

# Sevens Report Alpha Webinar – Bull Case vs. Bear Case (And Which One I Think Is More Compelling)

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Tom Essaye, President Sevens Report Research

## SEVENS REPORT

#### The Bull Case:

- The Fed's going to stick the soft landing
- The U.S. economy and U.S. consumer are more resilient than we thought
- U.S. corporations remain money making machines
- Geo-political risks will recede.



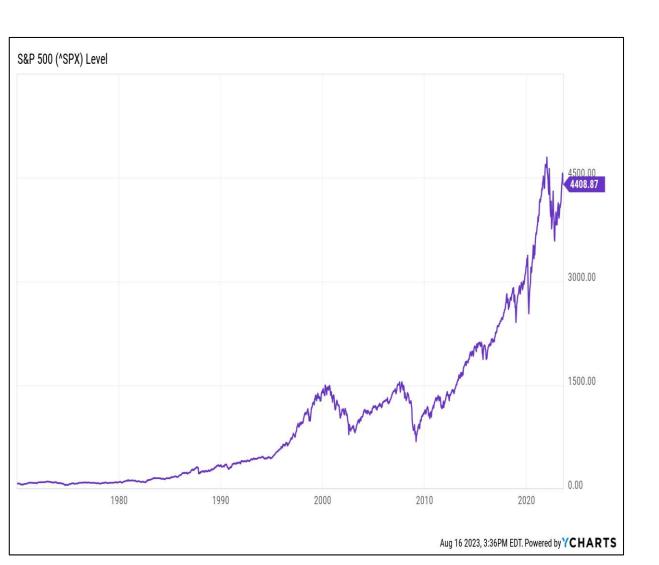
### Bull Case: History.

How often does the market decline numerous years in a row?

Year	S&P 500 Yearly Return						
1970	4.01%	1984	6.27%	1998	28.58%	2012	16.00%
1971	14.31%	1985	31.73%	1999	21.04%	2013	32.39%
1972	18.98%	1986	18.67%	2000	-9.10%	2014	13.69%
1973	-14.66%	1987	5.25%	2001	-11.89%	2015	1.38%
1974	-26.47%	1988	16.61%	2002	-22.10%	2016	11.96%
1975	37.20%	1989	31.69%	2003	28.68%	2017	21.83%
1976	23.84%	1990	-3.10%	2004	10.88%	2018	-4.38%
1977	-7.18%	1991	30.47%	2005	4.91%	2019	31.49%
1978	6.56%	1992	7.62%	2006	15.79%	2020	18.40%
1979	18.44%	1993	10.08%	2007	5.49%	2021	28.71%
1980	32.42%	1994	1.32%	2008	-37.00%	2022	-18.11%
1981	-4.91%	1995	37.58%	2009	26.46%		
1982	21.55%	1996	22.96%	2010	15.06%		
1983	22.56%	1997	33.36%	2011	2.11%		



