
May 15, 2020
Commentary

Weekly Economic Perspectives

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The Economy

Another week of bad economic data, interspersed with some indications of bottoming out. Acrimonious Brexit talks combine with poor macro data to weigh on UK assets.

US

We suspect April will prove to be the bottom for US Industrial activity. This by no means implies that May will be great...only better. A big reason for that is simply that **industrial production** collapsed so much in April due to shutdowns, that reopening should bring about sequential improvement. How bad was April? Output contracted 11.2% during the month, the worst ever in a century of data. A near complete shutdown of auto manufacturing was a huge drag. Overall manufacturing production shrank 13.7% as motor-vehicle and parts production collapsed 71.7%. Utilities were down 0.9% and mining was down 6.1%, the latter faring somewhat better than we would have expected. Indeed, while capacity utilization in manufacturing collapsed to a record low of 64.9%, mining capacity utilization was 81.7%, about five percentage points higher than the 2016 lows. I could well decline further, but in relative terms, this doesn't even come close to what manufacturing is experiencing. Industrial production declined 15.0% y/y; manufacturing was down 18%.

However, whatever improvement there might be in May industrial production, it likely will be tepid. For instance, the Empire Fed manufacturing index improved about 30 points in May but remains deeply negative and signals that while the speed of deterioration has moderated, conditions nonetheless worsened further in May. That said, this is one of the earlier Fed surveys and does not fully capture what we suspect will be a much better second half of May. The area with the least further deterioration was employment, suggesting that whatever labor cuts firms needed to make they were frontloaded. The overall message is one of awful current conditions, but broad expectations for improvement in six months' time. We definitely hope (and believe) that there will be material improvement far sooner than that.

April may also mark the bottom for **retail sales**, which declined 16.4% in April after dropping 8.3% in March. Control sales (which exclude food services, building materials, autos dealers and gas stations) declined 15.3%, after an upwardly revised 3.1% March gain. There were the usual suspects: gasoline sales down 28.8%, furniture down 58.7%, clothing down 78.8%. Food sales, which had surged almost 27% in March amid lockdown preparations (some might call it hoarding!) retreated 13.1%. Electronics sales plunged 60% and motor vehicle and parts fell 12.4%. We'd the latter a positive surprise, although this it had already been signaled by motor vehicle unit sales data, which improved over the course of April. Indeed, while this category accounted for roughly half of the retail sales decline in March, it only accounted for a little over a tenth of May's. Non-store retail sales increased 8.4% as consumers migrated some purchases online. Notably, building material sales only declined 3.5%, which aligns well with evidence of resilience in the housing sector. Overall retail sales collapsed 21.2% y/y; control sales were down 9.9%.

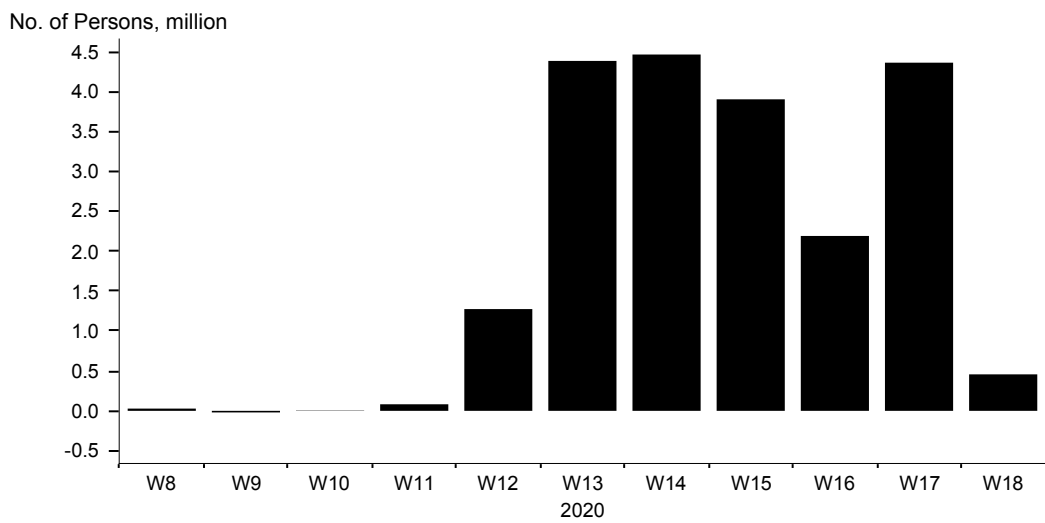
Consumer sentiment also appears to have bottomed, according to the preliminary **Michigan consumer sentiment index** for May. The index bucked expectations of a further decline and instead firmed 1.9 points...but only to 73.7, which is the second worst print since October 2013. Current economic conditions improved 8.7 points, but are still 32 points lower than in February. Expectations declined 2.4, which is almost

