CIBC

THE WEEK AHEAD

October 25-29, 2010

Wishful Thinking?

by Avery Shenfeld

Economics

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"text text text"

After it beat a hasty retreat from excessive optimism, the Bank of Canada issued a new growth projection that looks a lot like our own, with a similar global forecast, if still a modestly more optimistic take on what that means for Canada. But there are also some interesting observations from the Bank on how it expects the composition of growth to unfold.

In both our own projection, and that of the Bank's, more of the growth in the years ahead will come from net exports and capital spending, less from consumer and housing activity. On capital spending, the projection can draw upon the optimism expressed on that front by respondents to the Bank's latest business survey. But how confident are we that trade performance can ultimately step up to the plate and fill in the gap left by a less robust household sector and a decline in government's role as fiscal policy tightens?

There may be a bit of wishful thinking on that front. Because what the Bank of Canada is loathe to see is a renewed pick-up in debt-financed consumption and home-buying as the key driver for growth. It viewed the borrowing binge it set off with a near-zero interest rate policy as a necessary evil in 2009 in an economy hit hard by a drop in exports. Evil in the sense that Carney is concerned, with some justification, that piling on to a record mountain of household debt risks a debt-service squeeze, or even worse, a run of defaults, when interest rates are a lot less friendly for debtors later in this decade.

The trouble is that the Governor can't pick his poison. The G-20 meetings in Seoul are unlikely to see peace break out in the ongoing currency war. If Canada is going to behave like a boy scout and eschew intervention, while others promote devaluation through quantitative easing (the US), central bank intervention (China and Japan) or restraints on capital flows (Brazil and Thailand), it will be stuck with a strong loonie that will impede an export-led expansion. Keeping interest rates tame enough to avoid a soaring C$ as the US holds its rates frozen at zero, could ultimately set off a renewed climb in household debt, as borrowers again take advantage of low rates.

If Carney wants to choose the mix of growth as well as its pace, a tool other than overnight rates might have to be deployed. Currency intervention could be used to cheapen the loonie, or at least scare away speculators, helping promote exports. Or if households launch an excessive borrowing binge before the overall economy could live with higher rates, he could advocate a further tightening in CMHC rules as a part of holding back the debt floodgates. For now, mortgage demand and housing prices look sufficiently becalmed that such weaponry can be kept idle.

If global growth really deteriorates, and Canadian governments feel tapped out in terms of fiscal stimulus room, Carney will have to keep rates low for even longer, and live with a further building in household debt as a problem to be dealt with later. You can only micro manage so far.

Week Ahead Calendar And Forecast

CANADA

Day	Event	Period	Sig.	CIBC	Consensus	Prior
Monday October 25						
Tuesday October 26	**CASH MANAGEMENT BUYBACK (Dec '10 - Dec '11) - $1B**					
	AUCTION: 3-M BILLS $9.2B, 6-M BILLS $3.4B, 1-YR BILLS $3.4B					
	Speaker: 3:30 PM Mark Carney (Governor)					
Wednesday October 27	**Speaker: 4:15 PM Mark Carney (Governor)**					
Thursday October 28	**AUCTION: 5-YR CANADAS**					
	8:30 AM					
	LEADING INDICATORS M/M	(Oct)	(M)			-0.1%
Friday October 29	**8:30 AM**					
	GDP M/M	(Aug)	(H)	**0.3%**	0.3%	-0.1%
	INDUSTRIAL PROD. PRICES M/M	(Sep)	(M)		0.3%	0.4%
	RAW MATERIALS M/M	(Sep)	(M)		1.0%	2.2%

