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Independent Investment Strategy

# Five Keys For Investment Success In 2024 And Beyond



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**Peter Perkins**

Partner, Global Strategy

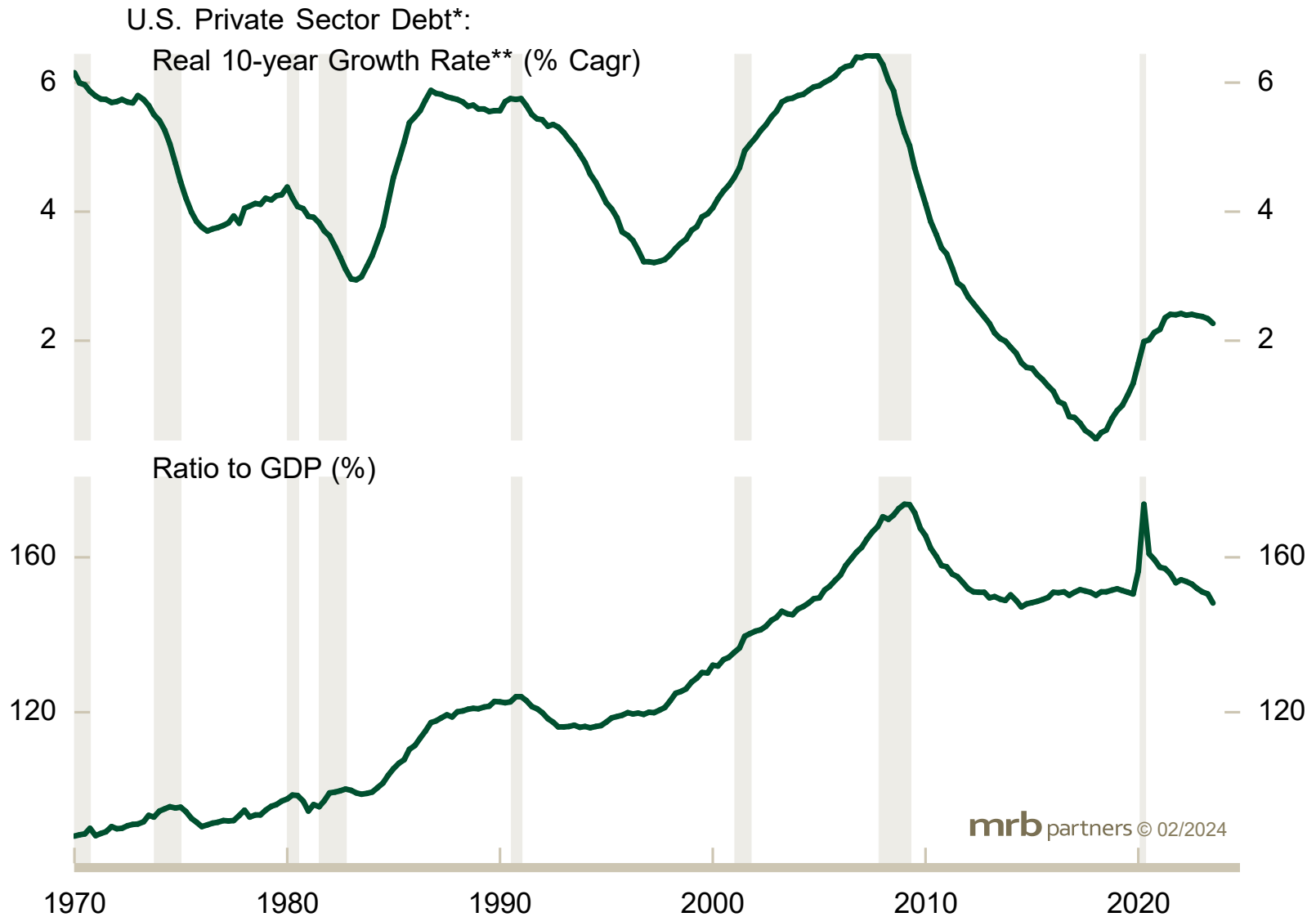
# Top Takeaways

- The last decade does not provide a good investment framework for the future.
- Interest rates will be higher for longer.
- Lower U.S. equity returns are inevitable.
- Don't ignore opportunities outside the U.S.
- The 60/40 portfolio is still relevant.

# Don't Think Last Decade Was The Norm

- The hangover from the bursting of the housing and credit bubble in 2008-2009 was intense and lasting.
- Households spent most of the 2010s fixing their balance sheets and reducing debt, a reversal of prior decades.
- As a result, consumer spending growth was much weaker over the decade, especially in the first half.
- Subpar consumer spending growth also helped suppress inflation.
- It wasn't "secular stagnation" as some said, it was a deleveraging cycle. This former headwind has ended.

# The 2000s Debt Binge Was Followed By A Bust

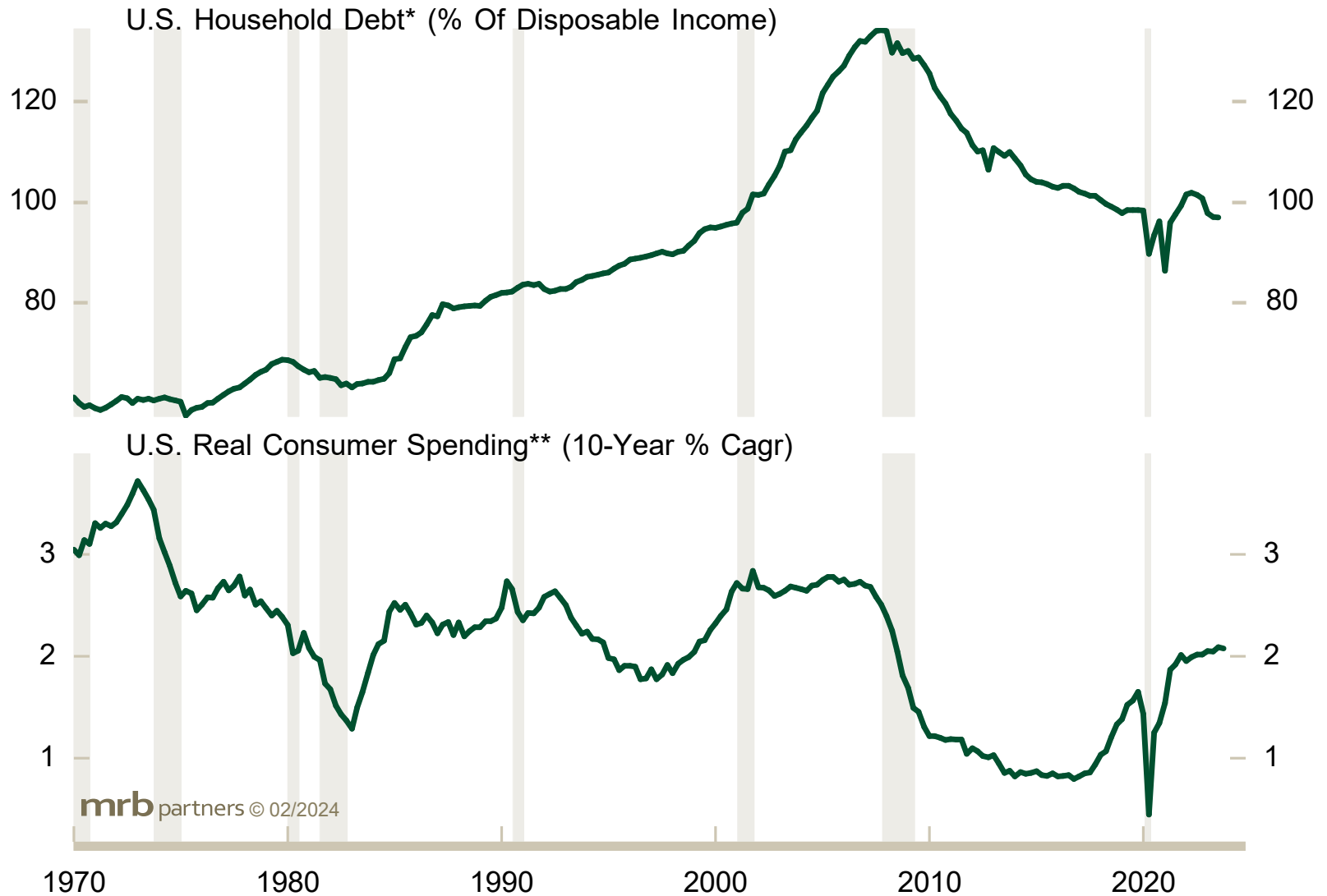


\* Household and business sectors; source: Federal Reserve

\*\* 10-year compound annual growth rate; sources: Federal Reserve and Bureau of Economic Analysis

