

# The Shape of Economic Recovery

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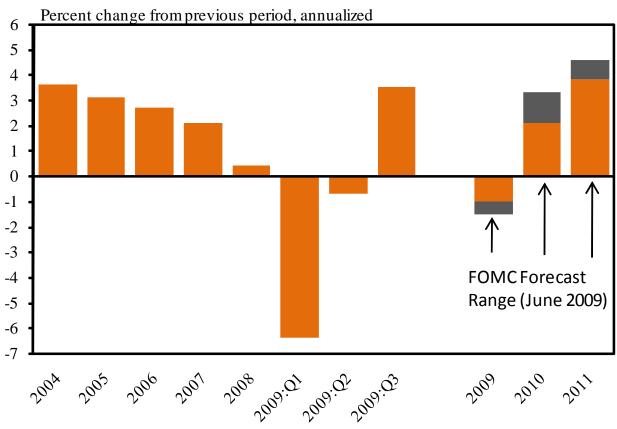
The views expressed are those of the presenter and do not necessarily reflect the positions of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City or the Federal Reserve System.

#### U.S. Economic Overview

- The U.S. economy has contracted sharply since the recession began.
  - Housing markets and construction activity have been very weak.
  - Financial markets and credit conditions have tightened.
  - Manufacturing activity declined dramatically as export markets weakened and consumers cut back.
  - Labor market conditions have worsened.
- The economy is beginning to show signs of recovery as policies implemented by the Federal Reserve, Treasury, Congress and President start to take hold.
- What will recovery look like?

### Real GDP has fallen sharply since the recession started in December 2007.

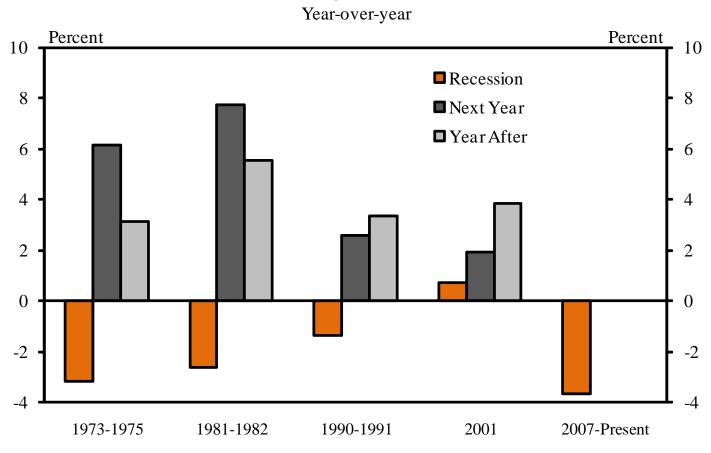
#### **Real Gross Domestic Product**



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis; FOMC Latest release: 10/29/2009

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

#### **Real GDP During and After Recessions**



Source: BEA

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

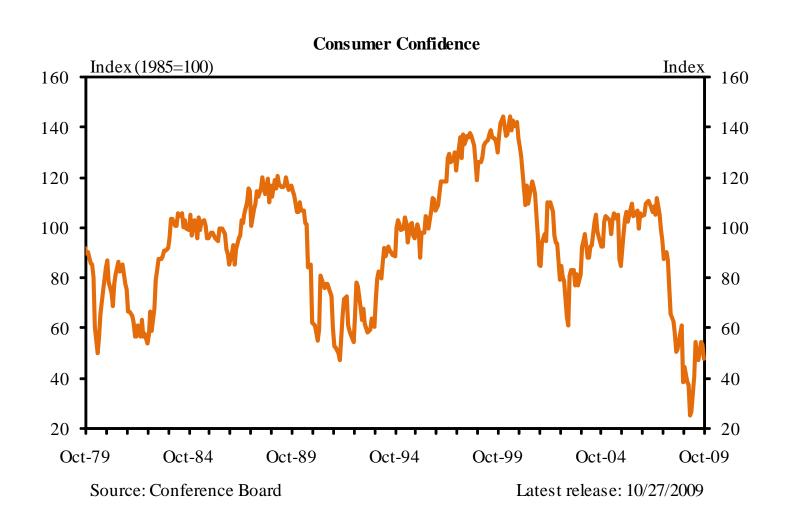
#### Contributions to Real GDP by Component in the Year Following a Recession

