### U.S. and Oklahoma Economic Outlook

Tulsa Economic Forum April 11, 2023

Chad Wilkerson SVP & Oklahoma City Branch Executive

\*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.

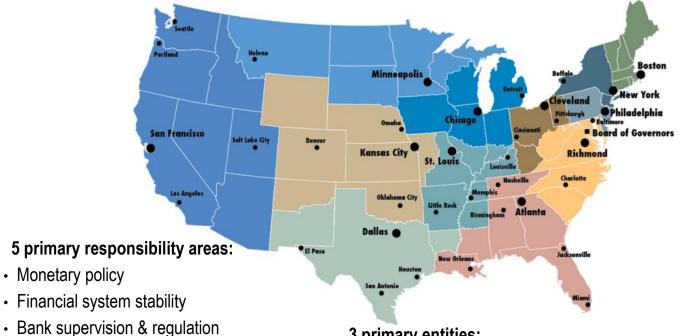
### Structure & Functions of the Federal Reserve

Payment system safety & efficiency

Consumer protection & community

development

2



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

### The Oklahoma City Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City

### Functions and purposes ~ 50 staff

- Research on U.S. and Oklahoma economies; energy sector and business survey focus
- Examinations of Oklahoma financial institutions (~45 banks, ~175 holding cos.)
- Risk analysis and IT development for bank exams; exam assistance for other Fed offices
- Community development programming for low/moderate income groups, workforce focus
- Economic education and public outreach programming

### 2023 OKC Branch Board of Directors

- Katrina Washington (chair), Exec. Dir., Neighborhood Housing Services, OKC
- Mark Burrage, CEO, FirstBank, Atoka
- Walt Duncan, President, Duncan Oil Properties, OKC
- Rhonda Hooper, President & CEO, Jordan Advertising, OKC
- Terry Salmon, President, Computer System Designers, OKC
- Brady Sidwell, Principal, Sidwell Strategies, Enid
- Dana Weber, Chair & CEO, Webco Industries, Sand Springs



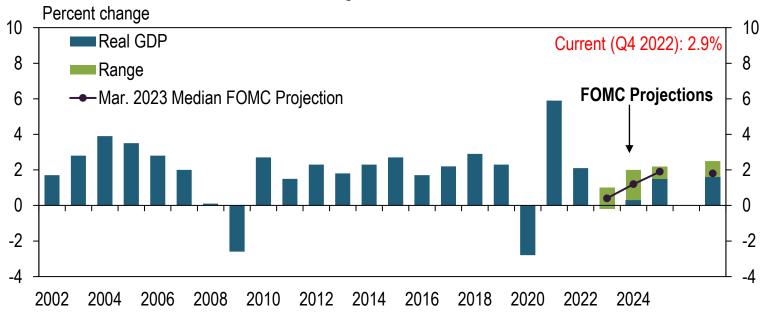
### Overview

- U.S. economic growth was solid in late 2022 and early 2023
- Inflation remains too high, despite coming down from 2022 peaks as the Fed has raised interest rates
- Higher interest rates have created some challenges for banks
- Oklahoma's economy continues to recover, but jobs remain below prepandemic levels in some sectors, especially energy
- Oklahoma's population growth has outpaced the nation in recent years, driven by strong domestic in-migration



## GDP growth is expected to be somewhat sluggish in 2023 before rebounding to trend in 2024 and 2025

**Change in Real GDP** 

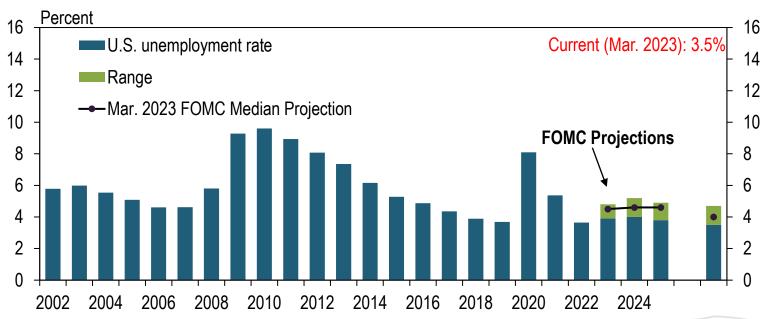


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Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis, FOMC

