Macro Update: February 2024

Cracks are Forming in the Job Market, but 'Soft Landing' Scenario with Accelerating Earnings Growth Remains the Dominant Market View



Presented by:

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Disclosures



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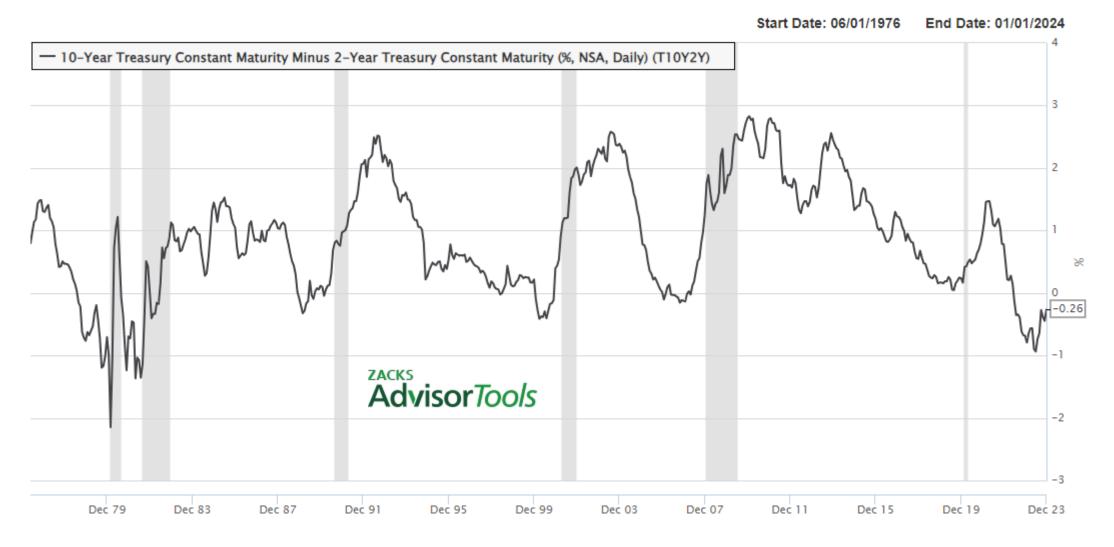
Why I still believe we are entering recession



- MANUFACTURING: has been in recession for 15 months
- INVERTED YIELD CURVE: 10y-2y UST yield curve inversion has persisted for 20 months
- LEADING ECONOMIC INDEX: Conference Board Leading Economic Index in contraction for 18 consecutive months
- EXCESS SAVINGS well below trend and forecasted to be depleted by 1H 2024
- **GDI**: leading indicators of GDP entering contraction: real GDI
- EMPLOYMENT: Leading indicators of employment entering contraction: cyclical employment, full-time jobholders and gap between Establishment and Household Surveys
- CREDIT: credit contraction, rising loan loss provisions, tightening credit standards, rising credit card delinquencies
- Unlike past market environments, the Fed is not supportive of stocks OR bonds right now and wont be until we see a sizable decline

February 2024 will be the 20th month of 10yr-2yr UST Yield Spread Inversion

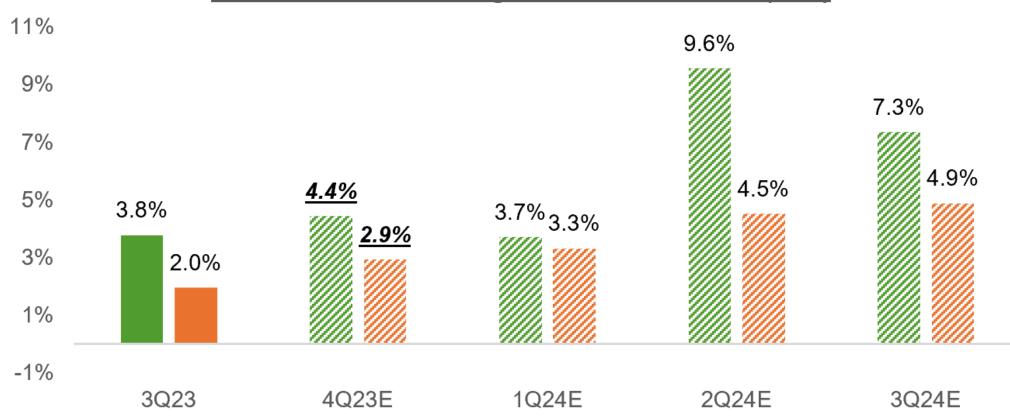




Q4 EPS and Revenue Growth Have Been Solid



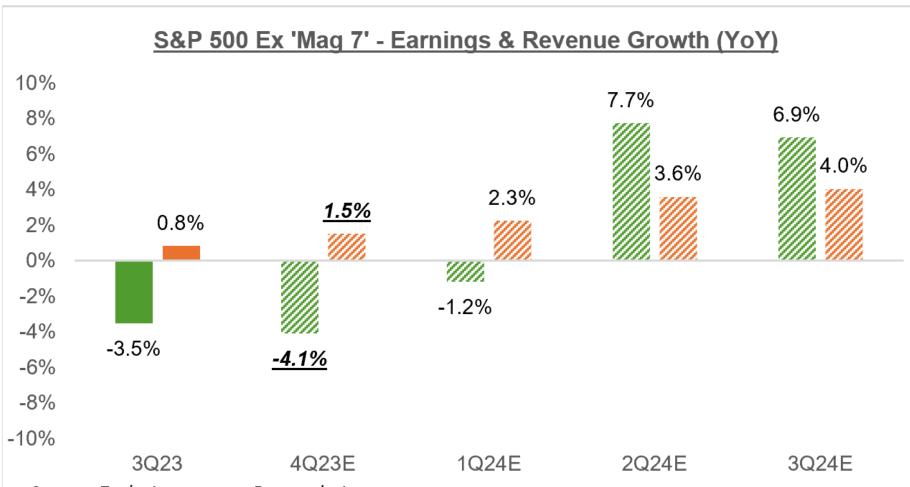




Source: Zacks Investment Research, Inc.

...But Ex Mag 7, Remain Subpar



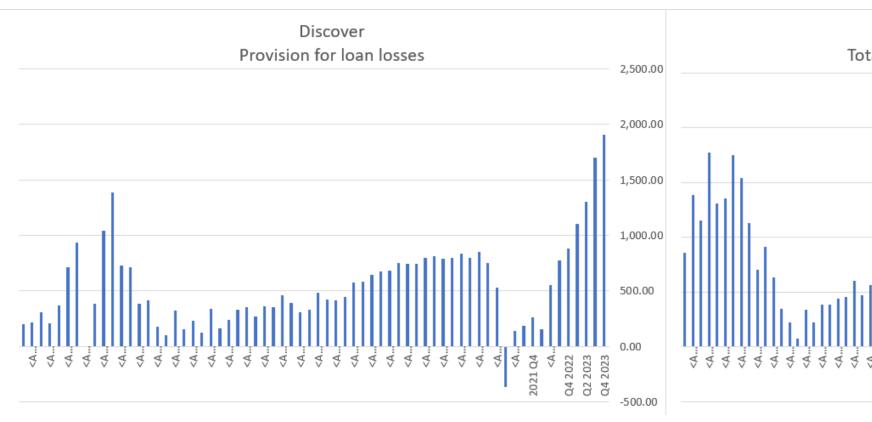


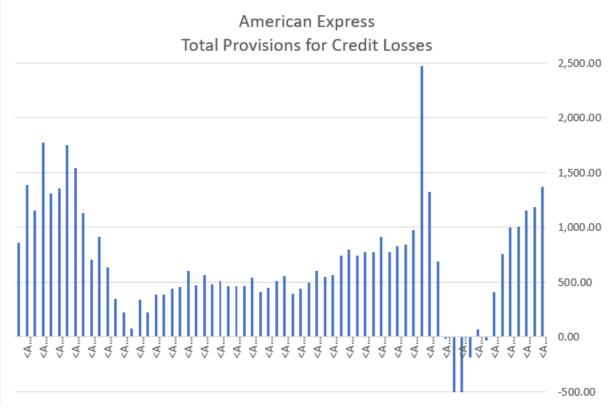
Source: Zacks Investment Research, Inc.

Mag 7 include: AAPL, AMZN, META, GOOGL, MSFT, NVDA, TSLA.

Warnings from credit card lenders American Express and Discover reporting sharply rising delinquencies

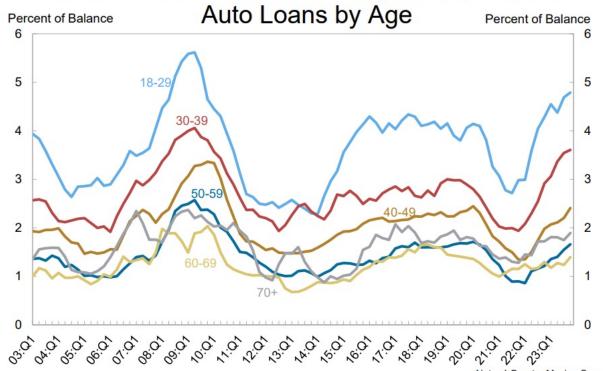




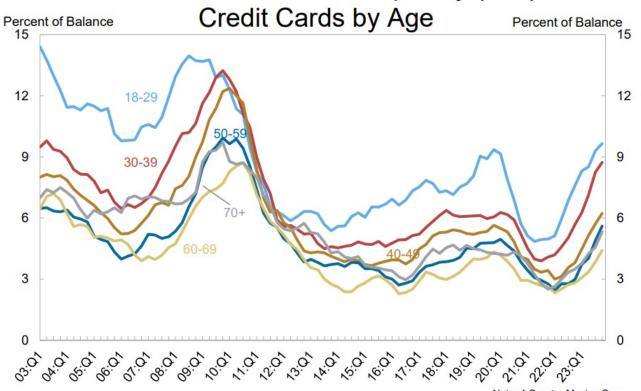




Transition into Serious Delinquency (90+) for



Note: 4 Quarter Moving Sum. Age is defined as the current year minus the birthyear of the borrower. Age groups are re-defined each year. Transition into Serious Delinquency (90+) for



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Age is defined as the current year minus the birthyear of the borrower.

Age groups are re-defined each year.

