

### DAILY POINTS

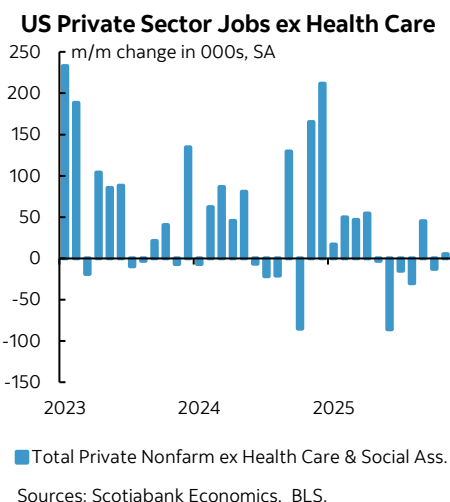
January 9, 2026 @ 7:05 EST

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Chart 1



### On Deck for Friday, January 9<sup>th</sup>

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	BNS	Consensus	Latest
CA	01-09	08:30	Employment (000s m/m)	Dec	10	-2.5	53.6
CA	01-09	08:30	Unemployment Rate (%)	Dec	6.6	6.7	6.5
US	01-09	08:30	Average Hourly Earnings (m/m)	Dec	0.2	0.3	0.1
US	01-09	08:30	Average Hourly Earnings (y/y)	Dec	3.5	3.6	3.5
US	01-09	08:30	Average Weekly Hours	Dec	--	34.3	34.3
US	01-09	08:30	Building Permits (000s a.r.)	Oct P	--	1350.0	1330.0
US	01-09	08:30	Nonfarm Employment Report (000s m/m)	Dec	25	70.0	64.0
US	01-09	08:30	Housing Starts (000s a.r.)	Oct	--	1330.0	1307.0
US	01-09	08:30	Housing Starts (m/m)	Oct	--	1.8	-8.5
US	01-09	08:30	Unemployment Rate (%)	Dec	4.5	4.5	4.6
US	01-09	08:30	Household Employment Report (000s m/m)	Dec	--	--	251.0
US	01-09	10:00	U. of Michigan Consumer Sentiment	Jan P	53.4	53.5	52.9
US	01-09	10:00	Fed's Kashkari Gives Opening Remarks				
US	01-09	12:00	Fed's Bostic Interviewed on WLRN Public Media				
US	01-09	13:35	Fed's Barkin Repeats Outlook Speech				

### KEY POINTS:

- **Global markets await payrolls, potential SCOTUS decision**
- **Nonfarm payrolls—overstated & unreliable, whatever happens**
- **Canadian jobs: pushing their luck for four in a row?**
- **SCOTUS IEEPA tariff decision could come today**
- **Why bribing Greenlanders could hilariously backfire**
- **Treasuries shake off Trump's MBS announcement**

Ready for some fabricated, totally made-up and arbitrary numbers that may well settle absolutely nothing? Wellllll, step right up, we've got nonfarm payrolls coming up for you this morning. Canada also releases jobs, also for December and that also has its own set of issues. Previews for both were in my weekly. We might also get the SCOTUS IEEPA tariff decision this morning which has the potential to matter more.

Markets are driving slight USD strength into the numbers. US Ts are mildly cheaper across the curve as they rightly shake off Trump's pledge to fleece Fannie/Freddie cash to buy US\$200B of MBS which is a) modest in relation to about US\$9T of outstanding agency mortgage bonds, b) not a net injection of cash into the financial system so can the QE talk, and c) a one-off, likely to be met by other investors reacting and quickly moving on. Equities are slightly higher with next week's start to the Q4 and full year earnings season arguably more important than payrolls.

Overnight developments were very light and mostly constructive. BCRP held at a policy rate of 4.25% as widely expected. Germany registered solid growth in factory output in November (+0.8% m/m, consensus -0.7% with upward revisions) to back up the previous day's strong factory orders, but exports fell 2.5% m/m (-0.2% consensus). French consumers spent less in November (-0.3% m/m) partly because of a small upward revision to a 0.5% gain in October. Spanish factories are doing rather well, with output up 1.0% m/m in November (-0.4% consensus) for a third straight gain.