### Bull Case: History.

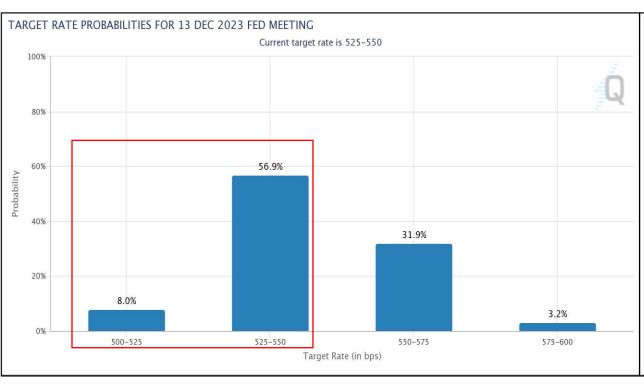


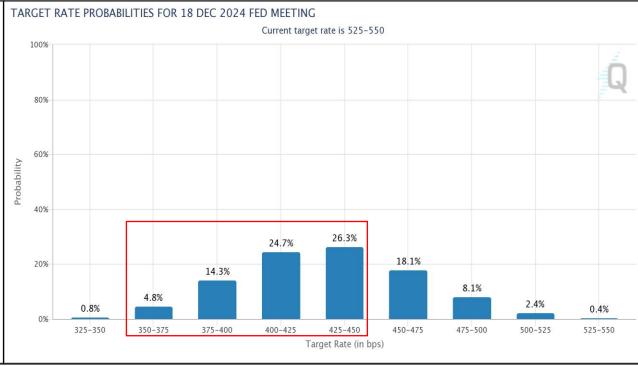
Date	S&P 500 New Highs	Days Between	Date	S&P 500 New Highs	Days Between
4/27/1971	104.39		3/24/2000	1527.46	
2/8/1972	104.74	287	5/30/2007	1530.23	2623
1/11/1973	120.24		3/6/2013	1541.46	2107
7/17/1980	121.44	2744	5/19/2015	2127.83	
11/28/1980	140.52		7/12/2016	2152.14	420
11/9/1982	143.02	711	1/24/2018	2837.54	
8/25/1987	336.77		8/9/2018	2853.58	197
7/26/1989	338.05	701	2/19/2020	3386.15	
2/2/1994	482		8/18/2020	3389.78	181
2/14/1995	482.55	377	1/3/2022	<mark>4796.56</mark>	<mark>503</mark>



#### Bull Case: The main drivers of the 2022 decline are being reversed.

Fed is done, or nearly done, with rate hikes. Meanwhile, rate cuts are coming next.

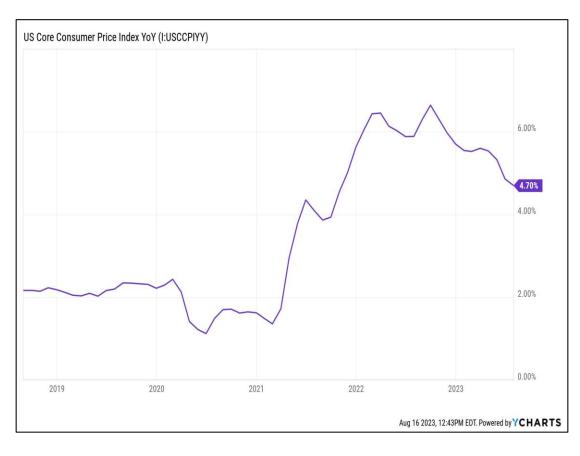


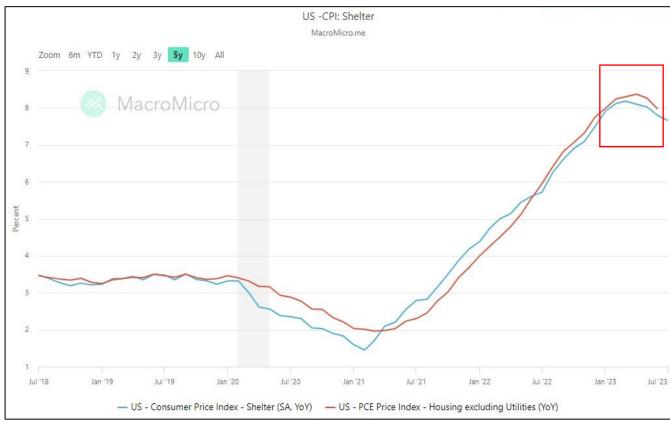




#### Bull Case: The main drivers of the 2022 decline are being reversed.

Inflation is receding and the coming drop in housing and shelter in CPI will finish the job.



