

Weekly Bottom Line

June 14, 2024

Highlights

U.S.

- In a widely expected move, the Federal Reserve held the policy rate steady in the target range of 5.25%-5.5%.
- FOMC participants now expect fewer rate cuts this year, with the median projection showing just one cut by year-end (previously three).
- Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation came in weaker than expected in May, with the core measure recording its softest monthly gain since August 2021.

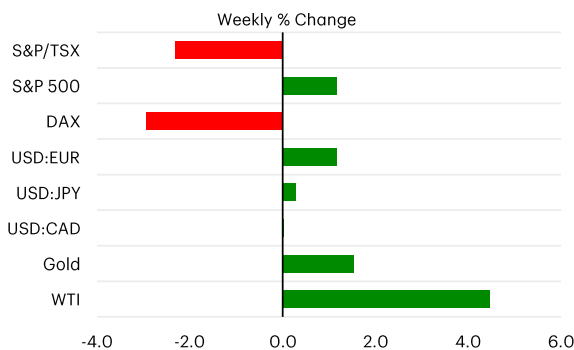
Canada

- A quiet week for Canadian economic data had fixed income markets taking their cue from the U.S. The Federal Reserve left interest rates unchanged, but an encouraging inflation report led markets to take yields lower.
- The national balance sheet data for the first quarter had some encouraging news. Canadians' net worth improved, in part due to greater thrift among households.
- Household leverage and the debt service ratio have moved down a bit. Half of mortgages are still set to renew at higher rates over the next couple of years, and we will be watching how that burden evolves given the implications for consumer spending.

This Week in the Markets				
	Current*	Week Ago	52-Week High	52-Week Low
Stock Market Indexes				
S&P 500	5411	5347	5434	4117
S&P/TSX Comp.	21518	22007	22468	18737
DAX	18027	18557	18869	14687
FTSE 100	8154	8245	8446	7257
Nikkei	38815	38684	40888	30527
Fixed Income Yields				
U.S. 10-yr Treasury	4.19	4.43	4.99	3.71
Canada 10-yr Bond	3.26	3.47	4.24	3.06
Germany 10-yr Bund	2.35	2.62	2.97	1.90
UK 10-yr Gilt	4.04	4.26	4.75	3.44
Japan 10-yr Bond	0.94	0.98	1.09	0.36
Foreign Exchange Cross Rates				
C\$ (USD per CAD)	0.73	0.73	0.76	0.72
Euro (USD per EUR)	1.07	1.08	1.12	1.05
Pound (USD per GBP)	1.27	1.27	1.31	1.21
Yen (JPY per USD)	157.1	156.8	158.3	138.1
Commodity Spot Prices**				
Crude Oil (\$US/bbl)	78.6	75.5	93.7	67.7
Natural Gas (\$US/MMBtu)	2.79	2.46	13.20	1.24
Copper (\$US/met. tonne)	9663.7	9638.4	10800.8	7823.8
Gold (\$US/troy oz.)	2333.4	2293.8	2425.3	1820.3

*As of 10:09 AM on Friday. **Oil-WTI, Cushing, Nat. Gas-Henry Hub, LA (Thursday close price), Copper-LME Grade A. Gold-London Gold Bullion. Source: Bloomberg.

U.S. Equities Rise on Favourable Inflation Data



Note: Data as of 10:12 AM ET, Friday, June 14, 2024.
Source: Bloomberg, TD Economics.

Global Official Policy Rate Targets

Central Banks	Current Target
Federal Reserve (Fed Funds Rate)	5.25 - 5.50%
Bank of Canada (Overnight Rate)	4.75%
European Central Bank (Refi Rate)	4.25%
Bank of England (Repo Rate)	5.25%
Bank of Japan (Overnight Rate)	0.10%

Source: Bloomberg.

U.S. – The Data Will Light the Way

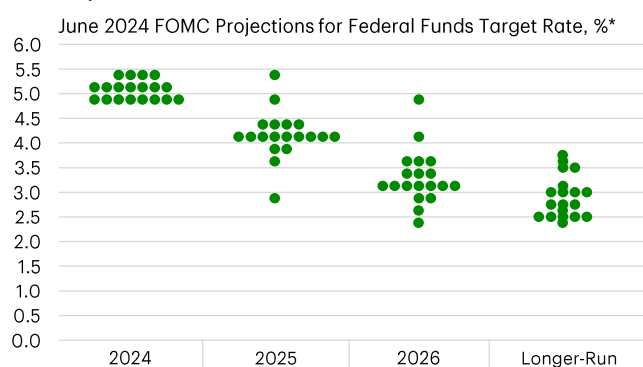
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How quickly things can change! It was just six months ago that financial markets were positioned for six rate cuts by the end of this year. At the time, 50 basis points (bps) of cuts were expected to have happened by the June FOMC meeting. Well, that meeting has come and gone, and things haven't quite shaped up as expected. The median forecast of FOMC participants is now showing just one rate cut by the end of this year. Bond traders are a bit more optimistic, currently pricing for two cuts, after a very soft CPI reading this week. A faster cooling in inflationary pressures helped to catapult the S&P 500 higher by over 1% on the week, while the 10-year Treasury dipped by 22 bps landing at 4.21%.

