

Solid U.S. employment figures reassure investors

HIGHLIGHTS

- Manufacturing ISM tumbled in September.
- Hiring rebounds and the jobless rate falls to 5.9%
- U.S. consumer confidence deteriorates in September.
- Canada: Disappointing real GDP growth in July.
- Canada's trade balance deteriorated in August.

A LOOK AHEAD

- Canada: Employment should rebound in September.
- Canada: Housing starts could edge up.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

- The stock markets end the third quarter in a grim mood.
- Steepest one-day dive by U.S. 10-year yields since January.
- Employment leads to another jump by the U.S. dollar.

CONTENTS

Key statistics of the week.....	2
United States and Canada	
Financial markets.....	3
A look ahead	4
United States, Canada and Overseas	
Economic indicators of the week	5
Tables	
Economic indicators – United States	7
Economic indicators – Canada	8
Major financial indicators	9

Graph of the week – The U.S. jobless rate falls below 6%



Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Desjardins, Economic Studies

François Dupuis
Vice-President and Chief Economist

Mathieu D'Anjou
Senior Economist

Benoît P. Durocher
Senior Economist

Francis Généreux
Senior Economist

Jimmy Jean
Senior Economist

Hendrix Vachon
Senior Economist

514-281-2336 or 1 866 866-7000, ext. 2336
E-mail: desjardins.economics@desjardins.com

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

IMPORTANT: This document is based on public information and may under no circumstances be used or construed as a commitment by Desjardins Group. While the information provided has been determined on the basis of data obtained from sources that are deemed to be reliable, Desjardins Group in no way warrants that the information is accurate or complete. The document is provided solely for information purposes and does not constitute an offer or solicitation for purchase or sale. Desjardins Group takes no responsibility for the consequences of any decision whatsoever made on the basis of the data contained herein and does not hereby undertake to provide any advice, notably in the area of investment services. The data on prices or margins are provided for information purposes and may be modified at any time, based on such factors as market conditions. The past performances and projections expressed herein are no guarantee of future performance. The opinions and forecasts contained herein are, unless otherwise indicated, those of the document's authors and do not represent the opinions of any other person or the official position of Desjardins Group. Copyright © 2014, Desjardins Group. All rights reserved.

KEY STATISTICS OF THE WEEK

UNITED STATES

- The establishment survey indicates that there were 248,000 net hires in September, following gains of 180,000 jobs in August (revised from 142,000) and 243,000 in July (revised from 212,000). Construction repeated August's performance, creating another 16,000 jobs. The number of workers in manufacturing increased by 4,000. The private service sector had its best showing since June, with 207,000 jobs added.
- The unemployment rate fell from 6.1% to 5.9%, the lowest rate since July 2008. The household survey reports the creation of 232,000 jobs and 97,000 people exiting the labour force.
- The ISM manufacturing index fell from 59.0 to 56.6 in September. Eight of the ten sub-indexes contracted in September. Despite a larger-than-expected drop, the manufacturing ISM remains at a high level and continues to suggest strong U.S. economic growth. The ISM non-manufacturing index also fell, but more moderately, going from 59.6 to 58.6.
- According to the Conference Board survey, consumer confidence deteriorated in September. The 7.4-point drop, the biggest since the U.S. federal government shutdown in October 2013, took the index from 93.4 to 86.0. However, this does not wipe out all of the 11.7 points gained over the last four months.
- The S&P/Case-Shiller index of existing home prices in the 20 largest cities posted its third straight drop, going down 0.5% in July. The index's annual change went from 8.1% to 6.8%.
- Automobile sales pulled back 6.3% in September after August's 6.4% gain. The annualized number of vehicles sold moved to 16,340,000 units, its lowest since April.
- Consumer spending jumped 0.5% in August, after standing still in July. As the consumer expenditure deflator remained stable (its annual change went from 1.6% to 1.5%), growth by real consumption is also at 0.5%. Real disposable income advanced 0.3%.
- The U.S. trade balance improved slightly in August, going from a deficit of US\$40.3B to US\$40.1B. The change in commercial trade was rather modest: nominal exports ticked up 0.2%, while imports advanced 0.1%.

