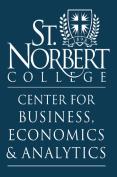
State of the Economy

## Navigating the "Known Unknowns"

February 2025





#### **Program Agenda**

7:45 coffee/networking (coffee and pastries are provided)

8:00 program begins with welcome remarks

- Dr. Laurie Joyner, President, St. Norbert
- Dr. Kevin Quinn, Dean, Schneider School, St Norbert
- Aaron Faulkner, Region President, Bank First

8:10 - State of the Economy Presentation

Dr. Marc Schaffer & CBEA Research Analyst Fellows

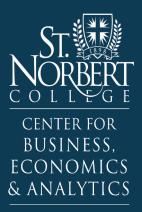
9:15 - State of the Economy presentation concludes

State of the Economy

## Navigating the "Known Unknowns"

February 2025





#### **CBEA RESEARCH ANALYST FELLOWS**

Maille Cannon Evan Paque Jaden Propson

Marc Schaffer, Ph.D.
Professor, Economics & Data Analytics
Executive Director, CBEA

#### **Overview**

#### 1 | Economic growth

The United States Economy grew at 2.8% in 2024. This moderate growth was driven through consumer spending specifically on services & durable goods. This stable growth is expected to continue into 2025

#### **7** | Labor Markets

The labor market continue to soften as unemployment was consistent at relatively low rates throughout the year. The labor force participation rate shows signs of a new normal.

#### 3 | Inflation

Global and domestic economic factors, including key indicators like housing, wages, supply chains and policy will determine future inflation trends and economic movements in 2025, but for now inflation is near target range, albeit slightly elevated

#### 4 | Housing

Housing prices likely to remain elevated in the midst of limited supply, vacancy, along with affordability challenges due to elevated mortgage rates.

#### **5 | The "Known Unknowns"**

Economy is on solid ground according to the Federal Reserve and monetary policy is in a holding pattern with rates in the face of the known unknowns

Fiscal, Trade, and Immigration policies are the key known unknowns that will play a role in shaping the economy in 2025



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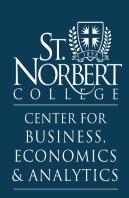
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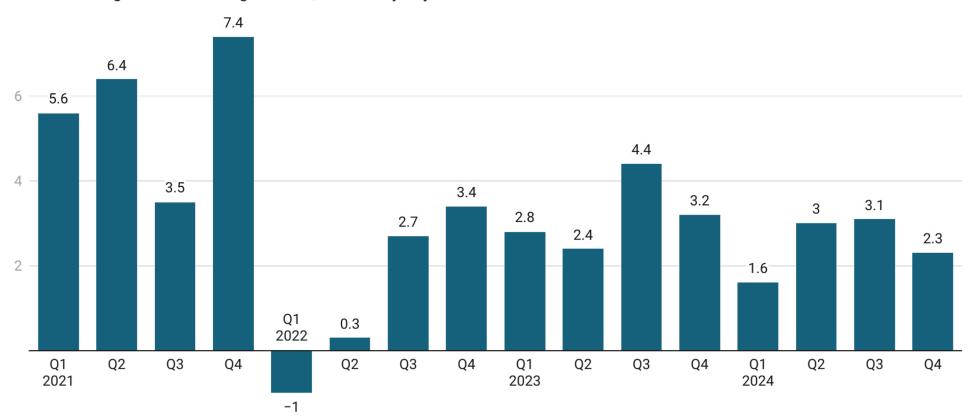
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In spite of headwinds, real GDP has continued its resilient growth and is expected to end 2024 with 2.8% growth for the year.

**Real GDP** 

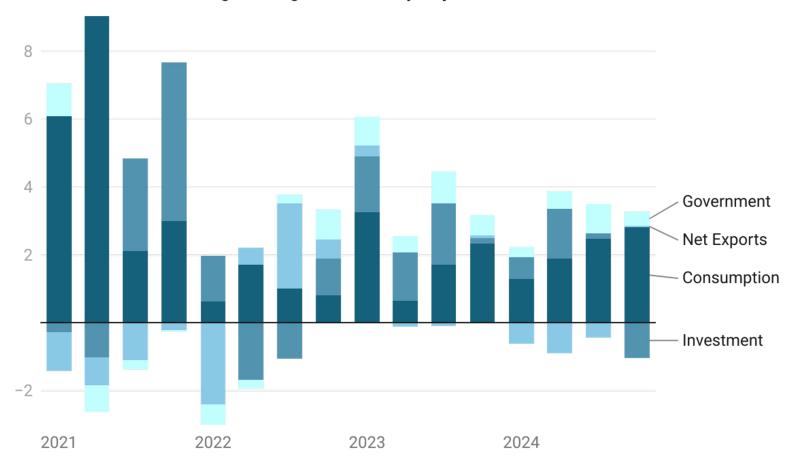
Percent Change from Preceding Quarter | Seasonally Adjusted



Consumer resiliency continued to drive the economic growth in 2024...

#### **GDP Component Contributions**

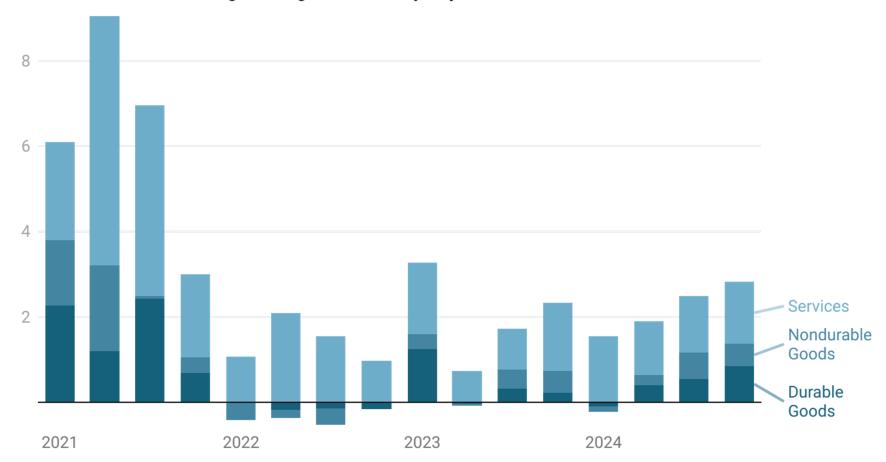
Contribution to Percentage Change | Seasonally Adjusted



Consumer spending on services drove this resiliency, while durable and non-durable goods spending increasing throughout the year

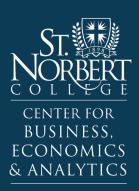
#### **Personal Consumption Contributions**

Contribution to Percentage Change | Seasonally Adjusted



Question

# Is your household better or worse off today than it was a year ago?

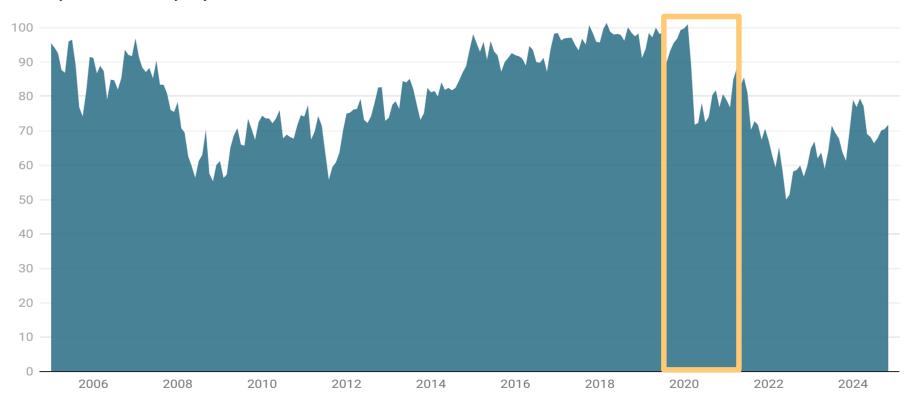




Consumer sentiment shows positive overall trend after falling in in the first half of the year suggesting some optimism, but still lagging pre-pandemic sentiment

#### **Consumer Sentiment**

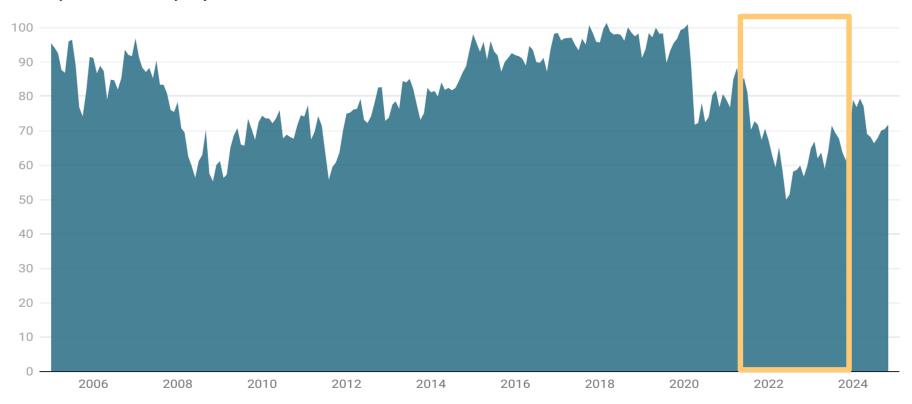
Monthly | Not Seasonally Adjusted



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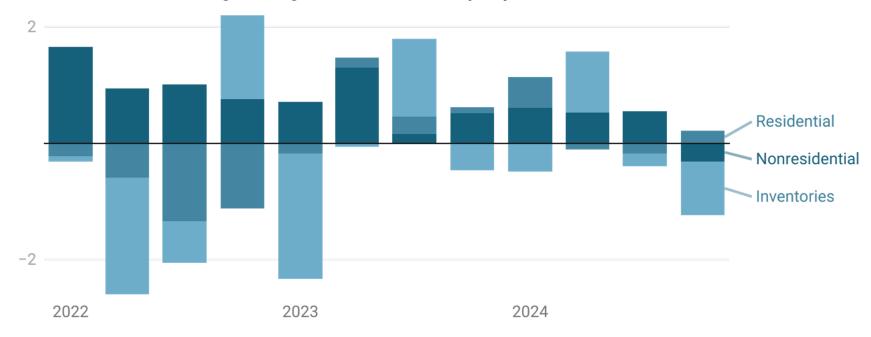
Monthly | Not Seasonally Adjusted



Private inventories and residential investment dragged on the GDP investment growth in Q3

#### **Private Investment Contribution**

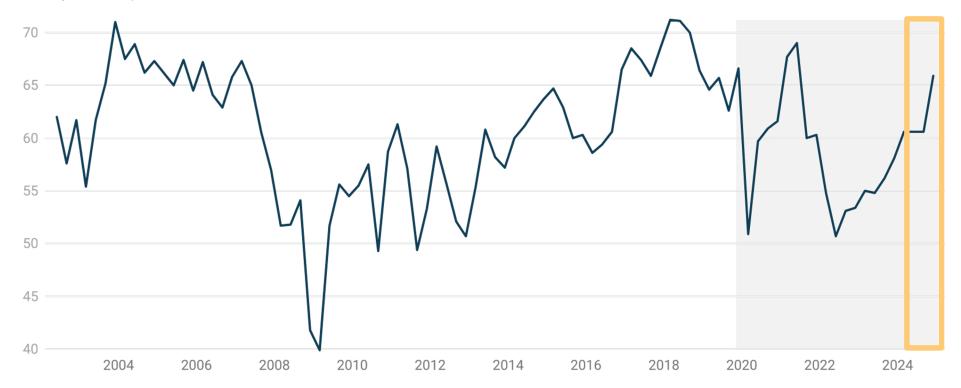
Contribution to Percentage Change of GDP | Seasonally Adjusted



