2024 Mid-Year

# Market Outlook

Riding the Waves

K. Sean Clark, CFA®

Thursday, June 27, 2024





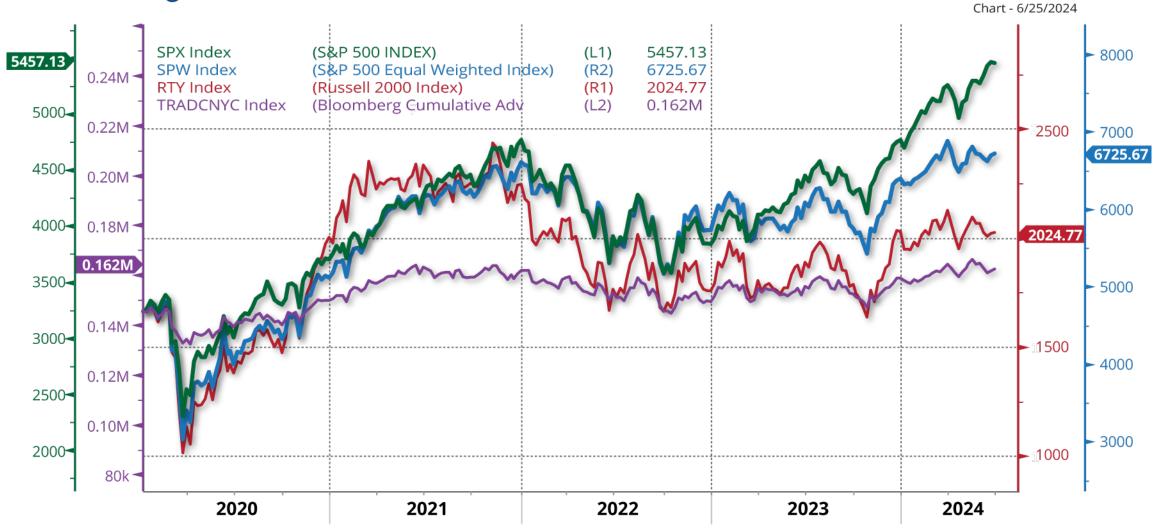
## 2024 Mid-Year Outlook — Executive Summary

- Annual forecast for the S&P 500 was 5300. We are increasing that target to 5800 and expect the 10-year Treasury yield to end in the 3.25%-4.5% range.
- Presidential election year trends still a positive factor for the market. History suggests a pause/correction heading into the election.
- No recession, but slower economic growth. Expect 2.25% GDP in 2024. In our Annual Outlook
  we said, "until meaningful weakness is revealed in the labor market, calls for recession seem
  premature." We are now seeing early signs of labor market cooling.
- Fed is done hiking rates. Cuts forthcoming. Market expectations have shifted from 6 cuts at the beginning of the year to 2 cuts at present.
- Inflation continues on path towards the 2% zone. Excluding housing, inflation is already in the 2% range.
- We believe valuations remain "fair" for stocks with strong earnings growth. Small and mid-cap stocks appear cheap compared to large-caps.
- Risks remain elevated and include the U.S. presidential election, geopolitics (Russia/Ukraine, Middle East, China/Taiwan), U.S. government fiscal position.

## Perspective...

Domestic Equity		2023	YTD – 6/21/2024
	S&P 500	26.26%	15.35%
	Russell 1000	26.50%	14.22%
	Russell 2000	16.88%	0.39%
	Russell 3000	25.93%	13.47%
	Russell 1000 Value	11.41%	6.85%
	Russell 1000 Growth	42.67%	20.48%
International Equity			
	MSCI Emerging Market	9.83%	7.42%
	MSCI All Country World (ex US)	15.62%	5.30%
Fixed Income			
	BBgBarc U.S. Aggregate Bond	5.53%	-0.07%
	BBgBarc U.S. Treasury	4.05%	-0.31%
	BBgBarc U.S. Corporate	8.52%	0.17%
	BBgBarc U.S. Corporate High Yield	13.45%	2.54%
	BBgBarc Municipal	6.40%	-0.18%

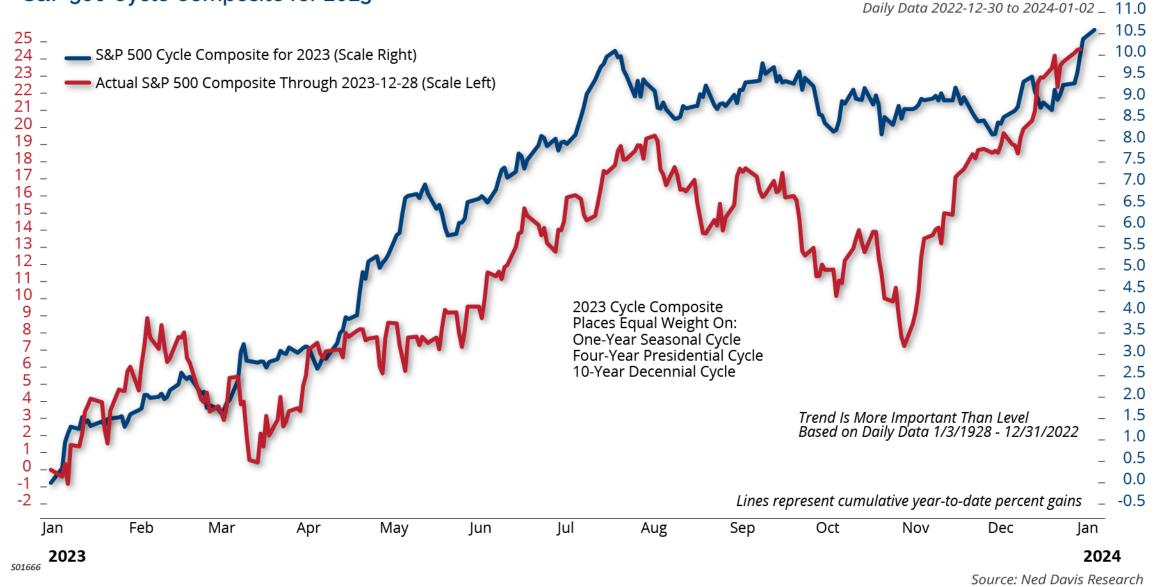
#### **Index Divergence**



# Corrections Are Normal — Frequency of Declines

S&P 500 Declines	Occurrences Per Year	Frequency Average	Probability of Decline Moving to Next Stage	Mean Decline
-5% or more	3.4	Every 14 weeks	32%	-10.9%
-10% or more	1.1	Every Year	45%	-19.5%
-15% or more	0.5	Every 2 years	58%	-28.2%
-20% or more	0.3	Every 3 years	N/A	-35.7%

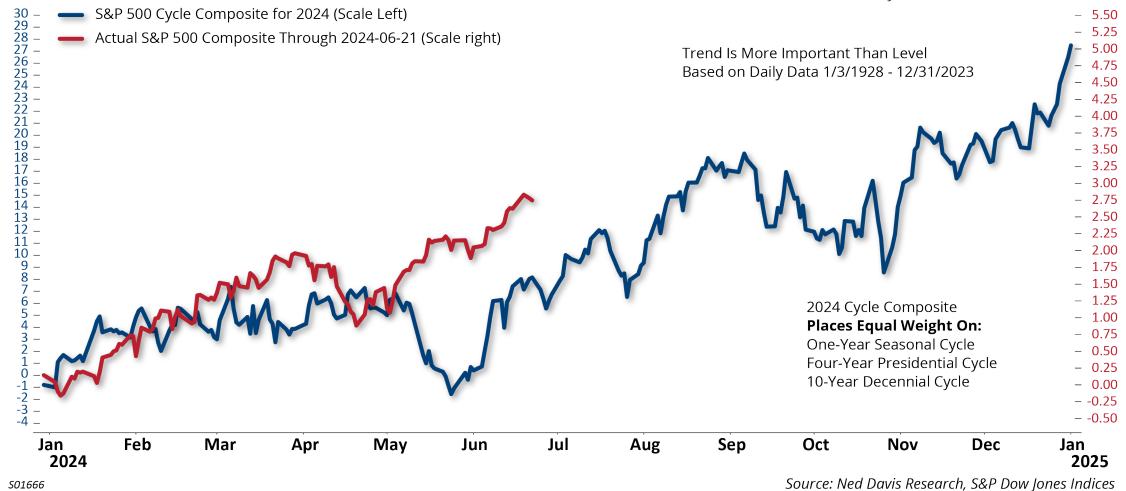
#### S&P 500 Cycle Composite for 2023



For illustrative purposes only. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

