

The growth of the Canadian economy continued in the fourth quarter

HIGHLIGHTS

- United States: Fourth-quarter real GDP growth has been revised downwards, to 3.2%.
- U.S. consumers are showing a bit more concern in February, according to the Conference Board's index.
- Sales of new homes made a surprising rebound in the United States in January.
- Canada: Real GDP grew by 2.9% in the fourth quarter of 2013.

A LOOK AHEAD

- Due to the weather, job creation in the United States is likely to be lacklustre again in February.
- United States: The ISM manufacturing index should move closer to the 50 mark.
- Canada: Labour market expansion should continue.
- The Bank of Canada will leave the target for the overnight rate at 1.00%.

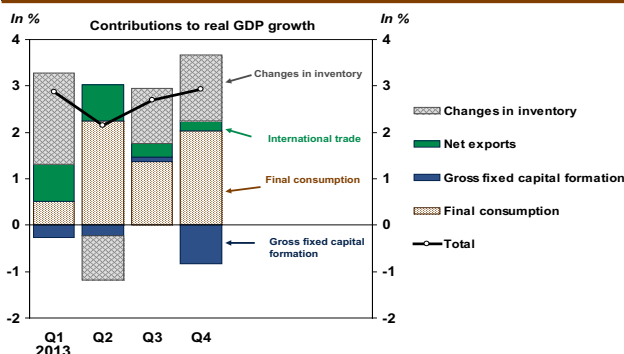
FINANCIAL MARKETS

- Despite geopolitical tensions, stock markets are holding their own.
- Bond yields move lower, as some doubts persist.
- The euro climbs to US\$1.38 after the release of higher-than-expected inflation numbers.

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Graph of the week – Consumption and inventories made strong contributions to Canadian economic growth in Q4 2013



Sources : Statistics 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

- Real GDP growth in the fourth quarter of 2013 has been revised downwards, from an initial estimate of 3.2% to a mere 2.4%. It was mainly the contributions from consumption, net exports and, to a lesser degree, inventories, that accounted for the decline. The annual change in real GDP for 2013 remains 1.9%.
- Consumer confidence eroded in February according to the Conference Board survey. The 1.3-point drop nudged the index down from 79.4 to 78.1. This lost ground stems from household expectations, while the current situation index improved.
- The S&P/Case-Shiller index of existing home prices in the 20 major cities edged up 0.8% in December following a 0.9% rise in November. The index's annual change went from 13.7% to 13.4%. For 2013 as a whole (annual average), the S&P/Case-Shiller index rose 12.0%, following a 0.9% increase in 2012 and a 3.9% drop in 2011. We expect price increases to be just as robust in 2014, but the pace will sooner or later slow to around 5%.
- Sales of new, single-family homes shot up by 9.6% in January, while many other housing market indicators were in decline. This brings the annualized volume of sales to 468,000 units, the highest it has been since July 2008. The increase comes mainly from the Northeast, where the gain was a whopping 73.7% after a major slump in December caused by weather conditions. In the southern and western parts of the United States, sales were up by around 10%, but they lost ground in the Midwest.
- New durable goods orders slipped by 1.0% in January after falling by 5.3% in December. The largest slump comes from the aviation sector, but many other sectors are also showing declines, such as machinery, computers and automobiles. However, if the transportation and military sectors are excluded, new capital goods orders rose by 1.7%, which is better than expected.

Francis Généreux
Senior Economist

CANADA

- Real GDP rose by 2.9% (annualized pace) in the fourth quarter of 2013. For 2013 overall, economic growth was 2.0% on average, compared to 1.7% in 2012. However, there are certain reasons why these results are disappointing. The bulk of growth in the fourth quarter stemmed from consumption and inventories. This type of showing from consumption could be difficult to repeat in the coming quarters since households are increasingly becoming cautious given their high level of debt. With regard to inventories, the increase posted in the fourth quarter is one of the highest since 1981. In such conditions, inventories are highly likely to make a negative contribution in quarters down the line.
- According to the annual survey conducted by Statistics Canada, businesses intend to increase their capital spending by a mere 1.4% in 2014; that result is similar to the reading of 2013 (+1.5%). If the housing sector is excluded, the increase could be just 1.3%, which would be the weakest growth since the last recession. This prediction is quite disappointing, given that most forecasters were expecting a significant acceleration in non-residential investment during the year.
- Business operating profits edged up by just 0.8% in the fourth quarter of 2013. The non-financial sectors showed a gain of 2.1%, while the financial sectors suffered a pullback of 2.3%. Year over year, the change for all economic sectors dropped to 5.6%, versus 6.2% in the previous quarter. That said, the profit margin is still fairly high, at 8.9%, whereas the historical average is 7.2%.
- The number of wage-earners dipped by 0.1% last December, representing a loss of 16,400 jobs. This result is slightly less negative than that found by the household survey, which showed a loss of 44,000 jobs. The annual growth in average weekly wages reached 2.9%, versus 2.1% in the previous month.