UNITED STATES

Day	Event	Period	Sig.	CIBC	Consensus	Prior
Monday October 25	**AUCTION: 3-M BILLS $29B, 6-M BILLS $28B**					
	AUCTION: 5-YR TIPS $11B (prev)					
	8:30 AM					
	CHICAGO FED NAT.ACTIVITY INDEX	(Sep)	(H)			-0.5%
	10:00 AM					
	EXISTING HOME SALES SAAR	(Sep)	(H)	**4.25M**	4.30M	4.13M
	EXISTING HOME SALES M/M	(Sep)	(H)	**3.0%**	4.1%	7.6%
	Speakers: 8:00 AM Christine M. Cumming (New York)					
	8:30 AM Ben Bernanke (Chairman)					
	10:30 AM William C. Dudley (New York, Vice Chairman)					
	1:30 PM James Bullard (St Louis)					
	4:30 PM William C. Dudley (New York, Vice Chairman)					
	8:00 PM Thomas M. Hoenig (Kansas City)					
Tuesday October 26	**AUCTION: 4-WEEK BILLS $22B (prev)**					
	AUCTION: 2-YR TREASURIES $35B					
	9:00 PM					
	S&P CASE SHILLER INDEX	(Aug)	(H)			148.91
	S&P CASE SHILLER Y/Y	(Aug)	(H)		2.2%	3.2%
	10:00 AM					
	HOUSE PRICE INDEX Q/Q	(Q1)	(H)			0.9%
	HOUSE PRICE INDEX M/M	(Aug)	(H)		-0.2%	-0.5%
	RICHMOND FED MANUF. INDEX	(Oct)	(H)		0	-2.0
	Speaker: 4:30 PM William C. Dudley (New York, Vice Chairman)					
Wednesday October 27	**AUCTION: 5-YR TREASURIES $35B**					
	7:00 AM					
	MBA-APPLICATIONS	Oct-22	(L)			-10.5%
	8:30 AM					
	DURABLE GOODS ORDERS M/M	(Sep)	(H)	**3.0%**	2.0%	-1.5%
	DURABLE GOODS ORDERS EX-TRANS M/M	(Sep)	(H)	**0.7%**	0.5%	1.7%
	10:00 AM					
	NEW HOME SALES SAAR	(Sep)	(H)	**297K**	300K	288K
	NEW HOME SALES M/M	(Sep)	(H)	**3.0%**	4.2%	0.0%
	Speaker: 4:00 PM William C. Dudley (New York, Vice Chairman)					
Thursday October 28	**AUCTION: 7-YR TREASURIES $29B**					
	8:30 PM					
	CONTINUING CLAIMS	Oct-16	(L)		4430K	4441K
	INITIAL CLAIMS	Oct-23	(L)		455K	452K
Friday October 29	**8:30 PM**					
	GDP (annualized)	(Q3 A)	(H)	**2.0%**	2.2%	1.7%
	GDP DEFLATOR (annualized)	(Q3 A)	(H)	**1.8%**	1.9%	1.9%
	EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX	(Q3)	(H)		0.5%	0.5%
	9:45 PM					
	CHICAGO PMI	(Oct)	(H)		58.0	60.4
	9:55 PM					
	MICHIGAN CONSUMER SENTIMENT	(Q3 F)	(H)		68.0	67.9

H, M, L = High, Medium or Low Significance **SAAR = Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate** **Consensus Source: Reuters (Canada), Bloomberg (US)**

Week Ahead's Market Call

by Avery Shenfeld

In the US, equity markets will key in on any currency news from the G-20 Finance Ministers' meetings, hoping for a signal that China will allow more flexibility in the yuan. GDP for Q3 tops the week's calendar, and our 2% forecast isn't far from consensus at this point. While better than Q2, it's not fast enough to lower the unemployment rate. More encouragingly, durable orders look poised for a decent gain. Housing price data could show a drop on a monthly seasonally adjusted basis, and home sales are likely to remain moribund, if a bit better than August.

In Canada, monthly GDP for August will look reasonably solid, but that comes after a lacklustre string of reports since April, leaving the quarter still tracking a sub-2% pace. Carney also speaks twice, but coming so soon after the Monetary Policy Report, don't expect a fresh message.

Week Ahead's Key Canadian Number:

Real GDP (at Basic Prices)—August

(Friday, 8:30 a.m.)

Krishen Rangasamy (416) 956-3219
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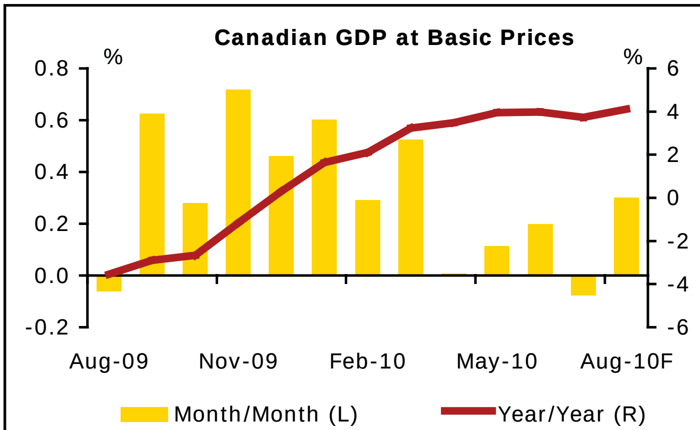
	CIBC	Mkt	Prior
GDP m/m	0.3%	0.3%	-0.1%



