## Wealth Management

### & Capital Markets Perspective



For the clients of Grimes Handscomb Asset Management of RBC Dominion Securities | Spring 2024

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# High expectations by Jim Allworth

### **Key points**

- The major stock indexes have moved to new high ground accompanied by measures of market breadth suggesting this advance has further to run.
- At 23x earnings, the S&P 500 has already made a sizable downpayment on several Fed rate cuts.
- Central banks will have to balance policy for some time yet to push inflation sustainably lower without tipping the economy into recession.

It appears equity investors see clear sailing ahead. The S&P 500 and most other major indexes are at or have recently set new highs. And market "breadth" has led the way. Both the S&P 500 unweighted index and the S&P 500 advancedecline line have also reached all-time new high ground indicating that most stocks in the index have been moving in the same direction as the index. In other words, it's not just the so-called "Magnificent 7" that has been driving the large-cap index higher.

This is also good news from a "major trend" point of view.
Breadth typically deteriorates and turns lower months before the stock market hits its final peak and rolls over into a bear market

No such negative divergence has appeared yet.

While S&P market valuation at 23x last-twelve-months earnings—the same multiple that prevailed at the previous new high in early 2022—is elevated, there is nothing to say that stocks couldn't get even more richly priced in the coming months. There are plenty of examples where market P/E multiples moved well beyond most investors' comfort zone.

In our view, one of the prime driving forces behind the broad market up-leg underway since the October lows has been a growing conviction the first Federal Reserve rate cut would arrive some time in the first half of this year. Recently the idea rate cuts are coming within a few

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months has been endorsed by the Fed itself. The stock market usually pays ahead of time for conditions it is confident will prevail over the coming six to 12 months. But it rarely pays a second time once the anticipated policy change or earnings growth arrives.

Meanwhile, it is possible the Fed will have to change its mind between now and summer. We note that cold water has been dashed on expectations for a Fed rate cut several times in this cycle, adding to the considerable prior evidence that financial markets are poor forecasters of where the Fed will take rates six to 18 months ahead, as is the Fed itself.

#### What the Fed needs to see

The non-negotiable condition, in our view, would be that the inflation rate moves closer to the Fed's two percent target and appears capable of sustaining or bettering that level. Most forecasts reflect that happening despite some recent price "stickiness" and the rebound in energy prices. RBC Global Asset Management estimates U.S. inflation will come in at 2.8 percent this year and 2.3 percent next.

#### All together now

It's more than just "magnificent"



Not only has the market-capitalization-weighted S&P 500 Index reached a new all-time high, so too have the S&P 500 Equal Weight Index and the advance-decline line.

Note: Data series indexed to 1,000 on 1/4/22, the date of the previous S&P 500 high.

Source - RBC Wealth Management, FactSet, stockcharts.com; data through 3/25/24

Housing costs comprise the largest weight in the U.S. inflation equation where they tend to lag actual rents by roughly a year. The Zillow Observed Rent Index fell sharply for 16 months into August 2023, suggesting the housing contribution to the overall inflation rate could

go on shrinking into this summer. As of February 2024, the U.S. Consumer Price Index ex Shelter was running at just 1.8 percent year over year.

Also welcome would be the emergence of some excess capacity in the economy, especially in the labour market, enough to give the Federal Open Market Committee confidence that cutting interest rates wouldn't quickly re-ignite another inflation surge. Some economic series have been pointing to a weakening overall employment picture:

- Temporary employment in the U.S. has been falling steadily for 24 months. Weakness in temporary employment usually precedes a downturn in permanent employment. Faced with more workers than they need, employers shed temporary workers before permanent ones;
- Notwithstanding the point above, the number of unemployed persons who lost permanent positions is up 23 percent over the past year;
- Average hours worked per employee in the private sector has trended lower for almost three years and is now at levels last seen in the pandemic collapse and before that in the global financial crisis;
- The National Federation of Independent Business reports that its small-business-plans-to-hire subindex, in a downtrend for two-and-a-half years, slumped to another new cycle low in February; and
- While the closely watched Nonfarm Payroll additions apparently pushed total employment up by a robust 2.8 million (+1.8 percent) over the past 12 months, the Household Survey, which includes the self-employed and other under-reported categories, estimated total employment increased by a much more subdued 667,000 (+0.4 percent) over the same period.

