THE FEDERAL RESERVE AND THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

CENTRAL STATES ASSOCIATION

June 18th, 2021

Terry J. Fitzgerald

Vice President & Assistant Director, Economic Analysis



FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS

DISCLAIMER

The views expressed are my own and not necessarily those of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis or the Federal Reserve System.

MINNEAPOLISFED.ORG



- Overview of the Federal Reserve
- Output: collapse and robust recovery
- Jobs: collapse and incomplete recovery
- Inflation: recent price rises
- Q&A



THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

OVERVIEW OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

- Central bank of the U.S.
 - Established by Act of Congress in 1913
- Two previous U.S. central banks:
 - First Bank of the United States (1791-1811)
 Promoted by Alexander Hamilton,
 the first Secretary of the Treasury
 - Second Bank of the United States (1816-1836)
 Ended when President Andrew Jackson vetoed reauthorization of the bank



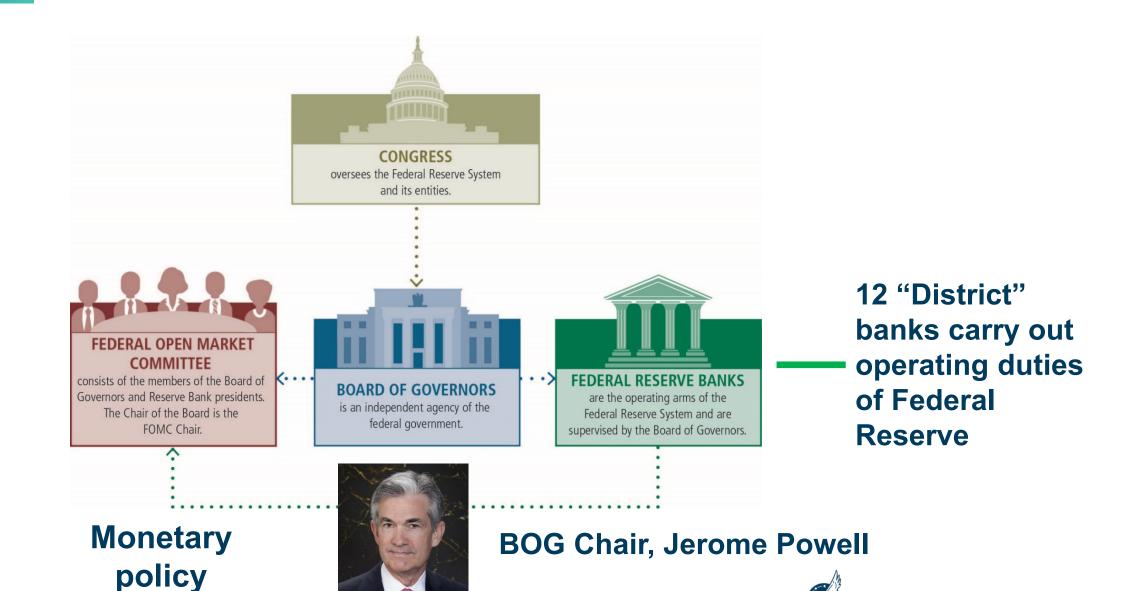


RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

- Supervise and regulate banks
 - Mainly large bank holding companies
 - JPMorgan Chase, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, Citigroup
- Provide financial services
 - Manage ('clear') financial payments
 - Help banks meet short-term demands for cash
 - "Lender of Last Resort"
- Set monetary policy

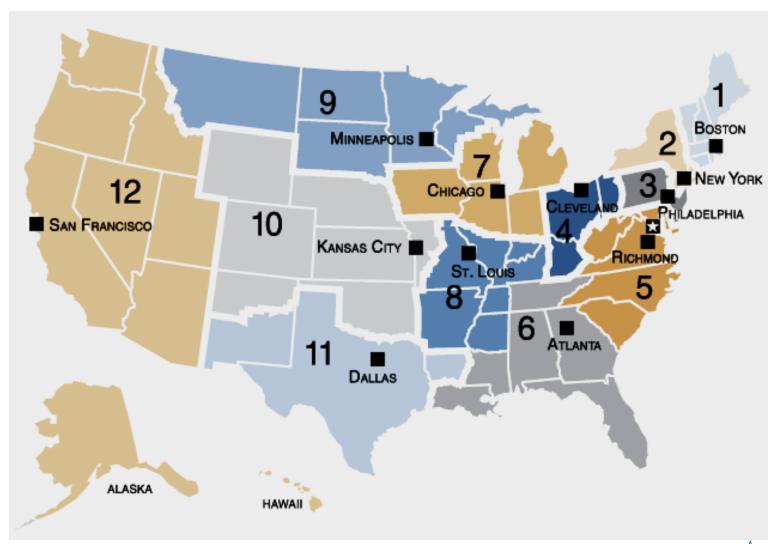


STRUCTURE OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

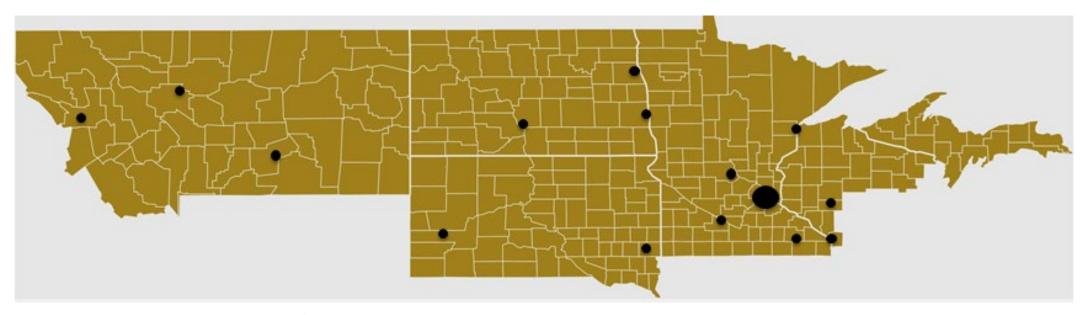


FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS

THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS



MINNEAPOLIS FED'S NINTH DISTRICT

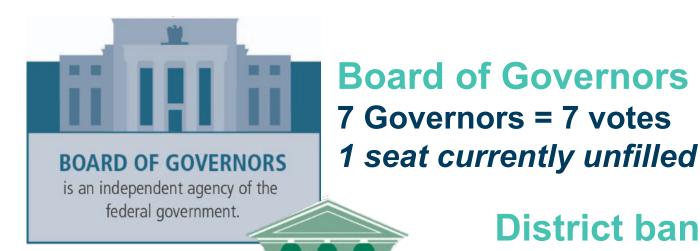


The Minneapolis Fed's job is to:

- Supervise banks & offer financial services in this district
- Monitor developments in this regional economy
- Represent the interests of the 9th district when monetary policy is set in Washington D.C. 8 times per year



THE FEDERAL OPEN MARKET COMMITTEE (12 VOTING MEMBERS)



District bank presidents

- = 5 votes
- NY Fed permanent vote
- 4 rotating votes among remaining 11 District banks
 Minneapolis Fed President
 Neel Kashkari not voting in 2020

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

are the operating arms of the Federal Reserve System and are supervised by the Board of Governors.

