

WEEKLY NEWSLETTER

Renewed Optimism on the Stock Markets

HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ United States: A good start to the year for the job market.
- ▶ United States: ISM indexes were up in January.
- ▶ Canada: Job creation exceeded expectations in January.
- ▶ Canada: The trade balance improved somewhat in December.

A LOOK AHEAD

- ▶ Despite January's drop in gas prices, U.S. inflation will accelerate.
- ▶ United States: November's retail sales should post fairly decent growth.
- ▶ Another decline is forecast for U.S. industrial output.
- ▶ Canada: Housing starts should increase in January.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

- ▶ Renewed optimism is pushing North American stock markets to new heights.
- ▶ Bond yields post more tepid increases.
- ▶ A favourable environment for the greenback.

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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

- ▶ The establishment survey shows that 225,000 new jobs were created in January, following gains of 147,000 in December and 261,000 in November. Manufacturing lost 12,000 jobs after shedding 5,000 in December. Construction added 44,000 jobs, the biggest gain in a year. There were 174,000 net hires in private sector services, a better result than the 147,000 new jobs recorded in December. The jobless rate ticked up, going from 3.5% in December to 3.6% in January. The average hourly wage in the private sector rose 0.2% in January following a 0.1% increase in December. The annual variation rose slightly from 3.0% to 3.1%.
- ▶ In January, the ISM manufacturing index topped the 50-point mark for the first time since July. It gained 3.1 points to reach 50.9, the best monthly increase since summer 2013. Nine of the ten sub-indexes were up. The biggest gains came from current production, exports and new orders.
- ▶ The ISM non-manufacturing index rose 0.6 points in January. This is the first time since summer 2018 that it has gone up for two months in a row. This new increase brings the non-manufacturing ISM from 54.9 to 55.5, the highest it has been since August. However, just three of the index's ten components advanced over the past month.
- ▶ New car sales rose slightly in January from 16,650,000 to 16,840,000.
- ▶ The balance of trade in goods and services deteriorated in the United States at the very end of 2019, with the deficit going from US\$43.7B in November to US\$48.9B the following month, the worst deficit since September. Nominal imports spiked 2.7%, while exports inched up just 0.8%.
- ▶ Construction spending was down 0.2% in December, after gaining 0.7% in November. Residential construction climbed 1.4%. Private non-residential construction tumbled 1.8%. Public construction fell 0.4%.

Francis Généreux, Senior economist

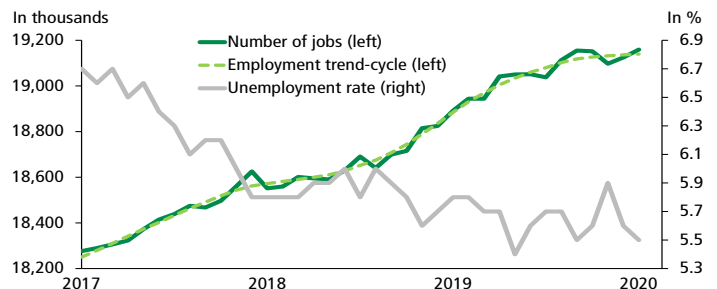
CANADA

- ▶ The labour market added 34,500 new jobs in January, more than expected. January's increase brought the trend for the monthly employment variation based on a 6-month moving average to +20,200 jobs. Job creation may be moving a bit too quickly compared to the economic growth of recent months. The unemployment rate dipped from 5.6% in December to 5.5% in January.
- ▶ Merchandise exports rose 1.9% in December, mainly on major gains by energy products (+9.5%), and metal ores and non-metallic minerals (+16.9%). Much of the improvement can be chalked up to rail transport returning to normal. Merchandise imports advanced 0.2% in December. The trade balance therefore improved by \$826M over the month.

