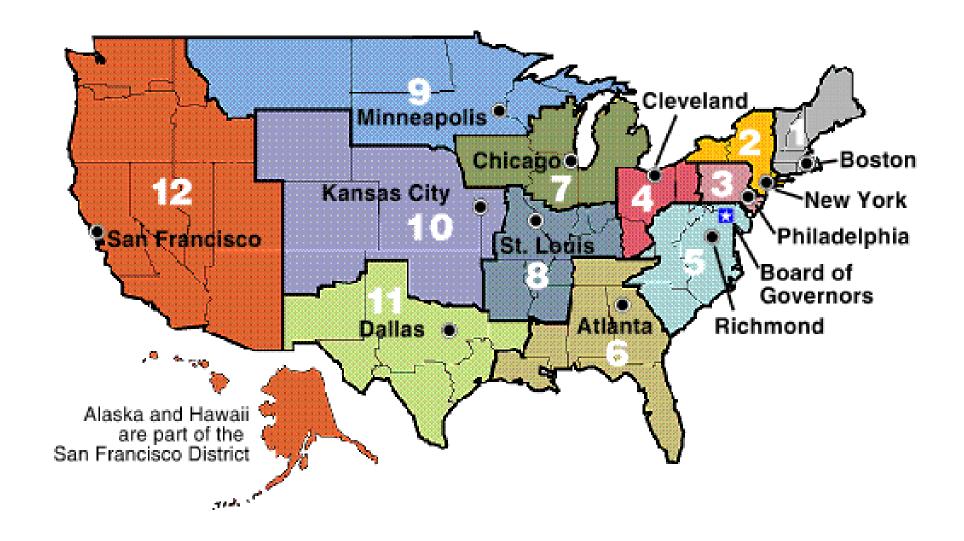
Current Economic Conditions and Outlook

David Oppedahl
Policy Advisor
Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago
August 15, 2025

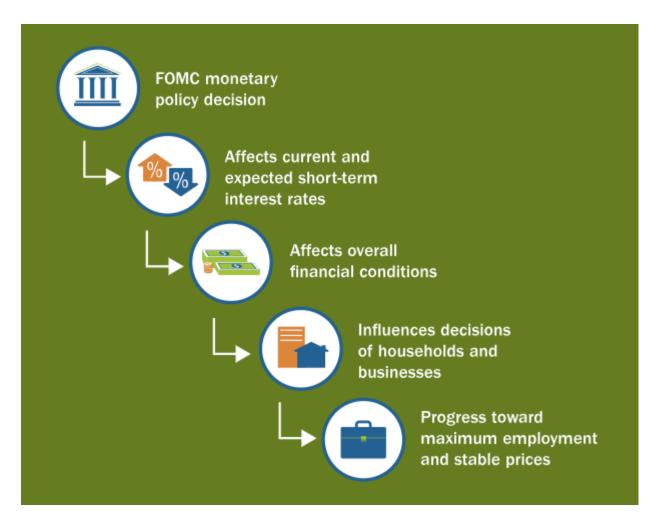


THE VIEWS EXPRESSED HERE DO NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT THOSE OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF CHICAGO OR THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.

The views expressed in this presentation are my own and do not necessarily reflect those of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago or of the Federal Reserve System.