Note: Shaded for NBER-designated U.S. recessions

# Consumers Are Normalizing After Last Decade's Deleveraging



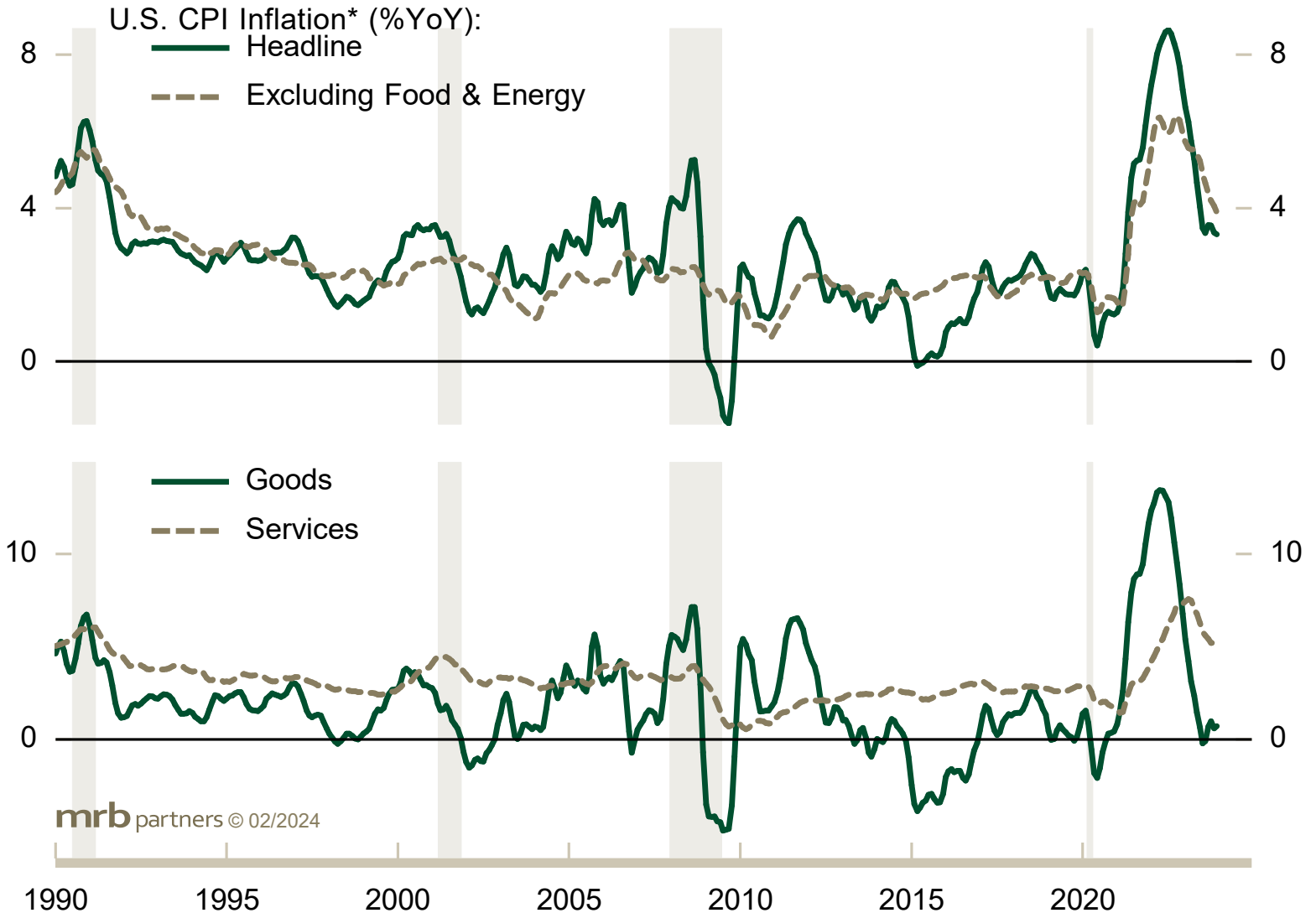
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\* Sources: Federal Reserve and Bureau of Economic Analysis

\*\* 10-year compound annual growth rate; source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

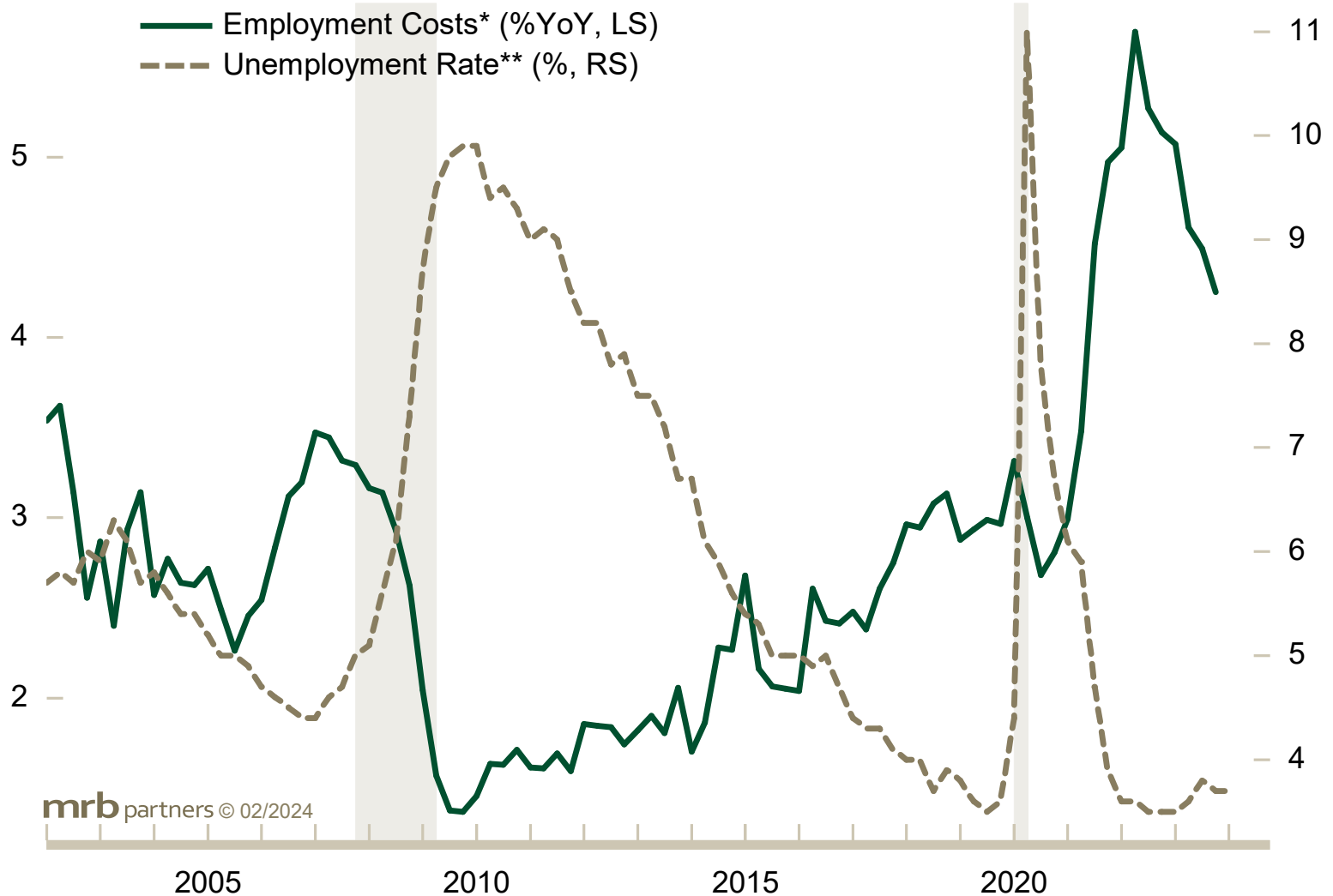
Note: Shaded for NBER-designated U.S. recessions