Benoit P. Durocher, Senior economist

CANADA

Employment is slightly above the trend, while unemployment is closer to its historic low



Sources: Statistics Canada and Desjardins, Economic Studies

Financial Markets

Spectacular Stock Market Rebound

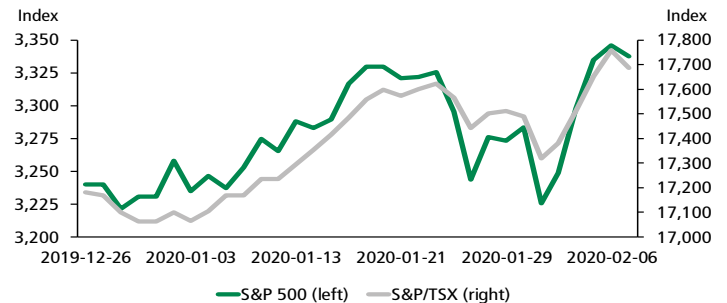
After last Friday's sharp drop, many feared that concerns about the coronavirus would lead to further stock market declines this week. Instead, the main indexes started to regain some ground in Monday's session. However, that didn't stop the Shanghai Stock Exchange, which reopened for the first time since the extended Lunar New Year holiday, from falling 7.7%. The measures put in place by the Chinese authorities to support their financial markets, along with renewed confidence in the resilience of the global economy, gave the stock markets a big boost on Tuesday and Wednesday. Encouraging corporate results and the announced decrease in Chinese tariffs on U.S. goods also boosted investor sentiment. The main North American indexes thus ended Thursday's session at new all-time highs. Despite better-than-expected job figures in the United States and Canada, the stock markets retreated on Friday morning as fears about the coronavirus appeared to gain the upper hand.

The bond market also continues to keep pace with the concerns about the coronavirus. After last week's spectacular drop, yields for 10-year federal bonds in the United States and Canada jumped by a total of more than 12 basis points on Wednesday and Thursday. Encouraging economic data, which reduced expectations of short-term monetary easing, also hurt the bond market mid-week. However, the bond market rebounded on Friday morning, limiting the weekly rise of bond yields.

Unlike the stock markets, the main exchange rates continued to fluctuate as if concerns about the coronavirus did not decrease. The U.S. dollar still seems to be benefiting from its safe haven status. It also seems to be benefiting from recent encouraging economic data in the United States. Combined with a lower probability of a cut in U.S. key rates, the greenback is, thus, receiving support from a number of sources. As a result, the euro is back below US\$1.10. For its part, the pound is now worth about US\$1.29. The yen also depreciated amid heightened uncertainty in Asia. The Canadian dollar depreciated slightly. It moved closer to US\$0.75, failing to take full advantage of the rosier economic data in Canada and the United States.

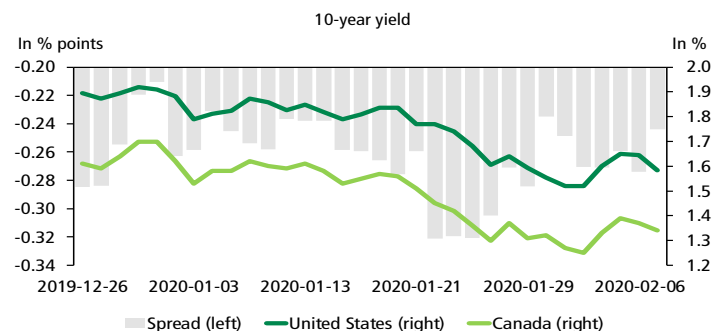
Mathieu D'Anjou, CFA, Deputy Chief Economist
Hendrix Vachon, Senior Economist

GRAPH 1
Stock markets



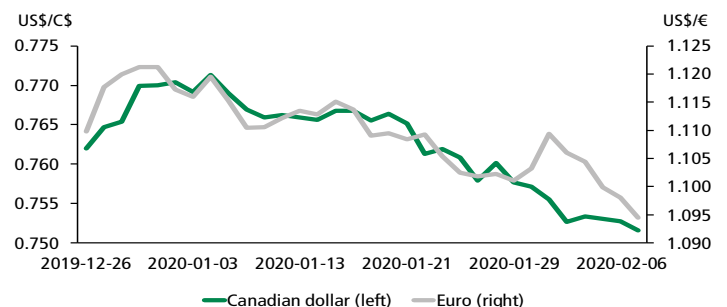
Sources: Datastream and Desjardins, Economic Studies

