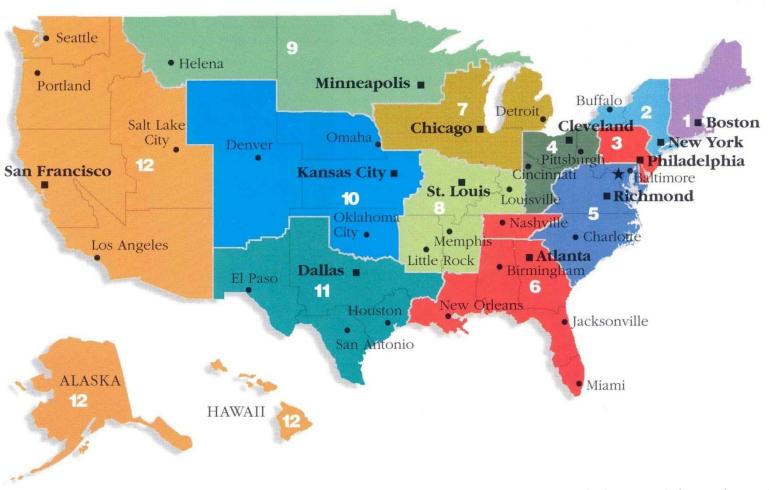
Jason Henderson Omaha Branch Executive Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City – Omaha Branch www.kansascityfed.org/omaha March 15, 2010

Macro Economic Outlook with Implications for Agriculture



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.

The Federal Reserve System

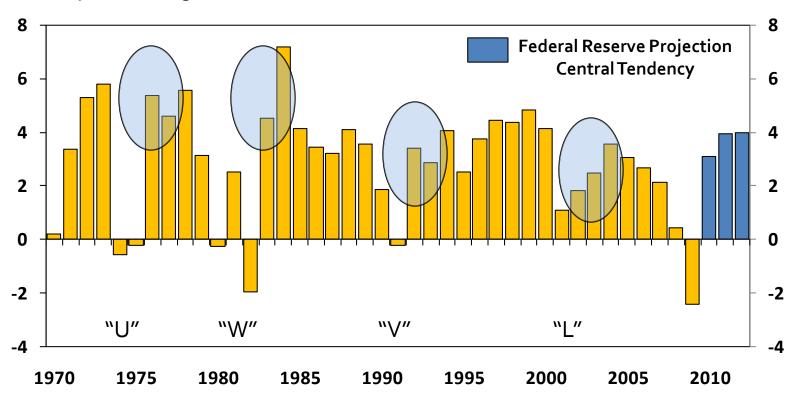




The U.S. economy is projected to rebound in 2010.

Real GDP Growth

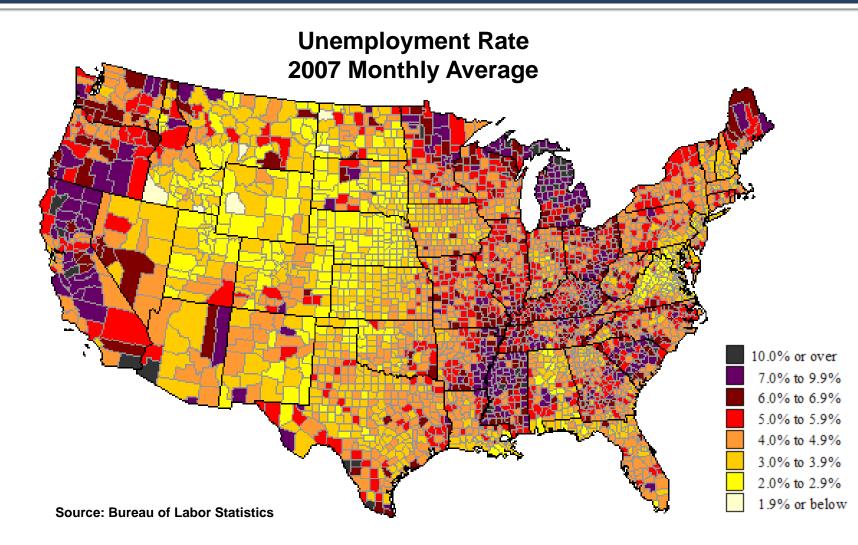
Annual percent change



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis Federal Reserve Board of Governors

