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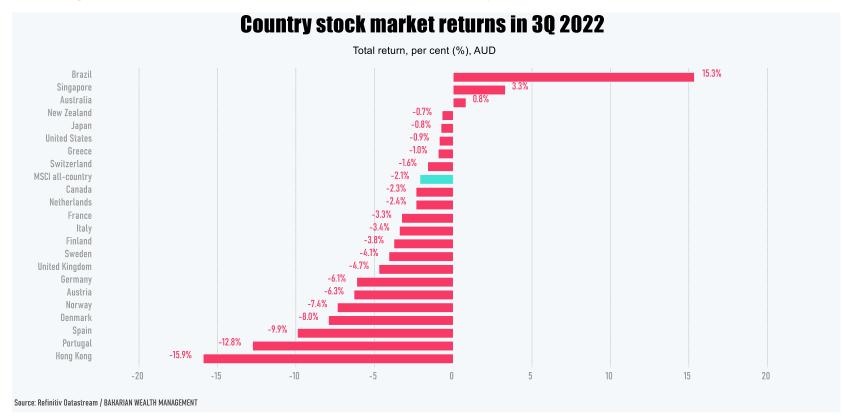
3Q 2022 in review. *Global scoreboard*



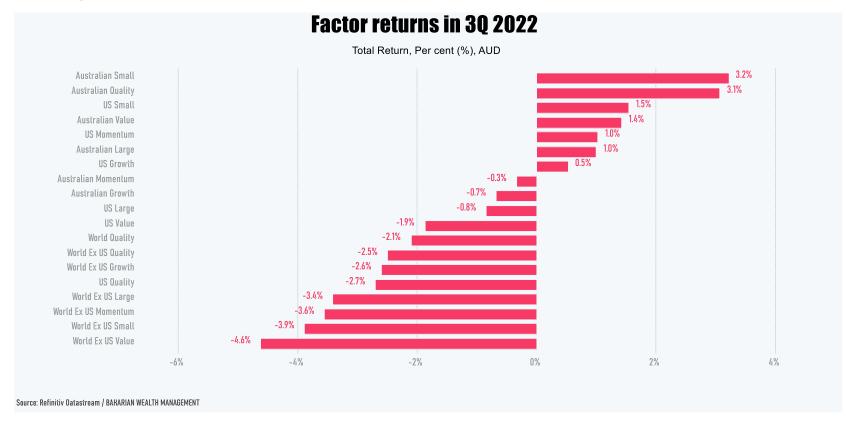
The global scoreboard: *Asset class performance*



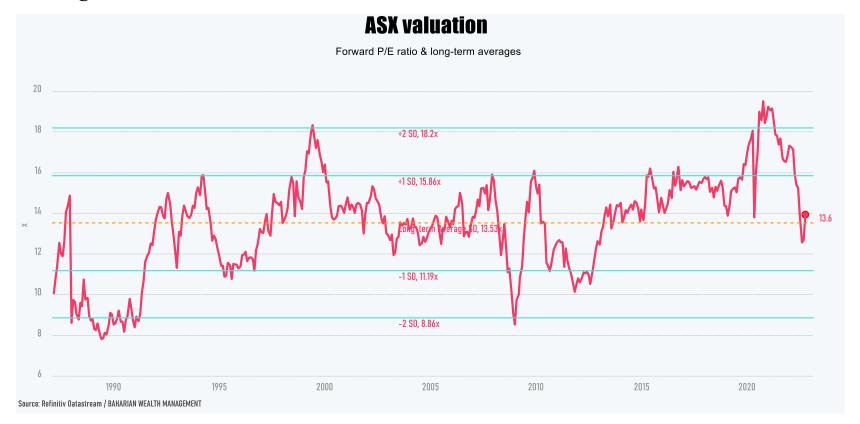
The global scoreboard: *Select country performance*



The global scoreboard: Factor performance



The global scoreboard: Australian stock market valuation



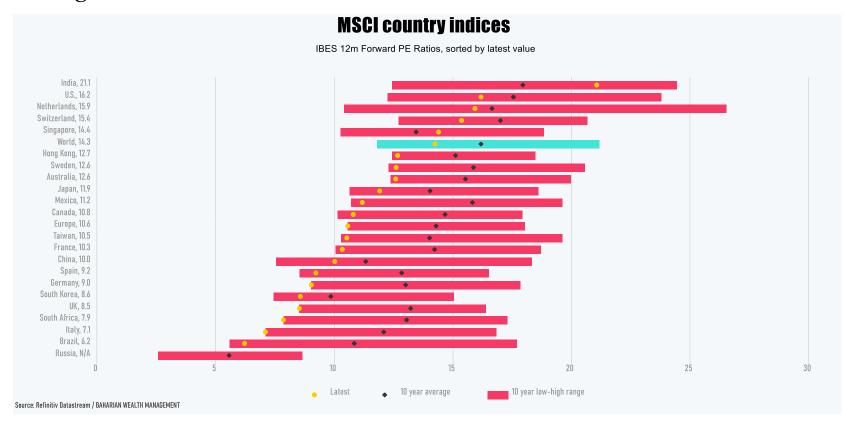


The global scoreboard: *US stock market valuation*



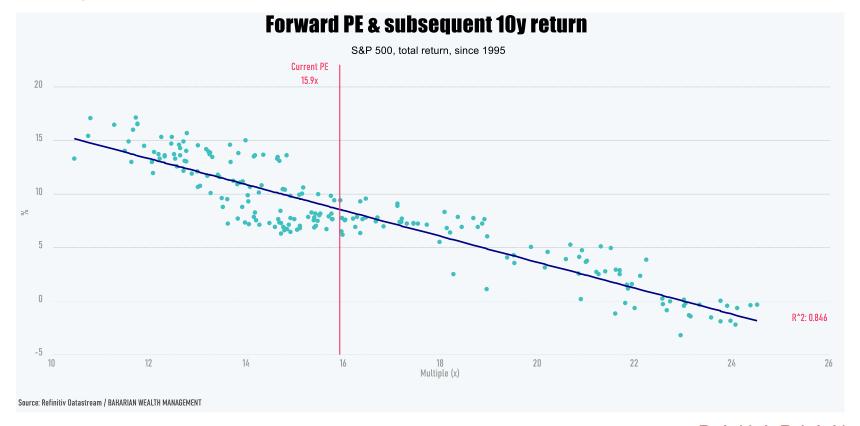


The global scoreboard: World stock market valuation



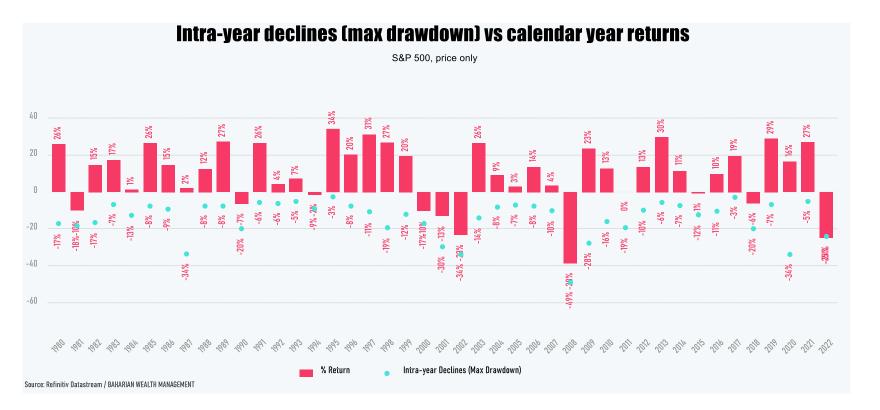


The global scoreboard: Valuations & subsequent returns





The global scoreboard: Stock market calendar & intra-year returns





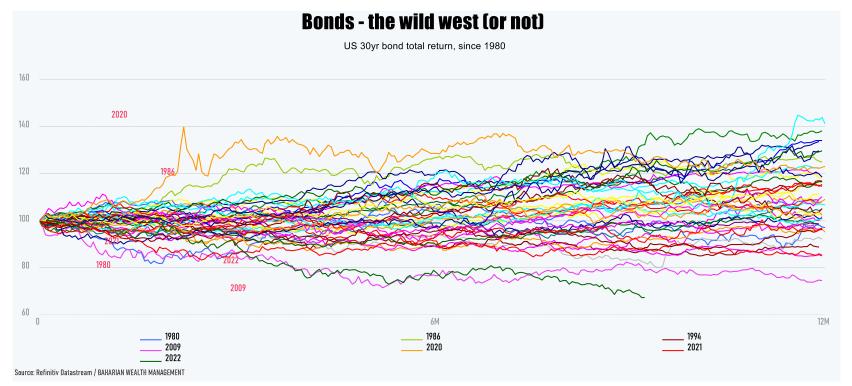


3 year fixed rate loans jumped in 2021/2022 to levels not seen since 2012.



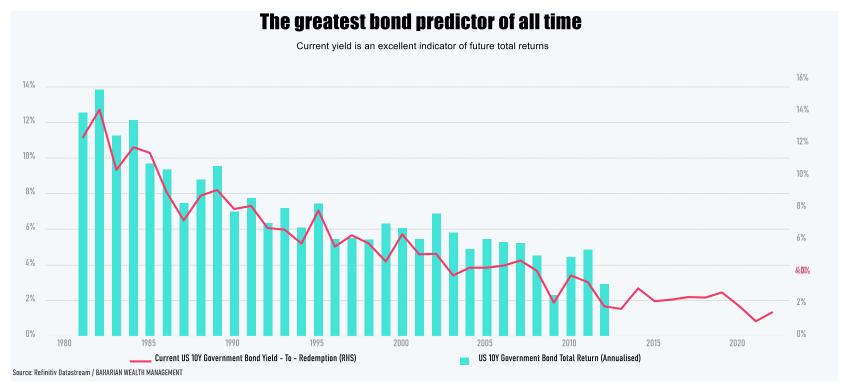


3 year fixed rate loans jumped in 2021/2022 to levels not seen since 2012.



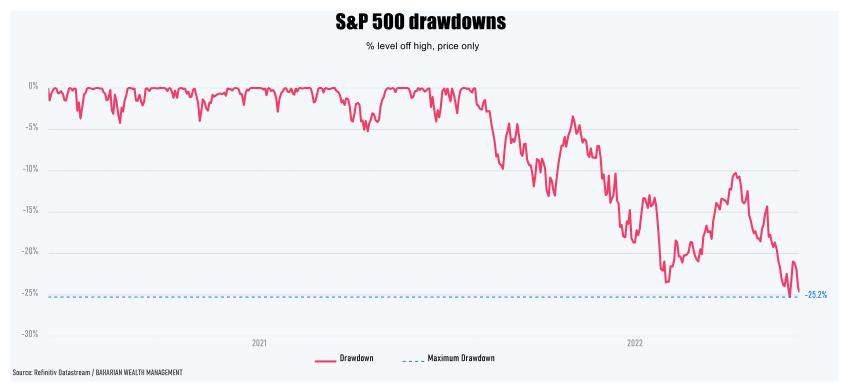


10 year bonds are telling you you can expect about 4% pa for the next 10 years in bonds.