Source: New York Fed Consumer Credit Panel/Equifax

2/9/24

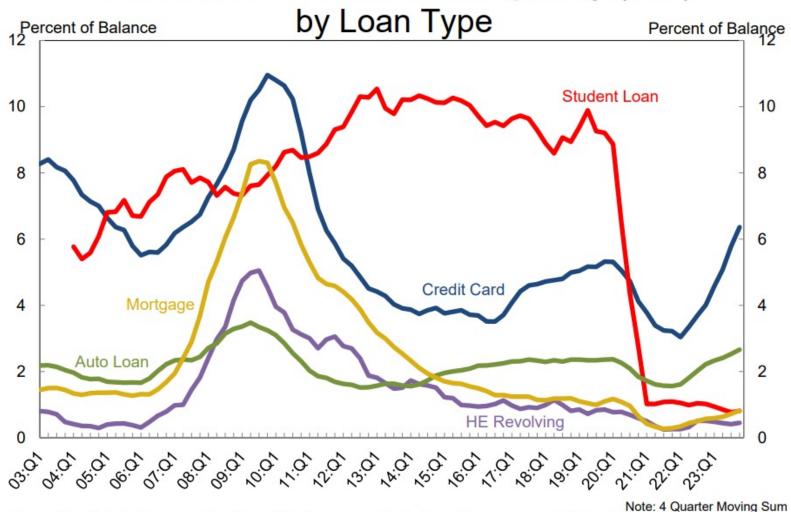
Source: New York Fed Consumer Credit Panel/Equifax

- 9

Mortgage Debt Still Very Healthy, Which is Keeping Overall Delinquency Rate Low But This Masks Problems Brewing Beneath the Surface



Transition into Serious Delinquency (90+)



Source: New York Fed Consumer Credit Panel/Equifax

Student loan data are not reported prior to 2004 due to uneven reporting

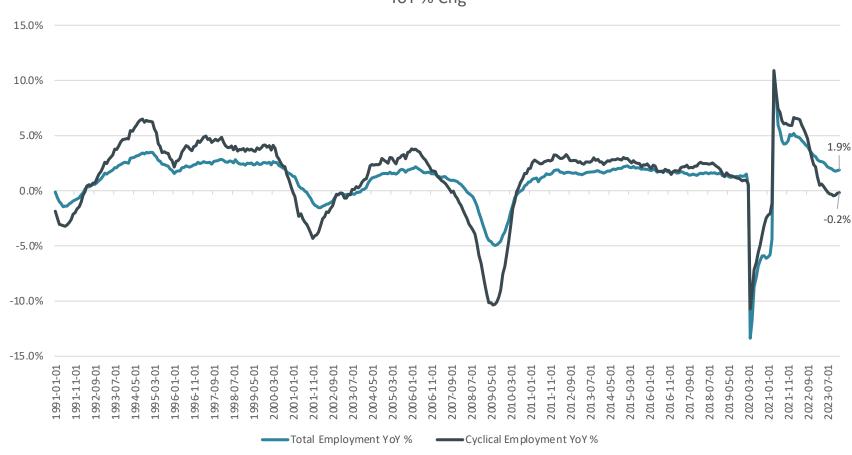


JOB MARKET

Aggregate Payrolls Ticked up to +1.9% YoY Despite Downward Revisions, But Cyclical Employment Posts 7th Consecutive Month of YoY Contraction

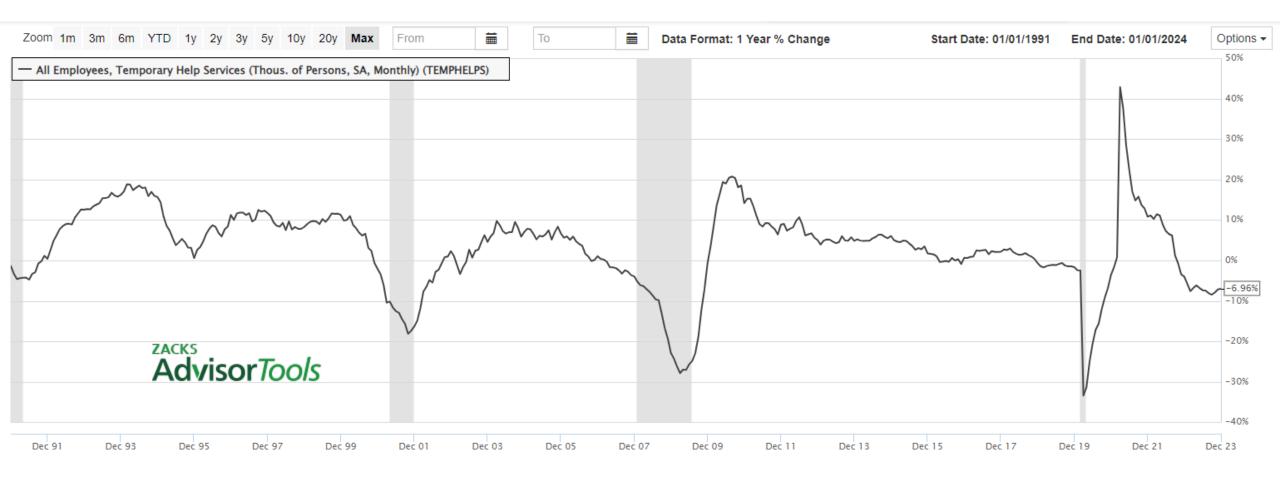






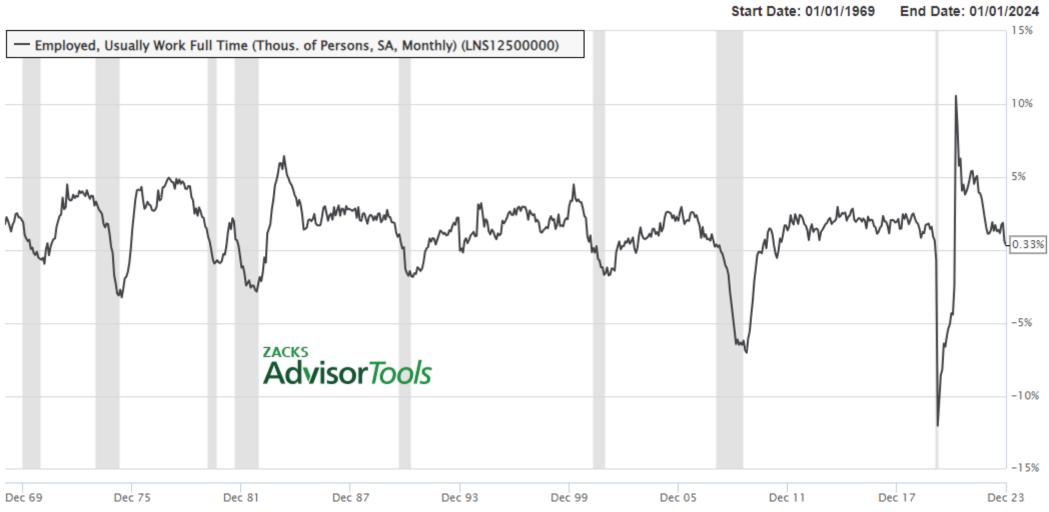
Temporary Help Services is an example of a cyclical leading employment indicator



