

## The market starts to adjust to a possible Federal Reserve rate hike in June

### HIGHLIGHTS

- United States: Housing starts, industrial output and energy prices rebound.
- Canada: Manufacturing, wholesale and retail sales lost ground in March.
- Canada: The total annual inflation rate is closing in on the mid-point target.
- Canada: The housing market is very strong.

### A LOOK AHEAD

- United States: Aviation should support new durable goods orders.
- The Bank of Canada set to leave the overnight rate at 0.50%.

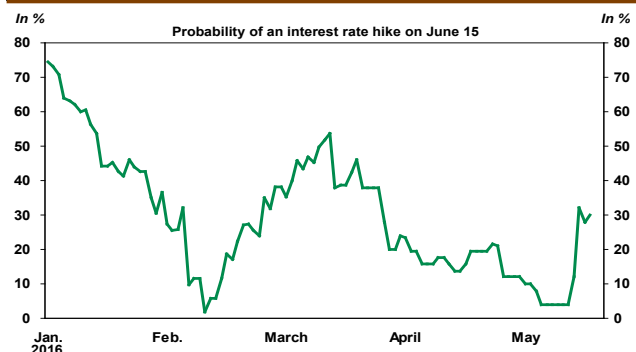
### FINANCIAL MARKETS

- The greater likelihood of monetary firming hits the stock markets.
- Sharp rise of U.S. bond yields.
- The U.S. dollar on a new upswing.

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**Graph of the week – The market now sees a 30% chance for an interest rate hike in the United States**



Sources: Bloomberg and Desjardins, Economic Studies

**François Dupuis**  
Vice-President and Chief Economist

**Mathieu D'Anjou**  
Senior Economist

**Benoît P. Durocher**  
Senior Economist

**Francis Généreux**  
Senior Economist

**Jimmy Jean**  
Senior Economist

**Hendrix Vachon**  
Senior Economist

514-281-2336 or 1 866 866-7000, ext. 2336  
E-mail: [desjardins.economics@desjardins.com](mailto:desjardins.economics@desjardins.com)

## KEY STATISTICS OF THE WEEK

### UNITED STATES

- Housing starts rose in April, going from an annualized 1,099,000 units in March to 1,178,000, gaining 6.6% on the heels of a 9.4% pullback. The increase in housing starts stems more from multi-unit housing (+10.7%) than single-family dwellings (+3.3%). Building permits advanced 3.6%, going from 1,077,000 units to 1,116,000.
- Industrial output jumped 0.7% in April after tumbling 0.9% in March. Manufacturing production rose 0.3%. Mining activity fell 2.3%, while energy production increased by 5.8%. The industrial capacity utilization rate went from 74.9% to 75.4%.
- The consumer price index (CPI) rose 0.4% in April after March's 0.1% uptick. The acceleration mainly stems from energy prices, which went up 3.4%—the biggest increase since February 2013. Excluding food and energy, the core CPI went up 0.2%. The total CPI's annual change went from 0.9% to 1.1%, while core inflation decelerated slightly from 2.2% to 2.1%.
- Existing home sales increased 1.7% in April, after a 5.7% rebound in March and a 7.3% drop in February. The annualized level rose from 5,070,000 units in February to 5,360,000 in March, then to 5,450,000 in April. This level is still below the level reached in January, however. The increase stems mainly from the Midwest while declines were recorded in the south and western U.S. states. What's more, condo sales (+10.3%) outpaced sales of single-family homes (+0.6%).
- In April, the leading indicator posted its greatest monthly gain in a year. The 0.6% advance followed stagnation in March and a modest 0.1% uptick in February. Several components contributed to the increase in April, namely the interest rate spread, hours worked, stock markets, building permits and jobless claims. Consumer confidence was the only sour note.
- Against all expectations, the Philadelphia Fed manufacturing index declined in May. After spending several months in negative territory, this index soared to 12.4 in March only to tumble once again to -1.6 in April. The performance in May pushed it down a bit, to -1.8. The New York Fed Empire index also disappointed, falling from 9.56 to -9.02, its lowest level since February.