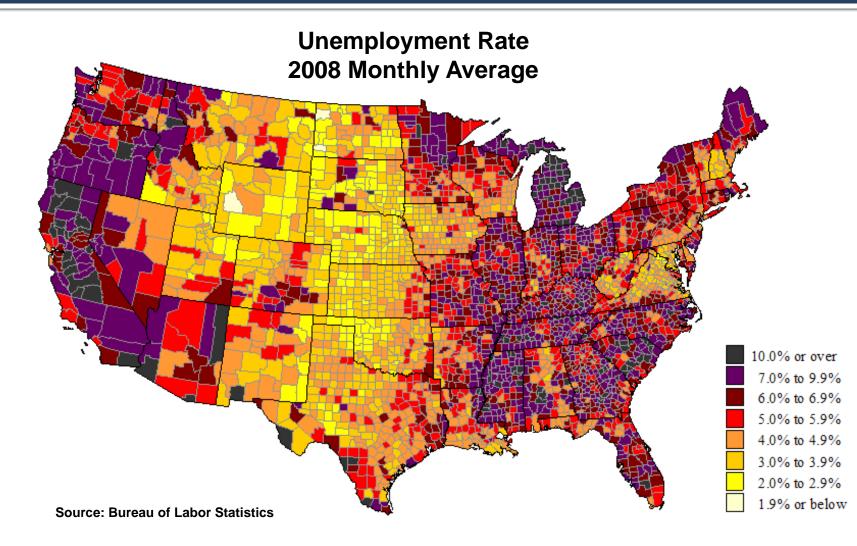


Rising unemployment rates will limit the recovery.



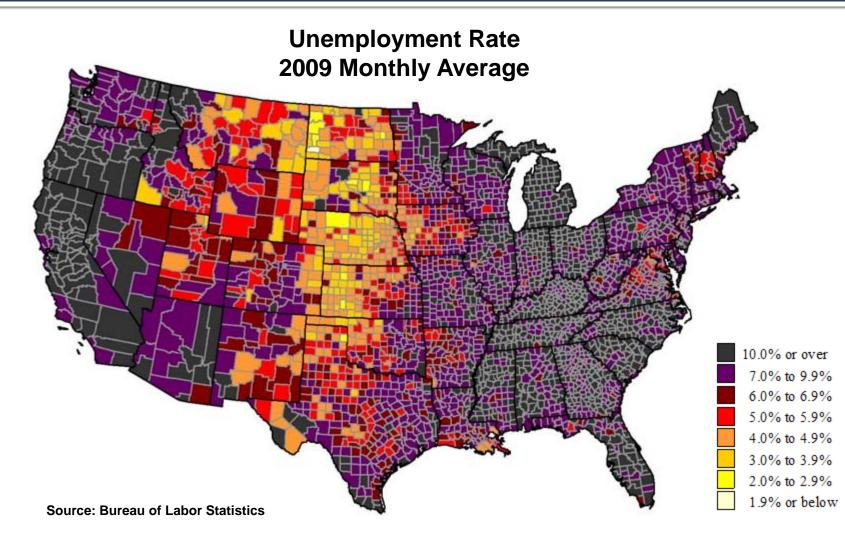


Rising unemployment rates will limit the recovery.





Rising unemployment rates will limit the recovery.

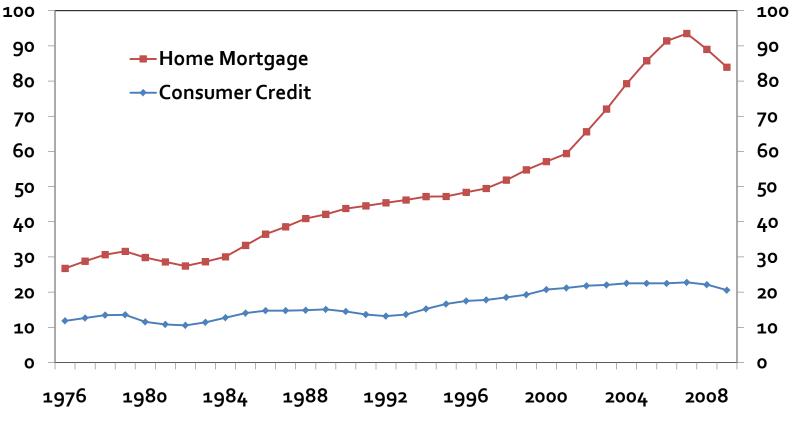




Economic growth will slow as consumers deleverage (save more, spend less).

