

LIGHTHOUSE MACRO

INSTITUTIONAL CHARTBOOK

Proprietary Macro Intelligence

TEST EDITION - Sections 1-2

Liquidity & Funding Stress • Labor Market Dynamics

Generated: November 22, 2025

MACRO, ILLUMINATED.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1: LIQUIDITY & FUNDING STRESS

Charts 1-10

• Liquidity Cushion Index (LCI)	Chart 1
• Yield-Funding Stress (YFS)	Chart 2
• Repo Rate Dispersion	Chart 3
• Fed Balance Sheet + RRP	Chart 4
• SOFR-EFFR-OBFR Dynamics	Chart 5
• Money Market Dashboard	Chart 6
• Treasury Liquidity	Chart 7
• Swap Spreads	Chart 8
• Cross-Currency Basis	Chart 9
• Dealer Positioning	Chart 10

SECTION 2: LABOR MARKET DYNAMICS

Charts 11-17

• Labor Fragility Index (LFI)	Chart 11
• Labor Dynamism Index (LDI)	Chart 12
• Payroll-Quits Divergence	Chart 13
• Hours-Employment Divergence	Chart 14
• Labor Market Heatmap	Chart 15
• JOLTS Indicators	Chart 16
• Beveridge Curve	Chart 17

SECTION 1

LIQUIDITY & FUNDING STRESS

Framework: The Liquidity Foundation

The plumbing matters more than the narrative. While markets obsess over Fed meetings and inflation prints, the real story plays out in overnight repo markets, the RRP facility, and bank reserve levels. This section tracks the system's shock-absorption capacity—the cushion that determines whether volatility spikes get contained or cascade into crisis.

Key Indicators:

1. Liquidity Cushion Index (LCI) - Are reserves + RRP sufficient to absorb stress?
2. Yield-Funding Stress (YFS) - Is the plumbing cracking?
3. Repo Rate Dispersion - Are some participants getting locked out?

The Transmission Mechanism:

- High LCI + Low YFS = Ample liquidity, markets can absorb shocks
- Low LCI + Rising YFS = Vulnerable system, small shocks → big moves
- Repo dispersion widening = Funding fragmentation, crisis precursor

What to Watch:

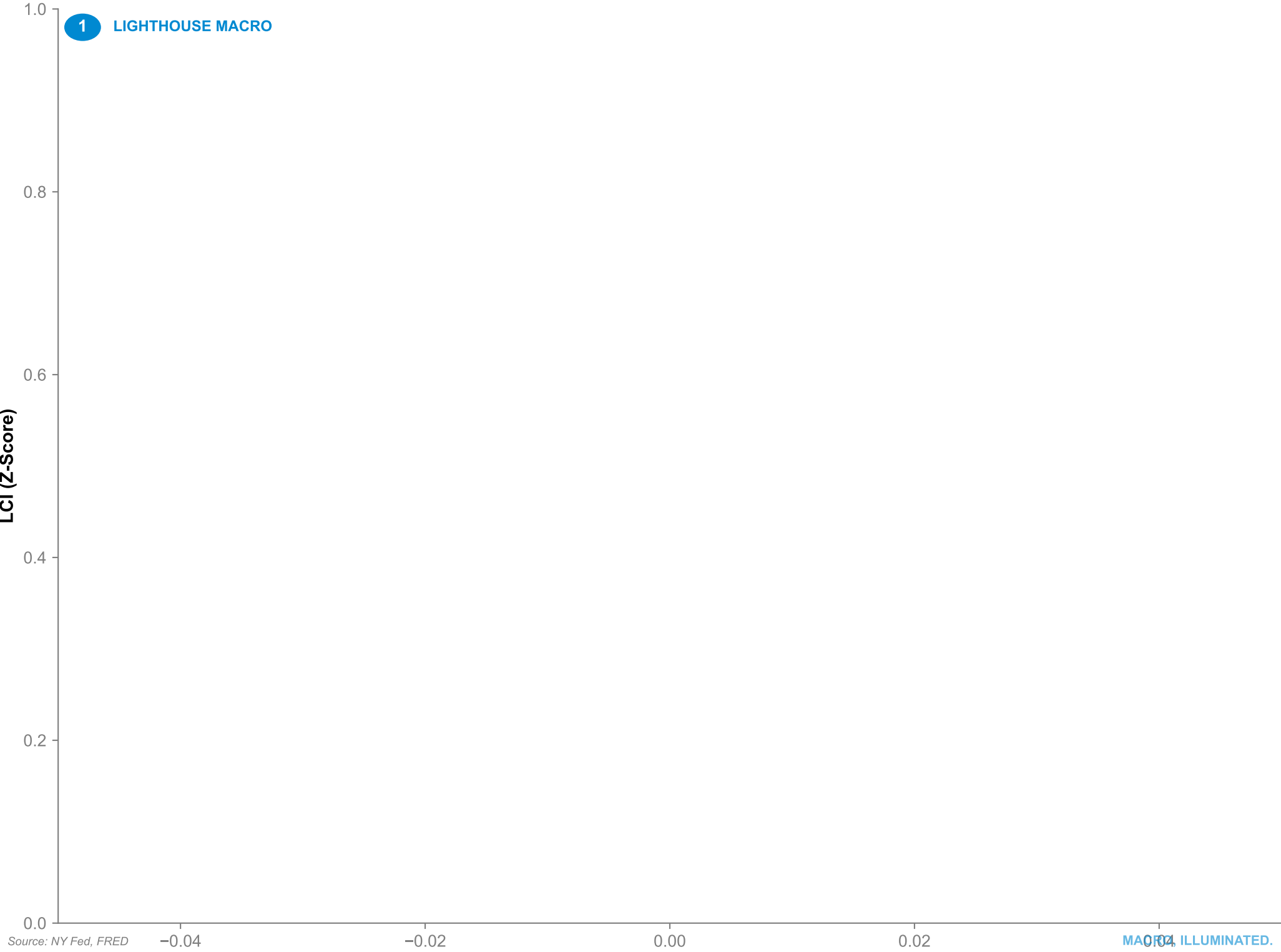
- RRP drawdown below \$500B (critical threshold)
- BGCR-EFFR spread > +15 bps (funding stress)
- Repo dispersion 99th-1st percentile > 50 bps (fragmentation)

