

美国宏观月报(6月)

永安期货研究中心宏观团队
2025年7月6日

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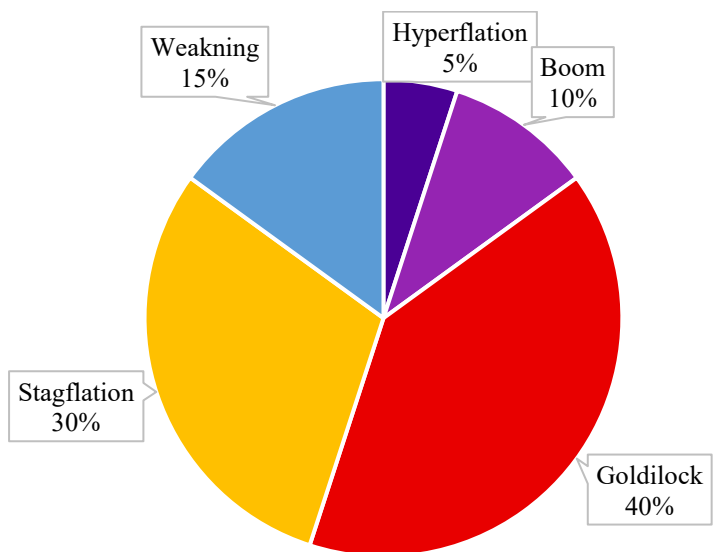
为什么我们要做量化宏观的研究？

定性分析：

1. 经济数据、政策变化
2. 市场情绪

判断：

叙事变化
经济周期、可能冲击

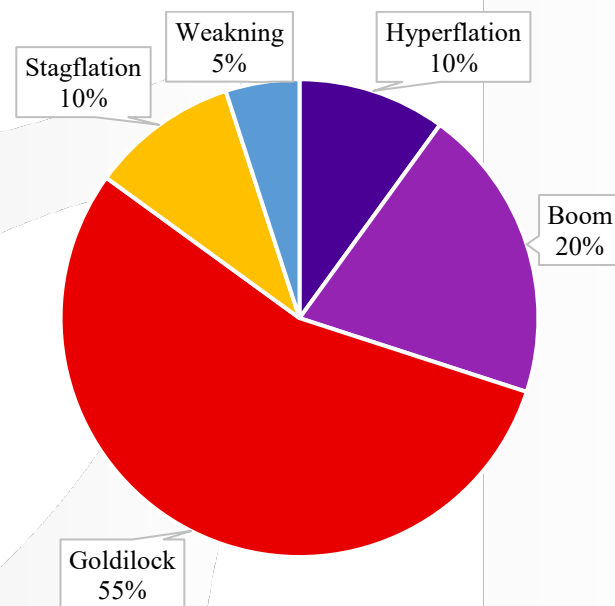
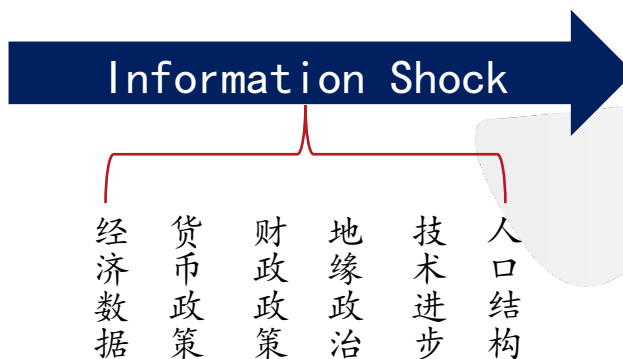


定量分析：

1. 经济数据
2. 资产比价、相关关系

判断：

市场行为
经济周期



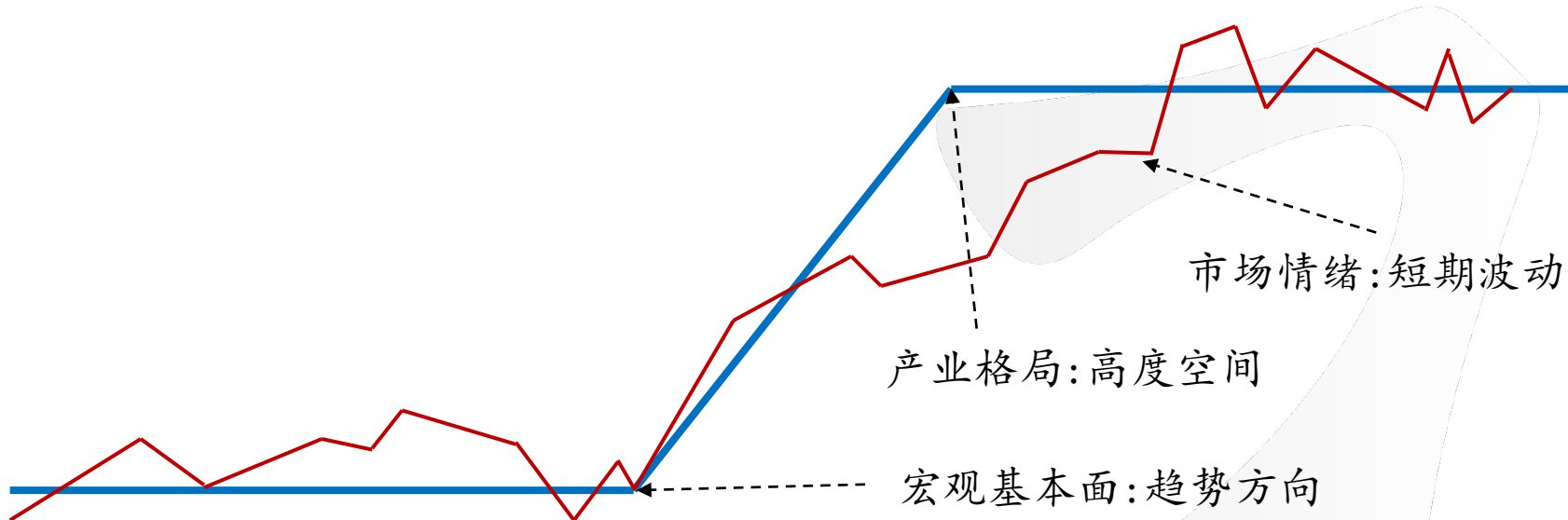
为什么我们要做量化宏观的研究？

宏观研究要回答什么问题？

- 长周期资产配置——资产价格趋势
- 短周期预期变化——资产波动、可能拐点

目的

- 定性+定量两条腿并行，辅助判断
- 量化周期，回答长期资产配置\趋势问题
- 解决问题——市场上太多机构定义了不同的周期，并且完全依赖主观，很难回测



目标:

- 参考类似主观经济周期判断的方法
- 输入一组或单个经济数据
- 输出这个数据所处的经济周期（区间）

变为数学问题:

输入一组向量, 输出可能类别 (label)

聚类or状态建模

统计学方法

1. 自回归 (regime switching vector auto regression)
2. 隐马尔科夫链 (Hidden Markov Chain)
3. 马尔科夫选择模型 (Markov Switching Model)
4. 统计聚类

机器学习

1. k-means 聚类
2. 聚合层次聚类 (Hierarchical agglomerative clustering)
3. GMM (高斯混频模型聚类)
4. XGBOOST (梯度算法, supervised learning)

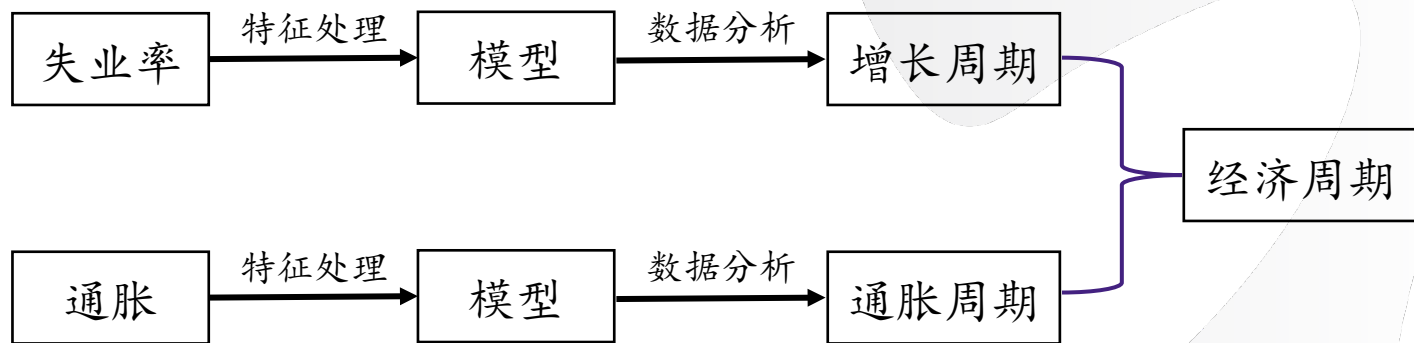
量化宏观——我们的框架

经济数据选什么？

- 失业率、通胀率
- **理由：**美联储的dual mandate，美国PCE支出与wage growth密切相关
- 失业率直接反应就业市场状态，NFP就业存在时变效应难以标准化
- 考虑总体CPI而非核心CPI，把油价的滞胀冲击纳入考量（**但会导致对油价的收益估计有误**）

单独建模还是联合估计？

- 单独建模
- **理由：**我们对联合建模构建了另一套高频跟踪模型
- 尽管都是描述经济，但只用cpi和失业联合建模会导致特征向量的数目不够



02 经济周期的量化成果

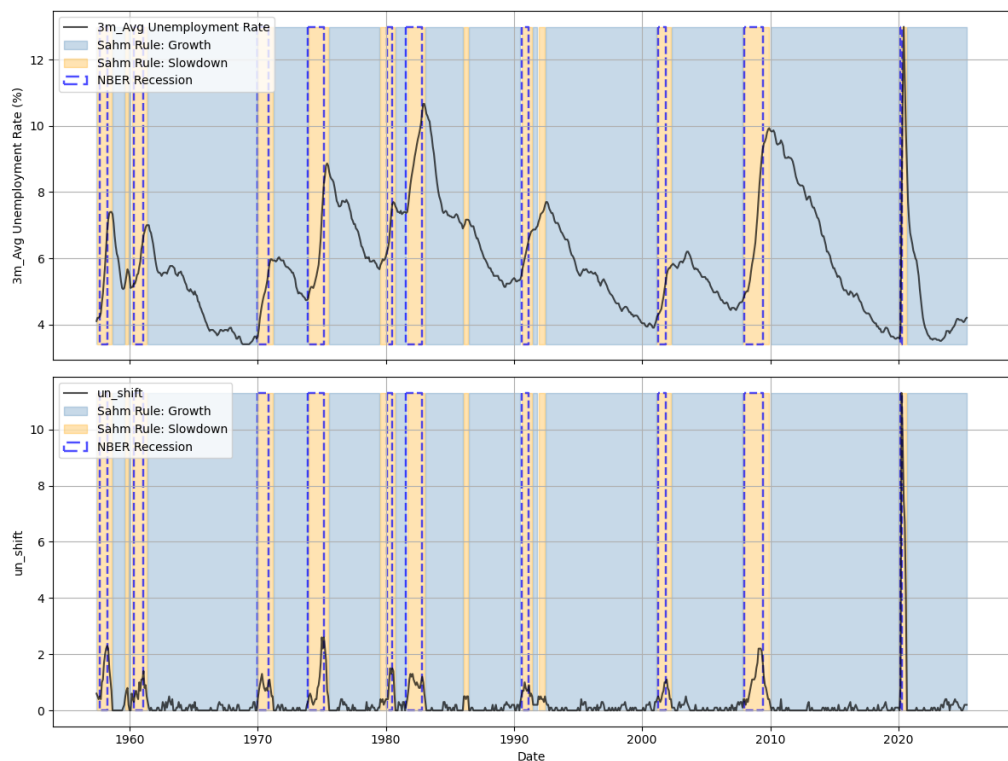


失业：目的在于区分衰退、增长

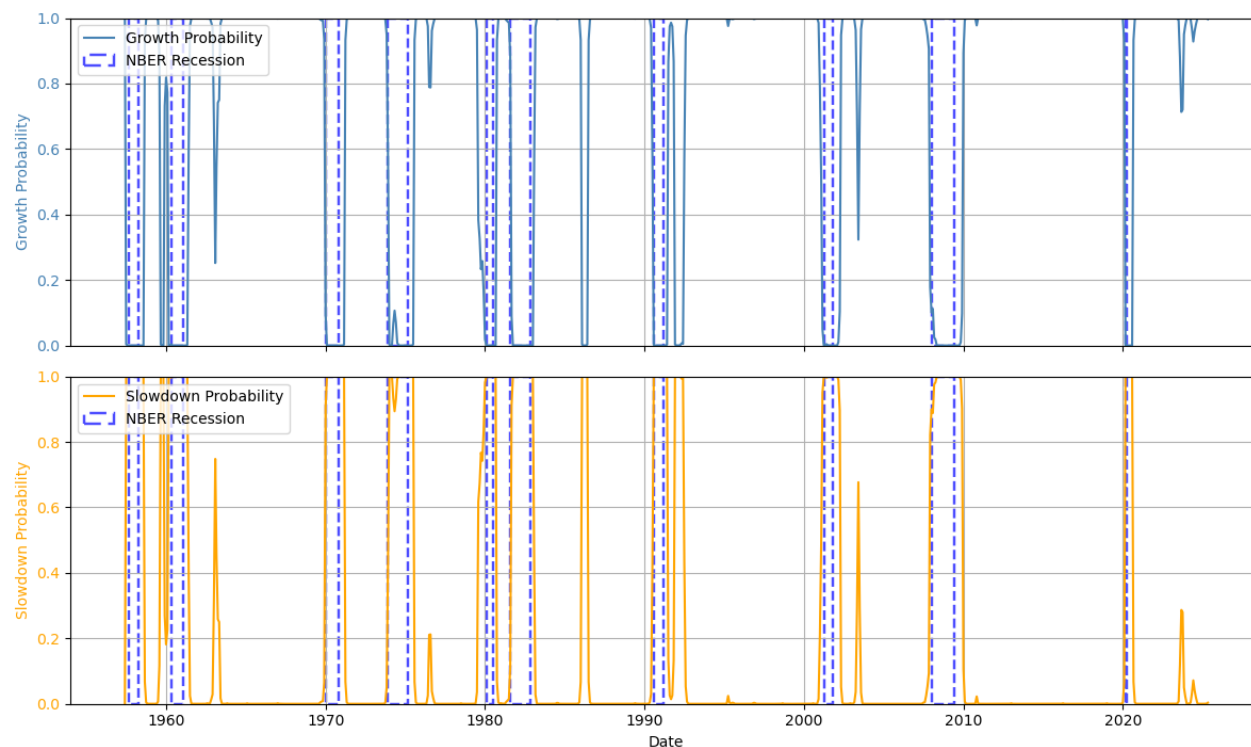
经济分为2个方向（增长【蓝色】、衰退【黄色】）

- NBER定义的衰退为黄色方框
- 我们的结果基本与NBER给的结果相近，但区间相对更宽，存在后周期问题
- 简单信号显示美国是否进入衰退
- 还通过概率来看市场对衰退的讨论是否应当增加

Unemployment Regime with Sahm Rule and NBER Recessions



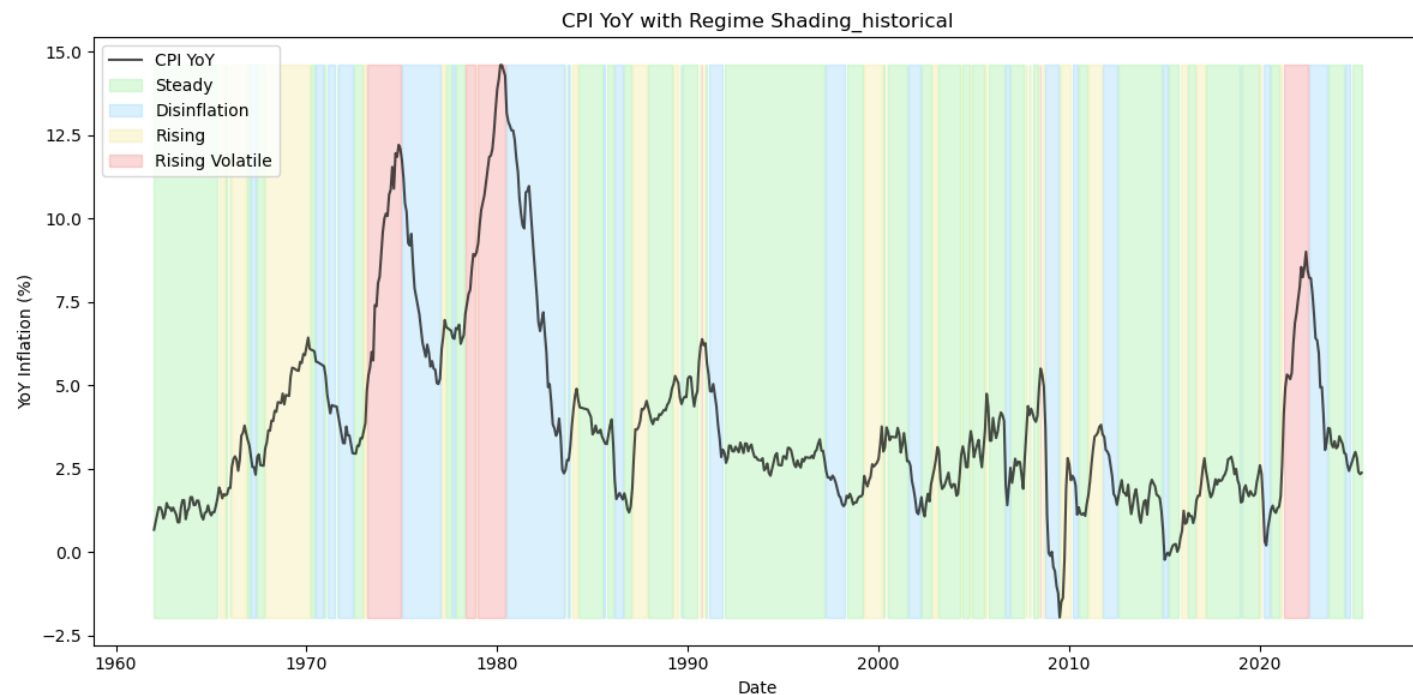
Regime Probabilities



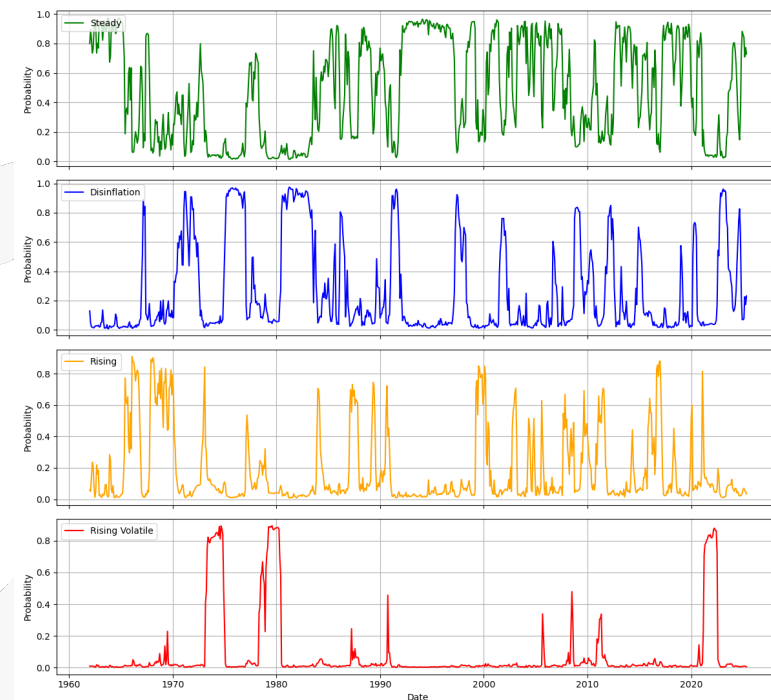
通胀：数据波动更大，周期更多

通胀分为4个方向（稳定【绿色】、去通胀【蓝色】、通胀增加【黄色】、高通胀冲击【红色】）

- 通胀数据波动更大，存在较多“毛刺区间”
- 因此可以把Steady区间与其他区间合并考虑（区间降维）
- 但通胀和商品、债券的收益密切相关，特别是Rising、Rising Volatile区间



