

Quarterly Economic Forecast

He's Got the Whole World in His Hands

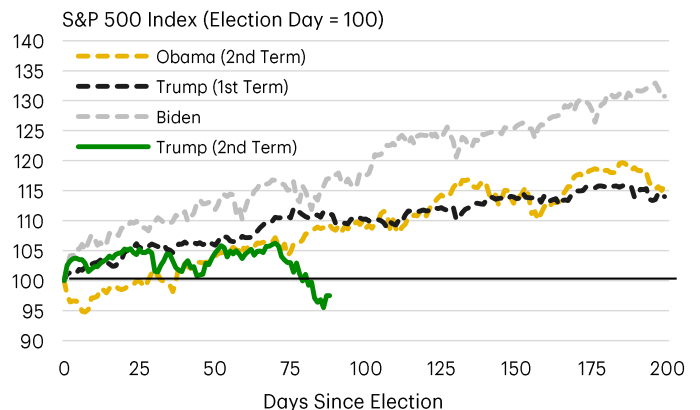
March 18, 2025

Highlights

- Once again, policy shifts from the Trump administration are the main forecast theme this quarter, underpinning a downgrade to the global outlook.
- There is no way of knowing with certainty what tomorrow will bring in this on-again, off-again policy environment, forcing us to lay out a balanced set of assumptions to underpin this forecast cycle.
- One theme dominates...lower economic growth and higher inflation.
- The risk of a stagnating U.S. economy rises the longer tariffs remain elevated amidst DOGE efforts that also undermine labor market dynamics. This occurs even with the inclusion of our tax cut assumptions.
- Under our assumed path of persistently elevated tariffs for six months, Canada's economy runs aground. The Bank of Canada is likely to provide a couple of more quarter point cuts as a buffer, but don't expect it to ride to the rescue.

The world has been on the edge of its seat as President Trump feverishly implements an agenda that saw 90 Executive Orders in the first 60 days. Much of the focus thus far has been on policies that will weigh on economic growth – the dramatic cuts by Elon Musk's DOGE to rein in government spending, and on-again, off-again tariff threats. The positive impulses are yet to come from de-regulation and tax cuts. Given the limitations to government finances, we don't think new tax initiatives will be of a magnitude to fully lean against the complex and forced reorganization being initiated by the administration. Right now, markets are of the same view. Uncertainty on trade policy has soured sentiment among investors, sending the S&P500 into correction territory (Chart 1). Navigating uncertainty is the name of the game right now. Our global forecast is based on the U.S. tariff and other policy assumptions outlined in the text box on page 2, which we believe balance the upside risk that tariffs will settle at lower levels, or have a shorter shelf life against some trading partners, with the downside risk that they are more punitive or longer lasting.

Chart 1: Financial Market's Honeymoon with Trump is Over



Source: Bloomberg, TD Economics. Last Observation: March 17th, 2025

Text Box: Policy Assumptions

Tariffs

The range of scenarios on U.S. import tariffs is very wide. Our assumptions below balance the risk that tariffs are even higher and last longer, with the risk that reductions are negotiated more swiftly. We believe these form a reasonable scenario given President Trump's consistent support for tariffs as a policy tool to achieve non-trade aims and his desire to bring more production back to the United States.

- President Trump levies widespread tariffs in early April on most trading partners.
- The effective tariff rate (ETR) rises from its 2024 level of around 2.5% to 14% in early April and remains there for 6 months.
- Trading partners retaliate on U.S. exports, but not one-for-one.
- Through concessions and negotiations, U.S. import tariffs are lowered in a piecemeal fashion in the fourth quarter of 2025. But many tariffs remain in place, so the ETR drops to approximately 7.5% by year end.
- A new USMCA deal is reached in late 2026, which brings the effective tariff rate on U.S. imports to approximately 5.3%, where it remains through our forecast horizon.
- For Canada, the average tariff rate faced by exporters to the U.S. rises to 12.5% in April, and remains there for six months, before easing to 5% through negotiations. Once a new USMCA deal is reached, the average tariff rate falls to 2.5%, remaining above its pre-Trump administration average.