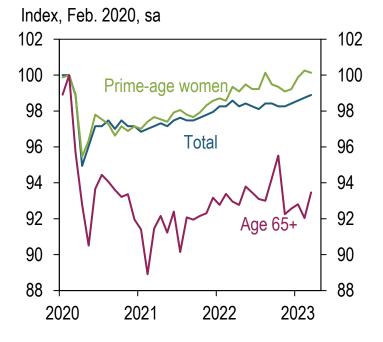
# U.S. unemployment remains historically low and is projected to rise only slightly in coming years

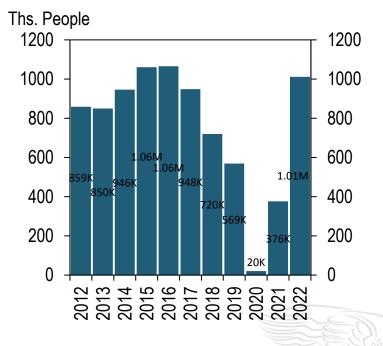
**U.S. Unemployment Rate** 



# Labor force participation still lags due to older workers, and while immigration rebounded in 2022, it was slow from 2018 to 2021

**U.S. Labor Force Participation Rate** 

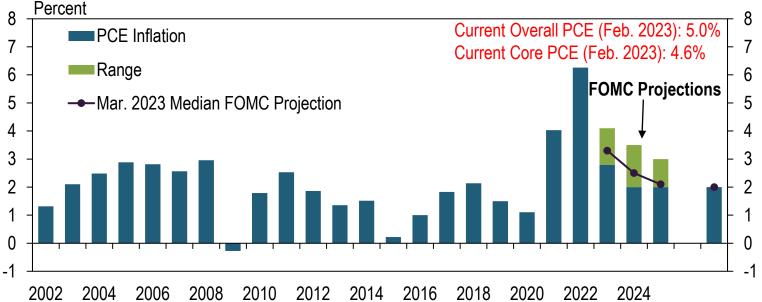




#### Net International Migration to the U.S.

## Although inflation has come down from its 2022 peaks, it remains elevated on year-over-year basis

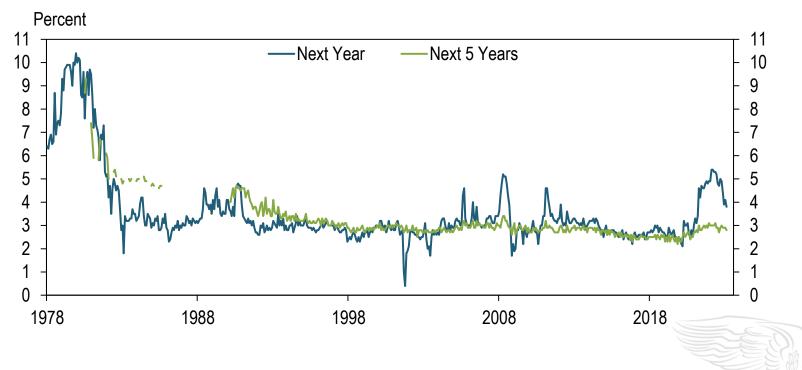
PCE Inflation Index



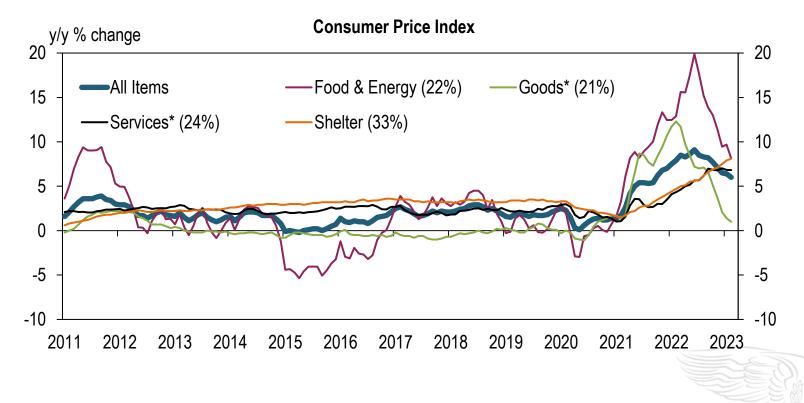


## Longer-term inflation expectations also remain anchored around their 20-year average

#### **Expected Inflation Rate**



## CPI inflation eased again in February to 6.0% as goods prices fell further, but services and shelter inflation remain high



\*Goods excluding Food; Services excluding Energy. Note: Relative Importance as Share of CPI shown in parenthesis.

