STATE STREET GLOBAL ADVISORS

February 19, 2021
Commentary

Weekly Economic Perspectives

Contents

Spotlight on Next Week
US personal income set to jump on transfer payments. The UK unemployment rate may rise. Japanese industrial production should rebound.

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The Economy

A busy and mixed data week, with a similarly mixed week in markets.

US

We didn't expect the **minutes** of the **Fed**'s January meeting to offer surprising revelations…and they didn't. The main takeaway is that the Committee remains focused on the fact that "economic conditions were currently far from the Committee's longer-run goals and that the stance for policy would need to remain accommodative until those goals were achieved. Consequently, all participants supported maintaining the Committee's current settings and outcome-based guidance for the federal funds rate and the pace of asset purchases." And that was pretty much it…

After three disappointing performances (including an even larger than initially reported December decline), **retail sales** skyrocketed 5.3% in January. There was across-the-board improvement in all categories, but especially in non-store retailers (11.0%), furniture (12.0%), electronics (14.7%) and department stores (23.5%). Sales at bars and restaurants rose 6.9%, in a sign of incipient easing of mobility restrictions. Control sales (which exclude food services, building materials, autos dealers and gas stations) surged 6.0% and are now up a record 11.8% y/y. While the $600 checks sent out in January likely helped pull this number higher, the primary impetus behind this extraordinarily strong January print most likely has to do with seasonal factors and a shift out of spending from December into January due to inventory shortages and shipping delays during the Christmas shopping season. Non-seasonally adjusted sales declined almost 17% m/m in January.

A 1.1% jump in manufacturing production and a 2.3% rise in mining output offset a drop in utilities and lifted overall **industrial production** by 0.9% in January. Within manufacturing, motor vehicle production was again a drag, but machinery production offered an offset. Industrial production was down 1.8% y/y in January, but those comparisons will turn violently positive over the next two months due to base effects.

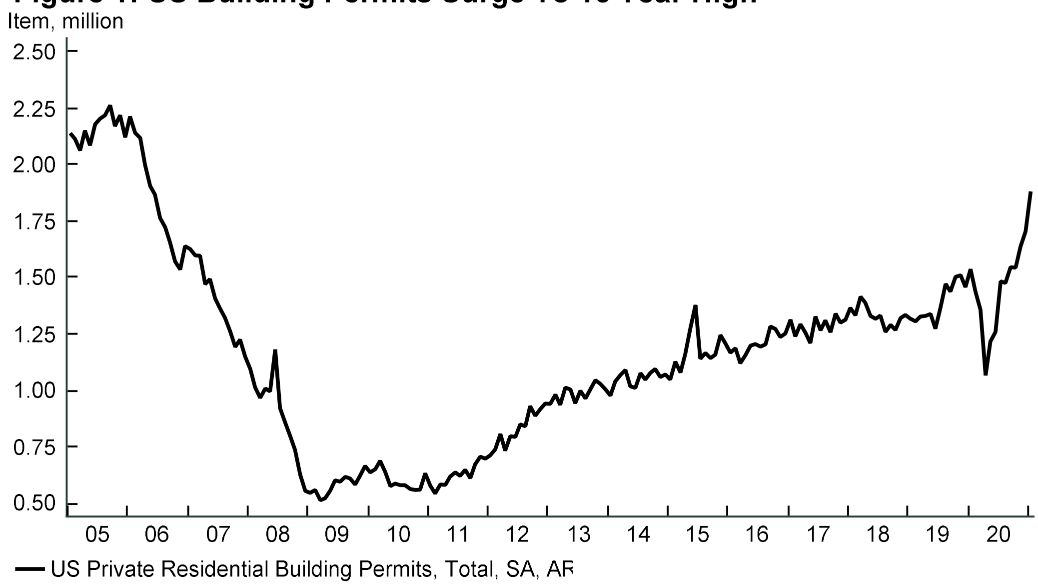
The **Empire Fed manufacturing index** surprised positively in February, its 8.6-point advance leaving it at the highest level since July. The details were, unsurprisingly, positive, with new orders up 4.2 points, inventories up 7.2 and backlogs up 8.1. Employment improved slightly but the average workweek jumped, indicating firms making more intense use of existing labor supply. A little surprisingly, shipments moderated, but that may simply indicate a delay. In yet another signal of building inflationary pressures, prices paid surged 12.3 points and prices received jumped 8.2. Both measures are now at the highest level since 2011.

