

WEEKLY ECONOMIC COMMENTARY

- **The recent “energy dividend” is not likely to last**
- **The latest readings on consumer credit raise questions about leverage**
- **Crafting a single monetary policy for Europe is challenging**

Our first car was a 1960s era Cadillac, which my wife’s grandparents gave us. The remnants of fins still flanked the trunk, which could sleep three people comfortably. While smaller cars covered under viaducts during heavy rain, our Betsy would plow ahead, a foot-high wake trailing behind. Much to my chagrin, the engine would rev itself at stop lights, daring drivers in the adjacent lanes to race.

At first, I wondered why anyone would give away such a great car. But the engine consumed both oil and gas at frightening rates, at a time when petroleum prices were tripling in the space of just three years. We eventually had to trade Betsy for a compact car; a sensible choice, but nowhere near as fun.

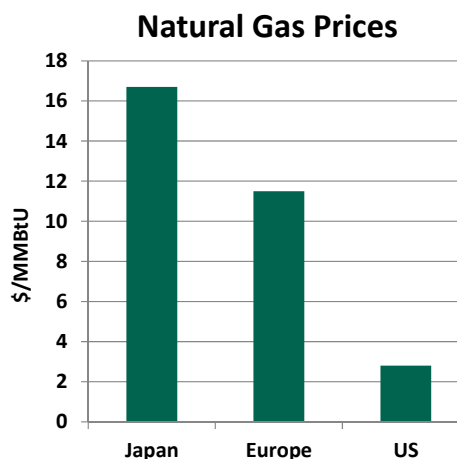
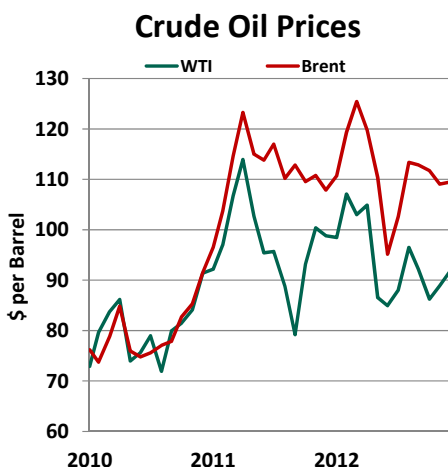
On a small scale, the cost of energy has a significant influence on consumers. On a larger scale, it drives geopolitics. For most of the last generation, prices have been rising and tension between producers and consumers has been high. In the last year, however, the world has been reaping a bit of an energy dividend. This has been one of the few clear bright spots during an otherwise challenging economic interval.

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Source: Energy Information Administration, World Bank

Except during the recession of 2009, 2012 was the first year in a decade that saw energy prices retreat. Supply and demand elements are both at play. Oil production in the United States has risen by almost 15% over the past year, thanks to improved harvesting techniques. Many OPEC nations have been producing aggressively to generate export earnings. On the consumption side, slow economic growth has diminished the appetite for energy in the developed world.

Because energy is not the easiest thing to transport, important cost differences between regions can arise. For this reason, the United States is presently enjoying more of a dividend than other parts of the world. In spots, this is contributing to some modest migration of manufacturing back to North America and consideration of expanded energy exports.

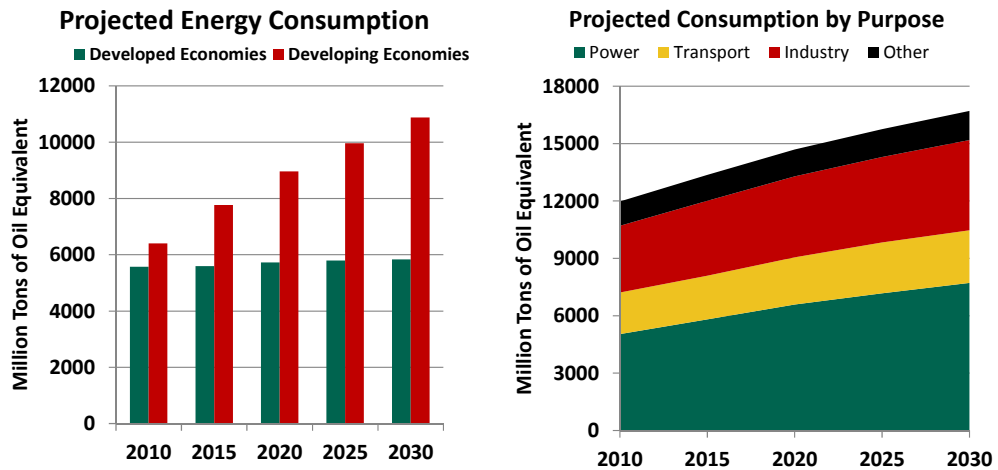
2012 provided a temporary interruption of the long-term march toward more costly energy.

