



## Economics

## US Economic Notes

## Date

30 January 2026

## What you need to know for the week ahead

**Commentary for Monday:** This week's economic calendar will provide fresh insights into factory sector activity as well as the labor market. The main event will undoubtedly be Friday's January employment report. Our forecasts for headline (+75k forecast vs. +50k previously) and private (+75k vs. +37k) payrolls reflect a mild uptick in the pace of net job gains relative to their three-month and six-month averages. If our forecasts prove close to the mark, we expect the unemployment rate to remain unchanged at 4.4%. Regarding other details of the report, we anticipate average hourly earnings growth (0.3% vs. 0.3%) as well as hours worked (34.2hrs) to both remain steady. The upshot of our establishment survey forecasts would be a slight uptick in the year-over-year growth rate of our payroll proxy for nominal compensation (4.5% vs. 4.3%).

It is important to remember that while the BLS will incorporate its usual annual benchmark revisions to the establishment survey, the adjustment to the population controls for the household survey has been pushed back to next month. Regarding the establishment survey revisions, recall that the preliminary benchmark revision of -911k (0.6%) to the level of March 2025 employment (for private employment the preliminary benchmark was -880k) was one of the largest on record. In addition to the typical re-estimations of the seasonal factors, the establishment survey will change the birth-death model by incorporating current sample information each month – a more frequent adjustment than the prior quarterly updates. It is impossible to determine exactly how the new higher-frequency adjustments to the birth-death model may impact the recent trends in the data. However, the purpose of moving to a higher frequency update to the birth-death model is to dampen the magnitude of revisions. That being said, January is typically the largest net job loss month each year on a non-seasonally adjusted basis, thus even a small change to the birth-death model could have a noticeable impact on reported seasonally-adjusted hiring.

Finally, we would point out that the final benchmark typically differs from the preliminary estimate because the QCEW survey – the basis for benchmark revision – is also often revised. Case in point was the 2024 final benchmark of -589k (-0.4%), which ultimately proved modestly less negative than the preliminary 2024 estimate of -818k (-0.5%). In short, risks around our January employment forecasts are elevated and market participants will need to monitor not only the headlines, but the potential impact (if any) of a higher frequency birth-death model adjustment as well as potential revisions to the preliminary benchmark.

Several data points ahead of Friday's employment report will set the tone heading into the release. Regarding the sentiment indicators, Monday's manufacturing ISM (48.3 vs. 47.9) and Thursday's services ISM (54.1 vs. 53.8) are expected to edge higher and though the employment components for the ISM surveys are unlikely to impact forecasters' expectations for January employment, any notable

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improvement would be a positive with respect to the broader employment outlook.

With respect to the hard data, Tuesday's unit motor vehicle sales (14.9mn vs. 15.8mn) may disappoint meaningfully due to harsh winter weather over a large swath of the country over the past couple of weeks. More important will be Tuesday's JOLTS data for December, which will provide a timely read on underlying hiring and firing trends – key topics of debate for Fed officials. Recall that the private sector hiring rate fell two-tenths in November to 3.5%, its lowest level since August. However, the private sector layoff rate also fell by a tenth to 1.2% which aside from the post-Covid period remains historically low. As we discussed recently, the low level of churn and lack of dynamism in the labor market is likely a key factor weighing on consumer attitudes (see "[US Economic Perspectives: Downbeat labor market sentiment reflects less dynamism](#)").

Wednesday's ADP private employment survey (40k vs. 41k) and Thursday's jobless claims (214k vs. 209k) are the final pieces of labor data ahead of Friday's BLS report. Though the weekly ADP series has been tracking somewhat lower than our forecast, we expect a modest bump from the seasonal factor for the monthly report. Recall that recent ADP seasonal factors have been more onerous than prior years, suggesting that there could be some payback in January, which as noted above tends to be the largest net job loss month as seasonal hiring ahead of the holidays unwinds.

To be sure, Fed officials will be scrutinizing all of the above labor market data – including the newly nominated Chair-designate Kevin Warsh. Last Friday President Trump announced Warsh as his nominee to replace Jay Powell as Chair of the Federal Reserve. As we wrote last week (see "[Fed Notes: What Warsh could mean for the Fed](#)"), Warsh has a strong pedigree, with a background somewhat similar to Chair Powell – a lawyer by training, not a PhD economist, who has had an impressive mix of experience in the public and private sectors.

In terms of policy, Warsh has noted that the Fed could bring down inflation by reducing the size of its balance sheet, which in turn could allow for lower policy rates. However, with reserves already at ample and the Fed recently restarting Reserve Management Purchases (RMPs), this trade-off would only be feasible if regulatory changes are made that lower banks' demand for reserves (or if the Fed were to decide to move back to a corridor system, which is highly unlikely). Although Warsh has argued for lower rates recently, we do not view him as structurally dovish. Ultimately, Warsh will be one vote on a Committee that recently set up the potential for a pause at the January FOMC meeting (see "[Fed Notes: Jan FOMC recap: Hold tight with policy "loosely at neutral"](#)").