#### CFOs continued to gain confidence in the economy...

#### **CFO Confidence in the Economy**

survey-based optimism index



Source: Duke CFO Survey

#### ... as well as optimism in their own firms

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survey-based optimism index



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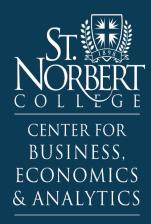
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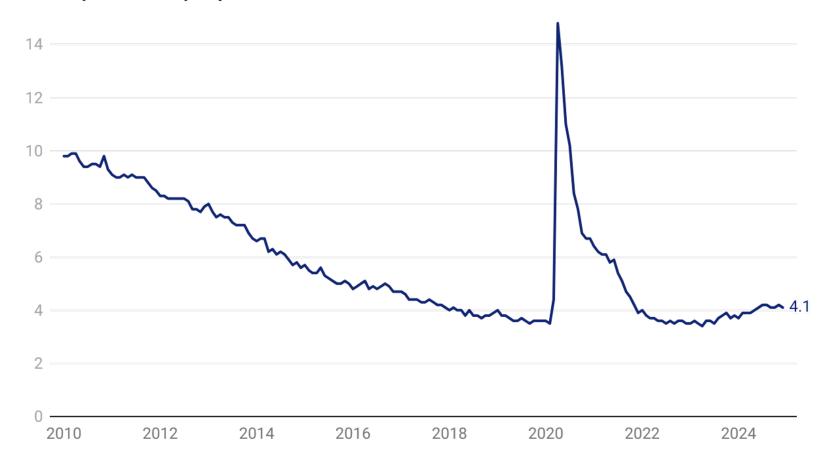
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#### Unemployment Consistently Sits Around 4.1% During the Second Half of 2024

#### **Unemployment Rate**

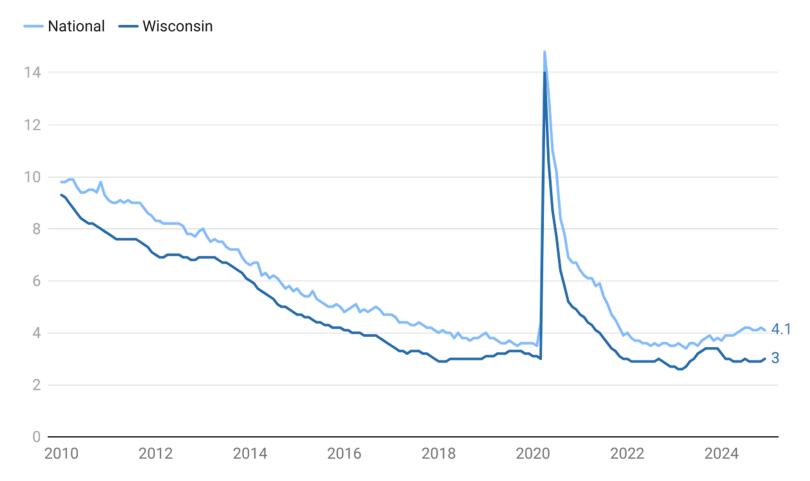
Monthly | Seasonally Adjusted



Wisconsin Unemployment Remains Significantly Lower than National Unemployment Level

#### **Unemployment Rate**

Monthly | Seasonally Adjusted

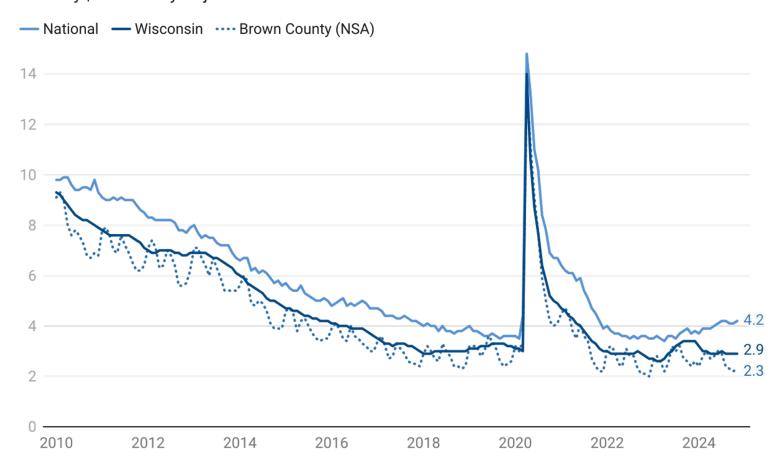


#### Unemployment Rate in Brown County Decreased at the End of the Year

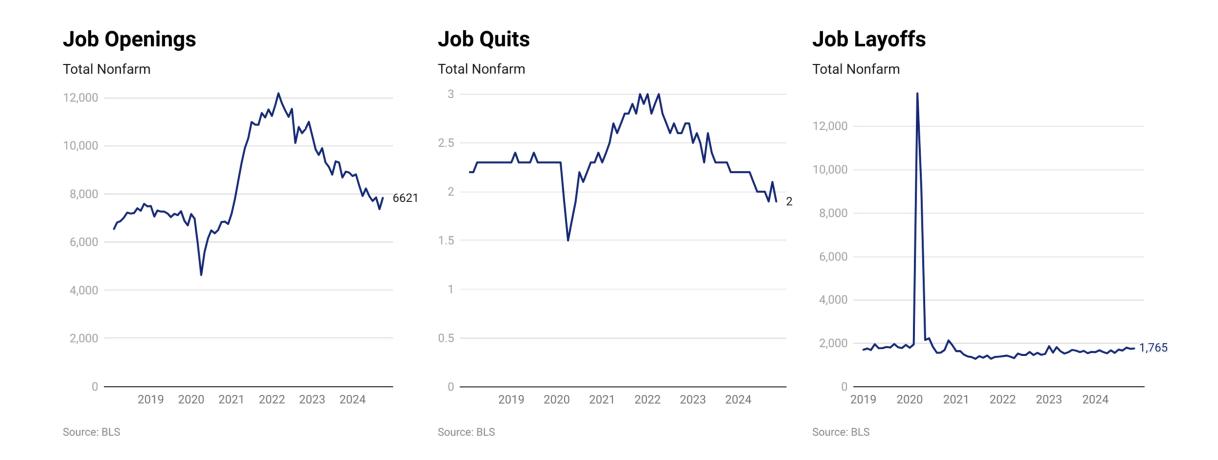
.....

#### **Unemployment Rate**

Monthly | Seasonally Adjusted



Job Openings and Quits Have Previously Shown Signs of the Great Resignation But Have Normalized Since

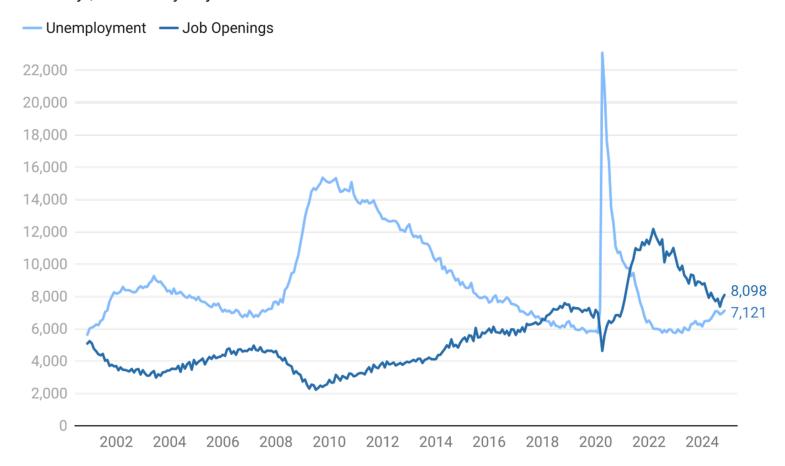


#### Labor Market is Closing Relative to Unemployment and Job Openings Comparison

.....

#### **Unemployment and Job Openings**

Monthly | Seasonally Adjusted

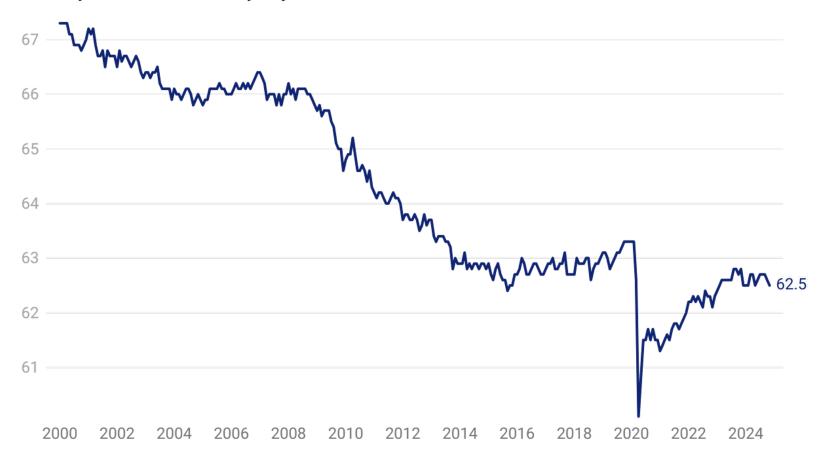


#### Labor Force Participation Rate Shows New Normal

.....

#### **Labor Force Participation Rate**

Monthly | Percent Seasonally Adjusted

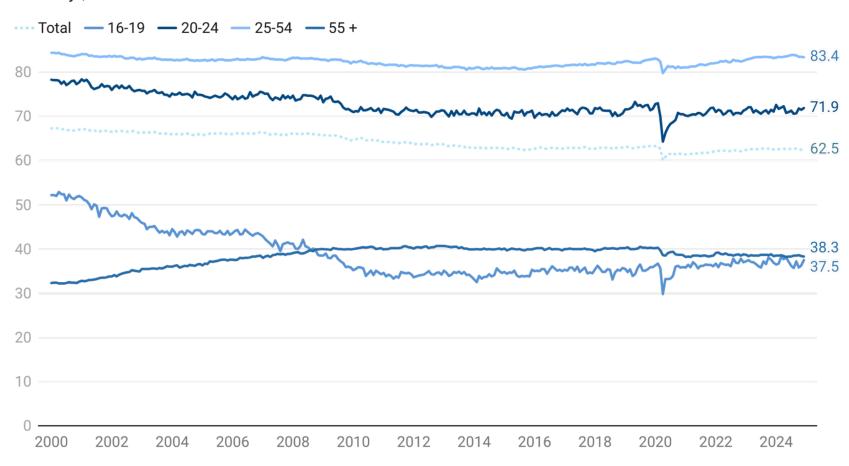


#### Labor Force Participation Rate by Age Group Shows the Varying Levels of Participation

.....

