

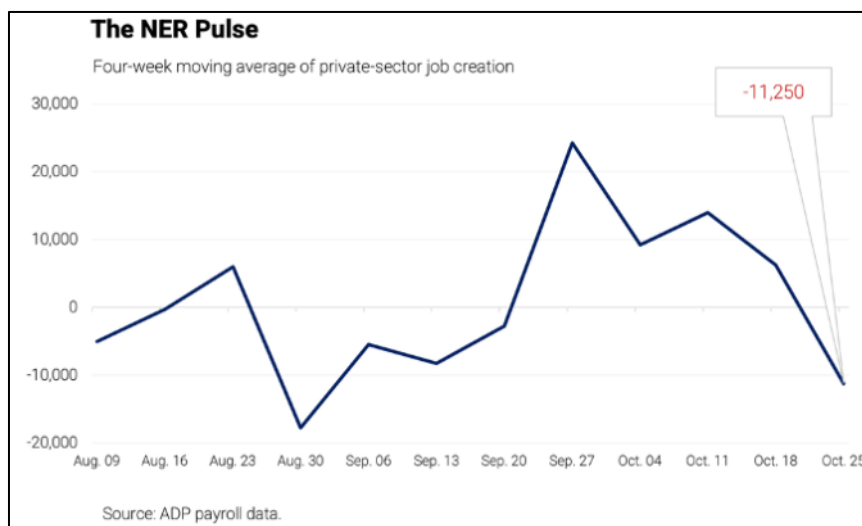
MNI U.S. Macro Weekly

MNI View: Fog Acknowledged Ahead Of Data Backlog

November 14, 2025 – By Chris Harrison and Tim Cooper

Executive Summary

- The US government has re-opened after its longest shutdown in history.
- There is still nothing concrete on revised data schedules, certainly of any note with some Census releases for August the highlight so far at typing. The BLS said Thursday "it may take time" (with Yahoo reporting it could be "in the comings days") and the BEA and Census Bureau are still working on it more broadly.
- Indications are that we'll get the September nonfarm payrolls report next week. It also looks unlikely we'll get the October CPI report whilst NEC's Hassett implied that the October payrolls report might only see figures from the establishment survey, both of which wouldn't surprise us.
- This week's data saw the greatest impact from the weekly ADP series, in its first known-ahead-of-time release in this new weekly format which brought with it some data dissemination issues. At -11k it suggested a return of private sector job losses in data up to Oct 25, on its own pointing to sizeable deterioration in net job creation after some stabilization in the monthly October report but with ADP warning that these data are preliminary and can be revised.
- State-level jobless claims remain steady though, not pointing to any marked deterioration and of note after the sharp increase in job cut announcements in the October Challenger report.
- The Kansas City Fed's alternative LMCI meanwhile pointed to an unemployment rate nudging up to 4.4% in October, chiming with the 4.36% in the Chicago Fed's nowcast. Barring any material surprises in the eventually released September BLS report (after 4.32% in August) these indicators could provide useful grounding in lieu of an official October unemployment rate figure.
- Fedspeak meanwhile saw broad support of Fed Chair Powell's stance from the October FOMC decision when he warned on the need to slow down when driving in the fog. Collins ('25 voter) had the largest impact on STIR markets this week when she confirmed she is not supportive of further rate cuts in the near-term whilst Kashkari ('26 voter) had a marked about turn from a previously more dovish stance.
- Atlanta Fed's Bostic surprisingly announced he will retire from his position when his term concludes on February 28, 2026. He, and whoever the next Atlanta Fed president is, is a non-FOMC voter in both 2025 and 2026, with the Atlanta Fed next voting in 2027.
- This acknowledgment of growing likelihood of a December pause has seen a large hawkish front-end shift in US rate markets.
- Focus next week will be on any new data scheduling guidelines, the weekly ADP report after notable weakness in the latest release, flash November PMIs and the FOMC Minutes for the degree of expressed opposition to October's rate cut and color on the debate over whether to ease any further.

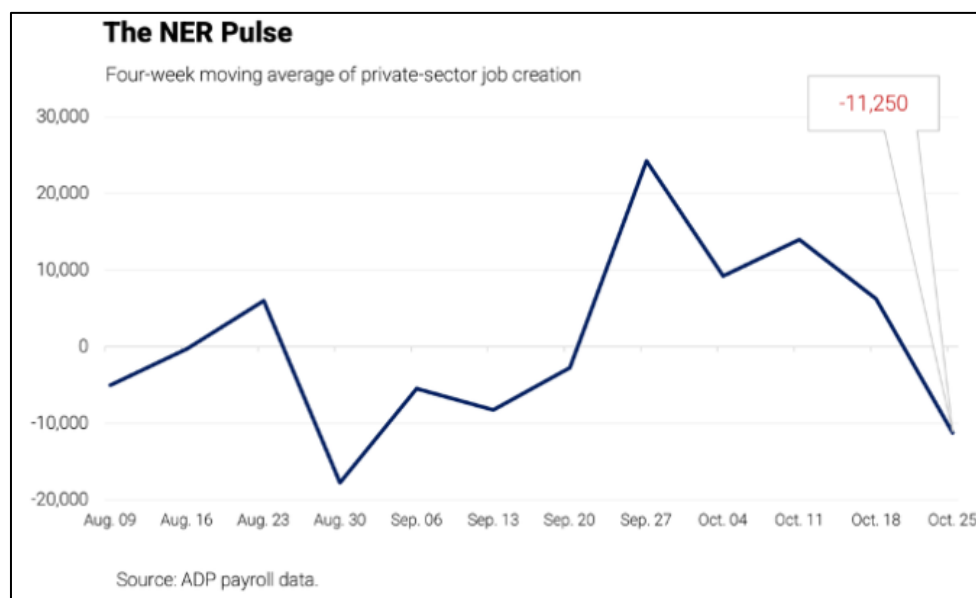


Labor Market: Weekly ADP Slips, Jobless Claims Steady And U/E Rate Nudges Higher

Weekly ADP Series Rolls Over To Reverse 'Strength' In Monthly Series

The first known-ahead-of-time release of the weekly ADP data was marred by data dissemination issues but ultimately suggested a return of private sector job losses in data up to Oct 25. On its own it points to renewed sizeable deterioration in net job creation after some stabilization in the monthly October report, although ADP warns that these data are preliminary and can be revised.

- In the second publication of weekly ADP data under the guise of its new NER Pulse, private employers on average cut 11,250 jobs on a week-on-week basis in the four weeks to Oct 25, i.e. worth about -45k on a monthly basis.
- ADP does however warn that "These numbers are preliminary and could change as new data is added". Indeed, we can see there have been revisions this week from a chart image in today's release but we aren't able to confirm what they actually are.
- For now, it follows a 42k M/M increase in last week's main monthly report for October, as usual built on a reference week that includes the 12th day of the month.
- As for how it compares with previous weeks, it follows the 14.25k to Oct 11 (~57k monthly basis) in the release from two weeks ago, a figure that looks broadly similar after today's updated release but again, we can't say for sure.
- Nevertheless, taking latest data at face value, it points to a return to negative jobs growth after the -29k reported in September and -3k in August monthly ADP releases.
- That weakness chimes more closely with last week's Revelio Labs estimate of nonfarm payrolls growth of -9k even if its implied private sector figure was a little stronger at +13k.
- For future reference, rather than the Main Street Macro webpage suggested ahead of time, ADP first released the details here: <https://www.adpresearch.com/the-ner-pulse/>.

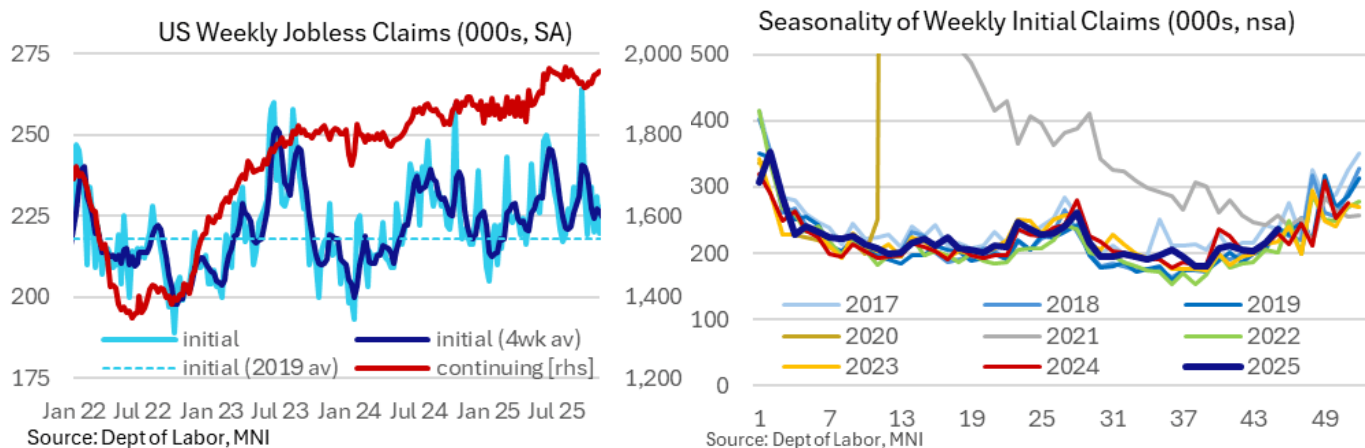


Initial Jobless Claims Hold Steady In Latest Week

Initial jobless claims fell to an estimated 227k in the week of Nov 8, basically steady from 228k the week prior, per MNI's aggregation and seasonal adjustment of state-level data.

