

The Canadian economy has returned to growth in the summer

HIGHLIGHTS

- United States: Unemployment falls to 4.6%.
- U.S. consumer confidence rises in November.
- United States: Manufacturing ISM goes up for the third straight time.
- U.S. real GDP growth has been upgraded.
- Canada: Real GDP rebounds in Q3.
- Canada: The labour market advances again in November.
- Canada: Labour productivity improves in the third quarter.

A LOOK AHEAD

- Canada: The trade balance should improve significantly in October.
- The Bank of Canada should once again opt for a key interest rate status quo.
- Canada: The industrial capacity utilization rate will rebound in the third quarter.

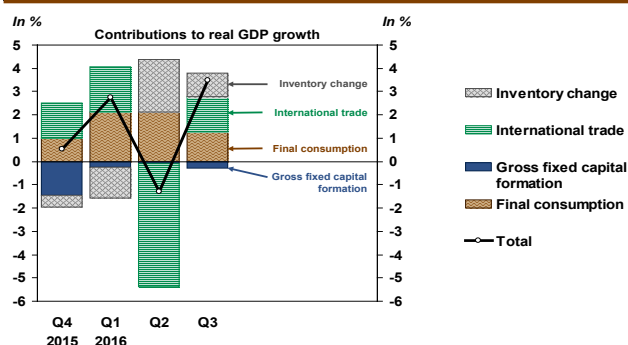
FINANCIAL MARKETS

- Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) members confirm a reduction of output. Oil crosses back above US\$50.
- After two weeks of calm, volatility makes a return in bond markets.
- The Canadian dollar capitalizes on the rebound in oil prices.

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Graph of the week – International trade, consumption and inventories made positive contributions to Canadian real GDP



Sources: Statistics Canada and Desjardins, Economic Studies

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KEY STATISTICS OF THE WEEK

UNITED STATES

- The establishment survey shows that 178,000 net new hires were made in November, after 142,000 new jobs were created in October. The construction sector added 19,000 jobs while manufacturing lost 4,000 workers. Private sector services boosted their ranks by 139,000, somewhat better than the 128,000 hires in October. The jobless rate fell from 4.9% to 4.6%—the lowest level since August 2007.
- The S&P/Case-Shiller index of existing home prices in the 20 largest cities rose 0.4% in September, after going up 0.3% in August. The index's annual change stayed at 5.1%.
- The Conference Board consumer confidence index deteriorated in October, then rebounded in November. The index went from 100.8 to 107.1, its highest level since July 2007. According to the Conference Board, most of the answers to the survey were received before the November 8 vote, but the data received afterwards did not alter the trend.
- In November, the manufacturing ISM posted its third straight monthly increase. It is now at 53.2, where it was last June. It has not been this high since January 2015.
- New auto sales fell 0.9% in November after jumping a total of 5.9% in September and October. Sales remain high, at 17.75 million vehicles.
- Real consumption ticked up 0.1% in October after September's 0.5% gain. Spending on durable (+1.0%) and non-durable (+0.8%) goods posted nice advances, but spending on services retreated 0.3%, in particular due to the weaker demand for energy.
- Construction spending went up 0.5% in October after stagnating in September. It gained 1.8% in the housing sector, but private non-residential construction spending fell 2.1%. Public construction is up 2.8%.
- The preliminary estimate of the national accounts for the third quarter of 2016 featured an upgrade to real GDP. The quarterly annualized change goes from 2.9% to 3.2%. It is the strongest real GDP growth since the summer of 2014.