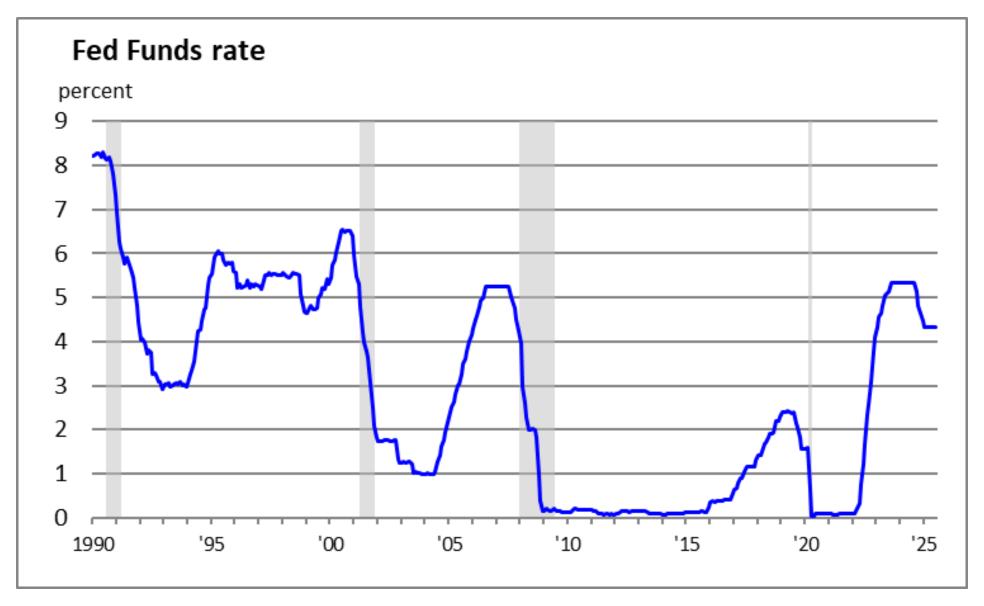


Monetary Policy and the Dual Mandate

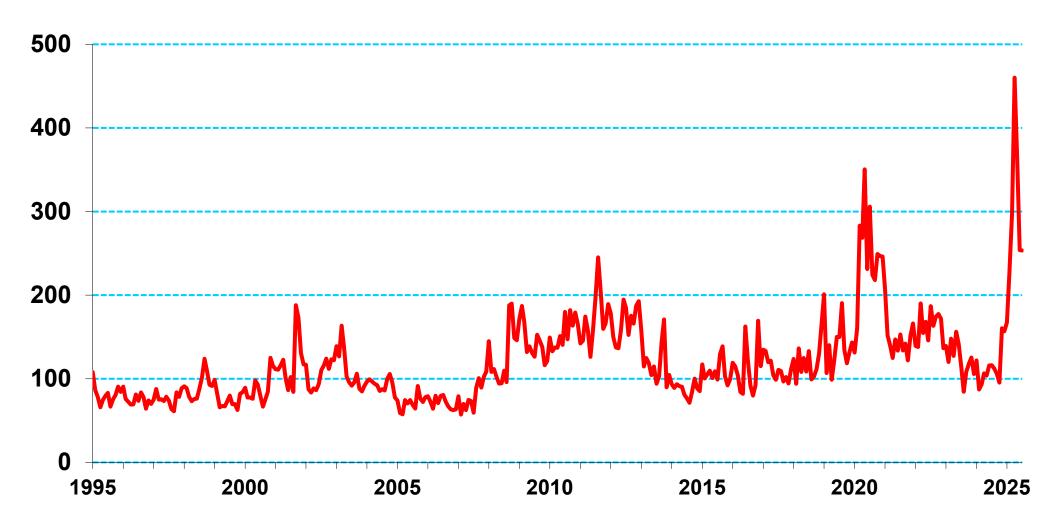


- The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) sets the stance of monetary policy to influence short-term interest rates and overall financial conditions with the aim of attaining our goals of maximum employment and stable prices. This is done primarily through changes in the target federal funds rate.
- The Fed's dual mandate from the US Congress:
 - promoting maximum employment—which is the highest level of employment or lowest level of unemployment that the economy can sustain while achieving a stable inflation rate
 - promoting stable prices—for the goods and services we all purchase
- To encourage short-term interest rates to move close to the target range, the Fed uses various policy tools including these key ones:
 - interest on reserve balances
 - the overnight reverse repurchase facility rate
 - large-scale asset purchases (sometimes)
 - forward guidance to set public expectations about future Fed actions (sometimes)

