

Oil shows signs of recovery

HIGHLIGHTS

- United States: Gas prices drag down total retail sales.
- United States: The University of Michigan confidence index fell in February.
- Canada: Housing starts rose in January.
- Canada: Manufacturing sales rebounded in December.

A LOOK AHEAD

- United States: Housing starts should post a decline for January.
- U.S. industrial output should rebound after December's retreat.
- Canada: Wholesaler sales should return to growth.
- Canada: The drop in gas prices will put the brakes on retail sales.

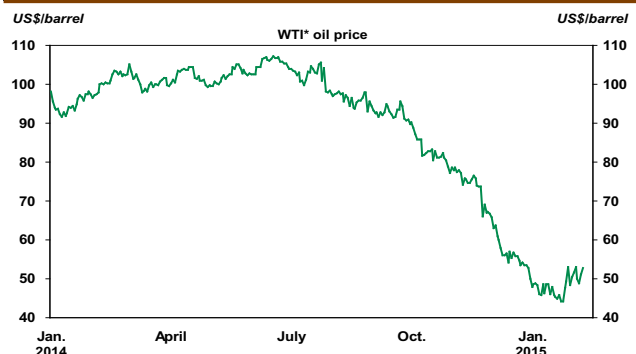
FINANCIAL MARKETS

- The horizon is brightening for North American stock markets.
- U.S. 10-year yields hold above 2%.
- The U.S. dollar ends the week down slightly.

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Graph of the week – Will the rise by oil prices be sustainable?



* West Texas Intermediate.
Sources: Datastream and Desjardins, Economic Studies

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KEY STATISTICS OF THE WEEK

UNITED STATES

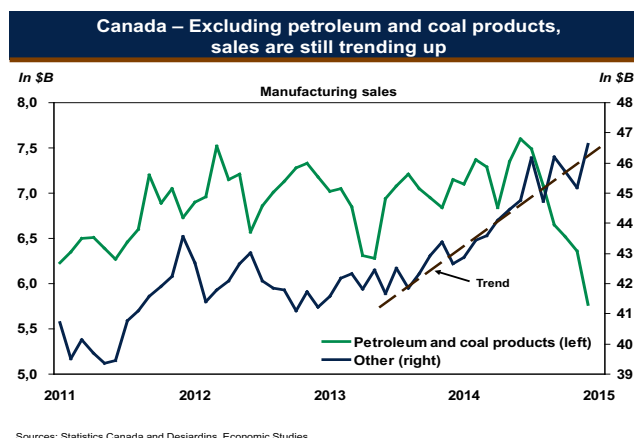
- Retail sales dropped 0.8% in January after slipping 0.9% in December. Auto sales contracted by 0.5% after falling 0.8%. Excluding automobiles, sales were down 0.9%. Gas stations saw the value of their sales tumble by 9.3% due to lower gas prices. It was the worst decline since December 2008. Excluding autos and gas, sales increased 0.2% after being stable in December. Aside from autos and gas, many retail categories have posted a decrease in sales. The biggest decreases are in stores related to recreation, clothing and department stores. There is hope that the situation will quickly improve. Consumer confidence has been very high, and should soon impact consumption. Falling gas prices gives households some financial leeway so they can focus on other spending. Lastly, the weather was difficult for January, and better weather conditions should help jumpstart sales.
- According to the preliminary version of the University of Michigan index, consumer confidence eroded in February, dropping from January's 98.1 to 93.6, the same level as in December. Household sentiment is thus flagging after starting the year at its best level since January 2004. The pullback primarily comes from the consumer current situation component (-6.2 points); the expectations component retreated 3.5 points. Consumers already seem to be reacting to the uptick in gas prices seen in the last two weeks, after they bottomed out in January.
- Business inventories went up just 0.1% in December after November's 0.2% rise. Manufacturer inventories retreated 0.3%, while wholesaler inventories grew 0.1%. Retailer inventories went up 0.5%, the biggest rise since July. This increase mainly comes from auto dealerships and clothing stores. December's weak total inventory growth should result in a smaller contribution than initially estimated from the change in inventories to Q4's real GDP growth.