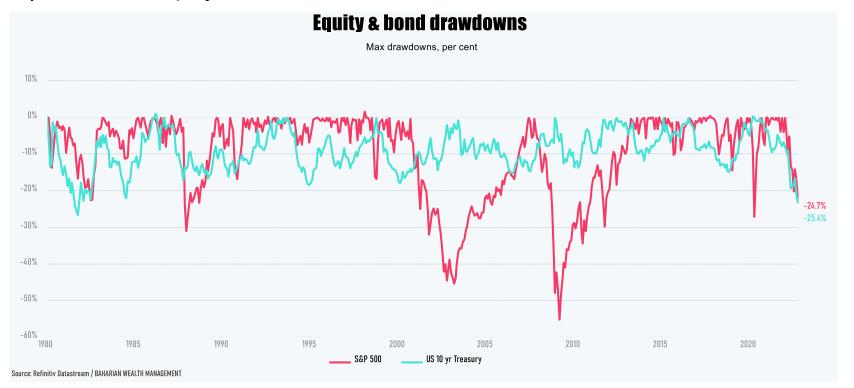


2022 ranks as one of the worst starts to the calendar year.



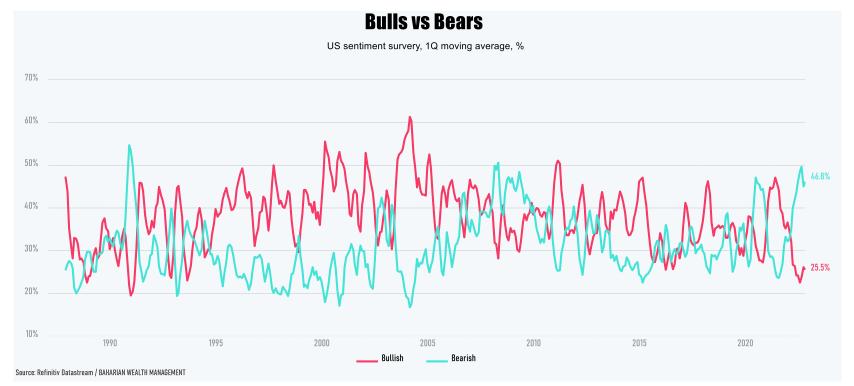


3 year fixed rate loans jumped in 2021/2022 to levels not seen since 2012.



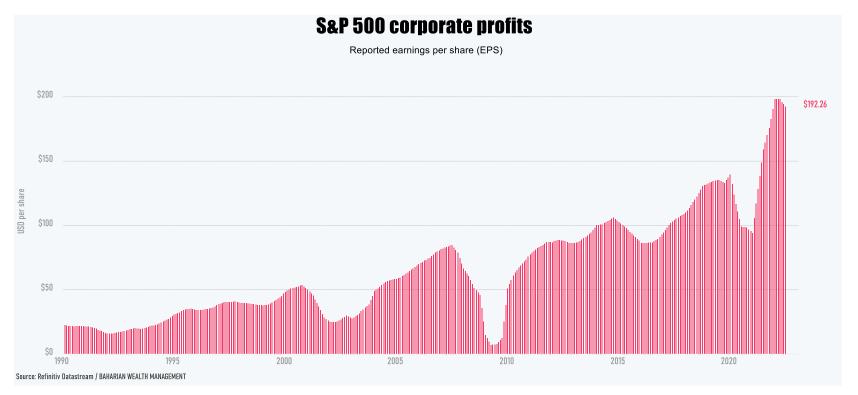


Bearish sentiment is as bad as it was during the GFC and worse than it was during COVID-19.



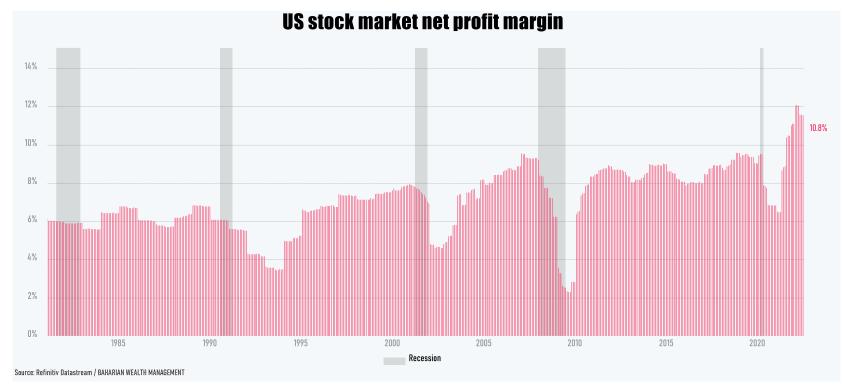


US corporate profits at record levels, however seem to be coming off the top.



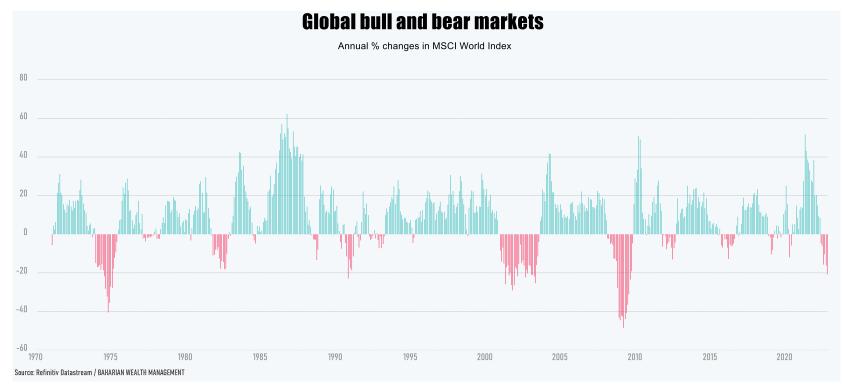


US corporate profit margins have peaked and seem to be coming off the top.



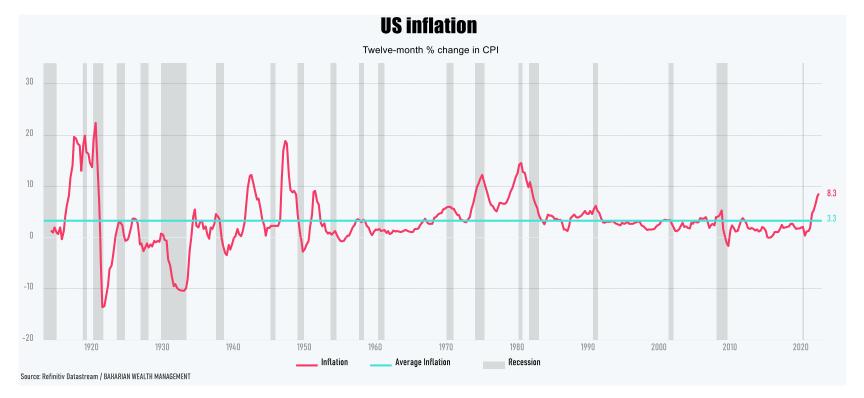


A long-term perspective on global bull and bear markets.



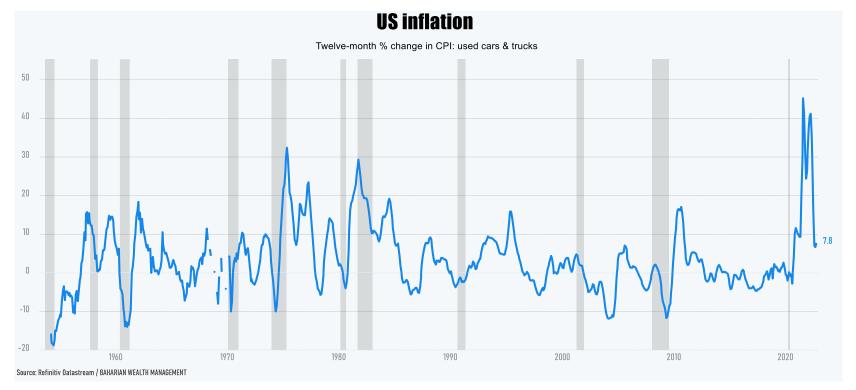


Inflation is still out of control.



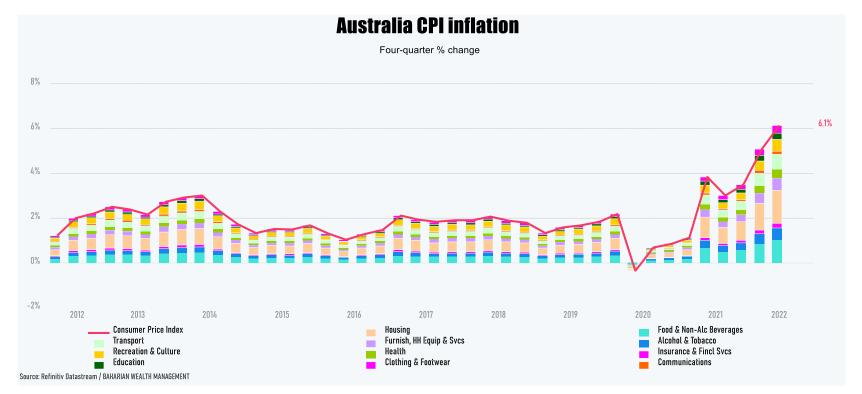


A huge fall in used cars and trucks.



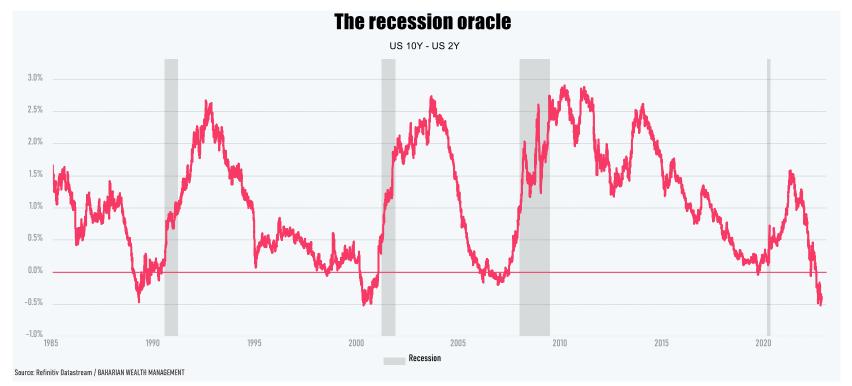


Contributors to Australian inflation.



