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### Week in review

**Canada: Employment** surged by 83K in June, above consensus expectations calling for a 0.0K print. The participation rate, meanwhile, rose by one tick to 65.4%. Combined, this produced a one-tick decrease in the unemployment rate (6.9%), a result of two ticks below consensus expectations. The net employment gain was driven by part-time positions, which expanded by 70K in the month. This was in addition to the smaller increase in full-time employment (+14K). Meanwhile, the number of jobs in the private sector jumped by 47K, while the public sector posted a gain of 23K and self-employment rose by 13K. Job gains were concentrated in services-producing industries (+73K), driven by trade (+34K), healthcare (+17K) and professional services (+12K) which more than offset the decline in other services (-9K) and transportation/warehousing (-3K). On the goods-producing front, employment increased by 10K, with gains mainly coming from manufacturing (+11K) and construction (+8K) which were more than enough to offset losses for agriculture (-6K). Regionally, employment jumped in Alberta (+30K) and progressed in Quebec (+23K) and Ontario (+21K). Meanwhile, BC experienced a smaller 5K increase in employment in June. Hours worked were up 0.5% in June, following a flat print in May. Wages were up 3.2% on a year-over-year basis in June, down two ticks compared to the May level.

To say that the Canadian labour market is surprising would be an understatement. In July, job growth reached its highest level in six months, and the unemployment rate declined by one-tenth of a percentage point, contrary to forecasters' expectations of an increase. The details of the June report are also encouraging, although it is worth noting that a large share of the jobs added that month were part-time (84%). The private sector added 47,000 jobs in July, following a gain of 60,000 in May. According to the survey released this morning, these increases have pushed private employment to a record high, with all jobs lost during the period of tariff-related uncertainty now recovered.

#### Canada: According to LFS, private employment has recovered

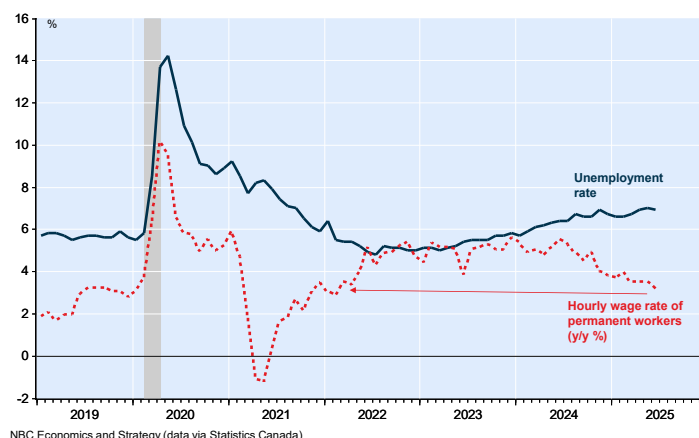
Public, private & self-employment



Despite this positive news, it is important to clarify certain elements to gain an accurate understanding of the situation. We have cautioned readers on several occasions that the Labour Force Survey (LFS) currently overstates employment gains. This is because Statistics Canada uses for this survey a 12-month moving average to estimate the number of non-permanent residents—a population that is currently declining sharply. Therefore, it will be important to monitor the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH), which is based on employer data, to assess the extent to which private employment has truly recovered since April, as suggested by the LFS. Notably, SEPH has shown four consecutive months of contraction from December to April (link). While signs of stabilization are welcome, it remains that tariff-related uncertainty contributed to a deterioration in the labour market during the first half of the year. Since February, the unemployment rate has risen by three-tenths of a percentage point. As a result, the Canadian labour market remains in a state of oversupply, which helps explain why wage growth continues to moderate. Hourly compensation for permanent employees is now increasing at its slowest pace in more than three years, which is good news for inflation pressures. All in all, this morning's report makes an interest rate cut at the end of July unlikely.

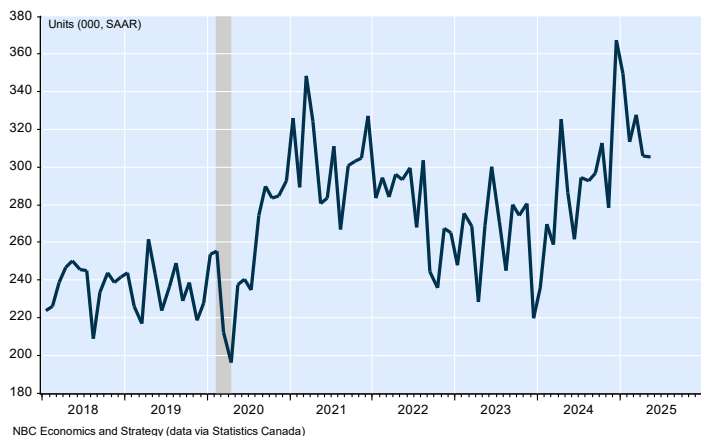
#### Canada: The surplus of available labor contributes to wage moderation

Unemployment rate and hourly wage of permanent workers



The number of **residential building permits** remained relatively stable (-0.2%) from April to May at 304.9K (seasonally adjusted and annualized). Permits remained high on a historical basis as they were 13.4% above their long-term average in May. By segment, the decline in multi-family permits (-0.9% to 252.6K) was counterbalanced by an increase in single-family permits (+3.3% to 52.3K). On a provincial level, permits decreased in Quebec (-2.6% to 73.2K), Ontario (-16.0% to 80.7K), and Alberta (-12.6% to 58.7K), while they jumped in B.C. (+82.1% to 58.4K). Given the lack of housing supply in Canada, the elevated level of building permits is good news that could help support housing starts in the coming months.