- While this didn't reverse the prior week's 8k rise, initial claims overall remain in a relatively steady range below 240k for 20 of the last 21 weeks (with the one exception being the first week of September which looks exaggerated by fraudulent claims in Texas).
- Overall the series remains indicative of a "low firing" labor market. The 4-week moving average is 226k, and has now printed 224-227k in the last 6 weeks.

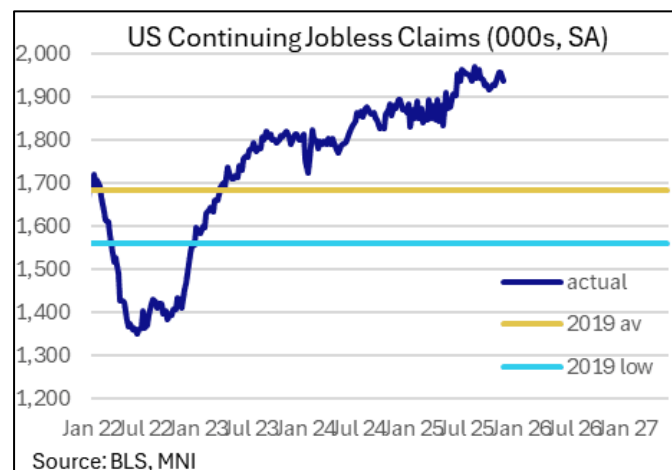
- The rise in the NSA figure to 237k from 215k prior (data for Massachusetts and Tennessee were not available for the latest week so we use an estimate) is typical for this week of the year.
- Re the government shutdown: Washington DC-area (Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia) claims have been relatively steady over the last 4 weeks, having picked up in the usual seasonal rise in the Oct 11 week.
- Note that this is almost certainly the last week in which we don't get an official Department of Labor estimate for national claims, with the end of the federal government shutdown almost certain to initial claims for the Nov 15 week released next Thursday (along with a back-fill of the 7 weeks that have gone without an official figure).



Continuing Claims Steady Out After Nascent Rise

Continuing jobless claims pulled back to 1,936k in the week of Nov 1, from 1,956k prior, per MNI's estimates based on state-level claims.

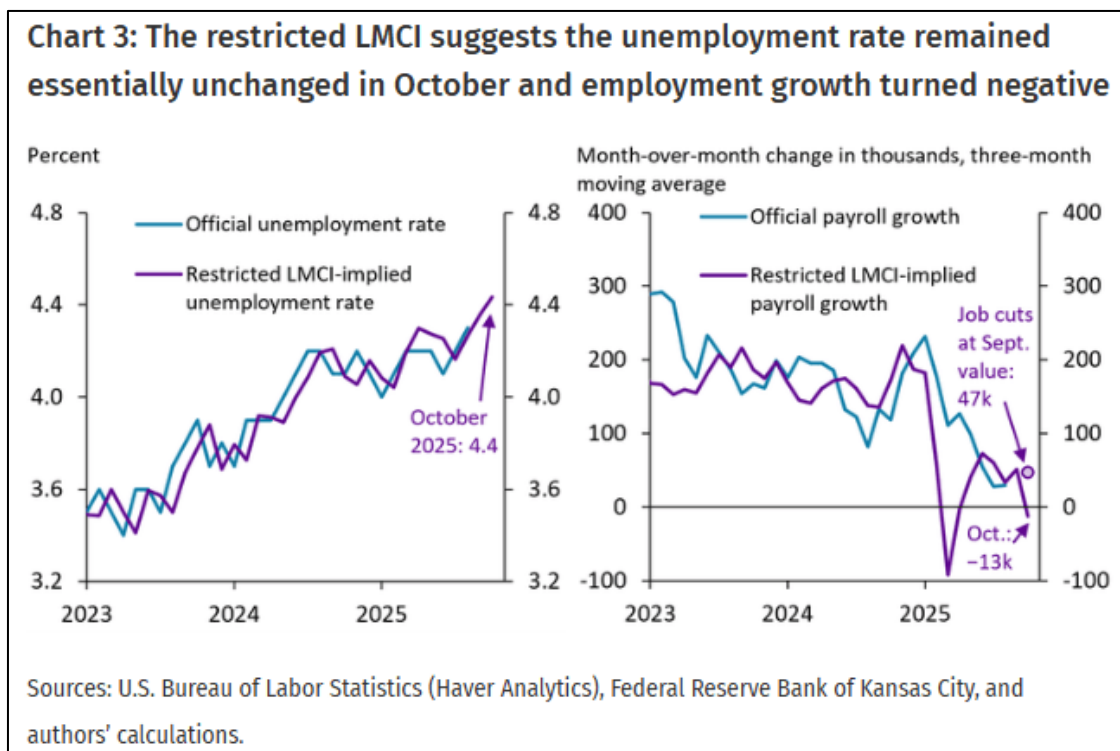
- This marked a 4-week low in continuing claims, in a series that looked like it was beginning to move toward multi-year highs (the 1,957k in the Oct 18 week was the highest since the summer, which was in turn the highest since 2021).
- As such while joblessness has clearly picked up since 2023-24, its increase has steadied out, adding to the "low hiring, low firing" perception of the labor market.
- Little stood out in the state-by-state claims data (Massachusetts data was not available so we used an estimate), with Maryland/Virginia/Washington DC at normal levels for this time of year despite the government shutdown.
- Indeed, overall NSA claims were relatively unchanged the last 3 weeks (1,709k, 1,705k, and now, 1,711k).



KC Fed's Alternative Labor Index Echoes Mild U/E Rate Increase

- Updated for October, we add the "Alternative Version" of the KC Fed's Labor Market Conditions Index (LMCI) to the broad list of labor indicators we focus on for labor market clues under government shutdown data limitations. Atlanta Fed's Bostic described it as one of his favorite gauges of the labor market.
- This Alternative Version, which excludes delayed government series, "suggests little change in the labor market, but a deceleration in labor market momentum caused by a high number of announced job cuts [in the Challenger report]. This has pushed down our model's forecast of payroll employment growth for October."
- This restricted model points to an unemployment rate of 4.4% in October, broadly chiming with the 4.36% from the Chicago Fed's unemployment rate nowcast for a very mild deterioration from the 4.32% reported in latest BLS data for August.

- It also sees the economy losing an average of 13k jobs per month from Aug-Oct, “driven entirely by the aforementioned announced job cuts in October”.
- We see a high likelihood of the delayed September payrolls report being released between Friday to early next week although the White House has called into question whether the October jobs report will be published.
- See the MNI US Shadow Employment Report [here](#), noting that it was published prior to Tuesday’s slide in the weekly ADP series (see US DATA: Weekly ADP Series Rolls Over – Nov 11, 1016ET).

