Temporary Dip!

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Mizuho Securities USA LLC



Note: Monthly data through January 2025. Source: Mizuho Securities USA, BLS.



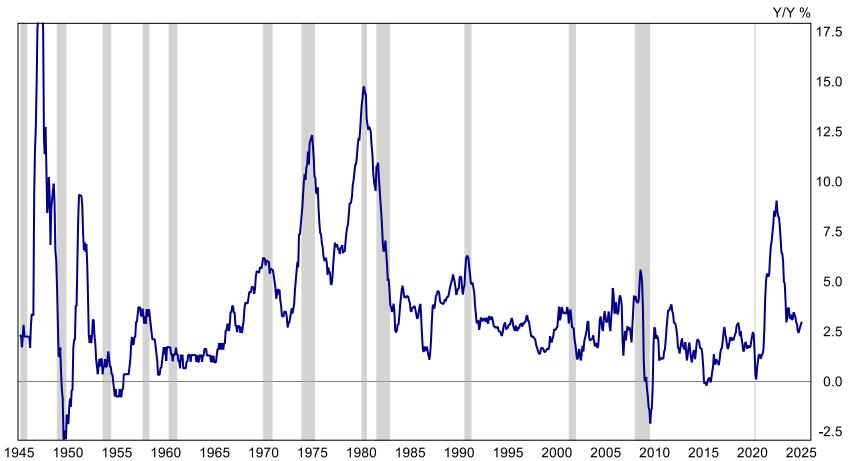
Private and confidential

Conclusion

- 1. Temporary dip in the headline: The domestic economy grew by only 2.3% in the final three months of 2024, despite a solid 4.2% rise in consumer spending which contributed 2.8% to topline growth. This contrast between slightly above-trend growth and the robust consumer contribution to real GDP in Q4 of last year highlights the fact that inventories were drawn down in the process of satisfying the spike in consumer demand. The net inventory drag on overall growth recorded during the fourth quarter subtracted a large -0.9% from the growth in real GDP. Moreover, a curious Q4 2024 GDP development was that the net trade deficit had little if any effect on overall economic growth, despite all the speculation that there would be a big surge in imports before year-end as companies rush to build stocks in advance of the promised Trump tariffs. The net result of these key macro-economic trends was that real final sales of domestic product rose 5.5%, extending an unusually long string of such robust gains in final sales. Solid Q4 consumer spending also built on top of a solid 3.7% rise in consumer spending over the July to September period, which helped power a 3.1% rise in Q3 2024 real GDP.
- 2. Following on the heels of these six months of exceptionally strong consumer spending, some payback in early 2025 is to be expected and there is no doubt that the January retail sales report is evidence that just such a recalibration in the consumer has begun. However, projecting from just one month's data to the entire quarter or the full year, as some Street forecasters are prone to do, would be a mistake. The fundamentals behind the consumer are exceptionally favorable. The labor market remains tight, wages continue to rise at +4%, and the household balance sheet is very healthy. These macro drives suggest companies will likely replenish their depleted stocks and although a good portion of this inventory rebuild will flow overseas, consumers are likely to increase spending on services, assuring a slightly above-trend rise in Q1 GDP. Should Q1 2025 real GDP contract at 1.5% annual rate suggested by the Atlanta Fed and not at the +2.7% included in our latest +3 full year forecasts, then real growth later in the year is more likely to exceed our latest forecasts given the constructive fundamentals and the markets again discounting 50 basis points of rate cuts later this year. As such, we see no reason to cut fully year outlook, especially now that long-term rates are back in the 4.25% area.

Disinflation trend in place





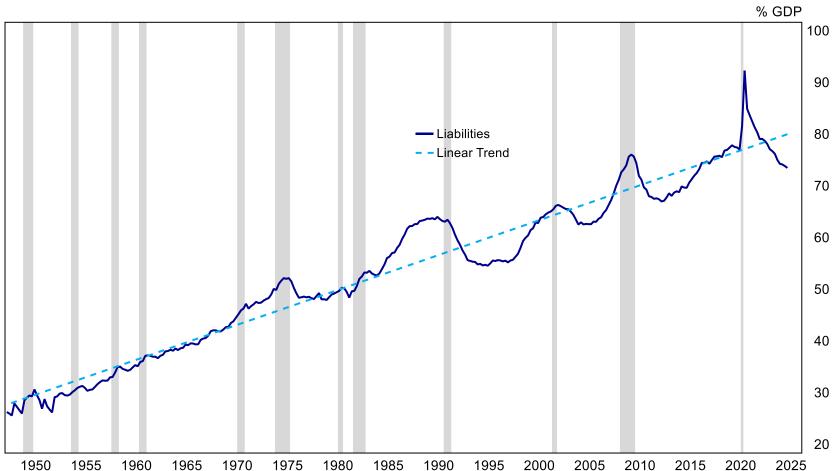
Note: Monthly data through January 2025.

Shaded areas NBER recessions.

Source: Mizuho Securities USA, BLS.

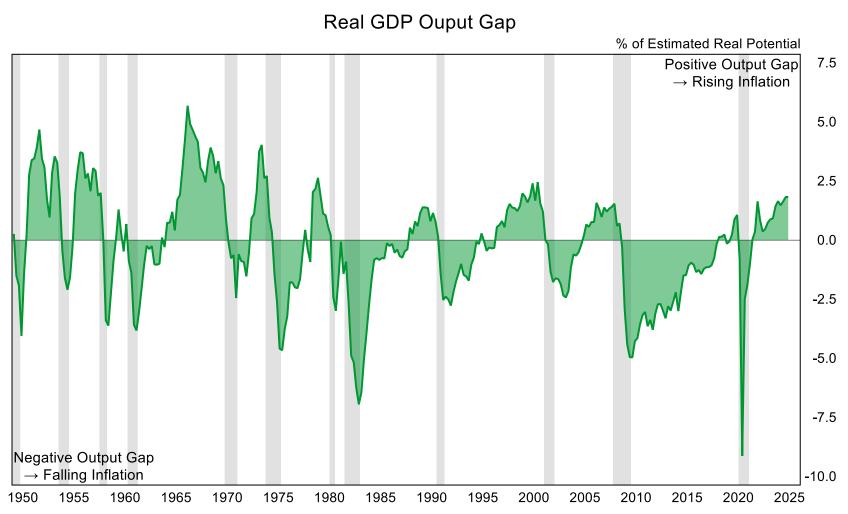
Covid-19 recession was a fourth consecutive credit cycle





Quarterly data through 2024 Q3. Source: Mizuho Securities USA, FRB, BEA.

Output Gap points to sticky inflation.

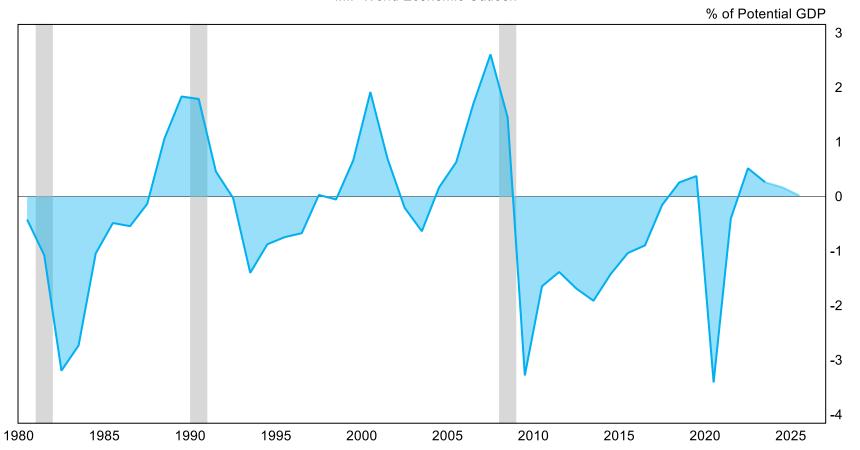


Note: Shaded areas NBER recession. Source: Mizuho Securities USA, BEA, CBO.

Global excess capacity evident

Advanced Economies Real Output Gap

IMF World Economic Outlook



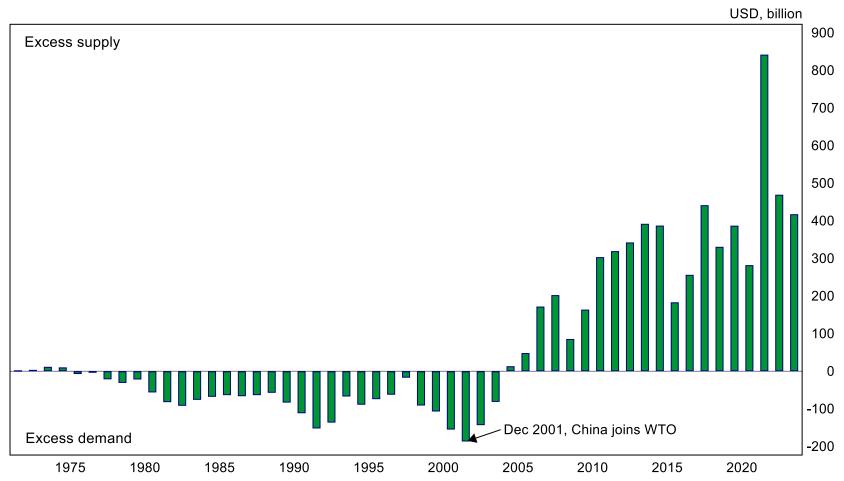
Annual data through 2024. 2024 is a forecast. Note:

Shaded areas are NBER recessions.

Source: Mizuho Securities USA, IMF.

Global excess supply reflected in current account surplus



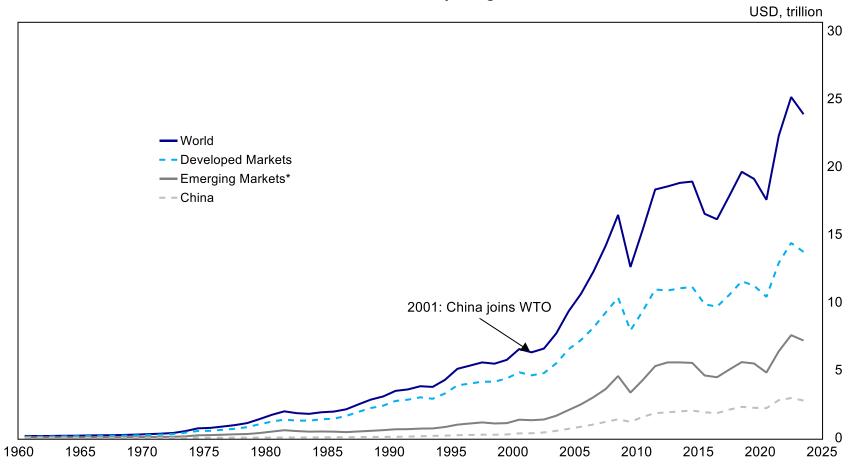


Annual data through 2023.

Source: Mizuho Securities USA, IMF, CEPII.

Uptrend in global trade adds to excess supply pressures



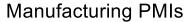


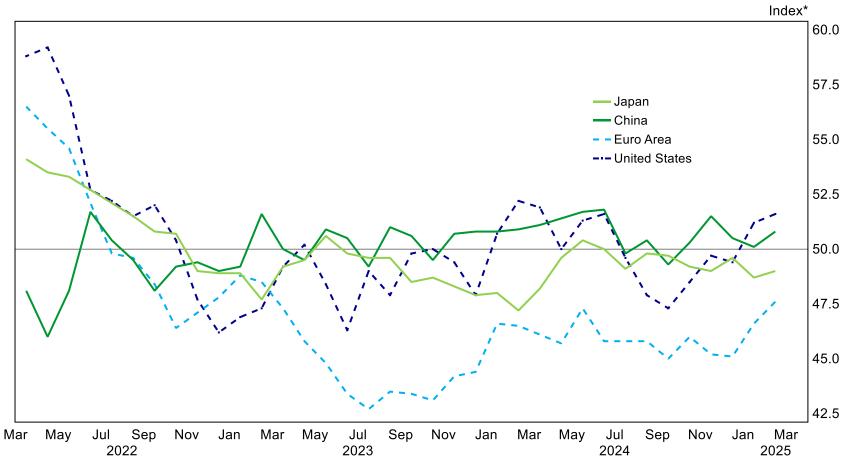
Note: Annual data to 2024. Total trade is average of imports and exports.

*Emerging markets is excluding China.

Source: Mizuho Securities USA, IMF.

Excess supply dampens global manufacturing





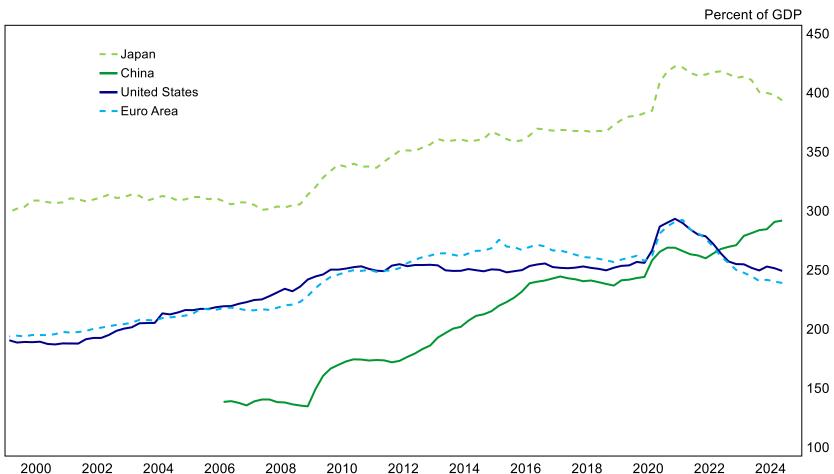
Note: Monthly data to February 2025.

*50 is neutral.

Source: Mizuho Securities, Markit.

Debt/ GDP an important global headwind

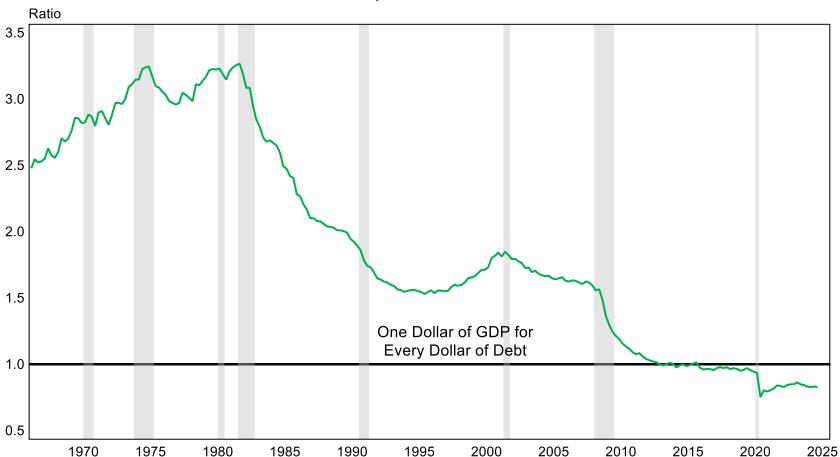
Debt of Non-Financial Sectors



Note: Quarterly data through 2024 Q2. Source: Mizuho Securities USA, BIS.

