U.S. and Oklahoma Economic Outlook

Broken Arrow Chamber Presentation
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*The views expressed herein are those of the presenter only and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City or the Federal Reserve System.
The “Fed” consists of three main entities:

- **Board of Governors**: 7 members appointed by U.S. President
- **Federal Reserve Banks**: 12 total; semi-independent by design
- **Federal Open Market Committee**: 19 members; 12 voting

Primary responsibility areas:

- Monetary policy
- Bank regulation
- Financial services
Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC)

Board of Governors

- Jerome H. Powell, Chairman
- Lael Brainard
- Richard H. Clarida
- Randal K. Quarles
- Open
- Open
- Open

Reserve Bank Presidents

- John C. Williams, New York, Vice Chairman
- Thomas I. Barkin, Richmond
- Raphael W. Bostic, Atlanta
- Mary C. Daly, San Francisco
- Loretta J. Mester, Cleveland
- James Bullard, St. Louis
- Charles L. Evans, Chicago
- Esther L. George, Kansas City
- Eric Rosengren, Boston
- Patrick T. Harker, Philadelphia
- Robert S. Kaplan, Dallas
- Neel Kashkari, Minneapolis

*Permanent voters in bold; 2018 rotating voters in red; 2019 rotating voters in blue
The Oklahoma City Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City

• Functions and purposes ~ 45 staff
  - Research on U.S. and Oklahoma economies; energy and manufacturing sectors
  - Economic and financial education outreach, including to low/moderate income
  - Examinations of Oklahoma financial institutions (~50 banks, ~175 holding cos.)

• 2018 OKC Fed Branch Board of Directors
  - Clint Abernathy (chair), Owner, Abernathy Farms, Inc., Altus
  - Susan Chapman Plumb, Board Chair & CEO, Bank of Cherokee County, Tahlequah
  - Michael Coffman, CEO (retired), Panhandle Oil & Gas, Inc., Oklahoma City
  - Tina Patel, Co-Owner & CFO, Promise Hotels, Tulsa
  - Chris Turner, President & CFO, First State Bank, Oklahoma City
  - Katrina Washington, Owner/Broker, Stratos Realty, Oklahoma City
  - Dana Weber, Vice-Chair & CEO, Webco Industries, Sand Springs

• Oklahomans on Kansas City Fed head office Board
  - Rose Washington (chair), Exec. Director, Tulsa Econ. Dev. Corp., Tulsa
  - Doug Stussi, EVP & CFO, Love’s Travel Stops & Country Stores, OKC
U.S. Economic Outlook
Monthly data on U.S. business activity show economic growth remains strong through Q3 2018

U.S. Payroll Employment and Business Indexes

Sources: Institute for Supply Management, Bureau of Labor Statistics
“Job gains have been strong, on average, in recent months, and the unemployment rate has declined.”

Unemployment Rate
Seasonally Adjusted

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, FOMC

Sept. FOMC Forecast Ranges in Yellow

Current (Oct. 2018): 3.7%
“On a 12-month basis, both overall inflation and inflation for items other than food and energy remain near 2 percent.”
“The [FOMC] expects that further gradual increases for the federal funds rate will be consistent with sustained expansion...”

Federal Funds Rate
Year-End Target

Current Target: 2.00-2.25%

Sept. FOMC Forecast Ranges in Yellow

Sources: Federal Reserve Board, FOMC
The Fed has also begun to reduce its balance sheet.
Oklahoma Economic Outlook
Metro job growth has outpaced the nation in 2018, and the state has also caught up after lagging in 2015-16.
State and metro job gains this year have been led by mining (oil & gas), but most sectors have added jobs.
Unemployment has come down in both the state and the 2 large metros, to exceptionally low levels.
Banking conditions in Oklahoma also remain very good despite the 2015-16 economic slowdown.

Source: FDIC
Home prices have continued to increase steadily in the Oklahoma City and Tulsa metros.

Home Prices: Purchase-Only Indexes
Seasonally Adjusted

Percent change, year-over-year

Source: Federal Housing Finance Agency
Office vacancy rates in both Oklahoma City and Tulsa have leveled off after rising some in 2016-17

Source: CBRE
Regional factory growth remains strong despite tariffs, but recently has slowed slightly from a record pace.

Monthly Manufacturing Composite Indexes
Seasonally Adjusted

Index


Note: Indexes are shown as three-month moving averages

Sources: Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, Institute for Supply Management, NBER recession shading
Materials prices have risen with the tariffs, but Oklahoma’s exports continue to rise

Manufacturing Price Indexes
2008 - present

Note: Exports data shown as three-month moving average.

Sources: FRBKC, NBER recession shading, U.S. Census Bureau, WISERTrade
The mining (oil & gas) sector makes the economy of the state and 2 large metros unique

### Personal Income Share by Industry, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Percent of Total Income</th>
<th>Location Quotient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation &amp; Utilities</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Government</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State &amp; Local Government</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education &amp; Health</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure &amp; Hospitality</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional &amp; Business Services</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Activities</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Location quotient is the division of local share by national share. Red denotes industries with a higher concentration than the U.S.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
Oil and gas production is at a record high, but with considerably fewer rigs and workers than in 2014.
Most firms can profitably drill for oil in the areas they are active, and natural gas prices work for some firms.
Summary

• The U.S. economy continues to grow despite headwinds, and the Fed has been raising rates.

• The state and metro economies were hurt by low commodity prices, but now are growing solidly.

• Energy and manufacturing activity have been strong, despite tariffs and trade concerns.
Questions?

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