### NONFARM PAYROLLS — OVERSTATED & UNRELIABLE, WHATEVER HAPPENS

A batch of job readings for December land at 8:30amET. Consensus is at 70k for nonfarm payrolls with Scotia at 25k. The 90% confidence interval is within +/-136k and so pretty much all estimates are within the noise bands.

Details will matter enormously once again as we'll have to dissect and examine things under the hood very carefully. Chart 1 is one example in that if we take health care out, then private sector jobs have fallen in four of the past six months and were flat in another.

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Most alternative readings suggest something within this range, but nonfarm is its own beast. ADP private payrolls were up by 41k. Revelio's measure posted a 71k gain. JOLTS job openings fell sharply with downward revisions. Challenger layoffs were at 35.6k. Consumer confidence jobs plentiful fell to the lowest reading since June, signalling less availability of jobs. Initial jobless claims have been reasonably well behaved while continuing claims have recently trended lower and point to a correlated dip in the unemployment rate.

December is normally a down-month for seasonally unadjusted payrolls. What happens next depends upon how the BLS manages seasonal adjustments. In each of the three prior reports they have gone with historical all-time highs for monthly seasonal adjustment factors when comparing like months across time. If they do the same thing this time, then that could add some upside. Chart 2 shows scenarios for payrolls across differing seasonal adjustment factors and seasonally unadjusted readings.

And yet the arguments for how nonfarm payrolls are much weaker under the hood are likely to still apply. They were explained in my prior recap for payrolls ([here](#)). Take out healthcare hiring and private payrolls have been down or flat in six of the past seven months and healthcare hiring is vulnerable as subsidies expire. Adjust for benchmarking revisions that have yet to be incorporated and payroll levels are much lower by just under a million up to last March and by more since then. Adjust for fishy seasonal adjustment factors that went high in each of the three months since Trump started attacking the BLS after firing its Commissioner. We're getting low quality jobs data out of the US for these reasons plus others like falling survey response rates.

The US will also refresh estimates for housing starts in October (8:30amET) and the University of Michigan's consumer sentiment reading for January (10amET).

## CANADA TO REFRESHES JOB MARKET ESTIMATES

Canada also updates jobs and related measures for the month of December on Friday at the exact same time as nonfarm payrolls (8:30amET).

Consensus is at -2.5k with estimates scattered from -16.3k from folks who clearly have a sense of humour in going beyond the decimal point, to +10k where I am. It's a spin of the wheel for a noisy survey with a 95% confidence band of +/-57k around the estimates.

And whoop-de-doo. The BoC is clearly on an extended pause as it evaluates a material amount of data and new developments after cutting down to a real policy rate that is about zero or even negative, depending on the measure of inflation or inflation expectations that is used. After a string of massive employment gains, one report won't sway them which leaves us with bi-directional trading noise but probably no direct policy implications.

Job growth has been running at a torrid pace over the past three months with gains of over 50k m/m in each of them. For two of those reports we've been hearing the next one must surely be down by a lot. Not. Yet there is the same hubris across consensus estimates now; maybe they'll be right this time. Maybe not.

Historically, however, a trifecta of monthly gains over 50k has always been followed by....wait for it....another gain! Mind you, out of eight such occasions in the history of the Labour Force Survey, only two have been outside of the pandemic period.

Another reason for another possible gain is the LFS methodology's practice of rotating out new household responses one month at a time over a rolling six-month period. The first month's respondents get dropped and new respondents are added for the latest month. This heavily weights the survey to the same panel of respondents which can at times drive persistence.

But it's not all about technical excuses. Seasonally adjusted job postings have been on fire as marked by a steep upward trend since September that held in at high levels in December (chart 3).

A further argument is that December is normally a seasonal down-month for employment with the sole exception being last December. Chart 4 shows scenarios around seasonally unadjusted changes married to varying seasonal adjustment factors. The pandemic and post-

