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GLOBAL ECONOMICS

DAILY POINTS

December 22, 2021 @ 8:00 EST

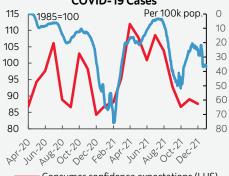
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Chart 1

Consumer Expectations and New COVID-19 Cases



Consumer confidence expectations (LHS) New COVID-19 cases, inverted (RHS)

Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Johns Hopkins University, The Conference Board.

Chart 2

US Air Travel



*Represents total number of passengers screened at US airports

Sources: Scotiabank Economics, TSA

On Deck for Wednesday, December 22											
Country	<u>Date</u>	Time Indicator	<u>Period</u>	BNS	Consensus	Latest					
US	12-22	07:00 MBA Mortgage Applications (w/w)	Dec 17			-0.6					
US	12-22	08:30 GDP (q/q a.r.)	3Q T	2.1	2.1	2.1					
US	12-22	08:30 GDP Deflator (q/q a.r.)	3Q T		5.9	5.9					
US	12-22	10:00 Consumer Confidence Index	Dec	110.0	111.0	109.5					
US	12-22	10:00 Existing Home Sales (mn a.r.)	Nov	6.6	6.5	6.3					
US	12-22	10:00 Existing Home Sales (m/m)	Nov	4.8	3.0	0.8					

KEY POINTS:

- Choppy markets face no new information
- US travel and mobility are holding up so far...
- ...with flights still close to pre-pandemic levels
- Canadian mobility is also fairly resilient
- It might be early for US consumer confidence to be impacted by omicron
- Lagging US existing home sales expected to advance
- Final US Q3 GDP revision on tap

Fresh developments are practically non-existent in thinning holiday trading. There are no materially new COVID-19 developments. Overnight releases were non-existent other than the universally expected hold by the Bank of Thailand and with that we bid adieu to central banks for 2021 and thank them for high inflation... Geopolitical tensions are focused on the Russian devil beseeching the West to make a deal that hopefully they reject. Absent catalysts, US and Canadian equity futures are flat. European cash markets are flat to a touch higher. Sovereign bonds are a little cheaper, with 10 year yields up 1– 4bps across the US, Canada and Europe. The gilts curve is up by about 4bps across maturities. Oil is unchanged. The dollar is very slightly softer and primarily versus sterling.

We've got some stale data coming our way from the US both today and tomorrow but the fresher readings on how consumers are behaving will follow the round-up of releases.

- It could be the most significant of the releases, but it might be too early for December's consumer confidence (10amET) to show much reaction to the omicron variant given that only a portion of the sample up to last Friday would capture omicron's escalating effects. Chart 1 shows the rough connection between new COVID-19 cases and the expectations component of the confidence gauge.
- Existing home sales for November (10amET) are expected to follow pending home sales with a significant gain.
- The third swing at Q3 GDP (8:30amET) incorporates fuller services spending estimates and is expected to be left largely unchanged.

So barring a big shift in consumer confidence, we're likely staring at another session during which off-calendar risk including random tape bombs will dominate market movements in relatively thin trading that is about to get even thinner.

As an aside, it's how behaviour responds that informs expectations for how economies will prove to be resilient to the new omicron variant. Behaviour is better judged by observing actions rather than surveyed words. As market observers, we can each have our views on how we think people should behave, but what matters is how they are behaving.

To that effect, chart 2 shows that despite headlines about cancelled plans and events, Americans are not changing flight plans in any significant numbers at least as indicated by Transportation Security Administration figures on checkpoint travel numbers. You or I

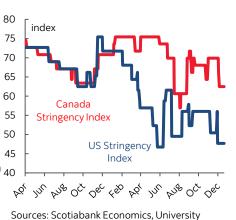
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might think they're nuts to be floating in a tin can thousands of feet above earth surrounded by who knows what, but they're doing it; in fact, the numbers continue to be close to the pre-pandemic conditions of 2019.

Further, with figures up to the other day, US and Canadian stringency indices remain low (few restrictions) as shown in chart 3. Chart 4 breaks this down in Canada by region.

Also check out Apple's resilient measures of mobility by mode of transportation which is data 40 that is readily accessed because so many folks are a.o.k. with the company tracking all of your movement day and night, 365 days a year (chart 5). Google has similar data for the same reason;

art 3



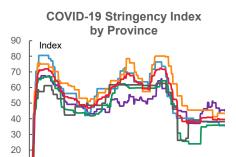
Canada-US COVID-19 Restrictions

British Columbia

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Chart 4



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bank of Canada,

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Atlantic region

Ontario

KBM

777

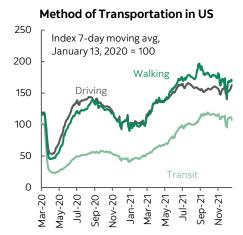
Quebec

Prairies region

other than parks that are less frequently visited in winter months for obvious reasons, travel to other destinations is also holding up well (chart 6).

Canadian equivalents are shown in charts 7–10; there isn't much evidence of softness other than normal seasonality via summertime influences on on driving and walking and park visitations.

