

U.S. consumption is accelerating

HIGHLIGHTS

- United States: Real GDP slows, but consumption picks up speed.
- U.S. consumer confidence surges.
- Disappointing drop in new durable goods orders in the United States.
- Canada: Real GDP by industry fell in November.

A LOOK AHEAD

- United States: More solid job creation is forecast for January.
- United States: The ISM indexes should tick up.
- Canada: The trade balance will deteriorate substantially in December.
- Canada: The labour market could be back in positive territory in January.

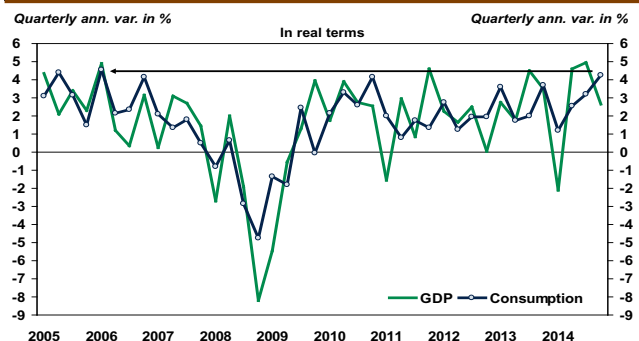
FINANCIAL MARKETS

- The Federal Reserve's optimism worries stock market investors.
- Canada's yield curve inverts in the short end.
- The Canadian dollar drops below US\$0.80.

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Graph of the week – Real GDP dropped in the United States, but consumption growth is strongest since 2006



Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis and Desjardins, Economic Studies

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KEY STATISTICS OF THE WEEK

UNITED STATES

- Real GDP went up an annualized 2.6% in the fourth quarter of 2014, according to the preliminary estimate of the national accounts, which is slower than the summer's 5.0% gain, and last spring's 4.6% growth. For 2014 as a whole, the real GDP increased 2.4% after rising 2.2% in 2013 and gaining 2.3% in 2012. Real consumption increased 4.3%, its strongest advance since the winter of 2006. Business investment slowed, posting a 1.9% rise after going up 8.9% last summer. Residential investment is up 4.1%. The change in inventories contributed to real GDP growth, while international trade lopped 1.02 points. After last summer's surprising jump, government expenditures contracted 2.2% last fall.
- According to the Conference Board survey, U.S. consumer confidence improved substantially in January. A jump of 9.8 points, the biggest since February 2012, takes the index from 93.1 to 102.9. Stimulated by falling gas prices, the gain was bigger in the consumer current situation component (+12.7) than in their expectations (+7.9).
- The S&P/Case-Shiller index of existing home prices in the 20 largest cities rose 0.7% in November after a similar increase in October. Prices are up 1.8% since August after falling a total of 1.0% in the previous four months. The index's annual change did slow, going from 4.5% to 4.3%.
- New durable goods orders fell 3.4% in December. The main reason for the drop is the 55.5% plunge in civil aviation orders. Military aircraft orders fell 19.9%. With transportation excluded, the drop in orders is not as sharp, but remains disappointing, at -0.8%, and follows declines of 1.3% in November and 1.2% in October. The trend is clearly negative. Excluding defence and aviation, new capital goods orders fell 0.6%, as they did in October.
- Sales of new single-family dwellings jumped 11.6% in December. On an annualized basis, sales went from 431,000 to 481,000 units, their highest since June 2008.
- Initial weekly jobless claims fell to 265,000 just in the week that ended January 24. This is their lowest point since April 2000.

