ARGUS®

ARGUS ECONOMIC COMMENTARY

November 9, 2026

October Reset: Our Monthly Survey of the Economy, Interest Rates, and Stocks

October is typically one of the stronger months of the year for stocks. From 1980 to 2025, the S&P 500 averaged a 1.22% gain in October, which puts it in fourth place among all months for stock market performance, trailing in ascending order December, April, and November. In October 2026, the conditions were ripe for at least an average advance. From decade highs at the end of September, interest rates — particularly at the long end of the curve — came down across the 10th month. Although the war with Iran remained in stasis, oil flows through the Strait of Hormuz improved, and Middle East oil exports through all ports and pipelines returned nearly to prewar levels. Earnings for calendar 3Q26 again exceeded expectations, and the month ended with the strongest gross domestic product (GDP) growth reading since 3Q25.

Yet the broad market fell by about a percentage point in October, as the artificial intelligence (AI) trade tumbled. The tech-heavy Nasdaq Composite Index fell 5.3% in October, and the Nasdaq-100 — home to the AI behemoths — fell 6.7%. AI is such a prominent part of the investing landscape that it pulled down the overall market even as various sectors were benefiting from rotation. No index is AI-free, but the AI-lite Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) actually rose 1.7% in October 2026.

November will feature a substantial portion of calendar 3Q26 earnings reporting. GDP, as noted, is strong, consumers remain employed, and a contentious election is about to be behind us — usually a strong market indicator. And over the past three-plus years, past bouts of AI selling have given way to new rally highs based on dazzling levels of AI business being generated. Still, nothing in the market is certain, and the barely double-digit gain in the S&P 500 for 2026 through the end of October looks tenuous.

The Economy, Interest Rates, and Earnings

The advance (first) GDP report for 3Q26 reflected annualized growth of 3.4%, rising from 2.2% in 2Q26 and 2.5% in 1Q26. GDP data was revised on September 30; previously, 1Q26 GDP growth was reported at 2.1%. Third-quarter 2026 GDP captured a full three-month effects of the war in the Middle East, similar to 2Q26 GDP.

In broad strokes, the GDP report shows a resilient consumer economy and a commercial economy sustaining aggressive spending on AI. Imports of semiconductors and servers to support AI build-outs are a counterweight to GDP growth, given that imports are subtractive to the GDP calculation.

Third-quarter 2026 Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) increased a healthy 3.8%, level with 3.8% in 2Q26 and up from a revised 0.7% in 1Q26. Total spending on goods increased 3.0% in 3Q26, including a 2.3% rise in durable goods spending. Nondurable goods spending rose 3.4% in 3Q26, following 3.1% growth in 2Q26. Services spending, the biggest part of GDP, grew 4.1% in 3Q26, on the heels of 3.4% growth in 2Q26.

Altogether, PCE contributed 2.52 percentage points to 3Q26 GDP, after contributing 2.51 points to 2Q26 GDP and 0.49 point in 1Q26. Consumer spending on goods contributed 0.63 point to 3Q26 GPD, and spending on services contributed 1.89 points.

Nonresidential fixed investment, the proxy for corporate capital spending, rose by 12.7% in 3Q26, up from 9.0% in 2Q26 and 9.9% in 1Q26. Equipment spending rose 20.9%, and intellectual property products rose 8.4%; corporate spending on structures increased 5.4%, its strongest performance in over two years. Nonresidential fixed investment contributed

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1.78 points to total 3Q26 GDP. Residential investment declined 3.3% in 3Q26.

PCE and nonresidential fixed investment normally constitute 80%-85% of GDP. These two categories contributed 4.39 percentage points to 3Q26 GDP growth after contributing 3.76 points to 2Q26 GDP growth. Why wasn't overall 3Q26 GDP growth stronger? Mainly because of negative trends in key categories of net exports-imports and private inventories.

