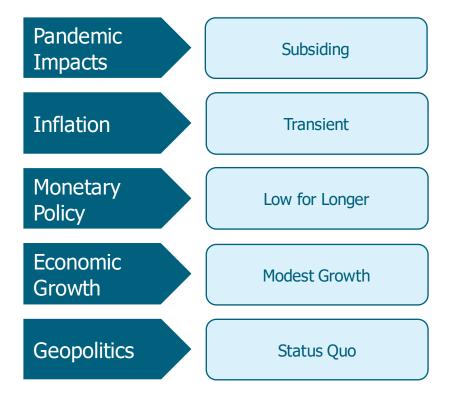
Tulsa Estate Planning Forum Economic and Market Update

January 9, 2023



Market participants came into 2022 with cautious optimism



2022 Expectations

Persistent inflation, rising interest rates and geopolitical risks trigger material repricing of risk assets and market volatility



Markets sold off sharply in 2022 amid increased volatility





Note: Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Source: Bloomberg, January 2023

Inflation reached its highest level in 40 years











Twin supply-demand shock resulted in too many dollars chasing too few goods and services







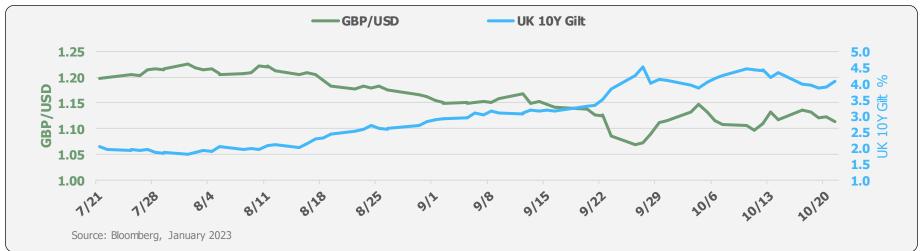
Russia & China are contributing to inflation dynamics





UK leadership crisis adds to volatility

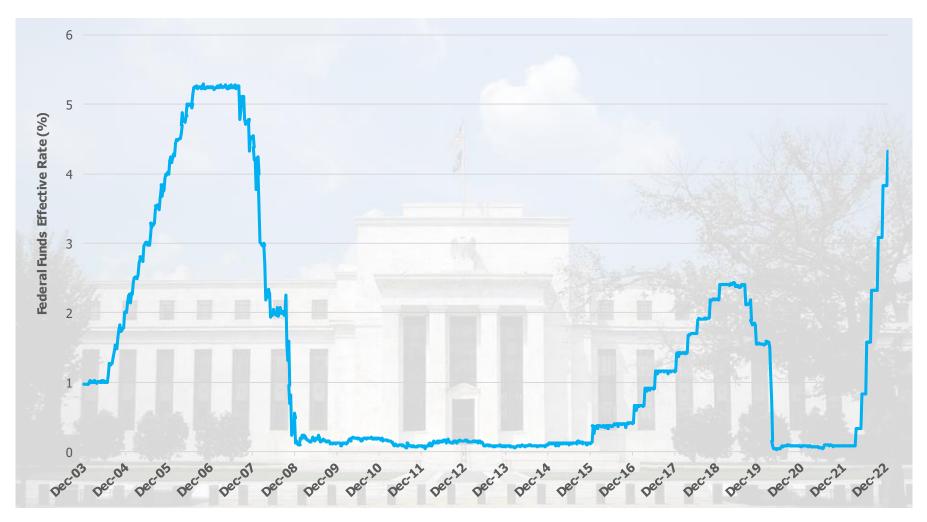






Note: Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

The Federal Reserve is aggressively raising interest rates

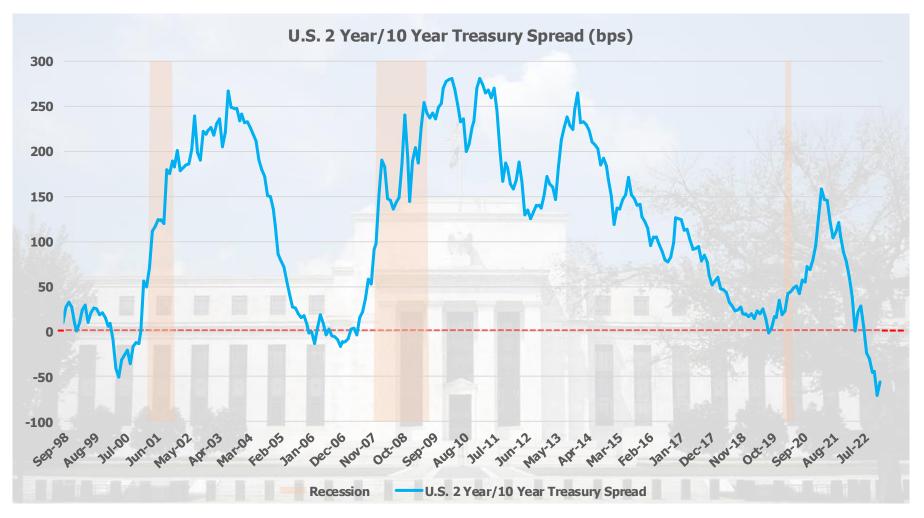


The effective federal funds rate is the interest rate banks charge each other for overnight loans to meet their reserve requirements. Also known as the federal funds rate, the effective federal funds rate is set by the Federal Open Market Committee, or FOMC

