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UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN CREDIT UNION





RSQE: November 2025



BRIGHTON • HOWELL • HARTLAND Advancing Business Together



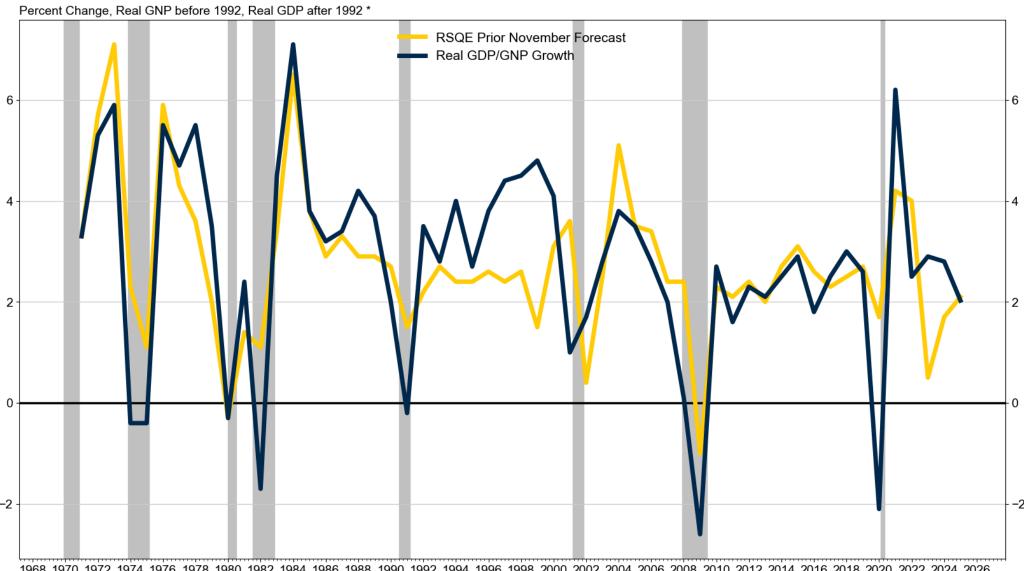
The U.S. Economic Outlook 2026–2027

November 20, 2025



Research Seminar in Quantitative Economics

RSQE Forecasting Record 1971–2025

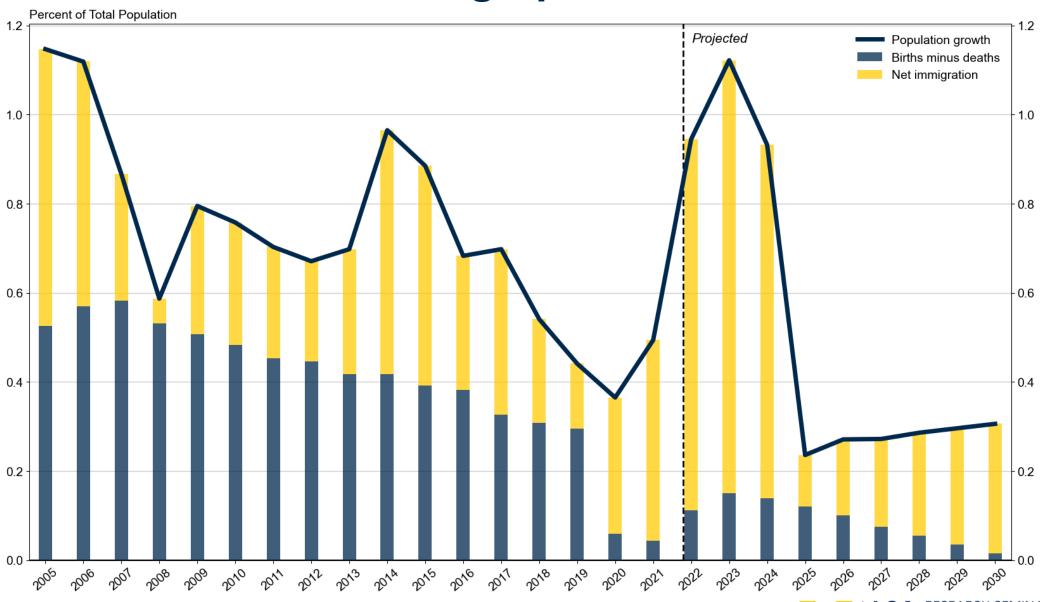


1968 1970 1972 1974 1976 1978 1980 1982 1984 1986 1988 1990 1992 1994 1996 1998 2000 2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 2018 2020 2022 2024 2026