Source: Statistics Canada, CIBC

After dipping slightly in the prior month, Canadian GDP is poised to bounce back in August. Preliminary indicators of economic activity show a healthy performance for the month, thanks to a rebound in trade. The resulting boost to exports gave a lift to factory activity, as suggested by the significant increase in real manufacturing shipments. Moreover, mining output, which has been on the ascendancy lately, may continue to trend higher as producers are enticed by the ramp-up in metal prices (as was the case south of the border). The construction sector could, however, provide a partial offset to those gains if the recent weakening trend in housing starts is any guide. Still, that should leave the overall output growth by goods-producing industries well in the black.

Looking at the services sector, growth expectations are more modest for August. While wholesaling and retailing performed reasonably well in the month, that may have been partially offset by weakness elsewhere. The softening resale housing market likely cut further into output of real estate agents and brokers. All told, the healthy performance from the goods sector should more than make up for a less impressive showing from services and allow for a healthy 0.3% overall monthly advance in GDP.

Forecast Implications—Despite the boost to August GDP, Q3's economic growth rate is tracking a sub-2% annualized print due to the slow start to the quarter. We continue to call for a 1.6% growth figure for Q3, an estimate that was matched by the Bank of Canada in its newly revised forecast for the quarter. And, if as we expect, the next few quarters show sub-2% prints, expect the BoC to stay put on rates until mid-2011.

Market Impact—We are right on consensus, which should cause no market reaction if our call is on the mark.

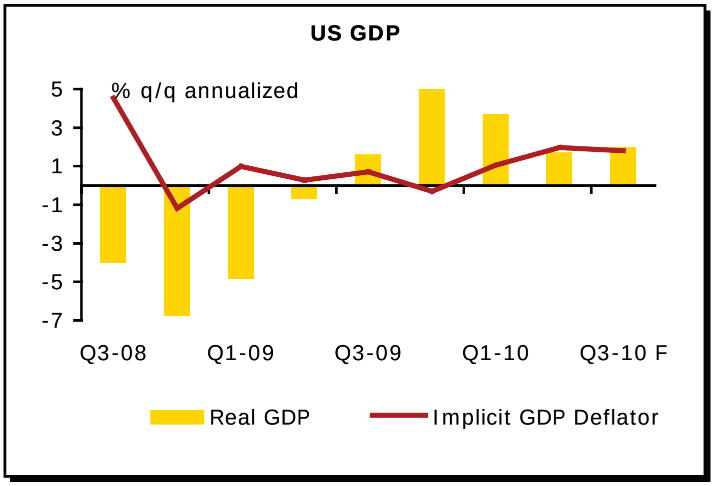
Week Ahead's Key US Number:

GDP (Q3, Advance)

(Friday, 8:30 a.m.)

Peter Buchanan (416) 594-7354

	CIBC	Mkt	Prior
Real GDP (q/q annualized, Q3)	2.0%	2.2%	1.7%
GDP Deflator	1.8%	1.9%	1.9%



The economy's downshift to a 1.7% growth rate in Q2 helped drive home the recovery's fragility. Q3's GDP print likely won't be quite so weak but neither will it be much to write home about. A reduced, although still negative, pull from exports and 2.2% rise in consumption, aided by the somewhat better-than-expected back to school sales season, should see the economy expand at a contained 2% annualized rate. The deepest recession since WW II basically began in the housing market. While a 26% annualized rise in residential investment provided a measurable lift to the economy in Q2, the slump in sales and starts brought on by the tax credit's expiry ensures that sector will revert to being an appreciable drag on performance in Q3.

Another sector that will swing from being a source of support to a negative is government spending. Local governments accounted for nearly half of September's steep 159K decline in public sector employment, a sign that governments across the nation are in a belt-tightening mode. Based on the detailed survey data, restocking will likely add a bit more to growth than it did in Q2. Equipment and software spending will remain a positive, although a 15% gain there would measurably trail Q2's pace. The GDP deflator likely advanced by 1.8% annualized.

Forecast Implications—A 2.0% rise in Q3 will leave growth for the year as a whole on track for a 2.7% increase. That's better than last year's decline, but well short of the first years of earlier recoveries and what most observers had expected at the year's outset. Unfortunately, that may be as good as it gets for a while. Household spending is unlikely to maintain Q3's pace as the 'Great Deleveraging' continues. Fiscal policy is also poised to take a measurable bite out of the economy next year even if Congress acts after the election to defer some of the tightening that will occur automatically under existing budgetary policy. The impact if they do nothing will be still larger.

