
THE WISDOMTREE Q1 2023 ECONOMIC AND MARKET OUTLOOK IN 10 CHARTS OR LESS

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“I just dropped in to see what condition my condition was in”

(Kenny Rogers & The First Edition, 1967)

Well, here we are, starting a new calendar year. It always seemed strange to us that people evaluate the economy and markets based on calendar years since neither pays attention to our conventional calendar. But it is what it is, so here we go. For a deeper dive into our annual outlook, please check out our [economic market outlook](#).

When reviewing the current state of the global economy and investment markets, we always recommend focusing on market signals and weeding out market noise. We believe the five primary economic and market signals that provide perspective on where we go from here are [GDP](#) growth, earnings, [interest rates](#), [inflation](#) and [Central Bank](#) policy.

One of the WisdomTree narratives for 2023 is that the media discussion will increasingly turn away from “inflation” and more toward “recession.” We believe we will experience one sometime in 2023—perhaps not as soon as others believe, but ultimately.

GDP, Inflation and Central Bank Policy

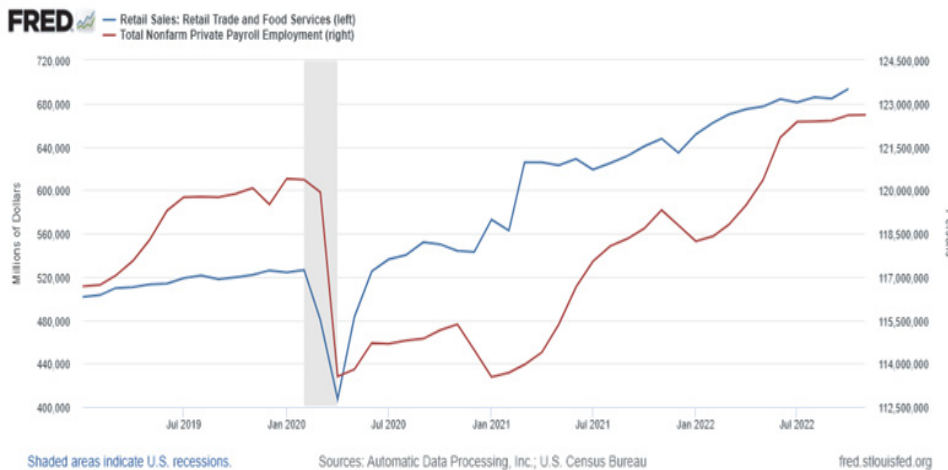
Let’s take a look at the [yield curve](#) (i.e., interest rates), specifically two closely watched “[spreads](#)”: the 10-Year/2-Year and the 10-Year/3-Month.



Jan 02 2023, 4:14PM EST. Powered by YCHARTS

Source: YCharts, five-year data through 12/30/22. You cannot invest in an index, and past performance is no guarantee of future results.

We see that the “10s/2s” has been inverted since roughly July 2021, while the “10yr/3mo” (historically the more accurate indicator of recessions) inverted only in October. Regardless, both are signaling the likelihood of a coming recession but, historically and importantly, with a ~6–18-month time lag. So, we believe we are headed there but perhaps not just yet, especially given the relative strength of the labor and retail sales indicators.

