

Dollars and Sense: To Infinity and Beyond

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May 5, 2022

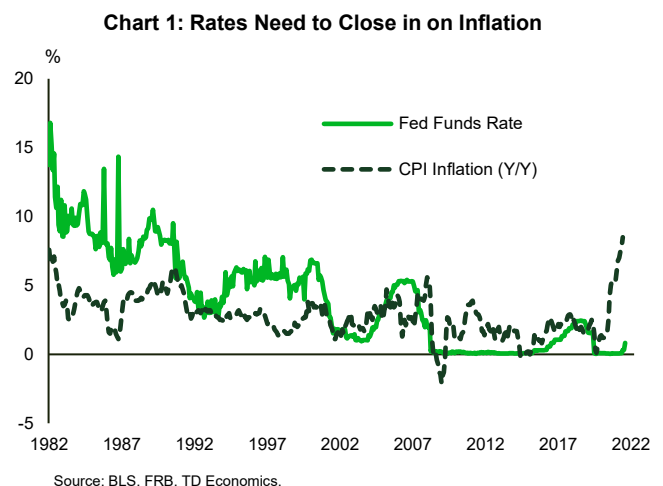
Highlights

- The Federal Reserve delivered on a supersized 50 basis point hike. This is likely the first of two more to come.
- The policy rate is still less than half-way to the finish line.
- We expect a swift adjustment to 2% in July. Once inside the neutral range, more cautious 25 basis point increments then become warranted.
- The urgency of coming from behind on inflation must be balanced against the risk of what the economy can bear under one of the most rapid policy adjustments in history.
- If the Fed stays in the fast lane, we would expect to see yield inversion reflect concern of an overshoot.

The Federal Reserve accelerated its rate hiking cycle with a 50-basis point hike yesterday. With the policy rate still only at 1%, more supersized hikes are coming. We anticipate the central bank will move twice more in 50 basis point increments, before the window opens to return to quarter-point adjustments. The former allows for a swift recalibration to the lower end of their estimated neutral range, while the latter allows the central bank to monitor the lagged impact of interest rates and quantitative tightening on the economy. Still, with inflation stubbornly high, there is tremendous uncertainty on the final resting place for the policy rate (Chart 1).

In the Fed's Summary of Economic Projections, members expected the policy rate to sit between 1.6% and 2.4% (central tendency) by the end of this year and reach towards 3% by the end of 2023. However, past cycles have shown that the central bank tends to fall short of its end point expectation before cracks appear in economic momentum. Already, U.S. existing home sales have dropped 11% in two months, and this retreat is likely to extend for several more months. A key forward indicator - pending sales - also declined over the same time period. This is not a bad thing. In fact, it's needed.

Nonetheless, the urgency of coming from behind on inflation must be balanced against what the economy can bear under one of the most rapid policy adjustments in history. An error on the front end of this cycle of having waited too long, can quickly swing into a second error that undermines confidence by overcorrecting. When an economy has already pushed into excess demand territory, the



forces needed to quell inflationary pressures require a sustained period of sub-potential (read sub-2%) growth. That thin growth-buffer leaves little margin of error for an overshoot on the downside.

Please Wait: Map is Rerouting

In our recent report ([0 to 100 Real Quick](#)), we explained how the Fed's new operational framework put it behind the eight-ball. It did this by focusing on real-time data and overweighting the downside risks. As the evidence piled up reaffirming the resilience of the labor market and the economy despite each virus-related disruption, other evidence of inflation's staying power was down played. This 'patience' framework pushed aside the standard operating procedure, where policy decisions were based on the economy's likely trajectory and the related inflationary risks it would present. Now that the central bank is forced to play catch-up, it is also forced to revert to making decisions based on where the economy is going. It needs to make assumptions on how its recent and upcoming interest rate hikes will feed through to the economy and ultimately anchor inflation expectations.

The Fed's new strategy to tackle inflation was mapped out by Chair Powell in late April when he stated that the Fed was "going to be raising rates and getting expeditiously to levels that are more neutral." After that, the fine tuning comes into play, as the central bank must decide on how much more is needed to orchestrate the elusive soft landing.

