



**Congressional
Research Service**

Informing the legislative debate since 1914

Economic Forecasts and Projections: Fact Sheet

Updated June 11, 2026

Congressional Research Service

<https://crsreports.congress.gov>

R47295



R47295

June 11, 2026

Ben Leubsdorf

Senior Research Librarian

Economic Forecasts and Projections: Fact Sheet

Economic projections (also called forecasts) are predictions about the future behavior of economic and financial indicators. They can help lawmakers in assessing the likelihood of key events such as recessions, addressing budget and economic challenges, and estimating the effects of policy changes. Many government agencies and private organizations produce forecasts for the U.S. economy. This fact sheet describes 10 selected sources that are available online: the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC), the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Social Security Administration (SSA), the *Wall Street Journal*, and the World Bank.

Contents

Background	1
Selected Sources.....	1
Congressional Budget Office	2
Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC).....	2
Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.....	2
Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia	2
International Monetary Fund.....	3
Office of Management and Budget	3
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).....	3
Social Security Administration.....	3
<i>Wall Street Journal</i>	3
World Bank	4

Contacts

Author Information.....	4
-------------------------	---

Background

Economic projections (also called forecasts) are predictions about the future behavior of economic and financial indicators, such as gross domestic product (GDP), the unemployment rate, inflation indexes, commodity prices, and interest rates.¹

Policymakers and financial market participants use near-term forecasts to assess the likelihood of events such as rising inflation or an economic downturn. Long-range projections can help lawmakers assess broad economic or budget challenges. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO), the Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT), and other experts use projections to estimate the likely effects of policy proposals relative to a *baseline* forecast of “how the economy will develop if existing trends and policies continue unchanged.”² A baseline forecast might assume the effects of current law, including scheduled expirations for tax and other provisions, or it might assume that policies now in effect will continue into the future.

Many institutions—including the Federal Reserve, Wall Street banks, international organizations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and federal agencies such as the Office of Management and Budget (OMB)—produce forecasts.³ Forecasters often use *models*—simplified “representation[s] of an economic system,” such as the U.S. economy—that predict the “behavior of variables ... based on past observations.”⁴ Some organizations operate surveys that collect predictions from multiple forecasters and calculate a consensus economic outlook.

Predictions about the future, including economic predictions, are often imperfect. However, observers have argued that “economic forecasts deserve to be taken seriously, not necessarily because they promise to be accurate but because they are so much more useful than having no forecasts at all.”⁵ While caution is warranted and not all projections are suitable for use in all situations, economic forecasts may be helpful when making policy decisions that are intended to influence future economic activity. CRS is available to discuss questions regarding the details of particular forecasts.

Selected Sources

This fact sheet describes 10 sources for publicly available U.S. economic forecasts. Many organizations not listed below also produce economic forecasts, mostly for paying clients.

¹ For more information on economic indicators, see CRS Report R43295, *Resources for Key Economic Indicators*, by Ben Leubsdorf and Jennifer Teefy and the “Introduction to U.S. Economy” series of CRS In Focus publications. For more information on financial indicators and markets, see CRS Report R47379, *Resources for Financial Market Data*, by Ben Leubsdorf and the “Introduction to Financial Services” series of CRS In Focus publications.

² “Baseline” in John Black et al., *A Dictionary of Economics*, 5th ed. (Oxford University Press, 2017), p. 38.

³ Many private sector economists produce proprietary forecasts that are not included in this fact sheet, though some participate in the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia and *Wall Street Journal* surveys described in the “Selected Sources” section.

⁴ “Model” in Graham Bannock and R. E. Baxter, *The Penguin Dictionary of Economics*, 8th ed. (Penguin Books, 2011), p. 257.

⁵ Peter L. Bernstein and Theodore H. Silbert, “Are Economic Forecasters Worth Listening To?,” *Harvard Business Review*, vol. 62, no. 5 (September/October 1984), pp. 32-40.

Congressional Budget Office

CBO usually publishes *Budget and Economic Outlook* reports, which contain budget and economic projections for the next decade, twice a year.⁶ These include GDP growth, unemployment, inflation, interest rates, federal government revenue and outlays, and the national debt.⁷ The office also produces long-term budget and economic projections that extend out 30 years into the future.⁸ CBO produces its baseline in consultation with JCT. CBO and JCT cost estimates typically use the *Budget and Economic Outlook* projections as a benchmark.⁹

Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC)

The FOMC is the Federal Reserve’s policy-setting body. At four of the eight regularly scheduled FOMC meetings each year, the seven members of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System¹⁰ and the 12 regional Federal Reserve bank presidents submit forecasts for annual GDP growth, unemployment, inflation, and the “appropriate” level of the federal funds rate.¹¹ These forecasts, compiled in the *Summary of Economic Projections*, extend out several years and include estimated “longer-run” levels.¹²

Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

The Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta’s GDPNow model predicts the GDP growth rate for the current or just-completed quarter, updated as federal statistical agencies and private organizations release economic indicators. Known as a “nowcast” model, it provides a real-time forecast for the current state of the U.S. economy. However, it is not an official Federal Reserve forecast and, unlike traditional forecasts, does not extend beyond one quarter.¹³

Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia

The long-running *Survey of Professional Forecasters*, currently run by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, is a quarterly poll of economic forecasters working at banks, industry groups, and other institutions. The report averages out dozens of forecasts for GDP growth, unemployment, inflation, and other indicators over the next few years. Individual projections are available, but they do not identify the associated forecasters or their institutional affiliations.¹⁴

⁶ Title 2, Section 602(e), of the *U.S. Code* requires an annual report to the House and Senate Budget Committees on or before February 15, plus “such further reports ... as may be necessary or appropriate.”

