



This informational material is provided by U.S. Bank Asset Management Group who provides analysis and research to U.S. Bank and its affiliate U.S. Bancorp Investments. Contact your wealth professional for more details.

February 25, 2021

Bond yields: A rising tide is not lifting all (asset) boats

Key takeaways

- Global capital markets sold off Thursday, keying off interest rates moving significantly higher and bond prices moving lower
- The U.S. 10-year Treasury note yield, a key barometer of global interest rates, surpassed 1.5 percent after starting the year near 0.90 percent
- Investors are encouraged by vaccine and economic reopening progress but remain concerned about potential inflation impacts changing central bank attitudes towards pro-growth policies

The global economy continues to recover from pandemic-related shutdowns. The Federal Reserve's bond purchase program, intended to restrain borrowing costs, and Congress's progress toward a \$1.9 trillion fiscal stimulus package are leading to rising growth and inflation expectations across markets. Rising inflation expectations have pushed interest rates higher, with the 10-year U.S. Treasury note yielding above 1.5 percent for the first time in a year. Ten-year yields have increased steadily this year, rising in 16 of the past 20 trading sessions. In reaction to today's most recent move higher, the S&P 500 fell more than 2.4 percent, with all equity sectors declining.

Investors will likely wonder if this is a buyable correction or if market prices remain too high given the recent increase in interest rates. To answer this question, we look back to our investment process, reviewing the economic environment and fixed income prices and values, along with equity market prices and values and investor sentiment.

We believe the macroeconomic environment remains positive for equities through the first half of the year, with both growth and inflation still rising. The increase in interest rates has been large, but generally reflects these constructive growth expectations. Accelerating durable goods orders and robust business surveys indicate business activity is set to increase. While the labor market remains impaired due to pandemic-related shutdowns, consumer sentiment and spending remain steady, with strong retail sales indicating current fiscal stimulus measures have been effective in supporting consumers. We see some risks as we look toward the second half of 2021, but additional fiscal stimulus and economic reopening as vaccinations reach most of the population this summer remain positives.

While interest rates remain low, bonds are under pressure this year. The rise in interest rates have driven a 3 percent decline in the Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Bond Index. Recent bond yields reflect increasing market inflation expectations of around 2.2 percent per year over the next decade, while the most recent consumer price inflation report for the year ending in January indicated prices rose only 1.4 percent. Inflation expectations are not

Investment products and services are:

NOT A DEPOSIT • NOT FDIC INSURED • MAY LOSE VALUE • NOT BANK GUARANTEED • NOT INSURED BY ANY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCY

exorbitant; consumer price inflation totaled 2.3 percent for the year ending in February 2020. Fundamental improvements in inflation and growth could lead to modestly higher interest rates over the course of this year, but much of the decline during the pandemic has already unwound.

Equity prices have been strong, with the S&P 500 gaining 17.8 percent in 2020 and adding another 2 percent in 2021 through today's close. Fourth quarter 2020 earnings were stronger than expected and rising earnings estimates for this year have supported higher prices. Today's price decline reflects some investor caution that higher interest rates may inhibit forward growth prospects, especially for companies that may have performed best during the pandemic. This includes companies in the technology and communication sector, which supported much of the work-from-home environment. While price multiples of 22 times 2021 earnings of \$170 per share are relatively high compared to history, they appear fair given still low interest rates, the accelerating growth environment and rising but modest inflation.

Generally, we remain positive in the current environment, with a preference toward equities relative to fixed income, given accelerating global growth. In coming days, both Federal Reserve and government actions and communications will be important factors as investors deal with this recent slippage in sentiment. Should we update our guidance, we will provide additional updates. In the meantime, your investment professional can provide guidance relative to your current financial needs and goals.

This information represents the opinion of U.S. Bank Wealth Management. The views are subject to change at any time based on market or other conditions and are current as of the date indicated on the materials. This is not intended to be a forecast of future events or guarantee of future results. It is not intended to provide specific advice or to be construed as an offering of securities or recommendation to invest. Not for use as a primary basis of investment decisions. Not to be construed to meet the needs of any particular investor. Not a representation or solicitation or an offer to sell/buy any security. Investors should consult with their investment professional for advice concerning their particular situation. The factual information provided has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness. U.S. Bank is not affiliated or associated with any organizations mentioned.

Based on our strategic approach to creating diversified portfolios, guidelines are in place concerning the construction of portfolios and how investments should be allocated to specific asset classes based on client goals, objectives and tolerance for risk. Not all recommended asset classes will be suitable for every portfolio. Diversification and asset allocation do not guarantee returns or protect against losses.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. All performance data, while obtained from sources deemed to be reliable, are not guaranteed for accuracy. Indexes shown are unmanaged and are not available for direct investment. The S&P 500 Index consists of 500 widely traded stocks that are considered to represent the performance of the U.S. stock market in general. The Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is a broad-based benchmark that measures the investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market, including Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities and commercial mortgage-backed securities.

Equity securities are subject to stock market fluctuations that occur in response to economic and business developments. International investing involves special risks, including foreign taxation, currency risks, risks associated with possible differences in financial standards and other risks associated with future political and economic developments. Investing in emerging markets may involve greater risks than investing in more developed countries. In addition, concentration of investments in a single region may result in greater volatility. Investing in fixed income securities are subject to various risks, including changes in interest rates, credit quality, market valuations, liquidity, prepayments, early redemption, corporate events, tax ramifications and other factors. Investment in debt securities typically decrease in value when interest rates rise. This risk is usually greater for longer-term debt securities. Investments in lower-rated and non-rated securities present a greater risk of loss to principal and interest than higher-rated securities. Investments in high yield bonds offer the potential for high current income and attractive total return, but involve certain risks. Changes in economic conditions or other circumstances may adversely affect a bond issuer's ability to make principal and interest payments. The municipal bond market is volatile and can be significantly affected by adverse tax, legislative or political changes and the financial condition of the issues of municipal securities. Interest rate increases can cause the price of a bond to decrease. Income on municipal bonds is free from federal taxes, but may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax (AMT), state and local taxes. There are special risks associated with investments in real assets such as commodities and real estate securities. For commodities, risks may include market price fluctuations, regulatory changes, interest rate changes, credit risk, economic changes and the impact of adverse political or financial factors. Investments in real estate securities can be subject to fluctuations in the value of the underlying properties, the effect of economic conditions on real estate values, changes in interest rates and risks related to renting properties (such as rental defaults).

U.S. Bank and its representatives do not provide tax or legal advice. Your tax and financial situation is unique. You should consult your tax and/or legal advisor for advice and information concerning your particular situation.



Member FDIC. ©2021 U.S. Bank