STATE STREET GLOBAL ADVISORS

January 13, 2023
Commentary

Weekly Economic Perspectives

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Spotlight on Next Week
US retail sales seen declining. UK labor market still resilient. BoJ to maintain the status quo and raise inflation forecasts. Aussie employment gains may moderate.

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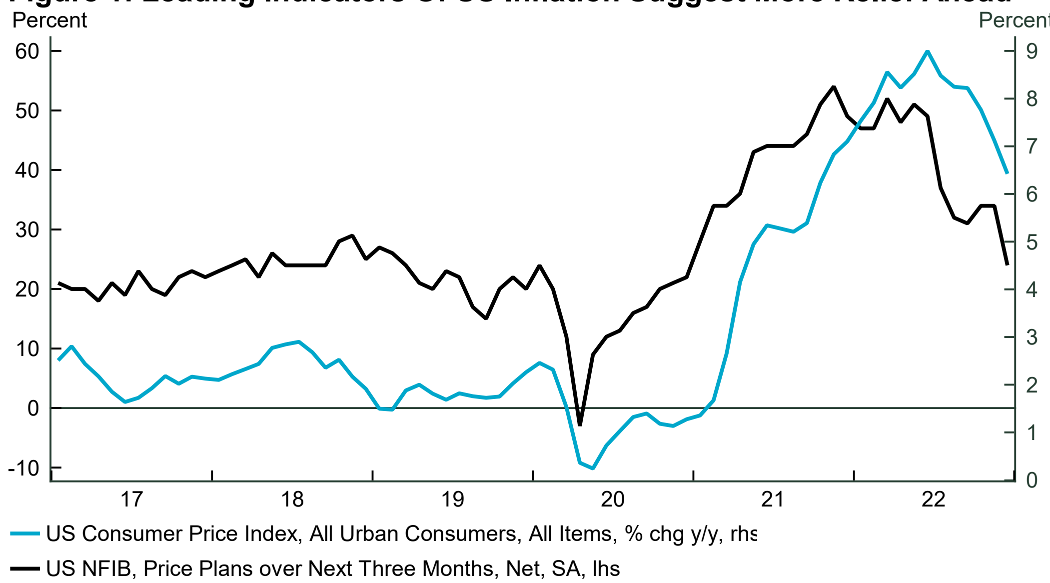
The Economy

Data flow boosts disinflation narrative and markets alike.

US

By far the most consequential data release of the week was the December **CPI report** on Thursday. It met dovish consensus expectations of a 0.1% mm/m decline in the headline and a 0.3% rise on the core. This allowed the two measures of inflation to decelerate notably, with headline down six tenths to 6.5% y/y—the lowest level since October 2021—and the core down three tenths to 5.7% y/y—the lowest level since December 2021. The update, combined with subsequent Fed signals, greatly increased the likelihood that the Fed would downshift to a 25 bp hike at the February meeting, which had been our expectation for some time.

Figure 1: Leading Indicators Of US Inflation Suggest More Relief Ahead



Sources: SSGA Economics, NFIB, BLS

That said, the report was probably not quite as dovish under the surface as the headlines made it look. More importantly, following two benign prints, the next update will probably not look quite as soft, at least in respect to the headline measure. Indeed, the December headline print was heavily flattered by a 9.4% m/m drop in gasoline prices, which allowed for a 4.5% decline in broader energy costs. By contrast, gasoline prices are on track for a slight rise in January. The pace of increases in food prices also moderated noticeably, with “food at home” up only 0.2% m/m—the least since March 2021. Given the absolute level of food prices, we do believe a sustained moderation is possible, but we just aren’t sure if we can trust the speed of this deceleration. Elsewhere, the moderation in both used car prices)-2.5% m/m) and airfares (-3.1% m/m) may not repeat in January, but the decline in new car prices (-0.1% m/m) could accelerate. On the flipside, shelter prices rose 0.8% m/m, with OER rents up to a three-month high of 0.8%. This is not a great development, but neither is it a lasting one. All evidence from newly set rates is that price pressures in this space are easing rapidly, but the lagged nature of the CPI data collection means those favorable dynamics won’t show up here for another few months.

Following two sizable declines, medical care prices rose 0.1% m/m. These contributed to a doubling of services price gains from 0.3% in November to 0.6% in December. Even so, some other parts of services recreation and education saw moderating price pressures.

