

# WEEKLY NEWSLETTER

## The Federal Reserve is in no hurry to increase its rates

### HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ United States: Good start to the new year for the job market.
- ▶ United States: Another increase for the ISM manufacturing index.
- ▶ Consumer confidence in the U.S. slips, according to the Conference Board index.
- ▶ Canada: Real GDP by industry rebounds in November.

### A LOOK AHEAD

- ▶ Canada: The trade balance should improve in December.
- ▶ Canada: Job advances should return to a more moderate pace in January.

### FINANCIAL MARKETS

- ▶ Investors are being cautious in this disruptive political climate.
- ▶ U.S. bond yields retreat on soft wage growth.
- ▶ The loonie reaches US\$0.77 (C\$1.30/US\$).

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# Key statistics of the week

## UNITED STATES

- ▶ The establishment survey shows that 227,000 net hires were made in January, on the heels of 157,000 new jobs in December and 164,000 new jobs in November. The construction sector added 36,000 new jobs while manufacturing boosted its ranks by 5,000. Private sector services gained 192,000 new jobs. The jobless rate ticked up from 4.7% to 4.8%. The average hourly wage advanced by 0.1% in January after a 0.2% increase in December. Its annual change fell from 2.8% to 2.5%.
- ▶ After the key rate increase ordered in December 2016, it was clear that Federal Reserve (Fed) leaders would not opt for another change in monetary policy at their meeting that ended February 1. While the Fed sees that confidence in the United States has improved, this is not enough to signal a key rate increase in March.
- ▶ The S&P/Case-Shiller index of existing home prices in 20 major cities was up 0.9% in November after a 0.7% increase in October. This sharpest monthly growth since March 2016 drove up the annual change in this index from 5.1% to 5.3%.
- ▶ After several months of increases that reached a peak in December since August 2001, the Conference Board's consumer confidence index started 2017 with a decline, falling from 113.3 to 111.8, which is still high.
- ▶ The ISM manufacturing index ticked up again in January, going from 54.5 to 56.0—its highest level since November 2014. Seven of the ten sub-indexes advanced. The main increases stem from employment (+3.3 points) and current production (+2.0 points). The ISM non-manufacturing index was almost flat, ticking down from 56.6 to 56.5.
- ▶ New automobile sales declined 1.6% in January after a sharp 5.2% increase in December. The level of sales slipped from 18.3 to 17.5 million vehicles.

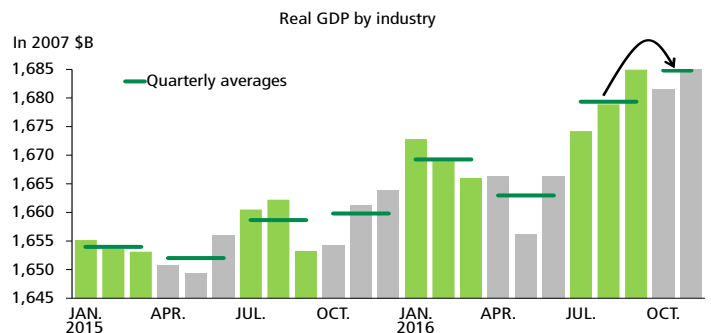
**Francis Généreux**, Senior economist

## CANADA

- ▶ Real GDP by industry rebounded by 0.4% in November, while the results for October were also upgraded, from -0.3% to -0.2%. Canada's economy is on a very positive trend, with five consecutive advances in real GDP in the last six months—resulting in an annualized cumulative gain of 3.9%. With two full months completed out of three, the fourth quarter should end on a positive note. The carryover (if no changes occur in December) is expected to reach 1.6%. Once the results for December are known, the fourth quarter is likely to end with growth of just under 2%.
- ▶ The industrial product price index was up 0.4% in December, in line with expectations. A 5.5% increase in the price of energy products and gas fuelled this increase. Excluding this category, other prices posted a 0.4% decline overall. The raw materials price index surged by 6.5% in December.