negligible given the prior months' collapse. Inflation expectation moved higher. But we would dismiss the 0.9 percentage points spike in 1-year inflation expectations to 3.0% as mostly "fake news". It strikes us as disproportionately reflecting rising food prices amid temporary shortages. Long term expectations moved up only a tenth to 2.6%.

Small business sentiment deteriorated a little less than expected in April, but it was still plenty bad. The NFIB small business optimism index declined another 5.5 points, bringing its losses over the last two months to 13.6 points and leaving it at the lowest level since March 2013. Unsurprisingly given shutdowns, most categories experienced notable declines, including a 19-point drop in actual sales and a 30-point drop in sales expectations. The profit metric declined 14 points. Actual hiring declined 20 points hiring plans declined 8. Interestingly, capital expenditures (both current and planned) declined far less...although this could simply speak to forced investment in order to facilitate social distancing requirements rather than productive new investment. One silver lining was the 24-points spike in general business conditions assessment, now at the highest since late 2018.

There was a big clerical error in reporting initial **unemployment claims** for Connecticut this week, which contributed to the higher than expected 2.98 million national total. But when that roughly 270,000 excess is discounted, initial claims continued to exhibit a clear downtrend through the week ended May 9. Moreover, the continuing claims data were very encouraging as they increased by only 456,000 in the week ended May 2 (versus nearly ten times that a week earlier). This suggests that quite a few people are re-entering employment. Indeed, 17 states actually saw a decline in continuing claims, which may be the better indicator of labor market healing over the next several weeks given the large pool of the already unemployed. Lower initial claims would, of course, help by not adding to the ranks of the unemployed, but recalling those unemployed people back to work could a much bigger and faster dent. So we are watching to see: how long until continuing claims start falling? Two weeks?

Figure 1: Is US Labor Market Healing About To Start?