GRAPH 2
Bond markets



Sources: Datastream and Desjardins, Economic Studies

GRAPH 3
Currency markets



Sources: Datastream and Desjardins, Economic Studies

A Look Ahead

THURSDAY February 13 - 8:30

January	m/m
Consensus	0.2%
Desjardins	0.2%
December	0.2%

FRIDAY February 14 - 8:30

January	m/m
Consensus	0.3%
Desjardins	0.4%
December	0.3%

FRIDAY February 14 - 9:15

January	m/m
Consensus	-0.2%
Desjardins	-0.1%
December	-0.3%

FRIDAY February 14 - 10:00

February	
Consensus	99.0
Desjardins	99.8
January	99.8

MONDAY February 10 - 8:15

January	ann. rate
Consensus	205,000
Desjardins	205,000
December	197,300

UNITED STATES

Consumer price index (January) – The consumer price index (CPI) slowed a bit in December, with monthly growth of only 0.2%, following gains of 0.4% in October and 0.3% in November. Energy made quite a strong contribution in December, but the core index (which exclude food and energy) slowed. We expect energy to dip somewhat in January 2020 because gas prices at the pump were down. The total CPI is expected to rise by 0.2%. Core CPI growth should be similar. The annual variation in total CPI should ramp up from 2.3% to 2.5%, while core inflation should drop from 2.3% to 2.2%.

Retail sales (January) – After disappointing growth in September, October and November, retail sales bounced back at the very end of 2019. The 0.5% increase in sales excluding gas and motor vehicles is the highest since July. We largely expect retail sales to increase nicely in January. The automotive sector should contribute to growth, judging from the sales of new vehicles released at the beginning of February, although service station sales have probably remained stagnant. There should be better growth in food services. A 0.4% gain is expected for total sales, while sales excluding motor vehicles and gasoline should go up 0.3%.

Industrial production (January) – After a transitory 8.0% leap in November, due to a rebound in the automotive sector when the General Motors (GM) strike ended, industrial production declined 0.3% in December. Another decrease is forecast for January. Hours worked indicate that manufacturing was down, despite the upturn in the manufacturing ISM index. The January weather leads us to believe that energy output was probably down, but the decrease will surely be less pronounced than the 5.6% drop recorded in December. All in all, industrial output is expected to decline 0.1%.

University of Michigan consumer confidence index (February – preliminary) – The University of Michigan confidence index posted a fifth consecutive increase in January. This is the longest positive streak since 2014 and it has amounted to a total gain of 10.0 points, taking the index to its highest peak since May. We nevertheless expect it to remain flat in February, but that will depend on how anxious households are about the Coronavirus coming out of China. It could initially be expected to have an adverse effect on confidence the same way it alerted the financial markets. However, we are seeing lower gas prices, a rebounding stock market and a solid job market. The TIPP confidence index also improved in February and the Bloomberg weekly index remains high.

CANADA

Housing starts (January) – The number of housing starts dipped to 197,300 units in December, slightly below the trend. However, strong demand and low interest rates are creating favourable conditions. The number of housing starts should, therefore, go up slightly in January, hitting a level that is more in line with the trend in recent months.

TUESDAY February 11 - 4:30

Q4 2019	q/q
Consensus	0.0%
Q3 2019	0.4%

FRIDAY February 14 - 5:00

Q4 2019 - 2nd est.	q/q
Consensus	0.1%
Q4 2019 - 1st est.	0.1%


OVERSEAS


United Kingdom: Real GDP (Q4) – The U.K. economy has been seesawing in the past few quarters, mainly in response to the news about Brexit. After a non-annualized gain of 0.6% in the first quarter of 2019, the U.K.'s GDP fell 0.2% in the spring and surged 0.4% in the summer. There was noticeable weakness in the fourth quarter, with monthly GDP data showing a negative carryover until November.