Francis Généreux
Senior Economist

CANADA

- Real GDP grew 3.5% (quarterly annualized) in the third quarter of 2016. Domestic demand increased 0.9%. The rise in household consumption spending (+2.6%) was partly offset by declines in consumption by public administrations (-1.2%) and residential investment (-5.5%). Investment by public administrations advanced 2.6%. Non-residential investment increased 3.5% (the first increase since the summer of 2014) due to the positive impact of the purchase of a module from South Korea for the Hebron oil project in Newfoundland and Labrador. However, the module inflated imports, which grew 3.3% over the quarter. On the other hand, exports recovered from the previous quarter's problems, gaining 8.9% in the third quarter. The trade balance therefore went from -\$4.7B in 2007 dollars to +\$2.9B in 2007 dollars.
- Real GDP by industry rose 0.3% in September. The carryover for the fourth quarter stands at 1.8% (assuming zero real GDP growth by industry in October, November and December). However, it would be astounding to see no real GDP growth at all in the final months of the year, with the result that the fourth quarter should wrap up with growth of more than 2%.
- The labour market created 10,700 jobs in November, an astounding performance given that most forecasters were expecting a decline for the month. Clearly, the labour market has been making astonishing advances in the last few months, posting four consecutive gains. A total of 148,000 jobs have been created since August. Even though employment data is known for its volatility, we must note that the persistent gains are having more and more of an effect on the labour market trend. The unemployment rate went from 7.0% to 6.8%.
- Labour productivity increased 1.2% in the third quarter. The gain is due to an increase in output (+1.0%) and a slight decline in the total number of hours worked (-0.2%). Unit labour costs therefore fell 0.7%. If we factor in the loonie's depreciation, Canadian businesses' unit labour costs expressed in U.S. dollars fell 2.0%.

Benoit P. Durocher
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market enthusiasm moderates

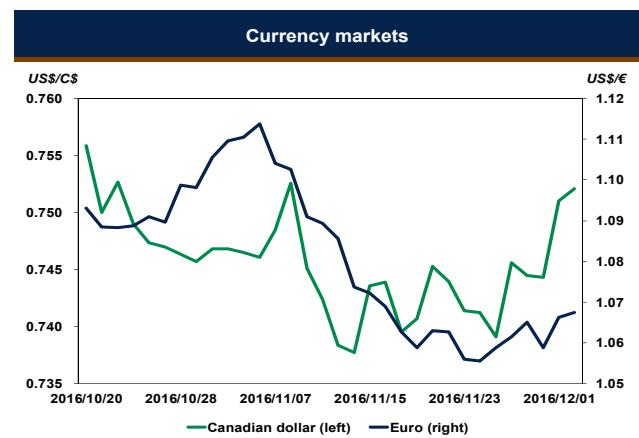
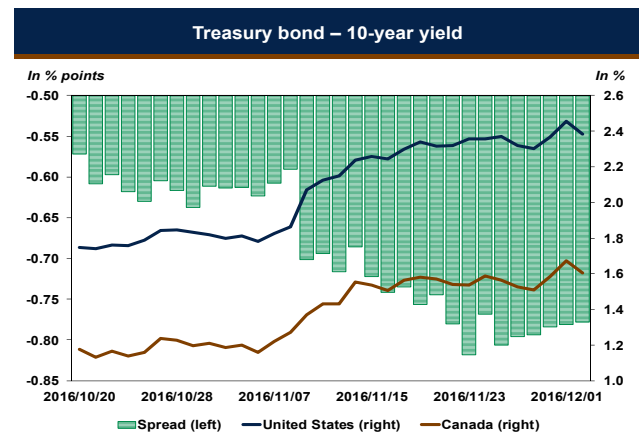
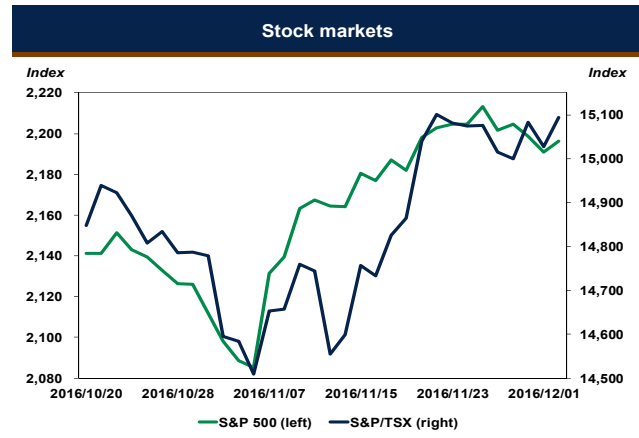
The Trump effect is starting to dissipate and stock markets gave up some of the gains posted in prior weeks. Members of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) agreed to cut output, driving oil above US\$50 a barrel. Although the news galvanized energy securities, the rise in bond yields hurt several other sectors. The U.S. stock market started to trend down. The slide went worldwide toward the end of the week against the backdrop of uncertainty over the outcome of Sunday’s constitutional referendum in Italy. For its part, the S&P/TSX managed to limit its losses thanks to oil’s rebound and good quarterly results in the banking industry.