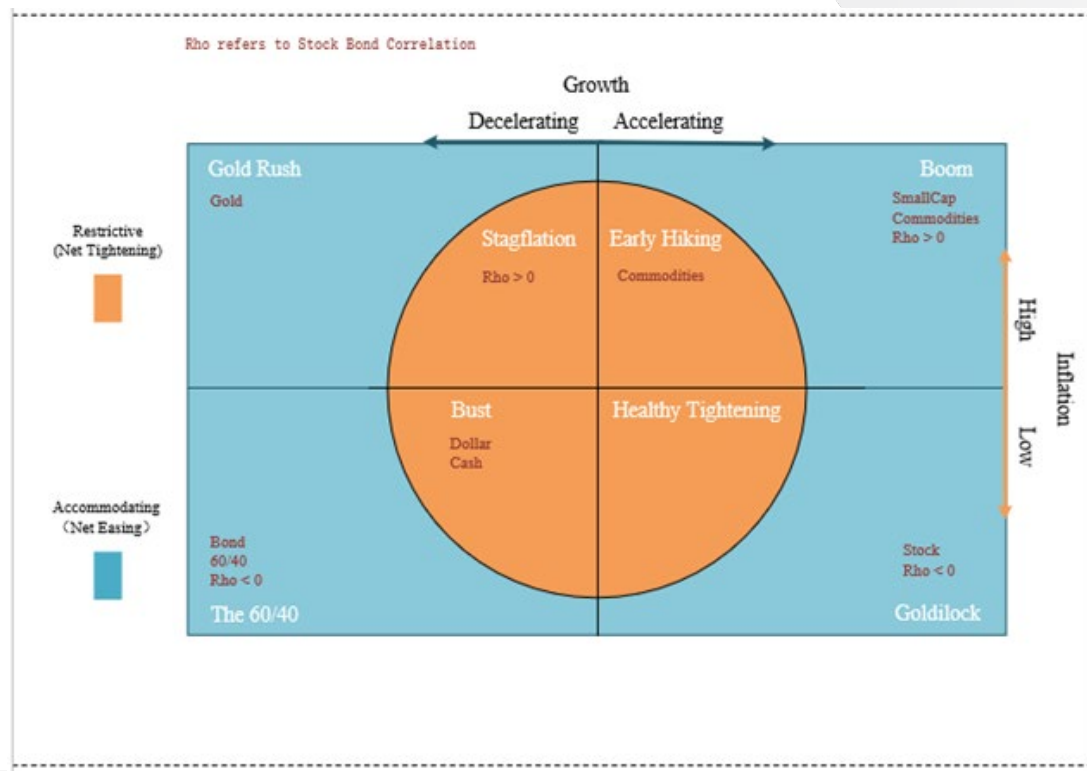
Inflation Shift Probabilities_historical



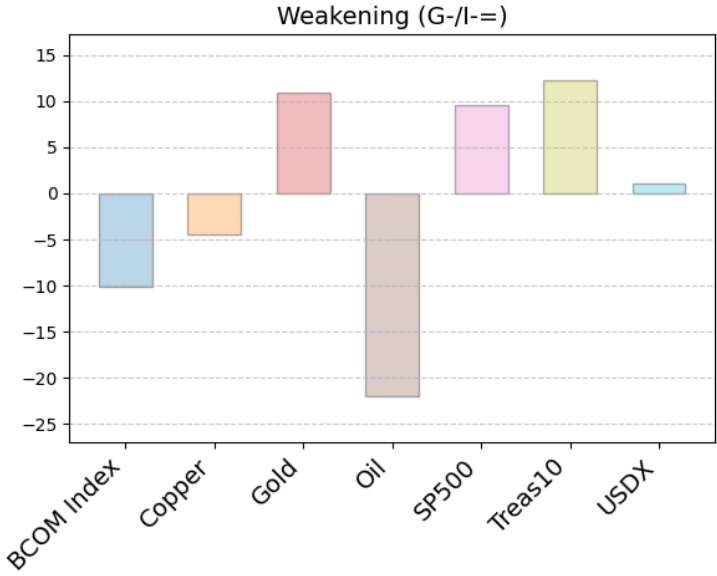
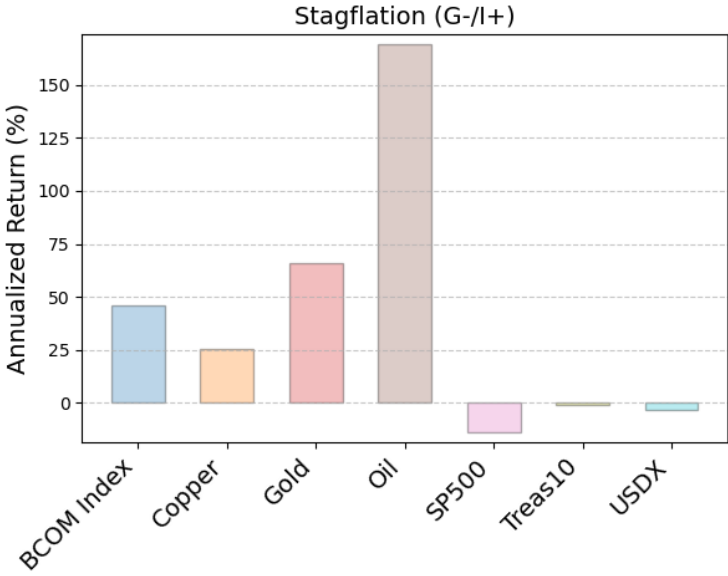
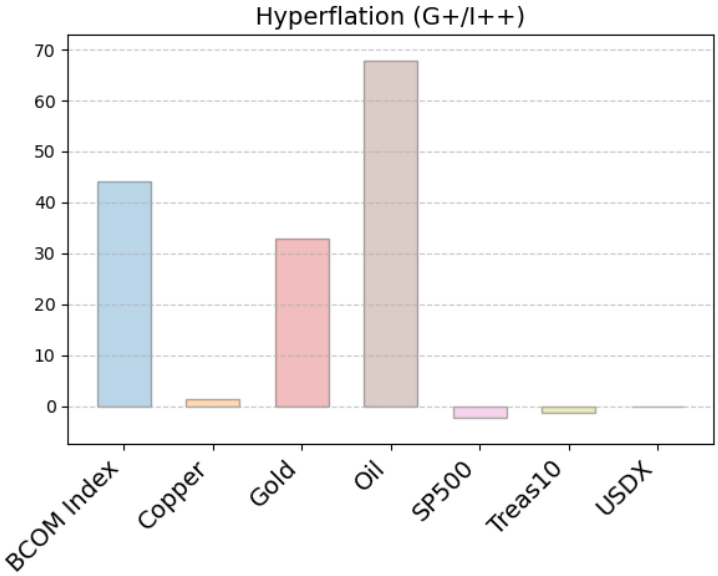
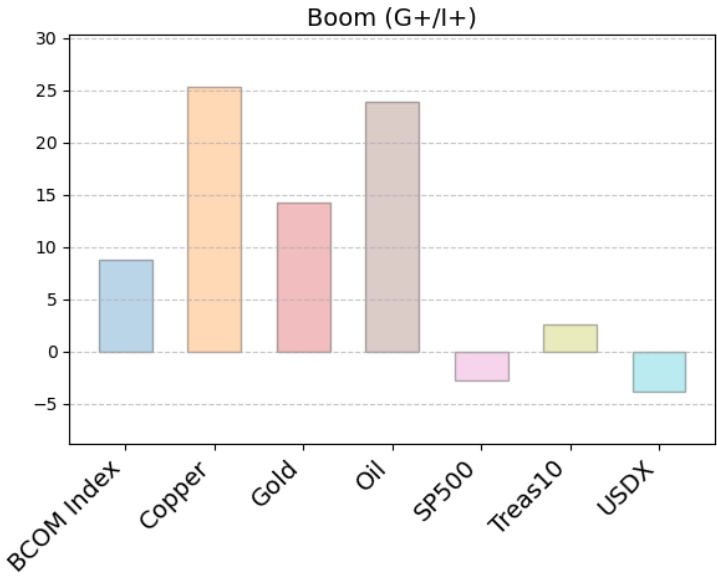
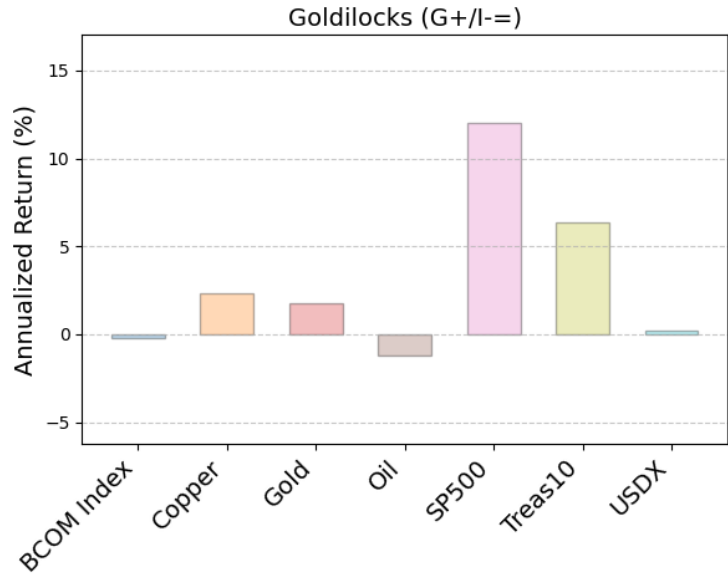
周期定义与定性思考

失业分为2区间、通胀为4区间：联合建模后得到2*4个区间

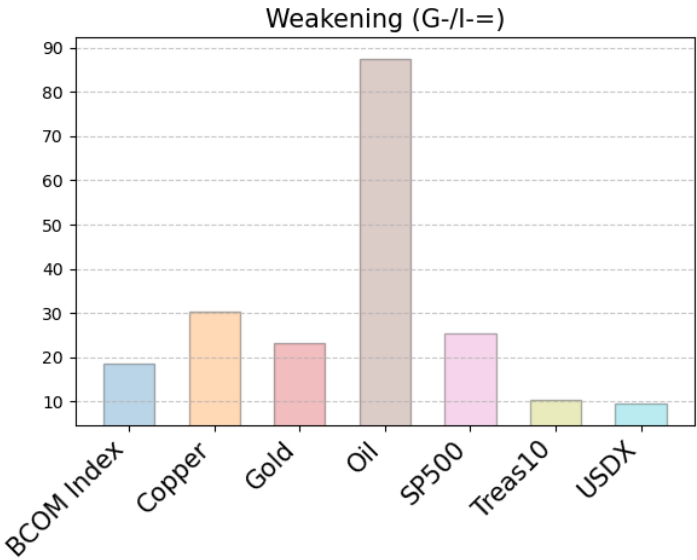
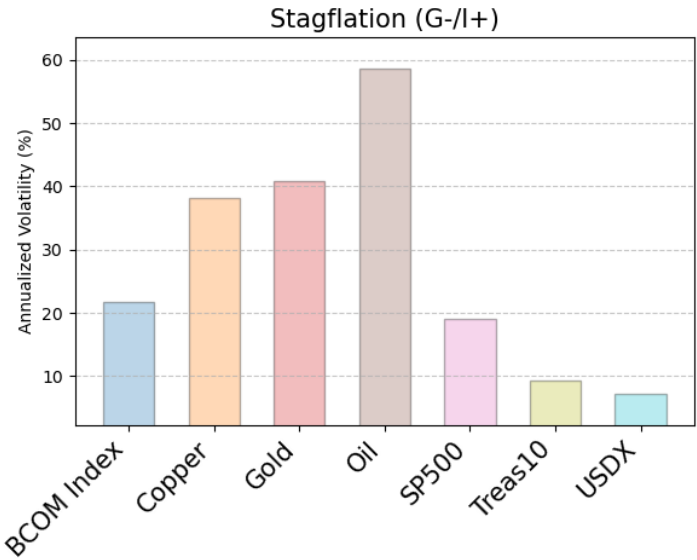
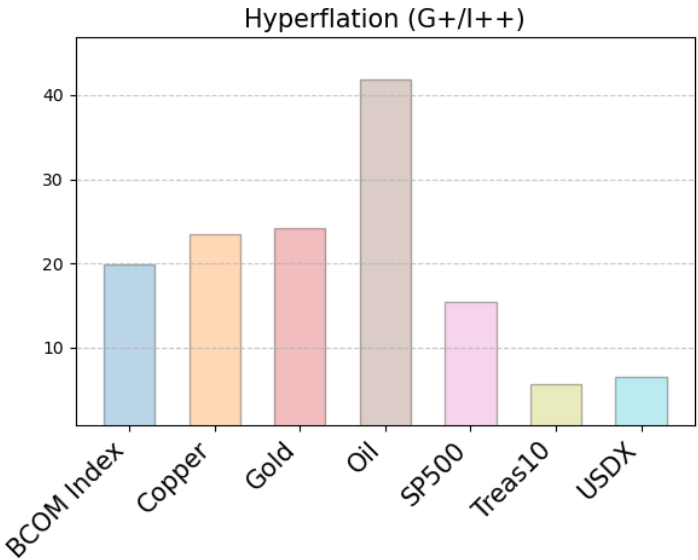
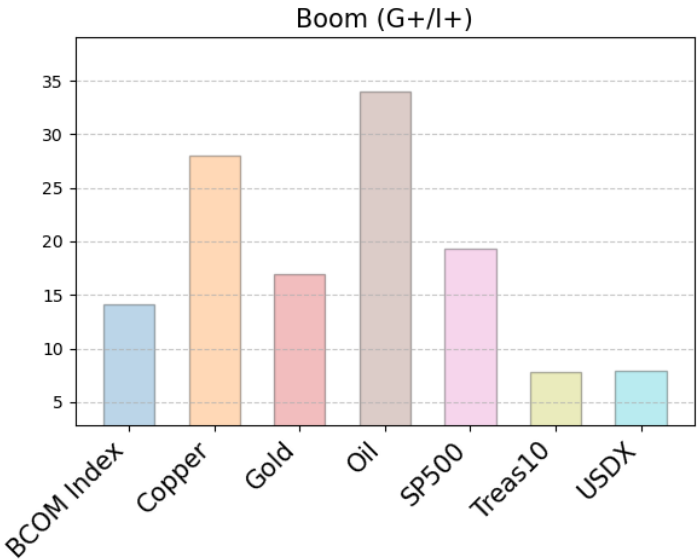
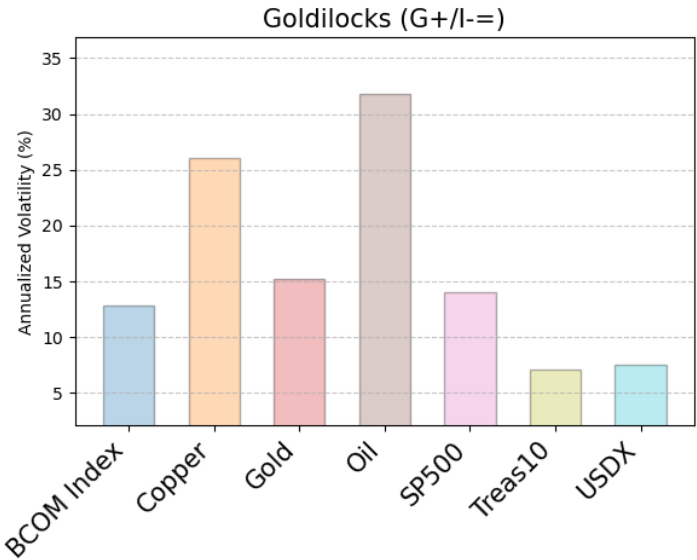
- 为了经济上的可解释性，我们把区间进行“降维”处理
- Goldilocks (G+/I=)：经济处于增长状态，去通胀/通胀平稳，联储有条件宽松
- BOOM (G+/I+)：增长、通胀增加，繁荣时期，联储可能考虑要开始货币紧缩避免过热
- Hyperflation (G+/I++)：经济增长、通胀迅速增加，联储急需加息遏制通胀
- Weakning (G-/I=)：衰退，通胀稳定或去通胀
- Stagflation (G-/I++)：经济处于减速状态，但通胀增加或者失控，联储被摸面临痛苦选择



