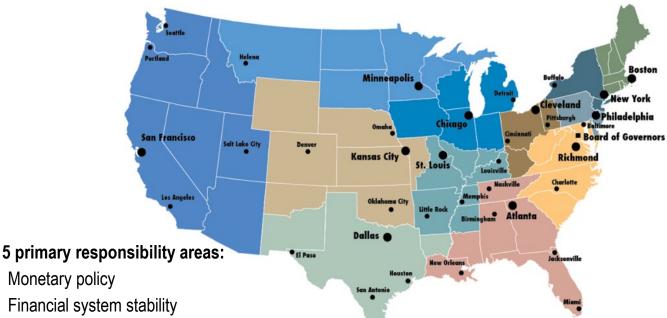
Regional Economic Outlook



Structure & Functions of the Federal Reserve



- Monetary policy
- Financial system stability
- Bank supervision & regulation
- Payment system safety & efficiency
- Consumer protection & community development

3 primary entities:

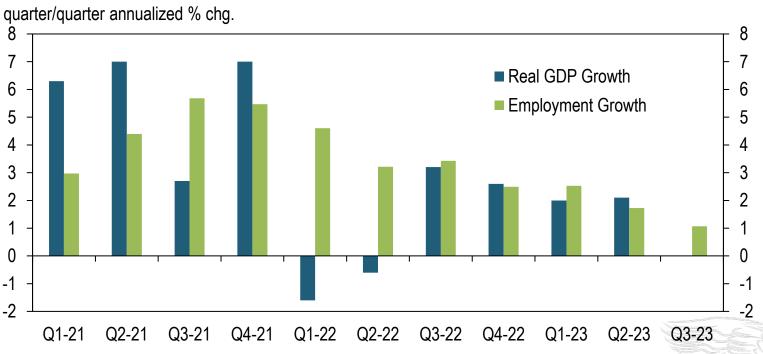
- Board of Governors: 7 members appointed by U.S. President
- Federal Reserve Banks: 12 total; semi-independent
- Federal Open Market Committee: 19 members; 12 voting

Overview

- U.S. economic growth has slowed in 2023 but remains positive, and unemployment remains very low
- Inflation remains too high, despite coming down from 2022 peaks
- The Fed has raised the overnight interest rate to over 5%
- Manufacturing has declined in recent months nationally and in the Tenth District, and growth in services activity has moderated
- Firms have generally retained or added to workforces and expect more increases in the future, despite slower growth and price pressures

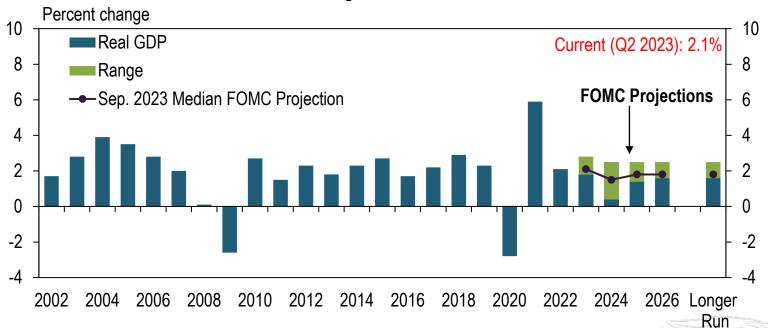
U.S. GDP and employment have slowed but remained positive through mid-2023





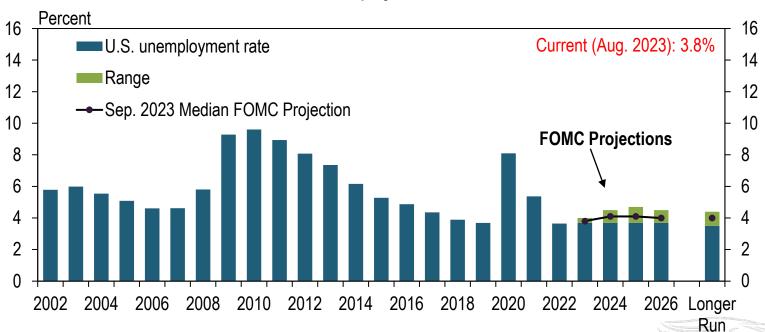
GDP growth is expected to slow in 2024 before rebounding to near trend in 2025 and 2026

