

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF KANSAS CITY

Monetary Policy Developments and Their Influence on Regional Economic Outcomes

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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

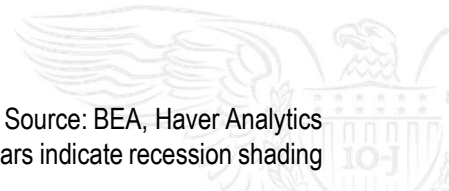
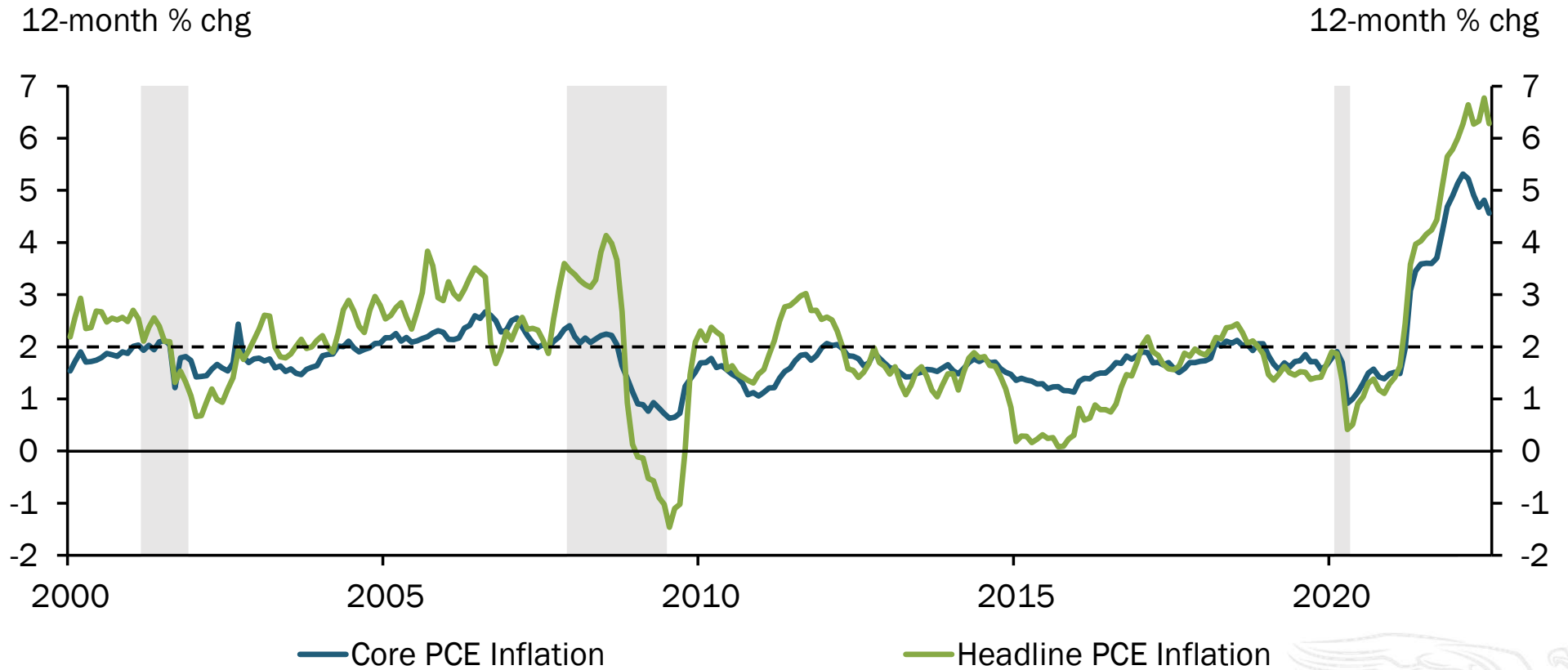