资产统计结果（年化收益）



资产统计结果（波动）

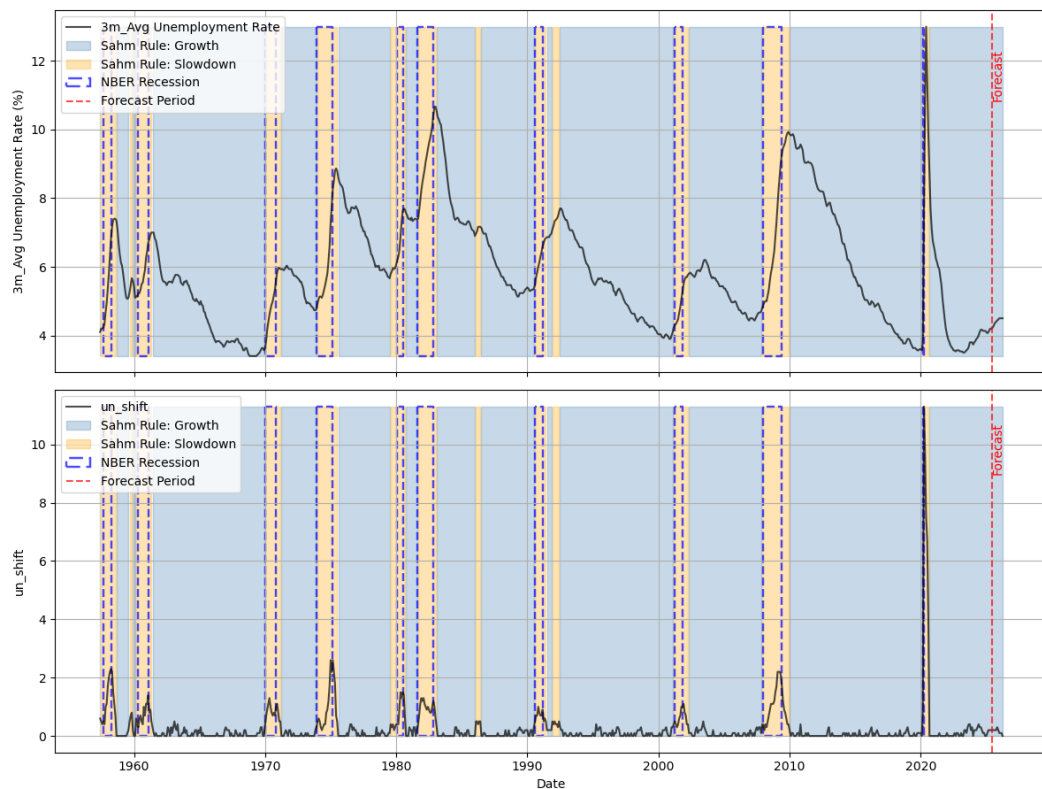


模型如何面向未来？

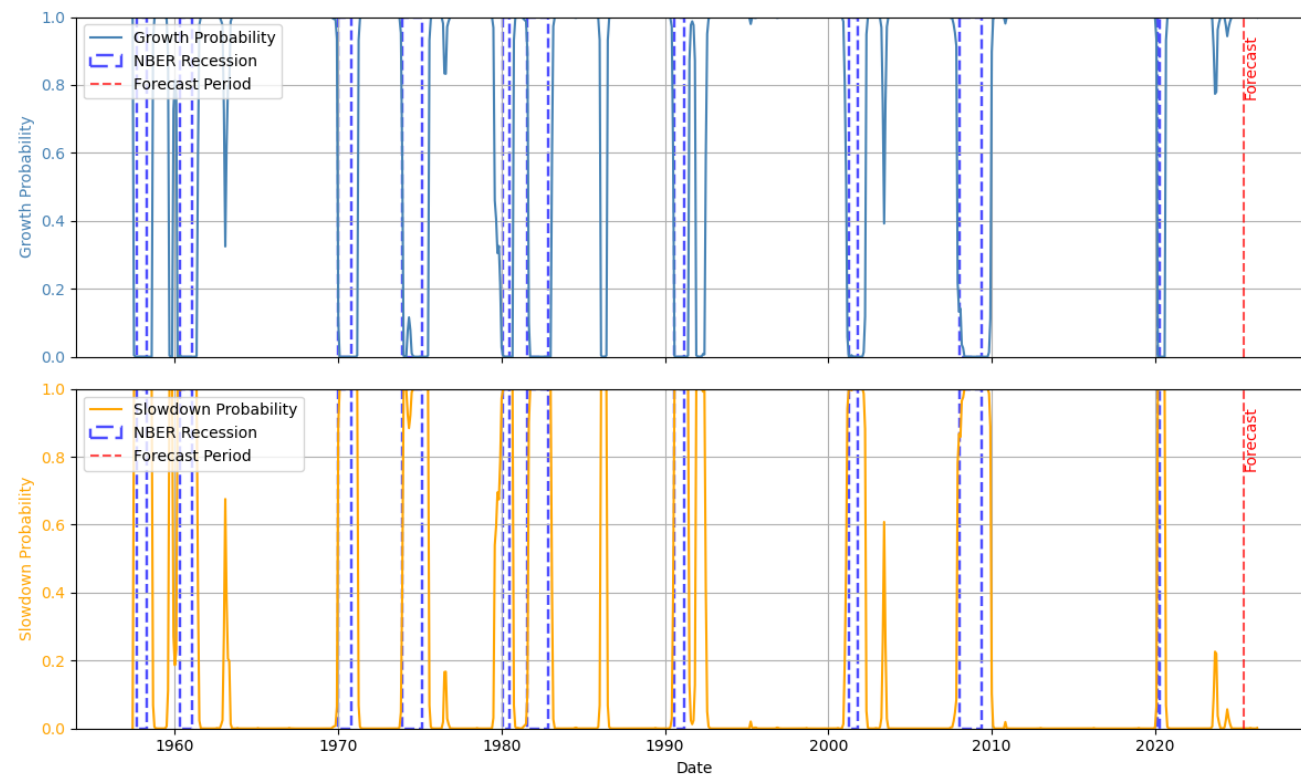
在模型得到现有周期的同时，我们还需要思考：未来的周期可能是样子的？

- 输入我们对未来失业的预测，输出可能的区间结果
- 但我们主观预测可能不准
- 因此引入“分水岭曲线”的定义（见下页）

Unemployment Regime with Sahm Rule and NBER Recessions



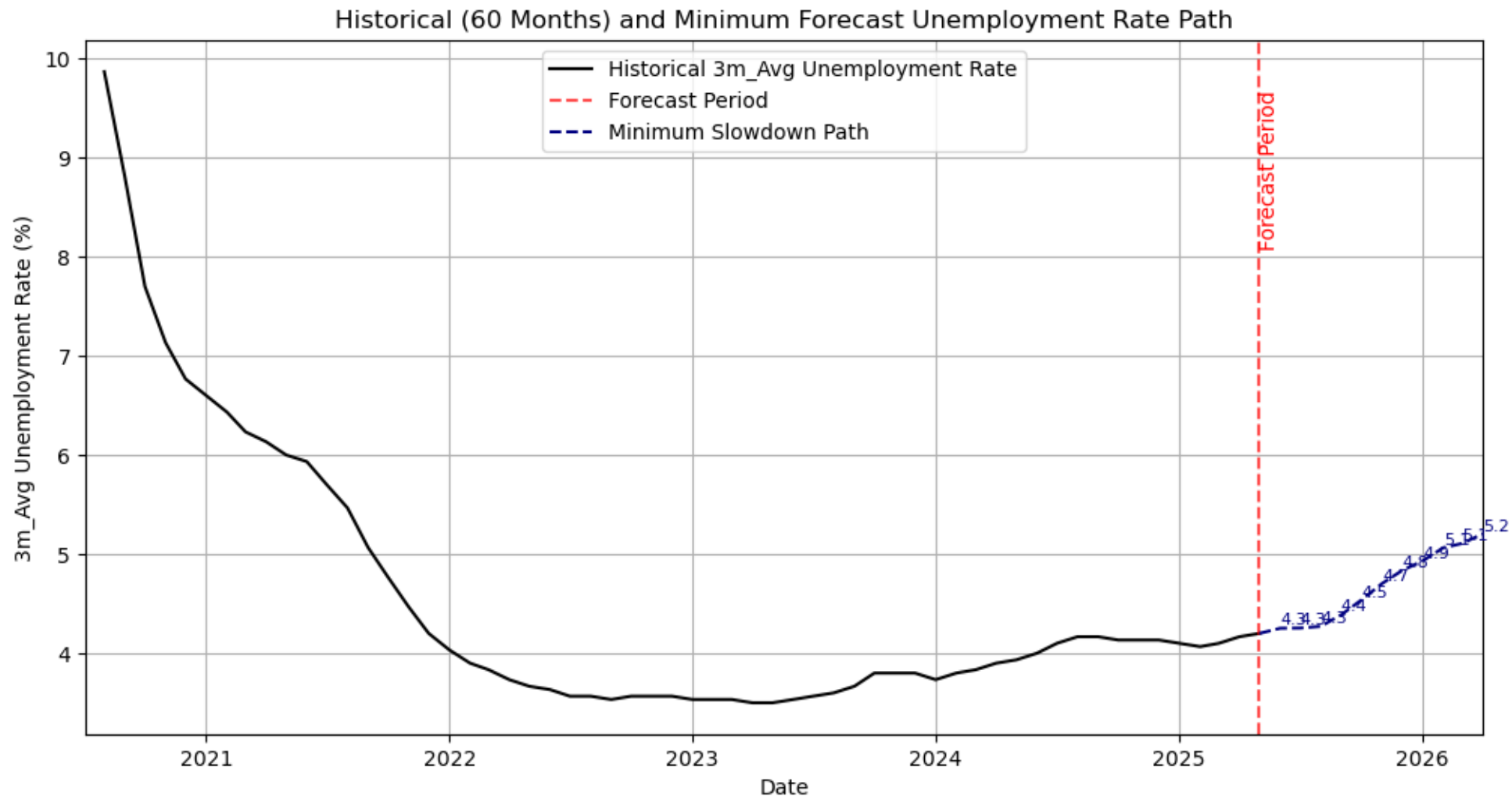
Regime Probabilities



衰退的最小分水岭问题

最小变动曲线:

- 如果未来11个月里，大部分时间都处于衰退状态，我们需要看到的最小的失业数字



通胀：同样的路径，但分水岭曲线表现不佳

最小变动曲线：

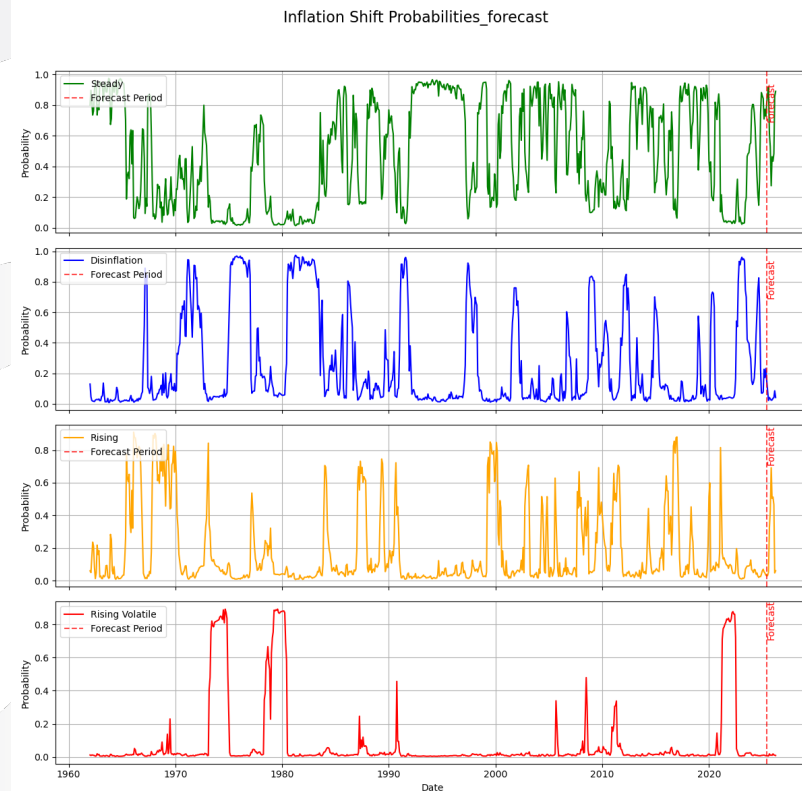
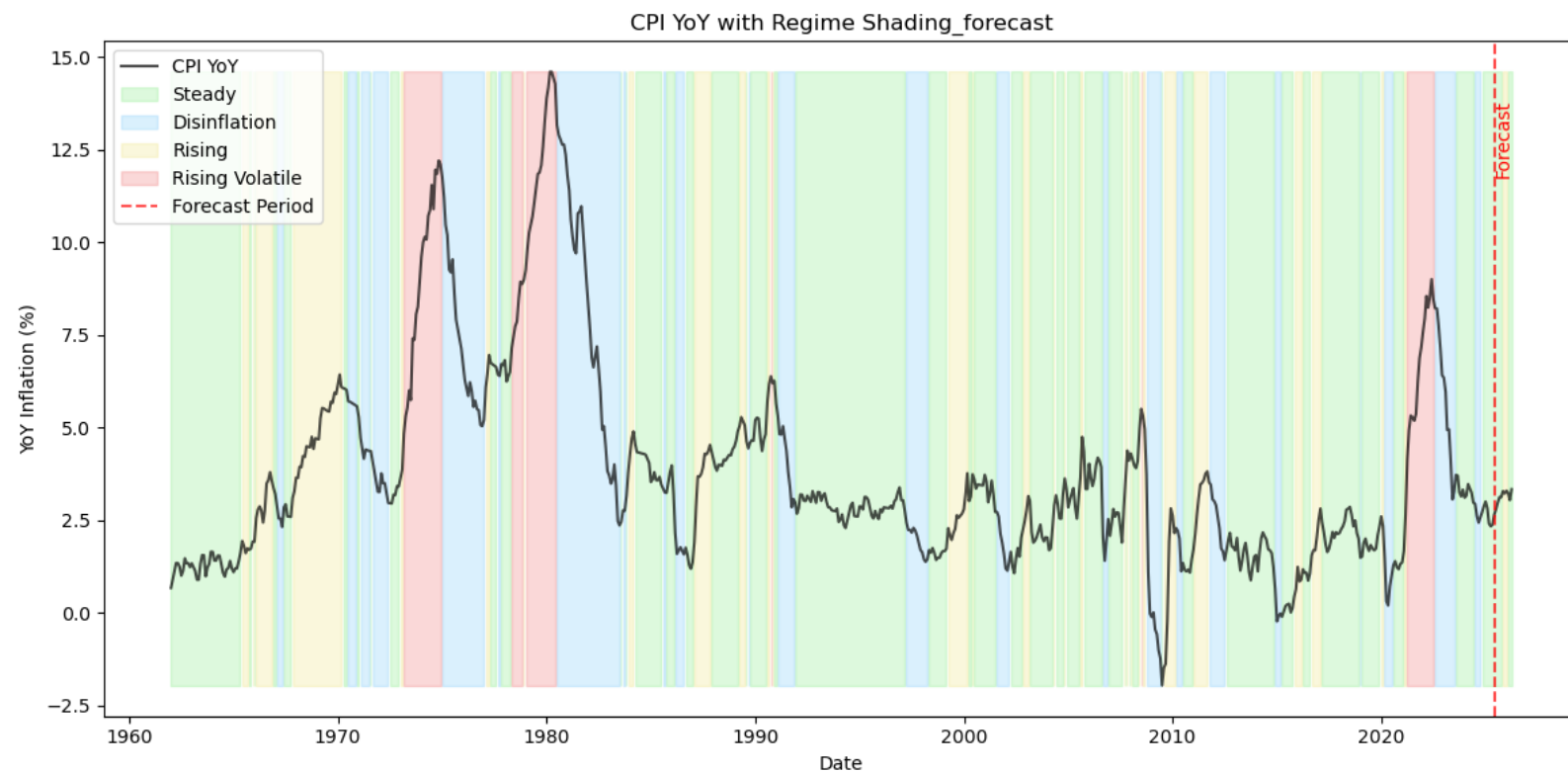
- 如果未来11个月里，处于什么曲线之上，何种通胀周期占优



但预期数据更适用于通胀分析

通胀预测数据相对优势：

- 失业数据没有公认的预测曲线
- 但通胀数据在彭博上存在11个月远期的衍生品交易数据
- 可以认为该价格是“公允”的，然后实时分析市场的通胀预期状态



拓展模型：考虑失业之外的数据

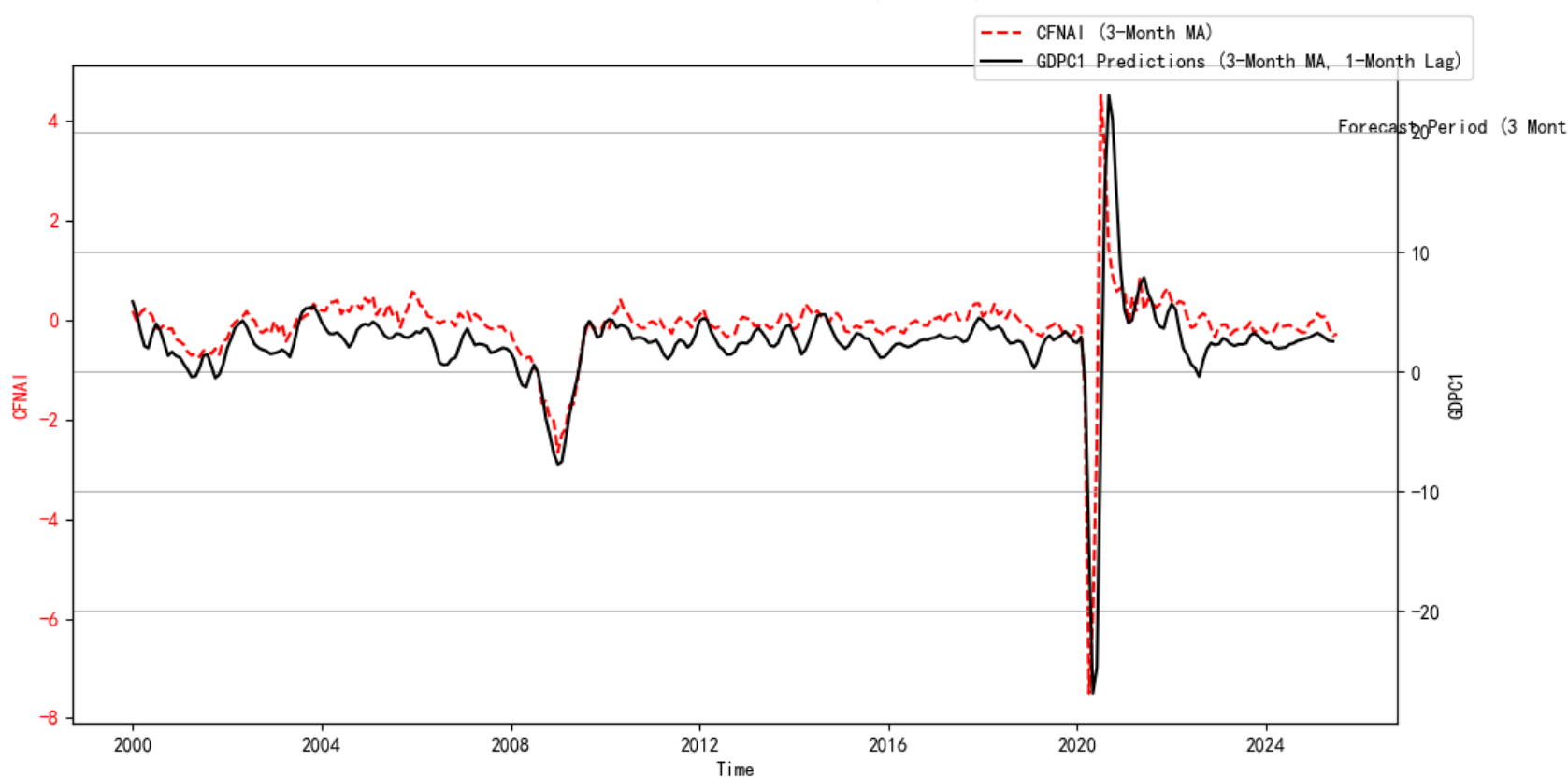
失业数据相对低频：

- 为了周期构建、回测简洁，我们使用了失业率数据
- 但经济数据不止失业率，因此我们对联储公布的29个经济数据进行聚类、分析
- 得到以消费、投资为核心的“美国核心GDP同步预测”，即一个经济综合动量指标

