2016 ECONOMIC AND RISK OUTLOOK



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Presenters



Joe Brusuelas
Chief Economist, RSM US
LLP



Rob Kastenschmidt
Partner, RSM US LLP
National Leader, Risk
Advisory Services



2016 OUTLOOK



- Base Case: Trend U.S. growth near 2.2 percent in 2015
 - Deceleration in Q1 to 0.6 percent followed by Q2 rebound of 3.9%
 - Household consumption tracking at 3.6%
 - Third quarter growth likely to arrive near 1.1%
 - Slower pace of inventory building a 1.5 ppt drag on growth
 - Drag from widening trade deficit of 0.5%
 - Manufacturing sector and stronger dollar
 - Focus on real final demand which should be near 3.5%
 - Fourth quarter rebound to near 2.7%

Growth Drivers

- Employment: gains near 2015 trend of 198,000 to continue
- Consumer outlays: strong demand for services and autos
- Solid residential investment
- Financial conditions: private credit creation up 6%



Inflation and Rate Drivers

- Inflation remains muted, below 2 percent central bank target
- Long-term rates remain in range between 2.0 and 2.25 percent
 - Rate drivers
 - Policy divergence among global central banks
 - Investor expectations in growth, inflation and employment
 - Capital flows from EU, Asia and EM space to keep rates low
 - Fed rate hike December 2015 or March 2016



Energy Costs

- Oil to remain near recent levels and oversupply conditions persist
- Natural gas prices at or near historic low levels

Commodity Prices

- Weak global demand as China and emerging markets rebalance economies
- Stronger dollar to weigh on demand for commodities

Residential Real Estate

Housing starts moving to 1.2 million annualized pace

Commercial Real Estate

Solid expansion with cap rates near cyclical lows



Risks to the Outlook

- Slowing external demand
- Chinese secular growth deceleration
- Emerging markets slowdown due to softer demand from China
- Persistent European economic weakness
- · Policy errors in Washington D.C.

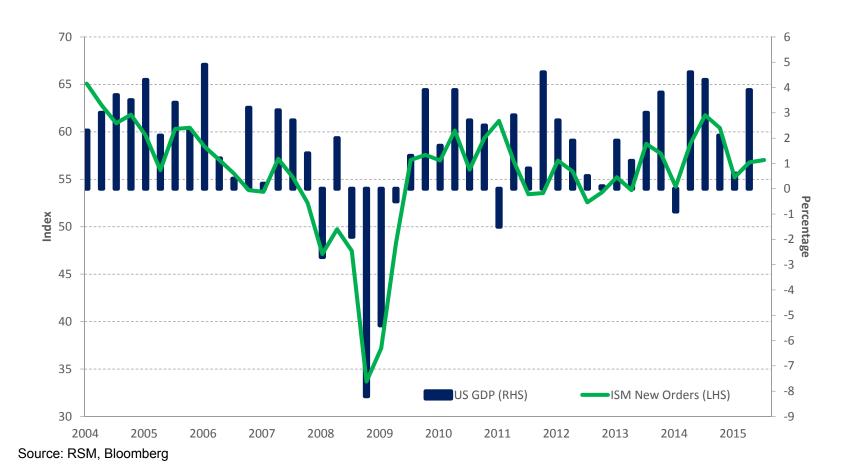


U.S. Growth Forecast 2015-2017

	Q1'15	Q2'15	Q3'15	Q4'15	Q1'16	Q2'16	Q3'16	Q4'16	2017
Real GDP	0.6	3.9	1.1	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.5
Unemployment	5.6	5.4	5.2	5	4.9	5	4.9	4.7	4.5
CPI	-0.1	0	0.2	1	1.8	1.9	2	2.1	2.3
PCE Core	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2
Central Bank Rate	0.25	0.25	.25	.25	.25	.50	.50	.75	1
3-Month Rate	0.27	0.28	0.32	0.59	.84	1.11	1.36	1.4	1.6
2-Year Note	0.56	0.64	0.63	1.05	1.29	1.34	1.5	1.63	1.95
10-Year Note	1.92	2.35	2.04	2.19	2.25	235	2.5	2.60	3.0
EUR/USD	1.07	1.11	1.07	1.08	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.06	1



U.S. Growth & Manufacturing





U.S. Employment & Consumption Outlook

Hiring improves, unemployment slowly declines

- Individuals re-entering the labor force cause of falling unemployment rate
- Underlying trend in job growth of 175,000 to 200,000 per month likely to continue
- Hiring of roughly 100,000 per month sufficient to bring down unemployment rate

