



CHARTBOOK Market Comment

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Market Comment

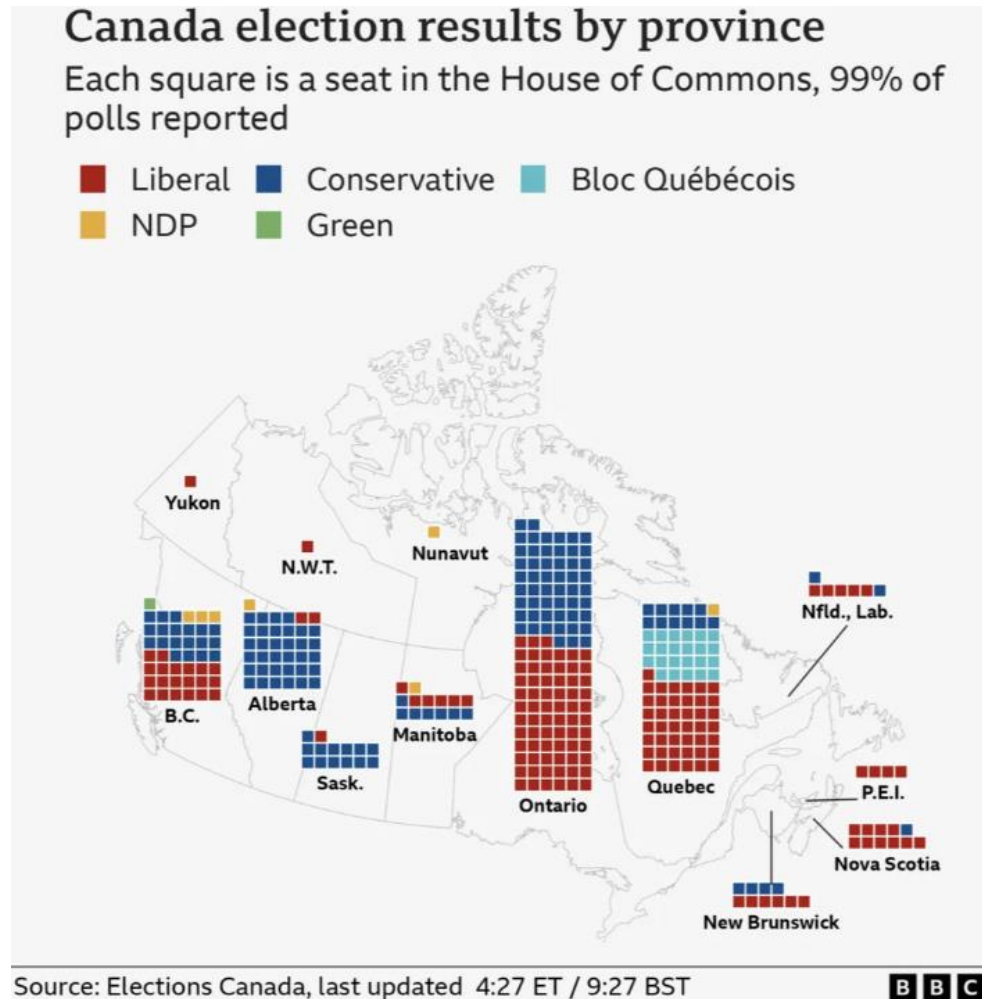
Volatility has been high in April as markets have been roiled by a series of tariff-on/tariff-off announcements. The S&P500 fell over 21% from its peak in February to its trough in April, only to quickly rally back to close around the level where it began the month.

The Bank of Canada announced no change to its policy interest rate in April. In its press release there was a key theme, “uncertainty”, which was mentioned 10 times. A lack of clarity and direction from the Trump administration on trade has put the economy in a fog of confusion. Businesses may struggle to make decisions on capital expenditure, hiring and investment when their supply chains could be hit with tariffs the following day. Such unpredictability is not a healthy environment for commerce and has increased the risk of an upcoming recession.

