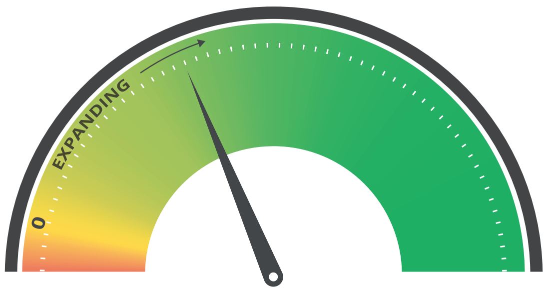
REGIONAL ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT

UPDATED AS OF JANUARY 2025

EMPOWERING AMERICAN CITIES

FIFTH THIRD / UNC KENAN INSTITUTE

In our base-case scenario, we expect slowing, middling growth in 2025, as interest rates and inflation remain elevated and federal policies drag on the national economy.



2025 U.S. GDP Growth Forecast

U.S. Supply Side (Employment)

U.S. Demand Side (Consumption)

The color spectrum indicates a distribution that ranges from negative (red) to positive (green), with zero set to yellow. The barometers reflect each indicator's historical distribution.

The U.S. economy showed resilience in 2024, growing at essentially the same pace as the previous year, outperforming our expectations. We expect job creation and consumer spending to slow in 2025 yet remain strong enough to power the economy through policy-induced turbulence and other economic headwinds, which could entail inflationary conditions and a persistently tight housing market.

Uncertainty is high regarding policies that could take effect, including on interest rates, tariffs, immigration, regulation and taxation. Our base-case scenario incorporates a moderate version of these policies, finding that these changes would slightly rein in growth compared with a "no new policy" scenario.

All the 150 Extended Metropolitan Areas (EMAs) that we track in the United States are expected to see slower rates of growth than in the previous year. Despite weaker growth, the data indicate that every one of these microeconomies will expand in 2025, yet some will fare better than others. Areas with a large manufacturing base and those that have benefited from strong housing will be among the hardest hit, as elevated interest rates continue to take a toll on interest-sensitive sectors.

On the supply side, job creation is expected to slow meaningfully. Some sectors, notably Manufacturing, will experience job loss, while Education and Health will continue its expansion, albeit at a somewhat slower pace. The employment slowdown will weigh on wage growth, which should lessen price pressures. Stringent immigration policies, new tariffs and a lack of housing, however, would counter deflationary trends, keeping inflation above target throughout the year.

On the demand side, elevated interest rates, above-target inflation and slowing job and wage growth will dampen but not swamp consumer spending. Meanwhile, sluggish housing activity will worsen shortages in many areas, keeping home prices aloft. Household and business balance sheets remain healthy in aggregate, yet a growing minority of consumers exhibit signs of financial stress.

Heightened policy uncertainty means more risk and more potential outcomes; some policies may boost consumer and business sentiment – and thus spending and investment – in the near term. Both our base case (with new policies) and alternative scenarios (without them) project a "soft landing" – the base case reflects a less desirable path, yet it is still a largely benign outlook for 2025.

Data sources from the Census, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of Economic Analysis and estimates from the Kenan Institute and Fifth Third Bank.
The range of the national barometers is based on historical performance of U.S. measures since 1990.