**Benoit P. Durocher**, Senior economist

## CANADA Q4's carryover is positive



Sources: Statistics Canada and Desjardins, Economic Studies

# Financial markets

## Stocks markets appear less inclined to give Donald Trump the benefit of the doubt

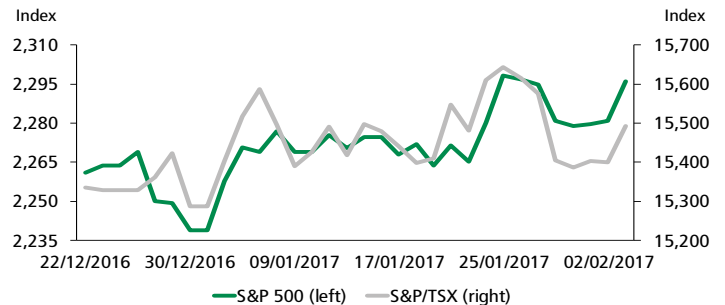
Stock markets started the week down sharply against a backdrop of concerns about the restrictions on entry conditions to the United States imposed by Donald Trump. The attack in Quebec City was another element that curbed risk appetite early in the week. The situation then settled somewhat, but investors seemed concerned that the isolationist and belligerent tone of the new administration might counter measures to boost growth. The S&P 500 nonetheless recouped its losses on Friday, reacting to the rebound in hiring. Canada's stock market was headed to show a loss of about 0.4%. The energy sector grappled with major difficulties, despite somewhat firmer oil prices.

U.S. bond yields were stable compared with previous weeks, up until Friday. They reacted positively on Wednesday to the ISM manufacturing report indicating significant price pressure, but the surge was fleeting. The statement released by the Federal Reserve (Fed) had nothing new to report and the markets barely responded. That said, the U.S. jobs report published on Friday showed that wage growth had slowed more than expected, pushing the 10-year bond yield below the previous range of 2.45% to 2.50%. Spreads between short-term Canadian and U.S. yields were down on Wednesday, after the governor of the Bank of Canada reiterated that its monetary policy would not follow the Fed's policy. The impact was very short-lived however, and as a general rule, Canadian yields are still governed by trends in the United States.

The U.S. dollar suffered setbacks against several other currencies this week. Solid data in the euro zone on economic growth and inflation pushed the euro to above US\$1.08. On Wednesday, the lack of direction from the Fed on its monetary policy boosted the euro and most other currencies as well. The pound reached US\$1.27 by Thursday morning, but then retreated on the dovish comments made by the governor of the Bank of England. The greenback was up again before the jobs report was released. Some of the disappointing data in this report pushed the U.S. dollar back down by Friday morning. At the time of writing, the Canadian dollar was trading below US\$0.77, a level it surpassed earlier in the week.

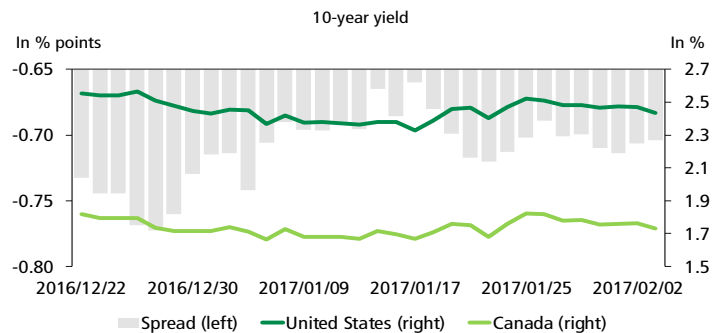
**Jimmy Jean, CFA**, Senior economist  
**Hendrix Vachon**, Senior economist

**GRAPH 1**  
**Stock markets**



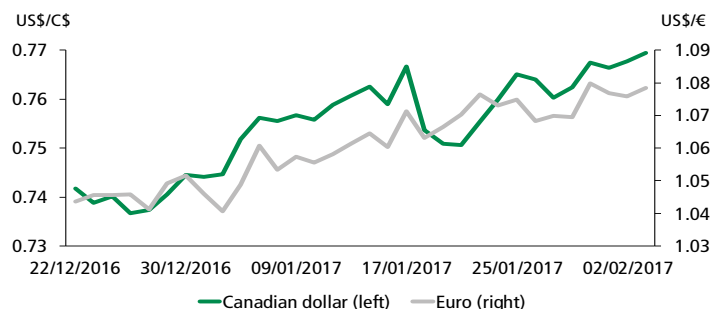
Sources: Datastream and Desjardins, Economic Studies

**GRAPH 2**  
**Bond markets**



Sources: Datastream and Desjardins, Economic Studies

**GRAPH 3**  
**Currency markets**



Sources: Datastream and Desjardins, Economic Studies

## A look ahead

### TUESDAY February 7 - 8:30

<b>December</b>	<b>US\$B</b>
Consensus	-45.0
Desjardins	-44.8
<b>November</b>	<b>-45.2</b>