# Inflation Has Retreated, But The Battle Is Not Yet Won



\* Smoothed; source: Bureau of Labor Statistics  
Note: Shaded for NBER-designated U.S. recessions

# A Tight Job Market = Persistent Wage Pressure



\* Employment cost index for private sector wages and salaries; source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

\*\* Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Note: Shaded for NBER-designated U.S. recessions

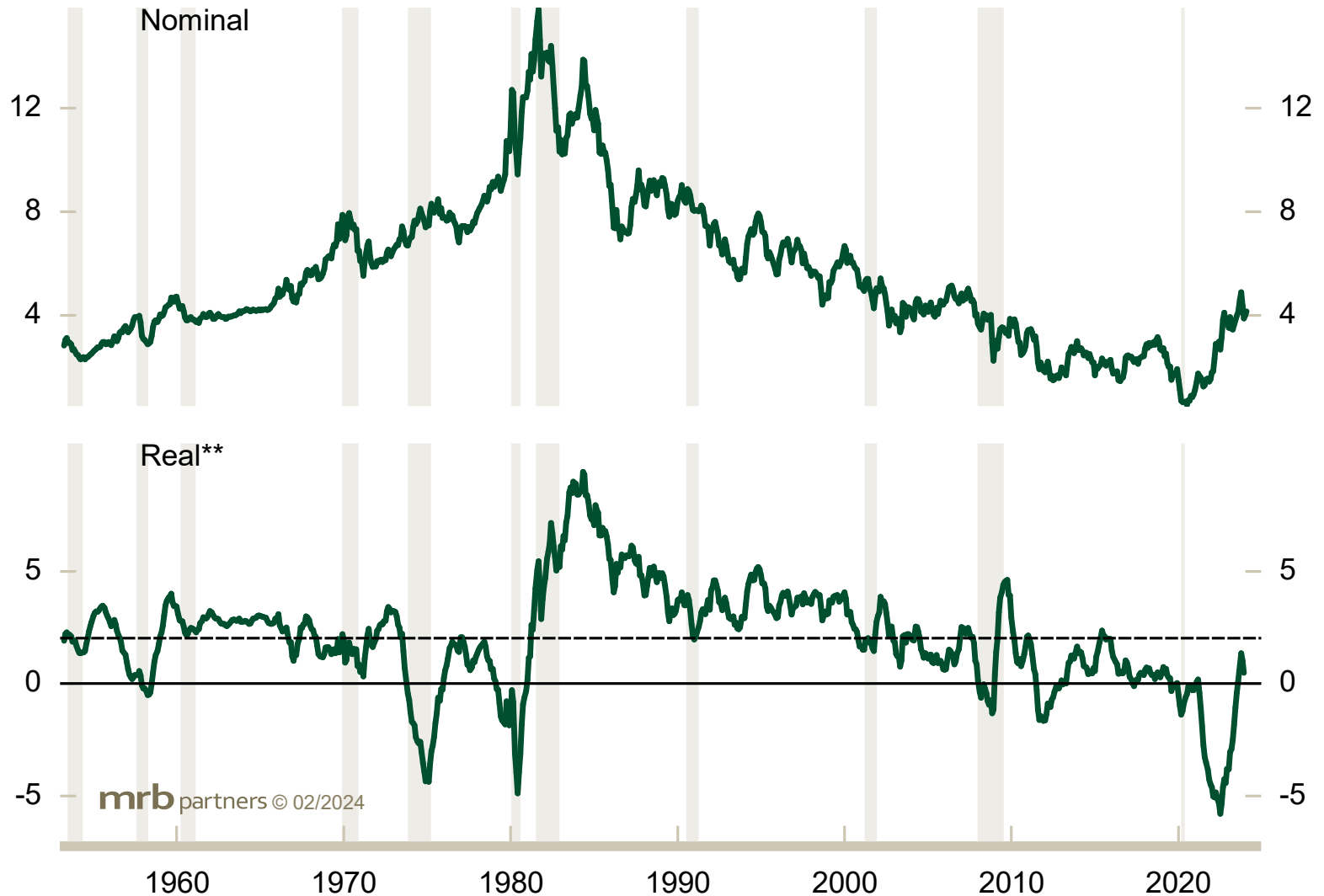
# This Is A Different Economic And Investment Climate

- Economic growth will be stronger this decade than last.
- Inflationary pressures and risks will be greater.
  - No or less economic slack (unemployment rate is very low).
  - De-globalization is inflationary.
  - Large fiscal deficit/debt easier to manage politically with higher inflation.
  - Populism and redistribution pressures raise inflation risks.
- Accordingly, interest rates will be higher on average.



# Don't Expect A Return To The Low Yields Of Last Decade

U.S. 10-Year Treasury Yield\* (%):

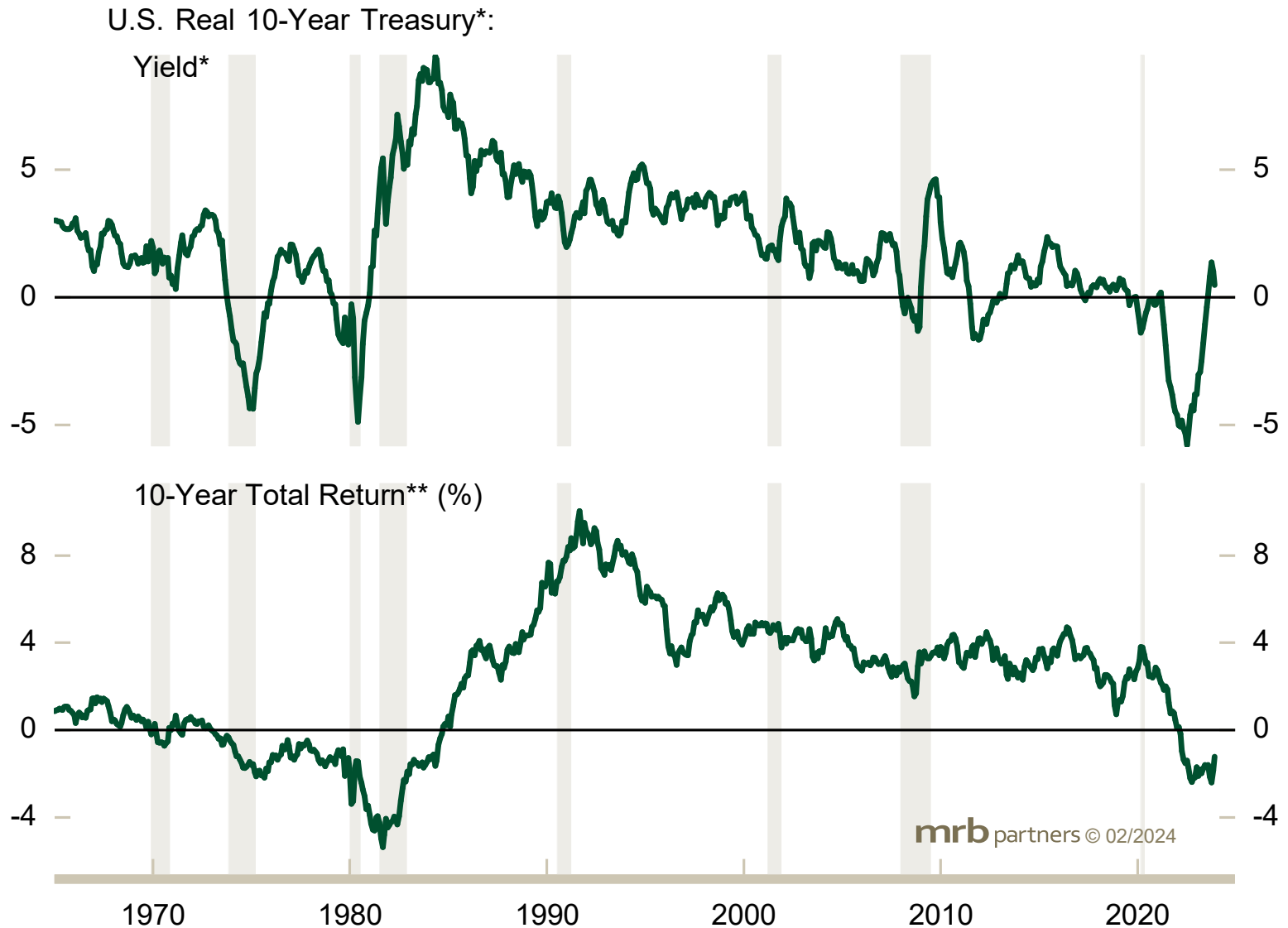


\* Source: Federal Reserve

\*\*Nominal yield minus 6-month average of CPI annual inflation rate; source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Note: --- in panel 2 is period mean; shaded for NBER-designated U.S. recessions