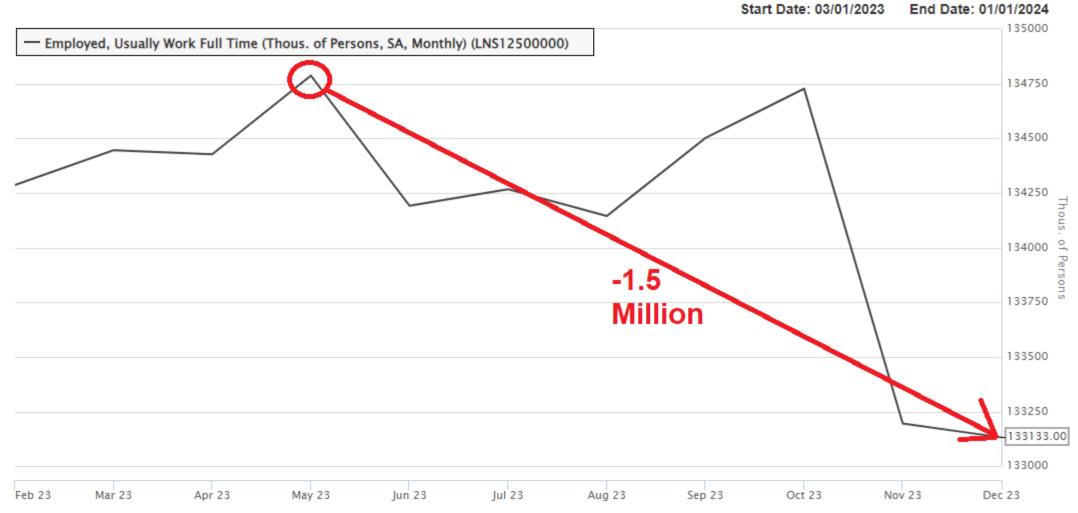


1.5 Million Fewer Full-Time Jobholders Since June 2023 Peak; +0.3% Growth YoY is Among the Slowest Outside of Recessions



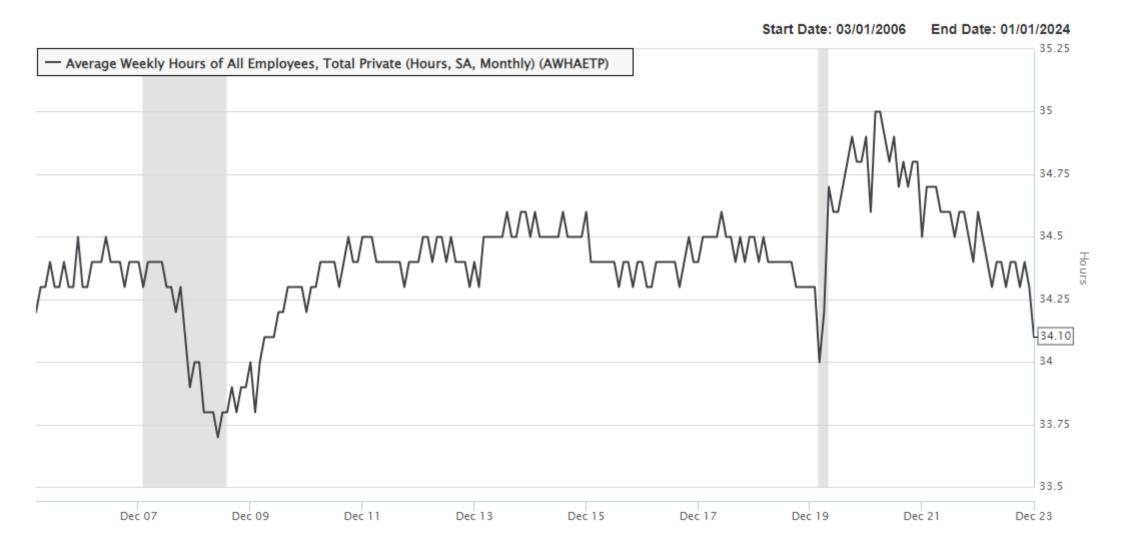






Average Weekly Hours Therefore In Rapid Decline, Consistent with Recession



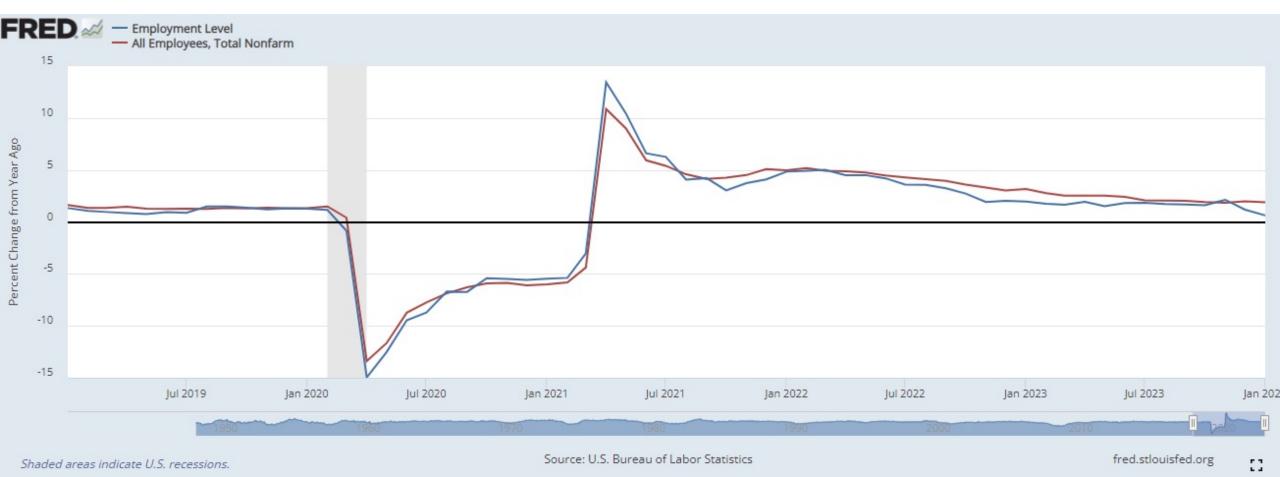


Large Gap Between Household and Establishment Surveys Suggests Job Market Much Weaker than it Appears



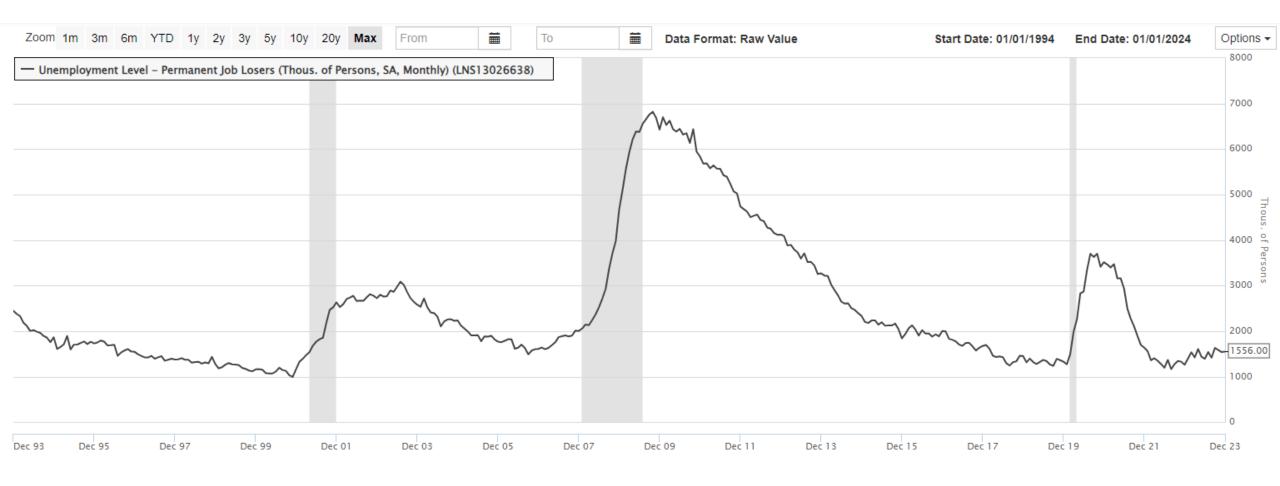






However, Job Losers Remain Very Low; Suggests the Decline in FT Jobs is Through Attrition





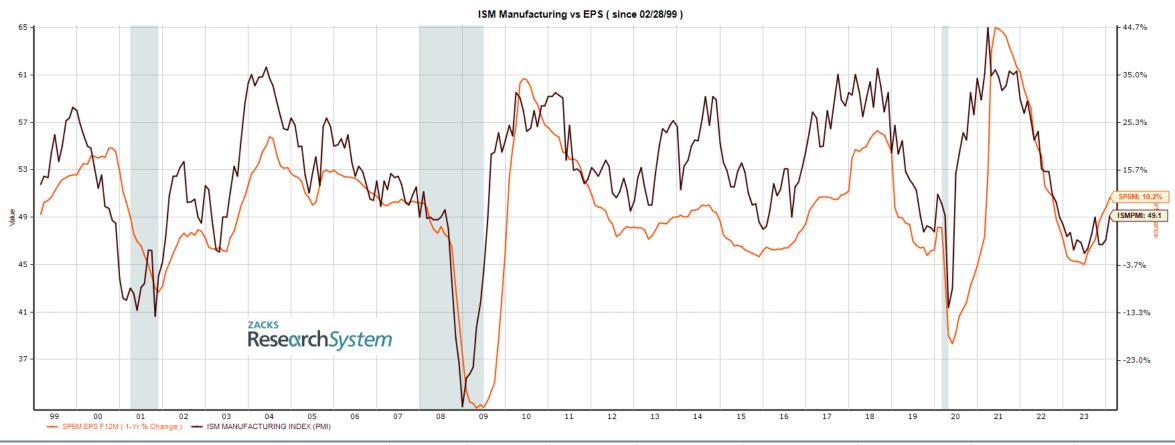


MANUFACTURING

ISM Manufacturing PMI Similarly in Recession Territory

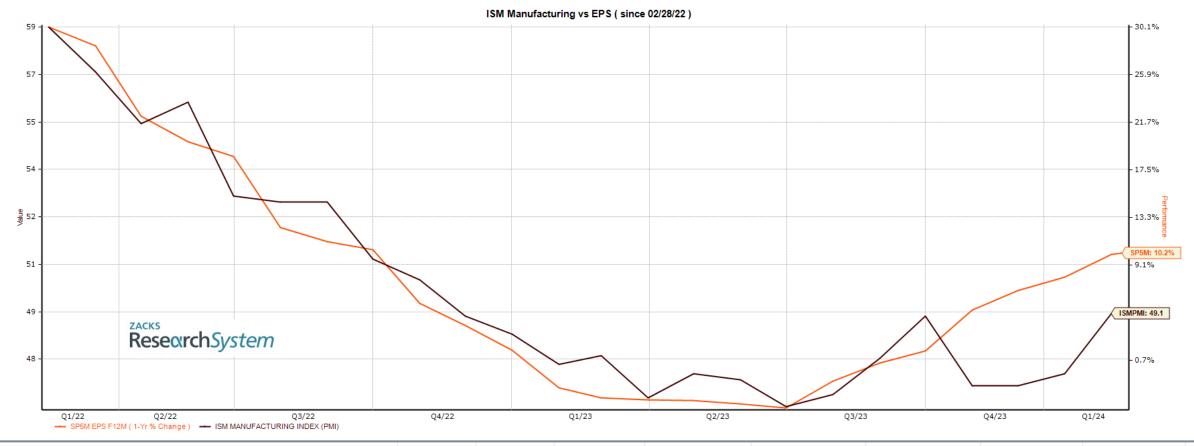


Index has been in contraction for 15 consecutive months, bearish divergence with forward EPS



Cumulative **Annualized** Title High Median Current **Start Date End Date** Low Return Return S&P 500 Composite Market ETF (SP5M) EPS F12M (1-Yr % Change 44.68% -32.67% 8.00% 10.17% 486.60% 6.95% 02-28-1999 02-07-2024 64.70 33.30 52.85 49.10 -5.03% -0.20% ISM MANUFACTURING INDEX (PMI) 02-28-1999 01-31-2024



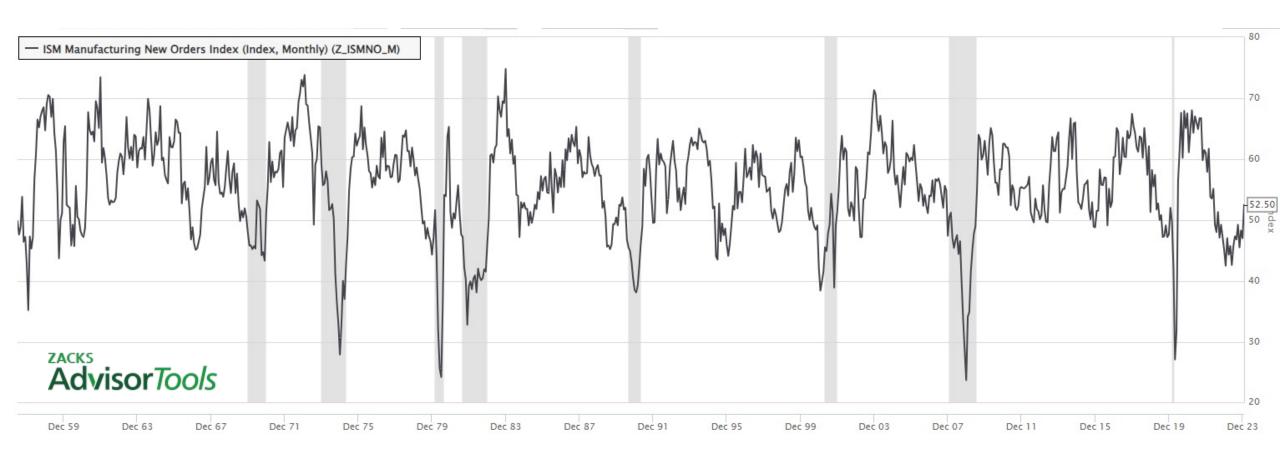


Title	High	Low	Median	Current	Cumulative Return	Annualized Return	Start Date	End Date	
S&P 500 Composite Market ETF (SP5M) EPS F12M (1-Yr % Change	30.08%	-3.50%	5.80%	10.17%	39.56%	11.99%	02-28-2022	02-07-2024	
ISM MANUFACTURING INDEX (PMI)	58.60	46.00	48.70	49.10	-16.21%	-8.79%	02-28-2022	01-31-2024	

