



# US Chartbook

v0.0, July 27, 2022

*Open source notes on US economic activity*

## Warning

### Early stage draft!

This chartbook is an early draft; please report errors by email or through GitHub.

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## About the Chartbook

*I like a place with a lot of items on a menu. Because you know they do them all beautifully.*  
**Will Ferrell**

The chartbook is a big menu of US economic and social indicators. While the chartbook aims for superficial beautiful, it is unlikely that you, or anyone, will be completely satisfied with its contents. Instead, the contents, through combination with links and open-source code, are meant to inspire and enable your own examination of the indicators of interest or relevance.

Unfortunately, the draft chartbook contains many errors and is not particularly comprehensible without a background in economics and patience. I'm correcting the errors as I find them. I'm also in the gradual process of editing the text for clarity.

**Version 0.1 release planned for Summer 2022**

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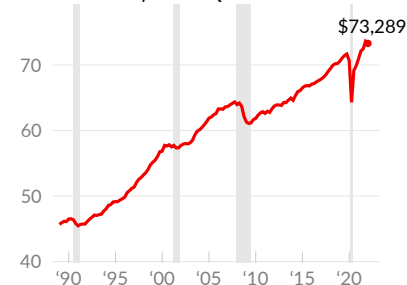
# Overall Economic Activity

This analysis of the United States economy begins with the most popular measure of economic activity, **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**. GDP estimates the production of goods and services in a given location during a given period of time. According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the seasonally-adjusted annualized value of goods and services produced in the US was \$24,386 billion in the first quarter of 2022, compared to an inflation-adjusted equivalent of \$23,737 billion in 2019 Q4 and \$10,792 billion in the first quarter of 1989.

The US population is growing by about two-tenths of a percent per year. GDP per capita (see —), adjusted for inflation to 2022 Q1 dollars, had increased to \$71,668 in 2019 Q4 from \$44,193 in 1989 Q1, and is currently \$73,289, as of the first quarter of 2022.

## GDP per capita

in thousands of 2022 Q1 dollars



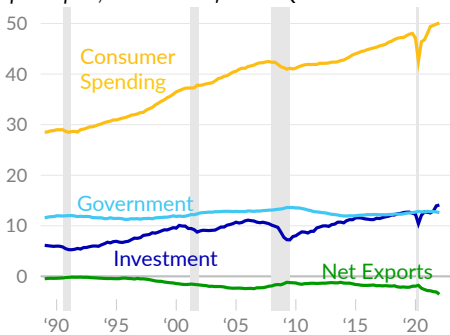
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

## Types of Economic Activity

GDP calculated using the **expenditures approach** is the sum of major types of domestic spending on finished goods and services: consumer spending, private investment, and government spending and investment. To capture only domestic production, foreign spending on US produced goods and services is added, while imports (spending on non-US-produced goods and services) are subtracted.

### Expenditure Types

per capita, thousands of 2022 Q1 dollars



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Much of the increase in real GDP per capita over the past 30 years comes from consumer spending. Domestic consumer spending (see —) is equivalent to \$50,098 per person in 2022 Q1, a price-adjusted increase of \$21,595 since 1989. Gross private domestic investment (see —) is equivalent to \$14,110 per person in 2022 Q1, and government spending and investment (see —) totals \$12,621 per person. Net exports equivalent to \$3,540 per person are subtracted to reflect only domestic production (see —).

### Expenditure Types

per capita, annualized, 2022 Q1 dollars

	2022 Q1	2019 Q4	2000 Q1	1989 Q1
— Gross Domestic Product	\$73,289	71,668	56,842	45,679
— Consumer Spending	50,098	48,039	36,482	28,503
— Gross Private Domestic Investment	14,110	12,475	9,535	6,136
— Government Spending and Investment	12,621	12,611	11,844	11,567
— Net Exports	-3,540	-1,951	-1,436	-476
Exports	8,212	8,921	5,486	2,864
Less: Imports	11,752	10,280	6,632	3,103

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

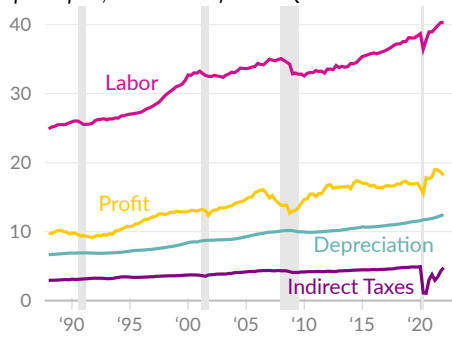
The less-discussed **income approach** calculates the level of overall economic activity from the sum of income payments from production and certain expenses incurred in production. Income from production is the payout to labor and capital. Income for labor is referred to as “compensation of employees, paid” in the national accounts and includes wages and salaries as well supplements to wages and salaries such as employer-paid health insurance premiums and retirement account contributions. Income received as profit is referred to as the “net operating surplus” in national accounts and includes interest payments, rental profits, business proprietor profits, and corporate profits.

Additionally some income does not get paid out to these groups. Taxes on imports and production, such as tariffs, sales tax, property tax, and licensing fees are tracked separately. If the government provides subsidies, which are income payments for production that did not occur, they must be subtracted from income measures of production. Lastly, a growing portion of potential income goes toward replacing and maintaining buildings and equipment used in production. This expense is recorded as “consumption of fixed capital” in the national accounts and referred to as depreciation below.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis [report](#) seasonally-adjusted and annualized **Gross Domestic Income** (GDI) of \$25,223 billion in 2022 Q1, compared to an inflation-adjusted equivalent of \$23,776 billion in 2019 Q4. Real GDI per capita was \$75,802 in 2022 Q1 and \$71,785 in 2019 Q4.

### Income Types

*per capita, thousands of 2022 Q1 dollars*



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Gross labor income per capita is equivalent to \$40,380 in 2022 Q1 (see —) and \$38,383 in 2019 Q4, on an annualized, seasonally-adjusted, and inflation-adjusted basis. Profits per person total \$18,198 in 2022 Q1 (see —) and \$17,020 in 2019 Q4, following the same adjustments. Indirect taxes less subsidies per capita total \$4,773 in 2022 Q1 (see —) and \$4,868 in 2019 Q4. Lastly, depreciation per capita is \$12,452 in 2022 Q1 (see —) and \$11,514 in 2019 Q4.

### Income Types

*per capita, annualized, 2022 Q1 dollars*

	2022 Q1	2019 Q4	2000 Q1	1989 Q1
Gross Domestic Income	\$75,802	71,785	57,721	45,533
— Labor	40,380	38,383	32,713	25,529
Wages and Salaries	33,347	31,309	27,043	21,068
Supplements	7,033	7,073	5,670	4,461
— Profit	18,198	17,020	12,889	10,211
— Indirect Taxes	4,773	4,868	3,714	3,009
Taxes on Production and Imports	5,224	5,141	3,970	3,241
Less: Subsidies	451	274	256	232
— Depreciation	12,452	11,514	8,405	6,783

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

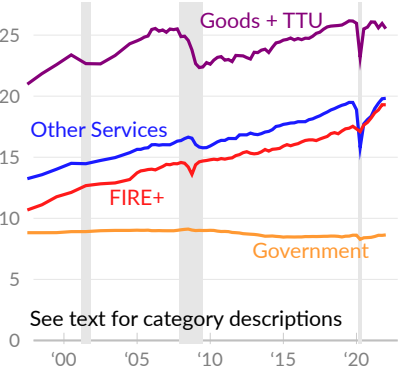
The **production approach** to GDP identifies how individual industries contribute to domestic production by calculating the **value added** by each industry during the production process. The value added by an industry or sector group is its sales or gross output minus any **intermediate inputs** used in production. The Bureau of Economic Analysis [report](#) GDP by industry, which is summarized briefly in this subsection by grouping the various private industries into broad categories.

The first category combines private goods producing industries: agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (1.2 percent of GDP in 2022 Q1); mining (1.5 percent of GDP); construction (4.1 percent); and manufacturing (11.4 percent), with trade, transportation, and utilities (TTU, combined 16.7 percent of GDP). The second category is finance, insurance, and real estate (FIRE, 20.7 percent of GDP in 2022 Q1) combined with the information industry (5.6 percent of GDP), labeled as FIRE+.

The remaining private services-providing industries include: professional and business services (13.0 percent of GDP in 2022 Q1); education, health care, and social services (8.3 percent of GDP); arts, entertainment, and recreation (3.9 percent). Separately, public-sector value added in production, at the federal, state, and local levels, is captured by the government category (11.8 percent of GDP).

### Production Types

*per capita, thousands of 2022 Q1 dollars*



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

In 2022 Q1, private goods producing industries and trade, transportation, and utilities combined value added per person is \$25,526, on an annualized basis, compared to \$26,152 in 2019 Q4 (see —). Private finance, insurance, real estate, and information industry services combined value added per person is \$19,295 in 2022 Q1 and \$17,534 in 2019 Q4 (see —).

All other private services-producing industries combined value added per person is \$19,825 in 2022 Q1 and \$19,485 in 2019 Q4 (see —). Government value added is \$8,642 per person in 2022 Q1 and \$8,617 in 2019 Q4 (see —).

### Production Types

*per capita, annualized, 2022 Q1 dollars*

	2022 Q1	2021 Q4	2019 Q4	2005 Q1	1997 (A)
— Goods and TTU	\$25,526	25,952	26,152	24,533	20,980
Manufacturing	8,332	8,506	8,084	7,516	6,194
Construction	3,030	3,026	3,145	4,175	3,921
Retail Trade	4,372	4,494	4,669	4,425	3,484
— FIRE+	19,295	19,300	17,534	13,725	10,682
Finance & Insurance	5,950	6,065	5,395	4,919	3,642
Information	4,113	4,079	3,380	1,762	1,109
— Other Services	19,825	19,788	19,485	15,646	13,243
Education & Healthcare	6,053	6,017	6,044	4,669	4,013
Professional & Business	9,513	9,453	8,514	6,176	5,012
— Government	8,642	8,605	8,617	9,028	8,822

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



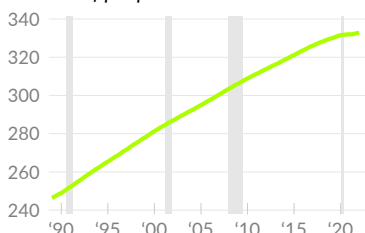
## Household Inputs to Production

It's useful to consider household inputs when analyzing economic output. For example, is the population growing? Are more people working? Are people working more hours? Is the economy more productive in its use of labor? These questions all add important context to discussion of aggregate output.

The US population is increasing (see —), though at a slower rate than in the past. Over the past 30 years, the US has added 80 million people. This means the amount of goods and services produced needed to increase by 30 percent over the period to maintain a constant standard of living. Employment of any amount (see —) comes from around half of the population during the peak of an economic expansion as a tighter labor market and higher wages pull people into employment, and falls during a recession as people lose jobs. Hours worked per worker per week (see —) are also influenced by economic conditions. During an economic expansion, more hours of work are available to those who want them. During a recession and when demand for goods and services is relatively low, hours of work are cut.

### Population

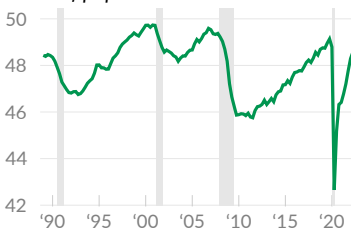
millions of people



Source: BEA

### Employment Rate

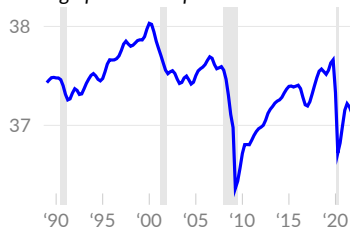
share of population



Source: CPS microdata

### Hours Worked

average per worker per week



Source: CPS microdata

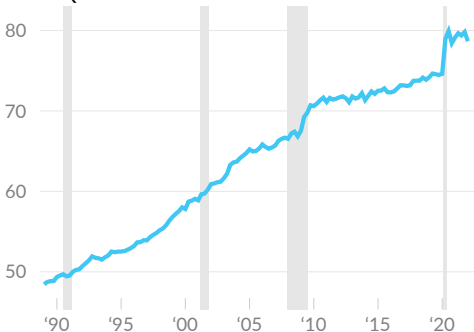
By multiplying the population, employment rate, and average hours worked, we approximate the aggregate hours worked in the US. We can then divide real GDP by aggregate hours worked to estimate GDP per hour of work, or productivity (see —). During a recession, economic theory suggests that productivity increases, in the short-run, as less-productive workers disproportionately lose jobs: less-productive firms close and existing firms lay off less-productive workers.

In 2022 Q1, real GDP was equivalent to roughly \$78.67 per hour of work, compared to \$79.82 in 2021 Q4, \$74.47 in 2019 Q4, \$72.32 in 2015 Q4, and \$48.45 in the first quarter of 1989.

Comparing the latest data to the pre-COVID data covering 2019 Q4, annualized real GDP is \$24,387 billion in the latest data and \$23,737 billion in 2019 Q4. Aggregate hours worked total 310 billion in the latest quarter and 319 billion in 2019 Q4.

### GDP per hour of work

2022 Q1 dollars



Source: Author's calculations



## Economic Growth

Economists are concerned with changes in economic activity. This subsection discusses economic growth, recessions, and contributions to economic growth.

### Real GDP Growth

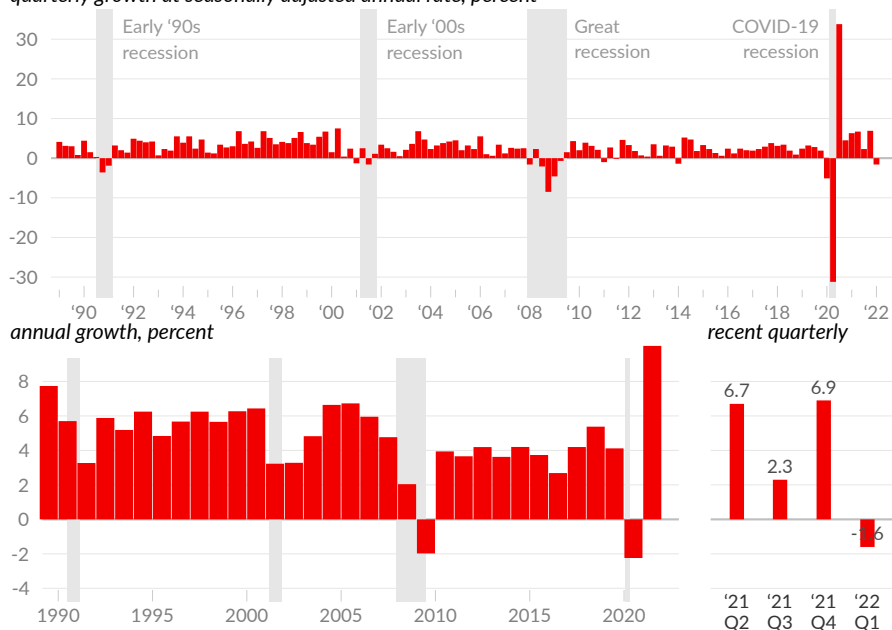
Changes in economic activity are commonly [summarized](#) using the growth rate of real gross domestic product. As seen in the previous section, economic activity has increased fairly consistently in the US. Since 1989, **real GDP growth** has averaged 2.5 percent per year (see ■). Real GDP growth rates were particularly high during the mid- to late-1990s, and averaged 3.8 percent per year from 1993 to 2000.

In the 2000s, the housing bubble artificially boosted GDP but then collapsed, leading to average annual GDP growth of only 1.8 percent from 2001 to 2013. Growth rates were somewhat higher from 2014 through 2019, averaging 2.3 percent per year.

In 2020, COVID-19 caused a rapid and unexpected economic shutdown, followed by monetary and fiscal stimulus. The result was large swings in quarterly GDP, particularly when quarterly growth is reported at an annual rate, as is the case for GDP in the US. In 2020 Q2, GDP decreased 31.2 percent, and in Q3 increased by 33.8 percent, by far the largest changes in recent history. Since 2020, real GDP growth has averaged 2.5 percent per year.

### Real Gross Domestic Product Growth

*quarterly growth at seasonally adjusted annual rate, percent*



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



The swings in real GDP growth during the COVID-19 pandemic were so extreme that they make it hard to visually compare data before and after the pandemic using quarterly growth charts. As such, annual growth rates are included in the bottom left chart to make trends more visible. Additionally, the most recent four quarters are included in the bottom right chart. In the **latest data**, covering the first quarter of 2022, real GDP decreased at an annual rate of 1.6 percent, compared to an increase of 6.9 percent in 2021 Q4, and an increase of 2.3 percent in 2021 Q3.

## Recessions

The long-term pattern in real GDP growth is often described as the business cycle. Periods of economic growth are interrupted every 7–12 years by an **economic recession**, a period where the amount of economic activity falls. The National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) **identify** four recessions since 1989.

During the early 1990s recession, output contracted for eight months and unemployment was higher than its pre-recession average for 63 months. The drop in output was smaller during the early 2000s recession, but unemployment rates took almost 16 years to recover.

The 2008–2009 great recession, caused by the collapse of a housing bubble, was very severe. The recession lasted 18 months, with higher rates of unemployment lasting 89 months. The most-recent COVID-19 recession was extremely severe and also extremely short-lived, lasting only two months, but with output reduced 10.1 percent.

### US Recessions Since 1989

	Start Month	End Month	Recession Duration, Months	GDP Percent Change	Unemp. Rate Change*	Unemp. Rate Recovery, Months**
Early '90s Recession	Aug 1990	Mar 1991	8	-1.4	+2.4	63
Early '00s Recession	Apr 2001	Nov 2001	8	-0.1	+2.1	191
Great Recession	Jan 2008	Jun 2009	18	-3.8	+5.2	89
COVID-19 Recession	Mar 2020	Apr 2020	2	-10.1	+10.8	20

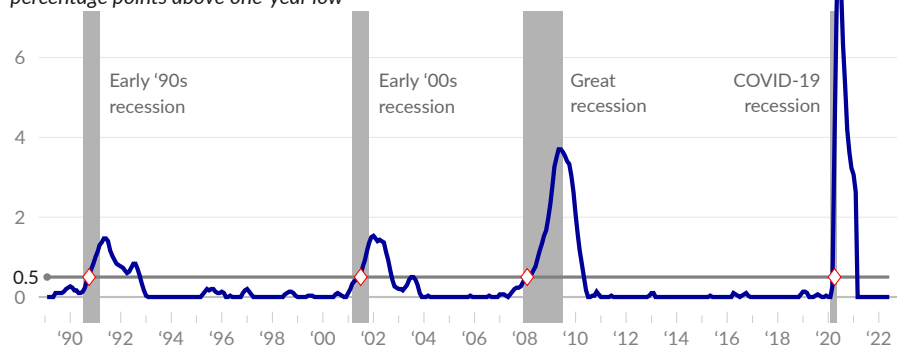
Sources: NBER, BEA, BLS

\*Percentage point change from average unemployment rate during three years prior to recession to peak unemployment rate. \*\*Months from recession start until unemployment rate returns to pre-recession three-year average.

The most-reliable indication that the US has entered a recession (see ■) was identified by **Claudia Sahm**, and is called the **Sahm rule**. The Sahm rule indicates the start of a recession (see ♦) when the three-month moving average unemployment rate rises by half a percentage point or more above its low during the previous twelve months (see —). In effect, the Sahm rule identifies increases in unemployment that are significant enough to cause or indicate a recession.

### The Sahm Rule

*three-month moving average of unemployment rate, percentage points above one-year low*



Source: Claudia Sahm

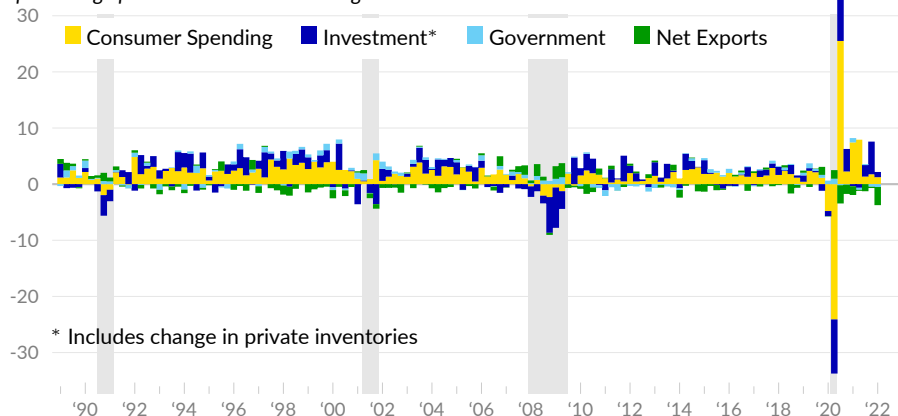


## Components of Growth

The **expenditure approach** also gives insight into the sources of changes in overall economic activity. In the first quarter of 2022, consumer spending (see ■) contributed 1.24 percentage points to overall real GDP growth. Private domestic investment (see ■) contributed 0.93 percentage point to real GDP growth, government spending and investment (see ■) subtracted 0.51 percentage point, and net exports (see ■) subtracted 3.23 percentage points.

### Real GDP Growth by Expenditure Type

percentage point contribution to GDP growth



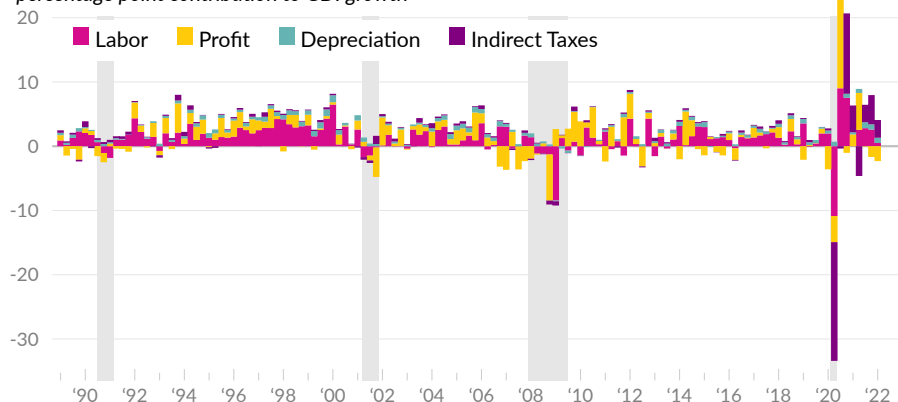
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

The **income approach** enables decomposing annualized production growth into gross labor income (see ■), profit (see ■), indirect taxes less subsidies (see ■), and depreciation (see ■).

In the first quarter of 2022, gross domestic income increased at an annual rate of 1.8 percent, following an increase of 6.3 percent in 2021 Q4 and an increase of 6.4 percent in 2021 Q3. In the latest quarter, labor income contributed 0.50 percentage point to overall growth, following a contribution of 2.59 percentage points in 2021 Q4. Profit income subtracted 2.31 percentage points in the first quarter of 2022 and 1.67 percentage points in 2021 Q4. Changes in indirect tax revenue and surpluses contributed 2.76 percentage points to aggregate income growth in the latest quarter and contributed 4.55 percentage points in 2021 Q4.

### Real Gross Domestic Income Growth

percentage point contribution to GDI growth



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

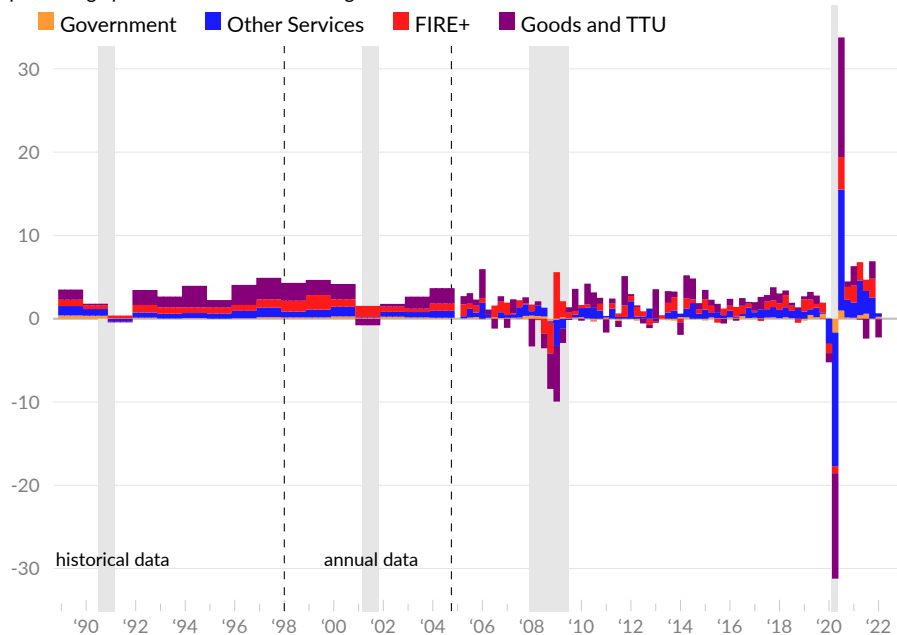
The **production approach** calculates GDP as the sum of value added–gross output minus intermediate inputs–in each sector. The broad groupings discussed above are used to identify contributions from: goods-producing sectors combined with trade, transportation, and utilities (see ■), finance, insurance, and real estate plus information (see ■), other service-providing sectors (see ■), and government (see ■).

In 2022 Q1, the combined contribution to GDP growth from private goods-producing industries and trade, transportation, and utilities is -2.2 percentage points, following a contribution of 2.1 percentage points in 2021 Q4, and compared to virtually no contribution in 2019 Q4. The group of private service-providing industries that include finance, insurance, real estate, as well as the information industry did not contribute in 2022 Q1, contributed 2.3 percentage points in 2021 Q4, and contributed 1.2 percentage points in 2019 Q4.

Other private services-providing industries, which are wide-ranging and described above, contributed 0.4 percentage point to real GDP growth in 2021 Q4, following a contribution of 2.5 percentage points in 2021 Q4, and compared to a contribution of 0.1 percentage point in 2019 Q4. Combined federal, state, and local government contributed 0.2 percentage point in 2022 Q1, did not contribute the prior quarter, and contributed 0.6 percentage point in 2019 Q4, prior to the pandemic.

### Real GDP Growth by Industry Group

percentage point contribution to GDP growth



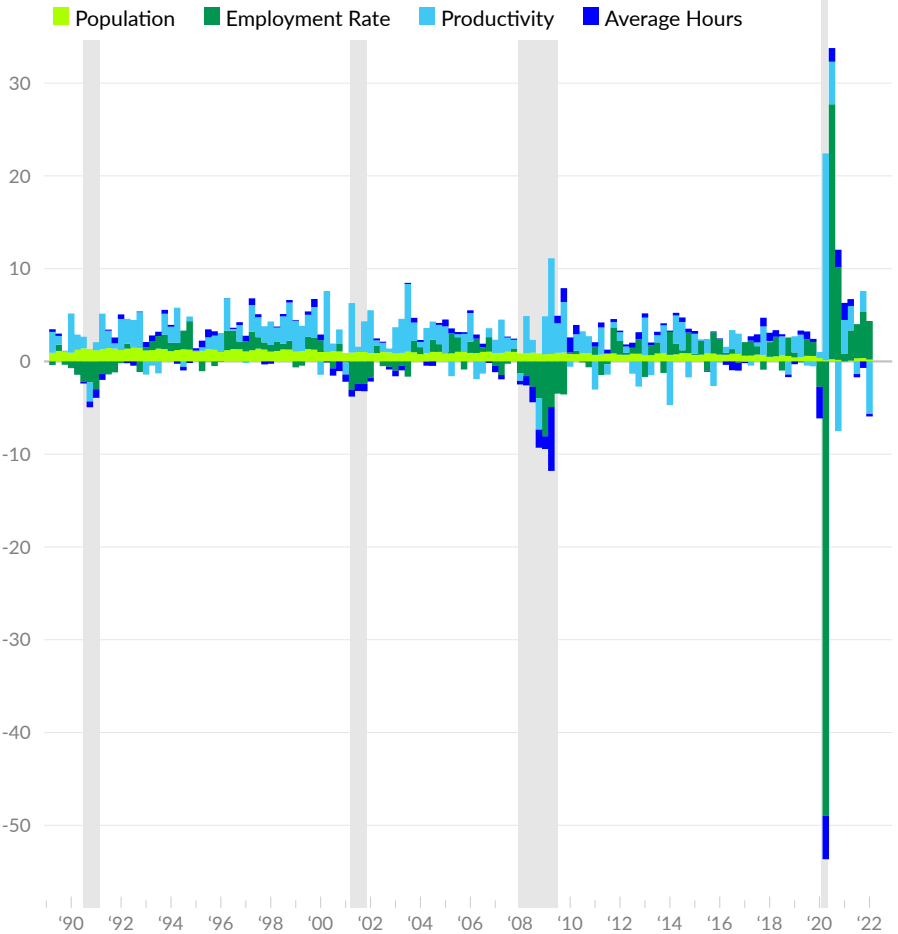
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Changes to GDP can also be assigned to changes in **household inputs**: population (see ■), employment rates (see ■), average hours worked (see ■), and total economy productivity (see ■).

In 2022 Q1, population growth contributed 0.20 percentage point to annualized GDP growth, and, for comparison, added 0.59 percentage point in 2019 Q4. Changes in the employed share of the population contributed 4.16 percentage points in the latest quarter, and added 1.50 percentage points in the fourth quarter of 2019. Changes in average hours worked subtracted 0.28 percentage point from GDP growth in the latest quarter and added 0.34 percentage point in 2019 Q4. Lastly, productivity subtracted 5.65 percentage points to GDP growth in 2022 Q1, compared to a reduction of 0.53 percentage point in 2019 Q4.

**Real GDP Growth by Household Inputs**

*percentage point contribution to GDP growth*



Source: Author's Calculations



## Components of Economic Growth

annualized percentage point contribution to real GDP/GDI growth

moving averages

	2022 Q1	2021 Q4	2021 Q3	2021 Q2	2021 Q1	3-year	10- year	30- year
<span style="color: red;">■</span> <b>Gross Domestic Product</b>	-1.6	6.9	2.3	6.7	6.3	2.5	2.3	2.6
<span style="color: yellow;">■</span> Consumer Spending	1.24	1.76	1.35	7.92	7.44	1.90	1.73	1.89
Durable Goods	0.49	0.22	-2.52	1.01	3.50	0.69	0.52	0.50
Non-durable Goods	-0.56	0.06	0.30	1.98	2.19	0.67	0.45	0.39
Services	1.31	1.48	3.57	4.93	1.75	0.53	0.76	1.00
<span style="color: blue;">■</span> Gross Investment	0.93	5.82	2.05	-0.65	-0.37	1.05	0.86	0.75
Non-residential	1.26	0.40	0.22	1.21	1.65	0.41	0.53	0.59
Residential	0.02	0.10	-0.38	-0.60	0.60	0.23	0.20	0.08
Change in inventories	-0.35	5.32	2.20	-1.26	-2.62	0.41	0.13	0.08
<span style="color: lightblue;">■</span> Government	-0.51	-0.46	0.17	-0.36	0.77	0.24	0.09	0.21
Federal	-0.46	-0.29	-0.35	-0.38	0.78	0.11	-0.00	0.07
State and Local	-0.05	-0.17	0.52	0.02	-0.01	0.13	0.09	0.14
<span style="color: green;">■</span> Net Exports	-3.23	-0.23	-1.26	-0.18	-1.56	-0.65	-0.36	-0.25
Exports	-0.55	2.24	-0.59	0.80	-0.30	-0.14	0.16	0.43
Imports	-2.69	-2.46	-0.68	-0.99	-1.26	-0.52	-0.52	-0.68
<span style="color: purple;">■</span> Goods and TTU	-2.18	2.09	-2.39	-0.11	2.28	0.24	0.59	0.87
Manufacturing	-0.91	1.20	-0.17	0.63	0.95	0.22	0.22	0.38
Construction	0.03	-0.40	-0.62	0.28	0.25	0.01	0.07	0.01
Retail Trade	-0.64	0.46	-0.91	-0.97	0.96	0.01	0.10	0.18
<span style="color: red;">■</span> FIRE+	-0.07	2.30	1.36	2.23	2.11	1.21	0.77	0.79
<span style="color: blue;">■</span> Other Services	0.42	2.50	2.73	4.14	1.80	0.92	0.84	0.70
Education & Healthcare	0.21	0.60	0.28	0.52	-0.09	0.20	0.19	0.20
Professional & Business	0.36	1.52	1.54	1.48	1.55	0.72	0.56	0.41
Information	0.20	1.06	0.44	1.30	0.79	0.50	0.38	0.29
<span style="color: orange;">■</span> Government	0.23	0.01	0.60	0.42	0.12	0.15	0.07	0.10
<span style="color: limegreen;">■</span> Population	0.20	0.37	0.34	0.09	-0.04	0.30	0.60	0.90
<span style="color: green;">■</span> Employment Rate	4.22	5.06	3.61	3.23	0.88	0.50	0.70	0.19
<span style="color: blue;">■</span> Average Hours	-0.16	-0.64	-0.38	0.67	1.75	-0.16	0.10	0.01
<span style="color: lightblue;">■</span> Productivity	-5.83	2.10	-1.27	2.74	3.69	1.88	0.92	1.50
<b>Gross Domestic Income</b>	1.8	6.3	6.4	4.3	6.3	3.3	2.7	2.8
<span style="color: magenta;">■</span> Labor	0.50	2.59	2.81	2.54	-0.02	1.69	1.48	1.36
<span style="color: yellow;">■</span> Profit	-2.31	-1.67	-0.07	5.74	1.84	0.71	0.53	0.79
<span style="color: teal;">■</span> Depreciation	0.82	0.81	0.93	0.63	0.33	0.57	0.44	0.44
<span style="color: purple;">■</span> Indirect Taxes	2.76	4.55	2.71	-4.63	4.17	0.31	0.22	0.18

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis and Author's Calculations

## Real GDP Growth by State

percentage point change in real GDP



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

\*For the year ending 2022 Q1, no states had real GDP growth of more than ten percent, six states had real GDP growth between five and ten percent, 40 states had less than five percent GDP growth, and five states had negative GDP growth.

## Real GDP Growth by State

quarterly growth at seasonally adjusted annualized rate

total growth, 2022 Q1

	2022 Q1	'21 Q4	'21 Q3	'21 Q2	'21 Q1	1-year*	3-year	10-year
<b>United States</b>	-1.6	6.9	2.3	6.7	6.3	3.5	5.4	22.9
<b>Pacific</b>	-1.4	9.2	2.7	9.1	9.8	4.8	9.2	39.9
Washington	-3.3	8.3	2.3	10.7	8.1	4.4	10.6	46.6
California	-1.0	9.5	2.7	9.1	10.8	5.0	9.9	42.1
Oregon	-0.7	9.8	3.5	3.8	8.1	4.0	5.5	30.6
Hawaii	-3.5	5.4	6.0	19.7	4.7	6.6	-5.3	5.5
Alaska	-8.2	3.0	0.4	4.0	-7.0	-0.4	-6.9	-14.0
<b>West South Central</b>	-2.5	9.3	2.7	7.4	3.6	4.1	5.1	27.4
Texas	-2.3	10.1	3.7	7.8	4.2	4.7	7.0	35.6
Oklahoma	-3.7	8.1	1.3	4.8	-0.3	2.5	-1.3	14.4
Arkansas	-0.9	5.1	0.9	4.0	6.9	2.2	4.6	11.6
Louisiana	-4.3	5.7	-2.4	8.1	0.8	1.6	-3.1	-3.5
<b>Mountain</b>	-2.4	6.5	2.1	7.3	5.0	3.3	7.1	27.3
Utah	-2.0	6.5	2.8	4.0	5.4	2.8	11.9	43.8
Colorado	-1.9	6.0	2.4	9.4	7.6	3.9	7.1	35.6
Idaho	-1.1	8.2	-1.2	2.6	6.8	2.1	9.5	34.3
Arizona	-2.5	6.2	3.4	6.2	0.4	3.2	8.1	26.2
Nevada	-0.6	7.9	2.7	16.0	6.8	6.3	4.5	22.2
Montana	-3.8	3.9	-0.5	5.8	11.1	1.3	6.0	15.8
New Mexico	-4.7	7.6	-0.1	2.8	3.5	1.3	3.9	7.1

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	2022 Q1	'21 Q4	'21 Q3	'21 Q2	'21 Q1	1-year*	3-year	10-year
continued from previous page . . .								
Wyoming	-9.7	4.6	-1.2	2.8	4.8	-1.0	-5.6	-10.5
<b>South Atlantic</b>	-1.2	6.7	2.9	6.5	6.0	3.7	5.6	22.3
Florida	-1.3	7.5	3.8	11.9	6.8	5.4	8.5	33.1
Georgia	-0.6	7.5	3.1	8.1	6.8	4.5	6.3	30.1
South Carolina	-1.1	6.8	1.6	5.0	5.2	3.0	7.0	26.4
North Carolina	-1.4	7.6	2.4	6.0	9.5	3.6	7.1	22.4
District of Columbia	-1.3	3.5	4.0	6.1	-0.8	3.0	2.2	14.2
Virginia	-1.7	6.0	2.9	3.5	1.3	2.7	3.9	11.4
Maryland	-0.3	5.0	1.8	-3.6	9.9	0.7	-0.5	9.8
Delaware	-1.4	7.4	5.1	6.8	-2.0	4.4	4.9	3.6
West Virginia	-6.1	1.7	-1.9	7.1	0.0	0.1	-2.7	0.3
<b>New England</b>	-0.2	7.6	2.6	9.4	3.4	4.8	5.5	16.1
Massachusetts	0.2	7.8	3.8	8.9	5.5	5.1	7.3	23.6
New Hampshire	1.2	7.9	-3.7	21.9	2.4	6.4	11.5	22.4
Maine	-1.3	6.8	1.8	4.3	2.4	2.9	7.8	15.4
Rhode Island	-0.6	5.3	2.2	17.6	-3.6	5.9	5.2	7.4
Connecticut	-1.4	7.7	2.5	7.2	1.4	3.9	0.0	4.5
Vermont	0.7	8.0	0.6	1.5	3.0	2.6	2.2	1.7
<b>West North Central</b>	-2.2	2.2	0.6	4.5	6.6	1.2	3.0	14.8
North Dakota	-6.3	-1.8	-2.8	5.5	9.1	-1.4	-1.9	18.8
Minnesota	-2.0	5.0	2.0	9.9	5.7	3.7	2.7	18.3
Nebraska	-2.4	-0.8	-0.0	-3.7	9.4	-1.7	4.4	17.5
Kansas	-2.6	1.5	-0.8	2.3	4.2	0.1	1.3	15.5
Iowa	-1.3	-2.3	-0.5	6.1	10.9	0.5	3.6	14.5
Missouri	-1.9	4.4	1.6	2.5	4.6	1.6	3.8	10.0
South Dakota	-3.5	0.3	-1.0	1.2	7.0	-0.8	5.2	8.5
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	-1.7	5.7	2.6	5.7	6.0	3.0	3.1	14.6
New York	-1.3	4.8	2.3	7.5	7.1	3.3	3.8	17.6
Pennsylvania	-2.0	6.4	2.4	4.7	2.7	2.8	2.1	11.7
New Jersey	-2.2	7.4	3.8	2.2	7.5	2.7	2.5	10.9
<b>East South Central</b>	-1.7	7.2	1.9	3.2	7.6	2.6	5.4	14.2
Tennessee	-1.2	9.9	3.1	4.0	13.7	3.9	8.6	24.4
Kentucky	-2.6	5.9	1.0	2.1	5.5	1.6	3.8	9.3
Alabama	-1.8	5.7	1.6	3.1	2.6	2.1	2.6	8.7
Mississippi	-1.3	4.1	0.6	2.5	2.5	1.5	4.0	4.7
<b>East North Central</b>	-1.5	5.5	0.9	4.7	5.8	2.4	2.5	12.0
Indiana	-1.6	5.5	0.4	4.4	10.0	2.1	5.3	18.1
Michigan	0.1	5.8	-0.2	12.7	2.6	4.5	3.7	13.7
Ohio	-1.8	5.5	1.0	3.0	3.3	1.9	3.0	12.6
Wisconsin	-0.2	6.1	0.0	2.9	1.5	2.2	1.7	11.1
Illinois	-2.5	5.1	2.1	2.4	9.8	1.7	0.5	8.5

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

# Financial Accounts

The Federal Reserve [report](#) transactions and levels for US assets and liabilities in the **financial accounts**. This section provides a high-level overview of the financial accounts, including liabilities, sectoral balances, wealth, and investment.

## Liabilities

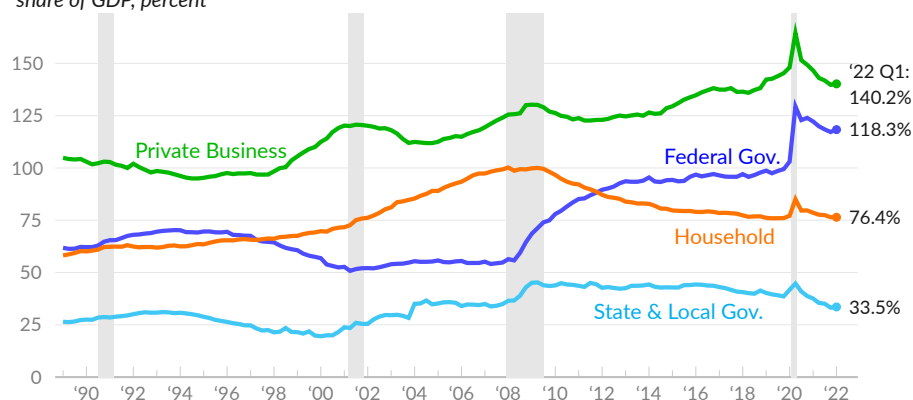
**Total liabilities** is the outstanding debt at a point in time. While the vast majority of US borrowing comes from US lending, that is the net result on balance sheets is zero, it is still useful to consider how total liabilities vary by major sector and over time.

Private business liabilities, corporate- and non-corporate, total \$34.2 trillion in the first quarter of 2022, equivalent to 140.2 percent of GDP (see —). In 2019, business liabilities were equivalent to 143.5 percent of GDP, and during the 1990s they were 99.6 percent of GDP, on average. Private household and nonprofit liabilities are equivalent to 76.4 percent of GDP in 2022 Q1 (see —), 76.0 percent in 2019, and 64.2 percent in the 1990s.

Federal government liabilities are equivalent to 118.3 percent of GDP in 2022 Q1 (see —), compared to 98.6 percent of GDP in 2019 and 66.2 percent of GDP during the 1990s. Combined state and local government liabilities total 33.5 percent of GDP in 2022 Q1 (see —), 39.4 percent in 2019, and 26.8 percent in the 1990s.

### Total Liabilities by Sector

share of GDP, percent



Source: Federal Reserve, Bureau of Economic Analysis

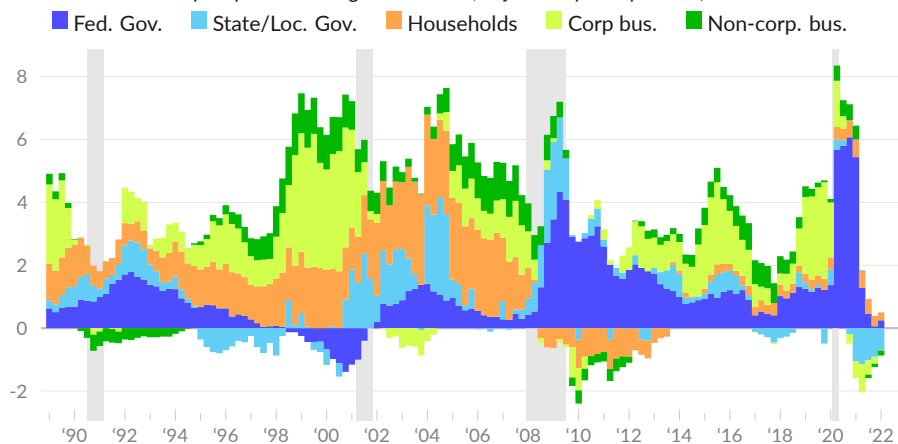


Calculating the contribution of different sectors to the **total change in borrowing** can highlight risks to economic activity. For example, the tech bubble of the late 1990s and early 2000s shows up as a large increase in corporate borrowing. The housing bubble from the 1990s to 2007 shows up as an increase in household borrowing. Government borrowing increased following the collapse of the housing bubble, in an effort to compensate for the massive fall in wage income. Keep in mind, however, that the vast majority of liabilities in the domestic economy are to other domestic parties.

Total domestic liabilities decreased 0.4 percent over the year ending 2022 Q1, after adjusting for inflation. Federal government borrowing contributed 0.25 percentage point to the total (see ■), while the state and local government subtracted 0.69 percentage point (see ■). Households and nonprofits contributed 0.25 percentage point to total annual growth (see ■), corporate businesses did not contribute (see ■), and non-corporate businesses subtracted 0.16 percentage point (see ■).

### Real Debt Growth

contribution to one-year percent change in liabilities, adjusted by PCE price deflator



Source: Federal Reserve, Bureau of Economic Analysis



### Real Debt Growth

contribution to one-year real growth

moving averages

	2022 Q1	'21 Q4	'21 Q3	'21 Q2	'21 Q1	3- year	10- year	30- year
Total	-0.37	-0.86	-0.66	-0.21	4.86	3.60	3.10	3.78
■ Corporate Business	-0.02	-0.22	-0.46	-0.89	-0.53	0.93	1.06	1.01
Debt Securities	-0.34	-0.23	-0.10	-0.12	0.50	0.24	0.35	0.34
Loans	0.27	0.17	-0.02	-0.29	-0.13	0.39	0.24	0.12
■ Non-corporate Business	-0.16	-0.11	-0.11	0.02	0.44	0.19	0.35	0.44
Commercial Mortgages	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	-0.02	0.03	-0.03	0.04	0.07
■ Household & Nonprofit	0.25	0.33	0.48	0.53	0.56	0.39	0.15	0.89
Home Mortgages	0.26	0.26	0.30	0.28	0.39	0.26	-0.05	0.58
Consumer Credit	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.00	-0.07	0.06	0.16	0.21
■ State & Local Government	-0.69	-0.91	-1.02	-1.15	-1.06	-0.32	0.01	0.35
■ Federal Government	0.25	0.06	0.45	1.28	5.44	2.41	1.53	1.09

Source: Federal Reserve, Bureau of Economic Analysis





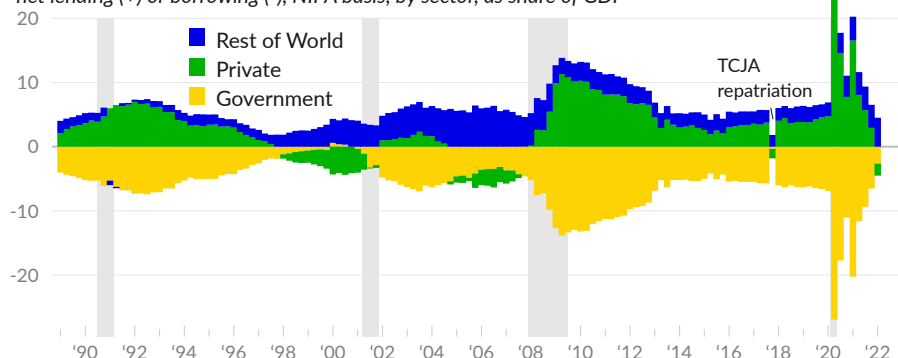
## Sectoral Balances

The **sectoral financial balances** provide a high-level summary of US financial activities. This measure divides the world into three sectors: the US private sector (see ■), the US government (see ■), and the rest of the world (see ■), then examines the net lending and borrowing between the groups. In any given period, one sector's borrowing is another sector's lending, and as such the total will always sum to zero.

A sector runs a surplus in a given accounting period when its income is higher than its outlays. When this occurs the sector becomes a lender of the savings created by having more income than expenses. Likewise, if a sector spends more than it receives, it borrows the difference. As an example, when the public sector runs a deficit and is a net borrower, it creates a surplus for other sectors by spending more than it takes in through taxes.

### Sectoral Financial Balance

*net lending (+) or borrowing (-), NIPA basis, by sector, as share of GDP*



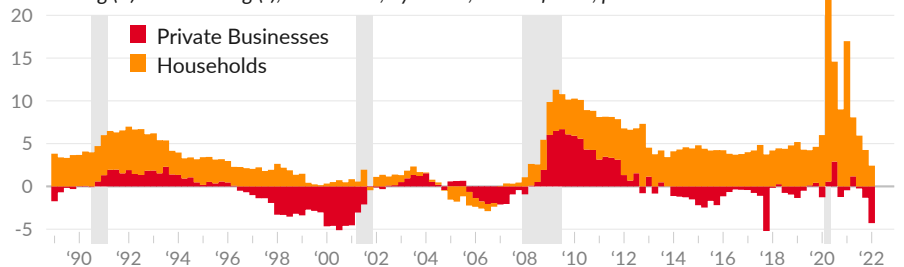
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

In 2022 Q1, the US private sector was a net borrower (running a deficit) of the equivalent of 1.9 percent of GDP, far below the 4.1 percent surplus in 2019. The rest of the world was a net lender to the US to the equivalent of 4.5 percent of GDP in 2022 Q1, compared to 2.3 percent in 2019. Balancing these transactions, the government (federal, state, and local combined) was a net borrower (running a deficit) of the equivalent of 2.6 percent of GDP in 2022 Q1, compared to 6.4 percent in 2019.

Breaking out the two main categories in the private sector, households were net lenders (ran a surplus) of the equivalent of 2.4 percent of GDP in 2022 Q1 (see ■), while private businesses—corporate and noncorporate—were net borrowers of the equivalent of 4.3 percent of GDP (see ■). In 2019, households were net lenders of 4.4 percent, and private businesses were net borrowers of 0.3 percent.

### Domestic Private Sector Financial Balance

*net lending (+) or borrowing (-), NIPA basis, by sector, share of GDP, percent*



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

## Wealth

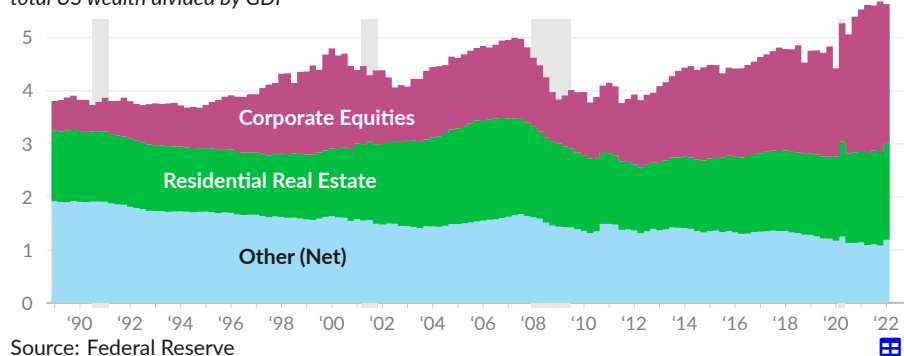
**Net wealth** is the sum of domestic tangible assets, such as land (excluding public land), structures, and equipment, minus foreign financial claims on these assets, plus domestic claims on foreign assets. US wealth totals \$137.4 trillion in 2022 Q1, equivalent to \$412,900 per capita, or a 5.63 multiple of GDP (563.5 percent of GDP.)

The ratio of US wealth to GDP has increased 178.1 percentage points since 1989, driven largely by increases in the market value of corporate equities and residential real estate. The market value of corporate equities was equivalent to a 2.64 multiple of GDP in 2022 Q1, compared to 1.70 in 1999–2000, during the tech bubble, and to 0.60 in 1989 (see ■). The market value of domestic residential real estate was equivalent to a 1.81 multiple of GDP in 2022 Q1, compared to 1.85 in 2005–2007, during the housing bubble, and 1.34 in 1989 (see ■).

On a net basis, all other US wealth is equivalent to a 1.19 multiple of GDP in 2022 Q1 and a 1.91 multiple in 1989 (see ■). The other category includes tangible assets of noncorporate businesses and governments, and domestic financial claims on foreign assets. The category also subtracts foreign financial claims on US assets, for example foreign holdings of US corporate equities and Treasury bonds.

### Net Wealth to GDP Ratio

*total US wealth divided by GDP*



The tangible assets of each major domestic sector are shown below, along with the summary of financial claims between the rest of the world and the US.

### Derivation of US Net Wealth

*share of GDP, percentage points*

	2022 Q1	'21 Q4	'21 Q3	'21 Q1	2019	2005 -'07	1989
US Net Wealth	563.5	568.5	561.0	553.5	476.8	484.3	385.3
Households & Nonprofits	214.9	210.2	209.7	203.9	183.8	217.7	169.2
Noncorporate Businesses	76.2	75.7	75.5	72.7	67.4	72.3	71.1
Domestic Corporations	264.8	280.6	269.0	264.6	202.0	136.4	76.6
Federal Government	16.9	16.8	17.0	17.2	16.7	18.3	25.7
State & Local Government	58.8	57.6	57.5	57.5	55.5	48.8	41.9
Net Claims on ROW	-68.2	-72.5	-67.7	-62.3	-48.6	-9.3	0.8
US Claims on ROW	118.9	125.5	126.0	124.8	108.5	86.6	28.6
Less: ROW Claims on US	187.1	198.0	193.7	187.1	157.0	95.9	27.8

Source: Federal Reserve, Bureau of Economic Analysis

## Investment

Investment is the exchange of a liquid asset, such as cash, for a less-liquid asset, such as a building.

Economic data use varying definitions of asset, for purposes of measuring investment. **Gross private fixed investment**, as measured in the national accounts, includes residential fixed investment, such as the construction and improvement of houses, apartment buildings, and other residential property (see ■), but does not include spending on durable goods, such as automobiles, appliances, or furniture.

Non-residential private fixed investment includes the construction and improvement of offices, warehouses, factories, and other commercial and industrial property (see ■), as well as purchases of equipment, software, and intellectual property products.

