Before the Bell

An Ameriprise Investment Research Group Publication

October 28, 2024

Starting the Day

- U.S. futures are pointing to a higher open.
- European markets are trading mostly lower at midday.
- Asian markets ended mixed overnight.
- The S&P 500 snaps a weekly winning streak.
- Employment data and Big Tech earnings on deck.
- 10-year Treasury yield at 4.25%.
- West Texas Intermediate (WTI) oil is trading at $67.60.
- Gold is trading at $2,744.10

Market Perspectives

Anthony Saglimbene, Chief Market Strategist

Weekly Market Perspectives: Stocks finished mostly lower last week, with the S&P 500 Index snapping a six-week winning streak. However, the NASDAQ Composite was able to finish the week higher, hitting a new all-time intraday high on Friday and surpassing its previous July record intraday top. Third quarter earnings reports came in mostly positive during the week, with 75% of S&P 500 companies reporting results thus far exceeding analyst estimates.

Last Week in Review:

- The S&P 500 slipped 1.0%, while the Dow Jones Industrials Average and Russell 2000 Index lost 2.7% and 3.0%, respectively.
- The NASDAQ Composite bucked the trend, gaining +0.2%. Big Tech was mostly firmer on the week, with Tesla jumping +22.0% on stronger-than-expected earnings and CEO Elon Musk saying vehicle sales could grow by +30.0% over the next year.
- That said, cautious corporate commentary out of Apple, Starbucks, and Qualcomm, for example, pointed to forming cracks in the consumer resiliency theme. McDonald's stock fell after reporting an E. coli outbreak linked to its Quarter Pounder hamburgers, and Boeing failed to reach an agreement with its striking labor union.
- With roughly 37% of S&P 500 third quarter reports complete, blended earnings per share (EPS) growth is higher by +3.6% year-over-year on revenue growth of +4.9%. The Index is on pace for its fifth straight quarter of positive year-over-year earnings growth.
- September manufacturing and services activity beat expectations, weekly initial jobless claims fell (though continuing claims rose to their highest level in nearly three years), and September home sales rose month-over-month — rising to their highest level since May 2023.
- Durable goods orders fell in September, though beat expectations. However, ex-transportation durable orders were up month-over-month. Final October Michigan Consumer Sentiment was revised slightly higher, with one-year ahead inflation expectations ticking down to 2.7% from 2.9% in the preliminary reading.
- U.S. Treasury prices were weaker across the curve as yields moved higher. The U.S. Dollar Index moved higher, Gold hit another fresh all-time high, and West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude rose nearly 3.0%.
- Early Saturday, Israel launched a retaliatory attack on Iran's missile manufacturing facilities and surface-to-air missile defense sites in response to the 180 missiles Iran fired at Israel on October 1st. Elevated tension in the Middle East continues to be a source of geopolitical instability and a wildcard factor for market volatility.

NOTE: FOR IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES, INCLUDING POSSIBLE CONFLICTS, PLEASE SEE THE DISCLOSURE PAGES AT THE END OF THIS DOCUMENT.

What could happen after election day?

With the U.S. election now just days away, it's crunch time for presidential candidates and down-ballot participants to make their final cases to the shrinking number of undecided Americans that will likely determine races across the country. More importantly, it's time for candidates to turn up their ground games to get voters to the polls if they haven't already voted. From a market perspective, stock volatility has inched modestly higher since the end of September (but well within historical norms) as investors have attempted to discount potential election results. Granted, that modest shift higher in volatility has been largely accompanied by rising stock prices. Yet, investors should keep the following considerations in mind as we all navigate through the final run-up to election night in America and post-election outcomes.

Markets may already be leaning toward a Trump win. Although the polls are extremely tight, and it's anyone's race to win, the stock and bond markets have shown recent momentum that appears to favor a result that puts former President Trump back in the White House. Government bond yields have risen, the U.S. dollar has strengthened, and areas of the stock market that would benefit from less regulation and lower taxes have ground higher. Some of this is related to a strong economy and growing profits, while some of this momentum may be attributed to investors increasingly discounting a Trump victory.

Off to the races or sell the news? In our view, the market can perform well through year-end whether Vice President Harris or former President Trump wins in November. We believe fundamental conditions in the U.S. are solid, seasonality factors/historical trends are favorable for stocks, and known election results, which let investors finally move on from the election, could see major equity averages press higher into the end of the year. However, a Trump win could also see some temporary market volatility due to the increased potential for additional tariffs and, depending on the makeup of Congress, open the door for increased debt and deficit spending that would have to be weighed against potential benefits from lower taxes/ regulations. In addition, a Harris victory could see the stock market roll back some of the positive momentum of recent weeks, as the potential for higher taxes and additional regulations temporarily reset investor expectations. Notably, checked power from Congress could limit market reactions regardless of the presidential outcome.

Odds continue to favor a divided government post-election. However, one-party control in Washington could lead to a post-election sell-off. From an odds standpoint, a Trump victory in November carries with it a chance for Republicans to retain the House of Representatives and recapture the Senate. Simply, a win for Trump would likely represent a shift <u>away</u> from the policy of the current administration and could filter through into down-ballot contests that help Republicans establish one-party control in Washington. Given the tariff proposals made by the former President, this result may be viewed as inflationary, which could see longer-term government bond yields rise post-election and stock market reactions border on positive (i.e., lower taxes/regulation) to negative (the potential for higher debt and deficit spending in future years). A Democratic sweep carries the least likely odds, in our view. Still, it would potentially come with a more negative market reaction, as debt/deficit spending likely increases (though probably not as much under Republican control) but is accompanied by higher taxes and more regulation. Bottom line: Investors should cheer an outcome that leads to the continuation of a divided government based on what we believe are pretty poor economic policies from both camps.

