







Ryan Detrick, CMT

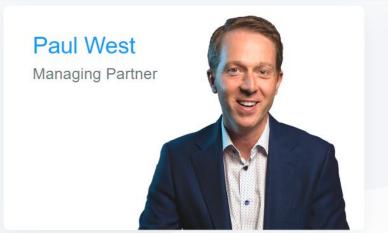
Chief Market Strategist

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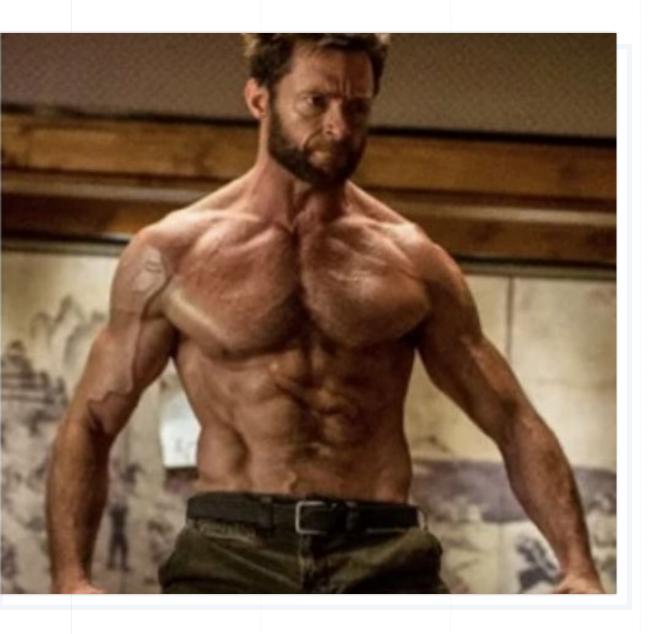




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Life Comes at You Fast



Life Comes at You Fast

Here We Go Again











BUSINESS

2024 will be the 'biggest single crash year in our lifetimes,' economist warns: 'Do not listen to your financial adviser'

By Kristen Altus, Fox Business

Published Dec. 19, 2023, 11:37 a.m. ET

FINANCE

'This is serious': JPMorgan's Jamie Dimon warns U.S. likely to tip into recession in 6 to 9 months

Oct 21, 2022 - Economy & Business

Elon Musk: Global recession could last until spring 2024



FINANCE - JEFF BEZOS

'Batten down the hatches': Bezos is latest business titan to warn about a recession

October 19, 2022 at 10:38 AM EDT

POLITICS - ECONOMY

Cardi B is gloomy about the economy, too: 'When y'all think they going to announce that we going into a recession?'

BY COLIN LODEWICK

June 6, 2022 at 1:15 PM ED1

How Do You Sum Up 2023?

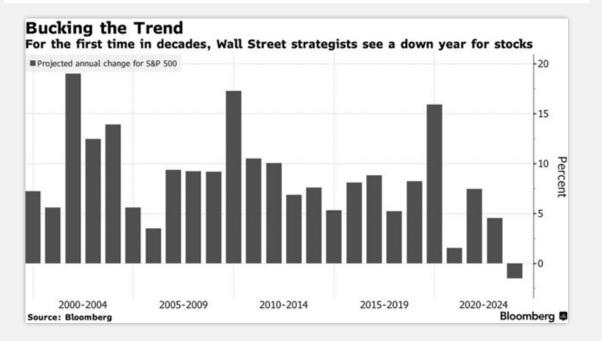


Stocks did amazing this year, yet very few expected them to this time a year ago. It pays to go against the crowed sometimes. Also, those we consider heroes might not be what we think.



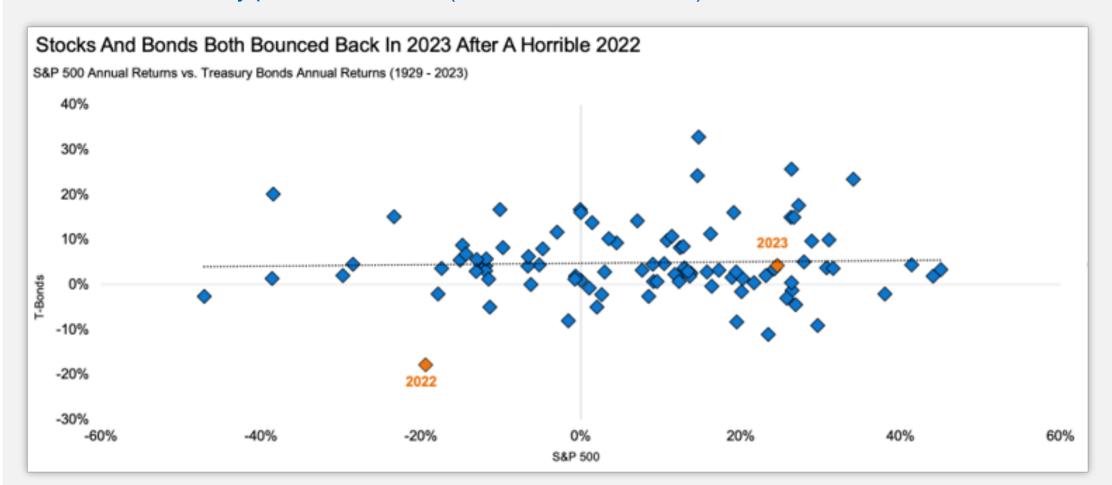
When y'all think they going to announce that we going into a recession?

