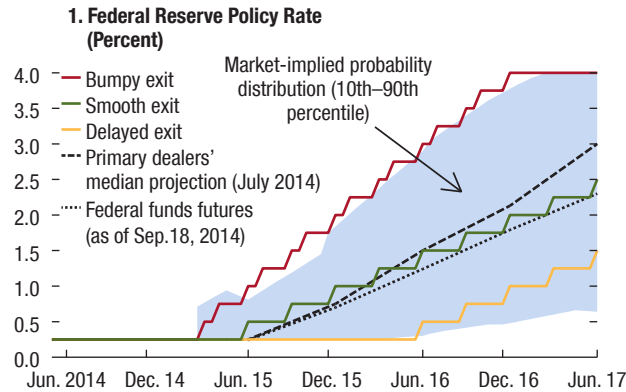


Figure 1.3. United States: How Far along the Exit Process?

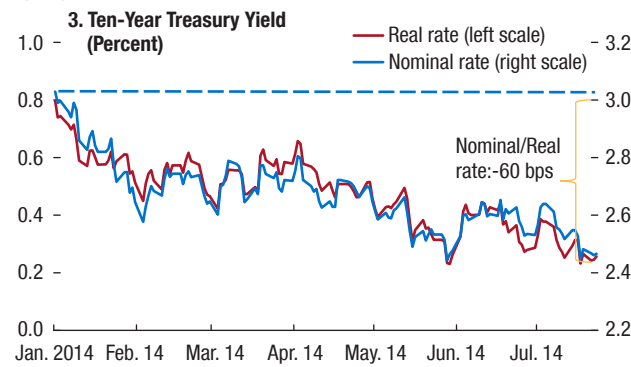
Both market- and survey-based expectations of the liftoff date still center around the middle of 2015...



Sources: Bloomberg L.P.; Federal Reserve Bank of New York; and IMF staff calculations.

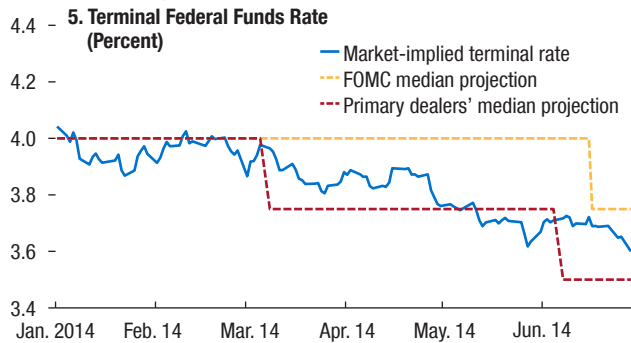
Note: Market implied probability distribution is derived from eurodollar options as of September 18, 2014.

The 10-year rate has declined in the first half of the year due equally to two factors...



Sources: Bloomberg L.P.

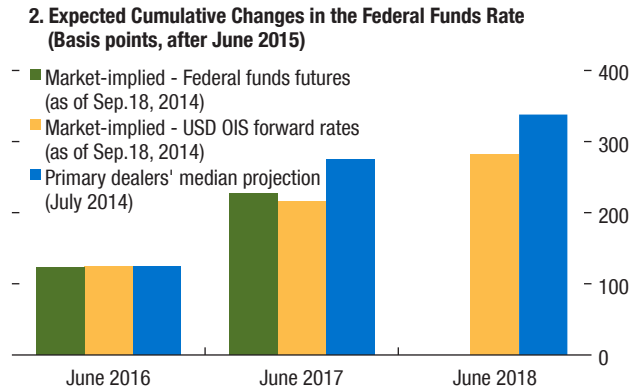
...and a decline in the expected terminal Federal funds rate to about 3.50–3.75 percent.



Sources: Bloomberg L.P.; Kim and Wright (K&W) (2005, updated); and IMF staff estimates.

Note: The market-implied terminal rate is derived from the 10-year Treasury rate, the 10-year term premium (Kim and Wright, 2005), and the expected months to liftoff in the federal funds rate. The pace of rate hikes is assumed to be 100 basis points per year until the terminal rate is reached. FOMC = Federal Open Markets Committee.

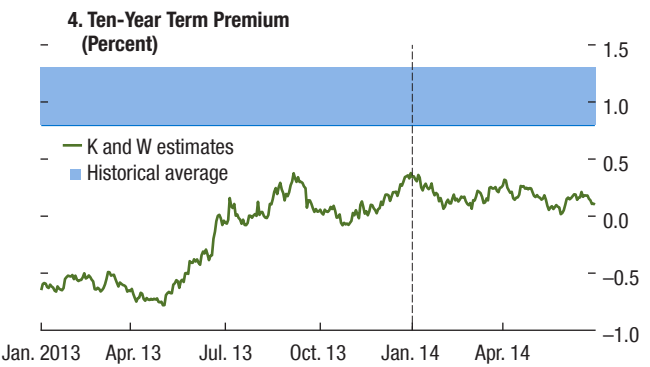
...while the pace of rate hikes is still expected to be about 300 basis points over a three-year period.



Sources: Bloomberg L.P.; and Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Note: Federal funds futures are not available beyond July 2017. USD OIS = U.S. dollar overnight indexed swap.

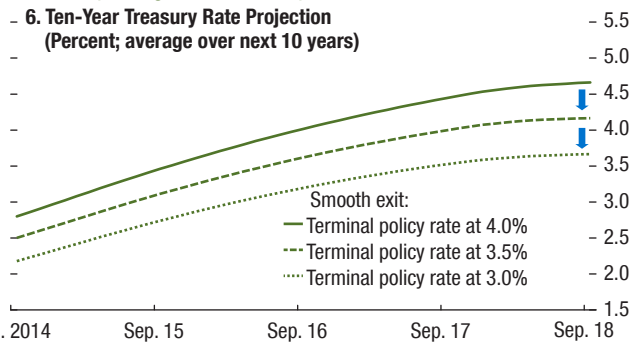
...a decline in the term premium...



Sources: Kim and Wright (K and W) (2005, updated); and IMF staff estimates.

Note: The upper bound of the blue bar indicates the average K and W term premium from 1990 to 2007, while the lower bound indicates the average term premium from 2000 to 2007.

The second factor could be structural and may depress 10-year rates and prolong the search for yield.



Source: IMF staff projections