

The Fed Still Has Work To Do: Investment and Economic Review December 2022

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No Place to Hide in 2022

- Record monetary expansion 2020-2021
- Leads to highest inflation in 40 years
- One of fastest monetary tightenings ever
- Bad year for financial assets
- Both stocks and bonds declined
- Economy, labor market remained strong
- Investors followed the old playbook



A Case for "Sticky Inflation"

- Some supply, temporary issues
- Big Issue: Demand exceeds supply
- Labor market is tight
- Wage growth highest in decades
- Balance sheets improved in pandemic
- The Fed needs to stifle demand



Is 4% the Inflation Low?

- Globalization might have peaked
- No longer cheap global labor
- Higher taxes, regulations, climate change
- Demographics: Aging populations
- Global government debt, deficits
- Lower innovation, productivity
- Trends were ending before pandemic



Follow the Lags

- Sensitive financial assets react first
- Liquidity-sensitive sectors are next:
 - Housing, tech, speculative, leveraged
- Rest of economy slows later
- Labor market usually lags
- Inflation peaks after recession



The Fed Usually Overreacts

- Eased too much
- Inflation credibility at stake
- Doesn't want a repeat of the 1970s
- Has to reduce demand significantly
- Bear market rallies extend tight policy
- Will increase rates at slower rate
- Still reducing balance sheet



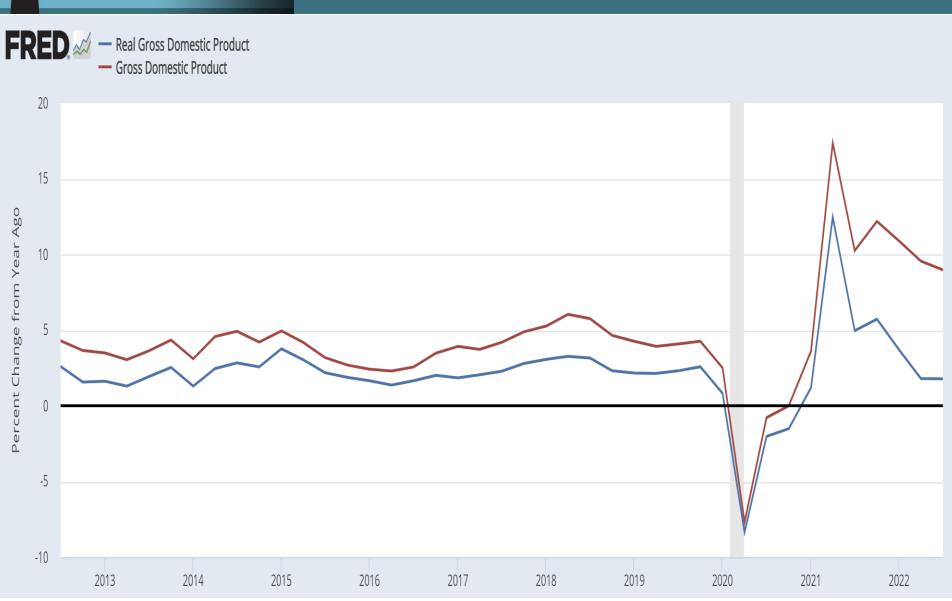
The Stock Market Bottom

- Bear markets aren't' straight lines
- Bear market rallies are common
- Hussman: Fast and furious
- Currently tracking typical bear market
- Could be another 20% or more to go
- Monetary policy changes first

