Lingering Questions after a Year of Progress

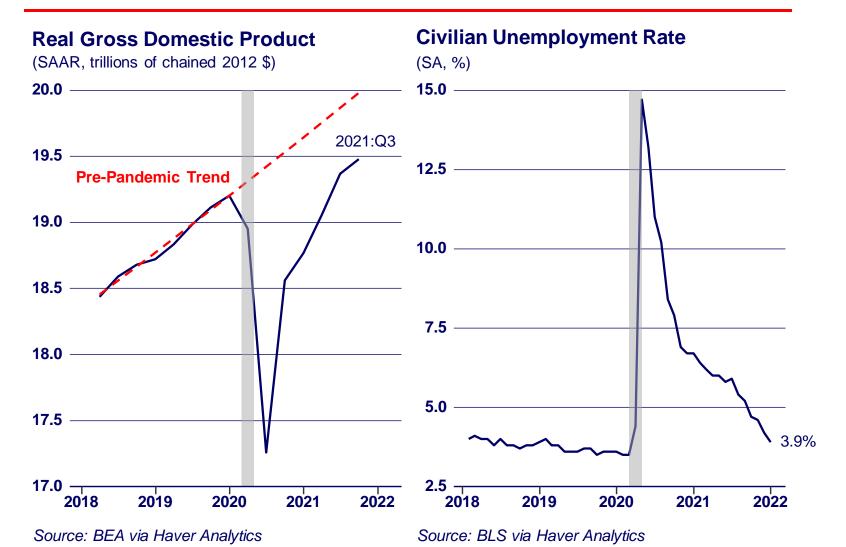
Chamber of Commerce Ames, Iowa January 11, 2022

Anna Paulson

Executive Vice President and Director of Research
Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago

The views I express here are my own and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago or the Federal Reserve System.

Substantial economic progress in 2021



Inflation is elevated

PCE Inflation

(12-month percent change)

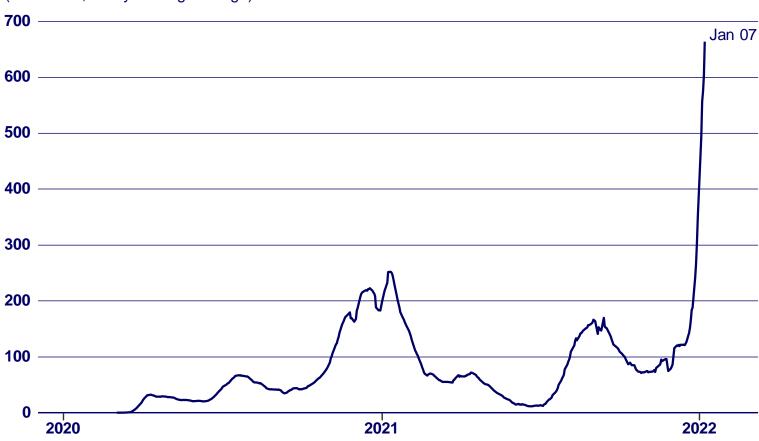


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis via Haver Analytics

Virus risks remain

New Covid-19 Cases (U.S.)

(thousands, 7-day moving average)



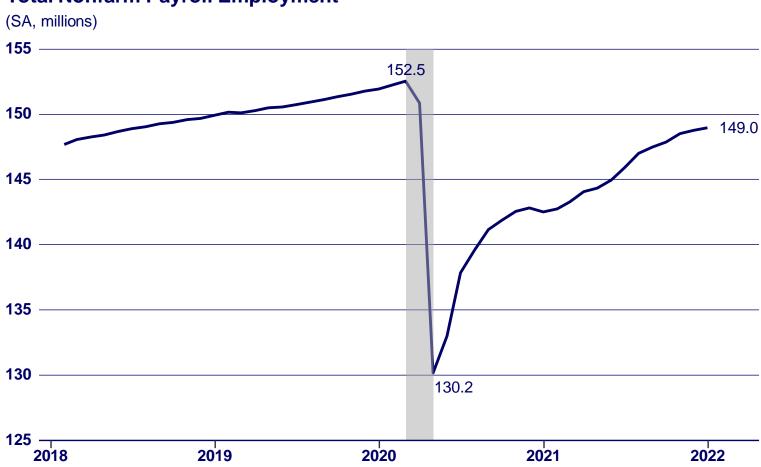
Source: Oxford University via Haver Analytics

Big questions for 2022

- Will workers who have stayed on the sidelines during the pandemic come back into the labor market?
- Will inflation abate? Or will elevated wage and price increases become built into regular plans for households and business?
- How will Covid-19 impact on-going recovery?

