

WEEKLY NEWSLETTER

Canadian Real GDP Growth Moderated in the Third Quarter

HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ United States: Growth in real consumption slowed in October.
- ▶ New U.S. orders for durable goods were stronger than anticipated.
- ▶ Canada: Real GDP grew only 1.3% in the third quarter.
- ▶ Canada: Wholesale sales were up in September.

A LOOK AHEAD

- ▶ United States: Job creation will benefit from the end of the strike at General Motors.
- ▶ United States: The ISM indexes are expected to rise slightly.
- ▶ The Bank of Canada should maintain the status quo on its key interest rates.
- ▶ Canada: Labour productivity expected to rise slightly in the third quarter.
- ▶ Canada: Employment should rise slightly in November.
- ▶ Canada: The trade balance could deteriorate in October.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

- ▶ The end of the Canadian National (CN) strike helped the Canadian stock market.
- ▶ Bond yields post slight weekly gains.
- ▶ Little change for major currencies. The Canadian dollar ends the week below US\$0.755.

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Key Statistics of the Week

UNITED STATES

- ▶ Real consumption ticked up just 0.1% in October, the weakest growth since February. Durable goods consumption fell 0.8%, dragged down by a 2.7% decline in the automobile industry. Non-durable goods consumption advanced 0.2%, as did consumption of services. The total consumption expenditure deflator also rose 0.2%, but the hike in the deflator, which excludes food and energy, was 0.1%. The total deflator's annual variation stayed at 1.3%, while that of the core deflator slowed from 1.7% to 1.6%.
- ▶ Consumer confidence recorded its fourth consecutive decline in November. This time, the contraction was 0.6 points, for a total decrease of 10.3 points since July. The index fell from 126.1 in October to 125.5 in November. The component relating to the current situation lost 6.6 points, whereas the expectations component climbed 3.4 points.
- ▶ After the second estimate for the national accounts in the third quarter of 2019; annualized real GDP growth was revised slightly upward from 1.9% to 2.1%.
- ▶ New durable goods orders rose 0.6% in October after falling 1.4% in September. With a 14.1% increase, the aviation sector contributed positively to the growth in orders. However, the automotive sector saw its orders drop 1.9%. With transportation excluded, orders also advanced 0.6%.
- ▶ Sales of new single-family dwellings fell 0.7% in October after advancing 4.5% in September. Still, September's level was mostly revised upward. Annualized sales for September went from 701,000 units (pre-revision) to 738,000 before dropping back to 733,000. Sales were 31.6% higher than in October 2018.
- ▶ The S&P/Case-Shiller index of existing home prices in the 20 largest cities rose 0.4% in September, its highest monthly hike since October 2018. Its annual variation went from 2.0% to 2.1%; this is the first time since March 2018 that it did not slow down.

Francis Généreux, Senior economist

CANADA

- ▶ Real GDP was up 1.3% (annualized) in the third quarter, in line with expectations. After remaining essentially anemic in the previous quarter, domestic demand rose 3.2% in the third quarter. Consumer spending increased 1.4%, whereas gross fixed capital formation jumped 9.9%. As expected, residential investment continued its climb in the third quarter. Non-residential business investment was also up, by 9.5%. This is a surprising result given the many uncertainties. Goods and services exports dropped 1.5%, while imports grew 0.1%. The deterioration in the trade balance therefore contributed -0.5% to the quarterly annualized variation in real GDP. The change in inventories slowed significantly, contributing -1.6% to the quarterly annualized variation in real GDP.
- ▶ The current account balance deteriorated in the third quarter, as it went from -\$6.7B to -\$9.9B. The main reason for this drop was trade in goods, due, in particular, to the decline in exports. It's important to remember that the figures for trade in goods indicated an 8.3% decrease in the value of energy product exports in the third quarter.
- ▶ Wholesale sales rose 1.0% in September. A significant hike in machinery, equipment and supplies (+4.4%) offset the declines noted in some sectors. In real terms, sales rose 0.9%. On the other hand, inventory volume fell 0.9%, thereby effectively erasing any benefit from the increased sales.

