

More upbeat signals from the U.S. economy

HIGHLIGHTS

- U.S. job creation in November: the strongest in nearly three years.
- United States: Manufacturing ISM down slightly, but the non-manufacturing index is up more than expected.
- Canada: Employment pulled back slightly in November.
- Canada: The merchandise trade balance deteriorated in October.
- The Bank of Canada shows a little more optimism.

A LOOK AHEAD

- United States: Retail sales torn between solid growth by auto sales and falling gas prices.
- Canada: The number of housing starts could tick up.
- Canada: The industrial capacity utilization rate will not advance much in the third quarter.

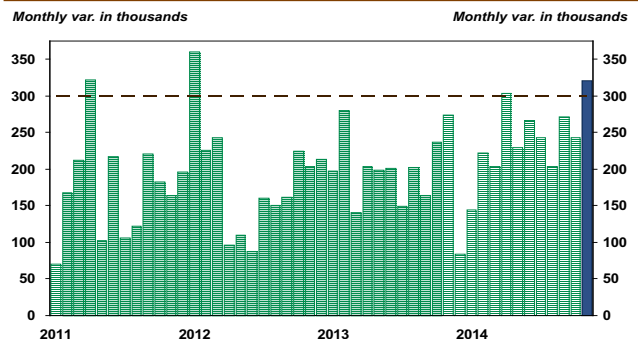
FINANCIAL MARKETS

- Canada's stock market continues to pull back.
- U.S. employment figures prompt a significant reaction in bond yields.
- The U.S. dollar is buoyed by solid data in the United States.

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Graph of the week – A rare occasion when U.S. hires exceeded 300,000 jobs per month



Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Desjardins, Economic Studies

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KEY STATISTICS OF THE WEEK

UNITED STATES

- The establishment survey indicates that there were 321,000 net hires in November, following gains of 243,000 jobs in October (revised from 214,000) and 271,000 in September (revised from 256,000). There were 314,000 jobs added in the private sector. Public sector employment added 7,000 jobs, the same as in October. Construction created 20,000 jobs, its best performance since July. The number of workers in manufacturing increased by 28,000, the strongest monthly gain in 2014. Private sector services gained 266,000 jobs. Such strong monthly job creation has not been seen since January 2012. Excluding the effects of the 2010 census, this is only the fourth time that employment has grown by more than 300,000 since the end of the recession. In addition, these hires are largely distributed across the 264 sectors covered by the survey: 69.7% of them created jobs, the highest proportion since January 1998.
- The jobless rate is steady at 5.8%. The household survey reports only 4,000 new jobs, following a gain of 683,000 in October. The labour force grew by 119,000 people.
- The ISM manufacturing index edged down in November, going from 59.0 to 58.7. It is quite high, and still compatible with strong growth by manufacturing and the economy in general. What's more, we can be encouraged by new monthly gains from the sub-indexes associated with new orders, backlog of orders and exports. The non-manufacturing ISM went from 57.1 to 59.3, its highest since August.
- New car sales jumped 4.5% in November, going from an annualized 16,347,000 to 17,085,000 vehicles. However, these robust sales are still below August's.
- The U.S. trade balance improved a little in October, though the gain came in below expectations. The deficit therefore went from US\$43.6B to US\$43.4B—it had been expected to drop closer to US\$42B. Nominal exports rose 1.2%, while imports advanced 0.9%.

