

Analyst Article

January 5, 2017

HUMBLE STUDENT OF THE MARKETS

eResearch Corporation is pleased to feature TWO articles by Cam Hui, who offers investment and trading insights on his website, **HumbleStudentOfTheMarkets.com**

Mr. Hui posts a market comment on the weekend plus one or two articles of interest during the week.

His subscription service includes annual, monthly, or daily pass options, and is focused on building a community of like-minded individuals with a common interest in investing and trading.

The article begins on the following page, and is entitled: **Top Down Meets Bottom Up: How Expensive Are Stocks?**



You can access his website and subscribe to his service at the following link: www.humblestudentofthemarkets.com

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Bob Weir, CFA Director of Research

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Wednesday, January 4, 2017

Top Down Meets Bottom Up

How Expensive Are Stocks?

Recently, I have seen several variations of market analysis concluding that stocks are expensive based on forward P/E ratios. David Rosenberg characterized the current equity environment as picking up pennies in front of a steamroller.

Here is a tweet from Jeroen Blokland.



US equities ARE expensive! via @FactSet



Blokland followed up the above tweet with an <u>additional comment</u> indicating that earnings growth is badly needed.



We had our P now give us E! The S&P 500 is in desperate need of some #earnings growth.



Does this mean it is time to get cautious and sell your all stocks?

Not so fast! A case can be made that the analysis of the forward P/E chart is based on a misread of how forward EPS expectations are formed. On an adjusted basis, stocks do not appear to be expensive at all.

Misreading Forward P/E

Let us consider the process of how EPS estimates are formed. Individual analysts project earnings for the companies that they cover. Various data services compile and aggregate earnings estimates. From these estimates, forward EPS can be calculated for individual companies and for the market as a whole.

What happens when there is a macro shock to the system, such as the Asian Crisis, or the election of a new leader who promises business friendly policies? How do analysts react when the magnitude of the effect is unknown?

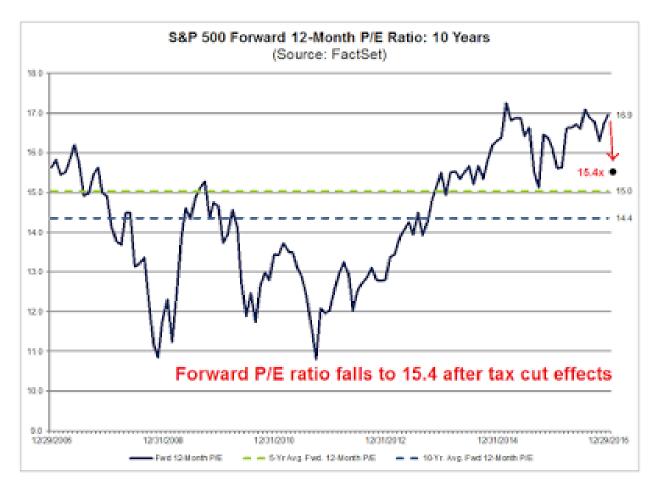
During my experience managing equity portfolios using bottom-up quantitative models, a sequence of events occur in approximately the following way after a macro shock. First, the best factors that work are the short-term technical analysis models, followed by estimate revision factors, as analysts revise their earnings upwards or downwards. Finally, the classic fundamentally driven value and growth factors then respond.

After a macro shock, analysts know that things will be very good, or very bad, but they don't know how much. They don't actually revise their estimates until they can quantify the effect.

In the current environment, the market believes that the Trump tax proposals will be positive for earnings growth. We just don't know how much. In effect, company analysts have not yet revised their earnings estimates to reflect the likely effects of the Trump tax cuts.

On the other hand, while bottom-up derived data of individual company analysts' estimates don't reflect the effects of the Trump tax cuts, Street strategists have taken a stab at projecting the likely tax cut effects on S&P 500 earnings. As I pointed out before (see How Trumponomics can push the SP 500 to 2500+), the consensus forecast is about a 10% boost to earnings in FY2017.

The chart below from <u>FactSet</u> (annotations in red are mine) depicts what happens if the E in the forward P/E ratio rose by 10%, as per the top-down strategists. The forward P/E falls from 16.9, which is near its historical highs, to 15.4, which is slightly above its 5-year average. Do stocks look expensive when viewed this way?



What About Trailing P/E And Earnings Growth?

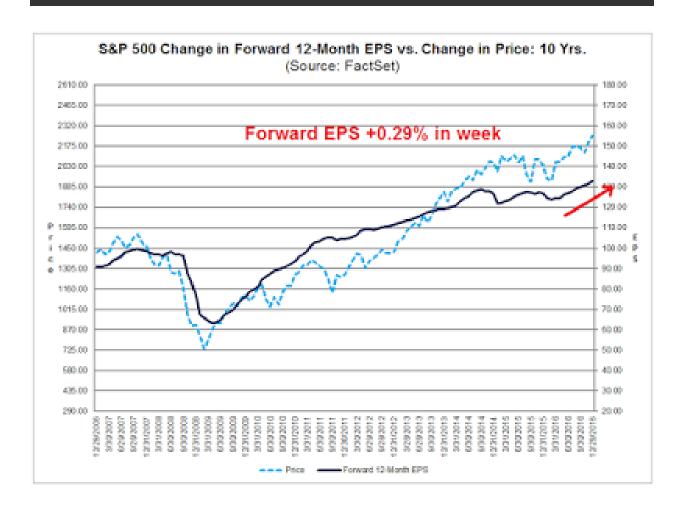
On a trailing P/E basis, the stock market does appear to be expensive at first glance. However, as the chart below shows, a trailing P/E ratio of 20.6 translates to an earnings yield of 4.9%. When you consider that the 10-year Treasury note yields 2.5%, do stocks look expensive?