^{*} Includes current 2025 forecast

CBO Demographic Outlook





Monthly Breakeven Payroll Employment Gains



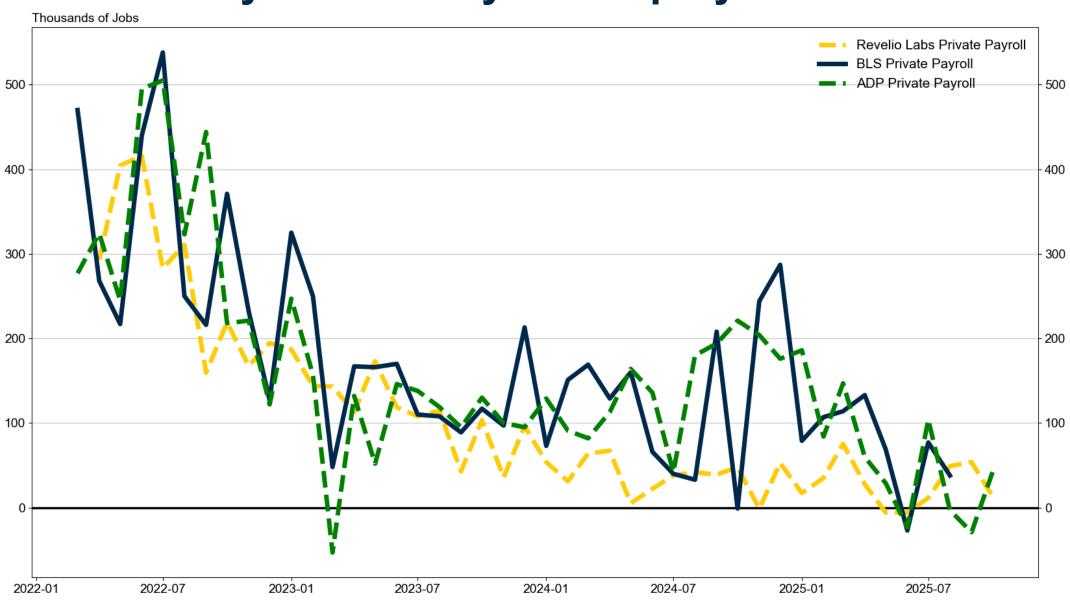


Current State of the Economy

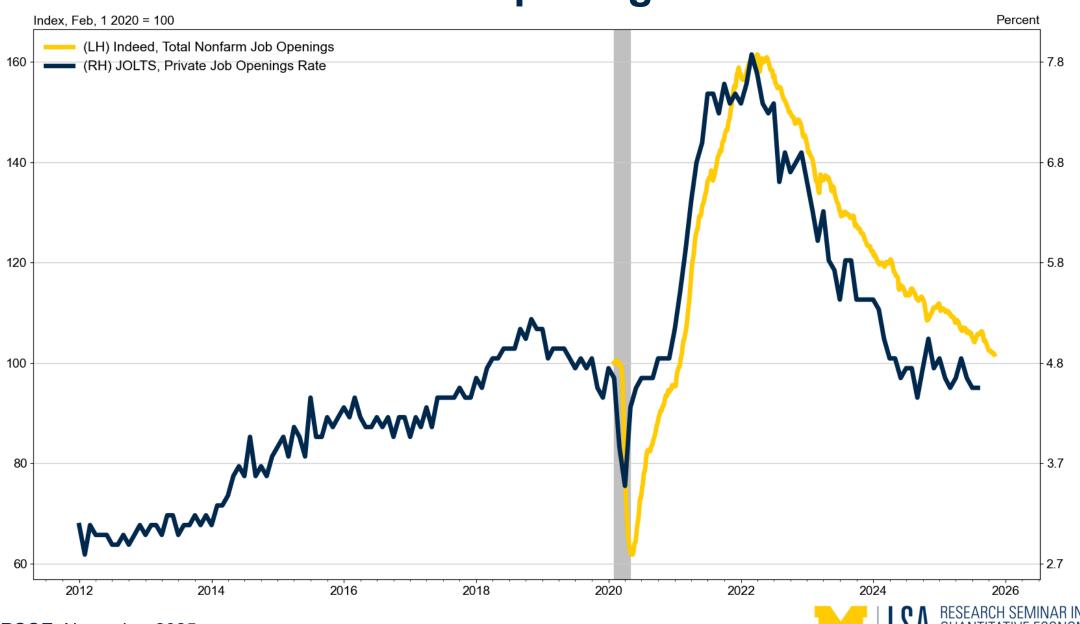
Contributions to Real GDP Growth



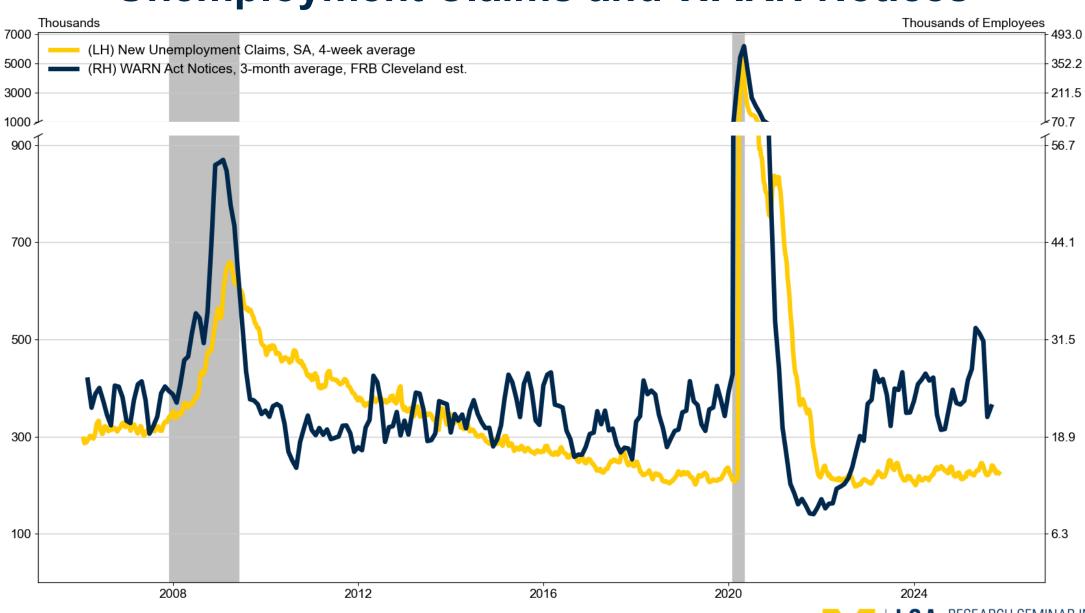
Monthly Private Payroll Employment Gains



