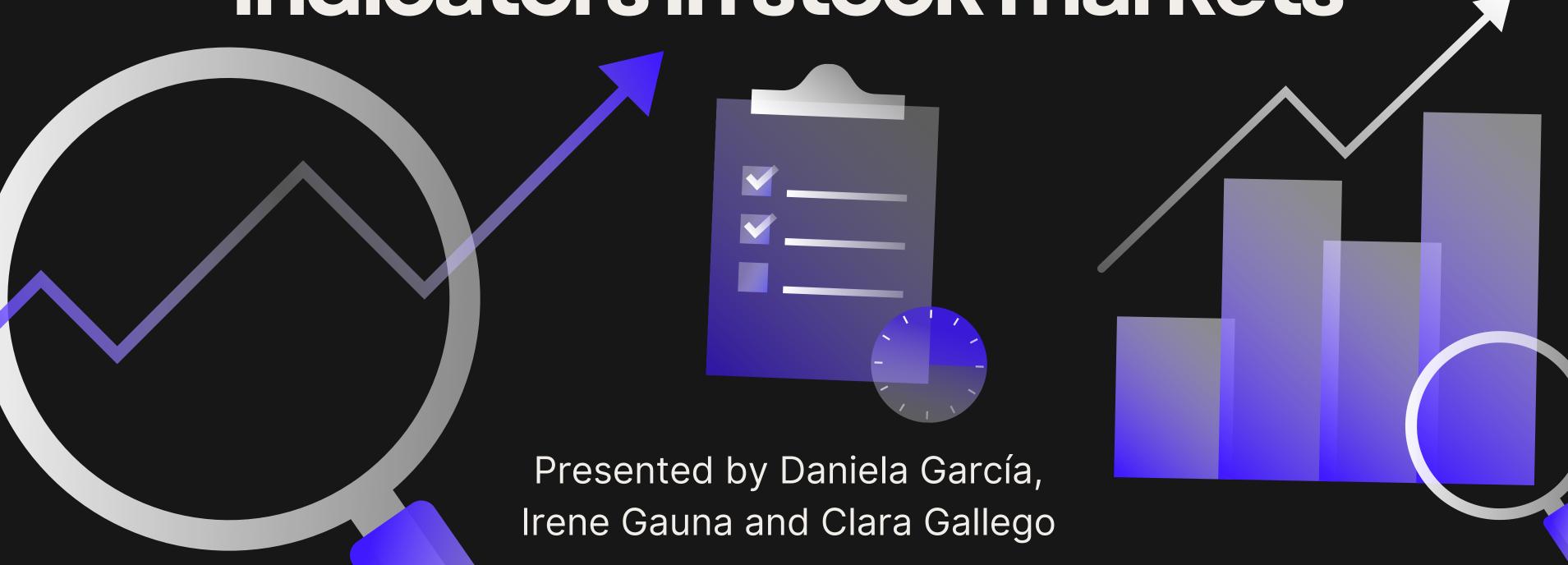
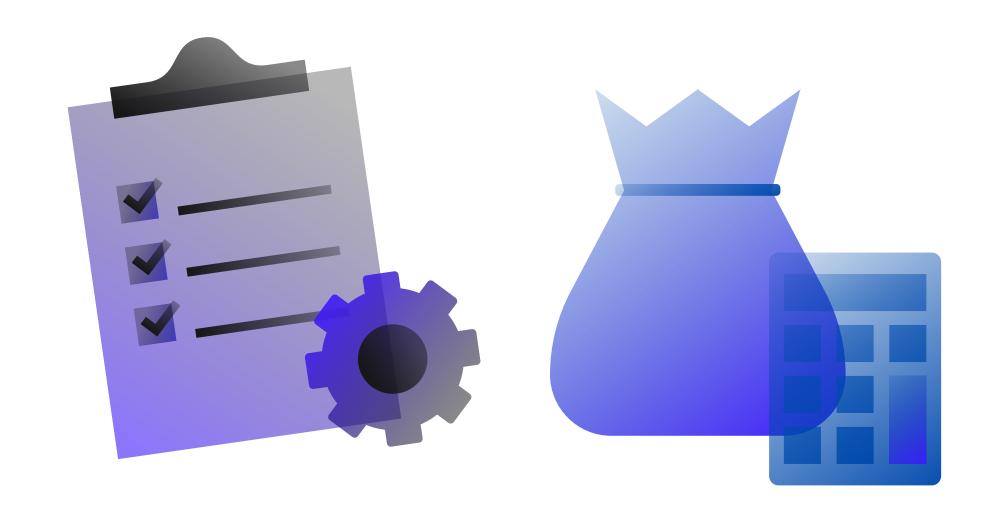
Understanding The

