

In this 10-29-21 issue of "Market 'Melts Up' As Economic Growth Weakens."

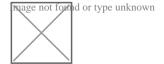
- Market Back To Extreme Overbought
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- Earnings Expectations Way Ahead Of Reality
- Portfolio Positioning
- Sector & Market Analysis
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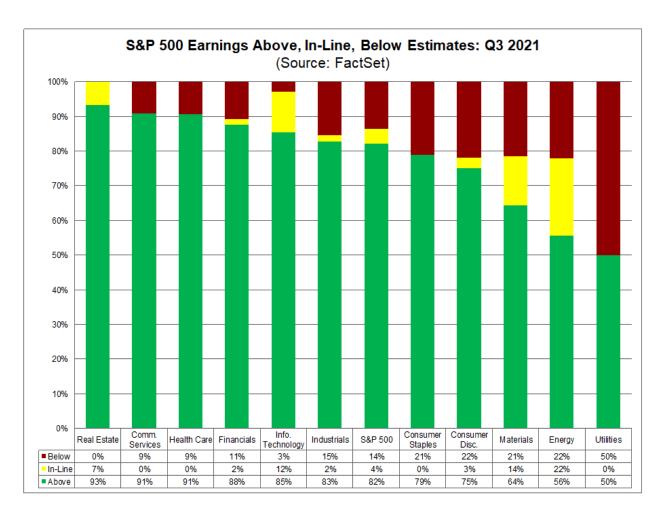
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Market Back To Extreme Overbought

With earnings season in full swing, stocks continued to push higher this week. Even disappointing earnings from Starbucks, Apple, and Amazon couldn't keep the bulls down much. So far, the earnings season has pretty much aligned with expectations. As noted by FactSet:

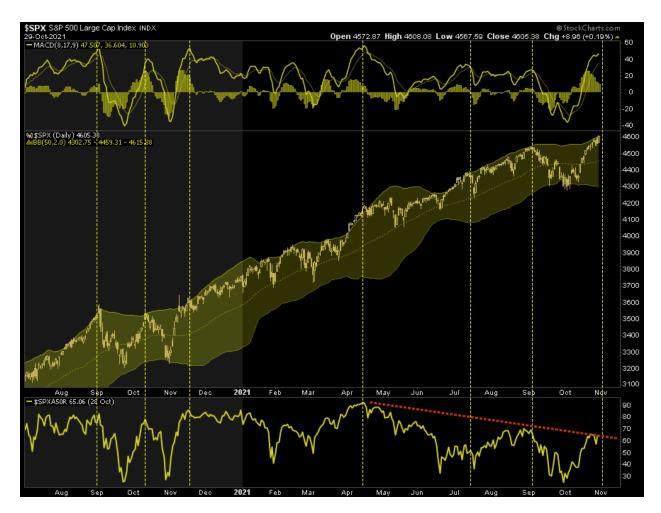
"Overall, 56% of the companies in the S&P 500 have reported actual results for Q3 2021 to date. Of these companies, 82% have reported actual EPS above estimates, which is above the five-year average of 76%. If 82% is the final percentage for the quarter, it will mark with the fourth highest percentage of S&P 500 companies reporting a positive earnings surprise since FactSet began tracking this metric in 2008. In aggregate, companies are reporting earnings that are 10.3% above estimates, which is also above the five-year average of 8.4%."



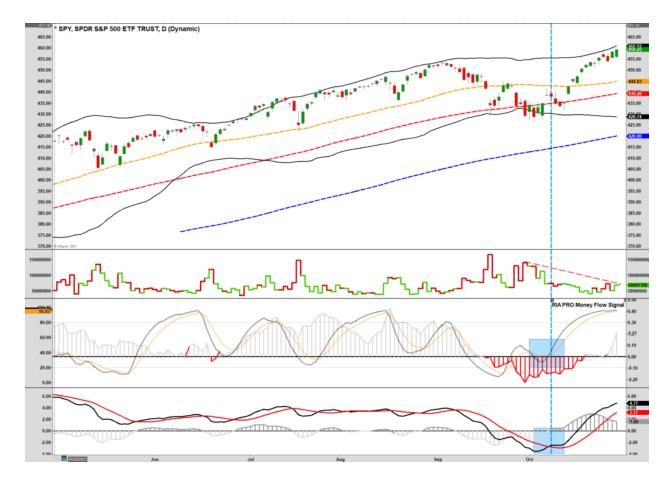
Earnings have indeed been very impressive, but as we will discuss, this quarter will likely mark the peak of growth for a while.

