

## **Key Market Levels:**

	Fri 4pm ET	YTD	S&P500 Sector	3 Month
S&P 500	3,640	-23.64%	Communications	-12.06%
NASDAQ COMPOSITE	10,652	-31.91%	Discretionary	-2.89%
DJIA	29,297	-19.38%	Energy	+19.26%
Russell 2000	1,702	-24.19%	Financials	-2.80%
Int'l Developed	1,694	-27.50%	Health Care	-5.82%
VIX	31.36	16.3Lo/38.9Hi	Industrials	-1.93%
Oil	92.70	+22.98%	Materials	-3.58%
Gold	1,670	-8.80%	Real Estate	-15.78%
Bitcoin	19,457	-58.11%	Staples	-8.83%
US 10 yr	3.88%	+237 bps	Technology	-8.77%
US 30 yr	3.84%	+194 bps	Utilities	-8.60%

## **Recapping Last Week**

U.S. equities gave back most of their weekly gains with a sharp Friday selloff after the stronger-than-expected jobs report. The Russell 2000 Index rose 2%+, while the S&P500 gained 1.5% and the Nasdaq Composite added 0.75%. S&P500 sector breadth tilted positive, dominated by a huge leap in energy shares. Crude oil spiked 16% after OPEC announced nominal production cuts of 2M barrels a day, the biggest since the pandemic's start. The U.S. dollar and Treasury yields rose sharply as the resilient labor market and hawkish Fed rhetoric kept another large rate hike probable in 4 weeks' time. U.S. non-farm employment increased 263K in September, with private payrolls accounting for all the gains. The unemployment rate fell to 3.5%, largely due to a drop in the participation rate, and wages rose 0.3%, signaling persistent inflation pressures and in turn probable rate hikes. Stock indexes tumbled 3-4% following the release. Job openings did fall to a yearly low in August, but the ratio of openings per unemployed worker remained well above pre-pandemic levels. In other news, U.S. manufacturing activity grew at the slowest pace since May 2020 as new orders contracted, while demand on the services side kept prices elevated. Internationally, Australia's central bank became the first to institute a smaller-than-anticipated rate hike, opting for just a quarter point raise after acknowledging the risks of going too far, too fast. The RBA's move buoyed risk assets early in the week, but the positive sentiment proved to be short-lived. In the UK, Prime Minister Truss pulled back the most controversial elements of her new economic plan, but the pound and gilts remained under pressure as investors' skepticism endured. The EU saw retail sales fall in August as producer prices soared 5% MoM and a whopping 43% YoY. Factory orders and industrial production plunged in Germany, and the country's leading economic institutes forecasted 2023 GDP shrinking by 0.4%. Despite the gloomy outlook, minutes from the recent ECB meeting showed little debate that large rate hikes are needed to tame inflation.

### The Week Ahead

The Fed finds itself in a real quandary now. Rising interest rates have failed to stymie the labor market, while both shelter and wage inflation persist. Additionally, the Atlanta Fed GDPNow model implies that economic growth accelerated in Q3, potentially reversing two straight negative quarters. Without some hard evidence that their actions have influenced anything but the struggling equity markets, the Fed cannot begin to think about a **pivot** in its restrictive policy. This week's focus turns from jobs to the U.S. **inflation** data, with the PPI release Wednesday followed by CPI on Thursday. Expectations are for increases of 0.2% MoM and 8.1% YoY for consumer prices, numbers that would only bolster the central bank's case. Wednesday will also see the release of the minutes from the last FOMC meeting, and it's another busy week of committee member appearances to parse. The U.S. calendar concludes with retail sales and consumer sentiment on Friday, along with the beginning of Q3 earnings season. Many of the large banks will report, and investors will be keen to see how the surging U.S. dollar has impacted corporate profits and CEO outlooks. The overseas calendar is light, with the UK reporting employment figures and monthly GDP while the Bank of England's gilt buying intervention is set to expire at week's end. In China, stimulus measures have proven to be little help against harsh lockdowns, which will likely keep inflation readings tame and imports data weak.

#### Chart of the Week: OPEC Changes a Trend

**Crude oil futures** (/CL) finally broke out of the downward channel it's been stuck in since the June high, pushed by the 2M barrel per day production cut from **OPEC**. The



tide had already started to turn, as the prior week's low produced a bullish MACD divergence. From there prices advanced every day last week, breaking above both the 20- and 50- day exponential moving averages (EMAs) and the channel's resistance. Those EMAs turned higher, and crude closed the

week right at its **200-day EMA**. A further advance this week would likely send the MACD trend **positive** for the first time since June. Click here to view **chart**.



# October 10 - 14

2022

#### Monday:

EU Sentix Investor Confidence -34.9 exp, -31.8 prior

IMF Meetings (all week)

#### Tuesday:

UK Claimant Count Change 4.2K exp, 6.3K prior

U.S. NFIB Small Business Index 91.2 exp, 91.8 prior

#### Wednesday:

UK GDP m/m 0.0% exp, 0.2% prior

U.S. PPI m/m 0.2% exp, -0.1% prior

U.S. FOMC Meeting Minutes

EU Industrial Production m/m 0.6% exp, -2.3% prior

U.S. 10-y Note Auction 3.33 b/c, 2.4% WI prior

#### Thursday:

U.S. CPI m/m 0.2% exp, 0.1% prior

U.S. Unemployment Claims 225K exp, 219K prior

China CPI/PPI y/y 2.8/1.1% exp, 2.5/2.3% prior

China Trade Balance 580B exp, 536B prior

Earnings: TSM, DAL, BLK, DPZ

#### Friday:

U.S. Retail Sales m/m 0.2% exp, 0.3% prior

U.S. Prelim Consumer Sentiment 59.1 exp, 58.6 prior

U.S. Import Prices m/m -1.1% exp, -1.0% prior

Earnings: C, JPM, MS, WFC, UNH

Source: forexfactory.com

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