Takeaway:

MACRO, ILLUMINATED.

The 2008 crisis taught us: liquidity is binary. You have it until you don't. These charts track the transition from ample to scarce—the most important regime shift in markets.

Liquidity Cushion Index (LCI): System Shock-Absorption Capacity

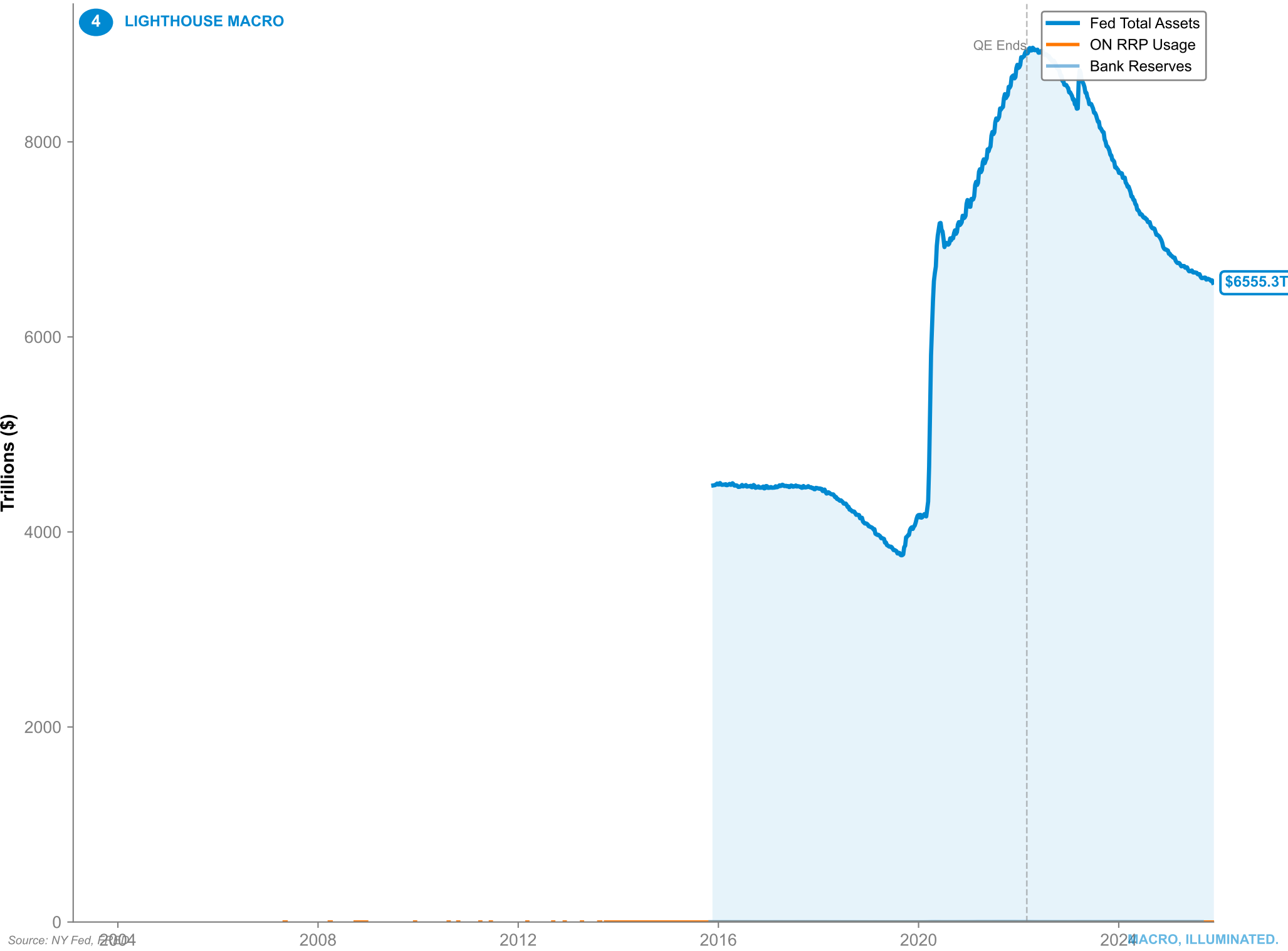


Repo Rate Dispersion Index: Funding Fragmentation



Fed Balance Sheet Components: Assets, RRP, Reserves

4 LIGHTHOUSE MACRO



Treasury Market Liquidity: Bid-Ask Spreads & Market Depth

7

LIGHTHOUSE MACRO

Treasury Liquidity Metrics

Components:

- Bid-ask spreads (tightness)
- Market depth (order book)
- Price impact (resilience)

Requires: FINRA TRACE data or Bloomberg access

Proxy available: Treasury trading volume from FRED

Swap Spreads: Interbank Credit Health

8

LIGHTHOUSE MACRO

Swap Spreads Across Curve

Methodology: Swap Rate - Treasury Yield

Normal: Positive spread (20-40 bps)

Stress: Widening spreads (>60 bps)

Anomaly: Negative spreads (post-QE distortion)

Requires: Bloomberg or swap market data

FRED coverage limited for swap spreads

Primary Dealer Net Treasury Positions: Market-Making Capacity



10 LIGHTHOUSE MACRO

Primary Dealer Positioning

Net Long: Dealers warehousing supply (vulnerable to sell-off)

Net Short: Facilitating client demand (potential short squeeze)

Neutral: Efficient market functioning

Data Source: NY Fed FR 2004 Survey
(Requires manual collection or specialized scraping)

Available breakdowns: Bills, Notes, Bonds

SECTION 2

LABOR MARKET DYNAMICS

Framework: Labor as Leading Indicator

The unemployment rate is a lagging indicator. By the time it spikes, the recession is already here. We focus on flow variables—quits, hires, hours worked—that deteriorate 6-12 months before headline payrolls turn negative.

Key Indicators:

1. Labor Fragility Index (LFI) - How hard is it to find a job once unemployed?
2. Labor Dynamism Index (LDI) - Are workers confident enough to quit and upgrade?
3. Hours vs Employment Divergence - Are firms cutting hours before headcount?

The Sequence of Deterioration:

1. Quits decline (workers stop job-hopping)
2. Hours cut (reduce overtime, shift to part-time)
3. Temp workers laid off (easiest to cut)
4. Hiring freezes (stop backfilling attrition)
5. Permanent layoffs (unemployment rate rises)

What to Watch:

