

## US stock market: rational exuberance?

Since its low point last March, the main index of the US stock market, the S&P 500, has risen, with few pauses, by around 70%. This stock market rally has been accompanied in recent weeks by dynamics in certain segments of the US stock markets that have reminded us of events which were followed by significant stock market corrections in the past.

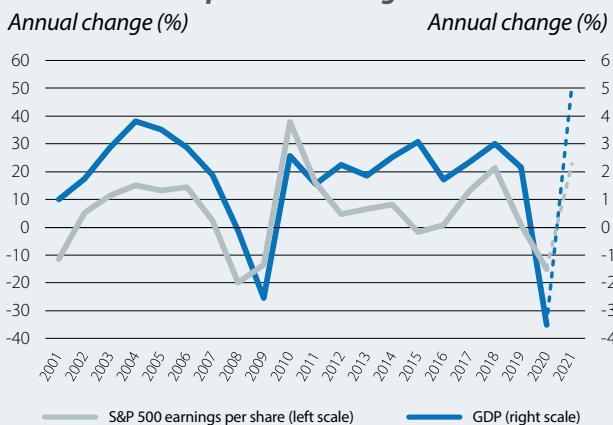
Retail investment activity has reached its highest peak since the crash of 2008, with the addition of the use of financial derivatives, instruments designed in principle for professional uses. The more than exponential growth of certain technology or emerging technology stocks have drawn parallels with the rise and fall of the Nasdaq in the year 2000 (the so-called dot-com bubble). Furthermore, all this is occurring in a context of significant growth in assets that carry risk (other stock markets, particularly emerging ones), high risk (commodities) or extremely high risk (cryptocurrencies).

Beyond the financial and media noise, the combination of a certain «vertigo», with the US stock market at very high levels, and these atypical behaviours raises reasonable doubts over whether the US stock market could be disconnecting from the economic fundamentals.

To address this issue, we first need to recall that the current bullish phase is occurring in the context of a long cycle which began in April 2009. The key to this long take-off is the coexistence of two major supporting factors, low interest rates and the strong performance of the US economy and, by extension, of corporate earnings. Both of these factors are also behind the stock market rally which has been taking place since April 2020. Thus, thanks to an unprecedented fiscal stimulus and monetary expansion policy implemented by the Fed, expectations of economic recovery have been greatly reinforced in the markets. The improved expectations for economic growth have also been reflected in the expectations for growth in corporate earnings. In other words, expected economic growth and corporate earnings are in line with the historical evidence.

Nevertheless, this alignment of economic growth and earnings growth may not be enough to dispel all the doubts. The first concern, and perhaps the most critical one, is that, despite the expected good profits, stock prices may have been higher than would be reasonable, causing metrics that have traditionally captured moments of overvaluation to become stressed. If we focus on what is perhaps the key measure, the price/earnings (CAPE) ratio over the past 10 years, the data suggest that it is indeed rather high. While not as extreme as in the year 2000, it is currently double the historical average.

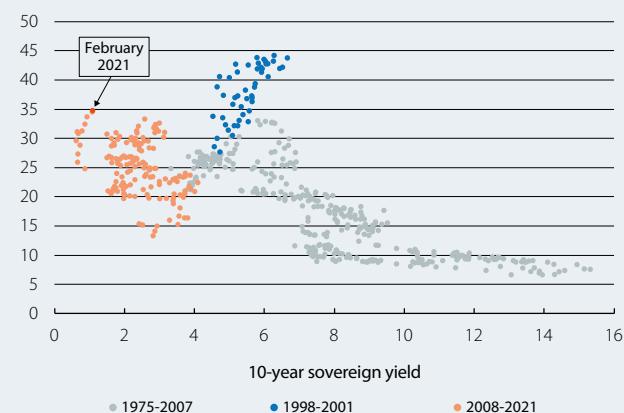
### US: S&P 500 corporate earnings and GDP



**Source:** CaixaBank Research, based on data and forecasts from Bloomberg (earnings per share), from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (historical GDP) and internal forecasts (GDP).

### US: CAPE ratio of the S&P 500 and sovereign yield

CAPE ratio (points) \*

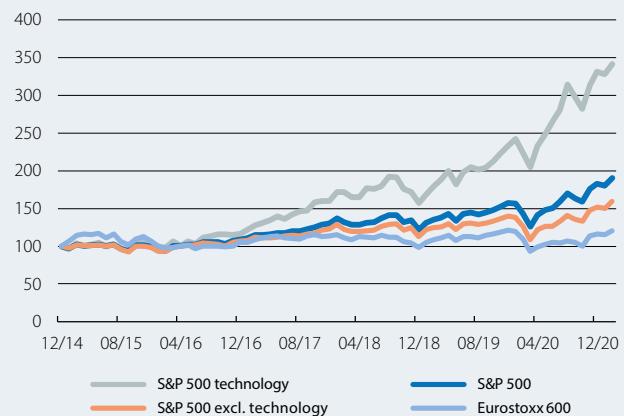


**Note:** The CAPE ratio shows the ratio between the valuation of the S&P 500 stock market index and the average earnings of the companies that comprise the index over the last 10 years.

