

101.33

1.27 141.04 93.04

1.17

1.38

110.41

Return to Normal: Negative Stock-Bond Correlations

We have seen a notable shift in stock-bond correlations this year as inflation declines. Historically, high inflation leads to positive correlations, meaning stocks and bonds move in the same direction, occasionally resulting in simultaneous declines. Now, with inflation easing, the market has returned to negative correlations.

This shift offers significant benefits for balanced portfolios by enhancing diversification. Negative correlations mean that when stocks decline, bonds can rise and help offset those losses, thereby stabilizing the overall portfolio value. This added stability is particularly valuable during periods of market uncertainty or economic shifts, helping investors remain in the market rather than moving their funds to cash.

Rebalancing is now more effective as well. By periodically rebalancing, investors can lock in gains from high-performing stocks and rotate into more affordable bonds, or vice versa. This ensures the portfolio remains well-aligned with investment goals and adapts to changing market conditions.

A return to negative stock-bond correlations would provide more opportunities for strategic rebalancing and offer greater portfolio stability in today's market.

Historic Stock & Bond Correlations (30-day Correlation) 8.0 0.6 0.4 0.2 0.0 -0.2 -0.4 -0.68.0--1.0 2019 2020 2022 2023 2024

Source: Bloomberg

			Ind	ex Returns	(%)		Index Characteristics					
Equities		1 Week		YTD	1 Year	3-Year Ann.	NTM P/E	NTM P/E (20Y med)	NTM P/S	NTM P/S (20Y med)	Div. Yld	
S&P 500	5344	3.08	-2.00	12.98	21.49	8.07	22.3	16.8	2.8	1.7	1.4	
Russell 1000 Growth	3488	4.28	-4.92	14.76	27.85	8.33	29.8	19.8	5.1	2.0	0.6	
Russell 1000 Value	1741	1.76	1.54	8.26	12.61	5.11	17.4	14.9	1.8	1.4	2.1	
FTSE High Dividend Yield*	420	1.67	1.05	8.96	13.43	6.81	13.4	14.3	1.6	1.6	4.1	
S&P Small and Mid Cap	16288	1.49	0.33	4.36	10.40	2.92	17.4	19.0	1.2	1.2	1.7	
MSCI EAFE	2280	3.40	-1.35	4.35	10.56	1.91	14.2	14.7	1.4	1.1	3.2	
MSCIEM	1069	5.26	-0.97	6.60	10.27	-2.92	12.8	12.6	1.4	1.3	2.7	

									Levels
Fixed Income	Yield	1 Week		YTD	1 Year	3-Year Ann.	Currencies		1 Wk Ago
U.S. Aggregate	4.48	-0.58	3.31	2.57	7.55	-2.22	DXY	102.89	102.97
U.S. Int. Gov/Credit	4.22	-0.29	2.64	3.13	7.17	-0.48	\$ per €	1.10	1.09
U.S. Corporates	5.05	-0.31	3.04	2.54	9.29	-2.34	\$ per £	1.28	1.27
High Yield	7.67	0.91	1 94	4 57	11 32	2 28	¥ ner \$	147 01	144 34

* Bloomberg U.S Large Cap Dividend Yield Total Return Index used as substitute for index characteristics.

		Levels (%)						Levels					
Key Rates		1 Wk Ago	Last Qtr	Prev YE	1 Yr Ago	3 Yrs Ago	Commodities		1 Wk Ago	Prev YE	3 Yrs Ago		
2-yr Treasury	4.02	3.98	4.76	4.25	4.97	0.22	Oil (WTI)	78.96	73.20	71.34	57.17		
10-yr Treasury	3.91	3.89	4.40	3.88	4.19	1.36	Gasoline	3.44	3.46	3.12	3.19		
30-yr Treasury	4.20	4.18	4.56	4.03	4.29	2.00	Natural Gas	2.19	2.01	2.51	3.93		
3-mo. LIBOR	5.37	5.32	5.59	5.59	5.63	0.12	Gold	2470	2391	2063	1753		
6-mo. CD rate	4.96	4.87	5.42	5.28	5.74	0.20	Copper	8908	8804	8464	9436		
Prime Rate	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	3.25	Wheat	530	543	628	754		
30-yr fixed mortgage	6.99	7.02	7.26	6.99	7.51	3.04	BBG Index	227.34	223.23	226.43	202.81		

-0.03

Municipals (1-10)

- ISM Services (July): 51.4, beating expectations and accelerating from June. A positive report that allayed recession fears.
- Senior Loan Officer Opinion Survey: A smaller share of bank officers report tightening lending standards relative to one year ago.
- Trade Balance (June): Trade deficit narrowed slightly to \$73.1 bln as U.S. exports grew faster than imports.
- Initial & Continuing Jobless Claims (Aug. 2 & July 27): Initial claims of 233K, lower than expected and lower than week prior. Continuing claims effectively unchanged at 1.9 million.

- Producer Price Index (July): 8/13
- Consumer Price Index (July): 8/14
- Retail Sales (July): 8/15
- Housing Starts & Permits (July): 8/16

This Past Week 4.5 3.5 3 2.5 2 2 Year-to-Date

