

Monthly Economic Indicators And Charts

May 2025

Richard F. Moody- Chief Economist
Gregory M. McAtee – Senior Economist

Information contained herein is based on data obtained from recognized sources believed to be reliable. This information has not been verified by us, and we do not make any representations about accuracy, completeness or reliability. Any opinions expressed are solely those of the author and are subject to change without notice.



Labor Market Cooling, But Resilient

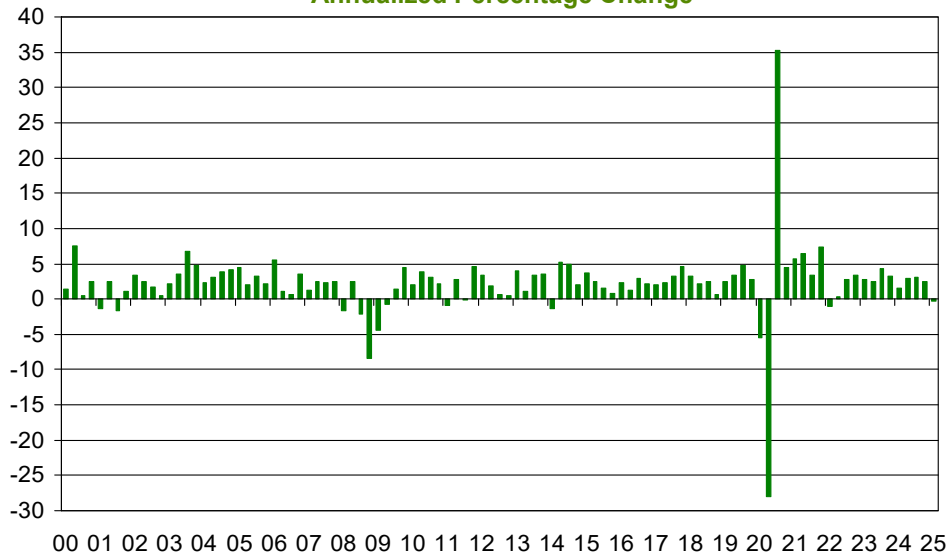
- The initial estimate from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) shows real GDP contracted at an annual rate of 0.3 percent in Q1 2025, a less harsh contraction than anticipated. At the same time, however, real private domestic demand – combined business and household spending adjusted for price changes – grew at an annual rate of 3.0 percent in Q1. Each metric reflects households and businesses acting in anticipation of higher tariffs, setting up payback over coming quarters. We'd argue that the economy is neither as troubled as implied by the contraction in real GDP nor as robust as implied by the growth in real private domestic demand.
- Imports of goods into the U.S. spiked in Q1, growing at an annual rate of 50.9 percent, swamping modest growth in U.S. exports. The net result was a sharply wider trade deficit, which knocked 4.83 percentage points off top-line real GDP growth, the largest deduction from trade on record. The surge in imports reflected manufacturers and retailers stocking up on inputs/finished goods to avoid tariff-related price increases and/or shortages. A good portion of these imports went straight into inventories, with a faster build in inventories adding 2.25 percentage points to top-line real GDP growth, an unusually large contribution from this source. There are also signs in consumer and business spending of pre-emptive purchases ahead of anticipated increases in tariffs.
- Though many have been bracing for a meaningful hit stemming from changes in trade policy, the labor market remains notably resilient. Total nonfarm payrolls rose by 177,000 jobs in April, a larger than expected increase. At the same time, however, revisions to prior estimates of job growth in February and March were revised down by a net 58,000 jobs for the two-month period. One sector clearly impacted by elevated global trade tensions is manufacturing, with the ISM Manufacturing Index slipping further into contractionary territory in April.
- Lingering downside risks to real GDP growth and nonfarm employment and lingering upside risks to inflation leave the FOMC in a most uncomfortable spot. Marked deterioration in labor market conditions would likely prompt them to resume cutting the Fed funds rate later this year.

ECONOMIC/FINANCIAL DATA HIGHLIGHTS – May 2025

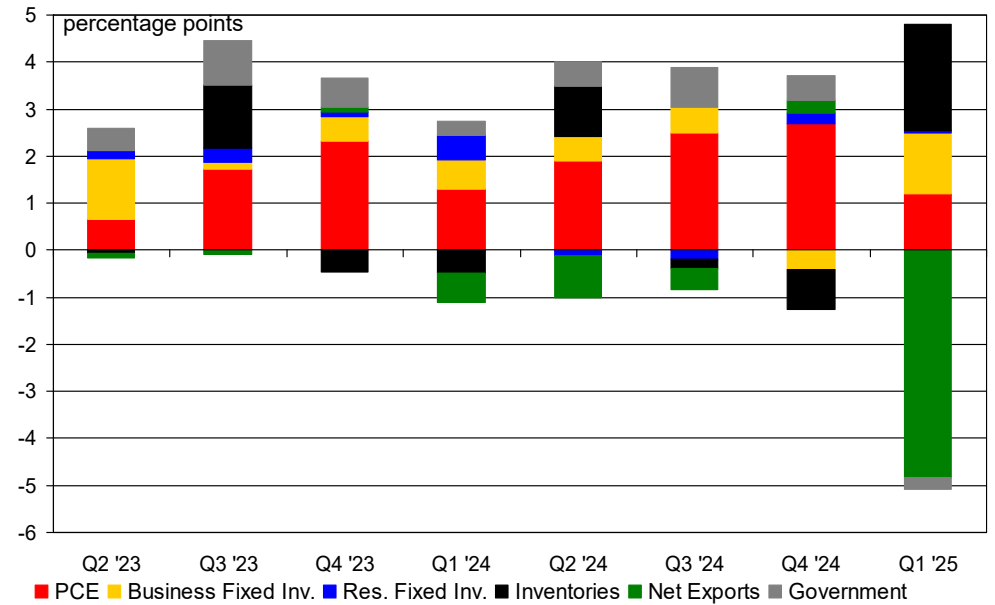
<u>Indicator:</u>	<u>Last Observation:</u>	<u>Reported As:</u>	<u>Value:</u>	<u>% Change Year Ago, or Year Ago Value:</u>
Real GDP	Q1 2025 (1 st est.)	Annualized % change	<0.28%>	1.95%
Total Payroll Employment	April 2025	Monthly change, thousands of jobs	+177	1.19%
Private Sector Payroll Employment	April 2025	Monthly change, thousands of jobs	+167	1.18%
Unemployment Rate	April 2025	% of labor force	4.2%	3.9%
“U6” Unemployment/Underemployment	April 2025	% of labor force	7.8%	7.4%
Unemployed 27 Weeks or More	April 2025	Millions of people	1.674	1.253
Aggregate Private Sector Earnings	April 2025	Monthly % change	0.29%	5.28%
Real Personal Disposable Income	March 2024	Monthly % change	0.50%	1.71%
Real Personal Income ex-Transfers	March 2024	Monthly % change	0.68%	1.42%
Real Personal Consumption Expenditures	March 2024	Monthly % change	0.70%	3.26%
Personal Savings Rate	March 2024	% of disposable personal income	3.90%	5.20%
Consumer Price Index – Total	March 2024	Monthly % change	<0.05%>	2.39%
Consumer Price Index – Core	March 2024	Monthly % change	0.06%	2.79%
Producer Price Index – Final Demand	March 2024	Monthly % change	<0.39%>	2.75%
Producer Price Index – Core Final Demand	March 2024	Monthly % change	<0.06%>	3.30%
Single Family Housing Permits	March 2024	Seasonally adjusted annual rate	978,000	984,000
Multi-Family Housing Permits	March 2024	Seasonally adjusted annual rate	504,000	501,000
Single Family Housing Starts	March 2024	Seasonally adjusted annual rate	940,000	1,041,000
Multi-Family Housing Starts	March 2024	Seasonally adjusted annual rate	384,000	258,000
Industrial Production	March 2024	Monthly % change	<0.32%>	1.34%
ISM Manufacturing Index	April 2025	Index value, %	48.7%	48.8%
ISM Manufacturing New Orders Index	April 2025	Index value, %	47.2%	48.7%
ISM Non-Manufacturing Index	April 2025	Index value, %	51.6%	49.6%
ISM Non-Manufacturing New Orders Index	April 2025	Index Value, %	52.3%	52.4%
Federal Funds Rate Target Range Mid-Point	May 2, 2025	Percent	4.375%	5.375%
Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR)	May 2, 2025	Percent	4.39%	5.31%
3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill Yield	May 2, 2025	Percent	4.30%	5.46%
2-Year U.S. Treasury Note Yield	May 2, 2025	Percent	3.77%	4.87%
10-Year U.S. Treasury Note Yield	May 2, 2025	Percent	4.29%	4.58%
Dollar-Euro Exchange Rate	May 2, 2025	Euros per U.S. dollar	0.8802	0.9341
Dollar-Yen Exchange Rate	May 2, 2025	Yen per U.S. dollar	144.11	153.77
Federal Reserve Broad U.S. Dollar Index	April 25, 2025	Index value, 1/1/2006 = 100	123.2454	123.1916