Influence of economic indicators in stock markets



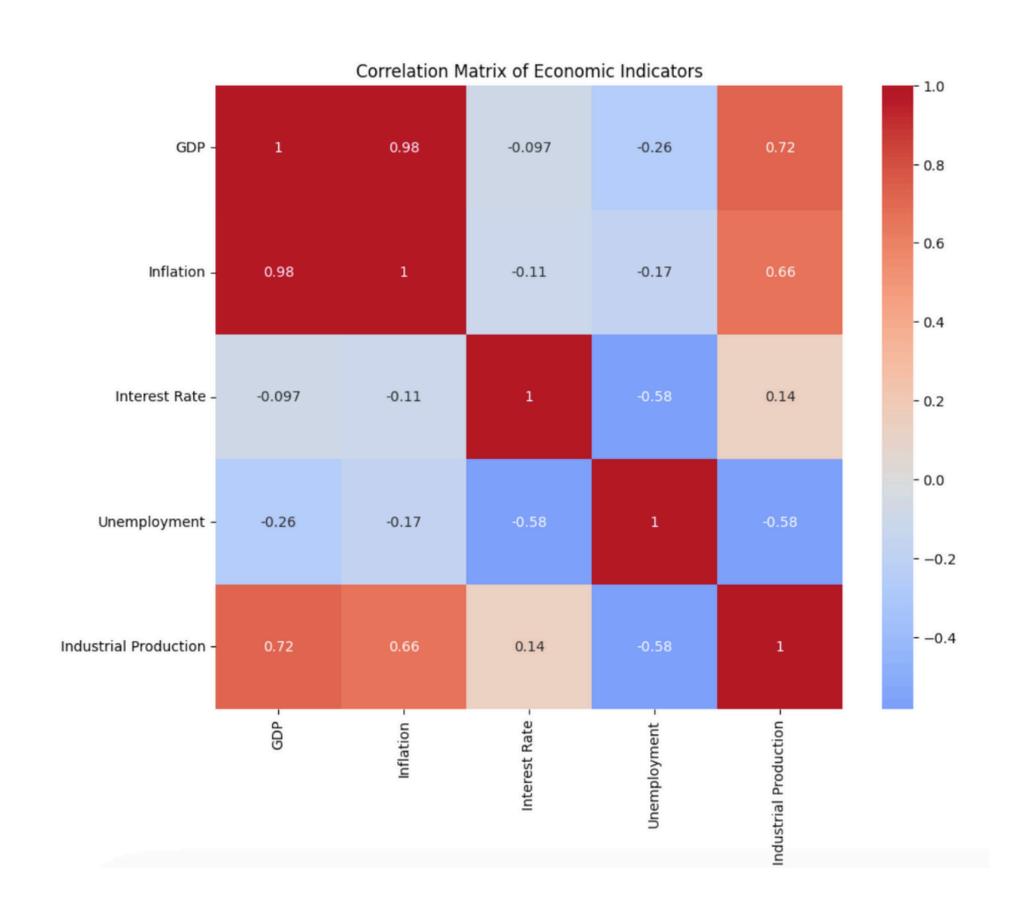
Economic Indicators

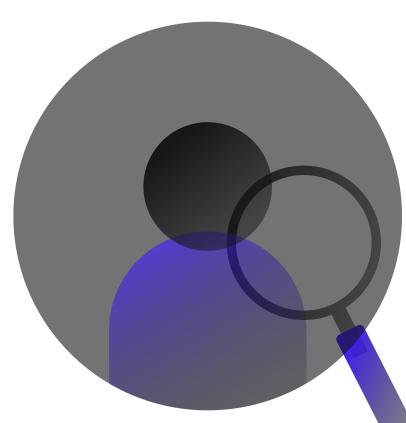
- GDP
- Unemployment
- Inflation Rate
- Interest Rate
- Consumer Sentiment Index
- Industrial Production Index



Federal Reserve Economic Data (FRED)