Average quarterly rate (at an annualized rate) Percent Percent **1**973-1975 4 **■**1981-1982 **1**990-1991 3 3 **2001** 2 2 0 -1 -1 -2 -2 Consumption Residential Change in **Net Exports** Government **Business Inventories** Investment Investment

Source: BEA

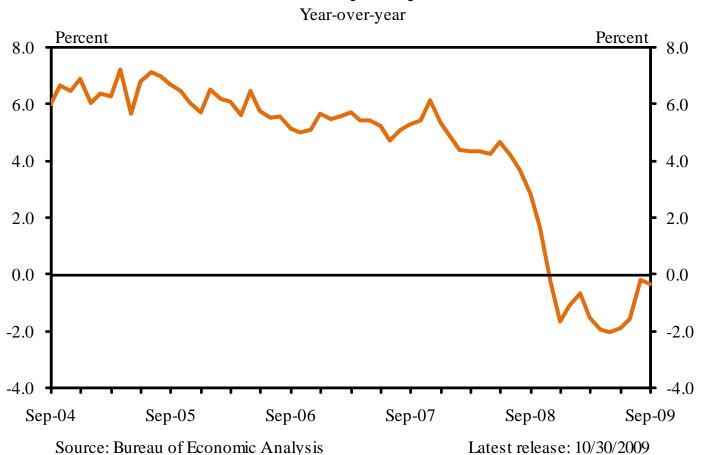
### Consumption

## Consumer confidence has trended upward over the past six months.



## Consumption increased slightly over the summer but remains below year-ago levels.

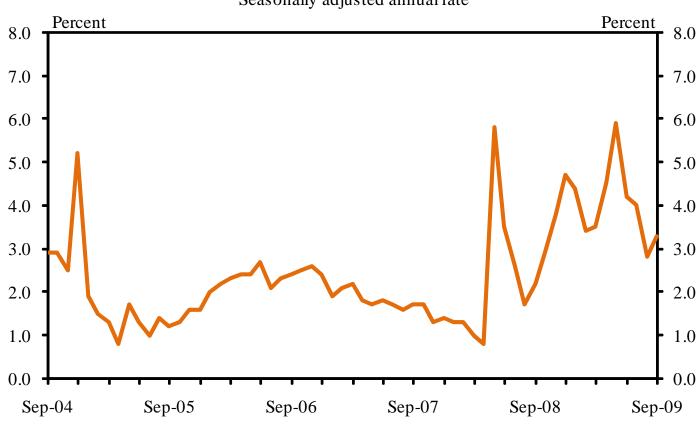
#### **Personal Consumption Expenditures**



### Personal savings rates have increased from pre-recession levels.

#### **Personal Savings Rate**

Seasonally adjusted annual rate



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Latest release: 10/30/2009

### Residential Investment

## Home sales have fallen sharply since late 2005, but have since increased slightly.

#### **Sales of Existing Homes**

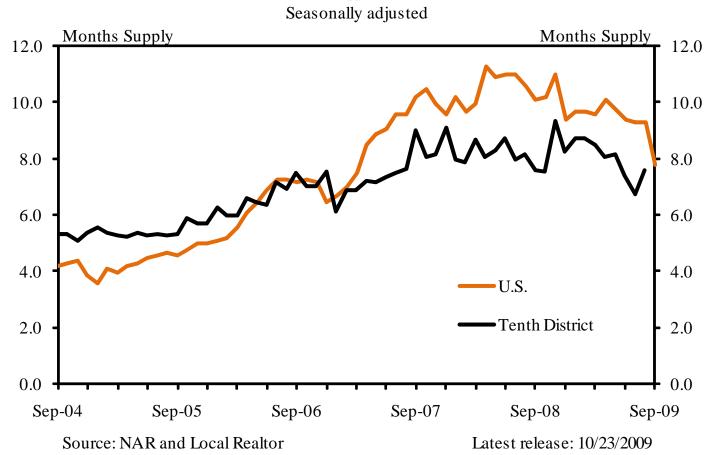
Year-over-year Percent Percent 20 20 15 15 10 10 US 5 5 0 -5 -5 -10 -10 -15 -15 -20 -20 -25 2008:Q2 2004:Q2 2005:Q2 2009:Q2 2006:Q2 2007:Q2

