

## Canadian economic data fell sharply in December

### HIGHLIGHTS

- United States: Housing starts also affected by the weather.
- United States: Regional manufacturing indexes fell sharply in February.
- Total U.S. inflation and core inflation both reached 1.6% in January.
- Canada: The total annual inflation rate climbed back to 1.5% in January.
- Canada: Retail and wholesale sales tumble.

### A LOOK AHEAD

- A drop in new home sales is expected in the United States.
- United States: New durable goods orders should retreat again in January.
- United States: Q4's real GDP set to be revised downwards.
- Canada: Real GDP by industry should decline in December, but Q4 should end with overall growth of 2.8%.

### FINANCIAL MARKETS

- Canada's stock market continues to soar.
- Comments from Fed leaders undermine the bond market.
- The Canadian dollar falls back under US\$0.90.

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Graph of the week – Canadian economic data for December are very disappointing



Sources: Statistic Canada and Desjardins, Economic Studies

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NOTE TO READERS: The letters K, M and B are used in texts and tables to refer to thousands, millions and billions respectively.

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## KEY STATISTICS OF THE WEEK

### UNITED STATES

- Housing starts fell from an annualized level of 1,048,000 units in December to 880,000 in January. This 16.0% drop follows a 4.8% retreat in December and a gain of 22.5% in November. Lower housing starts affected both single-family homes (-15.9%) and multi-unit housing (-12.8%). Movement in housing starts showed significant regional differences. While the Northeast rebounded after dipping in December, the Midwest seemed to get further bogged down with temperatures well below average and record precipitation. The abnormal cold in the South also had an impact. Building permits dwindled 5.4%, from 991,000 units to 937,000 units.
- The NAHB homebuilders' confidence index fell from 56 in January to 46 in February.
- The consumer price index (CPI) edged up 0.1% in January, after a 0.2% increase in December. Under the impact of accelerating electricity, natural gas and heating oil prices, energy prices advanced 0.6% despite the drop in gas prices. Food prices posted modest growth of 0.1% while the effects of the draught in California have yet to be felt. The core index, which excludes food and energy, also rose by 0.1%, as it did in December. A drop in the price of clothing and automobiles was noted. The annual change in total CPI went from 1.5% to 1.6%, and inflation slipped from 1.7% to 1.6%.
- Regional manufacturing indexes struggled in February, probably due to the negative effects of weather conditions. The New York Fed Empire index declined from 12.51 to 4.48 and the component tied to new orders fell into negative territory, to -0.21. The Philadelphia Fed index also tumbled, from 9.4 to -6.3, its lowest level in a year. Its new orders component also fell below zero, to -5.2.
- The leading indicator rose 0.3% in January, after stagnating in December. Growth stemmed primarily from the spread between key rates and bond yields, the decline in jobless claims and improved credit conditions.
- Existing home sales were down 5.1% in January, after a modest 0.8% increase in December. Annualized sales fell from 4,870,000 units to 4,620,000, a decline driven mainly by single-family homes (-5.8%), while condo sales remained steady. Sales were down across all regions.

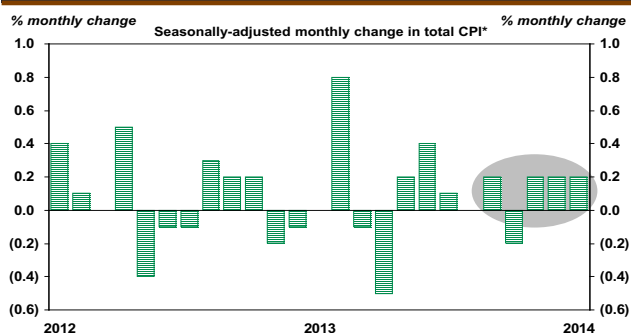
**Francis Généreux**  
Senior Economist

### CANADA

- The total consumer price index (CPI) was up 0.3% in January, with most of the main components posting advances for the month. In addition, the seasonal effects were far less negative than what is usually seen at this time of the year. As a result, the total annual inflation rate increased from 1.2% to 1.5%. However, a return to the lower target (1%) is likely as of next month, when the impact of the sharp increase recorded in February 2013 will no longer be reflected in the calculation. The annual change in the core index (CPIX) climbed back to 1.4%, vs. 1.3% in December.
- Retail sales fell by 1.8% in December, a result that is clearly below expectations. The decline was fairly widespread, since nine of the main sectors of activity suffered drops for the month. According to Statistics Canada, most types of stores that we usually associate with Holiday shopping recorded weaker sales in December due in most part to the extreme weather conditions in certain parts of the country. Expressed in real terms, retail sales were down 2.2%.
- Wholesale sales declined by 1.4% in December. Significant declines were recorded in automotive products (-4.0%), machinery and equipment (-3.5%) and personal and household items (-1.7%). The declines affected Ontario, Quebec, Alberta and Saskatchewan the most. Expressed in real terms, sales declined by 1.6%, while inventories grew 0.4%.

