



Forecast Financial Report 2023

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Questions?



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Introduction



Gary Aiken
CIO at Concord Asset Management (CAM)

Gary joined the CAM team to design, implement, and lead the firm's turnkey investment management program.

With over 21 years of investment experience, Mr. Aiken holds an undergraduate degree in economics from the University of Maryland and MBA from The George Washington University School of Business. Prior to joining Concord, Gary was Chief Investment Officer for a trust company and Chief Risk Officer for a mutual life insurance company.



We know what's on your mind...



Inflation



Stock & Bonds Markets



Recession



Agenda

- Where we've been
- Where we are
- What may be ahead
- Final thoughts







Let's talk about inflation



"You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink.

You can force money on the system in exchange for government bonds, its close money substitute; but

you can't make the money circulate against new goods and new jobs."

Paul Samuelson

- Ph.D., Economics, Harvard University
- 1970 Nobel Prize in Economics
- Wrote the Econ 101 textbook in 1948 used in most universities today!



25 years of printing didn't cause inflation?



Velocity (the churn of that money in the system) kept falling.



Excess money was chasing assets, not goods and services.

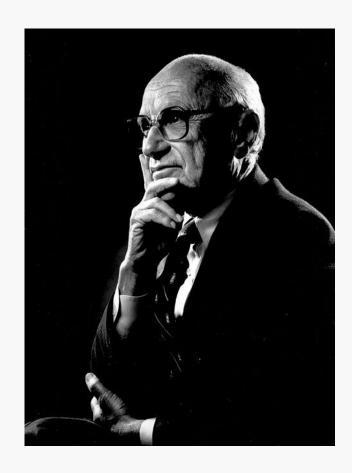


Technology and Globalization were disinflationary forces.

Result: 2.2% Annual Inflation Rate 1994-2019



Let's talk about monetarism



"Inflation is always and everywhere a monetary phenomenon

in the sense that it is and can be produced only by

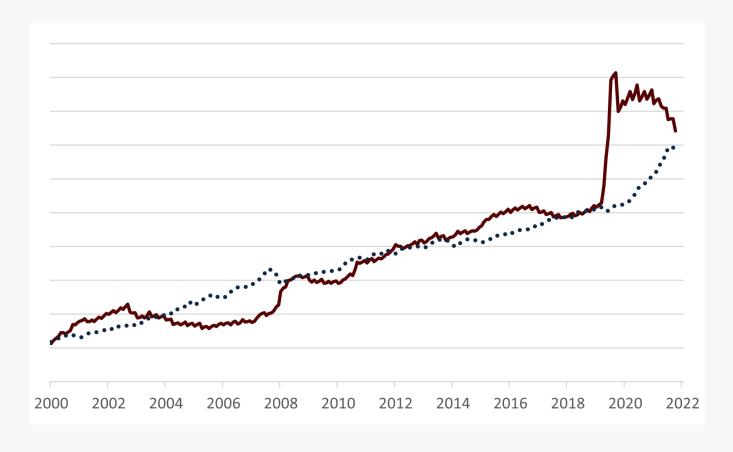
a more rapid increase in the quantity of money than in output."

Milton Friedman

- Ph.D., Economics, Columbia University
- 1976 Nobel Prize in Economics
- Work concentrated on consumption, monetary policy



Monetarism becomes mainstream



- Quantity of Money per Unit of Output
- •••• Inflation

Monetarist View

- Money supply exploded during the pandemic and
- There were fewer goods to buy due to supply chain shocks and de-globalization
- Historic inflation as a result



Removing excess money

Money Supply x Velocity

Inflation x GDP



1

The Fed is **reducing the money supply** through
higher Fed Funds interest
rates and Quantitative
Tightening

2

This lowers the churn of money in the system and raises interest rates

4

Leading to **lower inflation**

3

Which slows overall economic activity as saving becomes relatively preferable to investing and spending.



What's missing?