FEDERAL OPEN MARKET COMMITTEE

consists of the members of the Board of Governors and Reserve Bank presidents.

The Chair of the Board is the FOMC Chair.

FOMC = 7 + 1 + 4 Currently: 6 + 1 + 4



THE FEDERAL OPEN MARKET COMMITTEE





MONETARY POLICY: THE DUAL MANDATE

- In 1977, Congress directed the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Open Market Committee to set monetary policy in order to promote the goals of:
 - "maximum employment"
 - "stable prices"
- Known as the "dual mandate"



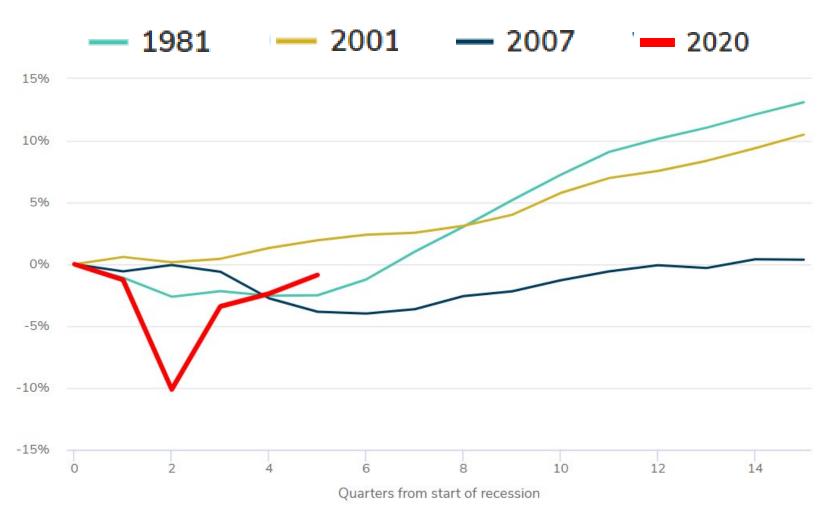


- Overview of the Federal Reserve
- Output: collapse and robust recovery
- Jobs: collapse and incomplete recovery
- Inflation: recent price rises
- Q&A



CHANGE IN U.S. OUTPUT

SA, PERCENT



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



OUTPUT: COLLAPSE AND ROBUST RECOVERY

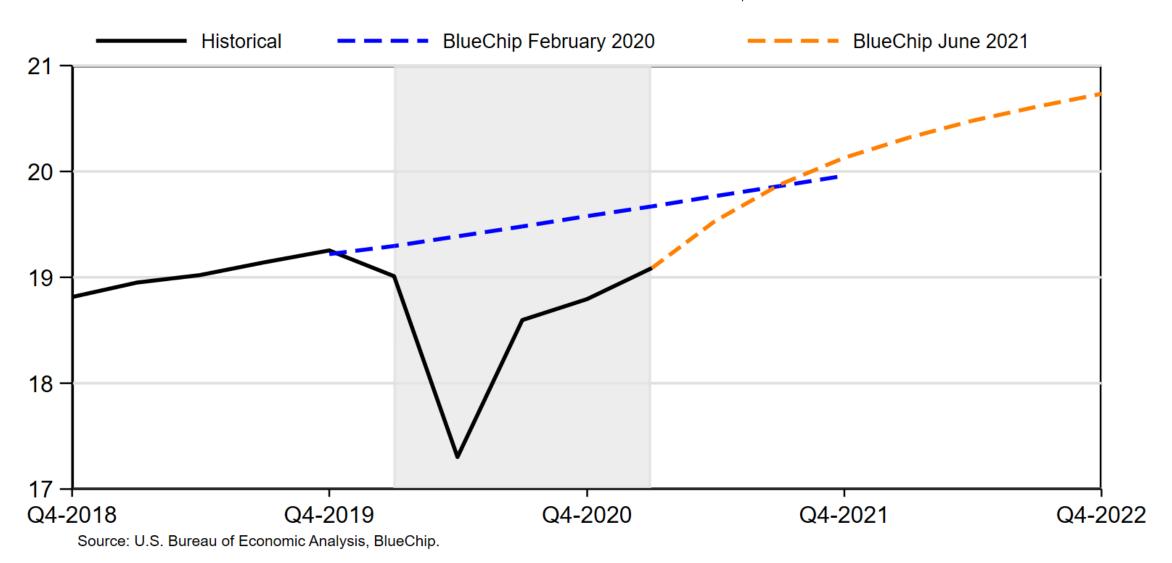
Very strong growth expected throughout 2021 and into 2022

- Vaccinations driving reopening
- Pent-up demand
- Fiscal stimulus boosting incomes and spending
- Supply bottlenecks restraining some growth



REAL GDP

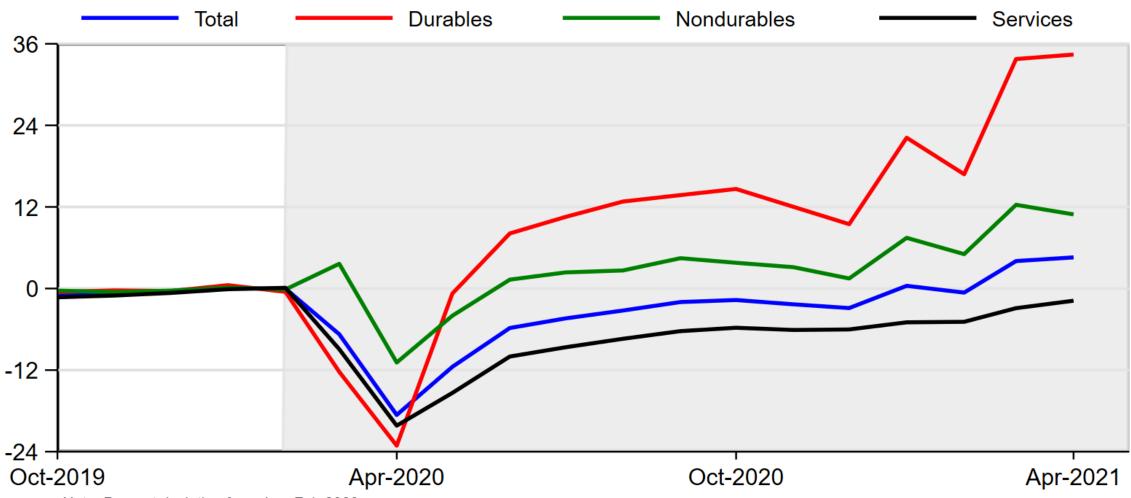
TRILLIONS OF CHAINED 2012\$





HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

PERCENT, SAAR



Note: Percent deviation from Jan–Feb 2020 average. Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.