**Canada: Housing permits remain high on historical basis**  
Residential building permits, seasonally adjusted and annualized



**United States:** The **Federal Reserve** published the **minutes** from the FOMC's policy meeting that concluded June 18th. The decision to hold the target rate range at 4.25%-4.50% was no surprise, with tariff-led uncertainty still elevated, but a resilient economy (and labour market) to date. Markets are leaning into the expectation of continued easing from the Fed, with a rate cut in September priced at a 65% probability by swap markets. Two cuts remain discounted by year-end, in-line with the dot plot published in the SEP last month. Against this backdrop, we've highlighted some key quotes from the June meeting minutes.

## Inflation Outlook:

- **Scope of tariff cost pressures unknown but expect some impact this summer:** "Increased tariffs were likely to put upward pressure on prices. There was considerable uncertainty, however, about the timing, size, and duration of these effects."
- **We may have to wait for tariff inflation:** "Many observed that it might take some time for the effect of higher tariffs to be reflected in the prices of final goods [because of elevated inventories, supply chain lags, consumer intolerance for price hikes or business game theory / market share tactics]."
- **Where are the trade deals?:** "Many participants noted that the eventual effect of tariffs on inflation could be more limited if trade deals are reached soon."
- **It might not be as transitory as once thought:** "Most participants noted the risk that tariffs could have more persistent effects on inflation, and some highlighted the fact that such persistence could also affect inflation expectations."

## Labour Market and Growth Outlook:

- **At 4.2% unemployment (and now 4.1%), jobs market in its prime...:** "Participants judged that conditions remained solid and that the labor market was at, or near, estimates of maximum employment."

- **...some softness expected ahead as uncertainty weighs:** "Higher tariffs or heightened policy uncertainty would weigh on labor demand, and many participants expected a gradual softening of conditions."
- **For growth, it's a similar story, with tariffs in the spotlight:** "Economic activity had continued to grow at a solid pace, although uncertainty remained elevated. The outlook was for continued economic growth, although a majority of participants expected that the pace of growth was likely to moderate going forward."

## Monetary Policy:

- **The patient stance can continue as growth, jobs remain solid:** "The Committee was well positioned to wait for more clarity on the outlook for inflation and economic activity."
- **If inflation rises and jobs data holds, expect a hold in policy, too:** "Regarding upside risks to inflation, participants noted that, if the imposition of tariffs were to generate a larger-than-expected increase in inflation, if such an increase in inflation were to be more persistent than anticipated, or if a notable increase in medium- or longer-term inflation expectations were to occur, then it would be appropriate to maintain a more restrictive stance of monetary policy than would otherwise be the case, especially if labor market conditions and economic activity remained solid."
- **The balancing act continues as the Fed awaits tariff impacts:** "Participants agreed that they would consider how far the economy is from each goal and the potentially different time horizons over which those respective gaps would be anticipated to close."

## Other Tariff Considerations:

- **With tariff rates picking back up, are we back to square one?:** "Participants judged that there were downside risks to employment and economic activity and upside risks to inflation, but that these risks had decreased as expectations about effective tariff rates and their effects had declined from levels in April."
- **As 'Liberation 2.0' gets underway, a rebound in uncertainty is upon us:** "Participants observed that uncertainty about the economic outlook had diminished amid a reduction in announced and expected tariffs, which appeared to peak in April and had subsequently declined, but that overall uncertainty continued to be elevated."

A divide in the Committee was evident in the dot plot, and this week minutes made it clear that there were several trajectories for policy, dependent on the data going forward. Tariffs remain centre stage, and the exact impacts of such – on economic activity and inflation – remain unknown in timing and magnitude, which the minutes allude to plenty. While uncertainty on the trade war front had diminished at the time of the June meeting relative to 'Liberation Day', tariff noise is picking back up once again, with the White House assigning new rates beginning early this week. Policymakers flagged that cost pressures from tariffs will likely present themselves in a lagged fashion, but eventual impacts could be more limited if trade deals were reached. As we're seemingly back in 'escalation' territory, tariff rates are to remain elevated, further clouding the outlook and allowing the Fed to continue their patient and 'well-positioned' stance as they await the impacts. That's especially going to be the case should the labour market continue its strong performance. Still, downside risks to growth and jobs are evident, and the dual mandate balancing act may get even more interesting as uncertainty persists.

