

## Before the Bell

## An Ameriprise Investment Research Group Publication

December 10, 2024

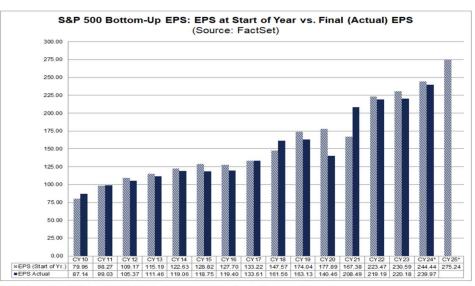
## Starting the Day

- U.S. equity futures point to a flat /mixed open.
- · European markets are trading mixed at midday.
- · Asian markets ended mostly higher.
- Analysts expect a record year of S&P 500 profits in 2025.
- · Small business uncertainty breaks its streak.
- 10-year Treasury yield at 4.23%.
- West Texas Intermediate (WTI) oil is trading at \$68.02.
- Gold is trading at \$2,700.50

# Market Perspectives Anthony Saglimbene, Chief Market Strategist

Are analysts too rosy about the outlook for 2025? In general, it's easier for analysts, strategists, and investors to be optimistic about the path forward for financial markets when stock prices are trending higher and economic conditions are solid. Conversely, these groups can paint an overly dire forecast of the future when financial markets are in a downtrend, or fundamental conditions have deteriorated. The trick for most investors is to maintain a "realistic" view of the future when sentiment moves to the extremes and avoid getting caught up in the near-term noise that often smooths out over time. In fact, with enough time to invest, extremes in optimism and pessimism are usually a clue to be more cautious or opportunistic in how one allocates their investments.

The FactSet chart to the right shows analysts' bottom-up S&P 500 earnings per share (EPS) estimates at the start of each calendar year and where actual EPS ends the year (measured two months after each year to account for Q4 earnings). As the data shows, analysts have overestimated earnings at the start of each year in 17 of the last 25 years and underestimated profits in the other 8 years. Note: Not all 25 years are presented in the chart above. According to FactSet, industry analysts have overestimated S&P 500 EPS by 6.3% on average over the last 25 years. To be fair, this average



\*EPS Actual for CY24 and EPS (Start of Yr.) for CY25 reflect values as of Dec. 5

includes years associated with 9/11, the Great Financial Crisis, and a global pandemic, which could not be predicted and influence the figures.

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

Bottom line: If the S&P 500 actually achieves roughly \$275 in earnings next year it would be a record. That said, over time, earnings generally grow, and outside of short periods where profits contract, the S&P 500 makes new profit highs quite routinely. We believe strong U.S. fundamental conditions, easier y/y comparisons in some areas, and possibly an easier tax and regulation environment starting in 2025 could be supportive of higher profit growth next year. However, historical patterns of analyst overestimation in profits at the start of the year, tariff threats, and normalizing growth patterns leave an opportunity for overall S&P 500 profits to fall short of lofty expectations. As we hinted at the top, we believe maintaining a positive but realistic view of the profit picture ahead is a sound way to set expectations heading into the new year.

### **U.S. Premarket Indicators / Overnight International Market Activity**

#### **United States:**

Here is a quick news rundown to start your morning:

• Stocks are looking at a flattish open. Major U.S. averages finished off their highs on Monday, with NVIDIA and semiconductors notable laggards on China regulatory scrutiny. The latest New York Fed Survey of Consumer Expectations showed inflation expectations ticking up over all horizons, with expectations about the labor market mixed. That said, the share of households expecting a better financial situation in one year rose to its highest level since February 2020. On a related sentiment note, November NFIB Small Business Optimism snapped a 34-month streak of record-high uncertainty. Election results and a shift in economic policy next year were flagged as reasons for the improved small business optimism. Up ahead: Wednesday's November CPI report and a \$58 billion 3-year Treasury note auction will be the focus for investors. Consumer inflation is expected to tick slightly higher in November, though readings within economists' expectations likely keep the Federal Reserve cutting its policy rate next week, in our view.

