Recent Events and Questions for the Future

Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago
Chicago Board of Directors
April 13, 2023

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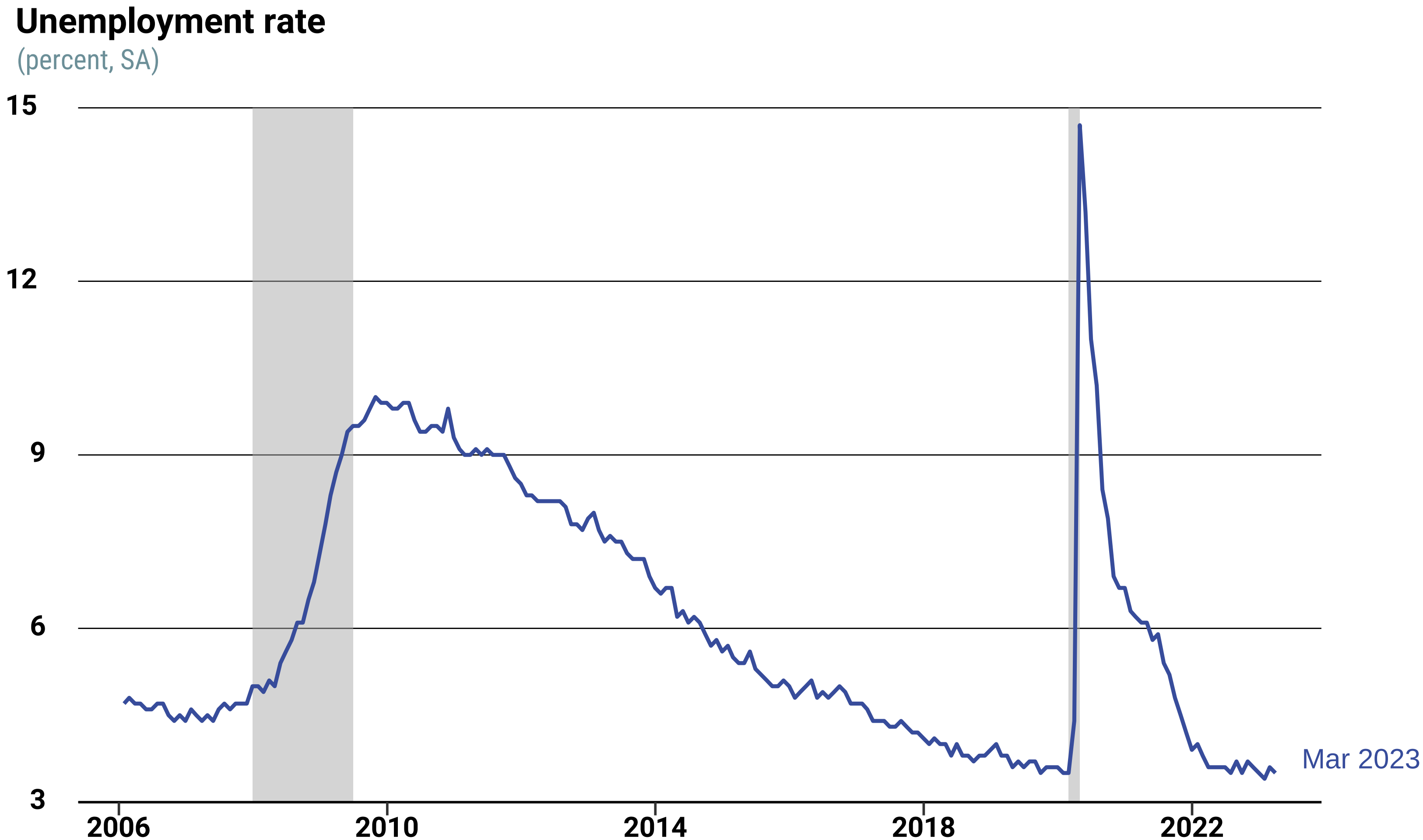
Outline