**Benoit P. Durocher**  
Senior Economist

Canada – The trend in the CPI's\* monthly change is stabilizing



\* Consumer price index.  
Source: Statistics Canada and Desjardins, Economic Studies

# FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Despite everything, investors remain confident

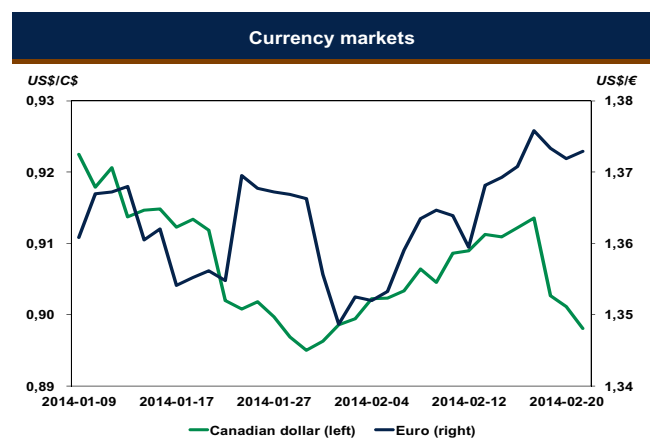
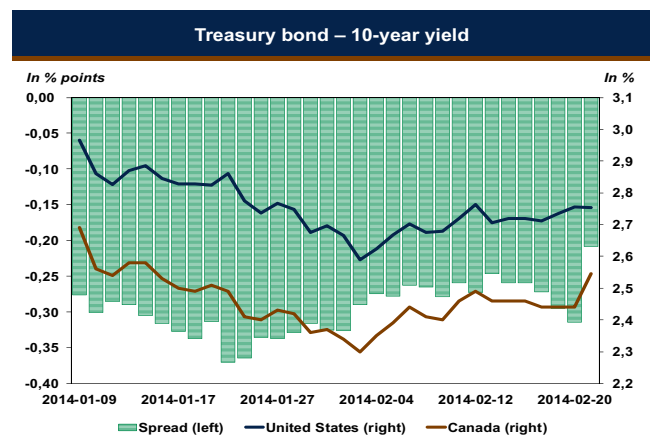
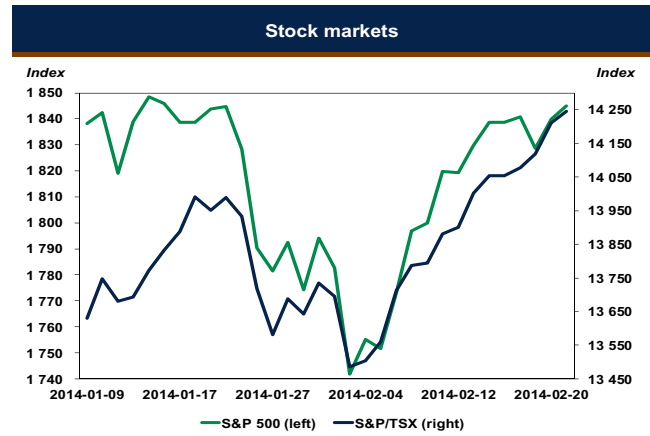
With the markets closed on Monday, the shorter week allowed the S&P 500 to consolidate gains in excess of 2% recorded the week before. The string of negative economic data, including a sharp drop in housing starts and the relatively hawkish tone of the minutes of the latest meeting of the Federal Reserve (Fed), made the markets retreat on Wednesday, but all losses were wiped out the next day. Canada's stock market continued to perform well, with weekly gains of more than 1% at the time of writing. Commodities benefited from a new increase in oil prices and an acquisition in the energy sector.

Despite several disappointing economic data in the United States, U.S. bond yields were up slightly this week, the effect of the minutes of the Fed's meeting last week and comments from certain leaders suggesting that the gradual tapering of bond purchases will continue in March. In Canada, the increase by some bond yields is mainly a reflection of a change in benchmark bonds. Besides this technical factor, rates remained practically unchanged, while the sharp decline in wholesale and retail trade was offset by a sharper-than-expected increase in inflation.

