

# Monthly Economic Update

September 2020

## U.S. Markets

Stock prices surged in August as investors cheered positive news of a potential COVID-19 treatment and welcomed a month-long succession of upbeat economic data.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average rose 7.57 percent, the Standard & Poor's 500 Index climbed 7.01 percent, and the Nasdaq Composite soared 9.59 percent.<sup>1</sup>

## Solid Foundation

The month's foundation was set by a series of strong economic reports, including an increase in manufacturing activity, better-than-anticipated factory orders, and a lessening of new jobless claims.<sup>2,3,4</sup>

## Notching Highs

The S&P 500 index finally broke through resistance, ending the third week of August at a record high and completing the fastest bear market recovery in history. The Nasdaq Composite, having set multiple record highs during the same week, also ended the month at a record high.<sup>5,6</sup>

## Strong Close to the Month

The final full week of trading was remarkable. Investors were encouraged by news of a potential COVID-19 treatment and a report suggesting U.S. and China negotiators had met to discuss trade issues. Stocks pushed higher still following announcement of the Fed's inflation policy shift, suggesting that interest rates may remain low for longer than expected.

## Sector Scorecard

The majority of industry sectors closed higher in August, with gains in Communication Services (+12.02 percent), Consumer Discretionary (+11.48 percent), Consumer Staples (+4.95 percent), Financials (+5.62 percent), Health Care (+2.11 percent), Industrials (+9.98 percent), Materials (+4.89 percent), Real Estate

(+1.81 percent), and Technology (+16.62 percent). Energy (-1.27 percent) and Utilities (-2.28 percent) lost ground.<sup>7</sup>

## What Investors May Be Talking About in September

The election season is moving into high gear as November draws near. Will uncertainty about the elections be reflected in the stock market?

Since 1992, the S&P 500 has lost an average of 2 percent in the three months leading up to the presidential election but has been higher 43 percent of the time.<sup>8</sup>

Keep in mind that the 2 percent average includes the 20 percent drop prior to the 2008 election that was the result of the ongoing credit crisis.<sup>9</sup>

While past performance is no guarantee of future results, the lesson may be evident: Prepare for some short-term volatility, without losing sight of your overall investment strategy.

## World Markets

Markets overseas generally trended higher with the MSCI-EAFE Index rising 4.98 percent in August.<sup>10</sup>

European markets rose in hopes of a COVID-19 vaccine and another round of economic stimulus. Major markets ended higher, with France gaining 3.42 percent and Germany advancing 5.13 percent. The U.K. lagged a bit, tacking on just 0.70 percent.<sup>11</sup>

Pacific Rim stocks turned higher, with Australia picking up 2.24 percent and Hong Kong climbing 2.37 percent. Japan had a strong showing, adding 6.59 percent.<sup>12</sup>

## Indicators

**Gross Domestic Product:** Second-quarter GDP contraction was revised from 32.9 percent to 31.7 percent.<sup>13</sup>

**Employment:** The labor market continued to improve, albeit at a slower pace. Employers added 1.8 million jobs in July, and the unemployment rate fell to 10.2 percent.<sup>14</sup>

**Retail Sales:** Consumer spending rose a lower-than-expected 1.2 percent in July. Slower sales of electronics and appliances were offset by an increase in restaurant and bar sales.<sup>15</sup>

**Industrial Production:** Output by the nation's manufacturers, miners, and utilities rose 3.0 percent. To put that number in perspective, industrial production hit 8.4 percent in February.<sup>16</sup>

**Housing:** Housing starts surged in July, increasing by 22.6 percent.<sup>17</sup>

Existing home sales soared 24.7 percent, representing the biggest monthly gain since 1968, when tracking of existing home sales began.<sup>18</sup>

New home sales jumped by 13.9 percent, reaching their highest level in over 13 years.<sup>19</sup>

**Consumer Price Index:** Prices of consumer goods rose 0.6 percent in July, with gasoline prices contributing to the increase.<sup>20</sup>

**Durable Goods Orders:** Orders for products designed to last three years or longer gained 11.3 percent, rising for the third consecutive month, as defense aircraft and motor vehicle orders led the way.<sup>21</sup>

## The Fed

Minutes from July's meeting were released on August 19.

The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) appeared to favor more monetary accommodation, though Fed officials were unclear as to the timing or triggers for taking further policy action.

In a prepared statement, the FOMC said, "The path of the economy would depend significantly on the course of the virus."

In addition, FOMC members believe that the "...ongoing public health crisis would weigh heavily on economic activity, employment, and inflation in the near term..." causing members to maintain the target range for the federal funds rate at 0 to 1/4 percent.<sup>22</sup>

MARKET INDEX	Y-T-D CHANGE	August 2020
DJIA	-0.38%	7.57%
NASDAQ	31.24%	9.59%
S&P 500	8.34%	7.01%

BOND YIELD                    Y-T-D                    August 2020

10 YR TREASURY	-1.23%	0.69%
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Sources: Yahoo Finance, August 31, 2020

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#### **CITATIONS:**

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