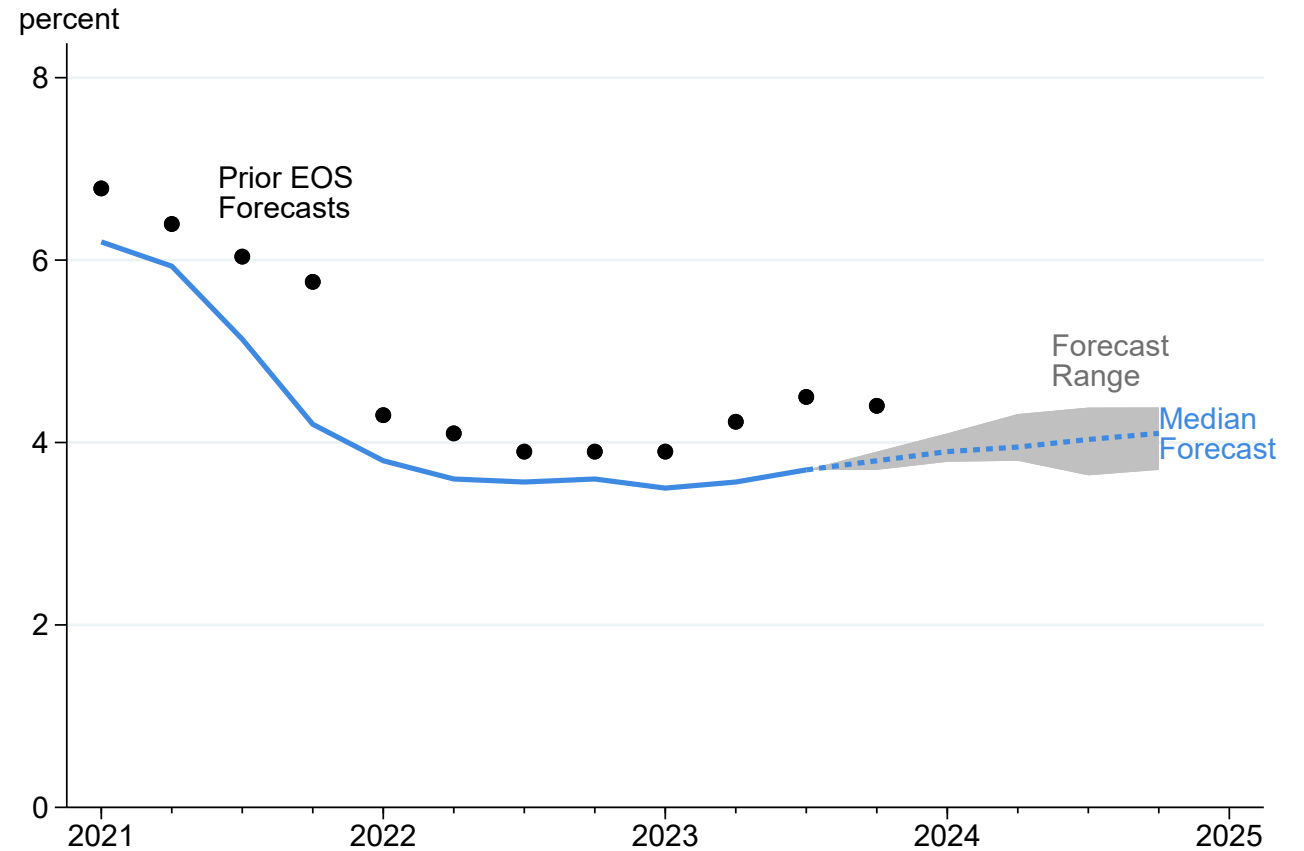


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis and Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago

A soft landing consensus

- Median for Q4-2024
 - EOS: 4.1%
 - September SEP: 4.1%
 - September SEP longer run: 4.0%

