

In this Q2 recap: U.S. economic growth strong as reopening widens. Europe's recovery picks up steam; Stocks reach new record highs, face new interest rate and inflation landscape.

Quarterly Economic Update

THE QUARTER IN BRIEF

The second quarter began by building on the first-quarter's gains, with stretches of sideways trading and incremental increases that led to multiple record highs over the course of the three months. Encouraging economic data, a strong corporate earnings season, and the broadening of the nation's economic reopening was juxtaposed by heightening inflation fears, a short-lived spike in bond yields, and a simmering anxiety over potential changes in Fed monetary policy.

With 99% of the companies in the S&P 500 index reporting, 86% reported a positive earnings surprise, with an average earnings growth rate of 61.0%, the highest since the fourth quarter of 2009.¹

Solid corporate earnings, however, did not drive the overall market materially higher, as inflation weighed on investor sentiment. Many investors were troubled for much of the second quarter by an acceleration in the rate of inflation, worried that the Federal Reserve could begin tapering some of its easy-money policies sooner than expected. Some investors were particularly anxious about the prospect of the Fed being wrong about the transitory nature of the pick-up in inflation, which could require the Fed to slam the monetary brakes harder at a future date, potentially sparking a recession and affecting stock valuations.

Stocks stumbled following a Fed announcement that interest rate hikes could begin in 2023—sooner than it had anticipated—and that it had raised its inflation expectation, though it remained steadfast in its position that above-target inflation would be transitory.

The quarter closed out on a strong note, as investors welcomed the announcement of an apparent agreement on a \$1 trillion infrastructure spending bill and news that banks had passed Fed stress tests. The news was enough to send stocks to new all-time highs in the final trading days of June.

THE U.S. ECONOMY

The U.S. economy continued its remarkable recovery in the second quarter, aided by a substantial pick-up in the pace of COVID-19 vaccinations nationwide, an increase in economic reopenings at state and local levels, and by government stimulus spending.

Though second-quarter economic growth won't be known until July's release of the Q2 GDP (Gross Domestic Product) report, the economy looks to be building on its first-quarter gains.

According to the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, which tracks economic data in real time, their model is pointing toward a 8.3% real rate of GDP growth in the second quarter.²

Economic data released during the quarter suggest that the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta's estimate looks realistic. Manufacturing activity, as measured by the ISM (Institute for Supply Management) Manufacturing PMI (Purchasing Managers Index), rose in May, marking the 12th consecutive monthly increase. The central challenge for U.S. manufacturers has been meeting high-consumer demand, as the combination of increased consumer spending and supply chain bottlenecks have created temporary shortages. Meanwhile, the ISM Services PMI reached an all-time high in May, rising for the twelfth straight month, as well.^{3,4}

Consumer confidence is high, with June's reading reaching its highest level since the onset of the pandemic in March 2020, according to the Conference Board's Consumer Confidence Index.⁵

This elevated level of consumer confidence is backed by some \$2 trillion in personal savings that Americans may be looking to spend as the summer unfolds and vaccination rates increase further.⁶

The labor market recovery, which has lagged other parts of the economy, such as consumer spending and manufacturing, saw meaningful improvement in the second quarter. The weekly initial jobless claims fell below 400,000 for the first time since the pandemic began, while job openings reached 9.3 million, the highest number ever recorded by the Department of Labor's Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS).^{7,8}

The Federal Reserve's revised outlook on economic growth grew a bit more optimistic. In its June publication of members' economic projections, the median view was that GDP growth

would come in at 7%, a half percentage point higher than its March projection. Accompanying this higher economic growth revision was also a change in members' inflation expectations. The median inflation expectation for 2021 jumped to 3.4%, up from its 2.4% March estimate. Its view on the unemployment rate was unchanged, projecting the unemployment rate to end the year at 4.5%.⁹

GLOBAL ECONOMIC HEALTH

After a decline in output in the first quarter, economic activity in Europe picked up in the second quarter thanks to a widening vaccination distribution and a relaxation of economic restrictions. Despite its slow start to the year, the Euro area economy is projected to grow by 4.3% in 2021, powered by consumer spending, fiscal support, and exports. Unemployment levels are expected to fall to near pre-crisis levels.¹⁰

As vaccination rates have hit 70% in the U.K., the return to economic normalcy has been quicker than on the continent. This high rate of vaccinations, along with accommodative fiscal policy, is expected to lead to a 7.2% growth in GDP this year.¹¹

China's vaccination rollout has only recently gathered steam, with its slow start limiting full recovery from the pandemic shutdown. Nevertheless, China's recovery has been strong, with economic growth this year projected to be 8.5%. Investment has led the recovery, with consumer consumption growth rebounding more slowly. Imports and exports have seen a solid improvement.¹²

After finding early relative success in recovering from the pandemic's economic impact, Japan declared a state emergency in April due to rising infection rates in certain prefectures. The economic containment measures subsequently implemented were insufficient to stem the virus's spread, resulting in muted economic growth in the second quarter. Despite this, Japan's economy is anticipated to expand this year, albeit at a tepid 2.6% rate.¹³

The MSCI-EAFE Index, which tracks developed overseas markets, rose 4.37% in Q2, while emerging markets, as measured by the MSCI-EM (Emerging Markets) Index, gained 4.42%.¹⁴

LOOKING BACK, LOOKING FORWARD

Investors have enjoyed strong gains so far this year as stocks have responded well to rising vaccination rates, economic reopening, fiscal stimulus, and an accommodative monetary policy.