Fiscal

- For the U.S., we assume Congress will go halfway on the tax cuts Trump campaigned on, exempting some overtime pay, tip income and social security benefits from taxation. This amounts to a tax break of ~0.5% of GDP.
- Canadian government spending is expected to increase by an additional 1% of GDP to soften the economic impact of tariffs.

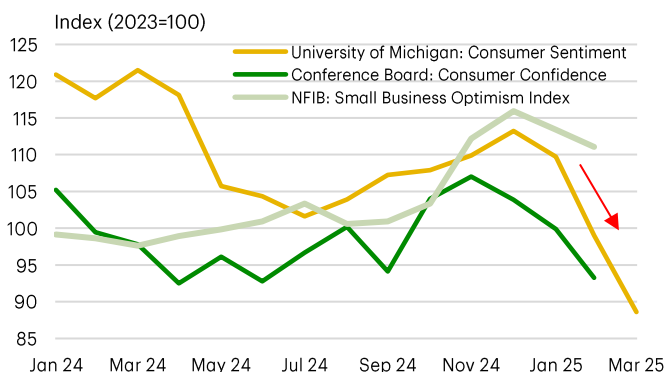
Immigration

- U.S. immigration is expected to slow to 750k in 2025 (from 2.8M in 2024) and 500k in 2026, before gradually normalizing to a more sustainable 1.1M by 2029.
- Canada's population growth is expected to ease from nearly 3% in 2024 to 1% in 2025 and 0.2% in 2026. This follows the government's reduced immigration targets and contractions in the number of non-permanent residents.

It's not just investors' whose moods have darkened, consumer and business confidence measures have also come off highs from when Trump was first elected (Chart 2). This has occurred despite the U.S. economic data painting a resilient picture. The job market has remained solid relative to history. The unemployment rate has remained steady between 4-4.2% since last summer. Economic growth in the fourth quarter outperformed our expectations with a solid 2.3% pace.

We would have been releasing an upgrade to our U.S. 2025 outlook if not for the confidence hit from policy uncertainty, a higher effective tariff rate on imports and greater government restraint. The slowdown in economic growth causes the unemployment rate to be slightly higher. This estimate would have been higher if not for softer labor force expansion from weaker immigration, which we expect to fall from 2+ million in 2023-24 to 500 thousand by 2026. We also pared back

Chart 2: Trump Bump Becomes Trump Slump



Sources: University of Michigan, Conference Board, ISM, NFB, TD Economics.

growth in government spending given DOGE’s aggressive cost cutting that has spending and employment knock-on effects to the private sector and non-for-profit institutions. And lastly, residential investment was downgraded due to the persistent high interest rate environment that’s made more complex by weakened confidence and a higher cost structure, as tariffs feed into nearly all aspects of home building (steel, aluminum, lumber...and all the production byproducts that include window frames, appliances and so forth).

One of the few indicators to receive an upward revision was exactly where it’s least wanted – inflation. Our December forecast embedded an effective U.S. tariff rate of 7.5%. With the mark-up to 14% for a six month period and a gradual decline thereafter, the Federal Reserve’s key inflation gauge (core PCE) now peaks at 4.3% annualized by Q2. As a result, the Fed will have to walk a tight rope in providing some support to a weakening economy, while also being mindful of higher inflation expectations becoming embedded on a longer term basis. We expect only two rate cuts with a return to our neutral rate assumption of 3% delayed until next year.

