

NOVEMBER 6, 2023

Weekly Wire



Best Week of The Year

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Last week was the [best week in a year](#) for the stock market. This naturally followed the stock market completing its [first three month losing streak since 2020](#) the week before and [investor sentiment](#) now showing the highest percentage of bearish investors since late last year.

What helped the market was interest rates falling a lot. The 10-year US Treasury, for instance, which briefly pierced 5% a few weeks ago, traded just below 4.5% last Friday (it opens the week at ~4.6%). There are a few reasons why yields are falling, including the view that the economy is expected to slow in the 4th quarter. For example, the [GDPNow from the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta](#) is now predicting Q423 GDP at 1.2%. The labor data from last Friday also helped the storyline that the economy is slowing, and it also helps the view that the Federal Reserve might be done raising short-term interest rates as they are looking for a softening of the labor market. Check. So far, so good.

Wanting a softening labor market is a difficult tightrope to walk though. Let's introduce a term that is starting to creep into the financial headlines – the [Sahm Rule](#). This rule states that an imminent recession is signaled “when the [three-month moving average](#) of the national unemployment rate (U3) rises by 0.5 percentage points or more relative to its low during the previous 12 months.” Technically, we are not there yet. We're very close though. The unemployment low was 3.4% last April, and last Friday's unemployment rate was 3.9% (after the prior two months' readings of 3.8%). Still, it is interesting to note that historically when the unemployment rate starts to move higher, it slowly moves higher off its significant lows – then tends to rapidly and sharply move higher. That's a scary thought – and something that bears watching.

As mentioned last week though, there are some short-term positives for the stock market. Historical seasonals show that the stock market tends to produce above-average returns the [last two months of the year](#). Also, with [investor sentiment](#) at its most negative levels in months, that also typically sets the stage for above-average returns in the months ahead.

As for this week, it's a light schedule for economic data. We do get some Federal Reserve officials speaking. Earnings reporting season is winding down. Over 80% of companies have reported earnings and while we should see the first positive year-over-year earnings growth in a year, the current growth rate is still below 4%. Expect interest rate movement to remain a key factor. Though mortgage rates didn't quite fall as much as Treasuries, we would expect them to follow this coming week. Falling interest rates and lower gas prices will be welcomed by consumers.

Add it all up...

Stay invested. Stay diversified. Stay disciplined.

If you have any questions or comments, please let us know at strategists@brinkercapital.com or at Rusty@Orion.com. Have a great week!

Interest Rates as of November 03, 2023		
Rate	This Week	1 Wk Δ%
13-Wk Treasury Yield	5.25%	-0.05%
10-Yr Treasury Yield	4.56%	-0.29%
Bloomberg US Agg Yield	5.42%	-0.26%
Avg Money Mkt Yield	5.19%	0.00%
Avg 30-Yr Mortgage Rate	8.02%	-0.07%

Sources: Yahoo Finance, S&P Global, Crane Data, BankRate

Key Economic Data Last Week		
Data Point	Expectation	Actual
JOLTs Job Openings	9.25M	9.55M
Fed Interest Rate Decision	No Hike	No Hike
ISM Manufacturing PMI	0.49	0.46
Non Farm Payrolls	180K	150K
Unemployment Rate	3.8%	3.9%
ISM Services PMI	53.0	51.8

Source: MarketWatch, First Trust

Key Economic Data This Week		
	Expectation	Release Date
Consumer Credit	10 B	11/7/2023
Wholesale Inventories MoM	0.0%	11/8/2023