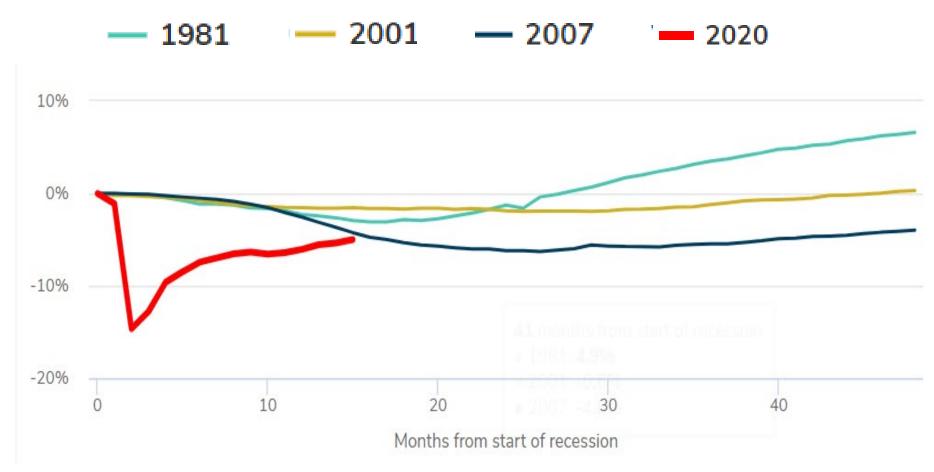


- Overview of the Federal Reserve
- Output: collapse and robust recovery
- Jobs: collapse and incomplete recovery
- Inflation: recent price rises
- Q&A



CHANGE IN U.S. EMPLOYMENT

SA, PERCENT



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



JOBS: COLLAPSE AND INCOMPLETE RECOVERY

Very strong job growth in summer 2020, but slowed in the fall and winter

Still have huge loss in jobs

Unemployment rate provides very incomplete picture

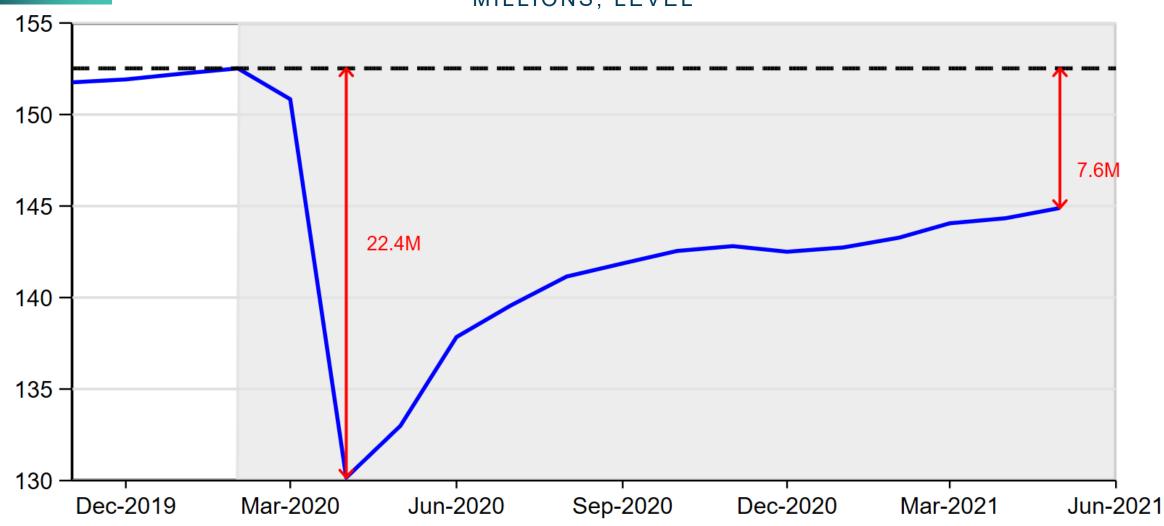
Many people remain on sidelines

Low-wage workers bearing brunt of recession



NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

MILLIONS, LEVEL

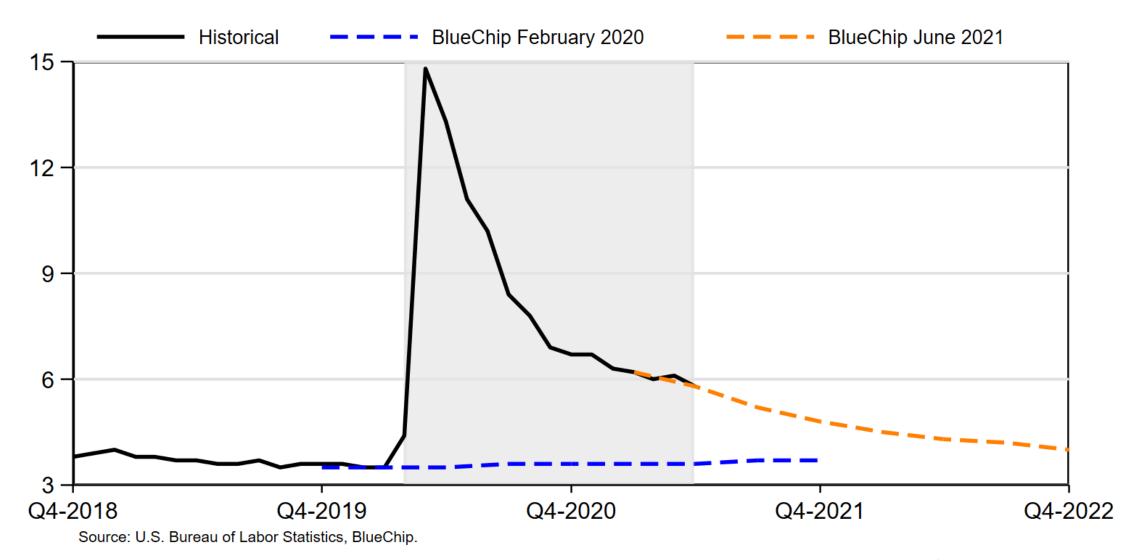


Note: Dash line represents Feb-2020 nonfarm employment numbers. Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

