

The Weekly Bottom Line

April 14, 2023

Highlights

United States

- Headline inflation rose 0.1% m/m in March, while core rose by a strong 0.4% m/m. The 12-month change on headline slipped to a near two-year low of 5%, while core ticked higher to a still uncomfortable 5.6%.
- Retail sales (-1.0% m/m) slipped again in March, falling for a second consecutive month after an unusually strong start to the year. Declines were seen across most categories, leaving a weak handoff heading into Q2.
- Though there are tentative signs the economy is cooling, the Federal Reserve likely has one more 25 basis-point rate hike to follow through on in May, before pausing to better assess the full impact of rate hikes.

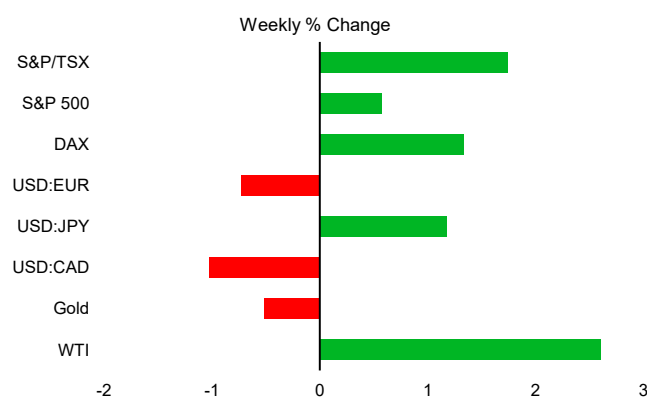
Canada

- The Bank of Canada held the policy rate at 4.50% for a second straight decision. Markets believe interest rate cuts are on the docket in 2023, but Governor Macklem has pushed back against that notion.
- The Bank of Canada revised up 2023 GDP growth yet again in its latest Monetary Policy Report (MPR). The Canadian economy continues to power forward and expectations for 2023 growth are now at 1.4%, revised upward by 0.4 ppts from the January MPR.
- Canadian CPI inflation data is on watch for next week, where we expect a cooling in both headline and core measures.

This Week in the Markets				
	Current*	Week Ago	52-Week High	52-Week Low
Stock Market Indexes				
S&P 500	4144	4105	4462	3577
S&P/TSX Comp.	20590	20197	22019	18206
DAX	15833	15598	15833	11976
FTSE 100	7900	7742	8014	6826
Nikkei	28493	27518	29223	25717
Fixed Income Yields				
U.S. 10-yr Treasury	3.50	3.39	4.24	2.57
Canada 10-yr Bond	3.02	2.79	3.68	2.61
Germany 10-yr Bund	2.41	2.18	2.75	0.78
UK 10-yr Gilt	3.62	3.43	4.51	1.66
Japan 10-yr Bond	0.48	0.47	0.53	0.17
Foreign Exchange Cross Rates				
C\$ (USD per CAD)	0.75	0.74	0.80	0.72
Euro (USD per EUR)	1.10	1.09	1.10	0.96
Pound (USD per GBP)	1.24	1.24	1.31	1.07
Yen (JPY per USD)	133.4	132.2	150.2	125.9
Commodity Spot Prices**				
Crude Oil (\$US/bbl)	82.3	80.7	122.1	66.7
Natural Gas (\$US/MMBtu)	2.04	2.18	9.84	1.94
Copper (\$US/met. tonne)	9065.8	8806.8	10297.5	7160.0
Gold (\$US/troy oz.)	2016.2	2007.9	2040.2	1622.4

*As of 10:12 AM on Friday. **Oil-WTI, Cushing, Nat. Gas-Henry Hub, LA (Thursday close price).
Copper-LME Grade A. Gold-London Gold Bullion. Source: Bloomberg.

Equities Rally As Fed Tightening Cycle Nears the End



Note: Data as of 11:37 AM ET, Friday, April 14, 2023.
Source: Bloomberg, TD Economics.