Francis Généreux
Senior Economist

CANADA

- After sliding for two straight months, manufacturing sales went on the rise again, gaining 1.7% in December. In real terms, manufacturing sales rose 2.9% while inventories fell 0.3%. A lot of hope is pinned on manufacturing to support the country's economic growth and partially offset the adverse effects of the drop in oil prices. Note that the conditions are very favourable, given the Canadian dollar's depreciation and livelier U.S. demand. However, manufacturing sales seemed to be struggling somewhat in recent months, raising some concern. December's rebound by sales sets the record straight. Among other things, the value of manufacturing sales excluding petroleum and coal products (hard hit by the drop in prices) reached \$46.6B in December, its highest point since the end of 2006.
- Against all expectations, housing starts rose in January, going from 179,600 to 187,300 units. The increase stems solely from multi-unit housing in urban areas, which reached 115,008 units in January. This is quite elevated and a pullback is highly likely in the coming months.

Benoit P. Durocher
Senior Economist



FINANCIAL MARKETS

U.S. bond yields continue to climb

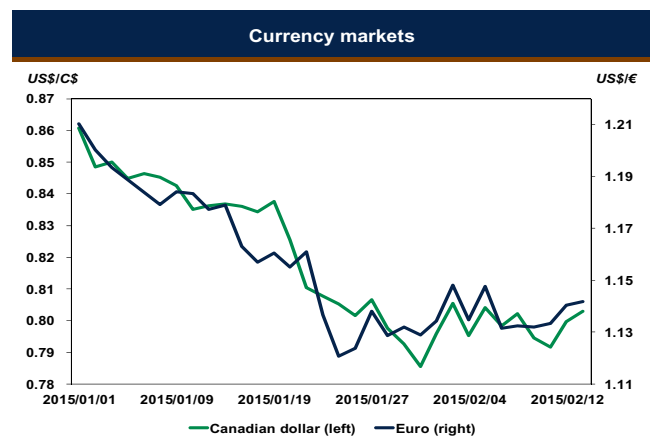
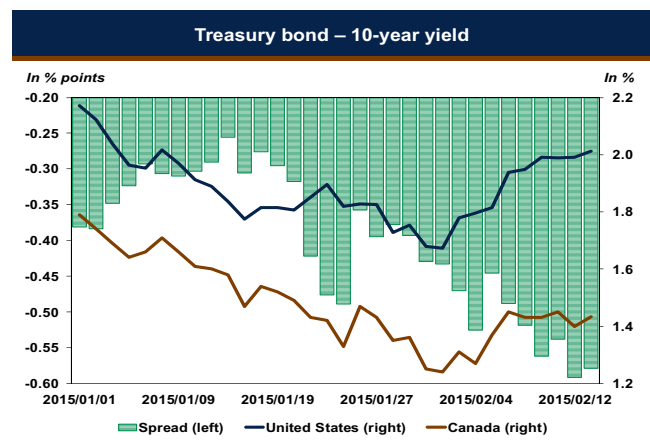
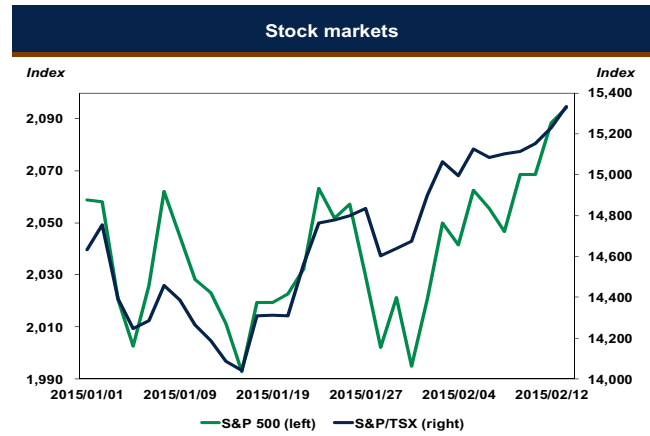
After running into some trouble early in the week, the U.S. stock markets have recovered some ground. The reporting season started on a sombre note, but the latest news has been better. Giants like Pepsi, CVS Health, MetLife and Cisco Systems reported earnings above analysts' forecasts. About 70% of companies were able to beat expectations; analysts have now upgraded their growth forecasts for returns for the fourth quarter. The Canadian stock market also did well, boosted by an upswing in oil prices and positive figures on Canadian manufacturing.

