

Snap | 7 February 2020

## Canada jobs: upward momentum

Canada's January jobs report shows renewed hiring, very strong wage growth and lower unemployment. All of which cast doubt on our argument for a Bank of Canada rate cut



Source: Shutterstock

Canada's jobs report, much like that of the US, has provided more positive news. Employment rose 34,500 versus expectations of a 17,500 increase, although admittedly there were some minor downward revisions to the history. As the chart below shows there seems to be renewed upward momentum after a disappointing performance through 2H19.

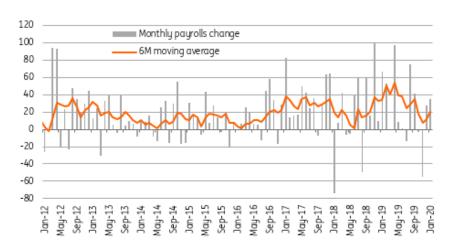
It may well be that easing global trade tensions have given manufacturers the confidence to go out and hire new workers - manufacturing employment was up 20,500 (the biggest monthly gain since November 2017). Construction also performed strongly, which was presumably helped by better-than-usual weather allowing building work to continue less impeded. Service sector employment was poor, falling 14,500.

That said there is an oddity in the data given that private sector employment rose only 5,000 while public sector saw gains of 21,300. This seem somewhat strange given the industry breakdown of

Snap | 7 February 2020 1

job creation.

### Canada jobs show improving momentum



Source: Bloomberg, ING

There was also good news in the form of a further decline in the unemployment rate to 5.5% while wage growth is incredibly strong at 4.4% year on year. This is clearly going to be supportive for consumer sentiment and suggests household spending will remain a key source of growth in the economy. It also means that our conviction regarding our 25bp rate cut call for 1H20 is less strong. That said, the activity data hasn't been that great and inflation is benign while coronavirus fears linger in the background. The market continues to price a rate cut by November.

# Strong wages and low unemployment underpin consumer sector



Source: Bloomberg, ING

Snap | 7 February 2020 2

### **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.

Snap | 7 February 2020