The greenback rose slightly this week against most other major currencies. The loonie suffered a steeper decline, due to the disappointing economic data in Canada. Prior to its decline, the loonie was closing in on US\$0.92. By Friday morning, it had retreated to below US\$0.90. The euro and the pound sterling were more stable. The euro rose to almost US\$1.38 on Tuesday, but fell back to around US\$1.37 on Thursday, while the European PMI indexes came in below expectations. The pound started the week above US\$1.67, supported by expectations of monetary firming, and then slipped slightly below this mark. The yen shifted in more of a see-saw pattern, but closed at almost 103 ¥/US\$ by week's end.

**Jimmy Jean**  
Senior Economist

**Hendrix Vachon**  
Senior Economist



# A LOOK AHEAD



## UNITED STATES

### Tuesday Feb. 25 - 9:00

<b>December</b>	y/y
Consensus	13.4%
Desjardins	13.6%
<b>November</b>	<b>13.7%</b>

**S&P/Case-Shiller existing home price index (December)** – The S&P/Case-Shiller index has already advanced 20.8% since the trough reached in January 2012. While the most recent gains have been very solid, the 0.9% rise in November was still less brisk than the previous results. We expect monthly growth to post another modest deceleration, to 0.7%, bringing the annual change in the S&P/Case-Shiller index to 13.6%.

### Tuesday Feb. 25 - 10:00

<b>February</b>	
Consensus	80.0
Desjardins	81.0
<b>January</b>	<b>80.7</b>

**Conference Board consumer confidence index (February)** – Several indicators struggled in January, but confidence continued to advance, according to the Conference Board index. However, we expect this index to remain stable in February, like the University of Michigan index. Weather conditions and weaknesses in several indicators, such as employment, represent somewhat of a downside risk for confidence. That said, gas prices are still low and the stock market wiped out the losses suffered in January. The Bloomberg weekly index has improved in the past two weeks and the monthly index tied to household expectations is at its highest level since June 2013. We expect the Conference Board index to reach 81.0 in February.

### Wednesday Feb. 26 - 10:00

<b>January</b>	y/y
Consensus	410,000
Desjardins	400,000
<b>December</b>	<b>414,000</b>

**New home sales (January)** – New home sales declined 7.0% in December, after a 4.0% drop in November and a 14.9% jump in October. Another pullback is expected in January. The 15.9% tumble in housing starts for single-family homes and the more modest 1.3% dip in building permits do not point to any improvements. It appears as though difficult weather conditions dampened sales once again in January. Homebuilders' confidence has also slipped recently. We expect sales to reach 400,000 units at an annualized pace.

### Thursday Feb. 27 - 8:30

<b>January</b>	y/y
Consensus	-1.5%
Desjardins	-3.0%
<b>December</b>	<b>-4.3%</b>

**New durable goods orders (January)** – The recent trend in new orders has been rather disappointing in the last few months, and the 4.3% drop in December went against the consensus forecast. New orders should post yet another decline in January. It looks like the aviation sector is once again the main cause of this retreat. The orders at Boeing slumped significantly in the first month of the year, and this should be reflected in the orders related to transportation. Excluding these, we also expect a decline, given the weakness of the ISM manufacturing index in January, especially of the “new orders” component, which fell from 64.4 to 51.2. A drop of 0.8% in new orders, excluding transportation, is expected in January whereas total orders should fall by 3.0%.

### Friday Feb. 28 - 8:30

<b>Q4 2013 - 2<sup>nd</sup> est.</b>	ann. rate
Consensus	2.6%
Desjardins	2.6%
<b>Q4 2013 - 1<sup>st</sup> est.</b>	<b>3.2%</b>

**Real GDP (Q4 – second estimate)** – The advance estimate of the national accounts in Q4 pegged annualized real GDP growth at 3.2%—slightly above expectations. However, we expect this growth rate to be revised downwards. Several indicators were downgraded in December, especially retail sales. In addition, net exports in December were less favourable than the estimate advanced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Growth should be revised to 2.6%.


**CANADA**

**Current account balance (Q4)** – The value of merchandise exports fell by 1.3% in the fourth quarter, while imports edged up by 0.6%. The negative effects of the decline in the trade of goods should be reflected in the current account balance. However, the balance of trade for services is likely to show another improvement for the quarter, a situation that will soften the decline by the total current account balance.

**Real GDP by industry (December)** – The results of economic indicators published for December were fairly negative across the board, as the sharp drop in manufacturing, wholesale and retail sales confirms. The difficult weather conditions in certain regions in December have clearly had an impact on advances by the Canadian economy. That said, we do not have the monthly data for several sectors of activity, especially services. Therefore, total hours worked in the service industry remained unchanged in December, suggesting that some sectors posted increases for the month. Moreover, energy consumption for heating purposes should be quite high given December's particularly cold temperatures. Bottom line: we expect real GDP by industry to decline by about 0.3%.

