

Tough start to the year for the stock markets

HIGHLIGHTS

- United States: A good end to the year for the job market.
- United States: Manufacturing ISM still below 50.
- Canada: The labour market added 22,800 jobs in December.

A LOOK AHEAD

- U.S. retail sales are expected to tick down.
- United States: The warmer weather could trigger a drop by industrial production in December.
- Canada: Housing starts should retreat in December.

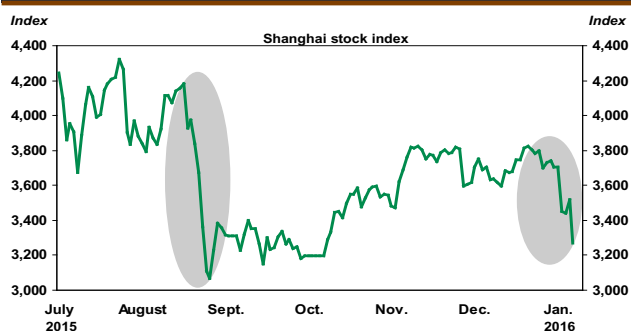
FINANCIAL MARKETS

- The Chinese slump affects global stock markets.
- Fed leaders are still concerned. Short-term yields drop.
- The Canadian dollar hits a new low (since 2003) at US\$0.7057.

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	6
Tables	
Economic indicators – United States	8
Economic indicators – Canada	9
Major financial indicators	10

Graph of the week - The Chinese stock market's plunge at the start of the year is reminiscent of last August's shakeout



Source: Datastream and Desjardins, Economic Studies

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KEY STATISTICS OF THE WEEK

UNITED STATES

- The establishment survey reported 292,000 net hires in December after gains of 252,000 jobs in November (revised from 211,000) and 307,000 in October (revised from 298,000). The construction sector created 45,000 jobs, continuing its strong momentum of recent months. In the manufacturing sector, the number of workers expanded by 8,000, a little better than in October and November. The resources sector suffered another contraction, this time of 8,000 jobs. The private sector recorded 230,000 new services jobs despite a slowdown among retailers, who created just 4,300 new jobs. During the year 2015 (December to December), 2,650,000 jobs were created, a slightly smaller gain than the 3,116,000 jobs of 2014
- The jobless rate held steady at 5.0% in December, which constitutes a decline of 0.6% since December 2014. Its average over the year as a whole is 5.3%, compared with 6.2% in 2014 and 7.4% in 2013. The annual jobless rate has not been this low since 2007.
- The U.S. trade balance improved in November, going from -US\$44.6B to -US\$42.4B. Nominal exports fell 0.9%, while imports pulled back 1.7%.
- The ISM manufacturing index moved further away from the 50 mark in December, dropping from 48.6 to 48.2. Five of the 10 sub-components contracted, but the current production (+0.6 points) and new orders (+0.3 points) components improved. The biggest declines came from employment (-3.2 points) and imports (-3.5 points). The ISM non-manufacturing index also fell in December, but remains higher than the manufacturing ISM. It retreated 0.6 points, taking the index from 55.9 to 55.3.
- Motor vehicle sales pulled back for a second month in a row in December. They slid 0.4% in November, then fell by a more drastic 4.6% in the final month of 2015. On an annualized basis, they went from 18,056,000 to 17,217,000 units, their lowest point since June.
- Construction spending dropped 0.4% in November. In the private sector, it increased 0.3% in housing and contracted 0.7% in the non-residential sector. Public construction spending is also down 1.0%.