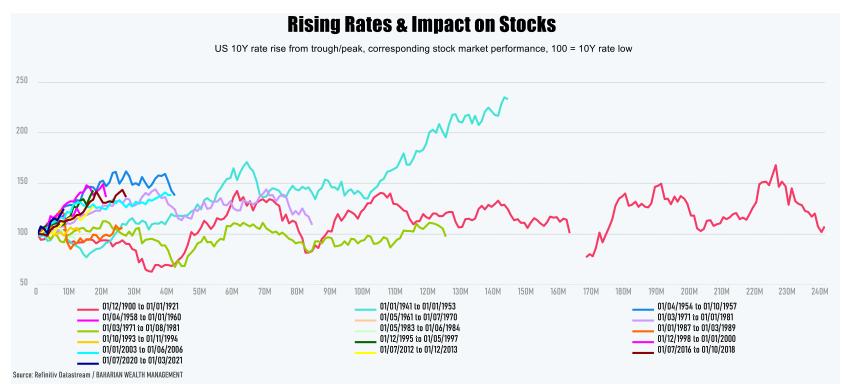


Is a recession imminent? The yield curve thinks so.



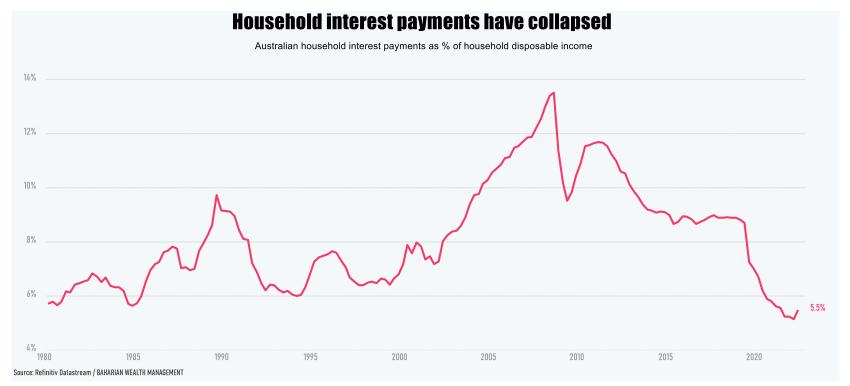


Interest rate hikes are not as bad for the stock market as the headlines report.



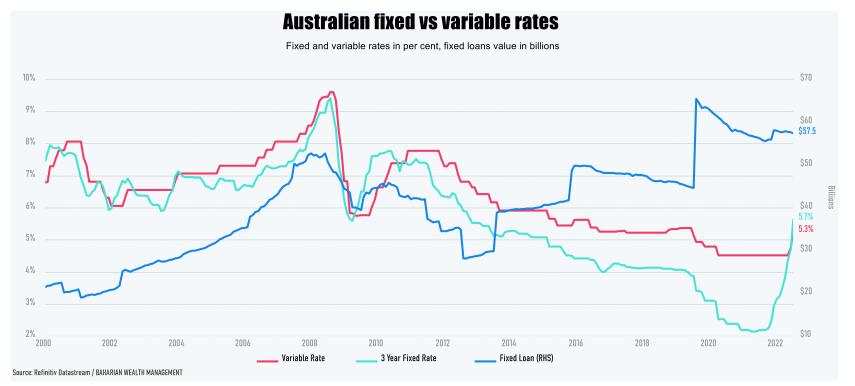


Borrowers had been paying the lowest rate of interest in almost 50 years – this has now turned.



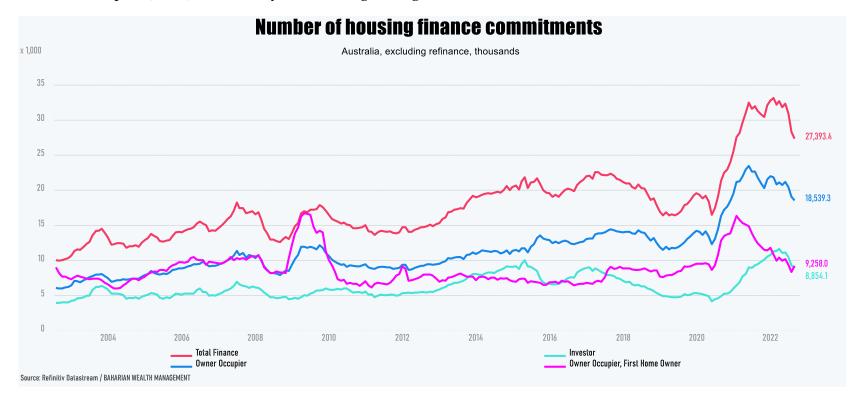


3 year fixed rate loans jumped in 2021/2022 to levels not seen since 2012.



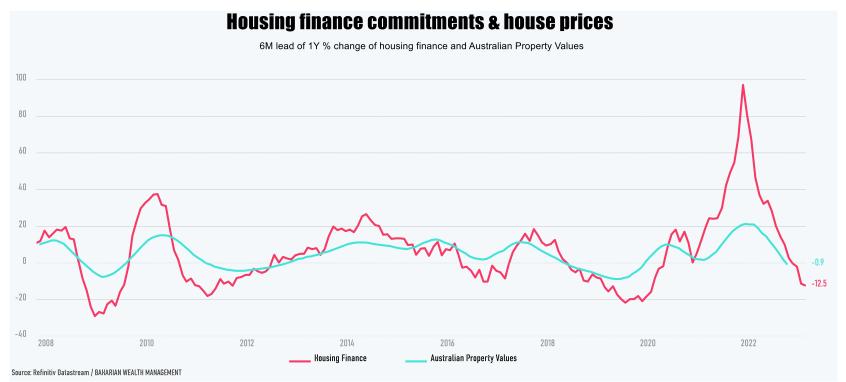


Owner occupier (FHO) are the only borrowers growing.



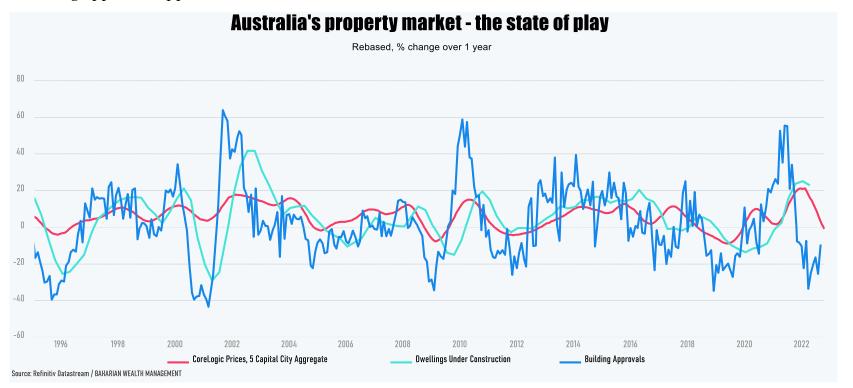


Lending leads house prices by about 6 months – is a bottom being formed?



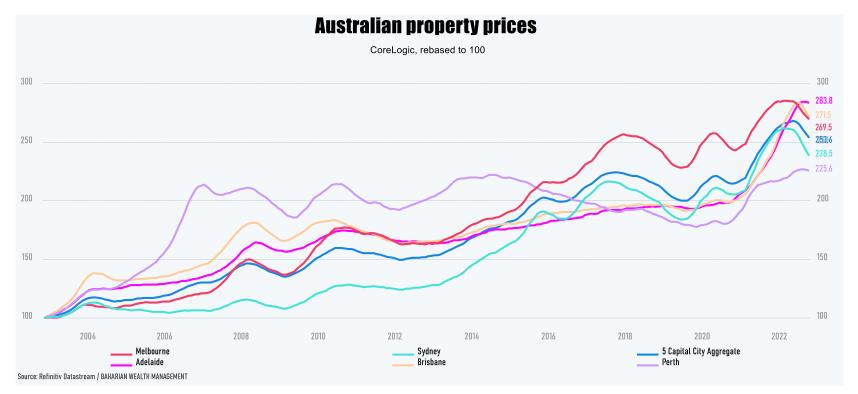


Building approvals appear to have cemented a bottom.



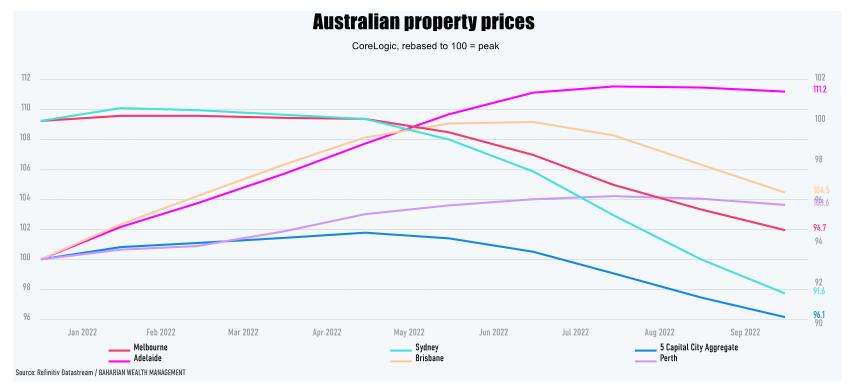


All markets have turned.



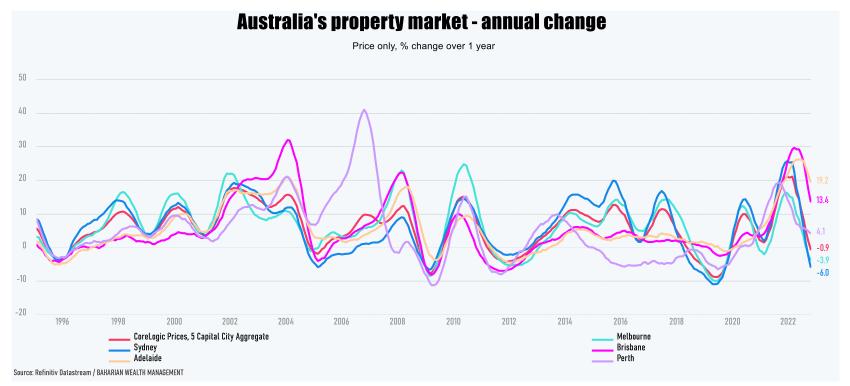


Melbourne and Sydney bearing most of the brunt in price declines.



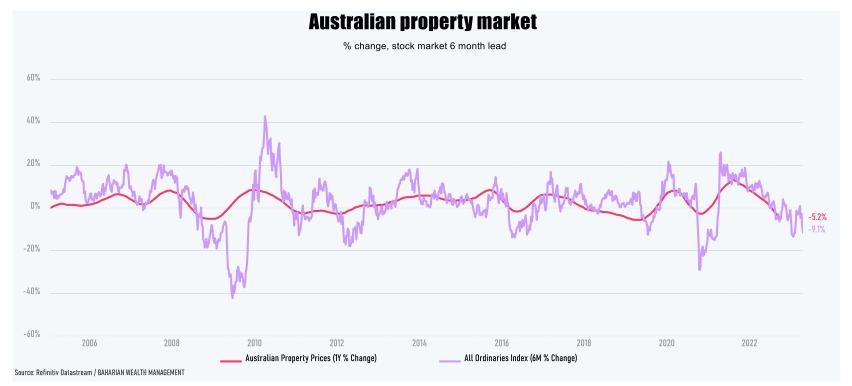


Sydney leading price declines – maybe a little more to go based on history?



