

Kansas Economic Outlook

Alison Felix Economist Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City

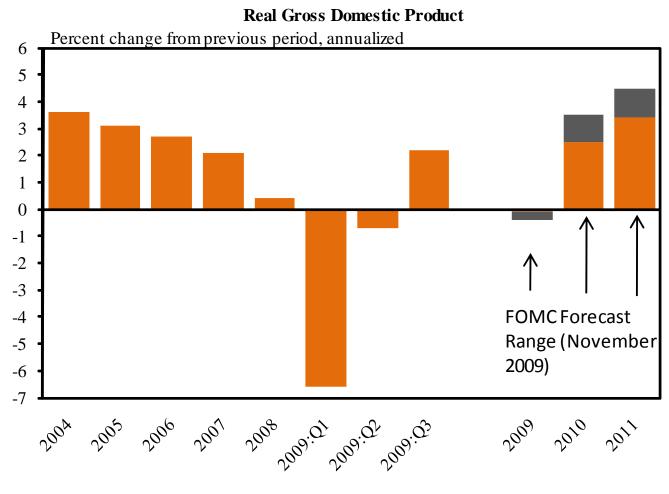
The views expressed are those of the presenter and do not necessarily reflect the positions of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City or the Federal Reserve System.

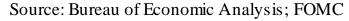
U.S. Economic Overview

- After one of the most severe recessions since the Great Depression, the U.S. economy is starting to recover.
 - Housing market conditions have improved, and residential construction activity has picked up.
 - Distress in financial markets has eased.
 - Manufacturing activity has increased.
- However, the U.S. economy faces many challenges over the next few years.
 - Although the pace of job losses has slowed, unemployment rates are likely to remain stubbornly high.
 - Eventually fiscal and monetary stimulus must be removed.



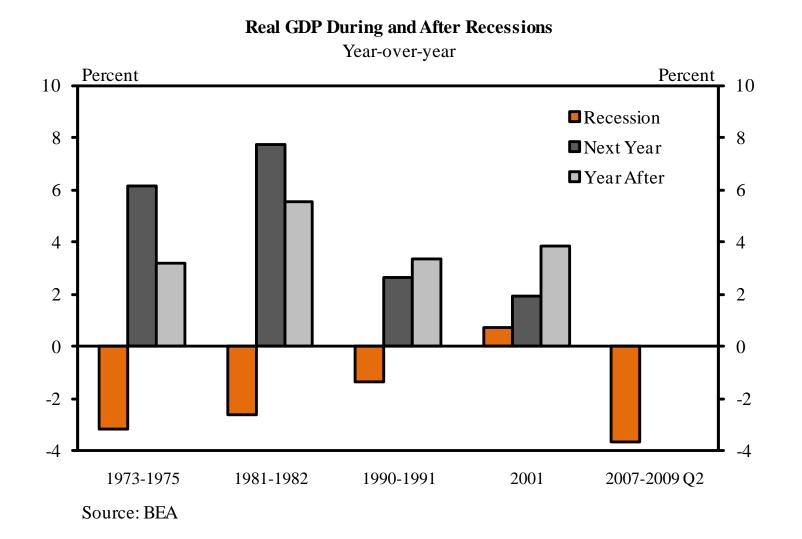
After four consecutive quarterly declines, real GDP increased in the third quarter.







In the past, the rebound in real GDP has been greater after sharp downturns.



Consumption usually makes the largest contribution to GDP growth in the year following a recession.

Contributions to Real GDP by Component in the Year Following a Recession Average quarterly rate (at an annualized rate) Percent Percent 5 5 **1**973-1975 4 4 **1**981-1982 **1**990-1991 3 3 2001 2 2 1 0 N -1 -1 -2 -2 Consumption Residential Change in Net Exports Government **Business** Inventories Investment Investment

