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Investments

Economic and Market Outlook

First Quarter 2020

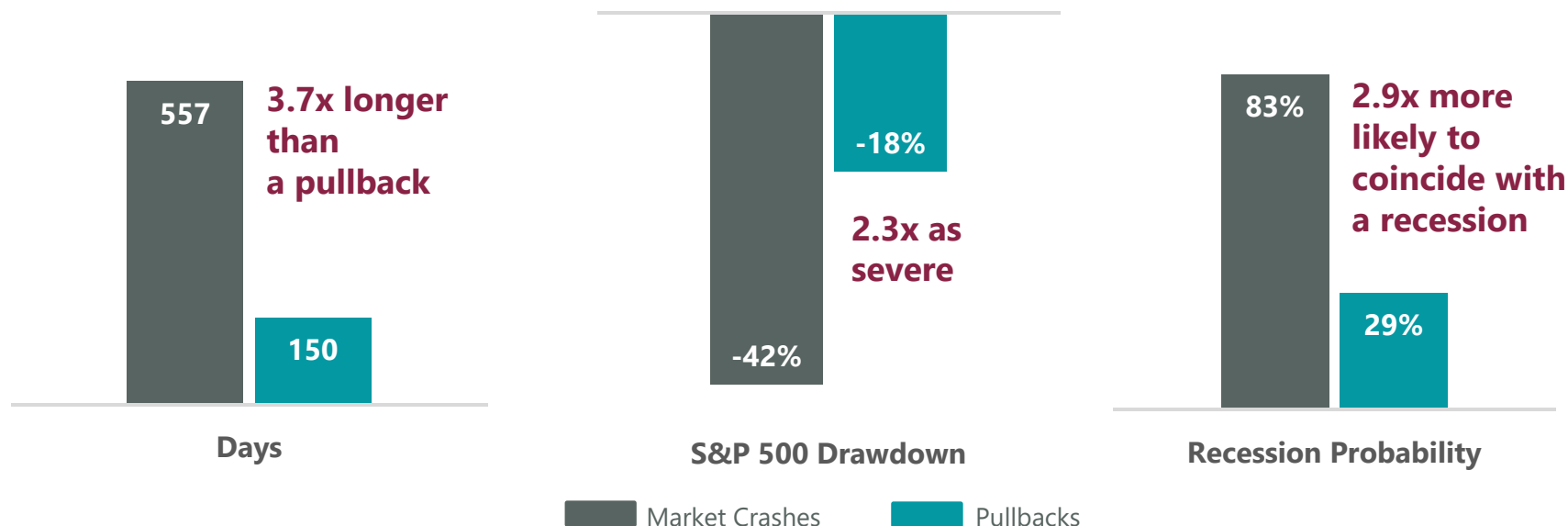
Investment Products: Not FDIC Insured • No Bank Guarantee • May Lose Value

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Financial term and index definitions are available in the appendix.