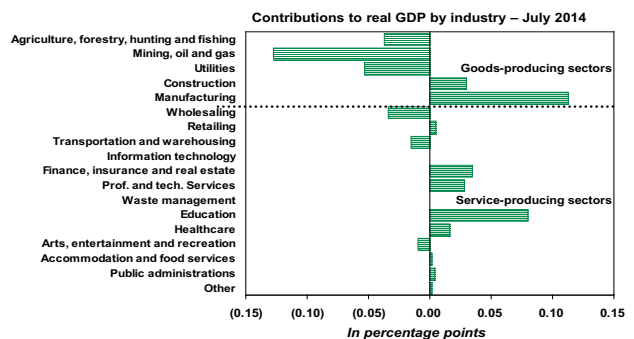
Francis Généreux
Senior Economist

CANADA

- Real GDP by industry barely changed in July following a 0.3% rise in June. However, most forecasters were calling for a 0.3% gain. Unseasonably cooler temperatures in July drove down the need for air conditioning, translating into a significant decrease in utilities' output. The mining, oil and gas extraction sector also retreated sharply. However, this follows major gains in June. Weakness in the Canadian economy in July means it will be very difficult to close the third quarter with growth of around 3.3% (quarterly annualized), which is the target set in our most recent economic scenario. In fact, real GDP growth in the third quarter will likely not exceed 3%.
- Merchandise exports dropped 2.5% in August, in line with our expectations. August's exports were considerably hampered by the drop in the energy products sector and contraction in the automotive products sector. Imports rose 3.9%, a much stronger gain than what we had forecast. The combined effect of these two movements made the merchandise trade balance deteriorate; it went from +\$2.2B to -\$0.6B. The trade balance deterioration posted in August wiped out much of July's gain. International trade's contribution to economic growth in the third quarter should therefore be smaller than we initially thought.

Benoit P. Durocher
Senior Economist

Natural resources and utilities hamper economic growth in July



Sources: Statistics Canada and Desjardins, Economic Studies

FINANCIAL MARKETS

A volatile start to the quarter

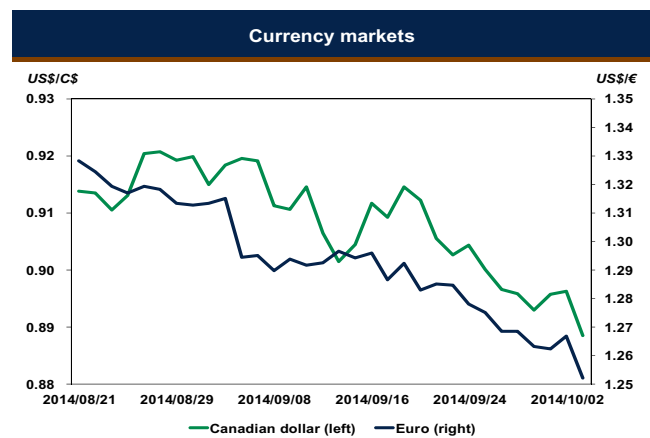
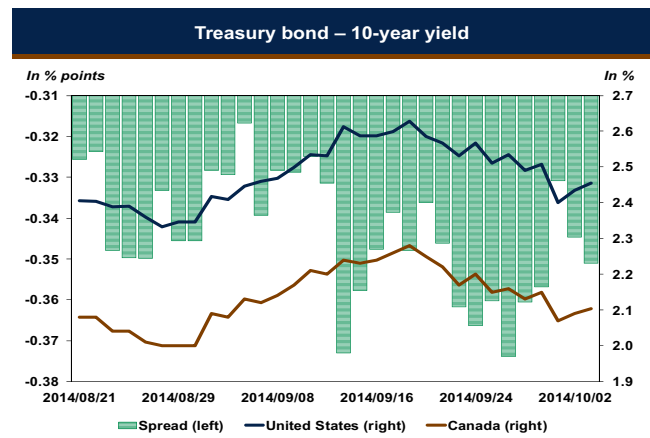
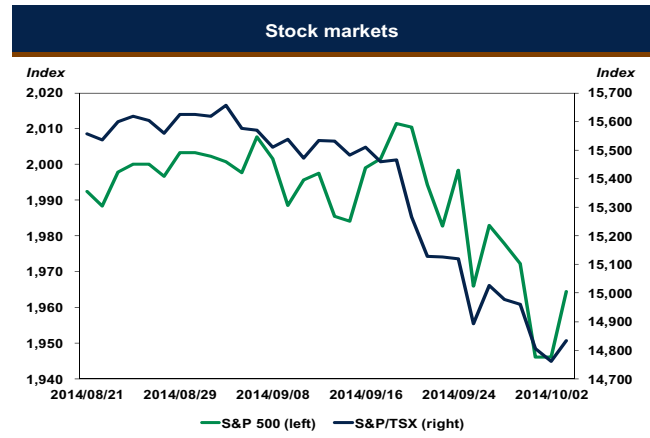
The stock markets began the week timidly, as the social upheaval in Hong Kong added to the already-tense global geopolitical landscape. Data from Europe disappointed, while in the United States statistics were mixed at best. On Thursday, Europe's stock markets suffered heavy losses following the European Central Bank's (ECB's) announcement. Some investors seemed to believe that Mario Draghi would open the door to eventual sovereign bond purchases; but this was not the case. All the same, things stabilized a little on Thursday, and U.S. employment figures that beat expectations generated some optimism on Friday.