Mark Carney’s Liberals were victorious in the election and are set to form government. Carney appears to have won support from Canadians who believe he would be the most effective in dealing with Donald Trump, and we expect news of upcoming trade discussions between the two leaders soon.

Being an investor during times of volatility is not often fun, but it is to be expected. Volatility is the price of admission to investment markets and it often brings new opportunities with it.

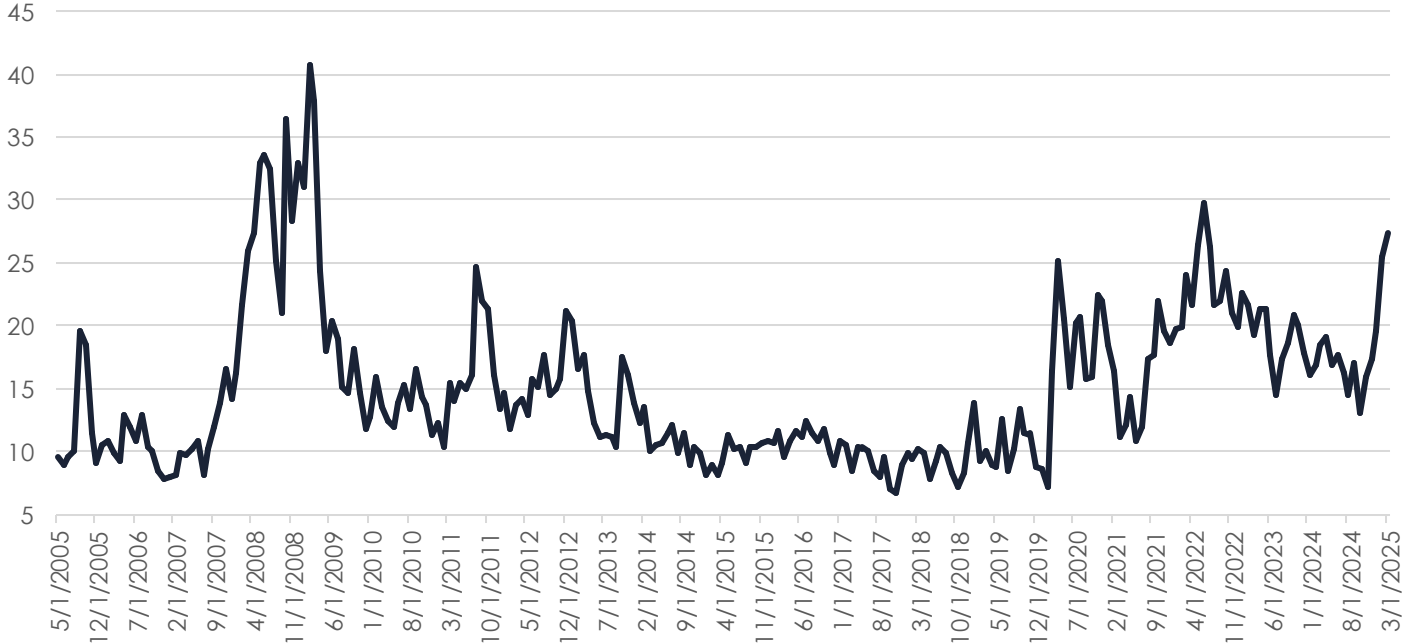
Canadian Election



As expected, the Liberal party won the election. Prime Minister Mark Carney has won a minority government with 168 seats in parliament, short of the 172 needed for a majority with remaining votes continuing to be counted (as of the morning of April 29).

Business Conditions

Conference Board Consumer Confidence: Business Conditions to Worsen Next 6 Months