# Higher Real Yields Today = Higher Real Returns In The Future

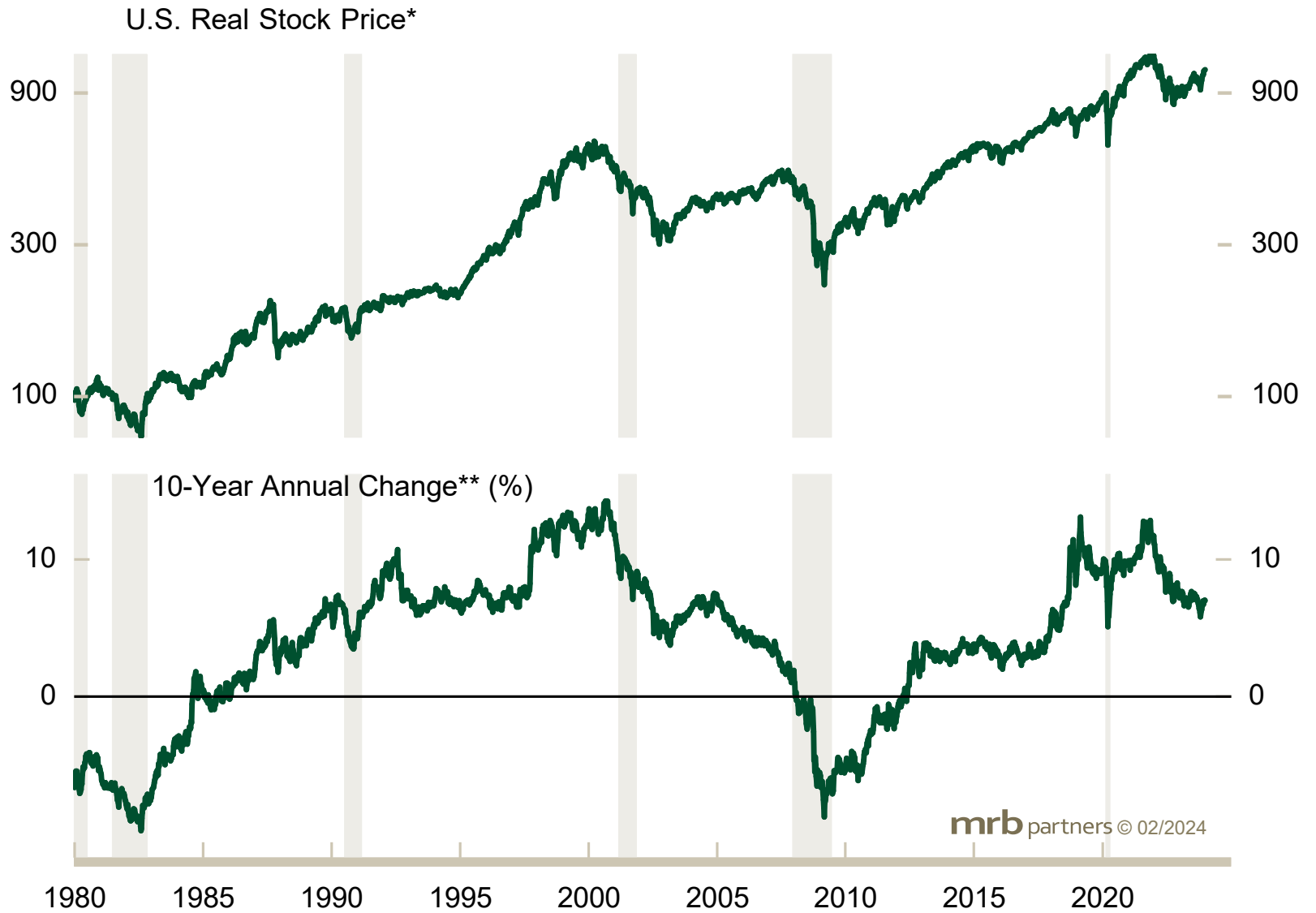


\* Nominal yield minus 6-month average of CPI inflation rate; source: Federal Reserve, Bureau of Labor Statistics

\*\* Compound annual return

Note: Shaded for NBER-designated U.S. recessions

# Lower U.S. Equity Returns Loom



\* Deflated by CPI; rebased; sources: MSCI and Bureau of Labor Statistics  
 \*\* 10-year compound annual growth rate

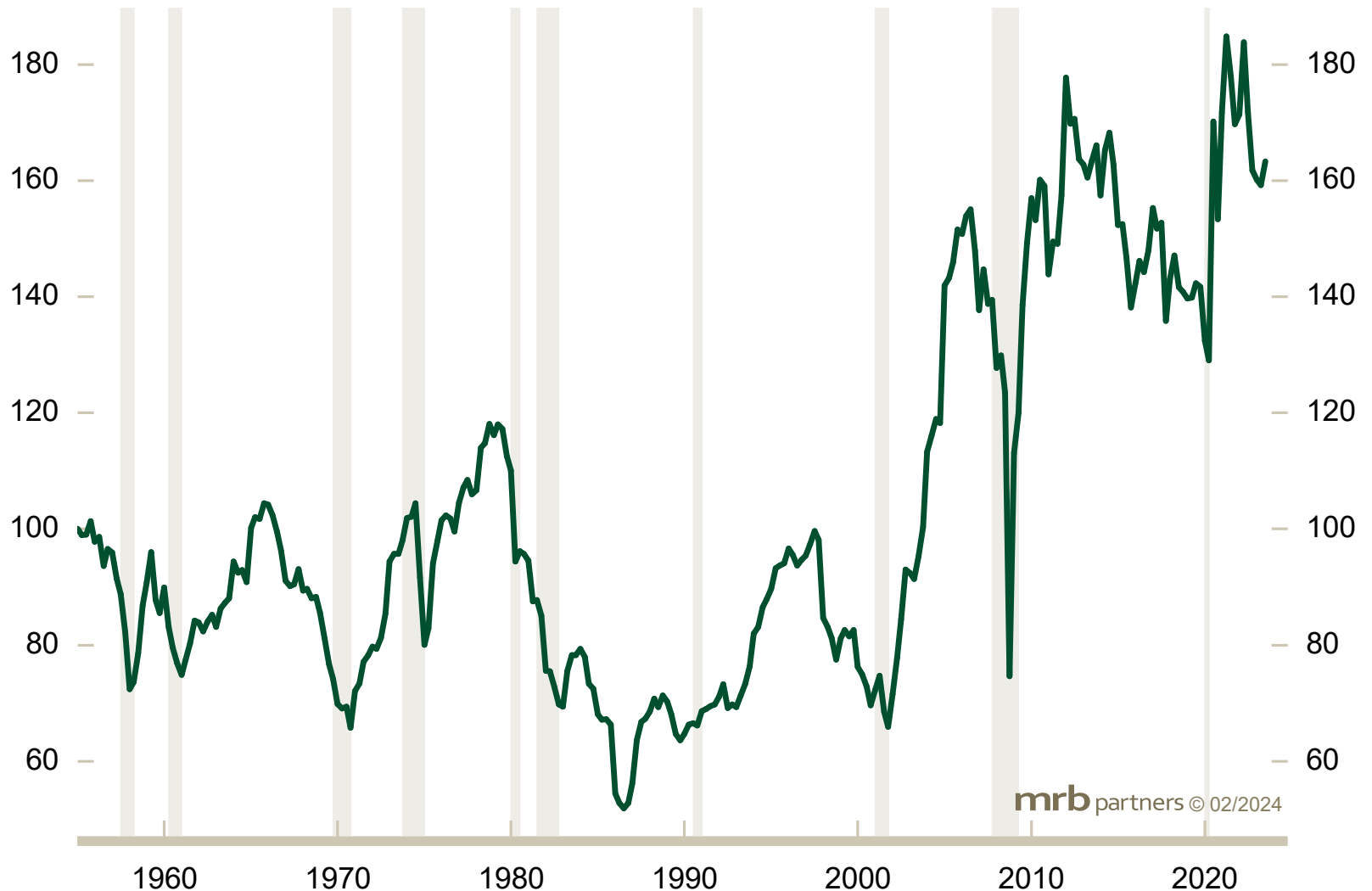
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# Several Tailwinds For Stocks Will Fade Or Reverse