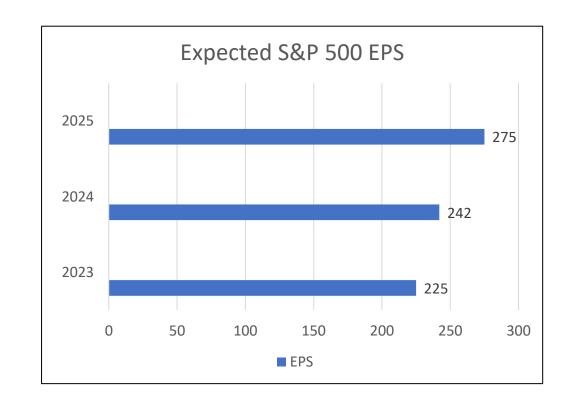




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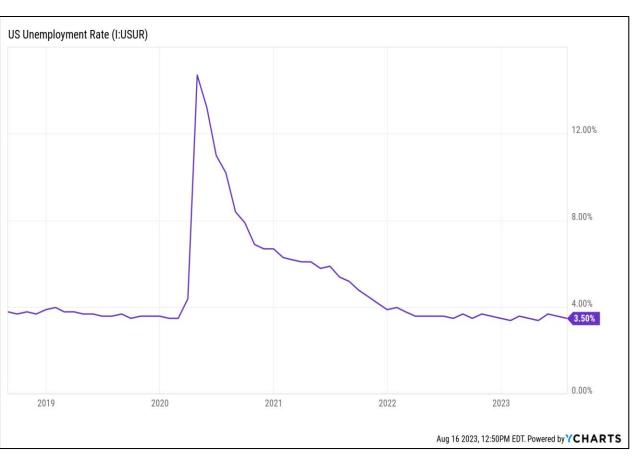
Earnings declines are over.

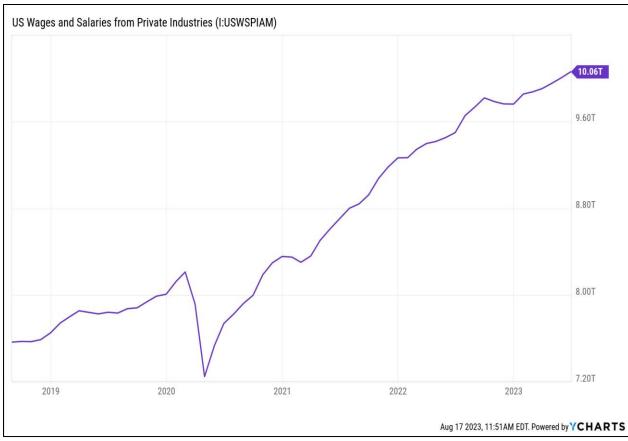
Expected S&P 500 EPS For:	Expected EPS		
2023	\$225		
2024	\$242		
2025	\$275		



## SEVENS REPURT

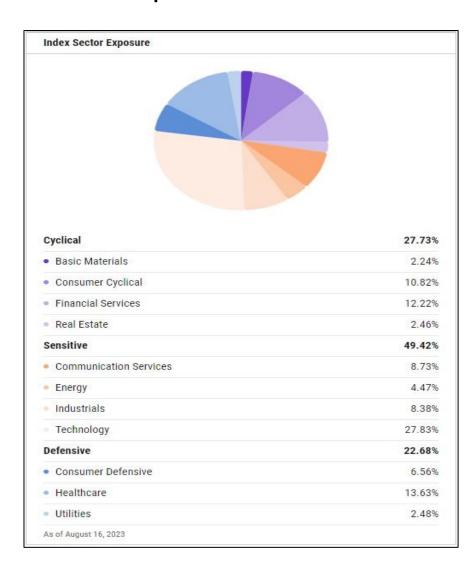
#### Bull Case: The consumer is much, much stronger than anyone appreciated.

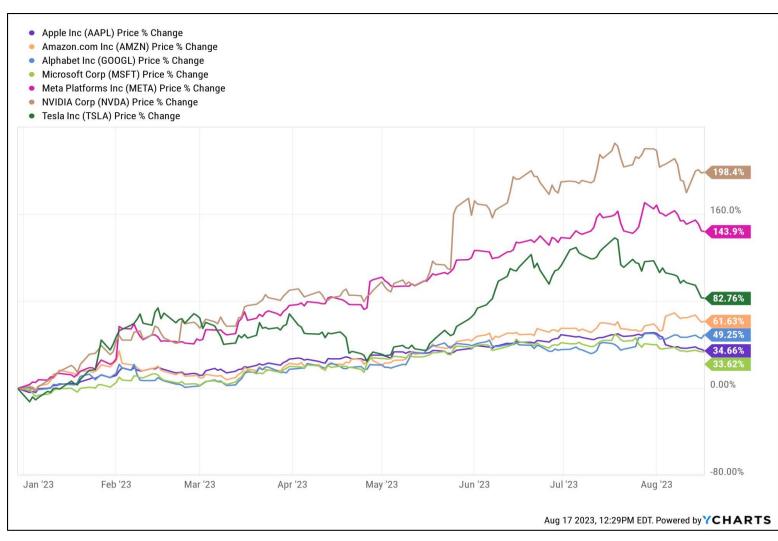






Bull Case: All is a unique phenomenon, that pushes multiples higher based on the composition of the S&P 500.