Overview

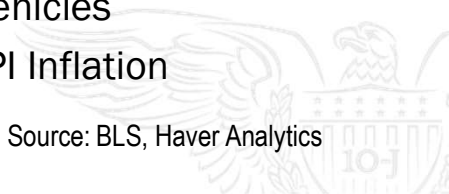
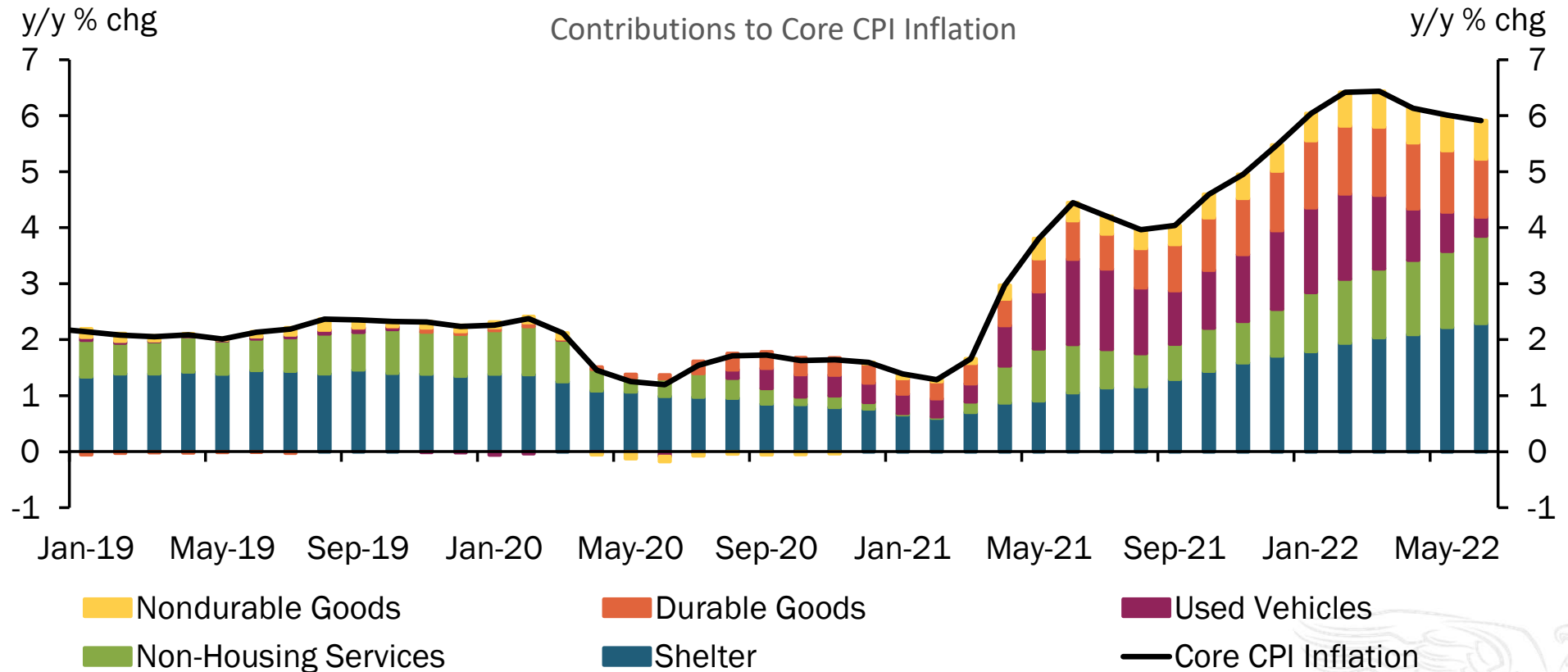
- Inflation is well above levels experienced over the last several decades, creating difficulties for many households in meeting regular expenses
- Labor markets are extremely tight, with resilient demand for workers exceeding the persistently constrained supply of workers
- Monetary policy has moved into a restrictive stance in order to restore price stability
- Indicators from several sectors point to the effects of tighter monetary policy slowing overall demand growth



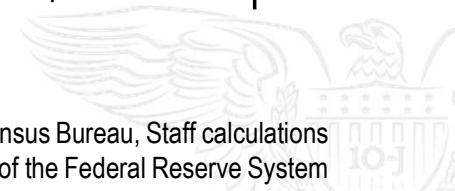
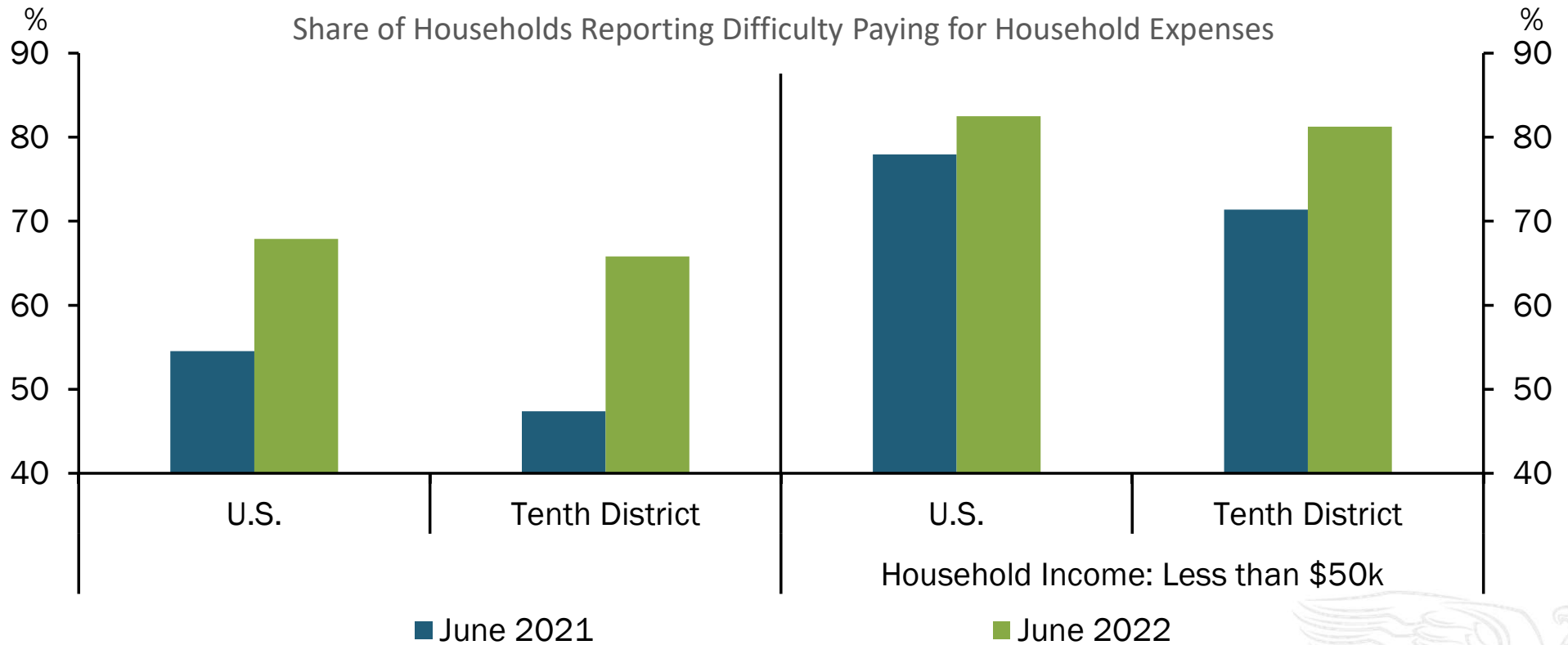
Inflation remains well-above historic norms and the Fed's 2 percent target