Driving with the rearview mirror

It sounds simple...get rates to neutral. However, this is a complicated task. The range of estimates for neutral by Fed members is between 2% and 3%, which is wide and still subject to further revisions. One reason for this is that the neutral rate is estimated and unobserved. Nobody can definitively say where the neutral rate lies. It's a theoretical concept that pinpoints a rate of interest that keeps the unemployment rate and inflation stable. Operationally, we only really know what neutral is once it has been passed. It's akin to driving a car while looking through your rearview mirror – you only know you have missed the highway exit once it's been passed.

In the last business cycle, the Fed's policy rate peaked at 2.5%, even though Fed members thought it was headed above 3%. The interest rate-sensitive sectors of the economy had already begun to stall. This led to a quick U-turn to cut the policy rate back to 1.75%. For this reason, we

expect the Fed to quickly hike its policy rate to the lower end of the neutral range of 2% by July, before continuing more cautiously as it tests the economy's threshold.

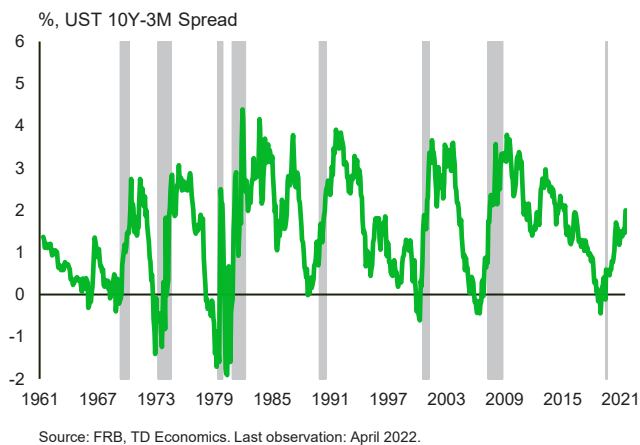
When I say jump, you say how high

This second stage of the hiking cycle will be trickier than the first. Over the last year, the Fed's hawkishness has pushed up long-term Treasury yields by about 2%. But at the same time, inflation has risen by more than 4%. The Fed's shift has not been enough to temper inflation. However, the latter is a lagging indicator, raising the risk that with too rapid of an adjustment, rates could overshoot the ideal threshold that would keep the economy in balance. As former Fed Chair and current Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen recently said, "it will require skill and also good luck." First off, it's never comforting that the central bank needs to rely on luck to achieve its goals. Secondly, it implies that bringing down inflation will require more than just the Fed. Think of it this way, if inflation were to stay at 8.5%, the Fed would need to raise rates by over 8% to get the real policy rate into positive territory to sufficiently restrict economic activity. This is where the luck comes in. The Fed needs some of the inflation related to supply disruptions to come off without having to raise rates to such great heights.

Supporting the notion that price gains are not solely a function of strong domestic demand forces, China's zero-covid policy has maintained tension on supply chains for more than two years since the start of the pandemic. Then along came an unanticipated war in Europe. This is forcing a sudden recalibration of food and energy supply, along with a host of raw materials that were already facing challenges from pandemic disruptions, including shortages of the inputs needed to make semiconductors.

Another price shock could appear at any moment, but the intensity is likely to be smaller going forward. For instance, used vehicle prices increased by 37% in 2021, contributing an outsized 1.3 percentage points to the U.S. CPI measure. While supply is slow to adjust due to ongoing disruptions, companies are increasing investment and production. Consumers have likewise shown their intolerance for an ongoing ascent in prices and, in the past two months, vehicle prices have leveled off. This will impose a downward pressure on overall inflation by year end.

Chart 2: 10-Year/3-Month Spread Still Wide



It's often said that the cure for high prices, is high prices. Elevated inflation and rising interest rates will tighten consumer wallets, even in a persistently solid job backdrop. This should slow demand and ease some of the supply troubles. This combination would open the window for the Fed to slow the pace of rate hikes, which is why we have the hiking pattern shifting to 25 basis point increments in September, moving the policy rate to 2.5% by the end of this year.

In turn, the risk of yield curve inversion is mitigated – a telltale sign that financial markets are upping the recession probability from 'maybe' to 'most likely'. If, instead, the Fed stays in the fast lane, we would expect to see yield inversion due to investor concern of an overshoot. Although the Fed will certainly need some luck as it tackles inflation, applying a careful approach once it moves past the neutral estimate will be imperative.