Source: NAR



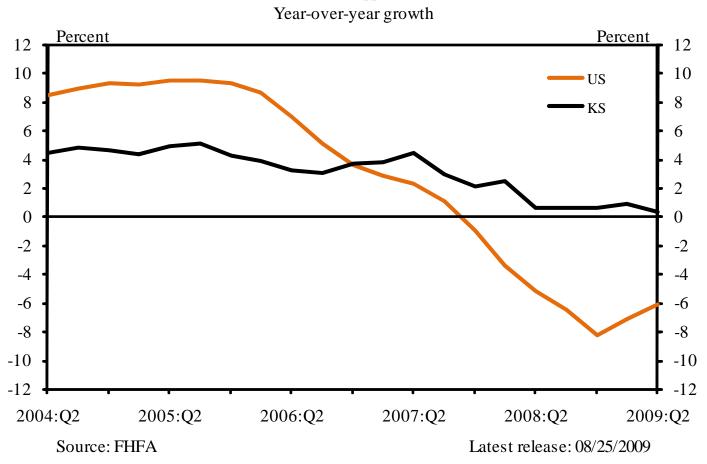
## The months supply of homes has decreased lately, but remains elevated.

#### **Months Supply of Homes**

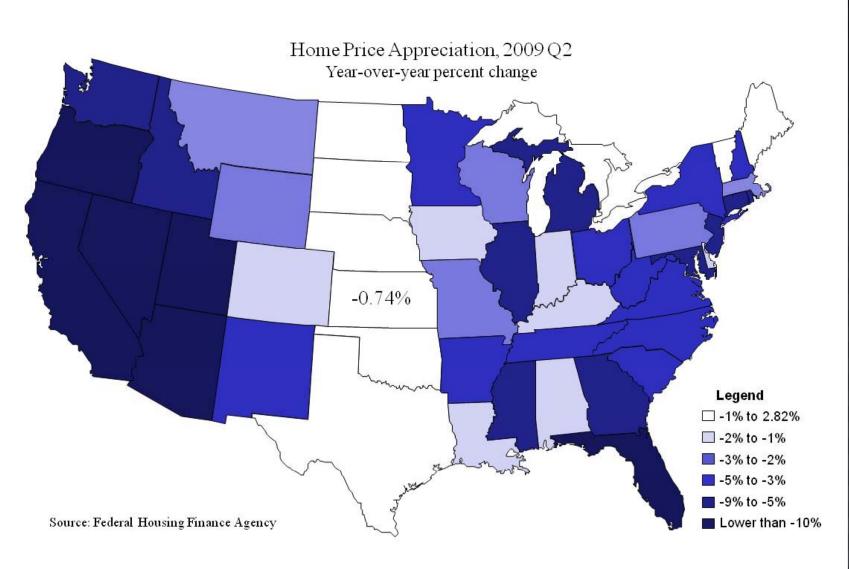


### Home prices are well below year-ago levels in the U.S.

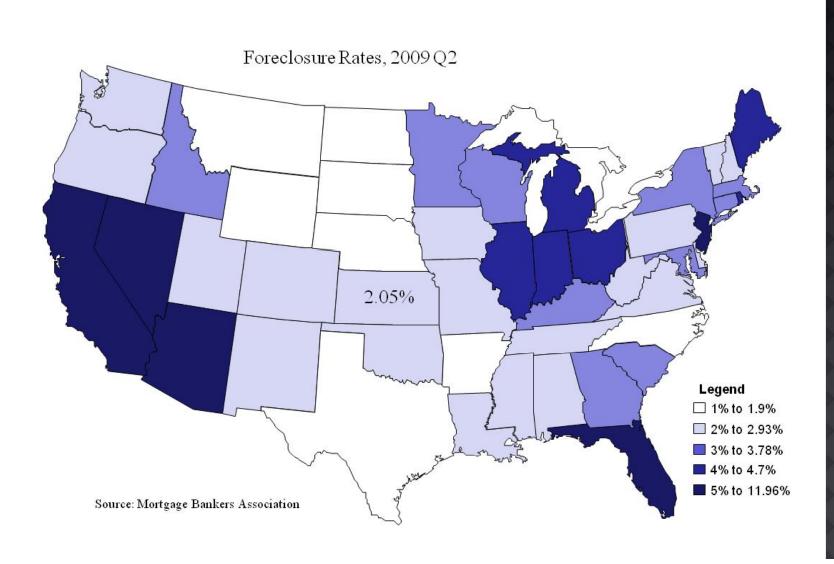
#### **Home Price Appreciation**



### 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.

#### **Value of Residential Construction Contracts**

Seasonally adjusted Index: Sep-04=100 Index 160 160 140 140 US 120 120 100 100 80 80 60 60 40 40 20 20 Sep-09 Sep-04 Sep-05 Sep-06 Sep-07 Sep-08

Latest release: 10/15/2009

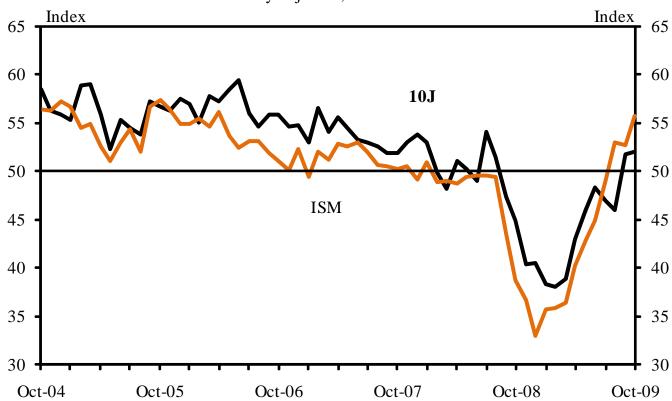
Source: F.W. Dodge, Inc.