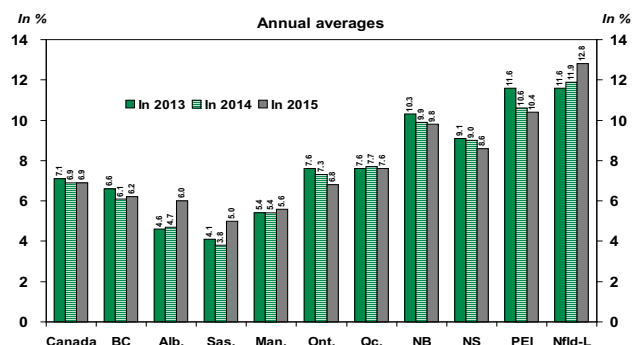
Francis Généreux
Senior Economist

CANADA

- The labour market added 22,800 jobs in December, slightly exceeding expectations. The six-month moving average, which gives a good indication of the trend, went from 5,500 to 10,400 jobs per month. The unemployment rate held steady at 7.1% in December. The results for 2015 are fairly modest. On average, employment rose 0.8% during the year, adding 144,400 jobs more than in 2014. A comparison between December 2014 and December 2015, which demonstrated greater volatility, shows 158,100 new jobs, or a 0.9% increase. The average unemployment rate for 2015 was identical to that of 2014, i.e. 6.9%.
- The international merchandise trade balance improved in November, rising from -\$2.5B to -\$2.0B. The gain stems from a 0.4% rise by exports and a 0.7% drop in imports. However, the drop by imports suggests that domestic demand continues to struggle, particularly in terms of non-residential investment.
- The industrial product price index fell 0.2% in November, a weaker outcome than anticipated. Energy prices certainly pulled back, but prices for several other components also lost ground that month. The raw materials price index dropped 4.0% in November, with nearly all components falling.
- The value of building permits fell 19.6% in November, wiping out October's 9.9% gain. Major declines were seen in the commercial and government sectors.

Benoit P. Durocher
Senior Economist

The unemployment rate's annual performance



Sources: Statistics Canada and Desjardins, Economic Studies

FINANCIAL MARKETS

The panic in China spreads worldwide

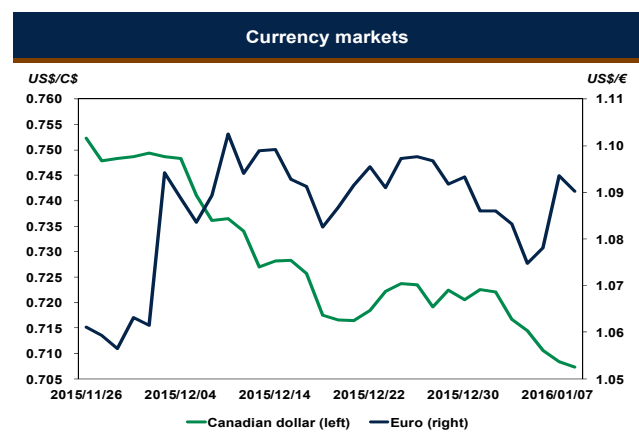
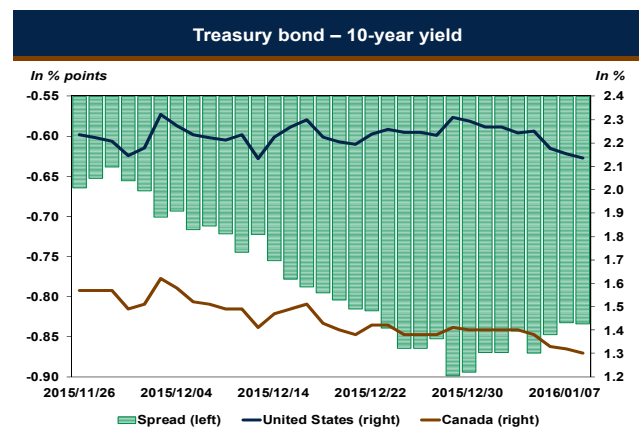
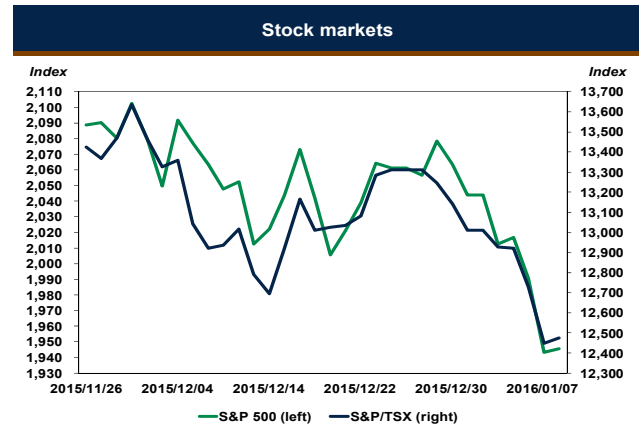
Global stock markets saw a catastrophic start to the year prompted by a major upswing by volatility in China. Chinese authorities instituted a new stock market circuit breaker mechanism, suspending trading when some loss thresholds are crossed. The mechanism was triggered on Monday, the day it came into effect, but only temporarily. However, at opening on Thursday, the losses had become so big that authorities halted trading for the day. Later, they announced they were withdrawing the mechanism, a decision that Chinese investors welcomed on Friday. All the same, the panic spread and most stock markets in developed countries are showing losses in the area of 5% since the start of the year.