Let's talk recession

There is a lot of client discussion occurring about the risk of recession. History is littered with episodes where bouts of inflation and Fed rate hiking cycles push the economic drivers too far into contraction. Just recently, the spread on the 10-year Treasury yield was briefly eclipsed by the 2-year yield. This implies that markets (for that brief moment in

time) thought the Fed was going to take rates too far within the next two years. As the Fed continues to raise rates in the coming months, there's a good chance the 10-year/2-year spread will flirt with inversion again, and potentially even the more closely analyzed 10-year/3-month spread (Chart 2). The Fed will be closely watching this and may have to slow or end its rate hiking cycle in order to avoid the negative sentiment from creating the outcome they are trying to avoid.

However, let's entertain the notion that this plane won't hit a soft landing. The word 'recession' is loosely thrown around, but rarely appropriately defined by the analysts using it. There is a big difference between a 2008 experience, and a 2001 cycle. Given that the U.S. economic cycle lacks leverage excesses and risky financial assets of 2008, a policy miss would more likely land us into shallow recession territory. In fact, American households in this cycle are far better positioned to withstand pressure, given they have benefited from a 30% surge in net worth over the past two years, and continue to sit on excess savings, while facing a job market where there are more available jobs than available workers. These metrics leave plenty of buffer to withstand some erosion, without completely upending the cycle into a deep recession. In fact, since economic growth needs to recalibrate below potential to ease pressure on inflation, if it were to marginally overshoot and tread water in shallow negative territory for a short period, it should not be cause for panic. It can accelerate the recalibration. So, don't fear the recession, only fear the depth and duration.

Interest Rates & Foreign Exchange Rates														
Interest & Exchange Rates		Spot Rate	2021				2022				2023			
		May-04	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2F	Q3F	Q4F	Q1F	Q2F	Q3F	Q4F
Interest Rates														
Fed Funds Target Rate		1.00	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50	1.50	2.25	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
3-mth T-Bill Rate		0.86	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.51	1.75	2.25	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
2-yr Govt. Bond Yield		2.64	0.16	0.25	0.28	0.73	2.28	2.85	2.90	2.85	2.65	2.55	2.40	2.30
5-yr Govt. Bond Yield		2.91	0.92	0.87	0.98	1.26	2.42	2.95	3.00	2.95	2.75	2.65	2.50	2.40
10-yr Govt. Bond Yield		2.93	1.74	1.45	1.52	1.52	2.32	3.00	3.10	3.05	2.85	2.75	2.65	2.55
30-yr Govt. Bond Yield		3.03	2.41	2.06	2.08	1.90	2.44	3.05	3.15	3.10	3.05	3.00	2.95	2.85
10-yr-2-yr Govt Spread		0.29	1.58	1.20	1.24	0.79	0.04	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.25
Exchange rate to U.S. dollar														
Chinese Yuan	CNY per USD	6.61	6.55	6.46	6.44	6.36	6.34	6.39	6.44	6.49	6.54	6.59	6.64	6.69
Japanese yen	JPY per USD	129	111	111	112	115	121	130	125	120	115	110	105	103
Euro	USD per EUR	1.06	1.17	1.19	1.16	1.13	1.11	1.06	1.05	1.06	1.09	1.12	1.15	1.18
U.K. pound	USD per GBP	1.26	1.38	1.38	1.35	1.35	1.32	1.25	1.27	1.30	1.33	1.35	1.38	1.39
Swiss franc	CHF per USD	0.97	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.94	0.95	0.96	0.97	0.98	0.99
Canadian dollar	CAD per USD	1.27	1.26	1.24	1.27	1.28	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Australian dollar	USD per AUD	0.73	0.76	0.75	0.72	0.72	0.75	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.73	0.73	0.74	0.74
NZ dollar	USD per NZD	0.65	0.70	0.70	0.69	0.68	0.70	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.69
Exchange rate to Euro														
U.S. dollar	USD per EUR	1.06	1.17	1.19	1.16	1.13	1.11	1.06	1.05	1.06	1.09	1.12	1.15	1.18
Japanese yen	JPY per EUR	137	130	132	129	130	135	138	131	127	125	123	121	121
U.K. pound	GBP per EUR	0.84	0.85	0.86	0.86	0.84	0.84	0.85	0.83	0.82	0.82	0.83	0.83	0.85
Swiss franc	CHF per EUR	1.03	1.11	1.10	1.08	1.04	1.02	0.99	0.99	1.01	1.05	1.08	1.12	1.17
Canadian dollar	CAD per EUR	1.35	1.48	1.47	1.47	1.44	1.39	1.34	1.31	1.31	1.36	1.40	1.44	1.48
Australian dollar	AUD per EUR	1.46	1.54	1.58	1.60	1.56	1.48	1.47	1.46	1.47	1.50	1.53	1.56	1.60
NZ dollar	NZD per EUR	1.62	1.68	1.70	1.68	1.66	1.60	1.59	1.58	1.58	1.62	1.65	1.69	1.73
Exchange rate to Japanese yen														
U.S. dollar	JPY per USD	129	111	111	112	115	121	130	125	120	115	110	105	103
Euro	JPY per EUR	137	130	132	129	130	135	138	131	127	125	123	121	121
U.K. pound	JPY per GBP	163	153	153	150	155	160	163	159	156	153	149	145	143
Swiss franc	JPY per CHF	132.8	117.4	120.0	119.4	125.7	131.8	139.7	133.0	126.4	120.0	113.6	107.4	104.0
Canadian dollar	JPY per CAD	101.3	88.0	89.5	88.0	90.2	97.3	103.2	100.0	96.8	92.0	88.0	84.0	82.1
Australian dollar	JPY per AUD	93.7	84.2	83.2	80.6	83.3	91.1	93.6	89.9	86.8	83.6	80.4	77.2	75.9
NZ dollar	JPY per NZD	84.5	77.3	77.5	76.9	78.5	84.4	86.7	83.3	80.4	77.4	74.5	71.5	70.3