- **Current environment**
  - Strong labor markets
  - High inflation
- **Recent banking events**
- **Updated outlook**

Labor markets still tight

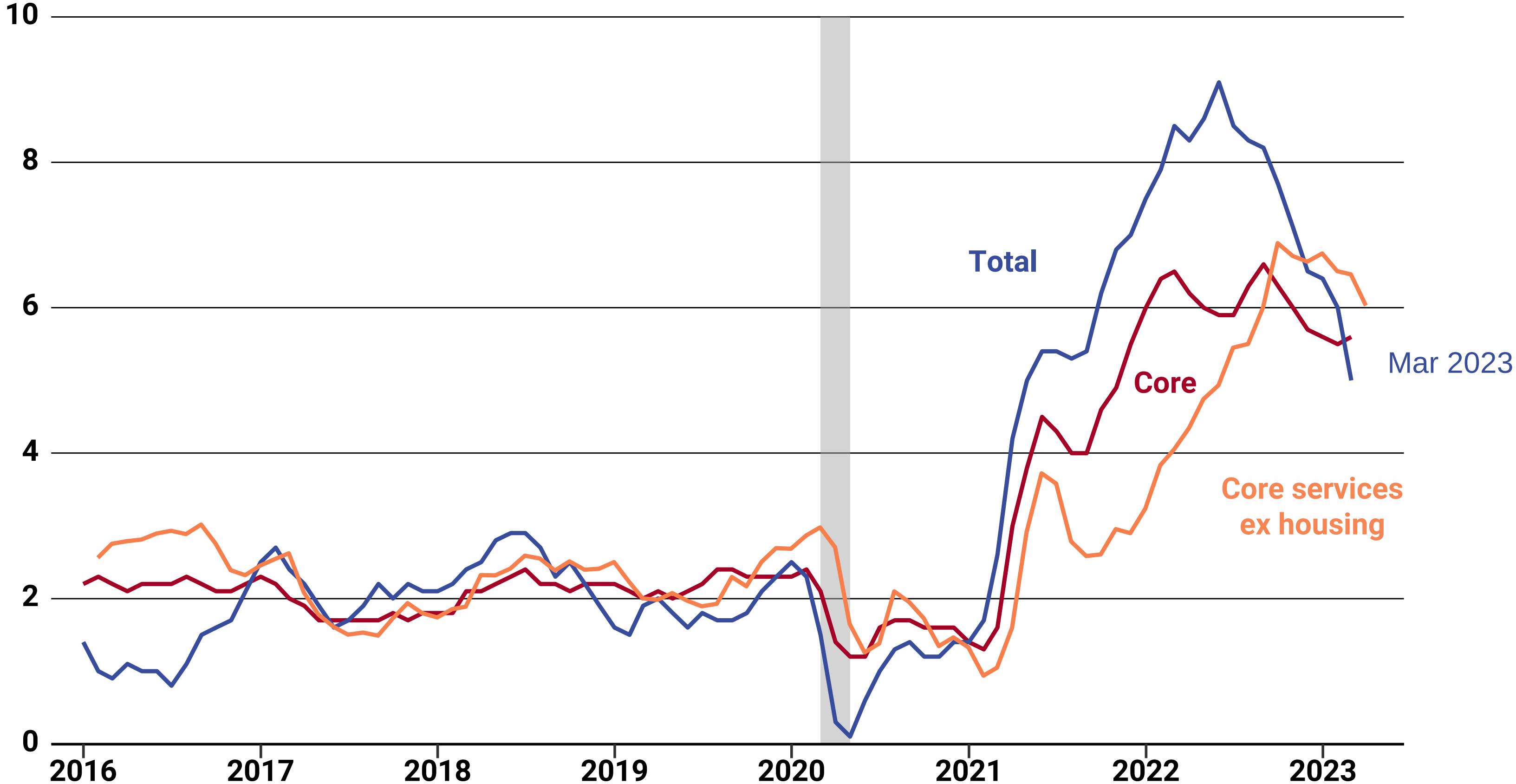


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics via Haver Analytics

Inflation still too high

Consumer Price Index

(seasonally adjusted percent change, year-over-year)