Money Supply x Velocity

Inflation x GDP

MV = PY

Monetary policy acts in "long and variable lags"

M

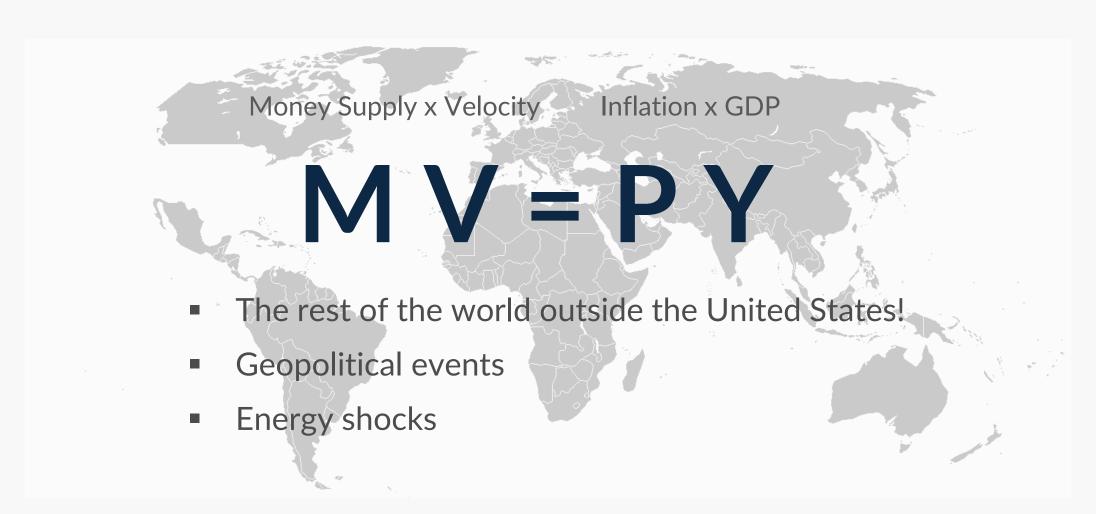
Friedman analogized the "fool in the shower"

Time





What else is missing?