ISM Manufacturing New Orders Rebound Big in January

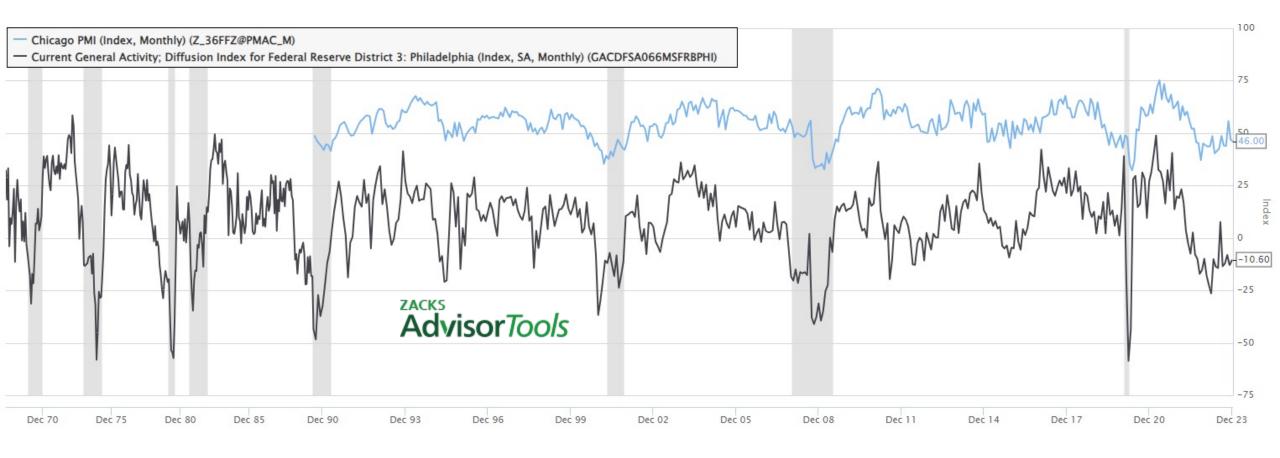


Streak ends at 18 consecutive monthly declines, rebounds as customer inventories are reportedly depleted



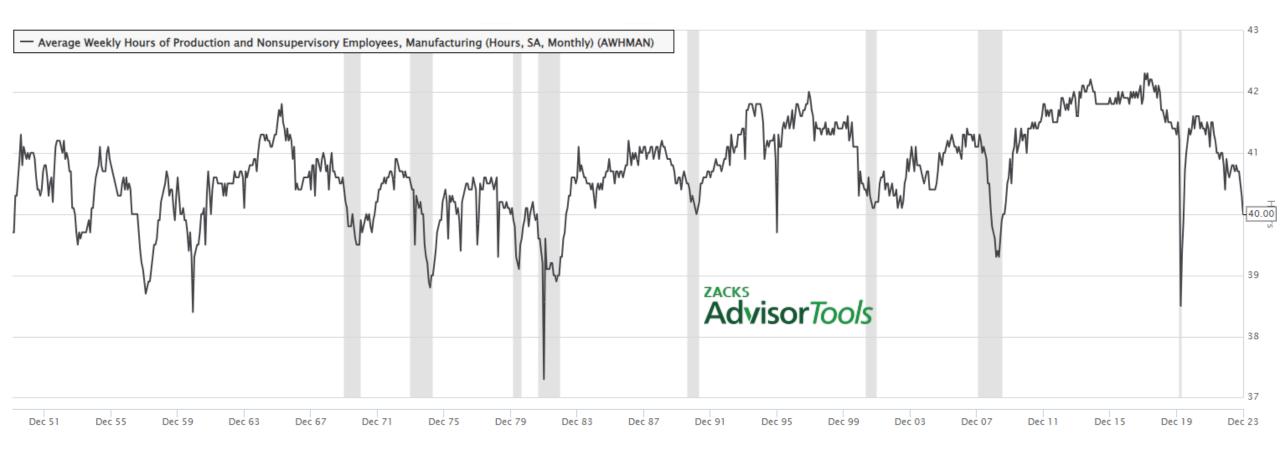
However, the bounceback may be temporary as customer inventories got too low. Chicago and Philadelphia had similar dynamics.





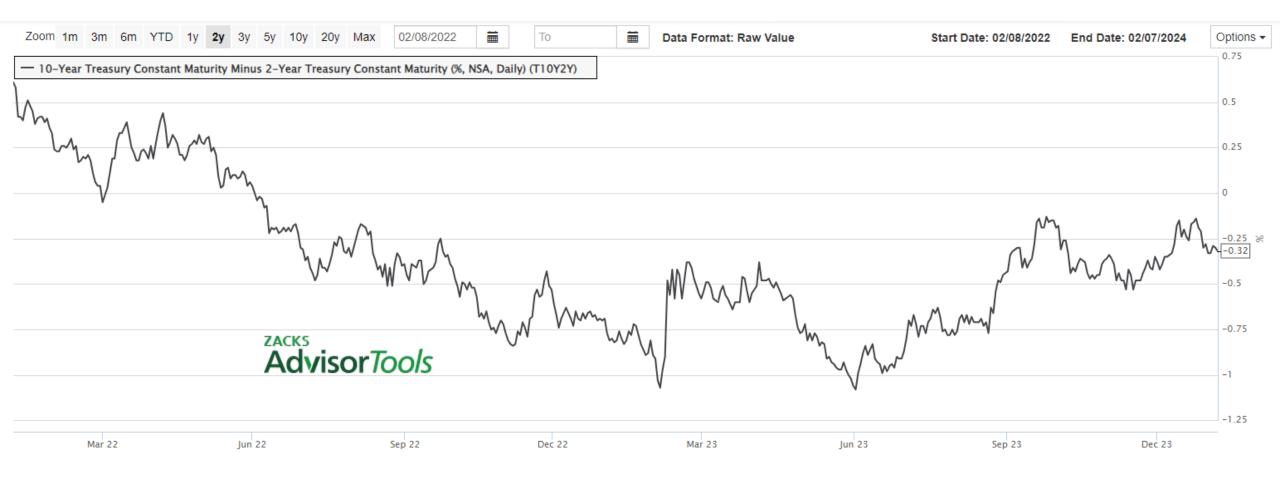
Factories Continue Slashing Workweek Hours to Recessionary Levels





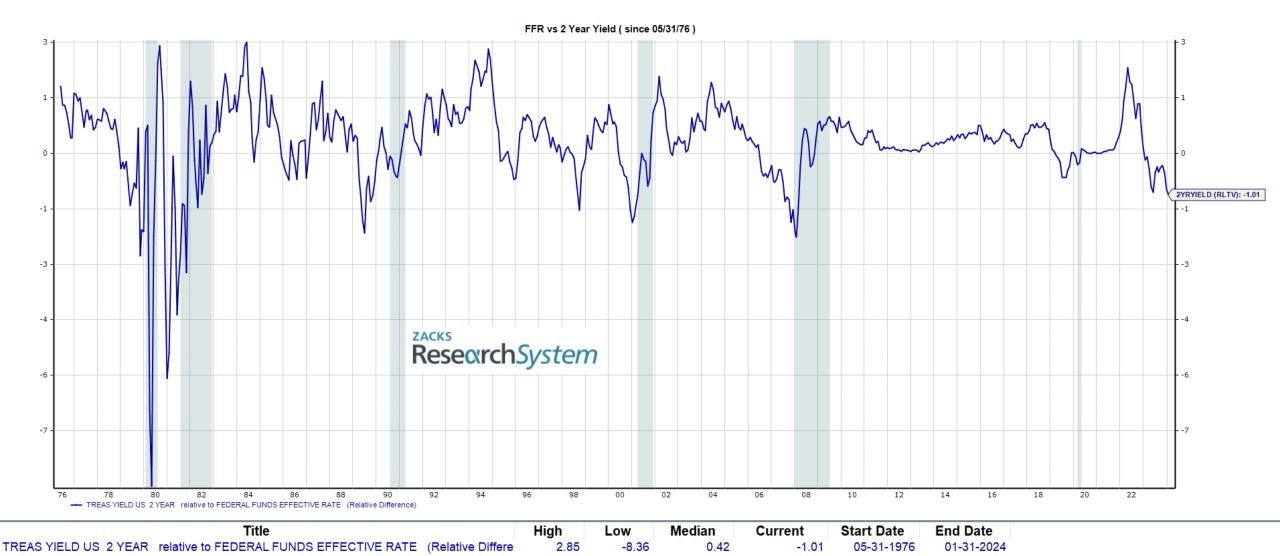
Yield Curve Beginning to Re-Steepen, But Continues to Signal No Imminent Recession





History Has Shown Forced Inversion Breaks Things





LEADING ECONOMIC INDEX



Conference Board's Leading Economic Index has now been in decline for 21 consecutive months.

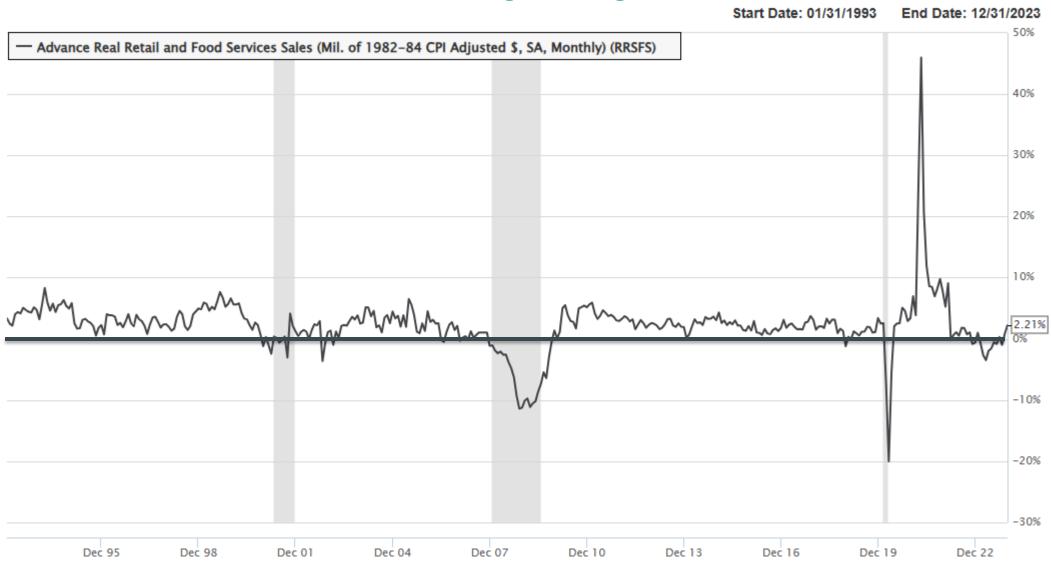
Firmly at recession levels, led by weakening credit growth and manufacturing new orders