Source: BEA



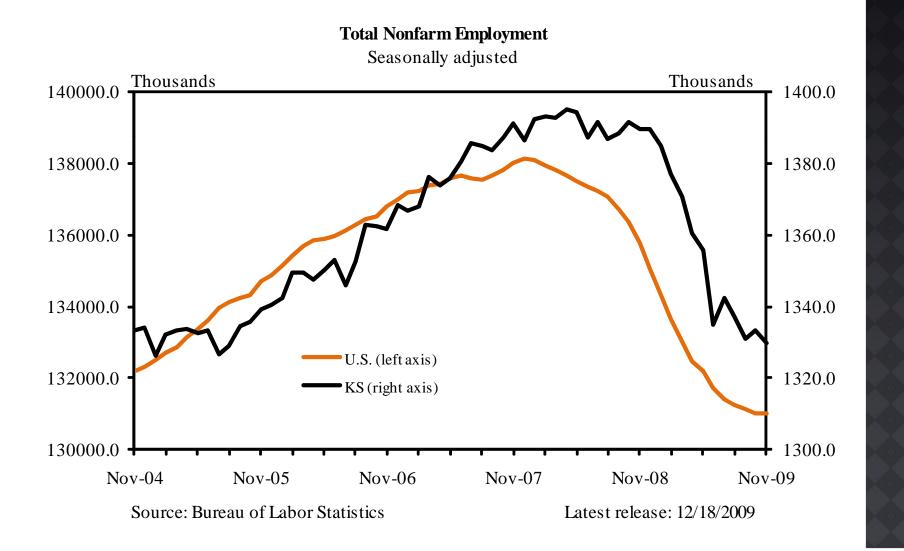
Kansas Overview

• Kansas was slow to enter the current recession.

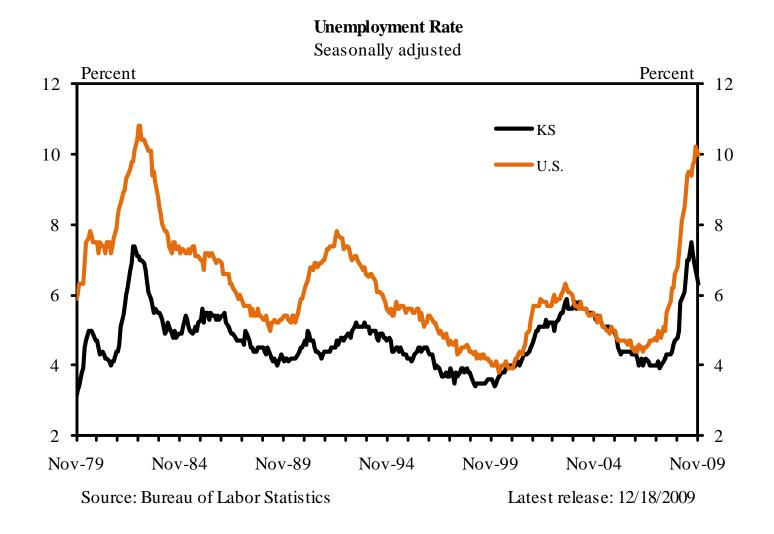
- The aerospace manufacturing, agriculture and energy sectors provided robust support to the region through the third quarter of 2008.
- Home prices have fallen less than in the nation, and foreclosure rates are much lower than other parts of the country.
- The Kansas economy is now showing signs of recovery similar to those seen in the national economy.
 - Manufacturing activity is stabilizing.
 - Monthly home sales and residential construction activity are increasing.



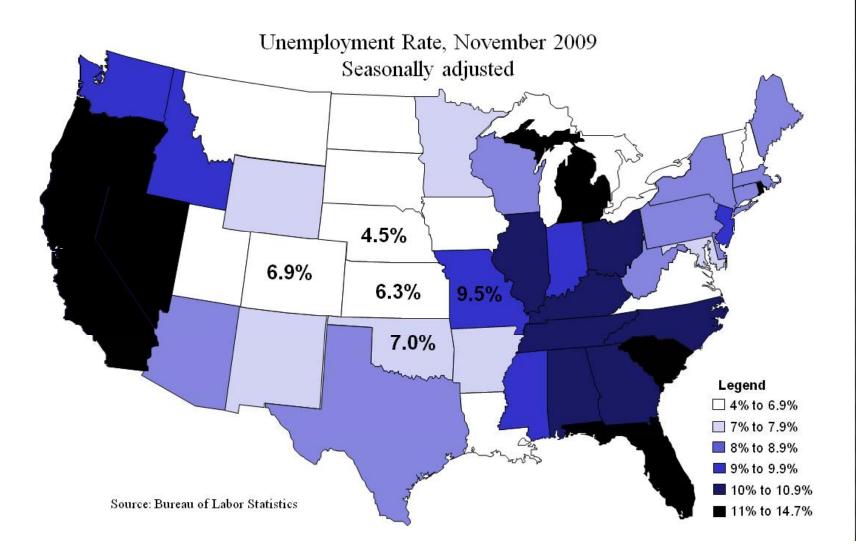
Employment has fallen sharply over the past year.

