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A Look at the Regional and National Economies

- I. Good afternoon. It's a pleasure to be here.
 - A. As you know, the national economy's performance has been outstanding.
 - 1. This expansion has lasted longer than any other in U.S. history.
 - 2. And in the last four years especially, it has shown remarkable strength, averaging 4-1/2 percent.
 - 3. Furthermore, unemployment continues to hover at the lowest levels in thirty years,
 - 4. and although inflation has flared up a bit very recently, it has remained pretty tame overall.
 - B. With all this good news,
 - 1. it's natural to ask why the Fed has been raising interest rates since last summer.
 - a. March was the fifth time we raised the short-term rate a quarter point.
 - 2. Today I want to give you my views on this question, and try to explain why we see risks of potential inflation in the economy.
- II. But before I get into the national picture, let me take a moment to discuss conditions here in Seattle.
 - A. This year, the economy has continued to perform well.
 - 1. This has happened even though Boeing has had production and employment cutbacks due to
 - a) competition from the Airbus consortium in Europe

- b) and weak demand from East Asia.
- B. One of the main reasons for this good performance is the substantial success of the high-tech sector.
 - 1. This sector has been expanding at a double-digit pace in recent years,
 - a) and it's an increasingly important determinant of the state's economic fortunes.
 - 2. And I'm not talking just about Microsoft.
 - a) A rush of new dot-coms
 - (1) financed by
 - (a) record-breaking venture capital investment
 - (b) and surging proceeds from Initial Public Offerings
 - (2) also have added high-tech jobs to the Puget Sound area.
- C. The intensity of the high-tech expansion has affected commercial real estate markets in Seattle,
 - a) driving office vacancies down and lease rates up.
 - 2. Moreover, the jobs and investment returns created by high-tech companies generated tremendous gains in personal income and wealth,
 - a) which powered robust consumer spending,
 - b) and helped maintain strong economic conditions in the Seattle area.
- D. Looking forward, there *are* some factors that could restrain growth in this area.
 - 1. For example, tight labor markets and rising commercial real estate prices could have an effect.
 - 2. And uncertainty about market valuation—especially for high-tech stocks—could damp the gains in income and wealth that have driven consumer demand and financed business expansion.
- E. But overall, the Seattle Area's prospects look good.

1. The recent news about East Asian countries' plans to purchase aircraft suggests that Boeing's outlook is improving.
2. And looking at the local economy more broadly
 - a) the unemployment rate remains low,
3. and job creation remains solid,
 - a) with high-value sectors—such as software and Internet applications—continuing to create substantial wealth.

II. Now to the national economy.

- A. One of the key reasons the economy has been able to grow so vigorously with relatively low inflation for the last few years is the remarkable surge in productivity that's related to the advances in technology.
1. Not so long ago, most estimates suggested that the U.S. economy probably couldn't sustain productivity growth faster than 1-1/2 percent.
 - a) That had been the average from the 1970s to about the mid-1990s.
 2. But the numbers we've seen over the last few years have led us to revise our estimates substantially.
 - a) In 1997, productivity grew at a little over two percent, which seemed blazingly fast at the time.
 - b) Then, in 1998, it came in even higher—at just over three percent.
 - c) And last year it accelerated *again*—to three and a half percent!
- B. These increases in productivity have wonderful effects on the economy.
1. One effect is that a *faster* growth rate for productivity means that living standards rise faster.
 2. Another effect is that when productivity *accelerates*, it tends to hold down inflation.
 - a) This is true mainly because increases in labor compensation tend to lag behind increases in productivity growth.

- b) So, for a while, more goods are being produced at the old, lower wages.
 - C. But I want to emphasize that there's an important distinction between *fast* productivity growth and *accelerating* productivity growth.
 - 1. As I said, faster productivity growth raises our standards of living more quickly.
 - a) And that's great.
 - 2. And we get an initial *inflation* benefit when productivity *accelerates*.
 - a) But thereafter, if productivity growth levels off at the faster rate,
 - b) monetary policy must respond to keep inflation at the new lower level.
 - D. The near term question is: Can productivity keep accelerating fast enough to push inflation down further?
 - 1. Yes, that's possible.
 - 2. But it's not something we can count on.
 - E. So, even though it's clear that technological advances are expanding the supply side of the economy,
 - 1. we still have to watch for conditions that raise inflationary risks.
 - 2. And there are several of them.
 - 3. These are the risks that have led the Fed to follow a course of gradually raising short-term interest rates.
- III. Let me outline them for you briefly.
- A. One potential area of inflation risk involves the relationship between faster productivity growth and the levels of "equilibrium" real interest rates—
 - 1. —that is, the rates that bring supply and demand in the economy into balance,
 - a) so that output equals its potential level.