Francis Généreux
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CANADA

- The labour market suffered the loss of 10,700 jobs in November. The unemployment rate ticked up from 6.5% to 6.6%. After the strong employment growth recorded in September and October, it is quite normal for the labour market to have run out of steam in November. Nevertheless, the employment trend is still very favourable, since the 6-month moving average is showing an average monthly gain of 21,300 jobs. The unemployment rate did indeed go up slightly in November, but it is still well below the level observed a few months ago; it stood at 7.1% in June. If we add in discouraged job-seekers, those waiting for jobs to start and those working part-time involuntarily, this alternative measurement of the unemployment rate reached 9.6% in November (seasonally adjusted), compared with 10.2% last June. This improvement bears witness to greater use of the labour force in this country, another sign that the Canadian economy has nearly reached its full production potential.
- The Bank of Canada (BoC) kept the target for the overnight rate at 1.00%. Overall, Canadian monetary authorities are taking a more hawkish position in Wednesday's statement. The BoC notes that the country's economic conditions are more favourable thanks to increased support from exports and even from non-residential investment, which has recently shown some encouraging signs. In addition, Statistics Canada's upward revision to economic growth of recent years and the first quarters of 2014 draw a more positive picture of the Canadian economy. That said, certain downside risks persist, which will give the BoC reason to be cautious. Economic conditions remain uncertain in Europe. Commodity prices are falling, which could impact not only Canadian real GDP growth, but also lead to downward pressure on inflation.
- Merchandise exports rose just 0.1% in October, while imports advanced 0.5%. Among other things, natural resource exports pulled back considerably over the month. The trade balance therefore went from \$308M to \$99M. It also eroded in real terms, dropping \$157M in 2007 dollars.
- Worker productivity edged up just 0.1% in the third quarter, in line with expectations. This result is due to growth by business output that is almost identical to growth in the total hours worked. Unit labour costs rose 0.2% during the quarter.

Benoit P. Durocher
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Yields react to the jump in employment

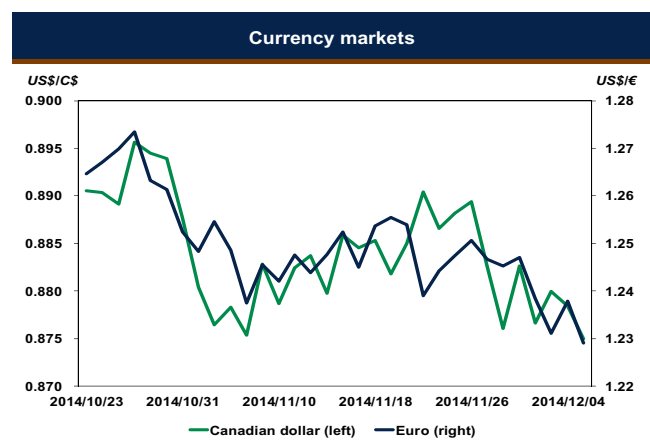
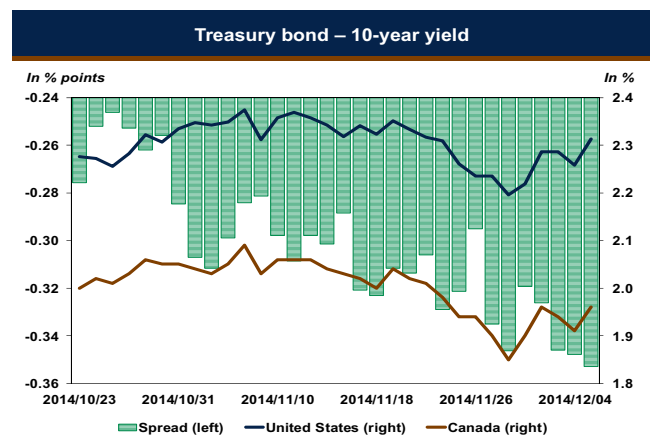
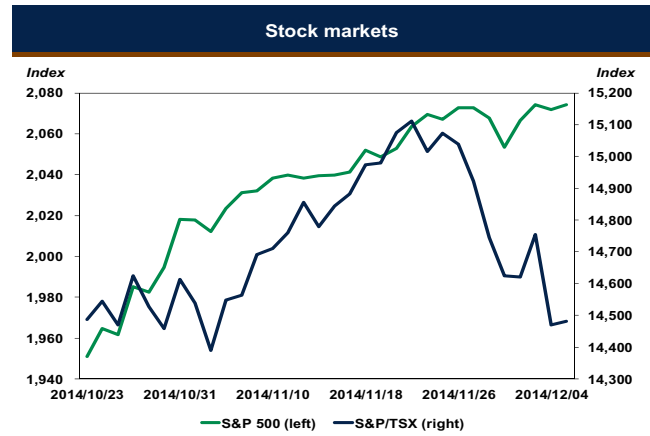
Stock markets got the week off to a bad start, with the S&P 500 posting a 0.7% drop on Monday on the release of disappointing figures from China. Nevertheless, markets quickly recovered, helped by encouraging figures on U.S. manufacturing and construction. The European Central Bank (ECB) did not announce any sovereign bond purchases, pushing European stock markets down on Thursday. On Friday, the positive surprise from employment had little effect on U.S. stock markets. The S&P/TSX was hurt by falling oil prices, which were close to US\$65 at the time of writing. Poor results by some financial institutions were another negative factor for the Canadian stock market, which was heading for a weekly contraction of 1.8%.