#### S&P 500 Cycle Composite for 2024

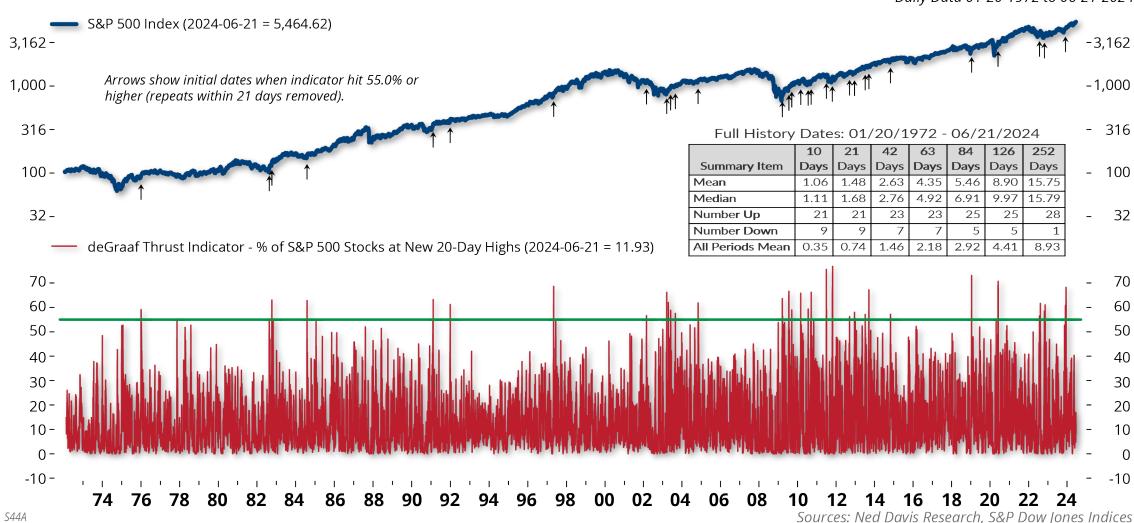
Daily Data 12/29/2023 to 12/31/2024



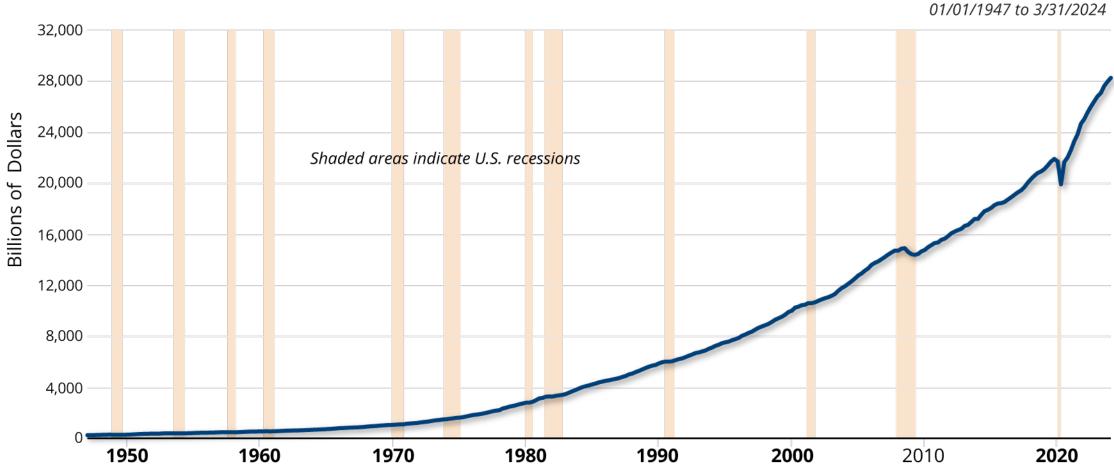
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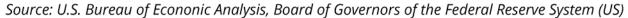
#### S&P 500 Index vs. deGraaf Thrust Indicator