Benoit P. Durocher, Senior economist

Financial Markets

Another Good Week for the U.S. Stock Market

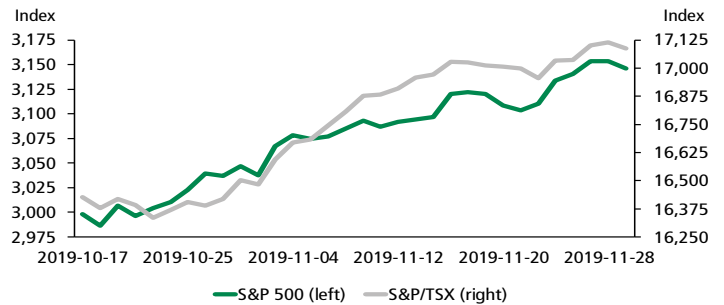
The U.S. stock market started the week on the right foot, as China announced that it would introduce punitive measures against intellectual property violations. Still, Donald Trump's signing of the *Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act* on Wednesday evening ratcheted up tensions between China and the United States. Following this, China threatened to adopt retaliatory measures, which called into question the feasibility of a trade agreement, even a partial one, between the two economies in the short term. The impact of these developments was felt on Friday on the U.S. stock market, given that U.S. markets were closed on Thursday for *Thanksgiving Day*. The S&P 500 index still gained about 1% for the week at the time of writing. The Canadian stock market index also posted a healthy weekly performance, as the end to the worker's strike at Canadian National (CN) on Tuesday was welcomed by investors, who were beginning to worry. The persistent uncertainty surrounding the situation in Hong Kong, as well as the negative signals relating to China's financial stability coming out of China, penalized the Hong Kong and Chinese markets during the night from Thursday to Friday.

The bond markets were generally fairly calm throughout the week. U.S. bond yields dropped back at the beginning of the week but quickly recovered lost ground. On Friday morning, the 2-year and 10-year yields were around 1.60% and 1.80% respectively. The Canadian market saw the 2-year and 10-year yield rise slightly, bringing them close to 1.60% and 1.50% respectively on Friday morning.

On average, the U.S. dollar has moved little this week. A larger, but temporary, gain was seen on Friday morning, as investors were more concerned about the situation in China and Hong Kong. Some fears also rose in Europe amid the weak retail sales recorded in Germany, among other things. The euro fell temporarily below US\$1.10 on Friday morning. The pound sterling showed greater resilience, staying at around US\$1.29. The Canadian dollar ran into some headwinds at the beginning of the week, as the worker's strike at CN stoked the fears about the Canadian economy. The loonie regained altitude during the day on Tuesday. At the time of writing, it was remaining below US\$0.755.

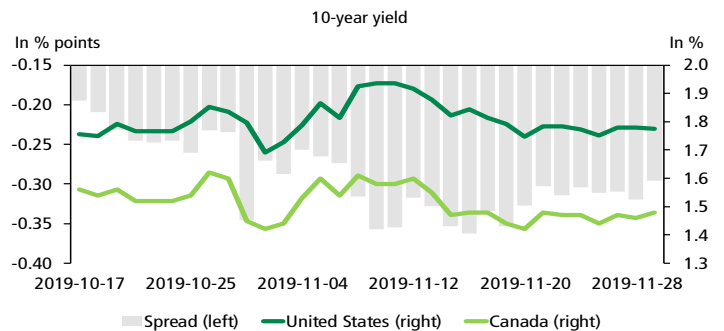
Hendrix Vachon, Senior Economist
Carine Bergevin-Chammah, Economist