**Real GDP (Q4)** – The 0.3% decline in real GDP by industry expected for December, combined with increases of 0.3% and 0.2% for October and November respectively, pave the way for 2.8% growth (quarterly annualized) in the fourth quarter of 2013. Domestic demand should make a significant contribution to this increase, especially household consumption. The international trade balance for goods should decline, but its negative impact could be softened by another uptick in trade in services. 2013 could wrap up with a 1.8% gain.


**OVERSEAS**

**Euro zone: Economic indicators** – The final version of the consumer price indexes for January will be published on Monday. Based on the preliminary version, inflation slowed once again, settling at 0.7%. Also, the preliminary version of inflation for February will be published on Friday, when the unemployment rate for January is released. Several confidence indexes for February will be released on Thursday.

**Japan: Economic indicators** – Several indicators will be released in Japan this week. Retail sales, the unemployment rate, industrial output and consumer price indexes will all be released Thursday evening. It will be interesting to see if retail sales have started to rise in anticipation of the sales tax increase slated for April. The figures for January (national) and February (Tokyo) will determine whether inflation is still accelerating.

**Thursday Feb. 27 - 8:30**

<b>Q4 2013</b>	\$B
Consensus	-16.6
Desjardins	-16.8
<b>Q3 2013</b>	<b>-15.5</b>

**Friday Feb. 28 - 8:30**

<b>December</b>	m/m
Consensus	n/a
Desjardins	-0.3%
<b>November</b>	<b>0.2%</b>


**Friday Feb. 28 - 8:30**

<b>Q4 2013</b>	ann. rate
Consensus	2.7%
Desjardins	2.8%
<b>Q3 2013</b>	<b>2.7%</b>

**During the week****Thursday Feb. 27**

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS


## Week of February 24 to 28, 2014

Day	Hour	Indicator	Period	Consensus		Previous data
<b>UNITED STATES</b>						
<b>MONDAY 24</b>						
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<b>TUESDAY 25</b>						
	9:00	S&P/Case-Shiller home price index (y/y)	Dec.	13.4%	13.6%	13.7%
	10:00	Consumer confidence	Feb.	80.0	81.0	80.7
	10:10	Speech of a Federal Reserve Governor, D. Tarullo				
<b>WEDNESDAY 26</b>						
	10:00	New home sales (ann. rate)	Jan.	410,000	400,000	414,000
	12:00	Speech of the Boston Fed President, E. Rosengren				
	19:30	Speech of the Cleveland Fed President, S. Pianalto				
<b>THURSDAY 27</b>						
	8:30	Initial unemployment claims	Feb. 17-21	335,000	335,000	336,000
	8:30	Durable goods orders (m/m)	Jan.	-1.5%	-3.0%	-4.3%
	15:15	Speech of the Atlanta Fed President, D. Lockhart				
<b>FRIDAY 28</b>						
	8:30	Real GDP (ann. rate)	Q4s	2.6%	2.6%	3.2%
	9:45	Chicago PMI index	Feb.	56.4	56.0	59.6
	9:55	Michigan's consumer sentiment index – final	Feb.	81.2	81.2	81.2
	10:00	Pending home sales (m/m)	Jan.	1.8%	n/a	-8.7%
	10:15	Speech of a Federal Reserve Governor, J. Stein, of the Minneapolis Fed President, N. Kocherlakota, of the Chicago Fed President, C. Evans and of the Philadelphia Fed President, C. Plosser				



## CANADA


<b>MONDAY 24</b>						
	---	---				
<b>TUESDAY 25</b>						
	8:30	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	Q4			
<b>WEDNESDAY 26</b>						
	8:30	Private and public investments (2014)				
<b>THURSDAY 27</b>						
	8:30	Current account balance (\$B)	Q4	-16.6	-16.8	-15.5
	8:30	Average weekly earnings (y/y)	Dec.	n/a	2.1%	2.5%
	8:30	Number of salaried employees (m/m)	Dec.	n/a	0.0%	-0.2%
<b>FRIDAY 28</b>						
	8:30	Real GDP by industry (m/m)	Dec.	-0.3%	-0.3%	0.2%
	8:30	Real GDP (ann. rate)	Q4	2.7%	2.8%	2.7%

NOTE: Desjardins, Economic Studies are involved every week in the Bloomberg survey for Canada and the United States. Approximately 15 economists are consulted for the Canadian survey and a hundred or so for the United States. The abbreviations m/m, q/q and y/y correspond to monthly, quarterly and yearly variation respectively. Following the quarter, the abbreviations f, s and t correspond to first estimate, second estimate and third estimate respectively. (SA): Seasonally adjusted, (NSA): Non seasonally adjusted. The times shown are Eastern Standard Time (GMT - 5 hours).  Forecast of Desjardins, Economic Studies of the Desjardins Group.