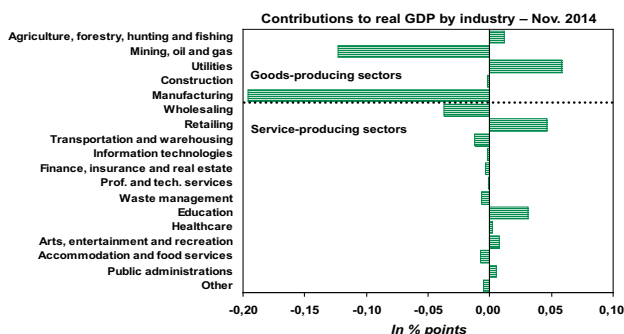
Francis Généreux
Senior Economist

CANADA

- After rises of 0.4% in September in 0.3% in October, real GDP by industry fell 0.2% in November. The sectors that had the biggest hand in the decline are manufacturing (-1.9%), mining (-2.5%) and oil extraction by non-conventional methods (-3.0%). The big drop in manufacturing is especially disappointing. With stronger U.S. demand and the loonie's steep depreciation, we could have expected better from the manufacturing sector. However, everything suggests this is a temporary pullback on the heels of the major advance seen since the beginning of 2014. After two months, the carry-over for the fourth quarter is 2.2%. According to December's results, growth for Q4 of 2014 should be between 2.0% and 2.4%. More substantial slowing should occur in early 2015.
- The number of employees fell 0.2% in November, for 33,000 jobs lost, putting an end to six straight months of growth. This monthly result is similar to the results of the Labour Force Survey. Average weekly earnings rose 0.1% during the month, taking the change over a year from 2.6% to 2.2%. In real terms, earnings growth stayed in positive territory.

Benoit P. Durocher
Senior Economist

Canada – Manufacturing, mining and oil made big contributions to the decline in real GDP by industry in November



Sources: Statistics Canada and Desjardins, Economic Studies

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock and bond markets have different readings of the Federal Reserve

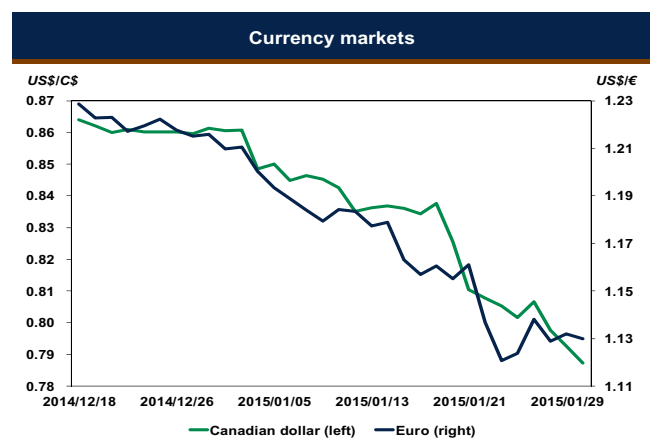
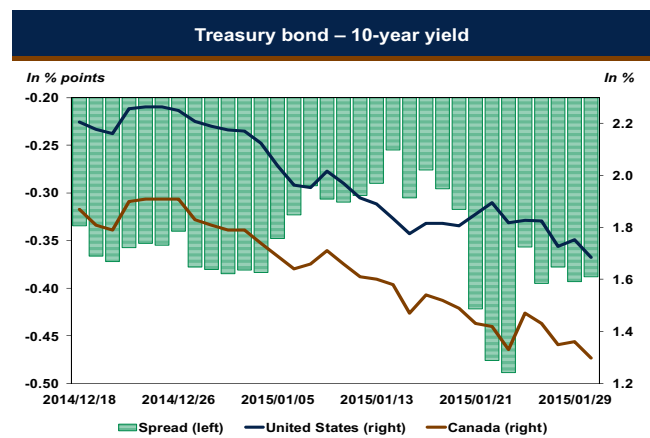
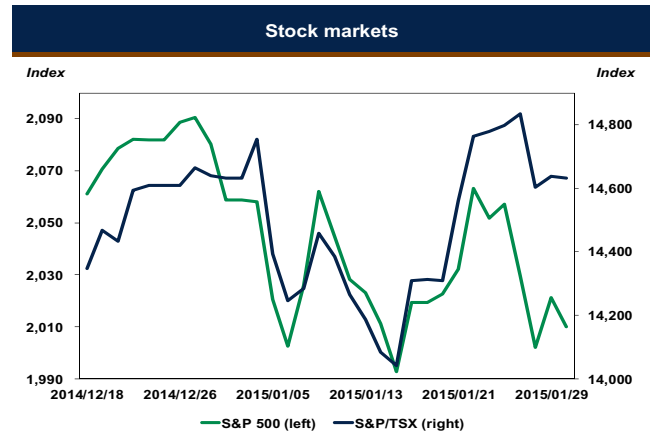
The election of the Syriza party in Greece did not cause major upheaval on Monday, but the mood soured on Tuesday when U.S. durable goods orders plunged. The losses continued on Wednesday after the Federal Reserve (Fed) announcement. It characterized the growth pace as solid, which the stock markets read as a hawkish signal. The big drop in jobless claims helped the S&P 500 recover on Thursday, but weaker-than-expected figures on growth turned the trend around again on Friday. The S&P/TSX showed some resilience early in the week, but the WTI (West Texas Intermediate) decline below the US\$45/barrel mark took the S&P/TSX down with it. It recovered somewhat on Friday along with the rebound in crude prices.