Unemployment Rate



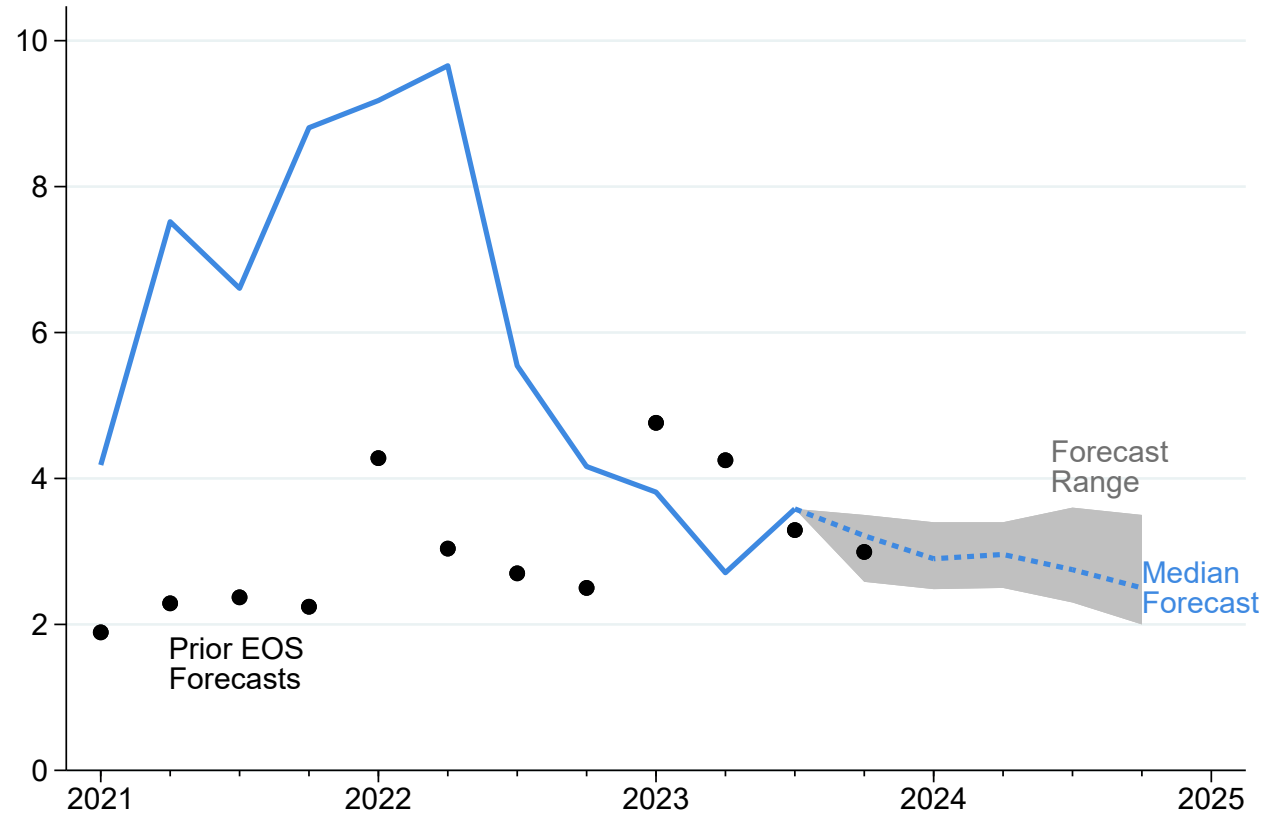
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago

Inflation to stay on the path to target

- Median for Q4-2023 to Q4-2024
 - EOS: 2.8%
 - September SEP: 2.5% (PCE)
 - September SEP longer run: 2.0%