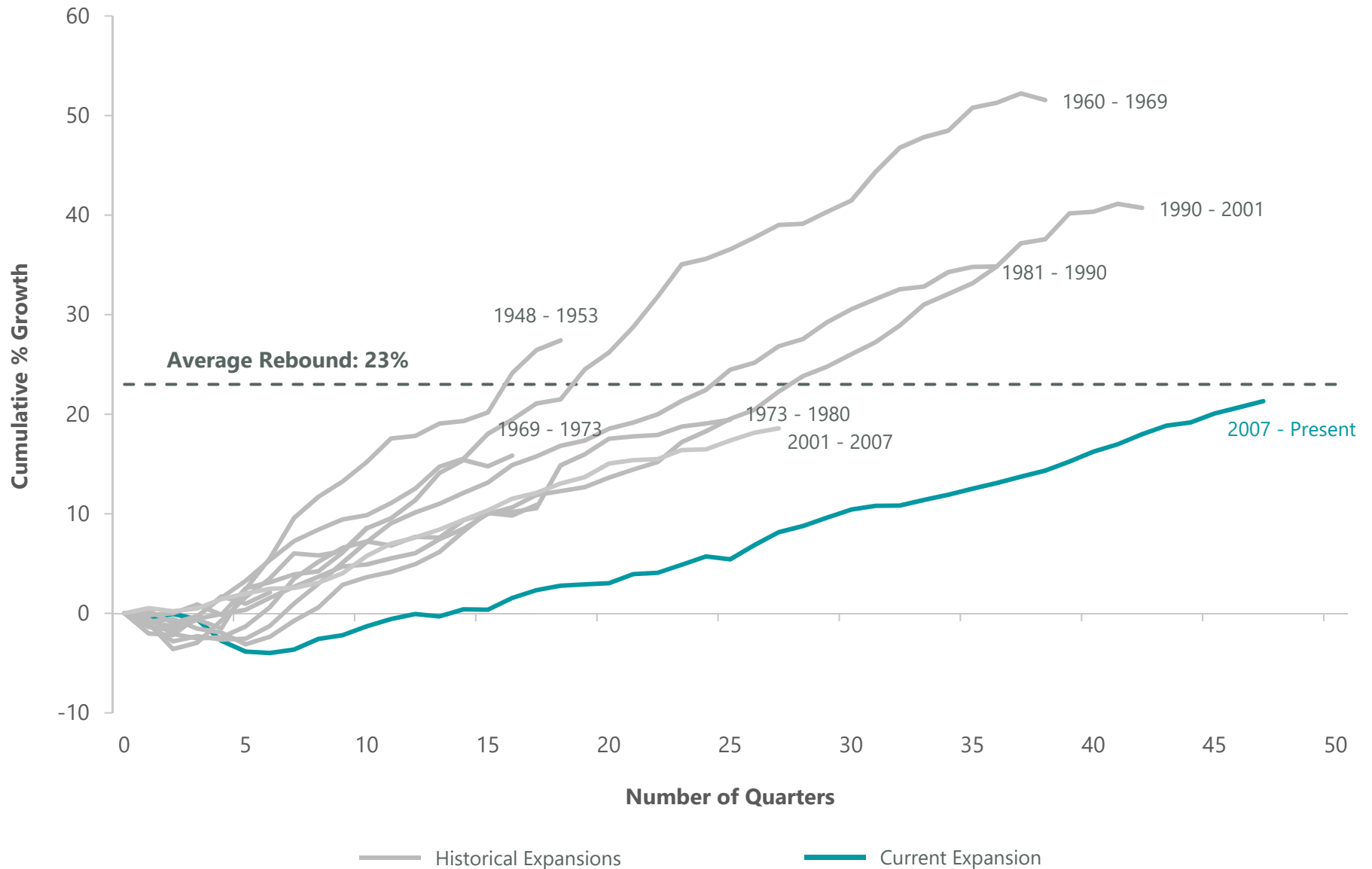
S&P 500 Market Crashes vs. Pullbacks

Market Crashes				
Peak	Trough	Days	S&P 500	Recession
Nov. 1968	May 1970	543	-36%	Yes
Jan. 1973	Oct. 1974	630	-48%	Yes
Nov. 1980	Aug. 1982	621	-27%	Yes
Aug. 1987	Dec. 1987	101	-34%	No
March 2000	Oct. 2002	929	-49%	Yes
Oct. 2007	March 2009	517	-57%	Yes
Average		557	-42%	83%

