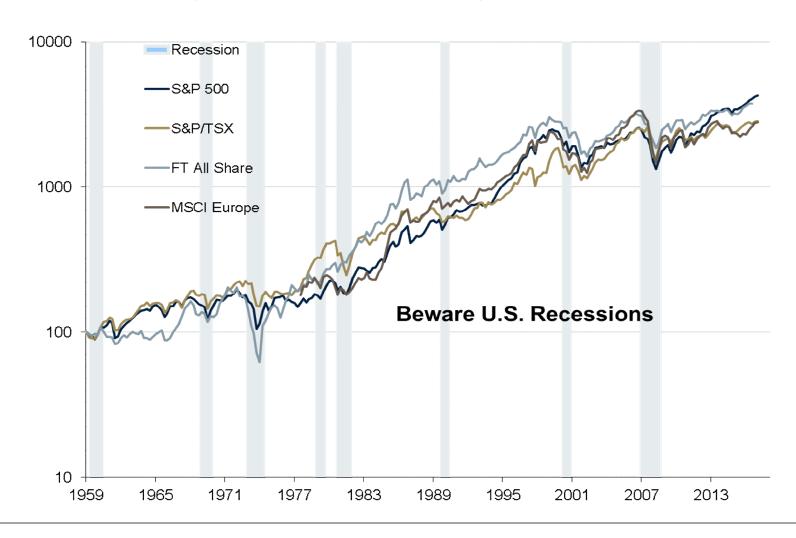
## Economic and Market Outlook February 2018

## Our Long-Term Operating Framework

- Credit conditions remain extremely accommodative
- Every U.S. recession but two in the past 100 years has been preceded by the arrival of "tight money"
- Every U.S. recession has been associated with a "bear market" for stocks
- It could be a year, probably longer, before credit tightens enough to make a U.S. recession inevitable
- Give equities the benefit of the doubt until then

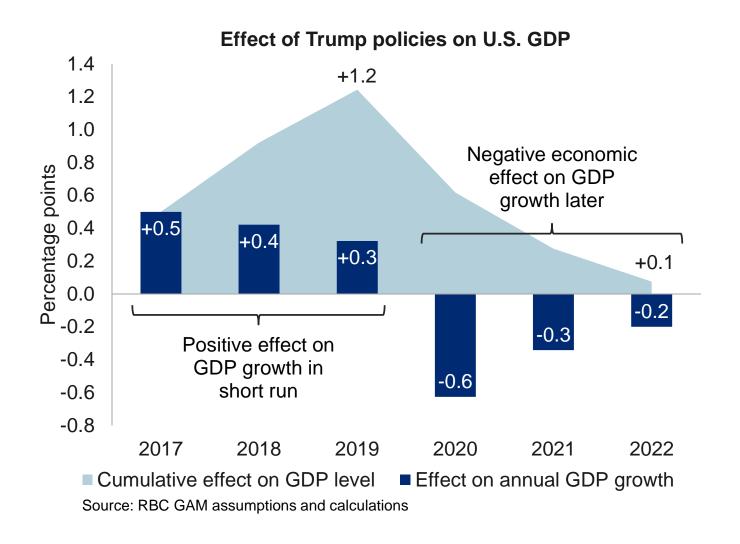


# Bull markets don't die of old age.... ...they are murdered by U.S. recessions





#### Trump economic effect: short-term boost, longer-term drag





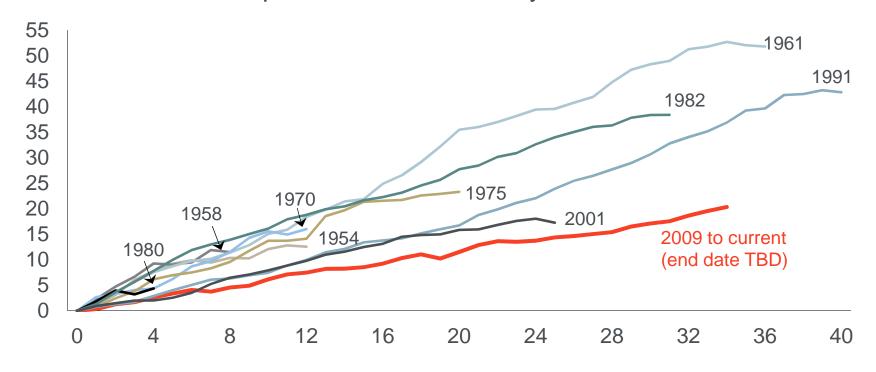
#### Watch the U.S. consumer – 71% of GDP