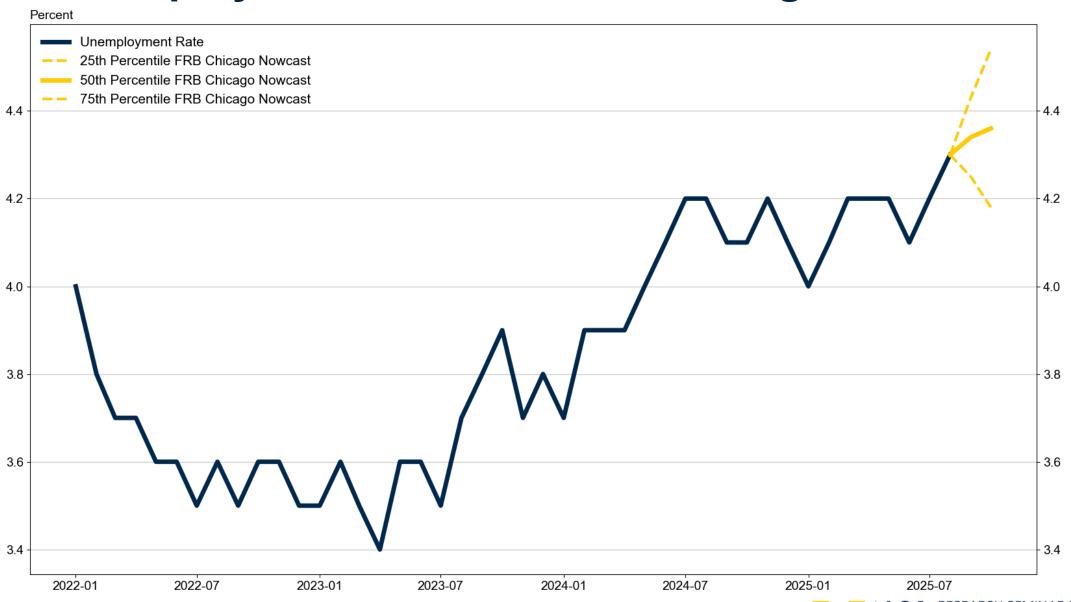
Job Openings



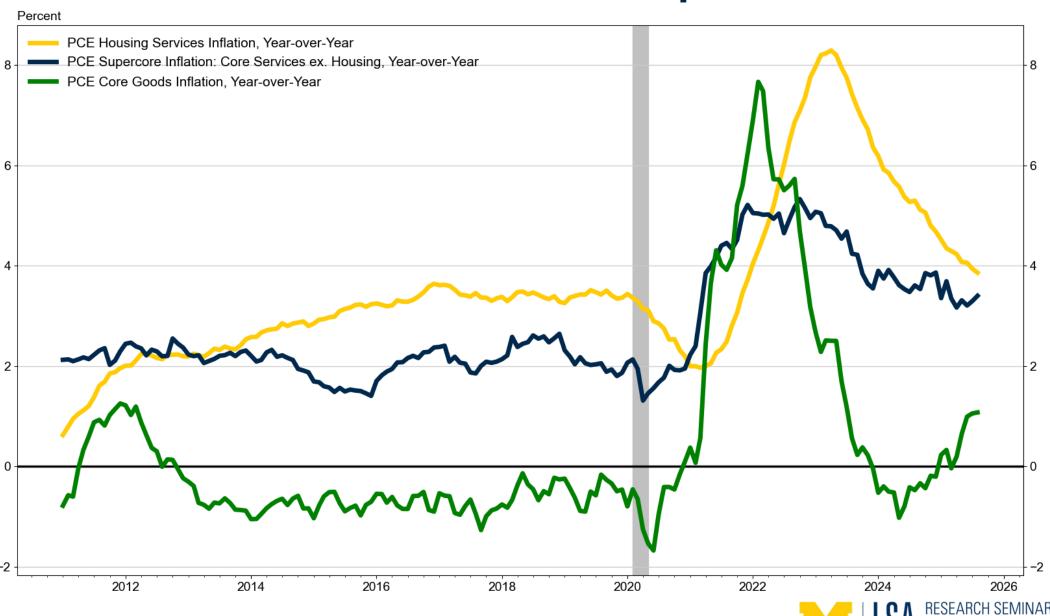
Unemployment Claims and WARN Notices



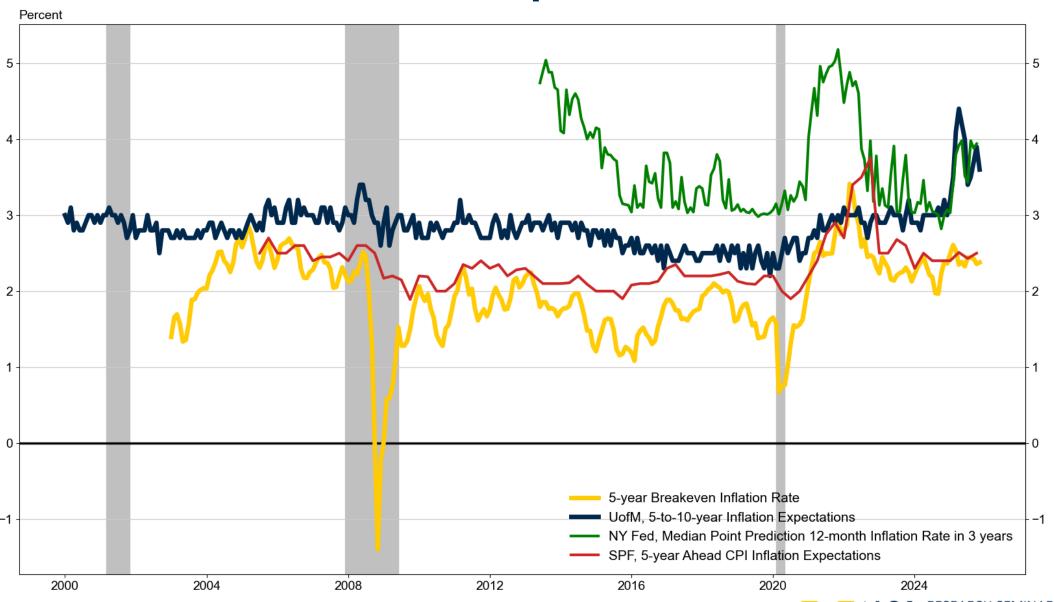
Unemployment Rate and FRB Chicago Nowcast