Daily Data 01-20-1972 to 06-21-2024



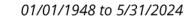
#### **Gross Domestic Product**

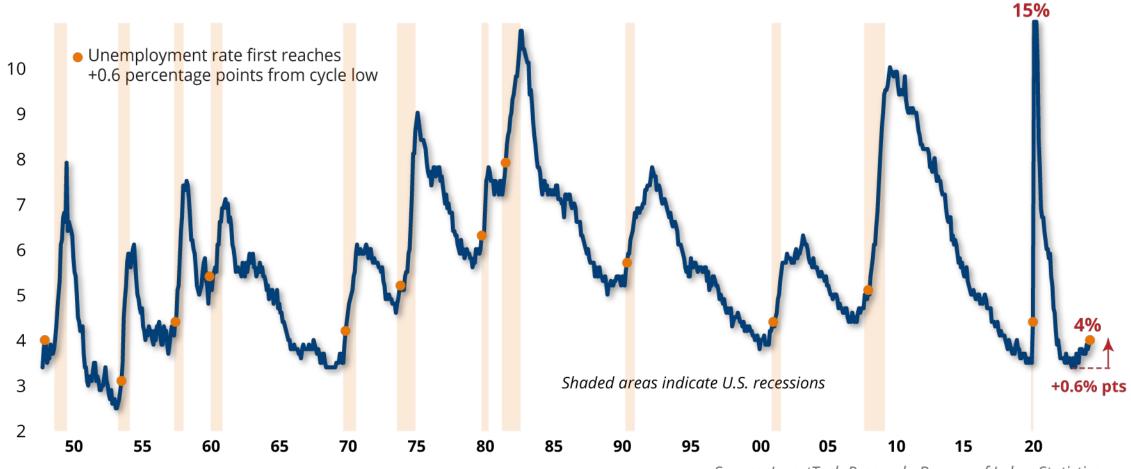


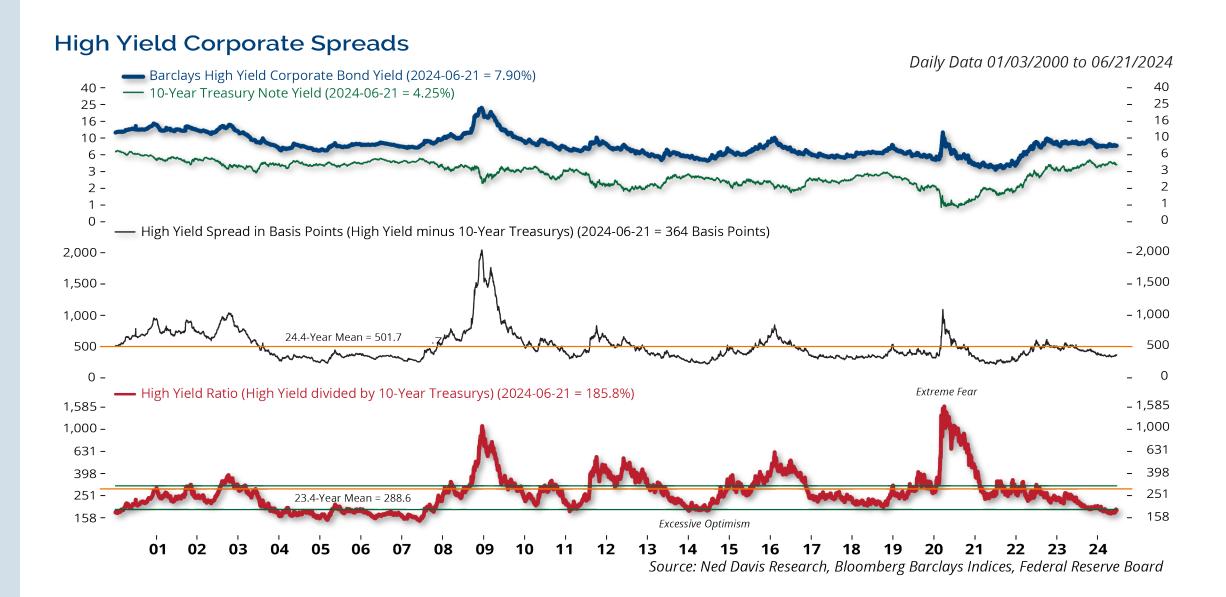




#### **Unemployment Rate**

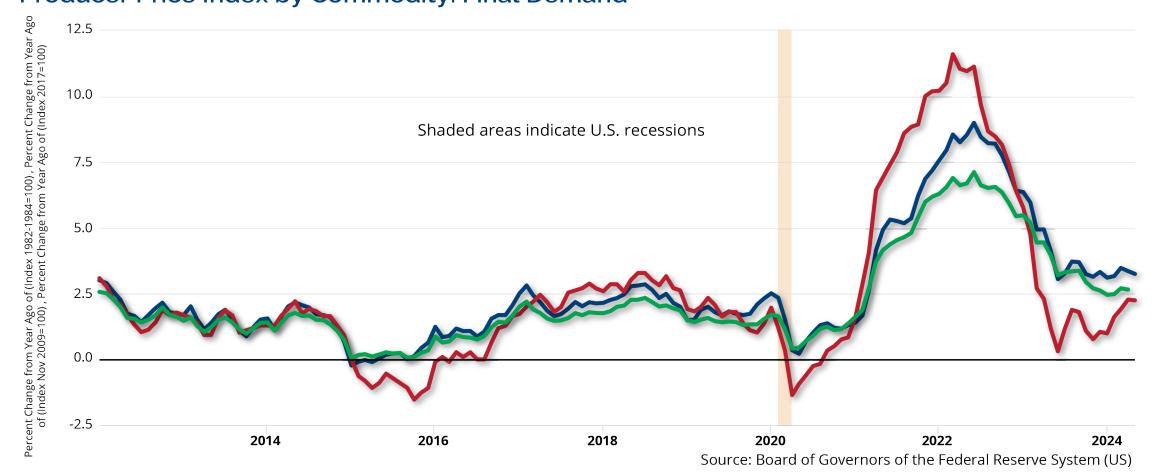




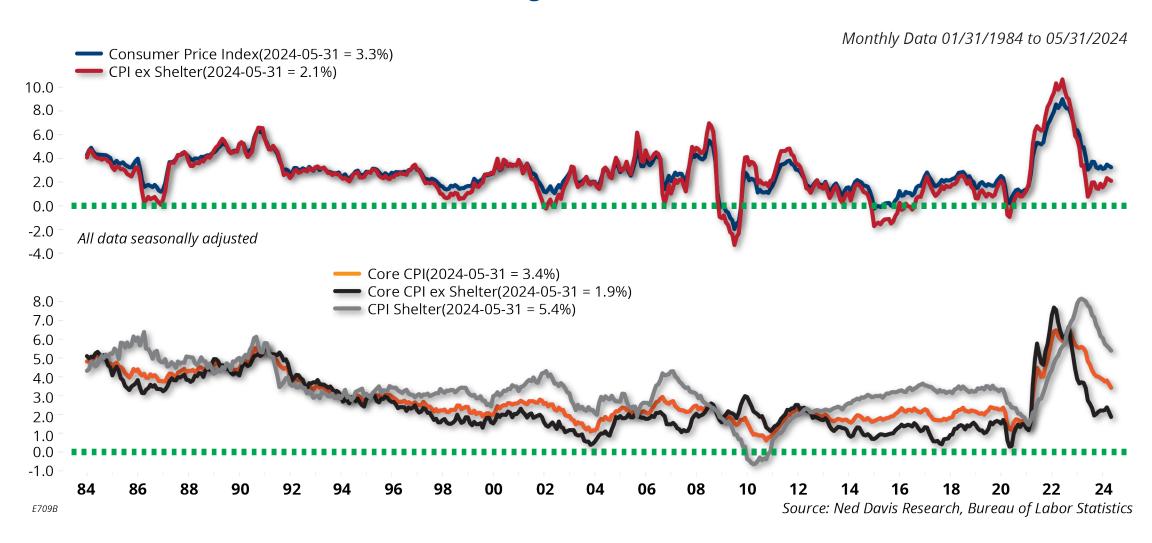


# Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: All Items in U.S. City Average Personal Consumption Expenditures: Chain-type Price Index Producer Price Index by Commodity: Final Demand

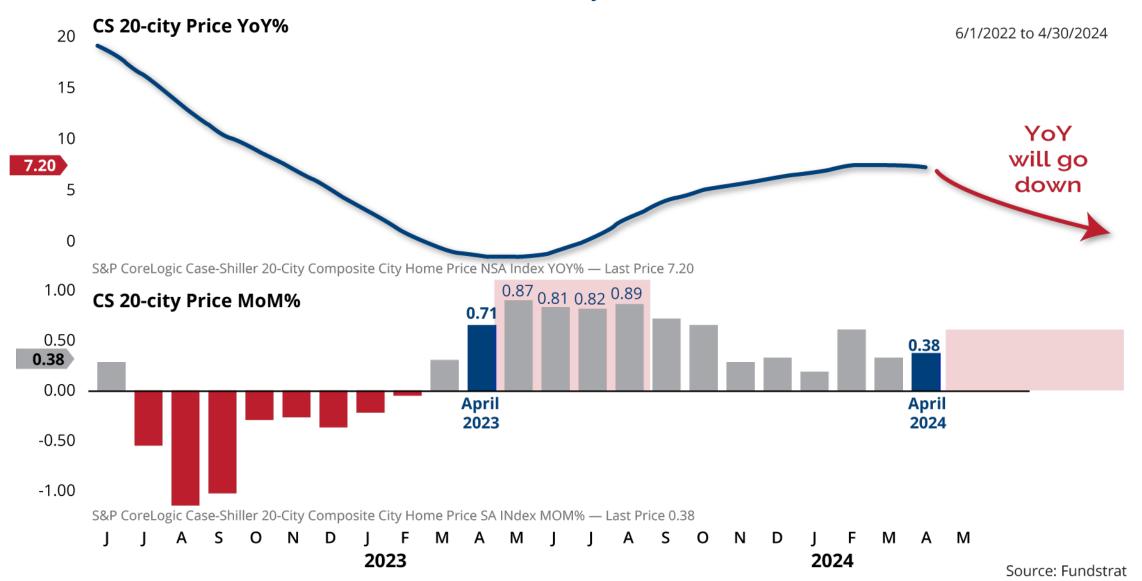
01/01/2012 to 05/01/2024



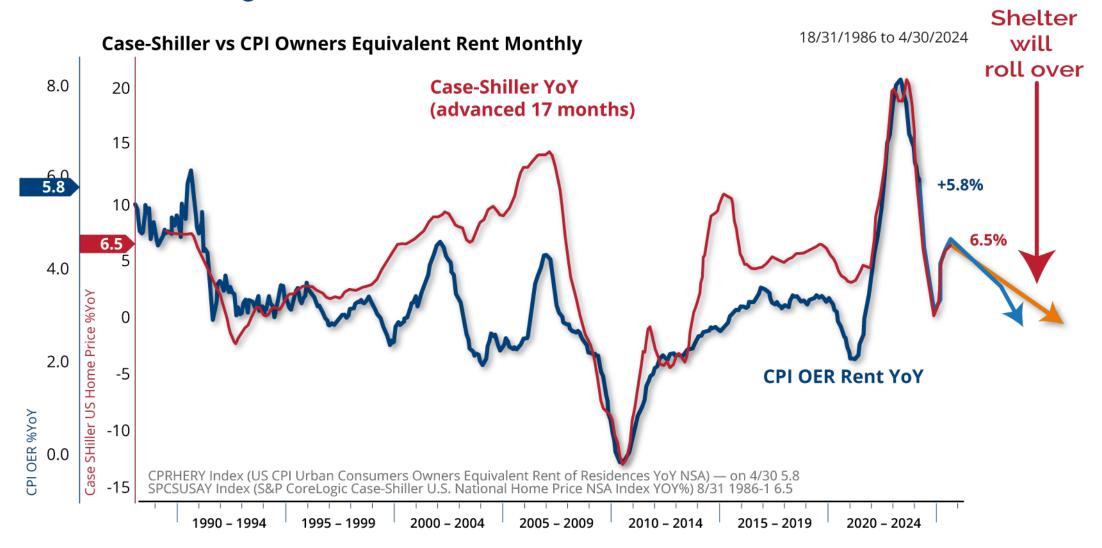
#### CPI and CPI ex-Shelter (Year-to-Year Changes)



#### Case-Shiller Home Prices: YoY Growth Rate Likely Slows



#### HOUSING: 4% housing inflation consistent with 2% inflation



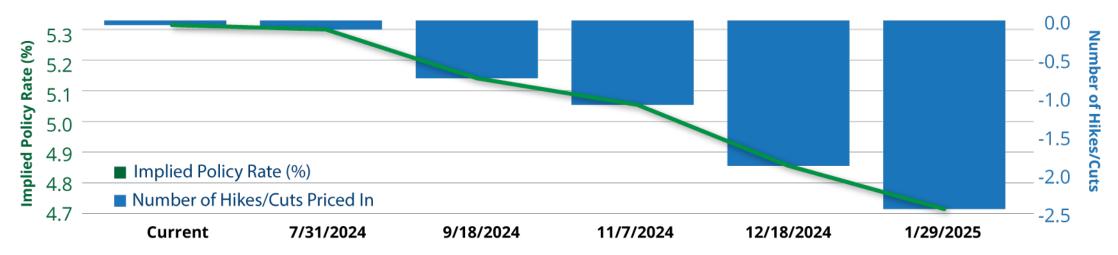
Source: Fundstrat, Bloomberg, BLS

#### **Fed Rate Cut Expectations**

Target Rate	5.50	Pricing Date	6/24/2024
<b>Effective Rate</b>	5.33	Cur. Imp. O/N Rate	5.328

Meeting	#Hikes/Cuts	%Hike/Cut	Imp. Rate ^	<b>Implied Rate</b>	A.R.M.
7/31/2024	-0.100	-10.0%	-0.025	5.302	0.250
9/18/2024	-0.735	-63.5%	-0.184	5.144	0.250
11/7/2024	-1.085	-35.0%	-0.271	5.056	0.250
12/18/2024	-1.873	-78.8%	-0.468	4.859	0.250
1/29/2025	-2.450	-57.7%	-0.613	4.715	0.250