The gloomy global climate impacted U.S. bond yields. The 10-year yield dropped below its recent band, oscillating between 2.10% and 2.20%. The minutes of the Federal Reserve meeting revealed that, despite the unanimous decision to raise key rates, several leaders still had some reservations about inflation. U.S. short-term yields moved downwards in response. The solid employment figures did not manage to reverse the trend on Friday. In Canada, the Bank of Canada Governor maintained that patience was in order and did not signal any new stimulus action in the near term. Rate cut expectations edged back in the futures markets.

Heightened risk aversion in the markets did not help the U.S. dollar early in the week, although it boosted the yen, which closed in on the ¥117/US\$ mark. The concern raised by another drop in the ISM manufacturing index had a hand in the greenback's poor performance. The more encouraging numbers released in the euro zone, including a drop in the unemployment rate, played in the euro's favour, which rose close to US\$1.10. The strong employment numbers published in the United States on Friday helped the greenback stabilize, however. The Canadian dollar did not react much to the greenback's movements. In tandem with the ongoing slide by oil prices, the loonie hit a new cyclical low on Thursday at US\$0.7057 (CAN\$1.4173/US\$).

Jimmy Jean
Senior Economist

Hendrix Vachon
Senior Economist



A LOOK AHEAD



UNITED STATES

Friday January 15 - 8:30

December	m/m
Consensus	0.1%
Desjardins	-0.1%
November	0.2%

Retail sales (December) – Growth by total retail sales once again came in just under expectations in November with a monthly gain of 0.2%, despite a fairly solid performance by sales excluding gas and motor vehicles (+0.4%). December's rise by confidence indexes, the mild weather and low energy prices suggest that sales excluding gas and motor vehicles will show another fairly good increase in December; another 0.4% gain is expected there. However, gas prices have fallen again and remain below \$2 a gallon on average nationally; this should once again impact the value of service station sales. Moreover, the number of new motor vehicles plummeted (-4.6%) last month. All in all, total sales should retreat by 0.1%. Excluding motor vehicles alone, a 0.2% rise is anticipated.

Friday January 15 - 9:15

December	m/m
Consensus	-0.2%
Desjardins	-0.8%
November	-0.6%

Industrial production (December) – Industrial output ran into new trouble in November, dropping 0.6%, the worst decline since March 2012. We are expecting an even more drastic contraction for December. Energy production is the factor that will hurt growth the most, as demand for heating was no doubt limited by the abnormally warm weather. Because of the oil sector's weakness, another drop is forecast for mining. Hours worked were particularly low in the auto sector in December, suggesting production there will decline again. However, this will be offset by better performance in the rest of manufacturing. Although it is still below 50, the ISM manufacturing index's current production component improved in December and we expect a 0.1% uptick by manufacturing output. On the other hand, total industrial output is expected to slide 0.8%. The industrial capacity utilization rate should drop from 77.0% to 76.2%. The New York Fed's Empire manufacturing index will be out Friday and will give us the first information on how the manufacturing sector is doing at the start of the year.