Change in Real GDP



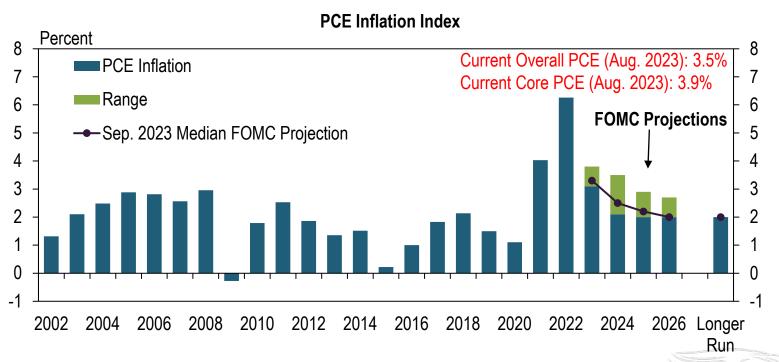
U.S. unemployment remains historically low and is projected to rise only moderately in coming years

U.S. Unemployment Rate

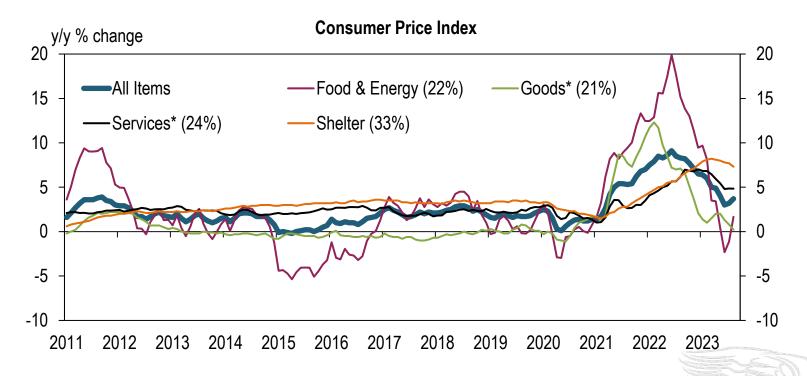




Although inflation has come down from 2022 peaks and is expected to fall further, it remains elevated

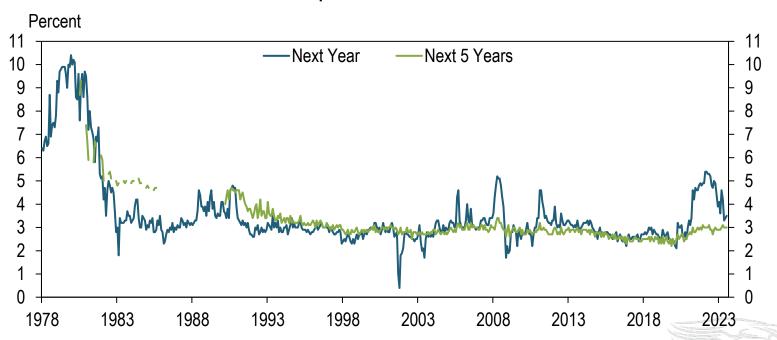


CPI inflation ticked up from 3.2% to 3.7% in August, with shelter and services elevated and energy prices rising again