Benoit P. Durocher
Senior Economist

FINANCIAL MARKETS

The S&P 500 reaches a new high

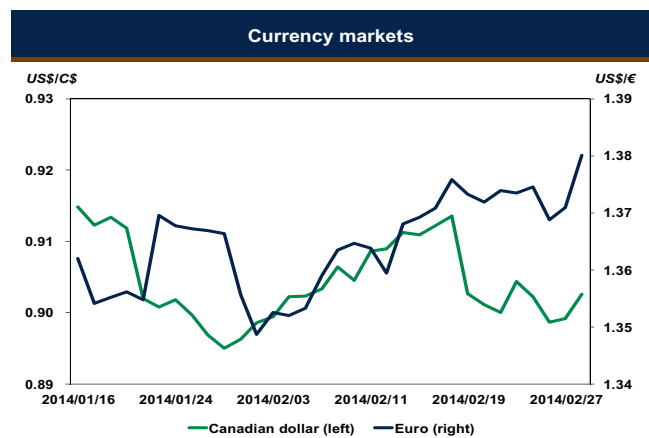
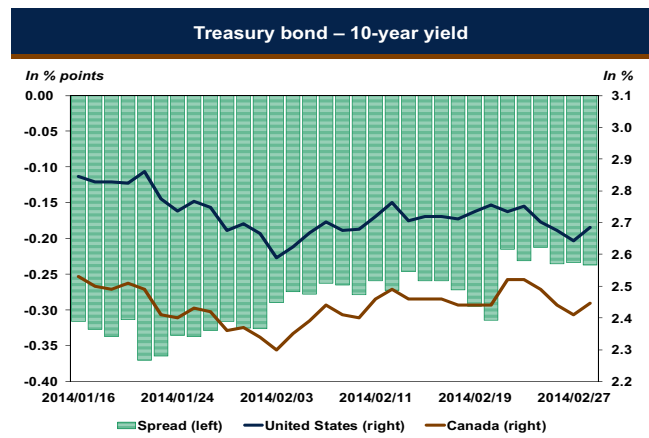
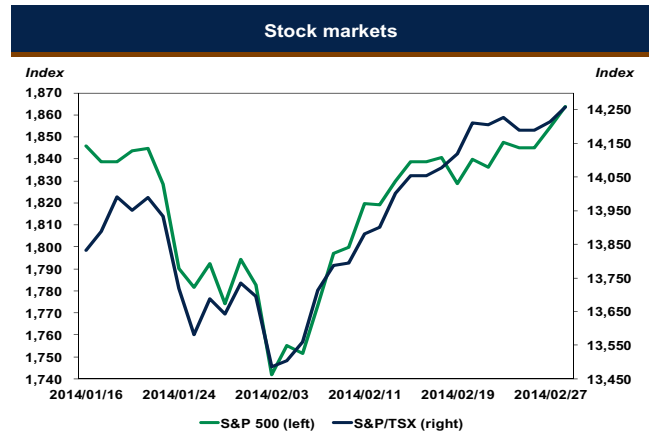
Despite some volatility, markets had a good week. The ousting of Ukrainian President Yanukovich over the weekend was welcomed by markets on Monday. Despite disappointing news about consumer confidence on Tuesday, the S&P 500 dipped only modestly. The index was flat on Wednesday due to the surge of geopolitical tensions in Ukraine, but it rallied and reached a new peak on Friday, boosted by some not-as-bad-as-feared statistics, and reassuring words from Federal Reserve (Fed) Chair Janet Yellen. Despite relatively satisfactory data from the major banks, the financial component of the S&P/TSX barely budged, and the overall index remained rather flat until Friday, when it was galvanized by renewed optimism in global stock markets.