Bond markets had stabilized in the last two weeks, but volatility resurfaced on Wednesday with the announcement from OPEC. In the United States, implicit inflation expectations over 10 years hit 2% for the first time since September 2014. This helped take the 10-year yield up to 2.49% on Thursday. It retreated to 2.40% on Friday with the spike in risk aversion. Canadian short-term yields went up faster than their U.S. counterparts, with the data on GDP and employment beating expectations. Futures are not positioned for a rate cut in Canada, but are instead expecting the next change to be an increase, coming in early 2018.

The greenback’s general uptrend has waned. It made more gains against some currencies, including the yen, but was stable against other currencies, and even posted some declines. It fell against the Canadian dollar, which capitalized on the upswing in oil prices following the agreement among OPEC nations. The loonie also benefited from more encouraging statistics on the Canadian economy. At the time of writing, it was sitting above US\$0.75. The pound also rose this week, going above US\$1.26. The uncertainty over whether Brexit will materialize was revived when a pro-Europe candidate won a by-election. The euro, for its part, essentially held between US\$1.06 and US\$1.07.

Jimmy Jean
Senior Economist

Hendrix Vachon
Senior Economist



A LOOK AHEAD



UNITED STATES

Monday Dec. 5 - 10:00

November	
Consensus	55.3
Desjardins	55.5
October	54.8

ISM non-manufacturing index (November) – The ISM non-manufacturing index has been rather volatile in the last few months. It tumbled 4.1 points in August and jumped 5.7 points in September, only to retreat 2.3 points in October. These movements took the index to 54.8 in October, and should be followed by another increase in November. The manufacturing ISM advanced 1.3 points in November. The improvement in consumer confidence also points in this direction. The index is expected to rise to 55.5.

Tuesday Dec. 6 - 8:30

October	US\$B
Consensus	-41.7
Desjardins	-41.6
September	-36.4

Trade balance (October) – The U.S. trade balance improved in September. The deficit went from -US\$40.5B to -US\$36.4B, primarily because of a combination of an uptick by exports and major drop in imports, especially in services. However, we expect the trade balance to deteriorate in October. The early data on the trade in goods shows a 2.7% slide by exports and a 1.1% jump by imports. The deficit should go from -US\$36.4B to -US\$41.6B.

Friday Dec. 9 - 10:00

December	
Consensus	94.4
Desjardins	94.2
November	93.8

University of Michigan consumer confidence index (December – preliminary) – Consumers' mood seems to be improving. Most confidence indexes were already showing gains in November. The upswing seems to have started before the November 8 presidential vote; the University of Michigan and Conference Board data was primarily compiled before that date. The trend then persisted, despite the surprise election outcome. The fact that the stock markets have been rising sharply since then helps, of course. The S&P 500 is up nearly 3% since the November 8 close. Gas prices have also declined over the last month, and the labour market data remain good. For its part, after jumping at the end of October, Bloomberg's weekly index has been fairly stable since then. As the University of Michigan index advanced 6.6 points in November, its best monthly gain since December 2013, it would be surprising to see it post another major advance. We expect it to tick up to 94.2.



CANADA

Tuesday Dec. 6 - 8:30

October	\$B
Consensus	n/a
Desjardins	-1.00
September	-4.08

International merchandise trade (October) – Seasonally adjusted and expressed in Canadian dollars, commodity prices rose 6.0% in October due to the 12.1% increase in energy prices. This should substantially boost the value of energy exports. According to the U.S. data, production by the automotive sector rose 0.9% in October; this should also foster an increase in trade in that industry. Imports surged in September due to the delivery of a module for the Hebron project in Newfoundland and Labrador. The situation is now back to normal; this should lead to a fairly big drop in imports in October. Combined with the rise in exports, this will greatly improve the trade balance for the month.