The bull case for U.S. equities has three earnings components:

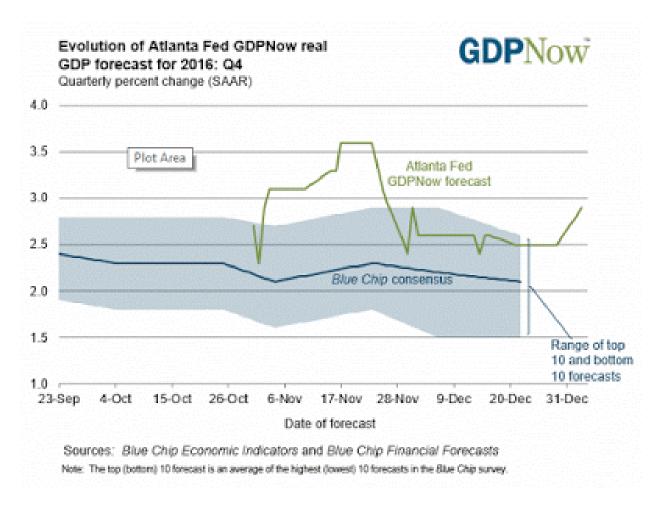
- 1. Organic cyclical growth;
- 2. Tax cut effect; and
- 3. One-time tax holiday boost from the repatriation of offshore cash.

Company analysts have not factored the last two effects into their earnings estimates. However, we can see from <u>FactSet</u> that forward EPS continues to rise due to a cyclical recovery in economic growth.



<continued>

Indeed, the latest Atlanta Fed's nowcast of O4 GDP has risen to 2.9%:

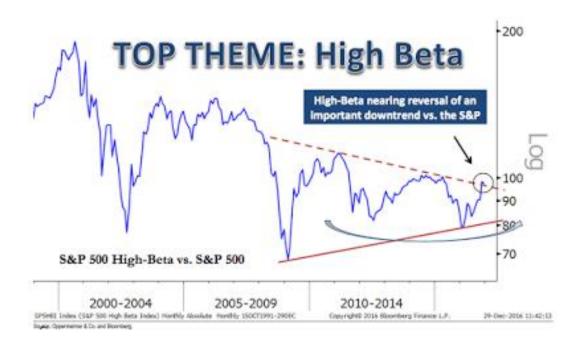


The growth revival component of the bull case is well supported by the evidence, both from a top-down (Atlanta Fed's GDPNow) and bottom-up (FactSet's aggregated forward EPS) basis.

The Bull And Bear Cases

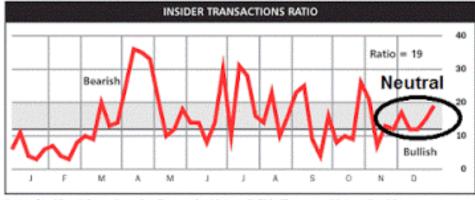
In conclusion, we can make a bull case that the U.S. equity market is fairly valued. The forward P/E ratio, adjusted for the Trump tax cuts, is not out of line with historical experience. The trailing earnings yield appears reasonable when compared to fixed income alternatives. The economy is undergoing a cyclical rebound, which would have happened no matter who had won the election.

Just because a market is fairly valued does not meant that it cannot get overvalued. The bull case is also bolstered by a positive momentum in risk appetite. <u>Josh Brown</u> highlighted analysis from Ari Wald of Oppenheimer indicating that high-beta stocks have rallied through a relative downtrend. While nothing goes up in a straight line, this development can be interpreted bullishly on an intermediate-term basis.



The bear case is that the market is pricing in the full (positive) effects of the Trump tax cuts. If the incoming administration stumbles and cannot get its fiscal package through Congress, equity prices will adjust downwards in accordance with that disappointment. In addition, there are plenty of policy potholes in the road as the new team takes over the White House (see <u>The bear case</u>: How Trumponomics keeps me awake at night).

For the last word, we can get a clue from how corporate insiders are reacting. The latest update from <u>Barron's</u> of insider activity shows that the behavior of this group of "smart investors" has been in neutral since the election.



Ratio of Insiders Sales to Buys. Readings under 12:1 are Bullish. Those over 20:1 are Bearish.

The total top 20 sales and buys are 144,594,822 and 7,792,038 respectively: Source: Thomson Reuters

So far, the insiders do not appear terribly concerned about valuation, but they are sitting on the fence.

Pick your poison.

Regards,

Cam Hui

Humble Student of the Markets, Inc.

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