Canada – Knock-Knock-Knockin’ on Recession’s Door

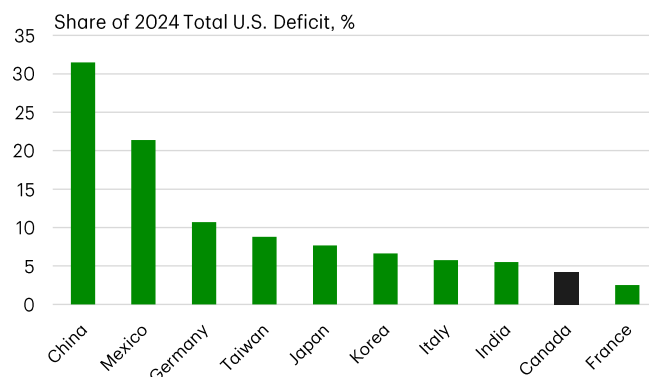
Canada has borne the brunt of President Trump’s tariff action despite having one of the most equal trade relationships of any country (Chart 3). This leaves us skeptical that tariffs can be avoided no matter the negotiation tactic. A wave of “Buy Canada” national pride has been unleashed, but it won’t be sufficient to offset the direct negative impacts to the outlook. As outlined

in the text box, our forecast assumes a high level of U.S. tariffs remain in place for six months, before being gradually reduced through negotiations. However, even with this, we doubt Canada’s trade and tariff relationship will return to the pre-Trump state. We expect Canada’s economy to tip into a shallow recession this year, mitigated in part by government support. The Canadian government has been swift acting in announcing changes to the work-share program for impacted industries, in addition to broad financial programs operated by the EDC, BDC and Farm Credit Canada.

Tariff threats have sent a chill through Canada’s housing market, and downside pressure will build under the added weight of higher materials costs from a weaker Canadian dollar and retaliatory tariffs. We expect residential investment to contract through much of this year. That chill will also spread to broader business investment and consumer spending, with outlays forecast to decline through the spring and summer. However, the overall contraction in economic activity is less than seen in a typical Canadian recession.

Weaker demand is likely to tip Canada’s job market into net job losses in the third quarter. But the unemployment rate rises only marginally, as slower labour force growth creates a powerful counterforce. Under Canada’s recent immigration policy shifts (see [report](#)), the labour force grinds to a halt in the second half of 2025. The unemployment rate is forecast to rise to a peak of 7%. This too is less than typically seen in a recession. This is an outcome of the past two years having already pressured the unemployment rate higher (1.8 percentage points) due to massive growth in the labour force.

Chart 3: Canada's Small Contribution to the U.S. Trade Deficit



Source: Census Bureau, TD Economics.

This influence will quickly recede. Had it not been for the economic downdraft created by the U.S., we estimated that the Canadian unemployment rate would have floated down to 5.9%, but that's yesterday's news.

We hope we are wrong, and that our assumptions prove pessimistic. If that is the case, the economy is likely to avoid the recession forecast. Before the threats began, Canada's economy was reflecting a cyclical upswing, with lower interest rates starting to boost housing. The sales tax holiday and stimulus payments were providing an additional boost to consumer spending. In the first quarter, the data will likely show a consumer kissing up against the 3% mark on growth.

That first quarter data will provide a head fake. Consumers will likely shift to a cautious stance thereafter and the trade balance will be heavily exaggerated by businesses front-running U.S. tariffs. This will lead to a ramp up in exports, with net trade expected to contribute nearly a full percentage point to first quarter growth.

Like the U.S. narrative, Canadian inflation is expected to run a bit hotter than in our last forecast due to retaliatory tariffs and a weaker loonie. This puts the Bank of Canada in a tough spot. So far, the Bank has been willing to cut interest rates to support domestic demand. But there will be limits on how low it can go. Interest rates won't be able to heal what ails the economy, and inflation expectations needs to be carefully managed. We believe the overnight rate could reach 2.00 to 2.25%, limited by inflation pressures. That will widen the gap with the U.S. policy rate to two full percentage points (200 bps) – the widest since the late 1990s. This is expected to push the loonie to around the 67 cent U.S. range through the middle of the year, which will provide some cushion to exporters, and likely keep more Canadian spending at home.