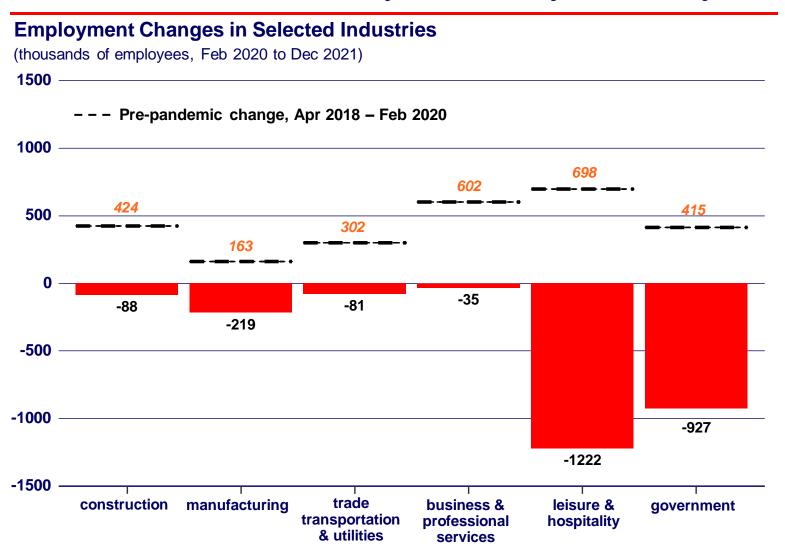
Labor force is smaller by 3.5 million workers



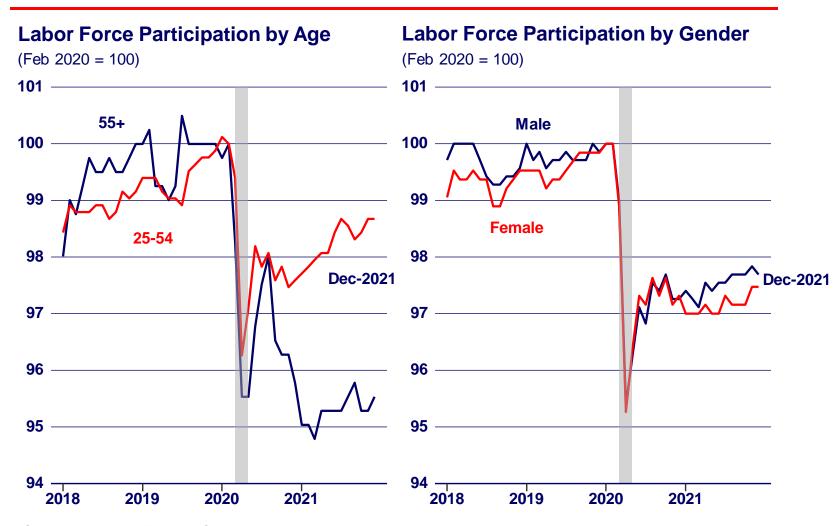


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics via Haver Analytics

Labor market recovery varies by industry



Older workers and women less likely to be working



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics via Haver Analytics

Will workers remain on the sidelines?