Contrary to stock markets, bond markets read the Fed's statement as dovish. The addition of language specifying that leaders would take international events into consideration in their decisions was responsible for this perception. The ten-year yield was below 1.70% on Friday. In Canada, yields fell heavily in all maturities, especially on Wednesday, after revised data revealed that 64,000 fewer jobs were created in 2014 compared with previous estimates. The disappointing GDP number continued the trend Friday. The short end of the curve inverted, as investors are counting on a long period of low key rates.

The Canadian dollar is still in focus, posting a weekly pullback of about US\$0.02, which took it below US\$0.80. The loonie is being penalized by the feeling that the Bank of Canada will lower its key rates again, especially with the recent Canadian economic statistics, which disappointed. The euro edged up early in the week, despite the election of an anti-austerity government in Greece, then stabilized around US\$1.13. In particular, the euro benefited from the U.S. dollar weakness stemming from the release of poor corporate performances in the United States, along with disappointing durable goods orders. The pound also rebounded at the start of the week, then retreated Thursday following some disappointment in growth estimates in the United Kingdom.

Jimmy Jean
Senior Economist

Hendrix Vachon
Senior Economist



A LOOK AHEAD



UNITED STATES

Monday Feb. 2 - 10:00

January	
Consensus	54.5
Desjardins	56.0
December	55.5

ISM manufacturing index (January) – After staying very high for several months, the manufacturing ISM posted a disappointing drop in December, pulling back from 58.7 to 55.5, its lowest point since June. The regional indexes do not suggest a surge in the manufacturing ISM. On one hand, some manufacturers will benefit from the drop in oil prices but, in the near term, those involved in investing in that industry could be a lot less optimistic. We expect the manufacturing ISM to go to 56.0.

Wednesday Feb. 4 - 10:00

January	
Consensus	56.5
Desjardins	57.0
December	56.2

ISM non-manufacturing index (January) – The non-manufacturing ISM climbed to a high of 59.3 in November, but then fell to 56.2 in December, its lowest level since June. The drop in gas prices should help a variety of sectors covered by the non-manufacturing index, particularly retail and transportation. We therefore expect the index to go up to 57.0.

Thursday Feb. 5 - 8:30

December	US\$B
Consensus	-37.9
Desjardins	-40.1
November	-39.0

Trade balance (November) – The trade balance improved more than anticipated in November, driven by a drop in oil imports in terms of both volume and value. In current dollars, imports retreated 2.2%, the biggest pullback since June 2013. The slide in oil prices should once again play against nominal imports in December, as import prices are already off 2.5%. Export prices dropped less (-1.2%). In real terms, we expect stronger growth from imports, while real exports could slide. The trade deficit should therefore deteriorate, reaching US\$40.1B. In its initial estimate of Q4 real GDP, the Bureau of Economic Analysis is calling for the trade balance to erode even more. A better than expected result could therefore prompt an upside change to growth. The ongoing labour dispute in ports on the U.S. West Coast could throw a monkey wrench into the forecasts, however.