Data Series

ALL EMPLOYEES: Total nonfarm
JOLTS: Total job openings
Civilian unemployment
ISM mfg.: PMI composite index
ISM non-mfg.: NMI composite index
ISM mfg.: Prices index
ISM mfg.: Employment index
Empire State Mfg. Survey: General business cond
Philly Fed Mfg. Business Outlook: Current activit
University of Michigan: Consumer Sentiment
Industrial production index
Manufacturers' new orders: Durable goods
Merchant wholesalers: Inventories: Total
Total business inventories
Manufacturers' Value of Shipments: Durable Goods
Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders: Total Manufactu
Manufacturers' Total Inventories: Durable Goods
Moody's Seasoned Baa Corporate Bond Minus Fe
Retail sales and food services
Real personal consumption expenditures
Real disposable personal income
New single-family houses sold
Housing starts
Value of construction put in place
Building Permits

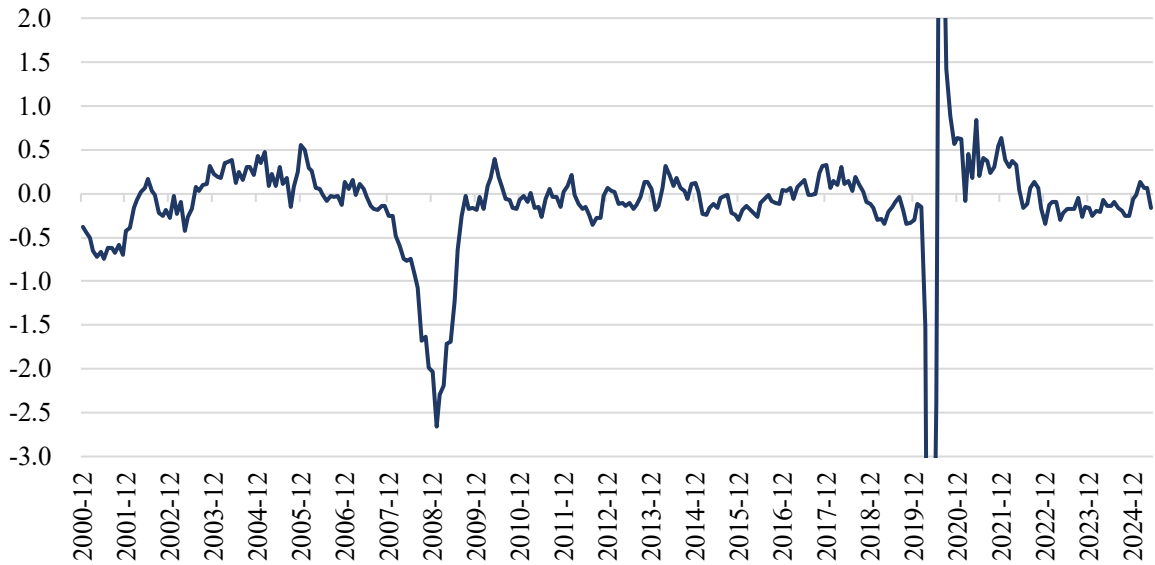
Smoothed CFNAI vs GDPC1 Predictions (2000–Now)



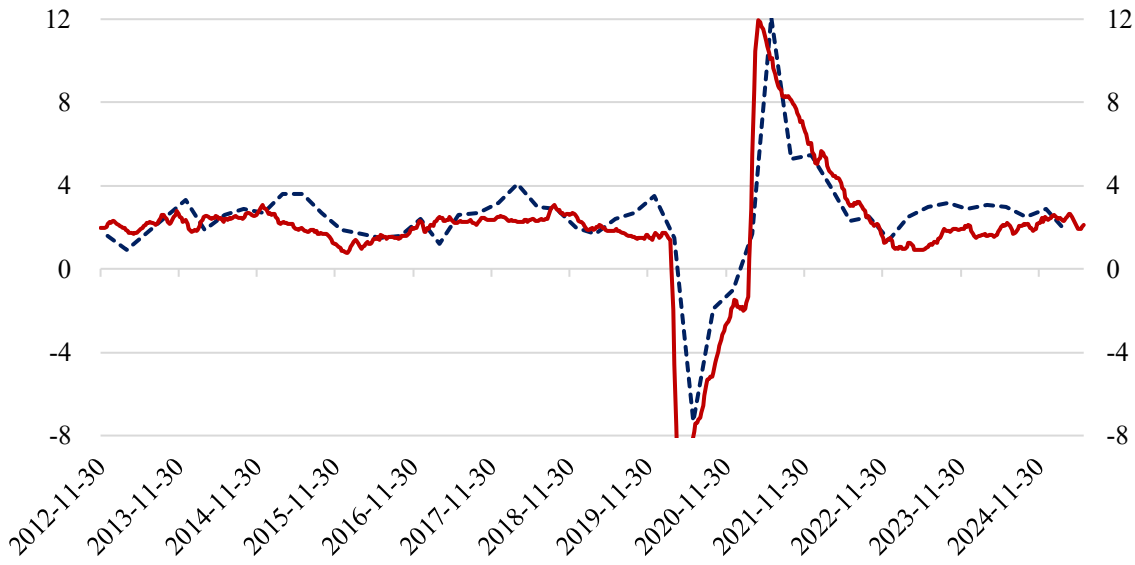
02 经济数据追踪

GDP增长

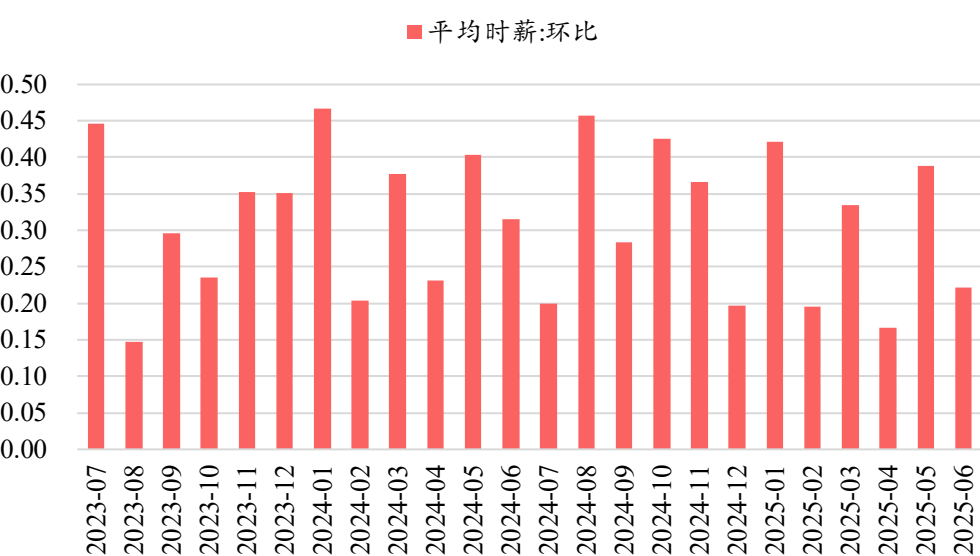
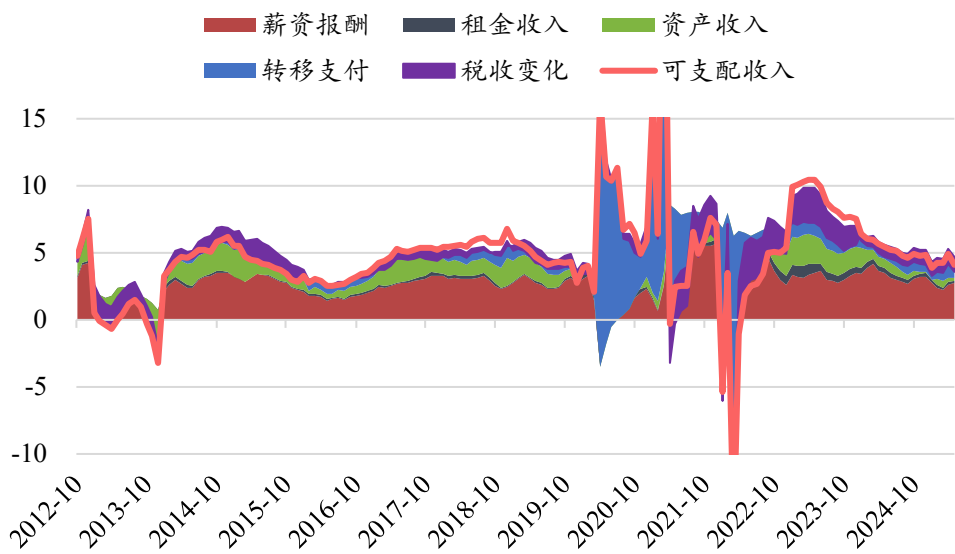
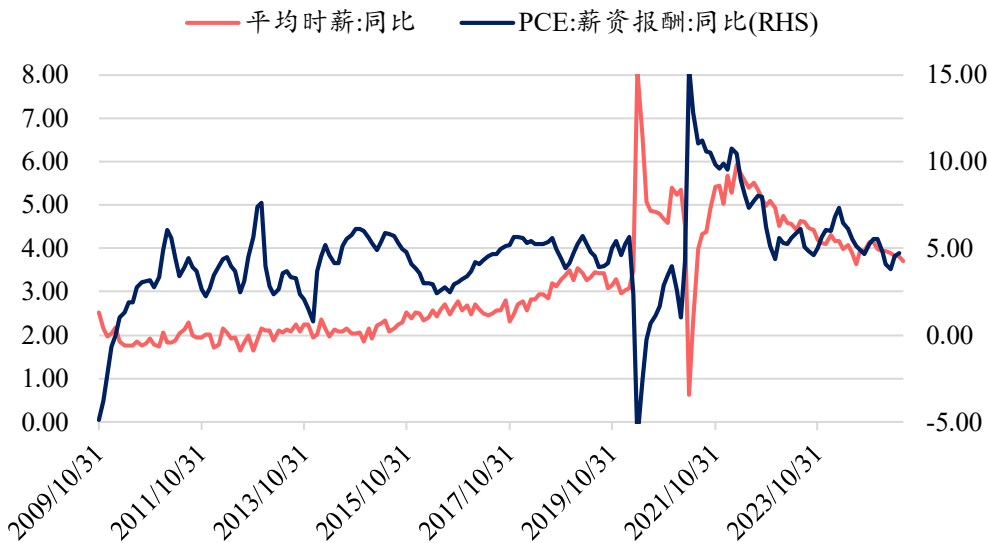
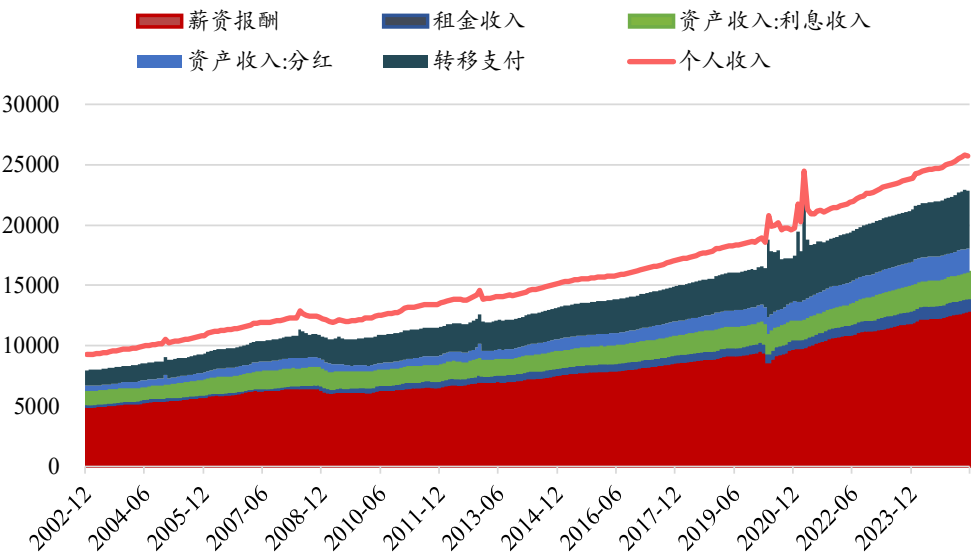
芝加哥联储:全国经济活动指数(3M-MA)



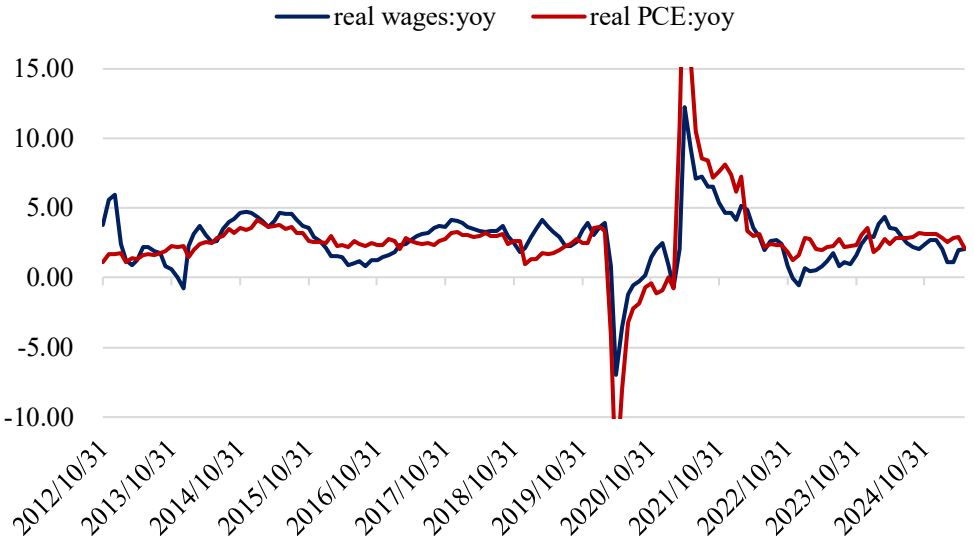
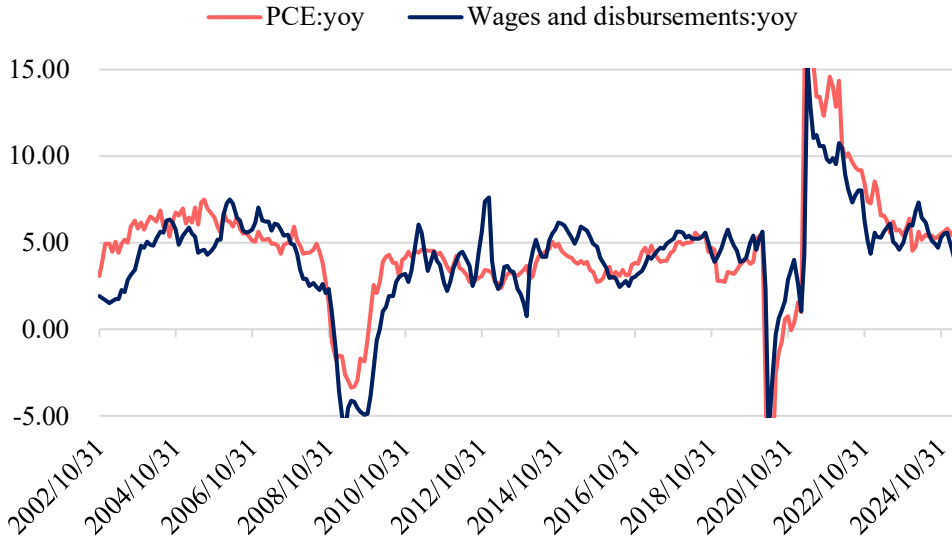
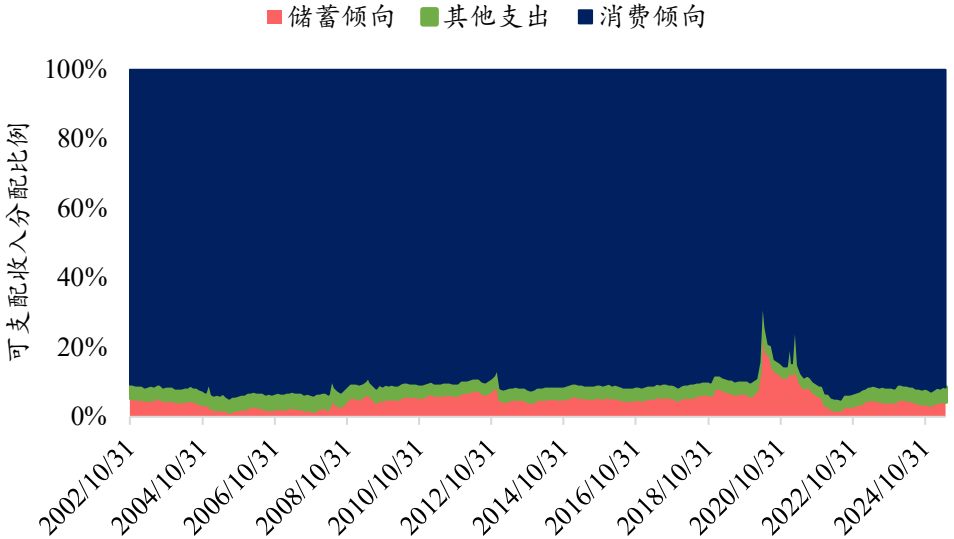
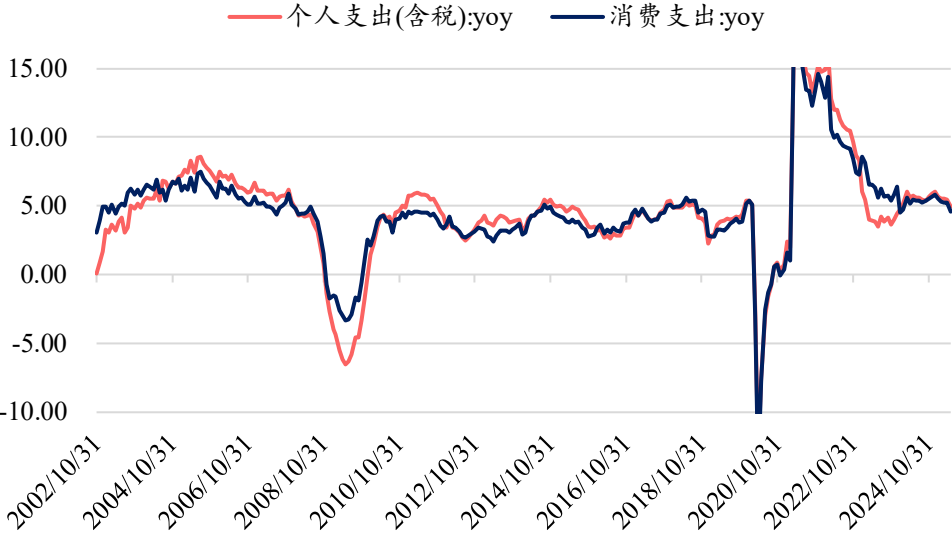
GDP:不变价:同比 美国:经济活动指数(4w-ma)



