

Market Commentary

July 17, 2023

The Running of the Bulls (and Bears)

Key Takeaways

- The first half of 2023 has been anything but ordinary—from a banking crisis in March and a near-miss with a U.S. debt default to the flurry of excitement in artificial intelligence and anything related to it.
- On the surface, U.S. stocks continued to push higher during the quarter. The S&P 500 ended the first half of the year up 16.9% and is now up 24.4% since its October 2022 lows, but small cap stocks, banks, and public real estate have been left behind.
- Although several signs suggest this is a bull market, key industries and markets are grappling with telltale bear market issues.
- Looking forward, both bull and bear scenarios are possible, but given market strength, growing optimism and rising real interest rates, the downside should not be dismissed.

Overview

The first half of 2023 has been anything but ordinary—from a banking crisis in March and a near-miss with a U.S. debt default to the flurry of excitement in artificial intelligence and anything related to it. On the surface, U.S. stock markets continued from strength to strength over the quarter. In particular, equities posted decidedly positive returns in June. The tech-heavy Nasdaq Index ended the first half of the year up 32.7%—its best first half since 1983. The S&P 500 ended the first half of the year up 16.9% and is now up 24.4% since its October 2022 lows, comfortably above the 20.0% mark some would consider the threshold for a new bull market (others prefer to hold back that label until new highs have been attained, and as of quarter end, the S&P 500 was still about 7.0% shy of that milestone). Despite impressive strength in the large cap indexes, parts of the market have been left behind. Small cap stocks, as proxied by the Russell 2000 Index, are up just 8.1% for the year, while banks (S&P Banks Select Industry Index) and public real estate (MSCI REIT Index), down 19.0% and up 4.8%, respectively, are trailing.

June marked the one-year anniversary of U.S. inflation reaching its four-decade high of 9.1% (year-over-year). Since then, headline inflation has trended lower to 3.9%, while core inflation (which excludes the more-volatile food and energy components) has stayed stubbornly high, coming in at 4.9% for June. At the June FOMC meeting, the Fed held rates steady for the first time in the current hiking cycle, citing the need for the lagged effects of monetary policy to catch up.¹ However, in his semiannual testimony before Congress, Fed Chairman



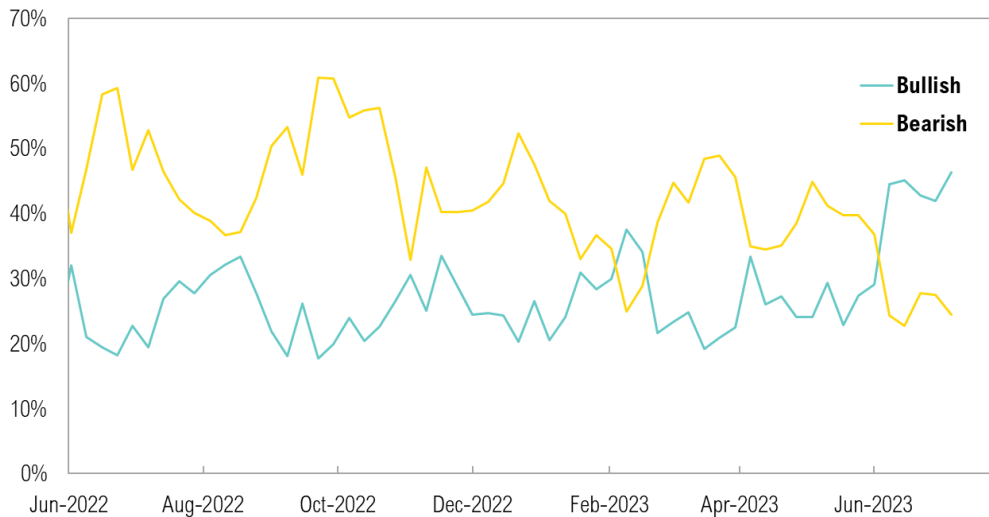
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Jerome Powell emphasized that there will be more rate hikes and quashed any hopes of rate cuts before the end of 2023:²

"A strong majority of the committee participants expect that it will be appropriate to raise interest rates two or more times by the end of the year."³