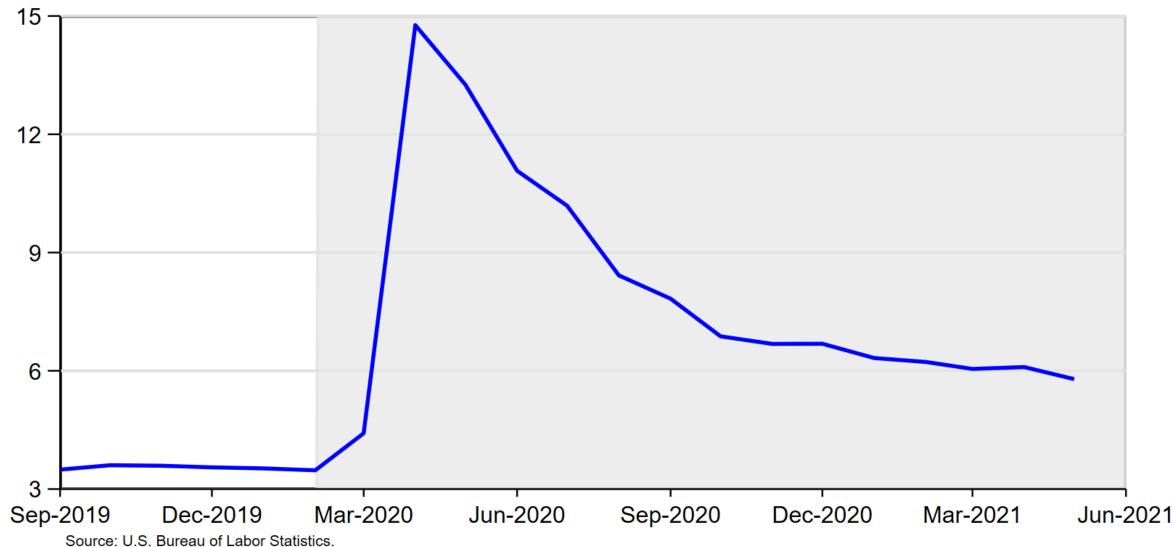
PERCENT



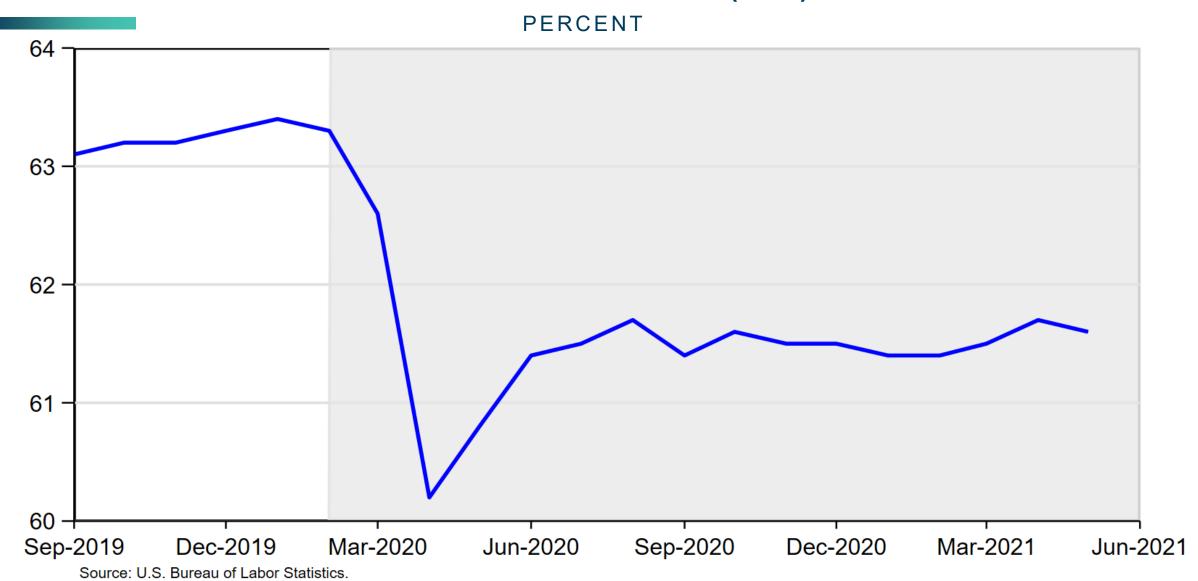


UNEMPLOYMENT RATE





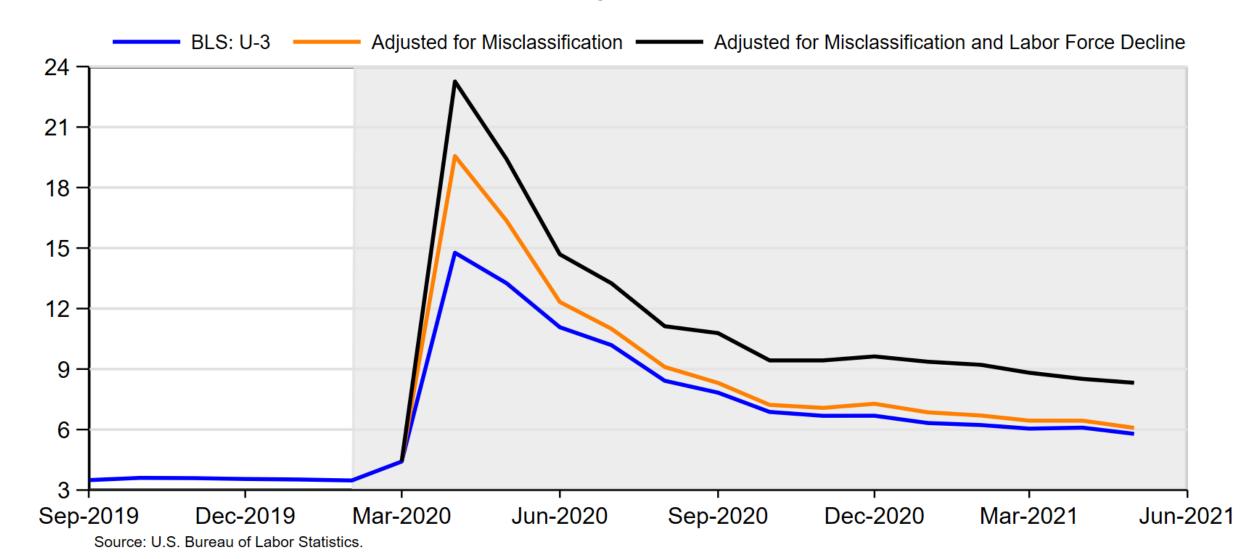
PARTICIPATION RATE (16+)