July 30th may be too early for easing but September remains very much live for a potential first cut of the year. While markets are leaning that way, it's still far from assured in our view with the decision likely coming down to inflation. A continued lack of tariff impacts will give the Fed the green light, but signs of price pressure will put them in a difficult

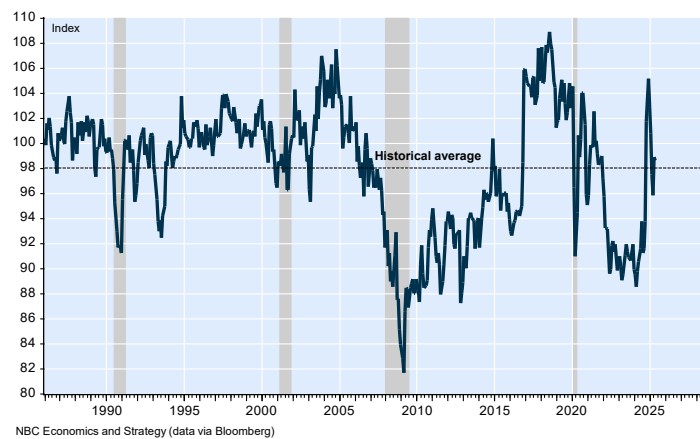
position. If the unemployment rate remains steady, policymakers would likely hold as they await tariff pass-throughs to present themselves in data. A coincident rise in the jobless rate, however, could be consistent with easing unless it was offset by a clear tariff-led surge in summertime prices. In such a case, the decision would come down to the 'lesser of two evils'.

The FOMC's next policy rate decision will conclude on July 30th (and will not include an updated Summary of Economic Projections). Current OIS pricing indicates a minimal chance of a 25bp rate cut at that meeting.

The **NFIB Small Business Optimism** index decreased for the fifth time over the past six months as it edged down from 98.8 in May to 98.6 in June, a print in line with the consensus expectation. Still, the index remained slightly above its long-term average (98) for a second month in a row after falling below it in March and April as the trade war weights on small business confidence.

## U.S.: Small business optimism remained slightly above average

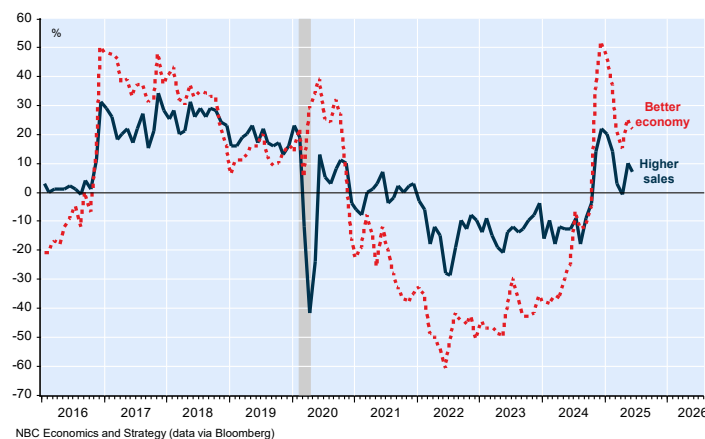
NFIB Small Business Optimism Index



The net percentage of firms expecting an improvement in the economic situation decreased from 25% in May to 22% in June. Also on the negative side, the net proportion of businesses expecting sales to increase moved from 10% to 7%, while the net proportion of companies who are planning to increase capital spending edged down from 22% to 21%.

## U.S.: Economic and sales outlook edged down in June

Net proportion of firms expecting higher sales and better economy

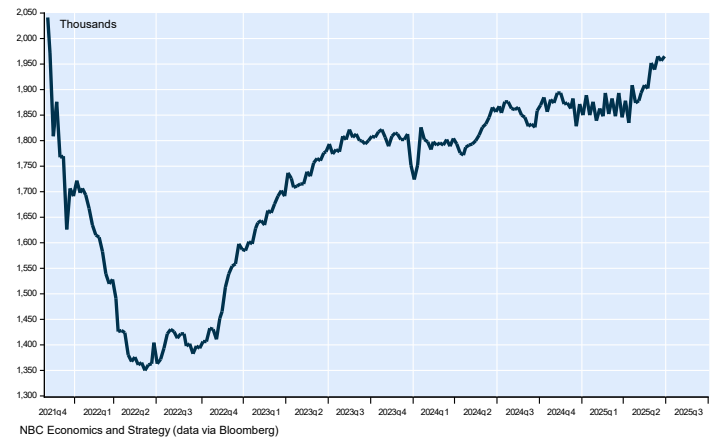


On the bright side, the net proportion of companies planning to hire edged up from 12% in May to 13% in June, while the NFIB uncertainty index dropped from 94 to 89. Regarding inflation, 29% of firms reported raising selling prices in June compared to 25% in May.