Bull Case: De-globalization is ending.

#### U.S./China relations set to improve:

- Biden Says US-China Relations Set to Improve 'Very Shortly' – Bloomberg, 5/21/2023.
- Xi, Blinken agree to stabilize US-China relations in Beijing talks – Reuters, 6/19/2023.
- Yellen's latest trip helps set a new normal for the U.S.-China relationship – CNBC, 7/10/2023.

Russia's disastrous Ukraine invasion underscores just how costly conflict is for economies:

Russia's Invasion of Ukraine and Cost-of-Living Crisis Dim Growth Prospects in Emerging Europe and Central Asia – The World Bank, 4/06/2023.

Consequences of the War in Ukraine: The Economic Fallout – Rand Corporation, 3/07/2023.

## SEVENS REPURT

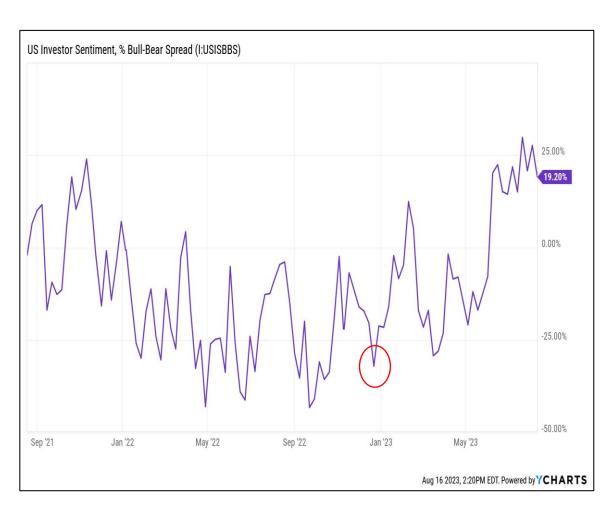
#### The Bear Case:

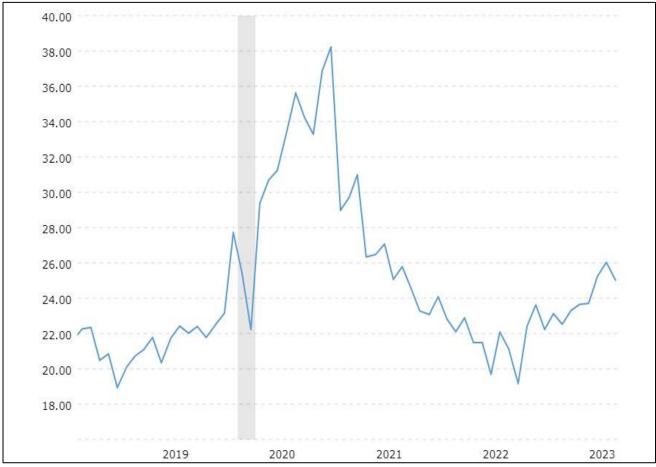
- We aren't wrong, we're just early!
- The Fed rate hikes will cause a recession, just later than initially expected.
- The factors that have driven the rally, namely sentiment and valuation, are now liabilities.
- Personal spending has supported the economy, but we're already seeing signs of "downshifting."
- It isn't different this time, and a looming recession will hurt the economy broadly and corporate earnings more specifically.



