

U.S. real GDP slowed again

HIGHLIGHTS

- United States: More weak growth in real GDP.
- Unsurprisingly, the Federal Reserve opts for the status quo.
- U.S. consumer confidence picks up in January.
- United States: New home sales rebound.
- Canada: Real GDP by industry rose 0.3% in November.

A LOOK AHEAD

- U.S. hiring should be weaker in January than in December.
- United States: The manufacturing ISM could come back above 50.
- Canada: Moderate job growth is expected.
- Canada: The trade balance could improve somewhat.

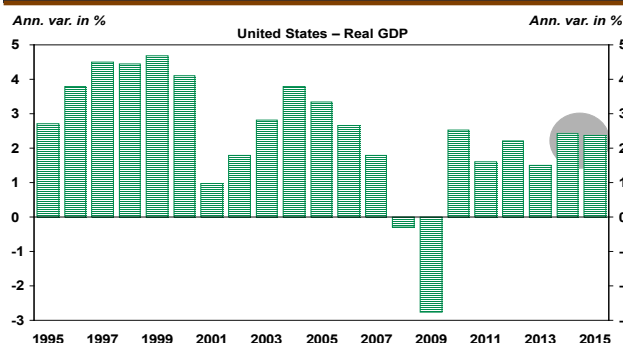
FINANCIAL MARKETS

- Crude oil hit US\$34.
- The yen slides following the Bank of Japan's (BoJ) surprise decision to bring in a negative interest rate.
- The BoJ's announcement takes bond yields down.

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Graph of the week – In the end, 2015's U.S. real GDP growth was similar to 2014's



Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis and Desjardins, Economic Studies

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KEY STATISTICS OF THE WEEK

UNITED STATES

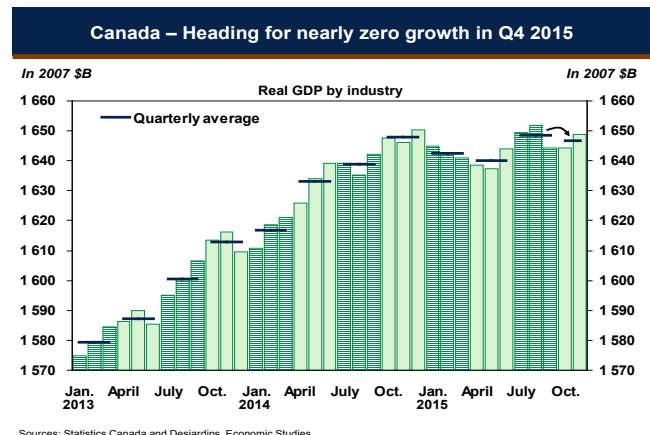
- Real GDP rose 0.7% (annualized) in the fourth quarter of 2015 according to the advance estimate for national accounts. This represents a slowdown compared with the summer's 2.0% gain and the spring's 3.9% gain. Real consumption increased 2.2%. Business investment slipped for the first time since summer 2012, falling 1.8%. Residential investment increased 8.1%. The change in inventories went from US\$85.5B to US\$68.6B, taking a 0.45 percentage point bite out of real GDP growth. Foreign trade also contributed negatively to growth, taking a 0.47-point bite. Government expenditures only rose 0.7% in the fall.
- For 2015 as a whole, real GDP was up 2.4%, the same pace as for 2014, but an improvement over the 1.5% recorded in 2013.
- The Federal Reserve (Fed) decided to maintain the target range for the federal funds rate at 0.25% to 0.50%. It still expects economic conditions to evolve in a manner that will warrant only gradual increases in the federal funds rate. The statement accompanying the decision raised some concerns about the U.S. economy and put a little more emphasis on the fact that inflation will continue to be weak in the short term.
- Consumer confidence improved again in January, even with the problems in the stock markets since the start of the year. The Conference Board index rose from December's 96.3 to 98.1 in January. It had fallen to 92.6 in November.
- The S&P/Case-Shiller index of existing home prices in the 20 largest cities posted a monthly increase of 0.9%, the strongest since March. The gain takes the index's annual change from 5.5% to 5.8%.
- Sales of new single-family homes jumped 10.8% in December, after rising 5.5% in October and 1.9% in November. Sales went from 491,000 to 544,000 units from November to December.
- New durable goods orders tumbled 5.1% in December after dipping 0.5% in November and going up 2.8% in October. The contraction primarily came from transportation, which is down 12.4%; the aviation sector is off 44.4%. New durable goods are down 1.2% excluding transportation. Excluding defence and aviation, new capital goods orders retreated 4.3%, the worst drop since February 2015.