- Unemployment rate near 20 lows (50 year lows reachable), UI claims recently at all time lows, nearly 6 million jobs going begging
- Last month 59% of small/medium businesses tried to hire but 92% unable to find qualified applicants - only 3% say credit is a problem.
- \$9+ trillion (50% of GDP) sitting in bank accounts owned by individuals earning nothing. More than twice that in money, bond, and stock funds, in ETFs, and in direct ownership of securities.
- Labour tightness gradually pushing wage inflation higher average hourly wages of "job stayers" growing at 4%+ - but so far the Fed looks to be ahead of the curve.



## This is a long-lasting, but slow-growing recovery

# of quarters each recovery lasted

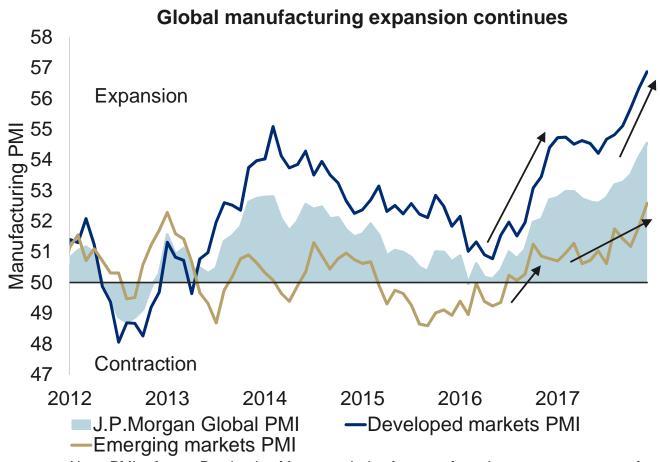


No Boom, No Bust?

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis



#### Global economies cranking up



Note: PMI refers to Purchasing Managers Index for manufacturing sector, a measure for economic activity. Source: Haver Analytics, RBC GAM



## Global trade picked up, but moderating?



Note: Year-over-year % change of quarterly world merchandise exports. Nominal exports in U.S. dollars. Source: WTO, RBC GAM



#### Keep structural headwinds to economic growth in mind

#### **Human factors**

- Demographics:
  - Slower pop. growth
  - Rising retired %
- Decelerating gains in:
  - Education
  - Health
  - Urbanization
- Rising complacency:
  - Low labor mobility
  - More segregated
  - Less risk-taking
- Falling societal trust

#### Economic structure

- Fading globalization
- Declining creative destruction:
  - Lower firm turnover
  - Higher firm concentration
- Goods → services
- Maturing EM economies

#### **Technology**

Running out of big new innovations?

