STATE STREET GLOBAL ADVISORS

May 7, 2021
Commentary

Weekly Economic Perspectives

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The Economy

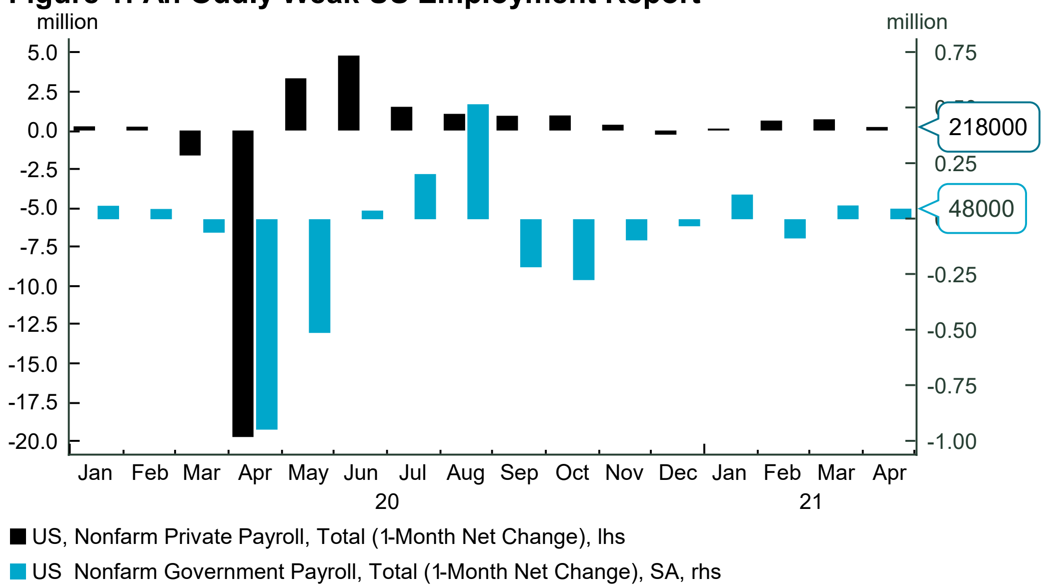
Investors ignore a big miss on US employment in favor of other incoming strong data.

US

There was a shocking miss on payrolls in April, although the entirety of the report was better than the headline suggested. And the overall message is certainly not one of weak labor demand, but rather one of severe constraints to labor supply that will take more time to resolve.

Total **non-farm payrolls** rose by only 266,000 against expectations of a one million gain. Moreover, there was a 78,000 downward revision to the prior two months, with March now at 770,000 versus the 916,000 initially reported. Private payrolls were even weaker at 218,000, with government contributing the remainder 48,000. There were lots of indications of severe constraints to labor supply. Specifically, goods-producing sectors lost 16,000 jobs, having added 166,000 the month before. Manufacturing was down 18,000 and construction was flat. In the context of surging housing starts and building permits, the latter is outright strange. But employment in residential construction has already exceeded the pre-Covid peak so it seems that particular skill set is increasingly hard to find. Temporary help collapsed by 111,000 and trade/transportation lost 81,000 jobs. Education and health lost 1,000, having added 104,000 in March.

Figure 1: An Oddly Weak US Employment Report



Sources: SSGA Economics, BLS

These extraordinary swings do not seem even remotely reflective of the ongoing re-opening experience of the broad economy. Rather, we suspect three factors at play here. The first is that seasonal factors are quite challenging in April and were going to create a headwind for this report no matter what, which was why we went into the release expecting some downside to hefty consensus expectations. Secondly, the record 22.1% surge in personal income in March (as stimulus checks were disbursed) likely deterred some potential workers from taking jobs or may have even caused others to give up on theirs. Thirdly, there are many potential workers that continue to remain on the sidelines of the labor market, due to health or child-care concerns. There is also the deterrent effect of expanded unemployment benefits on US labor supply (however modest one may assume it is). It intensifies with each passing month and we can't help but feel it also plays a role here.

