

# **Market Down & Dirty**

## Last Week's Economic/Market Summary - March 16, 2020

#### Data

- U.S. equity benchmarks were all substantially lower in what was the worst week for stocks since '08.
  - The Russell 2000 led to the downside with a loss of 16.4%.<sup>1</sup>
    - The All-Country World Index sank 12.39%.<sup>1</sup>
  - S&P 500 sub-sectors were all notably lower last week.
    - Healthcare & Technology were the best performers at -6%.<sup>1</sup>
    - Energy & Utilities led to the downside with losses of 24% & 14%.<sup>1</sup>
  - The CBOE Volatility Index (VIX) was up 37.9% to end at 57.8.<sup>1</sup>
- US Treasury bonds saw significant weakness on the longer maturities despite the sell-off in stocks.
  - O US 2yr -0.02%, US 10yr +0.20% to 0.96%, US 30yr +0.24% to 1.53%.<sup>1</sup>
  - o The Federal Reserve did an emergency rate cut to 0% 0.25% on Sunday. 1
    - Despite this historic move, equities futures hit their limit down overnight.
- Commodities as an aggregate asset class lost roughly 13%.
  - WTI Crude collapsed 25%.<sup>1</sup>
  - Gold had its worst week in 3 decades ending with a loss of 8.6%.<sup>1</sup>
  - The US Dollar index gained 2.46%.<sup>1</sup>
- In our opinion, U.S. economic data was mixed last week.
  - While economic data points will continue to be monitored, we take this old data with a grain of salt as what's to come as a result of COVID-19 is more important in our opinion.
- An index of equities outside the US (MSCI EFA) declined roughly 13% last week.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Source: Bloomberg – 3/13/2020

#### Conclusion

- US equity markets finished the week down in a historic trading week as the 11-year old bull market came to a screeching halt on Wednesday.
  - Just last week, the S&P 500 saw its worst day since 1987, two 15-minute trading halts, stimulus/liquidity measures enacted from global central banks, and the initial salvo in an oil price war.
  - o S&P 500 -8.7% Dow -10.2%, Russell 2000 –16.4%, Nasdag -8.1%.<sup>2</sup>
- Global equities were hit even worst last week.
  - MSCI's index of developing nation stocks crashed 12% in the worst week since 2008.<sup>2</sup>
  - Japan -16%, China -4.8%, Eurozone -18.4%, Italy -22.7%, MSCI Emerging -11.9%.<sup>2</sup>
- S&P 500 sub-sectors all moved dramatically lower last week.
  - Energy led to the downside with a drop of more than 24%.<sup>2</sup>
    - This sector is down a stunning 46% year-to-date.<sup>2</sup>
    - We're very pleased to have cut all associated exposure to this sector once the facts changed regarding the price-war that erupted between Saudi Arabia & Russia.
  - The historically defensive sector of Utilties was the 2<sup>nd</sup> worst performer.<sup>2</sup>
    - We believe widespread deleveraging by speculative, institutional traders was the main culprit that accelerated this sell-off.
    - As previously discussed, anything associated with the low-volatility factor was extremely crowded and when all seemed to run for the exits, it was anything but low-volatility.
- US Treasuries with any duration & bonds in general with any credit risk experienced pain last week.
  - Mid-week the 10-yr Treasury set a new all-time low of 0.40%, then closed the week at 0.96%.<sup>2</sup>
    - We can't reiterate enough that while all eyes are on the stock market, this type of move in the credit markets is even more historic.
  - In areas where many investors/money mgrs "reached for yield", last week was equally painful:
    - Investment Grade Corporates were -5%, High-Yield was -7.6%, Biz Development Index -18.6%, Levered Loan Index -7.1%.²
    - Needless to say, traditional 60/40 portfolios had their worst week since 2008.
  - We're happy to have stuck to our guns with clients' portfolios and stood firm in mostly less than
     2yr maturity US Treasuries, which were slightly positive last week.
- The US Federal Reserve announced an unexpected rate cut of a full percent to near zero and will boost its bond holdings by \$700 billion.<sup>2</sup>
  - This type of action is similar to what happened during the 2008 Financial Crisis.
  - o In our opinion, this is in order to ensure liquidity is maintained in the US banking system.
  - We believe this is just the beginning of Gov't & Fed intervention and the proverbial "stimulus bazooka" from global central banks will come at some point in a coordinated manner.

### Ryan A. Mumy, CFP®, AIF® - Chief Investment Officer

Contact: 828/855-9400 or info@CIASonline.com or rmumy@bloomberg.net

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Source: Bloomberg – 3/13/2020

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