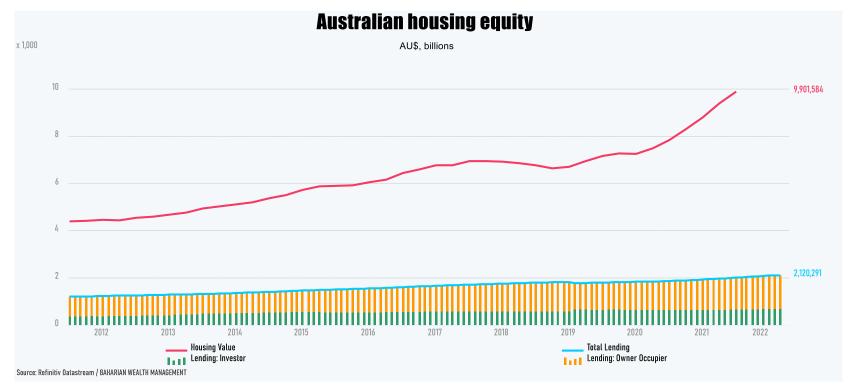


Property prices don't appear to bottom out anywhere near the stock market levels.



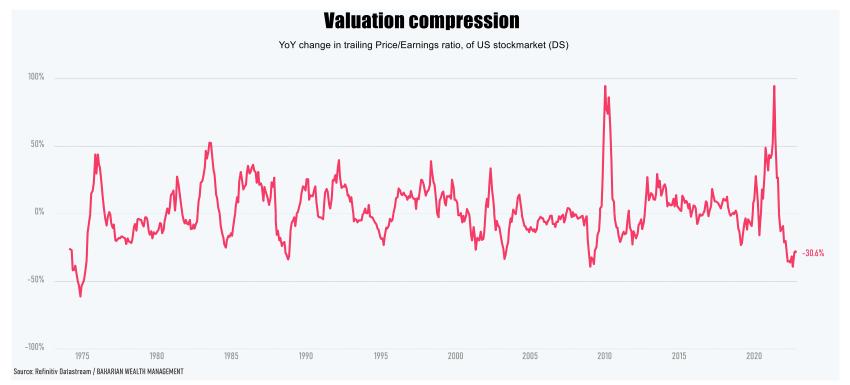


The other side of the balance sheet is as, if not more important than debt – equity, an enormous gain.



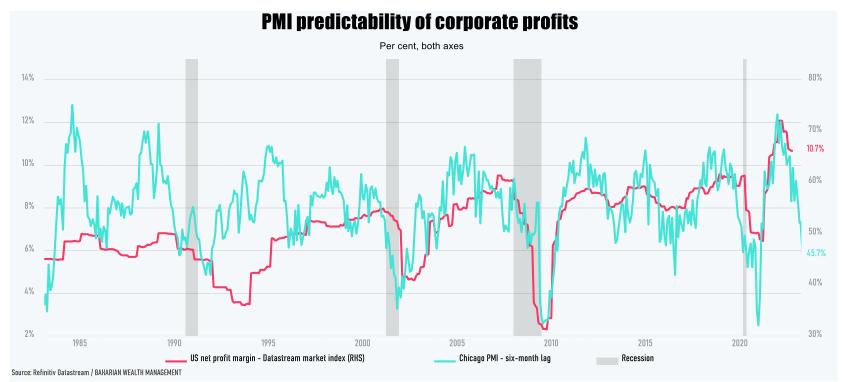


Valuations have been crushed through 2022, however we might be seeing some green shoots.



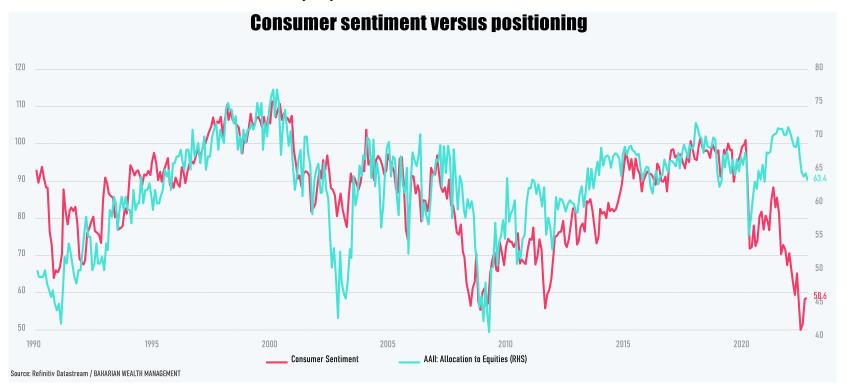


Global PMI telling us a recession is likely – if correct, we'll see profits decline in stocks.



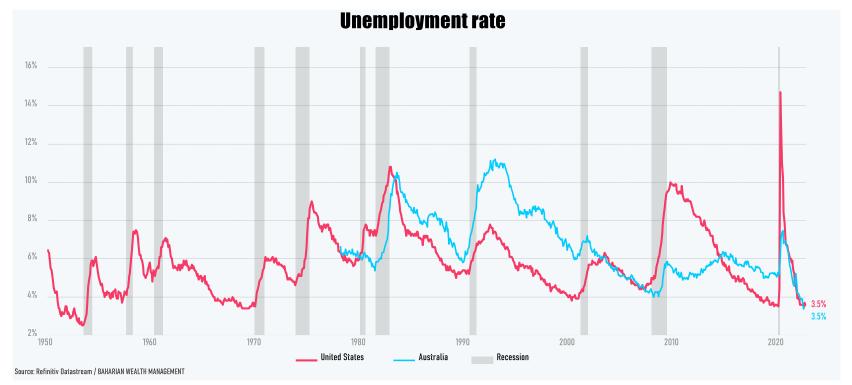


Watch what consumers do, not what they say.



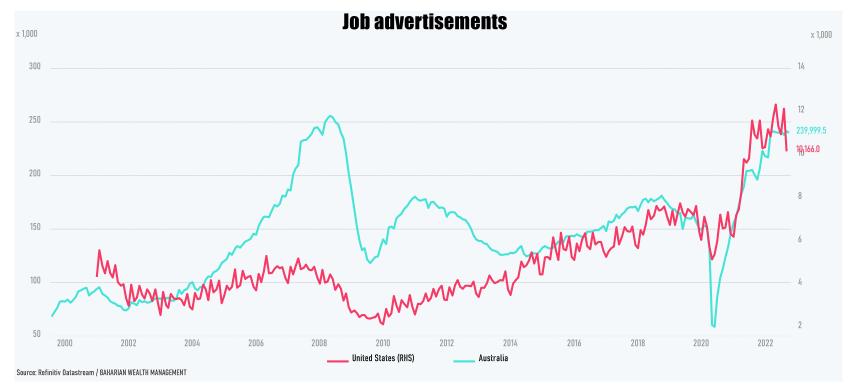


One of the strongest job markets on record.



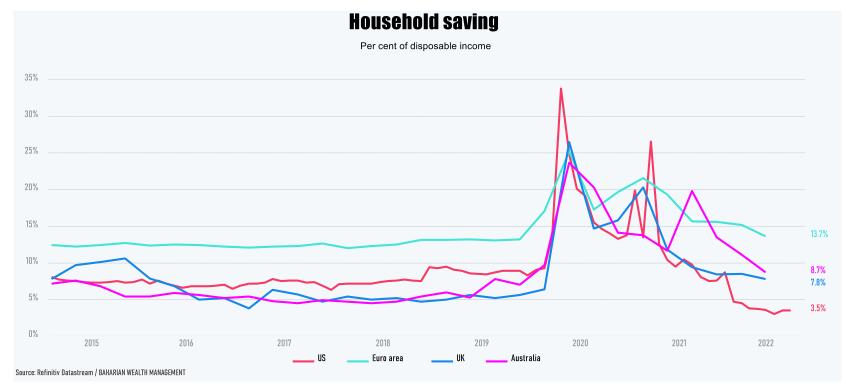


We all know about the labor shortages, just look at these job advertisements. Although US slowing down.



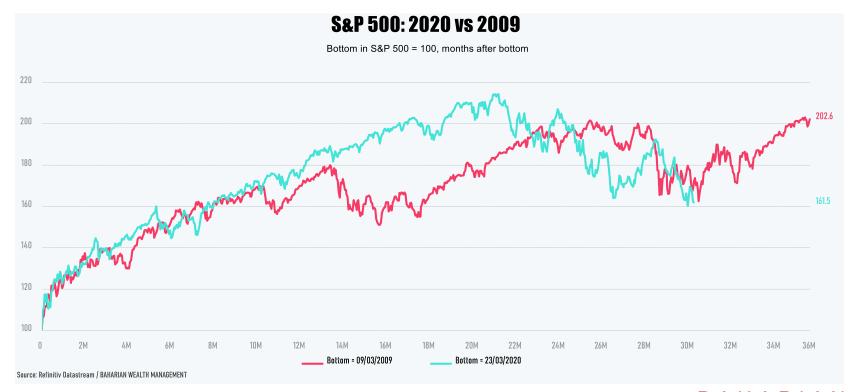


Household savings starting to fall – US back down to pre pandemic levels.

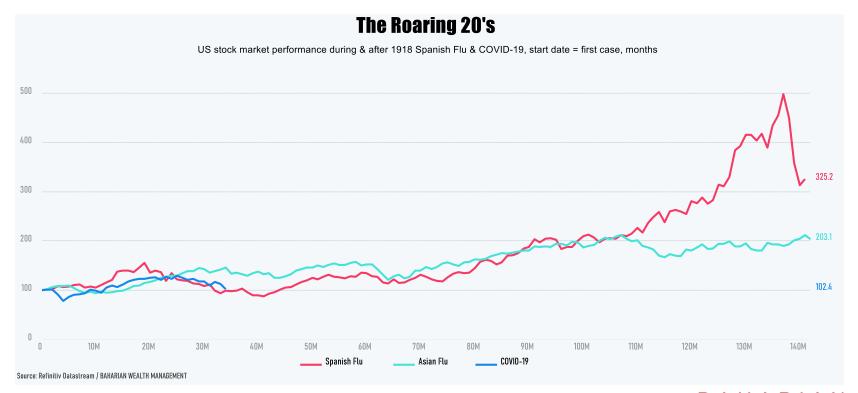




The post COVID recovery continues to mirror the path of the 2009 recovery.



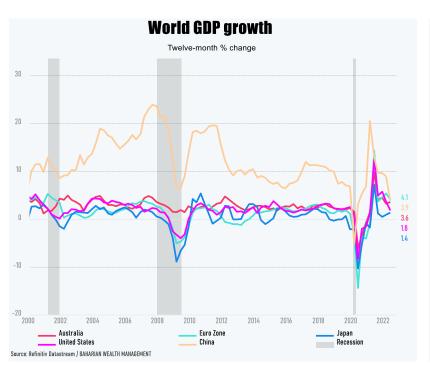
We could be on track for a 1920's-like boom.