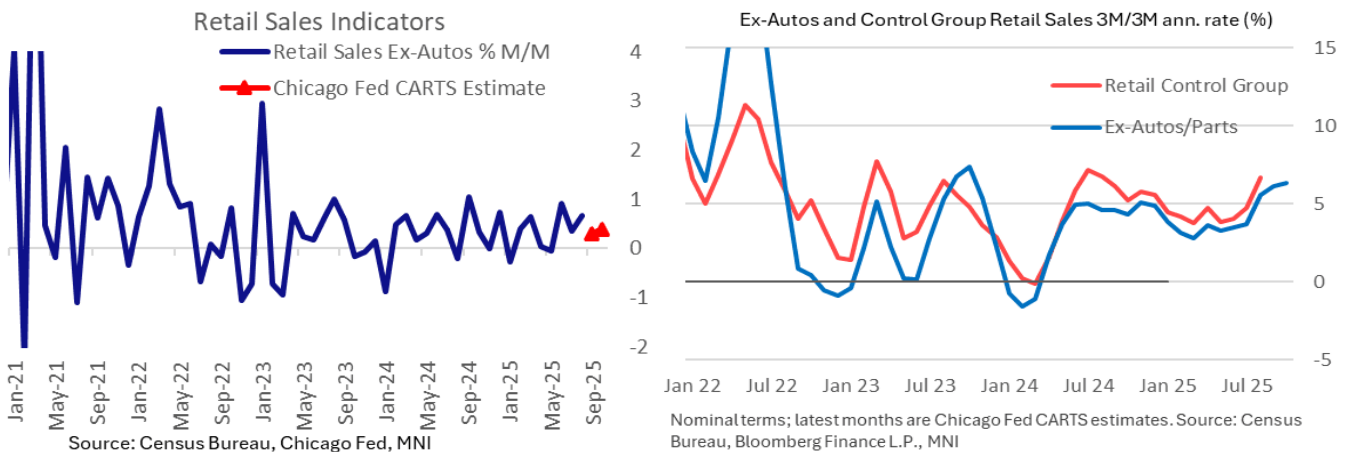


Growth: Strong Retail Sales Tracking Continues But Weekly Economic Activity Softening

Chicago CARTS Points To Strong Core Retail Sale Dynamics In October

The Chicago Fed's final CARTS estimate for October ex-autos/parts retail sales is for 0.39% M/M growth, up from 0.30% they estimated for September.

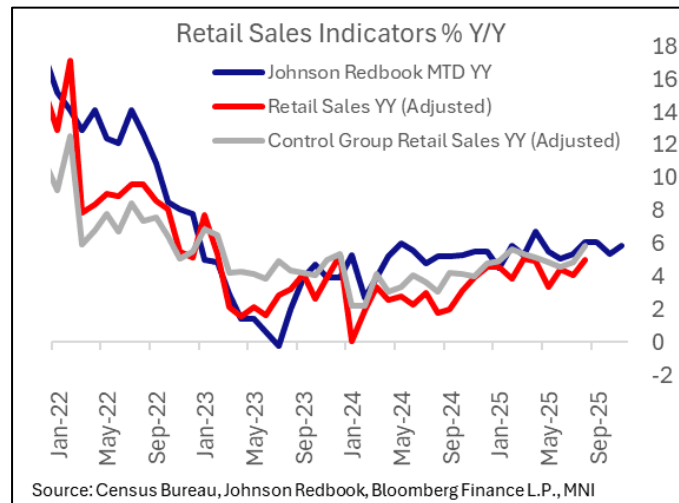
- Of course we haven't yet gotten the Census Bureau's official September data due to the federal government shutdown, and Friday's advance release for October is almost certain to be postponed.
- In the meantime we have other proxies for retail sales growth over the last couple of months and for the most part they've been solid, including CARTS and Redbook weekly sales.
- Though the ex-autos sales figures would represent a slowdown from 0.66% in August, and vehicle sales look to have fallen sharply in October (due largely to expiring government EV incentives) which will depress headline sales, "core" retail sales continue to grow at an elevated rate going into Q3.
- If the CARTS estimates are correct, then ex-autos retail sales grew at a 6.3% quarterly (3M/3M) annualized rate in October, which would be the fastest since October 2023 and a pickup from the 3.5% recorded in June (Q2).
- That's in nominal and not real terms, but suggests no discernible letup in consumption overall, even when inflation-adjusted.
- As the chart below shows, ex-autos are a good proxy for the GDP-input Control Group retail sales (which exclude auto sales, the largest single retail category), and suggests some of the strongest growth in years in that category continues.



Redbook Retail Sales Maintain Solid Pace In Early November

Retail sales rose 5.9% Y/Y in the first week of November (to Nov 8), per the latest Johnson Redbook Retail Sales Index release. It's still early in the month but that's a slight uptick from 5.4% in October.

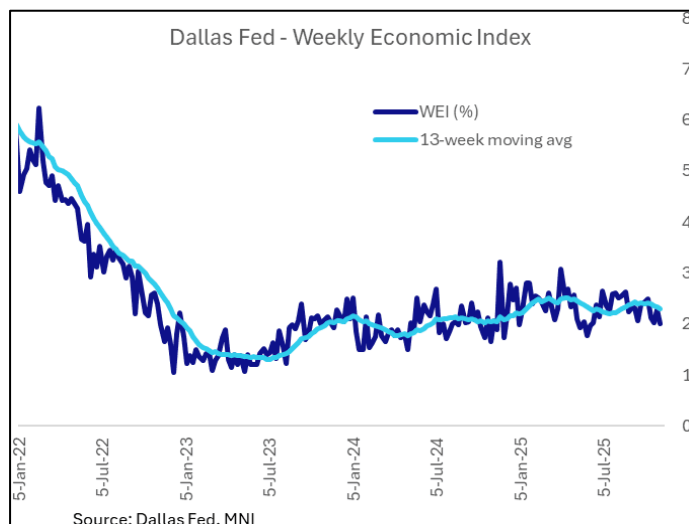
- We almost certainly won't be getting October retail sales data out as scheduled Friday (we still await the September report which was postponed due to the government shutdown). Between Chicago Fed CARTS (final est for Oct due out Thursday) and Redbook, though, it appears as though retail sales were broadly solid in October at least in nominal terms.
- That said, between politics and persistent inflation, consumer sentiment was subdued in the latest week, per the report: "Business was slow as people focused on the election, which is a common trend. Additionally, the federal government shutdown is creating challenges for some families. Persistent inflation and tariffs are also having a negative impact on the economy. November marks the official start of the holiday season, which begins in the last week of the month. This period serves as a transition for retailers, who take the opportunity to clear unsold merchandise and prepare for the holiday rush. While some stores are starting to promote holiday items earlier than usual, others may not be fully stocked until the day after Thanksgiving."



Dallas Fed Weekly Econ Activity Index Starting To Roll Over

The Dallas Fed's Weekly Economic Index (WEI) printed the lowest in 22 weeks in the week to Nov 8, at 2.00% (scaled to 4-quarter GDP growth), vs 2.27% prior. That saw the 13-week (ie quarterly) moving average dip to 2.30% from 2.34% prior, lowest since mid-August.

- In keeping with the federal government shutdown's data blackout, however, there are some increasingly large holes in the Dallas Fed's visibility: "Initial claims for unemployment insurance, fuel sales, and electricity output are missing for the week ended Nov. 8 and continuing claims for unemployment insurance are missing for the week ended Nov. 1."



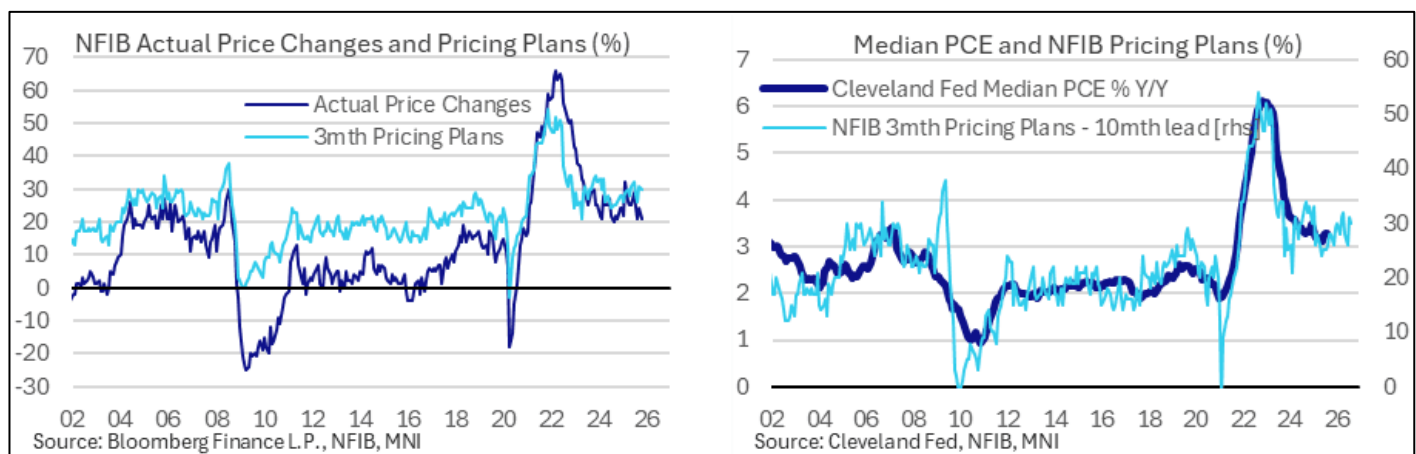
- Once official data is released for the missing weeks, the Dallas Fed will retroactively revise the series.
- For now though it looks as though growth is slowly rolling over versus a pickup in October.
- So far this quarter it's tracking the equivalent of roughly 1.5% Q/Q SAAR growth for Q4, vs around 4% in each of Q2 and Q3 after a small contraction in Q1 (which proved to be roughly accurate, around the actual/Atlanta Fed GDPNow estimates).