Bullish Sentiment Has Been Rapidly Increasing Over the Past Month

AAll Reported Bullish and Bearish Sentiment, %



Source: American Association of Individual Investors

Regardless of what we call this market, optimism has replaced the broad despair that existed last year. The widely reported American Association of Independent Investors (AAll) sentiment survey, in which respondents characterize themselves as bullish or bearish, has shifted from 18% bullish and 61% bearish in the last week of September 2022 to 46% bullish and 25% bearish in the last week of June 2023.⁴ This is well above the historical average for bullishness, which usually hovers around 38%. The optimism has resulted in massive flows to market winners. According to BofA Global Research, technology equity funds experienced their biggest inflows on record for the first week of June.⁵ This tangible swing in the mood (and behavior) of the average investor reminds of us of a quote from the renowned Bob Farrell, former Merrill Lynch head of research and market strategist:

"The public buys the most at the top and the least at the bottom."⁶



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The debt ceiling debate was also a defining event of the past quarter. After hitting the debt ceiling on January 26, politicians on both sides locked horns (and claws) in the debate on how to raise it. Then, with mere days before the U.S. was forecast to run out of cash, President Biden and House Speaker McCarthy finally reached a compromise. On May 30, Biden and McCarthy agreed to suspend the debt ceiling until January 1, 2025, which allows for government debt to run higher.⁷ Several potential implications for government finances now shift into focus. Following the debt-ceiling agreement, the U.S. Treasury Department is in the midst of a \$1 trillion replenishment of its cash levels, and it will also pay back money it borrowed from other government accounts as part of its extraordinary measures.⁸ So far, all of the issuance has been in bills that mature in less than one year, but the Treasury will have to start issuing longer-term securities in order to maintain a balance between short- and long-term debt.

Throughout the quarter (and the first half of this year), both a strong labor market and relatively strong consumer spending have hindered the Fed's efforts to slow the economy and bring inflation back to its 2% target. The unemployment rate is still near all-time lows, at 3.6%, per the June jobs report.⁹ The personal savings rate continues to tick upwards (reaching 4.6% in June), but the excess savings that U.S. consumers amassed during the pandemic—more than \$2 trillion worth—has mostly been depleted, especially among lower income groups and younger consumers.^{10,11} Some estimates indicate this pool of above-trend savings will run out by September.¹² The pressure on the lower income cohorts has also started to manifest in shifting consumption patterns. As Walmart CFO John Rainey pointed out in a first-quarter earnings call:

"Inflation remained high, up low double digits in food categories. It's important to remember that while year-over-year inflation started to moderate as the quarter progressed, this is largely due to lapping higher levels from last year. On a two-year stack basis, food inflation remains over 20%, and continues to pressure discretionary wallets."¹³

Although lower inflation is welcomed, many consumers will feel an additional hit to their ability to spend in the fall when some pandemic-era protections are eliminated. In March 2020, federal student loan payments were paused as part of COVID-19 relief efforts. Now, more than three years later, these student loan payments are set to resume, as the Supreme Court struck down President Biden's loan forgiveness plan. The average loan repayment is estimated to be between \$210 and \$340 per month, and those between the ages of 25 to 49 years account for the largest share of borrowers (just over 60% of all borrowers and debt outstanding) with the most outstanding repayments.¹⁴ Following the Supreme Court's ruling on June 30, President Biden announced several new initiatives to ease borrowers' transition into repayment, including a 12-month "on-ramp" period when interest will accrue and payments will be due, but there will be no penalties for late payments.¹⁵ Biden's new SAVE plan also aims to reduce monthly payments by \$100 or more. While this plan may provide some relief, the seemingly fearless U.S. consumer may finally be shaken if loan repayments resume at the same time that excess savings run out.



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Consumer strength is already showing signs of cooling. In May, non-revolving consumer credit contracted.¹⁶ This is only the second time that this has happened since 2011 (with April 2020 being the other month). Total consumer credit rose \$7.2 billion in May or 1.8% year-over-year—the lowest monthly increase in borrowing since November 2020.¹⁶ Furthermore, the Johnson Redbook Index, an indicator of retail sales growth in the U.S., hit -0.4% in June, its only negative monthly reading outside of the global financial crisis (GFC) in 2008 and the pandemic in 2020.¹⁷

The Running of the Bulls (and Bears)

In January 2022, the S&P 500 began a slide that would ultimately become a bear market, triggered by decades-high inflation. Ten months later, on October 12, 2022, the S&P 500 hit 3,588. By June 9, 2023, the market rallied 20% from the October lows, largely driven by a rally in a small group of AI-related tech stocks, triggering the debate as to what kind of market we are in. Although several signs point to a bull market, others suggest just the opposite, and investors are caught in the middle of a stampede of television talking heads who relentlessly alternate between promises of easy gains and predictions of impending doom.