Fiscal stimulus has become less effective

Velocity of Federal Debt



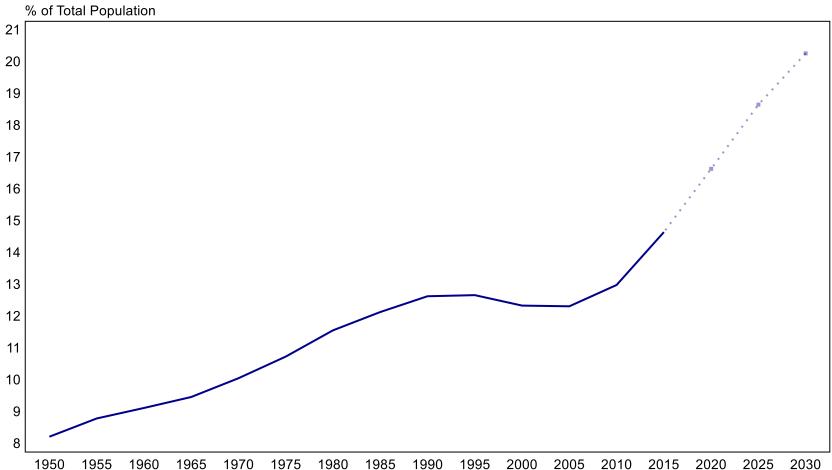
Velocity of federal debit is calculated as the inverse of federal public debt to nominal GDP. Note:

Shaded areas NBER recessions.

Source: Mizuho Securities USA, Fed Board, St. Louis Fed, BEA.

Aging population is another growth headwind



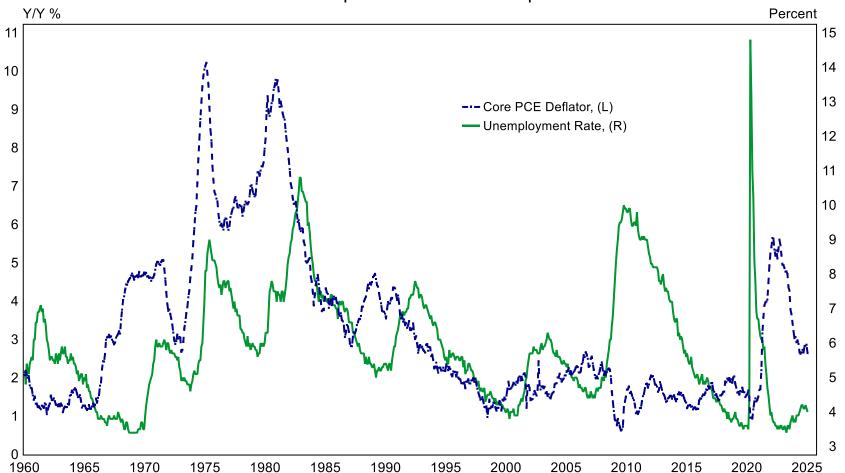


Note: Forecast is medium variant. Source: Mizuho Securities, UN.

Monetary Policy

Tight labor market should constrain the Fed



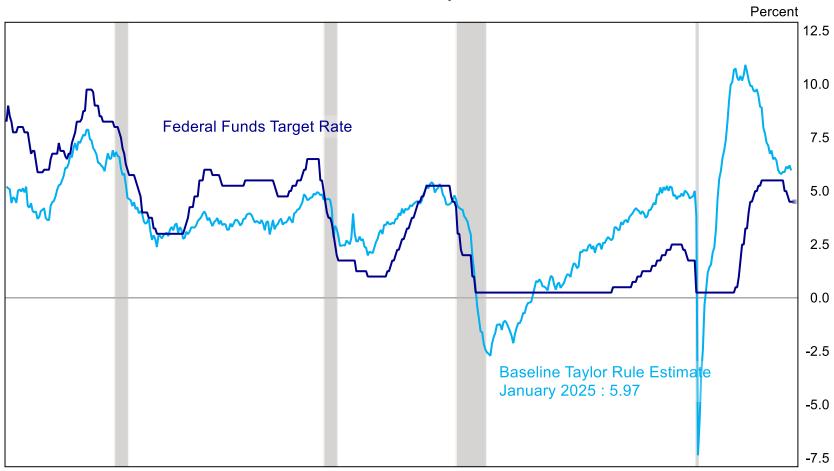


Note: Monthly data through 1/2025, 1/2025.

Source: Mizuho Securities USA, BLS, BEA, St. Louis Fed, CBO.

Taylor rule suggests policy not to restrictive



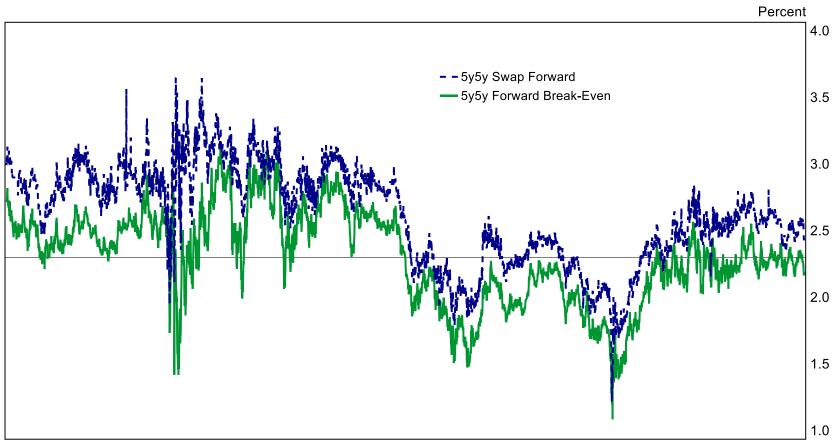


1986 1988 1990 1992 1994 1996 1998 2000 2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 2018 2020 2022 2024

Source: Mizuho Securities, NBER.

Inflation expectations stuck above 2% target

US Market-Based Inflation Rates



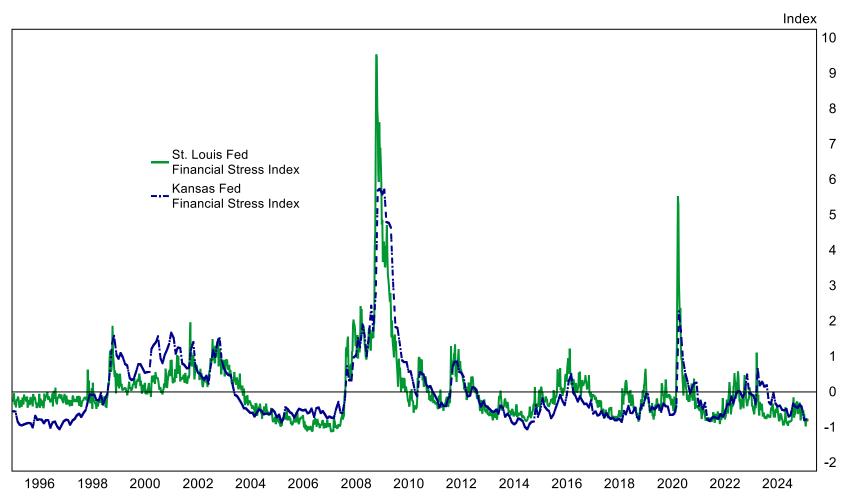
2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024

Note: Daily data through 3/3/2025.

Line at 2.3% to account for tendency of CPI to run above the Fed's target of 2.0% PCE.

Source: Mizuho Securities USA, Bloomberg.

Financial stress not an issue despite lingering CRE concerns

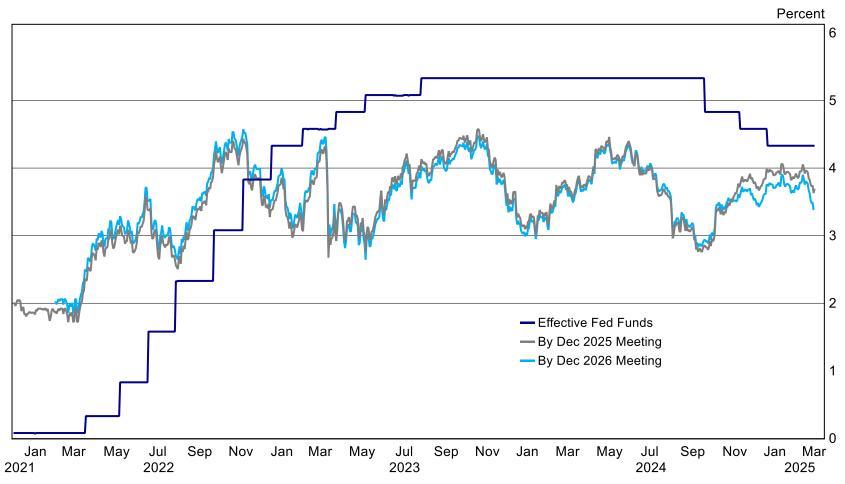


Note: Weekly data through February 2025. Monthly data through January 2025.

Source: Mizuho Securities USA, Kansas City Fed, St. Louis Fed.

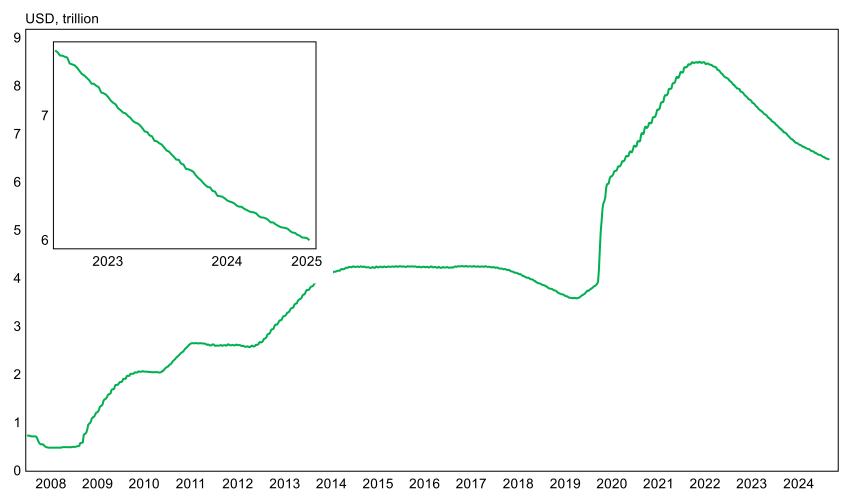
Fed Funds Expectations





Note: Daily data through 2/28/2025. Source: Mizuho Securities USA.

SOMA still normalizing

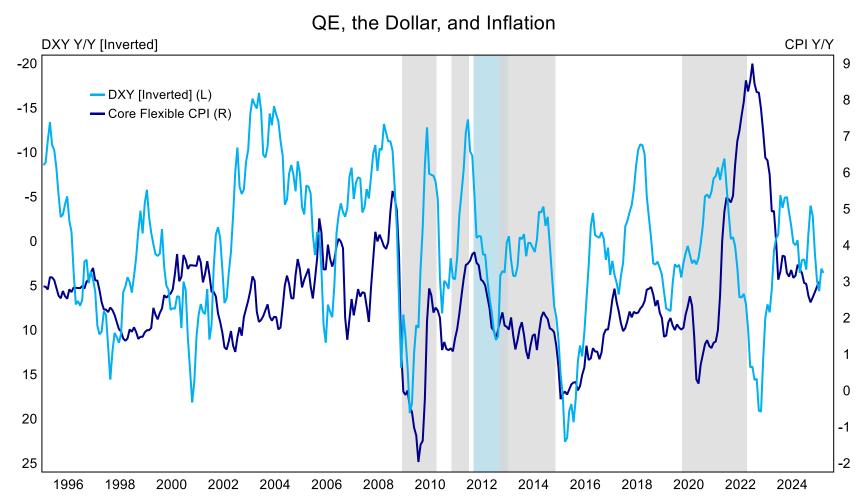


Note: Weekly data through 2025 W9.

Released on Thursday, February 27, 2025.

Source: Mizuho Securities, FRB.

Quantitative policy tools are very effective



Note: Monthly data through 1/2025.

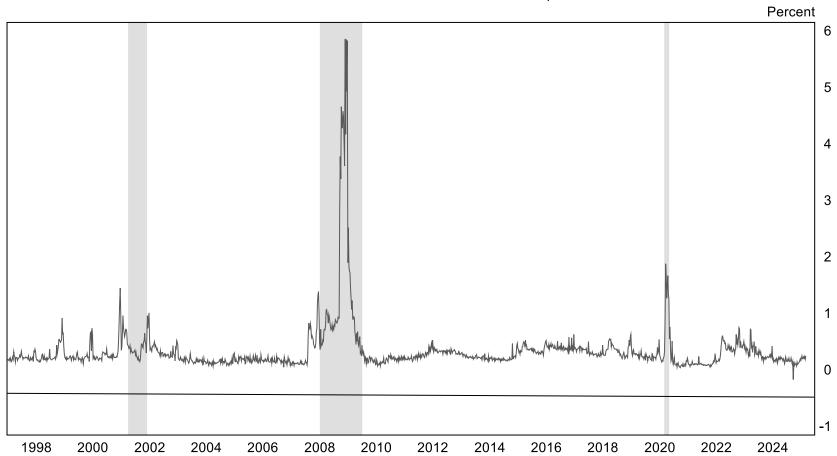
Gray shaded areas QE. Blue shaded areas Twist.

Source: Mizuho Securities USA.

Few companies borrow at the front end of the curve

Commercial Paper Spread

A2/P2 minus AA Non-financial Commercial Paper

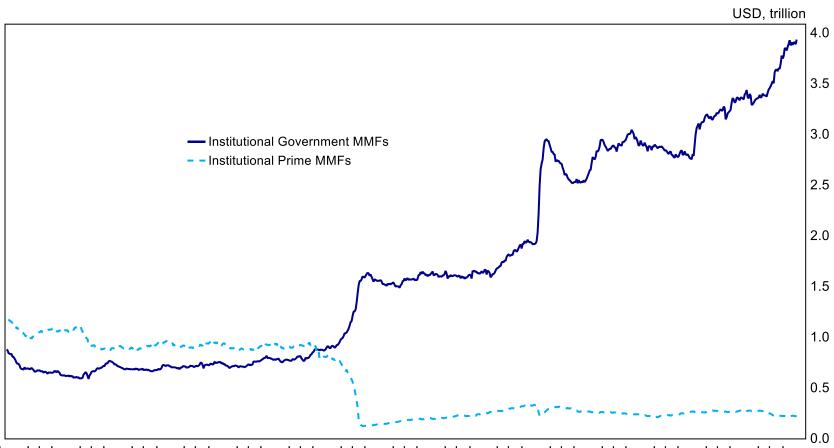


Note: Weekly data through February 2025.

