

# WEEKLY MARKET COMMENTARY

September 2, 2025

## WEEK IN REVIEW

The final week of August was shortened due to the upcoming Labor Day holiday, but it still delivered several key economic indicators.

Consumer confidence dipped slightly in August, with the Conference Board's Consumer Confidence Index falling by 1.3 points to 97.4, down from a revised 98.7 in July. The Present Situation Index declined to 131.2, while the Expectations Index fell to 74.8, remaining below the threshold of 80 that typically signals a recession ahead. The decline was driven by growing concerns about job availability and future income, although stronger views on current business conditions helped offset some of the pessimism.

The second estimate of Q2 gross domestic product (GDP) was revised upward to 3.3%, largely due to a sharp drop in imports, which boosted net exports. However, underlying domestic demand remained soft. Investment declined, and consumption contributed only modestly, suggesting that the economy's momentum may be more fragile than the headline number implies.

Inflation data from the Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) report revealed persistent price pressures. Headline PCE rose at an annualized rate of 3.42%, and core PCE came in at 3.12%, both above the Federal Reserve's target. These figures reinforce the challenge the Fed faces in bringing inflation down without derailing growth.

Meanwhile, the Chicago Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) continued to reflect contraction in regional manufacturing activity. This aligns with broader concerns about industrial weakness and adds to the narrative of a bifurcated economy – resilient in services but struggling in goods production.

## ECONOMIC AND CAPITAL MARKETS DASHBOARD

Broad Market Indices	1-week	1-month	3-month	YTD
<b>Stock Market (Total Return)</b>				
S&P 500	-0.08%	1.53%	9.62%	10.79%
Dow Jones 30	-0.11%	2.26%	8.41%	8.30%
NASDAQ	-0.18%	1.77%	12.07%	11.60%
Russell 1000 Growth	0.04%	1.45%	11.60%	11.33%
Russell 1000 Value	-0.11%	1.80%	7.41%	10.01%
Russell 2000	0.22%	5.66%	14.48%	7.06%
Wilshire 5000	0.00%	1.80%	9.97%	10.63%
MSCI EAFE Index	-1.49%	1.75%	3.77%	12.08%
MSCI Emerging Market Index	-0.55%	1.16%	9.32%	16.70%
VIX	8.02%	-3.88%	-19.92%	-11.47%
FTSE NAREIT All Equity REITs	0.20%	0.23%	2.24%	4.06%
S&P U.S. Aggregate Bond Index	0.18%	0.97%	2.65%	4.90%
<b>Interest Rates</b>	<b>8/29/2025</b>	<b>8/22/2025</b>	<b>8/15/2025</b>	<b>8/8/2025</b>
3-month T-bill Yield (%)	4.14	4.19	4.21	4.23
10-year Treasury Yield (%)	4.22	4.26	4.32	4.28
10Y-2Y Treasury Spread (%)	0.61	0.56	0.57	0.52
30-year Fixed Mortgage Rate (%)	6.62	6.65	6.67	6.73
<b>Commodities</b>				
WTI Crude (\$/bl)	64.01	64.08	63.78	64.94
Gold (\$/Troy Oz)	3,429.15	3,334.25	3,335.50	3,394.15
Bitcoin	108,316.43	116,833.61	117,386.34	116,713.49

Weekly Indicators	8/29/2025	8/22/2025	8/15/2025	8/8/2025
<b>Employment</b>				
Initial Unemployment Claims (000's)	-	229.00	234.00	224.00

Quarterly Data	6/30/2025	3/31/2025	12/31/2024	9/30/2024
<b>Output</b>				
Real GDP Growth (%q/q, saar)	3.30	-0.50	2.40	3.10
Private Consumption (%q/q, saar)	1.60	0.50	4.00	3.70

