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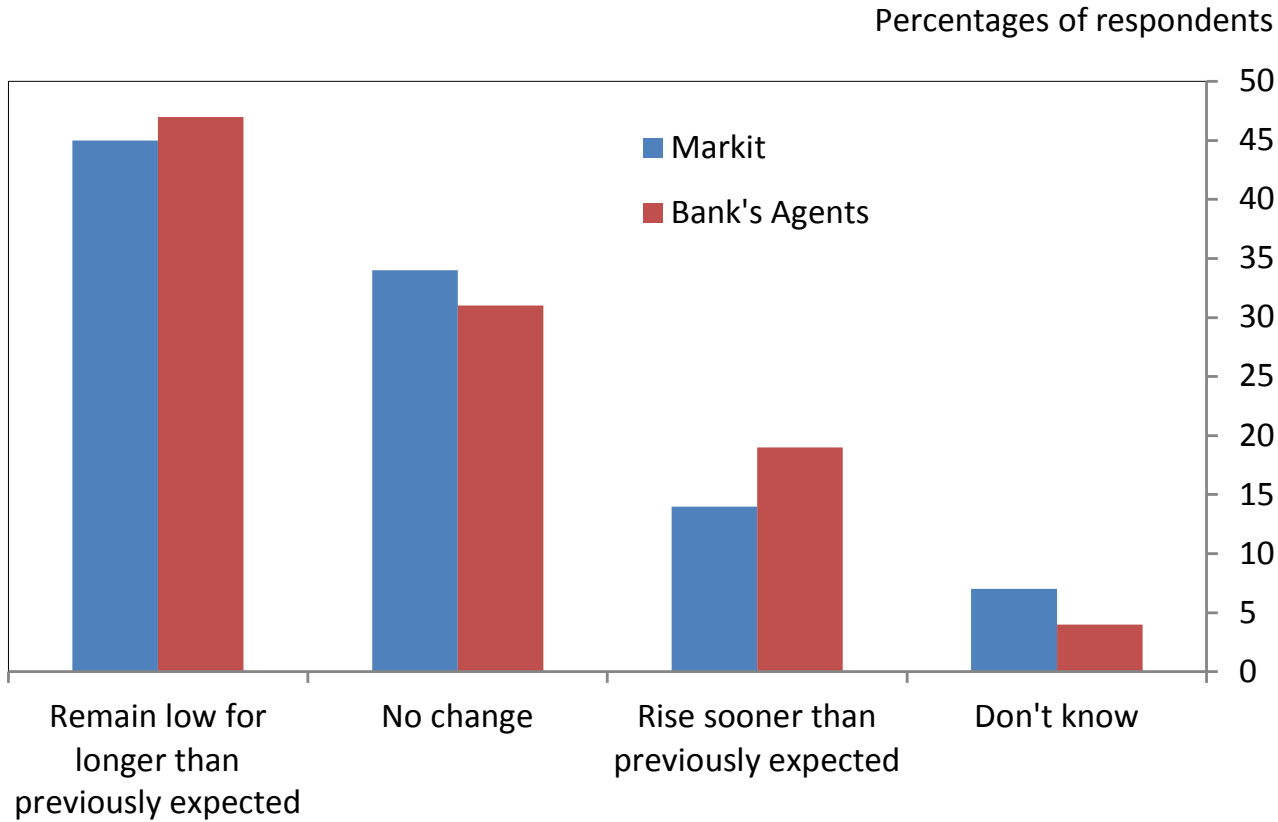
Managing the Exit

Conference on Monetary Policy and Financial Markets
Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco

Charlie Bean, Deputy Governor Monetary Policy

28 March 2014

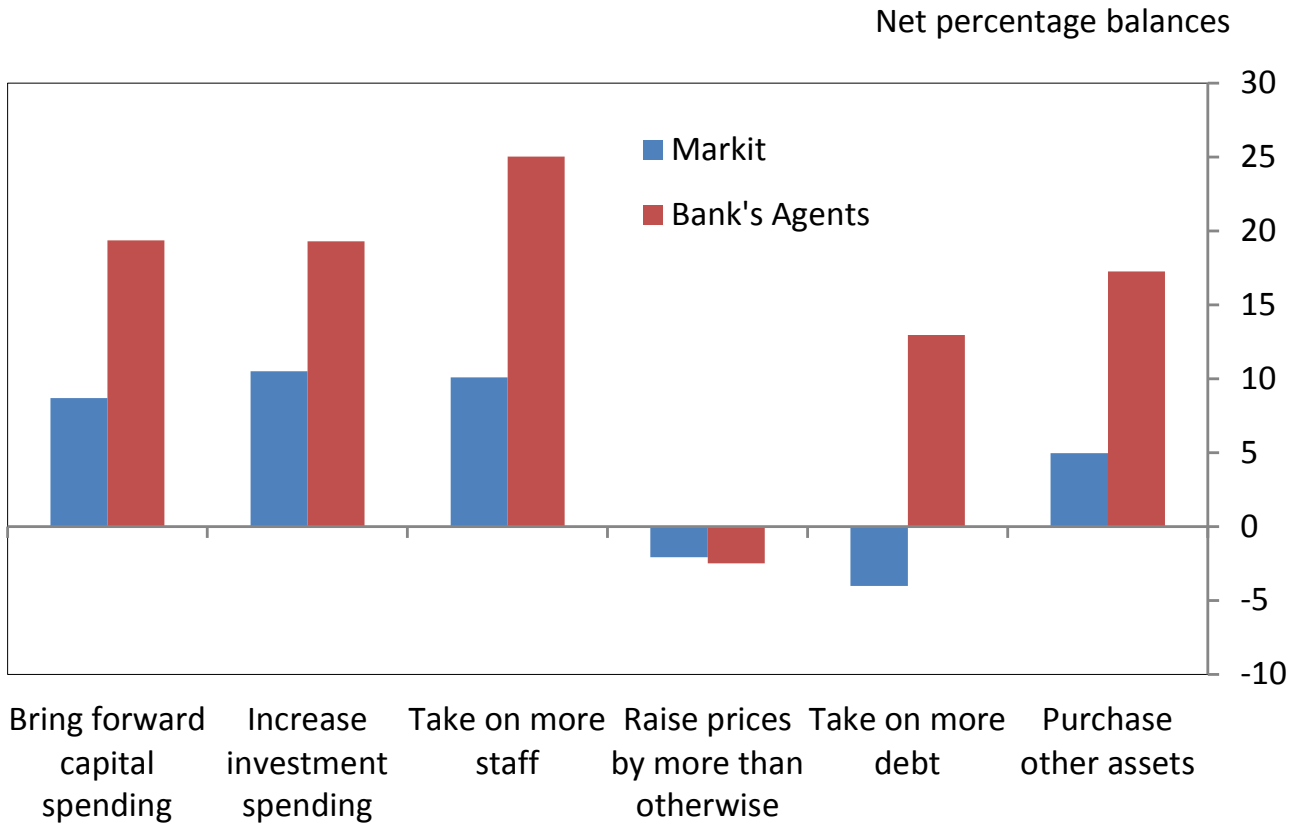
Chart 1: Effect of guidance on companies' rate expectations^(a)



Sources: Bank of England and Markit.

(a) Companies were asked: 'Which of the following best describes how the Bank's policy guidance has changed your view of when Bank Rate (the official interest rate) will next change?'

Chart 2: Effect of guidance on company behaviour^(a)

