



## Economics

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*"The question is, however, 7% of what?"*

<http://research.cibcwm.com/res/Eco/EcoResearch.html>

# THE WEEK AHEAD

October 8-12, 2012

## Is Canada Still Next to Hike?

by Avery Shenfeld

On the surface, the divide across the 49<sup>th</sup> parallel just got a lot smaller. Canada's unemployment rate had been tracking a full point lower than that of its southern neighbour. But as of September, a steep drop in the US jobless count, to 7.8%, and a nudge higher in Canada's, to 7.4%, materially closed that gap. Is it now as certain that the Bank of Canada's next rate hike will come a year or more before the Fed's first one?

Canada's healthy jobs gain underscored that rate cuts are nearly unthinkable, and the economy isn't that far off the pace needed to justify a rate hike. But we're not there yet, at least in terms of where GDP and the output gap have headed. If fiscal tightening prevents the US from picking up next year, other export markets remain sluggish, and housing turns softer in Canada, Carney could still be on hold for several more quarters.

As for the US, forgive us for being a bit skeptical of America's September Surprise. There was some credibility to the drop in the unemployment rate, since this time it was not caused by people giving up on the jobs hunt, and there was at least a 0.2%-point decline in the jobless rate for each age and race demographic group.

But the BLS household survey, like Canada's monthly survey, is notorious for producing fleeting outliers, albeit not this large. Based on grossing up the results of a monthly sample of Americans, and comparing it to the prior month's sample, the resulting count is not nearly as reliable as the payrolls report. By including virtually all of the largest employers, the payrolls sample data capture

a much higher share of actual employment. It seems doubtful that so many Americans found work in a month in which employers were only reporting modest increases in their headcount.

Still, until we have an October count, the data are what they are. Just how close is the Fed to tightening if the jobless rate is really 7.8%? While the Fed hasn't spelled it out that clearly, FOMC member's forecasts for when tightening would be appropriate have typically lined up with when they saw unemployment reaching 7%. The question is, however, 7% of what?

The rate is measured as a share of those either working or taking steps to find work. The US measurement system has a more rigorous definition of what constitutes active job seeking than Canada, and thereby counts more of those not working as "not in the labour force" rather than "unemployed". And the severity of the recession left seven million discouraged workers stateside who are still not looking. The result is that the US is still miles behind Canada in the share of its working age population with a job: 61.9% in Canada, and only 58.7% in the US.

The Fed won't tighten until the jobless rate hits 7% of those who would typically be on the job or looking for work in good times. There's ample room for the labour force participation rate to climb, so a "real" 7% unemployment rate could still be several years off. The Bank of Canada might also start hiking when unemployment gets a bit below 7%, but in all likelihood, that's not as far off as a true 7% jobless rate for the US.



# Week Ahead Calendar And Forecast

	CANADA		UNITED STATES			
	CIBC	Consensus	Prior	CIBC	Consensus	Prior
Monday October 8	Thanksgiving Day (Markets Closed)			Columbus Day (Treasury Markets Closed)		
Tuesday October 9	AUCTION: 3-M BILLS \$7.4B, 6-M BILLS \$2.8B, 1-YR BILLS \$2.8B CASH MANAGEMENT BUYBACK (Dec '12- Nov '13) - \$1B	205K	223.8K	AUCTION: 3-M BILLS \$32B, 6-M BILLS \$28B AUCTION: 3-YR TREASURIES \$32B		
Wednesday October 10	8:10 AM HOUSING STARTS SAAR	210K		7:00 AM MBA-APPLICATIONS	Oct-5 (L)	16.6%
	AUCTION: 3-YR CANADAS \$2.7B			10:00 AM WHOLESALE INVENTORIES M/M	(Aug) (L)	0.4%
				2:00 PM FED'S BEIGE BOOK		0.7%
				Speaker: 4:45 PM Richard W. Fisher (Dallas)		
				Speaker: 3:30 PM Daniel K. Tarullo (Governor)		
				Speaker: 2:45 PM Narayana Kocherlakota (Minneapolis)		
Thursday October 11	8:30 AM NEW HOUSING PRICES M/M MERCHANDISE TRADE BALANCE	0.1% -\$1.8B	0.1% -\$2.3B	AUCTION: 30-YR TREASURIES \$13B		
				8:30 AM CONTINUING CLAIMS	Sep-29 (L)	3279K
				INITIAL CLAIMS	Oct-6 (H)	367K
				IMPORT PRICE INDEX M/M	(Sep) (L)	0.7%
				GOODS & SERVICES TRADE BALANCE	(Aug) (H)	-\$44.0B
				Speaker: 6:00 PM James Bullard (St. Louis)		
				Speaker: 3:30 PM Janet I. Yellen (Governor)		
				Speaker: 12:30 PM Charles I. Plosser (Philadelphia)		
				Speaker: 11:15 AM Sarah Bloom Raskin (Governor)		
Friday October 12				8:30 AM PPI M/M	(Sep) (H)	1.1%
				PPI M/M (core)	(Sep) (H)	0.7%
				PPI Y/Y	(Sep) (H)	0.2%
				PPI Y/Y (core)	(Sep) (H)	1.8%
				9:55 AM MICHIGAN CONSUMER SENTIMENT	(Sep) (H)	2.5%
				Speaker: 12:35 PM Jeff Lacker (Richmond)	Oct-P (H)	77.9
						78.3