On the whole, the CPI report confirms the disinflation narrative we've been favoring for some time while leading indicators of inflation suggest further improvement ahead. But it won't be all smooth and linear and there are bound to be some upside surprises alongside the broad downtrend.

Speaking of leading indicators of inflation, the **NFIB small business survey** was quite supportive of the disinflation idea this week. The headline worsened more than expected, down 2.1 points to a six-month low of 98.8. Most components deteriorated, with business conditions, sales expectations and profits all down. Unsurprisingly, both hiring and capex plans softened, the former to the lowest level since January 2021. This was likely the main reason why the share of firms reporting open positions that they are not able to fill dipped to the lowest since February 2021. In conjunction with this, the share of firms reporting plans to raise worker compensation dipped a little. Perhaps the most powerful disinflationary signals came from the price metrics. A smaller share of firms reported having raised prices in the last three months and the share reporting plans to raise prices in the next three months plunged to the lowest level since December 2020. This has been a very reliable leading indicator of broader inflation trends in the past so a sustained moderation here would be very welcome and encouraging (see Figure 1 above).

Retreating inflation is boosting consumer sentiment. The preliminary **Michigan consumer confidence index** rebounded a larger-than-expected 4.9 points, leaving it at the highest level since April. Improvement was concentrated in current conditions, which surged 9.2 points, while expectations improved 2.1. The update in inflation expectations was mixed. Short term (1 year) inflation expectations moderated four tenths to 4.0%—the least since April 2021—but long term (5-10 years) inflation expectations moved up a tenth to 3.0%.

After five consecutive monthly declines, **import prices** rose 0.4% in December and settled 3.5% higher than a year earlier. Non-petroleum import prices increased 0.8%, offsetting a 2.7% drop in petroleum imports. In terms of main trading partners, import prices from Canada and China declined 0.2% m/m and 0.1% m/m, respectively, but import prices from the European Union rebounded.

Canada

In a surprise print, the **value of building permits** in November rose 14.1% m/m, bucking expectations of a modest decline. However, on a year-on-year basis, the value declined 4.5% y/y. Intentions in both single-family and multi-family segments rose and were up in seven provinces, with the largest increase in Ontario.

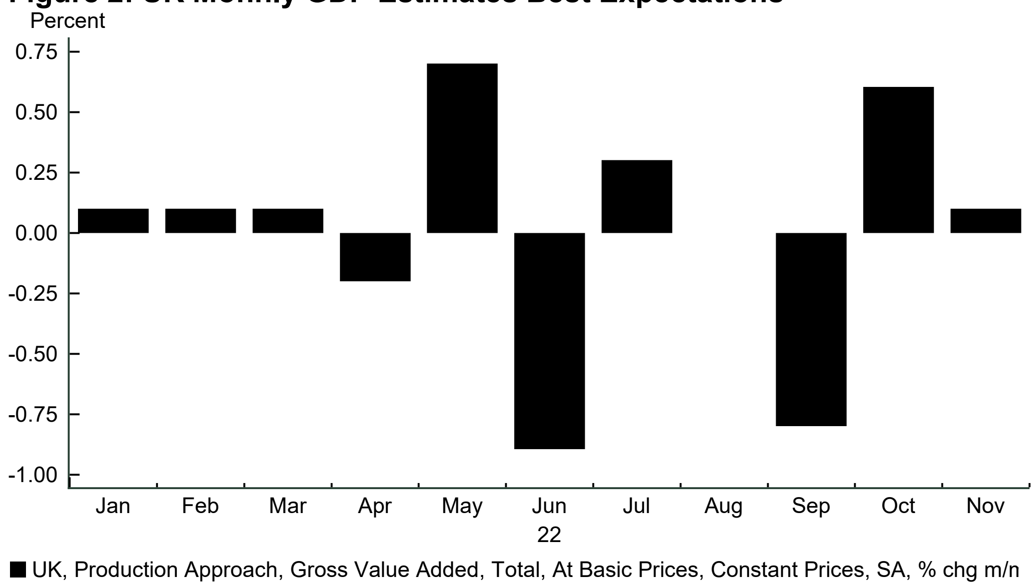
The Q4 Business Outlook Survey we were looking eagerly for did not come out at the time of publishing, so we will await its release next week. Furthermore, we anticipate a deceleration in December CPI. We also expect the Teranet HPI to show cooling home prices in December and November retail sales to slow.