- **De-Globalization:** Companies will find it tougher to shift production overseas to cut costs and to open new markets.
- **Labor Income:** Corporate profits are historically elevated relative to labor income, with pressure for change.
- **Corporate Taxes:** The corporate tax rate has fallen steadily in recent decades, but there is limited scope for it to fall further.
- **Technology Earnings:** Profitability and growth in the tech and tech-related sectors is extraordinarily high and will be difficult to sustain.

# Profits Have Risen Dramatically Relative To Labor Income

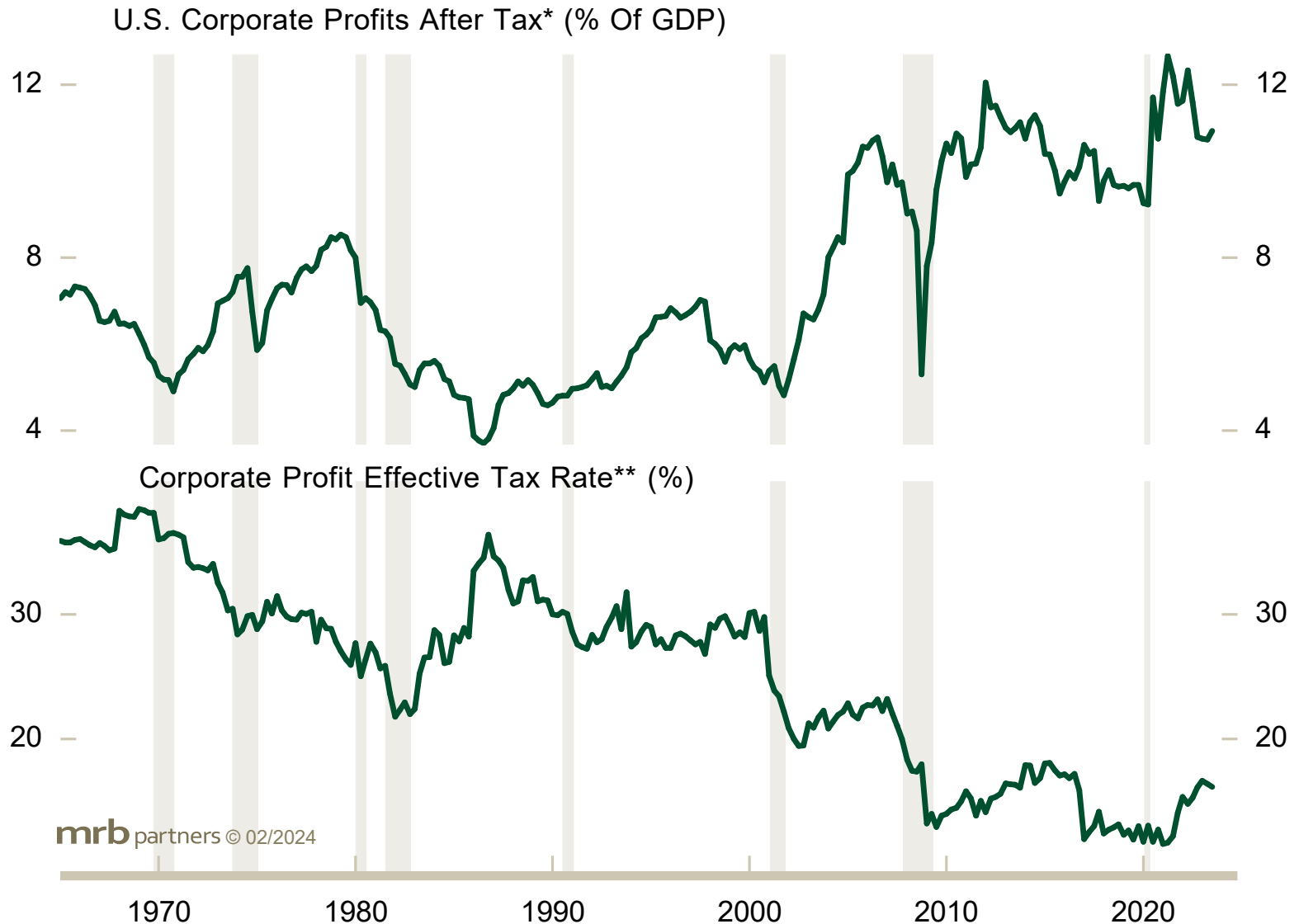
U.S. Corporate Profits / Employee Compensation\*



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\* Corporate profits after tax divided by employee compensation; rebased; source: Bureau of Economic Analysis  
Note: Shaded for NBER-designated U.S. recessions