Source: Mizuho Securities USA, FRB.

Money market fund balances suggest ample liquidity in markets





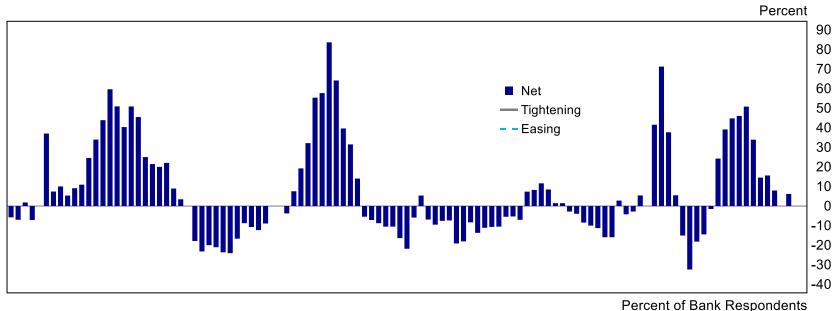
Jan Jul Jan 2024 2025

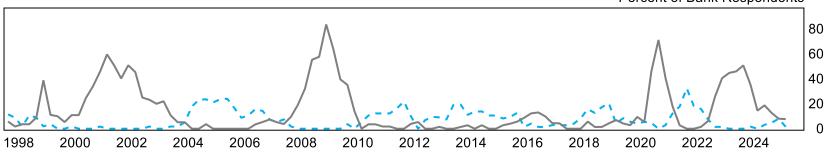
Note: Weekly data through 2025 W9. Source: Mizuho Securities USA.

Credit Considerations

Tightened lending standards becoming less of an issue

Lending Standards for Commercial Credit



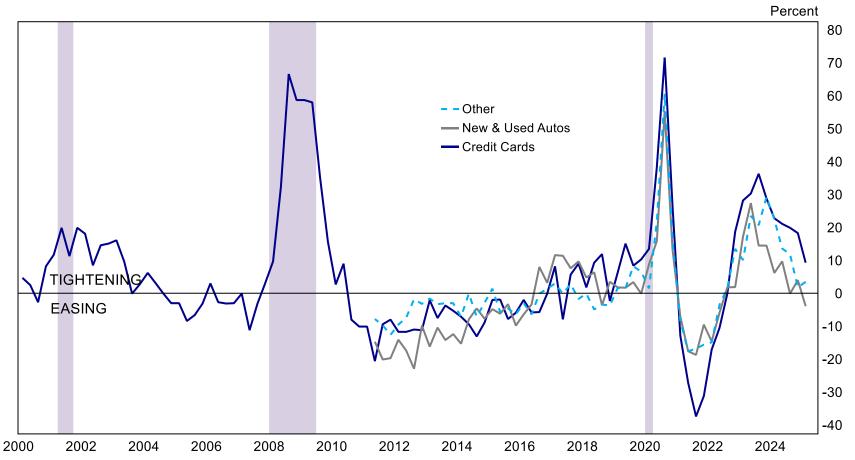


Note: Quarterly data through 2025 Q1. For large & medium sized firms. Source: Mizuho Securities USA, FRB.

Banks have become less restrictive to the consumer

Lending Standards

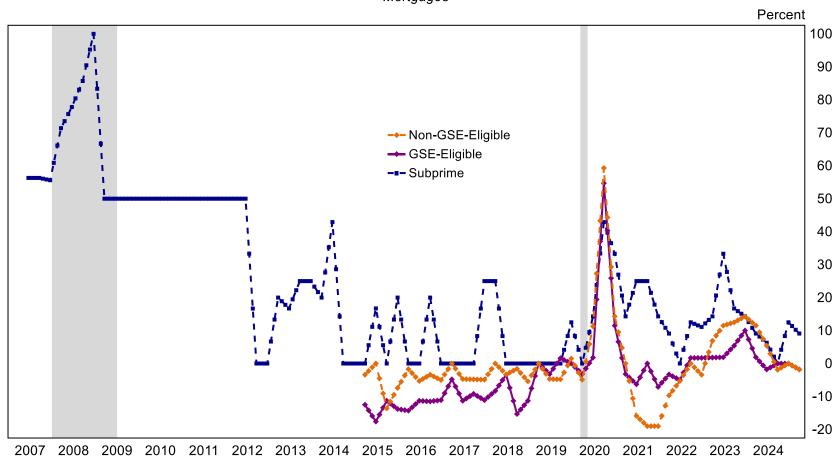




Note: Monthly data through 2020 Q2. Source: Mizuho Securities USA.

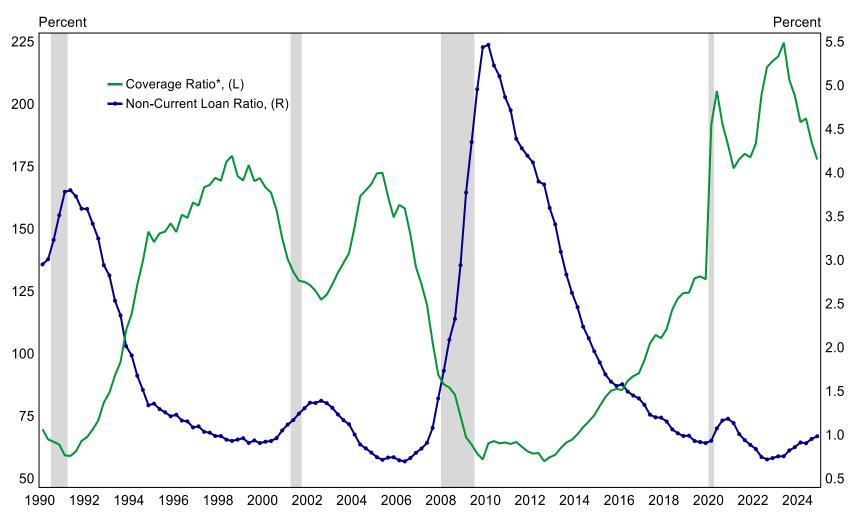
Banks are less restrictive to the consumer

Lending Standards Mortgages



Note: Quarterly data through 1/2025. Source: Mizuho Securities, FRB.

Bank balance sheets look healthy



Note: Quarterly data through 2024 Q4.

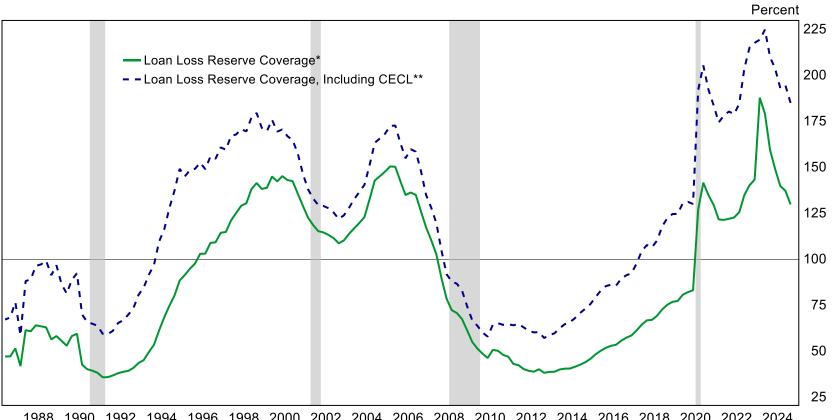
*Includes current expected credit losses (CECL).

Source: Mizuho Securities USA, FDIC.

Ample reserves against non-preforming loans

Loan Loss Reserve Coverage

Commercial & Savings Institutions



1988 1990 1992 1994 1996 1998 2000 2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 2018 2020 2022 2024

Quarterly data through Note:

*Including troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) and other real estate owned (OREO).

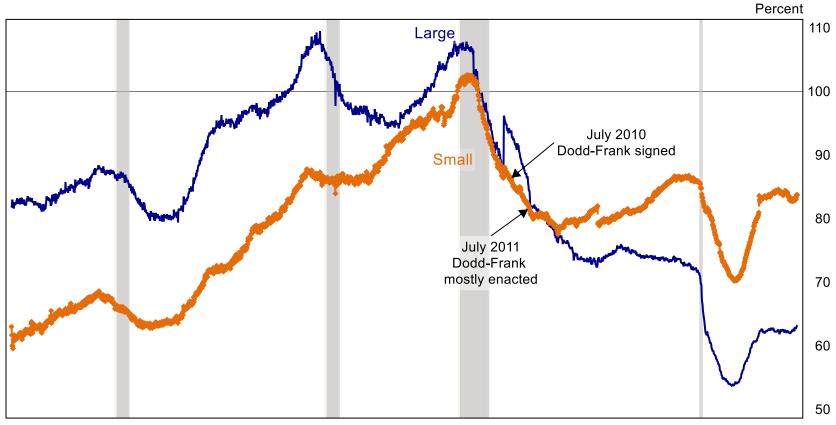
**Includes current expected credit losses (CECL).

Source: Mizuho Securities USA, FDIC.

Lending squeeze has abated

Loan to Deposit Ratio

Domestic Commerical Banks



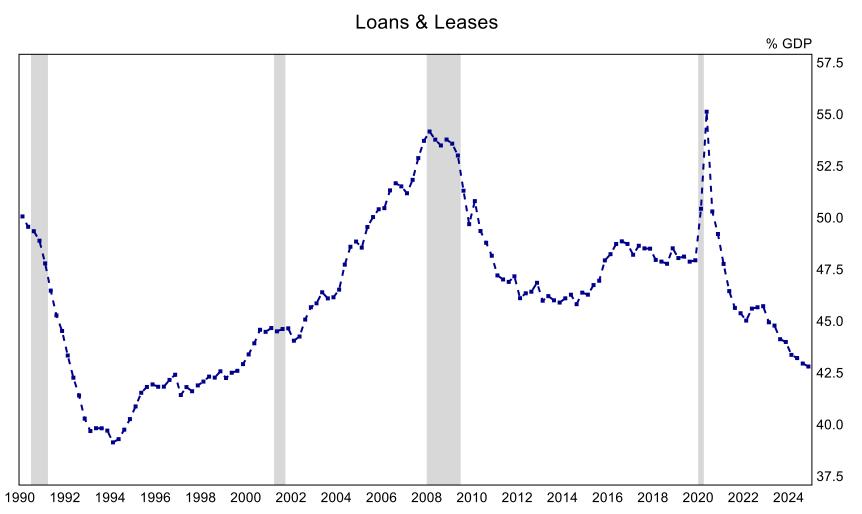
1986 1988 1990 1992 1994 1996 1998 2000 2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 2018 2020 2022 2024

Note: Weekly data through 2025 W8.

Released on Friday, February 28, 2025.

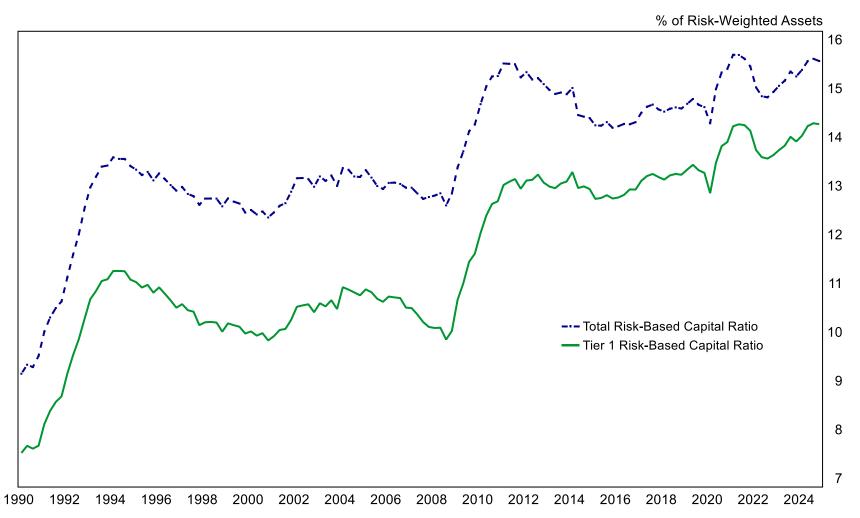
Source: Mizuho Securities USA, FRB.

Less reliance on bank loan markets



Note: Quarterly data through 2024 Q4. Source: Mizuho Securities USA, BEA, FDIC.

Strong risk based capital positions

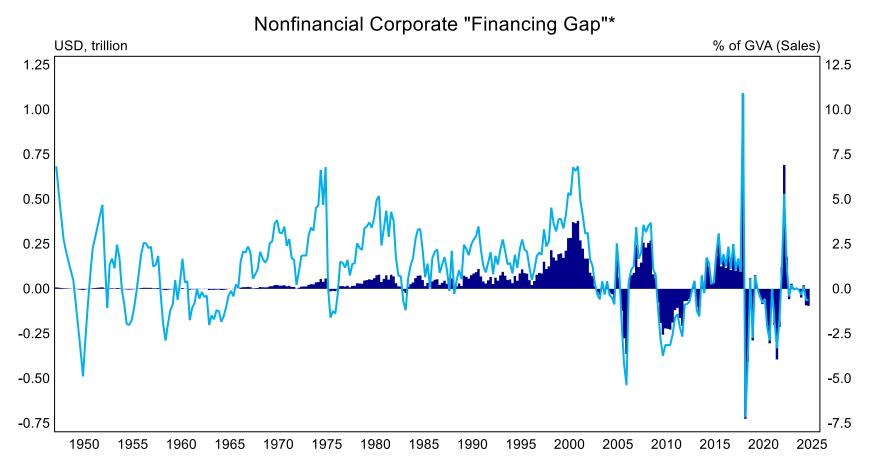


Quarterly data through 2024 Q4. Released on Wednesday, February 26, 2025.

Source: Mizuho Securities USA, FDIC.

Corporate Spreads and Balance Sheet

Financing gap reflects reduced external funding



Note: Quarterly data through 2024 Q3.