The **Philly Fed manufacturing index** moderated less than expected in February, easing 3.4 points to 23.1. The details were mixed but generally good. Admittedly, both new orders and shipments retreated, easing backlogs and shortening delivery times, but both employment and the average workweek improved (the latter substantially). Prices paid move higher again, but prices received moderated sharply after last month's big jump.

Existing home sales inched 0.6% higher in January but there are clear signs that activity is running into capacity constraints due to lack of inventory. Indeed, Inventory was unchanged at the record low of 1.9 months' worth of sales first reached in December. Unsurprisingly, the median price is up 14.1% y/y.

New home construction is picking up in order to meet the onslaught of demand, but building activity is facing its own capacity constraints. After a big jump in December, **housing starts** pulled back 100,000 to 1.58 million (saar). Winter weather likely played a role, as did labor availability constraints. Activity seems poised to reaccelerate before long, however, as building permits blew expectations right out of the water for the second straight month. They surged 10.4% to 1.881 million (saar), 22.5% higher than a year earlier and the highest level since June 2006.

Figure 1: US Building Permits Surge To 15-Year High



Sources:SSGA Economics, U.S. Census Bureau

Obviously, builders wouldn't be applying for permits unless they felt confident about the outlook. They do. The **National Association of Homebuilders index** rose one point to 84 in February, near record highs. The measure of prospective buyer traffic improved four points, current sales were unchanged, and future sales eased slightly—possibly a reflection of low inventory rather than worries about demand. Regionally, the Northeast index touched a new record high (up 21 points after three consecutive declines) while the other three regions experienced little to no change.

Canada

Manufacturing sales surprised positively in December, but **retail sales** disappointed. The latter declined 3.4% (3.6% in real terms) on broad-based declines that included a 17.0% plunge in clothing and a 12.8% drop in electronics and appliances. Strong performance in earlier months still kept sales 3.3% higher than a year earlier.

Consumer price Inflation accelerated three tenths to 1.0% y/y, driven by higher prices for durable goods and gasoline prices. The average of core inflation measures was a tad higher, too: the common components was unchanged at 1.3% y/y, but the weighted median and trimmed mean inflation were up by 0.1 and 0.2 percentage points to 1.4% y/y and 1.8% y/y respectively.

UK

There wasn't much change in the **purchasing managers' index for manufacturing**, according to the preliminary February reading, but quite a bit of upward movement in the services index. The manufacturing index ticked up 0.8 point to 54.9, with noticeable improvement in new orders (back up into expansion territory) and new export orders (almost back into expansion) and slight moderation in the pace of growth in output and employment. The **services index** jumped 10.2 points to 49.7—just shy of expansion—on solid gains in incoming new business and employment. Hopefully, things continue to improve from here!