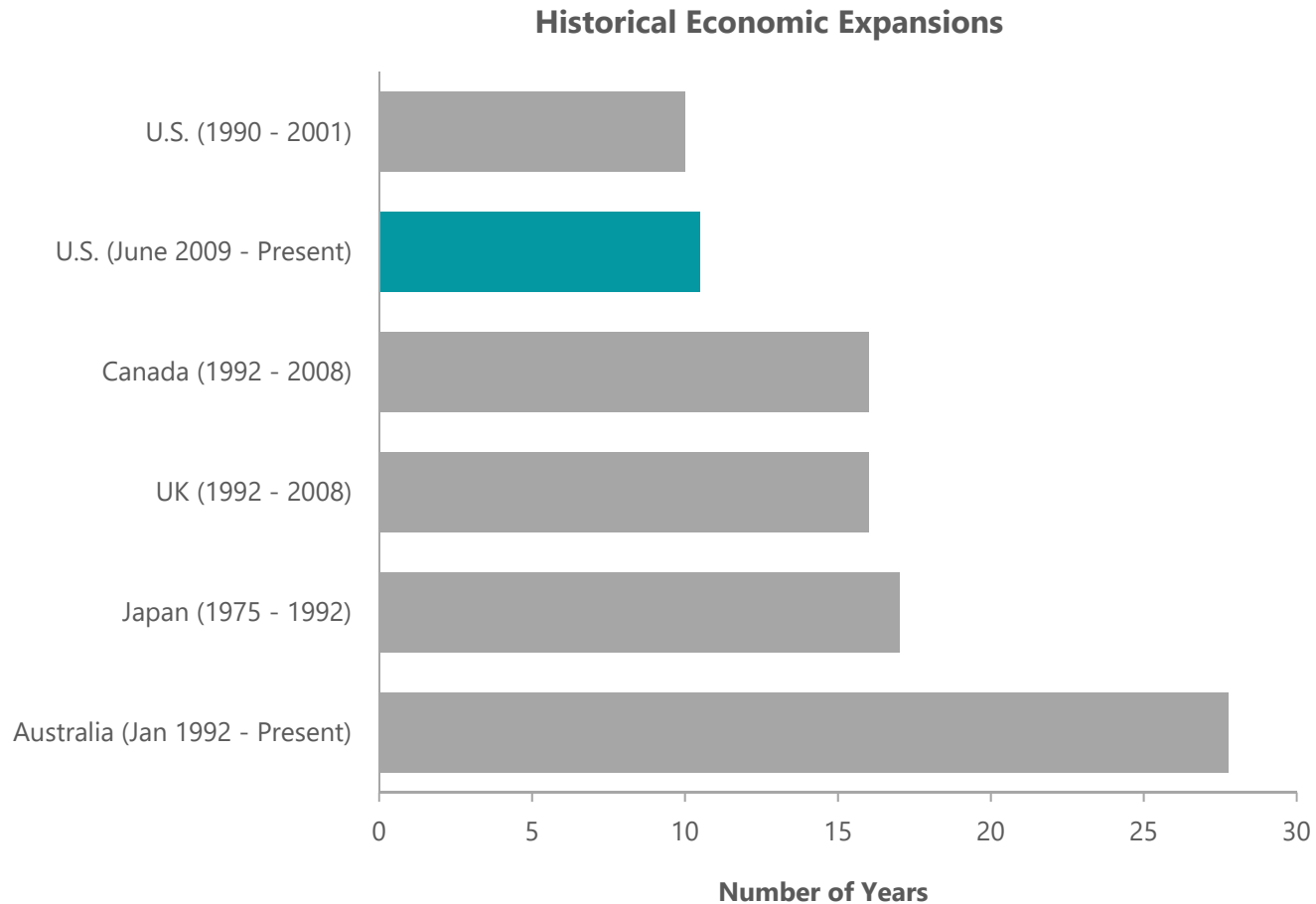
Pullbacks				
Peak	Trough	Days	S&P 500	Recession
Sept. 1976	March 1978	531	-19%	No
Feb. 1980	March 1980	43	-17%	Yes
July 1990	Oct. 1990	87	-20%	Yes
July 1998	Oct. 1998	83	-19%	No
April 2010	July 2010	70	-16%	No
April 2011	Oct. 2011	157	-19%	No
Sept. 2018	Dec. 2018	82	-19%	No
Average		150	-18%	29%