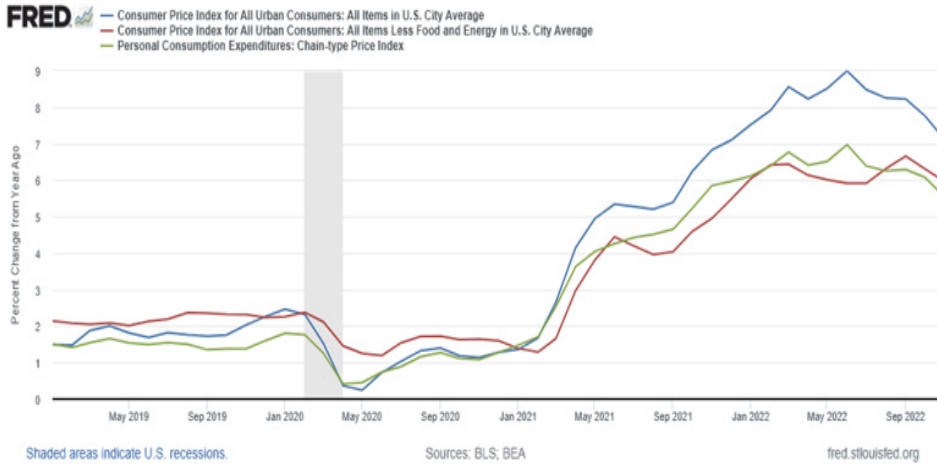


Source: St. Louis FRED, through November 2022. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

While some argue that elevated inflation will remain a primary concern in 2023, we believe it has peaked and will continue to fall through the year, especially if the [Fed](#) remains firm in its [hawkish](#) tone and narrative. [We note the headline [CPI](#) number is significantly impacted by housing and shelter data, which is generally subject to a ~6-month reporting lag. We believe that CPI would look much lower if current or

contemporaneous shelter data (which is in free fall) was used.]

In fact, our belief that the primary discussion in 2023 will be the recession is based on the idea that the Fed will remain hawkish for too long, driving economic growth downward.



Source: St. Louis FRED, through November 2022. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

With that as a backdrop, it is not surprising that the consensus estimate for annual GDP growth in 2023 is muted, or that most analysts believe we will enter a recession at some point during the year.

GDP Expectations

Economists' forecasts for annual GDP growth continue to decline.

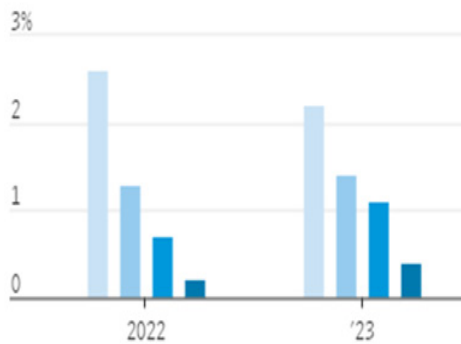
Probability the U.S. is in a recession in next 12 months including today



Source: Wall Street Journal surveys of economists, as of November 2022. Note: Gaps indicate questions not asked or data unavailable. There is no guarantee that any projection, forecast or opinion will be realized. Actual results may vary.

Gross Domestic Product, annual change

- April '22 forecast
- June '22 forecast
- July '22 forecast
- October '22 forecast



Source: Wall Street Journal surveys of economists, as of November 2022. Note: Change from fourth quarter to fourth quarter. There is no guarantee that any projection, forecast or opinion will be realized. Actual results may vary.

Outside the U.S., continued economic stagnation in both Europe and China, combined with the ongoing Russian occupation of Ukraine, have all worked to lower global economic forecasts as well.



Source: International Monetary Fund Global GDP forecast, as of October 2022. There is no guarantee that any projection, forecast or opinion will be realized. Actual results may vary.

Translation: A recession appears to be on the horizon. Some “[bears](#)” suggest we are already in one, while the “[bulls](#)” argue that continued resilience in consumption and the labor market suggests we are not in one (yet). There remains positive economic news, but many indicators are declining.

We believe there may be potential for a Fed “pivot” toward a more accommodative monetary policy in the second quarter that may relieve recessionary pressure.

Our since-inception Senior Advisor Professor Jeremy Siegel also believes the pivot to rate cuts will be sooner than the market expects.