UK

Industrial production continues to struggle. Admittedly, the 0.2% m/m decline in November was modest, but it was the eight one in a row. And it would have been worse if not for a rebound in mining activity (+2.9% m/m) as manufacturing contracted 0.5%. Overall industrial output was down 5.1% y/y in November and 3.9% y/y during the first 11 months of 2022.

Far more encouraging was the ONS estimate of **GDP growth** in November. At 0.1% m/m, it came in well ahead of expectations of a 0.2% decline. On the heels of the estimated 0.5% m/m expansion in October, the data flow so far poses upside risks to our near-term UK forecasts, possibly even for forecasted 0.7% contraction in 2024.

Figure 2: UK Monhly GDP Estimates Best Expectations



Sources: Macrobond, SSGA Economics, ONS

Eurozone

Industrial production rose a better than expected 1.0% in November, but this merely retraced half of the 1.9% decline the month before. Performance was driven by intermediate and capital goods, while production of non-durable consumer goods actually declined. Output was 2.0% higher than a year earlier.

Japan

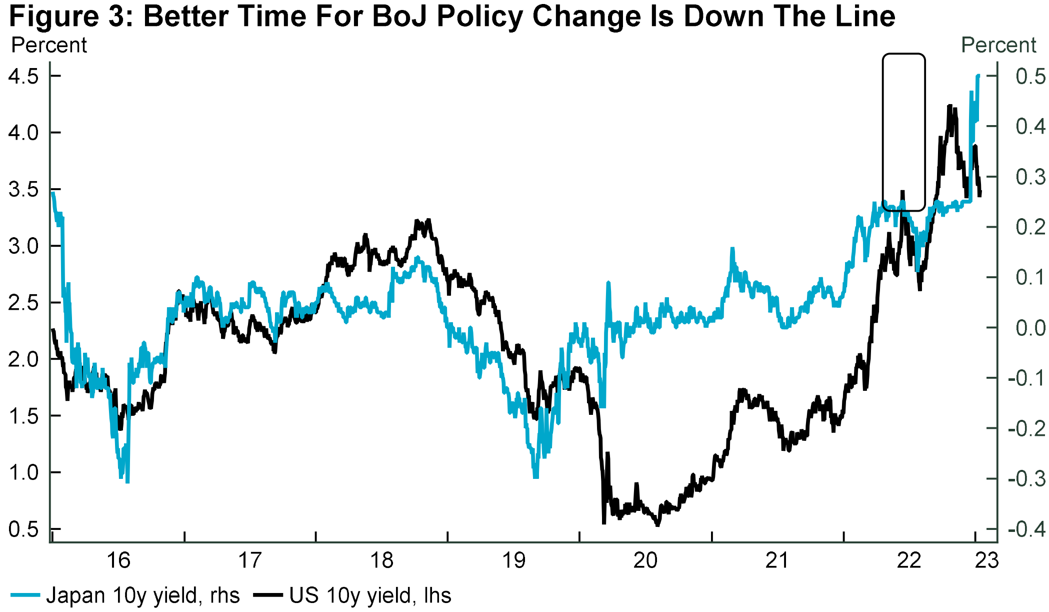
In a sign of firming up inflationary pressures, both headline and official core (excluding food) measures of **Tokyo CPI** accelerated 4.0% y/y. The BoJ core (excluding fresh food and energy) rose a solid 2.7%, the highest since April 1982. The BoJ core – which is more relevant to the central bank has risen primarily behind higher prices of meat, beverages and dining outside; it also had an impact from the temporarily suspended nationwide travel subsidy and higher taxi fares.

This inflation print added to market expectations of another Bank of Japan (BoJ) policy action next week. The acuity of these pressures is well reflected in the 10y JGB yields, which were trading above 0.50% on Friday, January 13, the maximum the BoJ allows under the recently modified Yield Curve Control (YCC) program. It is all the more surprising because global yields are moving downward, with the US 10y yields back below 3.5% on moderating global inflation.

Separately, there were media reports of the BoJ raising its inflation forecasts sharply from 1.6% in October to nearly 2% for FY 2023 and FY 2024. This indicates that the bank is finally getting inflation near sustainable levels of its mandate. Furthermore, on January 12, the Yomiuri newspaper reported that the Bank would also review the '*side effects of its large-scale monetary easing*' during its meeting next week. The Tokyo CPI data and the media reports raise the chances of a successive policy change in that the BoJ can end the YCC policy or raise the target band to ±75 bps, maintaining the target of 0% or even raise the target to 0.5% ±50 bps.