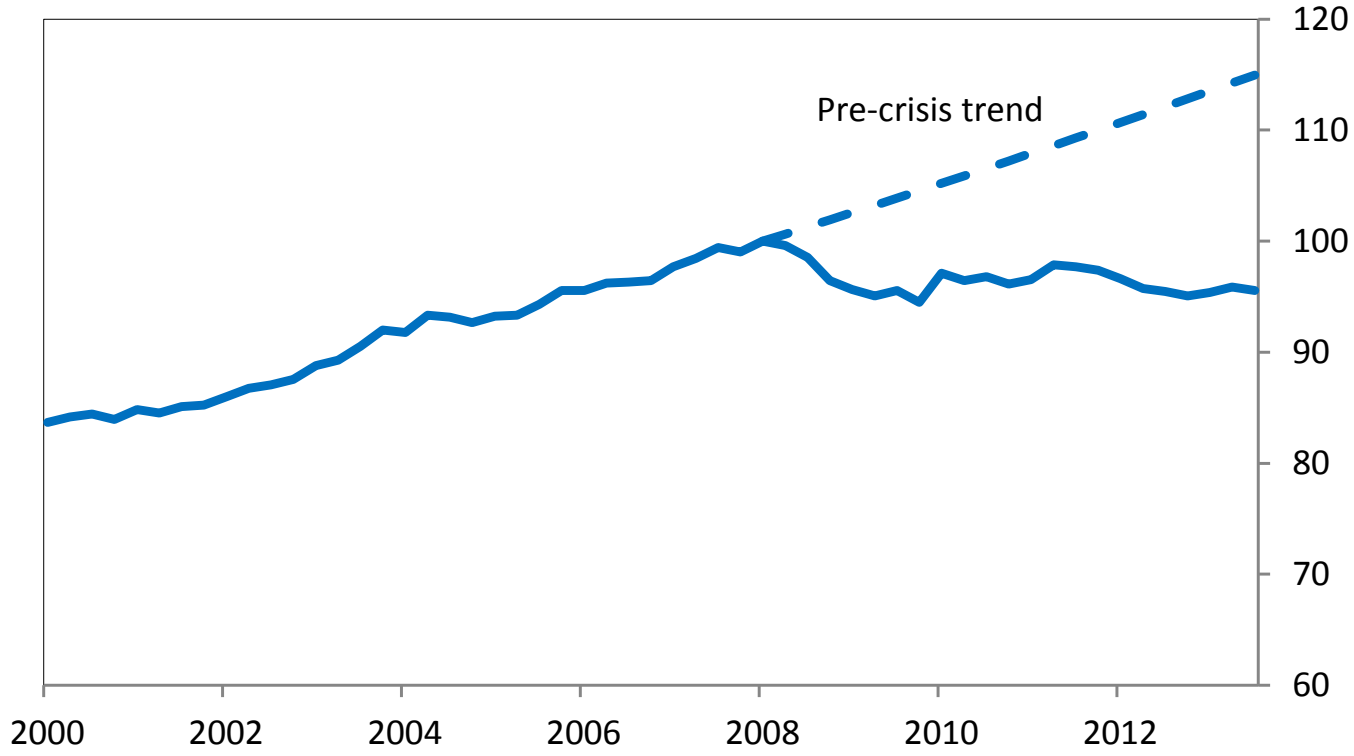


Sources: Bank of England and Markit.

(a) Companies were asked whether they were more or less likely to take the actions listed. Net percentage balances are the differences between the percentages more likely and less likely to take the listed action.

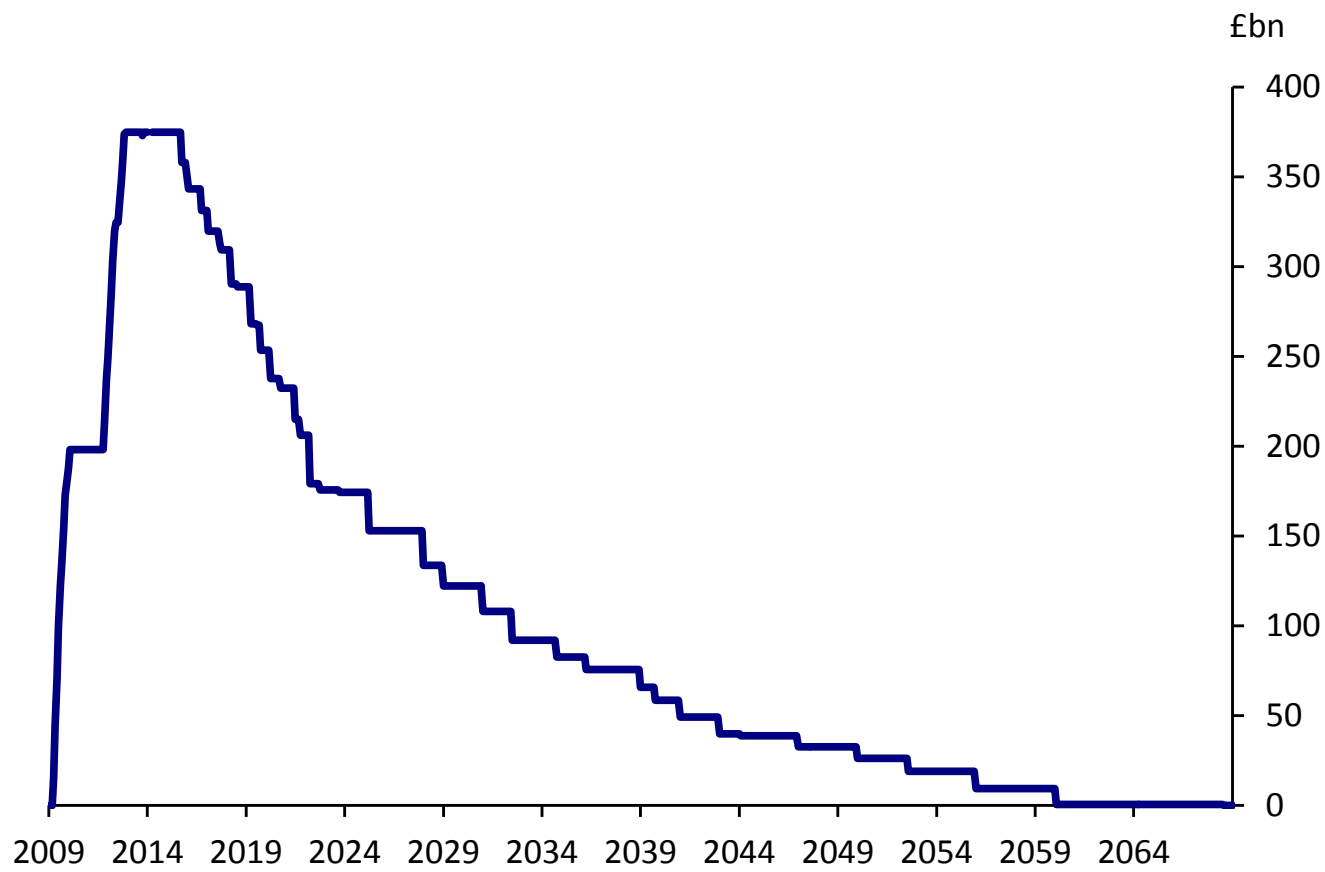
Chart 3: Whole economy productivity^(a)

