

WEEKLY NEWSLETTER

A Disappointing Labour Market

HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ United States: Disappointing job creation numbers in April.
- ▶ United States: The ISM indexes declined in April, but remain high.
- ▶ Canada: The labour market lost ground in April.
- ▶ Canada: The merchandise trade balance deteriorated in March.

A LOOK AHEAD

- ▶ United States: After very strong growth in March, retail sales should be more stable in April.
- ▶ The auto sector should limit U.S. industrial production growth in April.
- ▶ Canada: Manufacturing and wholesale sales should tilt back into positive territory in March.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

- ▶ With the exception of NASDAQ, the stock markets had a strong week.
- ▶ U.S. bond yields were down close to 10 basis points on Friday morning.
- ▶ The Canadian dollar climbed above US\$0.82 for the first time since September 2017.

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Key Statistics of the Week

UNITED STATES

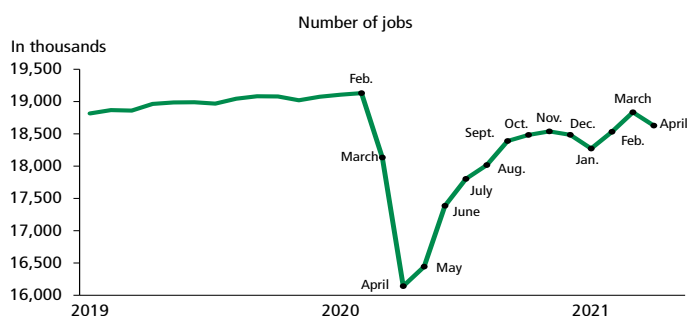
- ▶ The establishment survey shows that there were 266,000 net hires in April, following 770,000 jobs in March (revised from 916,000). Manufacturing lost 18,000 jobs, while employment stagnated in the construction industry. Private-sector services created 234,000 jobs. The food services sector gained 187,000 jobs. The jobless rate edged up from 6.0% in March to 6.1% in April.
- ▶ The ISM manufacturing index fell 4.0 points in April, its first decline since January. It went from 64.7 in March to 60.7 in April. The components that declined the most were current production (-5.6 points), employment (-4.5 points) and new orders (-3.7 points). However, the total index and all of these components remain very high and consistent with strong manufacturing growth. We note an increase in prices, with the index reaching 89.6, its highest level since summer 2008.
- ▶ The ISM services index fell 2.0 points last month, from 63.7 in March to 61.7 in April. Despite this drop from the historic peak in March, the ISM services index is still at a very high level. Only four of the index's ten components declined, including current activity (-6.7 points) and new orders (-4.0 points).
- ▶ Construction spending rose 0.2% in March, following a 0.7% decline in February. Residential construction jumped 1.7%. However, private non-residential construction declined by 0.9% and public construction fell 1.5%.
- ▶ The U.S. trade balance in goods and services deteriorated again in March, surpassing the historic low reached in February. It went from -US\$70.5B in February to -US\$74.4B in March. Exports increased by 6.6%, but the 6.3% rise in imports and their greater weight still caused the balance to deteriorate.
- ▶ After increasing 12.9% in March, new motor vehicle sales continued to rise in April with a gain of 3.1%. Annualized sales rose from 17,958,000 units in March to 18,507,000 in April, the highest level since July 2005.
- ▶ Initial jobless claims continued to decline during the week ending May 1, from 590,000 the previous week to 498,000.

CANADA

- ▶ The labour market lost 207,100 jobs in April, a sharper decline than expected. As anticipated, the introduction of new public health measures led to a loss of jobs in trade (-89,100 jobs), recreation (-26,200 jobs) and accommodation and food services (-59,200 jobs). However, a number of other sectors also struggled, including construction (-12,700 jobs), educational services (-35,800 jobs) and business services (-7,800 jobs). The unemployment rate climbed from 7.5% to 8.1%. The adverse effects of the third wave of COVID-19 were worse than expected, particularly in Ontario. The sharp drop in the total hours worked in April isn't good news for the Canadian economy. It suggests that real GDP by industry could momentarily return to negative territory. However, there is still much uncertainty about the scope of economic difficulties in April.
- ▶ The value of merchandise exports grew by 0.3% in March, coming in below expectations. The value of merchandise imports rose 5.5%, reflecting strong domestic demand. The international merchandise trade balance fell from +\$1.4B in February to -\$1.1B in March. For the first quarter of 2021 as a whole, merchandise exports expressed in real terms went up 1.6%, while imports rose 1.1%. The balance of trade in goods expressed in real terms thus improved slightly in the first quarter, going from -\$2.3B in 2012 dollars to -\$1.6B in 2012 dollars.