Composition of hiring improves

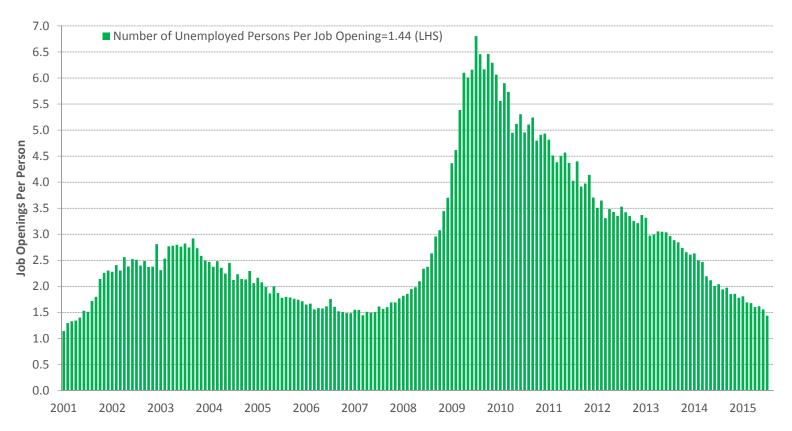
- Higher-wage jobs outpacing low-wage hiring
- Middle market employers the main driver in hiring
- Wage pressure building

