Why the Future Now Looks Brighter for Value Investing

Three scenarios that could propel a style rotation back to value.

### KEY INSIGHTS
- The extreme valuation dispersion between value and growth stocks stands near historic levels. Economic recovery and improving corporate earnings are likely to benefit cyclical and value areas of the market most.
- We believe a coronavirus vaccine is key to unlocking short-term performance, but long term, inflation is required to deliver a more sustained rotation.
- The narrow leadership and increasingly bifurcated nature of markets has created many opportunities for uncertainty and mispricing to be exploited.

The growth versus value style debate intensified as the dominance of “growth” accelerated during the coronavirus pandemic. Value investing has remained deeply out of favor, but we sense the dynamics are changing and the environment is now looking more favorable for value investing.

When regime changes happen, they are often swift and dramatic with large stock price movements, so positioning early is important. With many investors currently not positioned for a style rotation, we examine three scenarios that could favor value investing and help investors consider their allocations.

### Three Factors Shaping the Year Ahead for Value
Vaccine, valuations, and greater focus on fiscal spending should favor value areas of the market

1. **Post-Pandemic Recovery**
   - Economic environment for cyclical stocks set to improve

2. **Political Dynamics**
   - New U.S. administration could bolster fiscal and monetary support

3. **Valuations in Focus**
   - Market concentration of secular growth stocks under scrutiny

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Post-Coronavirus Economic Recovery Set to Drive Cyclical Stock Performance

We believe the global economy is currently in a mini “W-shaped” recovery as we progress through the coronavirus pandemic. A brief recovery after the first wave has been interrupted by a resurgence in cases in the U.S. and Europe with PMIs1 softening. However, this is likely to improve as we enter the first quarter of 2021.

Virus cases could fall, or at least become more manageable, while recent news from Pfizer and Moderna of potential vaccines, along with others in the pipeline, could accelerate our way out of this pandemic. Initial optimism is exceedingly high right now, and that could fade, but ultimately, we expect that a vaccine that works effectively will help drive economic recovery, and that should favor cyclical parts of the market.

China is a great example of how a recovery scenario could potentially play out globally. China has had much more success in suppressing the virus, and its economy is benefiting. Consumer spending, car sales, and economic growth have all bounced back strongly from the depths of the pandemic back in March.

Globally, some of the most sensitive sectors to the pandemic have been industrials, materials, energy, real estate, and transportation. Year-on-year earnings comparisons from March 2021 onward are, however, likely to look much more favorable.

New Political Dynamics Shape a Favorable Fiscal and Monetary Backdrop

The victory of Democratic candidate Joseph Biden in the U.S. presidential election brings with it a range of potential value-positive policy measures. Among the possible policy actions in play are the easing of trade uncertainty (reestablishing a pillar for global growth), increased fiscal stimulus, a potentially weaker U.S. dollar, and more substantial reflationary policies.

We expect President-elect Biden to prioritize additional fiscal spending to stimulate the economy as it recovers from the steep downturn caused by the coronavirus pandemic. We also anticipate increased infrastructure spending alongside the possibility of higher corporate taxes. Higher taxes historically have been more detrimental to areas within the growth complex, however.

While a Biden administration is seen as supportive of corporate tax increases, it is far from certain that these would be enacted. There are many hurdles ahead for a Biden presidency, including a split Congress and the uncertain balance of the Senate, which may dampen prospects for spending and policy changes in the near term.

Arguments for more unconventional policy to bolster economic growth have also gained traction. This includes those who favor central bank balance sheets being put to work to provide tangible income for consumers in the form of fiscal handouts. We have already seen this approach, in part, to deal with the coronavirus pandemic.

Modern Monetary Theory, which holds that governments should use fiscal policy to generate full employment, is one variation on this line of thought.

Nobody has yet demonstrated that delegating monetary policy to elected politicians will bring about better economic outcomes than the current method of allowing central banks to manage it, but helicopter money2 has gained traction. The gradual erosion of

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1 Purchasing managers’ indexes.
2 Helicopter money is a term used to describe a type of monetary stimulus strategy to potentially spur economic output. It can be used as a tool in expansionary fiscal policy that is financed by an increase in an economy’s money supply.
central bank independence means that the current environment is probably more conducive to helicopter money than it was just a few years ago.

**Shifting Market Dynamics Put Focus on Valuations**

Value stocks have come under huge pressure as economic uncertainty has prompted investors to shorten their time horizons, pile into secular winners, and avoid cyclicals. Fear and uncertainty have also meant investors have favored well-understood growth stories during the recovery rally without regard to valuation.

However, the market’s extreme and singular focus on secular growth and an extreme aversion to cyclical risks have contributed to the narrowing in market leadership. We believe the FAANGs\(^3\) have become the market. This market concentration has become a concern, and we expect a broadening away from this narrow group of mega-cap market leaders.

With the MSCI World Value Index having a meaningful overweight to financials, energy, and utilities and underweight exposure to technology and consumer discretionary—value sectors have the potential to benefit from an economic recovery and any revision to the overconcentration profile currently evident.

This is not to call a turn in the growth/value performance cycle, especially a sustainable reversion. We are also not signaling a uniform downturn for growth stocks. Indeed, many with the best growth profiles will likely continue to generate high free cash flow margins.

However, the idea that today’s biggest companies—primarily U.S. technology companies—will continue to dominate the next decade should be viewed with caution. Seldom do the same companies, or even economies, manage to sustain such dominance.

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\(^3\)FAANGs: Acronym used in reference to the stocks of the five tech companies Facebook, Amazon, Apple, Netflix, and Alphabet (the G refers to Alphabet’s core company Google).
Better Times Ahead
Although many of the trends driving growth outperformance may endure, we believe value stocks offer significant upside potential at this time. The maturity, narrowness, and magnitude of the current growth cycle, along with the gathering debate about the scope for a more inflationary and interventionist world, suggest that a change may be afoot. We believe the key to unlocking short-term performance is a coronavirus vaccine, while a more prolonged style rotation will likely need inflation.

Importantly, with valuation spreads (differences) between value and growth currently at extreme levels, a sustained regime change is not essential to see improved investment returns for value stocks. Crucially, we believe that the quality and quantity of the opportunity set available to value investors right now is as compelling as it has ever been.

The Art of Value—Pinpointing the Underappreciated
Trying to deliver alpha (excess returns) in value areas of the market has been difficult over the last decade, as growth outperformance has been so strong. But we believe in the power of value investing, which has, at times, meant adopting the contrarian trade.

Our focus has always been on finding companies that we believe are trading below their intrinsic values, usually because of some short-term dislocation that our fundamental research suggests could be resolved.

We are not looking for the cheapest stocks, but instead for the most compellingly valued names relative to their long-term prospects. For example, banks have faced deep secular challenges ever since the global financial crisis back in 2008–2009. With unprecedented suppression of interest rates and quantitative easing (QE), banks have been deeply out of favor.

But our analysis paints a much better picture for the sector. For some banks, the secular headwinds remain, but many now have much better capital ratios and less leverage on their loan books, with some also actively looking to increase their loan growth going forward. Even if we remain in this ultralow interest rate environment, which is highly likely in the near term, we believe there are still areas within the sector that offer opportunities, especially those with investment banking or asset management arms.

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