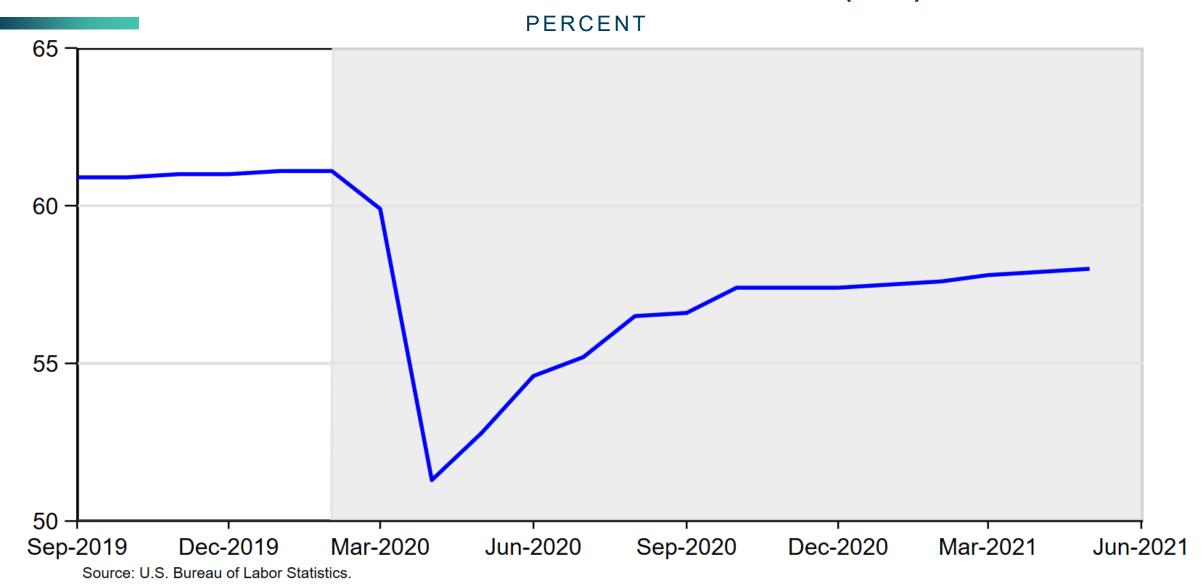
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

PERCENT





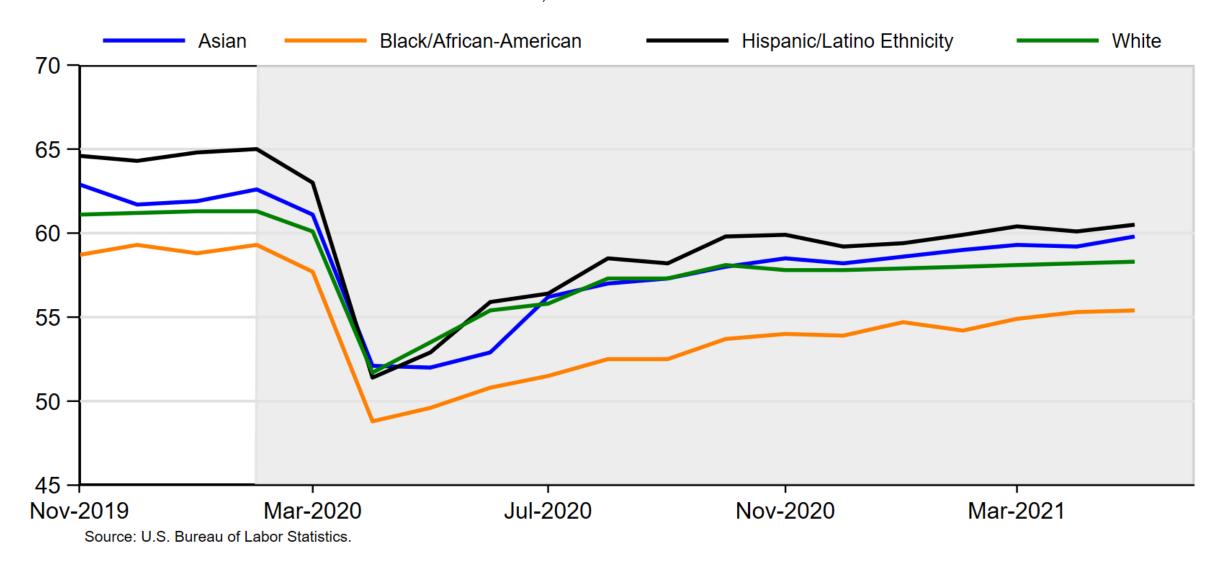
EMPLOYMENT-POPULATION RATIO (16+)





EMPLOYMENT-POPULATION RATIO (16+)

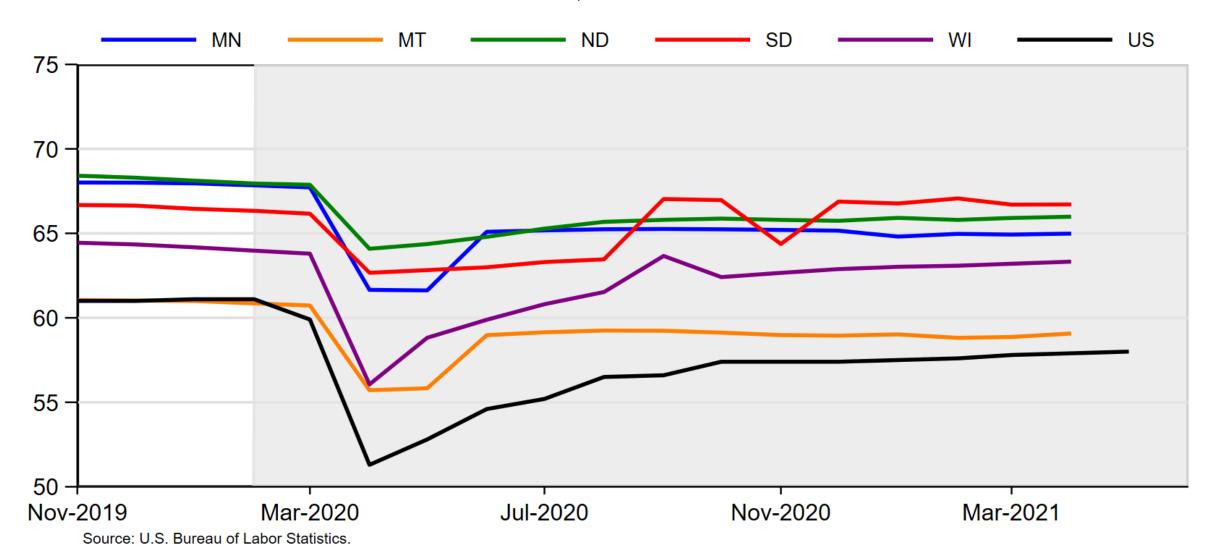
SA, PERCENT





EMPLOYMENT-POPULATION RATIO BY STATE (16+)