# Little Scope For Lower Taxes To Boost Corporate Profitability

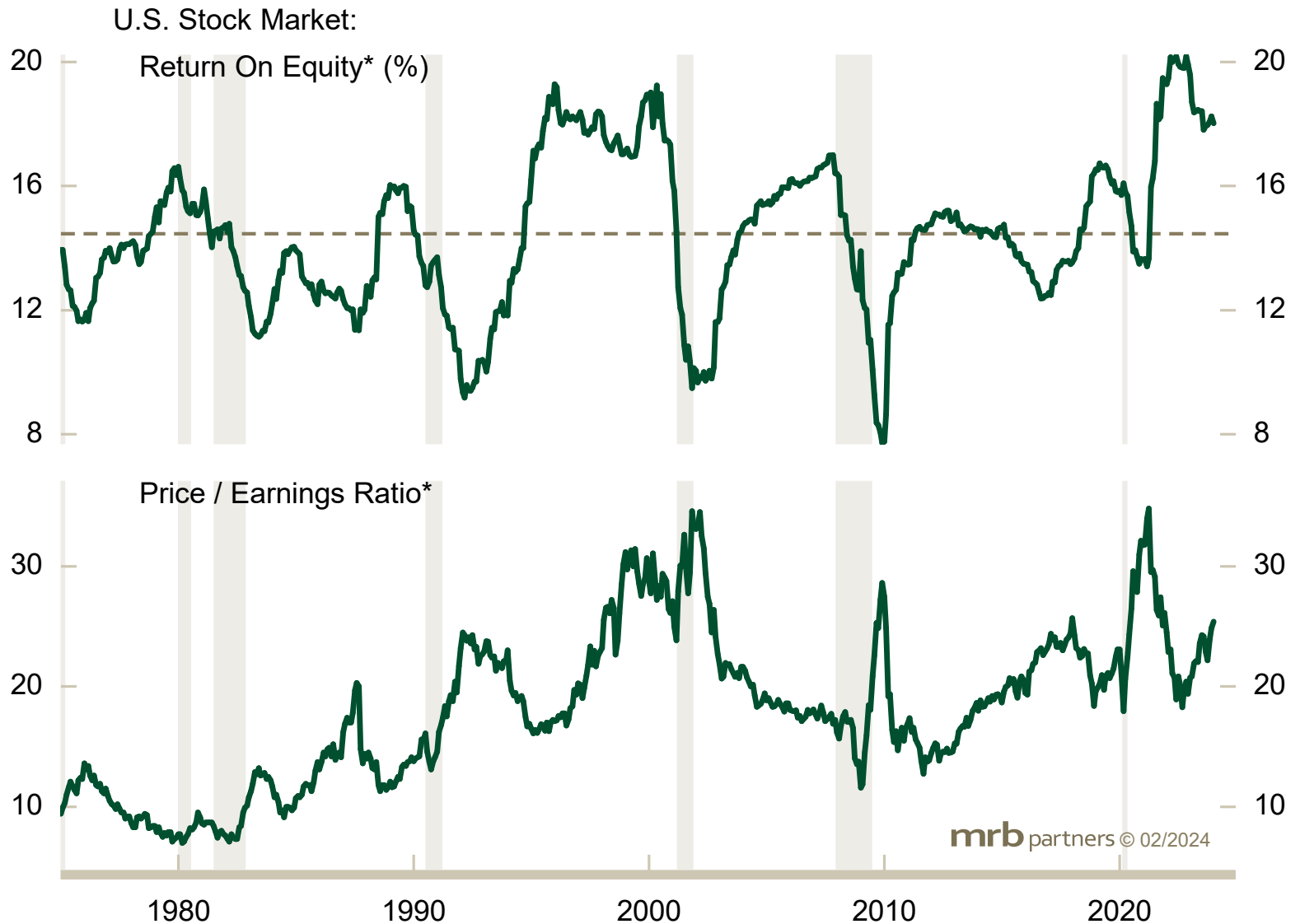


\* Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

\*\* Source: Tax Policy Center

Note: Shaded for NBER-designated U.S. recessions

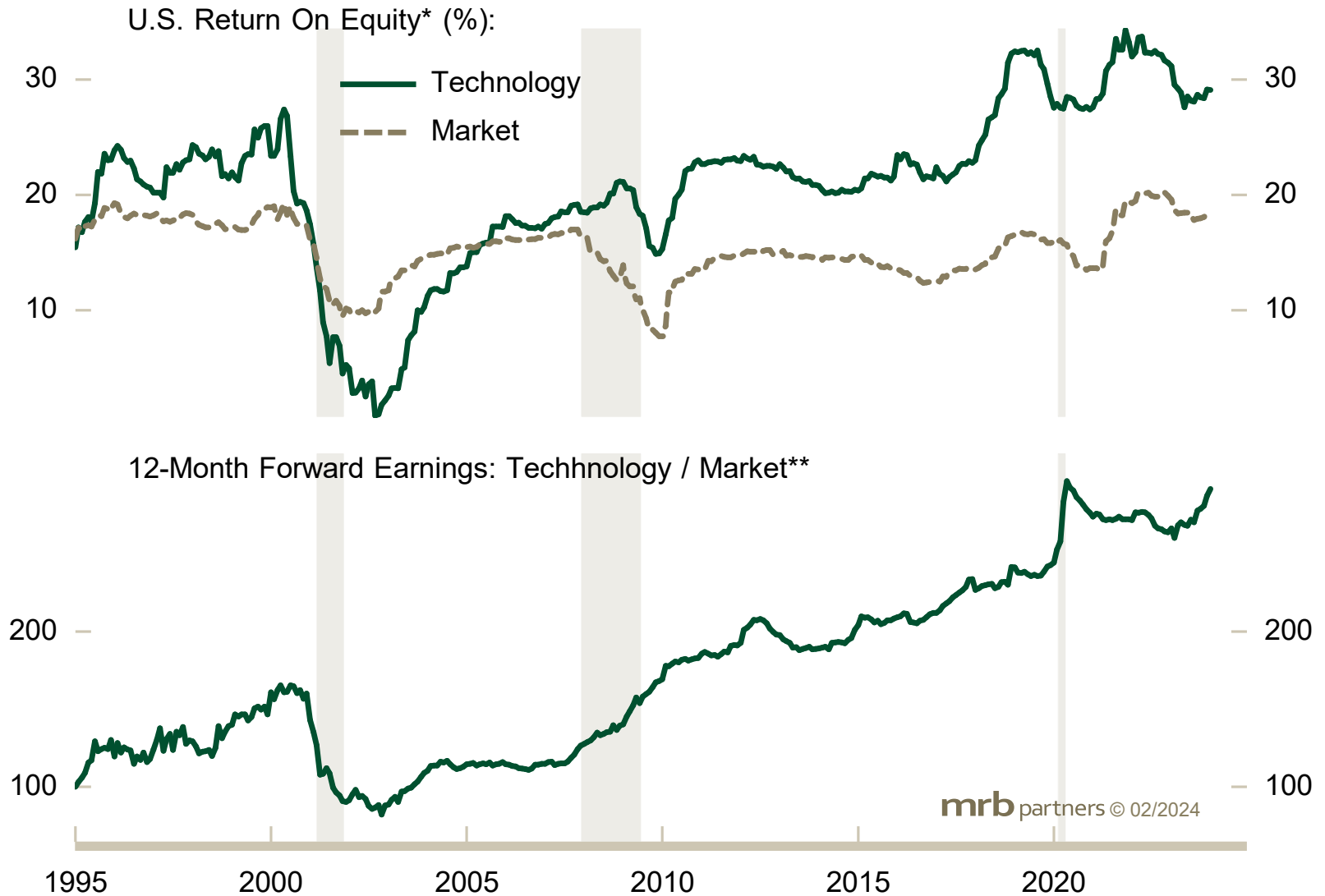
# Elevated Profitability & Valuation Are Headwinds For Prospective Equity Returns