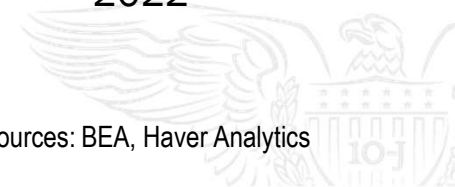
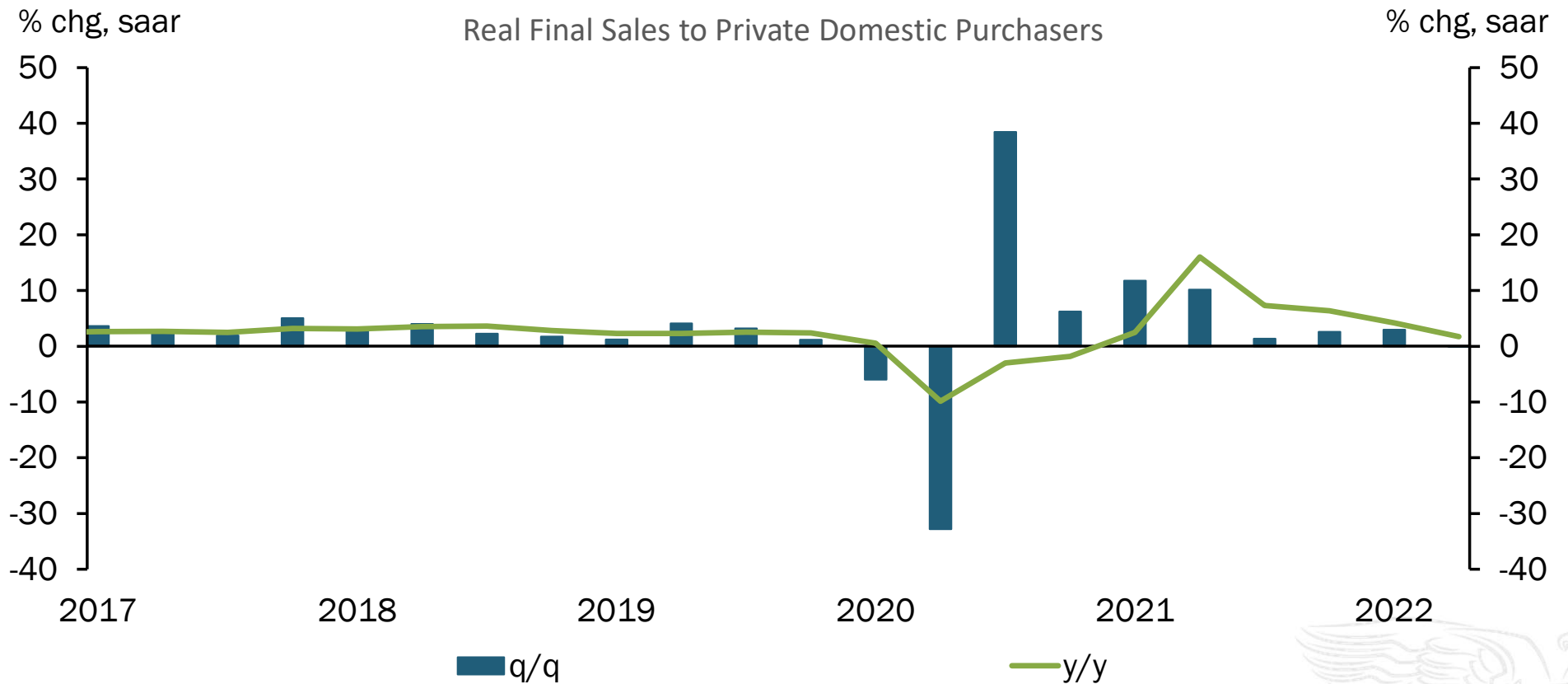
Over the past year, the drivers of inflation shifted back toward services, with shelter prices exerting an outsized influence on overall inflation



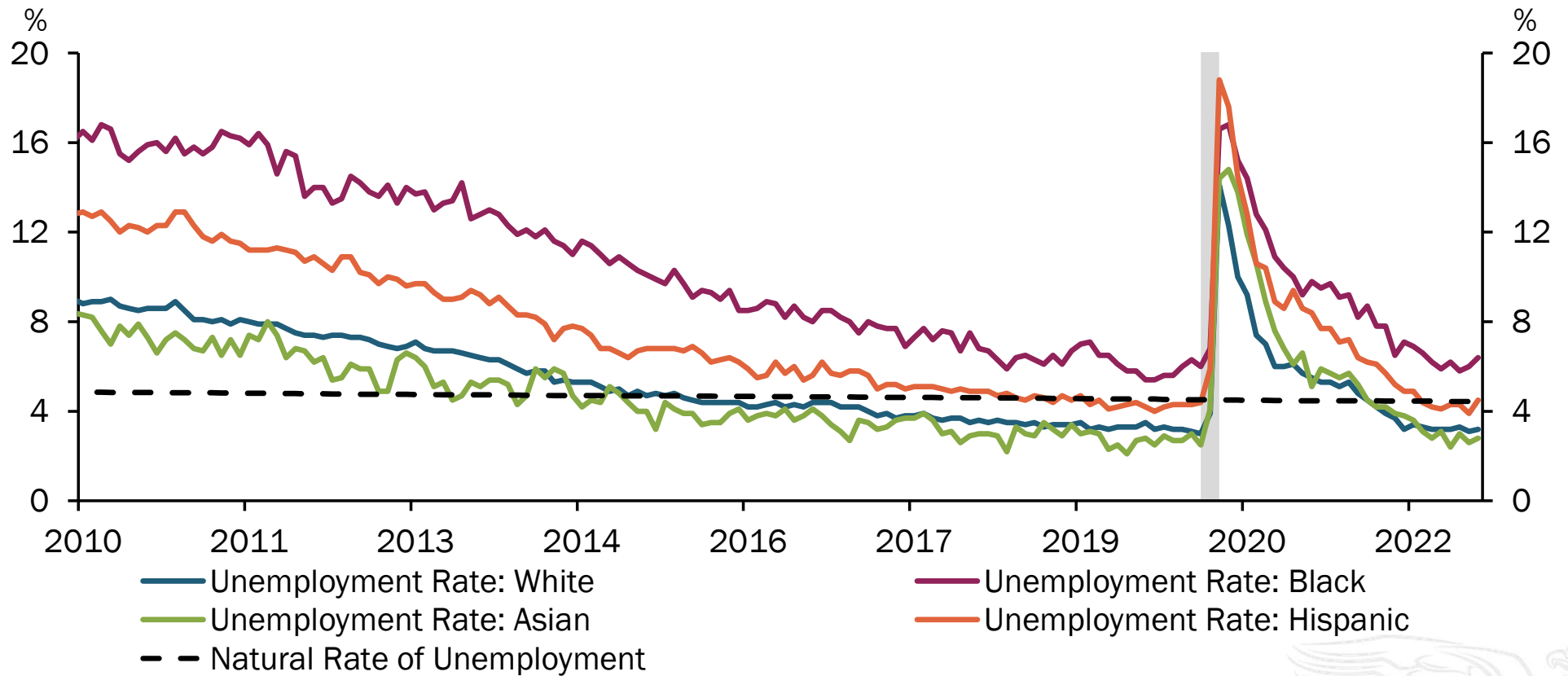
More households are experiencing difficulty paying their typical expenses compared to a year ago