Sources: BLS/Haver Analytics

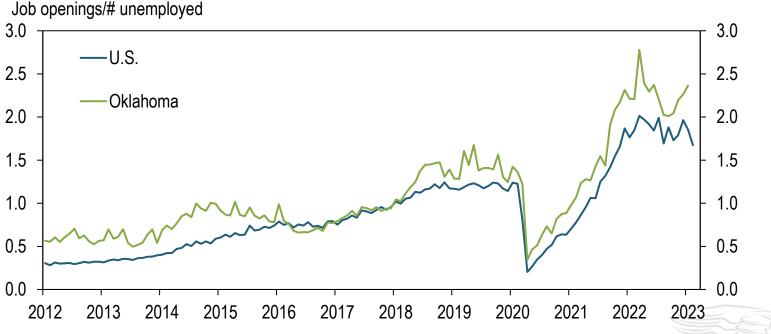
## Wage growth is a key factor keeping services inflation high, but has come down from highs in recent months



Sources: BLS/Haver Analytics

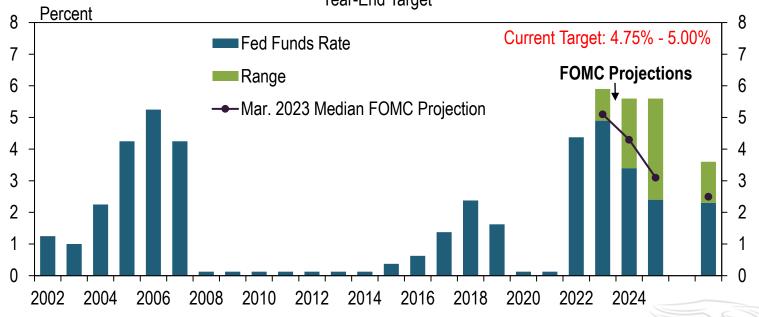
### Job openings still greatly exceed unemployed workers, keeping wage pressures from easing much

**Job Openings/Unemployment Ratios** 



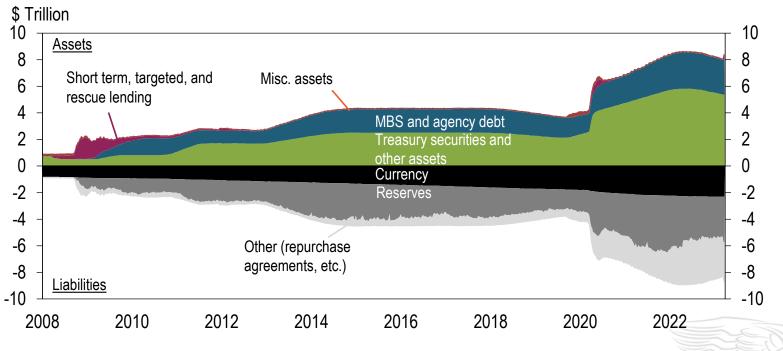
## The Fed raised the federal funds rate by 25 basis points again this month, and the latest FOMC projections are shown