#### Bear Case: Sentiment and valuation were keys to 2023 rally, but both removed.

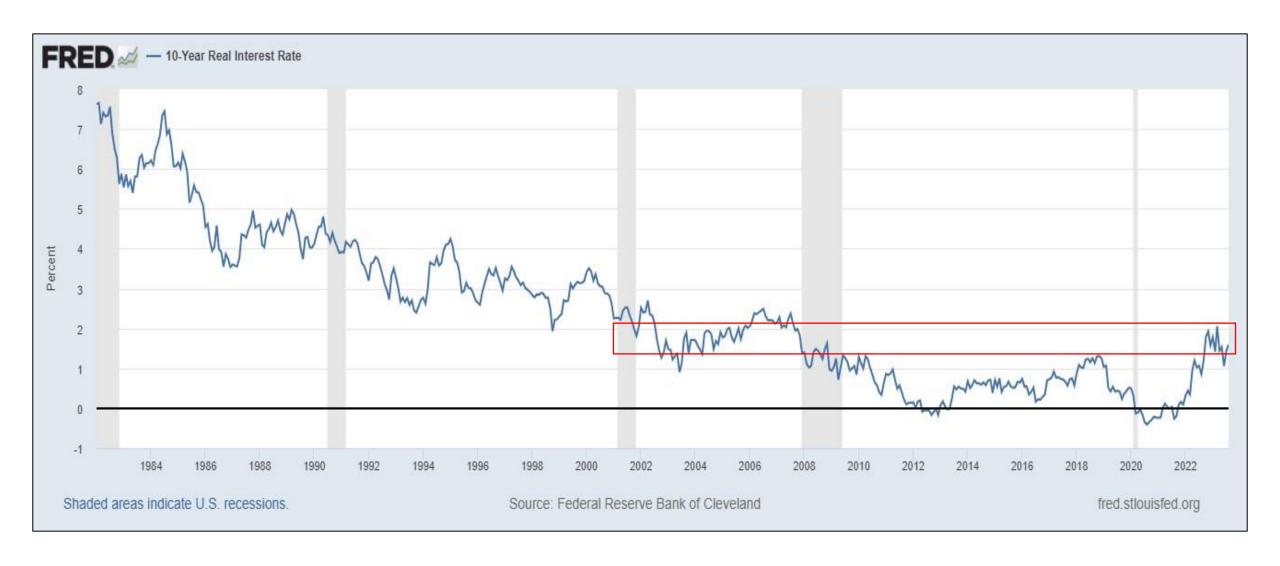
#### S&P 500 PE Ratio







#### Bear Case: Fed rate hikes now starting to matter.

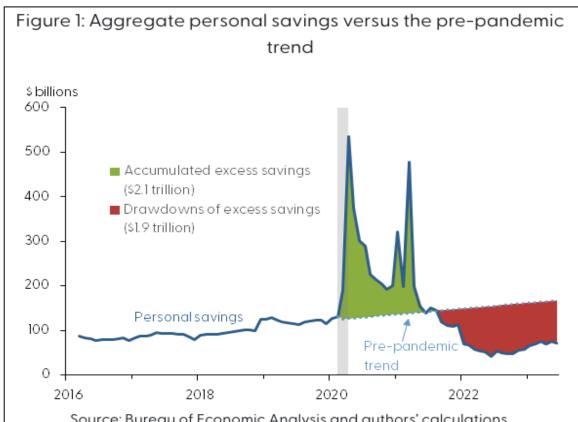




## Bear Case: COVID stimulus provided a strong buffer to slowdown, but it's quickly eroding.

The San Francisco Federal Reserve estimates U.S. excess savings have fallen to around \$500 billion as of March 2023, from around \$2.1 trillion in August 2021.

Updated estimates suggest that households held less than \$190 billion of aggregate excess savings by June, and they estimate that these excess savings are likely to be depleted during the third quarter of 2023.



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis and authors' calculations.

Note: Excess savings calculated as the accumulated difference in actual deannualized personal savings and the trend implied by data for the 48 months leading up to the first month of the 2020 recession as defined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