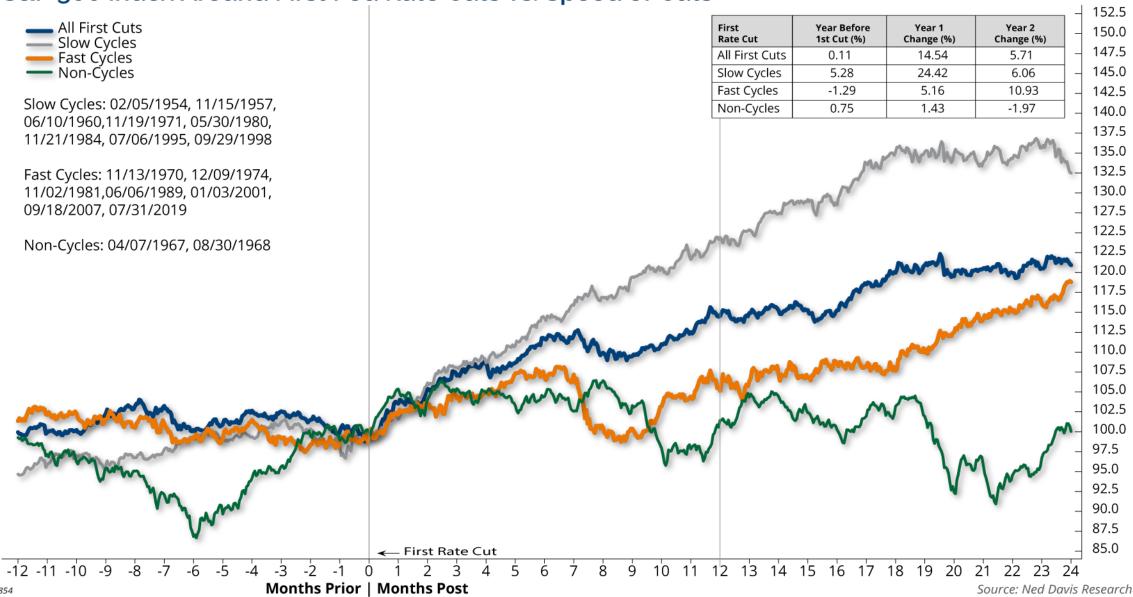
#### Implied Overnight Rate & Number of Hikes/Cuts



Source: Bloomberg

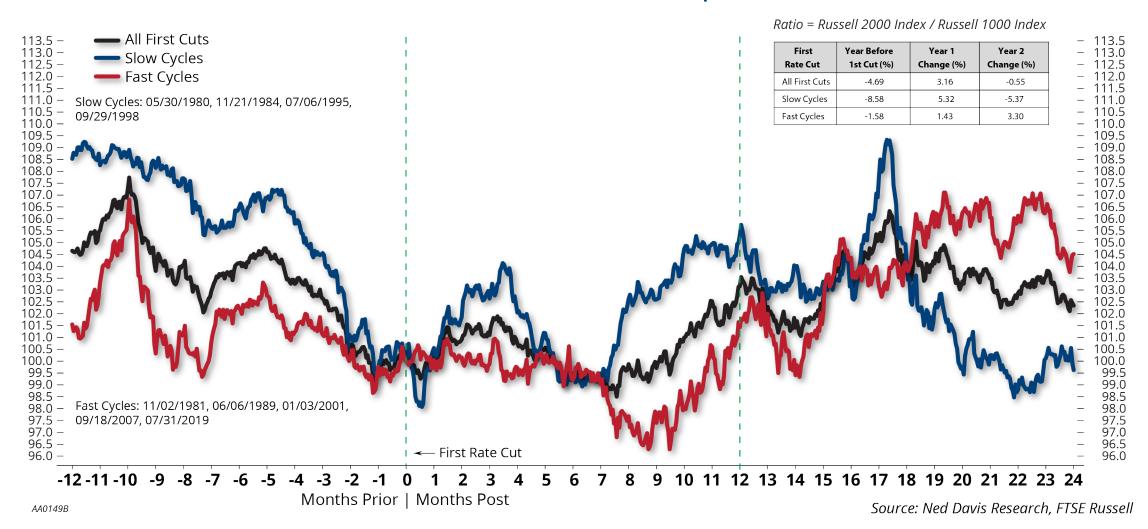
For illustrative purposes. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Neither past actual, projections, nor other forward looking statements regarding future financial performance of markets are only predictions and actual events or results may differ materially.

#### S&P 500 Index Around First Fed Rate Cuts vs. Speed of Cuts



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#### Russell 2000/1000 Ratio Around First Fed Rate Cuts vs. Speed of Cuts



#### Forward P/E Ratios of S&P With & Without Megacap-8\*\* (weekly)



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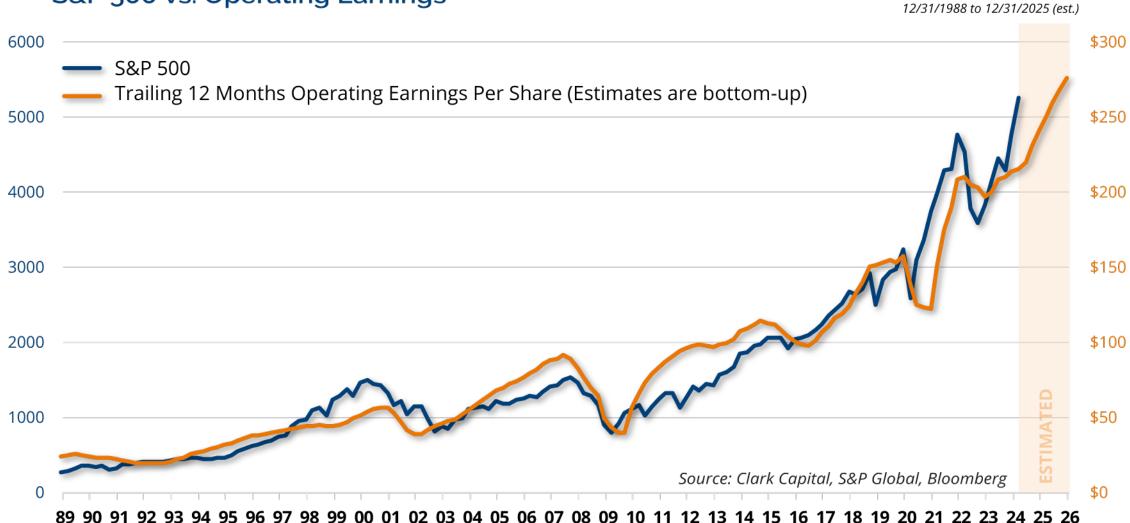
## Valuations by Style Boxes

As of 5/31/2024

	VALUE	CORE	GROWTH
LARGE	16.34	21.10	27.48
MID	13.85	16.10	19.00
SMALL	14.50	15.62	16.81

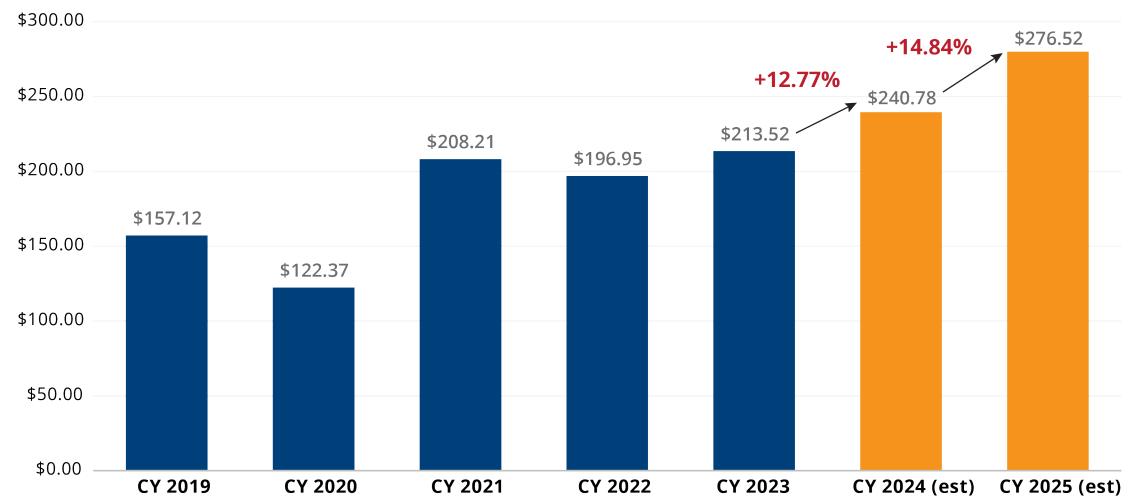
Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices 20