Indices: 2008 Q1 = 100



(a) Pre-crisis trend is projected using quarterly growth rates between 1999 and 2007.

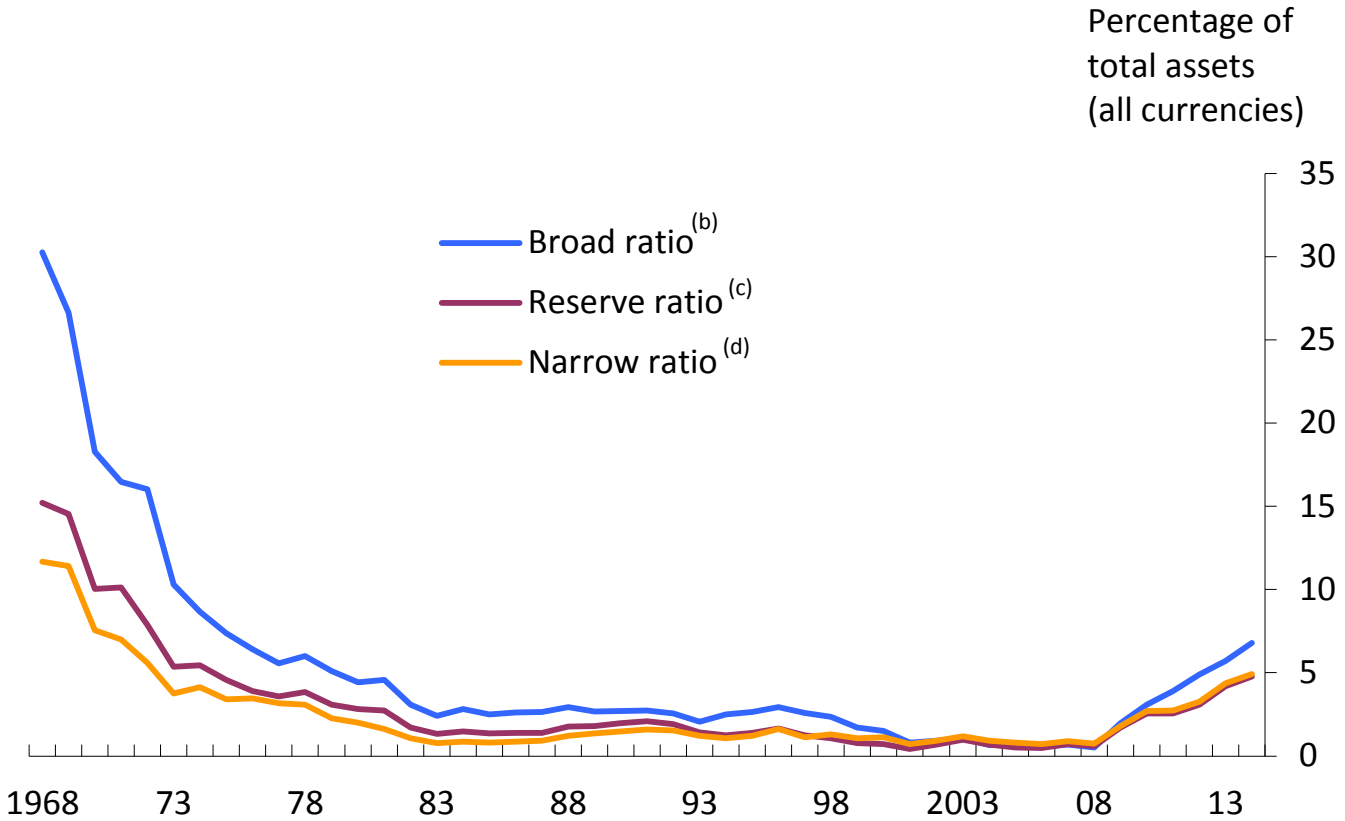
Chart 4: Asset Purchase Facility portfolio: Organic run-off^(a)