Trump Spurs Global Policy Action

Overall, global growth has been downgraded this year and next. U.S. tariff risks are depressing sentiment, affecting most major trading economies. One of the biggest changes to our forecast resides within Europe. Germany is expected to deliver a fiscal U-turn, increasing infrastructure spending and looking to exempt defense spending (above a threshold) from their debt limits to enable higher levels of military expenditures (see table, page 8). Given typical lags in getting money out the door, the boost isn't expected to show up until late-2025. In the rest of the European Union, the uptake on newly allocated funds for defense spending presents an upside risk to the outlook and is not currently incorporated due to the lack of details.

China has seen the biggest actual increase in U.S. tariffs to an additional 20%. And yet, it recently established a "roughly" 5% growth target for this year, which includes increased government stimulus. Given the headwinds to the economy and ongoing structural issues, it remains to be seen whether the proposed stimulus measures will be sufficient to meet the growth target. As in 2024, if growth is seen as falling short, there will likely be more ad hoc spending measures to support the economy.

Exhibits

Interest Rate Outlook												
Interest Rates	2024				2025				2026			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1F	Q2F	Q3F	Q4F	Q1F	Q2F	Q3F	Q4F
Canada												
Overnight Target Rate	5.00	4.75	4.25	3.25	2.75	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
3-mth T-Bill Rate	4.99	4.64	3.96	3.16	2.50	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
2-yr Govt. Bond Yield	4.17	3.99	2.91	2.93	2.55	2.50	2.45	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35
5-yr Govt. Bond Yield	3.51	3.51	2.73	2.96	2.60	2.70	2.85	2.80	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
10-yr Govt. Bond Yield	3.45	3.50	2.95	3.23	2.95	3.00	3.10	3.05	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
30-yr Govt. Bond Yield	3.37	3.37	3.14	3.33	3.20	3.30	3.30	3.35	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
10-yr-2-yr Govt Spread	-0.72	-0.49	0.04	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.65	0.70	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65
U.S.												
Fed Funds Target Rate	5.50	5.50	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.25	4.00	4.00	3.50	3.00	3.00	3.00
3-mth T-Bill Rate	5.23	5.22	4.52	4.23	4.20	4.05	3.90	3.65	3.15	2.90	2.90	2.90
2-yr Govt. Bond Yield	4.59	4.71	3.66	4.25	4.00	3.75	3.50	3.25	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
5-yr Govt. Bond Yield	4.21	4.33	3.58	4.38	4.10	4.05	3.85	3.65	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45
10-yr Govt. Bond Yield	4.20	4.36	3.81	4.58	4.30	4.20	4.00	3.85	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
30-yr Govt. Bond Yield	4.34	4.51	4.14	4.78	4.55	4.50	4.30	4.15	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05
10-yr-2-yr Govt Spread	-0.39	-0.35	0.15	0.33	0.30	0.45	0.50	0.60	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Canada - U.S. Spreads												
Can - U.S. T-Bill Spread	-0.24	-0.58	-0.56	-1.07	-1.70	-1.80	-1.65	-1.40	-0.90	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65
Can - U.S. 10-Year Bond Spread	-0.75	-0.86	-0.86	-1.35	-1.35	-1.20	-0.90	-0.80	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75

F: Forecast by TD Economics, March 2025. All forecasts are end-of-period.
Source: Bloomberg, Bank of Canada, Federal Reserve, TD Economics.

Foreign Exchange Outlook													
Currency	Exchange Rate	2024				2025				2026			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1F	Q2F	Q3F	Q4F	Q1F	Q2F	Q3F	Q4F
Exchange Rate to U.S. Dollar													
Euro	USD per EUR	1.08	1.07	1.12	1.04	1.06	1.05	1.07	1.09	1.11	1.14	1.15	1.16
UK Pound	USD per GBP	1.26	1.26	1.34	1.25	1.28	1.27	1.30	1.32	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Japanese Yen	JPY per USD	151.2	160.9	143.3	157.4	147.0	145.5	144.1	142.6	141.9	141.2	140.5	139.8
Chinese Renminbi	CNY per USD	7.22	7.27	7.02	7.30	7.30	7.40	7.35	7.30	7.25	7.20	7.15	7.10
Exchange Rate to Canadian Dollar													
U.S. Dollar	USD per CAD	0.74	0.73	0.74	0.69	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.71	0.71
Euro	CAD per EUR	1.46	1.47	1.51	1.49	1.56	1.56	1.61	1.59	1.59	1.61	1.62	1.62
UK Pound	CAD per GBP	1.71	1.73	1.81	1.80	1.89	1.89	1.94	1.93	1.93	1.92	1.90	1.89
Japanese Yen	JPY per CAD	111.7	117.6	106.0	109.3	100.0	97.7	96.1	97.7	99.2	99.4	99.6	99.9
Chinese Renminbi	CNY per CAD	5.34	5.31	5.19	5.07	4.96	4.97	4.90	5.00	5.07	5.07	5.07	5.07

