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Navigating key risks: election uncertainty, market valuations and industry concentration

With passions around the U.S. election running high, investors are concerned an uncertain result may add to the list of U.S. equity market risks. We suggest considering defensive equity strategies to cushion downside risk and diversify concentration in the richly valued Magnificent 7.

Elections represent one risk among many

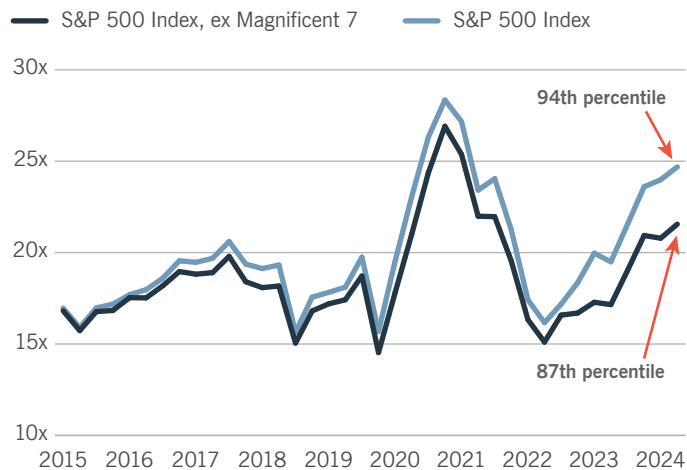
Elections have proven less significant for markets than commonly thought. History suggests that volatility generally peaks in the last months of every year, not just election years. Since December 31, 1948, September holds the lowest average return for the S&P 500 Index at -0.2%, while October and November have experienced relatively higher volatility.

Beyond seasonality, markets have been driven by valuations, earnings and the economic outlook in election years as they have in any other. We see vulnerabilities among those fundamentals today.

While valuations of the Magnificent 7 and a handful of other stocks are especially high, the S&P 500 Index excluding the Mag 7 would still rank in the 87th percentile of overall market history (Figure 1). Furthermore, general equity risk makes these names vulnerable to any overall deterioration in the growth outlook.

Figure 1: Valuations and concentration are elevated

Price/earnings ratio (LTM)



Data source: Bloomberg, L.P., 30 Jun 2015 – 28 Aug 2024. Long-term percentiles measured from 31 Mar 1954 – 28 Aug 2024. Performance data shown represents past performance and does not predict or guarantee future results. The Magnificent 7 stocks include Apple, Microsoft, Google parent Alphabet, Amazon.com, Nvidia, Meta Platforms and Tesla; weighting as of 26 Aug 2024.

The Magnificent 7 stocks make up

31%

of the S&P 500 Index

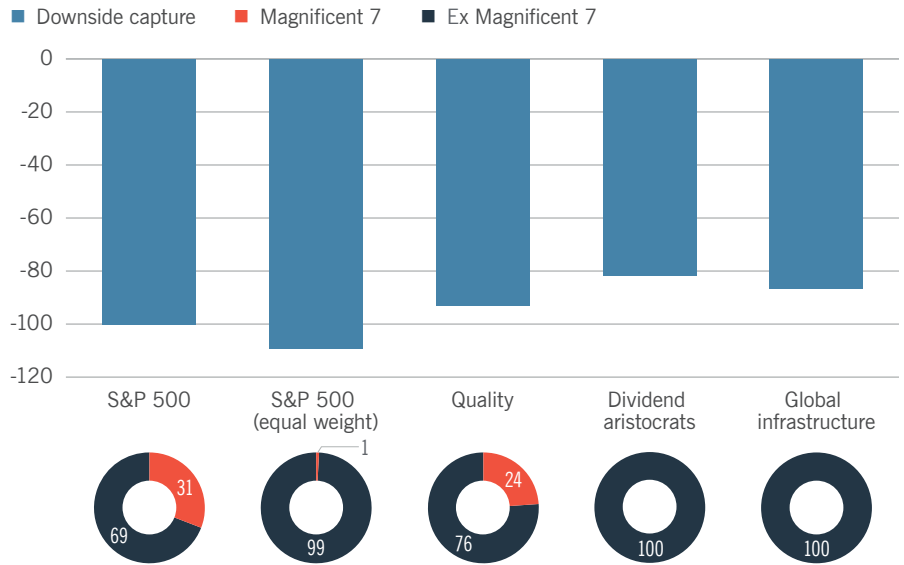
Equal weight does not mean diversification

Diversifying a portfolio concentration of large technology and artificial intelligence names is more complex than it seems.

A simple strategy of equally weighting the index is appealing in the face of concentrated equity markets. However, equal weight strategies have had higher downside capture relative to the market (Figure 2).

Alternately, investing in quality names, for example, traditionally offers defensive fundamentals, but the market is currently concentrated in these types of holdings. Meanwhile, dividend aristocrats (aka dividend growers) and global infrastructure offer defensive fundamentals, a history of low downside capture and no exposure to the Magnificent 7.

Figure 2: Defensive equity strategies: Achieving different outcomes means taking different risks



Data source: Bloomberg, L.P. Performance data shown represents past performance and does not predict or guarantee future results. Weights as of 26 Aug 2024. Downside capture measured over trailing 20 years ending 31 Jul 2024. Representative indexes: quality: MSCI USA Sector Neutral Quality Index; dividend aristocrats: S&P Dividend Aristocrats Index; global infrastructure: S&P Global Listed Infrastructure Index.

THE BOTTOM LINE: DIVERSIFY FUNDAMENTAL RISKS

Looking forward, our base case remains a soft-landing, but risk of a recession remains. Even if fundamentals are unaffected, this particular election is perceived as having added significance, heightening concern that a rare political event may influence markets.

Valuations and concentration are currently elevated, and U.S. equity market returns have historically been lower in periods following such peaks. Investors should ensure they are taking on different fundamental risks to achieve different outcomes.

For more information, please consult with your financial professional and visit nuveen.com.

Endnotes

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