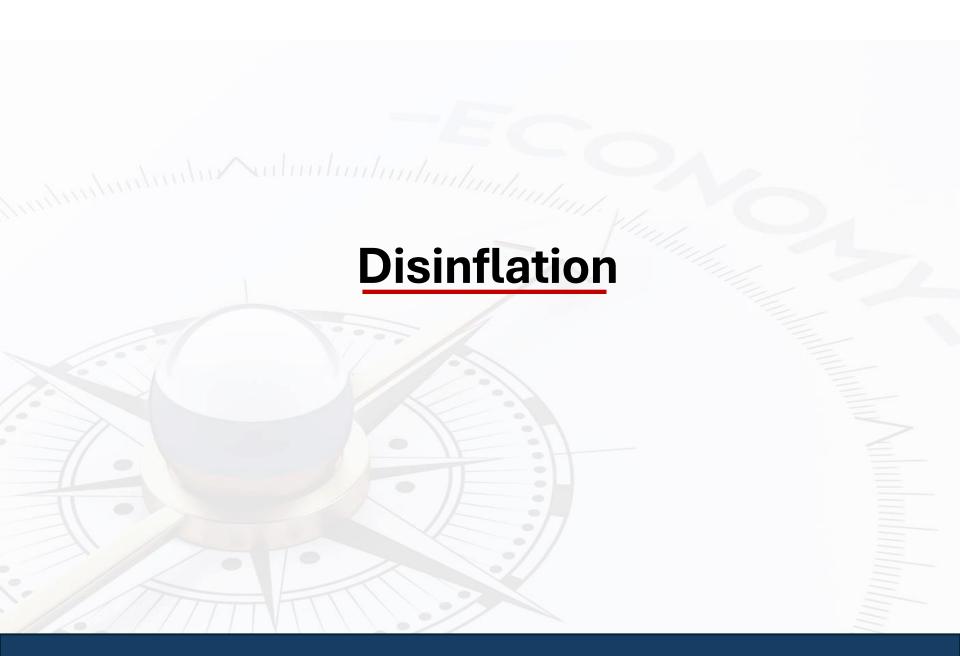


Economic Outlook

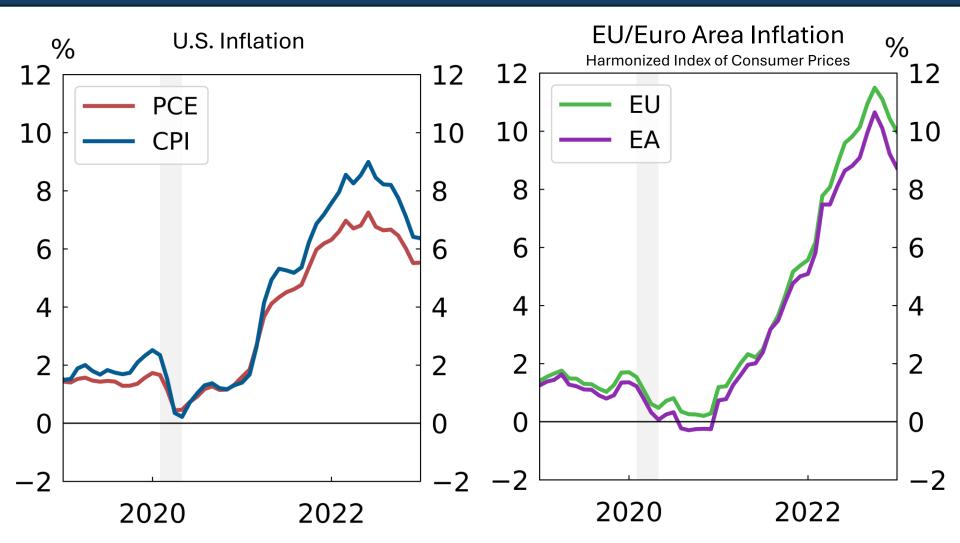
WITH A FOCUS ON REGIONAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS

February 13, 2025

Kartik Athreya, Federal Reserve Bank of New York



Two Years Ago: A Pandemic-Induced Burst Of Inflation Was Upon Us



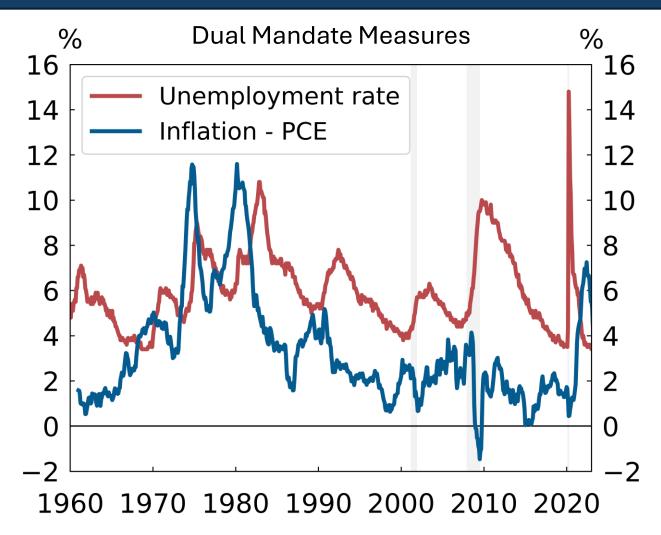
Sources: Haver Analytics, Bureau of Labor Statistics, European Central Bank, Statistical Office of the European Communities.

The Challenge: Could Disinflating Be Done Without a Recession?

Why was this seen as a challenge?

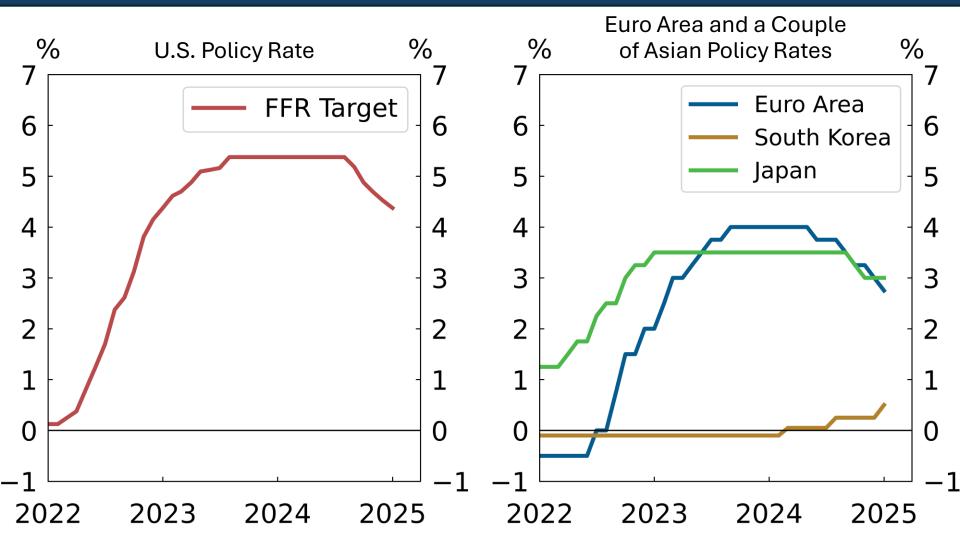
- Conquests of inflation—or at least, disinflation—have at times been very costly.
- Early 1980s U.S.:

 Inflation lowered, but deepest recession in postwar
 (unemployment slightly higher than in the Great Recession!)



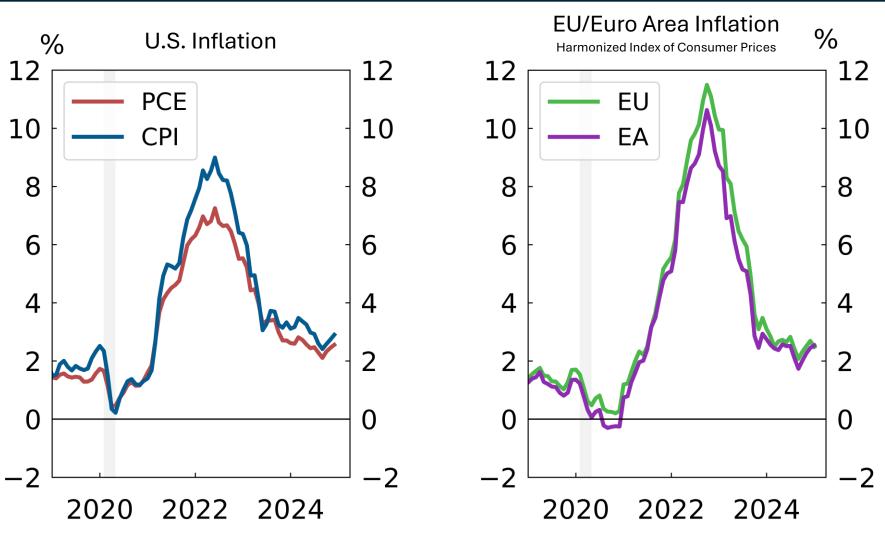
Sources: Haver Analytics, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Challenge... Accepted