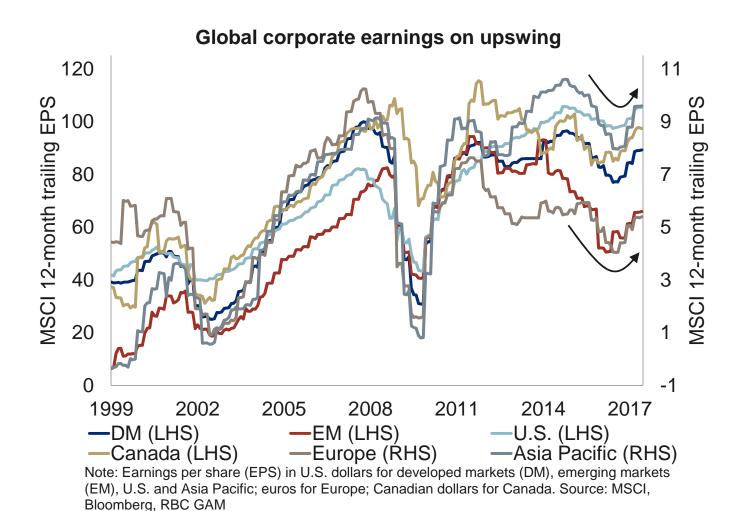
#### Post-crisis

- Populism/protectionism
- Secular stagnation:
  - Diminished expectations
  - Less business investment
  - Skill decay
- Debt excesses
  - Servicing
  - Deleveraging

Source: RBC GAM



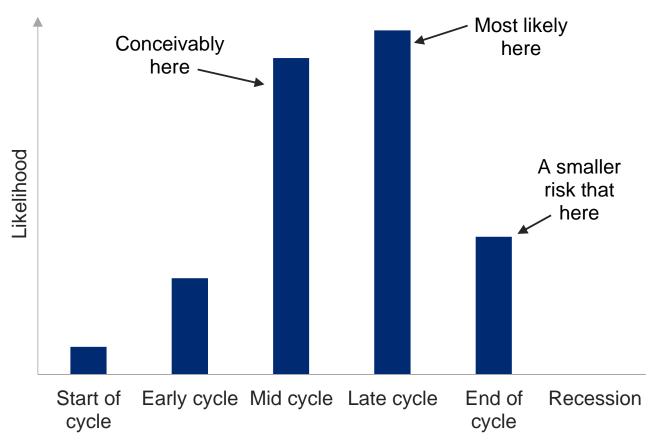
#### Corporate profits rising, even before tax cut