**Francis Généreux**  
Senior Economist

### CANADA

- The total consumer price index (CPI) rose 0.3% in April, a somewhat weaker-than-anticipated monthly advance. As expected, the increase in gas prices largely contributed to the rise in the monthly change. This contribution was partly offset however by an unusual drop at this time of year in the cost of certain food items (meat, fruit and vegetables). The total annual inflation rate jumped from 1.3% to 1.7%. The Bank of Canada's core index (CPIX), which excludes eight volatile components, rose by 0.2% in April. Its annual change ticked up to 2.2% vs. 2.1% the previous month.
- In Canada, the surge in existing home sales continued in April, with a monthly gain of 3.1%. Since the start of the year, sales have increased 7.6%, which corresponds to an annualized advance of 24.6%. British Columbia and Ontario continue to stand out, with inventories reaching historic lows of 2.6 months and 2.4 months, respectively. Even though average prices for existing homes fell slightly in Canada in April (-0.4%), the annual change remains high, at 13.1%.
- Retail sales were down 1.0% in March. Expressed in real terms, the decline was 1.3% after a 1.4% increase in February and a 2.0% uptick in January. The results for the first quarter of 2016 still point to a significant increase in sales; this will pave the way for a strong showing in consumer spending on goods for the period.
- Manufacturing sales fell 0.9% in March, a sharper-than-expected drop. Furthermore, sales of petroleum and coal products shot up, partly offsetting weaknesses in several areas of activity. Expressed in real terms, manufacturing sales ticked up 0.1%, while inventories edged up 0.2%.
- Wholesale sales slid by 1.0% in March, after rising 2.3% in February. A sharp drop was recorded in the wholesale sales of automobile products. Expressed in real terms, wholesale sales fell 0.4% while inventories edged up 0.6%. The total impact on economic growth will thus be slightly positive.

**Benoit P. Durocher**  
Senior Economist

# FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Towards a rate hike in the United States

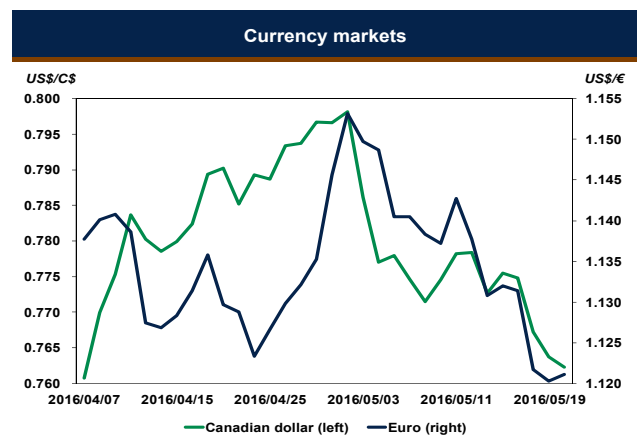
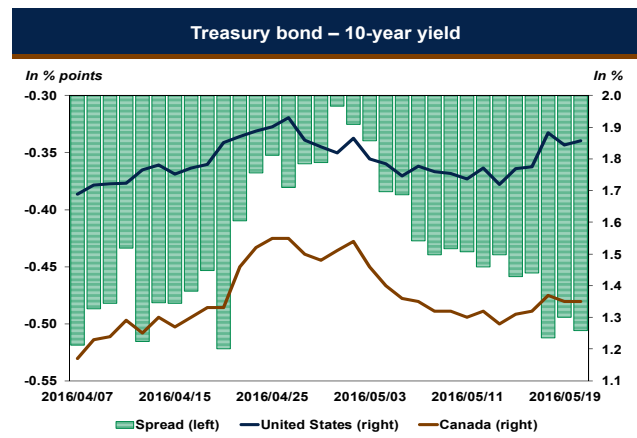
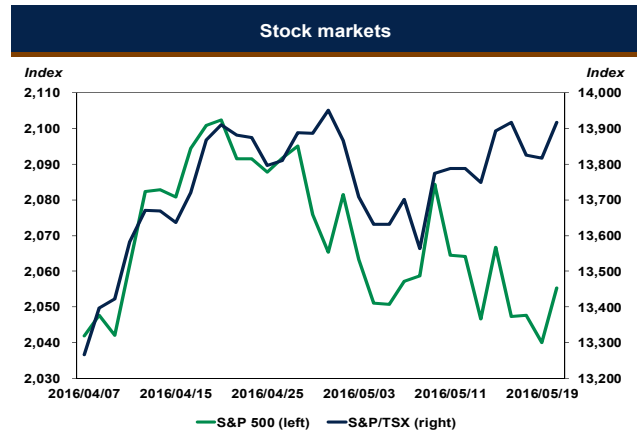
North American stock markets roared out of the gate at the start of the week as oil prices reached a peak in 2016 and Warren Buffet announced his investment in Apple, giving tech stocks a boost. Investors got a little more nervous as the Tuesday session unfolded on strong U.S. economic data and comments from Federal Reserve (Fed) leaders that opened the door to an upcoming key rate increase. Apprehensions intensified by Wednesday afternoon when the minutes of the last Fed meeting showed that a majority of leaders deemed that a rate increase at the June 15 meeting would likely be appropriate if the economic data pointed to a rebound in the U.S. economy in the second quarter.