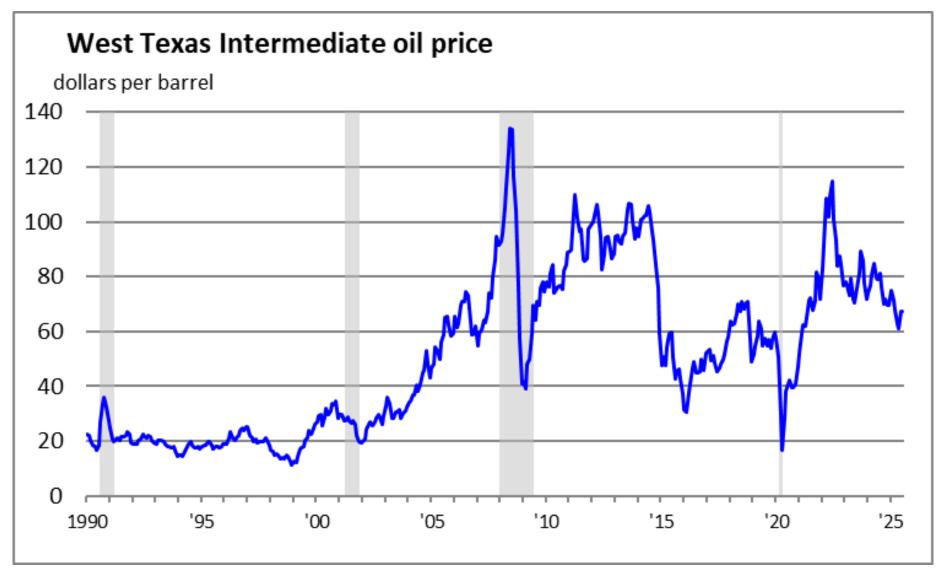
Fed Funds rate target steady in 2025



Economic Policy Uncertainty Index spiked this year



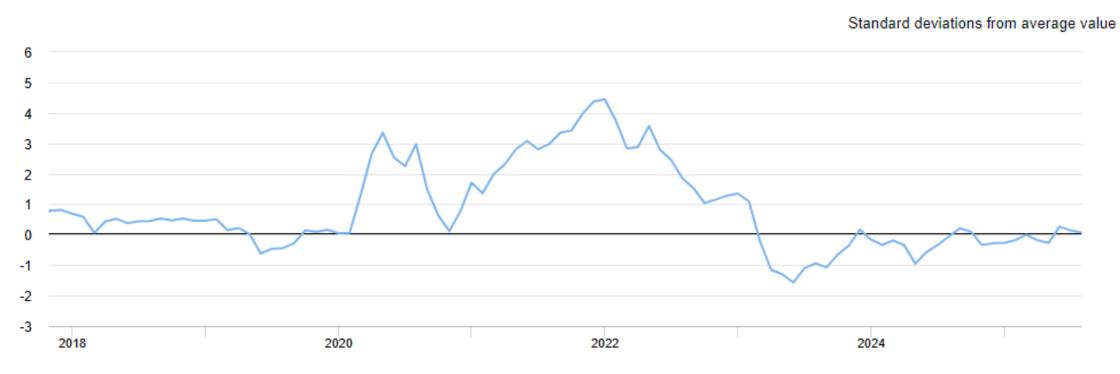
Oil prices lowest since 2022 surge



Source: Wall Street Journal

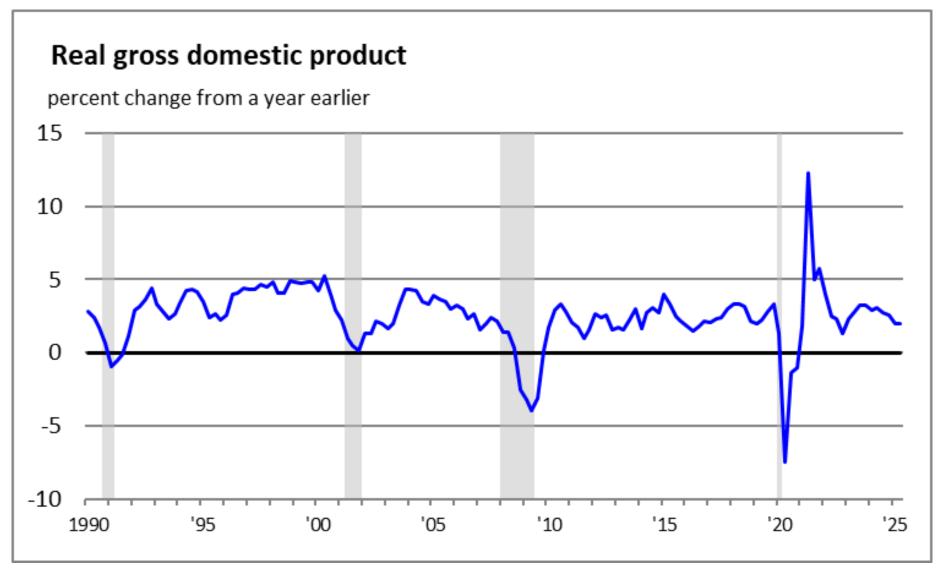
Supply chain pressures mostly below normal levels recently

Global Supply Chain Pressure Index (GSCPI)

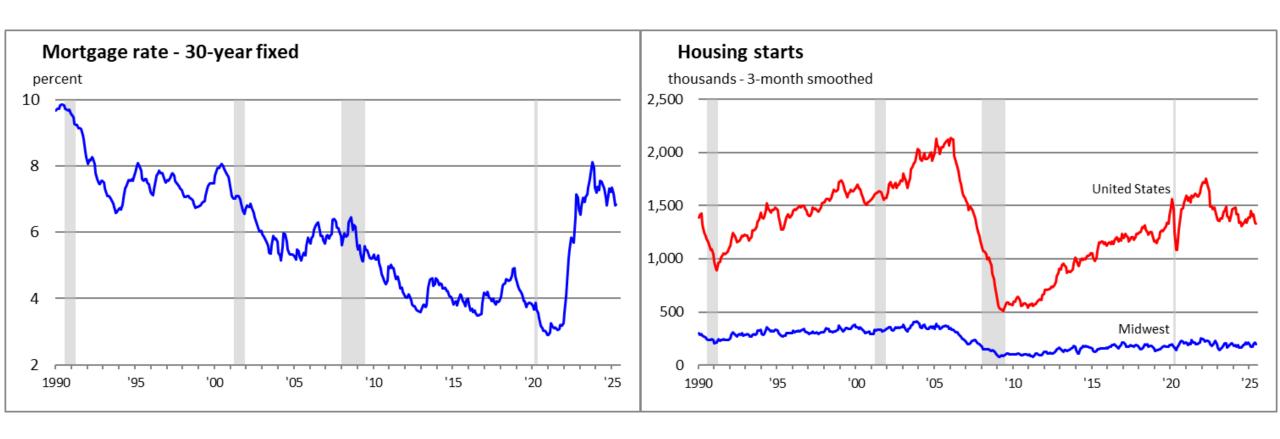


Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics; Harper Petersen Holding GmbH; Baltic Exchange; IHS Markit; Institute for Supply Management; Haver Analytics; Refinitiv; New York Fed calculations

US economy growing close to trend over past year

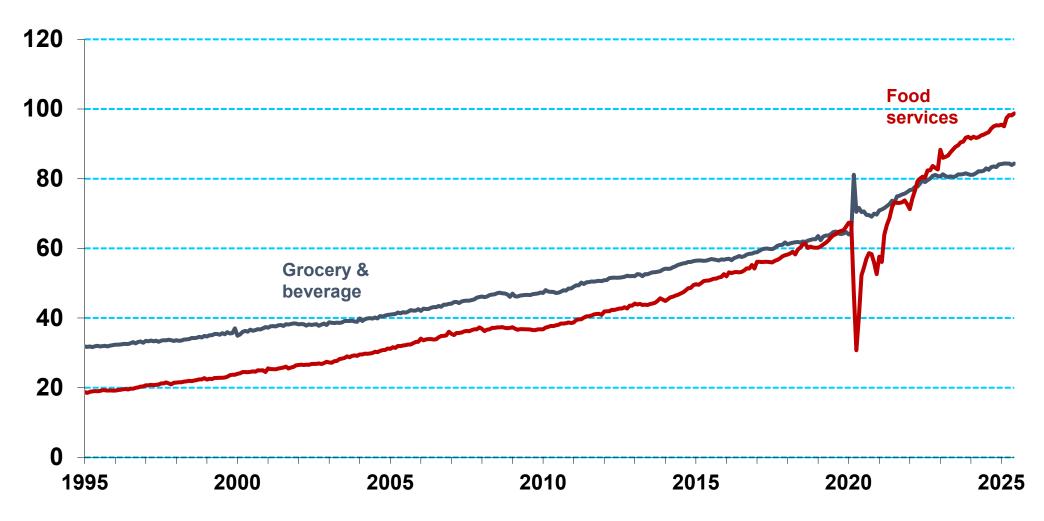


Mortgage rates lower yet home construction lagging lately



Food services overtook grocery sales after Covid

(retail sales in billion \$)