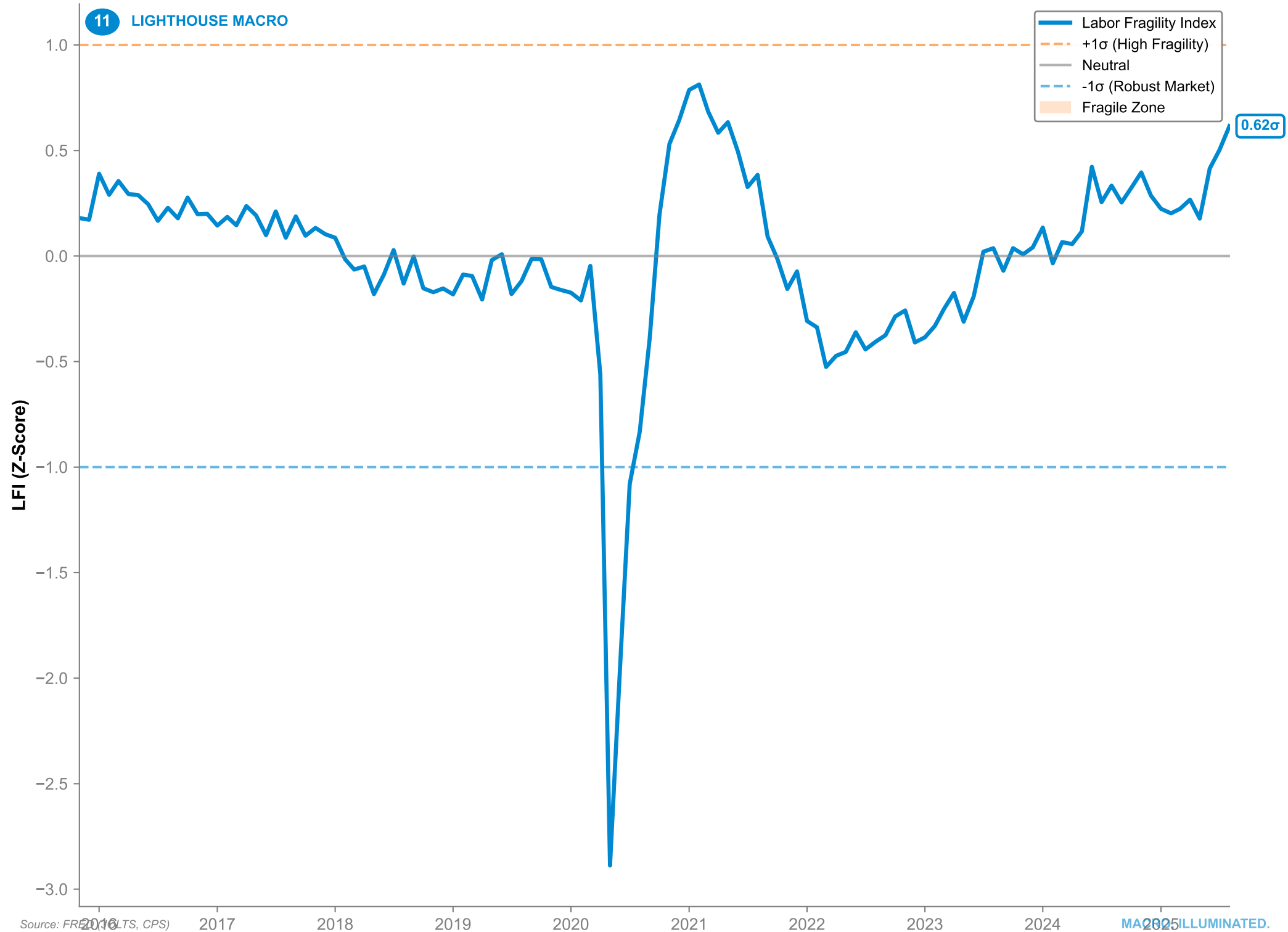
- Quits rate < 2.0% (vs 3.0% peak) = Late cycle
- Hours YoY < Employment YoY = Layoffs coming
- LFI rising while unemployment stable = Hidden deterioration

MACRO, ILLUMINATED.

Takeaway:

"Payrolls can stay positive while quits slide—that's a late-cycle tell."
Don't wait for unemployment to spike. By then, the damage is done.