Persisting risk aversion was good for bonds. U.S. 10-year yields ended the third quarter below 2.50%, down slightly from the end of the second quarter. On Wednesday, 10-year yields slid 10.3 basis points, their largest one-day decrease since last January, as economic data from around the world looked quite poor. After stabilizing on Thursday, yields climbed on Friday in reaction to the better-than-expected numbers on U.S. job creation. After widening at the start of the week, the spreads between Canadian yields and their U.S. counterparts narrowed on Friday, against the backdrop of disappointing data on Canada's international trade.

Concerns from early in the week continued to favour the greenback against most currencies. The trend reversed somewhat on Thursday following the European Central Bank (ECB) meeting. President Draghi did not signal that the ECB was planning to buy government bonds; this brought the euro to around US\$1.27. This break was short-lived, however, as excellent employment figures from the United States caused the greenback to jump to a new cyclical peak on Friday morning. At time of writing, the euro was trading at around US\$1.2523, the pound at less than US\$1.60, and the Canadian dollar at close to US\$0.89. The loonie was also hurt by the bigger-than-expected slide by Canada's trade balance.

Jimmy Jean
Senior Economist

Hendrix Vachon
Senior Economist



A LOOK AHEAD

Tuesday October 7 - 15:00

August	US\$B
Consensus	20.5
Desjardins	16.0
July	26.0

Wednesday October 8 - 8:15

September	
Consensus	198,500
Desjardins	195,000
August	192,400

Friday October 10 - 8:30

September	
Consensus	21,000
Desjardins	25,000
August	-11,000

Thursday October 9 - 7:00

October	
Consensus	0.50%
Desjardins	0.50%
September	0.50%



UNITED STATES

Consumer credit (August) – Monthly consumer credit growth remains lively. If we exclude methodological changes, July’s US\$26.0B rise was the highest monthly increase since 2001. However, we expect slower growth for August, since the increase in weekly data on banking credit was slower. Falling gas prices should also contribute to a slowdown, though the sharp rise by auto sales will limit this drop. We expect gains of US\$16B, which is still quite high.



CANADA

Housing starts (September) – Housing starts fell from 199,813 units in July to 192,368 units in August. Multi-unit housing in urban areas also posted a considerable drop, falling to 110,842 units. This is fairly low, given the performance in recent months, and a slight increase is predicted for this market segment in September. This opens the door to a modest rise in total housing starts for September.

Labour Force Survey (September) – True to their reputation, the results for employment according to the household survey again showed great volatility in August; the 11,000 jobs lost wiped out some of the 41,700 hires in July. We expect a gain of around 25,000 jobs in September. This would put the six-month moving average at 7,200 jobs per month, which is a bit lower than what it was in previous months. Under these conditions, the risks associated with our forecast seem tilted to the upside. The unemployment rate should stay at 7.0%.