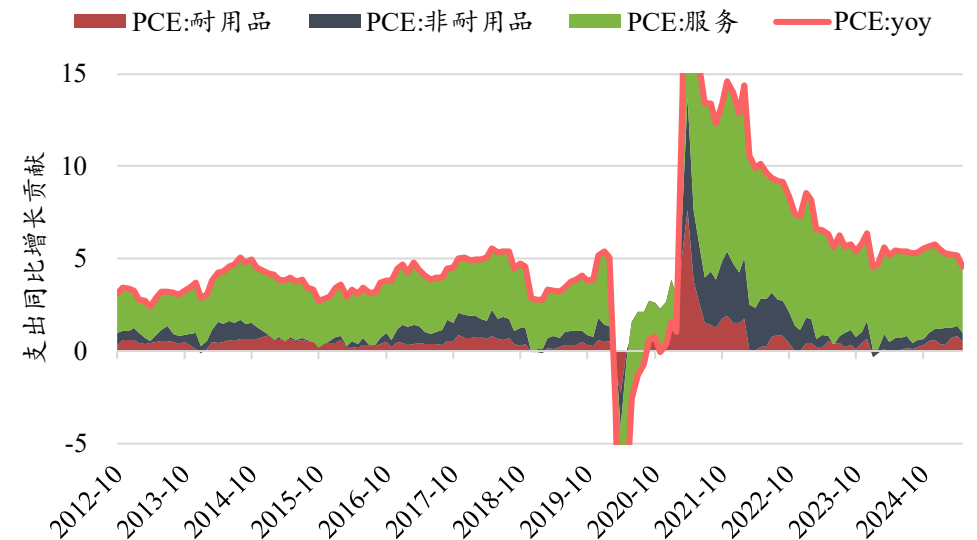
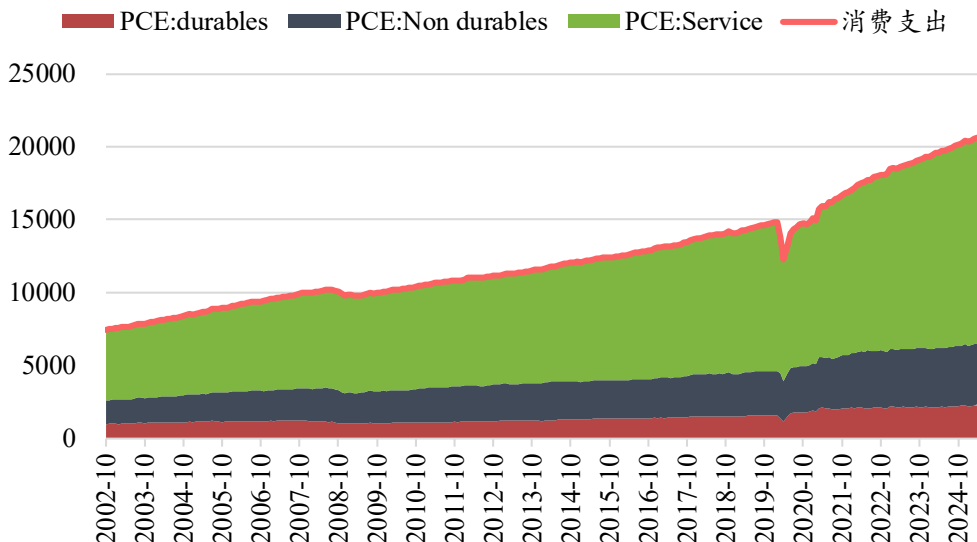
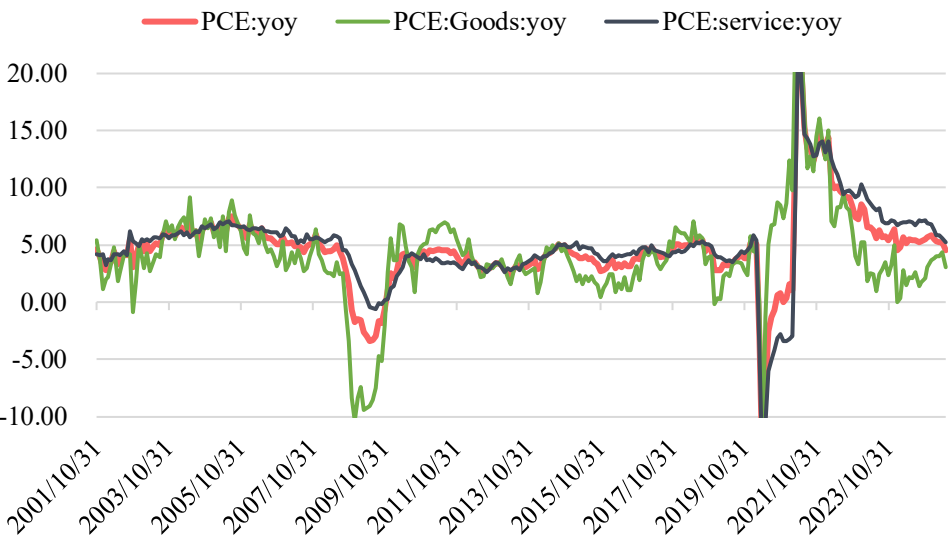
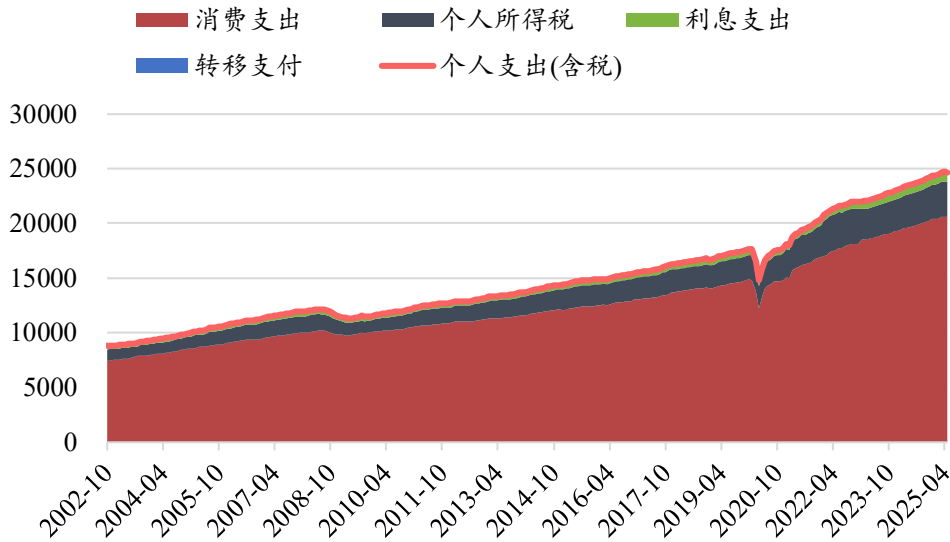
居民部门收支



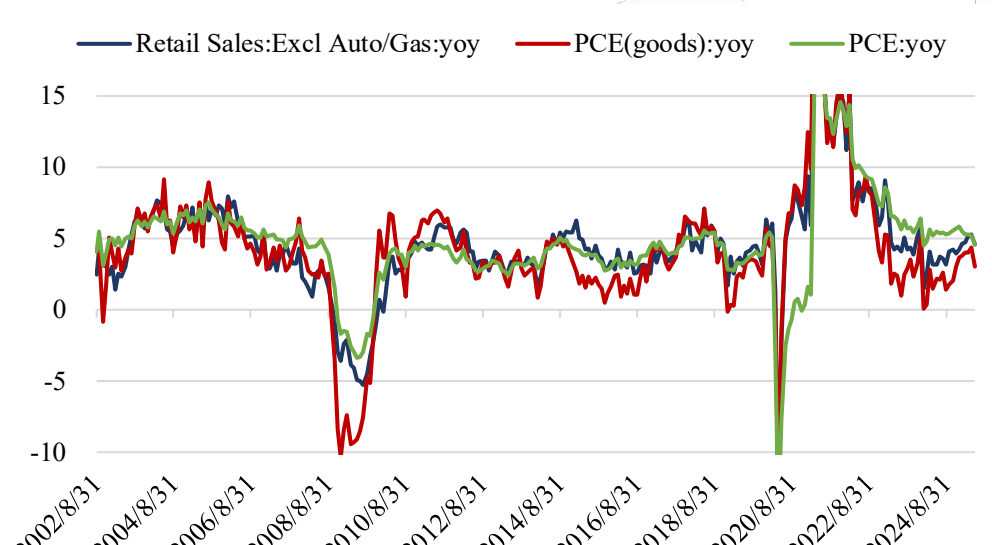
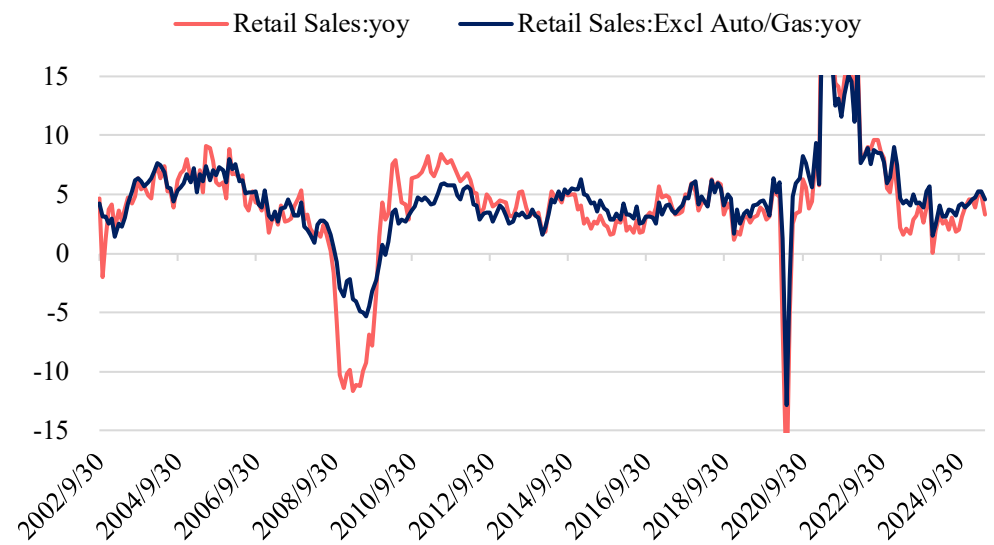
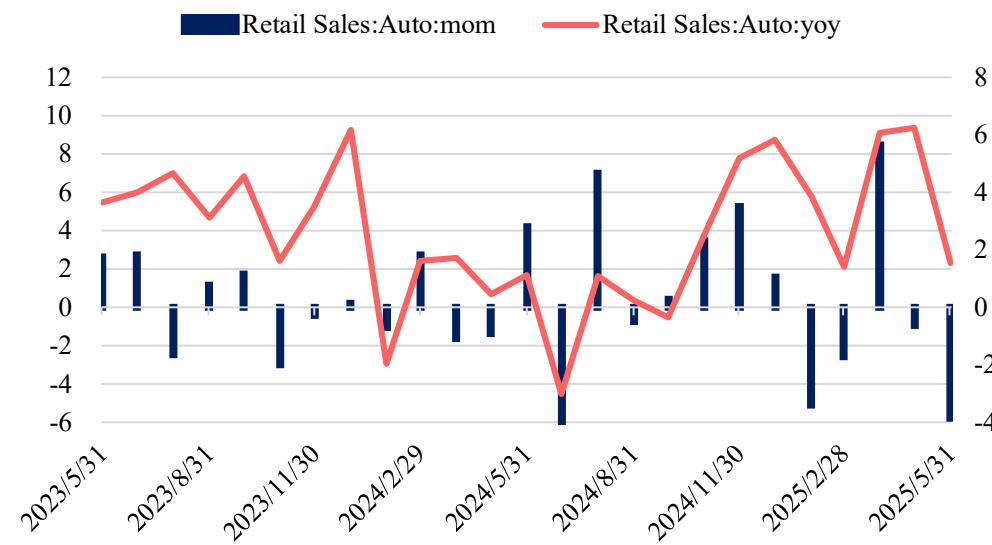
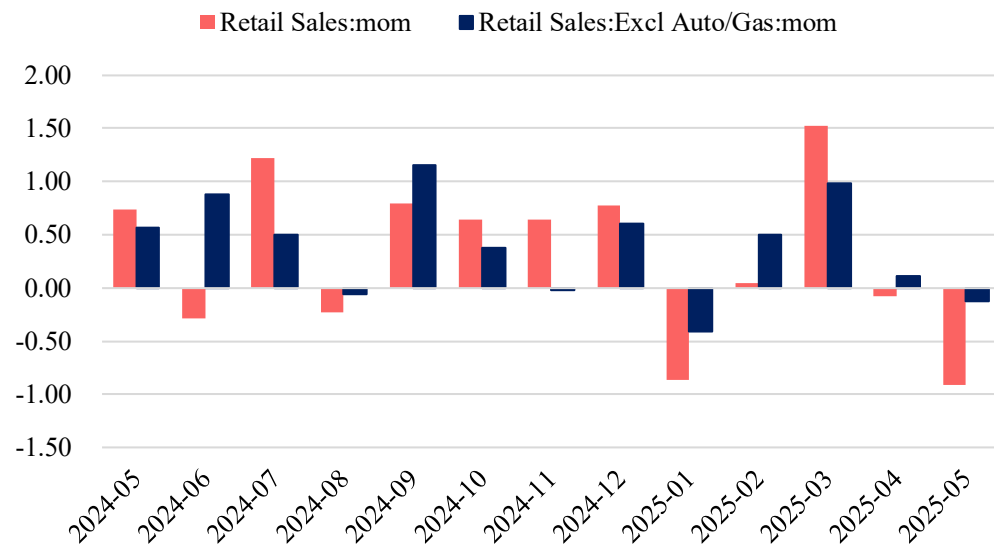
居民部门收支



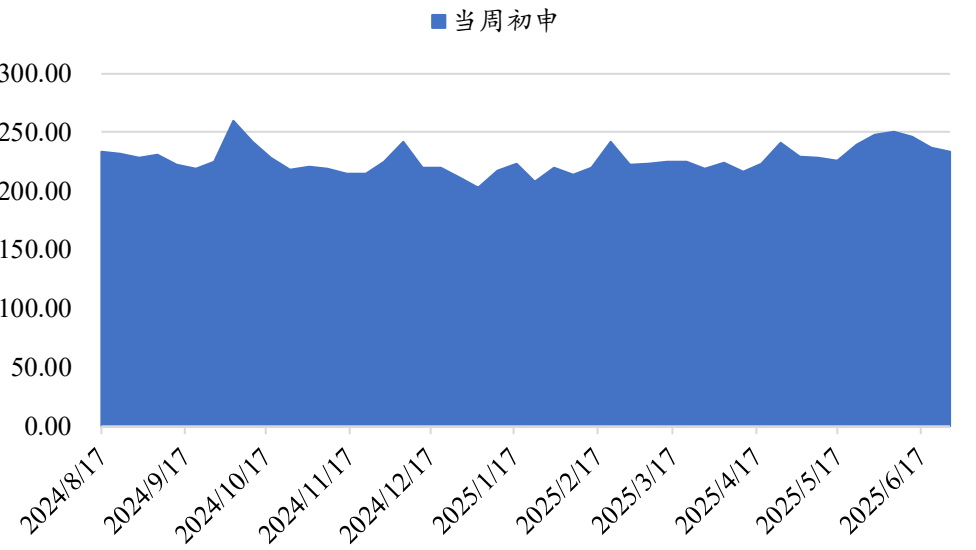
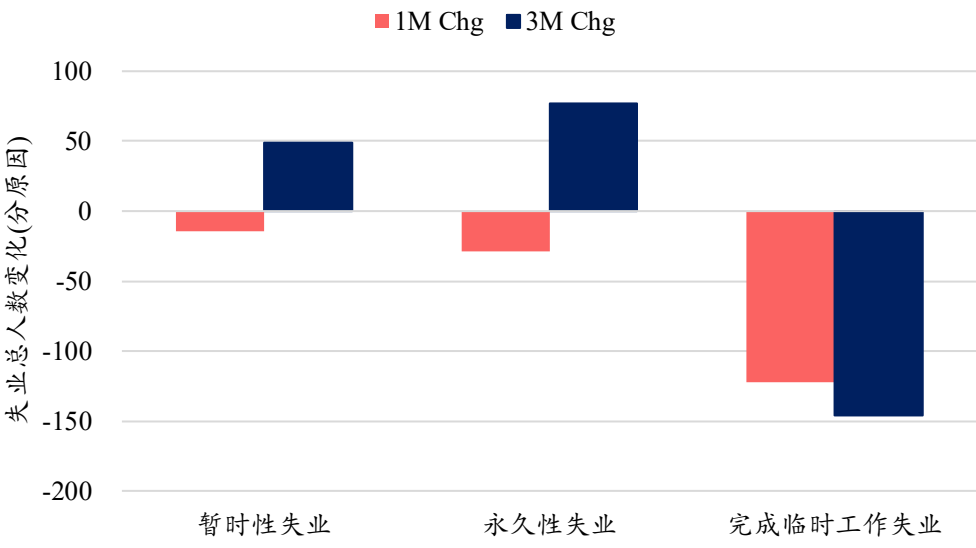
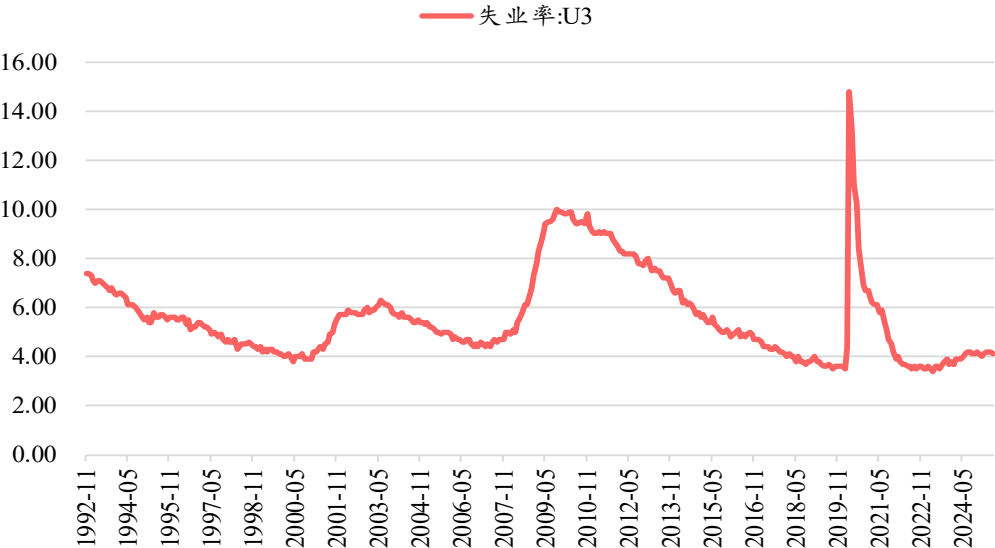
居民部门收支