F: Forecast by TD Economics, March 2025. All forecasts are end-of-period.
Source: Bloomberg, Bank of Canada, Federal Reserve, TD Economics.

Canadian Economic Outlook																		
Period-Over-Period Annualized Per Cent Change Unless Otherwise Indicated																		
Economic Indicators	2024				2025				2026				Annual Average			4th Qtr/4th Qtr		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1F	Q2F	Q3F	Q4F	Q1F	Q2F	Q3F	Q4F	24	25F	26F	24	25F	26F
Real GDP	1.8	2.8	2.2	2.6	1.8	-1.0	-0.2	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.1	2.4	0.6	1.5
Consumer Expenditure	3.6	1.0	4.2	5.6	2.7	-0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	2.4	2.2	0.6	3.6	0.7	1.0
Durable Goods	-0.8	-7.6	12.6	14.2	3.0	-2.0	-1.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.3	3.7	3.8	0.2	4.2	0.0	0.9
Business Investment	0.9	10.5	-7.0	6.7	-2.0	-4.5	-2.4	2.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	-1.5	-0.6	0.7	2.6	-1.6	1.4
Non-Res. Structures	3.0	7.5	1.3	2.7	-2.0	-4.0	-3.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	-1.8	-0.5	0.5	3.6	-1.9	1.5
Equipment & IPP*	-1.1	13.4	-14.4	10.8	-1.9	-5.0	-1.8	3.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	-1.2	-0.7	0.9	1.6	-1.4	1.4
Residential Investment	-7.5	-8.3	6.4	16.7	-10.0	-2.0	-1.4	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	-1.1	0.1	1.9	1.3	-2.7	2.6
Govt. Expenditure	6.7	4.4	5.2	2.2	2.0	4.6	5.4	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.8	3.6	3.9	4.6	4.0	3.4
Final Domestic Demand	3.2	2.1	3.3	5.6	1.2	0.4	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.2	1.6	3.5	1.1	1.8
Exports	1.3	-6.9	-0.8	7.4	13.3	-19.9	-7.6	15.8	4.5	2.1	2.2	2.2	0.6	-0.3	2.3	0.1	-0.7	2.7
Imports	0.4	-3.1	-1.2	5.4	7.0	-6.2	-1.4	12.2	4.5	2.1	2.3	2.5	0.6	1.7	3.6	0.3	2.7	2.8
Change in Non-Farm Inventories (2012, \$Bn)	17.6	29.6	20.9	-2.5	-6.5	13.5	17.5	13.5	11.3	9.8	8.8	8.0	16.4	9.5	9.5	--	--	--
Final Sales	4.8	0.2	4.7	9.1	2.2	-2.8	0.3	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.5	1.6	4.7	0.5	2.0
International Current Account Balance (\$Bn)	-8.9	-19.0	-14.5	-20.0	3.6	-21.2	-32.3	-41.2	-40.7	-40.3	-40.3	-40.7	-15.6	-22.8	-40.5	--	--	--
% of GDP	-0.3	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6	0.1	-0.7	-1.0	-1.3	-1.3	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-0.5	-0.7	-1.2	--	--	--
Pre-Tax Corp. Profits	-36.5	11.4	-7.3	33.9	5.9	-8.7	2.8	1.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	-4.2	5.5	2.2	-3.2	0.2	3.5
% of GDP	12.9	13.0	12.6	13.4	13.4	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.0	--	--	--
GDP Deflator (y/y)	3.4	3.9	2.7	2.2	3.0	3.1	3.3	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.3	1.9	3.0	2.9	1.8	2.2	2.3	1.9
Nominal GDP	0.8	7.0	4.3	6.4	3.8	3.4	2.8	1.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	4.6	4.2	2.9	4.6	2.9	3.4
Labour Force	2.3	3.8	1.9	2.7	2.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.0	1.7	0.1	2.7	0.8	0.1
Employment	1.7	2.1	0.8	1.9	2.9	0.3	-1.2	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.9	1.2	0.3	1.6	0.5	0.7
Change in Empl. ('000s)	85	105	40	97	151	14	-65	3	36	36	39	43	382	249	67	327	103	155
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.9	6.3	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.7	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.8	6.6	--	--	--
Personal Disp. Income	4.7	12.4	10.4	4.3	7.5	2.1	1.1	2.5	1.5	2.5	3.1	3.4	7.6	5.4	2.2	7.9	3.3	2.6
Pers. Savings Rate (%)	4.5	6.3	7.3	6.1	6.7	6.3	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.0	--	--	--
Cons. Price Index (y/y)	2.9	2.8	2.1	1.9	2.1	3.0	3.4	2.6	2.6	1.6	1.3	2.1	2.4	2.8	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.1
CPIX (y/y)**	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.4	2.2	1.6	2.5	2.2
BoC Inflation (y/y)***	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.1
Housing Starts ('000s)	244	250	238	248	237	230	223	217	212	213	214	218	245	227	214	--	--	--
Home Prices (y/y)	4.2	-2.7	0.7	5.6	-1.0	-3.1	-3.6	-4.9	1.7	4.6	6.2	6.5	1.9	-3.2	4.8	5.6	-4.9	6.5
Real GDP / Worker (y/y)	-1.4	-0.9	0.2	0.7	0.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.8	-0.3	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.8