A contested presidential election result that drags on for weeks would likely be a market negative temporarily. However, we would look through the dislocation and put excess cash to work in stocks and bonds. An election result that is clear, decisive, and known relatively quickly (e.g., within a couple of days) is the best-case scenario for markets, in our view. Whether America actually gets such an outcome is highly debatable at the moment. For example, in 2000, the Gore/Bush presidential match-up saw the S&P 500 Index fall roughly 8.0% between election day and the end of the year, as a final decision on who would sit in the White House remained undetermined following the election. The presidential contest lingered on over a month after election day and had to be decided by the Supreme Court. While stocks fell, bond and gold prices rose as investors sought safety and diversification in a period of market stress and uncertainty. While we don't anticipate such an event this time around, the race is tight, and a few battleground states could see the presidential winner take the state in the electoral college by just a few thousand votes. Bottom line: Regardless of whether the presidential winner is known rather quickly, a result takes time, or legal battles develop that prolong the outcome, the next President of the United States will take the oath of office on January 20^{th,} 2025, at noon EST. Any volatility that develops based on near-term election unknowns or contested legal battles is a buying opportunity for investors that have excess cash to place in stocks and bonds, in our view.

Most importantly, don't let your emotions get the best of you following the election, and don't make rash investment decisions. Americans will get through this election, just like they have for almost 250 years. If your candidate wins in November — congratulations. If your candidate lost — bummer. Honestly, who sits in the White House or which party controls Congress is less consequential to the economy and markets than most may believe. As we've noted in previous commentaries, your portfolio doesn't care who wins in November. The U.S. economy has grown under every single administration and combination of Congress, going all the way back to President Eisenhower. The S&P 500 Index has only fallen under Richard Nixon and George W. Bush's administrations, largely due to an inflation shock and the Great Financial Crisis. In fact, the S&P 500 has only fallen in seventeen years, going all the way back to 1945. Bottom line: The U.S. economy and stock market are likely to grow over time regardless of the composition of Washington, meaning emotional responses to the election that draw one away from a well-constructed investment strategy is a recipe for derailing investment success. Our advice around this election: Stay the course.

The Week Ahead:

The final full week of election campaigning, Big Tech earnings, updated looks at growth/inflation, and key employment reports will all vie for investors' attention this week.

- Presidential candidates and their surrogates will crisscross the country in the final run-up to Election Night in America on November 5th.
- Alphabet and AMD report their profit results for the previous quarter on Tuesday. Meta Platforms and Microsoft will follow on Wednesday, with Apple, Amazon, and Intel rounding out the week's Big Tech reports on Thursday. While the Magnificent Seven could see double-digit profit growth over the next five quarters, so too could the rest of the market. This means that, if analysts are correct, the broadening of profit growth among more sectors and companies next year could help reduce the disparity between Big Tech/Mag Seven and the rest of the market.
- Updates on job openings (Tuesday), a first look at Q3 GDP (Wednesday), the Federal Reserve's preferred inflation measure (Thursday), and the all-important nonfarm payrolls report for October (Friday) will keep investors very busy.

Stock Market Recap

Benchmark	Total Returns			LTM PE		Yield %	
	Weekly	MTD	YTD	Current	5-Year Median	Current	5-Year Median
S&P 500 Index: 5,808	-1.0%	0.9%	23.1%	27.2	22.7	1.2	1.5
Dow Jones Industrial Average: 42,114	-2.7%	-0.4%	13.4%	24.1	20.4	1.7	2.0
Russell 2000 Index: 5,487	-3.0%	-0.9%	10.1%	60.0	39.4	1.3	1.3
NASDAQ Composite: 18,519	0.2%	1.8%	24.1%	40.7	37.4	0.6	0.8
Best Performing Sector (weekly): Consumer Discretionary	0.9%	0.3%	14.3%	28.8	30.9	0.7	0.8
Worst Performing Sector (weekly): Materials	-4.0%	-2.5%	11.3%	27.8	18.9	1.8	1.9

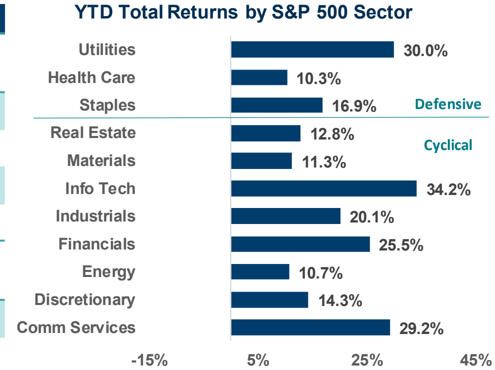
Source: Factset. Data as of 10/25/2024

Bond/Commodity/Currency Recap

Benchmark	Total Returns		
	Weekly	MTD	YTD
Bloomberg U.S. Universal	-0.9%	-2.1%	2.7%
West Texas Intermediate (WTI) Oil: $71.77	2.9%	4.4%	-0.2%
Spot Gold: $2,747.22	0.9%	4.3%	33.2%
U.S. Dollar Index: 104.26	0.7%	3.5%	2.9%
Government Bond Yields	Yield Chg		
	Weekly	MTD	YTD
2-year U.S. Treasury Yield: 4.10%	15 bps chg	46 bps chg	-15 bps chg
10-year U.S. Treasury Yield: 4.24%	16 bps chg	45 bps chg	35 bps chg

Source: Factset. Data as of 10/25/2024. bps = basis points

YTD Total Returns by S&P 500 Sector



Source: S&P Global, Factset. Data as of 10/25/2024

These figures are shown for illustrative purposes only and are not guaranteed. They do not reflect taxes or investment/product fees or expenses, which would reduce the figures shown here. An index is a statistical composite that is not managed. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results.