Correlation of Economic Indicators





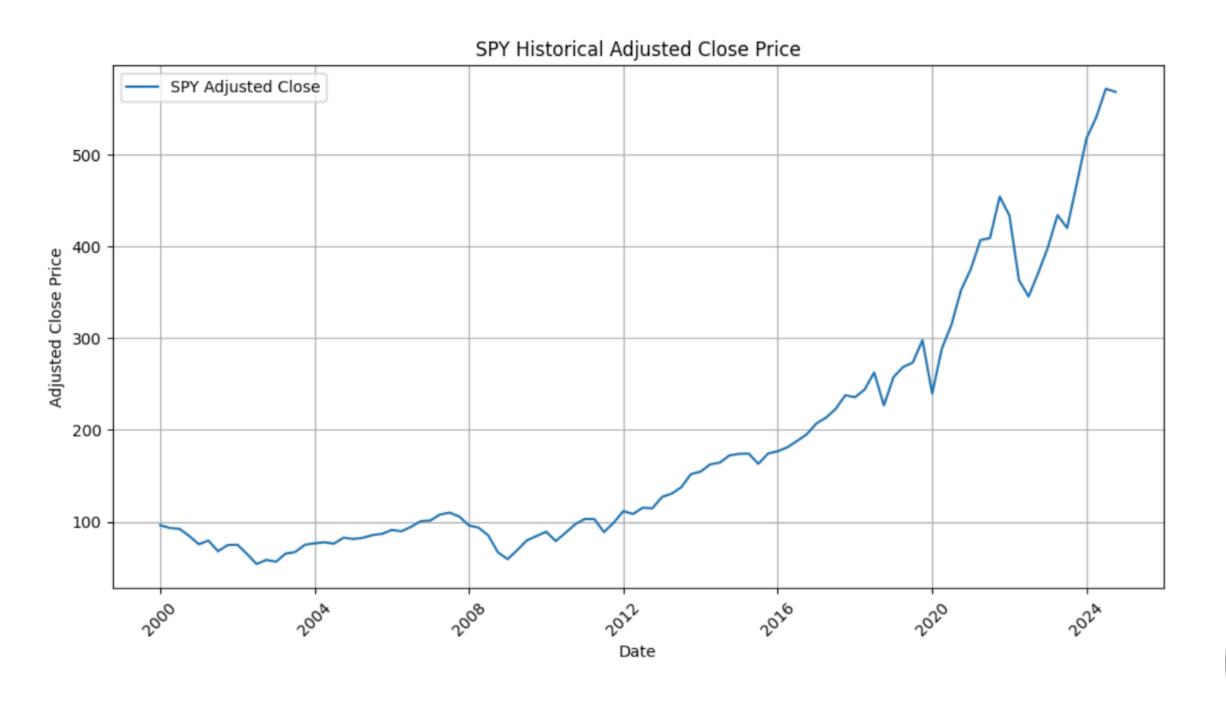
Stock Market

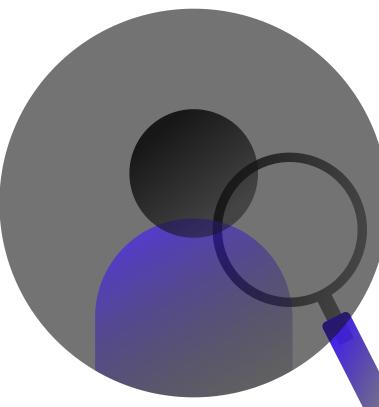
- SP500 (SPY)
- Technology (XLK)
- Health Care (XLV)
- Financial (XLF)
- Consumer Discretionary (XLY)
- Consumer Staples (XLP)
- Energy(XLE)
- Industrial(XLI)
- Materials (XLB)
- Utilities (XLU)
- Real Estate (XLR)