Source: MarketWatch

Stocks, Bonds, Alternatives, & Real Assets as of November 03, 2023							
Security Name	Risk Score	1 Wk	1 Mo	QTD	YTD	1 Yr	3 Yr Ann.
Global Equities (60% US, 40% Intl)	100	5.27%	2.76%	0.80%	10.88%	18.02%	7.46%
S&P 500 Total Return	102	5.88%	3.15%	1.75%	15.05%	19.14%	10.68%
Dow Jones Industrial Average	97	5.07%	3.30%	1.75%	4.53%	8.75%	9.61%
NASDAQ 100 Total Return	122	6.50%	3.69%	2.66%	38.97%	42.49%	11.09%
TV Benchmark	107	5.82%	3.38%	2.05%	19.52%	23.46%	10.46%
Morningstar US Large Cap	102	5.91%	3.31%	2.12%	18.69%	22.60%	10.45%
Morningstar US Mid Cap	113	5.98%	2.37%	-0.30%	2.70%	6.42%	6.83%
Morningstar US Small Cap	125	7.30%	2.45%	-0.81%	4.85%	6.17%	6.24%
Morningstar US Value	98	5.77%	2.53%	0.48%	2.55%	6.24%	13.07%
Morningstar US Growth	126	6.39%	2.63%	0.64%	21.33%	23.40%	2.54%
MSCI ACWI Ex USA	98	4.27%	2.52%	-0.02%	5.80%	17.98%	3.90%
MSCI EAFE	101	4.43%	2.91%	0.06%	7.66%	21.26%	6.40%
MSCI EM	98	3.13%	1.06%	-0.38%	1.77%	13.58%	-2.65%
Bloomberg US Agg Bond Index	27	1.31%	0.68%	-0.01%	-1.21%	1.85%	-5.09%
Bloomberg Commodity Index	70	-0.28%	2.18%	0.90%	-2.58%	-2.61%	15.81%
Wilshire Liquid Alternative Index	25	1.12%	0.58%	0.08%	2.56%	3.62%	1.83%
US Dollar**	10	-0.45%	-0.73%	-0.09%	2.51%	-4.69%	4.08%
Bloomberg US Treasury Bill 1-3mo	1	0.11%	0.50%	0.54%	4.26%	4.91%	1.93%