Francis Généreux
Senior Economist

CANADA

- Real GDP by industry rose 0.3% in November. This growth is somewhat comforting given the disappointing results for September (-0.5%) and October (0.0%), doing away with some of the concern over the country's economic conditions. That being said, it is important not to delude ourselves: November's upswing in real GDP is not enough to save the fourth quarter. After two months, the carryover for the last quarter of 2015 is almost zero. Real GDP would have to rise at least 0.5% in December for Q4 to end with quarterly annualized growth of more than 0.5%. It will be hard to get there, as a number of one-off factors are likely to curb growth in December
- The industrial product price index slid 0.2% in December, in line with expectations. The decline is mainly due to a 5.4% drop in energy prices. Excluding energy, the other industrial product prices are up 0.6%. The raw materials price index retreated 5.0%.
- According to the business survey, the number of employees fell 0.2% in November, for a loss of 28,100 jobs. This is a smaller drop than seen with the Labour Force Survey, which recorded a decline of 57,000 jobs (excluding self-employed workers). The annual change in average weekly earnings was 1.4% in December, in line with previous months.

Benoit P. Durocher
Senior Economist



FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Bank of Japan announced a negative interest rate

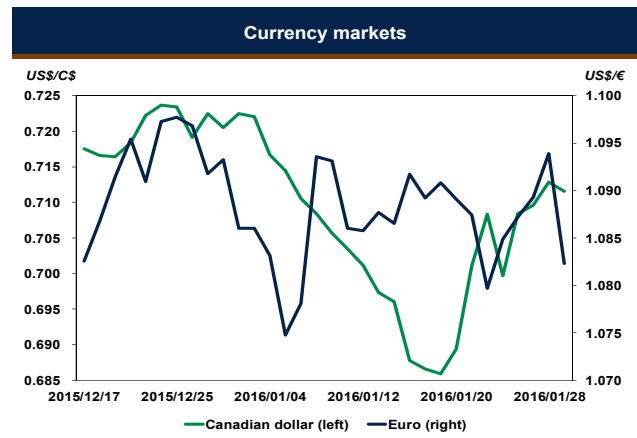
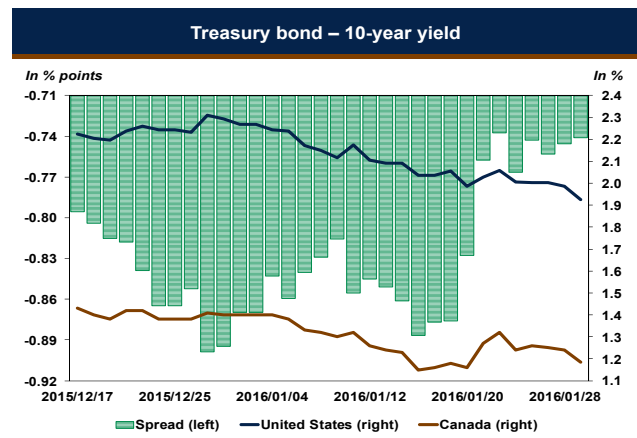
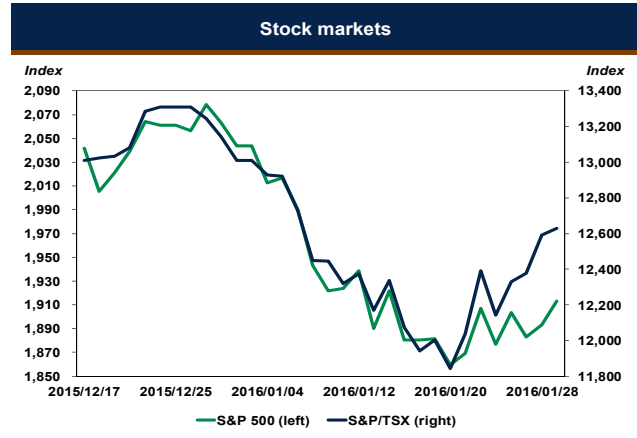
The S&P 500 seesawed throughout most of the week. On Wednesday, it did not react well when the Federal Reserve (Fed) expressed concern over the economy and international financial markets. On Friday, world stock markets welcomed Japan's adoption of a negative rate policy and the S&P 500 regained the 1,900-point mark. Investors were also reassured by the upswing in oil prices. Speculation that Saudi Arabia is pushing for lower output took oil prices towards US\$34 which, among other things, helped the S&P/TSX post a weekly gain of more than 2%.