Friday Feb. 6 - 8:30

January	
Consensus	235,000
Desjardins	255,000
December	252,000

Job creation according to the establishment survey (January) – Despite a monthly slowdown, job growth remained strong in December, adding 252,000 jobs on the heels of November's very lively 353,000 jobs created. We expect growth to remain robust in January. The Conference Board consumer confidence index's employment components were very positive during the month. However, jobless claims turned out to be a little higher (except for last week, when they fell to just 265,000). The employment components of the ISM indexes will give us some additional information before the establishment survey figures are released on Friday. We expect an additional 255,000 jobs. After dropping to 5.6% in January due to a decline in the labour force, the jobless rate could rise to 5.7%. Remember that January's figures will come with the annual revisions to employment figures according to the establishment survey, this time accompanied by methodological changes to the seasonal adjustment of statistics. The preliminary estimate released last fall of the revision to be done suggests fairly modest changes to the employment level. We can, however, expect some modifications to the monthly fluctuations.

Friday Feb. 6 - 15:00

December	US\$B
Consensus	15.00
Desjardins	12.00
November	14.08

Consumer credit (December) – The pace of consumer credit growth has moderated slightly in the last few months, partially because the slide in gas prices is tempering demand from credit cards and helping free up money for other types of purchases. After a rise of US\$14.08B in November, we expect it to slow again in December. The weekly figures on bank lending point to a smaller increase, which is consistent with December's weak retail sales. We expect a monthly increase of US\$12B.

 **CANADA**

Industrial product price index (December) – In Canadian dollars, commodity prices fell 13.6% in December, according to the Bank of Canada's index. The decline comes from a 21.3% reduction in energy prices; other commodity prices rose 1.1%. Under these conditions, we can expect the raw material price index to tumble about 10% for the month. The industrial product price index should therefore retreat by close to 1.3%.

International merchandise trade (December) – Seasonally adjusted and expressed in Canadian dollars, commodity prices fell 13.6% in December due to the 21.6% plunge in energy prices. The value of energy product exports should thus plummet during the month, substantially eroding the merchandise trade balance.

Labour force survey (January) – According to Statistics Canada's revised data, the labour market lost about 11,300 jobs in December, while the unemployment rate was 6.7%. Employment has retreated for two straight months, so it is very likely to be back in positive territory in January. However, the size of the upswing will likely be affected by the problems stemming from falling energy prices. We therefore expect about 10,000 jobs to be created. Assuming the participation rate stays at 65.7%, the unemployment rate could rise from 6.7% to 6.8%.

 **OVERSEAS**

United Kingdom: Bank of England meeting (February) – No monetary policy change is expected for several months in the United Kingdom. Although economic growth slowed more than anticipated in the final quarter of 2014, the economy is doing much better in Britain than in the euro zone. Sharply slowing inflation and the concerns raised by the problems in the euro zone will, however, prompt the Bank of England (BoE) to wait several months before seriously contemplating monetary firming, especially as the pound is already tending to rise against the euro. The minutes of January's meeting showed that the two dissidents who had been voting for interest rate increases rejoined the status quo fold. The *Inflation Report*, to be published February 12, will show how the BoE's expectations for inflation and economic growth have evolved.