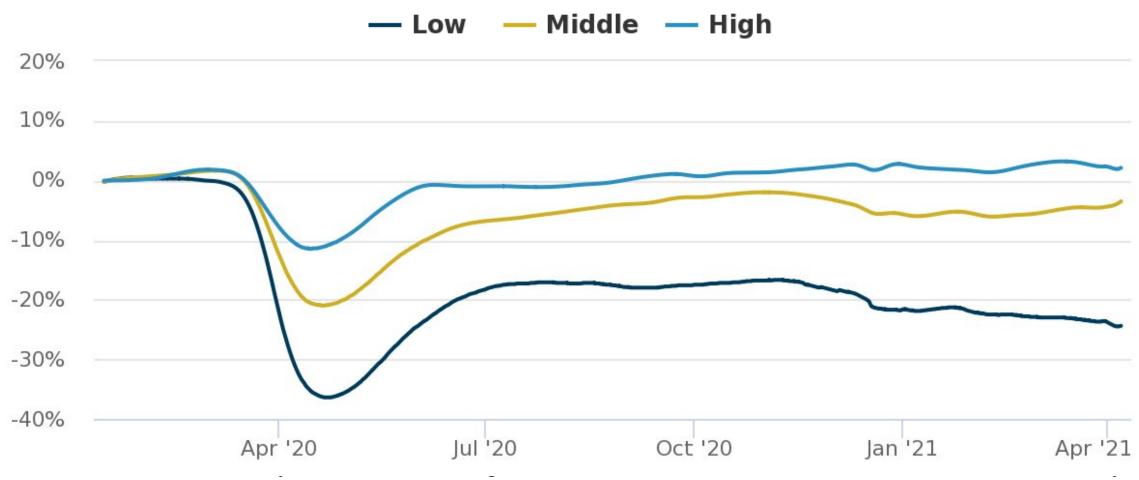
SA, PERCENT





CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT BY WAGE

PERCENT, 7-DAY MOVING AVERAGE



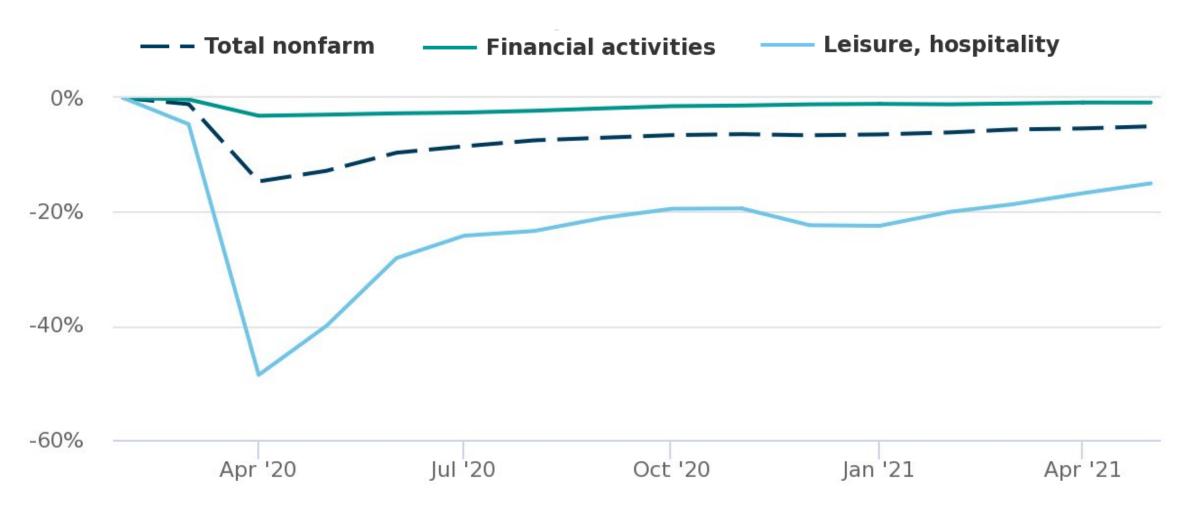
Note: Compared to January 4-31, 2020. National-level includes forecasted data. Opportunity Insights defines low-wage as <\$27K, medium-wage as \$27K - \$60K, and high-wage as >\$60K.

Source: Opportunity Insights Economic Tracker.



CHANGE IN US EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY: 2020 RECESSION

SA, PERCENT



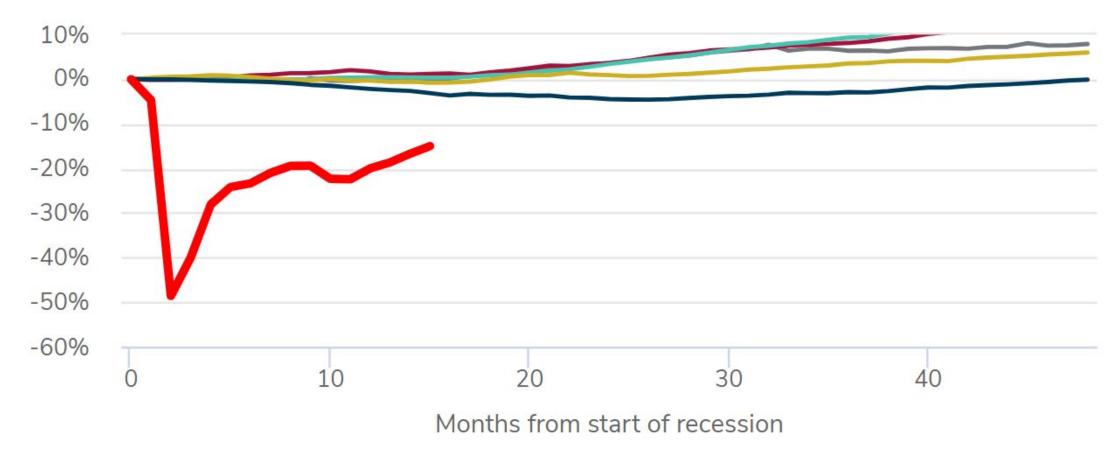
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT: LEISURE & HOSPITALITY