Consumption growth slowed over the past several quarters and business investment declined recently



Unemployment rates are at or below pre-pandemic lows



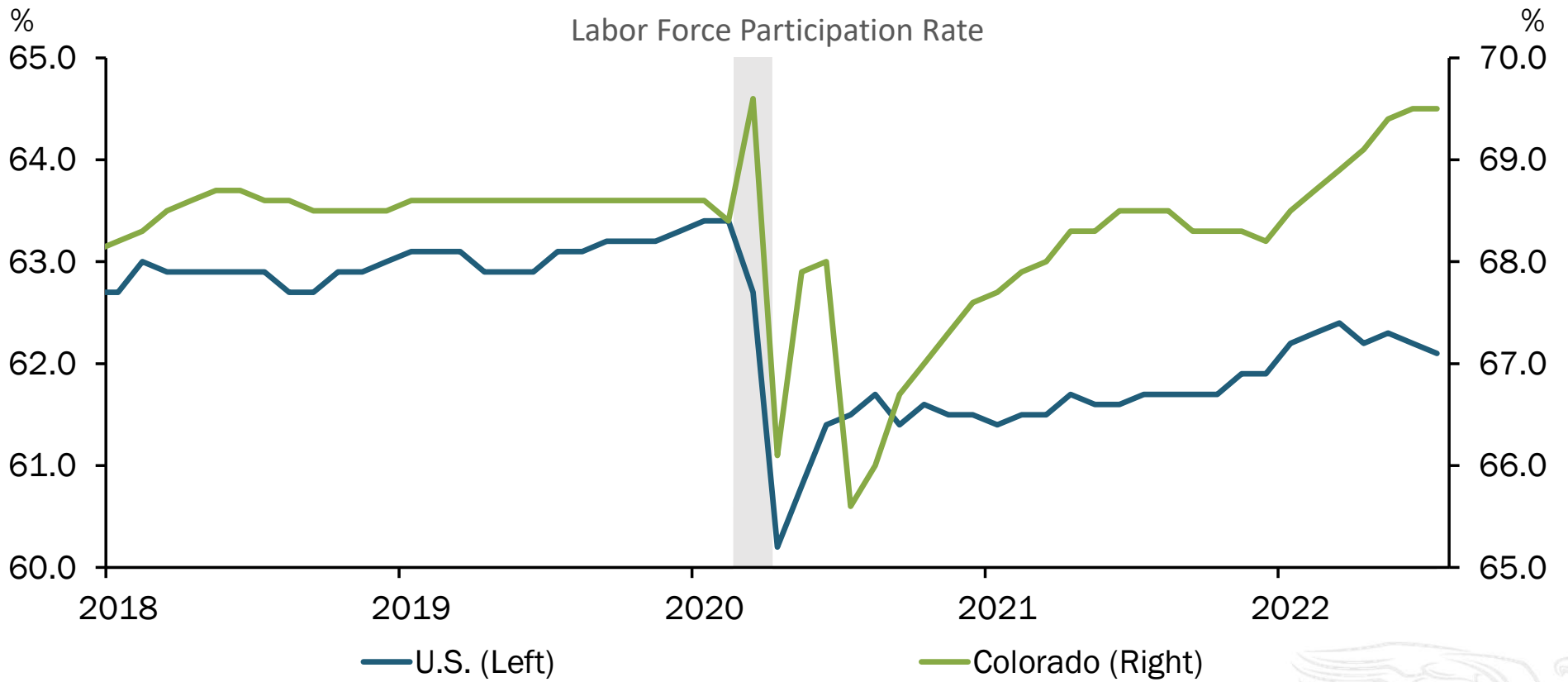
Labor demand remains elevated



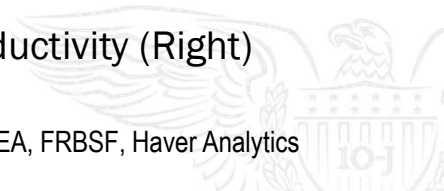