Earnings and Valuations

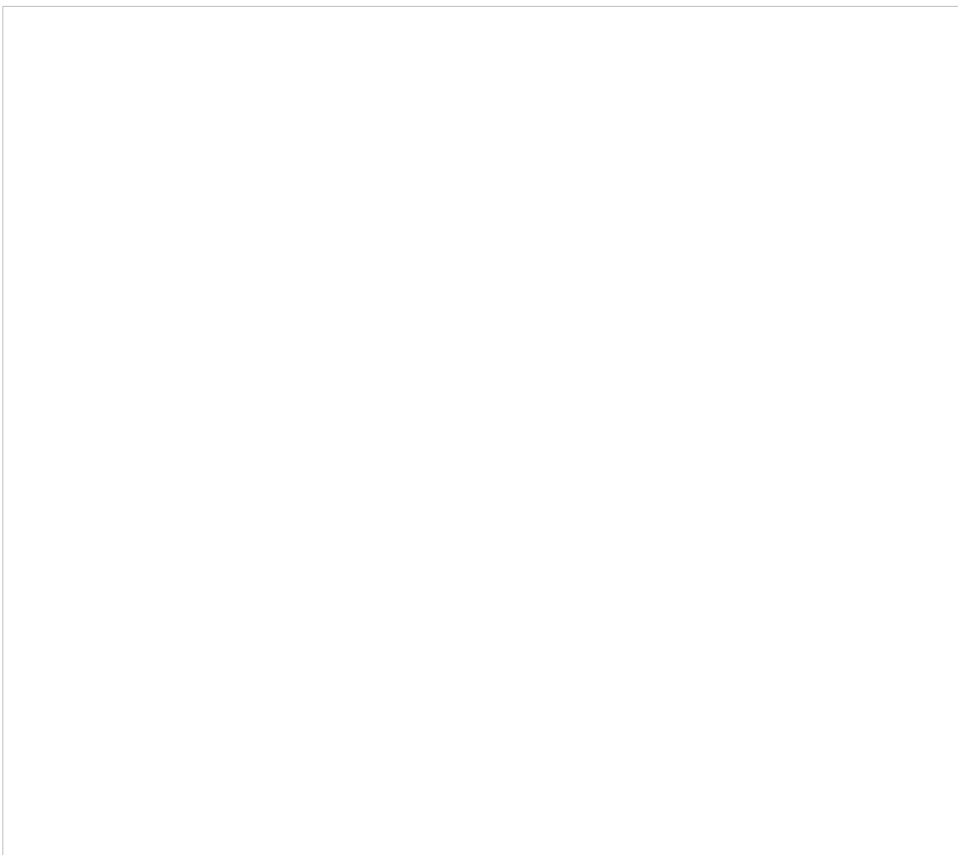
The overwhelming consensus is that 2023 will witness a sharp decline in earnings as economic activity slows down while wages continue their upward trend, combining to put significant pressure on operating margins.



Source: Credit Suisse "Path of Consensus 2023 EPS Estimates," as of 1/4/23. Past performance is not indicative of future results, and actual results may vary. EPS = Earnings per share.

What is *not* priced into current U.S. valuations is the potential for earnings to not be as squeezed as expected because of increased productivity as companies trim their bloated payrolls and get rid of less-productive workers—this may result in a more-positive-than-expected earnings environment.

Outside the U.S., earnings expectations are mixed, with Japan and China expected to show muted but positive earnings growth, but the [EM](#) and Europe expected to show negative growth. Fundamental investors may find the relative valuations outside the U.S. to be quite attractive, especially if the dollar continues its recent slide.



Translation: We have entered a period of uncertainty with respect to the equity

markets. All eyes will be on earnings as we move through the year. Market [valuations](#) have fallen to the point where many markets may be attractively priced from a historical perspective, but we do anticipate continued [volatility](#) as we move through the year.

We saw a strong factor rotation away from growth and toward [value](#) and [dividend](#) stocks in 2022. We believe this trend will continue for quite some time.

In addition, [small-cap](#) stocks seem to have a recession already priced into their valuations and therefore may represent a very interesting opportunity in 2023.

We also believe [“quality”](#) (i.e., companies with strong [balance sheets](#), earnings and [cash flows](#)) will become increasingly important as we sail into the potentially volatile seas of 2023.