On the brighter side, there was a 331,000 increase in leisure and hospitality employment, the third consecutive solid gain. One could argue this makes the weakness elsewhere even more puzzling…

The household survey showed a 328,000 increase in employment, and a 102,000 rise in unemployment, the encouraging message here being that the labor force grew by a 430,000, pushing the labor force participation rate up two tenths to 61.7% (it is still down by 1.6 percentage points from pre-Covid level). The **unemployment rate** rose a tenth to 6.1%. This also doesn't tell the whole story, however, as the number of people working part time due to economic reasons dropped by more than half a million, the most since September, reducing the underemployment rate by three tenths to a Covid-era low of 10.4%.

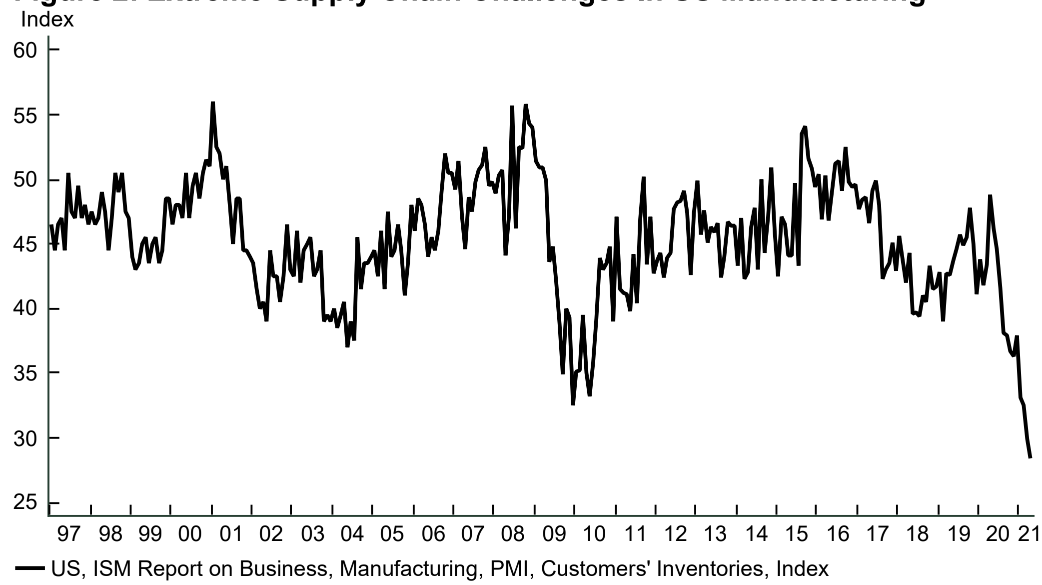
The **hours data** were good. The manufacturing workweek held at a Covid-era high, manufacturing overtime hours were steady, and the overall workweek increased by six minutes. The aggregate hours worked index rose 0.5% despite a 0.1% decline in total manufacturing hours worked (due to employment loss in the sector).

Composition-related distortions in this **wage data** are starting to dissipate, leading to a sharp moderation in wage inflation. However, in sequential terms (month-on-month), wage growth was solid. Total average hourly earnings jumped 0.7% m/m and hourly earnings for production and non-supervisory employees (a more homogeneous group) jumped 0.8% m/m. The two respective measures of wage inflation stand at 0.3% y/y and 1.2% y/y, respectively.

The **ISM non-manufacturing index** eased one point from the historical record established in March. While disappointing expectations, the signal remains one of extraordinary strength when considered in a historical context. The headline now stands at 62.7, with the business activity metric (the old headline) down 6.7 points, also to 62.7. New orders declined 4.0 points, to 63.2 but new export orders rose 3.1 points to 58.6, the highest level since June. These are incredibly strong levels that indicate a broad improvement in services activity. In fact, businesses seem challenged in their efforts to keep up with demand as supplier deliveries lengthened, inventories contracted, and respondents believe inventories are too low. Employment rose 1.6 points to 58.8, which flies in the face of the disappointing employment report discussed above. The price metric rose another 2.8 points to 76.8, the highest level since July 2008. Multiple respondent comments indicated extreme pressure on supply chains and difficulties finding workers.