#### **Labor Force Participation Rate by Age Group**

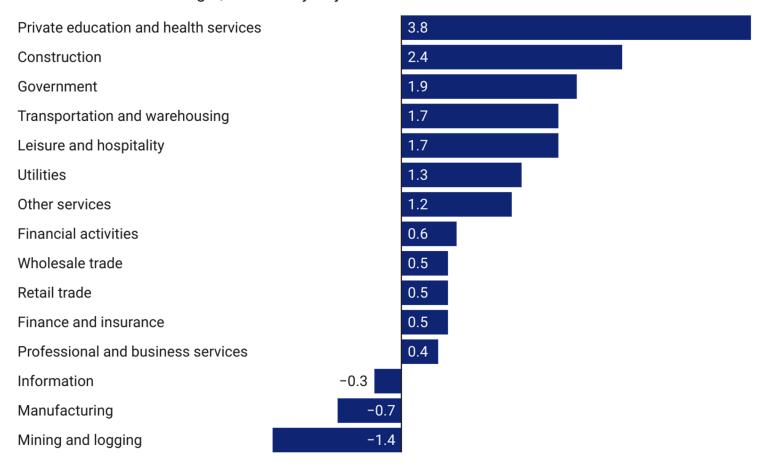
#### Monthly | Percent



#### Private Education and Construction Sees the Largest Job Growth in 2024

#### **Employment Change by Industry**

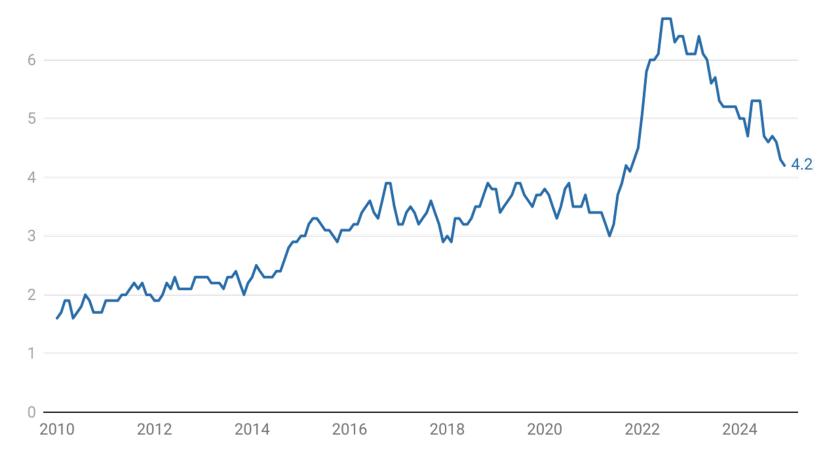
12-Month Percent Change | Seasonally Adjusted



#### Overall Wage Growth has Decreased throughout 2024

#### **Overall Wage Growth**

3 Month Moving Average

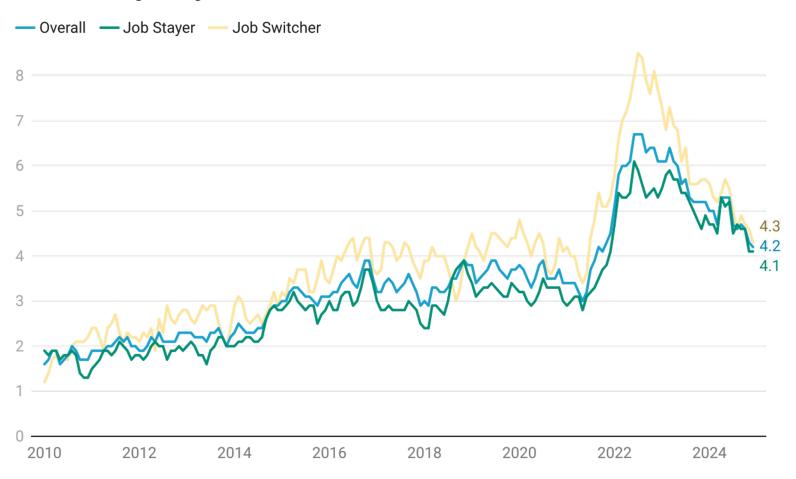


Source: Atlanta Fed

The Big Stay was Active throughout 2024 as Job Switchers No Longer Receive an Increase in Wage Growth

#### **Wage Growth**

3 Month Moving Average



Source: Atlanta Fed

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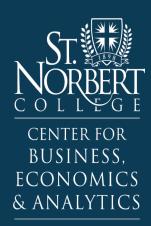
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#### Inflation is down from recent highs, but hovering above prepandemic rates

#### **US Inflation**

annual percentage change



### Core inflation (excluding food & energy) indicating slightly higher rates over the past year

#### **US Inflation**

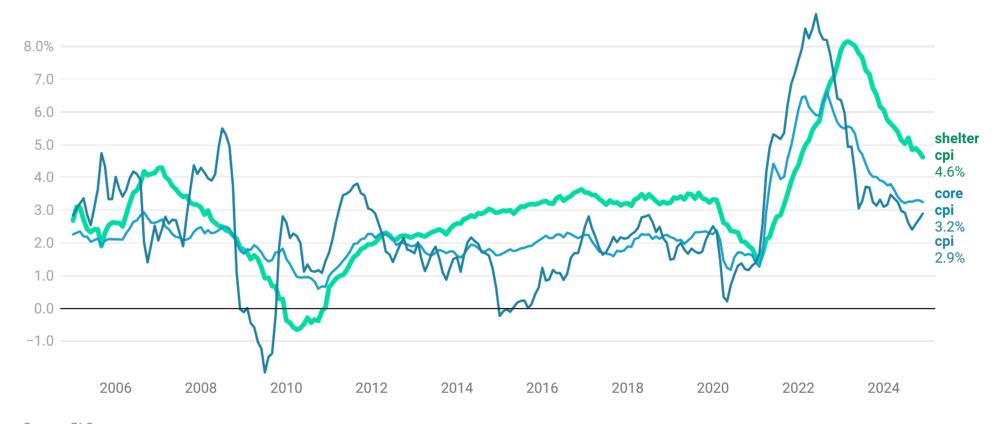
annual percentage change



## The "stickiness" and persistence of shelter inflation has been a challenge in brining rates down

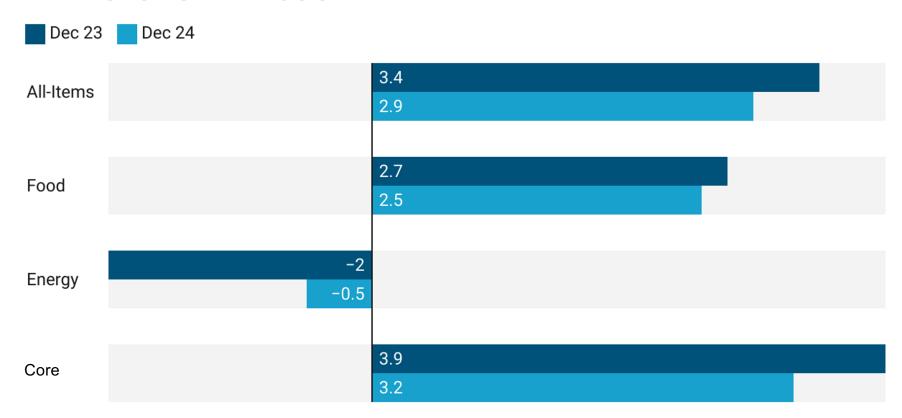
#### **US Inflation**

annual percentage change



#### CPI Movers Show Less Changes in 2024, Each in Same Direction as 2023

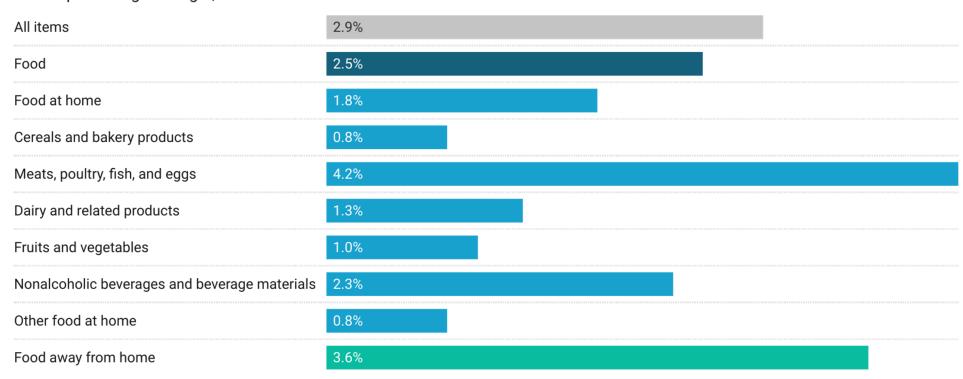
#### 12-Month CPI Inflation



### Food inflation trending slightly below over inflation at 2.5%, however, meat, poultry, fish, and eggs are still running well above trends

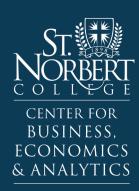
#### **Food Inflation**

annual percentage change | December 2024



Question

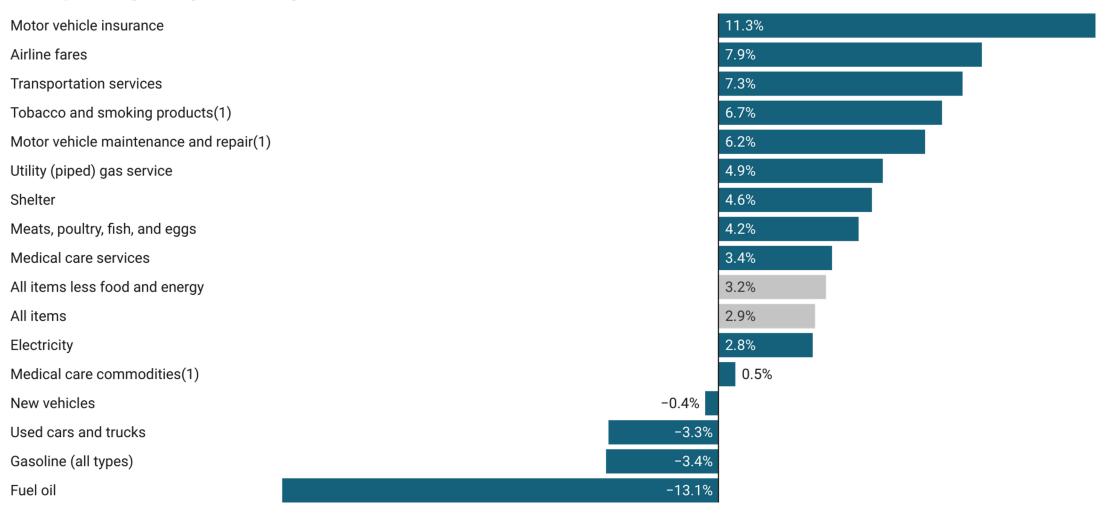
# Of the options, which category had the largest price increase in the past year?