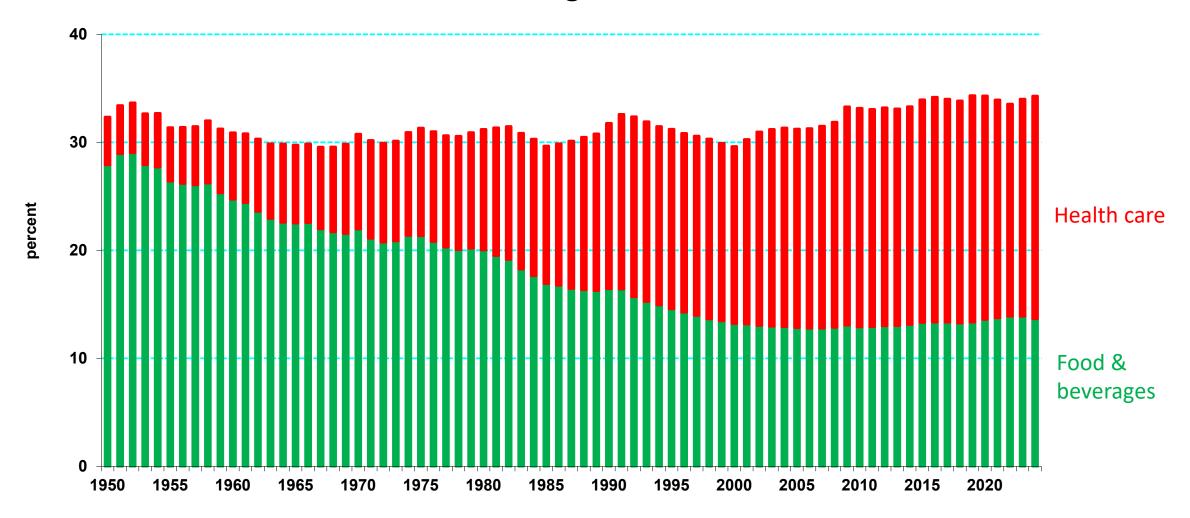
Data Sources: U.S. Census Bureau and Bureau of Economic Analysis

Food Dollar Shares for 2020





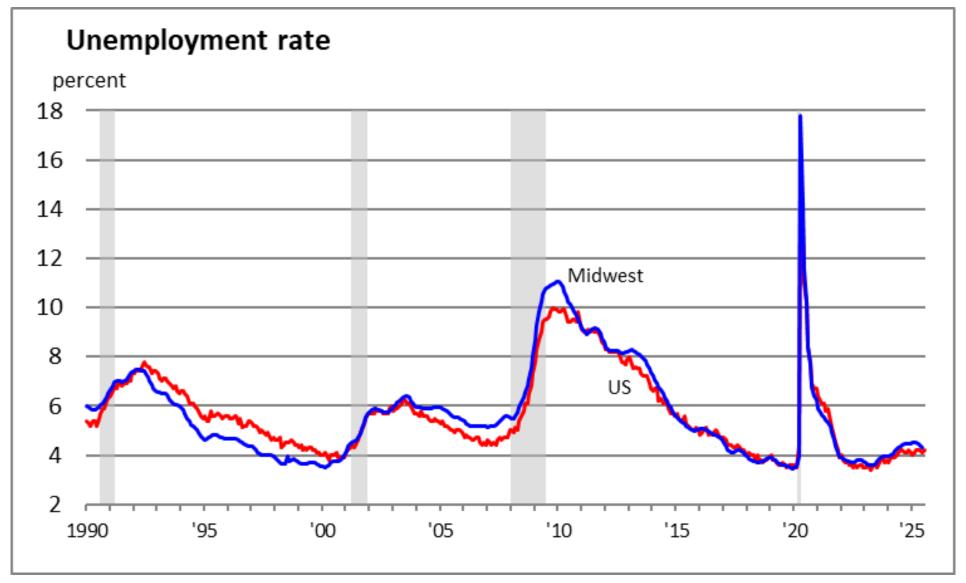
Share of Personal Consumption Expenditures spent on food & beverages vs. health care