Consumer Price Index

1-quarter percent change, seasonally adjusted annual rate

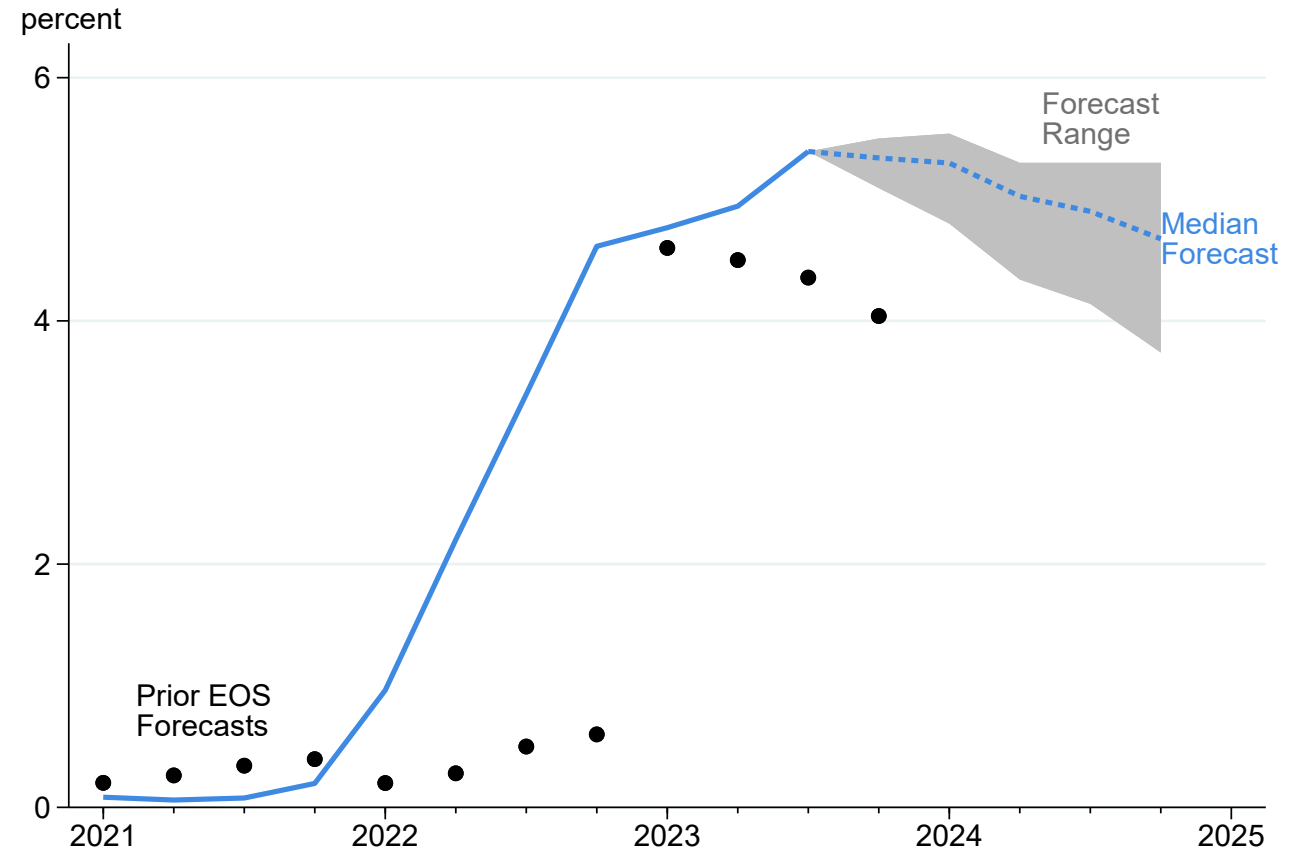


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Federal Reserve bank of Chicago

Short run rates to start falling mid-2024

- Median for Q4-2024
 - EOS: 4.7%
 - September SEP: 5.1% (Fed Funds)
 - September SEP longer run: 2.5% (Fed Funds)

Yield on 1-year Treasury Bill



Source: Federal Reserve Board and Federal Reserve bank of Chicago

Full list of forecast medians

	2022	2023	2024
GDP, current dollars*	7.1%	5.7%	3.9%
GDP price index, chain-type*	6.4%	2.9%	2.3%
Real GDP, chained dollars*	0.7%	2.6%	1.5%
Personal consumption expenditures*	1.2%	2.5%	1.5%
Business fixed investment*	5.6%	3.7%	1.7%
Residential investment*	-17.4%	-0.8%	0.7%
Change in private inventories (billions of constant dollars)**	\$151.9	\$71.3	\$48.0
Net exports of goods and services (billions of constant dollars)**	-\$965.6	-\$935.5	-\$978.3
Government consumption expenditures and gross investment*	0.8%	3.9%	2.7%
Industrial production*	1.9%	0.7%	1.1%
Car & light truck sales (millions - calendar year including imports)***	13.8	15.4	16.0
Housing starts (millions)***	1.55	1.39	1.36
Oil price (dollars per barrel of West Texas Intermediate)**	\$82.78	\$82.49	\$82.38
Unemployment rate**	3.6%	3.8%	4.1%
Inflation rate (consumer price index)*	7.1%	3.3%	2.8%
Treasury constant maturity one-year rate**	4.61%	5.34%	4.68%
Treasury constant maturity ten-year rate**	3.83%	4.60%	4.35%
J.P. Morgan trade weighted OECD dollar*	9.6%	-1.1%	3.5%