12:17 PM · Jun 5, 2022

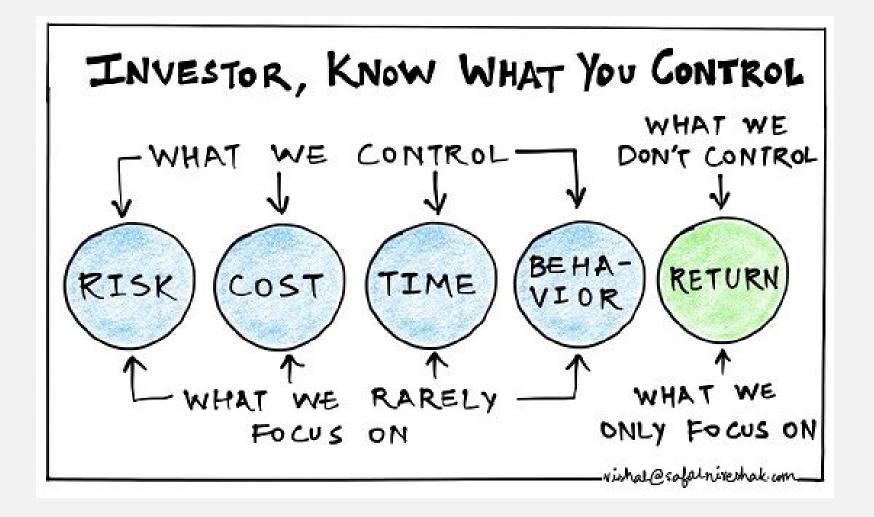


Things Came Back In a Big Way

2022 was historically poor for investors (both stocks and bonds), but both assets came back in 2023



Control What We Can Control



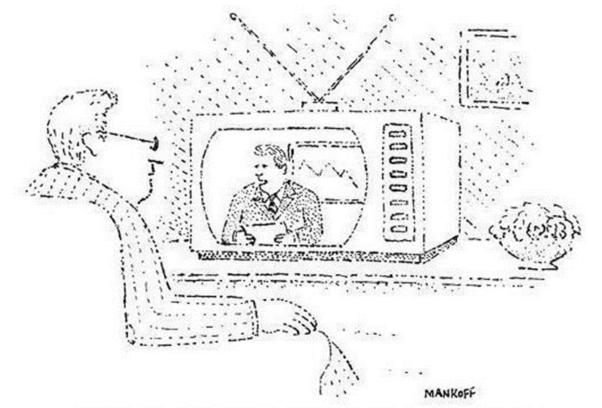


» Economic reslience supports earnings growth

» Flows back into bonds as markets anticipate rate cuts may help RETURNS

Stocks **11-13%**

Bonds **4-6**%

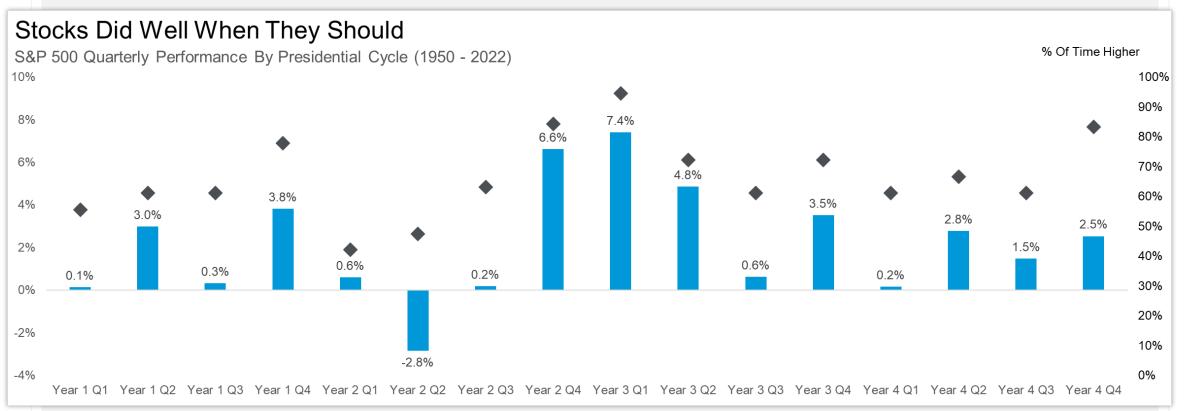


"On Wall Street today, news of lower interest rates sent the stock market up, but then the expectation that these rates would be inflationary sent the market down, until the realization that lower rates might stimulate the sluggish economy pushed the market up, before it ultimately went down on fears that an overheated economy would lead to a reimposition of higher interest rates."

History Repeats

Amazing How Well Things Played Out

Pre-election years tend to be quite strong and this played out perfectly once again.



Up 20%, Now What?

Gains after big years are quite common.