Real Household Debt Outstanding

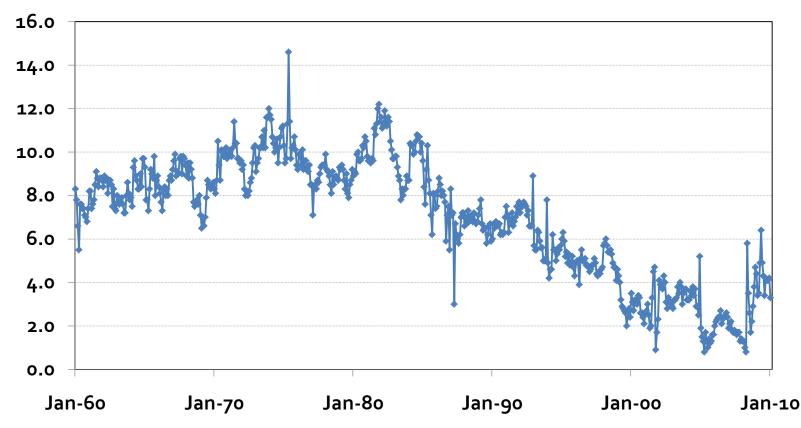
Thousand dollars (constant 2009 dollars)



Economic growth will slow as consumers deleverage (save more, spend less).

U.S. Personal Savings Rate

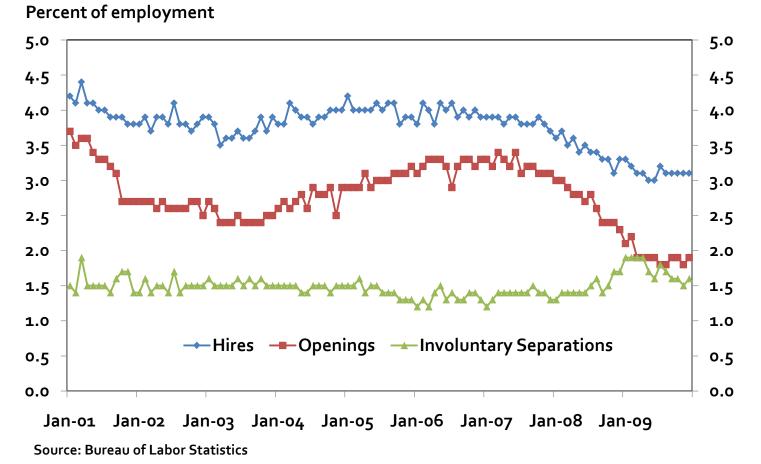




Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Job openings and hiring will need to rebound before unemployment falls.

Layoffs, Hiring, and Job Openings

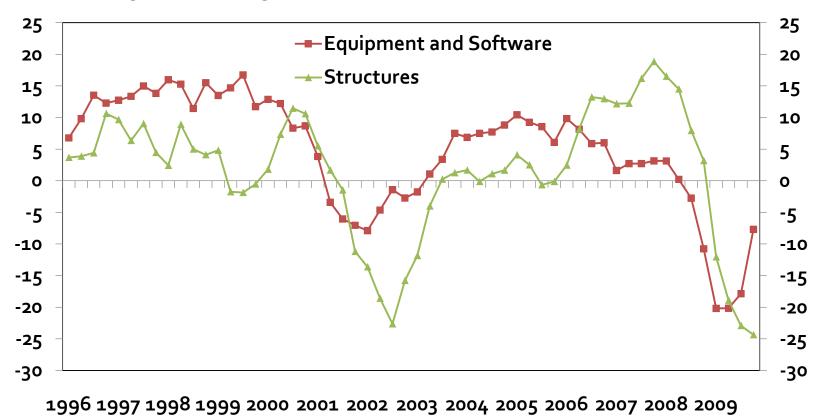




Businesses are starting to replace IT equipment.

U.S. Business Investment

Percent change from year ago





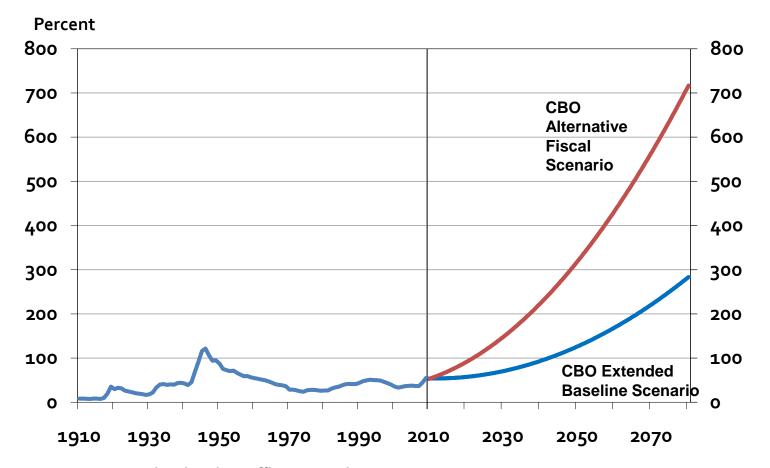
Changing Government Policies.

