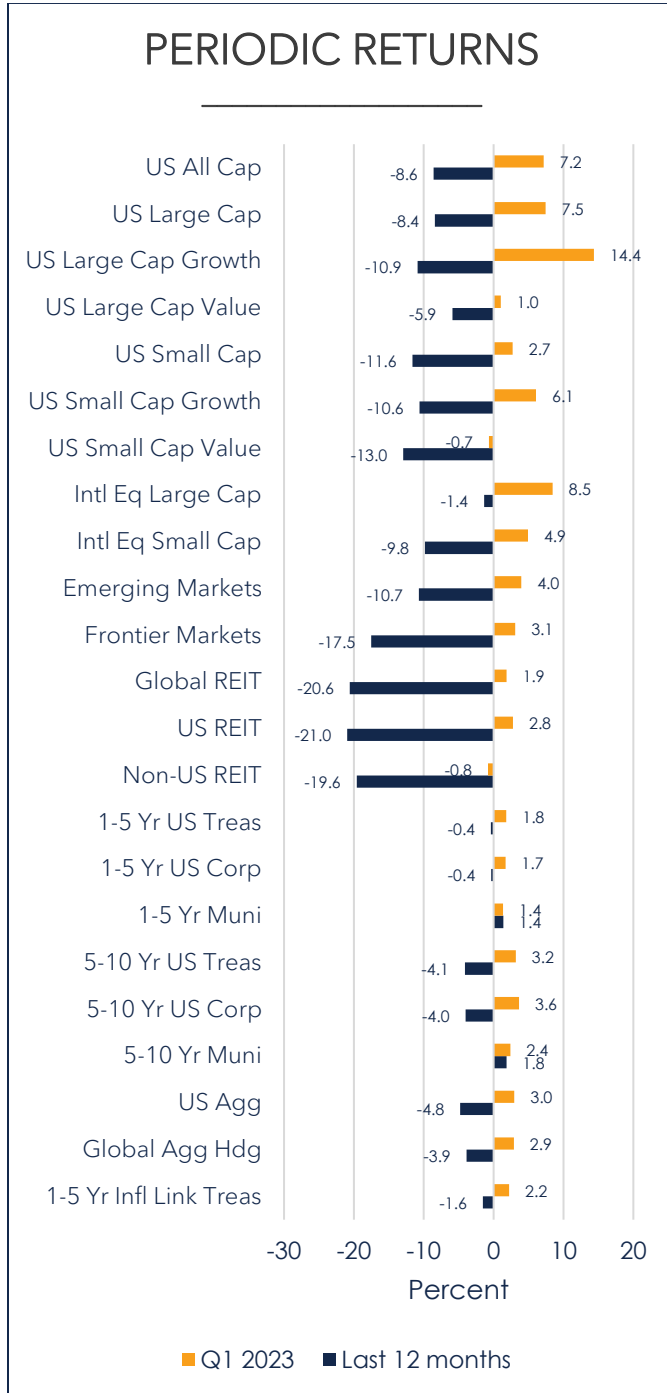


Quarterly Investment Commentary – Q1 2023



Source: Morningstar; Russell, MSCI, Dow Jones, Bloomberg, ICE BoA ML benchmarks shown; past performance is not indicative of future results

KEEPING A BALANCED APPROACH

Summary:

- Mostly positive Q1 returns for equities, though last one-year returns are negative
- Fed continued to raise interest rates with 25 bps increases at both Feb and March 2023 meetings
- There will be unintended consequences of Fed action (or inaction)
- Banking crisis brought volatility to stock and bond markets in March

Positive Signals:

- ✓ Inflation still appears to be fading
- ✓ Economic data continues to suggest US economy is not currently in a recession
- ✓ Continued decline in US Dollar is good for non-US equity returns; MSCI EAFE outperformed Russell 1000 in Q1

Reasons for concern:

- ? Globally, inflation is still stubbornly high, still coming more from services than from goods in the US, specifically shelter-related measures
- ? With a yield curve still inverted, low consumer confidence, and more potential rate hikes, is a recession looming?
- ? Will the Fed be able to pull off a soft landing?
- ? Are there more shoes to drop in the banking crisis?