After flirting with 2.10% last week, the U.S. 10-year yield plunged. On Monday, the yield temporarily dropped back under 2.00%, primarily in response to the very disappointing Dallas Fed manufacturing index. It then stabilized around 2.00% and was essentially unresponsive to the Fed's statement, which only strengthened belief in a very gradual rise by key rates. The Bank of Japan's (BoJ) surprise decision, however, got a big downside reaction out of global bond yields on Friday morning, taking the U.S. yield below 1.95%. In Canada, although oil prices were up and the data on growth were good, the markets continued to price in a strong probability of a key rate cut this year.

The U.S. dollar trended down slightly until Thursday night. On Friday, the BoJ decision penalized the yen severely and put monetary policy divergence front and centre again. The euro was also penalized on Friday. After closing in on US\$1.10 on Thursday, the euro was in the neighbourhood of US\$1.08 at the time of writing. Note that, last week, the European Central Bank took the markets by surprise when it clearly opened the door to intervention in March. The Canadian dollar stood out from the other major currencies by gaining a little more of the ground it recently lost. Boosted by oil's rise, the loonie went over US\$0.71.

Jimmy Jean
Senior Economist

Hendrix Vachon
Senior Economist



A LOOK AHEAD



UNITED STATES

Monday Feb. 1 - 10:00

January	
Consensus	48.4
Desjardins	50.5
December	48.2

ISM manufacturing index (January) – The ISM manufacturing index fell again in December, dropping from 48.6 to 48.2. However, a rise is possible in January. Several regional manufacturing indexes posted further declines during the month. The Chicago PMI index rise announced on Friday (from 42.9 to 55.6, its highest level since January 2015) offsets these declines, though. The drop in oil prices, which is reining in investment, and the greenback's ongoing strength mean however that the situation will remain rather tough for manufacturers. Nevertheless, we still expect the ISM index to go to 50.5.

Wednesday Feb. 3 - 10:00

January	
Consensus	55.1
Desjardins	55.3
December	55.3

ISM non-manufacturing index (January) – Although it is doing better than the manufacturing index, the non-manufacturing ISM dropped to 55.3 in December, its lowest point since March 2014. Building permits and the overall housing market are doing well; this, along with the benefits of the drop in gas prices, should make the manufacturing ISM stop sliding. It is forecast to be stable at December's level.

Friday Feb. 5 - 8:30

January	
Consensus	190,000
Desjardins	178,000
December	292,000

Job creation according to the establishment survey (January) – Job creation delivered another surprise in December, coming in unexpectedly strong. However, hiring is expected to decelerate from the average 284,000-job gain recorded in the last quarter of 2015. Initial jobless claims have also edged up in the last few weeks. Moreover, the results of the Conference Board consumer confidence survey on employment eroded somewhat in January. We therefore expect hiring to drop to 178,000 jobs. The unemployment rate could stay at 5.0%.

Friday Feb. 5 - 8:30

December	US\$B
Consensus	-43.00
Desjardins	-43.43
November	-42.37

Trade balance (December) – The trade balance improved in November, going from -US\$44.6B to -US\$42.4B, its smallest deficit since February 2015. We are expecting very modest deterioration for December. The preliminary data on merchandise trade point to a 0.8% drop in nominal exports and stability in imports. The deficit could go to US\$43.4B.