- Financial markets and regulation
- Environmental policy
- Energy policy
- Health care policy
- Agricultural policy
- Rural development
- ???



Federal debt is on the rise.

U.S. Debt as a Percent of GDP



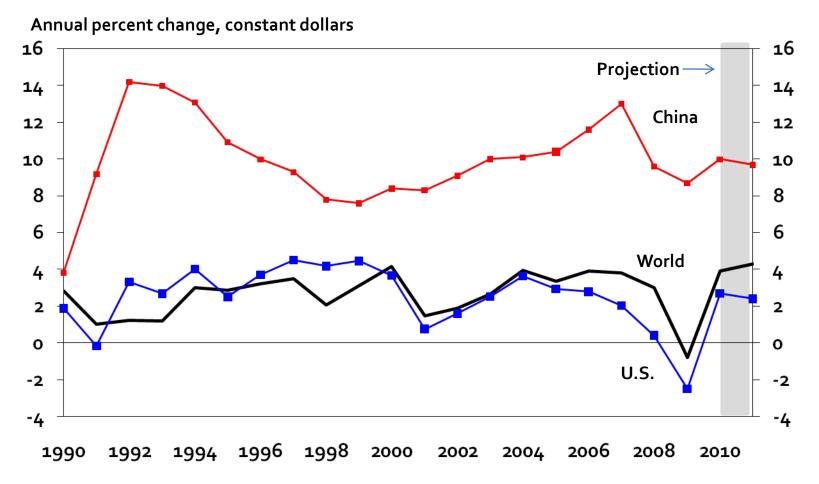
Source: Congressional Budget Office, November 2009

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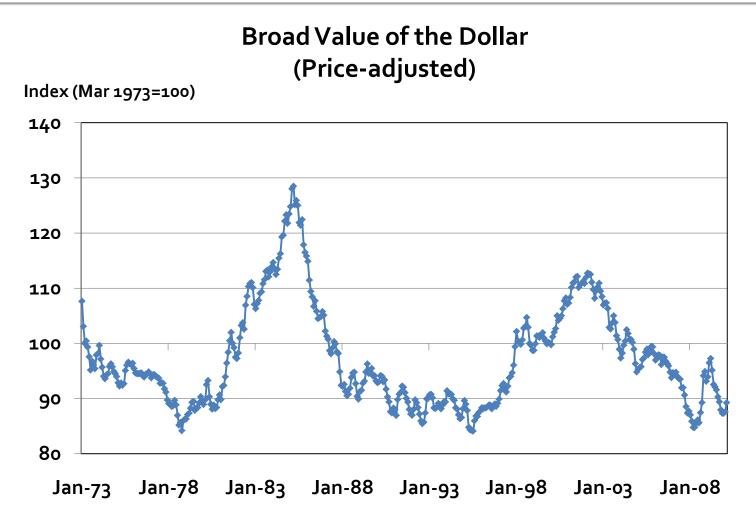
Will emerging markets lead the recovery?

GDP Growth





Can stronger global economies and a weaker dollar spur further improvements in the trade balance?



Source: Federal Reserve Board of Governors

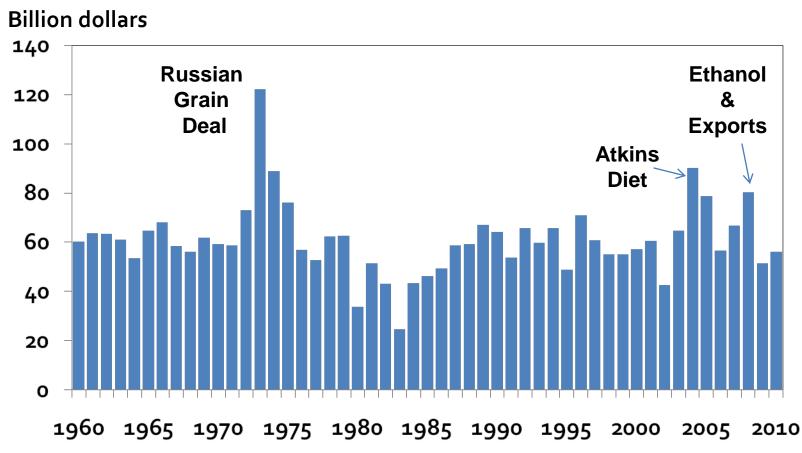


Risks to the Agricultural Sector

Will a sluggish recovery limit a farm rebound?



