

JANUARY 29, 2024

Weekly Wire



Big Week Ahead

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The Goldilocks economy is alive and well. [Economic growth for the 4Q](#) surprised to the upside again with better-than-expected GDP growth last week at 3.3%. In addition, inflation pressures continue to fall as the [Fed's favorite inflation gauge is now up 2.9% from a year ago](#). While that is still above the Fed's preferred target of 2%, the core (ex-food and energy) PCE now has a 2% handle, its lowest level since early 2021.

In turn, the stock market had more price gains last week. Global equities were up over 1%, bringing them back to a positive year-to-date for 2024. Equity gains were led by international stocks as well as value stocks in the US. Bonds were slightly positive on the week, but are still down over 1% on the year. Commodities were up over 2% on the week and are now positive in 2024.

It was a big week for [earnings](#) last week too. With 25% of the companies in the S&P 500 now reporting, the blended (year-over-year) earnings decline for the S&P 500 is -1.4%. So far, I would qualify those numbers as disappointing.

That said, this week will be another big one for corporate earnings. Six stocks that make up a significant portion of the overall report earnings: Microsoft, Apple, Alphabet (Google), Meta (Facebook), Amazon, and Advanced Micro Devices. Large-cap growth stocks, led by the Magnificent Seven, are indeed off to another great start this year. They make up 29% of the S&P 500's market cap, though despite lofty expectations, are still only expected to contribute 21% of the earnings over the next 12 months. The Financial sector, meanwhile, is 13% of the market and is expected to be 18% of the earnings.

This week is also the long-awaited Federal Reserve meeting. The markets are not expecting any change in short-term rates at this meeting. We will also get fresh employment data (current expectations: +180k job growth; 3.8% unemployment rate). The labor market has also been stronger than many have expected of late. Given the number of positive economic surprises recently, can the positive momentum continue? It seems likely given that the first estimate of 1Q24 GDP, via the [Atlanta Fed's GDPNow](#), is now predicting 1Q24 GDP at 3.0% (first estimate), as of January 26, 2024.

Add it all up...

Stay invested. Stay diversified. Stay disciplined.

If you have any questions or comments, please let us know at strategists@brinkercapital.com or at Rusty@Orion.com. Thank you for your time and trust. See you next week.

| Interest Rates as of January 26, 2024 | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Rate | This Week | 1 Wk Δ% |
| 13-Wk Treasury Yield | 5.20% | 0.00% |
| 10-Yr Treasury Yield | 4.16% | 0.01% |
| Bloomberg US Agg Yield | 4.88% | -0.01% |
| Avg Money Mkt Yield | 5.16% | 0.00% |
| Avg 30-Yr Mortgage Rate | 7.03% | 0.02% |

Sources: Yahoo Finance, S&P Global, Crane Data, BankRate

| Key Economic Data This Week | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Data Point | Expectation | Release Date |
| ADP Employment | 140,000 | 1/31/2024 |
| Fed Interest Rate Decision | Pause | 1/31/2024 |
| Initial Jobless Claims | 210,000 | 2/1/2024 |
| ISM Manufacturing | 47.2% | 2/1/2024 |
| Nonfarm Payrolls | +180,000 | 2/2/2024 |
| US Unemployment Rate | 3.8% | 2/2/2024 |

Source: MarketWatch

| Key Economic Data Last Week | | |
|---|-------------|---------|
| Data Point | Expectation | Actual |
| Q4 GDP (Preliminary) | 2.0% | 3.3% |
| Initial Jobless Claims | 200,000 | 214,000 |
| Durable Goods Orders | 1.5% | 0.0% |
| New Home Sales | 649,000 | 664,000 |
| Personal Income | 0.3% | 0.3% |
| Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) | -- | 2.6% |
| Core PCE | 3.0% | 2.9% |

