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Daily and weekly indicators for the US economy

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Overview

Consumer spending still strong

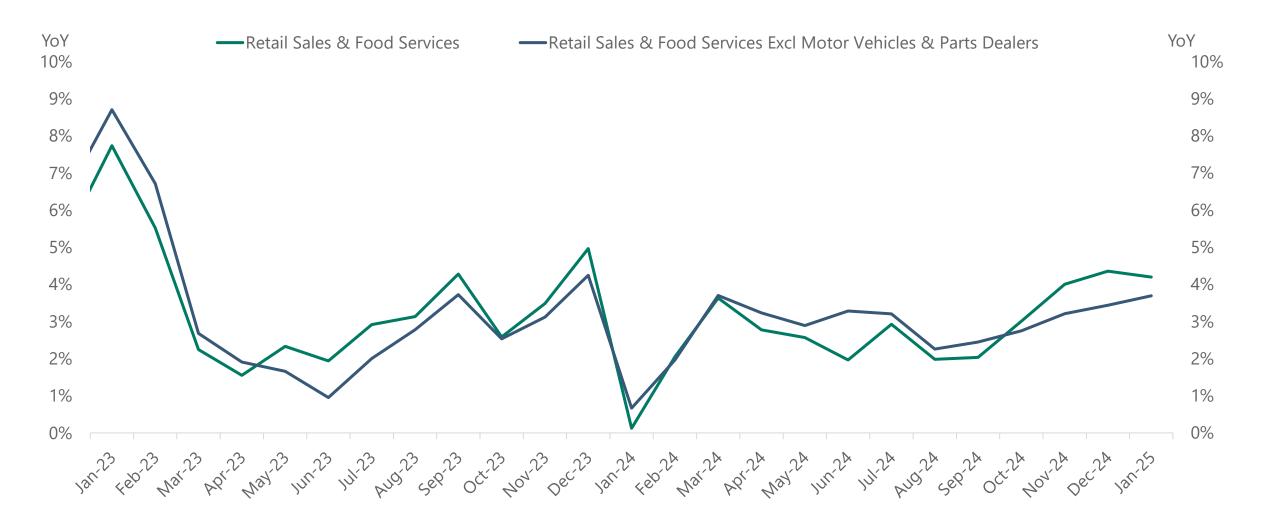


Retail sales control group still strong

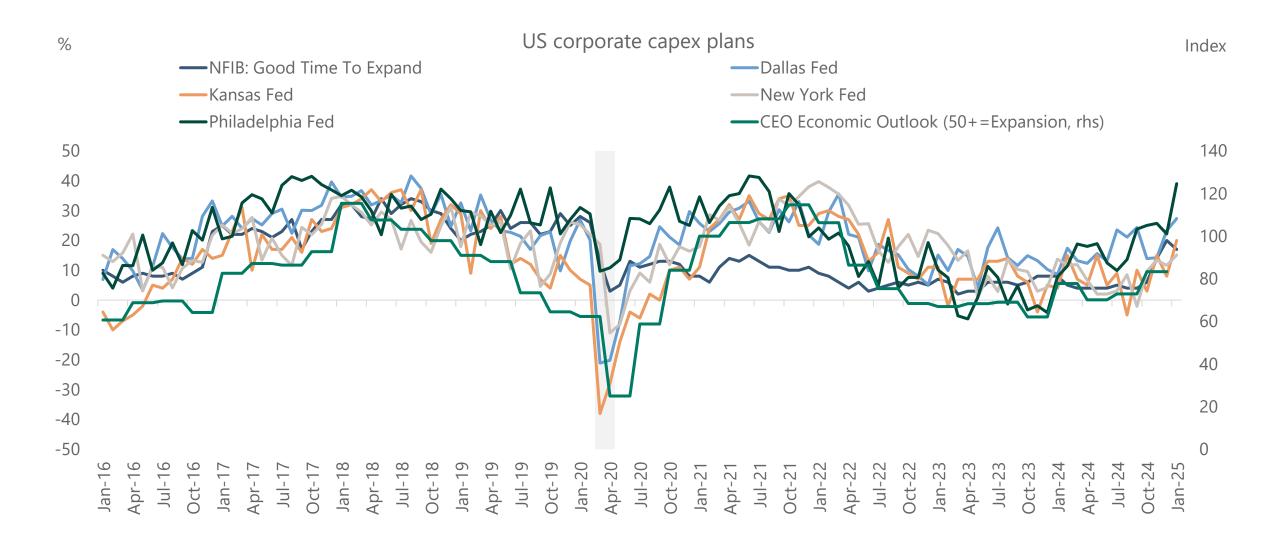


Source: Census Bureau, Haver Analytics, Apollo Chief Economist

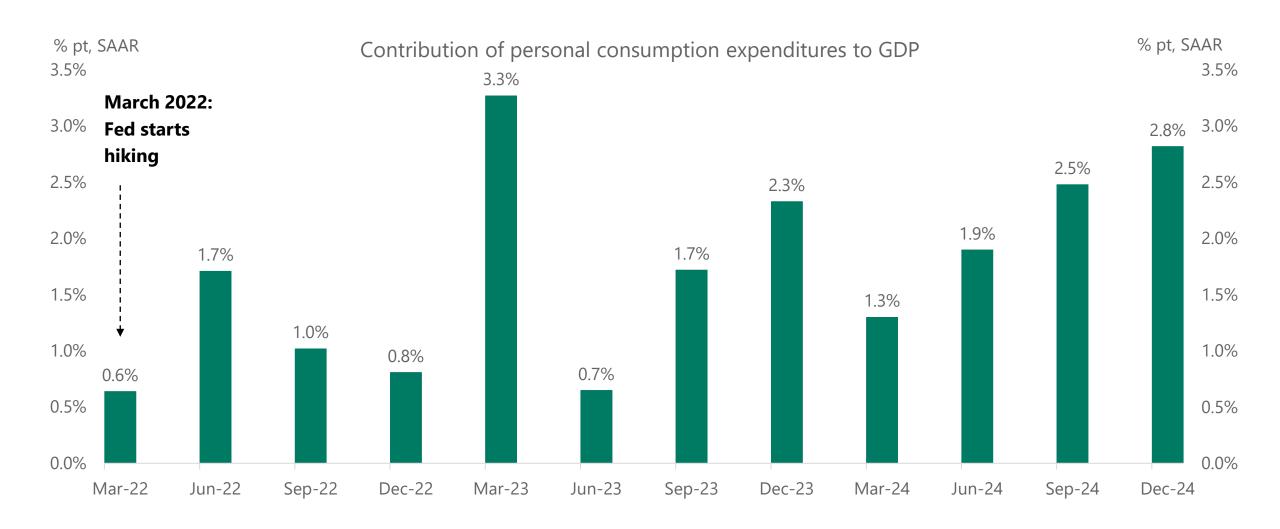
Retail sales still strong



Corporate capex spending plans still strong



Fed hikes have not slowed down the US consumer



Daily data

What are daily and weekly indicators telling us about the US economy?

Daily data:

Restaurant bookings: Strong

TSA air travel data: Strong

Daily debit card data: Solid

Weekly data:

Atlanta Fed GDPNow: 2.3% Credit and debit card data: Solid

Fed's weekly GDP index: 2.2% Gasoline demand: Strong

Retail sales: Strong

Broadway show attendance: Strong

Jobless claims: Solid Box office weekly grosses: Strong

Hotel occupancy rate, daily rate, and RevPAR: Strong

S&P 500 forward profit margins: At record highs

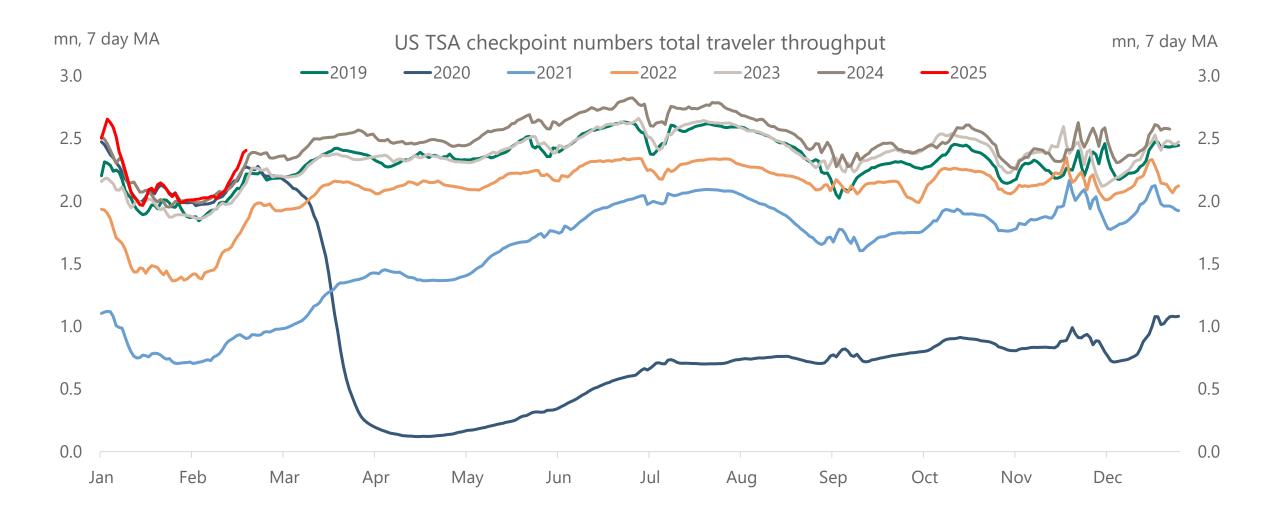
Bank lending to firms and consumers: Uptick

Business formation: Sideways

Bankruptcy filings: Sideways ASA temp worker staffing index: Weak

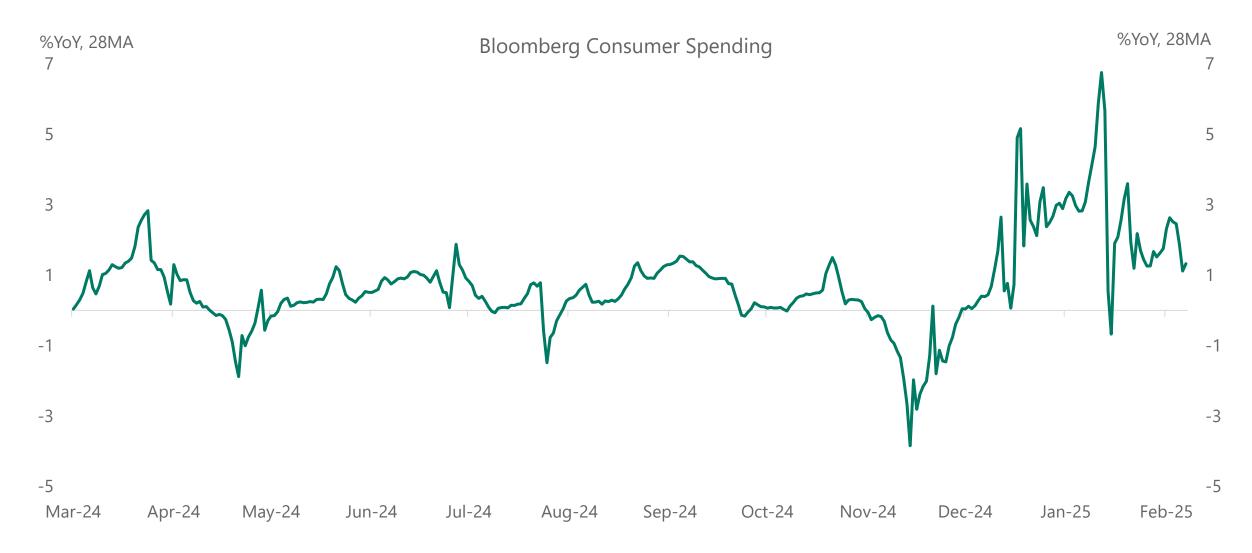
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Daily data for US air travel

