



Global Macro Flash

US Economic GDP 4Q24* Second Estimate | March 4th, 2025

US Economic Growth Slows Slightly in 4Q24, Inflation Remains a Concern

Economic Growth (GDP)

Period	Actual	Consensus
3Q24	3.10%	2.80%
2Q24	3.00%	3.00%
1Q24	1.60%	1.40%

Source : Tradingeconomics

Interest Rate (INT)

Period	Actual	Change
Dec 2024	425-450 bps	-25 bps
Nov 2024	450-475 bps	-25 bps
Oct 2024	475-500 bps	Stable

Source : Tradingeconomics

Head Inflation Rate (PCE)

Period	Actual (YoY)	Consensus
Dec 2024	2.60%	2.60%
Nov 2024	2.40%	2.50%
Oct 2024	2.30%	2.30%

Source : Tradingeconomics

Unemployment Rate (UNE)

Period	Actual	Consensus
Dec 2024	4.10%	4.20%
Nov 2024	4.20%	4.20%
Oct 2024	4.10%	4.10%

Source : Tradingeconomics

Non-Farm Payrolls (NFP)

Period	Actual	Consensus
Jan 2025	143K	170K
Dec 2024	256K	160K
Nov 2024	212K	200K

Source : Tradingeconomics

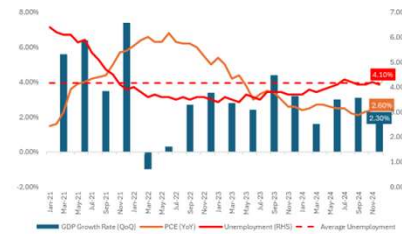
Macro and Fixed Income Analyst
Nur Ryshalti
+62 21 255 6138 Ext. 8302
nur.ryshalti@phintracosekuritas.com

Head of Research & Education
Valdy Kurniawan
+62 21 255 6138 Ext. 8302
valdy@phintracosekuritas.com

Period	GDP*	INT	PCE (YoY)	UNE (MoM)
Jan 2025/ 4Q24	2.30%*	425-450 bps	2.50%	4.00%

Source : Tradingeconomics | * Second Estimated

Figure 1. GDP and Macroeconomic Indicators



Source : Phintraco Sekuritas Research | US Bureau Economic Analysis

Figure 2. Contributor of GDP

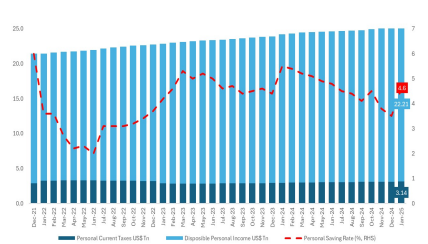


Source : Phintraco Sekuritas Research | US Bureau Economic Analysis

US economic growth expanded by 2.30% QoQ in the second estimate for 4Q24, down from 3.10% in 3Q24, as reported by the US Bureau of Economic Analysis and in line with market expectations. Nevertheless, the headline Personal Consumption Expenditure (PCE) inflation slowed to 2.50% YoY in January 2025 from 2.60% YoY in December 2024. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate in February 2025 is expected to remain steady at 4.0%, with data scheduled for release this week (3/7) (Figure 1).

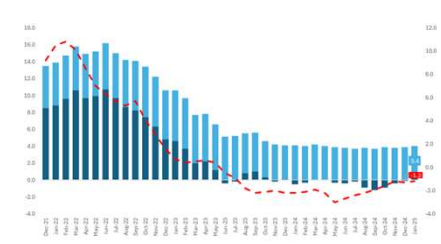
US GDP growth was driven by personal consumption expenditure, which grew by 4.2% QoQ, accounting for 64% of total GDP. It marks the first time since late 2021 that consumer spending has grown more than 3% for two consecutive quarters. Consumption increased due to consumers purchasing more durable goods such as cars and furniture. Other expenditures, such as domestic investment, experienced a slowdown of -5.7% QoQ, primarily due to equipment investment declining by 9% following deteriorating investments in industrial and transportation equipment sectors. Government spending rose to 2.9% QoQ, with federal spending up 4%. Net exports showed a surplus of 0.12% (Figure 2).

Figure 3. Personal Income



Source : Phintraco Sekuritas Research | US Bureau Economic Analysis

Figure 4. Personal Consumption Expenditure Index



Source : Phintraco Sekuritas Research | US Bureau Economic Analysis

Personal Income (PI) grew an estimated 0.90% Month over Month in January 2025. This increase was attributed to rises in personal transfer receipts, employment compensation, and personal income receipts from non-physical assets. Additionally, the preliminary savings rate in the United States reached 4.6% in January 2025, up from 3.5% in December 2024 (Figure 3).

The Personal Consumption Expenditure (PCE) Index dropped 10 bps to 2.5% YoY in January 2025, with services contributing the most significant share at 3.4% YoY. Meanwhile, goods consumption growth increased to 0.6% YoY in January 2025. Durable goods declined by -1.2% YoY, while nondurable goods grew by 1.6% YoY in January 2025 (Figure 4).

We assess that the US economy remains strong and stable, though persistent inflationary pressures challenge the Federal Reserve in balancing inflation control with economic growth support. This condition will also significantly impact financial markets, where higher-than-expected inflation data could increase bond yields.