After practically ignoring the solid data on the U.S. economy and the comments of Fed leaders in recent weeks, the bond markets had to adjust quickly following the release of the minutes of the Fed's last meeting. The implicit probability of a rate increase in June soared—from 4% early in the week to about 30% today. This translated into a 15- to 20-basis-point increase in U.S. bond yields this week. Canadian yields also rose, but to a lesser extent than U.S. bonds.

Changes in expectations on monetary firming in the United States boosted the greenback against most other currencies. The euro retreated to about US\$1.12, a new low since the end of March. For its part, the Canadian dollar fell closer to US\$0.76. The loonie had climbed close to US\$0.78 earlier in the week, supported by rising oil prices. However, the problem with the forest fires in Alberta limited the loonie's sensitivity to oil prices. The British pound was one of the rare currencies to make gains against the greenback, backed by a survey showing greater support for keeping the United Kingdom within the European Union.

**Mathieu D'Anjou**  
Senior Economist

**Hendrix Vachon**  
Senior Economist



# A LOOK AHEAD



## UNITED STATES

### Tuesday May 24 - 10:00

<b>April</b>	ann. rate
Consensus	520,000
Desjardins	520,000
<b>March</b>	<b>511,000</b>

**New home sales (April)** – Sales of new, single-family homes were down in March for the third month in a row. Such a long rough stretch had not occurred since 2011. Given the volatility of this indicator, the March pullback was fairly modest, i.e. -1.5%. We expect a turnaround in April. Issuances of building permits for single-family homes rose by 1.5% during the month, their strongest growth since October 2015. Although it dipped slightly, the NAHB homebuilders’ confidence index for current sales is still relatively high. Annualized sales of new homes should spurt up, from 511,000 to 520,000 units.

### Thursday May 26 - 8:30

<b>April</b>	m/m
Consensus	0.3%
Desjardins	2.0%
<b>March</b>	<b>1.3%</b>

**New durable goods orders (April)** – New durable goods orders ticked up by 1.3% in March, according to the revised data. A large portion of that increase came from the military aviation sector, which soared by 59.4%. We expect this component to pull back in April, but this should be offset by improvement in the civil aviation sector, which will be supported by favourable seasonal factors. After dipping 0.2% in March, orders excluding transportation should see some growth in April. The improved performance by the “new orders” component of the ISM manufacturing index in recent months, and the sharp gain in manufacturing production linked to machinery in April, are pointing towards a gain of 0.5%. All told, 2.0% growth in new durable goods orders is predicted.