Tuesday Feb. 3 - 8:30

December	m/m
Consensus	-0.6%
Desjardins	-1.3%
November	-0.4%

Thursday Feb. 5 - 8:30

December	\$B
Consensus	-1.15
Desjardins	-2.60
November	-0.64

Friday Feb. 6 - 8:30


January	
Consensus	5,500
Desjardins	10,000
December	-4,300

Thursday Feb. 5 - 7:00

February	
Consensus	0.50%
Desjardins	0.50%
January 8	0.50%

ECONOMIC INDICATORS


Week of February 2 to 6, 2015

Day	Hour	Indicator	Period	Consensus		Previous data
UNITED STATES						
MONDAY 2	8:30	Personal income (m/m)	Dec.	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%
	8:30	Personal consumption expenditures (m/m)	Dec.	-0.3%	-0.2%	0.6%
	8:30	Personal consumption expenditures deflator				
		Total (m/m)	Dec.	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.2%
		Excluding food and energy (m/m)	Dec.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Total (y/y)	Dec.	0.8%	0.7%	1.2%
		Excluding food and energy (y/y)	Dec.	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%
	10:00	Construction spending (m/m)	Dec.	0.7%	1.0%	-0.3%
	10:00	ISM manufacturing index	Jan.	54.5	56.0	55.5
TUESDAY 3	---	Total vehicle sales (ann. rate)	Jan.	16.6	16.9	16.8
	10:00	Factory orders (m/m)	Dec.	-0.5%	-1.4%	-0.7%
	10:00	Speech of the St. Louis Fed President, J. Bullard				
	11:45	Speech of the Minneapolis Fed President, N. Kocherlakota				
WEDNESDAY 4	10:00	ISM non-manufacturing index	Jan.	56.5	57.0	56.2
	12:45	Speech of the Cleveland Fed President, L. Mester				
THURSDAY 5	5:00	Speech of the Boston Fed President, E. Rosengren				
	8:30	Initial unemployment claims	Jan. 26-30	289,000	290,000	265,000
	8:30	Trade balance – Goods and services (US\$B)	Dec.	-37.9	-40.1	-39.0
	8:30	Nonfarm productivity – preliminary (ann. rate)	Q4	0.7%	0.2%	2.3%
	8:30	Unit labor costs – preliminary (ann. rate)	Q4	1.0%	2.0%	1.0%
FRIDAY 6	8:30	Change in nonfarm payrolls	Jan.	235,000	255,000	252,000
	8:30	Unemployment rate	Jan.	5.5%	5.7%	5.6%
	8:30	Average weekly earnings (m/m)	Dec.	0.3%	0.3%	-0.2%
	8:30	Weekly worked hours	Dec.	34.6	34.6	34.6
	12:45	Speech of the Atlanta Fed President, D. Lockhart				
	15:00	Consumer credit (US\$B)	Dec.	15.00	12.00	14.08




CANADA

MONDAY 2	---	---				
TUESDAY 3	8:30	Industrial product price index (m/m)	Dec.	-0.6%	-1.3%	-0.4%
	8:30	Raw materials price index (m/m)	Dec.	-9.0%	-10.0%	-5.8%
WEDNESDAY 4	8:15	International reserves (\$B)	Jan.	n/a	74.0	74.7
	10:00	PMI-Ivey index	Jan.	53.0	54.8	55.4
THURSDAY 5	8:30	International trade (\$B)	Dec.	-1.15	-2.60	-0.64
FRIDAY 6	8:30	Building permits (m/m)	Dec.	1.3%	-2.5%	-13.8%
	8:30	Net change in employment	Jan.	5,500	10,000	-4,300
	8:30	Unemployment rate	Jan.	6.7%	6.8%	6.7%