### **Business Investment**

## Recent surveys indicate that manufacturing activity is stabilizing.

#### **Manufacturing Production**

Seasonally adjusted; month-over-month



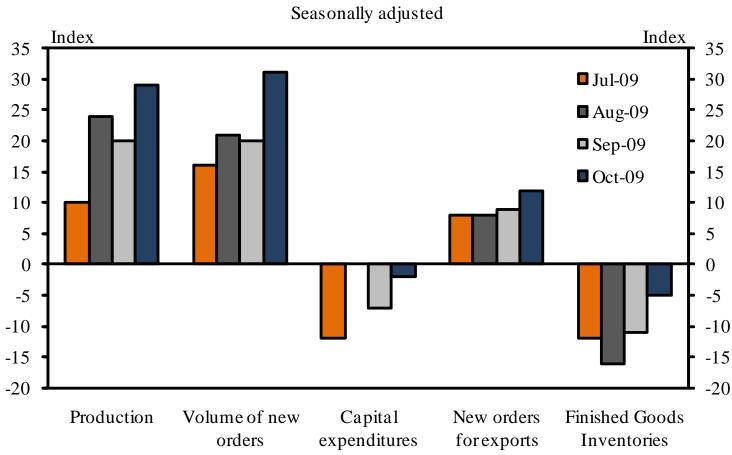
Note: 10J index is computed on ISM basis (50 = zero change)

Sources: ISM, FRBKC Manufacturing Survey

Latest release: 10/29/2009 for the Manufacturing Survey and 11/02/2009 for ISM

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

#### **Manufacturing Expectations - Six Months Ahead**



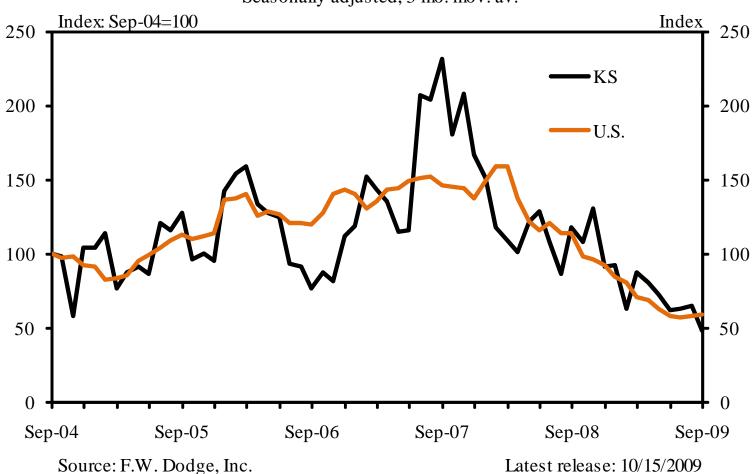
Source: FRBKC Manufacturing Survey

Latest release: 10/29/2009

### Commercial construction activity remains slow.

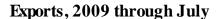
#### **Value of Commercial Construction Contracts**