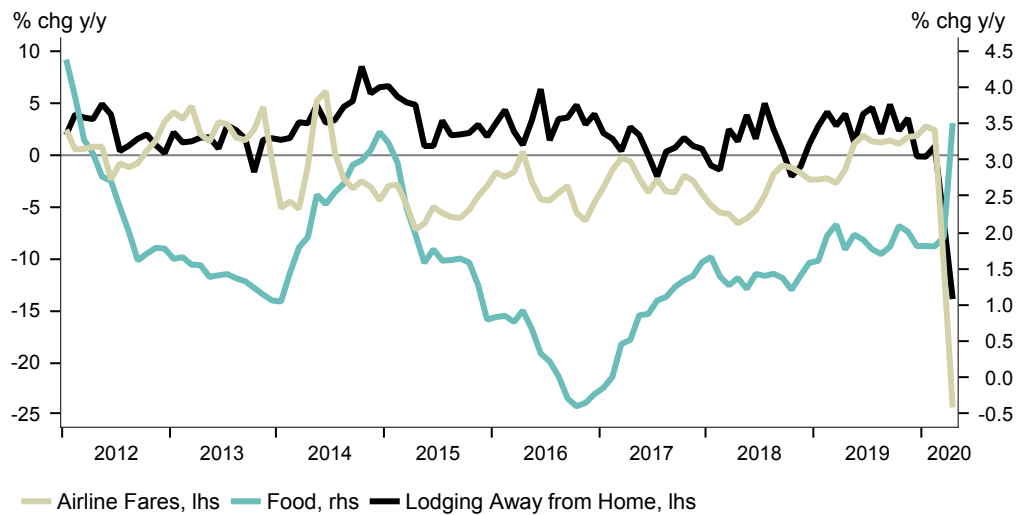


■ United States, Weekly Change In Continuing Jobless Claims

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor

Outside of food and a few other essentials in short supply, lockdowns have decimated pricing power in a wide range of industries, equating to a powerful short-term deflationary shock. Headline **consumer price inflation** decelerated 1.2 percentage points (ppt) to 0.3% y/y, while core inflation decelerated by a record 0.7 ppt to 1.4% y/y. Lower oil prices were a big driver as energy prices dropped 10.1% and transportation costs were down 5.9%. But it didn't stop there: apparel prices collapsed by a record 4.7%. Services overall were down 0.3% despite a 0.4% increase in medical care. Housing was flat, but we see plenty of downside price pressures in coming months, especially in rents.

Figure 2: US CPI Inflation - Differentiated Covid Shock



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

Deflationary pressures are evident in **producer and import price** data as well, with energy having a big impact here. Import prices declined 2.6% in April as petroleum prices collapsed 33.0%. Excluding petroleum, import prices declined 0.5%. Producer price deflation intensified, with import prices down 6.8% from a year earlier. Meanwhile, producer prices declined by a record 1.3% in April, led by a 19% collapse in energy prices. Excluding food and energy, producer prices declined a much milder 0.4%. Producer prices are down 1.2% on the year, with while core prices (excluding food and energy) rose 0.3% y/y.

Canada

Shutdown of plants during the last two weeks of March caused major disruption in **nominal manufacturing sales** in Canada. Unsurprisingly, sales broke records, dropping 9.2% to C\$50.8 billion, the lowest level since June 2016 and the sharpest drop since December 2008. The largest impact was in the transportation equipment industry where sales dropped 26.5% to C\$7.6 billion, due to pullbacks in motor vehicles (-33.8%) and parts (-31.6%) sales. Sales also declined for the third month in the petroleum & coal product industry, down 32.2% to C\$3.9 billion. Sales rose in food (+8.2%), paper (+8.4%) and beverage and tobacco (+6.7%) industries, as

consumers stockpiled essentials. Inventories edged up 0.1%, causing the inventory-to-sales ratio to jump from 1.56 in February to 1.72 in March. The capacity utilization rate (nsa) declined 3.6 percentage points to 72.8%. Sales are unlikely to make a rebound soon, as new orders fell 11.3%, mostly reflecting reduced demand in transportation equipment and petroleum & coal products.

Home sales dropped to a record low in April, as lockdowns and social distancing forced both buyers and sellers off the market. **Existing home sales** collapsed 56.8%, while non-seasonally adjusted sales declined 57.6% y/y to the lowest April level since 1984. Sales declined in most metropolitan areas, including Toronto (-66.2%), Montreal (-64.4%), and Vancouver (-57.9%). Newly listed houses also declined by 55.7%, causing the sales-to-new listings ratio (a measure of market tightness) to increase 1.6 percentage points to 62.4%. The months of inventory rose to 9.2 months from the cyclical low of 3.5 months back in February. The Aggregate Composite MLS Home Price index fell 0.6% m/m, the first decline since May 2019. On a positive note though, the Canadian Real Estate Association noted in the accompanying press release that “preliminary data for May suggest things may have already started to pick up a bit for both sales and new listings, in line with evidence that new and existing virtual technology tools have been adopted by REALTORS and their clients.”

UK

It was not really a surprise to find out that UK **GDP** contracted during the first quarter. The 2.0% q/q decline was actually a little better than consensus expectations. And there weren't many surprises in the details either, given the patterns we've already seen elsewhere. Consumer spending declined 1.7%, government spending declined 2.6%, and fixed investment contracted 1.0%. Exports collapsed by double digit and roughly by twice as much as imports, leaving trade as the biggest detractor to growth during the quarter (1.9 percentage points versus 1.1 for household consumption). GDP was down 1.6% y/y, the first annual contraction since 2009.

A 4.2% decline in **industrial production** weighed on Q1 GDP. Mining production shrank 11.4%, with manufacturing down 4.6% and electricity and utilities down slightly. Output declined 15.5% y/y.