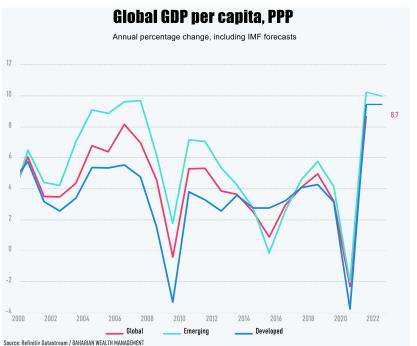


Global economy.



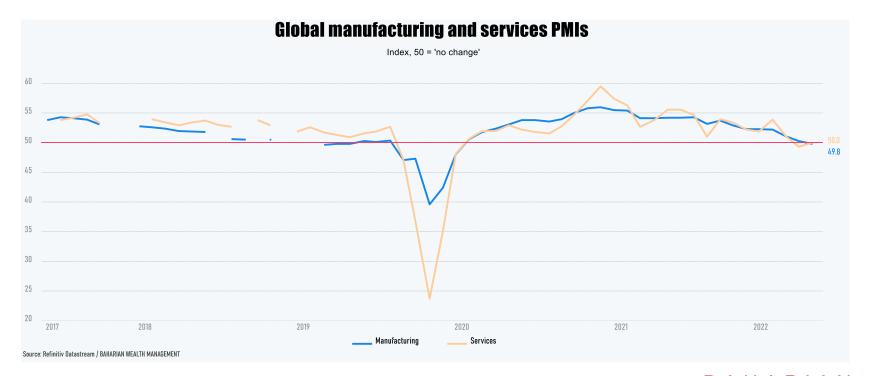
GDP



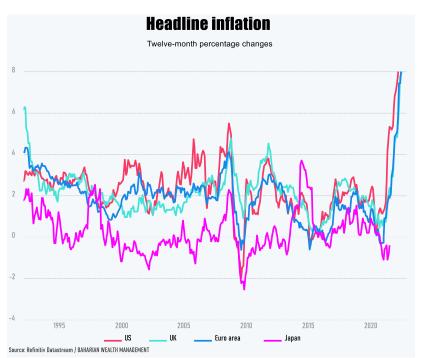


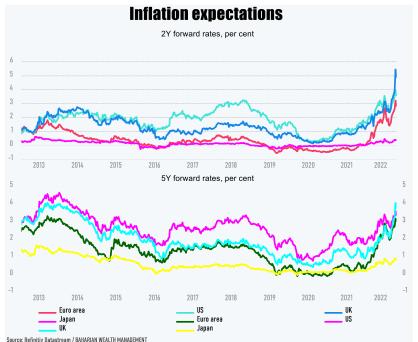


Manufacturing and services



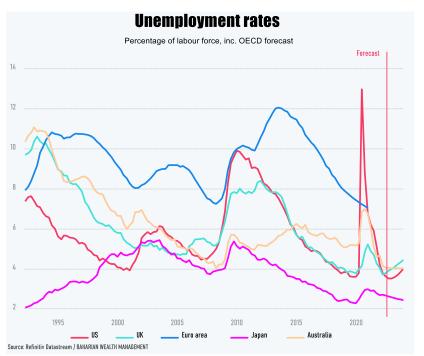
Inflation

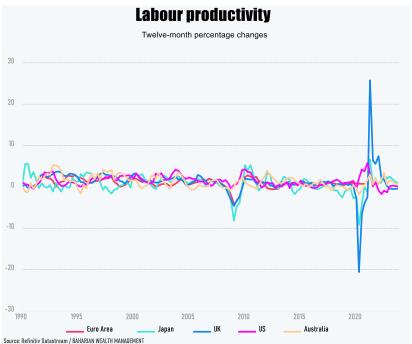






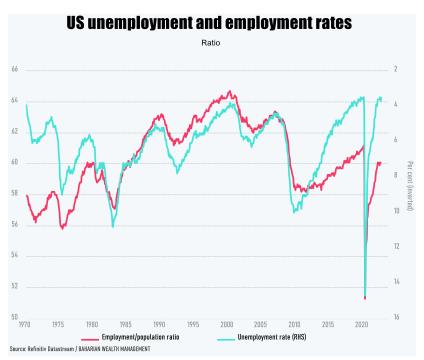
Labour market

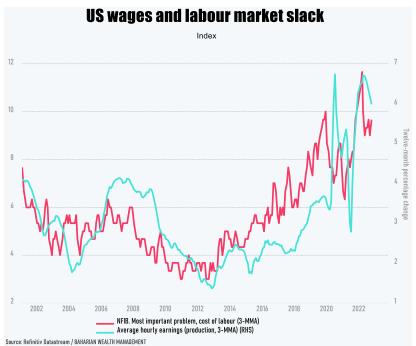






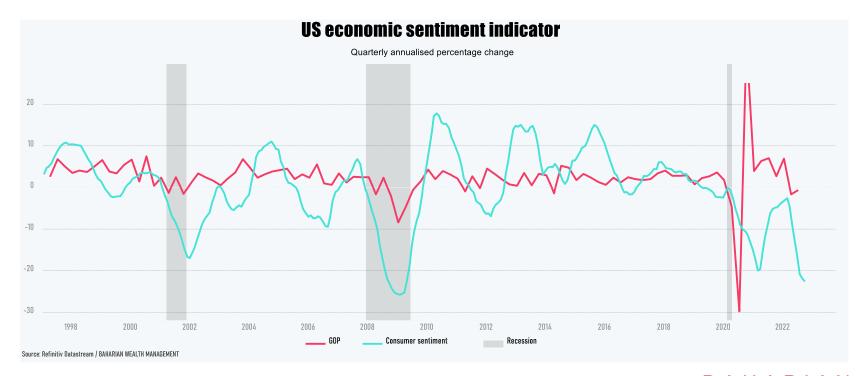
US unemployment & wages





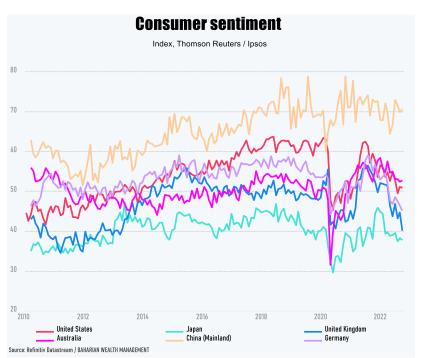


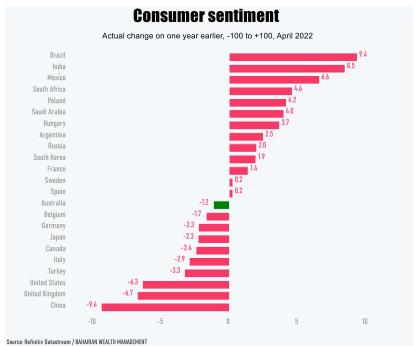
US consumer sentiment





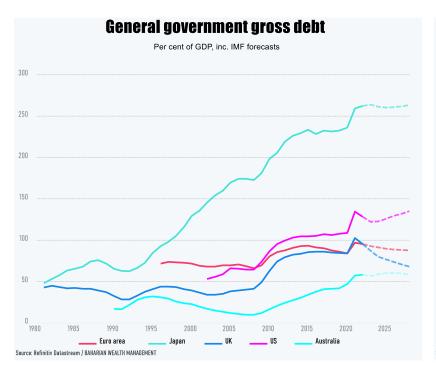
Consumer sentiment/confidence

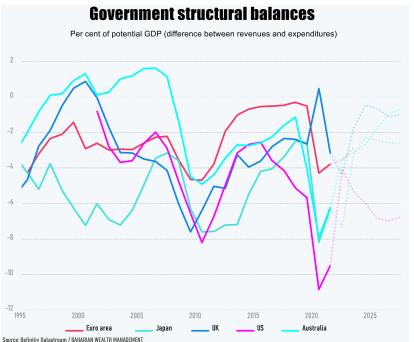






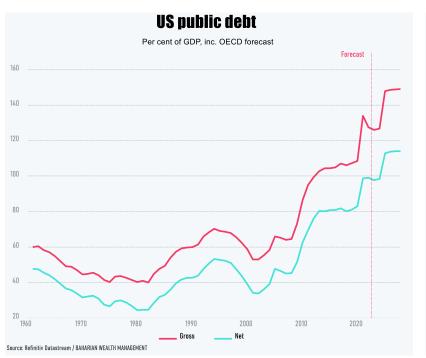
Federal finances







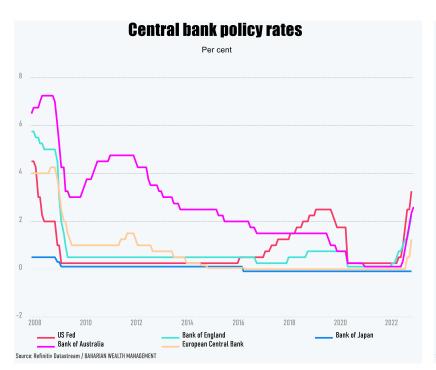
Public debt

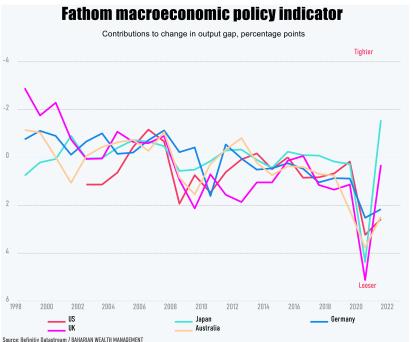






Central bank policy rates

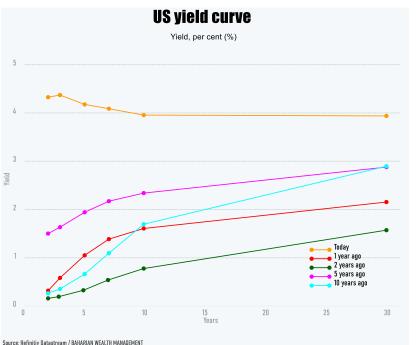






Interest rates & yield curve



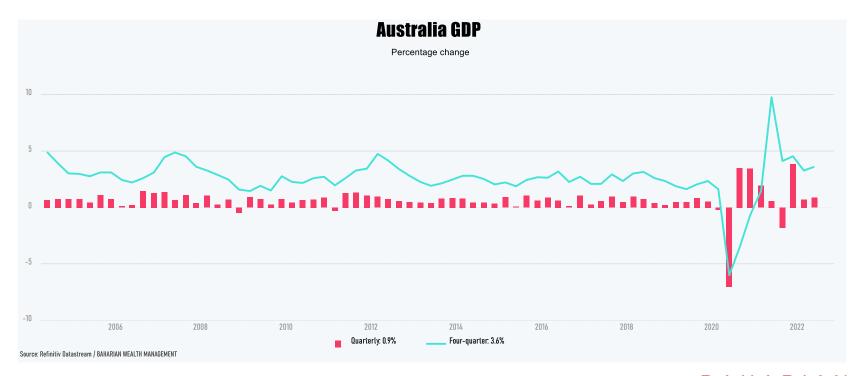




Australian economy.