*Financing Gap = CapEx - Internal Cash Flow

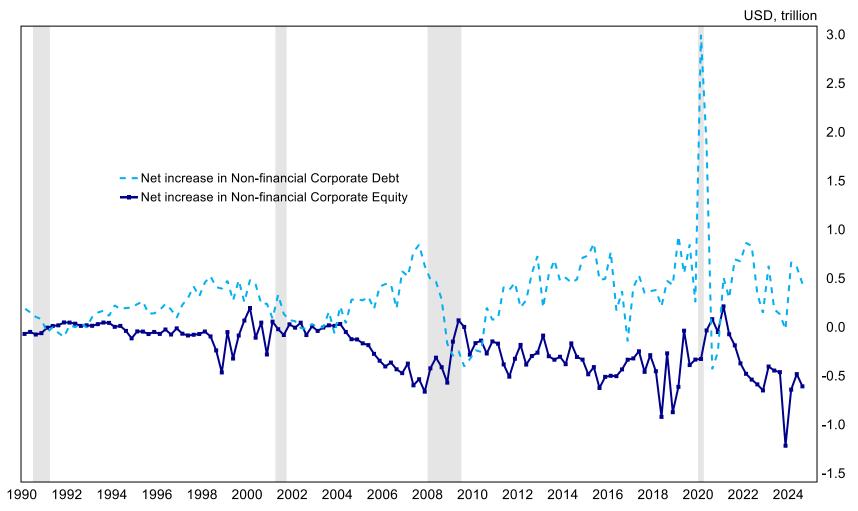
Internal cash flow = Domestic Gross Saving ex Capital Transfers

(Profits After-Tax - Div + ClnvAdj + Dep - Net Capital Transfers)

CapEx = FI + Inv + Other NFA

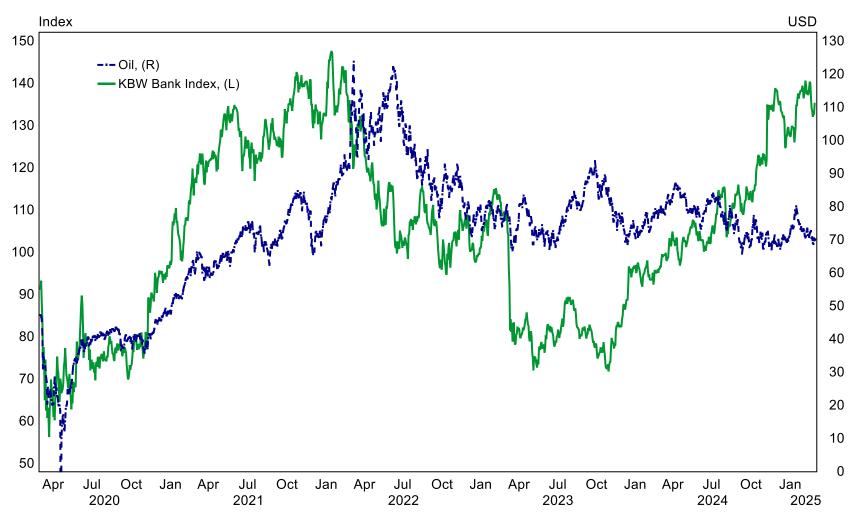
Source: Mizuho Securities USA, FRB.

Corporate leverage back to normal while companies buy back shares



Note: Quarterly data through 2024 Q3. Source: Mizuho Securities USA, FRB.

Crude oil market looks supported



Note: Daily data through 2/28/2025. Source: Mizuho Securities USA, Bloomberg.

Investors not concerned about default risk

US Corporate and Emerging Market Spreads



Note: Daily data through 2/28/2025.

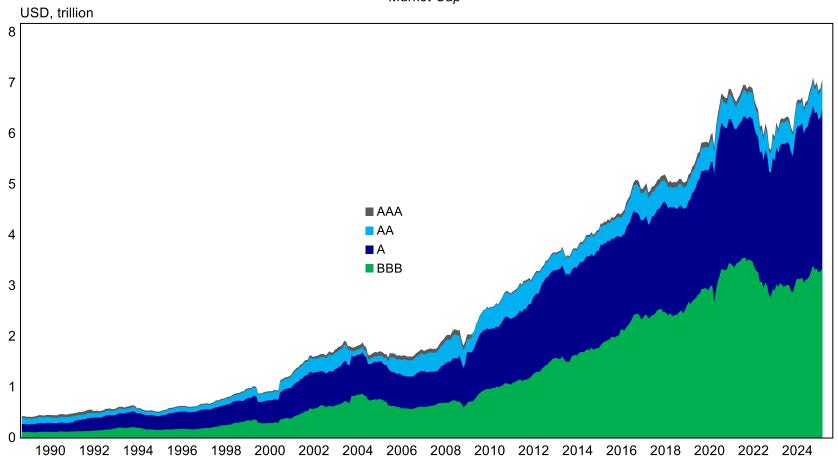
Shaded areas indicate NBER recession.

Source: Mizuho Securities USA, Bloomberg.

BBB issuance remains elevated

US Investment Grade Index by Rating

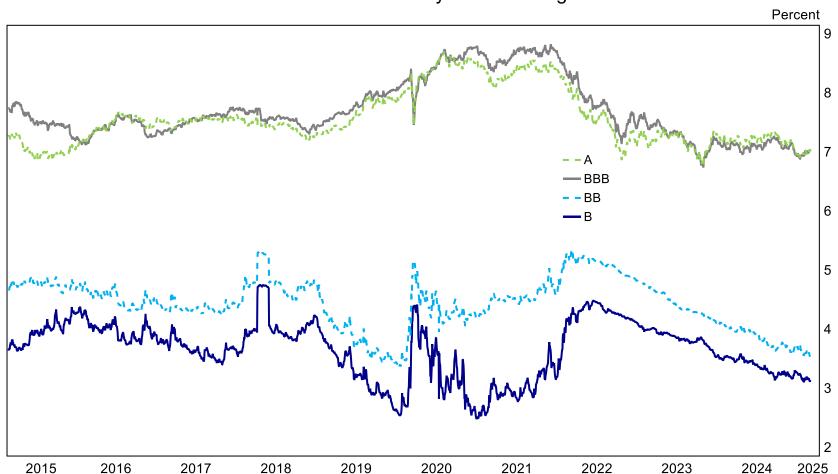
Market Cap



Note: Daily data through 2/28/2025. Source: Mizuho Securities USA, Bloomberg.

Duration back to normal

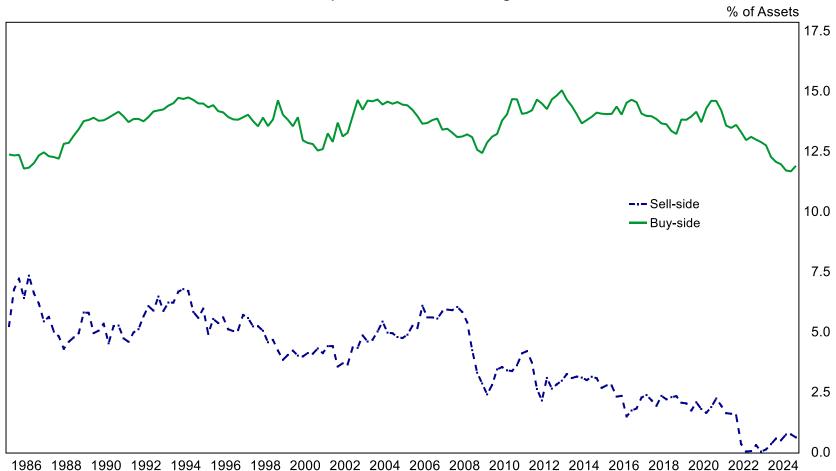
Modified Duration by Credit Rating



Note: Daily data through 2/28/2025. Source: Mizuho Securities USA.

Buy side less exposed to bonds

Coporate Bond Holdings

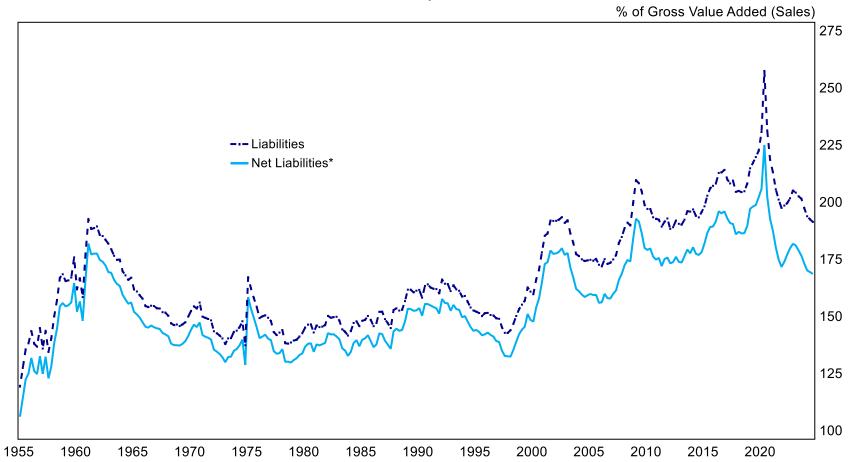


Note: Quarterly data through 2024 Q3. Released on Thursday, December 12, 2024.

Source: Mizuho Securities USA, FRB.

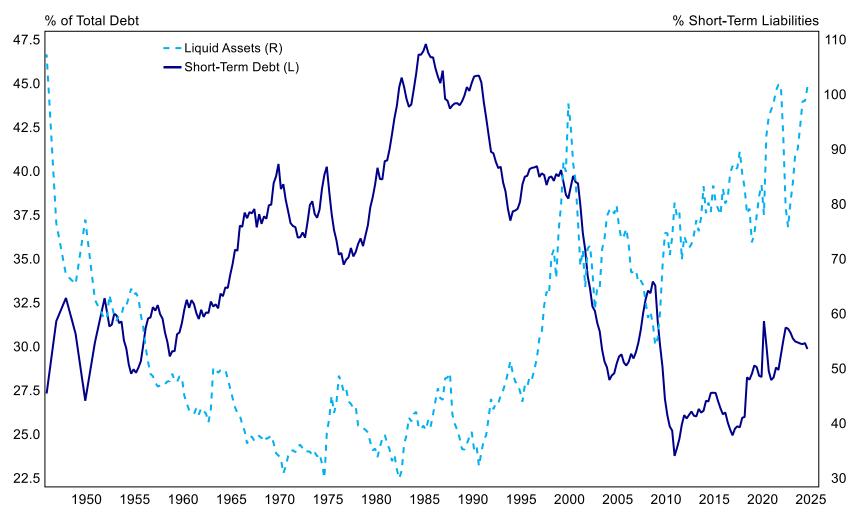
Non-financial corporate leverage well controlled

Nonfinancial Corporate Liabilities



Note: Quarterly data through 2024 Q3.
*Net cash and cash-like assets.
Source: Mizuho Securities USA, FRB, BEA.

Limited exposure to short-term funding

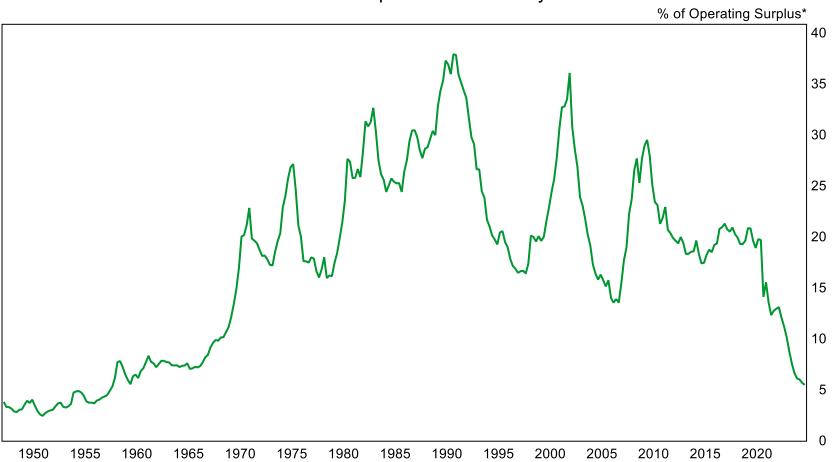


Note: Quarterly data through 2024 Q3.

Source: Mizuho Securities USA.

Corporate debt burden at multi-generational lows

Non-Financial Corporate Interest Payments



Note: Quarterly data through 2024 Q3.

*Operating surplus is Sales minus cost of goods sold, depreciation, labor costs, and net production taxes.

Source: Mizuho Securities USA, BEA.

Household Balance Sheet

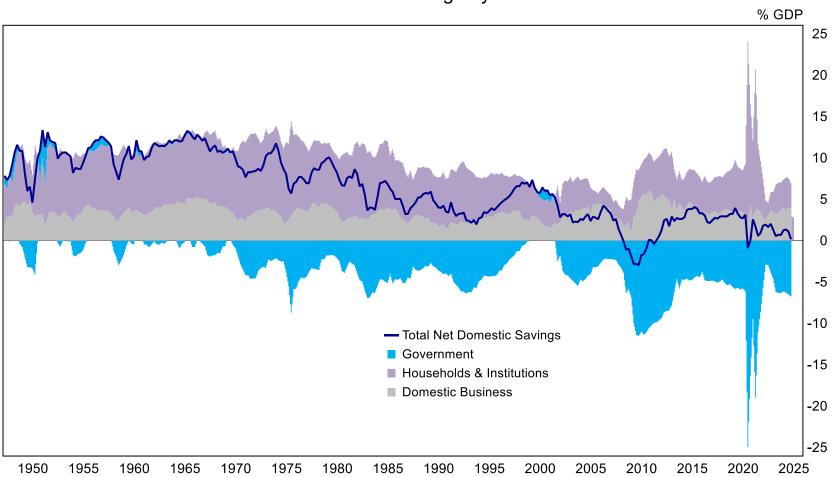
Covid-19 excess savings depleted



Note: Monthly data through 1/2025. Source: Mizuho Securities USA.

Deficit spending driving down net domestic savings

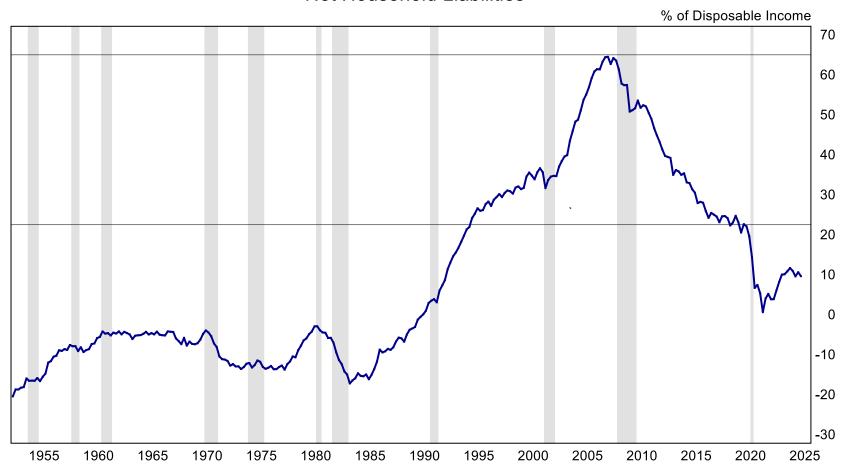




Note: Quarterly data through Source: Mizuho Securities USA.