2. Here's what happens—higher trend productivity growth actually raises the level of equilibrium real interest rates in the long run.
 3. How does this work?
 - a) Faster productivity growth increases the profitability of various investment projects that firms might undertake.
 - b) This means, they'll bid more aggressively for financing.
 - c) And that will raise equilibrium real interest rates.
 - d) So, if the Fed tried to hold real rates at their old levels, we'd be contributing to an inflationary monetary policy.
- B. Another area of risk is the growth in demand.
1. We've seen a real pickup in demand from abroad—
 - a) —real GDP growth in the rest of the world rose to around 4-1/4 percent last year, from less than one percent in 1998.
 - b) And it's projected to be almost as strong this year.
 2. Here in the U.S., businesses and consumers have been spending at a phenomenal pace.
 - a) And this spending accelerated in the first quarter.
 - (1) On the business side, real fixed investment rose by more than 21 percent.
 - (2) On the consumer side, real expenditures jumped by more than 8 percent!
 3. Consumer spending especially appears to have been fueled by the very large increases in equity values in recent years.
 - a) Now, that doesn't mean that the Fed has set its sights on some kind of goal for the stock market.
 - b) We're not so concerned about *why* consumer demand is so strong.
 - c) What we *are* concerned about is that demand—for whatever reason—may be outstripping supply.

- C. This brings me to another inflationary risk.
1. One consequence of the fast pace of growth since 1996 is that labor markets in the U.S. have now become very tight.
 2. With the unemployment rate at just over four percent,
 - a) it's no wonder we hear stories about how hard it is for some firms to find people to fill jobs.
 3. Labor markets as tight as this eventually can lead to faster increases in labor costs—
 - a) —and therefore to higher price inflation than we've seen so far.
 - b) In fact, we saw a noticeable jump in the first-quarter employment cost index, a broad measure of labor compensation that includes wages, salaries and benefits.

D. The final risk I want to mention is one that's made front-page news lately.

1. And that's the run-up in energy prices.
2. Since the end of 1998, OPEC has cut back on its production,
 - a) and that has driven oil prices to the highest levels we've seen since the Gulf War.
3. A very recent pickup in core inflation may indicate that higher energy prices are beginning to pass through into the general price level.
 - a) But the good news is that OPEC *did* agree recently to increase production somewhat.
4. Overall, then, we expect only a modest effect,
 - a) because oil prices appear to have fallen back from their highs in March.

IV. Now, with all these inflationary threats, what's a reasonable course for the Fed to follow?

- A. Well, it's risky just to sit back and wait for an upward trend in inflation to show up before we do something,
1. because monetary policy affects inflation with a long lag,

- B. To my mind, the very recent pickup in core inflation is worrisome, but it's by no means conclusive.
1. Frankly, it's too soon to tell if this is the beginning of a more sustained upward movement.
 2. But it does seem pretty clear that we've reached a stage where inflation is no longer *falling*.
 3. And we certainly don't want to abandon our goal of achieving price stability.
- C. At the same time, we need to proceed with some caution, because there's a fair bit of uncertainty about the economy's behavior right now.
1. Most forecasts—including my own—have predicted a *sustained* rise in core inflation for a couple of years.
 2. but we haven't seen it yet.
 3. And that makes me less confident about the old relationships between the growth of the economy and the level of the unemployment rate and the effect on inflation.
- D. Given these considerations, I think the cautious approach of gradually increasing short-term interest rates over the past nine months has been appropriate.
1. This process has been aimed at
 - a) keeping this remarkable expansion on track
 - b) without risking our ultimate goal of price stability.

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