**Source:** CaixaBank Research, based on data from Robert J. Shiller, available at <http://www.econ.yale.edu/~shiller/data.htm>

### Stock market indices

Index (100 = December 2014)



**Source:** CaixaBank Research, based on data from Bloomberg.

However, there is one important element missing in this intertemporal comparison, namely the risk-free interest rate: on equal terms, a lower interest rate justifies higher valuations.<sup>1</sup> Indeed, when we compare the CAPE ratio and interest rates over a long time span, the strength of this relationship is evident. What does this tell us about current valuations and interest rates? While they have not deviated significantly from the historical relationship, they are far away enough to suggest caution.<sup>2</sup>

A second source of concern stems from the signs of exuberance in certain segments, such as those with which we opened this article. Here we must distinguish between situations of a different nature. The least worrying among them are no doubt those which have attracted the most headlines. The entry of retail investors should not, in itself, pose a major market risk. The use of investment apps, the use of complex financial instruments without having sufficient knowledge, or even the coordination of retail positions in certain securities are, of course, important issues for regulation and consumer protection. In terms of market risk, however, they tend to be contained phenomena. In any case, the underlying trend of the growing role of retail investors has been developing gradually since 2009 and does not appear to have soared in 2020.

What is more significant is the differential performance of tech companies. Here we must take care to distinguish between companies with a consolidated trajectory which are benefiting from the acceleration of global trends such as digitalisation, e-commerce and teleworking, from others dedicated to emerging technologies. Broadly speaking, the fundamentals of the big tech firms are good and they particularly benefit from low interest rates, as much of their current valuation reflects the expectation of future earnings. The same cannot be said for businesses that are not yet able to generate profits, especially in technology sectors that are still very much emerging and often low-cap. In this area, the risk is higher.

Therefore, if the current rally seems largely to take the recovery of the US economy as a given, can we definitively dismiss the stock market as a source of risk? Unfortunately not, as there are two important aspects to consider: the risk that the macro scenario anticipated by the markets may not come to fruition and the risks of contagion.

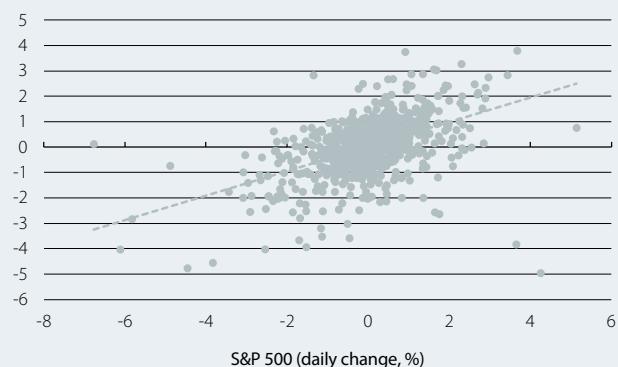
With regard to the first risk, we previously stated that the stock markets are pricing in a sustained economic recovery and, moreover, one without excessive inflationary pressures. However, there is a possibility that inflation expectations, which have remained contained

1. In more formal terms, if we understand that market price is equivalent to the discounted present value of future earnings, then the lower the interest rate, the higher the present value of those earnings.

2. At current interest rates, the historical ratio would suggest a CAPE ratio of between 27 and 32 points, compared to the actual ratio of almost 35 in February (or 33 if the expected recovery in corporate earnings in 2021 had already materialised). i.e. it would suggest a valuation for the S&P 500 of at least 4% lower.

### **Reaction of the S&P 500 and the Eurostoxx 600 to US economic data \***

*Eurostoxx 600 (daily change, %)*



**Note:** \* The points correspond to sessions in which an initial estimate of US inflation (CPI) or labour market data was published.

**Source:** CaixaBank Research, based on data from Bloomberg and the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

to date, could begin to experience upward pressure, which in turn would drive interest rates up as well.<sup>3</sup> What happened with the long-term US interest rate is a reminder that this risk is present in investors' minds: between the beginning of this year and mid-February, the nominal yield of 10-year sovereign debt had increased by around 40 bps, of which 25 bps reflected higher inflation expectations.

The second risk, as mentioned, is that of financial contagion. It is true that some of the arguments set out above, and in particular that relating to the relative overvaluation of the US stock market, are less prevalent in other sectors of the North American stock market or in the European and emerging markets. Nevertheless, if we limit ourselves to the international contagion channel, in the event of a major correction in the US stock market, investors may not discriminate sufficiently between assets, at least in the short term. As can be seen in the chart, European stock markets are conditioned by developments in the fundamentals of the US economy.<sup>4</sup> If these fundamentals were to take a turn for the worse, it would be logical to expect some contagion in Europe. Following this hypothetical correction, idiosyncratic factors will undoubtedly operate, and investors could be expected to discriminate between countries and sectors. But while it is raining, there may not be an umbrella for everyone.

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3. For illustrative purposes, if we previously mentioned that the historical relationship would suggest a CAPE ratio of between 27 and 32 points based on current interest rates, with a sovereign yield of 2.5% (+100-150 bps) the predicted CAPE ratio decreases to 25-28.5 points. This would suggest a valuation for the S&P 500 of at least 14% lower.

4. With daily data since 1987, the S&P 500 and the Eurostoxx 600 have moved in the same direction in 65% of all sessions. This figure rises above 70% if we focus exclusively on sessions in which inflation or labour market data have been published in the US. In addition to contagion to Europe, it may also reflect the synchrony between the business cycles in the US and Europe: the US inflation indicators and labour market also provide clues about the state of the European business cycle.