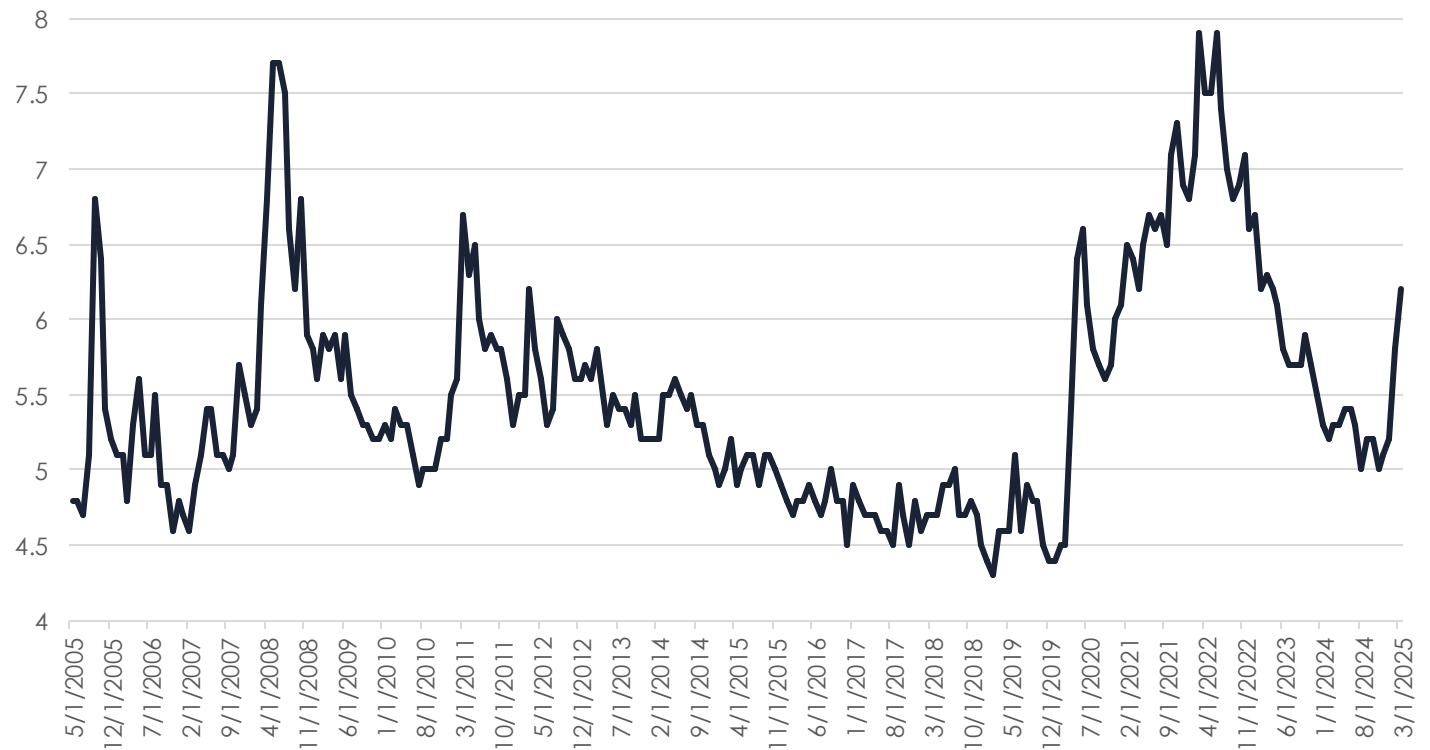
American consumers are becoming pessimistic on the economy. In the recent Conference Board consumer survey, nearly 30% of respondents expect business conditions to worsen in the next 6 months, a dramatic increase since the start of the year.