U.S. 10-year bond yields oscillated around 2% for much of the week; it is the 5-year yield that has increased the most since the latest statistics on employment in the United States, rising 21 basis points. It was oscillating around 1.50% on Friday. Canadian yields were volatile in the middle of the week. Dovish remarks from Governor Stephen Poloz and Senior Deputy Governor Carolyn Wilkins took Canada-U.S. yield spreads on a downward path. Yields rose somewhat subsequently, then tumbled again on poor U.S. retail sales figures. On Friday, the nice surprise from Canadian manufacturing sales only prompted a modest increase.

Disappointing retail sales in the United States pulled the greenback down on Thursday; this was all it took to wipe out the previous days' gains and end the week down slightly. The euro capitalized on the U.S. dollar's weakness to climb above US\$1.14, but the lack of progress on the Greek file limited the currency's advance. Friday's good figures for Euroland's GDP did not have much of an impact on the euro. The pound did well on Thursday, climbing close to US\$1.54. A more optimistic *Inflation Report* than anticipated from the Bank of England gave Britain's currency additional support. The Canadian dollar depreciated early in the week in tandem with the drop in oil prices; oil prices then rose, and the loonie was worth about US\$0.80 on Friday.

Jimmy Jean
Senior Economist

Hendrix Vachon
Senior Economist



A LOOK AHEAD



UNITED STATES

Wednesday Feb. 18 - 8:30

January	ann. rate
Consensus	1,070,000
Desjardins	1,050,000
December	1,089,000

Housing starts (January) – Housing starts remain highly volatile. They rose 6.2% in October, fell 4.5% in November, then increased 4.4% in December, going to an annualized 1,089,000 units. They are now expected to decline for January. At recent levels, building permits suggest a drop back to around 1,050,000 units. The anticipated pullback is consistent with January's harsher weather, especially on the eastern seaboard. Employment growth was not very strong in the homebuilding sector in the first month of the year, either. The NAHB index of homebuilder confidence will be released Tuesday.

Wednesday Feb. 18 - 9:15

January	m/m
Consensus	0.3%
Desjardins	0.5%
December	-0.1%

Industrial production (January) – Following November's 1.3% jump, industrial production retreated 0.1% in December, largely due to the 7.3% tumble by energy production: demand for heating lessened with the above-average temperatures, and warmer weather than in November. The cold weather returned in January; this should push energy production up. Manufacturing increased 0.3% in December, with livelier growth expected for January. Hours worked in manufacturing shot up, particularly in the auto sector (+3.8%), where production is expected to rebound sharply. The oil sector should take the mining sector down. Lastly, industrial production is forecast to gain 0.5%, while manufacturing is expected to rise 0.8%. The industrial capacity utilization rate should rise from 79.7% to 79.9%. The New York Fed and Philly Fed regional indexes, released on Tuesday and Thursday respectively, will give us a first glimpse of manufacturing's strength in February.

Thursday Feb. 19 - 10:00

January	m/m
Consensus	0.3%
Desjardins	0.3%
December	0.5%

Leading indicator (January) – The leading indicator advanced 0.5% in December, fairly similar to the gains recorded in prior months. The main upside contributions came from the interest rate spread and improved credit conditions. The leading indicator is expected to rise a slightly slower 0.3% in January, as the stock market's decline, rise in jobless claims and retreat by the ISM index will sap the contribution from other variables.



CANADA

Wednesday Feb. 18 - 8:30

December	m/m
Consensus	0.3%
Desjardins	0.3%
November	-0.3%

Wholesale trade (December) – Following their first dip in 11 months last November, wholesaler sales should start to grow again in December. The value of exports excluding commodities increased 4.7% that month, pointing to stronger international demand. In Canada, retail sales have also been trending up for several months, helping wholesaling.

Friday Feb. 20 - 8:30

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

Retail sales (December) – Overall, conditions remain fairly good for retail trade. Employment continues to rise and consumer confidence has been oscillating around its historic average for the last few months. Also, according to the interim data, the value of new motor vehicle sales rose about 6.5%. That being said, the major drop in gas prices (a seasonally adjusted -8.8%) should have a negative impact on the total value of retail sales. Moreover, some of the holiday's season sales may have been moved ahead to November, a situation that could slow retail trade's growth in December. Under these conditions, Canadian retail sales should post a slight 0.4% downturn for December. Excluding motor vehicles, sales could retreat about 1.0%.