Core PCE Inflation Components

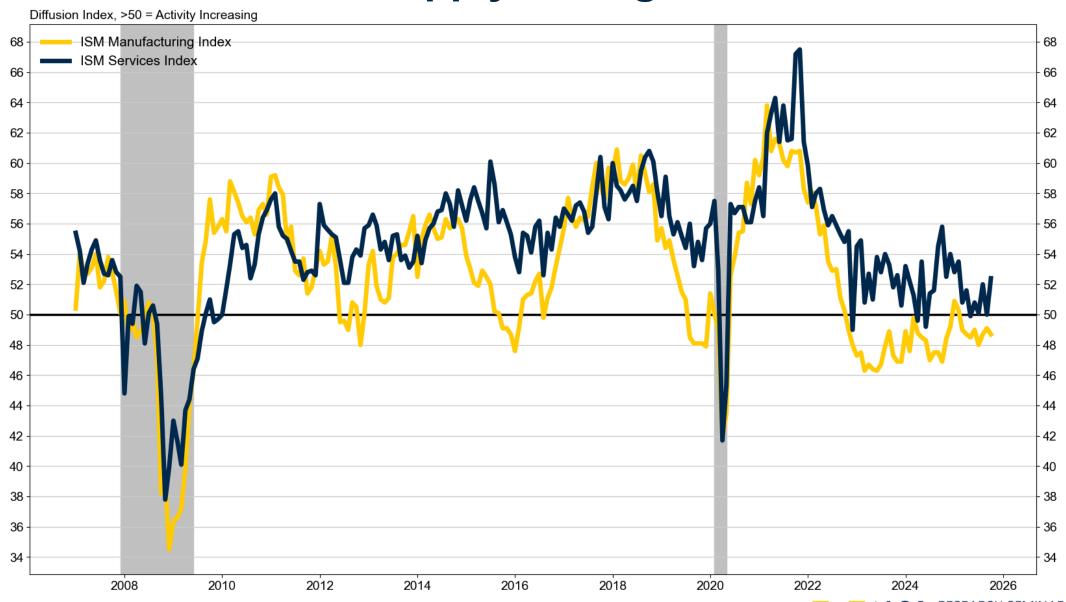


Inflation Expectations

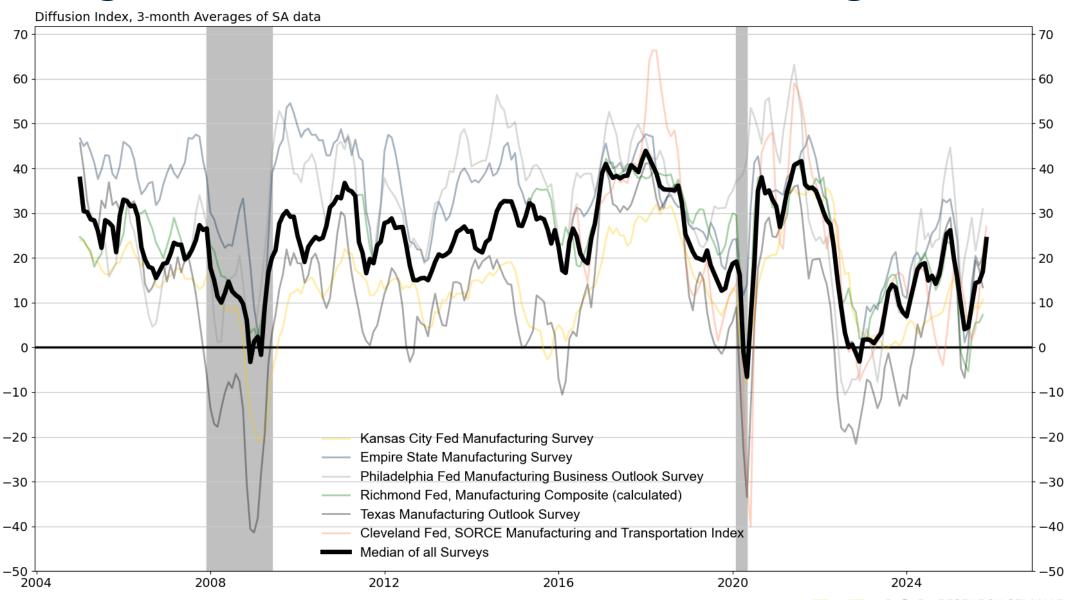




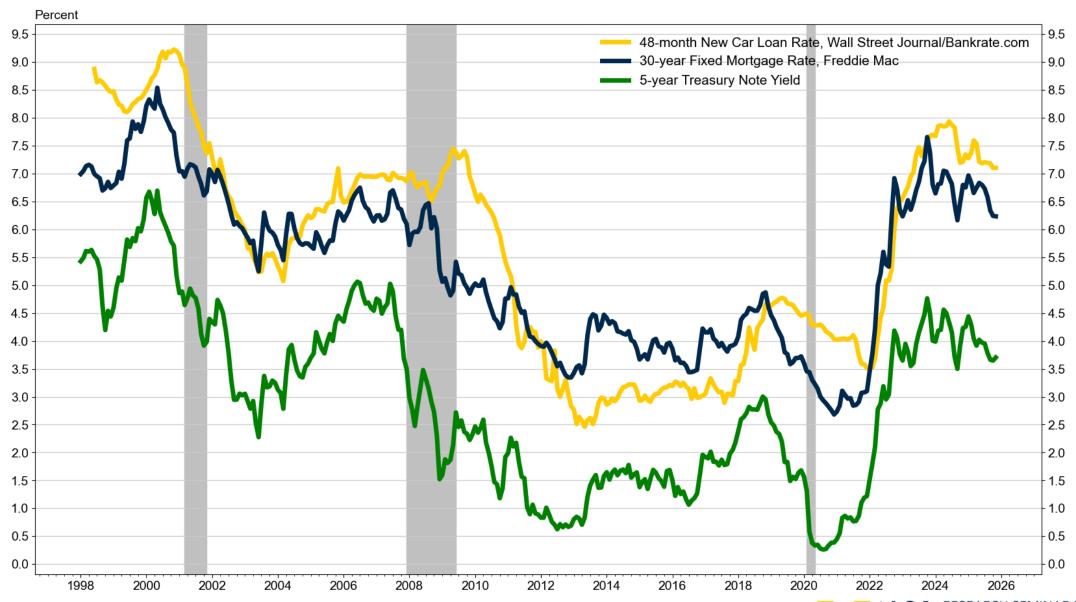
Institute for Supply Management Indices



Regional Fed 6-mo Ahead Manufacturing Indices

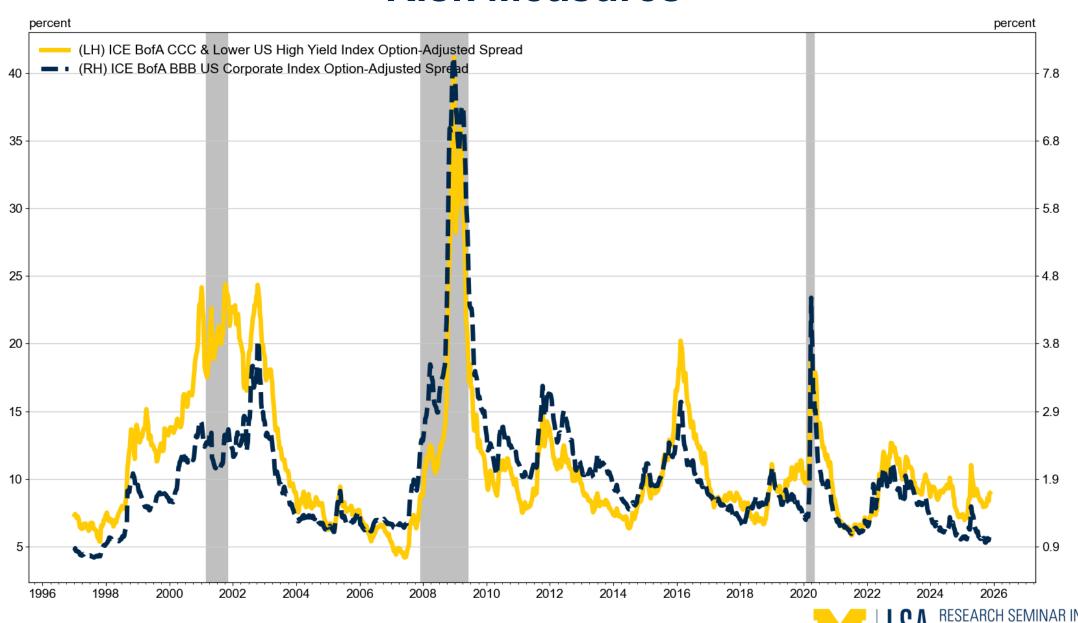