OVERSEAS

United Kingdom: Bank of England meeting (October) – Now that the Scottish referendum is over, the major question in the United Kingdom is once again: When will the Bank of England (BoE) begin monetary firming? As the chances of a sharp rise by the pound have dropped steeply, given the greenback’s strength, the BoE will not be able to count on the currency to limit inflationary pressure. The recent retreat by inflation and the deteriorating economic outlook for the euro zone are giving the BoE some leeway, though. It should opt for the status quo in October, waiting for winter’s end before raising its key rate. Among the indicators to be released, keep an eye out on Tuesday for August’s industrial production, which rose 0.5% in July. The NIESR estimate for real GDP growth will also be made public on October 7. Lastly, the trade balance for August will be out on Friday.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS


Week of October 6 to 10, 2014

Day	Hour	Indicator	Period	Consensus		Previous data
 UNITED STATES						
MONDAY 6	20:30	Speech of the Kansas City Fed President, E. George				
TUESDAY 7	14:30	Speech of the Minneapolis Fed President, N. Kocherlakota				
	15:00	Speech of the New York Fed President, W. Dudley				
	15:00	Consumer credit (US\$B)	August	20.5	16.0	26.0
WEDNESDAY 8	8:30	Speech of the Chicago Fed President, C. Evans				
	14:00	Release minutes from September 16-17 FOMC meeting				
THURSDAY 9	8:30	Initial unemployment claims	Sept. 29 - Oct. 3	295,000	298,000	287,000
	9:45	Speech of the St. Louis Fed President, J. Bullard				
	10:00	Wholesale inventories (m/m)	August	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%
	13:15	Speech of the Richmond Fed President, J. Lacker				
	13:30	Speech of the Dallas Fed President, R. Fisher				
	15:40	Speech of the San Francisco Fed President, J. Williams				
FRIDAY 10	8:30	Export prices (m/m)	Sept.	n/a	-0.4%	-0.5%
	8:30	Import prices (m/m)	Sept.	-0.6%	-0.8%	-0.9%
	9:00	Speech of the Philadelphia Fed President, C. Plosser				
	13:00	Speech of the Kansas City Fed President, E. George				
	14:00	Federal budget (US\$B)	Sept.	72.0	n/a	75.1
SATURDAY 11	9:00	Speech of a Federal Reserve Governor, D. Tarullo				
	10:30	Speech of the San Francisco Fed President, J. Williams				
 CANADA						
MONDAY 6	10:00	PMI-Ivey index	Sept.	52.5	51.5	50.9
TUESDAY 7	8:30	Building permits (m/m)	August	-4.9%	-5.0%	11.8%
WEDNESDAY 8	8:15	Housing starts (ann. rate)	Sept.	198,500	195,000	192,400
THURSDAY 9	8:30	New housing price index (m/m)	August	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
FRIDAY 10	8:30	Net change in employment	Sept.	21,000	25,000	-11,000
	8:30	Unemployment rate	Sept.	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%
	10:30	Release of the Bank of Canada <i>Business Outlook Survey</i>	Q3			
	10:30	Release of the Bank of Canada <i>Senior Loan Officer Survey</i>	Q3			

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 Daylight Saving Time (GMT - 4 hours).  Forecast of Desjardins, Economic Studies of the Desjardins Group.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Week of October 6 to 10, 2014

Country	Hour	Indicator	Period	Consensus		Previous data		
				m/m (q/q)	y/y	m/m (q/q)	y/y	
 OVERSEAS								
MONDAY 6								
Germany	2:00	Factory orders	August	-2.5%	2.6%	4.6%	4.9%	
Germany	3:30	PMI construction index	Sept.	n/a		47.7		
Euro zone	4:10	PMI retail index	Sept.	n/a		45.8		
Germany	4:10	PMI retail index	Sept.	n/a		49.4		
France	4:10	PMI retail index	Sept.	n/a		45.5		
Italy	4:10	PMI retail index	Sept.	n/a		40.8		
Australia	23:30	Reserve Bank of Australia meeting	Oct.	2.50%		2.50%		
TUESDAY 7								
Japan	1:00	Leading indicator – preliminary	August	104.0		105.4		
Japan	1:00	Coincident indicator – preliminary	August	108.6		109.9		
Germany	2:00	Industrial production	August	-1.5%	-0.5%	1.9%	2.5%	
United Kingdom	4:30	Industrial production	August	0.0%	2.6%	0.5%	1.7%	
Japan	19:50	Trade balance (¥B)	August	-770.7		-828.1		
Japan	19:50	Current account (¥B)	August	186.8		99.3		
WEDNESDAY 8								
Japan	19:50	Machinery orders	August	0.7%	-4.9%	3.5%	1.1%	
THURSDAY 9								
Germany	2:00	Trade balance (€B)	August	17.7		23.4		
Germany	2:00	Current account (€B)	August	13.8		21.7		
France	2:45	Trade balance (€M)	August	-5,500		-5,539		
Euro zone	4:00	Release of the European Central Bank <i>Monthly Bulletin</i>						
United Kingdom	7:00	Bank of England meeting	Oct.	0.50%		0.50%		
Japan	19:50	Tertiary industry activity index	August	0.1%		0.0%		
FRIDAY 10								
Japan	1:00	Consumer confidence	Sept.	42.0		41.2		
France	2:45	Industrial production	August	-0.3%	-1.0%	0.2%	0.1%	
Italy	4:00	Industrial production	August	0.4%	-0.1%	-1.0%	-1.8%	
United Kingdom	4:30	Trade balance (£M)	August	-3,000		-3,348		
United Kingdom	4:30	Construction	August	0.5%	2.9%	0.0%	2.6%	