⁷ For methodology information, see Robert W. Arnold, “How CBO Produces Its 10-Year Economic Forecast,” CBO, February 2018, <https://www.cbo.gov/system/files/115th-congress-2017-2018/workingpaper/53537-workingpaper.pdf>.

⁸ CBO forecasts and other data are available at <https://www.cbo.gov/data/budget-economic-data>. For the latest 10-year projections, see CBO, *The Budget and Economic Outlook: 2026 to 2036*, February 2026, <https://www.cbo.gov/publication/61882>.

⁹ JCT, *Overview of Revenue Estimating Procedures and Methodologies Used by the Staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation*, February 2, 2005, <https://www.jct.gov/publications/2005/jcx-1-05>, p. 9.

¹⁰ Assuming no vacancies. For more information, see CRS Report R48233, *Federal Reserve Board: Current and Historical Membership*, by Ben Leubsdorf.

¹¹ For more information, see CRS In Focus IF11751, *Introduction to U.S. Economy: Monetary Policy*, by Marc Labonte.

¹² FOMC projection materials are available at <https://www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/fomccalendars.htm>.

¹³ GDPNow estimates and related materials are available at <https://www.atlantafed.org/cqer/research/gdpnow>.

¹⁴ The *Survey of Professional Forecasters* is available at <https://www.philadelphiafed.org/surveys-and-data/real-time-data-research/survey-of-professional-forecasters>.

International Monetary Fund

The IMF updates its *World Economic Outlook* report twice a year. It predicts economic growth at the global level for the current year and next year. It also includes GDP growth forecasts for individual nations, including the United States and multinational groups such as the Eurozone.¹⁵

Office of Management and Budget

OMB includes 10-year economic projections (*Economic Assumptions*) in the President's annual budget submission to Congress. In some years, OMB has also provided 25-year budget projections (*Long-Term Budget Outlook*).¹⁶ Projected variables include GDP, income, unemployment, inflation, government revenue and spending, and interest rates.¹⁷

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

The OECD forecasts GDP growth for its member nations, including the United States, and selected other countries. The *OECD Economic Outlook* report comes out twice a year, plus two interim assessments. Its forecasts cover the current year and next year.¹⁸

Social Security Administration

The Social Security Administration releases long-range economic assumptions with the annual Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance Trustees Report.¹⁹ The Office of the Chief Actuary produces three sets of projections for productivity, inflation, unemployment, and other variables: low cost (Alternative I), intermediate cost (Alternative II), and high cost (Alternative III). These forecasts extend out 75 years.²⁰

Wall Street Journal

The *Wall Street Journal's* quarterly survey of professional economic forecasters collects predictions for the next few years on GDP growth, unemployment, inflation, and interest rates. It also assesses the probability of a recession in the next 12 months. Downloadable Excel spreadsheets contain individual forecasts identified by name and affiliation as well as average values, with data available back to March 2003.²¹

¹⁵ IMF forecasts are available at <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO>.

¹⁶ For more information, see CRS Report R43163, *The President's Budget: Overview of Structure and Timing of Submission to Congress*, by Michelle D. Christensen.

¹⁷ The President's budget, including the *Analytical Perspectives* section containing economic and budget projections, is available from the Government Publishing Office at <https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/budget>.

¹⁸ OECD forecasts are available at <https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/economic-outlook.html>.

¹⁹ Formally titled the *Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Funds*, available at <https://www.ssa.gov/OACT/TR>.

²⁰ For the latest set of projections, see Social Security Administration, Office of the Chief Actuary, *The Long-Range Economic Assumptions for the 2026 Trustees Report*, June 9, 2026, at https://www.ssa.gov/OACT/TR/2026/2026_Long-Range_Economic_Assumptions.pdf.

²¹ See Anthony DeBarros, "About The Wall Street Journal Economic Forecasting Survey," *Wall Street Journal*, April 12, 2026, <https://www.wsj.com/articles/economic-forecasting-survey-archive-11617814998>, for data files.

World Bank

The World Bank releases its *Global Economic Prospects* report twice a year. It contains GDP forecasts for the current year and the next two years at the global, regional, and national levels, including the United States, as well as for groupings such as high-income countries.²²

Author Information

Ben Leubsdorf
Senior Research Librarian

Disclaimer

This document was prepared by the Congressional Research Service (CRS). CRS serves as nonpartisan shared staff to congressional committees and Members of Congress. It operates solely at the behest of and under the direction of Congress. Information in a CRS Report should not be relied upon for purposes other than public understanding of information that has been provided by CRS to Members of Congress in connection with CRS's institutional role. CRS Reports, as a work of the United States Government, are not subject to copyright protection in the United States. Any CRS Report may be reproduced and distributed in its entirety without permission from CRS. However, as a CRS Report may include copyrighted images or material from a third party, you may need to obtain the permission of the copyright holder if you wish to copy or otherwise use copyrighted material.

²² World Bank forecasts are available at <https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/global-economic-prospects>.