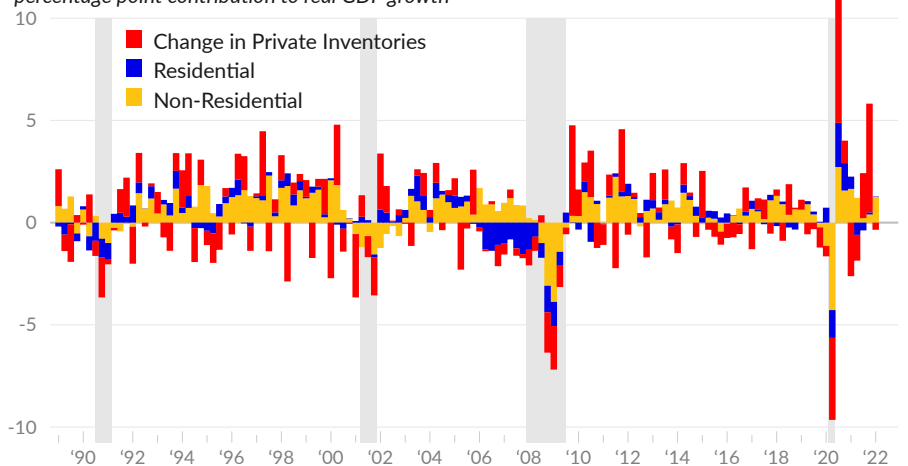
Additionally, the change in private inventories (see ■) at the end of the accounting period, whether intentional or unintentional, affects GDP growth in the period. Inventory investment is grouped in the national accounts with gross private investment, but is not fixed investment.

In the first quarter of 2022, private fixed investment, which does not include inventory investment, totals \$4.5 trillion, equivalent to 18.3 percent of GDP. Non-residential (business) fixed investment totals \$3.3 trillion, or 13.5 percent of DP, while residential fixed investment totals \$1.2 trillion (4.8 percent of GDP).

During the quarter, private fixed investment contributed 1.28 percentage points to real GDP growth. Non-residential fixed investment contributed 1.26 percentage points, while residential fixed investment contributed 0.02 percentage point. The change in private inventories subtracted 0.35 percentage point.

### Private Gross Investment

*percentage point contribution to real GDP growth*



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

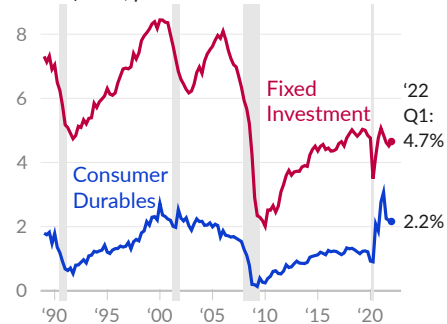
## Net Fixed Investment

Gross investment in fixed assets covers both depreciation, the wearing down of existing assets, and new investment. Fixed investment less depreciation is referred to as **net fixed investment**, and positive net investment represents new or expanded investment.

In 2022 Q1, gross fixed investment was \$5.3 trillion, depreciation was \$4.1 trillion, and net fixed investment was \$1.1 trillion, equivalent to 4.7 percent of GDP (see —). In 2019, net fixed investment was 4.9 percent of GDP.

Some economic measures also count consumer durable goods, such as autos, furniture, and appliances, as investments. Net investment in consumer durables was \$527 billion in 2022 Q1, or 2.2 percent of GDP (see —). Consumer durable goods net fixed investment was 1.2 percent of GDP in 2019.

**Net Fixed Investment**  
share of GDP, percent

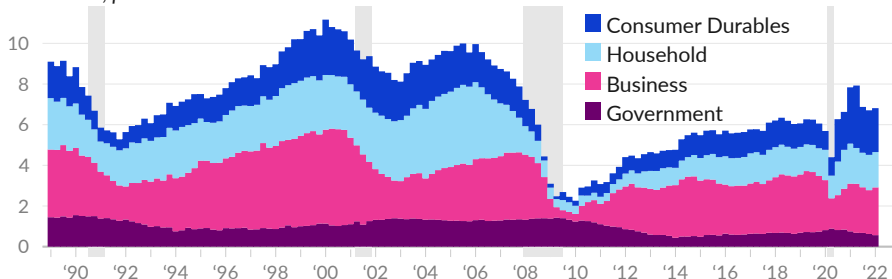


Source: Federal Reserve, BEA

Levels of net fixed investment vary by sector and over time. In 2022 Q1, household sector net fixed investment, excluding consumer durables, was equivalent to 1.7 percent of GDP, compared to 1.3 percent in 2019 (see ■). From 2003 to 2006, during the housing bubble, household net fixed investment averaged 3.5 percent of GDP. Business sector net fixed investment is equivalent to 2.3 percent of GDP in 2022 Q1, and 2.9 percent in 2019 (see ■). Government net fixed investment is equivalent to 0.6 percent of GDP in 2022 Q1 and 0.7 percent in 2019 (see ■).

## Net Fixed Investment by Sector or Type

share GDP, percent



Source: Federal Reserve, Bureau of Economic Analysis

	2022 Q1	'21 Q4	'21 Q3	'21 Q1	2019	2003 -'06	1999 -'01
— Net Fixed Investment	4.65	4.52	4.62	5.07	4.95	7.33	8.03
■ Business	2.35	2.16	2.25	2.35	2.89	2.55	4.27
Nonfin. Noncorp. Business	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.43	0.39	0.58	0.61
Nonfin. Corporations	1.92	1.75	1.79	1.72	2.22	1.74	3.17
■ Government	0.57	0.62	0.68	0.75	0.72	1.31	1.10
State & Local Gov.	0.41	0.45	0.49	0.59	0.60	1.08	1.13
Federal Gov.	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.11	0.23	-0.03
■ Household & Nonprofit	1.74	1.74	1.70	1.97	1.34	3.46	2.67
— / ■ Consumer Durables	2.16	2.19	2.25	2.77	1.21	1.97	2.27

Source: Federal Reserve, Bureau of Economic Analysis

# Households

This section covers the household sector of the economy. Households are the source of labor for production and savings for investment. Households are also the primary consumers in the economy. The core topics in the households section include demographics, personal and household income and outlays, consumer sentiment, residential investment, household balance sheets, home ownership, housing, and poverty.

## Demographics

Demographics provide a foundation for examining the household sector. Demographics provide insight on the structure and characteristics of the population. The demographics subsection covers population, population growth, household formation and headship, age, life expectancy, and education.

### Population

The Census Bureau provides [estimates](#) and [projections](#) of the **US population**. Population levels and growth rates affect the economy and are critical pieces of information in determining and evaluating economic policies and outcomes. Population projections are based on assumptions, for example about the future level of net migration to the US, but are useful for thinking about future US demographics.

The latest population estimates, released on December 21, 2021, show the US resident population is 332.0 million in June 2022 (see [—](#)). The 2017-based projections of the future US resident population show a 2025 population of 344.2 million people (see [●](#)). The resident population under age 65 was estimated to be 274.2 million in 2019 (see [—](#)) and is projected to be 279.0 million in 2025 (see [▲](#)).

### Population Estimates and Projections

*resident population, in millions of people*



Source: Census Bureau



### Population Estimates and Projections

*resident population, in millions of people*

	Jun 2022	2019	2018	2010	2000	1990	Projected 2025
Total Resident Population	332.7	328.2	326.7	309.3	282.2	249.6	344.2
Under Age 65	—	274.2	274.3	268.8	247.1	217.7	279.0
Over Age 65	—	54.1	52.4	40.5	35.1	31.9	65.2

Source: Census Bureau

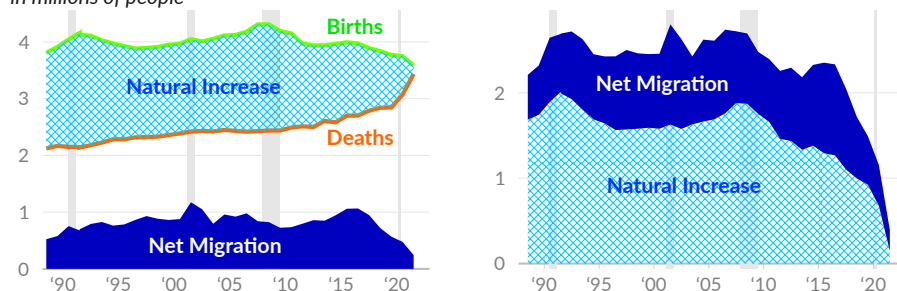


## Population Growth

Population growth comes from two sources, natural increases (births minus deaths) and net migration. In the latest estimate, the US added 392,700 people over the year ending July 2021, a population growth rate of 0.1 percent. There were a total of 3.58 million births (see —), and 3.43 million deaths (see —), resulting in a natural increase of 148,000 people (see ). In the same period, net migration from abroad increased the resident population by 244,600 people (see ). For comparison, in 1989, there were 3.91 million births, 2.17 million deaths, and 578,200 net migrants to the US.

### Components of US Population Growth

in millions of people



Source: Census Bureau



## Related Measures

There are multiple measures of population, based on different definitions. As of June 2022, the **resident** population is 333.3 million, while the more-comprehensive resident population **including armed forces overseas** is 333.6 million, and the more-narrow **civilian noninstitutionalized** population, which is used in labor statistics, is 328.6 million. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) use midyear resident population estimates from the Census Bureau for per capita measures. Chartbook measures that use both population and BEA data use the resident population, while chartbook measures based on the Current Population Survey use the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

The Census Bureau further divides the population into those living in households and those living in group quarters. As of June 2022, the **household** population is 325.6 million, or 97.7 percent of the total resident population. The **group quarters** population is **measured** in depth as part of the 2020 Census. The 2020 group quarters population is 8.2 million, of which 3.8 million are institutionalized. Of these, two million are in prisons and jails, and 1.6 million are in nursing and skilled-care facilities. An additional 2.8 million people live in dormitories or student housing, 328,000 live in barracks, and 1.4 million live in other noninstitutional facilities such as shelters and group homes.

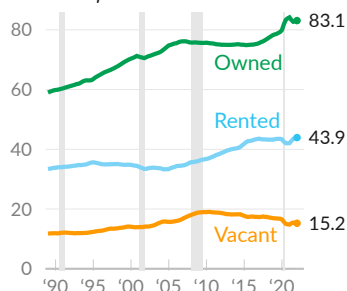
Lastly, an important related concept, **households**, are **measured** as occupied housing units. The number of households varies over time, separately from the population, as people make changes in their living arrangements. Over the year ending 2022 Q1, there were an average of 127.0 million households, compared to 94.2 million in 1990.

## Household Formation

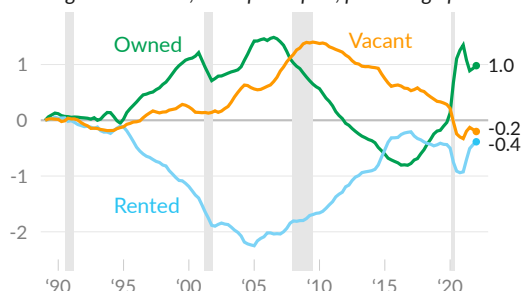
Households are measured as **occupied housing units**, whether occupied by the owner or rented. Over the year ending 2022 Q1, there were an average of 127.0 million total occupied housing units in the US, of which 43.9 million (34.6 percent) were rented, and 83.1 million (65.4 percent) were owner-occupied. Since 1989, the US has experienced the boom and bust of a major housing bubble. By 2016, the end result of the bubble bursting was a shortage of housing, as housing units per capita fell from 1995 to 2016.

### Housing by Type

one-year moving averages  
millions of units



change since 1989, units per capita, percentage points



Source: Census Bureau

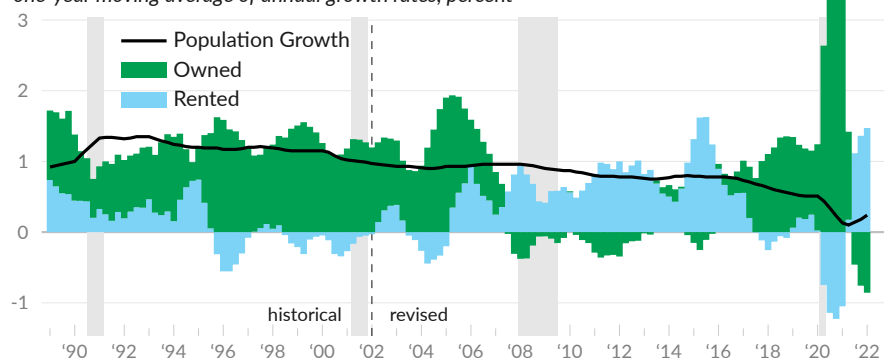


**Household formation** measures the change in occupied housing units. During the housing bubble, housing construction exceeded population growth and the homeownership rate increased. Following the collapse of the housing bubble, household formation was often below population growth and homeownership decreased as foreclosures converted homeowners into renters.

From 2019 Q4 to 2022 Q1, the average annual **household formation rate** was 1.5 percent, while annual population growth averaged 0.3 percent. Changes in the number of owner-occupied households contributed 1.5 percentage points on an average basis (see ■), and changes in rented households contributed 0.0 percentage point (see ■). Over the year ending 2022 Q1, the household formation rate averaged 0.6 percent, of which owner-occupied households subtracted 0.9 percentage point, and rented households contributed 1.5 percentage points.

### Contributions to Household Formation

one-year moving average of annual growth rates, percent



Source: Census Bureau, Housing Vacancies and Homeownership

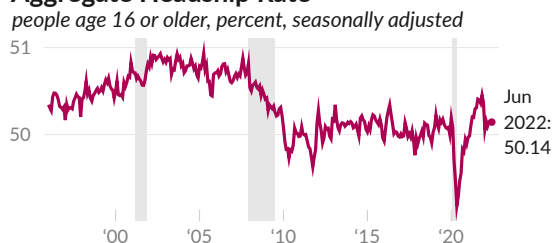


## Headship Rate

Individual decisions about starting a household or living with family are influenced by economic conditions. The ratio of households to people age 16 or older is referred to as the [aggregate headship](#) rate.

The headship rate fell following the collapse of the housing bubble and during the COVID-19 pandemic, as more people moved in with family. The headship rate reached a low of 49.18 percent during May 2020, and is currently 50.14 percent, as of June 2022 (see —).

### Aggregate Headship Rate



Source: Author's Calculations from CPS





## Age

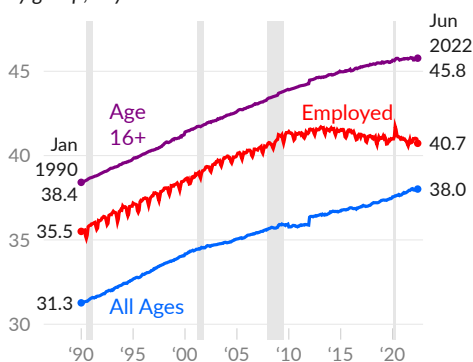
In discussions on demographics, **aging** is often described as a serious headwind to economic growth in major advanced economies. The increased share of many countries' population that is of retirement age means a smaller share are working and borrowing and a larger share are receiving pension benefits and lending to the financial system. These trends can be overcome by a workforce that is more efficiently able to provide goods and services. In part due to a shorter life-expectancy in the US, this problem is more pronounced in Japan and western Europe, but is still an important issue for the US.

The **median age** is the midpoint for the age of a group; half of the group is older and half is younger. Tracking this point over time summarizes the age composition of the group. As a population ages, the median age will increase.

The median age of the overall civilian noninstitutionalized population, calculated from the Current Population Survey (CPS), is 38, as of June 2022, compared to 31.3 in January 1990 (see —). The median worker is 40.7 in June 2022, and 35.5 in January 1990 (see —).

### Median Age

by group, in years



Source: Author's Calculations from CPS

Economic indicators are sometimes based on specific **age groups**. As examples, labor statistics often exclude those under age 16, the retirement-age population is above a certain age, such as 64, and a popular measure of labor market slack is the age 25–54 employment rate. It is therefore useful to know what share of the overall population is in each major age group, and how the current age distribution compares with the past.

### Age Groups

share of population, percent



Source: Author's Calculations from CPS

The noninstitutionalized civilian population used in most labor statistics totals 328.0 million in June 2022. Of this, 19.6 percent are under the working age of 16, equivalent to 64.2 million people. In 1989, the under-16 population was 23.4 percent of the total. The juvenile population, those under 18, is 73.0 million, equivalent to 22.3 percent of the population in June 2022, and compared to 26.3 percent in 1989.

The core of workforce is historically those between the ages of 25 and 54. The age 25–54 group contains 127.2 million people and comprises 38.8 percent of the population in June 2022. The group made up 42.3 percent of the population in 1989. The age 55 to 64 group makes up 12.9 percent of the total in the latest data and 8.9 percent in 1989. Those above the age of 65 comprise 17.2 percent in June 2022 and 11.9 percent in 1989.

Mapping American Community Survey data to commuter zones gives insight on the **age of local areas**. In 2020, among commuter zones with a population of at least 100,000, the commuter zone (listed by largest city) with the highest share of its population under 18 is Provo, UT (32.3 percent), followed by Logan, UT (31.3 percent), and Pocatello, ID (30.6 percent). The commuter zones with lowest share of the local population under 18 were Pittsfield, MA (14.5 percent), Sarasota, FL (15.0 percent), and Flagstaff, AZ (15.0 percent).

The age 65 or older population is disproportionately concentrated in Florida. The commuter zone with the highest share of its population over 64 is Sarasota, FL (35.3 percent), followed by Ocala, FL (33.9 percent), and Roseburg, OR (29.7 percent). The commuter zones with lowest local over-64 population share were Provo, UT (9.0 percent), Laredo, TX (10.5 percent), and Logan, UT (10.6 percent).

### Age Group Share of Commuter Zone Population, 2020



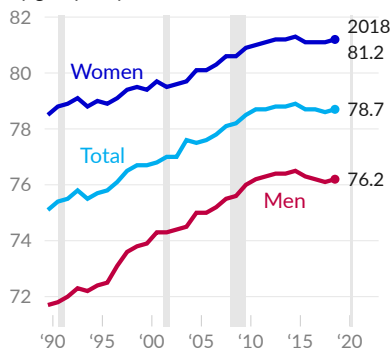
Source: American Community Survey, Dorn

### Life expectancy

**Life expectancy** at birth summarizes the health and mortality of a population. The measure indicates the number of years a newborn is expected to live if mortality rates do not change. Life expectancy estimates are **produced** by the National Center for Health Statistics.

#### Life Expectancy at Birth

by group, in years



Source: NCHS

In 2018, US life expectancy at birth is 78.7 years (see —), a decrease of 0.2 years since 2014, but an increase of 3.6 years since 1989. Life expectancy for men is 76.2 years in 2018, compared to 76.5 years in 2014 and 71.7 years in 1989 (see —). Women born in 2018 are expected to live 81.2 years, based on current mortality rates, compared to estimates of 81.3 years for 2014 and 78.5 years for 1989 (see —).

Falling life expectancy from 2014 to 2018 is generally associated with increased overdose deaths and the opioid epidemic. Life expectancy fell further during the COVID-19 pandemic, **according** to early estimates.

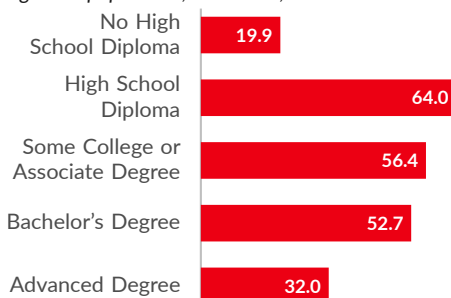
## Education

Education is central in many discussions of the future of the US economy. Though very expensive in forgone years of earnings and often also expensive in tuition and other costs, education typically provides individuals with higher earnings. In response to changing job opportunities from globalization and other policy decisions, household spending on education has increased considerably, resulting in a much **more-educated population**.

Over the year ending June 2022, 84.7 million people over the age of 25, or 37.6 percent of the total, have at least a bachelor's degree, with 32.0 million of those, or 14.2 percent of the total, holding an advanced degree such as a master's degree, medical or law degree, or PhD. An additional 56.4 million people have some college coursework but no degree or have an associate degree. A total of 64.0 million have a high school diploma but no college, while 19.9 million have no high school diploma.

### Highest Level of Education

age 25+ population, in millions, June 2022



Source: Author's Calculations from CPS

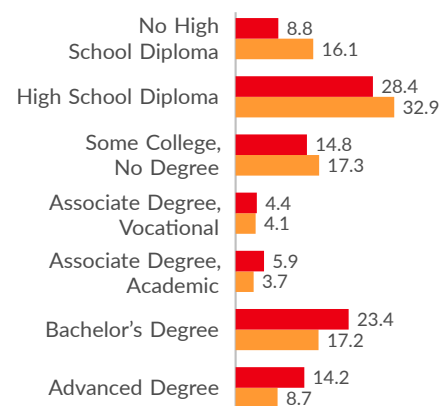
The share of the population with a bachelor's degree or advanced degree increased by 11.8 percentage points since 2000. The increase is even more pronounced among those who are employed; 43.8 percent have a college degree or advanced degree in June 2022, an increase of 12.9 percentage points since 2000.

Increased household spending on education may be a response to a weak labor market and lack of worker bargaining power. Behind the increase in education is a large increase in student debt. The burden of this debt is severe for many, as the more-educated workforce is not necessarily receiving the historical wage premium from education.

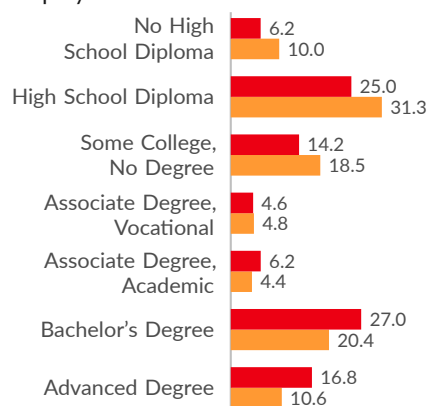
### Education Distribution

share of age 25+ population, percent

Total



Employed



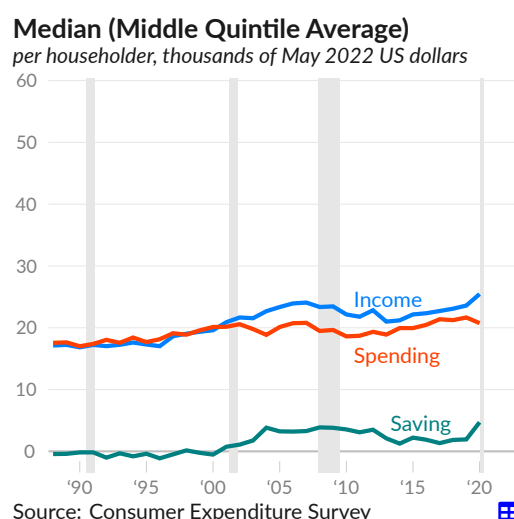
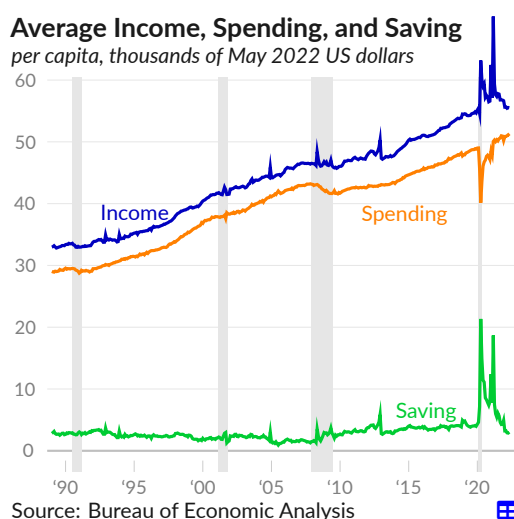
Source: Author's Calculations from CPS

## Income, Spending, and Saving

The next subsections cover household and personal income, spending, and saving. This subsection offers an overview, with mean and median per capita measures.

Disposable personal income, or **after-tax income**, totals \$18.5 trillion, on an annualized basis, in May 2022, equivalent to \$55,511 per person (see —). Personal consumption expenditures, or **consumer spending**, totals \$17.0 trillion in May 2022, or \$50,932 per person (see —). **Saving**, calculated as after-tax income minus consumer spending, totals \$1.0 trillion, or \$3,022 per person (see —).

The Consumer Expenditure Survey [provides](#) data on typical income, spending, and saving, measured as the median rather than the average. Median income, spending, and saving are not affected by the activities of the highest income families, which skew mean or average data. Saving is calculated as after-tax income minus spending, excluding spending on pensions (which count as saving). In 2020, after-tax income is \$25,460 per person for the middle fifth of households (see —). Spending for these households is \$20,753 per person (see —), and saving is \$4,707 per person (see —).



**Average Income, Spending, and Saving**  
per capita, annualized, May 2022 US dollars

	May '22	Apr '22	Mar '22	Feb '22	May '21	May '19
Personal income	64,892	64,943	64,784	65,012	65,712	61,719
Personal current taxes	9,381	9,387	9,347	9,365	8,117	7,489
— After-tax income	55,511	55,556	55,438	55,647	57,595	54,230
— Consumer spending	50,932	51,142	50,990	50,867	50,048	48,365
— Personal saving	3,022	2,865	2,912	3,241	5,999	4,007

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

## Distribution by Income

Income varies massively by household. While some spending is non-discretionary, spending increases with income. The bottom 40 percent of households, by total money income, have expenses exceeding after-tax income. This includes retirees who are dissaving and low-income families taking on debt to cover expenses. Meanwhile, the top ten percent of households save nearly half of their income.

In 2020, after-tax household income (see ■) ranges from \$15,100 for the bottom 20 percent to \$223,900 for the top 10 percent. Spending, excluding pensions, (see ■) ranges from \$28,300 for the bottom 20 percent by income, to \$113,600 for the top 10 percent income group.

### Household Income and Spending, by Income Percentile

*thousands of 2020 dollars*



Income is after taxes; spending does not include spending on pensions

Source: Consumer Expenditure Survey



## Distribution by Age

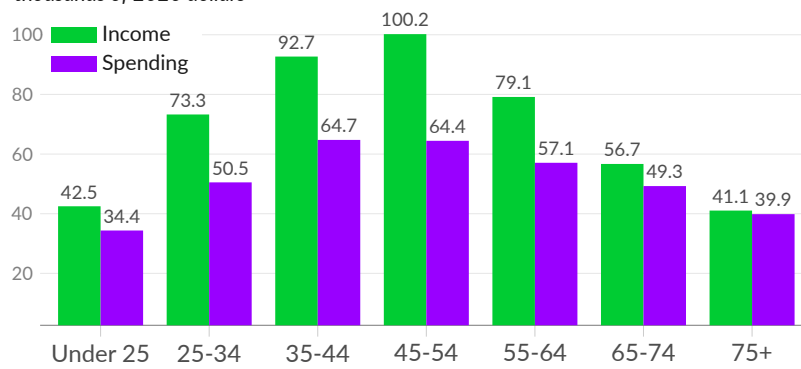
Income and spending vary by age and tend to peak between ages 45 and 54. Saving, the difference between income and spending, also varies by age and generally peaks during ages 45 to 54. In 2019, the oldest and youngest age groups in the data have income near or below their expenses, resulting in low or negative saving rates. In contrast, during the pandemic in 2020, income was above average and spending was below average, and saving rates were positive and far above average.

In 2020, after-tax household income (see ■) ranges from \$41,100 for the oldest age group to \$100,200 for the 45-54 age group. Spending, excluding pensions, (see ■) ranges from \$34,400 for the youngest age group to \$64,700 for the 35-44 age group.



### Household Income and Spending, by Age of Reference Person

thousands of 2020 dollars



Income is after taxes; spending does not include spending on pensions

Source: Consumer Expenditure Survey



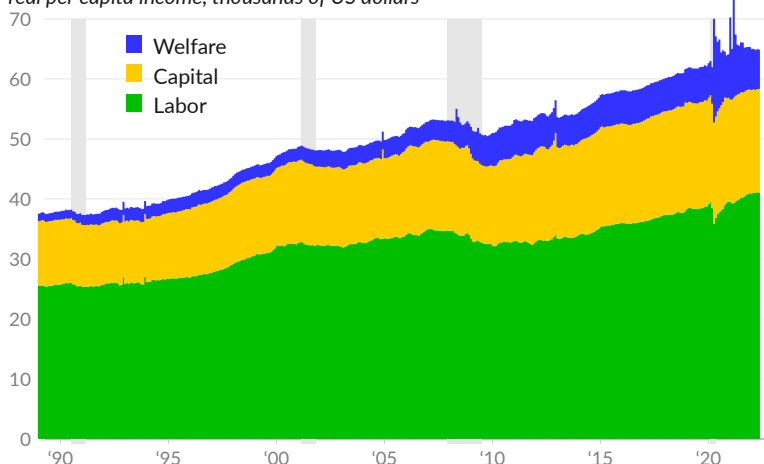
## Income to Persons

**Personal income** includes labor income (see ■), measured as compensation of employees, capital income (see ■), measured as the sum of proprietor income, rental income, and dividend and interest income, and welfare income (see ■), measured primarily as government social benefits less contributions to social insurance.

In May 2022, annualized personal income is \$64,892 per capita. Labor income totals \$41,067 per person; capital and proprietor income is \$17,277 per person; and welfare or transfer income is \$6,548 per person.

### Personal Income

real per capita income, thousands of US dollars



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis; Author

### Personal Income by Source

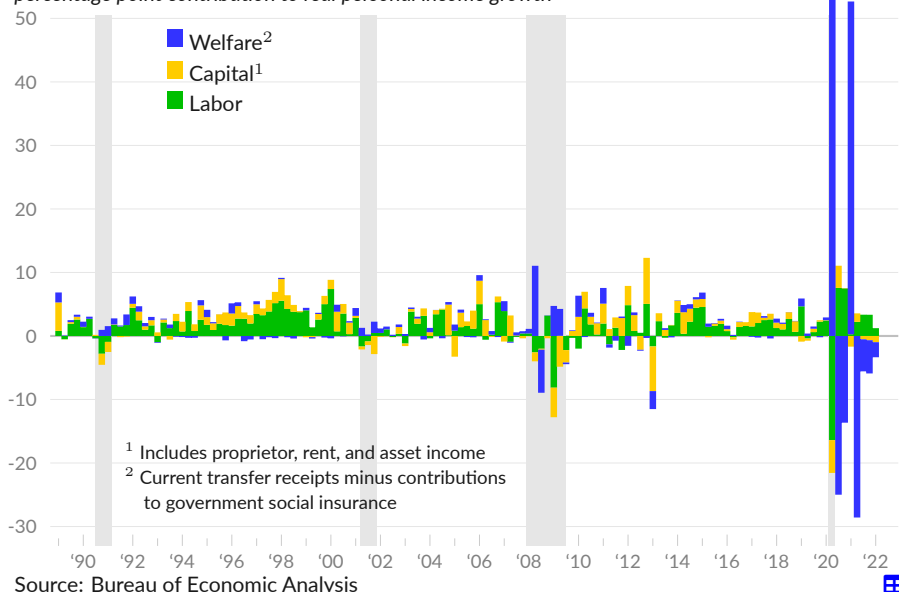
per capita, annualized, May 2022 US dollars

	May '22	Apr '22	Mar '22	Feb '22	May '21	May '19
Personal income	64,892	64,943	64,784	65,012	65,712	61,719
■ Labor	41,067	41,104	40,982	41,090	39,776	38,304
Wages and salaries	33,945	33,968	33,858	33,932	32,613	31,177
Supplements	7,122	7,136	7,125	7,158	7,163	7,127
■ Capital	17,277	17,205	17,158	17,228	17,612	17,640
Proprietors' income	5,805	5,755	5,754	5,748	5,929	5,302
Rental income	2,338	2,308	2,271	2,287	2,293	2,325
Personal interest income	5,102	5,114	5,106	5,134	5,251	5,596
Personal dividend income	4,032	4,029	4,027	4,058	4,139	4,417
■ Welfare	6,548	6,634	6,644	6,693	8,325	5,775
Social security	3,614	3,642	3,644	3,663	3,549	3,453
Medicare	2,600	2,603	2,621	2,635	2,610	2,629
Medicaid	2,447	2,432	2,414	2,414	2,341	2,069
Unemployment insurance	57	62	70	77	1,576	94
Veterans' benefits	561	555	547	543	501	434
Other	2,248	2,328	2,325	2,354	2,583	1,666
Less welfare contributions	-5,190	-5,197	-5,184	-5,200	-5,037	-4,756

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

## Personal Income

percentage point contribution to real personal income growth



Aggregate real personal income decreased at an annualized rate of 2.12 percent in 2022 Q1. Labor income contributed 1.23 percentage points to overall growth, capital income subtracted 0.98 percentage point, and welfare income subtracted 2.37 percentage points.

## Personal Income by Source

percentage point contribution to real personal income growth

*moving averages*

	2022 Q1	'21 Q4	'21 Q3	'21 Q2	'21 Q1	3- year	10- year	30- year
Personal income	-2.12	-2.56	-2.22	-25.02	50.98	3.74	3.13	2.94
■ Labor	1.23	3.34	3.35	2.22	0.27	1.43	1.70	1.60
Wages and salaries	1.30	3.34	3.28	2.36	0.08	1.41	1.50	1.33
Supplements	-0.07	-0.00	0.07	-0.14	0.19	0.02	0.20	0.27
■ Capital	-0.98	-0.67	-0.52	1.34	-1.68	-0.35	0.56	0.75
Proprietors' income	-0.23	-0.70	-0.10	1.74	-0.77	0.04	0.14	0.29
Rental income	-0.15	0.06	0.06	-0.19	0.00	-0.01	0.06	0.16
Personal interest income	-0.12	-0.09	-0.46	-0.27	0.11	-0.21	0.09	0.05
Personal dividend income	-0.49	0.06	-0.02	0.07	-1.02	-0.18	0.27	0.24
■ Welfare	-2.37	-5.23	-5.05	-28.58	52.39	2.66	0.87	0.59
Social security	0.98	-0.14	-0.13	-0.23	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.16
Medicare	-0.01	0.16	0.01	-0.19	-0.35	0.05	0.11	0.15
Medicaid	-0.10	-0.08	0.66	0.38	0.27	0.21	0.16	0.13
Unemployment insurance	-0.24	-4.47	-4.06	-1.53	6.27	0.46	0.09	0.04
Veterans' benefits	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.03
Less welfare contributions	-0.27	-0.37	-0.35	-0.23	-0.44	-0.25	-0.30	-0.20

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



The Bureau of Economic Analysis [reports](#) an inflation-adjusted one-year change in after-tax income per person of -3.6 percent in May 2022, -6.4 percent in April 2022, and -4.2 percent in May 2021 (see [—](#)). Over the past year, the measure has averaged -4.2 percent. During the three years before the COVID-19 pandemic, per capita after-tax income grew at an average annual rate of 2.2 percent.

### After-Tax Income Growth



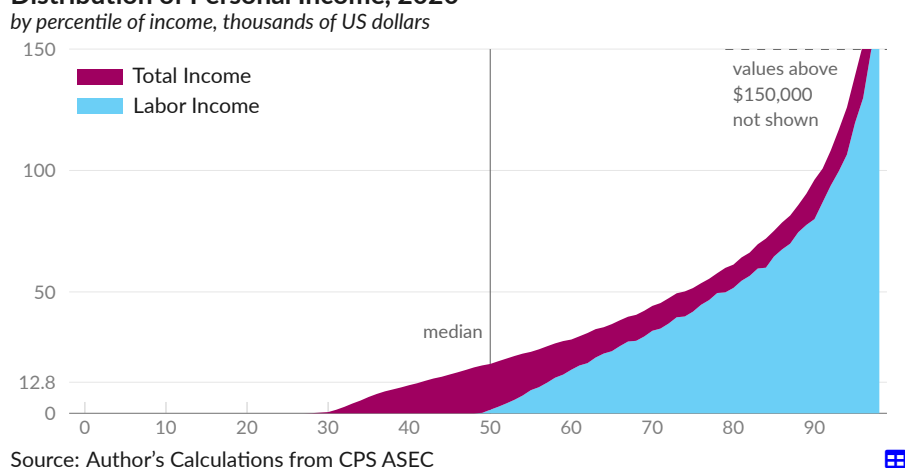
### Distribution of Personal Income

Labor income, which includes wages and salaries as well as self-employment income, is the vast majority of personal income. Over calendar year 2020, 50 percent of people have any labor income (see [■](#)). Only 41 percent of people have labor income above the single-person poverty threshold of \$12,760.

Total income, includes after-tax labor income plus welfare and capital income, (see [■](#)) reaches 71 percent of people in 2020. People who did not receive any income by the total income measure typically live with people who receive income.

In 2020, 4.2 percent of people have total income of more than \$150,000. Note that the chart cuts off income above \$150,000.

### Distribution of Personal Income, 2020



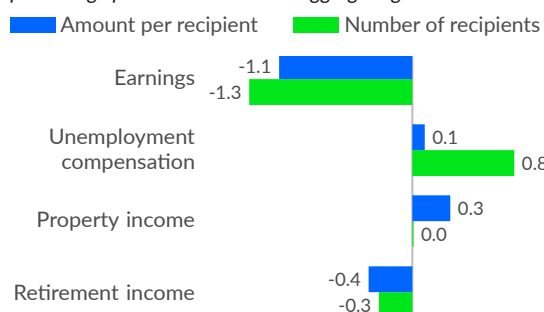
## Contributions to Personal Income Growth

Annual data on personal income [detail](#) the number of people receiving various categories of income and the average payment. As a result, it is possible to match changes in aggregate personal income from changes in payment amounts (see [■](#)) and changes in who is receiving payments (see [■](#)).

In 2020, aggregate pre-tax personal income decreased by 1.2 percent after adjusting for changes in prices. Compared to 2019, many fewer people received earnings from work, while mean earnings fell as many were unemployed for part of the year. These changes were partially offset by unemployment insurance payments, as well as larger property income amounts.

### Sources of Personal Income Growth, 2020

percentage point contribution to aggregate growth



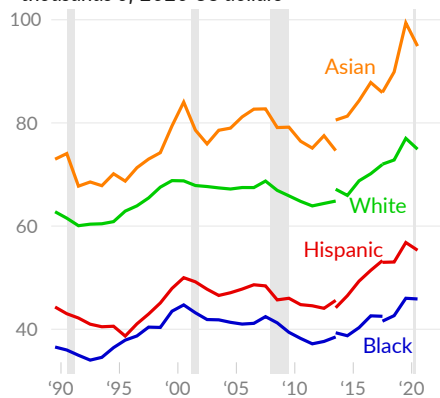
Source: Census Bureau

## Household Income

Given massive variance in personal income, with half of the population receiving no market income, many people rely on the income of other members of their household for survival. Next, we discuss household income, which measures the combined income of all people in a given housing unit. Like personal income, household income is distributed very unevenly in the US.

### Real Median Household Income

thousands of 2020 US dollars



Source: Census Bureau

Black median household income was \$45,870 in 2020, compared to an inflation-adjusted equivalent of \$46,005 in 2019 (see [—](#)). Non-Hispanic white median household income was \$74,912 in 2020 and \$77,007 in 2019 (see [—](#)). Hispanic (any race) median household income was \$55,321 in 2020 and \$56,814 in 2019 (see [—](#)). Asian median household income was \$94,903 in 2020 and \$99,400 in 2019 (see [—](#)).

Two values are shown for 2013 and 2017 to mark revisions to the survey design (2013) and the processing of survey data (2017). These data are not perfectly comparable over time.

## Household Spending and Saving

The previous subsection examines money coming into households while this section covers money leaving households. **Consumer spending** includes household purchases of goods and services, certain spending for households, such as Medicare and Medicaid, and estimates for services furnished without payment. As an example of a special estimate, homeowners are considered to rent their homes to themselves.

Over the past 30 years, increased consumer spending represents the majority of economic growth. Consumer spending usually increases when households have more income and falls when households have less income. This effect is visible in both the long-run and during the course of a business cycle, with consumer spending generally falling or slowing during a recession. During the COVID-19 pandemic, some categories of spending were lower as a result of business closures and restrictions.

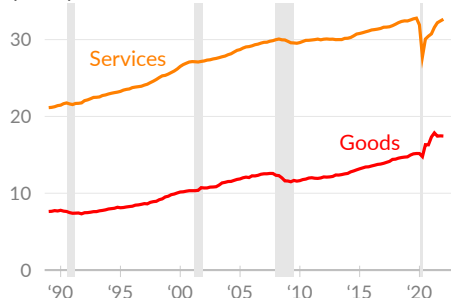
**Personal saving** occurs when households have income in excess of their expenses. Savings are invested, often providing additional income, and are used for future expenses, such as costs incurred during retirement.

### Spending

**Consumer spending** is comprised of two broad expenditure types: goods and services. Spending on goods includes durable goods (goods with a useful life of at least three years), such as cars, furniture, or recreational goods, and nondurable goods, such as groceries, clothing, and gasoline. Spending on services includes housing, health care, restaurants and bars, transportation services, financial services, and other services.

#### Expenditure Types

per capita, thousands of 2022 Q1 dollars

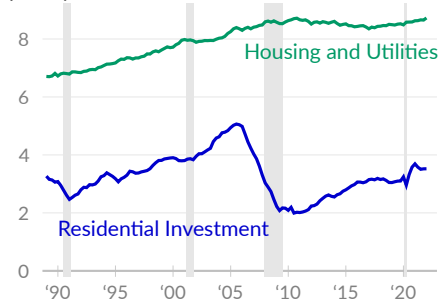


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Total consumer spending is \$16.7 trillion in 2022 Q1, compared to a price-adjusted \$16.6 trillion in 2021 Q4 and \$15.9 trillion in 2019 Q4. On a per person basis, consumer spending is \$50,098 in 2022 Q1, of which \$17,448 are spent on goods (see —) and \$32,650 on services (see —). In the fourth quarter of 2019, before the pandemic, consumer spending on goods was \$15,175 per person, and spending on services was \$32,792 per person, after adjusting for inflation.

#### Shelter Costs

per capita, thousands of 2022 Q1 dollars



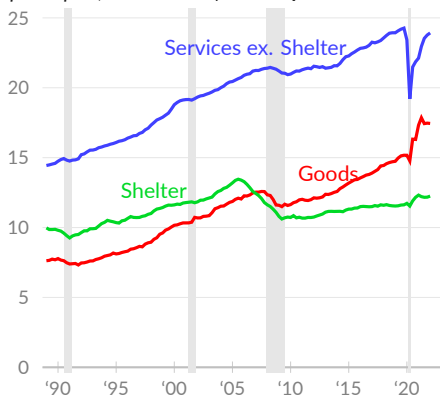
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Within consumer spending on services, housing and utilities spending totals \$8,726 on an annualized and per person basis in 2022 Q1 (see —) and \$8,524 in 2019 Q4. Construction or improvement of housing is considered residential fixed investment, not consumer spending, but can be combined with spending to analyze patterns in shelter costs. In 2022 Q1, residential investment totals \$3,522 per person (see —), compared to \$3,100 in the pre-COVID data covering 2019 Q4.

The combined categories from the previous two charts cover spending on goods, spending on services other than shelter, and spending on housing, utilities, and residential construction. Including residential construction with other housing costs provides a more broad overview of household sector expenses.

### Expenditure Types

per capita, thousands of 2022 Q1 dollars



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Consumer spending on services other than housing and utilities totals \$23,924 per person, on an annualized basis, in 2022 Q1 (see —), compared to \$23,774 in 2021 Q4, and \$24,268 in 2019 Q4. Spending on non-housing services has decreased 1.4 percent since 2019 Q4.

Shelter costs, which combine housing, utilities, and residential fixed investment, are \$12,248 per person in 2022 Q1 (see —), \$12,173 in 2021 Q4, and \$11,624 in 2019 Q4. Shelter spending peaked at \$13,458 per person in the third quarter of 2005, during the housing bubble.

### Expenditure Types

per capita, annualized, 2022 Q1 dollars

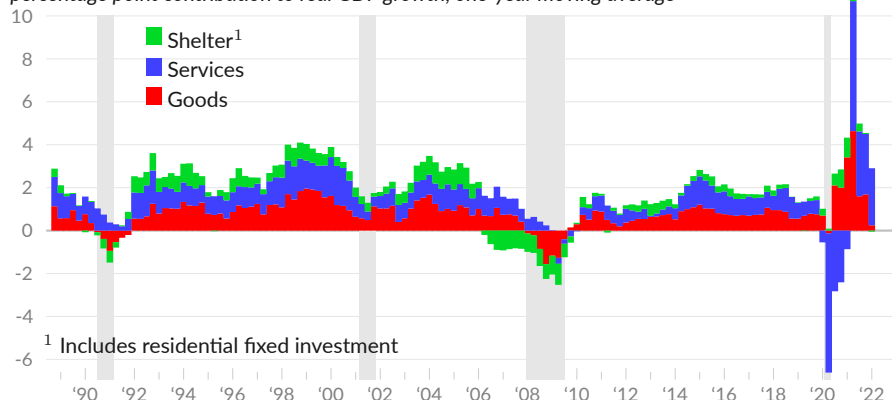
	2022 Q1	2019 Q4	2000 Q1	1989 Q1
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$50,098</b>	<b>48,039</b>	<b>36,482</b>	<b>28,503</b>
— Goods	17,448	15,175	10,163	7,626
Motor Vehicles and Parts	2,206	2,014	1,740	1,310
Furniture and HH Equipment	1,468	1,269	613	425
Recreational Durable Goods	1,813	1,299	272	79
Groceries	3,876	3,531	3,011	2,990
Clothes and Shoes	1,468	1,237	914	679
— Services ex. Shelter	23,924	24,268	18,789	14,439
Health Care Services	7,906	8,034	5,328	4,824
Transportation	1,466	1,645	1,443	1,002
Recreational	1,690	1,940	1,530	1,092
Food and Accommodations	3,417	3,381	2,645	2,429
Financial and Insurance	3,933	3,777	3,826	2,267
— Shelter	12,248	11,624	11,621	9,975
Housing Services and Utilities	8,726	8,524	7,718	6,708
Residential Fixed Investment	3,522	3,100	3,904	3,268

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Next, we examine how changes in consumer spending on goods (see ■), services excluding housing and utilities (see ■), and shelter (see ■, calculated as housing and utilities plus residential fixed investment), affect GDP growth. These categories contributed 1.2 percentage points to GDP growth in 2022 Q1 and contributed 1.8 percentage points in 2021 Q4, compared to an addition of 1.1 percentage points in 2019 Q4, before the pandemic.

### Consumer Spending and Residential Investment

percentage point contribution to real GDP growth, one-year moving average



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

In the first quarter of 2022, household spending on goods did not contribute to GDP growth, household spending on services other than housing and utilities added 0.9 percentage point, and shelter spending and investment contributed 0.4 percentage point.

### Consumer Spending and Residential Investment

percentage point contribution to real GDP growth

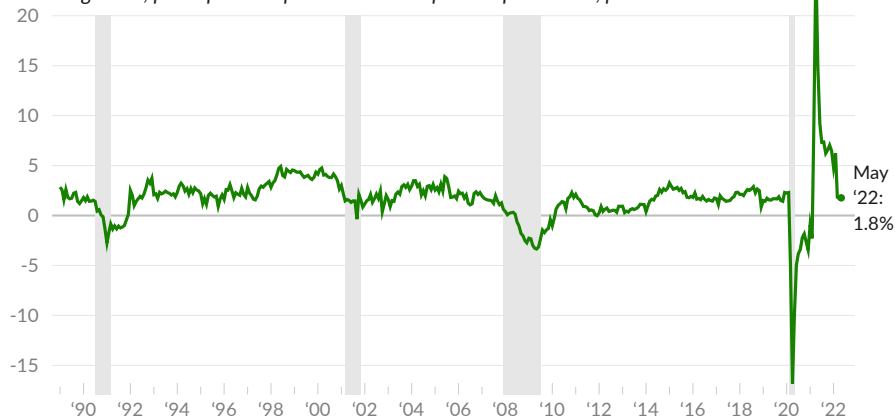
	2022	'21	'21	'21	'21	moving averages		
	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	3- year	10- year	30- year
<b>Total</b>	1.24	1.76	1.35	7.92	7.44	1.90	1.73	1.89
<b>■ Goods</b>	-0.07	0.28	-2.21	2.99	5.69	1.36	0.97	0.88
Motor Vehicles and Parts	0.44	-0.13	-2.18	0.48	1.36	0.10	0.12	0.10
Furniture and HH Equipment	-0.10	-0.09	-0.24	0.00	0.82	0.12	0.11	0.10
Recreational Durable Goods	0.13	0.30	-0.16	0.29	0.84	0.33	0.21	0.23
Groceries	-0.22	-0.05	-0.02	0.18	0.92	0.20	0.14	0.10
Clothes and Shoes	-0.11	-0.05	-0.01	0.66	0.59	0.15	0.08	0.09
<b>■ Services (ex. Shelter)</b>	0.89	1.47	3.38	4.89	1.51	0.39	0.67	0.80
Health Care Services	-0.05	0.41	0.53	1.10	-0.50	0.19	0.27	0.26
Transportation	0.02	0.14	0.77	0.73	0.09	-0.02	0.05	0.06
Recreational	0.04	0.33	0.52	0.73	0.49	-0.06	0.03	0.06
Food and Accommodations	0.24	0.12	0.55	2.25	1.13	0.12	0.12	0.09
Financial and Insurance	-0.03	0.38	0.22	-0.17	0.27	0.09	0.04	0.12
<b>■ Shelter</b>	0.44	0.11	-0.19	-0.56	0.84	0.36	0.29	0.28
Housing Services and Utilities	0.42	0.01	0.19	0.04	0.24	0.14	0.09	0.20
Residential Fixed Investment	0.02	0.10	-0.38	-0.60	0.60	0.23	0.20	0.08

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Consumer spending is also [reported](#) on a monthly basis. Inflation- and population-adjusted consumer spending increased 1.8 percent over the year ending May 2022 (see —), far below the previous year rate (an increase of 15.0 percent over the year ending May 2021).

### Consumer Spending Growth

annual growth, per capita real personal consumption expenditures, percent



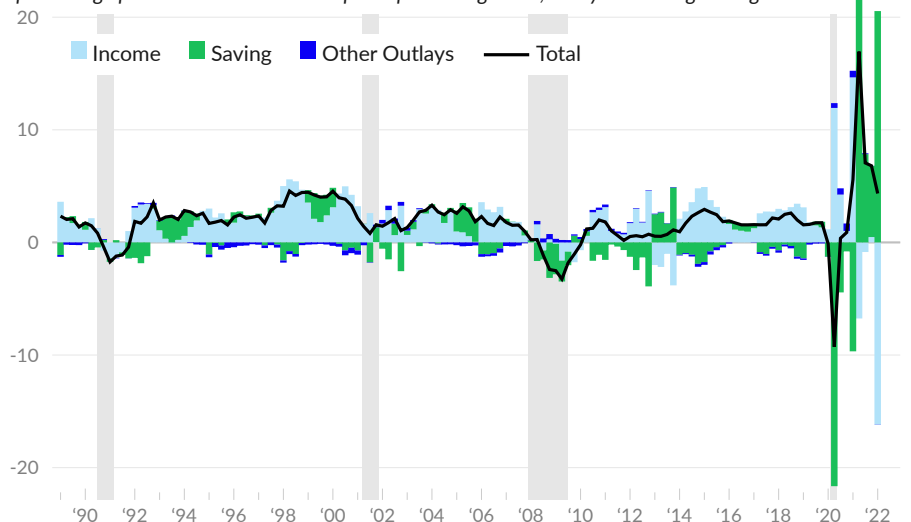
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Changes to consumer spending (see —) are largely the result of changes to income (see ■) and changes to the rate at which income is saved (see ■). Changes to other outlays (see ■) reflect changes in interest payments, fines and fees, and charitable giving.

Real per capita consumer spending increased at an average rate of 4.3 percent over the four quarters ending 2022 Q1. Changes to disposable income subtracted 16.2 percentage points, changes to saving added 20.5 percentage points, and changes to other outlays didn't affect the total. During 2019, real per capita consumer spending increased at an average rate of 1.7 percent. Increased income contributed 1.9 percentage points, and a slight increase in saving subtracted 0.2 percentage point.

### Contributions to Consumer Spending

percentage point contribution to real per capita PCE growth, one-year moving average



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

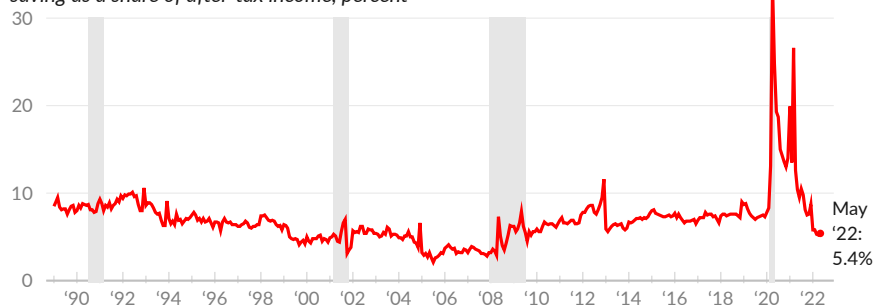
## Personal Saving

The after-tax income that people do not spend is **considered personal saving**, from an economic accounting perspective. Peoples' savings are invested through the financial system and become the current fixed investment or consumption activities of other groups in the economy. Savers generally receive a return from this investment.

In May 2022, the Bureau of Economic Analysis [report](#) a personal saving rate of 5.4 percent (see —). The personal saving rate decreased by a total of 2.9 percentage points since February 2020.

### Personal Saving Rate

saving as a share of after-tax income, percent



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

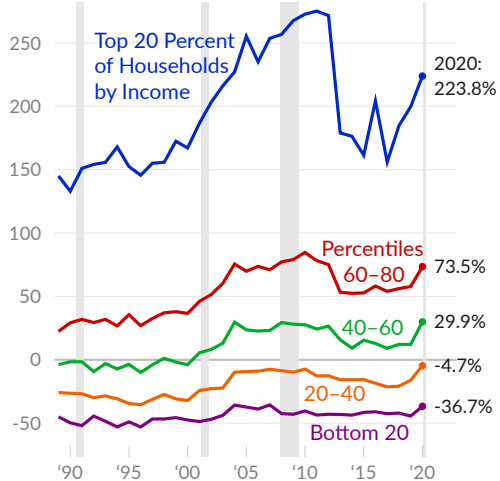


## Distribution of Saving

With such a wide distribution of after-tax income, **saving rates vary massively between households**. Some households dissave and others save more than two typical incomes. Saving by income quintile is calculated using the [Consumer Expenditure Survey \(CE\)](#) as after-tax income minus spending (other than spending on pensions). The following chart shows the average saving of each group divided by the US median personal income, thus reporting saving, or dissaving, in terms of a typical annual US income.

### Saving Rate by Income Quintile

income quintile average saving, as share of US median personal income, percent



Source: Author's calculations from CE



The 20 percent of households with the least income dissave the equivalent of 36.7 percent of the US median personal income in 2020 (see —). This group includes people going into debt and retirees dissaving. In the same period, the top 20 percent of households save the equivalent of 223.8 percent of the median income (see —).

The middle fifth of households by income, percentiles 40–60, saved the equivalent of 29.9 percent of the median income (see —). The fifth of households below the middle group, in percentiles 20–40, did not save in 2020, but dissaved less than previous years (see —).