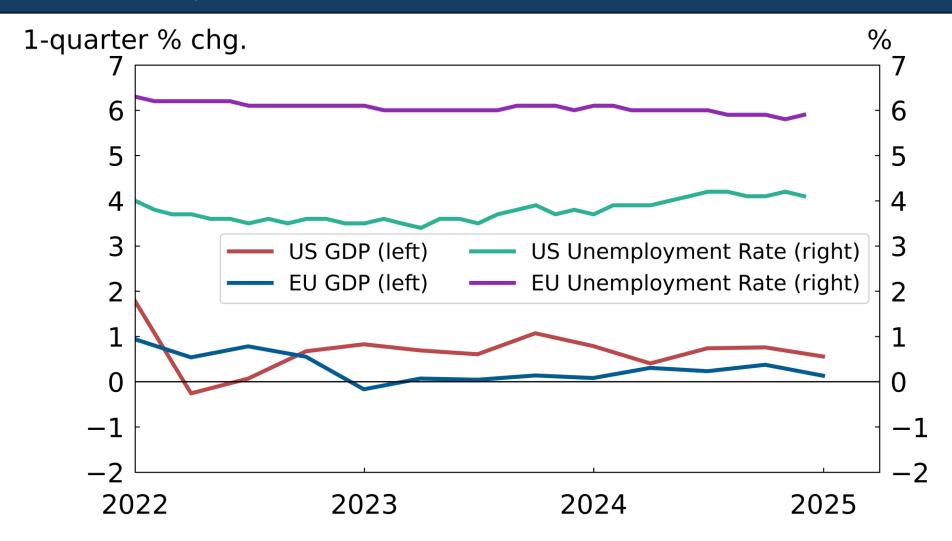
Sources: Haver Analytics, Bureau of Labor Statistics, European Central Bank, Statistical Office of the European Communities.

So Far: Challenge... Met



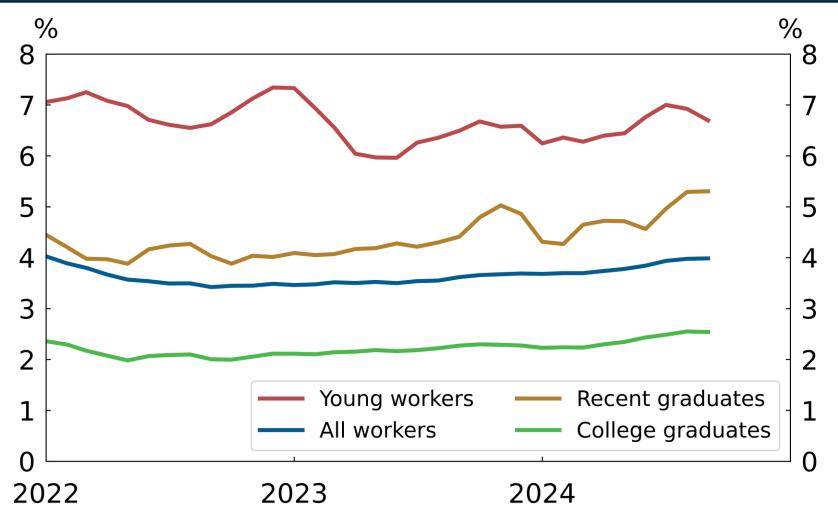
Sources: Haver Analytics, Bureau of Labor Statistics, European Central Bank, Statistical Office of the European Communities.

And So Far, A Smooth — Not Traumatic — Disinflation...



