

The Economic Outlook

James Marple

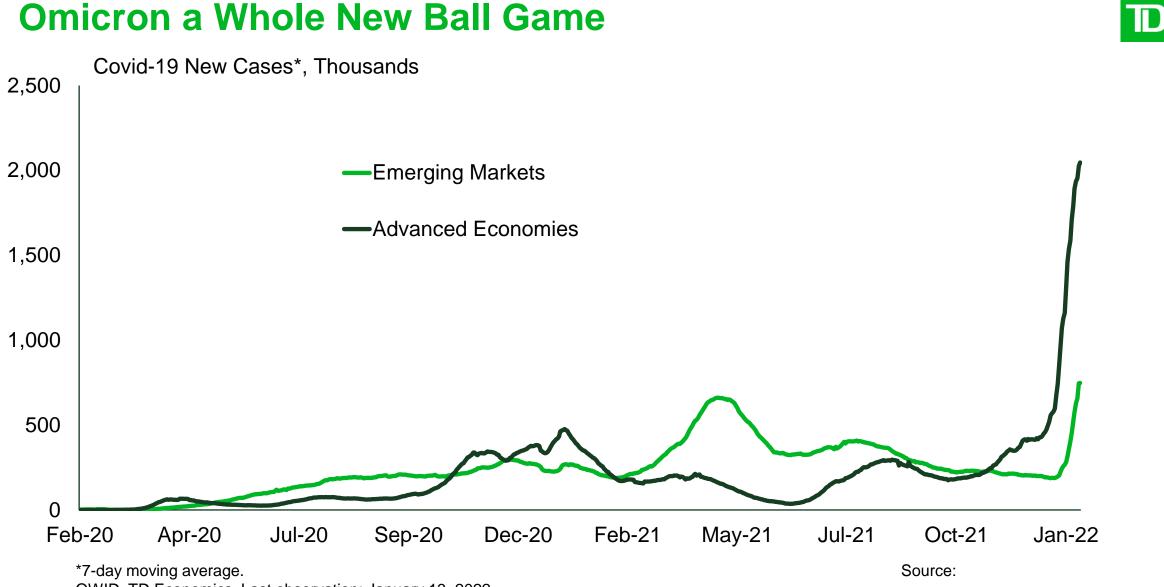
Managing Director & Senior Economist January 20, 2022