March madness

It seems appropriate to kick off this quarterly review with a reference to March Madness, though we won't be talking much about the basketball tournament other than to congratulate the LSU Tigers and the UConn Huskies on winning the women's and men's tournament. Actually, the March madness we were referring to relates to the banking crisis we witnessed in March with the collapses of Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank in the US to Credit Suisse being acquired by UBS in Switzerland. Now, while the failures of each of these banks were for different reasons, it brought back the systemic risk questions and fears of contagion that we remember from the 2008 Great Financial Crisis. While we are currently not expecting there to be a similar crisis (e.g. banks have better balance sheets today), we are also not comfortable suggesting there won't be other bank issues along the way as banks feel the impacts of Fed policy from the last year of rate hikes. Fortunately, our central bank as well as those of other nations seem determined to not let banks default while hurting ordinary depositors or allow the risk of contagion to spread to the point where confidence in the banking system is lost.

As Exhibit 1 shows, the Financial Services sector was hit hard in March by this banking crisis. Of the bottom ten contributors to the Russell 1000 return in March, nine of them were in the Financial Services sector, with relatively similar results in the Russell 2000 and MSCI EAFE indexes (not shown).

Exhibit 1

Russell 1000 Bottom 10 Contributors		
Name	Contribution	Return %
Charles Schwab	-0.11	-32.78
Bank of America	-0.11	-16.07
JPMorgan Chase	-0.11	-9.10
Wells Fargo	-0.10	-20.08
First Republic Bank	-0.06	-88.63
Truist Financial	-0.05	-27.37
U.S. Bancorp	-0.04	-23.45
PNC Financial Services Group	-0.04	-19.52
CVS Health	-0.03	-11.05
Morgan Stanley	-0.03	-9.02

Source: FactSet, TCW Portfolio Analytics Group

Why did this banking crisis occur?

While we are not going to dive into the variety of issues that plagued each of these banks, it is safe to say that continued rising interest rates were at least part of the

problem. For one, depositors have been withdrawing money from bank accounts as they are now able to receive higher yields in other vehicles like money markets. Plus, as interest rates rose, the value of the banks' long-term bond holdings dropped, creating losses for them as they went to sell the bonds to cover the withdrawals.

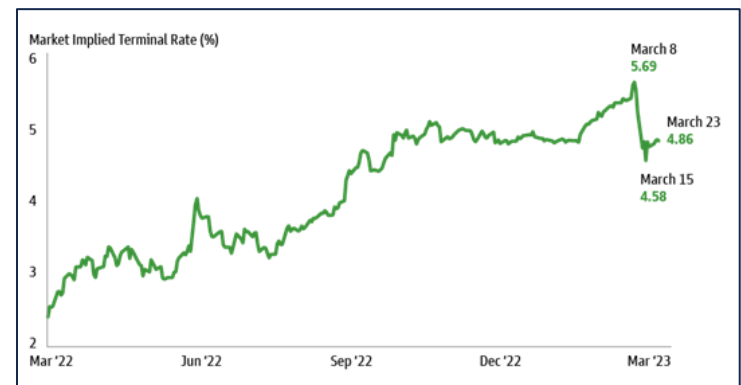
Where does this leave the Fed and other central banks?

In short, central banks across the globe are between a rock and hard place. Last quarter we spoke about the three P's of pace, pause, and pivot. We had noted the Fed's pace of rate increases has slowed as the last several increases have only been 25 bps. We also noted that there is a lag in the amount of time when these increases occur to when it's actually seen in the data.

At the same time, there is no easy way out for central banks as there are going to be some unintended consequences of any action, or inaction. If central banks continue to increase rates, the potential for more issues with banks increases. However, if they pause, inflation may remain high and will continue to be an issue they want to combat. Unless there is some major economic issue, it is not clear we will see central banks pivot to lowering rates in the very near future.

In the end, the Fed is working towards what is referred to as a soft landing, which essentially occurs when they achieve their dual mandate of full employment and stable prices without causing a recession. Many economists, however, are concerned about a hard landing, which is when the Fed pushes too high with rates, slowing growth, leading to a recession and/or higher unemployment. Ultimately, inflation is still too high today, and the Fed will continue working to bring it lower.

Exhibit 2



Source: Bloomberg and Goldman Sachs Asset Management, March 23, 2023

As we noted above, at least part of the banking crisis has stemmed from the aggressive monetary policy hikes we have seen over the last year. In early March, with inflation still higher than the Fed would like, the Fed’s terminal rate (considered to be the peak rate of the hiking cycle) was 5.69%, above the current Fed Funds rate of 4.75%-5%. However, later in the month and after the initial stages of the banking crisis, the terminal rate fell to 4.86% later in the month (see Exhibit 2). Therefore, it is possible this crisis actually helped the Fed in some ways, and that the Fed is closer to the end of the tightening cycle than the beginning. So, while the pace of rate increases has slowed, will we see the Fed hit the pause button soon?