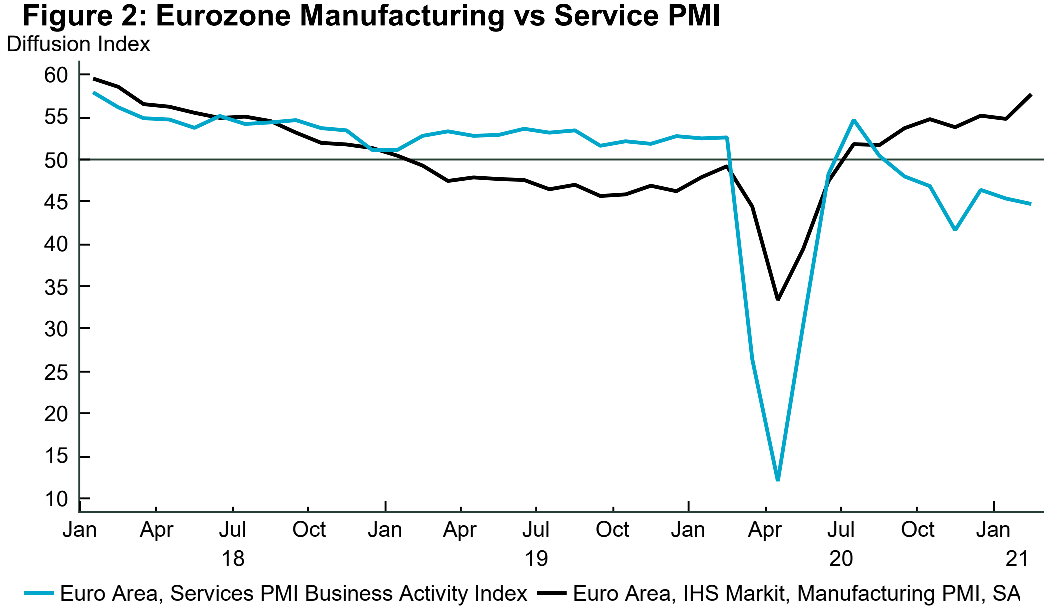
Given the severe lockdown conditions in January, it was not surprising to see **retail sales** decline during the month. Still, the 8.2% plunge was nearly three times worse than Bloomberg consensus and will put a big dent in Q1 GDP. The good news, based on the PMI signals, at least, is that February should bring about a material improvement.

Headline **consumer prices inflation** remained very soft at only 0.7% y/y in January, but core inflation held steady at a perkier 1.4% y/y. Energy remains a drag (-8.3% y/y), keeping overall goods inflation at -0.2% y/y. Services inflation accelerated two tents to 1.7% y/y, the highest since July. Base effects are soon going to start pushing the year-on-year comparisons sharply higher.

Eurozone

Mobility restrictions have accentuated the divergence between manufacturing and service activity in the eurozone. According to the preliminary February readings, the **purchasing managers' index** for manufacturing jumped 2.9 points to a very robust 57.7 level, with good gains across components. By contrast the services index lost 0.7 point to three-month low of 44.7. Conditions in the services sector should start improving next month as mobility restrictions gradually ease.