GRAPH 1
Stock markets



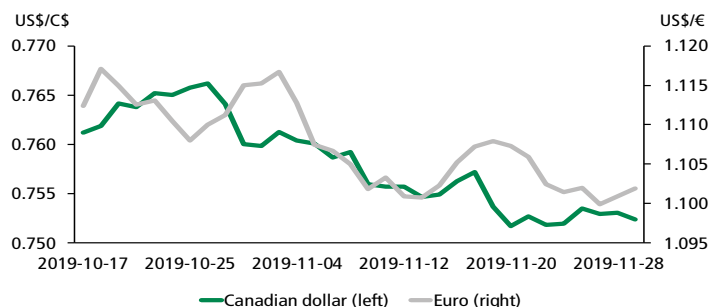
Sources: Datastream and Desjardins, Economic Studies

GRAPH 2
Bond markets



Sources: Datastream and Desjardins, Economic Studies

GRAPH 3
Currency markets



Sources: Datastream and Desjardins, Economic Studies

A Look Ahead

MONDAY December 2 - 10:00
November

Consensus	49.2
Desjardins	48.5

October 48.3
WEDNESDAY December 4 - 10:00
November

Consensus	54.5
Desjardins	55.2

October 54.7
FRIDAY December 6 - 8:30
November

Consensus	190,000
Desjardins	195,000

October 128,000
FRIDAY December 6 - 10:00
December

Consensus	97.0
Desjardins	97.2

November 96.8
WEDNESDAY December 4 - 8:30
Q3 2019

Consensus	q/q n/a
Desjardins	0.4%

Q2 2019 0.2%

UNITED STATES

ISM manufacturing index (November) – In October, the ISM manufacturing index recorded its first monthly hike since March. Yet the 0.5-point gain is modest following a total decrease of 7.5 points, taking the ISM as low as 47.8 in September. A second consecutive increase is expected in November. However, it's expected to be slight, as the main regional manufacturing indicators have improved overall but remain very low. We expect the ISM to rise to 48.5 in November.

ISM non-manufacturing index (November) – The ISM non-manufacturing index has seesawed a lot over the last few months. As a result, after dropping 3.8 points in September, it rose 2.1 points in October. Another gain is expected in November, however. The regional indexes as well as the consumer confidence index have mostly stabilized or improved a little in recent months. The ISM non-manufacturing index could go to 55.2, yet, given its recent volatility, a decline can't be totally ruled out.

Job creation according to the establishment survey (November) – Despite the seemingly weak result, i.e., only 128,000 hires, the U.S. job market exceeded expectations in October. It's just that a part of the weakness posted is due to the direct effects of the strike at General Motors (GM), which led to the loss of 41,600 jobs in the automotive sector. Now that the labour dispute has ended, we should see a more positive result in November. The job market trend, together with the gains expected in the auto industry, should lead to the creation of nearly 200,000 jobs. The jobless rate should stay put at 3.6%.

University of Michigan consumer confidence index (December – preliminary) – After plunging 8.6 points in August, the University of Michigan confidence index recovered a major part of this loss. It's jumped 7.0 points since this recent low, with a further hike expected for December. The strong performance of the stock market, which gained more than 2% since mid-November, is a positive point. Gasoline prices went down slightly in recent weeks. The other confidence indexes are also somewhat more positive. In addition, jobless claims fell last week after being up a little for several weeks. Still, the debate surrounding the process to impeach President Donald Trump could cause concern among some households. All in all, we expect the University of Michigan index to settle at 97.2.

CANADA

Labour productivity (Q3) – Production in the business sector went up 0.4% in the third quarter. Since the total number of hours worked remained practically unchanged during the period, the increased output should be fully reflected in labour productivity.

WEDNESDAY December 4 - 10:00
December

Consensus	1.75%
Desjardins	1.75%

October 30 **1.75%**

Bank of Canada meeting (December) – Canada’s economic growth slowed recently, as the third quarter ended with a hike in real GDP of only 1.3% (annualized) compared to a 3.5% gain in the previous quarter. Still, this slower advance won’t be enough to cause the monetary authorities to budge from the status quo of recent months. The target for the overnight rate should therefore stay at 1.75%. It is true that inflation is extremely stable and hovering near the median target, which should reassure the Bank of Canada (BoC). And the housing market is once again on the upswing more or less throughout the country, putting concerns about high household debt. Under these circumstances, it would take more than real GDP growth simply slowing to force the BoC to change course in terms of its monetary policy.