## U.S. economy most probably in late cycle

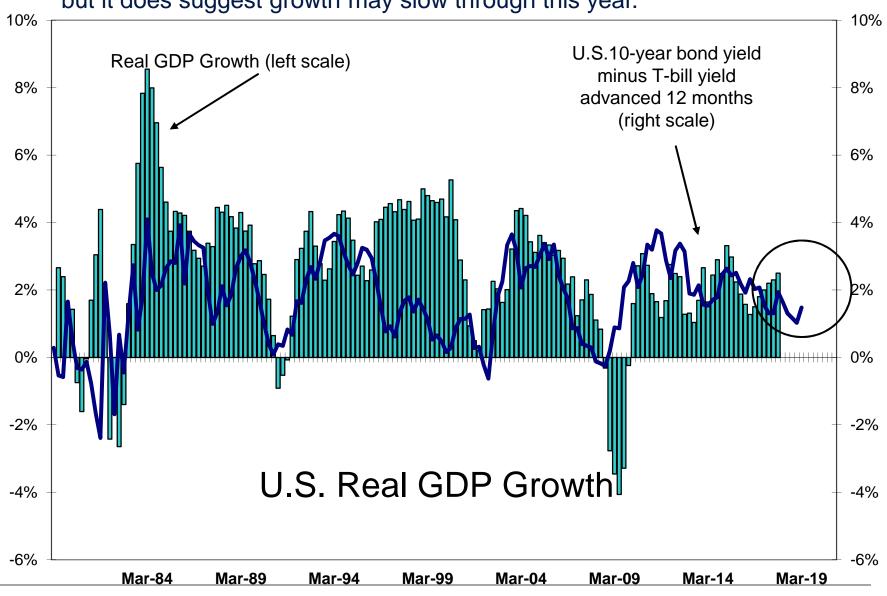




Note: Calculated via scorecard technique by RBC GAM. Source: RBC GAM



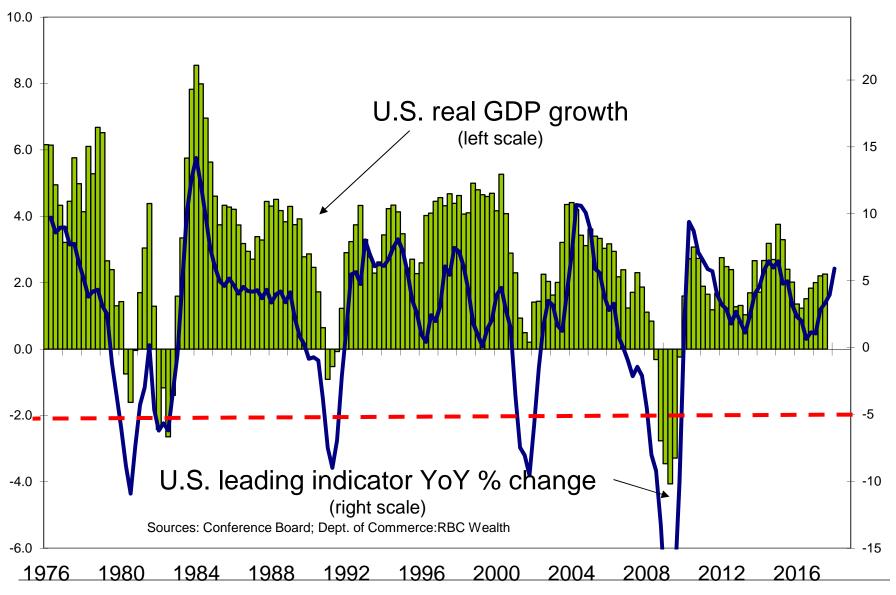
The yield curve is not signalling a recession, but it does suggest growth may slow through this year.







#### The Leading Indicator suggests GDP growth should stay solid through the first half.





#### Monetary stimulus has passed its peak

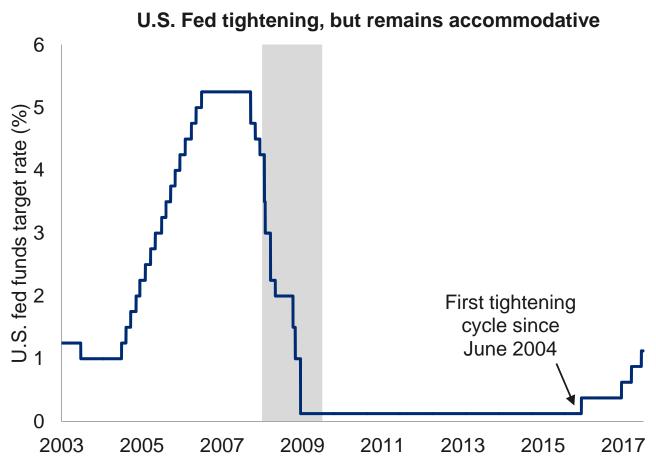


- Improving growth/inflation
- Diminishing economic slack
- Fed rate hikes, staged balance sheet decline
  - BoE QE ending next year?
- ECB QE monthly purchases cut in half, ending next year?
  - Rising yields?

