

一周市场总结

最近标普500指数的价格势头正试图说服我们,熊市已经结束,股市已经准备好了重回高点的道路。上周,标普500指数突破了去年8月4325的高点和4311附近的61.8%的斐波那契(Fabonacci)回撤水平(从2022年1月的高点到2022年10月的低点)。然而,我们仍然怀疑这是否会那么容易,因为我们认为仍有工作要做。

- 经济可能会进一步减弱(我们的基本假设仍然是今年晚些时候会出现经济衰退),因为领先指标和收益率曲线继续表明,经济可能会进一步减弱。不过,我们也认为,市场低点已见的可能性正在增加,任何回调都可能是有限的,应该可以买入。
- 近期科技股的强势是非常单边的,在标普500指数今年至今的14%涨幅中,前10大权重股贡献了89%。如果广度的扩大被证明是可持续的,特别是在那些滞后的领域(如小盘股和等权指数),我们会更加信服。理想的情况是,随着科技股的冷却和其他行业赶上,行业轮换继续发生。
- •标普500指数目前是非常超买的,在未来几周和几个月内可能会出现一段盘整期。

在这种潜在的区间波动的环境中,我们会避免追逐上涨,而将下跌期作为机会。向上,4370-4380会是下一个阻力区,然后是4431。至于支撑位,我们会关注4200点,然后是4167点附近(50天均线),这是近期的最佳支撑。

从宏观角度来看,上周的经济数据相对较少,但包含了关键的通胀数据,这可能使美联储未来政策继续数据依赖。美联储在周三的会议上宣布不加息,强劲的劳动力市场(尽管上周首次申请失业救济金人数有所增加)和温和的通胀继续为其"暂停"政策提供理由。然而,正如美联储在会议上发出的信号,其在通胀方面的工作还没有完成,如果通胀没有进一步降温,进一步加息可能是必要的。尽管通胀率已脱离其峰值水平,但仍在高位(五月核心通胀年比增长5.3%,月比增长0.4%,总体CPI年比4%,月比增长0.1%),这表明美联储仍有工作要做,以使通胀率回到其2%的目标水平。为了在年底前使核心通胀达到4%以下,核心通胀必须在今年剩余时间内每个月的月比增长都不超过0.2%,这是困难的。美联储的政策路径和通胀将继续成为影响股市情绪的关键宏观因素。

Equity Market	Price Return		
Indices	Year to Date	12 Months	
Dow Jones Industrial Avg	3.2%	12.1%	
S&P 500	13.8%	16.5%	
S&P 500 (Equal-Weight)	4.1%	9.4%	
NASDAQ Composite	29.7%	25.6%	
Russell 2000	7.7%	10.6%	
MSCI All-Cap World	11.8%	13.3%	
MSCI Developed Markets	9.9%	13.8%	
MSCI Emerging Markets	5.9%	-0.3%	
NYSE Alerian MLP	3.4%	8.0%	
MSCI U.S. REIT	2.7%	-1.2%	
	Price Return Sector		
S&P 500	Price Return	Sector	
S&P 500 Sectors	Price Return Year to Date	Sector Weighting	
Sectors	Year to Date	Weighting	
Sectors Information Technology	Year to Date 38.7%	Weighting 27.9%	
Sectors Information Technology Communication Svcs.	Year to Date 38.7% 35.2%	Weighting 27.9% 8.6%	
Sectors Information Technology Communication Svcs. Consumer Discretionary	Year to Date 38.7% 35.2% 28.7%	Weighting 27.9% 8.6%	
Sectors Information Technology Communication Svcs. Consumer Discretionary S&P 500	Year to Date 38.7% 35.2% 28.7% 13.8%	Weighting 27.9% 8.6% 10.6%	
Sectors Information Technology Communication Svcs. Consumer Discretionary S&P 500 Industrials	Year to Date 38.7% 35.2% 28.7% 13.8% 5.8%	Weighting 27.9% 8.6% 10.6% - 8.5%	
Sectors Information Technology Communication Svcs. Consumer Discretionary S&P 500 Industrials Materials	Year to Date 38.7% 35.2% 28.7% 13.8% 5.8% 4.1%	Weighting 27.9% 8.6% 10.6% - 8.5% 2.5%	
Sectors Information Technology Communication Svcs. Consumer Discretionary S&P 500 Industrials Materials Real Estate	Year to Date 38.7% 35.2% 28.7% 13.8% 5.8% 4.1% 0.4%	Weighting 27.9% 8.6% 10.6% - 8.5% 2.5% 2.3%	
Sectors Information Technology Communication Svcs. Consumer Discretionary S&P 500 Industrials Materials Real Estate Consumer Staples	7ear to Date 38.7% 35.2% 28.7% 13.8% 5.8% 4.1% 0.4% -1.7%	Weighting 27.9% 8.6% 10.6% - 8.5% 2.5% 2.3% 6.7%	

