

CIM Market Commentary & Outlook

January 2025

Opportunities and Risks in The New Year

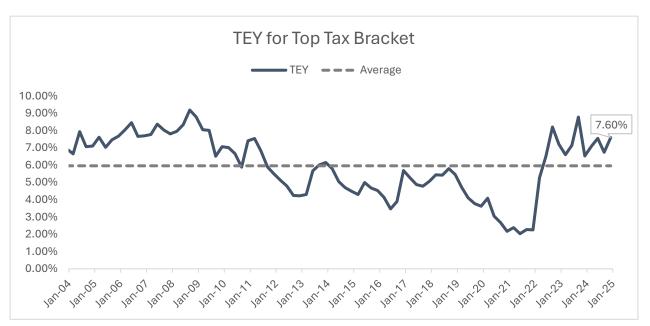
The year 2024 proved to be quite volatile for fixed income investors, as yields fell dramatically from their heights in 2023, then rose again in the fourth quarter (Q4), closing the year within a stone's throw of the highest levels of the year. The rise in yields in Q4 was due, in large part, to uncertainty surrounding what a Trump presidency could mean for inflation and the economy. We also saw equity markets reach valuation levels that are among the highest in recorded history. In light of these extraordinary market conditions, we have provided a list below of the most important factors we believe municipal bond investors should consider as they seek to navigate this uncertainty over the next twelve months.

- Broader municipal sector credit fundamentals remain steady
- Substantial reserve balances amplified by unprecedented federal pandemic aid buffer against potential revenue disruption
- Municipal sector is highly rated with positive ratings momentum since the onset of the pandemic
- Upgrade-to-downgrade ratios have been strongly positive for 14-15 consecutive quarters through Q3
 2024*
- Municipal bond default rates remain well below 1% compared with 2.6% for corporates**
- Vast majority of municipal defaults are unrated credits (approximately 87%***), a striking contrast to corporate defaults
- Absolute municipal bond yields are compelling, particularly for investors in higher tax brackets. See chart below



Tax-Equivalent Yield (TEY) for Top Tax Bracket							
MCO	MD	Average	Median	1st Quartile	3rd Quartile	Min	Max
8.31%	7.52%	5.97%	6.02%	4.70%	7.54%	2.03%	9.20%

MCO= Clinton Investment Management Municipal Credit Opportunities Strategy MD= Clinton Investment Management Municipal Market Duration Strategy



Source: Bloomberg

Above chart is an illustrative example only. Assumes a federal tax rate of 35% from 2004 to 2012, 39.6% from 2013 to 2017, and 37% from 2018 to 2024. Assumes an additional 10% state income tax and 3.8% Net Investment Income tax. Indexes are unmanaged, do not incur management fees, costs and expenses and cannot be invested in directly. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

- For the month of December 2024, municipal bond yields rose sharply, albeit by a smaller magnitude than Treasuries:
 - The 10-year Treasury yield rose to 4.57% from 4.19%, or 38 basis points. The 10-year 'AAA' municipal bond yield moved to 3.04% from 2.76%, cheapening by 28 basis points. The 30-year MMD 'AAA' municipal bond yield moved to 3.90% from 3.59%, or 31 basis points
 - The 10-year municipal-to-treasury ratio was essentially unchanged. It started the month at 65.8% and moved to 66.7% using a federal tax rate of 39.6%
 - According to JP Morgan, Bloomberg's Investment Grade Tax-Exempt Municipal Index recorded a total return of -1.46% in December, culminating in a full-year return of 1.05% for 2024. This fullyear performance outpaced the UST Index (+0.58%)
 - 2024 inflows into municipal bond funds were nearly \$42 billion reflective of strong investor demand given yield, tax advantages, and diversification needs****



- Municipal new-issue total supply was a record-high \$504 billion in 2024. Supply is expected to remain solid in 2025, presenting a diverse investment opportunity set ****
- December's Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) Price Index, commonly referred to as core PCE, the Federal Reserve's preferred measure of price changes, was below market consensus expectations (core PCE rose 2.8% year-over-year versus an expected 2.9%, while headline PCE inflation year-to-year was 2.4% versus an expected 2.5%). Continued moderating inflation should be favorable for the longer-term interest rate trajectory and fixed income investors

Data sources: *JP Morgan **S&P: "2023 Annual U.S. Corporate Default And Rating Transition Study" ***Charles Schwab ****LSEG Lipper data



Important Disclosure Information

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