#### **Europe:**

The economic calendar is pretty thin and limited to final looks at November CPI, with German consumer inflation matching flash readings. Thursday's European Central Bank decision is likely to include another 25-basis point rate cut, which would be its fourth consecutive cut and would lower the deposit rate to 3.0%. Economic conditions across Europe have been mixed, with business activity suggesting weakening trends. Consumer confidence, business investment, and exports all remain subdued in Europe, leaving room for the ECB to loosen monetary policy to help support growth.

#### Asia-Pacific:

Markets across Asia lacked much direction in Tuesday's trading. Investors are looking for more concrete details from China's Politburo statement pointing to strong fiscal stimulus in the future and looser monetary policy next year. According to *FactSet*, the China Economic Work Conference later this week could be a potential first source of detail on added policy support. As expected, the Reserve Bank of Australia left its cash rate unchanged.

CBOT Wheat (cents p/bushel)

Canadian Dollar (\$/C\$)

Swiss Franc (\$/CHF)

-0.7%

0.1%

-0.1%

-18.3%

-6.5%

-4.4%

554.8

Value

1.42

0.88

#### **WORLD CAPITAL MARKETS**

Utilities

Foreign Exch

British Pound (£/\$)

12/10/2024	As of: 8	3:30 AM	ET								
Americas	% chg.	% YTD	Value	Europe (Intra-day)	% chg.	%YTD	Value	Asia/Pacific (Last Night)	% chg.	%YTD	Value
S&P 500	-0.6%	28.6%	6,052.9	DJSTOXX 50 (Europe)	-0.2%	13.7%	4,974.6	Nikkei 225 (Japan)	0.5%	19.6%	39,367.6
Dow Jones	-0.5%	20.0%	44,401.9	FTSE 100 (U.K.)	-0.5%	11.3%	8,309.3	Hang Seng (Hong Kong)	-0.5%	24.4%	20,311.3
NASDAQ Composite	-0.6%	32.4%	19,736.7	DAX Index (Germany)	0.1%	21.6%	20,368.8	Korea Kospi 100	2.4%	-7.8%	2,417.8
Russell 2000	-0.7%	19.5%	2,392.8	CAC 40 (France)	-0.6%	1.7%	7,438.1	Singapore STI	0.5%	24.3%	3,813.6
Brazil Bovespa	1.0%	-5.2%	127,210	FTSE MIB (Italy)	0.1%	14.0%	34,604.9	Shanghai Comp. (China)	0.6%	15.0%	3,422.7
<b>S&amp;P/TSX Comp.</b> (Canada)	-0.3%	25.7%	25,625.4	IBEX 35 (Spain)	0.0%	24.1%	12,011.9	Bombay Sensex (India)	0.0%	14.3%	81,510.1
Russell 3000	-0.7%	28.0%	3,473.3	MOEX Index (Russia)	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#N/A N/A	S&P/ASX 200 (Australia)	-0.4%	15.8%	8,393.0
Global	% chg.	% YTD	Value	Developed International	% chg.	%YTD	Value	<b>Emerging International</b>	% chg.	%YTD	Value
MSCI All-Country World Idx	-0.3%	22.1%	870.9	MSCI EAFE	0.3%	9.0%	2,361.8	MSCI Emerging Mkts	0.8%	11.7%	1,114.0
Note: International market returns	shown on a	local curren	cy basis. The e	equity index data shown abov	re Is on a <u>t</u>	otal retui	rn basis, inclu	isive of dividends.			
S&P 500 Sectors	% chg.	% YTD	Value	<b>Equity Income Indices</b>	% chg.	% YTD	Value	Commodities			
<b>Communication Services</b>	-1.3%	39.2%	339.2	JPM Alerian MLP Index	-1.5%	18.7%	301.9	Futures & Spot (Intra-day)	% chg.	% YTD	Value
Consumer Discretionary	-0.3%	34.2%	1,887.9	FTSE NAREIT Comp. TR	0.3%	11.6%	26,701.9	CRB Raw Industrials	0.4%	0.6%	547.1
Consumer Staples	-0.5%	19.5%	889.4	DJ US Select Dividend	-0.8%	22.0%	3,662.8	NYMEX WTI Crude (p/bbl.)	-0.5%	-5.1%	68.0
Energy	-0.2%	11.3%	689.7	DJ Global Select Dividend	-0.4%	11.3%	233.1	ICE Brent Crude (p/bbl.)	-0.5%	-6.8%	71.8
Financials	-1.4%	33.8%	825.1	S&P Div. Aristocrats	-0.1%	13.5%	4,849.1	NYMEX Nat Gas (mmBtu)	-2.5%	23.4%	3.1
Health Care	0.2%	7.4%	1,682.4					Spot Gold (troy oz.)	0.6%	29.7%	2,676.2
Industrials	-0.9%	23.4%	1,174.8					Spot Silver (troy oz.)	0.1%	33.9%	31.9
Materials	-0.2%	8.5%	575.7	Bond Indices	% chg.	% YTD	Value	LME Copper (per ton)	1.2%	7.7%	9,119.0
Real Estate	0.1%	12.3%	274.5	Barclays US Agg. Bond	-0.2%	3.1%	2,229.9	LME Aluminum (per ton)	-1.0%	8.5%	
				-a.o.a.jo 00 / 1000.11a	0.270	3.170	2,220.0	LIVIE Aluminum (per ton)	-1.070	0.070	2,544.6