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 2 to 6, 2015

Country	Hour	Indicator	Period	Consensus		Previous data		
				m/m (q/q)	y/y	m/m (q/q)	y/y	
 OVERSEAS								
SUNDAY 1								
Japan	20:35	PMI manufacturing index – final	Jan.	n/a		52.1		
MONDAY 2								
Japan	0:00	Vehicle sales	Jan.		n/a			-8.8%
Italy	3:45	PMI manufacturing index	Jan.	48.8		48.4		
France	3:50	PMI manufacturing index – final	Jan.	49.5		49.5		
Germany	3:55	PMI manufacturing index – final	Jan.	51.0		51.0		
Euro zone	4:00	PMI manufacturing index – final	Jan.	51.0		51.0		
United Kingdom	4:30	PMI manufacturing index	Jan.	52.7		52.5		
Australia	22:30	Reserve Bank of Australia meeting	Feb.	2.50%		2.50%		
TUESDAY 3								
India	0:30	Reserve Bank of India meeting	Feb.	7.75%		7.75%		
United Kingdom	4:30	PMI construction index	Jan.	57.0		57.6		
Euro zone	5:00	Producer price index	Dec.	-0.7%	-2.5%	-0.3%		-1.6%
Italy	5:00	Consumer price index – preliminary	Jan.	-0.2%	-0.3%	0.0%		0.0%
Japan	20:35	PMI composite index	Jan.	n/a		51.9		
Japan	20:35	PMI services index	Jan.	n/a		51.7		
WEDNESDAY 4								
Italy	3:45	PMI composite index	Jan.	50.1		49.4		
Italy	3:45	PMI services index	Jan.	50.0		49.4		
France	3:50	PMI composite index – final	Jan.	49.5		49.5		
France	3:50	PMI services index – final	Jan.	49.5		49.5		
Germany	3:55	PMI composite index – final	Jan.	52.6		52.6		
Germany	3:55	PMI services index – final	Jan.	52.7		52.7		
Euro zone	4:00	PMI composite index – final	Jan.	52.2		52.2		
Euro zone	4:00	PMI services index – final	Jan.	52.3		52.3		
United Kingdom	4:30	PMI composite index	Jan.	55.5		55.2		
United Kingdom	4:30	PMI services index	Jan.	56.3		55.8		
Euro zone	5:00	Retail sales	Dec.	0.0%	2.0%	0.6%		1.5%
THURSDAY 5								
Germany	2:00	Factory orders	Dec.	1.5%	0.7%	-2.4%		-0.4%
Germany	3:30	PMI construction index	Jan.	n/a		50.5		
Euro zone	4:10	PMI retail index	Jan.	n/a		47.6		
Germany	4:10	PMI retail index	Jan.	n/a		51.7		
France	4:10	PMI retail index	Jan.	n/a		46.5		
Italy	4:10	PMI retail index	Jan.	n/a		42.8		
United Kingdom	7:00	Bank of England meeting	Feb.	0.50%		0.50%		
FRIDAY 6								
Japan	0:00	Leading indicator – preliminary	Dec.	105.4		103.9		
Japan	0:00	Coincident indicator – preliminary	Dec.	110.5		109.2		
Germany	2:00	Industrial production	Dec.	0.4%	-0.3%	-0.1%		-0.5%
France	2:45	Trade balance (€M)	Dec.	-3,300		-3,236		
United Kingdom	4:30	Trade balance (£M)	Dec.	-1,700		-1,406		