# ECONOMIC INDICATORS

## Week of February 24 to 28, 2014

Country	Hour	Indicator	Period	Consensus		Previous data		
				m/m (q/q)	y/y	m/m (q/q)	y/y	
 <b>OVERSEAS</b>								
<b>DURING THE WEEK</b>								
United Kingdom	---	Nationwide house prices	Feb.	0.5%	9.0%	0.7%	8.8%	
<b>MONDAY 24</b>								
Germany	4:00	IFO survey – Business climate	Feb.	110.5		110.6		
Germany	4:00	IFO survey – Current situation	Feb.	112.8		112.4		
Germany	4:00	IFO survey – Expectations	Feb.	108.1		108.9		
Euro zone	5:00	Consumer price index – final	Jan.	-1.1%	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%	
<b>TUESDAY 25</b>								
Germany	2:00	Real GDP – final	Q4	0.4%	1.4%	0.4%	1.4%	
France	2:45	Business confidence	Feb.	95		94		
France	2:45	Production outlook	Feb.	-7		-5		
Italy	4:00	Retail sales	Dec.	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	
Italy	5:00	Consumer confidence	Feb.	98.5		98.0		
<b>WEDNESDAY 26</b>								
Brazil	---	Bank of Brazil meeting	Feb.	10.75%		10.50%		
Germany	2:00	Consumer confidence	March	8.2		8.2		
United Kingdom	4:30	Index of services	Dec.	0.4%		0.4%		
United Kingdom	4:30	Real GDP – preliminary	Q4	0.7%	2.8%	0.7%	2.8%	
<b>THURSDAY 27</b>								
France	2:45	Consumer confidence	Feb.	86		86		
Germany	3:55	Unemployment rate	Feb.	6.8%		6.8%		
Italy	4:00	Business confidence	Feb.	98.0		97.7		
Italy	4:00	Economic confidence	Feb.	n/a		86.8		
Euro zone	5:00	Business climate	Feb.	0.20		0.19		
Euro zone	5:00	Consumer confidence – final	Feb.	-12.7		-12.7		
Euro zone	5:00	Industrial confidence	Feb.	-4.0		-3.9		
Euro zone	5:00	Services confidence	Feb.	2.5		2.3		
Euro zone	5:00	Economic confidence	Feb.	100.7		100.9		
Germany	8:00	Consumer price index – preliminary	Feb.	0.6%	1.3%	-0.6%	1.3%	
Japan	18:30	Workers' household spending	Jan.		0.4%		0.7%	
Japan	18:30	Consumer price index	Jan.		1.3%		1.6%	
Japan	18:30	Consumer price index – Tokyo	Feb.		1.0%		0.7%	
Japan	18:30	Unemployment rate	Jan.	3.7%		3.7%		
Japan	18:50	Industrial production – preliminary	Jan.	2.9%	9.4%	0.9%	7.1%	
Japan	18:50	Retail sales	Jan.	1.3%	3.9%	-1.2%	2.5%	
United Kingdom	19:05	Consumer confidence	Feb.	-7		-7		
Japan	23:00	Vehicle production	Jan.		n/a		12.2%	
<b>FRIDAY 28</b>								
Japan	0:00	Housing starts	Jan.		15.0		18.0%	
Germany	2:00	Retail sales	Jan.	1.0%	-1.7%	-2.5%	-2.4%	
France	2:45	Personal consumption expenditures	Jan.	-0.6%	0.8%	-0.1%	1.4%	
France	2:45	Producer price index	Jan.	n/a	-0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	
Italy	4:00	Unemployment rate – preliminary	Jan.	12.7%		12.7%		
Euro zone	5:00	Unemployment rate	Jan.	12.0%		12.0%		
Euro zone	5:00	Consumer price index – estimate	Feb.		0.7%		0.7%	
Italy	5:00	Consumer price index – preliminary	Feb.	0.2%	0.7%	0.2%	0.7%	
China	20:00	PMI manufacturing index	Feb.	50.1		50.5		

NOTE: In contrast to the situation in Canada and the United States, disclosure of overseas economic figures is much more approximate. The day of publication is therefore shown for information purposes only. The abbreviations m/m, q/q and y/y correspond to monthly, quarterly and yearly variation respectively. (SA): Seasonally adjusted, (NSA): Non seasonally adjusted. The times shown are Eastern Standard Time (GMT - 5 hours).

