



Coming to Grips with Persistent Inflation

November 2021

- Following its best month of the year, the S&P 500 Index cooled off in November, falling 0.7%.
- Volatility increased across markets due to a new coronavirus variant and a subsequent wave of government-imposed restrictions.
- The newly renewed Fed Chairman Powell acknowledged inflation was becoming more “persistent” and hinted at an early end to the extraordinarily supportive monetary policy.
- Pessimistic consumer sentiment data suggested increasing fatigue from inflation even as retail sales reached record levels.

Markets

Following its best month of the year in October, the S&P 500 Index cooled off in November, falling 0.7%. The shift in performance was concentrated at the end of the month. The index fell 2.6% from November 24 to November 30 as news of the Omicron COVID variant swept the globe¹. Even though the World Health Organization (WHO) indicated it was too early to determine the impact of the new variant, markets were roiled nonetheless by reports of rapid spread and “heavily mutated characteristics”². Insult was added to injury at the end of the month as Federal Reserve Chairman Jerome “Jay” Powell acknowledged inflation was becoming a more “persistent” risk and suggested an earlier-than-expected end to the extraordinarily loose monetary policy that investors have become accustomed to.³

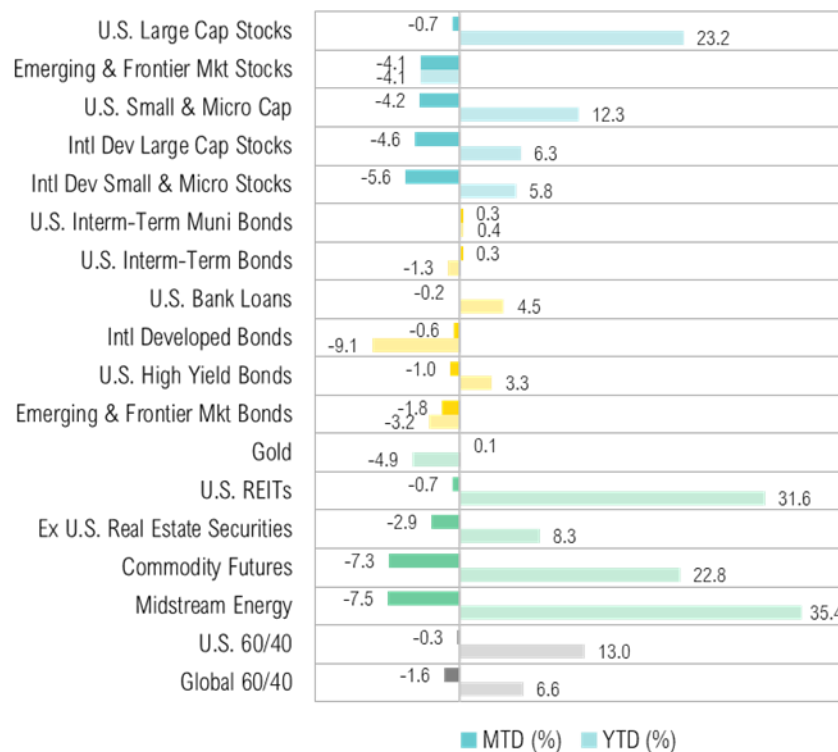
Equity markets sold off in response to the new Omicron COVID variant. Energy was particularly hit hard, with WTI crude, natural gas and gasoline prices all down around 20%.

Despite less-than-stellar absolute performance, U.S. large cap stocks held up better than international stocks. The MSCI EAFE index dropped 4.6% over the month. Europe’s COVID case count has risen dramatically over the past several weeks, hitting an all-time high in 7-day average new cases per capita—more than double the per capita amount in the United States.⁴ This most recent spike has resulted in increased restrictions across the continent, including partial or full lockdowns issued in the Netherlands and Austria.⁵

The increased likelihood of global government-imposed restrictions did not bode well for the energy sector. After starting the month at \$83/barrel, WTI Crude closed the month at \$66/barrel, a 20% decline.⁶ Natural gas and gasoline prices also tumbled, both falling 18% over the month.^{7,8} Midstream energy companies, which are usually more correlated to overall energy consumption than traditional energy producers, dropped 7.5%. Finally, despite a volatile month, gold finished up 0.1%.