## CANADA

### Wednesday May 25 - 10:00

<b>May</b>	
Consensus	0.50%
Desjardins	0.50%
<b>April 13</b>	<b>0.50%</b>

**Bank of Canada meeting (May)** – The economic indicators have been very volatile in recent months. While there is every reason to think that the first quarter of 2016 will end up with real GDP growth of around 3%, the preliminary information tells us that growth could slow significantly in the second quarter. Obviously, the negative impact of the forest fires in Alberta will be one factor behind this anticipated underperformance by the Canadian economy. In these conditions, the monetary authorities will have to focus on the trends, which in general are still fairly good, all things considered. Therefore, despite the bad news, the possibility of another cut in key interest rates must be ruled out, especially since the housing market is still disturbingly vigorous. On the other hand, it will take several quarters before any interest rate hike becomes foreseeable. Therefore, the May meeting is expected to result in a status quo as far as monetary policy is concerned.

**OVERSEAS**



**Euro zone: PMI indexes (May)** – After climbing to 54.3 in December 2015 and falling back at the beginning of winter, the euro zone composite PMI index is now treading water. It stood at 53.0 in February, then at 53.1 in March, then went back to 53.0 in April. This stability is mainly attributable to the service sector, as the manufacturing index rose during the past two months (but is still relatively weak, at 51.7). Annualized real GDP growth in the euro zone was good in the first quarter, coming in at 2.1%; the trends in the PMI indexes will tell us a bit more about the economic situation in the spring. Other indicators to be released during the week include, on Tuesday, the German ZEW investor confidence indexes and some French business confidence indexes. Germany's IFO large business confidence indexes will be made public on Wednesday.

**Monday May 23 - 4:00**

<b>May</b>	m/m
Consensus	53.2
<b>April</b>	<b>53.0</b>

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS

## Week of May 23 to 27, 2016

Day	Hour	Indicator	Period	Consensus		Previous data
 <b>UNITED STATES</b>						
<b>MONDAY 23</b>						
	5:30	Speech of the St. Louis Fed President, J. Bullard				
	8:00	Speech of the San Francisco Fed President, J. Williams				
	18:30	Speech of the Philadelphia Fed President, P. Harker				
<b>TUESDAY 24</b>						
	10:00	New home sales (ann. rate)	April	520,000	520,000	511,000
<b>WEDNESDAY 25</b>						
	9:00	Speech of the Philadelphia Fed President, P. Harker				
	11:40	Speech of the Minneapolis Fed President, N. Kashkari				
	14:00	Speech of the Dallas Fed President, R. Kaplan				
<b>THURSDAY 26</b>						
	6:10	Speech of the St. Louis Fed President, J. Bullard				
	8:30	Initial unemployment claims	May 16-20	275,000	273,000	278,000
	8:30	Durable goods orders (m/m)	April	0.3%	2.0%	1.3%
	10:00	Pending home sales (m/m)	April	0.7%	n/a	1.4%
	12:00	Speech of a Federal Reserve Governor, J. Powell				
<b>FRIDAY 27</b>						
	8:30	Real GDP (ann. rate)	Q1s	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%
	10:00	Michigan's consumer sentiment index – final	May	95.6	95.8	95.8
	13:15	Speech of the Federal Reserve Chairman, J. Yellen				

 **CANADA**
**MONDAY 23**

--- Markets closed (Victoria Day)

**TUESDAY 24**

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**WEDNESDAY 25**


10:00 Bank of Canada meeting May 0.50% 0.50% 0.50%

**THURSDAY 26**

 8:30 Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises Q1  
 8:30 Average weekly earnings (y/y) March n/a 0.4% 0.4%  
 8:30 Number of salaried employees (m/m) March n/a 0.3% -0.2%