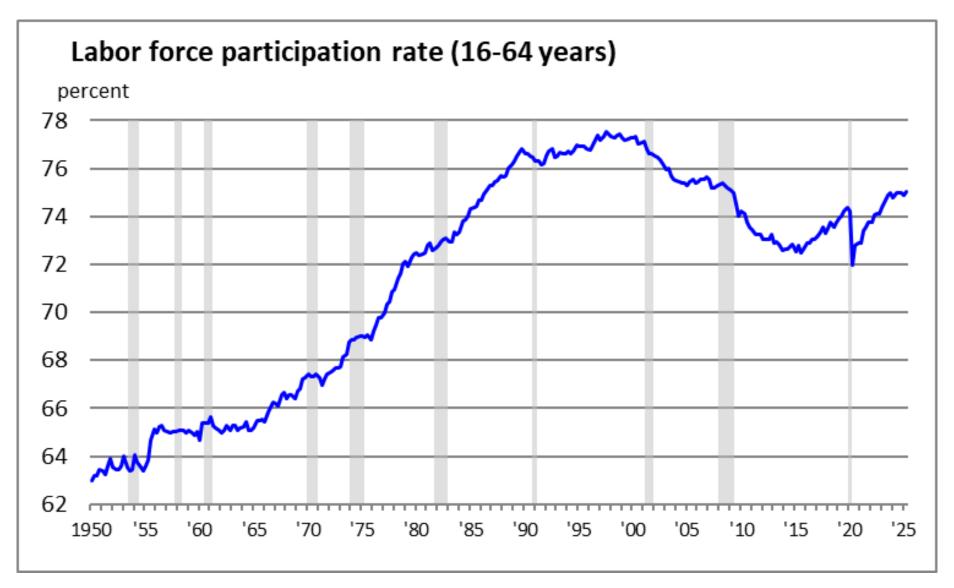
Employment slowing



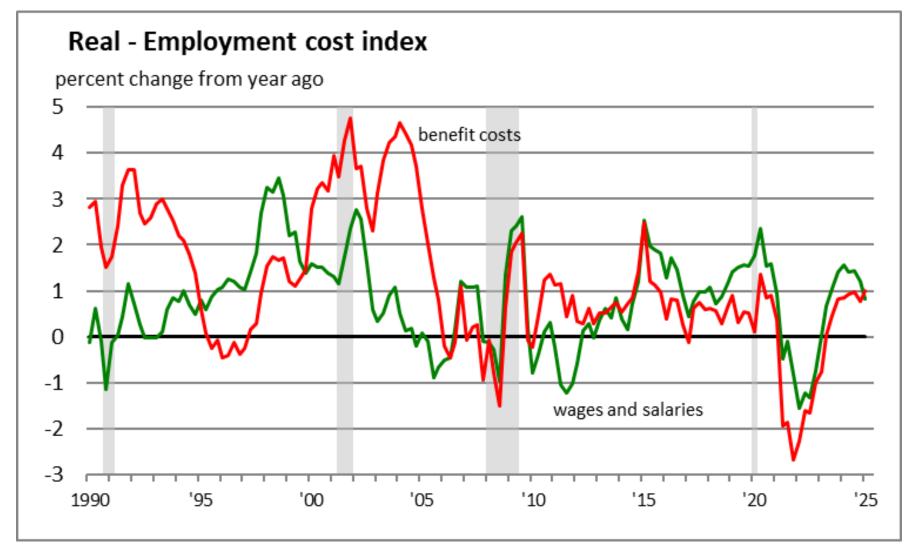
Rate of unemployment just above 4.0% for US