H, M, L = High, Medium or Low Significance SAAR = Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate Consensus Source: Bloomberg

## Week Ahead's Market Call

by Avery Shenfeld

**In the US**, a light week for economic news may have markets keeping track of European developments instead. The trade deficit seems likely to widen, with exports volumes hit by sluggish overseas growth, and imports responding to consumer demand stateside, alongside higher energy prices. PPI could overshoot expectations, but the gap will be largely about energy and food items, rather than core.

**In Canada**, housing starts aren't likely to retreat much, judging by recent permits trends, although sluggish sales of existing homes are a leading indicator of weaker starts as we move further into 2013. The trade balance will be helped by better auto exports and firmer commodity prices in August, although likely not nearly enough to eliminate the goods deficit in its entirety. Better than expected trade data, coupled with the recent employment trend, is factored into our 1.8% GDP call for the quarter, but some more pessimistic forecasts might have to be revised higher.

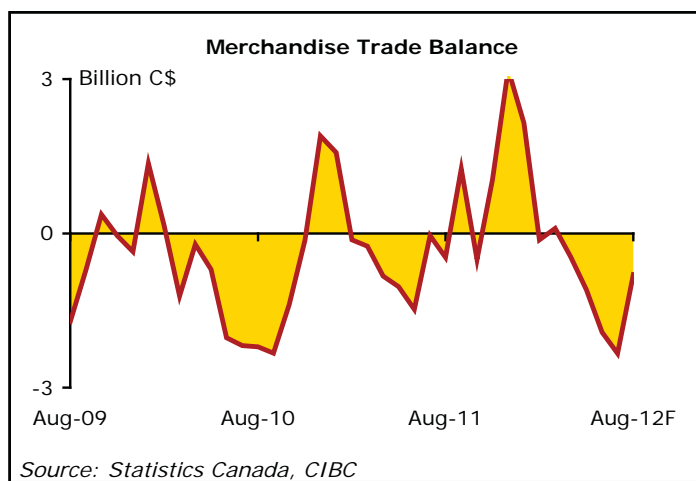
**Week Ahead’s Key Canadian Number:**

**Merchandise Trade Balance—August**

(Thursday, 8:30 a.m.)

Emanuella Enejajor (416) 956-6527

	CIBC	Mkt	Prior
Merchandise trade bal.	-C\$0.8B	-C\$1.8B	-C\$2.3B



Weak US demand, a recession in Europe, and a deceleration in activity in China have all weighed on Canada’s exports, helping to drag the trade balance deep into the red in recent quarters. And while the external environment remains precarious, August may have seen a measured improvement in the trade balance to -\$0.8bn.

Auto shipments, which accounted for roughly a quarter of the prior month’s export drop probably rose, supported by continued gains in US auto sales. Energy exports may have improved, with a rise in crude oil prices and signs that some earlier production disruptions eased. On the

imports side, auto parts purchases feeding into production likely nudged up, while other categories may have posted gains consistent with rising domestic economic activity.

**Forecast Implications**—Beyond August’s improved trade balance, still-slow external activity and global growth concerns limiting upside to resource prices should constrain the trade balance from posting consistently in the black.

**Market Impact**—We are a bit above consensus, which could support the C\$.

**Other Canadian Releases:**

**Housing Starts—September**

(Tuesday, 8:15 a.m.)