Chart 2

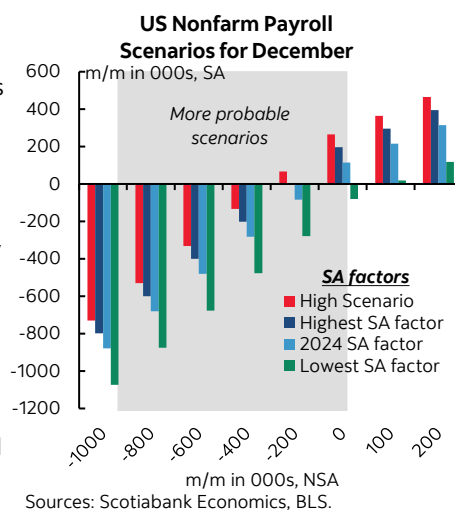
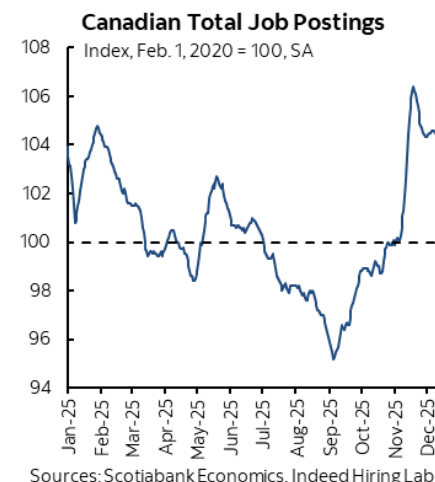


Chart 3



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pandemic error has tended to employ lower than average SA factors for months of December which may tamp down the estimated change in jobs.

Also keep an eye on potential weather effects that may have to be considered for December and thereafter. Flooding in BC might be impactful in which case we would have to control for this effect under the hood. So may be the earlier and broader than normal flu season.

In any event, while it's a noisy survey, one cannot credibly dismiss the three strong consecutive gains given the 95% confidence bands around their estimates would still have posted a positive trend and maybe even a much more positive one at that (chart 5).

### SCOTUS IEEPA DECISION COULD LAND TODAY

It's also possible that we get the SCOTUS IEEPA tariff ruling as soon as today when the Supreme Court is in session. The Court convenes at 10amET which is when they announce opinions. Ergo, if today is the day, then nonfarm fireworks—if any—could be followed by IEEPA reactions 90+ minutes afterward. Monday to Wednesday in each of next week and the week after are argument days and could also result in the announcement of a decision, or SCOTUS could insert another opinion day somewhere along the way. Get on with it! Then watch for the reactions by Trump including potential policy substitutes announced on the fly on social media.

### WHY BRIBING GREENLANDERS WOULD HILARIOUSLY BACKFIRE

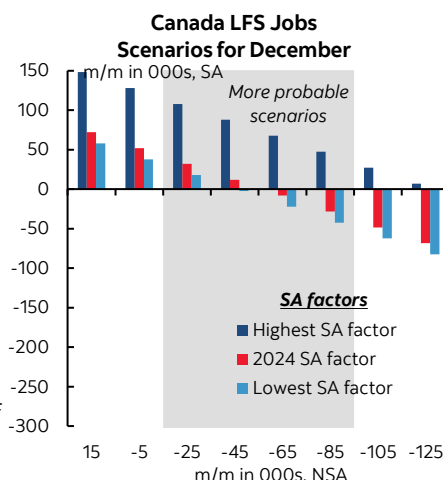
News reports indicated that the Trump administration is considering sending large payments to residents of Greenland to, well, bribe them into joining the US. The payments are thought to be in the US\$10k–100k range per Greenlander. Given there are about 57,000 Greenlanders, the tally would be anywhere between over US\$500 million up to just under \$6 billion.

Except it won't work. My instant reaction with staff and clients yesterday was to chuckle. Denmark would very reasonably see this for what it is—a blatant attempt at interfering with domestic politics. It could counter such a measure by announcing a 100% special levy on the proceeds upon receipt.

In that case, Denmark's PM Mette Frederiksen could very well pen a kind letter of gratitude to President Trump on the Kingdom of Denmark's letterhead that would go something like "Dear Don, thanks for filling our coffers. Please send more, looking forward to being debt free. Your pal, Mette."

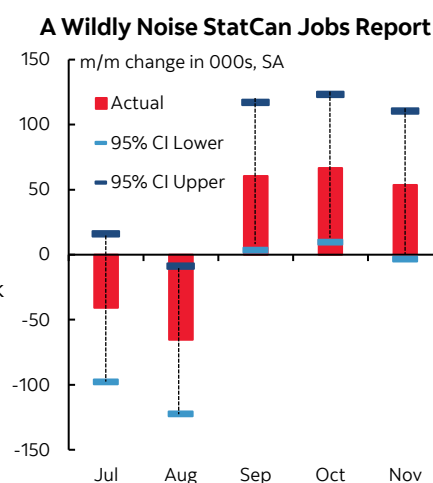
And that's without considering the vulgarity behind thinking nationhood can be bought with bribe money, let alone what American taxpayers would think. Still, by most highly uncertain costing estimates, even \$6B would be trying to buy Greenland on the cheap.

