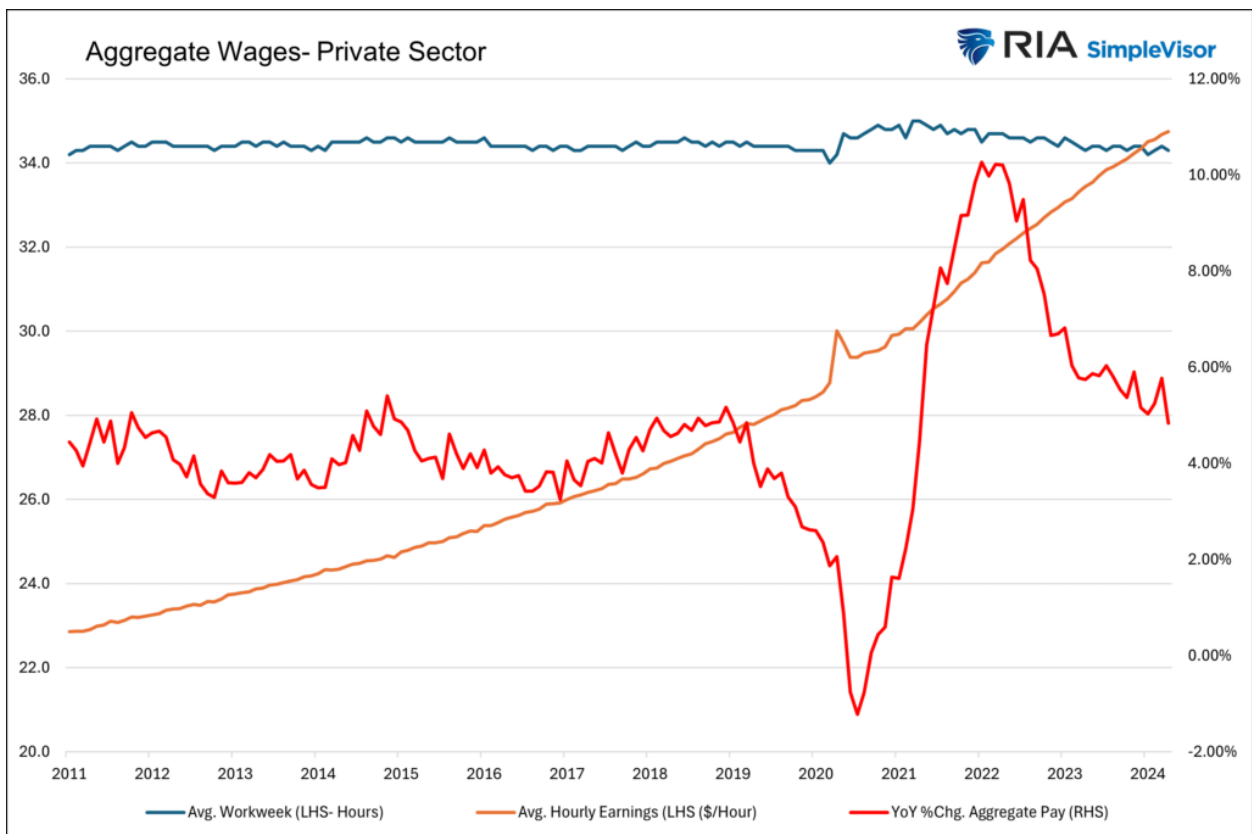


A Stock And Bond Friendly Labor Report

Last week's Employment Cost Index (ECI) shook the stock and bond markets as investors worried that higher wages would keep inflation sticky, thus forcing the Fed to push off rate cuts. However, Friday's BLS report provided optimism for stock and bond investors as it aligned with other wage data that did not show a jump in wages in the first quarter. As witnessed by the initial surge in stock prices and bond yields, investors appear relieved.

Average hourly earnings in the BLS report rose 0.2%, 0.1% below expectations. Year-over-year wage growth fell to 3.9% from 4.1%. That marks the first annual reading below 4% since June of 2021. Furthermore, the average workweek declined by 0.1. We share the graph below to appreciate the totality of wages, hours worked, and the number of people employed. The orange line shows average hourly earnings have been steadily rising, but the number of hours worked has been falling for three years. The red line shows that the annual growth rate of the product of hours, earnings, and number of employed is back to pre-pandemic levels.

The economy added 175k jobs in April, below estimates of 248k and last month's 315k. The shortfall versus expectations was the biggest miss since 2021. That says something, considering economists have grossly underestimated job growth over the previous 18 months. The unemployment rate ticked up 0.1% to 3.9%. The household survey, used to calculate the unemployment rate, shows the economy lost 25k jobs last month.