Household leverage not a big concern

Net Household Liabilities*

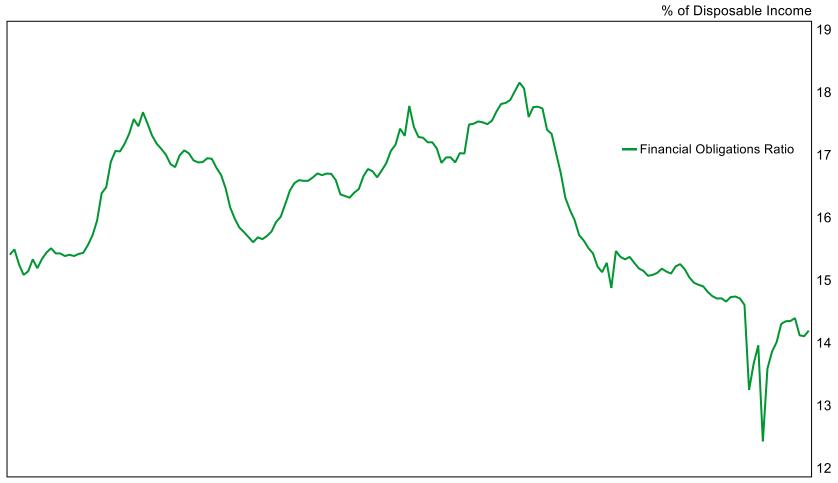


Note: Quarterly data through <Property OriginalEndDate not found.>. Shaded areas NBER recessions.

*Liabilities net cash & cash-like assets.

Source: Mizuho Securities USA, FRB.

Household debt burden remains exceptionally low

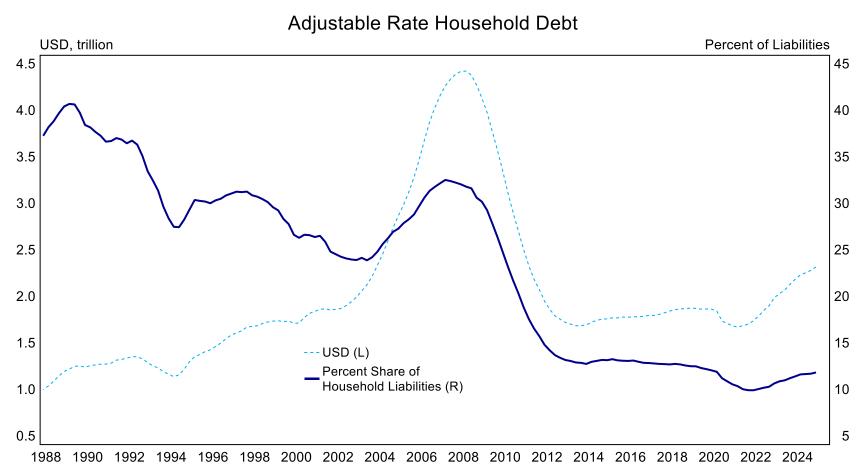


1980 1982 1984 1986 1988 1990 1992 1994 1996 1998 2000 2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 2018 2020 2022

Note: Quarterly data through 2023 Q3. Released on Friday, July 26, 2024.

Source: Mizuho Securities USA, Fed.

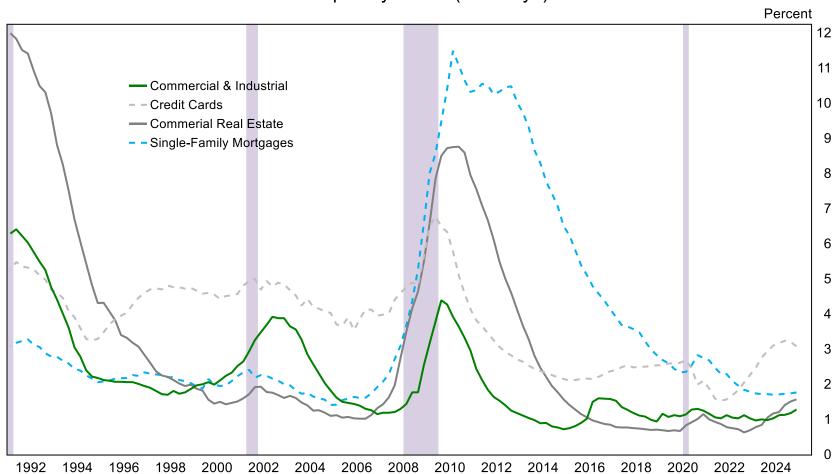
Households focused on long duration funding



Note: Quarterly data through 2024 Q4.
Includes ARMs and revolving credit.
ARM share of adjustable mortgages uses 5-year average of ARM originations.
Source: Mizuho Securities USA.

Selective credit squeeze

Delinquency Rates (30+ days)

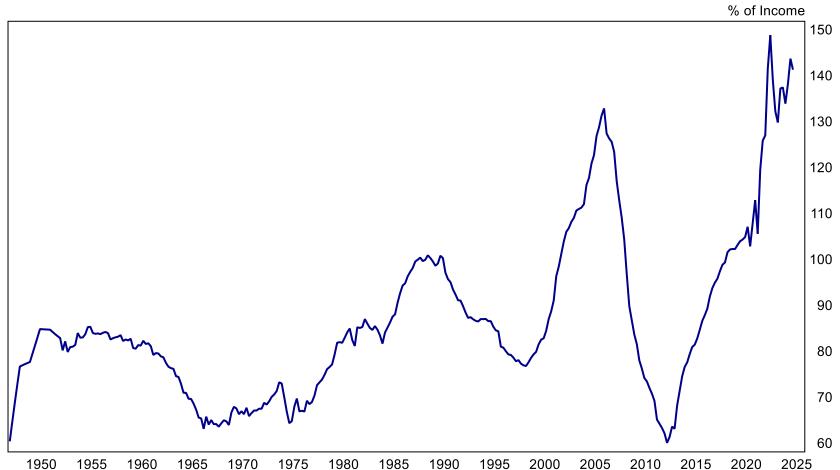


Monthly data through 2020 Q2.

Source: Mizuho Securities USA.

Home equity still a positive

Homeowner's Equity in Household Real Estate

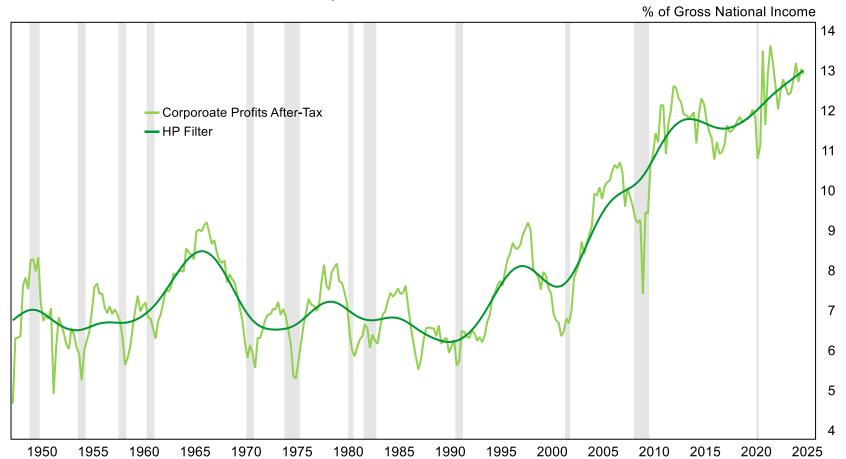


Note: Quarterly data through 2024 Q3.

Source: Mizuho Securities USA.

Corporate profit share still high

Corporate Share of Income



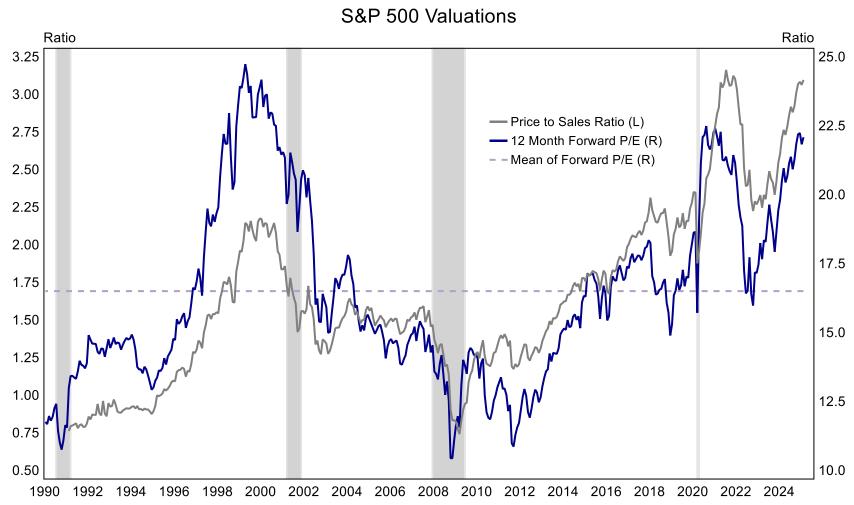
Note: Quarterly data through 2020 Q2.

Shaded areas indicate NBER-defined recessions.

Source: Mizuho Securities USA, BEA, NBER.

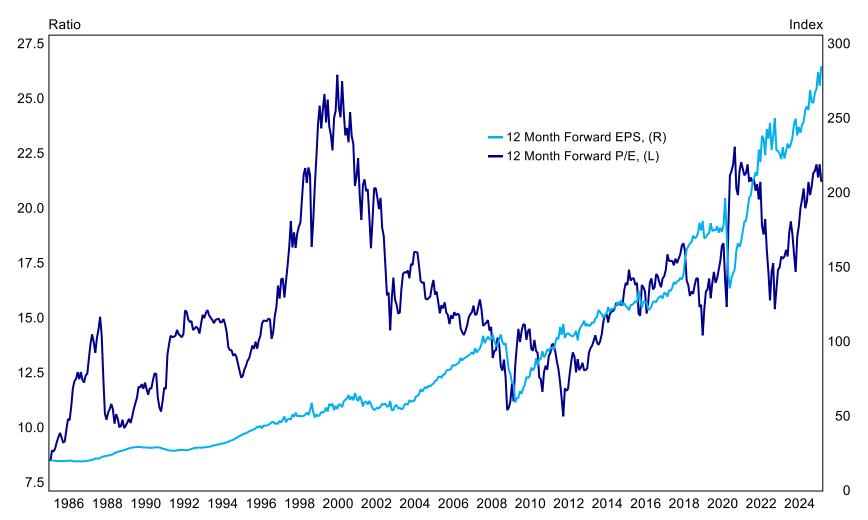
Equity Valuation Considerations

Equities are expensive



Note: Monthly data through 2/2025. Source: Mizuho Securities USA.

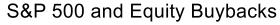
Robust earnings expectations

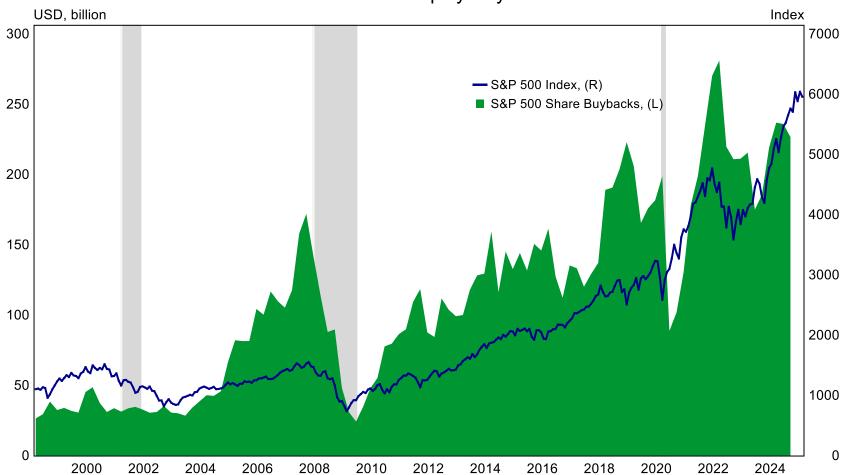


Note: Monthly data through 2/2025. Released on Monday, March 3, 2025.

Source: Mizuho Securities USA, S&P.

Buybacks still elevated

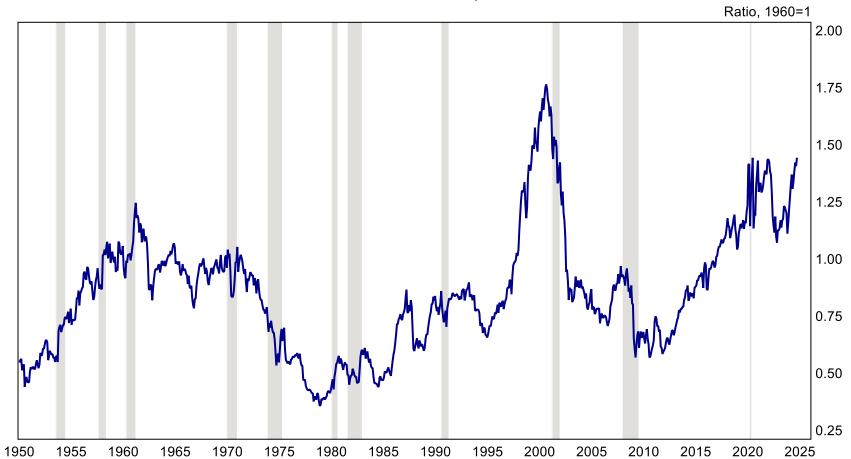




Note: Quarterly data through 2024 Q3. Source: Mizuho Securities USA, S&P.

Market is expensive relative to macro economy

S&P 500 to EBITDA Corporate Profits

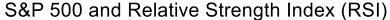


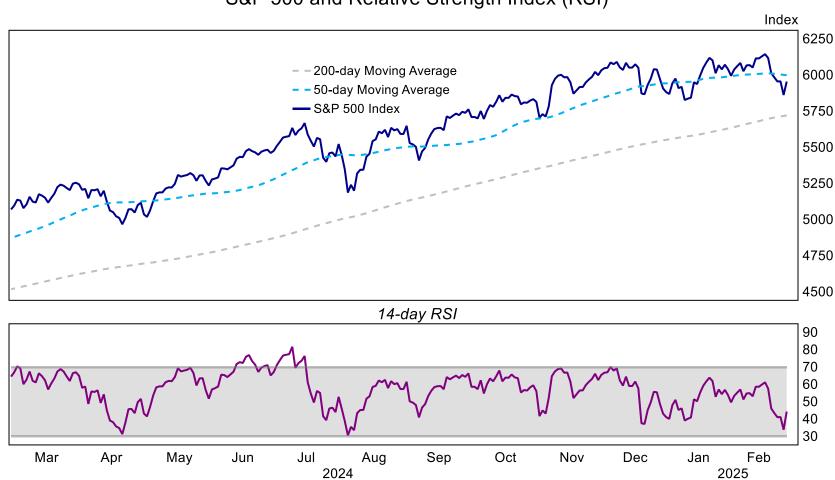
Note: Monthly data through 2/2025.

Shaded areas are NBER recessions.

Source: Mizuho Securities, BEA, S&P.