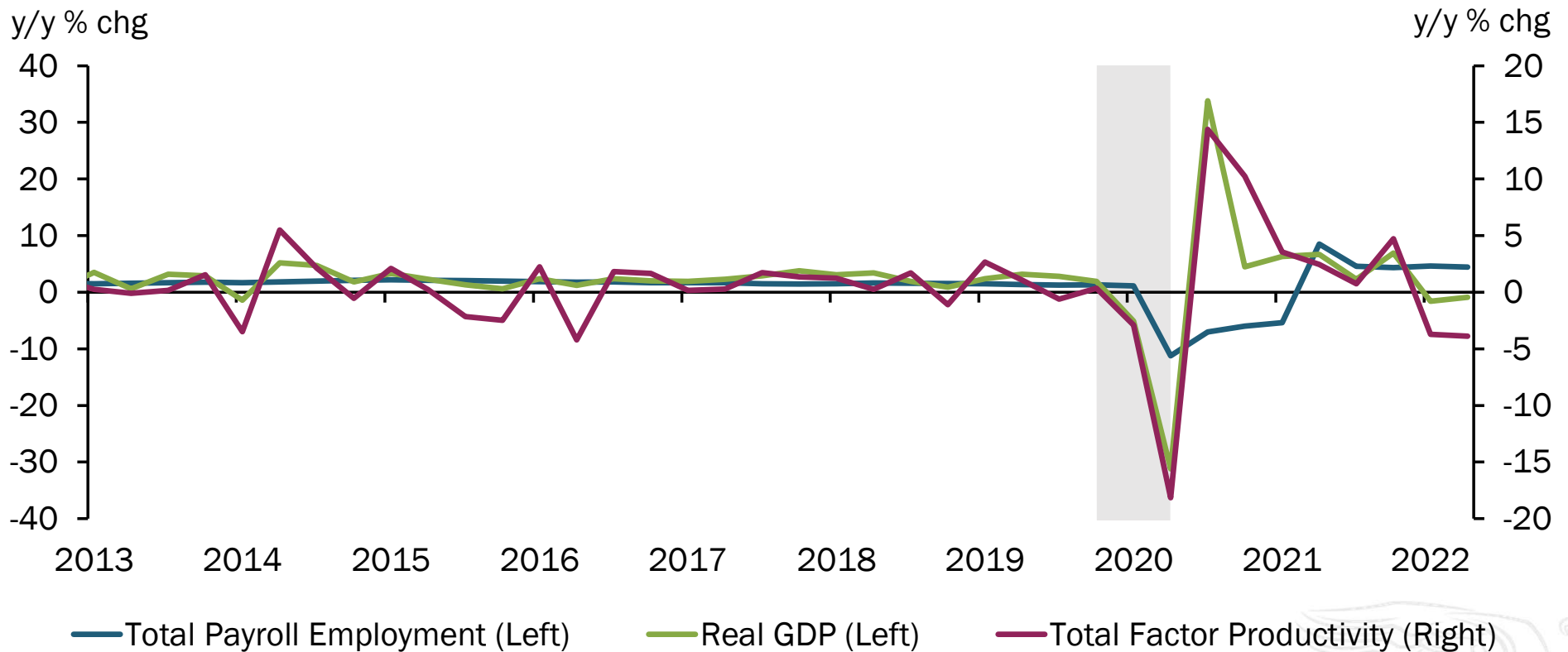
Elevated rates of workers leaving their jobs further tightened the labor market, and drove broad-based wage growth over the past 18 months



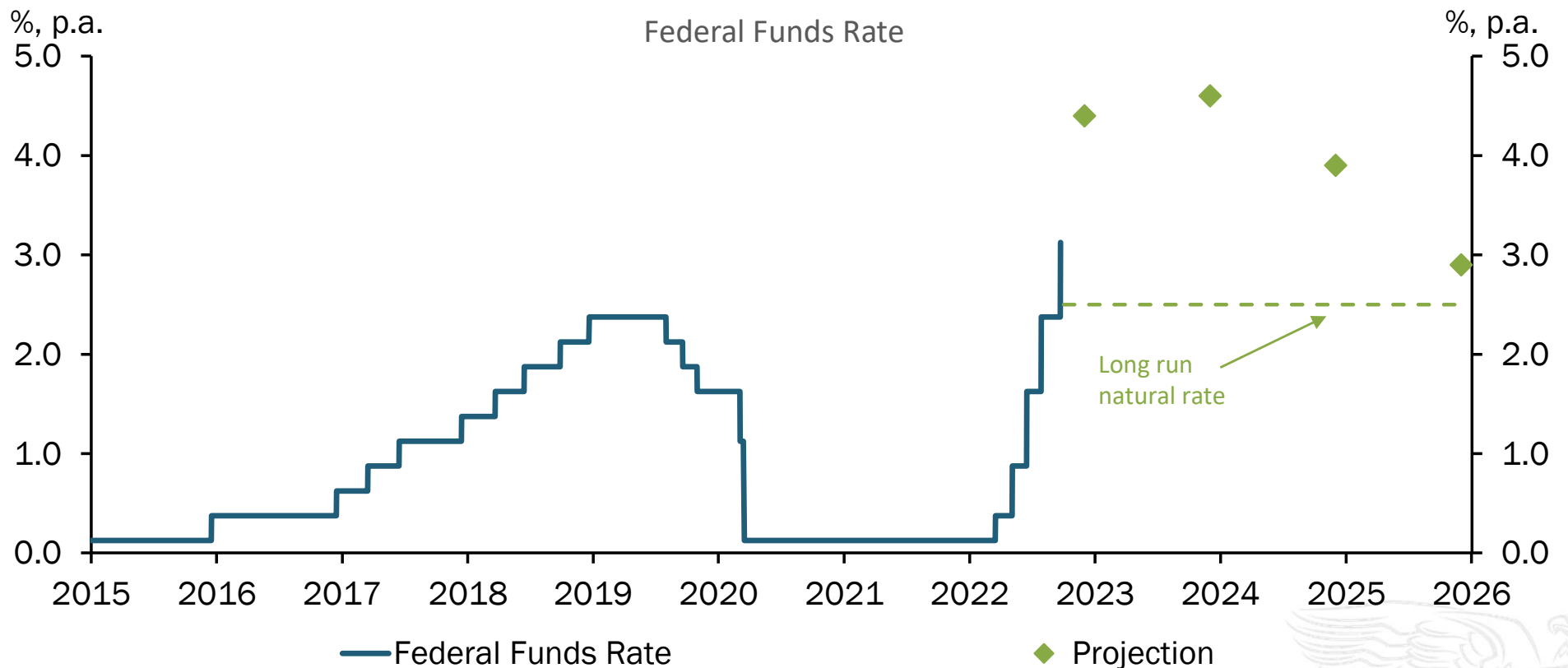
While labor supply remains constrained nationally