### FRIDAY February 10 - 10:00

<b>February</b>	
Consensus	97.9
Desjardins	97.0
<b>January</b>	<b>98.5</b>

### TUESDAY February 7 - 8:30

<b>December</b>	<b>\$B</b>
Consensus	0.30
Desjardins	1.50
<b>November</b>	<b>0.53</b>

### WEDNESDAY February 8 - 8:30

<b>January</b>	<b>ann. rate</b>
Consensus	198,000
Desjardins	190,000
<b>December</b>	<b>207,040</b>

### FRIDAY February 10 - 8:30

<b>January</b>	
Consensus	-10,000
Desjardins	10,000
<b>December</b>	<b>53,700</b>

### UNITED STATES

**Trade balance (December)** – The U.S. trade balance deteriorated in November. The deficit went from -US\$42.4B to -US\$45.2B, primarily because of a combination of a drop in exports and surge by imports. We now expect the trade balance to improve slightly in December. The early data on the trade in goods shows a 3.0% jump by exports and a slightly smaller 1.8% increase in imports. The deficit should go from -US\$45.2B to -US\$44.8B.

**University of Michigan consumer confidence index (February – preliminary)** – Household confidence improved considerably last fall. It began improving before the November 8 vote, but accelerated sharply after that. However, the trend lost steam in January. The University of Michigan index paused, going from December's 98.2 to 98.1 in January, according to the final version. The Conference Board index also declined in January. Another dip is expected in February. The Trump administration's fairly turbulent start and less positive market reaction since the beginning of the year should weigh household sentiment down a little. Gas prices have fallen in the last two weeks, however, which should minimize the decline in confidence. The dip should be slight and the University of Michigan index could go from 98.5 to 97.0.

### CANADA


**International merchandise trade (December)** – Seasonally adjusted and in Canadian dollars, energy prices rose 22.7% in December, the strongest monthly growth since the winter of 2003! This should, of course, boost the value of energy exports. Also, the U.S. data on industrial production is signalling a 1.8% increase in the auto industry, following November's 1.9% slide. Canadian exports of automotive products should therefore also rebound that month. All in all, exports are expected to go up 3.5% for the month. As imports should rise less, the trade balance should improve substantially in December.


**Housing starts (January)** – At 207,000 units in December, the number of housing starts seems too high, especially given the new restrictions on mortgage credit the federal government introduced last fall. Under these conditions, we are expecting a pullback in January, when housing starts could number around 190,000 units.

**Labour Force Survey (January)** – The job market made substantial gains at the end of 2016, creating 190,700 jobs in the last five months of the year. However, the increase is seen as catching up after the disappointing results early in the year. That being said, employment growth now seems to be back at a level compatible with economic growth, which opens the door to an ongoing uptrend in employment for the months to come, although with a more sustainable pace.

# Economic indicators

## Week of February 6 to 10, 2017

Day	Hour	Indicator	Period	Consensus		Previous data
<b>UNITED STATES</b>						
<b>MONDAY 6</b>						
	16:30	Speech of the Philadelphia Fed President, P. Harker				
<b>TUESDAY 7</b>						
	8:30	Trade balance – Goods and services (US\$B)	Dec.	-45.0	-44.8	-45.2
	15:00	Consumer credit (US\$B)	Dec.	20.0	16.5	24.5
<b>WEDNESDAY 8</b>						
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<b>THURSDAY 9</b>						
	8:30	Initial unemployment claims	Feb.	n/a	250,000	246,000
	9:10	Speech of the St. Louis Fed President, J. Bullard				
	10:00	Wholesale inventories – final (m/m)	Dec.	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
	13:10	Speech of the Chicago Fed President, C. Evans				
<b>FRIDAY 10</b>						
	8:30	Export prices (m/m)	Jan.	n/a	0.2%	0.3%
	8:30	Import prices (m/m)	Jan.	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%
	10:00	Michigan's consumer sentiment index – preliminary	Feb.	97.9	97.0	98.5
	14:00	Federal budget (US\$B)	Jan.	33.0	n/a	-27.5
<b>CANADA</b>						
<b>MONDAY 6</b>						
	---	---				
<b>TUESDAY 7</b>						
	8:30	International trade (\$B)	Dec.	0.30	1.50	0.53
	8:30	Building permits (m/m)	Dec.	-2.5%	1.0%	-0.1%
	10:00	PMI-Ivey index	Jan.	n/a	58.0	60.8
<b>WEDNESDAY 8</b>						
	8:15	Housing starts (ann. rate)	Jan.	198,000	190,000	207,040
<b>THURSDAY 9</b>						
	---	---				
<b>FRIDAY 10</b>						
	8:30	Net change in employment	Jan.	-10,000	10,000	53,700
	8:30	Unemployment rate	Jan.	6.9%	6.8%	6.9%