THURSDAY December 5 - 8:30
October

Consensus	\$B
Desjardins	-1.37

September **-0.98**

International merchandise trade (October) – With the U.S. employee strike at GM lasting until October 25, the problems affecting Canadian automotive imports and exports could worsen over the course of the month. Exports should also feel the drop of the seasonally adjusted energy prices noted in October. Under these circumstances, the international merchandise trade balance should deteriorate slightly for the month.

FRIDAY December 6 - 8:30
November

Consensus	n/a
Desjardins	10,000

October **-1,800**

Labour force survey (November) – In spite of the 1,800 jobs lost in October, the employment trend is still a little high compared to economic growth, which has slowed considerably in recent months. Given this situation, the likelihood of employment rising modestly in November is fairly high. Nevertheless, the unemployment rate could stay put at 5.5%.

OVERSEAS
THURSDAY December 5 - 5:00
October


Consensus	m/m
Desjardins	-0.4%


September **0.1%**

Euro zone: Retail sales (October) – The European retail sales trend has improved somewhat in recent months. The annual variation declined to 1.5% at the beginning of the summer before climbing to 3.1% in September. Household confidence is also showing signs of stabilizing. October’s retail sales figures for the euro zone will provide early indications as to how strong spending will be in the fourth quarter of 2019. Consumer spending in France saw a modest 0.2% increase in October, but German retail sales fell 1.9%, which doesn’t augur well for Euroland sales.

Economic Indicators

Week of December 2 to 6, 2019

Day	Hour	Indicator	Period	Consensus		Previous data
UNITED STATES						
MONDAY 2	10:00	Construction spending (m/m)	Oct.	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%
	10:00	ISM manufacturing index	Nov.	49.2	48.5	48.3
TUESDAY 3	---	Total vehicle sales (ann. rate)	Nov.	16,800,000	16,900,000	16,550,000
WEDNESDAY 4	10:00	ISM non-manufacturing index	Nov.	54.5	55.2	54.7
	10:00	Testimony of a Federal Reserve Vice Chair, R. Quarles, before a House committee				
THURSDAY 5	8:30	Initial unemployment claims	Nov. 25-29	215,000	216,000	213,000
	8:30	Trade balance – Goods and services (US\$B)	Oct.	-48.8	-48.5	-52.5
	10:00	Factory orders (m/m)	Oct.	0.2%	0.5%	-0.6%
FRIDAY 6	8:30	Change in nonfarm payrolls	Nov.	190,000	195,000	128,000
	8:30	Unemployment rate	Nov.	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%
	8:30	Weekly worked hours	Nov.	34.4	34.4	34.4
	8:30	Average hourly earnings (m/m)	Nov.	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
	10:00	Michigan's consumer sentiment index – preliminary	Dec.	97.0	97.2	96.8
	10:00	Wholesale inventories – final (m/m)	Oct.	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
	15:00	Consumer credit (US\$B)	Oct.	16.000	20.000	9.513
CANADA						
MONDAY 2	---	---				
TUESDAY 3	---	---				
WEDNESDAY 4	8:30	Labour productivity (q/q)	Q3	n/a	0.4%	0.2%
	8:30	Unit labour costs (q/q)	Q3	n/a	0.5%	0.7%
	10:00	Bank of Canada meeting	Dec.	1.75%	1.75%	1.75%
THURSDAY 5	7:45	Speech of a Bank of Canada Deputy Governor, T. Lane				
	8:30	International trade (\$B)	Oct.	n/a	-1.37	-0.98
	10:00	PMI-Ivey index	Nov.	n/a	49.5	48.2
FRIDAY 6	8:30	Net change in employment	Nov.	n/a	10,000	-1,800
	8:30	Unemployment rate	Nov.	n/a	5.5%	5.5%