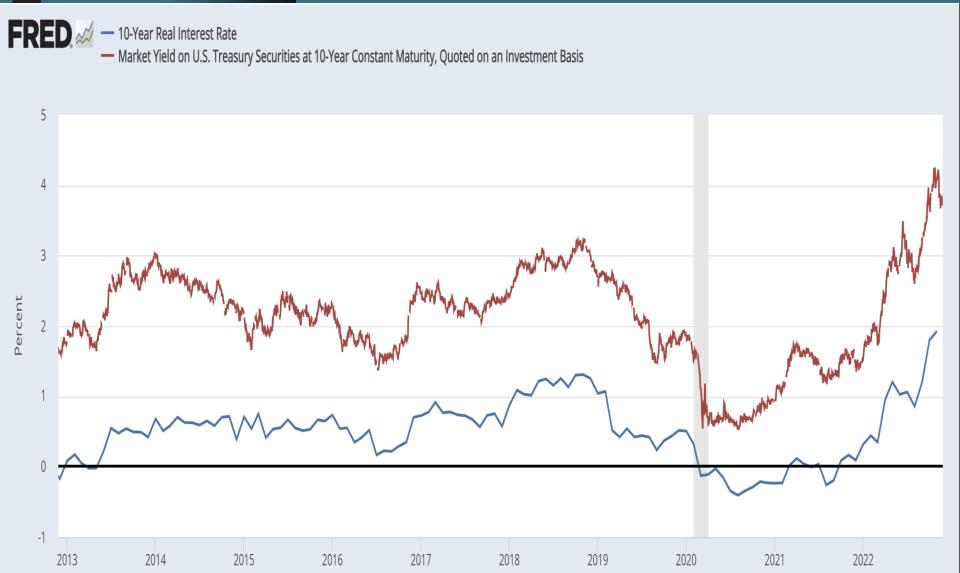


Nominal vs. Real

- Real is after adjusting for inflation
- Didn't matter for a long time
- Nominal can increase when real declines
- Rates, earnings, GDP, etc.
- Can have recession with positive nominal GDP