Note: Desjardins, Economic Studies are involved every week in the Bloomberg survey for Canada and the United States. Approximately 15 economists are consulted for the Canadian survey and a hundred or so for the United States. The abbreviations m/m, q/q and y/y correspond to monthly, quarterly and yearly variation respectively. Following the quarter, the abbreviations f, s and t correspond to first estimate, second estimate and third estimate respectively. The times shown are Eastern Standard Time (GMT - 5 hours).  Forecast of Desjardins, Economic Studies of the Desjardins Group.

# Economic indicators

## Week of February 6 to 10, 2017

Country	Hour	Indicator	Period	Consensus		Previous data		
				m/m (q/q)	y/y	m/m (q/q)	y/y	
<b>OVERSEAS</b>								
<b>MONDAY 6</b>								
Germany	2:00	Factory orders	Dec.	0.5%	4.1%	-2.5%	3.0%	
Germany	3:30	PMI construction index	Jan.	n/a		54.9		
Australia	22:30	Reserve Bank of Australia meeting	Feb.	1.50%		1.50%		
<b>TUESDAY 7</b>								
Japan	0:00	Leading indicator – preliminary	Dec.	105.5		102.8		
Japan	0:00	Coincident indicator – preliminary	Dec.	115.1		115.0		
Germany	2:00	Industrial production	Dec.	0.3%	2.5%	0.4%	2.2%	
France	2:45	Trade balance (€M)	Dec.	n/a		-4,377		
France	2:45	Current account (€B)	Dec.	n/a		-2.3		
Japan	18:50	Current account (¥B)	Dec.	1,709.4		1,799.6		
<b>WEDNESDAY 8</b>								
India	4:00	Reserve Bank of India meeting	Feb.	6.00%		6.25%		
New Zealand	15:00	Reserve Bank of New Zealand meeting	Feb.	1.75%		1.75%		
Japan	18:50	Machinery orders	Dec.	3.1%	4.5%	-5.1%	10.4%	
<b>THURSDAY 9</b>								
Germany	2:00	Trade balance (€B)	Dec.	20.5		22.6		
Germany	2:00	Current account (€B)	Dec.	23.0		24.6		
Mexico	14:00	Bank of Mexico meeting	Feb.	6.25%		5.75%		
Japan	18:50	Producer price index	Jan.	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	-1.2%	
Japan	23:30	Tertiary industry activity index	Dec.	-0.2%		0.2%		
<b>FRIDAY 10</b>								
China	---	Trade balance (US\$B)	Jan.	48.85		40.82		
France	2:45	Non-farm payrolls – preliminary	Q4	0.3%		0.3%		
France	2:45	Industrial production	Dec.	-0.7%	1.5%	2.2%	1.8%	
France	2:45	Wages – preliminary	Q4	n/a		0.2%		
Italy	4:00	Industrial production	Dec.	3.3%	0.0%	3.2%	0.7%	
United Kingdom	4:30	Trade balance (€M)	Dec.	-3,500		-4,167		
United Kingdom	4:30	Construction	Dec.	1.0%	-0.5%	-0.2%	1.5%	
United Kingdom	4:30	Industrial production	Dec.	0.2%	3.2%	2.1%	2.0%	

