

Data and opinions as of February 29, 2024

Markets leap forward in February

The market rally continued into February in equities, with resilient economic data and relatively strong earnings reports fueling the S&P 500 Index to new record highs in February, gaining 6.9% for the month. Both the Nasdaq and S&P 500 Index had their best February since 2015. The Japanese market also continued to rally, with the Nikkei 225 Index reaching a new all-time high for the first time in over 30 years. Canada also had some encouraging news on the inflation front, helping the TSX rise by 2.2% in February.

By contrast, fixed income markets were broadly lower, with the Bloomberg Global Aggregate index losing -0.74% in February, as the overly ambitious expectations for rate cuts were pared back, causing yields to rise in response.

The NEI perspective

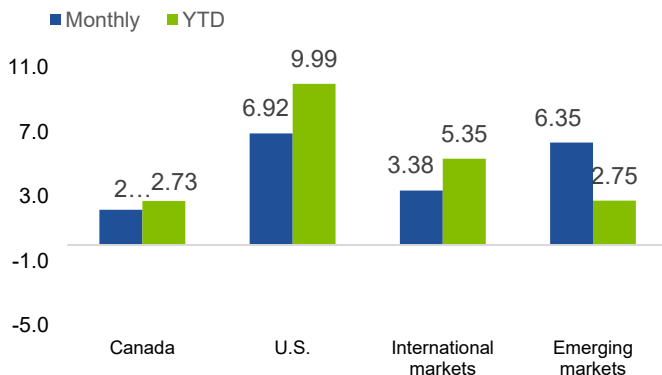
Rate cut expectations have been pared back despite global inflation continue to moderate. Many market participants that originally assumed aggressive rate cutting throughout the year have had to reign in their expectations, though the timeline for the first rate cuts are differing by region.

Strong macro environment is providing support for U.S. equities in the near term as the U.S. economy continues to outshine its developed peers with a strong GDP forecast for the year. The combination of falling inflation and rising economic output is positive for risk assets generally.

Small caps have lagged over the last few years due to their increasing debt services costs in a higher rate environment. However, small caps are now trading at attractive valuations with a wide discount to large caps that could provide an attractive entry point for high quality names when rates begin to fall.

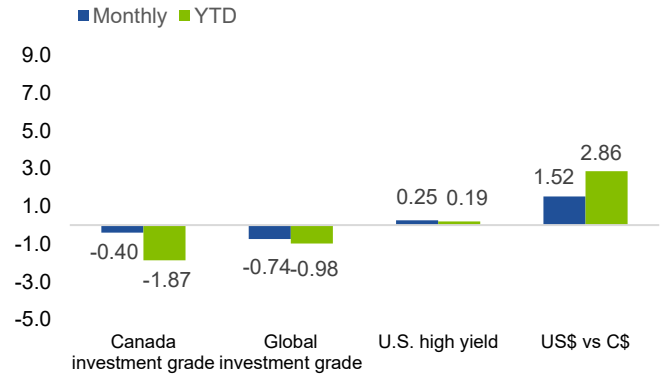
From NEI's Monthly Market Monitor for February. Read the full report on [NEI's website](#) for more insights.

Equity % return in C\$



Canada: MSCI Canada; **U.S.:** MSCI USA **International:** MSCI EAFE; **Emerging markets:** MSCI Emerging Markets. Source: Morningstar Direct

Fixed income and currency % return in C\$



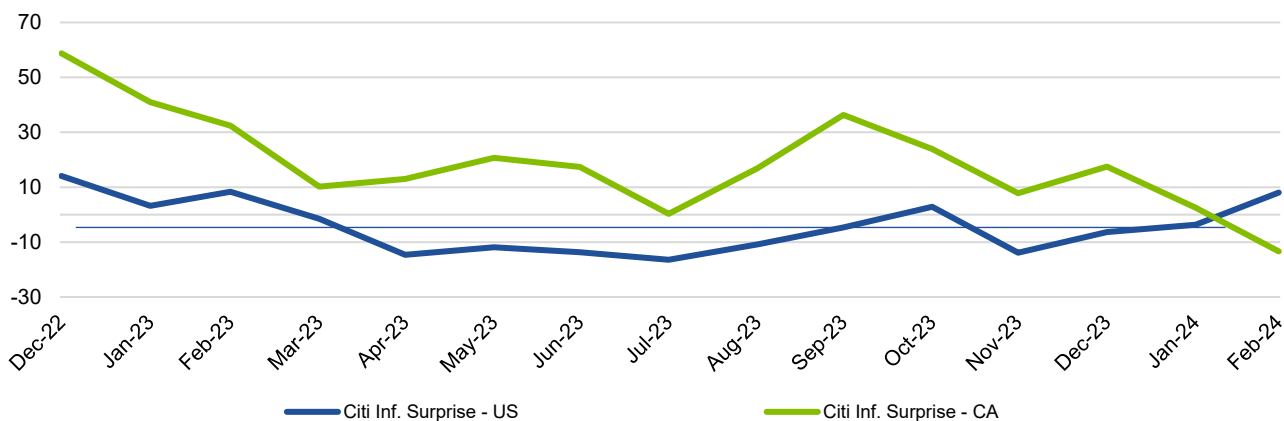
Canada investment grade: Bloomberg Barclays Canada Aggregate; **Global investment grade:** Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate; **U.S. high yield:** Bloomberg Barclays U.S. High Yield. Source: Morningstar Direct

