



Weekly Market Commentary

January 13, 2014



Jeffrey Kleintop, CFA

Chief Market Strategist
LPL Financial

Highlights

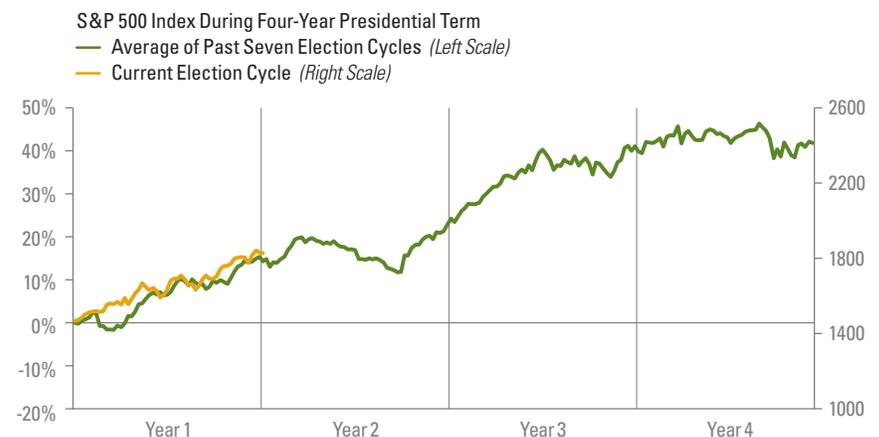
There are many popular indicators as to how the year may unfold for investors. We present one indicator of stock market direction that has stood the test of time: the Year-Two Curse.

The Year-Two Curse

The beginning of the year is often full of talk about what indicators to watch as to how the year may unfold: the first five days indicator, the January effect, the Super Bowl indicator, even the Chinese lunar New Year cycle, among many others. Many of these indicators claim to tell us either the outcome for the year or the pattern stocks may take for at least part of it. While most of these are little more than folklore and are easily discredited upon analysis, there is one that has stood the test of time, and I call it: the Year-Two Curse.

Year two of the presidential cycle has typically been a volatile one for investors. The start of the second quarter to the end of the third quarter of year two has consistently marked the biggest peak-to-trough decline of any year of the four-year presidential term. The pattern of the stock market last year, year one of the current presidential term, generally tracked the typical year-one pattern, as you can see in [Figure 1](#).

1 Will Stocks Suffer the Year-Two Curse?



Source: LPL Financial Research, Bloomberg data 01/13/14

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

The S&P 500 is an unmanaged index which cannot be invested into directly. Unmanaged index returns do not reflect fees, expenses, or sales charges. Index performance is not indicative of the performance of any investment.



2 Stocks Followed Presidential Pattern During 2009–2012 Cycle

The 2009–2012 cycle also followed the year-two pattern closely—demonstrating that sometimes the more things change, the more they stay the same



Source: LPL Financial Research, Bloomberg data 01/13/14

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

The S&P 500 is an unmanaged index which cannot be invested into directly. Unmanaged index returns do not reflect fees, expenses, or sales charges. Index performance is not indicative of the performance of any investment.

It is not just this cycle that may be shaping up to track the year-two curse. This pattern has been enduring. In fact, nine of the 13 presidential terms since 1960 have seen losses during the “cursed” second and third quarters of year two. That 70% likelihood of losses during the period of the year-two curse is double the 35% frequency the market has been down over any two quarters since 1960. The 2009–2012 cycle also followed the year-two pattern closely—demonstrating that sometimes the more things change, the more they stay the same [Figure 2].

Why is there a year-two curse? The pattern may be so enduring—not because of the events in Washington during the mid-term election year, but perhaps because what happens in Washington affects our mood and how we perceive other events, making us prone to be more pessimistic and sell when events inevitably occur. Maybe this mood comes from buyer’s remorse after a year under a newly elected or re-elected President or the fear-mongering rhetoric that often comes from the mid-term election campaigns.

Whatever the cause, it seems clear that the events that acted as catalysts for the more substantial declines in the S&P 500 Index during the year-two curse of the past 25 years had little to do with the election or events in Washington:

- In 1990, the -19.9% drop was due to a recession that developed as oil prices spiked in the summer prompted by Iraq’s invasion of Kuwait.
- In 1998, the -19.2% fall was sparked by the effects of the Asian financial crisis and related failure of the hedge fund Long-Term Capital Management.



- In 2002, the -33.6% plunge was tied to the lingering aftermath of the bursting of the tech bubble and the rash of corporate scandals that followed Enron, including big names like WorldCom, Tyco, and Adelphia.
- In 2010, the -16.0% decline followed the end of the Federal Reserve's first bond-buying program, QE1 (quantitative easing), on March 31, 2010 and economic growth faltered.

Will the year-two curse repeat in 2014? It may, particularly if a temporary economic soft spot develops in the second quarter. Weak economic data readings led to 5% or more pullbacks beginning in the spring of each of the past four years. We may again see some seasonal weakness, but there is no need to fear the curse. In fact, the curse may be a blessing for some, allowing those who have been awaiting a long-overdue pullback a chance to buy. It is important to keep in mind that history shows that, on average, year two posts a solid gain for stocks, and the year-two curse is reversed by the end of the year. ■

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES

The opinions voiced in this material are for general information only and are not intended to provide specific advice or recommendations for any individual. To determine which investment(s) may be appropriate for you, consult your financial advisor prior to investing. All performance reference is historical and is no guarantee of future results. All indices are unmanaged and cannot be invested into directly. Unmanaged index returns do not reflect fees, expenses, or sales charges. Index performance is not indicative of the performance of any investment. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

The economic forecasts set forth in the presentation may not develop as predicted and there can be no guarantee that strategies promoted will be successful.

Stock and mutual fund investing involves risk including loss of principal.

Quantitative easing is a government monetary policy occasionally used to increase the money supply by buying government securities or other securities from the market. Quantitative easing increases the money supply by flooding financial institutions with capital in an effort to promote increased lending and liquidity.

INDEX DESCRIPTIONS

The Standard & Poor's 500 Index 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.

This research material has been prepared by LPL Financial.

To the extent you are receiving investment advice from a separately registered independent investment advisor, please note that LPL Financial is not an affiliate of and makes no representation with respect to such entity.

Not FDIC or NCUA/NCUSIF Insured | No Bank or Credit Union Guarantee | May Lose Value | Not Guaranteed by any Government Agency | Not a Bank/Credit Union Deposit