Inflation: Minor Price Plan Progress Doesn't Alter Picture

NFIB Pricing Plans Cool Slightly But Still Stubbornly High

Pricing plans within the NFIB survey for October were softer than in September but hold at a level that points to median PCE inflation remaining stubbornly above the 2% target. Elsewhere in the survey, weaker profit trends drove an admittedly small decline in optimism, with the largest attributing factor from weaker sales followed by the cost of materials.

- The NFIB small business survey for October saw its optimism index broadly as expected at 98.2 (Bloomberg consensus 98.3) for a mild dip from 98.5 in September.
- "Optimism among small businesses declined slightly in October as owners report lower sales and reduced profits. Additionally, many firms are still navigating a labor shortage and want to hire but are having difficulty doing so, with labor quality being the top issue for Main Street."
- As usual, our focus here is on the non-labor side of the survey with its jobs report already published, with particular attention on pricing plans which this month were a little softer than in September.
- A net 21% of firms raised their average selling prices compared to three months ago, back to a joint low since Aug 2024 having increased to 24% in September. This series has seen a recent high of 32% in February although it remains above the ~12% seen in immediate years ahead of the pandemic.
- A net 30% of firms plan to increase average selling prices over the next three months, down marginally from the 31% in September. It saw a recent high of 32% in June (down from the 50s in late 2021/early 2022 for comparison) but remains above the ~22% pre-pandemic average.
- Back to optimism more broadly, "The frequency of reports of positive profit trends fell 9 points from September to a net negative 25% (seasonally adjusted). This component contributed the greatest to the decline in the Optimism Index. Among owners reporting lower profits, 33% blamed weaker sales, 16% cited the rise in the cost of materials, 9% cited price change for their product(s) or service(s), and 9% cited labor costs."

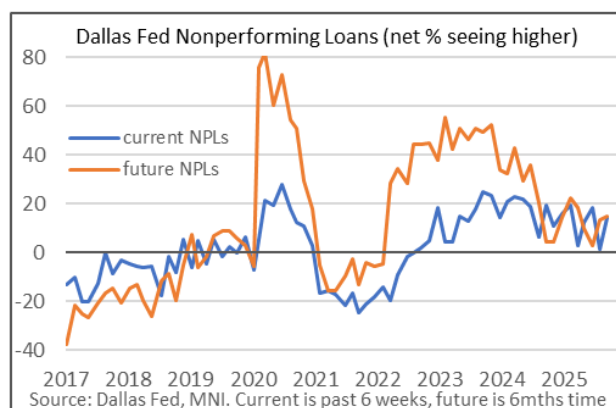
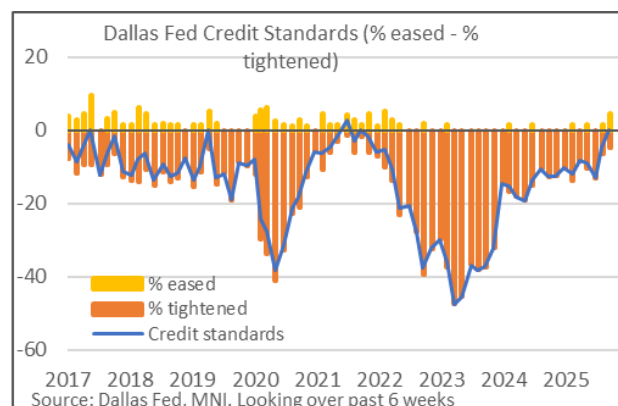
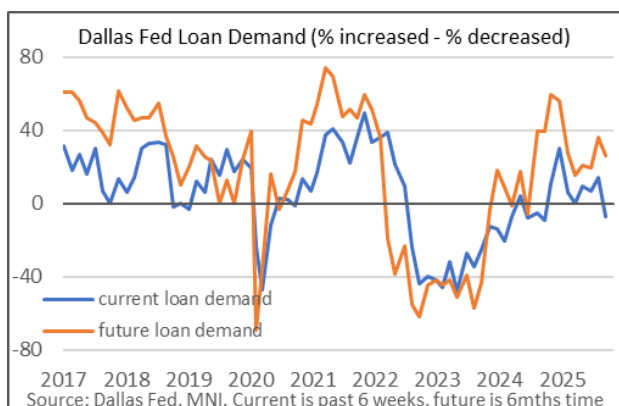


Housing & Financing: Regional Banking Conditions Sour But Mortgage Spreads Extend Decline

Dallas Fed Banking Conditions Sour In November Survey

The timely Dallas Fed banking conditions survey saw the first declines in both loan volumes and demand in a year

- The Dallas Fed Banking Conditions Survey saw both loan volume and demand fall in November for their first declines in a year.
- “Volume declines were led by consumer and commercial and industrial lending.”
- This came despite relatively more favorable lending standards, which were unchanged after years of tightening – see charts. “Credit standards and terms were unchanged, while a broad-based decline was seen in loan pricing, with more than half of bankers reporting a decrease.”
- “Overall loan performance deteriorated at a faster pace than was reported in the previous survey. Bankers reported stable general business activity, and their outlooks remained mixed.”
- Indeed, a net 14% of firms reported higher NPLs, back closer to the 18% in August after just 1.5% in September.
- “Survey respondents said they expect growth in loan demand and business activity but continued deterioration in loan performance over the next six months.”
- Whilst it’s a narrow survey only being focused on 70 financial institutions in the Dallas Fed district, it’s still useful as it offers a far more timely look lending conditions than the Fed’s more detailed SLOOS.

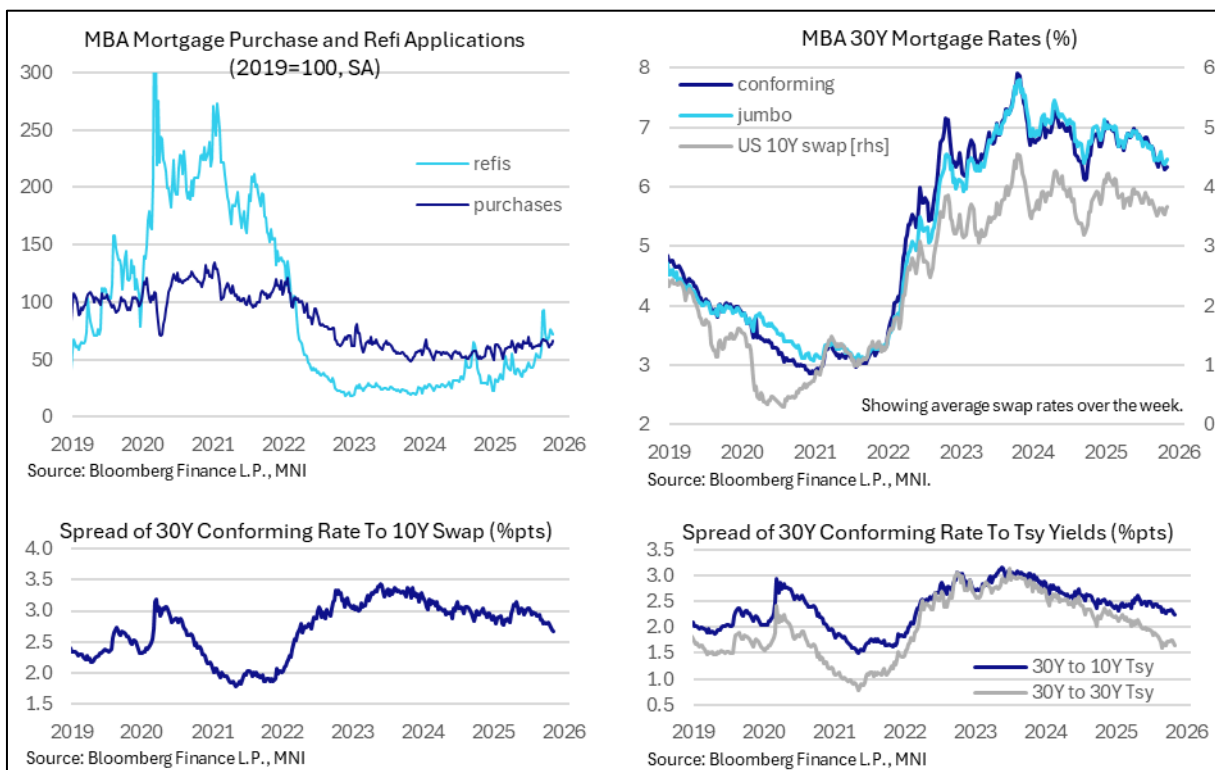


Mortgage Rates Steady As Swap Spread Narrows Further

Mortgage applications were essentially unchanged last week even if it masked a strong uptick in new purchase applications. Mortgage rates have been steady in recent weeks, benefiting from a sizeable tightening in spreads to swap rates.