OVERSEAS

Japan: Real GDP (Q4) – Japan’s economy is in a technical recession, having recorded two consecutive quarters of declining real GDP. This run should end with the fourth quarter—the consensus anticipates a fairly solid rebound of around 0.9% (not annualized). A quarterly result like that would put real GDP growth at 0.2% for 2014 as a whole.

Euro zone: PMI index (February) – The PMI indexes have been climbing for two months. After dropping to 51.1 in November, the PMI composite index rose to 52.6 in January, its highest point since July 2014. The service sector is doing the most to pull the composite index up. We will have to wait and see whether the uptrend holds up in February.

Sunday Feb. 15 - 18:50


Q4 2014	q/q
Consensus	0.9%
Q3 2014	-0.5%


Friday Feb. 20 - 4:00

February	m/m
Consensus	53.0
January	52.6

ECONOMIC INDICATORS


Week of February 16 to 20, 2015

Day	Hour	Indicator	Period	Consensus		Previous data
UNITED STATES						
MONDAY 16						
	---	---				
TUESDAY 17						
	8:30	Empire manufacturing index	Feb.	8.50	10.0	9.95
	10:00	NAHB housing market index	Feb.	58	n/a	57
	12:45	Speech of the Philadelphia Fed President, C. Plosser				
	16:00	Net foreign security purchases (US\$B)	Dec.	n/a	n/a	33.5
WEDNESDAY 18						
	8:30	Producer price index				
		Total (m/m)	Jan.	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.3%
		Excluding food and energy (m/m)	Jan.	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
	8:30	Housing starts (ann. rate)	Jan.	1,070,000	1,050,000	1,089,000
	8:30	Building permits (ann. rate)	Jan.	1,066,000	1,065,000	1,032,000
	9:15	Industrial production (m/m)	Jan.	0.4%	0.5%	-0.1%
	9:15	Production capacity utilization rates	Jan.	79.9%	79.9%	79.7%
	14:00	Release minutes from Jan. 27-28 FOMC meeting				
THURSDAY 19						
	8:30	Initial unemployment claims	Feb. 9-13	290,000	300,000	304,000
	10:00	Leading indicator (m/m)	Jan.	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%
	10:00	Philadelphia Fed index	Feb.	9.0	10.0	6.3
FRIDAY 20						
	---	---				
CANADA						
MONDAY 16						
	---	Markets closed (Family Day in Ontario)				
TUESDAY 17						
	8:30	International transactions in securities (\$B)	Dec.	n/a	-2.00	4.29
	9:00	Existing home sales	Jan.			
WEDNESDAY 18						
	8:30	Wholesale sales (m/m)	Dec.	0.3%	0.3%	-0.3%
	8:30	Wholesale inventories (m/m)	Dec.	n/a	0.4%	0.1%
THURSDAY 19						
	12:15	Speech of a Bank of Canada Deputy Governor, A. Côté				
FRIDAY 20						
	8:30	Retail sales				
		Total (m/m)	Dec.	-0.4%	-0.4%	0.4%
		Excluding automobiles (m/m)	Dec.	-0.8%	-1.0%	0.7%