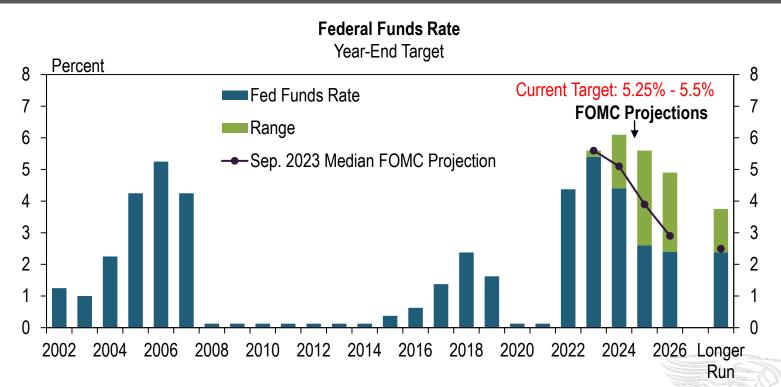


Longer-term inflation expectations remain anchored around their 20-year average, but consumers expect high inflation next year

Expected Inflation Rate

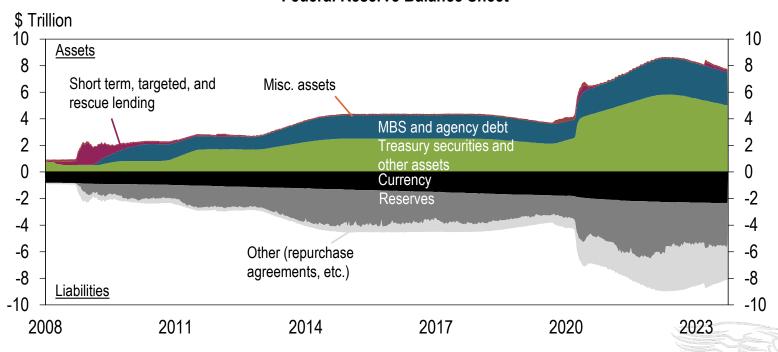


The Fed held the federal funds rate steady in September, and the latest projections are shown



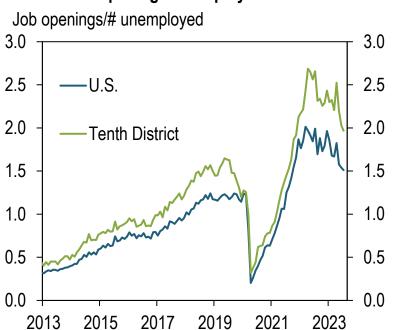
The Fed also continues to reduce its balance sheet of highquality securities

Federal Reserve Balance Sheet

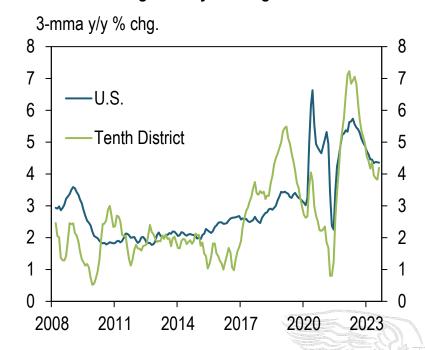


Job openings still greatly exceed unemployed workers, but have edged down lately, helping ease wage pressures

Job Openings/Unemployment Ratio

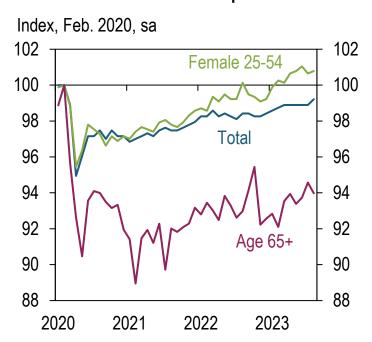


Average Hourly Earnings Growth

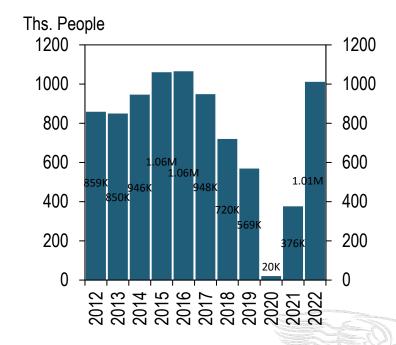


Labor force participation still lags, mostly due to older workers, while immigration rebounded last year after several low years

U.S. Labor Force Participation Rate

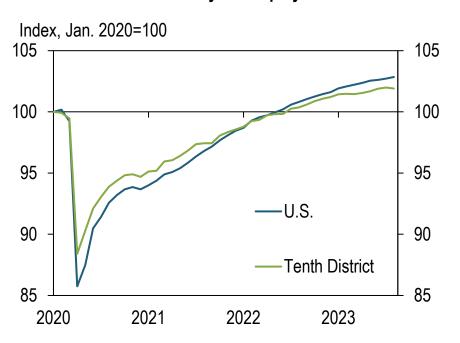


Net International Immigration to the U.S.

