

Soft U.S. job numbers slash the likelihood of a key rate increase in June

HIGHLIGHTS

- United States: Very disappointing hires.
- U.S. consumption is looking up.
- United States: The ISM manufacturing index ticked up in May, but the non-manufacturing index was down.
- Construction spending in the United States posts a surprise drop.
- Canada: Real GDP fell 0.2% in March, but advanced 2.4% in Q1 overall.
- Canada: The trade balance improved in April.
- Canada: Worker productivity made slight gains this winter.

A LOOK AHEAD

- Canada: Job creation in May expected to be slim.
- Canada: The industrial capacity utilization rate could tick up.
- Canada: Housing starts expected to rise somewhat.

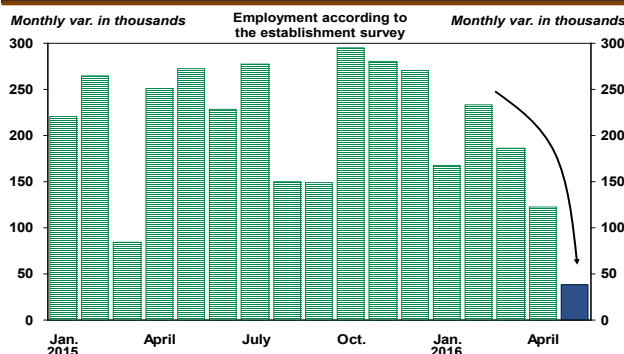
FINANCIAL MARKETS

- Soft U.S. job numbers change the picture.
- The drop in the probability of U.S. monetary firming boosts bonds.
- The greenback wipes out the gains made in previous weeks.

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 – Increasingly weak job creation in the United States



Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics 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

NOTE TO READERS: The letters **K**, **M** and **B** are used in texts and tables to refer to thousands, millions and billions respectively.

IMPORTANT: This document is based on public information and may under no circumstances be used or construed as a commitment by Desjardins Group. While the information provided has been determined on the basis of data obtained from sources that are deemed to be reliable, Desjardins Group in no way warrants that the information is accurate or complete. The document is provided solely for information purposes and does not constitute an offer or solicitation for purchase or sale. Desjardins Group takes no responsibility for the consequences of any decision whatsoever made on the basis of the data contained herein and does not hereby undertake to provide any advice, notably in the area of investment services. The data on prices or margins are provided for information purposes and may be modified at any time, based on such factors as market conditions. The past performances and projections expressed herein are no guarantee of future performance. The opinions and forecasts contained herein are, unless otherwise indicated, those of the document's authors and do not represent the opinions of any other person or the official position of Desjardins Group. Copyright © 2016, Desjardins Group. All rights reserved.

KEY STATISTICS OF THE WEEK

UNITED STATES

- The establishment survey indicates that there were only 38,000 net hires in May, following gains of 123,000 jobs in April and 186,000 in March. Construction lost 15,000 jobs and manufacturing trimmed 10,000. The natural resources sector had 11,000 layoffs. The private services sector only created 61,000 jobs, far below April's 144,000 new jobs. Mainly due to a labour dispute, the information sector temporarily lost 34,000 jobs.
- Due to the shrinking labour force, the jobless rate tumbled from 5.0% to 4.7%, its lowest since fall 2007. The household survey posted a gain of just 26,000 jobs, but 458,000 people left the labour force.
- Real consumption jumped 0.6% in April after remaining flat in March. Spending on durable goods rose 2.2%, thanks in particular to the auto sector (+5.4%). Consumption of nondurable goods advanced 0.7% and consumption of services rose 0.4%. Real disposable personal income increased 0.2%.
- The Conference Board's consumer confidence index eroded again in May, going from April's 94.7 to 92.6, its lowest point since November 2015.
- After falling from 51.8 in March (a peak in 2016) to 50.8 in April, the ISM manufacturing index edged up in May, to 51.3. This gain was recorded while the performance of most of the regional manufacturing indexes pointed to a drop instead, perhaps to below the 50-mark. The non-manufacturing ISM index declined in May to 52.9 from 55.7 in April, reaching its lowest level since February 2014.
- Automobile sales recorded a modest 0.3% uptick in May, after a much more robust 5.2% gain in April. The annualized level of 17,370,000 reached in May remains below the levels reached at the beginning of the year.
- Against all expectations, construction spending tumbled 1.8% in April, the worst drop since January 2011, on the heels of a 1.5% gain in March (upgraded by 0.3%). The residential sector contracted 1.5%. The private non-residential sector also fell by 1.5%. Public non-residential construction spending plummeted 2.8%.
- The U.S. trade balance deteriorated in April, from -US\$35.5B in March (revised from -US\$40.4B) to -US\$37.4B. Nominal exports were up 1.5%, while imports advanced 2.1%.