Yields posted strong gains: U.S. 5-year yields jumped 20 basis points to 1.68%. The 2-year yields surpassed 0.60% for the first time since April 2011. Most of this increase occurred on Friday morning, after the United States released job creation figures that were well above expectations. In Canada, the Bank of Canada's (BoC) more hawkish tone caused Canada-United States spreads for short-term yields to widen slightly on Wednesday. However, spreads narrowed considerably on Friday, when Canadian employment data, unlike its U.S. counterpart, came in below the consensus forecast.

The dollar appreciated, boosted by solid U.S. figures and the weak euro. Europe's currency was hurt by disappointing purchasing manager indexes (PMIs) and retail sales. Many investors had expected new announcements from the ECB, but they were left unsatisfied, and the euro temporarily appreciated on Thursday before heading down again on Friday. The common currency was worth around US\$1.23 at the time of writing. The pound was much more stable over the week, trading at around US\$1.565 on Friday. The BoC's more hawkish tone had little effect on the Canadian dollar, which was down slightly below US\$0.88 after the employment figures were released.

Jimmy Jean
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A LOOK AHEAD



UNITED STATES

Thursday Dec. 11 - 8:30	
November	m/m
Consensus	0.3%
Desjardins	0.4%
October	0.3%

Retail sales (November) – In October, retail sales picked up slightly after some rather disappointing months. This good news largely came from sales excluding automobiles and gas which climbed 0.6%. In November, the automotive sector should be chiefly responsible for the spike in sales growth; the number of vehicles sold jumped 4.5% according to the data released at the start of the month. However, this contribution will be offset by the expected drop in sales by service stations, as their value has dropped along with gas prices. Excluding these two sectors, we expect a fairly modest gain of 0.3%. The uptrend by household confidence indexes should lead to stronger sales growth, but poor weather in the eastern United States probably slowed post-Thanksgiving purchases. All in all, we expect retail sales to go up 0.4%, though change goes to -0.2% if we exclude automobiles only.

Friday Dec. 12 - 9:55	
December	
Consensus	89.5
Desjardins	90.5
November	88.8

University of Michigan consumer confidence index (December – preliminary) – In November, the University of Michigan confidence index posted a solid rise, pushing it to its highest level since August 2007. However, the Conference Board index recorded an astonishing drop. There are too many positive factors at the moment to suggest that consumer sentiment will suddenly stop improving. The sharp drop in gas prices alone should help confidence indexes continue to advance. The solid job market and recent stock market gains are also factors fostering greater confidence. The University of Michigan index should thus pass the 90 mark.



CANADA

Monday Dec. 8 - 8:30	
November	ann. rate
Consensus	195,000
Desjardins	195,000
October	183,600

Housing starts (November) – Housing starts fell from 197,400 units in September to 183,600 units in October. However, this seems a bit too low, given the trend in recent months. Among other things, the number of housing starts for multi-unit dwellings in urban areas dropped to 98,700 units in October, while the average for the year to date was a bit higher, at just over 110,000 units. Under these conditions, the number of housing starts could climb to around 195,000 units in November.

Thursday Dec. 11 - 8:30	
Q3 2014	
Consensus	82.9%
Desjardins	82.8%
Q2 2014	82.7%

Industrial capacity utilization rate (Q3) – Industrial production only advanced a quarterly annualized 1.3% in the third quarter, much weaker growth than in previous quarters. The industrial capacity utilization rate should therefore not go up as much for this period. Among other things, the natural resource sector could run into some trouble due to lower global demand. In contrast, the manufacturing sector has clearly continued to benefit from improved U.S. demand.



OVERSEAS

China: Economic indicators (November) – For several months now, the annual change for exports has been faster than for imports. We will find out if this was the case in November early next week. The consensus expects the trade balance to remain somewhat stable, at around US\$45B. The producer and consumer price indexes will be released Monday. Falling oil prices should keep inflation relatively low. November’s retail sales and industrial output will be published on Friday; sales growth should be stable, but manufacturing is expected to slow further.