A 20% Yearly Gain Suggests More Green, But Don't Expect A Bigger Year Than 2023

20% Yearly Gains For The S&P 500 And What Happened Next

		S&P 500 Index Returns				
Year	Return	Next Year	Higher Than Previous Year?	20%?		
1950	21.7%	16.3%	No	No		
1954	45.0%	26.4%	No	Yes		
1955	26.4%	2.6%	No	No		
1958	38.1%	8.5%	No	No		
1961	23.1%	-11.8%	No	No		
1967	20.1%	7.7%	No	No		
1975	31.5%	19.1%	No	No		
1980	25.8%	-9.7%	No	No		
1985	26.3%	14.6%	No	No		
1989	27.3%	-6.6%	No	No		
1991	26.3%	4.5%	No	No		
1995	34.1%	20.3%	No	Yes		
1996	20.3%	31.0%	Yes	Yes		
1997	31.0%	26.7%	No	Yes		
1998	26.7%	19.5%	No	No		
2003	26.4%	9.0%	No	No		
2009	23.5%	12.8%	No	No		
2013	29.6%	11.4%	No	No		
2019	28.9%	16.3%	No	No		
2021	26.9%	-19.4%	No	No		
2023	24.2%	?	?	?		
Average		10.0%				
Median		12.1%				
% Higher		80.0%	One out of 20	Four out of 20		

Source: Carson Investment Research, FactSet 12/29/2023 (1950 - Current)
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Good Starts = Good Finishes

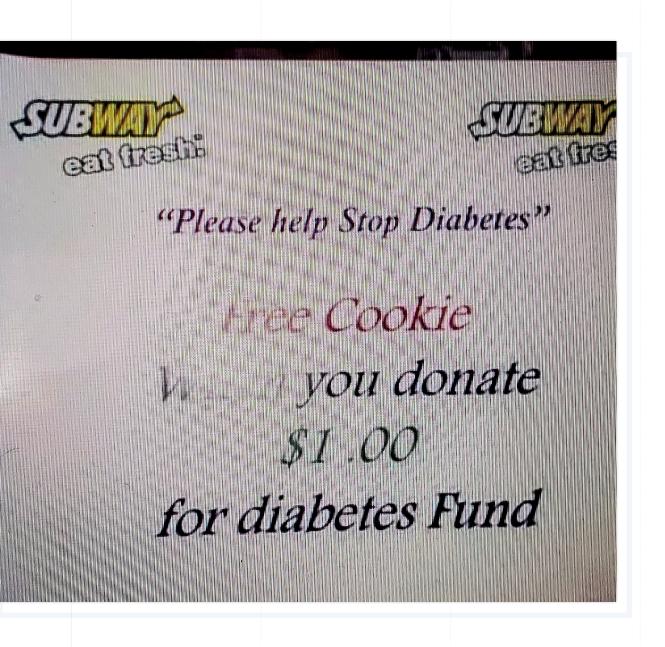
Gains after a green Jan and Feb are normal

A Higher January and February Could Mean The Bull Continues

S&P 500 Performance When Higher in January and February

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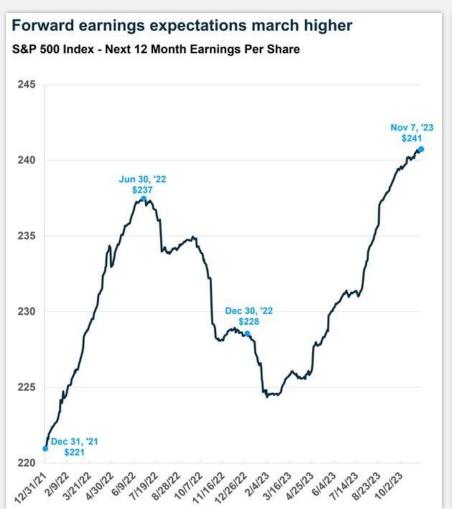
	S&P 500 Index Returns		
Year	March	Final 10 Months of the Year	Next 12 Months
1950	0.4%	18.6%	26.6%
1951	-1.5%	9.0%	6.7%
1954	3.0%	37.6%	40.6%
1955	-0.5%	23.7%	23.3%
1961	2.6%	12.8%	10.3%
1964	1.5%	8.9%	12.4%
1967	3.9%	11.2%	3.0%
1971	3.7%	5.4%	10.1%
1972	0.6%	10.8%	4.8%
1975	2.2%	10.5%	22.2%
1983	3.3%	11.4%	6.1%
1985	-0.3%	16.6%	25.2%
1986	5.3%	6.7%	25.2%
1987	2.6%	-13.1%	-5.8%
1988	-3.3%	3.7%	7.9%
1991	2.2%	13.6%	12.4%
1993	1.9%	5.2%	5.4%
1995	2.7%	26.4%	31.4%
1996	0.8%	15.7%	23.5%
1997	-4.3%	22.7%	32.7%
1998	5.0%	17.1%	18.0%
2004	-1.6%	5.8%	5.1%
2006	1.1%	10.7%	9.9%
2011	-0.1%	-5.2%	2.9%
2012	3.1%	4.4%	10.9%
2013	3.6%	22.0%	22.8%
2017	0.0%	13.1%	14.8%
2019	1.8%	16.0%	6.1%
2024	?	?	?
Average	1.4%	12.2%	14.8%
Median	1.8%	11.3%	11.6%
% Higher	71.4%	92.9%	96.4%
Average Year			
Average	1.1%	8.1%	9.3%
Median	1.4%	9.0%	12.0%
% Higher	64.9%	73.0%	71.6%
e: Carson Investment Research, Fa	ctSet 2/26/2024		CARSON

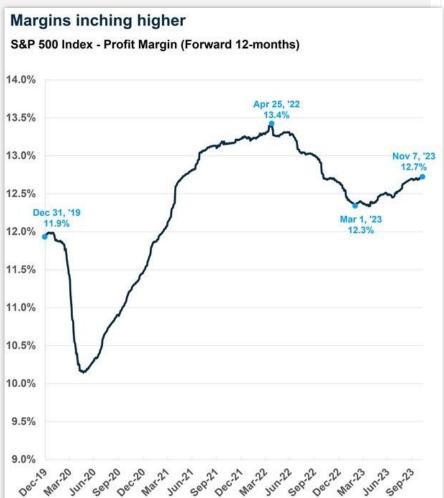


This makes no sense!

