

Data and opinions as of July 31, 2024

## From gains to turmoil: July's gains turn into August's woes

Concerns over a weakening labour market and the U.S. potentially falling into recession triggered a market correction that began in mid-July and took a sharp downturn in early August, wiping out the strong gains from the earlier part of July. The increase in the unemployment rate in July triggered the Sahm Rule, which has historically been an effective indicator of an onset of a recession. This rattled investors, leading to a sharp selloff in equities and a rally in bond prices. As of end of day August 5, the S&P 500 fell 8.5% from mid-July, and the 10-year U.S. Treasury yield slid to 3.78% from 4.23% on July 15.

Despite the pullback that started in mid-July, the S&P 500 and Dow Jones posted positive returns for July. However, August began with a sharp sell-off in both domestic and international markets, in reaction to the Bank of Japan's (BoJ) surprise rate hike on July 31. The rate hike to 0.25% – the highest level in 15 years – and BoJ's hawkish comments triggered the unwinding of carry trades (borrowing yen at lower interest rates to invest in foreign markets with higher returns), causing the soaring yen to send Japanese equities sharply lower. The TOPIX index dropped by 17.6% (JPY) in two trading sessions, marking the largest two-day decline since 1950. The yen rallied sharply by 10.8% from its lows in early July, back to levels seen in May.

### The NEI perspective

**Index volatility soared** in the first three trading sessions in August, hitting an intraday high of 65. This in turn exacerbated market selloffs as it triggered the unwinding of "dispersion trades".

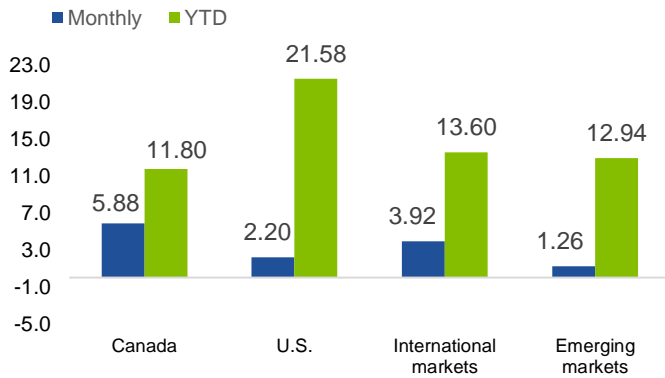
**91% of the companies** in the S&P 500 have reported earnings so far, and 78% are reporting EPS higher than estimates.

**One of this year's laggards** played catch up in July, as investors shifted towards small-cap equity stocks, which are more sensitive to interest rate cuts.