Consumption

Inflation adjusted spending averaged is 3.2% over past year



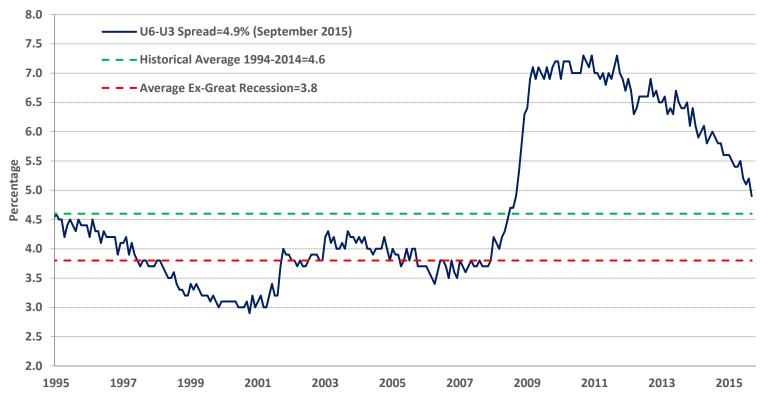
Labor Market Tightening



Source: RSM, BLS



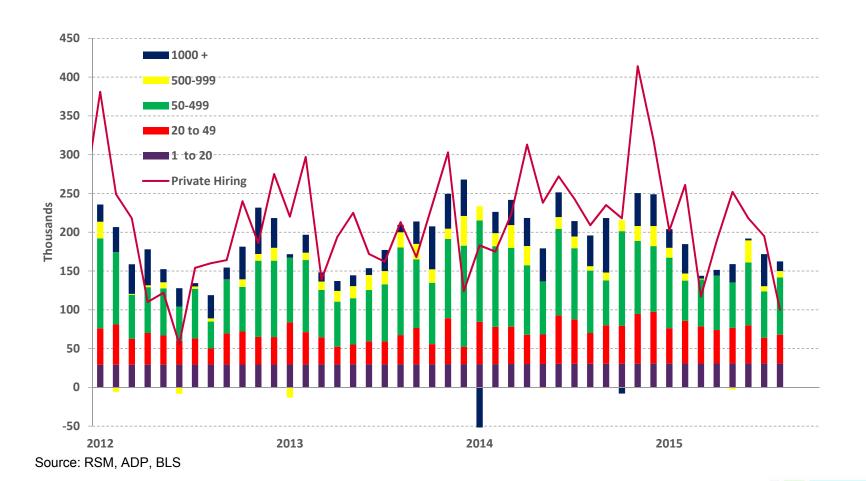
Labor Market Tightening



Source: RSM, BLS

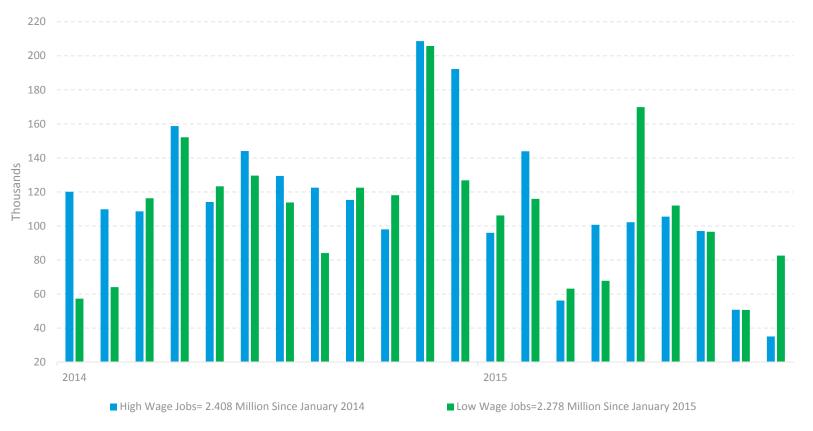


Middle Market Firms Lead Way in Hiring





High Wage Job Creation Outpacing Low Wage



Source: RSM, BLS



Impacts and Risks From Tighter Labor Market

Impacts of a tighter labor market

- Rising employee compensation costs
- Increased attrition
- Difficulties recruiting talent, competition for top employees

Risk offsets

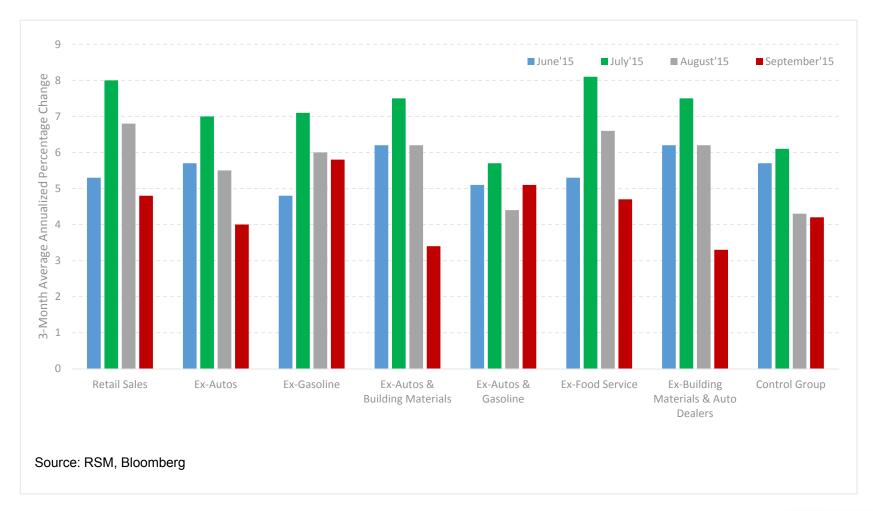
- Increased automation strategies
- Off-shoring, outsourcing, contractor services
- Compensation programs to encourage retention
- Recruitment modifications, alternative talent identification

· Control activities

- Audits of vendor management program
- Audit of Capex/construction activities
- Audit of employee onboarding and separation activities