F: Forecast by TD Economics, March 2025.

Note: Home price measure shown is the CREA Composite Sale Price.

* Intellectual Property Products. ** CPIX: CPI excluding the 8 most volatile components. *** BoC Inflation: Simple average of CPI-trim and CPI-median.

Source: Statistics Canada, Bank of Canada, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, TD Economics.

U.S. Economic Outlook																		
Period-Over-Period Annualized Per Cent Change Unless Otherwise Indicated																		
Economic Indicators	2024				2025				2026				Annual Average			4th Qtr/4th Qtr		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1F	Q2F	Q3F	Q4F	Q1F	Q2F	Q3F	Q4F	24	25F	26F	24	25F	26F
Real GDP	1.6	3.0	3.1	2.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.8	1.9	2.0	2.5	1.5	2.3
Consumer Expenditure	1.9	2.8	3.7	4.2	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.3	2.0	3.1	1.5	2.2
Durable Goods	-1.7	5.4	7.6	12.1	-1.9	0.0	1.3	2.0	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.2	2.7	5.7	0.3	3.4
Business Investment	4.5	3.9	4.0	-3.2	5.0	1.3	1.2	2.9	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.6	1.9	2.9	2.2	2.6	3.3
Non-Res. Structures	6.2	0.2	-5.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.4	-0.4	2.1	0.6	0.2	3.0
Equipment & IPP*	4.8	6.4	6.7	-4.4	6.4	1.7	1.5	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4
Residential Investment	13.7	-2.8	-4.3	5.4	-0.3	-3.2	-2.4	0.1	3.8	7.5	10.3	10.0	4.2	-0.7	3.7	2.8	-1.5	7.9
Govt. Expenditure	1.8	3.0	5.1	2.9	0.2	-1.0	-0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	3.4	1.2	0.2	3.2	-0.2	0.4
Final Domestic Demand	2.7	2.8	3.7	3.0	1.7	0.8	1.0	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	3.0	2.0	1.9	3.0	1.3	2.3
Exports	1.9	1.0	9.6	-0.5	5.0	-2.6	-0.5	3.6	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.0	2.2	2.9	1.3	2.9
Imports	6.1	7.6	10.7	-1.2	12.3	-7.0	-2.5	0.0	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	5.4	2.8	0.7	5.7	0.5	2.5
Change in Private Inventories	17.7	71.7	57.9	10.2	54.1	44.4	43.3	41.9	39.5	39.5	39.5	39.5	39.4	45.9	39.5	--	--	--
Final Sales	2.1	1.9	3.3	3.2	0.6	1.6	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.7	1.9	2.1	2.6	1.4	2.3
Pre-tax Corporate Profits																		
Including IVA&CCA	-6.8	15.2	-1.6	0.9	-7.0	-23.7	5.0	10.8	5.3	3.1	1.9	6.8	6.5	-4.7	3.4	1.6	-4.7	4.3
% of GDP	12.9	13.2	12.9	12.8	12.5	11.5	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.7	12.9	11.8	11.7	--	--	--
GDP Deflator (y/y)	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.9	2.4	2.5	3.0	2.2
Nominal GDP	4.7	5.6	5.0	4.8	4.5	5.7	4.3	3.8	5.1	3.8	4.4	4.7	5.3	4.8	4.4	5.0	4.6	4.5