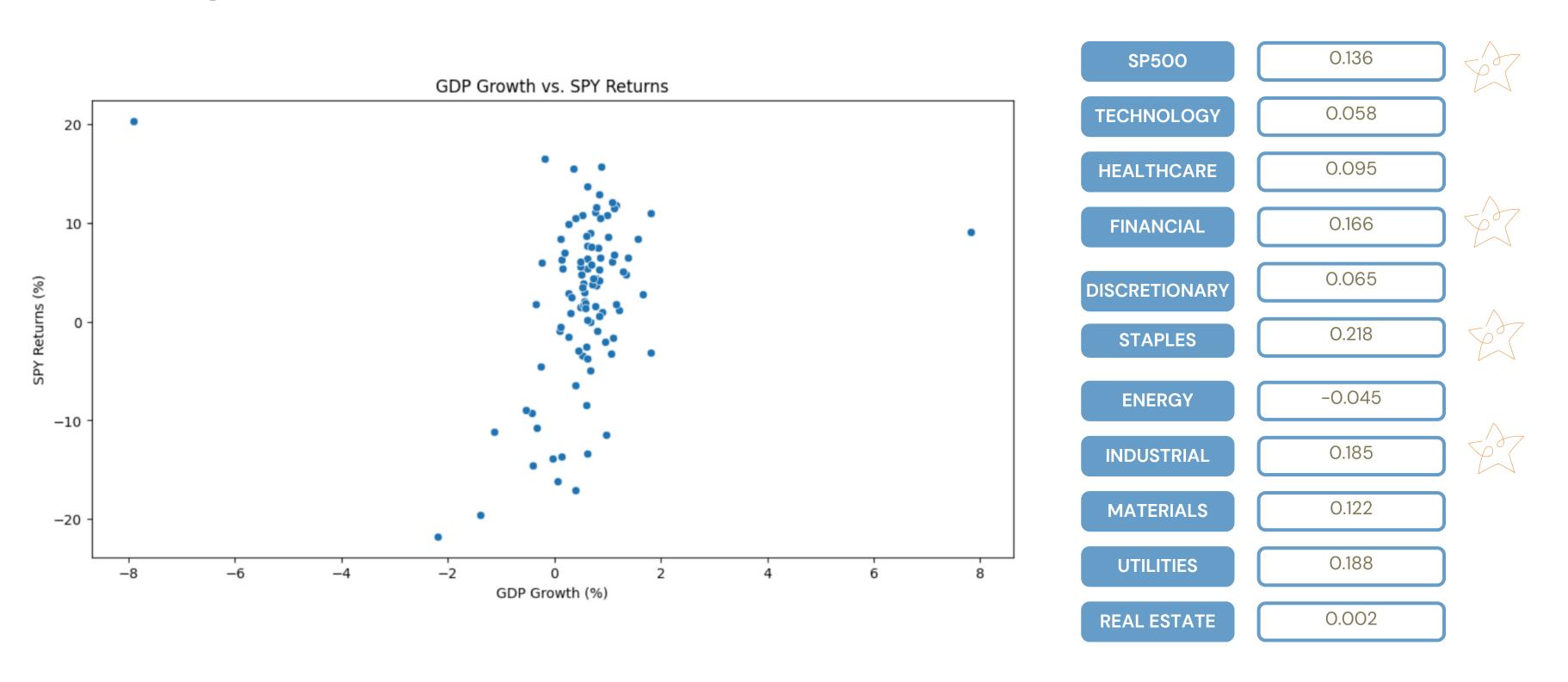
Yahoo Finance

Historical of SP500

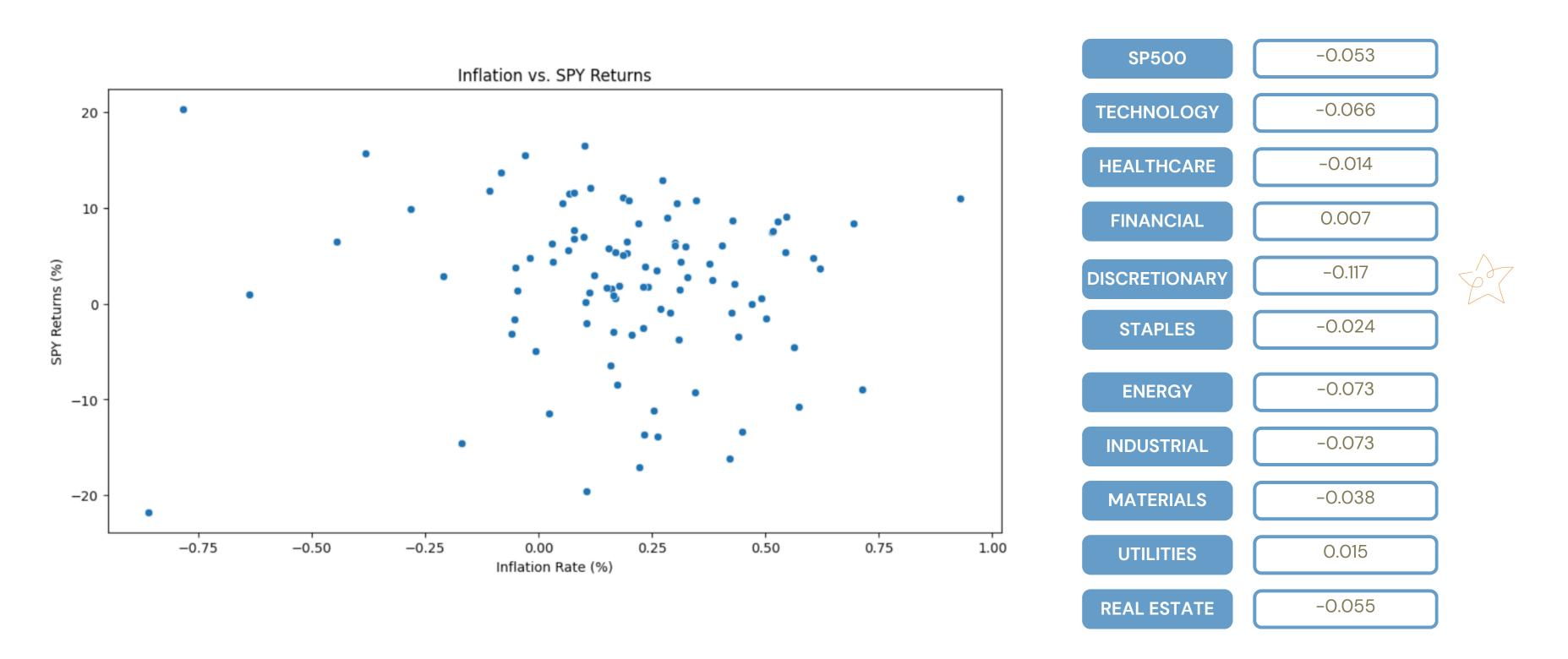




