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Macro Economic Outlook for the Livestock Industry



The views expressed are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City or the Federal Reserve System.

Today's Roadmap

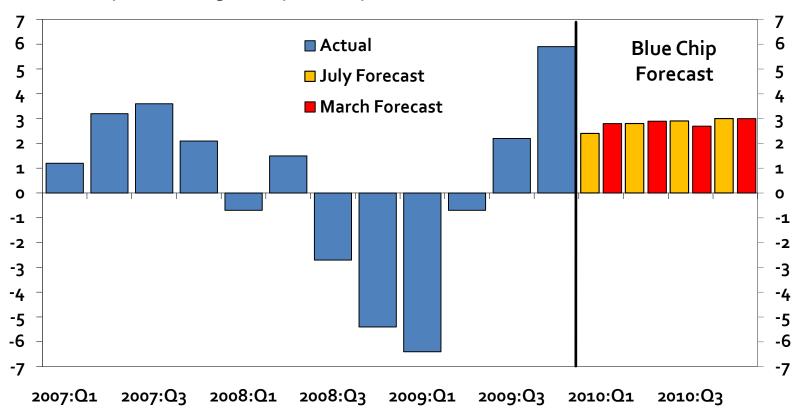
- Why are forecasters expecting a slow recovery?
 - Financial Crisis and Impact on Credit
 - Unemployment and Slipping Demand
- Fiscal Challenges for the U.S. Government
- Monetary Challenges for the Federal Reserve
- What lies ahead?



Forecasters expect a slow U.S. recovery.

Real GDP Growth

Annualized percent change from previous quarter

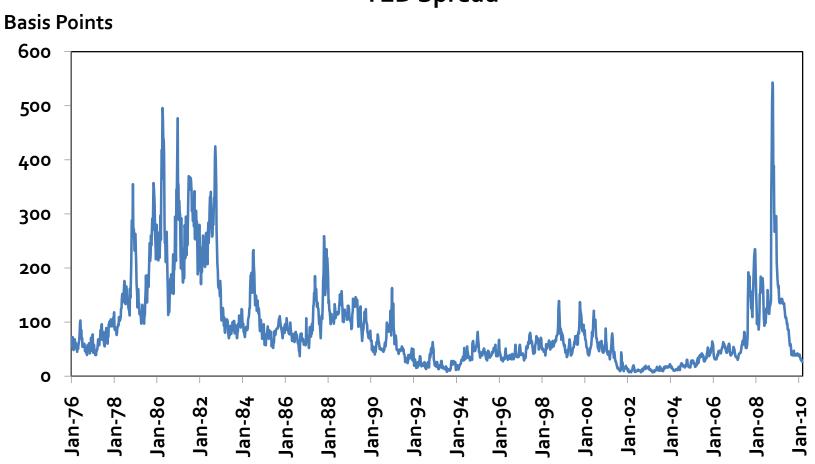


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis and Blue Chip Economic Indicators



The financial crisis has eased.

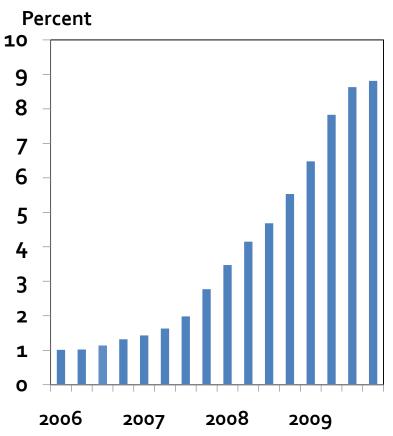




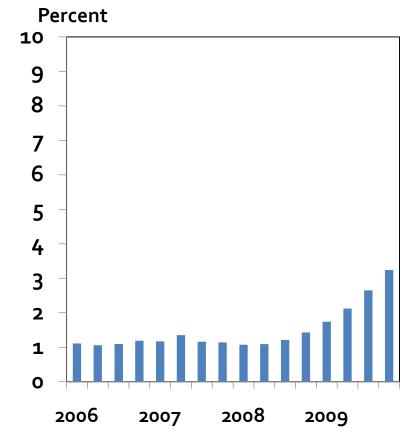
Source: Federal Reserve Board of Governors

However, delinquency rates on commercial real estate and agricultural loans are rising.

