

# Vanguard economic and market outlook for 2023: Global summary

The global outlook summary highlights the top-level findings of Vanguard's full economic and market outlook, to be distributed in mid-December.

## The global economy in 2023: Beating back inflation

In our 2022 economic and market outlook, we outlined how we believed the removal of policy accommodation would shape the economic and financial market landscape. Policy has in fact driven conditions globally in 2022, one of the most rapidly evolving economic and financial market environments in history. But one fact has been made abundantly clear: So long as financial markets function as intended, policymakers are willing to accept asset price volatility and a deterioration in macroeconomic fundamentals as a consequence of fighting inflation. The stabilisation of global consumer behaviour, cyclical acceleration in demographic and geopolitical trends and rapid monetary tightening suggest a more challenging macroeconomic environment in 2023 that, in our view, will help bring down the rate of inflation.

## Global inflation: Persistently surprising

Inflation has continued to trend higher across most economies, in many cases setting multi-decade highs. The action taken, and likely to be taken in the months ahead, by central banks reflects a promising effort to combat elevated inflation that has proven more persistent and broad-based. Supply-demand imbalances linger in many sectors as global supply chains have yet to fully recover from the Covid-19 pandemic and as demand is supported by strong household and business balance sheets buoyed by pandemic-

era stimulus. The war in Ukraine continues, threatening another surge in energy and food commodities prices. Effective monetary policy requires good decision-making, good communication and good luck. The current backdrop is missing the good-luck component, posing a challenge for policymakers whose fiscal and monetary tools are less effective in combating supply shocks.

## A recession by any other name

Global conditions today and those anticipated in the coming months are similar to those that have signalled global recessions in the past. Energy supply-and-demand concerns, diminishing capital flows, declining trade volumes and falling output per person mean that, in all likelihood, the global economy will enter a recession in the coming year. Although central banks generally seek to avoid recessions, inflation dynamics mean that supply-side pressures must continue to ease and that policymakers must tighten financial conditions to lessen the inflationary push from elevated demand. That said, households, businesses and financial institutions are in a much better position to handle an eventual downturn, to the extent that drawing recent historical parallels seems misplaced. Although all recessions are painful, this one is unlikely to be historic.

Our base case is a global recession in 2023 brought about by the efforts to reduce inflation. Whether history views it as mild or significant matters little for those affected by the downturn. But failing to act aggressively

**For professional investors only (as defined under the MiFID II Directive) investing for their own account (including management companies (fund of funds) and professional clients investing on behalf of their discretionary clients). In Switzerland for professional investors only. Not to be distributed to the public.**

to combat inflation risks harming households and businesses through entrenched inflationary pressures that last longer than the pain associated with any one recession.

As the table below highlights, growth is likely to end 2023 flat or slightly negative in most major economies outside of China. Unemployment is likely to rise over the year but nowhere near as high as during the 2008 and 2020 downturns. Through job losses and slowing consumer

demand, a downtrend in inflation is likely to persist throughout 2023. We don't believe that central banks will achieve their targets of 2% inflation in 2023, but they will maintain those targets and look to achieve them throughout 2024 and into 2025—or reassess them when the time is right. That time isn't now; reassessing inflation targets in a high-inflation environment could have deleterious effects on central bank credibility and inflation expectations.

## Vanguard's economic forecasts

Country/ region	GDP growth*			Unemployment rate			Headline inflation*		Monetary policy		
	2023			2023			2023		Year-end 2022	Year-end 2023	Neutral rate
	Vanguard	Consensus	Trend	Vanguard	Consensus	NAIRU	Vanguard	Consensus			
US	0.25%–0.5%	0.9%	1.8%	4.4%	4.4%	3.5%–4%	3%	2.4%	4.25%	4.5%	2.5%
Euro area	0%	0.2%	1.2%	7.4%	7.1%	6.5%–7%	5.3%	5.2%	1.75%–2%	2.5%	1.5%
UK	–1% to –1.5%	–0.5%	1.7%	4.7%	4.4%	3.5%–4%	6.3%	6.5%	3.5%	4.5%	2.5%
China*	4.5%	5%	4.3%	4.7%	N/A	5%	2.2%	2.3%	2.65%	2.6%	4.5%–5%

\* For the US, GDP growth is defined as the year-over-year change in fourth-quarter Gross Domestic Product. For all other countries/regions, it is defined as the annual change in total GDP in the forecast year compared with the previous year.