Inflation Expectations

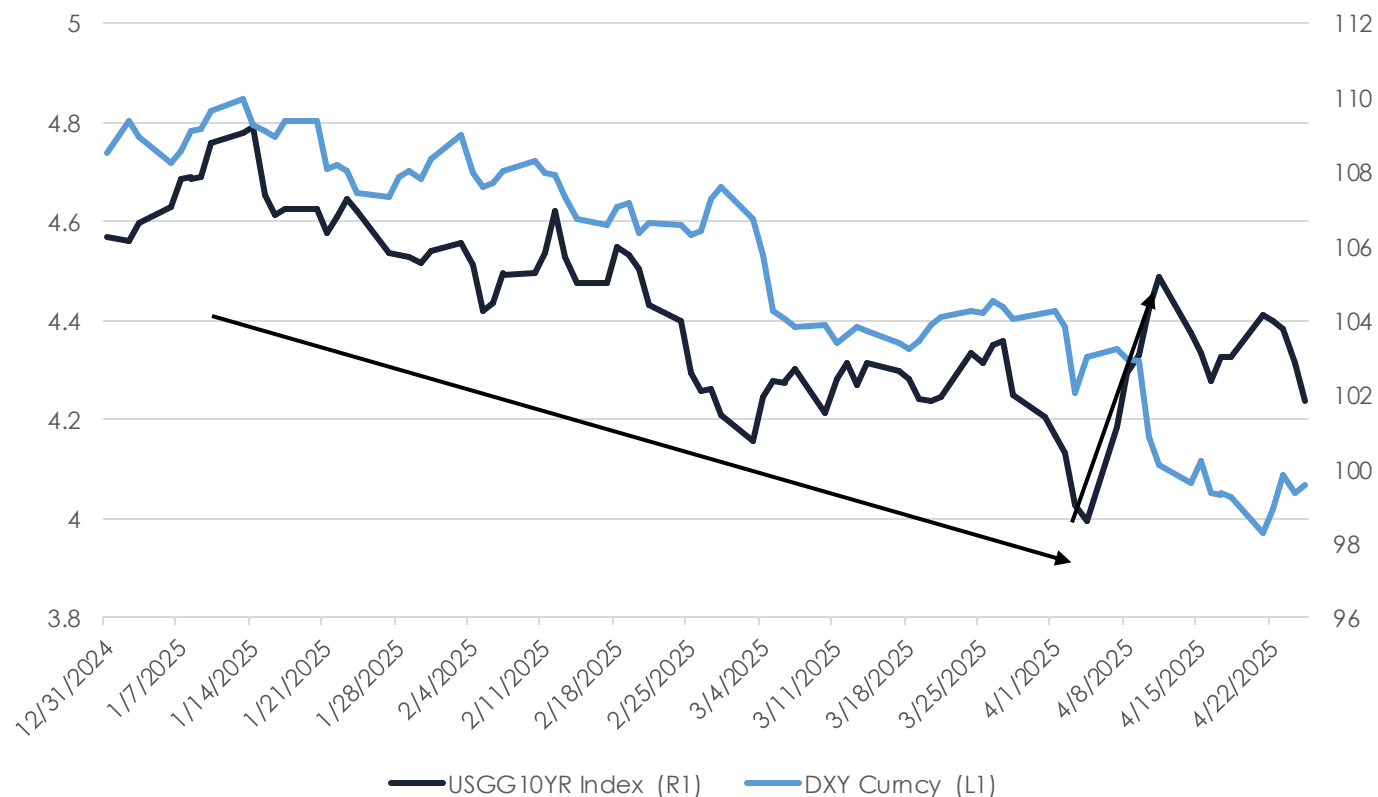
Also in the Conference Board consumer survey, inflation expectations over the next 12 months have exploded higher to more than 6%.

Consumer concerns about the economy can be self-fulfilling if they adjust their spending habits to prepare for a recession or potential layoffs, as the lower spending eventually translates to lower revenues for businesses and a general slowdown in economic activity.