Despite this broad spectrum of possibilities, we think the BoJ will be wise to exercise restraint and wait for the optimal time when global yields will fall more, as the global hiking cycle may end in mid-2023. This should ease the current market pressures on yields in Japan, and adjusting or removing the YCC then will cause substantially less market turmoil.

Figure 3: Better Time For BoJ Policy Change Is Down The Line



Sources: SSGA Economics, U.S. Department of Treasury, Macrobond

The reason for restraint is all the more justified after **household spending** in November came in sharply below expectations at -1.2% y/y while the consensus expected a +0.5% rise. This was the first negative print in six months and was pretty broad-based. Furthermore, real core spending fell -1.5% y/y but more sharply sequentially at -1.8% m/m. Compositionally, spending on clothing & footwear fell -12.4% m/m, nullifying the outsized spending in September & October. Spending on furniture & household goods fell by -10.9% and on education by -5.7%. Spending rose in housing by +7.7%, while on culture & recreation in October was revised up to +6.4%. We expect spending to pick up in December due to the seasonal nature and stay upbeat for the remainder of the year, but the unexpected fall in November warrants caution.

All in all, expectations of a successive policy change from the BoJ next week have surged, but we expect the BoJ not to act aggressively. However, we look forward to the revised inflation forecasts for FY 2023 & 2024, near or above 2% and look out for indications on the future course of monetary policy. The risk scenario is further tweaking or ending the YCC policy. Separately, we expect the December nationwide CPI to top 4%.

Australia

In a major surprise, **building approvals** fell -9.0% m/m in November against a modest consensus of -0.5%. The fall was led by a -22.0% drop in the volatile high residential approvals but the slower-moving detached housing approvals also fell -2.5%. Approvals have fallen for four of the past five months and still are nearly 60% of the peak. Although this is near the historic average of 56.6%, approvals likely have not bottomed, given the housing boom induced by record-low interest rates during Covid-19.

Separately, the **value of housing loan approvals** fell -3.7% m/m in November, somewhat more than the consensus of -2.0%. This is the tenth successive fall, which takes commitments 26% below their peak in January 2022. Commitments to owner-occupiers and investors fell by -3.8% and -3.6%, respectively.

In another significant surprise, November **retail sales** rose 1.4% m/m against a consensus of 0.6%. More surprising was the revision of October data from -0.2% to 0.4%. Spending on clothing/footwear and departmental stores rose strongly at 6.4% and 5.4%, respectively. Nonetheless, the annual growth is now down to 7.7% from 19.4% in August 2022, and our thoughts on slowing Aussie consumption remain firm.

Separately, **CPI** jumped 7.3% y/y in November, a tenth above consensus after a drop to 6.9% in October. We resist the temptation to connect the retail sales' strength to the higher inflation for now, as the monthly retail sales data offer no insight into the price/volume breakup. However, higher prices must be the usual suspect – continuing from Q3 2022. Notable slowing was seen in new dwelling purchases by owner-occupiers to 17.9% y/y from 20.4%, reflecting the ongoing correction in home prices. However, food and non-alcoholic beverages prices accelerated sharply to 9.3% while the travel and accommodation segment rose 12.8%, sharply behind holiday season-induced spending. Trimmed mean CPI rose 5.6%, and while overall monthly data needs to be interpreted with caution, we think the RBA will hike the cash rate target by 25 bps in February.

Looking ahead, we expect next week's employment data to show a modest increase. Given the data releases this week, we maintain our terminal cash rate forecast of 3.85%, with risks tilting lower.

Week in Review (January 09 – January 13)