Prime age participation above pre-Covid levels to 75%

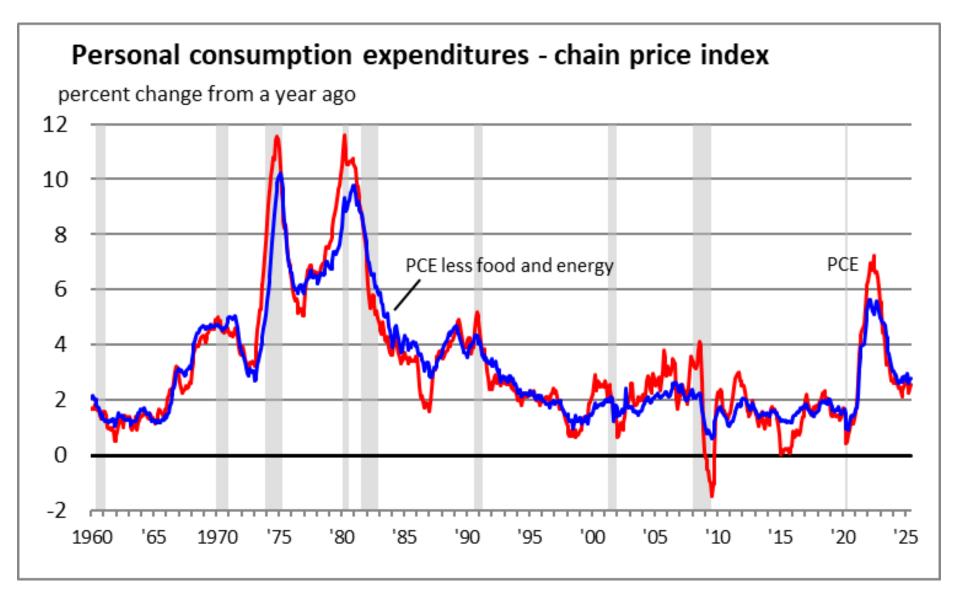


Wages and salaries & benefits rising faster than inflation

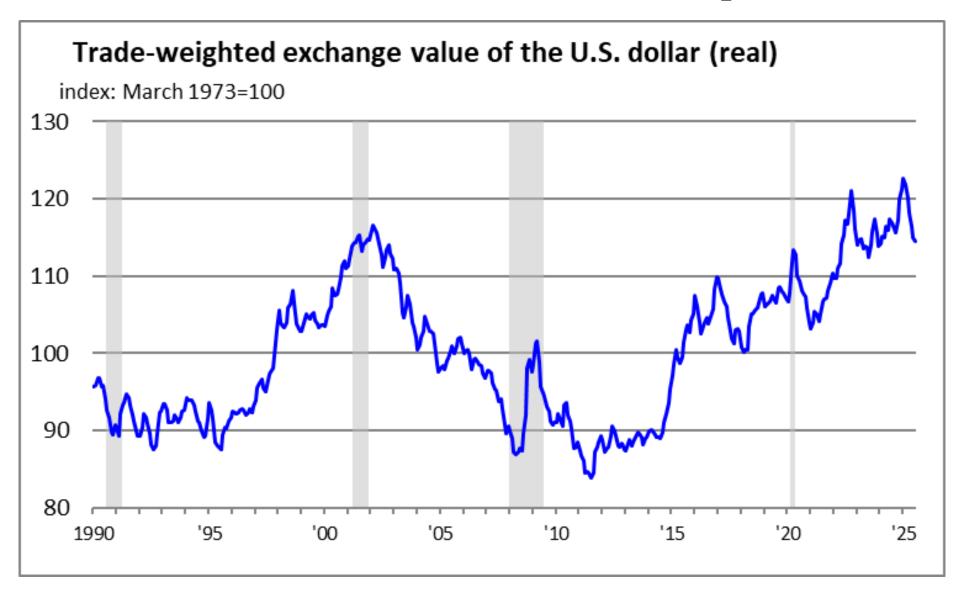


Source: U.S. Department of Labor

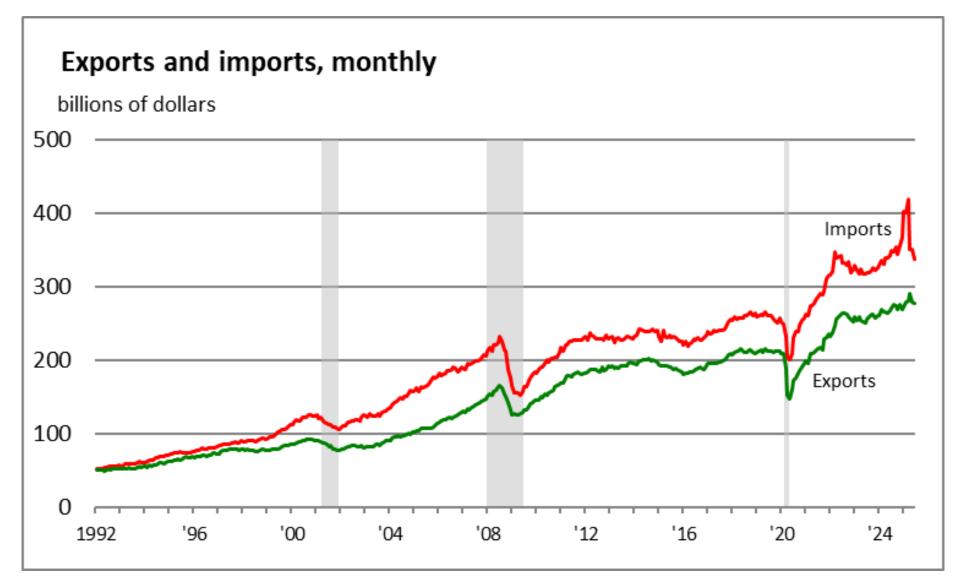
Inflation on the way down again after edging up



Lower value of the dollar aids exports



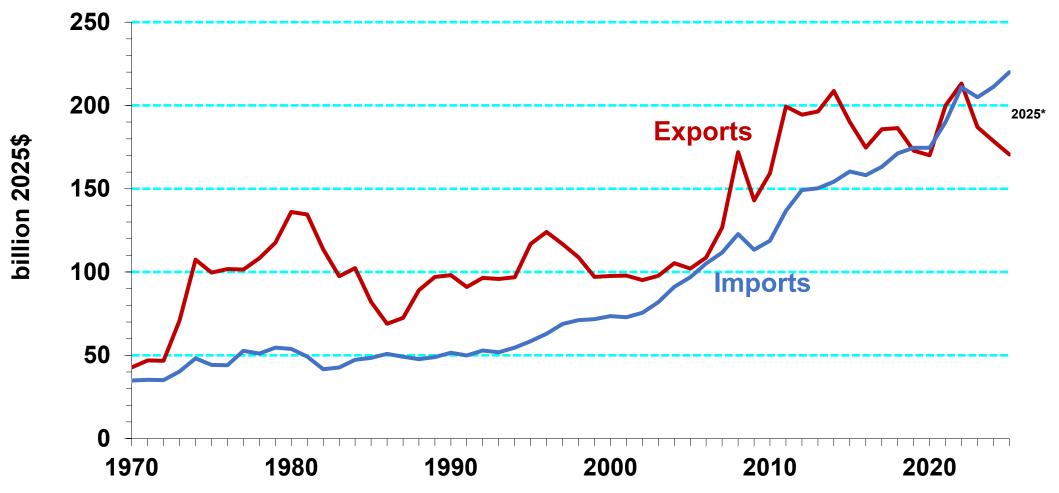
Imports rose and then fell more than exports