Figure 2: Eurozone Manufacturing vs Service PMI



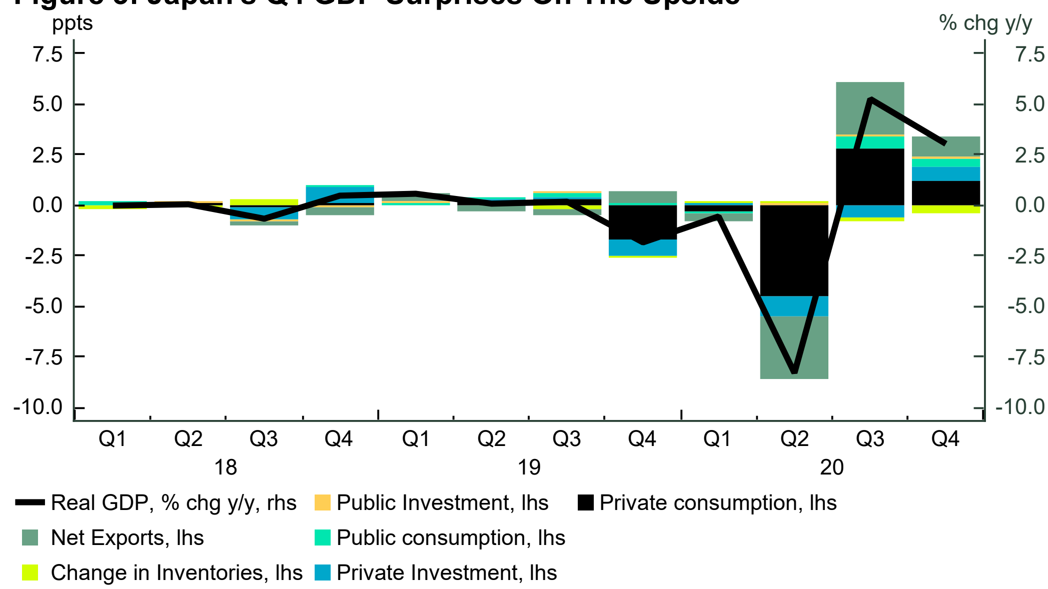
Sources: SSGA Economics, IHS Markit

The latest Covid wave is keeping current economic assessments depressed, but respondents to the **ZEW *German* Investor Confidence** survey anticipate much better conditions ahead. This looks like a reasonable expectation to us as well. However, an early start to vaccine deployment could delay a meaningful improvement for another couple of months.

Japan

The preliminary estimates for Japan's fourth quarter **GDP** was a pleasant surprise, coming in stronger than anticipated at 3.0% q/q (+12.7% annualized) following the 5.3% surge in Q3. Consumption received a boost from the government's "Go To" stimulus campaign, rising 2.2%. Net exports performed admirably as well, driven by a 11.1% jump in exports. The export recovery was broad-based, with both IT-related and capital goods soaring on the back of solid tech demand and recovery in global capex. But perhaps the most significant upside surprise was from business investment, which increased 4.5%. The stronger-than-expected pick-up in the fourth quarter helped narrow the contraction in 2020 GDP to -4.8% y/y, better than our forecasts. This mainly reflects the recovery made over October and November, before the resurgence in number of cases in December. 2021 is set to begin on a sour note, but the strong pick up in Q4 raises hopes of a broad recovery over the rest of the year.

Figure 3: Japan's Q4 GDP Surprises On The Upside



Sources: SSGA Economics, CaO

More surprises, this time the **core machinery orders** (private sector orders other than for ships and electricity generating equipment) rose 5.2% in December, contrary to expectations. This prompted the Cabinet Office to upgrade its assessment for the second straight month, to "picking up" from "showing signs of recovery". Total manufacturing orders rose by 8.8%, driven by a 12.2% increase in manufacturing orders. Foreign orders, a leading indicator of capital goods exports, were up 1.6%

after rising 5.9% mom in November. We expect some slowdown in following months, but the December data still looks promising.

Not surprisingly however, **manufacturing and services PMIs** showed a divergence in February. The Jibun Bank's survey of Manufacturing PMI edged up by 0.8 points to 50.6, in the expansion territory only the second time since April 2019. Both output and new orders expanded, and at the fastest rates since December 2018. Services PMI on the other hand contracted 0.3 points to 45.8, reflecting renewed pressure on the services economy resulting from increased restrictions as number of infections keep rising.

Headline **inflation** made a recovery after three consecutive monthly decelerations to -0.6% y/y in January, up 0.6 percentage points (ppts) from December. Fresh food inflation was -0.3%, a narrower decline than December (-4.6%). Energy prices continued to fall for the twelfth straight month, dropping 8.6%. The underlying measures strengthened as well—the core measure of CPI (excluding fresh food) firmed 0.4 ppts to -0.6%, while the new BoJ core CPI (excluding fresh food and energy) actually turned positive (+0.1%). The acceleration was partly due to the suspension of the Go To campaigns, which along with reduced mobile network charges will keep inflation subdued in coming months.

