

# STRATEGAS Insight

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## Two Time Horizons Emerging

2021 is shaping up to be quite a good year on the economic front. Clear progress continues to be made in the administration of the vaccine; and, despite some setbacks—*new variants (California, Europe) and potential side effects (AstraZeneca, J&J)*—it appears both official and self-imposed restrictions on mobility have eased considerably. The economy continues to re-open and transition from recovery to expansion through the traditional mechanism, a **catalyst**. In this case, the catalyst is the successful administration of the vaccine, leading to successive increases in **activity, demand, output, revenue, investment, and profitability**. A package of recent data would appear to highlight the pickup in activity—monthly activity surveys, like the Philly Fed, have poked to multi-cycle highs, labor market gains have ticked-up considerably, and corporate profits for quarter ending March 31 have started to come in well above expectations.

Given the severity of the economic dislocation experienced in the

past year, and the size of the fiscal response aimed at offsetting it, investors could be forgiven for anticipating a spate of right-tailed (i.e., better-than-expected) outcomes, concluding we are out of the woods, and setting their portfolios on “expansion” mode. Indeed, consensus positioning—**which we don’t disagree with *prima facie***—would appear to reflect this view. Tactical allocation portfolios over the last six months have tilted in favor of value over growth, small- and mid-cap shares over large, and even non-US over domestic issues. We have made similar adjustments to our own clients’ portfolios, maintaining above-benchmark exposure to equities at 67% (relative to the traditional 60/40 framework). More granularly, within global equities, we favor US all cap value, US small caps, and international shares, specifically commodity-exporting emerging market countries. We have also started to increase exposure to non-US developed markets at the expense of domestic issues. From a US equity sector perspective, we believe traditional cyclical sectors will continue to benefit from the recovery in US economic growth. We are overweight Financials, Industrials, Energy, and Materials. We

remain generally underweight to fixed income, with 27% gross exposure versus 40% for the benchmark.

In our view, an important building block remains conspicuously absent. What organic driver (or drivers) of growth will emerge to carry the expansion beyond its pent-up, demand-fed, stimulus-backed, liquidity-driven surge? In the traditional cyclical recovery sequence, we highlight above (catalyst, activity, etc.), the revenue-to-investment transition mechanism depends on this.

At the same time—and *without making a normative political judgement*—the Biden administration has recently proposed a sizable expansion in federal spending. Some would posit these proposals are just what the doctor ordered to attract capital and fuel growth. Hopefully so. But, due to the proposal’s requirement to offset spending with revenue through the legislative process of “reconciliation,” sufficient uncertainty has emerged to require investors to assess the longer-term implications. Indeed, price action in recent weeks suggests investors have pulled away from the intermediate-term cyclical positioning that defined 2H’20 and early-1Q’21 performance and have adopted a

more neutral “wait-and-see” stance, with placeholders for growing concern over long-dated inflation and fiscal trends. The next six months or so, fueled by anabolic stimulus and replete with tantalizing Y/Y comps, may mask the true impact of the developing policy shift now underway.

What sits beyond that horizon?

If the policy is well-considered and its application well-administered, concerns should fade and the

benefits should be quickly discounted; alternatively, and without evidence in hand, the market will rely on the natural and, ostensibly, binding constraints of economic theory. Our policy research team in Washington, DC have observed that the budget proposals laid out by the administration take advantage of some nifty accounting to match revenue and expenses, with the ten-year window used to measure the proposal’s costs offset with

a fifteen-year window to capture revenue. What’s more, the nature of infrastructure spending, however defined, tends to be backend-loaded, while tax increases generally accrue on the frontend. While much will depend on the detail, this framework sets up the very real potential for fiscal drag in 2022. Investors will do well to watch these developments closely in coming months.

Strategas Recommended Asset Allocation (Apr'21)		
	Equities	Bonds
Overweight	US LC Value EM AC Core US MC Value US SC Core	IG Corporates
Neutral	Dev AC Core US LC Growth US MC Growth	ABS/CMBS Agencies TIPS Bank Loans US Dollar EMD
Underweight	US LC Core US MC Core	US MBS U.S. Treasuries High Yield

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Strategas is a global institutional brokerage and advisory firm. The Firm provides macro research, capital market and corporate advisory services, and investment management solutions to institutional investors and corporate executives in more than twenty countries around the world.

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## Index Overview & Key Definitions

Fed, The Fed or FED refers to the Federal Reserve System, the central bank of the United States. Fed Funds Rate, the interest rate at which a depository institution lends funds maintained at the Federal Reserve to another depository institution overnight. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) rate is a measurement of the output of goods and services produced by labor and property located in the United States. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is an inflation-adjusted measure that reflects the value of all goods and services produced by an economy in a given year. Nominal Gross Domestic Product is gross domestic product (GDP) evaluated at current market prices. The S&P 500 Index is an unmanaged index comprised of 500 widely held securities considered to be representative of the stock market in general. The Russell 1000 Index is a market capitalization weighted benchmark index made up of the 1000 largest U.S. companies in the Russell 3000 Index. The Russell 2000 Index is an unmanaged index considered representative of small-cap stocks. The PCE (Personal Consumption Expenditure) Index of Prices is a US-wide indicator of the average increase in prices for all domestic personal consumption. Using a variety of data including U.S. Consumer Price Index and Producer Price Index prices, it is derived from personal consumption expenditures; essentially a measure of goods and services targeted towards individuals and consumed by individuals. The Producer Price Index (PPI) program measures the average change over time in the selling prices received by domestic producers for their output. The prices included in the PPI are from the first commercial transaction for many products and some services. FAANG is an acronym for the five of the market's most popular tech stocks, namely Facebook, Apple, Amazon, Netflix and Alphabet's Google. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is an agreement signed by Canada, Mexico, and the United States, creating a trilateral trade bloc in North America. The Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate (SAAR) is a rate that is adjusted to take into account typical seasonal fluctuations in data and is expressed as an annual total. SAARs are used for data affected by seasonality, when it could be misleading to directly compare different times of the year. The Atlanta Fed GDPNow forecasting model provides a "nowcast" of the official estimate prior to its release by estimating GDP growth using a methodology similar to the one used by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. GDPNow is not an official forecast of the Atlanta Fed. Rather, it is best viewed as a running estimate of real GDP growth based on available data for the current measured quarter.

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ENV-STRA-0421