- MBA composite mortgage applications inched 0.6% higher last week (sa) after -1.9% and 7.1% in the previous two weeks.

- The details were a little more interesting than that suggests though, with new purchase applications increasing 5.8% (largest since early Sept and before that early June) compared to refi applications slipping -3.4%.
- Levels relative to 2019 average for context: composite 71%, new purchases 67%, refis 72%.
- The flatlining in overall activity came as the 30Y conforming rate ticked up 3bps to 6.34% after the 6.30% two weeks prior had been the lowest since Sep 2024.
- The relative stability in mortgages rates in the latest few weeks has come with a further tightening in spreads to swap rates.
- The 30Y mortgage rate to the average 10Y swap rate through the week fell further to 267bps, a fresh low since Apr 2022, compared to an average 285bp in Q1 and a rough range of 300 +/-5bp for some months after reciprocal tariff announcements in April prompted some additional caution in lending standards.
- This narrowing in spreads will be well received by the Trump administration.



Fedspeak: Support For Slowing Down In The Fog Plus A Surprise Retirement Announcement

- Atlanta Fed's Bostic surprisingly announced he will retire from his position when his term concludes on February 28 2026. He (and whoever the next Atlanta Fed president is) is a non-FOMC voter in both 2025 and 2026, with the Atlanta Fed next voting in 2027.
- Boston Fed's Collins ('25 voter) had the largest impact on STIR markets this week, confirming that she is not supportive of further rate cuts in the near-term. She called policy "still mildly restrictive" but "Providing additional monetary support to economic activity runs the risk of slowing – or possibly even stalling – the return of inflation to target...it is essential to restore price stability in a reasonable amount of time."
- Other members broadly supported Fed Chair Powell's stance from the October FOMC decision when he warned on the need to slow down when driving in the fog.
- Minneapolis Fed's Kashkari was one such appearance, surprisingly taking a more hawkish view vs an essay he wrote after September's meeting that he not only supported the cut at that meeting but also penciled in 25bp cuts in October and December. Now, he says the data argued for a pause at the October meeting and since then data point to "more of the same", and thus for the December FOMC, "I can make a case depending on how the data goes to cut, I can make a case to hold, and we'll have to see."
- In balance sheet considerations, there were further discussions around the restarting of asset purchases moving closer, this time from NY Fed's SOMA Manager Perli.

Personnel

Atlanta's Bostic To Retire In February, Putting Appointments Back In Focus (Nov 12)

In a surprise announcement, Atlanta Fed President Bostic will retire from his position when his term concludes on February 28 2026. He's been president of the Fed bank since 2017. Note that he (and whoever the next Atlanta Fed president is) is a non-FOMC voter in both 2025 and 2026, with the Atlanta Fed next voting in 2027.

- Unlike some recent regional Fed retirees, he is not being forced to depart mid-term due to reaching the mandatory retirement age (he's 59 now so would have had to retire in 2031 at age 65).
- Note that all 12 regional Fed presidents theoretically need to be reconfirmed by the Fed Board in February. "Under the Federal Reserve Act all Reserve Bank presidents serve five-year terms that expire at the end of February in years ending with the numerals 1 or 6."
- There had been some speculation that President Trump could attempt to influence the reappointment process by gaining a majority on the 7-member Fed Board that had the power to shape the regional Fed voting bloc on the FOMC. That would assume that Bowman and Waller are sympathetic to White House influence, in addition to Gov Miran's successor (his term is up in January, and his replacement could be the next Fed Chair if it isn't Bowman or Waller), with Gov Cook's legal battle including Supreme Court hearing in January looming large in this regard.
- Chair Powell was asked at the October FOMC about the Fed Board's timeline for this reappointment process - he said "it's a process that we go through under the law....We're in the middle of that process and we're going to complete it in a timely way, and I really, that's really all I can say."
- The Atlanta Fed is forming a search committee to find Bostic's replacement - the bank's "first vice president and chief operating officer, Cheryl Venable, will assume the duties of president on an interim basis until a new president is appointed, if a successor is not appointed by February 28, 2026, in accordance with Section 4 of the Federal Reserve Act."

Rate/economic outlook

Boston's Collins: Should Hold For "Some Time", High Bar To Further Cuts (Nov 12)

Boston Fed President Collins (a 2025 FOMC voter) confirmed that she is not supportive of further rate cuts in the near-term **in a speech** Wednesday:

- "Given my baseline outlook, it will likely be appropriate to keep policy rates at the current level for some time to balance the inflation and employment risks in this highly uncertain environment... I see several reasons to have a relatively high bar for additional easing in the near term."
- This shouldn't come as a major surprise: she said in pre-October FOMC speeches that she saw "perhaps another 25bp" of cuts as being appropriate. Indeed, MNI had thought following the September meeting that

she was likely to have been one of the members who penciled in just 2 cuts in total (including September's) in her Dot Plot by year-end.

- However this means there are now at least two current voters (KC's Schmid being the other one, as he dissented in favor of a hold in October) who potentially could outright oppose a follow-up easing in December.
- In her speech she calls policy "still mildly restrictive" but "Providing additional monetary support to economic activity runs the risk of slowing – or possibly even stalling – the return of inflation to target...it is essential to restore price stability in a reasonable amount of time."
- Like other members who are skeptical of further easing, she says that she could change her mind if the data compelled it, but "absent evidence of a notable labor market deterioration, I would be hesitant to ease policy further, especially given the limited information on inflation due to the government shutdown."

Atlanta's Bostic: Fed Should Hold Rates As Inflation Risks "Urgent" (Nov 12)

Atlanta Fed President Bostic (non-voter in 2025/26) - who announced earlier in the day he'd be retiring at the end of his term in February 2026 - explains in a speech Wednesday titled "Weighing the Risks: Why Inflation Tips the Scales" that "I view the Committee's monetary policy today as marginally restrictive and favor keeping the funds rate steady until we see clear evidence that inflation is again moving meaningfully toward its 2 percent target. By my lights, that is an appropriate position in this volatile environment. "

- This relative hawkishness is not a particularly surprising development: he'd already expressed reluctance over further easing, saying following October's decision to cut that he "eventually got behind" that decision and suggesting that he would prefer to move more slowly on rates given the lack of clarity. However he puts a finer point on his arguments in this speech.
- "The job of an FOMC participant is to confront this tension and weigh the trade-offs inherent in determining the appropriate setting for monetary policy. Right now, it is an extremely close call....but... despite shifts in the labor market, the clearer and urgent risk is still price stability."
- He cites alternative indicators available amid the federal government shutdown to make his case, including business surveys and regional Fed labor market indicators.
- He concludes "I see little to suggest that price pressures will dissipate before mid- to late 2026, at the earliest" Meanwhile, "Put simply, I'm not detecting unambiguous signals of a serious cyclical labor market downturn."
- And "If we were experiencing broad-based cyclical labor market weakness, I would expect to also see signs of broader economic softening. That's not showing up on my radar." He cites his Fed's GDP nowcast as showing 4% growth in Q3.
- "In these circumstances, moving policy near or into accommodative territory risks pumping fresh blood into the inflation beast and threatening to untether the inflation expectations of businesses and consumers. I simply do not think that is the proper trade-off we should contemplate right now."

KC's Schmid: Rate Cuts Could Put Commitment To 2% Inflation In Question (Nov 14)

KC Fed President Schmid unsurprisingly maintains his hawkish stance on monetary policy in a speech out Friday - recall he was the lone dissenter in favor of a rate hold at the October FOMC. He sounds as though he would argue for another hold in December (he is not a voter in 2026).

- In [a speech](#) that largely echoes his statement explaining that dissent, he says "By my view inflation remains too high, the economy shows continued momentum, and the labor market—though cooling—remains largely in balance. Also, I view the current stance of monetary policy as being only modestly restrictive, which is about where I think it should be."
- He says "Financial market conditions are not indicating tight monetary policy....the real economy is also not showing signs of being overly restricted...In the end, I will judge the restrictiveness of monetary policy by how the economy evolves, both in the data and based on what I'm hearing from contacts. Right now, I see an economy that is showing momentum and inflation that is too hot, suggesting that policy is not overly restrictive."