**FRIDAY 27**

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NOTE: Desjardins, Economic Studies are involved every week in the Bloomberg survey for Canada and the United States. Approximately 15 economists are consulted for the Canadian survey and a hundred or so for the United States. The abbreviations m/m, q/q and y/y correspond to monthly, quarterly and yearly variation respectively. Following the quarter, the abbreviations f, s and t correspond to first estimate, second estimate and third estimate respectively. (SA): Seasonally adjusted, (NSA): Non seasonally adjusted. The times shown are Daylight Saving Time (GMT - 4 hours).  Forecast of Desjardins, Economic Studies of the Desjardins Group.

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS

## Week of May 23 to 27, 2016

Country	Hour	Indicator	Period	Consensus		Previous data	
				m/m (q/q)	y/y	m/m (q/q)	y/y
 <b>OVERSEAS</b>							
<b>SUNDAY 22</b>							
Japan	19:50	Trade balance (¥B)	April	274.1		276.5	
<b>MONDAY 23</b>							
Japan	1:00	Leading indicator – final	March	n/a		98.4	
Japan	1:00	Coincident indicator – final	March	n/a		111.2	
France	3:00	PMI composite index – preliminary	May	50.4		50.2	
France	3:00	PMI manufacturing index – preliminary	May	49.0		48.0	
France	3:00	PMI services index – preliminary	May	50.6		50.6	
Germany	3:30	PMI composite index – preliminary	May	53.9		53.6	
Germany	3:30	PMI manufacturing index – preliminary	May	52.0		51.8	
Germany	3:30	PMI services index – preliminary	May	54.6		54.5	
Euro zone	4:00	PMI composite index – preliminary	May	53.2		53.0	
Euro zone	4:00	PMI manufacturing index – preliminary	May	51.9		51.7	
Euro zone	4:00	PMI services index – preliminary	May	53.2		53.1	
Euro zone	10:00	Consumer confidence – preliminary	May	-9.0		-9.3	
<b>TUESDAY 24</b>							
Germany	2:00	Real GDP – final	Q1	0.7%	1.6%	0.7%	1.6%
France	2:45	Business confidence	May	101		101	
France	2:45	Production outlook	May	n/a		-1	
Germany	5:00	ZEW survey – Current situation	May	49.0		47.7	
Germany	5:00	ZEW survey – Expectations	May	12.0		11.2	
<b>WEDNESDAY 25</b>							
Germany	2:00	Consumer confidence	June	9.7		9.7	
Germany	4:00	IFO survey – Business climate	May	106.8		106.6	
Germany	4:00	IFO survey – Current situation	May	113.3		113.2	
Germany	4:00	IFO survey – Expectations	May	100.8		100.4	
Italy	4:00	Factory orders	March	n/a	n/a	0.7%	3.8%
<b>THURSDAY 26</b>							
Italy	4:00	Retail sales	March	n/a	n/a	0.3%	2.7%
United Kingdom	4:30	Index of services	March	0.2%		0.1%	
United Kingdom	4:30	Real GDP – preliminary	Q1	0.4%	2.1%	0.4%	2.1%
United Kingdom	19:05	Consumer confidence	May	-4		-3	
Japan	19:30	Consumer price index	April		-0.4%		-0.1%
Japan	19:30	Consumer price index – Tokyo	May		-0.5%		-0.4%
<b>FRIDAY 27</b>							
France	2:45	Consumer confidence	May	94		94	
Italy	4:00	Consumer confidence	May	114.5		114.2	
Italy	4:00	Business confidence	May	103.0		102.7	
Italy	4:00	Economic confidence	May	n/a		102.7	