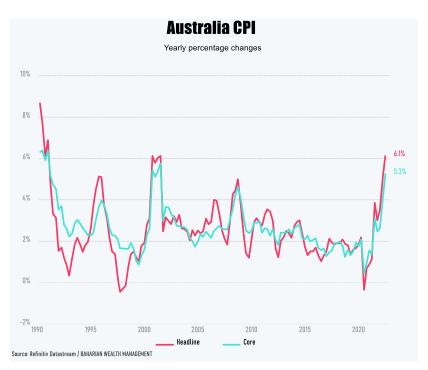


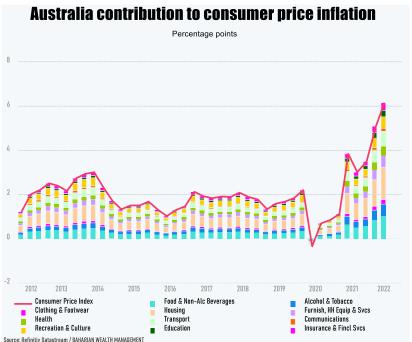
GDP





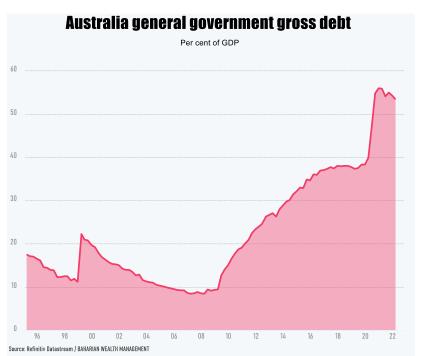
Inflation

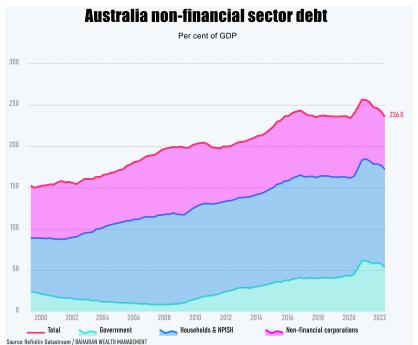






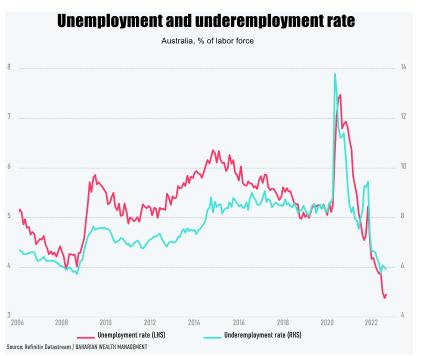
Debt

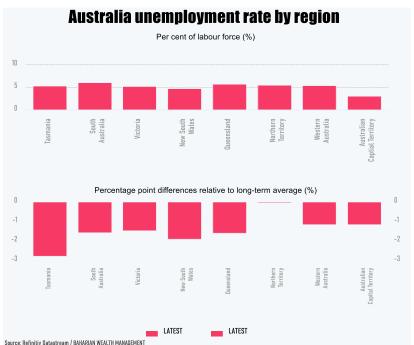






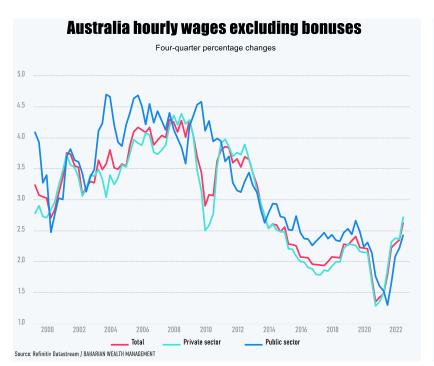
Employment

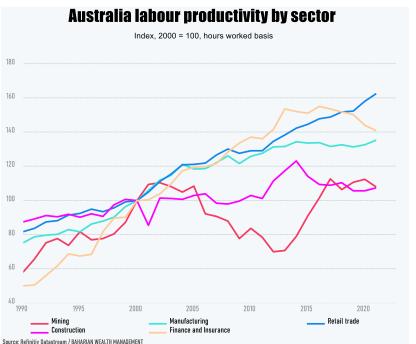






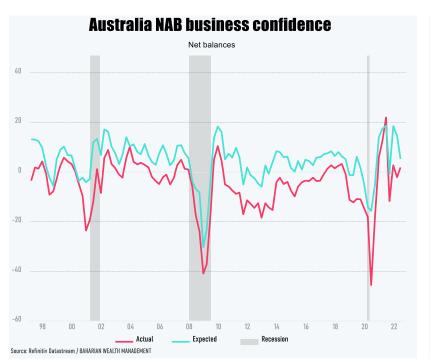
Wages

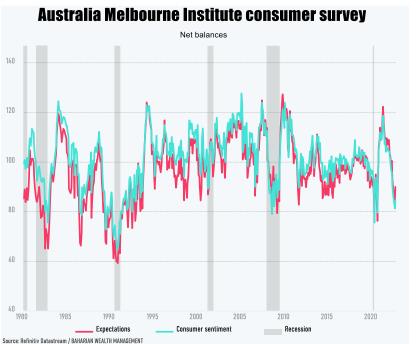






Business & consumer confidence

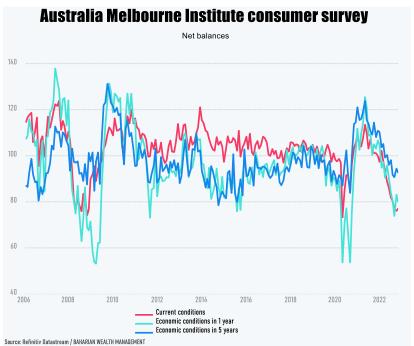






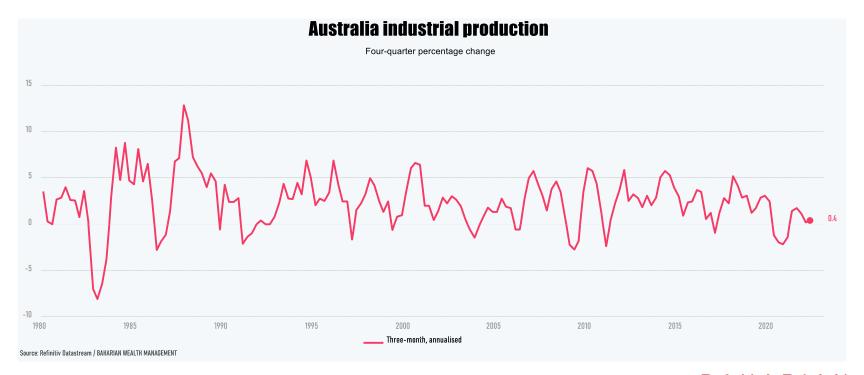
Retail sales





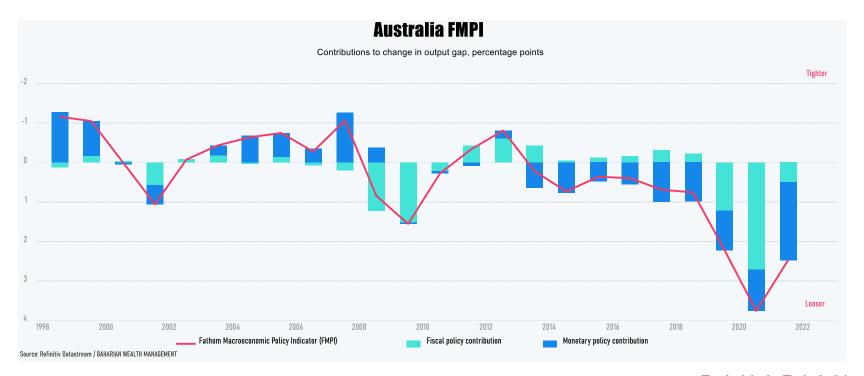


Industrial production



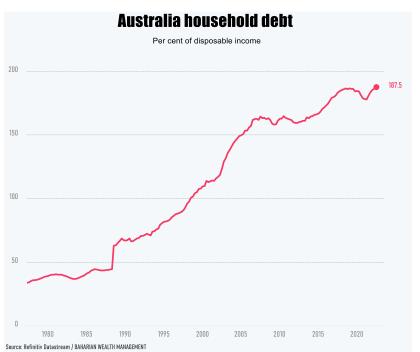


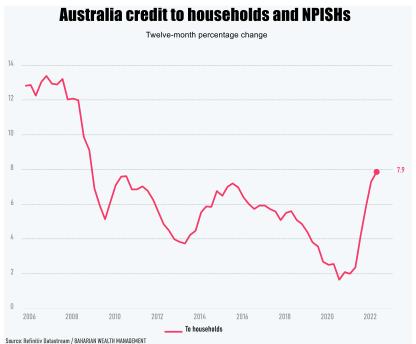
Fathom macro policy indicator





Credit

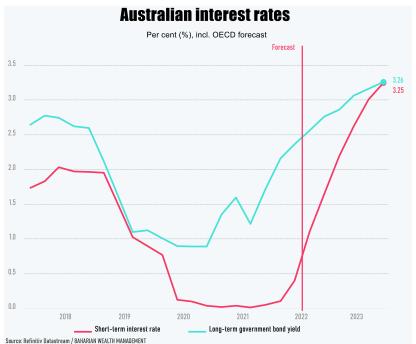






Interest rates



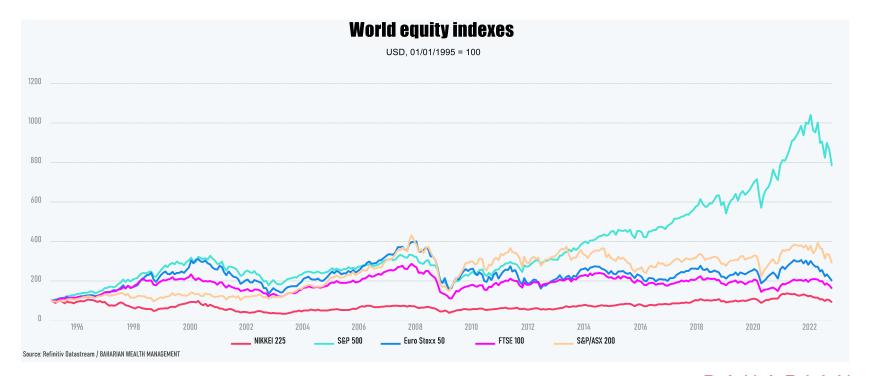




Equity markets.

