

May 1, 2023  
**SELL IN MAY?**

Jeffrey Buchbinder, CFA, *Chief Equity Strategist*  
Adam Turnquist, CMT, *Chief Technical Strategist*

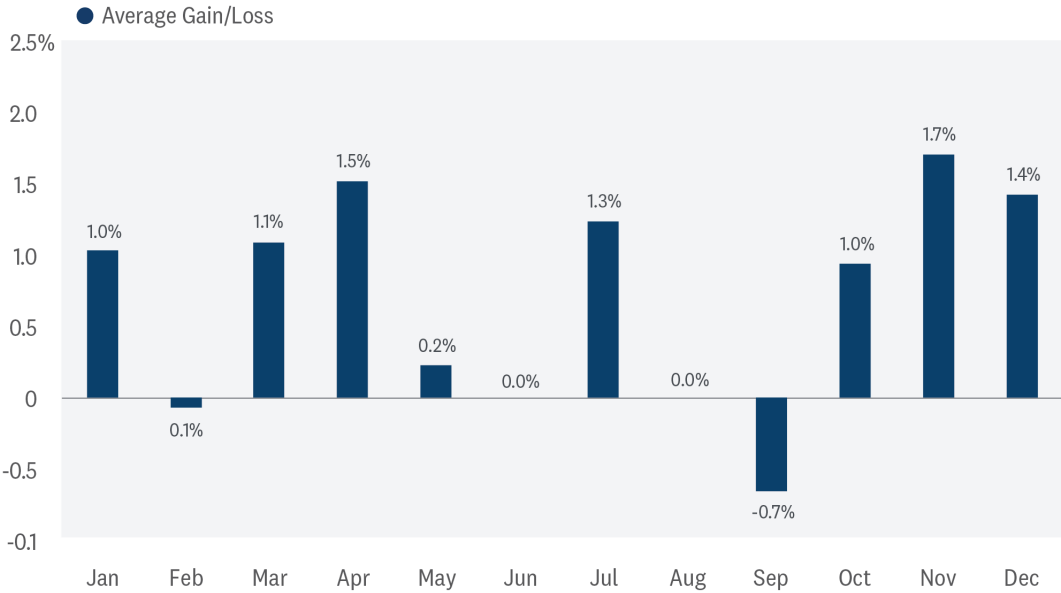
“Sell in May and go away” is probably the most widely cited stock market cliché in history. Every year a barrage of Wall Street commentaries and stories in the financial press floods in about this popular, but overused, stock market adage. Here we take our annual look at this historical seasonal pattern which, as you will see below, has started to lose some of its street cred recently.

**WHAT IS SELL IN MAY?**

“Sell in May and go away” is the seasonal stock market pattern in which stocks generally produce the best returns from November through April and the worst returns from May through October. This pattern has been strong enough—and the adage popular enough—that it has probably been somewhat of a self-fulfilling prophecy over many years. Some investors do think it’s best to either avoid or reduce equities during this period. We’re not so sure.

The two figures below illustrate this pattern. **Figure 1** shows average returns by calendar month (data back to 1950). Here you can see stocks tend not to do as well during middle months, on average, particularly May through September.