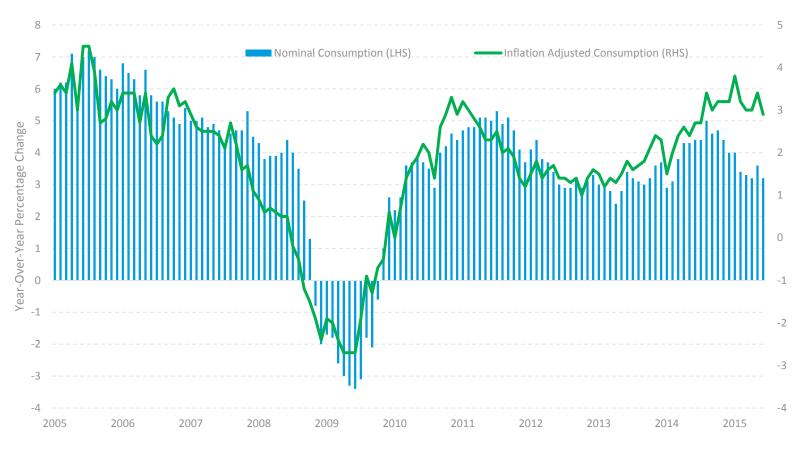


Improving Spending Outlook





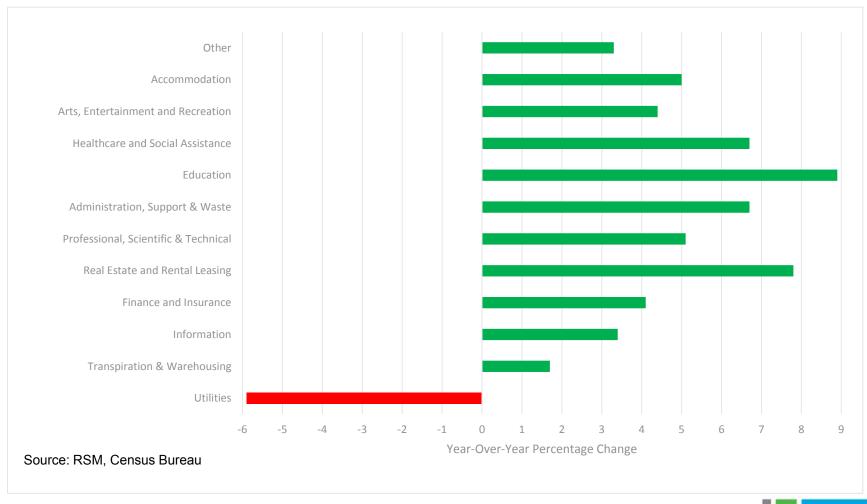
Real Consumption Rising



Source: RSM, Bloomberg



Solid Service Sector Demand



U.S. Inflation & Energy Outlook

Inflation to remain muted

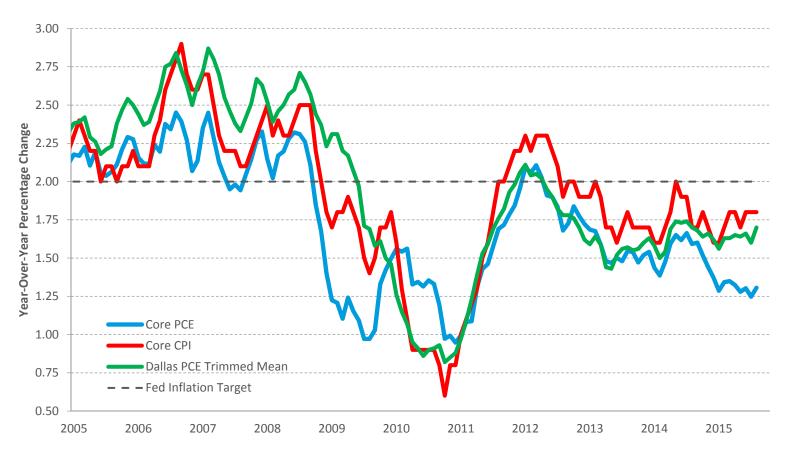
- Positive supply shocks in energy and technology inherently disinflationary
- Energy shock to modestly fade in fourth quarter of 2015
- Rents and demand for housing to provide impetus for rising inflation
- Back toward central banks 2% percent target in 2017

Energy

- · Second leg down in oil
- Five year forward contracts: recent volatility that requires monitoring
 - West Texas Intermediate: \$60.03
 - Brent Crude: \$64.27
- Serious oversupply problem currently: roughly 2.87million barrels per day
- Global demand softening as external sector decelerates
- Global demographics favor higher prices over medium term to long term