The U.S. ten-year yield headed down, bottoming out at 2.63% on Thursday, against a backdrop of turmoil in Ukraine and generally mixed economic data in the United States. On Friday, the ten-year yield edged close to the 2.70% mark after the release of more encouraging statistics, both overseas and in the United States. The spread between the Canadian and U.S. two-year yields shrank to less than 70 basis points on Wednesday, after disappointing data on investment intentions in Canada moderated expectations about growth in 2014. The GDP result, although better than expected, was not enough to reverse the trend on Friday.

The U.S. dollar was down on the week, penalized not only by the revision of U.S. GDP, but by the positive data released elsewhere. In particular, the upturn in the euro zone's inflation rate boosted the euro to US\$1.38 on Friday morning, since this reduces the chances of an intervention by the European Central Bank next Thursday. There was less movement in the British currency; the pound sterling is tending to consolidate at around US\$1.67. On Monday, the Canadian dollar benefited from some more optimistic comments by Stephen Poloz about inflation in Canada. The loonie's ascension ran out of steam at mid-week, but the release of stronger-than-expected GDP in Canada helped settle the currency above the psychological threshold of US\$0.90.

Jimmy Jean
Senior Economist

Hendrix Vachon
Senior Economist



A LOOK AHEAD



UNITED STATES

Monday March 3 - 8:30

January	m/m
Consensus	0.1%
Desjardins	0.2%
Février	0.4%

Consumer spending (January) – The slump in retail and automobile sales in January, together with a pullback in many other indicators, does not suggest very strong growth in consumption during that month. Adverse weather conditions seem to have had a real impact on the economy. In fact, we expect that goods consumption—especially that of durable goods—will have diminished during the first month of the year. However, services consumption should come to the rescue with a notable acceleration, boosted by higher demand for heating due to abnormally cold weather in many parts of the United States. Overall, we expect a 0.1% increase in real consumption, along with a forecast 0.1% increase in the consumption expenditure deflator. Accordingly, nominal consumption should grow by 0.2%. Personal income should also see a similar increase.

Monday March 3 - 10:00

February	
Consensus	52.0
Desjardins	50.3
January	51.3

ISM manufacturing index (February) – Apart from an identical pullback in May 2011, the 5.2 point plunge in the ISM manufacturing index in January is the largest seen since October 2008, the nadir of the financial crisis. Obviously, this decline is far greater than expected, but we are not anticipating a rebound as early as February. Weather conditions, one of the factors that may account for the January slide, have remained problematic. We also note that most of the regional manufacturing indexes pulled back even more. We expect the manufacturing ISM to drop to 50.3.

Wednesday March 5 - 10:00

February	
Consensus	53.5
Desjardins	53.0
January	54.0

ISM non-manufacturing index (February) – Contrary to the manufacturing index, the non-manufacturing ISM gained ground in January, rising from 53.0 to 54.0. However, the weather and its effects on sales, transportation and construction suggest that the index will pull back. We therefore expect the non-manufacturing ISM to fall back to 53.0 in February.

Friday March 7 - 8:30

January	US\$B
Consensus	-39.0
Desjardins	-36.8
December	-38.7

Balance of trade (January) – After improving considerably in November, the trade balance deteriorated once again in December, leading to a downwards revision of real GDP growth in the fourth quarter of 2013. We expect that the deficit will shrink in January. First of all, the 2.6% spurt in real imports of goods in December is probably not sustainable, so a contraction should materialize in January. Secondly, the price indexes for exports rose a little faster than those for imports. Finally, the trend in the ISM indexes suggests faster growth in exports than in imports. We expect the trade deficit to reach US\$36.8 billion in January, but there is a risk linked to the effects that weather conditions may have had on trade.

Friday March 7 - 8:30

February	
Consensus	150,000
Desjardins	140,000
January	113,000

Job creation according to the establishment survey (February) – The establishment survey has been disappointing in the past two months. After weak growth of just 74,000 jobs in December, only 113,000 hirings were reported in January, two readings that fell far short of expectations. Clearly, the weather had an impact during those two months, and it may again make itself felt in February, since it was nasty again during the week of February 12 when the survey was conducted. It will therefore be some time before we see any substantial rally in the job market; a gain of just 140,000 jobs is expected for February. Meanwhile, according to the household survey, the unemployment rate is likely to tick up to 6.7%.