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 December 2 to 6, 2019

Country	Hour	Indicator	Period	Consensus		Previous data		
				m/m (q/q)	y/y	m/m (q/q)	y/y	
OVERSEAS								
SUNDAY 1								
Japan	19:30	PMI manufacturing index – final	Nov.	n/a		48.6		
MONDAY 2								
Japan	0:00	Vehicle sales	Nov.		n/a		-26.4%	
Italy	3:45	PMI manufacturing index	Nov.	47.5		47.7		
France	3:50	PMI manufacturing index – final	Nov.	51.6		51.6		
Germany	3:55	PMI manufacturing index – final	Nov.	43.8		43.8		
Euro zone	4:00	PMI manufacturing index – final	Nov.	46.6		46.6		
United Kingdom	4:30	PMI manufacturing index – final	Nov.	48.3		48.3		
Australia	22:30	Reserve Bank of Australia meeting	Dec.	0.75%		0.75%		
TUESDAY 3								
United Kingdom	4:30	PMI construction index	Nov.	44.5		44.2		
Euro zone	5:00	Producer price index	Oct.	0.0%	-1.8%	0.1%	-1.2%	
Japan	19:30	PMI composite index – final	Nov.	n/a		49.9		
Japan	19:30	PMI services index – final	Nov.	n/a		50.4		
WEDNESDAY 4								
Italy	3:45	PMI composite index	Nov.	50.6		50.8		
Italy	3:45	PMI services index	Nov.	51.2		52.2		
France	3:50	PMI composite index – final	Nov.	52.7		52.7		
France	3:50	PMI services index – final	Nov.	52.9		52.9		
Germany	3:55	PMI composite index – final	Nov.	49.2		49.2		
Germany	3:55	PMI services index – final	Nov.	51.3		51.3		
Euro zone	4:00	PMI composite index – final	Nov.	50.3		50.3		
Euro zone	4:00	PMI services index – final	Nov.	51.5		51.5		
United Kingdom	4:30	PMI composite index – final	Nov.	48.5		48.5		
United Kingdom	4:30	PMI services index – final	Nov.	48.6		48.6		
THURSDAY 5								
India	1:15	Reserve Bank of India meeting	Dec.	4.90%		5.15%		
Germany	2:00	Factory orders	Oct.	0.5%	-4.8%	1.3%	-5.4%	
Euro zone	5:00	Net change in employment – final	Q3	n/a	n/a	0.1%	1.0%	
Euro zone	5:00	Real GDP – final	Q3	0.2%	1.2%	0.2%	1.2%	
Euro zone	5:00	Retail sales	Oct.	-0.4%	2.0%	0.1%	3.1%	
FRIDAY 6								
Germany	2:00	Industrial production	Oct.	0.2%	-3.6%	-0.6%	-4.3%	
France	2:45	Trade balance (€M)	Oct.	-4,800		-5,551		
France	2:45	Current account (€B)	Oct.	n/a		-2.7		
Italy	4:00	Retail sales	Oct.	n/a	0.9%	0.7%	0.9%	

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	2018	2017	2016
Gross domestic product (2012 \$B)	2019 Q3	19,122	2.1	2.1	2.9	2.4	1.6
Consumption (2012 \$B)	2019 Q3	13,346	2.9	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.7
Government spending (2012 \$B)	2019 Q3	3,310	1.6	2.2	1.7	0.7	1.8
Residential investment (2012 \$B)	2019 Q3	594.3	5.1	-1.0	-1.5	3.5	6.5
Non-residential investment (2012 \$B)	2019 Q3	2,740	-2.7	1.3	6.4	4.4	0.7
Business inventory change (2012 \$B) ¹	2019 Q3	79.8	---	---	48.1	31.7	23.0
Exports (2012 \$B)	2019 Q3	2,523	0.9	0.2	3.0	3.5	0.0
Imports (2012 \$B)	2019 Q3	3,511	1.5	0.9	4.4	4.7	2.0
Final domestic demand (2012 \$B)	2019 Q3	19,979	2.0	2.2	3.0	2.5	2.4
GDP deflator (2012 = 100)	2019 Q3	112.7	1.8	1.7	2.4	1.9	1.0
Labor productivity (2012 = 100)	2019 Q3	107.5	-0.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.3
Unit labor cost (2012 = 100)	2019 Q3	112.9	3.6	3.1	1.8	2.1	0.8
Employment cost index (Dec. 2005 = 100)	2019 Q3	138.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.3
Current account balance (\$B) ¹	2019 Q2	-128.2	---	---	-491.0	-439.6	-428.3