**Initial jobless claims** decreased from 232K to 227K in the week to July 5. On the other hand, **continuing claims** in the week to June 28 increased from 1,955K to 1,965K, their highest level since November 12, 2021.

## U.S.: It's getting harder to find a new job after losing one

Continuing jobless claims



**World:** In **China**, the **Consumer Price Index** in June increased by 0.1% on an annual basis, a stronger print than the 0.1% decrease expected by the consensus and observed the previous month. For its part, the **Producer Price Index** in June declined by 3.6% over 12 months, a sharper contraction than the 3.3% observed in May and below the median economist forecast calling for a -3.2% print.



## What we'll be watching

**In Canada**, the publication of the June **CPI** report will be the highlight of the week. Gasoline prices fell during the month, which may have limited headline price growth to 0.1% m/m. If this scenario materializes, the annual inflation rate could rise by two-tenths of a percentage point to 1.9%. Looking at the Bank of Canada's core measures, CPI-trim may have remained stable at 3.0% on an annual basis, while the median CPI may have fallen by one-tenth to 2.9%. The week will also feature the release of May **manufacturing sales**, which may have dropped 1.3% m/m on declines in the petroleum/coal products, transportation equipment and food products subsectors. This would be the fourth consecutive monthly decline for this indicator. An update on the housing market will also be provided with the release of **housing starts** data for June. Judging by the residential permits data released so far, the latter may have eased back to 265K in the month (seasonally adjusted and annualized), led by a decrease in the multifamily segment. Meanwhile, **existing home sales** could have increased by 4.8% in June, as gains in Toronto, Vancouver, and Montreal were likely only partially offset by a decline in Calgary. We will also keep an eye out for the July release of the **CFIB Business Barometer** and the May release of **wholesale trade sales**.

	Previous	NBF forecasts
<b>Tues:</b> CPI (June, y/y chg.)	1.7%	1.9%
CPI-median (June, y/y chg.)	3.0%	2.9%
CPI-trim (June, y/y chg.)	3.0%	3.0%
Manufacturing sales (May, m/m change)	-2.8%	-1.3%
Housing starts (June, saar)	279.5K	265.0K
Existing home sales (June, m/m change)	3.6%	4.8%

**In the U.S.**, the release of the June **CPI** report will be closely watched. Energy prices may have had little impact on the headline figure, as gasoline prices remained relatively stable during the month. However, increases in other categories (particularly food) could still result in a 0.2% rise in prices. If our forecast proves accurate, the 12-month headline inflation rate could rise by two-tenths of a percentage point to 2.6%.

Excluding food and energy, prices may have risen by 0.3% month-over-month, driven by increases in the used vehicle and airfare categories. This should result in a two-tenths increase in the 12-month rate, from 2.8% to 3.0%. The June **retail sales** report will also receive significant attention. Judging by the decline in car sales during the month, auto dealers are likely to have contributed negatively to the headline result. However, this weakness should have been more than offset by gains in other categories, resulting in a 0.5% increase in total outlays. Excluding automobiles, sales may have been slightly stronger, with a 0.6% month-on-month increase. Still in June, **industrial production** may have rebounded (+0.4%), driven by an increase in the utilities sub-segment. We'll also get an update on the state of the housing market with the release of the **NAHB index** for July and **housing starts** for June. If the latest data on housing permits is anything to go by, the latter may have risen to an annualized level of 1,335K on the back of an increase in the multifamily segment. The first clues on the state of the manufacturing sector in July will be available with the publication of the **Empire State Manufacturing Index** and the **Philly Fed Business Outlook Survey**. The July iteration of the **University of Michigan Consumer Sentiment Index** will also be released. Several **Fed officials** are scheduled to give speeches, notably Susan Collins (Tuesday), Lorie Logan (Tuesday), Thomas Barkin (Tuesday and Wednesday) and John Williams (Wednesday). The latest version of the central bank's **Beige Book** will also be released.

	Previous	NBF forecasts
<b>Tues:</b> CPI (June, y/y/ chg.)	2.4%	2.6%
Core CPI (June, y/y/ chg.)	2.8%	3.0%
<b>Wed:</b> Industrial production (June, m/m chg.)	-0.2%	0.4%
<b>Thur:</b> Retail sales (June, m/m chg.)	-0.9%	0.5%
Ex-autos retail sales (June, m/m chg.)	-0.3%	0.6%
<b>Fri:</b> Housing starts (June, saar)	1,256K	1,335K

**Elsewhere in the world**, the week will feature the release of **Q1 GDP** in China. The June data on the **trade balance** and the **consumer price index** will be available in Japan, while the May report on **industrial production** will be published in the euro zone.