- Like other FOMC members re the federal government shutdown data postponements he says that while "we are missing some of the key benchmarks that guide policy, it would not be accurate to say that we are flying blind", but instead of citing alternative indicators, says his decision to dissent in October was "importantly informed by what I have been hearing in my district."
- Based on commentary from contacts, Schmid concludes "Overall, the message is that inflation is too high. And I agree: Inflation is too high. The most recent data suggest that inflation is running in the 3 percent range, above the Fed's 2 percent objective, and spreading, with a growing proportion of goods and services experiencing higher prices... though tariffs are likely contributing to higher prices, my concerns are much broader than tariffs alone."
- He's blunt about keeping inflation expectations anchored: "Inflation has been above the Fed's 2 percent objective for over four years. I don't think we have room to be complacent. History has shown us that persistent inflation can shift the psychology around price-setting, and inflation can become ingrained. Were that to occur, re-anchoring inflation at 2 percent would be more difficult and costly. It is unlikely that we will still be talking about soft landings in that situation... I take small comfort in most measures of inflation expectations having not moved up."
- And he's less concerned about the labor market: "the job market has cooled, but some of this cooling likely reflects important structural changes in labor markets rather than a cyclical downturn in the economy. That said, I will be monitoring the labor market closely for signs of a more significant deterioration."
- In the end, "I do not think further cuts in interest rates will do much to patch over any cracks in the labor market... However, cuts could have longer-lasting effects on inflation as our commitment to our 2 percent objective increasingly comes into question."

Minneapolis's Kashkari: Would Have Held Rates In Oct, Wait And See For Dec (Nov 13)

Minneapolis Fed President Kashkari (a 2026 FOMC voter) has made a hawkish shift in his views on rates over the last couple of months, based on comments in a Bloomberg interview Thursday.

- He told Bloomberg that the data argued for a pause at the October FOMC meeting: "The anecdotal evidence and the data we got just implied to me underlying resilience in economic activity, more than I had expected".
- Since the October meeting, data point to "more of the same", and thus for the December FOMC, "I can make a case depending on how the data goes to cut, I can make a case to hold, and we'll have to see."
- He had earlier in the day said "We have inflation that's still too high, running at about 3%. Some sectors of the US economy look like they're doing great. Some sectors of the labor market look like they're under pressure."
- This is definitely a more hawkish view for Kashkari vs an essay he wrote after September's meeting that he not only supported the cut at that meeting but also penciled in 25bp cuts in October and December.
- It also means the roster of 2026 rotating presidential voters sounds increasingly hawkish: it also includes Cleveland's Hammack (arguably the most hawkish on the Committee), Dallas's Logan (Philadelphia's Paulson appears to be more dovish-leaning).

Daly: Premature To Decide On Dec Rate Cut; Reserves Are Now At Ample Level (Nov 13)

SF Fed President Daly (non 2025-26 FOMC voter) reiterates she hasn't made up her mind about whether she would support a rate cut in December:

- "I think it's just essential to continue to get the right information before we make a call to my mind, it's premature to say definitely no cut or definitely a cut. What's more important is to say the direction of change in policy is looking like it be towards neutral. How quickly we make those decisions to get to neutral will depend on the incoming information and how what it tells us about the evolution of the economy, the most likely evolution. So I really think there's a premium on waiting to decide until you have as much information as you can possibly have to make a good decision, but not waiting so long that you become inactive because you're paralyzed with not having the last piece of information you think you might use."

- "So I've got about four weeks before the next meeting, and there's a lot of information that comes out between now and then, and so that's why I have an open mind. But I haven't made a final decision on what I think, and I'm looking forward to debating it with my colleagues."
- She also elaborates on her balance sheet view, calling reserves already "ample", showing a little bit of daylight with for example NY Fed President Williams who Wednesday said "I expect it will not be long before we reach ample reserves". Daly: "At this point, we have ample reserves, which means that and we're we just announced that we're going to stop running our balance sheet off and and that will start in December...if we get below ample, we would start purchasing assets again to make sure we stay at ample that ample helps us with interest rate control, making sure that our rates don't trade outside of our administered rate range, but it also gives us a backstop or a buffer on liquidity."
- She reiterates that the Standing Repo Facility is a key instrument but she characterizes it as a "second line of defense": "At this point, the standing repo facility, to my mind, people will call it different things, is a second line of defense. I see the first line of defense is our judgment about what ample is. And so I think of it that way. So you can, anytime you have a penalty or a haircut on on a rate, then you will it will be slightly less desirable. Is that stigma or is that just less desire? You know, but I we've chosen those things because we want to make sure we don't induce us to be the first line of defense. You still want markets to trade within themselves and create that that stability from those interactions."

Balance sheet discussions

SOMA's Perli: Probably Won't Have To Wait Long For Asset Purchase Restart (Nov 12)

Fed System Open Market Account (SOMA) manager Perli closed the US Treasury Market Conference Wednesday with [a speech](#) discussing recent money market developments and their role in convincing the Fed to end QT. He also signaled that reserve management purchases to meet increasing demand for Fed liabilities could begin soon.

- "Even as we hold the size of the SOMA portfolio constant, reserves balances will continue to decline as our non-reserve liabilities, such as currency, continue to expand with the growth of the economy. All else equal, demand for reserves is also likely to increase over time as the banking system expands. At some point, therefore, it will be appropriate to start increasing the size of the SOMA portfolio. The exact timing will depend on several factors, but, as President Williams said, given what we know today we probably won't have to wait long."
- This is in line with MNI's recent reporting ([MNI POLICY: Fed To Start Gradual Asset Purchases Within Months](#)) and, increasingly, consensus.
- Perli notes re the decision to end QT that "Considered together, higher money market rates, increased SRF usage, and shifting reserve amplex indicators are strong evidence that reserves are no longer abundant", though he says "the estimated elasticity of the demand curve for reserves has thus far remained stable."
- He's predictably vague on the future composition of the balance sheet, merely observing that the Fed's post-QT reinvestment strategy of rolling MBS into bills while reinvesting maturing Treasuries at auction "will move the SOMA portfolio toward a more proportionate composition, it does not preclude any future Committee decisions around the portfolio's longer-run composition."
- Like other Fed officials, Perli sees Standing Repo Facility usage as a good thing, and essential to supporting "effective implementation of monetary policy and smooth market functioning". "It is desirable and fully expected that the SRF be used whenever it is economically sensible to do so. Our counterparties participated in large scale in the repo operations that the Federal Reserve offered in the past; if it makes economic sense, there is no reason why sizeable participation cannot take place now that repo operations are offered twice daily on a standing basis. Stable, efficient, and well-functioning repo markets are in everyone's best interest and vital for ensuring rate control, and the SRF is a crucial tool in supporting those objectives."
- Though he also says "levered investors hold a growing portion of Treasury securities and are key participants in auctions. Some repo rate volatility is not problematic and is arguably beneficial for allowing markets to send signals on market conditions. However, if repo funding costs become too volatile and unpredictable, the likelihood of forced liquidations of repo-financed Treasury positions increases, and that would create instability in the Treasury cash market and related market segments."

SF's Daly Nods To Eventual Re-Growing Of Fed Balance Sheet (Nov 13)

San Francisco Fed President Daly's [speech on the Fed's balance sheet](#) Thursday focuses on communication strategy though falls short of conveying a view on future balance sheet management.

- In short, she argues for transparency with the public on Fed balance sheet decisions, as this approach ultimately improves policy transmission - and the Fed should be flexible in its approach to different situations.
- "Providing detailed and abundant information improves understanding and respects the public's ability to judge...we should show our work. That includes explaining how we balanced the costs and benefits of competing actions and why we settled on the decision we made. A key lesson of central banking is that transparency improves accountability, which ultimately increases credibility and improves monetary policy transmission... Finally, we should be willing to change. Tools and tactics used in emergencies teach us a lot. But they are not a playbook for all events. We must distinguish what works in normal times from what works in times of crisis or constraint and be clear about those lessons."
- Daly makes a nod to the necessity to eventually restart reserve management purchases however, in line with growing organic demand for Fed liabilities: "central bank balance sheets grow, even when there are no liquidity or policy interventions".
- The NY Fed's outlook (including Daly's predecessor as SF Fed President, John Williams) is for reserve management purchases to start before long - SOMA manager Perli said Wednesday "At some point...it will be appropriate to start increasing the size of the SOMA portfolio. The exact timing will depend on several factors, but, as President Williams said, given what we know today we probably won't have to wait long."
- Dallas Fed Pres Logan, an ex-SOMA manager, commented on Oct 31 that "Once runoff ends, the Fed can further reduce reserve supply by holding assets constant for a time and allowing decreases in reserves to offset trend growth in other liabilities such as currency. But if the recent rise in repo rates turns out not to be temporary, the Fed in my view would need to begin buying assets to keep reserves from falling further and maintain an ample supply of reserves."
- Chair Powell said at the October FOMC press conference that "We don't know exactly how long, but at a certain point... you will want reserves to start gradually growing, to keep up with the size of the banking system and the size of the economy. So we'll be adding reserves at a certain point."