Source: Bank of England.

(a) For expositional purposes only, this exercise assumes that reinvestment ceases at the time that market participants currently expect the first rise in Bank Rate.

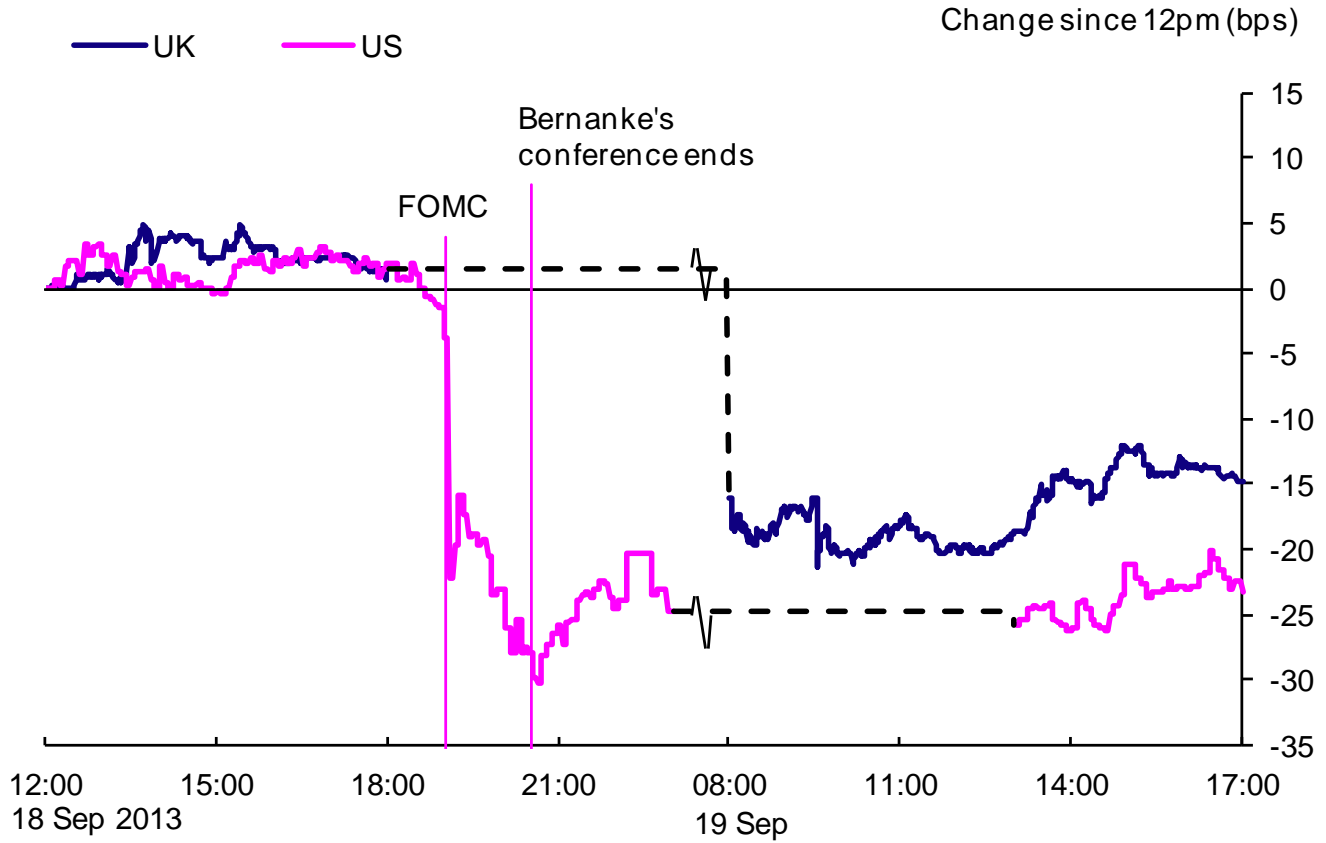
Chart 5: Sterling liquid assets of UK banking sector^(a)



