Small Business & Agriculture Advisory Council Federal Reserve Bank of New York 33 Liberty Street 10F, Paul Volcker Boardroom Friday, July 18, 2014

AGENDA

10:30am Introductory Remarks

Christine Cumming, First Vice President

10:40am-11:10am The National Economy

Richard Peach, Senior Vice President

11:10am-11:30am Regional Update

Jim Orr, Vice President

11:30am-12:00pm International Update

John Clark, Senior Vice President

12:00pm Adjourn to NWCR-10F

12:15pm Lunch

12:15pm-1:55pm Round Table Discussion with William Dudley, President

Questions for discussion with President Dudley:

Your experience and that of your customers and suppliers can give us insight into current economic conditions.

- 1. Did your firm's sales volume increase, decrease or stay the same in the first half of the year?
- 2. During the second half of the year, do you expect your firms' sales to increase, decrease, or stay the same?
- 3. Do you plan to increase investment in your firm (plant & equipment) during the second half of the year?
- 4. Has your firm faced any shortage of labor that has limited your ability to meet demand?
- 5. Do you plan to increase employment in the second half of the year?
- 6. Do you expect input prices to increase during the second half of the year? Do you expect prices of products/services sold to increase?
- 7. Over the past six months, how have the terms and conditions for obtaining financing changed (tightened, eased, not changed)?

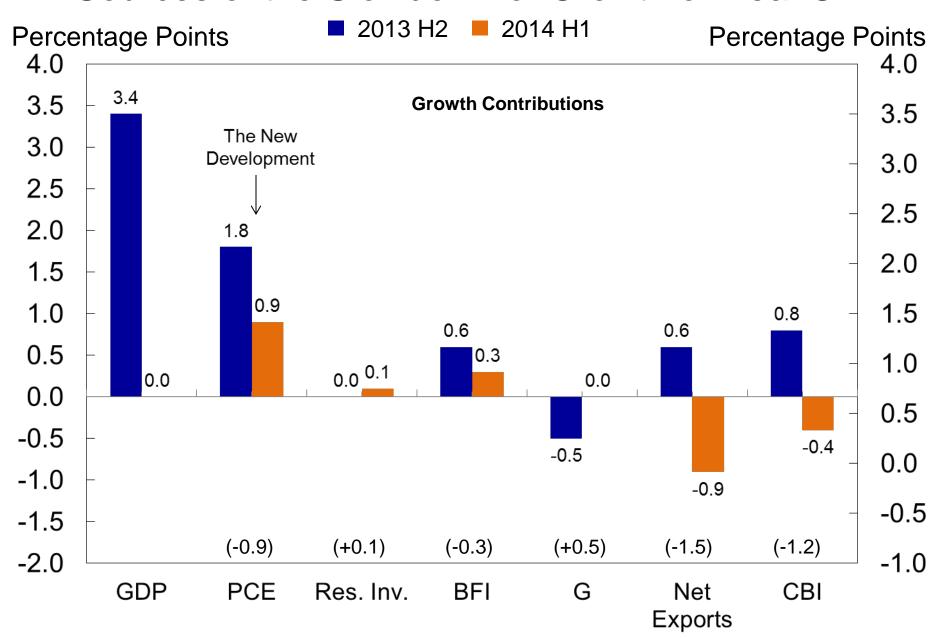
2:00 pm



Overview

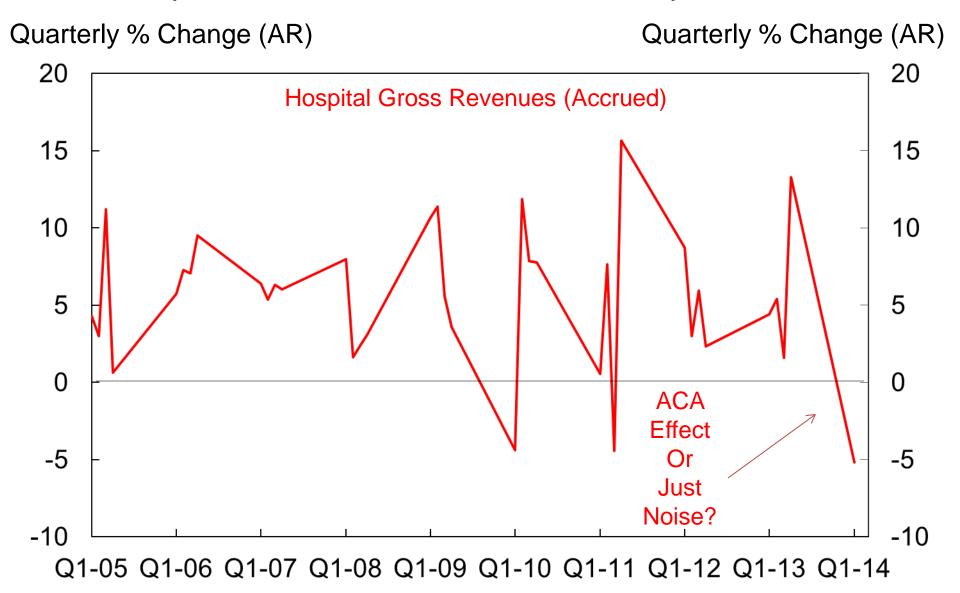
- Growth of real GDP over the first half of 2014 has been marked down to essentially zero.
 - Revised data suggests that underlying growth rate of real consumer spending may be somewhat lower, and the equilibrium personal saving rate may be somewhat higher.
 - Several indicators point to stronger growth in the second half of the year.
- At the same time,
 - Labor market conditions are firming, and the unemployment rate continues to fall faster than expected.
 - Core inflation increasing somewhat sooner than expected.
 - Suggests that the economy's potential growth rate may be lower than we had been assuming.
- The recent increase of inflation coincides with a slowing of productivity growth, leading to faster growth of unit labor costs and a narrowing of profits margins.
 - This has lead some analysts to conclude that the Fed is "behind the curve".
 - However, our research suggests that inflation expectations are the main driver of inflation, and those expectations remain stable.
 - If this view of the inflation process is correct, profit margins will come under downward pressure.

Sources of the Slowdown of Growth of Real GDP



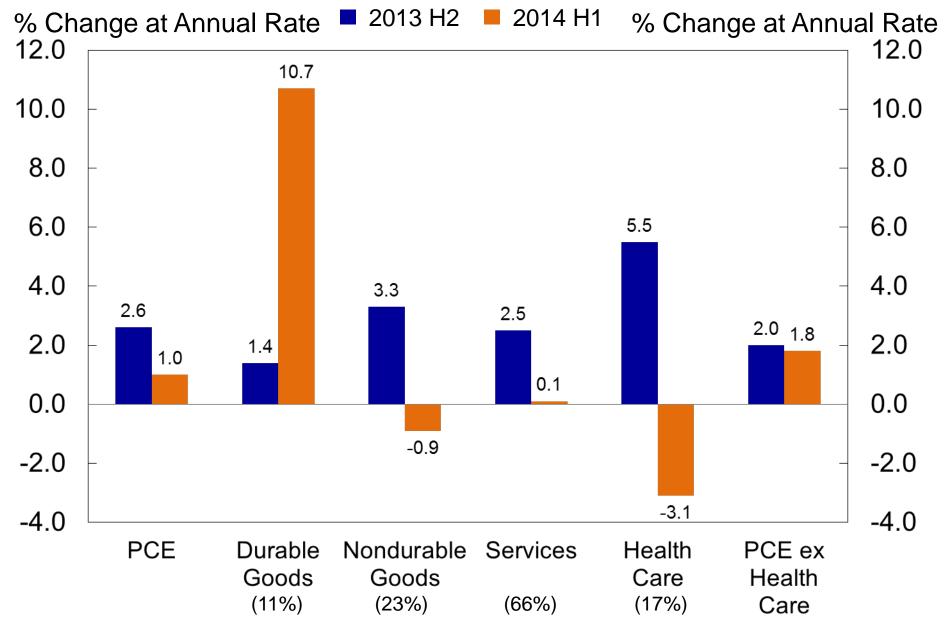
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Consumption of Health Care Services Collapsed in 2014Q1

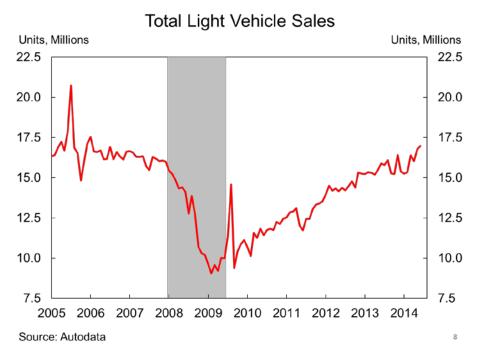


Source: Quarterly Services Survey, Bureau of the Census

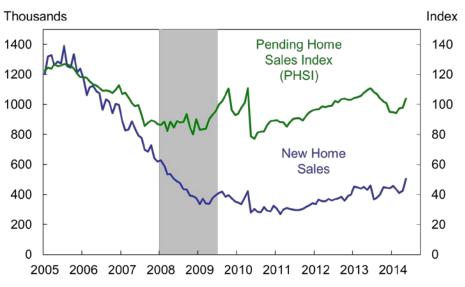
Sources of the Slowdown in Growth of Real PCE



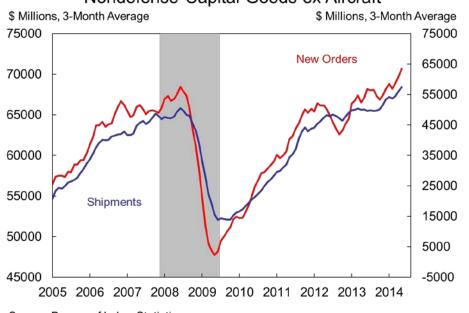
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