Euro zone: Real GDP (Q4 – second estimate) – The preliminary version of the Euroland national accounts for the fourth quarter of 2019 released on January 31 indicated weaker than expected non-annualized quarterly growth of 0.1%. This advance estimate had been released without details as to demand component or member country; the second estimate will provide more information on how each country is performing. The euro zone's industrial production and trade balance for December will be released on Wednesday.

Economic Indicators

Week of February 10 to 14, 2020

Day	Hour	Indicator	Period	Consensus		Previous data
UNITED STATES						
MONDAY 10	13:45	Speech of the San Francisco Fed President, M. Daly				
	15:15	Speech of the Philadelphia Fed President, P. Harker				
TUESDAY 11	10:00	Testimony of the Federal Reserve Chair, J. Powell, before a House committee				
	13:30	Speech of the St. Louis Fed President, J. Bullard				
WEDNESDAY 12	8:30	Speech of the Philadelphia Fed President, P. Harker				
	10:00	Testimony of the Federal Reserve Chair, J. Powell, before a Senate Committee				
	14:00	Federal budget (US\$B)	Jan.	11.5	n/a	-13.3
THURSDAY 13	8:30	Initial unemployment claims	Feb. 3-7	210,000	212,000	202,000
	8:30	Consumer price index				
		Total (m/m)	Jan.	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
		Excluding food and energy (m/m)	Jan.	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
		Total (y/y)	Jan.	2.4%	2.5%	2.3%
		Excluding food and energy (y/y)	Jan.	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%
FRIDAY 14	8:30	Export prices (m/m)	Jan.	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%
	8:30	Import prices (m/m)	Jan.	-0.2%	-0.4%	0.3%
	8:30	Retail sales				
		Total (m/m)	Jan.	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
		Excluding automobiles (m/m)	Jan.	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%
	9:15	Industrial production (m/m)	Jan.	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.3%
	9:15	Production capacity utilization rates	Jan.	76.9%	76.8%	77.0%
	10:00	Business inventories (m/m)	Dec.	0.1%	0.1%	-0.2%
	10:00	Michigan's consumer sentiment index – preliminary	Feb.	99.0	99.8	99.8
CANADA						
MONDAY 10	8:15	Housing starts (ann. rate)	Jan.	205,000	205,000	197,300
	8:30	Building permits (m/m)	Dec.	2.8%	1.5%	-2.4%
TUESDAY 11	---	---				
WEDNESDAY 12	---	---				
THURSDAY 13	---	---				
FRIDAY 14	9:00	Existing home sales	Jan.			
	10:30	Release of the Bank of Canada <i>Senior Loan Officer Survey</i>				