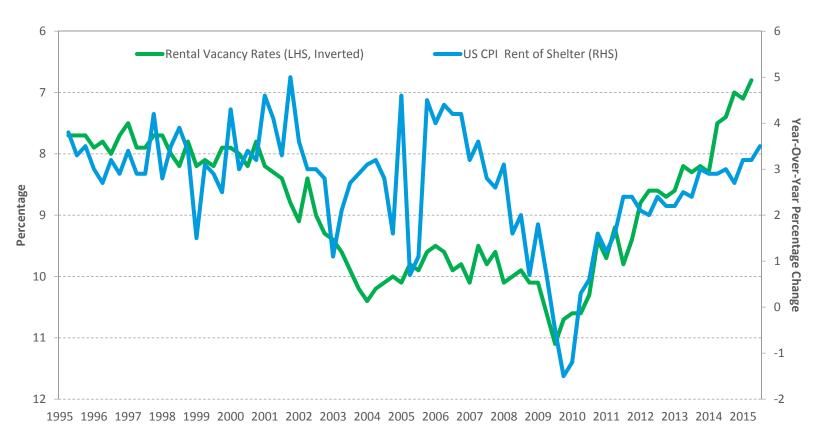
Inflation Slowly Moving Towards Target



Source: RSM, Bloomberg



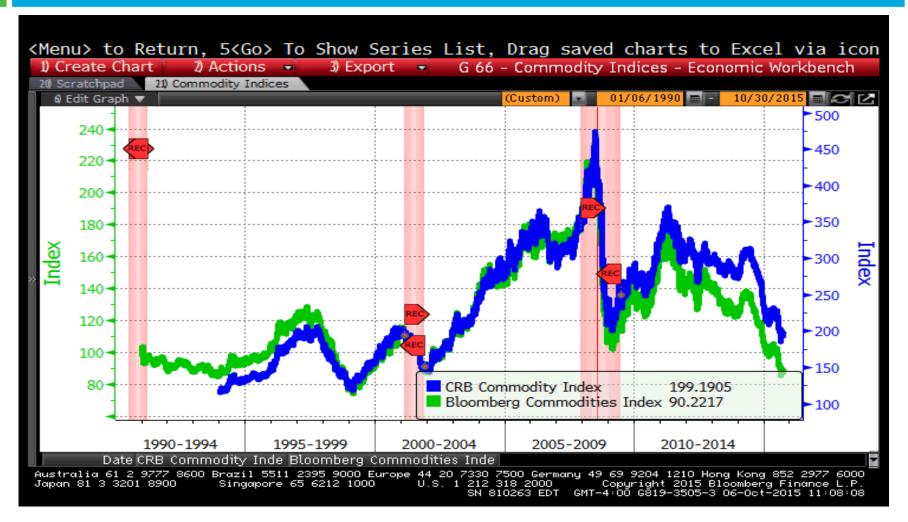
Vacancy Rate Implies Rising Shelter Costs



Source: RSM, Bloomberg



Commodities Deflation In Train





Impacts and Risks From Inflation Challenges

Impacts of accelerating inflation

- According to MMLC survey, 67% of executives anticipate increases in prices paid during next 6 months, up from 54% in second quarter.
- Delays or changes to capex plans
- Reduction in relative debt service burden for fixed cost debt

Risk offsets

- Explore efficiency, cost-cutting programs
- Hedging strategies
- Shift purchasing patterns
- · Implement supply chain adjustments

Control activities

- Monitor risk implications to working capital from purchasing adjustments
- Vendor management audit
- Monitor financial stress related to margin compression at significant customers and vendors

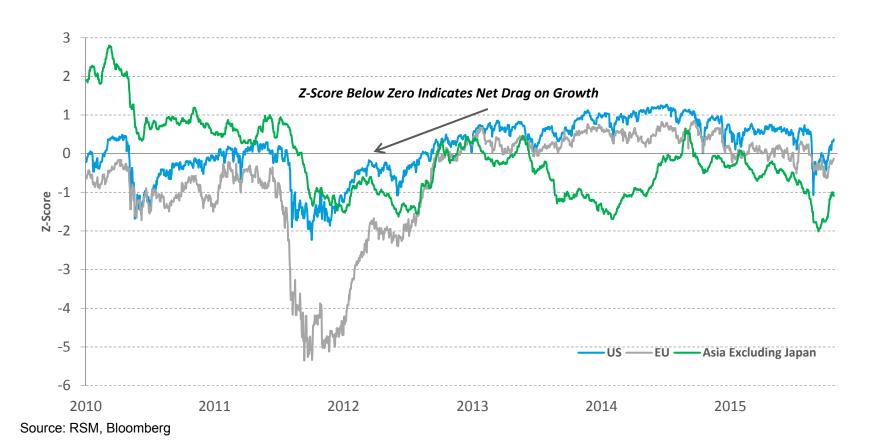


U.S. Financial Conditions Outlook

- U.S. Financial conditions remain solid
 - European risk remains: Greek exit would roil global asset markets
 - Asian financial conditions a drag on global economic activity
 - Uncertainty over timing of first Fed rate hike an issue
- U.S. Private credit creation on upswing
 - Up 6.9 percent through Q1 2015
- U.S. Equity markets appear mildly overbought
 - S&P 500 down -3.75% 2015 due to slower global growth and softer pace of earnings
- Stronger U.S. dollar
 - Embarked on long-run dollar bull cycle