Francis Généreux
Senior Economist

CANADA

- The 2.4% increase in real GDP observed in the first quarter of 2016 is rather good compared with the results of recent quarters. We still can't help being disappointed though, since expectations were higher. That said, the overall picture for the Canadian economy is as expected. Non-residential investment continued to plummet as downward adjustments to energy prices were ongoing. The other components of domestic demand advanced, and even included the strongest rise in residential investment in four years. International trade also continued to contribute to economic growth.
- Real GDP by industry ticked down 0.2% in March, after dipping 0.1% in February. In such conditions, the carryover for the second quarter is negative and the difficulties triggered by the forest fires in Alberta will only worsen the situation.
- The increase in energy prices inflated the value of merchandise exports, which rose 1.5% in April. Since imports were up by only 0.9%, the trade balance improved, shifting from -US\$3.2B to -US\$2.9B. However, expressed in real terms, exports increased at a slower pace than imports. The balance, expressed in real terms, therefore deteriorated during the month.
- Canadian worker productivity rose 0.4% in the first quarter, in line with expectations. Business sector production rose more quickly (+0.6%) than growth by hours worked (+0.2%), accounting for the gain. Since worker compensation increased only 0.1%, the productivity gain triggered a 0.3% drop in unit labour costs. Although the loonie has risen recently, its average value in relation to the U.S. dollar tumbled 2.9% between the fourth quarter of 2015 and the first quarter of 2016. The depreciation means that Canadian businesses' unit labour costs expressed in U.S. dollars are down 3.2% over the period, attesting to another improvement in business competitiveness.
- The current account balance fell from -\$15.7B in Q4 2015 to -\$16.8B in Q1 2016. This deterioration stems mainly from the trade in goods, due to a drop in exports.

Benoit P. Durocher
Senior Economist

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Things are getting complicated for the Federal Reserve