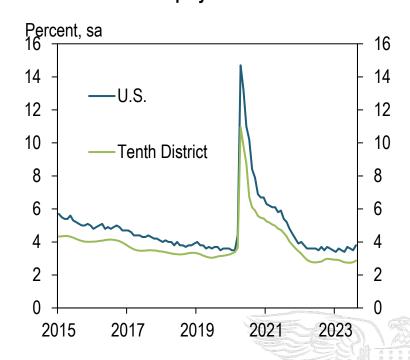


Jobs in Tenth District states have exceeded pre-COVID levels, and unemployment remains very low

Non-Farm Payroll Employment

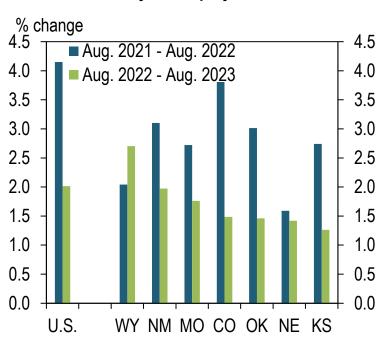


Unemployment Rate

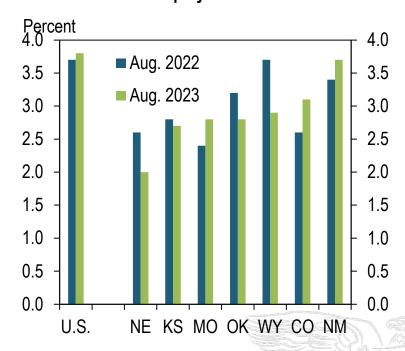


Employment growth in District states has mostly lagged the nation recently, but unemployment remains lower than the national average

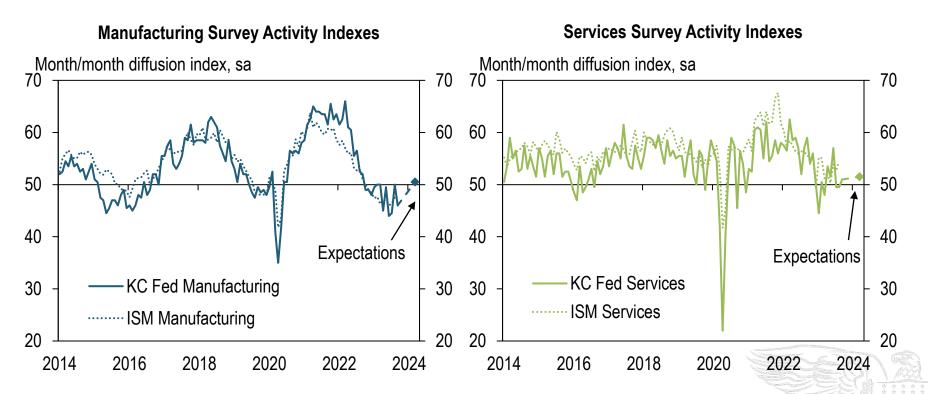
Non-Farm Payroll Employment Growth



Unemployment Rate

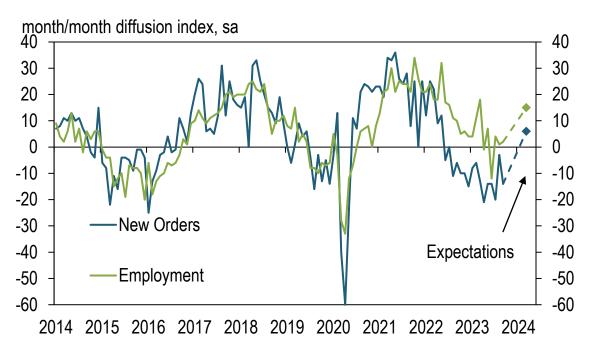


Manufacturing has declined in recent months nationally and in the Tenth District, and growth in services activity has moderated