Strength of Economic Expansions



Just How Long Can The Cycle Continue?



▶ **Extended economic expansions are more common outside of the U.S.**

U.S. Recession Risk Indicators

- 12 variables have historically foreshadowed a looming recession
- The overall signal suggests caution

		Fourth Quarter 2019	Third Quarter 2019	Second Quarter 2019
Financial	Yield Curve	✘	✘	✘
	Credit Spreads	↑	↑	↑
	Money Supply	●	●	●
Inflation	Wage Growth	✘	●	●
	Commodities	●	✘	✘
Consumer	Housing Permits	↑	↑	↑
	Jobless Claims	↑	↑	↑
	Retail Sales	↑	↑	↑
	Job Sentiment	↑	↑	●
Business Activity	ISM New Orders	✘	✘	●
	Profit Margins	●	●	↑
	Truck Shipments	↑	↑	↑
Overall Signal		●	●	●

↑ Expansion ● Caution ✘ Recession

U.S. Recession Risk Indicators

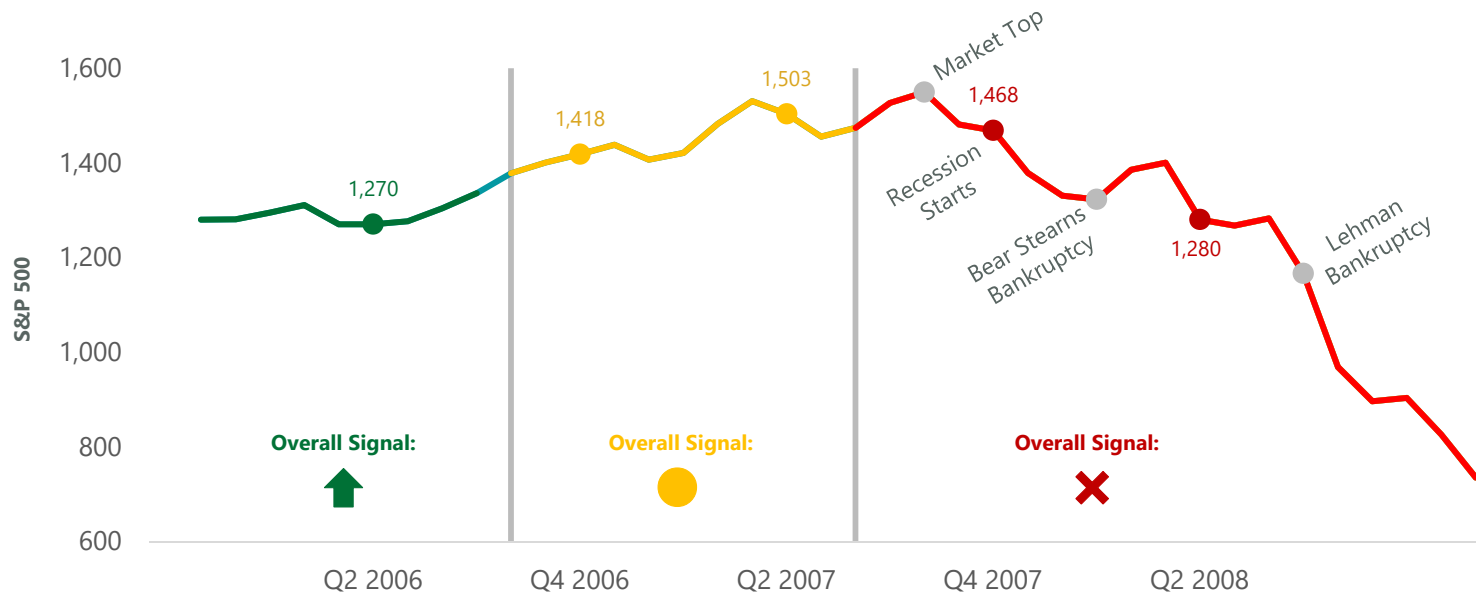
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- The overall signal suggests caution

