

FINANCIAL MARKET SNAPSHOT

Better Than Expected

June 5, 2020

An equity momentum “about-face” has occurred in this market as stock indices have quickly recovered much of the February / March swoon.

A so-far successful re-opening of the economy and indications of some bottoming in the jobs market have added to the optimism.

In our view, the pace of equity gains and early signs of some economic recovery have been better than most had expected.

Positive steps toward an economic re-opening were applauded by investors through May, and market participants managed to shake off still-dire economic numbers. Of note, the U.S. has lost approximately 40 million jobs since the coronavirus crisis began. While typical headline economic data remains weak, we have turned, in part, to improved data such as air travel (TSA screening checkpoints) and freight traffic as early indicators of a burgeoning economic recovery. Meanwhile, Q1 U.S. GDP was revised down to -5.0% (quarter-over-quarter) and Q2 expectations fell as the consensus forecast is now pointing to a 34.2 fall in second period GDP.

Investors bought stocks with both hands in May, and appeared little-worried that forward P/E ratios approached the highs of 1999-2000. Again, market participants chose to bet on U.S. markets, and particularly tech stocks, in part because of the size of the apparent Fed safety net.

Table 1: Notable Returns / Yields / Spreads: Feb. '20 - May. '20

Source: Bloomberg

Note: BBG Barc = Bloomberg Barclays; 10Yr Treasury Yield figures as of the end of the month
High Yield Corp Spreads = Yield-to-Worst differential vs. 10Yr Treasury (end of month)

	Feb '20	Mar '20	Apr '20	May '20
S&P 500 Index	-8.23%	-12.35%	12.80%	4.76%
MSCI EAFE Index	-9.01%	-13.28%	6.61%	4.41%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index	-5.26%	-15.41%	9.18%	0.79%
BBG Barc U.S. Aggregate Bond Index	1.80%	-0.59%	1.78%	0.47%
10-Year Treasury Yield	1.15%	0.67%	0.64%	0.65%
U.S. HY Corp Spread (10Yr)	5.08%	8.79%	7.43%	6.37%

U.S. credit markets recognized a bit of a swoon through mid-month, but bounced back late in the period. U.S. Treasury yields remained stubbornly low as the 10-yr benchmark closed the month at 0.65%. Federal Reserve and other safe-haven buying kept Treasury demand high; the latter perhaps endured as a signal the economic picture still is decidedly unclear. Gold prices perhaps offered a similar signal as well. In all, investors appeared willing to discount the current economic upheaval and the damage to corporate earnings in favor of a 2021 rebound outlook.

A key to some of the optimism has come from some early signs of trend change in the U.S. jobs market. While job losses, according to most unemployment surveys, have been prevalent, the degree of those losses has begun to subside (see Figure 1). Essentially, recent jobs numbers have been

HB Retirement - We specialize in the investment design assistance and function of corporate retirement plans and wealth management for individuals. We provide insight and specialized support to assist you in managing your fiduciary obligations, and assist your employees with retirement planning.

“less bad” in the eyes of market participants. This subtle shift has allowed investors to anticipate an eventual bottoming of the Covid-19-induced unemployment shock.

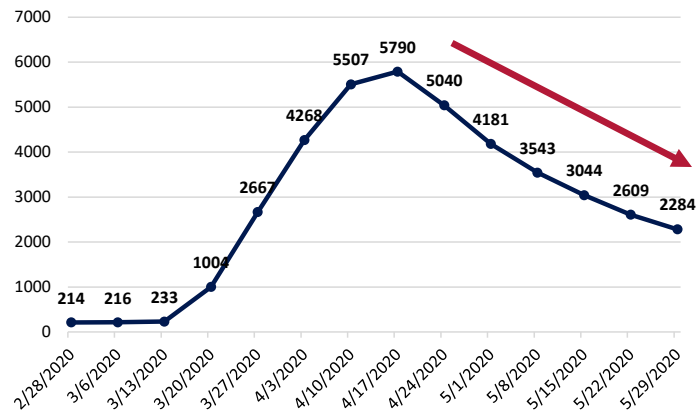
Indeed, as we craft this commentary, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has just announced there were 2.5 million job *gains* in May; a shocking upside surprise. Bloomberg consensus estimates had expected 7.5 million job losses. The U.S. Unemployment Rate actually fell from 14.7% in April to 13.3% in May. While the degree of economic shock may lead to wild swings in unemployment figures, and these numbers may be revised, they seem to confirm what the market has already been pricing in.