CANADA

Employment hits another rough patch



Sources: Statistics Canada and Desjardins, Economic Studies

Financial Markets

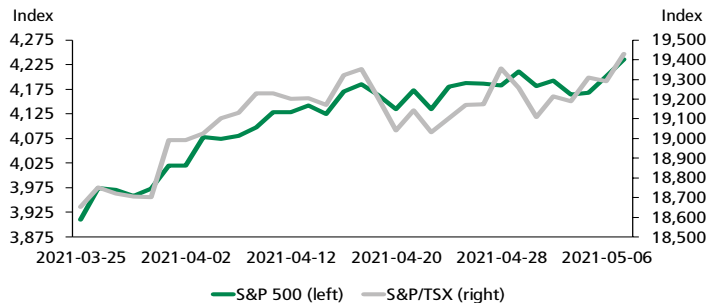
Markets Are Up despite Disappointing Job Numbers

With the exception of NASDAQ, the main stock indexes fared better after two difficult weeks. However, the economic news wasn't very uplifting, with the ISM manufacturing index and the ISM services index posting declines in April in the United States. The biggest disappointment was April's job figures, which were released Friday morning. Still, the bad news was a boon to the markets, as it signalled to investors that the Federal Reserve (Fed) should maintain its highly expansionary monetary policy a bit longer, which is favourable to risky assets. The main stock indexes surged on Friday morning, consolidating the week's gains. The Dow Jones was up more than 2.5% at the time of writing, while the S&P 500 and S&P/TSX were up 1.0% and 1.5%, respectively. Only the NASDAQ posted a weekly decline (-1.5%) as the rebalancing shift to value stocks continued. The price for a barrel of WTI (West Texas Intermediate) hovered at around US\$65 throughout the week.

Unsurprisingly, bond yields plunged on Friday morning following the release of job numbers in the United States and Canada. The bad news bodes well for the bond markets. At the time of writing, U.S. 5-year and 10-year yields had lost nearly 10 basis points each over the week, compared to a drop of around 7 basis points for their Canadian equivalents.

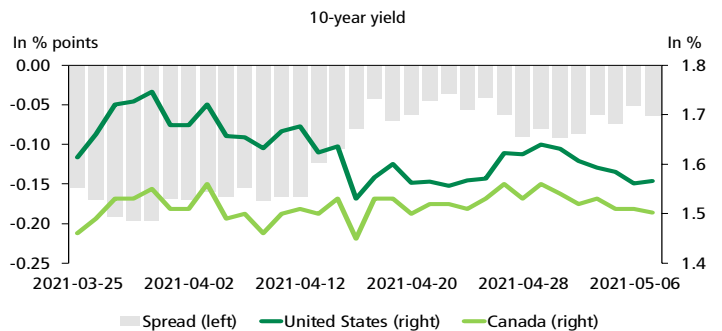
The U.S. dollar recorded gains against several currencies during part of the week. However, the trend reversed on Thursday. The Bank of England followed in the footsteps of some other central banks by upgrading its growth forecast. It also announced it would slow the pace of its purchases. This has left the Fed a bit more isolated in its strategy of remaining highly cautious, weakening the greenback. The disappointing job figures in the United States led several currencies to consolidate their rebounds on Friday. At the time of writing, the euro was trading at over US\$1.21 and the pound at over US\$1.39. The Canadian dollar remained strong all week, reaching a new cyclical peak of over US\$0.82. The last time this level was observed was in late summer 2017, during a period of monetary tightening.