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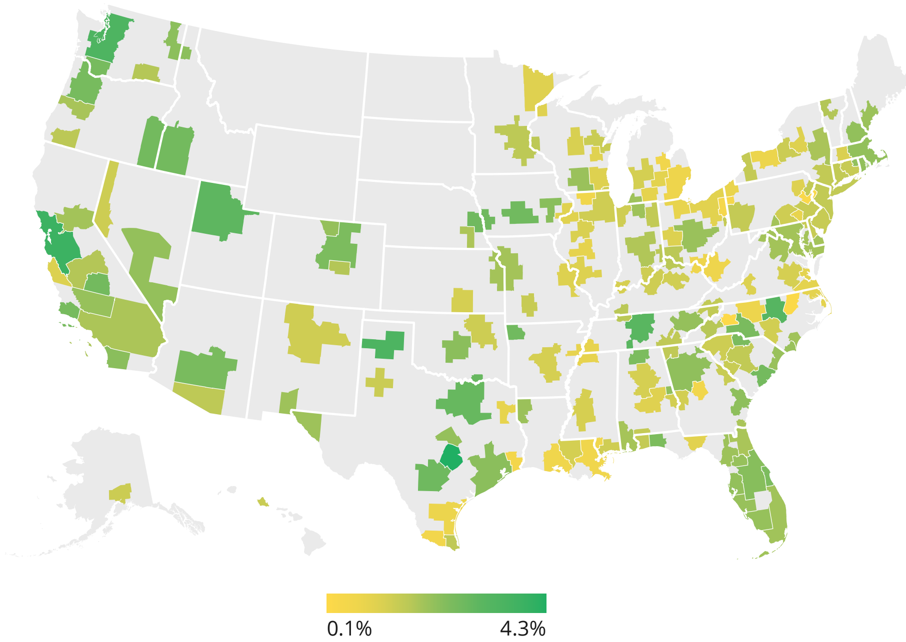
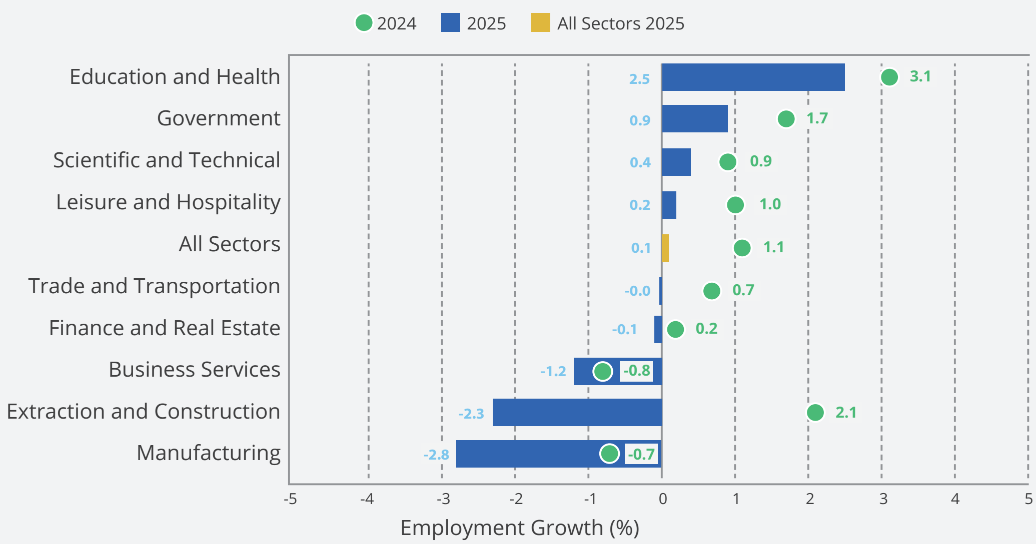
EMA Economic Performance
2025 Growth Forecast



The map illustrates the divergence in economic growth among EMAs. All our EMAs are expected to grow in 2025 but at a slower pace; many will experience solid growth while some will barely grow. The areas experiencing the fastest recent growth – often beneficiaries of innovation and migration – are likely to continue to outpace the rest of the country. Many of these EMAs have built up reserves of capital in the form of skilled labor, technological infrastructure and other investments, which will limit the downturn in demand. Meanwhile, cities that rely on sectors expected to be most affected by the slowdown, such as Manufacturing, will underperform. Areas where labor constraints and housing trends are centrally important to the economy will be hampered by stubbornly elevated home prices and interest rates.

U.S. Employment Growth by Sector
2025 vs. 2024



- The pace of hiring in 2025 is expected to slow meaningfully across the U.S. in all major sectors, with employment contracting in several sectors and net job growth of only 0.1% for the year.
- The Extraction and Construction sector is expected to experience the biggest slowdown, swinging from healthy growth to contraction as high interest rates and potential labor shortages drag on construction.
- We expect continued slowing in Leisure and Hospitality, as pent-up demand from the pandemic years levels off and job growth flattens.