Selected Interest Rates

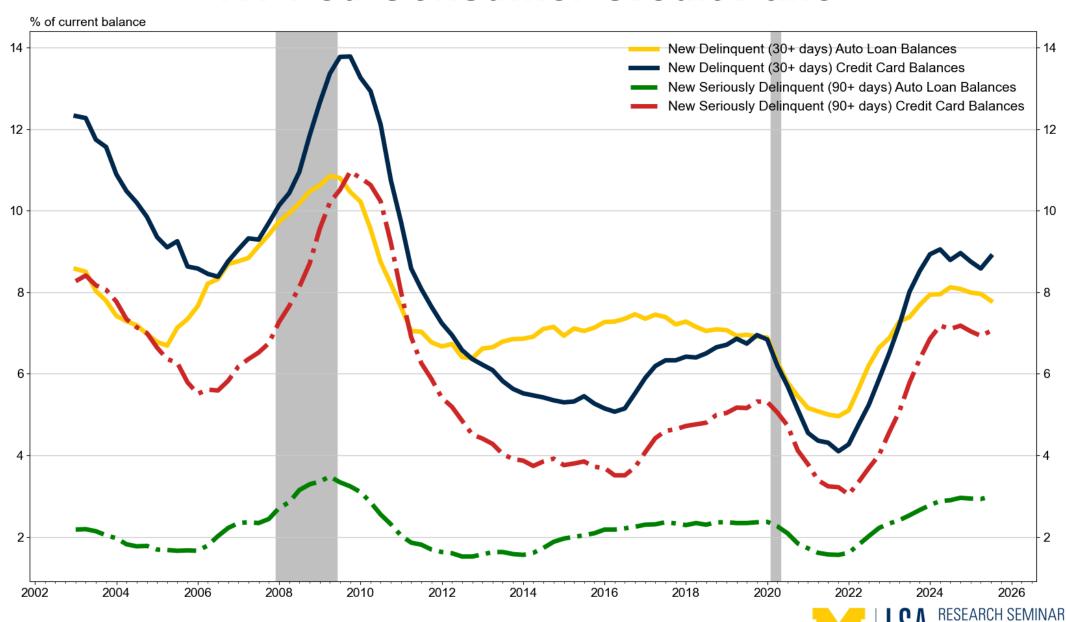




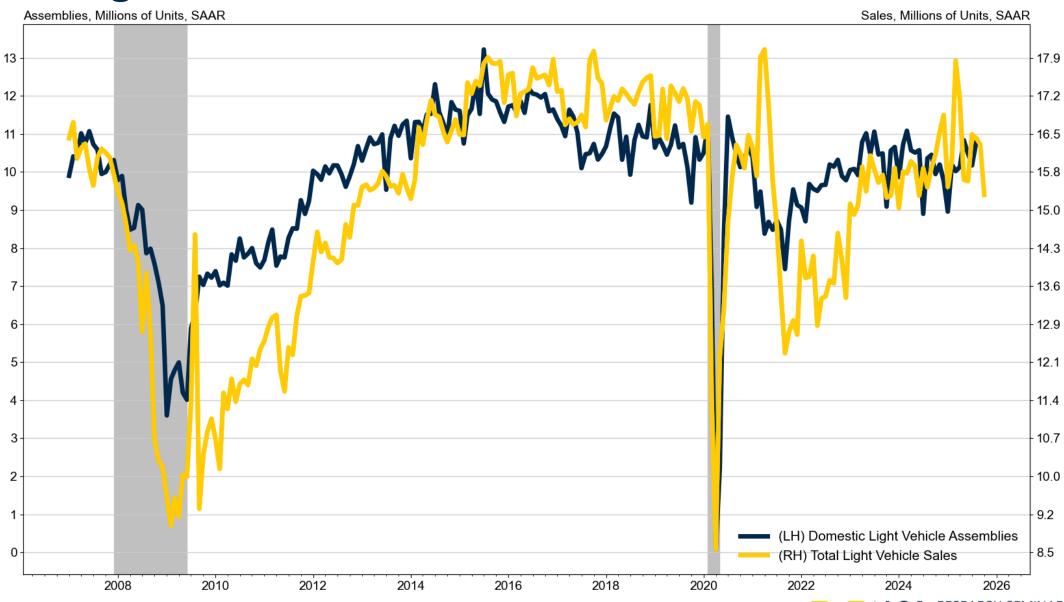
Risk Measures



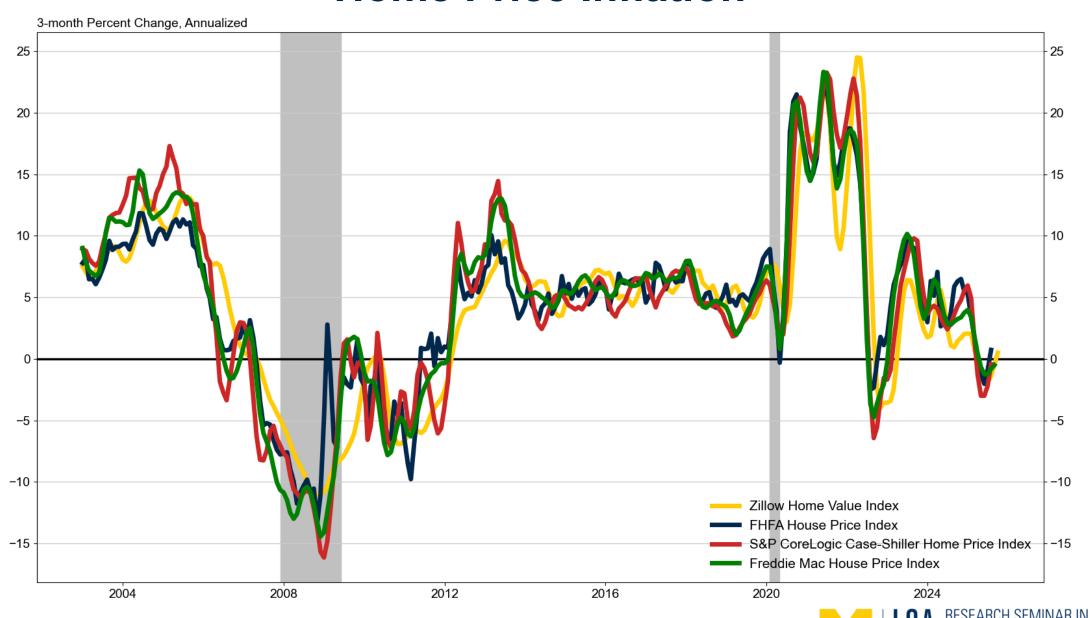
NY Fed Consumer Credit Panel



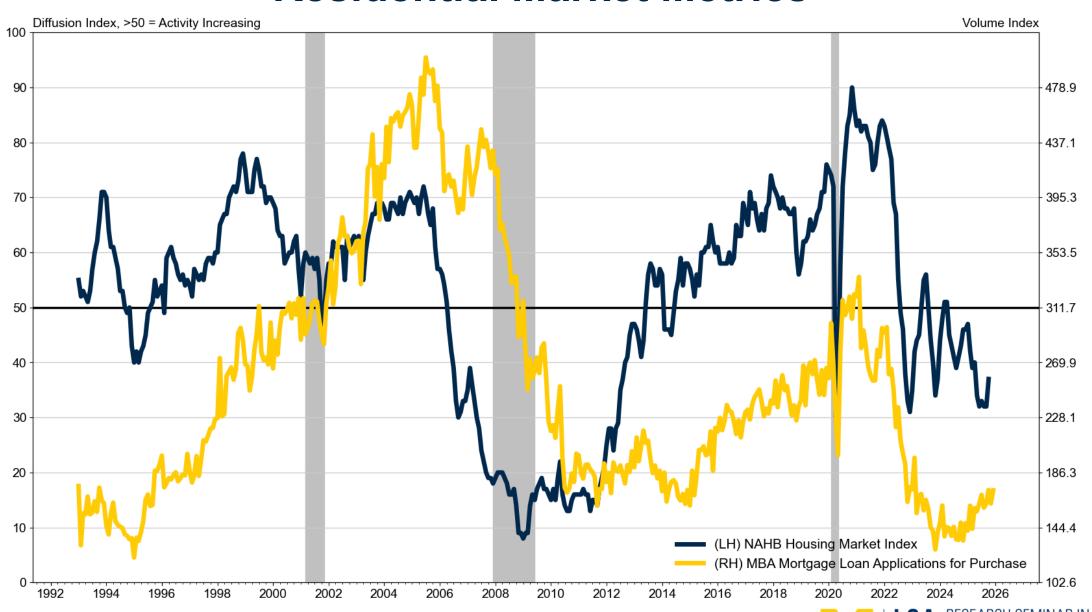
Light Vehicle Sales and Domestic Assemblies