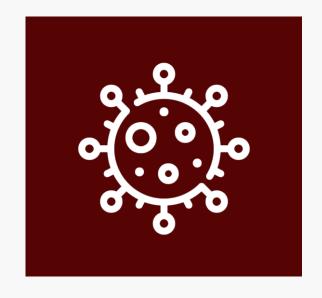
2022 major themes persist in 2023



The Fed is *still* tightening monetary policy



The War in Ukraine is *still* ongoing

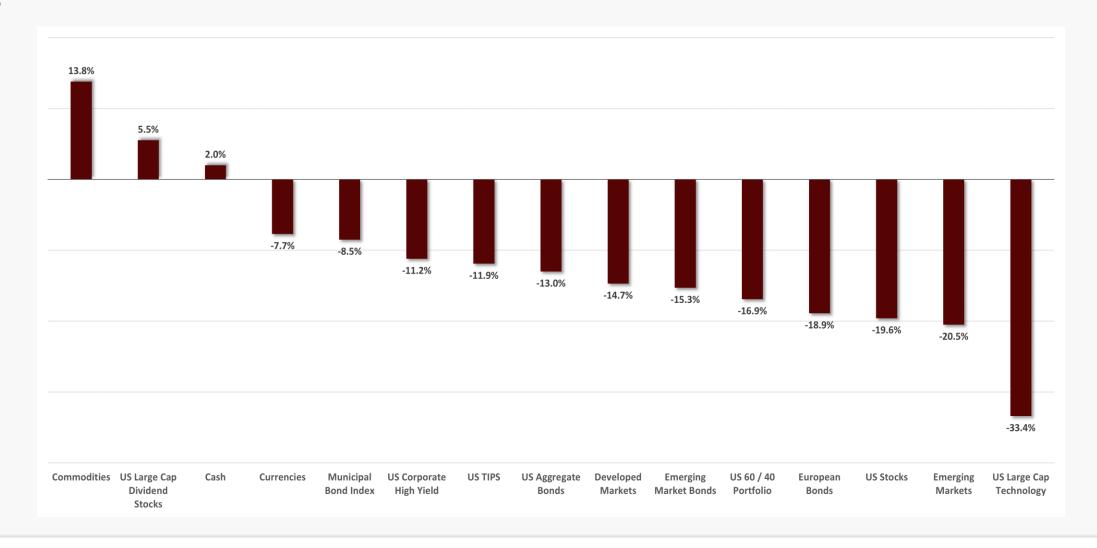


China is *still* emerging from COVID-19 lockdowns



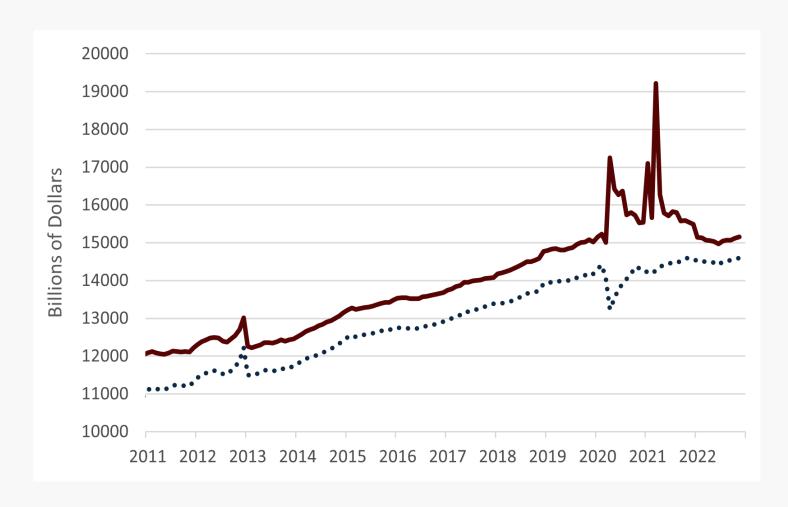


Financial markets





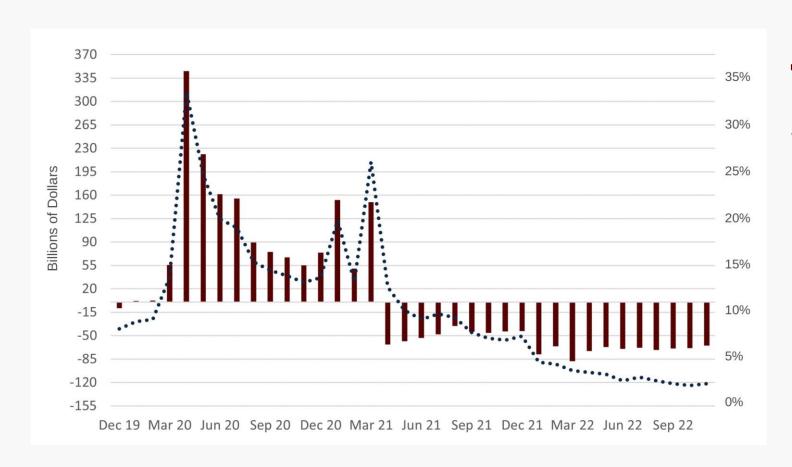
How are U.S. consumers holding up?



- US Disposable Personal Income
- U.S. Personal Income Excluding
 Transfer Payments
- Government stimulus programs
 - Saved the consumer in 2020
 - Created massive inflation in 2021
- At the end of 2022, real purchasing power is still at the same level as pre-pandemic



Consumers are depleting their savings



- US Personal Savings YoY SAAR
- US Personal Saving as a % of Disposable Personal Income
- Government programs enabled Americans to save
- Consumers have added drawn on their savings for 20 consecutive months
- The savings rate has only been lower once (July 2005)



Consumers are leaning on their credit cards



- Credit card balances are 8% higher than pre-pandemic
- Total non-mortgage debt is12% higher than pre-pandemic
- Consumers have added to their balances for 20 straight months