Chart 4



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Statistics Canada.

Chart 5



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Statistics

Fixed Income	Government Yield Curves (%):												Central Banks		
U.S. CANADA GERMANY JAPAN U.K.  CANADA GERMANY JAPAN U.K.	2-YEAR			5-YEAR			10-YEAR			30-YEAR			Current Rate		
	Last	1-day	1-wk	Last	1-day	1-wk	Last	1-day	1-wk	Last	1-day	1-wk			
	3.50	3.49	3.47	3.75	3.73	3.74	4.19	4.17	4.19	4.85	4.84	4.87	Canada - BoC	2.25	
	2.57	2.56	2.61	2.95	2.93	3.00	3.41	3.40	3.47	3.85	3.84	3.91	US - Fed	3.75	
	2.10	2.10	2.14	2.42	2.41	2.48	2.86	2.86	2.90	3.47	3.47	3.54	England - BoE	3.75	
	1.15	1.13	1.18	1.56	1.54	1.55	2.10	2.08	2.07	3.42	3.50	3.40			
	3.67	3.66	3.74	3.86	3.85	3.96	4.41	4.40	4.54	5.15	5.16	5.27			
Spreads vs. U.S. (bps):															
CANADA	-93	-93	-87	-80	-79	-75	-77	-77	-72	-100	-100	-96	Euro zone - ECB	2.15	
GERMANY	-140	-139	-134	-133	-132	-127	-132	-131	-129	-139	-137	-133	Japan - BoJ	0.75	
JAPAN	-235	-236	-230	-218	-219	-220	-209	-209	-213	-144	-134	-147			
U.K.	17	17	26	11	12	22	23	24	35	30	32	40			
Equities	Level						% change:								
	Last				Change		1 Day	1-wk	1-mo	1-yr					
S&P/TSX	32379				243.1		0.8	2.1	3.6	29.1	Australia - RBA				3.60
Dow 30	49266				270.0		0.6	2.5	3.6	15.6	New Zealand - RBNZ				2.25
S&P 500	6921				0.5		0.0	1.1	1.2	17.0					
Nasdaq	23480				-104.3		-0.4	1.0	-0.4	20.5					
DAX	25212				84.8		0.3	2.7	4.3	24.1	Next Meeting Date				
FTSE	10094				49.7		0.5	1.4	4.7	21.3	Canada - BoC				Jan 28, 2026
Nikkei	51940				822.6		1.6	3.2	2.5	31.1	US - Fed				Jan 28, 2026
Hang Seng	26232				82.5		0.3	-0.4	3.1	36.3					
CAC	8314				70.3		0.9	1.4	3.2	11.0					
Commodities	Level						% change:								
WTI Crude	58.28				0.52		0.9	1.7	0.1	-21.2	England - BoE				Feb 05, 2026
Natural Gas	3.46				0.05		1.6	-4.4	-24.4	-6.5	Euro zone - ECB				Feb 05, 2026
Gold	4479.65				2.00		0.0	3.4	6.4	68.0	Japan - BoJ				Jan 23, 2026
Silver	75.21				-3.78		-4.8	4.5	28.8	149.5					
CRB Index	302.38				2.22		0.7	1.2	0.9	0.6					
Currencies	Level						% change:								
USDCAD	1.3872				0.0008		0.1	1.0	0.2	-3.6	Mexico - Banxico				Feb 05, 2026
EURUSD	1.1646				-0.0014		-0.1	-0.6	0.2	13.1	Australia - RBA				Feb 02, 2026
USDJPY	157.57				0.7000		0.4	0.5	0.4	-0.4	New Zealand - RBNZ				Feb 17, 2026
AUDUSD	0.6683				-0.0016		-0.2	-0.1	0.6	7.9					
GBPUSD	1.3413				-0.0026		-0.2	-0.3	0.9	9.0					
USDCHF	0.7997				0.0008		0.1	0.9	-0.8	-12.3					

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