The **ISM manufacturing index** is exhibiting even more intense signs of supply chain challenges. The headline dropped 4.0 points to 3.9 points to 60.7, which still marks the second consecutive read above 60 and the third in the last four months. The last time we've had such a 60+ run was back in 2004. Production dropped 5.6 points to 62.5, new orders eased 3.7 to 64.3, and employment declined 4.5 to 55.1. Backlogs hit a record and supplier deliveries remain close to record. Inventories are too low and dropping further; the inventory assessment metric indeed touched a record low. The price metric, which eased incrementally last month, resumed the trend of big recent gains with a 4.0-point jump to 89.6, the highest level since July 2008.

Figure 2: Extreme Supply Chain Challenges In US Manufacturing



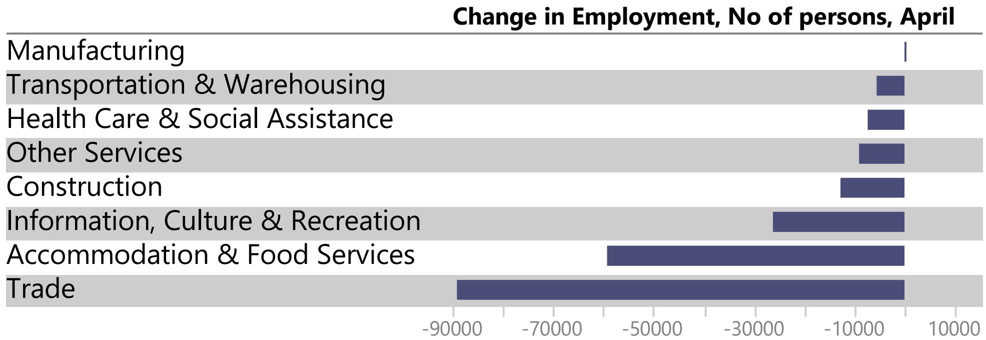
Sources: Macrobond, SSGA Economics, ISM

Motor vehicle sales continue to impress. Sales rose 4.3% in April to 18.5 million units (annualized), up 116% y/y and the highest level since July 2005! The increase in high-ticked purchase is finally driving a revival in revolving **consumer credit**. Overall consumer credit outstanding increased by $25.8 billion in April. The bulk of this continues to come from non-revolving credit ($19.4 billion) but revolving credit also increased by $6.4 billion for a second consecutive gain and only its second in the last six months.

Canada

Canada's labor market experienced a downturn in April, reflecting the suspension of non-essential business activities in response to rising Covid-19 infections. **Employment** fell by 207,000, following cumulative gains of 562,000 over the previous two months. There were declines in both full-time (-129,000) and part-time (-78,000) jobs, in industries most affected by the tightening—namely retail trade (-84,000), hospitality (-59,000), and recreational services (-26,000). The number of people working away from office also increased, accompanied by a fall in hours worked (-2.7%). The unemployment rate rose 0.6 percentage points to 8.1% in April. The data for May is expected to be little better, albeit weak, as restrictions are eased selectively. But with preventive measures and a strong vaccination drive in place, we expect the recovery to pick up momentum later in the year.

Figure 2: Vulnerable Sectors in Canada Hurt Again By Restrictions



Source: State Street, Macrobond, Statistics Canada

Building permits issuance reached a new record high in March, rising 5.7%, driven primarily by gains in the residential sector. Permits issued in the residential sector increased 15.9%—attributable to both single (+7.6%) and multi-family (+24.5%) homes. Non-residential permits however, were lower by 15.6%, with declines in both institutional and commercial permits.

UK

When the **Bank of England (BoE)** downgraded its growth forecasts back in February, we argued that the new projections were too conservative and that we foresaw “a better Q1 and full-year 2021 outcome than implied in the MPC’s new projections. This, we believe, will especially be the case with private consumption, where the Bank’s new forecasts assume a drastically weaker path in 2021 compared with the November forecast, with the bulk of the recovery pushed back to 2022. We see considerable upside to that particular projection.”