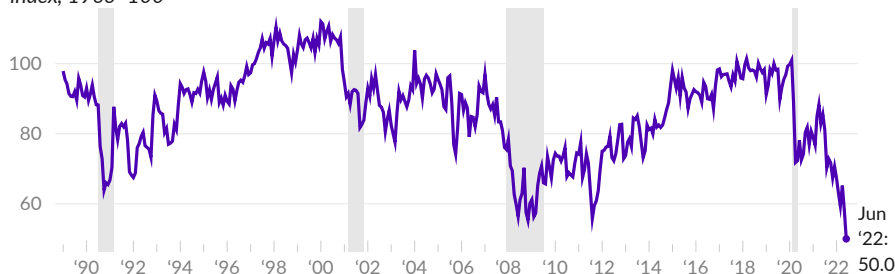
## Consumer Sentiment

The University of Michigan conducts a monthly [survey](#) of **consumer sentiment** (see [—](#)). The survey asks about personal finances, business conditions, and buying conditions. An increase in consumer sentiment means individuals feel more confident about economic conditions and are more willing to make large purchases or take on debt.

As of June 2022, the latest value of the consumer sentiment index is 50.0, following 58.4 in May 2022 and compared to 85.5 one year prior, in June 2021. As a pre-COVID baseline, the index average value was 97.3 during the year ending February 2020; the consumer sentiment index is currently 48.6 percent below this level.

### Consumer Sentiment

index, 1966=100



Source: University of Michigan

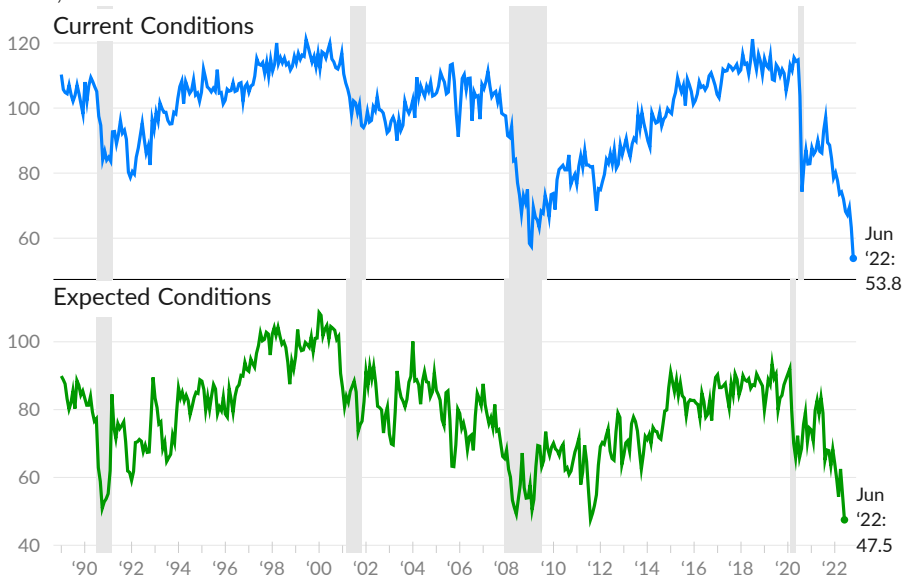


There are two components to the index of consumer sentiment. The first component tracks views on current economic conditions. In June 2022, the index tracking views on current economic conditions was 53.8, compared to 63.3 in May 2022, and 110.8 in 2019 (see [—](#)).

The second component tracks consumer expectations for future economic conditions. In June 2022, the consumer expectations component of the index was 47.5, compared to 55.2 in May 2022, and 86.5 in 2019 (see [—](#)).

### Consumer Sentiment Index Components

index, 1966=100



Source: University of Michigan





## Household Balance Sheets

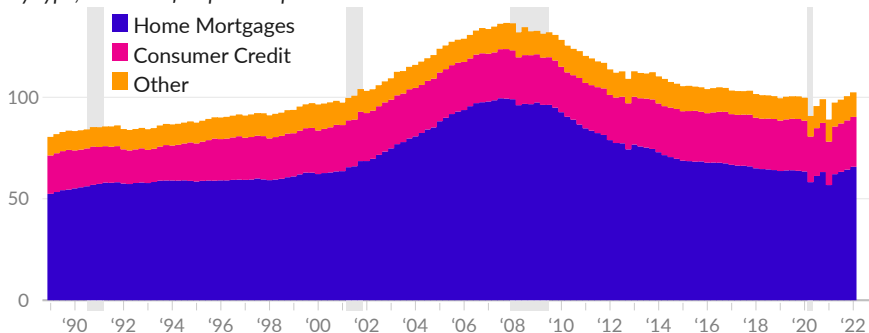
### Liabilities

The liabilities of households and nonprofit institutions total \$18.64 trillion in 2022 Q1, as the Federal [reported](#) by Reserve. Home mortgages are the main household liability, and total \$11.97 trillion (see ■). Consumer credit liabilities include auto loans, credit card debt, student loans, and other personal loans, and total \$4.47 trillion (see ■). The remaining liabilities are primarily attributable to nonprofits (see ■).

The ratio of household and nonprofit debt to disposable personal income has fallen to 102.4 percent in 2022 Q1 from its housing-bubble peak of 136.6 percent in 2007 Q4. Over the past three years, nominal household and nonprofit debt has increased 16.6 percent while nominal disposable personal income has increased 13.2 percent. As a result, the ratio of household and nonprofit debt to disposable personal income has increased by 2.9 percentage points.

### Household and Nonprofit Debt

by type, as share of disposable personal income



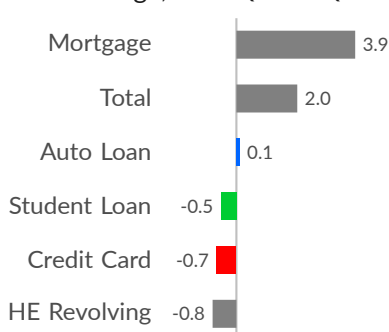
Source: Federal Reserve, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Federal Reserve Bank of New York (FRBNY) [analysis](#) of Equifax data shows \$15.8 trillion in total consumer debt in the first quarter of 2022, which is equivalent to 87.1 percent of disposable personal income. Over the past three years, total consumer debt has increased by \$2.17 trillion, compared to an increase of \$2.13 trillion in disposable personal income. As a result, the ratio of total consumer debt to disposable personal income increased two percentage points over this period.

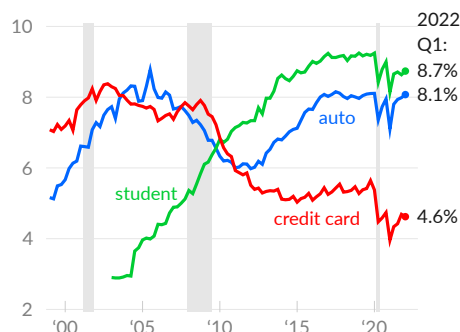
### Mortgages and Consumer Credit

share of disposable personal income, percent

Total Change, 2019 Q1-'22 Q1



### Consumer Debt Trends



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York and Bureau of Economic Analysis

Trends in **household debt** over the past three years, measured in both the US Financial Accounts and the New York Fed Consumer Credit Panel, show mortgages growing in line with income while consumer credit debt falls relative to income. Minor discrepancies between the two data sources arise because the Financial Accounts include debt of nonprofit institutions and the Consumer Credit Panel does not include people without a social security number.

According to the FRBNY data, mortgage debt, including home equity lines of credit, was \$11.50 trillion in the first quarter of 2022, equivalent to 63.2 percent of disposable personal income (DPI). Student loans totalled \$1,590 billion, or 8.7 percent of DPI; auto loans totalled \$1,469 billion (8.1 percent of DPI); and credit card debt was \$841 billion (4.6 percent of DPI).

Over the past three years, the ratio of total mortgage debt to disposable personal income grew by 3.1 percentage points, compared to a decrease of 0.5 percentage point for student loans, an increase of 0.1 percentage point for auto loans, and a decrease of 0.7 percentage point for credit card debt.

### Household Debt Outstanding

trillions of US dollars

	2022 Q1	2021 Q4	share of disposable personal income				
			'22 Q1	'21 Q4	'19 Q1	'13 Q1	'03 Q1
Financial Accounts Total*	\$18.64T	\$18.35T	102.4	100.5	99.5	112.8	109.3
■ Mortgage Debt Total	\$11.97T	\$11.75T	65.8	64.4	63.7	76.7	74.8
■ Consumer Credit	\$4.47T	\$4.43T	24.6	24.3	24.9	23.6	24.0
■ Other	\$2.20T	\$2.17T	12.1	11.9	11.0	12.5	10.5
Consumer Credit Panel Total	\$15.84T	\$15.58T	87.1	85.3	85.1	90.8	87.2
Mortgage Debt Total	\$11.50T	\$11.25T	63.2	61.6	60.1	68.6	62.5
Mortgage	\$11.18T	\$10.93T	61.4	59.9	57.5	64.1	59.6
Home Equity Revolving	\$0.32T	\$0.32T	1.7	1.7	2.5	4.5	2.9
Consumer Credit	\$4.35T	\$4.33T	23.9	23.7	25.0	22.2	24.7
■ Auto Loan	\$1.47T	\$1.46T	8.1	8.0	8.0	6.4	7.7
■ Credit Card	\$0.84T	\$0.86T	4.6	4.7	5.3	5.3	8.3
■ Student Loan	\$1.59T	\$1.58T	8.7	8.6	9.2	8.0	2.9
Other	\$0.45T	\$0.44T	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	5.8

Source: Federal Reserve, Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Bureau of Economic Analysis

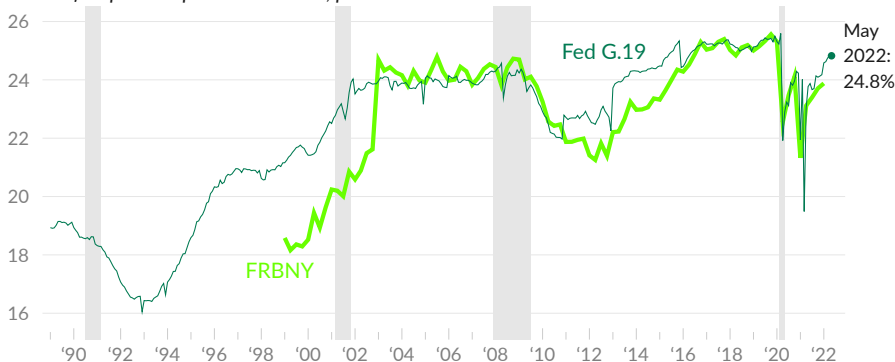
## Consumer Credit

The Federal Reserve also [report](#) consumer credit on a monthly basis. In the monthly measure, consumer credit totals \$4.59 trillion US dollars on a seasonally-adjusted and annualized basis in May 2022. Over the past year, consumer credit increased by 7.3 percent, while after-tax income increased by 2.8 percent. As a result, the ratio of consumer credit to disposable income increased by a total of 1.1 percentage points. In May 2022, total consumer credit is equivalent to 24.8 percent of annualized May 2022 disposable income (see [—](#)).

The latest comparable figure from the FRBNY data discussed in the previous section, which covers 2022 Q1, shows consumer credit is equivalent to 23.9 percent of annual disposable personal income (see [—](#)). Over the past year, the ratio increased by a total of 2.6 percentage points.

### Consumer Credit

share of disposable personal income, percent



Source: Federal Reserve; FRBNY



## Financial Obligations

Payments to service debt, along with rent, auto lease payments, homeowner's insurance, and property tax are considered financial obligations. The Federal Reserve [report](#) financial obligations as a share of disposable personal income. The ratio of debt service payments and financial obligations to income gives insight into the current aggregate financial burden facing households.

As of 2022 Q1, the **financial obligations ratio** is 14.2 percent (see [—](#)), and the **debt service ratio** is 9.5 percent (see [—](#)). The financial obligations ratio peaked at 18.1 percent in 2007 Q4, during the housing bubble.

### Financial Obligations and Debt Service Ratios

share of disposable personal income, percent



Source: Federal Reserve



## Assets

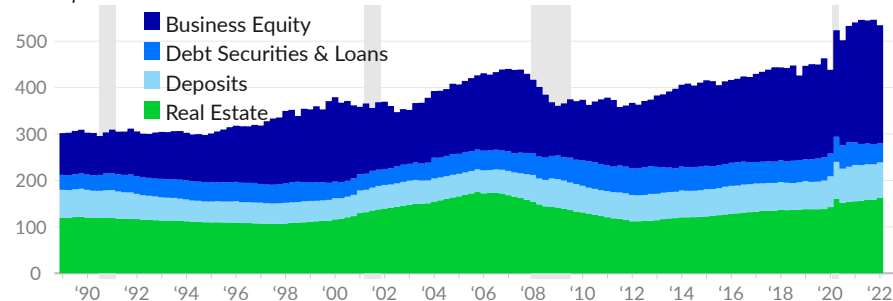
**Household and nonprofit assets** were valued at \$167.9 trillion in 2022 Q1, equivalent to 689 percent—or 6.89 years—of GDP. Of this, \$52.4 trillion, or 31.2 percent of the total, are tangible assets and \$115.5 trillion, or 68.8 percent, are financial assets.

Tangible, or non-financial, assets include peoples' homes as well as consumer durable goods, such as cars, furniture, and appliances. The market value of owner-occupied real estate is \$39.7 trillion in 2022 Q1, equivalent to 1.63 years of GDP (see ■). Consumer durable goods have a replacement value of \$7.5 trillion, or 0.31 years of GDP. Tangible assets are reported for the combined household and nonprofit sector and include real estate and equipment belonging to nonprofits, which totals \$5.1 trillion in 2022 Q1.

Financial assets include equity in businesses—corporate and non-corporate—with a market value of \$61.9 trillion, or 2.5 years of GDP (see ■), in 2022 Q1. Debt securities and loan assets total \$10.1 trillion, or 0.42 years of GDP (see ■). Cash and deposits, including money market accounts, total \$18.5 trillion, or 0.76 years of GDP (see ■). All other financial assets total \$24.9 trillion.

### Selected Household and Nonprofit Assets

share of GDP

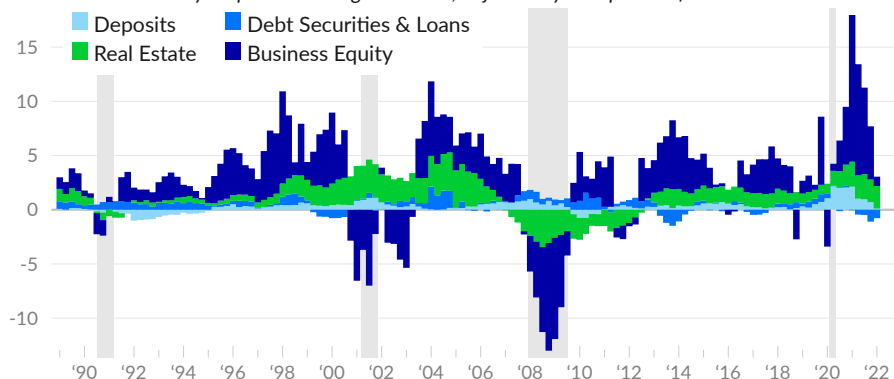


Source: Federal Reserve, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Household and nonprofit assets grew by 2.6 percent over the year ending 2022 Q1. Owner-occupied real estate contributed 2.1 percentage points to total growth, and business equity contributed 0.9 percentage points.

### Contributions to Real Growth in Household and Nonprofit Assets

contribution to one-year percent change in assets, adjusted by PCE price deflator



Source: Federal Reserve, Bureau of Economic Analysis

## Household and Nonprofit Assets

various measures:	trillions of USD	share of GDP		real annual growth rate		
	2022 Q1	2022 Q1	2021 Q1	One-year	Three-year	20-year
Total Assets	\$167.9	688.6	698.3	2.6	6.6	3.6
Non-financial assets	52.4	214.9	203.9	9.7	7.3	2.8
Owner-occupied real estate	39.7	163.0	155.1	9.3	7.6	2.9
Consumer durable goods	7.5	30.9	28.4	13.1	7.1	2.0
Nonprofit assets	5.1	21.1	20.4	7.6	5.5	4.0
Financial assets	115.5	473.7	494.4	-0.3	6.3	4.0
Deposits, incl. money market	18.5	76.0	78.3	0.9	9.9	4.1
Debt securities and loans	10.1	41.5	48.7	-11.2	-2.2	3.0
Business equity	61.9	254.0	258.3	2.3	10.0	5.0
Corporate equities	46.3	189.7	198.2	-0.4	10.8	5.6
Noncorporate business equity	15.7	64.3	60.2	11.2	7.7	3.5

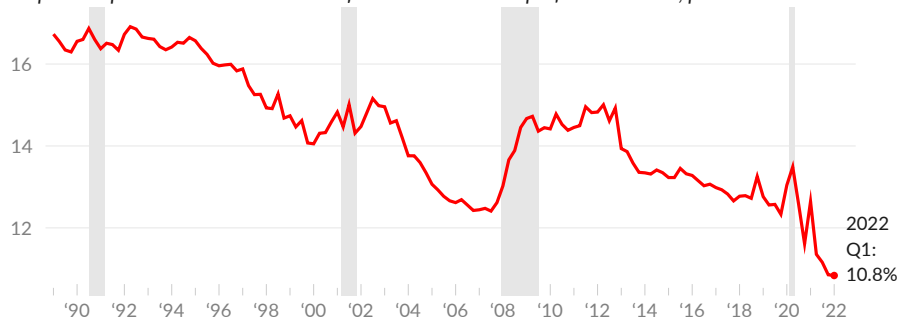
Source: Federal Reserve, Bureau of Economic Analysis

## Return on Assets

Asset prices rising faster than income can be viewed as a decrease in the expected rate of return on total household assets. This can be measured by disposable income as a share of household assets. As of 2022 Q1, disposable income was equivalent to 10.8 percent of total assets (see —), compared to an average rate of 16.0 percent during the 1990s.

## Return on Household Assets

disposable personal income as share of household and nonprofit total assets, percent



Source: Federal Reserve, Bureau of Economic Analysis

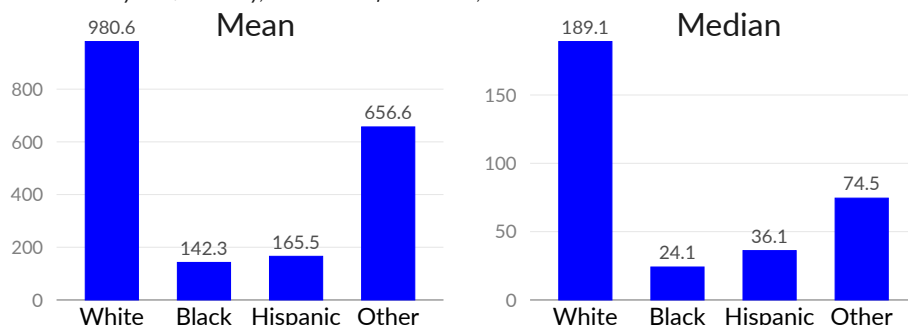


## Wealth/Net Worth

Wealth *varies* substantially by race and ethnicity. Net worth, measured as total assets minus total liabilities, captures the overall financial position—or wealth—of families. In 2019, white non-Hispanic families' average net worth was \$980,550, compared to \$142,330 for black non-Hispanic families, and \$165,540 for Hispanic families of any race. Additionally, the wealth of a typical (median) family is much lower than the average wealth of families, the result of a concentration of wealth among the wealthiest families.

### Racial Wealth Gap

*net worth by race/ethnicity, thousands of US dollars, 2019*



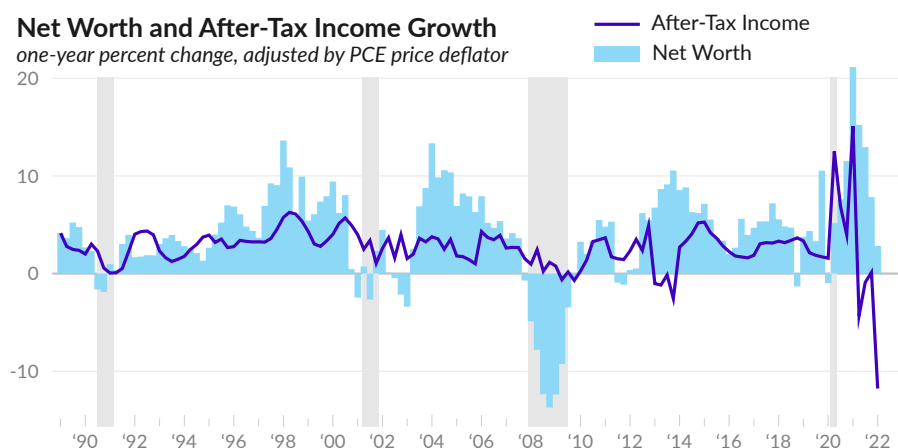
Source: Federal Reserve, Survey of Consumer Finances

The market value of household assets has risen much faster than the total level of household debt, resulting in a substantial increase in aggregate net worth. In 2022 Q1, household and nonprofit institution net worth was \$149.3 trillion, equivalent to 8.2 years of disposable personal income; the result of total assets of \$167.9 trillion and total liabilities of \$18.6 trillion.

In 2022 Q1, inflation-adjusted net worth increased by 2.8 percent (see ■), and inflation-adjusted after-tax income decreased by 11.8 percent (see —). Over the past three years, real net worth grew at an average rate of 8.1 percent, while real after-tax income grew at an average rate of 2.5 percent

### Net Worth and After-Tax Income Growth

*one-year percent change, adjusted by PCE price deflator*



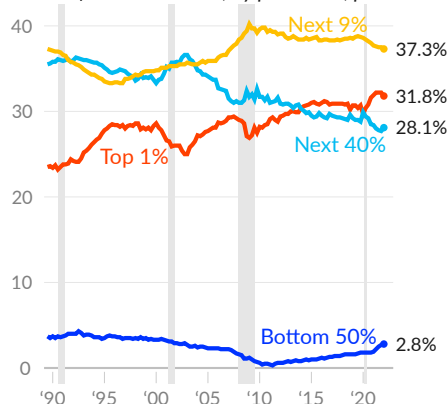
Source: Federal Reserve, Bureau of Economic Analysis

The Federal Reserve [report](#) net worth by percentile. The top one percent of households by wealth own 31.8 percent of US wealth, as of 2022 Q1 (see —), while the top 10 percent of households own 69.1 percent percent. The bottom half of households own 2.8 percent percent of US wealth (see —).

Since 1989, the wealth share of the top one percent increased 8.2 percentage points, while the share held by the bottom 50 percent decreased 0.8 percentage point. The wealth share of the 40 percent of households in wealth percentiles 50 through 90 decreased 7.4 percentage points since 1989.

## Share of US Wealth

share of total net worth, by percentile, percent



Source: Federal Reserve

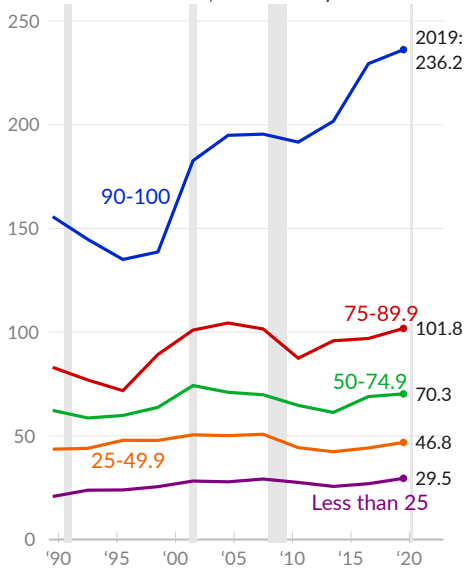
## Wealth and Income

Wealth, when measured as assets minus liabilities, can be a source of income, but does not correspond perfectly to income. For example, early-career professionals with student debt may have a negative net worth and a high income. That said, data on family income by wealth percentile show that income tends to increase with wealth.

Additionally, the before-tax income of the wealthiest ten percent of families (see —) has [increased](#) substantially more than the income of other groups. The top ten percent of families by wealth, percentiles 90 to 100 with a mean wealth of \$5.7 million and a median wealth of \$2.6 million in 2019, have a median annual income of \$236,203 in 2019 and \$155,693 in 1989, after adjusting for inflation. Median income for the group increased \$80,510, or 51.7 percent, over the 30-year period.

## Before-Tax Income by Wealth Percentile

median annual income, thousands of 2019 USD



Source: Federal Reserve (SCF)

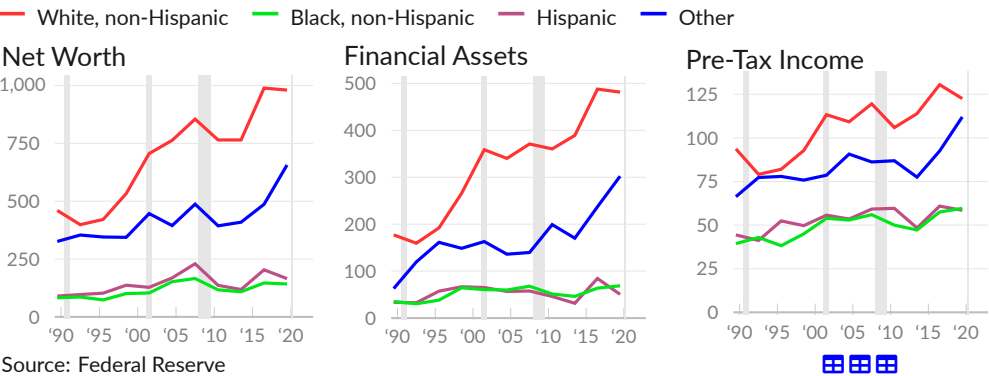
In contrast, families in the third quartile of wealth (50th to 74.9th percentiles, mean wealth of \$700,000 in 2019, see —) have a median income of \$70,250 in 2019 and \$62,277 in 1989, an increase of \$7,973 (12.8 percent).

Median income for families in the second quartile (25th to 49.9th percentiles, mean wealth of \$236,000 in 2019, see —) increased \$3,239 (7.4 percent) to \$46,833 in 2019, from \$43,594 in 1989.

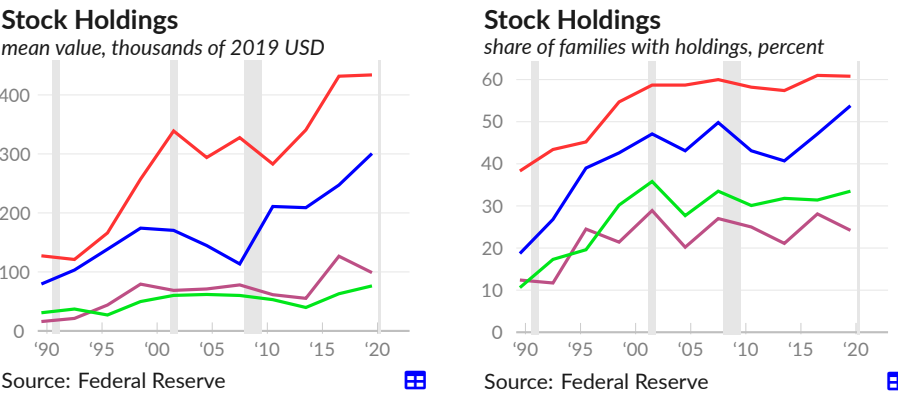
For the bottom quarter of families by wealth (see —), median income increased \$8,766 or 42.2 percent to \$29,525, over the 30 years ending 2019. The bottom quarter of families have a negative mean wealth in 2019 and a median wealth of virtually zero.

The US history of slavery and inter-generational white wealth show up in current data from the Survey of Consumer Finances. The racial wealth gap discussed above cannot be explained by borrowing or access to credit. White families have substantially more financial assets including stocks and are much more likely to receive inheritance. Income for black families is also substantially lower—about half of white family income. Persistent structural inequalities are seen in income data, but are also evident from measures of wealth and assets.

**Measures of Wealth and Income by Race or Ethnicity**  
*by family, mean, thousands of 2019 USD*



In 2019, among the 60.8 percent of white families who own stocks, the average value of stock holdings is \$433,900. The return on these assets is a supplement to labor income and the assets themselves provide cushion against unexpected expenses. Meanwhile, black families have relatively few financial assets; only 33.5 percent of black families own stocks, with average stock holdings of \$76,300.



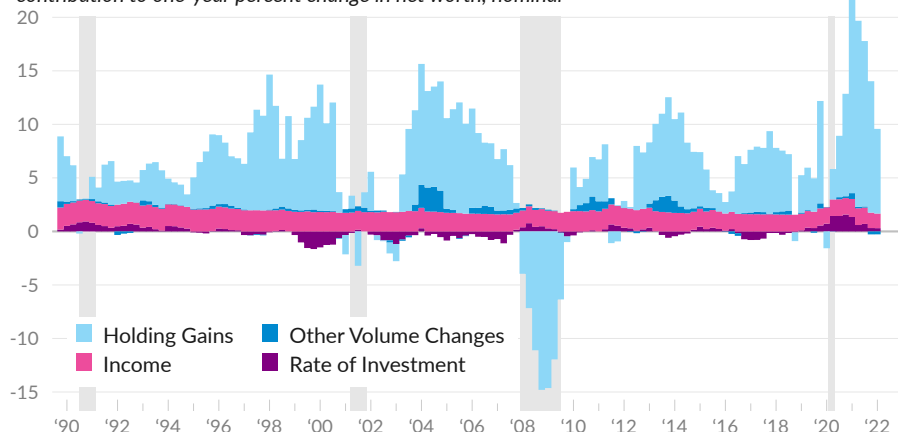


**Changes in net worth** come mostly from changes in the value of assets and other holding gains (see ■), but also from saving of income, and decisions about how much to spend. Each period, households spend a portion of their income. The saved portion of income, after consumer spending and spending to cover depreciation of households assets, is considered net investment and increases net worth. Since 1989, household net investment has averaged 10 percent of disposable personal income.

In the chart, income invested at the historical-average rate (see ■) is visually separated from investment that is above or below trend (see ■). The separation distinguishes changes in disposable personal income from changes in decisions about how to use that income. Separately, changes in data sources or from natural disasters are identified as other volume changes (see ■).

## Net Worth Growth

*contribution to one-year percent change in net worth, nominal*



Source: Federal Reserve, Bureau of Economic Analysis

In the the first quarter of 2022, holding gains contributed 7.9 percentage points to the 9.3 percent change in net worth. Income invested at the 1989-onward average rate of 10.3 percent would have contributed 1.4 percentage points; an additional 0.3 percentage points were added as household net investment was 12.5 percent of disposable person income in 2022 Q1. Other volume changes subtracted 0.3 percentage point.

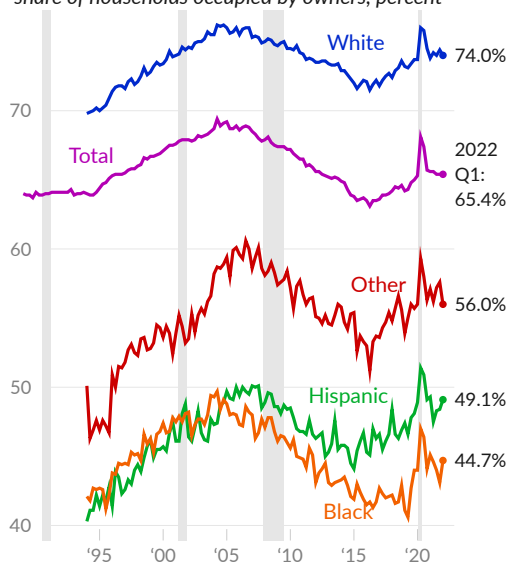
Over the past three years, net worth grew at an average rate of 10.8 percent. Holding gains contributed 8.4 percentage points to this total, on average; net investment of income contributed 2.3 percentage points; and other volume changes did not contribute.

## Homeownership

The **homeownership rate** measures the percent of occupied housing units that are owner-occupied, as opposed to rented. In 2004, near to the peak of the housing bubble, the overall homeownership rate reached 69.2 percent. As of 2022 Q1, the Census Bureau [report](#) a homeownership rate of 65.4 percent (see —). Over the past three years, the overall US homeownership rate increased by a total of 1.2 percentage points.

### Homeownership Rate

share of households occupied by owners, percent



Source: Census Bureau

Census data also show large differences in homeownership rates by race and ethnicity. Around three-quarters (74.0 percent in 2022 Q1) of non-Hispanic white households own their home (see —), compared to fewer than half of black and Hispanic households.

During the housing bubble, the homeownership rate for black households increased by nearly ten percentage points, peaked at 49.7 percent in the second quarter of 2004, and fell to 40.6 percent in 2019 Q2. The current homeownership rate for black households is 44.7 percent, as of 2022 Q1 (see —). The rate for Hispanic households of any race is 49.1 percent in 2022 Q1, substantially below the 51.4 percent peak rate in the second quarter of 2020 (see —).

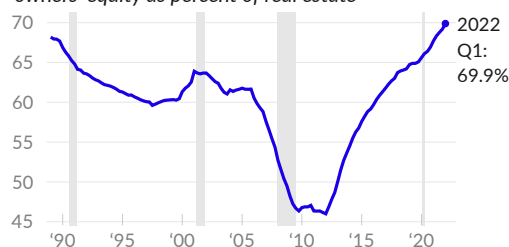
Use caution when interpreting homeownership rates during the COVID-19 pandemic. Individuals who are renters or homeowners are captured by the measure, but when an individual moves in with family and stops being a head of household, they are dropped from the measure. Therefore when renters move in with family the homeownership rate increases. The 2020 spike in homeownership rates reflects renters moving in with family.

As seen during the collapse of the housing bubble, it is possible for someone to be a homeowner but have no equity in their home, for example if the market price of the home falls below the principal remaining on the mortgage. Trends in owners' equity as a share of the market value of real estate show substantial improvement since the lows following the collapse of the housing bubble, when millions of homes were in foreclosure.

As of 2022 Q1, the Federal Reserve [report](#) owners' equity is 69.9 percent of residential real estate (see —). Over the past three years, the owners' equity share increased by a total of 5.1 percentage points. Over the past year, the share increased by a total of 2.2 percentage points. The current share is substantially above the 1989 average of 67.9 percent.

### Owners' Equity Share of Real Estate

owners' equity as percent of real estate



Source: Federal Reserve

## Housing Construction

The Census Bureau [tracks](#) the issuance of **new residential building permits**, which offer insight into planned residential construction. In June 2022, a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 1,696,000 new residential housing units were authorized by building permits (see —). Permits issued increased by 1,000 (0.1 percent) over the previous month, increased by 35,000 (2.1 percent) over last June, and increased by 348,000 (25.8 percent) total over the past five years.

### Residential Construction Permits

*building permits issued, seasonally-adjusted annual rate, in thousands*



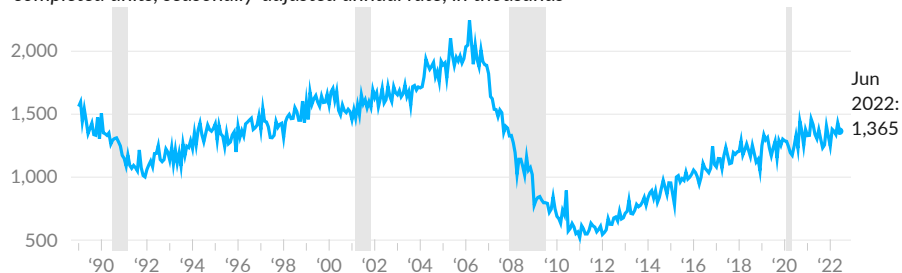
Source: Census Bureau



In addition to data on permits, the Census Bureau also report how many residential construction projects are started and completed. Not all permitted projects are built and completion can be affected by economic conditions. In June 2022, a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 1,365,000 new residential units were completed (see —), compared to 1,431,000 in May and 1,339,000 in June 2021.

### Residential Construction Completions

*completed units, seasonally-adjusted annual rate, in thousands*



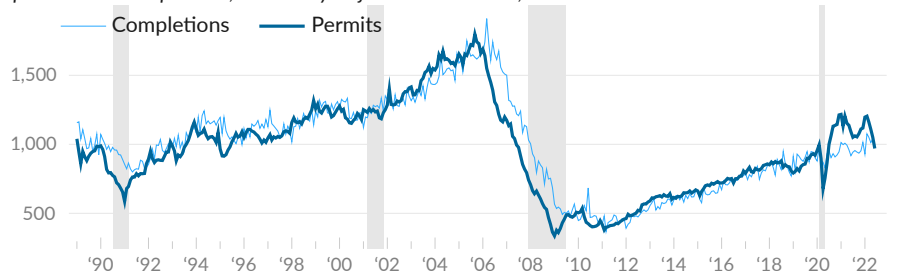
Source: Census Bureau



In June 2022, a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 970,000 new single-family residential units were permitted and 996,000 were completed.

### Single-family units

*permits and completions, seasonally-adjusted annual rate, in thousands*



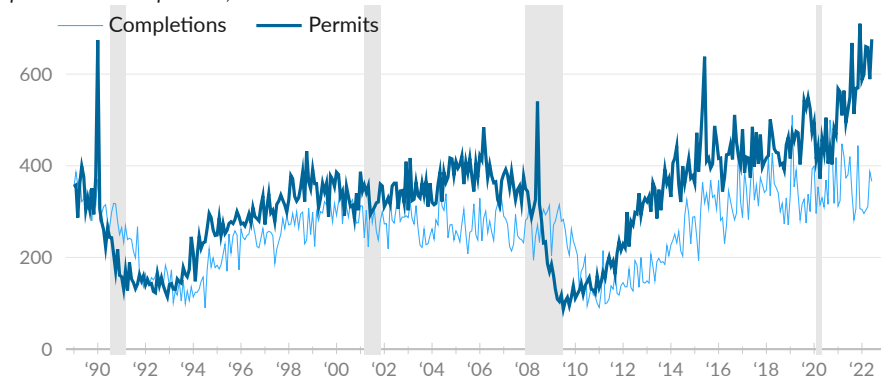
Source: Census Bureau



In June 2022, a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 676,000 new multi-family residential units were permitted and 366,000 were completed.

### Multi-family units

permits and completions, in thousands



Source: Census Bureau



### Housing Sales

In June 2022, the Census Bureau [report](#) seasonally-adjusted single family **new homes sales** totaling 590,000 (see [green line](#)). Over the past year, new homes sales decreased 0.2 percent. Pre-COVID, in February 2020, the annualized rate of single family new home sales was 690,000. Since February 2020, new home sales have decreased 14.5 percent.

### New Home Sales

new single family homes sold, in thousands, seasonally adjusted annual rate



Source: Census Bureau

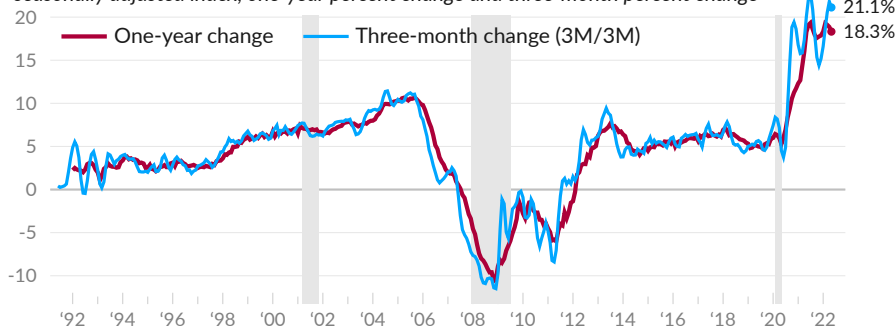


## Housing Prices

The Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) **house price index** measures changes in the price of the same home. The seasonally-adjusted index increased 18.3 percent over the year ending May 2022 (see —). The average of the latest three months of data compared to the previous three months shows an annualized growth rate of 21.1 percent (see —). In April 2022, the one-year growth rate was 18.9 percent and the three-month growth rate was 21.8 percent. Home prices in the South Atlantic region, which includes the District of Columbia, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia, increased 23.8 percent in May 2022, the highest one-year growth rate.

### House Price Index

seasonally adjusted index, one-year percent change and three-month percent change



Source: Federal Housing Finance Agency

### House Price Growth

seasonally adjusted, one-year percent change

	May '22	Apr '22	Mar '22	Feb '22	May '21	May '20	May '19	'03-'05 Average	'09-'12 Average
South Atlantic	23.8	23.7	23.1	23.8	18.2	5.5	5.4	11.3	-3.7
Mountain	22.7	23.5	24.7	24.3	23.5	7.1	7.0	11.0	-4.2
East South Central	19.7	19.3	21.5	20.4	16.7	6.3	5.0	5.1	-1.6
West South Central	19.5	19.2	18.5	18.7	15.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	0.3
<b>United States</b>	18.3	18.9	19.1	19.3	18.3	5.3	5.1	9.2	-2.5
New England	17.1	17.5	17.4	17.8	21.7	4.3	4.4	10.3	-2.2
Pacific	16.0	18.8	19.7	20.2	21.7	4.7	4.8	18.4	-3.9
East North Central	15.2	15.2	15.5	15.4	16.3	5.3	5.5	4.3	-2.4
West North Central	14.6	15.9	15.0	15.1	15.9	5.2	4.7	5.4	-1.1
Middle Atlantic	13.9	14.3	15.3	15.6	17.6	4.8	4.3	11.3	-2.3

Source: Federal Housing Finance Agency

The purchase price of housing should move with the rental price. When housing prices exceed the rental equivalent, it may suggest that housing is overvalued.

During the housing bubble that caused the great recession, housing prices reached more than 40 percent above the rental equivalent. As of May 2022, housing prices are 53.9 percent above the rental equivalent (see —).

### Housing Price to Rent Ratio

index, 1991=1



Source: FHFA; BLS

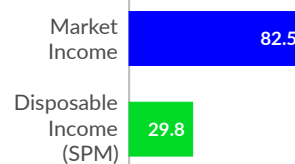
## Poverty

In 2020, income from labor and capital ownership, called *market income*, was below the Census Bureau threshold for poverty for 82.5 million people in the US, equivalent to 25.3 percent of the population. An adjusted measure called *disposable income* includes market income plus income from government programs and tax credits, and subtracts taxes paid. [According](#) to the Census Bureau Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), **29.8 million people are in poverty** based on their disposable income, equivalent to 9.1 percent of the population. Government programs and tax credits moved the income of 52.8 million people above the poverty threshold.

For purposes of program eligibility and economic data, poverty is defined by having income below a certain threshold. The processes for calculating poverty vary, with the Official Poverty Measure (OPM) based on three times a price-adjusted 1963 minimal food budget, and the SPM based on food, shelter, clothing, and utilities costs and additionally capturing program benefits and taxes, along with other adjustments.

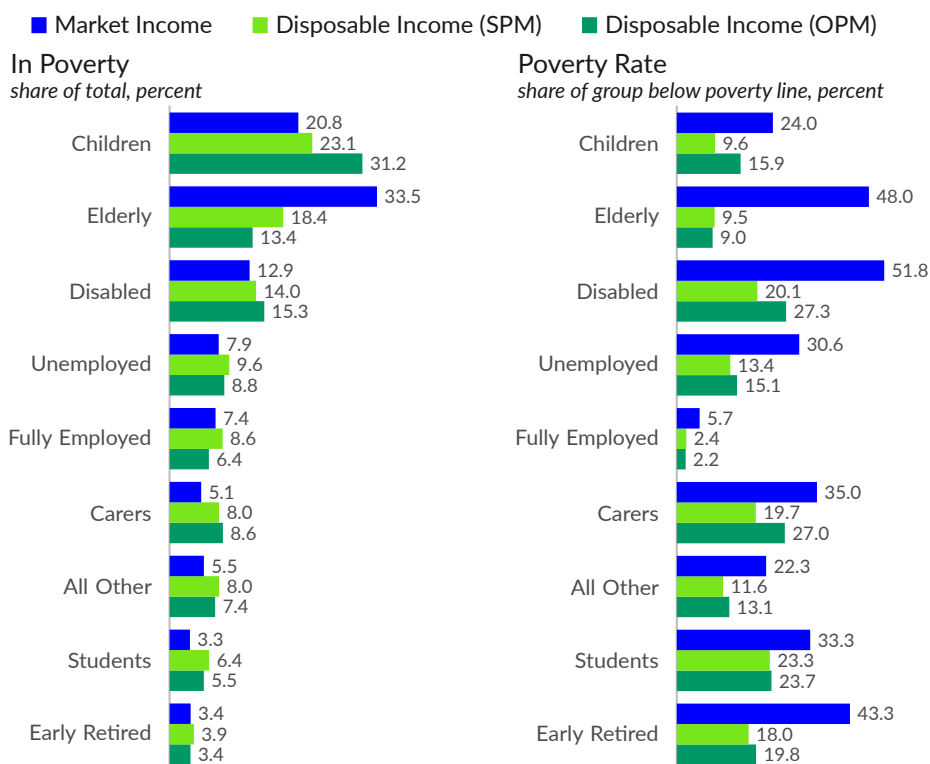
While some fully-employed people are in poverty, **the vast majority of poor people are either children, elderly, disabled, caregivers, or students**. These groups represent 69.8 percent of those in poverty in 2020. If the missing labor income required to keep a person out of poverty is not supplied in the form of capital income or welfare income, the person will be poverty, by definition. As a result, these groups that are disproportionately work-limited in some way have much higher rates of poverty.

### In Poverty, 2020 millions of people



Source: CPS ASEC

### Poverty Measures, 2020

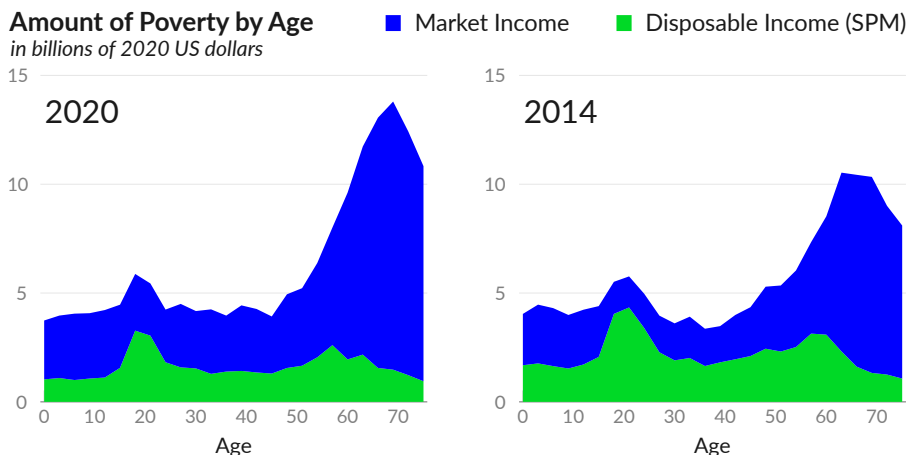


Source: CPS ASEC; Author's Replication of Bruenig, see [link](#)



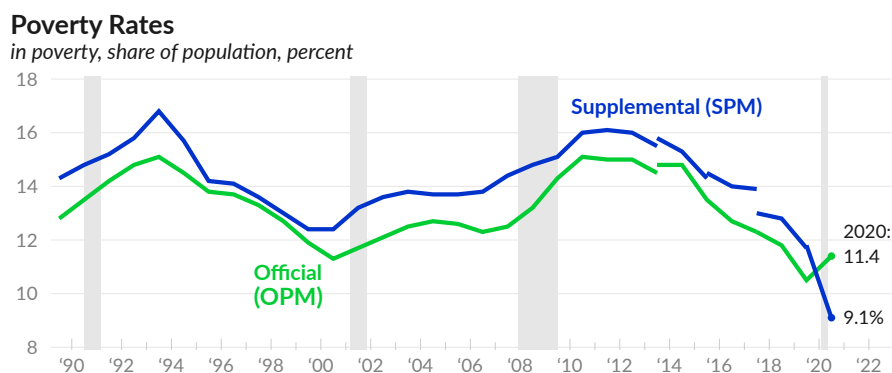
The share of a group whose combined labor, capital, and welfare income is below the poverty line is the poverty rate for the group. In 2020, students, caregivers, and the disabled had the highest rates of poverty. Those fully-employed have a low rate of poverty.

By age, market income (see ■) leaves the elderly particularly vulnerable to poverty as they are not as likely to have labor income. After social benefits and taxes (disposable income, see ■), the elderly have much lower rates of poverty than other age cohorts. Higher survivorship for the wealthy also has the effect of reducing poverty in very old ages. Disposable income still leaves young adults and those just below social security and medicare age (late 50s and early 60s) vulnerable to poverty, relative to other ages.



Source: CPS ASEC, 2014 adjusted for inflation with CPI-U-RS

Since 1989, the official poverty measure (see —) shows between 10.5 percent and 15.1 percent of people in poverty, with an average poverty rate of 12.8 percent during the period. Poverty rates were above average after recession of 1991 and after the great recession, and below average around 2000. In 2019, both the official US poverty measure and the more-comprehensive supplemental measure (see —) reached a new low. In 2020, the supplemental poverty measure fell further, to a new low of 9.1 percent, while the official measure increased. The official poverty rate does not include stimulus checks, housing assistance, or tax credits, while the supplemental rate does.



Source: Census Bureau

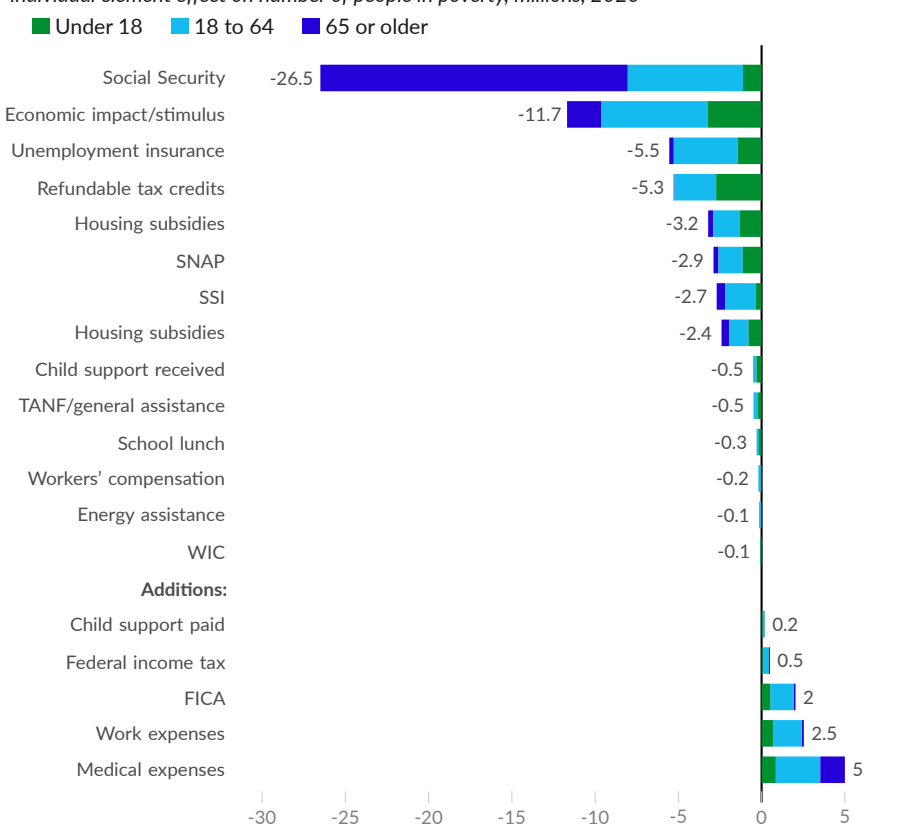
The Census Bureau [report](#) the number of people taken out of poverty by various programs, along with how many people are put in poverty by various expenses. In 2020, Social Security payments lift income above the poverty line for 26.5 million people, by far the most effective program for reducing poverty.

Economic impact payments, for example from the CARES act, prevented 11.7 million people from being in poverty. Unemployment benefits removed 5.5 million people from poverty. Refundable tax credits, which often fail to reach the poorest people, would remove 5.3 million people from poverty if participation rates were 100 percent.

Several elements add to the number of people in poverty, medical expenses are the most significant, and cause the disposable income of five million people to fall below the poverty line. Work expenses additionally put two and a half million people in poverty.

### Effect of Individual Elements on Poverty Headcount

*individual element effect on number of people in poverty, millions, 2020*



Source: Census Bureau Supplemental Poverty Measure

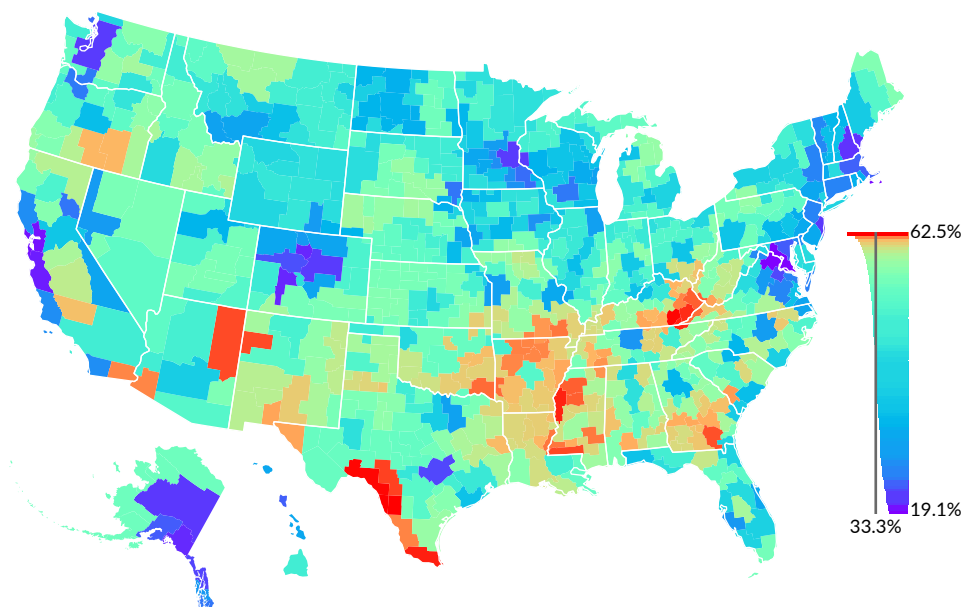


Poverty can be geographically concentrated. In the United States, some regions have particularly high and persistent poverty rates. In 2020, one third of people in the US have income below \$21,089. In some regions of the US, more than half of the population has income below this threshold.

Dividing the US into 741 commuter zones, 66 of these zones, covering 3.3 million people, have a majority of the population in bottom third of US income. Among the most extreme examples are Corbin, KY (62.2 percent), Brownsville, TX (60.6 percent), Greenville, MS (60.6 percent), and Gallup, NM (58.4 percent).