Technically stocks still look over valued



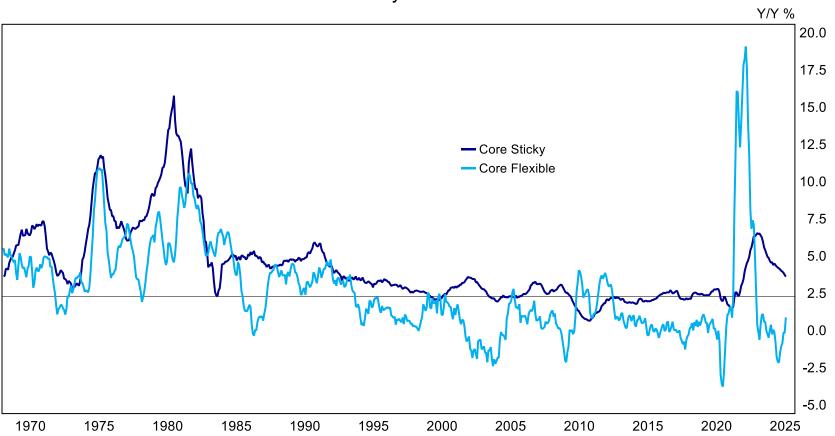


Note: Daily data through 2/28/2025. Source: Mizuho Securities USA.

Fixed Incomes Valuation Considerations

Domestic cyclical inflation pressures persist





Note: Monthly data through 1/2025.

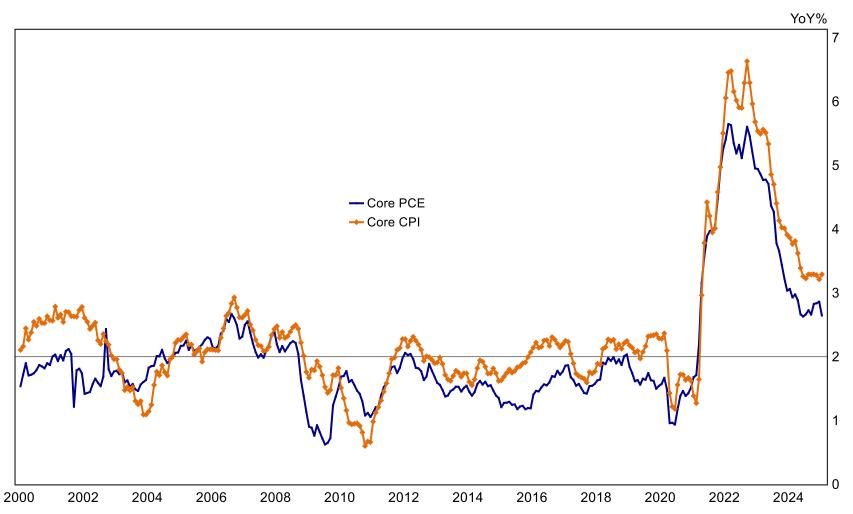
Sticky items have relatively stable prices that adjust infrequently like rents and health care items,

while flexible items are volatile and adjust more frequently like autos and apparel.

Line centered at 2.3% to reflect historical tendency for CPI to run above Fed's PCE target.

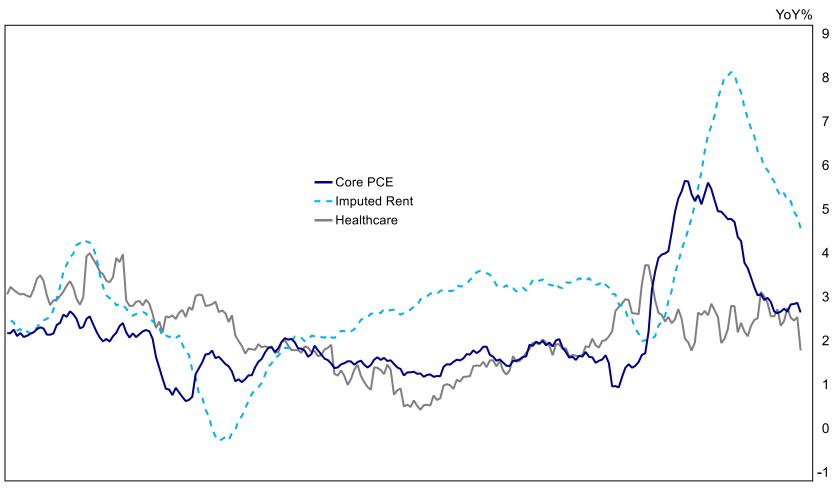
Source: Mizuho Securities USA, Atlanta Fed.

Inflation off the peak but well above 2% target.



Note: Monthly data through 1/2025. Source: Mizuho Securities USA, BEA, BLS.

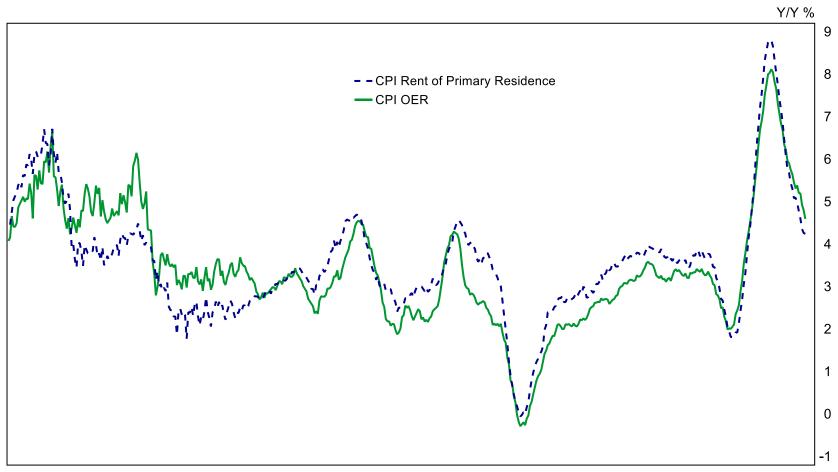
Rent still driving core PCE deflator



2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024

Monthly data through 1/2025. Source: Mizuho Securities USA.

Rental market less tight



1984 1986 1988 1990 1992 1994 1996 1998 2000 2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 2018 2020 2022 2024

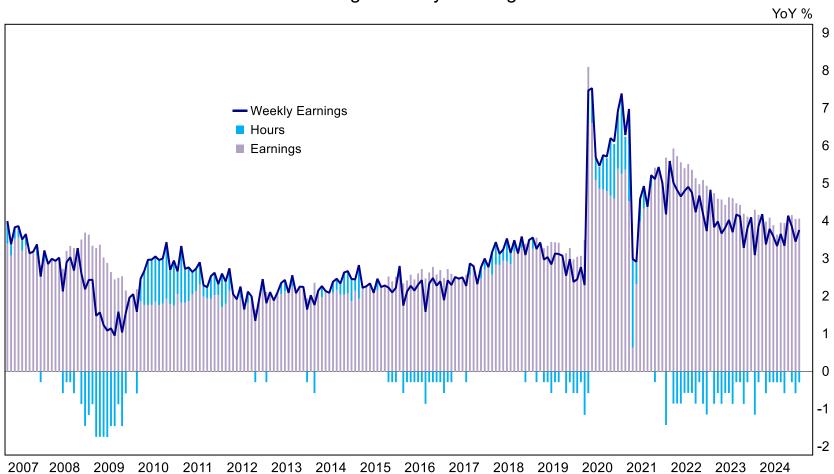
Note: Monthly data through 1/2025. Released on Wednesday, February 12, 2025.

OER is owners' equivalent rent.

Source: Mizuho Securities USA, BLS.

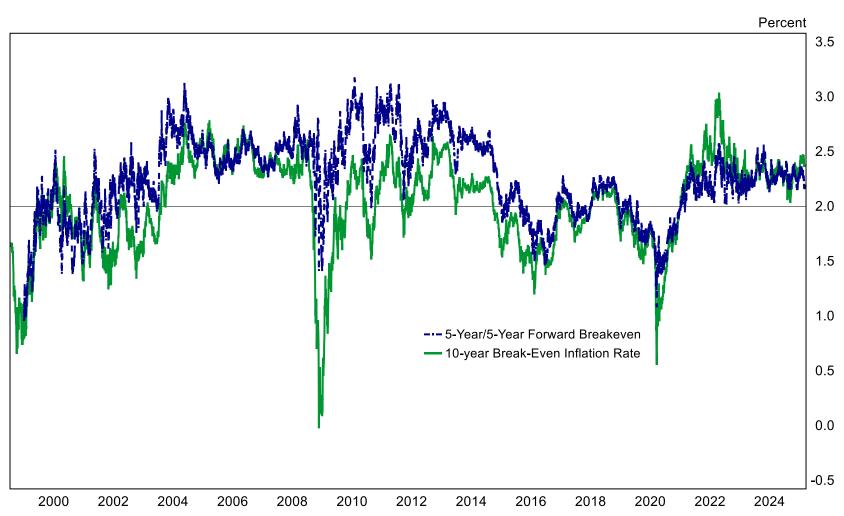
Reduced hours worked keeping hourly earnings inflated

Average Weekly Earnings



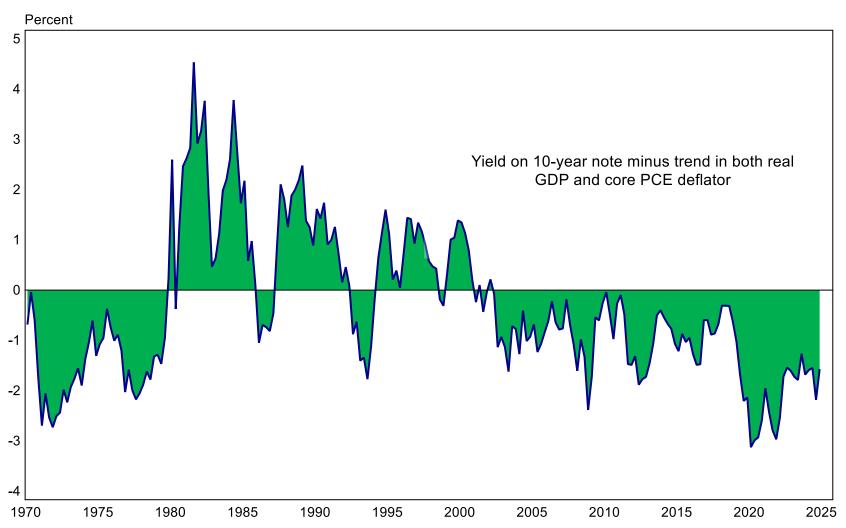
Note: Monthly data through 1/2025. Source: Mizuho Securities USA.

TIPS breakeven inflation still above Fed PCE target



Note: Daily data through 3/3/2025. Source: Mizuho Securities USA, Bloomberg.

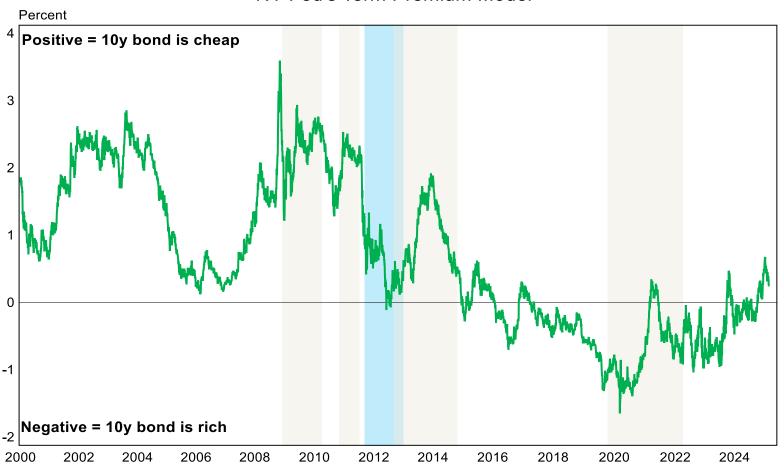
Liquidity premium squeezed by the spike in inflation



Source: Mizuho Securities, BEA, FRB.

Term premium drifting upwards in line with rising inflation risks.

NY Fed's Term Premium Model



Note: Term premium is the expected excess return from buying a longer maturity bond

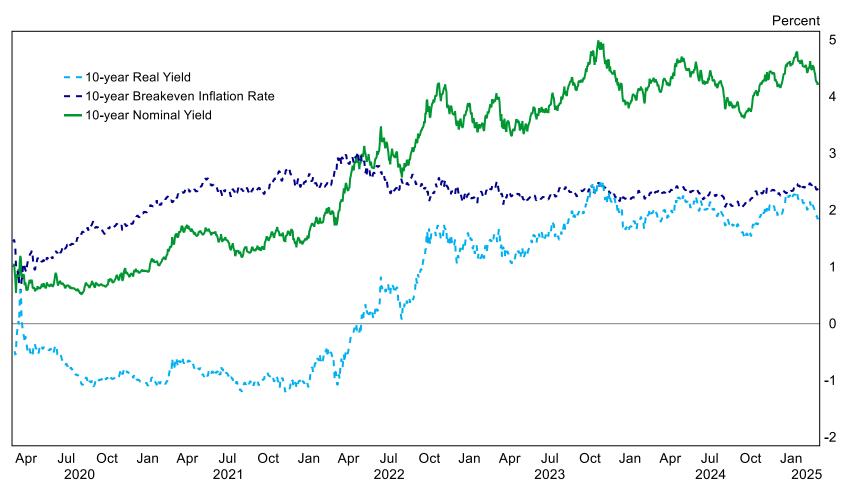
instead of rolling a short-term instrument. NY Fed estimate is the

Adrian, Crump, and Moench (ACM) model.

Gray color represents QE 1, QE2, QE3, and Non QE/Covid QE; Blue is Operation Twist.

Source: Mizuho Securities USA, NY Fed.

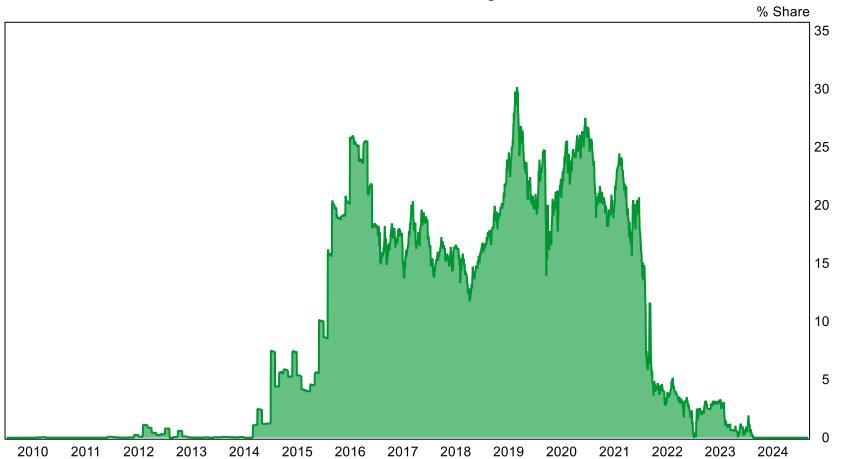
Real yields back to being consistent with trend GDP



Note: Daily data through 3/3/2025. Source: Mizuho Securities USA, Bloomberg.

