

Earnings Kick Off With Markets Priced For Perfection

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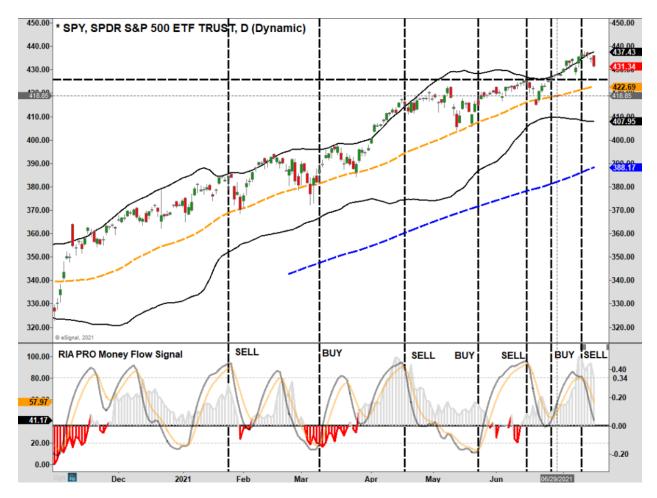


Market Pulls Back As Signals Turn

<u>Last week</u>, we discussed the market hit new highs with the index getting back to more extended and overbought conditions. To wit:

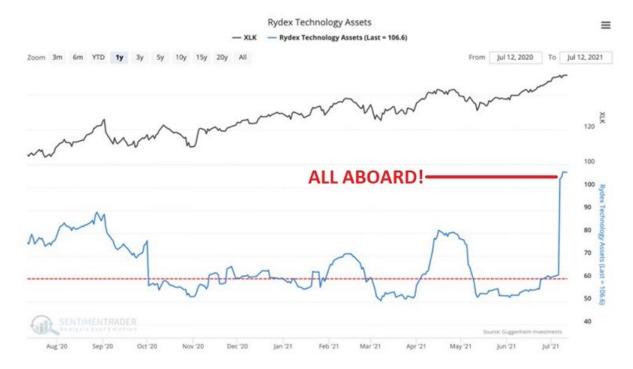
"While market volatility did pick up this past week, the index held its breakout support levels and closed at a new high. Such keeps the bullish bias intact. **However, as shown, the money flow signals are now back to more elevated levels, which will provide resistance to higher prices short term.**

"The bulls are indeed in charge of the markets currently, but the clock is ticking."

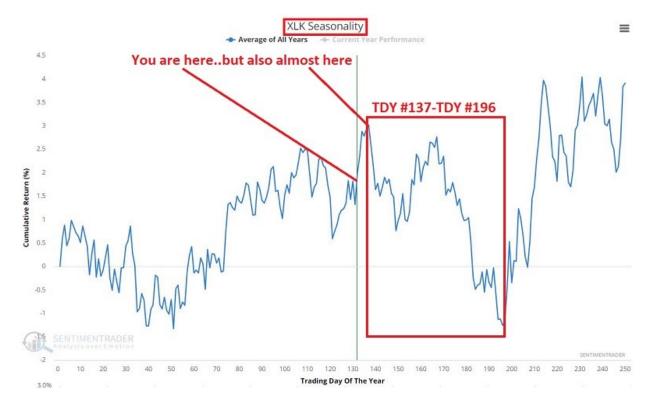


Not surprisingly, the market stumbled this past week as technology began to fade its recent outperformance. But, of course, investors have been piling into the trade as of late, pushing it to more overbought extremes. As noted by Sentiment Trader on Friday:

Tech boom. Rydex Technology Assets skyrocketed nearly \$40 million last week. It looks to be the largest single-day jump since 2000 as mutual fund traders jump into what has been a hot sector.



Of course, not surprisingly, investors are historically prone to "buying the most at the top." With the seasonally weak trend of the Nasdaq approaching, with MACD's triggering sell signals, there is likely to be some disappointment.



However, there are two reasons why investors are piling back into the 10-largest technology names:

- 1. Portfolio managers need to be invested to generate performance, and the mega-cap Technology names are easy to "hide" in given the large daily trading volumes.
- 2. These companies can generate earnings growth in a slowing economic environment.

The problem with the second point is that those top-10 mega-cap names generate the bulk of the earnings of the entire S&P 500 index. Such has only occurred at previous bull market peaks.