CANADA

Friday Feb. 5 - 8:30

January	
Consensus	4,800
Desjardins	10,000
December	22,800

Labour force survey (January) – After losing 32,900 jobs in November (according to the revised figures), the labour market rebounded in December, adding 22,800 positions. This put the trend for employment back at a level in line with the economy's growth over the last few months. Under these circumstances, employment growth should be fairly moderate in January, creating about 10,000 jobs. If the participation rate remains unchanged, the unemployment rate should stay at 7.1%.

Friday Feb. 5 - 8:30

December	\$B
Consensus	-2.20
Desjardins	-1.76
November	-1.98

International merchandise trade (December) – The news has been somewhat mixed for exports. The drop in prices for energy and agricultural products should trim the value of exports in these sectors. Also, the numbers on U.S. industrial output point to a slowdown in automotive industry activity. In contrast, other sectors should benefit from lively U.S. demand and December's milder weather. All in all, exports are expected to show almost no fluctuation for the month. As imports should continue to lose ground because of some weak components of domestic demand, the international merchandise trade balance could improve slightly in December.

**OVERSEAS**


United Kingdom: Bank of England meeting (February) – Once again, no changes are expected in British monetary policy on Thursday. As with the January 14 meeting, the global economic and financial uncertainty that has held sway since the start of the year rules out the possibility of action from the Bank of England (BoE). Real GDP growth was not bad in the last quarter of 2015, gaining 2.0% (annualized), and the jobless rate fell again in November, but this is not enough to push the BoE into action. Also, inflation was still a very low 0.2% in December.

Thursday Feb. 4 - 7:00**February**

Consensus	0.50%
Desjardins	0.50%
January 14	0.50%

ECONOMIC INDICATORS


Week of February 1 to 5, 2016

Day	Hour	Indicator	Period	Consensus		Previous data
UNITED STATES						
MONDAY 1	8:30	Personal income (m/m)	Dec.	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%
	8:30	Personal consumption expenditures (m/m)	Dec.	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
	8:30	Personal consumption expenditures deflator				
		Total (m/m)	Dec.	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		Excluding food and energy (m/m)	Dec.	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
		Total (y/y)	Dec.	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%
		Excluding food and energy (y/y)	Dec.	1.4%	1.5%	1.3%
	10:00	Construction spending (m/m)	Dec.	0.6%	1.1%	-0.4%
	10:00	ISM manufacturing index	Jan.	48.4	50.5	48.2
	13:00	Speech of the Federal Reserve Vice Chairman, S. Fischer				
TUESDAY 2	---	Total vehicle sales (ann. rate)	Jan.	17,480,000	17,400,000	17,220,000
	13:00	Speech of the Kansas City Fed President, E. George				
WEDNESDAY 3	10:00	ISM non-manufacturing index	Jan.	55.1	55.3	55.3
THURSDAY 4	8:30	Speech of the Dallas Fed President, R. Kaplan				
	8:30	Initial unemployment claims	Jan. 24-29	278,000	275,000	278,000
	8:30	Nonfarm productivity – preliminary (ann. rate)	Q4	-1.8%	-2.4%	2.2%
	8:30	Unit labor costs – preliminary (ann. rate)	Q4	4.0%	5.4%	1.8%
	10:00	Factory orders (m/m)	Dec.	-2.6%	-2.1%	-0.2%
FRIDAY 5	8:30	Trade balance – Goods and services (US\$B)	Dec.	-43.00	-43.43	-42.37
	8:30	Change in nonfarm payrolls	Jan.	190,000	178,000	292,000
	8:30	Unemployment rate	Jan.	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
	8:30	Average weekly earnings (m/m)	Jan.	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%
	8:30	Weekly worked hours	Jan.	34.5	34.5	34.5
	15:00	Consumer credit (US\$B)	Dec.	16.000	25.000	13.951