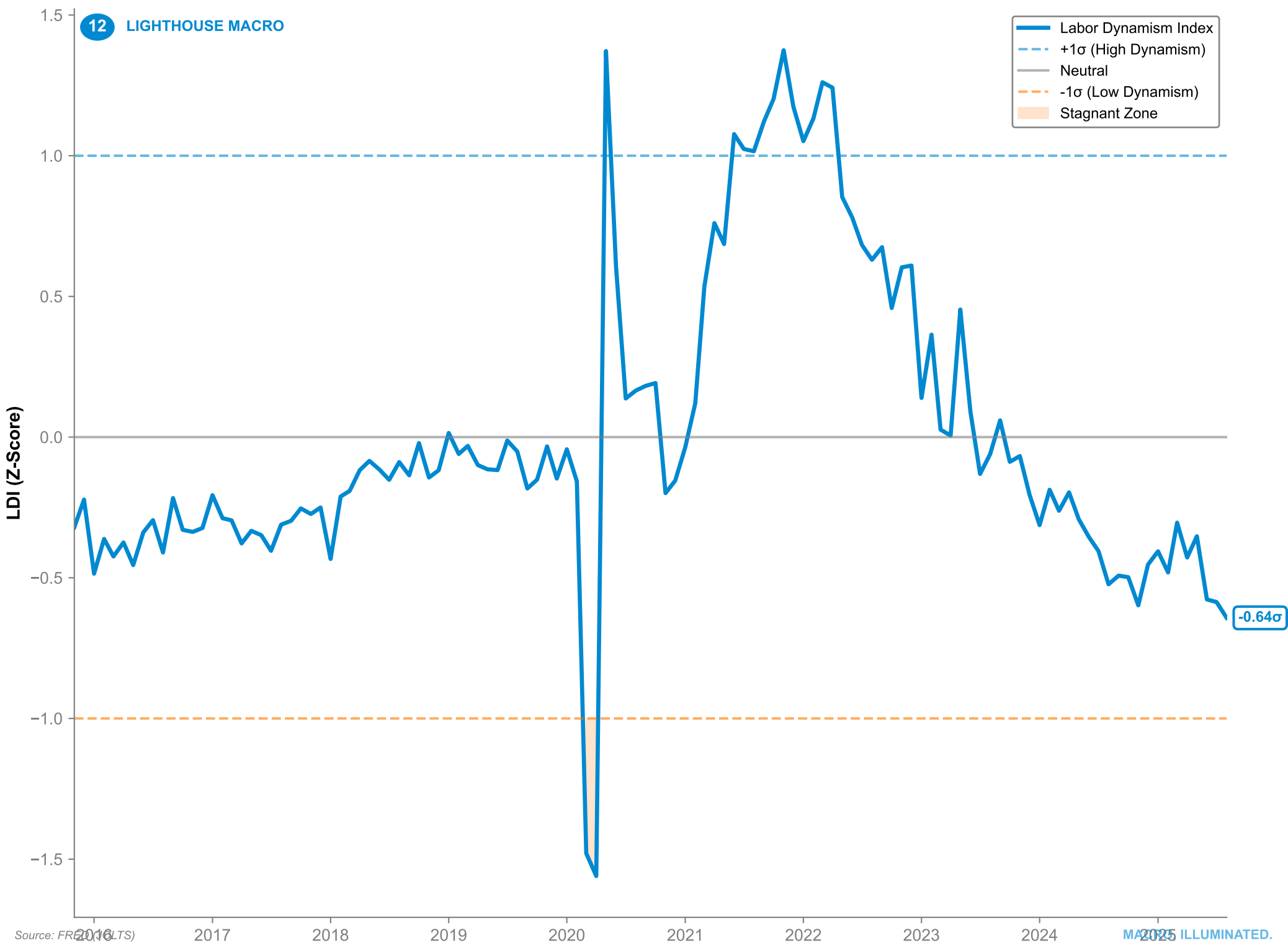
Labor Fragility Index (LFI): Job-Finding Effectiveness



Labor Dynamism Index (LDI): Worker Optionality & Confidence