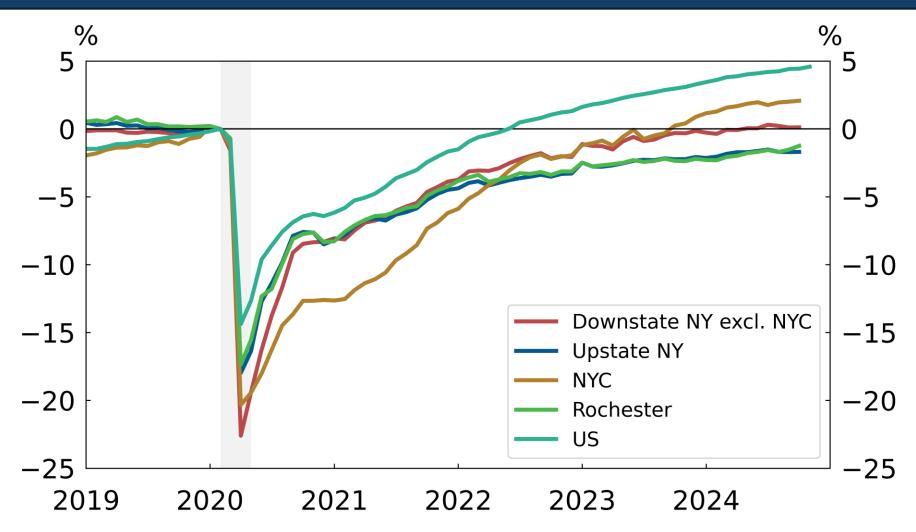
Sources: Haver Analytics, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Statistical Office of the European Communities.

Unemployment Rate Did Not Spike



Sources: BLS Consumer Expenditure Survey microdata, CPI. Notes: Expenditure shares use 2021 CEX microdata.

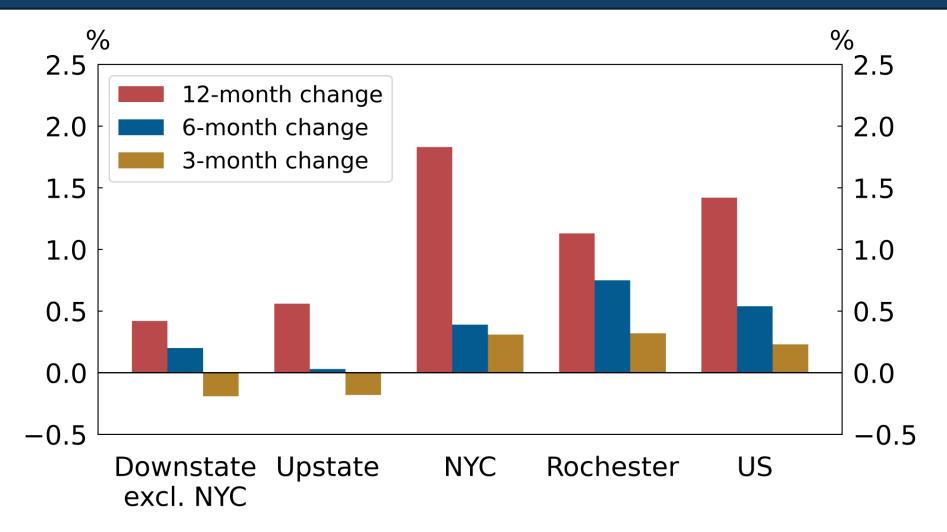
Job Growth Has Been Sustained



Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Moody's Economy.com.