CANADA

MONDAY 1	---	---				
TUESDAY 2	---	---				
WEDNESDAY 3	---	---				
THURSDAY 4	---	---				
FRIDAY 5	8:30	International trade (\$B)	Dec.	-2.20	1.76	-1.99
	8:30	Net change in employment	Jan.	4,800	10,000	22,800
	8:30	Unemployment rate	Jan.	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%
	10:00	PMI-Ivey index	Jan.	49.5	49.5	49.9

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 1 to 5, 2016

Country	Hour	Indicator	Period	Consensus		Previous data		
				m/m (q/q)	y/y	m/m (q/q)	y/y	
 OVERSEAS								
SUNDAY 31								
China	20:00	PMI manufacturing index	Jan.	49.6		49.7		
China	20:00	PMI non-manufacturing index	Jan.	n/a		54.4		
MONDAY 1								
Japan	0:00	Vehicle sales	Jan.		n/a			3.1%
Italy	3:45	PMI manufacturing index	Jan.	54.8		55.6		
France	3:50	PMI manufacturing index – final	Jan.	50.0		50.0		
Germany	3:55	PMI manufacturing index – final	Jan.	52.1		52.1		
Euro zone	4:00	PMI manufacturing index – final	Jan.	52.3		52.3		
United Kingdom	4:30	PMI manufacturing index	Jan.	51.6		51.9		
Australia	22:30	Reserve Bank of Australia meeting	Feb.	2.00%		2.00%		
TUESDAY 2								
India	0:30	Reserve Bank of India meeting	Feb.	6.75%		6.75%		
Germany	3:55	Unemployment rate	Jan.	6.3%		6.3%		
Italy	4:00	Unemployment rate – preliminary	Dec.	11.2%		11.3%		
United Kingdom	4:30	PMI construction index	Jan.	57.5		57.8		
Euro zone	5:00	Producer price index	Dec.	-0.6%	-2.2%	-0.2%		-3.2%
Euro zone	5:00	Unemployment rate	Dec.	10.5%		10.5%		
WEDNESDAY 3								
Japan	0:00	Consumer confidence	Jan.	n/a		42.7		
Italy	3:45	PMI composite index	Jan.	n/a		56.0		
Italy	3:45	PMI services index	Jan.	54.0		55.3		
France	3:50	PMI composite index – final	Jan.	50.5		50.5		
France	3:50	PMI services index – final	Jan.	50.6		50.6		
Germany	3:55	PMI composite index – final	Jan.	54.5		54.5		
Germany	3:55	PMI services index – final	Jan.	55.4		55.4		
Euro zone	4:00	PMI composite index – final	Jan.	53.5		53.5		
Euro zone	4:00	PMI services index – final	Jan.	53.6		53.6		
United Kingdom	4:30	PMI composite index	Jan.	55.0		55.3		
United Kingdom	4:30	PMI services index	Jan.	55.4		55.5		
Euro zone	5:00	Retail sales	Dec.	0.3%	1.5%	-0.3%		1.4%
Italy	5:00	Consumer price index – preliminary	Jan.	-0.2%	0.3%	0.0%		0.1%
THURSDAY 4								
Germany	3:30	PMI construction index – preliminary	Jan.	n/a		55.5		
Royaume-Uni	7:00	Bank of England meeting	Feb.	0.50%		0.50%		
Royaume-Uni	7:00	Release of the Bank of England <i>Inflation Report</i>						
Mexico	14:00	Bank of Mexico meeting	Feb.	3.25%		3.25%		
FRIDAY 5								
Japan	0:00	Leading indicator – preliminary	Dec.	102.7		103.5		
Japan	0:00	Coincident indicator – preliminary	Dec.	111.0		111.9		
Germany	2:00	Factory orders	Dec.	-0.5%	-1.4%	1.5%		2.1%
France	2:45	Trade balance (€M)	Dec.	n/a		-4,630		
France	2:45	Current account (€B)	Dec.	n/a		-1.4		

