Economics Group

Tim Quinlan, Senior Economist <u>tim.quinlan@wellsfargo.com</u> • (704) 410-3283

Canadian Consumer Price Index Year-over-Year Percent Change

Soft CPI Not Likely to Influence Monetary Policy in Canada

Canadian consumer prices picked up in March, but not enough to lift the year-over-year rate as the consensus had expected. Consumer spending picked up in March, though the strength was concentrated in autos.

Recent Soft Inflation Not Likely to Influence Monetary Policy

After an unexpected slowing in Canadian CPI in March, consumer prices picked up in April, but not as much as expected. The monthly increase of 0.4 percent kept the year-over-year rate of CPI inflation unchanged at 1.6 percent. Headline CPI inflation had been running at 2.0 percent earlier this year, spot-on the midpoint of Bank of Canada's (BoC) 1.0 percent to 3.0 percent target range.

Still, we do not expect the latest inflation figures to substantively influence the BoC's policy at its meeting next week. In fact, the inflation story is more or less living up to the Bank's expectations. Following its April 12 meeting the BoC said that "CPI inflation is expected to dip in the months ahead, as the temporary factors unwind, and then return to 2 per cent later in the projection horizon as the output gap closes."

Strength in Retail Sales Concentrated in Autos

In a separate report also released this morning, Canadian retailers reported a 0.7 percent improvement in March sales after a drop in sales the prior month. The better-than-expected rebound was mostly a function of the strength in motor vehicle sales. Excluding autos, sales were actually down 0.2 percent. On balance we remain cautious on the outlook for the ability of consumer spending to sustain Canadian economic growth in the way that it has thus far in this expansion.

Consumer spending has added to GDP growth in Canada for 31 consecutive quarters. That is almost eight years without a miss. Understandably, that spending growth has been accompanied by a run-up in aggregate measures of consumer debt. As the bottom chart at right shows, households in Canada have been leveraged more than they have been historically. Fastgrowing home prices (arguably overheated in some markets) are compelling many Canadians to take on more debt as prices continue to rise. Somewhat counter-intuitively, the cost of living in the country's hottest real estate markets is not holding back the pace of retail sales locally. On a provincial basis, retailers in Ontario reported a 0.9 percent increase in sales during March and British Columbia saw a pick-up of 2.3 percent.

Together, the store sales in these two provinces comprise roughly half of all retail sales in Canada. Both markets have seen year-over-year increases in retail sales (7.5 percent in Ontario and 8.9 percent in British Columbia) that are above the national average of 6.9 percent.

On the brighter side, the labor market remains supportive of consumer spending. Yesterday, Statistics Canada reported a 0.5 percent decline in unemployment insurance claims in March in the latest affirmation of job market strength in Canada.

5% 5% 4% 4% 3% 3% 2% 2% 1% 1 0/ 0% 0% -1% -1% -CPI: Apr @ 1.6% -2% -2% 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017 Canadian Retail Sales Year-over-Year Percent Change, 6-Month Moving Average 12% 12% 8% 8% 4% 4% 0% 0% -4% -4% -8% -8% Retail Sales: Mar @ 6.9% -6-Month Moving Average: Mar @ 5.8% 12% 10 11 12 13 14 06 07 08 09 15 16 17 04 05 Household Debt: Canada & United States Total Household Debt as a Percent of GD 100% 100% 90% 90% 80% 80% 70% 70% 60% 60% -U.S. Household Debt/GDP: Q4 @ 71.6% -Canadian Household Debt/GDP: Q4 @ 96.3% 50% 50% 2002 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 2000 2004

Source: IHS Global Insight and Wells Fargo Securities

Wells Fargo Securities Economics Group

Diane Schumaker-Krieg	Global Head of Research, Economics & Strategy	(704) 410-1801 (212) 214-5070	diane.schumaker@wellsfargo.com
John E. Silvia, Ph.D.	Chief Economist	(704) 410-3275	john.silvia@wellsfargo.com
Mark Vitner	Senior Economist	(704) 410-3277	mark.vitner@wellsfargo.com
Jay H. Bryson, Ph.D.	Global Economist	(704) 410-3274	jay.bryson@wellsfargo.com
Sam Bullard	Senior Economist	(704) 410-3280	sam.bullard@wellsfargo.com
Nick Bennenbroek	Currency Strategist	(212) 214-5636	nicholas.bennenbroek@wellsfargo.com
Anika R. Khan	Senior Economist	(212) 214-8543	anika.khan@wellsfargo.com
Eugenio J. Alemán, Ph.D.	Senior Economist	(704) 410-3273	eugenio.j.aleman@wellsfargo.com
Azhar Iqbal	Econometrician	(704) 410-3270	azhar.iqbal@wellsfargo.com
Tim Quinlan	Senior Economist	(704) 410-3283	tim.quinlan@wellsfargo.com
Eric Viloria, CFA	Currency Strategist	(212) 214-5637	eric.viloria@wellsfargo.com
Sarah House	Economist	(704) 410-3282	sarah.house@wellsfargo.com
Michael A. Brown	Economist	(704) 410-3278	michael.a.brown@wellsfargo.com
Jamie Feik	Economist	(704) 410-3291	jamie.feik@wellsfargo.com
Erik Nelson	Currency Strategist	(212) 214-5652	erik.f.nelson@wellsfargo.com
Misa Batcheller	Economic Analyst	(704) 410-3060	misa.n.batcheller@wellsfargo.com
Michael Pugliese	Economic Analyst	(704) 410-3156	michael.d.pugliese@wellsfargo.com
Julianne Causey	Economic Analyst	(704) 410-3281	julianne.causey@wellsfargo.com
E. Harry Pershing	Economic Analyst	(704) 410-3034	edward.h.pershing@wellsfargo.com
Donna LaFleur	Executive Assistant	(704) 410-3279	donna.lafleur@wellsfargo.com
Dawne Howes	Administrative Assistant	(704) 410-3272	dawne.howes@wellsfargo.com

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