From Historic Rebound to "Stagflation" Worries

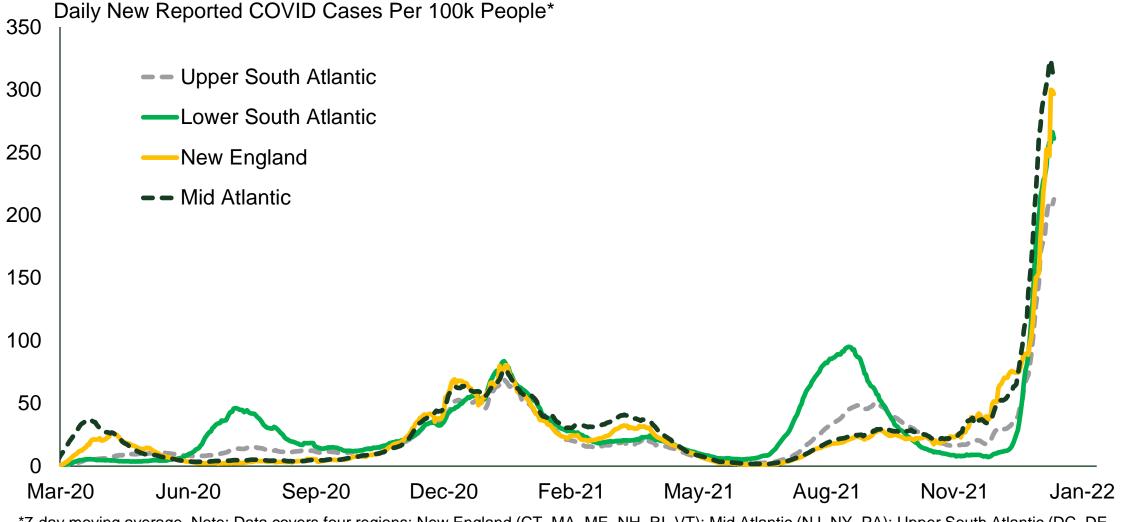


- The Omicron variant has led Covid-19 case to skyrocket, but good reason to expect it to be nasty, brutish and short
- Demand remains healthy
- Supply is not
 - Global supply chain disruption likely worsened by Omicron
 - Labor supply slower to rebound
- Inflation proving persistent
- The Federal Reserve is "tapering," rate hikes to follow in 2022
- Infrastructure bill signed into law; rest of Biden agenda on the rocks



OWID, TD Economics. Last observation: January 13, 2022.

Cases Have Skyrocketed, but May Have Peaked

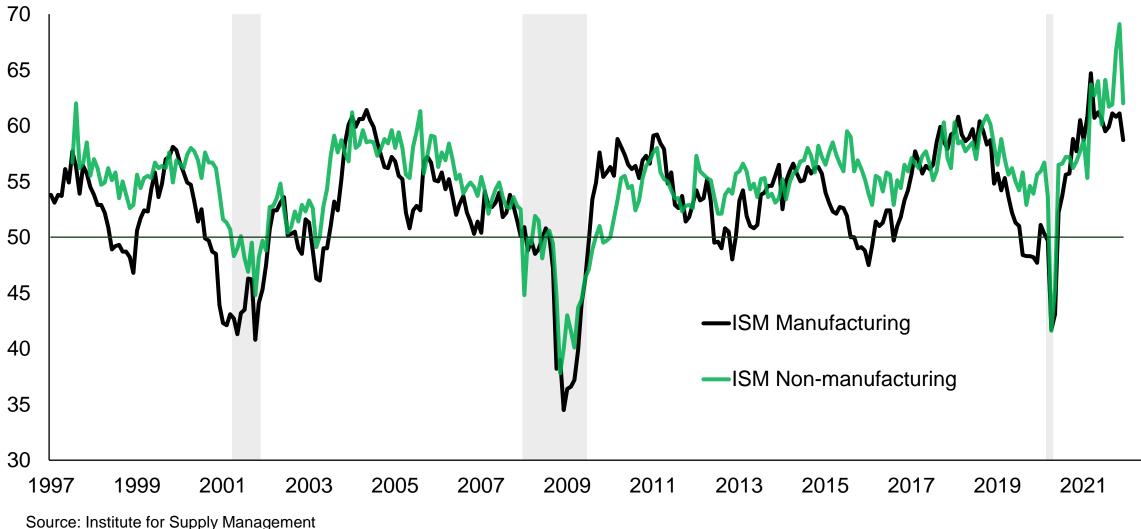


*7-day moving average. Note: Data covers four regions; New England (CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT); Mid Atlantic (NJ, NY, PA); Upper South Atlantic (DC, DE, MD, NC, VA, WV); Lower South Atlantic (FL, GA, SC). Source: Moody's Analytics, TD Economics. Last observation: January 9, 2021.