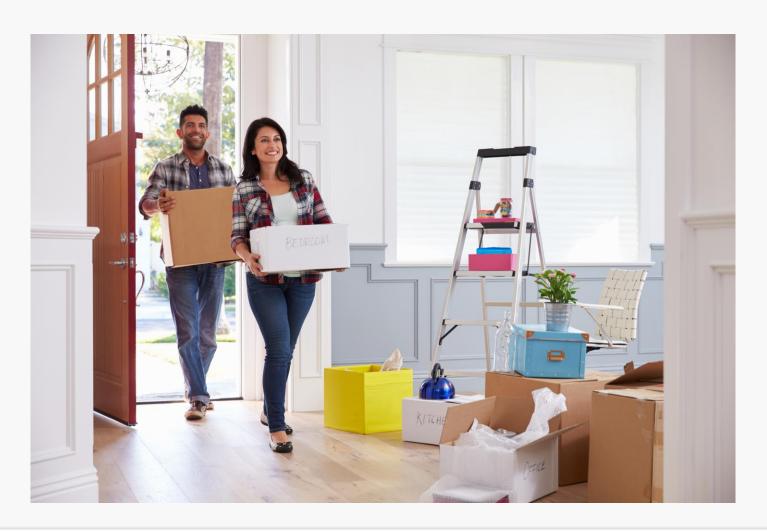
Consumers say they are feeling terrible



- University of Michigan
 Consumer Sentiment Index
- Consumers are relating that they feel a lot worse than the data allows.
- Despite the top-line readings in this survey, consumers:
 - Think inflation is going to be lower a year from now
 - Their own financial situation will be better a year from now



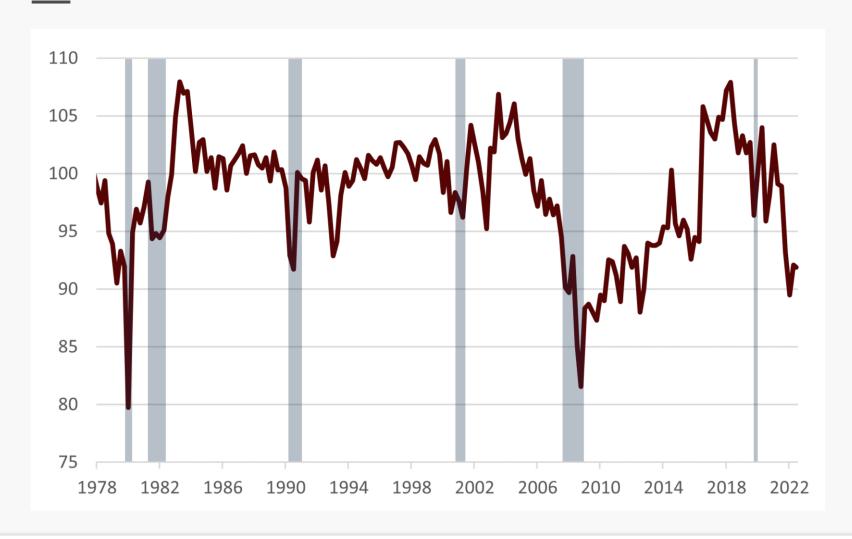
But consumers can hang on . . .



- Rents are still going up, but we seem to have passed peak housing unaffordability
- Consumers can handle the mortgage, the rent, and the credit cards
- As long as they don't lose their job