¹ 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 (2016 = 100)	Oct.	111.7	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	0.3
ISM manufacturing index ¹	Oct.	48.3	47.8	51.2	52.8	57.5
ISM non-manufacturing index ¹	Oct.	54.7	52.6	53.7	55.5	60.0
Cons. confidence Conference Board (1985 = 100) ¹	Nov.*	125.5	126.1	134.2	131.3	136.4
Personal consumption expenditure (2012 \$B)	Oct.*	13,386	0.1	0.5	1.3	2.3
Disposable personal income (2012 \$B)	Oct.*	15,066	-0.3	0.7	1.0	2.8
Consumer credit (\$B)	Sept.	4,149	0.2	1.2	2.4	4.9
Retail sales (\$M)	Oct.	526,540	0.3	0.5	2.1	3.1
<i>Excluding automobiles (\$M)</i>	Oct.	420,907	0.2	0.3	2.0	2.8
Industrial production (2012 = 100)	Oct.	108.7	-0.8	-0.4	-0.3	-1.1
Production capacity utilization rate (%) ¹	Oct.	76.7	77.5	77.4	77.8	79.3
New machinery orders (\$M)	Sept.	496,651	-0.6	0.7	-1.3	-3.5
New durable good orders (\$M)	Oct.*	248,746	0.6	-0.6	0.9	-0.7
Business inventories (\$B)	Sept.	2,042	0.0	0.3	1.1	3.7
Housing starts (k) ¹	Oct.	1,314	1,266	1,204	1,270	1,211
Building permits (k) ¹	Oct.	1,461	1,391	1,317	1,290	1,281
New home sales (k) ¹	Oct.*	733.0	738.0	660.0	656.0	557.0
Existing home sales (k) ¹	Oct.	5,460	5,360	5,420	5,210	5,220
Commercial surplus (\$M) ¹	Sept.	-52,450	-55,036	-55,508	-52,626	-56,094
Nonfarm employment (k) ²	Oct.	151,945	128.0	527.0	933.0	2,093
Unemployment rate (%) ¹	Oct.	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.8
Consumer price (1982-1984 = 100)	Oct.	257.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.8
<i>Excluding food and energy</i>	Oct.	265.0	0.2	0.5	1.3	2.3
Personal cons. expenditure deflator (2012 = 100)	Oct.*	110.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.3
<i>Excluding food and energy</i>	Oct.*	112.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.6
Producer price (2009 = 100)	Oct.	118.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.0
Export prices (2000 = 100)	Oct.	125.1	-0.1	-0.9	-1.6	-2.2
Import prices (2000 = 100)	Oct.	124.4	-0.5	-1.0	-1.9	-3.0