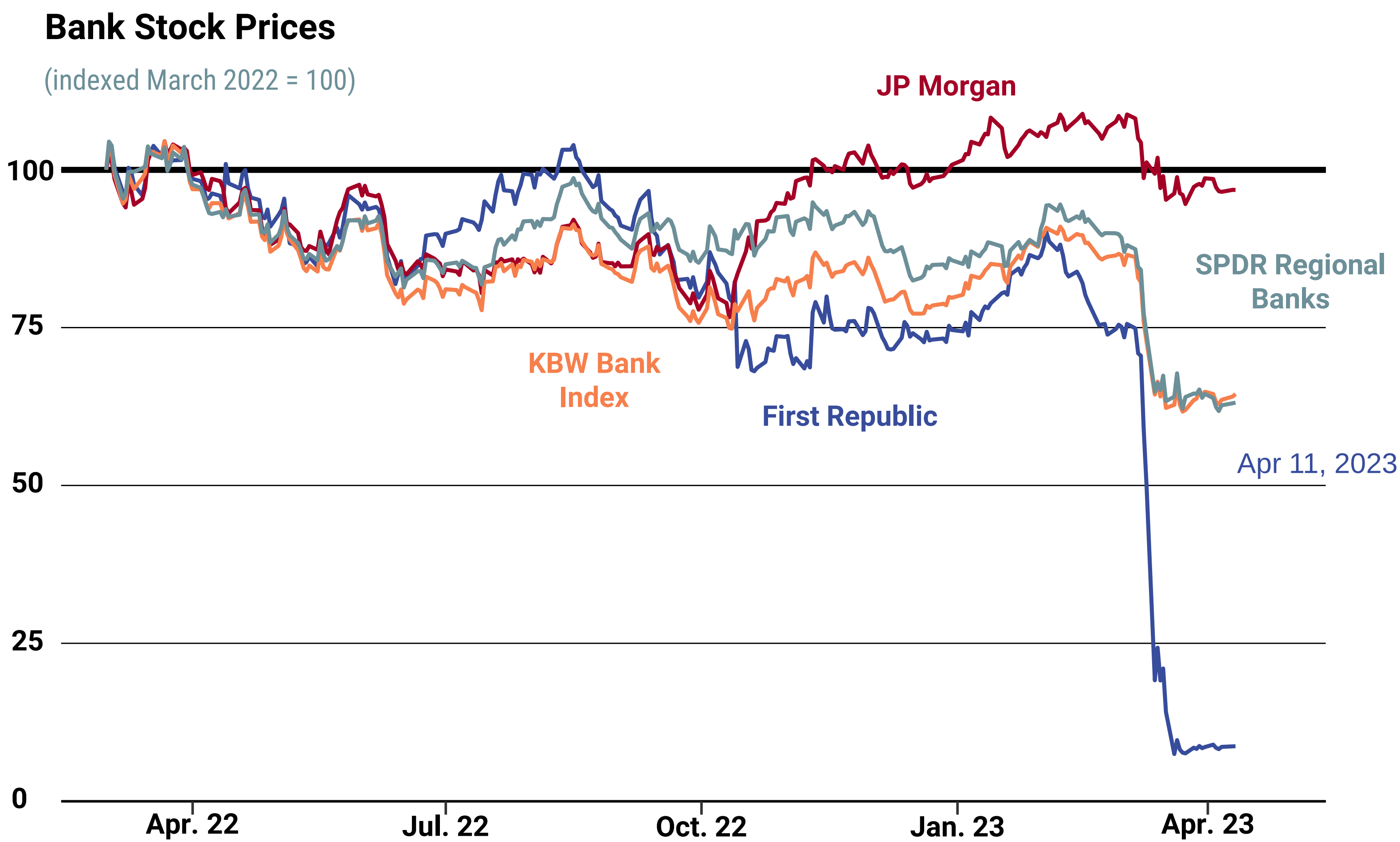


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics via Haver Analytics

Banking stress is a new concern

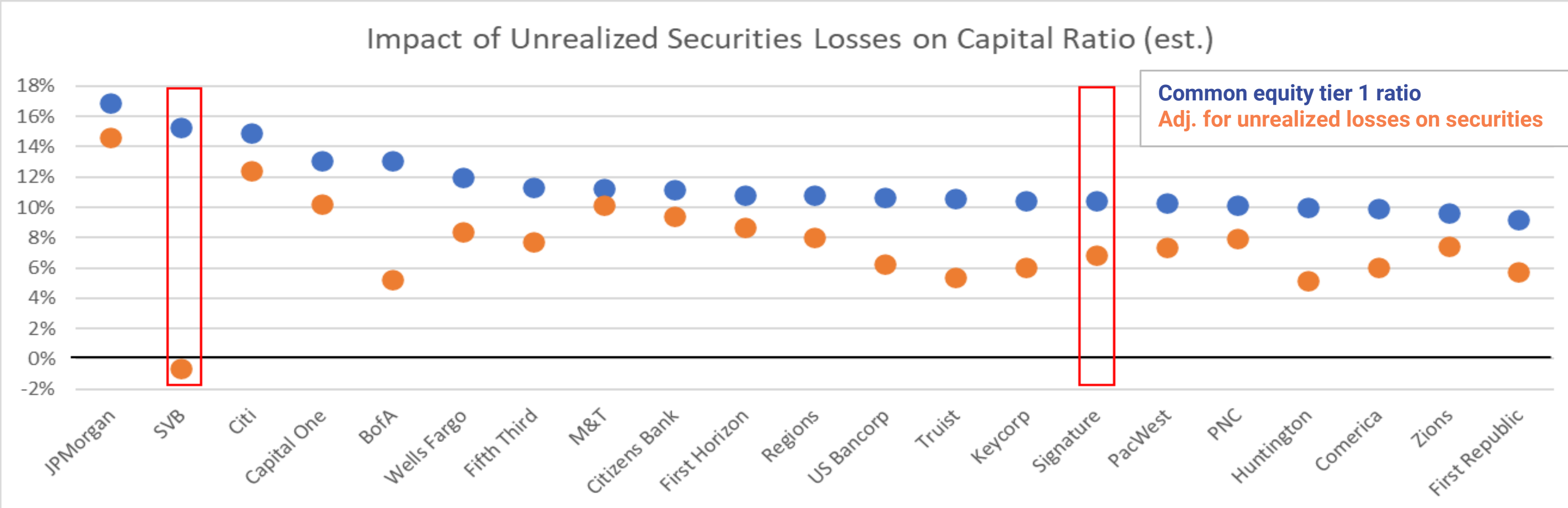
- **Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank failed in mid-March, triggering market volatility and concerns about the banking sector**