Source: MarketWatch, First Trust

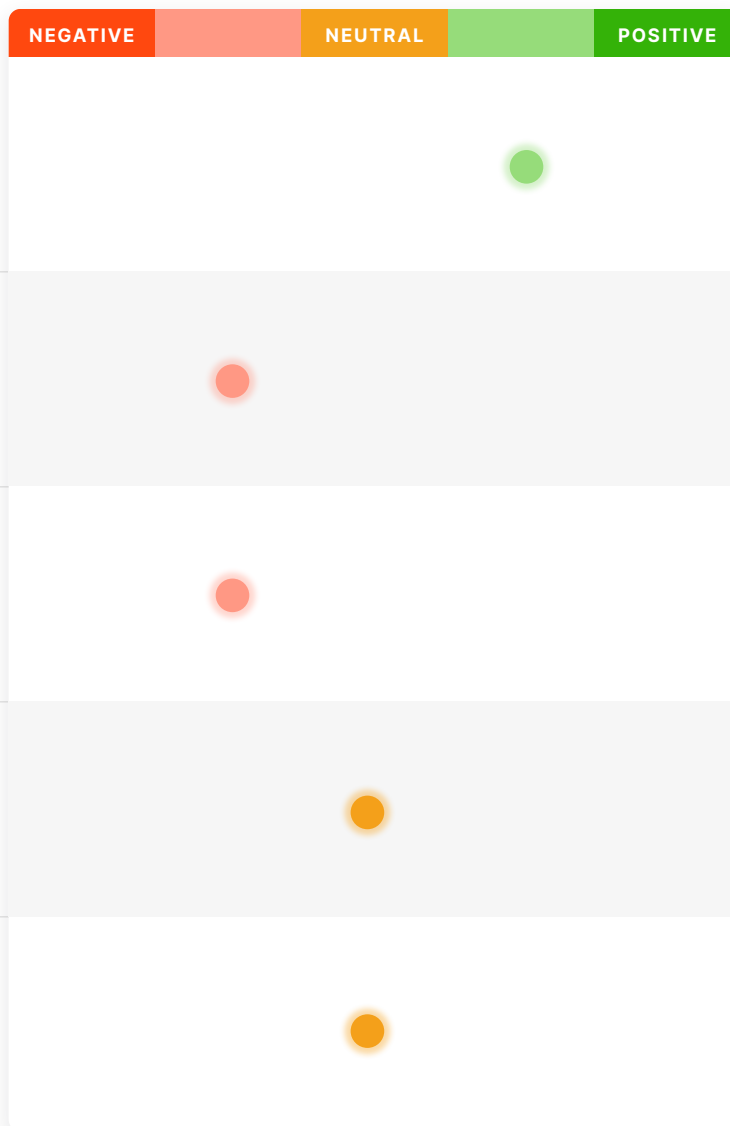
| Stocks, Bonds, Alternatives, & Real Assets as of January 26, 2024 | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|
| Security Name | Risk Score | 1 Wk | 1 Mo | QTD | YTD | 1 Yr | 3 Yr Ann. |
| Global Equities (60% US, 40% Intl) | 100 | 1.30% | 1.23% | 0.72% | 0.72% | 15.00% | 5.32% |
| S&P 500 Total Return | 102 | 1.07% | 2.54% | 2.62% | 2.62% | 22.43% | 10.02% |
| Dow Jones Industrial Average | 97 | 0.65% | 1.59% | 1.20% | 1.20% | 14.69% | 9.40% |
| NASDAQ 100 Total Return | 122 | 0.62% | 3.25% | 3.57% | 3.57% | 45.80% | 9.78% |
| TV Benchmark | 107 | 0.78% | 2.46% | 2.46% | 2.46% | 27.64% | 9.73% |
| Morningstar US Large Cap | 102 | 1.14% | 3.44% | 3.52% | 3.52% | 27.08% | 9.86% |
| Morningstar US Mid Cap | 113 | 0.75% | -0.98% | -0.76% | -0.76% | 7.58% | 5.27% |
| Morningstar US Small Cap | 125 | 1.04% | -2.70% | -1.77% | -1.77% | 9.01% | 1.69% |
| Morningstar US Value | 98 | 1.30% | 0.37% | 0.49% | 0.49% | 8.32% | 10.65% |
| Morningstar US Growth | 126 | 0.65% | 0.03% | 0.51% | 0.51% | 26.88% | 1.95% |
| MSCI ACWI Ex USA | 98 | 1.80% | 0.01% | -1.48% | -1.48% | 5.21% | 0.26% |
| MSCI EAFE | 101 | 2.01% | 0.57% | -0.56% | -0.56% | 9.14% | 3.58% |
| MSCI EM | 98 | 1.47% | -1.22% | -3.73% | -3.73% | -3.58% | -8.17% |
| Bloomberg US Agg Bond Index** | 27 | 0.10% | -0.97% | -1.30% | -1.30% | 1.09% | -3.56% |
| Bloomberg Commodity Index | 70 | 2.15% | -0.68% | 0.55% | 0.55% | -7.38% | 9.84% |
| Wilshire Liquid Alternative Index | 25 | 0.45% | 0.73% | 0.60% | 0.60% | 4.75% | 1.53% |
| US Dollar | 10 | 0.04% | 1.84% | 2.21% | 2.21% | 1.90% | 4.64% |
| Bloomberg US Treasury Bill 1-3mo | 1 | 0.10% | 0.47% | 0.39% | 0.39% | 5.26% | 2.34% |