GRAPH 1
Stock markets



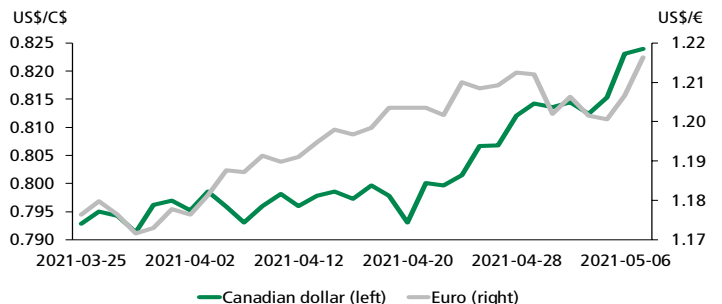
Sources: Datastream and Desjardins, Economic Studies

GRAPH 2
Bond markets



Sources: Datastream and Desjardins, Economic Studies

GRAPH 3
Currency markets



Sources: Datastream and Desjardins, Economic Studies

A Look Ahead

WEDNESDAY May 12 - 8:30

April	m/m
Consensus	0.2%
Desjardins	0.0%
March	0.6%

FRIDAY May 14 - 8:30

April	m/m
Consensus	1.0%
Desjardins	0.2%
March	9.8%

FRIDAY May 14 - 9:15

April	m/m
Consensus	1.2%
Desjardins	0.3%
March	1.4%

FRIDAY May 14 - 10:00

May	
Consensus	90.1
Desjardins	95.0
April	88.3

UNITED STATES

Consumer price index (April) – In March, the consumer price index (CPI) posted its strongest monthly growth since June 2009. The 0.6% gain came mainly from the 5.0% jump in energy prices. This component, which was also behind previous monthly increases, likely settled down in April. Gas prices at the pump rose 1.7% last month, a much more modest increase than is normally recorded in April. Seasonal adjustments are therefore expected to result in a drop in gas prices being reflected in the CPI. Food prices should go up 0.2%. Not counting food and energy, growth should be slower than the 0.3% gain in March. A 0.1% increase is expected. The CPI annual variation should rise again in March, as the effects of slumping prices at the beginning of the pandemic wear off. Despite an expected monthly stagnation in total CPI, the annual variation will likely move up from 2.6% to 3.4%. This will be the biggest variation over 12 months since fall 2011. A clear positive base effect will also be observed in the annual variation of the core CPI, which excludes food and energy. It is expected to rise from 1.6% to 2.1%.

Retail sales (April) – Retail sales soared in March, notably stimulated by the US\$1,400 per person in federal assistance. We expect much more subdued growth in April than the 9.8% gain posted in March, but a widespread pullback is not anticipated either. New motor vehicle sales continued to grow in April, which is already a positive sign. The easing of public health measures should also inject new growth into the food services sector. However, we expect the value of service station sales to stagnate. For the rest of retail trade, the categories that saw a huge leap in sales in March (recreational goods, electronics, general merchandise) could retreat somewhat in April. All in all, a 0.2% increase in total retail sales and a 0.6% drop in sales excluding motor vehicles and service stations are expected.

Industrial production (April) – With a 1.4% increase in March, industrial production has not fully recouped the 2.6% lost in February due largely to unfavourable weather. Growth could be even weaker in April. A rebound in energy production is expected and a modest increase in mines is anticipated, but the manufacturing sector could disappoint again. The 18,000 manufacturing jobs lost and the drop in hours worked in April are what suggest some difficulties. The disruptions caused by the lack of parts are still limiting production in the auto sector, with production expected to post a significant decrease in April. We are expecting a 0.1% decline for the manufacturing sector as a whole and a gain of just 0.3% for total industrial production.

University of Michigan consumer confidence index (May – preliminary) – Household sentiment improved significantly in March and April, as demonstrated by the total gain of 11.5 points in the University of Michigan index in March and April. This is even clearer in the 31.3-point jump in the Conference Board confidence index during the same period. The Michigan index can be expected to increase further in April. The easing of public health restrictions and the progress of the vaccination campaign (although rolling out at a slower pace) are positive confidence factors. Some signals are more mixed, however. One example is the Langer weekly index, which improved in the second half of April, but saw a modest decline in the first week of May. The TIPP index also dipped in May after good gains in previous months. The stock market has not been showing a clear direction for a month. All told, further improvement in the Michigan index to 95.0 is nevertheless expected.

FRIDAY May 14 - 8:30

March	m/m
Consensus	3.5%
Desjardins	3.5%
February	-1.6%

FRIDAY May 14 - 8:30

March	m/m
Consensus	1.2%
Desjardins	0.9%
February	-0.7%

WEDNESDAY May 12 - 2:00

Q1 2021	q/q
Consensus	-1.6%
Q4 2020	1.3%

CANADA

Manufacturing sales (March) – After falling 1.6% in February, Canadian manufacturing sales should be back in positive territory in March. Statistics Canada’s preliminary data show that the value of manufacturing sales rose roughly 3.5% in March. This is an unexpected projection considering that the value of merchandise exports gained just 0.3% during the month. The rebound observed in the auto industry will likely make a considerable contribution to the upturn in manufacturing sales in March.