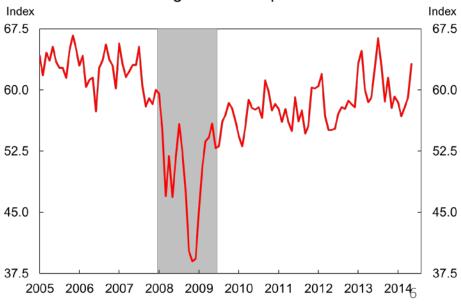
New and Existing Home Sales





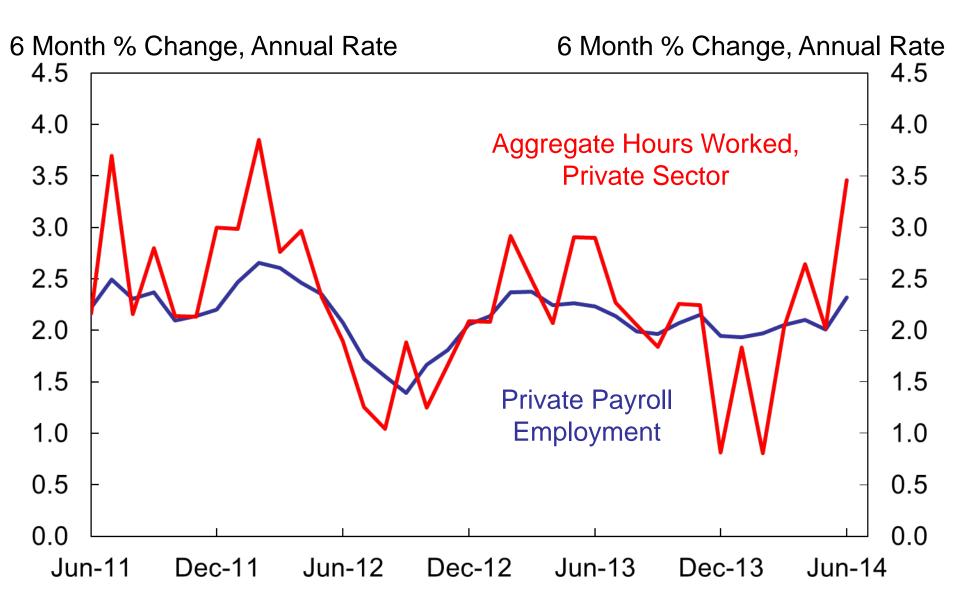


Architectural Billings Index: Inquiries for New Work

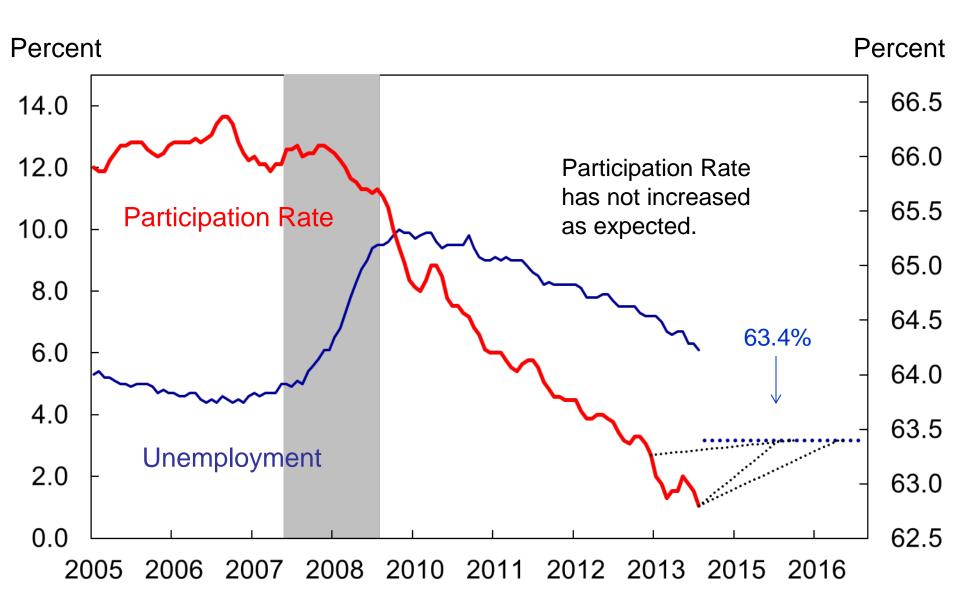


Source: American Institute of Architects

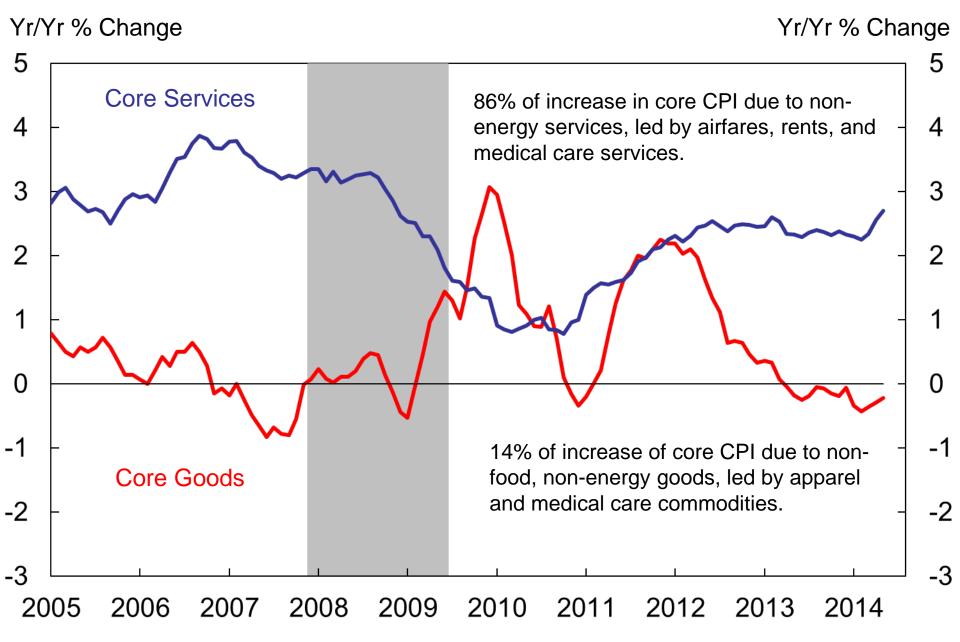
Demand For Labor Firmed in 2014Q2



Labor Force Participation Rate



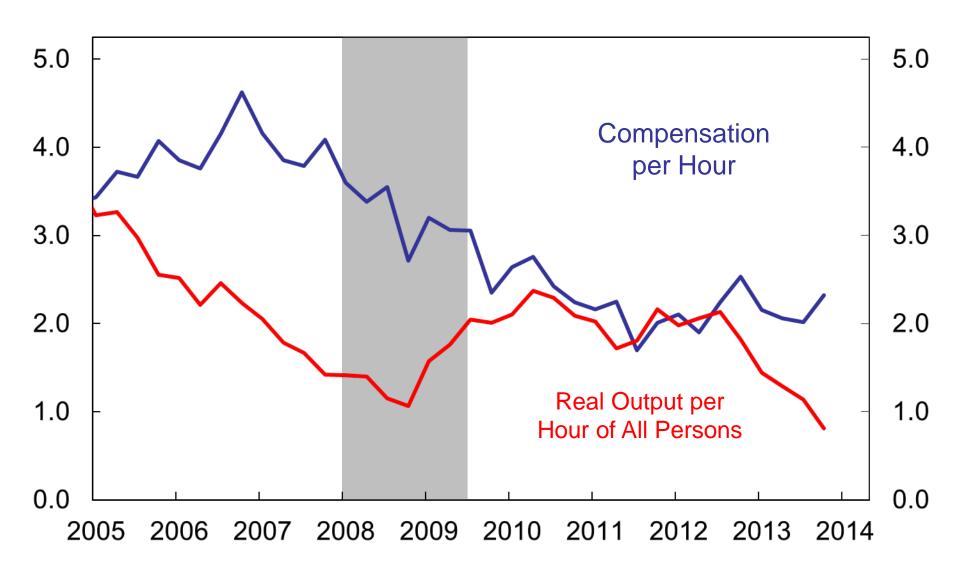
Inflation Breakdown: Core Goods and Core Services