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	2015	2014	2013	2012
Gross domestic product (2009 \$B)	2016 Q1	16,493	0.5	1.9	2.4	2.4	1.5	2.2
Consumption (2009 \$B)	2016 Q1	11,383	1.9	2.7	3.1	2.7	1.7	1.5
Government spending (2009 \$B)	2016 Q1	2,879	1.2	1.4	0.7	-0.6	-2.9	-1.9
Residential investment (2009 \$B)	2016 Q1	566.7	14.9	10.6	8.9	1.8	9.5	13.5
Non-residential investment (2009 \$B)	2016 Q1	2,180	-5.8	-0.4	2.8	6.2	3.0	9.0
Business inventory change (2009 \$B) (1)	2016 Q1	60.9	---	---	97.5	68.0	61.4	54.7
Exports (2009 \$B)	2016 Q1	2,097	-2.6	0.3	1.1	3.4	2.8	3.4
Imports (2009 \$B)	2016 Q1	2,663	0.2	1.2	4.9	3.8	1.0	2.2
Final domestic demand (2009 \$B)	2016 Q1	16,990	1.2	2.4	2.8	2.5	1.2	1.9
GDP deflator (2009 = 100)	2016 Q1	110.5	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.8
Labor productivity (2009 = 100)	2016 Q1	105.9	-1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.9
Unit labor cost (2009 = 100)	2016 Q1	109.7	4.1	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.1	1.7
Employment cost index (Dec. 2005 = 100)	2016 Q1	126.0	2.6	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9
Current account balance (\$B) (1)	2015 Q4	-125.3	---	---	-484.1	-389.5	-376.8	-449.7

\* 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)	April*	123.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.9
ISM manufacturing index (1)	April	50.8	51.8	48.2	49.4	51.6
ISM non-manufacturing index (1)	April	55.7	54.5	53.5	58.3	57.5
Cons. confidence Conf. Board (1985 = 100) (1)	April	94.2	96.1	97.8	99.1	94.3
Cons. confidence Michigan (1966 = 100) (1)	May	95.8	89.0	91.7	91.3	90.7
Personal consumption expenditure (2009 \$B)	March	11,397	0.0	0.3	0.9	2.6
Disposable personal income (2009 \$B)	March	12,482	0.3	0.7	1.3	3.1
Consumer credit (\$B)	March	3,592	0.8	1.6	2.7	6.6
Retail sales (\$M)	April	453,438	1.3	1.2	1.4	3.0
Excluding automobiles (\$M)	April	360,864	0.8	1.4	1.7	3.0
Industrial production (2007 = 100)	April*	104.1	0.7	-0.4	-1.0	-1.1
Production capacity utilization rate (%) (1)	April*	75.4	74.9	75.7	76.3	76.9
New machinery orders (\$M)	March	451,099	1.5	0.5	-0.3	-4.4
New durable good orders (\$M)	March	227,055	1.3	1.6	1.5	-3.4
Business inventories (\$B)	March	1,819	0.4	0.2	-0.0	1.5
Housing starts (K) (1)	April*	1,172	1,099	1,128	1,073	1,192
Building permits (K) (1)	April*	1,116	1,077	1,188	1,175	1,178
New home sales (K) (1)	March	511.0	519.0	537.0	457.0	485.0
Existing home sales (K) (1)	April*	5,450	5,360	5,470	5,290	5,140
Construction spending (\$B)	March	1,137	0.3	1.0	1.2	8.0
Commercial surplus (\$M) (1)	March	-40,443	-46,963	-44,698	-44,321	-52,176
Nonfarm employment (K) (2)	April	143,915	160.0	601.0	1,320	2,692
Unemployment rate (%) (1)	April	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.4
Consumer price (1982-1984 = 100)	April*	238.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.1
Excluding food and energy	April*	246.6	0.2	0.5	1.2	2.1
Personal cons. expenditure deflator (2009 = 100)	March	109.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8
Excluding food and energy	March	110.7	0.1	0.5	0.8	1.6
Producer price (2009 = 100)	April	109.7	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.1
Excluding food and energy	April	109.7	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.9
Export prices (2000 = 100)	April	118.8	0.5	0.1	-2.6	-5.0
Import prices (2000 = 100)	April	118.0	0.3	0.2	-2.9	-5.7