Eurozone

Nor was it a surprise to learn that **eurozone GDP** contracted in the first quarter. Indeed, if there was a surprise at all it was that the actual data came in exactly in line with expectations of a 3.8% quarterly contraction. Amazingly, the **German GDP** data also perfectly aligned with consensus expectations of a 2.2% decline. No details are yet available with any of the releases but given all the moving pieces rolling up to the GDP top lines, such precision during a period of such uncertainty is quite striking.

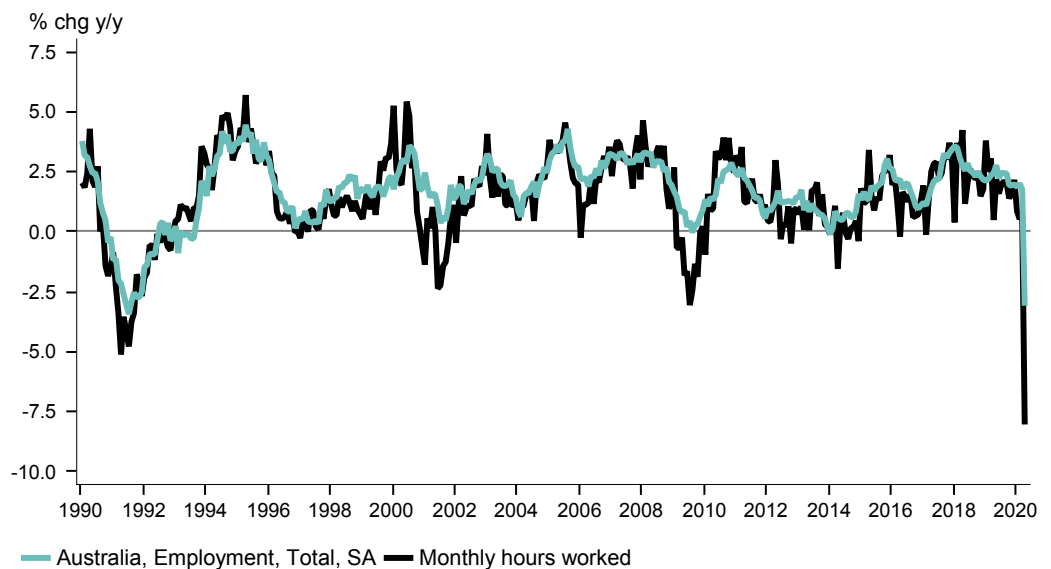
Japan

The **index of leading economic indicators** has trended downward rather sharply ever since May 2018, long before the pandemic struck. Not surprisingly, the index for March slumped to the lowest since GFC, down 8.1 points to 83.8. The coincident index also fell 4.9 points to 90.5, while the lagging index edged up 0.8 points to 101.7. Expect it to get worse before getting better.

Australia

The latest **unemployment rate** is not a true representative of the labor market damage caused by social distancing and quarantine measures. The unemployment rate increased by just 1.0 percentage points (ppts) to 6.2% in April, way below consensus. The number of people employed fell by 594,300 (-4.6% m/m) to 12.4 million, with full-time employment decreasing by 220,500 and part-time jobs by 373,800. The employment to population ratio declined by 2.9 ppts in April to 59.6%. However, the jobless rate was spared the horror due to the large number of people dropping out of the labor force, with the participation rate falling 2.4 ppts to 63.5%, lowest since September 2004. Of the, the fall in participation rate for females (-2.9 ppts to 58.4%) was much higher than that in males (-1.9 ppts to 68.9%). People in the age group 15-24 who are more likely to work odd jobs recorded the maximum loss in employment (-10.8%), along with a drop in participation (5.6 ppts to 62.9%), but workers aged 25-34 saw the biggest decline in working hours. The underutilization rate consequently jumped by 5.9 ppts to 19.9%, a record high. The JobKeeper program has likely put a floor on jobs lost, but the stress is evident in the huge loss in working hours (-9.2% m/m), which fell a lot further than employment.