While U.S. Initial Unemployment Claims remain high, the directional change in the data set has been viewed positively by the market.

The data set gives some indication that the worst of the jobs market damage may be behind us.

Figure 1: U.S. Initial Jobless Claims (in thousands)

Source: Department of Labor, Bloomberg



In terms of our portfolio management work; as equity prices have begun to recover, we have indeed continued to wade back into equity exposure. However, we continue to do so cautiously, as valuations and still-present economic uncertainty demand a degree of prudence, in our view. We do not have to look back far to recall this market can move very fast, and prices have moved back up quickly in anticipation of some economic recovery. The severe downside momentum has done an about-face in short order. As such, we remain wary that the upside momentum may be a bit overdone here. We have been increasing exposure and participating in the upside equity trend but doing so in a risk-averse manner.

Risks

Investors should be aware of the risks associated with all portfolio strategies, and variable market conditions. Monetary policy changes, military activity abroad, the level and change in market interest rates, corporate earnings, domestic and foreign governmental policies, global economic data, and other geopolitical events can have a substantial effect on portfolio performance, our macroeconomic theories, and the effectiveness of strategic and tactical portfolio approaches.



FINANCIAL MARKET SNAPSHOT

Important Disclosures: *This material is not intended as ERISA, tax or investment advice and is not an offer to sell a security or a recommendation, to buy a security. If you are seeking investment advice specific to your needs, such advice services must be obtained on your own, separate from this educational and informational report. This summary is based exclusively on an analysis of general market conditions and does not speak to the suitability of any specific proposed securities transaction. To determine which investments may be appropriate for you, consult your financial advisor prior to investing.*

All opinions and views mentioned in this report constitute our judgments as of the date of writing and are subject to change at any time. We will not advise you as to any change in figures or views found in this report.

Our judgement or recommendations may differ materially from what may be presented in a long-term investment plan. Investors should consult with an investment advisor to determine the appropriate investment strategy and investment vehicle. Investment decisions should be made based on the investor's specific financial needs and objectives, goals, time horizon and risk tolerance.

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

Stock investing involves risk including loss of principle.

International investing involves special risks such as currency fluctuation and political instability and may not be suitable for all investors. These risks are often heightened for investments in emerging markets.

The fast price swings in commodities and currencies will result in significant volatility in an investor's holdings.

Precious metal investing involves greater fluctuation and potential for losses.

Government bonds and Treasury bills are guaranteed by the US government as to the timely payment of principal and interest and, if held to maturity, offer a fixed rate of return and fixed principal value.

Bonds are subject to market and interest rate risk if sold prior to maturity. Bond values will decline as interest rates rise and bonds are subject to availability and change in price.

High yield/junk bonds (grade BB or below) are not investment grade securities and are subject to higher interest rate, credit, and illiquidity risks than those graded BBB and above. They generally should be part of a diversified portfolio for sophisticated investors.

The MSCI EAFE Index is a free float –adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets, excluding the U.S. and Canada.

The MSCI EM (Emerging Markets) Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of the emerging market countries of the Americas, Europe, the Middle East, Africa and Asia.

The S&P 500 Index 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 the major sectors of the U.S. economy.

The Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is an index of the U.S. investment grade fixed-rate bond market, including both government and corporate bonds.

Except for the historical information contained in this report, certain matters are forward-looking statements or projections that are dependent upon risks and uncertainties, including but not limited to such factors and considerations such as general market volatility, global economic risk, geopolitical risk, currency risk and other country-specific factors, fiscal and monetary policy, the level of interest rates, security-specific risks, and historical market segment or sector performance relationships as they relate to the business and economic cycle.

Economic and other investment forecasts set forth may not develop as predicted and there can be no guarantee that strategies mentioned will be successful.

All indices are unmanaged and may not be invested into directly.

Securities offered through LPL Financial, Member FINRA/SIPC. Investment advisory services offered through HB Retirement, a registered investment advisor and separate entity from LPL Financial.