EXCESS SAVINGS

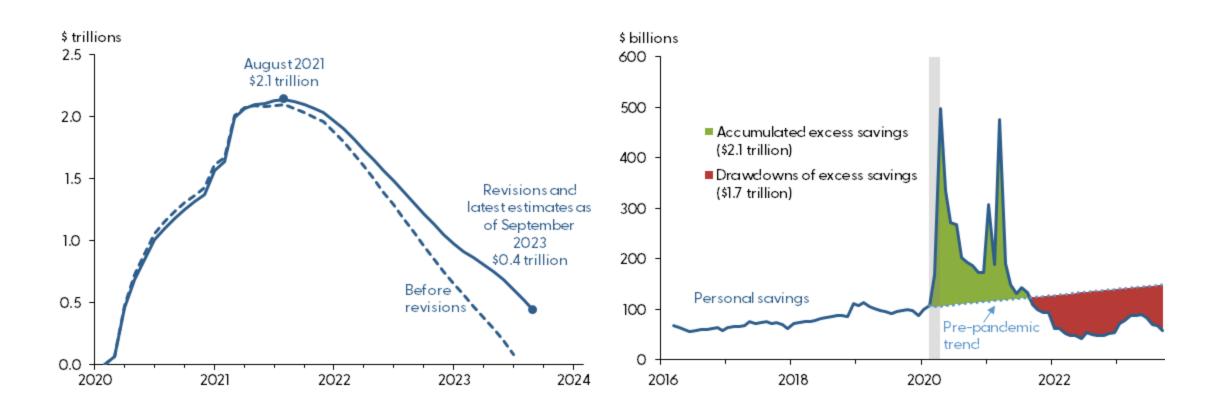
Real Retail Sales YoY Rebounding Strong After Brief Contraction

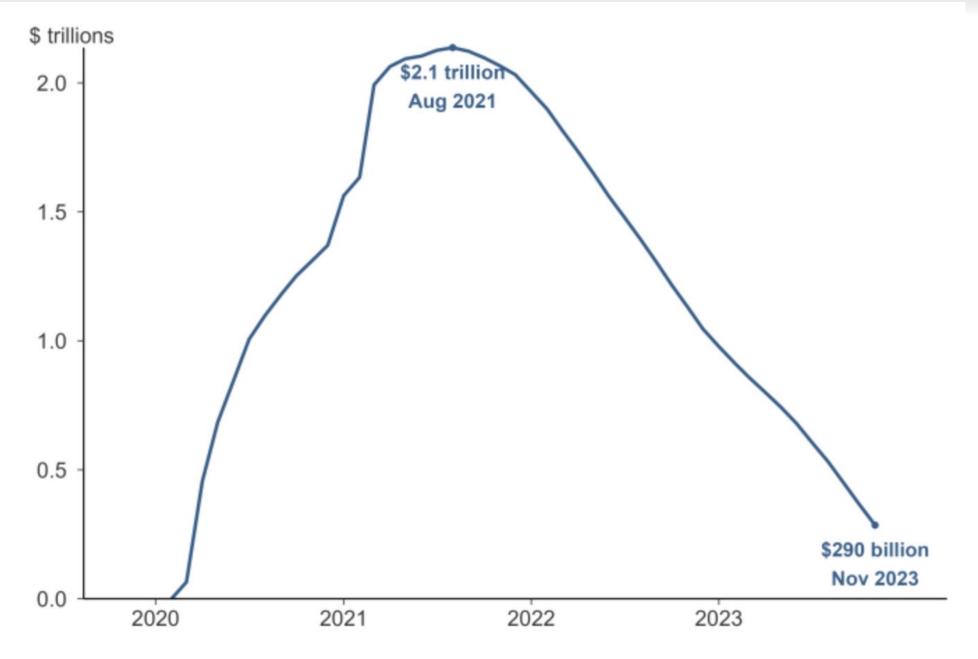












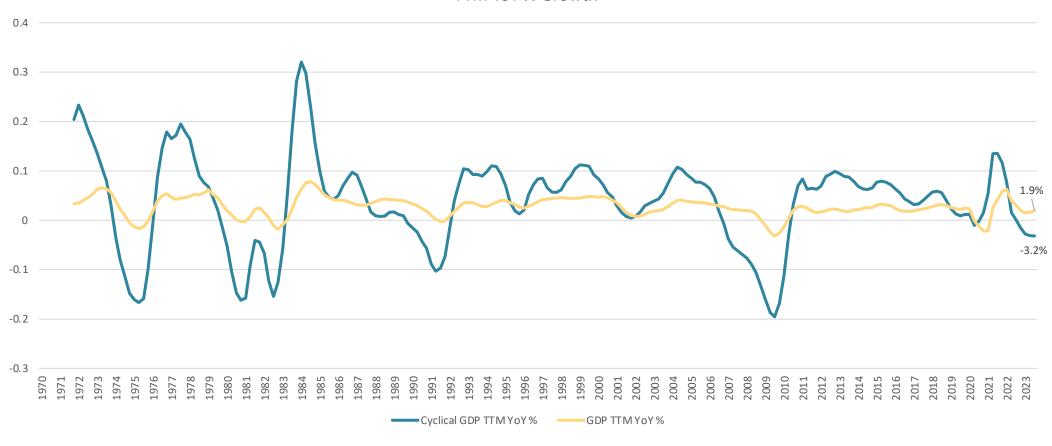
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis and authors' calculations.



GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

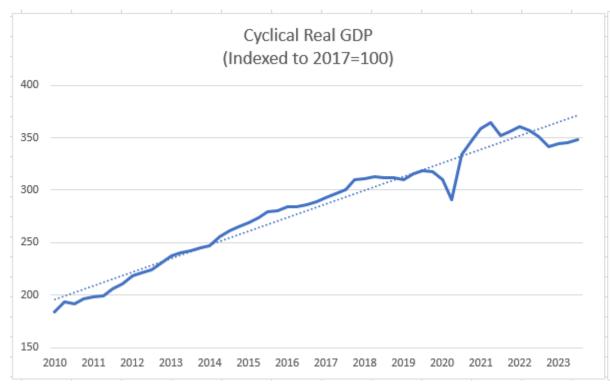


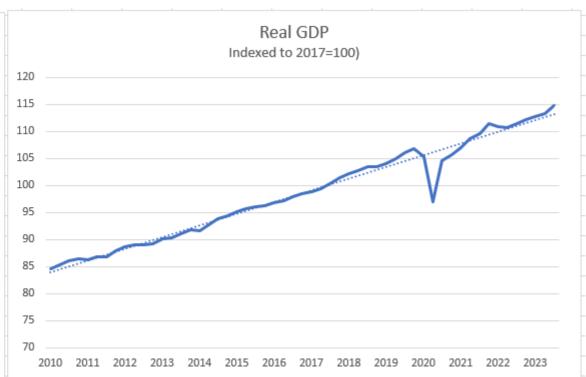
Real Cyclical GDP vs Aggregate Real GDP TTM YoY % Growth