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 Daylight Saving Time (GMT - 4 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)	2014 Q2	16,010	4.6	2.6	2.2	2.3	1.6	2.5
Consumption (2009 \$B)	2014 Q2	10,913	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.8	2.3	1.9
Government spending (2009 \$B)	2014 Q2	2,881	1.7	-0.7	-2.0	-1.4	-3.0	0.1
Residential investment (2009 \$B)	2014 Q2	495.6	8.8	1.2	11.9	13.5	0.5	-2.5
Non-residential investment (2009 \$B)	2014 Q2	2,100	9.7	6.8	3.0	7.2	7.7	2.5
Business inventory change (2009 \$B) (1)	2014 Q2	84.8	---	---	63.6	57.1	37.6	58.2
Exports (2009 \$B)	2014 Q2	2,081	11.0	3.9	3.0	3.3	6.9	11.9
Imports (2009 \$B)	2014 Q2	2,541	11.3	3.8	1.1	2.3	5.5	12.7
Final domestic demand (2009 \$B)	2014 Q2	16,369	3.4	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.5
GDP deflator (2009 = 100)	2014 Q2	108.3	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.2
Labor productivity (2009 = 100)	2014 Q2	106.0	2.3	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.1	3.3
Unit labor cost (2009 = 100)	2014 Q2	105.1	-0.1	1.7	0.3	1.7	2.1	-1.3
Employment cost index (Dec. 2005 = 100)	2014 Q2	121.4	3.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9
Current account balance (\$B) (1)	2014 Q2	-98.5	---	---	-400.3	-460.8	-459.3	-443.9

* 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)	Aug.	103.8	0.2	2.0	3.9	6.8
ISM manufacturing index (1)	Sept.*	56.6	59.0	55.3	53.7	56.0
ISM non-manufacturing index (1)	Sept.*	58.6	59.6	56.0	53.1	54.5
Cons. confidence Conf. Board (1985 = 100) (1)	Sept.*	86.0	93.4	86.4	83.9	80.2
Cons. confidence Michigan (1966 = 100) (1)	Sept.	84.6	82.5	82.5	80.0	77.5
Personal consumption expenditure (2009 \$B)	Aug.*	10,984	0.5	0.7	1.4	2.6
Disposable personal income (2009 \$B)	Aug.*	12,020	0.3	0.7	1.8	2.7
Consumer credit (\$B)	July	3,238	0.8	2.0	4.0	7.0
Retail sales (\$M)	Aug.	444,377	0.6	1.3	3.9	5.0
Excluding automobiles (\$M)	Aug.	354,378	0.3	1.1	3.0	4.1
Industrial production (2007 = 100)	Aug.	104.1	-0.1	0.4	1.8	4.1
Production capacity utilization rate (%) (1)	Aug.	78.8	79.1	79.1	78.6	77.8
New machinery orders (\$M)	Aug.*	502,007	-10.1	0.9	2.6	4.1
New durable good orders (\$M)	Aug.	244,759	-18.4	2.7	6.5	8.6
Business inventories (\$B)	July	1,750	0.4	1.2	2.8	5.9
Housing starts (K) (1)	Aug.	956.0	1,117	984.0	928.0	885.0
Building permits (K) (1)	Aug.	1,003	1,057	1,005	1,011	948.0
New home sales (K) (1)	Aug.	504.0	427.0	458.0	432.0	379.0
Existing home sales (K) (1)	Aug.	5,050	5,140	4,910	4,600	5,330
Construction spending (\$B)	Aug.*	961.0	-0.8	-1.2	1.5	5.0
Commercial surplus (\$M) (1)	Aug.*	-40,109	-40,321	-43,465	-42,230	-39,515
Nonfarm employment (K) (2)	Sept.*	139,435	248.0	671.0	1,471	2,635
Unemployment rate (%) (1)	Sept.*	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.7	7.2
Consumer price (1982-1984 = 100)	Aug.	237.4	-0.2	0.1	1.0	1.7
Excluding food and energy	Aug.	238.3	0.0	0.2	0.9	1.7
Personal cons. expenditure deflator (2009 = 100)	Aug.*	109.1	-0.0	0.3	0.9	1.5
Excluding food and energy	Aug.*	107.8	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.5
Producer price (1982 = 100)	Aug.	201.6	-0.4	0.4	1.1	2.2
Excluding food and energy	Aug.	188.9	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.9
Export prices (2000 = 100)	Aug.	132.4	-0.5	-1.0	-1.0	0.4
Import prices (2000 = 100)	Aug.	138.8	-0.9	-0.9	-0.7	-0.4