Figure 3: Hours Worked Drop Far Exceeds Australia's Employment Loss



Sources: Australian Bureau of Statistics

Wage growth was stable in the first quarter of 2020, which is obviously not indicative of what lies ahead. Wages rose 0.5% in the March quarter, for the fifth consecutive time. The annual pace of inflation dipped slightly to 2.1% y/y from 2.2% the quarter before. Private sector wage inflation slowed to 2.1% y/y, the weakest rate since Q3 2018; while public sector wage growth accelerated to 2.4% y/y. Wage inflation will almost certainly face headwinds from loss of hours worked and higher unemployment and underemployment rates in the near term.

As expected, business conditions worsened considerably in Australia, reaching record lows. The **NAB Business conditions index** slumped 12.1 points to -34.1, more than double the fall noted after the GFC. The business confidence index

however, rebounded sharply, by 19.7 points to -45.7, but still far below previous lows. Mining recorded a sharp improvement in activity, albeit still negative, but was offset by weakness in almost every other industry. Declines were broad-based—trading conditions (-13.7 points to -32.5), profitability (-7.9 points to -35.5) and forward orders (-8.3 points to -40) continued to fall sharply. Employment dropped 14.9 points to -35.2, and along with the decline in capacity utilization indicates further rises in the unemployment rate.

The Market This Week

Gold touched new highs this week, its hedge appeal drawing interest from investors pondering growth, inflation, and earnings prospects, as well as geopolitical risks as Brexit deadlines and US elections approach.

Figure 4: Gold Makes New Highs



Sources: Bloomberg, Macrobond

Equities: Equity markets end volatile week lower.

Bonds: Bond yields are little changed.

Currencies: The pound drops on disappointing Brexit talks.

Commodities: Oil jumps on improving demand expectations.

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Stock Markets					10 Year Bond Yields			Currencies		
Country	Exchange	Last	%Ch Week	%Ch YTD	Last	BP Ch Week	BP Ch YTD	Last	%Ch Week	%Ch YTD
US	S&P 500®	2863.7	-2.3%	-11.4%	0.64	-4	-128	100.394	0.7%	4.2%
Canada	TSE 300	14638.9	-2.2%	-14.2%	0.54	-4	-116	1.4109	1.3%	8.6%
UK	FTSE®	5799.77	-2.3%	-23.1%	0.23	0	-59	1.211	-2.4%	-8.7%
Germany	DAX	10465.17	-4.0%	-21.0%	-0.53	1	-35			
France	CAC-40	4277.63	-6.0%	-28.4%	-0.02	1	-14	1.0814	-0.2%	-3.6%
Italy	FTSE®/MB	16852.35	-3.4%	-28.3%	1.86	2	45			
Japan	Nikkei 225	20037.47	-0.7%	-15.3%	0.00	0	1	107.18	0.5%	-1.3%
Australia	ASX200	5404.806	0.3%	-19.1%	0.91	2	-46	0.6414	-1.8%	-8.6%

Commodity Markets						
Commodity	Unit	Source	Last Price	%Ch Week	%Ch YTD	%Ch Yr Ago
Oil (Brent)	US\$/Barrel	Bloomberg		31.5	10.1%	-52.6%
Gold	US\$/troyoz	Bloomberg		1743.08	2.4%	14.9%

Source: Bloomberg®

Week in Review (May 11–May 15)