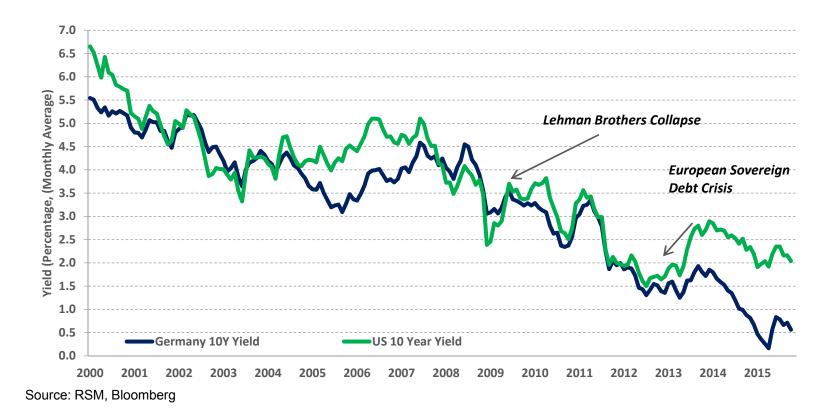


Global Financial Conditions



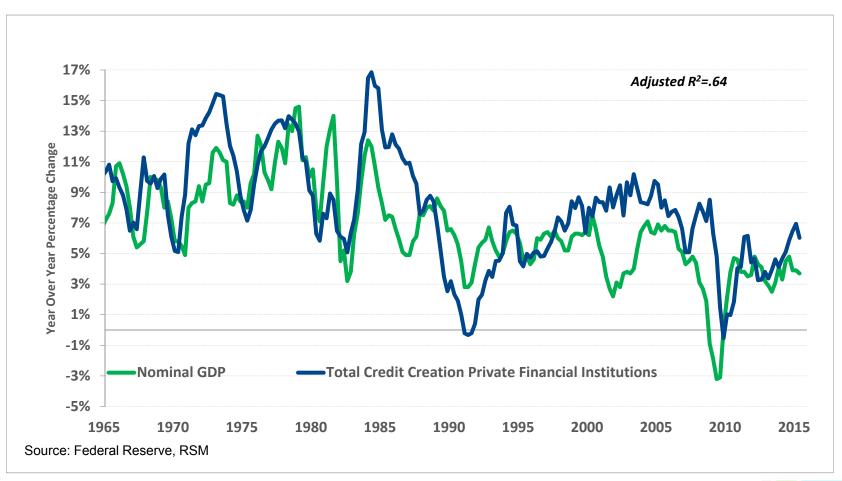


Global Rate Divergence



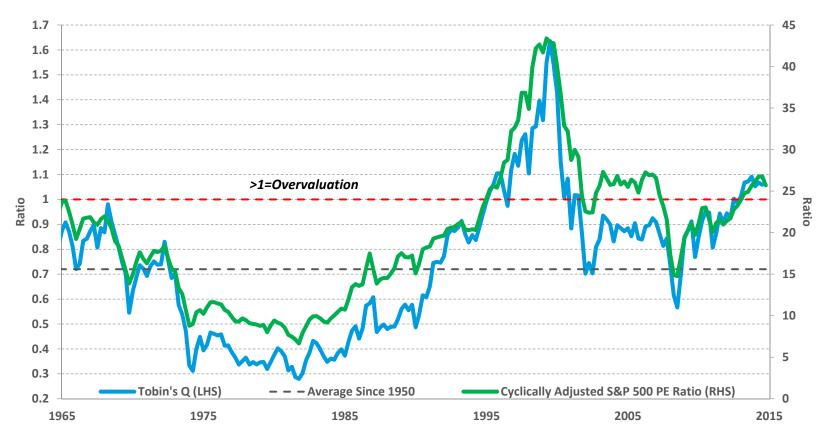


U.S. Private Credit Creation





U.S. Equity Markets Modestly Overbought



Source: RSM, Robert Shiller, Bloomberg



Stronger Dollar In Train





Business Impacts, Risks From Stronger Dollar

Impacts of a stronger dollar

- Creates headwinds for U.S. exports
- Increases U.S. purchasing power for foreign-sourced inventory
- Diminishes value of foreign earnings reported in U.S. Dollar denominated financial statements
- Makes global expansion through acquisition more financially attractive

Risk offsets

- · Adjust supply chain to benefit from lower-priced foreign goods
- Hedging strategies
- More aggressive off-shore resourcing options