In a widely expected move, the Federal Reserve kept its policy rate unchanged holding the target range at 5.25%-5.5% for the seventh consecutive meeting. Accompanying the announcement, the FOMC also released a revised Summary of Economic Projections (SEP). In terms of the macroeconomic forecasts, there were few changes made relative to March. Expectations for growth this year and next remained unchanged at 2.1% and 2.0%, respectively, while the unemployment rate saw a modest upward revision of 0.1 percentage points in 2025 (to 4.2%) and 2026 (to 4.1%). The inflation forecast was nudged higher, with core PCE now expected to hold steady at 2.8% (previously 2.6%) through year-end, before slipping to 2.3% (previously 2.2%) by the end of the next year.

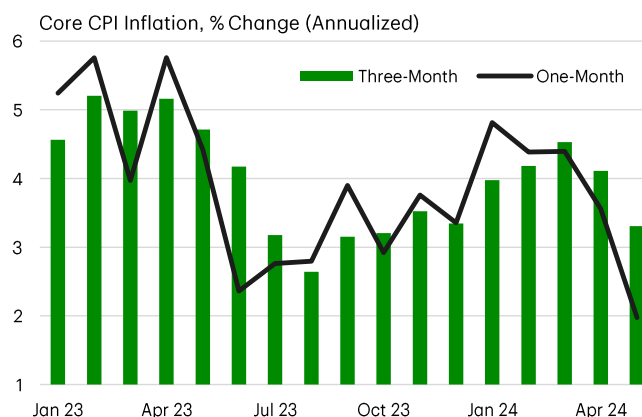
The most notable change in the SEP came from the Committee's view on the future expectations of the policy rate. On the surface, the updated median Fed funds rate projection appears considerably more hawkish –

Chart 1: FOMC's Median Projection Shows Just One Rate Cut By Year-End



*Midpoint of Target Range. Source: Federal Reserve Board, TD Economics.

Chart 2: U.S. Core Inflation Cools Sharply in May



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, TD Economics. Last Observation: May 2024.

now showing just one cut for this year as opposed to the three penciled in back in March. But a closer look at the dispersion of forecasts shows that FOMC members are nearly split between one (seven participants) and two (eight participants) cuts by year-end (Chart 1). Four members expect to keep the policy rate unchanged until next year.

Broadly speaking, the upward revision to the 'dots' is a direct result of inflation having firmed through the first three-months of the year. However, the April inflation data showed some reprieve on that front, and this week's May reading on CPI came in considerably below expectations. Core inflation rose by just 0.16% month-on-month – it's softest monthly print since August 2021. The underlying details of the report were also constructive, with services inflation showing a notable cooling – entirely driven by the 'supercore' component – while goods prices were flat on the month. Encouragingly, the three-month annualized rate of change on core CPI slipped to 3.3% – a pace of price growth more consistent with late-2023 (Chart 2).

During the press conference, Chair Powell acknowledged the last two softer-than-expected readings on inflation. However, he also reiterated that inflation "remains far too high" and that the FOMC needs to "greater confidence" before easing monetary policy. Whether that can be achieved over the next few months remains to be seen. As Powell noted in the press conference, "the data will light the way".

Canada – The Upside of Higher Interest Rates

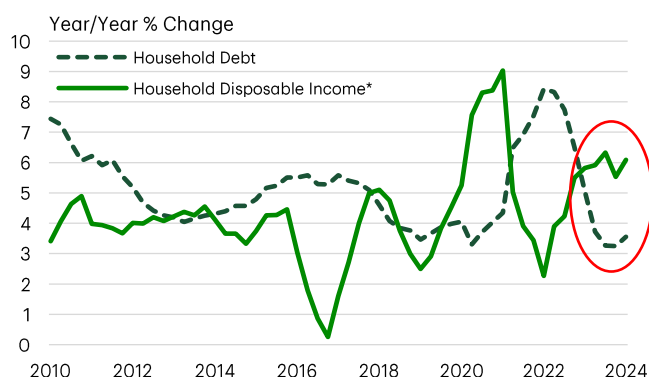
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It was a quiet week for Canadian economic data, with fixed income markets cuing off signals from the U.S. Federal Reserve and a soft U.S. inflation print. One week after the Bank of Canada's interest rate cut, bond yields are down a bit further. Canadian equity markets have had a rough week, in contrast to a stronger out-turn south of the border.