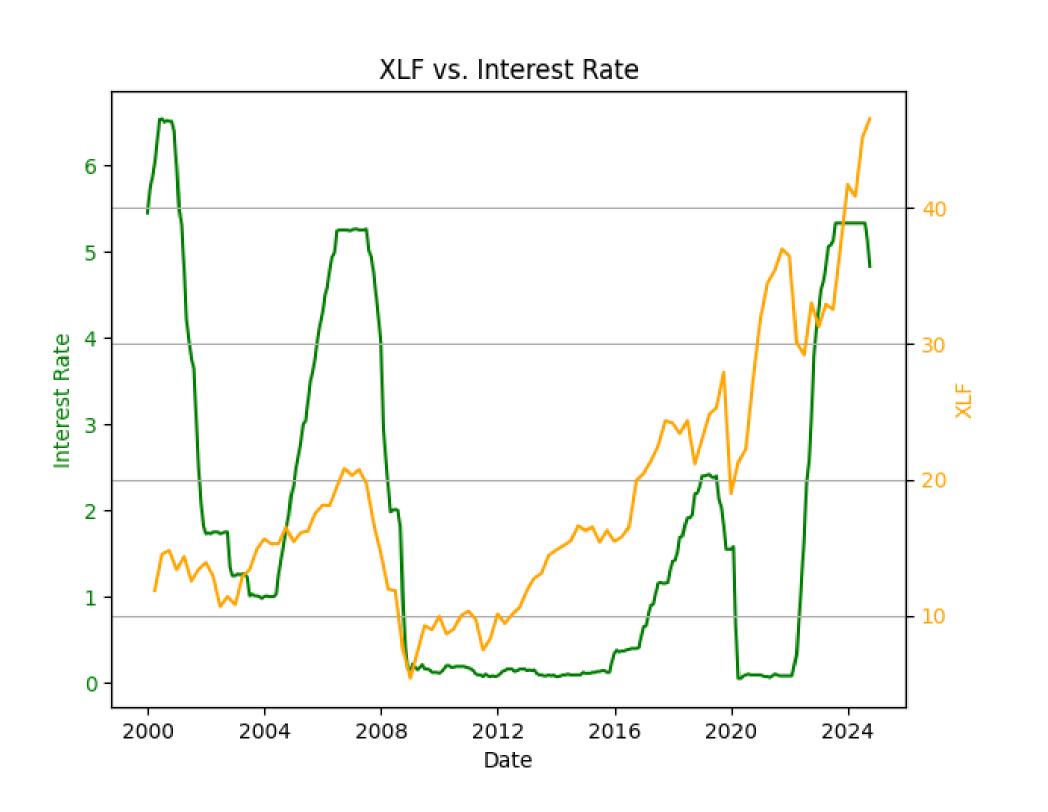
Impact of economic growth on stock market returns