Global Official Policy Rate Targets

Central Banks	Current Target
Federal Reserve (Fed Funds Rate)	4.75 - 5.00%
Bank of Canada (Overnight Rate)	4.50%
European Central Bank (Refi Rate)	3.50%
Bank of England (Repo Rate)	4.25%
Bank of Japan (Overnight Rate)	-0.10%

Source: Bloomberg.

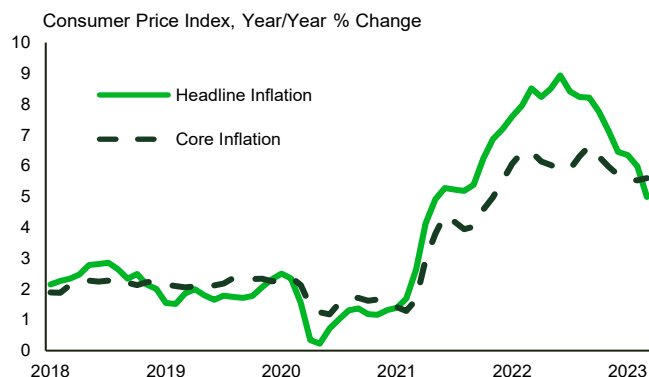
U.S. - Calm Prevails As Economy Shows Tentative Signs of Cooling

Rounding the corner into earnings season, a sense of calm seemed to descend across financial markets this week. But with earnings season not officially in full swing until Friday morning, investor focus fell squarely on the economic data. The two headliners this week were the March readings of CPI inflation and retail sales, though the release of the FOMC meeting minutes also garnered some attention.

The latest move by the Federal Reserve occurred during the recent regional banking crisis, which ultimately forced the FOMC to rethink its trajectory for the federal funds rate. The uncertainty was on full display in the minutes, where several participants thought it was appropriate to hold the target range steady last month in light of recent events. This was an abrupt U-turn from what policymakers had communicated just a few weeks prior to the interest rate announcement, where the thought was rates needed to move both higher and faster relative to what had been assumed in the December's Summary of Economic Projections. But perhaps the most noteworthy takeaway from the minutes was an explicit mention that considering the recent banking crisis "... the staff's projection included a mild recession starting later this year, with a recovery over the subsequent two years". Indeed, participants agreed that the actions taken by the Federal Reserve and other government agencies helped calm conditions in the banking sector but deemed that it was still too early to assess the confidence and magnitude of the effect of credit tightening on the real economy.

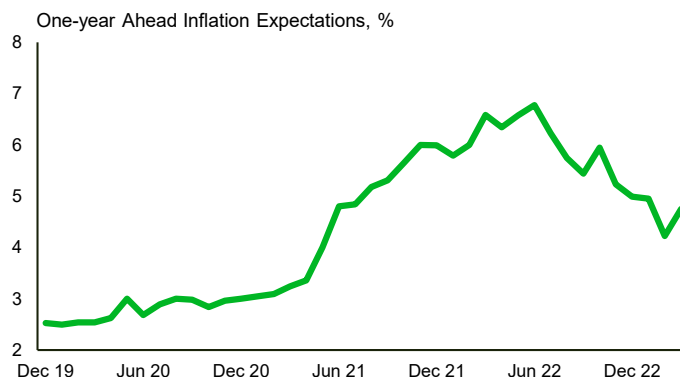
This morning's retail sales gave a first glimpse into the impact that tighter credit conditions may already be having on

Chart 1: Core Inflation Exceeds Headline for First Time Since January 2021



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, TD Economics.

Chart 2: Inflation Expectations Turn Higher in March



Source: New York Federal Reserve, TD Economics. Last observation: March 2023.

households. Both nominal and real spending fell 1.0% m/m in March, marking the second consecutive month of declines. But even after accounting for the pullback, consumer spending is still tracking a robust 4.2% for Q1. However, the weak handoff from March suggests last quarter may have been the "last hurrah" as the cumulative effect of higher interest rates alongside the recent tightening in lending standards appear to be bearing down on the consumer.