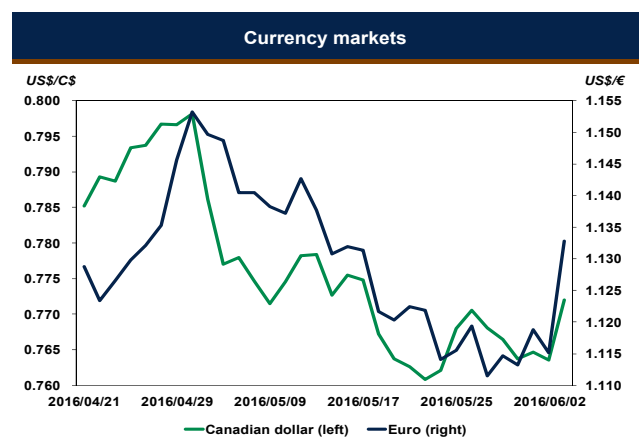
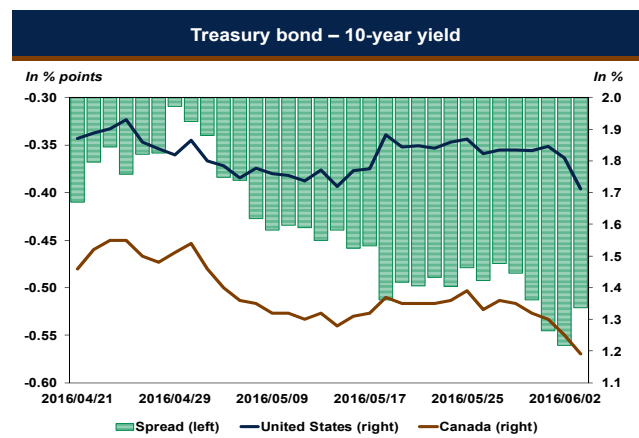
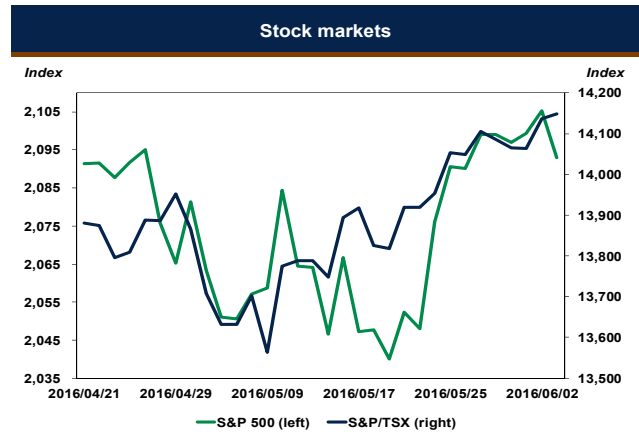
The market's attention was focused squarely on U.S. data. The numbers at the beginning of the week were not much of a surprise as more and more investors seem to be preparing for a key rate increase in July. The implicit probability of this occurring reached 55% by the end of the day on Thursday. However, the job numbers released Friday morning were extremely disappointing, striking down any possibility of a rate hike in June and slashing the likelihood of an increase in July. Instead of welcoming this rate hike postponement, the stock markets declined at the open on Friday amid weak hiring that is raising doubts on the health of the U.S. economy. The stock markets in North America and oil prices were fairly steady for the week.

The drop in the probability of monetary firming in the United States pushed down U.S. bond yields by about 10 basis points on Friday morning. This drop could have been even sharper had the disappointing numbers on job creation not been announced at the same time as a drop in the jobless rate and fairly robust wage growth. This puts the Federal Reserve in a fairly difficult situation, which could trigger volatility on the bond markets in the months ahead.

The data on U.S. jobs were also the main driver of volatility on currency markets. The U.S. dollar fell against most of the main currencies on Friday. Very little movement was recorded earlier in the week, except for the pound sterling, which dropped sharply on the heels of a new survey that pointed to an increase in sentiment calling for the United Kingdom to exit the European Union. The greenback's weakness on Friday pushed the pound close to US\$1.46. Across the Channel, the euro edged above US\$1.13. The meeting of the European Central Bank brought little movement on Thursday. For its part, the loonie climbed back to US\$0.77, but declined against the euro, ending at close to €0.68.

Mathieu D'Anjou
Senior Economist

Hendrix Vachon
Senior Economist



A LOOK AHEAD



UNITED STATES

Tuesday June 7 - 15:00

April	US\$B
Consensus	19.0
Desjardins	15.0
March	29.7

Consumer credit (April) – Consumer credit grew at a blistering pace in March, with gains of US\$29.7B. Other than some surges due to changes in methodologies, this represents the biggest gain since this statistic has been compiled. This rebound stems from both term loans (+US\$18.6B) and renewable loans (credit cards and lines of credit), which rose by US\$11.1B. After this kind of performance, we expect some loss in momentum in April despite the solid showing in consumption. The weekly results for bank credit point to an increase of about US\$15B.