The more significant concern, however, remains the underlying technical condition of the market. While the rally has been impressive, rising almost 6% from the recent lows, the market is now back to more extreme overbought levels, trading 2-standard deviations above the 50-dma, and breadth remains troubling.

Chart updated through Friday.



As noted last week, our "money flow buy signal" is near a peak and is close to triggering a "sell signal." With the MACD still positive, the signal suggests more consolidation than correction. However, a confirming MACD often aligns with short-term corrections at a minimum. Also, as shown, this entire rally from the recent lows has been on very weak volume, which suggests a lack of commitment.

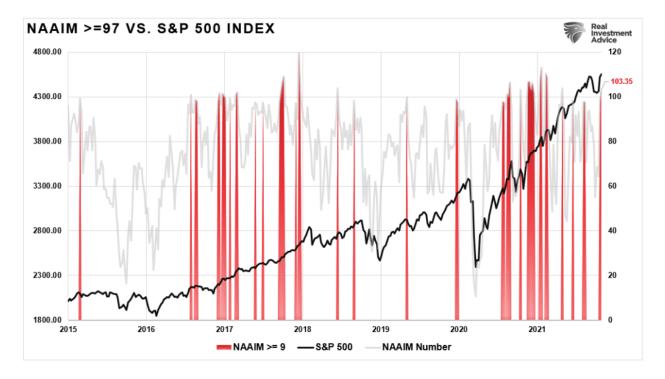


At the moment, the bulls control the market, and downside risk is somewhat limited. However, that positioning is getting very aggressive.

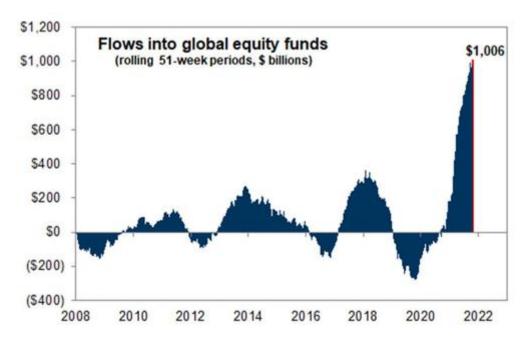


Aggressive Positioning

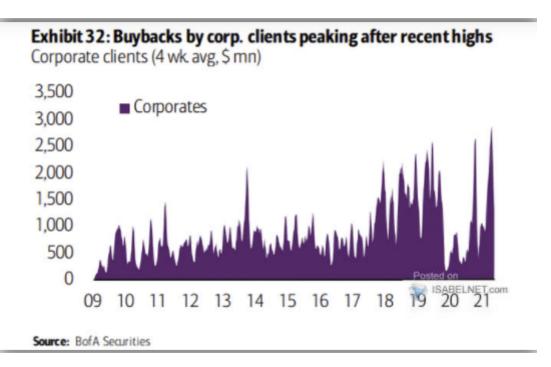
As noted, the current spat of economic weakness, combined with rising inflationary pressures, doesn't bode well historically for asset markets. **However, the recent 5% correction did little to reverse more aggressive positioning.** As shown below, the NAAIM Index (Fund manager positioning) has surged back levels that have previously aligned with short-term corrections or worse.



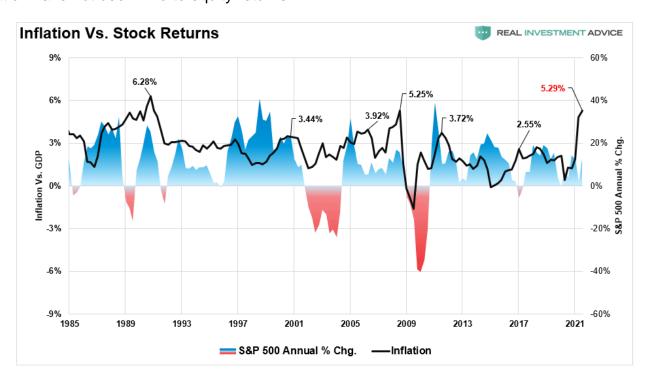
Such is not surprising given the massive inflows of capital into the market this year alone which have now exceeded \$1 trillion. (Chart courtesy of Zerohedge)



Furthermore, with the window for corporate share buybacks opening in November, the primary buyer of equities will return to the market. Share buybacks are already at a record and could add as much as \$90 billion to the total by year-end.