- **Credit Suisse forced sale to UBS also caused concern**
- **SVB and Signature had atypical business models**
- **Banking system overall appears to be strong**
- **Ongoing reviews, including that led by Vice Chair for Supervision Barr, will provide clearer picture of exactly what happened**

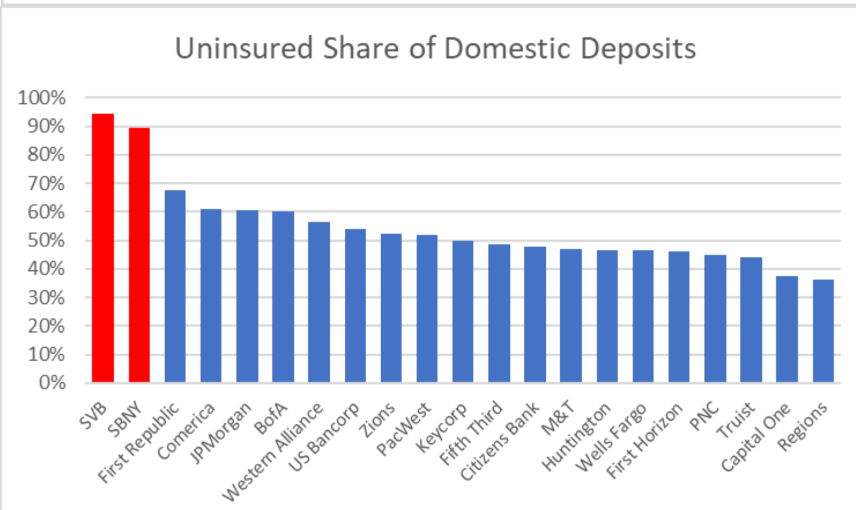
Challenges concentrated in regional banks