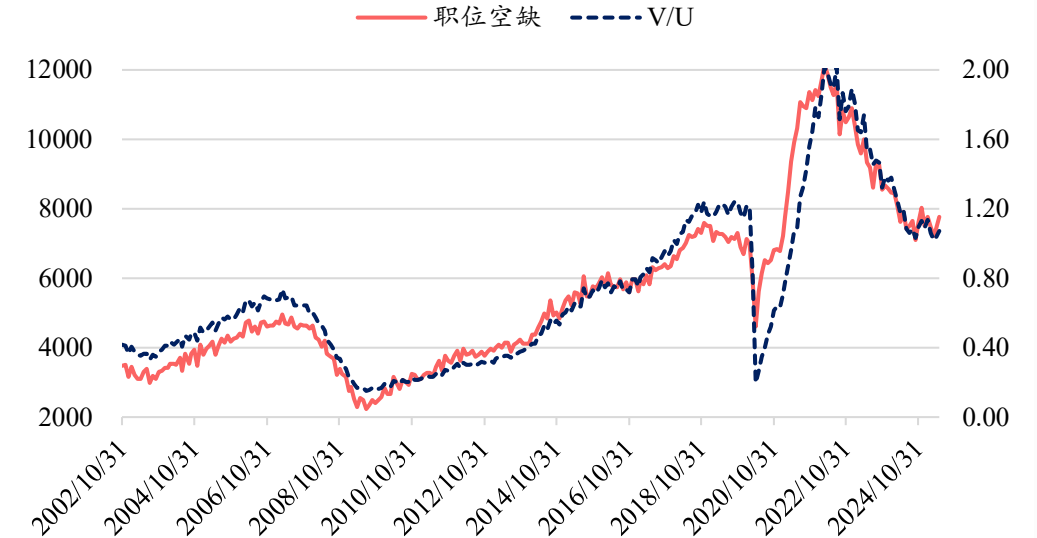
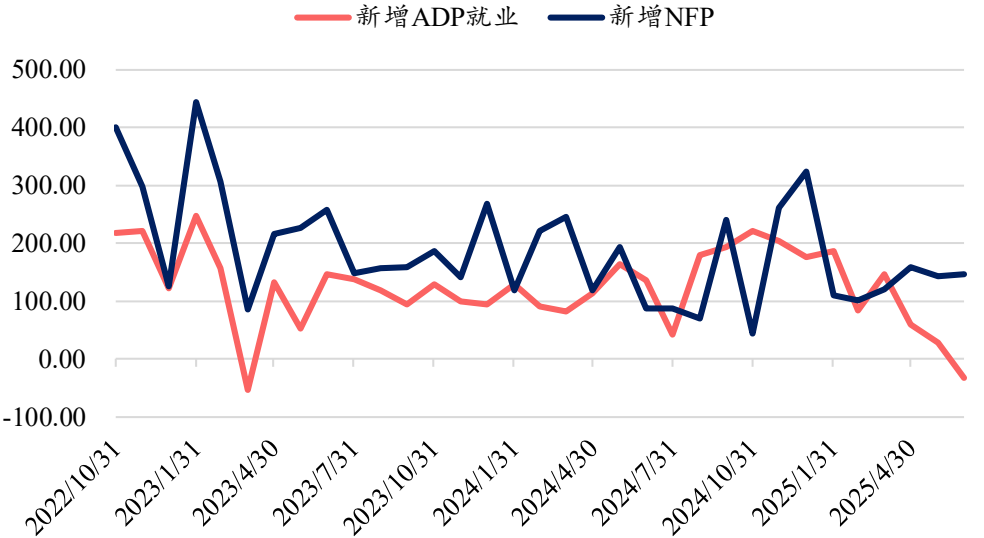
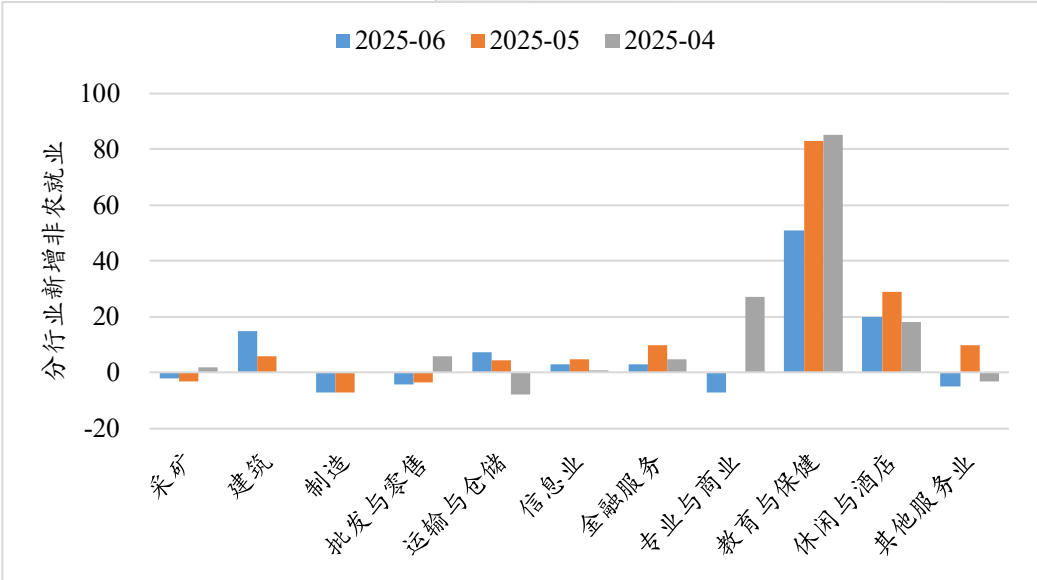
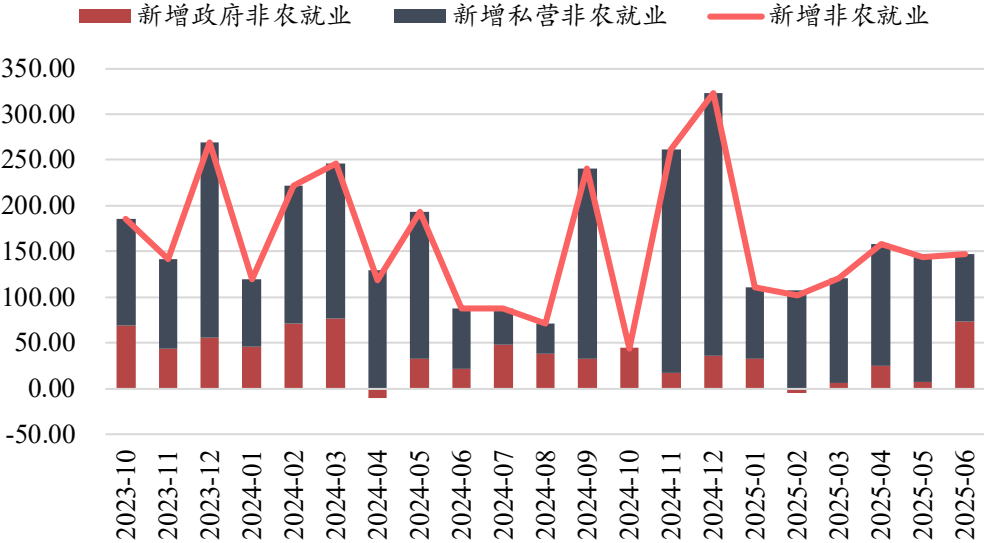
零售



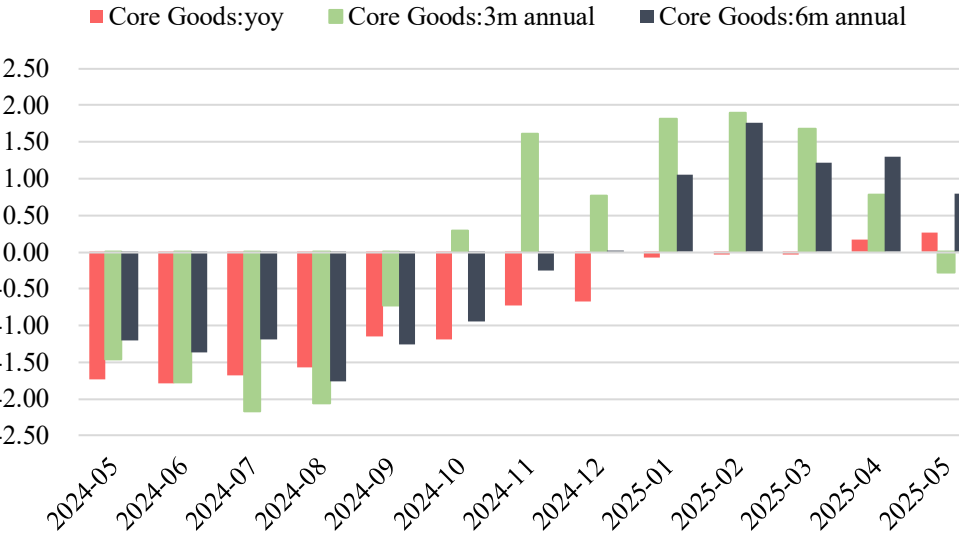
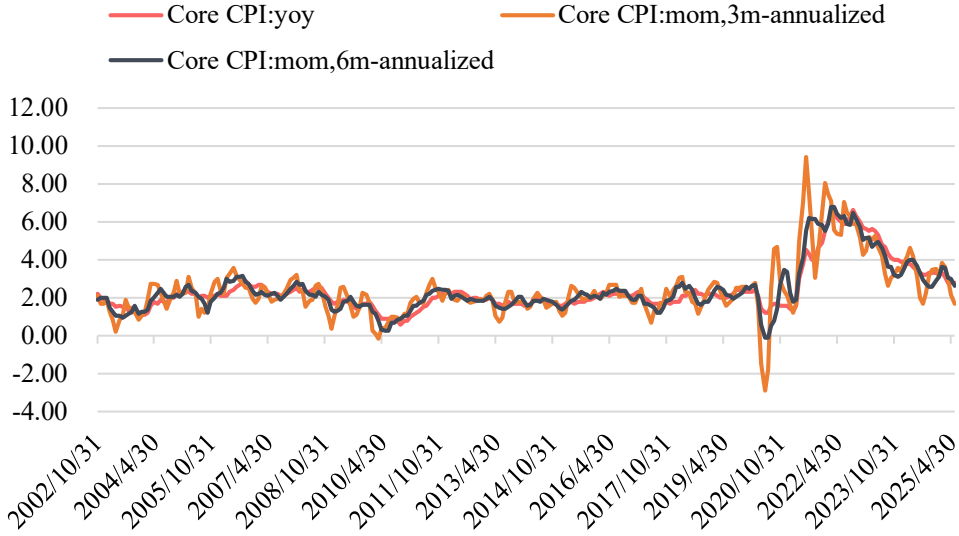
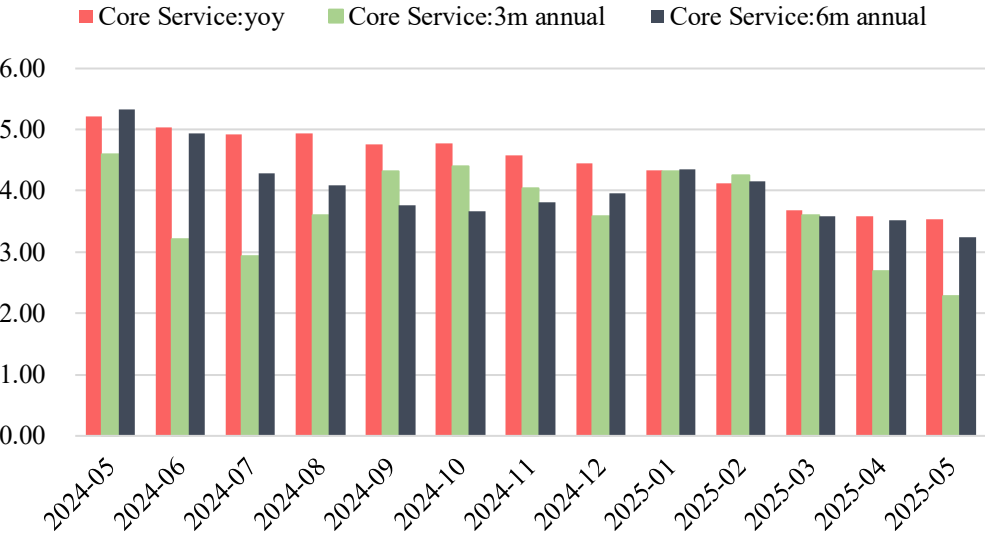
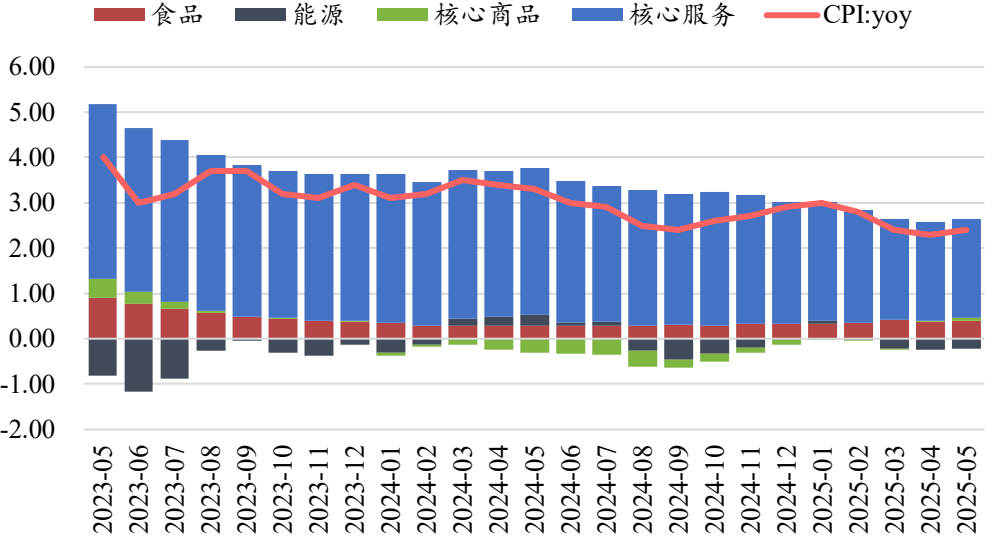
劳动力市场