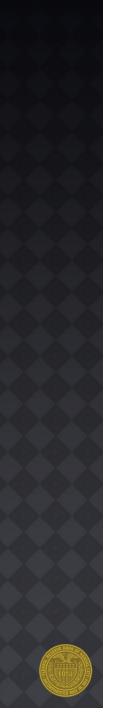


Unemployment rates remain elevated.

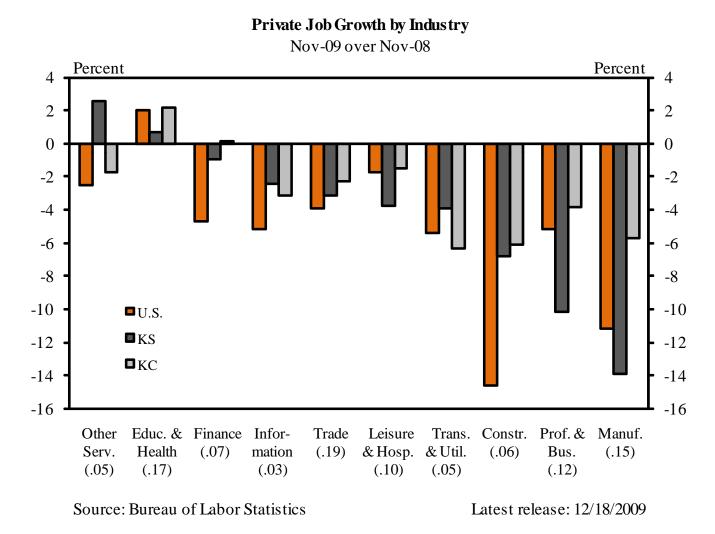


There are large regional variations in unemployment.





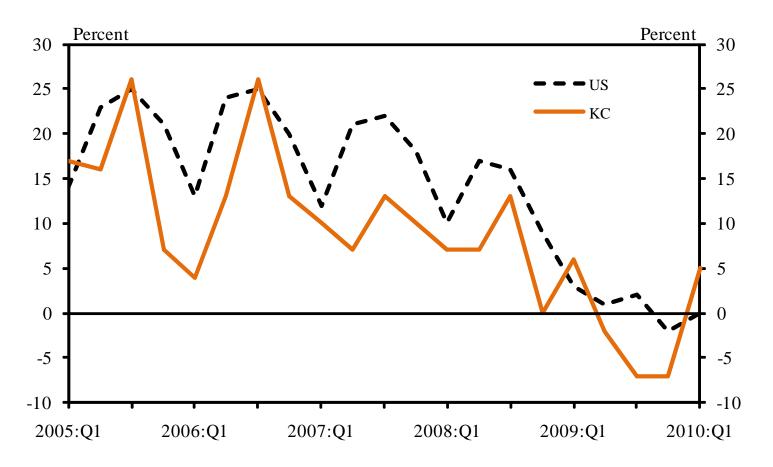
Most industries experienced sharp employment declines over the past year.



Note: Number in parentheses is the industry's share of total private jobs in KS in Nov-09

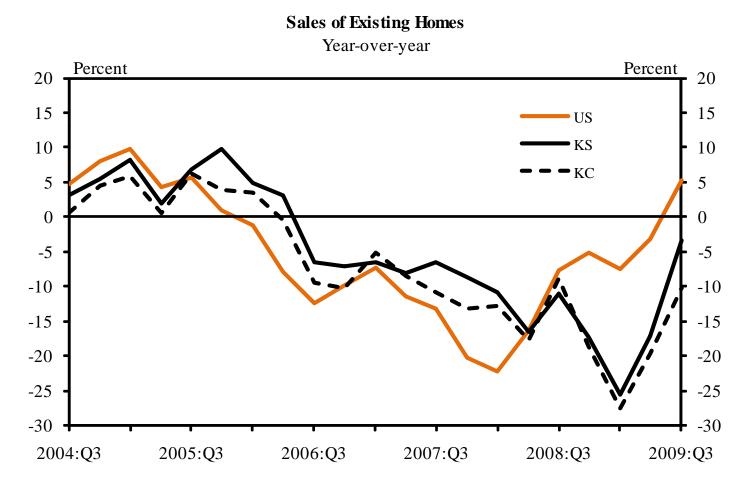
Hiring expectations have improved but remain sluggish.