While capital flows certainly support the bullish narrative in the short-term, such can get easily reversed with a change in sentiment. As noted, with economic growth weakening and inflation increasing, the risk of a reversal is increasing. Moreover, the chart shows that previous spikes in inflation have not been kind to equity returns.

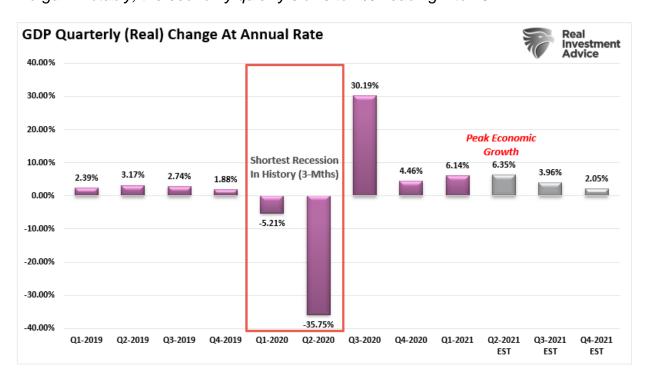


Of course, inflation also hurts economic growth which impacts profit margins.

Economic Growth Weakens

In March of this year, I penned an article entitled "Sugar Rush," wherein we discussed the economy would run "hot" and then "crash." At the time, I received a lot of "pushback" on my "dire predictions" of economic growth later in the year. Furthermore, I followed that analysis asking if Q2 was the "Peak Of Economic Growth?" To wit:

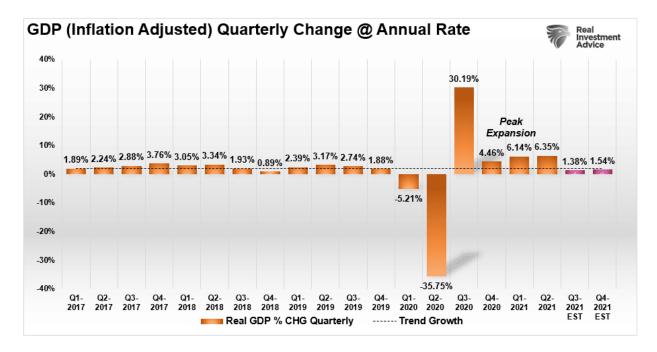
"Was the second quarter the peak of economic growth and earnings? If estimates are correct and the year-over-year 'base effect' fades, such suggests risk to current earnings estimates. The chart from a Product, utilizes the Atlanta Fed?s current estimates for Q2-2021 GDP. The full-year estimates are from JP Morgan. Notably, the economy quickly slows to 2% heading into 2022."



At that time, we estimated less than a 4% growth rate for the economy, with the Atlanta Fed well above 6%. On Thursday, the initial release of Q3 GDP came in well below even our lowered expectations of just 2%.

"Real gross domestic product (GDP) increased at an annual rate of 2.0 percent in the third quarter of 2021 (table 1), according to the "advance" estimate released by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. In the second quarter, real GDP increased 6.7 percent." - BEA

Notably, the "advance estimate" is derived from a sampling of economists' estimates. As actual data gets factored into the GDP calculation during the next two months, the growth estimates will get revised. As discussed in "The Bullish/Bearish Case," the weakness in the economic data suggests those GDP revisions will be lower.



