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2024 Outlook Theme #1: Not So Fast, Forward Rate Cuts

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Just one quarter after declining rates were the market driver in Q4'23, rising rates were the most significant driver to Q1'24 markets. The 10yr rose from 3.88% to 4.20% during the quarter, as markets, which began the year pricing 6 or 7 rate cuts in 2024, reconsidered the Fed's commitment to its three rate cut projection. Additionally, the market's pricing of a first Fed rate cut retreated from March to June.

One way to assess the market's Fed policy expectations is to compare the yield on the 1-month T-Bill today (a good measure of where Fed Funds currently are) to the 1-year forward rate, or where markets think the 1yr Treasury yield will be in 12 months. The 1-year forward rate is calculated by looking at the current 1yr and 2yr rate, then finding the rate that links them.



Chart 1

At the end of 2023, with the 1-month T-Bill at 5.40% and the forward 1-yr rate at 3.72%, the discount was a record 1.67%. Fast forward to 3/31/24, and that discount has declined to 1.12% as the forward 1-year rate has risen to 4.23%. In other words, the market has gone from pricing 7 rate cuts (1.67% is approximately seven 25 bps rate cuts) by the end of 2024, to just four by March 2025. This volatility in market expectations has occurred even though the Fed has been steady with its outlook for 3 rate cuts in 2024, as originally suggested back in December 2023. It appears the market had gotten ahead of itself by the start of 2024.

After this Q1'24 adjustment, what should investors be expecting? Market commentary tends to focus on whether the economy is too hot or too cool, or the number of expected rate cuts from the Fed, with strategist proclamations on both driving the media coverage. We take a different tack: what type of economy and Fed policy is being priced, and is that reasonable? We start with where rates should be in a neutral economy. Assuming 2% inflation and 2% trend growth (the Fed's two long term assumptions), we get a 4% neutral interest rate, with a 50 bps 3.75% to 4.25% neutral range. Second, we look at the 2yr yield as a proxy for Fed policy, and the 10yr yield as a proxy for the economy. Based on where the 2yr is relative to our neutral range, we can gauge the market's view of Fed policy. Based on where the 10yr is relative to this range, we can gauge what type of economy the market is pricing.

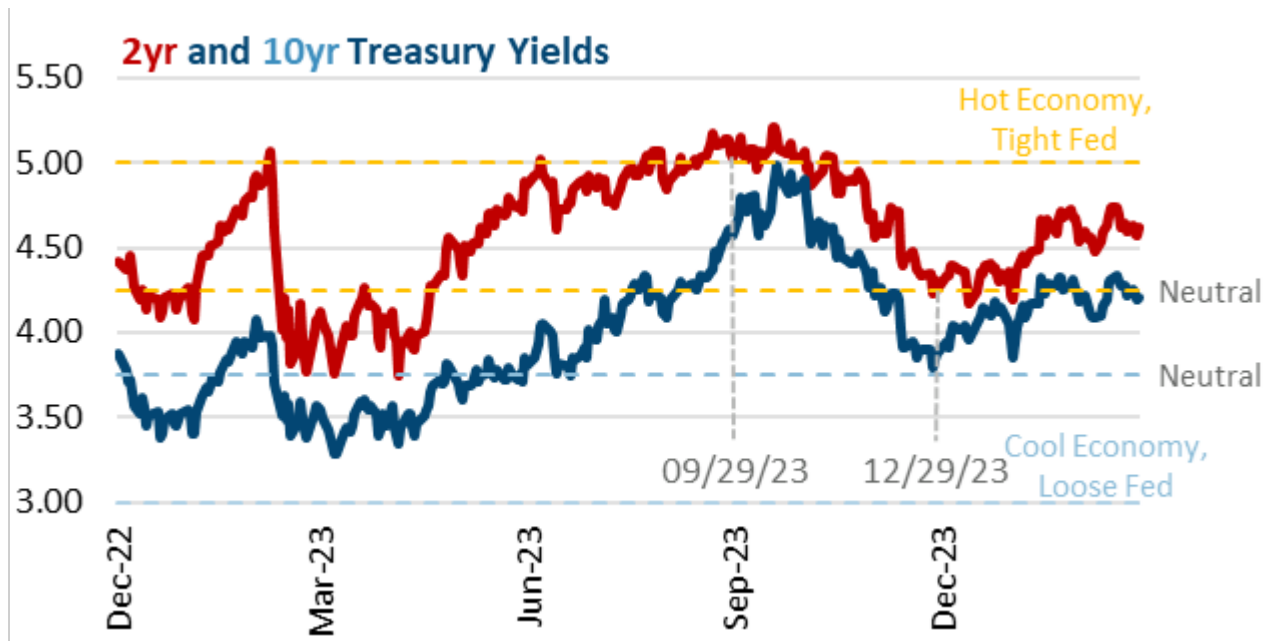


Chart 2

Chart 2 shows these two rates, as well as an orange “Hot Economy, Tight Fed” range of 4.25% to 5.00%, and a blue “Cool Economy, Loose Fed” range of 3.00% to 3.75%. The two highlighted dates show how this thought process can be beneficial. On 9/29/23, the end of Q3'23, the 2yr Treasury was above 5% and well into the “Tight Fed” range, meaning markets were compensating investors for an aggressive rate stance. The 10yr was also well into the “Hot Economy” range, amidst headlines of an overheating economy. Combined, there were market valuations reflecting a Hot Economy after a string of good data, and tight Fed policy, as the Fed was reaching the end of its rate hike cycle. While the market

moving to this point had been unpleasant for bond investors, the opportunity existed for a combination of cooler data and the Fed acknowledging the end of its rate hike cycle. This prompted us to note that “Buried Bonds Can Come Back to Life”. That turned out to be the case, as the “soft landing” data of falling inflation and solid economic growth allowed the Fed to shift to a neutral policy stance. Markets responded with a strong bond rally and interest rates dropped.

By the end of Q4’23, the market’s expectations had shifted significantly. The two-year Treasury was down to 4.25%, entering the neutral range and reflecting a rapid pace of rate cuts was expected. More importantly, the 10yr had dropped to 3.88%, the bottom of the neutral range. At these levels, for investors to be compensated it would require the economy to enter a recession. This led us to note on 12/31/23: *Current soft landing hopes, which are pushing both interest rates lower and stock markets higher, do not take into account a recession in the coming year. Thus the risk is either the bond market is vulnerable to rates rising if the economy remains resilient, or stocks are vulnerable, as they are trading near all time highs.* Since both the data at the time, as well as our models, suggested the economy was still in good shape, it led to some caution of bonds, and that proved to be the case.

As of the end of Q1’24, the 10yr is back up to 4.20%, the edge of “Hot Economy” territory, while the market’s reassessment of the Fed’s rate cut pace has pushed it well into “Tight Fed” territory, at 4.62%. In between the levels of 9/29/23 and 12/29/23, the markets offer a more reasonable outlook for the economy and Fed policy to bond investors. Fixed Income is a better option than the start of the year, though still would have some risks should markets continue to reprice their expectations higher.

This explains how for Q1’24, it was *Not So Fast, Forward Rate Cuts.*

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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.