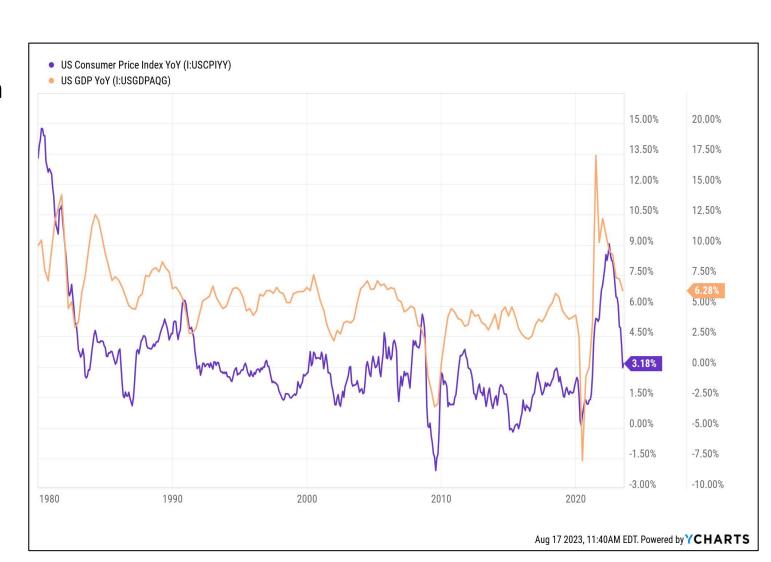


## Bear Case: Bull argument really rests on Immaculate Disinflation (something that's never actually happened).

If inflation drops as growth slows, Fed will cut rates, but it'll be too late (this is a classic "too late" response from Fed).

If inflation doesn't drop, then the Fed keeps hiking or keeps rates higher for longer (which sends yields up, which is what's pressuring stocks lately). Recession eventually occurs.

Either way, the only way "out" for stocks is if inflation falls but growth doesn't — not a good habit to bet on something that's never happened before.





#### Which Argument Do I Think Is More Compelling?

- Over the medium and longer term, the bear case.
- Here's why:
  - Experience: The bull argument is very similar to what I heard back in '00 and '07.
  - Time: The longer rates stay high, the greater my conviction that the bear case will prove true.
  - Consumer spending: We are already seeing signs of "down shifting" and that's usually a precursor to curtailing spending all together.
  - Inflation: Damage is already done. Prices are not returning to pre-pandemic levels. Best that can be hoped for is mild price relief, but most things are much higher in price than before, and wage gains aren't keeping up.
  - Credit: 7% mortgage rates, 8% car & boat rates are an issue. For now, it's being blunted but previously low rates, but they won't last forever. Rates and prices have an inverse relationship, I don't think that changed.
  - Now, while I find the bear argument more compelling, don't take that to mean I think the market is going to crash. I do not. But, I also do not think that new highs are coming anytime soon, and the next 10% in the market is likely lower, not higher.
  - However, the longer-term attractiveness of stocks remains, especially at better entry points.



#### Alpha Strategies for Both Scenarios

#### If you agree with the Bull argument:

- No Landing Scenario. 7/25/23
  - JPMorgan Active Value ETF (JAVA), Avantis U.S. Small Cap Value ETF (AVUV), iShares Broad USD High Yield Corporate Bond ETF (USHY)
- Al Primer Part Two. 6/13/23
  - Global X Artificial Intelligence & Technology ETF (AIQ), First Trust Cloud Computing ETF (SKYY), Defiance Quantum ETF (QTUM, TrueShares Technology, AI, and Deep Learning ETF (LRNZ), WisdomTree Artificial Intelligence and Innovation Fund (WTAI)
- What Would Outperform If Markets Turn Around? 2/23/22
  - SPDR FactSet Innovative Technology ETF (XITK), Vanguard Consumer Discretionary ETF (VCR), iShares Broad USD High Yield Corporate Bond ETF (USHY), SPDR Blackstone Senior Loan ETF (SRLN)

#### If you agree with the Bear argument:

- Utilizing High Returns on Cash. 5/31/23
  - iShares 0-3 Month Treasury Bond ETF (SGOV), SPDR Bloomberg 1-3 Month T-Bill ETF (BIL), Invesco Treasury Collateral ETF (CLTL), SPDR Bloomberg 3-12 Month T-Bill ETF (BILS), PGIM Ultra Short Bond ETF (PULS).
- Opportunity in Long Bonds. 1/24/23
  - SPDR Portfolio Long Term Treasury ETF (SPTL), PIMCO Long-Term Credit Bond Fund (PTCIX), VanEck Long Muni ETF (MLN).
- Sectors that Outperformed During Recent Recessions. 7/12/22
  - Vanguard Health Care ETF (VHT), IShares U.S. Healthcare Providers ETF (IHF), Vanguard Consumer Staples ETF (VDC), Invesco Dynamic Food and Beverage ETF (PBJ).