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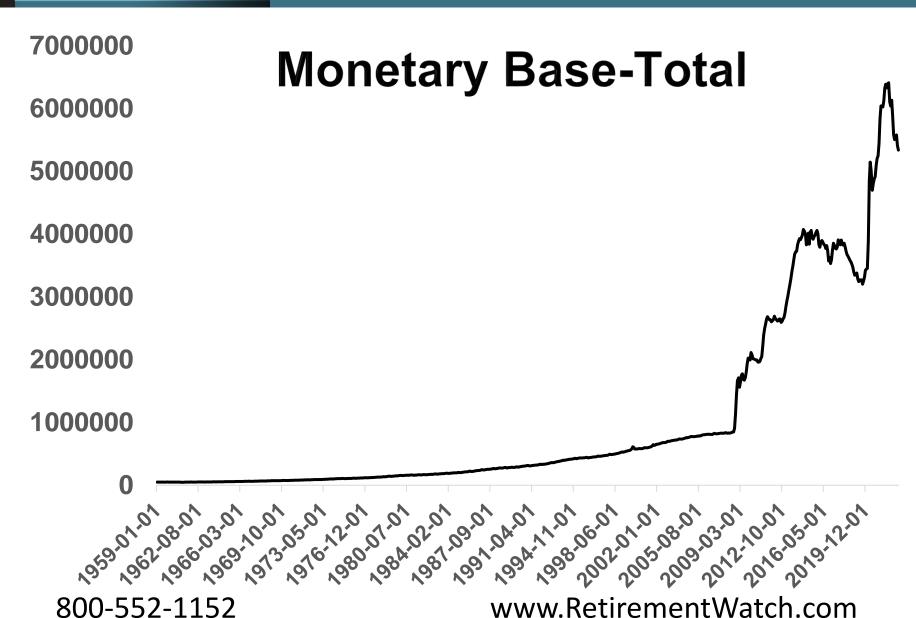
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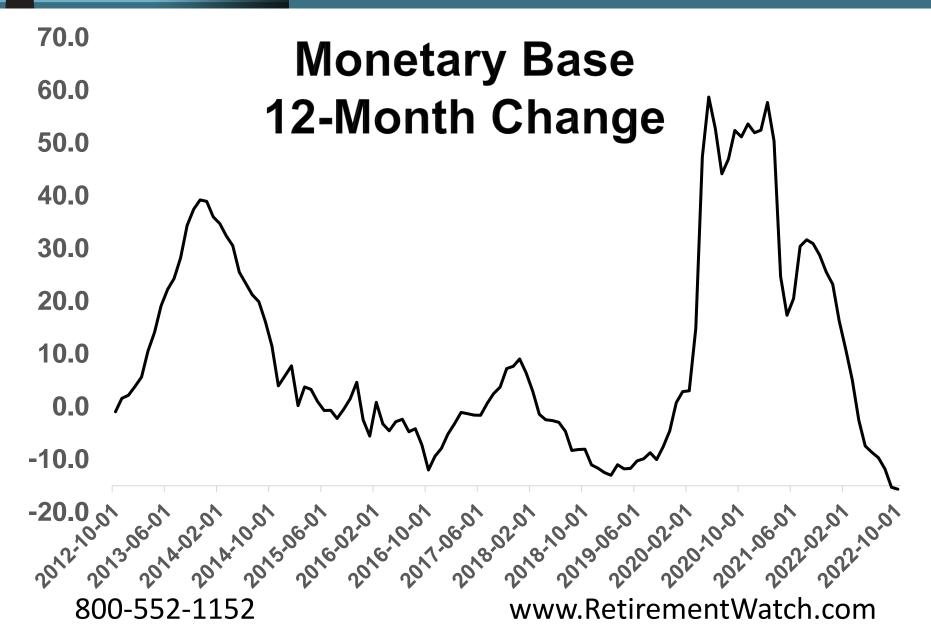
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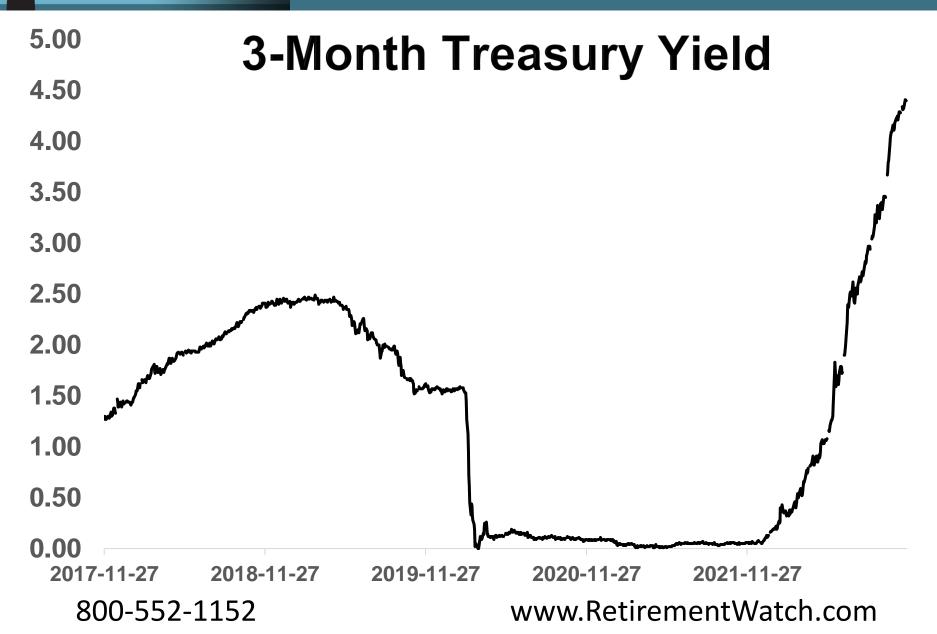