Wholesale sales (March) – According to Statistics Canada’s preliminary data, wholesale sales were up 0.9% in March. Motor vehicle wholesaler sales could rebound after delivery delays in February due to some manufacturers’ supply problems.


OVERSEAS

United Kingdom: Real GDP (Q1) – Real GDP posted non-annualized quarterly growth of 1.3% at the end of 2020. This gain seems subdued after the 16.9% jump in real GDP in the third quarter of 2020, but it comes despite lockdown measures imposed during part of the quarter. That said, tighter public health measures since early January and fairly strict rules spanning nearly the entire first quarter likely caused real GDP to drop back down. Monthly GDP numbers for January and February show a carryover of -3.0%. Real GDP growth would therefore have to be very strong in March for a positive result.

Economic Indicators

Week of May 10 to 14, 2021

Day	Hour	Indicator	Period	Consensus		Previous data
UNITED STATES						
MONDAY I0	14:00	Speech of the Chicago Fed President, C. Evans				
TUESDAY I1	12:00	Speech of a Federal Reserve Governor, L. Brainard				
WEDNESDAY I2	8:30	Consumer price index				
		Total (m/m)	April	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%
		Excluding food and energy (m/m)	April	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%
		Total (y/y)	April	3.6%	3.4%	2.6%
		Excluding food and energy (m/m)	April	2.3%	2.1%	1.6%
	9:00	Speech of a Federal Reserve Vice Chair, R. Clarida				
	14:00	Federal budget (US\$B)	April	n/a	n/a	-659.6
THURSDAY I3	8:30	Initial unemployment claims	May 3-7	500,000	490,000	498,000
	8:30	Producer price index				
		Total (m/m)	April	0.3%	0.4%	1.0%
		Excluding food and energy (m/m)	April	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%
	13:00	Speech of a Federal Reserve Governor, C. Waller				
	16:00	Speech of the St. Louis Fed President, J. Bullard				
FRIDAY I4	8:30	Export prices (m/m)	April	0.6%	1.0%	2.1%
	8:30	Import prices (m/m)	April	0.6%	1.0%	1.2%
	8:30	Retail sales				
		Total (m/m)	April	1.0%	0.2%	9.8%
		Excluding automobiles (m/m)	April	0.7%	-0.5%	8.4%
	9:15	Industrial production (m/m)	April	1.2%	0.3%	1.4%
	9:15	Production capacity utilization rates	April	75.2%	74.7%	74.4%
	10:00	Michigan's consumer sentiment index – preliminary	May	90.1	95.0	88.3
	10:00	Business inventories (m/m)	March	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%
CANADA						
MONDAY I0	---	---				
TUESDAY I1	---	---				
WEDNESDAY I2	---	---				
THURSDAY I3	11:00	Speech of the Bank of Canada Governor, T. Macklem				
FRIDAY I4	8:30	Manufacturing sales (m/m)	March	3.5%	3.5%	-1.6%
	8:30	Wholesale sales (m/m)	March	1.2%	0.9%	-0.7%
	8:30	Wholesale inventories (m/m)	March	n/a	0.5%	1.1%
	9:00	Existing home sales	April			
	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 Daylight Saving Time (GMT - 4 hours).  Forecast of Desjardins, Economic Studies of the Desjardins Group.

