

Two steps forward, one step back for investors

February 2023

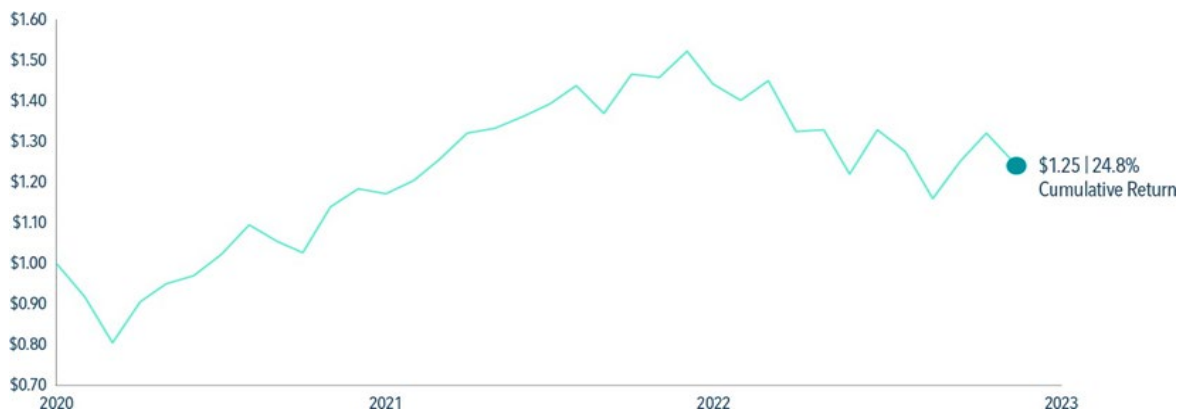
Two steps forward, one step back for investors

Consider everything investors have been through in recent years: a global pandemic, rapid inflation, war in Europe, and volatile stock and bond markets. It's reasonable to feel uneasy in the face of so much uncertainty.

Now imagine it's the end of 2019 and you know what you know now. You're asked to predict market returns over the next three years. Will stocks be up 25%? Flat? Down 25%?

Exhibit 1 Big Picture

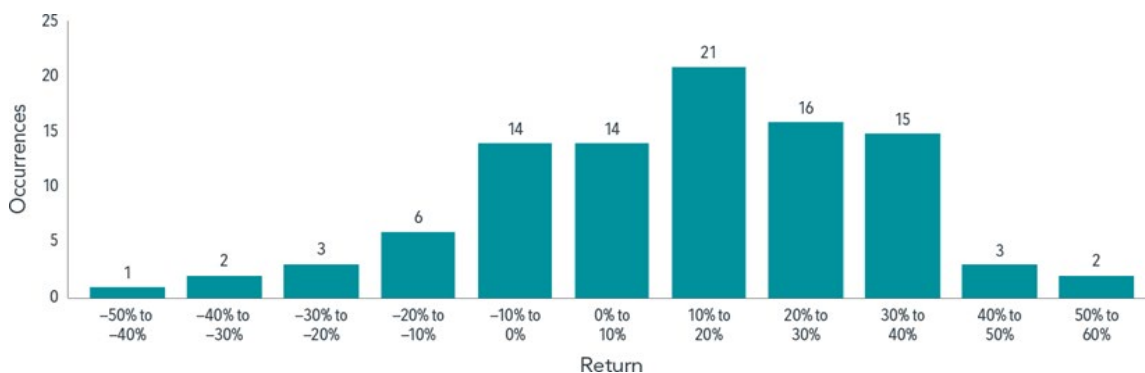
Growth of \$1 invested in S&P 500, January 1, 2020–December 31, 2022



As you can see in Exhibit 1, the market was up almost 25% from 2020 through 2022.¹ That includes last year's 19% decline. Too often, people look only at year-by-year returns and don't look at the total history of returns, which can be very informative.