Data Scheduling

As things stand heading into the weekend:

- The BLS announced on Thursday (Nov 13) that it will provide an updated post-shutdown data schedule when it becomes available: <https://www.bls.gov/bls/2025-lapse-revised-release-dates.htm>
- It could take a while: "We appreciate your patience while we work to get this information out as soon as possible, as it may take time to fully assess the situation and finalize revised release dates."
- Yahoo Finance's Schonberger had reported earlier on Thursday that the BLS will produce an updated release schedule "in the coming days".
- The BEA and Census Bureau are still in the process of rescheduling their data releases.
- MNI re-opening guide found here, [link](#). Since then, NEC's Hassett said the September NFP report could be released next week and said the October jobs report will be released without the unemployment rate, which we assume means only releasing the establishment survey details in a split that we had thought was likely.
- MNI data methodology cheat sheet found here, [link](#). It offers a succinct summary of major monthly economic release methodologies, supporting our guide to the potential rescheduling of data releases with the government now re-opened. It primarily focuses on BLS releases and PFEIs in particular owing to the BLS' prioritization of them.

A timeline of developments throughout the week:

Rescheduling Notices Start With Census Releases For August (Nov 14)

The Census Bureau has announced rescheduled dates for August reports, with Bloomberg headlines below confirmed by the updated calendar list view [here](#). The September releases still show as TBD.

- ****US AUG. CONSTRUCTION SPENDING REPORT RESCHEDULED FOR NOV. 17"** - bbg
- ****US AUG. FACTORY ORDERS RESCHEDULED FOR NOV. 18"** - bbg
- ****US AUG. TRADE REPORT RESCHEDULED FOR NOV. 19"** - bbg

Separately, the Federal Reserve has delayed the publication of its industrial production release for Nov 18 ([link](#)). "The Federal Reserve will announce a publication schedule for the G.17 release after the publication dates of the necessary source data become available."

BEA, Census Bureau Still In Process Of Rescheduling Data Releases (Nov 14)

The BEA and Census Bureau report this morning that they continue to work on their data rescheduling following the government shutdown.

- As we had noted in our shutdown reopening guide, BEA was going to have a more difficult time of producing its delayed data since it relied heavily on other agencies' data.
- BEA says in a press release it "is working to update its schedule of economic releases, which was affected by the government shutdown. BEA is consulting with the U.S. Census Bureau, the Bureau of Labor Statistics and other data suppliers to determine the availability of data used to produce our economic indicators. We will publish updated release dates as soon as they are available. Check our website for this information."
- **Census Bureau** is running this banner on its data site: "The U.S. Census Bureau is updating its economic indicator release calendar in coordination with other agencies and the Office of Management and Budget to address the impacts of the recent lapse in federal funding. We will provide the updated release schedule as soon as it becomes available."
- Remember in 2013's shutdown it took 3 business days after the BLS had provided its updated schedule before BEA and Census could provide their own, so we wouldn't expect to hear from them until well into next week.

Labor Secretary Hoping For Sept NFP Report Next Week, Unsure On Oct CPI (Nov 14)

- Speaking on Fox Business, US Secretary of Labor Chavez-Deremer echoes previous headlines from NEC's Hassett and other reporting elsewhere that the September NFP report can be released next week.
- She also casts doubt on the October CPI report, with WH Press Sec Leavitt previously saying there won't be one (although Leavitt also said there won't be an October payrolls report whereas Hassett has implied the establishment survey of the October payrolls report could be released).
- Bloomberg headlines:
 - ****CHAVEZ-DEREMER: HOPING SEPT. JOB DATA CAN BE RELEASED NEXT WEEK**
 - ***CHAVEZ-DEREMER: SEPT JOB REPORT WAS COLLECTED BUT NOT PROCESSED" – bbg**
 - ****CHAVEZ-DEREMER: UNSURE IF BLS WILL BE ABLE TO RELEASE OCT CPI**
 - ***CHAVEZ-DEREMER: BLS WAS NOT ABLE TO FULLY COLLECT OCT. CPI DATA" - bbg**

Dept of Labor Likely To Publish Payrolls Next Week: Yahoo Finance (Nov 13)

Yahoo Finance's Jennifer Schonberger reports on X.com citing the Department of Labor that the September nonfarm payrolls report will likely be out next week, and that the BLS will produce an updated release schedule "in the coming days".

- A payrolls release next week would be in line with the 2013 post-shutdown schedule (it was published the following Tuesday), and corroborates comments this morning from the White House's Hassett.

- However, an updated schedule "in the coming days" could imply a Friday/Monday/Tuesday update - versus 2013 when the BLS published its updated schedule at around 4:30pm ET on the day of reopening.
- With other agencies depending in part on BLS data to compile their reports, we may have to wait a little while before getting updated schedules from other agencies (ie BEA).

Hassett Clarifies October Jobs Data Won't Include Unemployment Rate (Nov 13)

The White House's Economic Adviser Kevin Hassett spoke on Fox News, noting we won't receive the unemployment rate with the October jobs report, presumably because of not having been able to conduct the household survey under the government shutdown.

- **"HASSETT: COULD GET SEPTEMBER JOBS REPORT NEXT WEEK"** – Bloomberg
- **"WILL GET JOBS PART, NOT UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FOR ONE MONTH BECAUSE OF SHUTDOWN"** - Reuters

WH Press Sec Leavitt Says October CPI/Jobs Unlikely To Be Released (Nov 12)

- **"LEAVITT: OCTOBER CPI AND JOBS DATA LIKELY NEVER TO BE RELEASED"**
- **"LEAVITT BLAMES 'PARTISAN POLITICS' FOR SHUTDOWN DATA IMPACTS"** - Bloomberg

We're not surprised by that potential no release for CPI, having missed the collection period but the jobs report would be more surprising, especially when it comes to the establishment survey which can more easily be filled in retrospectively being heavily reliant on online submissions. See the MNI Re-Opening guide ([link](#)).

"Friends Of The BLS" Eye Bigger Delays, Worse Data Quality Than 2013 (Nov 12)

An FAQ published Wednesday by "The Friends Of The Bureau of Labor Statistics" (made up of ex-BLS officials) offers some additional unofficial speculation as to what to expect from BLS data releases after the federal government shutdown ends. [Link here](#).

- Most of the conclusions are roughly similar to [those made by MNI's Markets Team](#) in assessing potential for data release rescheduling in the coming weeks and months, and indeed some of our estimates were based on MNI's interviews of ex-BLS commissioners. But here are some of their thoughts:
- Versus the 2013 shutdown, the Friends of the BLS expect that "the 2025 delays may be longer, and data quality and availability may suffer more for two reasons: The shutdown lasted much longer. BLS entered the 2025 shutdown in a weaker condition, having lost almost 25% of its staff since February. One third of BLS leadership positions are vacant, its ability to contract for help is curtailed, and a hiring freeze remains in place. And, an unknown number of BLS staff may have decided to leave after the shutdown. With fewer staff available to work, put in overtime, or be reassigned, recovery is likely to be slower."
- **"After the shutdown ends, how can I find out when new data will be released?** Expect BLS to publish an updated release schedule once the shutdown ends. This will provide a high-level overview of the impact of the shutdown on the data. Expect significant delays, some cancellations (perhaps temporary), preliminary and revised estimates, with guidance on data quality and uses. These effects could persist for many months."
- "Releases for which data collection is complete may be issued quickly, e.g., the September Employment Situation, Producer Price Index, and Import and Export Price Indexes."
- "Data collection and estimates at the quarterly level, rather than monthly, may be easier to fill in. Annual programs may be most or least affected, according to their data collection plans."
- "Electronic and administrative data sources may be easier to collect retroactively than household and small business surveys."
- "BLS tends to prioritize production of Principal Federal Economic Indicators (PFEIs). So, conditional on the program design and availability of needed staff, non-PFEIs could be affected more strongly, unless they underpin a PFEI. Non-PFEIs include the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS), the American Time Use Survey, the Occupational Employment and Wage Survey, the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses and Injuries and others." [They provide the schedule of such PFEIs here](#).