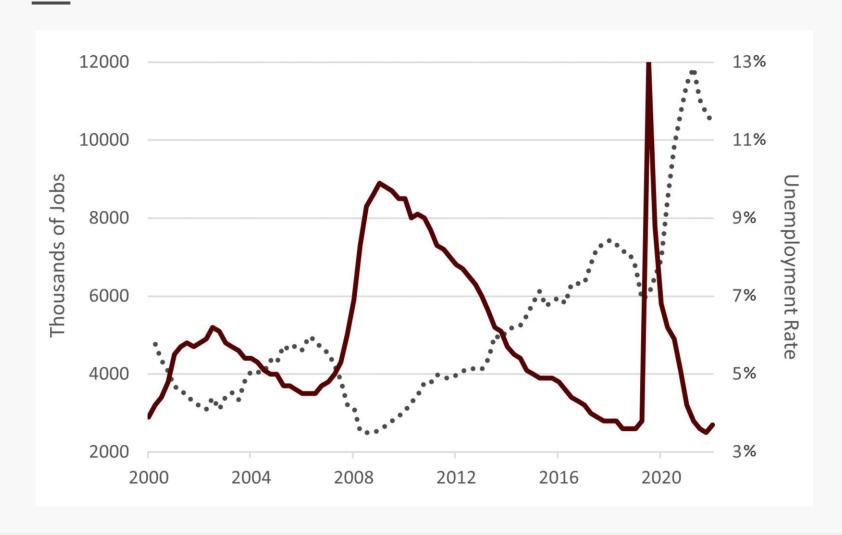
Business owners are not optimistic either



- NFIB Small Business
 Optimism Index
- Small business optimism is at the lowest level outside a recession in 40+ years
- Under the surface, just like consumers, business owners seem more optimistic about their own prospects



The job market is tight



- U-3 US Unemployment Rate
 Total in Labor Force
- US Job Openings By Industry
 Total SA
- Employers are still looking to hire qualified employees
- Demographics contribute to labor market strains through aging and less immigration



Fed policy

The Federal Reserve will continue to tighten monetary policy. Chairman Powell does not want a repeat of the 1970s when the Fed stopped fighting inflation too quickly and inflation got out of control.



Staying Tight

Recession Risk



Getting Loose

Inflation Resurgence



War in Ukraine

40 nations have committed to spending nearly 6.4% of their combined GDP



5 million refugees dispersed over Europe



Arms and ammunition from the US and other allies



Total expended by Ukraine allies through November



Approximate Russian cost through October



China is a black box

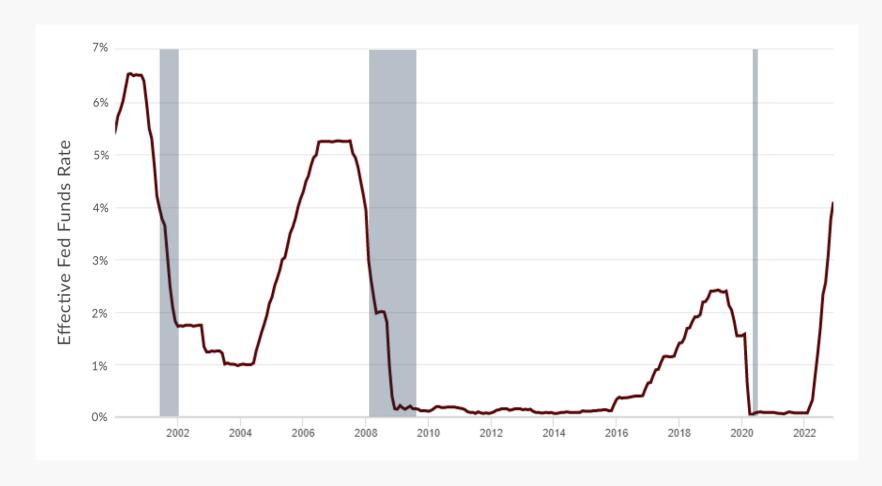


- Chinese PMI for manufacturing and services shows contraction
- Chinese inflation is reported to be 1.6% vs. much higher levels in the West
- A Chinese reopening might not be bullish





