



### May market review

May's equity markets continued the upward trend, though less exuberantly than in prior months. Driving market indecision were the three I's: immunity, inflation and infrastructure, says Raymond James Chief Investment Officer Larry Adam. The push and pull of backward-looking economic data combined with forward-looking projections led to some volatility.

While vaccinations (immunity) are on pace and mask mandates are loosening, questions remain about the efficacy against variants, the potential need for booster shots, and what may happen when the weather begins to cool again. Inflation remains at the top of investors' minds as the Consumer Price Index (CPI) climbed 4.2% year-over-year in April. The Federal Reserve views higher inflation as transitory, reflecting a rebound from the low inflation of a year ago and bottleneck pressures as the economy restarts. In contrast to the previous era where the Fed would act preemptively, officials now want to see greater improvement in labor market conditions before raising short-term interest rates. However, if a further rise in inflation expectations is sustained, the Fed could tighten monetary policy sooner than expected. The outlook for economic growth remains strong, but labor market frictions are likely to be more intense than in a typical recovery.

Talks in D.C. around infrastructure – its definition and how to pay for it – remain at the forefront, although there's no clarity yet as bipartisan negotiations remain deadlocked. A summer of debate increases the likelihood of a deal by fall, thought to be in the \$2-\$3 trillion range with pared-back adjustments to corporate and capital gains rates, suggests Washington Policy Analyst Ed Mills.

Let's review where we are so far this year:

	12/31/20 Close	5/28/21 Close	Change Year to Date	% Gain/Loss Year to Date
DJIA	30,606.48	34,529.45	+3,922.97	+12.82%
NASDAQ	12,888.28	13,748.74	+860.46	+6.68%
S&P 500	3,756.07	4,204.11	+448.04	+11.93%
MSCI EAFE	2,147.53	2,334.00	+186.47	+8.68%
Russell 2000	1,974.86	2,268.97	+294.11	+14.89%
Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Bond	2,392.02	2,337.22	-54.80	-2.29%

Performance reflects price returns as of market close on May 28, 2021. MSCI EAFE and the Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Bond figures reflect May 31, 2021, closing values.

### Economy ramping up

April's rise in CPI reflects a rebound in prices that were repressed during last year's lockdowns and restart pressures, which should fade in a few months. Supply chain bottlenecks and materials shortages are expected during economic recovery. They are more intense than usual now given the speed of economic recovery, spurred by fiscal stimulus and the rapid distribution of vaccines, according to Chief Economist Scott Brown. Supply chains should improve over time, but current issues may not be resolved quickly and could add to inflation expectations.

## **Overseas**

Strong improvement in management of the COVID-19 crisis across Europe helped push equity indices up during the month, aided further by an appreciation of both the euro and the British pound. There is still region-wide anticipation of pan-European holidays this summer, which will help the region's economy as 2021 progresses, explains European Strategist Chris Bailey. The Chinese yuan rose to a three-year-high against the dollar during May. China's stock market rose to levels last seen in March, although many other markets in Asia and the emerging markets struggled during the month.

## **On bonds**

Treasury yields remained range-bound, as they have for the past several months; the overall trend was a move slightly lower, although within a fairly tight range. Intermediate and longer-term corporate bonds sat on the steepest part of the yield curve, offering investors incremental yield for longer duration. Longer maturities (in the 6-to-15-year range) among municipals also seem to offer better value.

## **The bottom line**

The economic recovery remains robust, with added momentum from fiscal and monetary support. Rising inflation and volatility remain concerns, however the positives outweigh the potential negatives, according to Joey Madere, senior portfolio analyst of Equity Portfolio & Technical Strategy.

As mentioned last month, pullbacks and volatility are to be expected in the normal course of investing, especially during times of economic recovery. Those ready to put cash to work may want to consider any weakness as an opportunity to thoughtfully add to strategic positions in areas exposed to recovery efforts.

As always, we send warm thoughts to you and yours. Thank you for your continued confidence in us. We'll be sure to keep our eyes on the markets and relate anything of relevance. If you have any questions, please reach out at your convenience.

Sincerely,

The WealthPlan Advisor's Team

Investing involves risk, and investors may incur a profit or a loss. All expressions of opinion reflect the judgment of the authors and are subject to change. There is no assurance the trends mentioned will continue or that the forecasts discussed will be realized. Past performance may not be indicative of future results. Economic and market conditions are subject to change. The Consumer Price Index is a measure of inflation compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Studies. The Dow Jones Industrial Average is an unmanaged index of 30 widely held stocks. The NASDAQ Composite Index is an unmanaged index of all common stocks listed on the NASDAQ National Stock Market. The S&P 500 is an unmanaged index of 500 widely held stocks. The MSCI EAFE (Europe, Australia, Far East) index is an unmanaged index that is generally considered representative of the international stock market. The Russell 2000 is an unmanaged index of small-cap securities. The Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is a broad-based flagship benchmark that measures the investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market. An investment cannot be made in these indexes. The performance mentioned does not include fees and charges, which would reduce an investor's returns. Small-cap securities generally involve greater risks. International investing is subject to additional risks such as currency fluctuations, different financial accounting standards by country, and possible political and economic risks. These risks may be greater in emerging markets. Companies engaged in business related to a specific sector 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. Investing in the energy sector involves special risks, including the potential adverse effects of state and federal regulation, and may not be suitable for all investors.