Traditionally, farm booms are driven by demand.



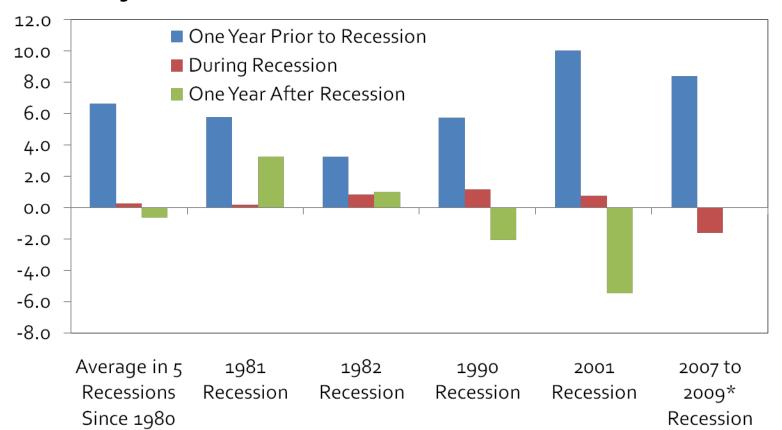
Real U.S. Net Farm Income



Source: USDA

Weak recoveries limit the rebound in protein consumption.

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.

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

U.S. Agricultural Exports

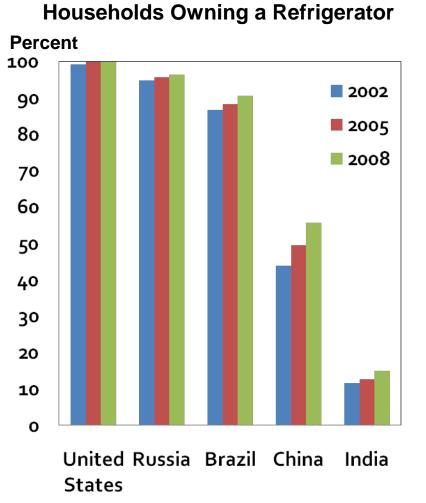
Billion dollars 14 7 -World Total (Left Axis) 6 12 China and Hong Kong (Right Axis) 10 5 8 4 6 3 2 4 2 1 0 0 Jan-o6 Jan-o8 Jan-04 Jan-05 Jan-07 Jan-09

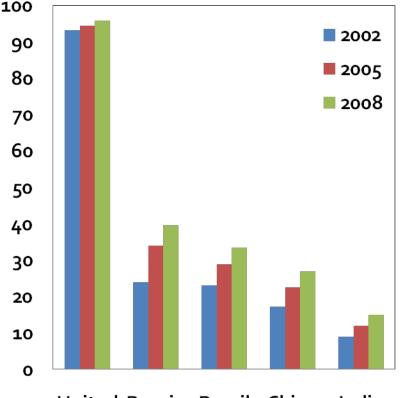
Source: USDA



How can Nebraska ag entrepreneurs seize opportunities in emerging countries?

Percent





Households Owning a Microwave Oven

United Russia Brazil China India States

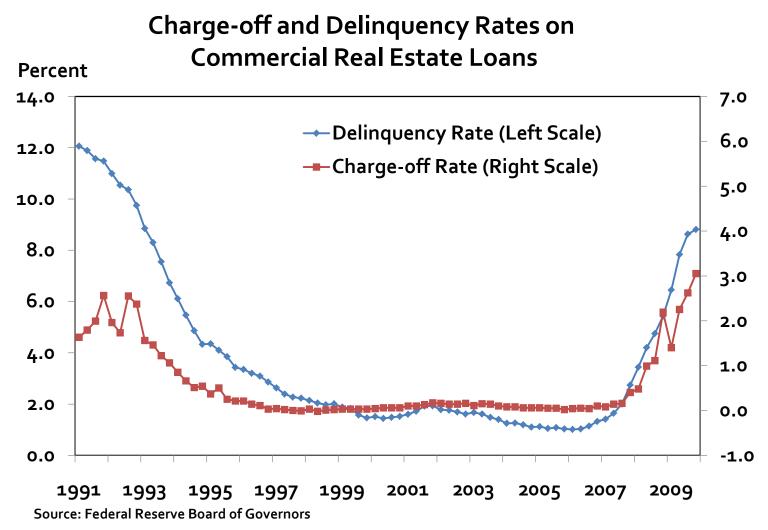


Risks to the Agricultural Sector

- Will a sluggish recovery limit a farm rebound?
- Will fragile financial markets limit credit?