The most interesting release was the first quarter national balance sheet accounts, which measures the assets and liabilities of Canadian households, businesses, and governments. All told, the story is good news. Household net worth made solid gains in the first quarter of 2024, largely thanks to healthy growth in financial assets. Net worth has now surpassed its earlier peak in the first quarter of 2022, before the housing market dipped under the weight of higher interest rates (see [commentary](#)).

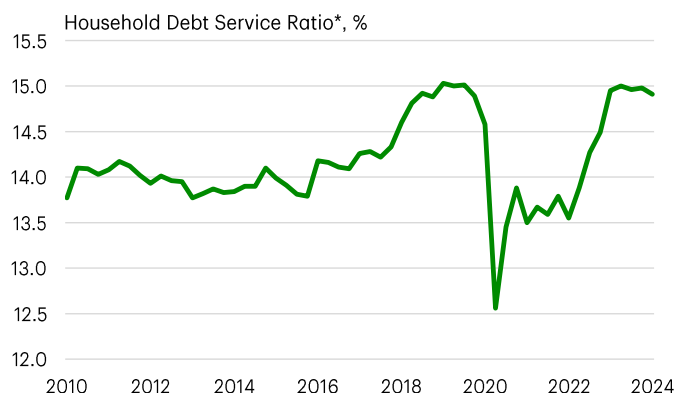
These gains in financial assets are not all just increases in valuations. Canadians, on net, have rediscovered saving. That is likely due to a combination of increased precautionary savings and higher risk-free interest rates providing a stronger incentive to lock money away for a rainy day. Precautionary savings likely stems from a couple of sources: 1) worries about a potential recession over the past couple of years, and 2) households facing mortgage renewals at higher rates perhaps putting some money away to pay down principal. Whatever the reason, the household savings rate ticked up to 6.9% in the first quarter of 2024, more than double the rate in the five years prior to the pandemic.

Chart 1: Canadian Debt Growth Has Slowed to a Crawl



*Year/Year change of a 4-quarter moving average of personal disposable income.
Source: Statistics Canada, TD Economics.

Chart 2: Canadian Debt Servicing Still Relatively High



*Total obligated payments of principal and interest on credit market debt as a proportion of household disposable income. Source: Statistics Canada, TD Economics.

The other side of the coin in increased savings activity is less debt-financed consumption. Since the Bank of Canada (BoC) started raising interest rates in 2022, households have dramatically pared back borrowing. Canadians added debt at a very soft pace in the first quarter, and around a 3½% clip over the past year. This is modest on a historical basis, and now well below growth in income (Chart 1). This means that household leverage, as measured by the debt-to-income ratio, has been trending modestly downward from its peak at the end of 2021.

This has also helped the debt service ratio, which measures the share of total household income in Canada that goes towards servicing debt, has plateaued and come down very slightly (Chart 2). This is a better outcome than we had expected when the BoC first started raising interest rates. However, we are not out of the woods entirely yet. Many borrowers who took out mortgages at rock bottom interest rates in 2020 and 2021 will face renewals at much higher borrowing costs (see [rate forecasts](#)) over the next couple of years. According to the BoC's Financial Stability Report released in May, about half of outstanding mortgages have yet to see payment increases due to higher rates. This is likely to keep the debt servicing burden elevated and weigh on consumer spending over the next couple of years. Thankfully Canadians have also seen their incomes grow, which should also help to cushion the strain of higher debt payments.

Exhibits

Recent Key Economic Indicators: Jun 10 - 14, 2024					
Release Date	Economic Indicator/Event	Data for Period	Units	Current	Prior
United States					
Jun 10	NY Fed 1-Yr Inflation Expectations	May	%	3.2	3.3
Jun 11	NFIB Small Business Optimism	May	Index	90.5	89.7
Jun 12	Consumer Price Index	May	Y/Y % Chg.	3.3	3.4
Jun 12	Consumer Price Index	May	M/M % Chg.	0.0	0.3
Jun 12	Consumer Price Index Ex Food and Energy	May	Y/Y % Chg.	3.4	3.6
Jun 12	Consumer Price Index Ex Food and Energy	May	M/M % Chg.	0.2	0.3
Jun 12	FOMC Rate Decision (Upper Bound)	Jun 12	%	5.50	5.50
Jun 13	Initial Jobless Claims	Jun 08	Thsd	242.0	229.0
Jun 13	PPI Ex Food and Energy	May	M/M % Chg.	0.0	0.5
Jun 13	PPI Final Demand	May	M/M % Chg.	-0.2	0.5
Canada					
Jun 14	Manufacturing Sales	Apr	M/M % Chg.	1.1	-1.8
Jun 14	Wholesale Sales ex Petroleum	Apr	M/M % Chg.	2.4	-1.3
International					
Jun 11	CH Consumer Price Index	May	Y/Y % Chg.	0.3	0.3
Jun 12	UK Monthly Gross Domestic Product	Apr	3M/3M % Chg.	0.7	0.6