Market Impact—Our estimate is within hailing distance of the consensus, which would suggest a limited market impact, other things being equal. With the Fed pledging to do all it can to kick-start growth, investors have been treating even bad news (i.e. anything that heightens prospects for quantitative easing) as good and that could help limit any damage from a sub-consensus reading.

Other US Releases:

Durable Goods Orders—September

(Wednesday, 8:30 a.m.)

A sharp rebound in civilian aircraft orders and firmer auto sales should lift durable goods orders by 3.0% m/m in September, vs the 2.0% rise expected by the consensus. That comes after a somewhat larger then expected giveback the month before. Excluding the transportation equipment sector, sales should be up by a tamer 0.7% (consensus +0.5%) after a 1.7% advance in the preceding month. Boeing orders jumped more than ten-fold from soft August levels according to information released by the aircraft manufacturer. While remaining in positive territory, the ISM new orders component eased by two points in the latest month. Wednesday's report should confirm that business spending remains one of the recovery's props, albeit not quite as stout a one as earlier.

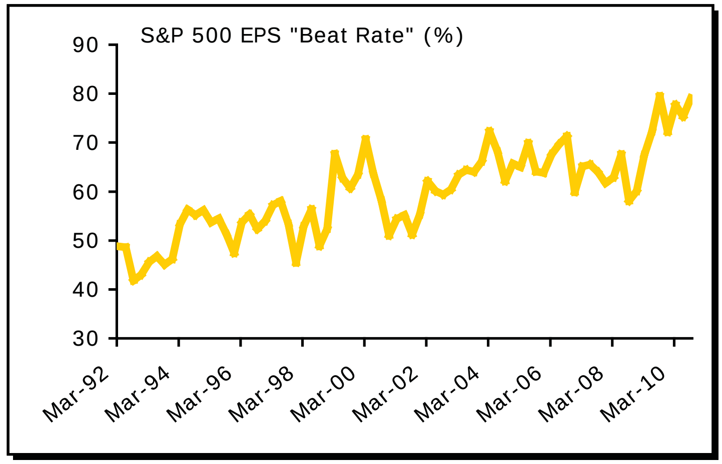
Equity Insights

Peter Buchanan

A Good Start to the US Reporting Season

All's well that starts well. While it's clear that earnings can't outgrow the tepid economy forever, the Q3 reporting season for the S&P 500 has started out well enough. Four fifths of the 32% of S&P 500 members who have reported have topped the Street. Are analysts simply setting the bar lower these days? While the historical data do reveal a longer-term uptrend in the beat rate, the increase hasn't been a steady one, and that suggests performance differences do affect things from one quarter to the next. Looking at some potential reasons for recent high readings, foreign economies have outpaced the US in recent years. The importance of offshore income has also risen. It may consequently be that analysts are underestimating the increasingly important contribution to companies' earnings from their offshore activities.

Better Athletes or Lower Hurdles?

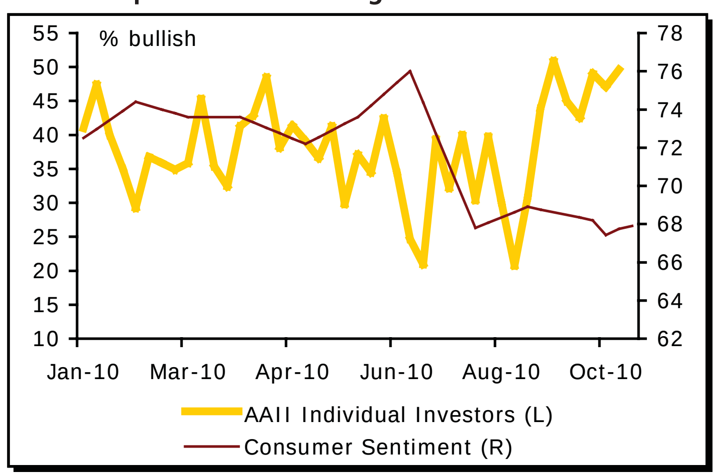


Source: Bloomberg

Individual Investors Greater Cheer May Not Be As Good News for Markets

Who's perturbed? Not individual investors, it seems. After sinking during the summer, the AAII sentiment index has tested five-month highs recently, amidst signs of more Fed stimulus. Smaller investors lag rather than lead the market and a high reading also suggests less money "waiting on the sidelines". For these reasons, individual investor sentiment is generally seen as a contrarian indicator. The higher AAII readings and the fact that the benefits from QE are likely now all priced in, suggests markets could be on track for a cooler fall after an unusually hot September.