Labor Force Participation Rate

(SA, percent)

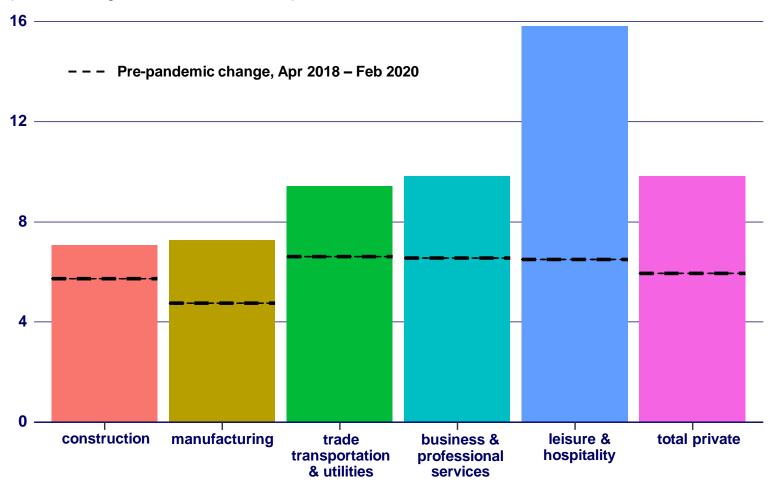


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics via Haver and internally generated series from the Chicago Fed using methodology in Aaronson, Hu, Seifoddini, and Sullivan

Higher wages may play important role

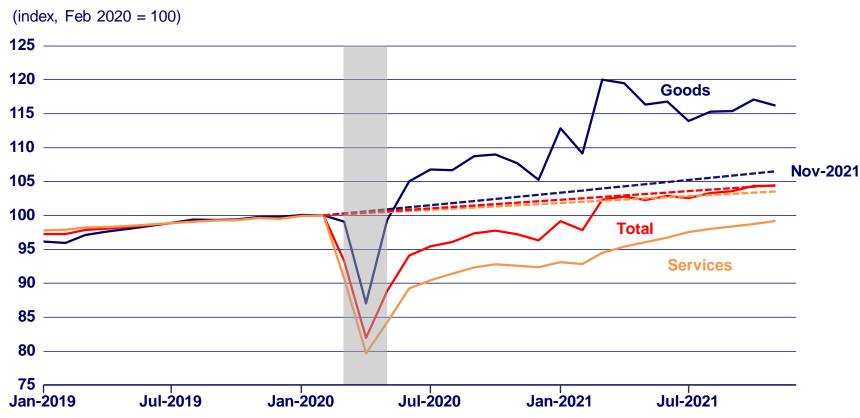
Average Hourly Earnings Relative to Pre-Pandemic

(Percent change, Feb 2020 to Dec 2021)