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

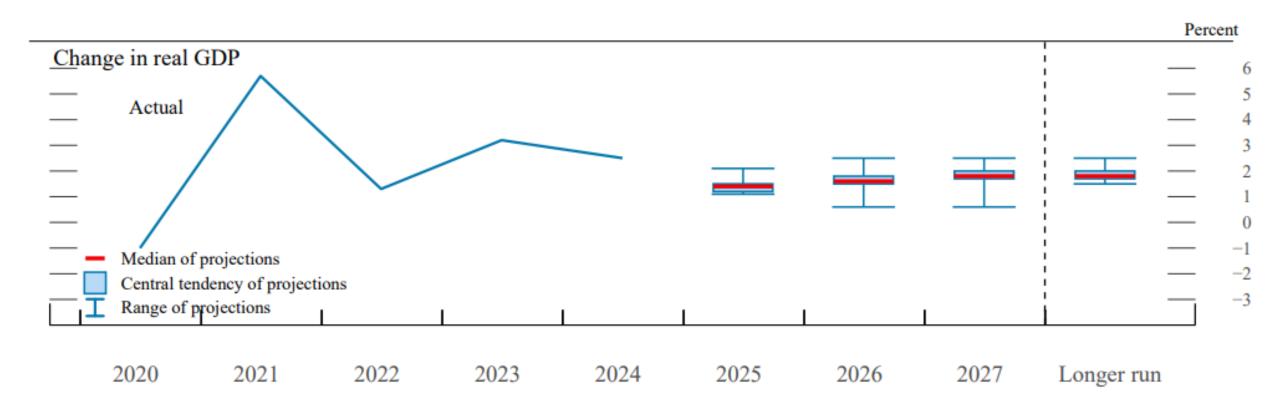
Value of US agricultural exports and imports

(Fiscal Year, adjusted for inflation)

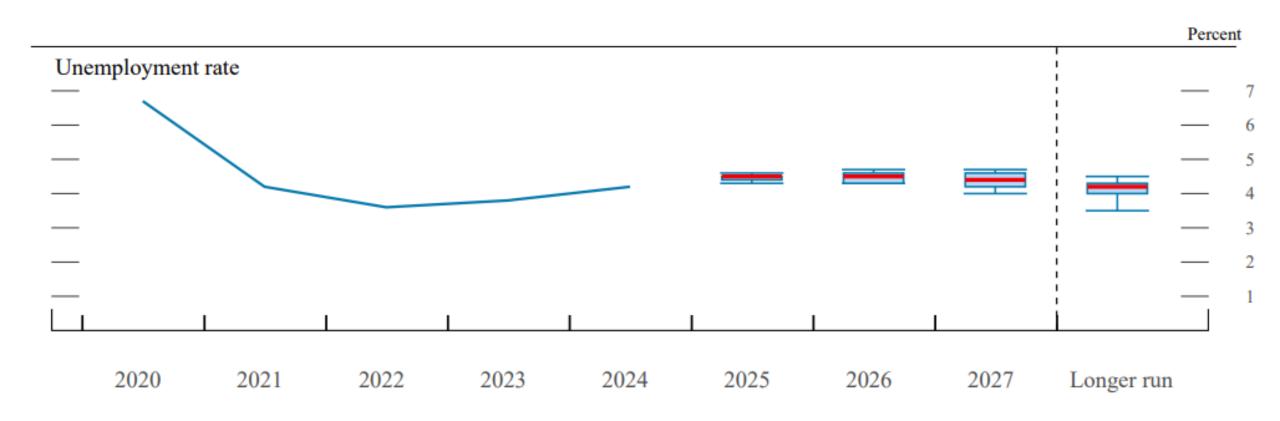


*USDA forecast

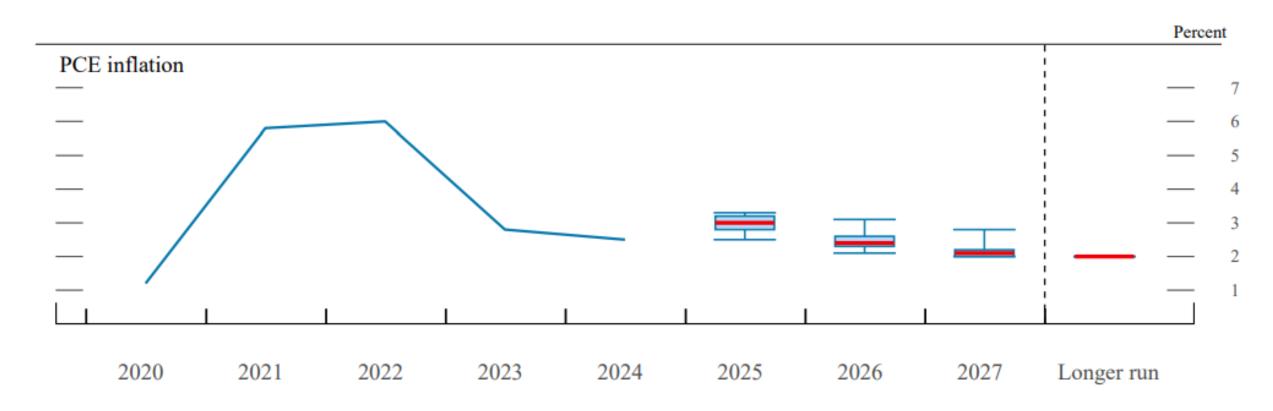
Real GDP growth just below trend in 2025