* 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)	2014 Q2	1,729,324	3.1	2.5	2.0	1.7	2.5	3.4
Household consumption (2007 \$M)	2014 Q2	969,175	3.8	2.7	2.4	1.9	2.3	3.5
Government consumption (2007 \$M)	2014 Q2	349,594	1.4	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.8	2.7
Residential investment (2007 \$M)	2014 Q2	114,141	11.9	1.0	-0.3	6.1	1.6	8.7
Non-residential investment (2007 \$M)	2014 Q2	182,851	0.9	-0.6	1.3	6.2	11.1	14.5
Business inventory change (2007 \$M) (1)	2014 Q2	7,075	---	---	11,927	6,831	7,440	-452.0
Exports (2007 \$M)	2014 Q2	543,999	17.8	5.1	2.2	1.5	4.7	6.9
Imports (2007 \$M)	2014 Q2	566,394	11.1	1.4	1.1	3.1	5.7	13.6
Final domestic demand (2007 \$M)	2014 Q2	1,735,676	3.0	1.3	1.4	2.3	2.4	5.0
GDP deflator (2007 = 100)	2014 Q2	113.1	0.7	2.4	1.4	1.7	3.2	2.7
Labour productivity (2007 = 100)	2014 Q2	106.3	7.3	3.3	1.0	-0.0	0.9	1.8
Unit labour cost (2007 = 100)	2014 Q2	114.6	1.0	1.6	1.4	3.0	2.5	-0.4
Current account balance (\$M) (1)	2014 Q2	-11,871	---	---	-60,288	-62,215	-48,467	-58,419
Production capacity utilization rate (%) (1)	2014 Q2	82.7	---	---	81.2	81.5	80.6	78.5
Disposable personal income (\$M)	2014 Q2	1,111,816	2.3	3.9	3.6	3.9	4.6	3.7
Corporate net operating surplus (2007 \$M)	2014 Q2	263,088	6.3	12.1	-1.7	-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)	July*	1,630,242	0.0	0.9	1.5	2.5
Industrial production (2007 \$M)	July*	355,802	-0.3	1.0	2.4	4.7
Manufacturing sales (\$M)	July	53,661	2.5	5.4	7.4	8.2
Housing starts (K) (1)	Aug.	192.4	199.8	195.5	190.9	186.7
Building permits (\$M)	July	9,161	11.8	50.1	31.7	13.3
Retail sales (\$M)	July	42,549	-0.1	1.9	4.1	5.0
Excluding automobiles (\$M)	July	32,377	-0.6	1.2	3.2	4.1
Wholesale trade sales (\$M)	July	52,894	-0.3	2.8	5.4	6.1
Commercial surplus (\$M) (1)	Aug.*	-610	2,195	315.4	841.4	-659
Exports (\$M)	Aug.*	44,189	-2.5	-1.0	1.9	9.1
Imports (\$M)	Aug.*	44,799	3.9	1.0	5.4	8.8
Employment (K) (2)	Aug.	17,851	-11.0	7.1	10.2	6.8
Unemployment rate (%) (1)	Aug.	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1
Average weekly earnings (\$)	July	940.4	0.4	1.0	2.0	3.3
Number of salaried employees (K) (2)	July	15,605	42.3	43.2	20.5	16.3
Consumer price (2002 = 100)	Aug.	125.7	0.0	-0.1	1.3	2.1
Excluding food and energy	Aug.	119.4	0.4	0.3	1.0	2.0
Excluding 8 volatile items	Aug.	123.7	0.5	0.3	1.3	2.1
Industrial product price (2002 = 100)	Aug.*	111.6	0.2	0.0	-0.4	2.5
Raw materials price (2002 = 100)	Aug.*	120.2	-2.2	-2.5	-2.0	-0.6
Money supply M1+ (\$M)	Aug.	733,515	1.1	1.5	2.7	7.3