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. 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	2016	2015	2014
Gross domestic product (2009 \$B)	2016 Q4	16,805	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.6	2.4
Consumption (2009 \$B)	2016 Q4	11,640	2.5	2.8	2.7	3.2	2.9
Government spending (2009 \$B)	2016 Q4	2,915	1.2	0.5	0.9	1.8	-0.9
Residential investment (2009 \$B)	2016 Q4	596.8	10.2	1.2	4.9	11.7	3.5
Non-residential investment (2009 \$B)	2016 Q4	2,206	2.4	0.3	-0.4	2.1	6.0
Business inventory change (2009 \$B) <sup>1</sup>	2016 Q4	48.7	---	---	21.8	84.0	57.7
Exports (2009 \$B)	2016 Q4	2,138	-4.3	1.5	0.4	0.1	4.3
Imports (2009 \$B)	2016 Q4	2,738	8.2	2.5	1.1	4.6	4.4
Final domestic demand (2009 \$B)	2016 Q4	17,338	2.5	2.1	2.1	3.1	2.6
GDP deflator (2009 = 100)	2016 Q4	112.2	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.8
Labor productivity (2009 = 100)	2016 Q4*	107.4	1.5	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.8
Unit labor cost (2009 = 100)	2016 Q4*	111.1	1.7	1.9	2.6	2.0	2.0
Employment cost index (Dec. 2005 = 100)	2016 Q4*	128.0	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0
Current account balance (\$B) <sup>1</sup>	2016 Q3	-113.0	---	---	-463.0	-392.1	-366.4

<sup>1</sup> Statistics representing the level during the period; \* New statistic in comparison with last week.

**UNITED STATES**
**Monthly economic indicators**

	REF. MONTH	LEVEL	VARIATION (%)			
			-1 month	-3 months	-6 months	-1 year
Leading indicator (2010 = 100)	Dec.	124.6	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.5
ISM manufacturing index <sup>1</sup>	Jan.*	56.0	54.5	52.0	52.3	48.6
ISM non-manufacturing index <sup>1</sup>	Jan.*	56.5	56.6	54.6	54.9	54.0
Cons. confidence Conference Board (1985 = 100) <sup>1</sup>	Jan.*	111.8	113.3	100.8	96.7	97.8
Personal consumption expenditure (2009 \$B)	Dec.*	11,672	0.3	0.6	1.3	2.8
Disposable personal income (2009 \$B)	Dec.*	12,791	0.1	0.4	0.9	2.1
Consumer credit (\$B)	Nov.	3,750	0.7	1.7	3.3	6.3
Retail sales (\$M)	Dec.	469,092	0.6	1.5	2.6	4.1
<i>Excluding automobiles (\$M)</i>	Dec.	370,393	0.2	1.1	1.4	3.4
Industrial production (2007 = 100)	Dec.	104.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.5
Production capacity utilization rate (%) <sup>1</sup>	Dec.	75.5	74.9	75.3	75.4	75.4
New machinery orders (\$M)	Dec.*	464,868	1.3	1.7	4.2	3.6
New durable good orders (\$M)	Dec.	227,108	-0.5	-0.5	3.7	1.7
Business inventories (\$B)	Nov.	1,827	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.5
Housing starts (k) <sup>1</sup>	Dec.	1,226	1,102	1,052	1,195	1,160
Building permits (k) <sup>1</sup>	Dec.	1,228	1,212	1,225	1,153	1,201
New home sales (k) <sup>1</sup>	Dec.	536.0	598.0	568.0	558.0	538.0
Existing home sales (k) <sup>1</sup>	Dec.	5,490	5,650	5,490	5,570	5,450
Commercial surplus (\$M) <sup>1</sup>	Nov.	-45,240	-42,360	-40,641	-41,835	-41,122
Nonfarm employment (k) <sup>2</sup>	Jan.*	145,554	227.0	548.0	1,097	2,343
Unemployment rate (%) <sup>1</sup>	Jan.*	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9
Consumer price (1982-1984 = 100)	Dec.	243.0	0.3	0.8	1.3	2.1
<i>Excluding food and energy</i>	Dec.	249.9	0.2	0.5	1.0	2.2
Personal cons. expenditure deflator (2009 = 100)	Dec.*	111.7	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.6
<i>Excluding food and energy</i>	Dec.*	112.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.7
Producer price (2009 = 100)	Dec.	111.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.6
Export prices (2000 = 100)	Dec.	121.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.1
Import prices (2000 = 100)	Dec.	121.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.8

<sup>1</sup> Statistic shows the level of the month of the column; <sup>2</sup> Statistic shows the variation since the reference month; \* New statistic in comparison with last week.

