

Mitch on the Markets

Stock Market Investor's Biggest Worries Today



By Mitch Zacks
Portfolio Manager

By March of this year, this will be the 3rd longest U.S. economic expansion since 1900, and the bull market is now the 2nd longest in history. Thinking about these two facts together, it naturally has many investors wondering: is the end near? Something has to give, right?

Well...yes and no. The nature of economic cycles and bull markets is that historically, they always come to an end at some point. Everyone knows what happens next – recessions, job losses, and bear markets agonize the economy, but then an economic recovery and expansion arrive and the process repeats itself! It's the circle of financial life, and I doubt it will ever change. That's why the four most dangerous words in investing are: "It's different this time."

For many investors out there, however, it *does feel very different this time*. The political climate in this country and in many countries across Europe is changing fast, and policy shakeups feel inevitable. If anything, this upsurge of

political and social unrest has caused a higher degree of *uncertainty* amongst investors and corporations, and markets loathe uncertainty.

Here are the three biggest worries I see for investors today:

1) The Economic Expansion and Bull Market are Long in the Tooth – as mentioned before, this is the 3rd longest U.S. economic expansion since 1900, and the 2nd longest bull market ever. I've written many times before that bull markets do not necessarily have to die of old age, and neither do economic expansions. But, it can reasonably be deduced that there's a reason expansions and bull markets don't go on forever. Assets eventually get mispriced and growth cycles get stunted by bubbles or misallocations of capital. It's only a matter of time.

2) Geopolitical Instability – all bets appear to be off when it comes to President Trump's vision of America's place within the global political and economic sphere. This may embolden China and/or Russia to make drastic bets, which can have far-reaching

economic and market consequences. It's difficult to know exactly what those may be, but it feels as though now more than ever the political chess match has intensified greatly.

3) Euphoria – with fiscal stimulus seemingly on the way as well as tax cuts and promised deregulation, investors and corporations may get a little too excited about growth prospects ahead. When that happens, investors tend to take more risks, which bids up the prices of assets well into overvalued territory. Before everyone realizes that everything is overpriced, the bear market will likely be in full force.

You most likely noticed that there was no mention of policy missteps from the new administration here in the U.S. That's because it is largely our belief that the policy proposals that involve taxes, deregulations, and fiscal spending are not likely to throw the economic expansion off course. They may be inflationary in many respects, but we do not believe to the point that causes a crisis. The Federal Reserve is in a position to raise interest rates substantially to combat inflation, and such moves will likely be effective if taken. The new administration may be able to stoke growth in the near term (next year or two), the question is will stocks get frothy if there's too much excitement and *expectation* built around that growth. That's the critical factor investors should remain focused on.

Bottom Line for Investors

There are many uncertainties and worries that exist in the marketplace today. But then again, aren't there always uncertainties and worries? Investors must remember to keep focus on the fundamentals that actually move markets: broad-based economic growth, corporate earnings growth, an upward sloping yield curve, and high and rising leading economic indicators. All of those signals point to more bull market ahead, for now. But investors need to keep a close eye on how policies take shape and how the world responds to a new political agenda. It's a time for cautious optimism.

-Mitch

About Mitch Zacks

Mitch is a Portfolio Manager at Zacks Investment Management. Mitch has been featured in various business media including the Chicago Tribune and CNBC. He wrote a weekly column for the Chicago Sun-Times and has published two books on quantitative investment strategies. He has a B.A. in Economics from Yale University and an M.B.A. in Analytic Finance from the University of Chicago.



Disclosure:

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Inherent in any investment is the potential for loss.

Zacks Investment Management, Inc. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Zacks Investment Research. Zacks Investment Management is an independent Registered Investment Advisory firm and acts as an investment manager for individuals and institutions. Zacks Investment Research is a provider of earnings data and other financial data to institutions and to individuals.

This material is being provided for informational purposes

only and nothing herein constitutes investment, legal, accounting or tax advice, or a recommendation to buy, sell or hold a security. Do not act or rely upon the information and advice given in this publication without seeking the services of competent and professional legal, tax, or accounting counsel. The information contained herein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable but we do not guarantee accuracy or completeness. Publication and distribution of this article is not intended to create, and the information contained herein does not constitute, an attorney-client relationship. No recommendation or advice is being given as to whether any investment or strategy is suitable for a particular investor. It should not be assumed that any investments in securities, companies, sectors or markets identified and described were or will be profitable. All information is current as of the date of herein and is subject to change without notice. Any views or opinions expressed may not reflect those of the firm as a whole.

The S&P 500 Index is a well-known, unmanaged index of the prices of 500 large-company common stocks, mainly blue-chip stocks, selected by Standard & Poor's. The S&P 500 Index assumes reinvestment of dividends but does not reflect advisory fees. An investor cannot invest directly in an index. The volatility of the benchmark may be materially different from the individual performance obtained by a specific investor.