Source: Bank of England.

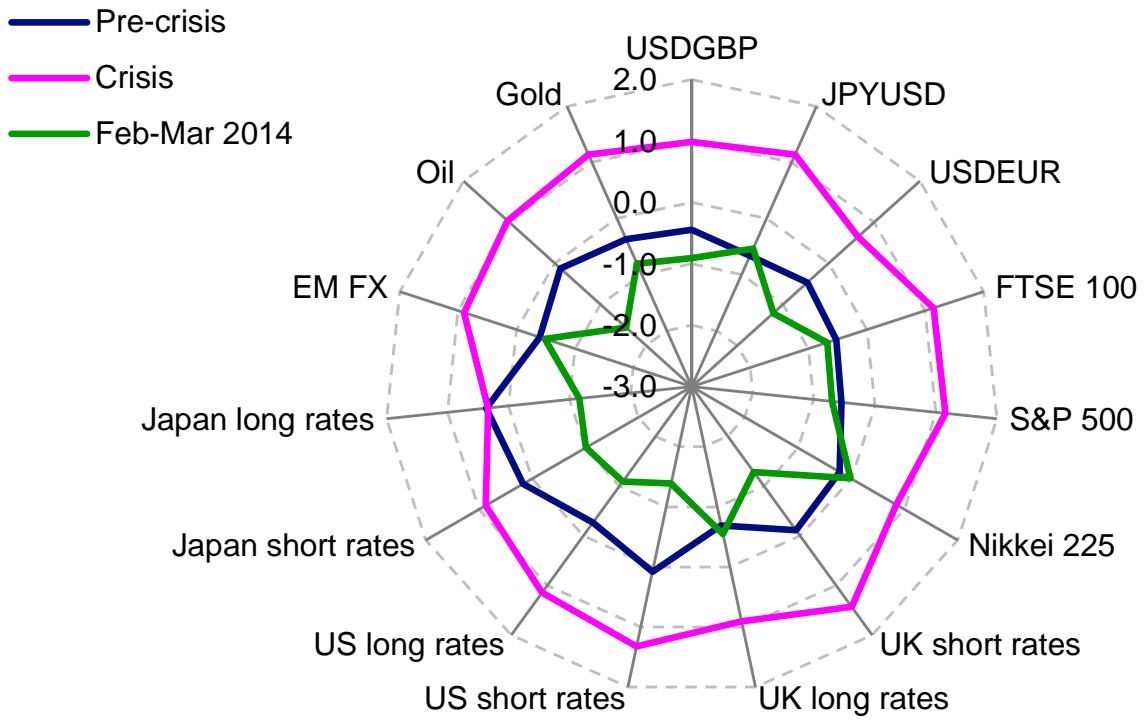
- (a) Data for building societies are included from 2010 onwards. Prior to this, data are for UK banks only. Data are end-year except for 2013 where end-November data are used.
- (b) Broad ratio: Cash + Bank of England balances + money at call + eligible bills + UK gilts.
- (c) Reserve ratio proxied by Bank of England balances + money at call + eligible bills.
- (d) Narrow ratio: Cash + Bank of England balances + eligible bills.

Chart 6: Interest rate reaction to FOMC meeting 18/9/2013^(a)



Source: Bloomberg.
(a) 1-year OIS rates, 2-years forward.

Chart 7: Implied volatilities^(a)



Source: Bloomberg.

(a) Average implied volatilities, normalised by taking away the series mean and dividing by the standard deviation (both since 2003). Data for the Nikkei is only available since 2006. The pre-crisis period refers to January 2003-July 2007 and the crisis period to August 2007 – December 2009. The most recent data run from 3 February 2014 to 17 March 2014.



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