		Recession							
		Current	2007-2009	2001	1990-1991	1981-1982	1980	1973-1975	1969-1970
Financial	Yield Curve	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	Credit Spreads	↑	×	×	×	×	×	↑	●
	Money Supply	●	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Inflation	Wage Growth	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	Commodities	●	×	×	×	×	●	●	●
Consumer	Housing Permits	↑	×	●	×	×	×	×	×
	Jobless Claims	↑	●	×	×	×	×	↑	×
	Retail Sales	↑	×	×	×	×	×	●	×
	Job Sentiment	↑	×	×	×	×	●	●	●
Business Activity	ISM New Orders	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	Profit Margins	●	×	×	×	×	×	●	×
	Truck Shipments	↑	●	×	×	×	×	n/a	n/a
Overall		●	×	×	×	×	×	●	×

↑ Expansion
 ● Caution
 × Recession

U.S. Recession Dashboard

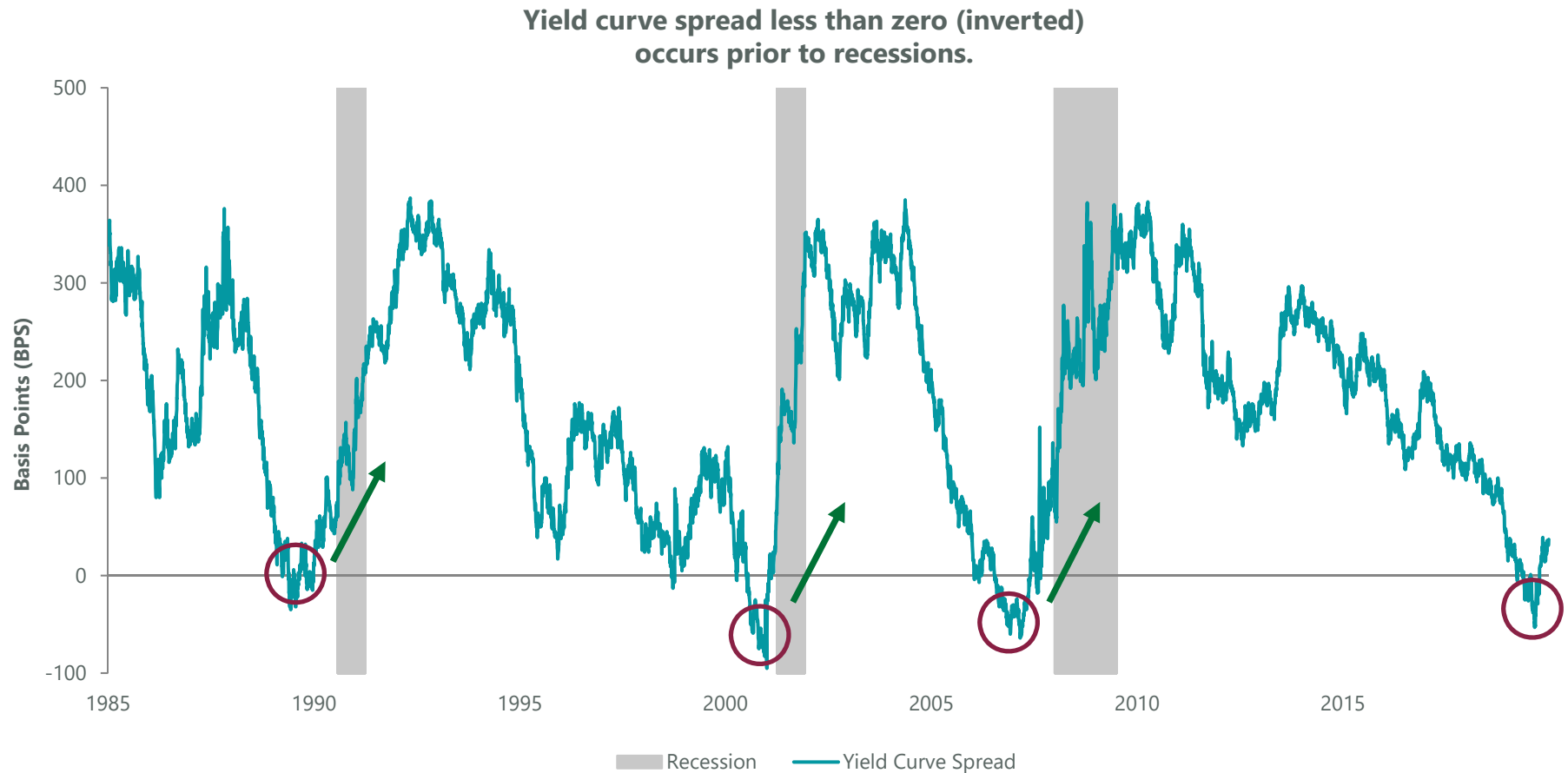
Case Study: 2006-2009



	Q2 2006	Q4 2006	Q2 2007	Q4 2007	Q2 2008
Financial	Yield Curve	×	×	×	×
	Credit Spreads	↑	↑	↑	×
	Money Supply	×	×	×	×
Inflation	Wage Growth	×	×	×	×
	Commodities	↑	↑	↑	×
Consumer	Housing Permits	●	×	×	×
	Jobless Claims	↑	↑	●	×
	Retail Sales	↑	●	●	×
	Job Sentiment	↑	●	●	×
Business Activity	ISM New Orders	↑	●	●	×
	Profit Margins	●	●	●	×
	Truck Shipments	●	●	●	●

Yield Curve Spread

10-Year Treasury Bonds Minus 3-Month T Bills



- ▶ **The yield curve typically un-inverts ahead of a recession.**
- ▶ **At the onset of the prior 3 recessions, the yield curve was 68 bps steep on average.**

Has the Fed Saved the Day?

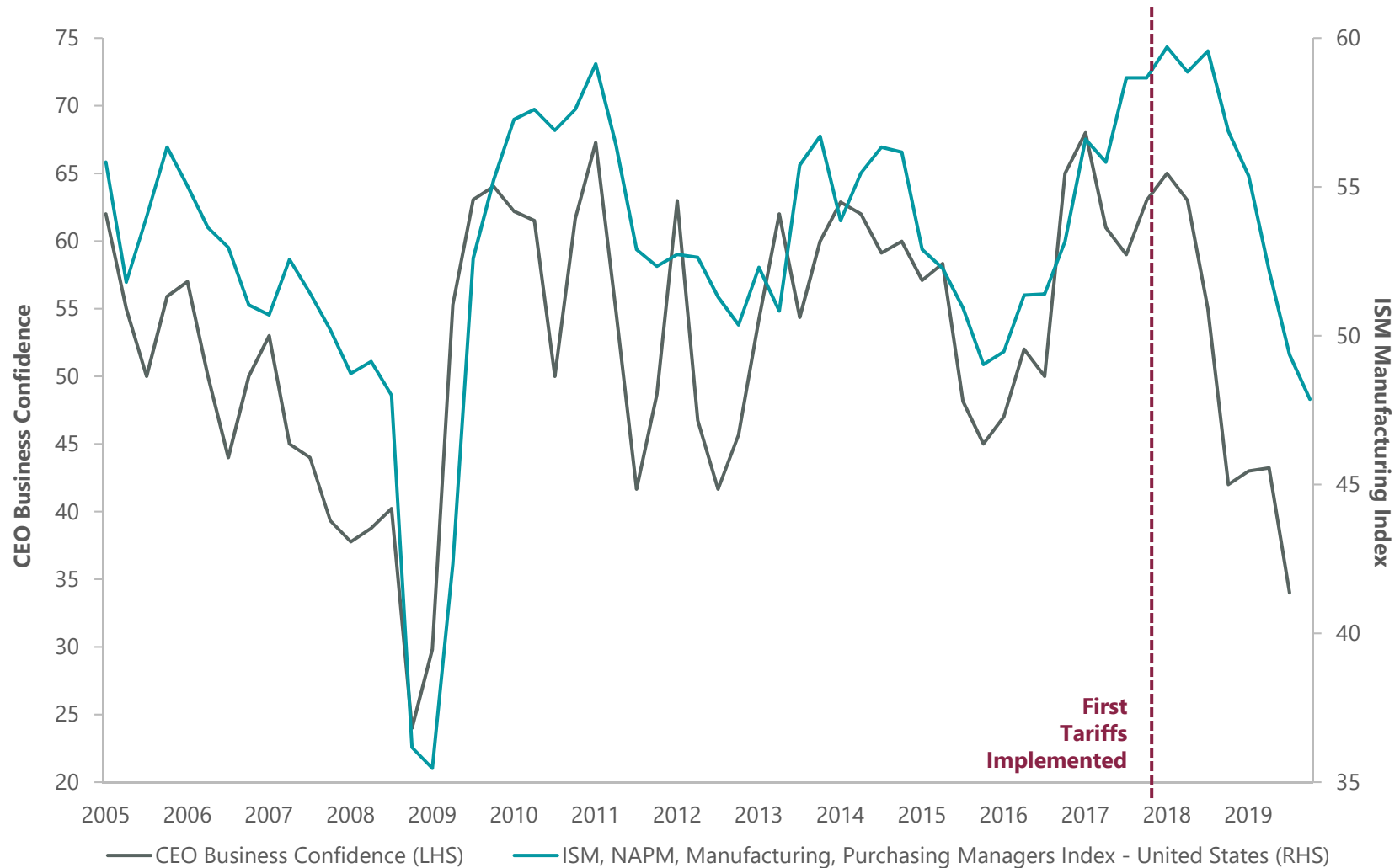
S&P 500 Performance Following Third Fed Rate Cut