Wednesday Dec. 7 - 10:00

December	
Consensus	0.50%
Desjardins	0.50%
October 19	0.50%

Bank of Canada meeting (December) – There are numerous persisting uncertainties surrounding Canada's economic outlook, and they intensified with the election of Donald Trump as U.S. president. Among other things, a possible NAFTA renegotiation is raising a number of questions. That being said, the Canadian economy's recent movement is fairly satisfactory. Among other things, real GDP rose 3.5% in the third quarter, recovering the ground lost the previous quarter. September's 0.3% increase in real GDP by industry also yields a fairly high carryover

for the fourth quarter. Under these circumstances, even given the high level of uncertainty, it will be hard for the Bank of Canada to decide to cut its key interest rates. The monetary authorities should therefore announce next week that they will keep the target for the overnight rate at 0.50%.

Housing starts (November) – Housing starts jumped to 219,400 units in September, then fell to a much more sustainable 192,900 units in October. Another slight decline is anticipated for November, as the negative impacts of the federal government's new restrictions could have more of an effect.

Industrial capacity utilization rate (Q3) – Industrial production advanced 15.1% (annualized) in the third quarter after falling 11.8% the quarter before. As investment in machinery and equipment continued to pull back over the period, total capacity probably did not change much. Under the circumstances, we can expect the industrial capacity utilization rate to increase in the third quarter.



OVERSEAS

Euro zone: European Central Bank meeting (December) – The European Central Bank (ECB) should announce that it will continue to purchase around €80B in securities until September 2017. The purchases are currently slated to end in March 2017. At the same time, the ECB could relax some rules governing its securities purchases, to bring its plans to fruition. For example, it could increase the proportion of securities it can hold from a single issuance (now 33%). It could also accept securities that yield less than -0.40%. Lastly, the question of an eventual reduction to its purchases could be raised, at least at the press conference after the meeting. The indicators to be published this week include October's retail sales for the euro zone, which come out Monday. They fell 0.2% in September, but the increases noted in October in Germany (+2.4%) and France (+0.9%) point to a rebound. On Tuesday, we will get the details on the Euroland national accounts for the third quarter, which will tell us what prompted the non-annualized 0.3% gain by real GDP last summer.

Thursday Dec. 8 - 8:15

November	ann. rate
Consensus	n/a
Desjardins	190,000
October	192,930

Thursday Dec. 8 - 8:30


Q3 2016	
Consensus	n/a
Desjardins	81.5%
Q2 2016	80.0%

Thursday Dec. 8 - 7:45

December	
Consensus	0.00%
Desjardins	0.00%
October 20	0.00%

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Week of December 5 to 9, 2016

Day	Hour	Indicator	Period	Consensus		Previous data
UNITED STATES						
MONDAY 5						
	8:30	Speech of the New York Fed President, W. Dudley	Dec.			
	9:25	Speech of the Chicago Fed President, C. Evans	Dec.			
	10:00	ISM non-manufacturing index	Nov.	55.3	55.5	54.8
	14:05	Speech of the St. Louis Fed President, J. Bullard	Dec.			
TUESDAY 6						
	8:30	Trade balance – Goods and services (US\$B)	Oct.	-41.7	-41.6	-36.4
	8:30	Nonfarm productivity – final (ann. rate)	Q3	3.3%	3.3%	3.1%
	8:30	Unit labor costs – final (ann. rate)	Q3	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%
	10:00	Factory orders (m/m)	Oct.	2.5%	2.3%	0.3%
WEDNESDAY 7						
	15:00	Consumer credit (US\$B)	Oct.	18.00	23,50	19.29
THURSDAY 8						
	8:30	Initial unemployment claims	Nov. 28 - Dec. 2	255,000	263,000	268,000
FRIDAY 9						
	10:00	Michigan's consumer sentiment index – preliminary	Dec.	94.4	94.2	93.8
	10:00	Wholesale inventories (m/m)	Oct.	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%