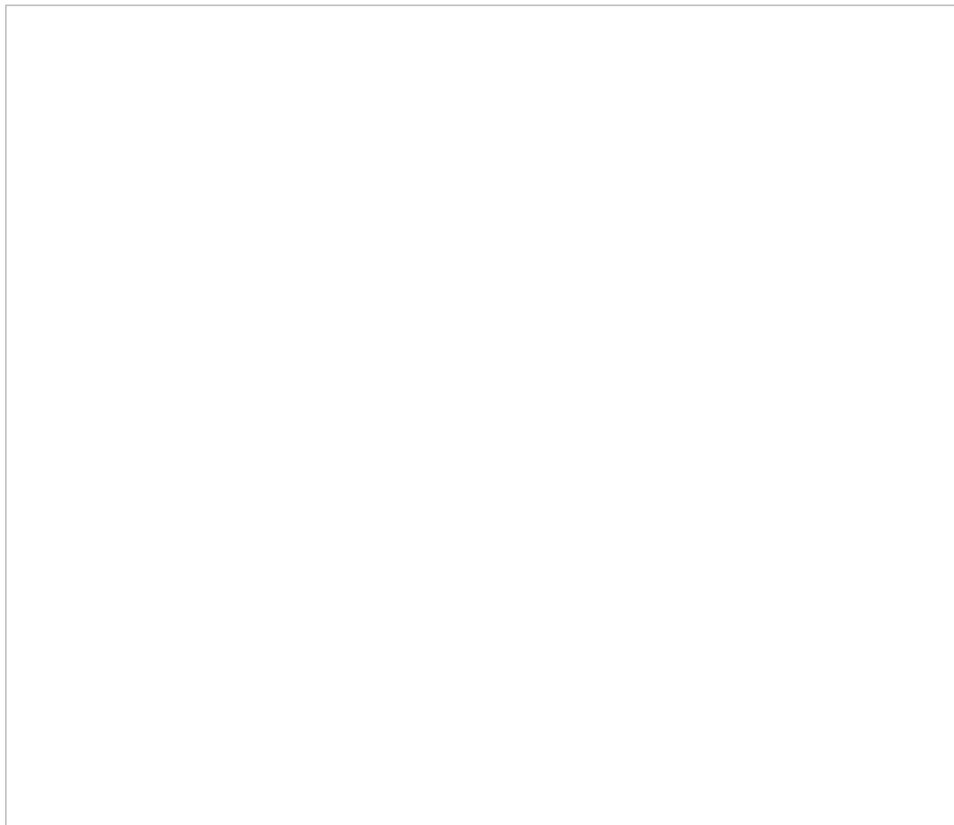
Interest Rates and Spreads

The yield curve remains an item of intense focus these days. We discussed the level and shape of the curve above, but what about credit spreads?

Credit spreads have risen but remain within historical levels. This, combined with positive real rates across the maturity spectrum, translates into “there is income back in [fixed income](#).”

Corporate balance sheets are in decent shape, so we expect that coupons should be safe. We recently increased the duration of our strategic fixed income model but remain short on duration relative to the [Bloomberg Aggregate Index](#), as well as over-weight in quality credit.

We believe there is relative value in high-yield bonds, and given the shape of the yield curve, we still like [floating rate Treasuries](#).



Translation: We recently slightly increased duration within our Fixed Income portfolios but remain short on duration and over-weight in quality credit relative to the Bloomberg Aggregate Index. We are comfortable there but paying closer attention to the duration trade.

Summary

When focusing on what we believe are the primary market signals, the “condition our condition is in” is uncertain. Economic growth is slowing. Earnings are expected to fall. The labor market remains strong, and consumer spending remains solid. Combined with higher inflation, the ongoing Russia/Ukraine conflict and a seemingly implacably hawkish Fed, these are volatile and uncertain times.