From an inflation standpoint, the softening in demand has yet to manifest in any significant easing in core consumer price pressures. Indeed, headline inflation slipped to 5% y/y – a near two-year low – thanks to lower food and energy prices (Chart 1). However, core CPI rose 0.4% m/m, leaving the 3-month (annualized) and 12-month rates of change at 5.1% and 5.6%, respectively. Underpinning the gains was an acceleration in goods prices alongside continued strength in shelter (0.6% m/m) and non-housing services (0.3% m/m).

For a central bank who has become increasingly data dependent, the continued persistence in core inflation alongside the recent uptick in inflation expectations is unlikely to sit well (Chart 2). Provided there are no further flare-ups in financial markets, it is likely that the FOMC will need to raise the benchmark rate by another 25-bps in May, before pausing to better assess the full impact of the 500-bps of rate hikes.

Thomas Feltmate, Director & Senior Economist | 416-944-5730

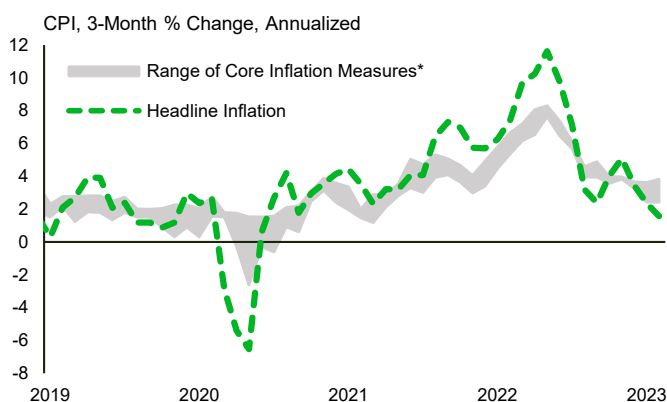
Canada – Bank of Canada Versus Markets

The spotlight was on the Bank of Canada's (BoC) interest rate decision this week. As was widely expected, the Bank left the policy rate unchanged at 4.50% for a second straight decision. However, where markets and the Bank differ is how long this policy pause will last.

Markets are still maintaining their conviction that the policy rate will be cut later this year. But, when asked about the potential for near-term rate cuts, Governor Macklem's answer was explicit, "that doesn't look today like the most likely scenario to us". Markets caved a touch, shifting out the timing of a 25-basis point cut from September to December. As the dust settles, we too would lean against markets, and expect the 4.50% policy rate is [here to stay](#) for the remainder of the 2023.

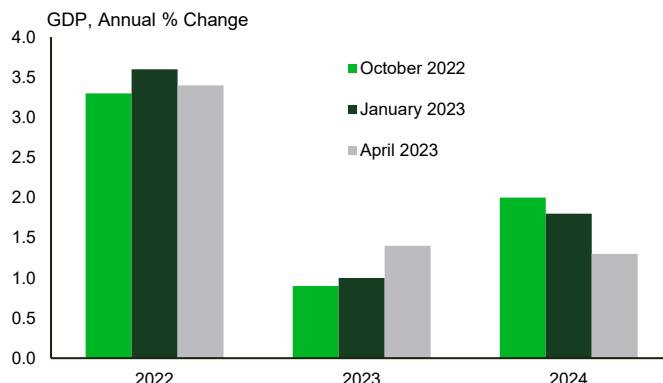
At this meeting, the BoC struck out the reference to its 'conditional hold' and skewed its language toward a bias for potential further tightening. The BoC acknowledged that the return to the 2% inflation target could prove to be more difficult than expected. Inflation is cooling, and our forecast calls for Canadian inflation reaching 3% year-on-year (y/y) by the summer. This is progress, but it's not the 2% level the BoC is striving to achieve. The message was cemented by Macklem at an IMF meeting the following day where he stated, "that band, it's not a zone of indifference. You need to aim for the middle if you want to be in the band most of the time".

Chart 1: Inflation Trending in the Right Direction



*Includes BoC's core measures (CPI-trim & CPI-median), CPIX, and core excl. food & energy.
Source: Statistics Canada, TD Economics.

Chart 2: Bank of Canada Revises Up 2023 Growth Again



Source: Bank of Canada Monetary Policy Reports, TD Economics.

