Monetary Policy in a Low Inflation and Low Unemployment Economy

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Figure 1: Inflation Rate: Change in Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) Price Indices
January 2014 - March 2019

Note: Core PCE excludes food and energy.
Source: BEA, Haver Analytics
Figure 2: Inflation Rate: Change in Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) Price Indices and Trimmed Mean PCE January 2014 - March 2019

Note: Core PCE excludes food and energy.
Source: BEA, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, Haver Analytics
Figure 3: Inflation Rate: Change in Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) Price Indices for Select Categories
January 2014 - March 2019

Note: Core PCE excludes food and energy.
Source: BEA, Haver Analytics
Figure 4: Inflation Rate: Change in Core Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) Price Index

Note: Core PCE excludes food and energy.
Source: BEA; Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Survey of Professional Forecasters, May 10, 2019; Haver Analytics
Figure 5: Unemployment Rate: Actual and Estimates of the Longer-Run Unemployment Rate from the Summary of Economic Projections 2014:Q1 - 2019:Q1

Note: Pictured above is the unemployment rate through the first quarter of 2019. While the unemployment rate for the first quarter was 3.9%, on a monthly basis, the more recently-released unemployment rate for April was a lower 3.6%.

Source: FOMC, Summary of Economic Projections (SEP); BLS; Haver Analytics
Figure 6: Wage Growth for Private Industry Workers
2009:Q1 - 2019:Q1

Source: BLS, Haver Analytics
Figure 7: Productivity Growth: Change in Real Output Per Hour, Nonfarm Business Sector, All Persons, 20-Quarter Moving Average 1999:Q1 - 2019:Q1

Source: BLS, NBER, Haver Analytics
Figure 8: Average Inflation Rate: Average Change in Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) Price Indices
1994 - 2018

Note: Core PCE excludes food and energy.

Source: BEA, Haver Analytics