Economic Indicators

Week of May 10 to 14, 2021

Country	Hour	Indicator	Period	Consensus		Previous data		
				m/m (q/q)	y/y	m/m (q/q)	y/y	
OVERSEAS								
MONDAY 10								
China	21:30	Consumer price index	April		1.0%		0.4%	
China	21:30	Producer price index	April		6.5%		4.4%	
TUESDAY 11								
Italy	4:00	Industrial production	March	0.5%	37.1%	0.2%	-0.6%	
Germany	5:00	ZEW survey – Current situation	May	-41.6		-48.8		
Germany	5:00	ZEW survey – Expectations	May	72.0		70.7		
WEDNESDAY 12								
Japan	1:00	Leading indicator – preliminary	March	102.9		98.7		
Japan	1:00	Coincident indicator – preliminary	March	92.9		89.9		
United Kingdom	2:00	Trade balance (£M)	March	-4,866		-7,123		
United Kingdom	2:00	Construction	March	1.1%	0.2%	1.6%	-4.3%	
United Kingdom	2:00	Index of services	March	1.8%		0.2%		
United Kingdom	2:00	Monthly GDP	March	1.5%		0.4%		
United Kingdom	2:00	Real GDP – preliminary	Q1	-1.6%	-6.1%	1.3%	-7.3%	
United Kingdom	2:00	Industrial production	March	1.0%	2.9%	1.0%	-3.5%	
Germany	2:00	Consumer price index – final	April	0.7%	2.0%	0.7%	2.0%	
France	2:45	Consumer price index – final	April	0.2%	1.3%	0.2%	1.3%	
Euro zone	5:00	Industrial production	March	0.8%	11.8%	-1.0%	-1.6%	
Japan	19:50	Current account (¥B)	March	1,867.7		1,794.7		
THURSDAY 13								
Mexico	14:00	Bank of Mexico meeting	May	4.00%		4.00%		
FRIDAY 14								
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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 Daylight Saving Time (GMT - 4 hours).

UNITED STATES
Quarterly economic indicators

	REF. QUART.	LEVEL	VARIATION (%)		ANNUAL VARIATION (%)		
			Quart. ann.	1 year	2020	2019	2018
Gross domestic product (2012 \$B)	2021 Q1	19,088	6.4	0.4	-3.5	2.2	3.0
Consumption (2012 \$B)	2021 Q1	13,334	10.7	1.6	-3.9	2.4	2.7
Government spending (2012 \$B)	2021 Q1	3,372	6.3	0.7	1.1	2.3	1.8
Residential investment (2012 \$B)	2021 Q1	716.0	10.8	12.3	6.1	-1.7	-0.6
Non-residential investment (2012 \$B)	2021 Q1	2,807	9.9	2.7	-4.0	2.9	6.9
Business inventory change (2012 \$B) ¹	2021 Q1	-85.5	---	---	-77.4	48.5	53.4
Exports (2012 \$B)	2021 Q1	2,272	-1.1	-8.9	-12.9	-0.1	3.0
Imports (2012 \$B)	2021 Q1	3,448	5.7	5.0	-9.3	1.1	4.1
Final domestic demand (2012 \$B)	2021 Q1	20,244	9.8	2.0	-2.7	2.3	3.0
GDP deflator (2012 = 100)	2021 Q1	115.6	4.1	1.9	1.2	1.8	2.4
Labor productivity (2012 = 100)	2021 Q1*	112.7	5.4	4.1	2.6	1.8	1.4
Unit labor cost (2012 = 100)	2021 Q1*	116.2	-0.3	1.6	3.8	1.9	1.9
Employment cost index (Dec. 2005 = 100)	2021 Q1	143.7	3.7	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8
Current account balance (\$B) ¹	2020 Q4	-188.5	---	---	-647.2	-480.2	-449.7

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)	March	111.6	1.3	1.7	3.8	7.9
ISM manufacturing index ¹	April*	60.7	64.7	58.7	58.8	41.7
ISM non-manufacturing index ¹	April*	62.7	63.7	58.7	56.2	41.6
Cons. confidence Conference Board (1985 = 100) ¹	April	121.7	109.0	88.9	101.4	85.7
Personal consumption expenditure (2012 \$B)	March	13,597	3.6	5.5	4.1	8.5
Disposable personal income (2012 \$B)	March	19,336	23.0	25.7	23.0	29.3
Consumer credit (\$B)	Feb.	4,206	0.7	0.9	1.7	0.0
Retail sales (\$M)	March	614,449	9.7	14.6	11.8	27.9
<i>Excluding automobiles (\$M)</i>	March	481,275	8.4	14.2	10.6	19.6
Industrial production (2012 = 100)	March	105.6	1.4	-0.3	2.7	1.0
Production capacity utilization rate (%) ¹	March	74.4	73.4	74.7	72.5	73.6
New machinery orders (\$M)	March*	512,857	1.1	3.3	7.8	16.1
New durable good orders (\$M)	March	256,852	0.8	3.4	8.0	25.3
Business inventories (\$B)	Feb.	2,011	0.5	1.7	3.8	-0.7
Housing starts (k) ¹	March	1,739	1,457	1,670	1,437	1,269
Building permits (k) ¹	March	1,759	1,720	1,704	1,545	1,356
New home sales (k) ¹	March	1,021	846.0	949.0	965.0	612.0
Existing home sales (k) ¹	March	6,010	6,240	6,650	6,440	5,350
Commercial surplus (\$M) ¹	March*	-74,448	-70,518	-66,969	-63,224	-47,243
Nonfarm employment (k) ²	April*	144,308	266.0	1,572	1,763	14,147
Unemployment rate (%) ¹	April*	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.9	14.8
Consumer price (1982-1984 = 100)	March	264.8	0.6	1.2	1.8	2.6
<i>Excluding food and energy</i>	March	271.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.6
Personal cons. expenditure deflator (2012 = 100)	March	113.3	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.3
<i>Excluding food and energy</i>	March	115.1	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.8
Producer price (2009 = 100)	March	123.1	1.0	2.8	3.7	4.3
Export prices (2000 = 100)	March	133.7	2.1	6.5	8.9	9.1
Import prices (2000 = 100)	March	129.7	1.2	4.1	5.1	6.9