#### **S&P 500 vs. Operating Earnings**



#### S&P 500 Calendar Year Operating EPS Actuals & Estimates

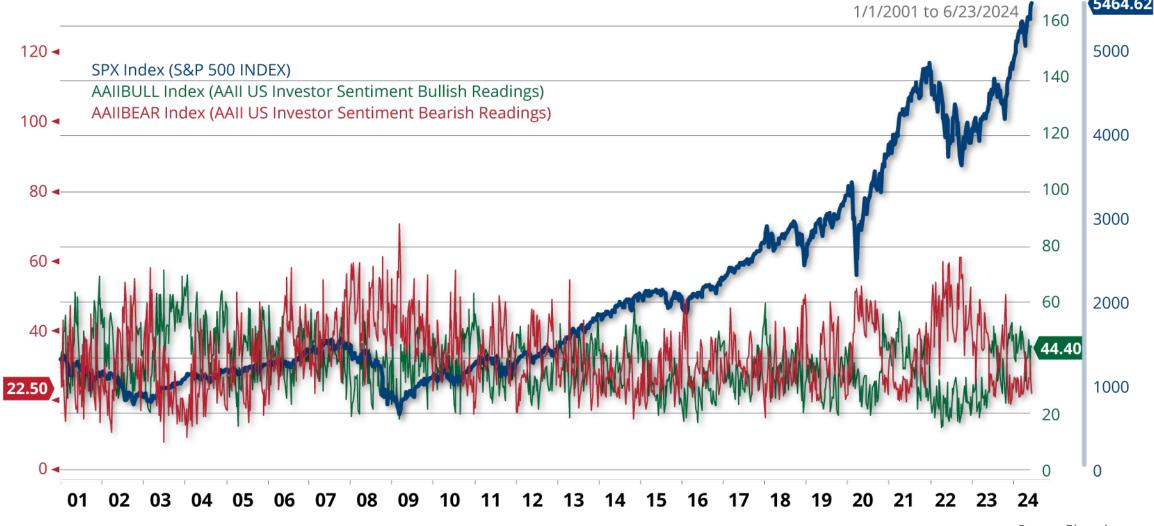
01/01/2019 to 06/24/2024



Source: S&P Global

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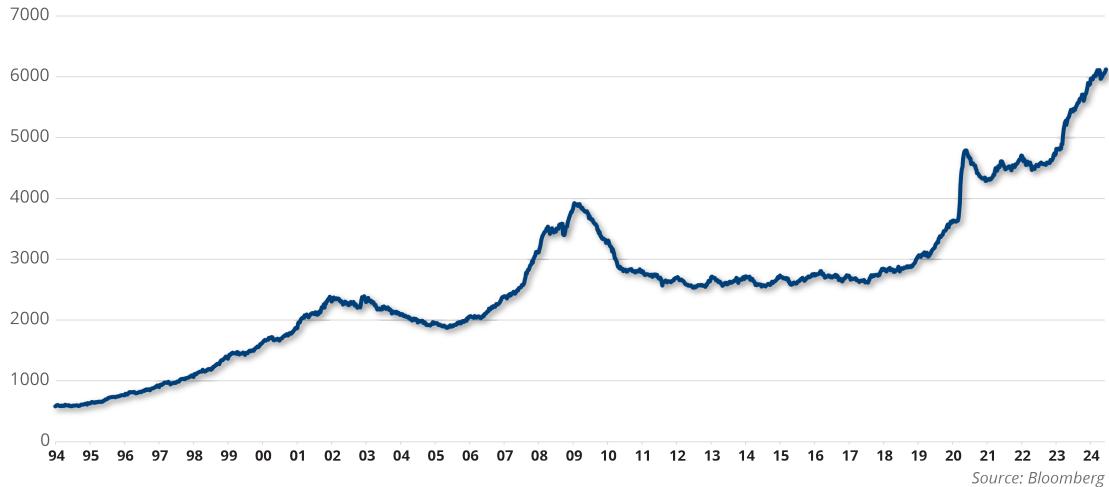
#### S&P 500 vs AAII Bull and Bear



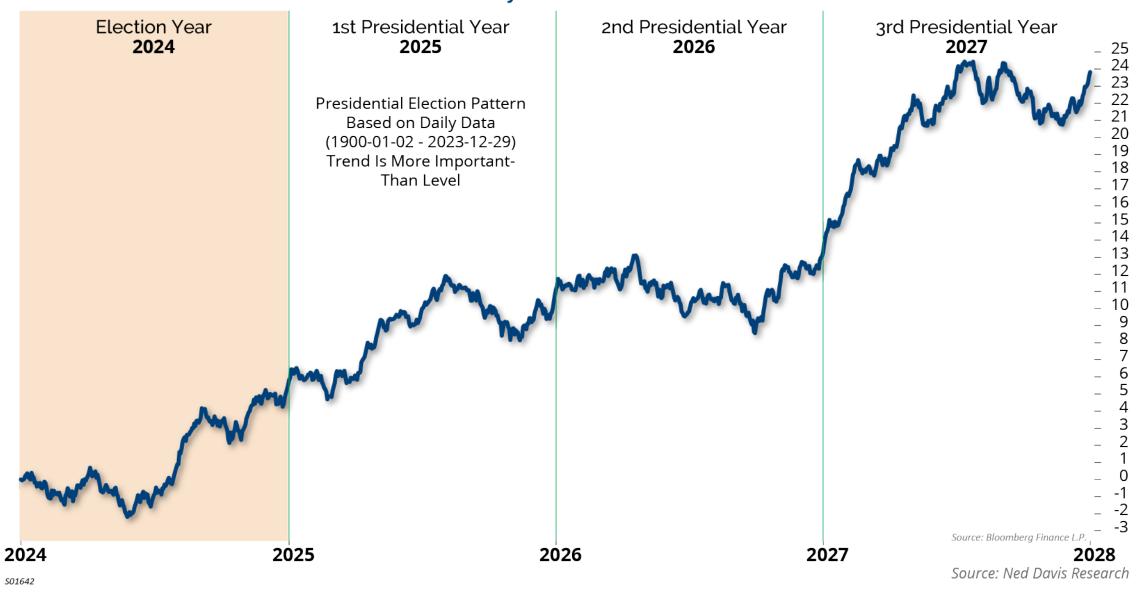
Source: Bloomberg

#### **Money Market Fund Assets**

12/29/1993 to 06/12/2024



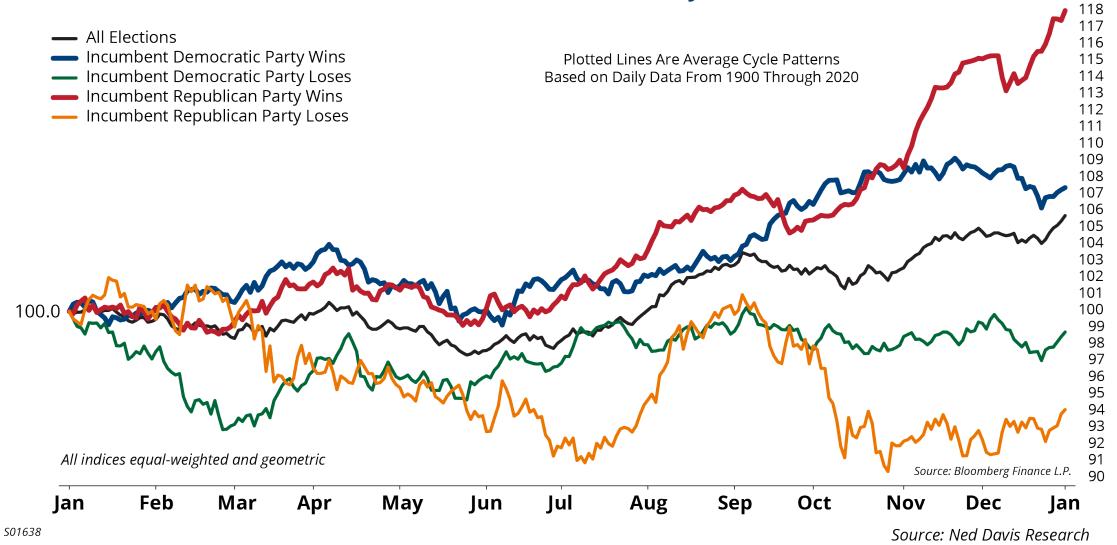
#### Dow Industrials Four-Year Presidential Cycle



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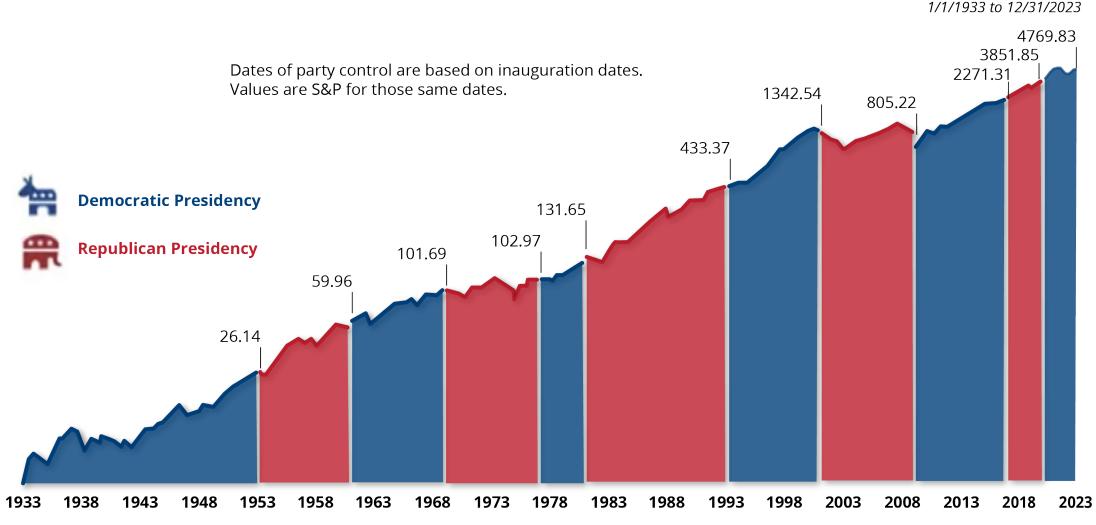
Source: Ned Davis Research 25