U.S. Premarket Indicators / Overnight International Market Activity

United States:

Here is a quick news rundown to start your morning:

- **Premarket activity points to a lower open.** Stocks are looking to start the week on a high note after the S&P 500 Index snapped a six-week winning streak last week. Israel's limited air strike against Iran over the weekend, which did not target oil or nuclear sites, is helping ease Middle East tensions and sending crude prices lower this morning. Notably, both Israel and Iran are downplaying the incident, which has also helped lower the temperature in the region.
- **Earnings Update:** With roughly 37% of S&P 500 third quarter reports complete, blended earnings per share (EPS) growth is higher by +3.6% year-over-year on revenue growth of +4.9%. It's peak week in the earnings season this week, with 169 S&P 500 companies scheduled to report their results.

Europe:

A preliminary look at Q3 Eurozone GDP on Wednesday is likely to come in weak after an already anemic pace of growth in Q2. Preliminary looks at October CPI for the Eurozone on Thursday could draw attention to core and services-related inflation for clues on further ECB rate cut actions. Some see an additional 50 basis point rate cut on the table for December.

Asia-Pacific:

Japan's Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) lost its majority rule in the lower house for the first time since 2009. LDP won 215 house seats in this weekend's election but needed to win 233 to maintain their majority. The Constitutional Party for the People (DPP) saw the biggest gains. A new coalition government with LDP (still the largest single party by support) will need to be formed with new partners to manage the government as a minority ruling coalition. Separately, updates on official China PMIs and Caixin manufacturing PMI are out on Friday. Official manufacturing PMI has been in contraction since May, while the Caixin figure in September fell to its weakest level since April 2023. These are not great signals for Beijing officials who are trying to turn China's economy around.

WORLD CAPITAL MARKETS

10/28/2024 As of: 8:30 AM ET

Americas	% chg.	% YTD	Value
S&P 500	0.0%	23.1%	5,808.1
Dow Jones	-0.6%	13.4%	42,114.4
NASDAQ Composite	0.6%	24.1%	18,518.6
Russell 2000	-0.5%	10.1%	2,208.0
Brazil Bovespa	-0.1%	-3.2%	129,893
S&P/TSX Comp. (Canada)	-0.4%	19.7%	24,463.7
Russell 3000	-0.1%	21.6%	3,306.1

Europe (Intra-day)	% chg.	%YTD	Value
DJSTOXX 50 (Europe)	-0.1%	12.6%	4,940.5
FTSE 100 (U.K.)	-0.4%	9.6%	8,215.5
DAX Index (Germany)	-0.2%	16.0%	19,423.9
CAC 40 (France)	0.1%	2.5%	7,506.3
FTSE MIB (Italy)	-0.1%	14.5%	34,758.5
IBEX 35 (Spain)	0.2%	21.4%	11,831.1
MOEX Index (Russia)	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#N/A N/A

Asia/Pacific (Last Night)	% chg.	%YTD	Value
Nikkei 225 (Japan)	1.8%	17.2%	38,605.5
Hang Seng (Hong Kong)	0.0%	26.0%	20,599.4
Korea Kospi 100	1.1%	-0.5%	2,612.4
Singapore STI	-0.3%	16.1%	3,584.1
Shanghai Comp. (China)	0.7%	11.7%	3,322.2
Bombay Sensex (India)	0.8%	12.0%	80,005.0
S&P/ASX 200 (Australia)	0.1%	12.8%	8,221.5

Global	% chg.	% YTD	Value
MSCI All-Country World Idx	0.0%	18.3%	845.5

Developed International	% chg.	%YTD	Value
MSCI EAFE	0.1%	8.7%	2,361.5

Emerging International	% chg.	%YTD	Value
MSCI Emerging Mkts	0.0%	13.6%	1,134.9

Note: International market returns shown on a local currency basis. The equity index data shown above is on a total return basis, inclusive of dividends.