Source: RBC GAM



#### U.S. rate hikes continue to putter along

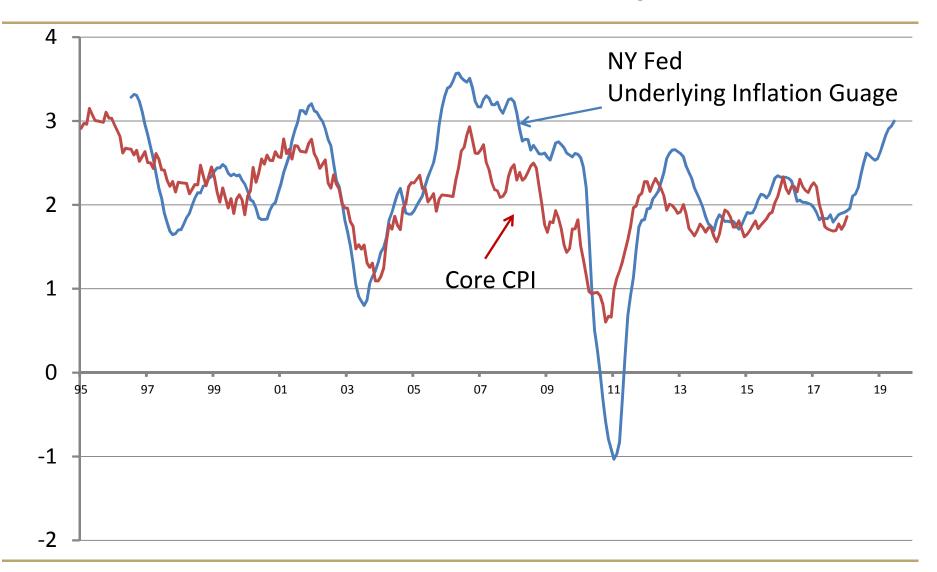


Note: Shaded area represents recession.

Source: Federal Reserve Board, Haver Analytics, RBC GAM

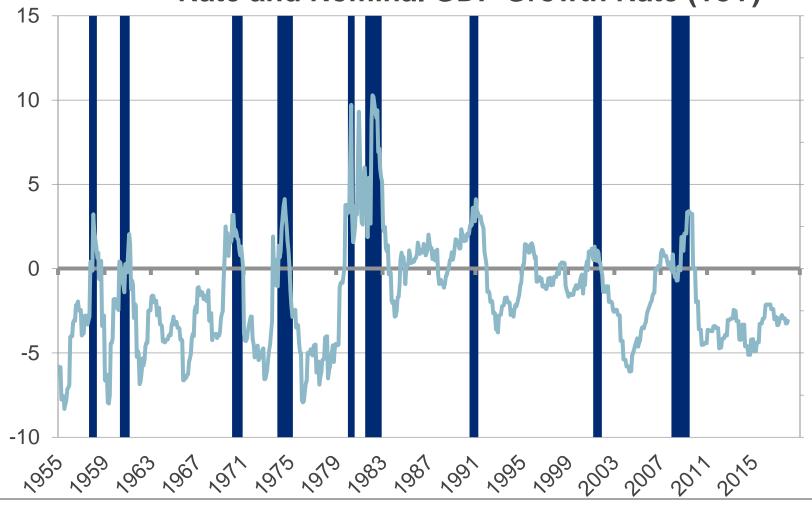


## Inflation could surprise to the upside forcing the Fed's hand



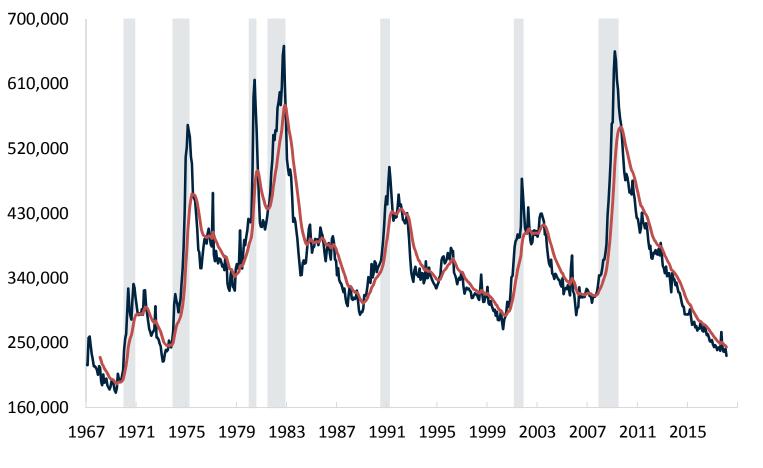
## How high do rates have to go?