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 16 to 20, 2015

Country	Hour	Indicator	Period	Consensus		Previous data		
				m/m (q/q)	y/y	m/m (q/q)	y/y	
 OVERSEAS								
MONDAY 15								
Japan	18:50	Real GDP – preliminary	Q4	0.9%		-0.5%		
Japan	23:30	Industrial production – final	Dec.	n/a	n/a	1.0%	0.3%	
MONDAY 16								
Euro zone	5:00	Trade balance (€B)	Dec.	19.0		20.0		
TUESDAY 17								
South Korea	---	Bank of Korea meeting	Feb.	2.00%		2.00%		
Italy	4:00	Trade balance (€M)	Dec.	n/a		3,541		
United Kingdom	4:30	Consumer price index	Jan.	-0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	
United Kingdom	4:30	Producer price index	Jan.	-0.3%	-1.4%	-0.3%	-0.8%	
Germany	5:00	ZEW survey – Current situation	Feb.	30.0		22.4		
Germany	5:00	ZEW survey – Expectations	Feb.			48.4		
WEDNESDAY 18								
Japan	---	Bank of Japan meeting						
United Kingdom	4:30	Minutes of the Bank of England meeting						
United Kingdom	4:30	ILO unemployment rate	Dec.	5.8%		5.8%		
Euro zone	5:00	Construction	Dec.	n/a	n/a	-0.1%	2.2%	
Italy	5:00	Current account (€M)	Dec.	n/a		3,482		
Japan	18:50	Merchandise trade balance (¥B)	Jan.	-599.1		-712.1		
Japan	23:30	All industry activity index	Dec.	-0.2%		0.1%		
THURSDAY 19								
Japan	0:00	Leading indicator – final	Dec.	n/a		105.2		
Japan	0:00	Coincident indicator – final	Dec.	n/a		110.7		
Japan	0:00	Release of the Bank of Japan's Monthly Economic Report						
France	2:45	Consumer price index	Jan.	-1.0%	-0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	
Euro zone	4:00	Current account (€B)	Dec.	n/a		18.1		
Euro zone	10:00	Consumer confidence – preliminary	Feb.	-7.5		-8.5		
Japan	20:35	PMI manufacturing index – preliminary	Feb.	52.5		52.2		
FRIDAY 20								
Germany	2:00	Producer price index	Jan.	-0.4%	-2.0%	-0.7%	-1.7%	
France	3:00	PMI composite index – preliminary	Feb.	49.9		49.3		
France	3:00	PMI manufacturing index – preliminary	Feb.	49.6		49.2		
France	3:00	PMI services index – preliminary	Feb.	49.8		49.4		
Germany	3:30	PMI composite index – preliminary	Feb.	54.0		53.5		
Germany	3:30	PMI manufacturing index – preliminary	Feb.	51.5		50.9		
Germany	3:30	PMI services index – preliminary	Feb.	54.4		54.0		
Euro zone	4:00	PMI composite index – preliminary	Feb.	53.0		52.6		
Euro zone	4:00	PMI manufacturing index – preliminary	Feb.	51.5		51.0		
Euro zone	4:00	PMI services index – preliminary	Feb.	53.0		52.7		
Italy	4:00	Factory orders	Dec.	n/a	n/a	-1.1%	-4.1%	
United Kingdom	4:30	Retail sales	Jan.	-0.3%	5.9%	0.2%	4.2%	

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 Q4	106.6	-1.8	0.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.1
Unit labor cost (2009 = 100)	2014 Q4	104.2	2.7	1.9	1.5	0.3	1.7	2.1
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)	Jan.	53.5	55.1	57.9	56.4	51.8
ISM non-manufacturing index (1)	Jan.	56.7	56.5	56.9	57.9	54.3
Cons. confidence Conf. Board (1985 = 100) (1)	Jan.	102.9	93.1	94.1	90.3	79.4
Cons. confidence Michigan (1966 = 100) (1)	Feb.*	93.6	98.1	88.8	82.5	81.6
Personal consumption expenditure (2009 \$B)	Dec.	11,132	-0.1	0.9	1.8	2.8
Disposable personal income (2009 \$B)	Dec.	12,130	0.5	1.3	1.7	3.7
Consumer credit (\$B)	Dec.*	3,312	0.4	1.3	3.0	6.9
Retail sales (\$M)	Jan.*	439,771	-0.8	-1.2	-0.4	3.3
Excluding automobiles (\$M)	Jan.*	349,441	-0.9	-1.6	-1.0	1.7
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)	Dec.	471,454	-3.4	-5.7	-6.7	-3.6
New durable good orders (\$M)	Dec.	230,618	-3.3	-5.2	-5.8	0.4
Business inventories (\$B)	Dec.*	1,764	0.1	0.4	1.2	3.9
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)	Dec.	982.1	0.4	1.6	2.6	2.2
Commercial surplus (\$M) (1)	Dec.	-46,557	-39,751	-43,243	-41,386	-37,393
Nonfarm employment (K) (2)	Jan.	140,849	257.0	1,009	1,693	3,207
Unemployment rate (%) (1)	Jan.	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.2	6.6
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)	Dec.	108.7	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	0.7
Excluding food and energy	Dec.	108.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.3
Producer price (1982 = 100)	Dec.	196.9	-1.1	-2.2	-2.5	-0.7
Excluding food and energy	Dec.	190.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.8
Export prices (2000 = 100)	Jan.*	125.6	-2.0	-3.9	-5.6	-5.4
Import prices (2000 = 100)	Jan.*	127.2	-2.8	-6.5	-9.2	-8.0