Labor Force	-0.4	0.8	1.4	-0.2	4.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.5	0.5	0.4	1.5	0.5
Non-Farm Employment	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.6	1.0
Change in Non-Farm Empl. ('000s)	575	514	337	510	375	180	229	200	350	400	400	399	2082	1354	1259	1936	984	1549
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.3	--	--	--
Personal Disp. Income	9.2	3.6	1.8	5.0	8.3	4.3	3.9	4.5	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.4
Pers. Savings Rate (%)	5.4	4.9	4.1	3.8	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.6	4.5	5.1	--	--	--
Cons. Price Index (y/y)	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.5	3.0	3.3	2.8	2.7	3.5	2.5
Core CPI (y/y)	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.3	3.4	3.4	2.6	3.3	3.4	2.3
Core PCE Price Index (y/y)	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.8	2.9	2.1
Housing Starts (mns)	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	--	--	--
Real Output per Hour** (y/y)	3.3	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.7	1.7	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.3

F: Forecast by TD Economics, March 2025.

* Intellectual Property Products. ** Non-farm business sector.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Census Bureau, TD Economics.

Economic Indicators: G7 & Europe				
	2023	2024	2025F	2026F
Real GDP (Annual Per Cent Change)				
G7 (42.4%)*	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.6
U.S.	2.9	2.8	1.9	2.0
Japan	1.5	0.1	0.9	0.8
Euro Area	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.3
Germany	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	1.9
France	1.1	1.1	0.4	1.0
Italy	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5
United Kingdom	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.3
Canada	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.1
Consumer Price Index (Annual Per Cent Change)				
G7	4.7	2.8	2.1	2.0
U.S.	4.1	3.0	3.3	2.8
Japan	3.3	2.7	1.9	1.7
Euro Area	5.4	2.4	2.0	1.8
Germany	6.0	2.5	1.8	1.8
France	5.7	2.3	1.5	2.0
Italy	5.9	1.1	1.9	1.5
United Kingdom	7.3	2.5	2.9	2.3
Canada	3.9	2.4	2.8	1.9
Unemployment Rate (Per Cent Annual Averages)				
U.S.	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.3
Japan	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3
Euro Area	6.6	6.4	6.7	6.5
Germany	5.7	6.0	6.2	5.6
France	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3
Italy	7.7	6.6	6.6	7.0
United Kingdom	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.5
Canada	5.4	6.4	6.8	6.6

F: Forecast by TD Economics, March 2025.
 *Share of 2022 world gross domestic product (GDP) at PPP.
 Source: National Statistics Agencies, IMF, TD Economics.