Negative yields no longer a drag on domestic bond markets

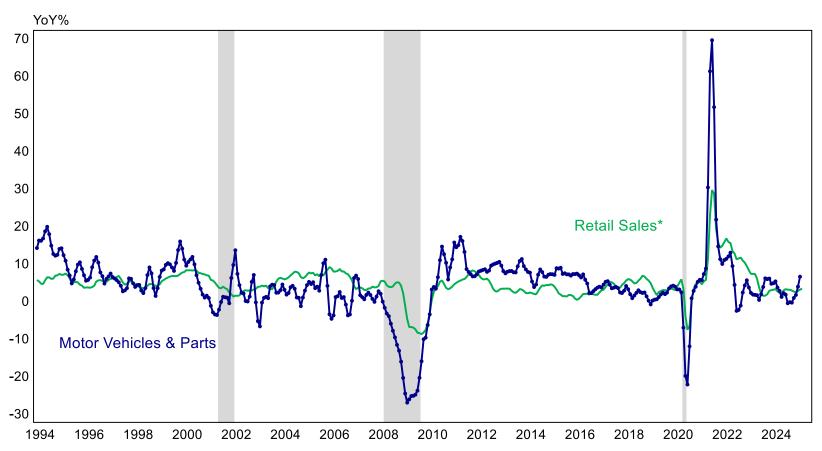
Share of Global Debt with Negative Yields



Note: Daily data through 2/28/2025.
Bloomberg Barclays Indices.
Source: Mizuho Securities USA, Bloomberg.

Auto Appendix

Sales slightly higher than inventory



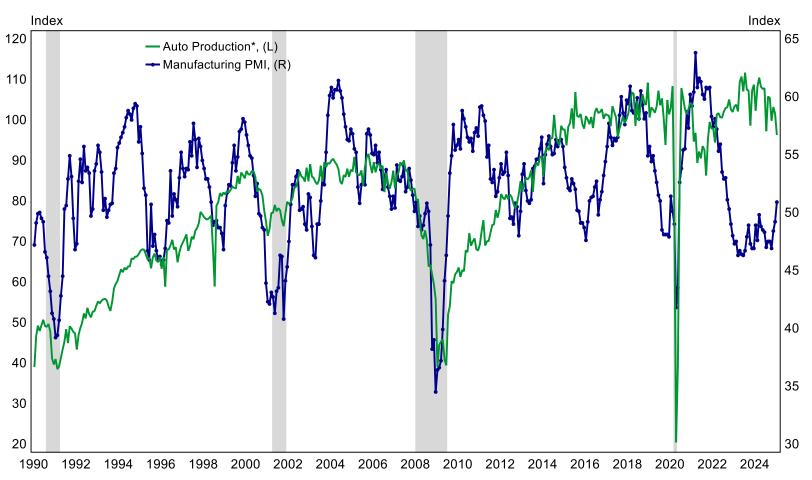
Note: Monthly data through 1/2025.

Yearly percent change in USD retail sales. 3-month average.

*Excluding sales of Motor Vehicles & Parts.

Source: Mizuho Securities, Macrobond, USCB, NBER.

Auto assemblies not holding back manufacturing

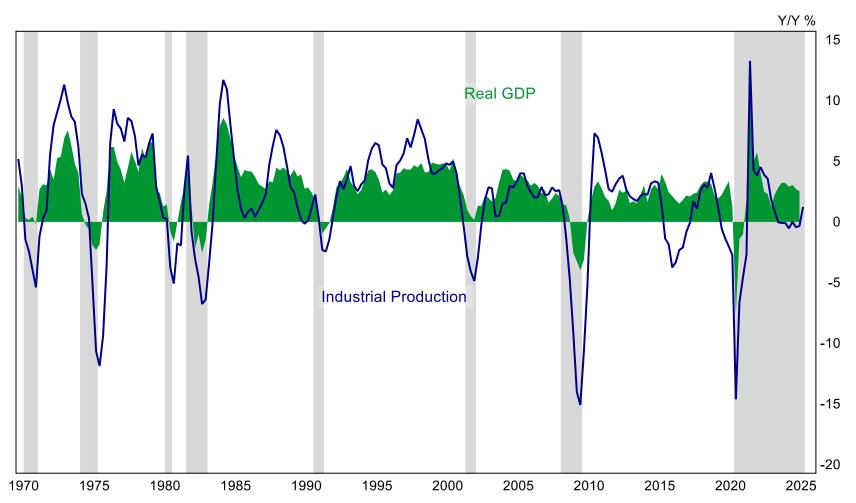


Note: Monthly data through 1/2025.

*Real terms.

Source: Mizuho Securities USA, FRB, ISM.

Factory sector has become less important contributor to GDP

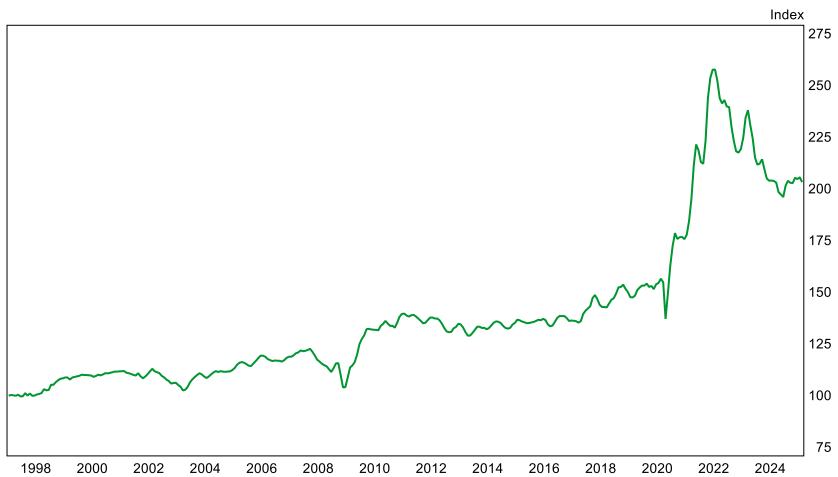


Shaded areas are NBER recessions. Note: Data through 2024 Q4, 2025 Q1.

Source: Mizuho Securities USA, FRB, BEA.

Used car prices stabilized at inflated level

Used Vehicle Value Index

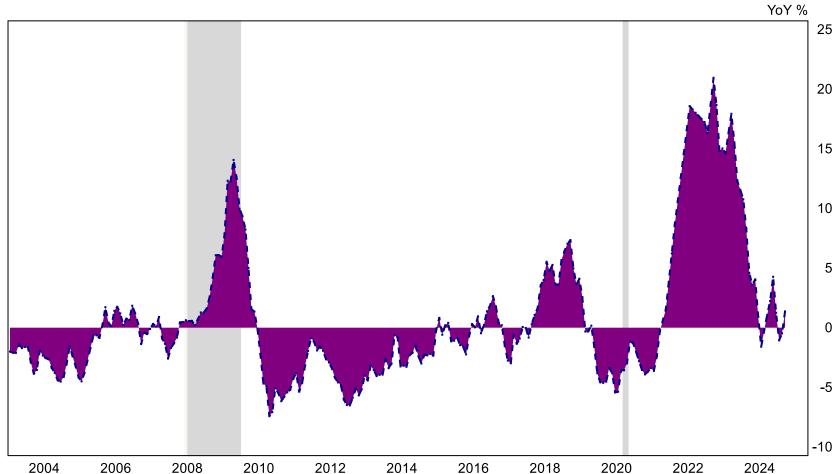


Monthly data through 2/2025. Released on Wednesday, February 19, 2025.

Source: Mizuho Securities USA, Manheim Consulting.

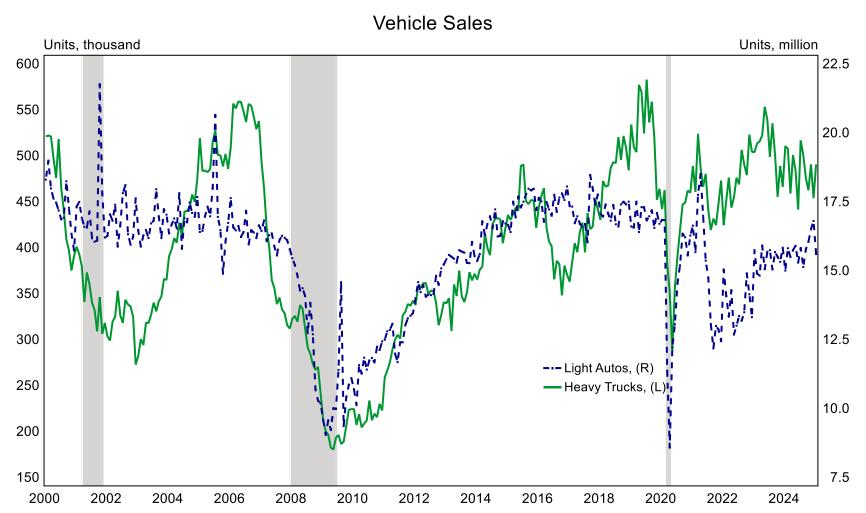
Rate hike effect on auto lease rates appears to have diminished.





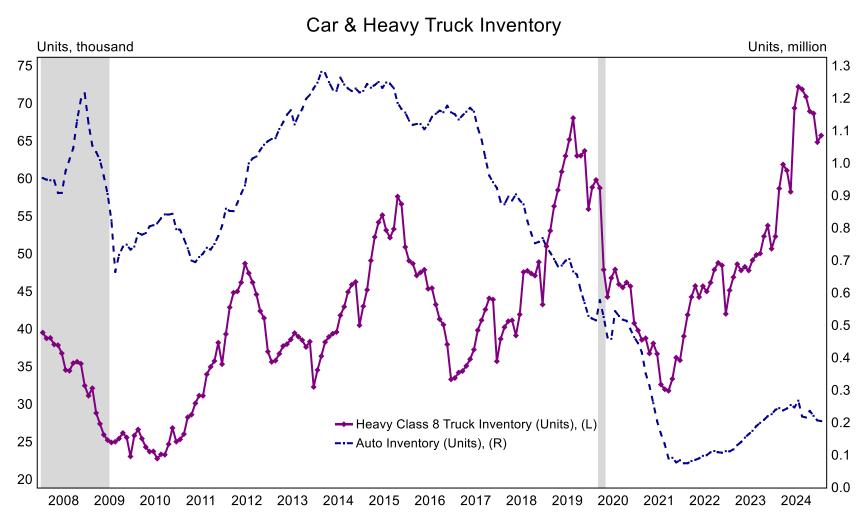
Monthly data through 9/2024. Source: Mizuho Securities USA, BLS.

Sales of heavy and light trucks resilient



Note: Monthly data through 1/2025. Source: Mizuho Securities USA, BEA, Wards.

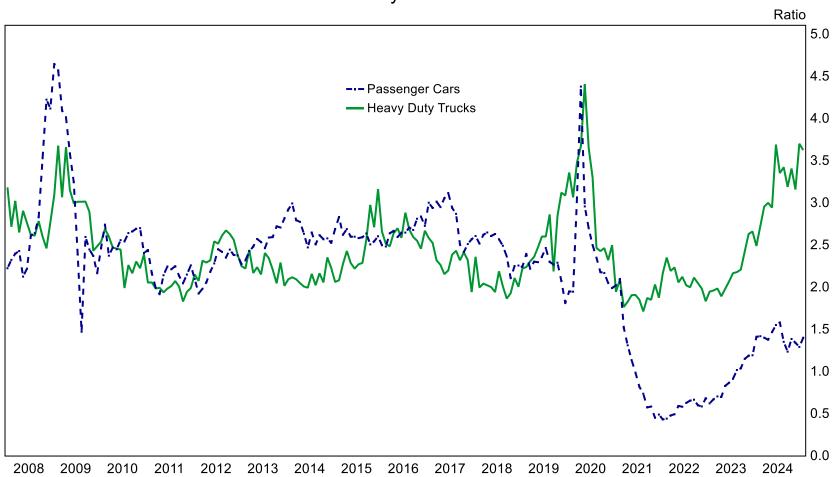
Inventory of heavy trucks elevated



Note: Monthly data through 1/2025. Source: Mizuho Securities USA, BEA, FTR.

Dealer inventory less of a problem for the industry

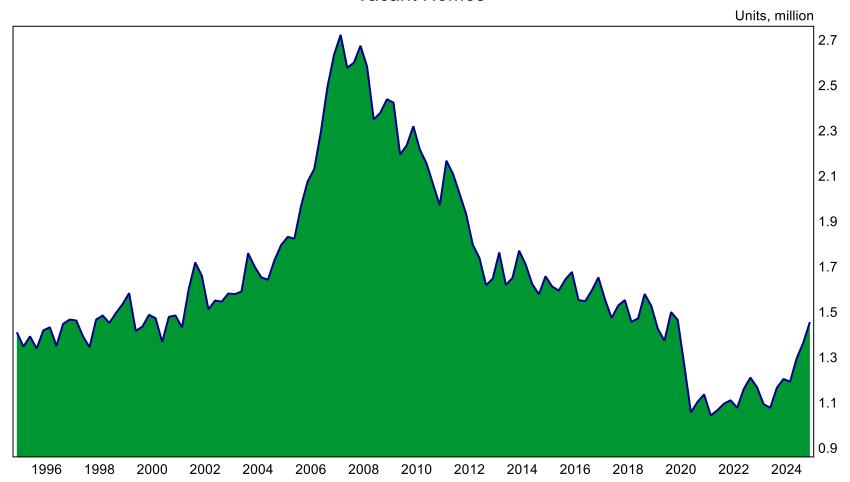




Note: Monthly data through 1/2025. Source: Mizuho Securities USA, FTR, BEA. Housing market appendix

The pool of vacant homes still low

Vacant Homes

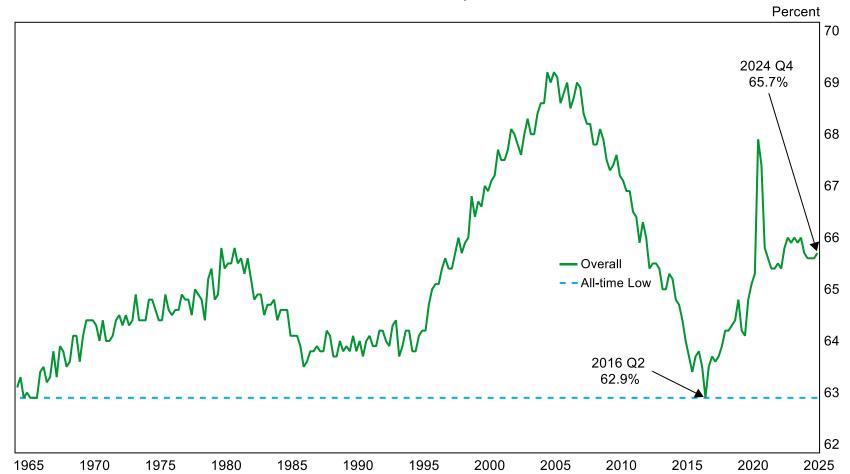


Note: Monthly data through 2025 Q1. Released on Wednesday, February 26, 2025.

Source: Mizuho Securities USA, USCB.