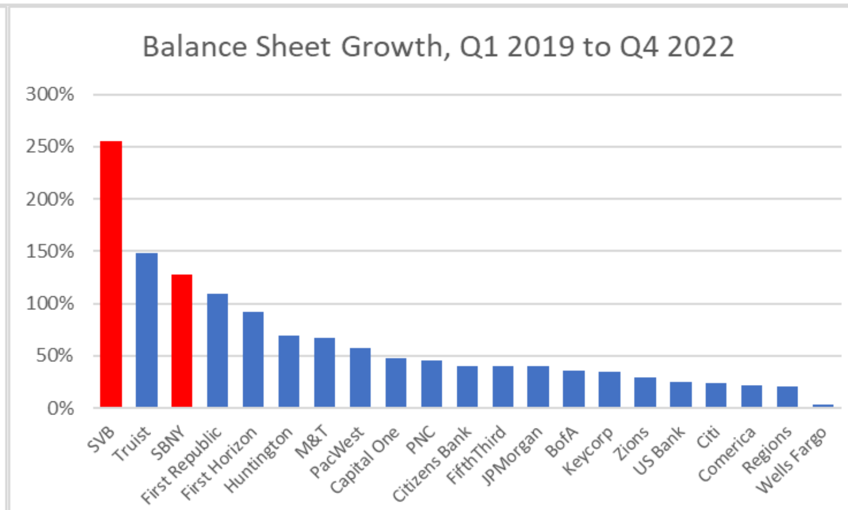


Source: Yahoo! Finance

SVB and Signature Bank had unique circumstances

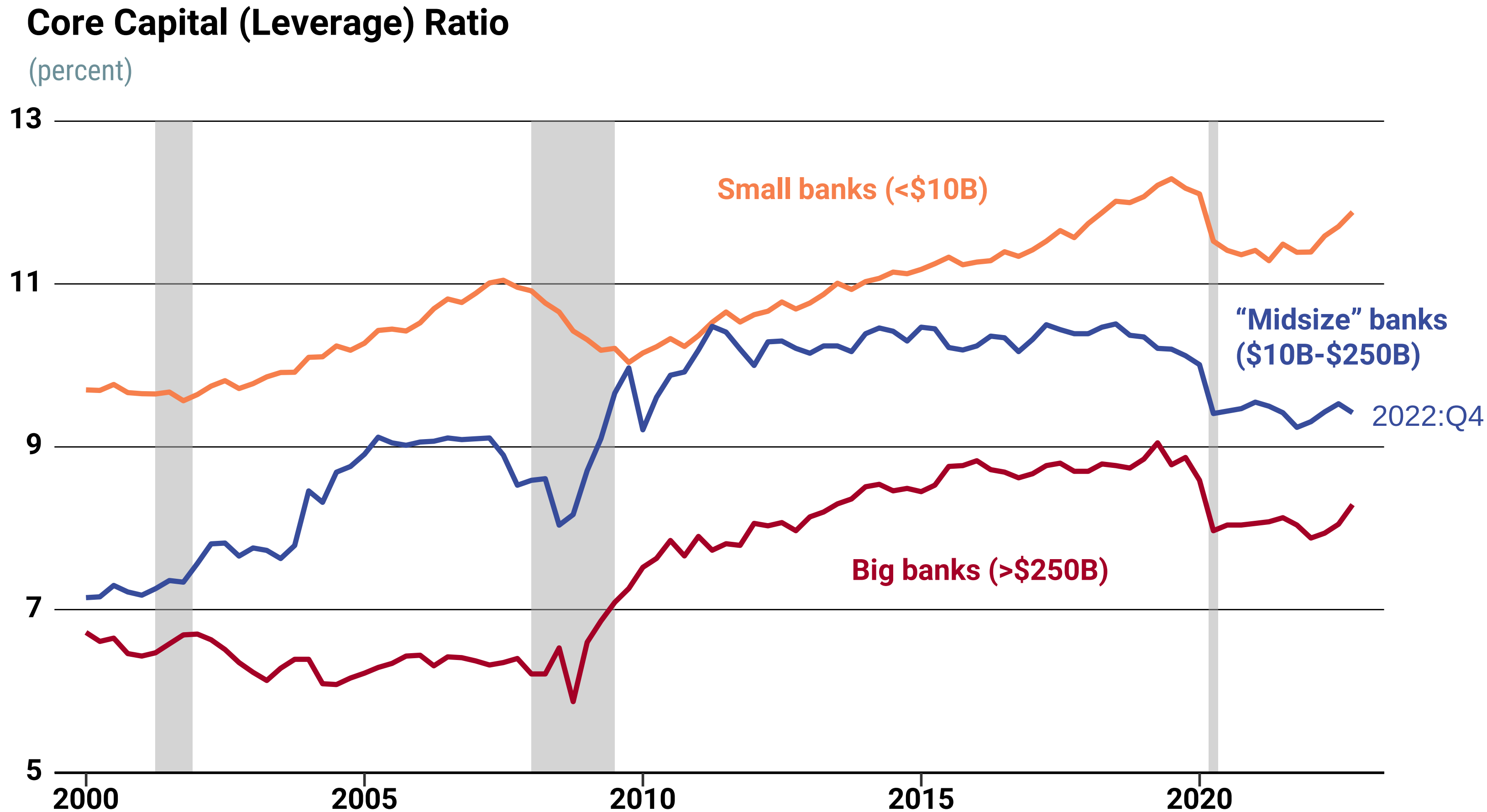






*See appendix for methodological and source notes

Overall banking system in much better shape

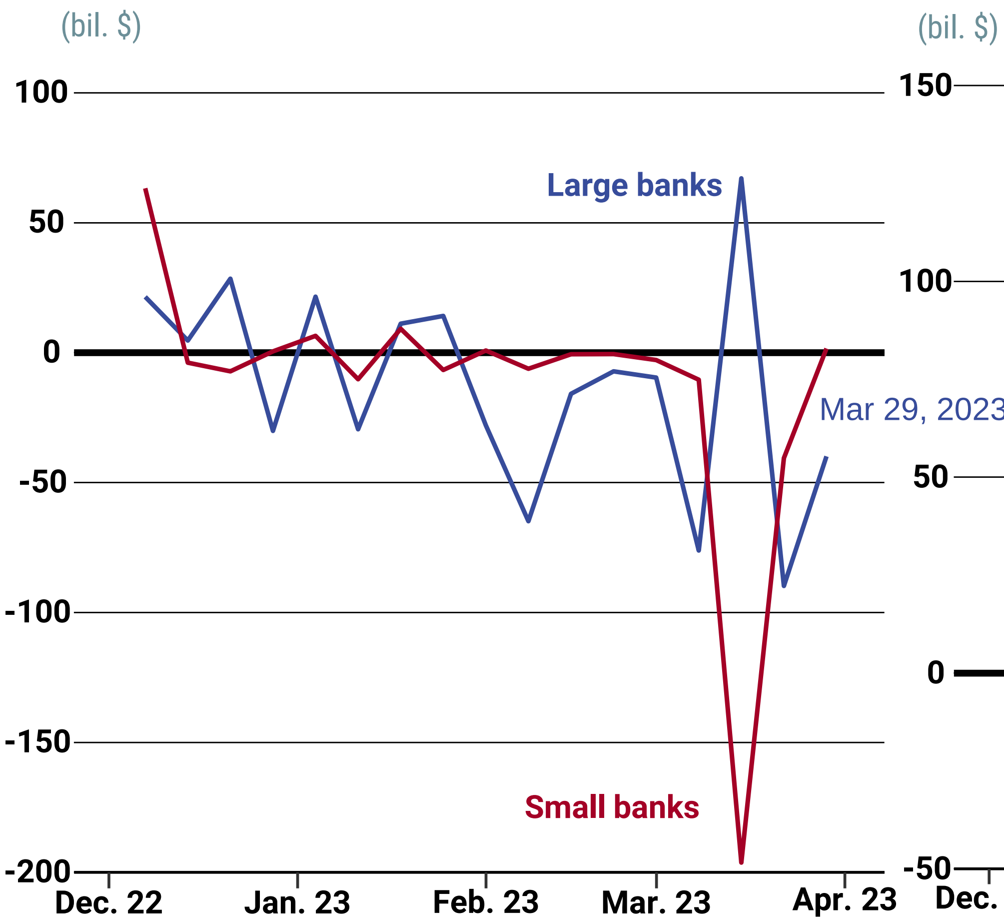


Note: Leverage is the ratio of Tier 1 capital to total assets. Tier 1 capital includes: common equity; noncumulative perpetual preferred stock; and minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries less goodwill and other ineligible intangible assets. "Small" banks is the simple average of the leverage ratio for banks with <$100M, $100M-$1B, and $1B-$10B in total assets, as reported in the FDIC's Quarterly Banking profile tables.