Friday January 15 - 10:00

January	
Consensus	93.0
Desjardins	94.0
December	92.6

University of Michigan consumer confidence index (January – preliminary) – Consumer confidence started to trend up slightly again in the fall after posting several monthly declines last summer. However, the signs for the first month of 2016 are fairly mixed. On one hand, gas prices have kept falling and are now below their low point from a year ago. Also, the job market continues to do well. The Bloomberg weekly confidence index has come up in the last few weeks. However, the stock market problems seen since the year opened, fuelled by the fears over China, could offset the positive factors. We thus expect the University of Michigan index to only tick up, going from 92.6 to 94.0, putting it well below where it was a year ago.



CANADA

Monday January 11 - 8:15

December	
Consensus	n/a
Desjardins	201,000
November	211,900

Housing starts (December) – Housing starts have been seesawing for the last few months and, with a strong rebound, November was no exception. Under these conditions, December is likely to post a drop in the number of housing starts. Among other things, November's starts on multi-unit housing went too high in relation to the trend of the last few months. This market segment could therefore pull back. That being said, December's results could hold some surprises, as the much milder weather than usual may have inflated homebuilding that month.



OVERSEAS

China: Trade balance (December) – At the start of 2016, the focus is once again on China, especially on its stock market struggles and another drop by the yuan. For the economic indicators, although signs of slowing remain, few factors indicate that the situation is getting worse. Aside from November, in recent months, we have even seen China's trade balance improve. What remains to be seen is whether December's numbers will put the uptrend back on track or whether the figures will be disappointing again.

Euro zone: Industrial production (November) – In October, Euroland's industrial output posted a monthly gain of 0.6%, a contrast with the two previous months' declines. Another pullback is anticipated for November in light of the German (-0.9%) and French (-0.3%) numbers. The trend should remain positive, however, as the PMI manufacturing index is still improving in the euro zone. November's trade balance will be released Friday.

United Kingdom: Bank of England meeting – No changes are expected in British monetary policy on Thursday. The upswing in global economic and financial uncertainty since the start of the year completely rules out any possibility of looming action from the Bank of England. Also, although inflation was back in positive territory in November, it remains at a very low 0.1% and the further drop by oil prices will keep curbing its growth. Among the economic indicators to be published this week in the United Kingdom are November's industrial production, which will be out Tuesday. October saw a slight 0.1% increase.

During the week

December	US\$B
Consensus	52.2
November	54.1

Wednesday January 13 - 5:00


November	m/m
Consensus	-0.3%
October	0.6%

Thursday January 14 - 7:00

Consensus	0.50%
Desjardins	0.50%
December 10	0.50%


ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Week of January 11 to 15, 2016