Source: Bloomberg, January 2023



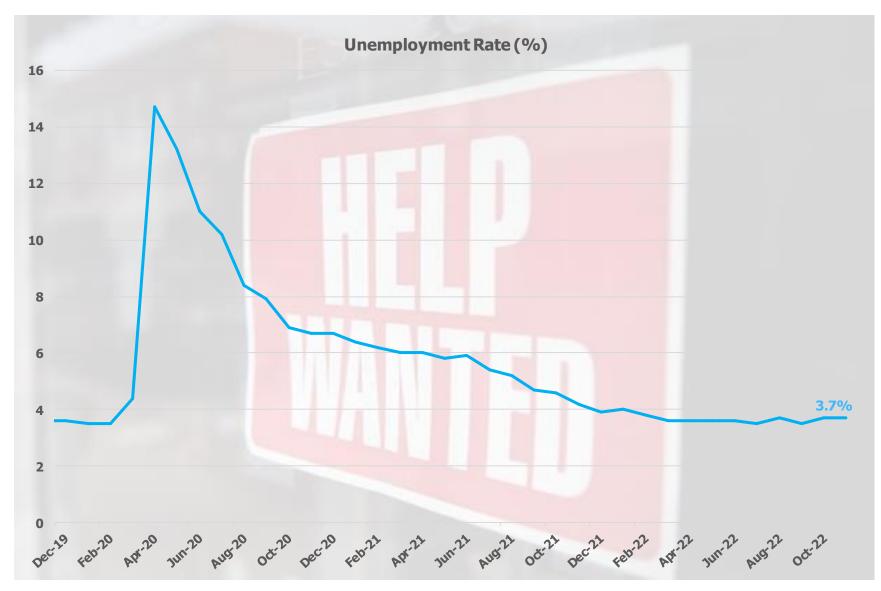
An inverted yield curve has often preceded US recessions



Source: Bloomberg, January 2023 Note: Past performance is no guarantee of future results.



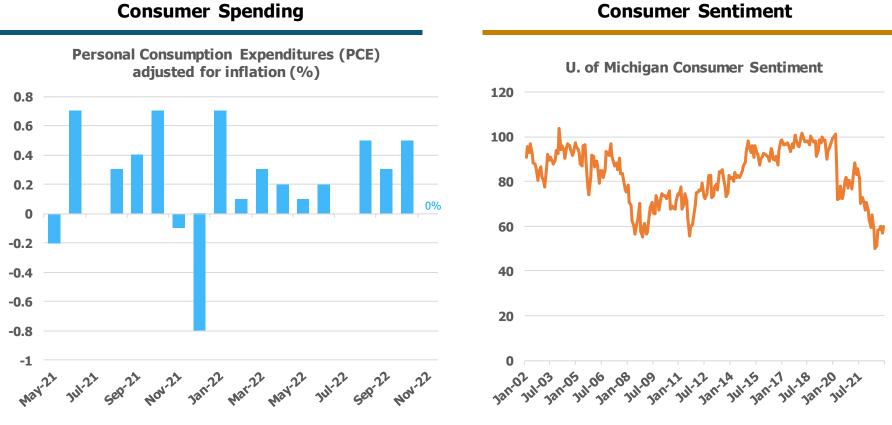
Unemployment rate fell to 3.5%, its lowest level in 50 years



Source: Bloomberg, January 2023



Consumer spending resilient while sentiment plummets



Source: Bloomberg, January 2023

Mega-trends could result in structurally higher inflation

Factor	Impact on Inflation Last ~40 Years	Impact on Inflation Outlook
1 Demographics		
2 Globalization		
3 Technology		
4 Climate Change and Energy Transition	N/A	



Market volatility to persist due to weaker economic outlook



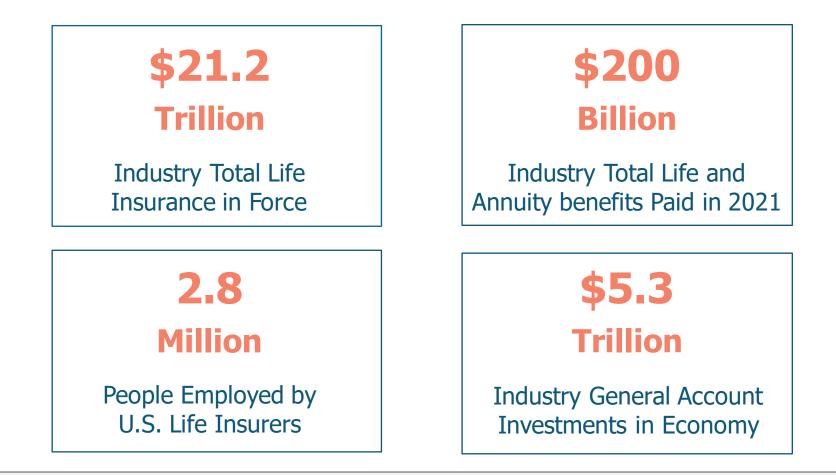


The sudden shift in monetary policy and macro environment has led to significant volatility and sharp market movements



• Public fixed income now offers the best yields/value since 2008

The life insurance industry plays a critical role in the U.S. economy - paying benefits, investing capital, and creating jobs



- Benefits paid by life insurers are second only to U.S. Social Security with \$2.4 billion daily life insurance industry payouts, compared to \$3 billion in Social Security benefits¹
- Life insurers have been the largest institutional holder of corporate bonds issued in U.S. markets since the 1930s¹



Disclosures

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