## Economic Calendar – Canada &amp; U.S.

Economic releases & events							Earnings announcements			
Time	Country	Release	Period	Previous	Consensus Estimate	NBF Estimate	Company	Time	Qtr	Cons. EPS
Monday Jul 14							PrairieSky Royalty Ltd	Aft-mkt	Q2 25	0.23
							Fastenal Co	07:00	Q2 25	0.28
Tuesday Jul 15	8:30	CA	Manufacturing Sales MoM	May	-2.80%	-1.30%	Cogeco Communications Inc	0:00	Q3 25	1.93
	8:30	US	Empire Manufacturing	Jul	-16.0	-8.0	Blackrock Inc	Bef-mkt	Q2 25	10.88
	8:30	CA	CPI MoM	Jun	0.60%	0.20%	JPMorgan Chase & Co	06:45	Q2 25	4.47
	8:30	CA	CPI YoY	Jun	1.70%	2.00%	Bank of New York Mellon Corp/T	Bef-mkt	Q2 25	1.76
	8:30	US	CPI MoM	Jun	0.10%	0.30%	Wells Fargo & Co	07:00	Q2 25	1.41
	8:30	US	CPI Ex Food and Energy MoM	Jun	0.10%	0.30%	State Street Corp	07:30	Q2 25	2.35
	8:30	US	CPI YoY	Jun	2.40%	2.60%	Citigroup Inc	08:00	Q2 25	1.60
	8:30	US	CPI Ex Food and Energy YoY	Jun	2.80%	2.90%	JB Hunt Transport Services Inc	Aft-mkt	Q2 25	1.31
	9:00	CA	Existing Home Sales MoM	Jun	3.60%	--	Omnicom Group Inc	Aft-mkt	Q2 25	1.98
Wednesday Jul 16	7:00	US	MBA Mortgage Applications	Jul-11	9.40%	--	Prologis Inc	Bef-mkt	Q2 25	1.42
	8:15	CA	Housing Starts	Jun	279.5k	265.0k	Progressive Corp/The	Bef-mkt	Q2 25	4.34
	8:30	US	PPI Final Demand MoM	Jun	0.10%	0.30%	M&T Bank Corp	Bef-mkt	Q2 25	4.00
	8:30	US	PPI Ex Food and Energy MoM	Jun	0.10%	0.20%	PNC Financial Services Group I	06:30	Q2 25	3.55
	8:30	US	PPI Final Demand YoY	Jun	2.60%	2.50%	Bank of America Corp	06:45	Q2 25	0.85
	8:30	US	PPI Ex Food and Energy YoY	Jun	3.00%	2.70%	Johnson & Johnson	06:45	Q2 25	2.70
	9:15	US	Industrial Production MoM	Jun	-0.20%	0.10%	Goldman Sachs Group Inc/The	07:30	Q2 25	9.73
	9:15	US	Capacity Utilization	Jun	77.40%	77.40%	Morgan Stanley	07:30	Q2 25	1.96
							United Airlines Holdings Inc	Aft-mkt	Q2 25	3.84
Thursday Jul 17	8:30	CA	Int'l Securities Transactions	May	-9.36b	--	Kinder Morgan Inc	Aft-mkt	Q2 25	0.28
	8:30	US	Retail Sales Advance MoM	Jun	-0.90%	0.10%	Choice Properties Real Estate	Aft-mkt	Q2 25	0.26
	8:30	US	Retail Sales Ex Auto MoM	Jun	-0.30%	0.30%	US Bancorp	Bef-mkt	Q2 25	1.06
	8:30	US	Initial Jobless Claims	Jul-12	227k	233k	Elevance Health Inc	06:00	Q2 25	9.06
	10:00	US	NAHB Housing Market Index	Jul	32.0	33.0	Travelers Cos Inc/The	Bef-mkt	Q2 25	3.55
	16:00	US	Total Net TIC Flows	May	-\$14.2b	--	Abbott Laboratories	Bef-mkt	Q2 25	1.25
							Marsh & McLennan Cos Inc	Bef-mkt	Q2 25	2.64
							Snap-on Inc	Bef-mkt	Q2 25	4.63
							PepsiCo Inc	Bef-mkt	Q2 25	2.03
Friday Jul 18	8:30	US	Housing Starts	Jun	1256k	1300k	Cintas Corp	Bef-mkt	Q4 25	1.07
	8:30	US	Building Permits	Jun P	1394k	1390k	General Electric Co	Bef-mkt	Q2 25	1.41
	8:30	US	Housing Starts MoM	Jun	-9.80%	3.50%	Citizens Financial Group Inc	06:20	Q2 25	0.88
	8:30	US	Building Permits MoM	Jun P	-2.00%	-0.30%	Netflix Inc	16:01	Q2 25	7.07
	10:00	US	U. of Mich. Sentiment	Jul P	60.7	61.5	Charles Schwab Corp/The	Bef-mkt	Q2 25	1.10
							Truist Financial Corp	Bef-mkt	Q2 25	0.92
							3M Co	Bef-mkt	Q2 25	2.01
							Regions Financial Corp	Bef-mkt	Q2 25	0.56
							Huntington Bancshares Inc/OH	Bef-mkt	Q2 25	0.34
							Schlumberger NV	07:00	Q2 25	0.74
							American Express Co	07:00	Q2 25	3.86
							MarketAxess Holdings Inc	0:00	Q2 25	1.95