Real GDP

Annualized Percentage Change

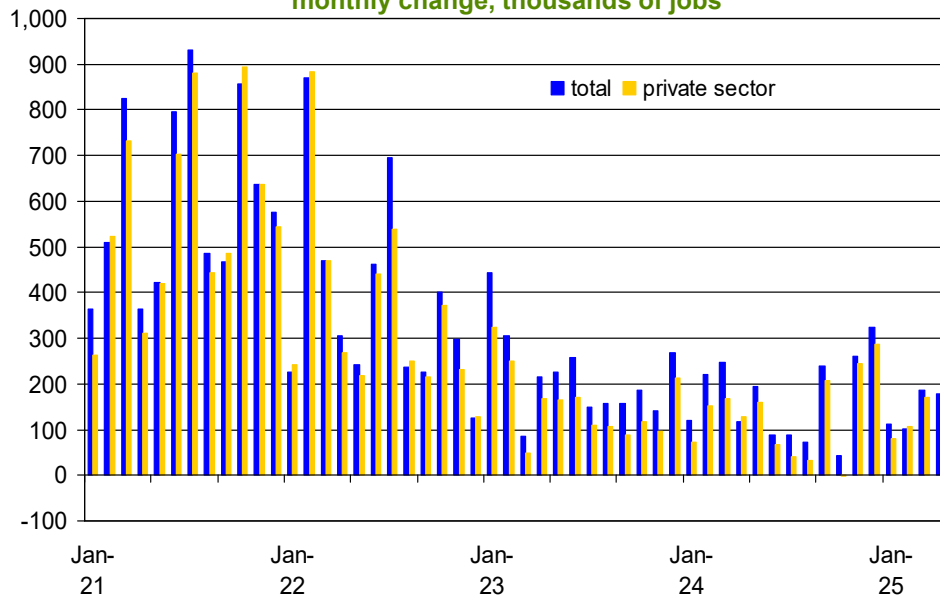


Contribution To Real GDP Growth

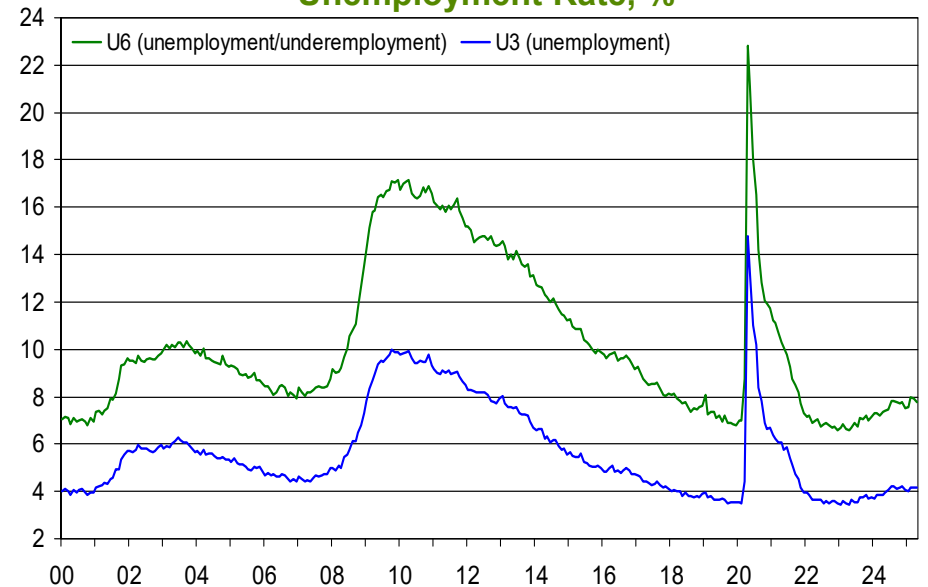


Payroll Employment

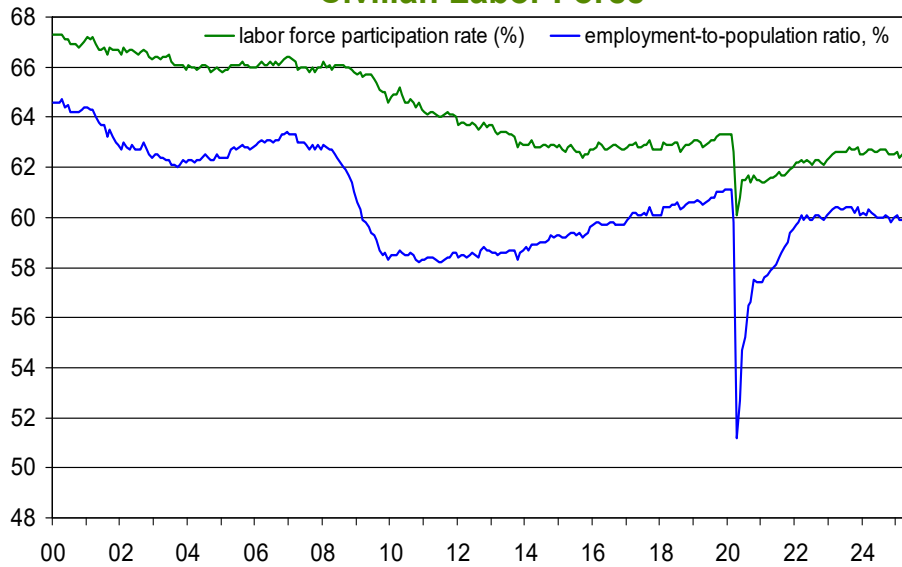
monthly change, thousands of jobs



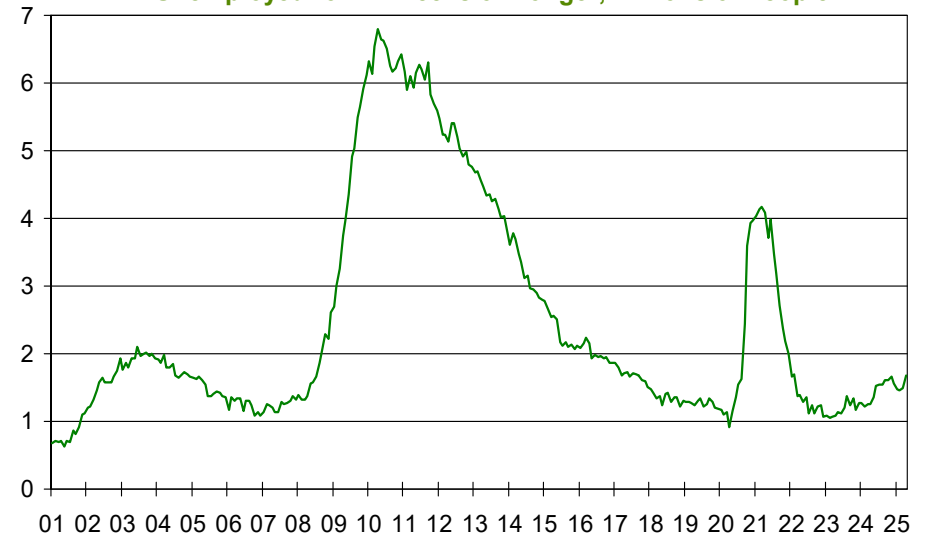
Unemployment Rate, %



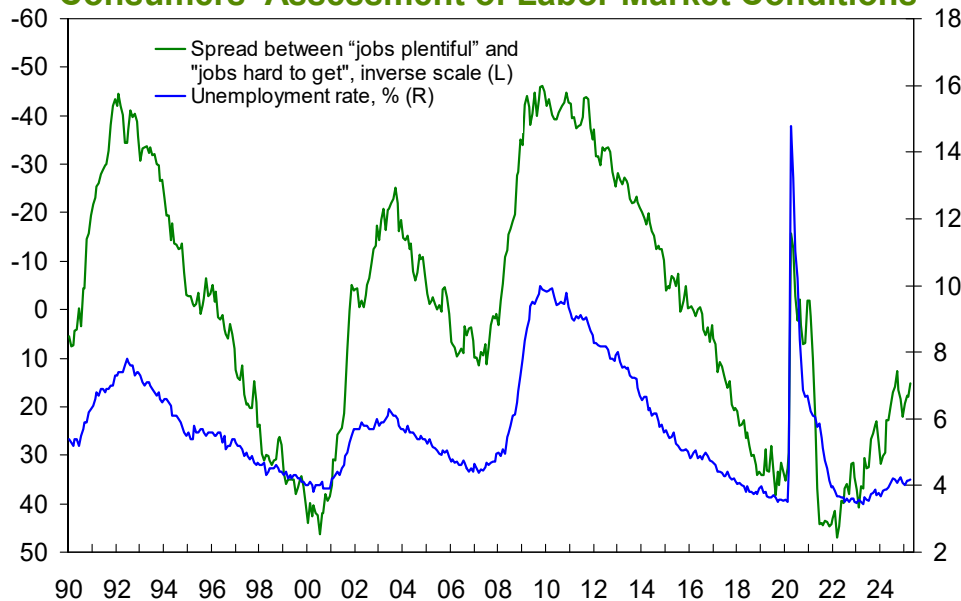
Civilian Labor Force



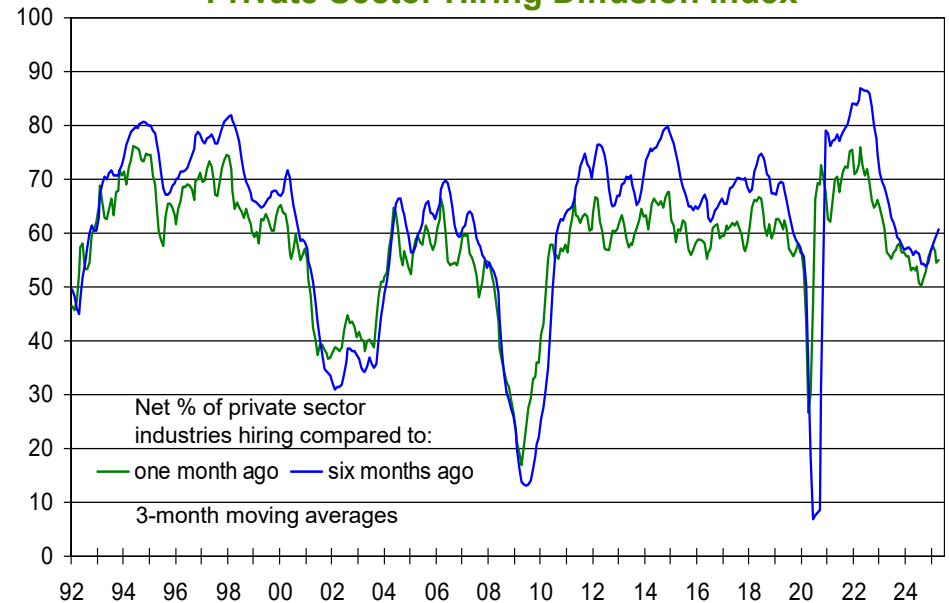
Long-Term Unemployed Unemployed for 27 Weeks or Longer, Millions of People