CANADA

MONDAY 5

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TUESDAY 6

8:30	International trade (\$B)	Oct.	n/a	-1.00	-4.08
10:00	PMI-Ivey index	Nov.	n/a	57.0	59.7

WEDNESDAY 7


10:00	Bank of Canada meeting	Dec.	0,50 %	0.50%	0.50%
10:00	Release of the Bank of Canada <i>Monetary Policy Report</i>				

THURSDAY 8

8:15	Housing starts (ann. rate)	Nov.	n/a	190,000	192,930
8:30	New housing price index (m/m)	Oct.	n/a	0.2%	0.2%
8:30	Building permits (m/m)	Oct.	n/a	2.0%	-7.0%
8:30	Industrial capacity utilization rate	Q3	n/a	81.5%	80.0%


FRIDAY 9

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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 Eastern Standard Time (GMT - 5 hours).  Forecast of Desjardins, Economic Studies of the Desjardins Group.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Week of December 5 to 9, 2016

Country	Hour	Indicator	Period	Consensus		Previous data	
				m/m (q/q)	y/y	m/m (q/q)	y/y
 OVERSEAS							
MONDAY 5							
Japan	0:00	Consumer confidence	Nov.	n/a		42.3	
Italy	3:45	PMI composite index	Nov.	51.6		51.1	
Italy	3:45	PMI services index	Nov.	51.6		51.0	
France	3:50	PMI composite index – final	Nov.	52.3		52.3	
France	3:50	PMI services index – final	Nov.	52.6		52.6	
Germany	3:55	PMI composite index – final	Nov.	54.9		54.9	
Germany	3:55	PMI services index – final	Nov.	55.0		55.0	
Euro zone	4:00	PMI composite index – final	Nov.	54.1		54.1	
Euro zone	4:00	PMI services index – final	Nov.	54.1		54.1	
United Kingdom	4:30	PMI composite index	Nov.	54.6		54.8	
United Kingdom	4:30	PMI services index	Nov.	54.0		54.5	
Euro zone	5:00	Retail sales	Oct.	0.8%	1.7%	-0.2%	1.1%
Australia	22:30	Reserve Bank of Australia meeting	Dec.	1.50%		1.50%	
TUESDAY 6							
Germany	2:00	Factory orders	Oct.	0.6%	1.6%	-0.6%	2.6%
Germany	3:30	PMI construction index	Nov.	n/a		52.9	
Euro zone	4:10	PMI retail index	Nov.	n/a		48.6	
Germany	4:10	PMI retail index	Nov.	n/a		51.0	
France	4:10	PMI retail index	Nov.	n/a		47.5	
Italy	4:10	PMI retail index	Nov.	n/a		46.5	
Euro zone	5:00	Real GDP	Q3	0.3%	1.6%	0.3%	1.6%
Brazil	5:30	Minutes of the Bank of Brazil meeting					
WEDNESDAY 7							
China	---	Trade balance (US\$B)	Nov.	n/a	n/a	46.80	49.06
Japan	0:00	Leading indicator – preliminary	Oct.	101.5		100.3	
Japan	0:00	Coincident indicator – preliminary	Oct.	114.2		112.7	
Germany	2:00	Industrial production	Oct.	0.8%	1.5%	-1.8%	1.2%
France	2:45	Trade balance (€M)	Oct.	-4,350		-4,769	
France	2:45	Current account (€B)	Oct.	n/a		-3.4	
India	4:00	Reserve Bank of India meeting	Dec.	5.75%		5.75%	
United Kingdom	4:30	Industrial production	Oct.	0.2%	0.5%	-0.4%	0.3%
Japan	18:50	Current account (¥B)	Oct.	1,630.4		1,477.3	
Japan	18:50	Real GDP – final	Q3	0.6%		0.5%	
THURSDAY 8							
France	1:30	Non-farm payrolls – final	Q3	0.3%		0.3%	
Euro zone	7:45	Minutes of the European Central Bank meeting	Dec.	0.00%		0.00%	
China	8:30	Consumer price index	Nov.		2.2%		2.1%
China	8:30	Producer price index	Nov.		2.2%		1.2%
FRIDAY 9							
Germany	2:00	Trade balance (€B)	Oct.	22.2		24.4	
Germany	2:00	Current account (€B)	Oct.	22.0		24.2	
France	2:45	Industrial production	Oct.	0.6%	-0.6%	-1.1%	-1.1%
United Kingdom	4:30	Trade balance (£M)	Oct.	-4,300		-5,221	
United Kingdom	4:30	Construction	Oct.	0.2%	-0.1%	0.3%	0.2%