This leaves investors watching while the Fed and other central banks try to balance policy in a way that simultaneously weakens the economy enough to bring inflation down further and keep it there but not enough to set off a job-destroying recession. It is a tough ask—even if monetary policy shifts produced their intended results immediately, which they don't.

Changes in policy interest rates are thought to take six to 18 months to show up fully in economic activity. Arguably the U.S. economy is still contending with the depressive effects of the 100 basis points of rate increases put in place in the first half of last year. Correspondingly, any positive impact of cuts made later this year wouldn't be expected to fully show up much before mid-2025 or later.

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Aside from the fact that at 23x earnings the market has already made a big down payment on the first few Fed rate cuts, investors should probably not regard the first cut, when it eventually arrives, as an "all clear" signal for the economy. In eight of the 10 recessions since the early 1950s the Fed had already started cutting the fed funds rate before the recession began.

#### Go with the "Mo"

The fact that all major equity markets (except China's) have made it into new high ground and that U.S. price-to-earnings multiples, in particular, are elevated doesn't mean there won't be more new highs to come in the months ahead. It is always the case that a correction

could arrive unannounced. But approaching bear markets are usually signaled ahead of time by a breakdown in breadth where a smaller and smaller number of large-cap favorites push the index higher even as more and more stocks fall into downtrends.

We remain committed to equities but are watchful. Equity markets are exhibiting sustained upward momentum that may deliver further new highs in the coming weeks and months. Corrections cannot be ruled out, but some important precursors of bear markets are not yet in evidence.

We still regard the probabilities of a recession arriving as high enough that they should be reflected in stock selection.

### 2024 Federal Budget

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Chrystia Freeland released the federal budget on April 16, 2024. A summary of the key measures that may have a direct impact on you can be found on our website, <a href="https://www.GrimesHandscomb.com">www.GrimesHandscomb.com</a> under the Special Commentaries section.

### Highlights include:

- Changes to the capital gains inclusion rate for individuals and corporations;
- Changes to employee stock option deductions;
- An increase to the first-time home buyers' plan withdrawal limit:
- Amendments to the alternative minimum tax (AMT) calculation for individuals and trusts;
- An increase to the lifetime capital gains exemption;
- Enhancements to the Canada Pension Plan (CPP).

Prior to implementing any strategies, individuals should consult with a qualified tax advisor, legal professional or other applicable professional.



### Administrative corner

### Faster trade settlement is coming May 27, 2024.

Currently, when you buy securities such as equities, bonds, or mutual funds, you receive them in your RBC Dominion Securities account in two business days. Conversely, when you sell securities, you receive payment in two days.

Starting Monday, May 27, 2024, most buy and sell trades will settle in one business day, instead of two. For example, if you buy securities on a Monday, you will typically receive them on Tuesday. Or if you sell securities on a Friday, you will typically receive payment on Monday. Buy and sell trades for some securities, including non-RBC mutual funds and international securities, may continue to settle in two or more business days.

### Why is the trade settlement time shortening?

North American securities regulators are shortening the settlement time to make markets more efficient for investors and other market participants, while reducing risk to the financial system.

### How does it affect you as an investor?

- If you are selling a security, you may receive your payment faster

   one day instead of two.
- Generally, no action is required on your part – we will take care of the details.
- However, if you are buying a security, you may need to have funds available for the purchase in your account within one day, instead of two days.

### If you have further questions, please contact us.



We are thrilled to announce that our colleague Zee and his wife, Ivy have welcomed a new addition to their family. Baby Bruce was born on February 2nd, at 3:45am at a weight of 9lbs 2oz. Congratulations to both Zee and Ivy on their new bundle of joy and future Toronto Raptors fan!

### **Benchmarks**

Equity market 12-month trailing return (for month ending March 31, 2024)	
S&P/TSX composite total return index	14.0%
S&P 500 total return (C\$)	30.1%
S&P 500 total return (U\$)	29.9%
DJIA total return (C\$)	22.4%
DJIA total return (U\$)	22.2%
Nasdaq composite price return (C\$)	34.2%
Nasdaq composite price return (U\$)	34.0%

indices 12-month trailing return (for month ending March 31, 2024)		
Short-term index	3.5%	
Intermediate-term	1.1%	
Three-month T-Bill (C\$)	4.9%	

5.4%

RRC CM Canadian bond market



Three-month T-Bill (U\$)

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