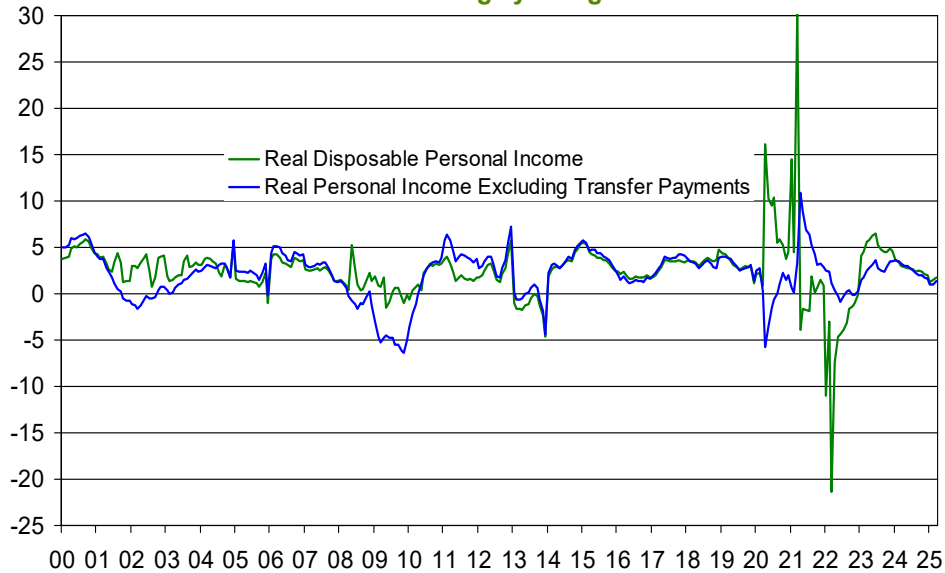
Consumers' Assessment of Labor Market Conditions