Delinquency Rate on Commercial Real Estate Loans



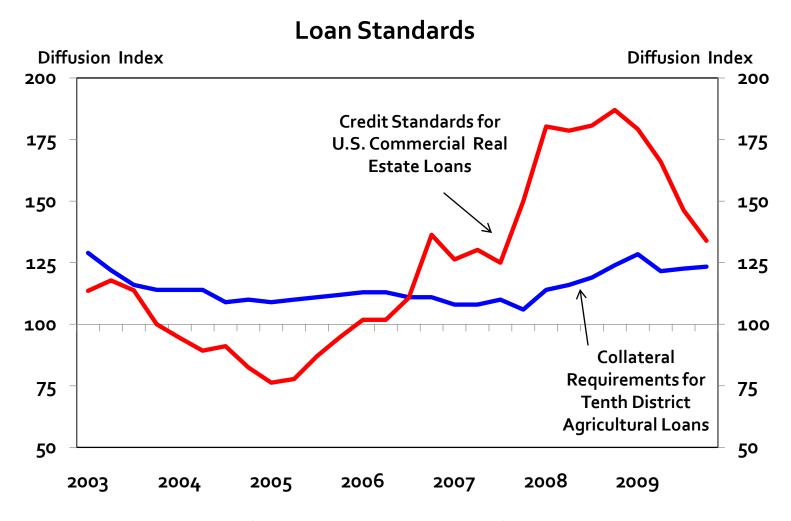
Delinquency Rate on Agricultural Loans



Source: Federal Reserve Board of Governors



While fewer lenders report raising credit standards, credit is still tight.





An elevated unemployment rate is another reason for a slow recovery (limited demand).

U.S. Unemployment Rate (U₃)

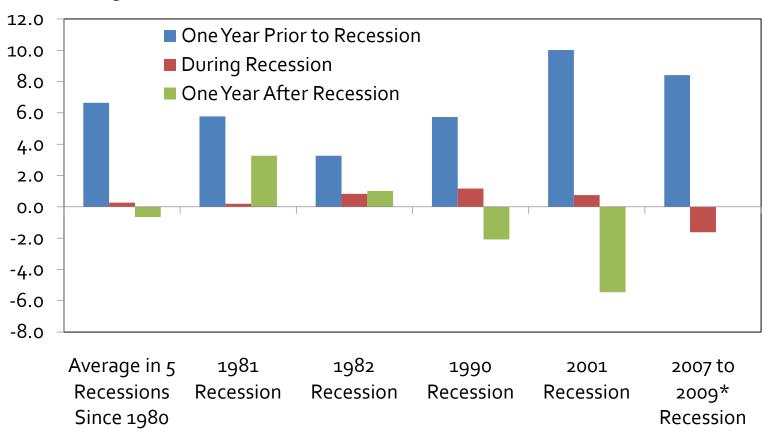




Meat and milk spending tends to decline in jobless recoveries.

U.S. Per Capita Expenditures on Beef, Pork, Poultry, and Milk Products

Percent change



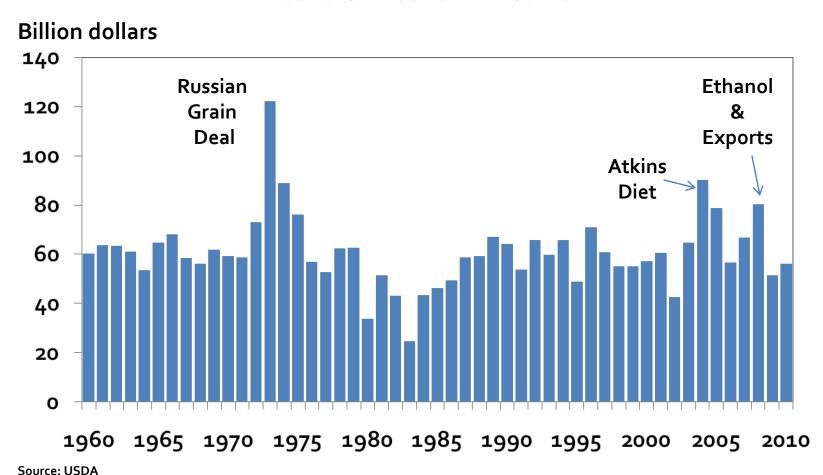
Calculations based on Bureau of Economic Analysis data