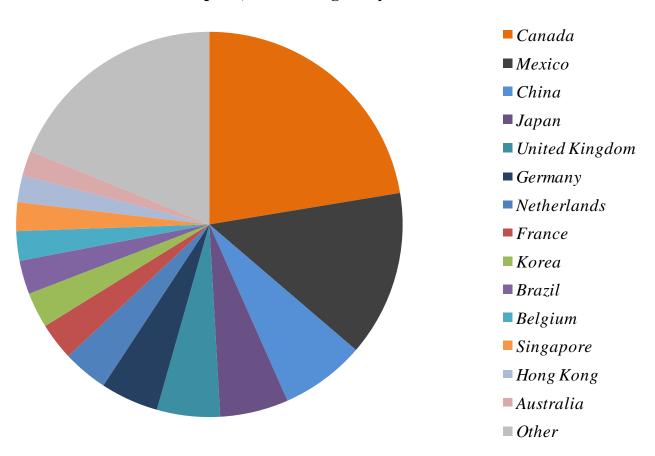
Seasonally adjusted, 3-mo. mov. av.



### **Net Exports**

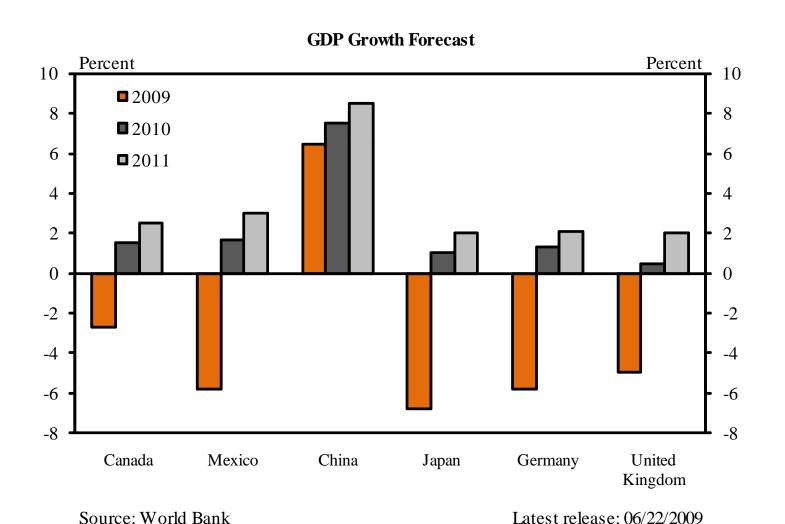
## Canada, Mexico and China are the largest importers of U.S. goods.