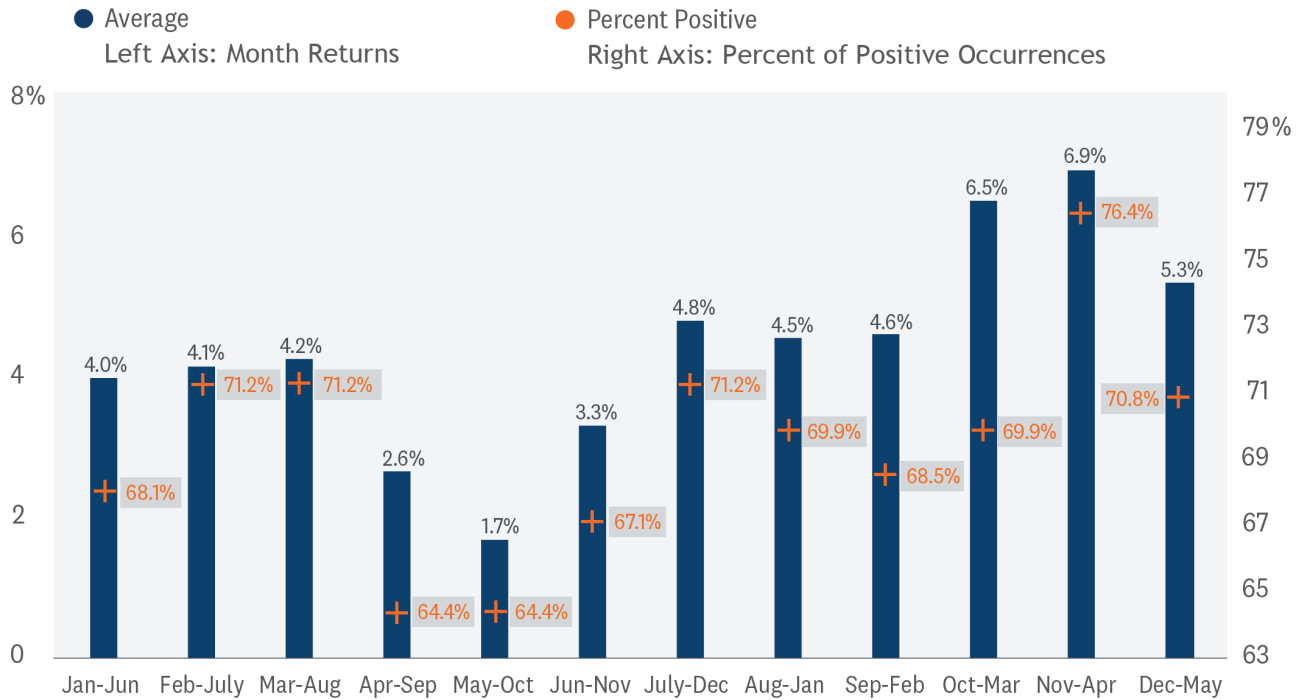
**1 SUMMER MONTHS TEND TO BE WEAKER FOR STOCKS**  
S&P 500 Monthly Returns (1950-YTD)



The Sell in May performance period covers the six-month period from May through October.  
Source: LPL Research, Bloomberg 04/28/23  
Indexes are unmanaged and cannot be invested in directly. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

**Figure 2** illustrates rolling six-month returns for each of the 12 rolling six-month periods by month (again, data back to 1950). Here you see the weakest six-month period for stocks historically, on average, has been May through October (1.7%), while the best six-month period has come between November and April (6.9%).

**2 STOCK PERFORMANCE HAS HISTORICALLY BEEN WEAKEST FROM MAY THROUGH OCTOBER**  
 S&P 500 Average Six-Month Rolling Returns (1950-Current)



Source: LPL Research, Bloomberg 04/28/23

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The modern design of the S&P 500 stock index was first launched in 1957. Performance back to 1950 incorporates the performance of predecessor index, the S&P 90.

Interestingly, the S&P 500 was up 7.6% over the past six months (November through April), roughly in line with the historical average. That may suggest a typical gain for the next six months might be in order. That’s not great, but it’s not terrible. We think we can make a good case for upside beyond that 1.7% between now and Halloween. And that would still leave the seasonally strong November and December months for the S&P 500 Index to reach our year-end fair value target range of 4,300–4,400.

## IN RECENT YEARS, BUY IN MAY HAS WORKED BETTER

We should also keep in mind, as we head into this seasonally weak period, that the S&P 500 has closed higher during the month of May nine out of the past 10 years—so maybe the pattern should be “Sell in June.” Also, consider that this seasonally weak period has actually been quite strong in recent years. In fact, stocks gained during this seasonally weak six-month period in nine of the past 11 years, as you can see **Figure 3**

3

### SELL IN MAY HAS NOT WORKED WELL IN RECENT YEARS

Year	Sell in May Return
2022	-6.3%
2021	10.1%
2020	12.3%
2019	3.1%
2018	2.4%
2017	8.0%
2016	2.9%
2015	-0.3%
2014	7.1%
2013	10.0%
2012	1.0%
Average	4.6%
Percent Positive	81.8%

Source: LPL Research, Bloomberg 04/28/23

The Sell in May performance period covers the six-month period from May through October.

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## SO WHAT ABOUT THIS YEAR?

Our year-end fair value target for the S&P 500 implies about 4% upside over the balance of 2023. That target is based on a price-to-earnings ratio (P/E) of 18 and our 2024 earnings forecast of \$240 (though that estimate is under review, and the Strategic and Tactical Asset Allocation Committee’s (STAAC) bias is to potentially bring that estimate down some). The “right answer” to potentially get us there may actually be a higher P/E and lower earnings, though we’ve been encouraged by first quarter earnings results thus far (more on that topic here in the coming weeks).