^{*} The National Bureau of Economic Research indicates the recession started in Dec. 2007. At the time of publication, the end of the recession has yet to be specified.



Traditionally, surging demand leads to spikes in net farm income.

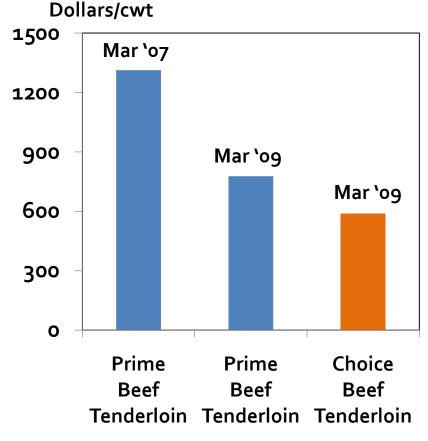
Real U.S. Net Farm Income



Given the severity of this recession, could the beef industry learn something from high fashion?

Price of Jeans Dollars 250 Jan '09 200 150 100 Jan '09 50 Jan '09 0 **Retail Price Retail Price** Discount Designer Price I evi Jean

Price of Beef Tenderloin



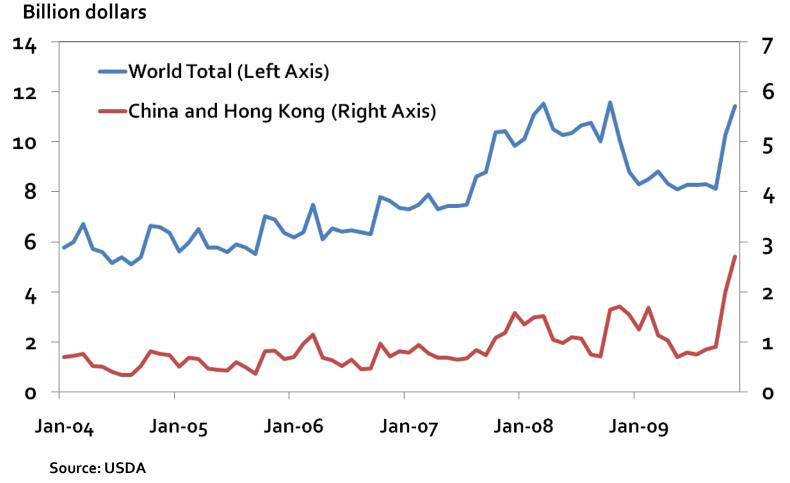
Designer

Jean

Jean

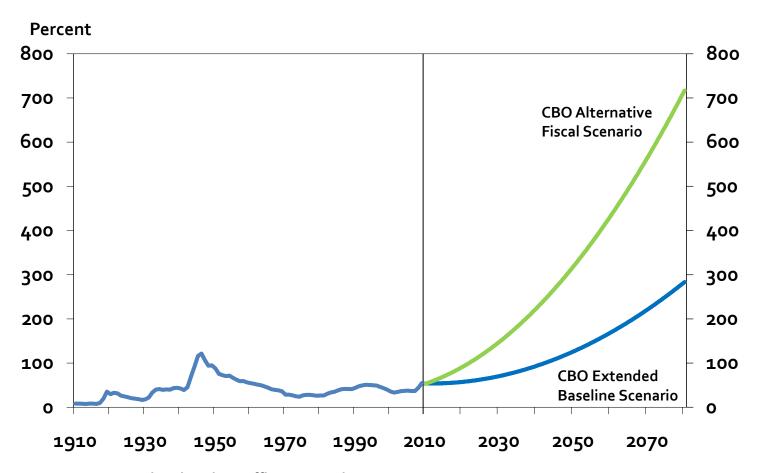
U.S. ag exports rebounded at the end of 2009, fueled by China.