F: Forecast by TD Economics, May 2022; Forecasts are end-of-period.
Source: Federal Reserve, Bloomberg.

Commodity Price Outlook															
Commodity	Price May-04	52-Week High	52-Week Low	2021				2022				2023			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2F	Q3F	Q4F	Q1F	Q2F	Q3F	Q4F
Crude Oil (WTI, \$US/bbl)	108	124	62	58	66	71	77	94	110	100	90	85	80	76	73
Natural Gas (\$US/MMBtu)	8.29	8.29	2.78	3.56	2.94	4.36	4.77	4.66	4.60	4.40	4.20	4.00	3.80	3.60	3.50
Gold (\$US/troy oz.)	1881	2051	1726	1796	1815	1790	1796	1876	1950	1850	1800	1809	1818	1827	1836
Silver (US\$/troy oz.)	22.98	28.19	21.54	26.25	26.71	24.30	23.35	24.05	25.00	24.00	23.00	23.12	23.23	23.35	23.46
Copper (cents/lb)	427	513	403	385	439	425	440	453	460	440	425	427	429	431	434
Nickel (US\$/lb)	14.05	21.81	7.62	7.97	7.86	8.67	8.99	12.73	15.00	14.00	13.00	13.07	13.13	13.20	13.26
Aluminum (Cents/lb)	132	175	108	95	109	120	125	148	150	135	120	121	121	122	122
Wheat (\$US/bu)	13.38	13.88	8.11	7.41	8.53	10.27	11.44	11.55	13.00	12.00	11.00	11.06	11.11	11.17	11.22

F: Forecast by TD Economics, May 2022; Forecast are period averages; E: Estimate.
Source: Bloomberg, USDA (Haver).

Global Stock Markets					
Major Market Indexes	Price May-04	30-Day % Chg.	YTD % Chg.	52-Week High	52-Week Low
S&P 500	4,300	-5.4	-9.8	4,797	4,063
DAX	13,971	-3.3	-12.0	16,272	12,832
FTSE 100	7,493	-0.6	1.5	7,672	6,844
Nikkei	26,819	-3.1	-6.9	30,670	24,718
MSCI AC World Index*	656	-7.9	-13.1	759	654

*Weighted equity index including both developing and emerging markets.
Source: Bloomberg, TD Economics.

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