\* 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	2015	2014	2013	2012
Gross domestic product (2007 \$M)	2015 Q4	1,775,743	0.8	0.5	1.2	2.5	2.2	1.7
Household consumption (2007 \$M)	2015 Q4	1,004,848	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.6	2.4	1.9
Government consumption (2007 \$M)	2015 Q4	345,955	1.5	1.9	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.7
Residential investment (2007 \$M)	2015 Q4	122,075	1.8	2.9	3.9	2.5	-0.4	5.6
Non-residential investment (2007 \$M)	2015 Q4	168,104	-12.4	-13.8	-8.8	0.0	2.5	8.6
Business inventory change (2007 \$M) (1)	2015 Q4	-4,017	---	---	4,550	9,869	15,476	6,159
Exports (2007 \$M)	2015 Q4	575,472	-2.2	1.9	3.0	5.3	2.8	2.6
Imports (2007 \$M)	2015 Q4	560,609	-8.9	-3.2	0.1	1.8	1.5	3.6
Final domestic demand (2007 \$M)	2015 Q4	1,755,910	-0.6	-0.5	0.5	1.6	1.3	2.4
GDP deflator (2007 = 100)	2015 Q4	112.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	1.7	1.6	1.3
Labour productivity (2007 = 100)	2015 Q4	106.4	0.4	-1.1	-0.2	2.5	1.3	-0.4
Unit labour cost (2007 = 100)	2015 Q4	115.8	3.2	2.1	1.6	1.1	1.7	3.2
Current account balance (\$M) (1)	2015 Q4	-15,379	---	---	-65,714	-44,894	-59,665	-65,680
Production capacity utilization rate (%) (1)	2015 Q4	81.1	---	---	81.3	82.3	80.8	81.0
Disposable personal income (\$M)	2015 Q4	1,131,400	2.2	3.4	3.9	3.0	4.8	4.1
Corporate net operating surplus (2007 \$M)	2015 Q4	221,036	-19.4	-18.6	-15.2	7.0	0.8	-5.3

\* 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)	Feb.	1,668,157	-0.1	0.7	0.6	1.5
Industrial production (2007 \$M)	Feb.	356,876	-0.7	1.1	-0.4	0.9
Manufacturing sales (\$M)	March*	49,963	-0.9	-3.3	-2.0	-1.6
Housing starts (K) (1)	April	191.5	202.4	174.3	197.7	178.7
Building permits (\$M)	March	6,859	-7.0	-3.0	-1.5	-4.6
Retail sales (\$M)	March*	43,763	-1.0	1.6	1.1	3.2
Excluding automobiles (\$M)	March*	32,568	-0.3	1.3	0.4	0.9
Wholesale trade sales (\$M)	March*	54,560	-1.0	-2.5	0.1	1.3
Commercial surplus (\$M) (1)	March	-3,414	-2,468	-909.2	-2,049	-3,074
Exports (\$M)	March	40,990	-4.8	-9.0	-6.9	-5.1
Imports (\$M)	March	44,404	-2.4	-3.4	-3.7	-4.0
Employment (K) (2)	April	18,041	-2.1	12.1	3.4	12.0
Unemployment rate (%) (1)	April	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.0	6.8
Average weekly earnings (\$)	Feb.	953.8	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.4
Number of salaried employees (K) (2)	Feb.	15,811	-34.3	-7.8	10.9	6.8
Consumer price (2002 = 100)	April*	128.3	0.3	1.2	0.9	1.7
Excluding food and energy	April*	123.3	0.2	1.4	0.9	1.9
Excluding 8 volatile items	April*	128.2	0.2	1.3	0.9	2.2
Industrial product price (2002 = 100)	March	108.3	-0.6	-1.2	-2.3	-2.1
Raw materials price (2002 = 100)	March	85.5	4.5	2.0	-7.7	-9.7
Money supply M1+ (\$M)	March	830,792	0.2	1.9	3.1	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