S&P 500 Sectors	% chg.	% YTD	Value
Communication Services	0.7%	29.2%	315.2
Consumer Discretionary	0.5%	14.3%	1,610.5
Consumer Staples	-0.8%	16.9%	872.6
Energy	0.1%	10.7%	690.9
Financials	-1.0%	25.5%	775.7
Health Care	-0.5%	10.3%	1,731.5
Industrials	-0.3%	20.0%	1,144.7
Materials	-0.6%	11.3%	592.3
Real Estate	-0.8%	12.8%	276.4
Technology	0.6%	34.2%	4,534.9
Utilities	-1.5%	30.0%	408.2

Equity Income Indices	% chg.	% YTD	Value
JPM Alerian MLP Index	-0.2%	11.8%	284.4
FTSE NAREIT Comp. TR	-1.0%	12.2%	26,837.6
DJ US Select Dividend	-1.0%	17.5%	3,529.3
DJ Global Select Dividend	-0.4%	11.4%	234.6
S&P Div. Aristocrats	-0.9%	12.0%	4,784.6

Bond Indices	% chg.	% YTD	Value
Barclays US Agg. Bond	-0.2%	2.0%	2,205.9
Barclays HY Bond	0.0%	7.5%	2,664.9

Commodities Futures & Spot (Intra-day)	% chg.	% YTD	Value
CRB Raw Industrials	-0.3%	1.2%	550.1
NYMEX WTI Crude (p/bbl.)	-6.2%	-6.0%	67.3
ICE Brent Crude (p/bbl.)	-5.9%	-7.1%	71.6
NYMEX Nat Gas (mmBtu)	-7.0%	-5.3%	2.4
Spot Gold (troy oz.)	-0.5%	32.5%	2,733.5
Spot Silver (troy oz.)	-0.8%	40.5%	33.4
LME Copper (per ton)	1.1%	11.9%	9,469.4
LME Aluminum (per ton)	1.1%	12.7%	2,643.6
CBOT Corn (cents p/bushel)	-0.4%	-17.8%	413.8
CBOT Wheat (cents p/bushel)	0.3%	-14.7%	570.5

Foreign Exchange (Intra-day)	% chg.	% YTD	Value
Euro (€/$)	0.3%	-1.9%	1.08
British Pound (£/$)	0.2%	2.1%	1.30
Japanese Yen ($/¥)	-0.2%	-7.6%	152.57
Australian Dollar (A$/$)	0.0%	-3.0%	0.66
Canadian Dollar ($/C$)	0.0%	-4.7%	1.39
Swiss Franc ($/CHF)	0.1%	-2.8%	0.87

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Ameriprise Global Asset Allocation Committee (GAAC)

U.S. Equity Sector - Tactical Views

	S&P 500 Index Weight	GAAC Tactical View	GAAC Tactical Overlay	GAAC Recommended Weight
Financials	12.9%	Overweight	2.0%	14.9%
Consumer Staples	5.9%	Overweight	2.0%	32.5%
Information Technology	31.9%	Equalweight	-	31.9%
Health Care	11.5%	Equalweight	-	11.5%
Communication Services	8.8%	Equalweight	-	8.8%
Energy	3.2%	Equalweight	-	3.2%
Utilities	2.5%	Equalweight	-	2.5%
Materials	2.3%	Equalweight	-	2.3%
Real Estate	2.3%	Equalweight	-	2.3%
Consumer Discretionary	10.2%	Underweight	-2.0%	8.2%
Industrials	8.5%	Underweight	-2.0%	6.5%

As of: September 30, 2024

Index weightings represent the respective market capitalization of each sector in the S&P 500 as of 9/26/2024. The GAAC Tactical Overlay, as well as Recommended Tactical Weights, is derived from the Ameriprise Global Asset Allocation Committee (GAAC).Views are expressed relative to the Index and are provided to represent investment conviction in each region. Tactical Allocations are designed to augment Index returns over a 6-12 month time horizon. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Global Equity Regions - Tactical Views

	MSCI All-Country World Index Weight	GAAC Tactical View	GAAC Tactical Overlay	GAAC Recommended Weight
United States	62.8%	Overweight	2.2%	65.0%
Europe ex U.K.	12.9%	Equalweight	-	12.9%
Asia-Pacific ex Japan	11.0%	Equalweight	-	11.0%
Japan	5.2%	Equalweight	-	5.2%
United Kingdom	3.2%	Equalweight	-	3.2%
Latin America	0.9%	Equalweight	-	0.9%
Canada	2.8%	Underweight	1.0%	1.8%
Middle East / Africa	1.2%	Underweight	-1.2%	0.0%

as of: September 30, 2024

Index weightings are based on the regional market capitalizations of the MSCI All-Country World Index as of 09/26/2024. The GAAC Tactical Overlay, as well as the Recommended Tactical Weights, are derived from the Ameriprise Global Asset Allocation Committee (GAAC). Views are expressed relative to the Index and are provided to represent investment conviction in each region. Tactical Allocations are designed to augment Index returns over a 6-12 month time horizon. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

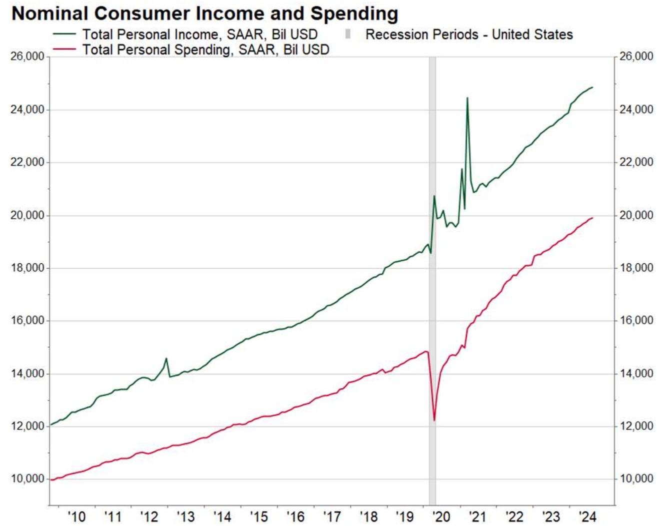
The Week Ahead:

Russell T. Price, CFA, Chief Economist

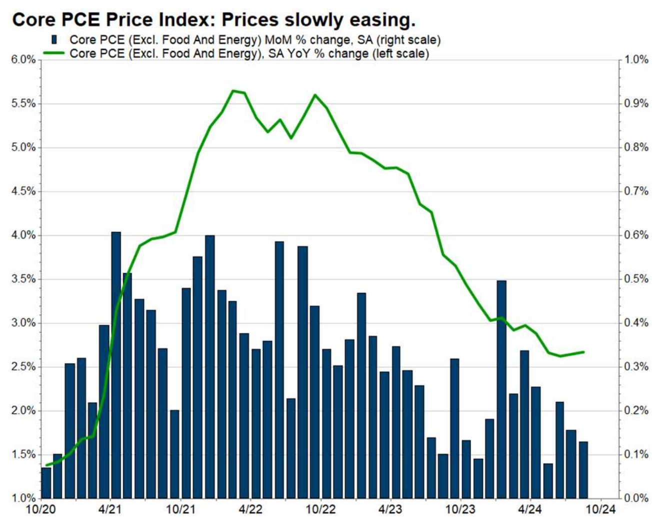
Unless otherwise noted, all economic estimates are sourced from Bloomberg and all corporate earnings measures are sourced from FactSet.

- **Q3 Earnings Season:** Through Friday, 185 or about 37% of S&P 500 companies had reported their financial results for the third quarter. In the coming week, 169 S&P 500 companies are scheduled to report including 10 that are also members of the Dow Jones Industrial Average.
- So far, aggregate results have been generally weaker than expected. Blended earnings per share (EPS) (actuals and estimates) are currently forecast to grow by just 3.5% year-over-year on sales growth of 4.7%. These rates are better than the picture a week prior when EPS were forecast to be 2.7% higher y/y on sales growth of 4.4%. Still, the numbers are well below where analyst estimates stood at the start of the quarter. On July 1st, analysts were looking for aggregate Index earnings to grow by +7.3% on sales growth of +4.5%.
- This quarter, the "stories behind the numbers" appear modest. However, lower energy commodity prices are expected to weigh heavily on energy sector results. The sector is expected to see a near 28% y/y decline in EPS resulting in 2.0 percentage points of downside for the overall S&P 500 Index, according to FactSet. The Industrial and Materials sectors are also expected to see lower y/y EPS results that contribute to a combined 1.1 points of downside to the overall Index performance.
- **The Economic Calendar:** Investors will have plenty of economic data to consider this week. Employment data will be of considerable consequence and yet it stands as a significant point of uncertainly given the hard to estimate impact from hurricane activity during the period. As a reminder, the Labor Department measures establishment employment in the week that contains the 12th each month. Hurricanes Helene and Milton both made landfall in the days and weeks in between thus the impact on businesses in the affected areas will reveal itself in the data. How much is the million-dollar question. Despite this overhanging issue, we believe markets should take the Employment Report with a grain of salt given what is likely to be a heavy hurricane influence.
- Outside the U.S., the Bank of Japan's policy meeting on Wednesday could also carry implications for global markets given its potential influence on "Yen carry trade" flows.
- **Q3 Real GDP – first estimate:** The Commerce Department will release its first estimate of third quarter real GDP growth on Wednesday. Overall, it looks to have been another quarter of solid expansion in the U.S. economy. We currently see

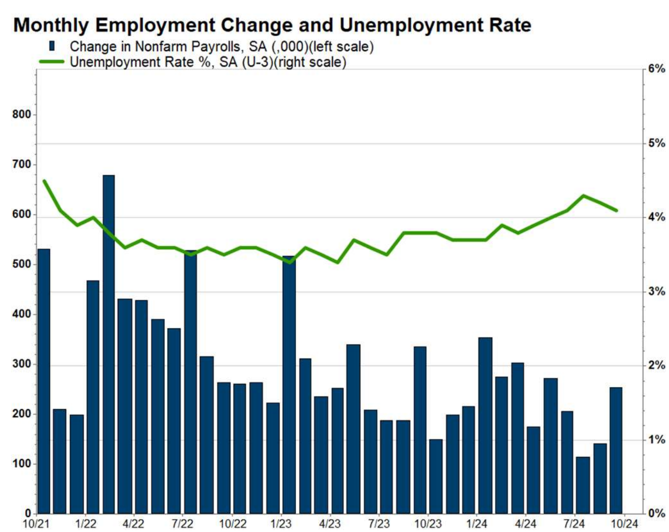
the growth in the period has having been +3.1% higher on a quarter-over-quarter, annualized pace, largely driven by a continuation of sound consumer spending. For its part, the widely monitored Atlanta Fed *GDPNow* forecast currently stands at +3.3% for the period and the Bloomberg consensus looks for growth of +3.0%.