Monthly Indicators	8/29/2025	7/31/2025	6/30/2025	5/30/2025
<b>Consumption</b>				
Consumer Expenditures (%m/m, sa)	-	0.53	0.37	-0.02
Retail Sales (%m/m, sa)	-	0.66	0.95	-0.88
Personal Savings Rate (%)	-	4.40	4.40	4.50
<b>Labor</b>				
Civilian Unemployment Rate (%)	-	4.20	4.10	4.20
Nonfarm Employment (Chg, 000's)	-	73	14	19
Real Average Hourly Earnings (%y/y)	-	1.15	1.28	1.53
JOLTS Job Openings (000's)	-	-	7437	7712
<b>Inflation</b>				
Consumer Price Index (CPI) (%m/m, sa)	-	0.20	0.29	0.08
Core CPI (%m/m, sa)	-	0.32	0.23	0.13
Producer Price Index (PPI) (%m/m, sa)	-	0.94	0.03	0.36
Core PPI (%m/m, sa)	-	0.38	0.22	0.25
Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) (%m/m, sa)	-	0.20	0.29	0.15
Core PCE (%m/m, sa)	-	0.27	0.26	0.20
<b>Output and Capacity</b>				
Industrial Production (%m/m, sa)	-	-0.12	0.35	0.08
Mfg New Orders (%m/m, sa)	-	-	-4.80	8.25
Durable New Orders (%m/m, sa)	-	-2.82	-9.44	16.54
Durable Inventories (%m/m, sa)	-	0.31	0.22	0.18
<b>Survey Data and Composite Indicators</b>				
Consumer Confidence (CB, 1985=100)	97.40	98.70	95.20	98.40
ISM Manufacturing Report (%)	-	48.00	49.00	48.50
ISM Non-Manufacturing Report (%)	-	50.10	50.80	49.90
Leading Economic Index (%m/m)	-	-0.10	-0.30	0.00
<b>Housing and Construction</b>				
Building Permits (Mil. of Units, saar)	-	1.36	1.39	1.39
Housing Starts (Mil. of Units, saar)	-	1.43	1.36	1.28
New Home Sales (Mil. of Units, saar)	-	0.65	0.66	0.63

## WEEK AHEAD

The first week of September brings many significant economic data with a heavy emphasis on the labor market.

Wednesday brings the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) report for July, a critical gauge of labor market strength. This release is especially important because it reflects employer demand for workers and worker confidence. The quit rate in particular is a key indicator of how secure employees feel about finding new jobs and can signal shifts in labor market dynamics.

Thursday will feature the S&P Global Services PMI (final) and the ISM Services PMI. These indicators will help assess the resilience of the services sector, which has been more robust than manufacturing and continues to drive much of the economic activity.

The week concludes with Friday's release of the August nonfarm payrolls and unemployment rate. These are among the most influential labor market indicators and will be pivotal in shaping expectations for Federal Reserve policy, especially in light of recent signs of labor market cooling.

## DISCLOSURES AND DEFINITIONS

### Economic Indicators:

1. CPI: Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices paid by consumers for goods and services over time. Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.
2. Core CPI: Core Consumer Price Index excludes food and energy prices to provide a clearer picture of long-term inflation trends. Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.
3. PPI: Producer Price Index measures the average change in selling prices received by domestic producers for their output. Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.
4. Core PPI: Core Producer Price Index excludes food and energy prices to provide a clearer picture of long-term inflation trends. Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.
5. PCE: Personal Consumption Expenditures measure the average change in prices paid by consumers for goods and services. Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.
6. Core PCE: Core Personal Consumption Expenditures exclude food and energy prices to provide a clearer picture of long-term inflation trends. Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.
7. Industrial Production: Measures the output of the industrial sector, including manufacturing, mining, and utilities. Source: Federal Reserve.
8. Mfg New Orders: Measures the value of new orders placed with manufacturers for durable and non-durable goods. Source: Census Bureau.
9. Durable New Orders: Measures the value of new orders placed with manufacturers of durable goods. Source: Census Bureau.
10. Durable Inventories: Measures the value of inventories held by manufacturers for durable goods. Source: Census Bureau.
11. Consumer Confidence (CB, 1985=100): Measures the degree of optimism that consumers feel about the overall state of the economy and their personal financial situation. Source: Conference Board.
12. ISM Manufacturing Report: Measures the economic health of the manufacturing sector based on surveys of purchasing managers. Source: Institute for Supply Management.
13. ISM Non-Manufacturing Report: Measures the economic health of the non-manufacturing sector based on surveys of purchasing managers. Source: Institute for Supply Management.
14. Leading Economic Index: Measures overall economic activity and predicts future economic trends. Source: Conference Board.
15. Building Permits (Mil. of Units, saar): Measures the number of new residential building permits issued. Source: Census Bureau.
16. Housing Starts (Mil. of Units, saar): Measures the number of new residential construction projects that have begun. Source: Census Bureau.
17. New Home Sales (Mil. of Units, saar): Measures the number of newly constructed homes sold. Source: Census Bureau.
18. SA: Seasonally adjusted.
19. SAAR: Seasonally adjusted annual rate.