Country	Release (Date, format)	Consensus	Actual	Last	Comments
Monday, May 11					
IT	Industrial Production (Mar, m/m)	-20.0%	-28.4%	-1.0%(↑r)	Machinery & equipment weighed on output.
Tuesday, May 12					
US	CPI (Apr, y/y)	0.4%	0.3%	1.5%	Prelude to what lies ahead.
US	NFIB Small Business Optimism (Apr)	83.0	90.9	96.4	Pessimistic on sales, but optimistic on economy.
US	Monthly Budget Statement (Apr, \$ bil.)	-737.0	-737.9	-119.1	Stimulus measures to push deficit higher.
US	Mortgage Delinquencies (Q1, q/q)	na	4.4%	3.8%	Up sharply, but not extravagantly.
FR	Bank of France Ind. Sentiment (Apr)	40	48	52(↑r)	Some sub-indices were encouraging.
JN	Leading Index (Mar, prelim)	84.4	83.8	91.7	Future expectations bleak.
AU	NAB Business Confidence (Apr)	na	-46	-65(↑r)	Surprise improvement in confidence.
Wednesday, May 13					
US	PPI Final Demand (Apr, m/m)	-0.4%	-1.2%	0.7%	Lower price pressures across production lines.
UK	GDP (Q1, prelim, q/q)	-2.6%	-2.0%	0.0%	No real surprises...
UK	Industrial Production (Mar, m/m)	-5.6%	-4.2%	-0.1%(↓r)	Fall still less than anticipated.
EC	Industrial Production (Mar, m/m)	-12.5%	-11.3%	-0.1%	Hit was uneven across geographies.
AU	Wage Price Index (Q1, y/y)	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%	Wage inflation to slow going forward.
Thursday, May 14					
US	Initial Jobless claims (May 9, thous)	2500	2981	3176(↑r)	New labor shedding or application backlogs?
US	Continuing Claims (May 2, thous)	24800	22833	22377(↓r)	Encouraging! When will they start declining?
US	Import Price Index (Apr, y/y)	-7.4%	-6.8%	-4.2%(↓r)	Petroleum down 58.5%.
CA	Manufacturing Sales (Mar, m/m)	-4.5%	-9.2%	0.4%	Panic buying fail to prevent slump in headline.
FR	Unemployment Rate (Q1)	8.3%	7.6%	7.8%(↓r)	Reflecting pre-Covid reality.
AU	Unemployment Rate (Apr)	8.3%	6.2%	5.2%	Unemployment rate doesn't tell the whole story.
Friday, May 15					
US	Retail Sales Advance (Apr, m/m)	-12.0%	-16.4%	-8.3%(↑r)	Horrid, but proportional to March decline.
US	Industrial Production (Apr, m/m)	-12.0%	-11.2%	-4.5%(↑r)	Auto production essentially shut down.
US	Empire Manufacturing (May)	-60	-48.5	-78.2	Firms see improved outlook.
US	Business Inventories (Mar, m/m)	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.5%(↓r)	Old news by now...
US	JOLTS Job Openings (Mar, thous)	5800	6191	7004(↑r)	Too old news to mean much...
US	U of Mich Sentiment (May, prelim)	67.5	73.7	71.8	Has sentiment bottomed?
CA	Existing Home Sales (Apr, m/m)	na	-56.8%	-14.3%	Positive news: May data might be better!
EC	GDP (Q1, prelim, q/q)	-3.8%	-3.8%	0.1%	Bad, but not really surprising.
GE	GDP (Q1, prelim, q/q)	-2.2%	-2.2%	-0.1%(↓r)	Bad, but not really surprising.
IT	Industrial Orders (Mar, m/m)	na	-26.5%	-4.1%(↑r)	Awful, but not really surprising.

Source: for data, Bloomberg®; for commentary, SSGA Economics.

Week Preview (May 18–May 22)