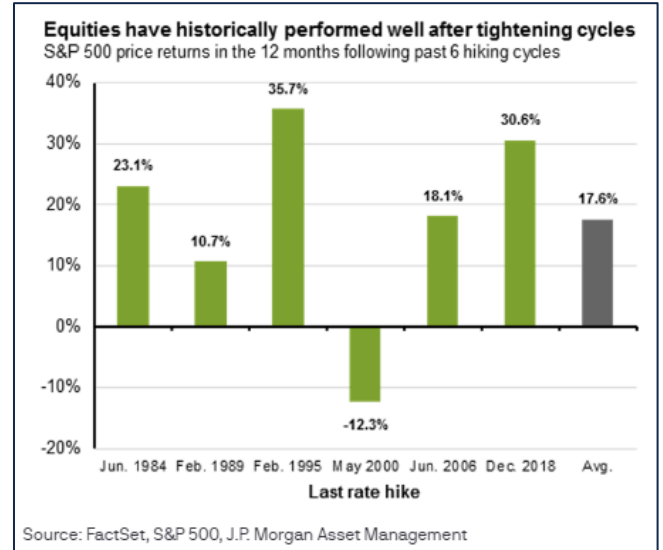
Will a recession be avoided?

That is a common question among investors today and candidly, we really wish we were able to provide a solid answer with a bunch of conviction. For what it’s worth, economic projections are quite varied. What we can say, though, is where we sit today, looking at the variables that are used by the NBER to determine when a recession starts (e.g. unemployment, consumer spending), the indicators are currently not flashing red, meaning it doesn’t appear we are in a recession. Of course, circumstances can change quickly, and it is something we will be monitoring.

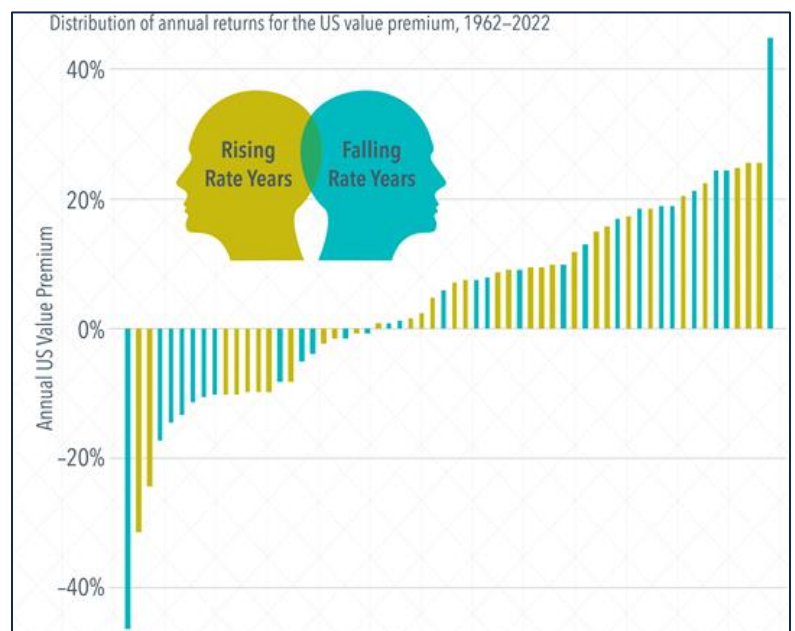
U.S. Equity

The first quarter of 2023 brought mostly positive returns for US stocks, with the exception of small cap value which was at least partially impacted by the banking crisis and fell -0.7%. In contrast to small cap value, large cap growth stocks led the way with a double-digit gain of 14.4%. Still, over the last 12 months, all US stock indexes shown on the first page remain in negative territory.

Exhibit 3



One of the pieces of advice we consistently provide is to



not merely focus on and follow the headlines, simply because the headlines are often misleading or wrong. For example, recent headlines about higher interest rates suggest equity investments are expected to be less attractive because investors can get higher returns elsewhere (e.g. fixed income). However, when you look at the history of past rate hiking cycles as shown in Exhibit 3, the S&P 500 saw double digit returns in five of the last six 12-month periods following hiking cycles with only one period having negative returns. In other words, the average return of 17.6% over those six periods clearly says that stocks may not perform poorly when rates rise.