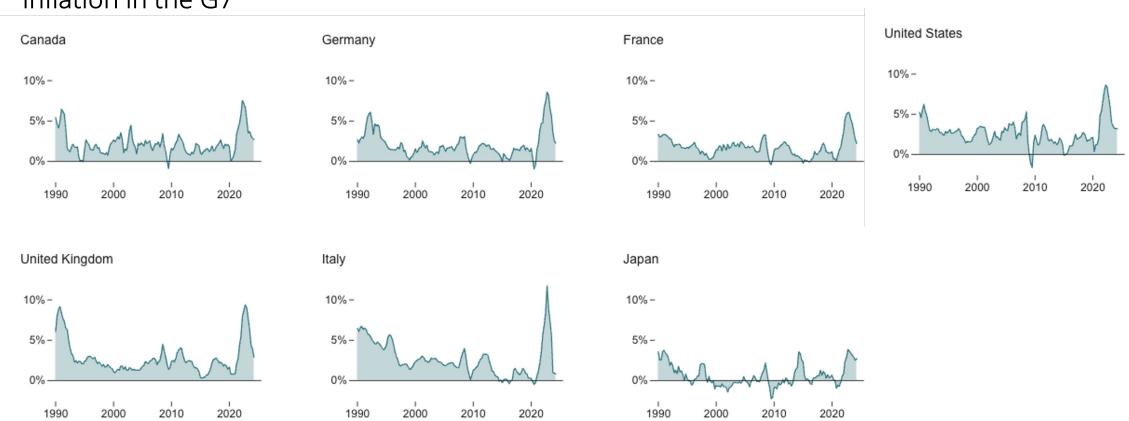
#### **Inflation Movers**

annual percentage change in subcategories of CPI | Dec. 2024



#### Inflation is not a US-centric phenomenon in recent years

#### Inflation in the G7



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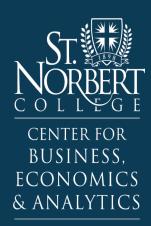
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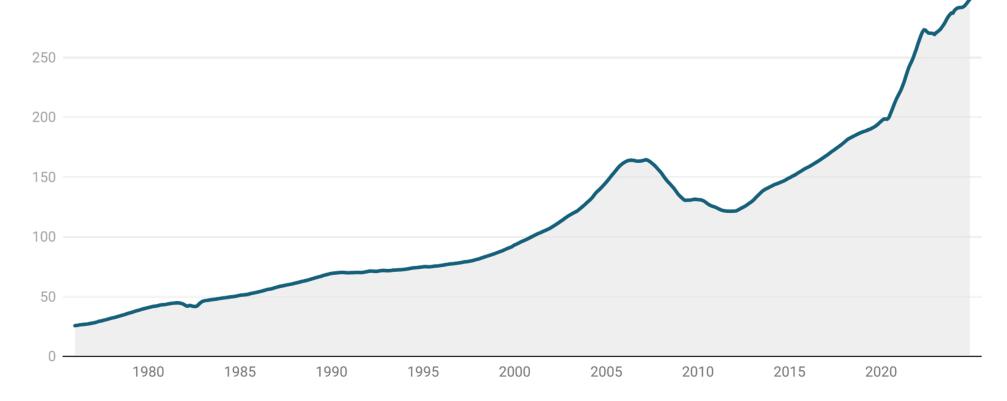
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US home prices have experienced rapid increases in the past 4 years...

#### **House Price Index**

index value | 2000 = 100

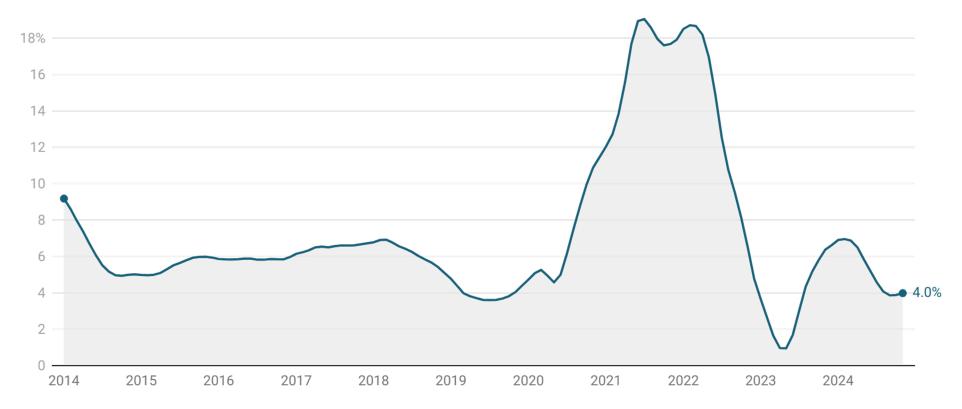


Source: Freddie Mac

However, have slowed in the past year as buyers continue to "wait-and-see"

#### **House Price Index**

percent change from year ago

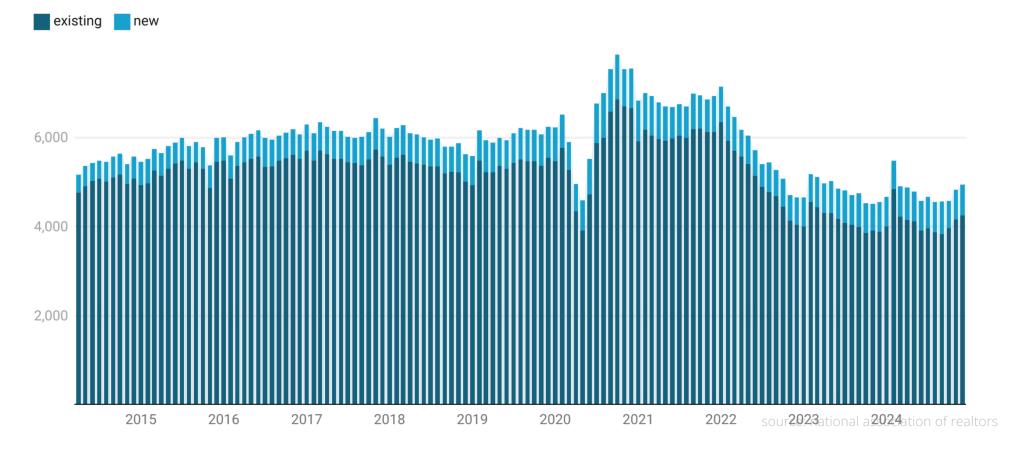


Source: Freddie Mac

## US home sales remain near multi-decade lows in the face of rising costs and reduced affordability

#### **Total Home Sales**

thousands, seasonally adjusted

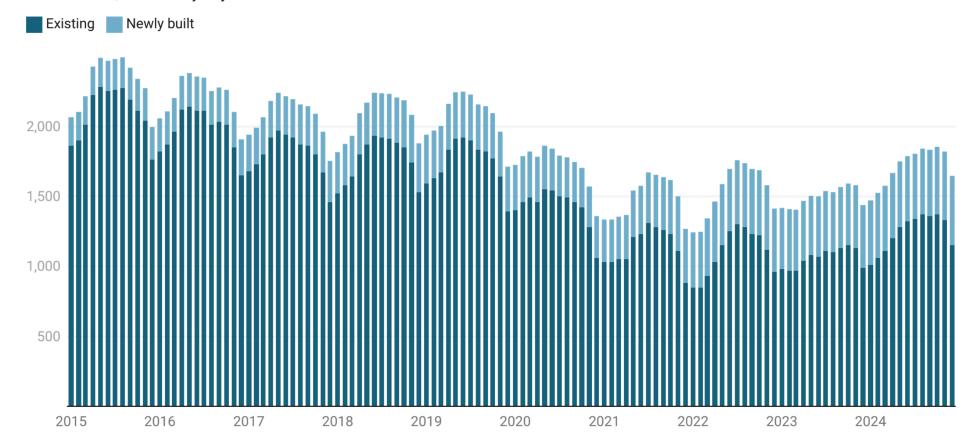


Source: national association realtors, census

## US housing supply also remains low, largely due to an undersupply of existing home sales

#### **Total Homes for Sale**

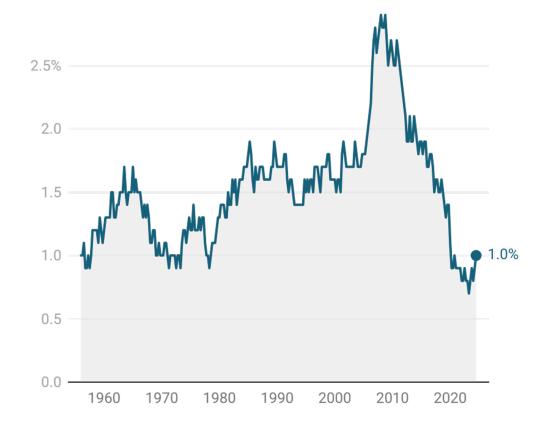
thousands \$, seasonally adjusted



Source: national association of realtors, census

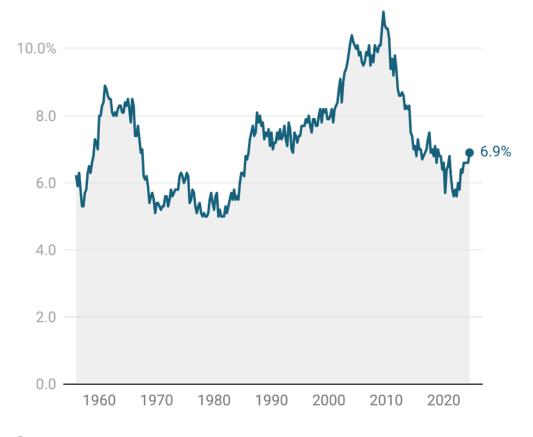
## The limited housing supply has led to collapsing vacancy rates

#### **Homeowner Vacancy Rate**



#### Source: census

## **Rental Vacancy Rate**



Source: census

## Mortgage rates decline alongside Federal Reserve rate cuts

#### **Mortgage Rates**

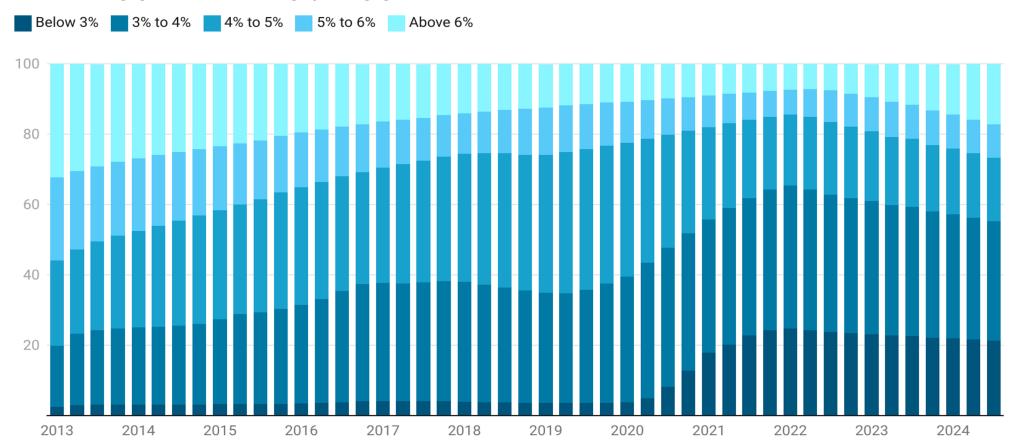
Freddie Mac Primary Mortgage Market Survey (PMMS)



## High Mortgage Rates Contribute to Unaffordability

#### **Share of Loans Above 6% Rate Continues to Rise**

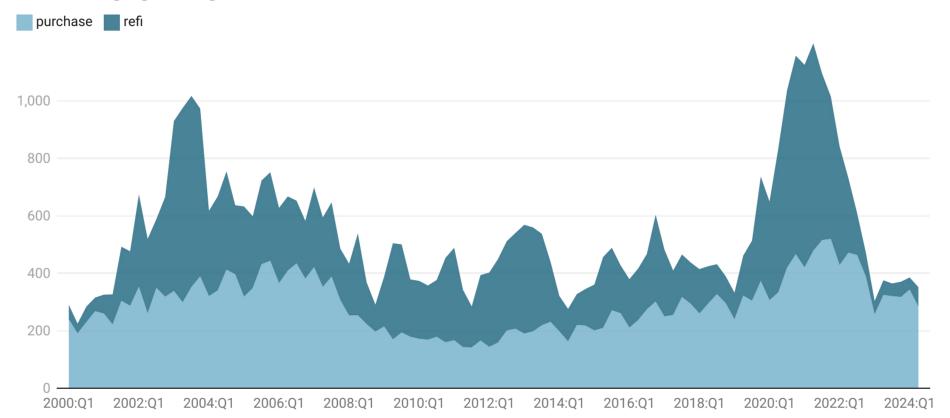
share of mortgage loans outstanding by mortgage rate