Friday 10 - 10:00

June	
Consensus	94.0
Desjardins	94.0
May	94.7

University of Michigan consumer confidence index (June – preliminary) – The growth of the University of Michigan consumer confidence index beat all expectations in May—the final version of this index trimmed some of the gains from the preliminary version, however. The index shot up from 89.0 in April to 95.8 in the advance estimate, to settle at 94.7 in the final version for May. This final result is the highest level reached by the Michigan index since June 2015. A new increase in June would be surprising. This type of indicator tends to retract somewhat after such robust growth. Moreover, not all of the other confidence indicators point to similar advances. Gas prices have also continued to rise steadily in recent weeks, which can offset the increase in stock markets. The University of Michigan consumer confidence index could slip to 94.0.



CANADA

Wednesday June 8 - 8:15

May	ann. rate
Consensus	190,000
Desjardins	197,500
April	191,500

Housing starts (May) – After falling from 202,400 units in March to 191,500 in April, the number of housing starts could tick back up in May. The level of housing starts recorded in April in urban areas (multi-unit dwellings and single-family homes) is a little too weak, in view of the trend of the past few months. Ontario, in particular, could post an increase, which would partly erase some of the losses recorded in April.

Thursday June 9 - 8:30

Q1 2016	
Consensus	81.3%
Desjardins	81.5%
Q4 2015	81.1%

Industrial capacity utilization rate (Q1) – Industrial production was up 2.3% (quarterly, annualized) in the first quarter of 2016. Production volumes in oil and gas extraction advanced 7.3% for the period, while manufacturing gained 2.2%. This should pave the way for an increase in the industrial capacity utilization rate, especially since non-residential investment continued its decline in the first quarter.

Friday June 10 - 8:30

May	
Consensus	5,000
Desjardins	2,500
April	-2,100

Labour Force Survey (May) – The labour market lost 2,100 jobs in April and its trend based on a moving 6-month average fell to only 3,400. However, a rebound is usually observed after this type of underperformance, which opens the door to job creation in May. The weakness of Canada's economy in the past few months could hold back job creation in May. What's more, we still do not know the full impact the forest fires in Alberta, the evacuation of the city of Fort McMurray and the shutdown of several oil production sites will have on the pan-Canadian results of the Labour Force Survey. These events should result in significant job losses for the region, even if fighting the blaze generated some economic activity. Bottom line: job creation in May is expected to be slim. However, the risk of another decline cannot be ruled out. The unemployment rate could tick up from 7.1% to 7.2%.


**OVERSEAS**


China: Trade balance (May) – China’s exports and imports continued to trend downward. Changes in the trade balance depend largely on which component fell the most for the month. The yuan’s depreciation in recent months should give exports a bigger boost and continue to put negative pressure on imports.

During the week	
May	US\$B
Consensus	55.60
April	45.56

ECONOMIC INDICATORS


Week of June 6 to 10, 2016

Day	Hour	Indicator	Period	Consensus		Previous data
UNITED STATES						
MONDAY 6						
	2:15	Speech of the Boston Fed President, E. Rosengren				
	12:30	Speech of the Federal Reserve Chairman, J. Yellen				
TUESDAY 7						
	8:30	Nonfarm productivity – final (ann. rate)	Q1	-0.6%	-0.6%	-1.0%
	8:30	Unit labor costs – final (ann. rate)	Q1	4.0%	3.6%	4.1%
	15:00	Consumer credit (US\$B)	April	19.000	15.000	29.674
WEDNESDAY 8						
	---	---				
THURSDAY 9						
	8:30	Initial unemployment claims	May 30-June 3	270,000	263,000	267,000
	10:00	Wholesale inventories (m/m)	April	-0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
FRIDAY 10						
	10:00	Michigan's consumer sentiment index – preliminary	June	94.0	94.0	94.7
	14:00	Federal budget (US\$B)	May	-56.0	n/a	-84.07
CANADA						
MONDAY 6						
	---	---				
TUESDAY 7						
	10:00	PMI-Ivey index	May	52.0	52.5	53.1
WEDNESDAY 8						
	8:15	Housing starts (ann. rate)	May	190,000	197,500	191,500
	8:30	Building permits (m/m)	April	2.3%	1.5%	-7.0%
THURSDAY 9						
	8:30	New housing price index (m/m)	April	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
	8:30	Industrial capacity utilization rate	Q1	81.3%	81.5%	81.1%
	10:30	Release of the Bank of Canada <i>Financial System Review</i>				
FRIDAY 10						
	8:30	Net change in employment	May	5,000	2,500	-2,100
	8:30	Unemployment rate	May	7.1%	7.2%	7.1%