# Percentage Point Gap between Federal Funds Rate and Nominal GDP Growth Rate (YoY)



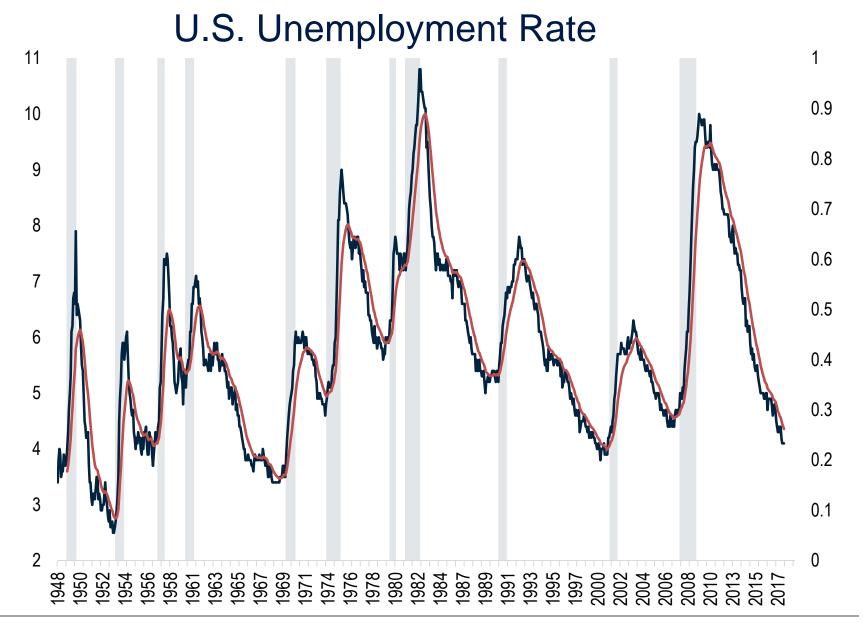


#### Unemployment claims bottom long before a recession begins



Recession periods — Unemployment claims — Unemployment claims smoothed trend

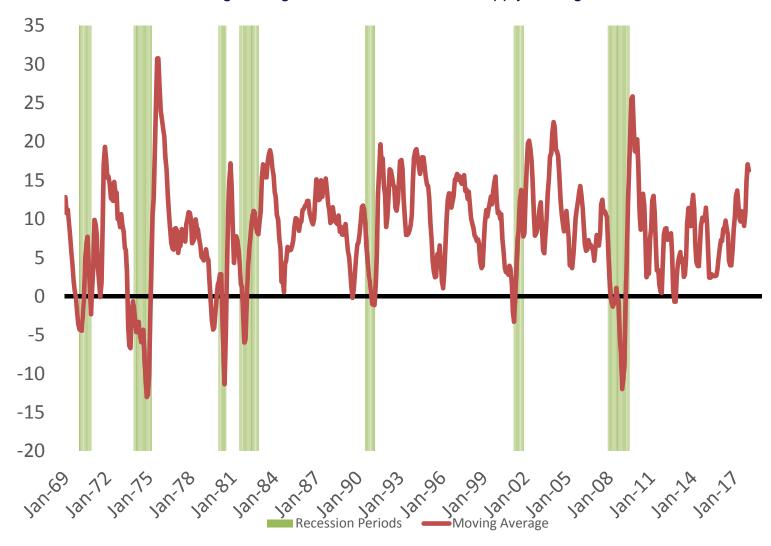




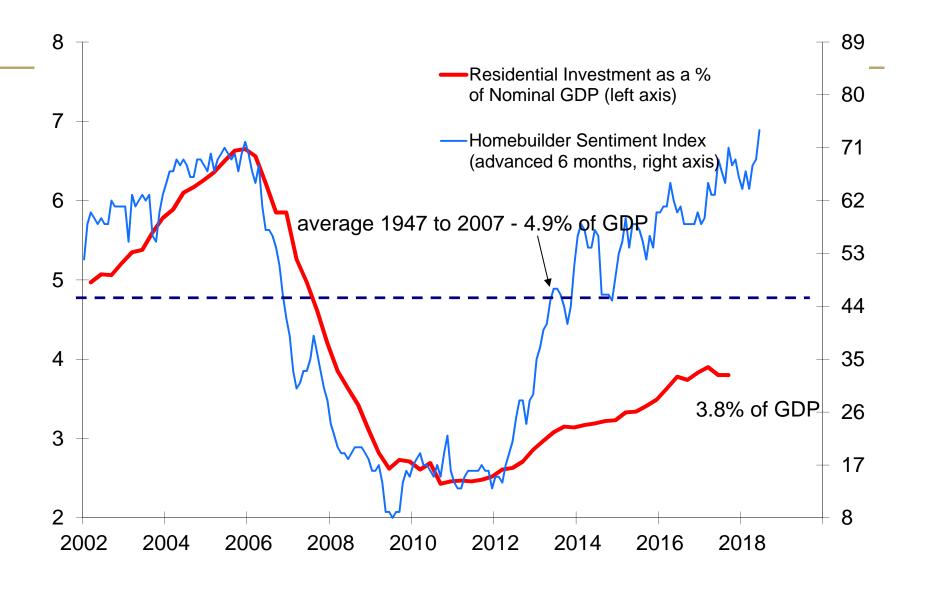


#### Difference between ISM New Orders Index and ISM Inventories Index

3 month moving average - source: Institute for Supply Management