Source: Fannie Mae

## Mortgage originations are also near decade lows...

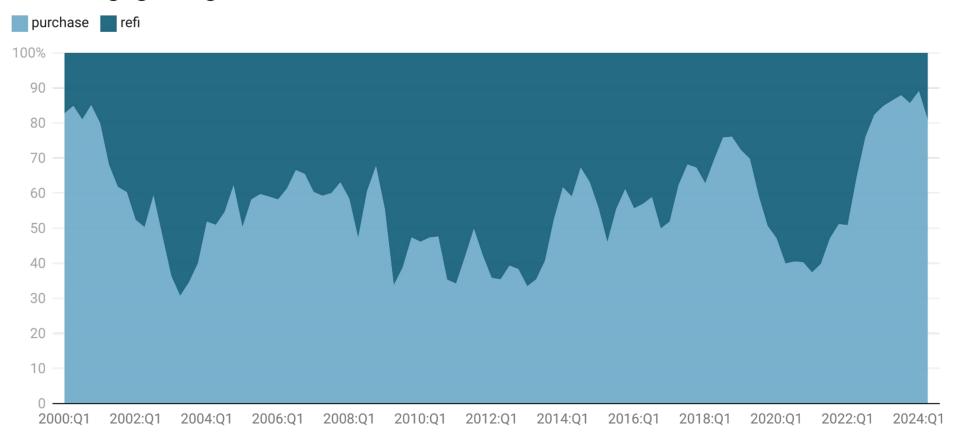
#### **US Mortgage Originations**



Source: mortgage bankers association

## ...due to a decline in refinancing

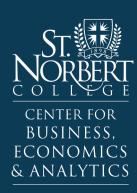
## **US Mortgage Originations**



Source: mortgage bankers association

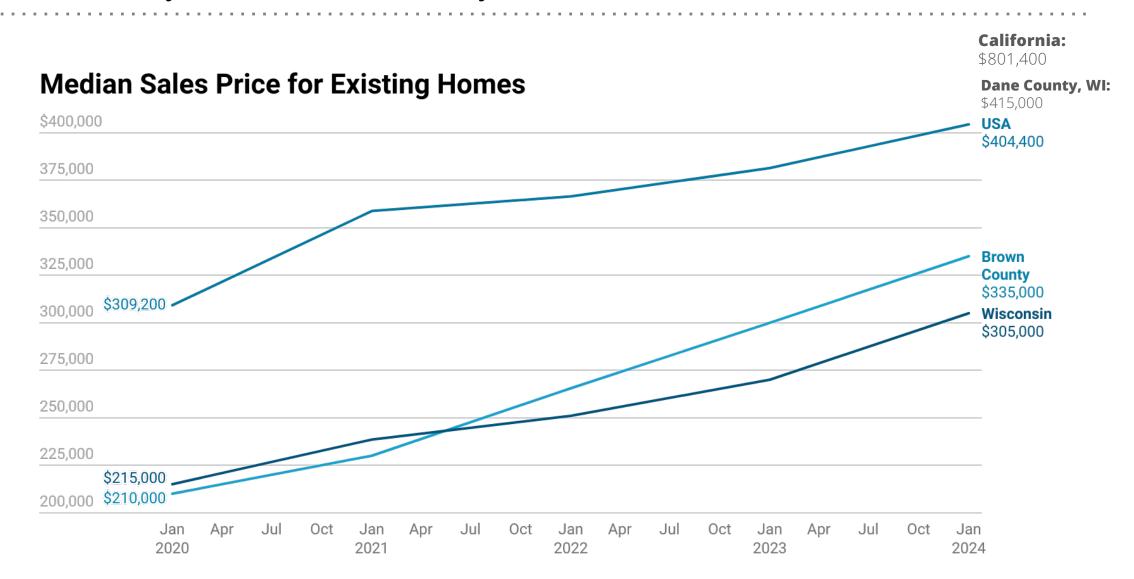
Question

# What do you think the median sales price was for a home in Brown County in 2024?



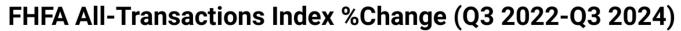


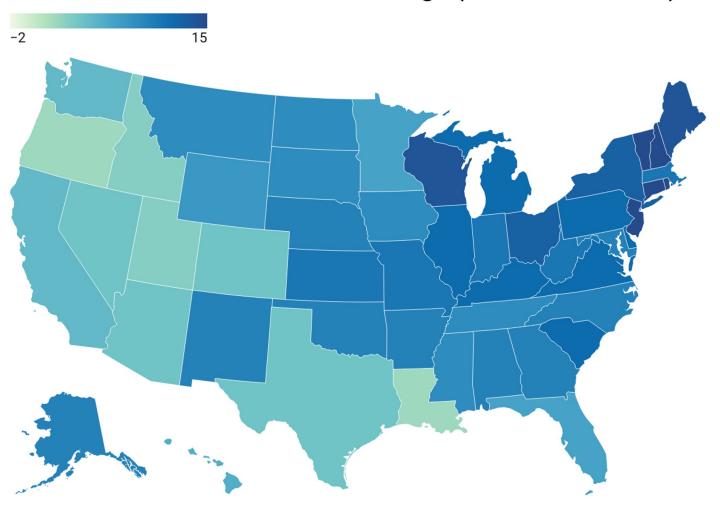
## Brown County Prices Remain Relatively Affordable



Source: national association of realtors • Created with Datawrapper

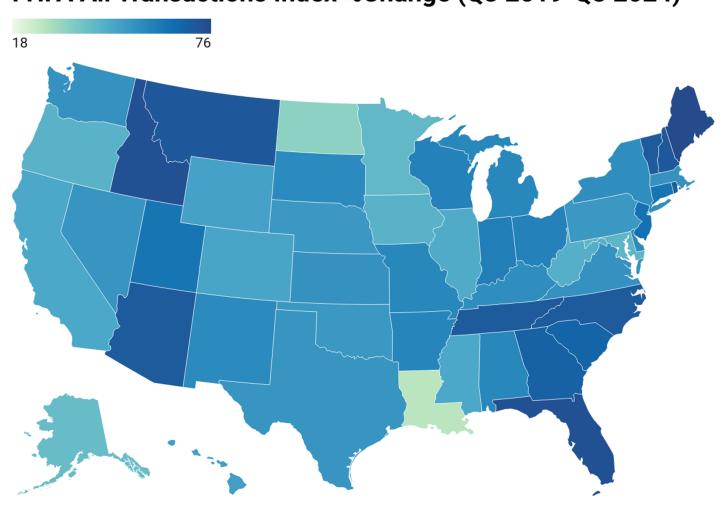
Shorter-Term Trends Highlight Midwest & Northeast Price Rises, West Coast Falls Behind





Long-term Trends Suggest Southeast and Far Northeast See Largest Increases, Midwest Growth Fairly High

## FHFA All Transactions Index %Change (Q3 2019-Q3 2024)



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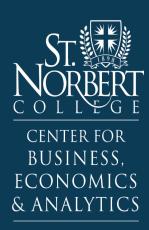
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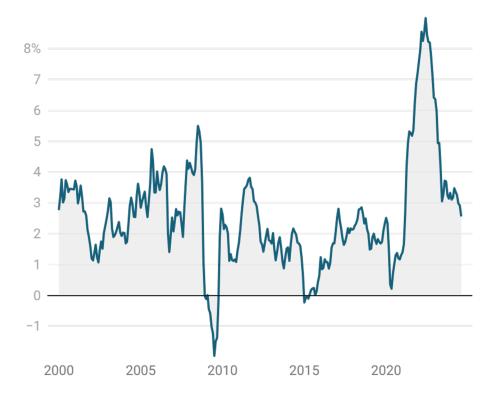
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## The balancing act of the Federal Reserve

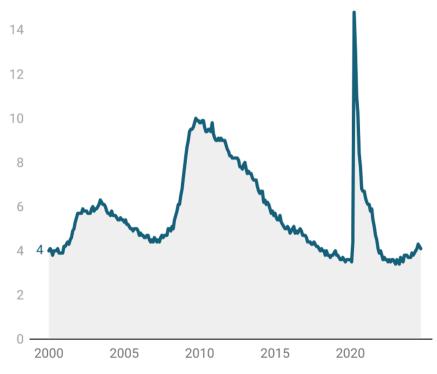
#### Inflation

year-over-year growth in all items consumer price index (cpi)



#### **Unemployment Rate**

seasonally adjusted unemployment rate

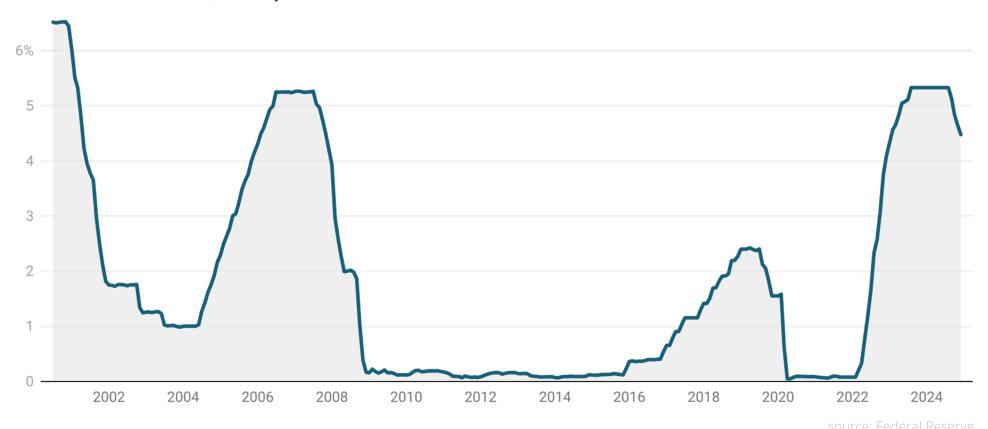


source BIS

## After a series of rate cuts in 2024, the Federal holds rates steady in January

#### **Interest Rates**

effective federal funds rate, monthly



# FOMC in a holding pattern

The economy is strong overall and has made significant progress toward our goals over the past two years. Labor market conditions have cooled from their formerly overheated state and remain solid.

Inflation has moved much closer to our 2 percent longer-run goal, though it remains somewhat elevated.

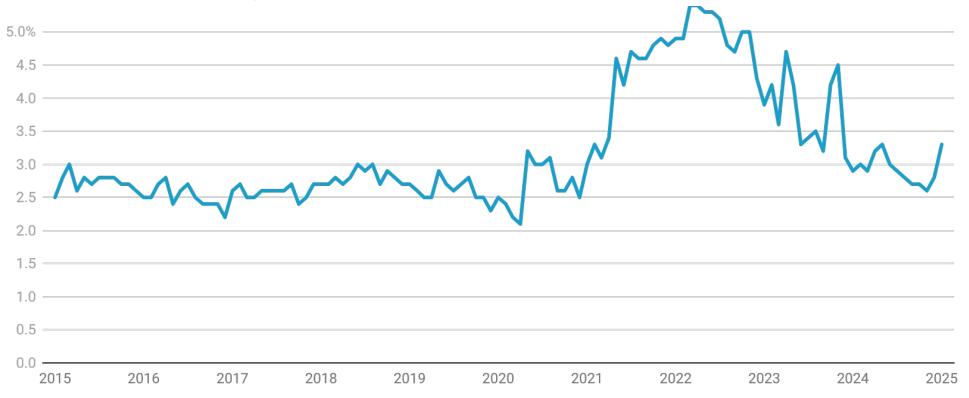
In support of our goals, today the Federal Open Market Committee decided to leave our policy interest rate unchanged..."

