

The U.S. economy picked up some pace in the third quarter

HIGHLIGHTS

- United States: Real GDP expands a bit faster than expected.
- U.S. consumer confidence falls in October, according to the Conference Board index.
- Canada: wholesale sales ticked up in August, as expected.

A LOOK AHEAD

- United States: Another uptick in the ISM manufacturing index expected.
- Hiring in the United States should rise slightly in October
- Canada: Real GDP should advance 0.2% in August.
- Canada: Employment could underperform in October.
- Canada: Trade balance could post slight uptick in September.

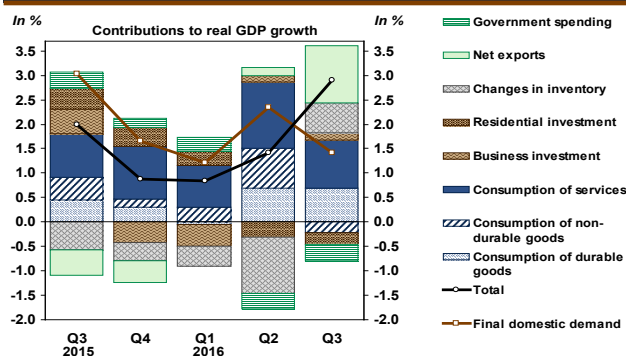
FINANCIAL MARKETS

- Falling oil prices hurt Canada's stock market.
- Bond yields back on an uptrend.
- The loonie falls below US\$0.75.

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Graph of the week – Real GDP accelerated, but growth in final domestic demand slowed



Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis and Desjardins, Economic Studies

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

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KEY STATISTICS OF THE WEEK

UNITED STATES

- Real GDP grew at an annualized pace of 2.9% in the third quarter of 2016, according to the first estimate of national accounts. This is the strongest real GDP growth in two years. Final domestic demand advanced by 1.4%. Real consumption was up by 2.1%. We note a contraction in the consumption of non-durable goods (-1.4%). Consumption of durable goods shot up by 9.5%. As for services, the increase is a little weaker than expected: 2.1%. Business non-residential investment was up for the second time in a row. As was the case in the spring (+1.0%), the upturn is a modest one: 1.2%. Residential investment tumbled by 6.2%, its second consecutive contraction. Inventory movement skyrocketed from -US\$9.5B to +US\$12.6B, making a positive contribution of 0.6 percentage points to real GDP growth. Foreign trade also made a positive contribution to growth, with an infusion of 0.8 points. Government spending edged up by 0.5% during the summer.
- Sales of new single-family homes rose in September, but this stems mostly from the downgrade to the results for August. As a result, home sales in August fell from 609,000 to 575,000, and the result for September is 593,000 units—a 3.1% gain. The increase is 29.8% compared with last year. The inventory of new homes for sales remains very low.
- The S&P/Case-Shiller index of existing home prices in the 20 largest cities rose a little more than expected in August, with a 0.2% gain, which also marks the first significant monthly increase since March. The annual change in this index edged up from 5.0% to 5.1%.
- New durable goods orders were trimmed slightly in September. The 0.1% decline follows the 0.3% increase in August. Civil aviation performed better than expected, but military aircraft suffered a decline of 44.8%. The automobile industry expanded by 1.2%. Excluding transportation, orders were up 0.2%, but new capital goods orders, excluding defence and aviation, fell 1.2% after posting an equivalent increase in August.
- After two months of growth, the Conference Board consumer confidence index fell in October—from 103.5 (revised from 104.1) to 98.6—wiping out a large part of the previous two months' gains. This decline stems in most part from the component tied to the current situation (-7.3 points) than the expectations component (-3.3 points).

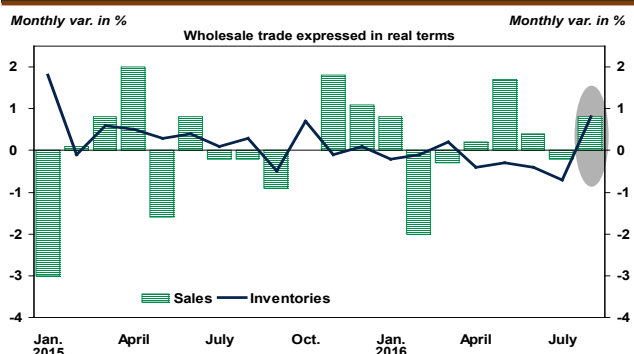
Francis Généreux
Senior Economist

CANADA

- Wholesale sales were up 0.8% in August, in line with expectations. Sales growth for machines, materials and supplies and miscellaneous wholesalers was particularly strong. The effects of price fluctuations were negligible for the month, meaning that sales expressed in real terms also showed a 0.8% gain. If we also take into account the 0.8% gain in inventory volumes, overall wholesale sales should make a significant contribution to economic growth in August.