#### Chinese policymakers hit the brakes

Tighter monetary policy

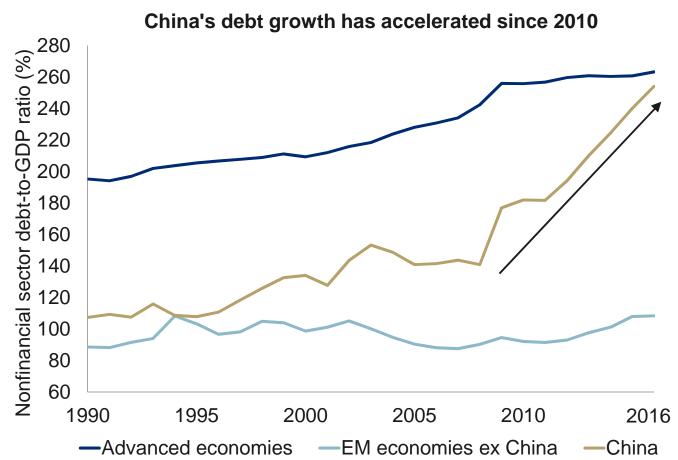
Tighter fiscal policy

Tighter housing rules

Higher auto tax

Source: RBC GAM

#### China's debt level still a concern

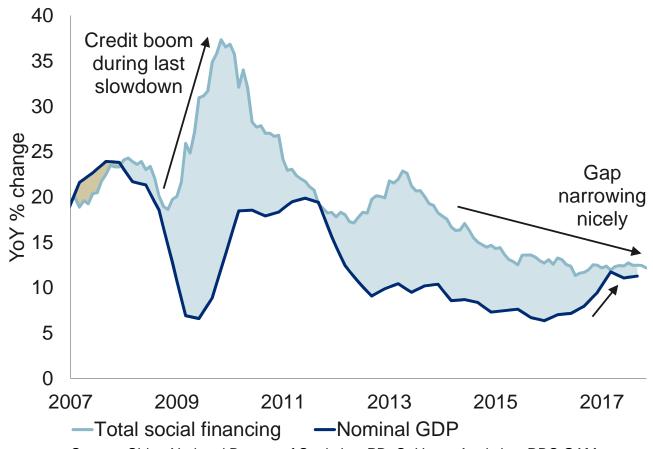


Note: Nonfinancial sector debt of G20 countries includes government, household and nonfinancial corporation debt. Source: IMF GFSR October 2017, RBC GAM