	Date of Third Fed Cut	+3 Months	+6 Months	+12 Months	+18 Months
Soft Landing	Jan. 31, 1996	2.9%	0.6%	23.6%	50.0%
	Nov. 17, 1998	7.4%	17.6%	23.8%	27.1%
	Average	5.2%	9.1%	23.7%	38.6%
Recession	March 20, 2001	7.0%	-13.8%	0.8%	-26.0%
	Dec. 11, 2007	-10.6%	-9.6%	-40.9%	-36.1%
	Average	-1.8%	-11.7%	-20.1%	-31.1%

- ▶ **Equity performance in the six months following the Fed's third rate cut can be an important barometer of recessionary risk.**

Bear Case: Recession

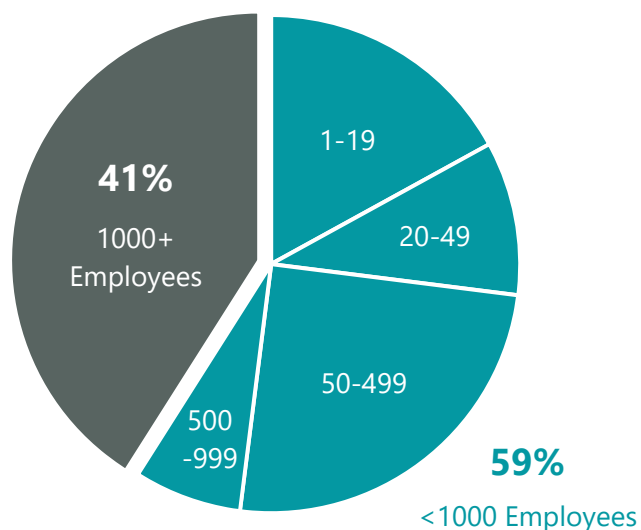
Trade Wars Have Hurt Business Confidence



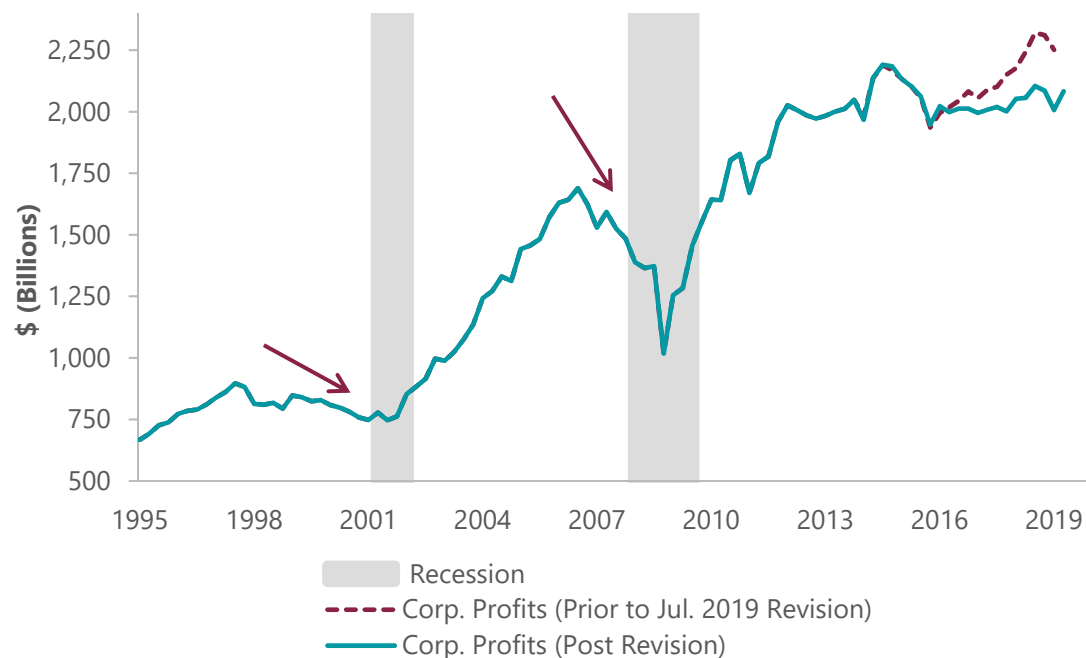
▶ **Lower business confidence could lead to slower economic growth.**