Spotting Turning Points

- No perfect indicator
- Follow multiple factors
- Consider a transition for portfolio
- Focus on recession early warnings

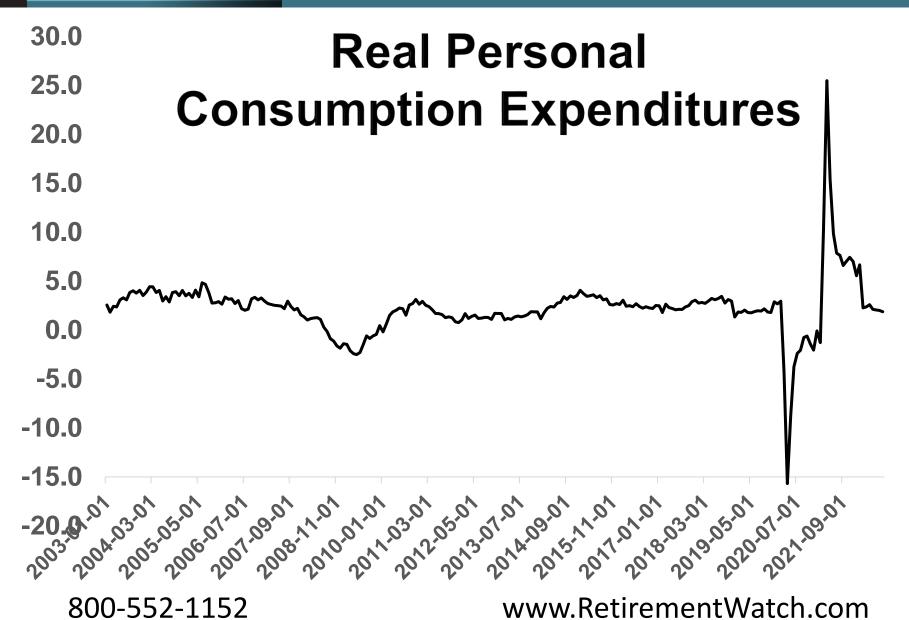


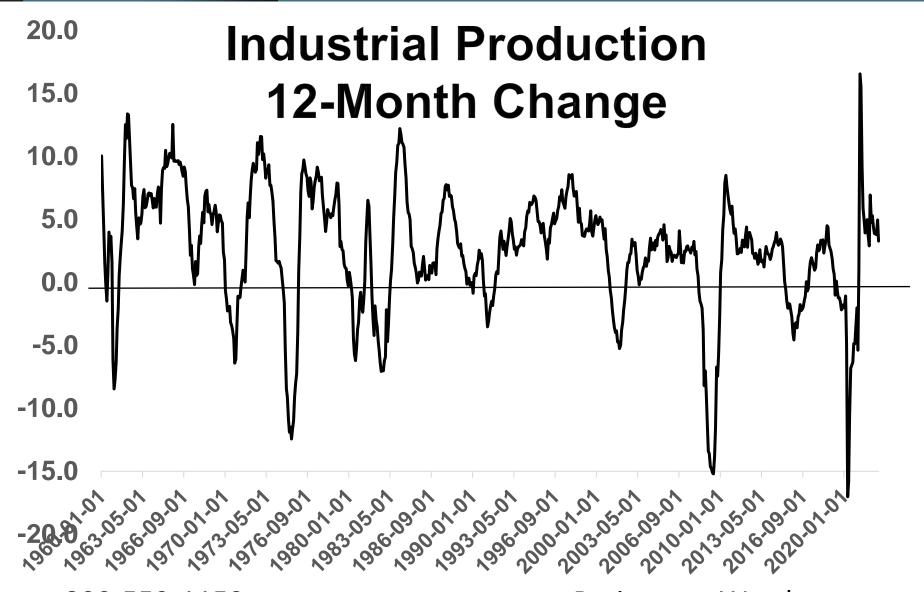






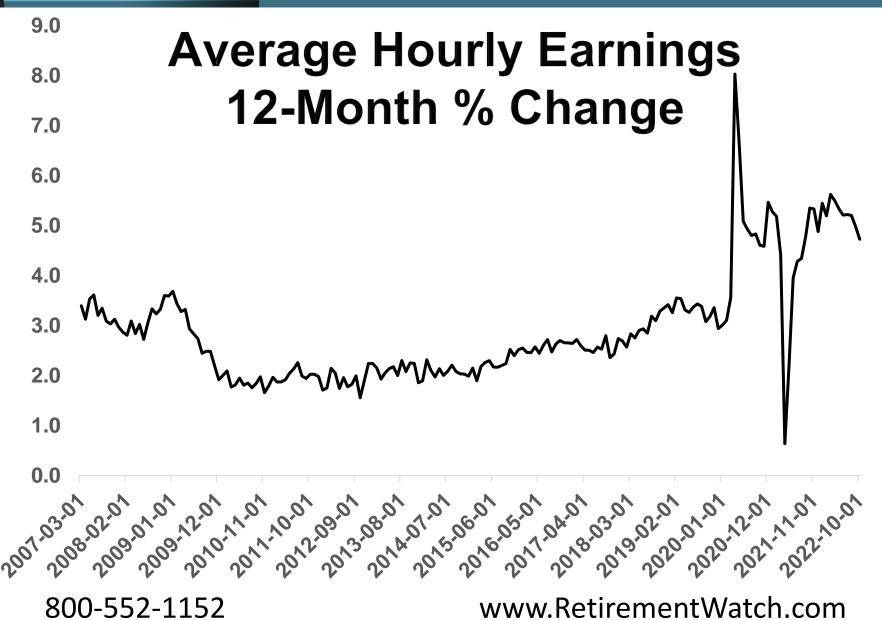


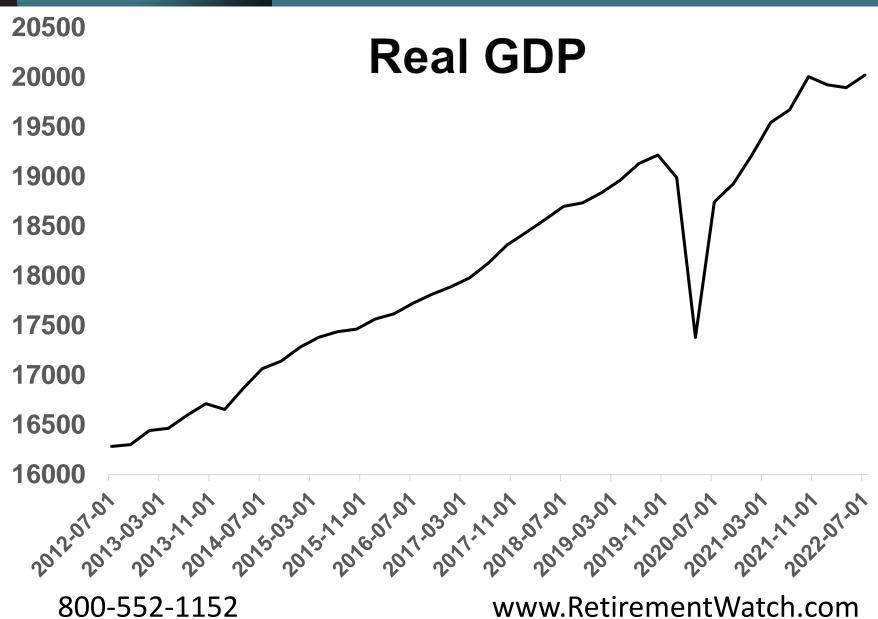


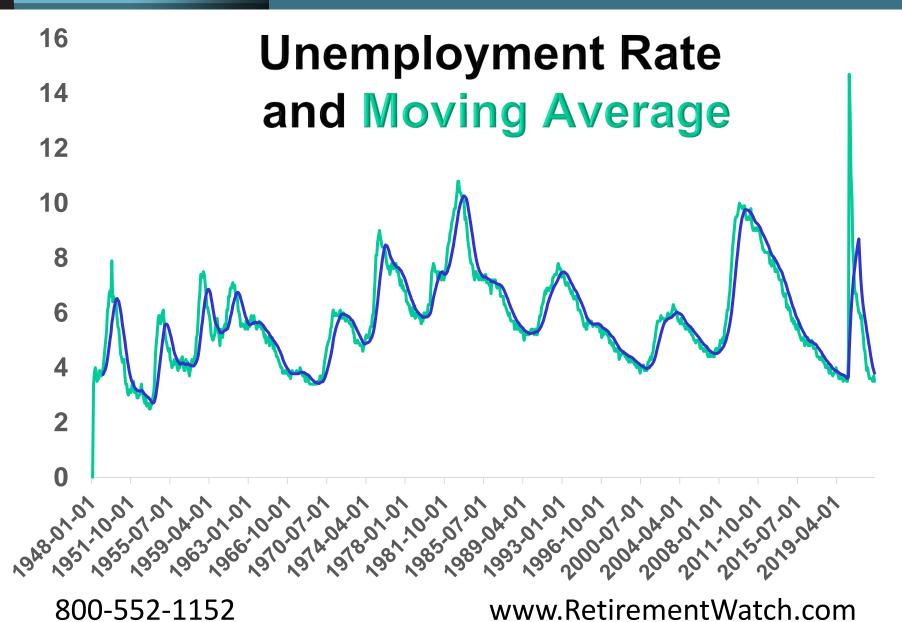


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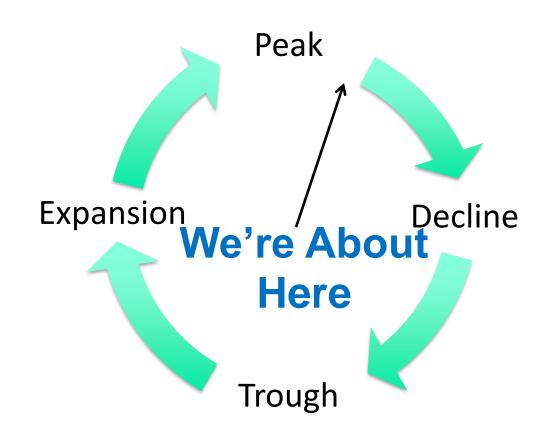








Market / Economic Cycle





What Markets are Pricing

- Slightly lower corporate earnings
- Steady economic growth
- Fast fall in inflation
- Easing by Fed soon
- Early peak in interest rates
- Don't recognize new environment



The Gold Conundrum

- Gold peaked in August 2020
- Higher interest rates
- Strong dollar
- Long-term inflation expectations count
- Geopolitical conflict, uncertainty matter
- Stagflation would help gold's price



The Unstable China Pillar

- Past driver of global growth
- Change in national goals
- Economy not as high a priority
- Conflicts with U.S., Europe
- Debt and housing problems
- Severe Covid policies
- Demographics



What Will Be The Next Crisis?

- Tighter monetary policy = Crises
- U.K. pensions
- Digital currencies, FTX
- Will it be systemic?
- How will policymakers react?



Likely Outlook

- Sticky inflation, Fed settles
- Lower real growth, decent nominal growth
- Gradual slowing into 2023, 2024
- Steady tightening into 2023, 2024
- Mild recession, or steep one?
- Fed less concerned about financial assets



How to Invest

- Bad for financial assets
- Commodities probably peaked or peaking
- Reduce risk, margin of safety
- Sell short
- Invest in cash flow
- Flexibility
- Diversification



Long-Term Factors to Consider

- Enormous debt
- Internal conflicts
- Geopolitical conflicts, especially China
- Rise of nationalism
- Acts of nature/climate change
- Demographics
- Are we running out of commodities?