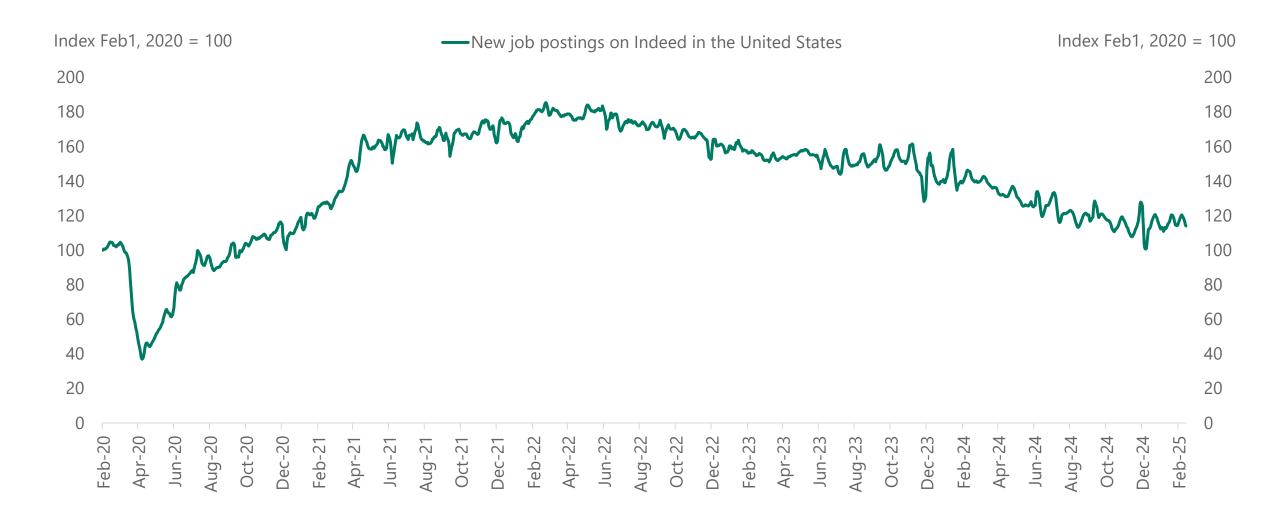


Source: TSA, Bloomberg, Apollo Chief Economist

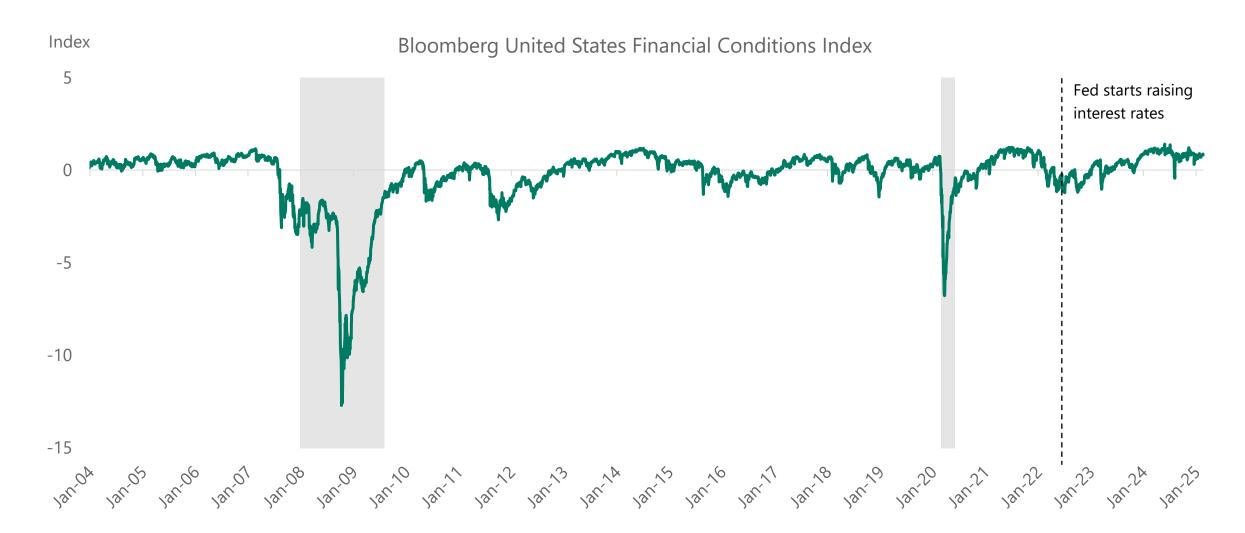
Daily data for debit card transactions



Daily jobs postings

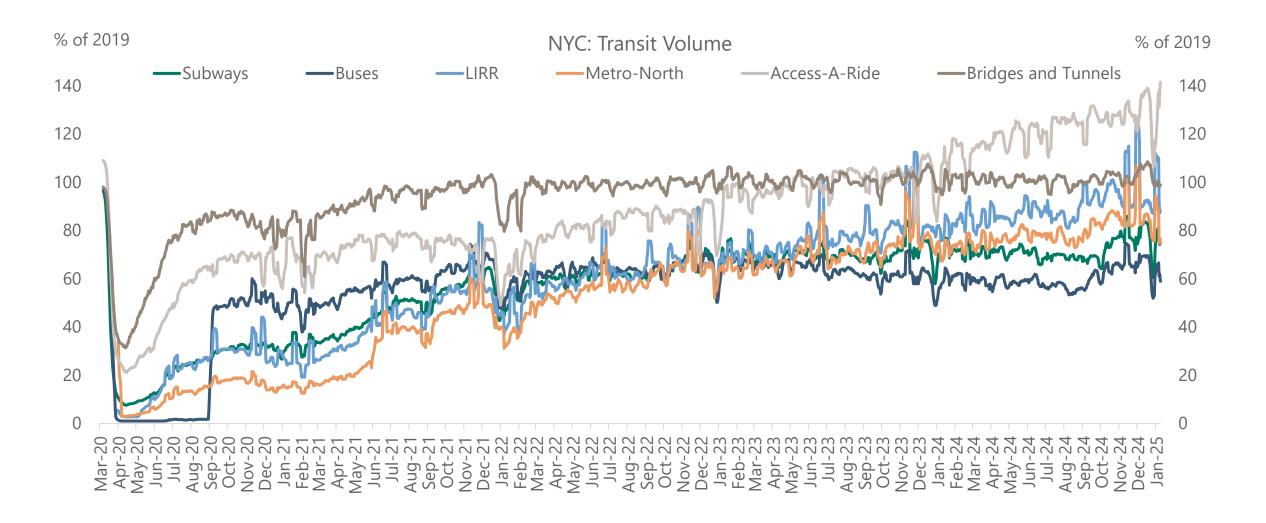


Financial conditions today are easier than when the Fed started raising interest rates



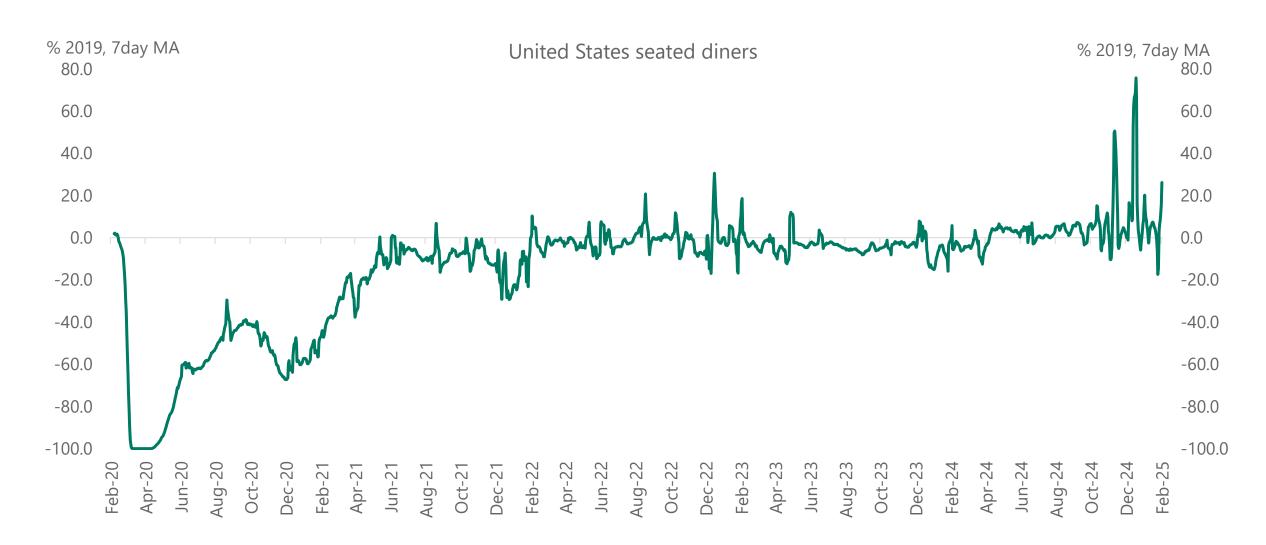
Source: Bloomberg, Apollo Chief Economist.

Daily NYC mobility indicators



Source: MTA, Apollo Chief Economist

Daily data for restaurant bookings

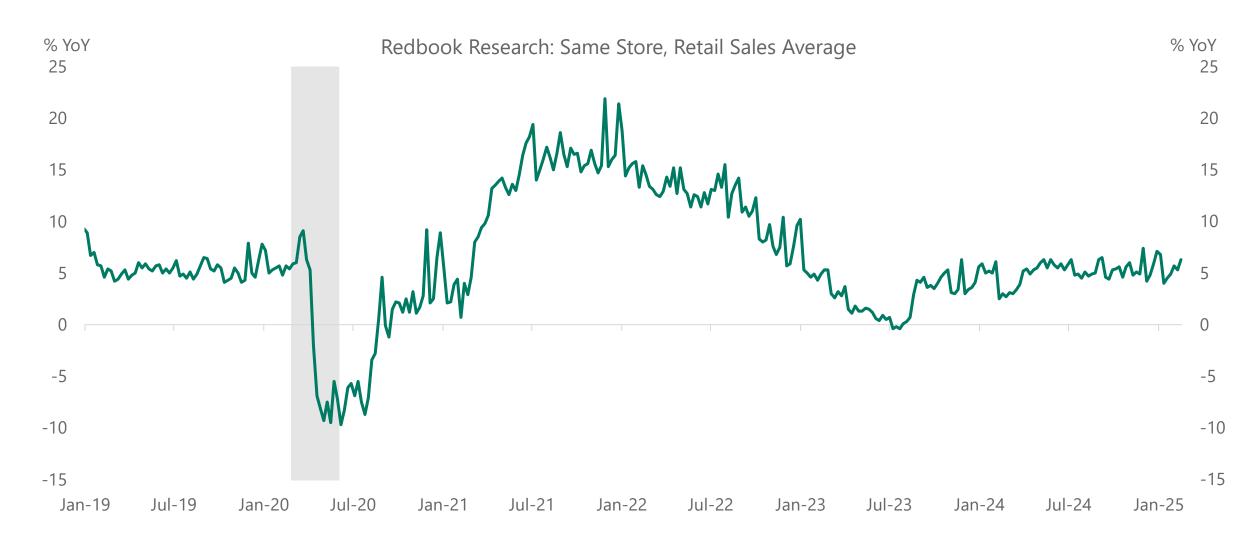


Source: OpenTable, Apollo Chief Economist

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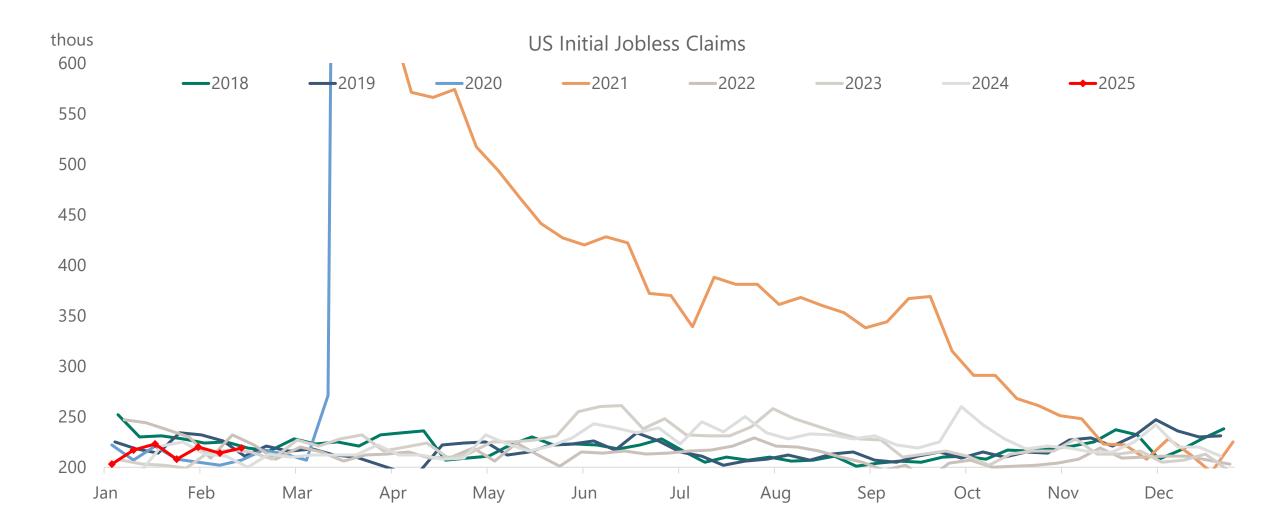
Weekly data