Benoit P. Durocher
Senior Economist

Canada – The increase in sales volumes and wholesale inventories set to make a positive contribution to economic growth in August



Sources: Statistics Canada and Desjardins, Economic Studies

FINANCIAL MARKETS

New ramp-up in bond yields

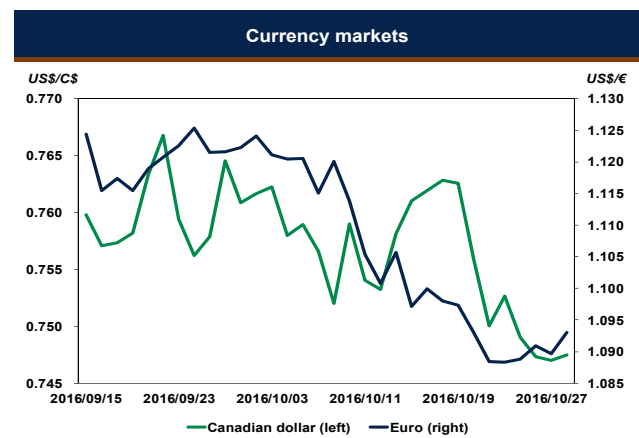
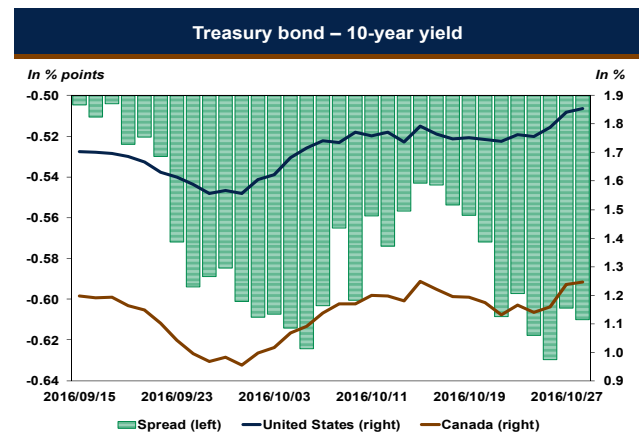
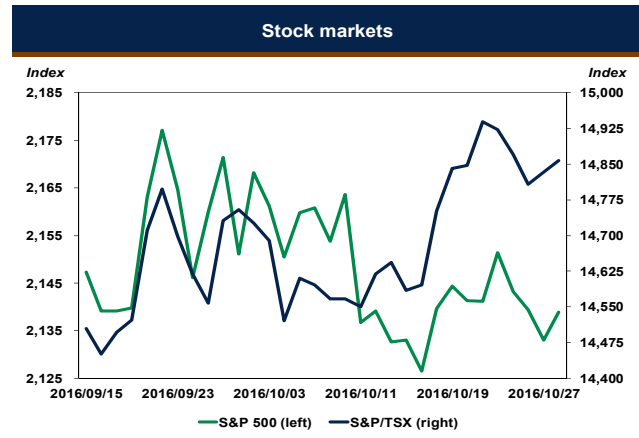
Stock markets had a more difficult week as the surge in bond yields hindered risky assets. S&P 500 investors also responded poorly to negative profit warnings from Caterpillar, 3M and Apple, and the S&P 500 was headed for a weekly decline of 0.4% on Friday morning. Oil prices fell below US\$50 on Tuesday, amid new concerns about the demand/supply balance on oil markets. Oil prices then traded slightly below this level, which snuffed out the previous week's surge in Canada's stock market. The S&P/TSX beat a hasty retreat for most of the week, and was heading for a weekly decline of 0.7%.

Statements made by the Bank of England's governor contributed to a new rise in bond yields. On Tuesday, Mark Carney warned that there were limits to what monetary policy could accomplish. The 10-year yield in Britain increased by 17 basis points for the week, to settle at 1.26% on Friday, the highest level since the Brexit referendum. Bond yields in Germany rose to 0.17%, a level not seen since May. U.S. yields tracked a similar path, reaching 1.85%. Canadian yields followed the global trend. The seemingly hawkish comments made by Stephen Poloz during his appearance before Parliament on Monday were quickly clarified and had no lasting impact.