-8.1%

Energy

4.2% Source: FactSet

宏观:美国

总体而言,本周的宏观经济数据相对较少,但包含了关键的通胀数据,这可能使美联储的未来的政策路径继续数据依赖。美联储在周三的会议上宣布不加息,强劲的劳动力市场(尽管上周首次申请失业救济金人数有所增加)和温和的通胀继续为其"暂停"政策提供理由。然而,正如美联储在会议期间发出的信号,其在通胀方面的工作还没有完成,如果通胀没有进一步降温,进一步加息可能是必要的。尽管通胀率已脱离其峰值水平,但仍在高位(五月核心通胀年比增长5.3%,月比增长0.4%,总体CPI年比4%,月比增长0.1%),这表明美联储仍有工作要做,以使通胀率回到其2%的目标水平。如右图所示,为了在年底前使核心CPI达到4%以下,核心通胀率必须在今年剩余时间内每个月月比增长都不超过0.2%,这是自疫情以来的一个挑战。美联储的政策路径和通胀将继续成为影响股市情绪的关键宏观因素。

Event	Period	Actual	Consensus	Surprise	Prior
Continuing Jobless Claims SA	05/27	1,757K	1,808K	-51.0K	1,794K
Initial Claims SA	06/03	261.0K	239.0K	22.0K	233.0K
Wholesale Inventories SA M/M (Final)	APR	-0.10%	-0.20%	0.10%	-0.20%
Wholesale Trade SA M/M	APR	0.20%	-	-	-2.7%
NFIB Small Business Index	MAY	89.4	-	-	89.0
CPI ex-Food & Energy SA M/M	MAY	0.40%	0.40%	-0.0%	0.40%
CPI ex-Food & Energy NSA Y/Y	MAY	5.3%	5.2%	0.10%	5.5%
CPI SA M/M	MAY	0.10%	0.20%	-0.10%	0.40%
CPI NSA Y/Y	MAY	4.0%	4.1%	-0.11%	4.9%
Hourly Earnings SA M/M (Final)	MAY	0.30%	-	-	0.30%
Hourly Earnings Y/Y (Final)	MAY	4.3%	4.3%	-0.0%	4.3%
Average Workweek SA (Final)	MAY	34.3	-	-	34.3
Redbook Y/Y	06/10	0.40%	-	-	0.60%
MBA Mortgage Applications SA W/W	06/09	7.2%	-	-	-1.4%
PPI ex-Food & Energy SA M/M	MAY	0.20%	0.20%	-0.0%	0.0%
PPI ex-Food & Energy NSA Y/Y	MAY	2.8%	2.9%	-0.09%	3.1%
PPI ex-Food, Energy & Trade SA M/M	MAY	0.0%	-	-	0.10%
PPI ex-Food, Energy & Trade NSA Y/Y	MAY	2.8%	-	-	3.3%
PPI SA M/M	MAY	-0.30%	-0.10%	-0.20%	0.20%
PPI NSA Y/Y	MAY	1.1%	1.5%	-0.41%	2.3%

Core CPI V/Y +10bps +20bps +30bps +40bps +50bps Core CPI has 6.2% moderated from its peak levels... 5.3% 5.0% 4.9% 4.3% 4.3% 4.3% 4.3%