Jerome Powell January 29<sup>th</sup>, 2025

## Is there concern about fiscal policy causing inflationary pressure...

#### One-Year Ahead Inflation Expectations

consumer sentiment survey

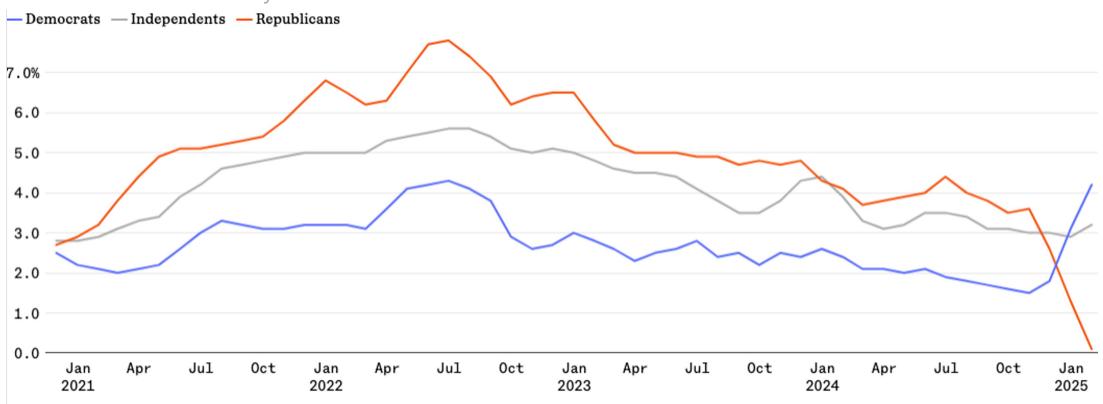


source: University of Michigan

## ...it depends on who you ask

#### **One-Year Ahead Inflation Expectations by Political Affiliation**

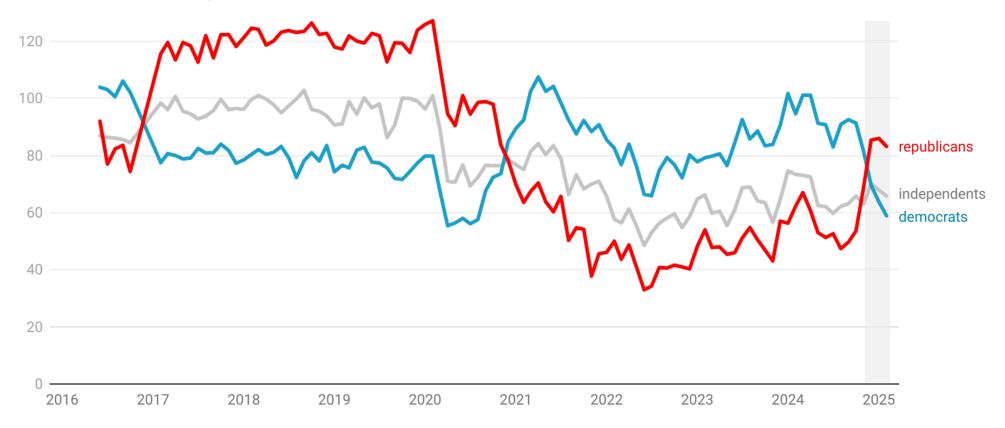
consumer sentiment survey



The same relationship holds true for broader consumer sentiment as well...

## **Consumer Sentiment by Political Affiliation**

sentiment index | February 2025

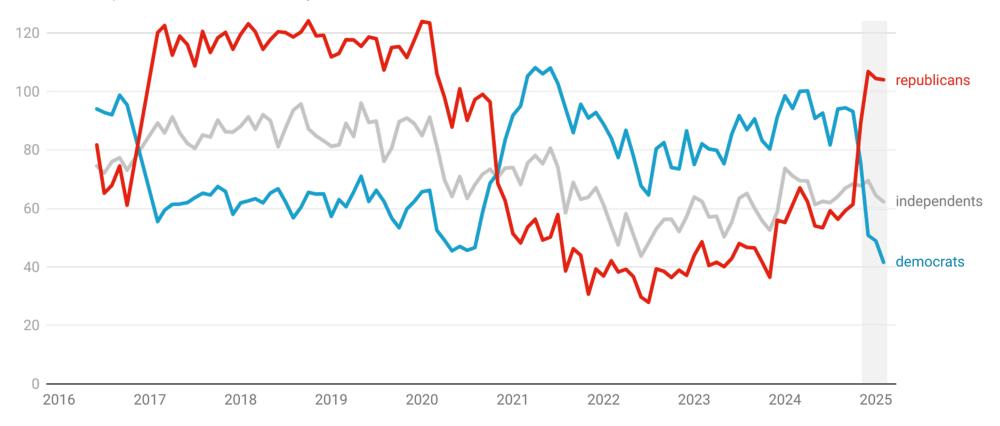


Source: university of michigan

## ...however expectations some more extreme opinions

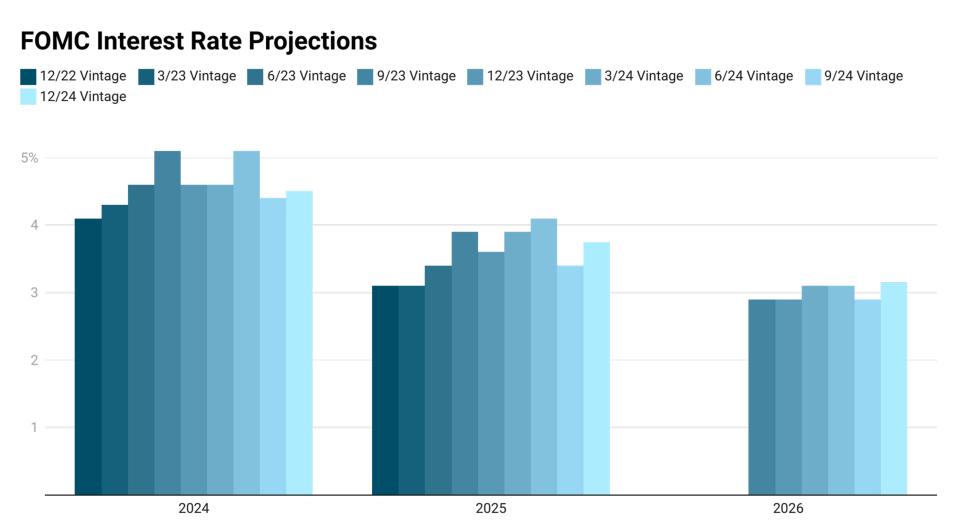
## **Consumer Sentiment Expectations by Political Affiliation**

sentiment expectations index | February 2025



Source: university of michigan

## Although recent Fed meetings show some expectations of more stubborn rates



\_.\_\_\_\_

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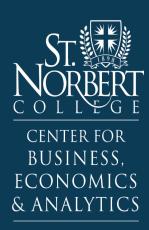
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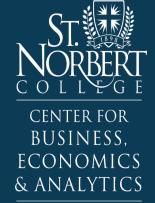
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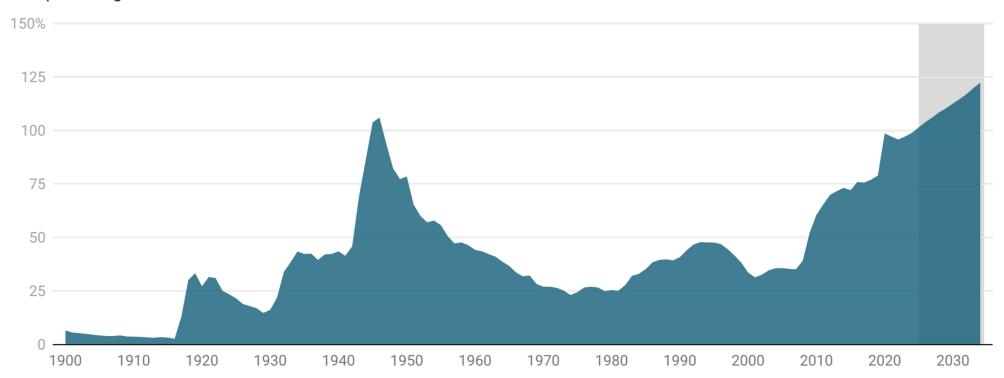
**Fiscal Policy Context** 

## Federal debt continues to climb...

.....

## **Federal Debt Held by the Public**

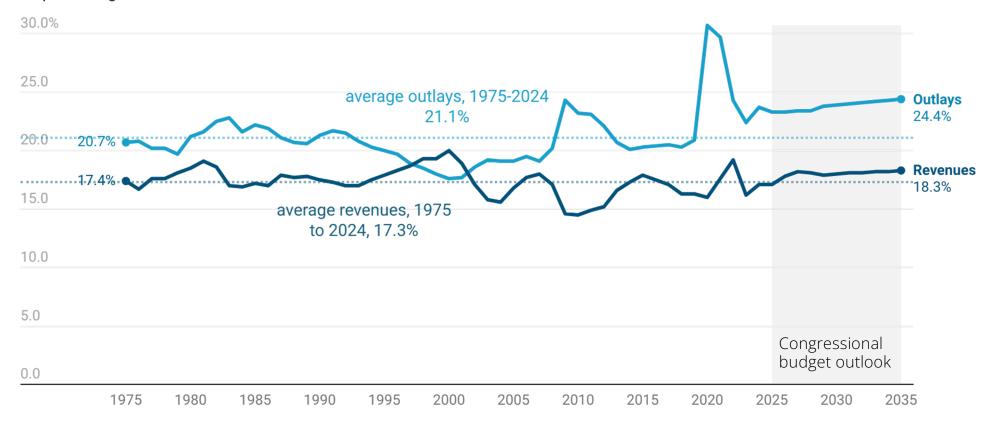
as a percentage of GDP



## ...this is not a new phenomenon

## **Federal Revenues & Outlays**

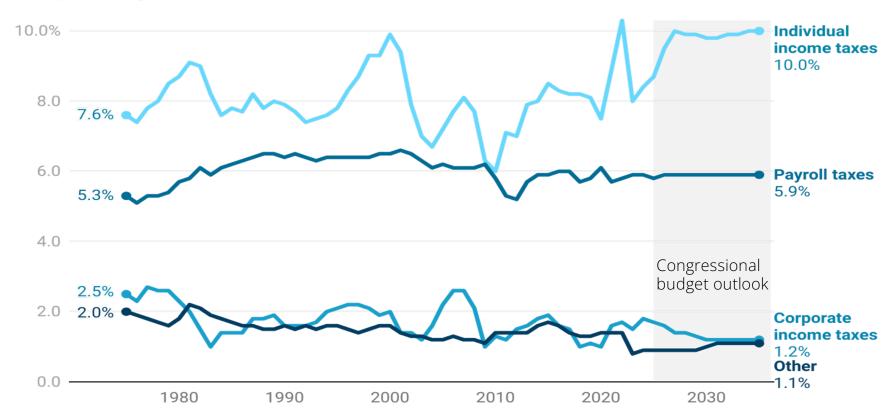
as percentage of GDP



Revenues: Apart from income taxes, the trends are relatively consistent over time...policy will play a role here (?)