While GDP At Trend, Cyclical GDP Below Trend

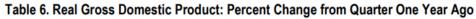






Gross Domestic Income Continues to Undermine GDP

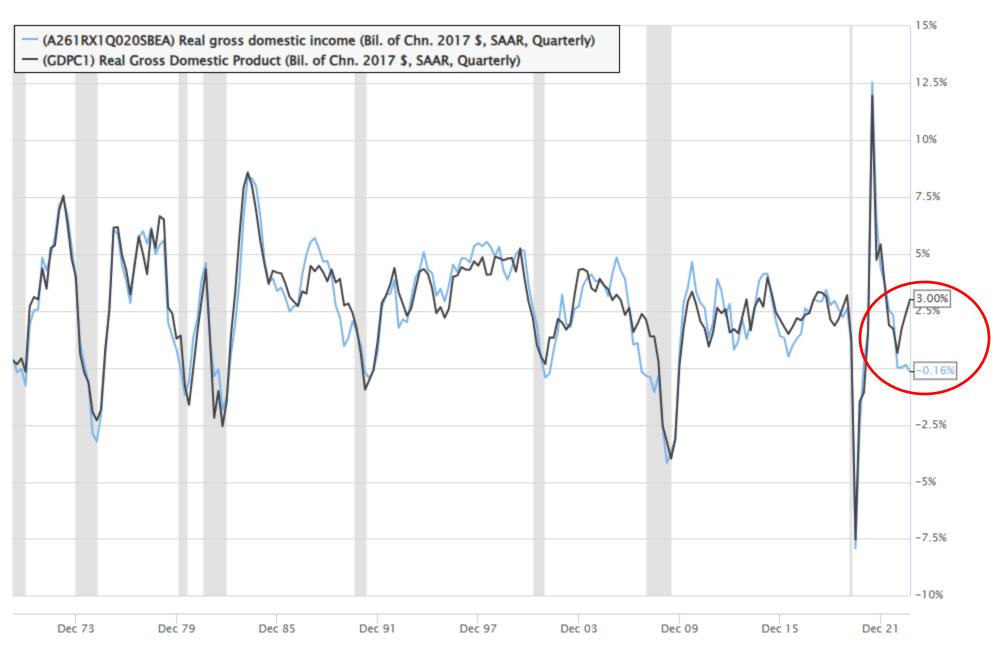
January 25, 2024



·		2020			2021				2022				2023					
Line		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Line
1	Gross domestic product (GDP)	1.2	-7.5	-1.5	-1.1	1.6	11.9	4.7	5.4	3.6	1.9	1.7	0.7	1.7	2.4	2.9	3.1	1
2	Personal consumption expenditures (PCE)	0.8	-8.6	-1.5	-0.8	3.0	16.4	7.6	7.2	5.0	2.2	1.9	1.2	2.1	18	2.2	2.6	2
3	Goods	3.0	-0.9	8.4	8.8	13.6	20.3	6.0	6.6	2.3	-1.2	0.8	-0.6	1.0	12	2.6	3.5	3
4	Durable goods	1.6	-0.9	15.3	15.3	28.4	32.8	4.5	5.8	-0.2	-3.7	3.0	0.1	3.1	3 2	4.7	6.1	4
5	Nondurable goods	3.7	-0.9	5.0	5.4	6.4	13.9	6.8	7.0	3.8	0.2	-0.5	-1.0	-0.2	0 1	1.4	2.2	5
6	Services	-0.2	-12.1	-6.0	-5.1	-1.8	14.4	8.5	7.6	6.4	4.0	2.5	2.1	2.7	22	2.0	2.2	6
7	Gross private domestic investment	-2.0	-16.8	-2.2	2.1	3.9	19.8	4.7	7.9	10.5	9.0	2.9	-2.4	-6.1	-22	2.1	1.8	7
8	Fixed investment	1.9	-7.9	-3.1	0.7	3.8	14.4	7.0	3.8	3.3	1.8	1.1	-0.8	-1.8	-0 5	1.3	3.1	8
9	Nonresidential	0.6	-9.3	-6.4	-3.7	0.4	11.8	6.8	4.9	5.3	4.3	5.8	5.6	4.4	4 9	4.1	4.1	9
10	Structures	4.7	-10.8	-16.3	-14.9	-12.1	0.1	1.4	-0.9	-3.1	-3.4	-2.7	8.0	8.1	12 3	15.7	14.8	10
11	Equipment	-7.8	-19.2	-9.4	-3.7	2.5	18.4	4.6	1.4	4.9	3.5	7.2	5.3	0.2	0 9	-1.6	-0.1	11
12	Intellectual property products	7.9	3.3	3.4	3.4	5.9	12.2	11.9	11.6	10.3	9.0	9.0	8.3	6.4	4 9	3.6	2.6	12
13	Residential	6.7	-2.7	8.8	15.9	14.8	22.7	7.3	0.4	-2.4	-5.0	-11.4	-17.4	-18.1	-15 4	-7.2	0.0	13
14	Change in private inventories																	14
15	Net exports of goods and services																	15
16	Exports	-4.3	-24.1	-14.5	-9.7	-5.7	20.3	7.1	6.7	5.2	7.4	11.1	4.3	7.3	2 1	-0.4	2.1	16
17	Goods	-2.2	-24.1	-9.7	-4.4	-3.4	27.2	5.6	5.5	3.1	5.6	11.3	3.2	8.6	1 7	-1.3	1.5	17
18	Services	-8.2	-24.2	-22.9	-19.3	-10.2	8.4	10.0	9.2	9.9	11.5	10.5	6.7	4.4	26	1.6	3.2	18
19	Imports	-5.5	-22.1	-8.4	0.1	5.7	30.4	13.6	11.1	12.7	11.8	8.2	2.1	-1.0	-3 <mark>9</mark>	-1.7	-0.2	19
20	Goods	-4.9	-19.8	-3.8	5.3	10.3	31.9	10.7	8.7	10.1	9.6	7.1	0.9	-2.0	-4 1	-0.9	0.4	20
21	Services	-8.0	-31.5	-27.3	-20.9	-13.8	23.4	29.3	23.9	27.2	23.4	13.6	8.2	4.1	-2 <mark>6</mark>	-5.2	-2.6	21
22	Government consumption expenditures																	
	and gross investment	4.4	5.0	2.2	1.1	1.4	-1.8	-0.6	-0.2	-2.3	-1.6	-0.6	0.8	2.7	4 1	4.8	4.3	22
23	Federal	4.3	10.2	5.2	4.5	7.6	-1.9	-0.4	0.6	-5.2	-4.0	-1.9	-0.1	3.0	43	5.7	4.0	23
24	National defense	3.0	3.4	1.7	3.2	0.3	-1.1	-1.8	-5.0	-4.9	-3.5	-2.8	0.2	2.5	2 9	5.0	3.3	24
25	Nondefense	6.3	20.3	10.6	6.4	18.3	-3.0	1.4	8.6	-5.6	-4.5	-0.8	-0.6	3.5	6 1	6.7	4.7	25
26	State and local	4.5	1.9	0.4	-0.9	-2.2	-1.7	-0.7	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	0.2	1.3	2.6	40	4.3	4.5	26
	Addenda:														•			
27	Gross domestic income (GDI) ¹	1.1	-7.9	-2.5	0.2	1.6	12.5	6.6	4.4	3.7	2.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1		27

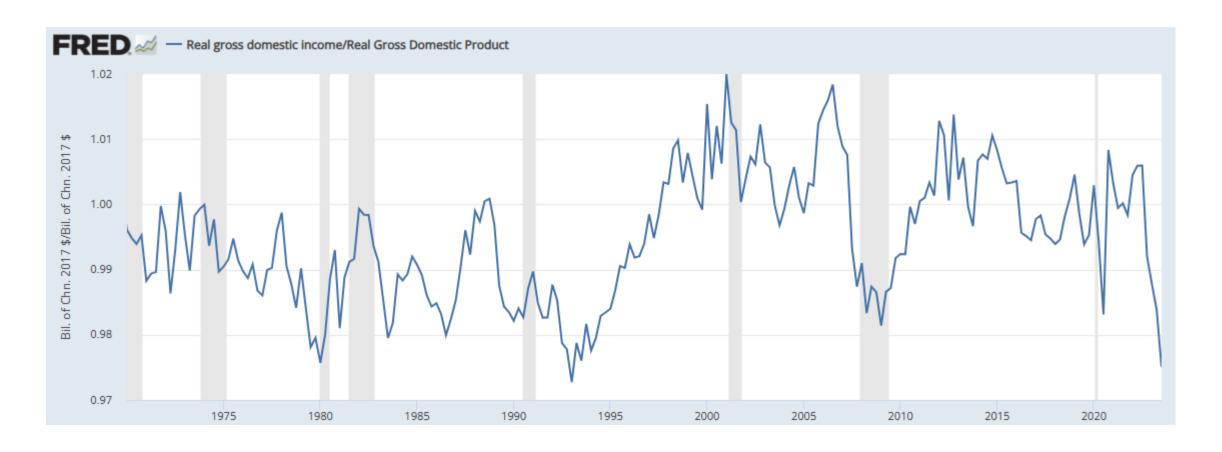


2/9/24 Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis 35











Analysts are still expecting +13% EPS growth in 2024, but I believe the leading indicators of earnings suggest these expectations are vastly overstated.

EPS forecasts will be marked down, in my view, as the sharp rise in the cost of capital will inevitably lead to rising delinquencies, defaults, bankruptcies, and ultimately job cuts.



Recessions are always a slow buildup of many things.

But if we see a rapidly steepening yield curve, this may be a sign of rapid deterioration which can lead to someone being caught 'offsides'



Banks Continue to Face Tremendous Difficulty:

Large unrealized losses on HTM securities

- + Increasing depositor withdrawals
- + Declining commercial real estate prices
- + Rising loan loss provisions

= Tightening credit availability

2/9/24



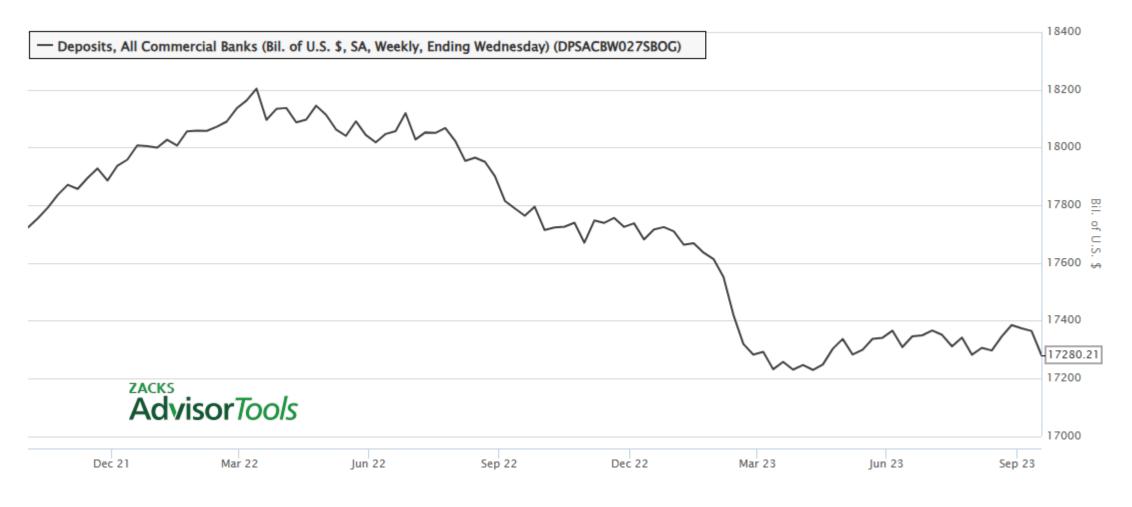
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NBER: 14% of all loans and 44% of office loans are in 'negative equity', leading to potentially up to 300 regional banks at risk of solvency runs.