One Group At Least is Feeling Better

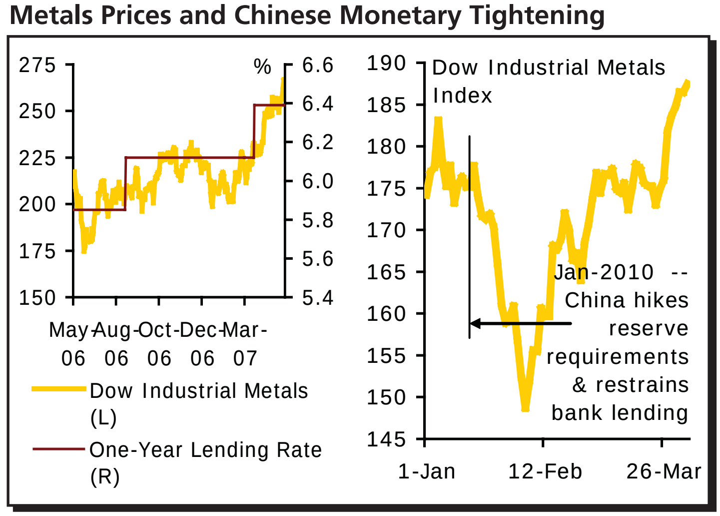


Source: American Assoc. of Individual Investors, University of Michigan

History Suggests Policy Tightening in China May Create Buying Opportunities

China was top of mind this week, with Tuesday's rate hike and Thursday's data feast. Q3's 9.6% GDP print showed that growth has moderated but remains healthy. Consumer inflation at September's 3.6% year-on-year pace was a touch higher than in August, but not as elevated as some might have feared. QE enthusiasm has helped temper reaction in commodity markets to the PBOC'S increase, but rate hikes are seldom on-offs and we expect further tightening is in store. As illustrated by copper's brief 20% meltdown in February, resource markets have overacted in the past, to rumoured or actual policy changes by the world's top metals and #2 oil consumer. Investors should keep their eyes out for potential buying opportunities in coming months in case history repeats itself.

Metals Prices and Chinese Monetary Tightening



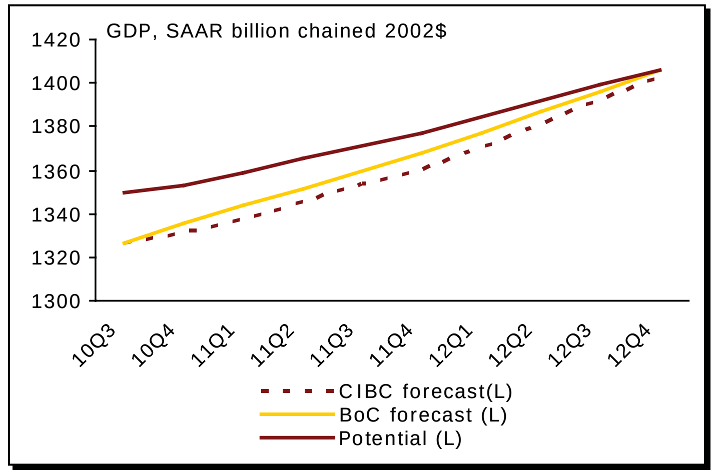
Currency Currents

Krishen Rangasamy and Emanuella Enenajor

What Does the MPR Imply About BoC Rate Hikes?

The Canadian dollar lost ground this week as the Bank of Canada's revised assessment of the negative output gap cemented a pause for the next little while. The revised BoC outlook is now much closer to our own projections and suggests a more gradual approach to rate hikes even as the economy improves next year, in line with our call for only three 25-bp moves in the second half of 2011. That's still higher than what BA futures are now pricing in (Dec11 contract currently trading at 1.6%) and, if we're on the mark, the Canadian dollar could find some support as Canada-US spreads widen next year.