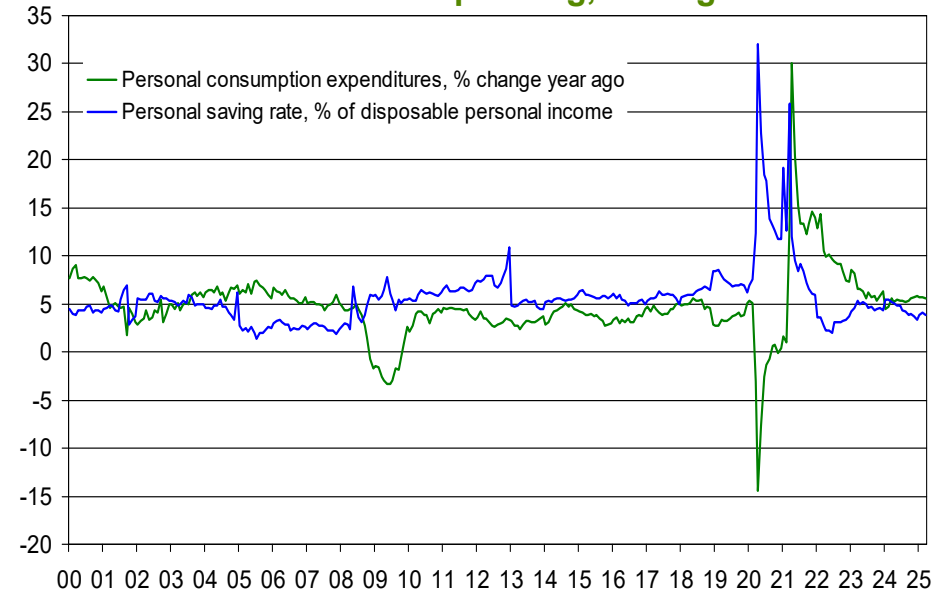
Private Sector Hiring Diffusion Index



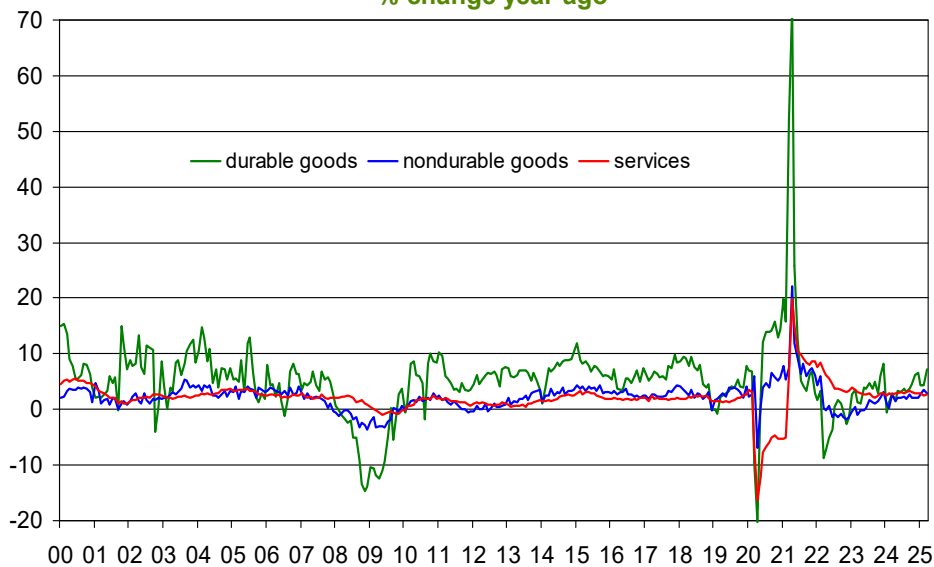
Real Personal Income % change year ago



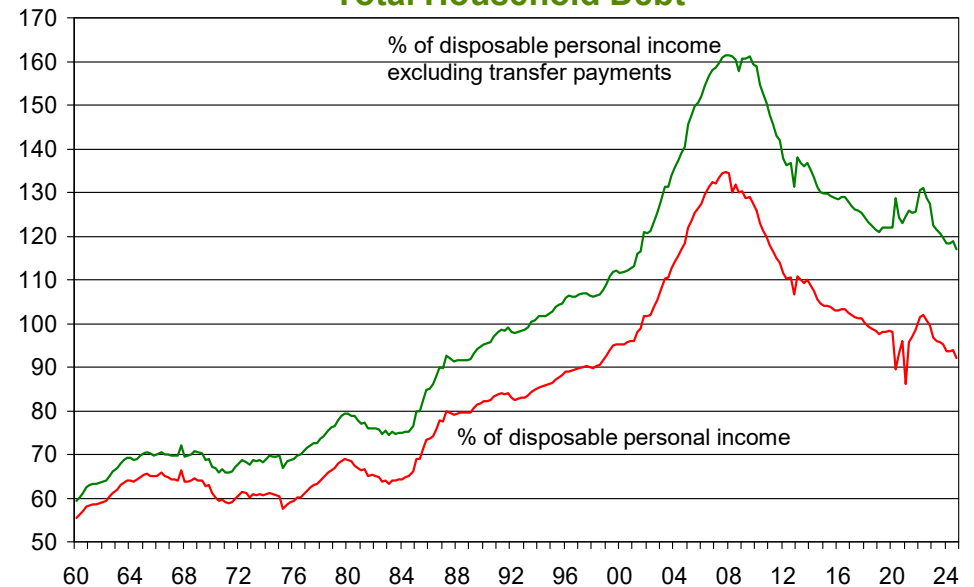
Personal Spending, Saving



Real Consumer Spending % change year ago

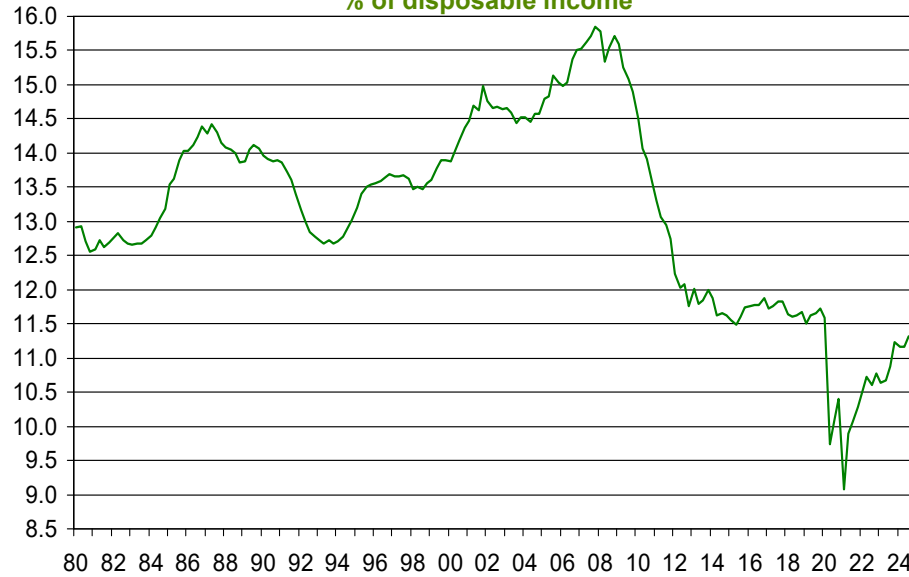


Total Household Debt



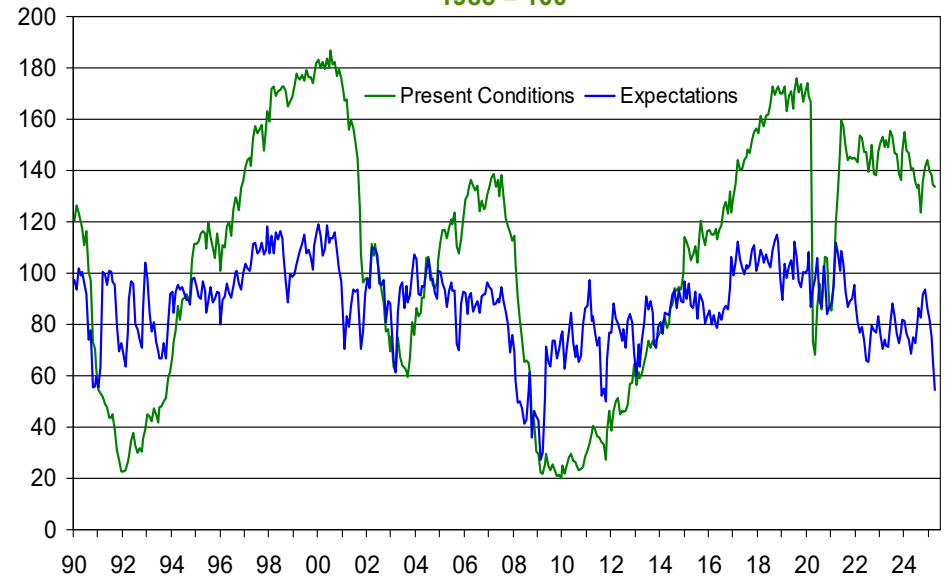
Household Debt Service Ratio

% of disposable income



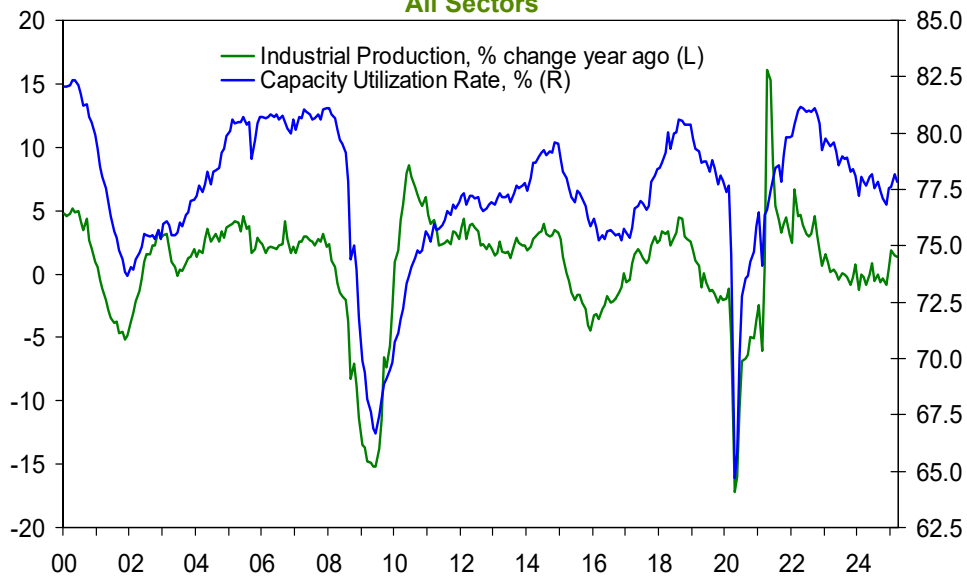
Consumer Confidence Index

1985 = 100



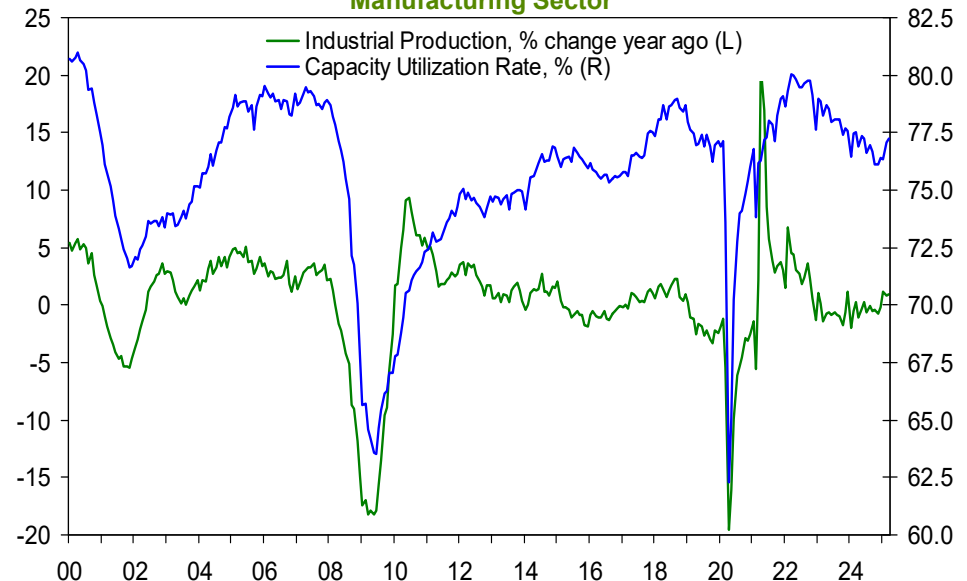
Industrial Production, Capacity Utilization

All Sectors



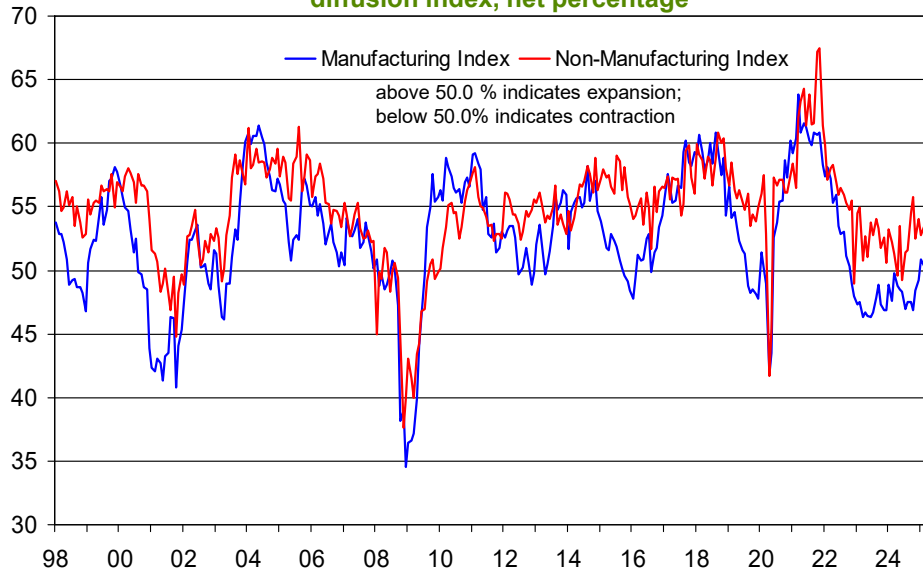
Industrial Production, Capacity Utilization