## Chinese credit excesses are growing less quickly lately

#### China's credit and GDP growth finally converging

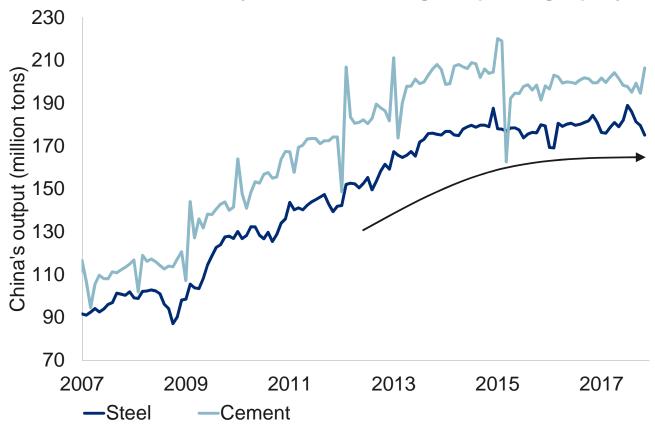


Source: China National Bureau of Statistics, PBoC, Haver Analytics, RBC GAM



## China cutting excess capacity in heavy industries

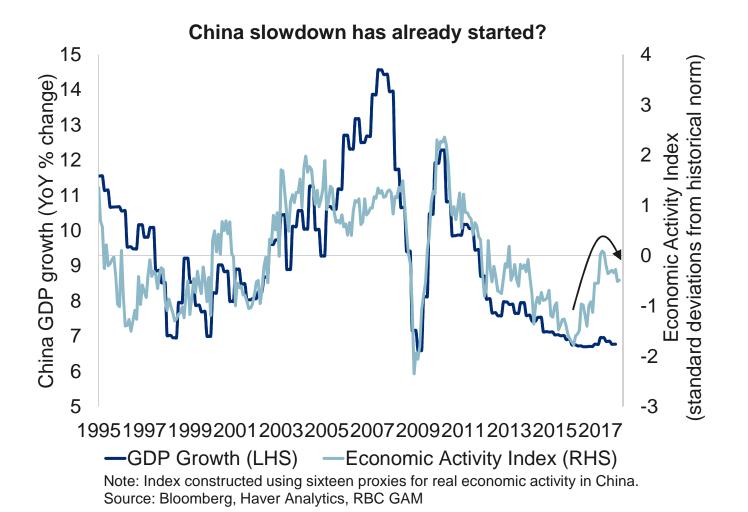




Note: Steel output includes steel, steel products and corrugated steel bars. Source: CNBS, Haver Analytics, RBC GAM

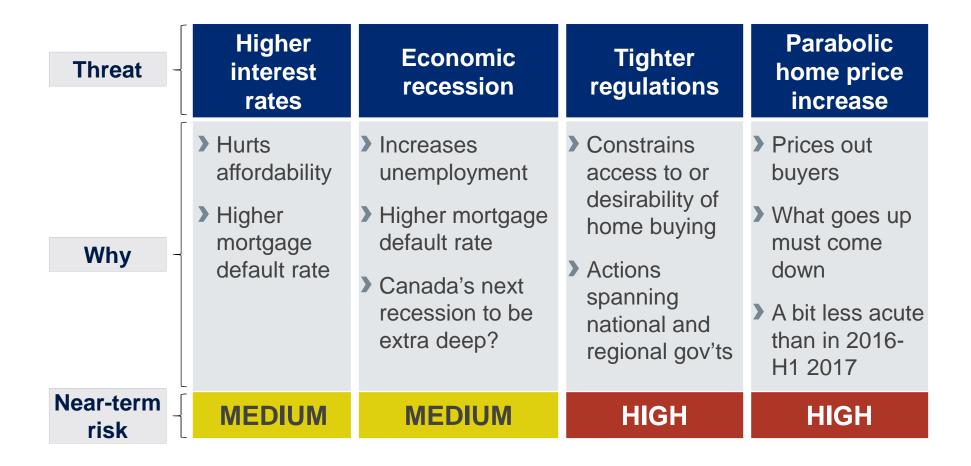


#### Chinese economy to shift away from "quantity" of growth





## Threats to Canada's housing boom



Source: RBC GAM



## **Summary Thoughts**

Bull market intact and likely to be so until a recession arrives – probably not before 2019, perhaps beyond. Give equities the benefit of the doubt.

Watch Fed, unemployment, credit availability.

Likely at least one correction before bear market arrives.

Market oscillating between an attractive 16X earnings and a riskier 20X earnings.

Focus on rebalancing, culling/replacing stocks that no longer earn high conviction.



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