Exhibit 4

Source: Dimensional Fund Advisors. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Returns are not representative of actual portfolios and do not reflect costs and fees associated with an actual investment. US Value Premium defined as the return of the Fama/French US HML Research Factor, available from the [Data Library of Ken French](#). Each year is categorized by rising (falling) rates if the 10-Year US Treasury yield at the end of the year is higher (lower) than the yield at the end of the previous year. Treasury data available from the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. The Fama/French factors represent academic concepts that may be used in portfolio construction and are not available for direct investment or for use as a benchmark. Eugene Fama and Ken French are members of the Board of Directors of the general partner of, and provide consulting services to, Dimensional Fund Advisors LP.

One of the other headlines we consistently see suggests that there is a direct link between the value premium and interest rate activity; specifically, that value stocks do better (worse) when interest rates are rising (falling). Exhibit 4 charts the return of the US value premium in periods of rising and falling rates and as you can see, there is not solid evidence of what the headline suggests. While Exhibit 4 looks at periods of rising and falling rates, we dug deeper to ask the question as to whether the value premium is connected to high or low rates (rather than rising or falling rates). The data on this supports the argument that the value premium is not impacted by whether rates are high or low, but that the returns of growth stocks do seem to suffer when rates are high vs. low.

Non-U.S. Equity

International developed large cap (8.5%) and small cap (4.9%) outperformed their US counterparts for the second consecutive quarter. International developed large and small cap stocks have also outperformed their US counterparts over the last 12 months too. As we have previously mentioned, one of the reasons for the recent outperformance can be attributed to the decline of the US Dollar, something that had been a serious headwind for most of the previous decade. Specifically, the British Pound, Euro, and Singapore Dollar were a few of the major currencies to advance vs. the US Dollar over the first quarter.

Exhibit 5

	20-yr avg. P/E ratio	Current P/E ratio
S&P 500	15.5x	17.8x
MSCI ACWI ex-US	13.1x	12.6x

Source: FactSet, MSCI, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. *Guide to the Markets – U.S.* Data are as of March 31, 2023.

Another potential reason for international stocks outperforming US stocks is due to relative valuations. Per Exhibit 5, not only are current valuations lower for non-US

stocks vs. US stocks, non-US stocks are also cheaper vs. their 20-year average where US stocks are currently more expensive than their 20-year average.

Within developed markets, it was somewhat of a mixed bag from a country return perspective as some of the countries with larger weights in the MSCI EAFE underperformed US large cap markets (e.g. Japan=5.8%, UK=5.9%) while others outperformed (e.g. Germany=14.5%, France=14.4%).

As we have previously noted, China remains roughly 1/3 of emerging markets, so its performance has a meaningful impact on the overall results of EM indexes. For the quarter, China returned only 4.3%, an important component of the underperformance relative to US and developed market non-US returns.

Source: Dimensional Fund Advisors, Country returns are the country component indices of the MSCI All Country World IMI index

Global REITs

Global REITs, as represented by the Dow Jones Global Select REIT, gained 1.9% for the quarter, with US REITs moving up by 2.8% while non-US REITs fell by -0.8%.

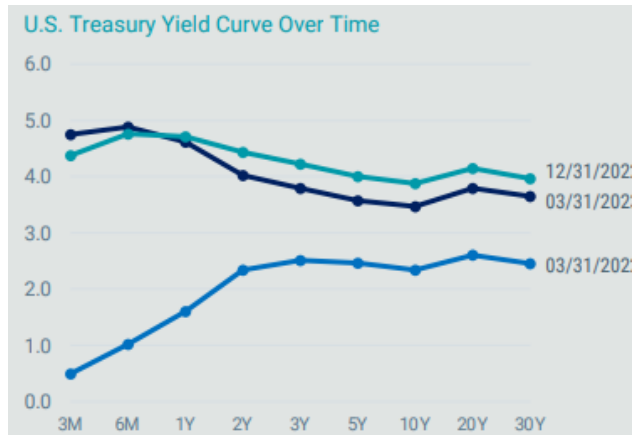
Diving deeper into the YTD sector returns for the FTSE NAREIT US index (a REIT index that provides sector returns publicly), the office space sector was the worst performer of the quarter, declining -16.0% with the infrastructure sector falling -3.2%. In contrast, the self-storage sector gained 13.2% and the data center sector appreciated by 7.0%. Source: [NAREIT](#)

Global Fixed Income

The fixed income indices we follow were all positive for the quarter with 5–10-year US corporate bonds leading the way with a 3.6% return. Munis continue to be a compelling opportunity for high tax bracket investors, as the 1-5 year and 5–10-year muni indexes generated positive returns over the last 12 months, whereas other major fixed income indexes were still in the red, as they are still offering strong tax-equivalent yields.