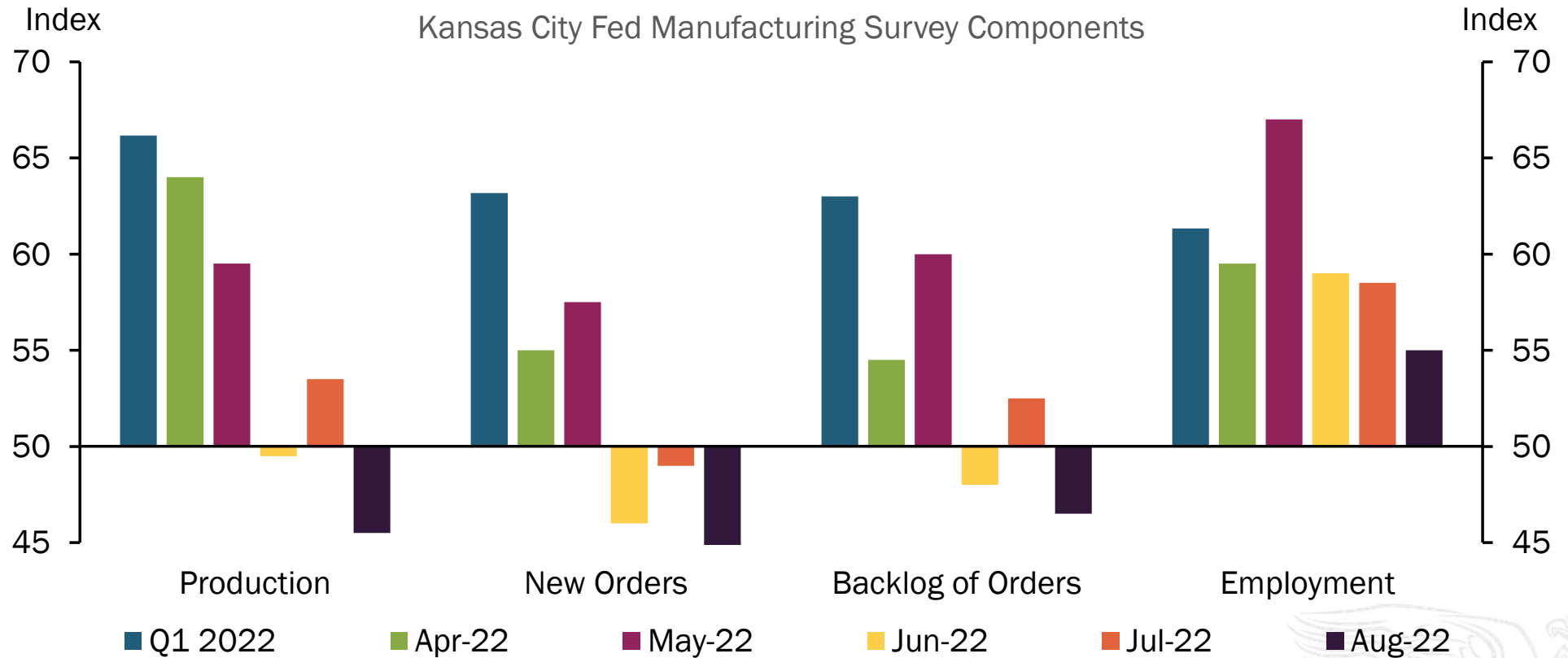
Productivity declined since the beginning of the year, adding to supply constraints of the U.S. economy



The Federal Reserve is moving interest rates into a restrictive stance of monetary policy to restore price stability