Source: Bloomberg

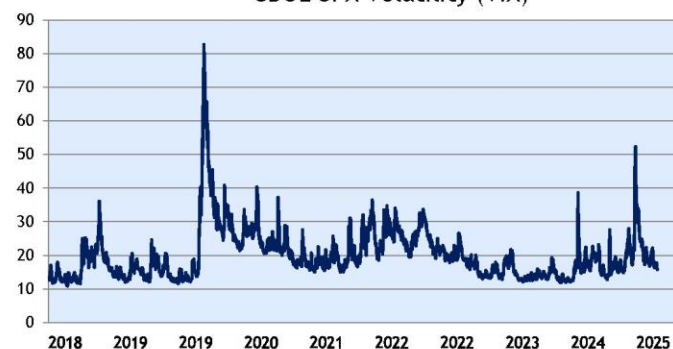


## Data Update – Table 1

North American Stock Indices



CBOE SPX Volatility (VIX)



## Stock Indices

		Total return performances (in C\$ / in local currency)						10-year Hi / Low	
	Level	1 week	1 month	3 months	YTD	1 year	5 years (ann.)	Hi (Date)	Low (Date)
<b>Canada</b>									
S&P/TSX Composite	27082.3	0.2%	2.8%	18.5%	11.2%	24.7%	14.9%	27082.3 (10 Jul 2025)	11228.5 (23 Mar 2020)
<b>U.S.</b>									
S&P 500 Composite	6280.5	0.8% / 0.0%	4.2% / 4.1%	17.0% / 19.6%	2.4% / 7.5%	13.6% / 13.0%	16.5% / 16.3%	6280.5 (10 Jul 2025)	1829.1 (11 Feb 2016)
Dow Jones Industrials	44650.6	0.4% / -0.4%	4.4% / 4.3%	10.8% / 13.3%	0.8% / 5.9%	15.0% / 14.4%	13.8% / 13.6%	45014.0 (4 Dec 2024)	15660.2 (11 Feb 2016)
Nasdaq Composite	20630.7	0.9% / 0.2%	4.8% / 4.7%	23.3% / 26.1%	2.1% / 7.2%	12.0% / 11.4%	15.3% / 15.1%	20630.7 (10 Jul 2025)	4266.8 (11 Feb 2016)
<b>World</b>									
Euro Stoxx 50	5438.3	2.0% / 1.8%	2.9% / 0.5%	17.6% / 15.1%	22.4% / 14.0%	22.7% / 13.1%	14.9% / 14.0%	5540.7 (3 Mar 2025)	2385.8 (18 Mar 2020)
FTSE100	8975.7	1.8% / 1.7%	1.9% / 1.5%	17.1% / 14.5%	15.6% / 12.2%	20.7% / 13.6%	13.8% / 12.1%	8975.7 (10 Jul 2025)	4993.9 (23 Mar 2020)
TOPIX	2812.3	-0.8% / -0.6%	0.0% / 1.1%	7.1% / 11.0%	4.5% / 2.4%	9.9% / -0.9%	8.7% / 15.6%	2929.2 (11 Jul 2024)	1196.3 (12 Feb 2016)
CSI 300	4010.0	1.7% / 1.2%	4.9% / 4.6%	8.7% / 8.7%	0.1% / 3.4%	22.8% / 20.6%	-1.4% / -1.0%	5807.7 (10 Feb 2021)	2853.8 (28 Jan 2016)
MSCI World	926.2	0.8% / 0.0%	3.5% / 3.4%	17.0% / 19.6%	6.0% / 11.4%	15.1% / 14.5%	13.8% / 13.7%	926.5 (3 Jul 2025)	353.4 (11 Feb 2016)
MSCI Emerg. Markets	1231.3	0.4% / -0.4%	3.2% / 3.1%	18.4% / 21.0%	11.0% / 16.6%	14.6% / 14.0%	6.0% / 5.8%	1444.9 (17 Feb 2021)	688.5 (21 Jan 2016)
MSCI EAFE	2665.7	1.1% / 0.3%	1.6% / 1.5%	15.1% / 17.7%	14.6% / 20.4%	16.8% / 16.2%	11.6% / 11.4%	2665.7 (10 Jul 2025)	1354.3 (23 Mar 2020)