CANADA

Bank of Canada meeting – Even though inflation has risen in the past few months, from 0.9% in November 2013 to 1.5% in January 2014, monetary authorities will still keep a watchful eye on it. For one thing, the disappearance of certain base effects will push the total annual inflation rate downwards; it could easily return to around 1.0% next month. For another, significant disinflationary forces are still at work in the country. Under these conditions, the Bank of Canada will no doubt decide to maintain the status quo as far as its key interest rates are concerned.

Labour Force Survey (February) – The job market could keep expanding at a moderate pace in February with the creation of approximately 25,000 jobs. This would make it possible to recover another portion of the jobs that were lost last December, and bring the six-month rolling average to around 8,700 jobs. The unemployment rate could edge up, though, from 7.0% to 7.1%, if the participation rate were to fall back to where it stood in the last four months of 2013.

International merchandise trade (January) – Once seasonally adjusted and expressed in Canadian dollars, prices of raw materials rose by 3.7% in January. Not only did energy prices increase significantly (+5.0%), but prices of non-energy materials were also up by 2.3%. These increases should help boost the value of Canadian exports. On the other hand, exports could suffer from the vicissitudes that were observed in the U.S. economy during the month; witness the 0.3% slump in industrial production in the United States. All told, a moderate advance in exports is expected. Even if we also take the upwards trend of imports into account, a slight improvement in the balance of merchandise trade may be expected in January.

Labour productivity (Q4) – Real output expanded by 0.7% in the fourth quarter, while the number of employees rose by 0.2%. In these conditions, labour productivity is expected to tick up by around 0.5% during the period. Unit labour costs could dip by 0.2%.


OVERSEAS

United Kingdom: Bank of England meeting (March) – There is nothing to suggest any change of policy at the Bank of England (BoE) when it meets on March 6. While the economic news is still generally encouraging, the unemployment rate ticked back up to 7.2% in December, so it is still above the 7.0% threshold at which the BoE might start contemplating an interest rate hike. Once that threshold is reached, the BoE will not immediately raise its key rates, but will base its decisions on several variables that provide a gauge of trends in the excess capacity in the economy, the solidity of the economic recovery and inflationary pressures. The economic indicators to be released this week include the PMI indexes for February (on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday).

Euro zone: European Central Bank meeting (March) – The European Central Bank (ECB) left its monetary policy unchanged in February, but left the door open to some action in March. Mario Draghi reminded us that the ECB's official outlooks will be updated, and that any downwards revision to the inflation scenario would justify further easing. It is very difficult to predict what decision the ECB will make in March. On one hand, outlooks for growth and inflation will likely remain too weak to eliminate the risk of deflation. On the other hand, the uptick in inflation in February could convince the ECB to leave its main key rate where it is. It could also use other, unconventional tools to try to stimulate credit. Among the economic indicators to be released this week, the January retail sales will be announced on Wednesday; they flagged by 1.6% in December. The second estimate of real GDP for the fourth quarter of 2013, along with details of the demand components, will also be released on Wednesday. Germany's industrial production for January, which was down by 0.6% in December, will be announced on Friday.