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)	2016 Q3	16,713	3.2	1.6	2.6	2.4	1.7	2.2
Consumption (2009 \$B)	2016 Q3	11,564	2.8	2.7	3.2	2.9	1.5	1.5
Government spending (2009 \$B)	2016 Q3	2,903	0.2	0.3	1.8	-0.9	-2.9	-1.9
Residential investment (2009 \$B)	2016 Q3	582.1	-4.4	1.5	11.7	3.5	11.9	13.5
Non-residential investment (2009 \$B)	2016 Q3	2,186	0.1	-1.4	2.1	6.0	3.5	9.0
Business inventory change (2009 \$B) (1)	2016 Q3	7.6	---	---	84.0	57.7	78.7	54.7
Exports (2009 \$B)	2016 Q3	2,163	10.1	2.0	0.1	4.3	3.5	3.4
Imports (2009 \$B)	2016 Q3	2,684	2.1	0.6	4.6	4.4	1.1	2.2
Final domestic demand (2009 \$B)	2016 Q3	17,214	1.7	1.7	3.1	2.6	1.2	1.9
GDP deflator (2009 = 100)	2016 Q3	111.7	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.6	1.8
Labor productivity (2009 = 100)	2016 Q3	106.9	3.1	-0.1	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.9
Unit labor cost (2009 = 100)	2016 Q3	110.0	0.3	2.3	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)	Oct.	124.5	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.1
ISM manufacturing index (1)	Nov.*	53.2	51.9	49.4	51.3	48.4
ISM non-manufacturing index (1)	Oct.	54.8	57.1	55.5	55.7	58.3
Cons. confidence Conf. Board (1985 = 100) (1)	Nov.*	107.1	100.8	101.8	92.4	92.6
Cons. confidence Michigan (1966 = 100) (1)	Nov.	93.8	87.2	89.8	94.7	91.3
Personal consumption expenditure (2009 \$B)	Oct.*	11,603	0.1	0.4	1.3	2.8
Disposable personal income (2009 \$B)	Oct.*	12,794	0.4	0.6	1.4	2.7
Consumer credit (\$B)	Sept.	3,707	0.5	1.7	3.4	6.0
Retail sales (\$M)	Oct.	465,914	0.8	1.8	2.8	4.3
Excluding automobiles (\$M)	Oct.	369,099	0.8	1.4	2.1	4.0
Industrial production (2007 = 100)	Oct.	104.3	0.1	-0.3	0.4	-0.8
Production capacity utilization rate (%) (1)	Oct.	75.3	75.4	75.7	75.2	76.3
New machinery orders (\$M)	Sept.	455,471	0.3	2.0	0.8	0.6
New durable good orders (\$M)	Oct.	239,367	4.8	5.5	1.5	2.1
Business inventories (\$B)	Sept.	1,819	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.6
Housing starts (K) (1)	Oct.	1,323	1,054	1,218	1,155	1,073
Building permits (K) (1)	Oct.	1,260	1,225	1,144	1,130	1,175
New home sales (K) (1)	Oct.	563.0	574.0	622.0	570.0	478.0
Existing home sales (K) (1)	Oct.	5,600	5,490	5,380	5,430	5,290
Construction spending (\$B)	Oct.*	1,173	0.5	1.1	2.6	3.4
Commercial surplus (\$M) (1)	Sept.	-36,440	-40,462	-44,655	-36,930	-41,072
Nonfarm employment (K) (2)	Nov.*	145,128	178.0	528.0	1,227	2,253
Unemployment rate (%) (1)	Nov.*	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.0
Consumer price (1982-1984 = 100)	Oct.	241.9	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.6
Excluding food and energy	Oct.	249.0	0.1	0.5	1.0	2.2
Personal cons. expenditure deflator (2009 = 100)	Oct.*	111.4	0.2	0.6	0.9	1.4
Excluding food and energy	Oct.*	111.9	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.7
Producer price (2009 = 100)	Oct.	110.6	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.9
Excluding food and energy	Oct.	110.2	-0.2	0.1	0.3	1.2
Export prices (2000 = 100)	Oct.	120.7	0.2	-0.3	1.7	-1.1
Import prices (2000 = 100)	Oct.	121.3	0.5	0.4	2.4	-0.2

