

## US data resilience sees market favour a 25bp September cut

Stronger retail sales and jobless claims numbers have provided evidence to suggest a 25bp cut at the September FOMC looks more likely than a 50bp cut right now. Nonetheless, with Fed officials emphasising a growing focus on the labour market, the 6 September jobs report is what will determine what happens



US retail sales were stronger than expected in July

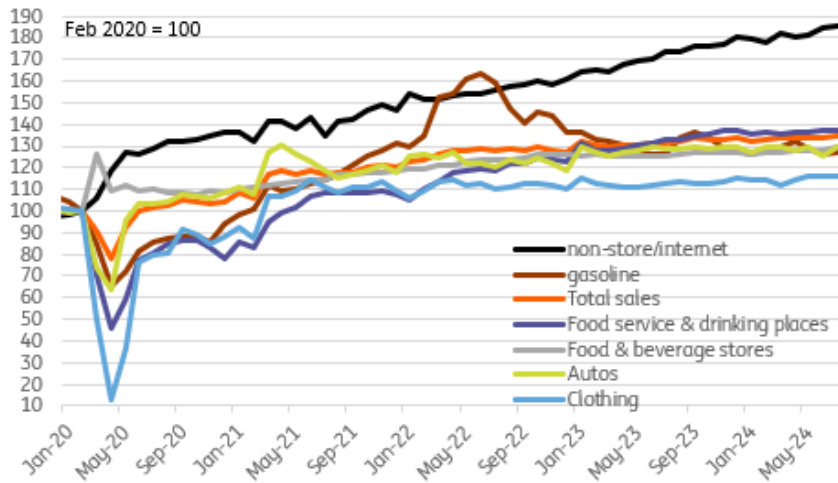
### Consumer resilience continues

The initial wave of today's US data was quite a bit firmer than expected with retail sales rising 1% month-on-month versus the 0.4% consensus with the control group, which excludes some of the volatile items, seeing sales rise 0.3% MoM versus expectations of a 0.1% gain. There were some downward revisions to the history, but this is still a firmer-than-anticipated outcome.

The headline figure was boosted by a 3.6% MoM jump in vehicle sales, but there was also decent strength in electronics (+1.6%), building materials (+0.9%), food & beverage (+0.9%) and health/personal care (+0.8%). These gains more than offset weakness in miscellaneous stores (-2.5%), sporting goods (-0.7%), department stores (-0.2%) and clothing (-0.1%). We had been thinking the risks were skewed to the downside on the basis that the June control groups gain of 0.9% was vulnerable to a correction after hot and humid weather across the US boosted traffic at

shopping malls. This resilience in consumer spending gives enough excuse to push the market to increasingly favour a 25bp Fed interest rate cut over a 50bp move in September.

## US retail sales levels

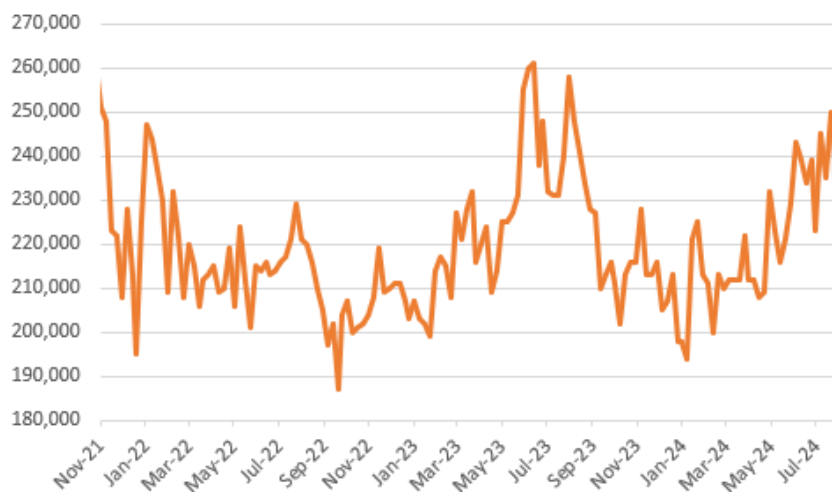


Source: Macrobond, ING

## Jobless claims show lay-offs remain low

Meanwhile, jobless claims surprisingly moderated to 227k from 234k (consensus 235k) with continuing claims dipping to 1864k from 1871k (consensus 1870k). This is the second consecutive slowing in initial jobless claims and is the lowest number since the first week of July. As such it reinforces the message that the rise in the unemployment rate is being caused by increased labour supply exceeding labour demand rather than job lay-offs, which again points to a greater chance of a 25bp cut than a 50bp move that we had penciled-in in the wake of the jobs report.

## Weekly initial jobless claims



Source: Macrobond, ING

## Industrial production remains subdued

Rounding out the main US numbers we have industrial production falling 0.6% MoM with June's growth rate revised down to +0.3% from an initially reported +0.6% gain. Hours worked in the sector are the best guide for output growth and the fact they fell 0.6% indicated downside risk to the consensus forecast of a 0.3% decline. Hurricane Beryl played a major part of this as it disrupted the Gulf Coast. The ISM manufacturing index remains in contraction territory and weak orders levels point to a sector that will continue to struggle. Nonetheless, the US economy is dominated by services these days and that remains in a stronger position, for now.

## MoM change in industrial output and the hours worked in the sector



Source: Macrobond, ING

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