BoC New Estimates for GDP Move Closer to CIBC's

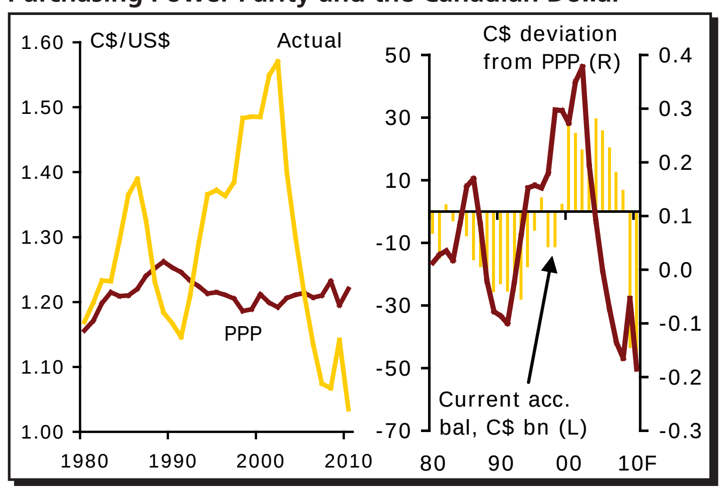


Source: Bank of Canada, CIBC

C$ Overvalued According to PPP

According to our error-correction model, which takes into account interest rate differentials with the US and commodity prices, the Canadian dollar is overvalued by roughly 7 cents (the "fair value" being at around 1.10 C$/US$). The C$ is even more grossly overvalued according to purchasing power parity. While short-term deviations from PPP are not uncommon, the downside deviation this year is the largest it's been in three decades, with the IMF's latest estimates of a PPP C$ exchange rate putting the loonie near 1.22 C$/US$. Note the lag in the response of the current account balance to PPP deviation, which suggests that Canada's broad measure of trade could remain in deficit territory for a while.

Purchasing Power Parity and the Canadian Dollar

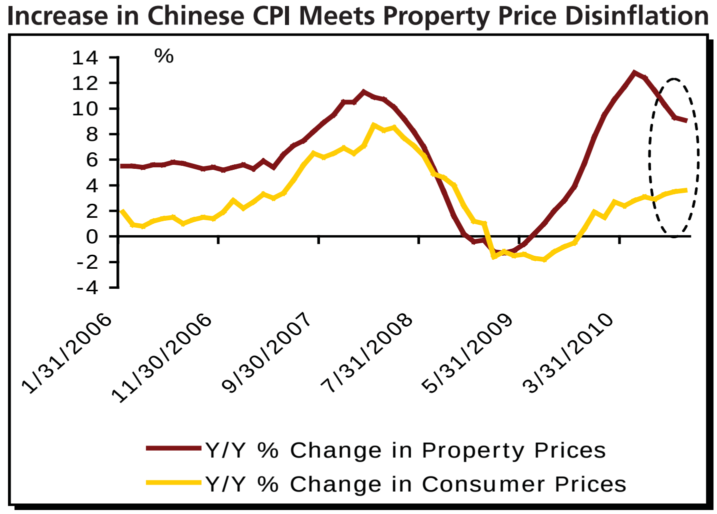


Source: IMF, CIBC

PBOC Rate Hike: Tolerance for a Stronger Yuan?

With the PBOC's surprise lending and deposit rate hike of 25 bps earlier this week, the Chinese authorities are taking clear steps to stem the nation's high inflation rate, which hit 3.6% in September. However, a too-soon, too-strong ramp-up in the benchmark rate may have an acute effect on the Chinese property sector which has already been showing a trend of disinflation since July of this year. Thus, authorities may favour a higher level of the yuan, rather than policy rate increases to provide the necessary monetary tightening to keep CPI inflation down, while promoting an orderly disinflation in the Chinese property market.

Increase in Chinese CPI Meets Property Price Disinflation



Source: Bloomberg, CIBC

CANADIAN RELEASE AND EVENT DATES
October/November 2010

MONDAY | TUESDAY | WEDNESDAY | THURSDAY | FRIDAY

Monday 18

INT'L TRANSACTIONS IN SECURITIES C$BN, NET
8:30 AM

	BONDS	MONEY MARKET	STOCKS	TOT
JUN	7.0	-1.6	0.0	5.4
JUL	5.2	1.0	-0.7	5.5
AUG	10.8	-0.7	1.0	11.1

Tuesday 19

Bank of Canada Interest Rate Announcement

Wednesday 20

WHOLESALE TRADE
8:30 AM

Bank of Canada Monetary Policy Report

Thursday 21

LEADING INDICATOR
8:30 AM

Friday 22

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
7:00 AM

	M (NSA)	Y
JUL	0.5	1.8
AUG	-0.1	1.7
SEP	0.2	1.9

RETAIL TRADE
8:30 AM (Current$)

	M	Y
JUN	0.0	3.7
JUL	-0.1	3.5
AUG	0.5	3.5

Monday 25

Tuesday 26

BoC Governor appears before Standing Comm. on Finance in House of Commons @ 3:30 PM ET

