

MARKET PERSPECTIVES

WHAT TO KNOW:

Markets Rose Last Week

The S&P 500 rose for a second consecutive week, ending July up 9.1%. It was an important week for investors, with more than 150 companies in the S&P 500 reporting earnings, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meeting, and the second-quarter GDP reading. The market reaction was positive as earnings were generally better than consensus expectations, the FOMC signaled a potentially less aggressive policy path, and while the U.S. economy contracted for a second month, economists believe that the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) may need to see further economic weakness before calling a recession. Read more in our latest Sight|Lines, [Are We in a Recession?](#)

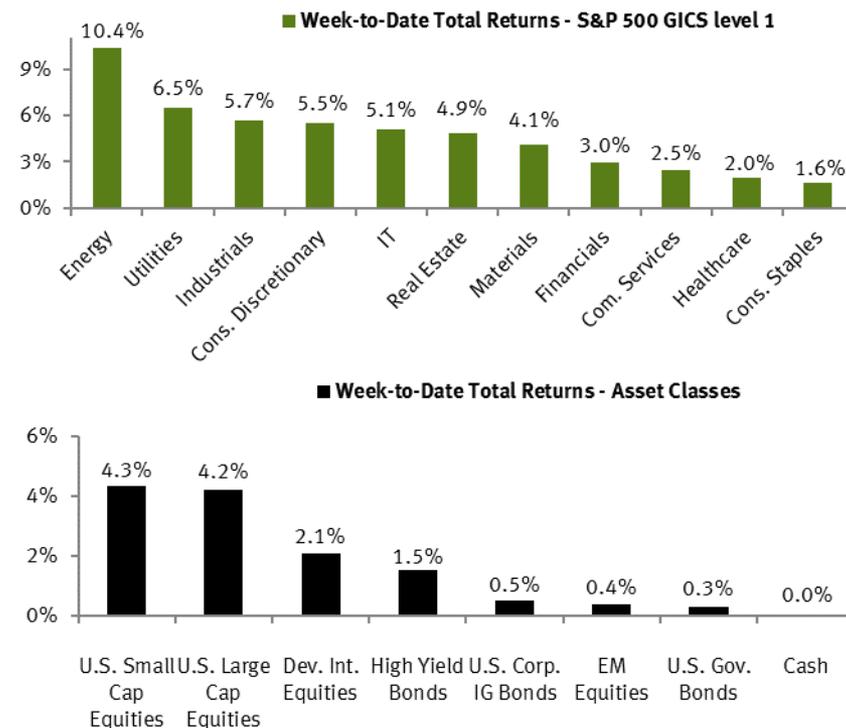
Earnings Update

With 172 companies reporting earnings last week, 56% of the S&P 500 has now reported earnings for Q2 2022. 73% of the companies having reported have beaten estimates, with a blended (those having reported and estimates) earnings growth rate of 6.0%. On June 30, the estimated earnings growth rate for Q2 2022 was 4.0%. The energy sector is projected to have the strongest earnings growth, up 290.3% versus a year ago.

FOMC Decision

The FOMC hiked the federal funds rate by 75 basis points (bps) on Wednesday. In his press conference, Chair Jerome Powell indicated that the tightening policy is working: "Are we seeing the slowdown in economic activity that we think we need? There is some evidence that we are at this time." Traders of fed funds futures are pricing in four more 25-bps rate hikes through the end of the year.

WEEKLY SNAPSHOT – ASSET CLASSES & SECTORS:*



WEEKLY ECONOMIC EVENTS IN REVIEW

CURRENT VS. CONSENSUS ▼ Worse ▶ In Line ▲ Better

MONDAY

- ▼ Chicago Fed Nat. Activity
- ▼ Dallas Fed Mfg.

TUESDAY

- ▼ FHFA House Price
- ▲ Richmond Fed Mfg.
- ▼ Conf. Board Cons. Conf.
- ▼ New Home Sales

WEDNESDAY

- ▲ Wholesale Inventories
- ▲ Durable Goods
- ▼ Pending Home Sales
- ▶ FOMC Rate Decision

THURSDAY

- ▼ Q2 GDP
- ▼ Personal Consumption
- ▼ Jobless Claims
- ▲ Kansas City Fed Mfg.

