Supply Chain Developments and Implications

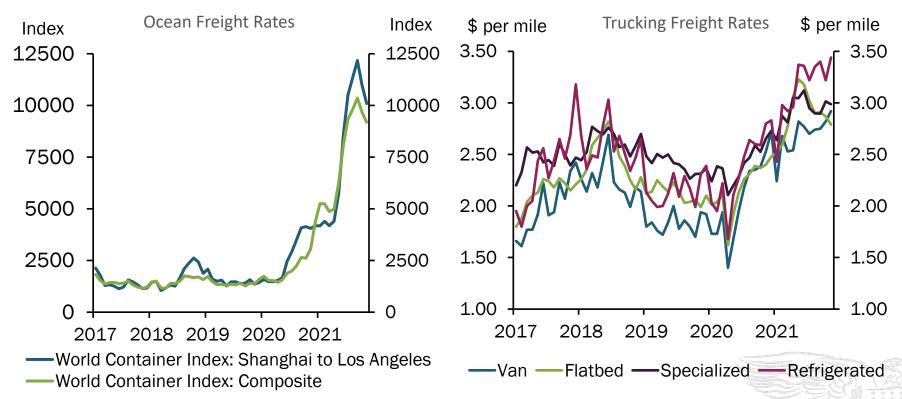
March 23, 2022 – Denver Association of Business Economists Nicholas Sly Assistant Vice President, Economist and Denver Branch Executive

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

Outlook themes

- Supply chain disruptions have proved to be persistent cost pressures, which have delayed effects on inflation
- Logistics disruptions span transportation modes, add both cost and delays and are affecting most industries
- Despite their ubiquity, global supply chain disruptions have varying implications for regional economies due to differences in the types of goods being sourced
- Many businesses report that they are altering procurement and inventory management strategies to alleviate supply chain pressures over the medium- to long-term

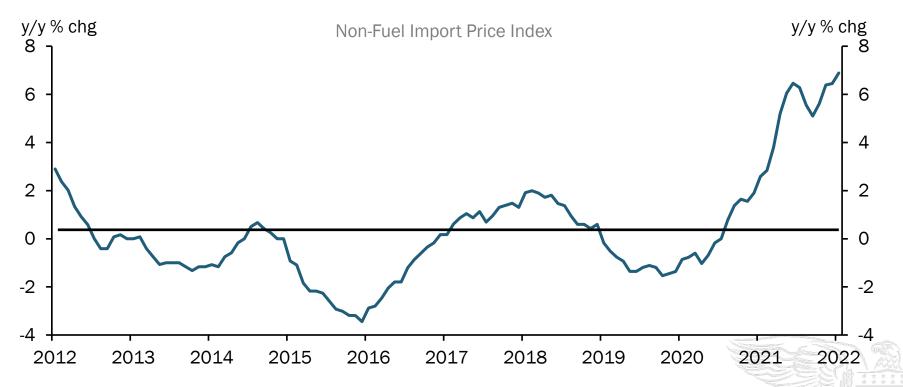
Transportation costs increased significantly across most modes



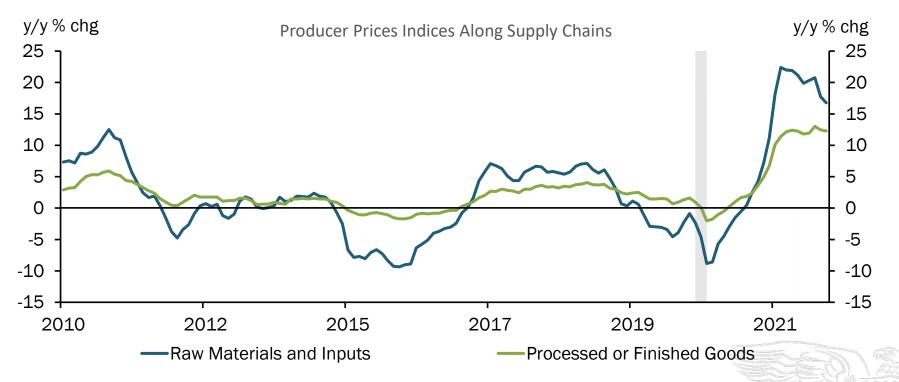
In addition to higher costs, businesses are experiencing delays



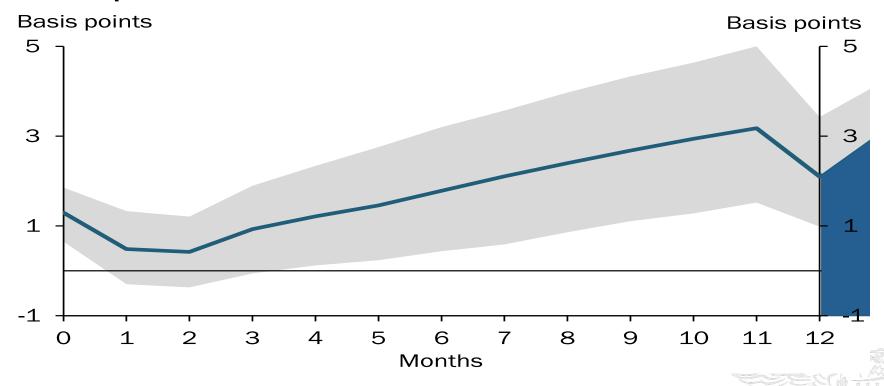
Strong import demand is contributing to higher prices for imported materials, whereas these costs were a drag on inflation in recent history



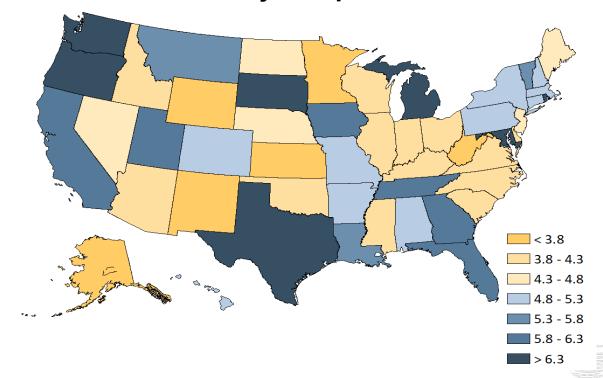
Over the last several months, growth in the cost to purchase and procure key inputs has grown faster than selling prices charged to consumers



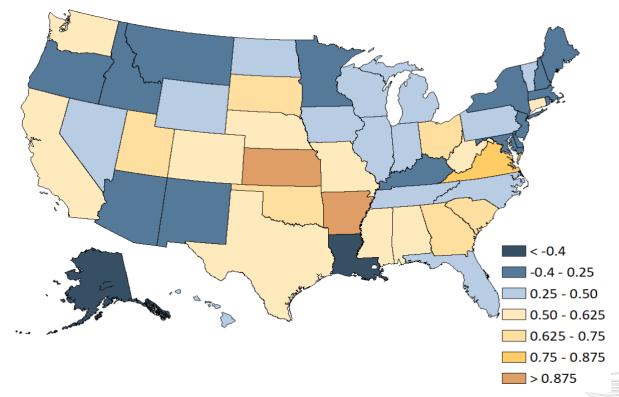
Higher shipping costs pass through to U.S. core inflation incrementally over the span of several months



State economies differ in how they respond to rising costs for imported inputs based on their local industry composition



In 2021, total global shipping costs grew faster in the Tenth District



Sources: U.S. International Trade Commission, U.S. Census Bureau, and authors' calculations Notes: Total freight charges and import values are calculated excluding petroleum imports. Values illustrated in map are percentage point changes in total shipping costs as a share of total imports.



