



# Markets May Need More Than a Fed Pivot to Cure Woes

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## KEY INSIGHTS

- Each stock market rally this year has fizzled to new market lows, but many investors hope that a Fed pivot could lead to sustained gains.
- We believe that a shift to a constructive economic outlook, in addition to a Fed pivot, would likely be more supportive for financial markets.

Investors have been disappointed this year as financial markets have reversed course after each rally and resumed a painful march downward to new lows (Figure 1). Overall, market sell-offs have primarily coincided with the U.S. Federal Reserve's decisions to raise interest rates, and many believe that a sustainable rally could ensue once the

Fed stops hiking and starts cutting rates, typically known as a Fed pivot.

Since 1970, there have been eight instances when the Fed shifted from a hawkish to a more dovish policy stance, and stock market performance after these policy shifts has been mixed (Figure 2). Fed pivots in the mid-1980s



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## So Far, Markets Have Fizzled After Each Rally

(Fig. 1) Periods of positive returns have been short-lived, with pullbacks to new market lows



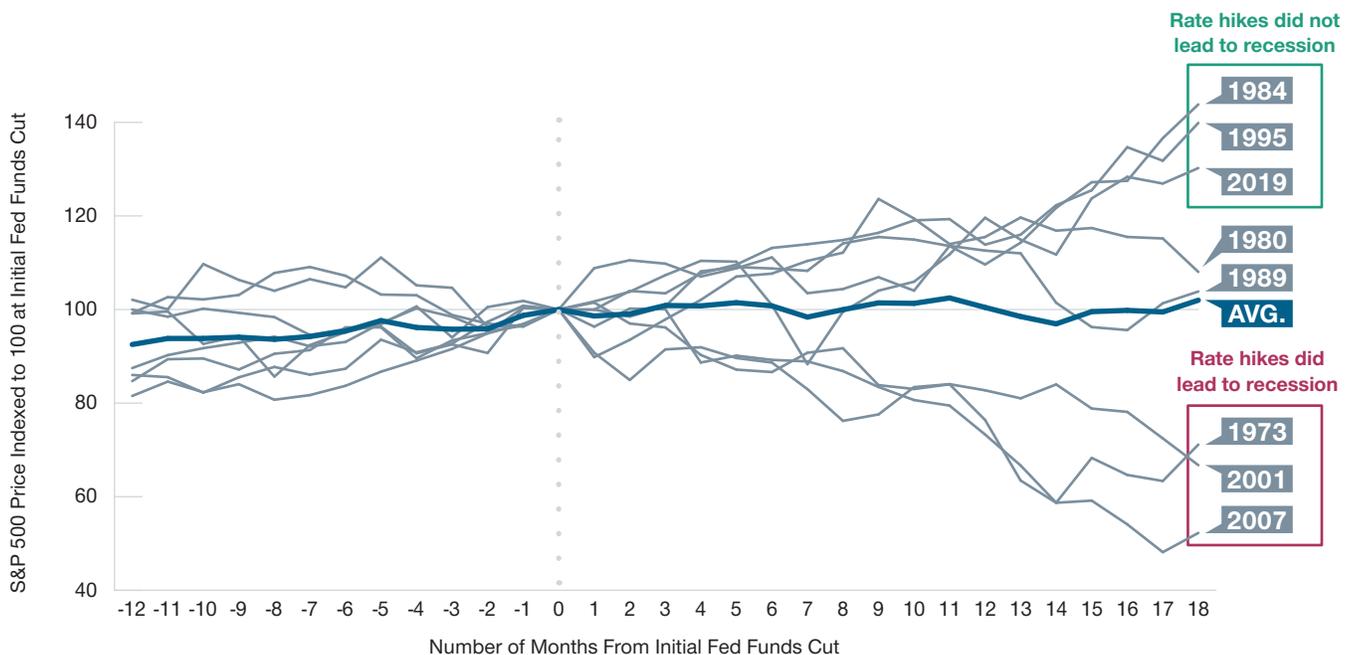
**Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.**

Year-to-date as of October 25, 2022.

Sources: S&P indices. See Additional Disclosures.

## Historical Fed Pivots\* Have Yielded Mixed Results

(Fig. 2) When Fed hikes caused a recession, a sustained stock market rally was unlikely



**Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.** Results for other time periods may differ.

January 1970 to September 2022. Shows S&P 500 performance around initial fed funds rate cut.

Sources: T. Rowe Price analysis using data from FactSet Research Systems Inc. All rights reserved. S&P indices and Bloomberg Finance, L.P. See Additional Disclosures.

\*The Fed pivot is determined to have occurred in the month where the Fed funds target rate decreases from the highest rate recorded in a 2-year period, with at least 100 basis points of rate increases. One basis point equals .01%.

and mid-1990s were accompanied by market gains as the economy remained strong enough, despite some signs of weakness, to avoid a recession.

Meanwhile, shifts in monetary policy did not help financial markets prior to the global financial crisis in the late 2000s or in the early 1970s, when inflation measured by the widely used consumer price index surged to 12%. In these instances, the stock market did not rally until the economy was poised for a rebound from recession.

Notably, our analysis showed that when Fed hikes caused a sharp slowdown in

economic activity that led to a recession, financial markets performed poorly, even after a Fed pivot. However, when the rate hikes did not cause a recession—often referred to as a “soft landing”—stock markets rallied after the pivot.

In our view, a Fed pivot may not be the cure for the current market woes. Ultimately, we believe a shift to a more constructive global economic outlook, in addition to a change in monetary policy, would likely be more supportive for financial markets. As a result, our Asset Allocation Committee remains cautious and is maintaining an underweight allocation to stocks relative to bonds.

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