#### Dow Industrials — Presidential Election Year Cycle II



### Over Time Stocks Have Gone Up...Despite Washington!

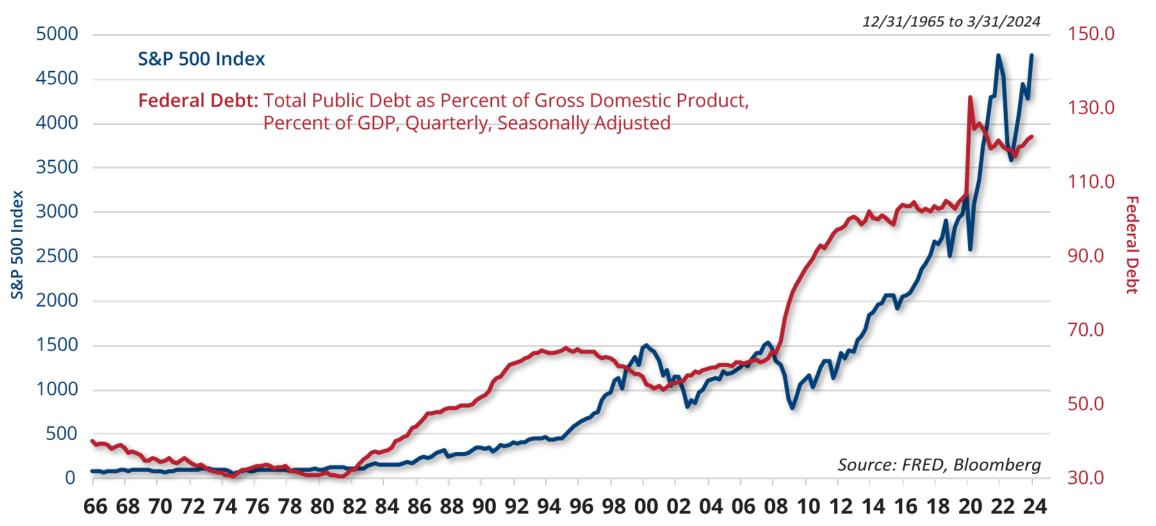
#### **S&P 500 Index Performance**

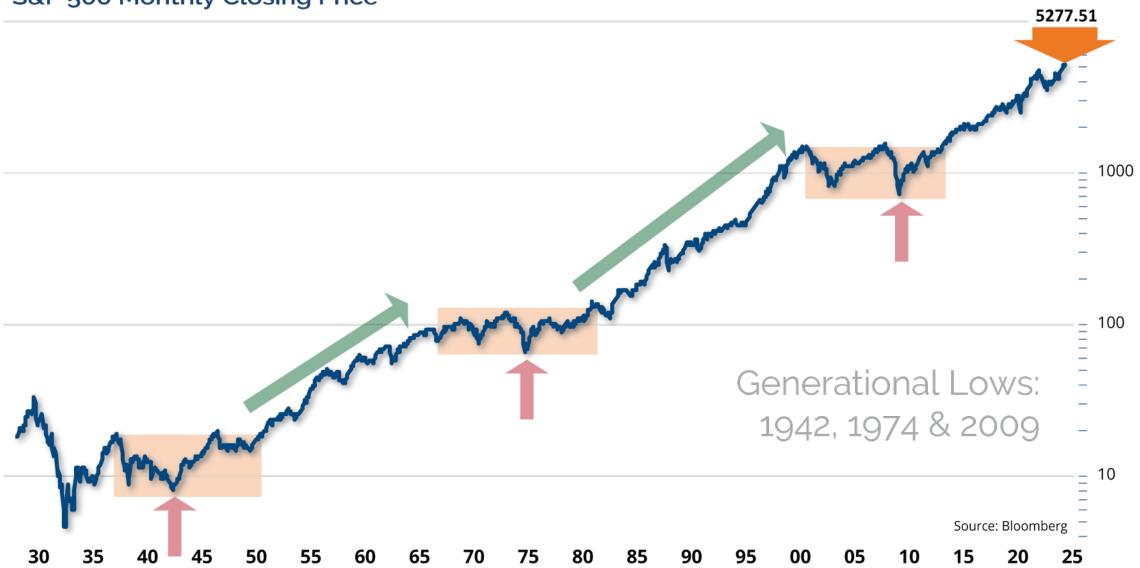


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Source: Morningstar, Standard & Poor's, Financialsamurai.com

#### S&P 500 vs. Federal Debt







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Investing involves risk, including loss of principal.

Equity securities are subject to price fluctuation and possible loss of principal. Stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices. Certain investment strategies tend to increase the total risk of an investment (relative to the broader market). Strategies that concentrate their investments in limited sectors are more vulnerable to

adverse market, economic, regulatory, political, or other developments affecting those sectors.

Fixed incomes securities are subject to certain risks including, but not limited to: interest rate (changes in interest rates may cause a decline in market value or an investment), credit, prepayment, call (some bonds allow the issuer to call a bond for redemption before it matures), extension (principal repayments may not occur as quickly as anticipated, causing the expected maturity of a security to increase), and inflation risk (rising prices will lower the purchasing power of the investment at maturity).

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### Benchmark Descriptions

The S&P 500 measures the performance of the 500 leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy, capturing 80% of U.S. equities.

References to market or composite indices, benchmarks or other measures of relative market performance over a specified period of time (each, an "index") are provided for your information only. Reference to an index does not imply that the portfolio will achieve returns, volatility or other results similar to that index. The composition of the index may not reflect the manner in which a portfolio is constructed in relation to expected or achieved returns, portfolio guidelines, restrictions, sectors, correlations, concentrations, volatility or tracking error targets, all of which are subject to change. Investors cannot invest directly in an index.

The MSCI ACWI ex USA Index captures large and mid cap representation across 22 of 23 Developed Markets countries, excluding the US, and 26 Emerging Markets countries covering approximately 85% of the global equity opportunity set outside the US.

The Composite Index of Leading Indicators, otherwise known as the Leading Economic Index (LEI), is an index published monthly by The Conference Board. It is used to predict the direction of global economic movements in future months. It is used to predict the direction of global economic movements in future months. The index is composed of 10 economic components whose changes tend to precede changes in the overall economy.

Gross domestic product (GDP) is the monetary value of all finished goods and services made within a country during a specific period. GDP provides an economic snapshot of a country, used to estimate the size of an economy and growth rate.

Index returns include the reinvestment of income and dividends. The returns for these unmanaged indexes do not include any transaction costs, management fees or other costs. It is not possible to make an investment directly in any index.

The volatility (beta) of an account may be greater or less than its respective benchmark.

The 10 year treasury yield is included on the longer end of the yield curve. Many analysts will use the 10 year yield as the "risk free" rate when valuing the markets or an individual security. GDPNow is a forecasting model that provides a "nowcast" of the official GDP estimate prior to its release by estimating GDP growth using a methodology similar to the one used by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

VIX of VIX (or VVIX) is a measure of the volatility of the Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE) Volatility Index (VIX). The CBOE's VIX measures the short-term volatility of the S&P 500 indexes, and the VVIX measures the volatility of the price of the VIX. In other words, VVIX is a measure of the volatility of the S&P

500 index and alludes to how quickly market sentiment changes.

The Producer Price Index (PPI) program measures the average change over time in the selling prices received by domestic producers for their output. The prices included in the PPI are from the first commercial transaction for many products and some services.

The nonfarm payroll measures the number of workers in the U.S. except those in farming, private households, proprietors, non-profit employees, and active military.

The price-to-earnings ratio is the ratio for valuing a company that measures its current share price relative to its earnings per share (EPS).

The benchmark is the S&P MidCap 400 Index. The S&P MidCap 400 provides investors with a benchmark for mid-sized companies. The index covers over 7% of the U.S. equity market, and seeks to remain an accurate measure of mid-sized companies, reflecting the risk and return characteristics of the broader mid-cap universe on an on-going basis.

The Core Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the changes in the price of goods and services, excluding food and energy.

The 3-month Treasury yield is the effective annual interest rate paid by the U.S. government to a bondholder with a maturity of 3 months.

The Russell 1000 Growth Index measures the performance of the large-cap growth segment of the U.S. equity universe. It includes those Russell 1000 Index companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

The Russell 1000 Value Index measures the performance of the large-cap value segment of the U.S. equity universe. It includes those Russell 1000 Index companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

The Russell 2000 Index measures the performance of the 2000 smallest U.S. companies based on total market capitalization in the Russell 3000, which represents approximately 10% of Russell 3000 total market capitalization.

The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance of emerging markets. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index consists of the following 21 emerging market country indices: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, and Turkey.