\* Source: MSCI

Note: --- in panel 1 is period average

# Technology Profitability Is Extraordinarily High



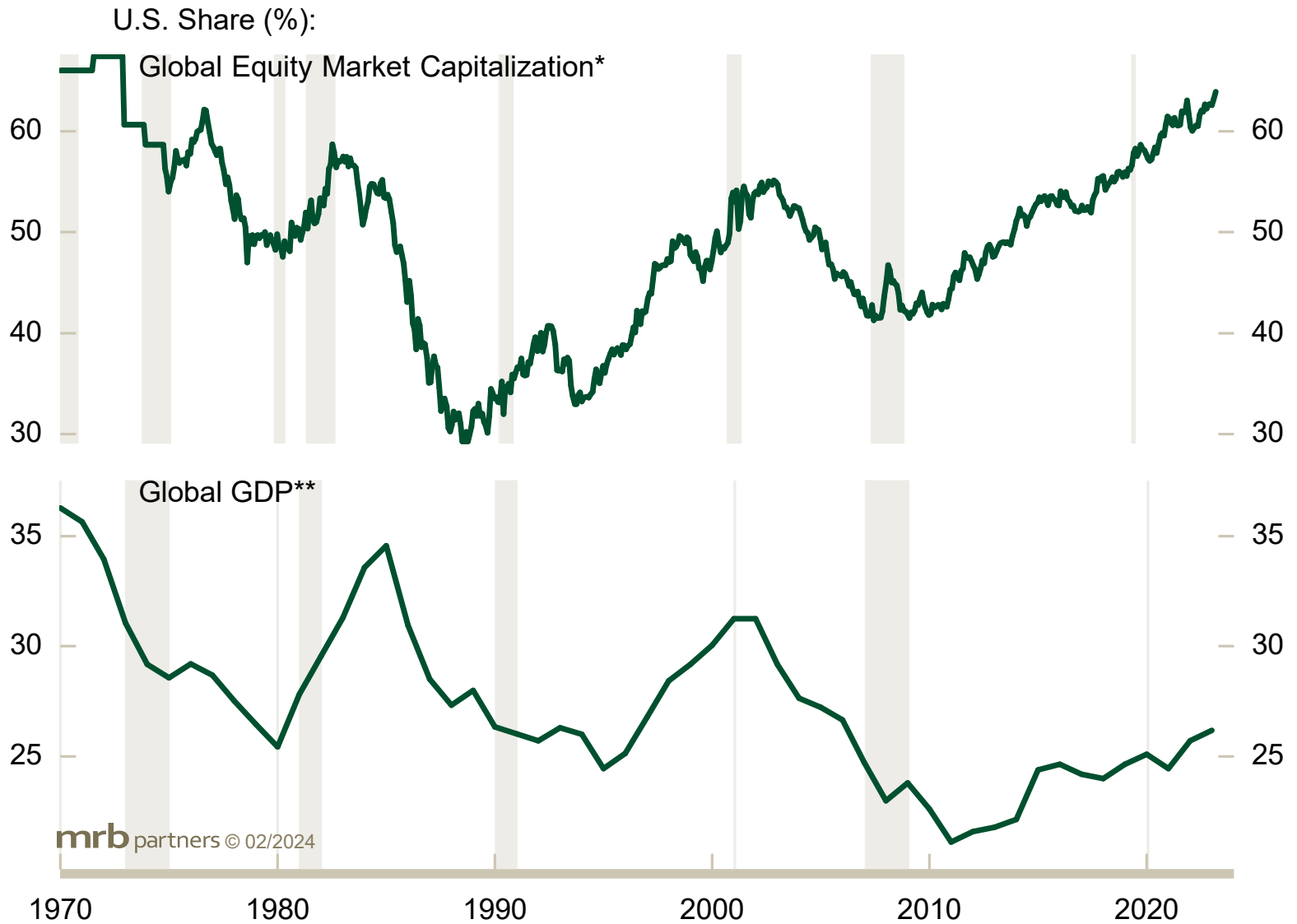
\* Source: MSCI

\*\* Rebased; source: MSCI

Note: Shaded for NBER-designated U.S. recessions



# Adverse Reversion Toward Mean For U.S. Stocks Looms

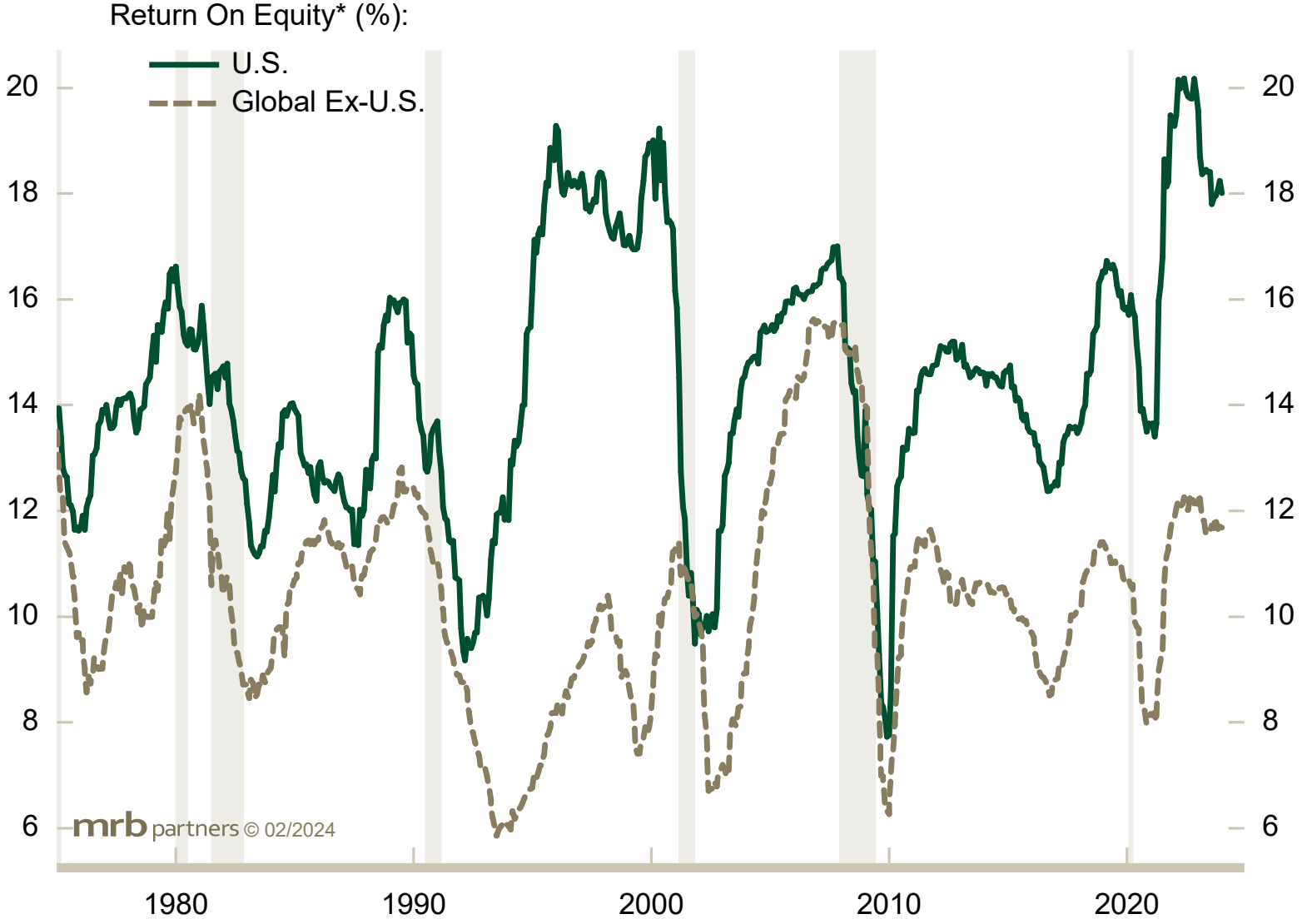


\* Source: MSCI

\*\* World Bank and IMF

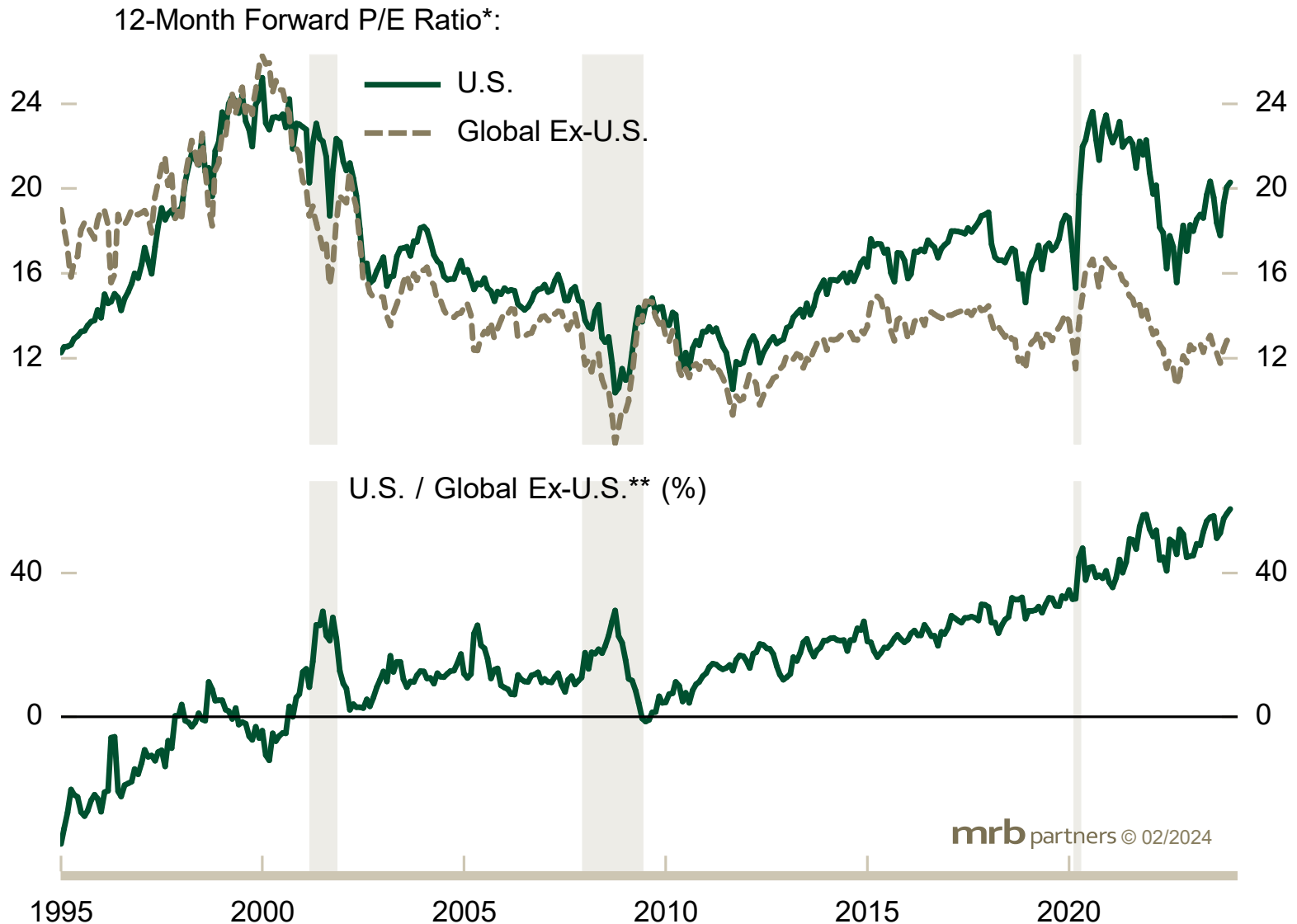
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# U.S. Relative Profitability Advantage Is Unsustainable