Weekly data for same-store retail sales



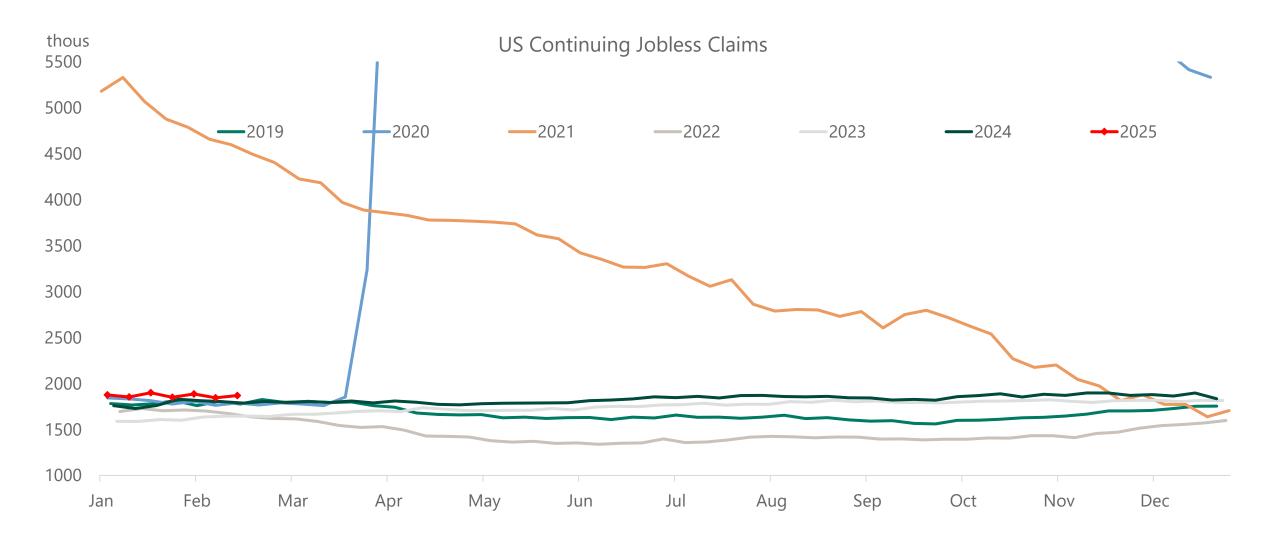
Source: Redbook, Haver Analytics, Apollo Chief Economist

Weekly initial jobless claims



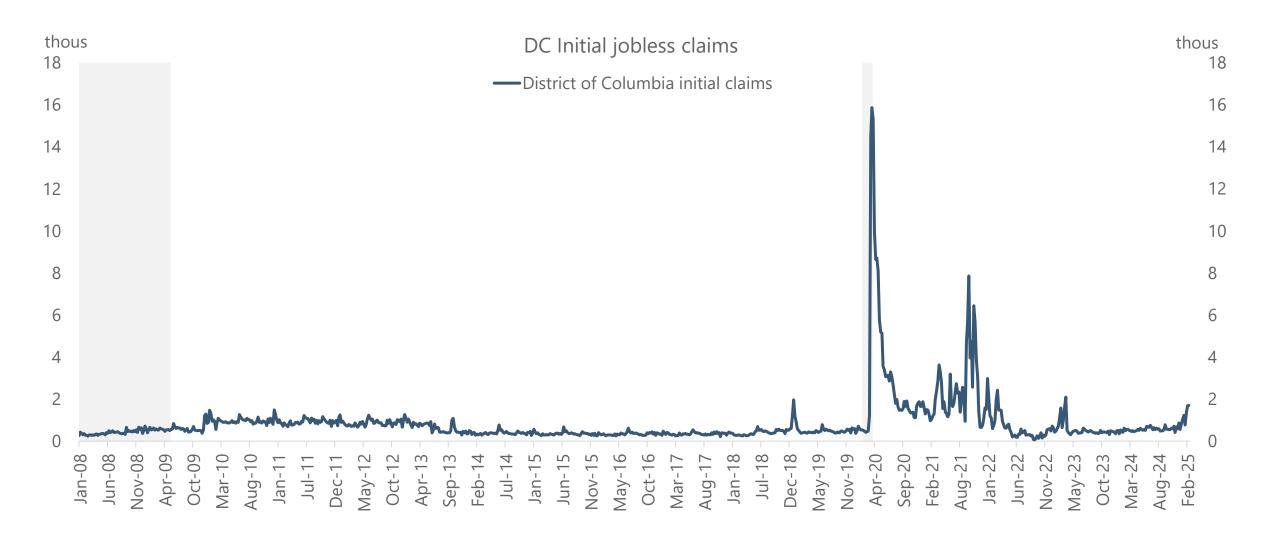
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Apollo Chief Economist.

Weekly continuing jobless claims

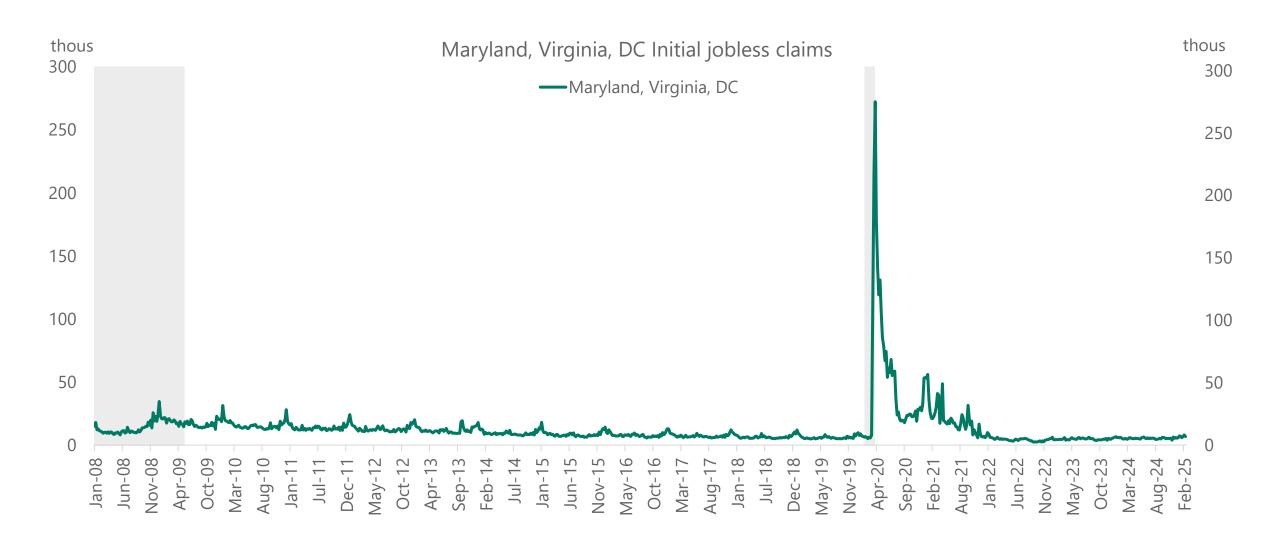


Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Apollo Chief Economist.

Initial jobless claims in Washington, DC

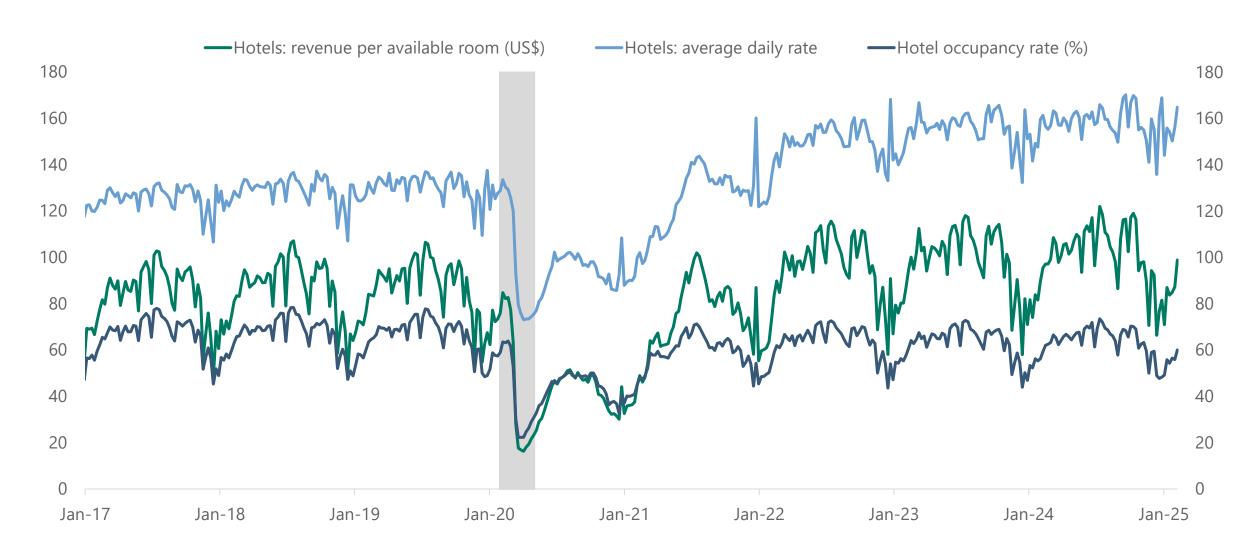


Total initial jobless claims in Maryland, Virginia, and DC



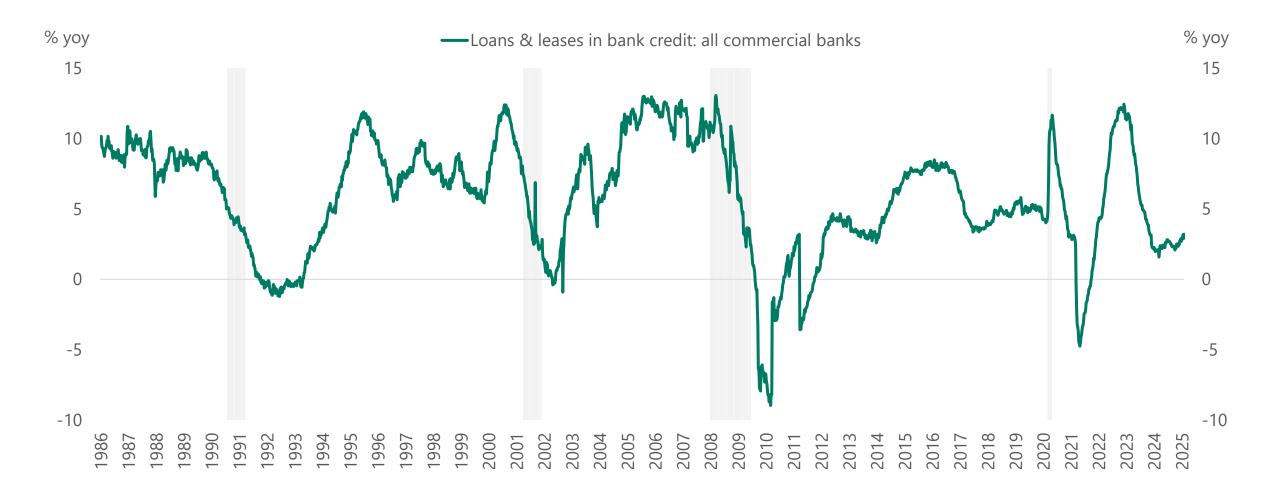
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Weekly data for hotel demand



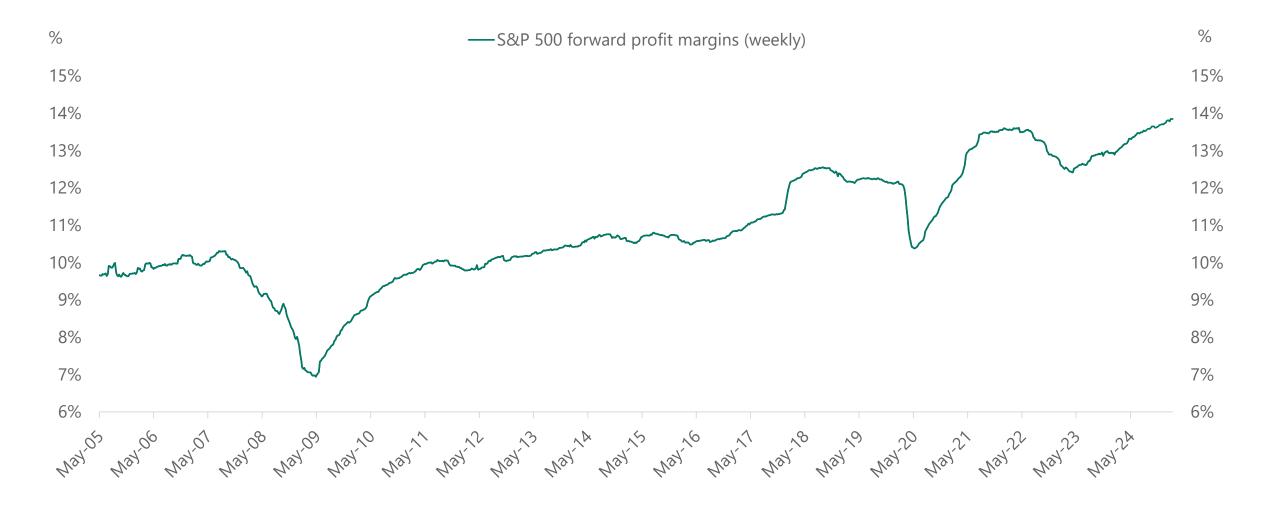
Source: STR, Haver Analytics, Apollo Chief Economist

