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## 2023 Outlook Theme #2: The Fed's "Skip" Prompts Interest Rates to Jump

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After the narrow stock market, the second major market development in Q2'23 was interest rates moving higher in a reversal of Q1's decline. The markets continue to wrestle with the Fed's "raise and hold" mantra, of not only raising rates to around 5%, but then holding them there for the rest of 2023. The back and forth is evident in the 2yr Treasury, the red line in the chart to the left, which made a steady march from 4% to 5% during February, as economic data and steady Fed messaging won over skeptical markets.

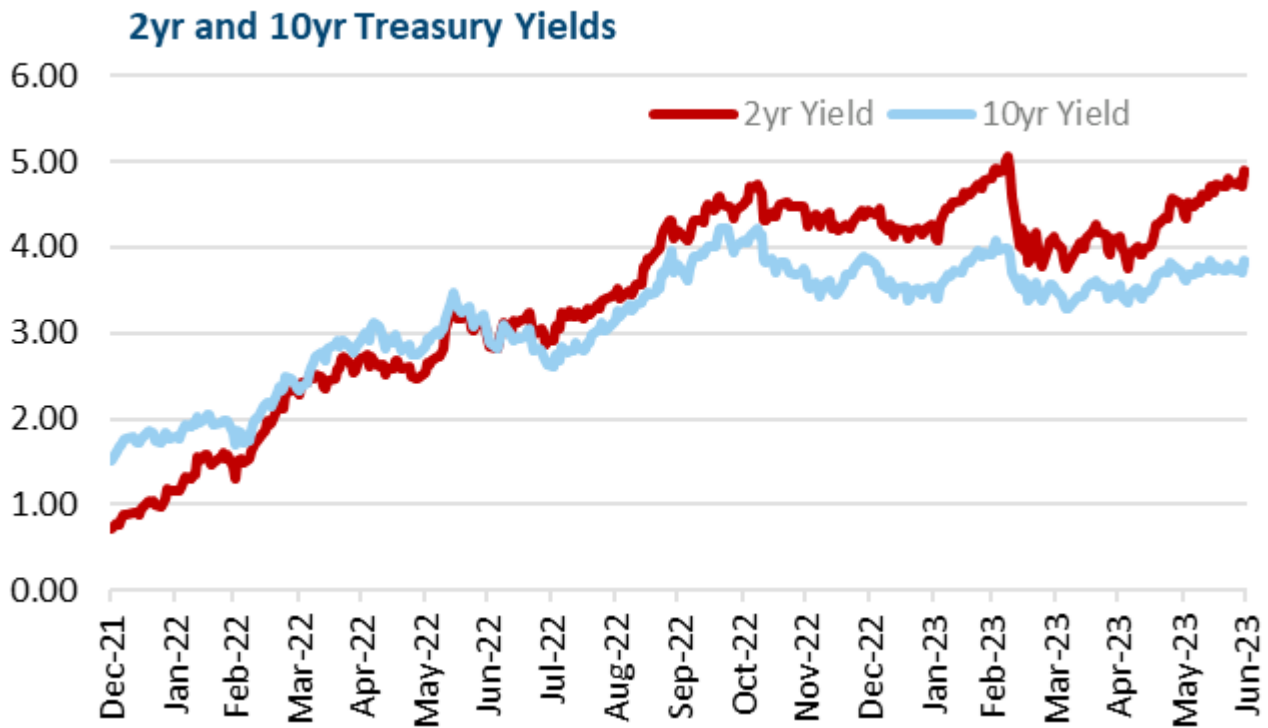


Chart 1

Of course, right as the markets bought into this narrative, the regional banking crisis reversed this move in merely a week in March, and the 2yr dropped back to the 4% range until mid-May. But from that point, the markets have once again been pricing in the Fed lifting rates to 5% and keeping them there, with the key development coming at a Fed policy meeting on 6/14, where rates were held flat at 5%. Heralded as “the pause”, it actually ended up being seen as “the skip”, as comments from Chairman Powell, paired with Fed members forecasting rates at 5.5% by the end of the year (meaning two more 25 bps rate hikes), suggested a shift to an every-other meeting pace, allowing more time for incoming data to be reviewed. Despite their best efforts to avoid a policy label, the every-other meeting cadence is called the “skip”. While the 2yr has retraced its 100 bps move to return to 5%, the 10yr has been a bit slower to move, and is yet to reach the 4% level it surpassed in both October '22 and early March '23.