FRIDAY

- ▼ PCE
- ▼ Core PCE
- ▲ U. Of Mich. Cons. Sent.
- ▲ Personal Income

*Index Total Returns are represented by the following: Cash by Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Bill 1-3 months; High-Yield Bonds by Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield, U.S. Small Cap Equities by Russell 2000, U.S. Corporate IG Bonds by Bloomberg U.S. Corporate IG, Emerging Markets Equities by MSCI EM, U.S. Large Cap Equities by Russell 1000, U.S. Government Bonds by Bloomberg U.S. Government Bond Index, Developed International Equities by MSCI EAFE.

WEEKLY MARKETS REVIEW

EQUITY MARKETS			
	Current Level	Weekly	YTD
	Price Level	Total Return	Total Return
U.S. EQUITIES			
S&P 500	4,130.29	4.3%	-12.6%
DJIA	32,845.13	3.0%	-8.6%
NASDAQ	12,390.69	4.7%	-20.5%
Russell 1000	2,267.10	4.2%	-13.6%
Russell 2000	1,885.23	4.3%	-15.4%
Alerian	211.81	8.1%	23.8%
VIX	21.33	-7.4%	23.9%
GLOBAL EQUITIES (USD terms)			
MSCI AC World	637.72	3.3%	-14.6%
MSCI EAFE	1,937.26	2.1%	-15.2%
MSCI Europe	1,705.59	2.6%	-16.9%
MSCI Japan	3,208.42	0.9%	-15.7%
MSCI Canada	2,086.30	3.9%	-7.6%
MSCI EM	993.78	0.4%	-17.8%
MSCI China	66.07	-3.7%	-19.7%
MSCI Lat Am	2,127.21	7.0%	3.7%
MSCI Asia ex Japan	642.27	-0.2%	-17.3%
CURRENCY MARKETS			
	Current Level	Weekly	YTD
	Spot Rate	change	change
GLOBAL CURRENCIES			
EUR/USD	1.02	0.1%	-10.1%
GBP/USD	1.22	1.4%	-10.1%
USD/JPY	133.27	-2.1%	15.8%

FIXED INCOME MARKETS			
	Current Level	Weekly	YTD
	Yield	Total Return	Total Return
U.S. FIXED INCOME			
U.S. 2-year Treasury*	2.9%	0.4%	-3.4%
U.S. 5-year Treasury*	2.7%	0.9%	-6.2%
U.S. 10-year Treasury*	2.6%	0.9%	-8.0%
U.S. 30-year Treasury*	3.0%	-1.0%	-20.4%
Bloomberg U.S. Muni	2.8%	0.9%	-6.6%
Bloomberg U.S. Investment Grade	4.2%	0.5%	-11.2%
Bloomberg U.S. Corp High Yield	7.7%	1.5%	-9.1%
GLOBAL FIXED INCOME (local currency terms)			
EM Government Debt LCL Currency ¹	4.2%	1.5%	-8.2%
Germany 10-year yield*	0.8%	1.8%	-7.0%
Spain 10-year yield*	1.9%	2.8%	-8.1%
Italy 10-year yield*	2.9%	2.1%	-11.7%
Japan 10-year yield*	0.2%	0.5%	-0.6%
COMMODITY MARKETS			
	Current Level	Weekly	YTD
	Price Level	Return	Return
GLOBAL COMMODITIES			
Gold	1,765.94	2.2%	-3.5%
Oil (WTI)	98.62	4.1%	31.1%
Oil (Brent)	110.01	6.6%	41.4%
Copper	357.35	6.7%	-19.3%
Silver	20.36	9.5%	-12.7%
Platinum	899.36	2.6%	-7.2%
Natural Gas	8.23	-0.8%	120.6%

WEEKLY MARKETS DYNAMICS

Issues	NYSE	Nasdaq
Advancing	1,557	2,439
Declining	390	1,177
Unchanged	10	129
Total	1,957	3,745

Issues at	NYSE	Nasdaq
New 52 Week High	123	408
New 52 Week Low	183	603

Source: Bloomberg. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Indexes are unmanaged, do not reflect fees or expenses, and are not available for direct investment.

*Total Returns for the 2-yr Treasury = Bloomberg U.S. Treasury 1-5 yr; 5-yr = Bloomberg U.S. Treasury 5-7 yr; 10-yr = Bloomberg U.S. Treasury 7-10 yr; 30-yr = Bloomberg U.S. Treasury 20+ yr; German 10-year = Bloomberg Germany Govt 7-10 yr; Spanish 10-year = Bloomberg Spain Govt 7-10 yr; Italian 10-year = Bloomberg Italy Govt 7-10 yr; Japan 10-year = Credit Suisse Japan Govt 7-10 yr.