2.8%

2.4%

1.2%

Core CPI Y/Y Based on Potential M/M Growth Rates

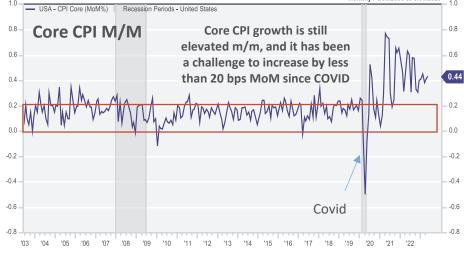


1%

grow by less than 20 bps MoM

for the remainder of the year

to get below 4% by year-end



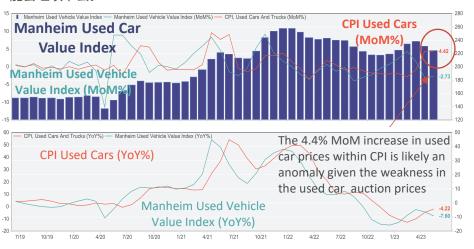
Source: FactSet

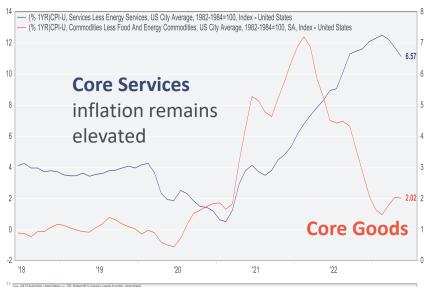
通胀

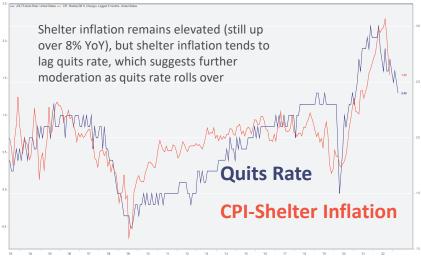
鉴于通胀对市场情绪和美联储未来政策方向的重要性,我们认为有必要仔细研究一下影响高通胀的一些因素,包括核心服务、住房和最新的二手车价格数据。

如右图所示,核心商品通胀率已被相对控制在2%附近。五月一个令人惊讶的数据是,二手车价格高于预期,按月增长了4.4%(尽管年比仍下降4%)。这与Manheim指数中的二手车拍卖价格有出入(见下图),后者在最新数据中显示下降了2%以上,这表明,本月CPI中的二手车数据可能是一个例外,接下来应该恢复到最近的趋势。

核心服务通胀仍然保持粘性,因为住房通胀的年增长率仍然超过8%。不包括住房,服务业仅同比增长4.2%。然而,有迹象表明,住房通胀率可能会出现缓和(如右下图所示)。从历史上看,辞职率和住房通胀之间存在着关联。虽然住房通胀滞后,但随着经济疲软,辞职率下降(人们对找到新工作的信心下降),住房方面的通胀会趋于温和。这表明我们最近看到的下降趋势可能会继续下去。







Source: FactSet

技术面



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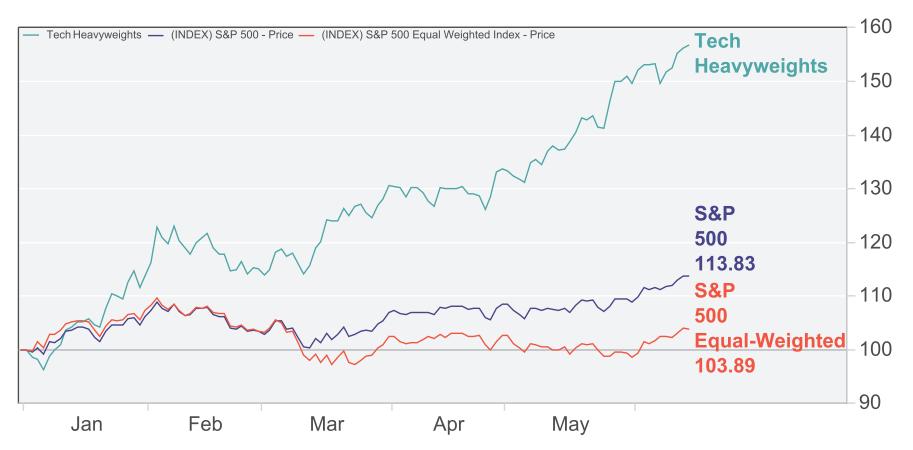
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分裂的市场

市场仍然是一边倒的,大型科技股领跑。如下图所示,十大科技股(年初占标普500指数市值的 21%)在标普500指数今年以来13.8%的涨幅中贡献了89%。这与标普500平均加权指数今年以来3.9%的回报形成鲜明对比。广度的扩大对那些没有涌入大型科技股的投资者来说是积极的,并将增加我们对市场能够持续走高的信心。



Source: FactSet



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