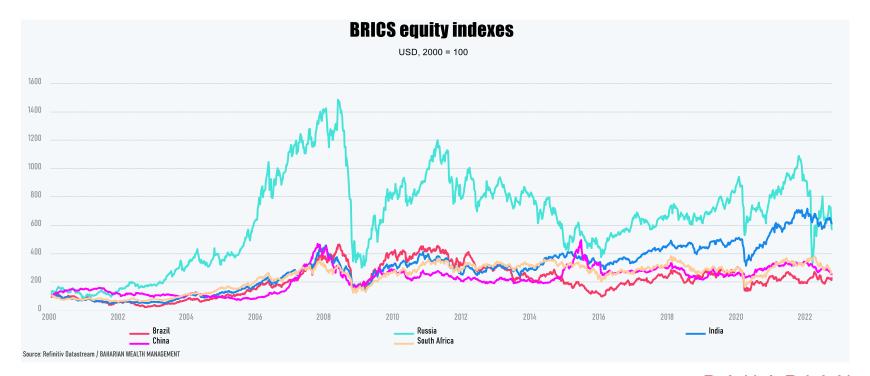


Global equity indexes

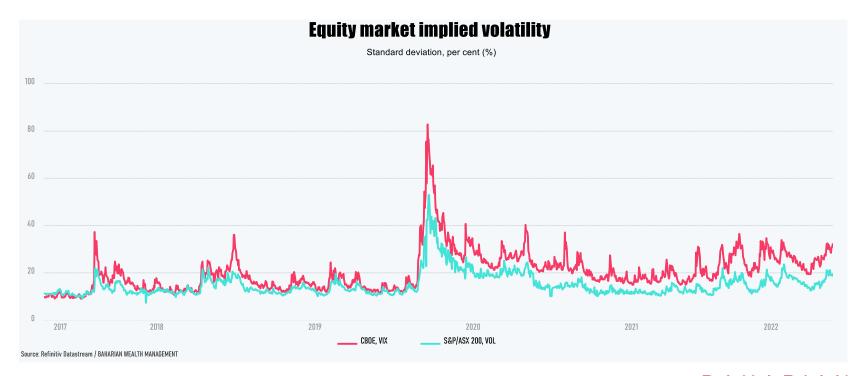




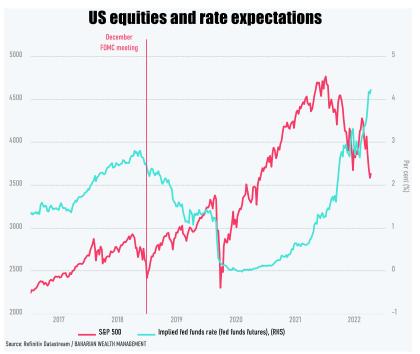
Emerging market indexes

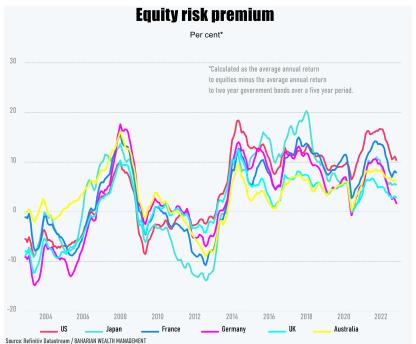


Volatility



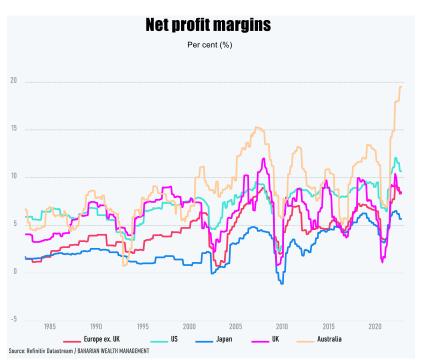
Risk premium

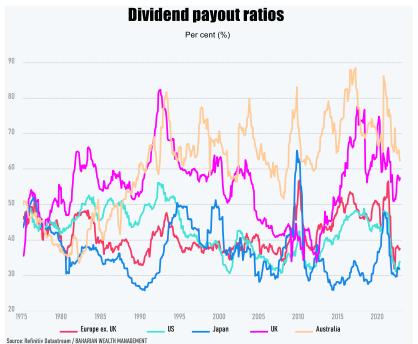






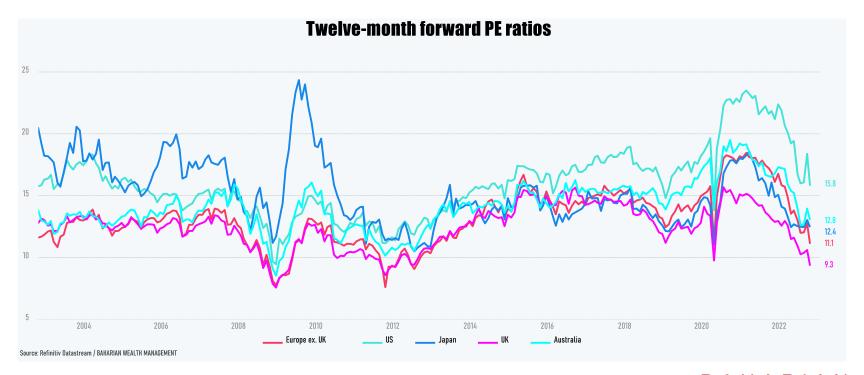
Corporate profits and payouts







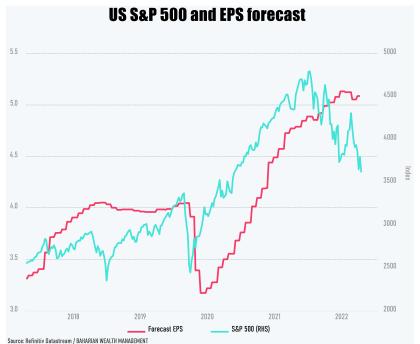
P/E ratios





P/E ratios & S&P 500 index returns

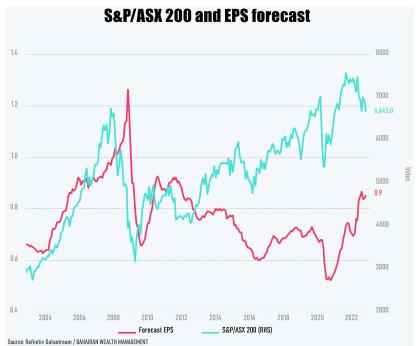






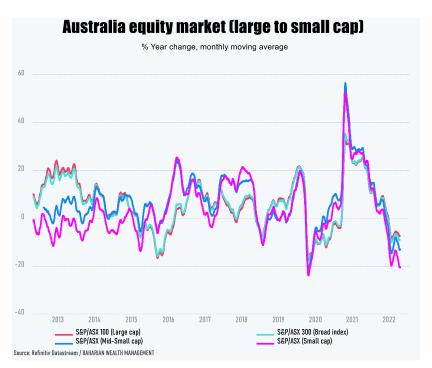
P/E ratios & S&P/ASX 200 index returns

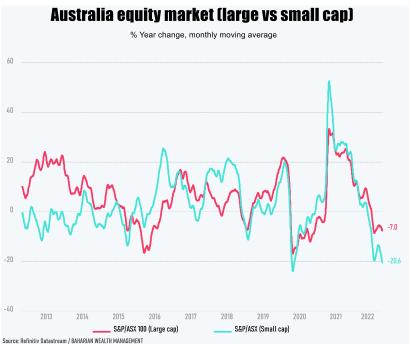






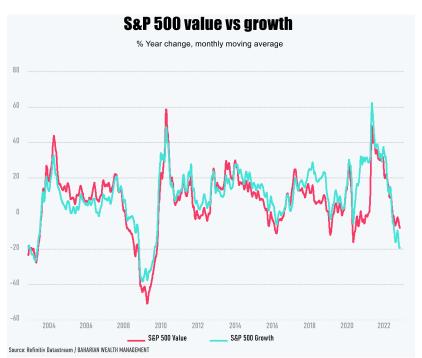
Factors: large versus small

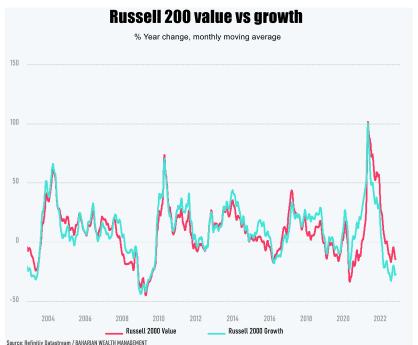






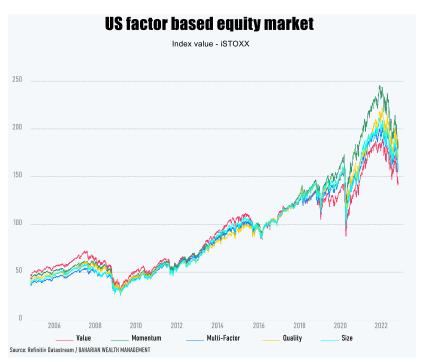
Factors: value versus growth







Factors (other)



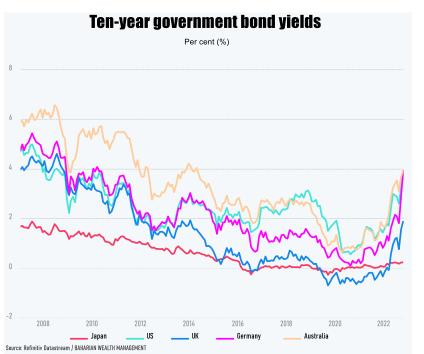


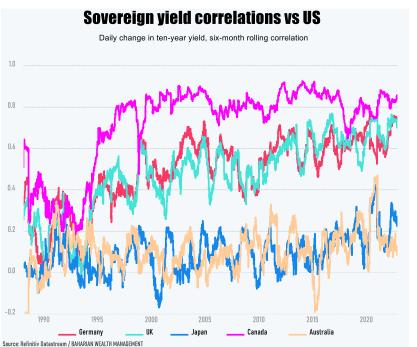


Fixed income markets.