For countries that are net importers of energy, lower prices allow greater consumption of other items, enhancing GDP growth. Moderating fuel costs also help to contain inflation. Broad measures of consumer prices have been falling in the United States and in Europe, freeing central banks to be accommodative without compromising their inflation-fighting principles.

The Bank of England and the European Central bank target overall price levels, where the energy dividend is very direct. But even the “core” inflation (which excludes energy prices) targeted by the Federal Reserve has been muted by recent developments. Energy is a direct cost in the production of many finished goods, and drives the cost of transporting people and products.

The question is how long these relatively benign conditions can last.

At some point, developed economies will return to normal rates of growth. As that occurs, demand for energy to fuel economic growth will re-accelerate. Developing nations are generating more drivers, more homeowners, and broader ownership of electronics; all of this requires power.



Source: BP Energy Outlook 2030

The environmental impact of energy generation is getting additional scrutiny. In the wake of the 2011 tsunami, Japan and Germany have taken steps to reduce their reliance on nuclear power (and, as a consequence, have increased their consumption of fossil fuels). Damage done to the earth’s substrata by aggressive harvesting methods has generated concerns. And the debate over carbon emissions has only been heightened by the recent string of severe storms and record global warmth.

Should the international community take steps to ameliorate environmental consequences, they would undoubtedly add to the cost of energy.

And the world’s leading energy-producing region is in a considerable state of flux. Regime change in Egypt, Libya, and Yemen began with excitement but has devolved into instability. Syria remains engaged in civil war. Iran’s nuclear program and its threats against the Suez shipping channel are troubling. Without careful diplomacy, the Arab Spring could descend into a disappointing fall.

If things break the wrong way in the Middle East, the benefits of cheaper energy could reverse. Economic growth could be stunted, and inflation could rise. The resulting stagflation could find central banks tightening credit earlier than they would prefer. Over the longer term, global supply

and demand forces will likely result in higher energy prices. This will place a premium on intelligent energy usage.

Not long ago, I was driving a rented hybrid on the way to see clients. At a stoplight, a 1960s Cadillac pulled up beside me. I could swear that the headlight winked at me, but I couldn't bring myself to return the gesture. Best to leave that part of my past behind.

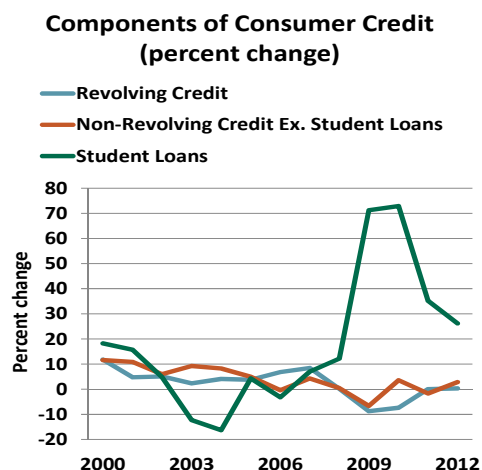
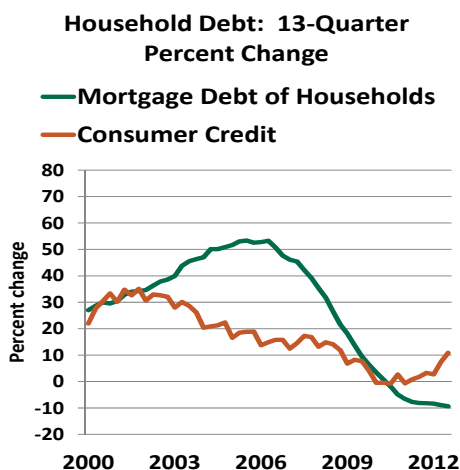
US Household Credit – Is it Problematic?

Federal Reserve Governor Jeremy Stein's speech of last week highlights the Fed's concern about credit overheating in the future. He concluded the speech with the following: *"One of the most difficult jobs that central banks face is in dealing with episodes of credit market overheating that pose a threat to financial stability. As compared with inflation or unemployment, measurement is much harder, so even recognizing the extent of problem in real time is a major challenge."* The basic message is to keep a close eye on credit excesses in the economy so that pre-emptive action can be taken.

Following in the spirit of this speech, survey information and actual data about household debt should help to identify if excesses of household leverage have developed. The Fed's January Senior Loan Officer Survey points out that lending standards were generally unchanged for consumer credit. Survey results also indicate that demand for prime mortgage loans and autos had risen but demand for credit card loans was unchanged.

Based on actual household debt data, there are two noteworthy aspects. First, household leverage is trending down, which is well known. Household debt as a percentage of disposable personal income, a metric used to assess the status of leverage, has declined to 113% in the third quarter of 2012 from its peak of 134% in the third quarter of 2007. Although overall household leverage has declined, the most recent reading is extraordinarily high from a historical perspective and warrants close watching. Second, the two major components of household debt – mortgage debt and consumer credit – show starkly different trends. It is this aspect that begs a new set of questions.