0.2%

-4.6%

27.3%

397.4

1.05

1.28

Japanese Yen (\$/¥)

Australian Dollar (A\$/\$)

-1.3%

-0.2%

0.0%

#### **Ameriprise Global Asset Allocation Committee (GAAC)**

U.S. Equity Sector - 1	Tactical \	/iews							
	S&P 500 Index <u>Weight</u>	GAAC Tactical View	GAAC Tactical Overlay	GAAC Recommended <u>Weight</u>		S&P 500 Index <u>Weight</u>	GAAC Tactical View	GAAC Tactical Overlay	GAAC Recommended <u>Weight</u>
Financials	12.9%	Overweight	2.0%	14.9%	Energy	3.2%	Equalweight	-	3.2%
Consumer Staples	5.9%	Overweight	2.0%	32.5%	Utilities	2.5%	Equalweight	-	2.5%
Information Technology	31.9%	Equalweight	-	31.9%	Materials	2.3%	Equalweight	-	2.3%
Health Care	11.5%	Equalweight	-	11.5%	Real Estate	2.3%	Equalweight	-	2.3%
<b>Communication Services</b>	8.8%	Equalweight	-	8.8%	<b>Consumer Discretionary</b>	10.2%	Underweight	-2.0%	8.2%
As of: September 30, 2024					Industrials	8.5%	Underweight	-2.0%	6.5%

% YTD

-7.0%

-6.1%

-0.7%

151.70

0.64

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.

<b>Global Equity F</b>	Regions - Ta	ctical Views							
	MSCI All-Country		GAAC	GAAC		MSCI All-Country	<i>y</i>	GAAC	GAAC
	World Index	GAAC	Tactical	Recommended		World Index	GAAC	Tactical	Recommended
	Weight	Tactical View	<u>Overlay</u>	<u>Weight</u>		Weight	Tactical View	<u>Overlay</u>	<u>Weight</u>
<b>United States</b>	62.8%	Overweight	2.2%	65.0%	<b>United Kingdom</b>	3.2%	Equalweight	-	3.2%
Europe ex U.K.	12.9%	Equalweight	-	12.9%	Latin America	0.9%	Equalweight	-	0.9%
Asia-Pacific ex Jap	an 11.0%	Equalweight	-	11.0%	Canada	2.8%	Underweight	1.0%	1.8%
Japan	5.2%	Equalweight	-	5.2%	Middle East / Africa	1.2%	Underweight	<b>-1.2</b> %	0.0%
as of: September 30, 2	024								

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.