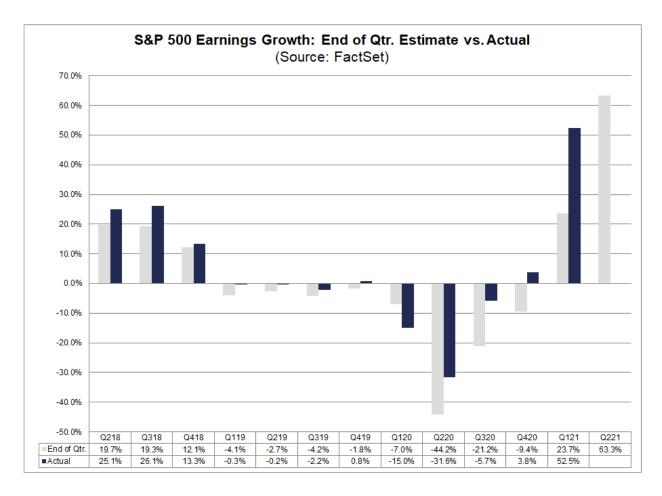
All of this suggests the risk of a correction remains elevated, particularly with the market priced for perfection.



Earnings Season Has A High Bar

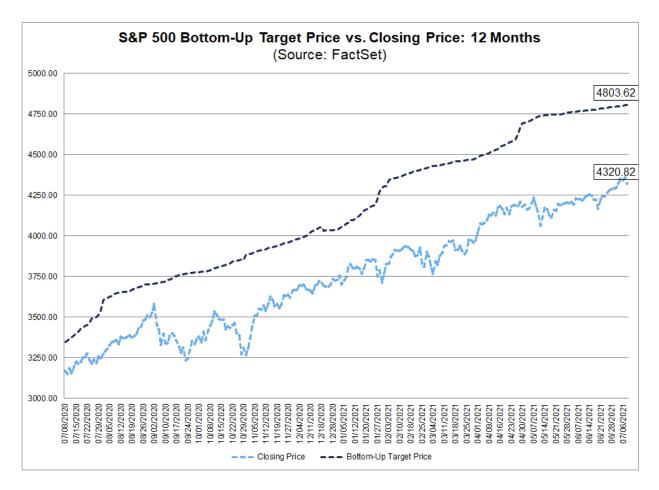
Over the last few months, the rush of analysts to upgrade earnings estimates for the S&P 500 is one for the record books. *According to Factset:*

"If the S&P 500 reports year-over-year growth in earnings of 69.3% in Q2, it would mark the highest (year-over-year) earnings growth rate reported by the index since Q4 2009 (109.1%)."



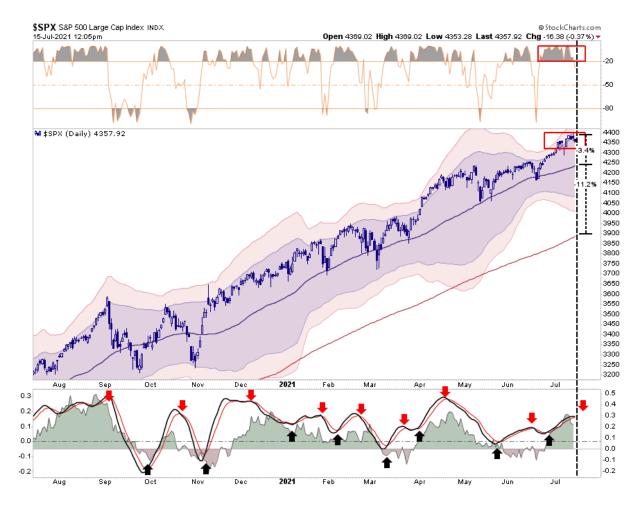
Of course, given the expectation of robust earnings growth for Q2, analysts still predict a double-digit price increase for the S&P 500. To wit:

"Industry analysts in aggregate predict the S&P 500 will see a price increase of 11.2% over the next 12 months. The bottom-up target price is calculated by aggregating the median target price estimates (based on company-level estimates submitted by industry analysts) for all companies in the index. On July 8, the bottom-up target price for the S&P 500 was 4803.62, which was 11.2% above the closing price of 4320.82."-FactSet



(Of course, it is worth noting the S&P NEVER matches its bottom-up price target. In other words, estimates are always too high compared to reality.)

Analysts have set a very high bar for the markets to hurdle, given already lofty valuations. With indices already well-stretched above their historical means, there is much room for disappointment.



With the currently very overbought short-term market, a 3% to 10% correction this summer remains likely.

In Case You Missed It



#MacroView: Monetary Policy Is Not Expansionary.