	Previous data (%)						Last 52 weeks (%)		
	May 20	May 13	-1 month	-3 months	-6 months	-1 year	Higher	Average	Lower
<b>United States</b>									
Federal funds – target	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.36	0.25
Treasury bill – 3 months	0.31	0.28	0.23	0.30	0.11	0.02	0.35	0.15	-0.02
Treasury bonds – 2 years	0.89	0.75	0.83	0.76	0.91	0.62	1.08	0.77	0.54
– 5 years	1.38	1.21	1.36	1.22	1.69	1.56	1.79	1.47	1.11
– 10 years	1.86	1.72	1.89	1.75	2.28	2.21	2.48	2.09	1.64
– 30 years	2.64	2.56	2.70	2.60	3.03	2.99	3.24	2.87	2.51
S&P 500 index	2,055	2,047	2,092	1,918	2,089	2,126	2,128	2,028	1,829
DJIA index	17,558	17,535	18,004	16,392	17,824	18,232	18,232	17,264	15,660
Gold price (US\$/ounce)	1,252	1,271	1,242	1,232	1,079	1,206	1,294	1,158	1,052
CRB index	184.36	182.55	179.65	159.63	183.73	225.56	228.18	188.06	155.01
WTI oil (US\$/barrel)	47.96	46.22	42.76	29.59	39.39	58.88	61.36	42.97	26.19
<b>Canada</b>									
Overnight – target	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.54	0.50
Treasury bill – 3 months	0.53	0.52	0.56	0.46	0.46	0.63	0.65	0.47	0.32
Treasury bonds – 2 years	0.63	0.55	0.68	0.45	0.62	0.68	0.70	0.52	0.29
– 5 years	0.76	0.68	0.89	0.60	0.94	1.05	1.09	0.78	0.48
– 10 years	1.35	1.28	1.52	1.12	1.62	1.77	1.91	1.44	1.00
– 30 years	2.00	1.95	2.08	1.92	2.33	2.36	2.48	2.16	1.82
Spread with the U.S. rate (% points)									
Overnight – target	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.18	0.00
Treasury bill – 3 months	0.22	0.24	0.33	0.16	0.35	0.61	0.63	0.32	0.06
Treasury bonds – 2 years	-0.27	-0.20	-0.15	-0.31	-0.29	0.06	0.05	-0.25	-0.64
– 5 years	-0.62	-0.53	-0.47	-0.62	-0.75	-0.51	-0.39	-0.69	-1.00
– 10 years	-0.51	-0.44	-0.37	-0.63	-0.66	-0.44	-0.31	-0.65	-0.90
– 30 years	-0.65	-0.61	-0.62	-0.68	-0.70	-0.63	-0.57	-0.71	-0.90
S&P/TSX index	13,917	13,749	13,874	12,813	13,433	15,201	15,187	13,608	11,843
Exchange rate (C\$/US\$)	1.3118	1.2942	1.2670	1.3767	1.3343	1.2279	1.4579	1.3185	0.7623
Exchange rate (C\$/€)	1.4708	1.4634	1.4233	1.5328	1.4205	1.3528	1.5903	1.4626	0.8546
<b>Overseas</b>									
ECB – Refinancing rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.00
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	0.05	-0.10
Germany: Bonds – 10 years	0.17	0.13	0.23	0.20	0.48	0.60	0.99	0.50	0.09
U.K.: Bonds – 10 years	1.46	1.38	1.60	1.41	1.87	1.92	2.19	1.77	1.28
Euro: Exchange rate (US\$/€)	1.1211	1.1308	1.1234	1.1135	1.0646	1.1018	1.1620	1.1097	1.0565
U.K.: Exchange rate (US\$/£)	1.4521	1.4362	1.4403	1.4407	1.5192	1.5490	1.5884	1.4968	1.3871

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.