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 10 to 14, 2020

Country	Hour	Indicator	Period	Consensus		Previous data		
				m/m (q/q)	y/y	m/m (q/q)	y/y	
OVERSEAS								
SUNDAY 9								
Japan	18:50	Current account (¥B)	Dec.	1,677.2		1,794.9		
China	20:30	Consumer price index	Jan.		4.9%		4.5%	
China	20:30	Producer price index	Jan.		0.0%		-0.5%	
MONDAY 10								
Italy	4:00	Industrial production	Dec.	-0.7%	-0.4%	0.1%	-0.6%	
TUESDAY 11								
United Kingdom	4:30	Trade balance (£M)	Dec.	0		4,031		
United Kingdom	4:30	Construction	Dec.	-0.4%	3.8%	1.9%	2.0%	
United Kingdom	4:30	Index of services	Dec.	0.2%		-0.3%		
United Kingdom	4:30	Monthly GDP	Dec.	0.2%		-0.3%		
United Kingdom	4:30	Real GDP – preliminary	Q4	0.0%	0.8%	0.4%	1.1%	
United Kingdom	4:30	Industrial production	Dec.	0.3%	-0.8%	-1.2%	-1.6%	
New Zealand	20:00	Reserve Bank of New Zealand meeting	Feb.	1.00%		1.00%		
WEDNESDAY 12								
Sweden	3:30	Bank of Sweden meeting	Feb.	0.00%		0.00%		
Euro zone	5:00	Industrial production	Dec.	-1.7%	-2.1%	0.2%	-1.5%	
Japan	18:50	Producer price index	Jan.	0.0%	1.5%	0.1%	0.9%	
THURSDAY 13								
France	1:30	ILO unemployment rate	Q4	8.5%		8.6%		
Germany	2:00	Consumer price index – final	Jan.	-0.6%	1.7%	-0.6%	1.7%	
Mexico	14:00	Bank of Mexico meeting	Feb.	7.00%		7.25%		
Japan	23:30	Tertiary industry activity index	Dec.	0.1%		1.3%		
FRIDAY 14								
Germany	2:00	Real GDP – preliminary	Q4	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%	
Italy	4:00	Trade balance (€M)	Dec.	n/a		4,872		
Euro zone	5:00	Trade balance (€B)	Dec.	19.0		19.2		
Euro zone	5:00	Net change in employment – preliminary	Q4	n/a	n/a	0.1%	0.9%	
Euro zone	5:00	Real GDP – preliminary	Q4	0.1%	1.0%	0.1%	1.0%	

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	2019	2018	2017
Gross domestic product (2012 \$B)	2019 Q4	19,220	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.4
Consumption (2012 \$B)	2019 Q4	13,412	1.8	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.6
Government spending (2012 \$B)	2019 Q4	3,332	2.7	3.0	2.3	1.7	0.7
Residential investment (2012 \$B)	2019 Q4	602.1	5.8	1.5	-1.5	-1.5	3.5
Non-residential investment (2012 \$B)	2019 Q4	2,732	-1.5	-0.1	2.1	6.4	4.4
Business inventory change (2012 \$B) ¹	2019 Q4	6.5	---	---	65.3	48.1	31.7
Exports (2012 \$B)	2019 Q4	2,532	1.4	0.2	0.0	3.0	3.5
Imports (2012 \$B)	2019 Q4	3,434	-8.7	-2.2	1.0	4.4	4.7
Final domestic demand (2012 \$B)	2019 Q4	20,070	1.6	2.3	2.3	3.0	2.5
GDP deflator (2012 = 100)	2019 Q4	113.1	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.4	1.9
Labor productivity (2012 = 100)	2019 Q4*	107.9	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.3
Unit labor cost (2012 = 100)	2019 Q4*	112.4	1.4	2.4	2.0	1.8	2.1
Employment cost index (Dec. 2005 = 100)	2019 Q4	138.9	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.4
Current account balance (\$B) ¹	2019 Q3	-124.1	---	---	-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)	Dec.	111.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	0.1
ISM manufacturing index ¹	Jan.*	50.9	47.8	48.5	51.3	55.5
ISM non-manufacturing index ¹	Jan.*	55.5	54.9	54.4	54.8	56.0
Cons. confidence Conference Board (1985 = 100) ¹	Jan.	131.6	128.2	126.1	135.8	121.7
Personal consumption expenditure (2012 \$B)	Dec.	13,432	0.1	0.4	1.1	3.3
Disposable personal income (2012 \$B)	Dec.	15,108	-0.1	0.0	1.0	2.0
Consumer credit (\$B)	Nov.	4,176	0.3	1.0	2.2	4.5
Retail sales (\$M)	Dec.	529,606	0.3	0.9	1.8	5.8
<i>Excluding automobiles (\$M)</i>	Dec.	422,967	0.7	0.8	1.7	6.3
Industrial production (2012 = 100)	Dec.	109.4	-0.3	0.0	0.1	-1.0
Production capacity utilization rate (%) ¹	Dec.	77.0	77.4	77.4	77.7	79.5
New machinery orders (\$M)	Dec.*	499,327	1.8	0.8	1.2	-0.4
New durable good orders (\$M)	Dec.	245,574	2.4	-0.6	0.1	-3.6
Business inventories (\$B)	Nov.	2,037	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	2.8
Housing starts (k) ¹	Dec.	1,608	1,375	1,266	1,233	1,142
Building permits (k) ¹	Dec.	1,420	1,474	1,391	1,232	1,339
New home sales (k) ¹	Dec.	694.0	697.0	725.0	729.0	564.0
Existing home sales (k) ¹	Dec.	5,540	5,350	5,360	5,290	5,000
Commercial surplus (\$M) ¹	Dec.*	-48,880	-43,691	-51,531	-54,117	-60,807
Nonfarm employment (k) ²	Jan.*	152,186	225.0	633.0	1,233	2,052
Unemployment rate (%) ¹	Jan.*	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.0
Consumer price (1982-1984 = 100)	Dec.	258.5	0.2	0.8	1.3	2.3
<i>Excluding food and energy</i>	Dec.	265.9	0.1	0.5	1.2	2.2
Personal cons. expenditure deflator (2012 = 100)	Dec.	110.6	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.6
<i>Excluding food and energy</i>	Dec.	112.6	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.6
Producer price (2009 = 100)	Dec.	118.8	0.1	0.5	0.5	1.3
Export prices (2000 = 100)	Dec.	125.2	-0.2	0.1	-0.6	-0.7
Import prices (2000 = 100)	Dec.	125.0	0.3	0.0	-0.5	0.5