### Low-Income Share of Commuter Zone, 2020

*Share of commuting zone householders with income below \$21,089*



Source: American Community Survey, Author's Calculations



# Businesses

The factories, offices, and equipment that workers use to produce goods and services are all important to the economy. This section looks at the business sector, with data covering business investment, retail sales, industrial production, corporate profits, and the financial activities of private businesses.

## Investment

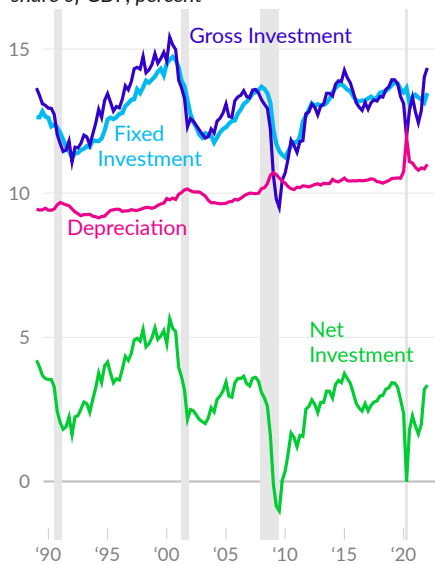
Production by private businesses requires capital goods, such as buildings, equipment, and software. When businesses purchase such items, defined as having a useful life of more than one year, it is considered **fixed investment**, or investment in fixed assets. From an accounting perspective, these transactions are considered an exchange of assets (cash in exchange for capital goods) rather than an expense.

Over time, these capital goods wear down, a process called consumption of fixed capital or depreciation. Depreciation is the expense related to capital goods from an accounting perspective. Businesses must decide whether to replace or add to the existing stock of capital goods, and their new purchases of capital goods and inventory investment are considered **gross investment**. Accordingly, net investment is gross investment minus depreciation, and measures whether the stock of capital goods is expanding.

Net investment is important for many reasons. In the short run, the production and installation of capital goods adds directly to GDP and increases the level of economic activity. In the long run, **investments in fixed assets make workers more productive**, as they allow businesses to produce more goods and services with the same hours of work.

### Investment and Depreciation

share of GDP, percent



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

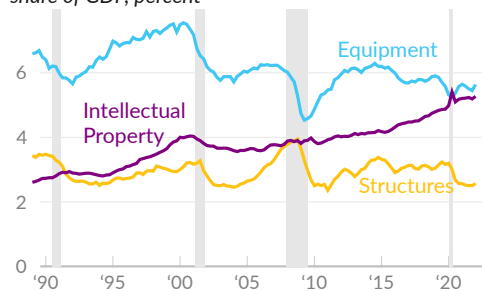
In the first quarter of 2022, gross private business investment totals \$3,498 billion on a seasonally-adjusted annualized basis, equivalent to 14.3 percent of GDP (see —). Private business investment in fixed assets totals \$3,286 billion, or 13.5 percent of GDP (see —). Private business depreciation totals \$2,683 billion in the quarter, or 11.0 percent of GDP (see —). As a result, net investment is \$815 billion, or 3.3 percent of GDP (see —).

In 2019 Q4, prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, private business gross investment was \$2,896 billion. Since 2019 Q4, annualized gross investment increased 20.8 percent. Net investment was \$614 billion in 2019 Q4, and increased 32.8 percent from 2019 Q4 to 2022 Q1, as gross investment recovered from its pandemic lows.

Note that gross investment includes fixed investment and inventory investment, or the **change in private inventories**. Changes to private inventories capture the difference between sales and production. Reduced production of new inventory explains much of the overall reduction in gross investment during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Business investments in fixed assets are grouped into three categories: structures, equipment, and intellectual property (for example software and R&D). Investment in structures was \$626 billion in 2022 Q1, equivalent to 2.6 percent of GDP (see —). Equipment investment was \$1,375 billion or 5.6 percent of GDP (see —), and intellectual property investment was \$1,285 billion or 5.3 percent of GDP (see —).

**Business Fixed Investment by Type**  
share of GDP, percent



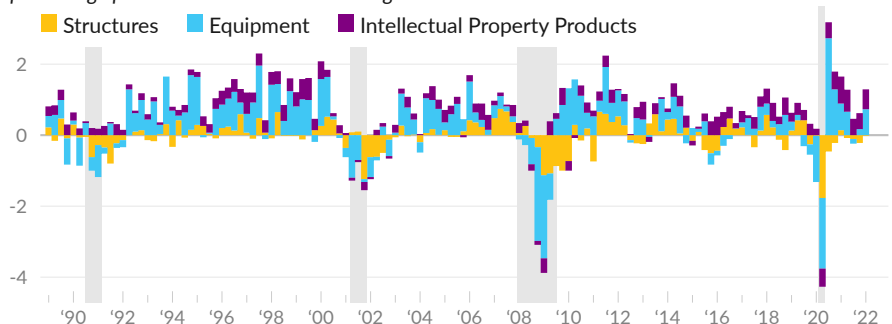
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

## Contribution to Growth

Business fixed investment contributed 1.26 percentage points to GDP growth in 2022 Q1, substantially above the average contribution of 0.41 percentage point over the three years prior to the pandemic. In 2022 Q1, investment in structures subtracted 0.02 percentage point from GDP growth (see —), investment in equipment contributed 0.73 percentage point (see —), and investment in intellectual property products contributed 0.56 percentage point (see —).

## Business Fixed Investment

percentage point contribution to real GDP growth



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

## Business Fixed Investment

percentage point contribution to real GDP growth

	2022 Q1	'21 Q4	'21 Q3	'21 Q2	'21 Q1	moving averages		
						3-year	10-year	30-year
Total	1.26	0.40	0.22	1.21	1.65	0.41	0.53	0.59
Structures	-0.02	-0.22	-0.11	-0.08	0.14	-0.16	0.00	0.01
Equipment	0.73	0.17	-0.13	0.66	0.75	0.21	0.24	0.35
Information processing	0.46	0.52	-0.03	-0.17	0.49	0.21	0.15	0.22
Computers and peripherals	0.23	0.13	0.07	-0.29	0.25	0.07	0.04	0.12
Industrial equipment	0.16	0.17	0.08	0.35	0.08	0.07	0.04	0.04
Transportation equipment	-0.07	-0.40	-0.18	0.43	0.08	-0.12	0.02	0.05
Intellectual property products	0.56	0.45	0.46	0.62	0.76	0.36	0.29	0.23
Software	0.39	0.12	0.20	0.29	0.52	0.20	0.16	0.14
Research and development	0.15	0.24	0.18	0.28	0.25	0.15	0.11	0.08

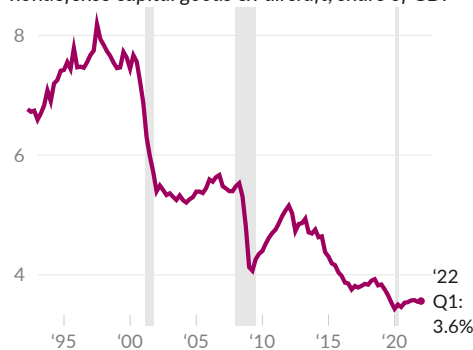
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Productive business investments also show up as **new orders for core capital goods**. The category excludes the more-volatile aircraft orders as well as defense-related orders, and is derived from a Census Bureau [survey](#) of shipments, inventories, and orders.

New orders for manufactured core capital goods excluding aircraft totaled \$74 billion in June 2022, equivalent to 3.6 percent of GDP (see —). New orders increased 8.4 percent over the past year, and increased by 20.6 percent since February 2020.

## New Orders for Core Capital Goods

nondefense capital goods ex-aircraft, share of GDP



Source: Census Bureau



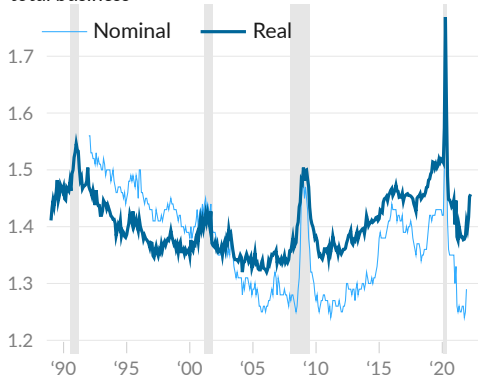
## Inventories

Changes in private inventories are often grouped with investment in national accounts. For purposes of flow measures such as GDP, inventory changes capture a situation where goods were produced but not sold and therefore are not included in consumption or investment. This situation can allow a drop in spending that was not predicted to be obscured in GDP growth figures. However, BEA [report](#) an inflation-adjusted ratio of inventories to sales in manufacturing and trade businesses (see —).

When thinking about the longer-term trends in these data, it's important to note that sales of businesses include services while inventories include only goods. Over the 30 years prior to COVID-19, sales shifted towards services, which reduced the inventories to sales ratio, all else equal. Following COVID-19, sales shifted back towards goods, increasing the inventories to sales ratio, all else equal, and affecting comparability of data over this period.

## Inventories to Sales Ratio

total business



Source: FRED, BEA



Census [report](#) the nominal **ratio of inventories to sales** for the total business sector (see —). In May 2022, the ratio of total business inventories to sales was 1.30, compared to 1.29 in April 2022, 1.27 in May 2021, and 1.42 in February 2020.

The inflation-adjusted version from BEA shows inventories at 1.46 times sales in April 2022, following a ratio of 1.29 in March 2022, and 1.38 one year prior, in April 2021. In 2019, real monthly inventories were 1.51 times real monthly sales, on average.

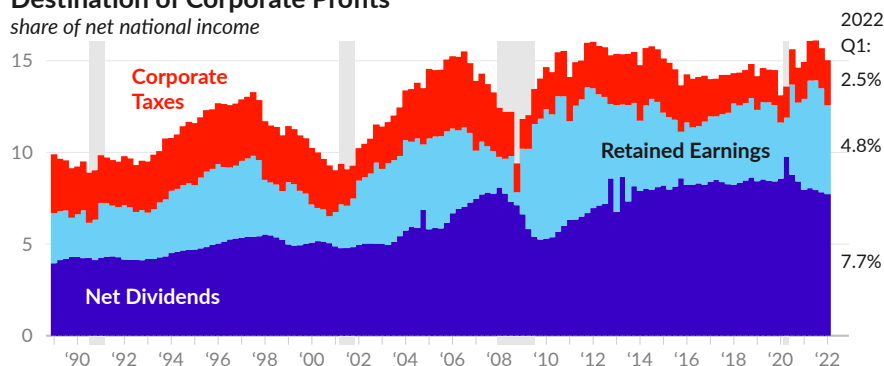
## Corporate Profits

The national accounts include detailed information on **aggregate corporate profits**. In the first quarter of 2022, corporate profits were \$2.87 trillion, equivalent to 15.0 percent of the income paid to US nationals after depreciation costs (net national income). Of this, \$1.48 trillion, equivalent to 7.7 percent of net national income, were paid out as dividends (see ■), \$926 billion were retained (corporate saving, see ■), and \$470 billion, 16.4 percent of corporate profits, went to corporate income tax (see ■).

In 2019, corporate profits were 14.4 percent of net national income. Dividends were equivalent to 8.5 percent, corporate savings were 4.1 percent, and corporate income taxes were 1.8 percent of net national income and 12.8 percent of corporate profits.

### Destination of Corporate Profits

share of net national income

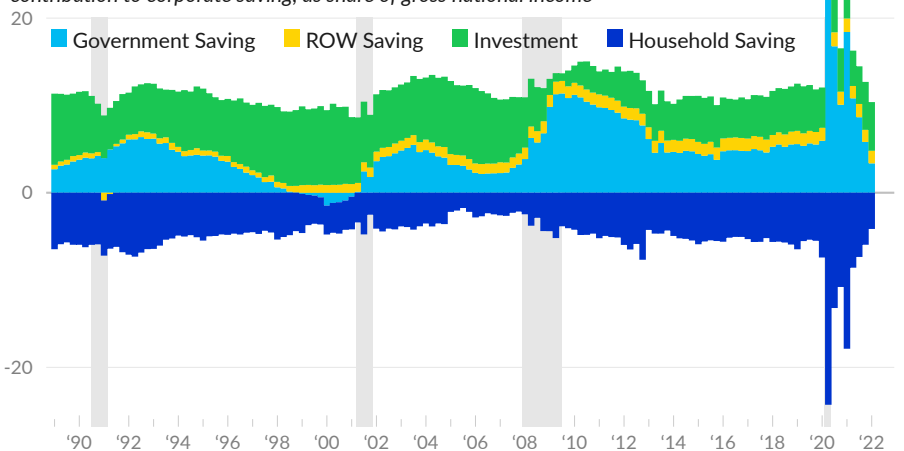


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

**Aggregate corporate savings** (corporate profits less dividends and corporate profit tax) are the result of net investment and non-business saving. Investment (see ■) is a source of aggregate profit because it is revenue for one party but not an expense for the other. Non-business saving, which includes household (see ■), government (see ■), and rest of world saving (see ■), necessarily reduces aggregate corporate profits because it is money that did not return to businesses as revenue.

### Sources of Corporate Saving

contribution to corporate saving, as share of gross national income



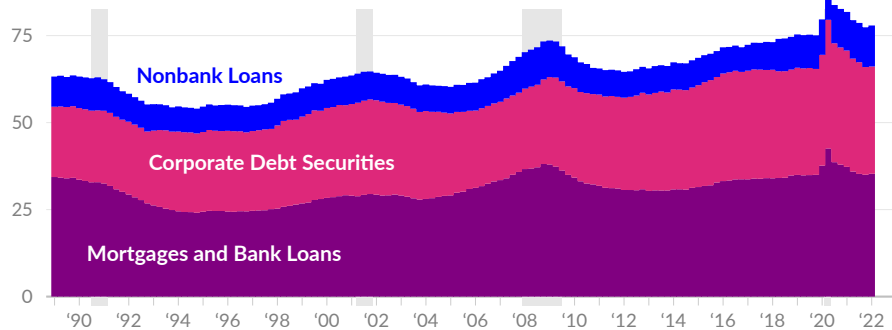
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

## Business Debt

As of 2022 Q1, nonfinancial business debt—the debt security and loan liabilities of nonfinancial businesses—both corporate and non-corporate—totals \$18,999 billion, with \$12,226 billion (64.4%) held by corporate businesses. Over the past three years, nonfinancial business debt has increased faster than overall economic activity. As a share of GDP, nonfinancial business debt increased by 2.6 percentage points to 77.9 percent in 2022 Q1 from 75.3 percent in 2019 Q1. The vast majority of the increase, 2.2 percentage points, comes from nonbank loans (see ■ ).

### Nonfinancial Business Debt

by type, as share of GDP



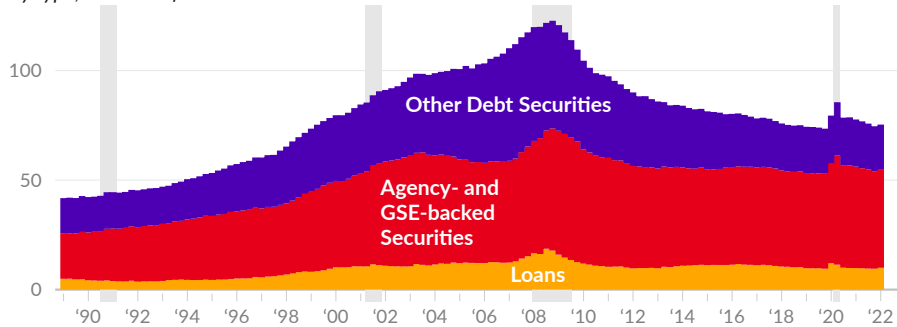
Source: Federal Reserve, Bureau of Economic Analysis

The debt of the domestic financial sector includes agency and government-sponsored enterprise (GSE) backed securities (see ■ ), corporate and foreign bonds, loans (see ■ ), and open market paper. The long-term increase in financial sector debt reflects the emergence and growth of various asset-backed securities. In addition to home mortgage-backed securities, the domestic financial sector issues debt securities based on commercial mortgages, auto loans, credit cards, student debt, and even restaurant revenue.

Domestic financial sector debt has fallen as a share of GDP to 75.3 percent in 2022 Q1 from a housing-bubble peak of 122.7 percent in 2008 Q4.

### Financial Sector Debt

by type, as share of GDP



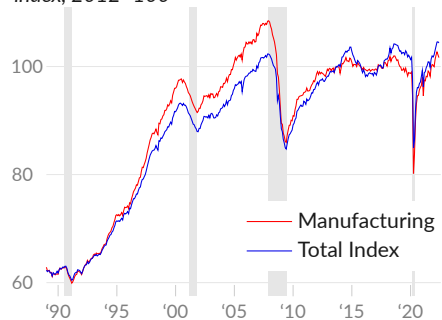
Source: Federal Reserve, Bureau of Economic Analysis

## Industrial Production

A monthly index produced by the Federal Reserve [shows](#) industrial production increased by 4.2 percent over the year ending June 2022, following an increase of 4.8 percent over the year ending May 2022. One-year growth in manufacturing production was 3.6 percent in June 2022, and manufacturing contributed 2.6 percentage points to the overall change in industrial production. Over the same period, mining contributed 1.5 percentage points to the overall change, and electric and gas utilities contributed 0.1 percentage point.

By market group, production of consumer goods contributed 0.7 percentage point to one-year industrial production growth in June 2022. Production of business equipment contributed 1.0 percentage point, production of nonindustrial supplies contributed 0.8 percentage point, and production of materials contributed 1.7 percentage points.

**Industrial Production**  
index, 2012=100



Source: Federal Reserve



## Industrial Production Growth

One-year growth

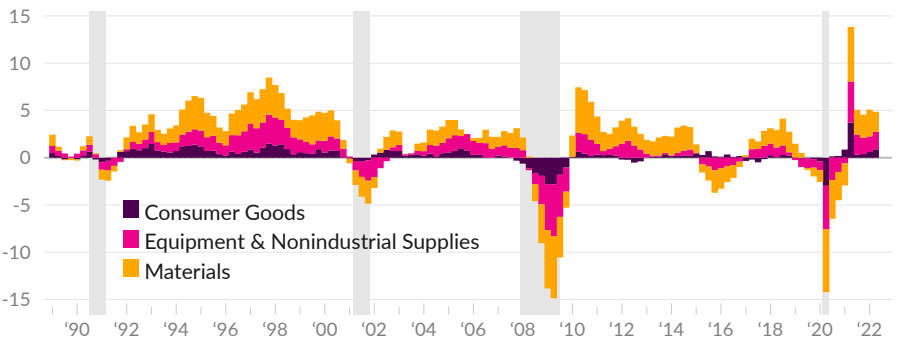
	contribution to total				rate, percent			
	Jun '22	May '22	Apr '22	Jun '21	Jun '22	May '22	Apr '22	Jun '21
Total index	4.2	4.8	5.6	9.2	4.2	4.8	5.6	9.2
Manufacturing	2.6	2.9	4.0	6.9	3.6	4.1	5.5	9.2
■ Durable manufacturing	1.9	2.0	2.9	4.3	5.4	5.6	7.9	11.3
Motor vehicles & parts	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4	12.5	10.3	15.8	7.9
■ Nondurable manufacturing	0.6	0.9	1.2	2.6	1.8	2.6	3.4	7.2
■ Mining	1.5	1.2	1.2	2.2	8.2	6.8	7.0	16.4
■ Utilities	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.4	7.1	4.6	4.9
■ Consumer goods	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.6	3.2	4.5	5.7
Consumer durables	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.8	5.1	5.4	9.8	12.2
Automotive products	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	10.0	8.4	12.7	11.4
Consumer nondurables	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.8	2.6	3.0	3.9
Foods and tobacco	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	0.6
Chemical products	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.7	2.6	8.7
Consumer energy products	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	2.0	4.7	5.7	5.2
■ Equipment & nonindustrial supplies	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.9	6.8	6.9	7.8	11.0
Equipment	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.7	9.1	8.8	10.7	15.2
Industrial equipment	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	8.1	8.5	10.7	10.4
Nonindustrial supplies	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	5.1	5.5	5.6	7.9
Construction supplies	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	6.0	5.8	5.6	6.6
Business supplies	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	4.7	5.4	5.7	8.5
■ Materials	1.7	2.2	2.4	4.8	3.6	4.5	5.0	10.5
Consumer parts	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	5.2	5.6	10.0	15.2
Equipment parts	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	3.5	3.9	7.4	10.6
Chemical materials	-0.1	0.0	0.2	1.0	-1.9	0.1	3.1	16.5
Energy materials	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.9	4.8	6.2	4.7	10.6

Source: Federal Reserve

Market group data show the lack of growth in the production of consumer goods, equipment, and nonindustrial supplies over the past decade.

**Industrial Production Growth, Market Group**

*percentage point contribution to one-year growth*



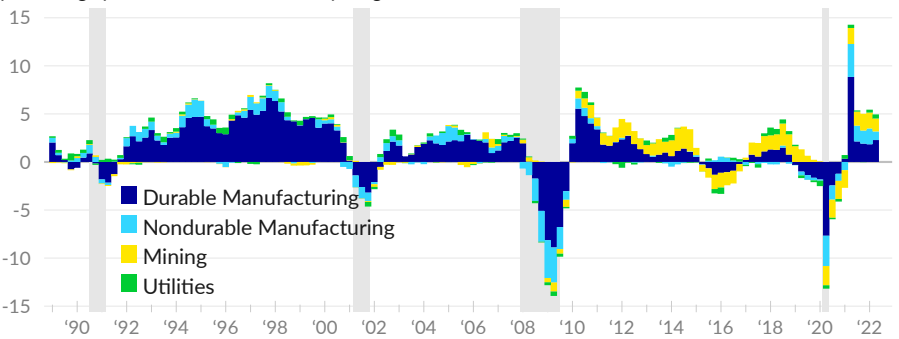
Source: Federal Reserve



Industry group data show a long-term change in the composition of new industrial activity, towards mining and away from manufacturing.

**Industrial Production Growth, Industry Group**

*percentage point contribution to one-year growth*

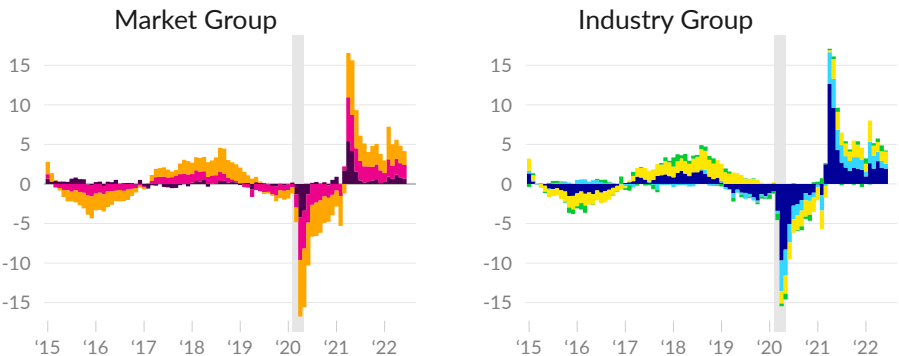


Source: Federal Reserve



Production slowed across industry and market groups during the pandemic. Monthly data are shown below.

**Recent Data in Detail**



Source: Federal Reserve



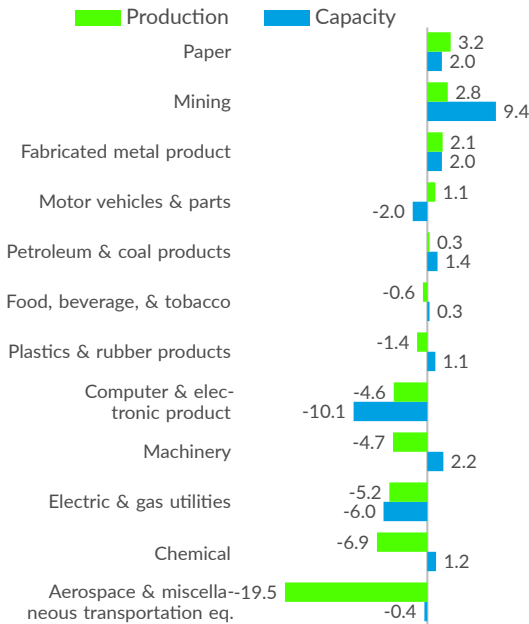


As of June 2022, of a subset of 12 industries that contribute the majority of industrial production, five increased **production** since February 2020, seven decreased production, and none were unchanged (see ■). Since February 2020, aerospace & miscellaneous transportation equipment production decreased by 19.5 percent, chemical production decreased by 6.9 percent, electric & gas utilities production decreased by 5.2 percent, and machinery production decreased by 4.7 percent.

Since February 2020, eight of the 12 industries increased **capacity**, four decreased capacity, and none were unchanged (see ■). Production capacity for computer & electronic products decreased by 10.1 percent, mining capacity increased by 9.4 percent, and electric & gas utilities capacity decreased by 6.0 percent.

Industrial Production and Capacity

As of June 2022, percent change since February 2020



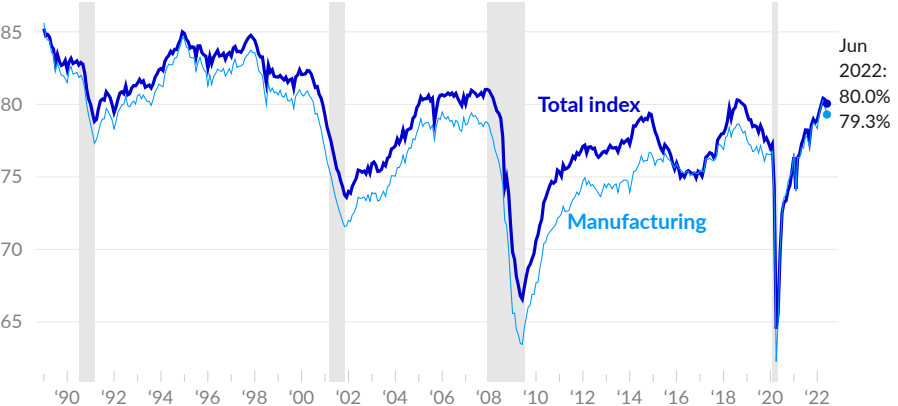
Source: Federal Reserve

The Federal Reserve's monthly industrial production [report](#) also measures the economy's total industrial capacity. The extent to which the economy is using its industrial capacity is called **capacity utilization**, and calculated as industrial production as a share of total industrial capacity. Long-term, capacity utilization has fallen as many US factories and industrial production facilities closed.

In June 2022, the industrial capacity utilization rate was 80.0 percent (see —), and the manufacturing capacity utilization rate was 79.3 percent (see —). Total capacity utilization has fallen by 5.2 percentage points since January 1989.

Capacity Utilization

industrial production as a share of total capacity, percent



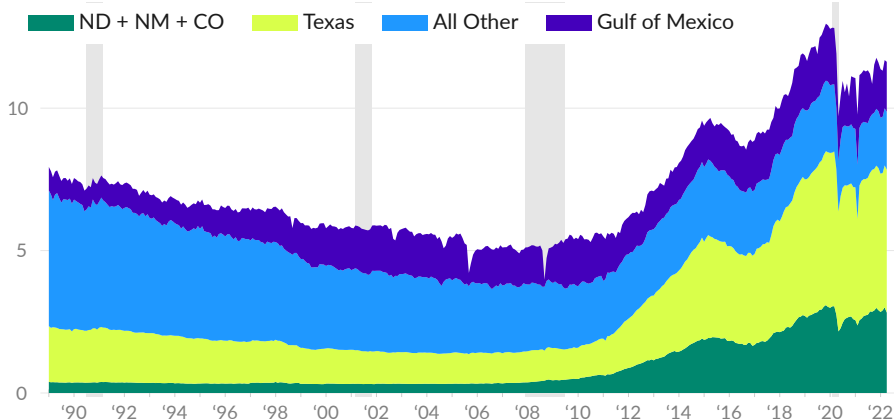
Source: Census Bureau

## Energy Production and Use

The Energy Information Administration [report](#) a large increase in US **crude oil production**, from around five million barrels per day in 2007 to nearly 13 million barrels per day at the end of 2019. Much of the increase comes from Texas, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Colorado. During April 2022, the US produced 11.6 million barrels per day.

### Crude Oil Production

millions of barrels per day

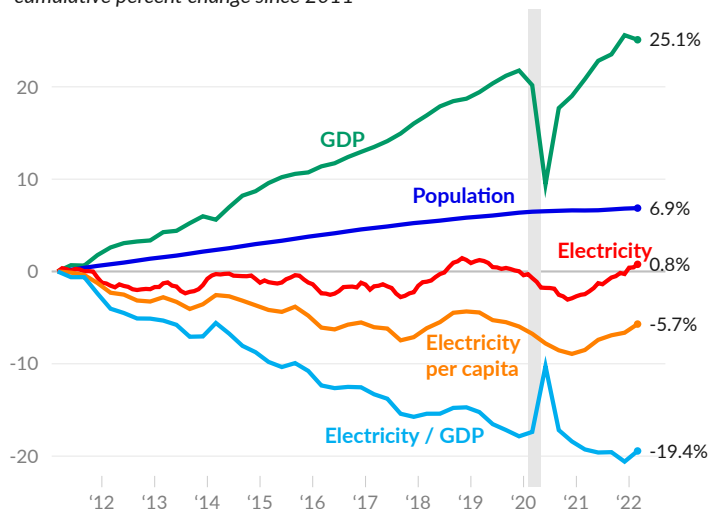


Source: Energy Information Administration

Since 2011, annualized total US **electricity generation** has increased 0.8 percent. Over the same period, the US population has increased by 6.9 percent (see —) and real GDP has increased by 25.1 percent (see —). As a result, the electricity required to produce a unit of real GDP decreased by 19.4 percent (see —).

### Electricity Generation, Population, and Production

cumulative percent change since 2011

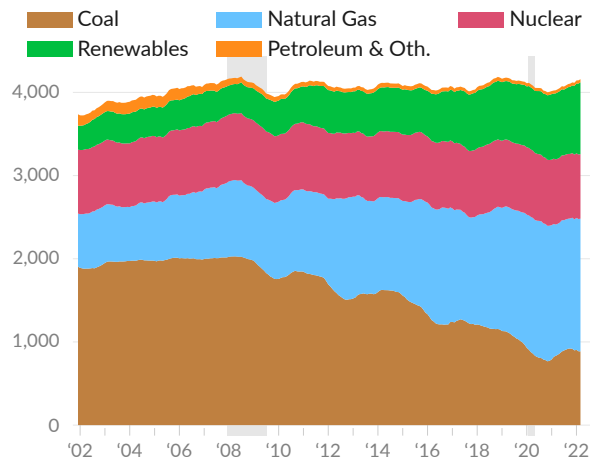


Source: EIA, BEA

During the 12 months ending March 2022, the US generated 4,159 billion kilowatt hours of electricity. Of this, 1,596 billion kilowatt hours were generated using natural gas (see ■), 886 billion kilowatt hours were generated from coal (see ■), 775 billion from nuclear (see ■), and 864 billion from renewable sources (see ■).

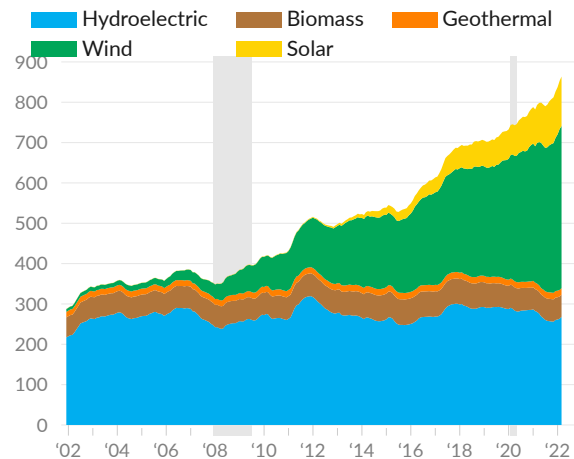
### Electricity Generation by Source

billion kilowatt hours, 12-month moving sum



Source: Energy Information Administration

### Renewable Sources

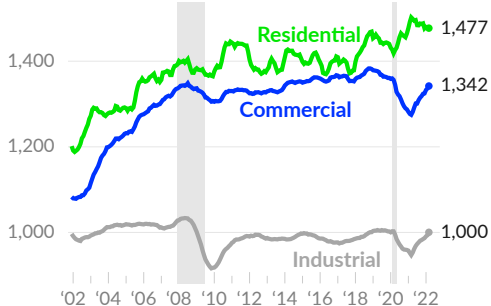


Among renewable energy sources, over the year ending March 2022, 268 billion kilowatt hours of electricity were generated with conventional hydroelectric (see ■), 55 billion kilowatt hours were generated from biomass (see ■), 16 billion were generated from geothermal (see ■), 402 billion from wind (see ■), and 122 billion from solar (see ■).

The Energy Information Administration [report](#) the **retail sales of electricity** to each major sector. These data show a decrease in electricity sales to commercial and industrial sectors during the pandemic, offset in part by increased electricity sales to the residential sector.

### Electricity Retail Sales by Sector

billion kilowatt hours, 12-month moving sum



Source: Energy Information Administration

Over the year ending March 2022, retail sales of electricity to the residential sector total 1,477 billion kilowatt hours, compared to 1,440 billion during 2019 (see —). Commercial sector electricity sales total 1,342 billion kilowatt hours over the year ending March 2022, and 1,361 billion kilowatt hours in 2019 (see —). Industrial sector sales total 1,000 billion kilowatt hours in the latest 12 months of data and 1,002 billion kilowatt hours in 2019 (see —).

## Retail Sales

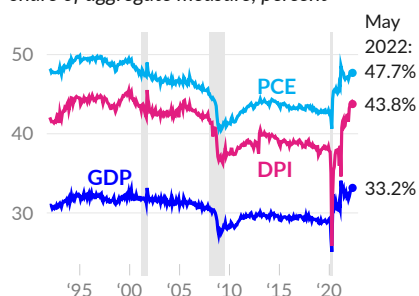
The Census Bureau [report](#) the monthly sales of retail businesses, restaurants, and bars. These retail trade figures can be a useful economic indicator. Retail trade includes brick and mortar stores as well as e-commerce and other nonstore sales to the general public.

In May 2022, **retail and food services sales** total \$680.6 billion. On an annualized basis, this is equivalent to 43.8 percent of disposable (after-tax) income (see —), 47.7 percent of consumer spending (see —), and 33.2 percent of GDP (see —). During the first two months of the US COVID-19 pandemic, retail sales were a smaller portion of overall economic activity, as many businesses were closed. Since the initial reopening, retail sales have comprised a larger share of economic activity, in part as other activities, like transportation, have recovered less.

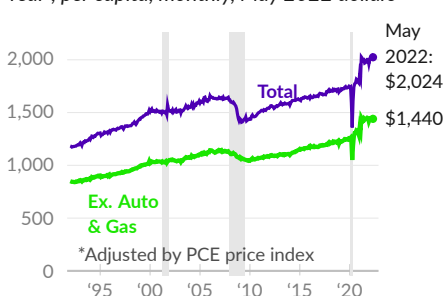
Retail and food service sales, **adjusted for population growth and inflation**, provide additional context on economic developments. Per capita retail and food services sales, adjusted by the personal consumption expenditure (PCE) price index, are \$2,024 during May 2022 (see —). Prior to the pandemic, in 2019, real per capita retail and food service sales averaged \$1,729 per month. Excluding automotive and gasoline sales, per capita sales were \$1,440 in May 2022 and \$1,239 per month in 2019, after adjusting for inflation (see —).

### Retail and Food Services Sales

share of aggregate measure, percent



real\*, per capita, monthly, May 2022 dollars

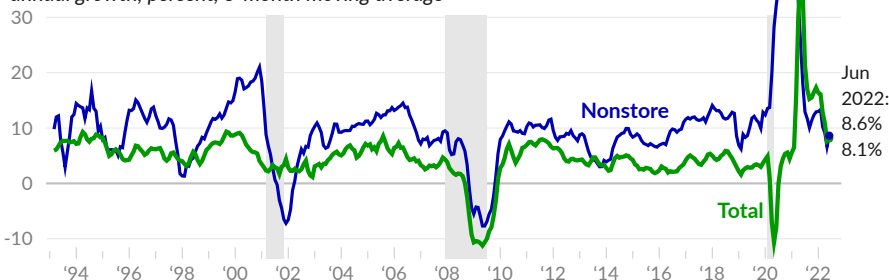


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Changes in retail and food services sales can indicate shifts in consumer behavior, though these figures are also affected by changes in inflation rates. Retail and food services **sales growth** was 8.4 percent over the year ending June 2022. The three-month moving average growth rate was 8.1 percent (see —). Nonstore sales, for example from online retailers, have increased at a faster rate than other sales, since 1992. Over the past three months, one-year nonstore sales growth averaged 8.6 percent (see —).

### Retail and Food Services Sales Growth

annual growth, percent, 3-month moving average



Source: Census Bureau

Since 1992, the share of after-tax income spent at different **kinds of businesses** has diverged wildly. In large part, this is due to the growth of e-commerce, with online sales replacing brick and mortar sales. However, there have also been shifts in other consumer preferences and relative prices.

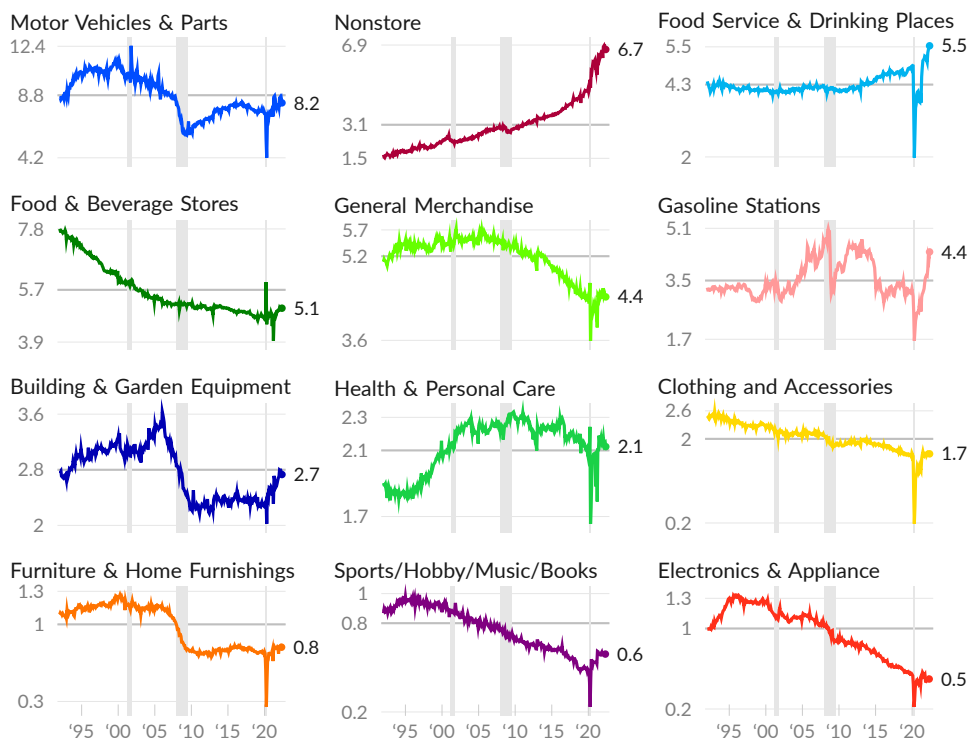
Nonstore sales were 1.7 percent of after-tax income in January 1992 and 6.7 percent in May 2022, a shift that is equivalent to \$927 billion per year. Since 1992, sales as a share of after-tax income has decreased in food and beverage stores (-2.7 percentage points), clothing and accessories stores (-0.8 percentage points), and general merchandise stores (-0.7 percentage points).

Some sales categories were boosted by the housing bubble during the 2000s and its associated wealth effects, then fell sharply following the collapse of the bubble. Building and garden equipment, furniture and home furnishings stores, and motor vehicle sales all claimed a larger share of income during the 1990s and 2000s than during the 2010s. Meanwhile, food service and drinking places and health and personal care stores received a relatively stable share of income from 2000 until the COVID-19 pandemic, which hit restaurants and bars particularly hard.

Lastly, some categories are more affected by changes in relative prices. Sales at gasoline stations, for example, move with gasoline prices. Likewise, an increase in building material prices during the pandemic partially boosted the share of income spent at building and garden equipment stores.

### Retail Sales by Kind of Business

*share of disposable personal income, January 1992 to May 2022*



Source: Census Bureau, Bureau of Economic Analysis



# Government

Public institutions are collectively referred to as the *public-sector* or the *government*. In the United States, the government has the authority to spend, tax, and create money, as well as to regulate economic and financial activity. The government also enforces and determines the ownership of property. These activities are all extremely important to production and distribution in the economy.

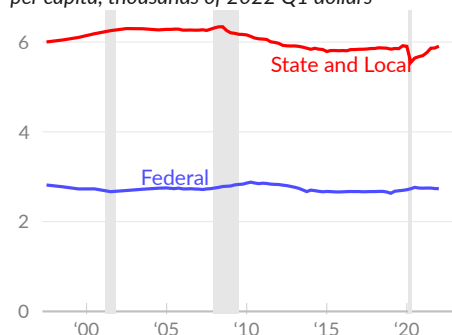
This chartbook section covers various government statistics, including contributions to current economic activity, receipts and expenditures, assets and liabilities, and government jobs.

## Current Economic Activity

The government has several roles in society and there are multiple ways to interpret its contribution to current economic activity. The contribution to overall economic activity from the government sector can be measured as: 1) the gross output of the sector minus intermediate inputs used in production (value added); 2) the government income payments to people and on behalf of people and taxes and social insurance contributions; or 3) the sum of government expenditures on final goods and services, including investment.

The value added in production by the government sector is composed primarily of the compensation of government employees. These employees provide all types of services: education, health care, transportation, utilities, sanitation, etc. Government value added also includes a residual term called **gross operating surplus**, much of which reflects money spent replacing and maintaining government fixed assets.

**Value Added in Domestic Production**  
per capita, thousands of 2022 Q1 dollars



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



In the first quarter of 2022, the federal government value added in domestic production is \$909.8 billion, equivalent to \$2,734 per capita (see —). In 2019 Q4, federal government value added in production was equivalent to \$2,697 per capita, after adjusting for inflation.

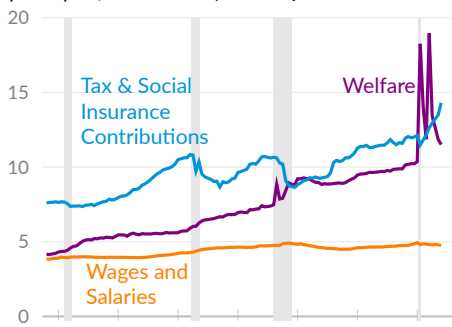
State and local government value added in domestic production is \$1,965.9 billion in 2022 Q1 and \$1,840.0 billion in 2019 Q4, equivalent to \$5,908 and \$5,918 per capita, respectively (see —).

Payments from the government to people include both the wages and salaries of government workers and transfer payments, also referred to as government social benefits or welfare. Welfare is critically important to society, yet the word is stigmatized in the US. It's worth noting that a huge portion of US welfare payments are not cash transfers to people but payments to businesses on behalf of people. For example, the US overpays for prescription drugs and medical services on behalf of people. Those over-payments benefit shareholders and doctors. The US also structures certain welfare payments as complex phased-in tax credits, paid the following year, which have very high private administrative costs (around ten percent goes to tax preparation services) and exclude the poorest people.

Over the past thirty years, welfare payments, including those made to businesses, have mostly kept pace with consumer spending, while tax collection lagged behind income growth. Increased welfare payments on a per capita basis reflect price protections for the medical industry, as well as a larger share of the population receiving social security benefits. During the COVID-19 pandemic, consumer spending on services collapsed as businesses were closed, while government transfer payments to people hit record highs. As a result, estimates show seven million people taken out of poverty.

### Personal Income and Outlays

per capita, thousands of 2022 Q1 dollars



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

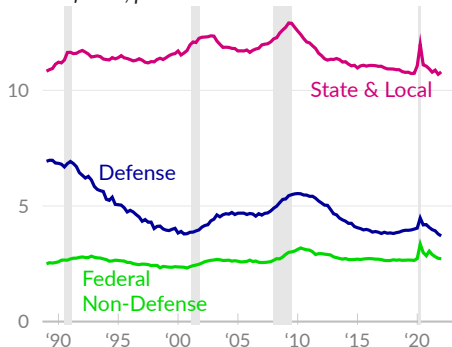
In 2022 Q1, government worker wages and salaries, not including benefits, were equivalent to \$4,765 per capita, following a price-adjusted \$4,863 in 2019 Q4 (see —). Welfare payments were equivalent to \$11,507 per capita in 2022 Q1, compared to \$10,222 per capita in 2019 Q4 (see —). In 1989 Q1, welfare payments were equivalent to \$4,150 per person.

Personal current taxes and social insurance contributions total \$14,304 per capita in 2022 Q1, \$12,015 in 2019 Q4, and \$7,603 in 1989 (see —).

Another approach to calculating the government sector effect on current economic activity is to add up spending on final goods and services. Government consumption and investment tends to be more stable than consumer spending or private investment, and thus tends to rise as a share of economic activity during recessions. This category does not include government transfer payments, which mostly become consumer spending.

### Consumption and Investment

share of GDP, percent



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

In 2022 Q1, federal non-defense spending and investment was \$663.1 billion, equivalent to 2.7 percent of GDP (see —), compared to 2.6 percent of GDP in 2019 Q4. Federal spending on national defense was equivalent to 3.7 percent of GDP in the latest quarter and 4.0 percent in 2019 Q4 (see —). National defense spending was 6.9 percent of GDP in 1989 Q1.

In 2022 Q1, state and local government spending and investment was equivalent to 10.8 percent of GDP, compared to 10.7 percent in 2019 Q4 (see —).

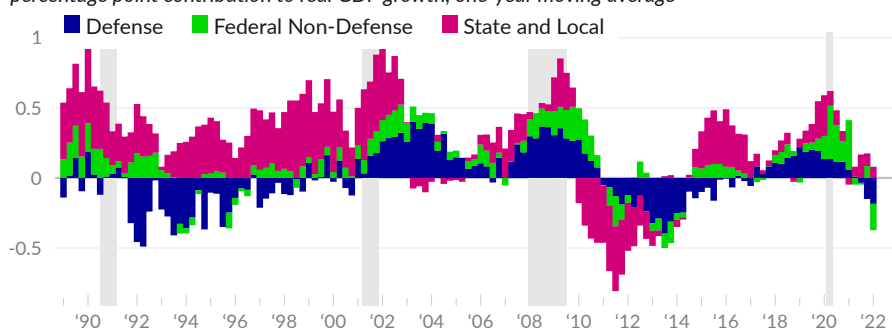
## Government Consumption and Investment

Government consumption and investment directly affect economic growth in the short-term. In the first quarter of 2022, government consumption spending and investment subtracted 0.51 percentage point from the real GDP growth rate of -1.6 percent. Over the latest four quarters, government consumption and investment subtracted 0.29 percentage point to economic growth, on average. Since 1989, the average contribution has been 0.22 percentage points.

Over the four quarters ending 2022 Q1, by level of government, national defense subtracted 0.18 percentage point (see ■), other federal government subtracted 0.19 percentage point (see ■), and state and local government contributed 0.08 percentage point (see ■).

## Government Consumption and Investment

percentage point contribution to real GDP growth, one-year moving average



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Government Consumption and Investment

percentage point contribution to real GDP growth

moving averages

	2022 Q1	'21 Q4	'21 Q3	'21 Q2	'21 Q1	3- year	10- year	30- year
<b>Total</b>	-0.51	-0.46	0.17	-0.36	0.77	0.24	0.09	0.21
<b>Federal total</b>	-0.46	-0.29	-0.35	-0.38	0.78	0.11	-0.00	0.07
■ <b>National defense</b>	-0.39	-0.24	-0.07	-0.04	-0.25	0.02	-0.04	0.02
Consumption expenditures	-0.28	-0.21	-0.16	-0.09	-0.28	-0.01	-0.04	0.01
Gross investment	-0.11	-0.03	0.09	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.01
■ <b>Nondefense</b>	-0.07	-0.05	-0.29	-0.34	1.02	0.09	0.04	0.06
Consumption expenditures	-0.10	-0.08	-0.33	-0.35	1.07	0.08	0.03	0.04
Gross investment	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.01	-0.05	0.02	0.01	0.02
■ <b>State &amp; local total</b>	-0.05	-0.17	0.52	0.02	-0.01	0.13	0.09	0.14
Consumption expenditures	0.10	-0.03	0.60	0.28	0.22	0.14	0.10	0.12
Gross investment	-0.15	-0.14	-0.08	-0.26	-0.23	-0.01	-0.00	0.02

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



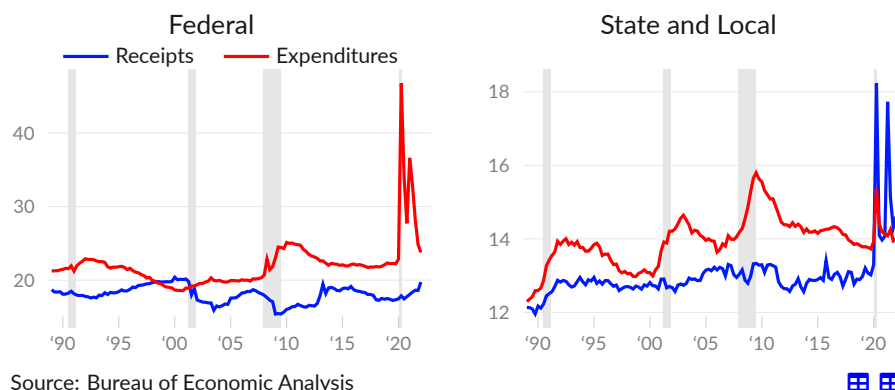


Government current expenditures include consumption and investment as well as transfers such as government social benefits to persons. Government spending provides services and income to people. Government current receipts come primarily from taxes. When government expenditures exceed receipts, it is referred to as a *government deficit*, and corresponds to a private sector surplus. A large government deficit, relative to GDP, means the government is increasing current household income and corporate profits.

Federal government expenditures total \$5.8 trillion, or 23.8 percent of GDP, in 2022 Q1. Receipts for the same period total \$4.8 trillion or 19.8 percent of GDP. In 2022 Q1, the federal government deficit was \$980 billion or 4.0 percent of GDP.

Combined state and local government expenditures total \$3.4 trillion, or 14.0 percent of GDP, in 2022 Q1. Receipts for the same period total \$3.6 trillion or 14.6 percent of GDP. In 2022 Q1, the combined state and local government surplus was \$150 billion or 0.6 percent of GDP.

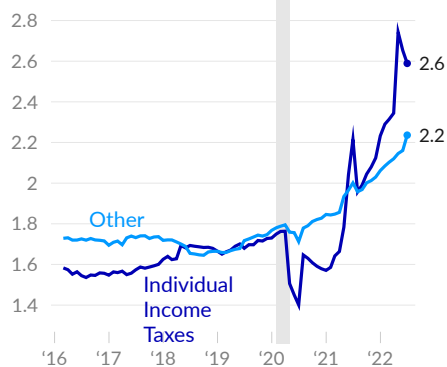
### Receipts and Expenditures as Share of GDP



The United States Treasury [report](#) federal government receipts and outlays in the Monthly Treasury Statement. Over the 12 months ending June 2022, **Federal government receipts** total \$4.8 trillion, of which \$2.6 trillion are from individual income taxes (see —). The remaining receipts (see —) are largely social insurance contributions (\$1.5 trillion) and corporate income taxes (\$0.4 trillion).

### Federal Government Receipts

trillions of USD, one-year moving sum



Source: Treasury

## Composition of Federal Government Spending

Over the long-term, there have been important shifts in the **composition of federal spending**. The ways federal spending varies from these long-term trends, in the short-term, are also important.

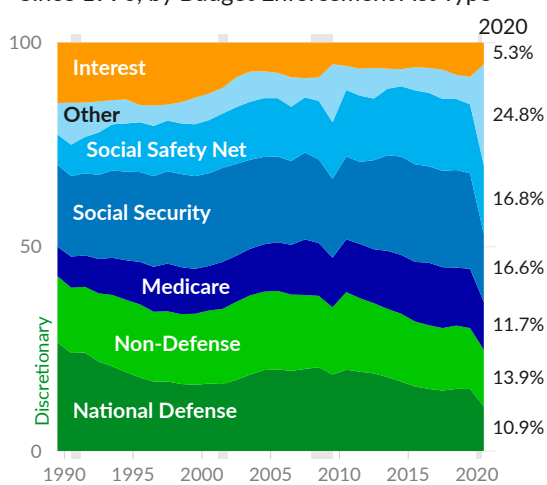
Over the long-term, Office of Management and Budget (OMB) data [show](#) national defense spending fell to 15.2 percent of outlays in 2019 from 26.6 percent in 1989 (see [■](#)). Discretionary non-defense spending maintained a relative stable share of spending over the period (see [■](#)). Net interest expense, the cost of federal borrowing, fell along with long-term interest rates, to 8.4 percent of outlays in 2019 from 14.8 percent in 1989 (see [■](#)).

Offsetting the reduction in spending on interest and national defense, Medicare and Social Security now make up a larger share of federal spending, as a larger share of people are retirement age. Likewise, spending on the social safety net (means-tested benefits and Medicaid) increased as employment-to-population ratios fell and Medicaid was expanded. Medicare (see [■](#)), Social Security (see [■](#)), and the social safety net (see [■](#)) combine to comprise 54.8 percent of federal spending in 2019, compared to 34.7 percent in 1989.

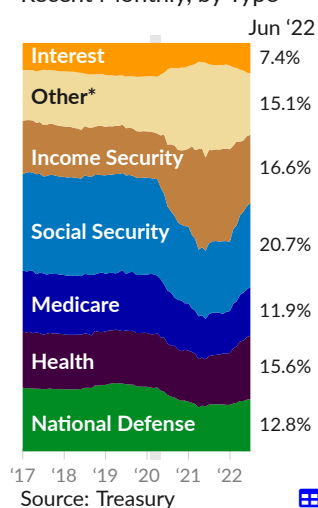
## Composition of Federal Government Outlays

*share of total, percent*

Since 1990, by Budget Enforcement Act Type



Recent Monthly, by Type\*



\* The two charts use different data sources with different categories and therefore do not match.

The Treasury Bureau of Fiscal Service [report](#) federal outlays by type on a monthly basis (see right chart above). The categories used in the Treasury monthly report are not the same as those used in the OMB data, so the two charts above should not be compared. The higher-frequency Treasury data, however, are helpful for showing short-term changes, and **recent changes in the composition of federal spending**.