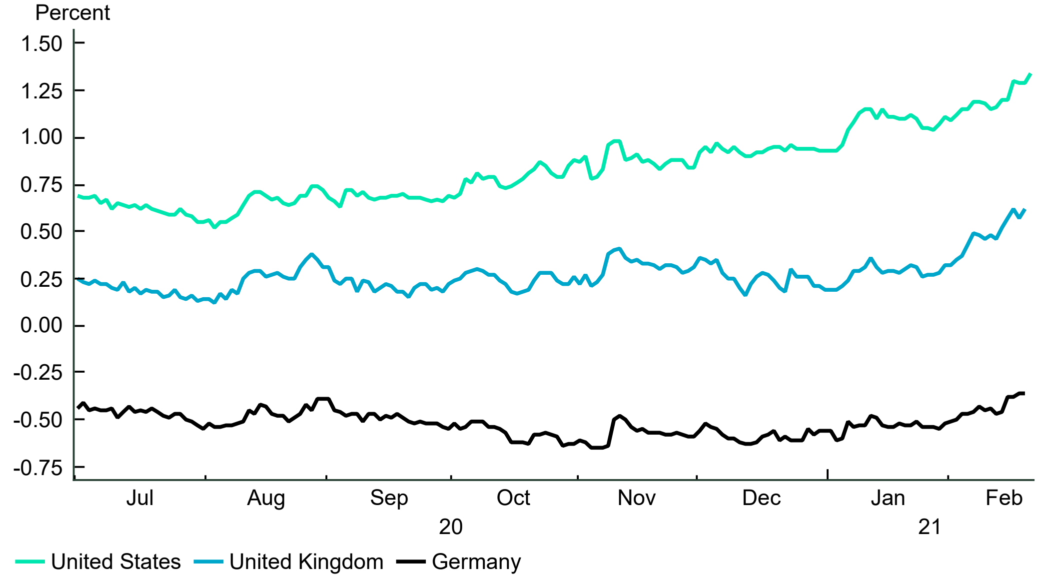
Australia

January saw yet another solid jobs report in Australia. Employment rose by 29,100, broadly in line with expectations—which caused the **unemployment rate** to decline 0.2 percentage points (ppts) to 6.4%. Participation rate saw a decline from its record high though, down 0.1 percentage points to 66.1%. All the gains were in full-time employment (+59,000) which offset a 29,800 decline in part-time jobs. 95% of the jobs lost since March have now been recouped. The underemployment rate also decreased by 0.4 ppts to 8.1%, lowest in two years. With Australia now firmly in the recovery, we expect improvement to continue into 2021.

The Market This Week

Global bond yields soared on "reflation trade" themes, based on successful coronavirus vaccine roll-outs, fiscal stimulus, and improving growth prospects.

Figure 4: 10-Year Sovereign Bond Yields Are Moving Higher



Sources: Macrobond, SSGA Economics, Macrobond, U.S. Department of Treasury

Equities: Mixed week for equities.

Bonds: Bond yields move sharply higher.

Currencies: The pound and the Aussie move higher.

Commodities: Both oil and gold move lower.

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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®	3913.2	-0.5%	4.2%	1.34	13	43	90.343	-0.2%	0.5%
Canada	TSE 300	18383.63	-0.4%	5.5%	1.21	18	53	1.2614	-0.6%	-0.9%
UK	FTSE®	6624.02	0.5%	2.5%	0.70	18	50	1.4011	1.2%	2.5%
Germany	DAX	13993.23	-0.4%	2.0%	-0.31	12	26			
France	CAC-40	5773.55	1.2%	4.0%	-0.06	14	28	1.2118	0.0%	-0.8%
Italy	FTSE® MIB	23136.31	-1.2%	4.1%	0.62	15	8			
Japan	Nikkei 225	30017.92	1.7%	9.4%	0.11	4	9	105.45	0.5%	2.1%
Australia	ASX 200	6793.793	-0.2%	3.1%	1.43	21	46	0.7869	1.4%	2.3%

Commodity Markets						
Commodity	Unit	Source	Last Price	%Ch Week	%Ch YTD	%ChYr Ago
Oil (Brent)	US $/Barrel	Bloomberg	61.98	-1.4%	21.1%	4.9%
Gold	US $/troy oz	Bloomberg	1782.33	-2.3%	-6.1%	10.6%

Source: Bloomberg®

Week in Review (February 15–February 19)