Manufacturing Sector



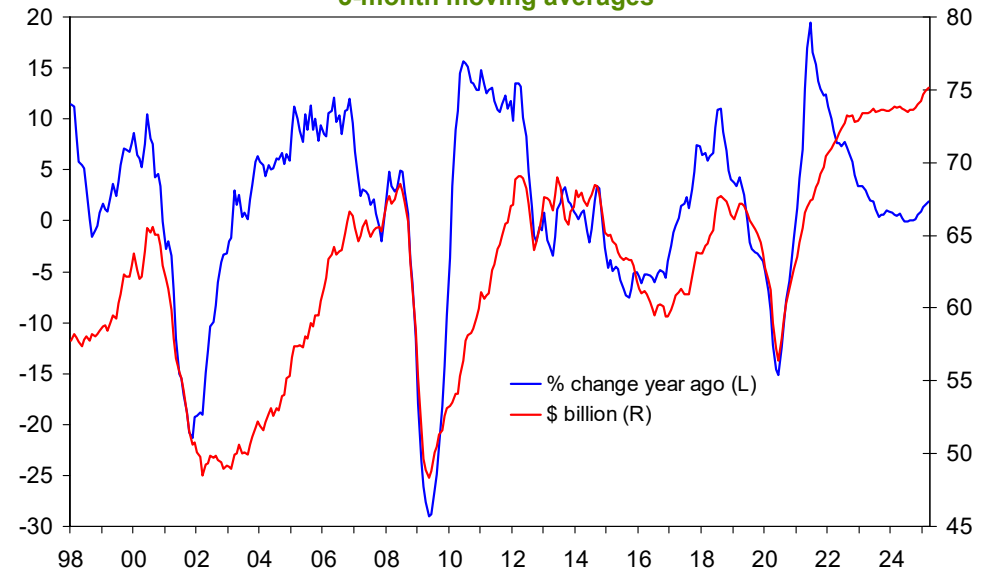
ISM Index

diffusion index, net percentage



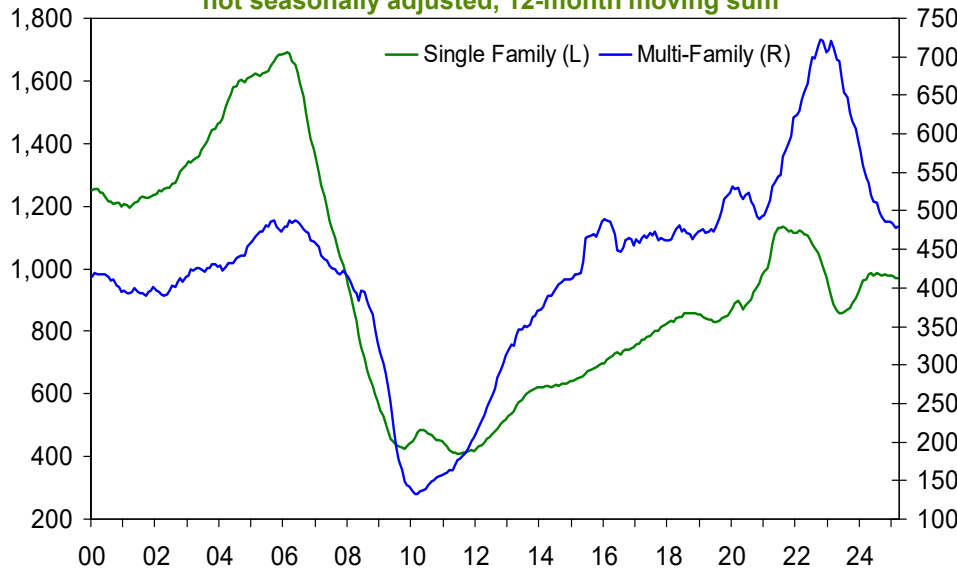
Core Capital Goods Orders

3-month moving averages



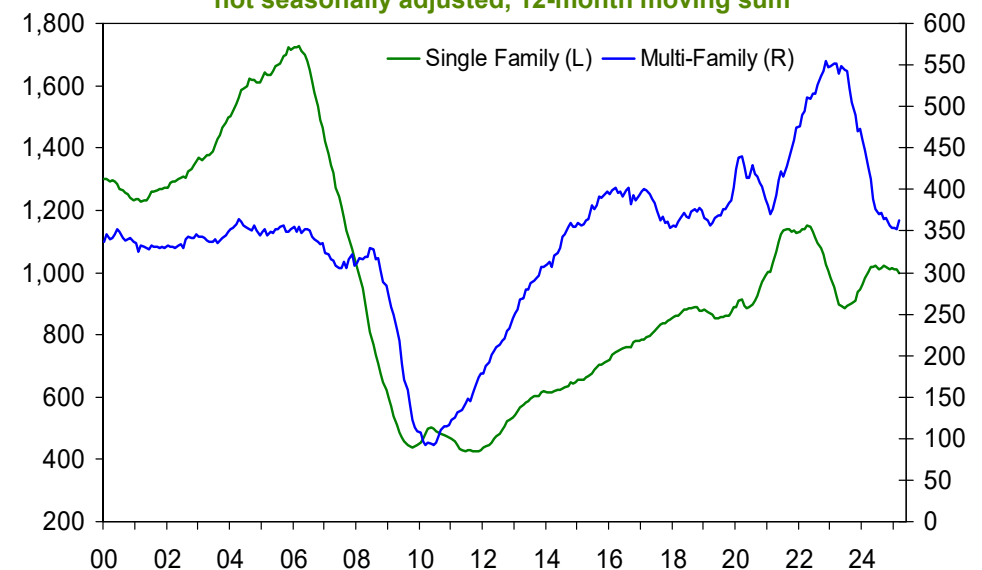
Housing Permits (000's of units)

not seasonally adjusted, 12-month moving sum



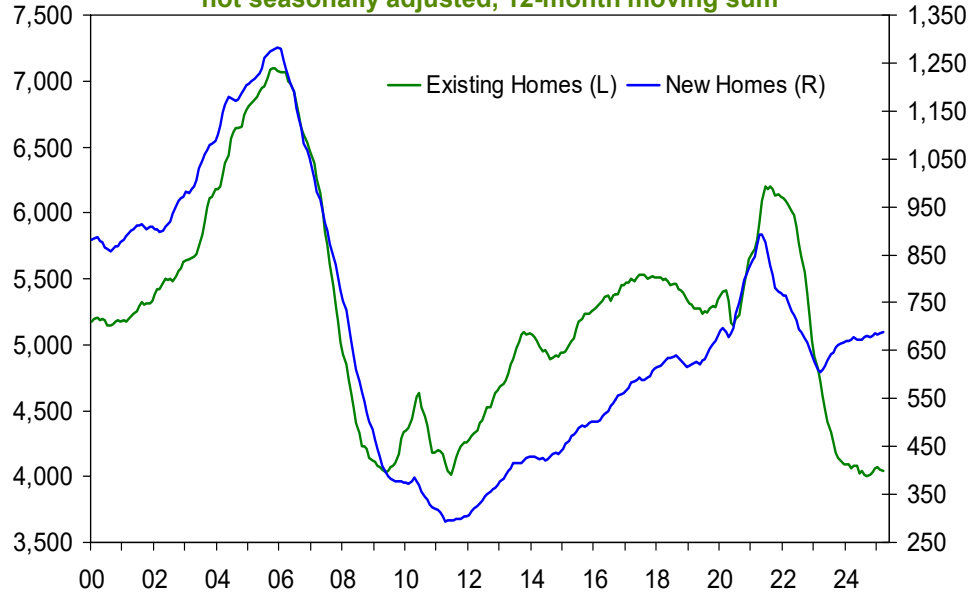
Housing Starts (000's of units)

not seasonally adjusted, 12-month moving sum



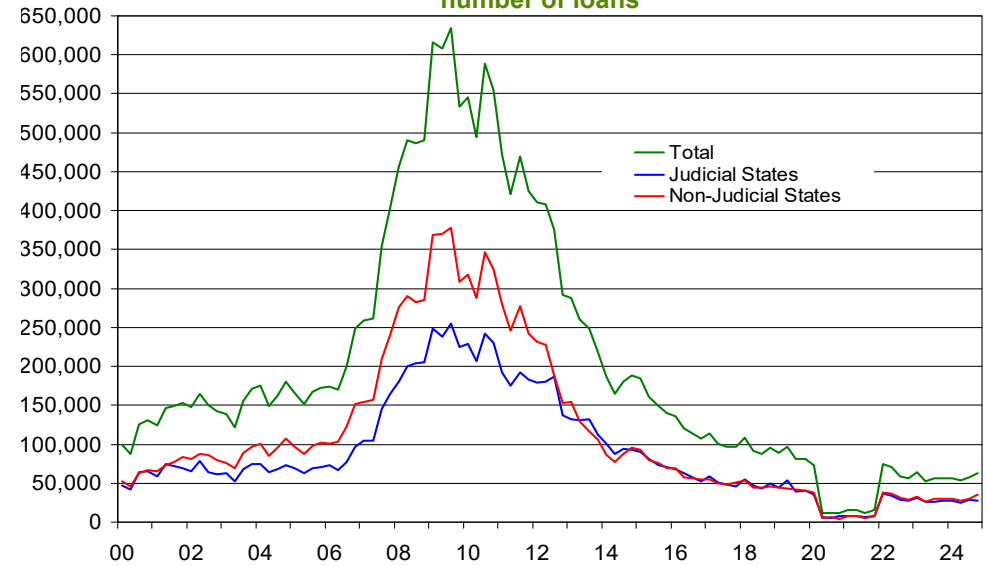
Home Sales (000's of units)