On November 22, the White House announced President Biden’s intent to nominate Fed Chair Powell for a second term. The release praised Powell, citing his “steady leadership during an unprecedentedly challenging period.”⁹ Lael Brainard was appointed as Vice Chair and will report directly to Powell.⁹ As the only Democratic governor on the board today, she is viewed as the heir apparent to the next Democratic Fed nomination.¹⁰

November 2021 Key Market Total Returns



Source: Bloomberg

Following nomination by President Biden for a second term, Powell hinted that he would consider winding down the taper of the Fed's asset purchases sooner than previously communicated.

On November 30, a newly renewed Powell appeared before a Senate committee and hinted that he would consider "wrapping up the taper of our asset purchases...perhaps a few months sooner."¹¹ When asked if "transitory" was still an appropriate word to describe the nature of the current inflationary episode, he conceded "it's probably a good time to retire that word."¹¹ Federal Funds futures contracts, a market-based proxy for the expected future path of interest rates, quickly priced in the first rate hike in June 2022, and a second hike is now expected to occur before the end of 2022.

Flattening Yield Curve

10-Year Minus 2-Year Treasury Spread, As of 11/30/2021



Source: FRED

Within fixed income markets, the U.S. treasury curve, a revered gauge of expected economic growth, flattened as long-term interest rates fell and short-term rates rose over the month. The 10-year treasury rate slid from 155 to 143 basis points, and the 2-year rate increased from 48 to 52 basis points, bringing the spread between them to just 91 basis points, the lowest since January 2021.¹²

Omicron Variant

The Omicron coronavirus variant was first identified in South Africa on November 24 from samples collected nearly two weeks prior.¹³ Since its identification, it has been detected in multiple European countries, the United States, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Hong Kong, Israel, Japan, Nigeria, Norway, South Korea, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.¹³ Although little is known for sure about its transmissibility and severity, policymakers around the world responded to the potential threat with swift travel restrictions focused on southern Africa.¹⁴ The COVID-19 Stringency Index for the U.S., which had been steadily declining, began to increase once more, a reflection that restrictions were on the rise. This composite measure, created by the University of Oxford, tracks various response indicators including school closures and travel bans, using a range from 0 (no restrictions) to 100 (maximum restrictions). It reached a peak of 75 in November 2000 and hit a low of 45 in mid-November 2021. By the end of the month, however, it had increased 11% to 50. Similar moves were echoed around the world.¹⁵

Retail Sales

On November 16, the U.S. Census Bureau reported that retail sales rose by a seasonally adjusted 1.9% in the prior month to over \$565 billion, as consumers bested the previous monthly spending record set in April 2021.¹⁶ This stands in stark contrast to the height of the pandemic when monthly retail sales dipped to under \$380 billion in April 2020, their lowest since February 2014.¹⁶ Since then, a flood of both monetary and fiscal stimulus has helped households accrue an estimated \$2 trillion in excess savings over the course of the pandemic.¹⁷ The resulting spending frenzy has been more than enough to ward off any threat of a retail recession, and retail expenditures are now 23% above their pre-pandemic levels.¹⁶ Among the biggest monthly increases were online retailers (+4.0%) and electronics (+3.8%) as consumers continued to feed the post-COVID e-commerce explosion.¹⁸ Online spending is up nearly 40% from pre-pandemic levels, and it now accounts for 16.2% of all consumer purchases. Gas stations also saw a sizable increase (+3.9%) from the month before, although much of that can be attributed to rising gasoline prices during October. Higher inflation is undoubtedly eroding a portion of the increased sales, but sales are still rising faster than prices. After adjusting for inflation, retail sales were up a healthy 0.7% in October from the previous month and up 9.5% from a year earlier.¹⁹