Canada’s homebuilding sector likely shifted into lower gear in September, with a decline to 210K housing starts. While the low-rate environment continues to support homebuilding, already, secondary market activity has been decelerating for the last couple of months, with unit home sales and dollar volume of sales trending softer. But we’re a touch above consensus as such signals

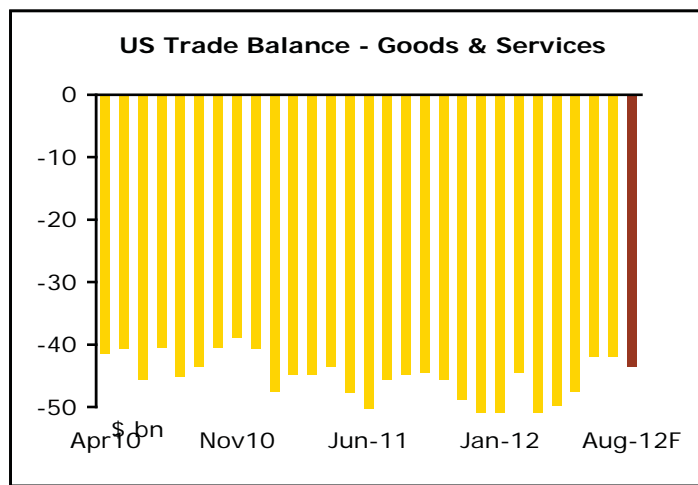
take a while to filter into homebuilding, and as the latest construction employment data suggest continued demand for hardhats. Further out, we still expect a deceleration in housing starts as slowing housing demand and the fading impact of low rates weigh on the sector.

**Week Ahead’s Key US Number:  
Goods & Services Trade Balance—August**

(Thursday, 8:30 a.m.)

Andrew Grantham (416) 956-3219

	CIBC	Mkt	Prior
Trade balance	-\$43.5B	-\$44.0B	-\$42.0B



The US trade deficit held near a 19-month low in July, although that mainly reflected a further decline in oil imports due to lower prices. Oil prices subsequently rebounded, and should be a key component in driving a re-widening of the trade deficit in August.

Improved consumer spending during the month could point to a slightly stronger trend in real imports as well, while slow global growth should keep a cap on exports. As a result, we expect the trade deficit to widen to around \$43.5 bn.

**Forecast Implications**—Recent trade deficits have been flattered by falling import prices, which have masked a weakening trend in US exports thanks to slowing global demand. That trend should be more evident in August’s figures, highlighting a challenging backdrop for US manufacturers.

**Market Impact**—The US trade data is not usually a big market mover, and our call is close to consensus anyway.

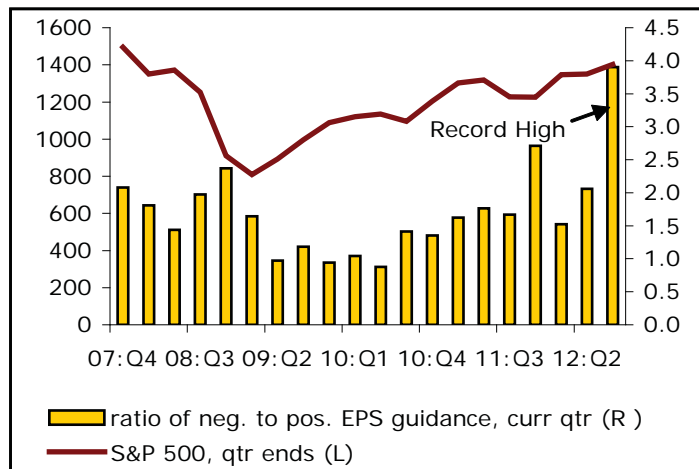
## Equity Insights

Peter Buchanan

### Earnings Season Could See a Shift Back to Fundamentals

In a sign the central bank-driven, summertime fest is petering out, the US large cap segment has stalled since the Fed's QE3 announcement. Whether the next move is up, down or sideways will depend on the earnings news, prospects for which will become a tad clearer on Tuesday, when the first of the Dow reports. According to FactSet, the ratio of negative to positive guidance for Q3 has been running at a record 4:1. The focus on central bank policy has deflected investors' attention from the not-so-constructive guidance, but the disconnect may not last much longer with the boardroom data flow poised to ramp up and policy uncertainty likely, regardless of the election outcome. That gives investors reason to be a bit defensive at this point.