* 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)	Dec.*	52,391	1.7	-0.9	0.1	5.2
Housing starts (K) (1)	Jan.*	187.3	179.6	181.6	203.3	176.9
Building permits (\$M)	Dec.	7,107	7.7	-5.0	-13.3	10.4
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)	Dec.	-648.5	-335.4	240.5	1,797	-656.3
Exports (\$M)	Dec.	44,055	1.5	-1.8	-2.1	7.9
Imports (\$M)	Dec.	44,704	2.3	0.2	3.5	7.7
Employment (K) (2)	Jan.	17,887	35.4	2.6	15.7	10.6
Unemployment rate (%) (1)	Jan.	6.6	6.7	6.6	7.0	7.0
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)	Dec.	108.5	-1.6	-2.6	-3.0	-0.5
Raw materials price (2002 = 100)	Dec.	98.1	-7.6	-16.5	-21.3	-13.0
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

	Previous data (%)						Last 52 weeks (%)		
	Feb. 13	Feb. 6	-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	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.01
Treasury bonds – 2 years	0.63	0.63	0.48	0.51	0.41	0.32	0.70	0.47	0.30
– 5 years	1.51	1.46	1.29	1.61	1.54	1.53	1.84	1.60	1.18
– 10 years	2.01	1.94	1.82	2.32	2.34	2.72	2.81	2.42	1.67
– 30 years	2.62	2.52	2.44	3.05	3.13	3.69	3.73	3.18	2.25
S&P 500 index	2,094	2,055	2,019	2,040	1,955	1,839	2,094	1,960	1,816
DJIA index	18,012	17,824	17,512	17,635	16,663	16,154	18,054	16,971	16,027
Gold price (US\$/ounce)	1,232	1,234	1,275	1,173	1,305	1,317	1,376	1,265	1,146
CRB index	228.99	224.85	224.24	266.79	289.93	293.24	312.93	280.76	212.64
WTI oil (US\$/barrel)	52.91	51.66	48.49	75.91	97.30	100.31	107.30	87.15	44.08
Canada									
Overnight – target	0.75	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.75
Treasury bill – 3 months	0.51	0.54	0.91	0.90	0.95	0.88	0.96	0.89	0.51
Treasury bonds – 2 years	0.44	0.50	0.88	1.01	1.05	1.01	1.17	1.01	0.39
– 5 years	0.73	0.78	1.10	1.52	1.48	1.64	1.79	1.49	0.59
– 10 years	1.43	1.45	1.54	2.03	2.02	2.46	2.55	2.11	1.24
– 30 years	2.07	2.03	2.11	2.59	2.58	3.05	3.05	2.65	1.83
Spread with the U.S. rate (% points)									
Overnight – target	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.73	0.50
Treasury bill – 3 months	0.50	0.52	0.88	0.88	0.92	0.86	0.93	0.86	0.49
Treasury bonds – 2 years	-0.19	-0.13	0.40	0.50	0.64	0.69	0.73	0.55	-0.21
– 5 years	-0.78	-0.68	-0.19	-0.09	-0.06	0.11	0.17	-0.12	-0.79
– 10 years	-0.58	-0.49	-0.28	-0.29	-0.32	-0.26	-0.17	-0.31	-0.59
– 30 years	-0.55	-0.49	-0.33	-0.46	-0.55	-0.64	-0.29	-0.53	-0.70
S&P/TSX index	15,334	15,084	14,309	14,843	15,304	14,055	15,658	14,754	13,705
Exchange rate (C\$/US\$)	1.2455	1.2526	1.1985	1.1289	1.0896	1.0979	1.2732	1.1185	0.8029
Exchange rate (C\$/€)	1.4221	1.4173	1.3865	1.4137	1.4599	1.5032	1.5545	1.4546	0.9168
Overseas									
ECB – Refinancing rate	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.15	0.25	0.25	0.14	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	0.34	0.37	0.40	0.79	0.97	1.69	1.70	1.06	0.27
U.K.: Bonds – 10 years	1.67	1.64	1.54	2.14	2.47	2.80	2.88	2.37	1.36
Euro: Exchange rate (US\$/€)	1.1418	1.1316	1.1570	1.2524	1.3399	1.3693	1.3934	1.3030	1.1208
U.K.: Exchange rate (US\$/£)	1.5393	1.5246	1.5151	1.5670	1.6697	1.6747	1.7166	1.6318	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.