Day	Hour	Indicator	Period	Consensus		Previous data
UNITED STATES						
MONDAY 11	12:40	Speech of the Atlanta Fed President, D. Lockhart				
	17:50	Speech of the Dallas Fed President, R. Kaplan				
TUESDAY 12	8:30	Speech of the Federal Reserve Vice Chair, S. Fisher				
	15:15	Speech of the Richmond Fed President, J. Lacker				
WEDNESDAY 13	8:00	Speech of the Boston Fed President, E. Rosengren				
	12:30	Speech of the Chicago Fed President, C. Evans				
	14:00	Federal budget (US\$B)	Dec.	-2.7	n/a	1.9
	14:00	Release of the Beige Book				
THURSDAY 14	8:30	Initial unemployment claims	Jan. 4-8	275,000	273,000	277,000
	8:30	Speech of the St. Louis Fed President, J. Bullard				
	8:30	Export prices (m/m)	Dec.	n/a	-1.1%	-0.6%
	8:30	Import prices (m/m)	Dec.	-1.4%	-1.4%	-0.4%
FRIDAY 15	8:30	Producer price index				
		Total (m/m)	Dec.	-0.2%	-0.1%	0.3%
		Excluding food and energy (m/m)	Dec.	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
	8:30	Empire manufacturing index	Jan.	-4.0	-3.0	-4.6
	8:30	Retail sales				
		Total (m/m)	Dec.	0.1%	-0.1%	0.2%
		Excluding automobiles (m/m)	Dec.	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%
	9:00	Speech of the New York Fed President, W. Dudley				
	9:15	Industrial production (m/m)	Dec.	-0.2%	-0.8%	-0.6%
	9:15	Production capacity utilization rates	Dec.	76.8%	76.2%	77.0%
10:00	Business inventories (m/m)	Nov.	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	
10:00	Michigan's consumer sentiment index – preliminary	Jan.	93.0	94.0	92.6	


CANADA

MONDAY 11	8:15	Housing starts (ann. rate)	Dec.		201,000	211,900
	10:30	Release of the Bank of Canada <i>Senior Loan Officer Survey</i>	Q4			
	10:30	Release of the Bank of Canada <i>Business Outlook Survey</i>	Q4			
TUESDAY 12	---	---				
WEDNESDAY 13	---	---				
THURSDAY 14	8:30	New housing price index (m/m)	Nov.	n/a	0.2%	0.3%
FRIDAY 15	9:00	Existing home sales	Dec.			

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 January 11 to 15, 2016

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)	Dec.	52.2		54.1		
MONDAY 11								
Japan	18:50	Trade balance (¥B)	Nov.	-158.7		200.2		
Japan	18:50	Current account (¥B)	Nov.	1,512.9		1 493.7		
TUESDAY 12								
Japan	0:00	Consumer confidence	Dec.	42.4		42.6		
United Kingdom	4:30	Industrial production	Nov.	0.0%	1.7%	0.1%	1.7%	
WEDNESDAY 13								
France	2:45	Current account (€B)	Nov.	n/a		-1.4		
France	2:45	Consumer price index	Dec.	0.1%	0.1%	-0.2%	0.0%	
Euro zone	5:00	Industrial production	Nov.	-0.3%	1.3%	0.6%	1.9%	
Japan	18:50	Machinery orders	Nov.	-7.3%	6.3%	10.7%	10.3%	
THURSDAY 14								
South Korea	---	Bank of Korea meeting	Jan.	1.50%		1.50%		
Italy	4:00	Industrial production	Nov.	0.2%	n/a	0.5%	2.9%	
United Kingdom	7:00	Bank of England meeting	Jan.	0.50%		0.50%		
Euro zone	7:00	Minutes of the European Central Bank						
FRIDAY 15								
United Kingdom	4:30	Construction	Nov.	0.5%	-0.1%	0.2%	1.0%	
Euro zone	5:00	Trade balance (€B)	Nov.	21.0		19.9		