What To Watch Today

Earnings

Time	Symbol	Company Name	Market Cap▼	Fiscal Quarter Ending	Consensus EPS* Forecast	# Of Ests	Last Year's Report Date	Last Year's EPS*
🕒	VRTX	Vertex Pharmaceuticals Incorporated	\$103,364,455,650	Mar/2024	\$3.66	11	5/01/2023	\$2.67
🕒	ITUB	Itau Unibanco Banco Holding SA	\$61,255,416,625	Mar/2024	\$0.20	3	5/08/2023	\$0.14
🕒	PLTR	Palantir Technologies Inc.	\$49,897,128,969	Mar/2024	\$0.04	7	5/08/2023	\$0.01
🕒	MCHP	Microchip Technology Incorporated	\$48,343,105,917	Mar/2024	\$0.50	10	5/04/2023	\$1.56
🕒	O	Realty Income Corporation	\$47,284,305,496	Mar/2024	\$1.03	6	5/03/2023	\$0.98
🕒	WMB	Williams Companies, Inc. (The)	\$46,893,551,628	Mar/2024	\$0.49	6	5/03/2023	\$0.56
🕒	SPG	Simon Property Group, Inc.	\$46,069,084,053	Mar/2024	\$2.80	8	5/02/2023	\$2.74
🕒	FIS	Fidelity National Information Services, Inc.	\$40,024,016,050	Mar/2024	\$0.96	10	4/27/2023	\$1.29
🕒	AXON	Axon Enterprise, Inc.	\$23,852,172,036	Mar/2024	\$0.43	5	5/09/2023	\$0.51
🕒	SYM	Symbotic Inc.	\$23,070,816,181	Mar/2024	(\$0.03)	4	5/01/2023	(\$0.10)
🕒	IFF	International Flavors & Fragrances, Inc.	\$22,163,887,250	Mar/2024	\$0.84	5	5/08/2023	\$0.87
🌞	BNTX	BioNTech SE	\$21,927,821,796	Mar/2024	(\$0.61)	7	5/08/2023	\$2.20
🌞	TSN	Tyson Foods, Inc.	\$21,719,430,591	Mar/2024	\$0.35	3	5/08/2023	(\$0.04)
🌞	L	Loews Corporation	\$17,005,053,167	Mar/2024		5	N/A	\$1.61
🕒	ACM	AECOM	\$12,817,494,499	Mar/2024	\$1.04	2	5/08/2023	\$0.92
🌞	CNA	CNA Financial Corporation	\$12,076,585,808	Mar/2024	\$1.37	3	5/01/2023	\$1.19
🕒	RRX	Regal Rexnord Corporation	\$10,796,657,247	Mar/2024	\$1.98	2	5/04/2023	\$2.22
🕒	COTY	Coty Inc.	\$10,357,103,964	Mar/2024	\$0.06	10	5/09/2023	\$0.19
🌞	JLL	Jones Lang LaSalle Incorporated	\$8,728,966,365	Mar/2024	\$0.85	5	5/04/2023	\$0.65
🕒	BWXT	BWX Technologies, Inc.	\$8,723,699,025	Mar/2024	\$0.67	3	5/08/2023	\$0.70
🕒	TIMB	TIM S.A.	\$8,564,805,967	Mar/2024		N/A	5/09/2023	\$0.17
🕒	COHR	Coherent Corp.	\$8,404,387,388	Mar/2024	\$0.27	7	5/10/2023	\$0.38
🕒	COKE	Coca-Cola Consolidated, Inc.	\$7,883,553,659	Mar/2024		5	N/A	\$16.23
🕒	PRI	Primerica, Inc.	\$7,643,464,249	Mar/2024	\$4.11	5	5/08/2023	\$3.49
🕒	FMC	FMC Corporation	\$7,551,768,802	Mar/2024	\$0.35	4	5/01/2023	\$1.77
🕒	BRBR	BellRing Brands, Inc.	\$7,489,384,766	Mar/2024	\$0.34	6	5/08/2023	\$0.24
🕒	LCID	Lucid Group, Inc.	\$6,394,132,183	Mar/2024	(\$0.25)	3	5/08/2023	(\$0.43)

Economy

- No notable economic reports

Market Trading Update

[Last week](#), we discussed whether the recent rally from the lows was just a sucker rally ahead of a bigger decline. Our assessment was that was likely not the case. To wit:

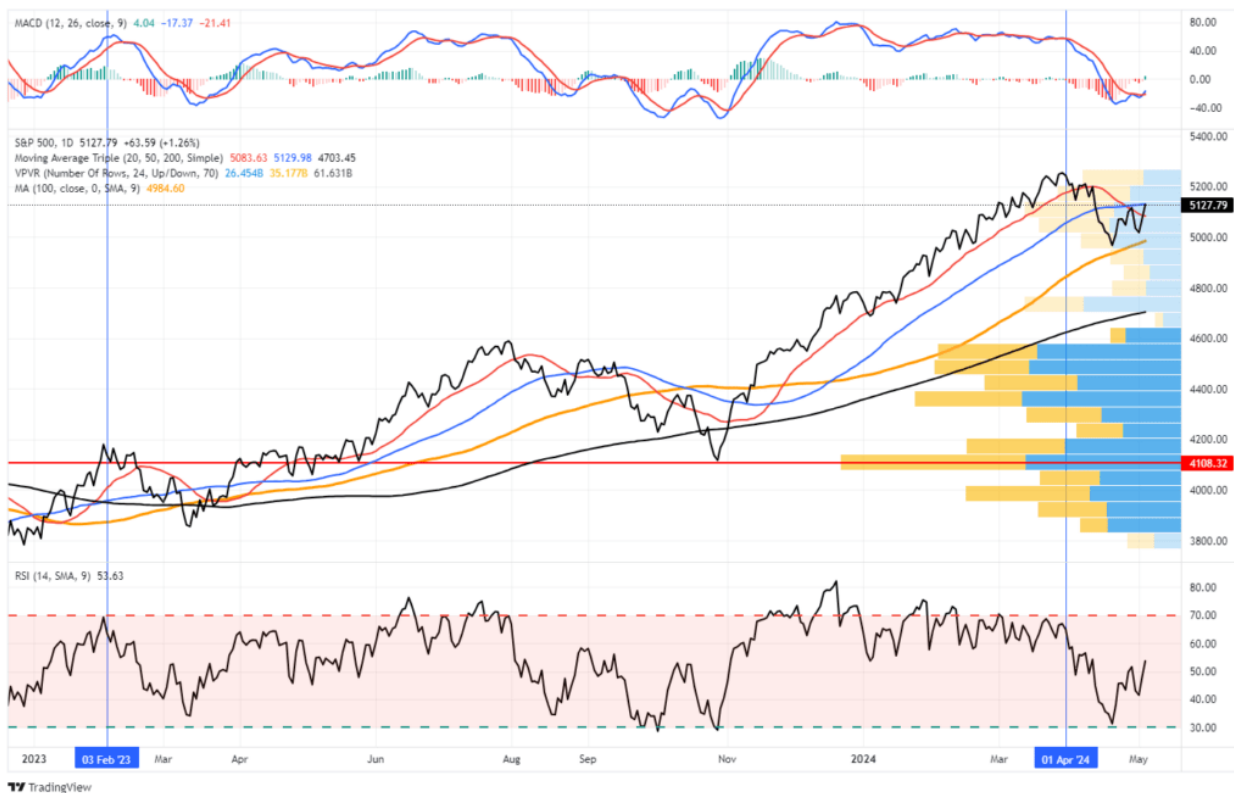
"On Friday, following blowout earnings from Google and Microsoft, the market challenged the intersection of the 20- and 50-DMA. With the market not overbought yet and the MACD 'buy signal' approaching, the bullish case is building. However, the initial resistance of the 50-DMA could prove challenging."

On Wednesday, Jerome Powell's speech following the conclusion of the latest FOMC meeting provided a more "dovish" than expected message. While Powell did note that progress on inflation has been lackluster, the announcement of the reversal of "Quantitative Tightening" (QT) excited the bulls.

*Beginning in June, the Committee will **slow the pace of decline of its securities holdings by reducing the monthly redemption cap on Treasury securities from \$60 billion to \$25 billion.** The Committee will maintain the monthly redemption cap on **agency debt and agency mortgage-backed securities at \$35 billion** and will **reinvest any principal payments in excess of this cap into Treasury securities**"*

Of course, the reversal of QT means a buyer of Treasury bonds is returning to the market, increasing overall market liquidity. It also means the Treasury will issue \$105 billion less in gross in Q3. The bond market also got the memo, as the Fed's return to the bond market suggests lower yields in the months ahead, easing financing pressure in the economy.

The market surged higher on Thursday and Friday, supported by Apple's massive \$110 billion stock buyback program. With a MACD "buy signal" triggered on Friday and the market not overbought yet, a push above resistance at the 50-DMA seems likely next week. That break of resistance should allow the bulls an opportunity to retest 5200 over the next month or so.



However, while the bullish market setup is intact in the near term, we continue to expect another decline this summer before the election. Historically, institutional players are reticent about holding long exposures heading into an election, so we often see weakness in September and October.

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The Week Ahead

This week will be quiet after last week's deluge of important economic data, corporate earnings, and the Fed meeting. Earnings for the major companies that report on the traditional quarter-ending March-June-September-December cycle are primarily done. There are few companies like Nvidia that report off-cycle. There is little economic data for the week. Stock and bond investors will likely anticipate the CPI and PPI releases next week.

Given the lack of headlines, Fed speakers coming out of their media blackout will take center stage. We suspect they will broadly align with the sentiment Powell gave last week. However, they may have some thoughts on last week's jobs data or the upcoming inflation reports.