* 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 (%)		
	Oct. 3	Sep. 26	-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	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.14	0.04	0.01
Treasury bonds – 2 years	0.57	0.56	0.51	0.51	0.41	0.33	0.57	0.40	0.27
– 5 years	1.74	1.80	1.69	1.74	1.70	1.41	1.84	1.59	1.27
– 10 years	2.46	2.53	2.46	2.65	2.73	2.65	3.01	2.65	2.33
– 30 years	3.14	3.22	3.24	3.48	3.59	3.73	3.95	3.54	3.07
S&P 500 index	1,964	1,983	2,008	1,985	1,865	1,691	2,011	1,874	1,655
DJIA index	16,925	17,113	17,137	17,068	16,413	15,073	17,280	16,400	14,777
Gold price (US\$/ounce)	1,196	1,216	1,267	1,320	1,306	1,311	1,376	1,283	1,196
CRB index	275.81	280.28	288.02	306.74	304.84	286.45	312.93	292.72	272.29
WTI oil (US\$/barrel)	89.73	95.55	93.32	104.06	101.16	103.83	107.30	99.07	89.73
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	0.91	0.92	0.93	0.94	0.91	0.96	0.96	0.91	0.81
Treasury bonds – 2 years	1.13	1.13	1.11	1.14	1.09	1.19	1.23	1.08	0.93
– 5 years	1.61	1.65	1.59	1.62	1.75	1.89	1.96	1.67	1.42
– 10 years	2.10	2.16	2.12	2.33	2.49	2.58	2.79	2.39	2.00
– 30 years	2.62	2.68	2.67	2.85	3.00	3.12	3.28	2.93	2.56
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	0.90	0.91	0.90	0.93	0.88	0.93	0.93	0.87	0.76
Treasury bonds – 2 years	0.56	0.57	0.60	0.63	0.68	0.86	0.89	0.69	0.56
– 5 years	-0.13	-0.15	-0.10	-0.12	0.05	0.48	0.53	0.08	-0.24
– 10 years	-0.35	-0.37	-0.34	-0.32	-0.24	-0.07	-0.03	-0.26	-0.40
– 30 years	-0.52	-0.54	-0.57	-0.63	-0.59	-0.61	-0.48	-0.61	-0.72
S&P/TSX index	14,833	15,027	15,570	15,215	14,393	12,759	15,658	14,344	12,692
Exchange rate (C\$/US\$)	1.1255	1.1154	1.0881	1.0655	1.0982	1.0296	1.1241	1.0829	0.8885
Exchange rate (C\$/€)	1.4092	1.4148	1.4091	1.4486	1.5048	1.3959	1.5545	1.4684	1.1126
Overseas									
ECB – Refinancing rate	0.05	0.05	0.15	0.15	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.24	0.05
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	0.93	0.92	0.93	1.27	1.55	1.83	1.95	1.48	0.86
U.K.: Bonds – 10 years	2.39	2.46	2.47	2.87	2.69	2.73	3.07	2.70	2.35
Euro: Exchange rate (US\$/€)	1.2522	1.2685	1.2951	1.3596	1.3703	1.3558	1.3934	1.3560	1.2522
U.K.: Exchange rate (US\$/£)	1.5975	1.6247	1.6327	1.7160	1.6580	1.6010	1.7166	1.6570	1.5905

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.