Income security, which includes economic impact payments, the child tax credit, unemployment compensation, food and nutrition assistance, federal employee retirement and disability, and housing assistance, was 16.6 percent of federal spending over the 12 months ending June 2022 (see [■](#)). At its peak, over the 12 months ending March 2021, income security comprised 24.7 percent of federal spending. Pre-pandemic, in 2019, the category comprised 11.3 percent.

The category labeled “other” in the above right chart includes several subcategories worth examining. The category increased to 15.8 percent of federal spending during the 12 months ending June 2022, from 24.2 percent during the 12 months ending March 2021 (see ■ ). Prior to the pandemic, in 2019, the category was 12.8 percent of spending.

Within the “other” category, the biggest changes during the pandemic came from business and housing subsidies (commerce and housing credit) and transfers to state and local governments (general government). The category is described in the following table.

### Composition of Federal Government Outlays

*share of total, percent*

	Jun 2022	May 2022	Apr 2022	Mar 2021	2019	2017
■ Income Security	16.7	17.2	17.5	26.0	11.8	12.8
■ Health	15.3	15.0	14.4	10.9	12.8	13.4
■ Medicare	11.9	11.8	11.6	10.4	14.7	15.0
■ Social Security	20.3	19.9	19.3	14.7	23.6	23.8
■ National Defense	12.7	12.5	12.2	9.7	16.0	15.2
■ Net Interest	7.3	7.1	6.6	4.1	8.3	6.6
■ Other:	15.8	16.4	18.4	24.2	12.8	13.1
Administration of Justice	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.5
Agriculture	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5
Commerce & Housing Credit	-0.5	0.4	1.2	9.8	-0.5	-0.8
Community & Regional Development	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.7
Educ., Training, Employment, & Social Serv.	5.5	5.4	5.3	3.2	2.7	3.2
Energy	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
General Government	2.7	2.9	4.4	2.4	0.4	0.5
General Science, Space, & Technology	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8
International Affairs	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.2
Natural Resources & Environment	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.9
Transportation	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-3.6	-3.6	-3.5	-1.5	-2.3	-2.3
Veterans Benefits & Services	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.0	4.5	4.4

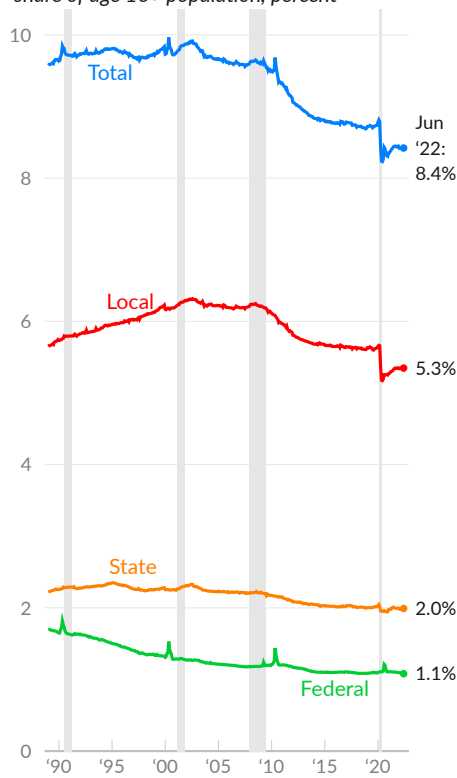
Source: Treasury Bureau of Fiscal Service

## Government Jobs

Government workers provide public services to the population. As examples, federal government jobs include the Postal Service, state government jobs include teachers and social workers, and local governments employ firefighters and utilities workers. Additionally, government employment is traditionally a relatively-stable source of aggregate household income. Government jobs are also disproportionately likely to provide health insurance and retirement benefits.

### Government Employment

share of age 16+ population, percent



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

In June 2022, there were 22.2 million government jobs, equivalent to 8.4 for every 100 people in the age 16+ population (see —). The previous year, in June 2021, there were 22.0 million government jobs, equivalent to 8.4 percent of the age 16 or older population. During the 1990s, there were 9.7 government jobs per person age 16 or older. If the rate was the same today, there would be 3.5 million additional government workers.

By level of government, there were 14.1 million local government workers in June 2022, equivalent to 5.3 percent of those age 16 or older (see —). In the same period, there were 5.3 million state government workers (2.0 percent of 16+ year olds, see —), and 2.9 million federal government workers (1.1 percent, see —).

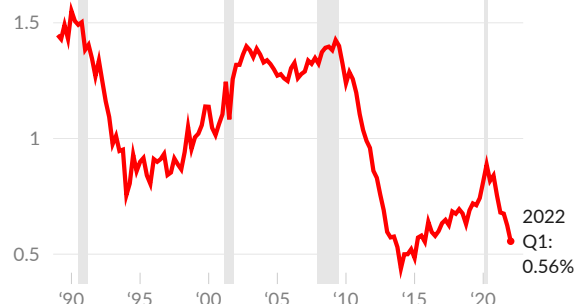
Since 2019, the US has lost 516,000 total government jobs. Of these, 539,000, or 104.5 percent of the shortfall, are local government jobs. During the same period, state governments added 6,000 jobs, while the federal government added 17,000 jobs.

## Government Net Investment

Government gross investment, less depreciation, is the government's net investment in the tangible assets that make the economy more productive. Government investment includes infrastructure, buildings, equipment, intellectual property, and other capital goods. In the latest data, covering 2022 Q1, government net investment is \$135.6 billion. Government net investment is equivalent to 0.56 percent of GDP in 2022 Q1 (see —), compared to 0.75 percent in 2021 Q1, and 0.81 percent in 2020 Q1.

### Government Net Investment

government investment less depreciation, share of GDP



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Government Balance Sheets

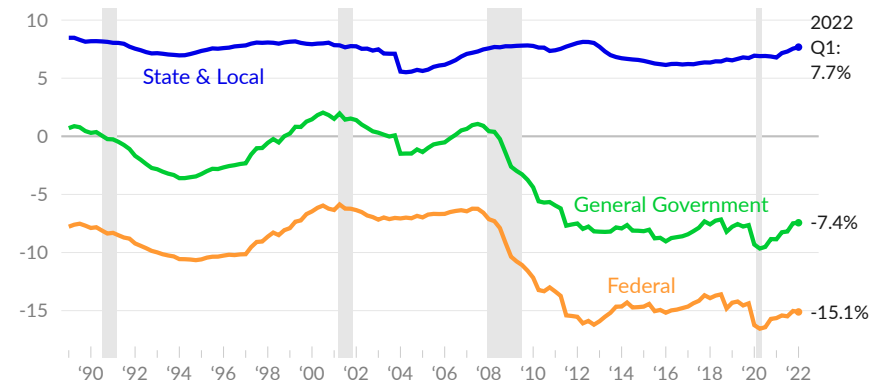
### Public Wealth

Government balance sheets can be summarized and put into broader context by examining the **government share of US net worth**. Net worth, or assets minus liabilities, summarizes the overall financial position. Excluding public land, the federal government's debt exceeds the market value of its assets and its financial position is negative. State and local government instead have a sizable portion of US wealth.

The combined US government sector has a net worth of -\$20.8 trillion, as of 2022 Q1, equivalent to -7.4 percent of national wealth (see —). Federal government net worth (not including land) is equal to -15.1 percent of national wealth (see —), while state and local government net worth is equivalent to 7.7 percent (see —).

### Government Share of US Wealth

government share of US net worth, percent



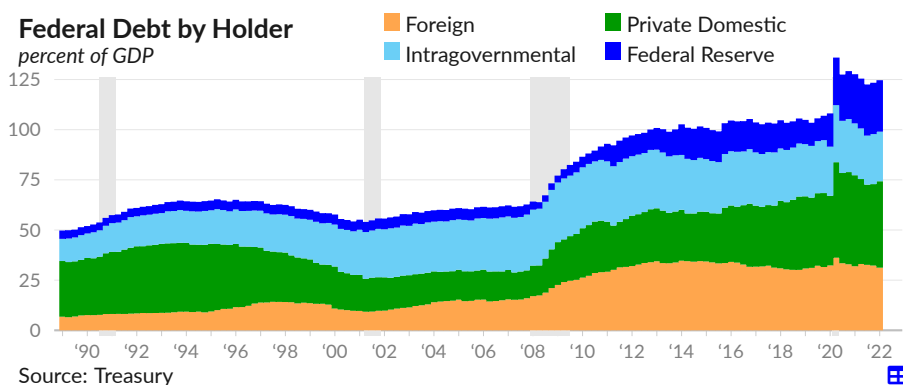
Source: Federal Reserve



## Liabilities

**Treasury bonds are held by a mixture of investors**, including private domestic investors, overseas investors, the Federal Reserve, and government agencies and trusts (referred to as intragovernmental holdings).

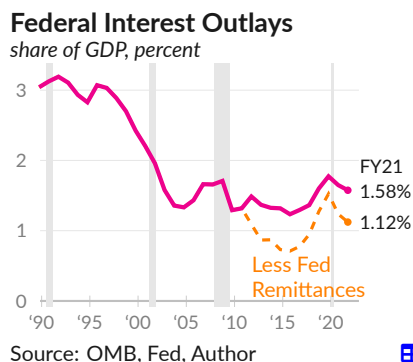
In the first quarter of 2022, total **public debt** was \$30.4 trillion, equivalent to 124.7 percent of GDP. Of this, \$10.5 trillion, or 34.6 percent of the total, is held by private domestic investors (see ■). An additional \$7.6 trillion, or 25.0 percent of the total, is held by foreign investors (see ■). The remainder is held by the Federal Reserve (see ■) and various government agencies and trusts (see ■), such as the Social Security Trust Fund.



## Interest Expense

The ratio of public debt to GDP increased during the COVID-19 response, while the typical interest income from holding public debt fell because of lower interest rates. Treasuries and other government debt securities provide a safe asset for the balance sheets domestic households and businesses, and for foreign investors. The Federal Reserve has also absorbed some of the newly issued treasuries.

The Office of Management and Budget **report federal interest outlays** of \$352 billion in fiscal year 2021, compared to \$345 billion in fiscal year 2020. Put into the context of the size of the economy, federal interest outlays in fiscal year 2021 were equivalent to 1.58 percent of GDP (see —), following 1.65 percent of GDP in FY2020 and 1.77 percent in FY2019, and compared to an average of 2.9 percent in the 1990s, when interest rates were substantially higher.



The actual interest expense is slightly lower than the reported figure, because interest paid to the Federal Reserve gets returned to the Treasury. In FY2021, the Fed returned more than \$100 billion to the Treasury. Adjusting for these remittances, the interest expense was 1.12 percent of GDP in FY2021 (see —).

## Debt Sustainability

Changes in the ratio of federal government debt to GDP can be [decomposed](#) to understand how various economic forces affect the trajectory of the debt relative to our ability to service it. Specifically, **debt sustainability** is affected not only by borrowing but also by changes in real interest rates and economic growth.

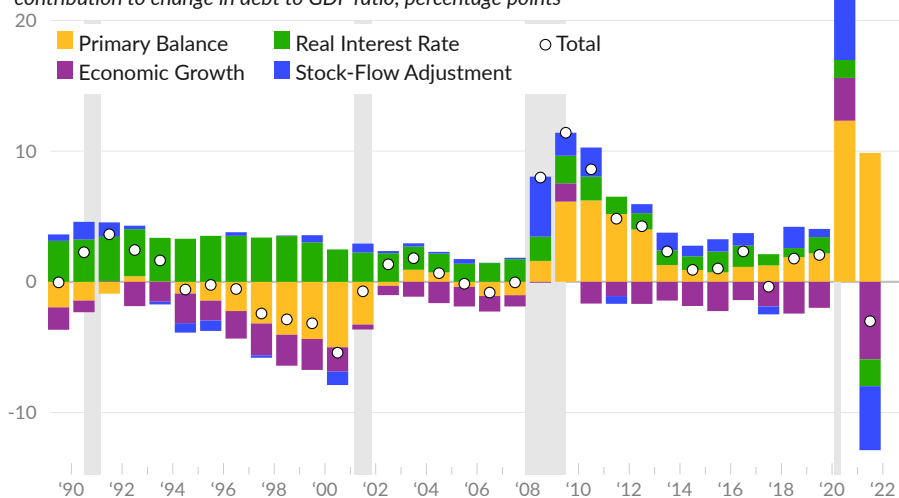
In a mechanical way, government debt is the result of the accumulation of past deficits. When the government spends more than it takes in through taxes, it borrows the difference, which adds to the debt. Importantly, some government spending is interest payments on the debt. The *primary balance* measures the gap between spending excluding interest payments and revenue. Interest payments are a product of the interest rate and the existing debt. Higher real interest rates mean larger interest payments which increase deficits and, in turn, increase debt.

Federal debt is often divided by GDP as a way to capture the ability to repay the debt. The basic idea is that **a growing economy gradually erodes the burden of its debt**. As the economy grows, it is better able to produce the resources needed to repay its debt. Finally, there are often discrepancies between when borrowing occurs and when spending occurs, and the account balances at the Treasury vary over time. For example, the Treasury Secretary made more cash available to cover any potential short-term needs during the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic. Stock-flow adjustments correct for the difference between the change in liabilities (the stock) and the current federal deficit or surplus (the flow).

In 2021, the debt to GDP ratio decreased by three percentage points (see [o](#)). The primary balance added 9.9 percentage points to the debt to GDP ratio (see [■](#)), economic growth subtracted 5.9 percentage points (see [■](#)), and real interest rates subtracted 2.1 percentage points (see [■](#)). These combined factors were greater than the actual change in liabilities; the adjustment to reconcile stocks and flows subtracted 4.9 percentage points (see [■](#)).

### Federal Government Debt Dynamics

contribution to change in debt to GDP ratio, percentage points



Source: Author's Calculations, Federal Reserve, Bureau of Economic Analysis

## Assets

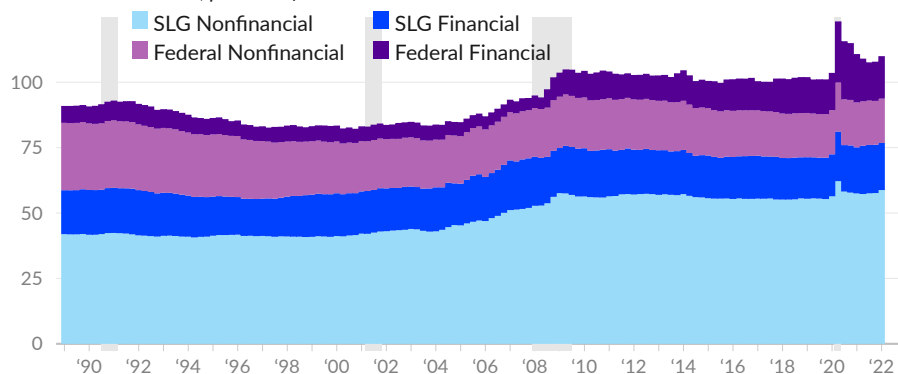
US government assets include financial assets but are mostly comprised of the non-financial assets of state and local governments (SLG), such as buildings and equipment. Land is not included in US measures of government assets.

In the first quarter of 2022, the market value of government assets, excluding land, is \$26.8 trillion, equivalent to 110.0 percent of GDP. Of this, state and local government nonfinancial assets, such as buildings and equipment, are equivalent to 58.8 percent of GDP (see ■), and state and local government financial assets, such as insurance trust funds, are equivalent to 18.0 percent of GDP (see ■).

The market value of federal government nonfinancial assets is equivalent to 16.9 percent of GDP in 2022 Q1 (see ■). Federal government financial assets are valued at 16.2 percent of GDP (see ■).

### Government Assets

*does not include land, percent of GDP*



Source: Federal Reserve





# International Transactions

Transactions between the US and the rest of the world are recorded in the balance of payments as either current account transactions (which measure income) or capital and financial account transactions (which measure change in ownership of assets). This section discusses both types of transactions with a focus on the difference between payments from residents and payments to residents, referred to as the balance of payments. The section also covers trade in more detail and discusses trends in exchange rates.

## Balance of Payments

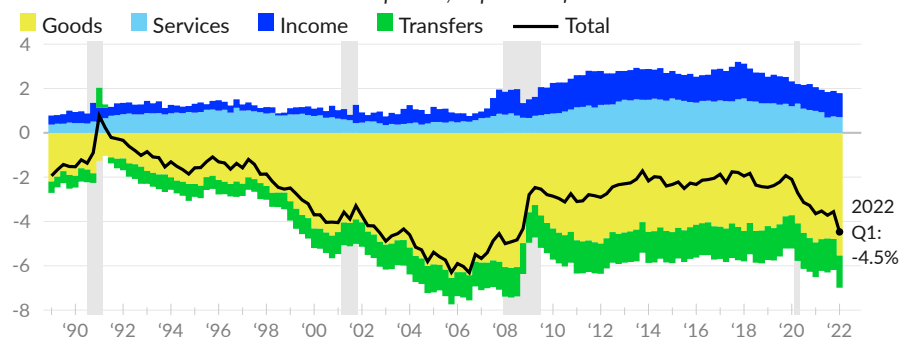
The **current account balance** captures international payments for goods and services as well as international transfers of money and net income received from ownership of foreign assets. It is the result of a set of payments to US residents, called current receipts, which are largely for exports of goods and services and returns on foreign assets, and a set of payments from US residents to the rest of the world, called current payments. Current payments are for goods and services imports, as well as transfers and payments for foreign ownership of US-based assets.

The current account balance can be decomposed into the balance on trade in goods (see ■), the balance on trade in services (see ■), the balance on primary income (such as wages or income from assets [see ■]), and secondary income (such as remittances and taxes [see ■]).

As of 2022 Q1, the US runs a current account deficit of 4.5 percent of GDP, primarily as the result of a trade deficit on goods of 5.5 percent of GDP. In 2021 Q4, the current account deficit was equivalent to 3.6, and the trade deficit was equivalent to 4.8 percent of GDP.

### Current Account Balance

balance on individual current account component, as percent of GDP



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

US current payments exceed current receipts and the US runs a persistent current account deficit. As a result, the extra flow of income (including in the form of goods and services) is balanced by an outflow of assets. Economic theory suggests that investment flows towards countries with lower labor costs and less capital per worker, as they have higher marginal productivity from additional capital. However, in the case of the US the opposite is happening, as net investment is flowing from less-developed countries with lower wages into the US. In other words, the US is borrowing money from less-developed countries to balance out its trade deficit, as shown in the financial accounts.

## Components of Current Account

share of GDP, percent

	2022	'21	'21	'21	'21	'20	moving averages	
	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	3-year	10-year
Current receipts	16.98	16.80	16.56	16.47	16.20	15.99	16.76	18.07
Exports	11.20	11.06	10.71	10.82	10.49	10.34	10.92	12.22
Goods	7.95	7.82	7.55	7.59	7.29	7.08	7.38	8.19
Durable	4.23	4.18	4.16	4.25	4.18	4.15	4.24	4.97
Nondurable	3.72	3.64	3.39	3.34	3.12	2.93	3.14	3.21
Services	3.26	3.24	3.17	3.23	3.20	3.26	3.54	4.03
Income receipts	5.05	5.01	5.10	4.89	4.91	4.86	5.05	5.07
Transfer receipts	0.73	0.74	0.75	0.76	0.80	0.79	0.78	0.78
Current payments	21.46	20.36	20.28	20.01	19.85	19.26	19.77	20.52
Imports	16.03	15.11	14.79	14.70	14.45	14.06	14.34	15.30
Goods	13.48	12.61	12.32	12.40	12.24	11.83	11.87	12.59
Durable	8.57	8.02	7.87	8.11	8.13	7.98	7.69	7.96
Nondurable	4.91	4.60	4.44	4.29	4.12	3.85	4.18	4.63
Services	2.55	2.49	2.48	2.31	2.21	2.23	2.47	2.71
Income payments	3.97	3.85	3.95	3.88	3.84	3.69	3.92	3.78
Transfer payments	1.45	1.40	1.53	1.43	1.56	1.52	1.51	1.45
Current account balance	-4.47	-3.56	-3.72	-3.53	-3.65	-3.28	-3.01	-2.46

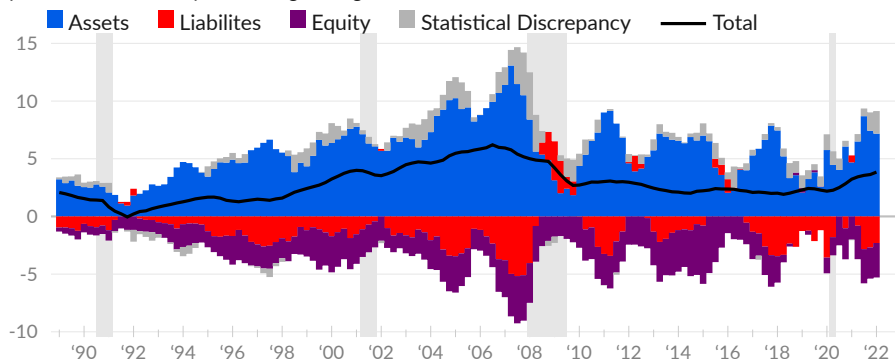
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

The financial account measures transactions between the US and the rest of the world that result in changes in the ownership of assets. The **financial account balance** captures the difference between capital inflows and capital outflows, and offsets the current account balance. Each quarter, the US acquires foreign goods and services, and the rest of the world acquires US assets, on a net basis.

In the first quarter of 2022, the rest of the world acquired \$1.66 trillion in US assets, equivalent to 7.2 percent of GDP (see ■). The rest of the world incurred the equivalent of -2.3 percent of US GDP in liabilities (see ■) and issued -3.0 percent of US GDP of equity in foreign businesses (see ■).

## Financial Account Balance

percent of GDP, one-year moving average



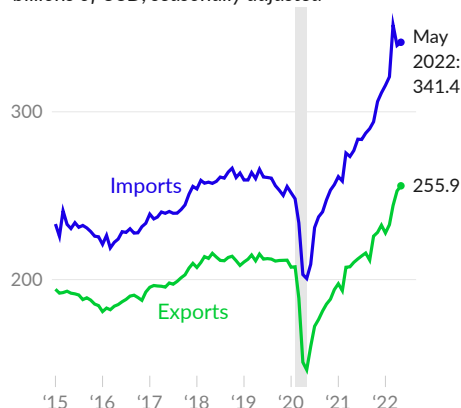
Source: Federal Reserve

## Trade

**Goods and services trade** between the US and the rest of the world is [reported](#) each month by the Census Bureau. US purchases of foreign goods and services are imports and foreign purchases of US goods and services are exports. Trade in goods includes consumer goods, industrial equipment, and agricultural products. Trade in services includes travel and tourism, business services, and charges for the use of intellectual property, among other services.

### US Imports and Exports, Monthly

*billions of USD, seasonally adjusted*

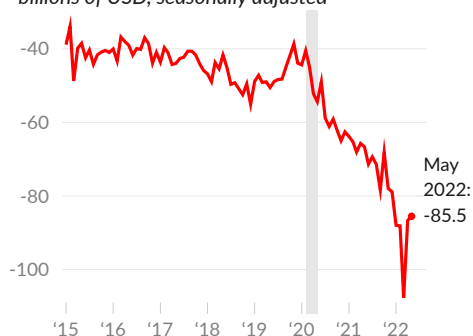


US imports of goods and services totaled \$341.4 billion in May 2022, following imports of \$339.5 billion in April (see —). Over the three months ending May 2022, imports averaged \$344.2 billion per month, compared to an average of \$275.2 billion per month one year prior, during the same three months. In 2019, imports averaged \$258.8 billion per month.

The US exported \$255.9 billion of goods and services in May 2022, following \$252.8 billion in April (see —). The three-month average was \$251.0 billion in May, and \$208.4 billion one year prior. Exports were \$212.2 billion per month, on average, in 2019.

### Trade Balance, Monthly

*billions of USD, seasonally adjusted*



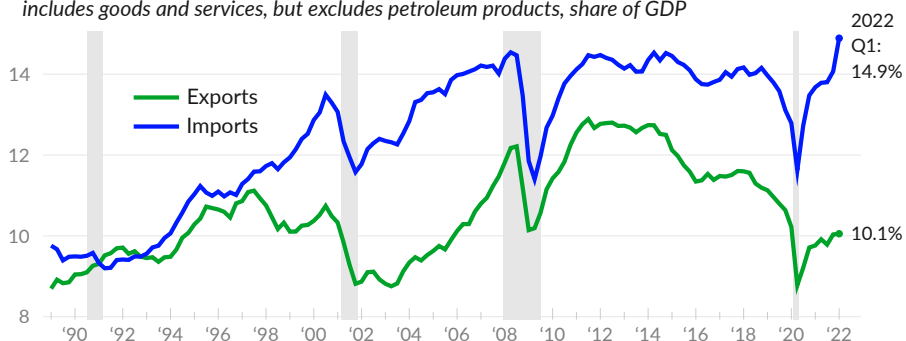
Source: Census Bureau

Spending on imports exceeds payments received for exports, so the US runs a trade deficit. In May, the trade deficit was \$85.5 billion, following \$86.7 billion in April (see —). Over the past three months, the trade deficit averaged \$93.3 billion, compared to an average of \$66.8 billion one year prior, during the same three months. In 2019, the trade deficit averaged \$46.6 billion per month.

Nonpetroleum goods and services imports (see —) were equivalent to 14.9 percent of GDP in the first quarter of 2022, while exports of nonpetroleum goods and services (see —) were equivalent to 10.1 percent of GDP. In 2019 Q4, nonpetroleum imports were 13.1 percent of GDP, and exports were 10.6 percent.

### Imports and Exports, Nonpetroleum

*includes goods and services, but excludes petroleum products, share of GDP*



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

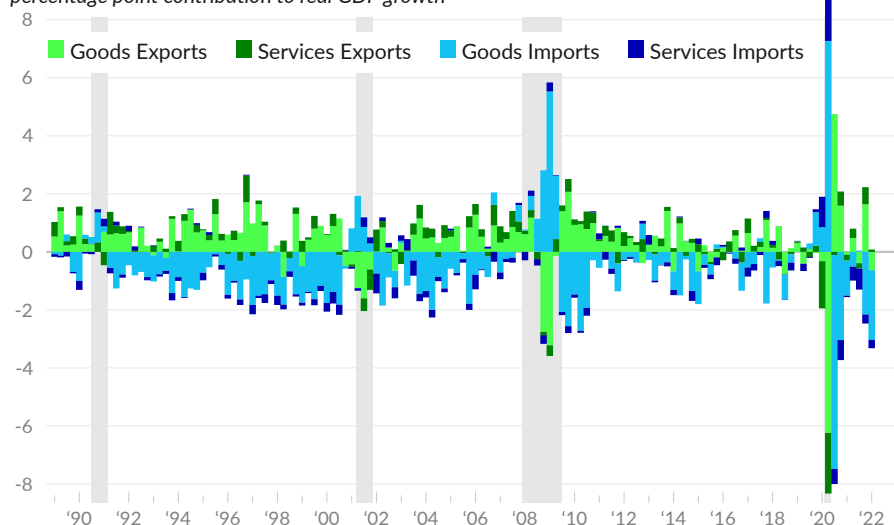
### Contribution to Overall Growth

The **trade balance** (exports of goods ■ and services ■ minus imports of goods ■ and services ■) acts as an adjustment to consumption and investment when calculating domestic production using the expenditure approach. A country with a positive trade balance, or trade surplus, produces more exports than its residents purchase in imports, therefore its trade balance is added to domestic purchases to calculate domestic production. The US runs a persistent trade deficit, which is instead subtracted from spending data to calculate domestic production.

Goods exports subtracted 0.63 percentage point from GDP growth in the first quarter of 2022 while services exports contributed 0.08 percentage point. Good imports subtracted 2.40 percentage points from GDP growth and services imports subtracted 0.29 percentage point.

### International Trade

*percentage point contribution to real GDP growth*



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Changes to the trade balance can come from many sources, such as changes in domestic or foreign preferences and income, changes in exchange rates, and changes in trade policy. The following table shows major categories of trade as a share of gross domestic product at various points over the past 30 years.

### Exports and Imports by Type

percentage point share of GDP

	period averages							
	2022 Q1	'21 Q4	'21 Q1	2016	2012 -13	2005 -06	1998 -99	1989 -93
Exports of goods and services	11.20	11.06	10.49	11.94	13.61	10.31	10.41	9.42
Exports of goods	7.95	7.82	7.29	7.74	9.35	7.30	7.52	6.84
Foods, feeds, and beverages	0.70	0.71	0.74	0.70	0.81	0.46	0.50	0.60
Industrial supplies & materials	3.00	2.83	2.45	2.07	2.95	1.92	1.55	1.65
Petroleum and products	1.15	1.02	0.73	0.53	0.90	0.28	0.11	0.12
Capital goods, except automotive	2.27	2.24	2.22	2.78	3.21	2.84	3.27	2.61
Automotive vehicles, & parts	0.63	0.63	0.68	0.80	0.90	0.77	0.79	0.67
Consumer goods, ex. food & auto	0.99	1.07	0.88	1.03	1.12	0.91	0.86	0.74
Durable goods	0.47	0.47	0.43	0.56	0.61	0.49	0.44	0.39
Nondurable goods	0.52	0.60	0.45	0.48	0.50	0.41	0.42	0.35
Exports of services	3.26	3.24	3.20	4.20	4.26	3.01	2.90	2.58
Transport	0.28	0.28	0.25	0.44	0.54	0.46	0.49	0.59
Travel	0.40	0.38	0.24	1.03	0.98	0.71	0.93	0.90
Intellectual property charges	0.46	0.48	0.51	0.60	0.67	0.50	0.40	0.29
Other business services	1.97	2.00	2.08	2.00	1.92	1.19	0.92	0.60
Imports of goods and services	16.03	15.11	14.45	14.65	16.73	15.99	12.65	10.38
Imports of goods	13.48	12.61	12.24	11.87	13.87	13.48	10.59	8.45
Foods, feeds, and beverages	0.85	0.81	0.75	0.70	0.69	0.54	0.46	0.43
Industrial supplies & materials	3.18	2.96	2.45	2.34	4.24	4.24	2.22	2.16
Petroleum and products	1.15	1.04	0.77	0.85	2.49	2.15	0.65	0.87
Capital goods, except automotive	3.52	3.32	3.34	3.18	3.36	3.00	3.03	2.04
Automotive vehicles, & parts	1.57	1.45	1.65	1.88	1.84	1.84	1.74	1.46
Consumer goods, ex. food & auto	3.76	3.39	3.47	3.13	3.18	3.20	2.47	1.83
Durable goods	2.01	1.78	1.82	1.64	1.71	1.75	1.29	0.97
Nondurable goods	1.75	1.62	1.64	1.49	1.47	1.46	1.18	0.86
Imports of services	2.55	2.49	2.21	2.78	2.87	2.51	2.06	1.93
Transport	0.57	0.52	0.36	0.49	0.59	0.60	0.54	0.55
Travel	0.34	0.33	0.14	0.58	0.55	0.57	0.63	0.61
Intellectual property charges	0.24	0.20	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.18	0.13	0.06
Other business services	1.27	1.31	1.33	1.32	1.32	0.91	0.57	0.38

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

## Import Penetration

Goods can be produced domestically, imported, or some combination of the two. The import share of the total US demand for goods, measured as US produced goods and imported goods less exported goods, is also referred to as **import penetration**. This measure has risen considerably over the past thirty years. The majority of the long-term increase has been concentrated in consumer goods, while the decrease since 2011 has come primarily from petroleum and related products.

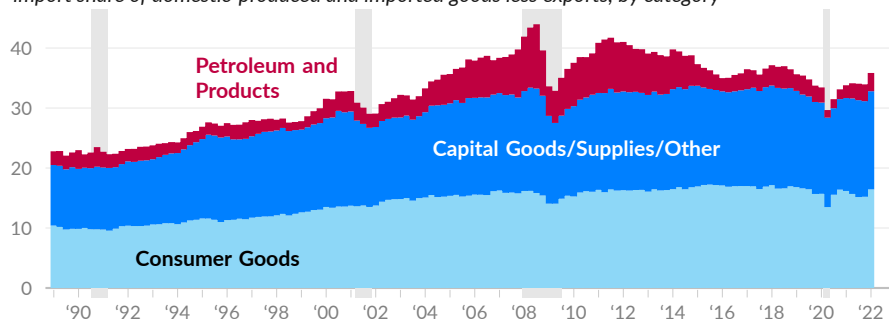
From 1989 to 2011, imports of consumer goods excluding petroleum increased by the equivalent of 5.7 percent of domestic consumption of goods; petroleum-related imports increased by the equivalent of 6.3 percent; and all other goods imports increased by the equivalent of 6.2 percent.

Since 2011, imports of consumer goods was virtually unchanged of domestic goods demand; imports of petroleum products decreased by the equivalent of 5.3 percent; and other imports increased by the equivalent of 0.2 percent.

As of 2022 Q1, imports of consumer goods excluding petroleum and petroleum products are equivalent to 16.4 percent of domestic consumption of goods (see ■). Petroleum-related imports claim 3.0 percent (see ■) and imports of all other goods, primarily capital goods, industrial supplies, and materials are equivalent to 16.4 percent (see ■).

## Import Share of Goods

*import share of domestic-produced and imported goods less exports, by category*



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



The US Census Bureau [report](#) monthly data on US trade in goods, including by partner country. In May 2022, trade with the top 25 trading partners (see table) comprises 85.7 percent of total US trade in goods.

### US Trade in Goods

*census basis, millions of USD,  
not seasonally adjusted*

May 2022

May 2021

	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
Total, All Countries	285,413	177,961	463,375	230,555	145,476	376,032
Canada	40,430	30,588	71,019	29,061	25,455	54,517
Mexico	39,506	28,912	68,419	31,354	22,960	54,314
China	43,864	12,321	56,185	38,507	12,404	50,912
Japan	12,604	6,987	19,591	11,458	6,382	17,840
Germany	12,357	6,132	18,489	11,204	5,378	16,582
South Korea	10,356	6,286	16,643	7,997	5,642	13,640
Vietnam	11,837	1,181	13,018	8,551	1,072	9,624
United Kingdom	5,628	6,910	12,539	4,687	5,579	10,267
India	8,464	4,024	12,488	6,040	3,200	9,240
Taiwan	7,913	3,781	11,694	6,365	3,042	9,408
Netherlands	3,568	6,083	9,651	2,734	4,189	6,923
Italy	6,430	2,598	9,028	5,162	2,136	7,299
France	4,681	4,117	8,799	3,897	2,466	6,364
Ireland	7,381	1,374	8,755	5,722	883	6,605
Switzerland	4,758	2,553	7,311	4,760	1,650	6,410
Brazil	2,929	4,299	7,228	2,426	3,622	6,049
Thailand	5,356	1,264	6,621	4,361	1,013	5,375
Malaysia	4,649	1,512	6,162	5,092	1,321	6,414
Singapore	2,573	3,506	6,080	2,520	2,646	5,166
Belgium	2,023	3,058	5,082	1,602	3,179	4,782
Spain	2,314	2,575	4,890	1,650	1,239	2,890
Indonesia	3,277	1,053	4,331	2,374	840	3,215
Australia	1,462	2,487	3,949	904	2,410	3,315
Chile	1,478	2,328	3,807	1,107	1,398	2,505
Colombia	1,788	1,981	3,770	1,085	1,358	2,443

Source: Census Bureau

## International Investment Position

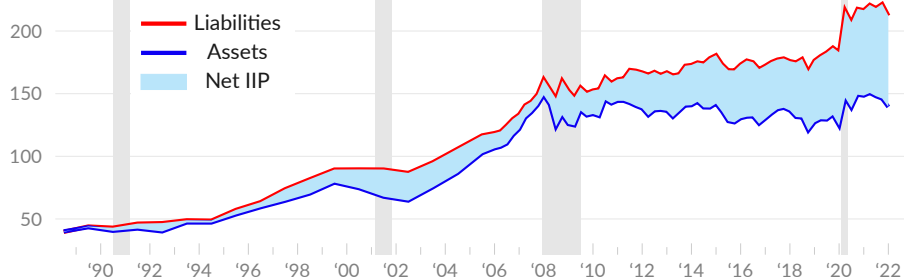
The US **net international investment position (IIP)** measures the difference between residents' foreign assets and liabilities. The Bureau of Economic Analysis [report](#) US IIP data on a quarterly basis beginning in 2006, while prior data are annual.

In 2022 Q1, domestic holdings of foreign assets total \$34.0 trillion, equivalent to 139.4 percent of GDP (see [—](#)). In 2021 Q4, these assets were equivalent to 146.1 percent of GDP, and in 2019, they were equivalent to 129.8 percent. Domestic liabilities to the foreign sector total \$51.7 trillion, or 212.2 percent of GDP, in 2022 Q1, following 221.6 percent in 2021 Q4, and 181.5 percent in 2019 (see [—](#)).

The overall result of these financial positions, net IIP, or holdings of foreign assets minus liabilities, identifies the US as a net debtor to the rest of the world, to the equivalent of 72.8 percent of GDP in 2022 Q1, following 75.5 percent in 2021 Q4, and 51.7 percent in 2019 (see [—](#)).

### International Investment

share of GDP, percent



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis





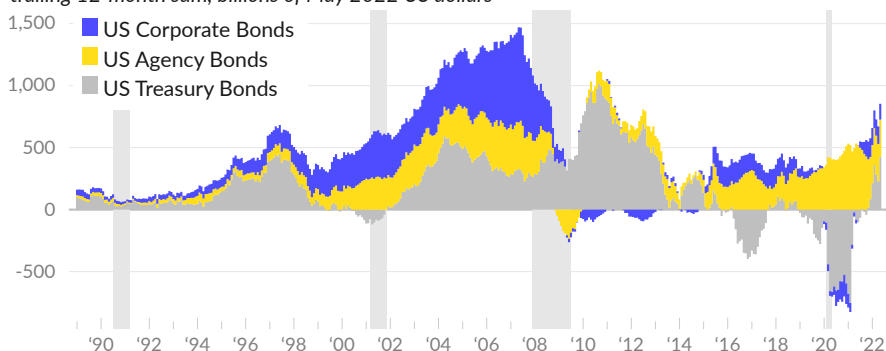
## Capital Flows

The [purchases and sales](#) of US bonds by the rest of the world give insight into overall **capital flows** and appetite for different types of debt. During the 2000s, other countries were accumulating US corporate and government bonds, as the US was borrowing from the rest of the world and running a very wide trade deficit. In 2020, the rest of the world was a net purchaser of US government agency bonds but a net seller of treasuries.

Over the year ending May 2022, the rest of the world was a net buyer of \$427 billion of US treasury bonds, equivalent to 1.7 percent of US GDP (see [■](#)). Over the same period, the rest of the world was a net buyer of \$299 billion of US agency bonds, (see [■](#)), and a net buyer of \$127 billion of US corporate bonds, (see [■](#)).

### Long-term Bond Flows

*purchases by foreigners minus sales by foreigners  
trailing 12-month sum, billions of May 2022 US dollars*



Source: Treasury International Capital, Setser



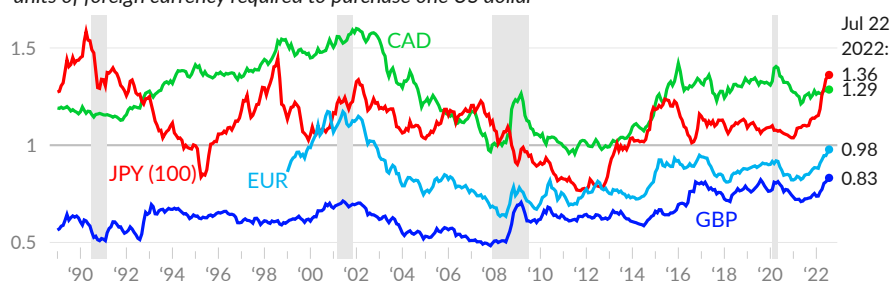
## Exchange Rates

Changes in the strength or weakness of the US dollar (USD) can affect trade and financial flows. The dollar is said to be relatively strong when more units of foreign currency, for example Japanese yen (JPY), British pounds (GBP), euros (EUR), or Canadian dollars (CAD), are required to buy one USD.

As of July 22, 2022, one US dollar buys approximately: 1.29 Canadian dollars (see —), 136 Japanese yen (see —), 0.98 euros (see —), and 0.83 British pounds (see —). Over the past three years, the nominal exchange rate between the US dollar and the Canadian dollar increased 2.6 percent, the USD-JPY rate increased 23.5 percent, the USD-EUR rate increased 15.4 percent, and the USD-GBP rate increased 13.9 percent.

### Selected Exchange Rates

units of foreign currency required to purchase one US dollar

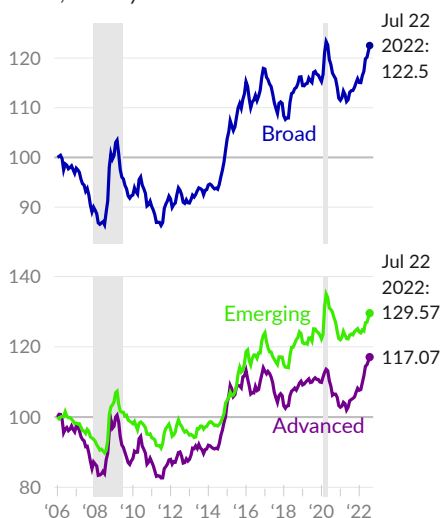


Source: Federal Reserve

The Federal Reserve **trade-weighted dollar** indices **track** weighted-average foreign exchange rates based on 26 currencies that are important to US trade. The **weight** of each currency in the index is based on the bilateral trade share of total trade in goods and services. These US dollar indices can simplify analysis of the overall role of foreign exchange rates on US trade.

### Dollar Indices

trade-weighted foreign exchange rate, index, January 2006=100



Source: Federal Reserve

The **broad dollar index** (see —) summarizes foreign exchange rates between the US and trading partners by weighting foreign currencies in the index by the total amount of goods and services trade with the relevant countries.

As of July 22, 2022, the broad dollar index is 22.5 percent above its value at inception in 2006. Over the past three years, the index value has averaged 116.1, compared to an average of 113.0 over the previous three-years.

The Fed separately calculates the trade-weighted exchange rate with **advanced economies**, and with **emerging markets**. Since 2006, the dollar has increased 29.6 percent against emerging market currencies (see —), and increased 17.1 percent against advanced economy currencies (see —).

Summarizing exchange rates using a trade-weighted index can be complicated by shifts in relative consumer prices between the US and trading partners. For example, the exchange rate between the US dollar and the Japanese yen has been relatively stable in nominal terms since the 1990s, but there has been less inflation in consumer prices in Japan than in the US. As a result, 100 yen buys more consumer goods in Japan than one dollar will buy in the US.

By incorporating the consumer price index in the US and in trading partners, again weighted by the amount of trade with each partner, it is possible to compare a basket of consumer goods across currencies. The measure is still affected by differences in the consumer basket between countries.

### USD Real Effective Exchange Rate

trade-weighted foreign exchange rate,  
index, January 2010=100



Source: BIS



The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) [calculates](#) **real effective exchange rates** for many countries, on a monthly basis. As of June 2022, the US dollar real effective exchange rate has increased 27.7 percent since 2010. In 2019, the index average was 117.0. Over the past three months, the index average value was 125.4.

### Selected Exchange Rates

units of foreign currency required to buy one US dollar

	Jul 22, 2022	1-month moving average	1-year moving average	2019 average	1-month percent change	1-year percent change	5-year percent change
EUR	0.978	0.973	0.894	0.893	3.2	15.6	4.6
GBP	0.832	0.831	0.758	0.784	2.1	14.8	6.4
JPY	136.1	136.6	118.6	109.0	-0.1	23.0	24.8
CAD	1.286	1.294	1.268	1.327	-0.5	3.2	-4.7
MXN	20.50	20.40	20.35	19.25	1.5	2.6	8.8
CNY	6.75	6.72	6.47	6.91	0.9	4.2	-2.0
CHF	0.961	0.968	0.935	0.994	-0.5	4.0	-3.7
HKD	7.85	7.85	7.81	7.84	-0.0	1.1	0.9
INR	79.83	79.24	75.61	70.38	2.2	7.0	23.5
AUD	1.439	1.459	1.384	1.439	0.4	7.9	8.5
NZD	1.594	1.611	1.480	1.518	1.1	11.7	11.9
BRL	5.46	5.34	5.25	3.94	6.3	5.3	73.3
KRW	1312.8	1304.4	1209.3	1165.8	1.5	15.4	15.7
MYR	4.45	4.43	4.24	4.14	1.2	7.1	1.2
DKK	7.28	7.24	6.65	6.67	3.2	15.7	4.7
NOK	9.91	10.01	9.01	8.80	0.8	13.9	14.2
SEK	10.21	10.34	9.25	9.46	1.2	18.9	13.2
ZAR	16.83	16.63	15.32	14.45	6.1	17.1	27.9
SGD	1.387	1.395	1.362	1.364	0.1	2.9	-0.7
TWD	29.90	29.81	28.38	30.90	0.6	6.8	-1.5

Source: Federal Reserve



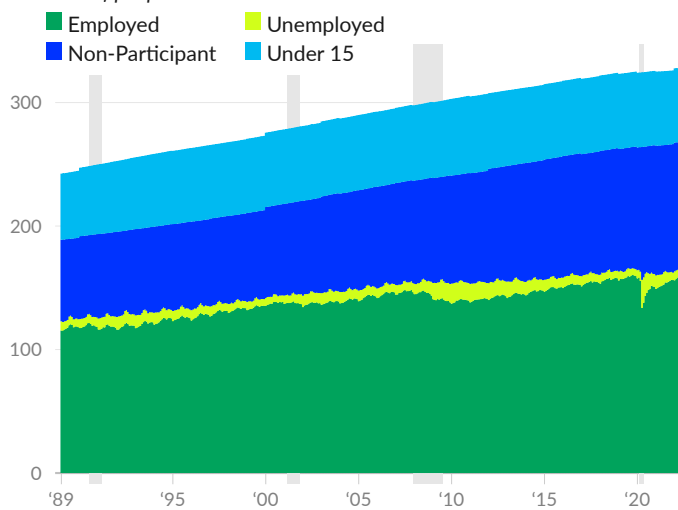
# Labor Markets

Labor is the primary source of income for US households and is essential to the production of goods and services. The portion of labor that is provided by a household member to others outside of the household or to other households is considered *employment*. As of June 2022, 159.5 million people are employed (including self-employment).

The number of people who are employed divided by the total population is the employment rate or employment-to-population ratio, which is 48.6 percent as of June 2022. Note that these values are not seasonally adjusted and include children, while BLS published values refer to those 16 or older.

## Labor Force Status of Population

millions of people



Source: Author's Calculations from CPS

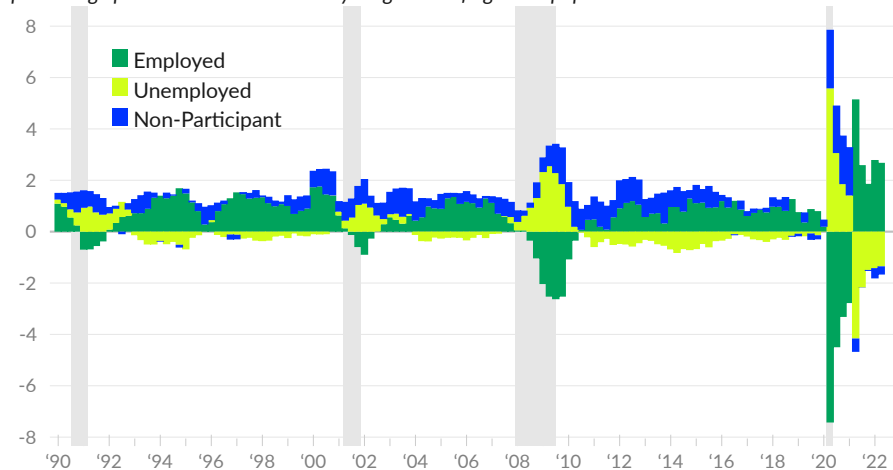


When a member of a household is not employed but looked for a job during the past four weeks or is on temporary layoff, they are considered **unemployed**. As of June 2022, there are 6.6 million unemployed people. The combined group of employed and unemployed people is the labor force. The number of unemployed people divided by the number of people in the labor force is the unemployment rate, currently 4.0 percent. The number of people in the labor force divided by the total population is the labor force participation rate, currently 50.6 percent.

People who are not employed and not unemployed are considered to be outside of the labor force. Nonparticipants usually comprise about half of the population, and total 161.9 million in June 2022. The category includes children (59.8 million), students (14.6 million), unpaid caregivers (12.7 million), those unable to work due to disability or illness (14.5 million), those who want a job but have given up looking (6.4 million), and retirees and the elderly (51 million).

## Labor Force Status Changes

percentage point contribution to one-year growth of age 15+ population



Source: Author's Calculations from CPS



The labor force status of the US population varies by age, sex, and over time. Because very few people receive capital income, the share of the population with labor income is particularly important to overall levels of economic activity.

### Labor Force Status

June 2022, thousands of people, not seasonally adjusted

	Total, 16+	Men, 16-29	Men, 30-59	Men, 60+	Women, 16-29	Women, 30-59	Women, 60+
Population	263,835	29,719	62,808	36,020	29,647	63,787	41,853
Employed	158,678	19,535	53,110	12,045	18,077	45,930	9,981
Multiple jobs	7,430	773	2,516	440	950	2,309	442
Full-time	117,667	14,075	45,021	8,562	10,754	33,283	5,972
Part-time	41,011	5,461	8,088	3,483	7,323	12,648	4,009
Economic reasons	3,849	709	1,065	182	703	991	198
Unemployed	6,334	1,517	1,377	340	1,345	1,459	296
Not in Labor Force	98,822	8,667	8,322	23,635	10,225	16,398	31,575
Discouraged	6,091	1,209	1,086	572	1,370	1,210	644
Disabled/III	14,557	877	3,881	2,494	585	3,943	2,777
Family/Care	12,688	439	885	116	2,139	8,175	935
School	11,546	5,345	290	17	5,430	437	27
Retirement	51,375	106	1,583	20,339	156	2,156	27,035

Source: Author's Calculations from CPS

Additionally, changes over time in labor force status are particularly important to understanding both secular and cyclical trends in the economy. The following table presents the net two-year change in labor force status, in number of people.

### Labor Force Changes

Change from June 2019 to June 2022, thousands of people

	Total, 16+	Men, 16-29	Men, 30-59	Men, 60+	Women, 16-29	Women, 30-59	Women, 60+
Population	4,797	-737	1,551	2,449	-590	193	1,931
Employed	850	-634	916	219	-599	646	302
Multiple jobs	-560	-108	58	-114	-248	-167	20
Full-time	213	-417	-123	237	-470	624	361
Part-time	636	-218	1,038	-18	-130	22	-59
Economic reasons	-764	-281	77	-66	-243	-242	-9
Unemployed	43	-110	110	8	106	9	-80
Not in Labor Force	3,905	7	525	2,222	-96	-462	1,709
Discouraged	384	-113	266	1	182	41	7
Disabled/III	-225	-4	-156	269	36	-257	-114
Family/Care	-665	71	115	37	-348	-457	-83
School	-199	-27	-88	-11	-45	-28	0
Retirement	4,179	11	261	1,899	-0	131	1,876

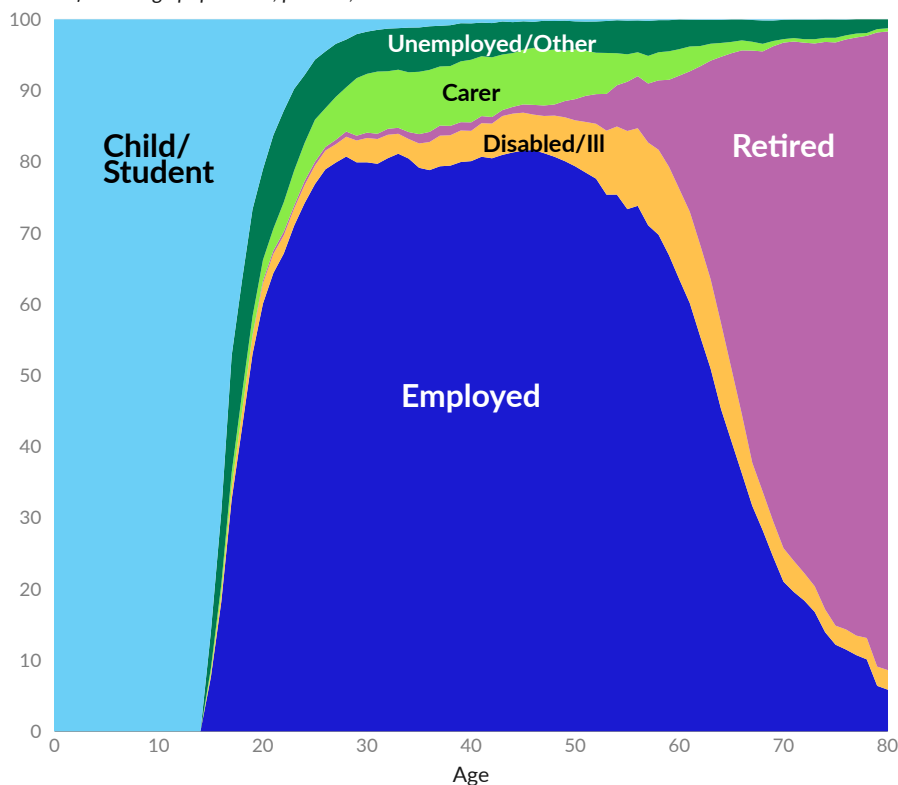
Source: Author's Calculations from CPS

## Labor Force Status and Age

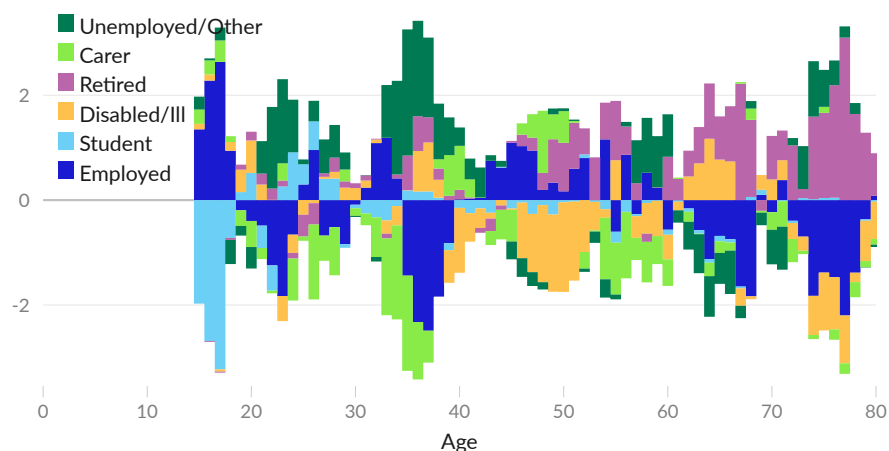
There is a clear relationship between age and employment. Children are not permitted to work and many young people attend school full time. During ages 25 to 54, around 80 percent of the population is employed. The remaining 20 percent include caregivers and those unable to work due to disability or illness. Retirement becomes more likely as workers reach their 60s and 70s; less than 10 percent of people continue to work into their 80s.