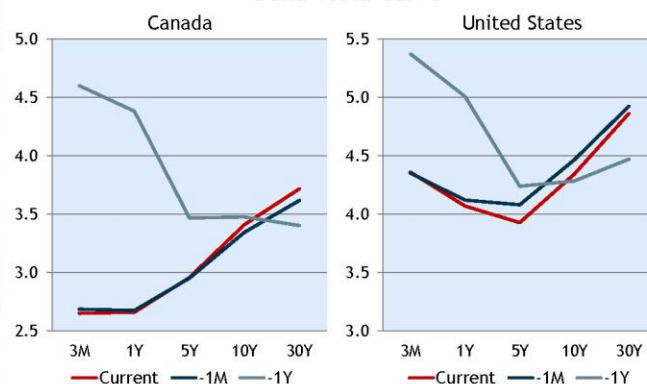
## Canadian Bond Indices

	Total return performances				
	1 week	1 month	YTD	1 year	5 years (ann.)
<b>Refinitiv Indices</b>					
Overall Universe	-0.1%	0.0%	0.5%	4.3%	-0.9%
Long Term Universe	-0.4%	-0.6%	-2.4%	1.6%	-4.2%
Mid Term Universe	0.0%	0.3%	1.7%	5.8%	-0.2%
Short Term Universe	0.1%	0.3%	2.0%	5.6%	1.7%
Federal Universe	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.3%	3.4%	-1.4%
Provincial Universe	-0.1%	0.0%	-0.2%	3.7%	-1.8%
Corporate Universe	0.0%	0.3%	1.7%	6.9%	1.4%

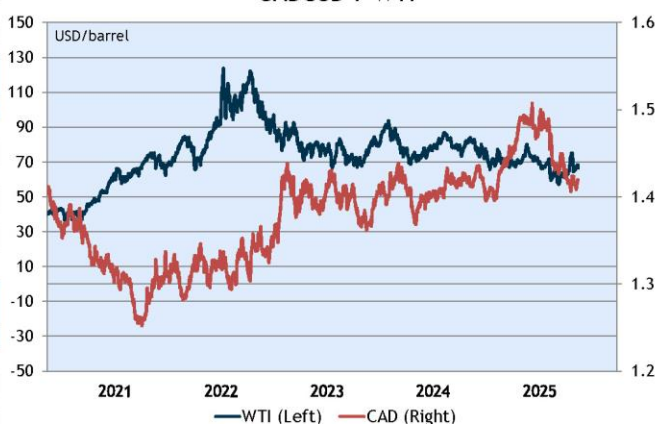
## Bond Yield Curve

	3 mths	1 year	5 years	10 years	30 years
	2.65%	2.66%	2.96%	3.41%	3.72%
<b>Canada</b>					
1 week chg (bps)	-1	+1	+1	+2	+5
1 month chg (bps)	-4	-2	+1	+6	+10
1 year chg (bps)	-195	-172	-51	-7	+32
<b>U.S.</b>					
1 week chg (bps)	-0	-2	-1	+0	+1
1 month chg (bps)	+1	-5	-15	-12	-6
1 year chg (bps)	-101	-94	-31	+6	+39

## Bond Yield Curve



## CADUSD / WTI







## Data Update – Table 2

Jobs				
	Unemployment rate		Employment change	
	Latest	12 months ago	Latest	12-month avg
Canada	6.9%	6.4%	83.1K	28.8K
Ontario	7.8%	7.0%	21.2K	5.2K
Quebec	6.3%	5.6%	23.4K	9.4K
British Columbia	5.6%	5.4%	5.0K	4.0K
Alberta	6.8%	7.2%	30.0K	7.0K
United States	4.1%	4.1%	147.0K	150.8K
Eurozone	6.3%	6.4%	---	---
Japan	2.5%	2.6%	330.0K	60.0K

Inflation				
	Y/Y Latest	3-mth ann.	Y/Y 6 months ago	Y/Y 1 year ago
<b>Canada</b>				
Headline CPI	1.7%	-0.2%	1.9%	2.9%
Average core	2.9%	---	2.4%	2.6%
<b>United States</b>				
Headline PCE	2.3%	1.1%	2.5%	2.6%
Core PCE	2.7%	1.7%	2.8%	2.7%
<b>Eurozone</b>				
Headline CPI	2.0%	---	2.4%	2.5%
Core CPI	2.3%	---	2.7%	2.9%
<b>Japan</b>				
Headline CPI	3.4%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%
Core CPI	3.6%	5.6%	2.6%	2.6%

Housing Market				
	Median home price	Mort. payment share of income / 12 months ago	House prices Y/Y chg.	Housing starts 3-month avg. / 10yr avg
Canada	\$780,258	63.4% / 66.1%	-0.2%	258.3K / 230.2K
Toronto	\$1,187,646	86.8% / 91.3%	-4.3%	28.6K / 39.7K
Vancouver	\$1,252,361	99.7% / 102.5%	-1.9%	25.1K / 26.4K
Montreal	\$509,957	43.9% / 46.2%	7.7%	26.0K / 23.4K
Calgary	\$574,734	43.0% / 40.3%	4.4%	33.6K / 15.0K
United States	---	---	2.7%	1334.3K / 1350.5K