The widespread uptrend in the greenback moderated this week. Good national account data in the United States did not trigger any noteworthy movement. The euro was up slightly, supported by improvements in some economic and confidence indicators. The pound sterling maintained its downtrend, despite the satisfying data on real GDP in the third quarter. The yen also lost ground and was trading at more than ¥105/US\$. The Canadian dollar fell below US\$0.75 (C\$1.33/US\$). The decline in oil prices penalized the loonie.

Jimmy Jean
Senior Economist

Hendrix Vachon
Senior Economist



A LOOK AHEAD



UNITED STATES

Tuesday Nov. 1 - 10:00

October

Consensus	51.7
Desjardins	52.5
September	51.5

ISM manufacturing index (October) – After briefly slipping below the 50-mark in August, the ISM manufacturing index is back in positive territory, reaching 51.5. Certain components—new orders and current production—performed even better. We expect the ISM manufacturing index to show a new increase in October, as most regional manufacturing indexes suggest. We expect the ISM manufacturing index to move up 1 point—from 51.5 to 52.5.

Wednesday Nov. 2 - 14:00

November

Consensus	0.50%
Desjardins	0.50%
September 21	0.50%

Federal Reserve meeting (November) – The leaders of the Federal Reserve (Fed) appear increasingly determined to raise key rates before the end of the year. However, there are several arguments calling for the Fed to wait until the December 14 meeting instead of moving ahead with a decision at the November 2 meeting. First of all, the presidential election on November 8 is complicating the situation and the Fed does not want to wade into this debate. Second, the November meeting does not call for a press conference with Fed Chair Janet Yellen, and no new economic forecasts are expected to be released. Third, the most recent results on job creation have not been strong enough to warrant a rate hike. The forward markets also agree that the next movement will be at the end of the year (70% probability) rather than in a few days (17% probability).

Thursday Nov. 3 - 10:00

October

Consensus	56.0
Desjardins	55.5
September	57.1

ISM non-manufacturing index (October) – Like the manufacturing index, the non-manufacturing index also moved upward in September, with an even more remarkable gain from 51.4, its lowest point since February 2010 to 57.1, the highest level in almost a year. This also marks the sharpest monthly change since the index was created in 1997. After this kind of performance, a lag is indeed plausible. The consumer confidence indexes also declined in October. A decline from 57.1 to 55.5 is therefore expected.

Friday Nov. 4 - 8:30

September

	US\$B
Consensus	-39.5
Desjardins	-35.9
August	-40.7

Balance of trade (September) – The trade balance in the United States deteriorated in August, with the deficit falling from -US\$39.5B to -US\$40.7B. This is primarily due to stronger import growth, especially on the service side which was inflated by the cost of broadcasting the Rio Olympic Games. We expect the trade balance to post a solid improvement in September. On one hand, the Olympic effect should be reversed. On the other, the preliminary data of the trade in goods shows export growth of 0.9% and a 1.1% drop in imports. The deficit should shed US\$40.7B, to -US\$35.9.

Friday Nov. 4 - 8:30

October

Consensus	175,000
Desjardins	175,000
September	156,000

Job creation according to the establishment (October) – After sharp job growth in June and July, hiring slowed in August and September. With only 156,000 new jobs created this past month, the number is even more disappointing than the level of consumer confidence toward the labour market, while the weak level of jobless claims point to a much better showing. We expect hiring in October to be slightly ahead of September's results. Unemployment claims have remained low, but confidence has eroded. The release of the ISM index (Tuesday and Thursday) and their job-related components will provide a few more clues. At the moment, we expect job creation to reach 175,000 in October. However, we cannot exclude that Hurricane Matthew, which swept through the U.S. south just before the labour survey was conducted, will not distort this forecast. The unemployment rate should remain at 4.9%.


CANADA

Real GDP by industry (August) – The recovery of the non-conventional oil extraction industry was completed in July, after a few months of disruptions associated with the forest fires in Alberta. In such conditions, advances in real GDP by industry should return to a more moderate level in August. The results of economic indicators were fairly favourable for the month. For example, the volume of manufacturing and wholesale sales increased significantly, which should offset the weakness of retail trade. The number of hours worked also advanced by 0.1% in the services sector, thanks to major gains in teaching and public administration, transportation and warehousing. In the end, the real GDP by industry is expected to tick up by about 0.2% for August.