Fast forward to this week’s MPC meeting and the latest set of forecasts, and the BoE appears to have come around to our way of thinking. There was a sharp upgrade to 2021 GDP growth, now seen at 7.25% compared with 5.0% in February. Private consumption growth was lifted one percentage point to 5.25% (we see potential for an even better outcome when all is said and done) and there were sizable upward revisions to business and residential investment, plus a smaller one to net trade. Stronger growth means excess supply is absorbed faster, with less slack this year and then a shift to excess demand in 2022, persisting into 2023. Inflation is a bit higher this year and a bit milder in 2022. The MPC continues to perceive short-term risks to its forecasts to be skewed to the downside in the short term, although risks become balanced further out.

While MPC’s assessment of economic prospects has improved substantially, the policy stance and all key policy parameters were unchanged. The Bank Rate remained at 0.1%, the targeted stock of government bond asset purchases at £875 billion, and the targeted stock of investment grade non-financial corporate bonds at £20 billion. However, there was more than a hint of future change. First of all, the MPC agreed that “the pace of these continuing purchases could now be slowed somewhat”. And, in perhaps the clearest sign of all, Chief Economist Andy Haldane voted in favor of reducing the targeted stock of government purchases by £50 billion £825 billion. As all remaining Covid-19 restrictions are lifted in June and the economy lurches towards full reopening, the idea of an earlier end to asset purchases could well garner additional support soon. Rate hikes still appear unlikely until next year at the earliest, though.

Housing demand remains robust. In fact, although the number of approved mortgages declined for the fourth consecutive month in March, it remains extremely elevated historically. Moreover, **net lending secured on dwellings** surged by £11.8 billion, the most ever, beating the prior historical record by about 15%. We had been highlighting the housing sector's strength for a long while not, and it seems we may be on the threshold of another wave of demand acceleration.

Reopening is doing wonders for the UK economy, as evidenced by the strong **PMI indexes**. The final readings for both the manufacturing and the services PMIs were stronger than initially reported, with the manufacturing index two tenths higher to 60.9 and the services PMI nine tenths better, to 61.0. It seems unlikely that the services PMI has peaked yet, although the manufacturing one is probably closer.

Eurozone

The final read on eurozone's PMI indexes was little changed from the preliminary release, with both sectors in expansion. The manufacturing PMI was incrementally softer, but will well entrenched in booming territory at 62.9. The services index was two tenths better at 50.5. We should see considerable improvement in the latter over the next several months.

The industrial sectors is doing very week, as evidenced by the PMI prints and the latest industrial production data. German industrial production rose 2.5% in May and looks poised for further improvement given the 3.0% increase in factory orders. French industrial production rose a more modest 0.8%.

Japan

Wage earnings rose 0.2% y/y in March, the first positive comparison in nearly a year. This was mainly due to base effects, as wages contracted 0.1% on a monthly basis. Basic wages increased 0.8% y/y, because of a decline in part time workers on lower wages. Real earnings rose 0.5% y/y.

Australia

This week's **RBA** meeting was of particular interest in the light of the recent decision by the Bank of Canada to initiate taper of asset purchase program. While the bank acknowledged the strength of recovery, it reaffirmed all current policy parameters, including the 0.1% cash rate, and the 0.1% yield target for 3-year Australian government bonds.