The Bull Market Is Alive and Well

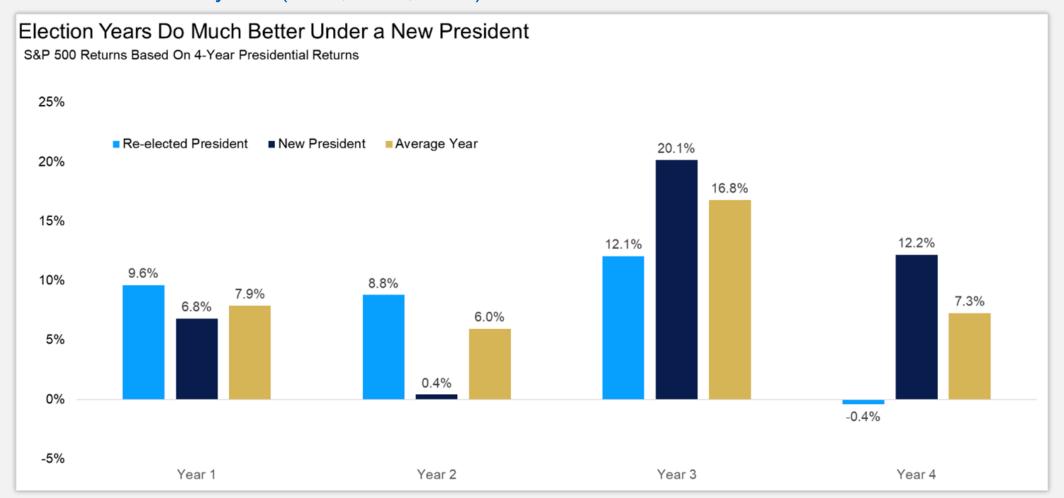
Earnings are expected to hit an all-time high next year, that shouldn't be a bad thing for stocks or the economy. Additionally, profit margins have increased this year, another thing that might surprise many investors.





Amazing How Well Things Played Out

Election years tend to see stronger than average returns when it is a first term president. It has been the lame duck years (1960, 2000, 2008) that have been bad for investors.



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10 For 10

Stocks have done very well under a first term President in an Election year.

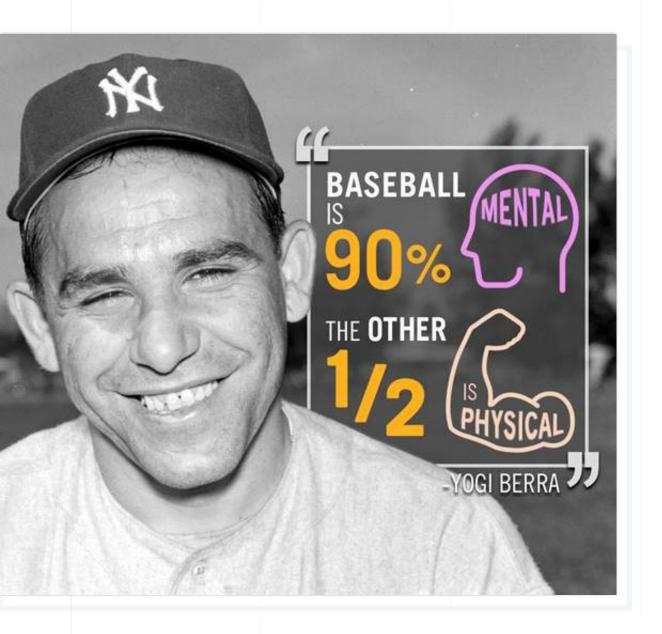
Stocks Have Never Been Lower In an Election Year Under a New President

S&P 500 Performance Under New Presidents (1950-Current)

		,	S&P 500 Index Returns			
Election Year	President	First Year	Midterm Year	Pre-Election Year	Election Year	
1952	Dwight D. Eisenhower (Rep)	-6.6%	45.0%	26.4%	2.6%	
1960	JFK/LBJ (Dem)	23.1%	-11.8%	18.9%	13.0%	
1968	Richard Nixon (Rep)	-11.4%	-0.1%	10.8%	15.8%	
1976	Jimmy Carter (Dem)	-11.5%	1.1%	12.3%	25.8%	
1980	Ronald Reagan (Rep)	-9.7%	14.8%	17.3%	1.4%	
1988	George H.W. Bush (Rep)	27.3%	-6.6%	26.3%	4.5%	
1992	Bill Clinton (Dem)	7.06%	-1.5%	34.1%	20.3%	
2000	George W. Bush (Rep)	-13.0%	-23.4%	26.4%	9.0%	
2008	Barack Obama (Dem)	23.5%	12.8%	0.0%	13.4%	
2016	Donald Trump (Rep)	19.4%	-6.2%	28.9%	16.3%	
2020	Joe Biden (Dem)	26.9%	-19.4%	?	?	
Average		6.8%	0.4%	20.1%	12.2%	
Median		7.1%	-1.5%	22.6%	13.2%	
%	Higher	54.5%	36.4%	90.0%	100.0%	

