Understanding the Current Recession

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The views expressed are those of the presenter and do not necessarily reflect the positions of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City or the Federal Reserve System.
Overview

- Economic Picture: Explaining the current recession
- Historical Perspective: How does the current recession compare to past recessions?
- Policy Responses: What steps has the government taken to mitigate the current crisis?
- Looking Forward: Are there any signs of a recovery?
Housing and Construction Activity
Home sales have fallen sharply since late 2005.
Home inventory levels remain elevated.

Source: Census Bureau

Latest release: 04/24/2009
Home prices are well below year-ago levels.
Home price appreciation has varied widely across the nation.
Foreclosure rates are up across the nation, but regional variation persists.

2008 Q4 Foreclosure Rates

Source: Mortgage Bankers Association
Residential and commercial construction have slowed.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and F.W. Dodge
Latest release: 04/24/2009
Financial Markets
Credit conditions are improving but remain stressed.
Banks have tightened lending standards.

Net Percentage of Banks Reporting Tighter Lending Standards

- Large and Medium C&I Loans
- Prime Residential Loans
- Subprime Residential Loans

Source: Federal Reserve Board
Latest release: 05/04/2009
Stock prices have fallen substantially.
Consumers
Consumer confidence has plummeted.
Consumers are spending less...
And saving more.
Manufacturing
The manufacturing sector continues to contract.
Labor Market
Employment has fallen over 4% in the past year.

Growth in Private Nonfarm Employment
Year-over-year

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Latest release: 04/03/2009
Unemployment rates continue to increase sharply.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Latest release: 04/03/2009
The middle of the country is faring better than the coasts.

Unemployment Rate, March 2009

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Legend
- 4% to 6%
- 5% to 6%
- 6% to 7%
- 7% to 8%
- 8% to 9%
- 9% to 10%
- 10% and higher
The education and health industries are the only industries experiencing job growth.

Private Job Growth by Industry
Mar-09 over Mar-08

Percent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Educ. &amp; Health</td>
<td>.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Serv.</td>
<td>.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure &amp; Hosp.</td>
<td>.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans. &amp; Util.</td>
<td>.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. &amp; Bus.</td>
<td>.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuf.</td>
<td>.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constr.</td>
<td>.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Latest release: 04/17/2009
Initial unemployment claims remain elevated.
U.S. Economic Activity
Real GDP has declined in three consecutive quarters.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Latest release: 04/29/2009
Putting This Recession In Perspective
Real GDP is expected to decline more than in the previous two recessions.

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, Bureau of Economic Analysis
Note: 1929 and 1937 declines are based on annual data. Data for the 1945 recession is not available because that recession lasted less than 1 year.
Unemployment rates are expected to near rates reached in the 1981 recession.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>24.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>19.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Note: 1929, 1937 and 1945 unemployment rates are based on annual data.
Through 17 months, the decline in stock prices was similar to the Great Depression.

Similar to chart from: http://dshort.com/charts/bears/four-bears-large.gif
Policy Responses
The U.S. Policy Response

- **Federal Reserve**
  - Lowered the Fed Funds rate
  - Purchased long-term securities
  - Implemented numerous liquidity facilities

- **U.S. Treasury and Congress**
  - TARP
  - Fiscal stimulus
  - Foreclosure prevention policies
Programs implemented by the Federal Reserve have expanded its balance sheet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Millions of Dollars</th>
<th>Millions of Dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long-term Securities</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquidity to Key Credit Markets</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lending to Financial Institutions</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional Security Holdings</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Federal Reserve Board
Latest release: 04/22/2009
Despite expansionary monetary policy, inflation remains contained.
Programs enacted by the federal government have increased the budget deficit.
Any Signs Of A Recovery?
Some very preliminary signs of recovery

- **Housing:** Monthly home sales and residential construction activity seem to have leveled off and the pace of home price deterioration has slowed.

- **Financial markets:** Credit conditions have improved slightly in some markets. Stock prices have increased more than 25% in the last two months.

- **Consumer confidence and spending:** Surveys show that consumer confidence increased in April.

- **Manufacturing:** The pace of contraction in the manufacturing industry has leveled off.

- **Labor markets:** Initial unemployment insurance claims (4-week average) have decreased in the past 2 weeks.
Conclusions

- The U.S. economy is in a severe recession.
  - Housing and construction activity remains extremely slow.
  - Financial markets remain stressed.
  - Labor market conditions continue to deteriorate.

- The current recession is worse than any U.S. recession since the early 1980s but does not compare to levels seen during the Great Depression.

- The economy is showing some initial signs of recovery, but the return to potential growth is likely to be slow.
Questions?