\* For the US, headline inflation is defined as year-over-year changes in this year's fourth-quarter Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) Price Index compared with last year. For all other countries/regions, it is defined as the average annual change in headline Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation in the forecast year compared with the previous year. Consensus for the US is based on Bloomberg ECFE consensus estimates.

\* China's policy rate is the one-year medium-term lending facility (MLF) rate.

**Notes:** Forecasts are as of 31 October 2022. NAIRU stands for non-accelerating inflation rate of unemployment.

**Source:** Vanguard.

## Global fixed income: Brighter days ahead

The market, which was initially slow to price higher interest rates to fight elevated and persistent inflation, now believes that most central banks will have to go well past their neutral policy rates—the rate at which policy would be considered neither accommodative nor restrictive—to quell inflation. The eventual peak and persistence of policy rates, which will depend heavily on the path of inflation, will determine how high bond yields rise. Although rising interest rates have created near-term pain for investors, higher starting interest rates have raised our return expectations more than twofold for US and international bonds.

For euro investors, we now expect euro area aggregate bonds to return 2.2%–3.2% per year over

the next decade, compared with the –0.5%–0.5% annual returns we forecast a year ago. For global bonds (excluding euro-area bonds, hedged to euros), we expect returns of 2.1%–3.1% per year over the next decade, compared with our year-ago forecast of –0.5%–0.5% per year. This means that for investors with an adequately long investment horizon, we expect their wealth to be higher by the end of the decade than our year-ago forecast would have suggested. In credit, valuations are attractive, but the growing likelihood of recession and declining profit margins skew the near-term risks toward higher spreads. Although credit exposure can add volatility, its higher expected return than government bonds and low correlation with equities validate its inclusion in portfolios.

## Global equities: Resetting expectations

Rising interest rates, inflation and geopolitical risks have forced investors to reassess their rosy expectations for the future. The silver lining is that this year's bear market has improved our outlook for global equities, though our Vanguard Capital Markets Model® (VCMM) projections suggest there are greater opportunities outside the US.

For euro investors, the VCMM calculates that euro-area equities are likely to return 4.9%-6.9% per year over the next decade, and global equities (ex-euro areas, unhedged) 3.7%-5.7%. Globally, our equity return expectations are more than two percentage points higher than they were at this time last year. Within the US market, value stocks are fairly valued relative to growth, and small-capitalisation stocks are attractive despite our expectations for weaker near-term growth. Our outlook for the global equity risk premium is still positive at 1 to 3 percentage points, but lower than last year due to a faster increase in expected bond returns.

**IMPORTANT: The projections and other information generated by the VCMM regarding the likelihood of various investment outcomes are hypothetical in nature, do not reflect actual investment results, and are not guarantees of future results. Distribution of return outcomes from VCMM are derived from 10,000 simulations for each modeled asset class. Simulations as of 30 September 2022. Results from the model may vary with each use and over time. For more information, please see the Notes section.**

**IMPORTANT: The projections and other information generated by the Vanguard Capital Markets Model regarding the likelihood of various investment outcomes are hypothetical in nature, do not reflect actual investment results, and are not guarantees of future results. VCMM results will vary with each use and over time.**

The VCMM projections are based on a statistical analysis of historical data. Future returns may behave differently from the historical patterns captured in the VCMM. More importantly, the VCMM may be underestimating extreme negative scenarios unobserved in the historical period on which the model estimation is based.