Source: FDIC via Haver Analytics

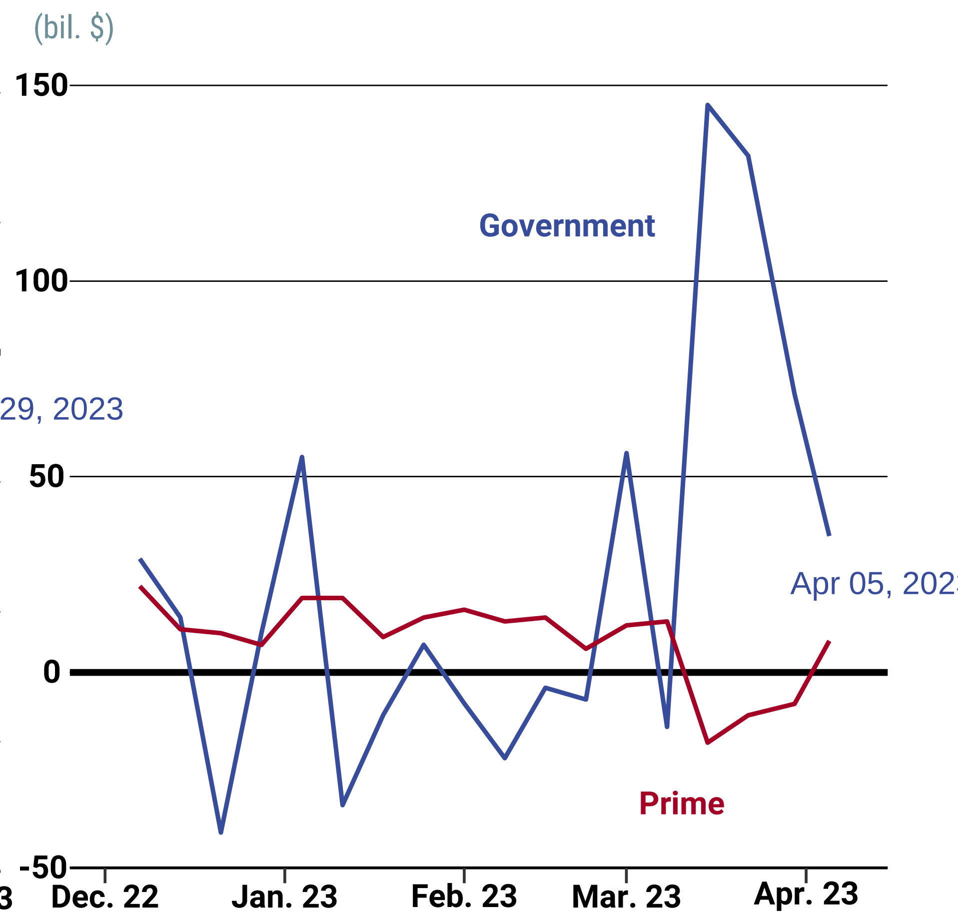
Deposits have moved around in response

Deposit Flows



Note: Large banks are top 25 U.S. commercial banks by assets. Small banks are all others.
Source: Federal Reserve H.8 release

Money Market Fund Flows



Source: Investment Company Institute

Government response helped ease concerns

Credit Extended Through the Fed's Discount Window and BTFP

$ Billions	*2-Mar*	15-Mar	22-Mar	29-Mar	5-Apr
Primary Credit	*4.4*	152.9	110.2	88.2	69.7
Bank Term Funding Program	-	11.9	53.7	64.4	79.0
Other Credit Extensions*	-	142.8	179.8	180.1	174.6

**Includes loans that were extended to depository institutions established by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The Federal Reserve Banks' loans to these depository institutions are secured by collateral and the FDIC provides repayment guarantees.*

Source: H.4.1 Factors Affecting Reserve Balances

Impact on monetary policy and the outlook

- **Expect banking sector concerns to lead to tighter credit conditions**
- **Wide range of assumptions; most credible suggest equivalent to extra 25-50 bps of tightening**
- **March 2023 SEPs completed in the immediate aftermath of banking events**
- **Overall, median SEP outlook and funds rate path similar to December with funds rate reaching 5.1% this year**

Median SEP outlook

Projection	2023	2024	2025
GDP	0.4	1.2	1.9
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.6	4.6
Total PCE	3.3	2.5	2.1
Core PCE	3.6	2.6	2.1
Federal Funds Rate	5.1	4.3	3.1

Source: FOMC Summary of Economic Projections, March 2023

Takeaways

- **Current environment has strong labor market and inflation that is too high**
- **Financial conditions will tighten due to both monetary policy and banking sector adjustments**
