17 Aug 2022

Divergent inflation is an unprecedented setup for Asia

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A DM worker shortage post pandemic



"U.S. employers continue to complain of widespread labor shortages, with twice as many available positions as there are unemployed Americans, according to the Labor Department. As a result, employers are having to go to greater lengths to attract and keep workers of all ages." Washington Post, May 2022







Labour shortage threatens Australia's postpandemic resurgence

Unemployment has hit a near 50-year low but companies are struggling to find workers





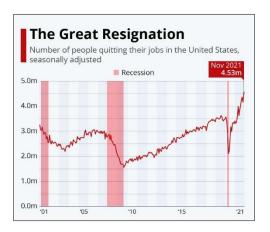
Source: The Washington Post, FT, SU Independent, The Western Australian, Los Angeles Times as of 5 May 2022, 19 July 2022 and 9 October 2021 (for right image), 30 April 2021 (for left image), 4 August 2022 and 11 May 2022, respectively.

Changing DM worker motivation post COVID?



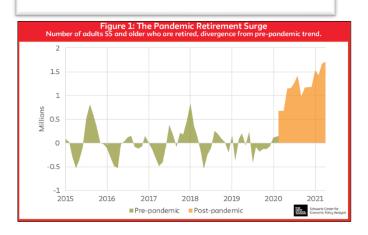


One-third of Australians workers willing to get paid less for better work experience: LinkedIn

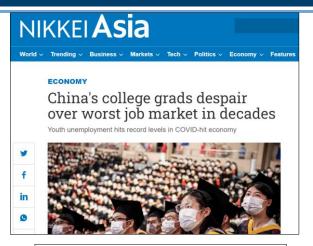


Nearly 80 million Americans have fled their positions since the Great Resignation began last year. Prompted by the COVID-19 pandemic to re-evaluate their priorities in life, employees have been heading for greener pastures, demanding higher salaries, better working conditions, improved work-life balance and more opportunities to advance their career. As a result, the scales have tipped in favor of labor, with employers having to bend over backward to attract and retain talent.

How you can get \$750 per week from Centrelink if your work is affected by Covid-19

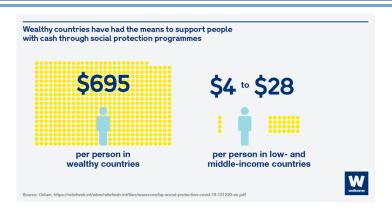












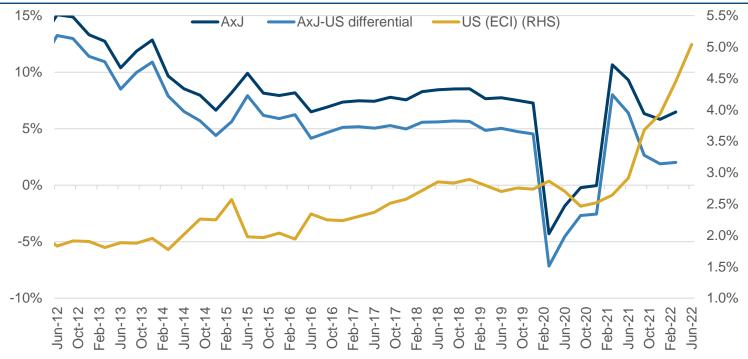




Labour market slack in Asia has meant muted wage growth, while DM Wages surge



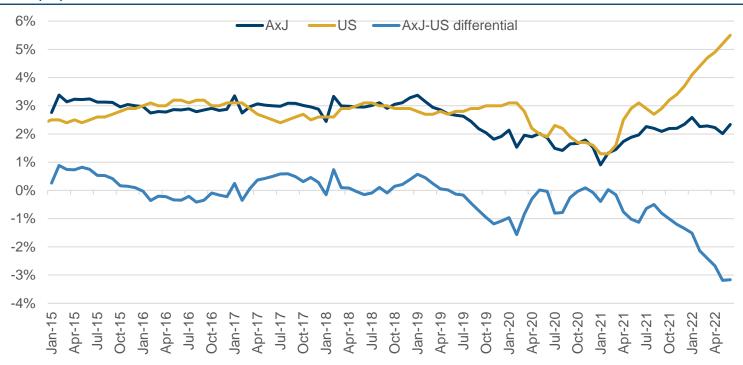
Wage growth (%Y)