Conference Board Consumer Confidence: Inflation Expectations Next 12 Months



USD & US Treasury Bonds

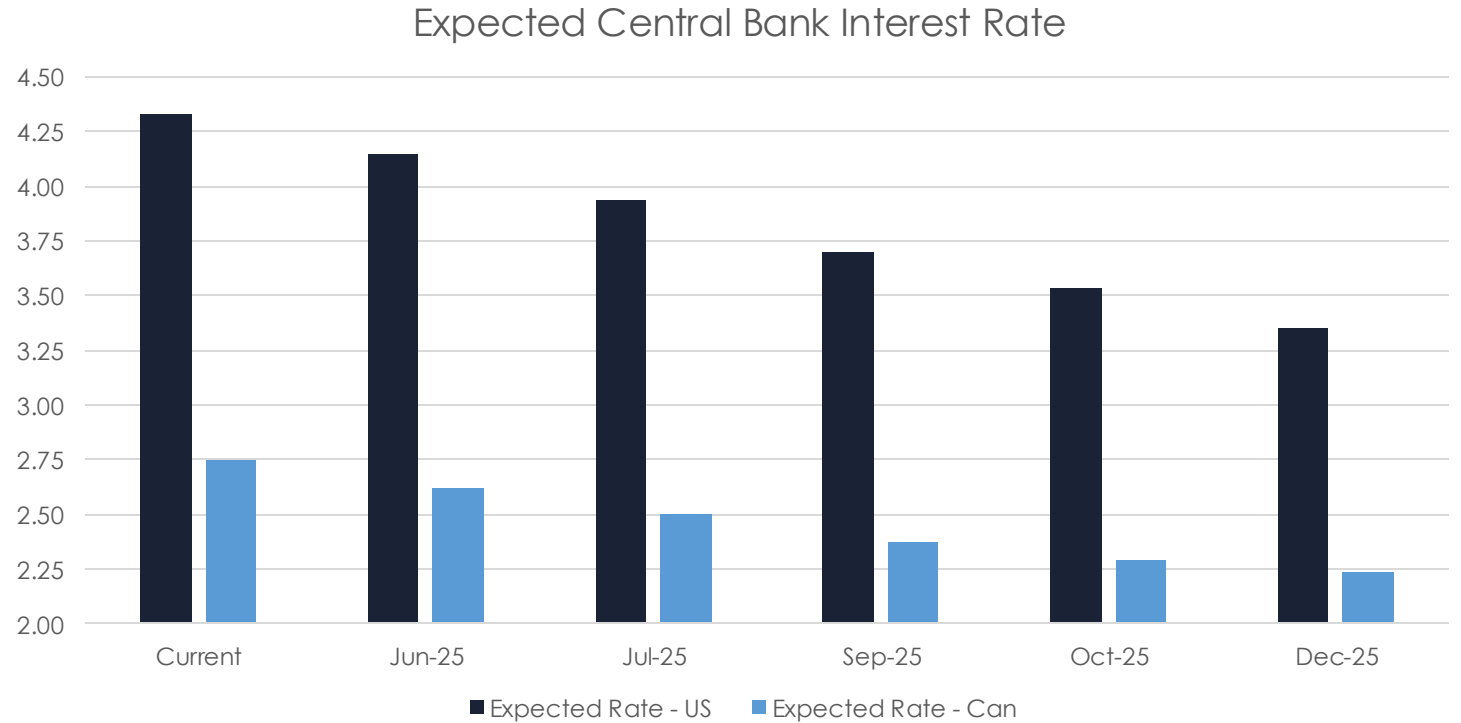


Currencies are most often positively correlated to domestic government bond yields, as higher yields attract capital which increases demand for the currency and puts upward pressure on its value.

We saw this relationship in action earlier this year, as US government bond yields (black line) fell, so did the USD Index (blue). Once Trump announced his “Liberation Day” tariffs, the relationship broke down. The USD continued to fall, but investors sold bonds causing yields to rise. This suggests that investors were divesting from US assets en masse.