Wednesday 27

BoC Governor appears before Standing Comm. on Banking, Trade & Commerce in House of Commons @ 4:15 PM ET

Thursday 28

PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT, EARNINGS & HOURS
8:30 AM

Friday 29

GDP BY INDUSTRY
8:30 AM (2002$)

	GDP M	IND.PROD. M
JUN	0.2	0.6
JUL	-0.1	0.0
AUG		

INDUSTRIAL PRICES
8:30 AM

	M (NSA)	Y
JUL	0.0	0.8
AUG	0.4	0.6
SEP		

Monday 1

Tuesday 2

Wednesday 3

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
8:15 AM

	$BN CHANGE	$BN LEVEL
AUG	0.614	57.9
SEP	1.621	59.5
OCT		

Thursday 4

IVEY PURCHASING MANAGERS' INDEX
10:00 AM

Friday 5

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
7:00 AM

	EMPLOY (HOUSE) M	EMPLOY (HOUSE) Y	UNEMP RATE %	AVG HRLY EARN Y
AUG	0.2	2.4	8.1	2.3
SEP	0.0	2.1	8.0	2.5
OCT				

BUILDING PERMITS ($)
8:30 AM

	M (RES)	M (NON-RES)
JUL	-3.1	-4.7
AUG	2.0	-22.9
SEP		

Monday 8

HOUSING STARTS
8:15 AM 000's (AR)

	TOTAL	SINGLES
AUG	189	69
SEP	186	64
OCT		

Tuesday 9

NEW HOUSING PRICE INDEX
8:30 AM

Wednesday 10

MERCHANDISE TRADE
8:30 AM

	$MN	12 MO. BALANCE
JUL	-2,545	-5,643
AUG	-1,345	-5,308
SEP		

Thursday 11

REMEMBRANCE DAY (HOLIDAY)
(Bond Market Closed)

Friday 12

Monday 15

CAR & TRUCK SALES
8:30 AM 000's (AR)

	TOTAL	DOM.BUILT CAR SALE
JUL	1,623	388
AUG	1,545	366
SEP		

WAGE SETTLEMENTS
10:00 AM (%)

	PVT.	PUB.	TOT.
JUL	2.1	1.3	1.8
AUG	1.9	1.4	1.5
SEP			

Tuesday 16

SURVEY OF MANUFACTURING
8:30 AM SHIPMENTS

	M	Y
JUL	-1.1	6.6
AUG	2.0	10.3
SEP		

Wednesday 17

Thursday 18

INT'L TRANSACTIONS IN SECURITIES C$BN, NET
8:30 AM

	BONDS	MONEY MARKET	STOCKS	TOT
JUL	5.2	1.0	-0.7	5.5
AUG	10.8	-0.7	1.0	11.1
SEP				

LEADING INDICATOR
8:30 AM

WHOLESALE TRADE
8:30 AM

Friday 19

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 2010

Week of October 18

Monday 18

NET CAPITAL INFLOWS TICS
9:00 AM

CAPACITY UTIL / IND. PROD.

9:15 AM	LEV	M	Y
JUL	74.7	0.7	7.5
AUG	74.8	0.2	6.4
SEP	74.7	-0.2	5.4

Tuesday 19

HOUSING STARTS

8:30 AM	MIL (AR)	M
JUL	0.550	2.0
AUG	0.608	10.5
SEP	0.610	0.3

BOT (9:00) REDBOOK (10:40)

Wednesday 20

Beige Book

Thursday 21

LEADING INDICATOR
10:00 AM

PHILADELPHIA FED INDEX
10:00 AM

2, 5, 7-Yr NOTE ANNOUNCEMENT
INITIAL JOBLESS CLAIMS (8:30)

Friday 22

Week of October 25

Monday 25

Bernanke speaks at Housing Conference in Virginia @ 8:30 AM ET

EXISTING HOME SALES
10:00 AM

Tuesday 26

S&P / CASE-SHILLER HOUSE PRICE INDEX
9:00 AM

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE
10:00 AM

2-Yr NOTE AUCTION

BOT (9:00) REDBOOK (10:40)

Wednesday 27

DURABLE GOODS ORDERS

8:30 AM	M	Y
JUL	1.2	10.3
AUG	-1.5	11.6
SEP		

NEW HOME SALES
10:00 AM

5-Yr NOTE AUCTION

Thursday 28

7-Yr NOTE AUCTION

INITIAL JOBLESS CLAIMS (8:30)