- Key elements of the GDP report, consumer spending and business investment spending, are usually well informed by the time the first GDP report is issued. The factors that could offer a surprise, in our view, will be trade and government spending. Trade can often be a volatile component and in Q3 there was the short-lived port strike and a few hurricanes to consider as to their influence on overall activity.
- **September Income and Spending:** Personal income and spending are both forecast to have grown by a solid 0.4% last month. If the month-over-month rates are accurate it would place income at about 5.5% higher versus year-ago levels and spending about 5.0% higher.
- More specifically, personal spending is expected to benefit from solid retail sales and a continuation of solid spending on services. Goods (as primarily measured by the Retail Sales report) represent about a third of total consumer outlays and were a sound 0.4% higher m/m in September.
- **Core Personal Consumption Expenditure (PCE) Price Index**. Thursday's personal income and spending reports will also provide the Fed's preferred inflation measure, the Core PCE (PCE minus food and energy components). The PCE numbers often follow trends seen in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) which is released about two weeks earlier each month. For the month of September, headline CPI posted a 0.2% m/m increase while the core rate (excluding food and energy) and the core rate expanded by 0.3%. The headline and core numbers are currently projected to be the same within the PCE report, thus bringing the Core PCE rate down to +2.6% from 2.7%. If so, it would be the lowest rate for the series since early 2021. *The chart at right is sourced from FactSet.*



- **September Employment Report:** There is a considerable range of estimates for Friday's nonfarm payrolls number as forecasters attempt to adequately factor-in the impact of recent hurricane activity. Hurricanes Helene and Milton both made landfall and inflicted considerable devastation in the southeast in between the Establishment Survey weeks. Such influences typically have a short-term impact on job numbers but to an indeterminant degree.
- Currently, the Bloomberg consensus looks for 90,000 net new jobs to have been created in the October measurement period with a range of estimates of +130,000 to a low of +13,000 (versus a September reported rate of +254,000). Other reports have some forecasters looking for negative job growth in the month.
- The Unemployment Rate, meanwhile, is projected to remain flat at a healthy 4.1%.
- *The charts at right have been source from FactSet.*



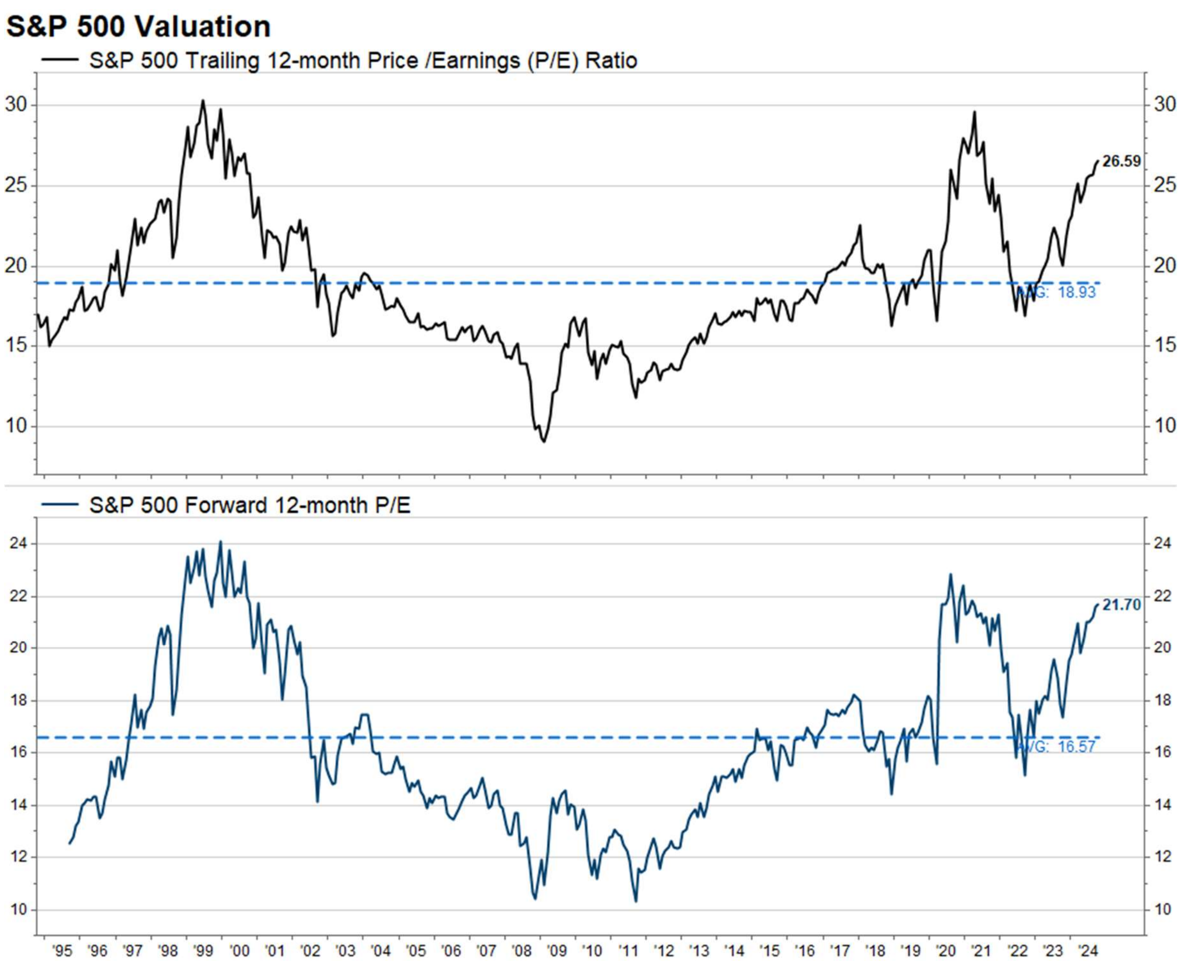
The calendar below is sourced from American Enterprise Investment Services Inc.