Weekly loan growth for banks

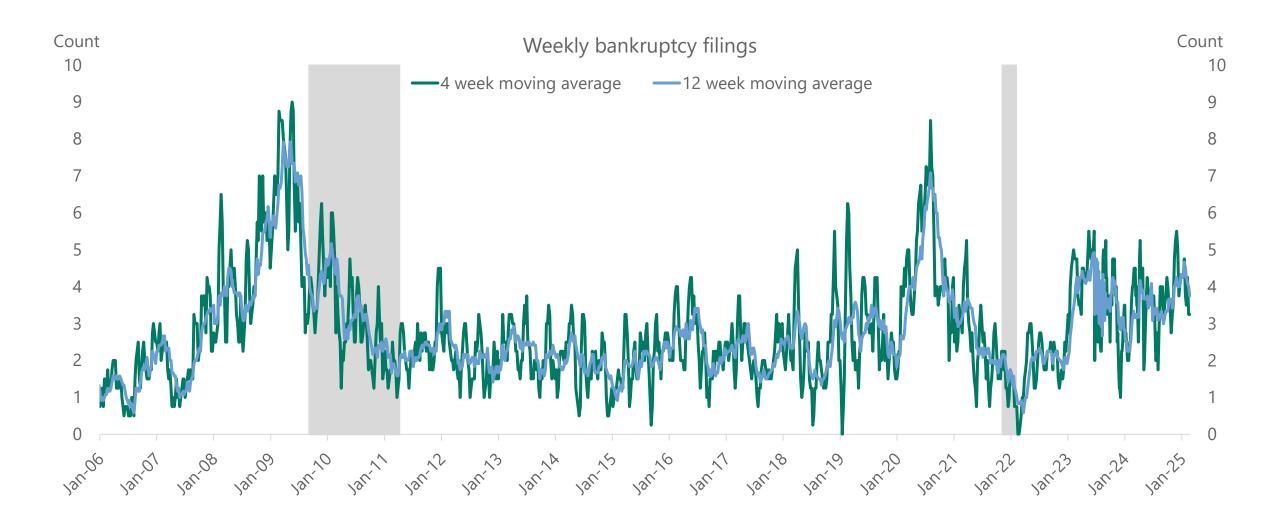


Source: FRB, Haver, Apollo Chief Economist

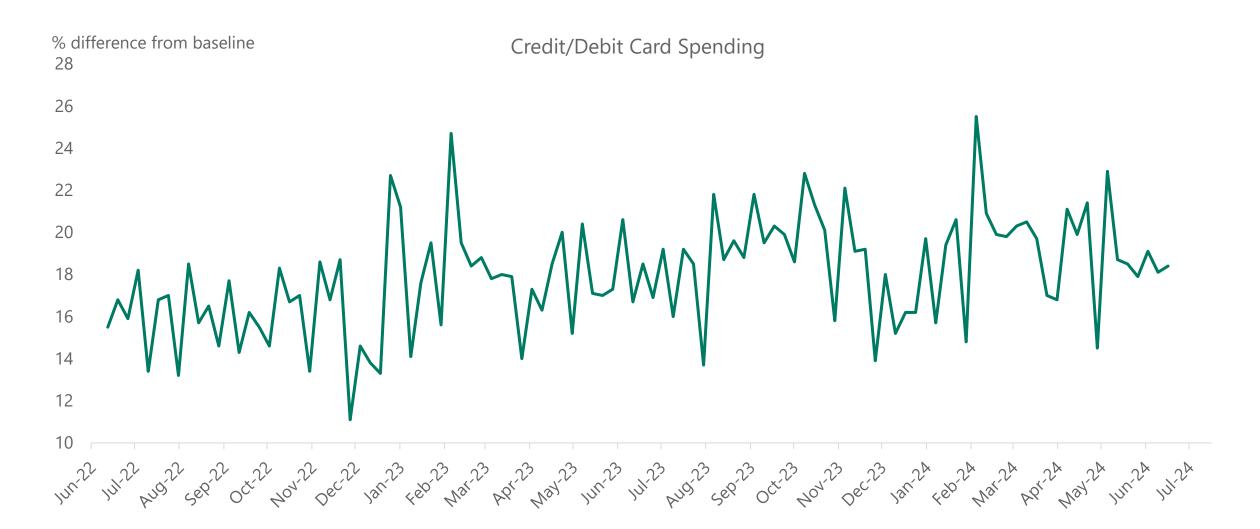
S&P 500 weekly forward profit margins at record high levels