Net import-exports and private inventories were highly volatile in 2025 as companies sought to optimally position their overseas goods flows around the Liberation Day announcements in April and actual tariff implementation in August. The Supreme Court in February 2026 struck down the use of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) for tariffs, and the White House responded by using Section 122 of the Trade Act of 1974 to implement blanket 10% tariffs.

Beginning in February, companies sued (many successfully) for the return of tariffs levied under the IEEPA. Tariffs levied under Section 122 of the Trade Act of 1974 expired in July after a 150-day window. After Section 122 tariffs lapsed, the White House levied 10% tariffs under Section 301, alleging widespread forced labor violations. The tariff situation, which seemed settled, remains confusing and is a hindrance to business planning.

In addition to tariffs, many semiconductors and other technology hardware products vital to U.S. AI investments are imported. We expect the combination of AI imports and tariff turbulence to keep imports elevated in the intermediate term.

Exports fell 5.7% in 3Q26, versus 5.0% growth in 2Q26 and revised 13.9% growth in 1Q26. Imports rose 19.7% in 3Q26 after rising 12.6% in 2Q26 and 11.5% in 1Q26. Net exports-imports subtracted 3.32 percentage points from 3Q26 GDP after subtracting 1.10 points in 2Q26. The change in private inventories, part of gross private domestic investment, contributed 1.61 percentage point to 3Q26 GDP after subtracting 0.53 point in 2Q26. Net exports and change in private inventories combined subtracted 1.71 percentage points from 3Q26 GDP.

Government spending grew 5.3% in 3Q26. This formerly stable and now volatile category was 0.1% lower in 2Q26 and grew 4.6% in 1Q26. The rise in government spending added 0.90 point to 3Q26 GDP growth after subtracting 0.01 point from 2Q26 GDP and adding 0.80 point to 1Q26 GDP.

Argus Chief Economist Christopher Graja, CFA, notes that consumers are continuing to spend even though wage growth is now running behind inflation. Chris also expects further strengthening in gross domestic investment, as companies seek to boost productivity and improve return on investment by spending on AI. Despite the ongoing drag on GDP from AI imports, Chris has raised his GDP forecast for 2026. Argus is forecasting 2026 GDP growth of 2.4%, raised from 2.2%. Chris continues to model 2.2% GDP growth for 2027.

Outside the GDP accounts, the picture remains mixed. Based on sentiment surveys and diffusion indices, the business community is guardedly optimistic due to the AI-related business surge, while consumers appear to be deeply worried about inflation, affordability, and new jobs availability. Concerns about the war appear to be having a moderately negative impact on sentiment, while inflation is directly impacting business and consumer spending.

After multiple years of strength, the U.S. employment economy slowed in 2H25. Employment growth was better than expected across 1H26 but has been volatile in 2H26. The U.S. economy added 29,000 nonfarm payroll jobs in September 2026, missing the consensus call of 90,000 new jobs. Reflecting downward revisions to August and July, nonfarm payrolls averaged a monthly gain of 51,000 for July-September, compared with a previously reported average gain of 71,000 for June-August.

The unemployment rate rose to 4.2% for September, breaking a two-month string of 4.1% readings for August and July. The still low unemployment rate amid tepid jobs growth partly reflects slower population growth due to immigration policy and fewer native-born births and partly reflects baby boomers exiting the workforce. Average hourly earnings for September grew a concerning 3.0% annually, down from 3.2% for August; annual wage growth had mainly been in the 3.5%-4.0% range for the past few years. Over that span, hourly workers could at least count on annual wage growth staying ahead of rising prices. Wage growth is now running behind inflation.

The age of AI has moved beyond the first phase of generative AI, characterized by training of large language models by hyperscalers building AI data centers. The next phase is agentic AI, now rolling out to enterprise and sovereign customers. The U.S. Industrial sector is helping to build the necessary infrastructure to support this transition.

