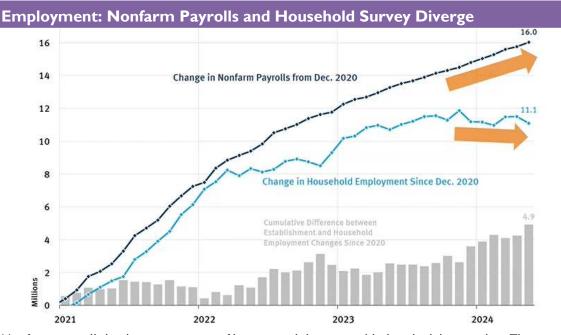


⁷ Clark County Treasurer Investment Pool Monthly Report

Key Performance Indicators		
	<u>May 2024</u>	<u>May 2023</u>
County's Book Value Yield	3.80%	2.84%
State LGIP's Book Value Yield	5.40%	5.15%
County's Total Market Return	4.43%	1.29%
Benchmark's Total Market Return	4.15%	1.21%
County's Effective Duration	1.27 yrs.	0.89 yrs.
Benchmark's Duration	1.32 yrs.	1.36 yrs.
Average Maturity	1.45 yrs.	1.08 yrs.
Net Asset Value (NAV)	\$0.989509	\$0.976899
County's Book Value	\$1,173.6 mm	\$1,157.3 mm
Current Market Yields		
Fed Funds Rate (upper)	5.50%	5.25%
2-year Treasury Note	4.87%	4.41%

- Treasury yields whipsawed through May, first with relief following cooler inflation, only to recognize the cooler inflation data was still too high. By month-end, the two-year and the 10-year Treasury note had decreased 16 and 18 basis points (bps) respectively.
- After April's correction, equities pushed to new all-time highs in May on the back of strong earnings reports, particularly for tech stocks, which continue to lead the market.
- PCE inflation slowed in April, but not enough to put inflation back on track to 2%. The core PCE deflator rose 0.249% in April (released in May), the least since December 2023, but a rise that still annualizes to 3.03%. Inflation will have to slow further in the coming months for the Fed to start rate cuts.
- May's employment report was quite a bit stronger than expected. Nonfarm payrolls increased by 272K, 95k more than expected. The three-month average job growth is now 250k. However, the household survey did not show the same level of strength. The unemployment rate ticked up from 3.9% to 4.0% resulting in a new 2-year high. The California food-worker minimum wage increase likely had an impact on the higher-than-expected year-over-year earnings growth which ticked up from 4.0% to 4.1%.
- Early Q2 GDP estimates suggest a rebound from Q1's tepid 1.3% headline growth. The Atlanta Fed's model estimates 2.6% quarterly annualized growth which is well above the Fed's estimated 1.8% potential growth rate.



Nonfarm payrolls is a better measure of how many jobs were added to the labor market. The Household Survey is a better indicator of how tight the labor market is. The divergence means job growth is still strong, but the hot job market is cooling off and coming into better balance.