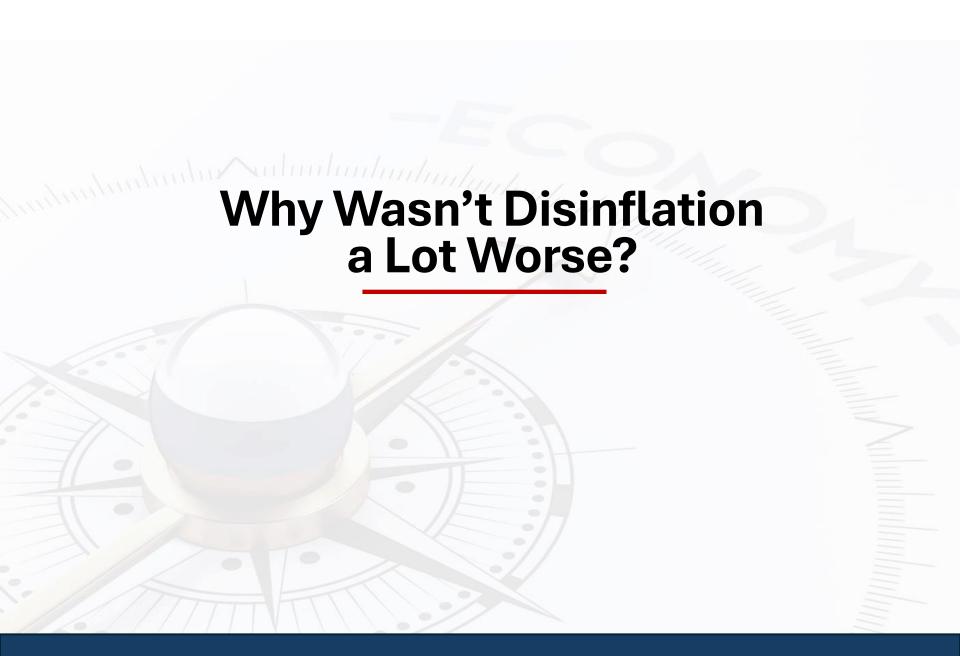
Notes: Regional data are early benchmarked by New York Fed staff.

Our Region's Growth Has Been Solid



Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Moody's Economy.com.

Notes: Regional data are early benchmarked by New York Fed staff.



Modern Central Banking Matters

Longer term inflation expectations remained very stable—did not jump

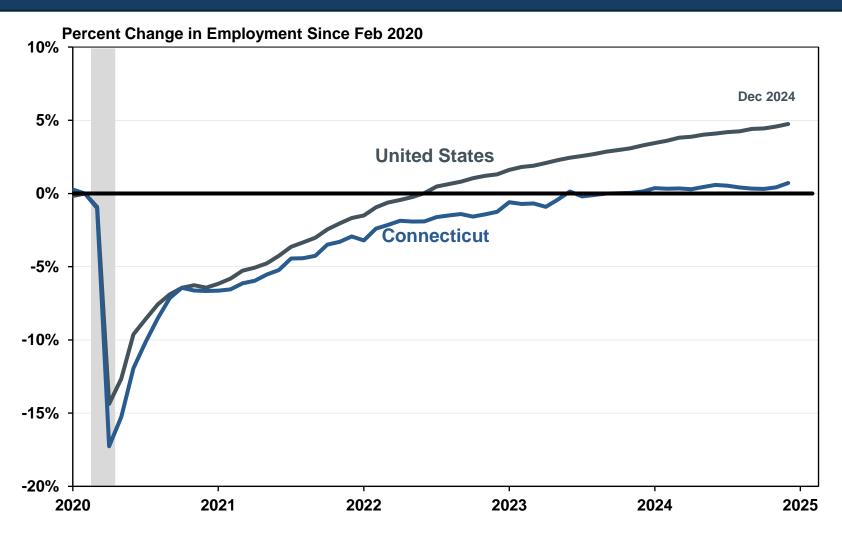
- Private sector never doubted that inflation would be tamed
- They also understood that conditions had changed and needed response
 - 2021-22 was that response: Rapid and large rate hikes

Stable inflation expectations + rate hikes means:

- Expected "real" interest rates that guide decisions rose
- Economic growth slowed
- Pressure on businesses and households to ask for price and wage hikes abated



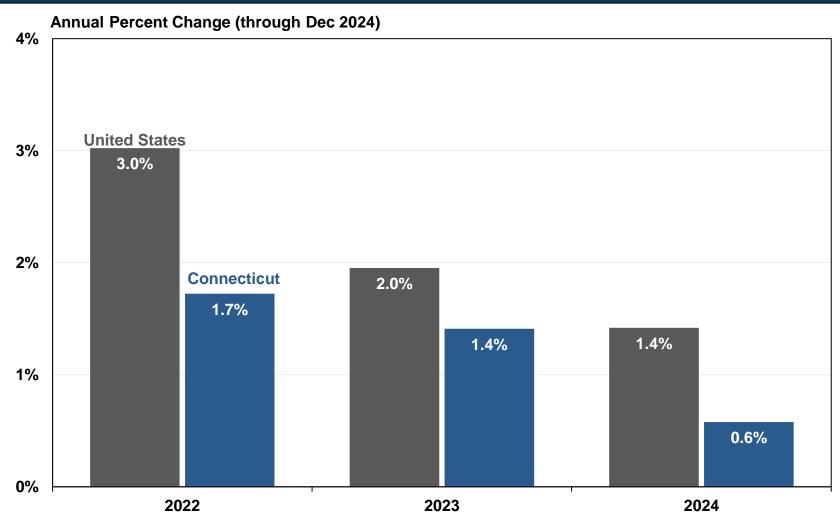
Employment Trends Since the Pandemic



Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Moody's Economy.com.