Country	Release (Date, format)	Consensus	Actual	Last	Comments
Monday, February 15					
CA	Housing Starts (Jan, thous)	228.3	282.4	229.4(↑)	Going strong!
CA	Manufacturing Sales (Dec, m/m)	0.6%	0.9%	-0.4%(↑)	Good.
EC	Industrial Production (Dec, m/m)	-0.8%	-1.6%	2.6%(↑)	No big shock given weak country performances.
JN	GDP (Q4, prelim, q/q)	2.4%	3.0%	5.3%	Pleasant surprise.
JN	Industrial Production (Dec, final, m/m)	-1.6%(p)	-1.0%	-0.5%	Revised downward.
Tuesday, February 16					
US	Empire Manufacturing (Feb)	6.0	12.1	3.5	Big upside surprise.
CA	Existing Home Sales (Jan, m/m)	2.0%	2.0%	7.2%	Good!
EC	GDP (Q4, prelim, q/q)	-0.7%	-0.6%	-0.7%	A little less bad.
GE	ZEW Investor Expectations (Feb)	59.5	71.2	61.8	Pleasant surprise.
FR	Unemployment Rate (Q4)	8.9%	7.7%	8.9%(↑)	Improving.
Wednesday, February 17					
US	FOMC Meeting Minutes				Really, nothing new.
US	NAHB Housing Market Index (Feb)	83	84	83	Big surge in the Northeast.
US	Industrial Production (Jan, m/m)	0.4%	0.9%	1.3%(↓)	Steady progress, manufacturing up 1.1%.
US	Retail Sales Advance (Jan, m/m)	1.1%	5.3%	-1.0%(↓)	Skewed higher by spending pattern changes.
CA	CPI (Jan, y/y)	0.9%	1.0%	0.7%	Higher energy and auto prices.
UK	CPI (Jan, y/y)	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	Core was unchanged at 1.4% y/y.
JN	Core Machine Orders (Dec, m/m)	-6.1%	5.2%	1.5%	Healthy appetite from overseas.
Thursday, February 18					
US	Initial Jobless claims (Feb 13, thous)	na	861	848(↑)	Ticking higher again.
US	Continuing claims (Feb 6, thous)	na	4494	4558	People shifting to the other programs.
US	Housing Starts (Jan, thous)	1660	1580	1680(↑)	Are we seeing some supply constraints?
US	Building Permits (Jan, thous)	1680	1881	1704(↓)	15-year high.
US	Philadelphia Fed Business Outlook (Feb)	20	23.1	26.5	Solid.
CA	Teranet/National Bank HPI (Jan, y/y)	na	9.6%	9.4%	Strong housing market.
AU	Unemployment Rate (Jan)	6.5%	6.4%	6.6%	Yet another positive report.
Friday, February 19					
US	Existing Home Sales (Jan, m/m)	-3.0%	0.6%	0.9%(↓)	Inventory at twin record low.
CA	Retail Sales (Dec, m/m)	na	-3.4%	1.8%	A soft end to the year.
UK	Manufacturing PMI (Feb, prelim)	53.5	54.9	54.1	Chugging along.
UK	Services PMI (Feb, prelim)	40.8	49.7	39.5	Very good, nearly back into expansion.
UK	Retail Sales (Jan, m/m)	-3.0%	-8.2%	0.4%(↑)	Ouch! Hopefully February will be much better.
UK	GfK Consumer Confidence (Feb)	-26	-23	-28	Still very weak, but notable improvement.
EC	Manufacturing PMI (Feb, prelim)	54.2	57.7	54.8	Excellent!
EC	Services PMI (Feb, prelim)	46.0	44.7	45.4	Not great, but it could have been worse.
GE	Manufacturing PMI (Feb, prelim)	56.8	60.6	57.1	Excellent!
GE	Services PMI (Feb, prelim)	46.5	45.9	46.7	Not great, but it could have been worse.
FR	Manufacturing PMI (Feb, prelim)	51.8	55.0	51.6	Excellent!
JN	CPI (Jan, y/y)	-0.7%	-0.6%	-1.2%	Sharp acceleration.
JN	Manufacturing PMI (Feb, prelim)	na	50.6	49.8	Manufacturing activity resilient…
JN	Services PMI (Feb, prelim)	na	45.8	46.1	…but services hampered by the lockdown.
AU	Retail Sales (Jan, prelim, m/m)	2.0%	0.6%	-4.1%	Less of a rebound than anticipated.