Euro zone: Industrial production (October) – Euroland’s industrial production has been seeing sawing for several quarters now, and has not posted two consecutive monthly increases since 2013. Movement by the PMI indexes does not point to sustained acceleration by manufacturing, despite the 1.4% jump by German production in September—this enabled a 0.6% gain in output for the euro zone. Germany’s industrial production will be released on Monday, while French production, which had stagnated in September, will be made public on Wednesday.


During the week

Friday Dec. 12 - 5:00

October	m/m
Consensus	0.2%
September	0.6%

ECONOMIC INDICATORS


Week of December 8 to 12, 2014

Day	Hour	Indicator	Period	Consensus		Previous data
UNITED STATES						
MONDAY 8						
	12:30	Speech of the Atlanta Fed President, D. Lockhart				
TUESDAY 9						
	10:00	Wholesale inventories (m/m)	Oct.	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%
WEDNESDAY 10						
	14:00	Federal budget (US\$B)	Nov.	-70.9	n/a	-135.2
THURSDAY 11						
	8:30	Initial unemployment claims	Dec. 1-5	297,000	295,000	297,000
	8:30	Export prices (m/m)	Nov.	n/a	-1.4%	-1.0%
	8:30	Import prices (m/m)	Nov.	-1.9%	-1.8%	-1.3%
	8:30	Retail sales				
		Total (m/m)	Nov.	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
		Excluding automobiles (m/m)	Nov.	0.1%	-0.2%	0.3%
	10:00	Business inventories (m/m)	Oct.	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
FRIDAY 12						
	8:30	Producer price index				
		Total (m/m)	Nov.	-0.1%	-0.3%	0.2%
		Excluding food and energy (m/m)	Nov.	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
	9:55	Michigan's consumer sentiment index – preliminary	Dec.	89.5	90.5	88.8




CANADA

MONDAY 8						
	8:15	Housing starts (ann. rate)	Nov.	195,000	195,000	183,600
	8:30	Building permits (m/m)	Oct.	3.9%	-5.0%	12.7%
TUESDAY 9						
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WEDNESDAY 10						
	10:30	Release of the Bank of Canada <i>Financial System Review</i>				
THURSDAY 11						
	8:00	Speech of the Bank of Canada Governor, S. Poloz				
	8:30	New housing price index (m/m)	Oct.	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	8:30	Industrial capacity utilization rate	Q3	82.9%	82.8%	82.7%
FRIDAY 12						
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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 December 8 to 12, 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)	Nov.	43.95		45.41	
South Korea	---	Bank of Korea meeting	Dec.	2.00%		2.00%	
SUNDAY 7							
Japan	18:50	Trade balance (¥B)	Oct.	-569.6		-714.5	
Japan	18:50	Current account (¥B)	Oct.	455.0		414.4	
Japan	18:50	Real GDP – final	Q3	-0.5%		-1.6%	
MONDAY 8							
Germany	2:00	Industrial production	Oct.	0.4%	0.9%	1.4%	-0.1%
TUESDAY 9							
Germany	2:00	Trade balance (€B)	Oct.	18.9		21.9	
Germany	2:00	Current account (€B)	Oct.	18.0		22.3	
France	2:45	Trade balance (€M)	Oct.	-4,900		-4,715	
United Kingdom	4:30	Industrial production	Oct.	0.2%	1.8%	0.6%	1.5%
China	20:30	Consumer price index	Nov.	1.6%		1.6%	
China	20:30	Producer price index	Nov.	-2.4%		-2.2%	
WEDNESDAY 10							
Japan	0:00	Consumer confidence	Nov.	39.5		38.9	
France	1:30	Non-farm payrolls – final	Q3	-0.2%		-0.2%	
France	2:45	Industrial production	Oct.	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3%
United Kingdom	4:30	Trade balance (£M)	Oct.	-2,400		-2,838	
New Zealand	15:00	Reserve Bank of New Zealand meeting	Dec.	3.50%		3.50%	
Japan	18:50	Machinery orders	Oct.	-1.9%	-0.3%	2.9%	7.3%
Japan	18:50	Tertiary industry activity index	Oct.	-0.2%		1.0%	
THURSDAY 11							
Germany	2:00	Consumer price index – final	Nov.	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%
France	2:45	Consumer price index	Nov.	-0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%
Switzerland	3:30	Swiss National Bank meeting	Dec.	0.00%		0.00%	
Euro zone	4:00	Release of the European Central Bank Monthly Bulletin					
Italy	4:00	Industrial production	Oct.	0.3%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-2.9%
Norway	4:00	Bank of Norway meeting	Dec.	1.50%		1.50%	
Brazil	5:30	Minutes of the Bank of Brazil meeting					
Japan	23:30	Industrial production – final	Oct.	n/a	n/a	0.2%	-1.0%
FRIDAY 12							
China	0:30	Industrial production	Nov.		7.5%		7.7%
China	0:30	Retail sales	Nov.		11.5%		11.5%
France	2:45	Current account (€B)	Oct.	n/a		-1.2	
France	2:45	Wages – final	Q3	n/a		0.2%	
United Kingdom	4:30	Construction	Oct.	0.7%	1.3%	1.8%	3.5%
Euro zone	5:00	Industrial production	Oct.	0.2%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%