¹Returns in U.S. dollars

DISCLOSURE

Past performance does not guarantee future results. Investing involves risk, including the possible loss of principal. Asset allocation and diversification do not ensure a profit or protection against loss.

Led by Stifel Chief Investment Officer Michael O’Keeffe, the Stifel CIO Office is comprised of several investment professionals. The team works collaboratively with other Stifel professionals to develop macroeconomic analysis, market analysis, strategic and tactical asset allocation guidance, applied behavioral finance, and specific investment solutions for advisors and clients.

Alternative Investments or Non-Traditional Assets – Alternative investments may include, but are not limited to: Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs), Commodities, Futures, Hedge Funds, Venture Capital, Limited Partnerships, etc.

Real Estate – When investing in real estate companies, property values can fall due to environmental, economic, or other reasons, and changes in interest rates can negatively impact the performance.

Commodities and Futures – The risk of loss in trading commodities and futures can be substantial. You should therefore carefully consider whether such trading is suitable for you in light of your financial condition. The high degree of leverage that is often obtainable in commodity trading can work against you as well as for you. The use of leverage can lead to large losses as well as gains.

Hedge Funds – Investors should be aware that hedge funds often engage in leverage, short-selling, arbitrage, hedging, derivatives, and other speculative investment practices that may increase investment loss. Hedge funds can be highly illiquid, are not required to provide periodic pricing or valuation information to investors, and often charge high fees that can erode performance. Additionally, they may involve complex tax structures and delays in distributing tax information. While hedge funds may appear similar to mutual funds, they are not necessarily subject to the same regulatory requirements as mutual funds.

Venture Capital – Venture capital investments involve substantial risks. The risks associated with investing in companies in the start-up or expansion stages of development are greater than those of companies in later stages, because the companies’ business concepts generally are unproven and the companies have little or no track record.

Limited Partnerships – Generally, limited partnership investments are suitable only for a narrow class of relatively sophisticated investors. Limited partnership investments may be speculative in nature and be subject to resale restrictions or illiquidity. An investment is appropriate only for investors who have the capacity to absorb a loss of some or all of their investment.

Bonds – When investing in bonds, it is important to note that as interest rates rise, bond prices will fall. High-yield bonds have greater credit risk than higher quality bonds.

Duration – Duration is a measure of the sensitivity of the price -- the value of principal -- of a fixed-income investment to a change in interest rates. Duration is expressed as a number of years.

Standard Deviation – Standard deviation is a measure of the dispersion of a set of data from its mean. It is calculated as the square root of variance by determining the variation between each data point relative to the mean. If the data points are further from the mean, there is higher deviation within the data set.

International and Emerging Markets – There are special considerations associated with international investing, including the risk of currency fluctuations and political and economic events. Investing in emerging markets may involve greater risk and volatility than investing in more developed countries.

Short Positions – The investor should note that when a short position moves in an unfavorable way, the losses are theoretically unlimited. The broker will demand more collateral and the manager might have to close out that short position at an inopportune time to limit any further losses.

Small Company Securities – Small company securities are typically more volatile and carry additional risks, since smaller companies generally are not as well established as larger companies.

Private Equity – Private equity funds are not appropriate for all investors. Investors should be aware that private equity funds may contain speculative investment practices that can lead to a loss of the entire investment. Private equity funds may invest in entities in which no secondary market exists and, as such, may be highly illiquid. The funds are not required to provide periodic pricing or valuation information to investors and often charge high fees that can erode performance. Additionally, they may involve complex tax structures and delays in distributing tax information.

INDEX DESCRIPTIONS

Alerian is the leading gauge of energy Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs). The capped, float-adjusted, capitalization-weighted index, whose constituents represent approximately 85% of total float-adjusted market capitalization.

Bloomberg U.S. Treasury 1-5 yr – this index includes fixed income securities issued by the U.S. Treasury guaranteed by the U.S. government, all with maturities between 1 and 5 years.

Bloomberg U.S. Treasury 5-7 yr – this index includes fixed income securities issued by the U.S. Treasury guaranteed by the U.S. government, all with maturities between 5 and 7 years.

Bloomberg U.S. Treasury 7-10 yr – this index includes fixed income securities issued by the U.S. Treasury guaranteed by the U.S. government, all with maturities between 7 and 10 years.