Wednesday March 5 - 10:00**March**

Consensus	1.00%
Desjardins	1.00%
December	1.00%

Friday March 7 - 8:30**February**

Consensus	16,800
Desjardins	25,000
January	29,400

Friday March 7 - 8:30**January**

Consensus	\$B
Desjardins	-1.45
December	-1.54

Friday March 7 - 8:30**Q4**

Consensus	q/q
Desjardins	0.5%
Q3	0.2%

Thursday March 6 - 7:00**March**


Consensus	0.50%
Desjardins	0.50%
February	0.50%


Thursday March 6 - 7:45**March**

Consensus	0.25%
Desjardins	0.25%
February	0.25%

ECONOMIC INDICATORS


Week of March 3 to 7, 2014

Day	Hour	Indicator	Period	Consensus		Previous data
UNITED STATES						
MONDAY 3	---	Total vehicle sales (ann. rate)	Feb.	15,400,000	15,500,000	15,160,000
	8:30	Personal income (m/m)	Jan.	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
	8:30	Personal consumption expenditures (m/m)	Jan.	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%
	8:30	Personal consumption expenditures deflator				
		Total (m/m)	Jan.	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
		Excluding food and energy (m/m)	Jan.	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
		Total (y/y)	Jan.	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
		Excluding food and energy (y/y)	Jan.	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%
	10:00	ISM manufacturing index	Feb.	52.0	50.3	51.3
	10:00	Construction spending (m/m)	Jan.	-0.3%	0.0%	0.1%
TUESDAY 4	16:15	Speech of the Richmond Fed President, J. Lacker				
WEDNESDAY 5	10:00	ISM non-manufacturing index	Feb.	53.5	53.0	54.0
	14:00	Release of the Beige Book				
	19:00	Speech of the Dallas Fed President, R. Fisher				
	20:30	Speech of the San Francisco Fed President, J. Williams				
THURSDAY 6	8:30	Initial unemployment claims	Feb. 24-28	337,000	338,000	348,000
	8:30	Nonfarm productivity – final (ann. rate)	Q4	2.6%	1.8%	3.2%
	8:30	Unit labor costs – final (ann. rate)	Q4	-1.0%	-0.3%	-1.6%
	10:00	Factory orders (m/m)	Jan.	-0.5%	-0.3%	-1.5%
	13:00	Speech of the Philadelphia Fed President, C. Plosser				
	18:00	Speech of the Atlanta Fed President, D. Lockhart				
FRIDAY 7	8:30	Trade balance – Goods and services (US\$B)	Jan.	-39.0	-36.8	-38.7
	8:30	Change in nonfarm payrolls	Feb.	150,000	140,000	113,000
	8:30	Unemployment rate	Feb.	6.6%	6.7%	6.6%
	8:30	Weekly worked hours	Feb.	34.4	34.4	34.4
	8:30	Average weekly earnings (m/m)	Feb.	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
	12:00	Speech of the New York Fed President, W. Dudley				
	15:00	Consumer credit (US\$B)	Jan.	14.0	14.0	18.76
CANADA						
MONDAY 3	8:30	Industrial product price index (m/m)	Jan.	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%
	8:30	Raw materials price index (m/m)	Jan.	1.0%	1.0%	1.9%
TUESDAY 4	---	---				
WEDNESDAY 5	10:00	Bank of Canada meeting	March	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
THURSDAY 6	8:30	Building permits (m/m)	Jan.	1.7%	1.5%	-4.1%
	10:00	PMI-Ivey index	Feb.	52.3	52.0	56.8
FRIDAY 7	8:30	International trade (\$B)	Jan.	-1.45	-1.54	-1.66
	8:30	Net change in employment	Feb.	16,800	25,000	29,400
	8:30	Unemployment rate	Feb.	7.0%	7.1%	7.0%
	8:30	Labour productivity (q/q)	Q4	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%
	8:30	Unit labour costs (q/q)	Q4	n/a	-0.2%	0.2%