New orders for durable goods were up 1.8% in September, following 0.1% growth in August. Orders excluding the volatile transportation component increased 0.5% in September, and durable goods orders excluding defense rose 2.2%.

Industrial production advanced 0.7% in September after 0.1% growth in August. Manufacturing output rose 0.3%, while mining production rose 0.2%. Utilities delivered 3.5% growth in September, for a second consecutive weather-driven gain. Industrial production increased 2.2% at an annual rate in September, slowing from year-over-year growth of 4.0% in 2Q26. Capacity utilization moved up to 76.9% in September from 76.3% in August but is 2.5 percentage points below its long-run (1972-2025) average.

Diffusion (sentiment) indices signal high confidence in future growth. The purchasing managers' reports from the Institute for Supply Management showed the industrial and services economies in expansion territory though slightly decelerating in September. The Manufacturing Purchasing Mangers' Index was at 54.5% in September, down a tick from 54.6% in August. The Services PMI was at 56.5% in September, up from 55.4% in August. Both PMI reports were comfortably above the 50 demarcation line between expansion and contraction. The Services PMI has spent two years in expansion territory, while the Manufacturing PMI has posted eight straight months of expansion.

The Conference Board's Consumer Confidence Index fell to 81.9 in September from 88.6 in August, hitting a seven-month low as the fragile truce with Iran unraveled. The University of Michigan Index of Consumer Sentiment was 48.0% in October, about level with 48.1% in September; this series continues to reflect consumer anxiety about the war, high gas prices, and uncertain job prospects. Levels for these consumer surveys are near historical lows and remain well below pre–Iran War levels.

Actual and diffusion (sentiment) data reflect inflation anxiety and concerns the ongoing war with Iran will keep gasoline prices high. The memorandum of understanding between the U.S. and Iran lapsed in June, but traffic through the Strait of Hormuz is now approaching prewar levels. In the U.S., consumers and companies are mainly going about their business amid the ongoing state of war. Consumers are employed, and businesses are investing in the AI opportunity.

After Kevin Warsh became chairman of the Federal Reserve (Fed) in May 2026, the Fed's board of governors expressed concern about the trend in inflation but made no change to policy at the June and July 2026 Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meetings. At the September FOMC meeting, the central bank raised the Fed Funds rate by 25 basis points (bps), its first rate hike in three years. The Fed, as anticipated, stood pat at the October 2026 FOMC meeting, which ended less than a week before the midterm elections.

Fed Chairman Warsh would like to see the fixed-income market drive Fed policy, as opposed to the past, when commentary from the Fed seemed to drive the fixed-income market. As inflation worsened across September, the fixed-income market signaled that rates needed to be higher. With traffic through the Strait of Hormuz approaching prewar levels, energy prices are finally inching lower. And in October, interest rates came off recent peak levels.

Within the advanced 3Q26 GDP report, the PCE Price Index rose by 2.1%, compared with 5.0%, in 2Q26. The Core PCE Price Index, which strips out energy and food, was up 2.5% in 3Q26, compared to 3.3% growth in 2Q26. In the Personal Income and Outlays report for September, the Core PCE Price Index rose 3.1%, compared with 3.0% annual growth in August. Core PCE metrics are monitored by the Fed as part of its rate-setting deliberations.

Monthly data from the consumer and commercial economies show that inflation remains a problem. The annual change in the all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for September 2026 was 3.7%, following 3.4% growth in August. The September Core CPI (excluding food and energy) rose 2.6% from a year earlier, compared to 2.4% for August.

The all-items Producer Price Index (PPI) increased 2.6% on a year-over-year basis in September, retreating from a change of 5.4% in August. On a core basis, which strips out food, energy, and trade services, September PPI rose 6.3% year over year, compared with 4.7% in August. Energy and gasoline prices flared across summer 2026 and are likely to remain elevated given lagged effects.