Written by Lance Roberts | Jul 16, 2021

Monetary policy is not expansionary despite widespread belief otherwise. We review the actions by the Fed over the last decade and why it isn't working.

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Markets Priced For Perfection

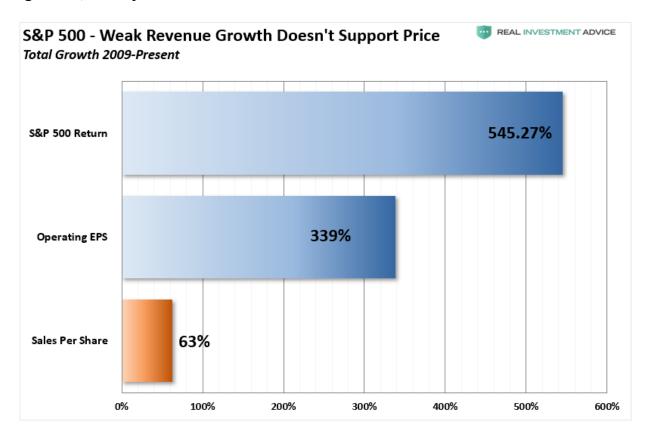
While earnings estimates are soaring on exuberant hopes of an indefinite economic boom, revenue may be telling a much different story. I noted this point earlier this week:

https://twitter.com/LanceRoberts/status/1414936653441945606?s=20

Investors should not dismiss the above quickly. First, revenue is what happens at the top line. **Secondly**, revenue CAN NOT grow faster than the economy. Such is because revenue **comes** from consumers, and consumption makes up 70% of the GDP calculation. Earnings,

however, are what happens at the bottom line and are subject to accounting gimmicks, wage suppression, buybacks, and other manipulations.

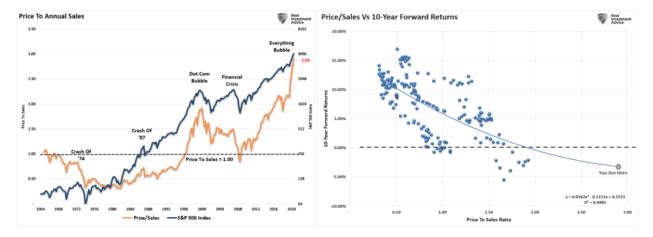
Since 2009, corporate operating earnings grew cumulatively by 339%. Yet, during that same period, the **cumulative growth of revenue is only up 63%.** It is through *?accounting magic?* that revenue gets multiplied to the bottom line. Out of each dollar of earnings, **82% is from accounting** ? management,? and just 18% is from revenue.



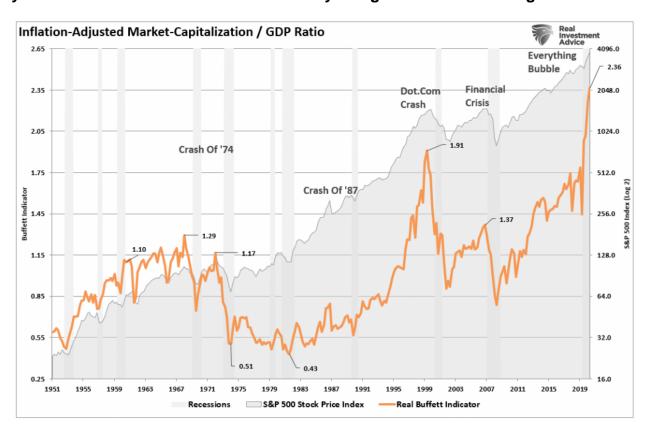
The majority of the rise in *?profitability?* came from various <u>cost-cutting measures and</u> <u>accounting gimmicks</u> rather than actual increases in top-line revenue. While tax cuts certainly provided the capital for a surge in buybacks, revenue growth, the result of a consumption-based economy, remains muted.

The Valuation Problem

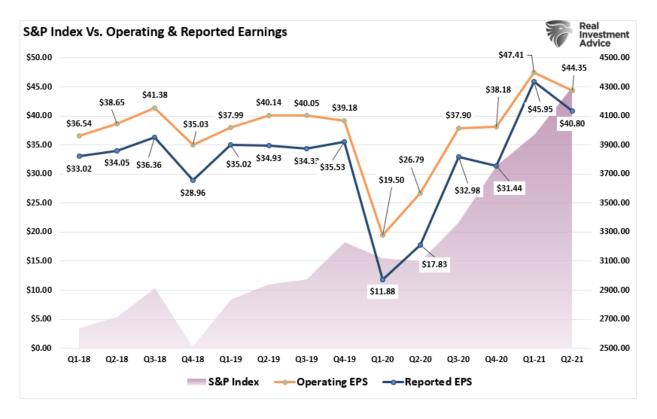
The problem is the market surged higher due to the ongoing liquidity injections from the Federal Reserve. While liquidity drives asset prices higher, it does not foster economic activity, which creates corporate revenue. Currently, the price-to-sales (revenue) ratio is at the highest level ever. As shown, the historical correlation suggests outcomes for investors will not be kind.