As inflation continues to rein itself in, the BoC will take a narrower lens in assessing if easing price pressures are sustainable. Core inflation has been trending downward (Chart 1), but they will also continue to watch inflation expectations and wage growth, which are proving to be a bit stickier.

The Canadian economy is still showing signs of resiliency, forcing the BoC to revisit growth estimates yet again. The April MPR shows GDP growth for 2023 revised upward to 1.4%, 0.3 percentage points (ppts) higher than in the January MPR (Chart 2). A consumption led slowdown through the remainder of 2023 provides a weak hand off to 2024, leading to a downward revision to the growth forecast to a modest 1.3% (1.8% in the January MPR).

A smattering of Canadian data this week added further support to a strong first quarter. Manufacturing sales gave back some of January's 4.5% gain in February (-3.6% m/m), but sales are still tracking positive for the quarter. Existing home sales and prices were up in March, 1.4% and 2.0% m/m, respectively. This reinforces that housing markets are [finding their bottom](#).

Next week's highlight is the March inflation (CPI) release, where we expect a further cooling in headline and core inflation measures. We see headline inflation pulling back for a fifth straight month to 4.6% year-on-year (y/y) and core to moderate to 4.5%. Also on tap, retail sales for February are [tracking another gain](#), following strong consumer spending in the last two months.

Marc Ecolao, Economist

Recent Key Economic Indicators: Apr 07 - 14, 2023					
Release Date	Economic Indicator/Event	Data for Period	Units	Current	Prior
United States					
Apr 7	Change in Nonfarm Payrolls	Mar	Thsd	236	326
Apr 7	Unemployment Rate	Mar	%	3.5	3.6
Apr 7	Average Hourly Earnings	Mar	M/M % Chg.	0.3	0.2
Apr 10	Wholesale Trade Sales	Feb	M/M % Chg.	0.4	0.4
Apr 11	NFIB Small Business Optimism	Mar	Index	90.1	90.9
Apr 12	Consumer Price Index	Mar	M/M % Chg.	0.1	0.4
Apr 12	Consumer Price Index Ex Food and Energy	Mar	M/M % Chg.	0.4	0.5
Apr 12	Consumer Price Index	Mar	Y/Y % Chg.	5.0	6.0
Apr 12	Consumer Price Index Ex Food and Energy	Mar	Y/Y % Chg.	5.6	5.5
Apr 13	Initial Jobless Claims	Apr 08	Thsd	239.0	228.0
Apr 13	PPI Final Demand	Mar	M/M % Chg.	-0.5	0.0
Apr 13	PPI Ex Food and Energy	Mar	M/M % Chg.	-0.1	0.2
Apr 14	Retail Sales Advance	Mar	M/M % Chg.	-1.0	-0.2
Apr 14	Retail Sales Ex Auto and Gas	Mar	M/M % Chg.	-0.3	0.0
Apr 14	Capacity Utilization	Mar	%	79.8	79.6
Apr 14	Industrial Production	Mar	M/M % Chg.	0.4	0.2
Apr 14	Manufacturing (SIC) Production	Mar	M/M % Chg.	-0.5	0.6
Apr 14	Business Inventories	Feb	M/M % Chg.	0.2	-0.2
Canada					
Apr 12	Bank of Canada Rate Decision	Apr 12	%	4.5	4.5
Apr 14	Manufacturing Sales	Feb	M/M % Chg.	-3.6	4.1
Apr 14	Existing Home Sales	Mar	Mlns	1.4	2.3
International					
Apr 10	CH Consumer Price Index	Mar	Y/Y % Chg.	0.7	1.0
Apr 11	EZ Retail Sales	Feb	Y/Y % Chg.	-3.0	-1.8
Apr 13	UK Monthly Gross Domestic Product	Feb	Q/Q % Chg.	0.1	0.2