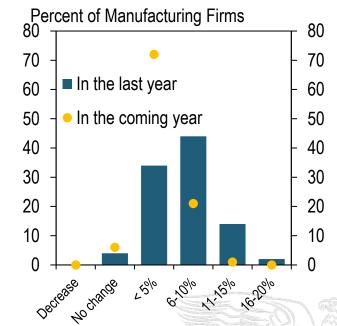


In manufacturing, despite falling orders for the past year, firms have held on to or even added employees, maintaining some wage pressures

KC Fed Manufacturing Indexes

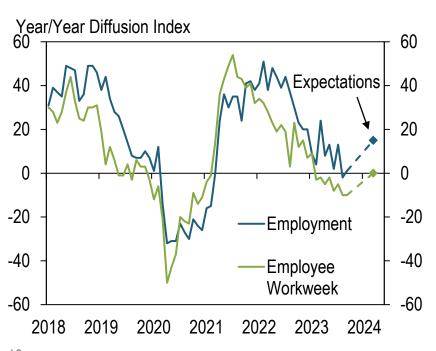


Aug. 2023 Special Question: How much have wages changed overall for your workforce?

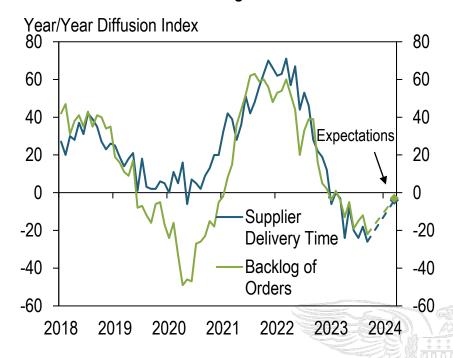


Manufacturing employees' hours have declined modestly as firms work through their backlog, and supplier delivery time has decreased

Manufacturing Employment Indexes

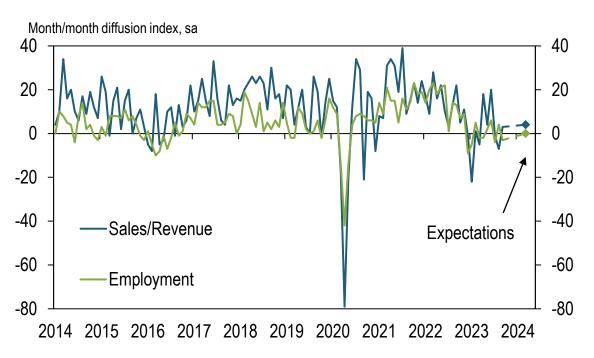


Manufacturing Indicators

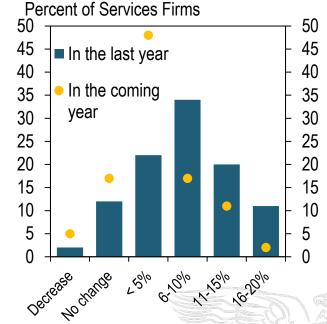


Regional services employment has also mostly held up while sales have been mixed, and services wage inflation is expected to ease

KC Fed Services Indexes

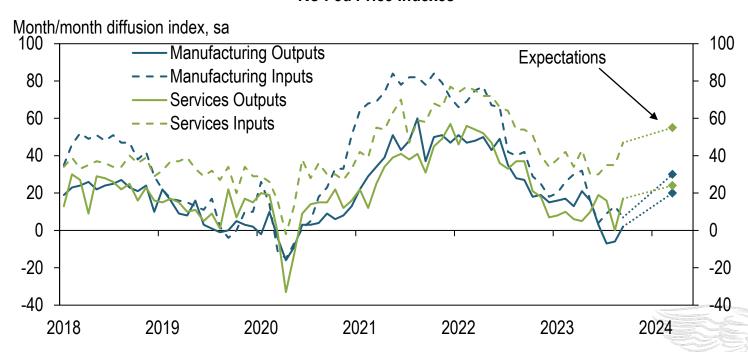


Aug. 2023 Special Question: How much have wages changed overall for your workforce?