### US Stocks: Good Performance, Not as Solid Underpinnings!

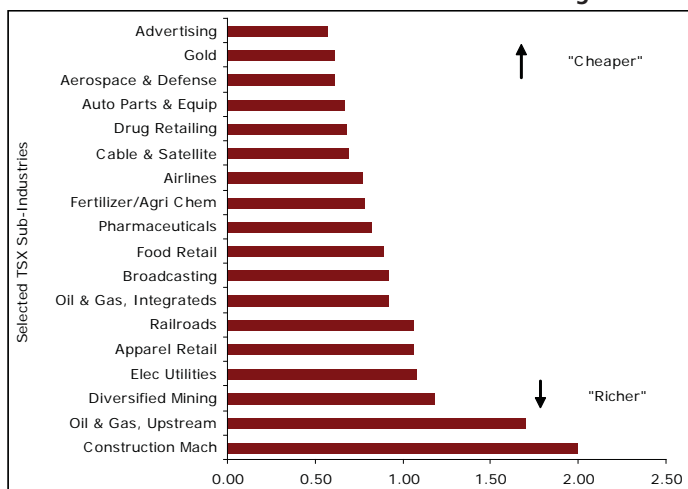


Source: FactSet, Standard and Poors, CIBC

### A Closer Look at TSX Sectoral Valuations

The renewed spotlight on earnings also puts valuations in focus. To shed light on that all-important theme, we've updated, in considerably more detail, an earlier "rich-cheap" analysis, based on how current forward PEs for different TSX segments compare with historic levels. Materials and consumer discretionary stocks are the least expensive, by that yardstick. The cheapest groups within the former segment were the golds and fertilizer industries. Vis-à-vis other sectors, the rails were priced a touch high by past standards, the airlines a touch low. Within the energy group, integrated refiners were less expensive than upstream entities. It's worth stressing, of course, that the comparisons are only as good as the underlying consensus EPS estimates on which they're based.

### Ratio of Current Forward PE to Last Decade's Average

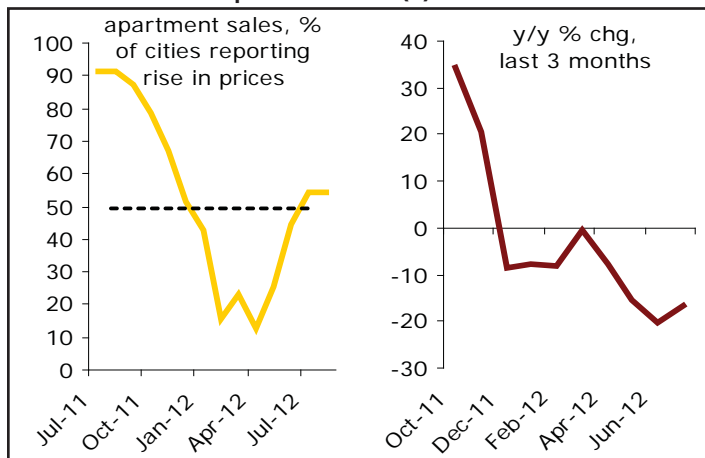


Source: Bloomberg, CITI, CIBC

### China: A Ray of Light Amidst the Gloom

The Middle Kingdom has produced its share of bad economic news of late, including a tepid September Services PMI. While it would be premature to proclaim a recovery in the sector just yet, one critical earlier trouble spot that hasn't been looking quite so bad recently is housing. If it continues, that could spell good news for Canadian lumber exporters, who have been bruised by the sector's slowdown. More cities have reported rising than declining prices in the last two months. After a steep earlier retreat, apartment sales are also showing improvement.