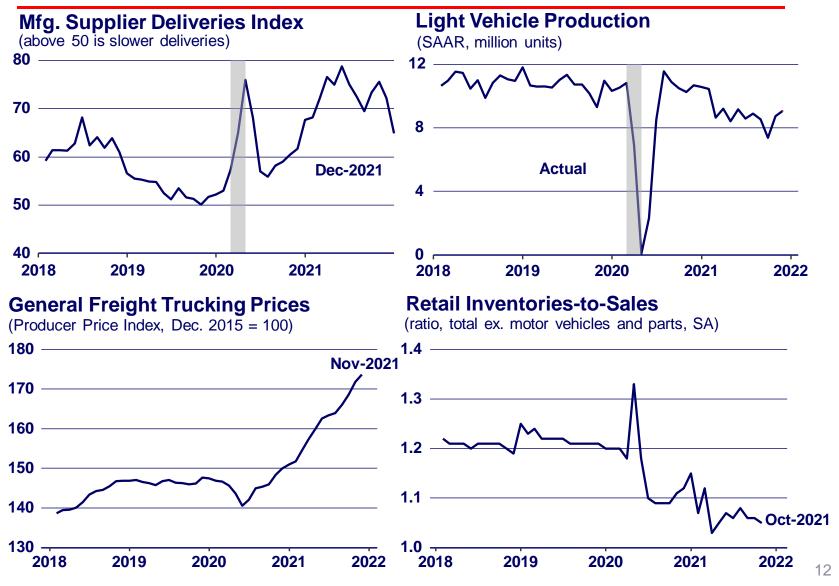
Demand patterns have changed

Real Personal Consumption Expenditures



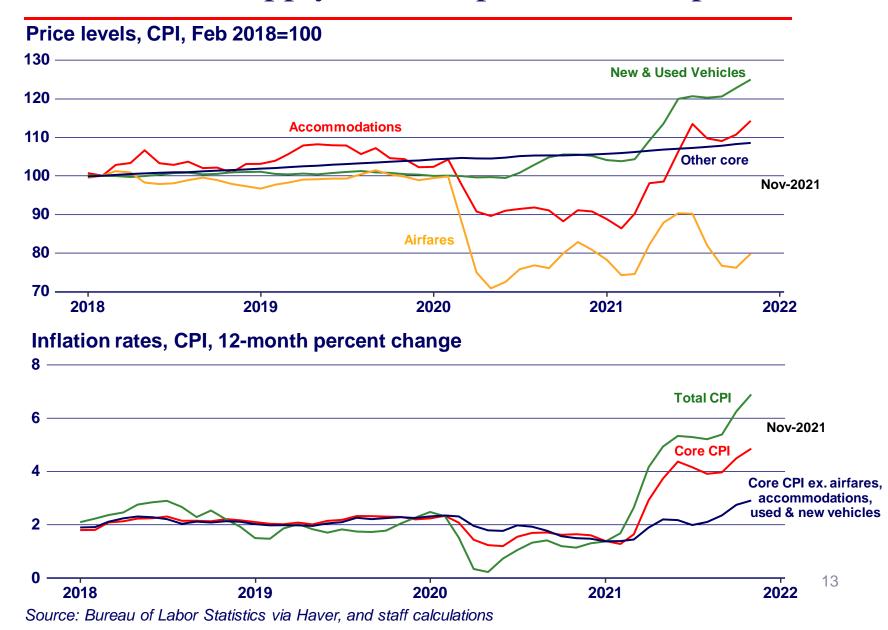
Note: Dashed lines indicate 5-year trend from Feb. 2015 through Feb. 2020 Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis via FRED and internal calculations.

Supply chains have been disrupted

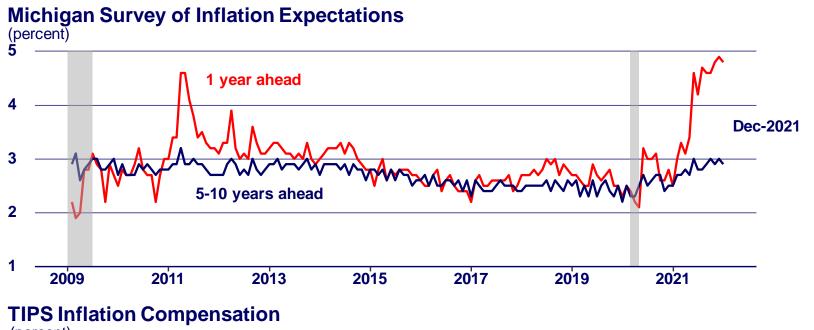


Source: Federal Reserve Board, Institute for Supply Management, and Census Bureau via Haver

Demand and supply shifts impact inflation patterns



Longer-run inflation expectations fairly stable



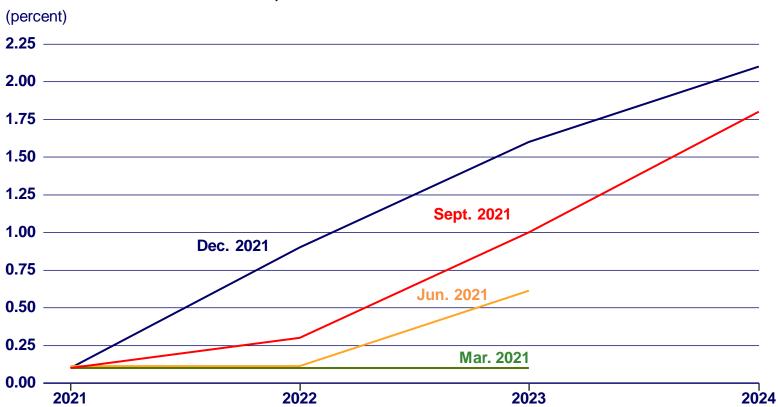
(percent) 5-10 years ahead 06-Jan-2022 5 years ahead -1 -2 2011 2013 2015 2017 2019 2021 2009

14

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; University of Michigan via Haver