Home Price Inflation



Residential Market Metrics



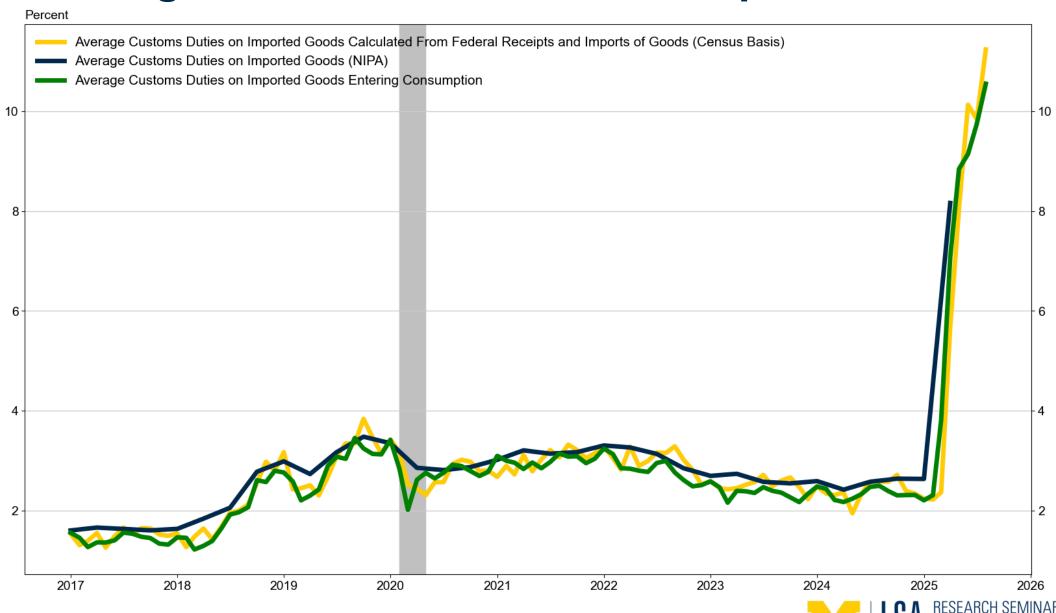
Inputs

Trade Policy

- Hopefully more predictable now
- Further deals/rate reductions possible, more exemptions likely
- Further Sect.232 investigations could result in sectoral tariffs
 - Pharmaceuticals, semiconductors, jet engines
- >Effective tariff rate so far substantially below weighted averages of statutory rates
 - Businesses likely quickly reoptimized import flows and also fully took advantage of exemptions and tariff differentials
- >We expect effective tariff rate to stay roughly flat



Average Effective Tariff Rate on Imported Goods



Monetary Policy

- Monetary policy stance likely still somewhat restrictive
- > The Fed is in risk-management mode
 - Labor market risk vs. Inflation risk
 - October assessment: labor risk dominates
 - Dissents on both sides
 - Few new releases to sway FOMC in either direction
- > We expect a gradual return to neutral (3.00–3.25) percent by mid-2026
 - Three more 25bps cuts



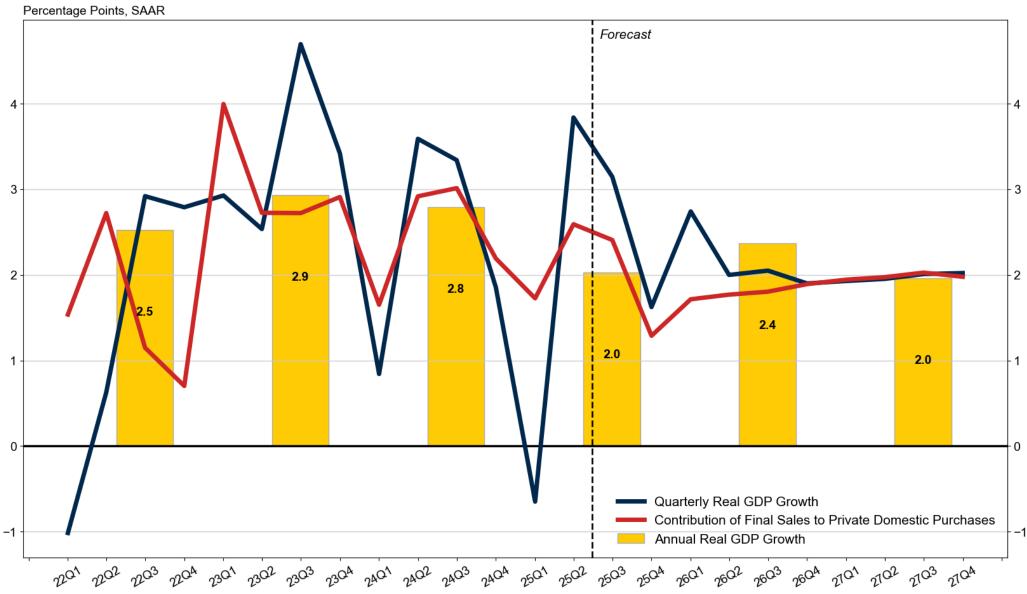
Fiscal Policy

- Little fiscal actions since OBBBA
- Federal shutdown a 0.6 percentage point drag on 25Q4 real GDP
 - Largely due to missing real value added of furloughed workers, measured by real compensation
 - Back on trend in 2026Q1
 - We do not project another shutdown
- Unclear if Congressional Republicans will attempt another reconciliation bill
 - No clear goal yet
- Divided government may return in 2027