Notes: Regional data are early benchmarked by New York Fed staff.

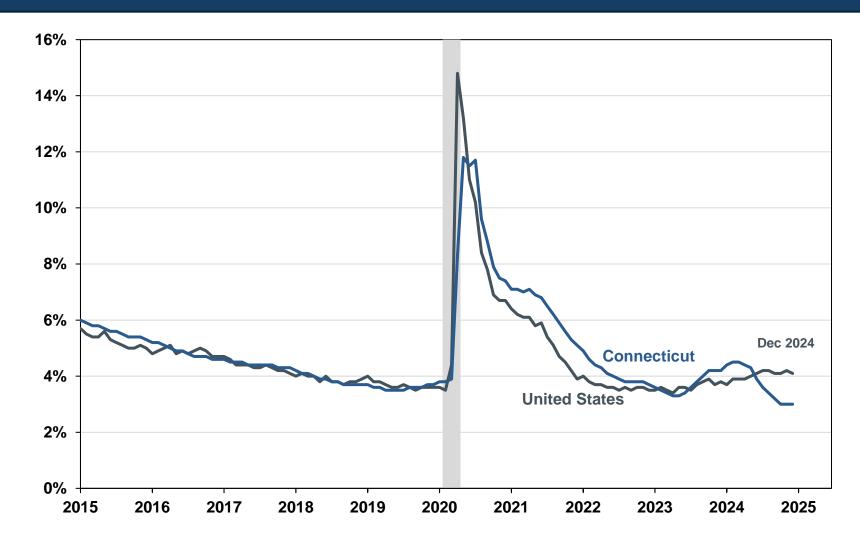
Recent Employment Growth



 $Sources: Bureau\ of\ Labor\ Statistics,\ Moody's\ Economy.com.$

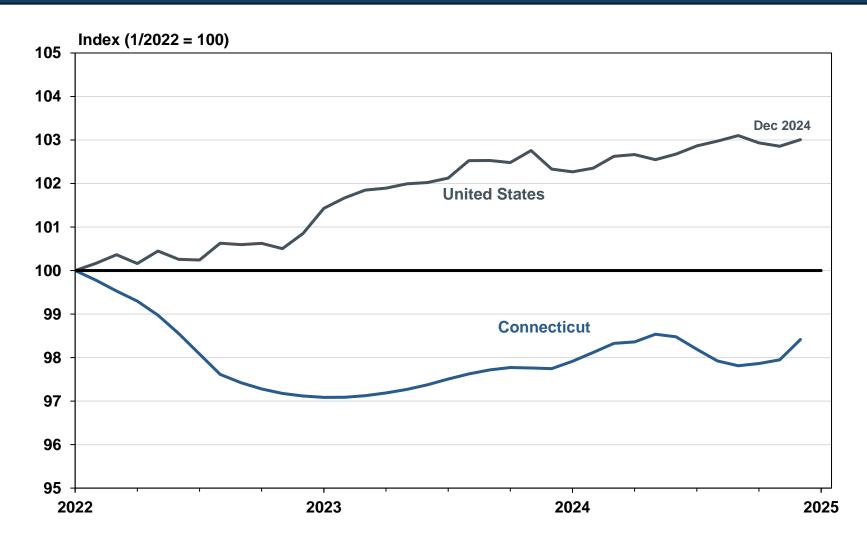
Notes: Regional data are early benchmarked by New York Fed staff.