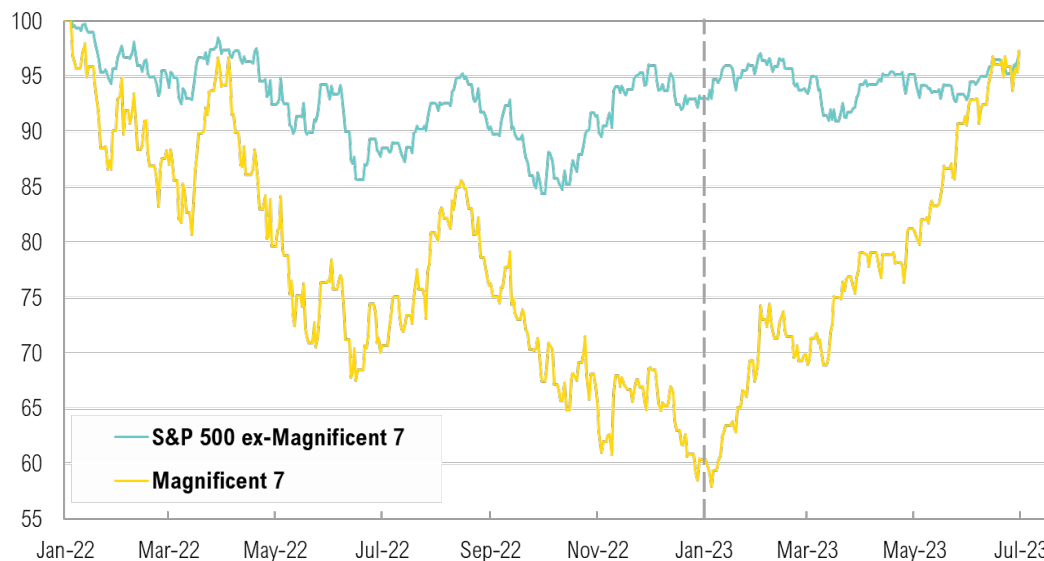


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The largest tech stocks in the U.S., a group of companies now collectively known as the Magnificent Seven (Meta, Apple, Alphabet, Nvidia, Amazon, Microsoft, and Tesla), have had a stellar year. These are the seven-largest listed U.S. companies, and together they have a collective market cap of \$11 trillion—an astonishing amount equivalent to nearly half the GDP of the entire U.S.^{18,19} The Magnificent Seven were some of the worst performers of 2022, ending the year down more than 40%. In 2023, however, they have rallied and are up almost 70% year-to-date.

After a Terrible 2022, The Magnificent Seven Have Outperformed in 2023

Growth of 100



Source: Bloomberg

The buzz surrounding artificial intelligence has been a key driver of the tech sector's recent rally, and the Magnificent Seven are at the center of this excitement. Although AI is by no means new, the November 2022 launch of ChatGPT rapidly accelerated investors' enthusiasm. Interestingly, even with the AI optimism, earnings expectations for 2023 and 2024 remain lower than they were coming into the year, down 4.7% and 2.5%, respectively.²⁰

We are impressed with the rapid evolution of AI technology and its prospects for improving productivity, but there are still enormous questions surrounding monetization, as well as the implications for the broader labor market and the economy. While some excitement is certainly justified, we agree with this honest and insightful assessment from Datadog CFO David Obstler:

"I think it's too early. What we said that is, we don't know how this is going to go. The honest truth is the



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world—the software of the world doesn't know how this is going to be monetized, right?”²¹

The tech sector might have led the recent rally, but the all-important financial sector remains a concern. Following the collapse of three regional banks earlier this year, the sector remains under scrutiny from both investors and regulators. The banking sector also shows signs of ongoing stress. Usage of the Fed’s Bank Term Funding Program (BTFP) reached new record-high levels of more than \$100 billion during the quarter, indicating that banks are still relying heavily on the Fed for liquidity. Banks also continued to tap into the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) program, drawing an additional \$800 billion and hitting an estimated total of \$1.5 trillion over the past quarter.²² In the spring, the Fed eased access to its discount window in response to the collapse of Silicon Valley Bank in early March, and although usage of the program diminished during the past quarter, combined with BTFP it remains well above global financial crisis levels.