Country	Release (Date, format)	Consensus	Last	Comments
Monday, May 18				
US	NAHB Housing Market Index (May)	34	30	Might be higher judging by mortgage applications.
JN	GDP (Q1, prelim, q/q)	-1.1%	-1.8%	Largely reflects pull from reduced consumption post tax hike,
JN	Tertiary Industry Index (Mar, m/m)	-3.7%	-0.5%	Recreational services have been impacted the most.
Tuesday, May 19				
US	Building Permits (Apr, m/m)	1000	1350(↓r)	Might be higher judging by mortgage applications.
US	Housing Starts (Apr, m/m)	923	1216	
UK	ILO Unemployment Rate (Mar)	4.6%	4.0%	Government support will cap the jump.
UK	Average Weekly Earnings (Mar, 3m y/y)	2.6%	2.8%	
GE	ZEW Investor Expectations (May)	30.0	28.2	
JN	Industrial Production (Mar, final, m/m)	-3.7%(p)	-0.3%	
AU	RBA Meeting Minutes			Further reductions in bond purchases. Stimulus is working?
Wednesday, May 20				
US	FOMC Meeting Minutes			
CA	CPI (Apr, y/y)	na	0.9%	Panic buying should push food and grocery prices up.
CA	Teranet/National Bank HPI (Apr, y/y)	na	3.8%	Fall expected.
UK	CPI (Apr, y/y)	0.9%	1.5%	
EC	CPI (Apr, final, y/y)	0.4%(p)	0.7%	
JN	Leading Index (Mar, final)	83.8(p)	91.9	
JN	Core Machine Orders (Mar, m/m)	-6.8%	2.3%	Both domestic and foreign orders should decline.
Thursday, May 21				
US	Initial Jobless claims (May 16, thous)	2425	2981	We see chance of lower print.
US	Continuing claims (May 9, thous)	23500	22833	
US	Leading Index (Apr, m/m)	-5.7%	-6.7%	
US	Existing Home Sales (Apr, m/m)	-18.4%	-8.5%	
US	Philadelphia Fed Business Outlook (May)	-40.0	-56.6	
UK	Manufacturing PMI (May, prelim)	33.5	32.6	
UK	Services PMI (May, prelim)	15.0	13.4	
JN	Manufacturing PMI (May, prelim)	na	41.9	Some improvement expected.
JN	Services PMI (May, prelim)	na	21.5	Same here, on a smaller scale.
JN	Trade Balance Adjusted (Apr, ¥ bil.)	-764.5	-190.0	
Friday, May 22				
CA	Retail Sales (Mar, m/m)	na	0.3%	Food and grocery items should drive headline.
UK	Retail Sales (Apr, m/m)	-15.5%	-5.1%	
EC	Manufacturing PMI (May, prelim)	38.0	33.4	
EC	Services PMI (May, prelim)	19.0	12.0	It should be better...
GE	Manufacturing PMI (May, prelim)	40.0	34.5	
GE	Services PMI (May, prelim)	24.0	16.2	It should be better...
FR	Manufacturing PMI (May, prelim)	36.0	31.5	
JN	CPI (Apr, y/y)	0.1%	0.4%	Slower on lower demand.

Source: for data, Bloomberg®; for commentary, SSGA Economics.

Economic Indicators
Central Bank Policy Targets

Region	Target	Year/Year %Change in Target				
		Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
US	Target: PCE price index 2.0%/y/y	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.3
Canada	Target: CFI 2.0%/y/y, 1.0%-3.0% control range	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.2	0.9
UK	Target: CFI 2.0%/y/y	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.5
Eurozone	Target: CFI below but close to 2.0%/y/y	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.7
Japan	Target: CFI 2.0%/y/y	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4
Australia	Target Range: CFI 2.0%-3.0%/y/y	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.2

Source: Macrobond

Key Interest Rates

	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	#####	Mar-20	Apr-20
US (top of target range)	2.50	2.50	2.25	2.00	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	0.25	0.25
Canada (Overnight Rate)	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	0.25	0.25
UK (Bank Rate)	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.10	0.10
Eurozone (Refi)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Japan (OCR)	-0.08	-0.07	-0.06	-0.06	-0.03	-0.03	-0.07	-0.04	-0.03	-0.07	-0.06
Australia (OCR)	1.28	1.02	1.00	1.00	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.43	0.25

Source: Macrobond

General Government Structural Balance as a % of Potential GDP

										Forecast	
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
US	-8.2	-6.4	-4.5	-3.8	-3.6	-4.4	-4.8	-6.0	-6.3	-6.3	
Canada	-3.1	-2.1	-1.1	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.0	-0.2	-0.5	-0.8	
UK	-5.9	-6.0	-4.0	-4.7	-4.1	-2.9	-2.0	-1.5	-1.3	-1.4	
Eurozone	-3.9	-2.1	-1.2	-0.9	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	-0.7	-0.9	
Germany	-1.4	0.0	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.0	
France	-5.0	-4.4	-3.4	-3.3	-3.0	-2.8	-2.6	-2.5	-2.4	-2.5	
Italy	-4.1	-1.5	-0.6	-1.1	-0.7	-1.4	-1.7	-1.8	-1.5	-2.1	
Japan	-8.0	-7.6	-7.5	-5.5	-4.3	-4.1	-3.4	-3.1	-2.9	-2.1	
Australia	-4.3	-3.3	-2.6	-2.6	-2.4	-2.2	-1.5	-0.6	-0.4	-0.4	