Another Look At Inflation

With CPI being the next major economic release to help guide the Fed, we thought it would be helpful to review a Fed inflation measure that views prices with a different lens.

Multivariate Core Trend Inflation (MCT) is a mouthful but influential gauge the Fed uses to measure how persistent or transitory price changes are. MCT assesses whether price changes are a common trend amongst many goods and services or if a few sector-specific factors drive the underlying price changes.

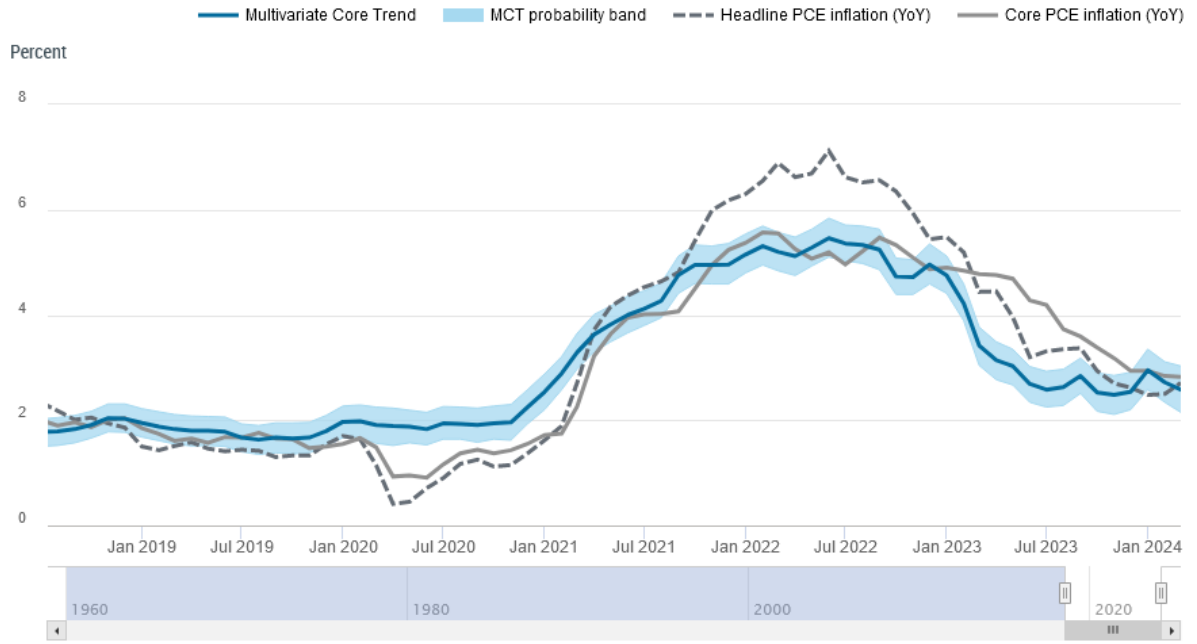
The New York Fed starts with PCE data to compute MCT. Last Monday we learned that this version of PCE fell to 2.6%, down from 2.7% last month. Last month was revised lower from 2.9%. MCT excludes food and energy. In comparison, Core PCE runs at 2.8%. Like PCE, it doesn't show a resurgence of inflation as CPI alludes to. The reason is that the MCT model helps strip out seasonal and one-off price changes that are not deemed to be statistically persistent. In other words, the model doesn't think the recent bump in inflation will be lasting.

To help you further understand this inflation measure, we share a FAQ from the [New York Fed website](#):

How does the MCT measure differ from the core personal consumption expenditures (PCE) inflation measure?

The core inflation measure simply removes the volatile food and energy components. The MCT model seeks to further remove the transitory variation from the core sectoral inflation rates. This has been key in understanding inflation developments in recent years because, during the pandemic, many core sectors (motor vehicles and furniture, for example) were hit by unusually large transitory shocks. An ideal measure of inflation persistence should filter those out.

From: Jul 2018 To: Mar 2024



Tweet of the Day



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Apple [\\$AAPL](#) just announced a new \$110 Billion share buyback program ... THE LARGEST SHARE BUYBACK PROGRAM EVER INITIATED BY ANY COMPANY

If Apple's share buyback program was a public company it would be the 138th largest in the world 1 spot in front of Boeing [\\$BA](#)

	Name	Market Cap	Price
134	Petrobras PBR	\$111.92 B	\$17.34
135	Lockheed Martin LMT	\$111.13 B	\$463.20
136	BP BP	\$111.06 B	\$38.67
137	Deere & Company DE	\$110.21 B	\$395.96
138	Boeing BA	\$109.79 B	\$178.85
139	Keyence 6861T	\$109.73 B	\$452.47
140	TJX Companies TJX	\$107.48 B	\$94.91

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