

What to expect from the January US jobs report

The narrative of a tight jobs market, where firms are struggling to fill vacancies and pay is pushing higher, looks set to continue. Consequently, households have the cash and the confidence to spend, keeping the Fed on course to raise rates later this year



Source: iStockphoto

Jobs growth – payback time?

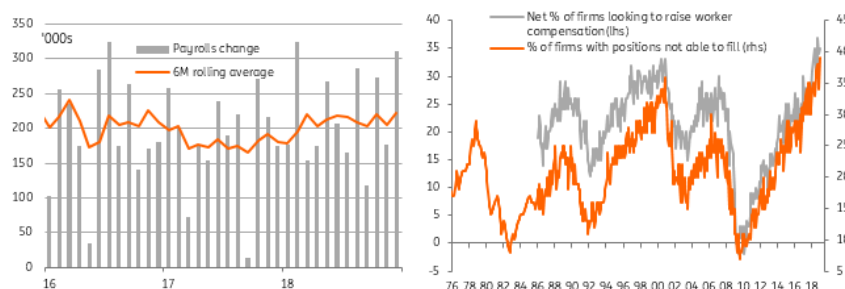
US non-farm payrolls surged 312,000 in December with a net 58,000 upward revisions to employment for October and November. This was way ahead of the 185,000 consensus expectation and left 2018 as the best year for job creation since 2015. The US economy is in good shape, but we surely can't get a repeat of this for January 2019?

For starters, the 20% plunge in the S&P 500 through 4Q18 reflected growing fears about escalating trade protectionism and what it might mean for global activity. This is likely to have made business somewhat wary and that could translate into weaker hiring at the start of this year.

Then there was the government shutdown. While those 800,000 government workers impacted will still be included in the payrolls, there were many government contractors that weren't

working and this could be a downward influence on the overall payrolls number.

Payrolls growth & NFIB labour survey



Source: Bloomberg,

In general, we expect 2019 to see slower payrolls growth than we did in 2018. There are more headwinds facing the US economy, such as the fading support from the fiscal stimulus, lagged effects of higher interest rates and the strong dollar plus ongoing fears about trade protectionism at a time of weaker external demand. This is likely to mean that hiring will probably slow.

Arguably a bigger constraint in the near term is the lack of available workers to employ. The National Federation of Independent Businesses reports that 39% of US small businesses have vacancies that they cannot fill – an all-time high for a survey that has been running for over 40 years. Unemployment is at a 49-year low with the latest Federal Reserve Beige Book noting that labour markets were "tight" in all districts of the US and that "firms were struggling to find workers at any skill level". Taking it all together, we forecast payrolls growth of 140,000 versus the consensus economist survey of 165,000 which ranges from +230,000 all the way down to -40,000.

140,000

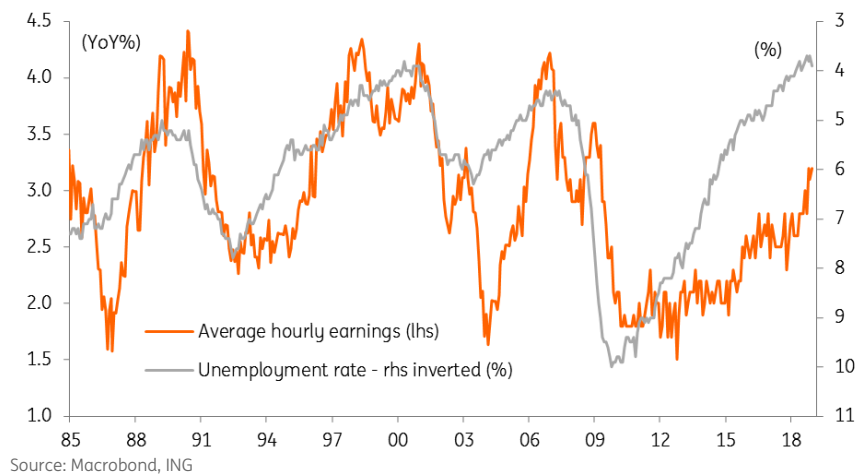
Change in non-farm payrolls

ING Forecast

Wage growth – on the up

We are now seeing wage pressures clearly rise in the US with the annual rate of pay growth running at 3.2%. We think it will continue rising given the intense competition to find suitable workers when unemployment is at multi-decade lows. The Federal Reserve Beige Book noted that "wages grew throughout the country... across skill levels, and numerous Districts highlighted rising entry-level wages as firms sought to attract and retain workers and as new minimum wage laws came into effect". Non-wage benefits are also increasing as firms compete for labour. This means more generous pension, healthcare and vacation packages plus the growing prevalence of signing bonuses.

Pay is catching up



We forecast a 0.3% month-on-month gain in wages, in line with consensus, which would keep the annual rate of pay at 3.2%. However the next couple of months will see some favourable comparisons with last year (which saw relatively low MoM increases). Given the increase in pay pressures we are now seeing this could help drive the annual rate of wage growth above 3.5% during the spring.

3.2% Average hourly earnings (YoY%)
ING Forecast

Unemployment – on the low side

The unemployment rate was the one disappointing piece of news in last month's jobs report. It rose from 3.7% (the lowest level since December 1969) to 3.9% last month on rising participation in the workforce, but this data tends to be choppy and we expect to see a partial reversal back to 3.8%. Indeed, with initial jobless claims and continuing jobless claims falling to the lows of the late 1960s, unemployment is highly unlikely to rise in the near-term in any meaningful way. We also expect the measure of underemployment (including those that are working part-time but want a full time job and those that are contractors but want a permanent position) to fall back to 7.5% from 7.6%.

3.8% Unemployment rate
ING Forecast

What it means for the Federal Reserve

This time last month financial markets were implying there was a greater chance of an interest rate cut than a rate hike this year. However, a recovery in equity markets, the ending of the government shutdown, and some cautious optimism on the outlook for US-China trade talks now see around 10 basis points of policy tightening priced in for this year. We think this still underestimates the probability of interest rate increases from the Federal Reserve.

Any slowdown in jobs growth this month is as much due to a lack of available workers as it is to a slowdown in hiring intentions after a bumper end to 2018. With worker pay on the rise and employees feeling secure in their jobs, consumer spending will likely remain firm while adding to inflation pressures in the economy. As such, we continue to look for two more rate hikes this year, starting with a move in late 2Q.

Author

James Knightley

Chief International Economist, US

james.knightley@ing.com

Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. ("ING") solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies)*. The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit www.ing.com.