12 LIGHTHOUSE MACRO

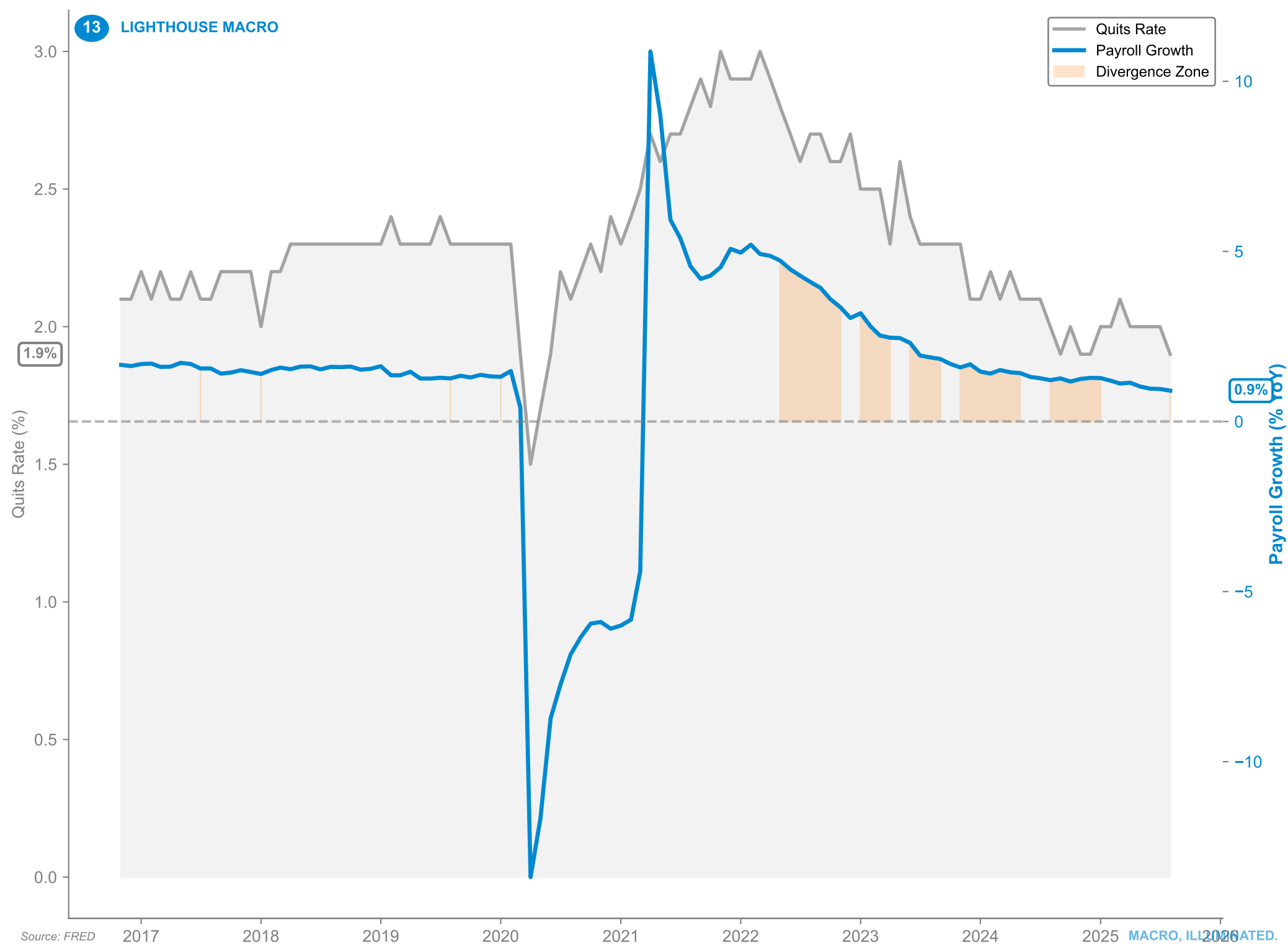
- Labor Dynamism Index
- +1 σ (High Dynamism)
- Neutral
- 1 σ (Low Dynamism)
- Stagnant Zone