Assuming stocks generate another 4–5% upside between now and year end, the question is when do those gains come? Gains late in the year would make sense because of this seasonal pattern and opportunities to: 1) gain more clarity on the path of the economy and 2) make progress bringing inflation down to help get the Federal Reserve (Fed) off the market's back.

On the other hand, market sentiment and traders' positioning are pessimistic enough that maybe just bringing the Fed's rate hiking campaign to an end this spring, getting past the debt limit increase, and seeing earnings avoid a collapse (which we're clearly seeing during the current earnings season) could be enough to push this market higher. Finally, if the "Sell in May" pattern hasn't worked well in recent years, maybe it won't in 2023.

Our guess is more gains come later in the year, and that we see a 5–10% pullback between now and Halloween as is typical (we get three of those a year, on average), but that is not a high conviction prediction.

### INVESTMENT OUTLOOK

As stocks enter a seasonally weak period with near-term macro risks ahead, investors may not want to stray too far from their benchmark exposures to equities. Stocks are getting more support from earnings than we had anticipated, but earnings declines aren't over. While the May rate hike from the Fed may be its last of this cycle—we'll learn more about that when we hear from Fed Chair Jerome Powell and company on Wednesday—clearly the inflation problem hasn't yet been solved.

Bottom line, LPL Research remains comfortable with its year-end S&P 500 fair value target of 4,300–4,400. But as stocks get closer to that target, LPL Research's Strategic and Tactical Asset Allocation Committee (STAAC) may reconsider its recommended slight overweight allocation to equities. The Committee notes that the outlook for growth stocks has improved, suggesting balanced style exposure, while the outlook for small caps has gotten more challenging in recent weeks, as credit conditions have tightened amid ongoing small bank stress. The industrials sector remains the Committee's top pick.

Within fixed income, the Committee recommends an up-in-quality approach with a benchmark weight to duration. We think core bond sectors (U.S. Treasuries, Agency mortgage-backed securities, (MBS) and short-maturity investment grade corporates) are currently more attractive than plus sectors (high-yield bonds and non-U.S. sectors) with the exception of preferred securities, which look attractive after having recently sold off due to the banking stresses.

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This material is for general information only and is not intended to provide specific advice or recommendations for any individual. There is no assurance that the views or strategies discussed are suitable for all investors or will yield positive outcomes. Investing involves risks including possible loss of principal. Any economic forecasts set forth may not develop as predicted and are subject to change.

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The Standard & Poor's 500 Index (S&P500) 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.

The PE ratio (price-to-earnings ratio) is a measure of the price paid for a share relative to the annual net income or profit earned by the firm per share. It is a financial ratio used for valuation: a higher PE ratio means that investors are paying more for each unit of net income, so the stock is more expensive compared to one with lower PE ratio.

Earnings per share (EPS) is the portion of a company's profit allocated to each outstanding share of common stock. EPS serves as an indicator of a company's profitability. Earnings per share is generally considered to be the single most important variable in determining a share's price. It is also a major component used to calculate the price-to-earnings valuation ratio.  
All index data from FactSet.

There is no guarantee that a diversified portfolio will enhance overall returns or outperform a non-diversified portfolio. Diversification does not protect against market risk.

Asset allocation does not ensure a profit or protect against a loss.

A CDS contract is a derivative product that protects the CDS buyer from a credit default of the underlying security. Credit risk is transferred to the seller of the CDS contract, who requires a premium for the protection. As credit risk increases or decreases, the contract premium goes up and down, similar to an insurance policy.

A typical notional on a CDS is in the range \$10-\$20 mm. CDSs have a stated maturity (typical terms are 3, 5, 7, and 10 years), with the most liquid point at 5 years. Typically, credit default swaps are the domain of institutional investors. Preferred stock dividends are paid at the discretion of the issuing company. Preferred stocks are subject to interest rate and credit risk. As interest rates rise, the price of the preferred falls (and vice versa). They may be subject to a call feature with changing interest rates or credit ratings.

The fast price swings in commodities will result in significant volatility in an investor's holdings. Commodities include increased risks, such as political, economic, and currency instability, and may not be suitable for all investors.

Value investments can perform differently from the market as a whole. They can remain undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

The prices of small cap stocks are generally more volatile than large cap stocks.

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