Interest Rate Expectations

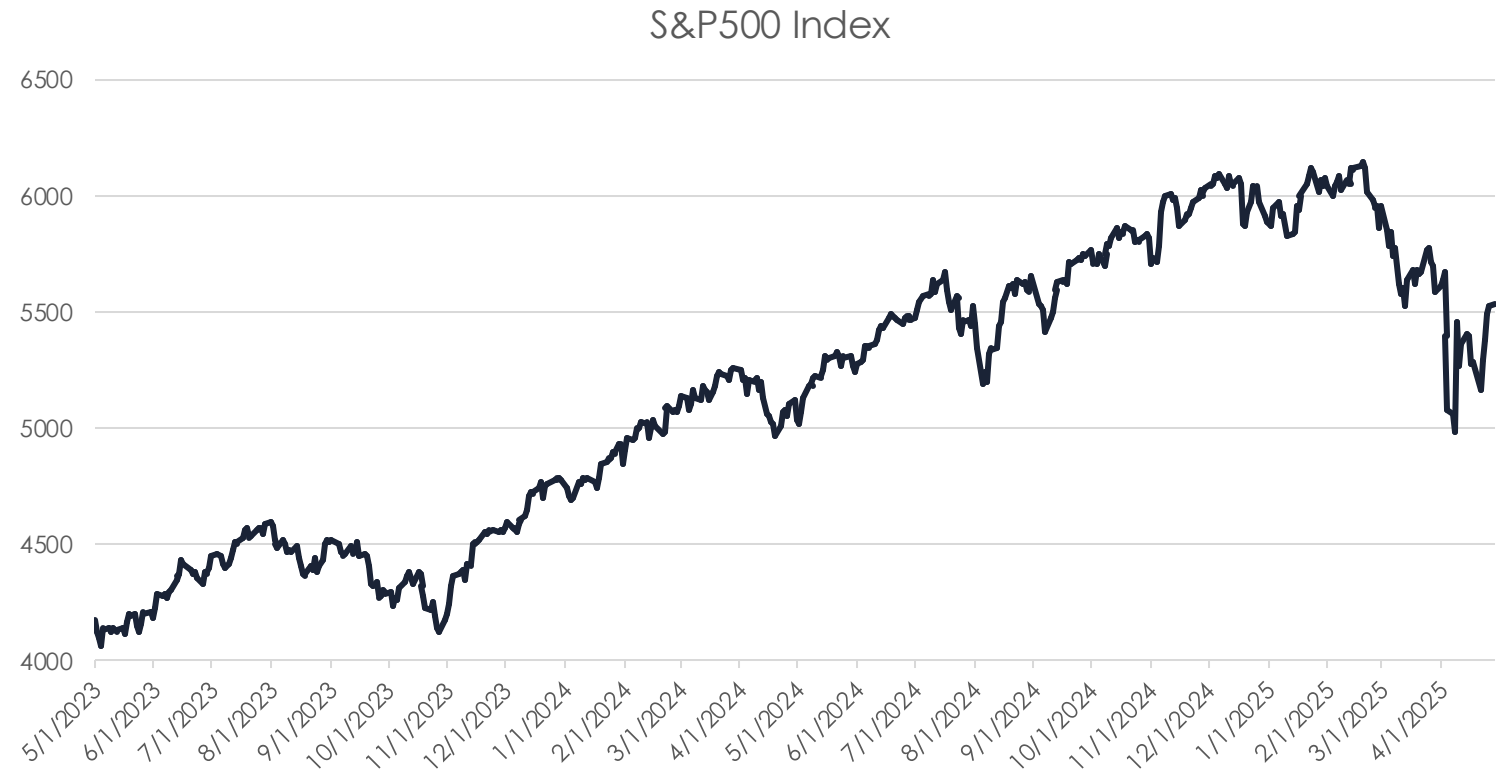
The Federal Reserve and Bank of Canada continue to cut rates, with the BoC policy rate expected to decline to 2.25% by year end with 50 basis points of cuts, while markets expect the Fed to cut its Fed Funds rate by about 1%.



Data: Overnight Index Swap markets as of April 29, 2025

S&P500 Index

Despite the recent market volatility related to the latest market crisis, the S&P500 has returned to around the level it was at just a few months ago, in September/October of 2024.