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)	2014 Q3	16,164	3.9	2.4	2.2	2.3	1.6	2.5
Consumption (2009 \$B)	2014 Q3	10,972	2.2	2.4	2.4	1.8	2.3	1.9
Government spending (2009 \$B)	2014 Q3	2,910	4.2	0.3	-2.0	-1.4	-3.0	0.1
Residential investment (2009 \$B)	2014 Q3	498.9	2.7	-0.8	11.9	13.5	0.5	-2.5
Non-residential investment (2009 \$B)	2014 Q3	2,136	7.1	7.2	3.0	7.2	7.7	2.5
Business inventory change (2009 \$B) (1)	2014 Q3	79.1	---	---	63.6	57.1	37.6	58.2
Exports (2009 \$B)	2014 Q3	2,106	4.9	3.8	3.0	3.3	6.9	11.9
Imports (2009 \$B)	2014 Q3	2,537	-0.7	3.4	1.1	2.3	5.5	12.7
Final domestic demand (2009 \$B)	2014 Q3	16,497	3.2	2.5	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.5
GDP deflator (2009 = 100)	2014 Q3	108.6	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.2
Labor productivity (2009 = 100)	2014 Q3	106.7	2.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.1	3.3
Unit labor cost (2009 = 100)	2014 Q3	103.9	-1.0	1.2	0.3	1.7	2.1	-1.3
Employment cost index (Dec. 2005 = 100)	2014 Q3	122.2	2.7	2.3	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)	Oct.	105.2	0.9	1.5	4.0	6.8
ISM manufacturing index (1)	Nov.*	58.7	59.0	59.0	55.4	57.0
ISM non-manufacturing index (1)	Nov.*	59.3	57.1	59.6	56.3	54.1
Cons. confidence Conf. Board (1985 = 100) (1)	Nov.	88.7	94.1	93.4	82.2	72.0
Cons. confidence Michigan (1966 = 100) (1)	Nov.	88.8	86.9	82.5	81.9	75.1
Personal consumption expenditure (2009 \$B)	Oct.	11,009	0.2	0.7	1.0	2.2
Disposable personal income (2009 \$B)	Oct.	12,002	0.1	0.5	1.0	2.5
Consumer credit (\$B)	Sept.	3,267	0.5	1.6	3.7	6.9
Retail sales (\$M)	Oct.	444,491	0.3	0.7	1.8	4.1
Excluding automobiles (\$M)	Oct.	354,832	0.3	0.6	1.6	3.3
Industrial production (2007 = 100)	Oct.	104.9	-0.1	0.5	1.6	4.0
Production capacity utilization rate (%) (1)	Oct.	78.9	79.2	79.2	79.0	78.2
New machinery orders (\$M)	Oct.*	496,563	-0.7	-11.0	-0.8	2.1
New durable good orders (\$M)	Oct.	243,838	0.3	-18.7	1.4	5.5
Business inventories (\$B)	Sept.	1,756	0.3	0.8	2.2	5.3
Housing starts (K) (1)	Oct.	1,009	1,038	1,098	1,063	936.0
Building permits (K) (1)	Oct.	1,092	1,031	1,057	1,059	1,067
New home sales (K) (1)	Oct.	458.0	455.0	399.0	413.0	450.0
Existing home sales (K) (1)	Oct.	5,260	5,180	5,140	4,660	5,130
Construction spending (\$B)	Oct.*	971.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	3.3
Commercial surplus (\$M) (1)	Oct.*	-43,432	-43,603	-40,695	-45,914	-39,083
Nonfarm employment (K) (2)	Nov.*	140,045	321.0	835.0	1,548	2,734
Unemployment rate (%) (1)	Nov.*	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.3	7.0
Consumer price (1982-1984 = 100)	Oct.	237.6	0.0	-0.1	0.6	1.7
Excluding food and energy	Oct.	239.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.8
Personal cons. expenditure deflator (2009 = 100)	Oct.	109.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.4
Excluding food and energy	Oct.	108.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.6
Producer price (1982 = 100)	Oct.	200.5	-0.3	-0.9	-0.1	1.7
Excluding food and energy	Oct.	189.3	0.1	0.3	0.7	2.1
Export prices (2000 = 100)	Oct.	130.6	-1.0	-1.9	-2.2	-0.8
Import prices (2000 = 100)	Oct.	136.4	-1.3	-2.6	-2.4	-1.8