### Labor Force Status, by Age

share of same-age population, percent, June 2022



change since June 2019 in share of age group, percentage points



Source: Author's Calculations from CPS, Bruenig



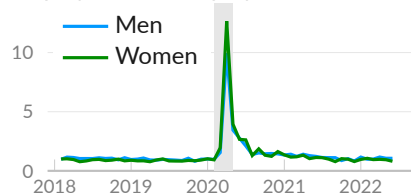
## Gross Labor Force Status Changes

The changes in labor force status described above are net changes, rather than gross changes. That is, the one-year change in unemployment is the result of some people staying unemployed, some becoming unemployed, and some no longer being unemployed, as well as other flows like deaths and people becoming working age. This section looks at six categories of gross changes, specifically the share of people with a given labor force status who move to a different status in the following month.

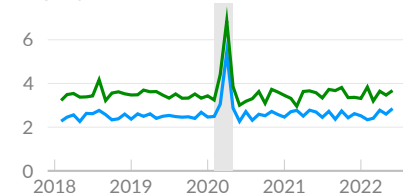
### Gross Labor Force Flows

*share of initial labor force status, percent*

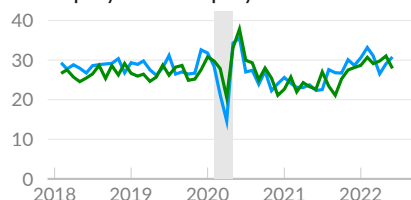
Employed to Unemployed



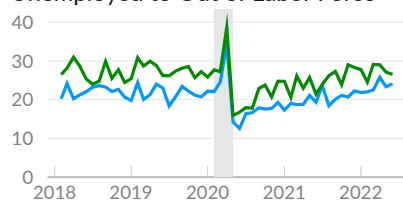
Employed to Out of Labor Force



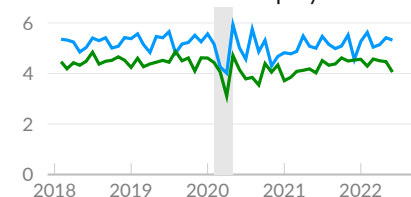
Unemployed to Employed



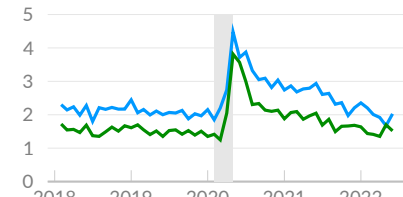
Unemployed to Out of Labor Force



Out of Labor Force to Employed



Out of Labor Force to Unemployed



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



## Labor Share of Income

compensation of employees as share of net domestic income, percent



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

The labor share (see —) measures the portion of net income paid to labor. While the laborer share of the population has fallen, cyclical patterns suggest worker bargaining power also affects labor's share.

As of the first quarter of 2022, labor receives 63.7 percent of net domestic income. Labor's share decreased 0.4 percentage point over the past year. The labor share is 2.5 percentage points above its 30-year low of 61.3 percent in 2014 Q3, and 4.9 percentage points below the 30-year high of 68.7 percent in 2020 Q2.

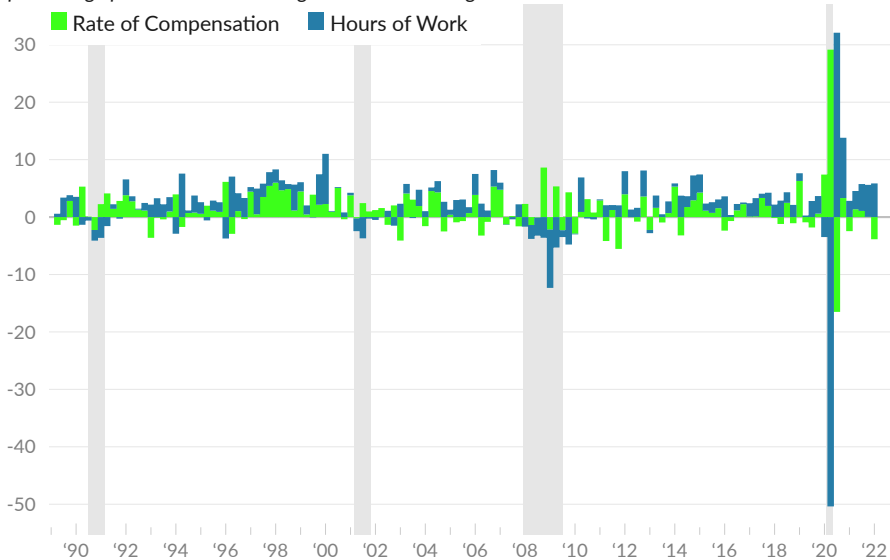
## Gross Labor Income

Wages (the unit price of labor) tend not to be cut in response to a short-term decrease in demand; businesses typically instead employ fewer workers and/or cut hours. As a result, wage data give only a partial picture of the labor income received by households.

**Gross labor income** (compensation of employees in the national accounts), which captures both the amount of employment (see ■) and the rate of compensation (see ■), increased at an annualized and inflation-adjusted rate of 2.00 percent in 2022 Q1. Changes in wages subtracted 3.86 percentage points, and changes in total hours worked contributed 5.86 percentage points.

## Gross Labor Income Growth

percentage point contribution to gross labor income growth



Source: Author's Calculations



## Employment

Employment is critical to production and as a source of income. This subsection covers payrolls and employment rates for different groups and places. Related topics, such as work arrangements, hours worked, and wages, are covered in later subsections.

### Overview

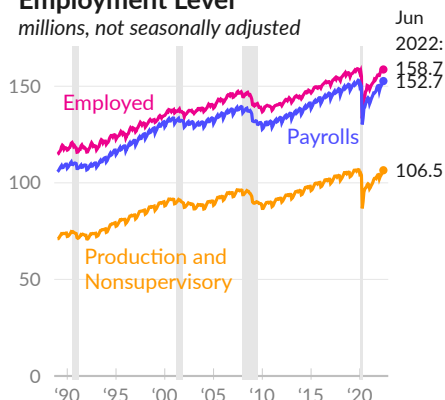
Two primary sources of employment data are households and employers. Households report activities, including employment and self-employment, while employers report payrolls.

In June 2022, establishments report 152.7 million **nonfarm payroll employees** (see —). The pre-COVID peak was 153.1 million in November 2019. Households report 158.7 million employed people, including the self-employed but not including armed forces, in the latest month, compared to a pre-COVID peak of 159.1 million (see —).

Private production and nonsupervisory workers are engaged in production, including working supervisors, or in other activities but not above the working supervisor level. In June 2022, this group totals 106.5 million, compared to a pre-COVID peak of 106.9 million (see —). Production and nonsupervisory workers comprise 81.5 percent of private nonfarm payrolls in June 2022.

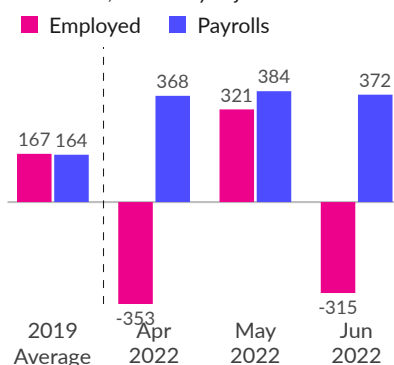
### Employment Level

millions, not seasonally adjusted



### Monthly Change

thousands, seasonally adjusted



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



In June 2022, seasonally-adjusted civilian employment decreased by 315,000 (see ■), far below the 2019 average increase of 167,083 jobs per month. The US added a net total of 372,000 nonfarm payroll jobs in June 2022 (see ■), compared to a monthly average of 164,000 in 2019. The average of both surveys over the past three months shows an increase of 129,500 employees per month.

### Employment Level

millions

seasonally adjusted

not seasonally adjusted

	Jun 2022	May 2022	Jun 2022	May 2022	2019 Avg.	2017 Avg.	2000 Avg.
Employed	158.1	158.4	158.7	158.6	157.5	153.3	136.9
Nonfarm Payrolls	152.0	151.6	152.7	151.7	150.9	146.6	132.0
Private Nonfarm Payrolls	129.8	129.4	130.6	129.3	128.3	124.3	111.2
Production & Nonsuperv.	105.7	105.4	106.5	105.3	105.6	102.4	90.5

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



## Payroll Employment

The Current Employment Statistics Program [surveys](#) around 130,000 businesses and government agencies each month. Payroll data from this survey provide insight into the overall health of the economy by indicating the pace of job growth. The payroll data also reliably identify changes in employment in individual industries.

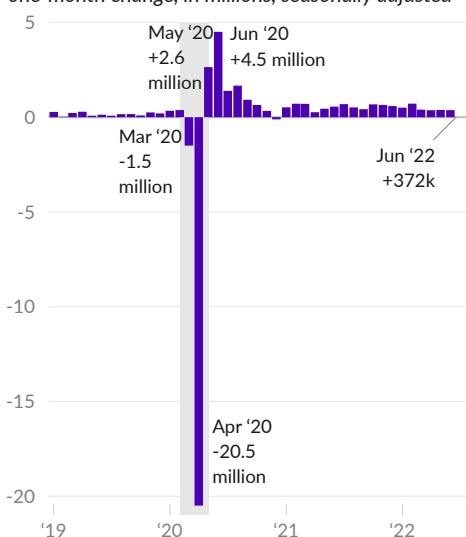
Nonfarm payrolls increased by 372,000 in June 2022, following 384,000 jobs added in May, and 368,000 added in April (see [■](#)). Average payroll growth was 374,700 over these three months, substantially below the average of 538,700 during the previous three months.

During March and April 2020, the US lost a combined 22 million jobs. Since May 2020, a total of 21.5 million jobs have been added, equivalent to 97.6 percent of those lost.

To maintain a steady payroll employment rate with population growth, the US needed to add 118,000 jobs in June 2022. Pre-pandemic, in 2019, the US was adding an average of 164,000 jobs per month.

### Nonfarm Payroll Growth

one-month change, in millions, seasonally adjusted



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

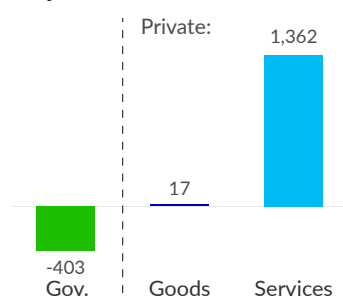
Over the three years ending June 2022, nonfarm payrolls increased by a total of 976,000. By sector, combined government payrolls fell by 403,000 (see [■](#)), and private payrolls increased by a total of 1,379,000 over the three-year period. Private goods-producing industries added 17,000 jobs (see [■](#)), and private service-providing industries added 1.4 million jobs (see [■](#)).

Dividing the private industries into three wage groups, the lowest-wage industries lost 206,000 jobs since June 2019, the middle-wage industries lost 85,000 jobs, and the highest-wage industries added 1.66 million jobs (see [■](#)).

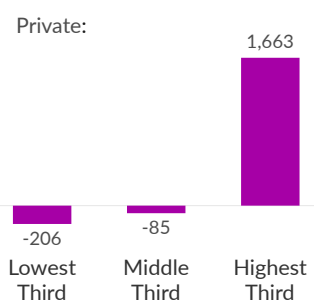
### Three-Year Change in Payrolls (June 2019 to June 2022)

not seasonally adjusted, thousands of jobs

#### Major Sector



#### Industry Wage Group\*



\*Wage groups are derived from 2019 average hourly earnings by 3-digit NAICS industry. Private industries without wage information added 11,300 jobs over the period.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

The establishment survey [provides](#) reliable industry-level payroll data. While employees of the same company may be classified into different industries in a household survey, this is avoided by surveying and classifying the company directly.

Over the three years ending June 2022, the industry groups with the largest increase in payrolls were professional and technical services (+914,000), transportation and warehousing (+817,600), financial activities (+204,000), and retail trade (+178,100). The private industry groups with the least job growth were food services and drinking places (-375,600), accommodation (-365,400), and arts, entertainment, and recreation (-171,300).

### Nonfarm Payrolls by Industry Group

	<i>seasonally adjusted</i>				<i>not seasonally adjusted</i>	
	June 2022	1-month change	Apr '22–Jun '22 average	Jan '22–Mar '22 average	June 2022	3-year change
Total nonfarm	151,980	372	375	539	152,692	976
Total private	129,765	381	362	527	130,619	1,379
Goods-producing	21,092	48	57	77	21,362	17
Mining & logging	625	6	7	5	629	-111
Construction	7,670	13	14	27	7,858	158
Manufacturing	12,797	29	36	45	12,875	-30
Private service-providing	108,673	333	305	450	109,257	1,362
Wholesale trade	5,875	16	20	22	5,916	1
Retail trade	15,777	15	-9	70	15,782	178
Transportation & warehousing	6,554	36	48	44	6,450	818
Information	3,008	25	24	8	3,031	153
Financial activities	8,951	1	15	14	8,994	204
Real estate & rental & leasing	2,362	2	6	9	2,391	37
Professional & technical services	10,446	42	49	42	10,429	914
Management	2,385	12	6	5	2,400	-36
Administrative & support	8,969	16	5	40	9,003	12
Educational services	3,807	18	18	15	3,591	60
Health care	16,315	57	37	33	16,322	60
Social assistance	4,217	21	17	14	4,231	96
Arts, entertainment, & recreation	2,294	12	13	21	2,546	-171
Accommodation	1,739	15	16	22	1,831	-365
Food services & drinking places	11,632	41	37	78	11,938	-376
Other services	5,691	2	9	20	5,770	-198
Utilities and waste management	1,015	5	2	2	1,022	12
Government	22,215	-9	13	12	22,073	-403

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



Summarizing employment changes by grouping industries can have the adverse effect of hiding changes within these industry groups. Additionally, industry groups can be vague or overly broad. The government and business chartbook sections contain more information on industry-level employment trends.

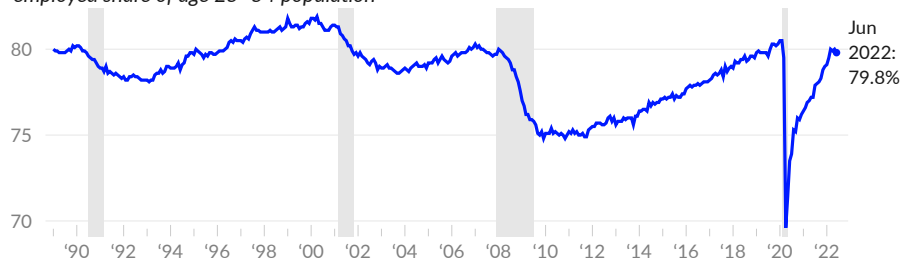


## Employment Rates

The employed share of those ages 25 to 54 is an important measure of labor market utilization. In a tight labor market, the age group is employed at a very high rate. In June 2022, 79.8 percent of 25–54 years olds were employed, compared to 80.0 percent in May 2022. Over the past year, the age 25–54 employment rate increased 2.6 percentage points. The June 2022 rate was 1.6 percentage points (equivalent to 2.1 million workers) below the average rate of 81.4 during the tight labor market of 1999–2000.

### Age 25–54 Employment Rate

*employed share of age 25–54 population*



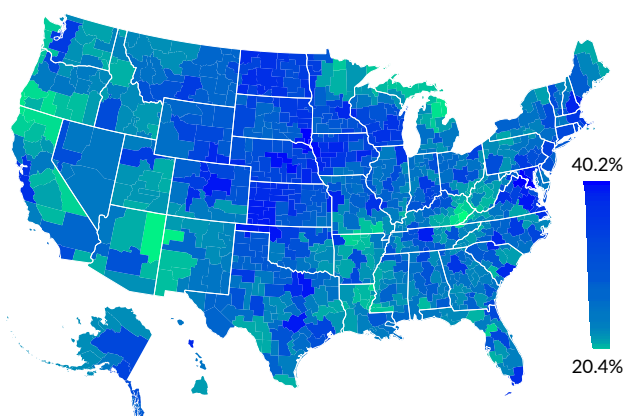
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

The monthly jobs report describes employment at a given point in time, by asking about activities during a specific week of the previous month. To instead examine activities over a period of time, annual data on weeks worked per year and hours worked per week can be combined to identify the *fully-employed*, or *full-time, full-year workers*, who usually work 35 hours per week or more for 50 weeks per year or more. The Census Bureau [report](#) 105.5 million fully-employed people in 2020, equivalent to 32.3 percent of the US population, compared to 119.2 million (36.6 percent) in 2019.

Employment rates vary dramatically by location. In 2020, 33.6 percent of commuter zones have at least a third of their population working full-time and full-year. A total of 30 commuter zones (out of 741), covering 3.4 million people, have a quarter of the population or less fully employed. The top ten and bottom ten commuter zones by fully-employed rate are listed below.

### Commuter Zone Fully-Employed Rate

*full-time, full-year worker share of population, 2020*



Top 10:

40.2%	Washington, DC
40.1%	Sioux Falls, SD
39.1%	Sioux City, IA
38.6%	Dallas, TX
38.5%	Denver, CO
38.3%	Richmond, VA
38.3%	Austin, TX
37.9%	Nashville-Davidson, TN
37.5%	Fredericksburg, VA
37.5%	Kansas City, MO

Bottom 10:

21.4%	Gallup, NM
22.9%	Corbin, KY
23.0%	Altamont, OR
23.1%	Roseburg, OR
23.9%	Ocala, FL
24.0%	Eureka, CA
24.3%	Pikeville, KY
24.4%	Port Angeles, WA
24.4%	Mount Pleasant, MI
24.8%	McComb, MS

Source: American Community Survey, Dorn, Author's Calculations

## Employment Rates of Largest Commuter Zones, 2020

	<i>all ages</i>		<i>age 25–54</i>	
	full-time & full-year	employed	full-time & full-year	employed
Los Angeles, CA	32.2	58.8	55.7	88.3
New York, NY	33.4	59.4	57.8	89.5
Chicago, IL	36.3	61.4	63.2	91.2
Houston, TX	34.9	59.2	60.1	89.1
Newark, NJ	35.3	61.1	61.3	90.8
Philadelphia, PA	34.0	61.0	60.7	91.4
Washington, DC	40.2	64.0	67.9	93.1
Boston, MA	35.9	64.7	62.3	92.6
Atlanta, GA	36.0	60.9	62.6	90.5
San Francisco, CA	36.2	63.3	62.1	92.6
Detroit, MI	30.8	59.6	55.6	90.0
Phoenix, AZ	33.8	58.3	60.9	89.7
Dallas, TX	38.6	62.1	65.9	91.6
Seattle, WA	35.6	63.7	60.4	92.7
Miami, FL	36.6	60.3	61.9	90.6

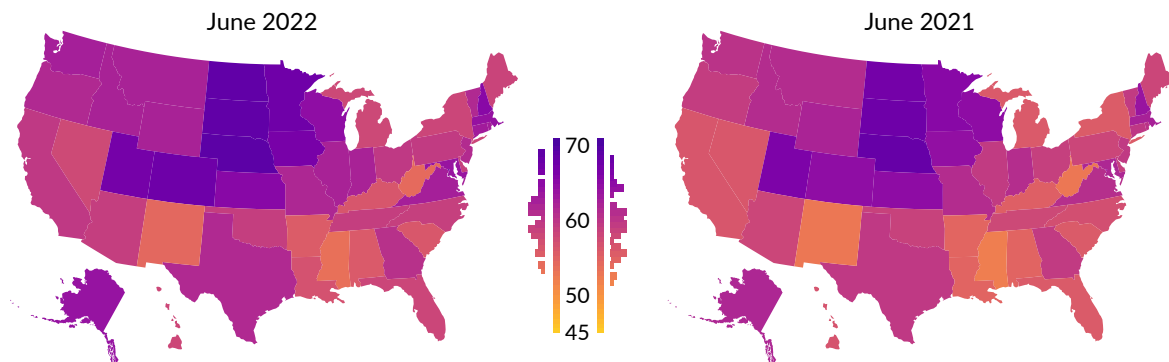
Source: American Community Survey, Dorn, Author's Calculations

The share of the age 16 and older population that is employed in any amount at a point in time varies by state and over time. In June 2022, 22 states had an employment rate above below 60 percent, compared to 43 in April 2020. In June 2021, 29 states had an employment rate below 60 percent and four states had an unemployment rate above 65 percent. The employment rate was above 65 percent in eight states.

The states with the highest employment rates in June 2022 are Nebraska (68.7%), the District of Columbia (68.6%), and South Dakota (68.3%). The states with the lowest employment rates are Mississippi (53.2%), West Virginia (53.8%), and New Mexico (54.0%).

## Employment Rate by State

*employed share of population, percent*



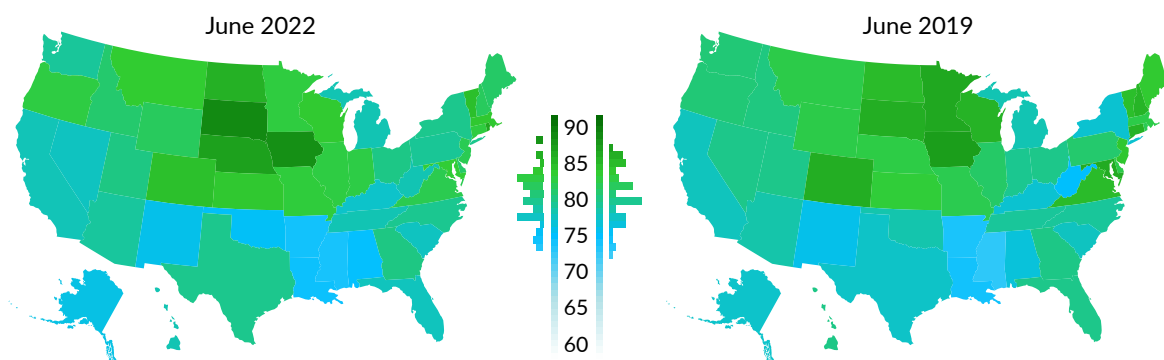
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

A tight local labor market will employ those ages 25 to 54 at a very high rate, barring any local labor supply constraints, for example availability or cost of child care or high rates of disability. In June 2022, the states with the highest employment rates for 25 to 54 year olds are South Dakota (88.6 percent), Iowa (88.1 percent), and Nebraska (86.6 percent).

The age 25–54 employment rate is higher in June 2022 than it was in June 2019 in 28 states, and lower in 23 states. Comparing the latest three months to the previous three months, the seasonally-adjusted age 25–54 employment rate increased in 38 states, decreased in 11 states, and was unchanged in two states.

### Age 25–54 Employment Rate by State

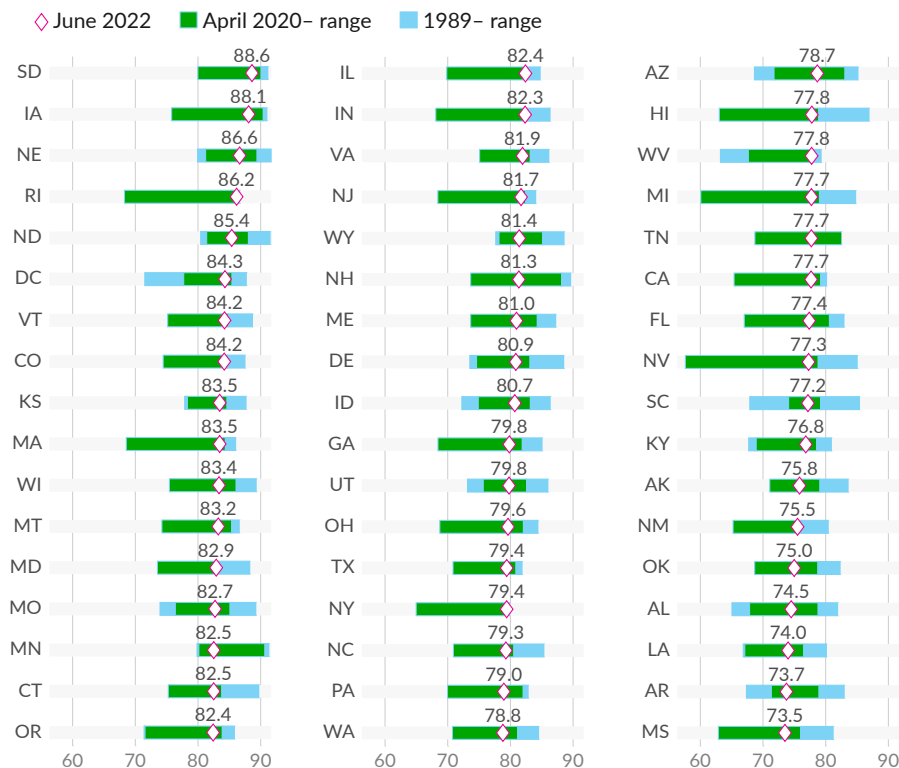
*employed share of age 25–54 population, percent, not seasonally adjusted*



Source: Author's Calculations from CPS

### Employment Rate by State

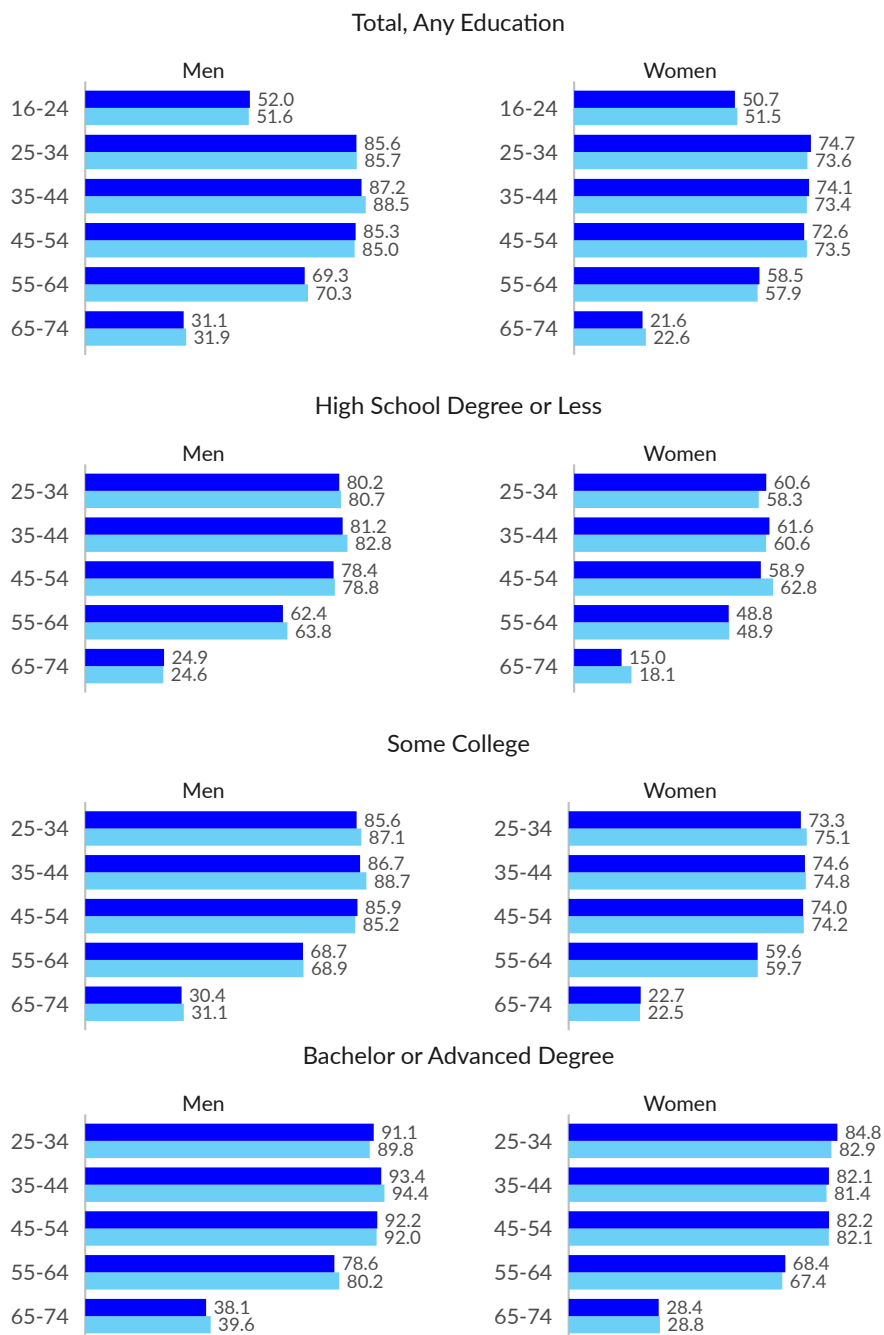
*employed share of age 25–54 population, percent, not seasonally adjusted*



Source: Author's Calculations from CPS

Employment rates vary over time, but also by age, gender, and education. Over the three months ending June 2022, the employment rate for most age and education subgroups is lower than it was before the pandemic (the three months ending June 2019).

**Employment Rates** ■ June 2022 ■ June 2019  
employed share of age group, percent



Source: Author's Calculations from CPS



## Changes in Employment by Occupation

The COVID-19 pandemic changed the occupational composition of the US workforce. Business closures reduced the share of the US population that is employed in personal care and related services, administrative support, and sales. Many workers trained in these occupations lost or changed jobs and, additionally, some full-time workers became part-time. While employment increased in some occupations, such as healthcare support, the share of people employed full-time decreased in most occupational groups during the past three months, which end June 2022, compared to the same three months prior to the pandemic (ending June 2019).

### Change in Occupational Employment, June 2022

*change in share of population employed, latest three months vs pre-pandemic, percentage points*



Source: Author's Calculation from CPS





## Unemployment

The headline unemployment rate, also known as the U3 unemployment rate, measures people who do not have a job but are looking for one or are on temporary layoff, as a share of the labor force (those employed and unemployed). BLS [reports](#) 5.9 million unemployed people in June 2022, and an unemployment rate of 3.6 percent (see [—](#)), in line with the May 2022 rate of 3.6 percent, but substantially below the June 2021 rate of 5.9 percent.

BLS also [report](#) a broader measure of unemployment, known as U6 or labor under-utilization. Labor under-utilization includes unemployed people counted in U3 as well as people who have given up looking for work and people who are part-time but would like to work full-time. In June 2022, the labor under-utilization rate is 6.7 percent (see [—](#)).

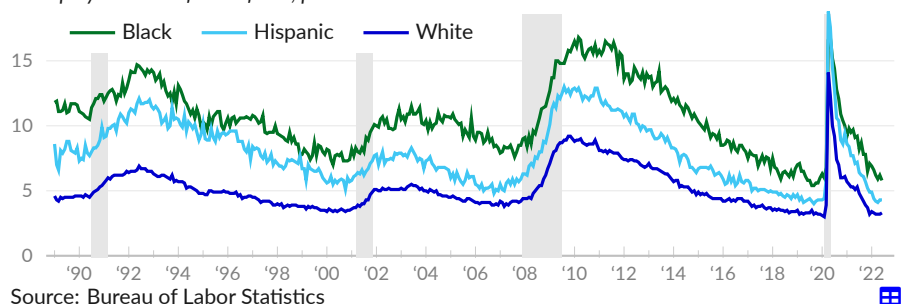
### Unemployment Measures



Unemployment is much more common for disadvantaged groups, with the black or African American unemployment rate typically double the white unemployment rate. A very tight labor market may have the effect of reducing racial discrimination in hiring. However, disadvantaged groups are more likely to lose jobs in a downturn. As a result, the full-employment portion of the business cycle is quite short for many people. Since February 2020, the black unemployment rate has decreased by 0.2 percentage point to 5.8 percent (see [—](#)).

### Unemployment Rate

unemployed share of labor force, percent



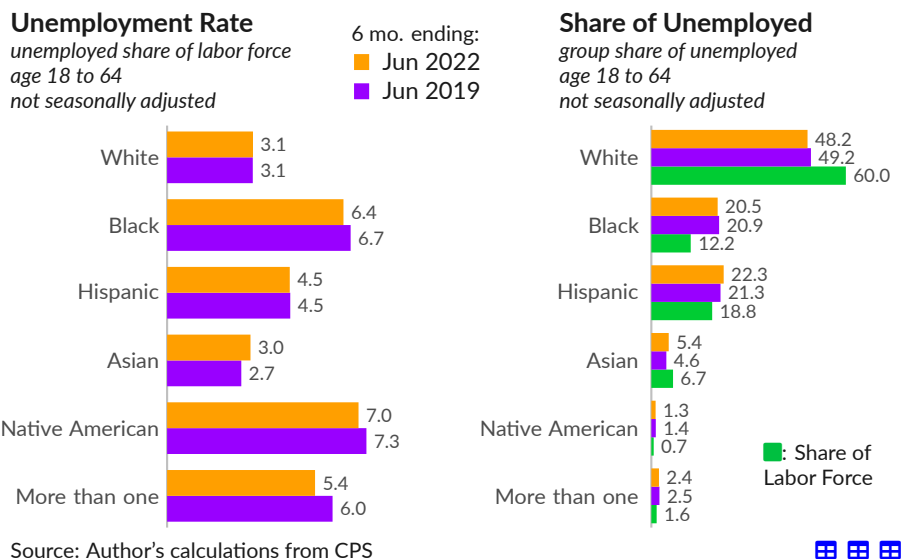
### Unemployment Measures

seasonally adjusted, percent

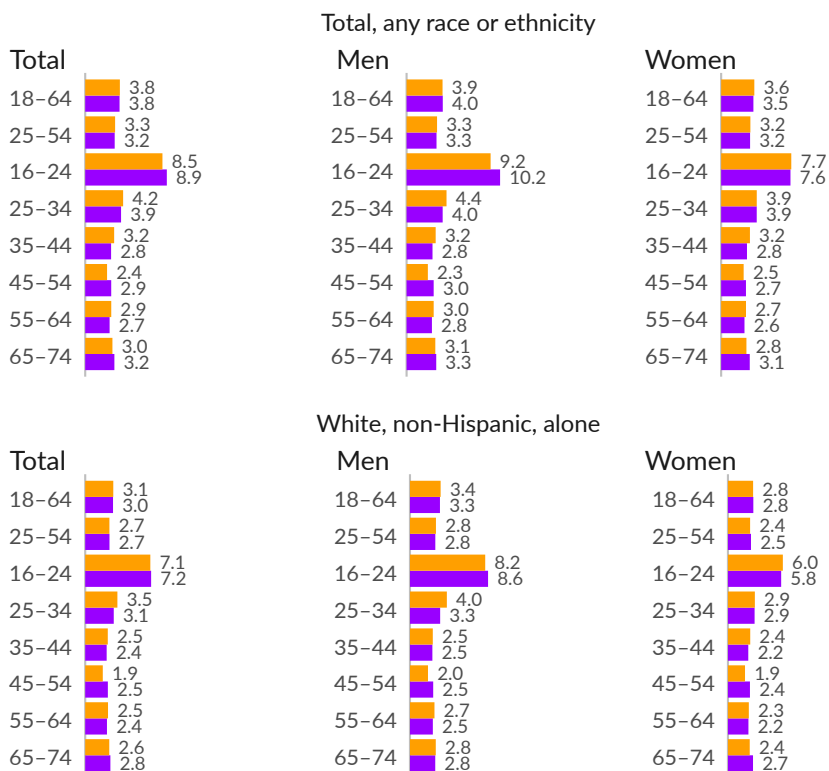
	Jun '22	May '22	Apr '22	Mar '22	Feb '22	Jan '22	GFC peak	Date
Under-utilization Rate (U6)	6.7	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.2	7.1	17.2	Dec '09
Unemployment Rate (U3)	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.0	10.0	Oct '09
by race/ethnicity:								
White	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	9.2	Oct '09
Black	5.8	6.2	5.9	6.2	6.6	6.9	16.8	Mar '10
Hispanic	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.9	13.0	Aug '09
Asian	3.0	2.4	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.6	8.4	Dec '09

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

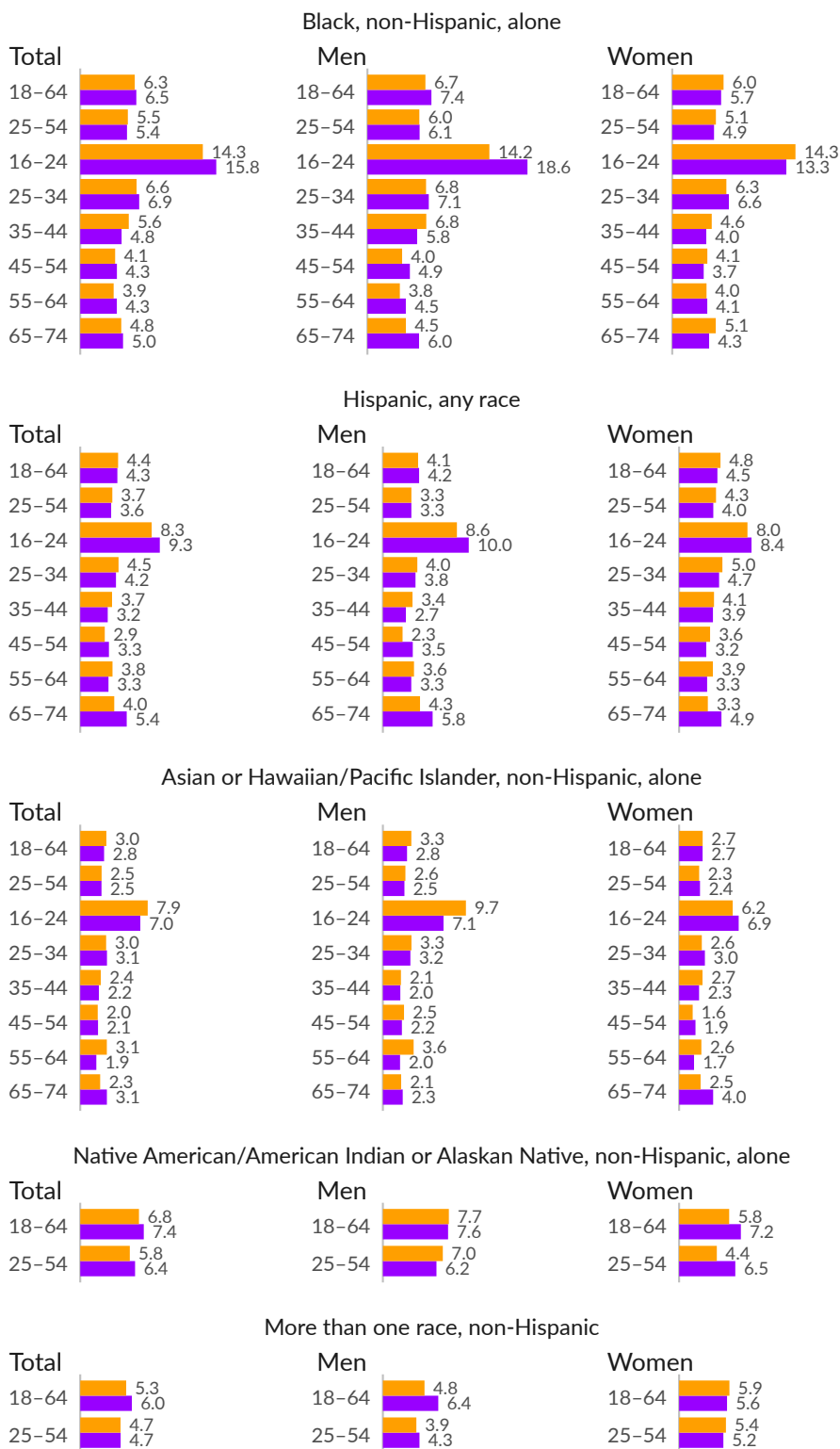
Current Population Survey microdata are used to calculate unemployment by race and ethnicity over the latest six months, on average, and for the same six months before the COVID-19 pandemic. The groups used to produce these estimates separate those with a non-Hispanic ethnicity by race: white alone, black alone, Asian or Hawaiian/Pacific Islander alone, Native American/American Indian or Alaskan Native alone, or more than one race, from those with a Hispanic ethnicity and any race.



## Unemployment Rate



## Unemployment Rate, Continued



Source: Author's calculations from CPS



## Reasons for Unemployment

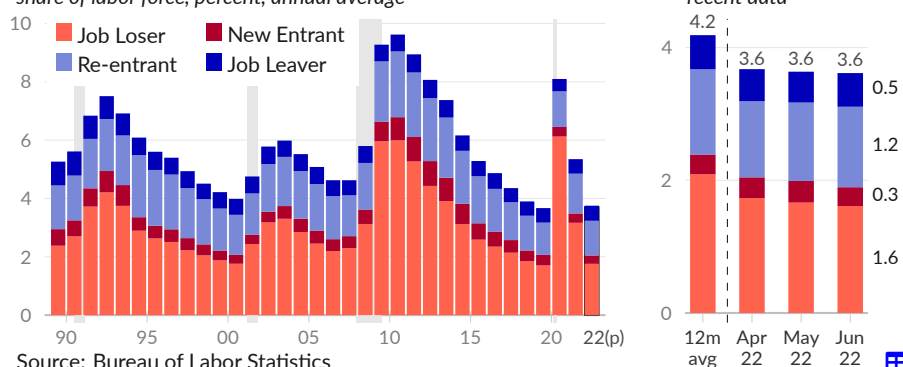
There are several **reasons for unemployment**. In June 2022, 2.6 million people, or 1.6 percent of the labor force, were unemployed from losing their job (see ■). An additional 0.5 percent voluntarily left a job (see ■). Re-entrants, people who left the labor force but are looking for a new job, comprised 1.2 percent (see ■). Lastly, 0.3 percent of the labor force were new entrants to the labor market, looking for their first job (see ■).

People's reasons for unemployment reflect economic conditions. In an economic downturn, job losses increase the unemployment rate and workers who lose jobs are a large share of the unemployed. A downturn also makes it harder for young people to find their first job. In contrast, an economic boom reduces job losses and improves job-finding.

Some categories of unemployment make up a bigger share of the total during an economic boom. An economic boom can entice people to re-enter the job market, and encourage workers to quit and look for a new job.

### Unemployment by Reason

share of labor force, percent, annual average



Many job losses are temporary, particularly during the COVID-19 recession. Other job separations are permanent. In June 2022, temporary layoffs were 0.5 percent of the labor force. Permanent job losses were 0.8 percent of labor force.

### Unemployment by Reason

share of labor force, percent

	Jun 2022	May 2022	Apr 2022	12m Avg.	Apr 2020	2020	2019	2009 -'11
Unemployed, Any Reason	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.2	14.7	8.1	3.7	9.3
■ Job Loser	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.1	13.2	6.1	1.7	5.7
Temporary Layoff	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	11.5	4.0	0.5	0.9
Permanent Separation	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.7	0.8	3.9
■ Re-entrant	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	2.2
■ New entrant	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8
■ Job Leaver	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6

See also:

Employed, Not at Work*	5.1	3.0	3.5	3.8	7.4	4.2	3.2	3.3
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Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics; Author

\* During the COVID-19 shutdowns some unemployed were incorrectly counted as employed but not at work.

## Duration of Unemployment

US unemployment benefits are available for a relatively short duration, compared with other advanced countries. Therefore, the long-term unemployed risk running out of unemployment benefits, causing a sharp reduction in income. Additionally, long periods of unemployment can make re-entering the labor market more challenging.

As of June 2022, BLS [reports](#) that 0.49 percent of the age 16+ population have been unemployed for 27 weeks or longer, compared to 1.50 percent in June 2021 (see [—](#)). This measure of long-term unemployment peaked at 2.96 percent of the population in April 2010, but had fallen to 0.42 percent in December 2019.

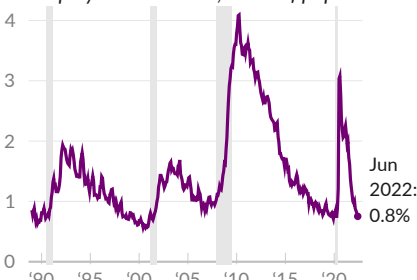
In June 2022, 0.75 percent of the age 16+ population have been unemployed for at least 15 weeks (see [—](#)), following 0.80 percent in May 2022, and 0.84 percent in April 2022.

### Long-term Unemployed

unemployed 27+ weeks, share of population



unemployed 15+ weeks, share of population



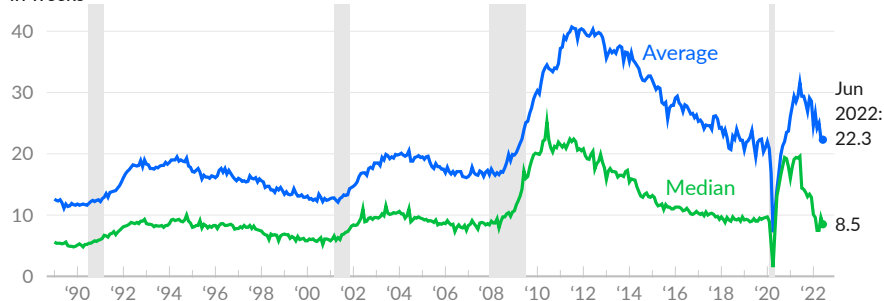
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



Among those who are unemployed, the average (mean) duration of unemployment is 22.3 weeks (see [—](#)), and the typical (median) duration of unemployment is 8.5 weeks (see [—](#)), as of June 2022. Over the year prior to COVID-19, ending February 2020, the average duration of unemployment was 21.7 weeks and the typical duration was 9.3 weeks.

### Duration of Unemployment

in weeks



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



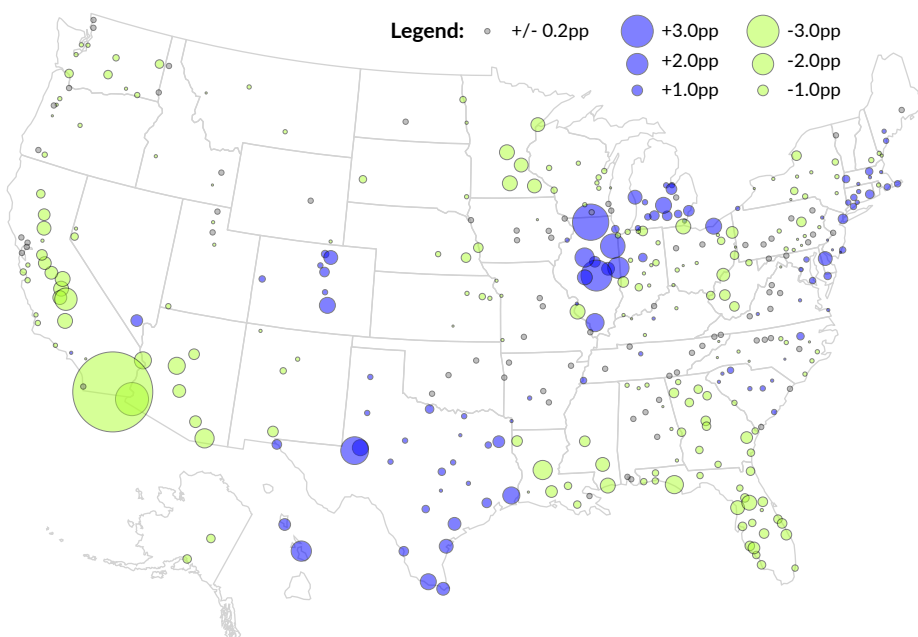
## Unemployment by Metro Area

The Bureau of Labor Statistics [produce](#) local area estimates of unemployment, including the **unemployment rate for metro areas**. The following map shows changes since 2019 in metro area unemployment rates. An increase in the unemployment rate is shown by a blue circle and a decrease is shown by a light green circle; circle size is the magnitude of the change.

From May 2019 to May 2022, unemployment rates fell by 0.3 percentage point or more in 203 metro areas, and increased by 0.3 percentage point or more in 105 metro areas. Recent local unemployment rates were within 0.2 percentage points of their pre-pandemic level in 79 metro areas.

### Change in Unemployment Rate by Metro Area

from May 2019 to May 2022, percentage points



### Largest MSAs:

	Core City	May 22	May 19	Labor Force	Pct Ch*
+0.9	New York, NY	4.2	3.3	9,996,300	-2.9
+0.3	Los Angeles, CA	4.0	3.7	6,588,800	-1.6
+0.7	Chicago, IL	4.2	3.5	4,909,200	-1.1
+0.3	Dallas, TX	3.3	3.0	4,245,200	9.4
+0.9	Houston, TX	4.3	3.4	3,488,100	3.9
+0.4	Washington, DC	3.3	2.9	3,377,800	-2.6
-0.8	Atlanta, GA	2.6	3.4	3,198,400	4.0
unch.	Philadelphia, PA	4.0	3.8	3,183,000	1.0
-0.6	Miami, FL	2.4	3.0	3,142,000	0.8
+0.3	Boston, MA	3.0	2.7	2,775,700	-1.9
-1.2	Phoenix, AZ	2.9	4.1	2,548,900	6.8

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics; Full Table: [BLS](#)

\*Pct Ch is percent change in labor force from May 2019 to May 2022

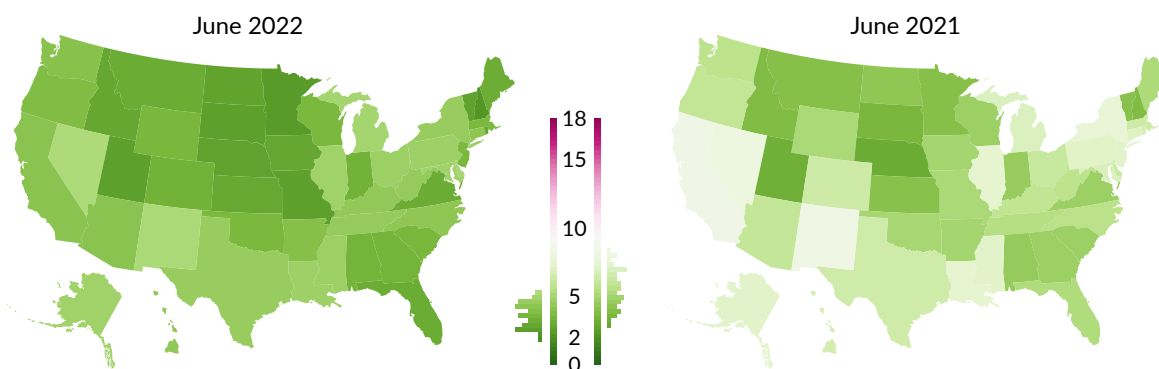
## Unemployment by State

The Bureau of Labor Statistics [report](#) the **state unemployment rate**—unemployed people as a share of the state labor force—each month, around two weeks after reporting the national unemployment rate. In June 2022, every state's unemployment rate was below eight percent, and two states had unemployment rates above five percent. Three months prior, in March 2022, no states had unemployment rates above eight percent, and one states had rates above five percent. In the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic shutdowns, in April 2020, the unemployment rate was above eight percent in 49 states, and above five percent in every state.

The states with the highest unemployment rates in June 2022 are the District of Columbia (5.4%), Nevada (5.1%), and New Mexico (5.0%). The states with the lowest unemployment rates are New Hampshire (2.0%), Minnesota (2.2%), and South Dakota (2.4%).

## Unemployment Rate by State

*unemployed share of labor force, percent*



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

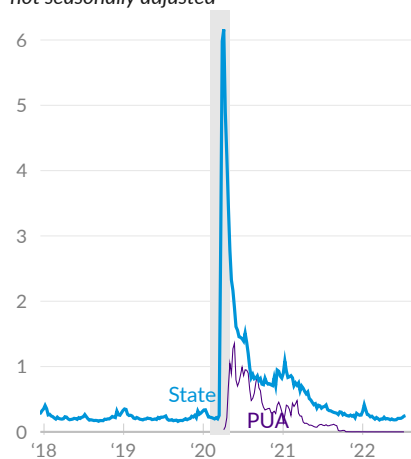
## Jobless Claims

The Department of Labor [report](#) 248,991 actual **new claims for unemployment insurance** (UI) under state programs (see [—](#)) during the week ending July 16, 2022, a one-week increase of 7,900. Over the past four weeks, new claims have averaged 229,500 per week. During the same four-week period last year, there were an average of 386,400 new claims per week.

For the week ending July 9, 2022, the Department of Labor [reports](#) 1,450,919 continued claims for unemployment insurance (insured unemployed) under state programs (see [—](#)), a one-week increase of 122,400. One year prior, during the week of July 10, 2021, there were an average of 3,262,800 insured unemployed.

### New UI Claims

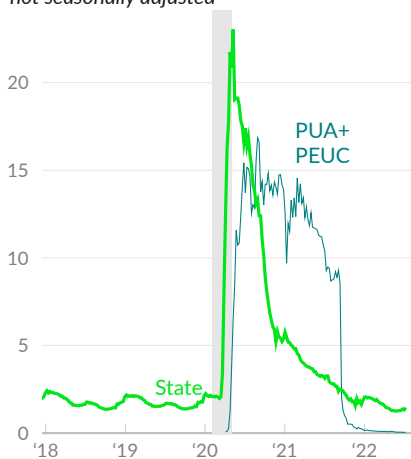
*initial claims per week, in millions,  
not seasonally adjusted*



Source: Department of Labor

### Continued UI Claims

*insured unemployed, in millions,  
not seasonally adjusted*



Source: Department of Labor

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, traditional state-run unemployment insurance was temporarily boosted by federal programs that expanded eligibility for benefits and increased the amount of benefit payments. These programs were ended on September 6, 2021, reducing the income of millions of families.



## Labor Force Participation

People who currently have a job, are looking for a job, or are on temporary layoff are all considered labor force participants. The share of the US population that participates in the labor force at a given point in time, or the **labor force participation rate**, is affected by many factors, including demographics and short- and long-term economic conditions.

Over the past two decades, the age composition of the population has lowered labor force participation rates, all else equal. Reweighting the population to match the age composition in 2000 suggests the aging of the US population since 2000 has reduced total labor force participation by 3.8 percentage points.