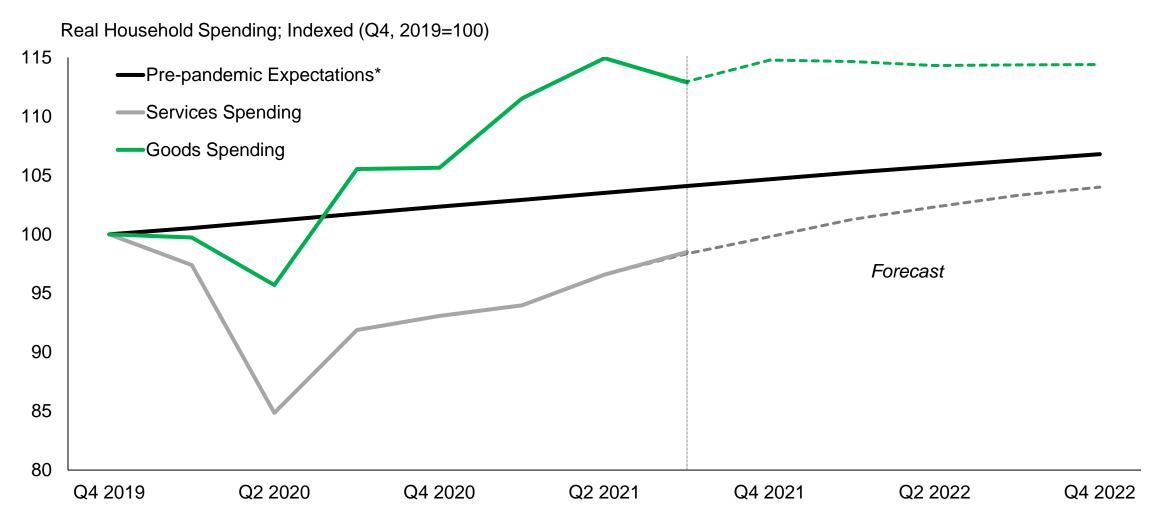
Leading Indicators Show Strong Demand



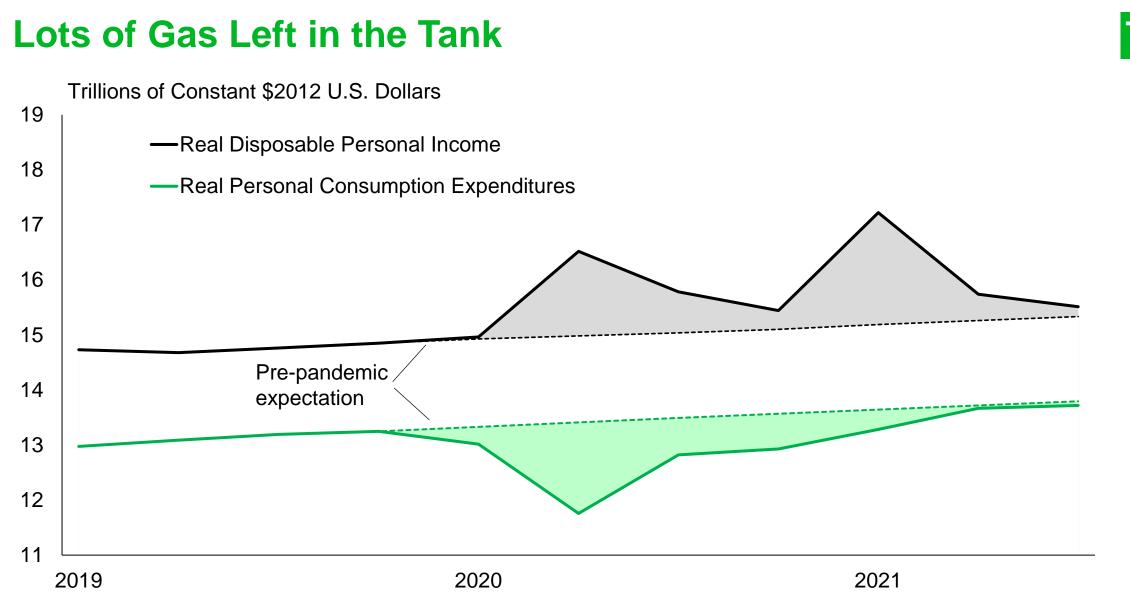
ISM Report on Business: 50+ = Increasing