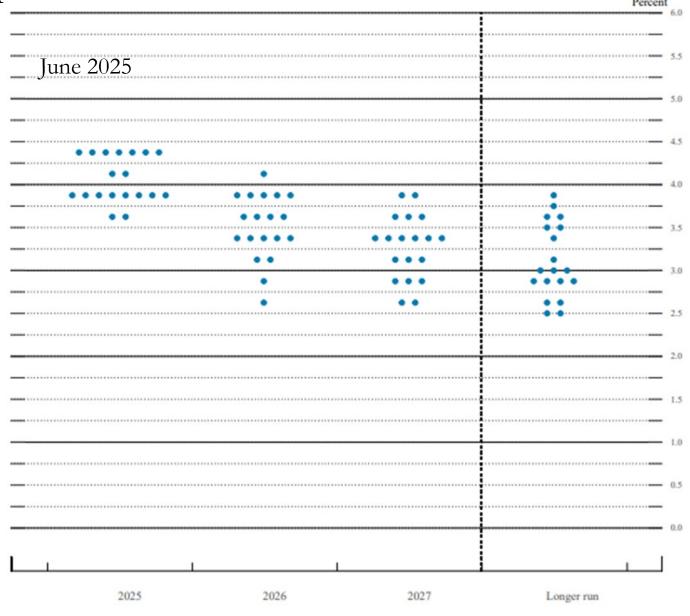
Unemployment expected to move a bit higher



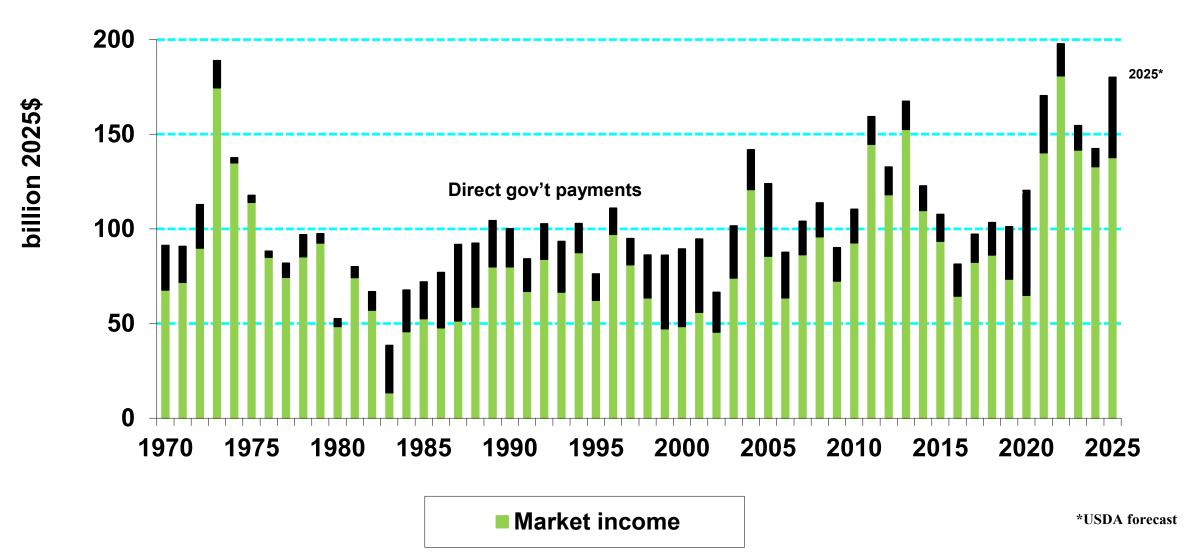
Inflation moved down steadily but hit a bump in 2025, approaching 2% target in 2026



Updated path for the Federal Funds Rate from the FOMC

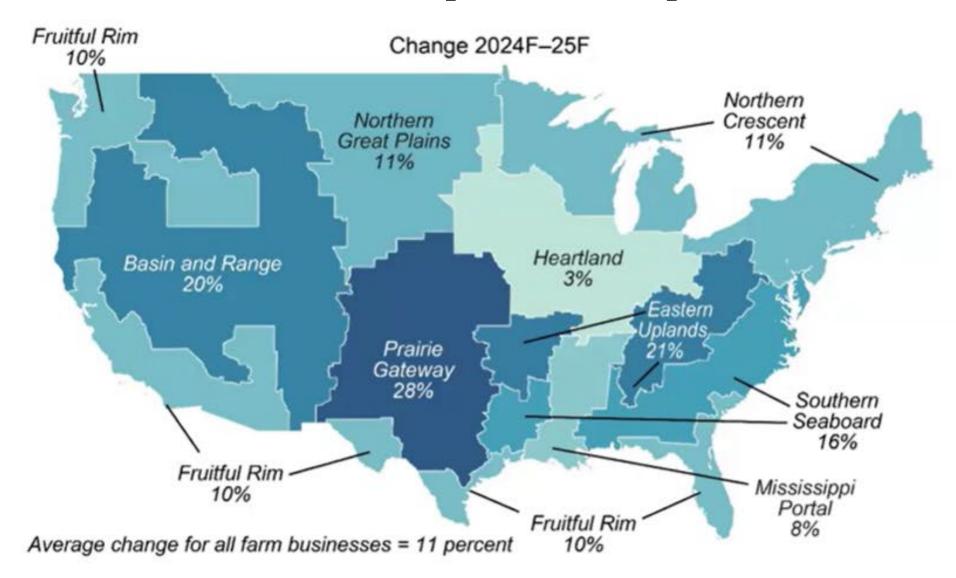


Real net farm income down in 2024 but up in 2025



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service

Farm business income expected to be up in 2025



Average Farm Real Estate Value – United States: 2011-2025

Dollars per acre