Nonfarm Business Sector

16 Quarter % Change, Annualized

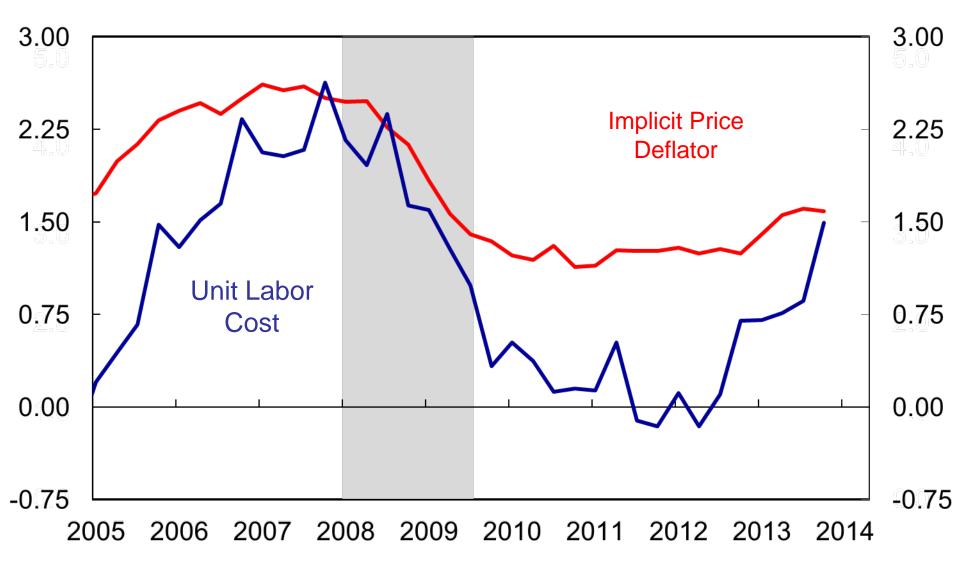
16 Quarter % Change, Annualized



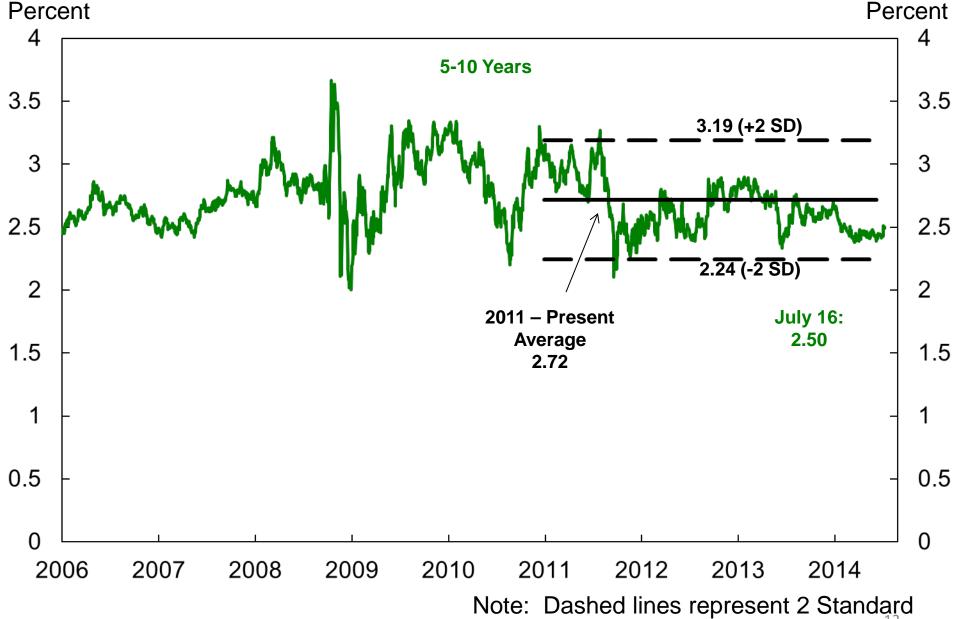
Nonfarm Business Sector

16 Quarter % Change, Annualized

16 Quarter % Change, Annualized



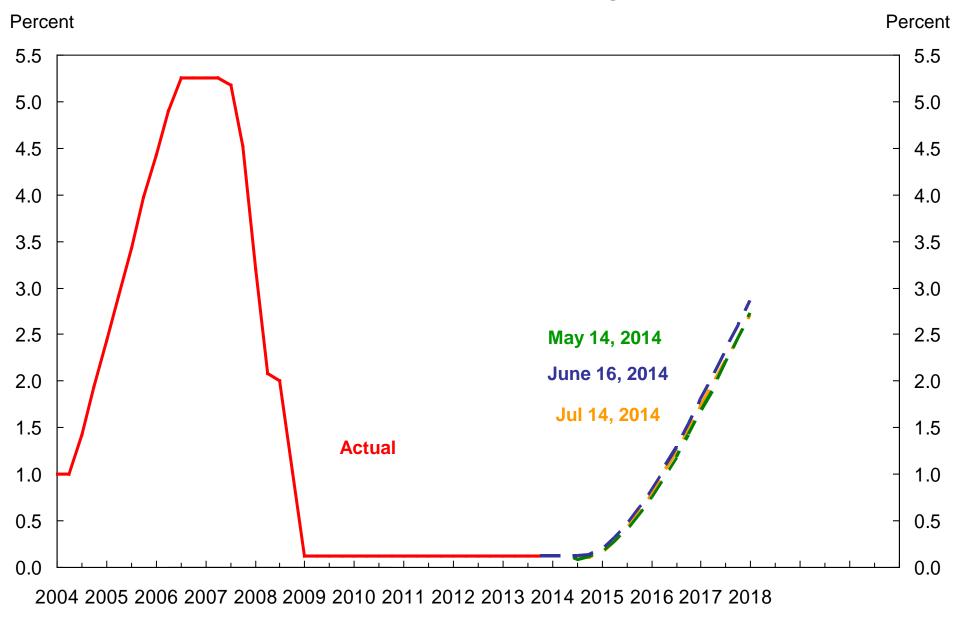
TIPS Based Inflation Expectations



Source: Federal Reserve Board

Deviations from the mean

Actual and Expected Fed Funds Target





Regional Economic Outlook

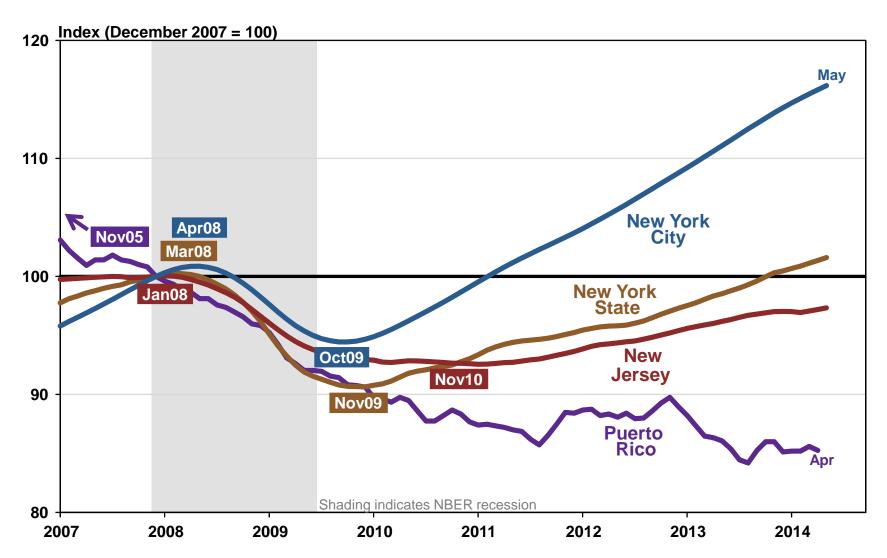
Presentation to the Advisory Council on Small Business and Agriculture

James Orr, Vice President July 18, 2014

The views expressed here are those of the presenter and do not necessarily represent the views of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or the Federal Reserve System.

Regional Economic Activity

Index of Coincident Economic Indicators (CEI)