Friday 29

GDP

8:30 AM (AR)	REAL GDP	IMPLICIT DEFLATOR
10:Q1(F)	3.7	1.1
10:Q2(F)	1.7	2.0
10:Q3(A)		

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

8:30 AM	TOTAL	WAGES & SALARY	BEN.
10:Q1	0.6	0.4	1.1
10:Q2	0.5	0.4	1.6
10:Q3			

CHICAGO PMI
9:45 AM

MICHIGAN SENTIMENT (F)
10:00 AM

Week of November 1

Monday 1

PERS. INCOME & OUTLAYS

8:30 AM	INCOME M	CONS M	SAVING RATE AR
JUL	0.2	0.4	5.7
AUG	0.5	0.4	5.8
SEP			

ISM MFG SURVEY

10:00 AM	COMP. INDEX	PRICES INDEX
AUG	56.3	61.5
SEP	54.4	70.5
OCT		

2, 5, 7-Yr NOTE SETTLEMENT

Tuesday 2

FOMC Meeting Begins

LIGHT VEHICLES

	SALES MIL (AR)	Y
AUG	11.435	-19.2
SEP	11.714	25.3
OCT		

BOT (9:00) REDBOOK (10:40)

Wednesday 3

ADP SURVEY
8:15 AM

FACTORY ORDERS

10:00 AM	M	Y
JUL	0.5	9.7
AUG	-0.5	9.5
SEP		

ISM NON-MFG SURVEY
10:00 AM

FOMC Rate Decision

3, 10-Yr NOTE ANNOUNCEMENT
30-Yr BOND ANNOUNCEMENT

Thursday 4

NON-FARM PRODUCTIVITY

8:30 AM	Q/Q (AR)	Y/Y
10:Q1 (R)	3.9	6.1
10:Q2 (R)	-1.8	3.7
10:Q3 (P)		

INITIAL JOBLESS CLAIMS (8:30)

Friday 5

EMPLOY. SITUATION

8:30 AM	NON-FARM PAYROLL (000s) M	CIV UNEMP RATE %	AVG HRLY EARN Y
AUG	-57	9.6	2.1
SEP	-95	9.6	2.1
OCT			

CONSUMER CREDIT
3:00PM

Week of November 8

Monday 8

3-Yr NOTE AUCTION

Tuesday 9

10-Yr NOTE AUCTION

BOT (9:00) REDBOOK (10:40)

Wednesday 10

GOODS & SERVICES BALANCE (BOP) $B

8:30 AM	GDS	SERV	TOT
JUL	-55.1	12.5	-42.6
AUG	-59.0	12.6	-46.3
SEP			

TREASURY BUDGET
2:00 PM

30-Yr BOND AUCTION

INITIAL JOBLESS CLAIMS (8:30)

Thursday 11

VETERAN'S DAY
(HOLIDAY)
(Treasury Markets Closed)

Friday 12

MICHIGAN SENTIMENT (P)
10:00 AM

Week of November 15

Monday 15

RETAIL SALES

8:30 AM	M	Y
JUL	0.5	5.6
AUG	0.7	4.1
SEP	0.6	7.3

BUSINESS INVENTORIES
10:00 AM

3, 10-Yr NOTE SETTLEMENT
30-Yr BOND SETTLEMENT

Tuesday 16

PRODUCER PRICE INDEX

8:30 AM	M (SA)	Y (NSA)
JUL	0.2	4.2
AUG	0.4	3.1
SEP	0.4	4.0

NET CAPITAL INFLOWS TICS
9:00 AM

CAPACITY UTIL / IND. PROD.

9:15 AM	LEV	M	Y
JUL	74.7	0.7	7.5
AUG	74.8	0.2	6.4
SEP	74.7	-0.2	5.4

BOT (9:00) REDBOOK (10:40)

Wednesday 17

CPI

8:30 AM	M(SA)	Y (NSA)
JUL	0.3	1.2
AUG	0.3	1.1
SEP	0.1	1.1

HOUSING STARTS

8:30 AM	MIL (AR)	M
JUL	0.550	2.0
AUG	0.608	10.5
SEP	0.610	0.3

Thursday 18

LEADING INDICATOR
10:00 AM

PHILADELPHIA FED INDEX
10:00 AM

MONEY SUPPLY M-2

4:30 PM	M	Y
AUG	0.5	2.8
SEP		
OCT		

INITIAL JOBLESS CLAIMS (8:30)

Friday 19

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.