* 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	2015	2014	2013	2012
Gross domestic product (2007 \$M)	2016 Q3*	1,798,011	3.5	1.3	0.9	2.6	2.5	1.7
Household consumption (2007 \$M)	2016 Q3*	1,027,663	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.8	2.6	1.9
Government consumption (2007 \$M)	2016 Q3*	349,857	-1.2	1.8	1.5	0.8	-0.7	0.7
Residential investment (2007 \$M)	2016 Q3*	123,527	-5.5	1.5	3.8	2.7	-0.3	5.6
Non-residential investment (2007 \$M)	2016 Q3*	170,138	3.5	-5.2	-11.5	3.2	5.6	8.6
Business inventory change (2007 \$M) (1)	2016 Q3*	4,591.0	---	---	3,861	9,392	14,830	6,159
Exports (2007 \$M)	2016 Q3*	579,703	8.9	-0.3	3.4	5.8	2.7	2.6
Imports (2007 \$M)	2016 Q3*	576,832	3.3	0.1	0.3	2.2	1.6	3.6
Final domestic demand (2007 \$M)	2016 Q3*	1,782,710	0.9	1.1	0.3	1.9	1.6	2.4
GDP deflator (2007 = 100)	2016 Q3*	113.1	2.5	0.6	-0.8	1.9	1.6	1.3
Labour productivity (2007 = 100)	2016 Q3*	107.8	5.0	1.4	-0.6	2.7	1.5	-0.4
Unit labour cost (2007 = 100)	2016 Q3*	115.8	-2.7	0.6	2.6	0.8	1.2	3.2
Current account balance (\$M) (1)	2016 Q3*	-18,299	---	---	-67,553	-48,207	-61,121	-65,680
Production capacity utilization rate (%) (1)	2016 Q2	80.0	---	---	80.9	82.1	80.8	81.0
Disposable personal income (\$M)	2016 Q3*	1,178,012	8.9	4.3	4.4	3.2	4.5	4.1
Corporate net operating surplus (2007 \$M)	2016 Q3*	228,436	93.1	-1.5	-19.5	8.2	4.0	-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)	Sept.*	1,683,927	0.3	1.1	1.1	1.9
Industrial production (2007 \$M)	Sept.*	355,829	1.2	4.2	2.6	2.7
Manufacturing sales (\$M)	Sept.	51,467	0.3	1.4	3.4	1.4
Housing starts (K) (1)	Oct.	192.9	219.4	196.7	189.0	197.7
Building permits (\$M)	Sept.	6,854	-7.0	6.7	-0.8	-1.6
Retail sales (\$M)	Sept.	44,375	0.6	0.5	1.2	2.5
Excluding automobiles (\$M)	Sept.	33,138	-0.0	-0.0	1.5	2.1
Wholesale trade sales (\$M)	Sept.	56,029	-1.2	-0.4	2.2	2.8
Commercial surplus (\$M) (1)	Sept.	-4,080	-1,992	-3,854	-3,110	-2,026
Exports (\$M)	Sept.	43,549	0.1	5.3	5.2	-1.2
Imports (\$M)	Sept.	47,630	4.7	5.4	7.0	3.3
Employment (K) (2)	Nov.*	18,171	10.7	40.6	19.3	15.3
Unemployment rate (%) (1)	Nov.*	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0
Average weekly earnings (\$)	Sept.	957.3	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.4
Number of salaried employees (K) (2)	Sept.	16,008	65.2	11.1	23.0	18.1
Consumer price (2002 = 100)	Oct.	129.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.5
Excluding food and energy	Oct.	124.5	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.9
Excluding 8 volatile items	Oct.	129.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.7
Industrial product price (2002 = 100)	Oct.*	111.2	0.7	0.7	3.1	0.8
Raw materials price (2002 = 100)	Oct.*	93.8	3.3	2.5	8.9	1.5
Money supply M1+ (\$M)	Oct.*	881,110	0.9	2.7	5.3	9.0