Country	Release (Date, format)	Consensus	Actual	Last	Comments
Monday, January 09					
US	Consumer Credit (Nov, $ bn)	25.000	27.962	29.121 (↑)	Credit utilization has jumped recently.
CA	Building Permits (Nov, m/m)	na	14.10%	-1.40%	Surprise caused by Ontario.
GE	Industrial Production SA (Nov, m/m)	0.3%	0.2%	-0.4% (↓)	Soft but not disastrous.
IT	Unemployment Rate (Nov)	7.8%	7.8%	7.9% (↑)	Still improving.
AU	Building Approvals (Nov, m/m)	-1.0%	-9.0%	-5.6%	Big downside surprise.
Tuesday, January 10					
US	NFIB Small Business Optimism (Dec)	91.5	89.8	91.9	Pricing and hiring intentions softened.
FR	Industrial Production (Nov, m/m)	0.8%	2.0%	-2.5% (↑)	Up 0.7% y/y; manufacturing up 4.2% y/y.
AU	Retail Sales (Nov, m/m)	0.6%	1.4%	0.4% (↑)	Another surprise.
Wednesday, January 11					
IT	Retail Sales (Nov, m/m)	-0.3%	0.8%	-0.3% (↑)	Broad gains; up 4.4% y/y.
JN	Leading Index CI (Nov, prelim)	97.6	97.6	98.6	In line with expectations.
Thursday, January 12					
US	CPI (Dec, y/y)	6.5%	6.5%	7.1%	Good report, Fed likely to shift to 25 bp in Feb.
US	Initial Jobless Claims (Jan 07, thous)	215	205	206 (↑)	Still extremely low.
US	Continuing Claims (Dec 31, thous)	1710	1634	1,697 (↑)	Surprisingly large decline; holidays effect?
US	Monthly Budget Statement (Dec, $ bn)	-65.0	-85.0	-21.3	Tax revenues slowing now.
Friday, January 13					
US	Import Price Index (Dec, y/y)	2.2%	3.5%	2.7%	First m/m rise in non-oil since April.
US	U.of Mich. Sentiment (Jan, prelim)	60.7	64.6	59.7	Easing gasoline prices boost sentiment.
UK	Industrial Production (Nov, m/m)	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.1% (↓)	Manufacturing declined 0.5% m/m.
UK	Monthly GDP (Nov, m/m)	-0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	Considerable resilience.
EC	Industrial Production SA (Nov, m/m)	0.5%	1.0%	-1.9% (↑)	Welcome resilience. Up 2.0% y/y.
FR	CPI (Dec, y/y, final)	5.9% (p)	5.9%	6.2%	As already known.
IT	Industrial Production (Nov, m/m)	0.4%	-0.3%	-1.1% (↓)	Down 3.7% y/y.

Source: for data, Bloomberg®; for commentary, SSGA Economics.

Week In Preview (January 16 – January 20)

Country	Release (Date, format)	Consensus	Last	Comments
Monday, January 16				
CA	Manufacturing Sales (Nov, m/m)	0.5%	2.8%	Moderating.
CA	Existing Home Sales (Dec, m/m)	na	-3.3%	May surprise.
JN	PPI (Dec, y/y)	9.5%	9.3%	Moderation expected.
JN	Tertiary Industry Index (Nov, m/m)	0.2%	0.2%	Moderation expected.
AU	Westpac Consumer Conf Index (Jan)	na	80.3	Expect an uptick.
Tuesday, January 17				
US	Empire Manufacturing (Jan)	-8.6	-11.2	
CA	Housing Starts (Dec, thous)	257.5	264.2	Could potentially surprise to the downside.
CA	CPI (Dec, y/y)	6.3%	6.8%	Unfolding deflation; could surprise to the downside.
UK	Average Weekly Earnings 3m (Nov, y/y)	6.2%	6.1%	
UK	ILO Unemployment Rate 3m (Nov)	3.7%	3.7%	Holding up.
GE	CPI (Dec, y/y, final)	8.6% (p)	10.0%	
GE	ZEW Survey Expectations (Jan)	-15.0	-23.3	
JN	Core Machine Orders (Nov, m/m)	-1.3%	5.4%	Should be mean reverting.
JN	Industrial Production (Nov, m/m, final)	-0.1% (p)	-3.2%	
JN	BoJ Policy Balance Rate (Jan 18)	na	-0.1%	Likely on hold; inflation forecasts to be revised higher.
Wednesday, January 18				
US	Retail Sales Advance (Dec, m/m)	-0.8%	-0.6%	Depressed by weak unit car sales, lower gasoline prices.
US	PPI Final Demand (Dec, y/y)	6.8%	7.4%	Continuing to ease.
US	Industrial Production (Dec, m/m)	-0.1%	-0.2%	
US	Capacity Utilization (Dec)	79.6%	79.7%	
US	Business Inventories (Nov, m/m)	0.4%	0.3%	
US	NAHB Housing Market Index (Jan)	31	31	A bottom should be established soon.
CA	Industrial Product Price (Dec, m/m)	na	-0.4%	Could remain firm.
CA	Raw Materials Price Index (Dec, m/m)	na	-0.8%	Moderation expected.
UK	CPI (Dec, y/y)	10.5%	10.7%	Modest retreat.
EC	CPI (Dec, y/y, final)	9.2% (p)	10.1%	
AU	Employment Change (Dec, m/m, thous)	22.5	64.0	Moderation expected.
AU	Unemployment Rate (Dec)	3.4%	3.4%	Should remain steady.
Thursday, January 19				
US	Building Permits (Dec, thous)	1,370	1,351 (↑)	
US	Housing Starts (Dec, thous)	1,358	1,427	
US	Philadelphia Fed Business Outlook (Jan)	-11.0	-13.7 (↑)	
US	Initial Jobless Claims (Jan 14, thous)	212	205	
US	Continuing Claims (Jan 07, thous)	1,660	1,634	
CA	Teranet/National Bank HPI (Dec, y/y)	na	2.0%	
UK	GfK Consumer Confidence (Jan)	-41	-42	
JN	National CPI (Dec, y/y)	4.0%	3.8%	Could top 4%.
Friday, January 20				
US	Existing Home Sales (Dec, m/m)	-3.4%	-7.7%	
CA	Retail Sales (Nov, m/m)	na	1.4%	
UK	Retail Sales Inc Auto Fuel (Dec, m/m)	0.5%	-0.4%	
GE	PPI (Dec, y/y)	20.8%	28.2%	