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

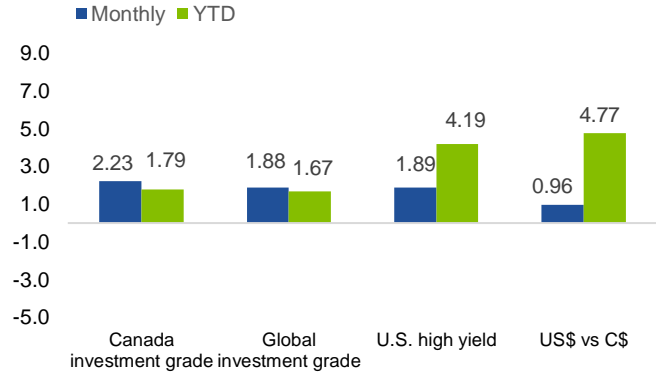
# NEI

### 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\$

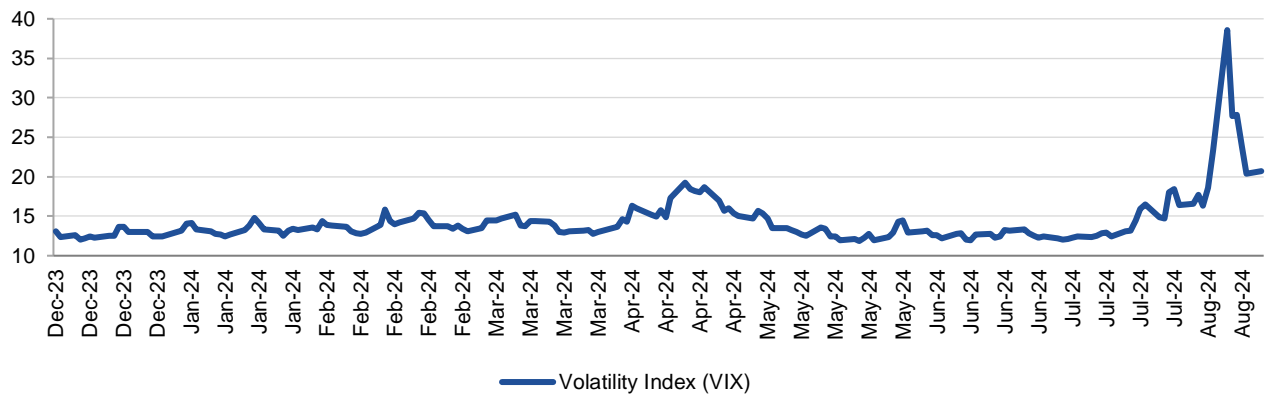


**Canada investment grade:** Bloomberg Barclays Canada Aggregate; **Global investment grade:** Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate; **U.S. high yield:** Bloomberg Barclays U.S. High Yield.  
Source: Morningstar Direct

### Panic selloff spiked volatility

Index volatility soared in the first three trading sessions in August, hitting an intraday high of 65. This in turn exacerbated market selloffs as it triggered the unwinding of “dispersion trades”. Dispersion trades involve selling options on an index, which is typically relatively overpriced, to buy options on individual companies, which are typically underpriced. When index volatility soars, profitability on these trades sours, and the unwinding of these trades can exacerbate the selloff and volatility of the markets.

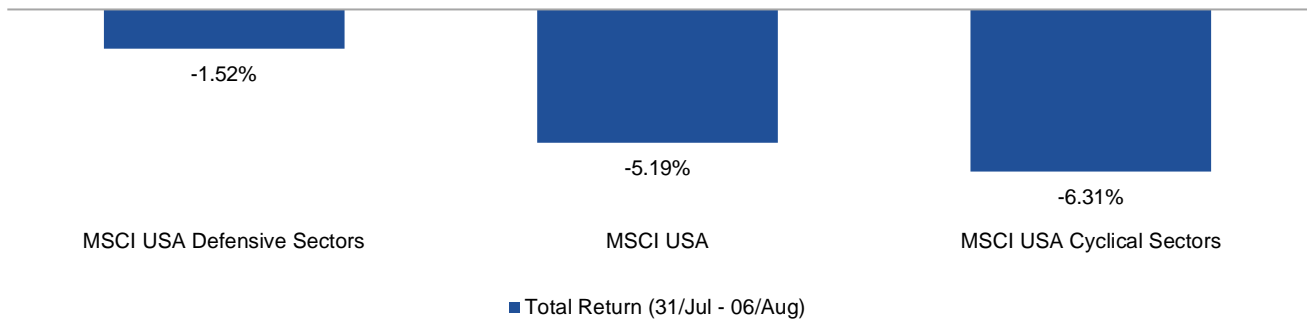
### VIX soared to highest level since March 2020



Source: Bloomberg.

In this panic selloff, the magnitude of the drawdowns varied greatly by sectors and factors. Defensive sectors stood out as safe havens relative to the cyclical sectors. Low valuation held up better than companies that are rich on valuation, and large-cap companies outperformed small-cap companies. Importantly, bonds fulfilled their traditional risk mitigating role as higher bond prices offset stock price weakness during this period. We expect this relationship to be the norm going forward, unlike the past few years where higher interest rates caused both bonds and stocks to fall at the same time.

### Defensive sectors saw limited downside

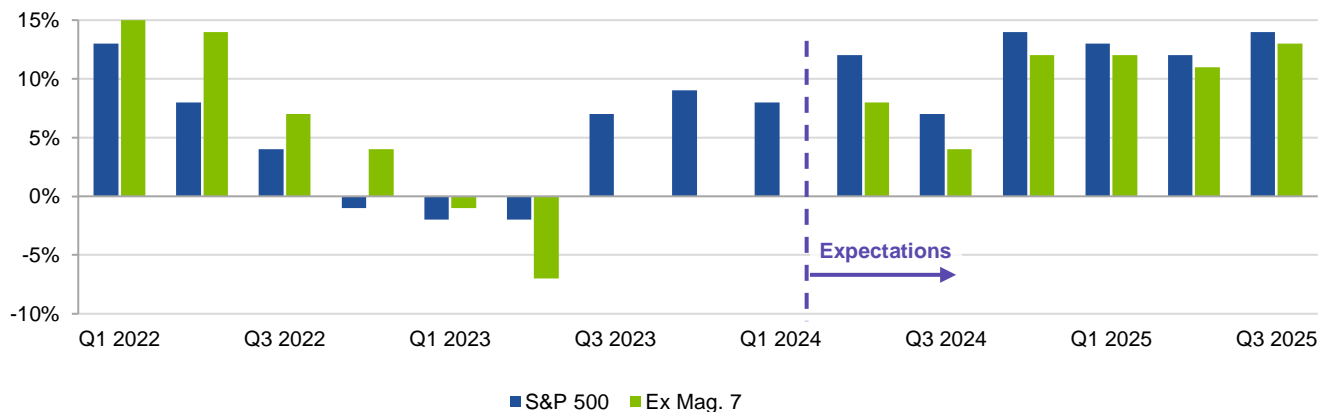


Source: Bloomberg.