To summarize our primary investment themes and views for 2023:

- There is income back in fixed income. We believe there is relative value in high-yield, and we continue to like U.S. floating rate Treasuries.
- Our theme for the 2020s is a decade dominated by value and dividend stocks, as opposed to the 2010s, which were dominated by growth stocks.
- Quality is an increasingly important risk factor as investors refocus on fundamentals during uncertain times.
- U.S. small-cap stocks may have already priced in a recession and present attractive valuation plays.
- Higher dividends, lower valuations and the potential of a continued decline in the dollar suggest that U.S. investors should want to pay more attention to non-U.S. investment opportunities.
- We believe that active management and intelligent risk factor tilts should be rewarded versus passive management (i.e., cap-weighted “[beta](#)”).

That said, as strategic investors, we continue to focus on a longer-term time horizon and the construction of “all-weather” portfolios, diversified at both the asset class and risk factor levels.

For definitions of Indexes/terms in the charts above, please visit the [glossary](#).

For standardized performance and the most recent month-end performance click [here](#) NOTE, this material is intended for electronic use only. Individuals who intend to print and physically deliver to an investor must print the monthly performance report to accompany this blog.

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DEFINITIONS

Gross domestic product (GDP): The sum total of all goods and services produced across an economy.

Interest rates: The rate at which interest is paid by a borrower for the use of money.

Inflation: Characterized by rising price levels.

Central bank: Refers to the the monetary authority of any country.

Curve: Refers to the yield curve. Positioning on the yield curve is important to investors, especially during non-parallel shifts.

Spread: Typically refers to a difference between a measure of yield for one asset class and a measure of yield for either a different subset of that asset class or a different asset class entirely.

Federal Reserve: The Federal Reserve System is the central banking system of the United States.

Hawkish: Description used when worries about inflation are the primary concerns in setting monetary policy decisions.

Consumer Price Index (CPI): A measure that examines the weighted average of prices of a basket of consumer goods and services, such as transportation, food and medical care. The CPI is calculated by taking price changes for each item in the predetermined basket of goods and averaging them; the goods are weighted according to their importance. Changes in CPI are used to assess price changes associated with the cost of living.

Bear market: A sustained downturn in market prices, increasing the chances of negative portfolio returns.

Bullish: a position that benefits when asset prices rise.

Emerging market: Characterized by greater market access and less potential for operational risks when compared to frontier markets, which leads to a larger base of potentially eligible investors.

Valuation: Refers to metrics that relate financial statistics for equities to their price levels to determine if certain attributes, such as earnings or dividends, are cheap or expensive.

Volatility: A measure of the dispersion of actual returns around a particular average level. nbsp;

Value: Characterized by lower price levels relative to fundamentals, such as earnings or dividends. Prices are lower because investors are less certain of the performance of these fundamentals in the future. This term is also related to the Value Factor, which associates these stock characteristics with excess returns vs the market over time.

Dividend: A portion of corporate profits paid out to shareholders.

Small-cap premium: The academic concept that small-cap stocks have tended to outperform large-cap stocks over time.

Quality: Characterized by higher efficiency and profitability. Typical measures include earnings, return on equity, return on assets, operating profitability as well as others. This term is also related to the Quality Factor, which associates these stock characteristics with excess returns vs the market over time.

Balance sheet: refers to the cash and cash equivalents part of the Current Assets on a firm's balance sheet and cash available for purchasing new positions.

Operating cash flow: Measure of the amount of cash generated by a company's normal business operations, calculated by adjusting net income for items like depreciation and changes in inventory and receivables.

Fixed income: An investment security that provides a return in the form of fixed periodic payments and the eventual return of principal at maturity.

Bloomberg Aggregate Bond Index: The Bloomberg Aggregate Bond Index or "the Agg" is a broad-based fixed-income index used by bond traders and the managers of mutual funds and exchange-traded funds (ETFs) as a benchmark to measure their relative performance.

Floating Rate Treasury Note: a debt instrument issued by the U.S. government whose coupon payments are linked to the 13-week Treasury bill auction rate.

Beta: A measure of the volatility of a security or a portfolio in comparison to a benchmark. In general, a beta less than 1 indicates that the investment is less volatile than the benchmark, while a beta more than 1 indicates that the investment is more volatile than the benchmark.