Source: Carson Investment Research, FactSet 11/08/2023

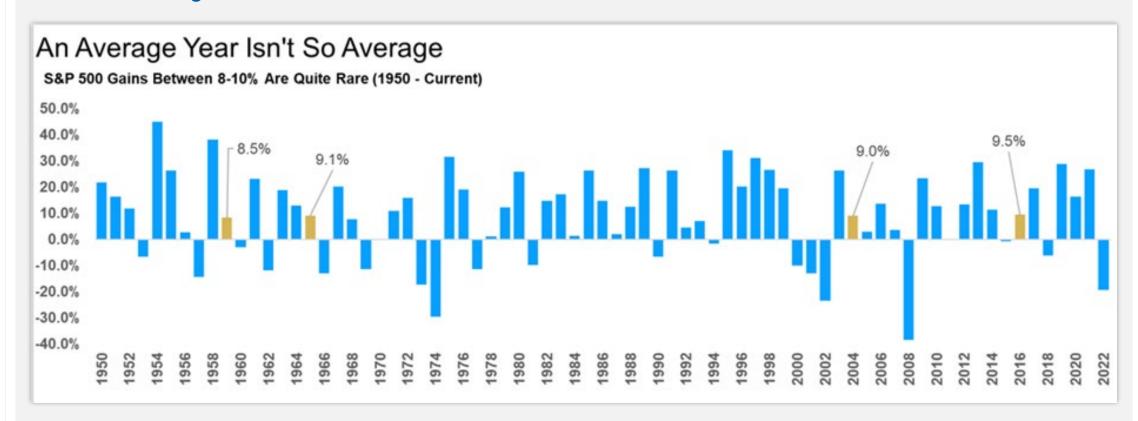
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Yogi Wisdom

Things to Always Remember

The average year might gain about 9% but be aware that very few years do stocks actually gain about 9%. Larger moves are normal.

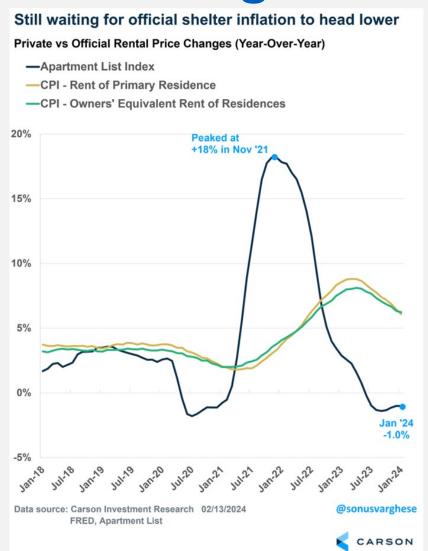


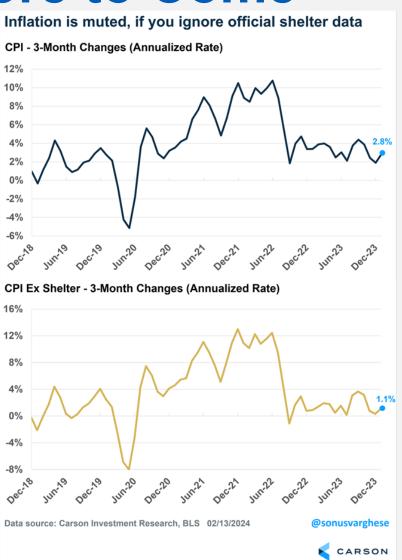


Follow Us, Janet Does

Inflation Is Falling and More to Come

Inflation has pulled back significantly from June 2022 peak. This was mostly on the back of falling energy prices, but now most other major categories are also seeing disinflation, plus there's more to come in 2024. The Fed's preferred metrics. i.e. core PCE inflation and core services ex housing are running below 3% over the last 3 months.







The Fed Is Likely Done

"The Fed's job is to take the punchbowl away, just as the party is getting good."

- William McChesney Martin Jr.

Talk About First Cuts

Not All First Cuts Are The Same

S&P 500 Returns After First Cut The Past 10 Cycles

			S&P 500 Index Future Returns			
Date of First Cut	Type of Cut	Size of First Cut	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	12 Months
9/27/1984	Normalization	0.25%	-1.0%	-0.7%	7.5%	8.6%
10/22/1987	Panic (Crash of '87)	0.25%	-2.5%	-0.7%	4.8%	13.9%
6/5/1989	Normalization	0.50%	-0.4%	9.8%	8.9%	14.1%
7/13/1990	Recession	0.50%	-8.1%	-19.8%	-14.2%	3.5%
7/6/1995	Normalization	0.25%	0.9%	5.0%	11.5%	21.4%
9/29/1998	Panic (Russian Ruble and LTCM crisis)	0.25%	1.8%	18.4%	22.6%	20.9%
1/3/2001	Recession	0.50%	0.1%	-18.1%	-9.5%	-14.3%
9/18/2007	Recession	0.50%	1.4%	-4.9%	-14.6%	-23.9%
7/31/2019	Normalization	0.25%	-1.9%	1.9%	10.2%	8.9%
3/3/2020	Panic (COVID)	0.50%	-17.7%	2.6%	16.5%	27.2%
	Avei	rage	-2.7%	-0.7%	4.4%	8.0%
	Med	lian	-0.7%	0.6%	8.2%	11.4%
	% Hi	gher	40.0%	50.0%	70.0%	80.0%
Normaliza	ation Cut					
Average			-0.6%	4.0%	9.5%	13.2%
Median			-0.7%	3.4%	9.5%	11.5%
% Hi	gher		25.0%	75.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Panio						
Aver	•		-0.3%	8.8%	13.7%	17.4%
Med	· · · · · ·		-0.3%	8.8%	13.7%	17.4%
% Hi	gher		50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Recessi	ion Cut					
Aver	age		-2.2%	-14.3%	-12.8%	-11.6%
Med			0.1%	-18.1%	-14.2%	-14.3%
% Hi	gher		66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%
rce: Carson Investment Research, vandetrick	FactSet, Bloomberg 01/25/2024 (1984	I - Current)				CARSON