The implications of weak economic growth are broad. Consumer sentiment will remain weak as inflationary pressures undermine consumption. **Furthermore, the negative impact on earnings seems to elude investors currently.**

In Case You Missed It



40% Of The Bull Market Is Due Solely To Buybacks

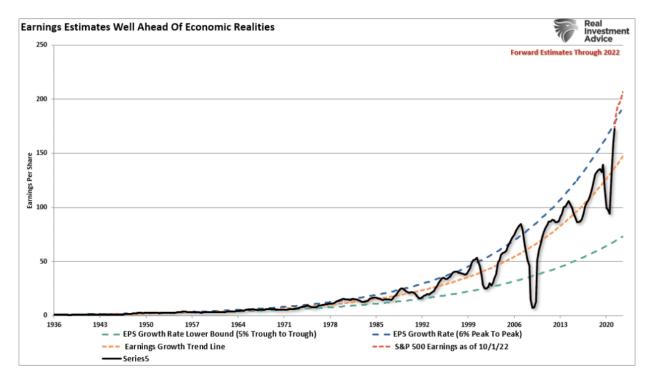
Written by Lance Roberts | Oct 29, 2021

What If I told you that 40% of the bull market rally over the last...

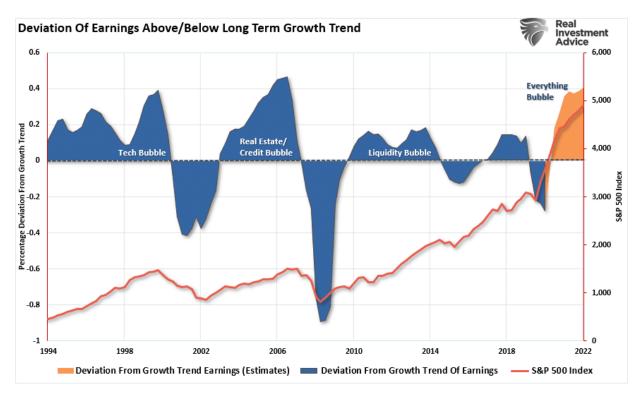
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Earnings Expectations Way Ahead Of Reality

Despite economic growth weakening as inflation increases, liquidity reducing, and profit margins under pressure, analysts continue to increase their earnings estimates. Currently, estimates for the Q4-2022 are \$207/share according to S&P. As shown, that level will exceed the historical 6% exponential growth trend that contained earnings growth since 1950.



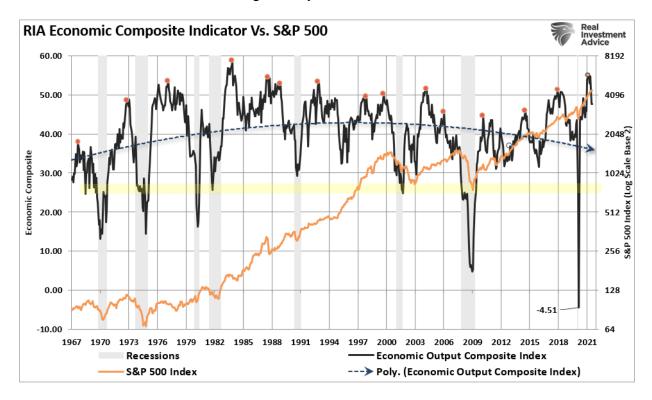
Currently, earnings expectations exceed the annual exponential growth trend by one of the most significant deviations on record. The only other two periods with similar deviations are the "Financial Crisis" and the "Dot.com" bubble.



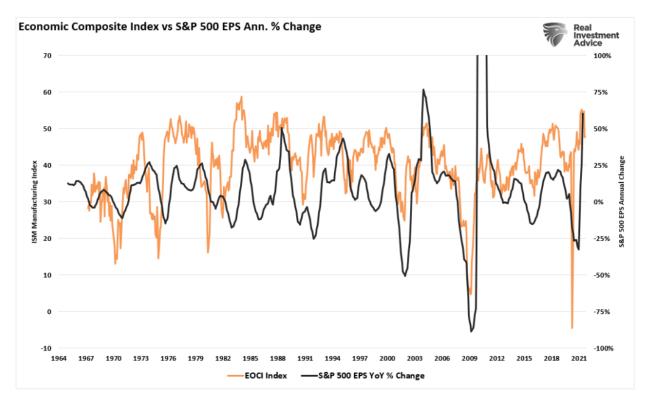
With analysts extremely exuberant, there seems to be little concern for investors. However, I would caution against such complacency.