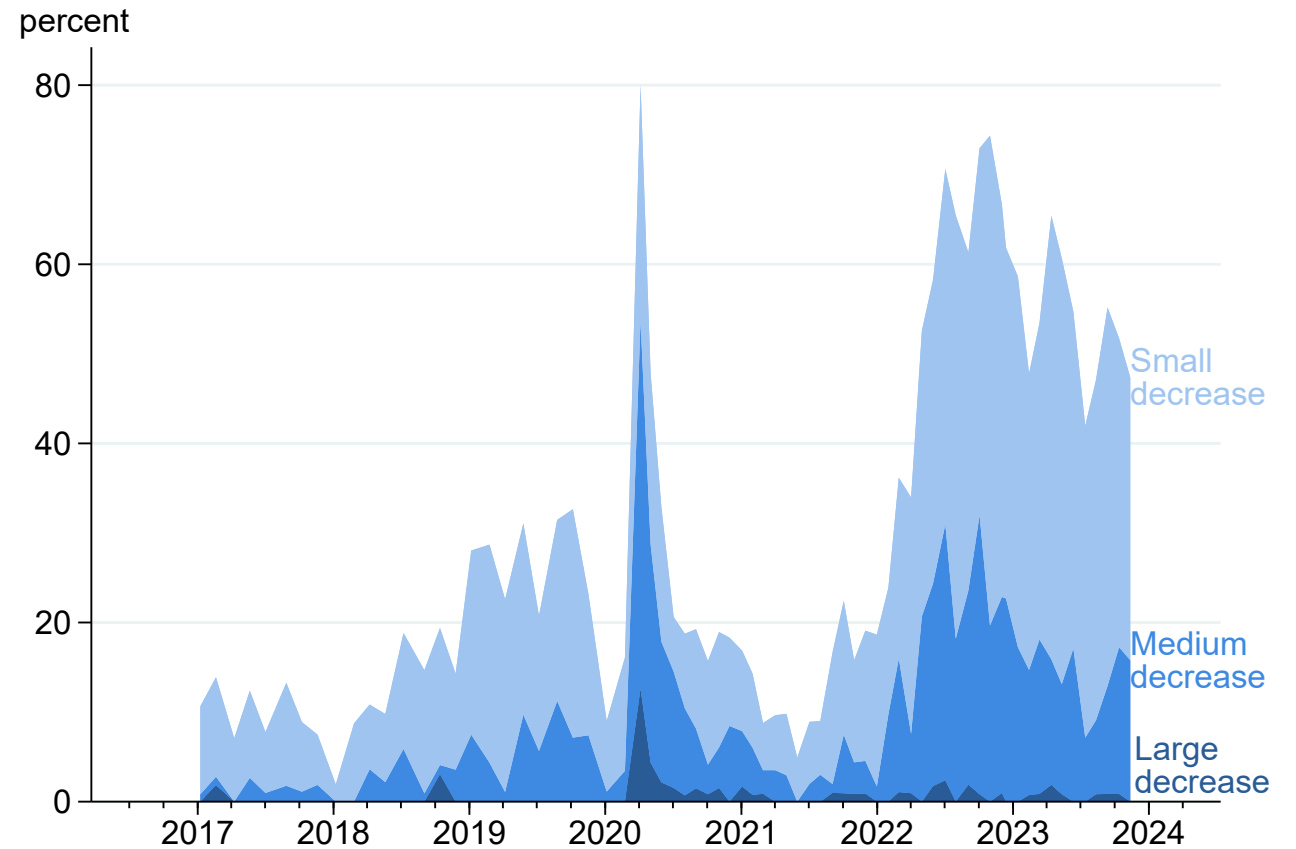
*Q4 over Q4

**Q4 value

***Yearly average

CFSEC respondents more pessimistic

How do you expect US economic activity to change over the next year?