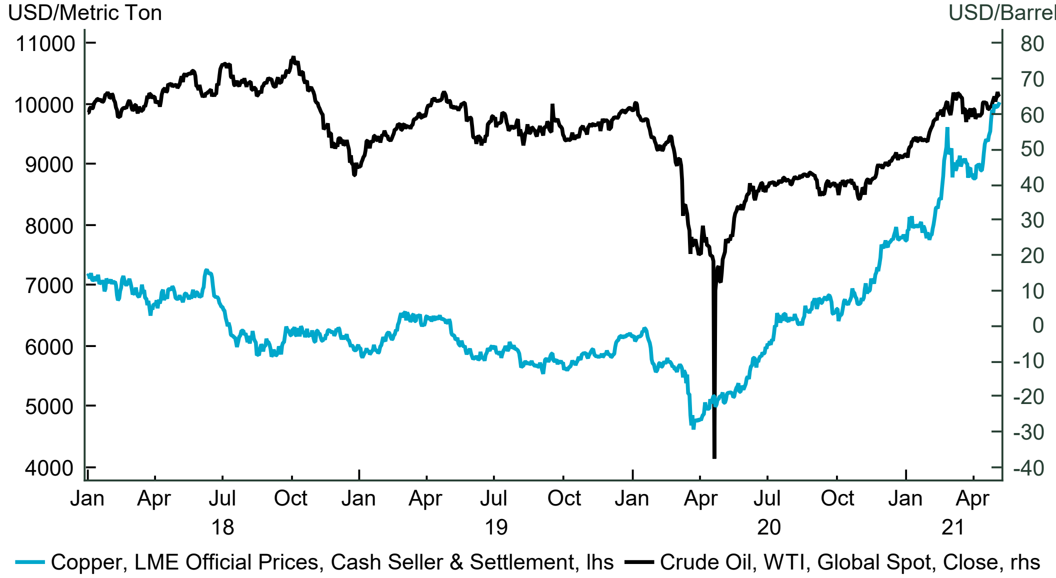
The RBA revised up the end year growth forecast for both 2021 and 2022 to 4.75% and 3.5% respectively. Another significant upward revision was in forecasts for the unemployment rate, which is slated to fall to 5% by end 2021 and further to 4.5% by the end of 2022. The 4.5% mark is close to estimates of the unemployment rate at full-employment level, implying that the RBA might need to re-assess its commitment to delay lift-off until "2024 at the earliest". A pickup in inflation and wage growth is also expected, but only gradual. The Q1 inflation (ex-energy inflation at 1.1% y/y) released last week gives some room for the RBA to continue with accommodative stance. Core inflation is expected to be at 1.5% in 2021, rising to 2% in mid-2023.

We are likely to see some adjustments to the YCC and QE programs in the July meeting. On the YCC program, the bank noted that they “will consider whether to retain the April 2024 bond as the target bond for the 3-year yield target or to shift to the next maturity, the November 2024 bond”. On the longer-term QE program, “the Board will also consider future bond purchases following the completion of the second $100 billion of purchases under the government bond purchase program in September." It is more than likely to do so, “to assist with progress” towards the goals of full employment and inflation.

The Market This Week

Crude oil and commodity prices in general have been soaring of late on expectations of further demand improvement as global vaccine rollout progresses.

Figure 4: Commodity Prices Have Seen Quite The Upturn



Sources: SSGA Economics, LME

Equities: Global equities in broad advance amid earnings and vaccinations.

Bonds: Bonds get a bid even though impact of US payrolls shock proves brief.

Currencies: AUD strengthens on better GDP outlook form the RBA.

Commodities: Oil gains and gold has the best week in a while.

5/7/21 5:33 PM

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®	4232.6	1.2%	12.7%	1.58	-5	66	90.229	-1.2%	0.3%
Canada	TSE 300	19472.74	1.9%	11.7%	1.50	-5	82	1.2133	-1.3%	-4.7%
UK	FTSE®	7129.71	2.3%	10.4%	0.78	-7	58	1.3984	1.2%	2.3%
Germany	DAX	15399.65	1.7%	12.3%	-0.22	-1	35			
France	CAC-40	6385.51	1.9%	15.0%	0.17	1	51	1.2166	1.2%	-0.4%
Italy	FTSE® MIB	24612.04	2.0%	10.7%	0.97	6	42			
Japan	Nikkei 225	29357.82	1.9%	7.0%	0.09	-1	7	108.6	-0.6%	5.2%
Australia	ASX 200	7080.828	0.8%	7.5%	1.68	-7	71	0.7844	1.7%	1.9%

Commodity Markets						
Commodity	Unit	Source	Last Price	%Ch Week	%Ch YTD	%ChYr Ago
Oil (Brent)	US $/Barrel	Bloomberg	68.26	2.6%	33.4%	151.4%
Gold	US $/troy oz	Bloomberg	1831.24	3.5%	-3.5%	6.7%

Source: Bloomberg®

Week in Review (May 3–May 7)