This week's Fedspeak calendar is relatively sparse at the time of writing, with all officials scheduled to speak prior to Friday's employment report. On Monday and Thursday, Atlanta Fed President Bostic is set to speak. He recently reiterated that policy is well positioned and near-term adjustments are not needed. On Tuesday, Richmond Fed President Barkin and Vice Chair of Supervision Bowman will discuss the US economy and in a moderated conversation, respectively.

As we documented recently, although the 2025 and 2026 voters have a broadly similar outlook for policy, our AI hawk-dove scores continue to see a Committee that is heavily divided on where rates should go (see "[US Economic Perspectives:](#)



[DB AI hawk-dove update: Fedspeak joins policy at "loosely neutral"](#)). Warsh could find it difficult to coalesce this divided Committee on rate cuts as soon as he joins the Fed. We, therefore, remain skeptical that there will be a discrete change in the policy outlook come June.

In summary, this week's labor market data will be the starting point for debate between the hawks and doves on the Committee. While we continue to expect the Fed to remain on hold until Q3, any meaningful upside or downside surprises will undoubtedly impact market expectations for how long the Fed may stay on the sidelines.

**Please see the following pages for a forecast summary and estimates of the upcoming US high-frequency data over the next several weeks.**

Figure 1: Fedspeak Calendar

Region	Name	Date	Dove/Hawk	Voter	Events
Atlanta	Bostic	Feb-2	Neutral	N	Speaks at the Atlanta Rotary Club
Richmond	Barkin	Feb-3	Neutral	N	Speaks on US Economy
VC Supervision	Bowman	Feb-3	Dove	Y	Participated in moderated conversation
Atlanta	Bostic	Feb-5	Neutral	N	Speaks with Dean of Clark Atlanta University

Source: Deutsche Bank Research

Figure 2: DB US Forecast Summary

Economic Activity (% qoq, saar)	2025				2026				2027				2028				2025F		2026F		2027F		2028F	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4F	Q1F	Q2F	Q3F	Q4F	Q1F	Q2F	Q3F	Q4F	Q1F	Q2F	Q3F	Q4F	Q1/Q4							
GDP	-0.6	3.8	4.3	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.2	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.3	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	
Private consumption	0.6	2.5	3.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	
Investment	23.3	-13.7	-0.3	-1.0	5.6	8.0	4.1	3.2	3.7	4.2	2.7	4.4	4.8	2.6	3.6	2.5	1.2	5.2	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	
Nonresidential	9.5	7.3	2.8	1.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.1	5.3	4.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	
Residential	-1.0	-5.1	-5.1	-8.8	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.0	-5.0	1.1	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	
Gov't consumption	-1.0	-0.1	2.2	-3.8	5.7	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.7	2.1	0.2	-0.3	-0.7	2.1	0.2	
Exports	0.2	-1.8	8.8	1.1	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	
Imports	38.0	-29.3	-4.7	-7.5	7.5	4.5	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	-3.7	4.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	
Contribution (pp): Inventories	2.6	-3.4	-0.2	-0.5	0.3	0.8	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Net trade	-4.7	4.8	1.6	1.3	-0.8	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	1.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	
Unemployment rate, %	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	
Prices (% yoy)																								
CPI	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	
Core CPI	3.1	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	
PCE	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	
Core PCE	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	
Fed Funds	4.38	4.38	4.13	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.63	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	