Short-run Federal debt spending helps stimulate the economy, but can pose long-run challenges.

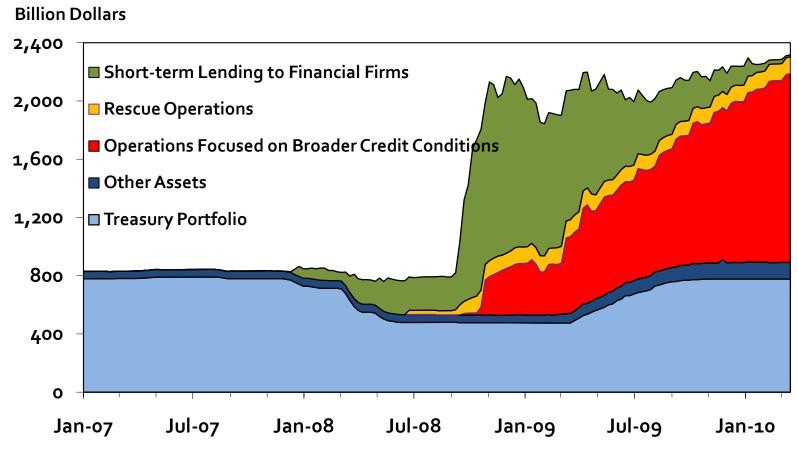
U.S. Federal Debt as a Percent of GDP





The Federal Reserve provided a lot of liquidity, which helped financial markets. But it is not sustainable in the long-run.

Federal Reserve Balance Sheet: Assets



Source: Federal Reserve Board of Governors



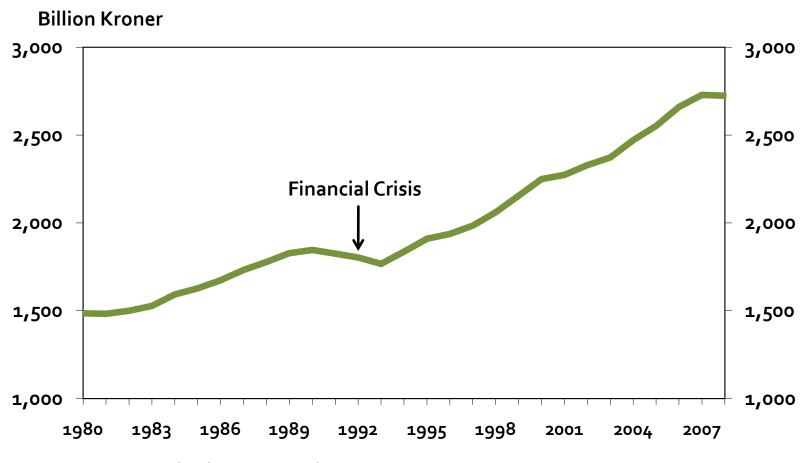
Inflation expectations remain low despite the large amount of liquidity in the marketplace.