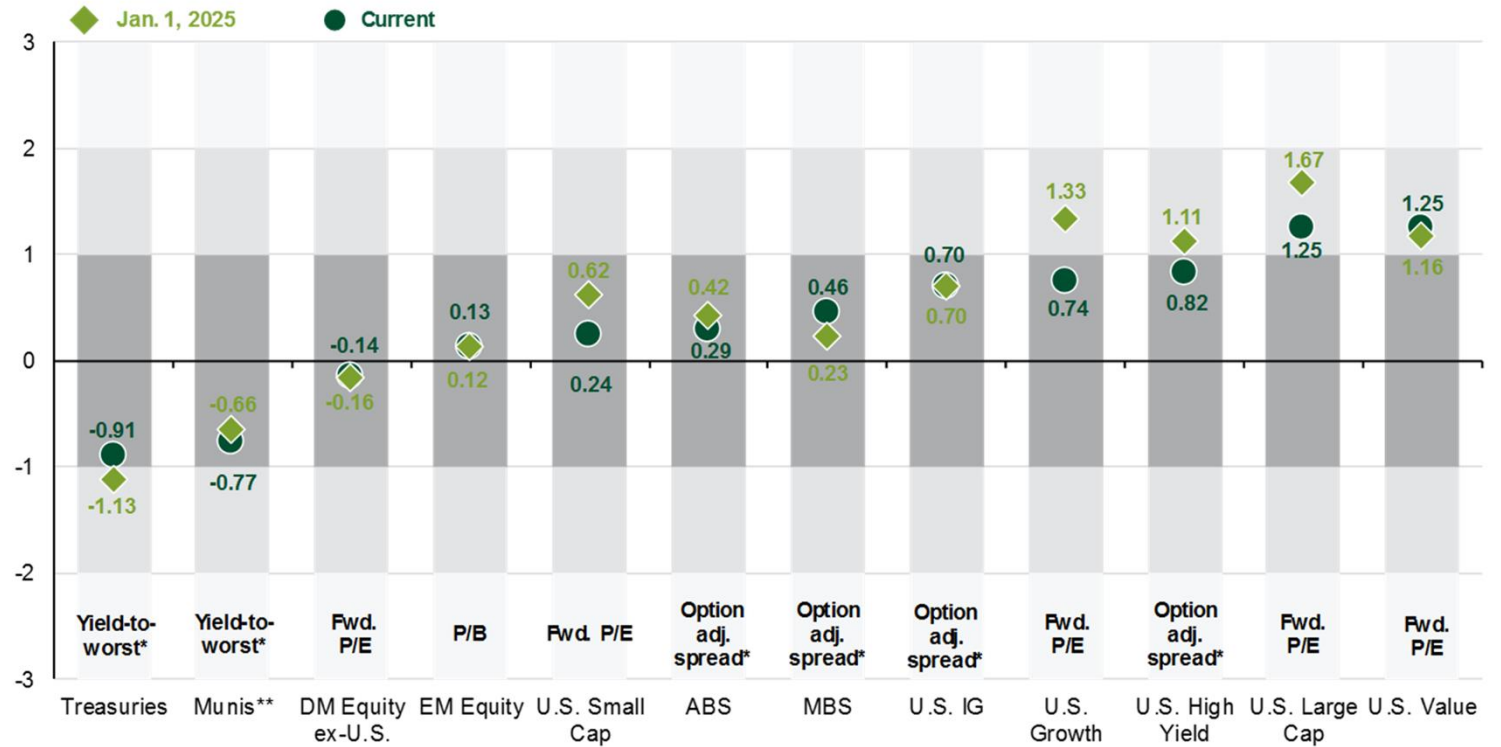


Valuations

As of March 31, 2025, US Large Cap equity valuations remain very high relative to other assets. On the chart the “zero” value marks the 25 year average. You can see that most of the US asset valuations are substantially above their long term average, while other global assets, such as other stock markets of developed countries, are much more reasonably valued.