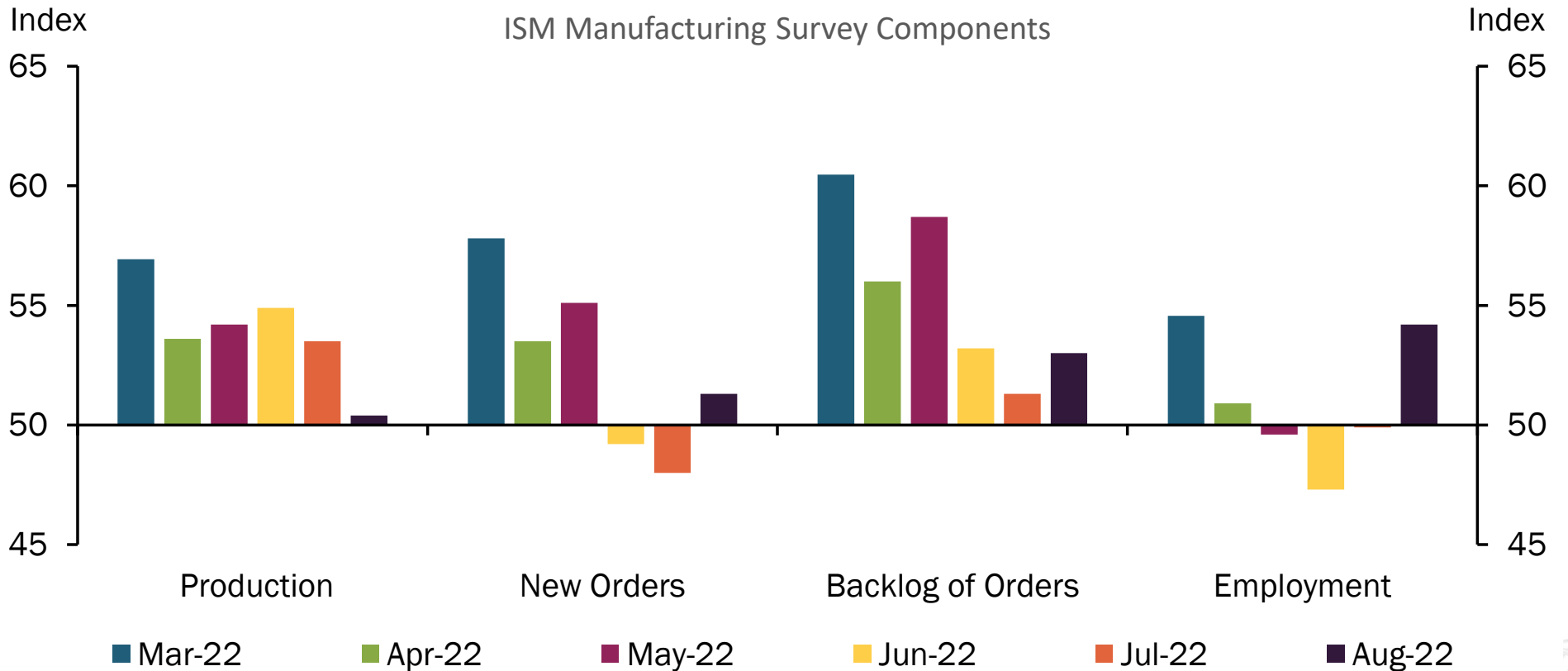
Measures of production across the region point to declining activity, while job growth and labor demand remain healthy



Sources: KC Fed Manufacturing Survey

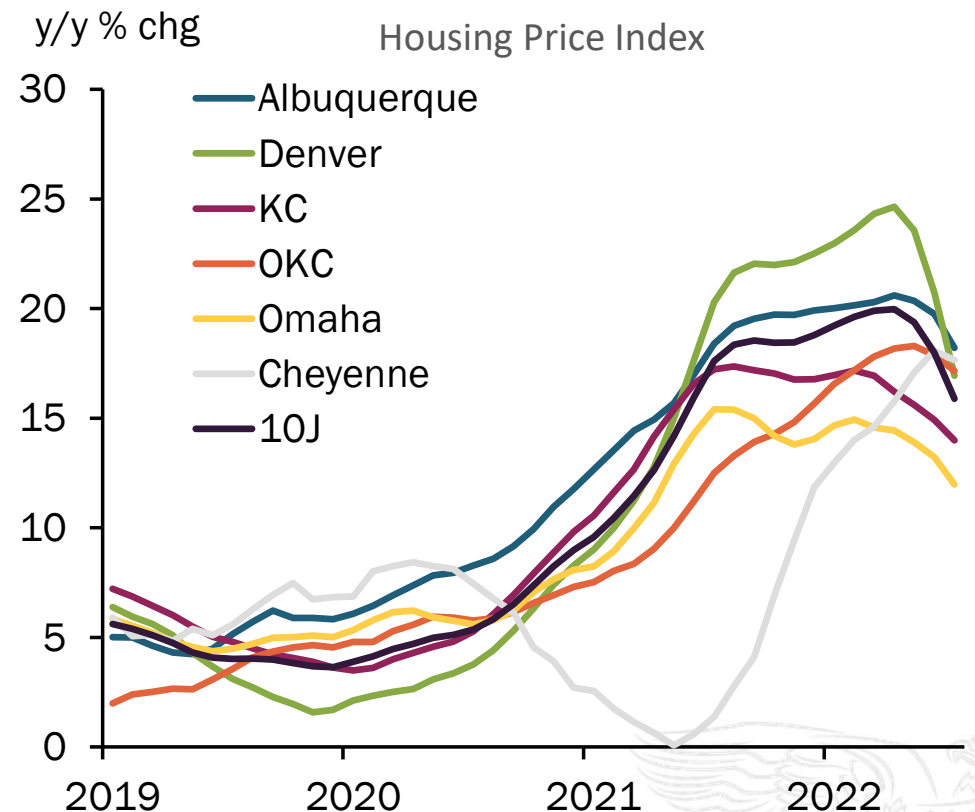
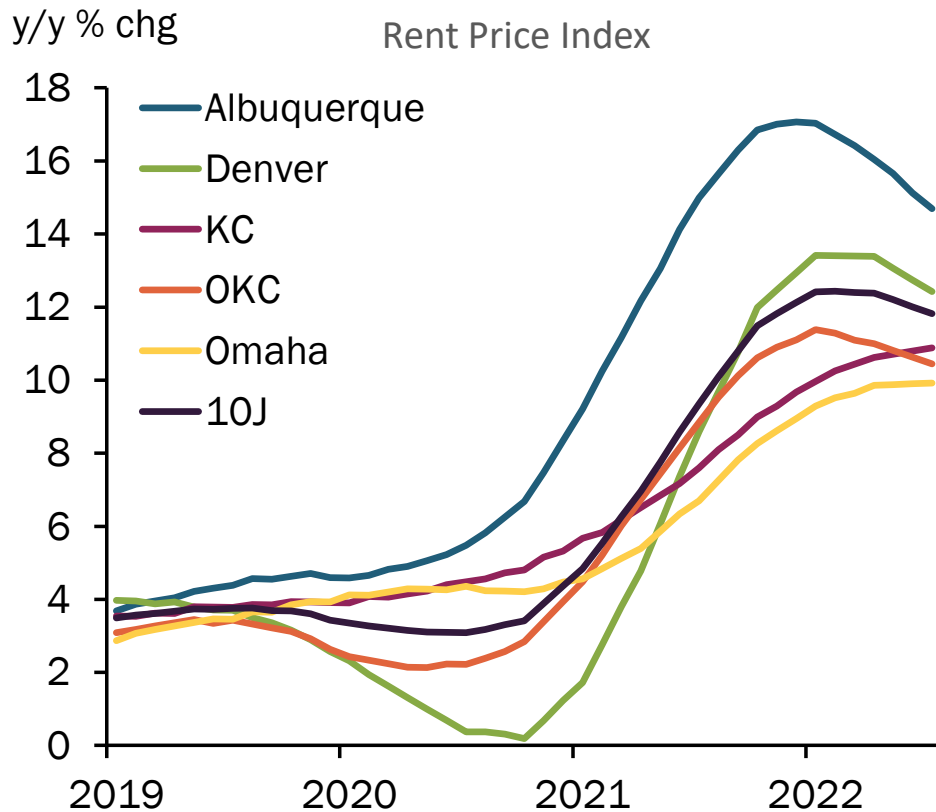
Note: An index level above 50 indicates the level of activity is increasing.