### Market Indices & Indicators:

1. S&P 500: A market-capitalization-weighted index of 500 leading publicly traded companies in the U.S., widely regarded as one of the best gauges of large U.S. stocks and the stock market overall.
2. Dow Jones 30: Also known as the Dow Jones Industrial Average, it tracks the share price performance of 30 large, publicly traded U.S. companies, serving as a barometer of the stock market and economy.
3. NASDAQ: The world's first electronic stock exchange, primarily listing technology giants and operating 29 markets globally.
4. Russell 1000 Growth: Measures the performance of large-cap growth segment of the U.S. equity universe, including companies with higher price-to-book ratios and growth metrics.
5. Russell 1000 Value: Measures the performance of large-cap value segment of the U.S. equity universe, including companies with lower price-to-book ratios and growth metrics.
6. Russell 2000: A market index composed of 2,000 small-cap companies, widely used as a benchmark for small-cap mutual funds.
7. Wilshire 5000: A market-capitalization-weighted index capturing the performance of all American stocks actively traded in the U.S., representing the broadest measure of the U.S. stock market.
8. MSCI EAFE Index: An equity index capturing large and mid-cap representation across developed markets countries around the world, excluding the U.S. and Canada.
9. MSCI Emerging Market Index: Captures large and mid-cap representation across emerging markets countries, covering approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.
10. VIX: The CBOE Volatility Index measures the market's expectations for volatility over the coming 30 days,

often referred to as the «fear gauge.»

11. FTSE NAREIT All Equity REITs: Measures the performance of all publicly traded equity real estate investment trusts (REITs) listed in the U.S., excluding mortgage REITs.
12. S&P U.S. Aggregate Bond Index: Represents the performance of the U.S. investment-grade bond market, including government, corporate, mortgage-backed, and asset-backed securities.
13. 3-Month T-bill Yield (%): The yield on U.S. Treasury bills with a maturity of three months, reflecting short-term interest rates.
14. 10-Year Treasury Yield (%): The yield on U.S. Treasury bonds with a maturity of ten years, reflecting long-term interest rates.
15. 10Y-2Y Treasury Spread (%): The difference between the yields on 10-year and 2-year U.S. Treasury bonds, often used as an indicator of economic expectations.
16. WTI Crude (\$/bl): The price per barrel of West Texas Intermediate crude oil, a benchmark for U.S. oil prices.
17. Gold (\$/Troy Oz): The price per troy ounce of gold, a standard measure for gold prices.
18. Bitcoin: A decentralized digital currency without a central bank or single administrator, which can be sent from user to user on the peer-to-peer bitcoin network.

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The Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) is a price-weighted index composed of 30 widely traded blue-chip U.S. common stocks. The S&P 500 is a market-cap weighted index composed of the common stocks of 500 leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy. The NASDAQ Composite Index is a market-value weighted index of all common stocks listed on the NASDAQ stock exchange.

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