SA, PERCENT





Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



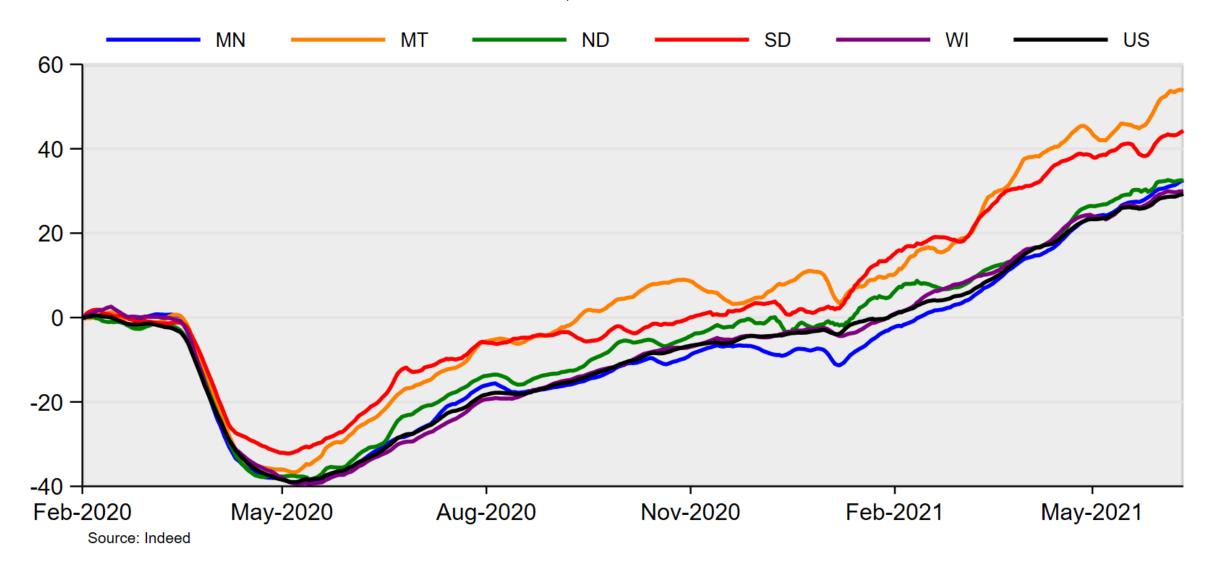
JOBS: COLLAPSE AND INCOMPLETE RECOVERY

Data and anecdotes indicate large unsatisfied demand for labor



CHANGE IN ONLINE JOB POSTINGS

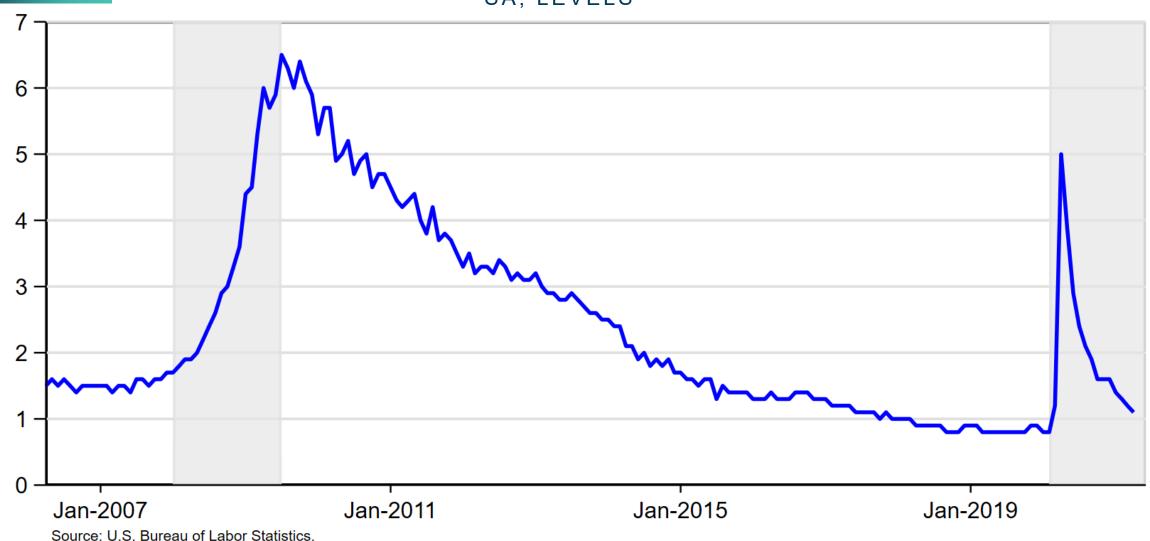
RELATIVE TO FEB-1-2020, 7-DAY MOVING AVERAGE SA





UNEMPLOYED PERSONS PER JOB OPENING

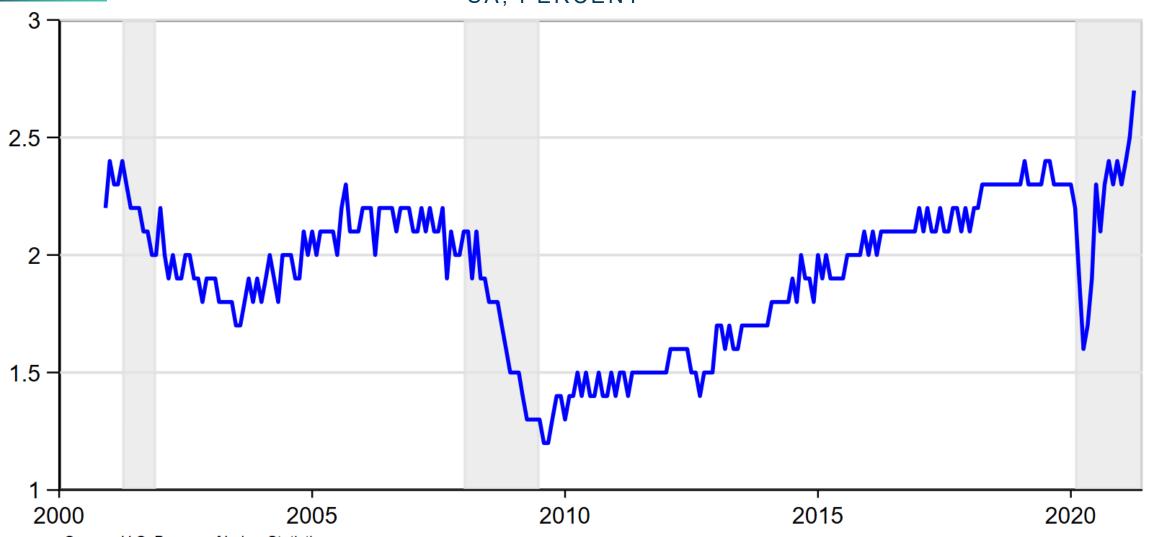
SA, LEVELS





TOTAL QUITS RATE

SA, PERCENT







JOBS: COLLAPSE AND INCOMPLETE RECOVERY

Data and anecdotes indicate large unsatisfied demand for labor

Why aren't workers taking jobs?