**5yr Implied Inflation (Treasury - TIPS), Core CPI, and 1yr Treasury**

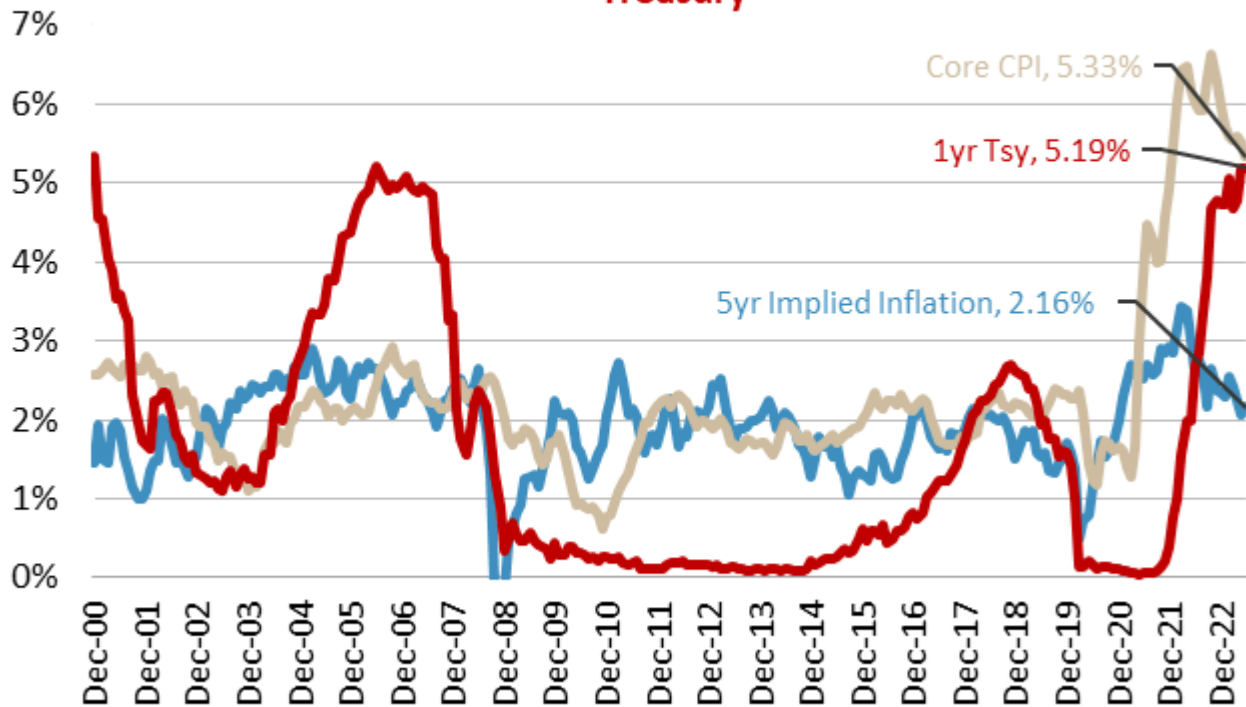


Chart 2

Once again, markets are believing the Fed’s plans to “raise and hold” to slow the pace of inflation. Since the Fed’s first rate hike on 3/16/22, the Fed has pursued its fastest ever rate increase campaign (reflected in the surge in the 1yr Treasury from 0% to 5.19%) to combat the surge in inflation (Core CPI). Inflation has eased from its recent peak and, thanks to the rate hikes, the markets believe inflation will continue to fall, as reflected in the TIPS implied inflation rate of just 2.16%. The question is how much the economy will be impacted by this rapid shift. Ironically, it has been the recent strength in the economic data that has kept the Fed toeing its “raise and hold” line.

Entering Q3’23, the economy remains sound and the stock market has risen. Yet this optimism has caused interest rates to be high. This threatens both valuation (higher interest rates put downward pressure on PE ratios) and the fundamentals (higher rates slow economic growth). It is this paradoxical back and forth that has caused the interest rate ups and downs and will likely persist.

*The Fed’s “Skip” Prompted Interest Rates to Jump in Q2.* After impacting interest rates in Q2’23, the question is how much will the Fed’s move challenge the economy or equities in the second half of the year?

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-The Standard & Poor's 500 is a market capitalization weighted index of 500 widely held domestic stocks often used as a proxy for the U.S. stock market. The Standard & Poor's 400 is a market capitalization weighted index of 400 mid cap domestic stocks. The Standard & Poor's 600 is a market capitalization weighted index of 600 small cap domestic stocks.

-The NASDAQ Composite Index measures the performance of all issues listed in the NASDAQ stock market, except for rights, warrants, units, and convertible debentures.

-The MSCI EAFE Index (Europe, Australasia, Far East) is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets, excluding the US & Canada. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance of 21 emerging markets. The MSCI All Country World Index is a free float adjusted market capitalization index designed to measure the performance of large and mid and cap stocks in 23 developed markets and 24 emerging markets. With over 2,800 constituents it represents over 85% of the global equity market.

-The Barclays Aggregate Index represents the total return performance (price change and income) of the US bond market, including Government, Agency, Mortgage and Corporate debt.

-The BofA Merrill Lynch Investment Grade and High Yield Indices are compiled by Bank of America / Merrill Lynch from the TRACE bond pricing service and intended to represent the total return performance (price change and income) of investment grade and high yield bonds.

-The S&P/LSTA U.S. Leveraged Loan 100 is designed to reflect the largest facilities in the leveraged loan market. It mirrors the market-weighted performance of the largest institutional leveraged loans based upon market weightings, spreads and interest payments.

-The S&P Municipal Bond Index is a broad, comprehensive, market value-weighted index. The S&P Municipal Bond Index constituents undergo a monthly review and rebalancing, in order to ensure that the Index remains current, while avoiding excessive turnover. The Index is rules based, although the Index Committee reserves the right to exercise discretion, when necessary.

-The BofA Merrill Lynch US Emerging Markets External Sovereign Index tracks the performance of US dollar emerging markets sovereign debt publicly issued in the US and eurobond markets.

-The HFRI Fund of Funds index is compiled by the Hedge Funds Research Institute and is intended to represent the total return performance of the entire hedge fund universe.