not seasonally adjusted, 12-month moving sum



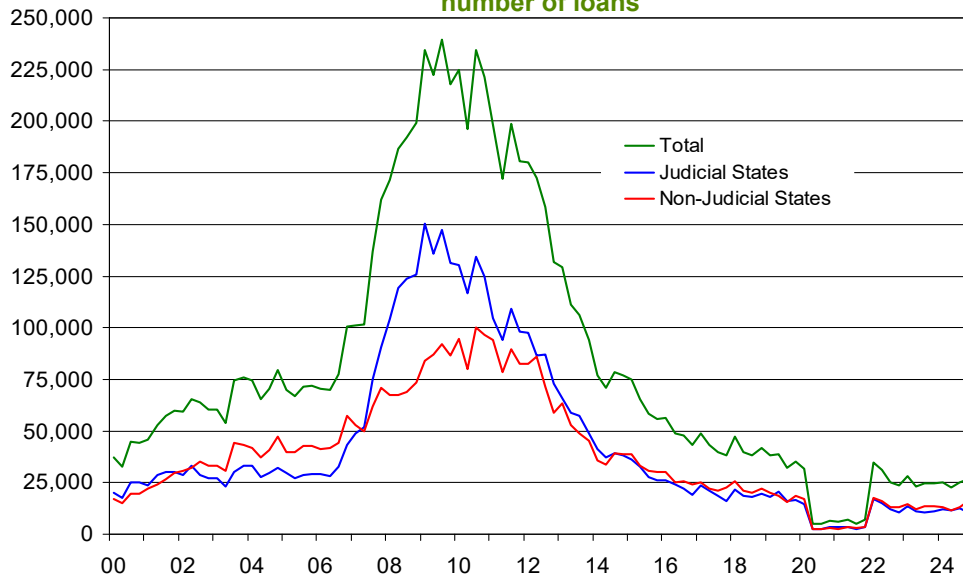
Foreclosure Starts – United States

number of loans



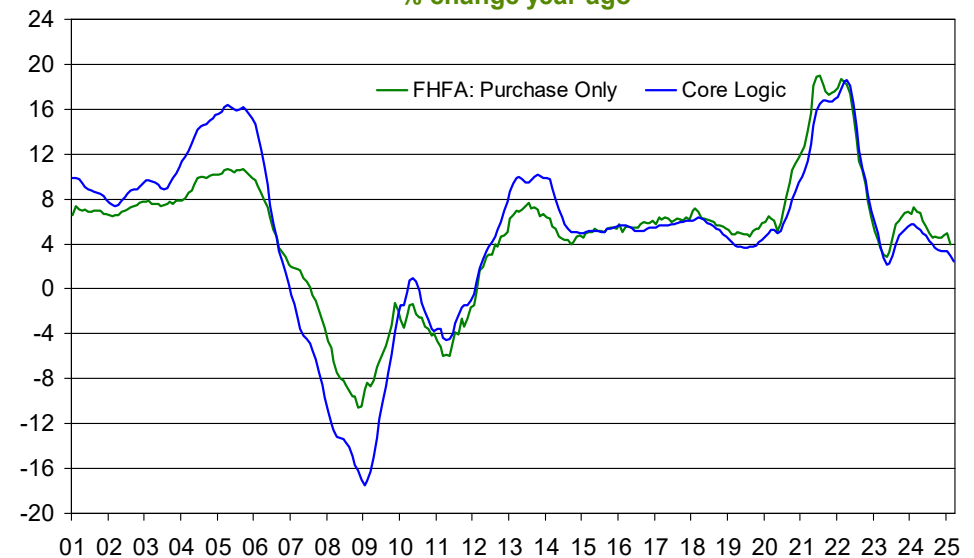
Foreclosure Starts – Regions Footprint

number of loans



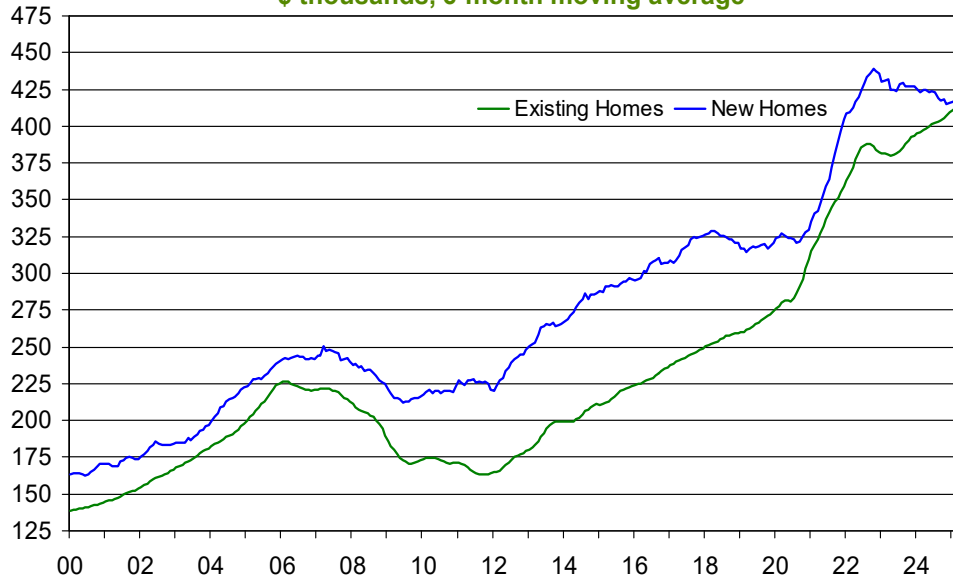
Index of House Prices

% change year ago

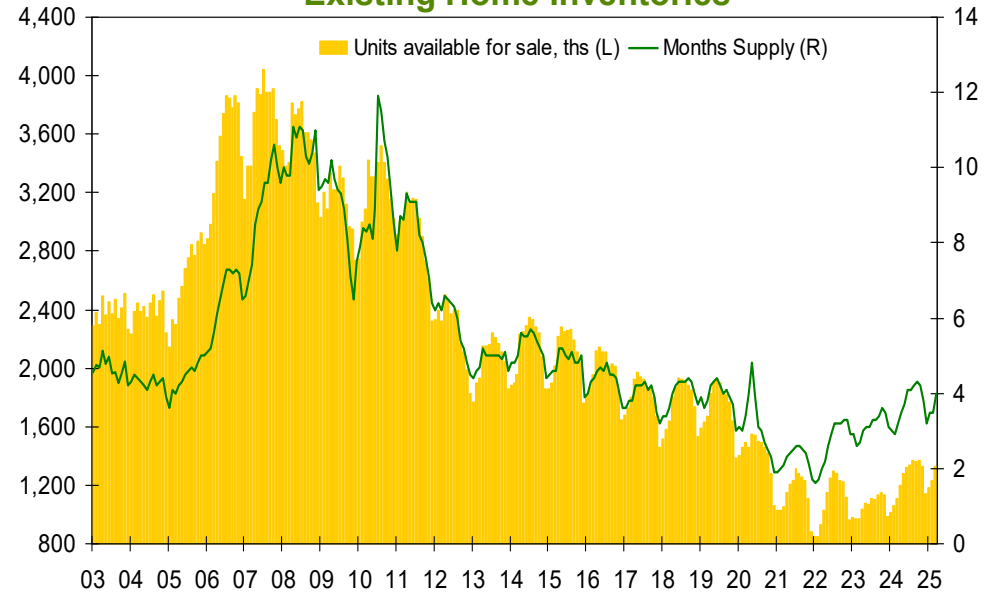


Median Sales Prices

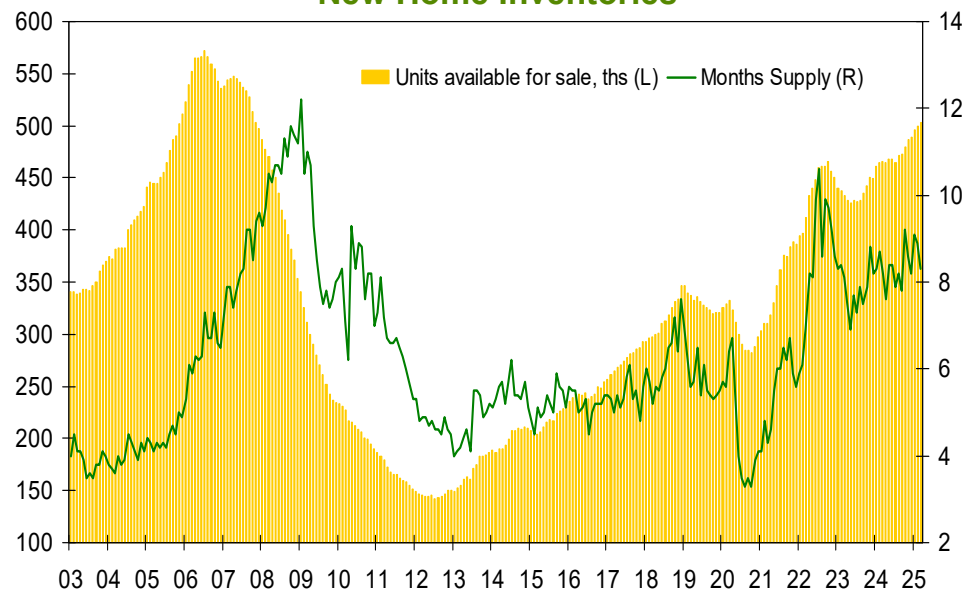
\$ thousands, 6-month moving average