The Fed was very active



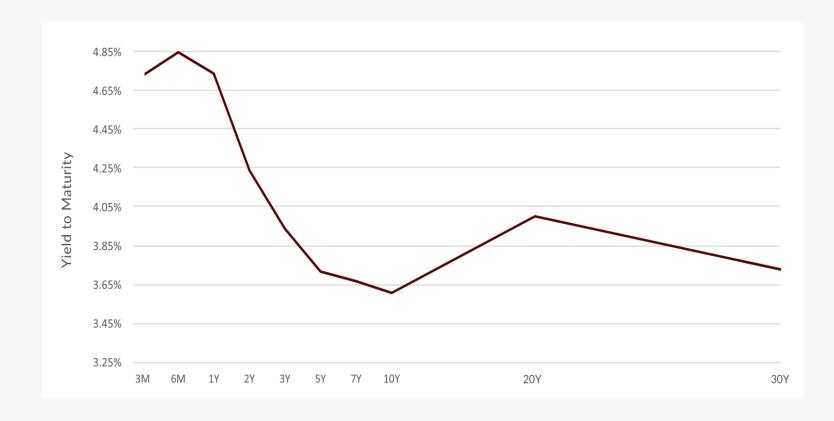
- Effective Fed Funds Rate
- The Fed has raised rates 7 times this year:

| March | 0.25% |
|-----------|-------|
| May | 0.50% |
| June | 0.75% |
| July | 0.75% |
| September | 0.75% |
| November | 0.75% |
| December | 0.50% |

The current Fed rate now sits within a target range of 4.25%-4.50%



Inverted yield curve



- ____ U.S. Treasury Constant
 Maturities
- Yield curves are "inverted" when short-term rates are higher than long-term rates
- Curve inversions have preceded every recession in the past 50 years
- Our base case is a recession in 2023



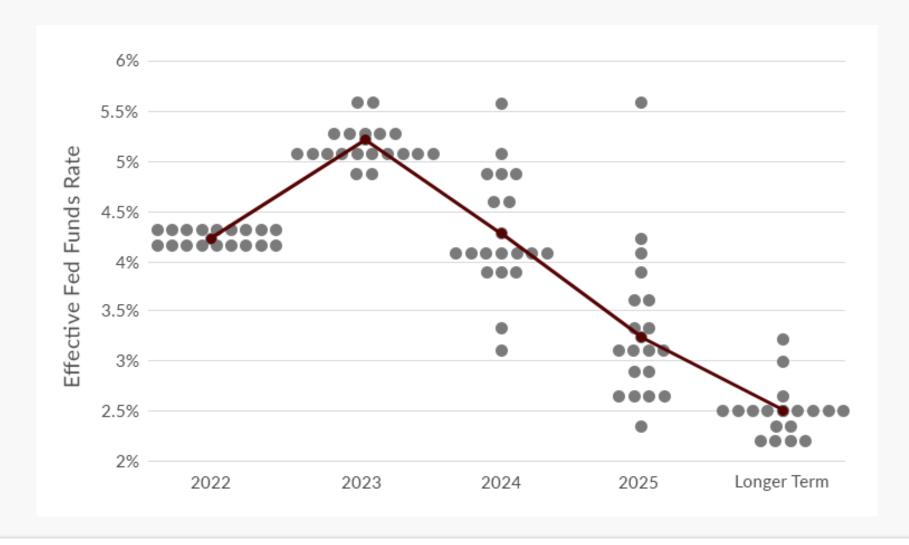
What happens to corporate profits?



- Our base case: Recession is likely in 2023
- Corporate profits decline or at least stop growing during a recession.
- Corporate profits may continue to rise or decline less because inflation is high.