**CANADA**
**Quarterly economic indicators**

	REF. QUART.	LEVEL	VARIATION (%)		ANNUAL VARIATION (%)		
			Quart. ann.	1 year	2015	2014	2013
Gross domestic product (2007 \$M)	2016 Q3	1,798,011	3.5	1.3	0.9	2.6	2.5
Household consumption (2007 \$M)	2016 Q3	1,027,663	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.8	2.6
Government consumption (2007 \$M)	2016 Q3	349,857	-1.2	1.8	1.5	0.8	-0.7
Residential investment (2007 \$M)	2016 Q3	123,527	-5.5	1.5	3.8	2.7	-0.3
Non-residential investment (2007 \$M)	2016 Q3	170,138	3.5	-5.2	-11.5	3.2	5.6
Business inventory change (2007 \$M) <sup>1</sup>	2016 Q3	4,591	---	---	3,861	9,392	14,830
Exports (2007 \$M)	2016 Q3	579,703	8.9	-0.3	3.4	5.8	2.7
Imports (2007 \$M)	2016 Q3	576,832	3.3	0.1	0.3	2.2	1.6
Final domestic demand (2007 \$M)	2016 Q3	1,782,710	0.9	1.1	0.3	1.9	1.6
GDP deflator (2007 = 100)	2016 Q3	113.1	2.5	0.6	-0.8	1.9	1.6
Labour productivity (2007 = 100)	2016 Q3	107.8	5.0	1.4	-0.6	2.7	1.5
Unit labour cost (2007 = 100)	2016 Q3	115.8	-2.7	0.6	2.6	0.8	1.2
Current account balance (\$M) <sup>1</sup>	2016 Q3	-18,299	---	---	-67,553	-48,207	-61,121
Production capacity utilization rate (%) <sup>1</sup>	2016 Q3	81.9	---	---	81.1	82.4	81.0
Disposable personal income (\$M)	2016 Q3	1,178,012	8.9	4.3	4.4	3.2	4.5
Corporate net operating surplus (2007 \$M)	2016 Q3	228,436	93.1	-1.5	-19.5	8.2	4.0

<sup>1</sup> Statistics representing the level during the period; \* New statistic in comparison with last week.

**CANADA**
**Monthly economic indicators**

	REF. MONTH	LEVEL	VARIATION (%)			
			-1 month	-3 months	-6 months	-1 year
Gross domestic product (2007 \$M)	Nov.*	1,688,143	0.4	0.6	1.9	1.6
Industrial production (2007 \$M)	Nov.*	354,550	0.9	0.7	6.3	1.4
Manufacturing sales (\$M)	Nov.	51,770	1.5	0.9	3.1	2.1
Housing starts (k) <sup>1</sup>	Dec.	207.0	187.3	218.8	219.4	170.9
Building permits (\$M)	Nov.	7,765	-0.1	5.3	14.6	18.3
Retail sales (\$M)	Nov.	45,227	0.2	2.3	2.4	3.0
<i>Excluding automobiles (\$M)</i>	Nov.	33,811	0.1	1.8	1.5	3.4
Wholesale trade sales (\$M)	Nov.	56,852	0.2	0.0	1.5	2.6
Commercial surplus (\$M) <sup>1</sup>	Nov.	526.5	-1,024	-2,107	-3,726	-2,081
<i>Exports (\$M)</i>	Nov.	45,614	4.3	4.4	10.3	5.2
<i>Imports (\$M)</i>	Nov.	45,088	0.7	-1.6	0.1	-0.8
Employment (k) <sup>2</sup>	Dec.	18,225	46.1	30.2	27.5	19.1
Unemployment rate (%) <sup>1</sup>	Dec.	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1
Average weekly earnings (\$)	Nov.	960.6	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.8
Number of salaried employees (k) <sup>2</sup>	Nov.	16,016	25.3	24.5	18.9	15.2
Consumer price (2002 = 100)	Dec.	128.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	1.5
<i>Excluding food and energy</i>	Dec.	123.5	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3	1.8
<i>Excluding 8 volatile items</i>	Dec.	128.1	-0.3	-0.6	-0.4	1.6
Industrial product price (2002 = 100)	Dec.*	112.1	0.4	1.4	1.8	2.2
Raw materials price (2002 = 100)	Dec.*	98.2	6.5	8.1	4.5	17.2
Money supply M1+ (\$M)	Dec.*	893,093	0.6	2.2	5.8	9.6

<sup>1</sup> Statistic shows the level of the month of the column; <sup>2</sup> Statistic shows the variation since the reference month; \* New statistic in comparison with last week.