International merchandise trade (September) – Once expressed in Canadian dollars and corrected for seasonal fluctuations, energy prices rose 0.9% in September, while other commodity prices stayed almost flat. In the automobile industry, U.S. data on industrial output suggest that activity during the month was fairly weak. If we take into account the uptrend in most of the other components, total exports are expected to show moderate expansion in September. Given the weakness in imports due to the decline in business investment, the trade balance is expected to show a slight uptick.

Labour force survey (October) – The labour market boosted its ranks by 67,200 new jobs in September, on top of the 26,200 new hires posted in August. These increases lifted the 6-month moving average, which provides a better snapshot of employment trends. Given the economic difficulties still seen across the country, it would be surprising if the employment uptrend continues in the coming months. In such conditions, the probabilities are fairly high that the labour market underperformed in October. We therefore expect the number of jobs to fall for the month, while the unemployment rate could remain at 7.0%.


OVERSEAS

Japan: Bank of Japan meeting (October) – The Bank of Japan (BoJ) announced several modifications to its monetary policy on September 21. To begin, the BoJ will exercise greater control over the yield curve; it has also set a target of about 0% on 10-year bond yields. However, it did not announce any new securities purchases or interest rate cuts, which disappointed the markets. Also, the BoJ should opt to maintain the status quo at this meeting. BoJ leaders will probably wait for the impact of their most recent announcements to subside before reducing their key rate once again. The recent depreciation of Japan's currency also calls for some patience.

Euro zone: Real GDP (Q3) – Economic growth in euroland slowed last spring. That said, certain indicators released over the summer have recovered somewhat, especially the confidence and PMI indexes. We do not however expect to see any great acceleration compared with the non-annualized 0.3% gain in the real GDP recorded in Q2. The preliminary data in France are encouraging nevertheless. The real GDP expanded by 0.2% last summer after a 0.1% contraction in the spring.

Tuesday Nov. 1 - 8:30	
August	m/m
Consensus	0.2%
Desjardins	0.2%
July	0.5%

Friday Nov. 4 - 8:30	
September	\$B
Consensus	-1.70
Desjardins	-1.72
August	-1.94

Friday Nov. 4 - 8:30	
October	
Consensus	-11,500
Desjardins	-15,000
September	67,200

Monday Oct. 31	
October	
Consensus	-0.10%
Desjardins	-0.10%
September 21	-0.10%

Monday Oct. 31 - 6:00	
Q3 2016	q/q
Consensus	0.3%
Q2 2016	0.3%

Thursday Nov. 3 - 8:00**November**

Consensus 0.25%




Desjardins 0.25%


September 15 0.25%

United Kingdom: Bank of England meeting (November) – Concerns about Brexit have jumped recently. The divergent views between the European and British leaders could lead to a more difficult exit than originally expected. These developments could compel the Bank of England (BoE) to calm the waters by ordering a new interest rate cut or some other measure. The BoE could also decide to keep its ammunition under wraps, at least until the notorious Article 50 is set in motion, which will mark the true start of the U.K.'s exit from the European Union. We also have to consider the steep drop in the pound's value as a form of monetary easing, which makes a rate cut less necessary in the very short term. The BoE may have found some consolation in the satisfying GDP figures released last week.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS


Week of October 31 to November 4, 2016

Day	Hour	Indicator	Period	Consensus		Previous data
 UNITED STATES						
MONDAY 31	8:30	Personal income (m/m)	Sept.	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%
	8:30	Personal consumption expenditures (m/m)	Sept.	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%
	8:30	Personal consumption expenditures deflator				
		Total (m/m)	Sept.	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
		Excluding food and energy (m/m)	Sept.	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
		Total (y/y)	Sept.	1.2%	1.2%	1.0%
		Excluding food and energy (y/y)	Sept.	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
	9:45	Chicago PMI index	Oct.	54.0	54.2	54.2
TUESDAY 1	---	Total vehicle sales (ann. rate)	Oct.	17,500,000	17,700,000	17,650,000
	10:00	Construction spending (m/m)	Sept.	0.5%	1.0%	-0.7%
	10:00	ISM manufacturing index	Oct.	51.7	52.5	51.5
WEDNESDAY 2	14:00	Federal Reserve meeting	Nov.	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
THURSDAY 3	8:30	Initial unemployment claims	Oct. 24-28	255,000	260,000	261,000
	8:30	Nonfarm productivity – preliminary (ann. rate)	Q3	1.6%	2.0%	-0.6%
	8:30	Unit labor costs – preliminary (ann. rate)	Q3	1.5%	0.5%	4.3%
	10:00	ISM non-manufacturing index	Oct.	56.0	55.5	57.1
	10:00	Factory orders (m/m)	Sept.	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
FRIDAY 4	8:30	Trade balance – Goods and services (US\$B)	Sept.	-39.5	-35.9	-40.7
	8:30	Change in nonfarm payrolls	Oct.	175,000	175,000	156,000
	8:30	Unemployment rate	Oct.	4.9%	4.9%	5.0%
	8:30	Weekly worked hours	Oct.	34.4	34.4	34.4
	8:30	Average weekly earnings (m/m)	Oct.	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
	8:45	Speech of the Atlanta Fed President, D. Lockhart				
	16:00	Speech of the Federal Reserve Vice Chairman, S. Fischer				
 CANADA						
MONDAY 31	8:30	Industrial product price index (m/m)	Sept.	0.5%	0.5%	-0.5%
	8:30	Raw materials price index (m/m)	Sept.	n/a	0.5%	-0.7%
TUESDAY 1	8:30	Real GDP by industry (m/m)	Aug.	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%
WEDNESDAY 2	---	---				
THURSDAY 3	---	---				
FRIDAY 4	8:30	International trade (\$B)	Sept.	-1.70	-1.72	-1.94
	8:30	Net change in employment	Oct.	-11,500	-15,000	67,200
	8:30	Unemployment rate	Oct.	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%
	10:00	PMI-Ivey index	Oct.	65.7	55.0	58.4

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 October 31 to November 4, 2016

Country	Hour	Indicator	Period	Consensus		Previous data		
				m/m (q/q)	y/y	m/m (q/q)	y/y	
 OVERSEAS								
DURING THE WEEK								
United Kingdom	---	Nationwide house prices	Oct.	0.2%	4.9%	0.3%	5.3%	
SUNDAY 30								
Japan	19:50	Industrial production – preliminary	Sept.	0.9%	1.9%	1.3%	4.5%	
Japan	19:50	Retail sales	Sept.	0.2%	-1.8%	-1.1%	-2.1%	
MONDAY 31								
Japan	---	Bank of Japan meeting	Oct.	-0.10%		-0.10%		
Japan	0:00	Vehicle production	Sept.		n/a		8.8%	
Japan	1:00	Housing starts	Sept.		5.2%		2.5%	
Germany	3:00	Retail sales	Sept.	0.2%	1.5%	-0.4%	3.7%	
Euro zone	6:00	Consumer price index – estimate	Oct.		0.5%		0.4%	
Euro zone	6:00	Real GDP – preliminary	Q3	0.3%	1.6%	0.3%	1.6%	
Italy	6:00	Consumer price index – preliminary	Oct.	0.2%	0.1%	-0.2%	0.1%	
China	21:00	PMI manufacturing index	Oct.	50.3		50.4		
China	21:00	PMI non-manufacturing index	Oct.	n/a		53.7		
Australia	23:30	Reserve Bank of Australia meeting	Nov.	1.50%		1.50%		
MARDI 1								
Japan	1:00	Vehicle sales	Oct.		n/a		3.7%	
United Kingdom	5:30	PMI manufacturing index	Oct.	54.4		55.4		
MERCREDI 2								
Japan	1:00	Consumer confidence	Oct.	42.6		43.0		
Italy	4:45	PMI manufacturing index	Oct.	51.4		51.0		
France	4:50	PMI manufacturing index – final	Oct.	51.3		51.3		
Germany	4:55	PMI manufacturing index – final	Oct.	55.1		55.1		
Euro zone	5:00	PMI manufacturing index – final	Oct.	53.3		53.3		
United Kingdom	5:30	PMI construction index	Oct.	51.8		52.3		
JEUDI 3								
Italy	5:00	Unemployment rate	Sept.	11.4%		11.4%		
United Kingdom	5:30	PMI composite index	Oct.	53.5		53.9		
United Kingdom	5:30	PMI services index	Oct.	52.5		52.6		
Euro zone	6:00	Unemployment rate	Sept.	10.0%		10.1%		
United Kingdom	8:00	Bank of England meeting	Nov.	0.25%		0.25%		
United Kingdom	8:00	Release of the Bank of England <i>Inflation Report</i>						
Australia	20:30	Reserve Bank of Australia Statement on Monetary Policy						
VENDREDI 4								
Italy	4:45	PMI composite index	Oct.	51.5		51.1		
Italy	4:45	PMI services index	Oct.	51.5		50.7		
France	4:50	PMI composite index – final	Oct.	52.2		52.2		
France	4:50	PMI services index – final	Oct.	52.1		52.1		
Germany	4:55	PMI composite index – final	Oct.	55.1		55.1		
Germany	4:55	PMI services index – final	Oct.	54.1		54.1		
Euro zone	5:00	PMI composite index – final	Oct.	53.7		53.7		
Euro zone	5:00	PMI services index – final	Oct.	53.5		53.5		
Euro zone	6:00	Producer price index	Sept.	0.0%	-1.8%	-0.2%	-2.1%	