October 28	29	30	31	November 1
Dallas Fed Mfg. Index	**Advance Trade - Goods**	**Q3 Real GDP - 1st est.**	**Initial Jobless Claims**	**Employment Report**
Foreign Investment - China	**S&P /CaseShiller Home $$$**	**ADP Employment Estimate**	**Personal Income**	**ISM Manufacturing Index**
Unemployment - Japan	**Consumer Confidence**	**Pending Home Sales**	**Personal Spending**	**Construction Spending**
	JOLTS / Job Openings	*Industrial Production - Japan*	*Manufacturing PMI - Japan*	**U.S. Auto Sales**
	Trade - Japan	*Industrial Production - S. Korea*	*Manufacturing PMI - China*	*Bank Lending - India*
		Manufacturing PMI - China	*Inflation - Eurozone*	
		Retail Sales - Japan		
		Monetary Policy - Japan	**Happy Halloween** 	
		GDP - Eurozone		

Where Market Fundamentals Stand Heading into The Week:

S&P 500 Trailing and Forward P/E valuations: *Source: FactSet*

Please note: Although we try to maintain consistency as much as possible, Price to Earnings (P/E) ratios may differ from one source to another. Most notably, P/E numbers can often show their most notable differences during an earnings release season as some sources may still use the last full 'actual' earnings number while others use earnings per share that are updated via a combination of actual and estimated earnings per share. The calculation of earnings (operating earnings versus 'as reported' or GAAP) also often differ modestly from one data source to another due to the proprietary use of calculation methodologies.



Consensus Earnings Estimates: *Source: FactSet*

Please note: The consensus earnings estimates shown below should viewed cautiously. The business environment remains very dynamic, thus leaving current estimates with greater uncertainty than usual, in our view. The table below is sourced from American Enterprise Investment Management Inc and is based on data from FactSet.

S&P 500 Earnings Estimates	2020	2021	2022	2023				2024				2025				2026
10/28/2024	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Est.	Est.	Est.	Est.	Est.	Est.	Est.
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	FY
Quarterly $$ amount				$53.34	$54.52	$58.91	$55.56	$56.45	$60.55	$60.44	$62.79	$63.74	$67.71	$70.36	$72.99	
change over last week										$0.35	-$0.37	-$0.15	-$0.22	-$0.19	-$0.17	-$0.46
yr/yr				-1.2%	-3.6%	6.1%	4.2%	5.8%	11.1%	5.0%	13.0%	12.9%	11.8%	16.4%	16.2%	
qtr/qtr				0.1%	2.2%	8.1%	-5.7%	1.6%	7.3%	-0.2%	3.9%	1.5%	6.2%	3.9%	3.7%	
Trailing 4 quarters $$	$143.08	$211.09	$222.33	$218.71	$216.67	$220.08	$222.33	$225.44	$231.47	$233.00	$240.23	$247.52	$254.68	$264.60	$274.80	$309.02
yr/yr % change	-13.0%	47.5%	4.2%				0.0%				8.1%				14.4%	12.5%
Implied P/E based on a S&P 500 level of: **5808**											24.2	23.5	22.8	22.0	21.1	18.8

Economic News and Views:

Russell T. Price, CFA – Chief Economist

Releases for Monday October 28, 2024

All times Eastern. Consensus estimates via Bloomberg

None Scheduled

Ameriprise Economic Projections

Forecast:	Full-year				Quarterly						
	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Est. 2024	Est. 2025	Actual Q4-2023	Actual Q1-2024	Actual Q2-2024	Est. Q3-2024	Est. Q4-2024	Est. Q1-2025	Est. Q2-2025
Real GDP (annualized)	2.5%	2.9%	2.7%	1.8%	3.2%	1.6%	3.0%	2.7%	1.9%	1.8%	2.0%
Unemployment Rate	3.6%	3.7%	4.4%	4.2%	3.7%	3.8%	4.1%	4.1%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%
CPI (YoY)	8.0%	3.4%	2.4%	2.0%	3.4%	3.5%	3.0%	2.4%	2.3%	2.0%	2.0%
Core PCE (YoY)	5.2%	2.9%	2.4%	2.0%	2.9%	2.8%	2.6%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%

Sources: Historical data via FactSet. Estimates (Est.) via American Enterprise Investment Services Inc.

YoY = Year-over-year, Unemployment numbers are period ending. GDP: Gross Domestic Product; CPI: Consumer Price Index

PCE: Personal Consumption Expenditures Price Index. Core excludes food and energy.

All estimates other than GDP are period ending. **Last Updated: October 14, 2024**

Ameriprise Global Asset Allocation Committee Targets and Views

Targets

2024 Year-end Targets:	**Favorable Scenario**	**Base-Case Scenario**	**Adverse Scenario**
S&P 500 Index:	5,900	5,750	5,000
10-Year U.S. Treasury Yield:	4.00%	3.75%	3.00%
Fed Funds Target Range:	4.50% to 4.75%	4.75% to 5.00%	4.25% to 4.50%

Estimates (Est.) via American Enterprise Investment Services Inc.