Net Percentage of Firms Expecting to Increase Employment



Source: Manpower Inc.

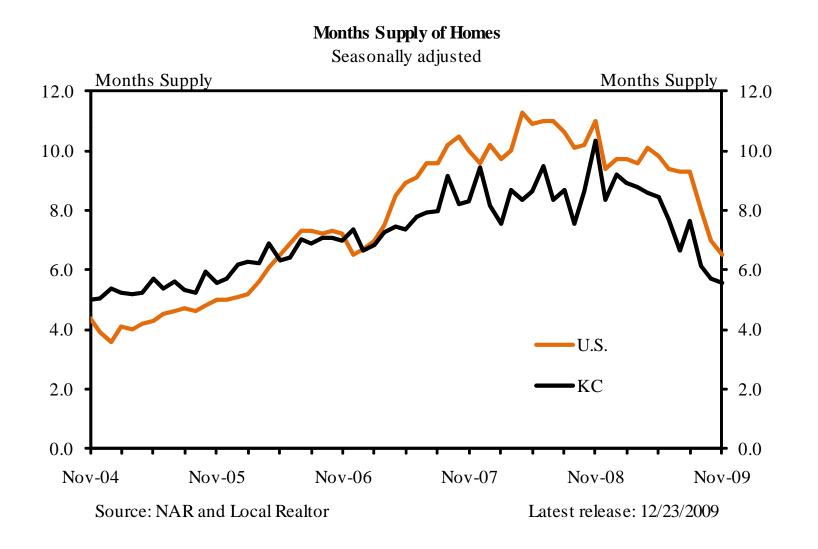
Home sales have fallen sharply since late 2005 but have since increased.



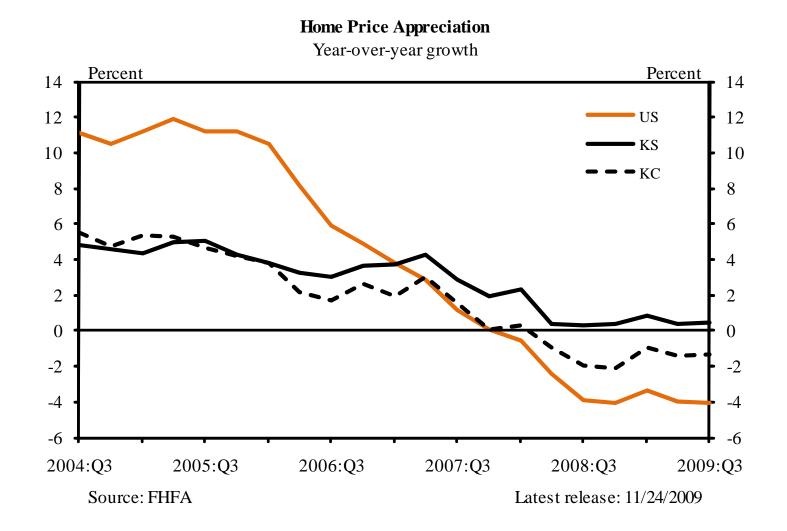


Source: NAR

The months supply of homes has decreased from its cyclical high.