Federal Funds Rate Year-End Target



## The Fed has also begun to reduce its balance sheet of securities, further tightening policy

#### **Federal Reserve Balance Sheet**

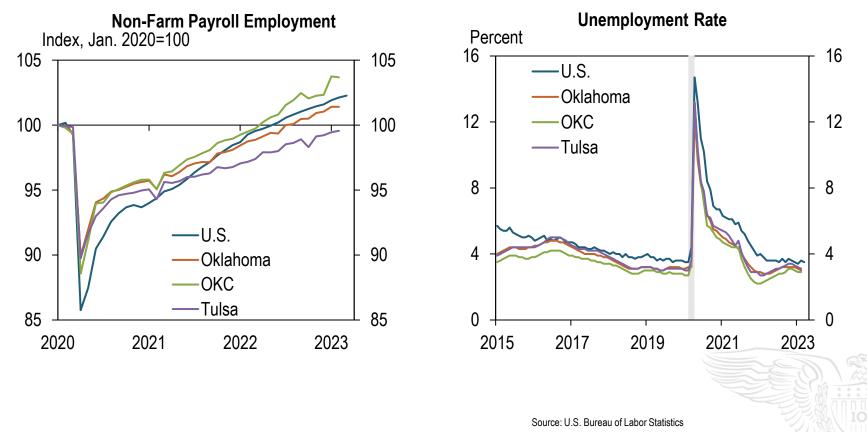


### What Sparked the Banking Turmoil in 2023?

- Following the pandemic, bank deposits soared due to stimulus payments and quantitative easing
- Most banks purchased low-risk, longer maturity securities, which declined in value as interest rates rose
- In early March, banks servicing the tech and crypto industries experienced rapid deposit outflows
- As tech focused banks collapsed, depositors reviewed their own banks' financials
- A risk: small bank deposits moving to "too big to fail" large banks
- Failed banks were placed into FDIC receivership
- The Federal Reserve offers loans collateralized by credit-risk-free securities
- Treasury has brokered regional bank support via deposits from large banks

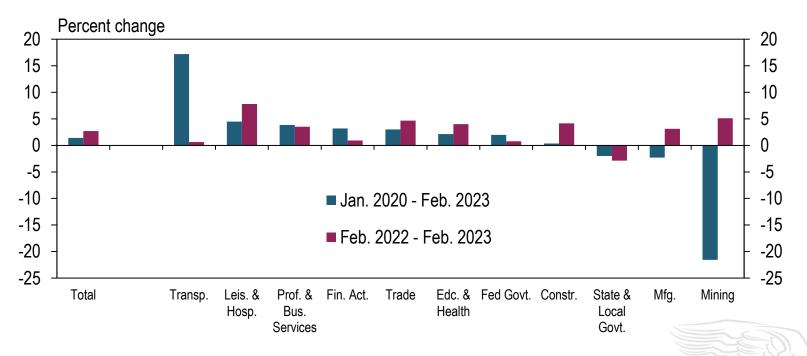


## Jobs in Oklahoma are back to pre-COVID levels and rose further in January, while unemployment stays low



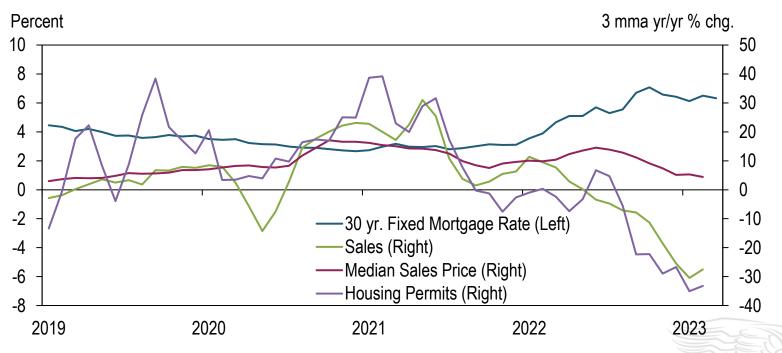
### Energy and manufacturing jobs in OK are still below prepandemic but up during the past year

**Oklahoma Job Growth by Industry** 



# The Oklahoma housing market has eased with rising interest rates

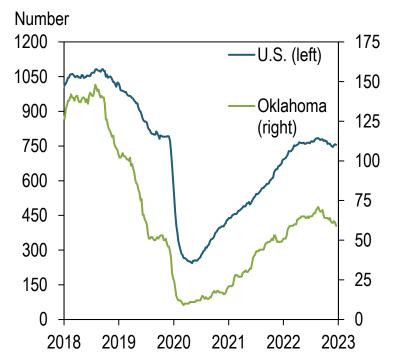
#### **Oklahoma Housing Market Indicators**