* 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 Q3	1,754,476	2.8	2.6	2.0	1.9	3.0	3.4
Household consumption (2007 \$M)	2014 Q3	978,496	2.8	2.8	2.5	1.9	2.2	3.5
Government consumption (2007 \$M)	2014 Q3	348,758	-0.1	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.8	2.7
Residential investment (2007 \$M)	2014 Q3	117,323	12.5	4.1	-0.4	5.7	1.7	8.7
Non-residential investment (2007 \$M)	2014 Q3	193,178	0.5	-0.5	2.6	9.0	12.7	14.5
Business inventory change (2007 \$M) (1)	2014 Q3	647.0	---	---	12,368	7,437	10,911	-452.0
Exports (2007 \$M)	2014 Q3	560,579	6.9	7.4	2.0	2.6	4.6	6.9
Imports (2007 \$M)	2014 Q3	576,202	4.0	2.5	1.3	3.7	5.7	13.6
Final domestic demand (2007 \$M)	2014 Q3	1,758,934	2.8	1.8	1.5	2.5	2.5	5.0
GDP deflator (2007 = 100)	2014 Q3	113.5	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.6	3.4	2.7
Labour productivity (2007 = 100)	2014 Q3*	107.4	0.4	3.2	1.1	0.0	1.4	1.8
Unit labour cost (2007 = 100)	2014 Q3*	113.6	1.0	1.0	1.3	3.0	2.1	-0.4
Current account balance (\$M) (1)	2014 Q3	-8,401	---	---	-56,255	-59,911	-47,195	-58,419
Production capacity utilization rate (%) (1)	2014 Q2	82.7	---	---	81.2	81.5	80.6	78.5
Disposable personal income (\$M)	2014 Q3	1,125,660	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.5	3.7
Corporate net operating surplus (2007 \$M)	2014 Q3	286,104	11.6	10.3	-0.6	-4.2	15.4	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)	Sept.	1,644,253	0.4	0.4	1.5	2.3
Industrial production (2007 \$M)	Sept.	359,201	1.5	0.0	1.4	3.9
Manufacturing sales (\$M)	Sept.	52,981	2.1	1.2	4.1	7.3
Housing starts (K) (1)	Oct.	183.6	197.4	203.0	195.9	201.3
Building permits (\$M)	Sept.	7,498	12.7	-8.5	25.5	10.8
Retail sales (\$M)	Sept.	42,847	0.8	0.6	4.0	4.5
Excluding automobiles (\$M)	Sept.	32,339	0.0	-0.7	2.0	3.4
Wholesale trade sales (\$M)	Sept.	54,032	1.8	1.6	6.4	8.1
Commercial surplus (\$M) (1)	Oct.*	99.1	307.5	2,014	-119	-445.8
Exports (\$M)	Oct.*	44,917	0.1	-1.3	4.3	11.5
Imports (\$M)	Oct.*	44,818	0.5	3.1	3.8	10.0
Employment (K) (2)	Nov.*	17,958	-10.7	35.5	21.3	12.2
Unemployment rate (%) (1)	Nov.*	6.6	6.5	7.0	7.0	6.9
Average weekly earnings (\$)	Sept.	941.9	0.3	0.5	1.6	3.4
Number of salaried employees (K) (2)	Sept.	15,612	-0.6	16.3	21.1	12.0
Consumer price (2002 = 100)	Oct.	125.9	0.1	0.2	0.6	2.4
Excluding food and energy	Oct.	120.2	0.4	1.1	1.2	2.0
Excluding 8 volatile items	Oct.	124.4	0.3	1.1	1.4	2.3
Industrial product price (2002 = 100)	Oct.	110.8	-0.5	-0.6	-1.3	2.5
Raw materials price (2002 = 100)	Oct.	112.6	-4.3	-8.4	-9.0	-2.3
Money supply M1+ (\$M)	Oct.	748,798	1.1	3.3	4.4	8.1