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook

Headline Consumer and Producer Price Inflation

	CFI Year/Year %Change					PPI Year/Year %Change				
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
US	2.3	2.5	2.3	1.5	0.3	1.4	2.1	1.3	0.7	-1.2
Canada	2.2	2.4	2.2	0.9		0.5	0.6	-0.3	-2.4	
UK	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.5		0.8	1.0	0.5	0.3	
Eurozone	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.7		-0.6	-0.7	-1.4	-2.8	
Germany	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.4	0.9	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.8	-1.9
France	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	-0.6	-2.1	
Italy	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	-2.1	-2.3	-2.7	-3.6	
Japan	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4		0.9	1.5	0.8	-0.4	-2.3
Australia	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.2		1.4				

Source: Macrobond

Real GDP Growth (Q/Q Seasonally Adjusted)

	Quarter/Quarter %Change					Year/Year %Change				
	Q1-19	Q2-19	Q3-19	Q4-19	Q1-20	Q1-19	Q2-19	Q3-19	Q4-19	Q1-20
US	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	-1.2	27	23	21	23	0.3
Canada	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.1		1.5	20	1.6	1.5	
UK	0.7	-0.2	0.5	0.0	-20	20	1.3	1.3	1.1	-1.6
Eurozone	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	-3.8	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	-3.2
Germany	0.5	-0.2	0.3	-0.1	-2.2	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.4	-2.3
France	0.4	0.3	0.3	-0.1	-5.8	1.3	1.5	1.5	0.9	-5.4
Italy	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.3	-4.7	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	-4.8
Japan	0.5	0.6	0.0	-1.8		0.8	0.9	1.7	-0.7	
Australia	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5		1.7	1.6	1.8	2.2	

Source: Macrobond

Industrial Production Index (MM Seasonally Adjusted)

	Month/Month %Change					Year/Year %Change				
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
US	-0.4	-0.5	0.1	-4.5	-11.2	-0.8	-0.9	-0.3	-4.9	-15.0
Canada	0.1	0.4	-0.1			-0.9	-0.1	0.7		
UK	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-4.2		-2.2	-3.1	-3.4	-8.2	
Germany	-1.7	2.5	0.3	-9.2		-5.0	-1.5	-1.8	-11.4	
France	-2.3	0.9	0.8	-16.2		-2.9	-3.0	-1.7	-17.3	
Italy	-2.7	3.6	-1.0	-28.4		-3.4	-0.6	-2.3	-29.3	
Japan	0.2	1.9	-0.3	-3.7		-6.5	-2.4	-3.7	-6.8	

Source: Macrobond

Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)

	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nbv-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	#####	Mar-20	Apr-20
US	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	4.4	14.7
Canada	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.6	7.8	13.0
UK	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0			
Eurozone	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4	
Germany	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.8
France	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.9	8.4	
Italy	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.8	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.3	8.4	
Japan	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	
Australia	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.2	6.2

Source: Macrobond

Current Account Balance as a % of GDP (Seasonally Adjusted)

	Q1-17	Q2-17	Q3-17	Q4-17	Q1-18	Q2-18	Q3-18	Q4-18	Q1-19	Q2-19	Q3-19
US	-2.2	-2.5	-2.0	-2.3	-2.3	-2.1	-2.4	-2.8	-2.6	-2.4	
Canada	-2.2	-2.7	-3.4	-3.0	-2.8	-2.6	-1.8	-2.8	-3.0	-1.2	-1.7
UK	-3.2	-4.0	-3.4	-3.3	-3.4	-4.4	-4.3	-5.1	-6.0	-4.6	
Eurozone	3.1	1.9	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.6	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.4	
Germany	8.3	7.0	8.6	8.6	8.5	7.6	6.5	7.4	7.8	7.6	8.1
France	-1.3	-0.7	-0.7	-0.3	-0.3	-1.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.8	-0.8	-1.0
Japan	4.3	3.7	4.6	4.2	3.6	4.0	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.5
Australia	-1.5	-2.5	-2.8	-3.5	-2.2	-2.7	-2.2	-1.4	-0.2	1.2	

Source: Macrobond

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2537623.53.1.GBL.RTL
Exp. Date: 05/31/2021