Country	Release (Date, format)	Consensus	Actual	Last	Comments
Monday, May 3					
US	Total Vehicle Sales (Apr, mil.)	17.6	18.5	17.8	Quite impressive!
US	ISM Manufacturing (Apr)	65.0	60.7	64.7	Still in “boom” territory.
EC	Manufacturing PMI (Apr, final)	63.3(p)	62.9	62.5	Excellent.
GE	Manufacturing PMI (Apr, final)	66.4(p)	66.2	66.6	Excellent.
GE	Retail Sales (Mar, m/m)	3.0%	7.7%	2.7%(↑)	We really needed a good bounce here!
FR	Manufacturing PMI (Apr, final)	59.2(p)	58.9	59.3	Solid.
IT	Manufacturing PMI (Apr)	61	60.7	59.8	Excellent.
AU	ANZ Job Advertisements (Apr, m/m)	na	4.7%	7.8%(↑)	Strong labor demand continues post JobKeeper.
Tuesday, May 4					
US	Factory Orders (Mar, m/m)	1.3%	1.1%	-0.5%(↑)	Good.
US	Durable Goods Orders (Mar, final, m/m)	0.5%(p)	0.8%	-0.9%	Good.
US	Trade Balance (Mar, $ bil.)	-74.4	-74.4	-70.5(↑)	A drag on GDP but unsurprising.
CA	Building Permits (Mar, m/m)	1.5%	5.7%	3.1%	Yet another record high.
CA	Trade Balance (Mar, C$ bil.)	0.5	-1.1	1.4(↑)	Imports see significant jump.
UK	Mortgage Approvals (Mar, thous)	86.5	82.7	87.4(↓)	Strong.
UK	Manufacturing PMI (Apr, final)	60.7(p)	60.9	58.9	Excellent.
AU	RBA Monetary Policy Decision	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	Changes forthcoming in the July meeting.
Wednesday, May 5					
US	ISM Services (Apr)	64.1	62.7	63.7	Better details and very strong overall.
EC	Services PMI (Apr, final)	50.3(p)	50.5	49.6	Modest, but at least expanding.
GE	Services PMI (Apr, final)	50.1(p)	49.9	51.5	Soft.
Thursday, May 6					
US	Initial Jobless claims (May 1, thous)	538	498	590(↑)	Covid-era low.
US	Continuing claims (Apr 24, thous)	3620	3690	3653(↓)	Other programs now larger.
US	Nonfarm Productivity (Q1, prelim, q/q)	4.3%	5.4%	-3.8%(↑)	Good.
UK	BoE Monetary Policy Decision	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	Sharp forecast upgrades.
UK	Services PMI (Apr, final)	60.1(p)	61.0	56.3	Excellent!
GE	Factory Orders (Mar, y/y)	1.5%	3.0%	1.4%(↑)	Good signal.
Friday, May 7					
US	Change in Nonfarm Payrolls (Apr, thous)	1000	266	770(↓)	Evidence of labor supply constraints.
US	Unemployment Rate (Apr)	5.8%	6.1%	6.0%	Underemployment declined, participation up.
US	Consumer Credit (Mar, $ bil.)	20.0	25.8	26.1	Revolving credit finally reviving.
CA	Unemployment Rate (Apr)	8.0%	8.1%	7.5%	Restrictions imposed affected employment.
CA	Ivey PMI (Apr)	na	60.6	72.9	Broad based deterioration.
GE	Industrial Production (Mar, m/m)	2.2%	2.5%	-1.9%(↓)	Further gains ahead.
FR	Industrial Production (Mar, m/m)	2.0%	0.8%	-4.8%(↓)	Further gains ahead.
FR	Wages (Q1, prelim, q/q)	na	0.5%	0.3%	In range.
IT	Retail Sales (Mar, m/m)	-0.6%	-0.1%	5.9%	Soft, but could have been worse.
JN	Services PMI (Apr, final)	48.3(p)	49.5	48.3	Activity recovers, thwarted by new restrictions.
JN	Labor Cash Earnings (Mar, y/y)	-0.2%	0.2%	-0.4%(↓)	Up on base effects.