Source: for data, Bloomberg®; for commentary, SSGA Economics.

Economic Indicators

Central Bank Policy Targets

Region	Target	Year/Year % Change in Target				
		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
US	Target: PCE price index 2.0% y/y	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.1	5.5
Canada	Target: CPI 2.0% y/y, 1.0%-3.0% control range	7.6	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8
UK	Target: CPI 2.0% y/y	10.1	9.9	10.1	11.1	10.7
Eurozone	Target: CPI below but close to 2.0% y/y	8.9	9.1	9.9	10.6	10.1
Japan	Target: CPI 2.0% y/y	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.7	3.8
Australia	Target Range: CPI 2.0%-3.0% y/y	7.3	7.3	7.3		

Source: Macrobond

Key Interest Rates

	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22
US (top of target range)	0.25	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.75	2.50	2.50	3.25	3.25	4.00	4.50
Canada (Overnight Rate)	0.25	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.50	2.50	2.50	3.25	3.75	3.75	4.25
UK (Bank Rate)	0.50	0.75	0.75	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.75	2.25	2.25	3.00	3.50
Eurozone (Refi)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	1.25	1.25	2.00	2.50
Japan (OCR)	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	-0.03	-0.04	-0.01	-0.04	-0.07	-0.06	-0.08	-0.02
Australia (OCR)	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.33	0.73	1.28	1.81	2.25	2.58	2.84	3.05

Source: Macrobond

General Government Structural Balance as a % of Potential GDP

									Forecast	
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
US	-2.5	-3.6	-4.1	-5.1	-5.7	-10.8	-9.5	-4.0	-5.3	-6.0
Canada	0.0	0.1	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	-8.6	-4.0	-2.7	-1.2	-0.6
UK	-3.6	-2.8	-2.3	-2.4	-2.7	0.5	-3.2	-4.3	-1.7	-0.4
Eurozone	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	-0.5	-4.3	-3.8	-3.5	-2.9	
Germany	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.3	-2.9	-3.0	-3.0	-1.8	-1.1
France	-2.1	-1.9	-1.9	-1.5	-2.1	-5.7	-5.1	-4.5	-4.8	-4.3
Italy	-0.6	-1.2	-1.5	-1.6	-0.9	-6.0	-5.1	-5.7	-3.6	-3.6
Japan	-4.2	-4.0	-3.4	-2.5	-2.6	-8.2	-6.3	-7.3	-3.2	-2.3
Australia	-2.6	-2.2	-1.6	-1.1	-4.0	-7.9	-6.2	-3.5	-3.1	-2.6

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook

Headline Consumer and Producer Price Inflation

	CPI Year/Year % Change						PPI Year/Year % Change				
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
US	8.3	8.2	7.7	7.1	6.5		9.7	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.4
Canada	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8			11.7	10.4	9.1	10.1	9.7
UK	9.9	10.1	11.1	10.7			19.8	18.9	18.0	17.1	
Eurozone	9.1	9.9	10.6	10.1			38.1	43.5	41.9	30.5	27.1
Germany	7.9	10.0	10.4	10.0	8.6		37.2	45.8	45.8	34.5	28.2
France	5.9	5.6	6.2	6.2	5.9		26.2	27.9	26.1	21.4	18.5
Italy	8.4	8.9	11.8	11.8	11.6		36.9	40.1	41.7	27.7	29.4
Japan	3.0	3.0	3.7	3.8			9.3	9.6	10.3	9.4	9.3
Australia	7.3	7.3					6.4	6.4	6.4		