Source: Department of Commerce

### The global economy is expected to recover gradually in 2010.

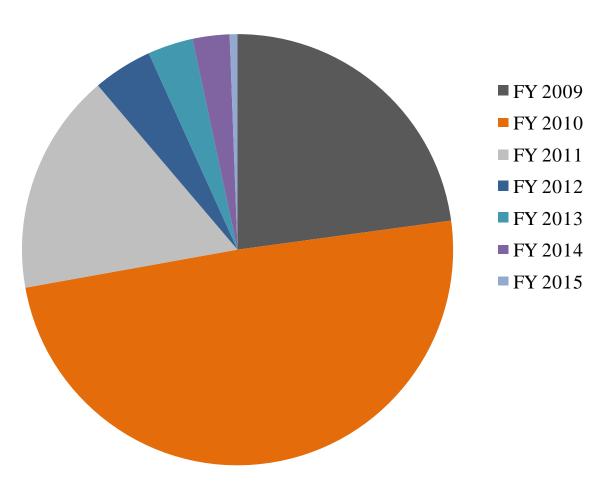


Latest release: 06/22/2009

### **Government Spending**

## The majority of stimulus funds will be spent by mid-2010.

#### **Stimulus Spending**

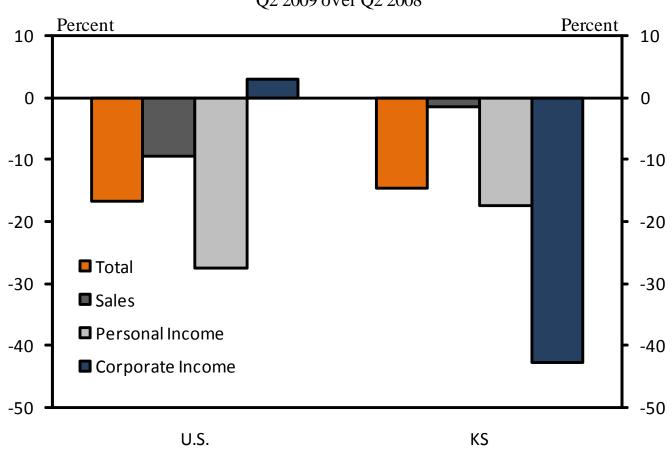


Source: Congressional Budget Office Latest release: 02/13/2009

### State governments must cut back as tax revenues plummet.

#### **State Tax Revenue Growth**

Q2 2009 over Q2 2008

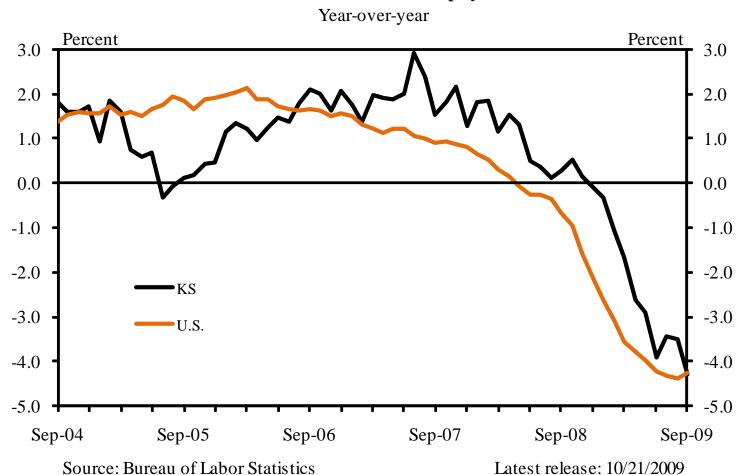


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

### Labor Market

### Employment has fallen sharply over the past year.

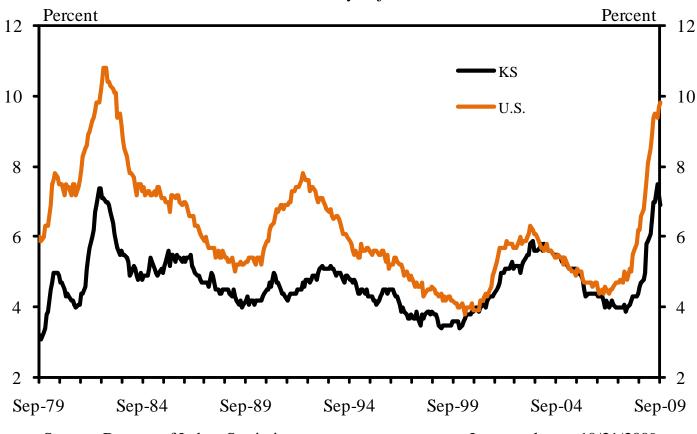
#### **Growth in Total Nonfarm Employment**