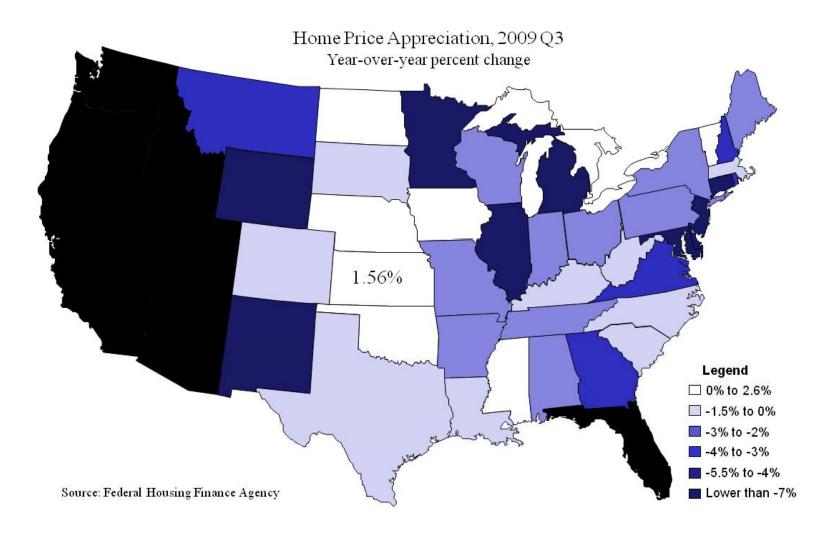


Home prices seem to have stabilized.

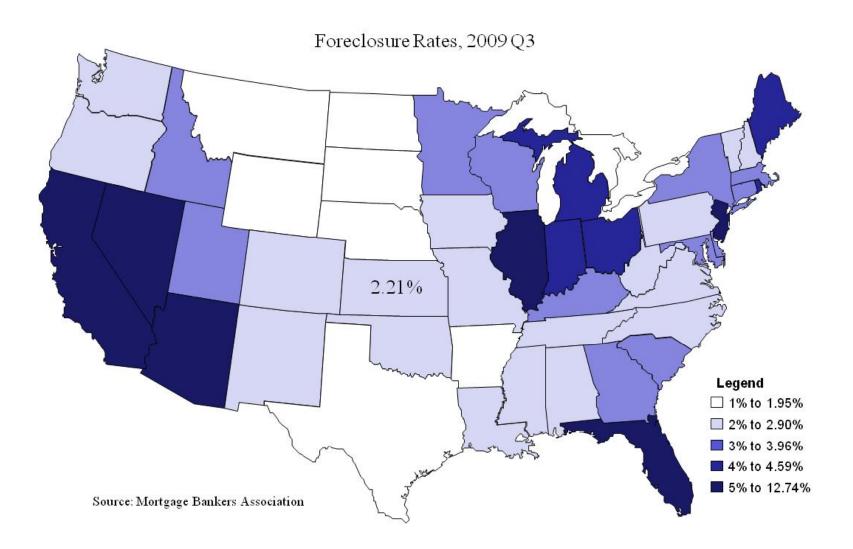


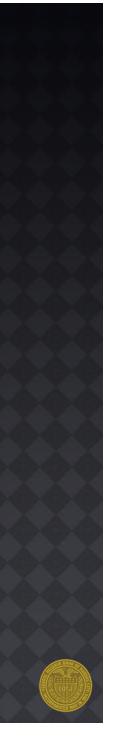


Home price appreciation has varied widely across the nation.

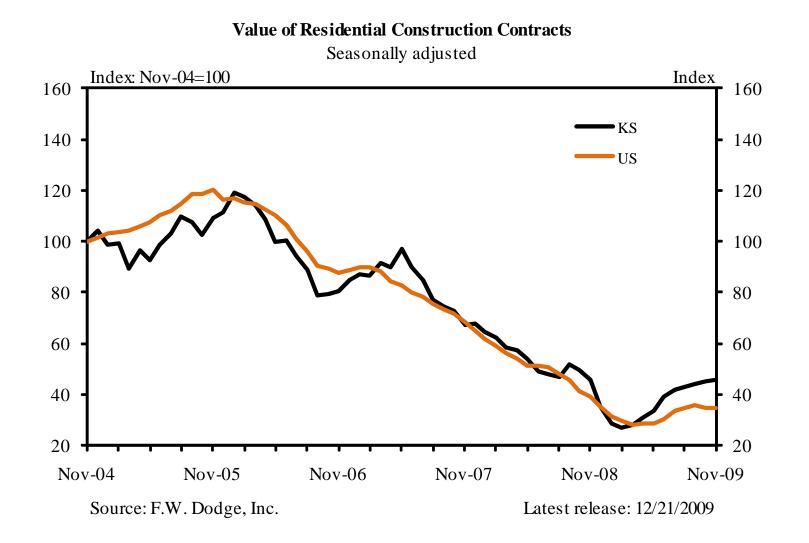


Foreclosure rates are up across the nation, but regional variation persists.