Monetary policy adjustment important



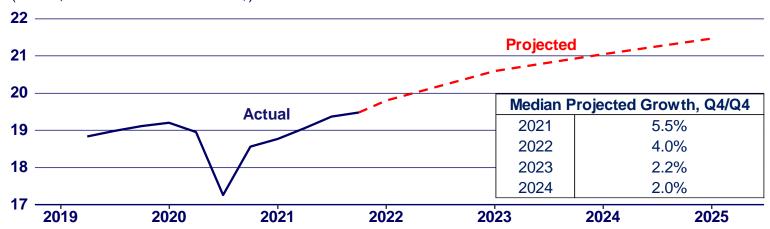


Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

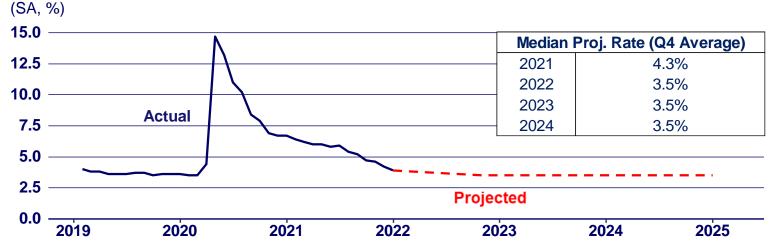
Continued recovery ahead

Real GDP, Actual and Projected

(SAAR, trillions of chained 2012 \$)



Civilian Unemployment Rate, Actual and Projected

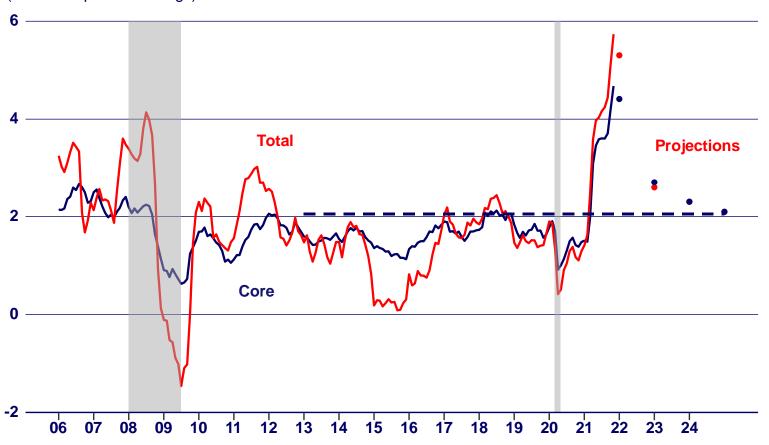


Note: Projected rates are based on median forecasts from December SEPs Source: BEA and BLS via Haver Analytics; December 2021 Summary of Economic Projections and staff calculations

Inflation is projected to moderate

PCE Inflation & FOMC Inflation Projections

(12-month percent change)

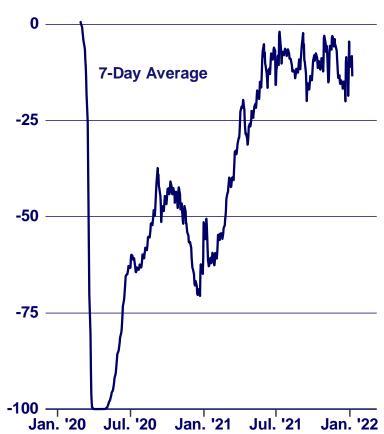


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis via Haver Analytics, Federal Reserve Board of Governors Summary of Economic Projections

Virus remains a wildcard

Restaurant Reservations

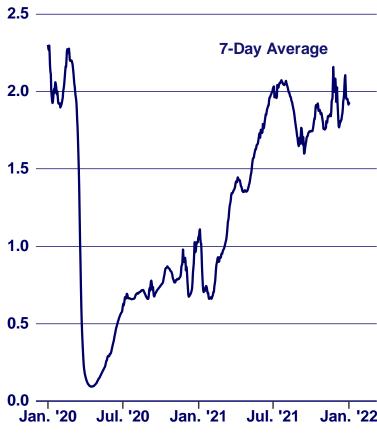
(% change relative to 2019 baseline)



Source: OpenTable via Haver Analytics

TSA Traveler Throughput

(millions)



Source: TSA

Questions?