Producer price increases have generally eased, but are expected to continue rising

KC Fed Price Indexes



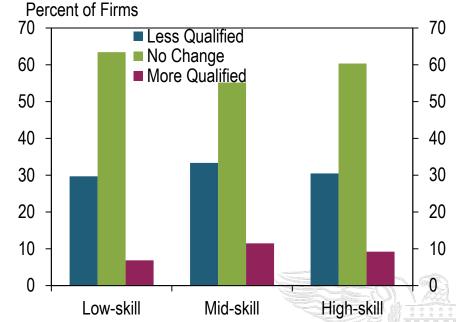
Profit margins have decreased but are expected to recover slightly, and a majority of firms report their applicants are just as qualified as six months ago

July 2023 Special Question: Given current price pressures, how have profit margins changed for your firm since the beginning of the year?

Percent of Firms Manufacturing Services Expectations

No change Slight decrease Sig. decrease

Sept. 2023 Special Question: How have the overall qualifications of applicants for open positions changed in the following job categories over the last 6 months?

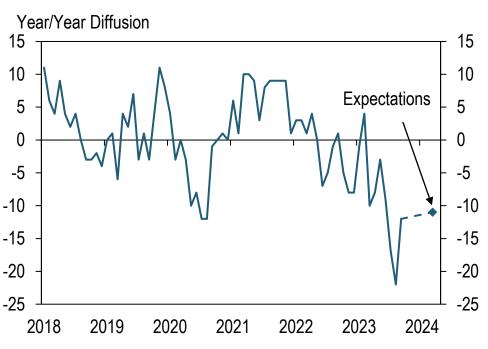


Note: Percentages reflect an aggregation of both manufacturing and services firms. Source: FRBKC Surveys

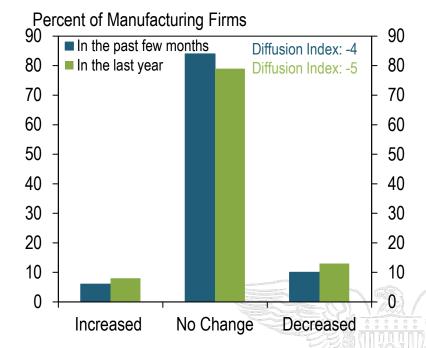
Sig. increase Slight increase

Access to credit has decreased slightly more for services firms than manufacturing firms since March 2023

KC Fed Services Access to Credit Indexes

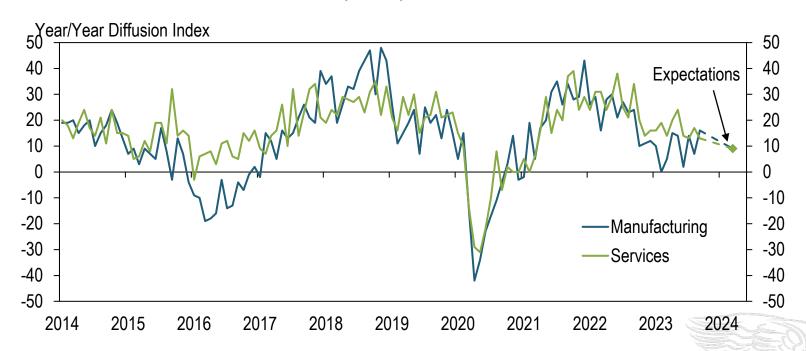


Sept. 2023 Mfg. Special Question: How has your firm's access to credit changed?



Through it all, District firms have mostly continued to make moderate expansions to capital investment

KC Fed Capital Expenditures Indexes



Summary

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Questions?

Oklahoma's economy

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