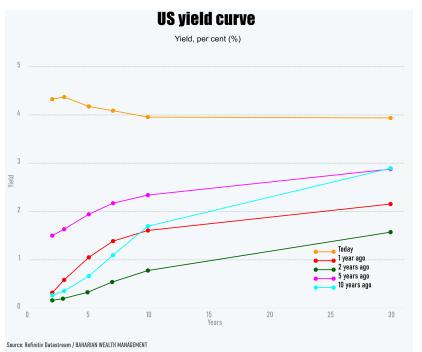
Government bonds

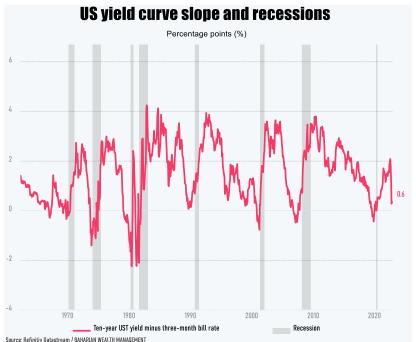






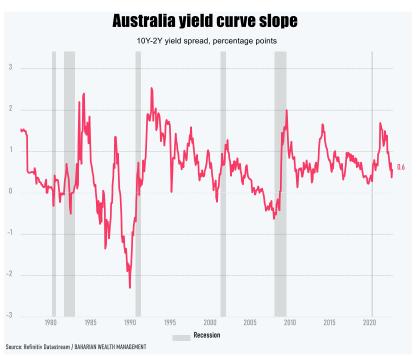
Yield curve (US)

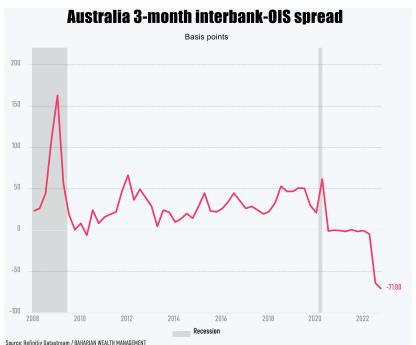






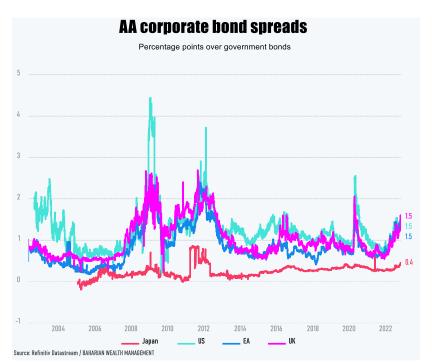
Yield curve (AU) & spread

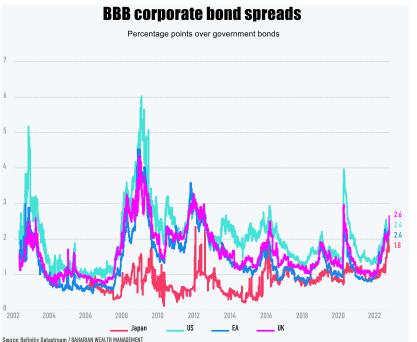






Bond spreads



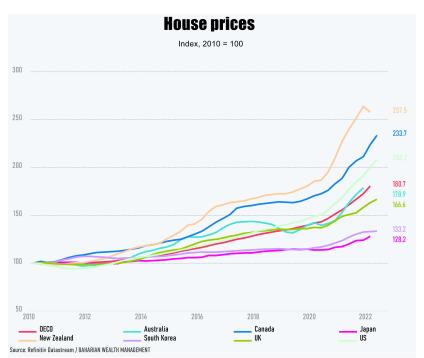




Real estate markets.



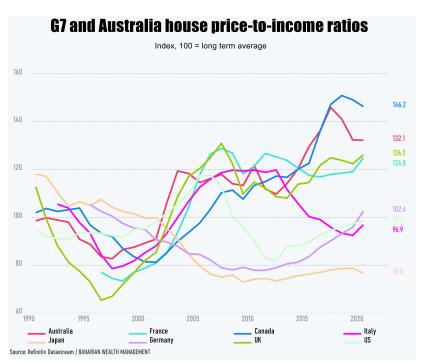
Price & growth

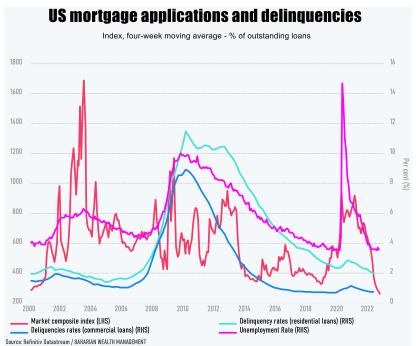






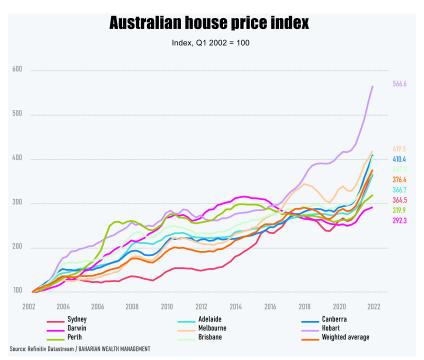
Affordability







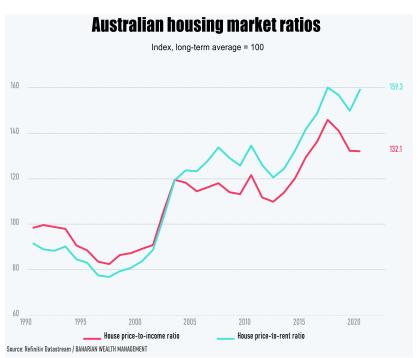
Housing index & inflation

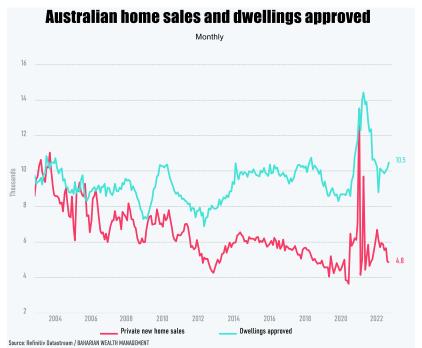






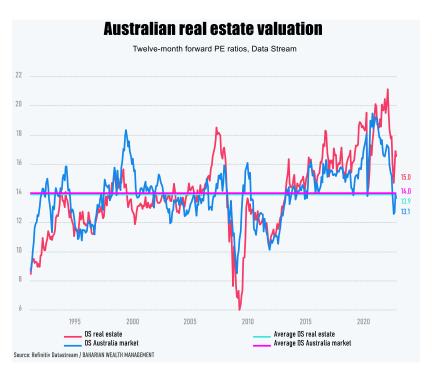
Ratios & approvals

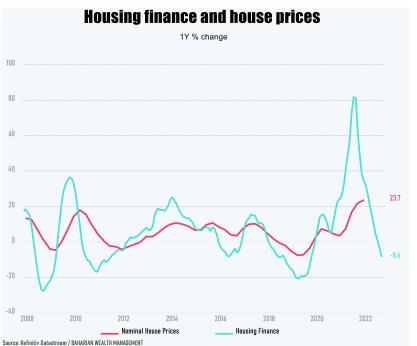






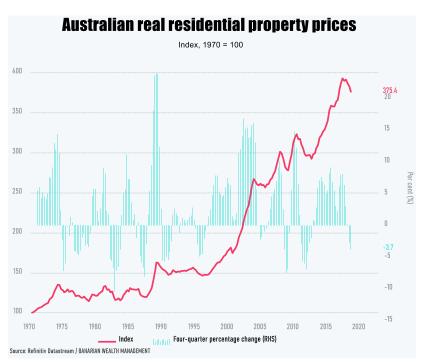
Valuation & finance commitments

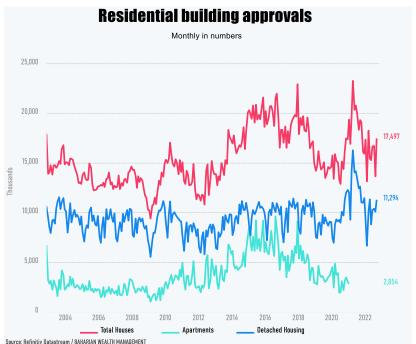






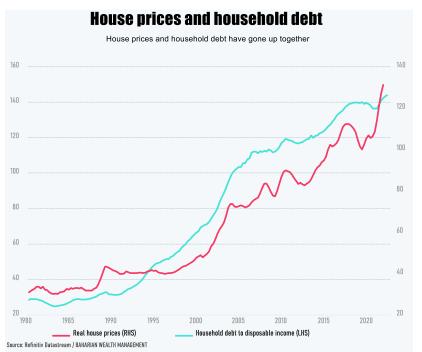
Prices & approvals

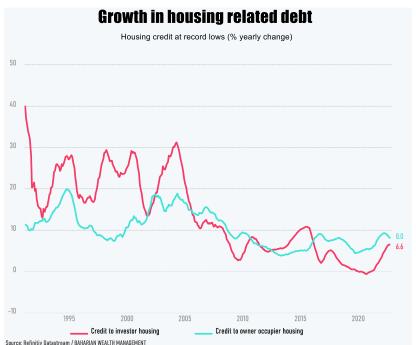






Prices & debt







Important information

Any reference to "DS" relates to the source of information: Data Stream.

Any reference to "Recession" relates to a United States Recession.

Any reference to "Fathom" and its "scenarios" relates to research completed by "Fathom Consulting" – a firm that provides bespoke, independent macro research and advice on the macro economy and financial markets to a number of the world's leading corporate and financial institutions, governments and policy groups.

Some definitions:

FMPI (Fathom Macroeconomic Policy Indicator)

- Fathom's Macroeconomic Policy Indicator (FMPI) weights together both fiscal and monetary policy to give an overall measure of the degree of macroeconomic stimulus in any given country.
- A positive score in the chart implies that policy is tight, and a negative score that it is loose. The FMPI is calibrated so that a reading of minus one implies that the stance of macroeconomic policy is sufficiently loose to boost growth in demand by one percentage point relative to growth in supply.

CMI (Fathom China Momentum Indicator)

- CMI 2.0 is based on ten alternative indicators for economic activity; some of those indicators include railway freight, electricity consumption, and the issuance of bank loans.
- Fathom has stated that in CMI 2.0, the calculation of the index avoids measuring construction activity, and instead focuses on shadow measures of economic activity. The consulting group says this allows the index to be "less prone to manipulation than the headline GDP figures."



Important information (2)

Australia Consumer Survey of Melbourne Institute

• The Consumer Sentiment Index is calculated as the balance of optimism relating to five questions about the general economic outlook. The five questions include people's assessment of: 1. Current family finances compared to a year ago, 2. Family finances over the coming 12 months, 3. Economic conditions in Australia over the coming 12 months, 4. Economic conditions in Australia over the next five years and 5. Whether it is a good or bad time to buy major household items. Each question can be represented by an index that is equal to the per cent of optimists minus per cent of pessimists plus 100. The Consumer Sentiment Index is an average of the five component indexes. The Current Conditions Index is the average of question 1 and 5 above. The Consumer Expectations Index is the average of questions 2, 3 and 4. Westpac Banking Corporation, the University of Melbourne and the Melbourne Institute give no representation, make no warranty, nor take any responsibility as to the accuracy or completeness of any information contained herein and will not be liable in contract, tort, for negligence or otherwise for any loss or damage arising from reliance on any such information. The Westpac - Melbourne Institute Consumer Sentiment Index presents the results of a survey of over 1200 households together with the professional analysis and views of the Melbourne Institute.



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