Asset class valuations

Z-scores based on 25-year average valuation measures



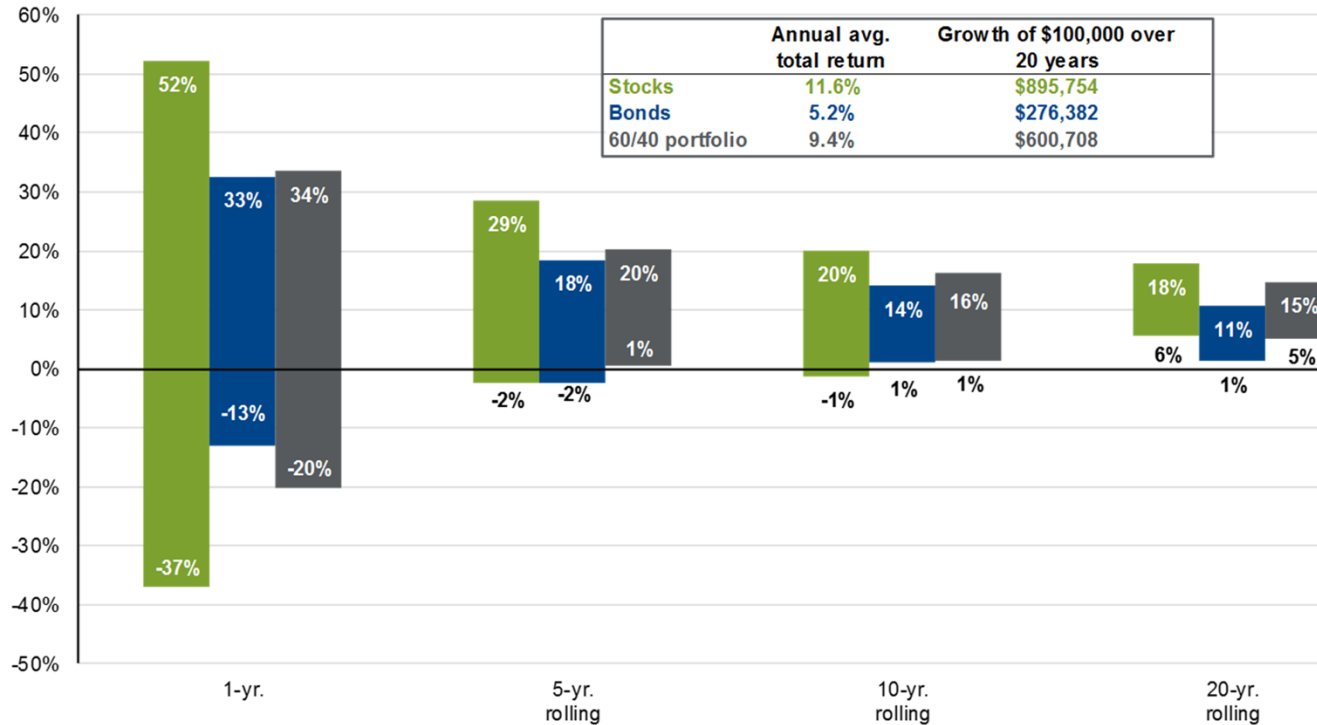
10 | Source: Bloomberg, BLS, CME, FactSet, MSCI, Russell, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. U.S. Large Cap: S&P 500, U.S. Small Cap: Russell 2000, EM Equity: MSCI EME, DM Equity: MSCI EAFE, U.S. Value: Russell 1000 Value, U.S. Growth: Russell 1000 Growth, U.S. High Yield: Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Corporate High Yield Index, U.S. IG: Bloomberg U.S. Corporate Investment Grade Index, Treasuries: Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Government – Treasury, Munis: Bloomberg Municipal Bond, ABS: Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Securitized – ABS, MBS: Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Securitized – MBS. *Yield-to-worst and option-adjusted spreads are inversely related to fixed income prices. **Munis yield-to-worst is based on the tax-equivalent yield-to-worst assuming a top-income tax bracket rate of 37% plus a Medicare tax rate of 3.8%.



Range of Returns Over Time

Range of stock, bond and blended total returns

Annual total returns, 1950–2024



Short term investment returns are highly uncertain. The longer the time horizon, the less uncertain they become.

In the chart, you can see that the one year return for stocks ranges from +52% to -37%. But as the time horizon increases, the range narrows. On a 20-year time horizon in the data, the range of stock returns is 6%-18%, which also means that the worst return of any 20 year period in the data was 6%. Long term investors are typically rewarded for their patience.

Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, Federal Reserve, Standard & Poor's, Strategas/Ibbotson, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.

Returns shown are based on calendar year returns from 1950 to 2024. Bonds represent Strategas/Ibbotson for periods prior to 1976 and the Bloomberg Aggregate thereafter. Growth of \$100,000 is based on annual average total returns from 1950 to 2024.

Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data as of March 31, 2025.

DISCLAIMER

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