## S\&P 500 Index valuations under different interest rate regimes

Today's interest rates support valuations above the long-term
historical average of $17 x$


| Nominal 10-year <br> interest rate | Less than 2\% | $\mathbf{2 \% - 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{4 \% - 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{6 \% - 8 \%}$ | $\mathbf{8 \% - 1 0 \%}$ | Greater than 10\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average inflation | $2.34 \%$ | $1.85 \%$ | $2.54 \%$ | $4.62 \%$ | $6.10 \%$ | $7.24 \%$ |

Sources: Bloomberg and Wells Fargo Investment Institute. Monthly data from January 1, 1963 to February 28, 2022. The average price to earnings was calculated using the S\&P 500 index from 1963 - 2021. The S\&P 500 Index is a market-capitalization-weighted index considered representative of the U.S. stock market. Inflation represented by the Consumer Price Index. The Consumer Price Index measures the average price of a basket of goods and services. An index is unmanaged and not available for direct investment. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

- Higher nominal interest rates have tended to contribute to lower price-to-earnings ( $\mathrm{P} / \mathrm{E}$ ) multiples.

We do not expect meaningful declines in P/E multiples, which have historically not declined until rates have reached significantly higher levels.