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	2015	2014	2013	2012
Gross domestic product (2009 \$B)	2015 Q4*	16,442	0.7	1.8	2.4	2.4	1.5	2.2
Consumption (2009 \$B)	2015 Q4*	11,323	2.2	2.6	3.1	2.7	1.7	1.5
Government spending (2009 \$B)	2015 Q4*	2,875	0.7	1.3	0.8	-0.6	-2.9	-1.9
Residential investment (2009 \$B)	2015 Q4*	545.0	8.2	9.0	8.8	1.8	9.5	13.5
Non-residential investment (2009 \$B)	2015 Q4*	2,215	-1.8	1.6	2.9	6.2	3.0	9.0
Business inventory change (2009 \$B) (1)	2015 Q4*	68.6	---	---	95.1	68.0	61.4	54.7
Exports (2009 \$B)	2015 Q4*	2,108	-2.5	-0.8	1.1	3.4	2.8	3.4
Imports (2009 \$B)	2015 Q4*	2,674	1.1	3.4	5.0	3.8	1.0	2.2
Final domestic demand (2009 \$B)	2015 Q4*	16,935	1.6	2.5	2.8	2.5	1.2	1.9
GDP deflator (2009 = 100)	2015 Q4*	110.3	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.8
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 Q4*	125.2	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8
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)	Dec.	123.7	-0.2	0.8	0.7	2.7
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)	Jan.*	98.1	96.3	99.1	91.0	103.8
Cons. confidence Michigan (1966 = 100) (1)	Jan.	92.0	92.6	90.0	93.1	98.1
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)	Nov.	3,526	0.4	1.7	3.5	6.8
Retail sales (\$M)	Dec.	448,086	-0.1	0.3	1.0	2.2
Excluding automobiles (\$M)	Dec.	353,524	-0.1	0.3	0.3	1.2
Industrial production (2007 = 100)	Dec.	106.0	-0.4	-1.4	-0.6	-1.8
Production capacity utilization rate (%) (1)	Dec.	76.5	76.9	77.9	77.5	79.0
New machinery orders (\$M)	Nov.	472,203	-0.2	0.2	0.5	-4.2
New durable good orders (\$M)	Dec.*	225,422	-5.1	-2.8	-4.7	-0.6
Business inventories (\$B)	Nov.	1,810	-0.2	-0.1	0.6	1.6
Housing starts (K) (1)	Dec.	1,149	1,179	1,207	1,211	1,080
Building permits (K) (1)	Dec.	1,204	1,282	1,105	1,337	1,077
New home sales (K) (1)	Dec.*	544.0	491.0	457.0	469.0	495.0
Existing home sales (K) (1)	Dec.	5,460	4,760	5,550	5,480	5,070
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)	Dec.	237.8	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7
Excluding food and energy	Dec.	244.4	0.1	0.5	0.9	2.1
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.	109.6	-0.2	-0.3	-0.8	-1.1
Excluding food and energy	Dec.	109.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Export prices (2000 = 100)	Dec.	119.9	-1.1	-2.0	-4.3	-6.5
Import prices (2000 = 100)	Dec.	119.4	-1.2	-2.1	-5.7	-8.2

* 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)	Nov.*	1,648,935	0.3	-0.2	0.7	0.2
Industrial production (2007 \$M)	Nov.*	345,870	0.5	-2.0	0.8	-3.2
Manufacturing sales (\$M)	Nov.	50,757	1.0	-1.7	0.8	-0.5
Housing starts (K) (1)	Dec.	173.0	212.0	233.3	201.2	178.9
Building permits (\$M)	Nov.	6,235	-19.6	-17.5	-7.5	-6.0
Retail sales (\$M)	Nov.	44,272	1.7	1.5	3.1	3.2
Excluding automobiles (\$M)	Nov.	32,820	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.8
Wholesale trade sales (\$M)	Nov.	55,903	1.8	1.2	2.2	4.2
Commercial surplus (\$M) (1)	Nov.	-1,985	-2,488	-2,220	-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.	18,011	22.8	11.0	10.7	13.0
Unemployment rate (%) (1)	Dec.	7.1	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.7
Average weekly earnings (\$)	Nov.*	950.7	-0.3	0.6	0.4	1.4
Number of salaried employees (K) (2)	Nov.*	15,775	-28.1	22.3	4.9	11.5
Consumer price (2002 = 100)	Dec.	126.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	1.6
Excluding food and energy	Dec.	121.3	-0.5	-0.5	0.0	1.7
Excluding 8 volatile items	Dec.	126.1	-0.4	-0.4	0.1	1.9
Industrial product price (2002 = 100)	Dec.*	109.8	-0.2	-1.0	-1.0	1.1
Raw materials price (2002 = 100)	Dec.*	84.3	-5.0	-9.0	-18.2	-14.1
Money supply M1+ (\$M)	Dec.*	814,765	0.2	0.9	4.6	8.2