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	2014	2013	2012	2011
Gross domestic product (2009 \$B)	2014 Q4*	16,312	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.3	1.6
Consumption (2009 \$B)	2014 Q4*	11,115	4.3	2.8	2.5	2.4	1.8	2.3
Government spending (2009 \$B)	2014 Q4*	2,896	-2.2	0.7	-0.2	-2.0	-1.4	-3.0
Residential investment (2009 \$B)	2014 Q4*	504.6	4.1	2.6	1.6	11.9	13.5	0.5
Non-residential investment (2009 \$B)	2014 Q4*	2,155	1.9	5.5	6.1	3.0	7.2	7.7
Business inventory change (2009 \$B) (1)	2014 Q4*	113.1	---	---	78.8	63.6	57.1	37.6
Exports (2009 \$B)	2014 Q4*	2,118	2.8	2.0	3.1	3.0	3.3	6.9
Imports (2009 \$B)	2014 Q4*	2,590	8.9	5.3	3.9	1.1	2.3	5.5
Final domestic demand (2009 \$B)	2014 Q4*	16,650	2.8	2.8	2.4	1.9	2.1	1.7
GDP deflator (2009 = 100)	2014 Q4*	108.6	-0.0	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.1
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 Q4*	122.9	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.0
Current account balance (\$B) (1)	2014 Q3	-100.3	---	---	-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)	Dec.	121.1	0.5	1.5	3.3	6.4
ISM manufacturing index (1)	Dec.	55.5	58.7	56.6	55.3	56.5
ISM non-manufacturing index (1)	Dec.	56.2	59.3	58.6	56.0	53.0
Cons. confidence Conf. Board (1985 = 100) (1)	Jan.*	102.9	93.1	94.1	90.3	79.4
Cons. confidence Michigan (1966 = 100) (1)	Jan.	98.1	93.6	86.9	81.8	81.2
Personal consumption expenditure (2009 \$B)	Nov.	11,140	0.7	1.1	2.1	2.8
Disposable personal income (2009 \$B)	Nov.	12,068	0.5	0.8	1.4	2.9
Consumer credit (\$B)	Nov.	3,298	0.4	1.4	3.2	7.0
Retail sales (\$M)	Dec.	442,931	-0.9	-0.2	0.6	3.2
Excluding automobiles (\$M)	Dec.	351,856	-1.0	-0.7	-0.1	1.9
Industrial production (2007 = 100)	Dec.	106.5	-0.1	1.2	2.3	4.9
Production capacity utilization rate (%) (1)	Dec.	79.7	80.0	79.5	79.2	78.5
New machinery orders (\$M)	Nov.	492,736	-0.7	-1.9	-1.0	-1.0
New durable good orders (\$M)	Dec.*	230,525	-3.4	-5.2	-5.8	0.3
Business inventories (\$B)	Nov.	1,764	0.2	0.7	1.6	4.4
Housing starts (K) (1)	Dec.	1,089	1,043	1,028	909.0	1,034
Building permits (K) (1)	Dec.	1,058	1,052	1,031	973.0	1,022
New home sales (K) (1)	Dec.*	481.0	431.0	456.0	409.0	442.0
Existing home sales (K) (1)	Dec.	5,040	4,920	5,180	5,030	4,870
Construction spending (\$B)	Nov.	975.0	-0.3	1.4	0.2	2.4
Commercial surplus (\$M) (1)	Nov.	-39,001	-42,249	-40,031	-43,562	-35,972
Nonfarm employment (K) (2)	Dec.	140,347	252.0	866.0	1,583	2,952
Unemployment rate (%) (1)	Dec.	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.7
Consumer price (1982-1984 = 100)	Dec.	236.1	-0.4	-0.6	-0.6	0.7
Excluding food and energy	Dec.	239.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.6
Personal cons. expenditure deflator (2009 = 100)	Nov.	109.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	1.2
Excluding food and energy	Nov.	108.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.4
Producer price (1982 = 100)	Dec.	196.7	-1.3	-2.2	-2.8	-0.7
Excluding food and energy	Dec.	190.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.8
Export prices (2000 = 100)	Dec.	128.1	-1.2	-2.9	-3.7	-3.2
Import prices (2000 = 100)	Dec.	130.2	-2.5	-5.6	-7.3	-5.5

* 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)	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 Q3	83.4	---	---	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)	Nov.*	1,647,922	-0.2	0.6	0.9	1.9
Industrial production (2007 \$M)	Nov.*	356,964	-1.2	0.6	0.1	2.1
Manufacturing sales (\$M)	Nov.	51,526	-1.4	-0.5	-0.5	2.6
Housing starts (K) (1)	Dec.	180.3	192.9	197.0	197.1	187.5
Building permits (\$M)	Nov.	6,585	-13.8	-1.0	-6.5	-2.7
Retail sales (\$M)	Nov.	43,025	0.4	1.2	2.2	4.8
Excluding automobiles (\$M)	Nov.	32,607	0.7	0.8	1.6	3.6
Wholesale trade sales (\$M)	Nov.	54,035	-0.3	1.6	2.6	6.7
Commercial surplus (\$M) (1)	Nov.	-644.3	-327.4	582.5	492.5	-1,442
Exports (\$M)	Nov.	43,261	-3.5	-3.4	-3.7	8.4
Imports (\$M)	Nov.	43,906	-2.7	-0.7	-1.2	6.2
Employment (K) (2)	Dec.	17,852	-11.3	11.5	13.4	10.1
Unemployment rate (%) (1)	Dec.	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.2
Average weekly earnings (\$)	Nov.*	940.6	0.1	0.2	0.6	2.2
Number of salaried employees (K) (2)	Nov.*	15,603	-33.0	-3.2	9.7	10.0
Consumer price (2002 = 100)	Dec.	124.5	-0.7	-1.0	-1.1	1.5
Excluding food and energy	Dec.	119.3	-0.4	-0.3	0.2	1.9
Excluding 8 volatile items	Dec.	123.7	-0.3	-0.2	0.4	2.2
Industrial product price (2002 = 100)	Nov.	110.3	-0.4	-1.3	-1.2	1.9
Raw materials price (2002 = 100)	Nov.	106.2	-5.8	-11.6	-13.9	-4.0
Money supply M1+ (\$M)	Dec.*	754,090	0.5	1.8	4.3	6.8

* 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.