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

Week Preview (February 22–February 26)

Country	Release (Date, format)	Consensus	Last	Comments
Monday, February 22				
US	Leading Index (Jan, m/m)	0.3%	0.3%	
GE	IFO Business Climate (Feb)	89.7	90.1	Could we be surprised positively?
Tuesday, February 23				
US	FHFA House Price Index (Dec, m/m)	na	1.0%	
US	S&P CoreLogic 20-City Index (Dec, m/m)	na	1.4%	
US	Consumer Confidence (Feb)	90	89.3	
UK	ILO Unemployment Rate (Dec)	5.2%	5.0%	
UK	Average Weekly Earnings (Dec, 3m y/y)	na	3.6%	
IT	Industrial Orders (Dec, m/m)	na	-1.3%	
Wednesday, February 24				
US	New Home Sales (Jan, thous)	859	842	If only there were more houses available for sale…
GE	GDP (Q4, final, q/q)	0.1%(p)	8.5%	
AU	Wage Price Index (Q4, y/y)	1.1%	1.4%	Slow to recover.
Thursday, February 25				
US	Initial Jobless claims (Feb 20, thous)	na	861	
US	Continuing claims (Feb 13, thous)	na	4494	
US	GDP (Q4, second, q/q saar)	4.0%(p)	33.4%	
US	Durable Goods Orders (Jan, prelim, m/m)	1.3%	0.5%	
US	Pending Home Sales (Jan, m/m)	na	-0.3%	
US	Kansas City Fed Manf. Activity (Feb)	na	17	
GE	GfK Consumer Confidence (Mar)	-14	-15.6	
FR	Consumer Confidence (Feb)	na	92	
AU	Private Capital Expenditure (Q4, q/q)	0.0%	-3.0%	Future capex intentions expected to improve.
Friday, February 26				
US	Personal Income (Jan, m/m)	9.5%	0.6%	Another round of checks, another big bounce in income.
US	Personal Spending (Jan, m/m)	2.5%	-0.2%	Strong retail sales a hopeful leading indicator.
US	U of Mich Sentiment (Feb, final)	76.2(p)	79.0	Why is this not higher given vaccines and stimulus?
FR	GDP (Q4, final, q/q)	-1.3%(p)	18.5%	
FR	Consumer Spending (Jan, m/m)	na	23.0%	
JN	Industrial Production (Jan, prelim, m/m)	4.0%	-1.0%	Production helped by strong exports.
JN	Retail Sales (Jan, m/m)	-1.3%	-0.7%(↑)	Effect of lockdown.
AU	Private Sector Credit (Jan, m/m)	0.3%	0.3%	

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

Economic Indicators

Central Bank Policy Targets

Region	Target	Year/Year % Change in Target				
		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
US	Target: PCE price index 2.0% y/y	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	
Canada	Target: CPI 2.0% y/y, 1.0%-3.0% control range	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.0
UK	Target: CPI 2.0% y/y	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.7
Eurozone	Target: CPI below but close to 2.0% y/y	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	
Japan	Target: CPI 2.0% y/y	0.0	-0.4	-0.9	-1.2	-0.6
Australia	Target Range: CPI 2.0%-3.0% y/y	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	

Source: Macrobond

Key Interest Rates

	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	#####	Dec-20	Jan-21
US (top of target range)	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Canada (Overnight Rate)	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
UK (Bank Rate)	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	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)	-0.07	-0.06	-0.07	-0.07	-0.02	-0.06	-0.06	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.01
Australia (OCR)	0.43	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.11	0.10	0.10

Source: Macrobond

General Government Structural Balance as a % of Potential GDP

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Forecast 2021	Forecast 2022
US	-3.0	-2.6	-2.6	-3.7	-4.3	-5.7	-6.8	-15.0	-7.6	-6.1
Canada	-1.5	-0.6	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.7	-0.6	-16.5	-7.9	-5.2
UK	-4.3	-4.9	-4.3	-3.3	-2.6	-2.3	-2.2	-14.0	-6.4	-5.4
Eurozone	-1.1	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6	-5.3	-3.1	
Germany	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	-5.8	-1.8	1.0
France	-2.9	-2.6	-2.2	-2.1	-2.1	-1.7	-2.0	-4.5	-4.0	-3.8
Italy	-0.5	-1.0	-0.6	-1.3	-1.8	-1.9	-1.3	-3.8	-3.4	-2.9
Japan	-7.5	-5.5	-4.3	-4.1	-3.3	-2.5	-3.0	-12.7	-5.6	-2.8
Australia	-2.7	-2.8	-2.6	-2.3	-1.6	-1.2	-3.7	-9.2	-9.8	-5.9

