

# ALL ALONG THE WATCHTOWER, PART II

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In part I of this two-part blog series, we focused on [personal sentiment and confidence indicators, as well as income and consumption metrics](#). We concluded that, in general, individuals, families and small businesses are exhibiting a sense of “cautious optimism” as the COVID-19 vaccinations continue apace, massive fiscal stimulus has been passed and the economy continues to recover from its pandemic-induced recession of last year.

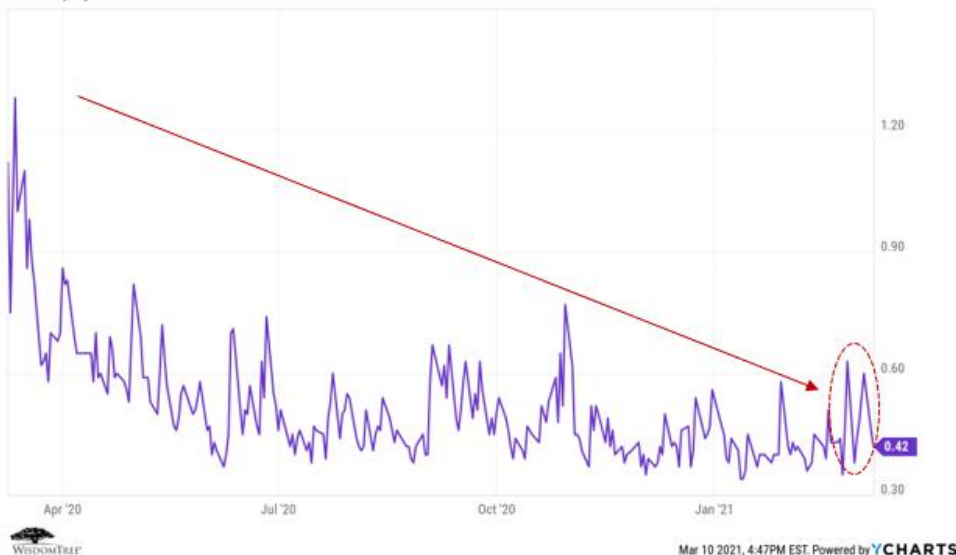
How is that general optimism translating into actual investor behavior?

## Investor Behavior

First up is the [put/call ratio](#). This measures the degree to which investors are buying protection against the market (buying put options—a [bearish](#) indicator) versus buying leveraged access to the market (buying call options—a [bullish](#) indicator). The lower this ratio (i.e., the fewer put options purchased than [call options](#)), the more bullish investors are behaving.

Note the bouncy but steady decline in this ratio over the course of 2020, suggesting increased optimism. But what is most noticeable is the [volatility](#) over the past 2–3 months, as [interest rates](#) spiked, and investors seemingly expressed renewed concerns over potential [inflation](#) (driving the ratio upward). This was followed quickly, however, by a sharp decline as good news about COVID-19 vaccinations increased, and Congress passed a massive \$1.9 trillion fiscal stimulus package.

CBOE Equity Put/Call Ratio



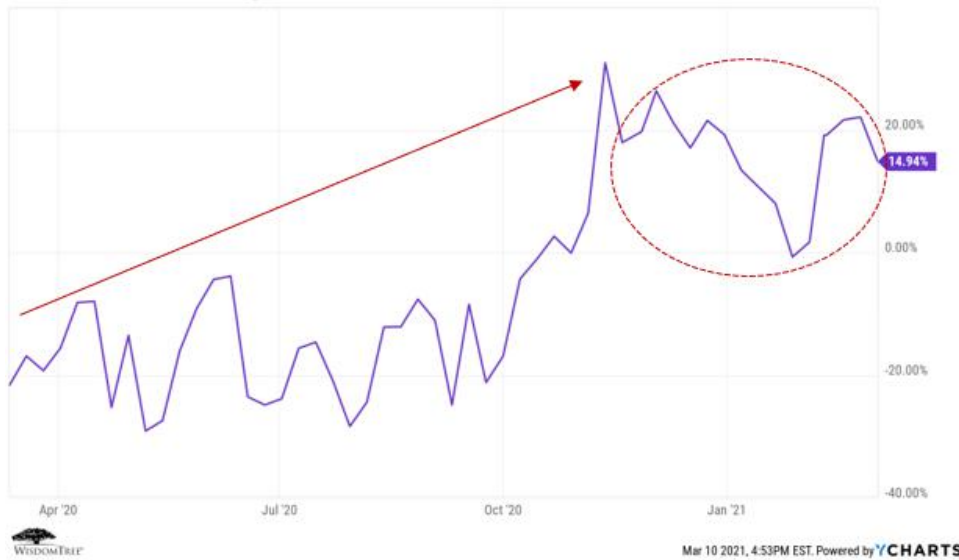
Sources: YCharts and the CBOE, data as of 3/8/21.

The inverse of the put/call ratio is the bull/bear spread, which measures the ratio of investors indicating they are bullish versus bearish on the market.

We see similar results to the put/call ratio—a steady increase in bullishness over the

course of 2020, followed by increased volatility over the past few months—perhaps an indication of investor concerns over frothy equity market valuations and rising interest rates.