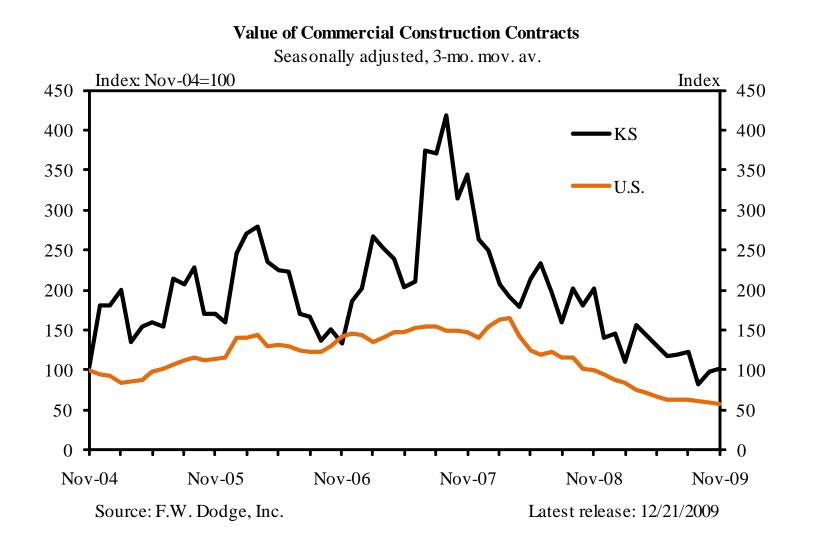




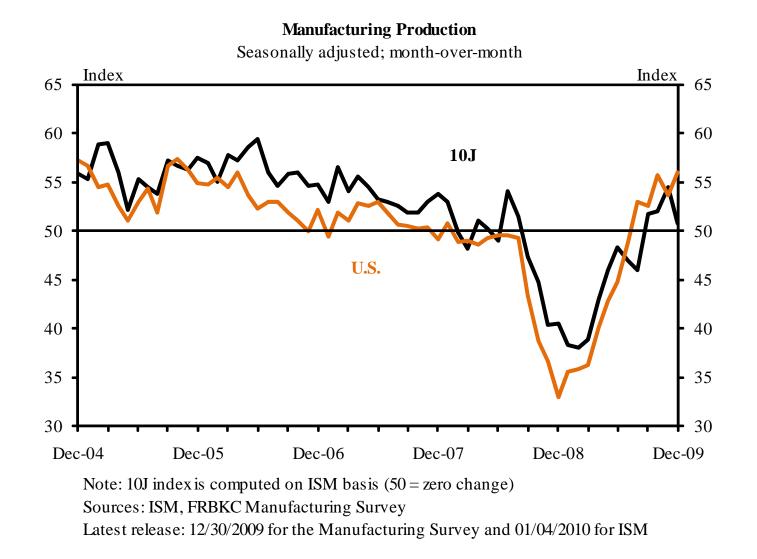
Residential construction activity has increased slightly over the past few months.



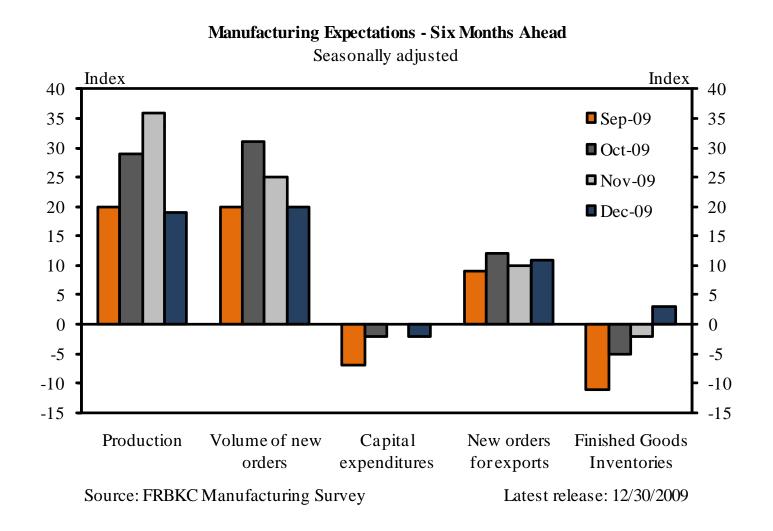
Commercial construction activity remains slow.