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 Q3	107.0	0.9	0.6	-0.2	2.2	0.1
Unit labour cost (2012 = 100)	2019 Q3	110.0	4.2	3.8	2.4	0.5	-1.4
Current account balance (\$M) ¹	2019 Q3	-9,855	---	---	-55,499	-60,193	-62,553
Production capacity utilization rate (%) ¹	2019 Q3	81.7	---	---	83.0	81.5	79.1
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)	Nov.	1,976,154	0.1	0.0	0.4	1.5
Industrial production (2012 \$M)	Nov.	395,115	0.0	-0.9	-2.5	-2.0
Manufacturing sales (\$M)	Nov.	57,021	-0.6	-0.9	-2.9	-0.1
Housing starts (k) ¹	Dec.	197.3	204.3	221.5	243.9	214.8
Building permits (\$M)	Nov.	8,072	-2.4	-9.6	-3.5	-2.7
Retail sales (\$M)	Nov.	51,479	0.9	-0.1	0.3	1.9
<i>Excluding automobiles (\$M)</i>	Nov.	37,510	0.2	-0.3	0.2	1.3
Wholesale trade sales (\$M)	Nov.	63,229	-1.2	-1.6	-1.0	0.6
Commercial surplus (\$M) ¹	Dec.*	-369.5	-1,195	-1,235	-870.5	-4,953
<i>Exports (\$M)</i>	Dec.*	49,321	1.9	-0.1	-0.5	6.4
<i>Imports (\$M)</i>	Dec.*	49,690	0.2	-1.8	-1.5	-3.2
Employment (k) ²	Jan.*	19,159	34.5	2.5	20.2	22.3
Unemployment rate (%) ¹	Jan.*	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8
Average weekly earnings (\$)	Nov.	1,042	-0.3	0.9	1.0	3.1
Number of salaried employees (k) ²	Nov.	17,030	-12.0	-0.3	15.7	21.5
Consumer price (2002 = 100)	Dec.	136.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.2
<i>Excluding food and energy</i>	Dec.	130.8	-0.2	0.0	0.0	1.8
<i>Excluding 8 volatile items</i>	Dec.	134.0	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	1.7
Industrial product price (2010 = 100)	Dec.	117.4	0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.3
Raw materials price (2010 = 100)	Dec.	106.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	7.9
Money supply M1+ (\$M)	Dec.	1,085,359	0.8	2.2	5.8	7.7