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

Week Preview (May 10–May 14)

Country	Release (Date, format)	Consensus	Last	Comments
Monday, May 10				
FR	Bank of France Ind. Sentiment (Apr)	na	105	
AU	NAB Business Confidence (Apr)	na	15	Improve.
AU	Retail Sales (Mar, final, m/m)	1.4%(p)	-0.8%	
Tuesday, May 11				
US	NFIB Small Business Optimism (Apr)	100.6	98.2	Inching higher, still long way to go.
US	JOLTS Job Openings (Mar, thous)	7500	7367	Demand for labor is certainly there!
GE	ZEW Survey Expectations (May)	71.4	70.7	
IT	Industrial Production (Mar, m/m)	na	0.2%	
Wednesday, May 12				
US	CPI (Apr, y/y)	3.6%	2.6%	And here go the base effects!
US	Monthly Budget Statement (Apr, $ bil.)	na	-659.6	
UK	GDP (Q1, prelim, q/q)	-1.6%	1.3%	Not as bad as previously feared.
UK	Industrial Production (Mar, m/m)	1.0%	1.0%	Inching higher.
EC	Industrial Production (Mar, m/m)	1.0%	-1.0%	
GE	CPI (Apr, final, y/y)	2.0%(p)	1.7%	Base effects play huge role here.
FR	CPI (Apr, final, y/y)	1.3%(p)	1.1%	Base effects play huge role here.
JN	Leading Index (Mar, prelim)	102.9	98.7	
Thursday, May 13				
US	Initial Jobless claims (May 8, thous)	na	498	
US	Continuing claims (May 1, thous)	na	3690	
US	PPI (Apr, y/y)	5.8%	4.2%	
Friday, May 14				
US	Retail Sales (Apr, m/m)	1.1%	9.7%(↓)	Consumers are flush with cash.
US	Industrial Production (Apr, m/m)	1.3%	1.4%	
US	Business Inventories (Mar, m/m)	0.3%	0.5%	
US	U of Mich Cons Sentiment (May, prelim)	90 .0	88.3	
CA	Manufacturing Sales (Mar, m/m)	na	-1.6%	
CA	Existing Home Sales (Apr, m/m)	na	5.2%	Likely to rise.

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

STATE STREET GLOBAL ADVISORS

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	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	2.3
Canada	Target: CPI 2.0% y/y, 1.0%-3.0% control range	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.1	2.2
UK	Target: CPI 2.0% y/y	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7
Eurozone	Target: CPI below but close to 2.0% y/y	-0.3	-0.3	0.9	0.9	1.3
Japan	Target: CPI 2.0% y/y	-0.9	-1.2	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2
Australia	Target Range: CPI 2.0%-3.0% y/y	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1

Source: Macrobond

Key Interest Rates	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-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	-0.02	-0.06	-0.06	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.01	-0.02	-0.04	-0.02
Australia (OCR)	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10

Source: Macrobond

General Government Structural Balance as a % of Potential GDP								Forecast	
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
US	-3.0	-2.6	-2.6	-3.7	-4.3	-5.4	-6.1	-11.7	-12.9	-6.8
Canada	-1.5	-0.6	0.0	0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.3	-7.8	-6.7	-4.2
UK	-4.2	-4.9	-4.4	-3.3	-2.5	-2.3	-2.3	0.5	-5.0	-4.8
Eurozone	-1.1	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-4.0	-4.6	-2.6
Germany	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	-2.6	-4.0	-0.3
France	-2.9	-2.7	-2.3	-2.1	-2.1	-1.8	-2.0	-3.6	-5.2	-4.0
Italy	-0.5	-1.0	-0.6	-1.3	-1.7	-1.9	-1.1	-5.1	-5.2	-4.1
Japan	-7.4	-5.7	-4.4	-4.3	-3.5	-2.7	-2.6	-11.3	-8.5	-3.6
Australia	-2.7	-2.7	-2.6	-2.3	-1.6	-1.2	-3.6	-9.1	-10.1	-6.9

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook

Headline Consumer and Producer Price Inflation	CPI Year/Year % Change						PPI Year/Year % Change				
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr		Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
US	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.6			0.8	0.8	1.7	2.8	4.2
Canada	0.7	1.0	1.1	2.2			0.6	2.0	4.2	7.1	10.0
UK	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7							
Eurozone	-0.3	0.9	0.9	1.3			-2.0	-1.1	0.4	1.5	4.3
Germany	-0.3	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.0		-0.5	0.2	0.9	1.9	3.7
France	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.3		-1.9	-1.1	0.2	1.7	4.0
Italy	-0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1		-2.3	-1.8	-0.3	0.7	2.7
Japan	-1.2	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2			-2.3	-2.0	-1.6	-0.6	1.0
Australia	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1			-0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Macrobond