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GREATER INDIANAPOLIS

Extended Metropolitan Area*

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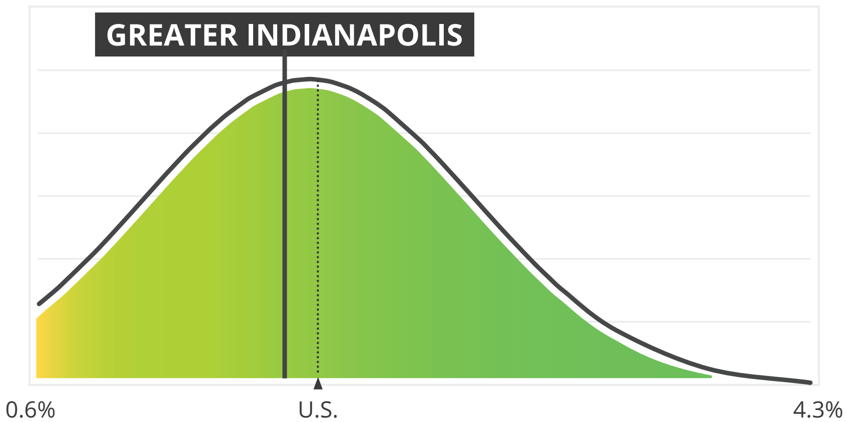
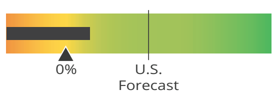
2025 GDP Growth
Distribution of 50 Largest EMAs

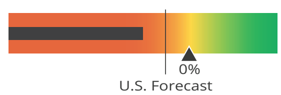


- Indianapolis' economy is projected to experience a modest increase in overall activity in 2025.
- Compared with other large EMAs, Indianapolis ranks just below the median EMA and below the national average of 1.9% growth.

Supply Side (Employment)

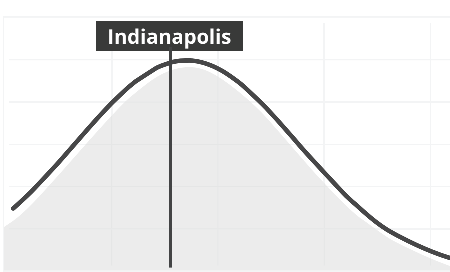


Demand Side (Consumption)



- The Indianapolis EMA has weak supply-side characteristics, with **limited expected job creation**, and soft overall demand, as reflected in **contracting housing activity**.

Embedded Local Growth Characteristics



Embedded Local Growth Characteristics *refers to the EMA's industry and demographic makeup and the potential economic growth that these attributes generate. EMAs with a combination of a highly skilled work-force and productive industry mix tend to be situated at the distribution's high end and generate faster growth.*

- Outside of Manufacturing, Indianapolis' sectoral mix (*illustrated on Page 4*) is weighted toward industries that create lower output per worker relative to the most productive sectors, limiting the size of its growth engine.

Key Takeaways

1. The U.S. economy's projected slowdown in 2025 poses particular challenges noted below for Indianapolis, and yet the area's high-tech manufacturing base as well as strong public and private commitments to worker training programs support steady, long-term economic health.
2. Expected slowdowns in the Manufacturing and Trade and Transportation sectors may disproportionately impact Indianapolis's economy, as these sectors account for greater shares of local employment and output than they do nationally.
3. Indianapolis has opportunities to leverage its institutions of higher learning for talent development and expand its Information sector to create highly productive jobs and fuel the area's long-term growth engine.

Outlook

I'm thrilled about the future growth of Indiana, especially with 2024's record-breaking investments nearing $40 billion. These signif-icant commitments from over 200 companies will transform our high-tech industries and create thousands of new jobs. Our state's exceptional infrastructure will be a tremendous asset in driving this growth over the next decade.

Mike Ash, Regional President, Greater Indiana Gateway

** Counties included in analysis: Boone, Brown, Decatur, Delaware, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Henry, Jackson, Jennings, Johnson, Madison, Mari-on, Montgomery, Morgan, Putnam, Shelby.*

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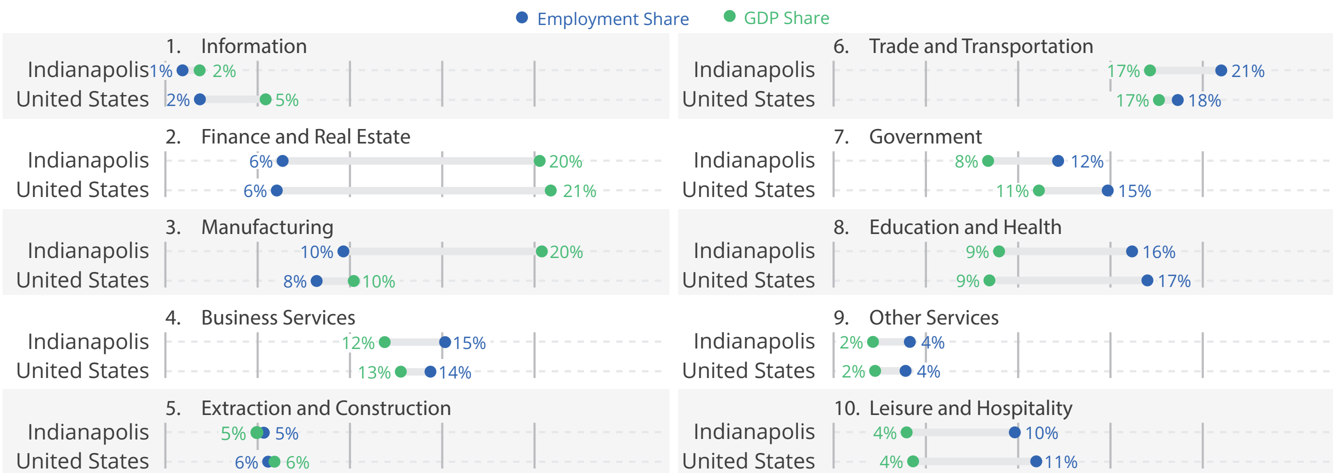
Challenges and Opportunities