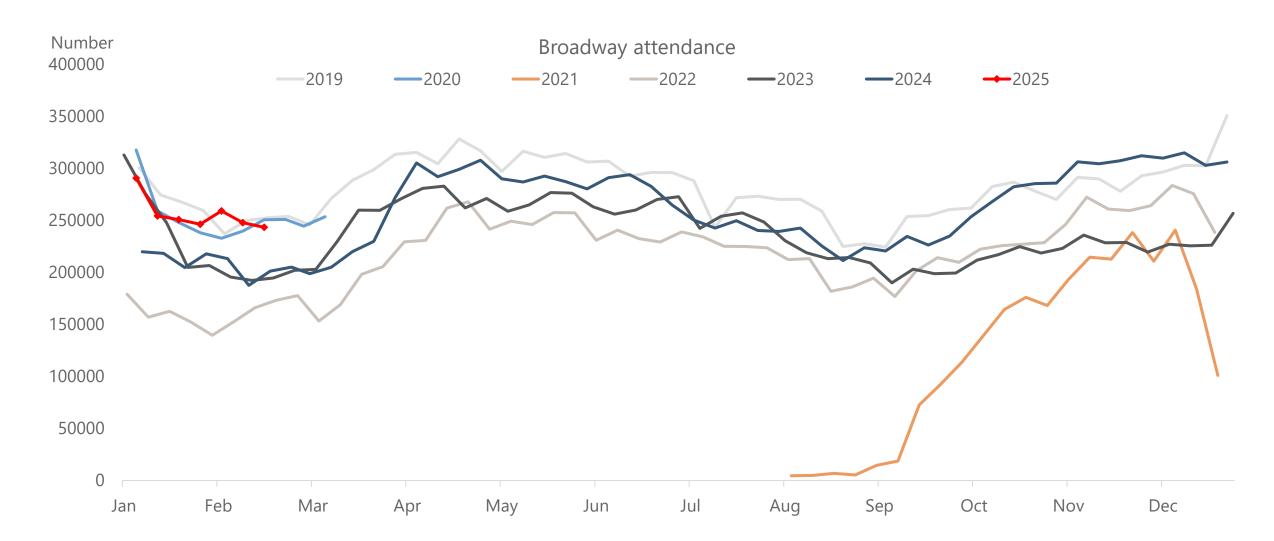
Weekly bankruptcy filings



Weekly credit and debit card spending

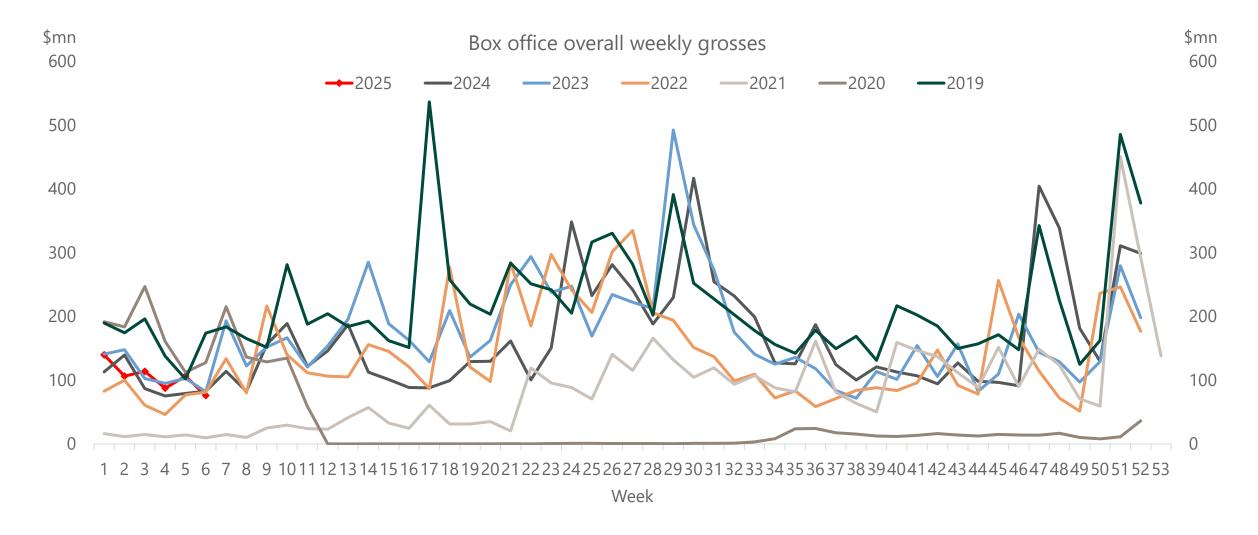


Weekly Broadway show attendance



Source: Internet Broadway Database, Apollo Chief Economist

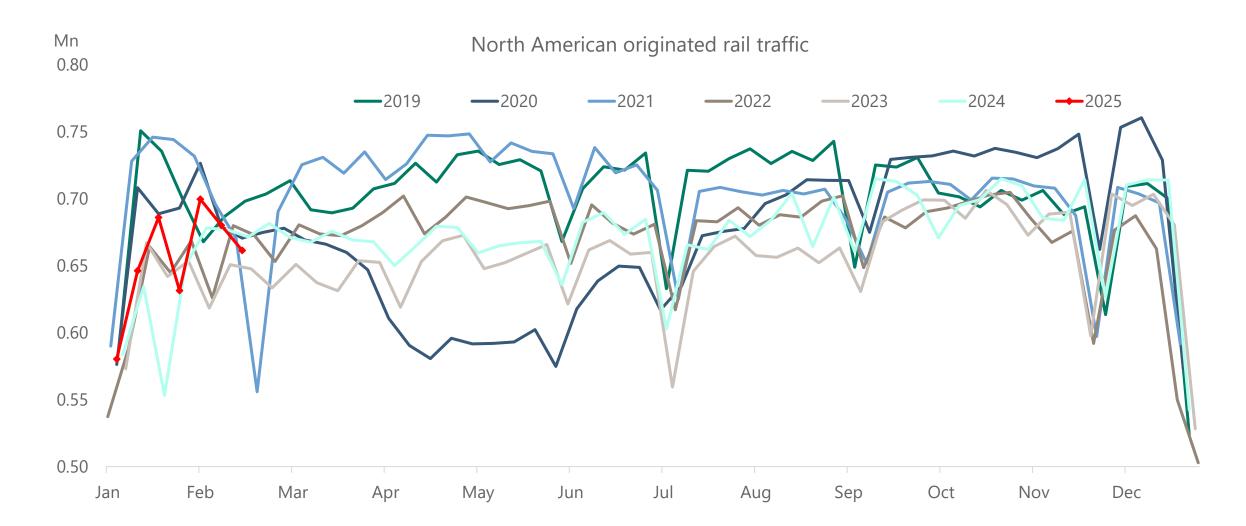
Weekly movie theatre visits



Source: Boxofficemojo.com, Apollo Chief Economist

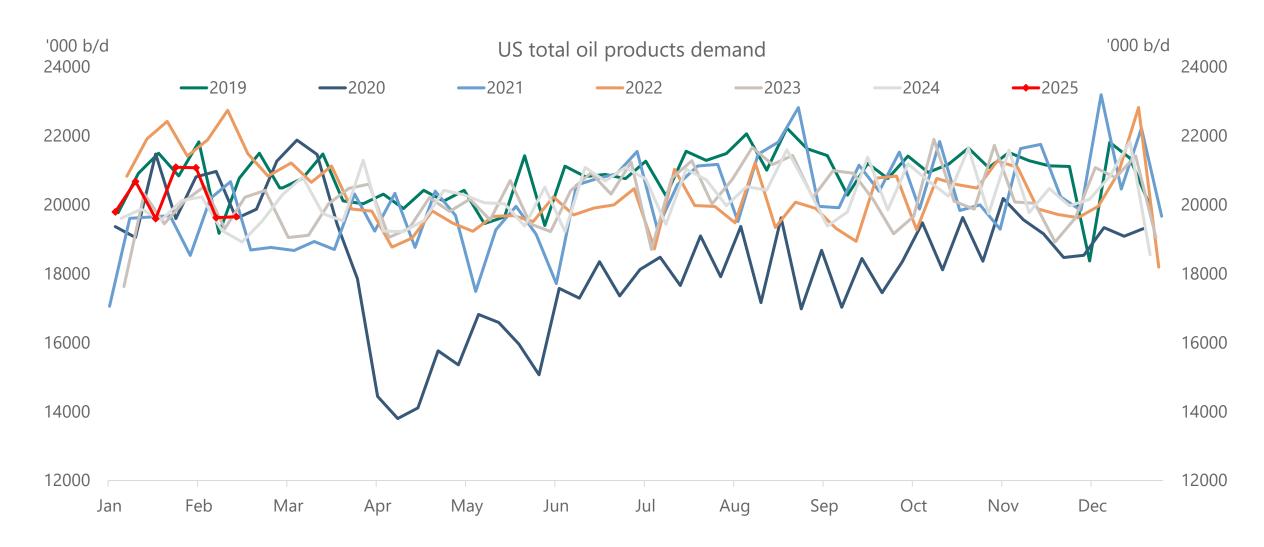
30

Rail traffic volumes



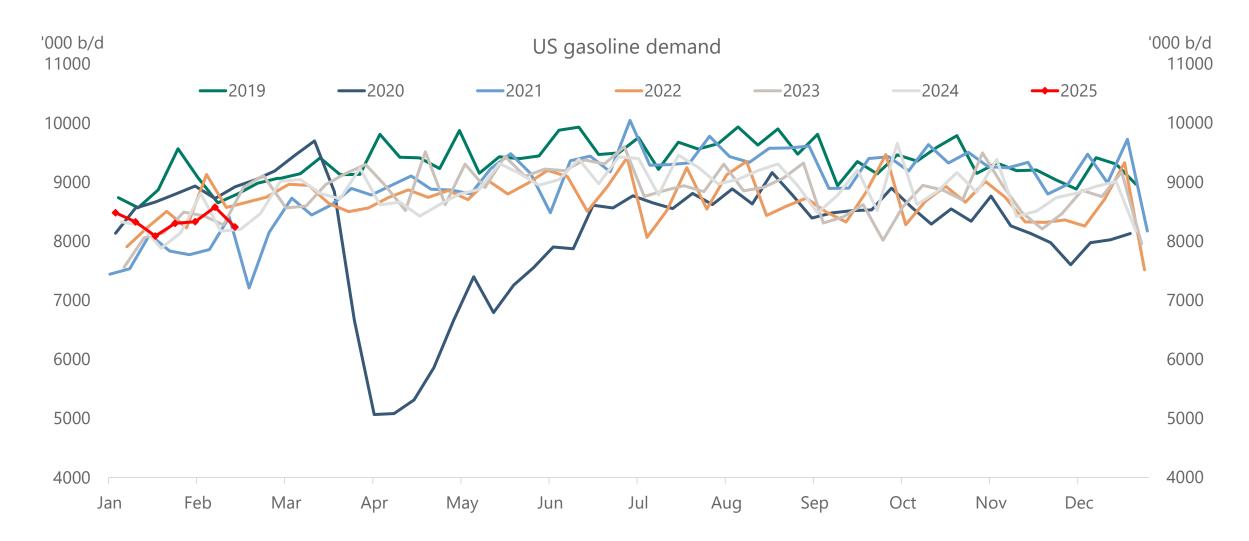
Source: AAR, Bloomberg, Apollo Chief Economist

Weekly oil demand



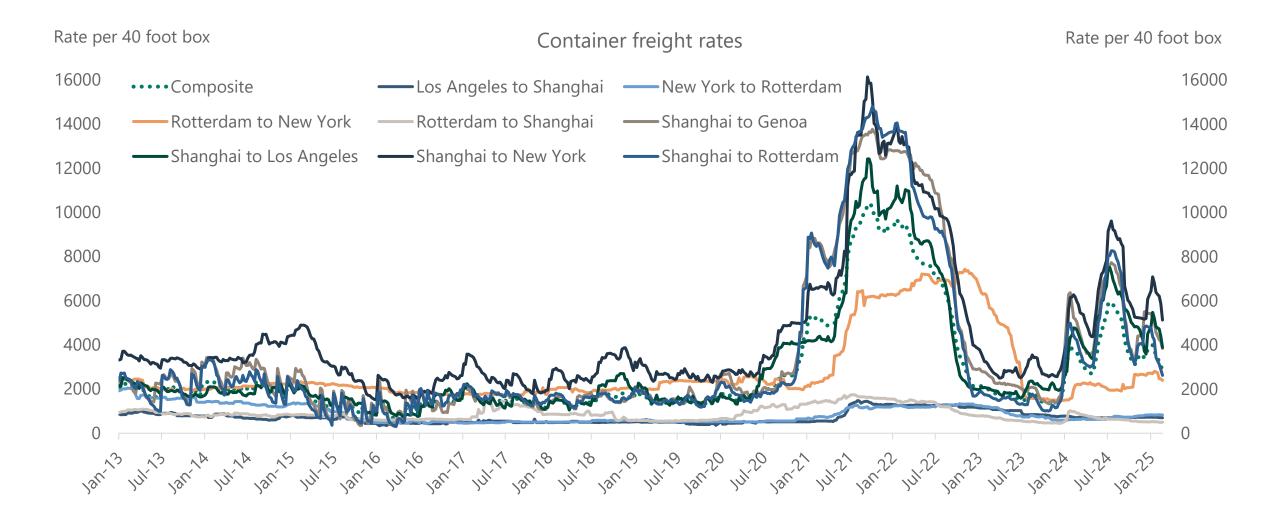
Source: Department of Energy, Bloomberg, Apollo Chief Economist

Weekly gasoline demand



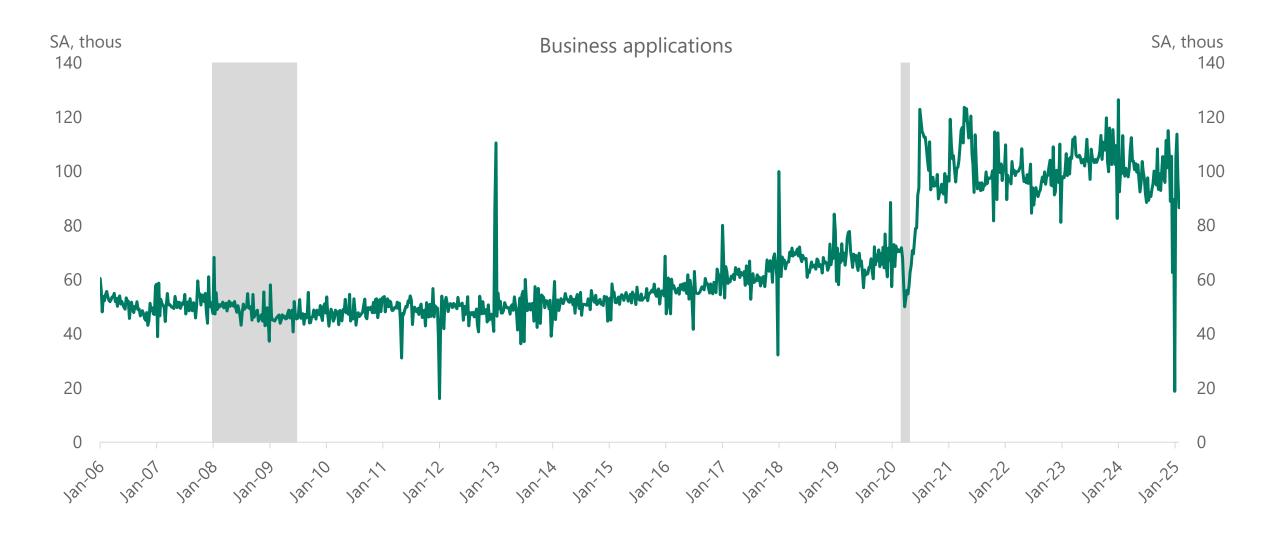
Source: Department of Energy, Bloomberg, Apollo Chief Economist