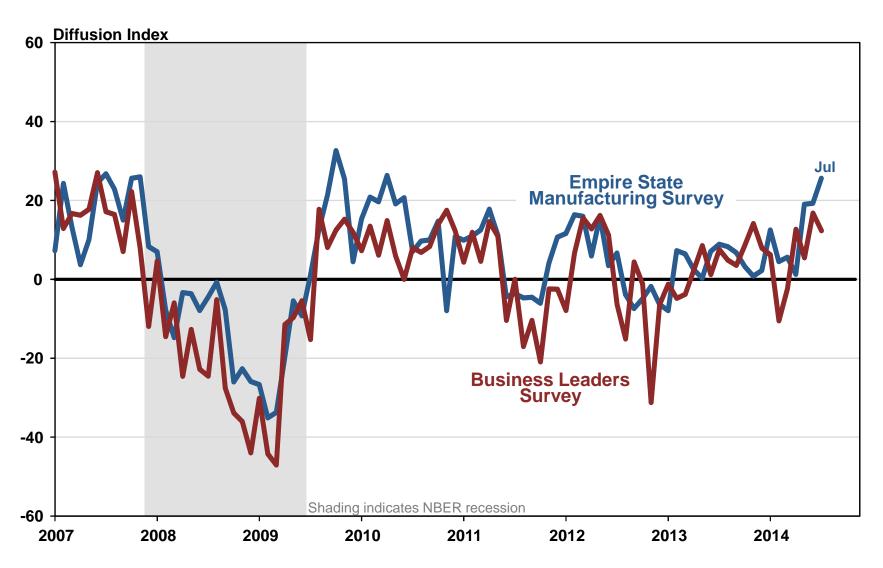


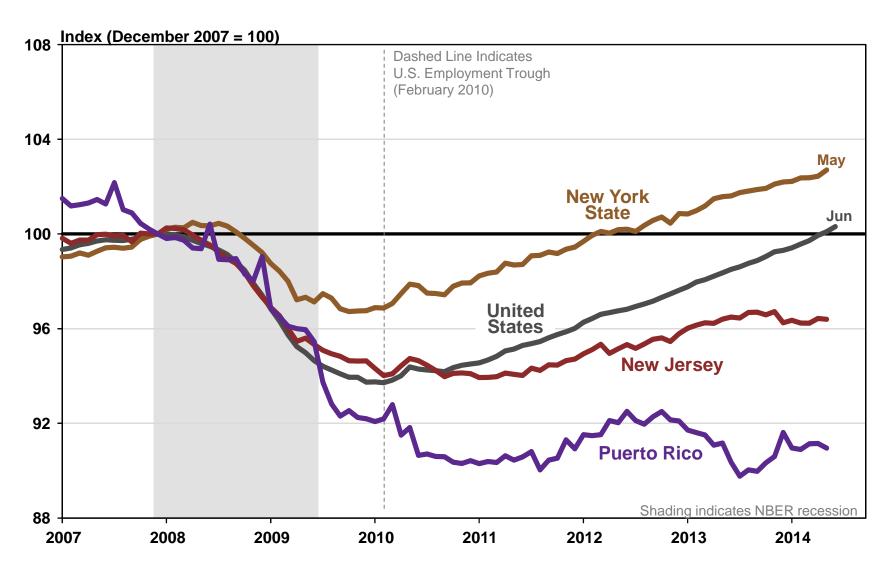


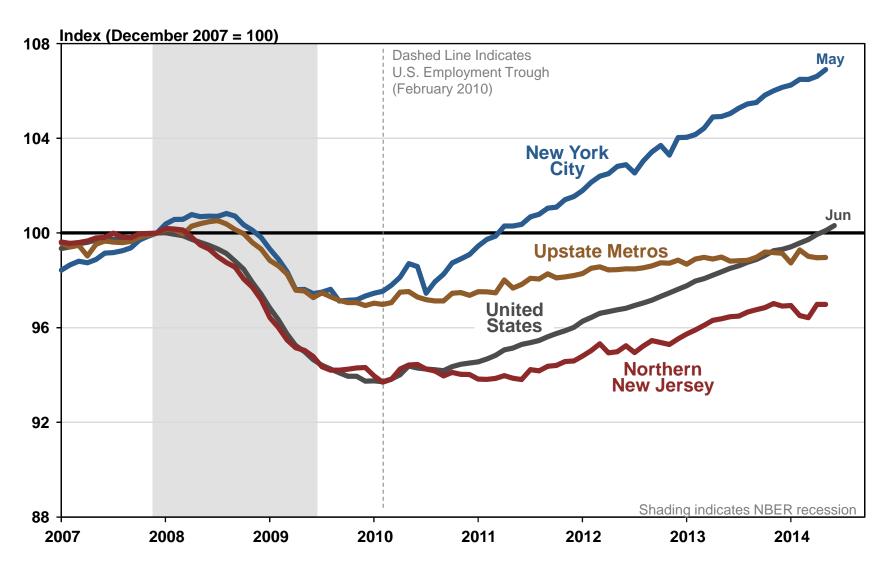


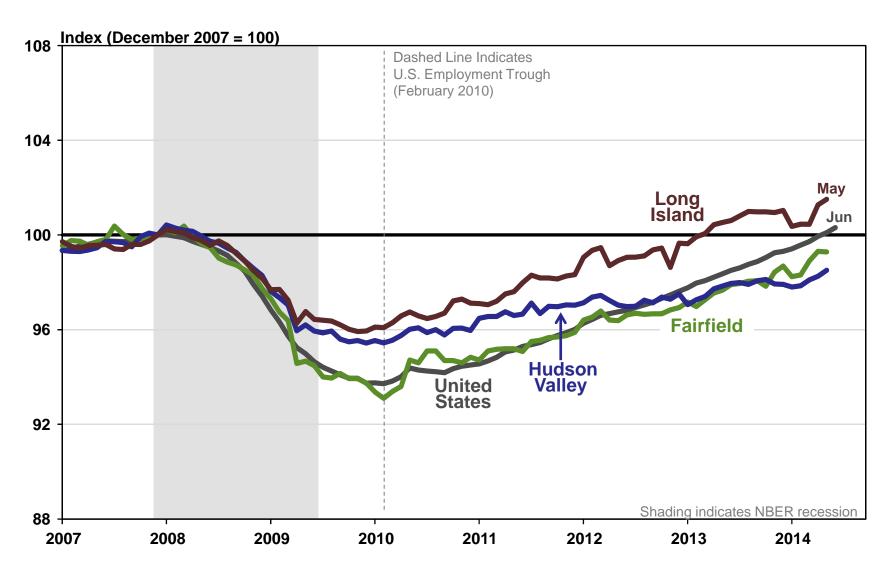
Current Economic Conditions

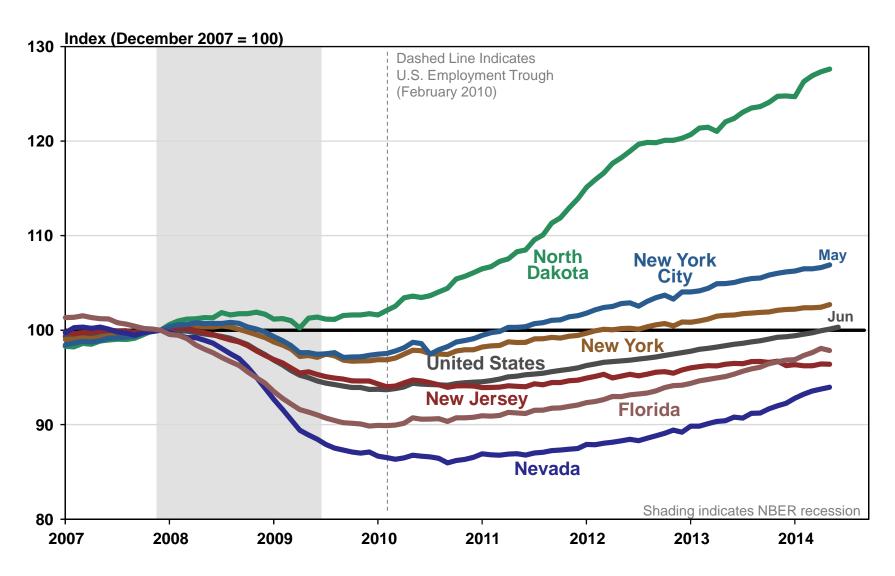
FRBNY Business Surveys, Current Conditions





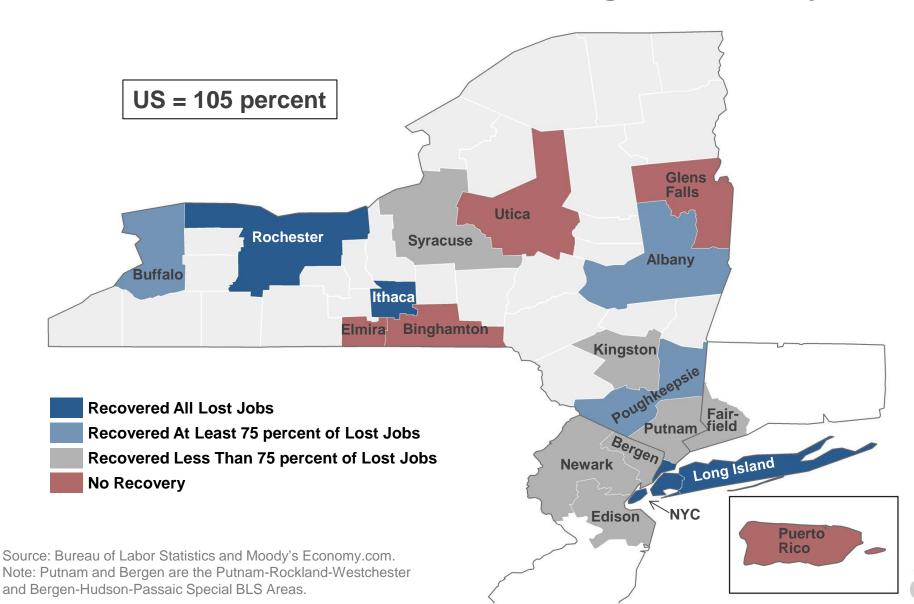






Status of Jobs Recovery

Share of Lost Jobs Gained Back During Local Recovery



Job Growth by Sector

Year-Over-Year Percent Change, May 2014

	United States	New York State	New York City	New Jersey
Professional & Business Services	3.5	2.5	2.7	1.1
Construction	3.4	2.8	3.0	-6.6
Leisure & Hospitality	2.8	1.9	2.5	-0.5
Transportation & Utilities	2.4	1.8	1.3	2.2
Wholesale Trade	2.3	0.6	0.7	-0.3
Retail Trade	2.0	1.8	3.8	2.8
Education & Health Services	1.7	2.0	3.3	0.3
Manufacturing	0.9	-1.7	-0.1	-0.1
Financial Activities	0.6	-0.5	0.5	-2.4
State & Local Government	0.4	-0.3	-0.4	0.3
Information	-1.8	-0.5	0.0	-3.7
Total	1.7	1.1	1.9	0.1

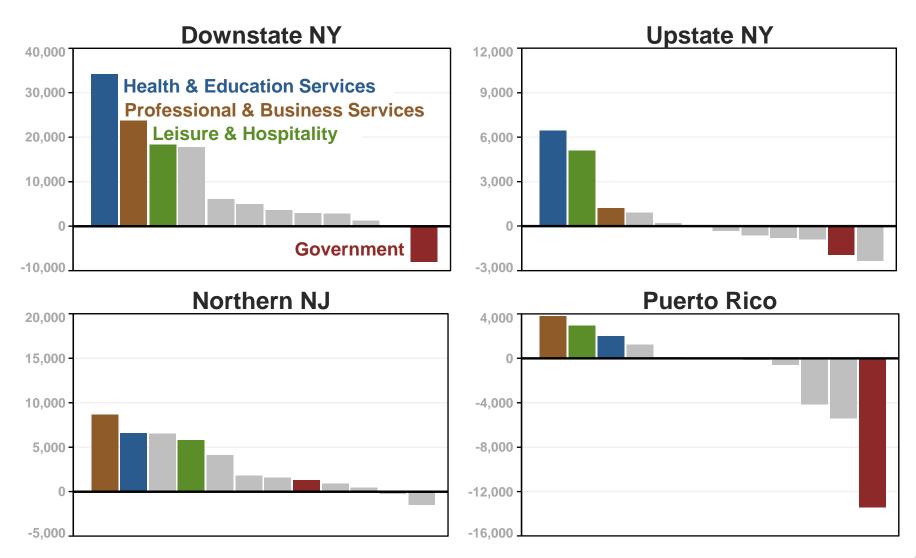
Job Growth by Sector

Year-Over-Year Percent Change, May 2014

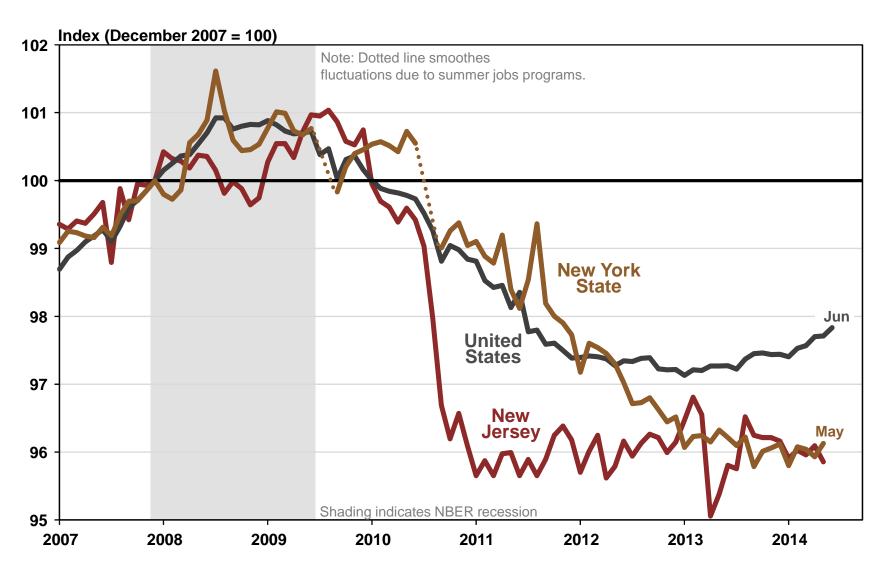
	Connecticut	Puerto Rico
Professional & Business Services	1.4	5.1
Construction	3.5	5.1
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	5.2
Transportation & Utilities	5.2	0.7
Wholesale Trade	2.5	0.0
Retail Trade	8.0	0.5
Education & Health Services	1.8	0.6
Manufacturing	-0.9	-0.7
Financial Activities	-0.8	-1.4
State & Local Government	-1.9	-3.3
Information	-2.2	2.1
Total	0.8	0.4

Sectors Driving Regional Job Growth

Change in Employment Over Past Year (As of April 2014)