The Vanguard Capital Markets Model® is a proprietary financial simulation tool developed and maintained by Vanguard's primary investment research and advice teams. The model forecasts distributions of future returns for a wide array of broad asset classes. Those asset classes include US and international equity markets, several maturities of the US Treasury and corporate fixed income markets, international fixed income markets, US money markets, commodities, and certain alternative investment strategies. The theoretical and empirical foundation for the Vanguard Capital Markets Model is that the returns of various asset classes reflect the compensation investors require for bearing different types of systematic risk (beta). At the core of the model are estimates of the dynamic statistical relationship between risk factors and asset returns, obtained from statistical analysis based on available monthly financial and economic data from as early as 1960. Using a system of estimated equations, the model then applies a Monte Carlo simulation method to project the estimated interrelationships among risk factors and asset classes as well as uncertainty and randomness over time. The model generates a large set of simulated outcomes for each asset class over several time horizons. Forecasts are obtained by computing measures of central tendency in these simulations. Results produced by the tool will vary with each use and over time.

## Vanguard global economics team

Joseph Davis, Ph.D., Global Chief Economist

### Americas

Roger A. Aliaga-Díaz, Ph.D.,  
Chief Economist, Americas

Joshua M. Hirt, CFA

Andrew J. Patterson, CFA

Asawari Sathe, M.Sc.

Adam J. Schickling, CFA

Maximilian Wieland

David Diwik, M.Sc.

### Asia-Pacific

Qian Wang, Ph.D.,  
Chief Economist, Asia-Pacific

Alexis Gray, M.Sc.

### Europe

Jumana Saleheen, Ph.D.,  
Chief Economist, Europe

Shaan Raithatha, CFA

Roxane Spitznagel, M.Sc.

Lulu Al Ghussein, M.Sc.

### Capital Markets Model Research Team

Qian Wang, Ph.D.,  
Global Head of VCMM

Kevin DiCiurcio, CFA

Daniel Wu, Ph.D.

Ian Kresnak, CFA

Vytautas Maciulis, CFA

Olga Lepigina, MBA

Ben Vavreck, CFA

Lukas Brandl-Cheng, M.Sc.

Alex Qu

## Connect with Vanguard®

[global.vanguard.com](https://global.vanguard.com)

### Investment risk information

The value of investments, and the income from them, may fall or rise and investors may get back less than they invested.

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results.

Any projections should be regarded as hypothetical in nature and do not reflect or guarantee future results.

Funds investing in fixed interest securities carry the risk of default on repayment and erosion of the capital value of your investment and the level of income may fluctuate. Movements in interest rates are likely to affect the capital value of fixed interest securities. Corporate bonds may provide higher yields but as such may carry greater credit risk increasing the risk of default on repayment and erosion of the capital value of your investment. The level of income may fluctuate and movements in interest rates are likely to affect the capital value of bonds.

### Important information

**For professional investors only (as defined under the MiFID II Directive) investing for their own account (including management companies (fund of funds) and professional clients investing on behalf of their discretionary clients). In Switzerland for professional investors only. Not to be distributed to the public.**

The information contained in this article is not to be regarded as an offer to buy or sell or the solicitation of any offer to buy or sell securities in any jurisdiction where such an offer or solicitation is against the law, or to anyone to whom it is unlawful to make such an offer or solicitation, or if the person making the offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so. The information in this article does not constitute legal, tax, or investment advice. You must not, therefore, rely on the content of this article when making any investment decisions.

Issued in EEA by Vanguard Group (Ireland) Limited which is regulated in Ireland by the Central Bank of Ireland.

Issued in Switzerland by Vanguard Investments Switzerland GmbH.

Issued by Vanguard Asset Management, Limited which is authorised and regulated in the UK by the Financial Conduct Authority.

© 2022 Vanguard Group (Ireland) Limited. All rights reserved.

© 2022 Vanguard Investments Switzerland GmbH. All rights reserved.

© 2022 Vanguard Asset Management, Limited. All rights reserved.

CFA® is a registered trademark owned by CFA Institute.



ISGVEMOG 122022