#### Unemployment rates continue to increase.

#### **Unemployment Rate**

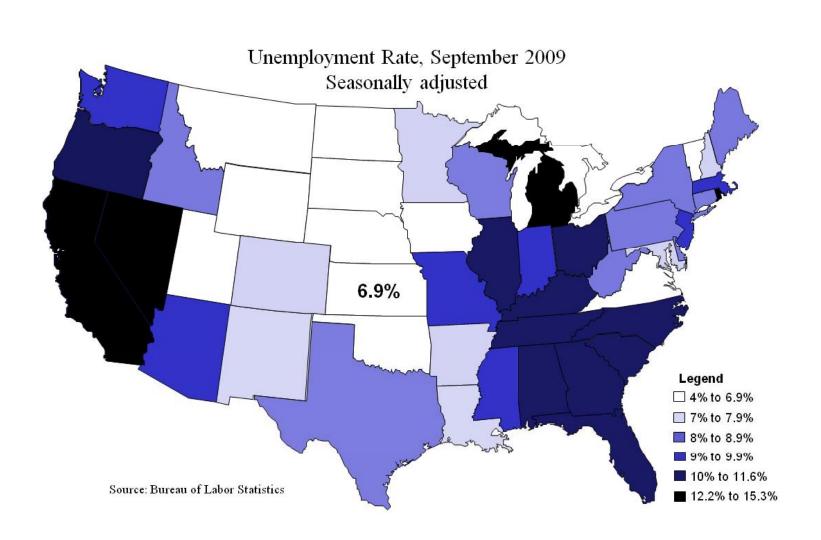
Seasonally adjusted



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

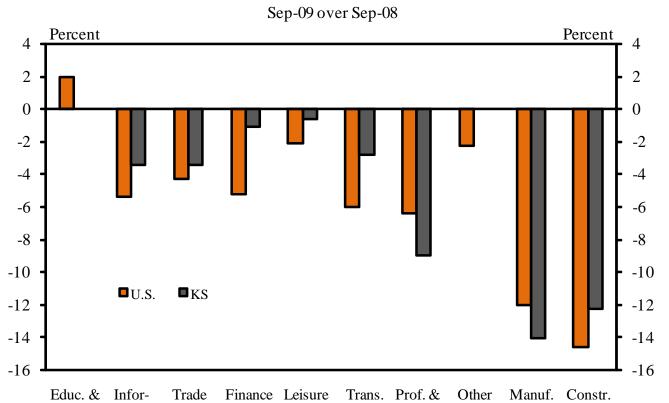
Latest release: 10/21/2009

## There are large regional variations in unemployment.



## The education and health industries are the only industries experiencing job growth.

#### Private Job Growth by Industry



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Latest release: 10/21/2009

& Hosp. & Util.

(.11)

Health

(.16)

mation

(.03)

(.19)

(.07)

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

(.05)

Serv.

(.05)

(.15)

(.05)

Bus.

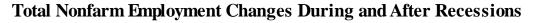
(.13)

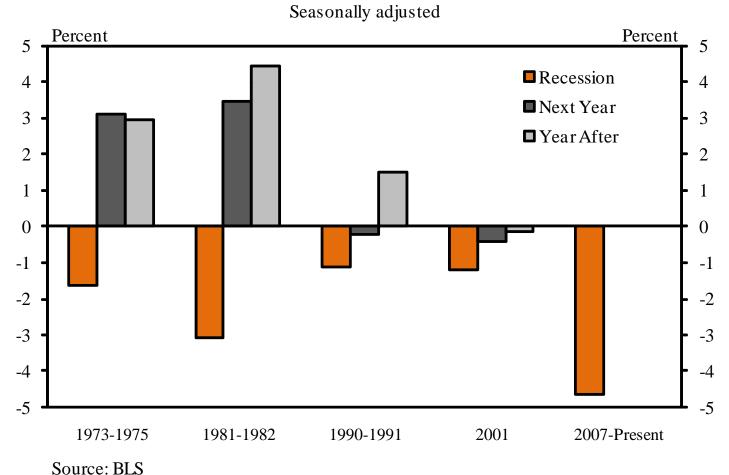
### Initial unemployment claims remain elevated.

#### **Initial Unemployment Claims**

Seasonally adjusted Weekly claims Weekly claims 800000 8000 U.S. (left axis) 700000 7000 KS (right axis) 6000 600000 500000 5000 400000 4000 300000 3000 200000 2000 100000 1000 Oct-06 Oct-04 Oct-05 Oct-07 Oct-08 Oct-09 Source: Department of Labor Latest release: 11/05/2009

### The last two recessions were "jobless recoveries".





#### Conclusions

- Most economists expect the U.S. economy 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 seem less willing to spend as they try to rebuild wealth.
  - An excess supply of housing will take time to work off.
  - Unemployment is likely to remain stubbornly high for some time.