Since March '22, \$1 trillion has been removed from US banks

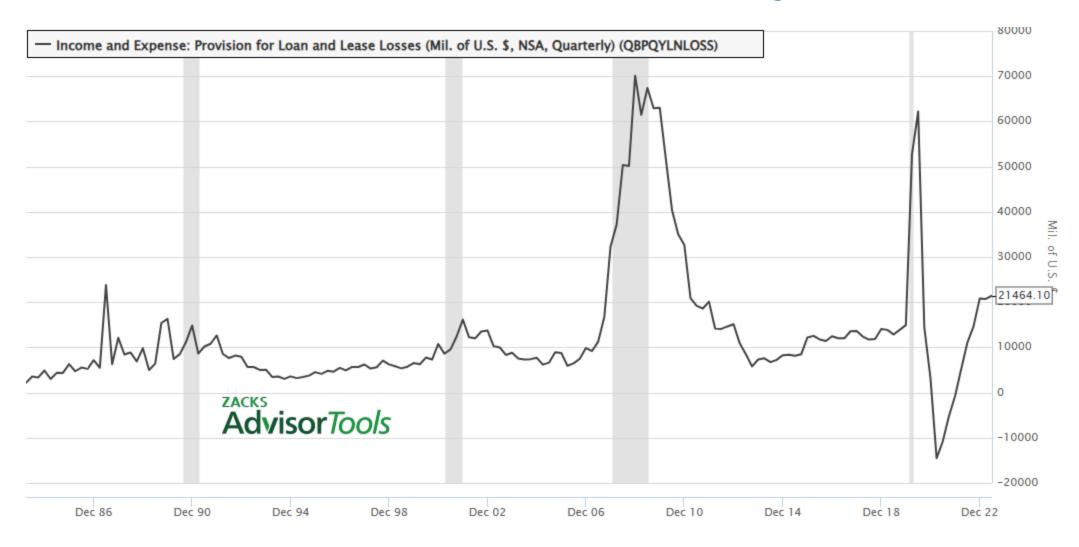


But has been stable since April '23



While Loan Loss Provisions Are Rising



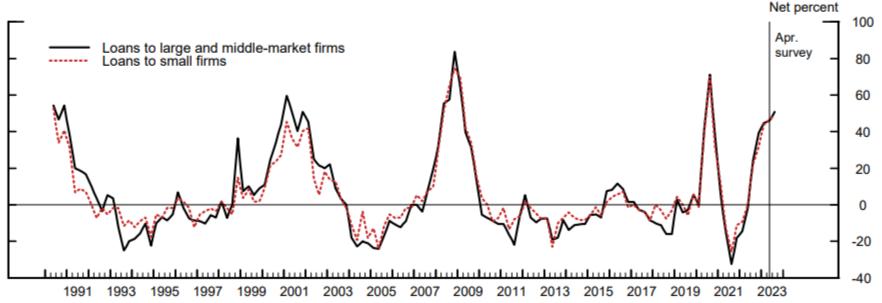


Net Result is Tightening Credit Availability



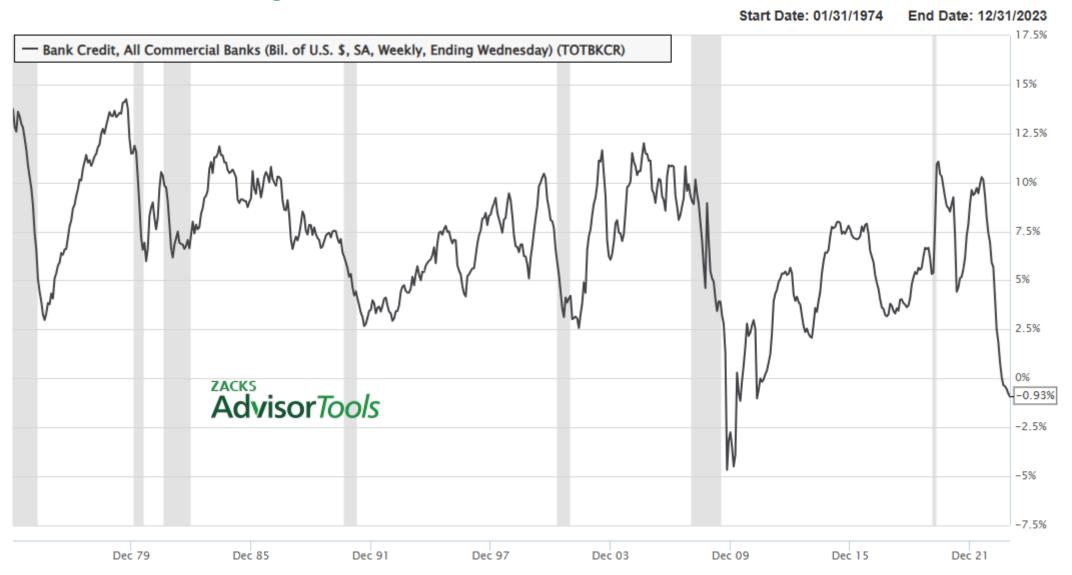
Measures of Supply and Demand for Commercial and Industrial Loans, by Size of Firm Seeking Loan

Net Percent of Domestic Respondents Tightening Standards for Commercial and Industrial Loans



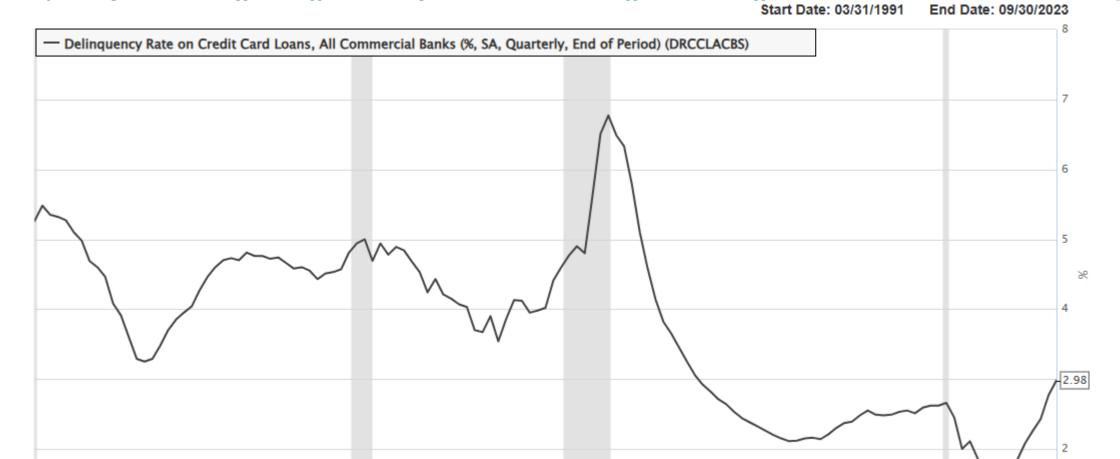
Bank Lending Rarely Contracts Outside of Recessions





Delinquency Rates Beginning To Rise Just as Cracks Begin Forming in the Labor Market





2/9/24

Dec 07

Dec 10

Dec 16

Dec 13

Dec 19

Dec 22

Dec 92

Dec 95

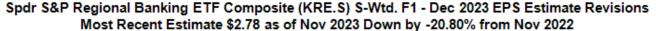
Dec 98

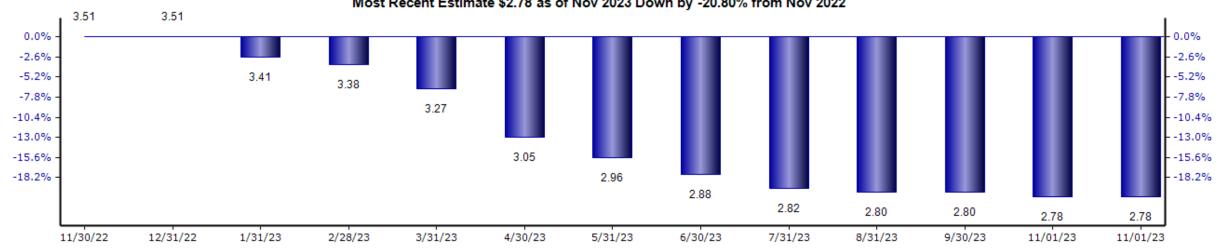
Dec 01

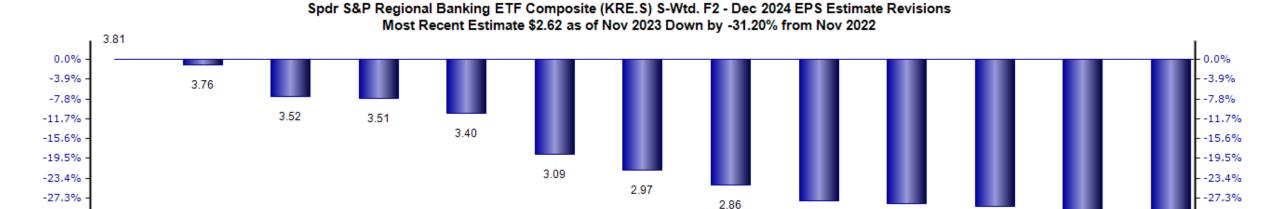
Dec 04

...and deep cuts to regional bank EPS forecasts









5/31/23

6/30/23

11/30/22

12/31/22

1/31/23

2/28/23

3/31/23

4/30/23

2.74

7/31/23

2.72

8/31/23

2.70

9/30/23

2.62

11/01/23

2.62

11/01/23



Discover Financial Services (DFS) shares declined -10% following Q4 earnings after the credit card network & lender more than doubled credit loss provisions to \$1.9 billion (vs \$900m a year ago) on sharply rising delinquencies.

Discover is a bellwether of the health of the American middle class with over 60 million cardholders, mostly of middle incomes.

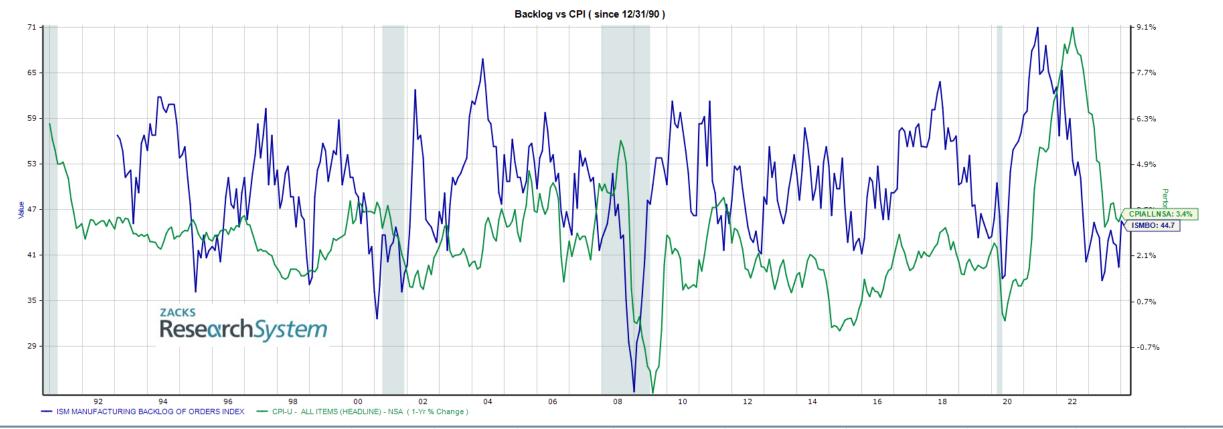


Regional banks are dealing with these fires simultaneously. I believe the banking crisis is not yet over.

2/9/24

Mfr Backlog Remains in Contraction for 15 Consecutive Months Continues to Forecast CPI Normalization





Title	High	Low	Median	Current	Cumulative Return	Annualized Return	Start Date	End Date
ISM MANUFACTURING BACKLOG OF ORDERS INDEX	70.60	23.00	50.50	44.70	-20.88%	-0.74%	01-31-1993	01-31-2024
CPI-U - ALL ITEMS (HEADLINE) - NSA (1-Yr % Change)	9.06%	-2.10%	2.50%	3.35%	143.26%	2.61%	12-31-1990	12-31-2023

New Home Prices Continue to Collapse On Higher Financing Costs







What does all this imply for stocks?

SPX Forward P/E Significantly Higher than Previous 5% Environments

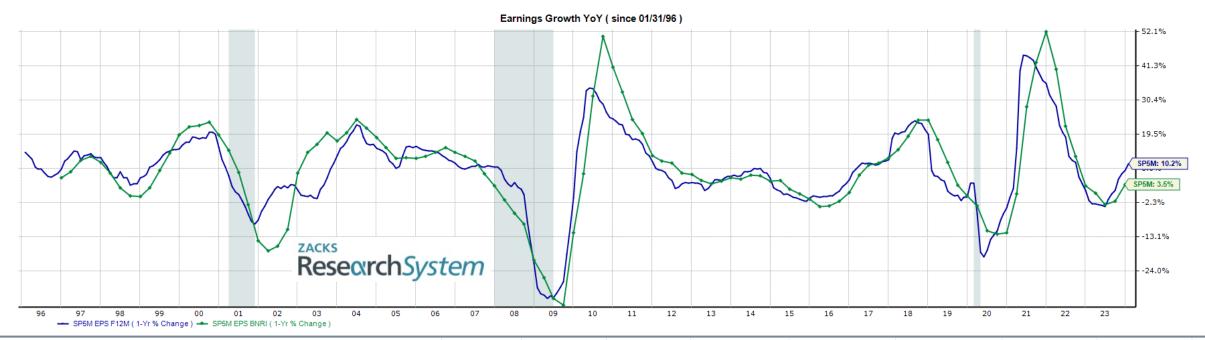




Title	High	Low	Median	Current	Cumulative Return	Annualized Return	Start Date	End Date	
S&P 500 Composite Market ETF (SP5M) P/E F12N	25.92	10.56	16.56	20.74			02-28-1999	02-07-2024	
FEDERAL FUNDS TARGET RATE	6.50	0.25	1.25	5.25	10.53%	0.40%	02-28-1999	12-31-2023	