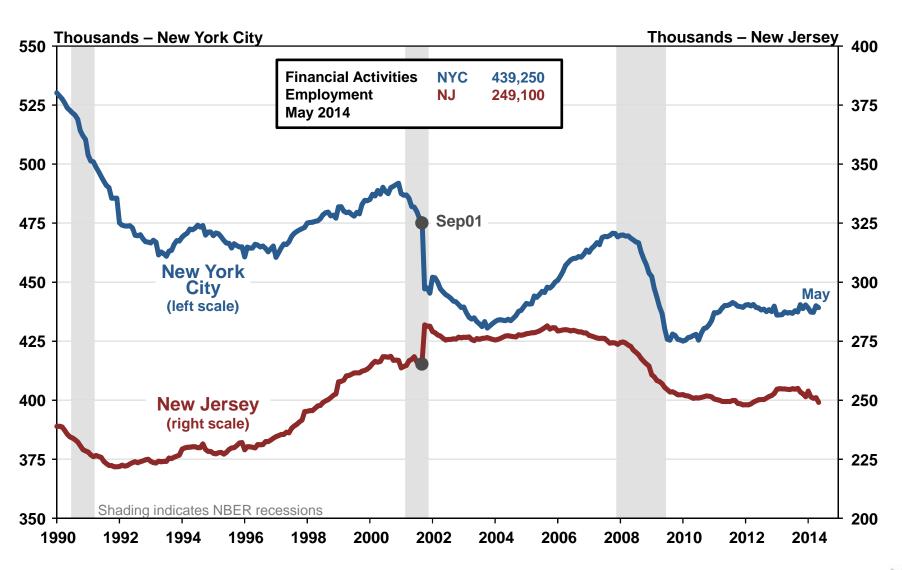
State and Local Government





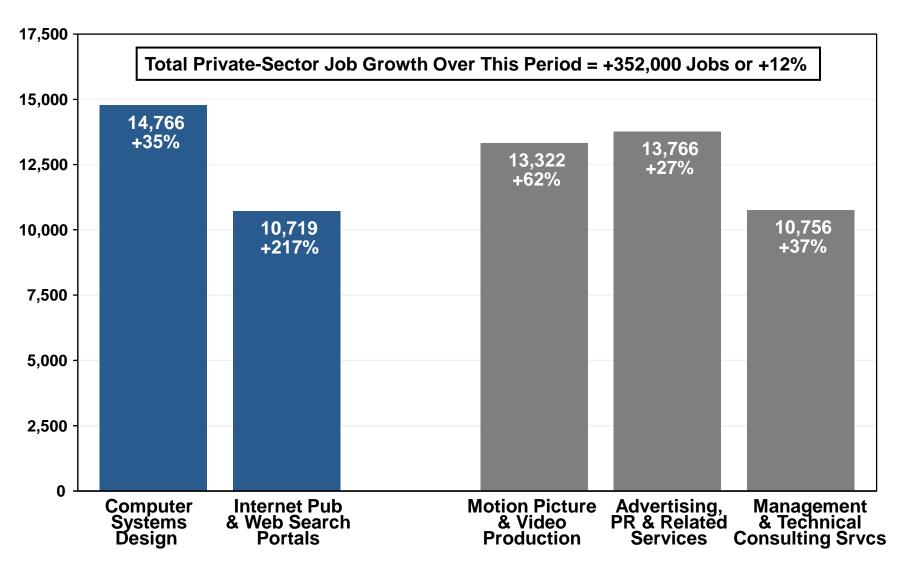
Financial Activities Employment

Seasonally Adjusted



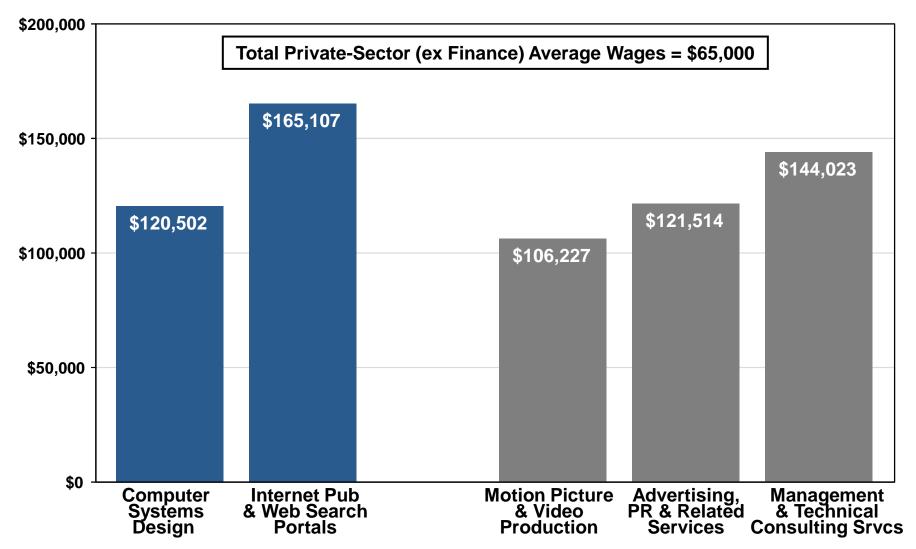
NYC Technology Employment

2009Q4 to 2013Q4



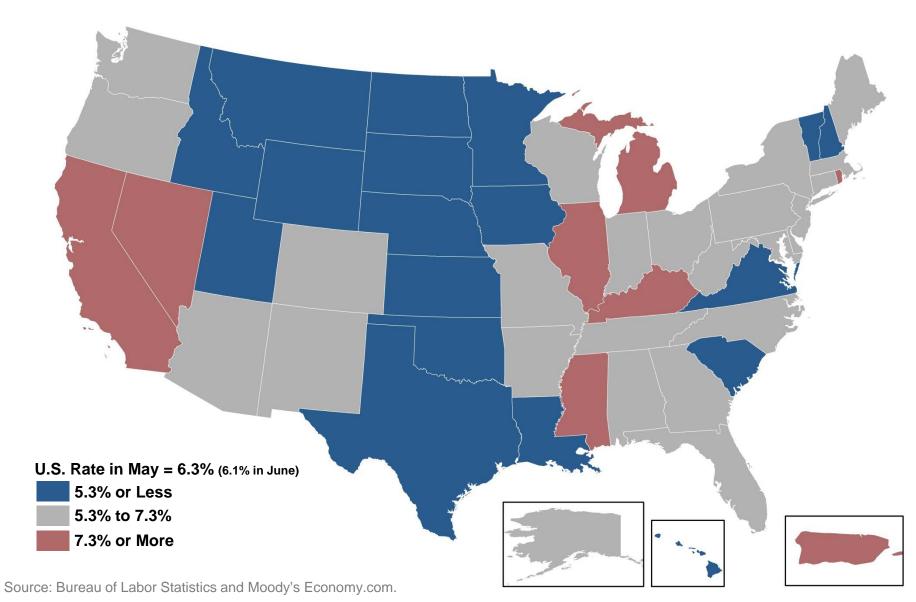
NYC Technology Average Wages

2013



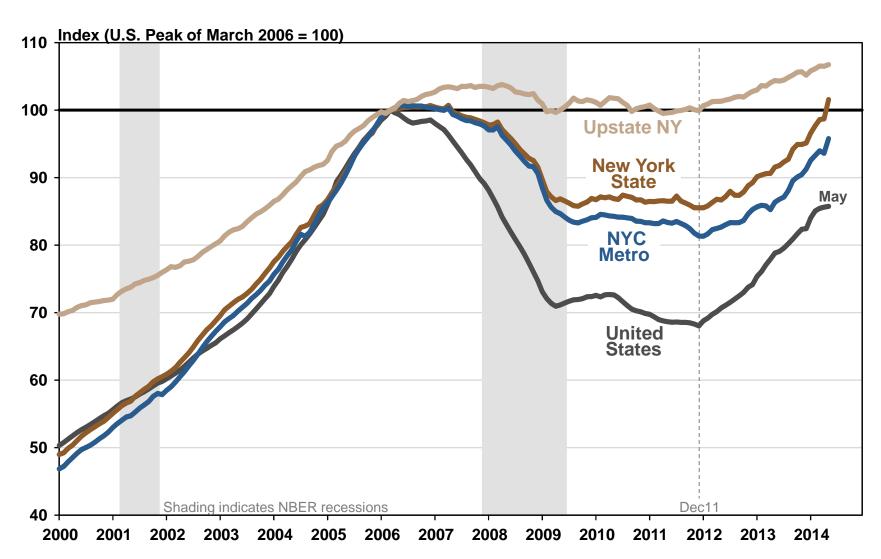
Unemployment Rates in the Nation

Seasonally Adjusted, May 2014



Home Prices

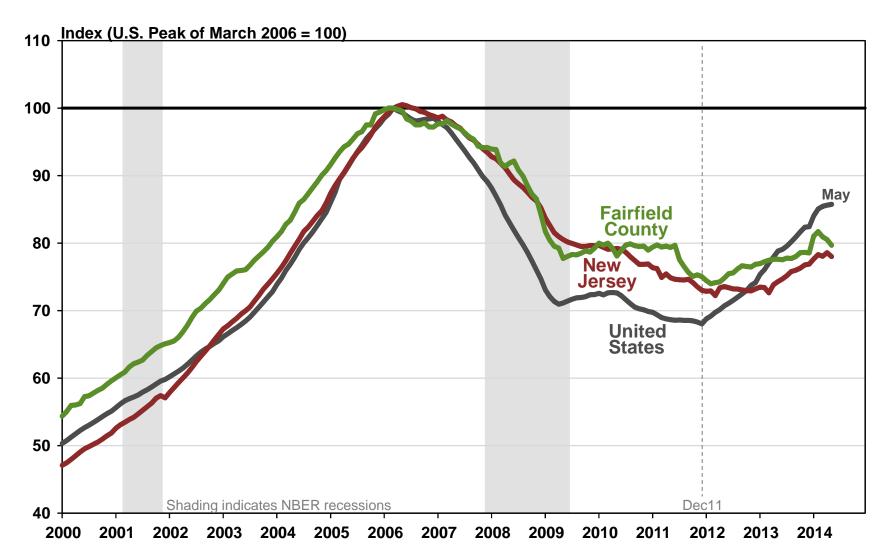
CoreLogic Home Price Index, Seasonally Adjusted





Home Prices

CoreLogic Home Price Index, Seasonally Adjusted

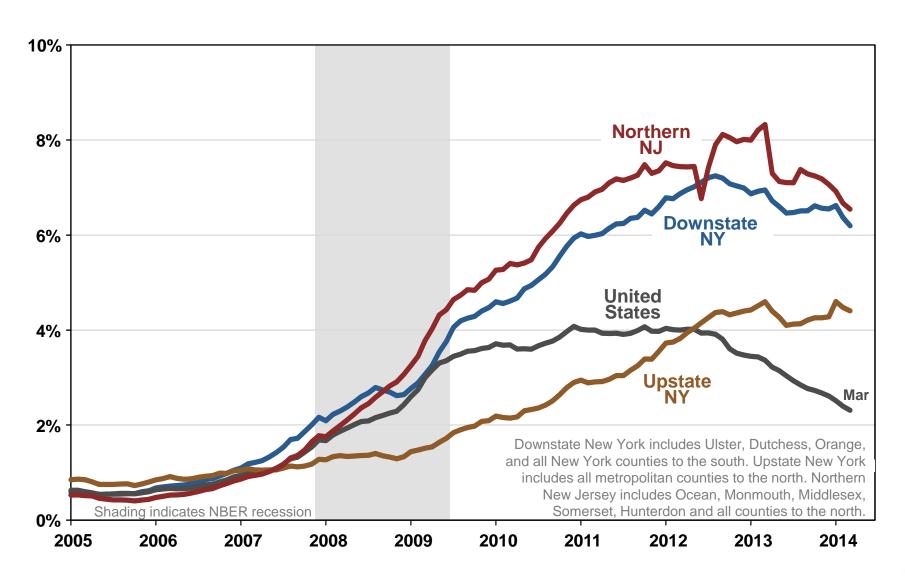




Source: CoreLogic Home Price Index (including distressed sales); Seasonally adjusted by FRBNY staff. Note: 'NYC Metro' refers to the 'New York-White Plains-Wayne NY-NJ Metro Division.'

