

Fourth Quarter 2019

Market Outlook & Portfolio Insights



Market Outlook

Despite volatility in the third quarter, market performance remains broadly positive in 2019.

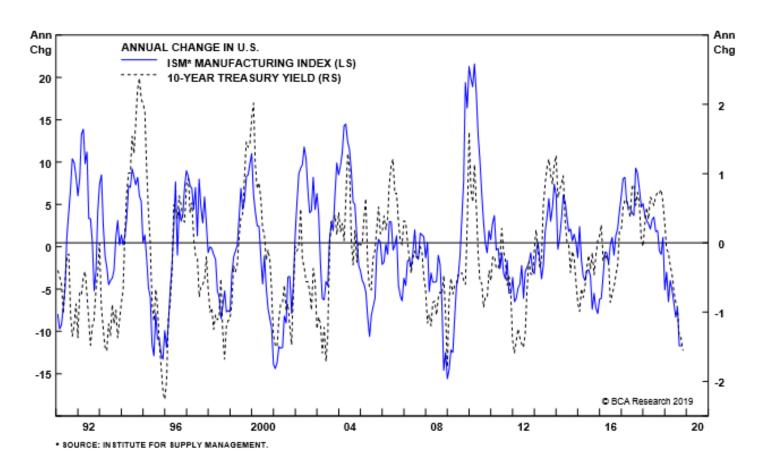


Source: Morningstar





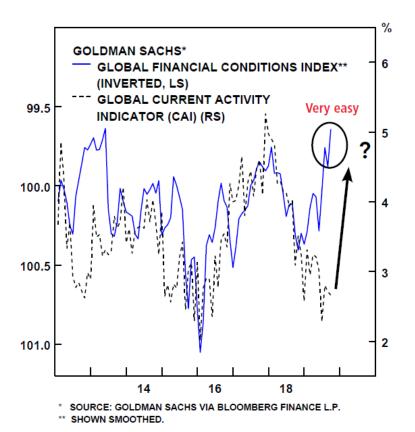
Weaker growth has pulled down bond yields this year.

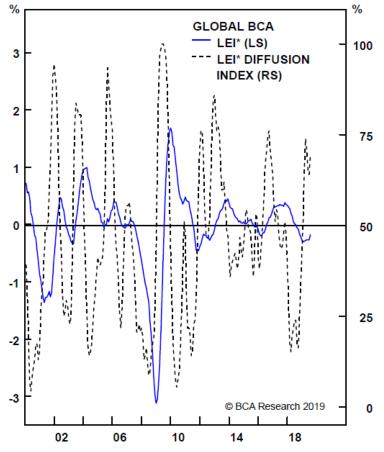






Global financial conditions have eased considerably, which history suggests should provide a tailwind to economic activity over the next six to nine months.

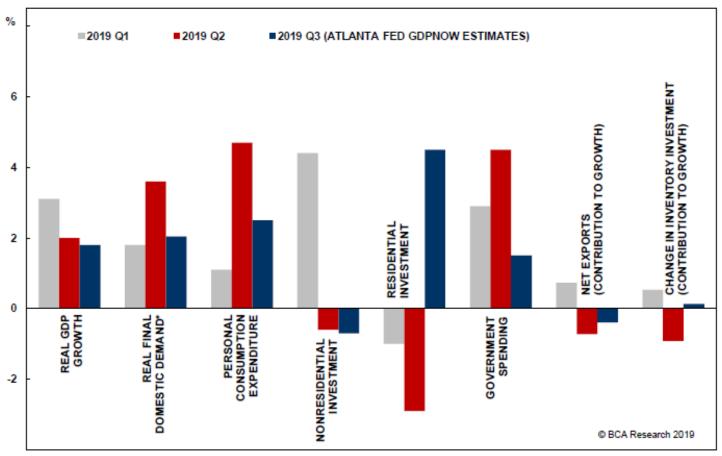




^{*} BASED ON 23 COUNTRIES, BCA CALCULATIONS; DIFFUSION INDEX SHOWN SMOOTHED EXCEPT FOR LATEST DATA POINT.



The Fed is forecasting real GDP growth of 1.8% for the third quarter, down from 2.0% growth in the second quarter but positive nonetheless.



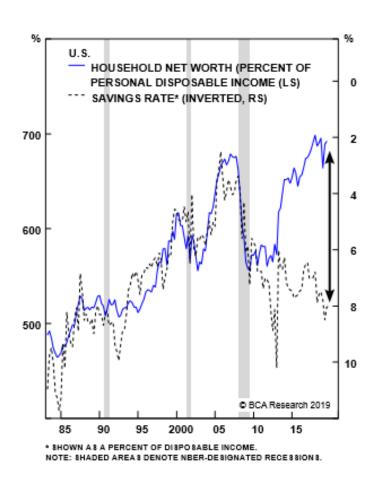
FINAL DEMAND IS EQUAL TO GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) LESS THE CHANGE IN PRIVATE INVENTORIES. IT IS ALSO EQUAL TO THE SUM OF PCE, GROSS PRIVATE FIXED INVESTMENT, AND GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES AND GROSS INVESTMENT. DOMESTIC EXCLUDES NET EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES.