Chart 5



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Apple.

Method of Transportation in Toronto

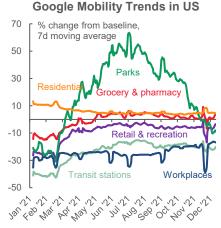
Chart 8

200 180 180 160 140 120 100 80 Walking 40 20 Transit

My Og Der top My My My Og Der

Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Apple.

Chart 6



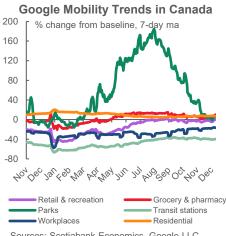
Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Google LLC "Google COVID-19 Community Mobility Reports".

Chart 9

Method of Transportation in Montreal



Chart 7



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Google LLC "Google COVID-19 Community Mobility Reports".

Chart 10

Method of Transportation in Vancouver



Global Economics

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Fixed Income	Government Yield Curves (%):											Central Banks		
	2-YEAR		5-YEAR		10-YEAR		30-YEAR		₹	Current Rate				
	Last	1-day	<u>1-wk</u>	Last	1-day	<u>1-wk</u>	Last	1-day	<u>1-wk</u>	Last	1-day	<u>1-wk</u>		
U.S.	0.67	0.67	0.67	1.23	1.22	1.25	1.47	1.46	1.46	1.88	1.86	1.86	Canada - BoC	0.25
CANADA	1.00	0.98	0.94	1.31	1.29	1.26	1.45	1.44	1.41	1.77	1.76	1.75		
GERMANY	-0.69	-0.70	-0.68	-0.54	-0.56	-0.58	-0.29	-0.31	-0.36	0.07	0.07	-0.05	US - Fed	0.25
JAPAN	-0.09	-0.10	-0.10	-0.09	-0.10	-0.09	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.67	0.67	0.66		
U.K.	0.66	0.62	0.49	0.77	0.72	0.59	0.91	0.87	0.74	1.10	1.06	0.90	England - BoE	0.25
	Spreads vs. U.S. (bps):													
CANADA	32	31	28	8	7	1	-2	-2	-5	-11	-11	-11	Euro zone - ECB	0.00
GERMANY	-136	-137	-135	-177	-178	-183	-176	-177	-182	-180	-180	-191		
JAPAN	-76	-77	-76	-132	-131	-134	-141	-141	-141	-121	-120	-120	Japan - BoJ	-0.10
U.K.	-1	-5	-18	-47	-50	-66	-56	-59	-72	-78	-81	-96		
Equities	Level									ange:			Mexico - Banxico	5.50
	<u>Last</u>				Change		1 Day	<u>1-\</u>		<u>1-mo</u>	<u>1-yr</u>		l .	
S&P/TSX		20925			386.7		1.9	0.		-2.3		1.2	Australia - RBA	0.10
Dow 30	35493			560.5		1.6	-0		-0.4 18.2			l		
S&P 500	4649				81.2		1.8	0.		-0.7	26.1		New Zealand - RBNZ	0.75
Nasdaq		15341			360.2		2.4	0.		-3.2 19.8			N. (N. C.	5.
DAX		15469			21.8		0.1	-0		-4.0			Next Meeting	g Date
FTSE		7305			7.1		0.1			0.7	13.2			1
Nikkei		28562			44.6		0.2			-4.1			Canada - BoC	Jan 26, 2022
Hang Seng CAC	23102			131.0		0.6	-1		-6.3			UO 5-4	I 00 0000	
Commodities		6973	- 1-	vel	7.9		0.1 0.7 -1 % change			-1.9	27.5 US - F		US - Fed	Jan 26, 2022
WTI Crude		71.13	Le	vei	0.01 0.0 0.4			-7.3 51.3		2	England - BoE	Feb 03, 2022		
Natural Gas	71.13 3.95			0.01		2.2			-7.5 -17.5	42.2		Eligiano - BoE	reb 03, 2022	
Gold	1792.21				0.2		4.0 -17.5 0.9 -0.7		-3.7		Euro zone - ECB	Feb 03, 2022		
Silver		22.75			0.45		2.0	2.		-8.2	-3 -13		Edio Zone - EOB	1 60 03, 2022
CRB Index		226.35			4.52		2.0	0.		-3.8		3.3	Japan - BoJ	Jan 18, 2022
Currencies		220.00	Le			% change:				Oupun	0411 10, 2022			
USDCAD		1.2904		-0.0010		-0.1	-0.1 0.5		1.6			Mexico - Banxico	Feb 10, 2022	
EURUSD		1.1306			0.0021		0.2	0.		0.6	-7			·-, -
USDJPY		114.19			0.0900		0.1	0.		-0.6		.2	Australia - RBA	Jan 31, 2022
AUDUSD		0.7170			0.0015		0.2	0.		-0.8	-4		1	
GBPUSD		1.3312			0.0050		0.4	0.		-0.6	-0		New Zealand - RBNZ	Feb 22, 2022
USDCHF		0.9227			-0.0009		-0.1	-0		-1.1		.7		, -
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