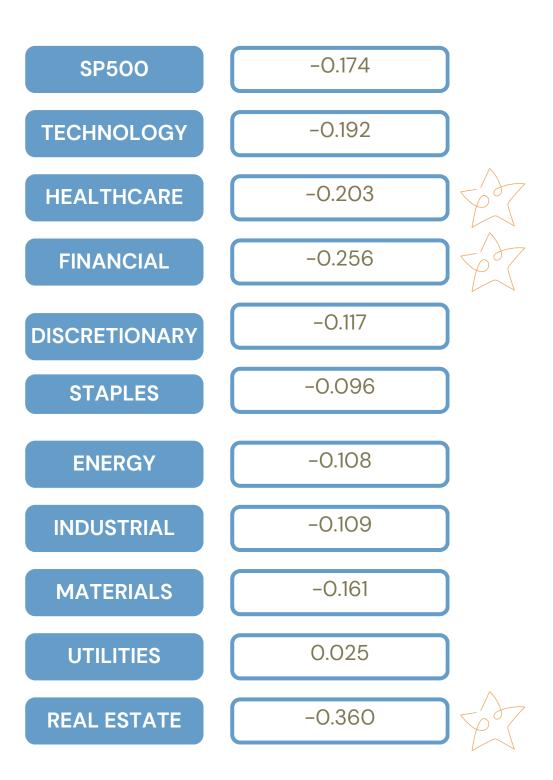


Inflation and stock market valuation

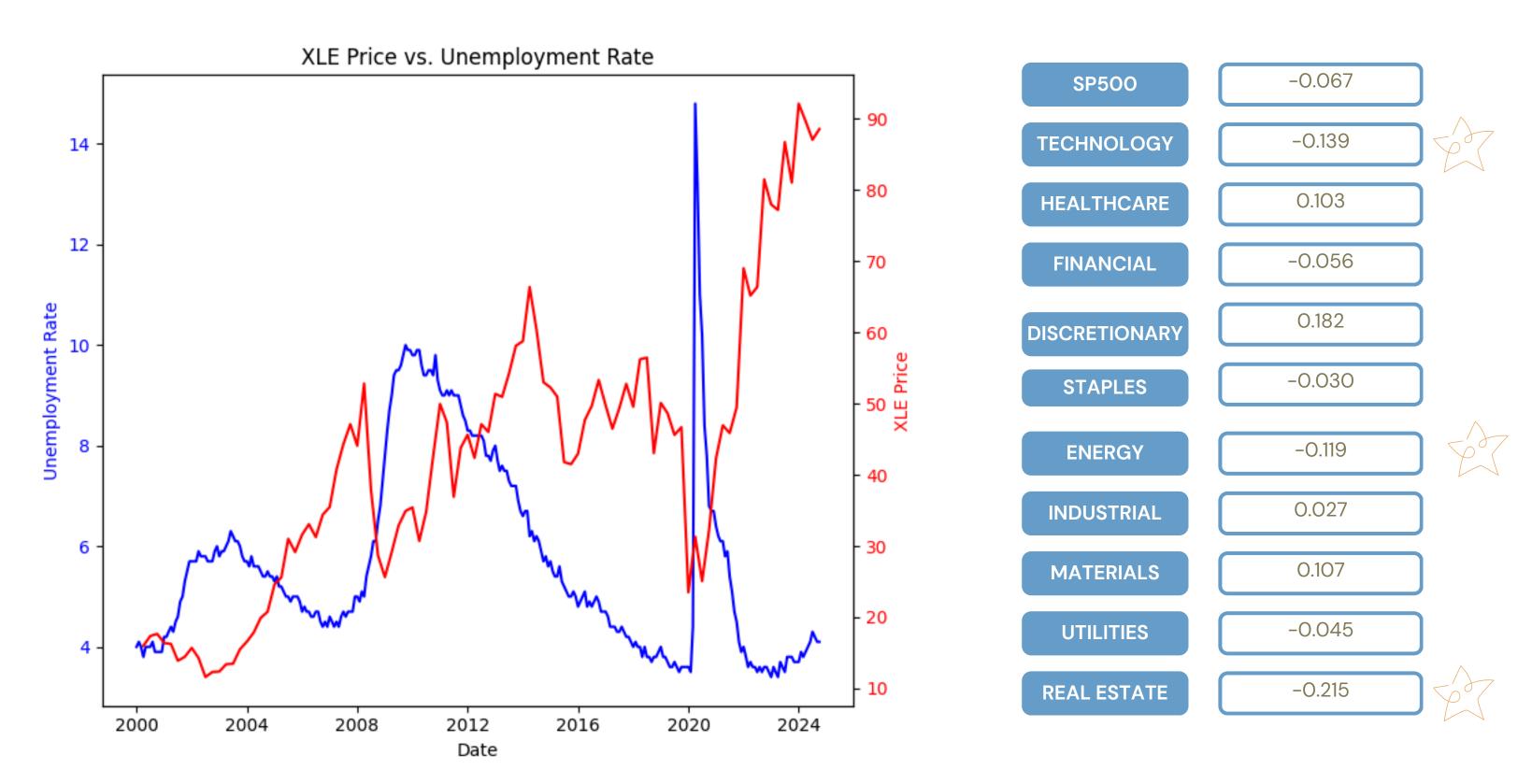


Interest Rates and ETF's market valuation





Unemployment Rates and ETF's market valuation





Consumer Sentiment Index

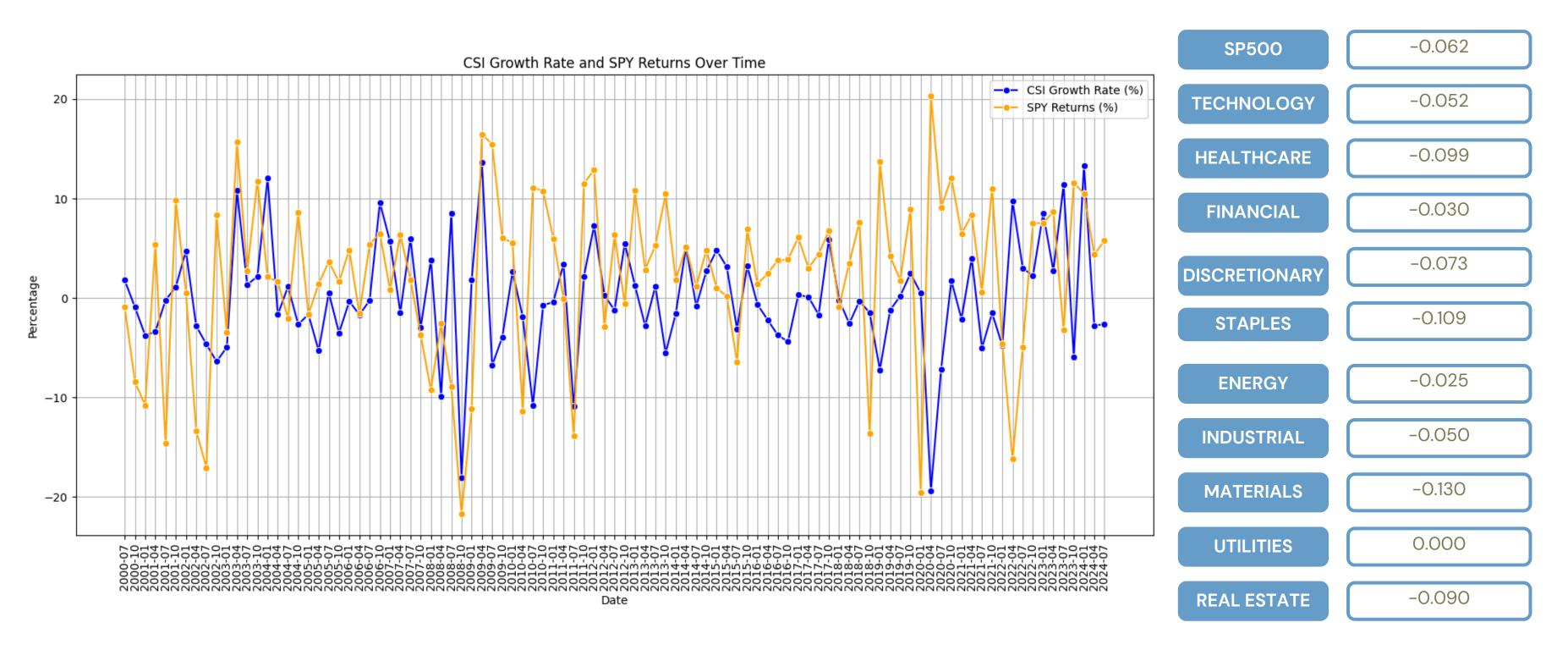
Measure of how optimistic or pessimistic consumers feel about the economy's current and future conditions

- Index
- Survey based: representative sample US consumers University of Michigan
- Monthly

Economic Significance: The Consumer Sentiment Index is a leading indicator for economic activity. High consumer sentiment typically correlates with stronger consumer spending, which drives a large portion of the U.S. GDP, while low sentiment may signal economic downturns or recession risks.