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		
	Feb. 7	Jan. 31	-1 month	-3 months	-6 months	-1 year	Higher	Average	Lower
United States									
Federal funds – target	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.25	2.50	2.50	2.20	1.75
Treasury bill – 3 months	1.55	1.52	1.51	1.52	1.96	2.38	2.43	1.97	1.49
Treasury bonds – 2 years	1.41	1.34	1.57	1.66	1.63	2.47	2.55	1.87	1.34
– 5 years	1.41	1.33	1.64	1.73	1.56	2.44	2.55	1.85	1.32
– 10 years	1.58	1.52	1.83	1.94	1.73	2.63	2.76	2.03	1.46
– 30 years	2.05	2.01	2.29	2.42	2.23	2.97	3.12	2.49	1.93
S&P 500 index (level)	3,338	3,226	3,265	3,093	2,919	2,708	3,346	2,984	2,710
DJIA index (level)	29,173	28,256	28,824	27,681	26,287	25,106	29,380	26,871	24,815
Gold price (US\$/ounce)	1,570	1,587	1,560	1,467	1,502	1,314	1,587	1,422	1,268
CRB index (level)	170.35	170.31	184.13	181.28	172.09	178.04	189.66	179.23	167.89
WTI oil (US\$/barrel)	50.54	51.56	59.06	57.04	54.50	52.72	66.43	57.47	49.61
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	1.65	1.64	1.64	1.68	1.63	1.65	1.71	1.66	1.61
Treasury bonds – 2 years	1.48	1.43	1.65	1.58	1.38	1.77	1.81	1.56	1.29
– 5 years	1.35	1.29	1.60	1.55	1.26	1.79	1.84	1.49	1.13
– 10 years	1.34	1.27	1.59	1.58	1.27	1.88	1.94	1.54	1.09
– 30 years	1.44	1.42	1.70	1.73	1.52	2.14	2.20	1.74	1.30
<u>Spread with the U.S. rate (% points)</u>									
Overnight – target	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-0.75	0.00	-0.45	-0.75
Treasury bill – 3 months	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.16	-0.33	-0.73	0.19	-0.31	-0.78
Treasury bonds – 2 years	0.07	0.09	0.08	-0.08	-0.25	-0.70	0.13	-0.30	-0.85
– 5 years	-0.06	-0.04	-0.04	-0.18	-0.30	-0.65	0.00	-0.35	-0.81
– 10 years	-0.24	-0.25	-0.24	-0.36	-0.46	-0.75	-0.19	-0.50	-0.89
– 30 years	-0.60	-0.59	-0.59	-0.69	-0.71	-0.83	-0.52	-0.75	-1.02
S&P/TSX index (level)	17,687	17,318	17,234	16,877	16,341	15,633	17,757	16,567	15,569
Exchange rate (C\$/US\$)	1.3305	1.3236	1.3052	1.3229	1.3228	1.3278	1.3521	1.3250	1.2965
Exchange rate (C\$/€)	1.4562	1.4684	1.4516	1.4575	1.4815	1.5045	1.5199	1.4785	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\$/€)	1.0945	1.1094	1.1122	1.1018	1.1200	1.1331	1.1414	1.1159	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	0.57	0.52	0.77	0.78	0.48	1.15	1.31	0.81	0.32
FTSE index (level)	7,467	7,286	7,588	7,359	7,254	7,071	7,687	7,348	7,067
Exchange rate (US\$/£)	1.2902	1.3201	1.3061	1.2772	1.2037	1.2948	1.3339	1.2784	1.2037
<u>Germany</u>									
Bonds – 10 years	-0.39	-0.47	-0.23	-0.26	-0.58	0.08	0.19	-0.27	-0.72
DAX index (level)	13,514	12,982	13,483	13,229	11,694	10,907	13,577	12,381	11,015
<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)	23,828	23,205	23,851	23,392	20,685	20,333	24,084	22,037	20,261
Exchange rate (US\$/¥)	109.78	108.40	109.48	109.29	105.68	109.74	112.19	109.05	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.