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	2014	2013	2012	2011
Gross domestic product (2009 \$B)	2015 Q3	16,414	2.0	2.1	2.4	1.5	2.2	1.6
Consumption (2009 \$B)	2015 Q3	11,262	3.0	3.1	2.7	1.7	1.5	2.3
Government spending (2009 \$B)	2015 Q3	2,870	1.8	0.7	-0.6	-2.9	-1.9	-3.0
Residential investment (2009 \$B)	2015 Q3	534.4	8.2	9.4	1.8	9.5	13.5	0.5
Non-residential investment (2009 \$B)	2015 Q3	2,225	2.6	2.2	6.2	3.0	9.0	7.7
Business inventory change (2009 \$B) (1)	2015 Q3	85.5	---	---	68.0	61.4	54.7	37.6
Exports (2009 \$B)	2015 Q3	2,121	0.7	1.2	3.4	2.8	3.4	6.9
Imports (2009 \$B)	2015 Q3	2,667	2.3	5.6	3.8	1.0	2.2	5.5
Final domestic demand (2009 \$B)	2015 Q3	16,868	2.9	2.8	2.5	1.2	1.9	1.7
GDP deflator (2009 = 100)	2015 Q3	110.0	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.1
Labor productivity (2009 = 100)	2015 Q3	106.5	2.2	0.6	0.7	-0.0	0.9	0.2
Unit labor cost (2009 = 100)	2015 Q3	108.2	1.8	3.0	2.0	1.1	1.7	2.1
Employment cost index (Dec. 2005 = 100)	2015 Q3	124.5	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.0
Current account balance (\$B) (1)	2015 Q3	-124.1	---	---	-389.5	-376.8	-449.7	-460.4

* 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 (2010 = 100)	Nov.	124.6	0.4	1.0	1.5	3.4
ISM manufacturing index (1)	Dec.*	48.2	48.6	50.2	53.5	55.1
ISM non-manufacturing index (1)	Dec.*	55.3	55.9	56.9	56.0	56.5
Cons. confidence Conf. Board (1985 = 100) (1)	Dec.*	96.5	92.6	102.6	99.8	93.1
Cons. confidence Michigan (1966 = 100) (1)	Dec.	92.6	91.3	87.2	96.1	93.6
Personal consumption expenditure (2009 \$B)	Nov.*	11,323	0.3	0.5	1.1	2.5
Disposable personal income (2009 \$B)	Nov.*	12,417	0.2	0.8	1.8	3.5
Consumer credit (\$B)	Oct.	3,512	0.5	1.7	3.7	7.0
Retail sales (\$M)	Nov.	448,117	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.4
Excluding automobiles (\$M)	Nov.	354,434	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.7
Industrial production (2007 = 100)	Nov.	106.5	-0.6	-1.1	-0.1	-1.2
Production capacity utilization rate (%) (1)	Nov.	77.0	77.5	78.1	77.6	79.0
New machinery orders (\$M)	Nov.*	472,203	-0.2	0.2	0.5	-4.2
New durable good orders (\$M)	Nov.*	238,593	-0.0	2.0	5.0	1.1
Business inventories (\$B)	Oct.	1,814	-0.0	0.2	1.2	2.0
Housing starts (K) (1)	Nov.	1,173	1,062	1,116	1,072	1,007
Building permits (K) (1)	Nov.	1,282	1,161	1,161	1,250	1,079
New home sales (K) (1)	Nov.*	490.0	470.0	507.0	513.0	449.0
Existing home sales (K) (1)	Nov.*	4,760	5,320	5,300	5,320	4,950
Construction spending (\$B)	Nov.*	1,122	-0.4	0.0	1.3	10.5
Commercial surplus (\$M) (1)	Nov.*	-42,374	-44,582	-48,811	-43,445	-40,021
Nonfarm employment (K) (2)	Dec.*	143,242	292.0	851.0	1,372	2,650
Unemployment rate (%) (1)	Dec.*	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.6
Consumer price (1982-1984 = 100)	Nov.	238.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.4
Excluding food and energy	Nov.	244.1	0.2	0.6	1.0	2.0
Personal cons. expenditure deflator (2009 = 100)	Nov.*	109.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
Excluding food and energy	Nov.*	110.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.3
Producer price (2009 = 100)	Nov.	109.8	0.3	-0.6	-0.3	-1.2
Excluding food and energy	Nov.	109.1	0.3	-0.3	0.4	0.4
Export prices (2000 = 100)	Nov.	121.3	-0.6	-1.4	-3.5	-6.3
Import prices (2000 = 100)	Nov.	121.0	-0.4	-1.8	-4.3	-9.4