Unemployment Rates



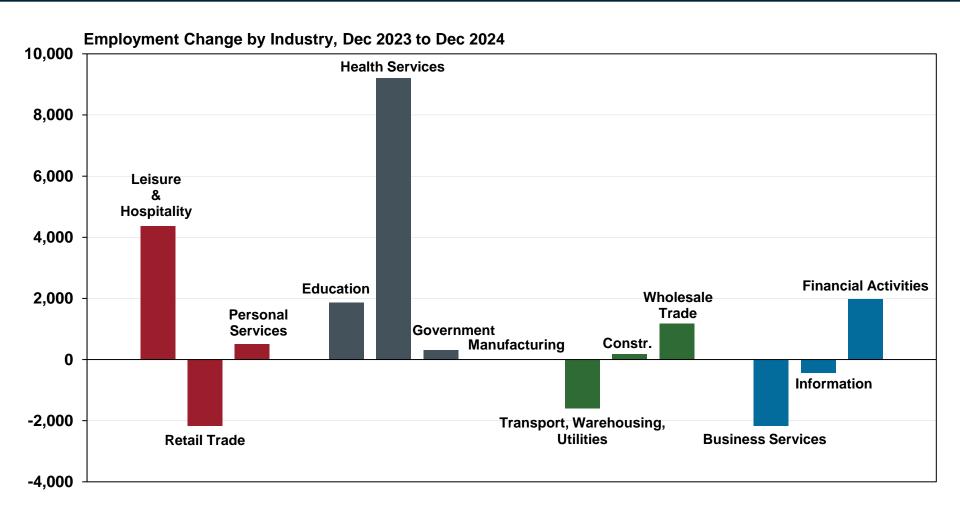
Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Moody's Economy.com.

Recent Change in the Labor Force



Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Moody's Economy.com.

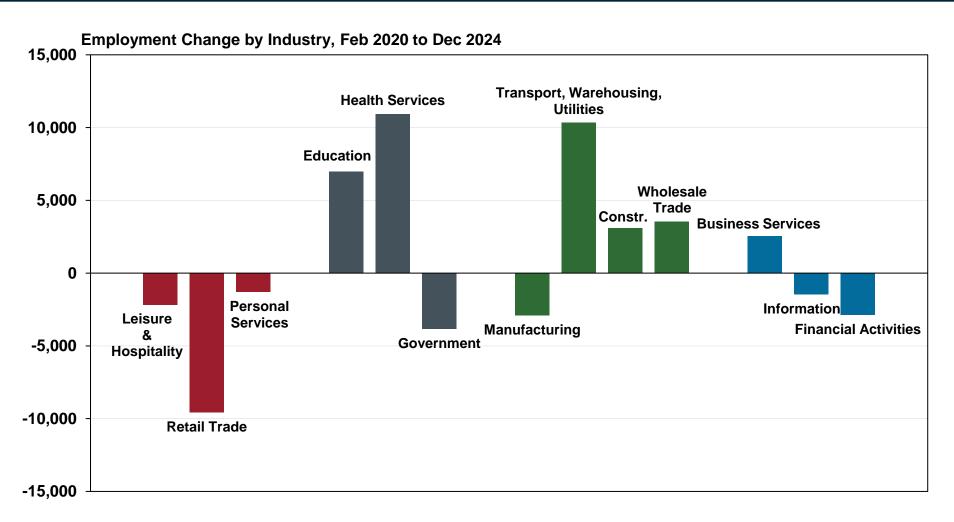
Recent Sectoral Employment Trends



Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Moody's Economy.com.

Notes: December endpoints are a three-month average.

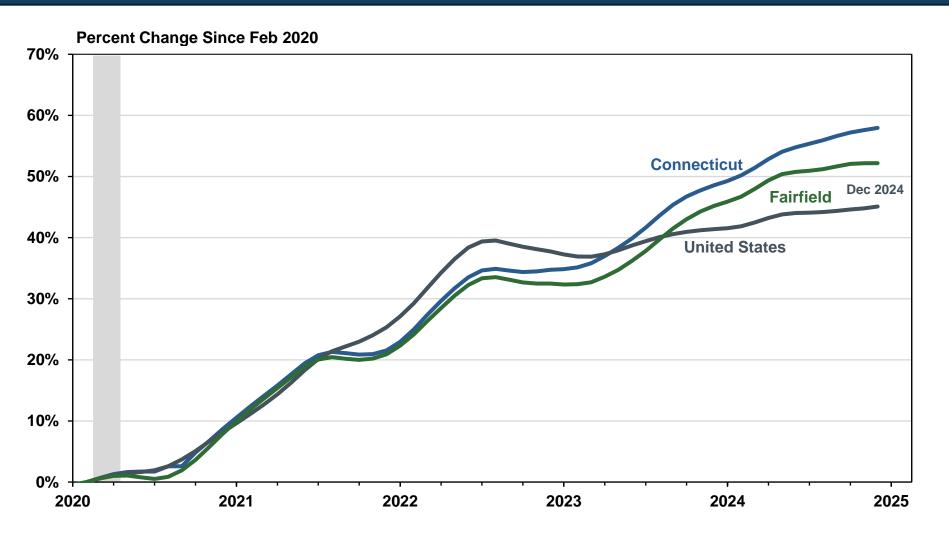
Sectoral Employment Trends Since Pandemic



Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Moody's Economy.com.

Notes: December endpoints are a three-month average.

Home Price Trends



Sources: Zillow Home Value Index.

Connecticut Economy

Job growth has slowed; employment growth is below national average

0.6% (CT) vs 1.4% (national) employment growth in 2024

Unemployment rate has fallen

- 3% in 2024, lowest level in over two decades
- Driven by shrinking labor force rather than strong job growth

Recovery has been patchy

- Healthcare has largest job gains over past year
- Retail, L&H, and finance remain relatively weak

Housing market remains solid

- Home price growth outpaces national average
- Increased by 60% in Connecticut and 50% in Fairfield County during the pandemic boom





Modern Central Banking Means Communication...

"For starters, we need to raise interest rates to a level that is sufficiently restrictive to return inflation to 2 percent."

 Chair Powell at the Hutchins Center on Fiscal and Monetary Policy, Brookings Institution (Nov 30, 2022)

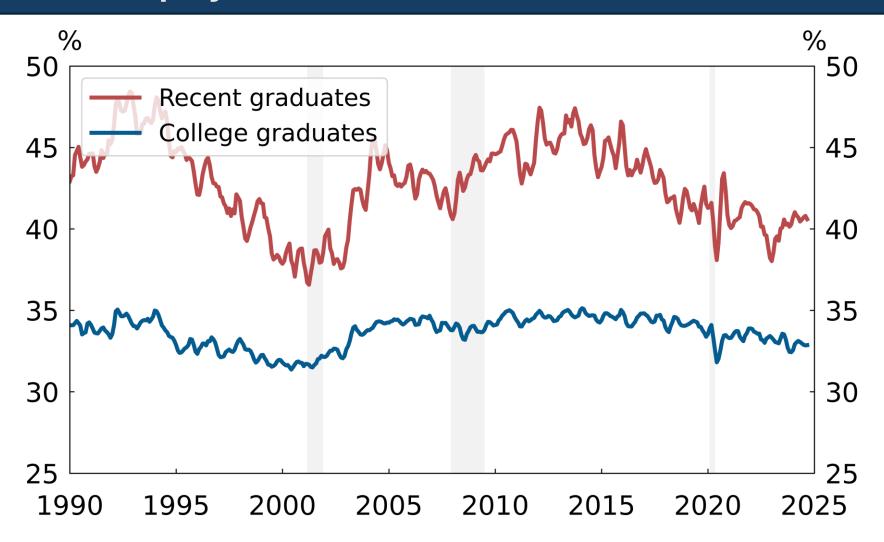
"In conclusion, inflation is still too high, and we will use our monetary policy tools to restore price stability. I am confident that we will attain and maintain a sufficiently restrictive stance to bring inflation down to our 2 percent longer-run goal."

• NY Fed President Williams at NYU (April 19, 2023)

"Two percent is and will remain our inflation target. We are committed to achieving and sustaining a stance of monetary policy that is sufficiently restrictive to bring inflation down to that level over time."

Chair Powell at Jackson Hole, WY (Aug 25, 2023)

Underemployment in Line with Past Trends



Sources: Federal Reserve Bank of New York, *The Labor Market for Recent College Graduates*.

New York Fed Content That I Hope You'll Read!

- Every Dollar Counts: The Top 5 Liberty Street Economics
 Posts of 2024
- A New Indicator of Labor Market Tightness for Predicting Wage Inflation
- Tracking Reserve Ampleness in Real Time Using Reserve Demand Elasticity
- Why Do Forecasters Disagree about Their Monetary Policy Expectations?
- The Federal Reserve and its Monetary Policy Implementation Framework