

# Financial Week Newsletter

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...as summarized by Smith Shellnut Wilson

## Equity Markets

- U.S. stock indexes rose sharply last week on renewed hopes for additional fiscal stimulus measures.

	<u>11/20 Close</u>	<u>12/4 Close</u>	<u>Price Change</u>
Dow Jones	29,263	30,218	Up 3.3%
S&P 500	3,558	3,699	Up 4.0%
NASDAQ	11,855	12,464	Up 5.1%
KBW Bank Index	88.28	95.62	Up 8.3%

- Returns across major U.S. equity asset classes in November were what you might expect to see over a full year, with the Dow posting an 11.8% price return for the month, its best November performance since 1928 and its best overall monthly performance since January 1987, while the S&P 500 and the NASDAQ both recorded their best monthly gain since April, rising more than 10% and 11%, respectively.

## Financials

- Regulators closed no additional banks last week; year-to-date closures remain at four.
- The Federal Reserve, FDIC and OCC issued a joint statement last week further encouraging financial institutions to transition away from U.S. dollar LIBOR as soon as possible, noting that entering new contracts that use USD LIBOR as a reference rate after December 31, 2021 would create safety and soundness issues.
- FDIC-insured financial institutions posted an improvement in quarterly net income in the third quarter, primarily driven by lower provision expenses, while net interest margins fell to a record low and loan and lease balances declined as C&I lending activity decreased; on a year-over-year basis, all FDIC-insured institutions reported a net income decline of 10.7% in the third quarter, compared with a 10% increase for the period at community banks.

## Credit Markets

- U.S. Treasury yields closed mixed last week, as the yield curve steepened.

	<u>11/20 Close</u>	<u>12/4 Close</u>	<u>Yield Change</u>
3-month Tsy	0.07%	0.08%	Up 1 bp
2-year Tsy	0.16%	0.15%	Down 1 bp
5-year Tsy	0.37%	0.42%	Up 5 bps
10-year Tsy	0.83%	0.97%	Up 14 bps

## Treasury/Fed/Administration/Congress

- A group of Republican and Democratic lawmakers last week unveiled a \$908 billion stimulus package in an attempt to break through partisan gridlock after months of failed relief negotiations; the compromise proposal, which was rejected by Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell, included \$160 billion for state, local and tribal governments, \$180 billion of additional unemployment insurance benefits, and \$228 billion in additional assistance for small businesses.
- President-elect Joe Biden last week announced Janet Yellen as his pick for Treasury Secretary.

## Economy

- November nonfarm payroll growth was significantly below expectations, breaking a pattern of exceeding consensus forecasts in six of the last seven months; the weakness was concentrated in private sector services, which are most vulnerable to lockdown measures.
- A gauge of contract signings to purchase previously-owned homes unexpectedly declined for a second straight month in October as higher prices and a limited number of listings impeded momentum in the housing sector.
- U.S. manufacturing expanded at a slower pace in November, easing back from the strongest reading in two years, as orders, employment and production cooled; even with some lost momentum, manufacturing sector output remains well above pre-pandemic levels.
- According to the latest Fed “Beige Book” survey, the pace economic recovery remains moderate across much of the country, is showing signs of a slowdown in areas where coronavirus cases are particularly high.

## This Week

Economic data scheduled to be released this week include consumer and producer prices and December consumer confidence.

## Quote

“As between God, country and apple pie, politicians have done the least harm in the name of apple pie.”

-- Robert Brault