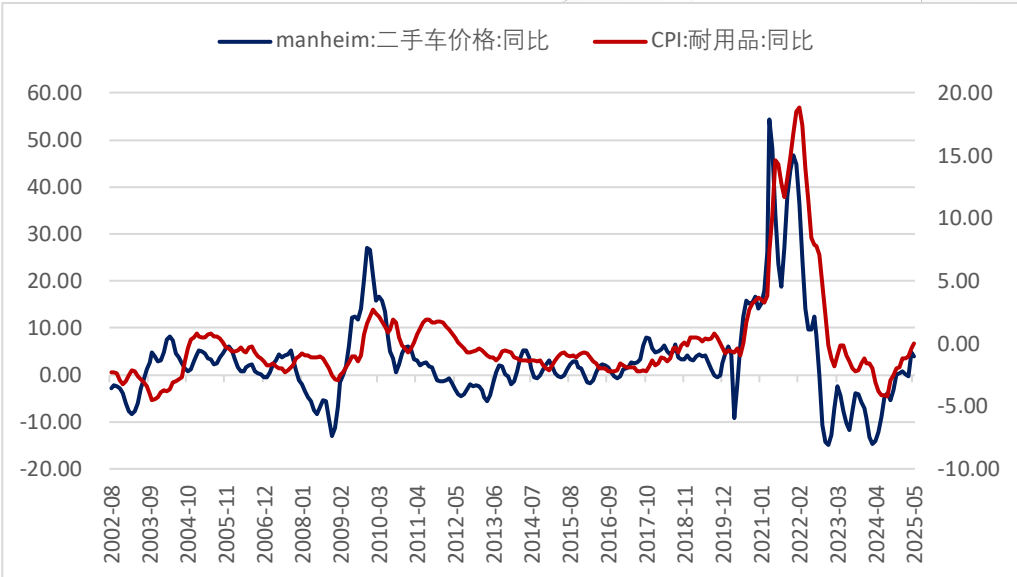
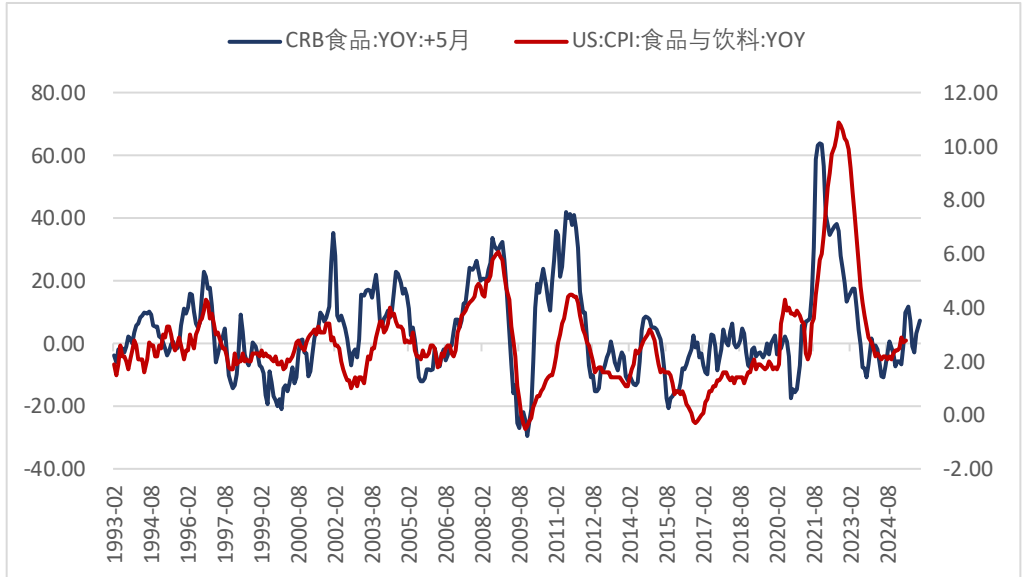
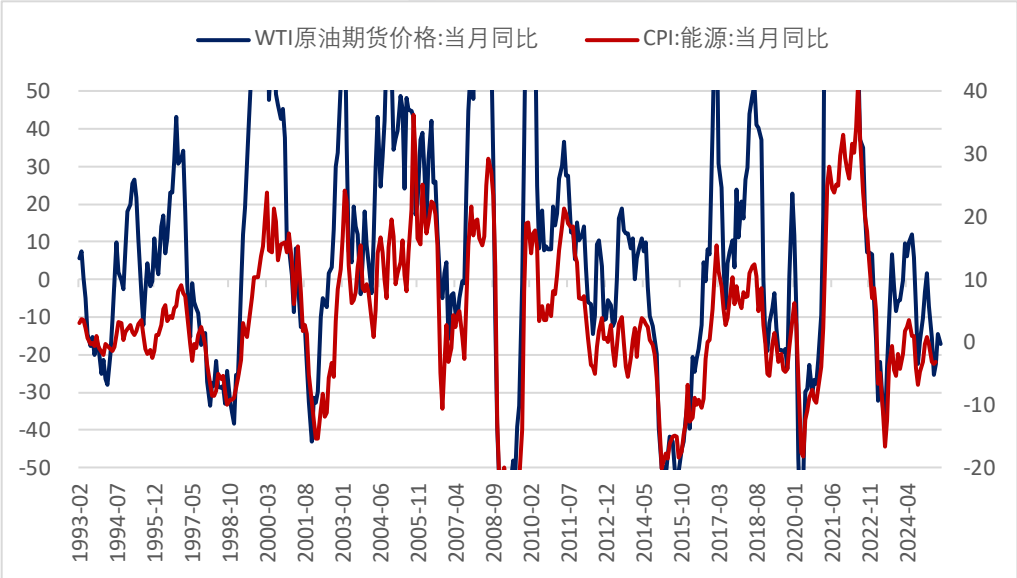
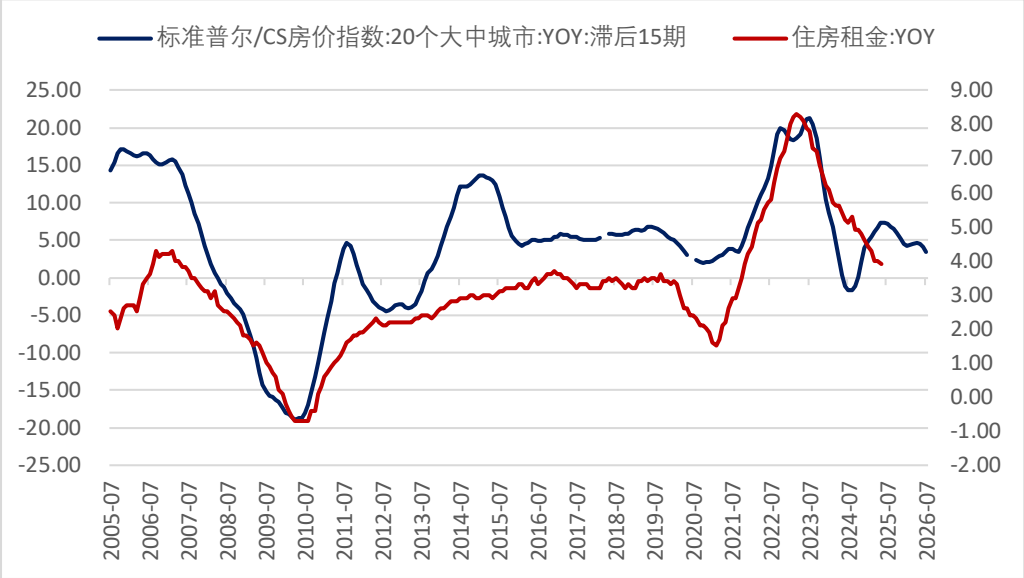
劳动力市场



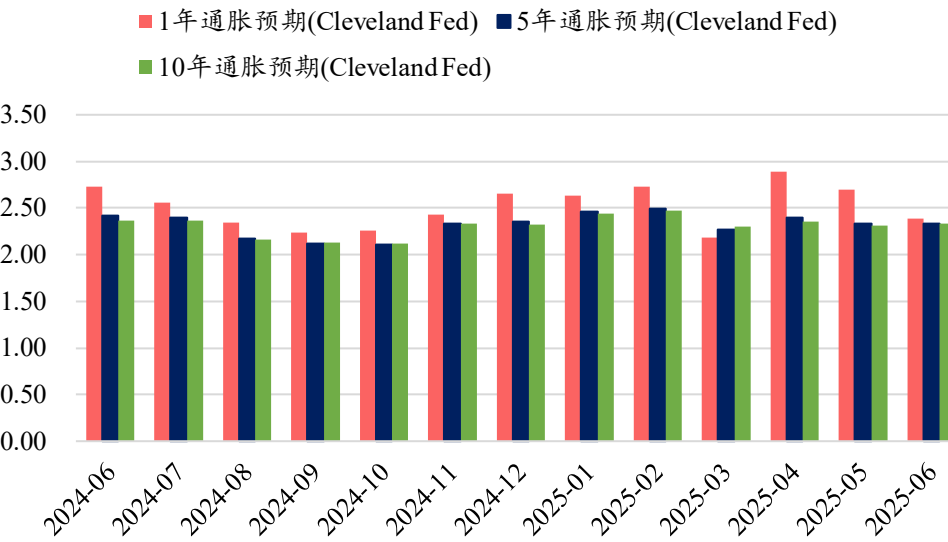
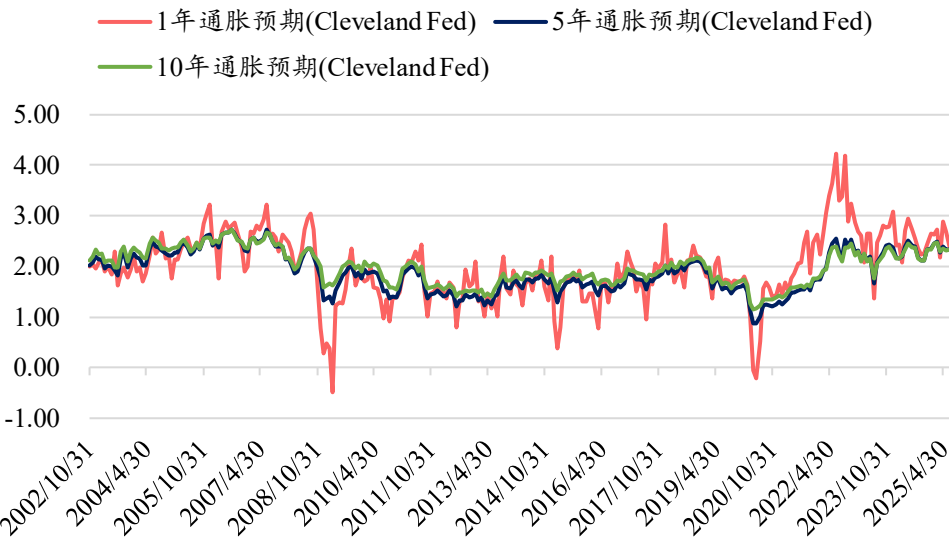
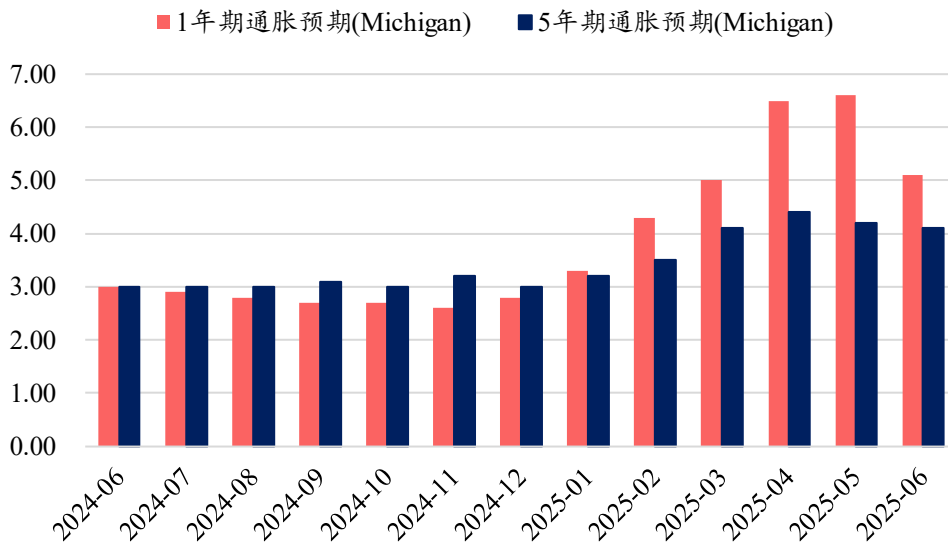
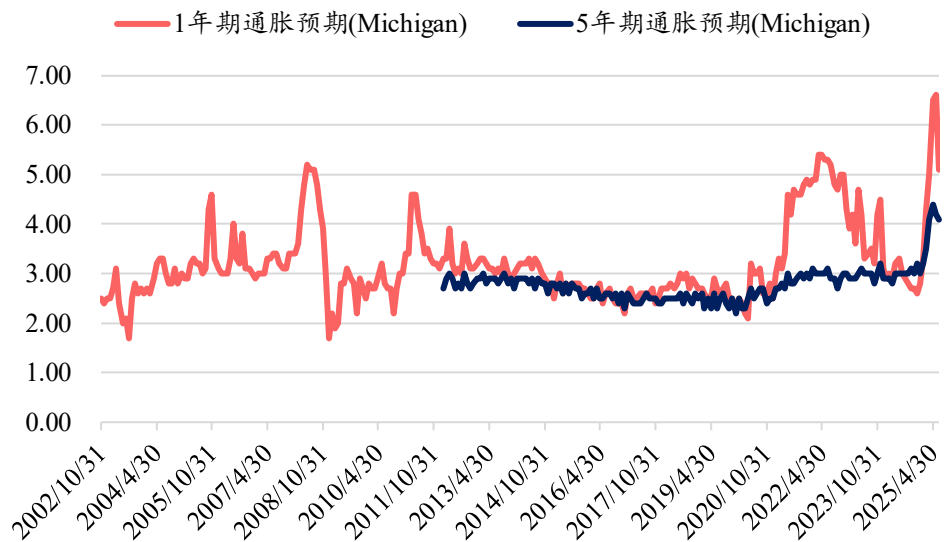
通胀



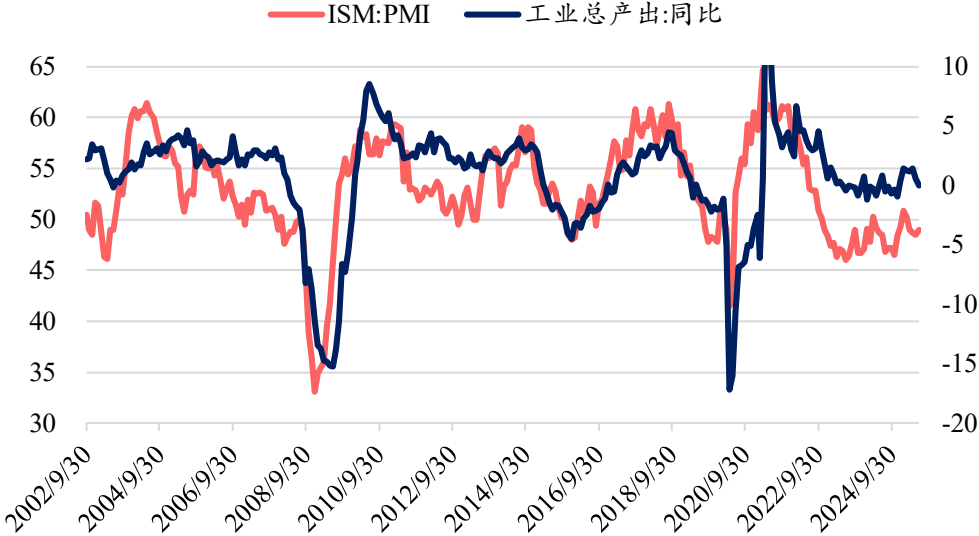
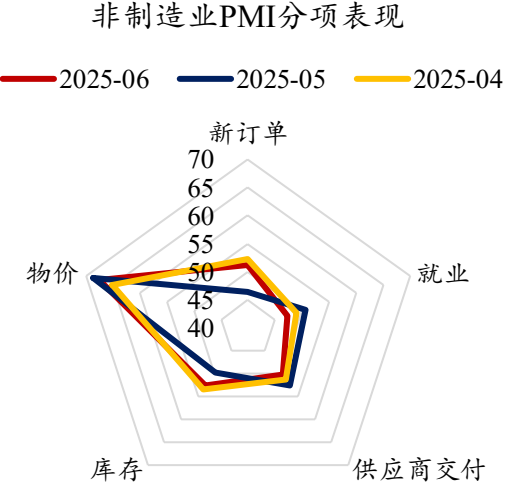
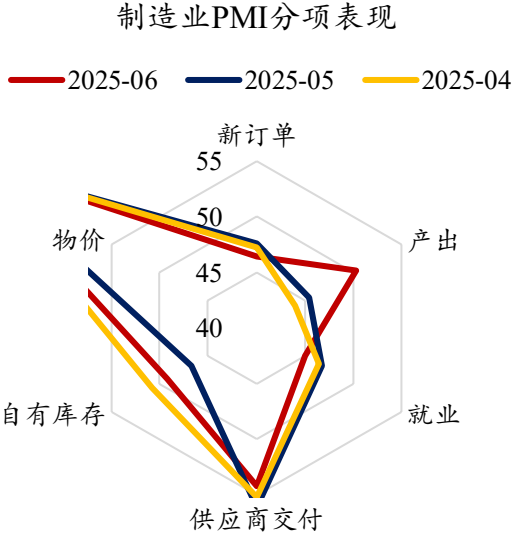
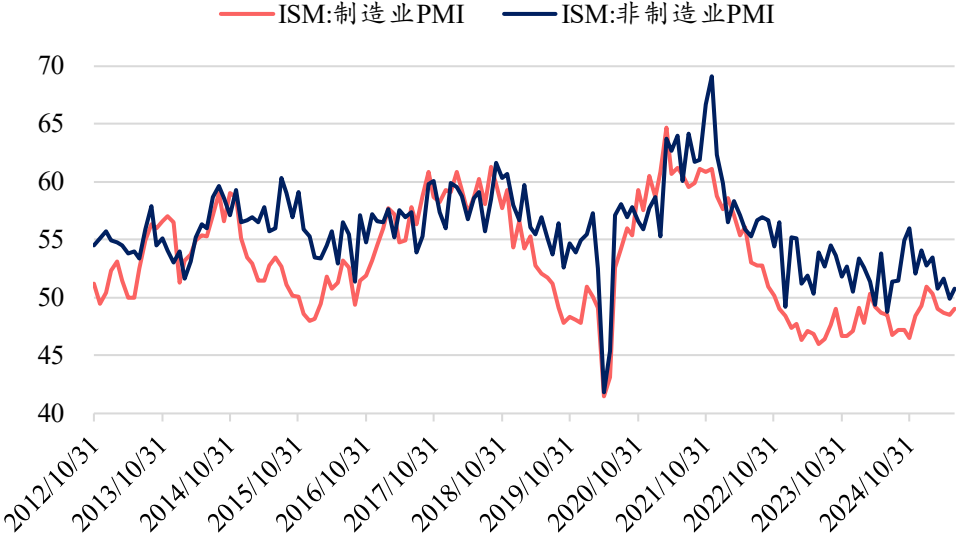
通胀(Bottom-Up)