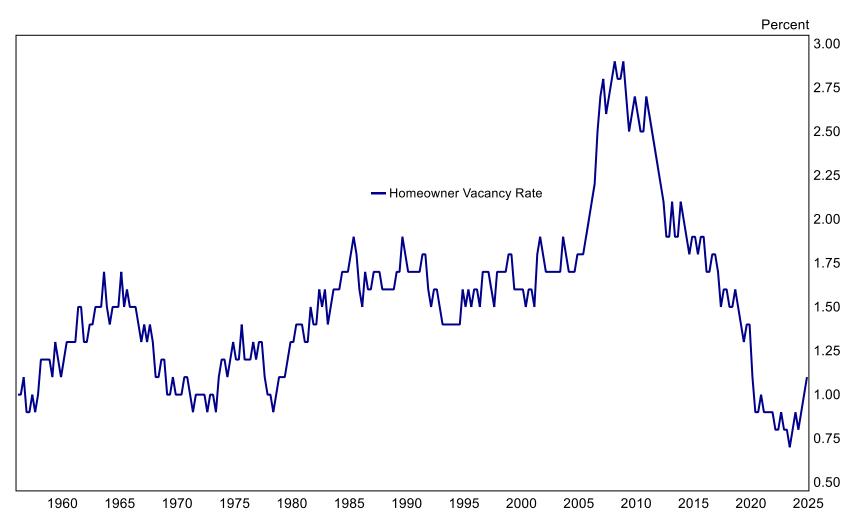
Ownership rate reflects household ability to buy a home

Homeownership Rate



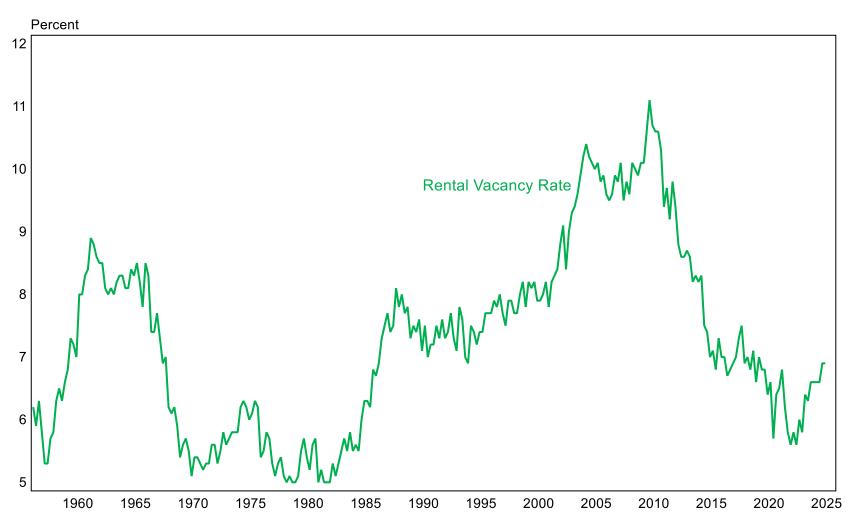
Note: Quarterly data through 2024 Q4. Released on Wednesday, February 5, 2025.

Vacancy rate key to building activity



Note: Quarterly data through 2024 Q4. Released on Wednesday, February 5, 2025.

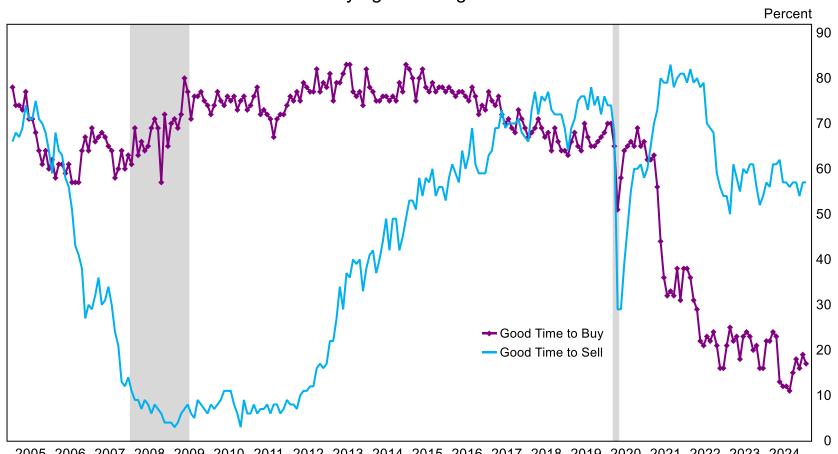
Rental vacancy rate key driver of rents



Note: Quarterly data through 2024 Q4.

Buyers vs. Sellers

Home Buying & Selling Conditions

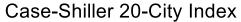


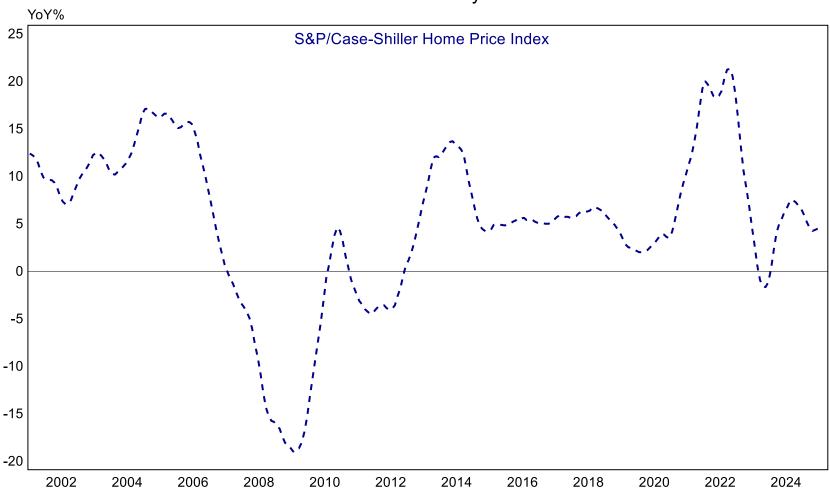
 $2005\ 2006\ 2007\ 2008\ 2009\ 2010\ 2011\ 2012\ 2013\ 2014\ 2015\ 2016\ 2017\ 2018\ 2019\ 2020\ 2021\ 2022\ 2023\ 2024$

Note: Monthly data through 1/2025.

Released on Friday, February 21, 2025 Source: Mizuho Securities USA, Univ of Michigan.

Home prices in major cities

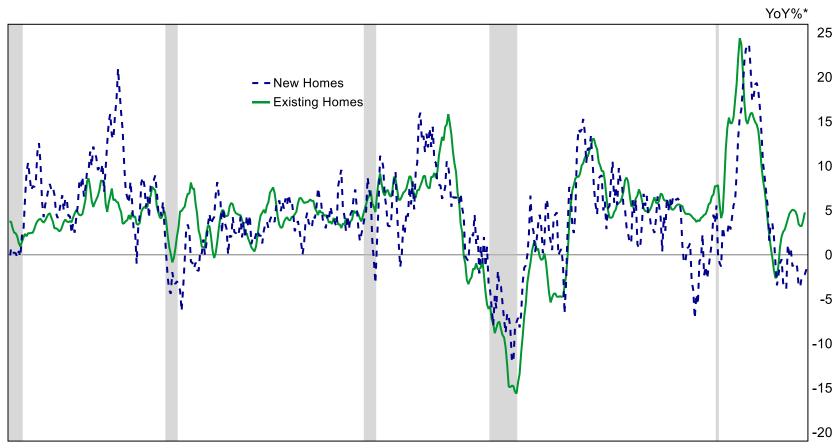




Source: Mizuho Securities, Macrobond, S&P Global.

Home prices and mortgage rates impact demand



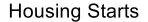


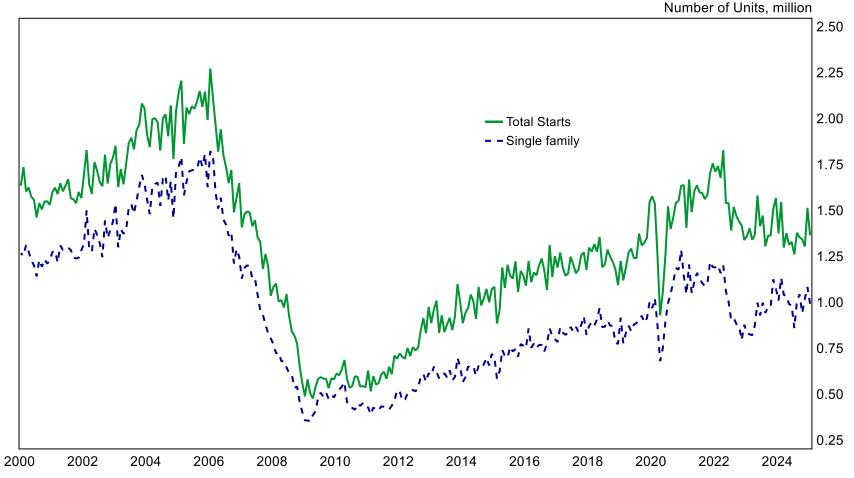
1984 1986 1988 1990 1992 1994 1996 1998 2000 2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 2018 2020 2022 2024

Note: Monthly data through 12/2024. Median prices shown.

*Annual change of 3-month moving average.

Builder confidence reflects market fundamentals

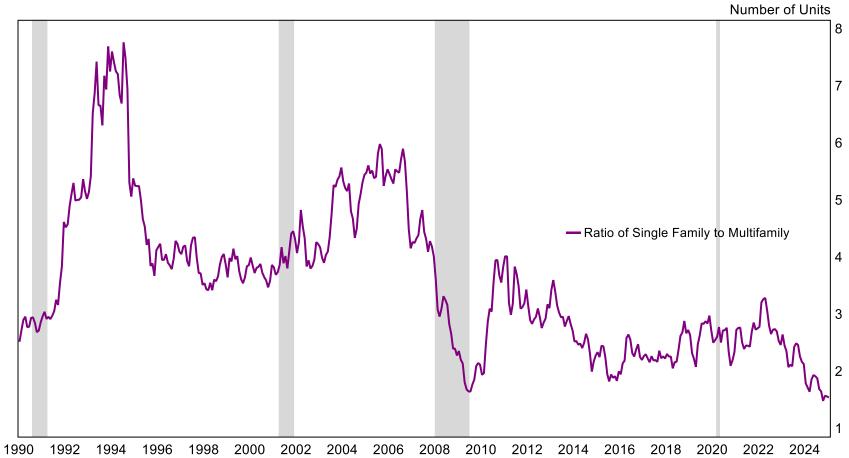




Note: Monthly data through 1/2025. Released on Wednesday, February 26, 2025.

Composition of new starts reflects prices vs. rents





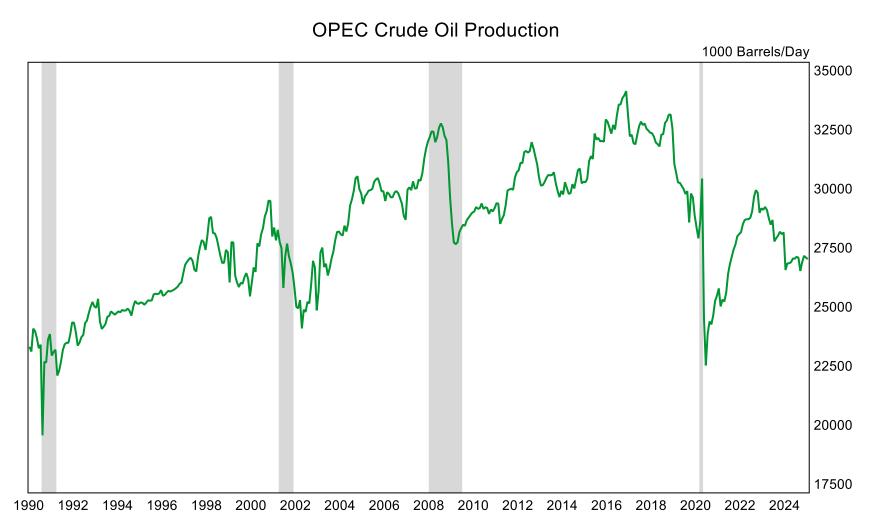
Note: Monthly data through 5/2020. Released on Monday, September 20, 2021.

3-month moving average.

Source: Mizuho Securities USA, USCB, NBER.

Oil appendix

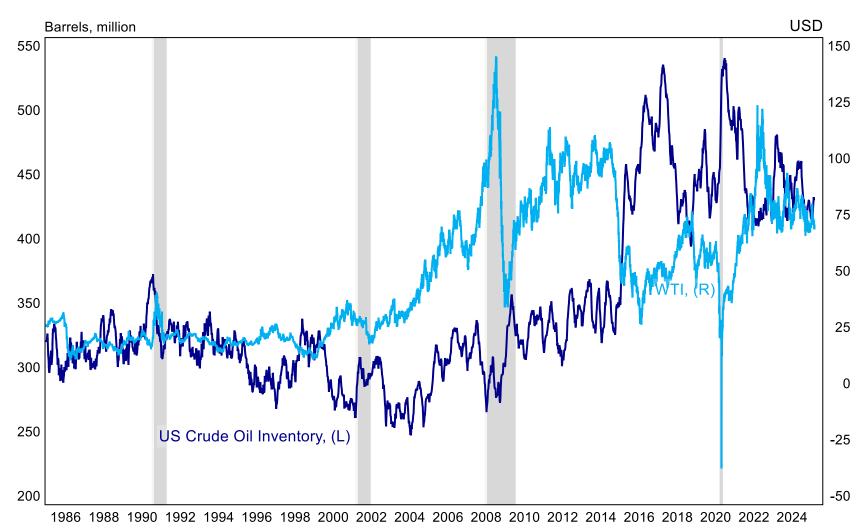
Estimated total OPEC Crude Oil Production



Note: Monthly data through 5/2020. Released on Monday, September 20, 2021.

Source: Mizuho Securities USA, NBER.

U.S. crude oil inventory and WTI



Source: Mizuho Securities, Bloomberg, EIA.

International appendix

World GDP Breakdown, Pre-Reagan (1981-1989) vs now

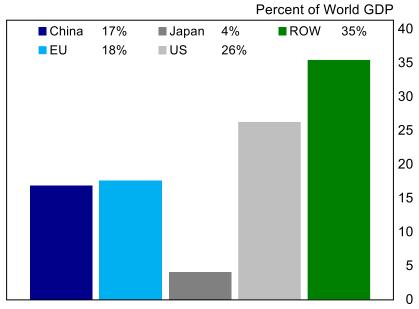
Percent of World GDP

1980 (World GDP \$11.2 trillion)

40 3% ■ Japan 10% ■ ROW 33% ■ China EU 29% US 25% 35 30 25 20 15 10

Note: Annual data through 1/1/2029. Source: Mizuho Securities USA.

2024 (World GDP \$106 trillion)



Note: Annual data through 1/1/2029. Source: Mizuho Securities USA.

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