Control activities

- Vendor management audit
- Monitor counterparty risk associated with hedges

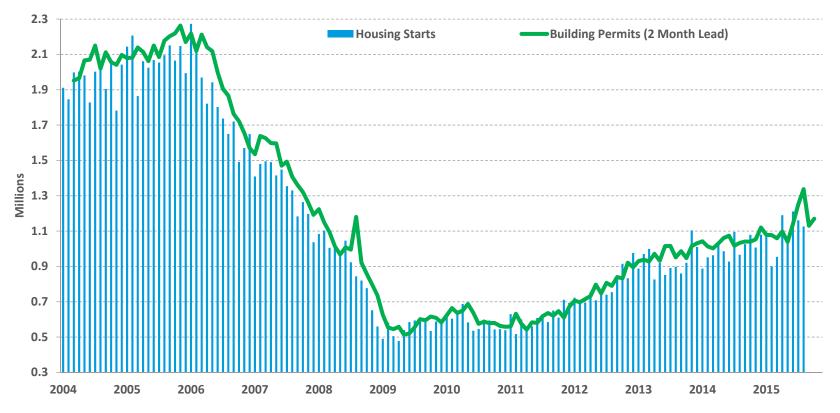


Residential Investment

- Likely to rebound in 2015
 - Falling unemployment
 - High-wage jobs versus low-wage jobs
- Employment of those aged 25-34 remain key
 - Job gains, wages and household formation
 - Behavioral shift?
- Federal Reserve to attenuate policy to conditions in residential investment
 - Focus on single-family residencies
 - · One of the major reasons why Fed will remain accommodative for some time



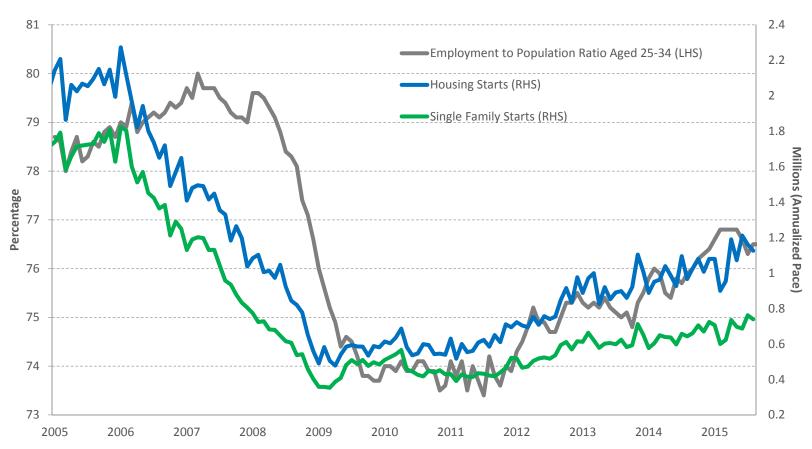
Residential Investment



Source: RSM, US Census



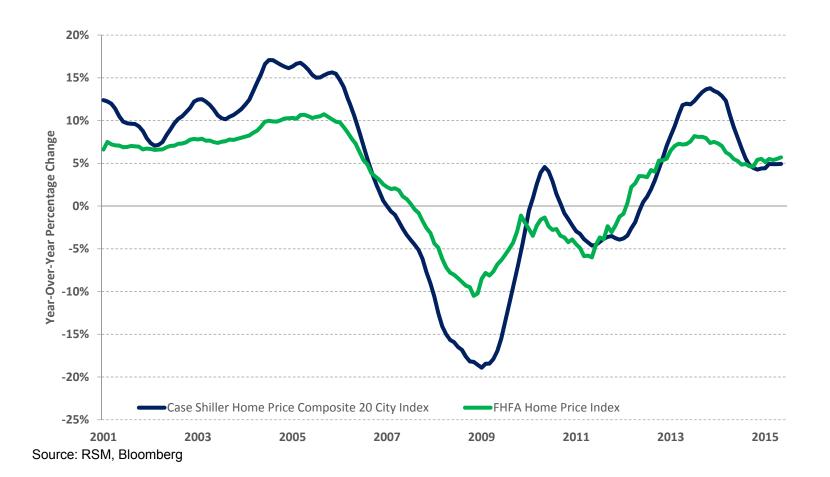
Key Driver of Demand for Residential Starts



Source: RSM, BLS



Residential Real Estate Pricing





ADDITIONAL RISKS

TO MONITOR/MANAGE IN 2016



Cybersecurity – 2012 thru 2015 Data Breach Statistics

PII was the most frequently exposed data (45% of claims), followed by PCI (27%) and PHI (14%). Hackers were the most frequent cause of loss (31%), followed by Malware/Virus (14%). Staff Mistakes and Rogue Employees tied for third (11%).