Global Economic Outlook				
Annual Per Cent Change Unless Otherwise Indicated				
2022 Share*		Forecast		
Real GDP	(%)	2024	2025F	2026F
World	100.0	3.2	2.9	2.9
North America	18.9	2.5	1.7	1.8
United States	15.5	2.8	1.9	2.0
Canada	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1
Mexico	1.9	1.2	0.8	1.4
European Union (EU-27)	14.9	1.0	1.1	1.5
Euro Area (EU-20)	12.0	0.8	0.7	1.3
Germany	3.3	-0.2	0.1	1.9
France	2.3	1.1	0.4	1.0
Italy	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.5
Other EU Members	2.8	2.4	3.1	2.7
Asia	45.0	4.4	4.2	3.9
Japan	3.8	0.1	0.9	0.8
Asian NIC's	3.5	3.1	2.1	1.9
Hong Kong	0.3	2.5	2.0	2.3
Korea	1.7	2.1	1.4	1.8
Singapore	0.4	4.4	2.9	2.0
Taiwan	1.0	4.6	3.1	2.0
Russia	2.9	3.7	1.7	1.5
Australia & New Zealand	1.2	0.9	1.8	2.6
Emerging Asia	32.8	5.2	5.1	4.8
ASEAN-5	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.7
China	18.4	5.0	4.6	4.3
India**	7.3	6.2	6.6	6.4
Central/South America	5.4	1.8	2.3	2.0
Brazil	2.3	2.9	1.7	1.3
Other Emerging Markets	12.7	2.8	3.3	3.5
Other Advanced	3.4	1.2	1.4	2.2
United Kingdom	2.3	0.9	0.8	1.3

F: Forecast by TD Economics, March 2025.
 * Share of 2022 world gross domestic product (GDP) at PPP.
 ** Forecast for India refers to fiscal year.
 Source: National Statistics Agencies, IMF, TD Economics.

Commodity Price Outlook												
Commodity	2024				2025				2026			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1F	Q2F	Q3F	Q4F	Q1F	Q2F	Q3F	Q4F
Crude Oil (WTI, \$US/bbl)	77	81	76	70	72	64	65	67	68	70	72	73
Natural Gas (\$US/MMBtu)	2.23	2.07	2.10	2.46	3.90	4.15	4.15	4.25	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40
Gold (\$US/troy oz.)	2072	2336	2475	2661	2830	2875	2850	2825	2800	2800	2750	2750
Silver (\$US/troy oz.)	23.37	28.87	29.45	31.30	31.60	32.50	32.00	31.50	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00
Copper (cents/lb)	383	442	418	417	450	475	475	480	485	485	475	475
Nickel (\$US/lb)	7.52	8.35	7.38	7.26	7.10	7.25	7.25	7.20	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15
Aluminum (cents/lb)	100	114	108	117	120	125	125	120	117	117	115	115
Wheat (\$US/bu)	5.87	6.04	5.06	5.47	5.53	5.65	5.70	5.70	5.83	5.87	5.92	5.96

F: Forecast by TD Economics, March 2025. All forecasts are period averages.
 Source: Bloomberg, TD Economics, USDA (Haver).

For any media enquiries please contact Debra Moris at 416-982-8141

Disclaimer

This report is provided by TD Economics. It is for informational and educational purposes only as of the date of writing, and may not be appropriate for other purposes. The views and opinions expressed may change at any time based on market or other conditions and may not come to pass. This material is not intended to be relied upon as investment advice or recommendations, does not constitute a solicitation to buy or sell securities and should not be considered specific legal, investment or tax advice. The report does not provide material information about the business and affairs of TD Bank Group and the members of TD Economics are not spokespersons for TD Bank Group with respect to its business and affairs. The information contained in this report has been drawn from sources believed to be reliable, but is not guaranteed to be accurate or complete. This report contains economic analysis and views, including about future economic and financial markets performance. These are based on certain assumptions and other factors, and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. The actual outcome may be materially different. The Toronto-Dominion Bank and its affiliates and related entities that comprise the TD Bank Group are not liable for any errors or omissions in the information, analysis or views contained in this report, or for any loss or damage suffered.