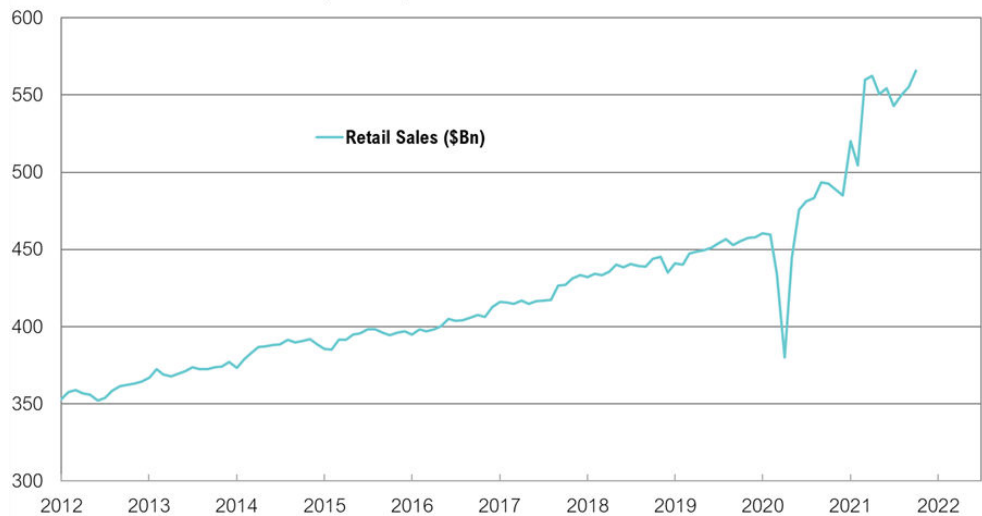
Supply-chain bottlenecks—stemming from COVID-related inventory and labor shortages—have contributed to higher prices and resulted in longer-than-expected delivery times on retail orders.²⁰ With the holiday season fast approaching, economists have warned that the bump in retail activity may be the result of consumers trying to get ahead of potential delivery issues by ordering their presents early.¹⁹

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Excess savings, online spending, early holiday demand, and inflation all contributed to a spending frenzy as retail sales rose by a seasonally adjusted 1.9% in October, bringing the cumulative total to its highest on record.

Retail Explosion

Advance Retail Sales: Retail Trade (\$Billions), As of 10/31/21



Source: FRED

Despite strong retail spending, consumers are increasingly pessimistic about the economy. In early November, the University of Michigan consumer sentiment survey fell to its lowest reading in a decade.²¹ In the monthly report, the most popular response explaining the drop in sentiment was “higher prices,” indicating that consumers were worried about persistent inflation, which hit its highest monthly rate (+6.2% on a year-over-year basis) in over three decades in October.²²

Looking Forward

Across the globe, communities continue to recover from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and lockdowns, but challenges persist. While we know little about the Omicron variant, recent waves of travel bans and other government-imposed restrictions serve as a reminder that significant and unpredictable policy responses will likely continue.

Although record levels of stimulus were initially welcome and likely necessary, continued stimulus—exacerbated by a multitude of supply chain issues—has led to overheating and significant inflation in parts of the economy. Attempts by the Fed to talk down inflation and the renewed travel bans may temporarily tamp down prices, but they will have offsetting impacts on already strained global supply chains. Further, the recent release of 50 million barrels of oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve in an attempt to “lower prices [of gasoline] for Americans” suggests market vigilantes—whether they represent bond, oil, or other markets—will have their work cut out for them.²³ For now, at least, the Fed’s actions speak louder than words, and we believe that is what investors should focus on.

Performance Disclosures

All market pricing and performance data from Bloomberg, unless otherwise cited. Asset class and sector performance are gross of fees unless otherwise indicated.

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DEFINITIONS

Asset class performance was measured using the following benchmarks: U.S. Large Cap Stocks: S&P 500 TR Index; U.S. Small & Micro Cap: Russell 2000 TR Index; Intl Dev Large Cap Stocks: MSCI EAFE GR Index; Emerging & Frontier Market Stocks: MSCI Emerging Markets GR Index; U.S. Intermediate-Term Muni Bonds: Bloomberg Barclays 1-10 (1-12 Yr) Muni Bond TR Index; U.S. Intermediate-Term Bonds: Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond TR Index; U.S. High Yield Bonds: Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield TR Index; U.S. Bank Loans: S&P/LSTA U.S. Leveraged Loan Index; Intl Developed Bonds: Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate ex-U.S. Index; Emerging & Frontier Market Bonds: JPMorgan EMBI Global Diversified TR Index; U.S. REITs: MSCI U.S. REIT GR Index, Ex U.S. Real Estate Securities: S&P Global Ex-U.S. Property TR Index; Commodity Futures: Bloomberg Commodity TR Index; Midstream Energy: Alerian MLP TR Index; Gold: LBMA Gold Price, U.S. 60/40: 60% S&P 500 TR Index; 40% Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond TR Index; Global 60/40: 60% MSCI ACWI GR Index; 40% Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond TR Index.

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