



Parallels to the 1973 Market Shocks May Be Imprecise

Recession in U.S. appears unlikely amid reopening economy.

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KEY INSIGHTS

- We analyzed seven geopolitical and commodity shocks from the early 1970s to the present.
- Our scenario analysis shows that these shocks did not typically hurt stocks, with the exception of the oil and agriculture shock of 1973.
- While there are similarities between the current environment and 1973, we think the reopening economic momentum will keep the U.S. out of recession.

Will Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the spike in commodities prices cause the U.S. stock market to meaningfully underperform bonds?

To add historical perspective to this question, we analyzed asset class returns and macroeconomic trends following seven geopolitical and commodity shocks from the early



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Relative Returns of Stocks Were Mostly Resilient

(Fig. 1) Major external shocks* since the 1970s

		12-month forward stocks vs. bonds return
Global Agricultural Commodity Crisis/ First Oil Shock (OPEC Embargo)	October 1973	-30.46%
Second Oil Shock (Iranian Revolution)	May 1979	13.82
1983 Drought	August 1983	-3.15
1988 Drought	June 1988	7.41
Iraqi Invasion of Kuwait	August 1990	10.71
Russian Debt Default	August 1998	38.73
Russian Invasion of Crimea	February 2014	9.98

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

*Analysis excludes smaller external shocks historically, which may have had different outcomes.

Stocks represented by the S&P 500 Index, January 1972–February 2022; bonds represented by the SBBI Intermediate Government Bond, January 1972–December 1976 and Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, January 1977–February 2022. Chart shows the subsequent 12-month return of stocks vs. bonds following the date of the major external shock. Index performance is for illustrative purposes only and indices cannot be invested into directly.

Source: Data analysis by T. Rowe Price.

“...oil and commodity shocks push inflation higher and can wreck growth.”

1970s to the present. Our scenario analysis revealed that geopolitical and commodity shocks have not typically triggered equity underperformance. Of our seven scenarios, the dual shock of 1973 is the only worrisome analogy. Over the 12 months following the oil price spike of October 1973, stocks underperformed bonds¹ by 30%.

A Shock on Top of a Shock

Are we facing a 1973-like scenario? Like now, the 1973 scenario includes both oil and agricultural commodities—a shock on top of a shock. In the first shock, food prices skyrocketed on worldwide grain production issues. Then OPEC instituted the oil embargo that created the second shock. Inflation was already running high, and the oil crisis exacerbated it.

There are many differences between then and now, but both periods are a reminder that oil and commodity shocks push inflation higher and can wreck growth. The relationship between oil shocks and subsequent economic growth is less direct than for inflation, and the effect is always conflated with other variables. But there are three ways that inflation can lead to recession:

- Higher gas prices, which are a tax on the consumer.
- Inflation leading to wage growth, which eats into corporate profit margins.
- And, of course, inflation can force the Federal Reserve (Fed) to raise rates too aggressively.

What’s the Recession Risk?

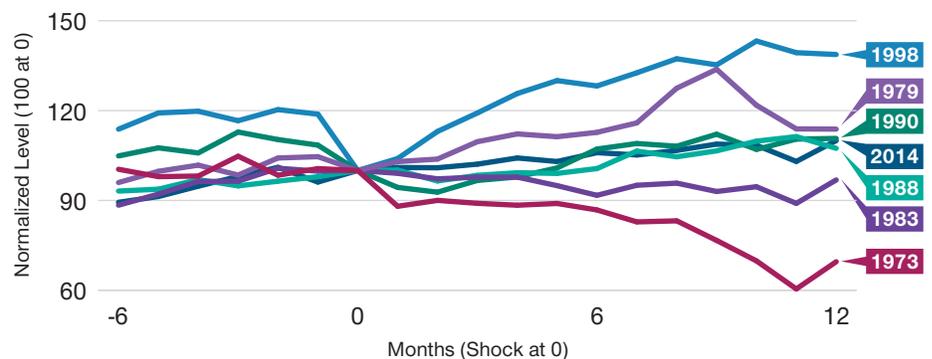
If we want to compare the current situation with that of 1973, the most important question involves growth. What’s the recession risk? In our view, whether the oil shock is the direct cause does not matter that much.

Rising rates have not caused stocks to underperform over the last 30 years because the Fed hiked during expansions. But if the Fed really needs to fight inflation, which has not been a real issue for decades, the “Fed put”—easing monetary policy when equities fall meaningfully—may disappear, or a more severe downturn may be required for the Fed to come to the market’s rescue.

That is exactly what happened in 1973. The Fed was largely behind the curve, as some may say it is now. It raised the benchmark federal funds rate from 5.5% in December 1972 to 13% in June

Stocks Lagged After 1973’s Dual Shocks

(Fig. 2) Relative returns of equities vs. bonds* before and after major external shocks



Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

* See Figure 1 for additional details regarding the analysis.

Source: Data analysis by T. Rowe Price.

Relative returns represent the outperformance or underperformance of stocks compared to bonds. Index performance is for illustrative purposes only and indices cannot be invested into directly.

¹ See Figure 1.

1974—and then lowered it to 4.75% by March 1976! More importantly, the Fed kept hiking well into the recession, exacerbating the severity of the slowdown.

Positive Economic Forces of Reopening to Provide Support

Currently, growth is decelerating, but we are not as late in the economic cycle and we do not face as many disruptions as we did in 1973. Also, in 1973:

- The U.S. was a net importer of oil. Now the U.S. is (albeit barely) a net exporter.
- Consumption was 50% more dependent on petroleum products than it is now.
- The dollar was devalued. It remains strong now.

Following the oil shock of 1973, real gross domestic product (GDP) fell by just over 1.0% in the next 12 months.

And the recession lasted two years. We do not think that is a realistic scenario for the current environment, given strong consumer and corporate balance sheets as well as the inescapable positive economic forces of the reopening. However, across almost all the historical shocks that we examined, inflation remained extremely elevated over the next 12 months.

Implications for Portfolio Positioning

What does this mean for positioning, looking forward six to 18 months? Our asset allocation committee is tactically positioned for rising rates, and we are overweight short-term Treasury inflation-protected securities (TIPS), bank loans, and value stocks, all of which could do well in an inflationary environment. Meanwhile, we remain slightly underweight to stocks, given elevated valuations and geopolitical and monetary policy uncertainty.

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