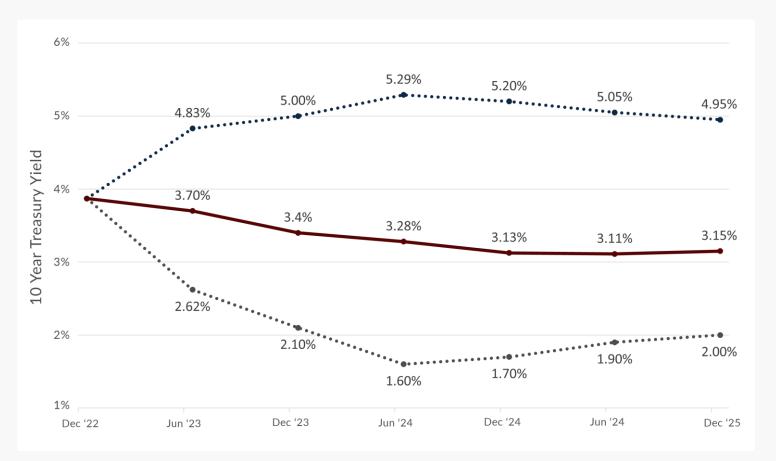


What the U.S. Fed thinks





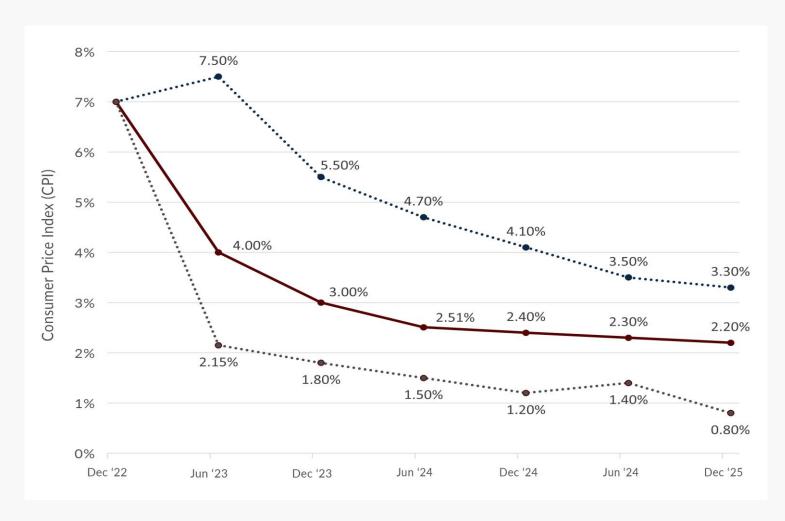
Economists seem uncertain about the future



- •••• 10-Year US Treasury Yield (High)
- 10-Year US Treasury Yield (Median)
- •••• 10-Year US Treasury Yield (Low)



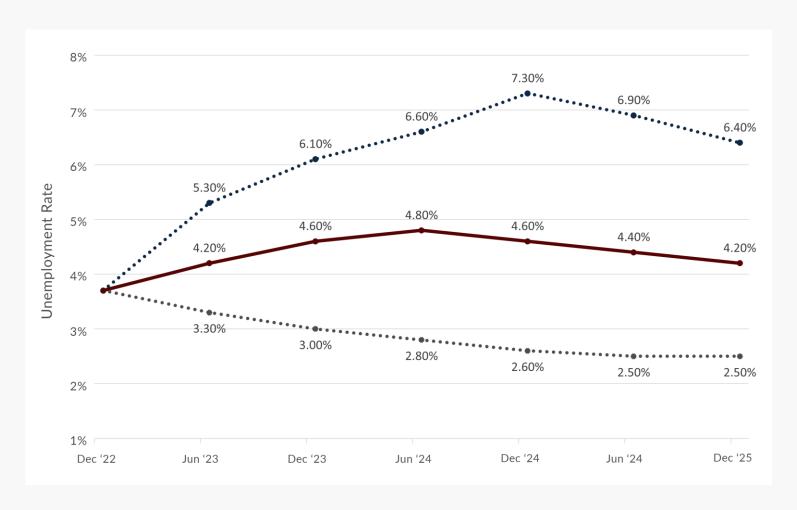
Economists think inflation is going lower . . .



