

Key Market Levels:

	Fri 4pm ET	YTD	S&P500 Sector	3 Month
S&P 500	3,901	-18.15%	Communications	-14.12%
NASDAQ COMPOSITE	11,102	-29.04%	Discretionary	-11.78%
DJIA	32,861	-9.57%	Energy	+22.13%
Russell 2000	1,847	-17.74%	Financials	+1.48%
Int'l Developed	1,749	-25.13%	Health Care	+1.07%
VIX	25.75	16.3Lo/38.9Hi	Industrials	-1.56%
Oil	88.19	+16.93%	Materials	-3.06%
Gold	1,648	-10.00%	Real Estate	-15.78%
Bitcoin	20.647	-55.55%	Staples	-1.97%
US 10 yr	4.01%	+250 bps	Technology	-11.86%
US 30 yr	4.13%	+232 bps	Utilities	-9.19%

Recapping Last Week

Despite disappointing earnings reports from large-cap technology companies, U.S. equity indexes finished higher after a stronger-than-expected GDP report. The Russell 2000 Index soared 6%, while the S&P500 added 4% and the Nasdaq Composite rose 2%+. Ten of 11 S&P sectors finished positive, led by industrials, financials, consumer staples, and utilities. Treasury yields and the U.S. dollar backed off from recent highs but remained in firm uptrends. The latest U.S. inflation report showed prices slowing their ascent but still rising, with the Core PCE Index up 0.5% MoM and 5.1% YoY. A modest deceleration in wage growth was viewed as a positive but likely won't change the Fed's intended path on rate hikes. Although Q3 GDP exceeded forecasts at +2.6%, much of the growth was attributed to the narrowing trade deficit, and the underlying picture highlighted slowing economic trends in key areas like consumer spending and investment. U.S. flash PMIs revealed a fourth straight month of contracting business activity in October, while September's durable goods orders increased less than expected. Consumer confidence fell to a 3-month low in October as inflation and the economic outlook weighed. Sharply rising mortgage rates have crushed the housing market, as new home sales plunged 11% MoM in September and pending sales sank 10.2%. Home prices have started to come down but not nearly enough to offset higher borrowing costs. Internationally, China's U.S.-listed shares tumbled on concerns that the policies of President Xi's new leadership team would hamper private sector growth in the world's second largest economy. In central bank news, the ECB delivered a second straight 75bps hike, while the Bank of Canada surprised with a smaller-than-anticipated half-point raise, citing an economy that is likely to stall in upcoming quarters. The Bank of Japan maintained its ultra-low rates as expected but announced a massive \$200B stimulus package to offset rising material costs. In Europe, Germany's CPI climbed to 10.4% YoY in September and the flash composite PMI sank to 44.1 as high energy costs hurt manufacturing. Finally, Australia's inflation hit a 32-year high last quarter, raising pressure on the **RBA** for more aggressive tightening measures.

The Week Ahead

A busy week looms with the **FOMC** and **Bank of England** set to raise rates and the U.S. jobs report due on Friday. A fourth straight 75bps lift from the Fed is priced in, but investors will be watching for how Chair Powell might try to lay the ground for a change in pace going forward. The strong labor market is still expected to show growth of 200K despite the central bank's tight policy, while the JOLTS and ADP reports will provide additional color. ISM PMIs will be released on Tuesday and Thursday, after last week's flash data revealed elevated recession risks. Other U.S. events include non-farm productivity and factory orders, along with Chicago PMI. Earnings season is winding down, but a handful of key releases will likely confirm slowing economic conditions. Overseas, the pound and gilt markets have calmed down after Rishi Sunak took over as UK prime minister, and the BOE is expected to raise rates by 75bps on Thursday. In Europe, the week kicks off with October's inflation numbers and the first look at Q3 GDP, followed by final PMI updates. In the Asia-Pacific region, Australia's central bank is anticipated to take a cautious approach with a 25bps hike, given concerns about the rapid slowdown in China, their largest trading partner.

Chart of the Week: Rates Release Pressure

Last week brought some relief to skyrocketing interest rates. The 30-Year Treasury Index (TYX) broke above important technical resistance at 40 (4.0% yield) two weeks



prior 10 years. Last week a small **retracement** dropped the rate from 4.4% back to 4.1%, which is larger than it sounds. Long-term rates are still above the important 4.0% mark, so will the new potential support hold, or does the correction continue? Click here to view chart.



Oct 31 – Nov 4

2022

Monday:

China PMIs 49.9/50.2 exp, 50.1/50.6 prior

EU CPI Flash Estimate y/y 9.9% exp, 10.0% prior

U.S. Chicago PMI 47.8 exp, 45.7 prior

Australia RBA Rate Statement

Tuesday:

U.S. ISM Manufacturing PMI 50.0 exp, 50.9 prior

U.S. JOLTS Job Openings 9.75M exp, 10.05M prior

Japan Monetary Policy Mtg Minutes

Earnings: UBER, PFE, LLY, AMD

Wednesday:

U.S. FOMC Statement

U.S. ADP Employment Change 200K exp, 208K prior

China Caixin Services PMI 49.2 exp, 49.3 prior

Earnings: CVS, YUM, QCOM, ZG

Thursday:

UK BOE Monetary Policy Report

U.S. ISM Services PMI 55.5 exp, 56.7 prior

U.S. Prelim Non-Farm Prod. q/q -0.1% exp, -4.1% prior

U.S. Factory Orders m/m 0.4% exp, 0.0% prior

Earnings: PTON, COP, SBUX, K, PYPL

Friday:

U.S. Non-Farm Employment Change 200K exp, 263K prior

EU German Factory Orders m/m -0.5% exp, -2.4% prior

Canada Employment Change 21.1K prior

Source: forexfactory com

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