* 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 (%)		
	Jan. 29	Jan. 22	-1 month	-3 months	-6 months	-1 year	Higher	Average	Lower
United States									
Federal funds – target	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.28	0.25
Treasury bill – 3 months	0.31	0.30	0.16	0.08	0.08	0.02	0.34	0.07	-0.02
Treasury bonds – 2 years	0.78	0.88	1.06	0.74	0.65	0.43	1.08	0.70	0.45
– 5 years	1.34	1.48	1.65	1.51	1.53	1.15	1.79	1.53	1.19
– 10 years	1.93	2.06	2.27	2.15	2.19	1.64	2.48	2.15	1.67
– 30 years	2.74	2.83	3.02	2.92	2.91	2.22	3.24	2.88	2.26
S&P 500 index	1,913	1,907	2,044	2,079	2,104	1,995	2,131	2,052	1,859
DJIA index	16,274	16,094	17,425	17,664	17,690	17,165	18,312	17,490	15,666
Gold price (US\$/ounce)	1,118	1,100	1,062	1,141	1,094	1,273	1,272	1,147	1,052
CRB index	166.46	163.80	176.14	195.61	202.57	218.84	231.77	203.60	156.32
WTI oil (US\$/barrel)	33.54	32.07	37.13	46.60	47.11	47.79	61.36	47.42	26.68
Canada									
Overnight – target	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.61	0.50
Treasury bill – 3 months	0.47	0.46	0.50	0.42	0.40	0.58	0.68	0.50	0.32
Treasury bonds – 2 years	0.42	0.46	0.48	0.58	0.41	0.39	0.71	0.52	0.29
– 5 years	0.65	0.76	0.73	0.88	0.77	0.61	1.13	0.83	0.54
– 10 years	1.19	1.32	1.40	1.54	1.44	1.25	1.91	1.50	1.15
– 30 years	2.00	2.10	2.15	2.30	2.13	1.83	2.48	2.19	1.83
Spread with the U.S. rate (% points)									
Overnight – target	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.33	0.00
Treasury bill – 3 months	0.16	0.16	0.34	0.34	0.32	0.56	0.67	0.43	0.06
Treasury bonds – 2 years	-0.36	-0.42	-0.58	-0.16	-0.24	-0.04	0.13	-0.18	-0.64
– 5 years	-0.69	-0.72	-0.92	-0.63	-0.76	-0.54	-0.39	-0.70	-1.00
– 10 years	-0.74	-0.74	-0.87	-0.61	-0.75	-0.39	-0.36	-0.65	-0.90
– 30 years	-0.74	-0.73	-0.87	-0.62	-0.78	-0.39	-0.43	-0.69	-0.90
S&P/TSX index	12,630	12,390	13,010	13,529	14,468	14,673	15,451	14,161	11,843
Exchange rate (C\$/US\$)	1.4053	1.4117	1.3850	1.3078	1.3089	1.2732	1.4579	1.2936	0.7116
Exchange rate (C\$/€)	1.5211	1.5242	1.5041	1.4393	1.4382	1.4372	1.5903	1.4276	0.7702
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	0.35	0.41	0.63	0.52	0.61	0.27	0.99	0.54	0.08
U.K.: Bonds – 10 years	1.57	1.72	1.96	1.92	1.88	1.36	2.19	1.85	1.39
Euro: Exchange rate (US\$/€)	1.0823	1.0797	1.0860	1.1006	1.0988	1.1289	1.1620	1.1039	1.0495
U.K.: Exchange rate (US\$/£)	1.4194	1.4266	1.4748	1.5429	1.5624	1.5069	1.5884	1.5224	1.4158

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.