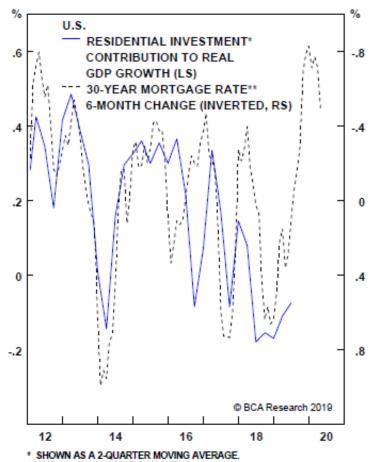
The consumer continues to exhibit positive fundamentals.

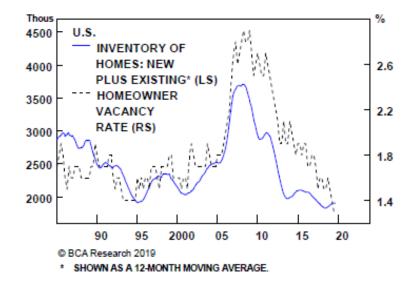






The housing industry is gaining positive momentum.



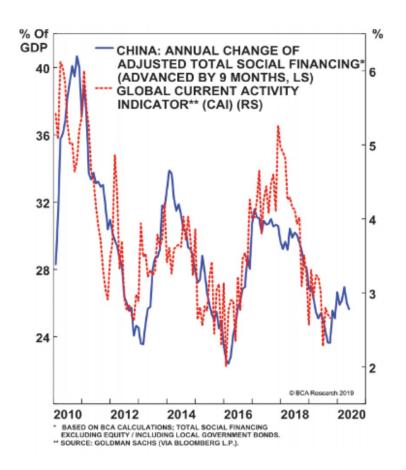


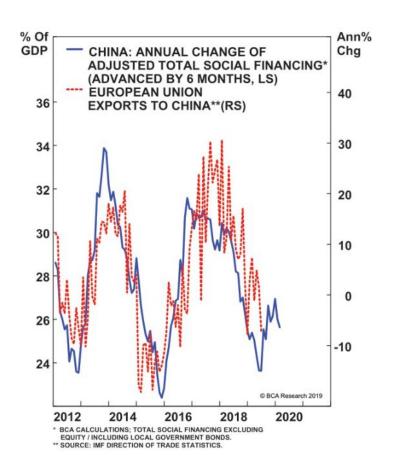
^{**} SHOWN ADVANCED BY 6 MONTHS.





Chinese authorities have implemented more than 100 acts of stimulus to stabilize the economy. A pickup in Chinese activity should benefit global growth.

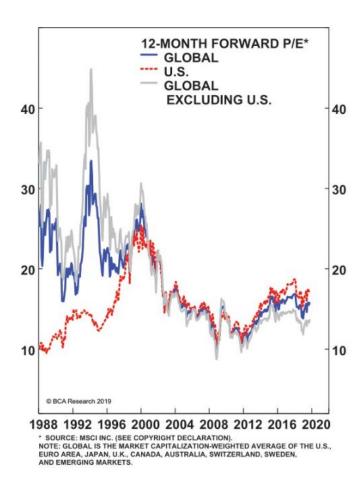


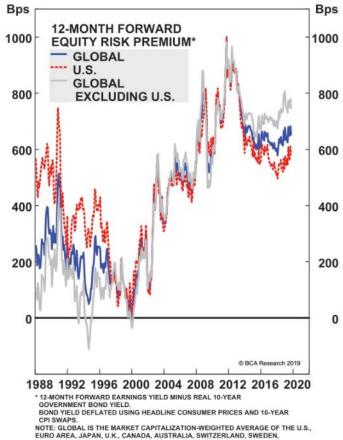






While recognizing potential risks to financial markets, we continue to favor maintaining equity allocations in line with long-term targets.





AND EMERGING MARKETS.



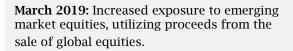
Recent Tactical Shifts

February 2019: Sold out of U.S. mid-cap core equities and invested proceeds along with excess cash in U.S. homebuilders industry.

Rationale: The Fed paused on rate hikes recently and 30-year mortgage rates have fallen from ~5% to 4.5%, which may be rekindling interests from potential buyers. Additionally, there appears to be pent up demand after years of under-building following the Great Recession. Household formations averaged ~1.0m per year over the past 10 years. As a percentage of total households, renters are hovering near cycle highs. Housing affordability has created challenges but remains below historic average. Some softness in prices and lower mortgage rates have helped.

March 2019: Sold out of regional bank stocks and invested proceeds in preferred securities.