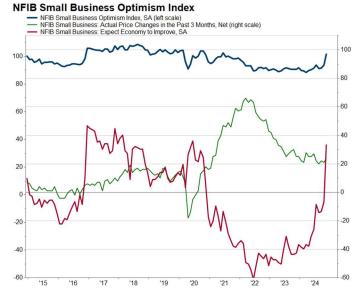
## **Economic News and Views:**

### Russell T. Price, CFA - Chief Economist

Releases for Tuesday, December 10, 2024				All times Eastern. Consensus estimates via bioomberg					
	<u>Time</u> 6:00 AM 8:30 AM	Period NOV Q3-F	Release NFIB Small Business Optimism Index Nonfarm Productivity	Consensus Est. 95.3 +2.2%	<u>Actual</u> 101.7 +2.2%	Prior 93.7 +2.2%	Revised to		
	8:30 AM	Q3-F	Unit Labor Costs	+1.5%	+0.8%	+1.9%			

#### Commentary:

- Small business optimism jumps for a second straight month. The Index is now at its highest level since June 2021.
- Small Business optimism jumped eight points last month in what appears to be optimism amongst small business owners about easier business conditions under the incoming Trump administration. The 8-point month-over-month (m/m) increase shown in today's release from the National Federation of Independent Businesses (NFIB) eclipses the largest m/m increase previously recorded (a 7.4-point jump) over the last 20-years as reported in December 2016.
- This month's gain was driven by respondents' expectations for better economic conditions, as was the case in 2016. The percentage of respondents saying that they expected economic conditions to improve jumped a remarkable 41 points, rising to a net 36% expecting conditions to improve versus the -5% reading for the component in November. In the third quarter the component averaged a reading of -10.
- Business owners also reported being more optimistic about their hiring intentions, capital investments and expansion opportunities. On the negative side, business leaders also reported seeing the landscape



for implementing price increases to be stronger, a development that could imply some inflation pressure to come in coming quarters. The chart at right is sourced from FactSet and has been updated to reflect today's release.

- How much have prices increased cumulatively over the last five years? As we all know, there's been a great deal of
  focus on inflation over the last several years amid its pandemic period spike and eventual slow decline. Globally, goods
  prices spiked during the heart of the pandemic as demand remained somewhat steady but factories were closed, thus
  producing no new supply in many cases. A perfect recipe for higher prices.
- As goods inflation eased when factories and supply chains slowly reopened, service sector inflation took over as people
  were allowed to move around and once again sought to enjoy travel, entertainment, and other recreational endeavors that
  they had been restricted from over the prior two or three years.
- Inflation rates have now been declining for more than two years, but they're still above the Federal Reserve's target range of "about 2%". Analysts study the monthly inflation reports intently to gauge short-term trends and year-over-year rates. But what of the cumulative increase prices have experienced over this episode in history?
- We went back and measured Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Consumer Price Index (CPI)  Core CPI (excluding food & energy)	Cumulative <u>change</u> 22.8% 21.4%	annualized rate 4.3% 4.0%
Personal Consumption Expenditure Index (PCE) Core PCE	19.1% 18.4%	3.6% 3.5%
PCE - Goods PCE - Services	13.5% 21.8%	2.6% 4.1%

changes from December 2019 through October 2024. We also looked at the Fed's preferred measure, the Personal Consumption Expenditure (PCE) Price Index. As seen in the table on the prior page, headline and core inflation rates are each about 21% to 23% higher. As one might expect, price differentials by category underneath those aggregate levels vary pretty dramatically – as seen in the table below. Data evaluated for the tables contained herein was sourced from FactSet. The results and the tables themselves are sourced from AEIS Inc.