Source: Bloomberg, TD Economics.

Upcoming Economic Releases and Events: Jun 17 - 21, 2024

Release Date	Time*	Economic Indicator/Event	Data for Period	Units	Consensus Forecast	Last Period
United States						
Jun 17	8:30	Empire Manufacturing	Jun	Index	-14.0	-15.6
Jun 17	13:00	<i>Fed's Harker Speaks on Economic Outlook</i>				
Jun 17	21:00	<i>Fed's Cook Gives Acceptance Remarks</i>				
Jun 18	8:30	Retail Sales Advance	May	M/M % Chg.	0.3	0.0
Jun 18	8:30	Retail Sales Ex Auto and Gas	May	M/M % Chg.	0.3	-0.1
Jun 18	9:15	Capacity Utilization	May	%	78.6	78.4
Jun 18	9:15	Industrial Production	May	M/M % Chg.	0.4	0.0
Jun 18	9:15	Manufacturing (SIC) Production	May	M/M % Chg.	-	-0.3
Jun 18	10:00	Business Inventories	Apr	M/M % Chg.	0.3	-0.1
Jun 18	10:00	<i>Fed's Barkin Discusses US Economy, Fed</i>				
Jun 18	11:40	<i>Fed's Collins Gives Keynote Address</i>				
Jun 18	13:00	<i>Fed's Kugler Speaks on Economy, Monetary Policy</i>				
Jun 18	13:00	<i>Fed's Logan Speaks in Q&A</i>				
Jun 18	13:20	<i>Fed's Musalem Gives Speech on Economy, Monetary Policy</i>				
Jun 18	14:00	<i>Fed's Goolsbee Speaks in Panel Discussion</i>				
Jun 19	10:00	NAHB Housing Market Index	Jun	Index	45.0	45.0
Jun 20	8:30	Building Permits	May	Thsd	1460.0	1440.0
Jun 20	8:30	Housing Starts	May	Thsd	1375.0	1360.0
Jun 20	8:30	Initial Jobless Claims	Jun 15	Thsd	-	242.0
Jun 20	16:00	<i>Fed's Barkin Speaks on Economic Outlook</i>				
Jun 21	9:45	S&P Global US Composite PMI	Jun	Index	-	54.5
Jun 21	9:45	S&P Global US Manufacturing PMI	Jun	Index	51.0	51.3
Jun 21	9:45	S&P Global US Services PMI	Jun	Index	53.4	54.8
Jun 21	10:00	Existing Home Sales	May	Mlns	4.10	4.14
Canada						
Jun 17	8:15	Housing Starts	May	Thsd	240.3	240.2
Jun 17	9:00	Existing Home Sales	May	M/M % Chg.	-	-1.7
Jun 19	13:30	<i>BoC Releases Summary of Deliberations</i>				
Jun 21	8:30	Industrial Product Price	May	M/M % Chg.	-	1.5
Jun 21	8:30	Retail Sales	Apr	M/M % Chg.	0.9	-0.2
Jun 21	8:30	Retail Sales Ex Auto	Apr	M/M % Chg.	0.5	-0.6
International						
Jun 18	5:00	EZ Consumer Price Index	May	Y/Y % Chg.	2.6	2.6
Jun 19	2:00	UK Consumer Price Index	May	Y/Y % Chg.	2.0	2.3
Jun 20	7:00	UK Bank of England Bank Rate	Jun 20	%	5.25	5.25
Jun 20	19:30	JN National Consumer Price Index	May	Y/Y % Chg.	2.9	2.5
Jun 20	20:30	JN Jibun Bank Japan PMI Mfg	Jun	Index	-	50.4
Jun 20	20:30	JN Jibun Bank Japan PMI Services	Jun	Index	-	53.8
Jun 21	2:00	UK Retail Sales Ex Auto Fuel	May	Y/Y % Chg.	-0.5	-3.0

*Eastern Standard Time. Source: Bloomberg, TD Economics.

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