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 March 3 to 7, 2014

Country	Hour	Indicator	Period	Consensus		Previous data		
				m/m (q/q)	y/y	m/m (q/q)	y/y	
 OVERSEAS								
DURING THE WEEK								
China	---	Trade balance (US\$B)	Feb.	13.15		31.86		
SUNDAY 2								
China	20:00	PMI non-manufacturing index	Feb.	n/a		53.4		
MONDAY 3								
Japan	0:00	Vehicle sales	Feb.		n/a		27.5%	
Italy	3:45	PMI manufacturing index	Feb.	52.6		53.1		
France	3:50	PMI manufacturing index – final	Feb.	48.5		48.5		
Germany	3:55	PMI manufacturing index – final	Feb.	54.7		54.7		
Euro zone	4:00	PMI manufacturing index – final	Feb.	53.0		53.0		
United Kingdom	4:30	PMI manufacturing index	Feb.	56.8		56.7		
Australia	22:30	Reserve Bank of Australia meeting	March	2.50%		2.50%		
TUESDAY 4								
United Kingdom	4:30	PMI construction index	Feb.	63.2		64.6		
Euro zone	5:00	Producer price index	Jan.	-0.1%	-0.3%	0.2%	-0.8%	
WEDNESDAY 5								
Italy	3:45	PMI services index	Feb.	49.7		49.4		
France	3:50	PMI services index – final	Feb.	46.9		46.9		
Germany	3:55	PMI services index – final	Feb.	55.4		55.4		
Euro zone	4:00	PMI composite index – final	Feb.	52.7		52.7		
Euro zone	4:00	PMI services index – final	Feb.	51.7		51.7		
United Kingdom	4:30	PMI services index	Feb.	58.0		58.3		
Euro zone	5:00	Retail sales	Jan.	0.8%	-0.2%	-1.6%	-1.0%	
Euro zone	5:00	Real GDP – preliminary	Q4	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	
THURSDAY 6								
France	1:30	ILO unemployment rate	Q4	10.9%		10.9%		
Germany	6:00	Factory orders	Jan.	0.9%	7.5%	-0.5%	6.0%	
Brazil	6:30	Minutes of the Bank of Brazil meeting						
United Kingdom	7:00	Bank of England meeting	March	0.50%		0.50%		
Euro zone	7:45	European Central Bank meeting	March	0.25%		0.25%		
FRIDAY 7								
Japan	0:00	Leading indicator – preliminary	Jan.	112.4		111.7		
Japan	0:00	Coincident indicator – preliminary	Jan.	114.6		111.7		
France	2:45	Trade balance (€M)	Jan.	-5,000		-5,207		
Italy	4:00	Producer price index	Jan.	n/a	n/a	-0.1%	-2.1%	
Germany	6:00	Industrial production	Jan.	0.8%	3.9%	-0.6%	2.6%	
SATURDAY 8								
China	20:30	Consumer price index	Feb.		2.1%		2.5%	
China	20:30	Producer price index	Feb.		-1.7%		-1.6%	

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	15,933	2.4	2.5	1.9	2.8	1.8	2.5
Consumption (2009 \$B)	2013 Q4	10,812	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.0
Government spending (2009 \$B)	2013 Q4	2,866	-5.5	-2.5	-2.3	-1.0	-3.2	0.1
Residential investment (2009 \$B)	2013 Q4	487.9	-8.8	6.6	12.1	12.9	0.5	-2.5
Non-residential investment (2009 \$B)	2013 Q4	2,030	7.3	3.0	2.8	7.3	7.6	2.5
Business inventory change (2009 \$B) (1)	2013 Q4	117.4	---	---	83.0	57.6	33.6	58.2
Exports (2009 \$B)	2013 Q4	2,064	9.4	4.9	2.7	3.5	7.1	11.5
Imports (2009 \$B)	2013 Q4	2,446	1.5	2.8	1.4	2.2	4.9	12.8
Final domestic demand (2009 \$B)	2013 Q4	16,180	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.4	1.8	1.5
GDP deflator (2009 = 100)	2013 Q4	107.1	1.6	1.4	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)	Feb.*	78.1	79.4	72.0	81.8	68.0
Cons. confidence Michigan (1966 = 100) (1)	Feb.	81.6	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)	Jan.*	224,975	-1.0	-3.7	0.2	4.6
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.	945.0	991	1,039.0	954.0	915.0
New home sales (K) (1)	Jan.*	468.0	427.0	452.0	373.0	458.0
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	2013	2012	2011	2010
Gross domestic product (2007 \$M)	2013 Q4*	1,712,001	2.9	2.7	2.0	1.7	2.5	3.4
Household consumption (2007 \$M)	2013 Q4*	954,859	3.1	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.3	3.5
Government consumption (2007 \$M)	2013 Q4*	350,496	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.8	2.7
Residential investment (2007 \$M)	2013 Q4*	112,607	-2.3	-0.0	-0.2	6.1	1.6	8.7
Non-residential investment (2007 \$M)	2013 Q4*	183,760	-1.3	-0.2	1.4	6.2	11.1	14.5
Business inventory change (2007 \$M) (1)	2013 Q4*	18,025	---	---	12,484	6,831	7,440.0	-452
Exports (2007 \$M)	2013 Q4*	520,272	1.7	3.1	2.1	1.5	4.7	6.9
Imports (2007 \$M)	2013 Q4*	558,571	0.9	1.3	1.1	3.1	5.7	13.6
Final domestic demand (2007 \$M)	2013 Q4*	1,723,628	1.2	1.2	1.4	2.3	2.4	5.0
GDP deflator (2007 = 100)	2013 Q4*	111.2	0.4	1.0	1.3	1.7	3.2	2.7
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 Q4*	-16,009	---	---	-60,698	-62,215	-48,467	-58,419
Production capacity utilization rate (%) (1)	2013 Q3	81.7	---	---	81.5	80.6	78.5	73.3
Disposable personal income (\$M)	2013 Q4*	1,090,364	4.4	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.6	3.7
Corporate net operating surplus (2007 \$M)	2013 Q4*	241,416	-1.7	2.9	-2.6	-4.9	11.3	31.6