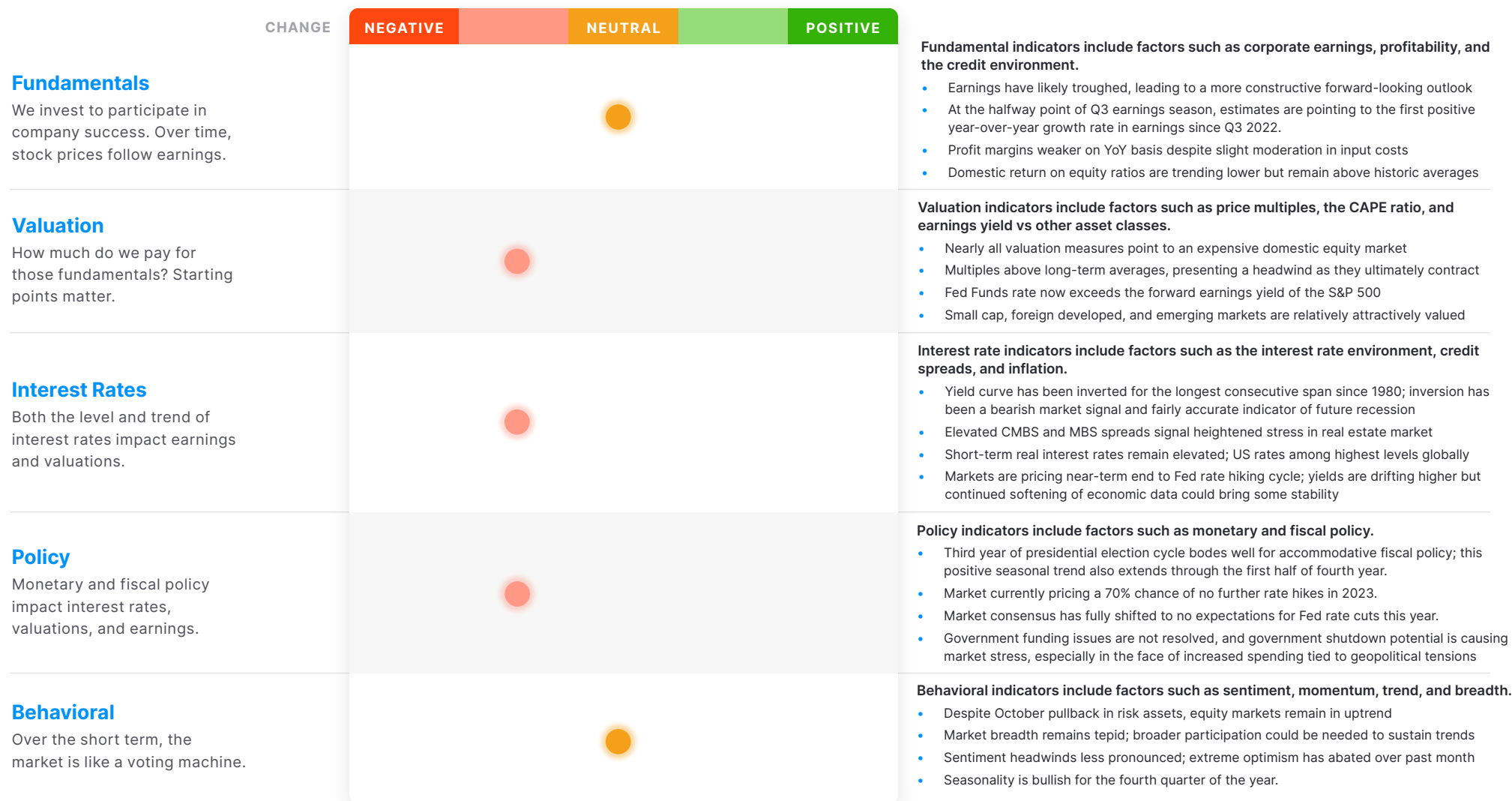
Source: Morningstar

The TV Benchmark represents an average of the S&P 500, Dow Jones IA, and NASDAQ 100 return indexes

The Orion Risk Score represents risk relative to the global equity market.

**As of 11/2/2023

Brinker Capital Five Factor Stock Market Barometer



Brinker Capital Asset Class Barometer

CHANGE	NEGATIVE	NEUTRAL	POSITIVE	
Domestic Equity				<p>Factors considered within domestic equity include allocations to the traditional style box asset classes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less constructive on US large cap stocks; despite likely trough in YoY earnings growth, multiples remain elevated Monetary policy environment is a headwind for broader market appreciation as economy tightens and cost of capital rises The valuation gaps between value and growth stocks as well as large and small cap stocks are highly extended, thus favoring value-oriented and smaller market capitalization companies
International Equity				<p>Factors considered within international equity include a breakdown between developed and emerging markets as well as allocations across the traditional style box.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remain cautiously positive on international equities with consideration given to geopolitical risks; more attractive valuations versus domestic equities with roughly similar fundamental outlook Within international equity, we are neutral on developed vs. emerging markets More recent bout of dollar strength has pressured international equity returns but can serve as an economic tailwind for export-oriented countries and companies
Core Fixed Income				<p>Factors considered within core fixed income include credit quality and duration of the broad fixed income universe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modestly positive on core fixed income with the most attractive yield environment in nearly two decades; higher starting yields generally point to higher expected forward returns Investment grade corporate and securitized spreads remain tight; risk/return trade-off for Treasuries is compelling While net neutral on duration, duration risk looks relatively attractive to capitalize on price appreciation potential from rate normalization
Global Fixed Income				<p>Factors considered within global fixed income include allocations to various spread and/or non-core fixed income sectors as well as duration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modestly positive on global fixed income with spreads on high yield securities proving resilient in the face of equity selloff Compelling opportunities in several areas of global fixed income with attractive total return potential Despite spreads being tight relative to long-term averages, starting yields provide a buffer against potential risks that could lead to declining market values
Alternatives				<p>Factors considered within liquid alternatives include high versus low beta sub-asset classes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neutral on liquid alternatives; correlations between stocks and bonds have risen, making alternatives attractive Positioning within alternatives has been tilted toward lower-volatility complements to core fixed income Liquid alternatives offer a relatively stable risk profile with the potential for little correlation to equity beta or fixed income duration
Real Assets				<p>Factors considered within real assets include allocations to the subcategories of commodities, real estate, natural resource equities, and infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neutral on real assets; geopolitical risk and potential for reacceleration in inflation are tailwinds for real assets Within real assets, commodities and natural resource stocks have seen strong recent relative performance The green energy transition provides elevated demand for a variety of industrial metals; real estate valuations have become more attractive as higher interest rates have pressured prices

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