Weekly container freight rates



Source: WCI, Bloomberg, Apollo Chief Economist

Weekly business formation statistics

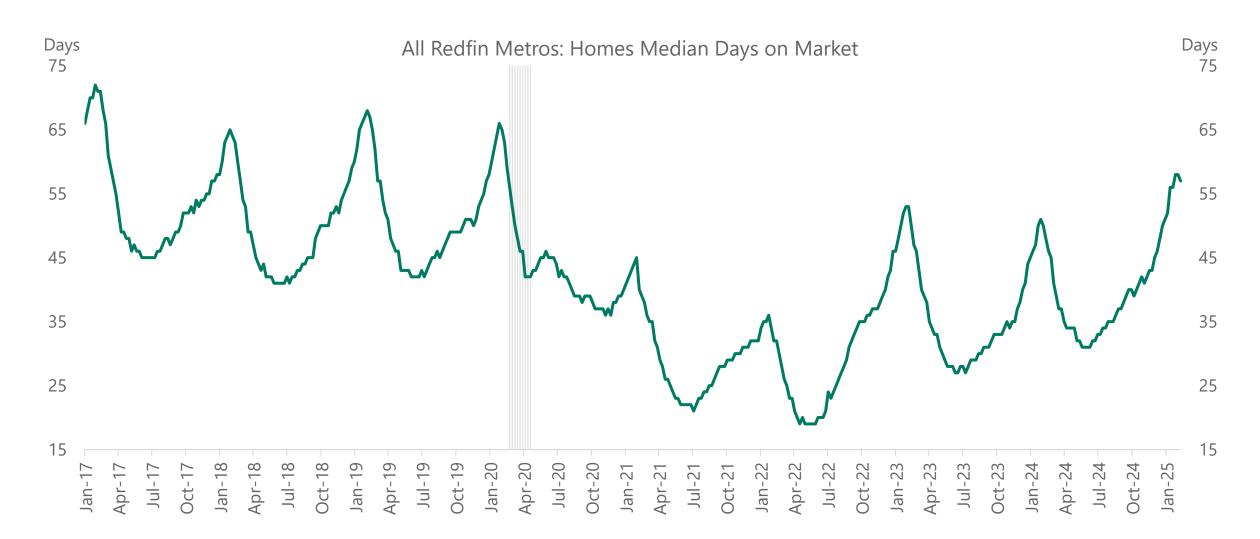


Source: Census, Haver Analytics, Apollo Chief Economist 34

China: Containerized freight index

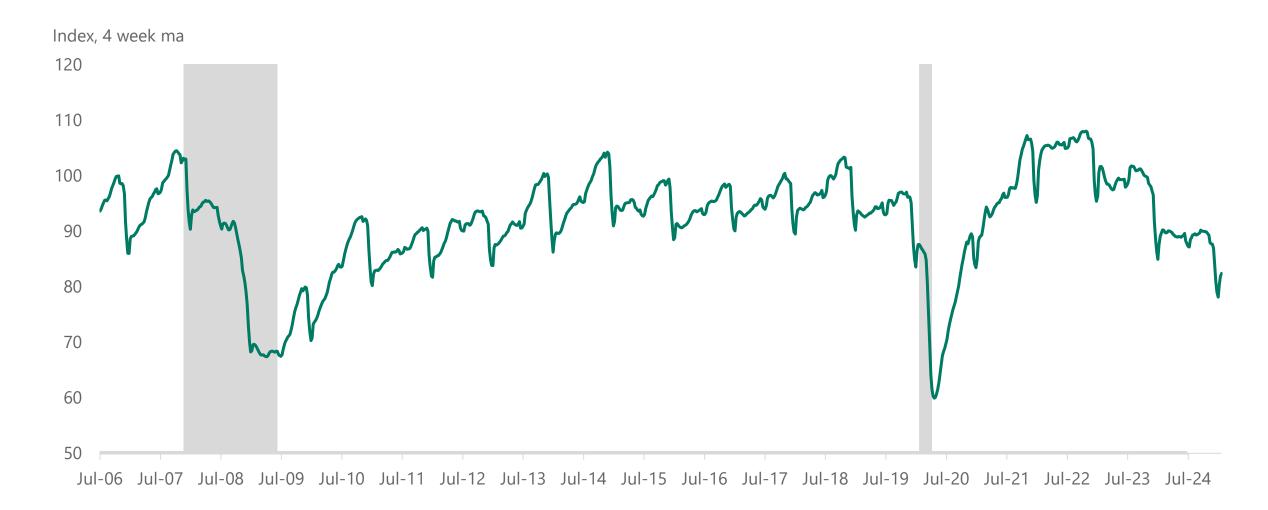


Homes for sale: Median days on the market

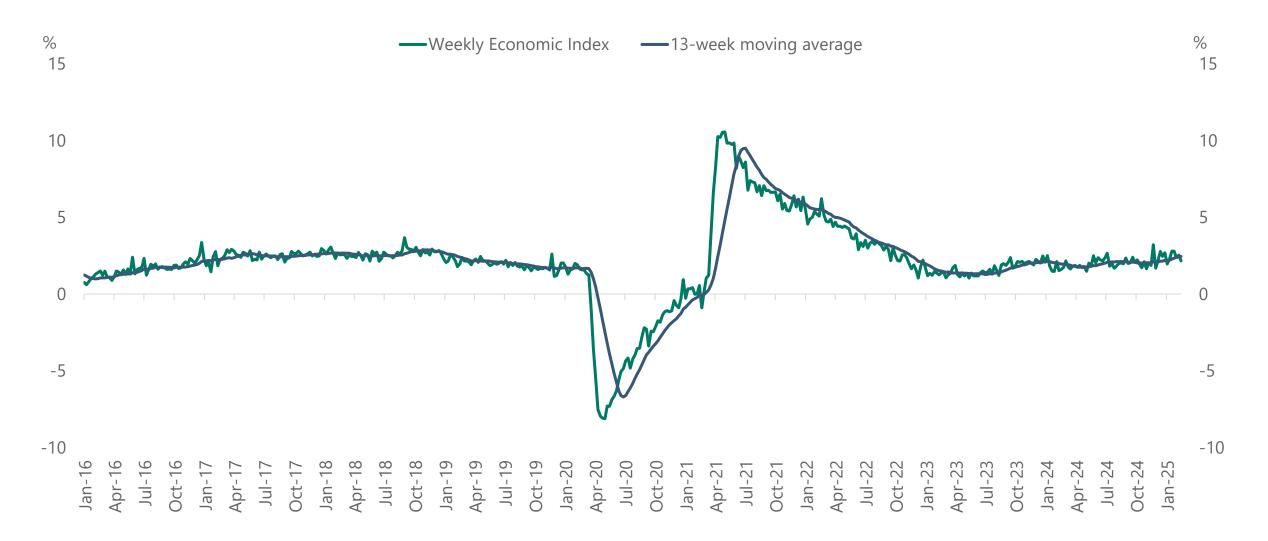


Source: Redfin, Haver Analytics, Apollo Chief Economist 36

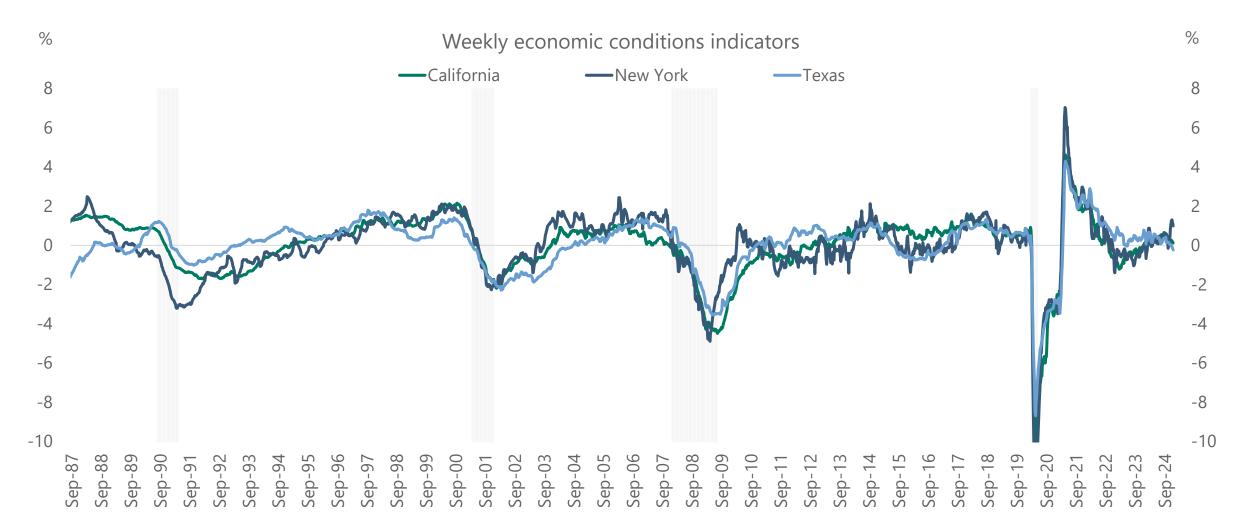
Weekly ASA temp worker staffing index



The Fed's Weekly Economic Index, measured in GDP units

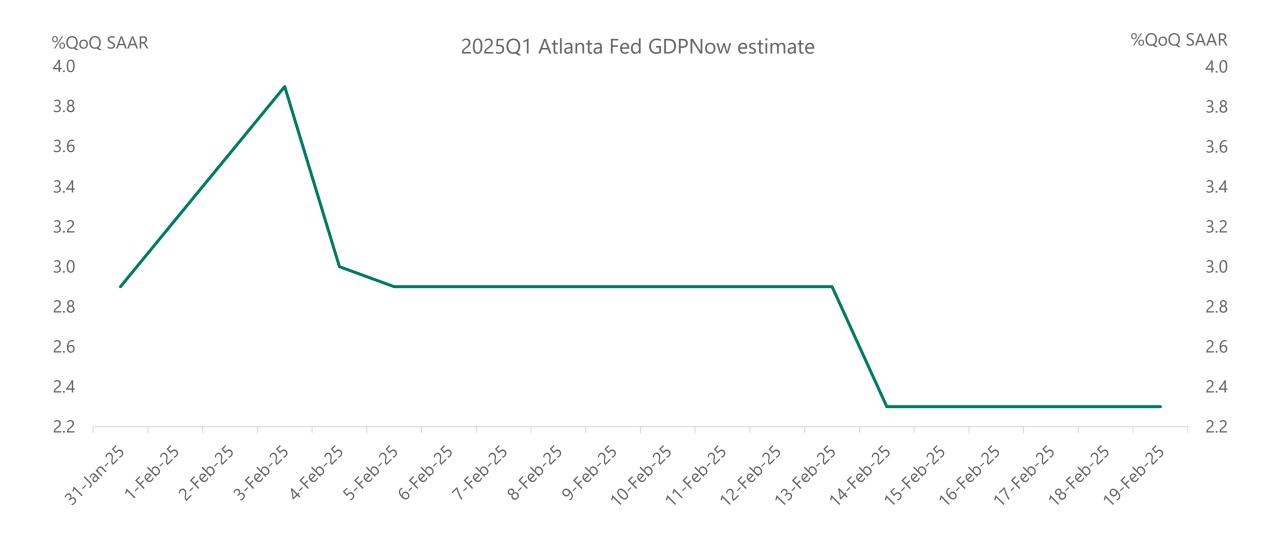


Weekly economic indicators for New York, California, and Texas trending higher

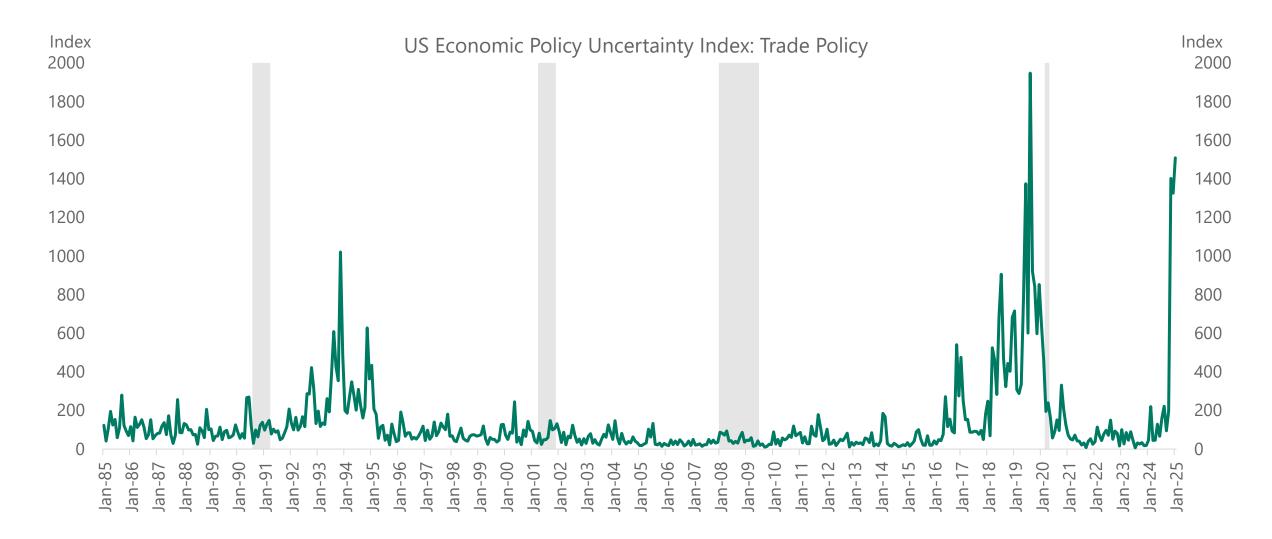


Source:Baumeister, Christiane, Danilo Leiva-Leon, and Eric Sims (2024), "Tracking Weekly State-Level Economic Conditions, "Review of Economics and Statistics, 106(2), 483-504., Apollo Chief Economist. Note: The economic conditions indices are computed with mixed-frequency dynamic factor models with weekly, monthly, and quarterly variables that cover multiple dimensions of state economies. The indices are scaled to 4-quarter growth rates of U.S. real GDP and normalized such that a value of zero indicates national long-run growth.

2025 Q1 GDP estimate from Atlanta Fed: 2.3%



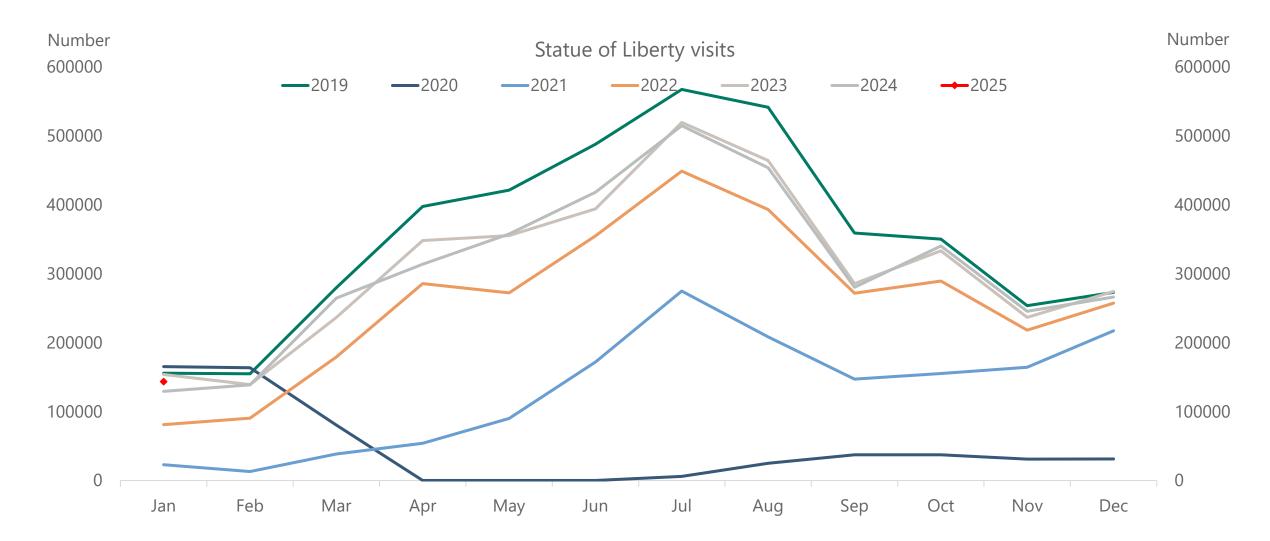
Changes in trade policy has increased economic policy uncertainty



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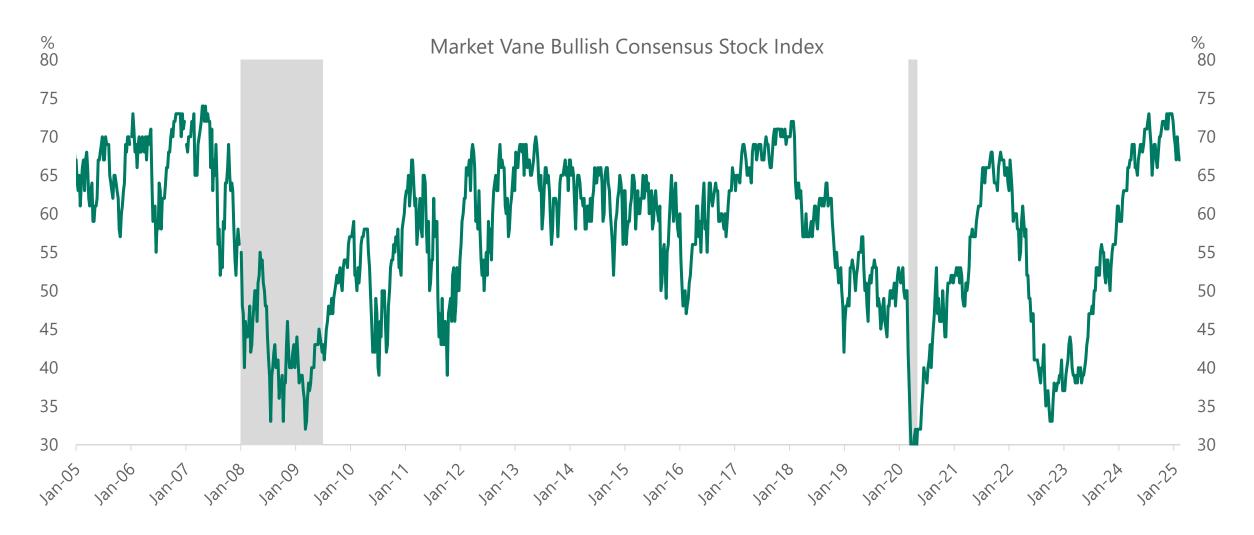
Other US economic indicators

