

# MARKET AND PORTFOLIO COMMENTARY

Separately Managed Account

## Economic and Market Review

Equity markets experienced a broad sell-off in the third quarter, with most major indices falling for the period. While the magnitude of the decline was relatively modest, it appears that markets may finally be pricing in a number of risks and uncertainties. Higher interest rates, a stretched consumer, government funding concerns and higher oil prices are all among the issues contributing to recent weak stock market performance.

Long-term interest rates spiked higher during the quarter, taking the yield on the 10-year Treasury over 4.5%, its highest level since the financial crisis in 2008. Short rates also moved up following the FOMC decision in late July to boost the fed funds rate another 25 basis points to 5.25%; as such, the yield curve remains inverted. The fed funds rate has been raised 11 times in the last 13 meetings of the FOMC dating back to March 2022, an unprecedented series of increases. This demonstrates that Fed actions to curb inflation by jacking up its overnight interest rate have been unrelenting. The committee met again in late September, holding rates steady at that meeting, but reiterating its view that rates will need to remain “higher for longer” going forward. These actions led to a sharp stock market correction in 2022, especially for sectors with higher valuation levels such as Information Technology. Somewhat surprisingly, these same stocks have moved sharply higher in 2023, perhaps due to investor expectations that most of the Fed moves are behind us. With the Fed’s favorite inflation measure, the PCE, falling from 40-year highs last summer to around 4% today, it would appear that the heavy lifting on rates has been done. But 4% is still above the 2% Fed target, and the recent surge in crude oil prices above \$90 per barrel could create additional inflationary pressures. Therefore, we tend to believe that Fed Chair Jerome Powell’s stated resolve to aggressively fight inflation is legitimate, which should indeed keep interest rates elevated for some time.

The consumer has been the main engine for the strong economic growth experienced since the Covid lockdowns. Strong consumer spending may well moderate going forward, as excess savings have been depleted and higher interest rates are impacting the housing market. Credit card balances are at record levels, however wage gains continue to be supportive of continued spending, even if moderated from recent levels. Consumer confidence remains positive, surprising given inflationary pressures, geopolitical concerns, and the well-publicized dysfunction in Washington. Regular

battles in Congress to fund the government or raise the debt ceiling have unfortunately become the norm. Continuing resolutions, rather than comprehensive spending bills, are a result of the extreme partisanship we see in DC today.

## Dividend and Value Environment

For the year-to-date period, value stocks have significantly lagged growth stocks, a complete reversal of performance trends seen in 2022 when value dramatically outperformed. And within value, above-average dividend yielding stocks were among the best performing market segments last year and the worst this year. When we break down the performance of stocks in the Russell 1000 Value by yield quartiles, the numbers are telling. The highest yielding quartile has produced dismal total return numbers this year at -12%. The other quartiles have generated positive returns. Very narrow market leadership, with only a handful of growth/technology/AI-oriented stocks leading the way, is a factor in the underperformance of higher yielding stocks, as the currently favored growth stocks pay little or no dividends. To further highlight the narrow market, equal-weighted returns for the S&P 500 YTD, which is a proxy of what the average stock has done, stand at just over 2% compared to 13% for the cap-weighted index. In this environment, portfolio returns this year have been disappointing. Following prior periods of relative underperformance, our strategy has generally seen strong results. The timing of this turn is always uncertain, but we believe, and history has shown, that consistent application of our investment disciplines results in attractive performance over full market cycles.

### RUSSELL 1000 VALUE AND EDP STRATEGY RETURN ANALYSIS BY YIELD

Category (by Yield)	Avg. Current Yield	Avg. Return YTD*
Russell 1000 Value 1st Quartile	5.3%	-12.6%
Russell 1000 Value 2nd Quartile	2.3%	0.8%
Russell 1000 Value 3rd Quartile	0.8%	12.0%
Russell 1000 Value 4th Quartile	0.0%	5.2%
<b>EDP Strategy</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>-4.11%</b>

Source: Bloomberg/FactSet

\*Returns are YTD: 12/31/22-9/30/23

## Strategy Update

While total return numbers have been below expectations, cash flow generation from dividends and option premiums for your Equity & Dividend Plus portfolio is on pace to meet our goals for the year. Over time, the strategy has consistently delivered cash flow of 5% annually, which we expect to generate in 2023 as well. We increased our positions in International Flavor & Fragrances, Travelers and Truist Financial during the quarter. Additional portfolio activity included a

reduction in our Broadcom holdings and the sale of Intel. We exited Intel primarily through call option exercises after it reduced its dividend earlier in the year and no longer met our yield targets. As discussed, it can be difficult to predict when a shift in market leadership will bring dividend paying stocks back in favor. The portfolio is very attractively valued on a historical basis, trading at only 11 times forward earnings, a significant discount to both the S&P 500 at 18 and the Russell 1000 Value at 14. We believe these valuation discounts offer relative performance opportunities in the future.

We encourage you to contact us with any questions you may have. For additional firm wide information please visit our website at [www.cantor.com](http://www.cantor.com) or call us at (855) 9-CANTOR.

## Important Disclosures

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