¹ Statistic shows the level of the month of the column; ² 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	2018	2017	2016
Gross domestic product (2012 \$M)	2019 Q3*	2,099,200	1.3	1.7	2.0	3.2	1.0
Household consumption (2012 \$M)	2019 Q3*	1,180,781	1.6	1.4	2.2	3.7	1.9
Government consumption (2012 \$M)	2019 Q3*	427,558	0.8	2.1	3.0	2.3	1.8
Residential investment (2012 \$M)	2019 Q3*	141,794	13.3	1.0	-1.6	2.2	3.9
Non-residential investment (2012 \$M)	2019 Q3*	187,315	9.5	3.4	1.4	3.9	-12.3
Business inventory change (2012 \$M) ¹	2019 Q3*	4,201	---	---	13,025	17,951	1,186
Exports (2012 \$M)	2019 Q3*	679,068	-1.5	1.7	3.1	1.4	1.4
Imports (2012 \$M)	2019 Q3*	666,684	0.1	0.8	2.6	4.2	0.1
Final domestic demand (2012 \$M)	2019 Q3*	2,080,248	3.2	1.5	2.1	3.3	0.5
GDP deflator (2012 = 100)	2019 Q3*	110.2	0.4	1.4	1.9	2.4	0.8
Labour productivity (2012 = 100)	2019 Q2	106.3	0.8	0.3	-0.3	1.9	0.3
Unit labour cost (2012 = 100)	2019 Q2	108.8	2.8	2.8	2.3	0.8	-1.6
Current account balance (\$M) ¹	2019 Q3*	-9,855	---	---	-55,499	-60,193	-62,553
Production capacity utilization rate (%) ¹	2019 Q2	83.3	---	---	83.0	81.6	79.2
Disposable personal income (\$M)	2019 Q3*	1,298,848	3.8	5.1	3.8	5.0	0.3
Corporate net operating surplus (\$M)	2019 Q3*	284,096	-18.9	-5.6	2.5	19.9	6.2

¹ 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 (2012 \$M)	Sept.*	1,979,562	0.1	0.3	1.1	1.6
Industrial production (2012 \$M)	Sept.*	398,386	-0.1	-1.0	-0.7	-2.0
Manufacturing sales (\$M)	Sept.	57,396	-0.2	-0.7	-1.3	-1.2
Housing starts (k) ¹	Oct.	202.0	221.1	221.4	230.0	213.4
Building permits (\$M)	Sept.	8,340	-6.5	1.9	2.3	2.1
Retail sales (\$M)	Sept.	51,579	-0.1	0.6	0.3	1.0
<i>Excluding automobiles (\$M)</i>	Sept.	37,827	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8
Wholesale trade sales (\$M)	Sept.*	65,094	1.0	1.3	1.7	4.0
Commercial surplus (\$M) ¹	Sept.	-978.0	-1,235	-268.7	-1,975	-810.2
<i>Exports (\$M)</i>	Sept.	49,783	-1.3	-0.4	-1.2	-0.5
<i>Imports (\$M)</i>	Sept.	50,761	-1.7	1.0	-3.1	-0.2
Employment (k) ²	Oct.	19,163	-1.8	44.3	22.4	36.9
Unemployment rate (%) ¹	Oct.	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.7
Average weekly earnings (\$)	Sept.*	1,042	0.9	2.0	2.6	4.0
Number of salaried employees (k) ²	Sept.*	17,004	-27.6	21.3	19.1	25.3
Consumer price (2002 = 100)	Oct.	136.6	0.3	-0.3	0.4	1.9
<i>Excluding food and energy</i>	Oct.	131.4	0.5	0.1	1.0	2.0
<i>Excluding 8 volatile items</i>	Oct.	134.9	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.9
Industrial product price (2010 = 100)	Oct.*	117.5	0.1	0.2	-1.7	-1.3
Raw materials price (2010 = 100)	Oct.*	102.3	-1.9	-3.7	-10.6	-5.0
Money supply M1+ (\$M)	Oct.*	1,068,064	0.5	2.8	5.3	7.4