Exhibit 2 Distribution of Returns

Distribution of calendar-year S&P 500 returns, 1926–2022



¹ In US dollars. S&P 500 Index annual returns 2020–2022. S&P data © 2023 S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, a division of S&P Global. All rights reserved. Indices are not available for direct investment; therefore, their performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio.

Exhibit 3
Two Up, One Down

Distribution of calendar-year S&P 500 returns, 1926–2022



Let’s look more closely at the past three years. In Exhibit 3, the returns from 2020 and 2021 were positive, with 2022 negative. These three years to me seem representative of the history of stock returns: two steps forward and one step back. Two positive years and one negative. That’s about the way the world works.

But how do we explain the stock returns of these last three years, given the stress that people have felt with the pandemic? I think of it in terms of ingenuity and flexibility bailing us out. What happens when companies or individuals get hit with bad news? We don’t just sit there and take it—we try to figure out how to get back on track. That’s what happened here. The pandemic hit and markets dropped 20%.² Then human ingenuity kicked in by the end of the year. We had a vaccine and started distributing it at incredible speed. That innovation continued as businesses adjusted into the next year.

Annualised returns	S&P 500 Index	1-Month T-Bill	Equity Risk Premium S&P 500 Index minus T-Bill
	1926-2019	10.20%	3.32%
2020-2022	7.66%	0.64%	7.02%
1926-2022	10.12%	3.24%	6.88%

Let’s look at how the last three years compare with the previous 94. Exhibit 4 shows the returns on the S&P 500 index and US Treasury bills over the last 97 years. The first row is the 94-year time period of 1926–2019. The S&P 500 index compounded at 10.2% per year. Treasury bills, which we think of as being the riskless asset, compounded at 3.32%.³ We think of the difference between 10.2 and 3.32, which is 6.88 percentage points, as the reward for taking the stock market risk. So that’s the equity risk premium, almost 7% a year.

The next row shows the last three years. The S&P 500 compounded at 7.66%. Treasury bills were basically flat (0.64%). The difference between those two is also about 7%—7.02 percentage points. So, for the last three years, the risk premium of 7% a year is almost precisely what it had been the previous 94, about 7% a year.

² S&P data © 2023 S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, a division of S&P Global. All rights reserved. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index returns are not representative of actual portfolios and do not reflect costs and fees associated with an actual investment. Decrease of 19.6% was from Jan. 1, 2020, to March 31, 2020.

³ One-month Treasury bill data provided by Morningstar.

In other words, the last three years in terms of equity returns have been “normal.”

What happens when companies or individuals get hit with bad news? We don't just sit there and take it—we try to figure out how to get back on track.

How can we explain normal returns when it seemed to some people that the world was falling apart? Think of public financial markets as a giant information-processing machine. When bad news comes in, prices drop. When good news comes in, prices rise. The stock market every day is trying to set prices to induce investors to come in to invest. If the stock market had a negative expected outcome, nobody would invest. The stock market is constantly adjusting prices so that investors have a positive expected outcome.

One of the most important principles of investing is being a long-term investor with an investment plan you can stick with. The stock market will go up and down. It always has; it always will. If during this three-year period you felt like you had to bail out of stocks for some reason, then you had probably invested too much in stocks to begin with. But if you had about the right amount, for you, invested in stocks, there was a good chance that you didn't have to make any adjustments to your portfolio mix.

What will happen over the next three years? Who knows? The good news is, if you've planned for the range of outcomes, you won't have to worry about relying on a prediction.

This data has been supplied to us by Dimensional Fund Advisors.

The team at Fiscal Engineers

Risk warnings

Investments involve risks. The investment return and principal value of an investment may fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original value. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. There is no guarantee strategies will be successful.

0115 955 5600
info@fiscalengineers.com
www.fiscalengineers.com

Fiscal Engineers Limited, 22a The Ropewalk, Nottingham, NG1 5DT.
Registered company in England and Wales. Registered company number 03912724.
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.
Financial Services Register number 211885.

 fiscal engineers™
money. life. balance.