U.S. Forecast

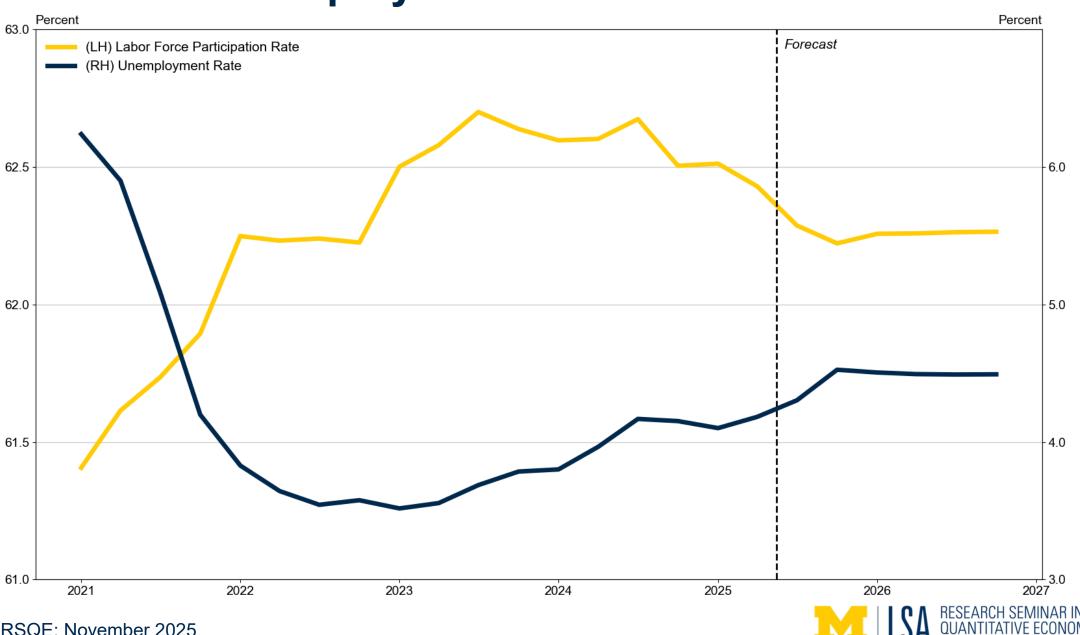
Economic Growth Forecast



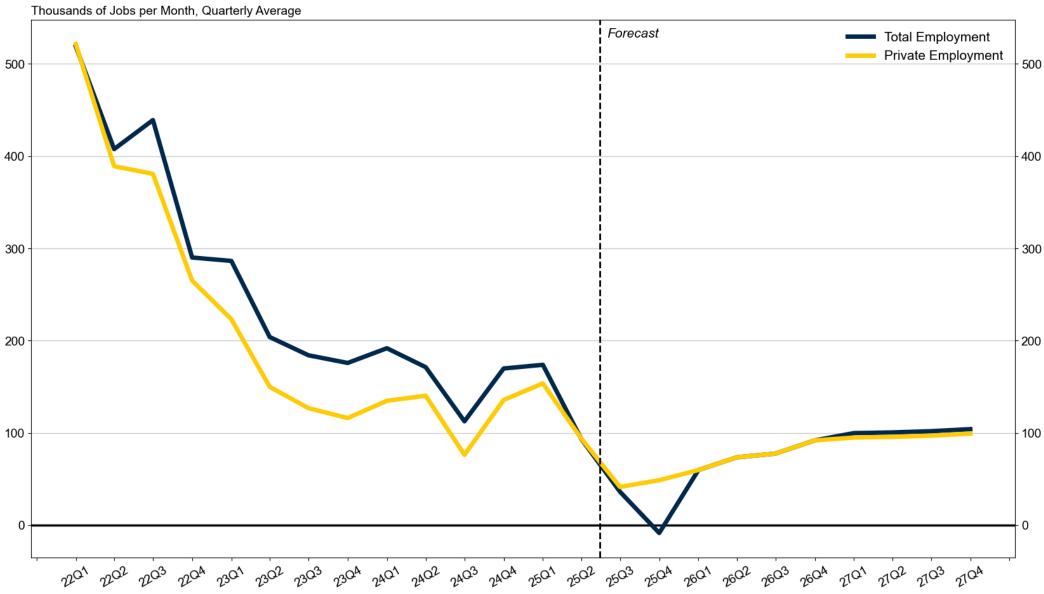




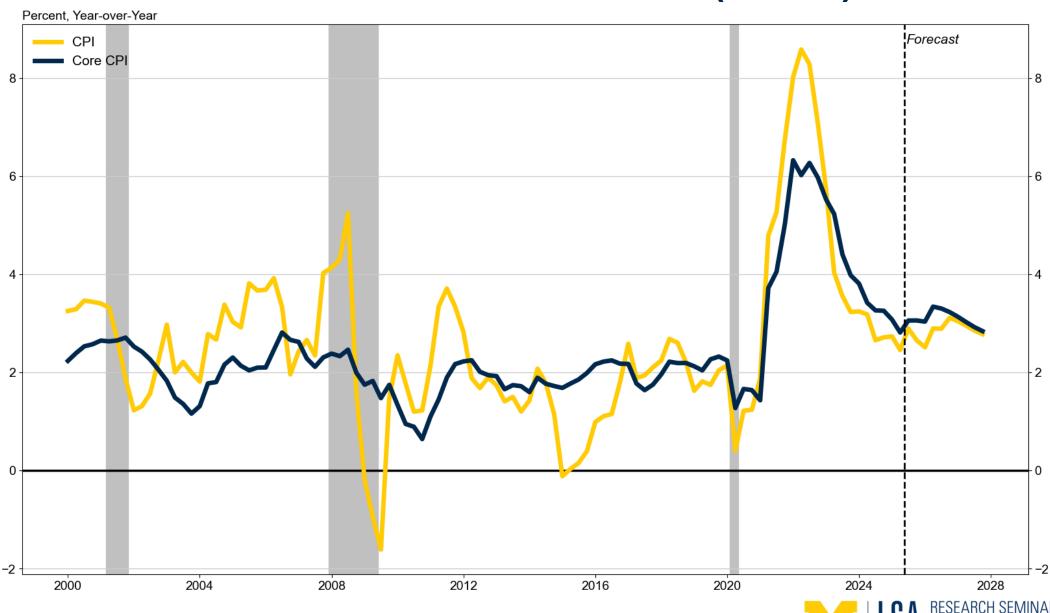
Unemployment and Labor Force



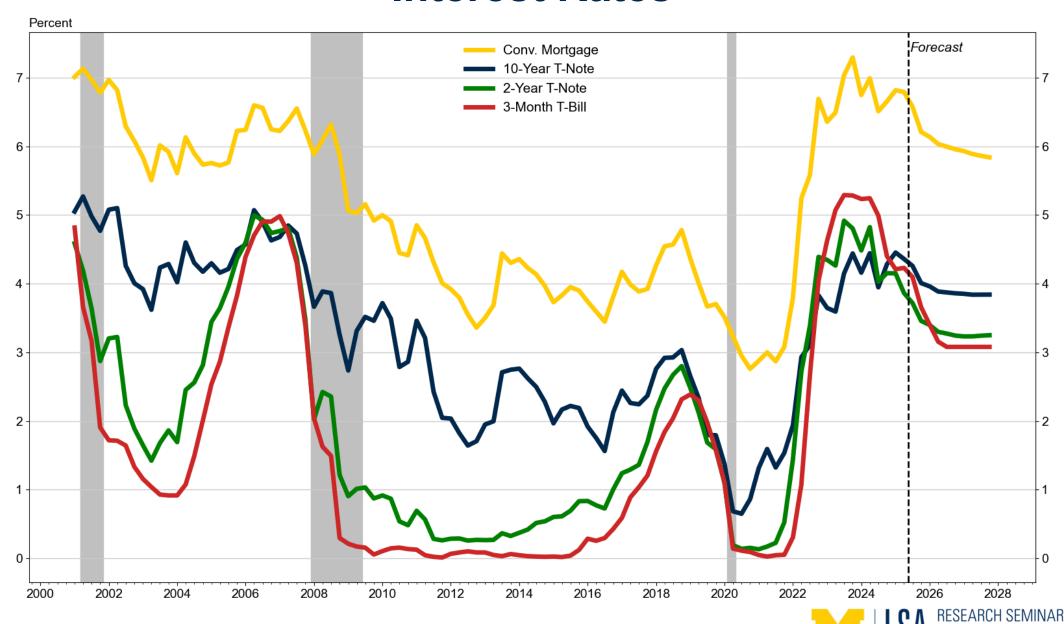
Total and Private Employment Change



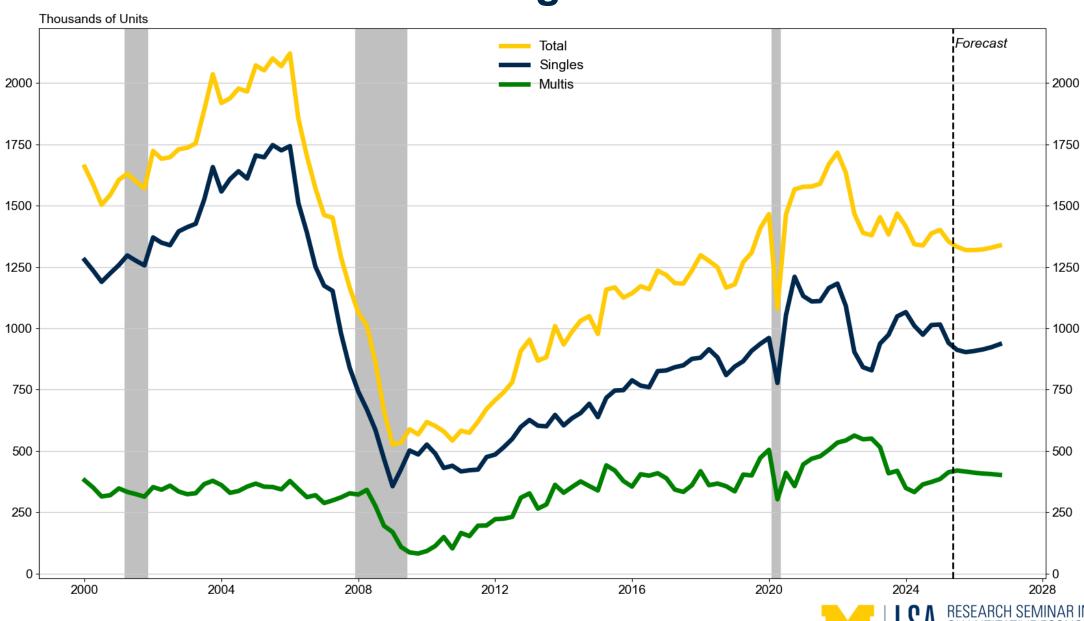
Consumer Price Inflation (CPI-U)



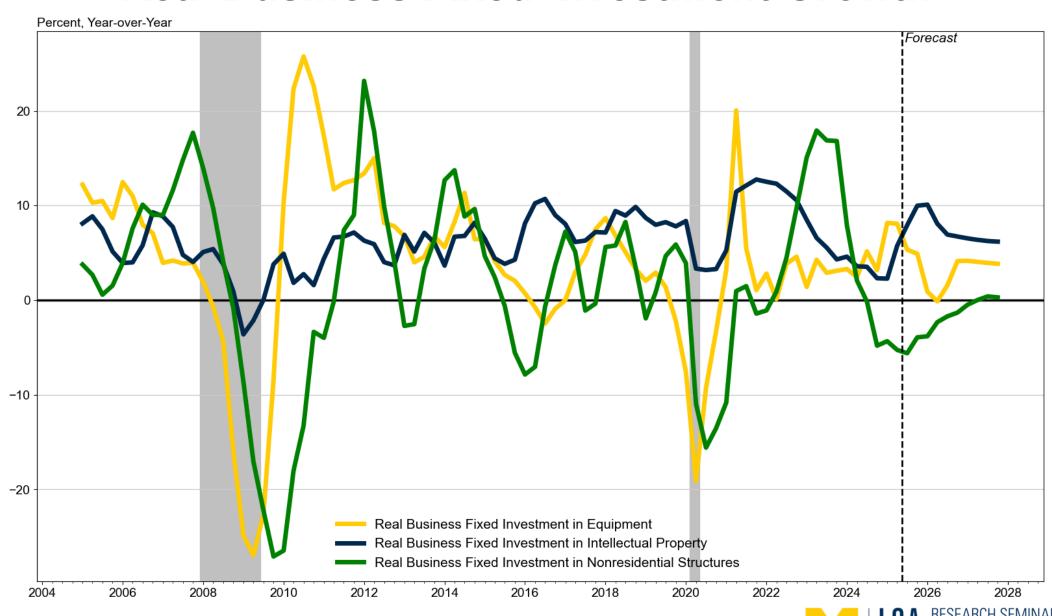