Composition of Demand Has Shifted Dramatically



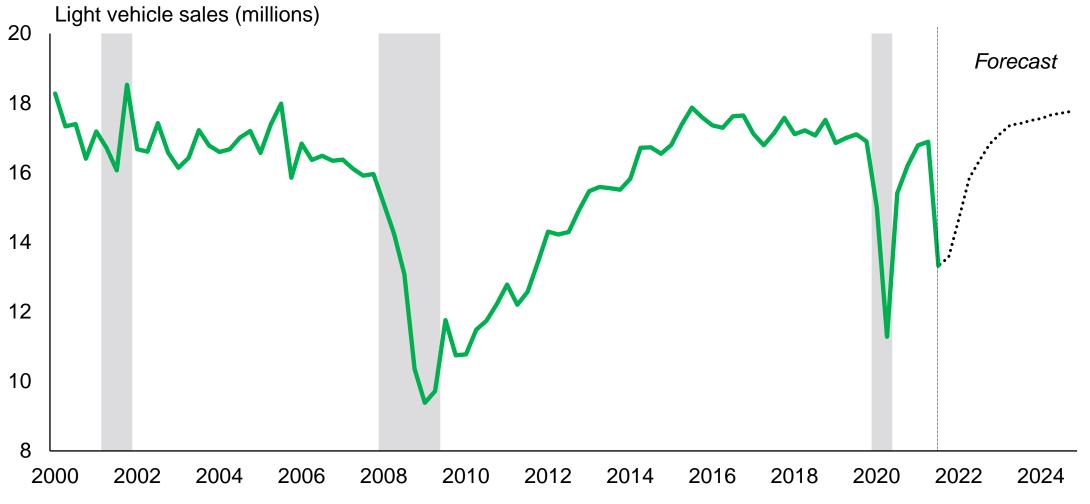
*Goods and services expected to grow at similar rate prior to pandemic. Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, TD Economics