If the market is to build on these gains over the next quarter and through the year-end, it may depend on how several important questions are answered over the coming months.

Second-quarter GDP growth is expected to come in very strong, perhaps the strongest in decades, leaving investors to wonder if this represents peak growth. In other words, how much will the economy continue to expand absent further fiscal stimulus and with the prospect of Fed tapering? There is a case for above-trendline economic expansion as consumers spend their accumulated savings and people begin filling open jobs once schools reopen and their comfort level with the safety of returning to work rises. Nevertheless, economic expansion appears set to slow, and that's a potential hurdle for the market.

Then there is the matter of inflation and how "transitory" is defined. The Fed believes that the recent acceleration in inflation is transitory, but transitory is not a technical economic term. It's a rather ambiguous term. Is "transitory" three months? Six months? Or longer? The market may have a different definition of transitory than the Fed, which could lead to future market dislocation.

For the three-month period ending May 2021, the annualized rate of inflation accelerated to 5.2%, the fastest pace since 1991. The months ahead should provide a clearer picture of whether inflation proves transitory or becomes a more sustained feature of a post-Covid economy.¹⁵

There is an additional, more overlooked, concern regarding inflation, i.e., its impact on consumer spending. While inflation may be transitory, price increases generally are sticky. Thus, it remains uncertain if increases in overall consumer prices will dampen consumer discretionary spending, which investors may be expecting to drive future economic growth.

The Fed's easy-money policies have been a contributing factor in the market's sharp recovery from its pandemic lows. Consequently, investors are expected to continue to focus on Fed signals about the timing and degree of its plans to taper its monthly bond purchases. (Its June meeting was silent on this issue.) Tapering is a concern, but given the excess liquidity worries of many investors, any start of Fed tapering later in the year may turn out to be a welcomed development.

Another market headwind is stretched investor sentiment. Though markets are hovering around all-time highs, market breadth has not been exceptionally strong, which suggests investor enthusiasm has moderated. A weekly survey by the American Association of Individual Investors reflected a 10% decline in bullish sentiment and a concomitant rise in bearish sentiment in the month of June. With potentially fewer positive economic surprises ahead and muted buying sentiment, the market may mark time until a new catalyst emerges.¹⁶

The economy appears in good shape, and most economists expect it to remain strong into 2022. This portends a positive second half, but investors shouldn't lose sight that the market is currently priced above historical average.

MARKET INDEX	Y-T-D CHANGE	Q2 CHANGE	Q1 CHANGE
DJIA	+12.37	+4.61	+7.76
NASDAQ	+12.27	+9.49	+2.78
S&P 500	+13.94	+8.17	+5.77

YIELD	6/30 RATE	1 MO AGO	1 YR AGO
10 YR TIPS	1.44%	1.58%	0.66%

Sources: Wall Street Journal, June 30, 2021, Treasury.gov (Bond Yield)

The market indexes discussed are unmanaged and generally considered representative of their respective markets. Individuals cannot directly invest in unmanaged indexes. Past performance does not guarantee future results. U.S. Treasury Notes are guaranteed by the federal government as to the timely payment of principal and interest. However, if you sell a Treasury Note prior to maturity, it may be worth more or less than the original price paid.

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Stock Exchange Sensitivity Index is a value-weighted index composed of 30 stocks that started January 1, 1986. Nikkei 225 (Ticker: ^N225) is a stock market index for the Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE). The Nikkei average is the most watched index of Asian stocks. The Hang Seng Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted stock market index that is the main indicator of the overall market performance in Hong Kong. The All Ordinaries (XAO) is considered a total market barometer for the Australian stock market and contains the 500 largest ASX-listed companies by way of market capitalization. The SSE Composite Index is an index of all stocks (A shares and B shares) that are traded at the Shanghai Stock Exchange. The S&P/TSX Composite Index is an index of the stock (equity) prices of the largest companies on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX) as measured by market capitalization. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a float-adjusted market capitalization index consisting of indices in more than 25 emerging economies. The MSCI World Index is a free-float weighted equity index that includes developed world markets and does not include emerging markets. The CBOE Volatility Index* is a key measure of market expectations of near-term volatility conveyed by S&P 500 stock index option prices. The S&P SmallCap 600® measures the small-cap segment of the U.S. equity market. The Russell 2000 Index is a small-cap stock market index of the bottom 2,000 stocks in the Russell 3000 Index. Additional risks are associated with international investing, such as currency fluctuations, political and economic instability and differences in accounting standards. This material represents an assessment of the market environment at a specific point in time and is not intended to be a forecast of future events, or a guarantee of future results. MarketingPro, Inc. is not affiliated with any person or firm that may be providing this information to you. The publisher is not engaged in rendering legal, accounting or other professional services. If assistance is needed, the reader is advised to engage the services of a competent professional.

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