

**Subject:** Election and Market Updates

Dear Clients,

We are 8 days away from election day. In fact, many of you may have already cast your vote. We want to provide some additional information and resources that we've been discussing with clients over the past several weeks. This email is designed as a follow up to our August email titled "Election and Your Portfolio".

Since the election is on everyone's mind, we thought it would be a good idea to provide some context as it relates to possible outcomes, investment and economic implications and our overall view heading into the elections and ultimately next year. **While this particular election seems to be high stakes and getting a lot of attention, we do not view this election as being majorly different from past elections.**

One of the most common topics we've seen is that markets are expecting volatility (i.e. big changes in stock prices both up and down) around election day. This is typical with big events where the outcome is hard to predict. It's hard to predict even which direction the volatility will take (it could be both up and down). **Regardless, this volatility will likely be short-term and we should use it to our advantage, when possible.**

Another topic, and one that is on most investors' minds, is what effect the prospect of higher taxes might have on the markets – both stock and bond markets. In that regard, we've attached a quick 2-page article that provides historical data related to this question as well as some highlights below:

- Historically, markets have produced higher than average returns in the wake of tax increases.
- Other economic factors, such as ongoing stimulus and easy monetary policy from the Federal Reserve can counterbalance higher taxes or other policy issues.
- Tax Questions – Will we have a hike in tax rates? If so, when might they go into effect? What other tax changes will be included? **There are too many uncertainties at this point to produce actionable investment or planning advice.**

We also want to share with you this 4-minute video from Dimensional Fund Advisors where they look at historical data to show that capturing the long-term returns of the markets does not depend on which party controls the White House.

<https://www.dimensional.com/us-en/insights/highlights-what-history-tells-us-about-elections-and-the-market>

A few other things to consider and remember:

- No matter how the election goes, the pandemic will continue to have major effects on the economy the markets and the ultimate course of the recovery.
- In addition to taxes above, economic stimulus or trade policies could be big drivers of stock prices going forward.
- As we mentioned in our last email, we advise clients to avoid making short-term changes to a long-term investment portfolio in order to try and profit (or avoid losses) from changes in the political landscape or any other event (i.e.. Brexit).

We look forward to continuing our work together and helping you to realize your financial goals in the years ahead.

If you have any questions when reviewing the above information, please let us know.

Sincerely,

WMS Advisors, LLC

# On The Mark

October 16, 2020

## Elections & Markets: Will higher taxes sink stocks?

### Key Takeaways

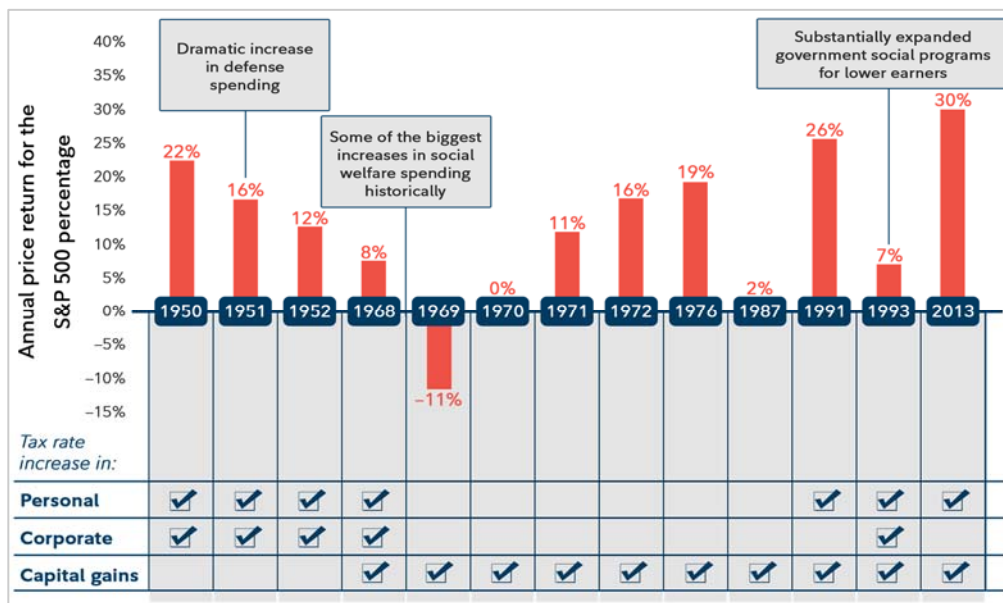
- Despite the assumption many have that increasing tax rates would sink stocks, historically, markets have produced better-than-average returns in the wake of tax increases.
- Other economic factors, such as ongoing stimulus and an accommodative Fed, can counterbalance the influence of higher taxes.

With elections less than 30 days away, there is no shortage of things to worry about as investors. In the event of a Democratic sweep, one of the central concerns is higher taxes, leading to a common question on whether higher corporate taxes will sink stock markets?

Biden's proposed tax plan would restore many provisions of the tax code prior to the passage of the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA). Under Biden's proposal, the corporate tax rate would rise to 28% from 21%. The last

corporate tax hike was in August 1993 when the rate was raised from 34 to 35%<sup>1</sup>. From 1993-2017, the stated corporate tax rate remained at 35% until the 2017 tax cuts reduced it to 21%. In reality, many companies paid less than the stated rate of 21%. The effective tax rate, meaning the tax rate that companies actually paid after tax breaks and deductions, at the end of 2019 according J.P. Morgan was 17.5%. With the Biden partial tax hike proposal, J.P. Morgan estimates the effective tax rate will be around 21%, below the proposed rate of 28%. They also state this will have an impact on corporate earnings, but don't anticipate it to be catastrophic as companies had proven to be profitable in a higher-tax environment for decades prior to the 2017 tax cuts.

While the fate of taxes after the election remains uncertain, a study by Fidelity looked at tax increases across corporate, personal, and capital gains, and their impact on the stock market as measured by the S&P 500 index since 1950<sup>2</sup>. In the 13 instances of tax increases since 1950,



Source: Fidelity

the S&P 500 index had higher average returns despite the increase. Another finding of the study is that stocks rose 100% of the time when corporate taxes were raised. The data analyzed by Fidelity looked at the calendar year of the tax changes, plus the year prior and the year after. This may appear counterintuitive to conventional expectation.

These observations of the past are not meant to draw a conclusion that tax policies can't have an impact on the market in the short term. They certainly can, but there are many other factors to consider as well. Tax increases are often accompanied with additional stimulus such as

increased defense spending and expanded government social programs as shown in the chart above. These examples have acted as a counterbalance, making it difficult to predict the direction of stock markets. In 2020, continued stimulus from low interest rates set by the Federal Reserve and additional government spending for individuals, as well as likely future spending on infrastructure, seem likely given the delicate nature of the economic recovery to date. In short, taxes matter, but not necessarily for their forecasting ability.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://am.jpmorgan.com/us/en/asset-management/gim/adv/how-would-a-corporate-tax-hike-impact-the-recovery>

<sup>2</sup> Source: <https://www.fidelity.com/learning-center/trading-investing/tax-hikes-history>

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101330 | C20-16751 | 10/2020 | EXP 10/31/2021