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 June 6 to 10, 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)	May	55.60		45.56		
MONDAY 6								
Germany	2:00	Factory orders	April	-0.5%	0.6%	1.9%	1.7%	
Germany	3:30	PMI construction index	May	n/a		53.4		
TUESDAY 7								
Australia	0:30	Reserve Bank of Australia meeting	June	1.75%		1.75%		
Japan	1:00	Leading indicator – preliminary	April	100.7		99.3		
Japan	1:00	Coincident indicator – preliminary	April	112.7		111.1		
India	1:30	Reserve Bank of India meeting	June	6.50%		6.50%		
Germany	2:00	Industrial production	April	0.7%	1.0%	-1.3%	0.3%	
France	2:45	Trade balance (€B)	April	n/a		-4,368		
France	2:45	Current account (€B)	April	n/a		-1.8		
Euro zone	5:00	Real GDP – final	Q1	0.5%	1.5%	0.5%	1.5%	
Japan	19:50	Real GDP – final	Q1	0.5%		0.4%		
WEDNESDAY 8								
Brazil	---	Bank of Brazil meeting	June	14.25%		14.25%		
South Korea	---	Bank of Korea meeting	June	1.50%		1.50%		
United Kingdom	4:30	Industrial production	April	0.0%	-0.4%	0.3%	-0.2%	
New Zealand	17:00	Reserve Bank of New Zealand meeting	June	2.00%		2.25%		
Japan	19:50	Machinery orders	April	-3.0%	-1.9%	5.5%	3.2%	
China	21:30	Consumer price index	May		2.3%		2.3%	
China	21:30	Producer price index	May		-3.1%		-3.4%	
THURSDAY 9								
France	1:30	Non-farm payrolls – final	Q1	n/a		0.2%		
Germany	2:00	Trade balance (€B)	April	22.8		26.0		
Germany	2:00	Current account (€B)	April	21.0		30.4		
United Kingdom	4:30	Trade balance (£M)	April	-3,700		-3,830		
Japan	19:50	Producer price index	May	0.1%	-4.2%	-0.3%	-4.2%	
FRIDAY 10								
Japan	0:30	Tertiary industry activity index	April	0.7%		-0.7%		
Germany	2:00	Consumer price index – final	May	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	
France	2:45	Industrial production	April	0.4%	1.0%	-0.3%	-0.8%	
Italy	4:00	Industrial production	April	n/a	n/a	0.0%	0.5%	
United Kingdom	4:30	Construction	April	1.4%	-4.8%	-3.6%	-4.5%	
Russia	6:30	Bank of Russia meeting	June	11.00%		11.00%		