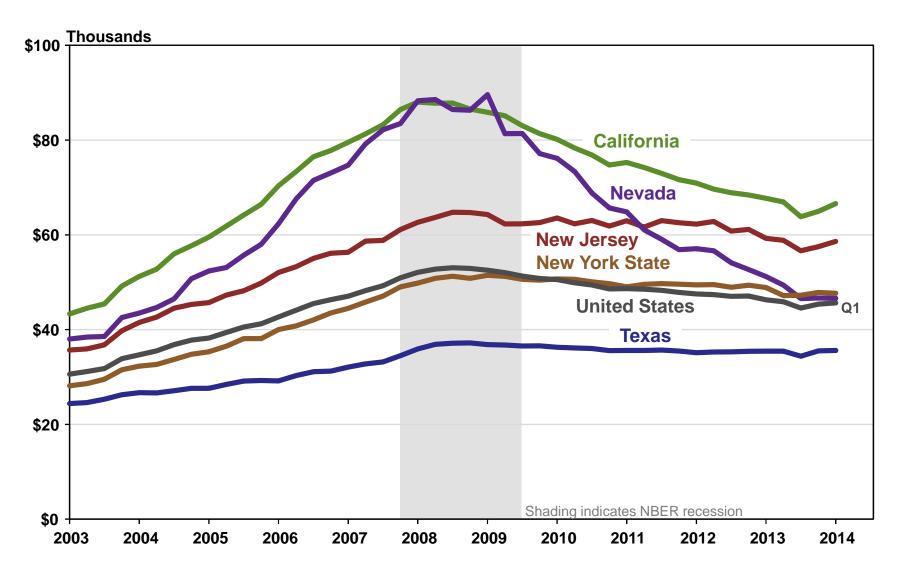
Backlog of Foreclosures

Share of Mortgages in Foreclosure



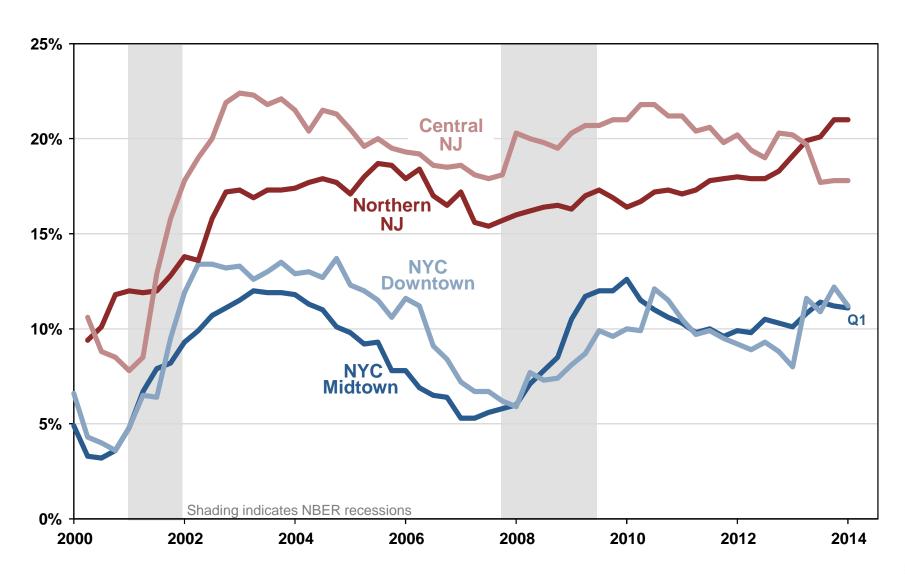
Household Debt

Total Debt Balance Per Capita



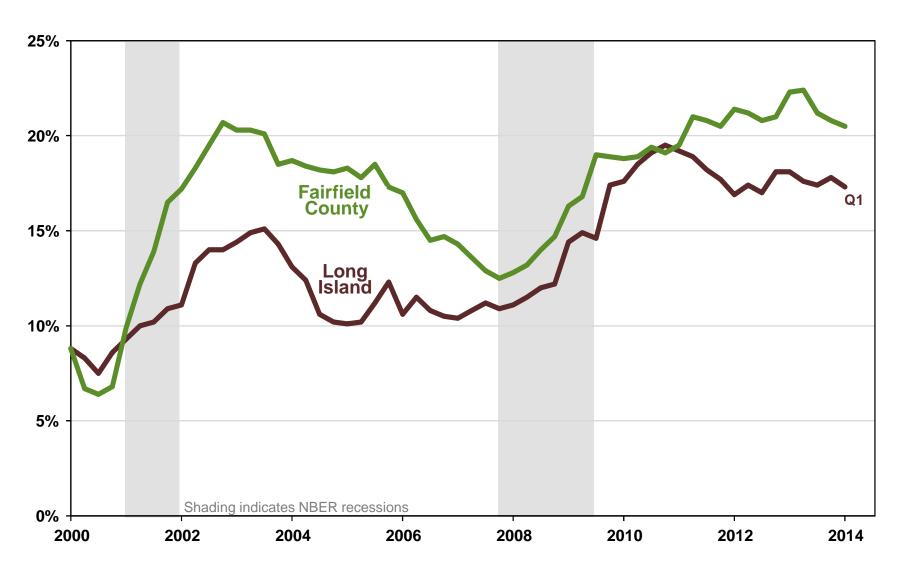
Office Vacancy Rates

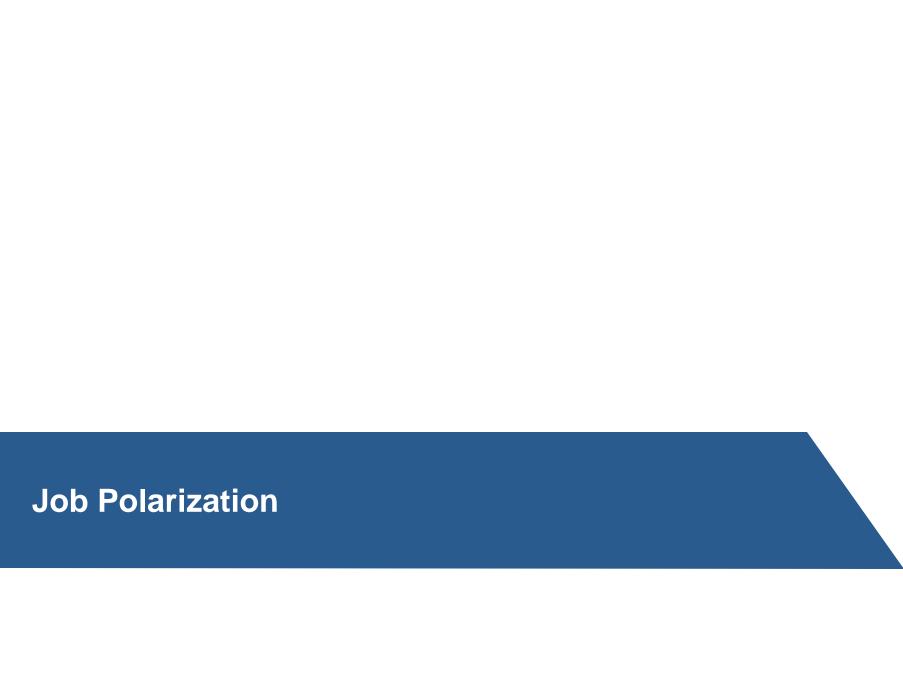
Overall Vacancy Rates



Office Vacancy Rates

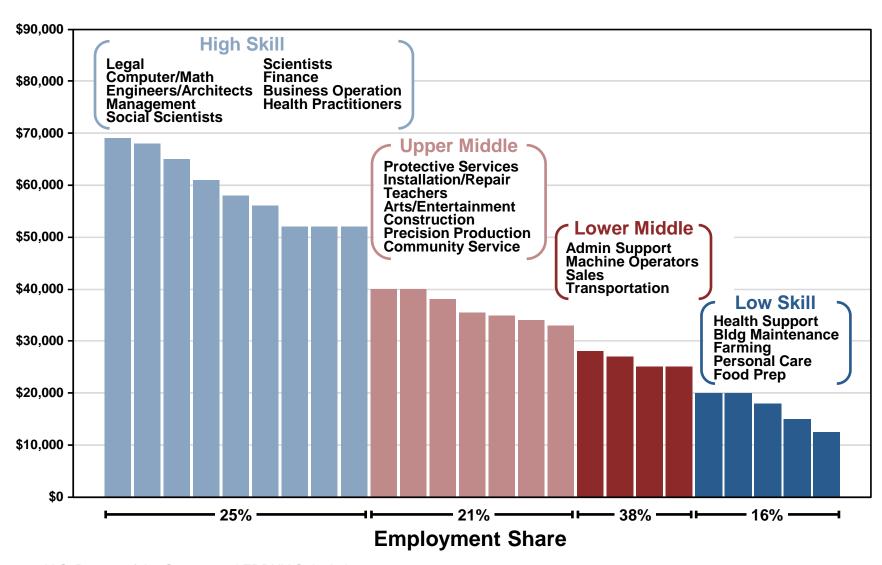
Overall Vacancy Rates





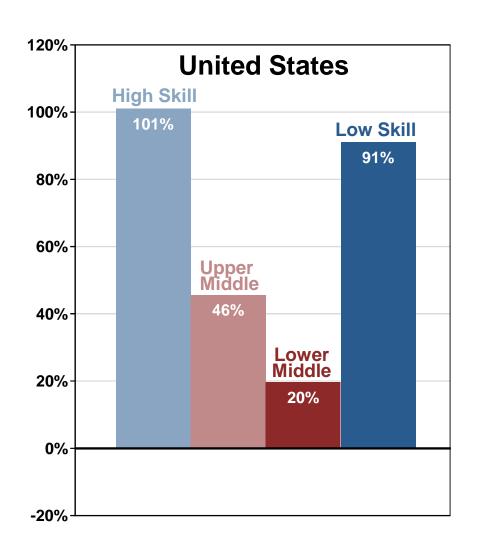
Occupations by Skill Categories

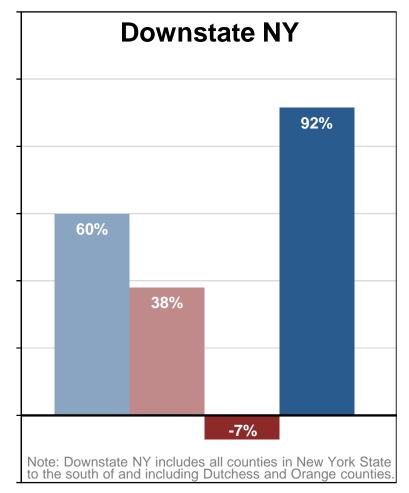
Based on 2010 Median Occupational Wage, United States