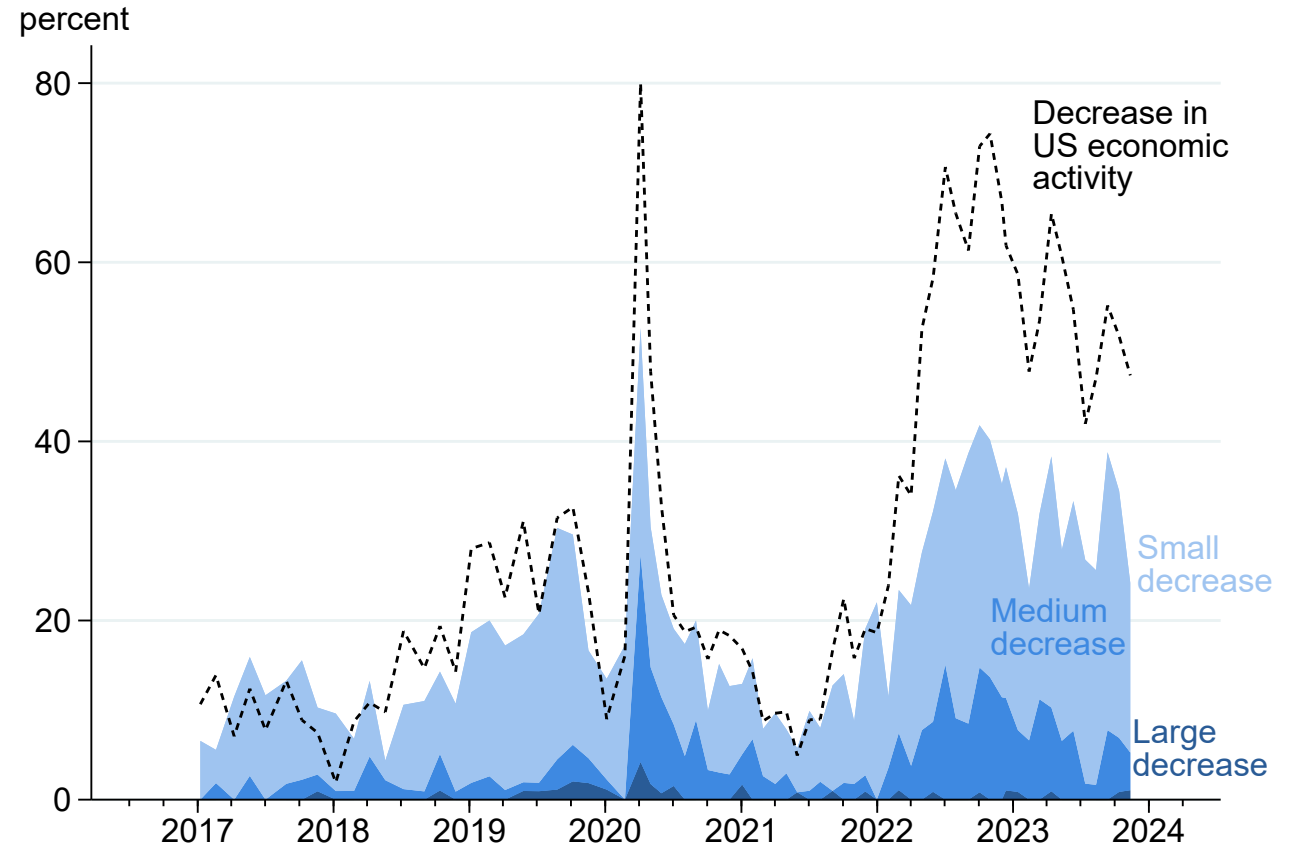


Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago

CFSEEC respondents less pessimistic about own demand

- Disconnect between expectations for US economic activity and own demand started in mid-2022

How do you expect demand for your organization's goods or services to change over the next year?



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago

Share your knowledge with us.

- Fill out our monthly survey to help keep the Fed up to date on what you're seeing.
- Results are shared with the Chicago Fed's president and help inform monetary policy.
- Responses are kept confidential, but aggregate results are made public.