* 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)	Dec.*	1,600,084	-0.5	0.1	1.3	2.3
Industrial production (2007 \$M)	Dec.*	342,479	-0.9	0.5	2.0	2.7
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 (\$)	Dec.*	933.4	0.9	2.1	2.1	2.9
Number of salaried employees (K) (2)	Dec.*	15,463	-16.4	-0.7	20.7	12.9
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. 28	Feb. 21	-1 month	-3 months	-6 months	-1 year	Higher	Average	Lower
United States									
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	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.11	0.14	0.05	0.00
Treasury bonds – 2 years	0.34	0.32	0.31	0.27	0.37	0.23	0.51	0.31	0.20
– 5 years	1.54	1.53	1.49	1.35	1.57	0.75	1.83	1.29	0.65
– 10 years	2.68	2.73	2.67	2.76	2.75	1.86	3.01	2.48	1.63
– 30 years	3.62	3.70	3.62	3.83	3.68	3.07	3.95	3.55	2.83
S&P 500 index	1,864	1,836	1,783	1,806	1,633	1,518	1,864	1,697	1,525
DJIA index	16,376	16,103	15,699	16,086	14,810	14,090	16,577	15,395	14,128
Gold price (US\$/ounce)	1,325	1,320	1,243	1,253	1,398	1,579	1,614	1,347	1,196
CRB index	301.94	301.58	283.31	274.88	291.16	290.36	302.20	285.53	272.29
WTI oil (US\$/barrel)	102.50	102.53	97.55	92.54	107.98	90.71	110.62	98.41	86.65
Canada									
Overnight – target	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Treasury bill – 3 months	0.84	0.86	0.89	0.94	0.99	0.96	1.03	0.96	0.84
Treasury bonds – 2 years	1.01	1.01	0.95	1.10	1.19	0.94	1.31	1.09	0.92
– 5 years	1.65	1.69	1.56	1.73	1.95	1.30	2.17	1.67	1.15
– 10 years	2.45	2.52	2.34	2.56	2.62	1.80	2.82	2.36	1.67
– 30 years	2.96	3.02	2.93	3.15	3.07	2.50	3.28	2.92	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	0.80	0.81	0.87	0.88	0.96	0.85	0.99	0.91	0.78
Treasury bonds – 2 years	0.67	0.69	0.64	0.83	0.82	0.71	0.92	0.78	0.61
– 5 years	0.11	0.16	0.07	0.38	0.38	0.55	0.58	0.38	-0.02
– 10 years	-0.24	-0.21	-0.33	-0.20	-0.13	-0.06	0.06	-0.12	-0.37
– 30 years	-0.66	-0.68	-0.69	-0.68	-0.61	-0.57	-0.48	-0.63	-0.74
S&P/TSX index	14,258	14,206	13,695	13,395	12,654	12,773	14,258	12,938	11,837
Exchange rate (C\$/US\$)	1.1079	1.1111	1.1129	1.0616	1.0538	1.0269	1.1173	1.0456	0.9026
Exchange rate (C\$/€)	1.5289	1.5265	1.5010	1.4427	1.3933	1.3371	1.5266	1.3953	1.2457
Overseas									
ECB – Refinancing rate	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.47	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	1.63	1.67	1.57	1.69	1.85	1.42	2.02	1.65	1.19
U.K.: Bonds – 10 years	2.72	2.79	2.71	2.77	2.78	1.89	3.07	2.49	1.62
Euro: Exchange rate (US\$/€)	1.3801	1.3740	1.3487	1.3591	1.3223	1.3022	1.3805	1.3339	1.2781
U.K.: Exchange rate (US\$/£)	1.6747	1.6617	1.6436	1.6368	1.5510	1.5039	1.6747	1.5781	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.