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RAISING GDP AND STOCK MARKET FORECASTS

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The resilience of the US economy continues to exceed our expectations. With encouraging progress toward ending the pandemic, and massive fiscal stimulus in place—and more likely coming soon, our prior economic growth forecasts may prove overly conservative. In addition, we believe a strong fourth quarter earnings season supports an increase in our earnings forecasts for 2021 and, in turn, our fair value S&P 500 target.

ECONOMIC GROWTH POISED TO ACCELERATE IN 2021

We are upgrading our 2021 forecasts for US gross domestic product (GDP) growth from 4–4.5% to 5–5.5% [FIGURE 1]. When we first issued our GDP forecast for 2021 in [Outlook 2021: Powering Forward](#) back in December of 2020, we did not expect additional fiscal stimulus to pass until this year (it came in the form of a roughly \$900 billion package passed on December 29), nor did we anticipate another \$1 trillion or more to come this spring, which is now very likely given the Democrats have control of Congress. Our ETA for another package at this point is late March, with the Democrats pursuing reconciliation requiring just 51 votes in the Senate (including Vice President Kamala Harris and 50 Democratic Senators).

Stimulus is the primary reason for the increase in our economic growth forecasts, though we are encouraged by the progress made toward ending the pandemic in recent weeks. The holiday surge in COVID-19 cases has largely passed, and new daily COVID-19 cases in the United States have fallen roughly 60% from the January 8 peak. Meanwhile, the total number of patients currently hospitalized with COVID-19 has fallen below 100,000 for the first time since early December. The vaccine rollout in the US has picked up speed—we are now averaging more than 1.3 million doses per day, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)—and additional vaccine candidates are likely coming soon that can help boost supply—in particular the Johnson & Johnson vaccine that is easier to transport and store.

1 RAISING 2021 US, EMERGING MARKETS, AND GLOBAL GDP FORECASTS

	Previous	New
United States	4 to 4.5%	5 to 5.5%
Developed ex-US	3.75% to 4.25%	3.75% to 4.25%
Emerging Markets	5% to 5.5%	5.25% to 5.75%
Global	4.5% to 5%	5% to 5.5%

Source: LPL Research, 02/05/21

The economic forecasts may not develop as predicted.

Prospects for better US growth should flow through to export-driven emerging market (EM) economies, so we have slightly increased our EM GDP growth outlook as well, in addition to our global GDP forecast.

RAISING OUR S&P 500 INDEX FAIR VALUE TARGET ON STRONGER EARNINGS

The lockdowns and resulting deep recession from the pandemic led analysts to aggressively reduce earnings estimates last spring. Though not clear at the time, in hindsight those cuts have proved far too draconian. Earnings estimates for 2020 and 2021 bottomed in July and have been climbing steadily ever since, suggesting S&P 500 companies may recapture their 2019 pre-pandemic earnings power before the end of this year—a truly remarkable achievement considering the challenges.

A surprisingly strong fourth quarter earnings season increases our confidence in the outlook for corporate America. With about 60% of S&P 500 companies having reported, fourth quarter earnings for the index are on pace to grow about 2% year over year, according to FactSet—standing in stark contrast from the 13% decline reflected in analysts' consensus estimate when the fourth quarter began on October 1, 2020. During just three full weeks of earnings reports, consensus S&P 500 earnings estimates for 2021 have increased by 3.6%, a period during which estimates typically fall 2-3%.

In light of the better US economic growth prospects and impressive performance by corporate America during the most recent quarter, we are raising our 2021 and 2022 S&P 500 earnings forecasts from \$165 and \$190 per share to \$170 and \$195 per share. Higher corporate tax rates in 2022 present some risk to that forecast.

A stronger earnings outlook supports higher stock prices, in our view, so we are also raising our year-end 2021 fair value target range for the S&P 500 from 3,850–3,900 to 4,050–4,100 (4–6% above the February 5 close). The new target range is based on a price-to-earnings ratio of just below 21 times our 2022 earnings per share forecast of \$195 [FIGURE 2].

2 RAISING 2021 EARNINGS AND S&P 500 FORECASTS

	Previous	New
10-Year US Treasury Yield	1.25–1.75%	1.25–1.75% (no change)
S&P 500 Earnings per Share	\$165	\$170
S&P 500 Fair Value	3,850-3,900	4,050-4,100*

*Our year-end 2021 fair-value target range for the S&P 500 of 4,050–4,100 is based on a price-to-earnings ratio (PE) of 21 and our revised preliminary S&P 500 earnings per share (EPS) forecast of \$195 in 2022.

Source: LPL Research, 02/05/21

All indexes are unmanaged and cannot be invested into directly.

The economic forecasts may not develop as predicted.

POSITIONING IMPLICATIONS

As the economy fully opens and economic growth potentially accelerates more than we had previously anticipated, we believe the macroeconomic environment for value stocks may continue to improve.

Growth stocks have had a tremendous run over the past decade—accentuated by the “stay-at-home / work-from-home” environment during the pandemic that gave many growth-style stocks an earnings boost. But over the past several months as vaccines have been approved (with more likely on the way), more stimulus arrived (also more potentially on the way) and investors gained more confidence in the reopening, value stocks have performed better. As a result, we are squaring up our views of growth and value. Strong growth-style fundamentals and our positive view of the technology sector keep us from a negative view of growth.

A stronger and fully open economy is also supportive of small cap stocks. We upgraded our view of small caps to neutral in September 2020 and continue to have a positive bias. The earnings recovery in smaller companies since last summer has been even more impressive than that of their larger counterparts.

From a sector perspective, stronger growth may bring more demand for energy globally. In addition, recent comments from OPEC + Russia suggest production increases may be quite gradual and could help provide support for oil prices which have already made a big move, gaining \$20 in just the past 3 months to near \$57 per barrel for WTI crude.

CONCLUSION

Our confidence in a full economic recovery is growing. A fully reopened economy is closer to becoming a reality on a combination of falling COVID-19 cases and hospitalizations, better treatments, more than a million shots going in people’s arms each day, and the resilience of the US consumer and businesses—both large and small—to power through the immense challenges the pandemic has presented. Plus massive fiscal stimulus likely to exceed 20% of US GDP and a Federal Reserve that is expected to remain supportive for the foreseeable future further solidify the bull case.

But the battle against COVID-19 isn’t over unfortunately. New, more infectious variants of COVID-19 are out there. The vaccine rollout will take time, and there will be holdouts. Consumer behavior may be slower to return to normal than we might expect. We see these risks as manageable at this point and believe the market will continue to look forward to life on the other side of the pandemic.

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The Standard & Poor's 500 Index (S&P500) is a capitalization-weighted index of 500 stocks designed to measure performance of the broad domestic economy through changes in the aggregate market value of 500 stocks representing all major industries.

The PE ratio (price-to-earnings ratio) is a measure of the price paid for a share relative to the annual net income or profit earned by the firm per share. It is a financial ratio used for valuation: a higher PE ratio means that investors are paying more for each unit of net income, so the stock is more expensive compared to one with lower PE ratio.

Earnings per share (EPS) is the portion of a company's profit allocated to each outstanding share of common stock. EPS serves as an indicator of a company's profitability. Earnings per share is generally considered to be the single most important variable in determining a share's price. It is also a major component used to calculate the price-to-earnings valuation ratio.

All index data from FactSet.

Please read the full [Outlook 2021: Powering Forward](#) publication for additional description and disclosure.

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