U.S. Inflation Expectations

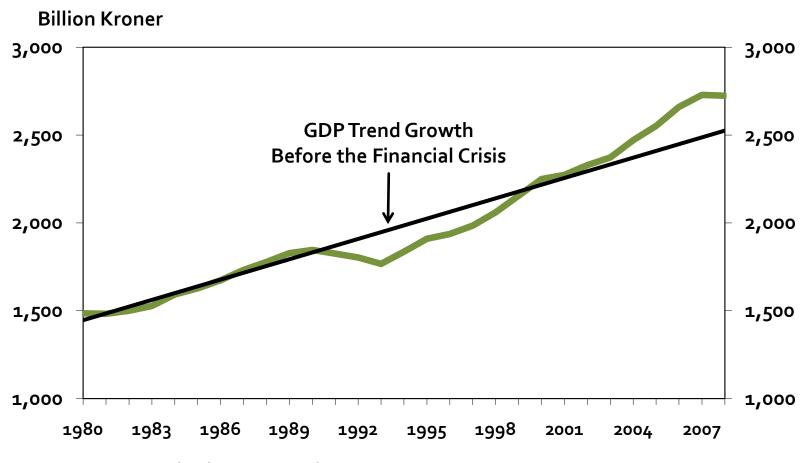




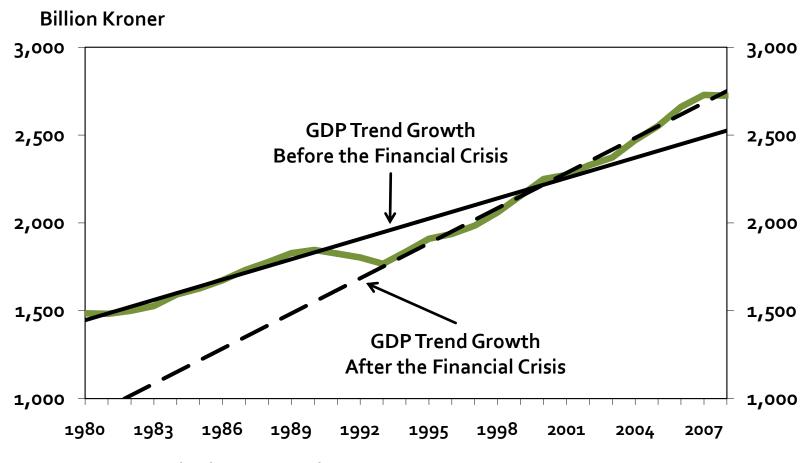
Sweden Gross Domestic Product



Sweden Gross Domestic Product



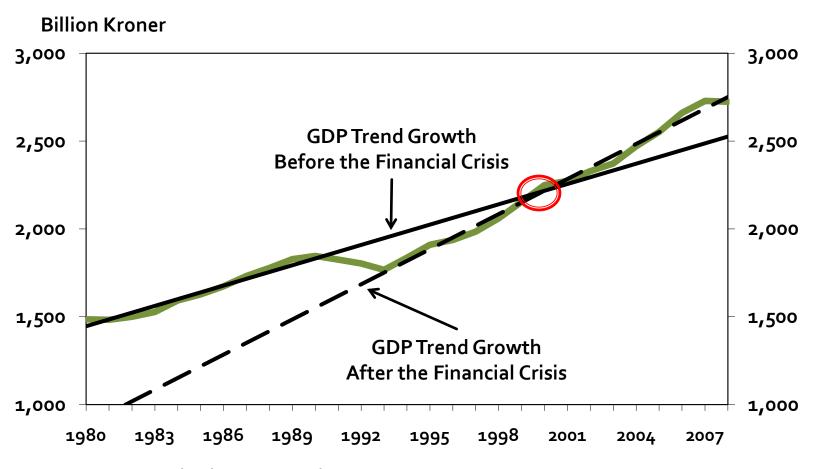
Sweden Gross Domestic Product



Source: International Monetary Fund



Sweden Gross Domestic Product



Are there consequences for maintaining excessively low interest rates over a lengthy period?

- "Low rates also interfere with economy's ability to allocate resources and distort longer-term saving and investment decisions."
- "While [the Federal Reserve] must be aggressive in our response to a crisis, and remain patient in the early stages of a recovery, we must also be resolute in the commitment to our longer-run mission and objectives if we are to properly fulfill our public mandate."

Quotes taken from Tom Hoenig's speech (1/7/10):

http://www.kc.frb.org/speechbio/hoenigpdf/Hoenig.o1.o7.10.pdf



Questions?

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Expanding Federal Reserve assets impacted excess reserves held at the Fed.