* 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 (%)		
	Dec. 5	Nov. 28	-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	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.04	0.01
Treasury bonds – 2 years	0.64	0.47	0.50	0.51	0.41	0.31	0.64	0.42	0.30
– 5 years	1.69	1.51	1.59	1.69	1.65	1.50	1.84	1.63	1.31
– 10 years	2.31	2.20	2.31	2.46	2.60	2.88	3.01	2.58	2.09
– 30 years	2.98	2.91	3.05	3.24	3.44	3.91	3.95	3.41	2.88
S&P 500 index	2,074	2,068	2,032	2,008	1,949	1,805	2,074	1,915	1,742
DJIA index	17,952	17,828	17,574	17,137	16,924	16,020	17,952	16,676	15,373
Gold price (US\$/ounce)	1,195	1,182	1,165	1,267	1,253	1,236	1,376	1,268	1,146
CRB index	252.05	254.37	270.66	288.02	305.25	278.66	312.93	290.97	252.05
WTI oil (US\$/barrel)	65.56	65.94	78.71	93.32	102.67	97.71	107.30	95.86	65.56
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	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.96	0.91	0.81
Treasury bonds – 2 years	1.05	0.99	1.02	1.11	1.06	1.09	1.17	1.06	0.91
– 5 years	1.48	1.37	1.52	1.59	1.58	1.83	1.96	1.61	1.37
– 10 years	1.96	1.85	2.03	2.12	2.32	2.69	2.79	2.29	1.85
– 30 years	2.49	2.41	2.59	2.67	2.84	3.28	3.25	2.83	2.41
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	0.88	0.88	0.87	0.90	0.89	0.87	0.93	0.87	0.76
Treasury bonds – 2 years	0.41	0.52	0.52	0.60	0.65	0.78	0.80	0.64	0.41
– 5 years	-0.20	-0.14	-0.07	-0.10	-0.07	0.33	0.33	-0.01	-0.24
– 10 years	-0.35	-0.35	-0.28	-0.34	-0.28	-0.19	-0.17	-0.29	-0.40
– 30 years	-0.49	-0.50	-0.46	-0.57	-0.60	-0.63	-0.41	-0.58	-0.72
S&P/TSX index	14,481	14,745	14,691	15,570	14,839	13,281	15,658	14,577	13,114
Exchange rate (C\$/US\$)	1.1429	1.1415	1.1328	1.0881	1.0935	1.0636	1.1424	1.0971	0.8750
Exchange rate (C\$/€)	1.4046	1.4213	1.4108	1.4091	1.4918	1.4577	1.5545	1.4678	1.0754
Overseas									
ECB – Refinancing rate	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.15	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.18	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	0.78	0.70	0.83	0.93	1.36	1.84	1.95	1.31	0.70
U.K.: Bonds – 10 years	2.02	1.93	2.21	2.47	2.66	2.90	3.07	2.60	1.89
Euro: Exchange rate (US\$/€)	1.2290	1.2452	1.2455	1.2951	1.3643	1.3706	1.3934	1.3384	1.2290
U.K.: Exchange rate (US\$/£)	1.5589	1.5649	1.5874	1.6327	1.6803	1.6350	1.7166	1.6529	1.5589

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.