Major financial indicators

	Jan. 30	Previous data (%)					Last 52 weeks (%)		
		Jan. 23	-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	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.08	0.03	0.01
Treasury bonds – 2 years	0.48	0.50	0.67	0.47	0.48	0.31	0.70	0.46	0.30
– 5 years	1.21	1.32	1.62	1.61	1.67	1.49	1.84	1.61	1.21
– 10 years	1.69	1.82	2.12	2.33	2.50	2.67	2.81	2.45	1.69
– 30 years	2.25	2.39	2.69	3.06	3.30	3.62	3.73	3.22	2.25
S&P 500 index	2,010	2,052	2,058	2,018	1,925	1,783	2,091	1,949	1,742
DJIA index	17,324	17,673	17,833	17,391	16,493	15,699	18,054	16,894	15,373
Gold price (US\$/ounce)	1,273	1,292	1,189	1,166	1,295	1,243	1,376	1,267	1,146
CRB index	213.60	216.61	228.41	271.96	292.48	283.31	312.93	283.22	212.64
WTI oil (US\$/barrel)	45.35	45.26	52.72	80.53	97.86	97.55	107.30	88.99	44.08
Canada									
Overnight – target	0.75	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.75
Treasury bill – 3 months	0.60	0.60	0.92	0.88	0.96	0.89	0.96	0.90	0.60
Treasury bonds – 2 years	0.40	0.54	1.00	1.02	1.07	0.95	1.17	1.04	0.40
– 5 years	0.63	0.78	1.31	1.54	1.47	1.56	1.79	1.52	0.63
– 10 years	1.30	1.33	1.74	2.05	2.12	2.34	2.55	2.15	1.30
– 30 years	1.88	2.02	2.30	2.59	2.66	2.93	3.07	2.69	1.88
Spread with the U.S. rate (% points)									
Overnight – target	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.74	0.50
Treasury bill – 3 months	0.59	0.58	0.90	0.87	0.93	0.87	0.93	0.87	0.57
Treasury bonds – 2 years	-0.08	0.04	0.33	0.55	0.59	0.64	0.73	0.58	-0.08
– 5 years	-0.58	-0.54	-0.31	-0.07	-0.20	0.07	0.17	-0.09	-0.58
– 10 years	-0.39	-0.49	-0.38	-0.28	-0.38	-0.33	-0.17	-0.30	-0.49
– 30 years	-0.37	-0.37	-0.39	-0.47	-0.64	-0.69	-0.29	-0.54	-0.70
S&P/TSX index	14,632	14,779	14,754	14,613	15,215	13,695	15,658	14,702	13,486
Exchange rate (C\$/US\$)	1.2703	1.2420	1.1785	1.1267	1.0917	1.1129	1.2618	1.1127	0.7872
Exchange rate (C\$/€)	1.4340	1.3920	1.4144	1.4111	1.4661	1.5010	1.5545	1.4574	0.8895
Overseas									
ECB – Refinancing rate	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.15	0.25	0.25	0.15	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	0.32	0.33	0.50	0.80	1.14	1.57	1.72	1.11	0.32
U.K.: Bonds – 10 years	1.36	1.48	1.73	2.24	2.68	2.71	2.88	2.41	1.36
Euro: Exchange rate (US\$/€)	1.1299	1.1208	1.2003	1.2525	1.3431	1.3487	1.3934	1.3116	1.1208
U.K.: Exchange rate (US\$/£)	1.5018	1.4990	1.5328	1.5998	1.6821	1.6436	1.7166	1.6364	1.4990

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.