\* Source: MSCI  
Note: Shaded for NBER-designated U.S. recessions

# U.S. Equity Valuation Premium Is At A Record High



\* Source: MSCI

\*\* Percent premium (+) or discount (-)

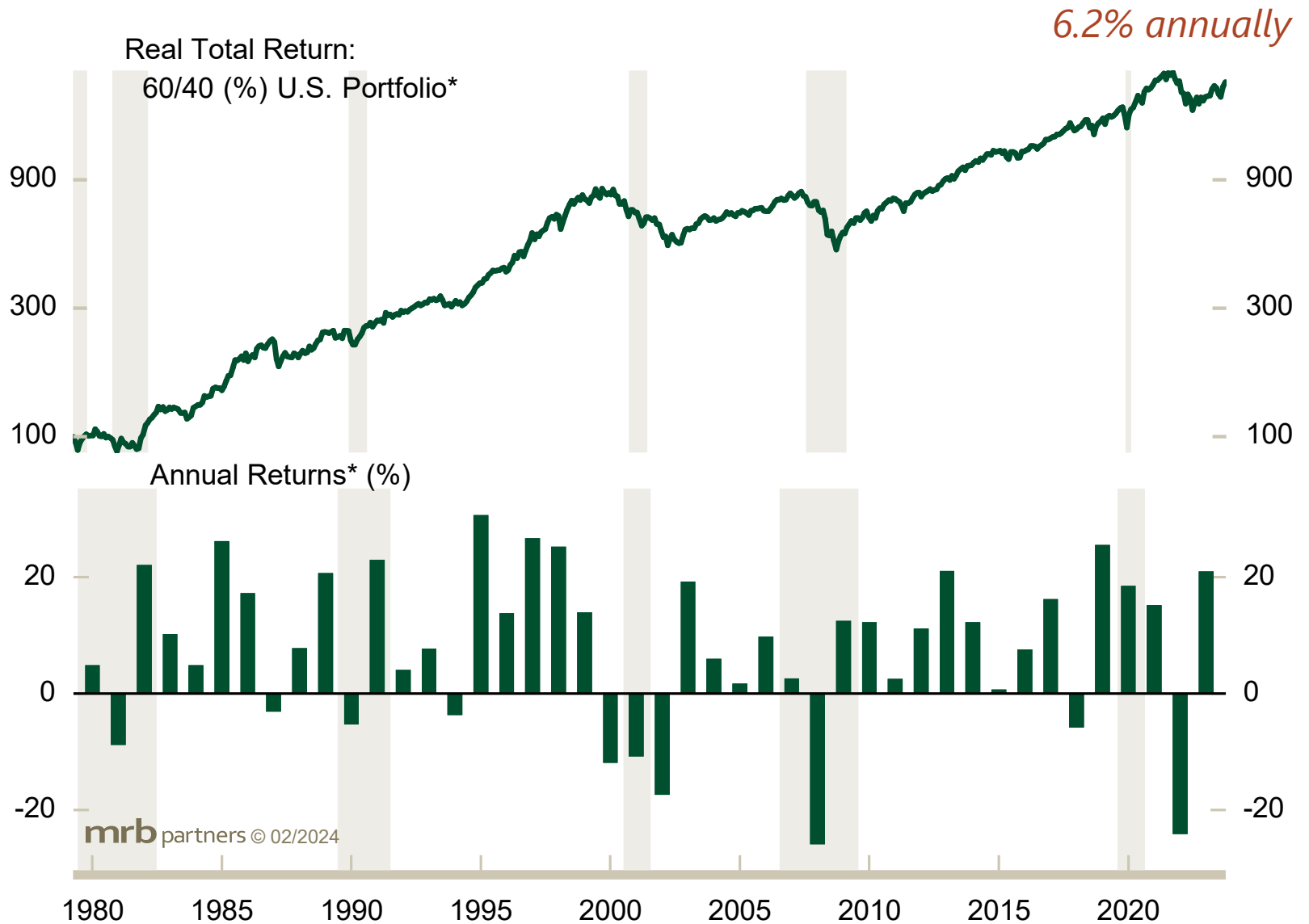
Note: Shaded for NBER-designated U.S. recessions

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# Don't Ignore Opportunities Outside The U.S.

- The U.S. has had a great run, but various tailwinds are fading.
- China is out of favor, but pessimism is overdone. It will remain hugely important to the global economy and capital markets.
- The euro area had a tough 2010s following the prior bubble, and geopolitics has been a drag for the past two years, but it is poised to grow, with cheap stocks and a cheap currency.
- Japan is grappling with equity market reforms, and the yen is super cheap.
- Emerging markets ex-China are a diverse mish-mash, but there are select growth opportunities (India, Indonesia, Mexico, Brazil, etc).

# The 60/40 Portfolio Has Produced Solid, Reliable Returns



\* 60% U.S. equities, 40% U.S. 10-year government bonds; local currency; sources: MSCI and MRB calculations  
 Note: Portfolio is deflated by U.S. CPI; shaded for NBER-designated U.S. recessions

# The 60/40 Portfolio Is Not Dead

- The 60/40 portfolio (60% stocks and 40% bonds) performed dismally in 2022, but that was an historic rarity driven by high inflation and rising interest rates.
- With interest rates having largely normalized, bond/stock correlations should be negative; i.e. bonds will be a diversifier for stocks.
- For most investors, alternative investments, whether private equity, private credit, real estate, commodities or others, are complementary to, not replacements for, portfolios built off an equity-bond foundation.

# This Year's Market Outlook: Brief Thoughts

- Another year of decent growth in the U.S. economy.
- But inflation will be stickier than the consensus expects.
- The Fed will not cut rates as much as discounted by investors.
- Thus, bond yields will be higher later this year.
- U.S. stocks are already expensive, and earnings elevated, thus limiting upside from current levels.
- The economy and Fed policy rather than the election will drive markets, but the latter is a clear negative risk factor.

# Conclusions

- The investment framework that was successful over the 2010s and since the early-1980s is no longer appropriate. A more tactical approach will be required.
- The low inflation, low interest rate era of most of the past 40 years will not prevail in the coming years.
- Inflation and interest rates will be higher for longer compared with recent decades.
- Several U.S. equity market tailwinds have faded, implying lower returns in the future.
- The U.S. dominates global equities but don't overlook opportunities elsewhere.
- Investors have more options to choose from today, but the 60/40 portfolio still has benefits from a return, diversification and understability standpoint.



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**London** 24 Old Bond Street, 3rd Floor,  
London, W1S 4AP, United Kingdom  
Tel (+)44 (0) 20 3523 9618

**Montreal** 1275 Avenue des Canadiens-de-Montréal, Suite 500  
Montreal, Quebec H3B 0G4  
Tel +1 514 558 1515

**New York** 1345 Avenue of the Americas, FL 2,  
New York, NY, 10105, United States  
Tel +1 212 390 1148

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