¹ Statistic shows the level of the month of the column; ² 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		
	Nov. 29	Nov. 22	-1 month	-3 months	-6 months	-1 year	Higher	Average	Lower
United States									
Federal funds – target	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.25	2.50	2.25	2.50	2.33	1.75
Treasury bill – 3 months	1.57	1.55	1.49	1.95	2.30	2.32	2.43	2.13	1.49
Treasury bonds – 2 years	1.61	1.63	1.57	1.53	2.00	2.81	2.82	2.07	1.39
– 5 years	1.63	1.63	1.56	1.40	1.94	2.86	2.83	2.04	1.32
– 10 years	1.78	1.78	1.73	1.51	2.14	3.02	2.97	2.22	1.46
– 30 years	2.20	2.23	2.21	1.97	2.58	3.31	3.25	2.64	1.93
S&P 500 index (level)	3,146	3,110	3,067	2,926	2,752	2,760	3,154	2,862	2,351
DJIA index (level)	28,082	27,876	27,347	26,403	24,815	25,538	28,164	26,011	21,792
Gold price (US\$/ounce)	1,464	1,466	1,511	1,529	1,300	1,219	1,549	1,374	1,234
CRB index (level)	177.56	180.37	180.27	170.36	175.36	181.74	189.66	178.64	167.89
WTI oil (US\$/barrel)	55.81	57.57	56.00	55.10	53.50	50.93	66.43	56.08	44.41
Canada									
Overnight – target	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Treasury bill – 3 months	1.66	1.66	1.68	1.62	1.68	1.70	1.71	1.65	1.60
Treasury bonds – 2 years	1.59	1.58	1.55	1.35	1.43	2.16	2.16	1.62	1.29
– 5 years	1.51	1.50	1.46	1.18	1.36	2.20	2.18	1.56	1.13
– 10 years	1.48	1.47	1.44	1.16	1.49	2.27	2.24	1.63	1.09
– 30 years	1.58	1.58	1.60	1.42	1.77	2.39	2.35	1.84	1.30
<u>Spread with the U.S. rate (% points)</u>									
Overnight – target	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-0.75	-0.50	0.00	-0.58	-0.75
Treasury bill – 3 months	0.09	0.11	0.19	-0.33	-0.62	-0.62	0.19	-0.48	-0.80
Treasury bonds – 2 years	-0.02	-0.05	-0.02	-0.18	-0.57	-0.65	0.09	-0.45	-0.85
– 5 years	-0.12	-0.13	-0.10	-0.22	-0.58	-0.66	0.00	-0.47	-0.81
– 10 years	-0.30	-0.31	-0.29	-0.35	-0.65	-0.75	-0.19	-0.59	-0.89
– 30 years	-0.62	-0.65	-0.61	-0.55	-0.81	-0.92	-0.52	-0.80	-1.02
S&P/TSX index (level)	17,087	16,955	16,594	16,442	16,037	15,198	17,115	16,108	13,780
Exchange rate (C\$/US\$)	1.3291	1.3302	1.3137	1.3312	1.3514	1.3296	1.3639	1.3291	1.3027
Exchange rate (C\$/€)	1.4644	1.4664	1.4670	1.4631	1.5094	1.5047	1.5643	1.4908	1.4433
Overseas									
<u>Euro zone</u>									
ECB – Refinancing rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Exchange rate (US\$/€)	1.1019	1.1024	1.1167	1.0991	1.1169	1.1317	1.1543	1.1216	1.0900
<u>United Kingdom</u>									
BoE – Base rate	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Bonds – 10 years	0.70	0.70	0.67	0.40	0.89	1.36	1.35	0.91	0.32
FTSE index (level)	7,347	7,327	7,302	7,207	7,162	6,980	7,687	7,226	6,585
Exchange rate (US\$/£)	1.2937	1.2832	1.2936	1.2158	1.2633	1.2753	1.3339	1.2732	1.2037
<u>Germany</u>									
Bonds – 10 years	-0.36	-0.36	-0.38	-0.71	-0.20	0.31	0.31	-0.17	-0.72
DAX index (level)	13,236	13,164	12,961	11,939	11,727	11,257	13,289	11,922	10,382
<u>Japan</u>									
BoJ – Main policy rate	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10
Nikkei index (level)	23,294	23,113	22,851	20,704	20,601	22,351	23,520	21,467	19,156
Exchange rate (US\$/¥)	109.48	108.66	108.19	106.31	108.28	113.48	113.67	109.28	105.31

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.