- **Expect unemployment to increase, GDP growth to slow, and inflation to come down**
- **We will be watching financial developments very carefully**

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Slide 7 methodological notes

Top: All capital ratio data are from Federal Financial Institution Examination Council (FFIEC) call reports. Common equity tier 1 (CET1) ratio is the ratio of common equity tier 1 to risk-weighted assets (RWA). Adjustments for unrealized losses were made on a case-by-case basis. For globally systemic important banks (GSIBs) – Bank of America, Citi, JPMorgan, and Wells Fargo – unrealized losses were calculated as the difference between the value of these banks' "held-to-maturity" (HTM) securities portfolios on an amortized cost basis and a fair value basis. This amount was then subtracted from CET1 and divided by RWA to produce an adjusted CET1 ratio.

Each of the non-GSIBs had the same adjustment plus a similar adjustment for "available-for-sale" (AFS) securities. The latter adjustment was necessary because each of these non-GSIBs had opted into the accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) election on their call report form. The AOCI election effectively allowed these banks to net out the impact of mark-to-market valuation changes to AFS securities on their capital ratios, which GSIBs are unable to do.

Bottom left: Bars show the percent change in total assets from Q1 2019 to Q4 2022 as reported on each institution's financial report on the FDIC's website.

Bottom right: Bars show the estimated share of uninsured deposits based on the estimated share of insured deposits reported on each institution's financial report on the FDIC's website. Notably, this estimate represents the share of *domestic* insured deposits. Deposits held at foreign branches were excluded from this analysis.