- Some still fear COVID
- Schools/summer camps not fully open
- Lack of available/affordable childcare
- Job matches more difficult to make
- UI Benefits

Expect labor supply to pick up through summer



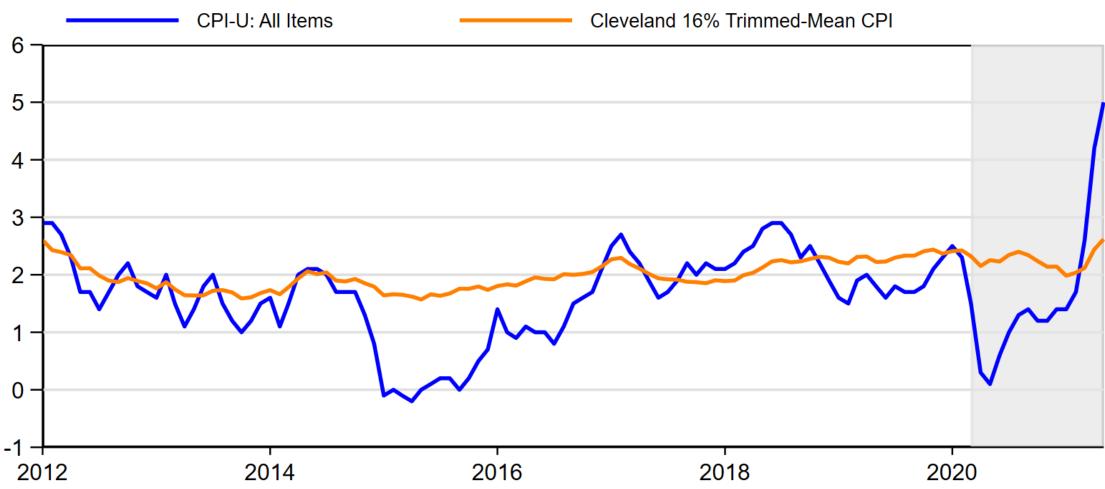


- Overview of the Federal Reserve
- Output: collapse and robust recovery
- Jobs: collapse and incomplete recovery
- Inflation: recent price rises
- Q&A



CPI

12-MONTH PERCENT CHANGE

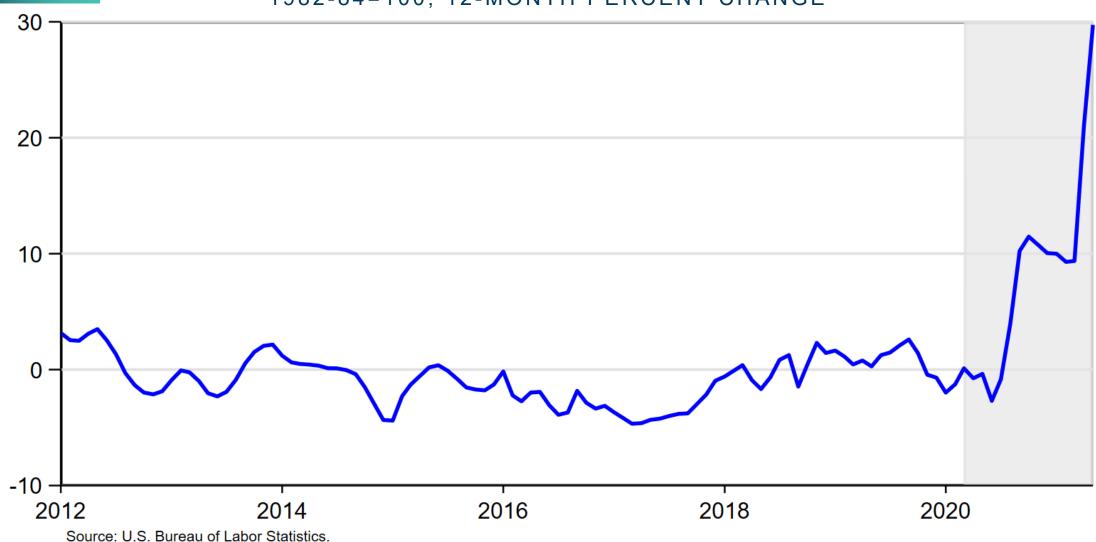


Note: CPI-U is 1982-84 = 100 and Cleveland 16% Trimmed-Mean CPI is seasonally adjusted. Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland.



CPI-U: USED CARS AND TRUCKS

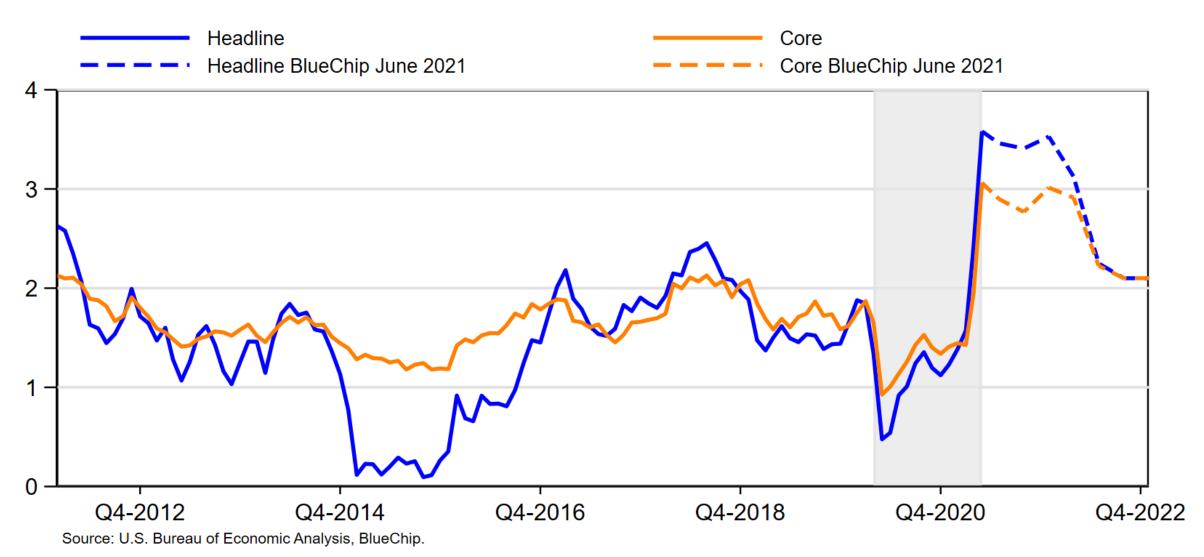
1982-84=100, 12-MONTH PERCENT CHANGE





PCE INFLATION

12-MONTH PERCENT CHANGE OR Q4/Q4 PERCENT CHANGE





MARKET-BASED INFLATION EXPECTATIONS

PERCENT





- Overview of the Federal Reserve
- Output: collapse and robust recovery
- Jobs: collapse and incomplete recovery
- Inflation: recent price rises
- Q&A