Deleveraging has come a long way, but has a long way left to go.



Source: Federal Reserve/Haver Analytics

Mortgage debt (about 70%) makes up the lion's share of total household debt; consumer credit is a smaller component. During the 13 quarters of economic recovery, mortgage debt has dropped 9.4% but consumer credit has actually risen 10.8%.

Zooming in on consumer credit, the two sub-components – revolving credit and non-revolving credit – show starkly different trends. Revolving credit – credit card activity – has barely budged for the last two years. Non-revolving credit (auto loans, student loans, and other consumer loans not included in revolving credit) accounts for nearly the entire increase in consumer credit. Of the items included in non-revolving credit, a significant part of the growth in borrowing is from student loans. Student loans posted outsized gains in 2009 and 2010; their growth rate has slowed from this torrid pace, but the gains in 2011 and 2012 are still worrisome.

Does the recent trend of household credit raise red flags? On the mortgage front, additional correction is necessary. Of the components of consumer credit, revolving credit is not a source of concern. Student loans, part of non-revolving credit, are problematic and that is an entirely different issue.

Is the sharp jump in student loans an aberration that reflects a transition to the labor force following severe job losses? What is the suitable policy approach to this development? These are two important questions to be addressed in the near term with regard to household credit.

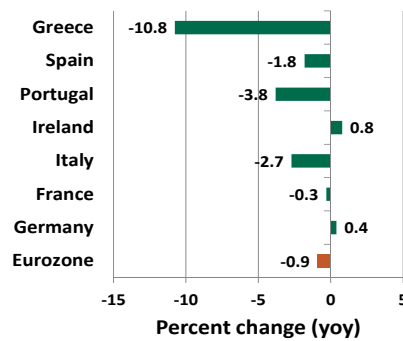
European Central Bank: One Policy, Many Countries

The European Central Bank (ECB) left the monetary policy rate unchanged at 0.75% last week and its policy statement pointed out that “the risks surrounding the economic outlook for the euro area continue to be on the downside.” President Mario Draghi's remarks last summer indicating that the ECB will do “whatever it takes” to prevent a disintegration of the currency and the announcement of “Outright Monetary Transactions” appear to have worked financial market magic, for now, with notable improvements in eurozone stock prices, sovereign bond yields, and credit default swap spreads. These positive developments in financial markets are yet to make their way into the real economy.

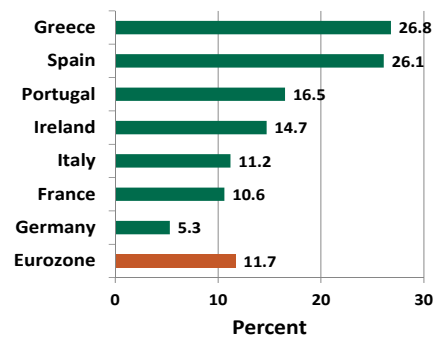
Real eurozone GDP declined for three straight quarters at the end of 2012, shrinking 0.9% in the past year. There is a vast disparity in the pace of economic activity among members of the eurozone. At one extreme, real GDP of Greece fell nearly 11.0% from a year ago, while that of Spain, the fourth largest economy, declined 1.8% in the same period. Real GDP of Germany, the engine of the eurozone, slipped in the fourth quarter, but it maintains a small gain on a year-to-year basis.

With some countries struggling more than others, the ECB will be challenged to set a single course.

Eurozone: 2012:Q4 Real GDP (selected members)



Eurozone : Unemployment Rate, December 2012



Note: Ireland GDP is for 2012:Q3 and Greece jobless rate is for Oct. 2012

Source: Statistical Office of the European Communities/Haver Analytics

The unemployment rate of the eurozone is 11.7%, a new high for the economic bloc. Within the region, Greece is experiencing the harshest labor markets conditions with an unemployment rate of 26.8%, while Germany is an enviable position with a 5.3% unemployment rate, the lowest since the recession high of 9.0% in June 2009.

Inflation in the eurozone ranges from 0.3% to 2.8%, the average for the economic region was a 2.0% year-to-year increase in January. The latest reading matches the ECB's inflation target, which is has achieved after two years of inflation headline numbers holding above its goal. Germany is very firm on achieving and maintaining the inflation target. Therefore, at the ECB's Governing Council meeting, Germany would certainly be a voice of dissent if monetary policy easing is considered to stimulate economic growth.

The financial market calm is masking the fact the ECB is still dealing with a serious economic crisis. The important aspect to track is how well the recovery dynamics in the real sector is working. Taken together, the eurozone's economic fundamentals are still woefully weak and the depth of the economic crisis is not uniform. The ECB faces the challenge of balancing the demands of weak and strong members and votes of all members, from Greece to Germany, carry equal weight. Crafting a suitable monetary policy for one and all is the ECB's challenge for 2013.