Job Growth by Skill Category

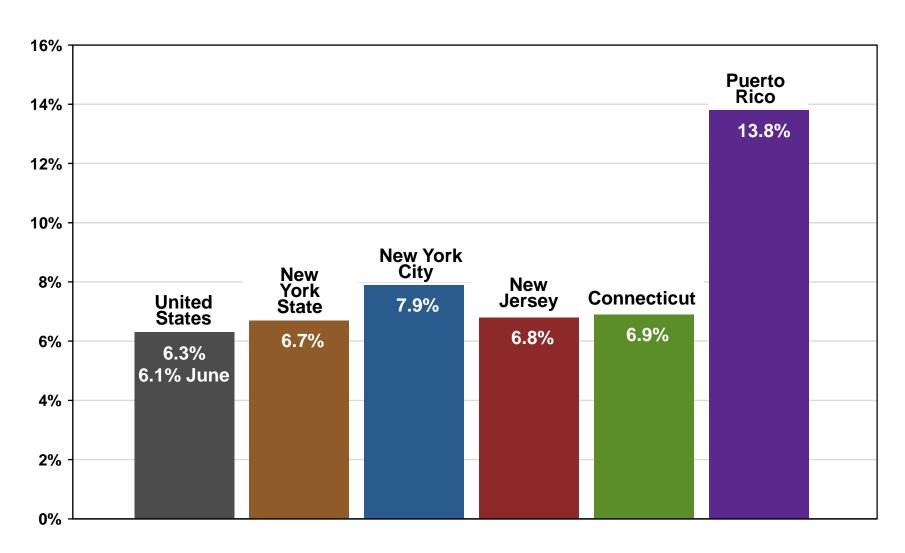
Change in Jobs: 1980-2010, Our Region





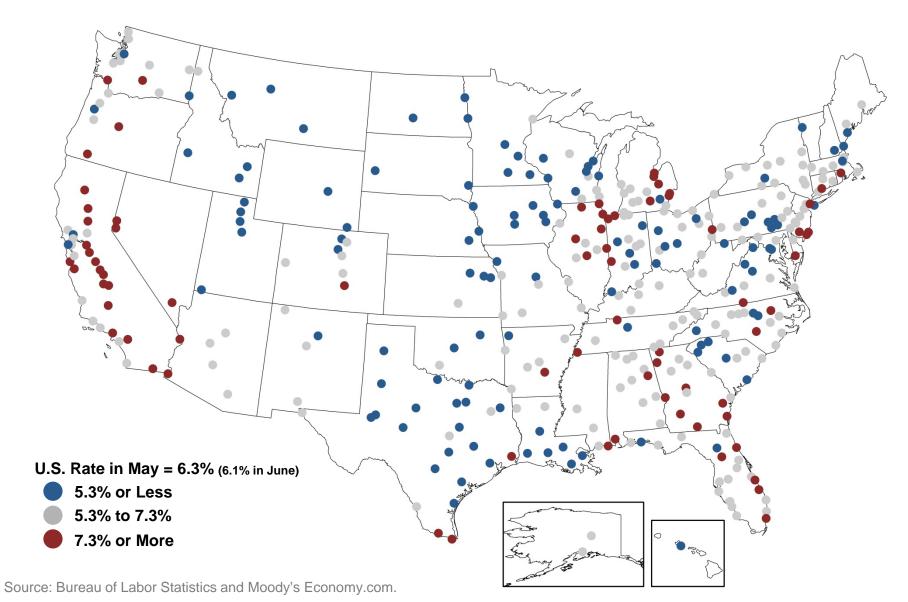
Unemployment Rates in the Region

Seasonally Adjusted, May 2014



Unemployment Rates in the Nation

Seasonally Adjusted, May 2014

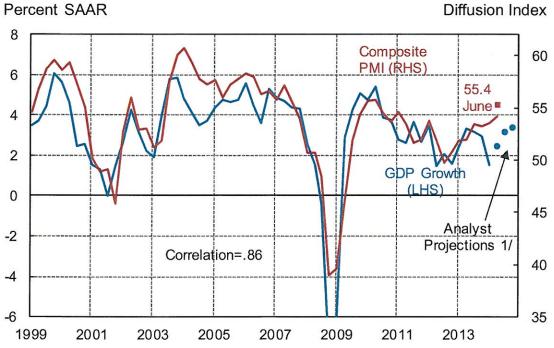


International Update

Presentation to the Small Business and Agriculture Advisory Council

John Clark July 18, 2014

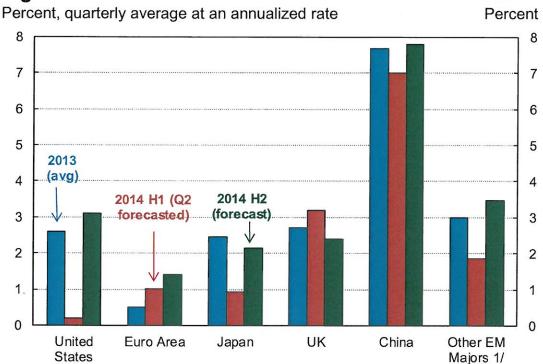




1/ Bloomberg consensus and staff estimates.

Sources: Markit Economics, national authorities, Bloomberg.

Figure 2 Advanced and EM Economies: GDP Growth



1/ Brazil, India, Russia, Mexico, and Korea. Sources: National authorities, Bloomberg.

Figure 3 Euro Area: GDP Growth and Composite PMIs

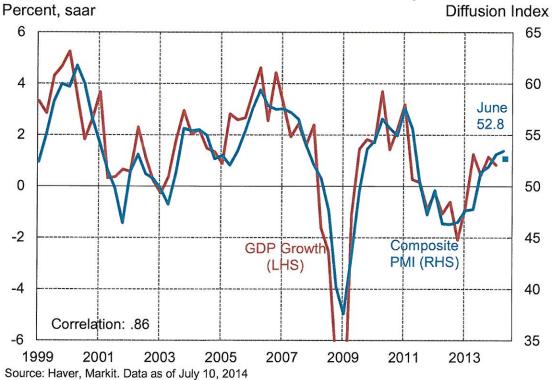


Figure 4 Peripheral Europe: 10yr Bond Spread to Bunds

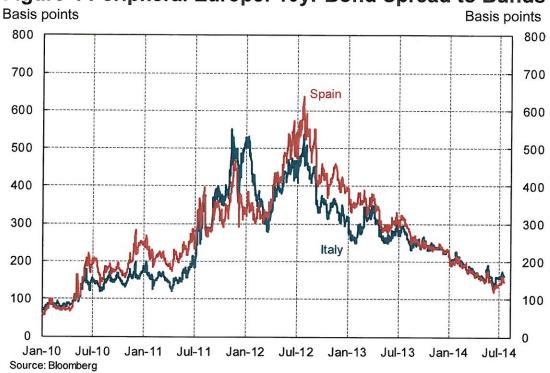


Figure 5 Peripheral Europe: 10yr Bond Spread to Bunds

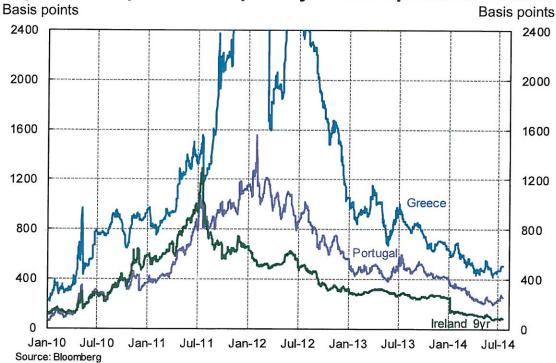
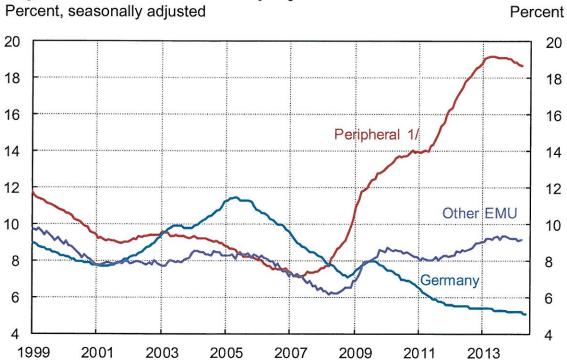
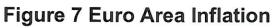


Figure 6 Euro Area: Unemployment Rates



1/ GDP-w eighted: Italy, Spain, Greece, Ireland, Portugal. Source: EuroStat. Data as of July 2, 2014



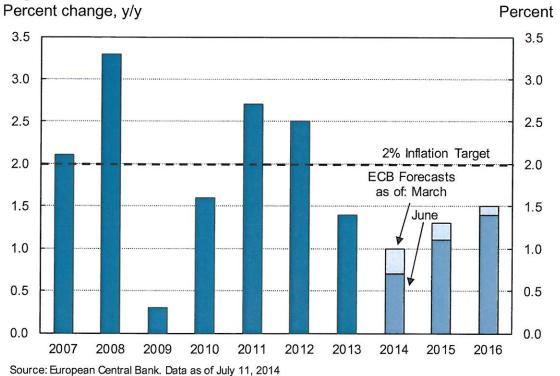
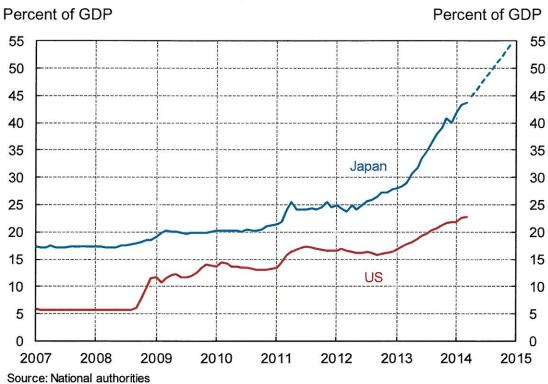


Figure 8 Japan: Monetary Base





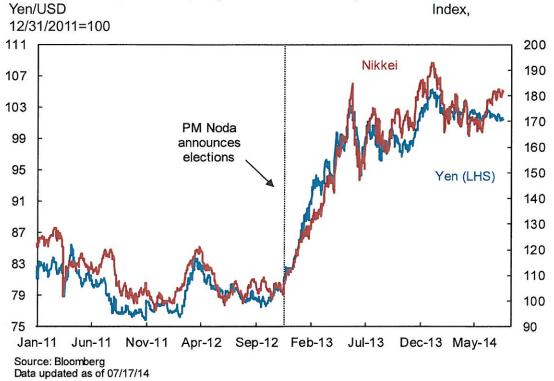


Figure 10 Japan: CPI Inflation

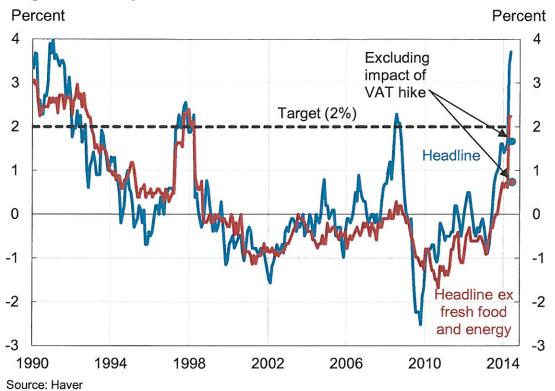
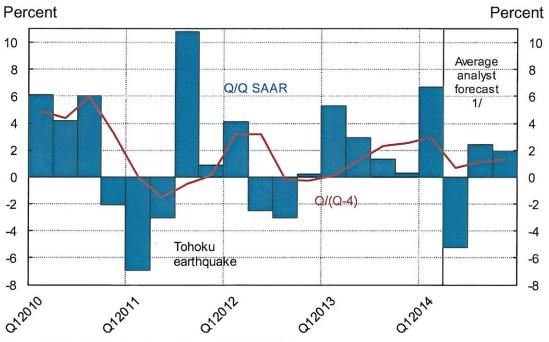


Figure 11 Japan: GDP Growth



Sources: Cabinet Office, Bloomberg. Data as of July 10, 2014. 1/ Bloomberg.