Rationale: Recently, the sector has traded lower as the flattening/inversion of the yield curve suggests tighter credit availability going forward. Given this potential headwind to earnings growth, we are eliminating exposure to regional bank stocks. A unique aspect of preferreds is that they are primarily issued by banks. Unlike bank stocks which generally require expanding net interest margins and accelerating loan growth to outperform, preferreds should return their fixed payments and par value as long as credit quality remains healthy. Increasing exposure to preferreds should allow us to effectively express our positive view on corporate financial health while also driving incremental



Rationale: Given the favorable trend in China's credit impulse, we believe that a modest increase in exposure is prudent, bringing the allocation closer to neutral from underweight in client portfolios. The BlackRock Global Dividend strategy has performed well in 2019, aided by particularly strong returns from its tobacco holdings. Decreasing exposure is an opportunity to capture some of the bounce in performance as well as position client portfolios for expected global growth.

August 2019: Reduced exposure to pharma stocks and invested the proceeds in accordance with each client's long-run strategic asset allocation.

Rationale: As the 2020 presidential election comes into focus, the risks associated with pharma stocks appear to be rising. President Trump has said on numerous occasions that he wants to lower drug prices. While we do not anticipate that Democrats will want to give Trump a win, they have made similar campaign promises. Given the potential for a challenging combination of headline risk and ultimately fundamental risk, we are reducing exposure to pharma stocks in client portfolios.



Summary Market Views

Monetary Policy

Accommodative

Monetary policy has become increasingly accommodative with 46 central banks cutting short-term interest rates this year. The primary risk of injecting stimulus outside of a recession is the possibility of sparking unwanted inflation. While inflation is a lagging indicator, inflation expectations remain below target in most major economies. Consequently, we expect monetary policy to remain accommodative around the world.

Fiscal Policy

Accommodative

We expect existing stimulus to remain in effect in the U.S. but do not anticipate any new initiatives in the near-term. While Congress is known for accomplishing less in Presidential election years, the impeachment inquiry further reduces the likelihood of substantive law being passed. Overseas, China plans to step up stimulus, including increasing bond issuance to finance infrastructure projects as well as cutting interest rates and reserve requirements. Other economies such as France and India have announced new policy that should be supportive of global growth.

Economic Fundamentals

Neutral

According to their latest model, the Fed is forecasting real GDP growth of 1.8% for the third quarter, down from 2.0% growth in the second quarter but positive nonetheless. Although muted in comparison to their efforts in both 2008-09 and 2015-16, Chinese authorities have implemented more than 100 acts of stimulus since the second half of last year to stabilize the economy. Given the lag between stimulus and the impact on the economy, these measures are just beginning to result in improving data. A pickup in Chinese activity and global growth should benefit Europe, particularly Germany which appears to be on the cusp of entering a recession.

Market Sentiment

Neutral

Investors have become increasingly cautious given elevated headline risk (e.g. tariffs, inverted yield curve, Brexit, major attack on oil production facilities in Saudi Arabia, Presidential election frontrunners with widely different agendas, impeachment inquiry).

U.S. Equities

Neutral

Valuation multiples appear to be full. With respect to earnings, 2020 growth estimates have been revised down to <u>mid single</u> digits. Additional negative earnings revisions or misses would likely weigh on investment returns. Within the U.S., we favor large cap over small cap and value over growth.

International Equities

Neutral

Valuation multiples are below the historical average given weaker earnings growth expectations. A reacceleration of global growth would likely provide a tailwind to both international developed and emerging market equities.

Bond Yields & Credit

Negative

We favor short-duration securities as investors do not appear to be adequately compensated for taking maturity risk. We utilize preferred securities to drive incremental income but overall are biased toward quality in fixed income allocations. With high yield spreads meaningfully below the historical average, investors do not appear to be adequately compensated for taking credit risk.

Commodities

Neutral

Disciplined supply constraints from OPEC and Russia coupled with moderate demand growth continue to support the price of oil. Concerning the major attack on oil production facilities in Saudi Arabia, while the market may not be appropriately discounting the possibility of another incident, ample reserves should help re-calibrate the supply-demand picture and stabilize prices.

U.S. Dollar

Neutral

The U.S. dollar appears to be extended. A reacceleration of global growth would likely result in a weaker dollar. However, in the event of a recession, we expect the dollar to strengthen as investors rotate into safe-haven assets.



Disclosure

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Definitions:

U.S. Large Cap Equities: U.S. Large Cap Equities are represented by the S&P 500 Index.

U.S. Mid Cap Equities: U.S. Mid Cap Equities are represented by the S&P Midcap 400 Index.

U.S. Small Cap Equities: U.S. Small Cap Equities are represented by the Russell 2000 Index.

International Developed Equities: International Developed Equities are represented by the MSCI EAFE Index.

Emerging Market Equities: Emerging Market Equities are represented by the MSCI EM Index.

U.S. Core Bonds: U.S. Core Bonds are represented by the BBgBarc U.S. Agg Bond Index.

TIPS: TIPS are represented by the BBgBarc U.S. Treasury U.S. TIPS TR USF Index.

Global Bonds: Global Bonds are represented by the ICE BofAML Gbl Brd Mkt TR USD Index

High Yield Corporate Bonds: High Yield Corporate Bonds are represented by the ICE BofAML U.S. HY Constrained Index.

 $Preferred\ Securities:\ Preferred\ Securities\ are\ represented\ by\ the\ ICE\ BofAML\ Adjustable\ Rate\ Pref\ TR\ USD\ Index.$