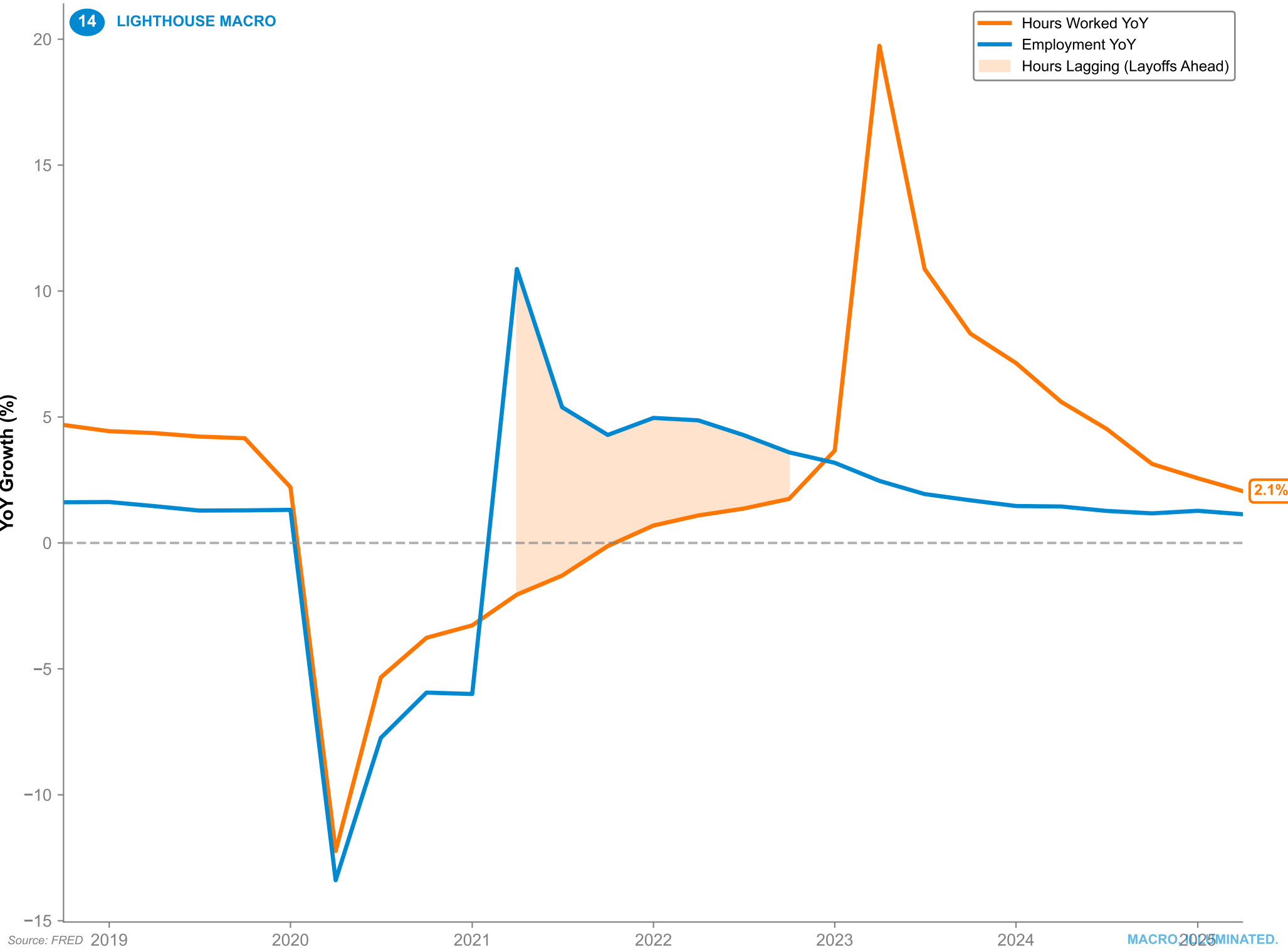
Payroll-Quits Divergence: Late-Cycle Labor Signal