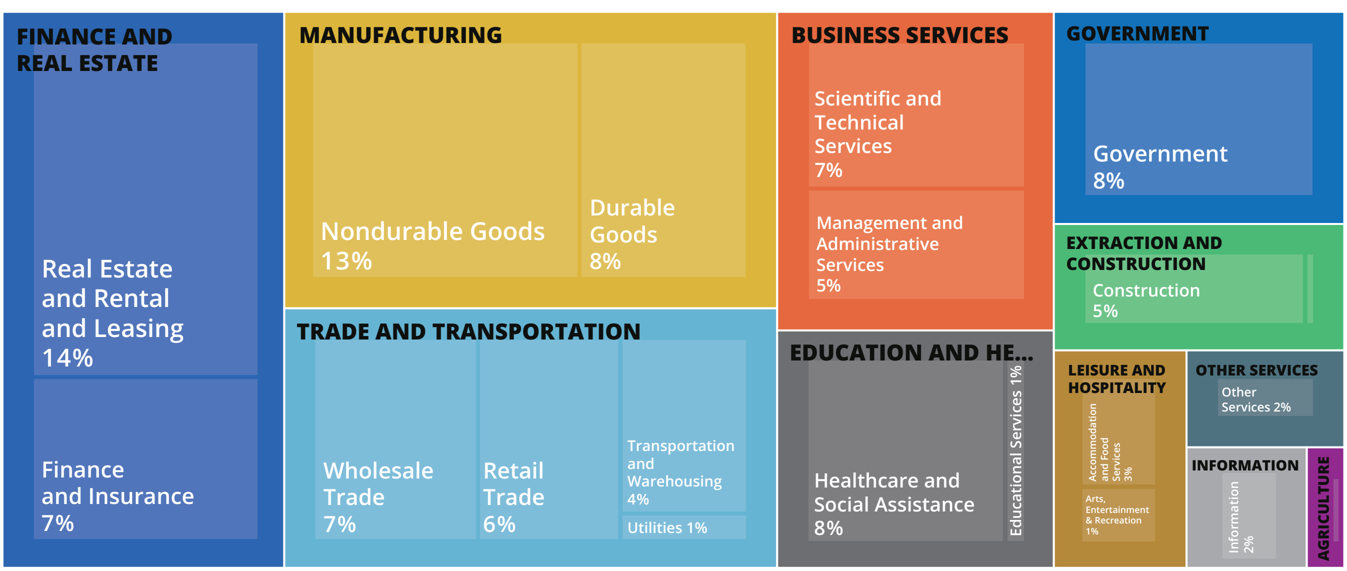
- **Challenge:** Indianapolis has a severe housing shortage, resulting in heavy cost burdens for EMA residents, and this challenge will likely worsen as new housing permits decline year-on-year.
- **Opportunity:** As interest rates gradually fall, there is increasing opportunity to invest in affordable multifamily housing that would help alleviate the EMA's housing crunch and attract high-skilled workers to the area.
- **Challenge:** The sector with Indianapolis' largest share of employment is Trade and Transportation, which is a relatively low-productivity industry, as it occupies 21% of the EMA's workforce yet is responsible for only 17% of the EMA's GDP.
- **Opportunity:** Indianapolis' strong manufacturing base is highly productive, employing 10% of the EMA's workforce and creating 20% of its GDP. By comparison, 8% of U.S. workers are occupied in Manufacturing and the sector produces only 10% of national GDP.

How Productive Are Indianapolis' Industries?

Sector Employment and GDP Shares Ranked by U.S. Labor Productivity



Indianapolis Sector GDP Share



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