Of course, given that revenue can only grow roughly as fast as the economy, the market-capitalization to GDP ratio is very important. While the "price" of the market can outpace economic growth in the short term, it can't do so indefinitely. Thus, at 2.4x economic growth, the market is highly overvalued relative to what the economy can generate in revenue growth.

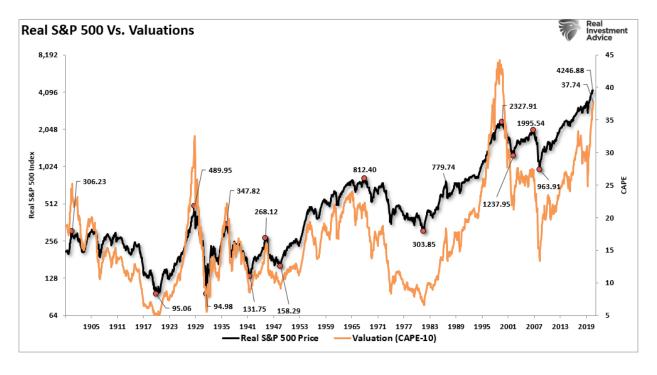


Lastly, with markets currently perched near all-time highs, both operating and reported earnings will fall in Q2 versus Q1 as economic growth peaks. (We have repeatedly warned of this issue.)



Note that as of Q2-2021, operating earnings (earnings without all the bad stuff) will only be 10% higher than they were in 2018. **Yet, the market is currently trading 48% higher.**

Even with the "sharpest recovery in earning in history," the market continues to expand its valuation multiple. (Chart below uses current estimates for Q2-2021) So much for earnings catching up with the price.



As I said, investors have priced the market for perfection. Therefore, any disappointment could lead to poor outcomes for investors taking on excess risk.

Portfolio Update

I wanted to wrap up today's note with some comments from my colleague Doug Kass on "Lessons Learned & Relearned." As investors, the market has a habit of teaching us we aren't as smart as we think.

- * We learn from history, which usually rhymes.
- * Liquidity is an overriding market force and influence as markets are a function of demand versus supply. The size of the Fed's balance sheet will have an overriding impact on the markets. But the reduced supply of equities also is an important part of the investment equation. (There are about half the listed companies compared to what existed two decades ago. Of the companies still listed, more than 25% of outstanding shares are retired).
- * A market in motion tends to stay in motion. Higher valuations usually beget higher valuations (and vice versa). A bona fide (and correct) contrarian view is a low probability practice. But, when the contrarian is correct, it can deliver large payoffs.
- * Markets and emotions often go to extremes. Importantly, mean regression is a powerful force and consistent feature in the market.
- * Seek precision when playing chess but not when investing.
- * The notion, held by some, that the direction of the broad markets is a function of the health of speculative stocks is grossly incorrect. Crap doesn't lead except for brief periods of time.
- * It is fine to take chances and make mistakes. However, while it might work briefly, it is foolish to trade stocks with admittedly little value simply because they are moving higher.
- * Avoid "group stink" as it can be harmful to your investment well being"

The risk of a correction is high but not necessarily immediate.

Manage your risk accordingly.

Have a great weekend.

By Lance Roberts, CIO

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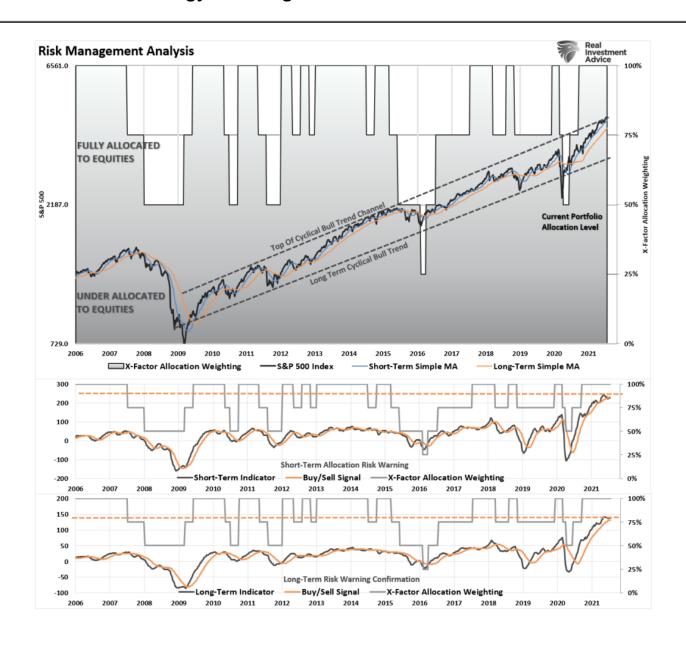