...on expectations of accelerating EPS growth in 2024 + 2025

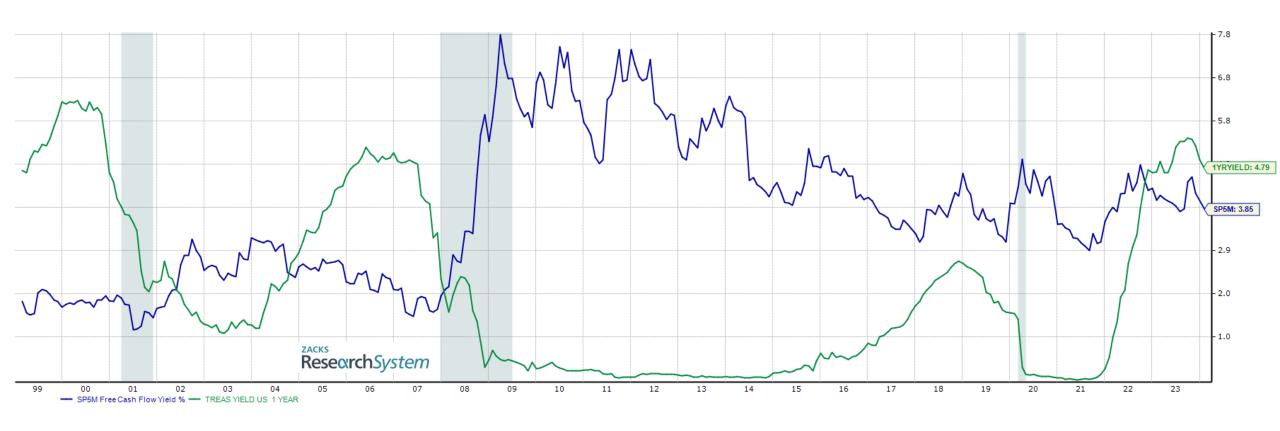




Title	High	Low	Median	Current	Cumulative Return	Annualized Return	Start Date	End Date	
S&P 500 Composite Market ETF (SP5M) EPS BNRI (1-Yr % Change)	52.15%	-34.91%	7.20%	3.55%	616.65%	7.18%	12-31-1996	12-31-2023	
S&P 500 Composite Market ETF (SP5M) EPS F12M (1-Yr % Change)	44.68%	-32.67%	8.20%	10.17%	718.23%	7.40%	01-31-1996	02-07-2024	



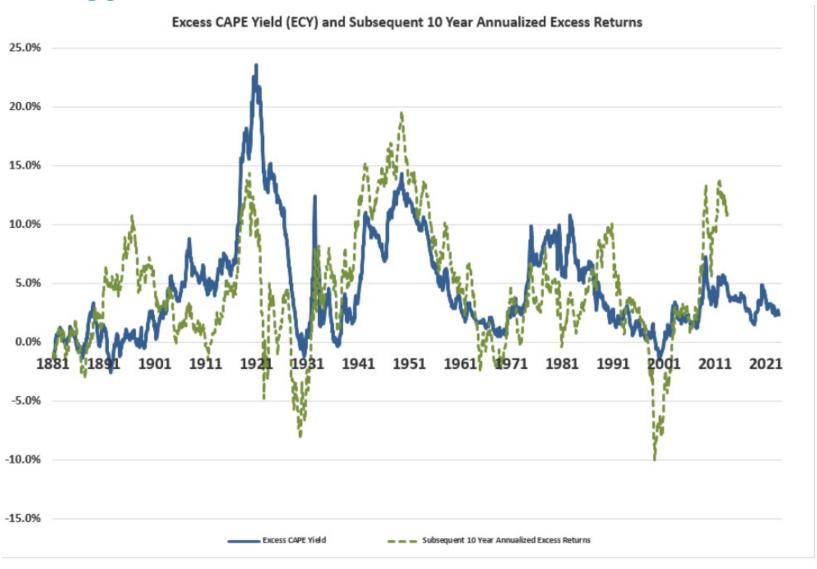
1-year UST Yield Comfortably Surpasses SPX Free Cash Flow Yield By Largest Margin Since 2007



Shiller P/E Suggests Forward 5-Year Returns May Be Lackluster

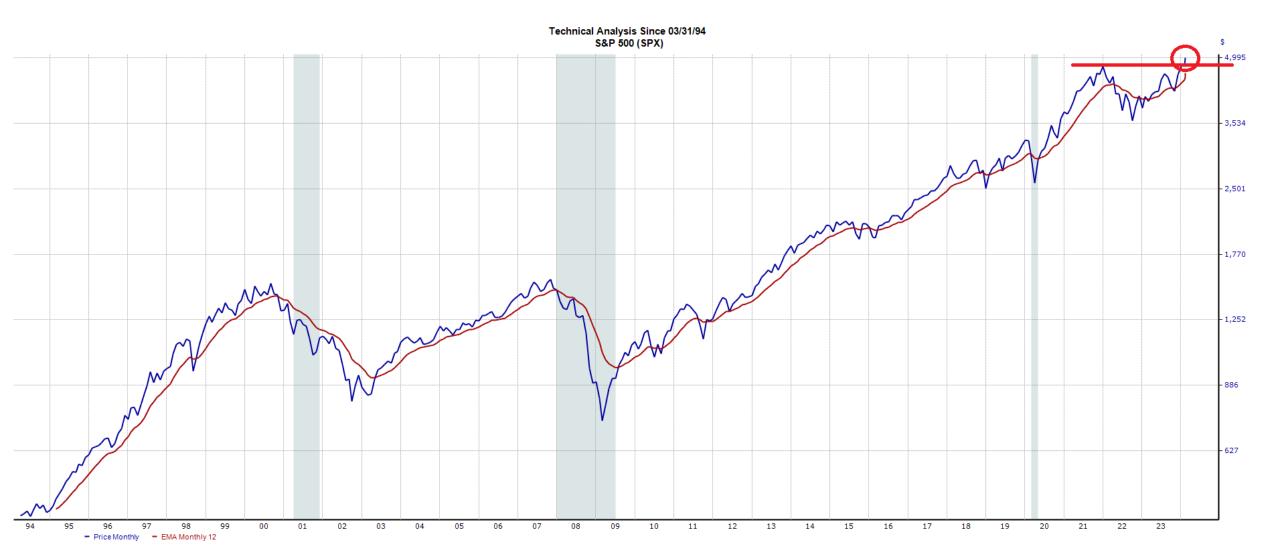


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However, the SPX Chart is Extremely Bullish





EPS Estimates Remain Strong, Analysts Expect Cyclical Recovery After 6 Quarters of Decelerating Growth



Strong evidence of disinflation across various measures: housing, used cars, and commodities

Easing long-term yields

Together, a 'goldilocks' blend of conditions fueling powerful market rally

2/9/24

My primary conclusions:



- 1. the *direction* of leading fundamental indicators (including the rising cost of capital), at the margin, implies negative pressure to S&P earnings. This means analysts *will* mark down both FY 2023 and FY 2024 EPS forecasts.
- 2. Markets are priced for earnings growth at a forward P/E of 20x.
- 3. If that doesn't happen, there will be a substantial drawdown.
- 4. Wait for the UST yield curve to re-steepen and the SPX to drop below a medium-term moving average (12-month MA, for example) for optimal recession timing

My Ideal Capital Allocation for 2024

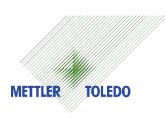


- Big Call: remain long risk S&P 500, Nasdaq-100 as long as it trades above its 12-month or 30-week moving average (your choice)
- Close out the long risk position and go defensive when you get a daily or weekly close below that moving average of your choice
- My Optimal Defensive Portfolio:
 - 1 Year Treasuries which currently pay 5%! Can also buy a money market mutual fund, but be sure to select only those who hold *only*
 Treasuries and/or deposit funds directly with the Federal Reserve, i.e. Vanguard Treasury Money Market Fund (VUSXX) or the Fidelity
 Treasury Money Market Fund (FZFXX)
 - Zacks Earnings Certain Portfolio
 - Focus especially on the companies with:
 - Lowest beta
 - Dividend growth and/or share buybacks
 - Low Shiller P/E
 - Position for a low-growth environment with a combination of recession-resistant growth (ZECPE) + income (1Y Treasuries).

Zacks Earnings Certain Businesses









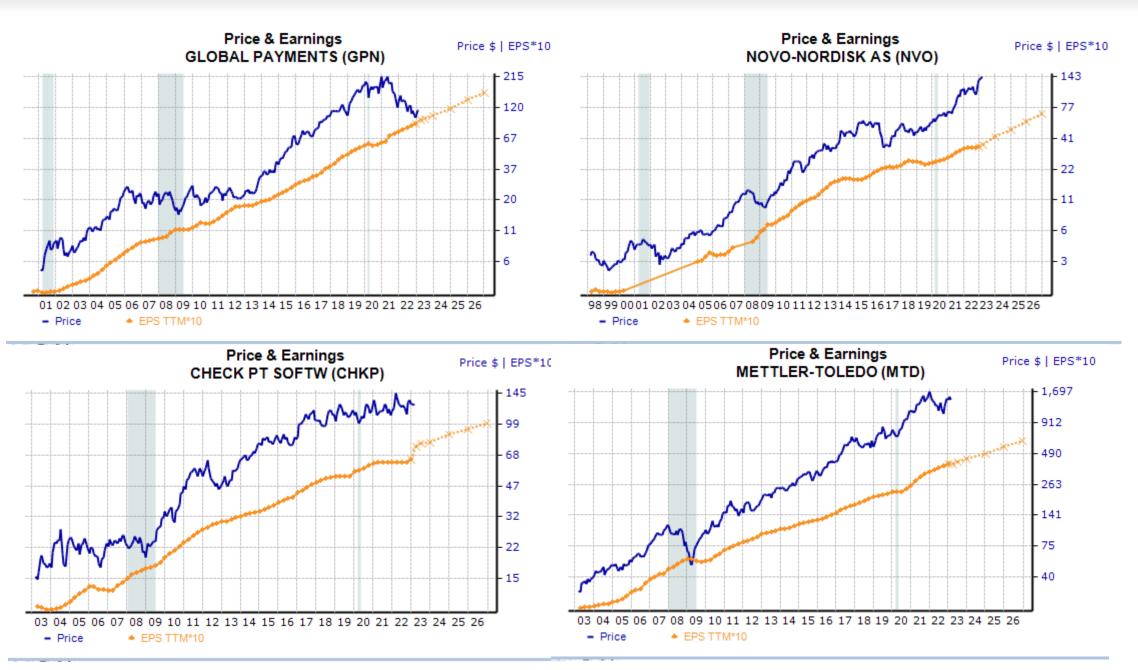












Thank You for Attending!



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