Visits to the Statue of Liberty continue at high levels, no signs of a slowdown



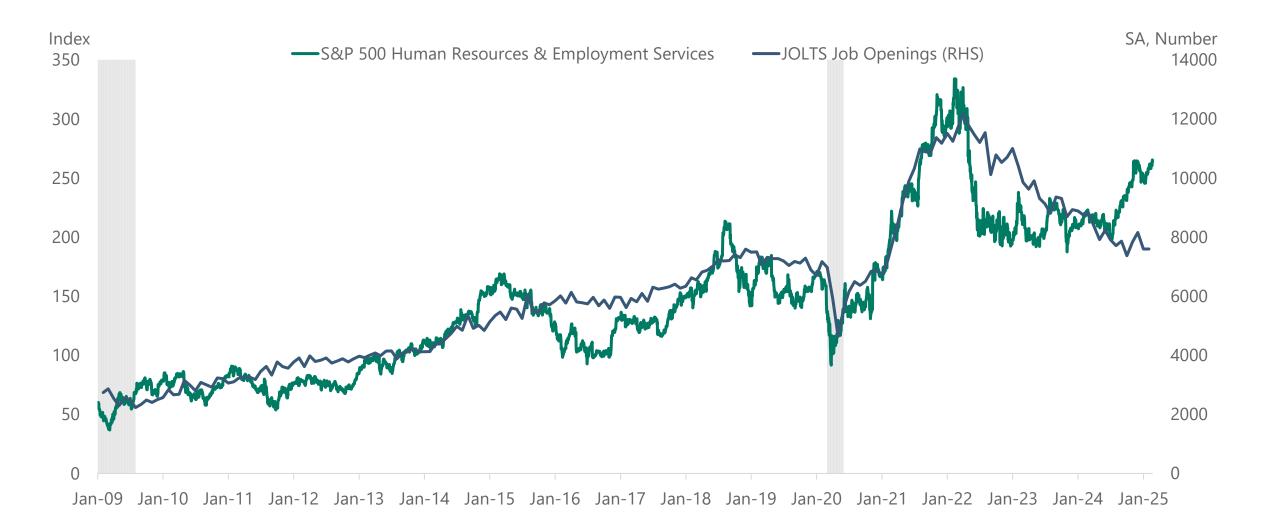
Source: irma.nps.gov, Apollo Chief Economist

Weekly bullish consensus stock index



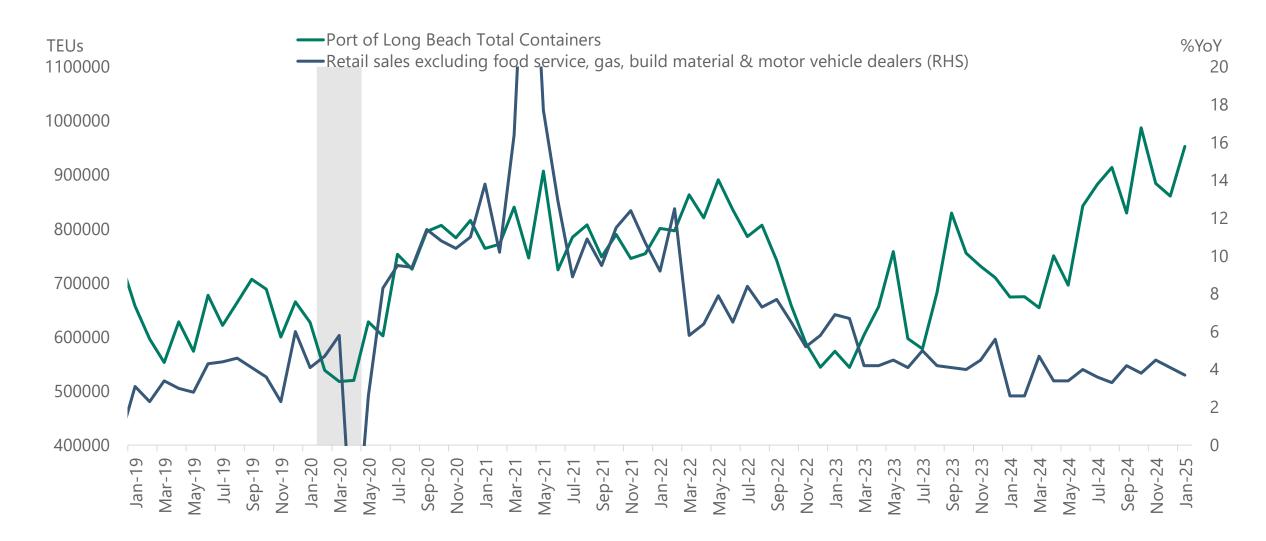
45

The stock price of staffing firms points to a rebound in job openings



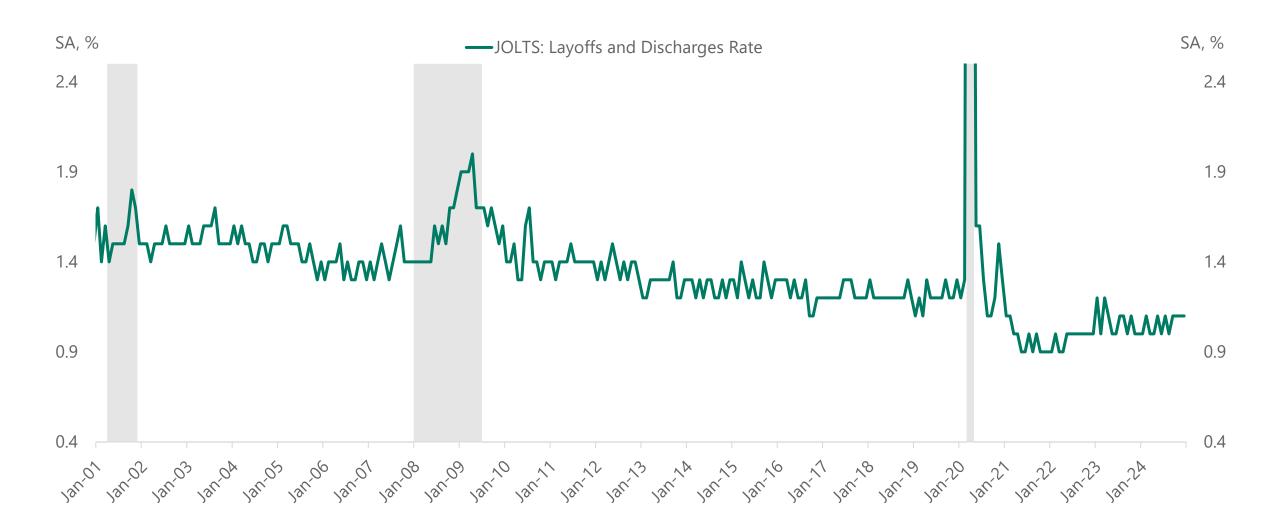
Source: Bloomberg, BLS, Apollo Chief Economist

Total containers coming through LA high. Bodes well for retail sales



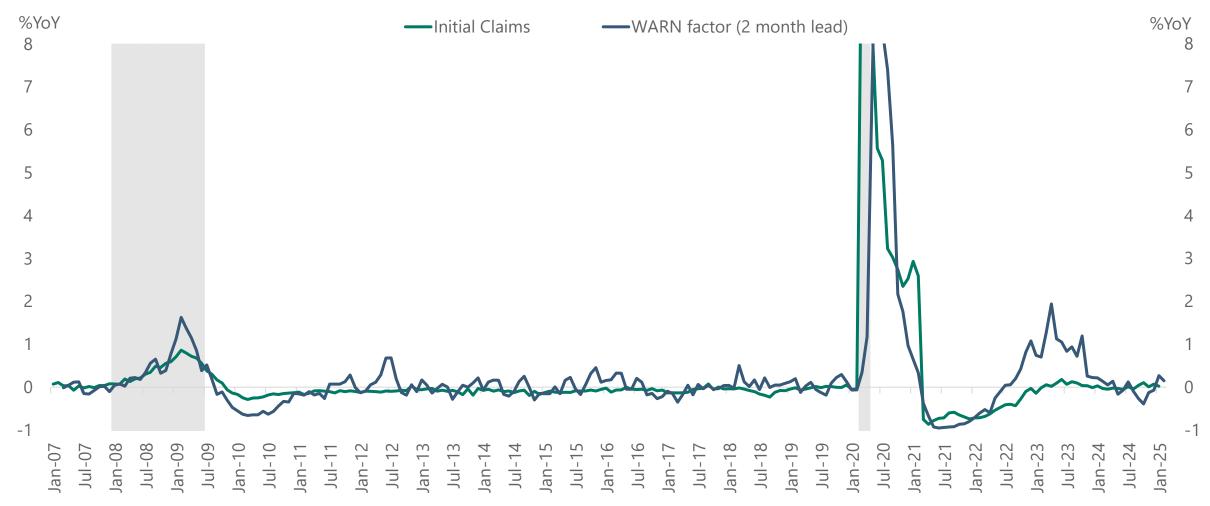
Source: Bloomberg, US Census Bureau, Apollo Chief Economist

Very low levels of layoffs



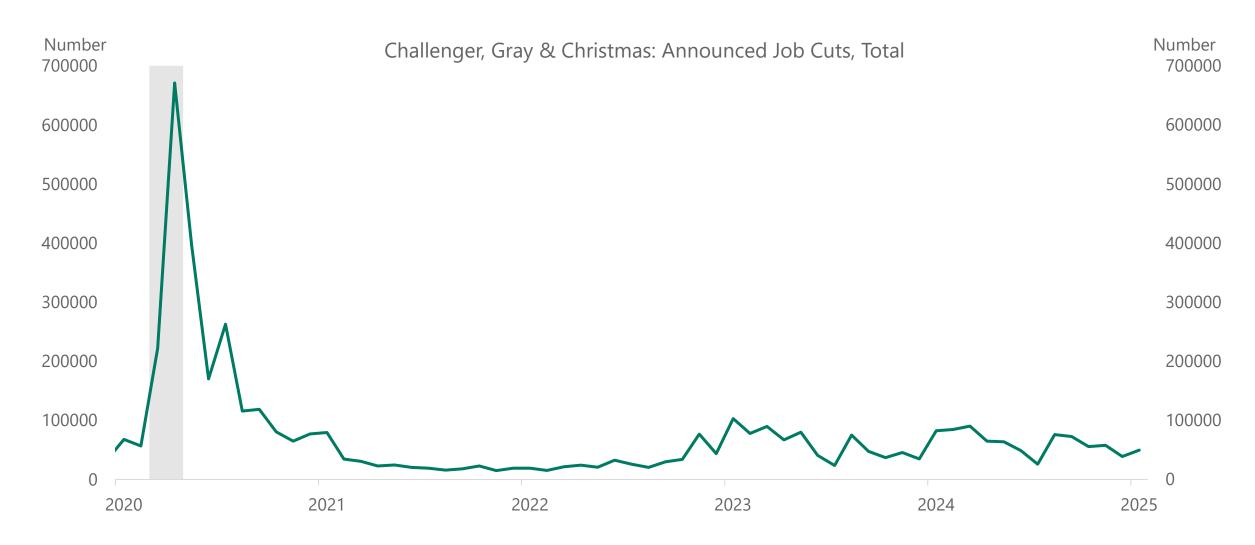
Source: BLS, Haver Analytics, Apollo Chief Economist

WARN data points to steady claims in coming months

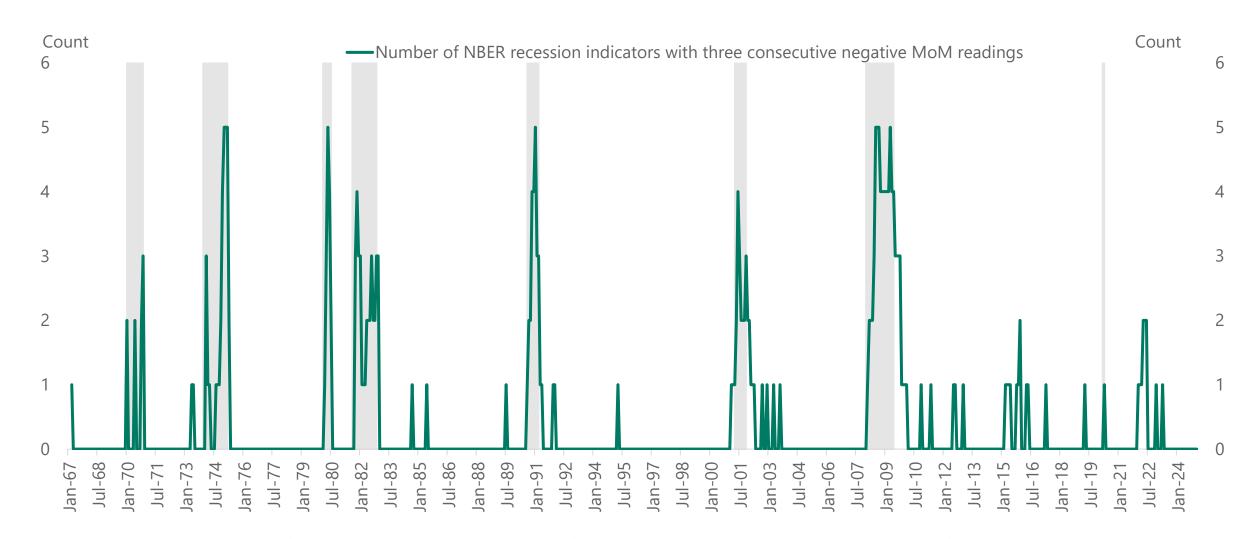


Source: Department of Labor, Haver Analytics, Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Apollo Chief Economist. Note: The Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification (WARN) Act helps ensure 60 to 90 days advance notice in cases of qualified plant closings and mass layoffs. WARN factor is the Cleveland Fed estimate for WARN notices https://www.clevelandfed.org/publications/working-paper/wp-2003r-advance-layoff-notices-and-aggregate-job-loss