### Signs of a Bottom in Troubled Housing Sector (L); Canada's Lumber Exports to China (R)



Source: NBS, Statistics Canada, CIBC

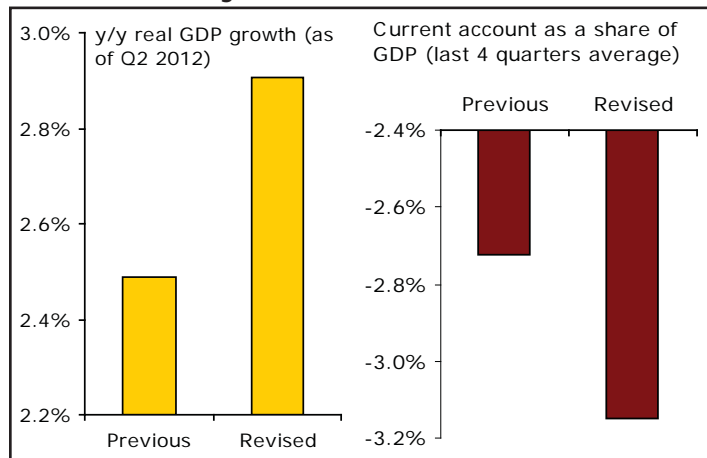
## Currency Currents

Andrew Grantham and Emanuella Enenajor

### Cdn Data Revisions: A Mixed Bag

Statistics Canada's recent comprehensive historic data revisions didn't change the picture of the Canadian economy much, other than to slightly tweak the script. C\$ bulls may have taken solace that near-term growth was revised up slightly from 2.5% y/y to 2.9% as of Q2 2012. But that needn't translate into fundamental support for the currency. In the same stroke, Canada's current account deficit for Q2 2012 was revised to a larger \$18 bn from \$16 bn, with the recent history showing the trade gap tracking 3.1% of GDP in the last four quarters, rather than the previous 2.7% estimate. So even with near-term growth looking a touch stronger, the currency looks even more overvalued based on current account fundamentals.

### Growth a Bit Stronger, Trade a Bit Weaker

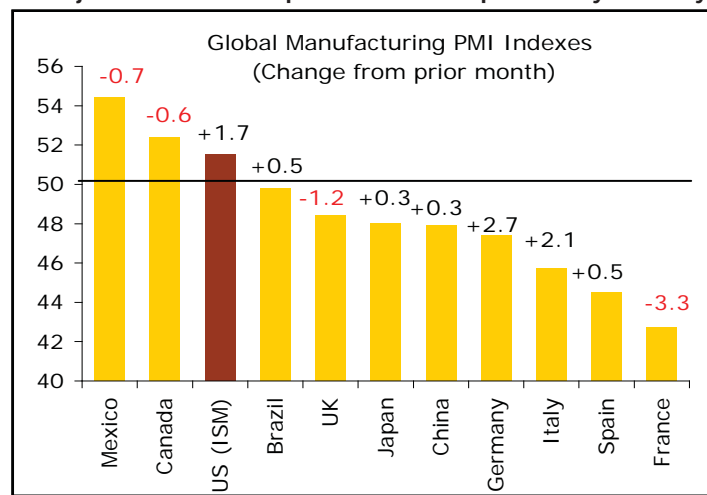


Source: Statistics Canada, CIBC

### Mediocrity Could Rule For US\$

In the current global environment, economic mediocrity may not be King, but it is not a long way from the throne. And signs of tentative improvement in US data, if continued, may ease speculation for further Fed action when Operation Twist expires in December. The ISM surveys pointed to a re-emergence of growth in the manufacturing sector, in contrast to declining or weakening trends globally, while its non-manufacturing cousin posted the highest reading since March. Through the gloom of a sharp reduction in the durable component, non-durable orders have risen around 2% for two consecutive months. While manufacturing may not be the source of growth it once was, it may not become a drag. Moderate 2% growth may be all that is required for the US\$ to stand out globally, and support the greenback.

### US Rejoins a Select Group with PMIs in Expansionary Territory

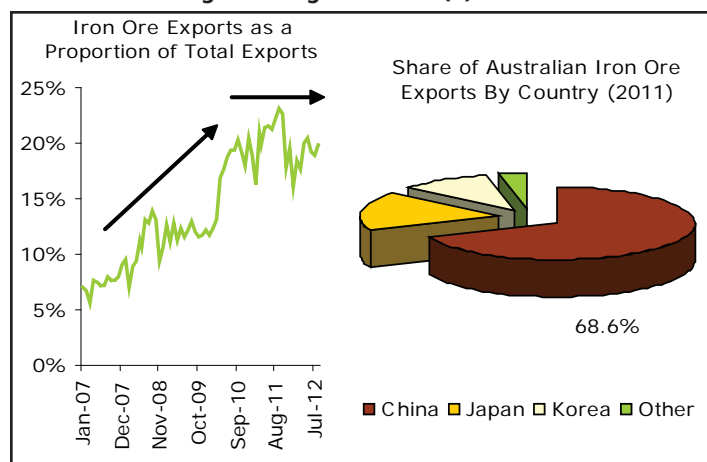


Source: ISM, Markit, CIBC

### RBA Cut Extends Aussie Weakness

This week the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) unexpectedly voted to cut interest rates by a further 25 bp. Although the move was not widely expected, the reason is clear enough—slower growth in China is no longer just affecting prices of Australia's key commodities, but also the real economy as well. Subsequent data showing a much worse than expected trade deficit and a softer trend in retail sales further highlighted the risk posed. With Chinese growth continuing to slow, expectations have grown for an extended bear market in Australia's key export, iron ore. That would hurt exports and investment, and keep the RBA with one finger on the rate cut trigger. We expect the A\$ has further to slide.