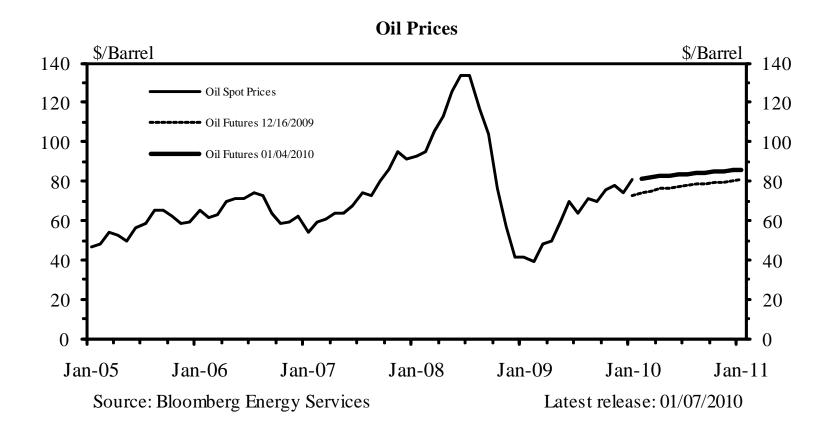
Recent surveys indicate that manufacturing activity is stabilizing.



Production levels and new orders are expected to increase in the next 6 months.

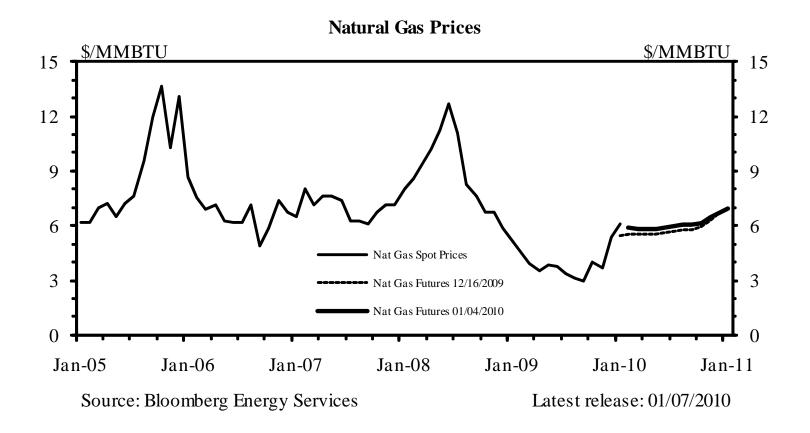


Oil prices have been increasing for almost one year.



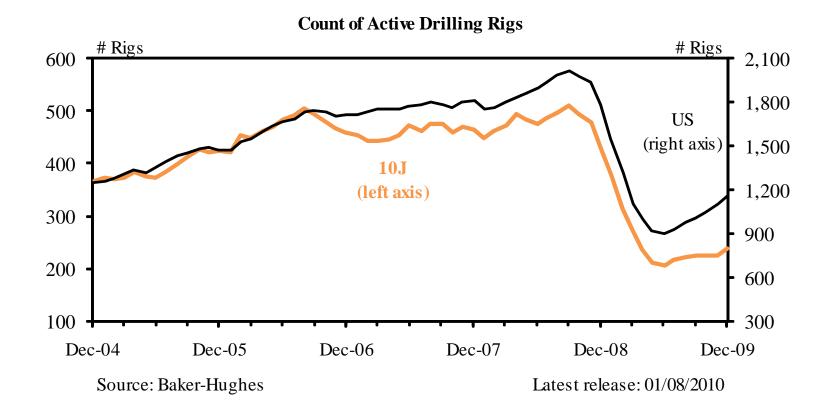


Natural gas prices have increased sharply over the past two months.



