



AOR Update: Mid-Cycle Transition No Reason to Sell

August 4, 2021

Key Takeaways

- ▶ Despite a weaker than expected second quarter GDP print, we continue to believe the economy is undergoing a somewhat typical handoff from the early- to mid-cycle.
- ▶ In recent decades, economic expansions have lengthened with recessions occurring less frequently. History, as well as supportive consumer and business fundamentals, suggests another elongated expansion is in the cards.
- ▶ Equities have delivered solid performance through these expansions, with regular bouts of volatility serving as healthy catalysts to extend bull markets.

Shortest Recession on Record Ended Last April

Two weeks ago, the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) officially declared that a trough in economic activity had occurred in April 2020, making the two-month COVID-19 recession the shortest on record dating back to the mid-1800s. This announcement that the recession had come to an end likely came as little surprise to followers of the ClearBridge Anatomy of a Recession program, with the ClearBridge Recovery Dashboard flashing an overall green expansionary signal 14 months ago. Further, the ClearBridge Recession Risk Dashboard has been showing an overall green expansionary signal since it was reintroduced at the start of this year, with all 12 underlying indicators turning green two months ago. There are no changes to the dashboard for August.

Exhibit 1: ClearBridge Recession Risk Dashboard

	July 31, 2021	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Consumer	Housing Permits	↑	↑
	Job Sentiment	↑	×
	Jobless Claims	↑	●
	Retail Sales	↑	↑
	Wage Growth	↑	×
Business Activity	Commodities	↑	↑
	ISM New Orders	↑	↑
	Profit Margins	↑	●
	Truck Shipments	↑	●
Financial	Credit Spreads	↑	↑
	Money Supply	↑	↑
	Yield Curve	↑	↑
Overall Signal	↑	↑	↑

↑ Expansion ● Caution × Recession

Source: ClearBridge Investments.

In previous months, [we have mentioned](#) the overall reading on the dashboard has been among the best in history. This strength has persisted, despite GDP “missing” expectations for the second quarter when the advance release came in at 6.5% vs. consensus of 8.4%. Economic activity in the second quarter was modestly held back by well understood supply chain issues as well as weaker government spending which tend to be less important considerations for equity investors. Further, supply issues which caused a formidable inventory drawdown and weakness in trade and housing should begin to ease in the second half. Importantly, 6.5% was the best quarter for economic activity in nearly 20 years (since the third quarter of 2003) leaving aside the outlier third quarter of 2020 when the initial reopening occurred.

While many economic indicators continue to show strength, the current environment likely represents peak economic and earnings growth [as discussed previously](#). Although some market participants appear to be worried about an impending slowdown, we continue to believe the economy is undergoing a somewhat typical handoff from the early- to mid-cycle. This period often is accompanied by choppy equity markets as investors seek to ascertain the dominant themes of the next expansion. Even though these can only be known with the benefit of hindsight, a double-dip recession is clearly not on the horizon.

Modern Expansions Have Had Staying Power

Double-dip recessions – a second recession occurring within a year from the end of the prior one – are rare with just one example since World War II and three since the mid-1800s, according to the NBER. In recent decades, the economic expansions have lengthened with recessions occurring less frequently. The last four expansions, for example, have lasted 103 months on average (slightly over 8.5 years). In fact, three of the four longest (and four of the six longest) expansions in history have played out over the past four decades.

A similar pattern is evident when looking at the ClearBridge Recession Risk Dashboard, with 82 months on average (excluding the 1980 double-dip) between when the dashboard recovered to overall green levels following a recession and the start of the subsequent recovery. Further, a shift toward longer green periods relative to history has occurred in tandem with the elongated economic cycles of recent years. Perhaps more importantly, equity returns during these historical periods have averaged 7.5% on an annualized basis during the period between green and the next recession, and an even stronger 10.6% between green and the market peak that occurred prior to the recession.

Exhibit 2: Equity Returns Robust During Expansionary Dashboard Periods

Post-Recession Green Signal	Number of Months to Recession	Annual Return	Number of Months to Peak	Annual Return
Feb. 1971	33	-0.3%	22	11.5%
July 1975	54	5.8%	54	5.8%
Nov. 1980	8	-10.1%	0	0.0%
Jan. 1983	90	12.7%	88	13.2%
May 1991	118	11.7%	111	15.8%
Dec. 2001	72	4.2%	70	5.3%
July 2009	127	10.9%	126	11.9%
Oct. 2020	?	?	?	?
Average:	72	5.0%	67	9.1%
Average (ex-1980 Double Dip):	82	7.5%	79	10.6%

Annual returns are of the S&P 500 Index from the first post-recession green signal on the ClearBridge Recession Risk Dashboard to the next recession and from the first post-recession green signal to the S&P 500 peak. Source: National Bureau of Economic Research, Bloomberg, ClearBridge Investments.

While returns have historically been solid during economic expansions, markets have not been immune from volatility. There are meaningful corrections during any economic cycle. For example, the last bull market cycle witnessed three near-bear market corrections of 15-20% (2010, 2011, and 2018), two drawdowns between 10-15% (2016, 2018), and three additional pullbacks within 30 basis points of 10% (2011, 2012, 2015). Although some newer equity investors may shudder at the thought of enduring that type of choppiness again, these flushing out periods are healthy and an essential foundation for a fledgling bull market.

Given heightened volatility during the last three transitions from early-to mid-cycle in 1994, 2003, and 2011, a period of consolidation ahead would not be surprising. In retrospect, each of these periods proved great buying opportunities for long-term investors. Given today’s robust economic backdrop, built on the strength of healthy consumer and business balance sheets, we feel any correction would witness a similar outcome.

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