### Australia Reliant on Iron Ore (L) With China Taking the Dragon's Share (R)



Source: ABS, Bloomberg, CIBC

# CANADIAN RELEASE AND EVENT DATES October/November 2012



MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
<p>1</p> <p><b>INDUSTRIAL PRICES</b></p> <p>8:30 AM M (NSA) Y</p> <p>JUN -0.3 0.5</p> <p>JUL -0.6 0.3</p> <p>AUG -0.1 -0.3</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>3</p> <p><b>INTERNATIONAL RESERVES</b></p> <p>8:15 AM \$BN \$BN</p> <p>CHANGE LEVEL</p> <p>JUL 0.103 66.3</p> <p>AUG 0.861 67.2</p> <p>SEP 0.959 68.1</p>	<p>4</p> <p><b>IVEY PURCHASING MANAGERS' INDEX</b></p> <p>10:00 AM</p>	<p>5</p> <p><b>LABOUR FORCE SURVEY</b></p> <p>8:30 AM AVG</p> <p>EMPLOY UNEMP HRLY</p> <p>(HSHOLD) RATE EARN</p> <p>M Y % Y</p> <p>JUL -0.2 0.8 7.3 3.9</p> <p>AUG 0.2 1.0 7.3 3.7</p> <p>SEP 0.3 1.0 7.4 3.3</p> <p><b>BUILDING PERMITS (\$)</b></p> <p>8:30 AM M M</p> <p>(RES) (NON-RES)</p> <p>JUN 6.0 -9.0</p> <p>JUL -3.6 -1.5</p> <p>AUG -2.3 25.2</p>
<p>8</p> <p>THANKSGIVING DAY (HOLIDAY) (Markets Closed)</p>	<p>9</p> <p><b>HOUSING STARTS</b></p> <p>8:15 AM 000's (AR)</p> <p>TOTAL SINGLES</p> <p>JUL 208 64</p> <p>AUG 225 64</p> <p>SEP</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>11</p> <p><b>MERCHANDISE TRADE</b></p> <p>8:30 AM \$MN 12 MO.</p> <p>BALANCE</p> <p>JUN -1,925 3,092</p> <p>JUL -2,335 800</p> <p>AUG</p> <p><b>NEW HOUSING PRICE INDEX</b></p> <p>8:30 AM</p>	<p>12</p>
<p>15</p> <p>Bank of Canada Business Outlook Survey</p> <p>Bank of Canada Governor Carney speaks in B.C. at 3:20 PM and 4:10 PM ET (see website at 3:05 PM)</p>	<p>16</p> <p><b>SURVEY OF MANUFACTURING SHIPMENTS</b></p> <p>8:30 AM M Y</p> <p>JUN -0.8 7.2</p> <p>JUL -1.5 2.3</p> <p>AUG</p> <p><b>INT'L TRANSACTIONS IN SECURITIES C\$BN, NET</b></p> <p>8:30 AM</p> <p>BONDS MONEY STOCKS TOT</p> <p>MARKET</p> <p>JUN -7.6 0.8 -0.9 -7.8</p> <p>JUL 6.1 -4.1 4.7 6.7</p> <p>AUG</p>	<p>17</p>	<p>18</p> <p><b>WHOLESALE TRADE</b></p> <p>8:30 AM</p>	<p>19</p> <p><b>CONSUMER PRICE INDEX</b></p> <p>8:30 AM M (NSA) Y</p> <p>JUL -0.1 1.3</p> <p>AUG 0.2 1.2</p> <p>SEP</p>
<p>22</p>	<p>23</p> <p><b>RETAIL TRADE</b></p> <p>8:30 AM (Current\$) M Y</p> <p>JUN -0.3 1.7</p> <p>JUL 0.7 3.0</p> <p>AUG</p> <p>Bank of Canada Interest Rate Announcement</p>	<p>24</p> <p>Bank of Canada Monetary Policy Report Update</p>	<p>25</p> <p><b>PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT, EARNINGS &amp; HOURS</b></p> <p>8:30 AM</p>	<p>26</p>
<p>29</p>	<p>30</p> <p><b>INDUSTRIAL PRICES</b></p> <p>8:30 AM M (NSA) Y</p> <p>JUN -0.3 0.5</p> <p>JUL -0.6 0.3</p> <p>AUG -0.1 -0.3</p> <p><b>GDP BY INDUSTRY</b></p> <p>8:30 AM (2002\$) M M</p> <p>GDP IND.PROD.</p> <p>MAY 0.1 -0.2</p> <p>JUN 0.1 -0.2</p> <p>JUL 0.2 0.4</p>	<p>31</p> <p><b>WAGE SETTLEMENTS</b></p> <p>10:00 AM (%) PVT. PUB. TOT.</p> <p>JUN 2.2 2.0 2.1</p> <p>JUL 1.4 0.8 0.9</p> <p>AUG</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>2</p> <p><b>LABOUR FORCE SURVEY</b></p> <p>8:30 AM AVG</p> <p>EMPLOY UNEMP HRLY</p> <p>(HSHOLD) RATE EARN</p> <p>M Y % Y</p> <p>AUG 0.2 1.0 7.3 3.7</p> <p>SEP</p> <p>OCT</p>