### Double digit growth in U.S. earnings in Q2

91% of the companies in the S&P 500 have reported earnings so far, and 78% are reporting EPS higher than estimates. Although the percentage of S&P 500 companies reporting positive earnings surprises is above average levels, the market's high expectations are rewarding positive EPS surprises less than average and punishing negative EPS surprises more than average. Overall, the index is reporting its highest year-over-year earnings growth rate at 10.8% since Q4 2021, the fourth consecutive quarter of year-over-year earnings growth. It also marks the first quarter since 2022 where the other 493 companies reported positive quarterly earnings growth.

### S&P 500 ex Mag 7 had positive earnings growth



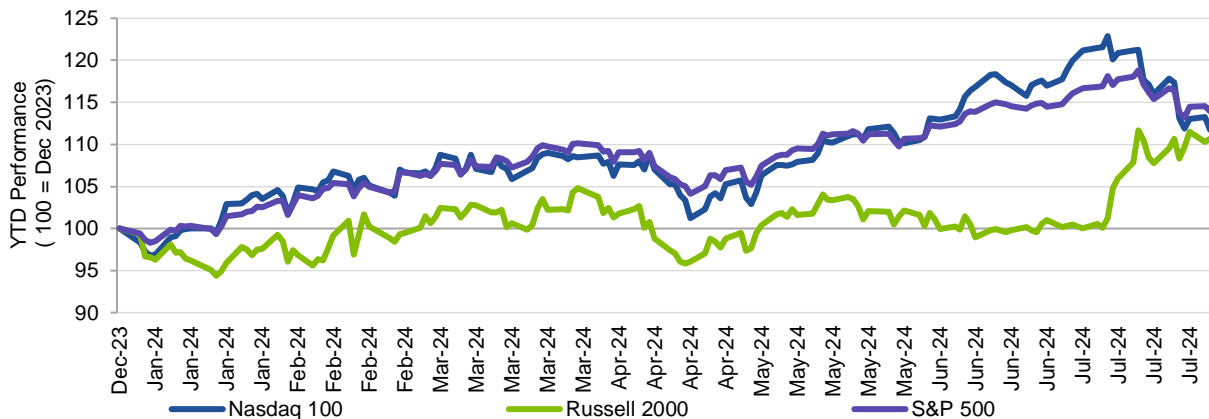
Source: Factset.

Looking ahead, consensus estimates for earnings growth in Q3 and Q4 of 2024 stand currently at 5.4% and 15.7%, which translates to earnings growth of 10.2% for the calendar year 2024, suggesting a resilient U.S. economy. Following the Q2 reporting season, estimates for FY2025 earnings have held steady and resilient, at almost 14% growth, making the U.S. the strongest country among developed markets.

**Bottom line:** The U.S. equity market continues to be concentrated not only on price returns but also earnings contribution. A small number of companies are contributing a significant portion of earnings, increasing volatility and vulnerability on the index. Notwithstanding the latest drawdown, the premium on U.S. valuations reflect a soft-landing scenario with high expected earnings growth. Companies require material upside catalysts to get further upside or valuation gain, while companies that deliver negative surprises get punished. We expect the U.S. market to be rangebound until year-end, and investors need to be selective and stay disciplined with regular rebalancing to mitigate concentration risk.

## July rotation to small cap in historic proportions

One of this year's laggards played catch up in July, as investors shifted towards small-cap equity stocks, which are more sensitive to interest rate cuts. The increased likelihood for rate cuts, following the soft U.S. inflation print and weaker U.S. labour market data, likely triggered the largest one-month outperformance in over 20 years of the Russell 2000 versus the Nasdaq 100 Index of 13.34%.



Source: Bloomberg.

**Bottom line:** The rotation was surprisingly sooner and bigger in magnitude than expected, as small cap rotation typically happens when economic growth begins to accelerate, not when it's decelerating, and forward-looking earnings growth in the small-cap companies typically needs to be accelerating as well. It is not the case at this point. While we continue to believe that the high-quality segment within the small-cap space is attractive, we believe this rebound could be short-lived, and the more sustainable recovery could still be ahead.

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