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, TD Economics

Auto Sales Hit by Global Chip Shortage

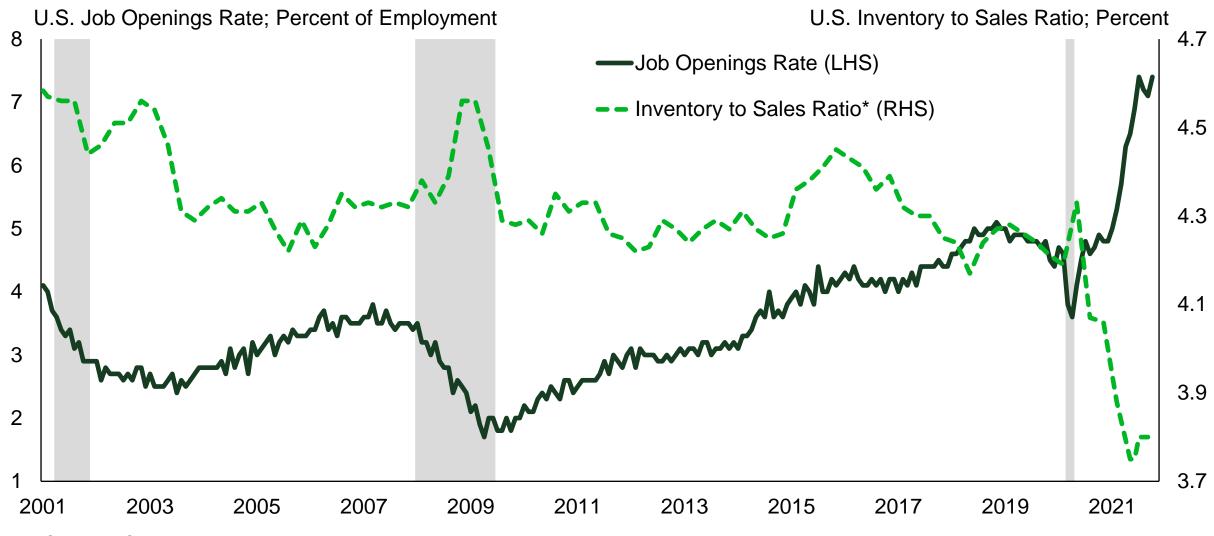




Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, TD Economics

Economic Growth is Constrained by Supply

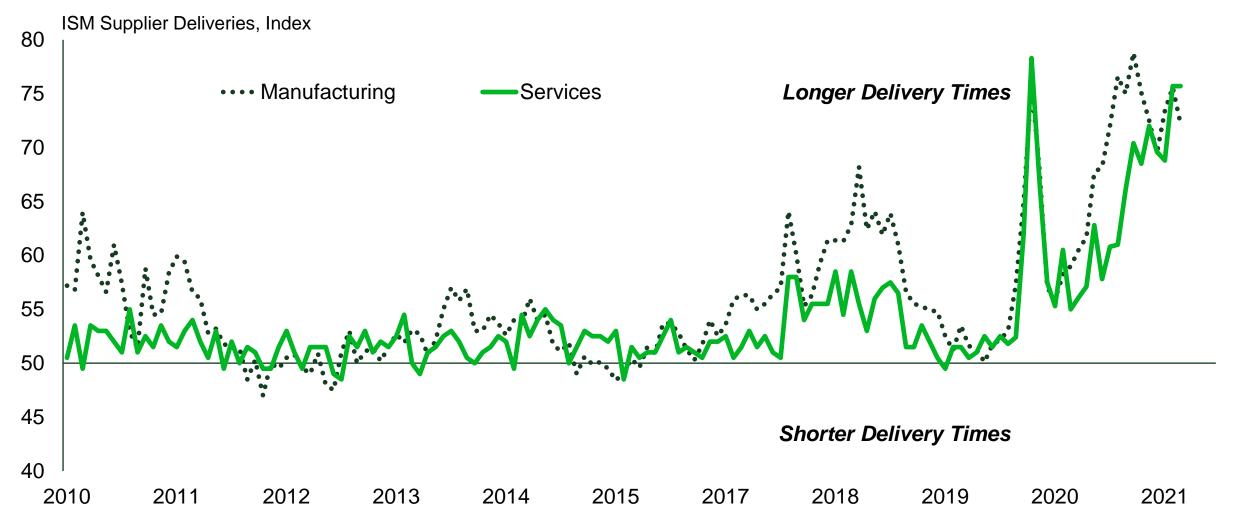




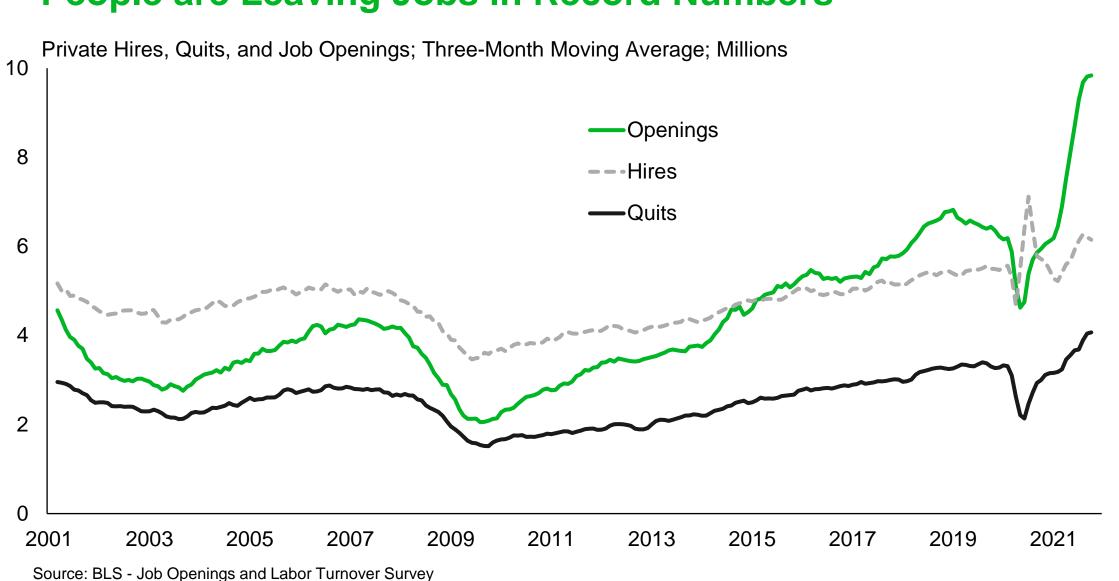
Source: BLS, BEA, TD Economics. Last observation: August 2021.