Regional banks in particular are bearing the brunt of banking sector stresses, as reflected by the poor performance of the SPDR S&P regional banking ETF, which is down more than 30% year-to-date. Furthermore, banks are feeling the pressure from the cracks in the commercial real estate sector and concerns about increased loan defaults. With 97.8% of U.S. banks holding commercial real estate loans, an uptick in delinquencies would undeniably place further stress on this already frazzled sector.

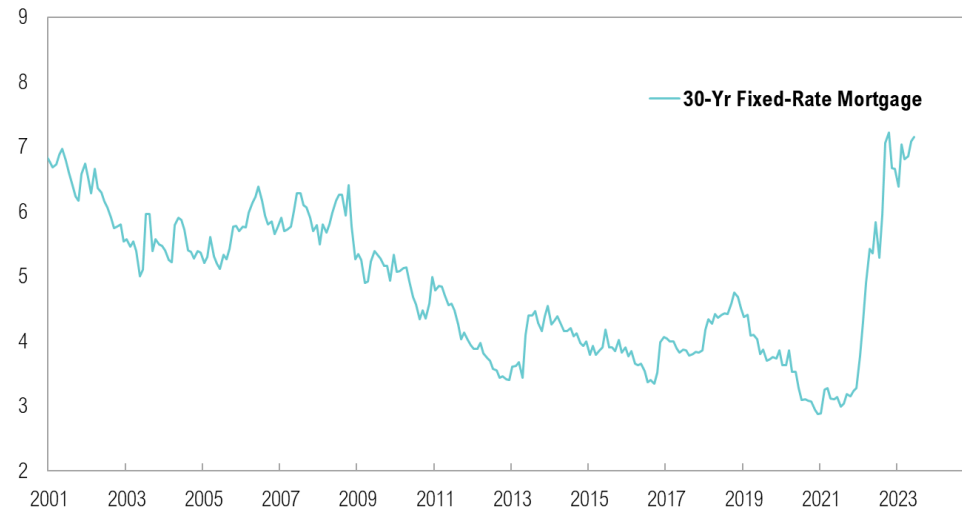
The real estate sector is also exhibiting both bull and bear dynamics. Helped by the Fed’s aggressive rate-hiking cycle, 30-year fixed mortgage rates ended June at 7.15%. Homeowners who purchased their homes during the past decade when rates were at record lows (2.9% in January 2021) are probably staying put. As a result, the number of existing homes for sale dropped by 7.1% in May to 1.4 million—some of the lowest levels on record and well below pandemic levels.²³ Despite the drag of higher rates, demand for new single-family homes continues to increase. In May, new home sales increased by 12% month-over-month or 20% year-over-year.²⁴ To attract buyers despite higher mortgage rates, homebuilders are offering discounts on mortgage rates. For example, Lennar has offered fixed-rate mortgages of approximately 5.0% to new buyers, and PulteGroup has offered 30-year fixed rates for as low as 4.25%.²⁴ The National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) Index recorded the highest reading in almost a year in May, reflecting homebuilder optimism for new construction demand.²⁵



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Inflation and the Fed Have Driven Mortgage Rates Up

30-Year Fixed-Rate Mortgage, %



Source: Bloomberg

Although residential new home sales are charging ahead, the commercial real estate sector isn't faring as well. Elevated interest rates and a fundamental shift in the way people work and shop are taking a toll. During the past quarter, reports of large commercial properties (mostly offices) being marked down or returned to lenders increased. Overall, U.S. metro office vacancy rates are now at a record-high 19%, surpassing rates during both the global financial crisis and the pandemic.²⁶ Furthermore, nearly \$1.5 trillion in commercial mortgages are coming due in the next three years. Of these, 85.5% are interest-only loans, and given the Fed's aggressive rate-hiking cycle, interest rates have more than doubled for some commercial mortgage payments over the past two years.²⁷

Bull and bear market forces are also evident at the highest levels of the economy. The services sector in the U.S., bolstered by pent-up consumer demand and excess savings built up during the pandemic, remains robust. Activity in that sector has expanded for six consecutive months, albeit at a modest pace. The ISM Services PMI recorded a June reading of 53.9.²⁸ Spending on services increased over the past two years, outpacing spending on durable and non-durable goods by more than 7% since Q2 2021.²⁹ Further, personal consumption of services reached record-high levels in May, hitting \$12.2 billion.¹⁰