Interest Rates



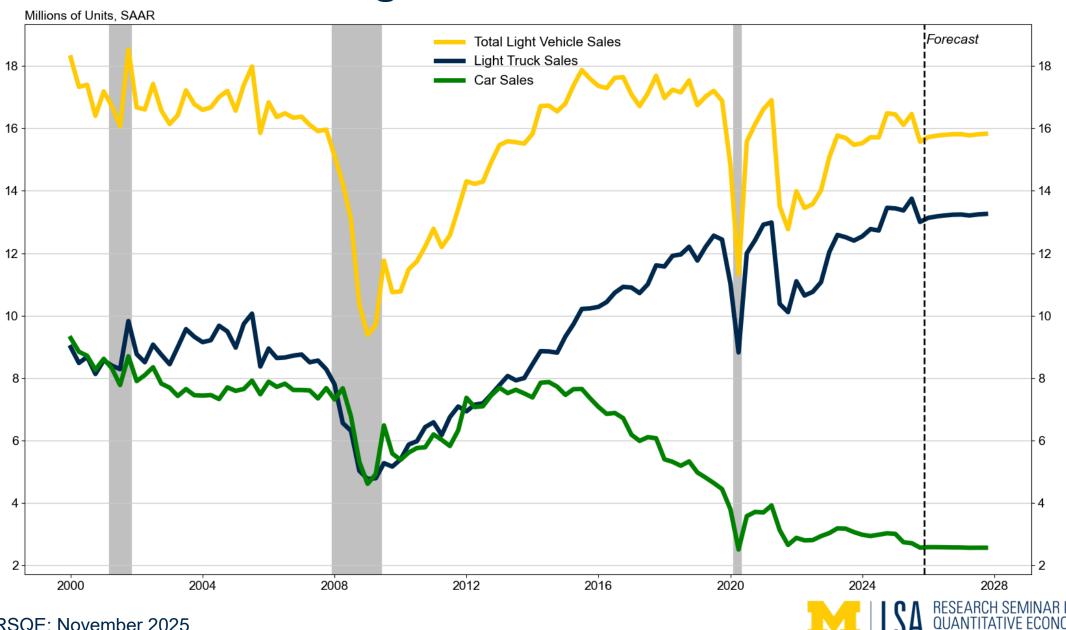
Housing Starts



Real Business Fixed Investment Growth



Light Vehicle Sales



Risks

- Misreading economic momentum
- > Immigration
- > Trade
- Monetary policy missteps. Changing FOMC stance
- > Fiscal Action
- >AI
- ➢ Geopolitical environment



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