Comerica Economic Weekly



■ Bill Adams ■ Waran Bhahirethan

September 22, 2025

Preview of the Week Ahead

Real GDP growth in the second quarter of 2025 will probably be revised higher in the third estimate on upward revisions to consumer spending. Personal incomes are forecast to have risen moderately in August, and spending likely jumped on the back of stronger purchases of goods. The Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) Price Index will probably show annual inflation edging higher. Lower mortgage rates and ample supply probably pushed existing and new home sales higher. S&P Global's preliminary PMI releases will likely show continued expansion of the private sector in September.

The Week in Review

As expected, the FOMC cut the federal funds target rate by 0.25 percentage point to a range of 4.00% to 4.25% at its September 17 decision, in a 11-1 vote. Newly appointed Governor Miran dissented, preferring a half-percent cut instead. While the median FOMC member believes two more rate cuts will by appropriate by the end of 2025, there was an unusually large divergence in views among members. The median member expects to cut rates just a quarter percent more in 2026 and again in 2027, less than they projected when the FOMC last published its Summary of Economic Projections ("Dot Plot") in June. Annual economic growth in the fourth quarter of 2025 and 2026 were both revised up 0.2 percentage point, to 1.6% and 1.8%, respectively. The median forecasts for total and core PCE inflation in the fourth quarter of 2025 were unrevised at 3.0% and 3.1%, respectively. The forecasts for both in 2026 were revised up 0.2 percentage points to 2.6%. The median forecast has the unemployment rate peaking at 4.5% in the fourth quarter of 2025, then gradually to 4.2% by 2028. In the press conference following the decision, Chair Powell characterized the September decision as a "risk-management cut," which markets interpreted as signaling limited appetite for more cuts near term.

Consumer spending on goods has been strong in recent months. Sales at retailers and food service and drinking establishments rose by a solid 0.6% in August, double the 0.3% consensus forecast. Sales in June and July were revised higher, to 1.0% and 0.6%, respectively, Tariff frontrunning by households and higher prices probably accounted for some of the recent strength. Increases were broad based, with sales higher in nine out of thirteen retail subsectors. Sales at nonstore retailers, including online retailers, rose sharply for a fourth consecutive month. Core retail sales, used in computing nominal spending on goods in the GDP report, expanded solidly again, pointing to a sizeable contribution from consumer spending to economic growth in the third quarter.

The NAHB/Wells Fargo Housing Market Index (HMI) held steady at a very low level in September. Current conditions and prospective buyer traffic were essentially unchanged, while future sales expectations rose on optimism that rate cuts will spur demand in coming months. In reaction to anemic housing demand, four in ten homebuilders cut prices to boost sales, a post-Covid period high, while nearly two-thirds offered sales incentives. August's housing starts and building permits are another sign of weak residential construction, with starts cratering by 8.5% on the month and down 6.0% from a year earlier. Issuance of permits to build homes, a leading indicator of future residential construction, dropped by 3.7% and fell 11.1% from a year earlier.

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	Economic Indicator	Prior Release	Consensus Forecast	Comerica Forecast
Mon 22-Sep	Chicago Fed National Activity Index (Aug)	-0.19	-0.15	0.10
Tue 23-Sep	Current Account Balance (Q2)	-\$450.2 billion	-\$264 billion	-\$230 billion
	S&P Global US Manufacturing PMI (Sep Flash Estimate)	53.0	51.9	52.5
	S&P Global US Services PMI (Sep Flash Estimate)	54.5	53.9	55.2
Wed 24-Sep	New Home Sales (Aug)	652,000 -0.6% M/M	650,000 -0.3% M/M	668,000 2.5% M/M
Thu 25-Sep	Real GDP (2nd Quarter Third Estimate, Seasonally Adjusted Annualized Rate/SAAR)	3.3%	3.3%	3.5%
	GDP Price Index (2nd Quarter Third Estimate/SAAR)	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
	Advance Goods Trade Balance (Aug)	-\$102.8 billion (R)	-\$96.0 billion	-\$91.0 billion
	Durable Goods Orders (Aug)	-2.8% M/M	-0.2% M/M	-1.0% M/M
	Nondefense Capital Goods Orders Ex. Aircraft (Aug)	1.1% M/M	-0.2% M/M	-0.2% M/M
	Existing Home Sales (Aug)	4.01 million 2.0% M/M	3.95 million -1.5% M/M	4.08 million 1.7% M/M
	Initial Jobless Claims (Week of 9/20)	231,000	235,000	240,000
	Continuing Jobless Claims (Week of 9/13)	1,920,000	1,940,000	1,940,000

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Fri 26-Sep	Personal Income (Aug)	0.4% M/M	0.3% M/M	0.3% M/M
	Personal Spending (Aug)	0.5% M/M	0.5% M/M	0.5% M/M
	Personal Consumption Expenditures Price Index ("PCE", Aug)	0.2% M/M 2.6% Y/Y	0.3% M/M 2.7% Y/Y	0.3% M/M 2.7% Y/Y
	Core PCE Price Index Excl. Food and Energy (Aug)	0.3% M/M 2.9% Y/Y	0.2% M/M 2.9% Y/Y	0.3% M/M 3.0% Y/Y
	Michigan Consumer Sentiment (Sep - Final)	55.4	55.4	57.0
	Michigan 1-Yr Inflation Expectations (Sep - Final)	4.8%	-	4.7%
	Michigan 5-10 Yr Inflation Expectations (Sep - Final)	3.9%	-	3.7%

(R) - Revised

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