The U.S. manufacturing sector, on the other hand, offers a sharp contrast. The June ISM Manufacturing PMI recorded a reading of 46.0, marking the eighth consecutive month of contraction in that sector.³⁰ More importantly, every component in the ISM Manufacturing PMI registered a reading below 50, which indicates



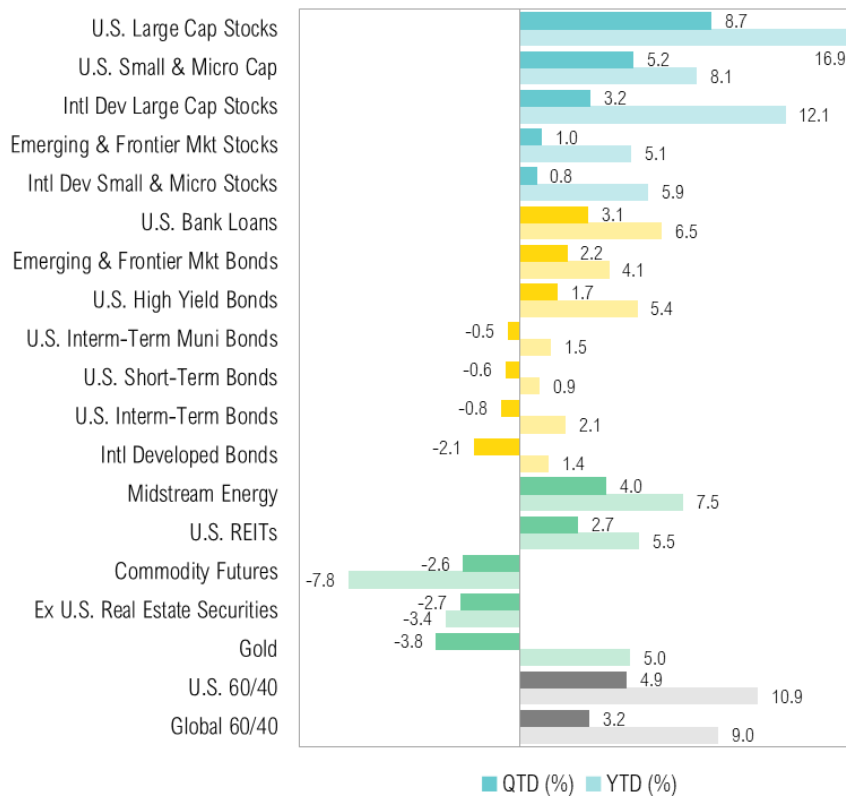
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contraction. Since 1989, this has only happened on two other occasions—in 2001, following the dot-com bubble, and in 2009, during the global financial crisis.

Markets

Both U.S. and international equity markets rallied in June to end the month (and the quarter) in positive territory. The MSCI EAFE Index ended the quarter up 3.2%, and the S&P 500 posted a respectable 8.7% gain. The quarter produced mixed results for fixed income, as yields continued to march higher and the Fed showed little sign of easing rates. The Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index closed the quarter down 0.8% while U.S. bank loans ended the quarter up 3.1%. International developed market bonds were hit the hardest, ending the quarter down 2.1%.

Q2 2023 Key Market Total Returns



Source: Bloomberg

Throughout the quarter, Japan remained steadfast in its ultra-easy monetary policy stance, despite concerns the new governor of the Bank of Japan (Kazuo Ueda, who started his term in early April) may be forced to adjust the



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country's longstanding monetary policy stance. Since the start of this year, the BoJ has spent around \$205 billion in quantitative easing efforts on a constant currency basis. Japan's inflation remains near four-decade highs, and May core CPI registered 3.2% year-over-year, its ninth consecutive month with inflation above 3.0%.³¹ Core-core inflation (which excludes fresh food and energy) in Japan accelerated to 4.3% year-over-year in May—the highest core-core inflation reading since June 1981.

Following the reopening of China's borders in January after three years of COVID-19 restrictions, the country's much-anticipated economic recovery seems to be running out of steam. China's manufacturing sector recorded three consecutive months of contraction in the second quarter. Furthermore, inflation in China cooled to the slowest pace in two years, underpinning weak domestic demand.

The United Kingdom continues to battle decades-high inflation levels. Inflation in the U.K. increased by 8.7% year-over-year in June, and the Bank of England responded with a 50 basis-point hike in its official bank rate, which is now at 5.0%.