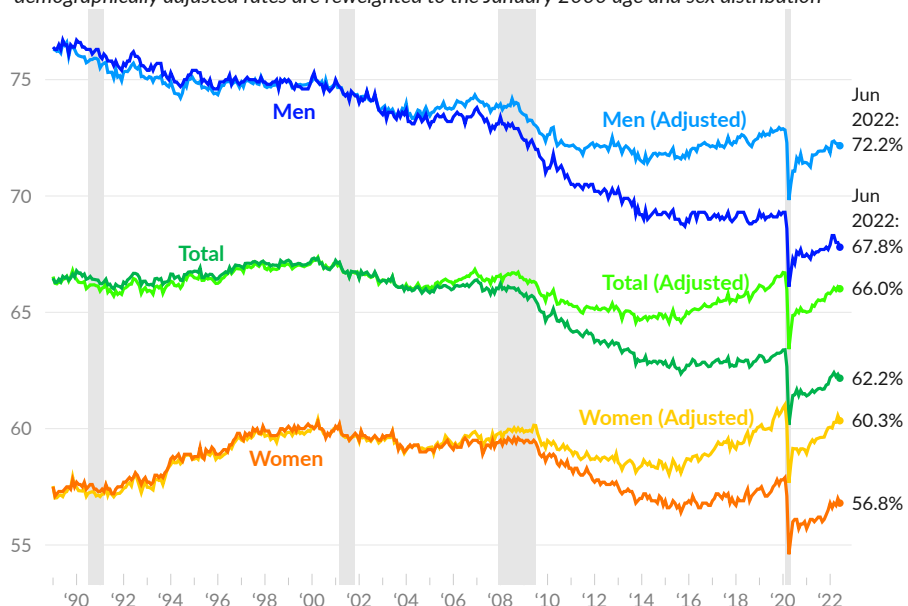
In the latest data, covering June 2022, 62.2 percent of people age 16 and older are in the labor force (see —), compared to 62.3 percent in May and 62.2 percent in April. In February 2020, when US confirmed cases of COVID-19 were still low, the labor force participation rate was 63.4 percent.

In June 2022, 67.8 percent of men age 16+ are in the labor force (see —), compared to 56.8 percent of women (see —). Since February 2020, labor force participation has decreased 1.5 percentage points among men, and decreased one percentage point among women.

### Labor Force Participation Rate

*labor force as share of age 16 and older population, percent*

*demographically adjusted rates are reweighted to the January 2000 age and sex distribution*



Sources: BLS (Latest: June 2022); CPS (Latest: June 2022)

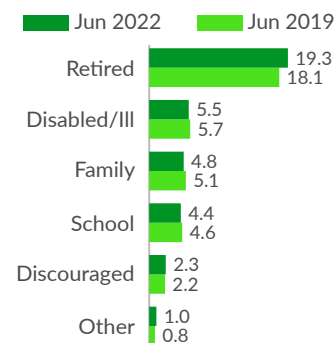


## Reasons for Labor Force Non-participation

The Current Population Survey (CPS) asks those who are not employed or looking for work about their major activities and **reasons for not participating in the labor market**. [Answers](#) vary by age in intuitive ways, and are influenced by labor market conditions.

### Nonparticipants

share of age 16+ population, percent



Source: Author's CPS calculations

Nonparticipants aged 16 and older total 98.3 million in June 2022, and make up 37.3 percent of the age 16 or older population, compared to 36.5 percent in June 2019. About half of nonparticipants, and 19.3 percent of the population, are retirees in June 2022 (see ■), compared to 18.1 percent in June 2019 (see ■).

Disability or illness keeps an additional 5.5 percent out of the labor force in June 2022, compared to 5.7 percent in June 2019. Students who are out of the labor force make up 4.4 percent in June 2022 and 4.6 percent in June 2019, while unpaid caregivers are 4.8 percent in June 2022 and 5.1 percent in June 2019.

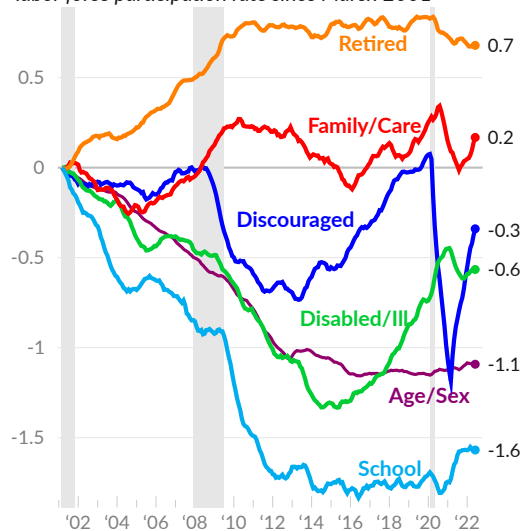
While the recession of 2001 appears mild in measures of expenditure, it was followed by a substantial reduction in the share of the population receiving labor income. The economy was losing jobs at an alarming rate long after the 2001 recession had officially ended, though labor market weakness was [partially masked](#) by a major housing bubble. Seven years after the recession of 2001, the housing bubble collapsed, causing the great recession, which pushed many more people out of the labor force.

From March 2001 to the latest available twelve months of data, ending June 2022, an additional 2.9 percent of the age 18–64 population left the labor force. Changes in the demographic composition of the population affect the rate of participation. For example, the larger-than-normal population cohort born after World War II is reaching retirement age in this period. Changes in the age and sex distribution within the age group explain 1.1 percentage points of the cumulative decrease in participation since March 2001 (see —).

Additionally, young people are staying in school longer, on average, reducing the age 18–64 labor force by 1.6 percent (see —). Disability and illness reduce the labor force by another 0.6 percent (see —). Less retirement among those age 18–64 increases the labor force by 0.7 percent, over the period (see —).

### Contribution to Labor Force Participation

cumulative percentage point contribution to age 18–64 labor force participation rate since March 2001



Source: Author's Calculations from CPS

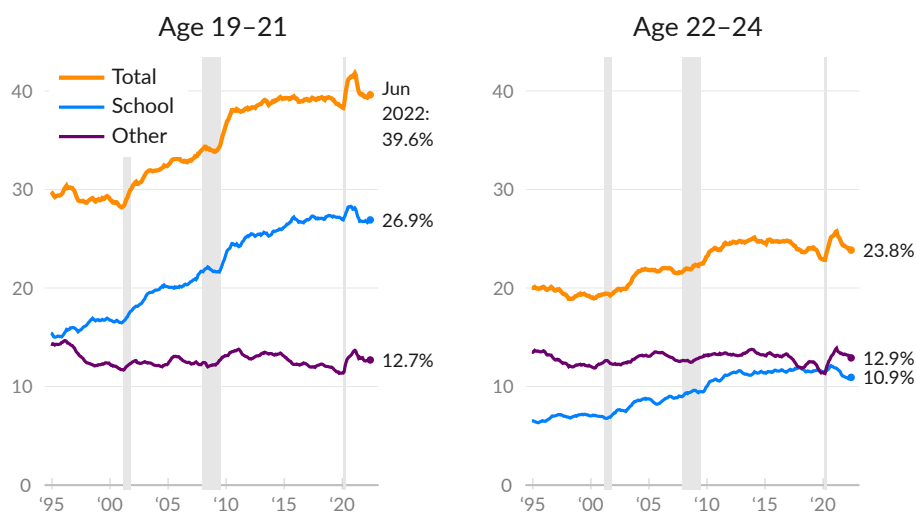
Series in the chart are adjusted so that the distribution of the age 18–64 population by age and sex is constant and equal to its March 2001 value. The total effect of this adjustment on labor force participation is included separately in the chart, as [Age/Sex](#).

Young people's participation in the labor market, by working or looking for work, is affected by trends in educational attainment and by economic conditions. From 1994 to 2000, labor force participation among young people increased slightly. Following the recession of 2001, and carrying through the great recession, participation rates dropped sharply. From 2000 to 2014, labor force non-participation increased from 28.2 percent to 39.3 percent for 19 to 21 year olds and from 19.3 percent to 24.6 percent for 22 to 24 year olds (see —). The overall increase is nearly entirely accounted for by increased college enrollment (see —).

By February 2020, the labor market had improved and the annual non-participation rate was 38.3 percent for 19 to 21 year olds and 22.9 percent for 22 to 24 year olds. In the latest data, covering the 12 months ending June 2022, the rate of non-participation is 39.6 percent for 19 to 21 year olds and 23.8 percent for 22 to 24 year olds.

### Reason for Labor Force Non-participation, by Age

share of age group population, percent, 12-month moving average



Source: Author's Calculations from CPS



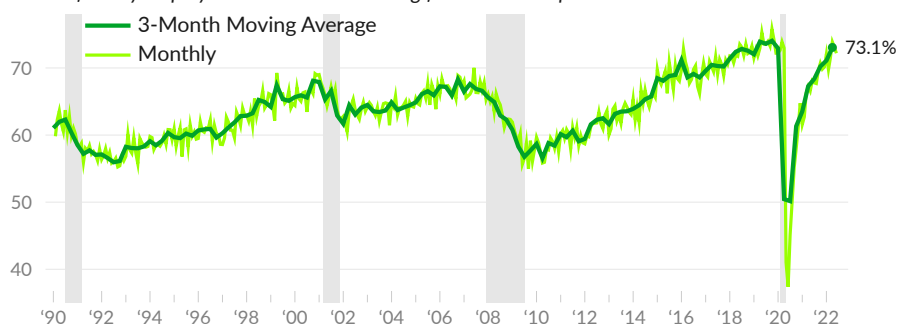
## Labor Force Flows

The current population survey interviews households up to eight times over 16 months, allowing insight into the labor force status of the same individual over time, and in particular, into **flows between employment, unemployment, and other categories**. The Bureau of Labor Statistics [publish](#) many monthly indicators based on labor force flows, and others can be calculated directly from the public use data.

Among newly-employed workers, some were looking for work or otherwise considered unemployed the prior month, while others were not in the labor force. In June 2022, 6.3 million people were newly employed (on a gross basis). Of these, 72.2 percent were not looking for work in the prior month (see —). Over the past three months, an average of 73.1 percent of the newly employed were not looking for work the month prior (see —). When unemployment is low, the newly employed are more likely to come from outside of the labor force. Three years ago, in June 2019, 73.6 percent of the newly employed had not looked for work the previous month.

### Newly Employed, Not Previously Looking For Work

*share of newly employed that were not looking for work in the prior month*



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



The great recession worsened job-finding prospects for those not in the labor force (NILF) due to disability or illness. As a result, the flow into employment for people age 25 to 54 who are out of the labor force due to a disability or illness slowed considerably. These prospects first recovered to pre-recession levels around 2017.

Over the year ending June 2022, 9.4 percent of 25 to 54 year olds who were out of the labor force due to disability or illness one year prior became employed (see —). Pre-pandemic, in 2019, 8.0 percent of those in the category found a job. The one-year rate of job-finding has increased substantially from its 2010–2013 average of 5.8 percent.

### Flow, Disability to Work

*NILF disability/illness, age 25 to 54, share employed one year later*



Source: Author's Calculations from CPS



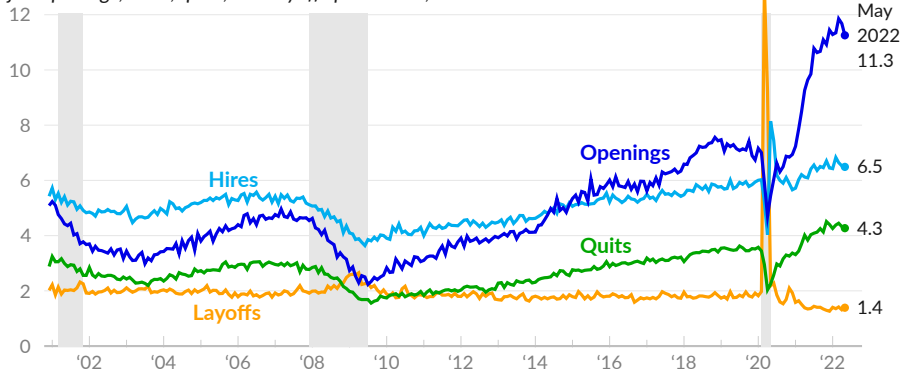
## Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

Some types of **turnover** in the labor market are healthy and mean people are better able find a new job if they do not like the one they have. Additionally, the job prospects outside of a firm affect the bargaining power of the workers inside of the firm. The Bureau of Labor Statistics [report](#) the number of job openings, hires, and separations in several industry groups on a monthly basis. Separations include layoffs, voluntarily leaving a job (*quits*), and other separations such as retirements, transfers to other locations, or separations due to death or disability.

In May 2022, there were 11.3 million total nonfarm job openings (see —) and 6.5 million hires completed (see —). In the same month, there were 6.0 million nonfarm separations, including 1.4 million layoffs (see —), 4.3 million quits (see —), and 324,000 other separations. In 2019, there were an average of 5.8 million hires completed and 5.7 million total separations, per month.

### Job Turnover

job openings, hires, quits, and layoffs per month, in millions

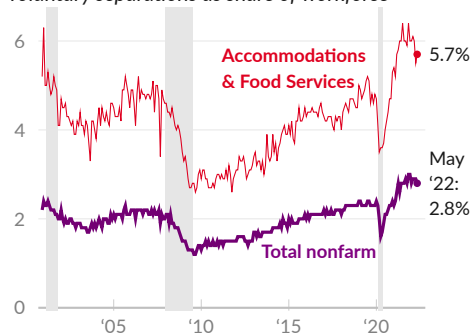


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

The number of people who voluntarily separate from a job in a given month, divided by the total number employed is the **quits rate**. The rate typically increases when workers are confident enough to leave one job for another one, and a high quits rate, particularly in low-paying industries, can be a sign of a tight labor market.

### Quits Rate

voluntary separations as share of workforce



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

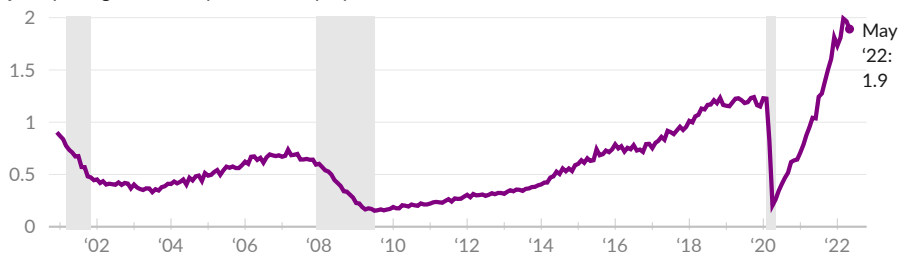
The quits rate is cyclical within the accommodations and food services industries (which includes restaurants), and tends to rise when a tight labor market pulls people out of restaurant jobs and into higher paying jobs in other industries.

In May 2022, the total quits rate in all industries was 2.8 percent (see —). The accommodations and food services quits rate was 5.7 percent (see —); the series high for the industry group was 6.4 percent in July 2021.

A high ratio of job openings to unemployed indicates a tight labor market, for example from low levels of unemployment, or if completing a new hire is taking more time. In May 2022, there were 6.0 million unemployed people and 11.3 million job openings, therefore the ratio of job openings per unemployed person was 1.9 (see —). In April 2022 the ratio was 2.0, and during 2019 the average ratio was 1.2.

### Job Openings Per Unemployed Person

*job openings divided by total unemployment*

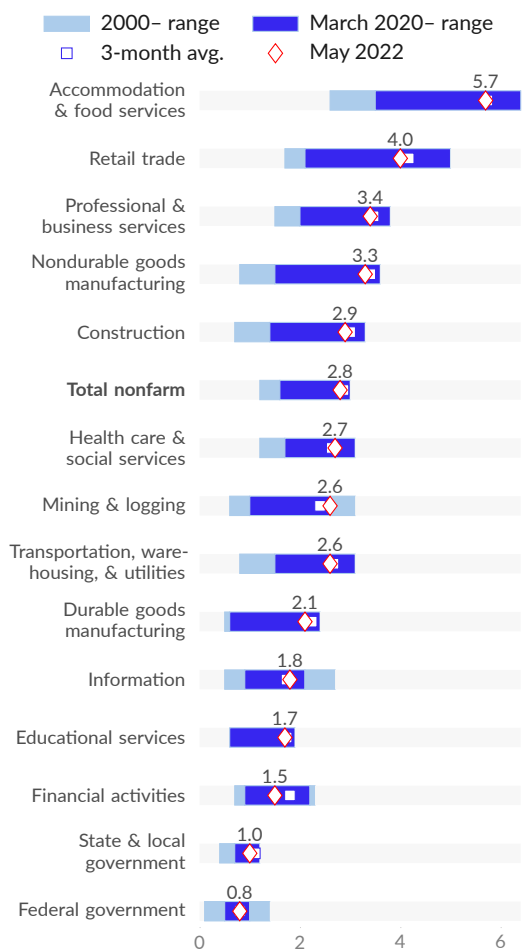


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



### Monthly Quits Rate by Industry

*share of employment, percent*

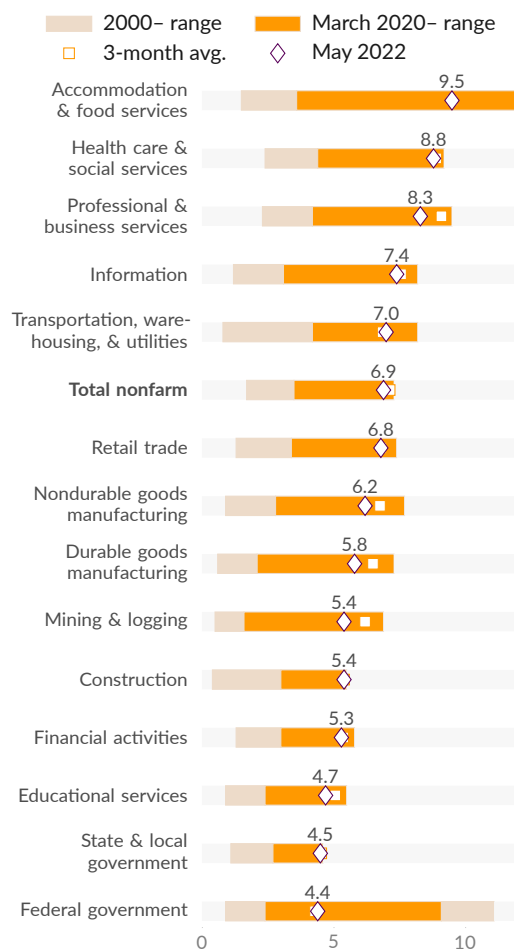


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



### Monthly Job Openings Rate by Industry

*share of employment, percent*



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



## Job Switching

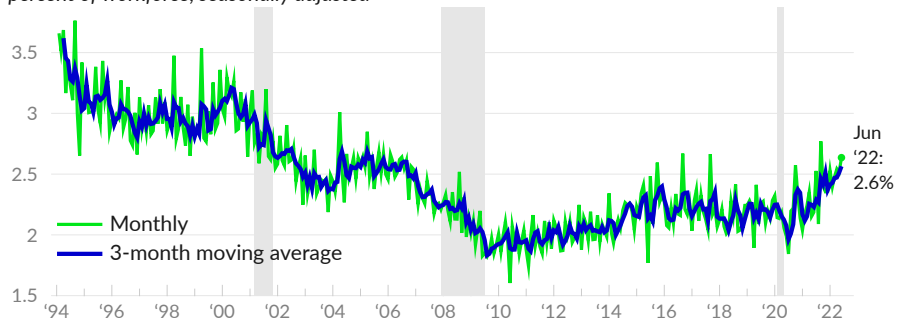
Job switching is important for getting people into the jobs where they are most productive. Individuals boost labor productivity by switching to a more productive industry or moving from a less-productive firm to a more-productive firm.

The current population survey asks whether individuals have the same employer as they did the previous month. The rate at which people say they have **changed employers** had fallen to below two percent after the great recession, from an average of around three percent during the late 1990s.

More recent data show a slight increase in job switching rates. In June 2022, 2.6 percent of the workforce had a different employer than the previous month, after seasonal adjustment (see —). Smoothed data also show an average of 2.6 percent of the workforce with a new employer during the three months ending June 2022 (see —). Prior to COVID-19, in 2019 Q4, a monthly average of 2.2 percent of the workforce switched jobs.

### New Employer

percent of workforce, seasonally adjusted



Source: Author's calculations from CPS



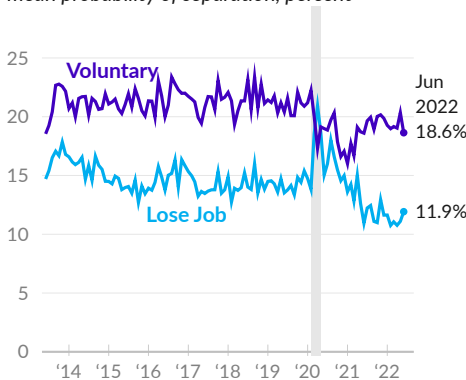
The monthly Survey of Consumer Expectations from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York asks people how likely they are to either **lose or leave a job**. **Expected separations** are specifically the average perceived probability, or likelihood, of separating from a job in the next 12 months.

In June 2022, the perceived likelihood of leaving one's job voluntarily in the next 12 months averages 18.6 percent, compared to 21.0 percent in 2019 (see —). In the latest month, the perceived probability losing one's job is 11.9 percent, compared to 14.3 percent in 2019 (see —).

During the pandemic, in April 2020, job loss expectations exceeded job leaving expectations. In June 2022, job leaving expectations exceed job loss expectations by 6.7 percentage points, compared to 6.8 percentage points in 2019.

### Expected Separations

mean probability of separation, percent



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York



## Hours Worked

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) report **hours worked per week** in both Current Employment Statistics (CES) and Labor Force Statistics (LFS).

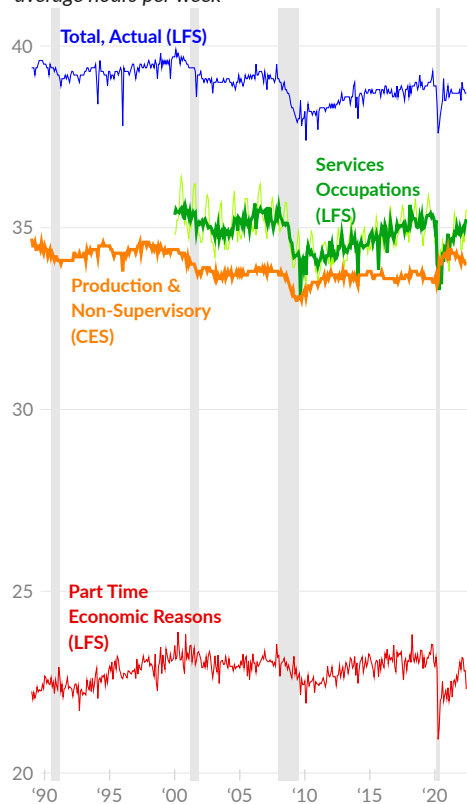
Actual hours worked by people at work in all industries during the survey reference week average 38.7 in June 2022 (see —) in line with the 38.9 average actual hours worked in February 2020. Average actual hours for this group average 39.6 from 1998 through 2000, and fell to a great recession low of 37.4 in February 2010.

Those in service occupations (see —) work fewer hours on average, with 35.2 average weekly hours in June 2022, in line with the 35.2 average in February 2020. Those part-time for economic reasons (see —) work an average of 22.3 hours per week in June 2022.

In June 2022, production and non-supervisory workers (see —), about four of every five employees, worked 34.0 hours per week on average, slightly above the 33.7 average weekly hours in February 2020 and slightly below the 1998–2000 average of 34.4 hours.

### Hours Worked

average hours per week



Source: BLS

### Hours Worked, Various Measures

average hours per week, seasonally adjusted

	Jun '22	May '22	Apr '22	Jun '21	May '21	Apr '21	Jun '20
Total Actual, CES	34.5	34.5	34.6	34.8	34.9	34.9	34.6
Total Actual, LFS (—)	38.7	38.7	38.8	38.7	38.7	38.8	38.1
Total Usual, CPS	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.6	38.7	38.8	38.8
Production & Non-Supervisory, CES (—)	34.0	34.0	34.1	34.3	34.3	34.4	34.0
Services Occupations, LFS (—)	35.2	35.1	34.9	34.6	34.7	34.7	34.1
Part-time for Economic Reasons, LFS (—)	22.3	22.8	22.8	22.5	22.1	22.5	22.0

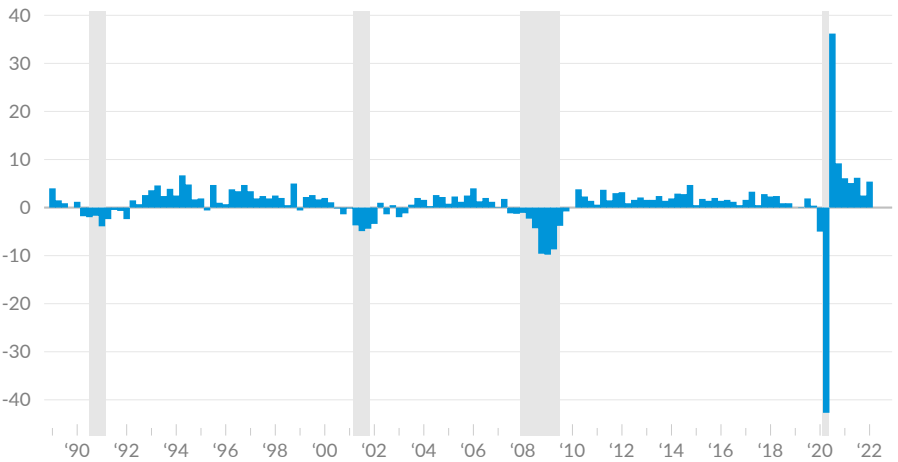
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics; Author



BLS also [report](#) a quarterly index tracking aggregate hours worked in nonfarm businesses (see [■](#)). Total hours worked in nonfarm businesses increased at an annual rate of 5.4 percent in 2022 Q1, following an increase of 2.5 percent in 2021 Q4. From 2017 through 2019, total hours worked increased at an average rate of 1.4 percent. Since 2019, hours worked have increased by a total of 0.8 percent.

**Aggregate Hours Worked**

*nonfarm businesses, quarterly growth at seasonally adjusted annual rate, percent*



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



## Nonstandard Work Arrangements

Many workers do not have standard work arrangements, either by choice or as the result of not being able to find standard work arrangements. Many workers work part-time, part-year, or both. Some workers have more than one job. Additionally, a portion of the workforce is considered self-employed.

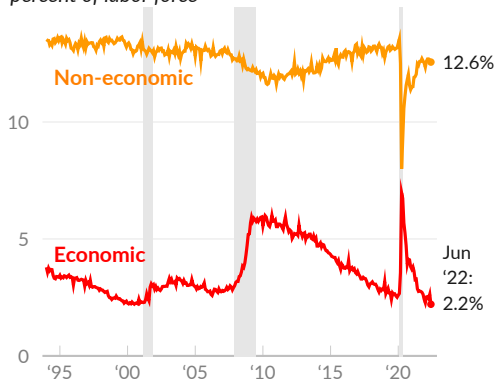
### Part-time Work

Many people work fewer than 35 hours per week, and the reasons for doing so vary. The Bureau of Labor Statistics classify part-time workers who would prefer full-time work as involuntary or **part time for economic reasons**. This group is comprised of people who don't have enough hours because of slack business conditions or who are unable to find full-time work.

Voluntary part-time workers or those **part-time for non-economic reasons** do not want full-time jobs. The category includes those who work fewer hours for health, childcare, personal or family reasons, those who are retired or have a limit on earnings, and those with jobs where full-time is less than 35 hours per week.

#### Part Time, by Reason

percent of labor force



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



In June 2022, 3.6 million people worked part-time for economic reasons, equivalent to 2.2 percent of the labor force (see —). In 2019, an average of 2.7 percent of the labor force worked part-time for economic reasons; in 2010, following the great recession, the rate was 5.8 percent.

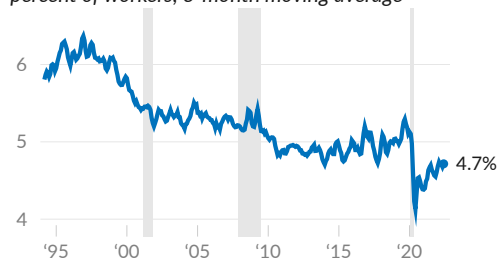
Voluntary part-time workers total 20.6 million in June 2022, or 12.6 percent of the labor force (see —). The category made up 13.1 percent of the labor force in 2019, on average.

### More Than One Job

Multiple jobholding rates were fairly stable from 2000 to 2019. The household survey used to identify people with more than one job asks about a specific reference week. As a result, the multiple jobholding rate is not intending to capture people who rely on a patchwork of multiple jobs over time, but work at one job in the survey reference week.

#### Multiple Jobholders

percent of workers, 3-month moving average



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



In June 2022, a seasonally-adjusted total of 7.5 million people **worked more than one job** during the survey reference week, equivalent to 4.8 percent of workers. Over the three months ending June 2022, an average of 4.7 percent of workers were multiple jobholders (see —). In 2019, 5.1 percent of workers had more than one job during the survey reference week.

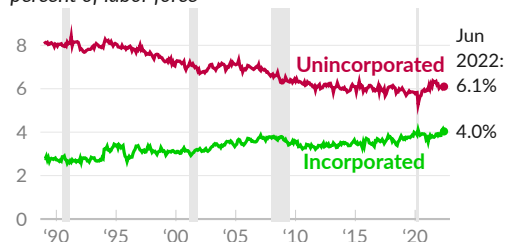
## Self-employment

Workers are considered **self-employed** if they work for profit or fees in their own business, profession, trade, or farm. Some self-employed have incorporated their business, and are similar to wage and salary workers in that they are paid by their business. Self-employment can offer more flexibility than traditional jobs, in some cases, but can also be less stable. The category includes people who work for profit but do not make any profits, for example.

As of June 2022, there are 10.0 million **unincorporated self-employed**, equivalent to 6.1 percent of the labor force (see —). Over the past year, the unincorporated self-employed made up an average of 6.2 percent of the labor force, compared to an average of 5.8 percent in 2019. From 1989 to 1994, the category made up an average of 8.0 percent of the labor force.

### Self Employed

percent of labor force



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Author

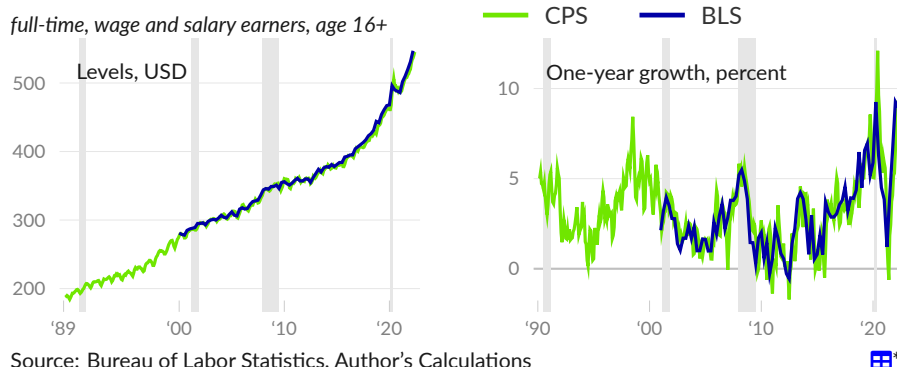
The **incorporated self employed** total 6.7 million in June 2022, equivalent to 4.0 percent of the labor force (see —). In 2019, the category made up 3.8 percent of the labor force. Incorporated self-employed are not reported by BLS prior to 2000, but can be calculated from the CPS, and make up a average of 2.8 percent of the labor force from 1989 to 1994.

## Wages

The **usual wages of full-time workers** can be measured at various points in the income distribution using the Current Population Survey. BLS report these data by decile and quartile, with the most commonly used measure being the median usual weekly earnings.

BLS [calculations](#) (see —) for 2022 Q2 show nominal first decile usual weekly earnings of \$547, compared to \$502 in 2021 Q2, resulting in one-year growth of 9.0 percent. In the previous quarter, 2022 Q1, first decile usual weekly earnings grew by 9.3 percent over the year. Author's calculations from the CPS (see —) show three-month moving average first decile usual weekly earnings of \$545 in June 2022, \$540 in May 2022, and \$503 in June 2021. One-year growth was 8.4 percent for the three months ending June 2022, 8.5 percent for the three months ending May 2022, and 8.7 percent for the three months ending April 2022.

### Weekly Earnings, First Decile



### Usual Weekly Earnings

full-time, wage and salary earners, age 16+, nominal USD

	2022 Q2	2022 Q1	2021 Q4	2021 Q3	2021 Q2	2020 Q2	2019 Q2	2018 Q2	2017 Q2
First decile	547	531	520	510	502	496	454	426	410
First quartile	710	701	697	683	665	670	611	585	574
Median	1041	1037	1010	1001	990	1002	908	876	859
Third quartile	1655	1635	1578	1577	1557	1551	1432	1384	1360
Ninth decile	2561	2512	2444	2412	2405	2383	2270	2112	2087

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

### Weekly Earnings Growth

full-time, wage and salary earners, age 16+, one-year growth, percent

	2022 Q2	2022 Q1	2021 Q4	2021 Q3	2021 Q2	2020 Q2	2019 Q2	2018 Q2	2017 Q2
First decile	9.0	9.3	6.6	4.1	1.2	9.3	6.6	3.9	3.8
First quartile	6.8	6.7	6.6	2.4	-0.7	9.7	4.4	1.9	5.3
Median	5.2	4.9	2.6	0.7	-1.2	10.4	3.7	2.0	4.2
Third quartile	6.3	4.6	2.5	0.1	0.4	8.3	3.5	1.8	3.6
Ninth decile	6.5	3.6	5.3	1.2	0.9	5.0	7.5	1.2	4.5

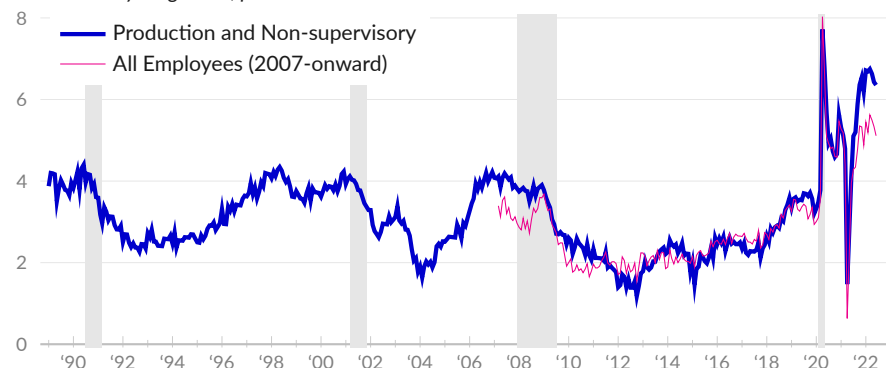
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

## Nominal Hourly Wages

Over the year ending June 2022, nominal wages increased by 5.1 percent for all employees (see —) and increased by 6.4 percent for production and non-supervisory workers (see —), according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Comparing the latest three months to the previous three months, nominal wages increased at an annual rate of 4.3 percent for all employees and increased at an annual rate of 5.4 percent for production and non-supervisory employees.

## Average Hourly Earnings

*nominal one-year growth, percent*



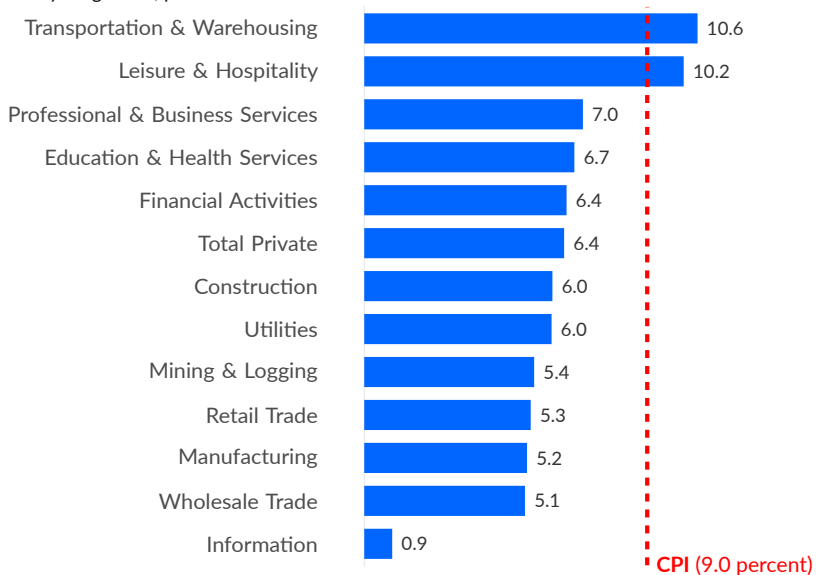
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

By industry, 2 of 12 groups experienced real wage growth (wage growth above the increase in prices indicated by the consumer price index). The transportation & warehousing industry had the fastest nominal growth rate, at 10.6 percent, followed by 10.2 percent in leisure & hospitality and 7.0 percent in professional & business services.

## Average Hourly Earnings Growth by Industry

*production and non-supervisory workers, as of June 2022*

*one-year growth, percent*



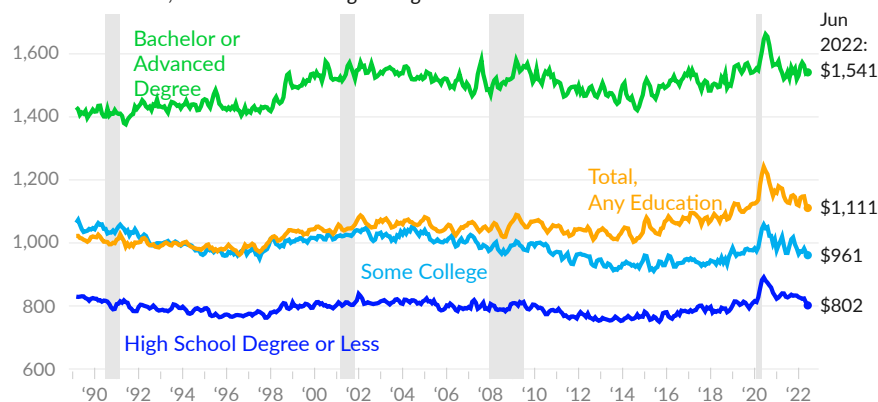
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

The US has increasingly invested in education, boosting productivity and earnings. To examine the return on investment, this section discusses the relationship between **wages and education**, over the long-term and in recent data.

Over the three months ending June 2022, the median usual earnings of full-time wage and salary workers age 25–54 averaged \$1,111 per week. After adjusting for inflation, these earnings have increased by 8.7 percent, in total, since 1989. Digging deeper, the workforce is split into three groups by highest level of education attained. Real earnings increased 7.7 percent over the same period for workers with bachelor's degree or more, decreased 9.7 percent for workers with some college or an associate degree, and decreased 3.3 percent for those with a high school degree or less.

### Real Earnings by Level of Education

median usual weekly earnings, full-time wage and salary workers age 25–54  
June 2022 dollars, three-month moving average

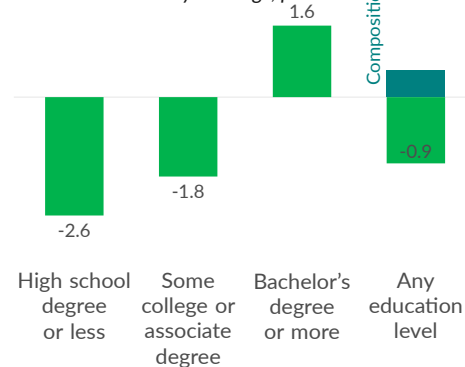


Source: Author's Calculations from Current Population Survey

Real wage growth is tied to changes in education, even in the short-term. While real wage growth since 2019 has been uneven, the majority of the overall increase can be explained by increases in the education level of the workforce.

### Real Wage Growth Since 2019

median usual weekly earnings, percent



Total percent change in median usual weekly earnings from 2019 average to June 2022, by highest level of education. Full-time wage and salary workers age 25–54. Adjusted for inflation by regional CPI-U.

**Composition** is the real wage growth explained by the increase in the education of the population.

Source: Author's Calculations from CPS

Since 2019, real wage growth was strongest for workers with a bachelor's degree or more. The real wages of full-time wage and salary workers age 25–54 with a bachelor's degree or more increased 1.6 percent, in total, from 2019 to June 2022 (see ■). Real wages of the equivalent group with some college and no degree or an associate degree decreased 1.8 percent. Real wages decreased 2.6 percent for those with a high school degree or less.

Combining the education groups, total real wage growth for full-time workers age 25–54 with any education level was -0.9 percent. Of this, 0.6 percentage points are explained by increases in the **education-level composition** of the overall group.

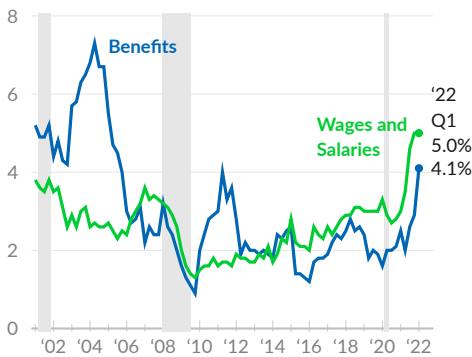
Employment Cost Index

The Bureau of Labor Statistics [report](#) the overall hourly labor costs faced by employers, using an index that is not influenced by short-term changes in the industry and occupation composition of the US workforce. Employer costs are reported separately for total compensation, wages and salaries, and benefits.

Benefits include health insurance, retirement, vacation, sick leave, and transportation benefits. Benefits access and participation vary, even within the same firm. The benefits costs in the index are averages [computed](#) across all workers, including the workers who do not have benefits.

Employment Cost Growth

private industry wage and salary workers,  
12-month percent change



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

In the first quarter of 2022, private industry wage and salary costs increased by five percent (one-year percent change, see —), following an increase of five percent in 2021 Q4, and an increase of 4.6 percent in 2021 Q3. In 2019, private wages and salaries costs increased by three percent, on average.

The cost of private sector benefits increased by 4.1 percent (see —) over the year ending 2022 Q1, following an increase of 2.9 percent in 2021 Q4. In 2019, private-sector benefits costs increased by two percent, on average

## Wage Growth Tracker

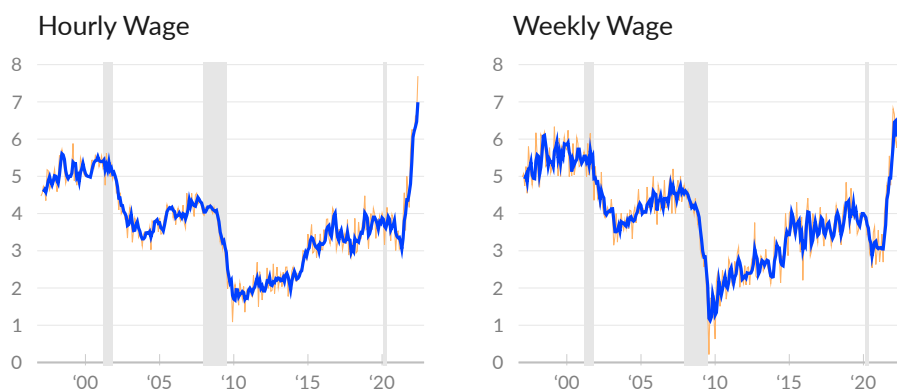
The Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta [publish](#) a wage growth tracker that captures the distribution of changes in the wages of the same people over one year. This approach avoids some of the compositional changes that affect aggregate wage growth measures, though the sample used to calculate the data is affected by changes to respondents' employment status, and by survey response rates.

Replication of the wage growth tracker shows matched-observation hourly wage growth of 7.7 percent in June 2022 (see —), and average wage growth of 7.0 percent over the three months ending June 2022 (see —). One year prior, in June 2021, three-month moving average wage growth was 3.3 percent. Matched observation weekly wage growth, which is affected by changes in hours worked, increased 7.6 percent over the year ending June 2022 (see right chart).

### Wage Growth Tracker

median one-year wage growth, percent

— 3-month moving average  
— Unsmoothed



Source: Author's Calculations



By observing the same person's wage at two points, one year apart, we see how many people do not receive a wage increase. The Atlanta Fed measures this as the share of individuals who have one-year hourly wage growth of between -0.5 and 0.5 percent. The Atlanta Fed approach is replicated using the bd CPS, and smoothed with a 3-month moving average.

In June 2022, 11.3 percent of individuals had no hourly wage growth, compared to 11.5 in May 2022 (see —). One year prior, in June 2021, 14.3 percent of individuals had no wage growth.

### Zero Wage Change

share of individuals with one-year wage growth between -0.5 and 0.5 percent



Source: Author's Calculations

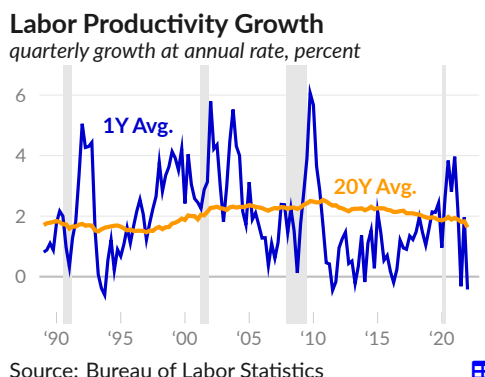




## Labor Productivity

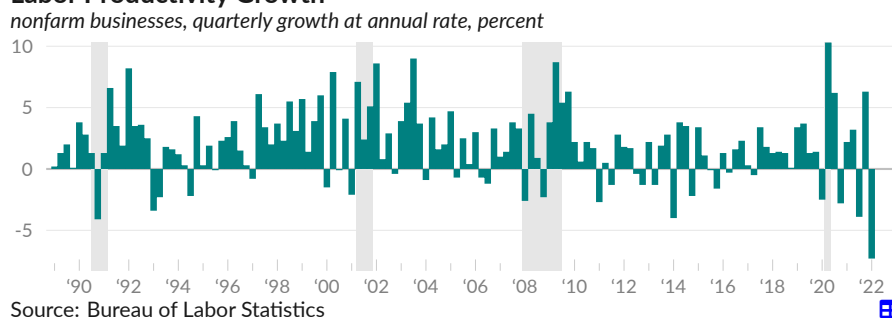
Labor productivity is [reported](#) by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and measured as **real output per hour of work**. The measure captures the rate at which people, with all of the resources and equipment and infrastructure available to them, are able to work together to produce goods and services. Labor productivity growth means real wages can increase without putting upward pressure on inflation. Alternatively, an increase in productivity means a society can meet its material needs with less work.

Over the longer-term, US labor productivity growth has averaged 2.0 percent per year. The trailing 20-year average growth rate was 1.6 percent in 2022 Q1 (see —). During the 1990s and early 2000s, labor productivity growth was above its long-term average. In contrast, from 2010 to 2017, productivity growth was below average. Over the year ending 2022 Q1, productivity growth averaged -0.4 percent (see —).



In 2022 Q1, labor productivity decreased at an annual rate of 7.3 percent (see ■), as the result of a decrease of 2.3 percent in real output and an increase of 5.4 percent in hours worked. In the prior quarter, 2021 Q4, labor productivity increased at an annual rate of 6.3 percent, as real output increased nine percent and hours of work increased 2.5 percent. Over the past five years, labor productivity growth has averaged 1.5 percent, slightly below the 1989-onward average of 1.9 percent.

### Labor Productivity Growth



In the short-term, productivity growth is affected by changes in the composition of the workforce, and by volatility in both the number of hours worked and in production. In the longer-term, the level of business net investment in equipment and other capital goods, particularly relative to the size of the workforce, affects productivity growth. Such investment allows more goods and services to be produced by the same hours of work. Yet efforts to stimulate business investment directly through reducing corporate income taxes do not seem to have worked.

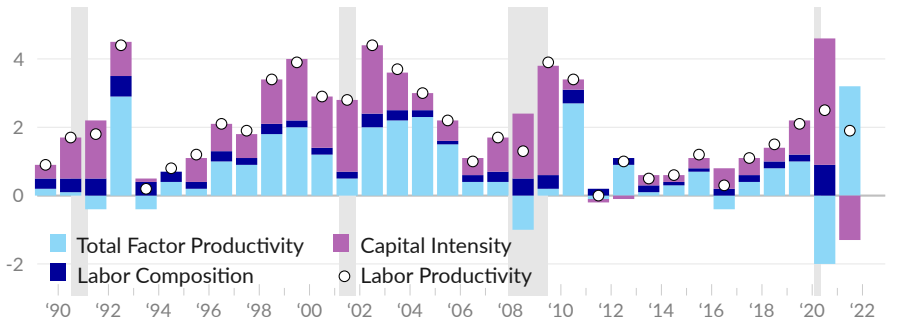
One theory of what drives long-term trends, sometimes called the *Kaldor-Verdoorn Law*, states that demand, and the capacity to meet that demand, determine productivity growth. An economy facing real resource constraints, where demand for goods and services exceeds the capacity to provide these services, is more likely to find ways to produce goods and services more efficiently. As one example, businesses invest more in labor-saving technologies when faced with a tight labor market.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics [report contributions to nonfarm business labor productivity growth](#). Some portion of productivity growth can be explained by businesses adding capital such as equipment and IT improvements. Additionally, the age, education, and gender composition of the labor force changes over time, which affects the average output per hour of work.

In 2021, labor productivity increased by 1.9 percent (see ○). Capital intensity subtracted 1.3 percentage points (see ■), and labor composition did not contribute (see ■). The remainder, called total factor productivity, was 3.2 percentage points (see ■).

**Decomposition of Labor Productivity Growth**

*contribution to labor productivity, percentage points*



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



## Union Membership

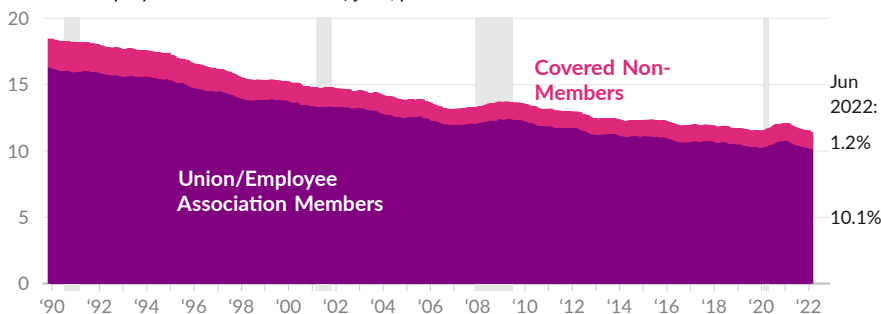
Membership in **unions and employee associations** has diminished in the United States over the past fifty years. Unionized jobs typically offer higher wages and better benefits and union membership tends to increase wages and benefits even in nonunion jobs. Many researchers argue that lower union membership increases income inequality.

Over the 12 months ending June 2022, the union membership rate averaged 10.1 percent (see ■). The coverage rate, which includes nonmembers that are covered under a union contract, was 11.4 percent. During the 12-month period, an average of 125.5 million workers were not represented by a union, 14.2 million workers were union members, and an additional 1.7 million workers, or 1.2 percent of the workforce, reported no union affiliation but were covered by a union contract (see ■).

One year prior, over the 12 months ending June 2021, the union membership rate was 10.5 percent, and the coverage rate was 11.8 percent. From June 2021 to June 2022, the 12-month average number of nonunion workers increased by 5.8 million, while the number of workers represented by unions increased by 69,000.

### Union Membership and Coverage

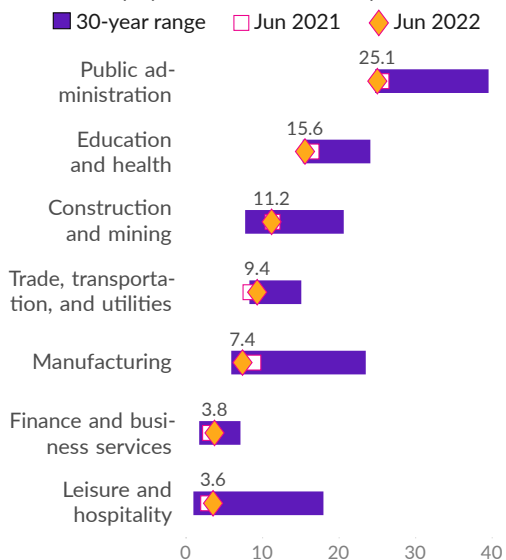
union or employee association share of jobs, percent



Source: Author's Calculations from Current Population Survey

### Union Membership Rate by Industry

union or employee association member, percent



Source: Author's Calculations from CPS

Union membership rates vary substantially by industry. Public administration has the highest union membership rate, at 25.1 percent as of June 2022, followed by education and health with 15.6 percent, and construction and mining with 11.2 percent.

The manufacturing industry experienced the largest overall percentage point decrease in union membership rates over the past 30 years, and is currently 16.1 percentage points below its February 1989 rate of 23.5 percent.

The lowest union membership rate is in leisure and hospitality (3.6 percent). The union membership rate of the industry was 18.0 percent at its 30-year peak in January 1989.

# Financial Markets

The US equity and capital markets provide funding for borrowers' activities and provide a source of income and capital gains to lenders. This section discusses equity markets, interest rates and bond markets, and money and monetary policy.

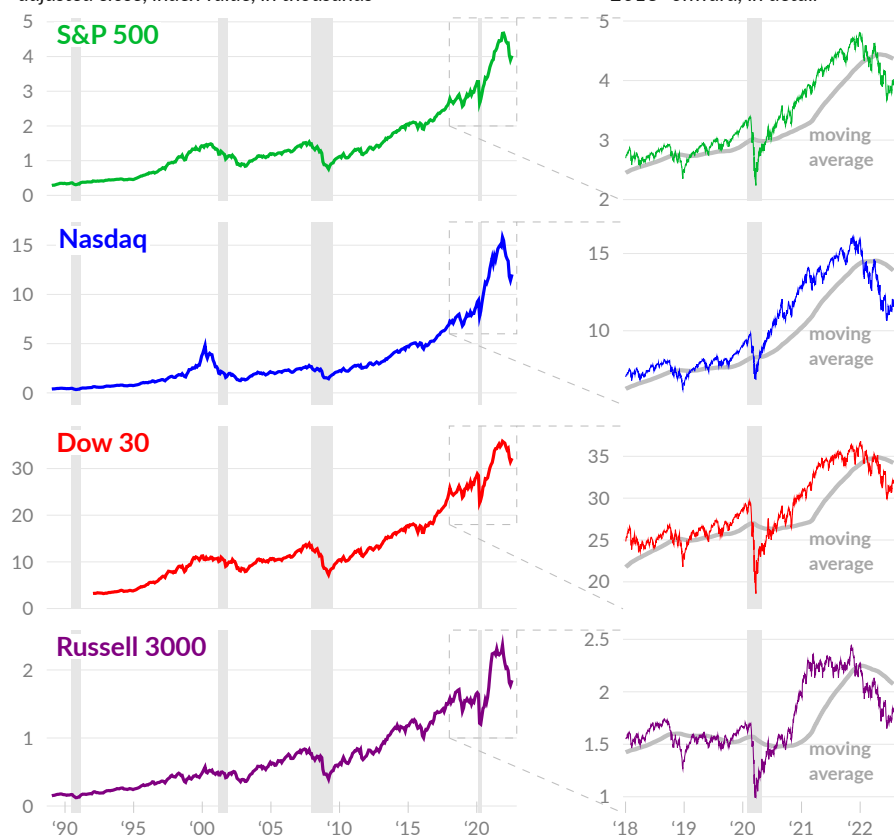
## Equity Markets

Equity markets, or **stock markets**, provide a method for businesses to raise capital by selling shares, which represent ownership claims on the business. Equity markets also provide a place for people to buy and sell existing shares. Investors purchase shares in hopes that the price will go up, allowing them to sell the shares at a higher price and receive capital gains, or to gain access to a stream of dividends, which are payments from businesses to shareholders.