Core services inflation is also well contained in Asia absolute and relative to DM



Core services CPI (%Y)

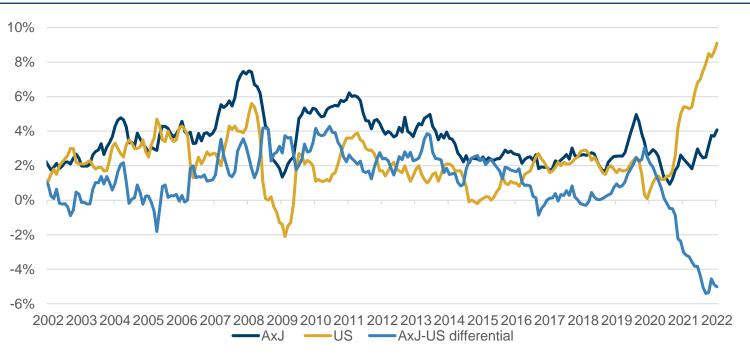


Stability in Asian inflation and material divergence versus rest of the world



Inflation in Asia well behaved both relative to history and rest of the world

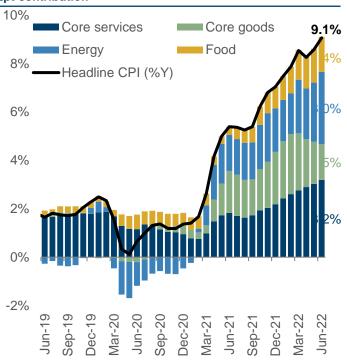
Headline CPI (%Y)



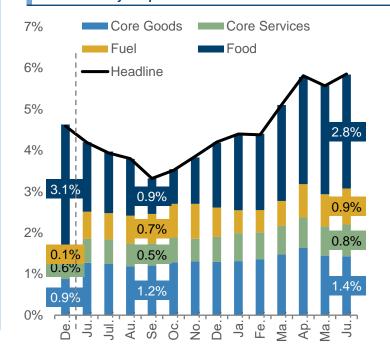
Services are a larger contributor to CPI in the US than Asia



US CPI %Y, %pt contribution



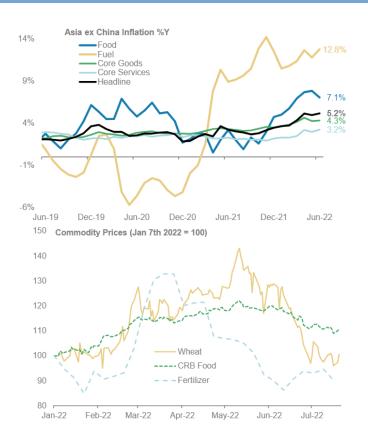
AxJ ex-China key component contribution to headline inflation %Y



Source: Haver, Morgan Stanley Research (LHS) and Haver, CEIC, Morgan Stanley Research (RHS). Note: India CPI data details for Mar-20-May-20 are not disclosed due to data collection issues during the pandemic, and Indonesia data experiences data break between 2019 and 2020 and MS adjustments have been made for historical data continuity. As a result, AxJ ex-China aggregate and India and Indonesia contribution data for 2020 and 1H21 are omitted and only Dec-19 data is provided. Data for China and Thailand are omitted due to the lack of detailed CPI weights that enable for breakdown into core goods vs. core services components.

Asian inflation has been more goods/commodities based and this is now improving



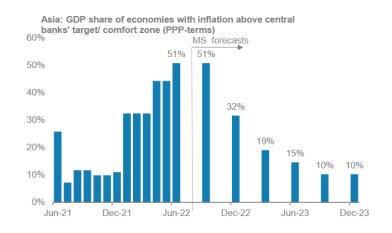


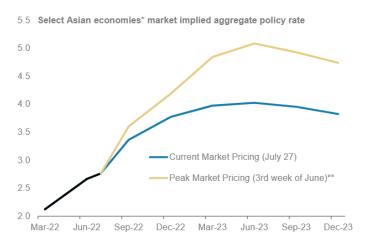




Source: Bloomberg, Haver, Morgan Stanley Research; Note: China is excluded due to lack of detailed CPI weights for breakdown of core inflation into core goods and core services components.