## United States: Quarterly economic indicators

	Ref. quart.	Level	Variation (%)		Annual variation (%)			
			Quart. ann.	1 year	2013	2012	2011	2010
Gross domestic product (2009 \$B)	2013 Q4	15,966	3.2	2.7	1.9	2.8	1.8	2.5
Consumption (2009 \$B)	2013 Q4	10,833	3.3	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.0
Government spending (2009 \$B)	2013 Q4	2,871	-4.9	-2.3	-2.2	-1.0	-3.2	0.1
Residential investment (2009 \$B)	2013 Q4	486.5	-9.8	6.3	12.0	12.9	0.5	-2.5
Non-residential investment (2009 \$B)	2013 Q4	2,014	3.8	2.1	2.6	7.3	7.6	2.5
Business inventory change (2009 \$B) (1)	2013 Q4	127.2	---	---	85.4	57.6	33.6	58.2
Exports (2009 \$B)	2013 Q4	2,073	11.4	5.4	2.8	3.5	7.1	11.5
Imports (2009 \$B)	2013 Q4	2,443	1.0	2.7	1.4	2.2	4.9	12.8
Final domestic demand (2009 \$B)	2013 Q4	16,189	1.4	1.6	1.5	2.4	1.8	1.5
GDP deflator (2009 = 100)	2013 Q4	107.0	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.2
Labor productivity (2009 = 100)	2013 Q4	107.1	3.2	1.7	0.6	1.5	0.5	3.3
Unit labor cost (2009 = 100)	2013 Q4	102.6	-1.6	-1.3	1.0	1.2	2.0	-1.2
Employment cost index (Dec. 2005 = 100)	2013 Q4	120.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.9
Current account balance (\$B) (1)	2013 Q3	-94.8	---	---	-440.4	-457.7	-449.5	-381.6

\* New statistic in comparison with last week.

(1) Statistics representing the level during the period.

## United States: Monthly economic indicators

	Ref. month	Level	Variation (%)			
			-1 month	-3 months	-6 months	-1 year
Leading indicator (2004 = 100)	Jan.*	99.5	0.3	1.2	3.1	5.0
ISM manufacturing index (1)	Jan.	51.3	56.5	56.6	54.9	52.3
ISM non-manufacturing index (1)	Jan.	54.0	53.0	55.1	55.9	54.9
Cons. confidence Conf. Board (1985 = 100) (1)	Jan.	80.7	77.5	72.4	81.0	58.4
Cons. confidence Michigan (1966 = 100) (1)	Feb.	81.2	81.2	75.1	82.1	77.6
Personal consumption expenditure (2009 \$B)	Dec.	10,868	0.2	0.9	1.5	2.5
Disposable personal income (2009 \$B)	Dec.	11,712	-0.2	-0.4	0.8	-2.7
Consumer credit (\$B)	Dec.	3,106	0.6	1.6	3.1	6.2
Retail sales (\$M)	Jan.	427,829	-0.4	-0.3	0.6	2.6
Excluding automobiles (\$M)	Jan.	347,740	-0.0	0.1	0.9	2.2
Industrial production (2007 = 100)	Jan.	101.0	-0.3	0.6	2.0	2.9
Production capacity utilization rate (%) (1)	Jan.	78.5	78.9	78.4	77.7	77.7
New machinery orders (\$M)	Dec.	489,171	-1.5	-0.4	-1.6	0.8
New durable good orders (\$M)	Dec.	229,987	-4.2	-2.2	-5.9	0.4
Business inventories (\$B)	Dec.	1,708	0.5	1.7	3.1	4.4
Housing starts (K) (1)	Jan.*	880.0	1,048	899.0	891.0	898.0
Building permits (K) (1)	Jan.*	937.0	991	1,039.0	954.0	915.0
New home sales (K) (1)	Dec.	414.0	445.0	403.0	450.0	396.0
Existing home sales (K) (1)	Jan.*	4,620	4,870	5,130	5,380	4,870
Construction spending (\$B)	Dec.	930.5	0.1	1.5	3.7	5.3
Commercial surplus (\$M) (1)	Dec.	-38,701	-34,558	-42,714	-34,383	-38,307
Nonfarm employment (K) (2)	Jan.	137,499	113.0	462.0	1,065	2,238
Unemployment rate (%) (1)	Jan.	6.6	6.7	7.2	7.3	7.9
Consumer price (1982-1984 = 100)	Jan.*	234.9	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.6
Excluding food and energy	Jan.*	235.8	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.6
Personal cons. expenditure deflator (2009 = 100)	Dec.	107.7	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.1
Excluding food and energy	Dec.	106.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.2
Producer price (1982 = 100)	Jan.*	198.8	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.5
Excluding food and energy	Jan.*	187.2	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.7
Export prices (2000 = 100)	Jan.	132.5	0.2	0.7	-0.1	-1.2
Import prices (2000 = 100)	Jan.	138.0	0.1	-0.6	-0.6	-1.5

\* New statistic in comparison with last week.