* 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	2014	2013	2012	2011
Gross domestic product (2007 \$M)	2015 Q3	1,773,166	2.3	1.2	2.5	2.2	1.7	3.1
Household consumption (2007 \$M)	2015 Q3	1,001,582	1.8	1.7	2.6	2.4	1.9	2.2
Government consumption (2007 \$M)	2015 Q3	342,624	-1.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.3
Residential investment (2007 \$M)	2015 Q3	121,219	2.5	2.1	2.5	-0.4	5.6	1.6
Non-residential investment (2007 \$M)	2015 Q3	177,295	-5.8	-8.9	0.0	2.5	8.6	12.8
Business inventory change (2007 \$M) (1)	2015 Q3	740.0	---	---	9,869	15,476	6,159	11,159
Exports (2007 \$M)	2015 Q3	579,018	9.4	2.4	5.3	2.8	2.6	4.8
Imports (2007 \$M)	2015 Q3	572,669	-2.9	-1.1	1.8	1.5	3.6	5.6
Final domestic demand (2007 \$M)	2015 Q3	1,759,789	-0.0	0.2	1.6	1.3	2.4	2.6
GDP deflator (2007 = 100)	2015 Q3	112.6	0.4	-0.8	1.7	1.6	1.3	3.2
Labour productivity (2007 = 100)	2015 Q3	106.2	0.6	-0.7	2.5	1.3	-0.4	1.8
Unit labour cost (2007 = 100)	2015 Q3	114.6	-2.0	0.6	1.1	1.7	3.2	1.7
Current account balance (\$M) (1)	2015 Q3	-16,212	---	---	-44,894	-59,665	-65,680	-49,081
Production capacity utilization rate (%) (1)	2015 Q3	82.0	---	---	82.7	81.2	81.5	80.6
Disposable personal income (\$M)	2015 Q3	1,121,196	3.4	3.3	3.0	4.8	4.1	3.7
Corporate net operating surplus (2007 \$M)	2015 Q3	225,448	-6.7	-19.2	7.0	0.8	-5.3	17.0

* 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)	Oct.*	1,643,825	0.0	-0.3	0.3	-0.2
Industrial production (2007 \$M)	Oct.*	345,309	-0.1	-1.9	-0.1	-4.0
Manufacturing sales (\$M)	Oct.	50,399	-1.1	-3.1	0.6	-3.2
Housing starts (K) (1)	Nov.	212.0	197.7	213.8	198.3	191.5
Building permits (\$M)	Nov.*	6,235	-19.6	-17.5	-7.5	-6.0
Retail sales (\$M)	Oct.*	43,416	0.1	0.2	2.0	1.9
Excluding automobiles (\$M)	Oct.*	32,391	-0.0	-0.4	0.7	0.3
Wholesale trade sales (\$M)	Oct.	54,743	-0.6	-1.0	-0.7	1.6
Commercial surplus (\$M) (1)	Nov.*	-1,985	-2,488	-2,219.7	-2,718	-84.8
Exports (\$M)	Nov.*	43,254	0.4	-2.8	1.8	-1.6
Imports (\$M)	Nov.*	45,239	-0.7	-3.2	0.1	2.8
Employment (K) (2)	Dec.*	18,010	22.8	10.5	10.4	13.2
Unemployment rate (%) (1)	Dec.*	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.8	6.7
Average weekly earnings (\$)	Oct.*	958.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.9
Number of salaried employees (K) (2)	Oct.*	15,784	23.9	13.9	10.4	10.5
Consumer price (2002 = 100)	Nov.	127.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	1.4
Excluding food and energy	Nov.	121.9	-0.2	0.3	0.5	1.8
Excluding 8 volatile items	Nov.	126.6	-0.3	0.2	0.5	2.0
Industrial product price (2002 = 100)	Nov.*	110.1	-0.2	-1.1	-0.2	-0.2
Raw materials price (2002 = 100)	Nov.*	88.8	-4.0	-1.7	-13.6	-16.3
Money supply M1+ (\$M)	Nov.*	812,871	0.4	1.6	4.8	8.4

* 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.