**UNITED STATES, CANADA, OVERSEAS**
**Major financial indicators**

IN % (EXPECTED IF INDICATED)	ACTUAL	PREVIOUS DATA					LAST 52 WEEKS		
	Feb. 3	Jan. 27	-1 month	3 months	5 months	-1 year	Higher	Average	Lower
<b>United States</b>									
Federal funds – target	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.54	0.50
Treasury bill – 3 months	0.50	0.51	0.52	0.37	0.27	0.29	0.54	0.34	0.18
Treasury bonds – 2 years	1.18	1.21	1.22	0.80	0.72	0.73	1.27	0.87	0.56
– 5 years	1.88	1.94	1.92	1.24	1.13	1.25	2.07	1.38	0.94
– 10 years	2.43	2.48	2.42	1.78	1.58	1.85	2.60	1.88	1.36
– 30 years	3.07	3.06	3.00	2.57	2.31	2.68	3.18	2.62	2.11
S&P 500 index (level)	2,296	2,295	2,277	2,085	2,183	1,880	2,298	2,129	1,829
DJIA index (level)	20,060	20,094	19,964	17,888	18,544	16,205	20,101	18,272	15,660
Gold price (US\$/ounce)	1,219	1,189	1,174	1,304	1,340	1,155	1,369	1,258	1,127
CRB index (level)	193.77	193.43	193.54	182.50	181.80	161.93	195.82	183.36	155.01
WTI oil (US\$/barrel)	53.90	53.18	53.98	44.07	41.83	30.86	54.01	45.34	26.19
<b>Canada</b>									
Overnight – target	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Treasury bill – 3 months	0.46	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.51	0.46	0.56	0.49	0.42
Treasury bonds – 2 years	0.76	0.81	0.77	0.52	0.52	0.37	0.83	0.60	0.35
– 5 years	1.08	1.14	1.13	0.67	0.61	0.58	1.23	0.78	0.48
– 10 years	1.73	1.78	1.73	1.16	1.07	1.13	1.83	1.30	0.95
– 30 years	2.40	2.43	2.32	1.82	1.68	1.95	2.46	1.96	1.55
<u>Spread with the U.S. rate (% points)</u>									
Overnight – target	-0.25	-0.25	-0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-0.25
Treasury bill – 3 months	-0.04	-0.06	-0.08	0.07	0.24	0.17	0.35	0.15	-0.10
Treasury bonds – 2 years	-0.42	-0.40	-0.45	-0.28	-0.20	-0.36	-0.06	-0.27	-0.48
– 5 years	-0.79	-0.80	-0.79	-0.58	-0.52	-0.67	-0.38	-0.60	-0.89
– 10 years	-0.70	-0.70	-0.69	-0.62	-0.51	-0.72	-0.31	-0.57	-0.82
– 30 years	-0.67	-0.63	-0.69	-0.75	-0.63	-0.73	-0.52	-0.66	-0.88
S&P/TSX index (level)	15,493	15,576	15,496	14,509	14,649	12,764	15,644	14,347	12,087
Exchange rate (C\$/US\$)	1.2997	1.3153	1.3237	1.3404	1.3168	1.3915	1.3935	1.3132	0.7694
Exchange rate (C\$/€)	1.4019	1.4072	1.3942	1.4929	1.4597	1.5528	1.5780	1.4469	0.0000
<b>Overseas</b>									
<u>Euro zone</u>									
ECB – Refinancing rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.00
Exchange rate (US\$/€)	1.0785	1.0699	1.0533	1.1138	1.1086	1.1159	1.1532	1.1045	1.0387
<u>United Kingdom</u>									
BoE – Base rate	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.37	0.25
Bonds – 10 years	1.36	1.47	1.39	1.14	0.77	1.57	1.66	1.22	0.61
FTSE index (level)	7,200	7,184	7,210	6,693	6,793	5,848	7,338	6,599	5,537
Exchange rate (US\$/£)	1.2501	1.2555	1.2287	1.2519	1.3073	1.4503	1.4879	1.3354	1.2049
<u>Germany</u>									
Bonds – 10 years	0.42	0.46	0.22	0.06	-0.13	0.30	0.49	0.09	-0.22
DAX index (level)	11,647	11,814	11,599	10,259	10,367	9,286	11,849	10,377	8,753
<u>Japan</u>									
BoJ – Overnight rate	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	0.10	0.10	-0.10	-0.10
Nikkei index (level)	18,918	19,467	19,454	16,905	16,254	16,820	19,594	17,097	14,952
Exchange rate (US\$/¥)	112.46	115.08	116.93	103.14	101.81	116.90	118.18	108.39	99.89

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.