Interest rates shot higher on inflation fears after the war with Iran began at the end of February 2026. Rates remained elevated across 2Q26 and then moved higher again in 3Q26. September marked the sharpest rise yet in this cycle in market rates of interest, with 10-year and 30-year yields routinely making new multidecade highs. Both medium and long-term yields rose about half a percentage point in September alone. Rates began to back down in October, although it is too soon to say if this trend will be sustained.

The 10-year Treasury yield was 5.05% as of the end of October 2026, compared with 5.24% as of the end of September and 4.14% at year-end 2025. The two-year Treasury yield was 4.67% as of the end of October 2026, versus 4.78% as of the end of September and 3.45% as of year-end 2025.

The two-10 slope in the yield curve narrowed to 38 bps at the end of October, versus 46 bps at the end of September. The year-end 2025 two-10 slope of 69 bps was the steepest since 2021, before the Fed began its fight against inflation.

Argus Fixed Income Strategist Kevin Heal now expects a total of two hikes in the Fed Funds rates in 2026. The first already occurred at the September FOMC meeting. Weak nonfarm payrolls data for September and energy prices coming off peak reduced pressure on the Fed to hike rates at the October FOMC meeting, while the imminence of the midterm elections made any policy change politically unpalatable. Kevin expects the Fed to raise rates for a second time in 2026, also by a quarter point, at the December meeting.

By year-end 2026, the CME FedWatch tool shows an 81% probability that the Fed Funds rate will be 50 bps higher than it was before the Fed began this rate-hiking cycle in September. The monetary policy outlook for 2027 is uncertain, but Kevin sees the potential for one rate cut next year, assuming war inflation slows to the Fed's 2% target.

The calendar 3Q26 earnings season is off to a strong start, following exceptional annual EPS growth in calendar 1Q and 2Q earnings. Strong EPS growth is allaying fears of excess valuations, even with stocks near all-time highs. S&P 500 earnings from continuing operations for calendar 3Q26 are expected to rise in the mid- to high-20% range, according to the tracking firms Bloomberg, FactSet, and Refinitiv. Those estimated growth rates are on a blended basis, which incorporates actual reports with analyst consensus forecasts. S&P 500 earnings from continuing operations grew more than 25% annually for calendar 1Q26 and 2Q26. GAAP earnings were even stronger, rising over 45% on massive onetime gains by hyperscalers.

Although it is still early in the 3Q26 earnings season, the trends are highly positive. Among companies reporting earnings growth, 83% surpassed prereporting consensus expectations — above the 75%-80% range prevailing for the past 10 years. The magnitude of the EPS beat against prereporting consensus estimates is in the high-single-digit to low-double-digit range, exceeding the typical range of 5%-8% above consensus.

AI is driving technology earnings growth, but it is not all Magnificent 7. The best AI-driven growth has been coming not from the hyperscalers, but from the companies whose hardware — semiconductors, memory & data storage, and networking — supports the transition from generative AI to agentic AI.

While AI captures the headlines, an equally important story for the reporting quarter was across-the-board earnings strength. Sectors such as Materials, Energy, Industrial, Financial, and Utilities delivered strong double-digit EPS growth and are on track to sustain the positive trend going forward.

In June 2026, we raised our forecast for 2026 S&P 500 earnings from continuing operations to $340 per share from a prior $315. Our 2026 estimate assumes 24.8% growth in continuing operations earnings from 2025. At that time, we also raised our 2027 forecast for S&P 500 earnings from continuing operations to $390 per share from a prior $363. Our 2027 estimate assumes 14.5% growth in continuing operations earnings from our 2026 estimate.

Once the bulk of S&P 500 companies report calendar 3Q26 results and provide guidance for calendar 4Q26, we will adjust our final 2026 S&P 500 EPS estimate and our 2027 forecast. Our bias at this time is likely to be to the upside for both years. We will also provide our preliminary 2028 forecast for EPS from continuing operations for the S&P 500 at that time.

Domestic and Global Markets

The performance discussed herein captures the market status as of the end of October 2026. This data does not reflect what has happened in the market in recent days.