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook

Headline Consumer and Producer Price Inflation

	CPI Year/Year % Change						PPI Year/Year % Change				
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
US	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4		0.3	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.7
Canada	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.0		1.1	1.1	0.5	1.8	
UK	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.7		-0.9				
Eurozone	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3			-2.3	-2.0	-1.9	-1.1	
Germany	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	1.0		-1.0	-0.7	-0.5	0.2	0.9
France	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6		-2.1	-2.0	-1.9	-1.3	
Italy	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	0.4		-3.1	-2.4	-2.3	-1.8	
Japan	0.0	-0.4	-0.9	-1.2	-0.6		-0.8	-2.1	-2.3	-2.0	-1.6
Australia	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9			-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	

Source: Macrobond

Real GDP Growth (Q/Q Seasonally Adjusted)											
	Quarter/Quarter % Change						Year/Year % Change				
	Q4-19	Q1-20	Q2-20	Q3-20	Q4-20		Q4-19	Q1-20	Q2-20	Q3-20	Q4-20
US	0.6	-1.3	-9.0	7.5	1.0		2.3	0.3	-9.0	-2.8	-2.5
Canada	0.1	-1.9	-11.3	8.9			1.7	-0.3	-12.5	-5.2	
UK	0.0	-2.9	-19.0	16.1	1.0		1.2	-2.2	-21.0	-8.7	-7.8
Eurozone	0.1	-3.7	-11.7	12.4	-0.6		1.0	-3.2	-14.7	-4.3	-5.0
Germany	0.0	-2.0	-9.7	8.5	0.1		0.4	-2.2	-11.2	-4.0	-3.9
France	-0.2	-5.9	-13.7	18.5	-1.3		0.8	-5.7	-18.8	-3.9	-5.0
Italy	-0.4	-5.5	-13.0	16.0	-2.0		0.1	-5.6	-18.1	-5.1	-6.6
Japan	-1.8	-0.6	-8.3	5.3	3.0		-1.0	-2.1	-10.3	-5.8	-1.1
Australia	0.4	-0.3	-7.0	3.3			2.2	1.4	-6.4	-3.8	

Source: Macrobond

Industrial Production Index (M/M Seasonally Adjusted)											
	Month/Month % Change						Year/Year % Change				
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
US	-0.1	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.9		-6.1	-4.7	-4.7	-3.2	-1.8
Canada	1.8	-0.4	2.4				-7.1	-7.8	-5.2		
UK	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.2			-5.6	-5.4	-3.9	-3.3	
Germany	1.7	3.5	1.5	0.0			-7.1	-2.9	-2.4	-0.7	
France	1.6	1.8	-0.7	-0.8			-5.8	-4.0	-4.5	-3.0	
Italy	-5.0	1.4	-1.4	-0.2			-4.8	-2.2	-4.2	-1.9	
Japan	3.9	4.0	-0.5	-1.0			-10.6	-3.2	-3.1	-4.2	

Source: Macrobond

Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)											
	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	#####	Dec-20	Jan-21
US	4.4	14.8	13.3	11.1	10.2	8.4	7.8	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.3
Canada	7.9	13.1	13.7	12.5	10.9	10.2	9.2	9.0	8.6	8.8	9.4
UK	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.0			
Eurozone	7.4	7.3	7.6	7.9	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	
Germany	5.0	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0
France	8.0	7.3	7.2	6.9	9.4	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.9	
Italy	8.5	7.4	8.7	9.3	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.5	8.8	9.0	
Japan	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	
Australia	5.2	6.4	7.1	7.4	7.5	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4

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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