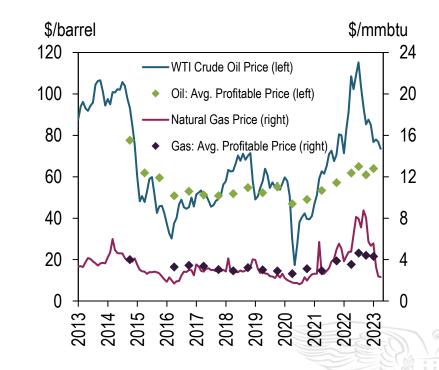


### Drilling rig counts have begun to edge down in Oklahoma and the nation with lower profitability

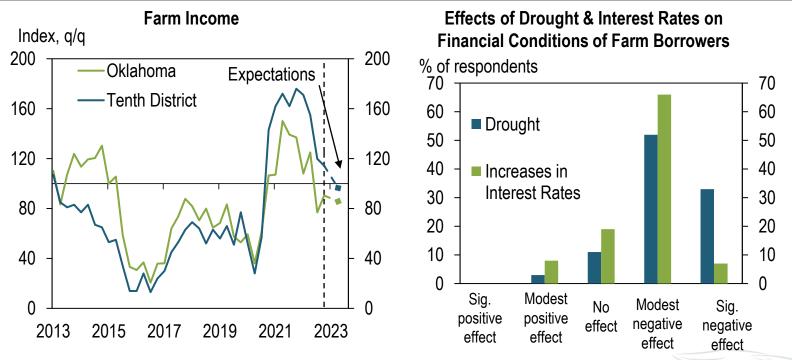
#### **Rig Counts**

U.S. Energy Prices



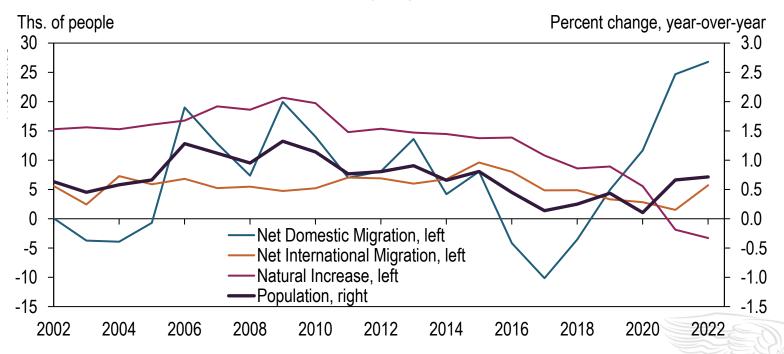


## Oklahoma farm income continued to decline in Q4 2022, partially due to drought and increases in interest rates



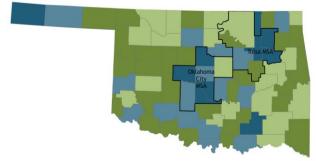
## Oklahoma's population grew in 2021 & 2022, despite a historic increase in deaths, due to massive in-migration

#### **Oklahoma Population Changes by Component, 2001-2022**



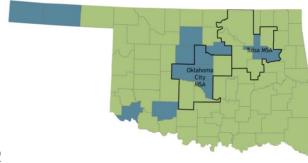
## OKC, Tulsa, panhandle, and border counties have seen largest population increases; largely driven by domestic migration

2019-22 County Population Change Percent Change

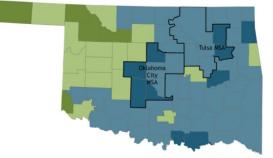


2019-22 Natural Population Increase by County

Percent of 2019 Population

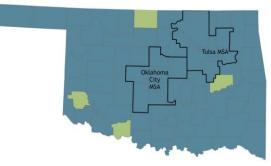


2019-22 Net Domestic Migration by County Percent of 2019 Population



2019-22 Net International Migration by County

Percent of 2019 Population



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

#### Legend

Less than -3%
-3% to 0%
0% to 3%
Greater than 3%



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### Questions?

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