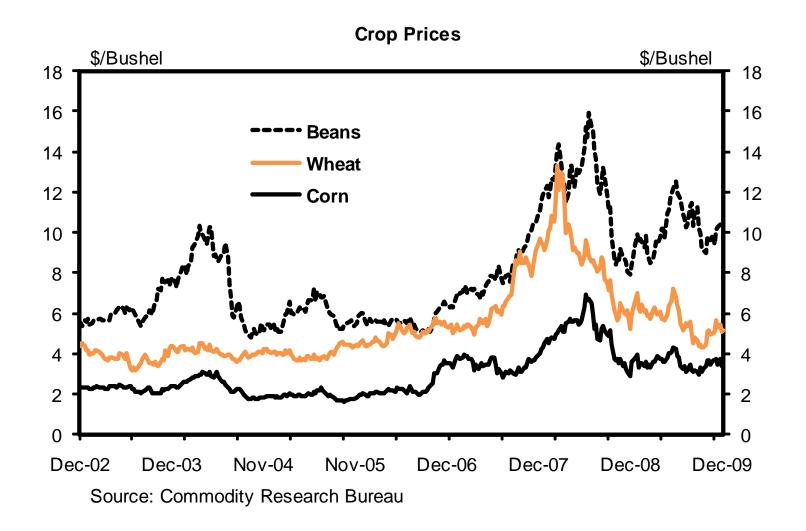


Tenth District drilling activity has edged higher.

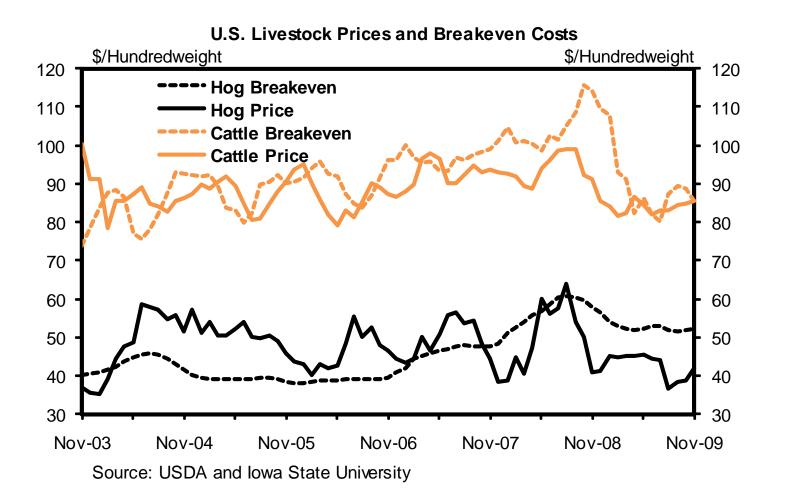




Crop prices have started to increase.

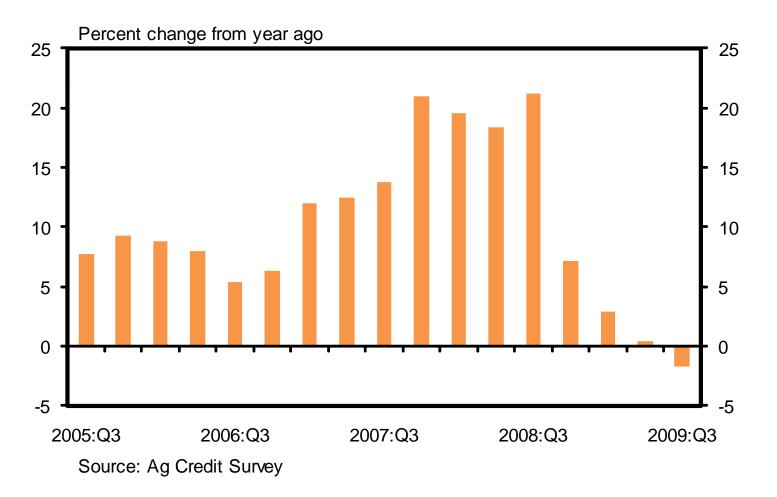


Hog and cattle producers continue to struggle.



Farmland values have stabilized.

Tenth District Nonirrigated Cropland Values



Conclusions

- Most economists expect the U.S. and Kansas economies to recover gradually over the next couple of years.
- There are several factors that will likely prevent a more robust recovery.
 - Credit conditions remain tighter than pre-recession levels.
 - Consumers remain hesitant to spend as they try to rebuild wealth.
 - Unemployment is likely to remain high for some time.