Bottlenecks Proving Less "Transitory"





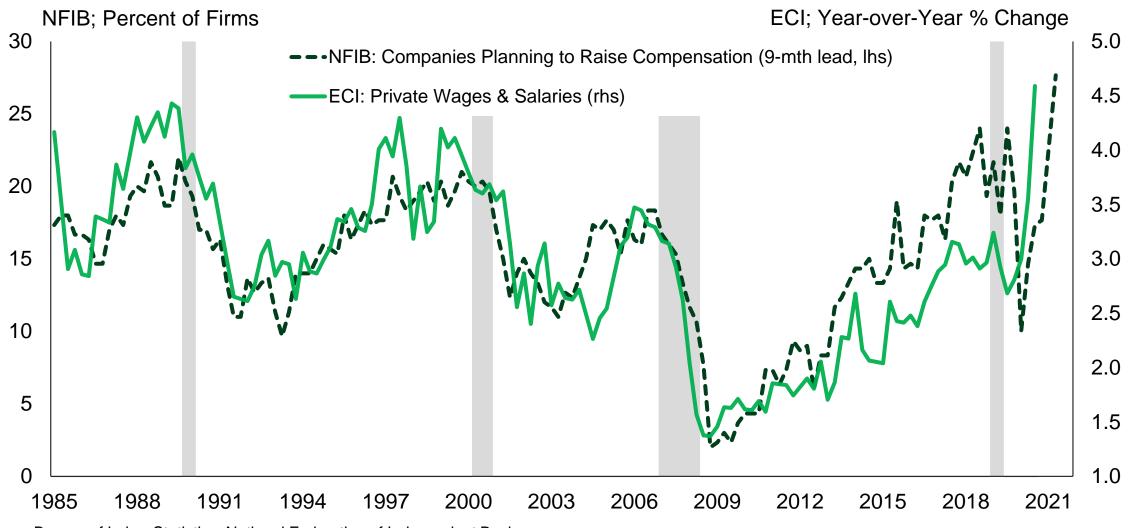
Source: ISM, TD Economics. Last observation: November 2021