The chart below is the Economic Output Composite Index. The index comprises the CFNAI, Chicago PMI, ISM Composite, the Fed surveys, Markit Economic Index, Markit PMI, NFIB, TIPP Confidence, and the LEI. In other words, this indicator is the broadest indicator of the U.S. economy there is.

The last complete set of data is through September. Notably, the index peaked at the second-highest level on record. When October gets fully accounted for, the index will decline further.



There are two critical takeaways from the EOCI index: 1) the stock market tends to either correct or fall into a bear market during reversals, and 2) there is a high correlation between the index and the annual change in earnings.



As we have noted previously, with the Fed beginning to "taper" bond purchases, the risk to investors continues to rise as earnings peak and profit margins contract.

Portfolio Update

While anything is possible in the near term, complacency has returned to the market very quickly. As noted, while investors are very bullish, there are numerous reasons to remain mindful of the risks.

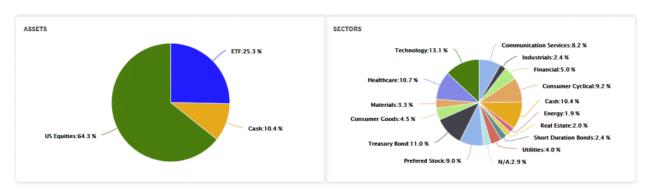
- Earnings and profit growth estimates are too high
- Stagflation is becoming more prevalent (weak economic growth and rising inflation)
- Inflation indexes are continuing to rise
- Economic data is surprising to the downside
- Supply chain issues are more persistent than originally believed.
- Inventory problems continue unabated
- Valuations are high by all measures
- Interest rates are rising

Furthermore, as noted above, there is limited upside as the annual rate of change in the market declines.

So what do you do?

As <u>discussed recently</u>, we believe additional equity exposure gets warranted due to the bullish case. However, the longer-term dynamics are more bearish.

For now, we remain optimistic about the markets due to liquidity, seasonality, and bullish sentiment. As such, we maintained our equity exposures again this week.



However, we are beginning to hedge risk slightly heading into the Fed meeting next week. With oil extremely extended, we rebalanced energy stocks back to model weights. We also started building a position in "volatility" to hedge our long-equity holdings against a sudden decline.

What could cause such a decline? No one knows. However, everyone seems to believe it can't happen.

That is usually just about the time it does.

Have a great weekend.

By Lance Roberts, CIO

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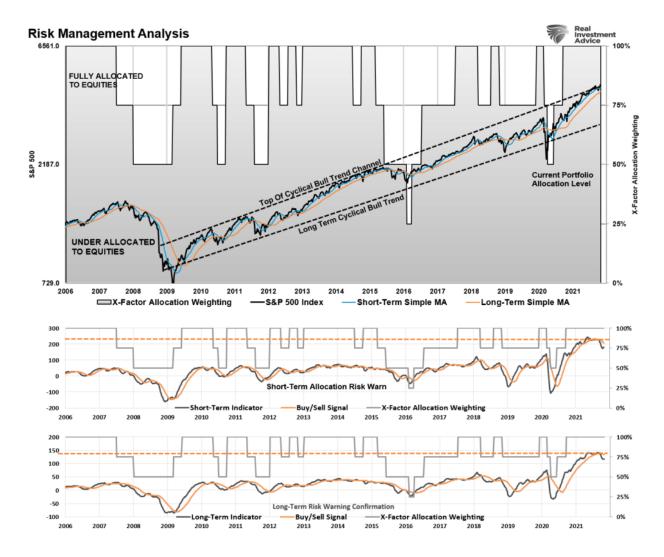
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Commentary

The market rally this past week pushed the market further into overbought territory. So while there is no significant risk to the market momentarily, a short-term correction phase would not be surprising.

As such, we continue to recommend rebalancing holdings and reducing your risk heading into November. However, with the Fed on deck to taper their bond purchases, the Democrats about to face a debt-ceiling debate again, combined with weakening economic growth, there is enough to warrant some caution. In the short term, we suggest maintaining exposures in plan portfolios but continue putting new contributions back into cash or stable value holdings for now.

While we have not removed international, emerging, small and mid-cap funds from the allocation model, we suggest avoiding these areas for now and moving those allocations to domestic large-cap.