The major indices have vacillated between growth leadership and everything else — defensive, cyclical, commodity, and rate sensitive — for much of 2025 and all of 2026 to date. After a risk-off and down first quarter, growth leadership reasserted itself in 3Q26. October marked a pivot to everything that was not AI and semiconductor. The market overall is up 10 months into 2026, generally a highly positive sign that stocks will finish the year in the green.

Although 2026 has included some profit taking in AI names and bouts of leadership rotation, technology continues to drive the major indices higher. As of the end of October 2026, the S&P 500 was up 13.6% year-to-date including hypothetical dividends, about 0.5 point below its position as of the nine-month mark in 2026. The Nasdaq Composite, which was more than three points ahead of the S&P 500 as of the end of September, retraced by five points in October and is less than a point below the broad index. The DJIA, on the other hand, gained 3 points to nearly pull level with the broad market and Nasdaq as of the end of October.

Value and growth had been vying for leadership all year. Value remained in front as of the end of the third quarter, and then it built on that lead amid October's AI sell-off. The FT Wilshire US Large Cap Value index was up 19.2% at the end of October, versus 6.8% for the FT Wilshire US Large Cap Growth index — its widest lead at any point in 2026. Small caps continue to relatively outperform but continued to give back in the past month. The Russell 2000 Index was up 16.1% at the end of October. The Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index halved its loss for 2026 and is down 1.6% year to date.

Sector leadership remains in flux, partly because the more-than-three-year rally in Information Technology is paying for rotation into other areas. And given the October trends in the three major indices — Nasdaq down a lot, S&P 500 down a bit, and DJIA up a lot — it will be no surprise that investors turned away from everything AI in October and embraced everything else.

The biggest losers in October were Information Technology, which plunged over 6% from its 31% year-to-date gain as of the end of September, and Communication Services, which fell over 10% as both social media and large telecoms came under pressure.

The biggest sector winner in October was Energy, soaring 15% in the month, as oil prices jumped back to near-record highs. Consumer Staples rallied 10%, possibly because the high cost of everything is steering folks back to the family dinner table. Healthcare had another strong month, rising 12% in the 10th month. Consumer Discretionary and Utilities, both sensitive to trends in interest rates, advanced as interest rates came down across October.

The upside of 10 months of volatile trading and tag-team handoffs of sector leadership is a balanced advance

for the market heading into the final two months of 2026. Energy leads, with a 58% gain for 2026 year-to-date. Information Technology is in second place but is now way behind the leader, with a 25% year-to-date gain. Healthcare, Consumer Staples, and Materials are up in the midteens range. Four sectors — Industrial, Real Estate, Financial, and Utilities — are up in single-digit percentages. And now just two sectors — Communication Services and Consumer Discretionary — are down for the year.

We have always believed that rotation away from growth and toward more diversity in sector leadership is positive for sustaining the health and length of the bull market. A balanced advance lessens the risk of a thin, toppy market and can help a shaky bull get steadier on its hooves.

In September, investors piled back into AI and technology names, even the software stocks that they disdained across midyear. But October featured a rout in formerly cherished AI names, as investors expressed concern with the mounting leverage that is being used to build the AI infrastructure edifice. The swing into everything but tech fattened sector weights, particularly in defensive areas.

Information Technology ended October with a 35.5% weighting within the S&P 500, down about 300 bps in just a month. Information Technology undid its September rally that had left the sector close to an all-time peak weight in the S&P 500. Communication Services, another sector that rallied in September, had its S&P 500 weighting sharply reduced in October. By contrast, eight of the nine remaining sectors gained weight in October in relation to their standing at the end of September. Utilities alone held steady in a turbulent month for sector realignment.

Industrial and Healthcare each gained more than 2 percentage points of sector weight in October. Energy was not the biggest winner points-wise, but its strong year-to-date showing has pushed the sector to the 5% weighting threshold last experienced in the year 2000. Real Estate, Healthcare, Materials, and both consumer sectors padded on some basis points in October.

