经济与投资展望 - 2022年 10月

美国

- 9月非农就业人数稳定增长 263 000 m/m。 失业率从上个月的 3.7 %下降到 3.5%,与 1969 年以来的最低水平持平,因为劳动力参与率回落至 62.3%。工资增长似乎达到顶峰并且与平均水平保持稳定每小时收入增加 0.3 %m/m 和 5.0 % y/y. 2020 年 2 月美国的就业人数为 1.525 亿,而今天为 1.53 亿,增加了 0.34% 或 52.4 万个工作岗位
- 劳动力市场疲软的唯一迹象是,8月份职位空缺降至1,010万个,比今年3月的创纪录高位减少了180万个。仍有575万失业工人。
- 美国 CPI 9 月上涨 0.4 % m/m, 8.2% y/y。核心 CPI 环比上涨 0.6%, 同比上涨 6.6%。 住房和食品分别同比增长 6.7% 和 11.2%。 电力 CPI 同比上涨 15.5%, 而能源价格同比上涨 19.8%。
- 个人消费支出价格指数 (PCE) 8 月环比上涨 0.3%,但同比下降至 6.2%,而 7 月为 6.4%。核心 PCE 环比上涨 0.6%,是大流行周期中第 三快的月度涨幅。核心 PCE 同比保持不变,为 4.9%。
- 9月份制造业-PMI为50.9%,比8月份的52.8%回落1.9个百分点,经济连续第28个月扩张。然而,这是自大流行复苏开始以来的最低读数。2020年5月,制造业-PMI为43.5%。在该指数中,新订单和就业正在收缩。
- 9月服务业-PMI为 56.7%, 表明服务业的表现好于制造业。在这两个指数中, 价格支付的收益有所缓和, 而供应链问题似乎已显着缓解。

全球

- 欧元区 9 月份的整体 CPI 同比攀升至创纪录的 10%, 而 8 月份为 9.1%。 核心 CPI 同比小幅上涨 4.6%, 而上月为 4.2%。
- 德国的生产者价格指数环比上涨 7.9%,同比惊人地上涨 45.8%。价格上涨带来的痛苦似乎已经显著放缓了经济活动。德国很重要,因为它占欧元区 GDP 的 30%。
- 欧洲政策制定者正在通过财政刺激来抵消经济活动放缓(以及令人痛苦的能源危机),因为他们的中央银行正在积极收紧以抑制通胀,这是一种不可持续且相互矛盾的政策组合。到 2022 年为止,欧元区和英国分别在财政刺激上花费了 3120 亿美元和 1970 亿美元。
- 英格兰银行决定一方面通过购买金边债券(相当于英国的美国国债)来 放松货币政策,另一方面通过提高利率来收紧货币政策。这也是不可持 续的,就像同时踩刹车和踩油门一样。
- 10 年期金边债券最近从今年 0.97% 的低点跃升至 4.48% 的高点。请记住,英格兰银行预测英国将出现衰退,因为他们继续收紧货币政策以对抗 10% 的通货膨胀。
- 就在三个月前,世界银行将中国 2022 年经济增长预测从 4.3% 下调至 2.8%。
- 10月16日,中国共产党代表大会开幕。 习近平主席将希望经济平稳运行,因为他正在争取前所未有的第三个五年任期。为了解决他们的房地产弱点,似乎更多的刺激措施正在以降低利率、放宽贷款标准和鼓励开发商完成住房单元的形式出现。

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经济和投资展望 - 2022 年 10 月

固定收入

- 9月的就业数据表明劳动力市场持续吃紧,美联储很快不再加息的希望破灭。
- 联邦公开市场委员会 (FOMC) 的经济预测摘要要求联邦基金利率中位数在 2022 年底为 4.4%, 在 2023 年底为 4.6%。这意味着 FOMC 预计明年将联邦基金利率上调至 4.50% 至 4.75% 的终端区间。
- 美联储今年仍有望累计加息 1.50 个百分点,在 11 月 1-2 日的 FOMC 会议上加息 75 个基点 (bps),由于就业强劲和通胀居高不下,12 月 将进一步加息 75 个基点.
- 实际联邦基金利率仍处于深度负值区域,当前联邦基金利率为 3.00-3.25%,9月份美国消费者物价指数为8.2% y/y。
- 美联储于 2022 年 3 月开始加息。联邦基金利率的变化需要一年多的时间才能体现在经济数据中。按照这一衡量标准,我们将在 2023 年 3 月开始看到明显疲软的经济数据,仅 5 个月后。

战术性固定收益分配

- 固定收益策略各自基准的久期为中性,因为金融市场消化了因快速加息而导致的经济增长放缓。
- 增持短期投资级别的公司——以最小的增量风险获得额外的收入。

公平

- 根据Strategas 的说法,自1976年以来的187个季度(46年)中,从未出现连续三个季度股票和债券出现负季度回报的时期。这种现象就这样发生了。股票和债券的负回报通常与经济衰退有关。
- 波动性——在 2022 年前九个月,88% 的交易日的盘中波动幅度 大于 1%,这是自 2009 年以来的最高水平,当时 95% 的交易区间 大于 1%。预计未来几个月市场波动性会更高。
- 股票分析师正在降低他们对 2022 年, 更重要的是 2023 年的S&P 500 指数的盈利预期,以反映经济衰退对企业盈利的影响。投资者正试图确定他们应该对这些较低的收益应用什么市盈率,艰巨的任务是不知道衰退可能持续多长时间和深度。

战术性股权分配

- 增持以质量为重点的美国大盘股。
- 继续减持国际发达市场,不涉足新兴市场 (EM)。尽管估值相对于美国股票仍然具有吸引力,但国际发达和新兴市场可能会受到全球化变化、全球增长放缓以及美元相对一篮子国际货币处于20年高位的压力。

F.N.B. Wealth Management

• 在高通胀、负实际利率和地缘政治紧张的环境中接触黄金。

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