#### Federal Revenues | Category

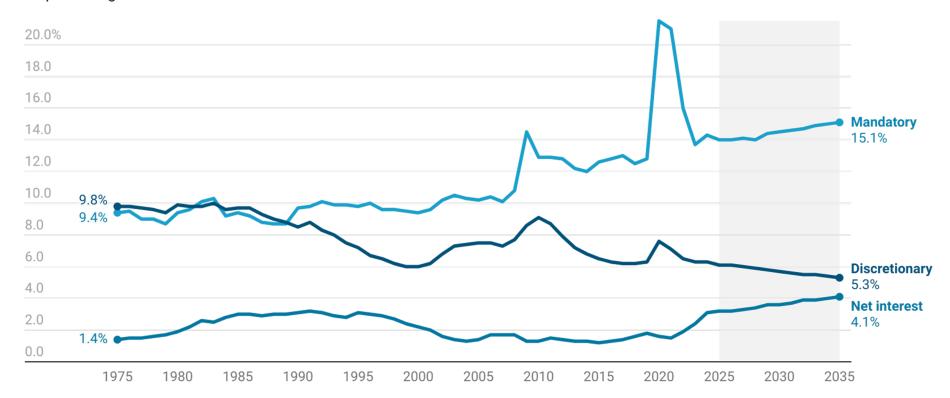
as a percentage of GDP



Outlays: Mandatory spending continues to drive outlays, with net interest adding increasing budgetary pressure

#### Federal Outlays | Category

as percentage of GDP



The most recent federal budget continued the trend with outlays exceeding revenues

#### **Federal Budget Receipts Federal Budget Outlays** 2024 \$6.75 trillion \$4.9 trillion Other 100.0% 100.0% Receipts 5.2% 12.9% Net Interest 9.5% Corporate Income Taxes NonDefense 80.0 80.0 14.8% Defense 36.4% Payroll Taxes 11.8% Other programs 60.0 60.0 4.8% Veterans' programs 3.0% 5.5% Federal civilian and military retirement Income security 40.0 40.0 programs 24.5% Major health care Individual 49.0% programs Income Taxes 20.0 20.0 21.3% Social Security

## The most recent federal budget continued the trend with outlays exceeding revenues

Federal billions (\$)	Budget   2024		Federal Outlays 2024   billions (\$)		
Revenues	Corporate income taxes	\$530	Mandatory Discretionary	t Interest	
	Individual income taxes	\$2,426	Mandatory  Major health care programs  Social Security	01.047.5	
	Other	\$253		\$1,847.5 \$1,454.4	
	Payroll taxes	\$1,709	Other programs	\$394.7	
	Total	\$4,918	Income security programs  Veterans' programs	\$375.1	
Outlays	Discretionary	\$1,810	Federal civilian and military retirement  Discretionary		
	Mandatory	\$4,060			
	Net interest	\$881	Defense NonDefense	\$954.0 \$904.0	
	Total	\$6,750	Net Interest		
Net	Total deficit (-)	-\$1,832	Net Interest	\$881.0	
	Total	-\$1,832	*Numbers exclude offsetting receipts and will not align exactly to final category.		

## Overview

## 1 | Economic growth

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#### **|** Labor Markets

The labor market continue to soften as unemployment was consistent at relatively low rates throughout the year. The labor force participation rate shows signs of a new normal.

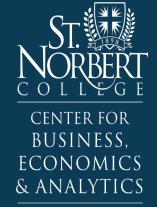
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Global and domestic economic factors, including key indicators like housing, wages, supply chains and policy will determine future inflation trends and economic movements in 2025, but for now inflation in near target range, albeit slightly elevated

## 4 | Housing

Housing prices likely to remain elevated in the midst of limited supply, vacancy, along with affordability challenges due to elevated mortgage rates.

#### 5 | The "Known Unknowns"



**Trade Policy Context** 

## The US has consistently run trade deficits

## **US Net Exports of Goods & Services**

as a percent of GDP | net exports = exports - imports



Source: BEA

However, these are really driven by goods, while the US runs trade surplus in services

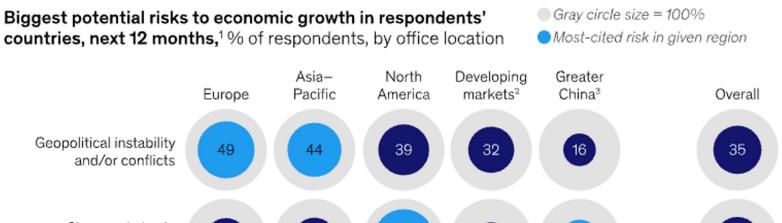
#### **US Net Exports of Goods & Services**

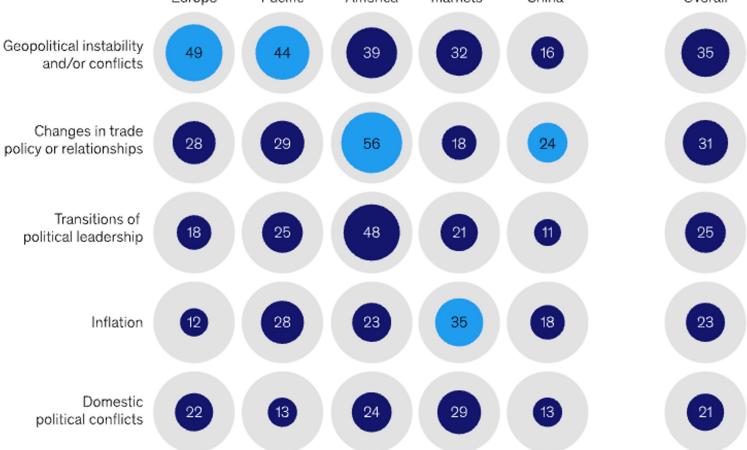
as a percent of GDP | net exports = exports - imports



Source: BEA

Trade policy, Geopolitics, and transition to the new administration is top of mind





Out of 17 risks that were offered as answer choices. Total n = 912; Asia-Pacific (excludes Greater China and India), n = 89; developing markets, n = 208; Europe, n = 281, Greater China, n = 127; North America, n = 205.

3Includes Hong Kong and Taiwan.

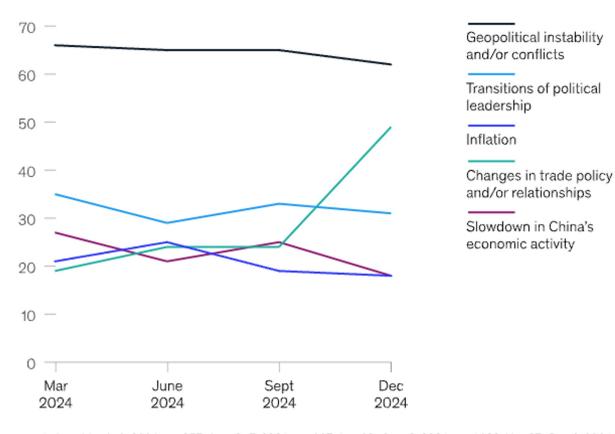
Source: McKinsey Global Survey on economic conditions, 912 participants at all levels of the organization, Nov 27-Dec 6, 2024

Includes Central and South America, India, Middle East, North Africa, South Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa.

Trade policy, Geopolitics, and transition to the new administration is top of mind

## Trade policy changes are now nearly on par with geopolitical instability as a perceived disruptive force in the global economy.

Biggest potential risks to global economic growth, next 12 months, 1 % of respondents



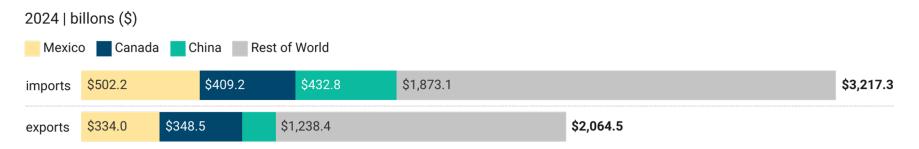
Out of 15 risks that were offered as answer choices. Mar 4-8, 2024, n = 957; June 3-7, 2024, n = 927; Aug 28-Sept 6, 2024, n = 1,203; Nov 27-Dec 6, 2024, n = 912.

Source: McKinsey Global Surveys on economic conditions, 2024

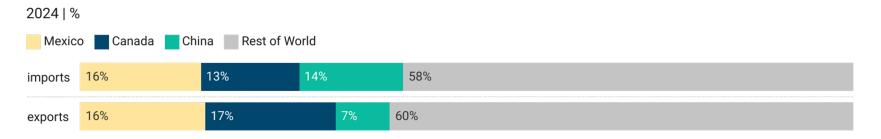
McKinsey & Company

Mexico, Canada, and China comprise our largest trading partners

#### **US Trade in Goods**



#### **US Trade in Goods**



Dependence on Canada, Mexico, and China for imports varies by state



Dependence on Canada, Mexico, and China for exports varies by state



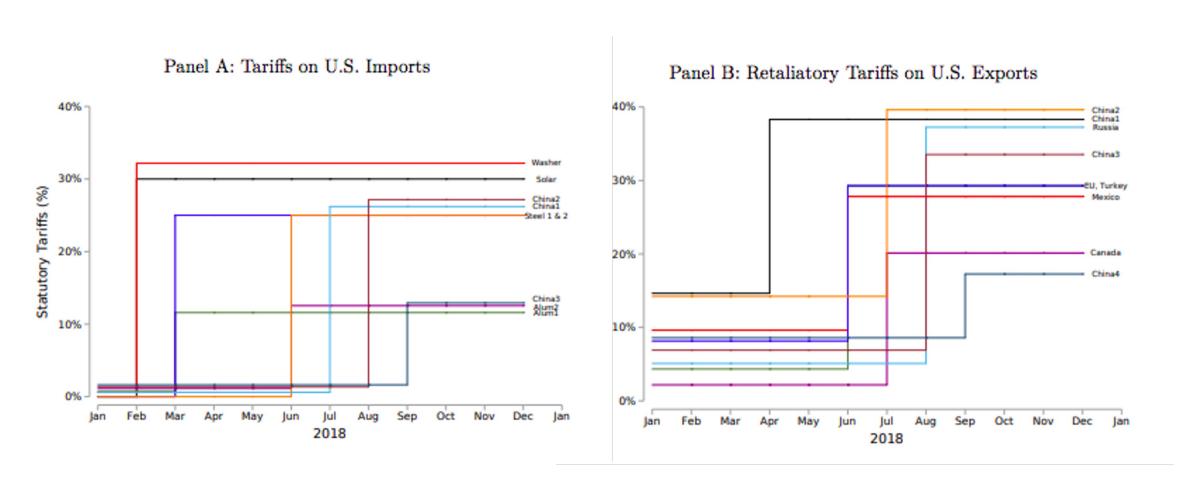
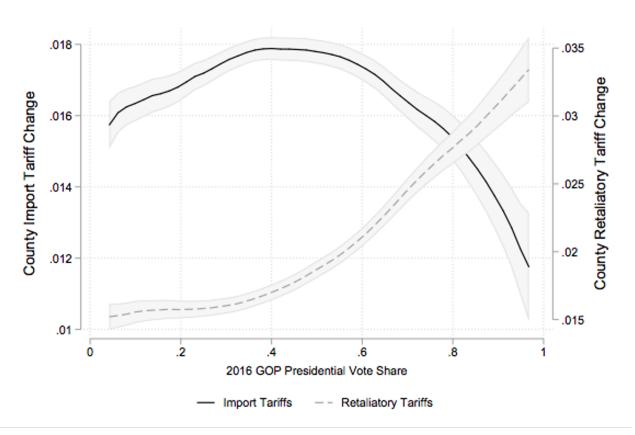


Figure VII: Tariff Changes vs. 2016 Republican Vote Share



Source: Fajgelbaum et. al (2019), NBER Working Paper

Decrease in both US imports & exports with China

#### Large drop

US imports from China have fallen significantly in all three groups of goods after tariffs were imposed.