Measures of new demand growth are also softening nationwide, but the level of overall demand remains elevated

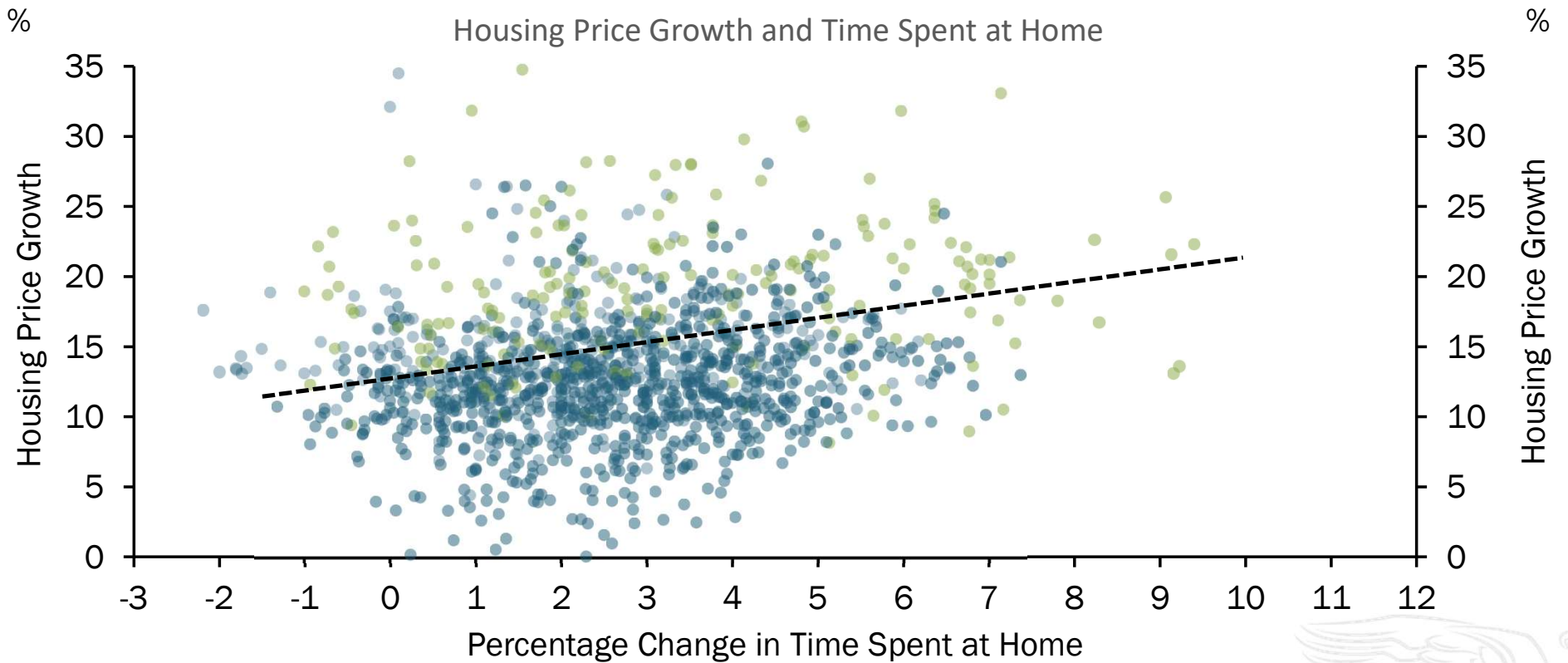


Sources: Institute for Supply Management, Haver Analytics
 Note: An index level above 50 indicates the level of activity is increasing.

The housing market is cooling as the numbers of existing homes sold and the number of new homes constructed are falling



Parts of the region where residents continue to spend more time working at home have experienced faster growth in home prices



Looking ahead

- Uncertainty about the near- and medium-term outlooks remains elevated
- Contacts across the region are reporting varied actions to ‘right-size’ their business, which often means considering how many open job vacancies to fill rather than jobs to cut
- Lags in the pass-through of cost increases to customers are pinching profit margins, which is beginning to inhibit future capex plans for some businesses
- The Federal Reserve has stated that a sustained stance of restrictive policy is likely to be appropriate to restore price stability



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