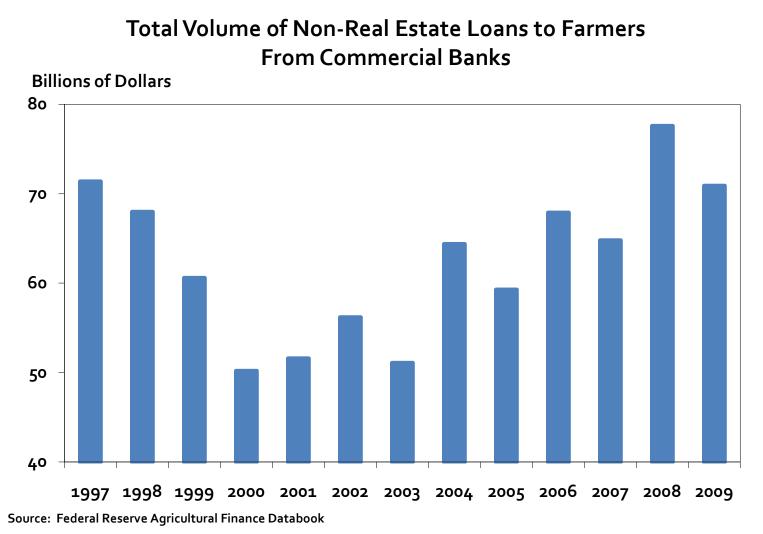
Financial market stress has eased, but commercial real estate loans pose a risk.



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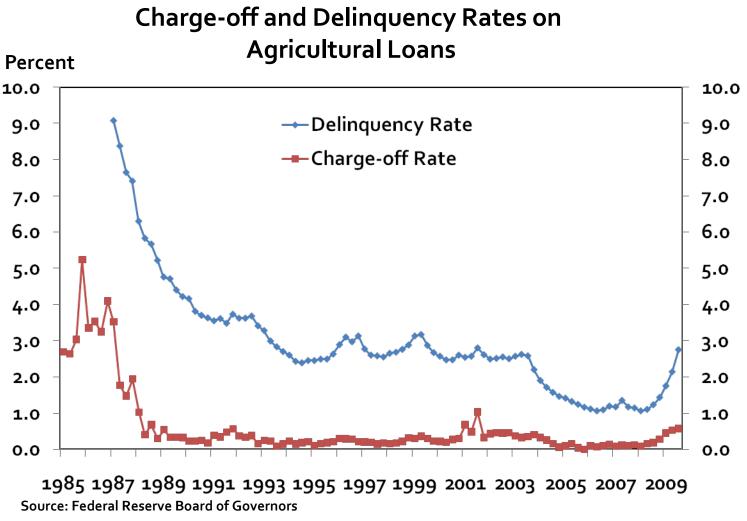


Commercial banks provided debt capital to U.S. agriculture.





Loan delinquency rates and charge-offs edge up.



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Risks to the Agricultural Sector

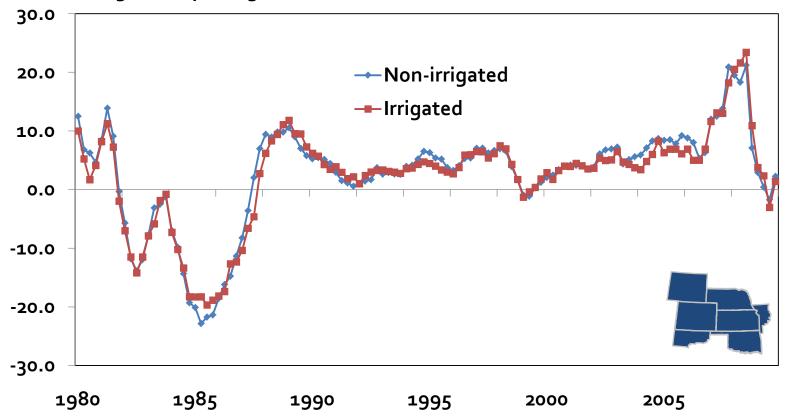
- Will a sluggish recovery limit a farm rebound?
- Will fragile financial markets limit credit?
- Will farmland values hold?



After topping in 2009, what direction will farmland values follow?