People are Leaving Jobs in Record Numbers

Wage Pressures Are Picking Up

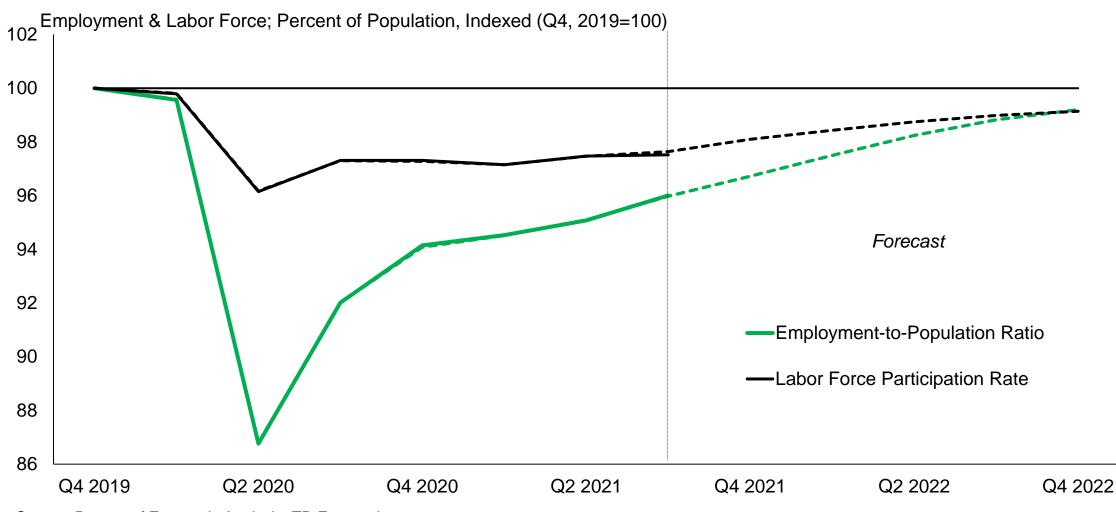




Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Federation of Independent Business