STIR: Hawkish Front-End Shift As December Pause Odds Jump

- A soft weekly ADP report on Tuesday had a dovish impact on the US rates curve although it had a short-lived impact at the front-end in particular with growing expectations that the FOMC will look to pause as it slows down when driving in the fog, to paraphrase Powell.
- There is now 11bp of cuts priced for next month's meeting vs 16-17bp at the start of the week.
- SOFR terminal implied yields at 3.115% meanwhile have climbed off post-weekly ADP lows of 3.065% but remain off the 3.16% seen last week after a stronger-than-expected monthly ADP print and more notably ISM Services.



Change in Fed Funds effective rate with Dec 2025 meeting (%pt) (Bloomberg Finance L.P.)

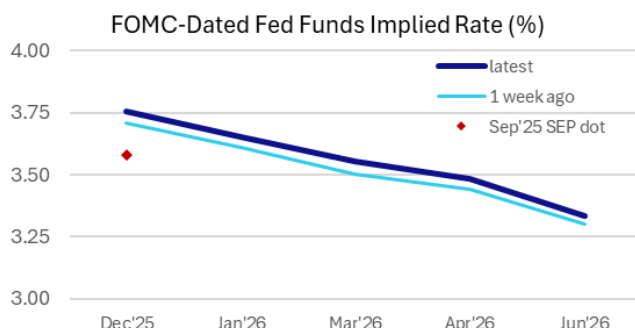
FOMC-dated Fed Funds futures implied rates

Meeting	Latest			pre October ADP (Nov 5)			chg in rate bp	pre Powell (Oct 29)			chg in rate bp
	%	step (bp)	cum. (bp)	%	step (bp)	cum. (bp)		%	step (bp)	cum. (bp)	
Effective	3.88			3.87				3.87			
Dec'25	3.77	-10.9	-10.9	3.70	-17	-16.9	7.0	3.65	-22	-22	12.5
Jan'26	3.67	-9.9	-20.8	3.61	-9	-25.8	6.0	3.52	-13	-35	15.5
Mar'26	3.57	-10.5	-31.3	3.52	-9	-35.2	4.9	3.42	-10	-45	14.9
Apr'26	3.50	-6.4	-37.7	3.46	-5	-40.7	4.0	3.35	-7	-52	15.1
Jun'26	3.35	-15.0	-52.7	3.31	-15	-55.7	4.0	3.22	-13	-65	13.1

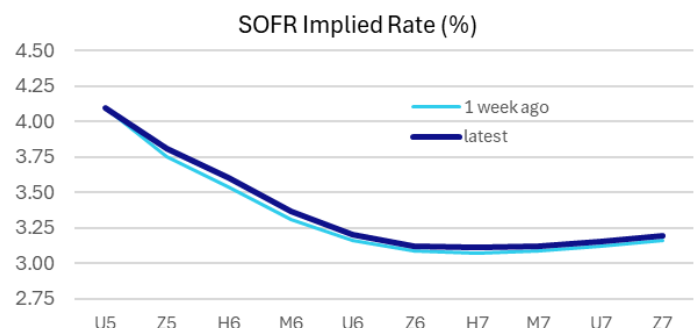
Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P., MNI.

Note: Assuming the same EFRF-target lower bound spread from latest fix going ahead (the pre-Powell fix factored the Oct 29 cut into the pre-announce EFRF shown)

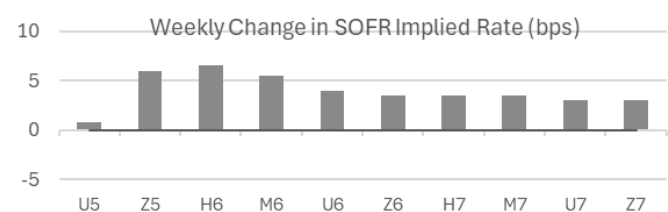
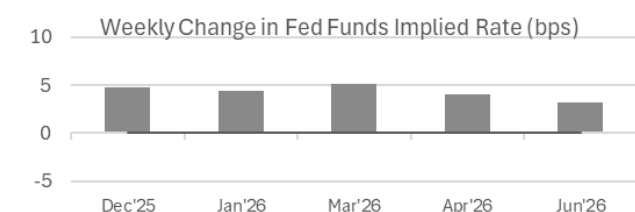
Weekly changes:



Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P., MNI. SEP median dot shows implied effective basis with current spread to lower bound



Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P., MNI.



The US Macro Week Ahead: Post-Shutdown Rescheduling Keenly Awaited

As things stand, there is still nothing concrete on revised data schedules, or at least certainly those of any note with some Census releases for August the highlight so far at typing. The BLS said late Thursday "it may take time" (a Yahoo Finance reporter had earlier suggested an updated schedule could be produced "in the coming days") and the BEA and Census Bureau are still working on it. Indications remain that we'll get the September nonfarm payrolls report next week, to be confirmed in the BLS update. There are indications that we won't get the October CPI report whilst NEC's Hassett implied that the October payrolls report might only see figures from the establishment survey, both of which wouldn't surprise us. MNI's re-opening guide from Nov 11 still stands in good stead ([here](#)). As for data releases that aren't reliant on the federal government, the weekly ADP report will no doubt be watched after notable weakness in the latest release along with flash November PMIs.

We'll also be watching in the FOMC Minutes for the degree of expressed opposition to October's rate cut and color on the debate over whether to ease any further. At the press conference, Chair Powell highlighted FOMC division over prospects for a December cut: "there's a growing chorus now of feeling like maybe this is where we should at least wait a cycle, something like that", and noted that the meeting minutes would offer some more color on the internal debate. Since the meeting it's been clear that the hawks have become more vocal and arguably more entrenched, with more reluctance to ease any further given the federal data "fog". We'll also be eyeing the discussion around the balance sheet given the meeting's decision to end QT, in particular whether there was mention of potential timing to start reserve management purchases.

For now, the below schedule from our prior shutdown guide still stands with non-federal government impacted releases still set to be released as usual. That said, we now expect the national weekly claims to be released so ignore the red shading below. Per the above headlines, we'll also see the below from the Census Bureau.

"*US AUG. CONSTRUCTION SPENDING REPORT RESCHEDULED FOR NOV. 17" - bbg

"*US AUG. FACTORY ORDERS RESCHEDULED FOR NOV. 18" - bbg

"*US AUG. TRADE REPORT RESCHEDULED FOR NOV. 19" - bbg

	Data will not be released
	Data unlikely to be released, some uncertainty
	Data to be released until further notice

Release schedule assuming shutdown continues. Updated: Nov 5 1100ET

Mon, Nov 17	830	**	Empire Manufacturing Index	NY Fed
Mon, Nov 17		*	Zillow Rental Prices (Scheduled On 16 th Monthly)	NY Fed
Tue, Nov 18	815	**	ADP Weekly Private Payrolls	ADP
Tue, Nov 18	830	**	NY Fed Services Survey	NY Fed
Tue, Nov 18	830	**	Exports / Imports Price Index m/m	BLS (Dept of Labor)
Tue, Nov 18	855	**	Redbook Retail Sales y/y (month)	Johnson Redbook
Tue, Nov 18	915	***	Industrial Production m/m	Federal Reserve
Tue, Nov 18	1000	**	NAHB Home Builder Index	NAHB
Tue, Nov 18	1600	**	Net TICs Flows	Treasury Dept

Wed, Nov 19	700	**	MBA Mortgage Applications w/w	MBA
Wed, Nov 19	830	***	Building Permits / Housing Starts	Census Bureau
Thu, Nov 20	830	***	Jobless Claims	BLS (Dept of Labor)
Thu, Nov 20	830	**	Philadelphia Fed Nonmfg Index	Philadelphia Fed
Thu, Nov 20	1000	***	Existing Home Sales	NAHB
Thu, Nov 20	1100	**	Kansas City Fed Mfg Index	KC Fed
Thu, Nov 20	1130		Dallas Fed Weekly Economic Index	Dallas Fed
Thu, Nov 20	Est 1700	***	Weekly Initial / Continuing Jobless Claims Estimates Derived From State-Level Data	Analysts / Dept of Labor Data
Fri, Nov 21	945	***	S&P Global Manufacturing PMI (p)	S&P Global
Fri, Nov 21	945	***	S&P Global Services Index (p)	S&P Global
Fri, Nov 21	1000	***	U. Mich Consumer Sentiment	UMichigan