There was tremendous volatility in Treasury rate movement during March as a direct result of the banking crisis (Intermediate and Long-Term Treasuries are often a very good risk-off investment). For example, the 10-year Treasury started off March at 3.92%, went as high as 4.08% on March 2, but fell to as low as 3.38% later in the month.

Exhibit 6



Source: Avantis, Bloomberg, March 31, 2023

Last quarter we mentioned the acronym TARA (there are real alternatives), highlighting that investors have moved some assets from stocks to bonds to take advantage of the higher rates.

Interestingly, we are still in a situation where the yield curve is inverted (e.g. short term Treasury rates are higher vs. longer term Treasury rates, see Exhibit 6). With the inverted yield curve we have today, it is reasonable for investors to consider parking more money in cash or other short term instruments that they might have otherwise invested in riskier assets like stocks or bonds as CD and money market rates are relatively attractive to other intermediate term bonds. However, by keeping assets in cash (essentially zero duration assets), are you taking on other risks? The simple answer is potentially yes, though it may seem counterintuitive. It is true that by sitting in cash today, you are earning a higher rate of return than you would further out on the curve. But can you expect those higher cash rates to stick around tomorrow and the day after that? This is known as reinvestment risk. Let's use the Treasury curve as of quarter end as our example where 3-month Treasuries were yielding a whopping 4.90% while 10-year Treasuries were yielding a lower 3.43%. On the surface, the 3-month Treasuries are more attractive today. However, if we are indeed near the end

of the rate hiking cycle and if the Fed does indeed pivot to lower rates, it is expected 3-month Treasury yields will fall. By investing in 10-year Treasuries, for example, you would be able to lock in the 10-year rate, avoiding the reinvestment risk of a 3-month Treasury. Plus, by being more intermediate duration vs. cash, you would be better able to take advantage of capital appreciation if the intermediate bonds were to fall in yield. Third, intermediate bonds have historically provided more negative correlations to stocks, so they are better positioned to diversify a stock portfolio.

Municipal bond performance was also positive for the quarter across the municipal yield curve. For clients in the higher tax brackets, tax equivalent municipal bond yields are equivalent or better than investment grade corporates across various parts of the yield curve.

We continue to view fixed income as a method of reducing overall portfolio risk (as measured by standard deviation), given that equities are expected to have much higher volatility. Our portfolio's focus will continue to be on high quality bonds with an emphasis on short to intermediate duration government and corporate bonds, where default risk has historically been relatively low.

East Bay Investment Solutions, a Registered Investment Advisory firm, supplies investment research services under contract.

This document contains general information, may be based on authorities that are subject to change, and is not a substitute for professional advice or services. This document does not constitute tax, consulting, business, financial, investment, legal or other professional advice, and you should consult a qualified professional advisor before taking any action based on the information herein. This document is intended for the exclusive use of East Bay clients, and/or clients or prospective clients of the advisory firm for whom this analysis was prepared in conjunction with the EAST BAY TERMS OF USE, supplied under separate cover. Content is privileged and confidential. Information has been obtained by a variety of sources believed to be reliable though not independently verified. To the extent capital markets assumptions or projections are used, actual returns, volatility measures, correlation, and other statistics used will differ from assumptions. Historical and forecasted information does not include advisory fees, transaction fees, custody fees, taxes or any other expenses associated with investable products unless otherwise noted. Actual expenses will detract from performance. Past performance does not indicate future performance.

The sole purpose of this document is to inform, and it is not intended to be an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any security, or investment or service. Investments mentioned in this document may not be suitable for investors. Before making any investment, each investor should carefully consider the risks associated with the investment and make a determination based on the investor's own particular circumstances, that the investment is consistent with the investor's investment objectives. Information in this document was prepared by East Bay Investment Solutions. Although information in this document has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, East Bay Investment Solutions does not guarantee its accuracy, completeness, or reliability and are not responsible or liable for any direct, indirect or consequential losses from its use. Any such information may be incomplete or condensed and is subject to change without notice.

Visit eastbayis.com or more information regarding East Bay Investment Solutions.