US Investor Sentiment, % Bull-Bear Spread

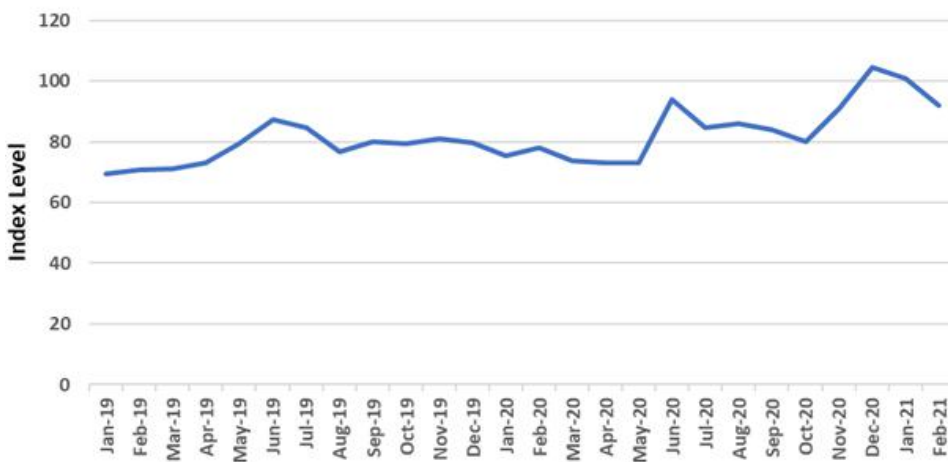


Sources: YCharts and the AAI Sentiment Survey, data as of 3/8/21.

While retail investor behavior is interesting, most market trading still takes place with institutional investors (Reddit/Robinhood speculators aside), so let's examine that next.

What we see (not surprisingly) is more consistent behavior and a generally bullish trend over the past 12-24 months (but, again, with a slight decline over the past month or two).

**Institutional Investor Confidence Index**



Source: SSgA, data through February 2021.

Finally, let's look at actual fund flows, focusing on ETFs. What we see is a small majority of flows into equity ETFs over the previous 12 months (a bullish indicator), but a reversal into bond ETFs so far in 2021. Given current interest rate and credit spread levels, this is a fairly bearish indicator.

**Figure 1: ETF Flows by Asset Class**

	February	Year to Date (\$mn)	Trailing 3 Mth (\$mn)	Trailing 12 Mth (\$mn)	Year to Date (% of AUM)
Equity	-650	20,058	66,124	190,955	0.58
Fixed Income	14,752	32,483	49,302	164,226	3.83
Commodity	2,757	5,097	4,664	12,701	6.20
Specialty	-477	-427	-387	-196	-15.79
Mixed Allocation	319	538	925	2,691	3.71
Alternative	113	216	242	6	6.27

Top two and bottom two categories per period are highlighted. **Past performance is not a guarantee of future results.**  
Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P., State Street Global Advisors, as of February 28, 2020.

Source: SSgA, data through February 2021.

## Conclusions

What can we conclude from examining the various individual, consumer and investor indicators discussed in these two blog posts?

In our opinion, it is a mixed bag. Individuals and investors seem generally optimistic about the current and future state of the economy and the stock market, but there are signs that some level of caution is creeping into the market “mood.”

This may be the result of any number of issues—uncertainty over the potential impacts of the newly passed fiscal stimulus package and/or the effectiveness of the COVID-19 vaccination program, inflation and valuation concerns, or perhaps just “fatigue” over continuing lockdowns and school closings.

Given human emotions, most of these sentiment and behavior indicators tend to be volatile, and they can and do reverse course and back again quickly. So, it is wise to view them with some level of detachment and a longer-term time horizon.

But they are worth paying attention to. I participated in a market outlook webinar in late December and was asked: “what’s the one thing that maybe people aren’t paying enough attention to that could have an impact on the market?”

My response was as follows, and I stand by it today. We need to maintain our vigilance “all along the watchtower”:

Investor sentiment currently is in a euphoria stage. If you look at various investor sentiment indicators, there is a lot of optimism priced in. So, at the retail level, we are in a “risk-on” environment, and I agree with much of that optimism.

But a potential shock might be that there is too much optimism built into the market. If we get an event that turns sentiment around, and people begin to de-risk, it could happen quickly and dramatically.

For standardized performance and the most recent month-end performance click [here](#) NOTE, this material is intended for electronic use only. Individuals who intend to print and physically deliver to an investor must print the monthly performance report to accompany this blog.

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## DEFINITIONS

**Put/call ratio**: The ratio of the trading volume of put options to call options and is used as an indicator of investor sentiment in the markets.

**Bear market**: A sustained downturn in market prices, increasing the chances of negative portfolio returns.

**Bullish**: a position that benefits when asset prices rise.

**Call option**: Financial contracts that give the option buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy a stock, bond, commodity or other asset or instrument at a specified price within a specific time period.

**Volatility**: A measure of the dispersion of actual returns around a particular average level.&nbsp;nbsp;

**Interest rates**: The rate at which interest is paid by a borrower for the use of money.

**Inflation**: Characterized by rising price levels.