All data seasonally adjusted except where noted "NSA". M: per cent change from previous month. Q: per cent change from previous quarter at annual rates. Y: per cent change from year earlier. AR: Annual Rate. YTD: Year to date. Release dates are provided by sources outside CIBC World Markets Inc. Dates are subject to change. Sources for historical data: Statistics Canada, CMHC, Human Resources Development Canada and the Bank of Canada.



# U.S. RELEASE AND EVENT DATES October/November 2012



MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
<p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>ISM MFG SURVEY</b> 10:00 AM COMP. PRICES INDEX INDEX JUL 49.8 39.5 AUG 49.6 54.0 SEP 51.5 58.0</p> <p>2,5,7-Yr NOTE SETTLEMENT</p>	<p><b>2</b></p> <p><b>LIGHT VEHICLES</b> SALES MIL (AR) Y JUL 14.041 13.6 AUG 14.473 16.5 SEP 14.879 13.6</p> <p>BOT (9:00) REDBOOK (8:55)</p>	<p><b>3</b></p> <p><b>ADP SURVEY</b> 8:15 AM</p> <p><b>ISM NON-MFG SURVEY</b> 10:00 AM</p>	<p><b>4</b></p> <p><b>FACTORY ORDERS</b> 10:00 AM M(SA) Y(NSA) JUN -0.5 2.5 JUL 2.6 1.7 AUG -5.2 -2.5</p> <p><b>FOMC Minutes</b> 3,10-Yr NOTE ANNOUNCEMENT 30-Yr BOND ANNOUNCEMENT INITIAL JOBLESS CLAIMS (8:30)</p>	<p><b>5</b></p> <p><b>EMPLOY. SITUATION</b> 8:30 AM NON-CIV AVG FARM UNEMP HRLY PAYROLL RATE EARN (000s) M % Y JUL 181 8.3 1.3 AUG 142 8.1 1.3 SEP 114 7.8 1.4</p> <p><b>CONSUMER CREDIT</b> 3:00PM</p>
<p><b>8</b></p> <p>COLUMBUS DAY (HOLIDAY) (Treasury Markets Closed)</p>	<p><b>9</b></p> <p>3-Yr NOTE AUCTION BOT (9:00) REDBOOK (8:55)</p>	<p><b>10</b></p> <p><b>TREASURY BUDGET</b> 2:00 PM</p> <p>Beige Book</p> <p>10-Yr NOTE AUCTION</p>	<p><b>11</b></p> <p><b>GOODS &amp; SERV. BALANCE (BOP) \$B</b> 8:30 AM GDS SERV TOT JUN -57.4 15.5 -41.9 JUL -57.3 15.3 -42.0 AUG</p> <p><b>MONEY SUPPLY M-2</b> 4:30 PM M Y JUL 0.8 8.1 AUG 0.4 6.3 SEP</p> <p>30-Yr BOND AUCTION INITIAL JOBLESS CLAIMS (8:30)</p>	<p><b>12</b></p> <p><b>PPI</b> 8:30 AM M (SA) Y (NSA) JUL 0.3 0.5 AUG 1.7 2.0 SEP</p> <p><b>MICHIGAN SENTIMENT (P)</b> 9:55 AM</p>
<p><b>15</b></p> <p><b>RETAIL SALES</b> 8:30 AM M Y JUL 0.6 3.9 AUG 0.9 4.7 SEP</p> <p><b>BUSINESS INVENTORIES</b> 10:00 AM</p> <p>30-Yr BOND SETTLEMENT 3,10-Yr NOTE SETTLEMENT</p>	<p><b>16</b></p> <p><b>CPI</b> 8:30 AM M(SA) Y (NSA) JUL 0.0 1.4 AUG 0.6 1.7 SEP</p> <p><b>NET CAPITAL INFLOWS TICS</b> 9:00 AM</p> <p><b>CAPACITY UTIL./IND. PROD.</b> 9:15 AM LEV M Y JUL 79.2 0.5 4.4 AUG 78.2 -1.2 2.8 SEP</p> <p>BOT (9:00) REDBOOK (8:55)</p>	<p><b>17</b></p> <p><b>HOUSING STARTS</b> 8:30 AM MIL (AR) M JUL 0.733 -2.8 AUG 0.750 2.3 SEP</p>	<p><b>18</b></p> <p><b>LEADING INDICATOR</b> 10:00 AM</p> <p><b>PHILADELPHIA FED INDEX</b> 10:00 AM</p> <p>2,5,7-Yr NOTE ANNOUNCEMENT INITIAL JOBLESS CLAIMS (8:30)</p>	<p><b>19</b></p> <p><b>EXISTING HOME SALES</b> 10:00 AM</p>