Source: Deutsche Bank Research

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Figure 3: DB forecasts

Jan-26	Jan-27	Jan-28	Jan-29	Jan-30
<b>Durable Goods Orders</b>		<b>Consumer Confidence</b>	<b>FOMC Meeting</b>	
8:30 AM Sep: Oct: Nov: Headline +0.6% -2.1 +5.3	10:00 AM Nov: Dec: Jan: 92.9 94.2 84.5	2 Yr FRN Auction	\$28bn	Productivity ULCs PPI Total Core
Ex-Trans. +0.6% +0.2 +0.4				8:30AM Oct: +0.1% +0.3% Nov: +0.2 Unch. Dec: +0.5 +0.7
Core +1.0% +0.5 +0.4		5 Yr Note Auction \$70bn		Initial Claims Chicago PMI
<b>2 Yr Note Auction</b>	\$69bn			8:30AM Jan-10 199k -8k 9.45 AM Nov: 37.3 Jan-17 210 +11 Dec: 42.7 Jan-24 209 -1 Jan: 54.0
				International Trade Balance
				8:30 AM Sep: -\$48.1B Oct: -29.2 Nov: -56.8
				Wholesale Inventories
				10:00 AM Sep: +0.5% Oct: +0.2 Nov: +0.2
				Factory Orders
				10:00 AM Sep: +0.2% Oct: -1.2 Nov: +2.7
				7 Yr Note Auction \$44bn
<b>FORECAST</b>				
<b>Feb-02</b>	<b>Feb-03</b>	<b>Feb-04</b>	<b>Feb-05</b>	<b>Feb-06</b>
<b>ISM Index</b>	<b>December JOLTS data released</b>	<b>ADP Employment Report</b>	<b>Initial Claims</b>	<b>Employment</b>
10:00 AM Nov: 48.0	Unit motor vehicle sales Nov: 15.8	8:15 AM Nov: -29k	8:30AM Jan-17 210k +11k	8:30 AM Nov: Dec: Jan:
Dec: 47.9	Dec: 16.1	Dec: +41	Jan-24 209 -1	Payrolls +56 +50 +75
Jan: 48.3	Jan: 14.9	Jan: +40	Jan-31 214 +5	Private +50 +37 +75
				UnRate 4.5 4.4 4.4
		<b>ISM Services</b>		Hrly Emgs +0.2 +0.3 +0.3
		10:00 AM Nov: 52.4		Workwk 34.3 34.2 34.2
		Dec: 53.8		
		Jan: 54.1		
				<b>Consumer Sentiment</b>
		3 Yr Note Announcement \$58bn		10:00 AM Dec: 52.9
		10 Yr Note Announcement \$39bn		Jan: 56.4
		30 Yr Bond Announcement \$22bn		Prelim: Feb: 54.3
				<b>Consumer Credit</b>
				3:00 PM Oct: +\$9.3B
				Nov: +4.2
				Dec: +7.0
<b>Feb-09</b>	<b>Feb-10</b>	<b>Feb-11</b>	<b>Feb-12</b>	<b>Feb-13</b>
<b>Wholesale Inventories</b>	<b>Employment Cost Index</b>	<b>CPI Price</b>	<b>Existing Home Sales</b>	
10:00 AM Oct: +0.2%	8:30AM Q225: +0.9%	8:30AM Nov: +0.2% +0.16%	10:00 AM Nov: 4.14M	
Nov: +0.2	Q325: +0.8	Dec: +0.3 +0.2	Dec: 4.35	
Dec: +0.2	Q425: +0.8	Jan: +0.29 +0.33	Jan: 4.25	
		<b>Retail Sales</b>	<b>20 Yr Bond Announcement</b> \$13bn	
		8:30AM Oct: Nov: Dec:	30 Yr TIPS Announcement \$8bn	
		Total -0.1% +0.6 +0.4	30 Yr Bond Auction \$22bn	
		Ex Autos +0.2% +0.5 +0.3		
		Control +0.6% +0.4 +0.3		
		<b>Business Inventories</b>		
		10:00 AM Sep: +0.3%		
		Oct: +0.3		
		Nov: +0.2		
		<b>3 Yr Note Auction</b> \$59bn		
<b>Feb-16</b>	<b>Feb-17</b>	<b>Feb-18</b>	<b>Feb-19</b>	<b>Feb-20</b>
<b>Presidents' Day</b>	<b>NY Fed Empire State Survey</b>	<b>Durable Goods Orders</b>	<b>Advance Goods Trade Balance</b>	<b>Personal Income</b>
<b>US Markets Closed</b>	8:30AM Dec: -3.7	8:30 AM Oct: Nov: Dec:	8:30 AM Oct: -\$8	10:00 AM Oct: Nov: Dec:
	Jan: +7.7	Headline -2.1% +5.3	Nov: +0.1%	Income +0.1% +0.3 +0.3
	Feb: +10.1	Ex-Trans. +0.2% +0.4	Dec: +0.5%	Consump. +0.5% +0.5 +0.4
		Core +0.5% +0.4		Core PCE +0.2% +0.2
		<b>Retail Sales</b>	<b>Philadelphia Fed</b>	<b>Real GDP</b>
		8:30AM Nov: Dec: Jan:	08:30AM Dec: -8.8	Deflator
		Housing Starts Permits	Jan: +12.6	8:30 AM Q225: +3.8% +2.1%
			Feb: +5.5	3Q25: +4.3 +3.7
				International Trade Balance
				Adv: 4Q25: +2.5 +2.9
		<b>NAHB Housing Market Index</b>	8:30 AM Oct: -\$29.4B	New Home Sales
		10:00 AM Dec: 39	Nov: -44.0	10:00 AM Oct: 737k
		Jan: 37	Dec: -56.0	Nov: 750
		Feb: 37		Dec: 750
		<b>Industrial Production</b>	<b>Pending Home Sales Index</b>	<b>Consumer Sentiment</b>
		9:15AM Nov: +0.4% 76.1%	10:00 AM Nov: +3.3%	10:00 AM Dec: 52.9
		Dec: +0.4 76.3	Dec: -9.3	Jan: 56.4
		Jan: +0.4 76.7	Jan: +1.0	Final: Feb: 54.3
		<b>Leading Economic Indicators</b>	<b>2 Yr Note Announcement</b> \$69bn	
		10:00AM Nov: -0.3%	5 Yr Note Announcement \$70bn	
		Dec: +0.3%	7 Yr Note Announcement \$44bn	
		Jan: +0.3	2 Yr FRN Announcement \$28bn	
			30 Yr TIPS Announcement \$80bn	

Source: Deutsche Bank Research

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## Appendix 1

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