Figure 12 EMEs: Real GDP Growth

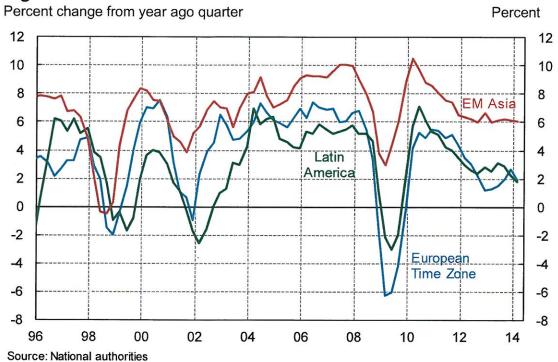


Figure 13 EMEs: Headline and Core Inflation

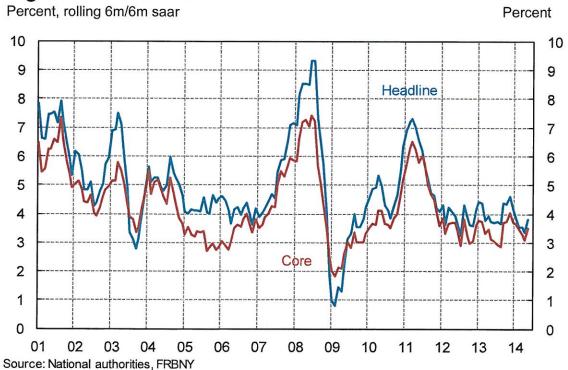
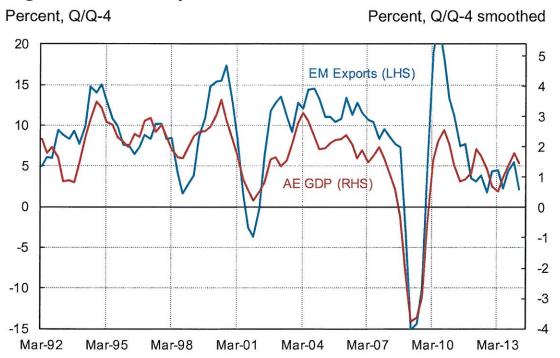


Figure 14 EME Exports and AE GDP



Sources: National authorities, Netherlands Bureau of Economic Policy Analysis, Haver.

Figure 15 US and EM Asset Returns

Percent change

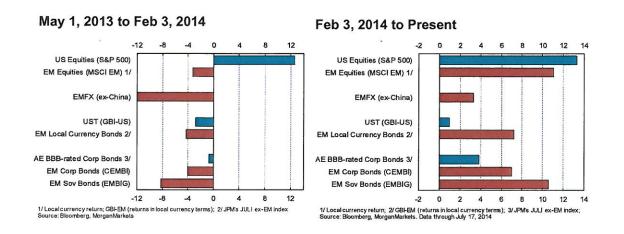


Figure 16 EMEs: Leading Structural Challenges Leading Structural Challenges

	Argentina	Brazil	China	India	Indonesia	Korea	Mexico	Russia	Saudi Arabia	South Africa	Turkey
Distortionary Tax Code	153	159	120	158	137		118	56			71
Inadequate Power	80	14	119	111	121	2	133	117		150	49
Inadequate Infrastructure	120	71	74	85	61		66	93	22	66	49
Excessive Energy Subsidies	2.9		3.8	4.5	5.4	1.5	2.4	6.3	16.7	4.3	1.0
Excessive Red Tape	57	121		186	147		71		127	80	38
Labor Market Rigidities	144	92	34	99	103	78	113	72	70	116	130
Health & Primary Education	61	89	40	102	72	18	73	71	53	135	59

Sources: IMF, World Bank, World Economic Forum

Figure 17 Major EM Elections in 2014

		Winner (actual
<u>Month</u>	Country	or likely) 1/
March	Turkey (Municipal)	Inc
April	South Africa (Legislature and President) 2/	Inc
	Indonesia (Parliament)	0рр
May	India (Parliament)	0рр
July	Indonesia (President)	0рр
August	Turkey (Presidential)	Inc
October	Brazil (President, Legislature, Governors)	Inc 3/

^{1/} Based on latest polls: Incumbent (Inc) or Opposition (Opp) party

^{2/} The National Assembly elects the President following its election.

^{3/} Likely winner of presidential and legislative elections.

Figure 18 China: Real GDP Growth

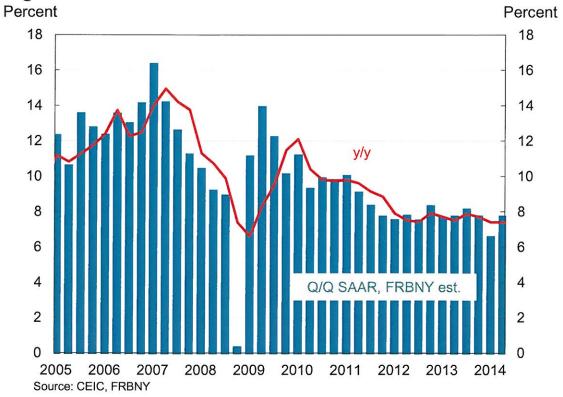
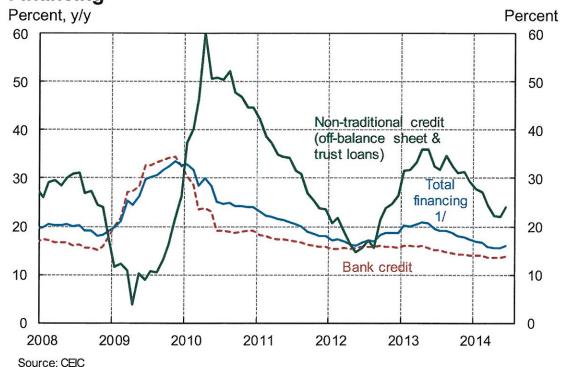
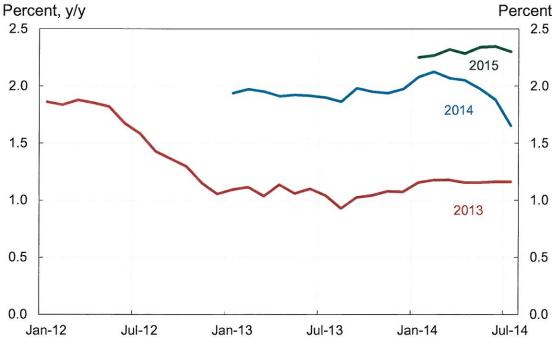


Figure 19 China: Bank and Shadow Credit, Total Financing



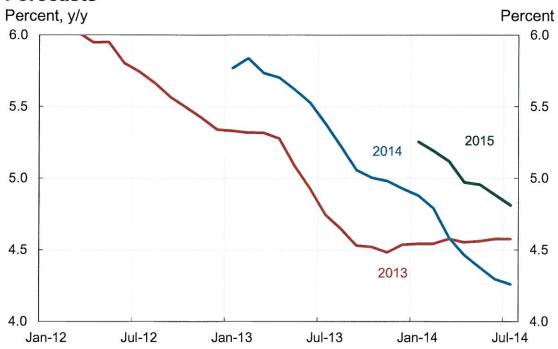
1/Total financing includes bank loans, off-balance sheet & trust loans, net corp debt/equity

Figure 20 AEs: Evolution of Consensus Growth Forecasts



Source: Consensus Forecasts through June, July estimated from Blue Chip.

Figure 21 EMEs: Evolution of Consensus Growth Forecasts



Source: Consensus Forecasts through June, July estimated from Blue Chip.

Figure 22 Percentage Distribution of Global GDP

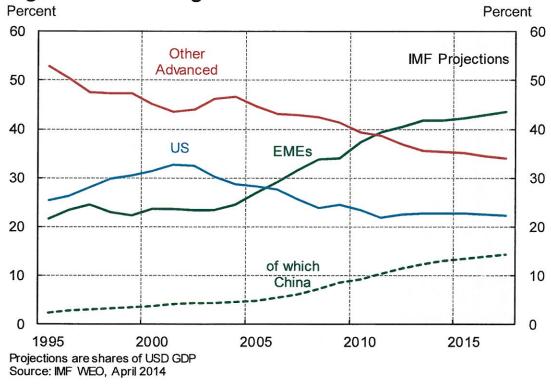


Figure 23 Consensus Forecasts

Percent y/y

Mexico

Korea

			ensus casts	Forecast change since Feb		
	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015	
Advanced 1/	1.2	1.9	2.3	-0.2	0.1	
o/w: United States	1.9	1.6	3.0	-1.3	0.0	
Euro Zone	-0.4	1.1	1.6	0.1	0.2	
United Kingdom	1.7	3.0	2.6	0.5	0.2	
Japan	1.5	1.5	1.3	-0.2	-0.1	
Emerging Markets 1/	4.6	4.3	4.9	-0.5	-0.3	
o/w: China	7.7	7.3	7.1	-0.2	-0.2	
Brazil	2.5	1.5	1.8	-0.8	-0.8	
India	4.7	5.2	6.0	0.0	0.0	
Russia	1.3	0.4	1.8	-2.0	-1.1	

Data as of July 16th. Sources: Blue Chip as of July where available, Consensus Economics as of June. 1/ Dollar-GDP weighted average

2.8

3.7

3.8

3.8

-0.6

0.1

-0.1

0.0

1.1

3.0