Source: Macrobond

Economic Indicators

Real GDP Growth (Q/Q Seasonally Adjusted)

	Quarter/Quarter % Change					Year/Year % Change				
	Q3-21	Q4-21	Q1-22	Q2-22	Q3-22	Q3-21	Q4-21	Q1-22	Q2-22	Q3-22
US	0.7	1.7	-0.4	-0.1	0.8	5.0	5.7	3.7	1.8	1.9
Canada	1.4	1.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	4.3	3.9	3.2	4.7	3.9
UK	1.7	1.5	0.6	0.1	-0.3	8.5	8.9	10.7	4.0	1.9
Eurozone	2.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	3.9	4.8	5.5	4.2	2.3
Germany	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.4	1.8	1.2	3.5	1.7	1.3
France	3.3	0.6	-0.2	0.5	0.2	3.6	5.1	4.8	4.2	1.0
Italy	2.8	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.5	4.8	6.5	6.4	5.0	2.6
Japan	-0.5	1.2	-0.5	1.1	-0.2	1.7	0.9	0.6	1.4	1.7
Australia	-1.9	3.8	0.4	0.9	0.6	4.1	4.6	2.9	3.2	5.9

Source: Macrobond

Industrial Production Index (M/M Seasonally Adjusted)

	Month/Month % Change					Year/Year % Change				
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
US	0.5	-0.1	0.4	-0.1	-0.2	3.6	3.5	5.0	3.3	2.5
Canada	0.5	-0.5	0.4	-0.9		4.6	3.8	3.9	1.9	
UK	-0.8	-1.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-4.6	-6.5	-5.6	-4.8	-5.2
Germany	0.0	-1.2	1.1	-0.4	0.2	-0.7	2.1	3.0	-0.1	-0.5
France	-1.7	2.7	-1.0	-2.5	2.0	-1.3	1.4	1.6	-2.7	0.7
Italy	0.3	2.2	-1.8	-1.1	-0.3	-1.3	2.4	-0.6	-1.4	-3.5
Japan	0.8	3.4	-1.7	-3.2	-0.1	-1.2	4.2	9.6	3.8	-1.2

Source: Macrobond

Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)

	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22
US	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.5
Canada	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0
UK	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7			
Eurozone	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	
Germany	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
France	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.0	
Italy	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8	
Japan	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	
Australia	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	

Source: Macrobond

Current Account Balance as a % of GDP (Seasonally Adjusted)

	Q1-20	Q2-20	Q3-20	Q4-20	Q1-21	Q2-21	Q3-21	Q4-21	Q1-22	Q2-22	Q3-22
US	-2.0	-3.1	-3.2	-3.5	-3.4	-3.6	-3.8	-3.7	-4.6	-3.8	-3.4
Canada	-3.3	-1.5	-2.4	-1.4	0.0	-0.4	-0.6	0.0	0.1	0.4	-1.6
UK	-2.2	-1.1	-2.6	-6.6	-1.9	-0.4	-3.3	-0.4	-7.7	-5.7	-3.1
Eurozone	0.4	1.2	2.1	3.2	3.5	3.1	2.3	1.2	0.4	-1.3	-3.6
Germany	6.9	5.3	7.0	8.1	9.1	8.1	6.7	5.9	5.6	3.5	1.7
France	-1.3	-3.7	-2.0	-0.4	0.6	0.7	0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-1.8	-3.3
Japan	4.3	3.7	4.6	4.2	3.6	4.0	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.5
Australia	-1.5	-2.5	-2.8	-3.5	-2.2	-2.7	-2.2	-1.4	-0.2	1.2	

Source: Macrobond

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* Pensions & Investments Research Center, as of December 31, 2021.

[†] This figure is presented as of September 30, 2022 and includes approximately $55.12 billion of assets with respect to SPDR products for which State Street Global Advisors Funds Distributors, LLC (SSGA FD) acts solely as the marketing agent. SSGA FD and State Street Global Advisors are affiliated. Please note all AUM is unaudited.

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