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	2020	2019	2018
Gross domestic product (2012 \$M)	2020 Q4	2,045,925	9.6	-3.2	-5.4	1.9	2.4
Household consumption (2012 \$M)	2020 Q4	1,135,859	-0.4	-4.8	-6.1	1.6	2.5
Government consumption (2012 \$M)	2020 Q4	427,753	6.2	0.1	-1.1	2.0	2.9
Residential investment (2012 \$M)	2020 Q4	163,068	18.4	14.4	3.9	-0.2	-1.7
Non-residential investment (2012 \$M)	2020 Q4	158,899	4.2	-13.1	-13.1	1.1	3.1
Business inventory change (2012 \$M) ¹	2020 Q4	1,721	---	---	-15,533	18,766	15,486
Exports (2012 \$M)	2020 Q4	624,807	5.0	-7.1	-9.8	1.3	3.7
Imports (2012 \$M)	2020 Q4	627,163	10.8	-6.0	-11.3	0.4	3.4
Final domestic demand (2012 \$M)	2020 Q4	2,041,230	3.5	-2.5	-4.5	1.4	2.5
GDP deflator (2012 = 100)	2020 Q4	112.8	4.4	1.7	0.8	1.7	1.8
Labour productivity (2012 = 100)	2020 Q4	112.1	-7.7	3.8	8.8	1.0	0.6
Unit labour cost (2012 = 100)	2020 Q4	115.0	0.0	2.7	4.0	2.9	3.1
Current account balance (\$M) ¹	2020 Q4	-7,261	---	---	-42,673	-47,384	-52,224
Production capacity utilization rate (%) ¹	2020 Q4	79.2	---	---	77.2	82.6	83.7
Disposable personal income (\$M)	2020 Q4	1,397,720	-3.8	7.7	10.0	3.8	3.1
Corporate net operating surplus (\$M)	2020 Q4	303,500	-2.7	4.3	-6.1	0.6	3.8

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)	Feb.	1,958,342	0.4	1.2	3.7	-2.2
Industrial production (2012 \$M)	Feb.	383,527	-1.2	1.0	4.5	-3.9
Manufacturing sales (\$M)	Feb.	55,357	-1.6	2.8	5.0	-0.8
Housing starts (k) ¹	March	335.2	275.6	229.7	209.0	195.1
Building permits (\$M)	March*	10,903	5.7	17.2	12.8	44.9
Retail sales (\$M)	Feb.	55,083	4.8	-0.9	4.4	6.0
<i>Excluding automobiles (\$M)</i>	Feb.	40,646	4.8	-0.6	4.1	7.0
Wholesale trade sales (\$M)	Feb.	68,763	-0.7	2.0	4.7	6.5
Commercial surplus (\$M) ¹	March*	-1,140	1,421	-1,917	-3,769	-4,464
<i>Exports (\$M)</i>	March*	50,618	0.3	6.5	10.5	14.4
<i>Imports (\$M)</i>	March*	51,758	5.5	4.7	4.4	6.3
Employment (k) ²	April*	18,627	-207.1	118.4	24.0	207.1
Unemployment rate (%) ¹	April*	8.1	7.5	9.4	9.0	13.1
Average weekly earnings (\$)	Feb.	1,140	0.7	2.7	2.7	9.0
Number of salaried employees (k) ²	Feb.	15,884	43.4	-14.8	71.1	-96.4
Consumer price (2002 = 100)	March	139.6	0.5	1.6	2.0	2.2
<i>Excluding food and energy</i>	March	133.4	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.9
<i>Excluding 8 volatile items</i>	March	137.5	0.3	1.1	1.3	1.4
Industrial product price (2010 = 100)	March	108.8	1.6	6.7	7.9	10.0
Raw materials price (2010 = 100)	March	115.3	2.3	15.0	20.0	34.7
Money supply M1+ (\$M)	Feb.	1,444,393	2.4	4.0	8.3	30.9