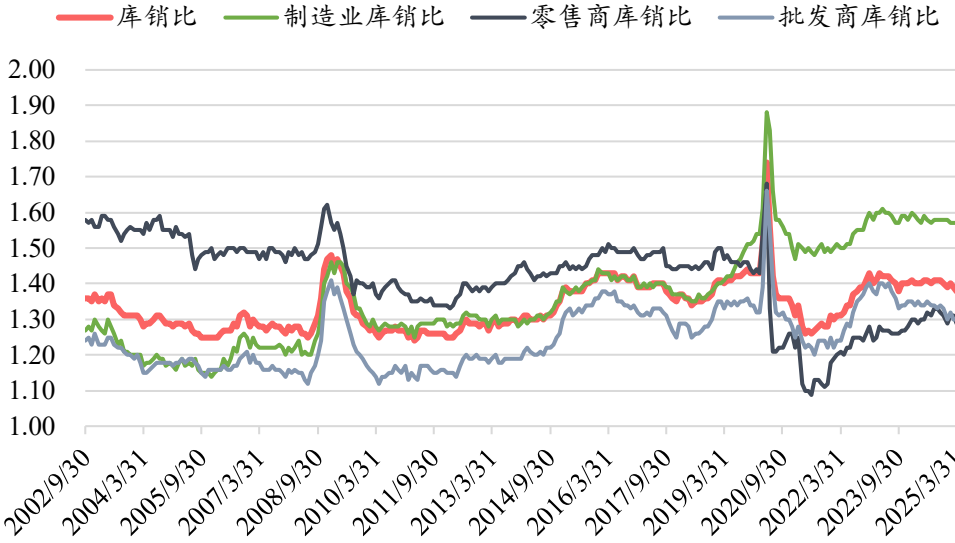
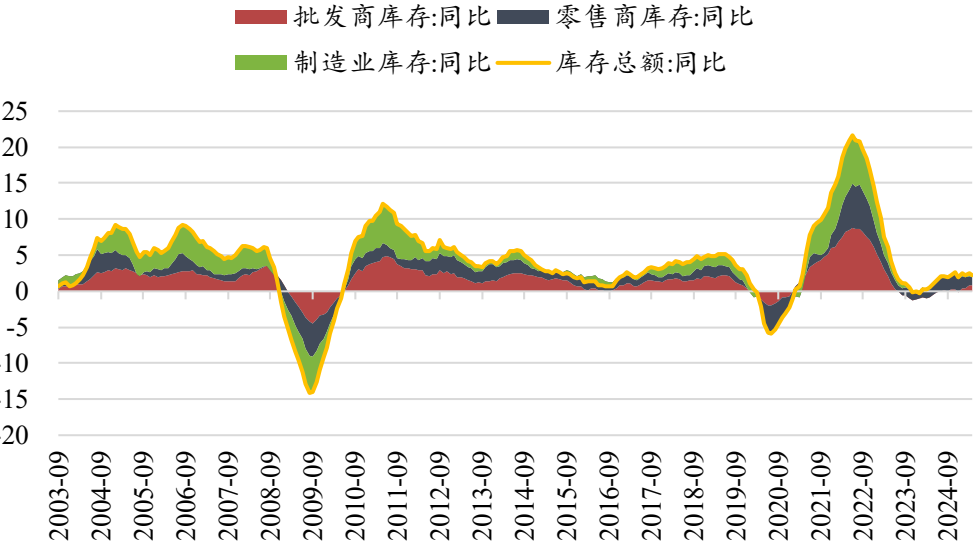
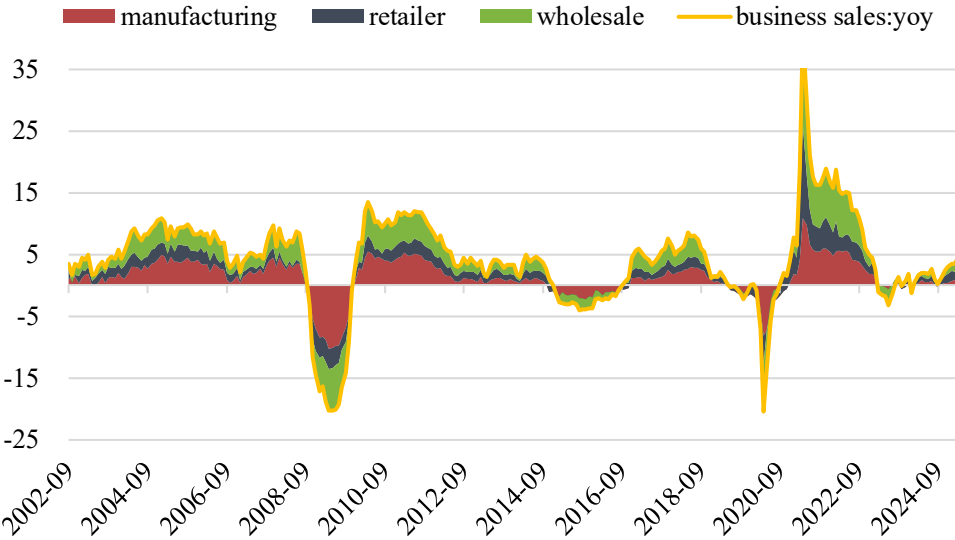
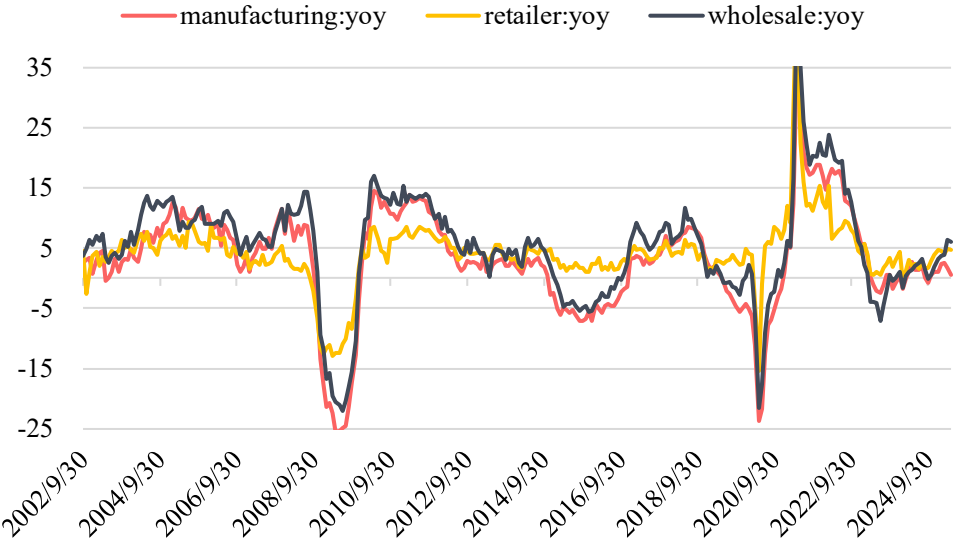
通胀预期



企业部门



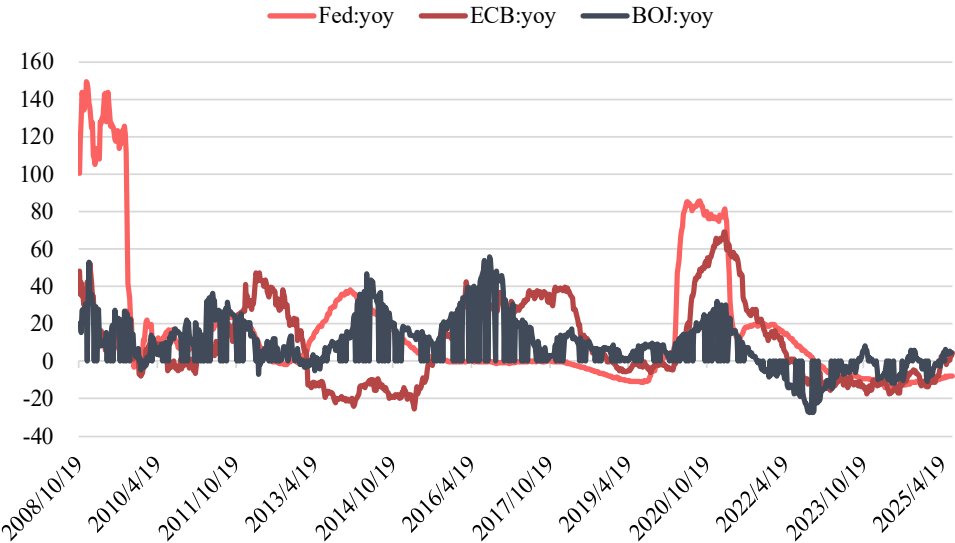
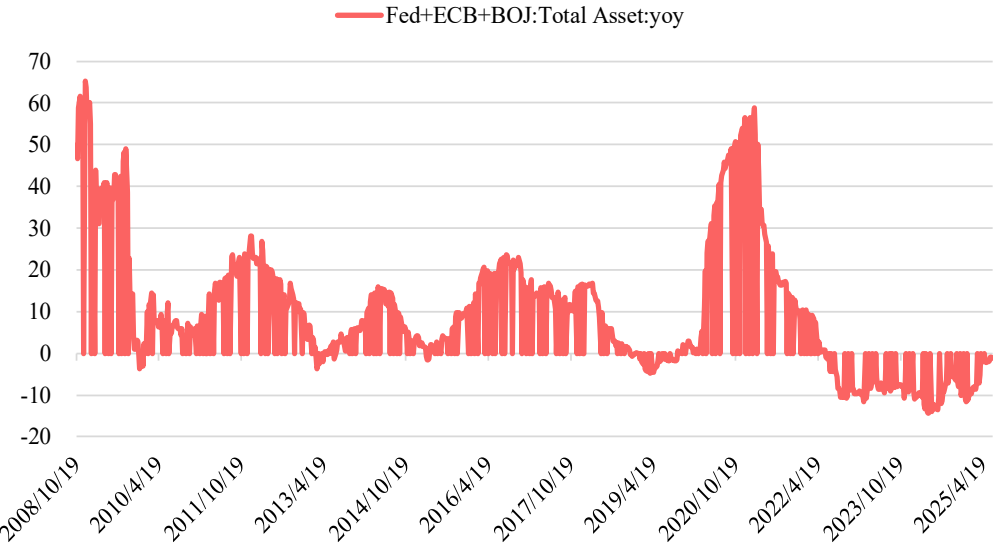
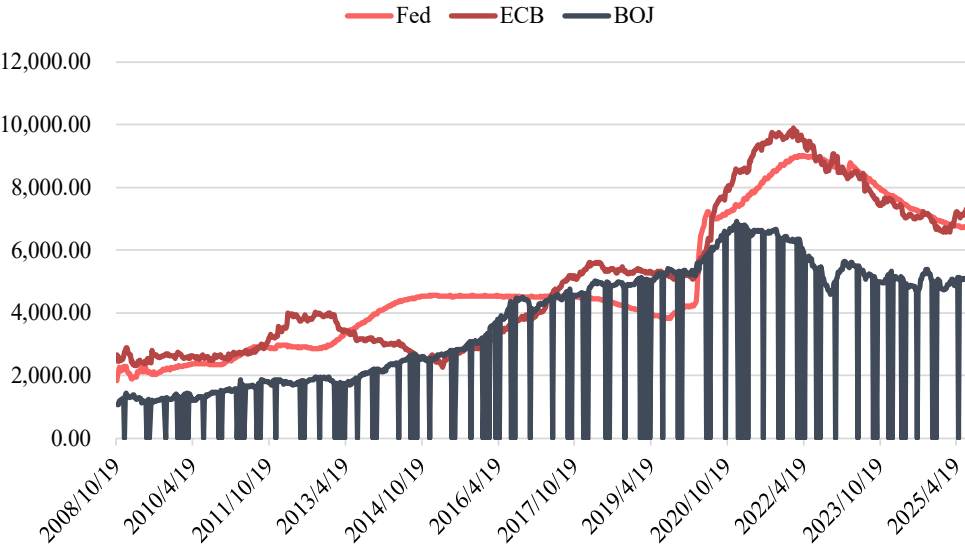
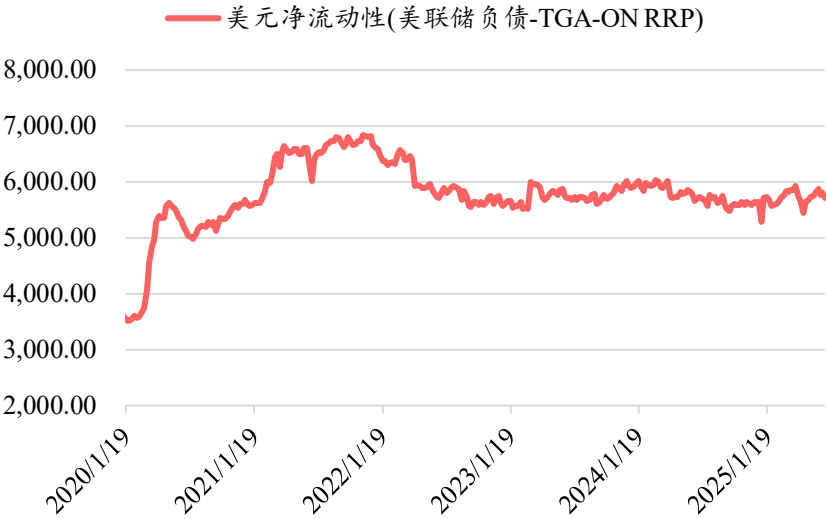
企业部门



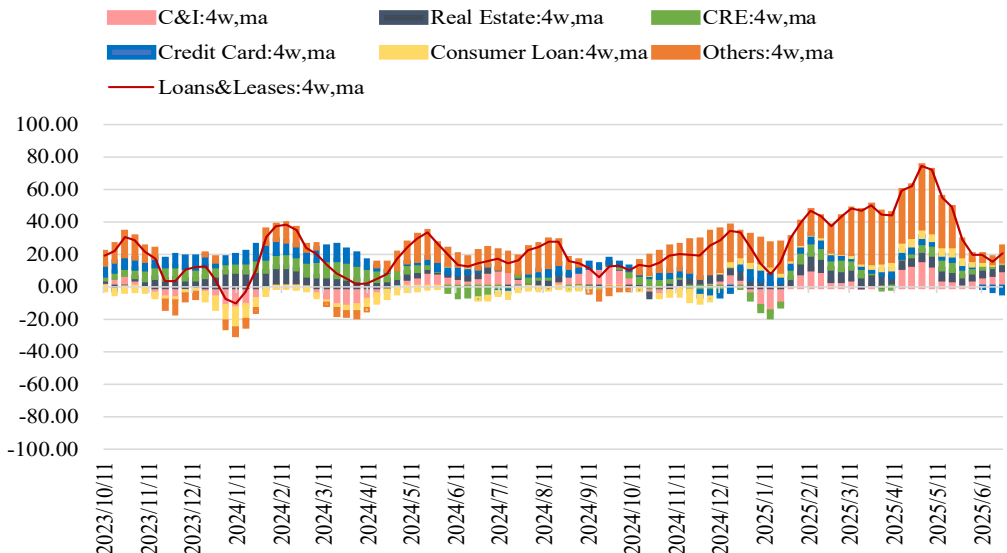
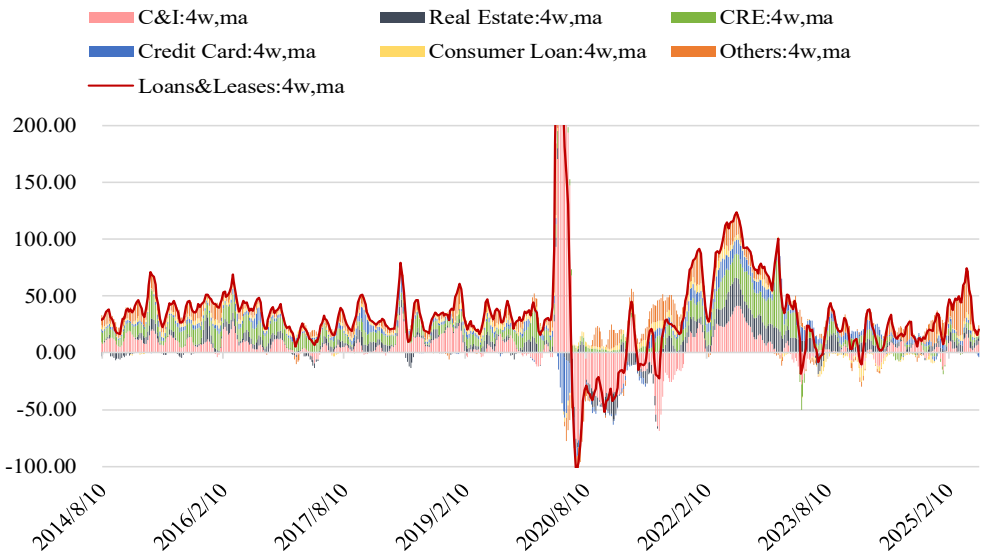
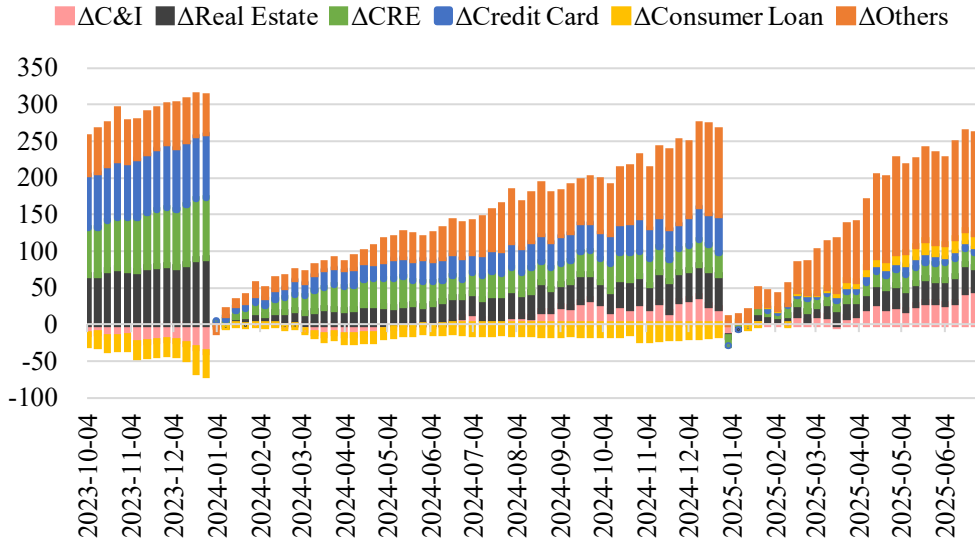
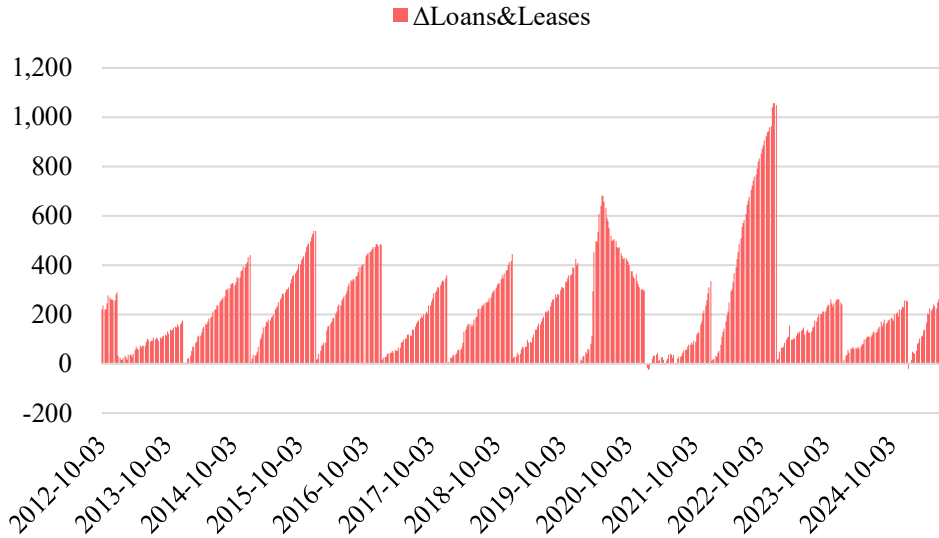
企业部门



流动性



信贷



谢谢
THANKS



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