In the US, there are several stock market indices that track the share price of a basket of companies. These measures are weighted by the market capitalization of the companies in the basket, which is the share price multiplied by the number of shares. Market capitalization measures the market value of the company. Note that stock market indices do not provide information about dividends, and the dividend yield varies substantially between companies and between the baskets or groups of companies used in stock market indices.

### Stock Market Indices

*adjusted close, index value, in thousands*



Source: Yahoo! Finance



The **S&P 500** (see —) is a market-cap-weighted stock market index based on 500 large companies listed on US exchanges. As of July 27, 2022, the S&P 500 has increased 176.5 percent since 2000, and increased 49.3 percent since 2018.

The **Nasdaq** composite index (see —) includes nearly all companies listed on the Nasdaq stock exchange, and is heavily-weighted towards large tech companies. The Nasdaq index increased 191.3 percent since 2000, and increased 71.7 percent since 2018.

The **Dow Jones** (see —) industrial average is an index based on 30 large and prominent companies listed on US exchanges. The measure is used as a proxy for the performance of the largest companies, and increased 183.5 percent since 2000 and increased 29.7 percent since 2018.

Lastly, the **Russell 3000** (see —) is a broad measure of the US stock market that seeks to be a benchmark of the performance of the overall market. Since 2000, the Russell 3000 has increased 272.3 percent. Since 2018, the measure increased 19.2 percent.

## Stock Market Indices

adjusted close

annual index returns, not including dividends

	Jul 27, 2022	1-year moving average	2022 YTD	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
— S&P 500	4,024	4,367	-15.6	26.9	16.3	28.9	-6.2	19.4
— Nasdaq	12,032	13,903	-23.1	21.4	43.6	35.2	-3.9	28.2
— Dow 30	32,198	34,222	-11.4	18.7	7.2	22.3	-5.6	25.1
— Russell 3000	1,848	2,075	-17.7	13.7	18.4	23.7	-12.2	13.1

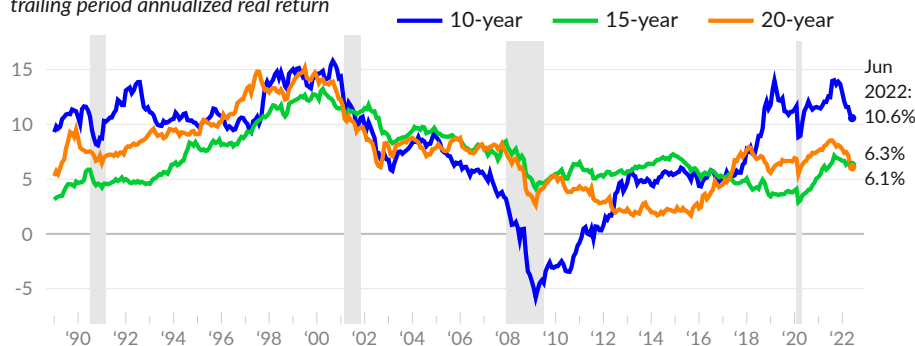
Source: Yahoo! Finance

## Real Return

According to historical stock market [data](#) from Robert Shiller, the **inflation-adjusted trailing twenty-year annual rate of return** of the S&P 500 was 6.3 percent as of June 2022 (see —). Ultra-long-term real returns are currently low relative to the average trailing twenty-year real annual return of 10.1 percent during 1995–2005. The trailing ten-year real return was 10.6 percent, as of June 2022, and 10.7 percent during 1995–2005 (see —).

### S&P 500 Real Return

trailing period annualized real return



Source: Shiller, Baker, Author's Calculations

One component of total returns is **dividend payments to shareholders**. The dividend payments per share over the previous four quarters divided by the share price is the dividend yield. The S&P 500 dividend yield has averaged around two percent, over the past few decades.

In June 2022, the dividend yield for the S&P 500 was 1.64 percent (see —), compared to 1.57 percent in May 2022, and 1.37 percent in June 2021. From 1990 to 2015, the dividend yield averaged 2.09 percent.

### S&P 500 Dividend Yield

annual dividend per share divided by share price, percent



Source: Shiller

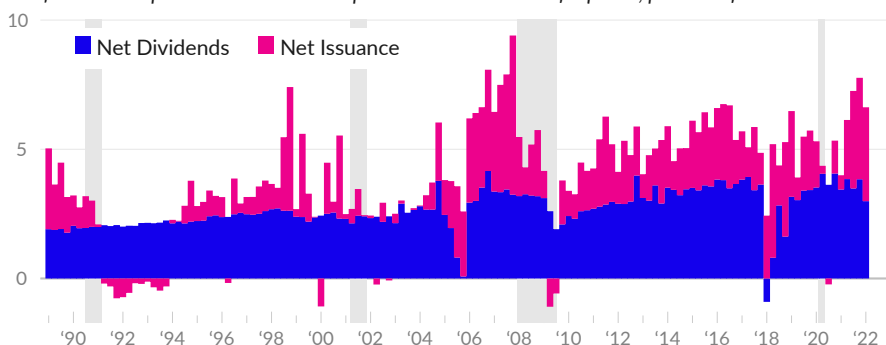


The total return on corporate equities includes both **dividends and stock buybacks**. US nonfinancial corporations have used stock buybacks to return money to investors, often at the expense of domestic fixed investment. To the extent that markets respond rationally, however, buybacks are no different from dividends.

In the first quarter of 2022, nonfinancial corporation net dividends are equivalent to 3.0 percent of GDP (see ■) and net equities issuance is equivalent to 3.6 percent of GDP (see ■). In 2019, net dividends were 3.3 percent of GDP and net issuance was 2.1 percent. From 1990 to 2015, net dividends averaged 2.6 percent of GDP and net issuance averaged 1.3 percent.

### Corporate Equity Payout

nonfinancial corporation net dividends paid and net issuance of equities, percent of GDP



Source: Federal Reserve, Bureau of Economic Analysis



## Valuation

The [cyclically-adjusted price to earnings](#) (CAPE) ratio compares the current price of the S&P 500 to the previous ten-years of total S&P 500 returns, including dividends and buybacks (treated as dividends). Valuations often use recent or forecasted earnings. Robert Shiller's CAPE ratio covers a normal business cycle so that valuations are less-affected by the idiosyncrasies of current economic conditions.

In July 2022, the Shiller total return CAPE ratio was 31.4, compared to 32.1 in June 2022 and 40.9 in July 2021 (see [—](#)). In 2019, the Shiller CAPE ratio was 32.1, on average. In 2000, during the stock market bubble, the Shiller CAPE ratio was 45.1, on average.

### Price to Earnings Ratio

10-year total return PE ratio



Source: Shiller



## Volatility

The Chicago Board Options Exchange uses S&P 500 options data to [identify](#) expectations of future volatility. This volatility measure, the VIX index (see [—](#)), was 24.7 on July 26, 2022, in line with the average index value of 23.2 over the past three years. The VIX increased by 0.2 point over the past week.

### S&P 500 Volatility Index

index, monthly average shown



Source: Chicago Board Options Exchange



## Interest Rates

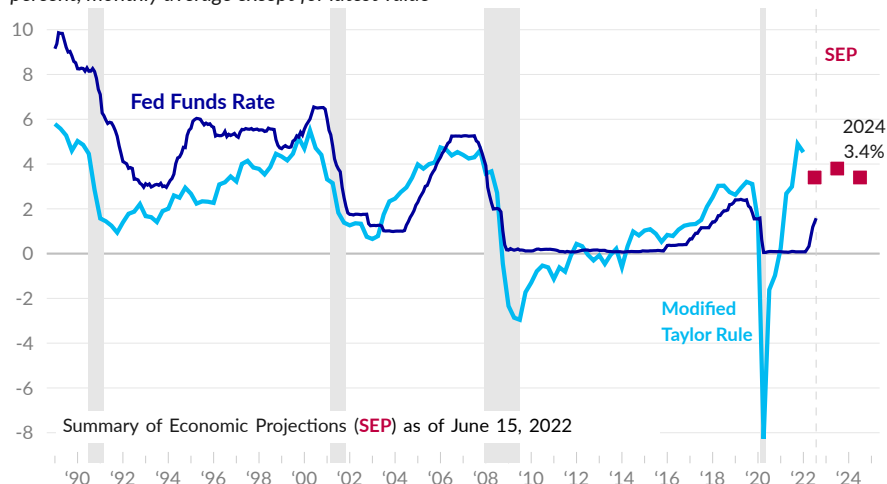
The US Federal Reserve System (Fed) has a congressional [mandate](#) to promote price stability and maximum employment. In practice, a Fed committee (the FOMC) determines the federal funds rate, which aims to influence interest rates in the broader economy. There are several channels through which interest rates affect broader economic activity, for example, lower interest rates stimulate investment in capital goods and the production of these capital goods employs people, who in turn spend their wages on other goods and services. Through its influence on interest rates, the Fed's monetary policy can aim to be neutral or to stimulate or slow the economy.

The FOMC cut [interest rates](#) three times in 2019, for a total reduction of 75 basis points. Responding to the economic shock of the coronavirus, the FOMC cut rates twice in March 2020, by 150 basis points, bringing the lower bound of the federal funds rate range to zero. With at near zero, the Fed adopted several additional measures to increase liquidity in the global financial system.

In March 2022, the FOMC raised the base interest rate by 25 basis points. In May 2022, the FOMC raised the base interest rate by another 25 basis points. In June 2022, the base interest rate was increased by 75 basis points. The effective fed funds rate is 1.58 percent, as of July 26, 2022 (see [—](#)).

### Effective Federal Funds Rate

percent, monthly average except for latest value



Source: Federal Reserve, Author's Calculations

Economist John Taylor described a rule for setting the federal funds rate based on inflation and output. Versions of this *Taylor rule* track the actual federal funds rate fairly closely during the 1990s and 2000s. Former Fed Chair Ben Bernanke [described](#) a modified Taylor rule based on core PCE inflation and a stronger response to the output gap (see [—](#)). As of the first quarter of 2022, the modified Taylor rule suggests a federal funds rate of 4.5 percent, 2.95 percentage points above the current rate.

FOMC meeting participants provide [projections](#) which can be used to summarize policymaker views on the future path of the federal funds rate, as seen by the people who set it. As of June 15, 2022, the median projected federal funds rate rate is 3.4 percent for 2022, 3.8 percent for 2023, and 3.4 percent for 2024 (see [■](#) ).



## Real Interest Rates

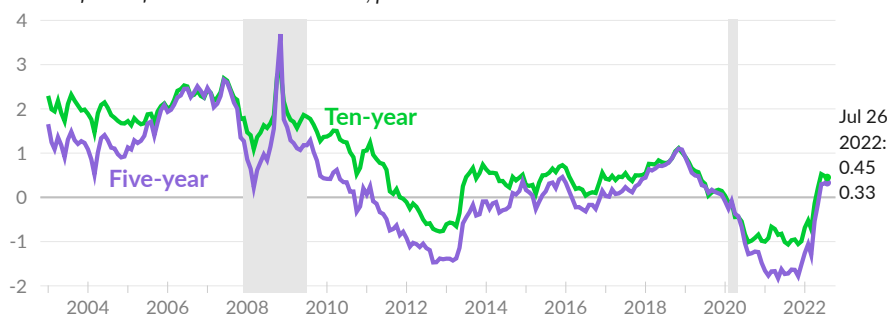
Lenders charge higher interest rates to compensate for expected inflation. Real interest rates, which are adjusted for expected inflation, can offer insight into economic and financial conditions. Low real interest rates encourage borrowing and consumption and increased economic activity while high real interest rates discourage borrowing and encourage saving.

One measure of real interest rates is treasury inflation-indexed securities. The yield on these securities can be a proxy for the interest rate investors would charge for treasuries, without inflation.

On July 26, 2022, the real yield on ten year treasuries was 0.45 percent (see —), compared to -0.12 percent three months prior, on April 21. Five-year treasuries yield 0.33 percent in the latest data, and -0.41 percent three months prior, after adjusting for expected inflation (see —).

### Real Treasury Yields

*derived from inflation-indexed treasuries, percent*



Source: Federal Reserve

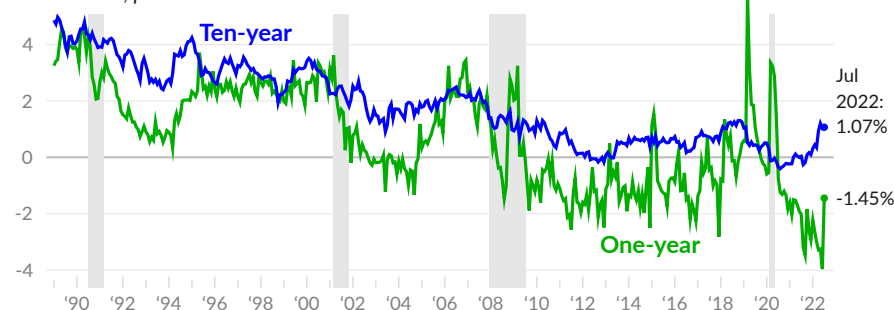


The Cleveland Fed calculates real yields using a model based on treasury yields, inflation, and financial-market- and survey-based information. The previous approach has limitations, as the market for treasury inflation-indexed securities is relatively small and can be influenced by monetary policy. The Cleveland Fed model estimates real yields across the term structure and avoids some limitations of the previous approach.

The model-based real yield on ten-year treasuries is 1.07 percent, as of July 2022 (see —). Ten-year treasury real yields averaged 3.30 percent during the 1990s. The model-based real yield for one-year treasuries is -1.45 percent in July 2022, compared to an average of 2.21 percent during the 1990s (see —).

### Real Treasury Yields

*model-based, percent*



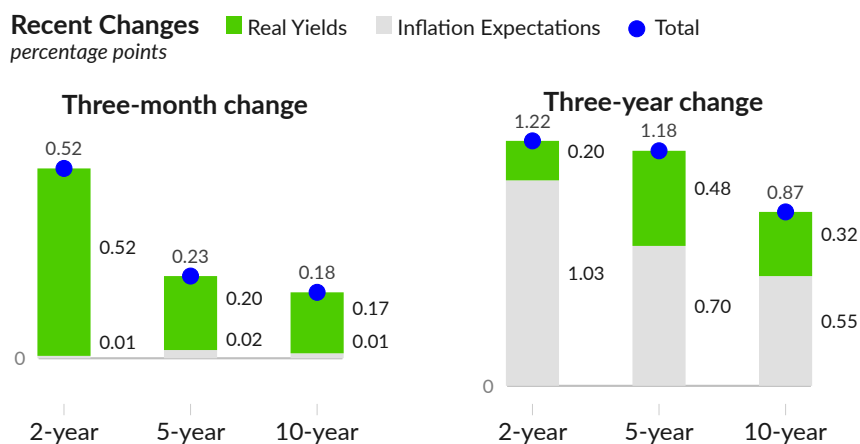
Source: Federal Reserve of Bank of Cleveland



Changes in nominal treasury yields can be **decomposed into changes in expected inflation and changes in real yields**. Changes in real yields reflect changes in expected path of the federal funds rate and the economic outlook. Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland models **identify** inflation expectations across the term structure, which can be used to identify changes in real yields.

Over the three months ending July 2022, nominal two-year treasury yields increased 0.52 percentage point, real yields increased 0.52 percentage point, and inflation expectations increased 0.01 percentage point. Ten-year treasury nominal yields increased 0.18 percentage point, real yields increased 0.17 percentage point, and inflation expectations increased 0.01 percentage point.

Over the three years ending July 2022, the nominal yield on two-year treasuries increased 1.22 percentage points, the real yield increased 0.20 percentage point, and inflation expectations increased 1.03 percentage point. For ten-year treasuries, the nominal yield increased 0.87 percentage point, the real yield increased 0.32 percentage point, and expected inflation increased 0.55 percentage point.



Latest data from model as of: July 2022

Source: Federal Reserve, Federal Reserve of Bank of Cleveland



## Government Bonds

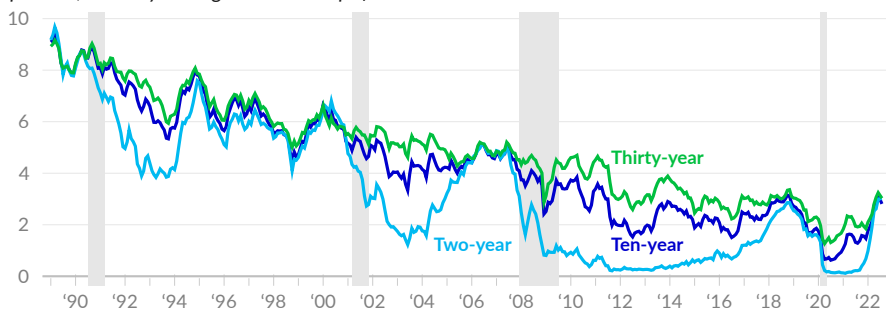
United States Treasury securities, or **treasuries**, are the asset created by federal government borrowing. The treasuries market is traditionally considered both very low risk and fairly liquid. The yield on these securities has fallen over time, from an average 10-year treasury bond annual yield of 8.5 percent in 1989 to an average of 0.62 percent in July 2020. As of July 26, 2022, the constant maturity yield for 10-year treasury bonds is 2.81 percent (see —), compared to 1.30 percent one year prior.

Longer-term treasuries follow the same trend. In July 26, 2022, 30-year treasuries yield 3.03 percent (see —), compared to 8.45 percent in 1989. Over the past year, 30-year treasury yields increased 1.1 percentage points.

Shorter-duration treasury yield have also fallen since 1989, though shorter-duration treasuries are more acutely affected by changes in the key interest rate set by the Federal Reserve. Over the past year, two-year treasury yields have increased by 2.8 percentage points, as the Federal Reserve is expected to lower interest rates. As of July 26, 2022, the annual yield on two-year treasuries is 3.02 percent (see —).

### Treasury Constant Maturity Yields

percent, monthly average shown except for latest value



Source: Federal Reserve



### Selected US Treasury Rates

constant maturity yield, percent

averages

	Jul 26, 2022	Jul 25, 2022	Jul 20, 2022	Jun 2022	Jul 2021	2019	2010 -'13	1998 -'00	1989
One-month	2.17	2.14	1.92	1.06	0.05	2.12	0.07	–	–
Three-month	2.55	2.62	2.51	1.54	0.05	2.11	0.08	5.23	8.39
Six-month	3.01	3.06	3.04	2.17	0.05	2.11	0.13	5.38	8.48
One-year	3.06	3.07	3.18	2.65	0.08	2.05	0.20	5.42	8.53
Two-year	3.02	3.00	3.25	3.00	0.22	1.97	0.43	5.61	8.57
Three-year	3.01	2.98	3.25	3.15	0.40	1.94	0.70	5.62	8.55
Five-year	2.89	2.89	3.18	3.19	0.76	1.95	1.35	5.62	8.50
Seven-year	2.88	2.89	3.15	3.21	1.07	2.05	1.93	5.76	8.52
Ten-year	2.81	2.81	3.04	3.14	1.32	2.14	2.54	5.65	8.49
Twenty-year	3.27	3.28	3.43	3.48	1.87	2.40	3.33	6.05	–
Thirty-year	3.03	3.04	3.17	3.25	1.94	2.58	3.63	5.80	8.45

Source: Federal Reserve

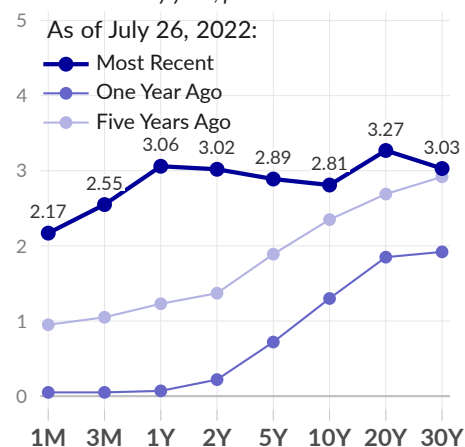


The **Treasury yield curve** shows the interest rates on different maturities of US Treasury bonds and bills, at a given point in time. The yield curve summarizes the term structure of interest rates, how much it costs to borrow for different periods of time, and has traditionally been considered an indicator of how markets view short-term economic conditions relative to longer-term conditions.

The yield curve is normally upward sloping as investors expect to be compensated for lending for a longer period of time. The shape of the yield curve changes over time and is affected by several factors, including the term premium, the monetary policy of the Federal Reserve, and expectations about future inflation. The curve can become steeper, for example, if interest rates or inflation is expected to be higher in the future.

### Treasury Yield Curve

constant maturity yield, percent



Source: Federal Reserve

The yield curve can also become *inverted* when yields on shorter-term debt are higher than yields on longer-term debt. An inverted yield curve can be a sign of worsening economic conditions. For example, short term rates may exceed longer-term rates if the Federal Reserve is expected to lower interest rates in the future, or if inflation is expected to fall due to weakened economic conditions.

Since 1989, the US has entered into four recessions and the 10-year to 2-year segment of the yield curve has newly inverted six times. The most recent such inversion started on April 1, 2022.

Another measure of the term structure of interest rates is the *spread* between treasuries with different maturities. **Treasury yield spreads** can be used to track changes in the term structure over time.

As of July 26, 2022, the spread between a 10-year treasury bond and a three-month treasury bill is 0.26 percentage point (see —), compared to 1.25 percentage points one year prior. The spread between 10-year and 2-year treasuries (see —) is -0.21 percentage point on July 26, 2022, and 1.08 percentage points one year prior.

### Treasury Yield Spreads

percentage points



Source: Federal Reserve



## Corporate Bonds

The US Treasury [publish](#) a yield curve for **corporate bonds** based on the market-weighted average of bonds rated AAA, AA, and A. The yield on high-quality corporate bonds with a maturity of 10 years is 4.78 percent in June 2022, following 4.54 percent in May 2022 (see [—](#)). One year prior, in June 2021, this spot rate was 2.55 percent, and Three years prior, in June 2019, it was 3.35 percent.

### High Quality Corporate Bonds, 10-Year

spot rate, percent, monthly average



Source: Treasury



Corporate bonds rated below investment grade (a rating below BBB) are [tracked](#) by the ICE BofA high yield index. As of July 26, 2022, the effective yield for **high yield corporate bonds** in the index is 8.0 percent (see [—](#)). In May 2022, the average effective yield was 7.3 percent. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, in 2019, the average effective yield was 6.1 percent.

### ICE BofA High Yield Index Effective Yield

percent



Source: Ice Data Indices



## Mortgage Rates

The **mortgage rate** [available](#) to homebuyers can affect housing markets, which in turn can affect demand for other consumer goods. As of July 21, 2022, the average rate on a 30-year mortgage was 5.54 percent, compared to 5.1 percent on April 28, 2022, and 2.78 percent on July 22, 2021 (see [—](#)). In 2019, the average rate was 3.9 percent.

### Mortgage Rate

average for 30-year fixed rate mortgages, percent



Source: Freddie Mac



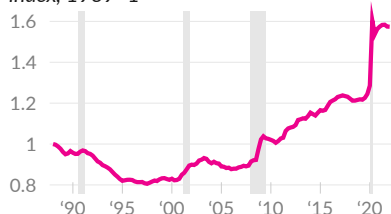
## Money and Monetary Policy

The Federal Reserve [publish](#) data on the **money supply**. A broad measure of the amount of money, called M2, includes cash and deposits such as savings accounts and checking accounts, as well as time deposits smaller than \$100,000, and retail accounts in money market funds.

In June 2022, the M2 money stock totals \$21.6 trillion. Put into the context of overall economic activity, M2 is equivalent to 89.0 percent of GDP in the first quarter of 2022. During the 1990s, the ratio of money to economic activity was falling (see —). Following the great recession, the money supply has expanded relative to activity. Since 1989, the ratio has increased by a total of 57.4 percent.

### M2 to GDP ratio

index, 1989=1



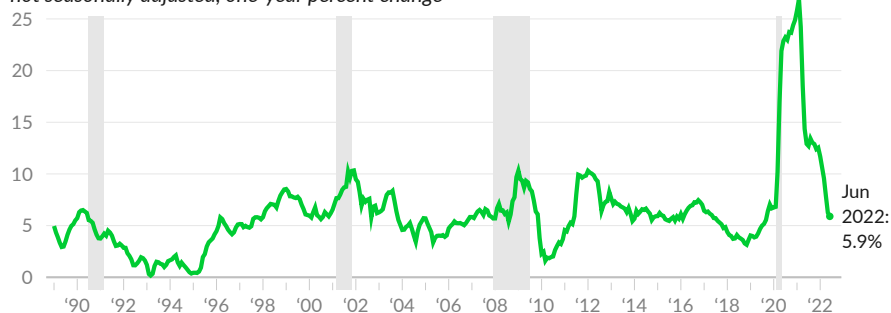
Source: Federal Reserve



A large increase in the amount of money held by individuals and institutions can be the result of a higher rate of saving, a larger government sector financial deficit, an increase in the money supply, a change in preferences for liquidity, or something else. The M2 money stock increased 5.9 percent over the year ending June 2022 (see —), compared to an increase of 6.3 percent over the year ending May 2022. The M2 money stock has increased 19.6 percent, in total, over the past two years.

### M2 Money Stock Growth

not seasonally adjusted, one-year percent change



Source: Federal Reserve



## Fed Asset Purchases

During periods where the Fed funds rate is at or near zero the Fed has engaged in **large scale asset purchases** in an effort to further improve financial market conditions. These asset purchases show up on the Fed balance sheet, which is [reported](#) weekly.

In response to the collapse of the housing bubble, the Fed purchased U.S. Treasury bonds and mortgage-backed securities. Total assets held by the Federal Reserve (see [—](#)) increased from \$0.9 trillion in August 2008 to \$2.2 trillion in November 2008. Additional rounds of asset purchases, referred to as quantitative easing, increased the balance sheet to \$4.5 trillion by January 2014. As bonds mature they were replaced until October 2017, when the Fed allowed the size of its balance sheet to normalize. Total assets fell below \$3.8 trillion in August 2019.

Balance sheet normalization ended in September 2019 when the Fed increased operations in overnight and term repurchase agreement (repo) markets, following a sharp increase in rates in these markets. The Fed balance sheet increased to \$4.1 trillion by December 2019.

### Federal Reserve Balance Sheet

total assets, trillion of USD



Source: Federal Reserve

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Fed offered lending to businesses and currency swaps to major US trading partners, began to purchase commercial bonds, and expanded purchases of treasuries and mortgage-backed securities.

The Fed balance sheet increased from \$4.2 trillion in February 2020 to \$8.9 trillion, as of the latest data, covering July 20, 2022. The Fed currently holds \$5.7 trillion in Treasuries and \$2.7 trillion in mortgage-backed securities.

### Federal Reserve Assets

billions of US dollars

	Jul 20, 2022	Jul 13, 2022	Jun 22, 2022	Jul 21, 2021	Jul 22, 2020
<b>Total (see <a href="#">—</a>)</b>	8,899.2	8,895.9	8,934.3	8,240.5	6,964.8
U.S. Treasury securities	5,733.0	5,745.5	5,763.3	5,243.0	4,265.9
Mortgage-backed securities	2,726.3	2,709.3	2,728.8	2,422.2	1,970.6
Central bank liquidity swaps	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	122.0
Repurchase agreements	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans	19.9	19.8	21.8	86.8	92.6
Payroll Protection Program	16.9	17.2	18.6	86.3	68.5
Net unamortized premium	306.0	307.4	309.8	339.0	315.3
Other	97.0	96.4	91.8	62.7	129.9

Source: Federal Reserve

# Prices

Changes in prices affect the amount of goods and services that can be purchased by a fixed income. When measuring changes in prices, researchers consider both the quantity that can be purchased by a unit of currency, and also changes in item quality. To understand the overall change in prices paid or charged by a certain group, such as consumers or manufacturers, researchers create a representative “basket” of the goods and services relevant to the group, and track the changes in the basket, and the price of the basket, over time. The end result of these methods is a price index.

Researchers can then use the price index to calculate the rate of inflation. Perhaps the most common way of measuring inflation is to calculate the 12-month percent change in the index values. This measures how prices in a given month compare to prices during the same month, one year prior.

## Price Growth, Various Measures

12-month percent change

	Jun '22	May '22	Apr '22	Mar '22	Jun '21	Jun '20	'17-19 Avg.	'00-Avg.
CPI, All Items	9.1	8.6	8.3	8.5	5.4	0.6	2.1	2.4
CPI, ex. Food & Energy	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.5	4.5	1.2	2.1	2.2
PPI, Final Demand	11.3	10.9	11.0	11.6	7.6	-0.7	2.3	2.4
Imports Price Index	10.7	11.6	12.4	13.0	11.3	-4.0	1.6	2.1
Exports Price Index	18.2	18.7	18.0	18.4	16.9	-4.5	1.6	2.1
PCE, All Items	–	6.3	6.3	6.6	4.0	0.9	1.8	2.0
PCE, ex. Food & Energy	–	4.7	4.9	5.2	3.6	1.1	1.8	1.9
PCE, Trimmed Mean	–	4.0	3.8	3.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0

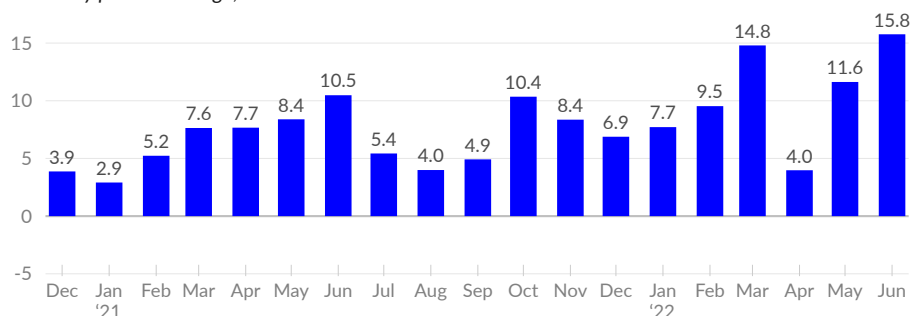
Source: BLS, BEA, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

In effect, the 12-month percent change in prices is smoothed, relative to the one-month change in prices, by including information on price changes that happened over the past year. While the chartbook uses less-volatile 12-month inflation rates in most cases, the **one-month rate** can be more useful for examining short-term trends, for example by eliminating the base effects from changes in prices a year ago.

In June 2022, the annualized one-month change in the consumer price index (CPI) was 15.8 percent (see ■), following 11.6 percent in May 2022.

## CPI One-Month Change

monthly percent change, annualized



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



## Consumer Price Index

Consumer prices increased 9.1 percent over the year ending June 2022 (see —), according to the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers (CPI-U). The core CPI, which does not include the more-volatile food and energy prices, increased 5.9 percent over the same one-year period (see —).

### Consumer Price Index

annual growth, percent, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

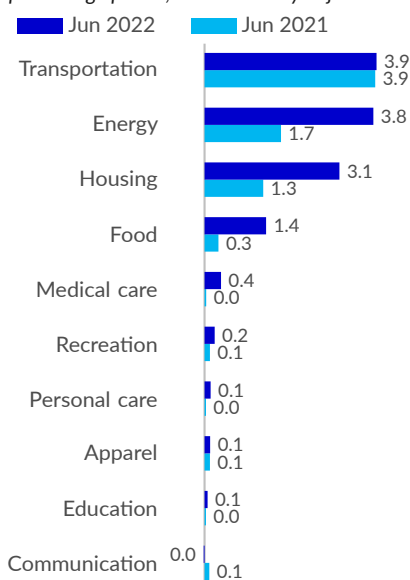
Recent changes in prices can be broad-based, that is derived from many prices changing at roughly the same rate, or narrow-based and driven by large changes in a subset of prices. Identifying each major spending category's contribution to overall inflation gives insight into whether inflation is broad-based and also into which groups of people face higher or lower rates of inflation.

In June 2022, transportation prices contributed 3.9 percentage points to the CPI one-year inflation rate of 9.1 percent, in line with the category's June 2021 contribution of 3.9 percentage points. The energy category makes up 7.3 percent of the CPI basket, but accounts for 42.3 percent of June 2022 inflation. Energy prices added 3.8 percentage points to June 2022 inflation, far above the year-prior contribution of 1.7 percentage points. The energy category makes up 7.3 percent of the CPI basket, but accounts for 42.3 percent of June 2022 inflation. Housing prices increased the inflation rate by 3.1 percentage points in the latest data, compared to 1.3 percentage points in June 2021.

Food prices increased the inflation rate by 1.4 percentage points in June 2022, far above the year-prior contribution of 0.3 percentage point. Medical care prices make up 8.5 percent of the CPI basket and contributed 0.4 percentage point to overall inflation in the latest data, substantially above a contribution of 0.0 percentage point one year prior.

### Contribution of Major Categories

percentage points, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

The prices of some items are more volatile than others. Food and energy prices, for example, are sometimes separated from the rest of the CPI basket, which is referred to as the *core*, because swings in food and energy prices are larger and more frequent.

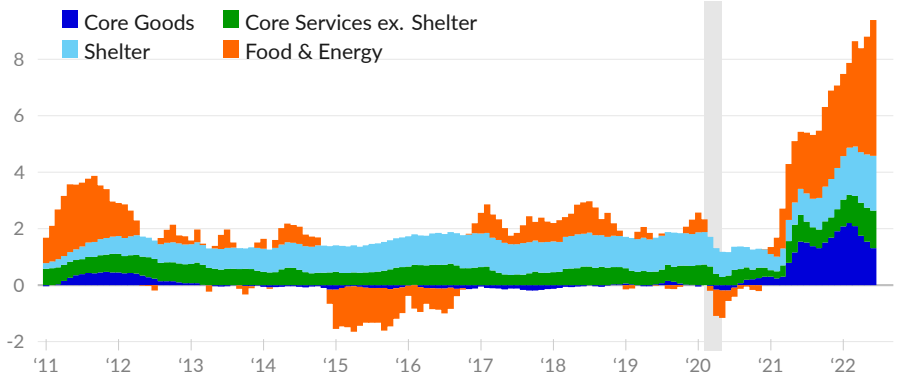
Core inflation includes core goods, core services other than shelter, and shelter. Core goods inflation was barely existent from 2013 through the start of the pandemic. Core goods prices are disproportionately affected by import prices and by changes in the quality of goods, for example from technological improvement. In contrast, domestic wage growth affects the prices for core services more than the other categories. Shelter prices are affected by housing supply and construction.

In June 2022, core goods contributed 1.3 percentage points to the one-year non-seasonally-adjusted CPI inflation rate of 9.1 percent (see ■), while core services excluding shelter contributed 1.3 percentage points (see ■). Shelter added 1.9 percentage points (see ■), and food & energy added 4.8 percentage points (see ■).

One year prior, in June 2021, the corresponding CPI inflation rate was 5.4 percent; core goods contributed 1.5 percentage points, core services excluding shelter contributed 0.9 percentage point, shelter contributed 0.9 percentage point, and food and energy added two percentage points.

**CPI Decomposition**

*contribution to one-year change in CPI-U, percentage points*



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Author's Calculations



**Relative Prices**

Some categories of spending are a small part of the overall price basket used to calculate the CPI, but have seen large cumulative increases in prices. Additionally, the price basket is based on averages across individuals, with some individuals dedicating a much larger share of spending to certain categories and other individuals have no expenses in certain categories. For example, day care costs are paid generally only for a few years of a child's life and only some households contain day-care-age children. But within those households, day care is a large share of overall spending.

The following section and table cover one-year inflation rates for different categories of goods and services, including some smaller categories. The table also shows the cumulative change in prices for each category since February 2020, the last month of data before the COVID-19 pandemic shutdown in the US. Additionally, the weight that a category has in the overall index—the category's share of the basket of goods and services used to calculate the CPI—is included as the last column in the table. This weight comes from each category's share of overall consumer spending during the most recent reference period, and is updated by changes in prices since the reference period.



Housing prices increased 7.3 percent over the year ending June 2022, far above the pre-COVID rate of 2.9 percent (the average monthly rate during 2019). Medical care prices increased 4.5 percent, these prices grew at an average rate of 2.8 percent during 2019. In contrast, prices of food consumed at home (groceries) increased 12.2 percent in the year ending June 2022 compared to 0.9 percent during 2019.

Transportation prices increased 19.7 percent over the year ending June 2022, far above the pre-COVID 0.3 percent decrease. Energy prices increased 41.6 percent in the latest month, compared to an average 2.1 percent decrease in 2019. Energy prices are historically more volatile than other categories.

### Selected CPI Categories

*one-year percent change*

	Jun '22	May '22	Apr '22	Jun '21	2019	Since Feb '20	Weight, Jun '22
All items	9.1	8.6	8.3	5.4	1.8	14.5	100.0
Housing	7.3	6.9	6.5	3.1	2.9	11.3	41.720
Owners' equivalent rent	5.5	5.1	4.8	2.3	3.3	8.7	23.502
Rent of primary residence	5.8	5.2	4.8	1.9	3.7	8.7	7.195
Lodging away from home	10.0	19.3	19.7	15.1	3.0	18.9	1.005
Household furnishings & ops.	9.5	8.9	9.9	4.1	1.8	15.2	4.721
Household energy	21.9	19.1	15.9	7.4	-0.4	31.8	3.863
Transportation	19.7	19.4	19.9	21.5	-0.3	37.0	19.755
New vehicles	11.4	12.6	13.2	5.3	0.4	16.7	3.999
Used cars and trucks	7.1	16.1	22.7	45.2	1.0	54.9	4.008
Gasoline (all types)	59.9	48.7	43.6	45.1	-3.5	97.0	5.227
Public transportation	23.7	26.3	21.8	17.3	0.3	23.2	1.031
Medical care	4.5	3.7	3.2	0.4	2.8	6.4	8.237
Professional services	2.6	1.9	1.8	2.6	1.1	6.7	3.430
Hospital and related services	3.9	3.8	3.6	2.7	2.1	7.4	2.481
Health insurance	17.3	13.8	10.4	-6.9	14.5	14.2	0.860
Food	10.4	10.1	9.4	2.4	1.9	16.5	13.372
Food at home	12.2	11.9	10.8	0.9	0.9	18.4	8.295
Food away from home	7.7	7.4	7.2	4.2	3.1	13.5	5.077
Full-service	8.9	9.0	8.7	4.1	3.2	14.2	2.371
Limited-service	7.4	7.3	7.0	6.2	3.1	16.5	2.457
Recreation	4.6	4.5	4.3	2.4	1.3	7.1	4.957
Communication	-0.6	-0.5	-0.1	2.8	-0.9	2.1	3.462
Wireless telephone services	-0.9	-0.7	-0.7	3.9	-2.5	3.1	1.480
Internet services	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.2	1.5	3.0	0.915
Education	2.7	2.5	2.5	1.2	2.7	4.2	2.543
College tuition and fees	2.2	2.1	2.1	0.4	2.9	2.6	1.408
Day care and preschool	3.7	3.2	3.7	1.5	2.8	5.8	0.612
Apparel	5.2	5.0	5.4	4.9	-1.3	1.8	2.419
Personal care	6.4	5.9	5.3	1.5	1.3	8.1	2.162

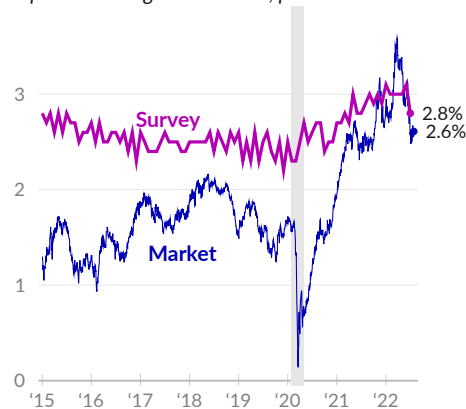
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

## Inflation Expectations

Researchers gain insight on expected changes in prices through regular **surveys of consumers** and through **market data**. One market-based measure is known as the **inflation breakeven** and is calculated as the difference between the yield on a nominal treasury bond and the yield on a treasury inflation-protected bond of the same maturity. This difference represents the amount of inflation markets have priced in, on average, for the maturity of the bond.

### 5-year Expected Average Inflation

*expected average annual rate, percent*



Source: FRED; U. of Michigan

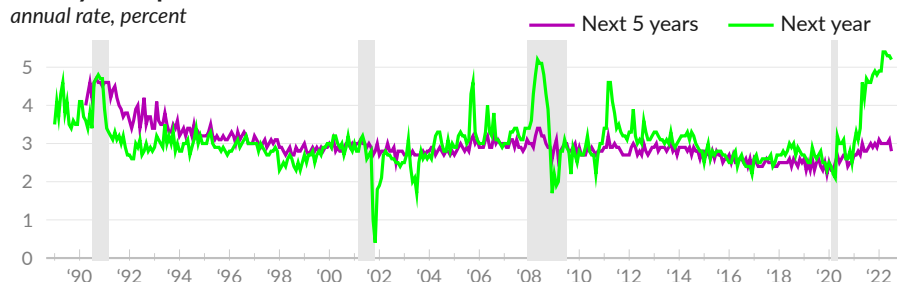
As of July 2022, surveyed consumers expect an average inflation rate of 2.8 percent over the next five years, (see —), compared to an expected rate of 2.8 percent in July 2021. Consumers had expected inflation to average 2.6 percent over the past five years, while actual inflation over the period was 3.1 percent.

As of July 27, 2022, markets expect an average inflation rate of 2.6 percent over the next five years (see —), compared to an expected rate of 2.6 percent on July 26, 2021. Markets had expected inflation to average 1.6 percent per year over the past five years, five years ago.

Both survey- and market-based estimates of expected inflation offer techniques for distinguishing between near-term inflation and expected medium-term inflation. The survey-based measure asks about inflation over the next year. Respondents expect consumer prices to increase 5.2 percent over the year starting July 2022 (see —).

### Survey of Expected Inflation

*annual rate, percent*



Source: University of Michigan

### Market Expected Inflation

*annual rate, percent*



Source: FRED

The market-based measure can be used to calculate expected inflation over the five years starting five years from now. Over this five-year period, markets suggest 2.2 percent inflation per year. Inflation rates in the near-term are therefore expected to exceed inflation rates in the longer-term

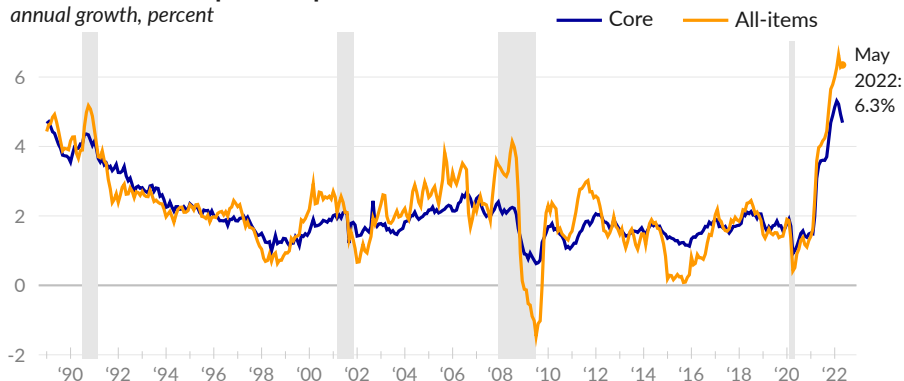
## PCE Price Index

The Personal Consumption Expenditure (PCE) price index from the Bureau of Economic Analysis [captures](#) both changes in the price of goods and services as well as monthly changes in consumer behavior. The index is additionally updated over time to the latest methodology.

As of May 2022, **PCE inflation**, measured as the one-year percent change in the overall index, is 6.3 percent (see —), compared to 6.3 percent in April 2022, and 4.0 percent in May 2021. Core PCE inflation, which excludes food and energy, was 4.7 percent in May 2022 (see —), 4.9 percent in April 2022, and 3.5 percent in May 2021.

### Personal Consumption Expenditure Price Index

annual growth, percent



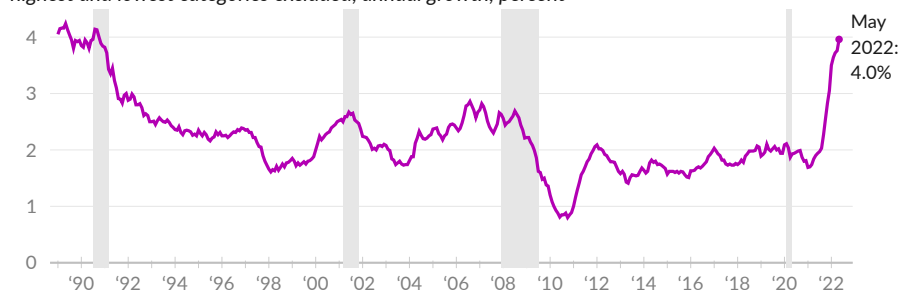
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

The Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas [publish](#) a variation of the PCE price index called the trimmed-mean index. The most volatile categories in the current month's index are removed, or *trimmed*, to smooth the data. As a result, the most extreme categories, which vary from month-to-month, do not affect inflation rates calculated using the trimmed-mean index.

The trimmed-mean PCE price index increased four percent over the year ending May 2022 (see —). By excluding top and bottom categories, the trimmed-mean rate was 2.4 percentage points below the all-items PCE rate. In April 2022, the **trimmed-mean inflation rate** was 3.8 percent, 2.5 percentage points below the all-items rate. From 2017–2019, the average trimmed-mean rate was 1.9 percent, 0.1 percentage point above the all-items rate.

### Personal Consumption Expenditure Price Index, Trimmed Mean

highest and lowest categories excluded, annual growth, percent



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

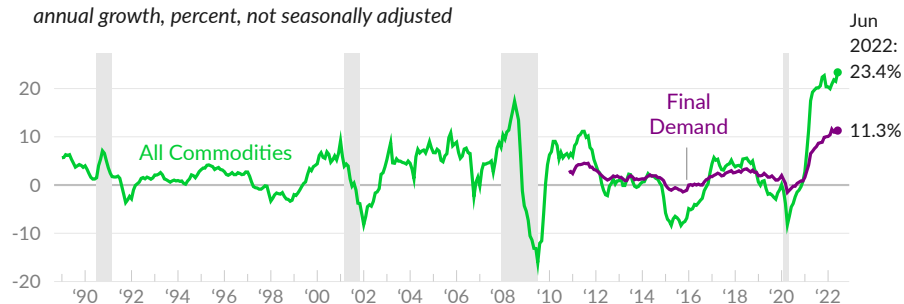
## Producer Prices

The Bureau of Labor Statistics [report prices producers receive](#). The goods-only producer price index (PPI) for all commodities (see —) increased 23.4 percent over the year ending June 2022, substantially above the 12-month growth rate of 19.7 percent in June 2021. The index for final demand goods, services, and construction increased 11.3 percent over the year ending June 2022 (see —).

Note that the all commodities index includes goods at various stages of production and can count inflation multiple times in the production of the same goods. As a result, this measure can send an exaggerated inflation signal.

### Producer Price Index

annual growth, percent, not seasonally adjusted

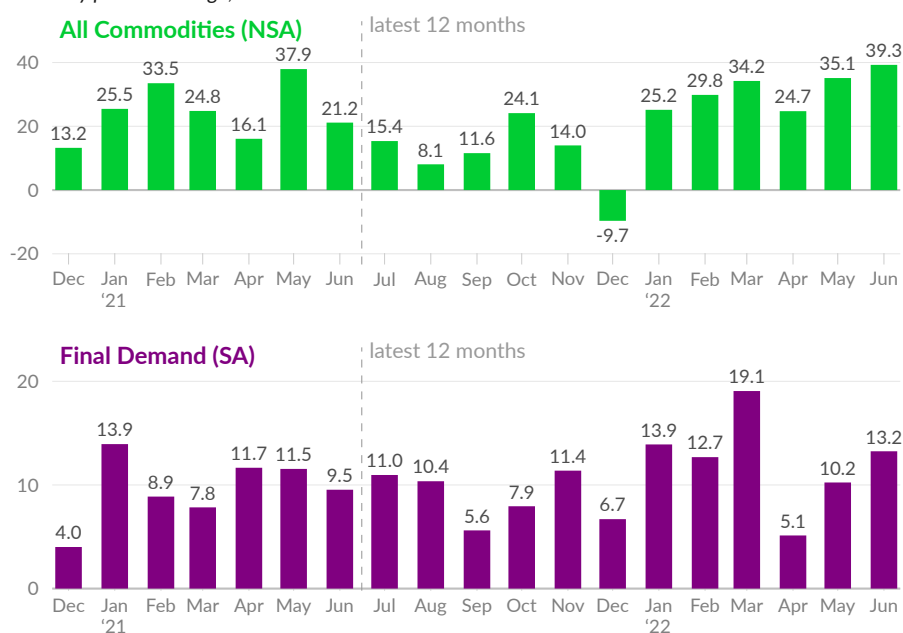


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

The one-month change in the prices producers receive can provide insight into recent trends. In June 2022, the annualized one-month change in PPI final demand prices was 13.2 percent (see ■), following 10.2 percent in May 2022. The one-month change in the all commodities index was 39.3 percent (see ■) in June 2022 and 35.1 percent in May 2022.

### PPI One-Month Change

monthly percent change, annualized



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

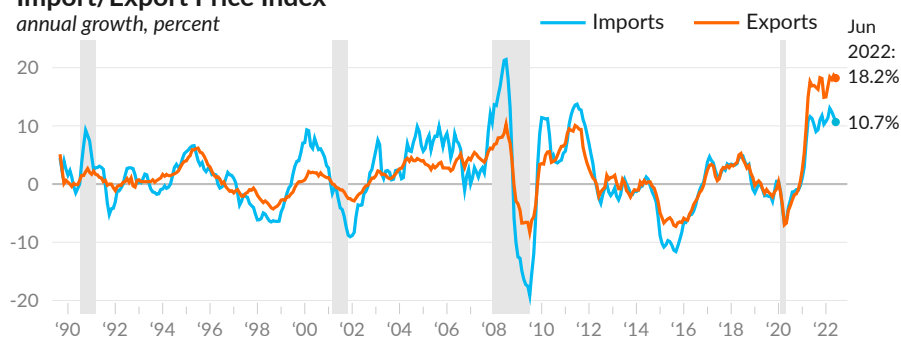
## Import and Export Prices

The Bureau of Labor Statistics [report](#) changes in the prices of imports and exports. Over the year ending June 2022, **US import prices** grew 10.7 percent (see —), following an increase of 11.6 percent in May and 12.4 percent in April. Excluding fuels, US import prices increased 4.6 percent in June 2022 and grew 5.9 percent in May. Over the three years ending February 2020, prior to the US COVID-19 pandemic, US import prices increased at an average rate of 1.3 percent. Excluding fuels, import prices increased at an average rate of 0.3 percent during the same three-year pre-COVID period.

**Prices of US exports** (see —) grew 18.2 percent over the year ending June 2022, compared to 18.7 percent in May, 18.0 percent in April, and 1.5 percent on average during the three years ending February 2020.

### Import/Export Price Index

annual growth, percent



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

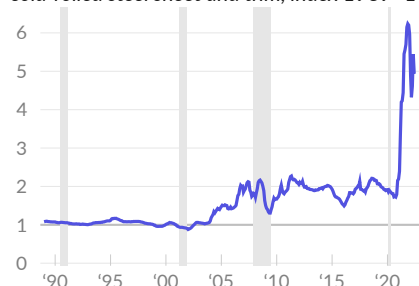
## Commodity Prices

Certain commodities have macroeconomic significance. An example is oil, which is a major input to production and transportation with a particularly volatile price history. Commodity prices are also important as a signal to domestic mining operations, for example.

Two commodities that are important to the construction and manufacturing industries are lumber and steel. From the producer price index, cold-rolled steel sheet and strip prices have increased 11.1 percent over the year ending June 2022, and increased 158.1 percent total since December 2019. Lumber prices decreased 27.4 percent over the year ending June 2022, and increased 53.6 percent total since 2019.

### Steel

cold-rolled steel sheet and trim, index 1989=1



### Lumber

lumber and wood products, index, 1989=1



## Commodity Prices

On July 26, 2022, the [futures price](#) for a barrel of west Texas intermediate (WTI) **crude oil** is \$94.98 (see —). Over the past year, this measure of oil prices increased 31.1 percent. Over the past three years, the price increased 65.1 percent. The WTI price is currently \$39 below its peak monthly average price of \$134 per barrel in June 2008.

### Oil Price

USD, west Texas intermediate crude, monthly average and latest value



Source: Energy Information Administration



On July 25, 2022, the US average [price](#) for a gallon of gasoline is \$4.44 (see —), a decrease of \$0.16 from the week prior. This gas price measure, which is the average across formulations, grades, and locations, was \$3.23 one year prior, and averaged \$2.69 in 2019. During 2011–2013, the average gas price was \$3.61.

### Gasoline Price

dollars per gallon, all grades



Source: Energy Information Administration



As of July 27, 2022, one troy ounce of **gold** [sells](#) for \$1,723.95 (see —), compared to an average of \$1,805.87 one year prior. Following the great recession, the monthly average price of gold reached \$1,780.65 per ounce, in September 2011. In August 2020, the average monthly price reached \$1,971.17 per ounce.

### Gold Price

USD, monthly average and latest value



Source: London Bullion Market Association





## Acknowledgments

Gabriel Mathy, Iordan Koulov, Lara Merling, Kevin Cashman, Rebecca Watts, Dean Baker, Matt Bruenig, Eileen Appelbaum, John Schmitt, Mark Weisbrot, Ben Zipperer, Alberto Rodelgo, Yevgeniya Korniyenko, Magali Pinat, Robert Blecker, Teasri Thiruvadhanthai, Rainer Köhler, Gersenda Varisco, Venkat Josyula, Tom Augspurger, Claudia Sahm, Mike Sieferling, Andrew Paciorek, David Dorn, Skanda Amarnath, Ernie Tedeschi, Brad Setser, and Vikas Sharma.