As of the end of October, seven of nine global bourses in our tally were positive for 2026. The two laggards, China and India, are most dependent on oil from the Middle East. Despite signs of normalizing oil flows through the Strait of Hormuz, global inventories are near bottom, and refined products are hard to acquire due to refinery outages. The U.S. is mainly energy independent, and the S&P 500 has remained at least in the middle of the pack since the war in Iran began.

In broad strokes, developed-world economies are gaining ground, and the lag in developing economies is worsening. On a theme basis, resources economies are up 10.9%, as energy prices remain elevated. Americas markets are up 11.6% in 2026, as Mexico has joined Canada, Brazil, and the U.S. in the up-in-double-digits club. Mature economies are up 16.3% year-to-date in 2026 on safe-haven demand. BRICs-minus-Russia are down 6% for the year-to-date. And Asian markets are up 1% in 2026 to date.

Conclusion

The S&P 500 is up in double-digit percentages for 2026 to date, but it has been for months. The index held an 11.8% capital gain at the end of the third quarter; that was whittled to a 10.6% gain as of the end of October. The fundamentals appear to be in place — solid earnings momentum, GDP growth, and an employed (if nervous) consumer — for the typically strong rally into year-end we usually get with the market up in double digits at the nine-month mark.

But inflation, war worries, and election drama have weighed all year. Perhaps the best indicator of investor uncertainty is that six of the 10 months in 2026 to date have been down months for the S&P 500. All of the gains for the S&P 500 this year have been packed into January (1.4%), April (10.4%), May (5.1%), and August (2.6%). Five of the other six months were down in the 1% range, with only the war-launch month of March (down 5.1%) deeply impacting full-year return.

November has been the S&P 500's best month since 1980, with an average gain of 2.22%. By month's end, earnings season will be over, and the midterm elections will be well past. By then investors should know if they are in for a happy holiday month or if uncertainty is likely to persist right up to New Year's Eve.

Jim Kelleher, CFA,
Director of Research

KEY ECONOMIC FORECASTS

- The $33 trillion U.S. economy remains on course for productive long-term growth. Investment in data centers and infrastructure for artificial intelligence (AI) is projected to total $10.3 trillion from 2025 to 2032, according to new estimates published by the Brookings Institution. As a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP), these AI investments will be larger than transformative buildouts of railroads, highways, electrification, and telecom, Brookings' research projects.
- Real potential GDP — the sustainable speed limit of the U.S. economy — is poised to increase to 2.1%, on average, through 2030, according to the Congressional Budget Office. AI is likely to raise productivity, offsetting slower growth in the labor force from an aging population and reduced immigration.
- The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) voted 10-2 on October 28 to maintain the Fed Funds target at 3.75%-4.00%. Argus Fixed Income Strategist Kevin Heal expects a quarter-point hike in December before the Fed moves to the sideline in 2027. We expect the dollar will be flat/firmer over the next year, helped by higher rates, solid GDP growth, and demand for shares of innovative U.S. companies.
- After the FOMC meeting, Federal Reserve Chairman Kevin Warsh offered the following comments. "Economic activity is expanding at a strong pace. While uncertainty remains—owing, in part, to geopolitical developments—domestic spending has been resilient. Productivity growth is strong, and capital investment robust."
- Our 2026 GDP growth forecast is 2.4%, as is our 2027 forecast. We have initiated an estimate for growth of 2.2% in 2028. The U.S. has stimulative fiscal policy, while the federal government is running a budget deficit. Argus believes financial conditions remain modestly accommodative to growth.
- Argus expects S&P 500 earnings per share (EPS) to rise almost 25% to $340 in 2026 and increase about 15% to $390 in 2027. EPS have been helped by an increase in operating margins to about 19% this year. Growing tech giants such as Microsoft and Nvidia have higher margins than Dow stalwarts such as Walmart and Caterpillar. Argus expects the S&P 500 to trade in a range between 6,900 and 8,450 over the next 12 months. Our year-end 2026 price target for the S&P 500 is 8,000, based on a multiple of 20.5 times our 2027 EPS estimate.
- The Misery Index, which is the Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation rate plus the unemployment rate, is 7.9%, below the average of 9.1% since 1949 but up from 6.7% in January. Unemployment is low, at 4.2%. Inflation remained elevated at 3.7% in September, but was below the recent peak of 4.2% from May.
- Gasoline prices at $4.20 a gallon are straining preholiday spending by consumers. Looking ahead to 2027, the Energy Information Administration outlook calls for a recovery in oil supply and ultimately a surplus. If that's the case, West Texas Intermediate (WTI) oil likely will resume its secular downtrend. Our preliminary 2027 outlook for WTI is $70 a barrel, down from $80 in 2026.
- The yield on the 10-year Treasury bond recently peaked at 5.4%. It has since eased to 5.0%, but is up from 3.95% before the conflict with Iran. Moves in the 10-year bond have a bigger and more direct effect on the economy than equivalent moves in the Federal Funds rate. We expect the 10-year bond to end 4Q27 in a range of 4.0% to 5.0%.
- Gold, the ancient safe-haven asset, is likely to remain at high levels, in a range of $3,500 to $5,000 an ounce in 2027, amid buying by central banks, global uncertainty, and concerns about the U.S. budget deficit.