Higher Wages, Waning Pandemic Should Draw People Back to the Workforce



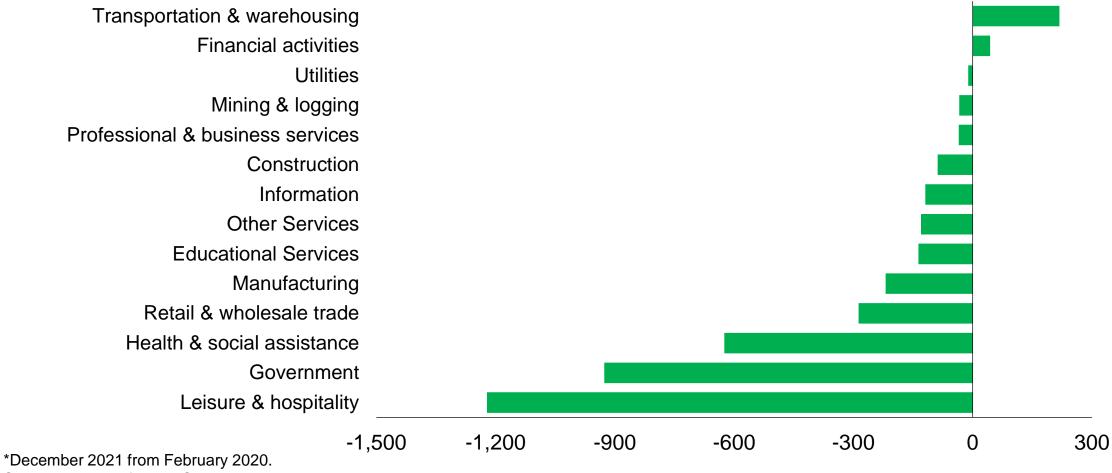


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, TD Economics

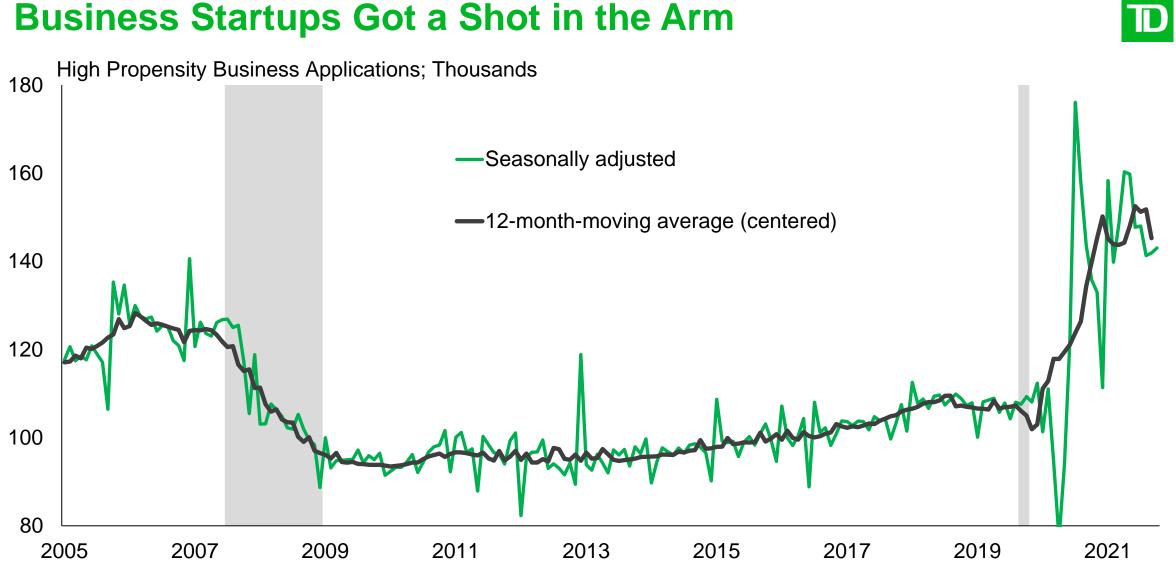


Largest Job Deficits in High-Contact Sectors

Change in Employment by Sector*; Thousands of People



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, TD Economics.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Inflation Lift from Energy Prices Likely to Reverse in 2022 U.S. Consumer Price Index, Year/Year % Change U.S. Price Index, Energy Goods and Services, Year/Year % Change 7 30 Forecast 6 25 Non-Energy Prices Energy Prices 5 20 -Headline CPI 4 15 3 10 2 5 1 0 0 -5

-10

Oct-21

Jul-21

Q1

Q2

Source: BLS, TD Economics.

2021

Q3

Q4

Q1

Q2

2022

Q3

Jan-20

Apr-20

Source: BLS, TD Economics.

Jul-20

Oct-20

Jan-21

Apr-21

-1

-2

Q4

Q1

Q2

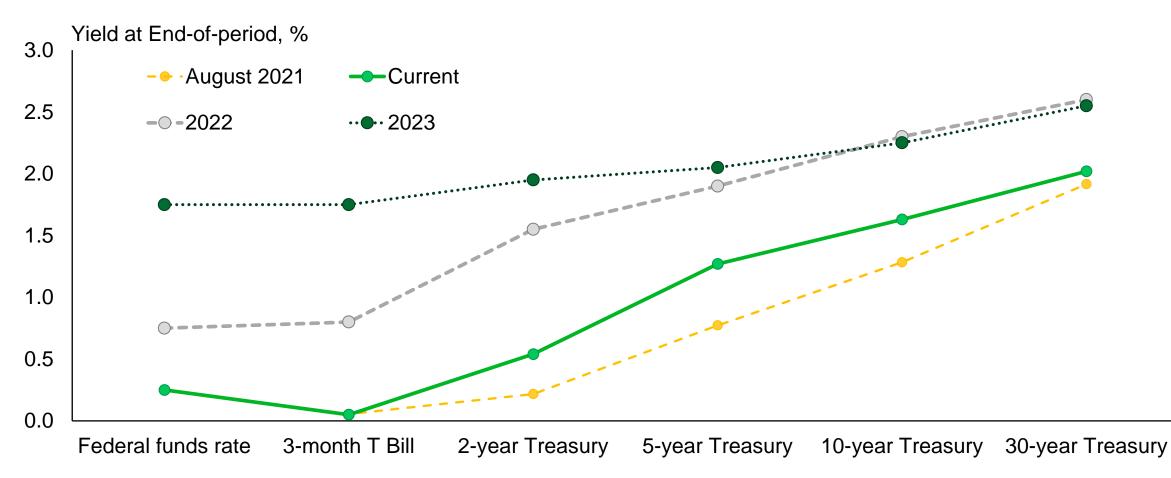
2023

Q3

Q4

A Higher, Flatter Yield Curve





Note: Current is daily value on November 16, August is average of daily values. Source: Federal Reserve, Bloomberg. Forecast by TD Economics.





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