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 Q3*	16,702	2.9	1.5	2.6	2.4	1.7	2.2
Consumption (2009 \$B)	2016 Q3*	11,546	2.1	2.6	3.2	2.9	1.5	1.5
Government spending (2009 \$B)	2016 Q3*	2,905	0.5	0.3	1.8	-0.9	-2.9	-1.9
Residential investment (2009 \$B)	2016 Q3*	579.3	-6.2	1.0	11.7	3.5	11.9	13.5
Non-residential investment (2009 \$B)	2016 Q3*	2,191	1.1	-1.2	2.1	6.0	3.5	9.0
Business inventory change (2009 \$B) (1)	2016 Q3*	12.6	---	---	84.0	57.7	78.7	54.7
Exports (2009 \$B)	2016 Q3*	2,162	10.0	2.0	0.1	4.3	3.5	3.4
Imports (2009 \$B)	2016 Q3*	2,685	2.4	0.7	4.6	4.4	1.1	2.2
Final domestic demand (2009 \$B)	2016 Q3*	17,200	1.4	1.7	3.1	2.6	1.2	1.9
GDP deflator (2009 = 100)	2016 Q3*	111.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.6	1.8
Labor productivity (2009 = 100)	2016 Q2	106.0	-0.8	-0.4	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.9
Unit labor cost (2009 = 100)	2016 Q2	110.1	4.3	2.6	2.0	2.0	0.9	1.7
Employment cost index (Dec. 2005 = 100)	2016 Q3*	127.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9
Current account balance (\$B) (1)	2016 Q2	-119.9	---	---	-463.0	-392.1	-366.4	-446.5

* 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)	Sept.	124.4	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.5
ISM manufacturing index (1)	Sept.	51.5	49.4	53.2	51.8	50.0
ISM non-manufacturing index (1)	Sept.	57.1	51.4	56.5	54.5	56.7
Cons. confidence Conf. Board (1985 = 100) (1)	Oct.*	98.6	103.5	96.7	94.7	99.1
Cons. confidence Michigan (1966 = 100) (1)	Oct.	87.2	91.2	90.0	89.0	90.0
Personal consumption expenditure (2009 \$B)	Aug.	11,549	-0.1	0.6	1.5	2.6
Disposable personal income (2009 \$B)	Aug.	12,697	0.1	0.6	1.2	2.4
Consumer credit (\$B)	Aug.	3,687	0.7	1.6	3.5	6.3
Retail sales (\$M)	Sept.	459,821	0.6	0.5	2.7	2.7
Excluding automobiles (\$M)	Sept.	365,138	0.5	-0.0	1.9	2.7
Industrial production (2007 = 100)	Sept.	104.2	0.1	0.0	0.8	-1.0
Production capacity utilization rate (%) (1)	Sept.	75.4	75.3	75.4	74.9	76.4
New machinery orders (\$M)	Aug.	453,135	0.2	-0.3	2.0	-1.6
New durable good orders (\$M)	Sept.*	227,278	-0.1	3.8	-0.5	1.6
Business inventories (\$B)	Aug.	1,817	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.7
Housing starts (K) (1)	Sept.	1,047	1,150	1,195	1,113	1,189
Building permits (K) (1)	Sept.	1,225	1,152	1,153	1,077	1,129
New home sales (K) (1)	Sept.*	593.0	575.0	558.0	537.0	457.0
Existing home sales (K) (1)	Sept.	5,470	5,300	5,570	5,360	5,440
Construction spending (\$B)	Aug.	1,142	-0.7	-0.1	-1.3	-0.3
Commercial surplus (\$M) (1)	Aug.	-40,725	-39,547	-41,997	-45,259	-44,639
Nonfarm employment (K) (2)	Sept.	144,747	156.0	575.0	1,014	2,447
Unemployment rate (%) (1)	Sept.	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1
Consumer price (1982-1984 = 100)	Sept.	241.0	0.3	0.5	1.3	1.5
Excluding food and energy	Sept.	248.6	0.1	0.5	1.0	2.2
Personal cons. expenditure deflator (2009 = 100)	Aug.	110.9	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.0
Excluding food and energy	Aug.	111.6	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.7
Producer price (2009 = 100)	Sept.	110.6	0.3	-0.1	1.0	0.7
Excluding food and energy	Sept.	110.4	0.2	0.0	0.6	1.2
Export prices (2000 = 100)	Sept.	120.5	0.3	-0.3	2.0	-1.5
Import prices (2000 = 100)	Sept.	120.6	0.1	-0.1	2.5	-1.1