Source: Morningstar

The TV Benchmark represents an average of the S&P 500, Dow Jones IA, and NASDAQ 100 return indexes
The Orion Risk Score represents risk relative to the global equity market.

*The Orion Risk Score represents risk relative to the global equity market. Table Sources: Morningstar, Yahoo Finance, S&P Global, Crane Data, BankRate, MarketWatch, First Trust.

Brinker Capital Five Factor Stock Market Barometer



Fundamentals

We invest to participate in company success. Over time, stock prices follow earnings.

Fundamental indicators include factors such as corporate earnings, profitability, and the credit environment.

- Earnings have likely troughed, leading to a more constructive forward-looking outlook
- At the end of Q3 earnings season, unofficial year-over-year earnings growth was positive for the first time in the last four quarters and analyst guidance is strong for 2024
- Several leading indicators, however, still suggest some potential weakness in 2024.
- Domestic return on equity ratios have potentially troughed as their downtrend has flattened leading to a more constructive forward-looking outlook

Valuation

How much do we pay for those fundamentals? Starting points matter.

Valuation indicators include factors such as price multiples, the CAPE ratio, and earnings yield vs. other asset classes.

- Valuation measures point to an expensive domestic equity market.
- Current CAPE ratio is nearly well above historical average which is consistent with below-average returns
- Fed Funds rate exceeds the forward earnings yield of the S&P 500
- Small cap, foreign developed, and emerging markets are relatively attractively valued

Interest Rates

Both the level and trend of interest rates impact earnings and valuations.

Interest rate indicators include factors such as the interest rate environment, credit spreads, and inflation.

- Yield curve has been inverted for the longest consecutive span since 1980; inversion has been a bearish market signal and fairly accurate indicator of future recession
- Markets are pricing the end of the Fed's rate hike cycle with four cuts currently expected in 2024; though short-term US interest rates remain among highest levels globally
- Investment grade and high yield spreads have remained tight and well-behaved
- Elevated CMBS and MBS spreads signal heightened stress in real estate market

Policy

Monetary and fiscal policy impact interest rates, valuations, and earnings.

Policy indicators include factors such as monetary and fiscal policy.

- Monetary and fiscal policy are expected to be accommodative with current election cycle
- Increased government spending in the face of rising debt service continues to pose longer-term threats to government funding and potential for robust fiscal policy response
- Year-over-year change in M2 money supply remains negative, but is still above long-term trend
- With short-term government shutdown fears abated, markets are experiencing a broad boost in liquidity

Behavioral

Over the short term, the market is like a voting machine.

Behavioral indicators include factors such as sentiment, momentum, trend, and breadth.

- Markets have remained in an uptrend through the end of 2023, consistent with seasonal patterns
- Market breadth has improved; broader participation will need to be sustained to maintain market uptrend
- Extreme optimism among investor surveys has returned to multi-year highs, pronouncing a contrarian signal headwind to forward returns
- Seasonality is bullish in fourth year of presidential election cycle

Brinker Capital Asset Class Barometer



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