(1) Statistic shows the level of the month of the column; (2) Statistic shows the variation since the reference month.



## Canada: Quarterly economic indicators

	Ref. quart.	Level	Variation (%)		Annual variation (%)			
			Quart. ann.	1 year	2012	2011	2010	2009
Gross domestic product (2007 \$M)	2013 Q3	1,695,542	2.7	1.9	1.7	2.5	3.4	-2.7
Household consumption (2007 \$M)	2013 Q3	947,690	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.3	3.5	0.3
Government consumption (2007 \$M)	2013 Q3	349,436	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	2.7	3.3
Residential investment (2007 \$M)	2013 Q3	113,860	2.4	0.8	6.1	1.6	8.7	-7.0
Non-residential investment (2007 \$M)	2013 Q3	185,202	2.2	1.9	6.2	11.1	14.5	-20.2
Business inventory change (2007 \$M) (1)	2013 Q3	10,244	---	---	6,831	7,440	-452.0	-5,104
Exports (2007 \$M)	2013 Q3	512,157	-2.0	1.7	1.5	4.7	6.9	-13.1
Imports (2007 \$M)	2013 Q3	555,256	-1.4	-0.1	3.1	5.7	13.6	-12.4
Final domestic demand (2007 \$M)	2013 Q3	1,721,392	1.8	1.7	2.3	2.4	5.0	-1.9
GDP deflator (2007 = 100)	2013 Q3	111.3	2.6	1.6	1.7	3.2	2.7	-2.1
Labour productivity (2007 = 100)	2013 Q3	102.6	0.7	0.7	-0.0	0.9	1.8	0.2
Unit labour cost (2007 = 100)	2013 Q3	113.4	0.6	1.1	3.0	2.5	-0.4	2.3
Current account balance (\$M) (1)	2013 Q3	-15,466	---	---	-62,215	-48,467	-58,419	-45,750
Production capacity utilization rate (%) (1)	2013 Q3	81.7	---	---	81.5	80.6	78.5	73.3
Disposable personal income (\$M)	2013 Q3	1,084,724	5.0	4.0	3.9	4.6	3.7	2.0
Corporate net operating surplus (2007 \$M)	2013 Q3	236,932	23.2	-1.1	-4.9	11.3	31.6	-33.3

\* New statistic in comparison with last week.

(1) Statistics representing the level during the period.

## Canada: Monthly economic indicators

	Ref. month	Level	Variation (%)			
			-1 month	-3 months	-6 months	-1 year
Gross domestic product (2007 \$M)	Nov.	1,607,392	0.2	0.9	1.4	2.6
Industrial production (2007 \$M)	Nov.	345,133	0.7	2.0	2.6	2.6
Manufacturing sales (\$M)	Dec.	49,870	-0.9	0.5	2.4	2.7
Housing starts (K) (1)	Jan.	180.1	187.1	201.2	198.6	155.3
Building permits (\$M)	Dec.	6,482	-4.1	-3.2	-2.1	12.8
Retail sales (\$M)	Dec.*	40,187	-1.8	-1.5	0.3	3.4
Excluding automobiles (\$M)	Dec.*	30,903	-1.4	-0.6	1.1	1.9
Wholesale trade sales (\$M)	Dec.*	49,585	-1.4	-0.2	1.7	2.1
Commercial surplus (\$M) (1)	Dec.	-1,658	-1,534	-157.2	57.0	-16.1
Exports (\$M)	Dec.	39,723	0.9	-2.8	-0.5	2.9
Imports (\$M)	Dec.	41,381	1.2	0.9	3.8	7.1
Employment (K) (2)	Jan.	17,797	29.4	3.5	15.3	12.2
Unemployment rate (%) (1)	Jan.	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.0
Average weekly earnings (\$)	Nov.	927.6	0.9	1.3	1.2	2.5
Number of salaried employees (K) (2)	Nov.	15,457	-27.6	-6.1	18.3	9.9
Consumer price (2002 = 100)	Jan.*	123.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.5
Excluding food and energy	Jan.*	117.3	0.2	-0.4	0.2	1.2
Excluding 8 volatile items	Jan.*	121.3	0.2	-0.2	0.2	1.4
Industrial product price (2002 = 100)	Dec.	109.1	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.4
Raw materials price (2002 = 100)	Dec.	112.5	1.9	-5.5	-1.2	2.1
Money supply M1+ (\$M)	Dec.	721,502	0.5	2.0	3.9	8.6

\* New statistic in comparison with last week.