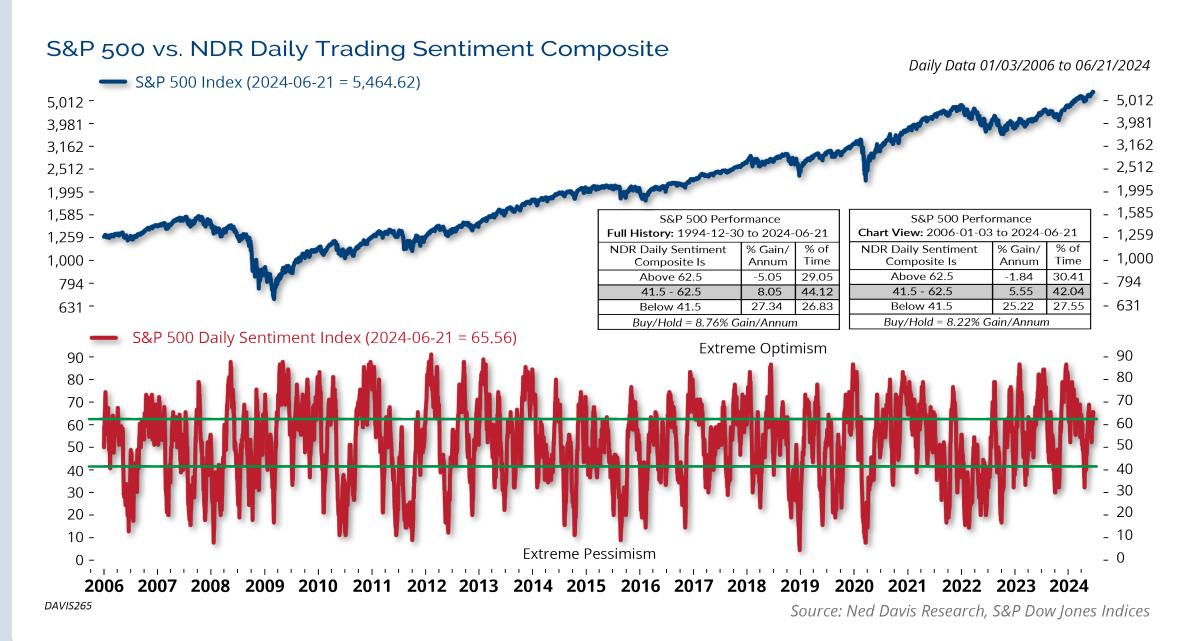


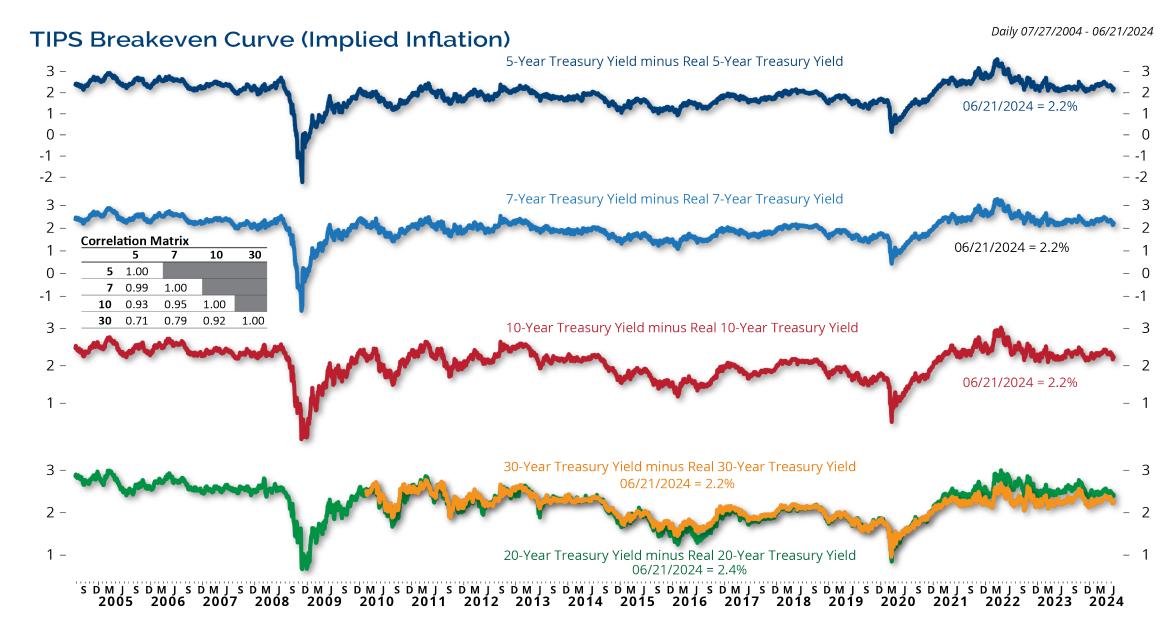
# What Has Historically Happened When the Fed is Done?

	3 Months After Last Hike		6 Months After Last Hike		12 Months After Last Hike			Last Hike to First Cut				
Date of Last Hike During a Cycle	3 Month T-Bill	U.S. Agg. Bond*	S&P 500	3 Month T-Bill	U.S. Agg. Bond*	S&P 500	3 Month T-Bill	U.S. Agg. Bond*	S&P 500	3 Month T-Bill	U.S. Agg. Bond*	S&P 500
12/19/1989	1.9	-0.9	-0.3	3.9	1.4	4.9	7.8	8.3	-3.6	4.4	2.7	7.3
2/1/1995	1.4	4.8	9.5	2.8	9.3	18.8	5.6	16.9	35.2	2.4	10.5	17.8
5/16/2000	1.5	5.0	2.0	3.1	7.5	-6.7	5.6	13.8	-12.1	3.8	11.0	-8.1
6/29/2006	1.2	4.1	4.9	2.5	5.4	11.4	5.0	6.5	18.1	6.0	9.6	19.4
12/20/2018	0.6	2.6	15.7	1.2	6.1	19.6	2.1	9.0	30.6	1.4	7.5	19.9
Average	1.3	3.1	6.4	2.7	6.0	9.6	5.2	10.9	13.6	3.6	8.3	11.2

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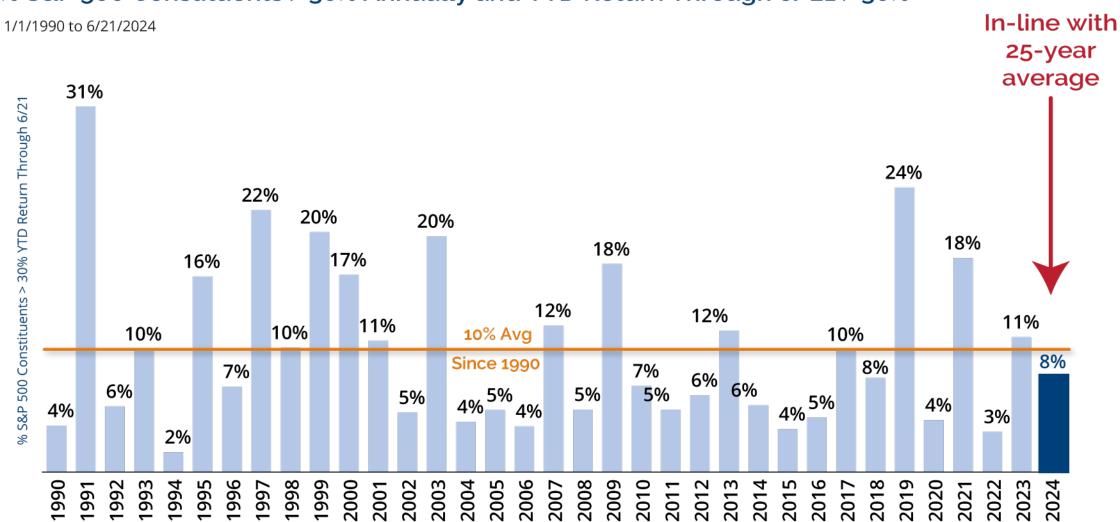
Source: FactSet, Clark Capital 33





B0596A Source: Ned Davis Research

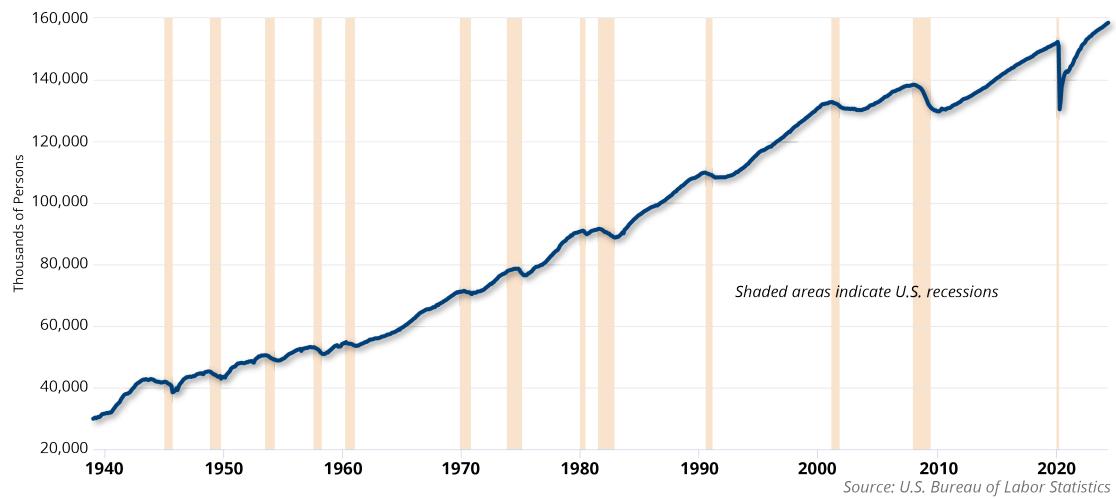
#### % S&P 500 Constituents > 30% Annually and YTD Return Through 6/21 > 30%