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		
	May 7	April 30	-1 month	-3 months	-6 months	-1 year	Higher	Average	Lower
United States									
Federal funds – target	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Treasury bill – 3 months	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.10	0.12	0.19	0.09	0.01
Treasury bonds – 2 years	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.11	0.16	0.15	0.23	0.15	0.11
– 5 years	0.76	0.84	0.85	0.46	0.36	0.32	0.92	0.44	0.19
– 10 years	1.57	1.63	1.67	1.17	0.82	0.68	1.75	0.97	0.51
– 30 years	2.26	2.30	2.34	1.97	1.60	1.38	2.48	1.71	1.19
S&P 500 index (level)	4,236	4,181	4,129	3,887	3,509	2,930	4,236	3,560	2,820
DJIA index (level)	34,710	33,875	33,801	31,148	28,323	24,331	34,710	29,213	23,248
Gold price (US\$/ounce)	1,835	1,770	1,743	1,808	1,952	1,714	2,053	1,834	1,681
CRB index (level)	206.18	199.76	186.74	181.39	147.70	124.74	206.18	160.95	120.63
WTI oil (US\$/barrel)	64.80	65.01	59.60	56.83	36.96	24.74	66.09	46.96	24.14
Canada									
Overnight – target	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Treasury bill – 3 months	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.22	0.27	0.13	0.05
Treasury bonds – 2 years	0.29	0.30	0.24	0.20	0.26	0.27	0.35	0.26	0.15
– 5 years	0.88	0.93	0.95	0.48	0.40	0.39	1.03	0.51	0.30
– 10 years	1.50	1.54	1.50	1.00	0.64	0.58	1.61	0.83	0.43
– 30 years	2.07	2.08	1.92	1.59	1.22	1.16	2.10	1.36	0.89
<u>Spread with the U.S. rate (% points)</u>									
Overnight – target	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Treasury bill – 3 months	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.03	-0.01	0.10	0.15	0.04	-0.04
Treasury bonds – 2 years	0.15	0.14	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.16	0.11	0.01
– 5 years	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.21	0.07	-0.04
– 10 years	-0.06	-0.09	-0.17	-0.17	-0.18	-0.10	-0.04	-0.14	-0.30
– 30 years	-0.19	-0.22	-0.42	-0.38	-0.38	-0.22	-0.17	-0.36	-0.49
S&P/TSX index (level)	19,430	19,108	19,228	18,136	16,283	14,967	19,430	17,055	14,503
Exchange rate (C\$/US\$)	1.2137	1.2291	1.2529	1.2753	1.3057	1.3927	1.4110	1.3048	1.2137
Exchange rate (C\$/€)	1.4765	1.4774	1.4907	1.5360	1.5504	1.5098	1.5903	1.5371	1.4660
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\$/€)	1.2163	1.2020	1.1898	1.2044	1.1874	1.0841	1.2327	1.1790	1.0805
<u>United Kingdom</u>									
BoE – Base rate	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Bonds – 10 years	0.77	0.87	0.81	0.51	0.31	0.20	0.91	0.36	0.04
FTSE index (level)	7,130	6,970	6,916	6,489	5,910	5,936	7,130	6,347	5,577
Exchange rate (US\$/£)	1.4000	1.3816	1.3710	1.3735	1.3158	1.2409	1.4141	1.3235	1.2106
<u>Germany</u>									
Bonds – 10 years	-0.22	-0.24	-0.34	-0.47	-0.62	-0.53	-0.22	-0.47	-0.64
DAX index (level)	15,400	15,136	15,234	14,057	12,480	10,904	15,460	13,299	10,337
<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)	29,358	28,813	29,768	28,779	24,325	20,179	30,468	25,492	19,915
Exchange rate (US\$/¥)	108.52	109.29	109.67	105.38	103.36	106.67	110.73	106.19	102.74

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.