Looking Forward

If this is a bull market, conventional wisdom suggests that the stampede could go on for years and investors should join in or risk being left behind. This rally could, however, be just one of the many bear market rallies we have experienced in the past—one that has been extended by the unusual war chest of cash amassed during the pandemic. If that is the case, then investors should still run—but for the exits instead. So, what is an investor to do?

Unlike the stream of overzealous bulls and bears parading across media channels, we can choose to entertain both potential scenarios; in fact, wise investors must do so. They should always construct portfolios that can withstand more than a single outcome, and today's economic indicators suggest this practice may be more important than ever.

That said, we continue to remain cautious. Despite signs that inflation is easing, we do not want to lose sight of the big picture: history strongly suggests that markets struggle after aggressive rate-hiking cycles, albeit with long lags. This is especially true in the context of high starting valuations and structural allocations to equities. Our recommendation for caution reflects our humble respect for history. Stocks might continue to shrug off higher rates for several more quarters and emerge even higher one year from now. We can also see a situation in which stocks head substantially lower given recent market strength, growing optimism, and rising real interest rates. Our goal is to be prepared for either outcome.



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Performance Disclosures

All market pricing and performance data from Bloomberg, unless otherwise cited. Asset class and sector performance are gross of fees unless otherwise indicated.

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Index Definitions

The **S&P 500 Index** is widely regarded as the best single gauge of the United States equity market. It includes 500 leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy. The S&P 500 focuses on the large cap segment of the market and covers approximately 75% of U.S. equities.

The **Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index** represents securities that are SEC-registered, taxable, and dollar denominated. The index covers the U.S. investment grade fixed rate bond market, with index components for government and corporate securities, mortgage pass-through securities, and asset-backed securities. Duration is roughly 5 years.

The **Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield Bond Index** measures the USD-denominated, high yield, fixed-rate corporate bond market. Securities are classified as high yield if the middle rating of Moody's, Fitch and S&P is Ba1/BB+/BB+ or below. Bonds from issuers with an emerging markets country of risk, based on the indices' EM country definition, are excluded.

The **Russell 1000* Value Index** measures the performance of the large-cap value segment of the U.S. equity universe. It includes those Russell 1000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower expected and historical growth rates.

The **Russell 1000* Growth Index** measures the performance of the large- cap growth segment of the US equity universe. It includes those Russell 1000 companies with relatively higher price-to-book ratios, higher I/B/E/S forecast medium term (2 year) growth and higher sales per share historical growth (5 years).

The **Russell 2000* Index** measures the performance of the small-cap segment of the US equity universe. It includes approximately 2000 of the smallest US equity securities in the Russell 3000 Index based on a combination of market capitalization and current index membership. The Russell 2000 Index represents approximately 10% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 3000 Index. Because the Russell 2000 serves as a proxy for lower quality, small cap stocks, it provides an appropriate benchmark for RMB Special Situations.

MSCI EAFE Index*: an equity index which captures large and mid-cap representation across 21 of 23 Developed Markets countries around the world, excluding the U.S. and Canada. With 926 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

The MSCI Emerging Markets Index* measures equity market performance in the global emerging markets universe. It covers over 2,700 securities in 21 markets that are currently classified as EM countries. The MSCI EM Index universe spans large, mid and small cap securities and can be segmented across all styles and sectors.

The U.S. Dollar Index is used to measure the value of the dollar against a basket of six foreign currencies: the euro, Swiss franc, Japanese yen, Canadian dollar, British pound, and Swedish krona.

The **Deutsche Bank EM FX Equally Weighted Spot Index**, an equal-weighted basket of 21 emerging market currencies.



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MSCI U.S. REIT Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is comprised of equity Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs). The index is based on the MSCI USA Investable Market Index (IMI), its parent index, which captures the large, mid and small cap segments of the USA market. With 150 constituents, it represents about 99% of the US REIT universe and securities are classified under the Equity REITs Industry (under the Real Estate Sector) according to the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®), have core real estate exposure (i.e., only selected Specialized REITs are eligible) and carry REIT tax status.

**Source: MSCI. MSCI makes no express or implied warranties or representations and shall have no liability whatsoever with respect to any MSCI data contained herein. The MSCI data may not be further redistributed or used as a basis for other indexes or any securities or financial products. This report is not approved, endorsed, reviewed or produced by MSCI. None of the MSCI data is intended to constitute investment advice or a recommendation to make (or refrain from making) any kind of investment decision and may not be relied on as such.*

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