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	16,505	0.8	2.0	2.4	2.4	1.5	2.2
Consumption (2009 \$B)	2016 Q1	11,384	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	569.5	17.2	11.1	8.9	1.8	9.5	13.5
Non-residential investment (2009 \$B)	2016 Q1	2,178	-6.2	-0.5	2.8	6.2	3.0	9.0
Business inventory change (2009 \$B) (1)	2016 Q1	69.6	---	---	97.5	68.0	61.4	54.7
Exports (2009 \$B)	2016 Q1	2,100	-2.0	0.4	1.1	3.4	2.8	3.4
Imports (2009 \$B)	2016 Q1	2,661	-0.2	1.1	4.9	3.8	1.0	2.2
Final domestic demand (2009 \$B)	2016 Q1	16,992	1.2	2.4	2.8	2.5	1.2	1.9
GDP deflator (2009 = 100)	2016 Q1	110.5	0.6	1.2	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)	May*	51.3	50.8	49.5	48.4	53.1
ISM non-manufacturing index (1)	May*	52.9	55.7	53.4	56.6	55.9
Cons. confidence Conf. Board (1985 = 100) (1)	May*	92.6	94.7	94.0	92.6	94.6
Cons. confidence Michigan (1966 = 100) (1)	May	94.7	89.0	91.7	91.3	90.7
Personal consumption expenditure (2009 \$B)	April*	11,468	0.6	0.9	1.5	3.0
Disposable personal income (2009 \$B)	April*	12,565	0.2	0.6	1.7	3.3
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)	April*	460,508	1.9	1.7	-0.6	-1.8
New durable good orders (\$M)	April	236,199	3.4	1.9	0.7	2.0
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	1,130	1,077	1,188	1,175	1,178
New home sales (K) (1)	April	619.0	531.0	526.0	478.0	500.0
Existing home sales (K) (1)	April	5,450	5,360	5,470	5,290	5,140
Construction spending (\$B)	April*	1,134	-1.8	1.1	1.0	4.5
Commercial surplus (\$M) (1)	April*	-37,436	-35,536	-42,308	-41,600	-40,885
Nonfarm employment (K) (2)	May*	143,894	38.0	347.0	1,019	2,398
Unemployment rate (%) (1)	May*	4.7	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.5
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)	April*	110.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.1
Excluding food and energy	April*	110.9	0.2	0.4	0.9	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)	2016 Q1*	1,782,972	2.4	1.1	1.1	2.5	2.2	1.7
Household consumption (2007 \$M)	2016 Q1*	1,011,970	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.6	2.4	1.9
Government consumption (2007 \$M)	2016 Q1*	347,887	1.5	1.3	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.7
Residential investment (2007 \$M)	2016 Q1*	125,189	11.2	3.9	3.8	2.5	-0.4	5.6
Non-residential investment (2007 \$M)	2016 Q1*	160,174	-9.7	-12.3	-10.6	0.0	2.5	8.6
Business inventory change (2007 \$M) (1)	2016 Q1*	-6,904	---	---	3,907	9,869	15,476	6,159
Exports (2007 \$M)	2016 Q1*	587,756	6.9	3.8	3.4	5.3	2.8	2.6
Imports (2007 \$M)	2016 Q1*	565,069	1.3	-2.6	0.3	1.8	1.5	3.6
Final domestic demand (2007 \$M)	2016 Q1*	1,759,879	1.3	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.3	2.4
GDP deflator (2007 = 100)	2016 Q1*	112.1	-1.1	0.2	-0.5	1.7	1.6	1.3
Labour productivity (2007 = 100)	2016 Q1*	106.3	1.5	-0.5	-0.4	2.5	1.3	-0.4
Unit labour cost (2007 = 100)	2016 Q1*	115.8	-1.1	0.7	1.9	1.1	1.6	3.2
Current account balance (\$M) (1)	2016 Q1*	-16,773	---	---	-62,631	-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)	2016 Q1*	1,132,856	2.5	3.4	3.7	3.0	4.8	4.1
Corporate net operating surplus (2007 \$M)	2016 Q1*	213,444	-8.8	-9.1	-15.8	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)	March*	1,660,914	-0.2	0.1	0.7	1.1