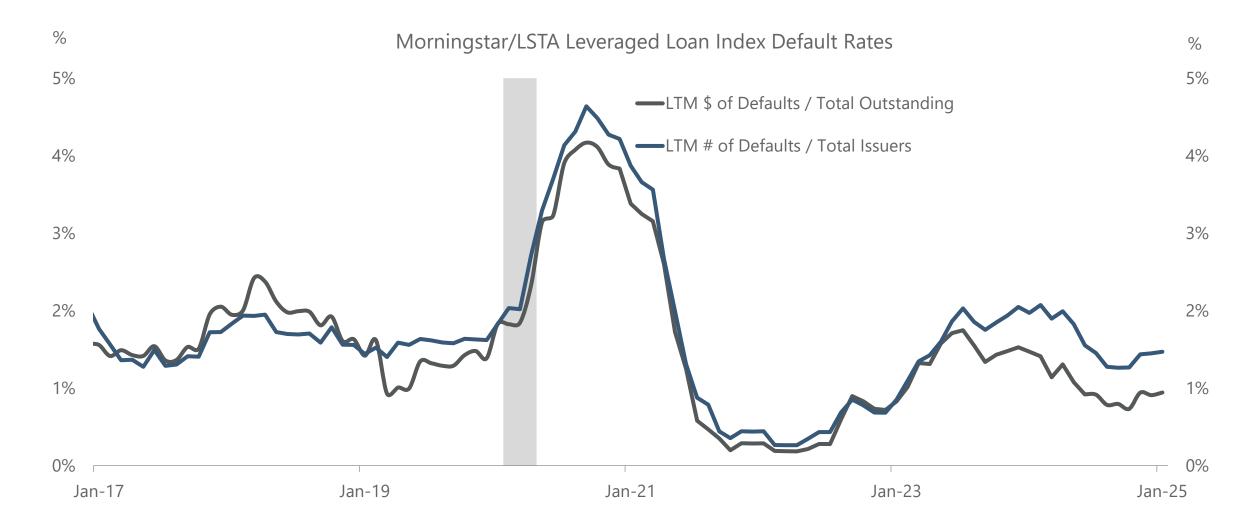
Announced job cuts remain low



NBER recession indicators show that the US economy is not in a recession

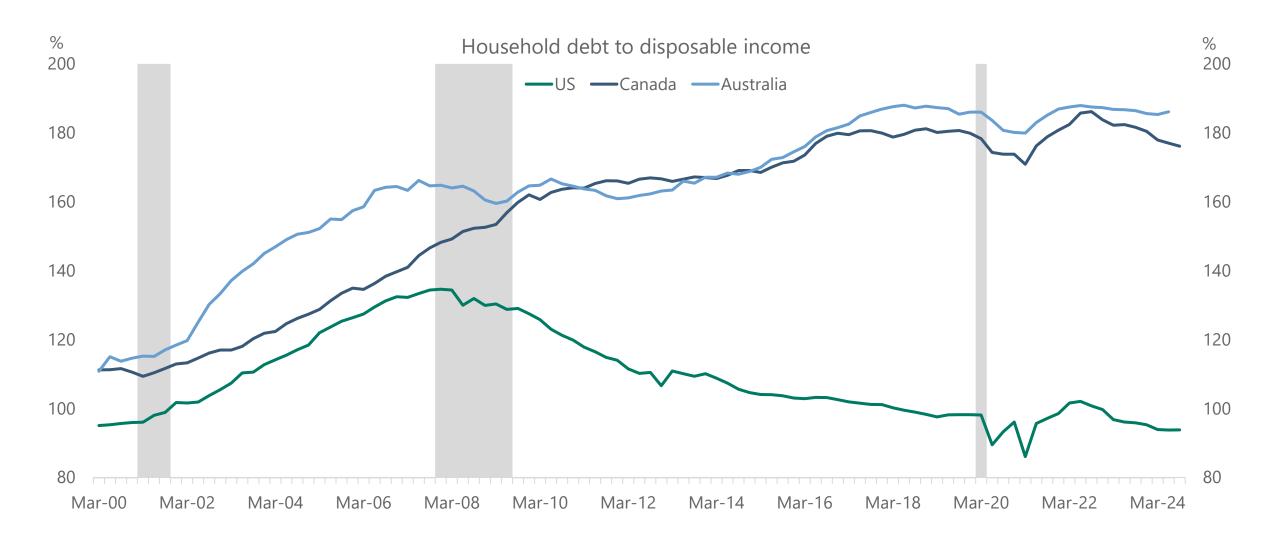


Default rates for loans

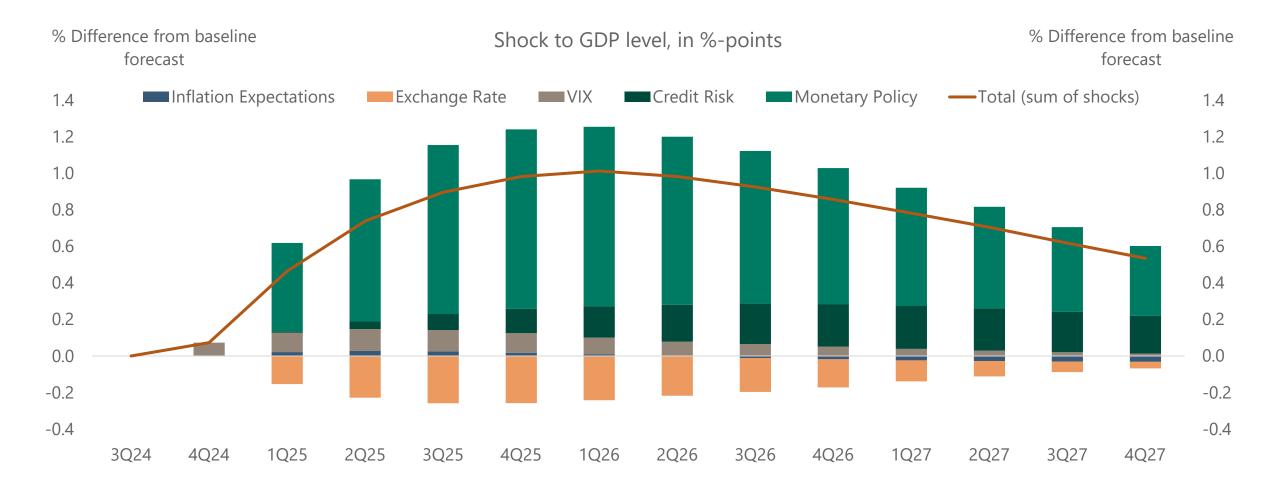


Source: PitchBook LCD, Apollo Chief Economist

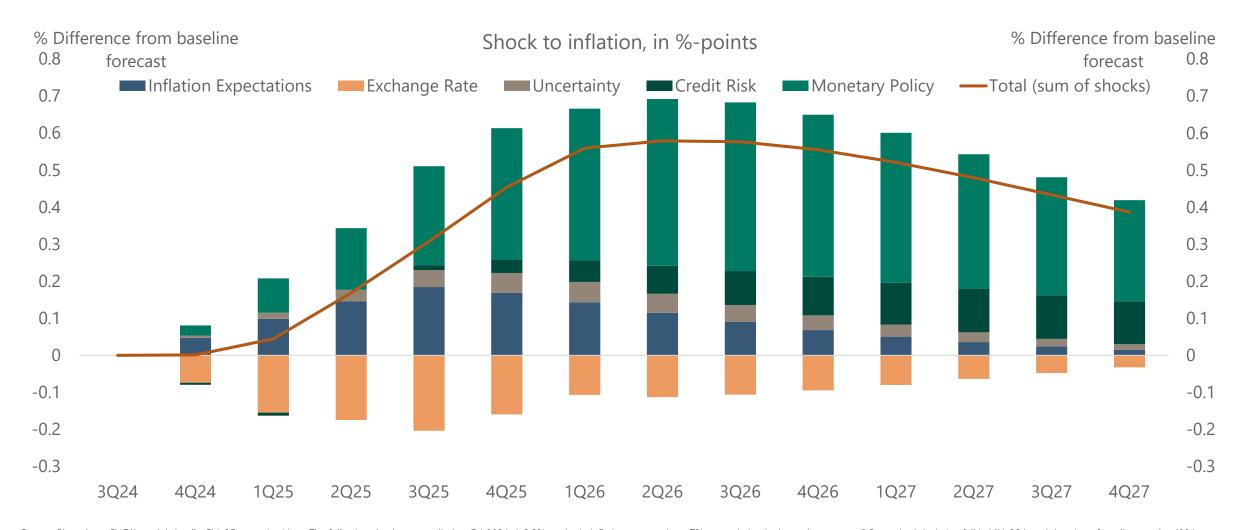
US household balance sheets are in excellent shape



Impact on GDP of Fed cuts and changes in financial conditions since the Fed started cutting interest rates in September 2024

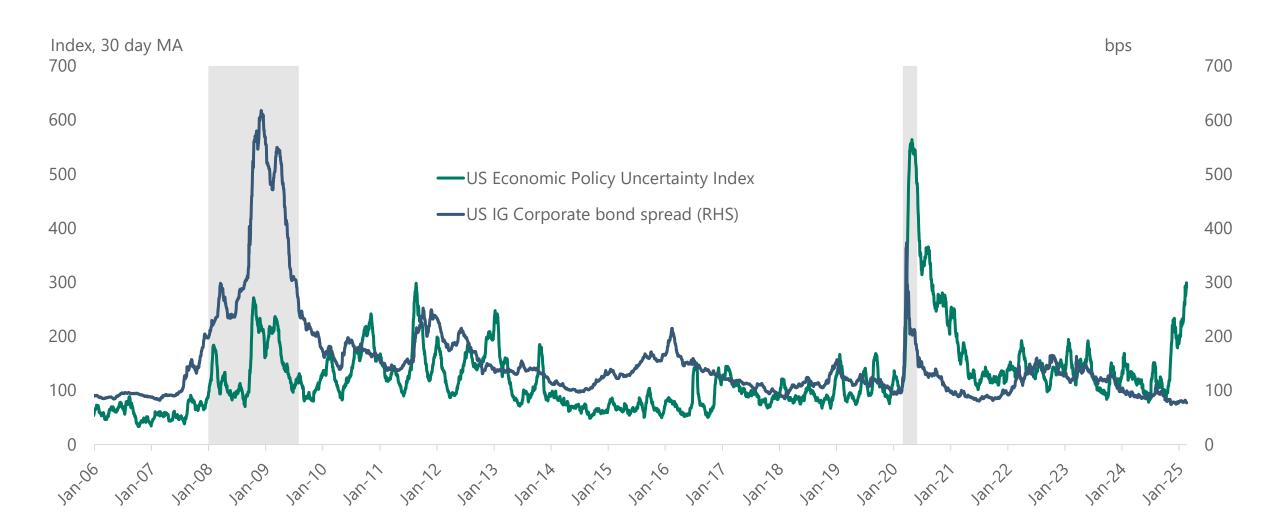


Impact on inflation of Fed cuts and changes in financial conditions since the Fed started cutting interest rates in September 2024



Source: Bloomberg SHOK model, Apollo Chief Economist. Note: The following shocks are applied to Q4 2024: A 0.2%-pt rise in inflation expectations, 7% appreciation in the exchange rate, 0.5 standard deviation fall in VIX, 30 bps tightening of credit spreads, -100 bps rate cuts and -50 bps forward guidance.

IG spreads are disconnected from the economic policy uncertainty index



Source: Bloomberg, Apollo Chief Economist 55



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Torsten Slok joined Apollo in August 2020 as Chief Economist and he leads Apollo's macroeconomic and market analysis across the platform.

Prior to joining, Mr. Slok worked for 15 years as Chief Economist at Deutsche Bank where his team was top ranked in the annual Institutional Investor survey for a decade. Prior to joining Deutsche Bank Mr. Slok worked at the IMF in Washington, DC and at the OECD in Paris.

Mr. Slok has a Ph.D in Economics and has studied at the University of Copenhagen and Princeton University.