CURRENT ECONOMIC RELEASES

Current Economic Releases

Date	Release	Month	Previous Report	Argus Estimate	Street Estimate	Actual
29-Oct	GDP Annualized QoQ	3Q "Advance"	2.2%	3.1%	3.2%	**3.4%**
	GDP Price Index	3Q "Advance"	6.1%	3.2%	NA	**2.3%**
	PCE Deflator	September	3.4%	3.6%	3.6%	**3.6%**
	PCE Core Deflator	September	3.0%	3.1%	3.1%	**3.1%**
	Personal Income	September	**4.4%**	4.2%	NA	**4.1%**
	Personal Spending	September	**6.2%**	6.0%	NA	**6.3%**
2-Nov	ISM Manufacturing	October	54.50	55.0	54.5	**55.5**
	ISM New Orders	October	55.3	53.5	54.9	**55.5**
	ISM Prices	October	77.9	77.5	77.1	**75.2**
	Construction Spending	September	**-0.7%**	-1.9%	NA	**-2.7%**
3-Nov	Factory Orders	September	**8.8%**	10.4%	NA	**10.5%**
4-Nov	ISM Services Index	October	54.9	55.0	54.8	**54.5**
	Trade Balance	September	**-$105.7 Bln.**	-103.0 Bln.	-107.9 Bln.	**-105.0 Bln.**
	Total Vehicle Sales	October	16.0 Mln.	16.0 Mln.	15.9 Mln.	**15.5 Mln.**
5-Nov	Nonfarm Productivity	3Q	1.4%	2.6%	2.7%	NA
	Unit Labor Costs	3Q	1.2%	0.4%	0.8%	NA
6-Nov	Nonfarm Payrolls	October	29K	80K	88K	NA
	Unemployment Rate	October	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	NA
	Average Weekly Hours	October	34.4	34.4	34.4	NA
	Average Hourly Earnings	October	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%	NA
	U. Michigan Sentiment	November	48.0	49.0	48.0	NA
9-Nov	Wholesale Inventories	September	7.4%	7.4%	NA	NA
10-Nov	Consumer Price Index	October	3.7%	3.7%	NA	NA
	CPI ex-Food & Energy	October	2.6%	2.5%	NA	NA
13-Nov	PPI Final Demand	October	6.3%	6.3%	NA	NA
	PPI ex-Food & Energy	October	5.0%	4.6%	NA	NA

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