13 LIGHTHOUSE MACRO

Quits Rate
Payroll Growth
Divergence Zone

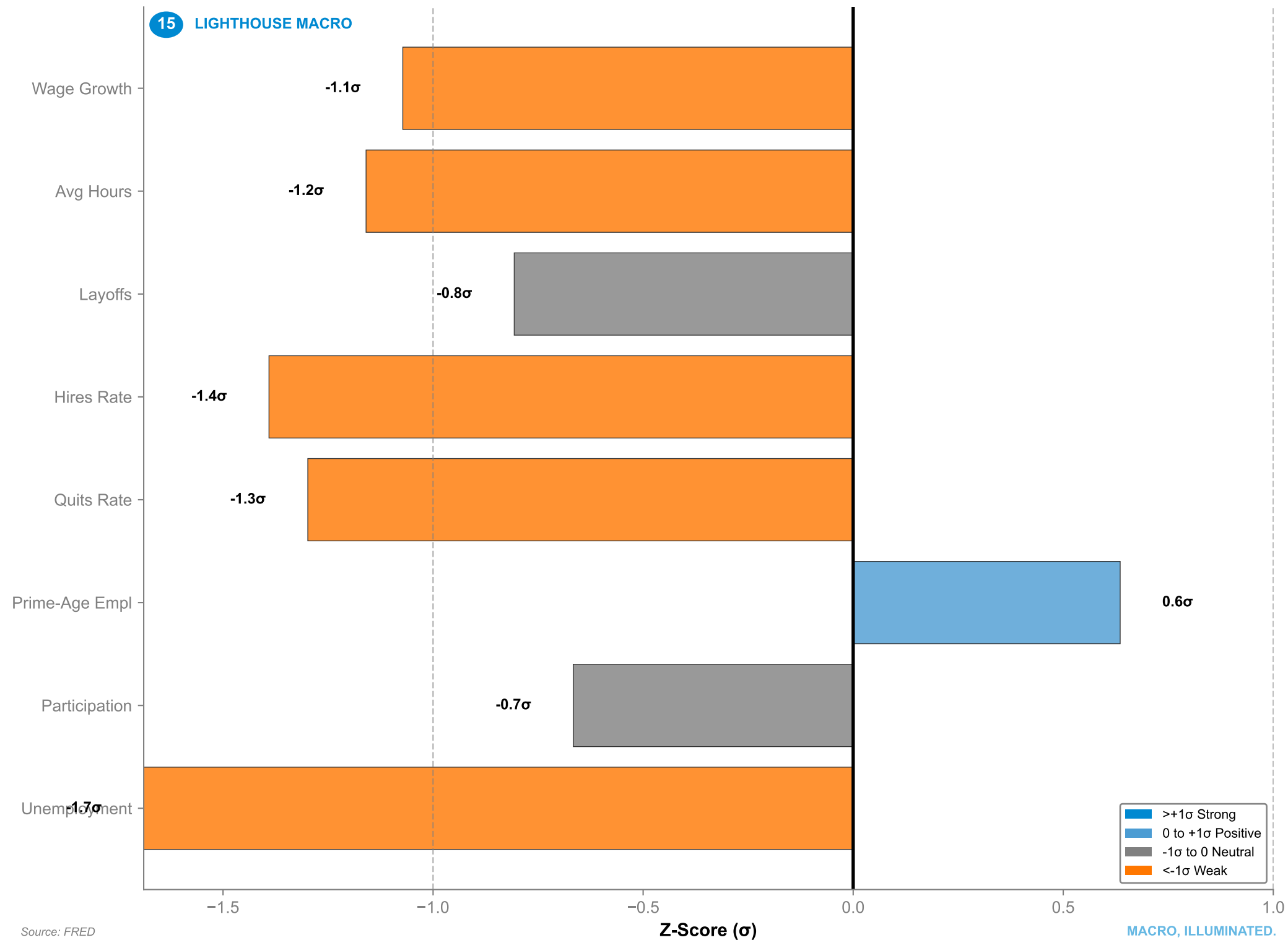


Hours vs Employment Divergence: Leading Layoff Indicator

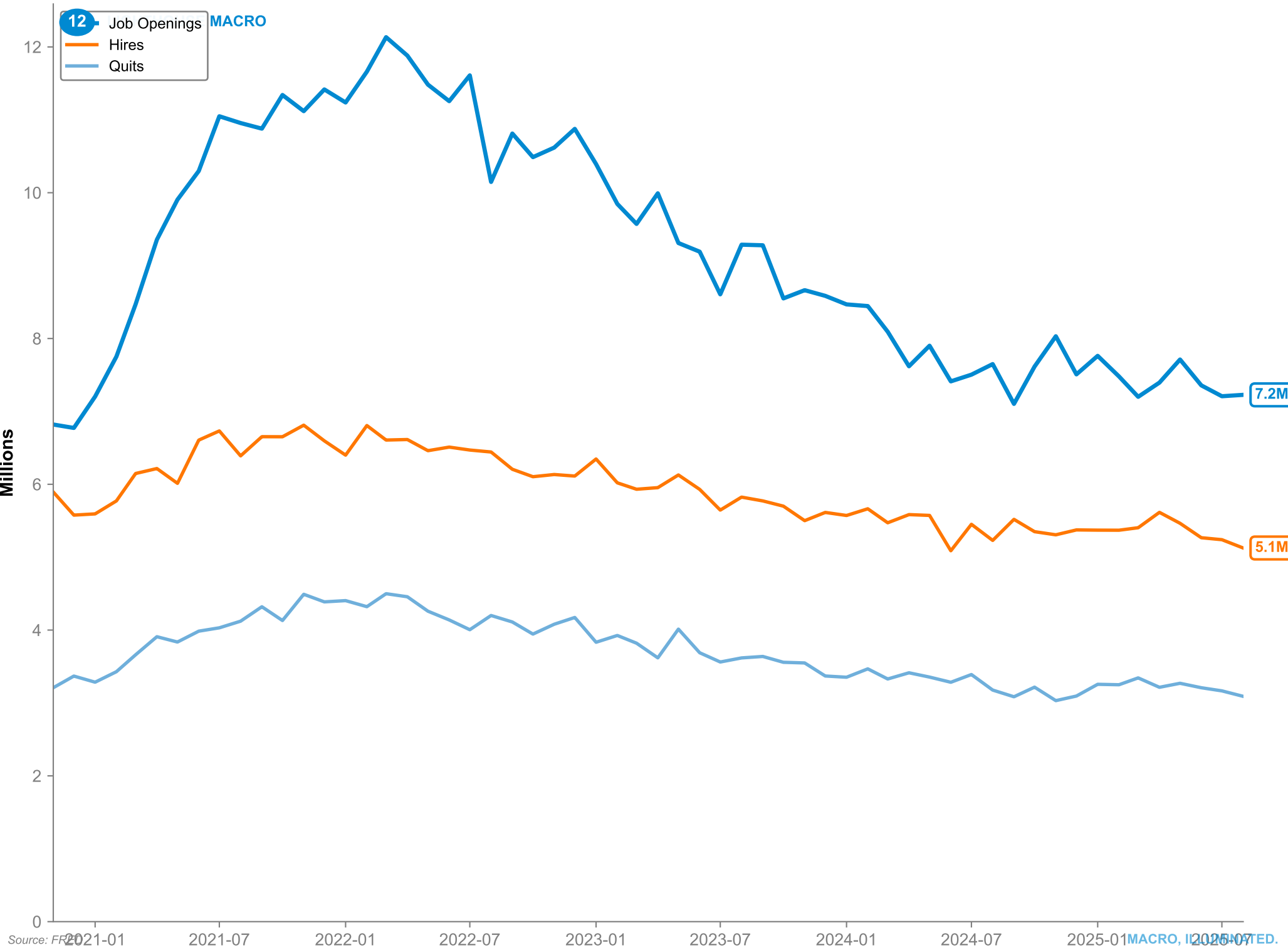


Labor Market Health Heatmap: 8-Metric Z-Score Composite

15 LIGHTHOUSE MACRO



JOLTS Indicators: Openings, Hires, Quits



Beveridge Curve: Labor Market Efficiency

