

Thoughts from the Holy City – February 2021

“Have the courage to follow your heart and intuition. They somehow already know what you truly want to become. Everything else is secondary.”

- Steve Jobs

February begins with a stack of important economic scorecards. Among them are the last of the fourth-quarter corporate earnings reports, last week’s assessment of the 2020 gross domestic product (GDP), unemployment figures, consumer spending, as well as all the other regular reports that give us a snapshot of our recent economic history.

We’ve also seen our first glimpses – and first tangible evidence – of the new administration’s priorities. And adding to the list is a new scorecard – a tally of the first full month of COVID-19 vaccinations.

It’s a new year, but the same drivers of volatility remain: COVID-19, vaccine progress and politics. The S&P 500 had been up approximately 2.5% before a pullback on the last day of the month sent it lower for January – the first negative month since October. The broad equity markets declined in January despite the S&P 500 setting five new record highs during the month, and volatility “woke up,” to some degree on short-sell activity, ending the month at 32.4, up approximately 37% since the end of December. Four out of the 11 S&P 500 sectors were positive for the month, including some (real estate, energy) that had been lagging due to COVID-19 lockdowns.

The pace of the economic recovery slowed in the final quarter of 2020, based on a smaller quarterly rise in GDP than we saw in the third quarter, ending the year 2.5% lower than the fourth quarter of 2019. Consumer spending growth was also up, but limited, constrained by the pandemic. Raymond James Chief Economist Scott Brown said he expects a sharp rebound in the latter part of the year as the distribution of vaccines continues. The anticipation of another stimulus package is supportive of equity markets, noted Chief Investment Officer Larry Adam, with the expectation it will build a bridge to a more normal time by the second half of the year.

So again, we look to Washington. President Joe Biden has proposed a \$1.9 trillion stimulus package, and while the administration seems to be seeking bipartisan support, the majority-rules budget reconciliation process could allow a unilateral approach in the end. The month to watch will be March, Washington Policy Analyst Ed Mills said, which is when many elements of the December stimulus package are set to expire. One thing to remember, Mills said, is that “significant action in D.C. is frequently impossible right before becoming inevitable.”

The energy sector is closely watching the new administration’s changes in policy. While moves intended to address climate change are the largest catalyst for change, this is not the only factor. For example, relations with Iran could have significant effects on the oil market if the Biden administration seeks to change course by reengaging with the nuclear agreement and relaxing sanctions placed against the nation in 2018, which sharply decreased oil exports. Timing is a question mark. Though many expect quick action on this front, it could instead be a late-year priority, after Iran holds its presidential elections on June 18.

An Objective and Pragmatic Approach to Wealth Management.



Pandemic environment drives international markets

British and European markets look similar to their counterparts in the U.S., with limited gains in January following strong showings in November and December. Many European countries have shifted back into lockdowns and only the U.K. has shown strong actions regarding COVID-19 vaccinations. The International Monetary Fund pulled back its 2021 growth estimates. Asian markets had a much stronger month in comparison, with China reporting positive economic data. Dispelling rumors of a pullback on stimulus, China now appears to be continuing its push to maximize growth through the year.

Late-year expectations raise bond yields

Fixed-income yield curves steepened as long-term rates went up while short-term rates stayed essentially flat. Demand for higher yields tightened high-yield corporate spreads, continuing a trend since September. Fear of inflation is starting to percolate on assumptions made about individuals' stimulus spending, but that is likely overstated, Senior Fixed Income Strategist Doug Drabik said. Pockets of inflation are possible, but "there is no mounting evidence to think inflation greater than 2.5% is around the corner."

The bottom line

The surge in COVID-19 cases and increased restrictions has moderated the pace of the economic recovery, but widespread vaccinations should help to propel a sharp rebound in consumer services (and the overall economy) in the second half. The market continues to be driven by positive sentiment about a return to normal by the middle of the year, assuming a strong vaccination rollout. The possibility of fiscal stimulus remains a powerful carrot to some of the positive investment sentiment. How it comes together may tell us a lot about how the new administration works and whether Congress has created a new dynamic with both houses controlled by one party.

Be Well.

An Objective and Pragmatic Approach to Wealth Management.



The information contained in this report does not purport to be a complete description of the securities, markets, or developments referred to in this material. The information has been obtained from sources considered to be reliable, but we do not guarantee that the foregoing material is accurate or complete. Any opinions are those of the author and not necessarily those of Raymond James. Expressions of opinion are as of this date and are subject to change without notice. There is no guarantee that these statements, opinions or forecasts provided herein will prove to be correct. Investing involves risks and you may incur a profit or loss regardless of strategy selected. Keep in mind that individuals cannot invest directly in any index, and index performance does not include transactions costs or other fees, which will affect actual investment performance. Individual investor's results may vary. Past performance does not guarantee future results. Future investment performance cannot be guaranteed, investments yields will fluctuate with market conditions.

The S&P 500 is an unmanaged index of 500 widely held stocks. The Dow Jones Industrial Average is an unmanaged index of 30 widely held securities. The Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index is a broad-based flagship benchmark that measures the investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market. The NASDAQ composite is an unmanaged index of securities traded on the NASDAQ system. The MSCI EAFE (Europe, Australia, Far East) index is an unmanaged index that is generally considered representative of the international stock market. These international securities involve additional risks such as currency fluctuations, differing financial accounting standards, and possible political and economic instability. An investment cannot be made in these indexes. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. The Russell 2000 Index measures the performance of the 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 Index, which represent approximately 8% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 3000 Index. International investing involves additional risks such as currency fluctuations, differing financial accounting standards, and possible political and economic instability. These risks are greater in emerging markets.

Bond prices and yields are subject to change based upon market conditions and availability. If bonds are sold prior to maturity, you may receive more or less than your initial investment. There is an inverse relationship between interest rate movements and fixed income prices. Generally, when interest rates rise, fixed income prices fall and when interest rates fall, fixed income prices rise. Investing in oil involves special risks, including the potential adverse effects of state and federal regulation and may not be suitable for all investors. Sector investments are companies engaged in business related to a specific sector. They are subject to fierce competition and their products and services may be subject to rapid obsolescence. There are additional risks associated with investing in an individual sector, including limited diversification.

An Objective and Pragmatic Approach to Wealth Management.