If you are close to retirement or are concerned about a pickup in volatility, there is nothing wrong with being underweight equities. However, there is likely not a lot of upside in markets heading into next year.

Model Descriptions

CORE STRATEGY

The core strategy consists of holdings that are based on market fundamentals, valuations, and long-term market trends. These are holding that should be considered "long-term" investments and should primarily track the benchmark index over time. The turnover of the portfolio should be extremely low with the exception of rebalancing periods due to market gyrations.

TACTICAL STRATEGY

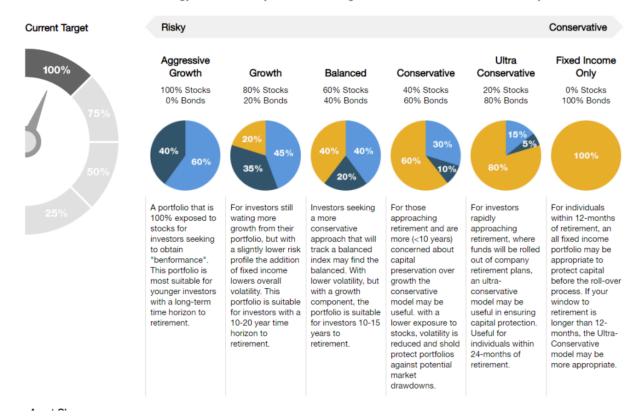
The tactical strategy consists of holdings which based on the short- to intermediate-term trends of the market. As macro-economic, monetary and fiscal policy, and investor psychology impacts markets, the holdings in the tactical strategy will shift to take advantage of market rotations. Importantly, this portion of the portfolio can move to all cash if needed to reduce risk in the event of a market downturn.

FIXED INCOME

The fixed income strategy is designed to both take advantage of changes in interest rate and inflation expectations, but also deliver a lower degree of volatility to the overall portfolio. The primary focus of the fixed-income portfolio is to protect capital, generate income, and lower overall portfolio volatility.

Choose The Model That Fits Your Goals

2. Choose the financial strategy that best fits your retirement goals and let RIA do all the work for you:



Model Allocations

Asset Class

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	5 Year Maximun Drawdown	-34.3	-30.2	-24.5	-16.7	-11.2	-8.2

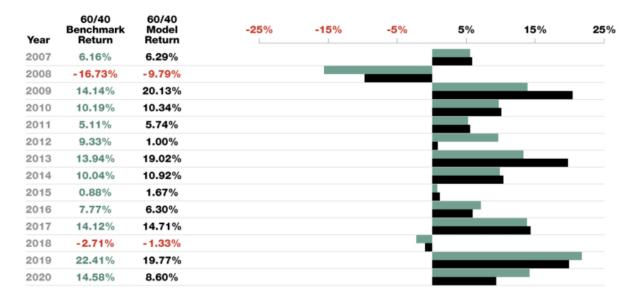
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401k Model Performance Analysis

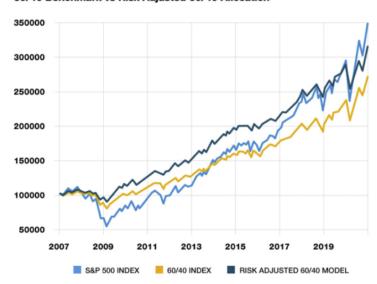
Model performance is a two-asset model of stocks and bonds relative to the weighting changes made each week in the newsletter. Such is strictly for informational and educational purposes only, and one should not rely on it for any reason. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Use at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



Portfolio vs Benchmark Statistics

Number of Up Years 12 Number of Down Years 2 Best One Year Return of Benchmark 22.41% Best One Year Return of Model 20.13% Worst One Year Return of Benchmark -16.73% Worst One Year Return of Model -9.79% Benchmark Return 2007 - Present 171.16% Model Return 2007 - Present 213.32% Total Alpha Generated 42.17% Mean Annual Return of Benchmark 7.80% Mean Annual Return of Model 8.81% Beta of Model vs Benchmark 0.87 1.91% Jensens Alpha Sharpe Ratio 0.29

60/40 Benchmark vs Risk Adjusted 60/40 Allocation



Have a great week!