* 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 (%)		
	Dec. 2	Nov. 25	-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	0.49	0.25
Treasury bill – 3 months	0.47	0.48	0.37	0.32	0.29	0.22	0.54	0.30	0.16
Treasury bonds – 2 years	1.11	1.14	0.80	0.80	0.79	0.94	1.14	0.82	0.56
– 5 years	1.83	1.87	1.24	1.19	1.23	1.60	1.93	1.31	0.94
– 10 years	2.38	2.37	1.78	1.60	1.70	2.27	2.45	1.82	1.36
– 30 years	3.05	3.02	2.57	2.27	2.52	3.01	3.11	2.59	2.11
S&P 500 index	2,196	2,213	2,085	2,180	2,099	2,092	2,213	2,078	1,829
DJIA index	19,187	19,152	17,888	18,492	17,807	17,848	19,192	17,750	15,660
Gold price (US\$/ounce)	1,174	1,185	1,304	1,319	1,240	1,085	1,369	1,243	1,052
CRB index	191.65	185.73	182.50	179.99	188.67	183.24	195.82	179.23	155.01
WTI oil (US\$/barrel)	51.43	46.72	44.07	44.39	48.69	40.00	51.59	42.11	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	0.49	0.51	0.44	0.51	0.53	0.46	0.56	0.49	0.32
Treasury bonds – 2 years	0.73	0.67	0.52	0.59	0.51	0.63	0.76	0.54	0.29
– 5 years	1.02	0.99	0.67	0.69	0.61	0.92	1.07	0.70	0.48
– 10 years	1.60	1.56	1.16	1.06	1.18	1.58	1.67	1.23	0.95
– 30 years	2.22	2.14	1.82	1.66	1.84	2.30	2.26	1.91	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	0.01	0.00
Treasury bill – 3 months	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.19	0.24	0.24	0.35	0.19	-0.05
Treasury bonds – 2 years	-0.38	-0.47	-0.28	-0.21	-0.28	-0.31	-0.06	-0.28	-0.64
– 5 years	-0.81	-0.88	-0.58	-0.50	-0.63	-0.68	-0.38	-0.60	-1.00
– 10 years	-0.78	-0.81	-0.62	-0.53	-0.52	-0.69	-0.31	-0.59	-0.90
– 30 years	-0.83	-0.88	-0.75	-0.61	-0.68	-0.71	-0.52	-0.67	-0.88
S&P/TSX index	15,094	15,075	14,509	14,796	14,227	13,359	15,100	13,883	11,843
Exchange rate (C\$/US\$)	1.3296	1.3530	1.3404	1.2998	1.2934	1.3363	1.4579	1.3257	0.7521
Exchange rate (C\$/€)	1.4192	1.4324	1.4929	1.4501	1.4702	1.4547	1.5903	1.4712	0.8028
Overseas									
ECB – Refinancing rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.00
BoE – Base rate	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.42	0.25
BoJ – Overnight rate	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	0.10	0.10	-0.06	-0.10
Germany: Bonds – 10 years	0.28	0.16	0.06	-0.10	0.07	0.69	0.68	0.13	-0.22
U.K.: Bonds – 10 years	1.39	1.42	1.14	0.73	1.41	1.93	1.99	1.29	0.61
Euro: Exchange rate (US\$/€)	1.0674	1.0587	1.1138	1.1156	1.1367	1.0887	1.1532	1.1101	1.0554
U.K.: Exchange rate (US\$/£)	1.2678	1.2477	1.2519	1.3293	1.4520	1.5113	1.5218	1.3741	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.