(1) Statistic shows the level of the month of the column; (2) Statistic shows the variation since the reference month.

## Major financial indicators

	Previous data (%)						Last 52 weeks (%)		
	Feb. 21	Feb. 14	-1 month	-3 months	-6 months	-1 year	Higher	Average	Lower
<b>United States</b>									
Federal funds – target	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Treasury bill – 3 months	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.03	0.13	0.14	0.05	0.00
Treasury bonds – 2 years	0.32	0.32	0.35	0.28	0.38	0.25	0.51	0.31	0.20
– 5 years	1.55	1.53	1.57	1.36	1.64	0.83	1.83	1.27	0.65
– 10 years	2.75	2.72	2.74	2.75	2.82	1.97	3.01	2.46	1.63
– 30 years	3.72	3.69	3.65	3.84	3.80	3.16	3.95	3.54	2.83
S&P 500 index	1,845	1,839	1,790	1,805	1,664	1,516	1,848	1,691	1,488
DJIA index	16,179	16,154	15,879	16,065	15,011	14,001	16,577	15,352	13,784
Gold price (US\$/ounce)	1,320	1,317	1,267	1,245	1,396	1,573	1,614	1,352	1,196
CRB index	301.15	293.24	282.54	275.21	290.79	293.52	301.70	285.35	272.29
WTI oil (US\$/barrel)	102.23	100.31	96.66	94.53	106.47	93.11	110.62	98.21	86.65
<b>Canada</b>									
Overnight – target	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Treasury bill – 3 months	0.86	0.88	0.90	0.94	0.99	0.96	1.03	0.96	0.86
Treasury bonds – 2 years	1.01	1.01	0.97	1.11	1.19	1.07	1.31	1.09	0.92
– 5 years	1.71	1.64	1.59	1.76	1.94	1.40	2.17	1.66	1.15
– 10 years	2.55	2.46	2.40	2.58	2.69	1.94	2.82	2.34	1.67
– 30 years	3.04	3.05	2.97	3.14	3.16	2.58	3.28	2.91	2.35
Spread with the U.S. rate (% points)									
Overnight – target	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Treasury bill – 3 months	0.82	0.86	0.86	0.87	0.96	0.83	0.99	0.91	0.78
Treasury bonds – 2 years	0.69	0.69	0.62	0.83	0.81	0.82	0.92	0.78	0.61
– 5 years	0.16	0.11	0.02	0.40	0.30	0.57	0.58	0.39	-0.02
– 10 years	-0.21	-0.26	-0.34	-0.17	-0.13	-0.03	0.06	-0.12	-0.37
– 30 years	-0.67	-0.64	-0.68	-0.70	-0.64	-0.58	-0.48	-0.63	-0.74
S&P/TSX index	14,245	14,055	13,718	13,478	12,762	12,702	14,245	12,909	11,837
Exchange rate (C\$/US\$)	1.1135	1.0979	1.1089	1.0515	1.0496	1.0214	1.1173	1.0440	0.8981
Exchange rate (C\$/€)	1.5288	1.5032	1.5166	1.4256	1.4045	1.3473	1.5266	1.3917	1.2330
<b>Overseas</b>									
ECB – Refinancing rate	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.48	0.25
BoE – Base rate	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
BoJ – Overnight rate	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Germany: Bonds – 10 years	1.67	1.69	1.65	1.75	1.94	1.57	2.02	1.65	1.19
U.K.: Bonds – 10 years	2.79	2.80	2.78	2.79	2.89	2.12	3.07	2.48	1.62
Euro: Exchange rate (US\$/€)	1.3729	1.3693	1.3678	1.3559	1.3382	1.3191	1.3805	1.3327	1.2781
U.K.: Exchange rate (US\$/£)	1.6653	1.6747	1.6484	1.6226	1.5568	1.5163	1.6747	1.5751	1.4867

CRB: Commodity Research Bureau; WTI: West Texas Intermediate; ECB: European Central Bank; BoE: Bank of England; BoJ: Bank of Japan  
 Note: Data taken at markets closing, with the exception of the current day where they were taken at 11:00 a.m.