



# Global Macro Flash

US Economic GDP 1Q25\* Adv Estimate | May 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2025

## Economic Growth (GDP, QoQ)

Period	Actual	Consensus
4Q24	2.40%	2.30%
3Q24	3.10%	2.80%
2Q24	3.00%	3.00%

Source : Tradingeconomics

## Interest Rate (INT)

Period	Actual	Change
Mar 2025	425-450 bps	Stable
Feb 2025	425-450 bps	Stable
Jan 2025	425-450 bps	Stable

Source : Tradingeconomics

## Head Inflation Rate (PCE)

Period	Actual (YoY)	Consensus
Feb 2025	2.70%	2.50%
Jan 2025	2.60%	2.50%
Dec 2024	2.60%	2.60%

Source : Tradingeconomics

## Unemployment Rate (UNE)

Period	Actual	Consensus
Feb 2025	4.10%	4.00%
Jan 2025	4.00%	4.00%
Dec 2024	4.10%	4.10%

Source : Tradingeconomics

## Non-Farm Payrolls (NFP)

Period	Actual	Consensus
Mar 2025	228K	137K
Feb 2025	151K	159K
Jan 2025	143K	169K

Source : Tradingeconomics

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## U.S. Economy Stalls: 1Q25 GDP Contracts Amid Slowing Inflation and Uncertain Policy

Period	GDP*	INT	PCE (YoY)	UNE (MoM)
Mar 2025 / 1Q25	-0.3%*	425-450 bps	2.30%	4.20%

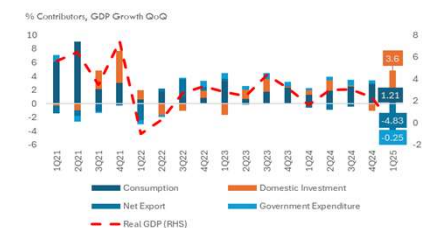
Source : Tradingeconomics | \* Adv Estimated

Figure 1. GDP and Macroeconomic Indicators



Source : Phintraco Sekuritas Research | US Bureau Economic Analysis

Figure 2. Contributor of GDP

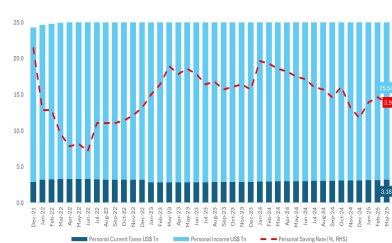


Source : Phintraco Sekuritas Research | US Bureau Economic Analysis

U.S. economic growth contracted by 0.30% QoQ in the first estimate for 1Q25, down from 2.40% in 4Q24, according to the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, and fell short of market expectations for a 0.3% QoQ expansion. This contraction aligns with a slowdown in the headline inflation indicator, the Personal Consumption Expenditure (PCE) Index, which eased to 2.30% YoY in March 2025 from 2.70% YoY in February 2025. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate in April 2025 is expected by market consensus to remain stable at 4.2%, after a slight increase from 4.2% in February 2025 to 4.2% in March 2025, with the official release scheduled for today (5/2) (Figure 1).

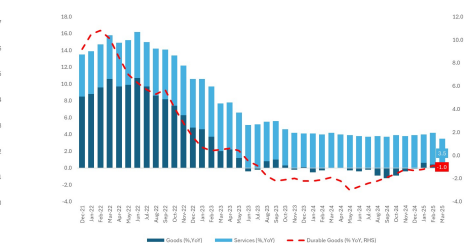
U.S. GDP growth was driven by personal consumption expenditure, which rose 1.21% QoQ and accounted for 69.5% of total GDP. In value terms, personal consumption increased by 0.1% QoQ to \$16.3 trillion, supported by higher spending on clothing and footwear. Other expenditures, such as domestic investment, saw the highest growth at 3.6% QoQ. In comparison, government spending slowed to 0.4% QoQ due to President Donald Trump's policy of running an efficient government overseen by the Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE), led by Elon Musk. On the net export side, the sharpest slowdown was recorded at 30.1% quarter-on-quarter, as imports rose due to goods and services not being produced domestically (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) is estimated to have grown by 0.50% MoM in March 2025, driven by higher wages and salaries than the previous month. Significant contributions also came from financial asset income, such as dividends and interest. Additionally, the preliminary U.S. saving rate fell by 20 basis points to 3.9% in March 2025, down from 4.1% in February 2025 (Figure 3).

The Personal Consumption Expenditure (PCE) Index slowed to 2.3% YoY in March 2025 from 2.70% in February 2025, influenced by a sharp decline in energy costs and oil prices, contributing to weakening demand. Meanwhile, goods consumption growth slowed to 0.3% YoY in March 2025. Durable goods remained at -1.0% YoY, while nondurable goods growth slowed to 0.1% YoY in March 2025 from 1.0% in February 2025 (Figure 4).

We assess that the U.S. GDP report, the low saving rate, and the decline in PCE inflation reaffirm that the U.S. economy is expected to experience a significant slowdown. Consumer purchasing power remains stable, primarily due to lower energy prices, but uncertainty over President Donald Trump's tariff policies will likely dampen demand. These conditions are expected to provide a basis for the Federal Reserve to adopt an accommodative approach to stimulate U.S. economic growth.