<p><b>22</b></p>	<p><b>23</b></p> <p>FOMC Meeting Begins 2-Yr NOTE AUCTION BOT (9:00) REDBOOK (8:55)</p>	<p><b>24</b></p> <p><b>NEW HOME SALES</b> 10:00 AM</p> <p>FOMC Rate Decision 5-Yr NOTE AUCTION</p>	<p><b>25</b></p> <p><b>DURABLE GOODS ORDERS</b> 8:30 AM M Y JUL 3.3 3.9 AUG -13.2 -6.7 SEP</p> <p>7-Yr NOTE AUCTION INITIAL JOBLESS CLAIMS (8:30)</p>	<p><b>26</b></p> <p><b>GDP</b> 8:30 AM (AR) REAL IMPLICIT GDP DEFLATOR 12:Q1(F) 2.0 2.2 12:Q2(F) 1.3 1.5 12:Q3(A)</p> <p><b>MICHIGAN SENTIMENT (F)</b> 9:55 AM</p>
<p><b>29</b></p> <p><b>PERS. INC &amp; OUTLAYS</b> 8:30 AM INCOME CONS SAVING RATE AR M M AR JUL 0.1 0.4 4.1 AUG 0.1 0.5 3.7 SEP</p>	<p><b>30</b></p> <p><b>S&amp;P/CASE-SHILLER HOUSE PRICE INDEX</b> 9:00 AM</p> <p><b>CONSUMER CONFIDENCE</b> 10:00 AM</p> <p>BOT (9:00) REDBOOK (8:55)</p>	<p><b>31</b></p> <p><b>ADP SURVEY</b> 8:15 AM</p> <p><b>ECI</b> 8:30 AM WAGES &amp; TOTAL SALARY BEN. 12:Q1 0.4 0.5 0.5 12:Q2 0.5 0.4 0.6 12:Q3</p> <p><b>CHICAGO PMI</b> 9:45 AM</p> <p>3,10-Yr NOTE ANNOUNCEMENT 30-Yr BOND ANNOUNCEMENT 2,5,7-Yr NOTE SETTLEMENT</p>	<p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>NON-FARM PRODUCTIVITY</b> 8:30 AM Q/Q (AR) Y/Y 12:Q1 (R) -0.5 1.0 12:Q2 (R) 2.2 1.2 12:Q3 (P)</p> <p><b>ISM MFG SURVEY</b> 10:00 AM COMP. PRICES INDEX INDEX AUG 49.6 54.0 SEP 51.5 58.0 OCT</p> <p><b>LIGHT VEHICLES</b> SALES MIL (AR) Y AUG 14.473 16.5 SEP 14.879 13.6 OCT</p> <p>INITIAL JOBLESS CLAIMS (8:30)</p>	<p><b>2</b></p> <p><b>EMPLOY. SITUATION</b> 8:30 AM NON-CIV AVG FARM UNEMP HRLY PAYROLL RATE EARN (000s) M % Y AUG 142 8.1 1.3 SEP 114 7.8 1.4 OCT</p> <p><b>FACTORY ORDERS</b> 10:00 AM M(SA) Y(NSA) JUL 2.6 1.7 AUG -5.2 -2.5 SEP</p>

All data seasonally adjusted except where noted "NSA". M: per cent change from previous month. Q: per cent change from previous quarter at annual rates. Y: per cent change from year earlier. AR: Annual Rate. YTD: Year to date. Release dates are provided by sources outside CIBC World Markets inc. Dates are subject to change. Sources for historical data: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Department of Labor and U.S. Federal Reserve Board.

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