Rates likely to remain higher for longer

The U.S. economy continues to be surprisingly strong thanks to a tight labour market and positive wage gains that have continued to boost consumer spending. Though core inflation was higher than expected coming in at 3.8% year-over-year, has increased volatility, inflation is still broadly moving in the right direction in the U.S. The Fed's inflation gauge of choice, the Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE), has been tamer and strongly supports the disinflation narrative. However, strong economic growth means it may take longer for the Fed to gain confidence that inflation is firmly under control and hurts the case for interest rate cuts in the near term.

Canada did see inflation cool in January as it came in at 2.9% year-over-year, below expectations of 3.3%. This was mainly due to a decline in energy and food prices, but shelter continues to be the largest contributor to inflation and remains elevated due to the higher mortgage interest costs. The rise in rental prices is also having an impact and Canada's rapid population growth means that the rising costs of mortgages and rent won't lead to cooler inflation anytime soon. Although overall inflation continues to move in the right direction, Bank of Canada reiterated the need for more evidence of disinflation before pivoting to interest rate cuts.

Inflation surprises diverging in the U.S. and Canada



Source: Bloomberg, NEI Investments

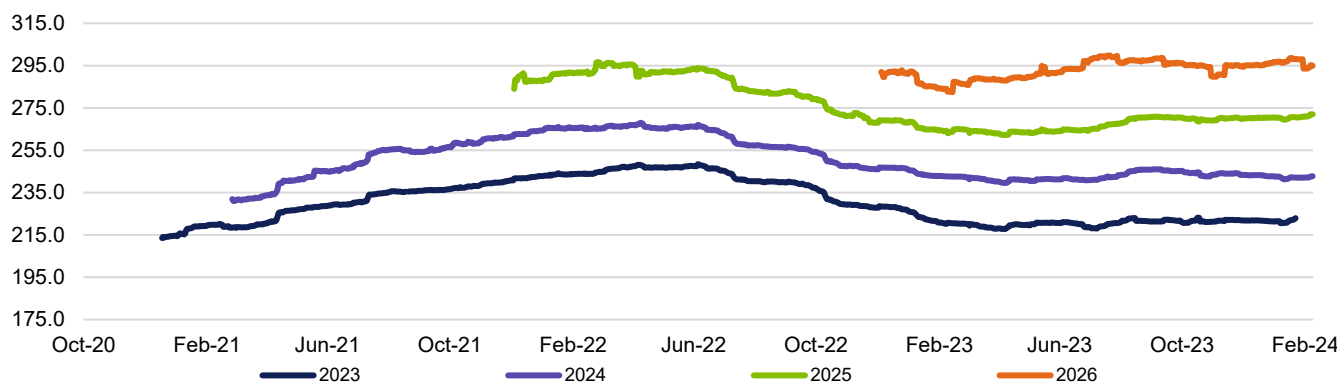
Strong macro environment continues to support U.S. equities

Despite rate cut expectations being pushed out, equity markets were supported in February by continued strength in the U.S. economy relative to other developed markets like Canada and Europe. The U.S. economy continues to surprise on the upside. Q4 GDP growth was much stronger than expected and Q1 is shaping to be the same. At the same time, inflation is under control in the U.S., falling towards the 2% target. Risk assets tends to perform strongly in this environment.

Successful earnings season in the U.S.

Mega cap companies broadly met or exceeded earnings expectations, contributing to increasingly strong investor sentiment in the markets. It was not only in the S&P 500, but also globally, as equity indices are making new record highs. On Feb. 22, major equity indexes in the U.S., Europe, and Japan reached new record highs. In addition to Nvidia, whose strong earnings delivery and margin expansion prospects propelled prices for the whole semiconductor sector significantly higher, the majority of companies also delivered earnings that were stronger than expectations. By month end, 97% of S&P 500 companies had reported their Q4 earnings, with 75% of them beating estimates.

S&P 500 earnings estimates revised upwards for 2025



Source: Bloomberg, NEI Investments. As of February 26, 2024.

With respect to mega cap names, earnings reports for the last several quarters for the “Magnificent Seven” have largely confirmed the validity of the excitement around them. Valuations for these mega caps remain elevated compared to the broader U.S. equity market. They are, however, justified by their estimated earnings growth of 14%, significantly higher than the 2% year-over-year growth for the remaining 493 stocks in the S&P 500 over the next year. Additionally, the average margin of the 7 companies at 23% is also expanding, much more favorable than the other 493 that is at 9% on average, and slightly contracting next year.

Following an 11% rally upon Nvidia’s earnings announcement, Nvidia was trading at a P/E of just over 30x, back to the same valuation multiple as it was in late 2023, even though its market cap has gone up by approx. US\$250B. It took the semiconductor manufacturer 24 years to grow to \$1 trillion in market cap, and it took only 8 months to grow the next \$1 trillion.

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