Irrigated and Non-irrigated Cropland Values (Tenth Federal Reserve District)

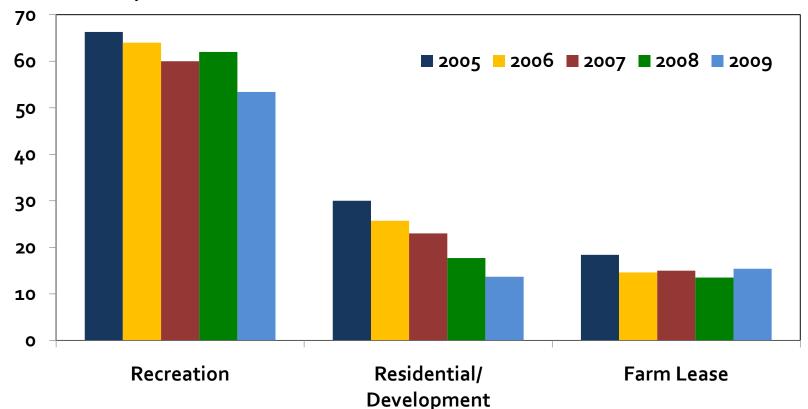
Percent change from year ago





Nonfarm demand for farmland has fallen.

Reasons for Farmland Purchases by Nonfarmers



Percent of respondents*

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City

*Respondents were asked the most common reasons for farmland purchases by individuals other than farmers. Respondents could choose more than one response and therefore percentages will not sum to 100. *Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City*-

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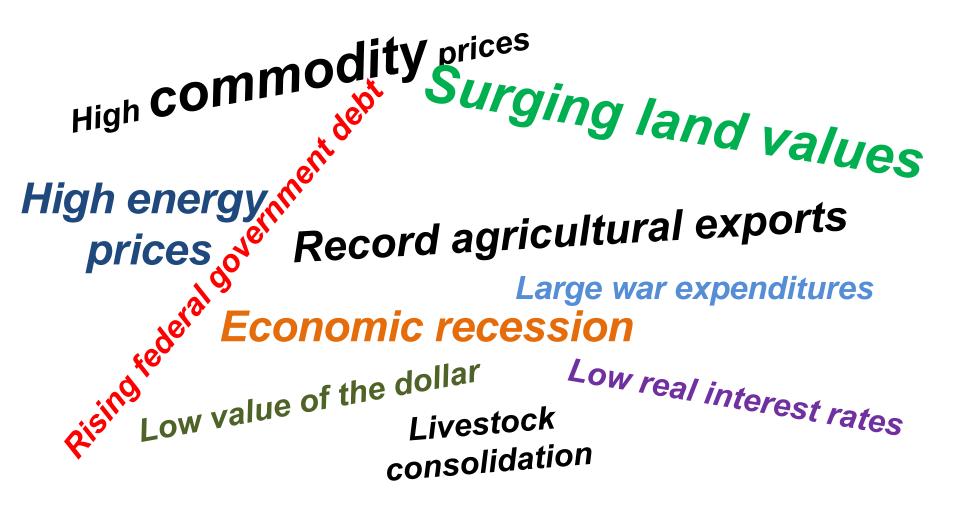


Risks to the Agricultural Sector

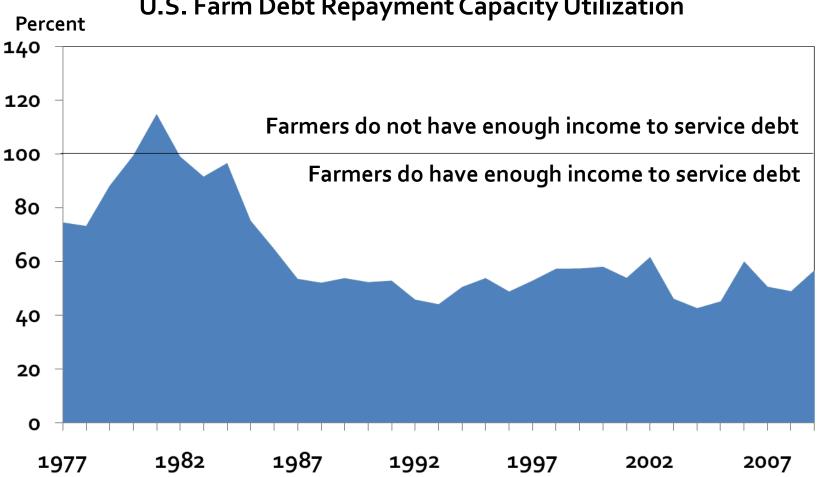
- Will a sluggish recovery limit a farm rebound?
- Will fragile financial markets limit credit?
- Will farmland values hold?
- A 1970s déjà vu?
 - Two missing pieces: debt and inflation



A 1970s Déjà vu



In general, farm debt remains at historical levels.