Please see latest *Quarterly Capital Market Digest* for more information. **Last Updated: July 8, 2024**

Global Asset Allocation Committee Views

AMERIPRISE GLOBAL ASSET ALLOCATION COMMITTEE TACTICAL ASSET CLASS VIEWS

2024 Year-end S&P 500 Target: 5,750
2024 Year-End 10-year Treasury Target: 3.75%

as of 09/27/2024

	Overweight	Equalweight	Underweight
Equity	• U.S. Large Cap Growth • U.S. Large Cap Value	• U.S. Mid Cap Value • U.S. Mid Cap Growth • U.S. Small Cap Value • U.S. Small Cap Growth	• Developed Foreign Equity • Emerging Foreign Equity
S&P 500 Sectors	• Consumer Staples • Financials	• Communication Services • Energy • Health Care • Information Technology • Materials • Real Estate • Utilities	• Consumer Discretionary • Industrials
Global Equity Regions	• United States	• Asia Pacific ex. Japan • Europe ex U.K. • Japan • Latin America • United Kingdom	• Middle East/Africa • Canada
Fixed Income	• U.S. Government • U.S. Investment Grade Corp.	• U.S. High Yield Bonds • Developed Foreign Bonds	• Emerging Foreign Bonds • Municipal Bonds
Alternatives		• Real Assets	• Alternative Strategies
Cash		• Cash • Cash Investments	

Note: Our Tactical Allocations are designed to augment a Strategic portfolio over a 6-12-month time horizon. **Asset Allocation and diversification do not ensure or guarantee better performance and do not eliminate the risk of investment losses. Investors should note that rising interest rates could have a detrimental effect on bond prices. Please consult with your financial advisor.** Cash generally refers to assets, securities and/or products low in risk and highly liquid. For asset allocation purposes, instruments can include Treasury bills, certificates of deposit, money market funds and high-quality bonds whose maturities are less than 3 months. Outside of asset allocation purposes, cash investments can also include illiquid cash held in a mutual fund or pledged as collateral for derivatives. You can only access this cash by redeeming the fund using it, subject to fees or time constraints associated with redemptions.

As of September 30, 2024	Rolling Returns			
Major Market Indices	**Q3'24**	**1-year**	**3-years**	**5-years**
Russell 3000® Index (U.S. Equity)	6.23%	35.19%	10.29%	15.26%
MSCI ACWI Ex USA Index – net (Foreign Equity)	8.06%	25.35%	4.14%	7.59%
Bloomberg U.S. Universal Bond Index (Fixed Income)	5.20%	12.08%	-1.05%	0.70%
Wilshire Liquid Alternative Index (Alternatives)	2.56%	10.18%	2.35%	3.18%
FTSE Three-Month Treasury Bill Index (Cash)	1.37%	5.63%	3.63%	2.38%

Past performance is not a guarantee of future performance. Performance calculations use FactSet data and are as of Date.

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With Ameriprise Financial, you can benefit from our dedicated team of experienced investment research and due diligence professionals. Our objective market insight, strategies and guidance are designed to provide you with insight into investment strategies and solutions to help you feel more confident about your financial future. It's the higher level of sophistication and service you've come to expect from Ameriprise.

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Corporate Bonds are debt instruments issued by a private corporation. Non-Investment grade securities, commonly known as "high-yield" or "junk" bonds, are historically subject to greater risk of default, including the loss of principal and interest, than higher-rated bonds, which may result in greater price volatility than experienced with a higher-rated issue.

Investing in **derivatives** is a specialized activity that involves special risks that subject the fund to significant loss potential, including when used as leverage, and may result in greater fluctuation in fund value.

Diversification and **Asset Allocation** do not assure a profit or protect against loss.

Dividend and interest payments are not guaranteed. The amount of dividend payment, if any, can vary over time and issuers may reduce or eliminate dividends paid on securities in the event of a recession or adverse event affecting a specific industry or issuer. Should a company be unable to pay interest on a timely basis a default may occur and interruption or reduction of interest and principal occur. Investments in a narrowly focused sector may exhibit higher volatility than investments with broader objectives and is subject to market risk and economic risk.

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Growth securities, at times, may not perform as well as value securities or the stock market in general and may be out of favor with investors.

Income Risk: We note that dividends are declared solely at the discretion of the companies' boards of directors. Dividend cuts or eliminations will likely negatively impact underlying company valuations. Published dividend yields are calculated before fees and taxes. Dividends paid by foreign companies to ADR holders may be subject to a withholding tax which could adversely affect the realized dividend yield. In certain circumstances, investors in ADR shares have the option to receive dividends in the form of cash payments, rights shares or ADR shares. Each form of dividend payment will have different tax consequences and therefore generate a different yield. In some instances, ADR holders are eligible to reclaim a portion of the withholding tax.

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The **mutual funds** and **ETFs** included in this report are subject to specific risk factors, generally the same as those of the underlying securities and may result in a loss of the principal amount invested.

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Security Recommendation Risk: The research team may not be successful in selecting securities that collectively perform better than the benchmark. When viewing return comparisons investors should keep in mind the following information. Our model portfolio generally maintains less than 50 securities, whereas benchmark indices contain several times that amount. The benchmark index is market capitalization weighted, providing greater weight to the larger company movements, whereas our model portfolio is designed to be equally dollar weighted. Furthermore, the model portfolio may deviate significantly, at times, from the sector allocation of the benchmark due to our interpretation of economic conditions and market factors as well as our security selection process.

The benchmark index returns are taken from Bloomberg Financial Markets and reflect dividends reinvested. Additionally, there is no fee or cost assumption in the index comparison return.

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