Wrong Then, Still Wrong



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Politics | Economics

Forecast for US Recession Within Year Hits 100% in Blow to Biden

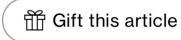
- Bloomberg Economics sees near certainty downturn will start
- Tightening conditions, inflation, hawkish Fed weigh on outlook











Significant US Recession 'Not Inevitable,' Says Raimondo

Ry Josh Wingrove

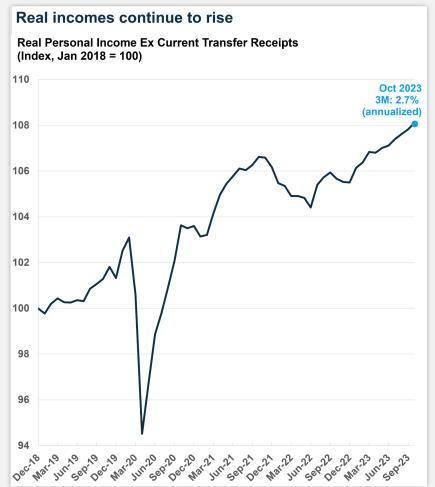
October 17, 2022 at 10:02 AM EDT

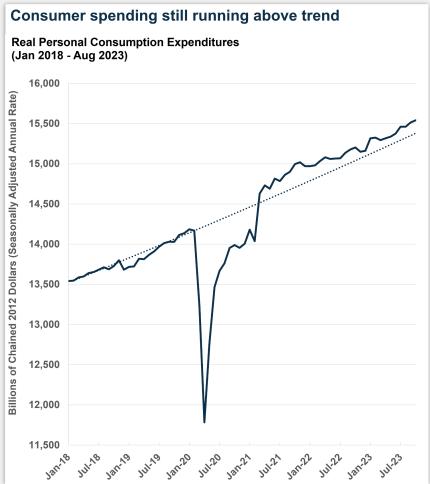


The Swift Economy

Strong Incomes = Strong Consumption

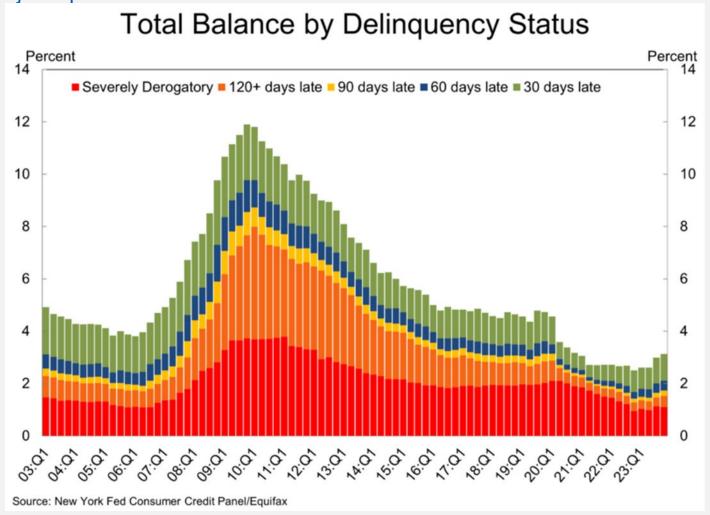
A strong labor market and lower inflation means incomes are growing even after adjusting for inflation. This is going to be a continued boost for consumer spending, which makes up close to 70% of the economy





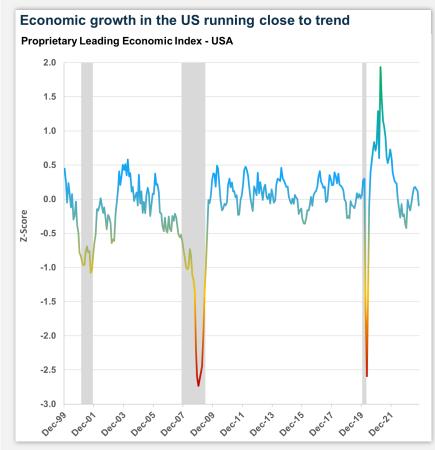
About All That Debt

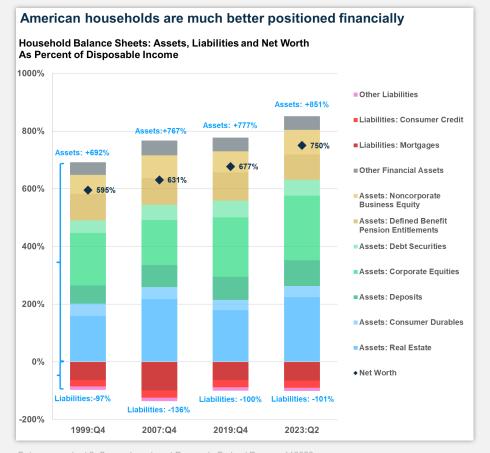
Yes, we have a lot of debt, but there are many clues the consumer is still in great shape. Also, we aren't seeing signs of a major implosion due to the debt.