Major financial indicators

	Jan. 8	Previous data (%)					Last 52 weeks (%)		
		Jan. 1	-1 month	-3 months	-6 months	-1 year	Higher	Average	Lower
United States									
Federal funds – target	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.27	0.25
Treasury bill – 3 months	0.19	0.16	0.22	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.29	0.06	-0.02
Treasury bonds – 2 years	0.94	1.06	0.97	0.62	0.64	0.57	1.08	0.68	0.42
– 5 years	1.58	1.65	1.45	1.40	1.66	1.42	1.79	1.52	1.15
– 10 years	2.14	2.27	2.13	2.09	2.40	1.95	2.48	2.14	1.64
– 30 years	2.93	3.02	2.88	2.92	3.19	2.53	3.24	2.85	2.22
S&P 500 index	1,946	2,044	2,012	2,015	2,077	2,045	2,131	2,060	1,868
DJIA index	16,503	17,425	17,265	17,084	17,760	17,737	18,312	17,571	15,666
Gold price (US\$/ounce)	1,104	1,062	1,077	1,158	1,161	1,219	1,302	1,157	1,052
CRB index	168.14	176.14	174.86	202.69	218.25	225.57	231.77	206.90	168.14
WTI oil (US\$/barrel)	32.83	37.13	35.65	49.67	52.74	48.35	61.36	48.33	32.83
Canada									
Overnight – target	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.63	0.50
Treasury bill – 3 months	0.44	0.50	0.46	0.41	0.56	0.92	0.92	0.52	0.36
Treasury bonds – 2 years	0.41	0.48	0.48	0.56	0.50	0.95	0.92	0.54	0.32
– 5 years	0.65	0.73	0.74	0.87	0.80	1.21	1.17	0.84	0.58
– 10 years	1.30	1.40	1.41	1.52	1.69	1.66	1.91	1.52	1.24
– 30 years	2.06	2.15	2.16	2.32	2.34	2.22	2.48	2.19	1.83
Spread with the U.S. rate (% points)									
Overnight – target	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.37	0.00
Treasury bill – 3 months	0.25	0.34	0.24	0.40	0.55	0.90	0.89	0.46	0.18
Treasury bonds – 2 years	-0.54	-0.58	-0.49	-0.06	-0.14	0.38	0.39	-0.14	-0.60
– 5 years	-0.94	-0.92	-0.71	-0.53	-0.86	-0.21	-0.17	-0.67	-1.00
– 10 years	-0.83	-0.87	-0.72	-0.57	-0.71	-0.29	-0.26	-0.62	-0.90
– 30 years	-0.86	-0.87	-0.72	-0.60	-0.85	-0.31	-0.32	-0.66	-0.90
S&P/TSX index	12,474	13,010	12,790	13,964	14,411	14,385	15,451	14,291	12,448
Exchange rate (C\$/US\$)	1.4138	1.3850	1.3756	1.2944	1.2658	1.1868	1.4116	1.2818	0.7073
Exchange rate (C\$/€)	1.5416	1.5041	1.5117	1.4701	1.4132	1.4053	1.5441	1.4191	0.7711
Overseas									
ECB – Refinancing rate	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	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	0.52	0.63	0.54	0.62	0.90	0.48	0.99	0.54	0.08
U.K.: Bonds – 10 years	1.77	1.96	1.81	1.86	2.07	1.60	2.19	1.84	1.36
Euro: Exchange rate (US\$/€)	1.0902	1.0860	1.0990	1.1358	1.1165	1.1842	1.1834	1.1075	1.0495
U.K.: Exchange rate (US\$/£)	1.4538	1.4748	1.5218	1.5304	1.5526	1.5161	1.5884	1.5272	1.4538

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.