Real GDP Growth (Q/Q Seasonally Adjusted)

	Quarter/Quarter % Change					Year/Year % Change				
	Q1-20	Q2-20	Q3-20	Q4-20	Q1-21	Q1-20	Q2-20	Q3-20	Q4-20	Q1-21
US	-1.3	-9.0	7.5	1.1	1.6	0.3	-9.0	-2.8	-2.4	0.4
Canada	-1.9	-11.4	8.9	2.3		-0.3	-12.7	-5.3	-3.2	
UK	-2.8	-19.5	16.9	1.3		-2.2	-21.4	-8.5	-7.3	
Eurozone	-3.8	-11.6	12.5	-0.7	-0.6	-3.3	-14.6	-4.1	-4.9	-1.8
Germany	-2.0	-9.7	8.7	0.5	-1.7	-2.2	-11.2	-3.8	-3.3	-3.0
France	-5.8	-13.6	18.5	-1.4	0.4	-5.5	-18.6	-3.7	-4.8	1.5
Italy	-5.6	-12.9	15.8	-1.8	-0.4	-5.8	-18.1	-5.2	-6.6	-1.4
Japan	-0.6	-8.3	5.3	2.8		-2.1	-10.3	-5.8	-1.3	
Australia	-0.3	-7.0	3.4	3.1		1.4	-6.3	-3.7	-1.1	

Source: Macrobond

Industrial Production Index (M/M Seasonally Adjusted)

	Month/Month % Change					Year/Year % Change				
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
US	0.9	1.0	0.9	-2.6	1.4	-4.7	-3.4	-2.1	-4.8	1.0
Canada	2.4	1.2	1.8	-1.6		-4.6	-3.1	-1.5	-3.7	
UK	0.8	0.0	-1.8	1.0		-2.7	-2.3	-4.3	-3.5	
Germany	1.2	2.1	-2.2	-1.9	2.5	-2.6	1.1	-3.9	-6.7	4.9
France	-0.3	-0.6	3.3	-4.8	0.8	-4.9	-3.1	0.0	-6.6	13.7
Italy	-1.3	0.2	1.1	0.2		-4.0	-1.2	-2.5	-1.0	
Japan	0.7	-0.2	3.1	-1.3	2.2	-3.6	-4.0	-2.2	-3.1	1.6

Source: Macrobond

Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)

	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21
US	11.1	10.2	8.4	7.8	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.1
Canada	12.5	10.9	10.2	9.2	9.0	8.6	8.8	9.4	8.2	7.5	8.1
UK	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9			
Eurozone	8.0	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	
Germany	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
France	7.3	8.8	9.3	9.3	8.5	8.1	7.8	7.9	8.0	7.9	
Italy	9.3	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	9.6	9.8	10.3	10.2	10.1	
Japan	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.6	
Australia	7.4	7.5	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.3	5.8	5.6	

Source: Macrobond

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

	Q3-18	Q4-18	Q1-19	Q2-19	Q3-19	Q4-19	Q1-20	Q2-20	Q3-20	Q4-20	Q1-21
US	-2.4	-2.5	-2.4	-2.4	-2.3	-1.9	-2.1	-3.3	-3.4	-3.5	
Canada	-1.6	-2.8	-3.0	-1.7	-2.0	-1.6	-2.9	-1.7	-1.9	-1.3	
UK	-3.3	-4.7	-6.3	-3.2	-3.2	0.3	-3.5	-3.0	-2.6	-4.8	
Eurozone	3.0	2.4	3.4	1.5	2.8	2.5	2.0	1.2	2.5	3.4	
Germany	7.4	7.2	8.0	7.4	7.8	7.5	6.9	5.1	7.4	7.7	
France	-0.3	-0.6	-0.2	-0.4	-1.1	-0.8	-1.5	-4.2	-1.9	-0.4	-1.2
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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