No Sign of Recession

Our own leading economic index, which is a combination of the most relevant economic data points for the economy, does not point to a recession right now. Instead, it says the economy is running close to trend. Household balance sheets are also strong, thanks to rising asset values (stocks, real estate, and deposits), while debt loads as a percent of disposable income is low relative to history.

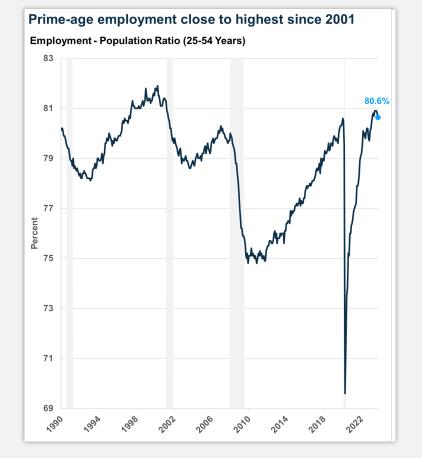




The Labor Market Is Still Strong

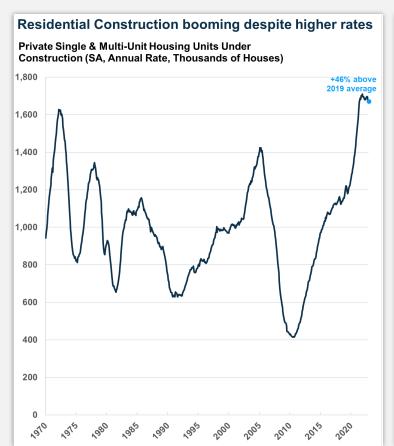
The labor market remains strong with prime-age employment-population ratio close to the highest in more than 2 decades. Hiring has eased since 2022 and early 2023, but that's just normalization. The key is that layoffs remain low.

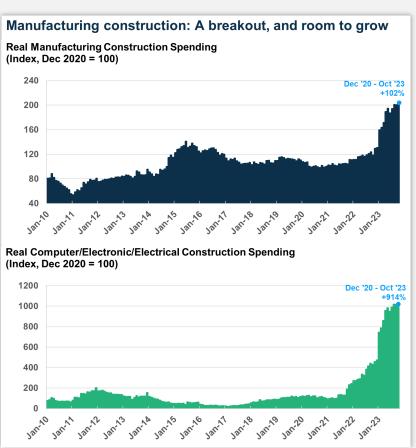




Lower Rates Could Be a Tailwind

Despite lower rates, we're seeing demand for new homes, which is boosting residential investment. There are a lot of multifamily units under construction as well, which is running close to an alltime record. Manufacturing factor construction is also booming as private sector ramps up construction of semiconductor and EV battery plants on the back of support from the CHIPS Act and IRA.





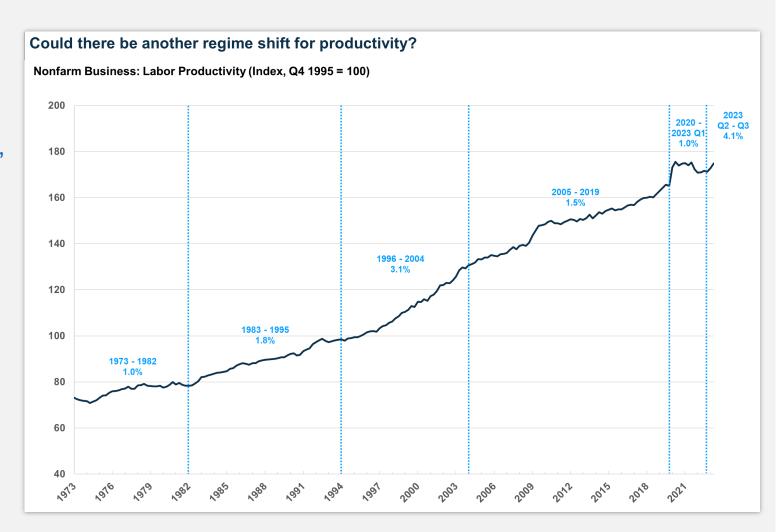


About Those Tickets

A Potential Game Changer: Productivity

High productivity could boost wages while keeping inflation low. It'll also allow the Fed to ease up on rates, potentially boosting business investment, which is what you need for productivity gains.