* 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 Q2	1,776,171	-1.6	0.9	1.1	2.5	2.2	1.7
Household consumption (2007 \$M)	2016 Q2	1,017,654	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.6	2.4	1.9
Government consumption (2007 \$M)	2016 Q2	352,554	4.2	2.0	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.7
Residential investment (2007 \$M)	2016 Q2	125,607	1.2	4.2	3.8	2.5	-0.4	5.6
Non-residential investment (2007 \$M)	2016 Q2	160,090	-1.9	-8.6	-10.6	0.0	2.5	8.6
Business inventory change (2007 \$M) (1)	2016 Q2	502.0	---	---	3,907	9,869	15,476	6,159
Exports (2007 \$M)	2016 Q2	563,045	-16.7	-0.9	3.4	5.3	2.8	2.6
Imports (2007 \$M)	2016 Q2	567,146	1.1	-1.8	0.3	1.8	1.5	3.6
Final domestic demand (2007 \$M)	2016 Q2	1,771,861	2.2	1.0	0.3	1.6	1.3	2.4
GDP deflator (2007 = 100)	2016 Q2	112.4	1.4	0.0	-0.5	1.7	1.6	1.3
Labour productivity (2007 = 100)	2016 Q2	106.0	-1.3	0.2	-0.4	2.5	1.3	-0.4
Unit labour cost (2007 = 100)	2016 Q2	116.5	3.0	0.8	1.9	1.1	1.6	3.2
Current account balance (\$M) (1)	2016 Q2	-19,862	---	---	-62,631	-44,894	-59,665	-65,680
Production capacity utilization rate (%) (1)	2016 Q2	80.0	---	---	80.9	82.1	80.8	81.0
Disposable personal income (\$M)	2016 Q2	1,150,424	4.6	2.7	3.7	3.0	4.8	4.1
Corporate net operating surplus (2007 \$M)	2016 Q2	196,272	-33.0	-15.9	-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)	July	1,674,354	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.3
Industrial production (2007 \$M)	July	352,811	1.6	0.7	-1.5	-0.7
Manufacturing sales (\$M)	Aug.	51,124	0.9	1.7	1.6	-1.0
Housing starts (K) (1)	Sept.	219.3	184.1	219.5	202.4	233.3
Building permits (\$M)	Aug.	7,331	10.4	8.2	-0.6	-2.2
Retail sales (\$M)	Aug.	43,984	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5	1.6
Excluding automobiles (\$M)	Aug.	33,062	-0.0	-0.8	1.0	1.5
Wholesale trade sales (\$M)	Aug.*	56,826	0.8	1.5	2.9	3.7
Commercial surplus (\$M) (1)	Aug.	-1,939	-2,185	-3,673	-2,636	-2,356
Exports (\$M)	Aug.	43,409	0.6	5.3	1.3	-2.5
Imports (\$M)	Aug.	45,349	0.0	1.0	-0.3	-3.3
Employment (K) (2)	Sept.	18,117	67.2	20.7	12.2	11.6
Unemployment rate (%) (1)	Sept.	7.0	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.1
Average weekly earnings (\$)	Aug.*	960.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.6
Number of salaried employees (K) (2)	Aug.*	15,905	-50.4	0.6	10.1	13.3
Consumer price (2002 = 100)	Sept.	128.8	0.1	-0.2	0.7	1.3
Excluding food and energy	Sept.	124.3	0.4	0.3	1.0	2.0
Excluding 8 volatile items	Sept.	128.9	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.8
Industrial product price (2002 = 100)	Aug.	109.8	-0.5	0.5	0.5	-1.3
Raw materials price (2002 = 100)	Aug.	90.9	-0.7	-1.3	11.3	0.6
Money supply M1+ (\$M)	Aug.	861,909	0.4	2.3	4.0	7.9