Healthcare was the sector most frequently breached (21%), followed closely by Financial Services (17%).

The largest breaches occurred in the Retail sector, followed by Healthcare.

organizations experienced the most incidents (29%), followed closely by Small organizations (25%). Extremely large breaches occurred in Nano, Small and Large organizations.

Nano

Third parties accounted for 25% of the claims submitted.

There was insider involvement in 32% of the claims submitted.

Source: NetDiligence® 2015 Cyber Claims Study



Cybersecurity – 2012 thru 2015 Data Breach Statistics (cont.)

The median number of records lost was 2,300. The average number of records lost was 3.2 million.

Claims in this year's study ranged from \$0 to \$15 million. Typical claims, however, ranged from \$30,000 to \$263,000.

The median claim was \$76,984. The average claim was \$673,767.

The average claim for a large company was \$4.8 million, while the average claim in the Healthcare sector was \$1.3 million.

The median per-record cost was \$13.00. The average per-record cost was \$964.31.

The
median cost for Crisis

Services (forensics, notification,
credit/ID monitoring, legal
guidance/Breach Coach® and
miscellaneous other) was
\$60,563. The average cost
for Crisis Services
was \$499,710.

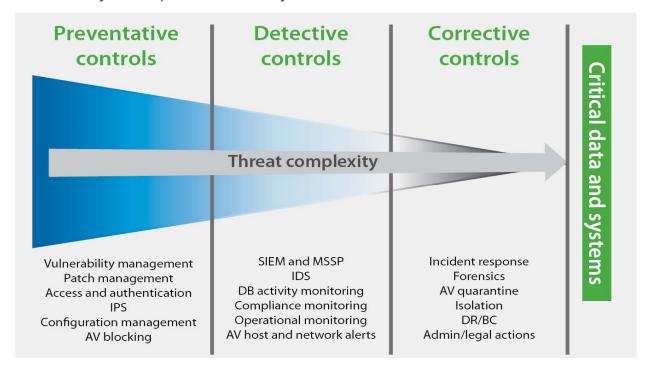
The median cost for legal defense was \$73,600. The average cost for legal defense was \$434,354.

Source: NetDiligence® 2015 Cyber Claims Study



Information Security Controls

- Make sure you have basic controls in three layers
 - Prevent → Detect → Correct
 - Have you made yourself a hard target?
 - Are you capable of knowing if you have been breached?
 - Can you respond effectively?





Third-party Contract Governance and Management

- With the increasing reliance on third parties brought about by improvements in logistics, technology and skill specialization, businesses are faced with managing an array of increasingly significant risks, including:
 - Execution of the company's strategic plan is dependent upon the performance of others
 - Companies face uncertain liabilities associated with the performance, or nonperformance, of others
 - The level of technological interconnectivity between entities is rapidly expanding, increasing the difficulty of managing cybersecurity risks
 - With a rapid changes in social media and regulatory structures, companies are increasingly assuming reputational risk resulting from the activities of others



Third-party Contract Governance and Management

Risk considerations for 2016:

- Do you know where all your contracts are located? Stored electronically?
- What is your organization's responsibilities under the contact? Are you fulfilling all your contractual responsibilities?
- Have your contracts been updated to reflect new regulations for privacy and data security?
- Are you adequately screening, and monitoring, the IT risks associated with 3rd parties with whom you electronically interact?
- Is there adequate insurance coverage by the third-party in the event of a data breach incident?
- Have your audits of the contract performance and the related invoices keep pace with the expectations of acceptable risk levels directed by Senior Management and the Board of Directors?



THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND **ATTENTION**



For more information

· Contact us:

- Rob Kastenschmidt rob.kastenschmidt@rsmus.com
- Joe Brusuelas joe.brusuelas@rsmus.com

Additional resources:

- Read the global edition of The Real Economy
- <u>Subscribe to The Real Economy</u>, a monthly publication highlighting economic trends impacting the middle market.
- <u>Subscribe to Risk Bulletin</u>, a quarterly newsletter providing insights to help your organization manage evolving risks.



Before we conclude

How did we do?

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 - Certificates are not available for download from a smart phone. Download your certificate from any computer using the same link you are using to view the webcast
 - You must have Javascript and Cookies enabled to download the certificate
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Follow-up

- We will respond to all questions following today's event
- The presentation slides and a link to the call recording will be sent to all participants within a few days



RSM US LLP

One South Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois

+00 (1) 800 274 3978 www.rsmus.com

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