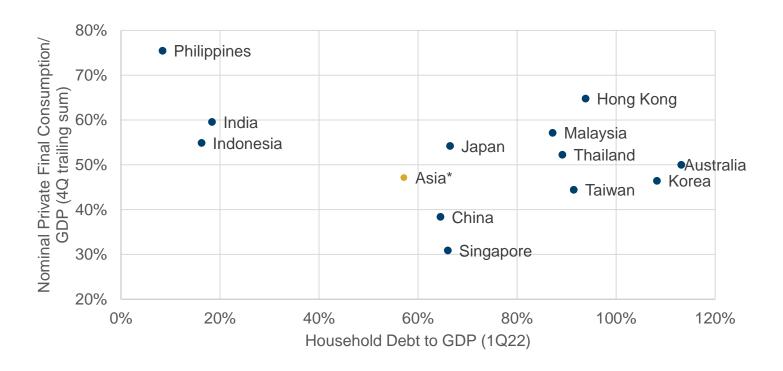














- Covid has created a scarcity of labour across developed markets (great resignation, early retirement, work/life balance).
 Asia does not have this problem.
- The scarcity of DM labour is driving higher wage, service and general inflation in DM. Asia has an abundance of labour and all forms of inflation are well contained.
- Interest rates are rising rapidly in DM to combat inflationary pressures driven by scarcity of labour. Asian rate increases have been modest and have the potential to fall.
- This is an unprecedented setup as Asia is normally high beta to the global economy. Asia does not have capital flow issues, deficit driven or speculative price bubbles that need to be addressed.
- As a result, the outlook for economic growth in Asia is improving, which should drive better returns for the region both absolute and relative to developed markets.







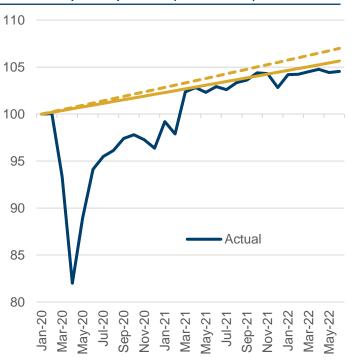


Appendix

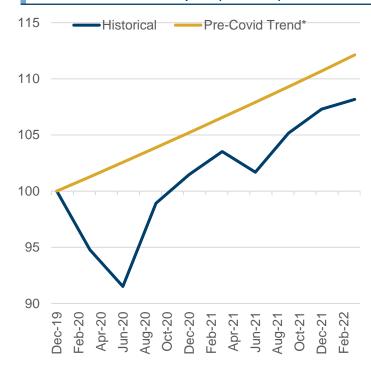
US consumption has already normalised, Asia yet to do so post COVID



US Real Personal Consumption Expenditure (Jan-2020=100)

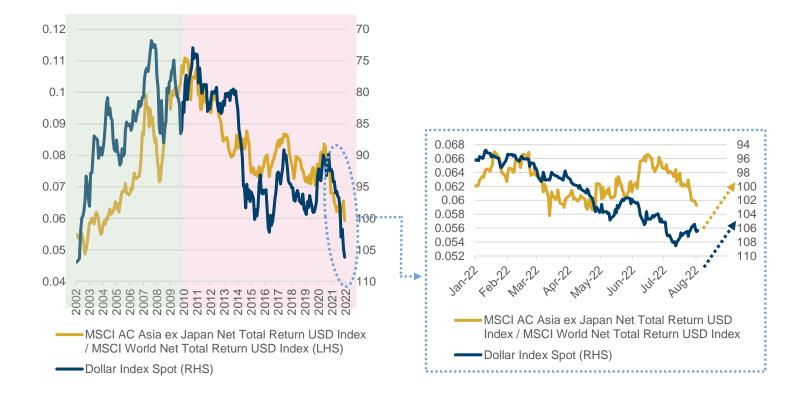


AxJ Real Personal Consumption (4Q19=100)



Relative outperformance of Asian equities on dollar weakness MSCI Asia ex Japan /MSCI World vs. Dollar Spot Rate







Growth Differential with the US (%Y, ppt)



MSCI ASEAN / MSCI World vs. Dollar Spot Rate



Dollar Index Spot (RHS)

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