Industrial production (2007 \$M)	March*	350,908	-1.1	-0.9	0.1	-0.1
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)	April*	-2,937	-3,176	-630.9	-2,206	-2,384
Exports (\$M)	April*	41,810	1.5	-9.3	-3.5	-2.3
Imports (\$M)	April*	44,747	0.9	-4.2	-1.8	-0.9
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 (\$)	March	960.3	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.7
Number of salaried employees (K) (2)	March	15,870	25.3	-2.0	13.1	11.7
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)	April*	107.9	-0.5	-2.0	-2.2	-1.6
Raw materials price (2002 = 100)	April*	86.1	0.7	6.0	-6.8	-12.5
Money supply M1+ (\$M)	April	836,286	0.7	1.6	3.4	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 (%)		
	June 3	May 27	-1 month	-3 months	-6 months	-1 year	Higher	Average	Lower
United States									
Federal funds – target	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.37	0.25
Treasury bill – 3 months	0.28	0.31	0.19	0.28	0.22	0.03	0.35	0.16	-0.02
Treasury bonds – 2 years	0.79	0.88	0.73	0.89	0.94	0.70	1.08	0.78	0.54
– 5 years	1.24	1.37	1.23	1.38	1.60	1.74	1.79	1.46	1.11
– 10 years	1.71	1.83	1.78	1.88	2.27	2.41	2.48	2.07	1.64
– 30 years	2.52	2.64	2.63	2.70	3.01	3.11	3.24	2.85	2.51
S&P 500 index	2,093	2,099	2,057	2,000	2,092	2,093	2,128	2,027	1,829
DJIA index	17,784	17,873	17,741	17,007	17,848	17,849	18,144	17,254	15,660
Gold price (US\$/ounce)	1,239	1,212	1,290	1,271	1,085	1,170	1,294	1,160	1,052
CRB index	188.36	186.14	179.91	168.55	183.24	222.53	228.18	186.64	155.01
WTI oil (US\$/barrel)	48.68	49.36	44.58	35.91	40.00	59.11	61.36	42.58	26.19
Canada									
Overnight – target	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.53	0.50
Treasury bill – 3 months	0.52	0.53	0.50	0.47	0.46	0.63	0.63	0.46	0.32
Treasury bonds – 2 years	0.51	0.65	0.56	0.52	0.63	0.64	0.70	0.52	0.29
– 5 years	0.61	0.79	0.73	0.69	0.92	1.04	1.09	0.77	0.48
– 10 years	1.19	1.36	1.35	1.25	1.58	1.83	1.91	1.42	1.00
– 30 years	1.85	1.99	1.99	2.07	2.30	2.39	2.48	2.15	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	0.16	0.00
Treasury bill – 3 months	0.24	0.22	0.31	0.19	0.24	0.60	0.62	0.31	0.06
Treasury bonds – 2 years	-0.27	-0.23	-0.17	-0.37	-0.31	-0.06	0.01	-0.26	-0.64
– 5 years	-0.63	-0.58	-0.50	-0.69	-0.68	-0.70	-0.39	-0.69	-1.00
– 10 years	-0.52	-0.47	-0.43	-0.63	-0.69	-0.58	-0.31	-0.65	-0.90
– 30 years	-0.67	-0.65	-0.64	-0.63	-0.71	-0.72	-0.57	-0.71	-0.90
S&P/TSX index	14,149	14,105	13,701	13,213	13,359	14,957	14,948	13,569	11,843
Exchange rate (C\$/US\$)	1.2953	1.3019	1.2909	1.3315	1.3363	1.2440	1.4579	1.3210	0.7720
Exchange rate (C\$/€)	1.4673	1.4471	1.4723	1.4652	1.4547	1.3824	1.5903	1.4660	0.8745
Overseas									
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	0.04	-0.10
Germany: Bonds – 10 years	0.07	0.14	0.15	0.24	0.69	0.85	0.99	0.48	0.07
U.K.: Bonds – 10 years	1.28	1.44	1.42	1.49	1.93	2.08	2.19	1.75	1.28
Euro: Exchange rate (US\$/€)	1.1328	1.1115	1.1405	1.1004	1.0887	1.1113	1.1620	1.1102	1.0565
U.K.: Exchange rate (US\$/£)	1.4524	1.4625	1.4431	1.4228	1.5113	1.5272	1.5884	1.4939	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.