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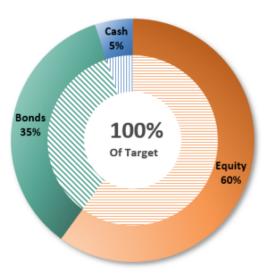
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THE REAL 401k PLAN MANAGER

A Conservative Strategy For Long-Term Investors



Current Portfolio Weighting



Current 401k Allocation Model

5.00% Cash + All Future Contributions

Primary concern is the protection of investment capital

Examples: Stable Value, Money Market, Retirement Reserves

35.00% Fixed Income (Bonds)

Bond Funds reflect the direction of interest rates

Examples: Short Duration, Total Return and Real Return Funds

60.00% Equity (Stocks)

The vast majority of funds track an index.

Therefore, select on ONE fund from each category.

Keep it Simple.

20% Equity Income, Balanced or Conservative Allocation

30% Large Cap Growth (S&P 500 Index)

5% International

5% Mid-Cap

Portfolio Instructions:

	l	
Allocation Level To Equities	Recommendation	When To Take Action
Less Than Target Allocation	Hold Current Exposure	Hold Exposure
Equal To Target Allocation	Hold Current Exposure	Hold Exposure
Over Target Allocation	Hold Current Exposure	Hold Exposure

Commentary

As the first two-weeks of July come to an end, the market began to stumble a bit as earnings are failing to impress. With economic data showing weakness, infaltionary pressures rising, and concerns over the Fed rising, markets are having a harder time justifying current valuations.

As noted previously, the breadth of the rally has become more narrow with small and mid-caps, international and emerging markets lagging over the last couple of months. Such suggests the "reflation" trade may be finished for now as money rotates back into megacap names to protect portfolios from a deflationary headwind.

For now, keep exposures at full weights, but hold new contributions in cash for now. We are likely starting a correction that could last several weeks (prices consolidate or decline). In either event we will have a better entry opportunity later.

If you are underweight equity exposure stay where you are. **Again, there is no need to be aggressive here. Downside risk outweighs upside reward.**

If you need help after reading the alert, do not hesitate to contact me.

Tired of trying to self-manage your 401k? Let us do it for you.

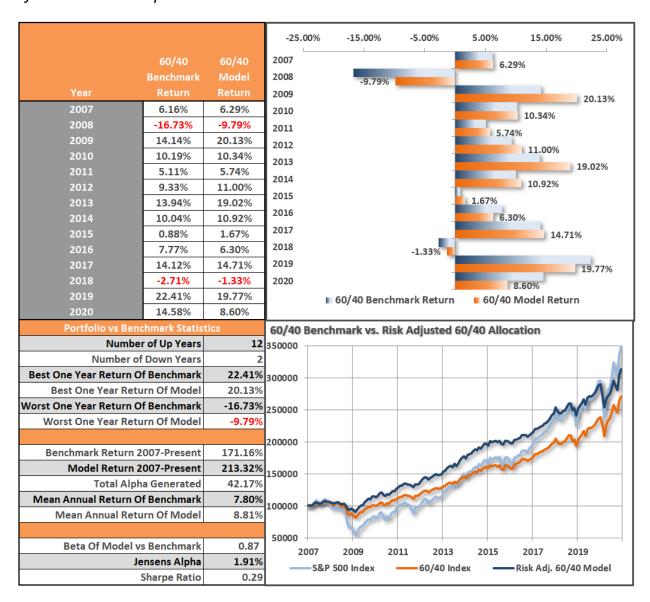






401k Model Performance Analysis

Model performance is a two-asset model of stocks and bonds relative to the weighting changes made each week in the newsletter. Such is strictly for informational and educational purposes only, and one should not rely on it for any reason. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Use at your own risk and peril.



Have a great week!