

Slowing US employment costs offers more hope for interest rate cuts

Employment costs are cooling broadly despite the tight jobs market. Nonetheless, with the quit rate falling it suggests the jobs that are on offer are not especially attractive, implying less incentive to pay more to retain current staff. This cooling labour cost environment offers the Fed the room to cut interest rates meaningfully to neutral levels



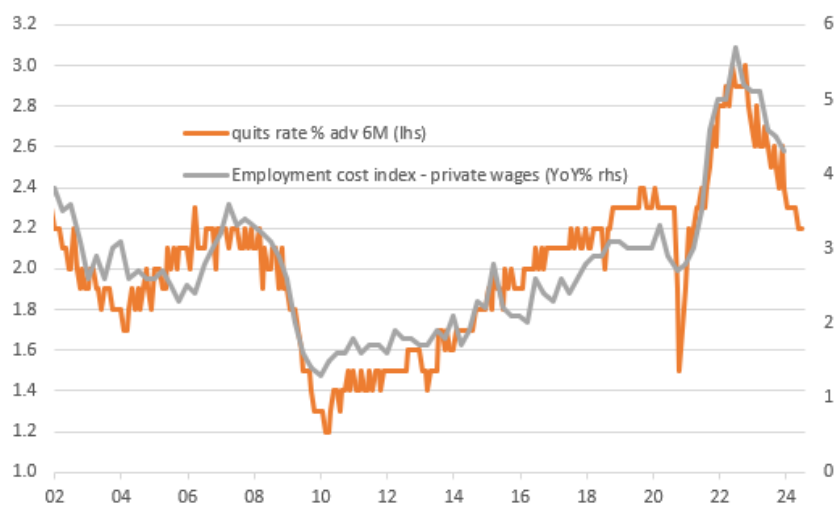
Slowing employment costs offer more scope for the US Federal Reserve to cut interest rates

We have had a really impressive US employment cost index, that will reinforce the view that we will see substantial Federal Reserve interest rate cuts later in the year. Employment costs rose 0.9% quarter-on-quarter in 4Q versus 1.1% in 3Q23 and below the 1% consensus prediction. This is the weakest increase in employment costs since second quarter 2021.

It is one of those indicators that the Federal Reserve pays very close attention to as it is the broadest measure of all-in costs of employing people – including benefits such as health care and pensions as well as wages and salaries. Yesterday's quits rate, which was part of the JOLTS report, has a really good lead quality for predicting the ECI. The quits rate has plunged – there may be jobs available, but they aren't attractive enough for people to want to quit their current job and move employer. Therefore if new jobs aren't offering good enough pay, there is less incentive for employers to offer bumper pay rates to retain staff and you get this cycle of slowing pay and

benefits. It may not be great news for our pay checks, but it is good news for inflation and the prospect of meaningful Fed policy easing.

Falling quit rates points to more subdued labour costs ahead



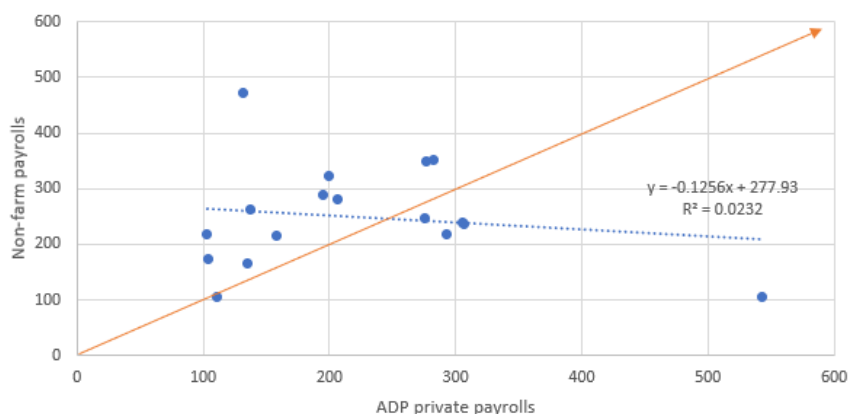
Macrobond, ING

We are currently saying 150bp of Fed rate cuts this year, starting in May, and 100bp in 1H 2025. This is one of the more aggressive calls in the market, but remember the Federal Reserve tells us their long run projection for the Fed funds rate is 2.50% – suggesting scope for 300bp of rate cuts merely to get us to a 'neutral' level. Ongoing subdued core PCE inflation readings, softening ECI and if we do start to see the unemployment rate tick higher and growth cool then it is a possibility at some point in 2025.

ADP is not a reliable guide for non-farm payrolls

We also had the ADP private payrolls series this morning and it was weak. It came in a 107k versus a downwardly revised 158k in December (previously reported as 164k). Consensus was 150k. However, the regular reminder is that ADP is a poor non-farm payrolls predictor – which is what that market focuses on. In fact they are inversely related in that the stronger the ADP the weaker non-farm payrolls and vice versa. The chart below shows the relationship over the past 18 months. It suggests ADP of 107k historically implies non-farm payrolls growth of 266k on Friday. The current consensus for non-farm payrolls is 185k with the most optimistic forecaster in Bloomberg's survey predicting 296k.

ADP private payrolls versus non-farm payrolls (000s)



Macrobond, ING

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.