Consumer Sentiment Index and Stock Market Returns





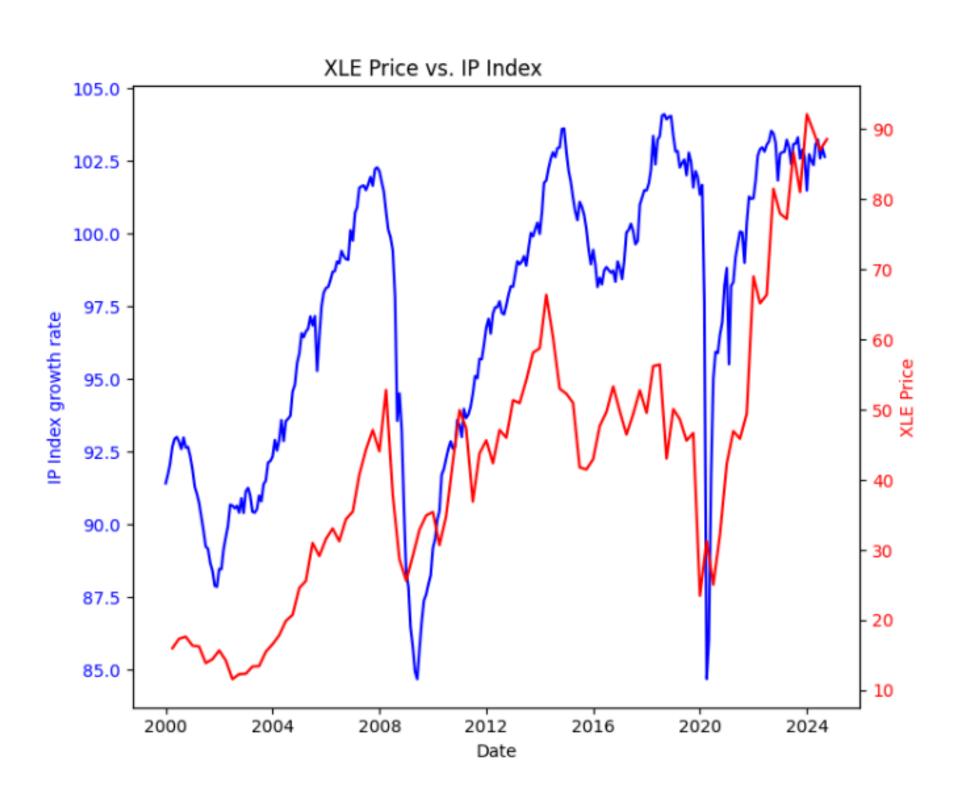
Industrial Production Index

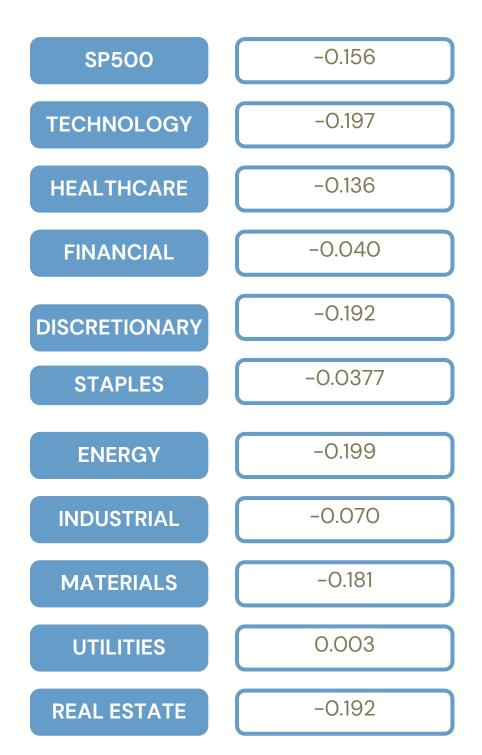
Measures the real output of the manufacturing, mining, and utilities sectors in the U.S. It reflects the volume of goods produced and serves as a key indicator of economic health, particularly for the industrial sector.

- Index
- Monthly
- Combination of physical output data and estimates based on production related with Manufacturing, Mining and Utilities



Industrial Production Index and Stock Market Returns





Conclusions

GDP Growth Impact on Market Returns

- Financial and consumer staples sectors show stronger correlations with GDP growth, indicating economic sensitivity.
- Sectors like technology and healthcare have weaker correlations, suggesting less reliance on economic growth.

Inflation and Market Returns

- Inflation generally has a weak negative impact across sectors, with consumer discretionary showing slight sensitivity.
- Technology and utilities appear less affected by inflation, indicating potential stability during inflationary periods.

Conclusions

<u>Interest Rate Impact on Market Returns</u>

- Financial, health care and real state sectors show stronger correlations with interest rates.
- Sectors like public services and consumer staples have weaker correlations.

Unemployment Rate and Market Returns

- Unemployment generally has a weak negative impact across Technology, Energy and Real State sectors.
- Consumer staples and public services appear less affected by unemployment.



Conclusions

Customer Sentiment Index and Market Returns

- The Consumer Confidence Index growth rate does not significantly impact or explain these ETFs returns in isolation.
- In addition, the Consumer Confidence Index could be reacting with a delay to changes ocurring in the market, so also showing movements lagging behind those of the capital markets.

Industrial Production Index and Market Returns

• Not significative correlation found between IPI and ETFs returns. The IPI and stock market operate on slightly different timelines, with the stock market often acting as a leading indicator and the IPI reflecting current industrial conditions.



ThankYou