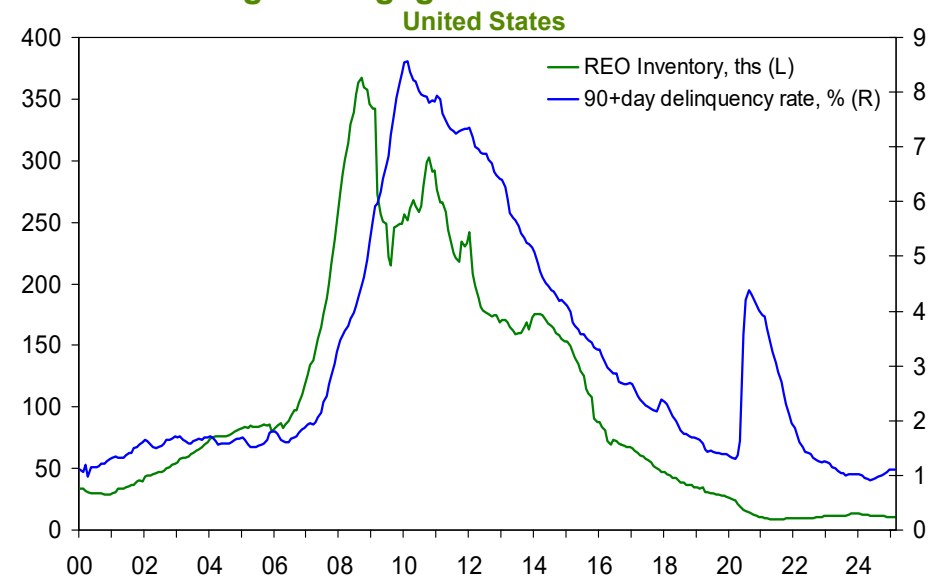
Existing Home Inventories



New Home Inventories

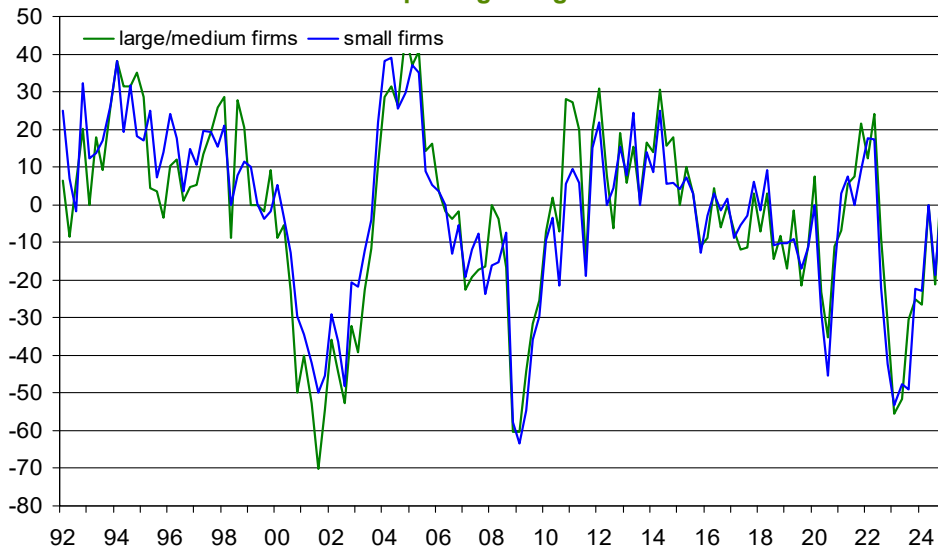


CoreLogic Mortgage Loan Performance Data



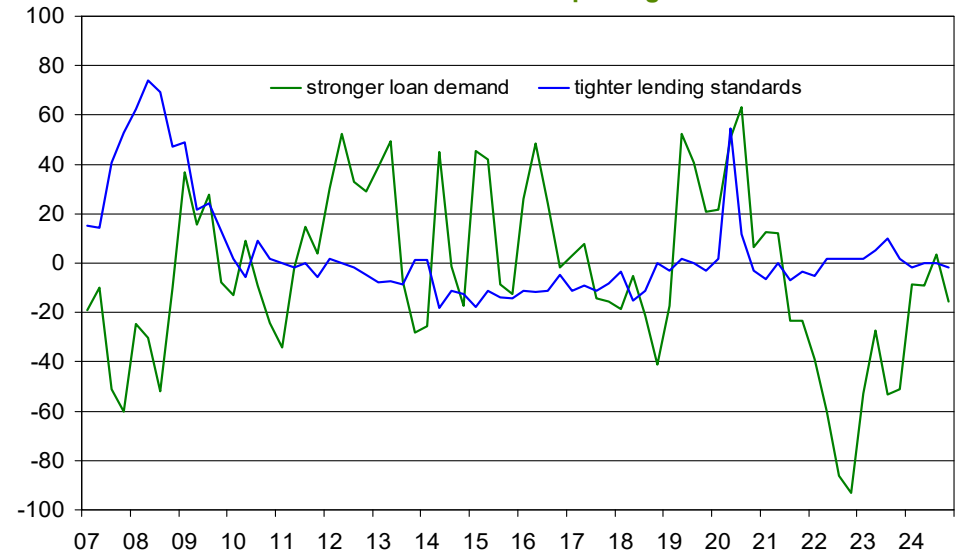
Survey of Senior Lending Officers – C&I Loans

net % of banks reporting rising loan demand from:

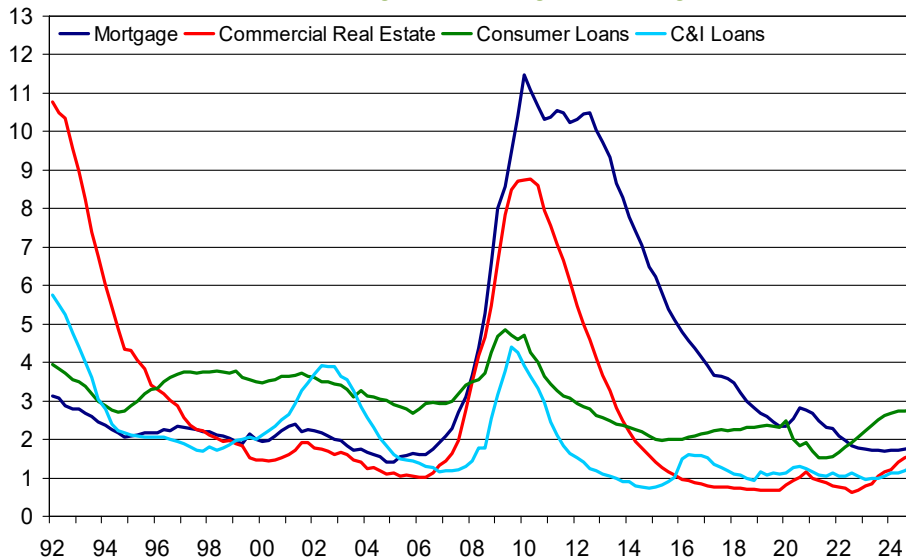


Survey of Senior Lending Officers – Prime Mortgages

net % of banks reporting:

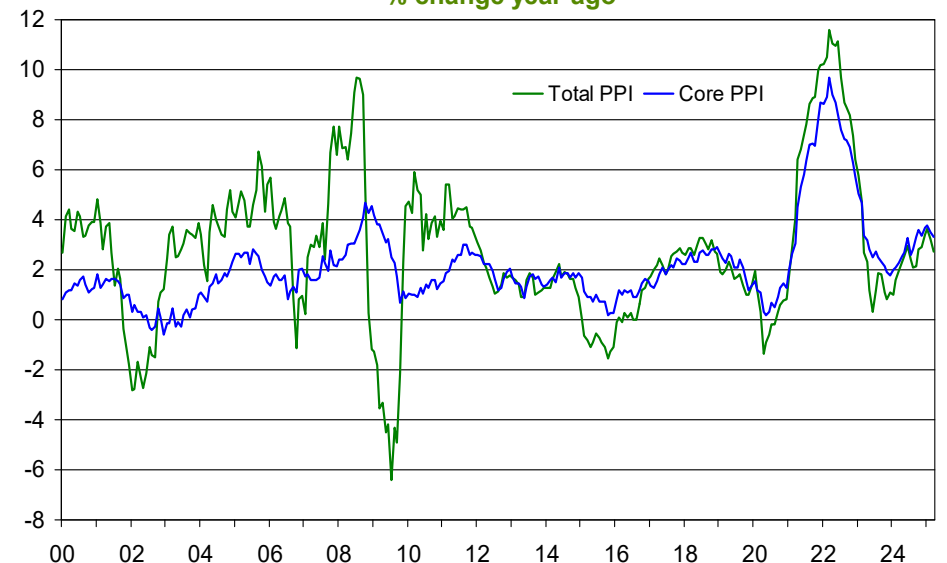


Delinquency Rates By Loan Type, %

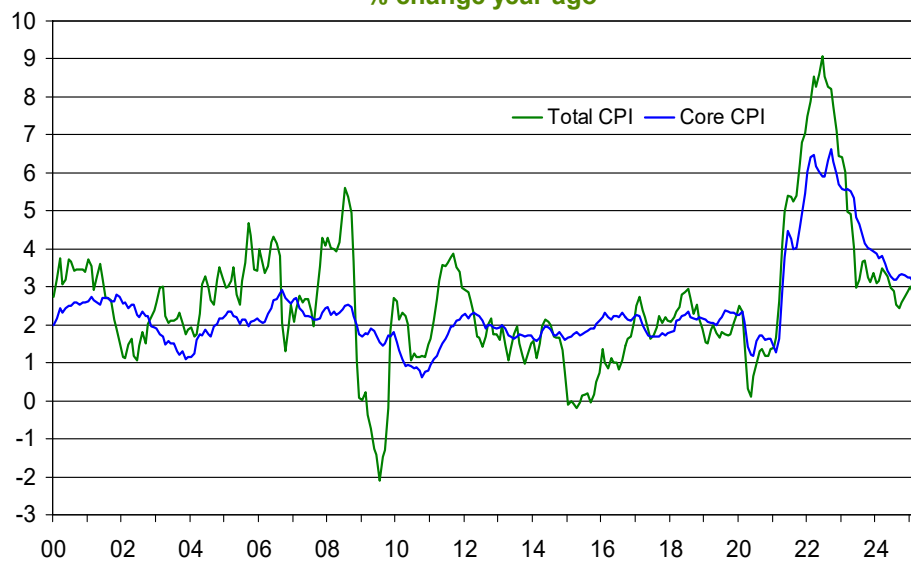


Producer Price Index

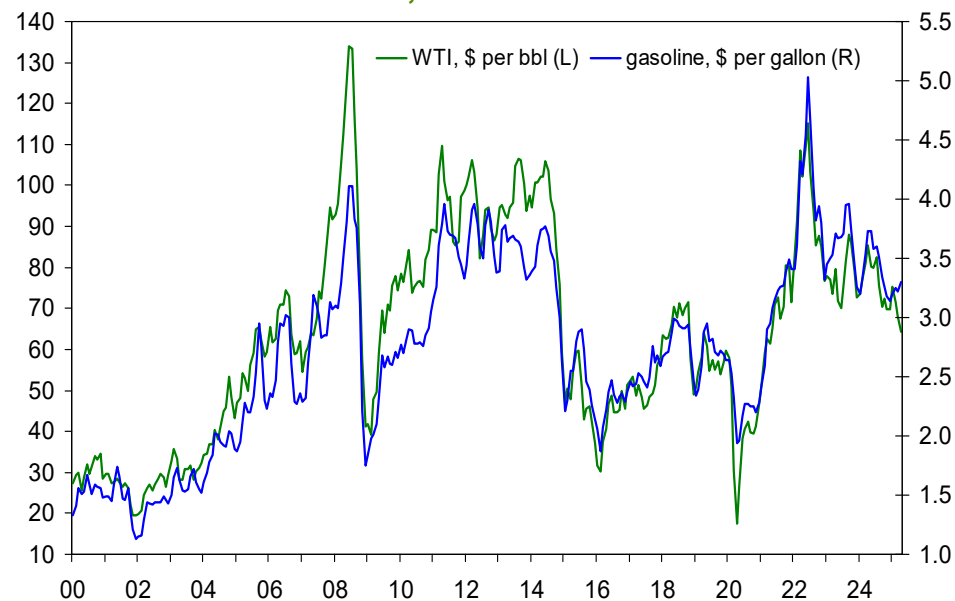
% change year ago



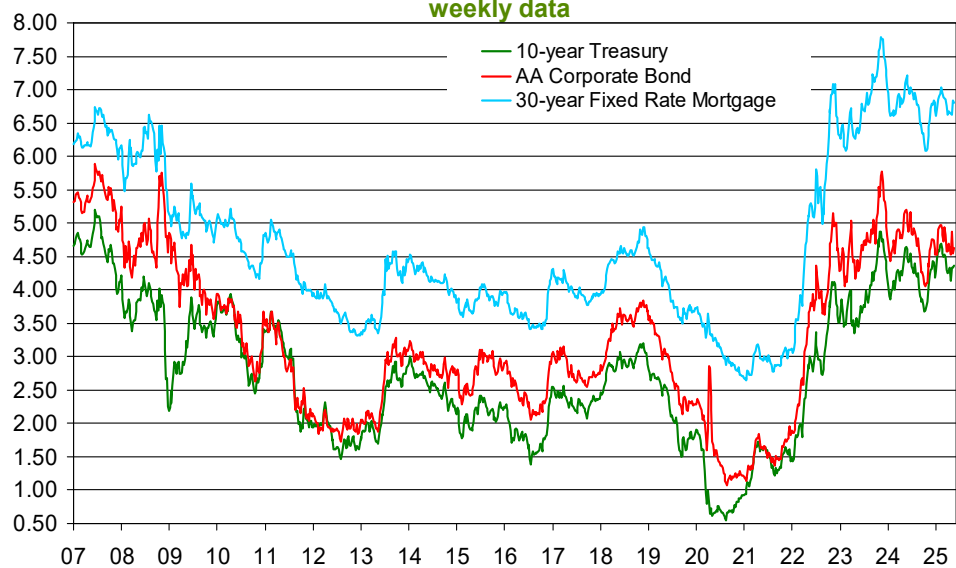
Consumer Price Index % change year ago



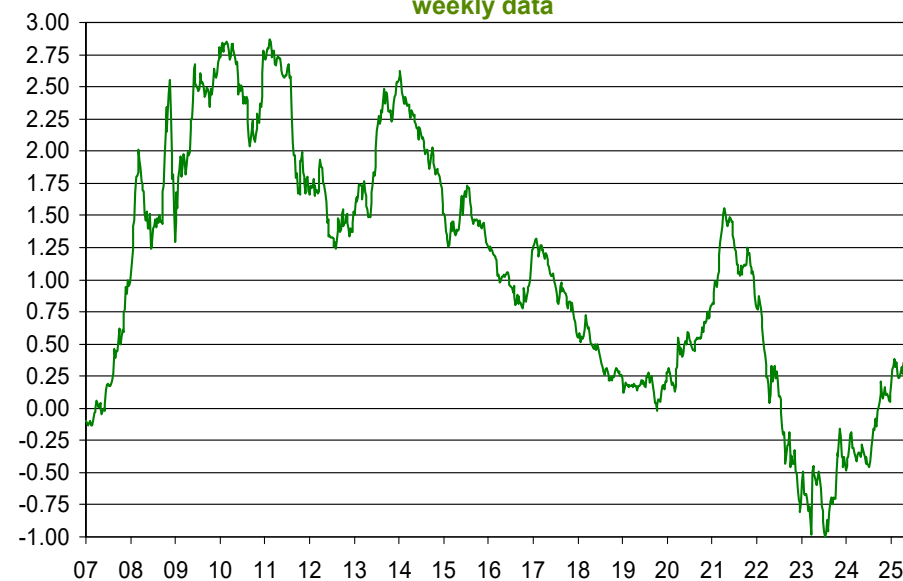
WTI Crude Oil, Retail Gasoline Prices



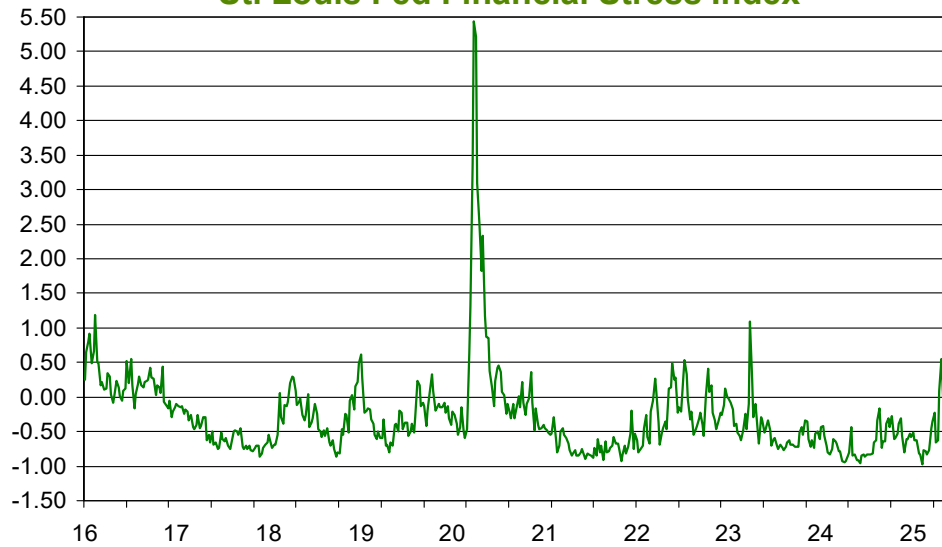
Selected Interest Rates, % weekly data



Spread Between Yields On 10-year and 2-year Treasury Notes weekly data



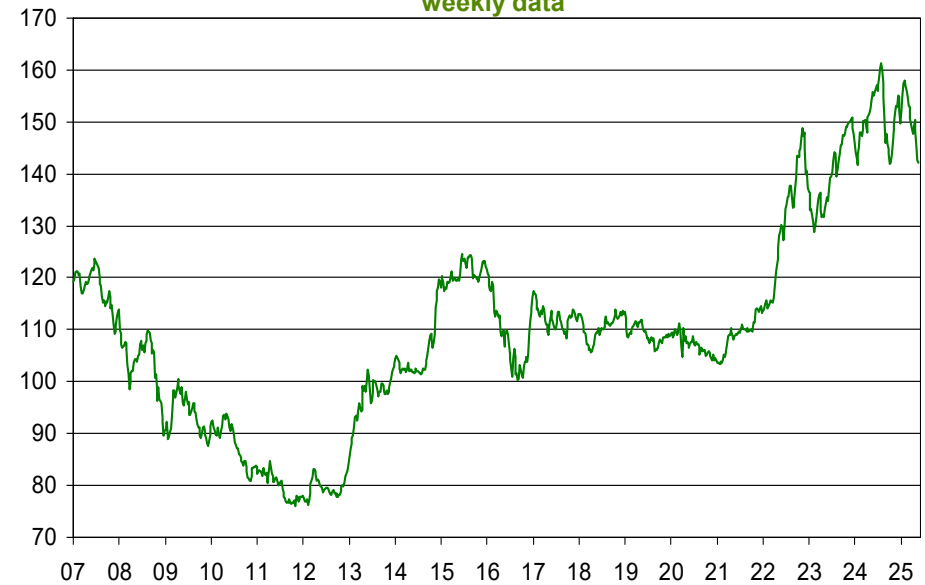
St. Louis Fed Financial Stress Index



Index: zero reflects "normal" financial market stress;
below zero represents below-normal financial market stress;
above zero represents above-normal financial market stress.

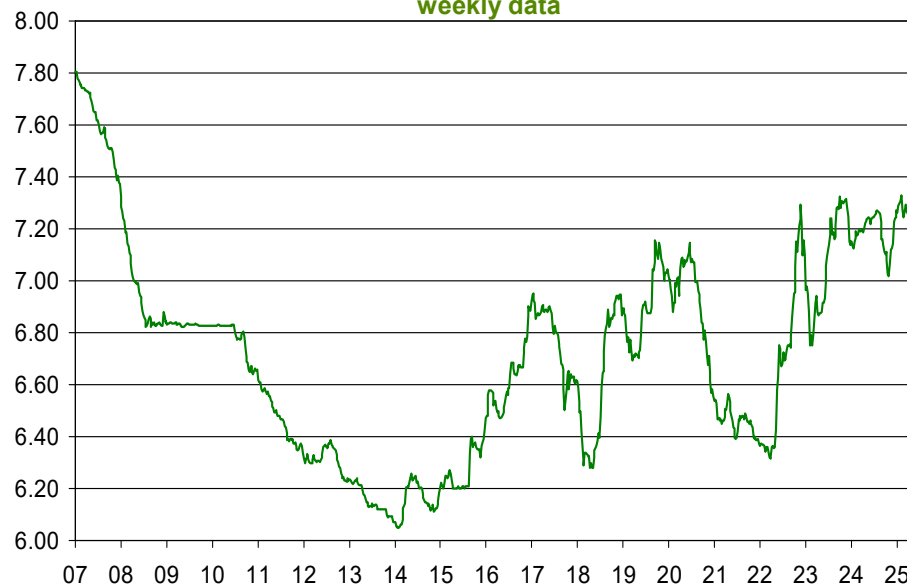
Japanese Yen per U.S. Dollar

weekly data



Chinese Yuan per U.S. Dollar

weekly data



Euros per U.S. Dollar

weekly data