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

Upcoming Economic Releases and Events: Apr 17 - 21, 2023						
Release Date	Time*	Economic Indicator/Event	Data for Period	Units	Consensus Forecast	Last Period
United States						
Apr 17	8:30	Empire Manufacturing	Apr	Index	-16.5	-24.6
Apr 17	10:00	NAHB Housing Market Index	Apr	Index	44.0	44.0
Apr 18	8:30	Building Permits	Mar	Thsd	1455.0	1550.0
Apr 18	8:30	Housing Starts	Mar	Thsd	1405.0	1450.0
Apr 18	13:00	Fed's Bowman Discusses Central Bank Digital Currencies				
Apr 19	14:00	Federal Reserve Releases Beige Book				
Apr 20	8:30	Initial Jobless Claims	Apr 15	Thsd	238.0	239.0
Apr 20	10:00	Existing Home Sales	Mar	Mlns	4.5	4.6
Apr 20	12:00	Fed's Waller Discusses Financial Innovation				
Apr 20	12:20	Fed's Mester Discusses the Economic and Policy Outlook				
Apr 21	9:45	S&P Global US Manufacturing PMI	Apr P	Index	49.2	49.2
Apr 21	9:45	S&P Global US Services PMI	Apr P	Index	51.5	52.6
Apr 21	9:45	S&P Global US Composite PMI	Apr P	Index	-	52.3
Apr 21	16:35	Fed's Cook Discusses Economic Research				
Canada						
Apr 17	8:30	Wholesale Trade Sales	Feb	M/M % Chg.	-	2.4
Apr 18	8:30	Consumer Price Index	Mar	Y/Y % Chg.	-	5.2
Apr 18	8:30	Consumer Price Index NSA	Mar	M/M % Chg.	-	0.4
Apr 18	11:00	Tiff Macklem & Carolyn Rogers Appear Before House Committee on Finance				
Apr 19	8:15	Housing Starts	Mar	Thsd	-	244.0
Apr 19	8:30	Industrial Product Price	Mar	M/M % Chg.	-	-0.8
Apr 20	11:30	Tiff Macklem & Carolyn Rogers Appear Before House Committee on Banking				
Apr 21	8:30	Retail Sales Ex Auto	Feb	M/M % Chg.	-	0.9
Apr 21	8:30	Retail Sales	Feb	Y/Y % Chg.	-	1.4
International						
Apr 17	22:00	CH Retail Sales	Mar	Y/Y % Chg.	8.0	-
Apr 17	22:00	CH Surveyed Jobless Rate	Mar	%	5.5	5.6
Apr 18	2:00	UK ILO Unemployment Rate	Feb	Q/Q % Chg.	3.7	3.7
Apr 19	2:00	UK Consumer Price Index	Mar	Y/Y % Chg.	9.8	10.4
Apr 19	5:00	EC Consumer Price Index	Mar F	Y/Y % Chg.	6.9	6.9
Apr 20	19:30	JN Natl Consumer Price Index	Mar	Y/Y % Chg.	3.2	3.3
Apr 20	20:30	JN Jibun Bank Japan PMI Mfg	Apr P	Index	-	49.2
Apr 21	2:00	UK Retail Sales Ex Auto Fuel	Mar	Y/Y % Chg.	-3.2	-3.3
*Eastern Standard Time. Source: Bloomberg, TD Economics.						

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

Disclaimer

This report is provided by TD Economics. It is for informational and educational purposes only as of the date of writing, and may not be appropriate for other purposes. The views and opinions expressed may change at any time based on market or other conditions and may not come to pass. This material is not intended to be relied upon as investment advice or recommendations, does not constitute a solicitation to buy or sell securities and should not be considered specific legal, investment or tax advice. The report does not provide material information about the business and affairs of TD Bank Group and the members of TD Economics are not spokespersons for TD Bank Group with respect to its business and affairs. The information contained in this report has been drawn from sources believed to be reliable, but is not guaranteed to be accurate or complete. This report contains economic analysis and views, including about future economic and financial markets performance. These are based on certain assumptions and other factors, and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. The actual outcome may be materially different. The Toronto-Dominion Bank and its affiliates and related entities that comprise the TD Bank Group are not liable for any errors or omissions in the information, analysis or views contained in this report, or for any loss or damage suffered.