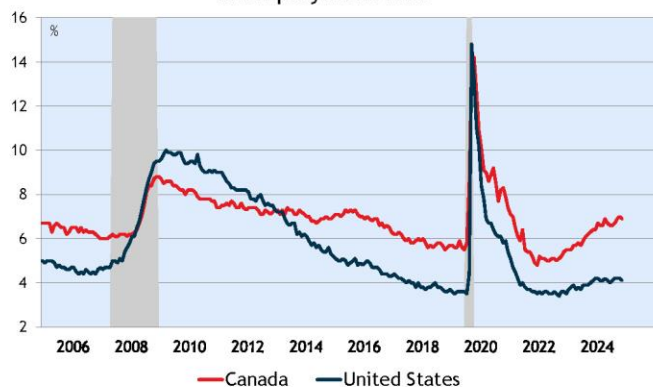
Manufacturing Sector				
	Markit manufacturing PMI		Industrial production	
	Latest	6-month trend	3 mth ann chg	12-month chg
Canada	45.6	▼	-3.3%	0.6%
United States	52.9	▲	-1.6%	0.6%
Eurozone	49.5	▲	5.5%	0.8%
Japan	50.1	▲	-1.6%	-0.1%
China	50.4	▼	---	---

Central Banks				
	Policy rate	12 months ago	Trend	Next announce
Bank of Canada	2.75%	4.75%	▼	7/30/25
Fed Reserve (upper bound)	4.50%	5.50%	▼	7/30/25

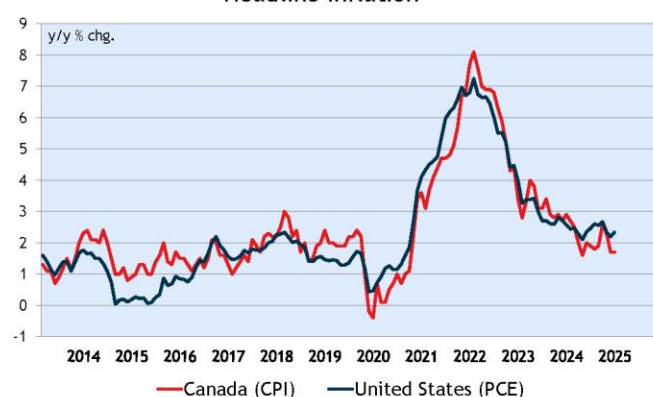
GDP Growth				
	Q/Q ann Latest	Q/Q ann Previous	Y/Y Latest	Y/Y 6 months ago
Canada	2.2% (Q1)	2.1% (Q4)	2.3%	2.3%
United States	-0.5% (Q1)	2.5% (Q4)	2.0%	2.5%
Eurozone	2.5% (Q1)	1.2% (Q4)	1.5%	1.2%
Japan	-0.2% (Q1)	2.3% (Q4)	1.7%	1.4%

Contributions to real GDP growth - Canada				
	Q1 2025	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q2 2024
<b>GDP</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Consumption	0.6	2.6	2.3	0.9
Business Investment	0.3	0.5	-0.9	1.2
Nonprofit Sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Residential Investment	-0.9	1.2	0.4	-0.7
Government	-0.2	0.8	1.3	1.4
<b>Final Domestic Demand</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Exports	2.2	2.2	-0.2	-1.6
Imports	-1.4	-0.8	0.3	0.0
<b>Trade</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-1.6</b>
Inventories	1.4	-4.4	-0.8	1.2
Statistical discrepancy	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.1

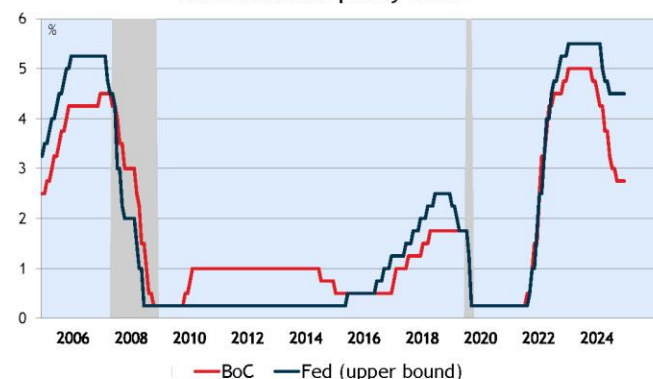
Unemployment rate



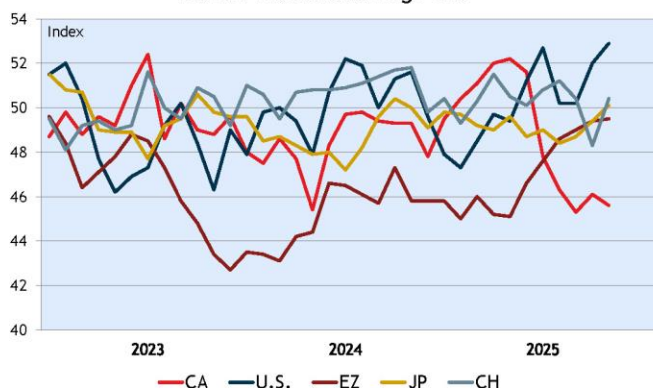
Headline inflation



Central banks' policy rates



Markit manufacturing PMIs





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