Bloomberg U.S. Treasury 20+ yr – this index includes fixed income securities issued by the U.S. Treasury guaranteed by the U.S. government, all with maturities over 20 years.

Bloomberg Germany Govt 7-10 yr – this index includes fixed income securities issued by Germany guaranteed by German government, all with maturities between 7 and 10 years.

Bloomberg Spain Govt 7-10 yr – this index includes fixed income securities issued by Italy guaranteed by Spanish government, all with maturities between 7 and 10 years.

Bloomberg Italy Govt 7-10 yr – this index includes fixed income securities issued by Spain guaranteed by Italian government, all with maturities between 7 and 10 years.

Credit Suisse Japan Govt 7-10 yr – this index includes fixed income securities issued by Japan guaranteed by Japanese government, all with maturities between 7 and 10 years.

Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Bills 1-3 Months Index includes all publicly issued zero-coupon U.S. Treasury Bills that have a remaining maturity of less than 3 months and more than 1 month, are rated investment grade, and have \$250 million or more of outstanding face

value.

Bloomberg U.S. Corporate IG Index is an index considered representative of fixed-rate investment-grade taxable bond debt.

Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Corporate Index is an index considered representative of fixed-rate investment-grade taxable bond debt.

Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield is an index considered representative of fixed-rate, noninvestment-grade debt.

Bloomberg U.S. Government Bond Index is an index considered representative of fixed-rate, investment-grade US Government debt.

Bloomberg Global Aggregate provides a broad-based measure of the global investment-grade, fixed-rate debt market.

DJIA – The Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) is a price-weighted average of 30 significant stocks traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) and the NASDAQ. The DJIA was invented by Charles Dow back in 1896.

S&P 500 Index is a capitalization-weighted index of 500 stocks. The index is designed to measure performance of the broad domestic economy through changes in the aggregate market value of 500 stocks representing all major industries.

Indices are unmanaged, do not reflect fees and expenses, and are not available for direct investment.

INDEX DESCRIPTIONS

The **S&P CoreLogic Case-Shiller 20-City Composite Home Price NSA Index** is a value-weighted average that seeks to measure the value of residential real estate in 20 major U.S. metropolitan areas. The index is a composite of single-family home price indices for the nine U.S. Census divisions.

Russell 1000 Index represents approximately 1,000 of the largest companies in the U.S. equity markets, the Russell 1000 is a subset of the Russell 3000 Index. The Russell 1000 (maintained by the Russell Investment Group) comprises over 90% of the total market capitalization of all listed U.S. stocks and is considered a bellwether index for large cap investing.

Russell 2000 Index measures the performance of the 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 index.

MSCI AC World Index captures large and mid cap representation across 23 Developed Markets (DM) and 24 Emerging Markets (EM) countries.

MSCI Asia ex Japan captures large and mid cap representation across two of three Developed Markets (DM) countries (excluding Japan) and nine Emerging Markets (EM) countries in Asia. With 647 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

MSCI EAFE Index captures large and mid cap representation across Developed Markets countries around the world, excluding the U.S. and Canada. With 914 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

MSCI Europe Index captures large and mid cap representation across 15 Developed Markets (DM) countries in Europe.

MSCI Emerging Markets (EM) Index captures large and mid cap representation across 23 Emerging Markets (EM) countries. With 837 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

MSCI Japan is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the Japanese market. With 321 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in Japan.

MSCI Canada is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the Canada market. With 91 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in Canada.

MSCI China captures large and mid cap representation across China H shares, B shares, Red chips, P chips and foreign listings (e.g. ADRs). With 153 constituents, the index covers about 85% of this China equity universe.

MSCI World Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets.

MSCI Lat Am captures large and mid cap representation across 5 Emerging Markets (EM) countries in Latin America. With 109 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

Morgan Stanley Market – implied pace of hikes index (MSPOKE) is the number of Fed rate hikes in the 12 months following the first rate hike implied by the Eurodollar interest rate futures market.

VIX – this measure shows the market's expectation of 30-day volatility. It is constructed using the implied volatilities of a wide range of S&P 500 index options. This volatility is meant to be forward looking, is calculated from both calls and puts, and is a widely used measure of market risk, often referred to as the "investor fear gauge."

ISM Non-Manufacturing Index is an index based on surveys of more than 400 non-manufacturing firms' purchasing and supply executives, within 60 sectors across the nation, by the Institute of Supply Management (ISM).

Indices are unmanaged, do not reflect fees and expenses, and are not available for direct investment.

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