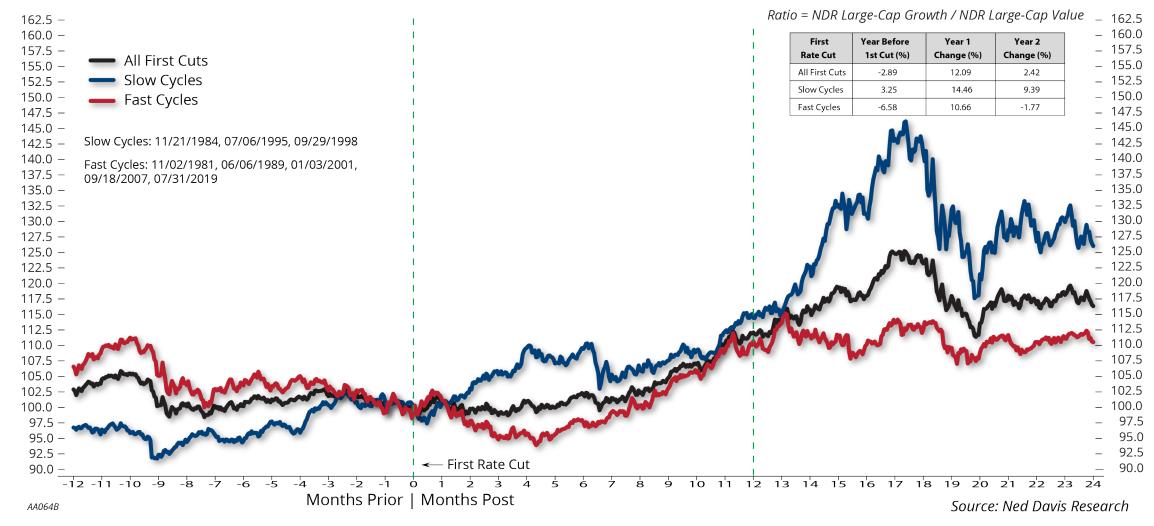
Source: Fundstrat, Factset

#### All Employees, Total Nonfarm

01/01/1939 to 05/01/2024

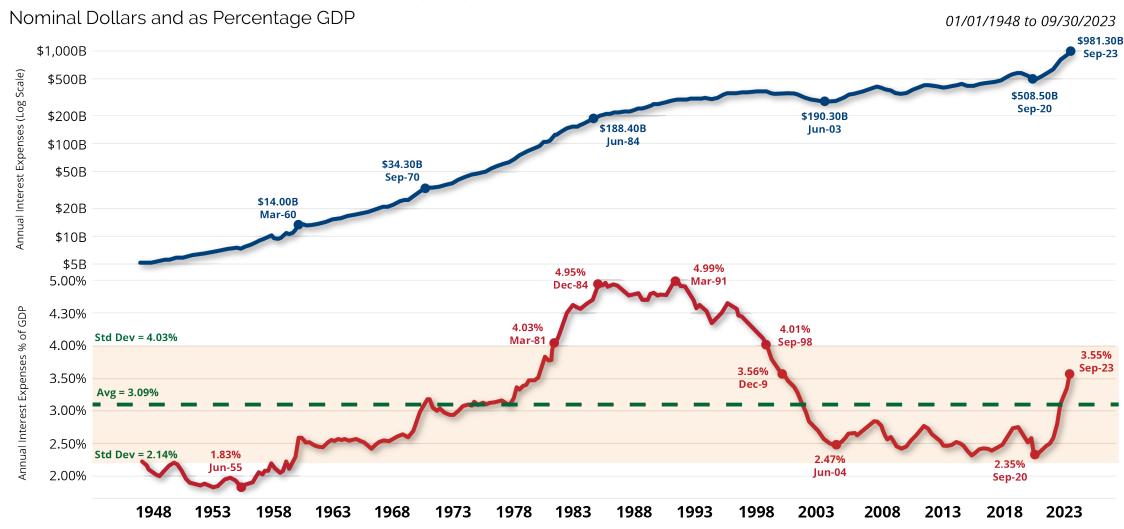


#### NDR Large-Cap Growth/Value Ratio Around First Fed Rate Cuts vs. Speed of Cuts



### Interest payments/GDP lower now than the 80s and 90s

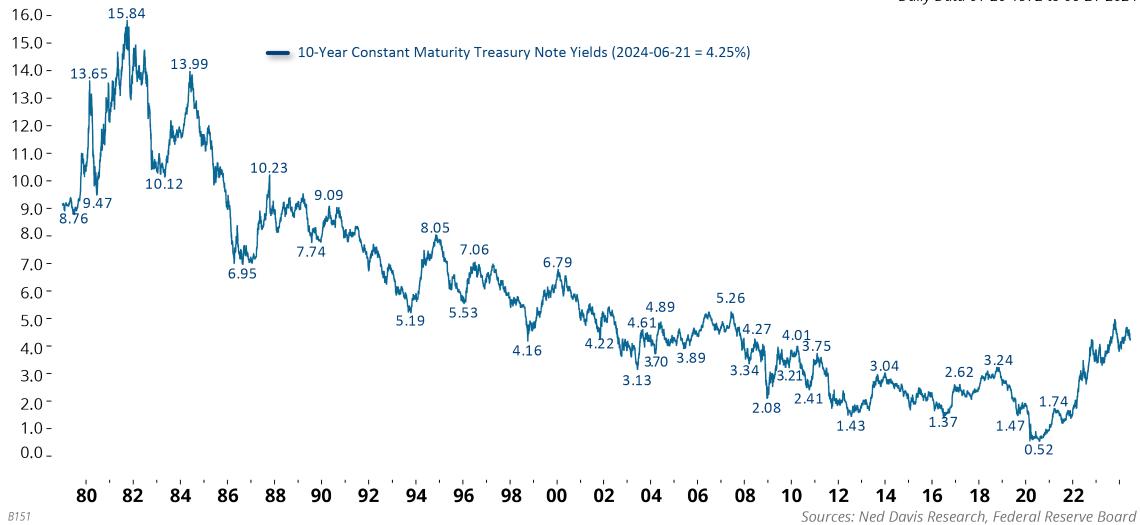
#### How Much Interest Does the U.S. Treasury Pay on Its Debt in a Year?



Source: U.S. Treasury, BEA, Bianco Research

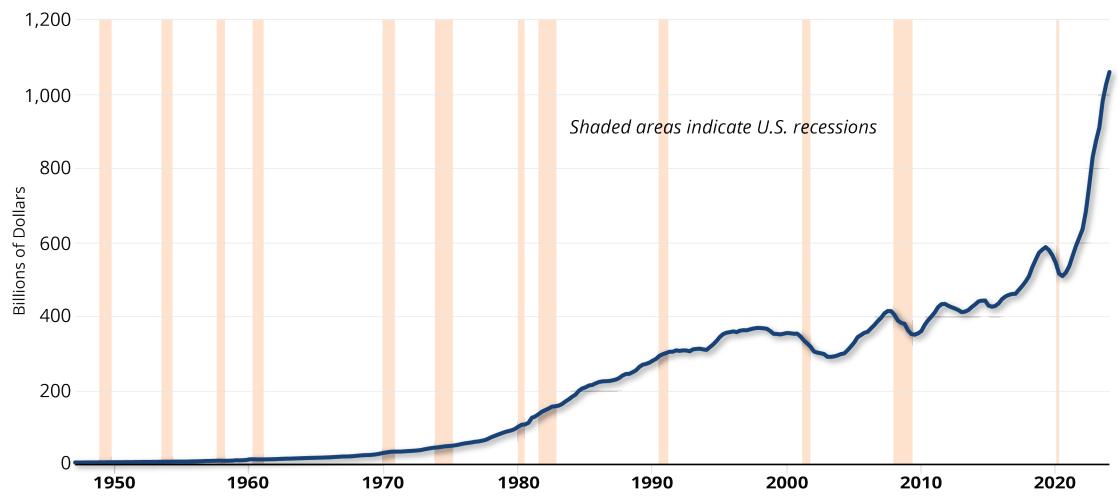


Daily Data 01-20-1972 to 06-21-2024



#### Federal government current expenditures: Interest payments

01/01/1947 to 01/01/2024



Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (US)