* 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 (%)		
	Oct. 28	Oct. 21	-1 month	-3 months	-6 months	-1 year	Higher	Average	Lower
United States									
Federal funds – target	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.47	0.25
Treasury bill – 3 months	0.28	0.33	0.28	0.27	0.22	0.08	0.37	0.27	0.05
Treasury bonds – 2 years	0.88	0.83	0.76	0.66	0.77	0.74	1.08	0.81	0.56
– 5 years	1.34	1.24	1.15	1.03	1.28	1.51	1.75	1.31	0.94
– 10 years	1.86	1.74	1.61	1.46	1.82	2.15	2.35	1.83	1.36
– 30 years	2.62	2.49	2.33	2.18	2.66	2.92	3.11	2.60	2.11
S&P 500 index	2,139	2,141	2,168	2,174	2,065	2,079	2,190	2,070	1,829
DJIA index	18,233	18,146	18,308	18,432	17,774	17,664	18,636	17,654	15,660
Gold price (US\$/ounce)	1,267	1,266	1,322	1,349	1,292	1,141	1,369	1,229	1,052
CRB index	190.56	189.40	186.32	181.01	184.61	195.61	197.56	179.39	155.01
WTI oil (US\$/barrel)	49.52	50.61	48.11	41.54	45.98	46.60	51.59	41.72	26.19
Canada									
Overnight – target	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Treasury bill – 3 months	0.48	0.49	0.53	0.53	0.55	0.42	0.56	0.49	0.32
Treasury bonds – 2 years	0.57	0.52	0.52	0.54	0.69	0.58	0.70	0.54	0.29
– 5 years	0.73	0.65	0.62	0.60	0.88	0.88	1.03	0.71	0.48
– 10 years	1.25	1.13	1.00	1.03	1.51	1.54	1.72	1.25	0.95
– 30 years	1.91	1.80	1.66	1.64	2.08	2.30	2.42	1.94	1.55
Spread with the U.S. rate (% points)									
Overnight – target	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.03	0.00
Treasury bill – 3 months	0.20	0.16	0.25	0.26	0.33	0.34	0.37	0.22	0.06
Treasury bonds – 2 years	-0.31	-0.31	-0.24	-0.12	-0.07	-0.17	-0.06	-0.27	-0.64
– 5 years	-0.61	-0.59	-0.53	-0.43	-0.40	-0.63	-0.38	-0.60	-1.00
– 10 years	-0.61	-0.61	-0.61	-0.43	-0.31	-0.60	-0.31	-0.58	-0.90
– 30 years	-0.71	-0.70	-0.67	-0.54	-0.58	-0.62	-0.52	-0.66	-0.88
S&P/TSX index	14,858	14,939	14,726	14,583	13,951	13,529	14,939	13,747	11,843
Exchange rate (C\$/US\$)	1.3378	1.3333	1.3129	1.3030	1.2553	1.3078	1.4579	1.3243	0.7475
Exchange rate (C\$/€)	1.4620	1.4512	1.4758	1.4559	1.4381	1.4393	1.5903	1.4689	0.8170
Overseas									
ECB – Refinancing rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.00
BoE – Base rate	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.44	0.25
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	0.17	-0.07	-0.19	-0.18	0.28	0.52	0.70	0.17	-0.22
U.K.: Bonds – 10 years	1.26	1.08	0.76	0.81	1.60	1.92	2.05	1.34	0.61
Euro: Exchange rate (US\$/€)	1.0930	1.0884	1.1241	1.1174	1.1456	1.1006	1.1532	1.1096	1.0565
U.K.: Exchange rate (US\$/£)	1.2145	1.2235	1.2977	1.3231	1.4614	1.5429	1.5422	1.4003	1.2123

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.