- •••• Consumer Price Index (High)
- Consumer Price Index (Median)
- •••• Consumer Price Index (Low)



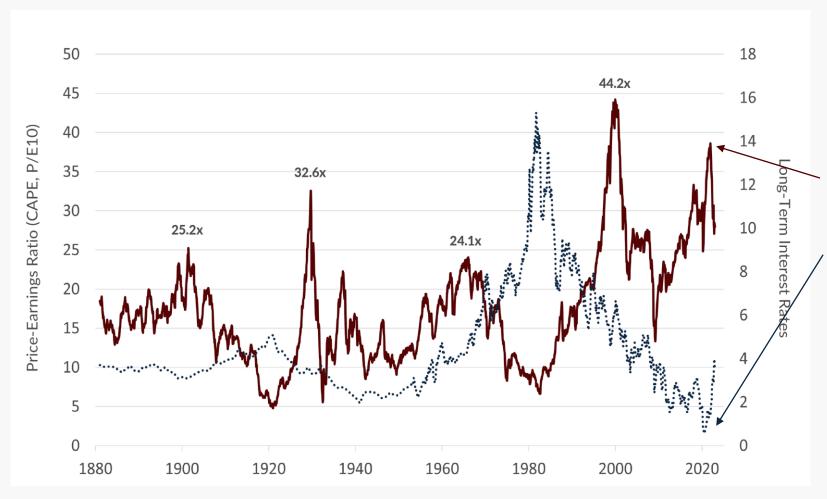
Without significant unemployment



- •••• Unemployment Rate (High)
- Unemployment Rate (Median)
- •••• Unemployment Rate (Low)



Valuations were historically rich



CAPE Ratio

•••• Long-Term Interest Rates

- Stocks were expensive based on historical P/E Ratios
- Bonds were expensive because of historically low interest rates



Asset classes were unusually highly correlated

| | 1973-Present | 1973-74 | 1977-81 | 1993-94 | 1998-99 | 2012-13 | 2022 |
|------------------------------------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------|
| Large Stocks | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Small Stocks | 0.78 | 0.76 | 0.82 | 0.83 | 0.76 | 0.87 | 0.95 |
| International Stocks | 0.69 | 0.62 | 0.41 | 0.67 | 0.80 | 0.79 | 0.91 |
| Real Estate | 0.62 | 0.90 | 0.67 | 0.38 | 0.56 | 0.49 | 0.90 |
| High Yield Bonds | 0.61 | 0.48 | 0.44 | 0.70 | 0.63 | 0.64 | 0.90 |
| Investment Grade Bonds | 0.36 | (0.05) | 0.30 | 0.74 | 0.21 | 0.06 | 0.74 |
| Long Term Government Bonds | 0.09 | 0.15 | 0.31 | 0.65 | (0.19) | (0.49) | 0.51 |
| Intermediate Term Government Bonds | 0.07 | (0.05) | 0.25 | 0.80 | (0.10) | (0.08) | 0.57 |
| Precious Metals | 0.05 | 0.25 | 0.19 | (0.21) | 0.11 | 0.25 | 0.26 |
| Cash | (0.01) | 0.03 | (0.08) | 0.05 | (0.17) | (0.35) | 0.08 |



Violations of basic investing rules



If you can't explain it, don't buy it.



If someone is willing to pay you more than something is worth, sell it.



Unsustainable practices eventually end, sometimes abruptly and with substantial consequences.



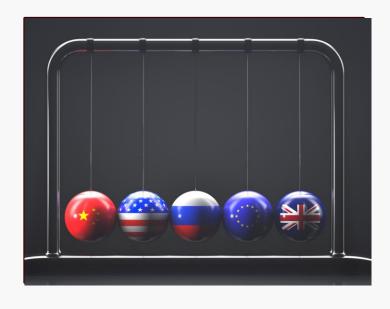
What about foreign markets?



Structural changes in the U.S. and abroad that favor non-U.S.



Dollar weakness



Political stability, capitalism, and rule of law must reign supreme





"If you cannot control your emotions, you cannot control your money."



Warren Buffett

What should we do now?

- 1. US vs. International
- 2. Value vs. Growth
- 3. Short duration & high-quality vs. Long duration & low-quality
- 4. Have a plan





What's new with you?

There may never be a more important time to work with a financial professional.

- New family member
- Wedding coming up
- Job transition





Contact us



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