U.S. Farm Debt Repayment Capacity Utilization

Source: USDA

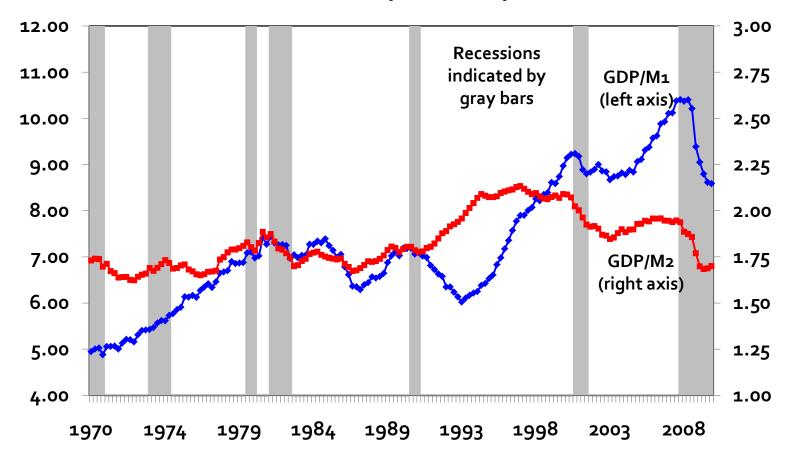


Two Inflationary Perspectives

- Quantity theory of money
 - Money *Velocity = Price * Quantity
- The Definition of Inflation
 - Too Much Money Chasing Too Few Goods
- Expectations on Inflation Depend on Your Focus
 - "Chasing" or velocity which has fallen or ...
 - "Too much money" which has risen sharply.

Velocity has fallen during the recession.

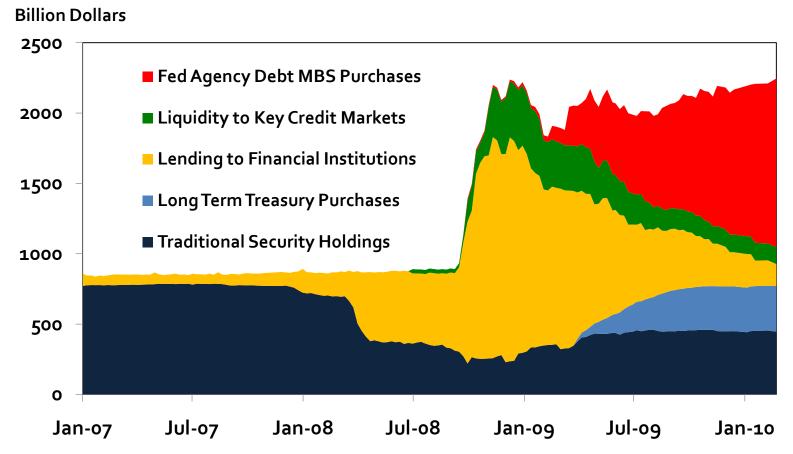
U.S. Velocity of Money







The Federal Reserve has to shrink its balance sheet.



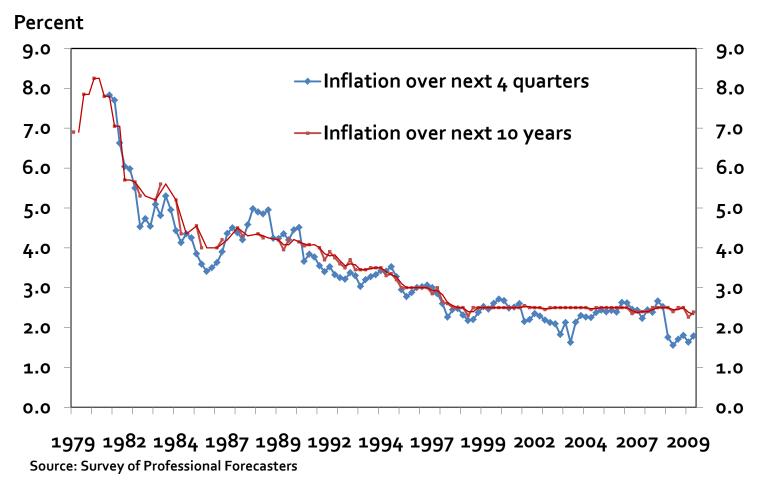
Federal Reserve Balance Sheet: Assets

Source: Federal Reserve Board of Governors



Inflation remains well anchored.

Consumer Price Inflation Expectations





Conclusions

- A sluggish economic recovery is underway.
- Consumer demand with shape the recovery.
- Will domestic or foreign consumers lead?
- The pace of consumption will shape inflation.
- Ag conditions are strikingly similar to the 1970s.
- Have Americans learned the lessons of excess debt?