## Largest price changes since December 2019 (through October 2024)

select components as taken from the Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Largest Increases:		Largest Declines or smallest increases	
Margarine	59.0%	Telephone hardware, calculators, and other	-47.8%
Eggs	56.1%	Information technology	-24.9%
Motor vehicle repair	53.8%	Televisions	-23.5%
Motor vehicle insurance	51.1%	Computer software and accessories	-16.7%
Pet services including veterinary	34.7%	Health insurance	-14.8%
Baby food	34.0%	Video equipment	-13.8%
Electricity	33.7%	Computers, peripherals, and smart home assistants	-8.3%
Poultry	31.5%	Information technology, hardware and services	-6.7%
Utility (piped) gas service	31.0%	Toys	-6.3%
Meats	30.7%	Audio equipment	-3.3%
Used cars and trucks	30.4%	Intracity mass transit	1.1%
Food away from home	29.3%	Wireless telephone services	1.5%
Food	28.0%	Prescription drugs	4.3%
Food at home	27.5%	Airline fares	5.4%
Food and beverages	27.2%		
Owners' equivalent rent of residences	26.3%		
New and used motor vehicles	26.0%		
Shelter	26.0%		
Gasoline, unleaded midgrade	25.6%		
Breakfast cereal	25.5%		
Household cleaning products	25.4%		
Coffee	25.3%		

Last Updated: October 31, 2024

Last Updated: October 30, 2024

Ameriprise Econon	Ameriprise Economic Projections												
Forecast:		Full-year							Quarterly				
	Actual	Actual	Est.	Est.	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Est.	Est.	Est.		
	2022	2023	2024	2025	Q4-2023	Q1-2024	Q2-2024	Q3-2024	Q4-2024	Q1-2025	Q2-2025		
Real GDP (annualized)	2.5%	2.9%	2.7%	1.8%	3.2%	1.6%	3.0%	2.8%	1.9%	1.8%	2.0%		
<b>Unemployment Rate</b>	3.6%	3.7%	4.4%	4.2%	3.7%	3.8%	4.1%	4.1%	4.2%	4.1%	4.0%		
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%	2.7%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%		

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

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

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

All estimates other than GDP are period ending.

## Ameriprise Global Asset Allocation Committee Targets and Views

Targets			
	Favorable	Base-Case	Adverse
2024 Year-end Targets:	Scenario	Scenario	Scenario
S&P 500 Index:	6,100	6,000	5,300
10-Year U.S. Treasury Yield:	4.00%	3.75%	3.00%
Fed Funds Target Range:	4.25% to 4.50%	4.50% to 4.75%	4.00% to 4.25%

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

Please see latest Quarterly Capital Market Digest for more information.

## 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	<ul> <li>U.S. Mid Cap Value</li> <li>U.S. Mid Cap Growth</li> <li>U.S. Small Cap Value</li> <li>U.S. Small Cap Growth</li> </ul>	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.

## The Ameriprise Investment Research Group

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**Alternative investments** involve substantial risks and are more volatile than traditional investments, making them more suitable for investors with an above-average tolerance for risk.

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.

There are risks associated with **fixed-income investments**, including bond funds, such as credit risk, interest rate risk, and prepayment and extension risk. In

general, bond prices rise when interest rates fall and vice versa. This effect is usually more pronounced for longer-term securities.

**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.

**International investing** involves certain risks and volatility due to potential political, economic currency instabilities and different financial and accounting standards. Risks are enhanced for **emerging market** issuers.

Interest payments on **inflation-protected securities** may be more volatile than interest payments on ordinary bonds. In periods of deflation, these securities may provide no income.

**Market Risk**: Model portfolios and markets in general could sustain significant volatility due to several factors. As we have seen recently, both economic and geopolitical issues could have a material impact on this model portfolio and the equity market as a whole.

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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