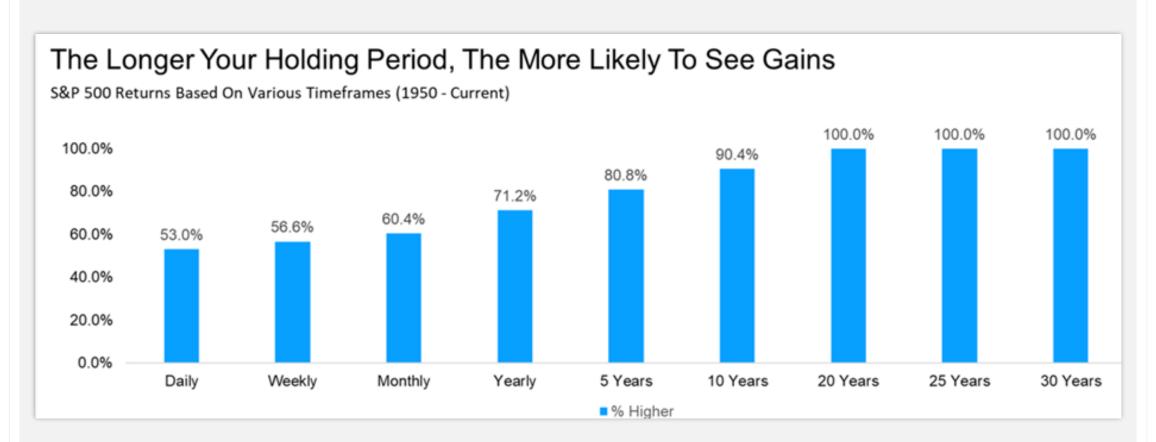
Things Aren't Always What They Seem



Things Aren't Always What They Seem

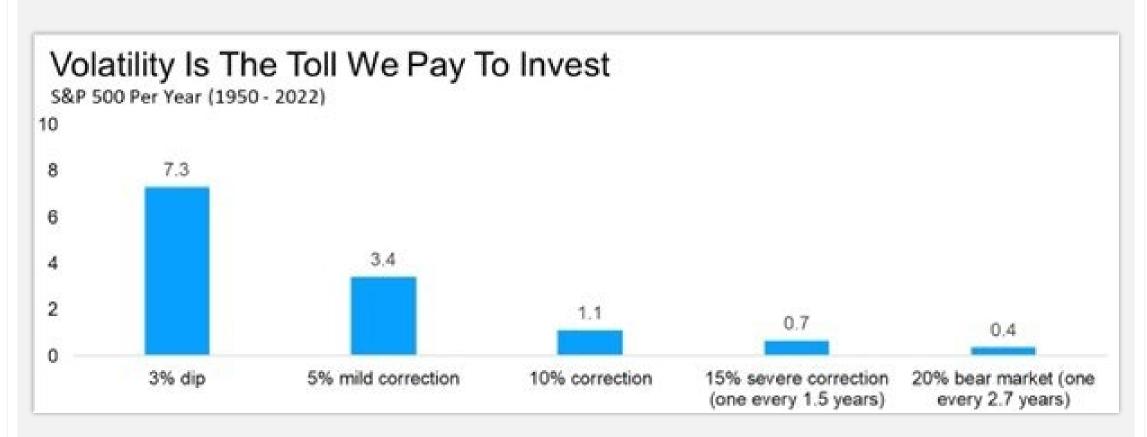
Things to Always Remember

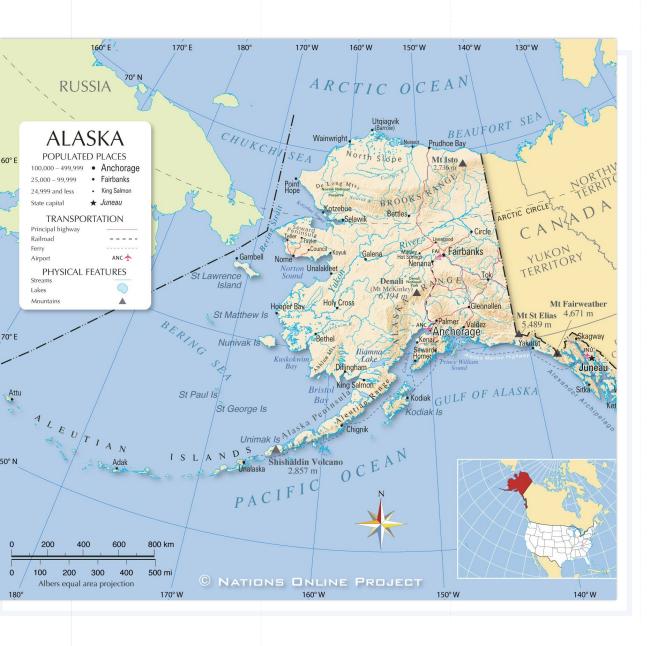
Stocks tend to go up and if you are willing to hold long enough, you will likely see higher prices.



Things to Always Remember

Stocks might go up, but they also can go lower or at least see volatility. Bear markets happen, corrections happen and as investors we need to learn to embrace this and not panic when it happens.





Don't Forget Seward's Folly

The Bottom Line

- 2023 was much better for investors and we expect 2024 to be another solid year.
- The odds of a recession in '24 is low, which could suggest this bull market has plenty of legs left.
- The consumer remains quite healthy, with a solid labor market and higher wages. Housing and manufacturing were both drags on the economy last year, but both are showing signs of improvement in '24.
- Inflation pulled back substantially in 2023 and many of the downward pressures are still in place. Inflation is no longer a major worry.
- The Fed hiked aggressively to combat the generational spike in inflation, but we now see a
 dovish Fed going forward, yet another headwind moved to a tailwind
- Stocks and bonds both should bounce back nicely, with stocks leading the way higher.

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Due to volatility within the markets mentioned, opinions are subject to change without notice. Information is based on sources believed to be reliable; however, their accuracy or completeness cannot be guaranteed. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

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