(value of imports, year-on-year percent change)



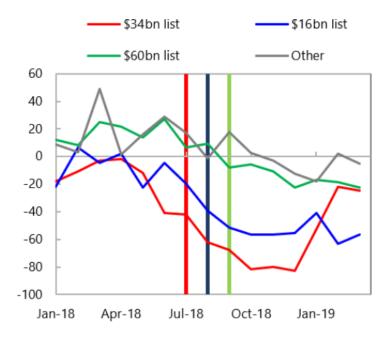
Sources: US Department of Commerce; and IMF staff calculations.

Note: Tariff-effective dates: July 6, 2018, 25% on initial \$34 billion list; Aug 23, 2018, 25% on \$16 billion list; Sept. 24, 2018, 10% on \$200 billion list, rising to 25% on May 10, 2019.

#### China retaliates

US exports to China have also declined after China imposed retaliatory tariffs.

(value of exports, year-on-year percent change)



Sources: US Department of Commerce; and IMF staff calculations.

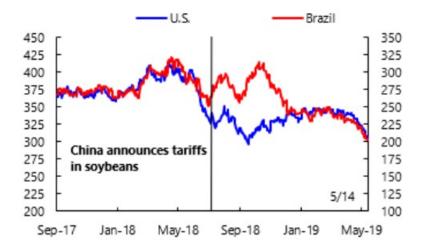
Note: Chinese tariff related dates: \$34bn list announced on June 16, 2018, effective on July 6, 2018; \$16bn effective on Aug 23, 2018; and \$60bn effective on Sept 24, 2018.

Searching for new markets

#### In different directions

After tariffs were implemented, the price of US soybeans fell while Brazilian soybean prices increased as US soybean exports to China dropped to near zero and Brazilian exports to China increased.

(soybean cash prices, dollars per ton)

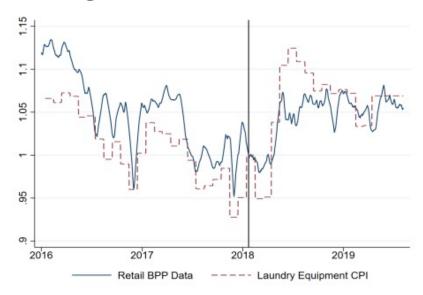


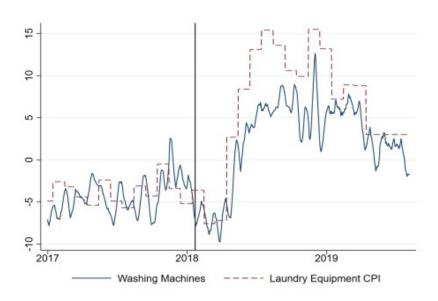
Source: Bloomberg, L.P.

Source: international monetary fund

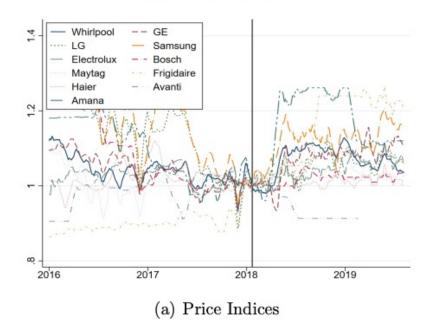
Are tariffs passed through to the consumer?

#### **Washing Machines**

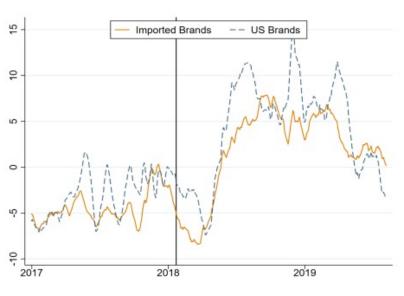




(a) Price Indices



(b) Inflation Rates

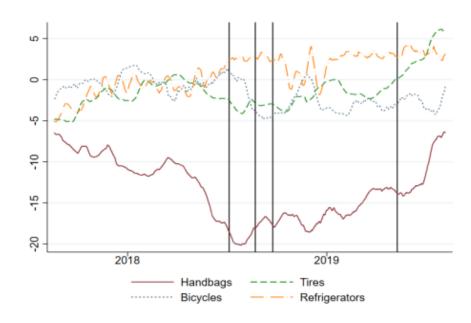


Source: Cavallo et. al. (2019)

(b) Inflation Rates

Are tariffs passed through to the consumer?

#### **Other Goods**



(b) Inflation Rates

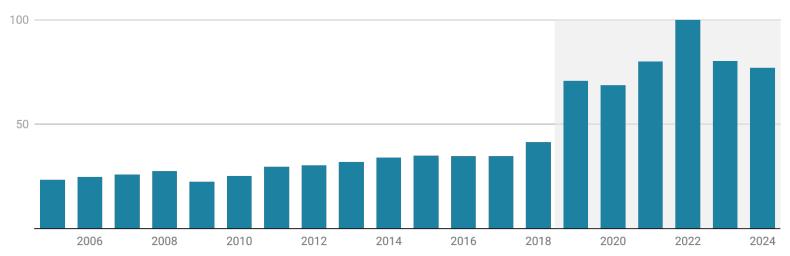
Retail Prices from BPP, Multiple Affected Goods

Source: Cavallo et. al. (2019)

Do tariffs raise revenue?

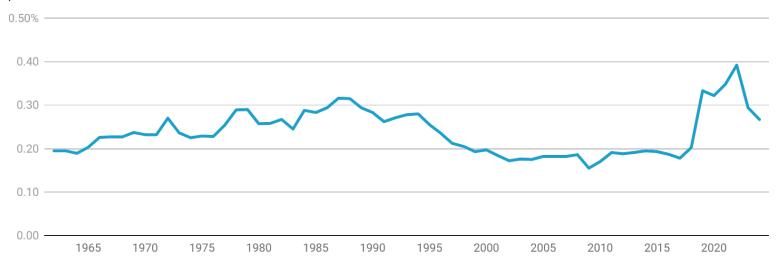
#### **US Custom Duties**

billions (\$)



#### **US Custom Duties**

percent of GDP



Source: CBO

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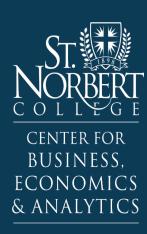
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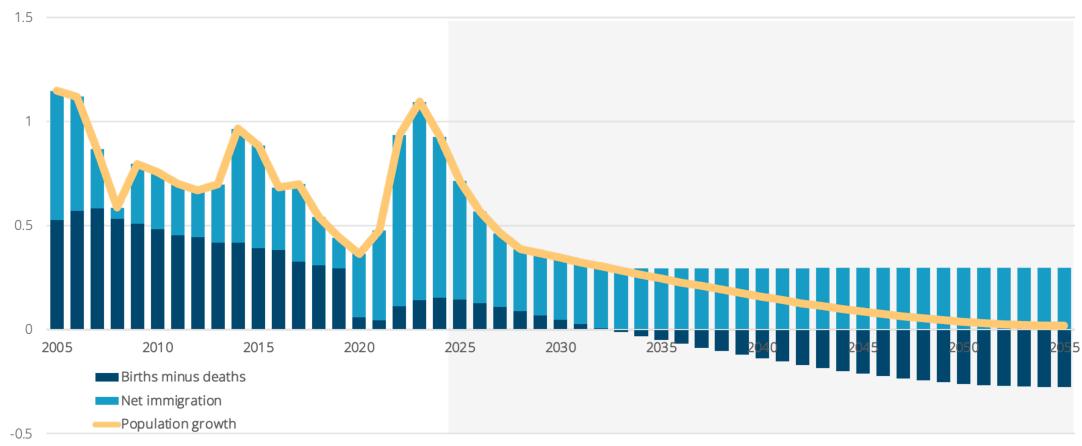
#### 5 | The "Known Unknowns"

## **Immigration Policy Context**



## Population trends have been interesting the past two decades

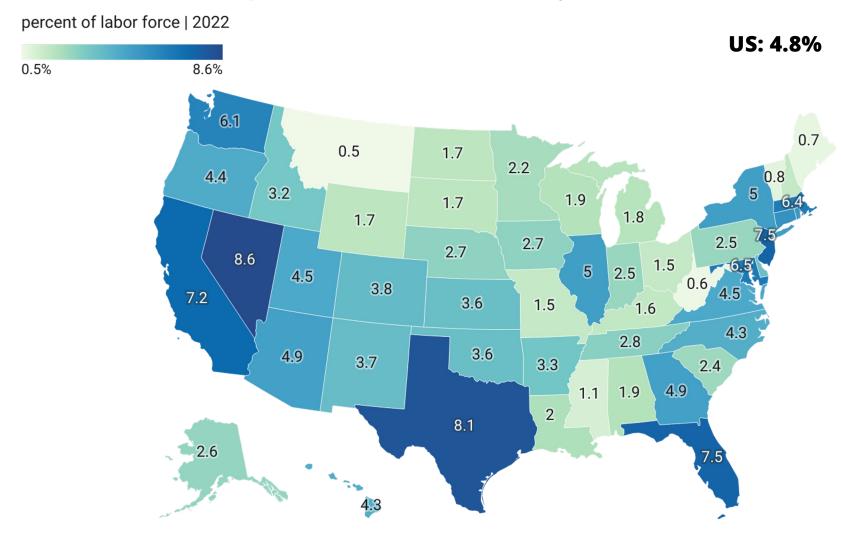
**US Population Growth** | percent



Unauthorized immigrant impact of the labor force

#### **Unauthorized Immigrants in the Labor Force by State**

Source: Pew Research



Unauthorized immigrant (UI) impact of the labor force

Category
----------

UI % of labor force

Industry with the largest % of workers who are UIs

Industry with the most UI workers

Occupation with the largest % of workers who are UI

Occupation with the most UI workers

US

4.8%

Construction

Construction

**Farming** 

Service

WI

1.9%

Agriculture

Manufacturing

**Farming** 

Service

Source: Pew Research

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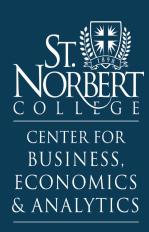
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Fiscal, Trade, and Immigration policies are the key known unknowns that will play a role in shaping the economy in 2025

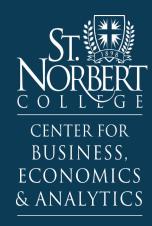


## Short Run Known Unknowns: A Policy Perspective

- **Taxes**Tax Cuts & Jobs Act Expiring?
- **2** Government Spending DOGE & Funding Freeze
- 3 Immigration Policy Labor market impacts?
- **4 Tariff Policy**What policy will actually be implemented?
- **Economic Uncertainty**Other economic factors
- Fed Policy
  Holding to respond as needed to inflation and labor market effects

# Navigating the "Known Unknowns"





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