

Canada: Weaker jobs highlight rate cut risk

Canada lost 1,800 jobs in October with private sector employment falling for the third month out of the past four. Wages are holding up, but with more signs of economic weakness the odds of a 4 December rate cut are rising



Source: Shutterstock

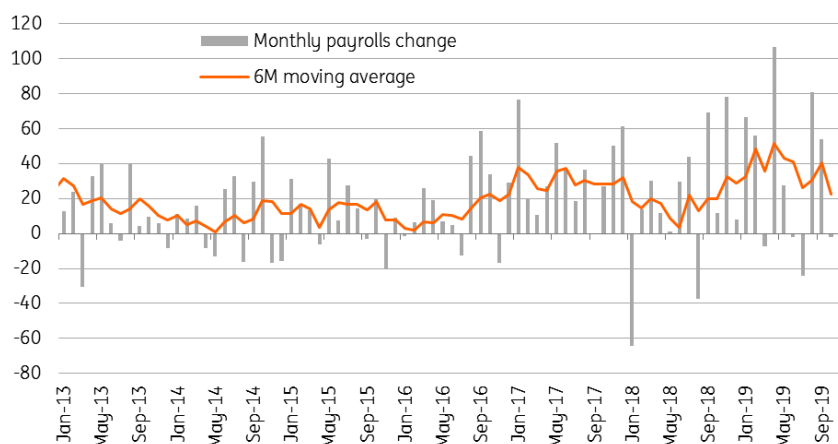
Jobs weak, but wages remain strong

The Canadian jobs report for October is weaker than hoped. Having posted gains of 135,000 in the previous two months, employment fell by 1,800 versus expectations of a 15,000 increase. Worryingly, private sector employment has fallen for the third month out of the past four and for the fourth month out of the past six. This suggests that while unemployment remains low (5.5%) and wage growth is robust (4.4%YoY), the labour market may be peaking.

There was particular weakness in manufacturing (-23.1k) and construction (-21.3k) with transportation also seeing a decline in jobs. Public sector jobs rose 28,700 after a 32,600 increase in September, but we have to consider that some of these jobs were related to temporary hiring because of the federal election. As such, there is a strong chance they will unwind. Nonetheless, decent wage growth should keep confidence supported and the consumer is likely to remain the

key bright spot in the economy.

Canada jobs growth (000s)

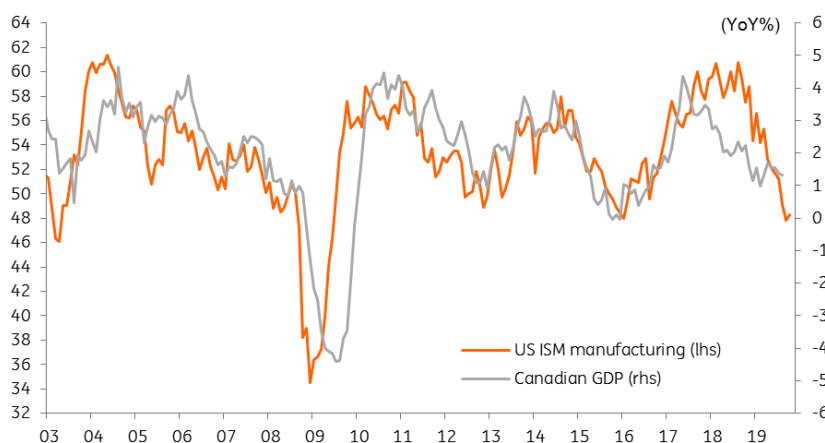


Source: Bloomberg, ING

Data worries mount

Outside of the consumer sector, recent data has highlighted a weakening trade balance and slower business investment growth, which is unsurprising given Canada's relatively high exposure to commodities and external trade. This has been compounded by the strength of Canada's dollar. Moreover, the IVEY manufacturing PMI has been in sub-50 contraction territory for the past two months, underlining the downside growth risks for 2H19. Key US indicators, such as the ISM, also highlight the risks for activity.

US ISM highlights downside risks for Canada



Source: Macrobond, ING

Gearing up for a BoC rate cut

Recent comments from the Bank of Canada suggest a reluctance to cut interest rates, but an acknowledgement they may have to. Governor Stephen Poloz said after last week's decision that "it's obvious that none of us has much room to manoeuvre, and some central banks have literally none left. This is when fiscal policy is most powerful and monetary policy is the least powerful".

This will put the pressure on the Liberal minority government to offer some stimulus, but that won't come quickly and we suspect that the data will force the BoC's hand.

Ahead of the 4 December policy decision, the BoC said the 29 November GDP report will be the "determinant". The BoC has already laid the groundwork given its discussion of an "insurance cut". We think it will happen, especially when you consider Canada has the highest policy rate among major economies, which is adding to upside pressure on the Canadian dollar and eroding international competitiveness.

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.