Profit Margins Under Pressure

% of Workforce by Employer Size

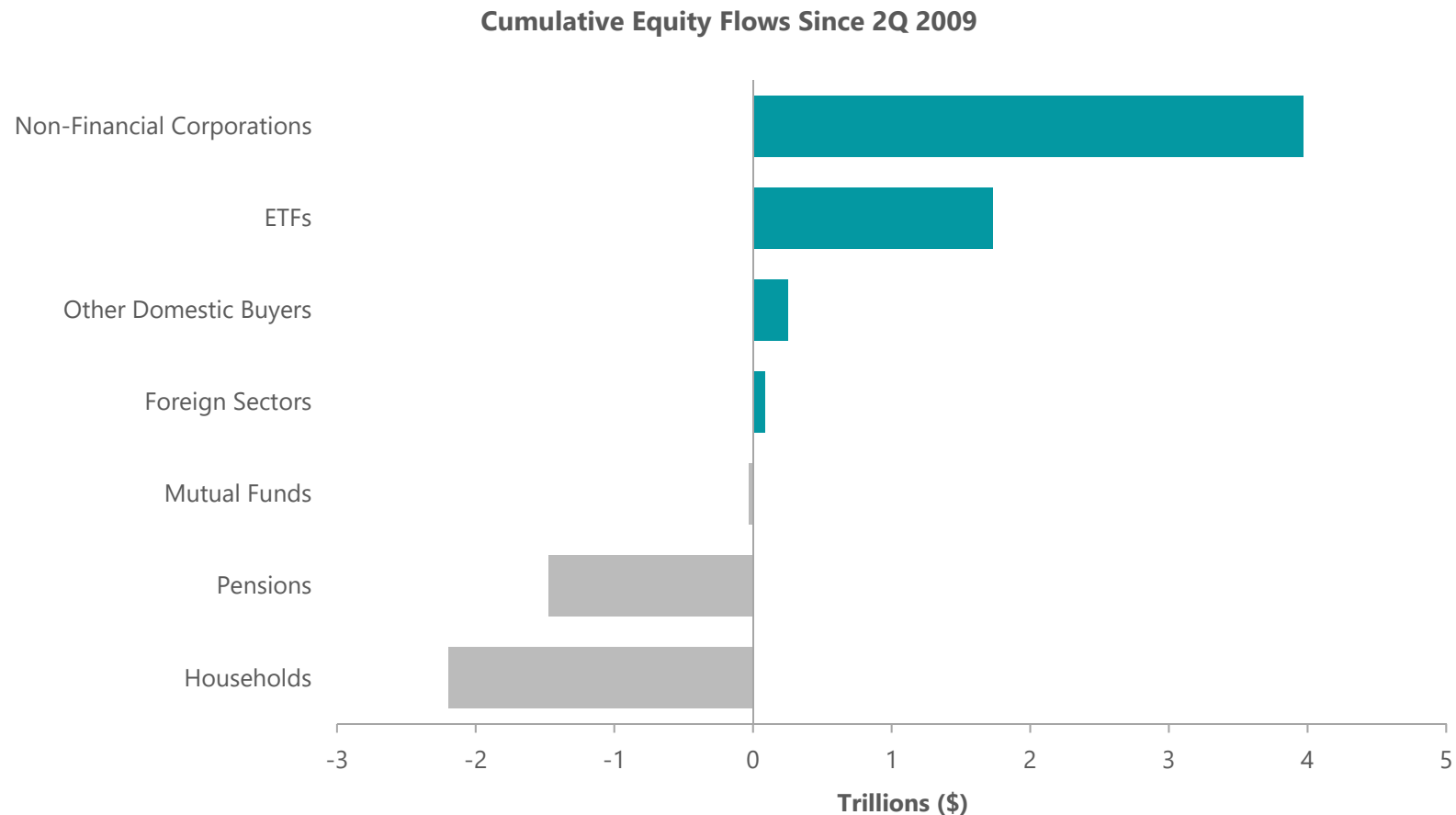


U.S. Corporate Profits



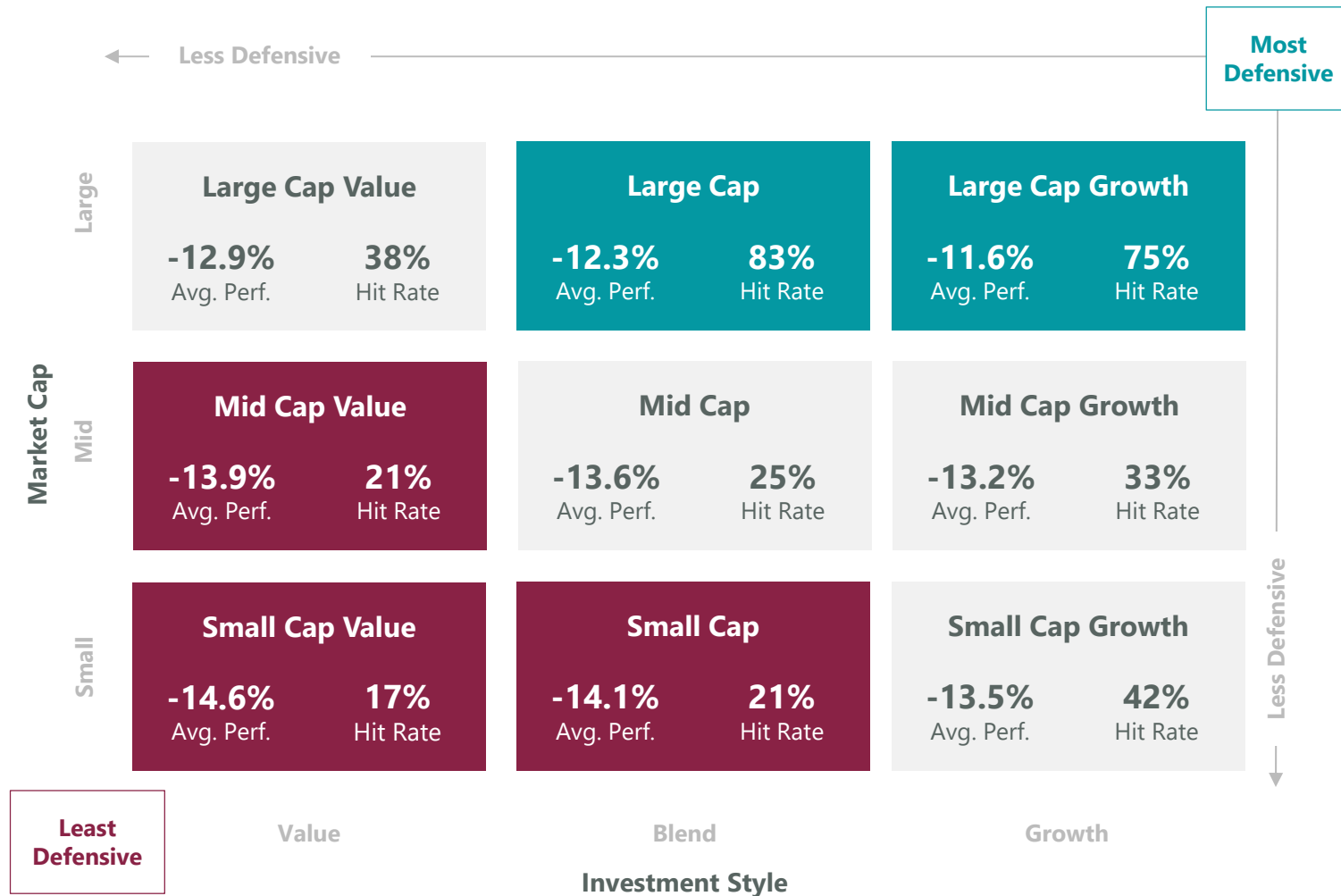
- ▶ **Companies with fewer than 1000 workers employ 59% of the U.S. labor force. The average company in the Russell 2000 employs 3,679 workers.**
- ▶ **July's BEA revisions show that corporate profits have been flat for over 5 years and many small businesses are struggling to combat higher compensation costs.**

Corporations Have Been the Largest Buyers of Equities



- ▶ **One of the key drivers of the current rally has been corporate buybacks.**
- ▶ **While tax cuts boosted buybacks in 2018 and 2019, a slowing pace of repatriation could dampen share repurchases in the upcoming year.**

Typical Market Leadership in a Downturn

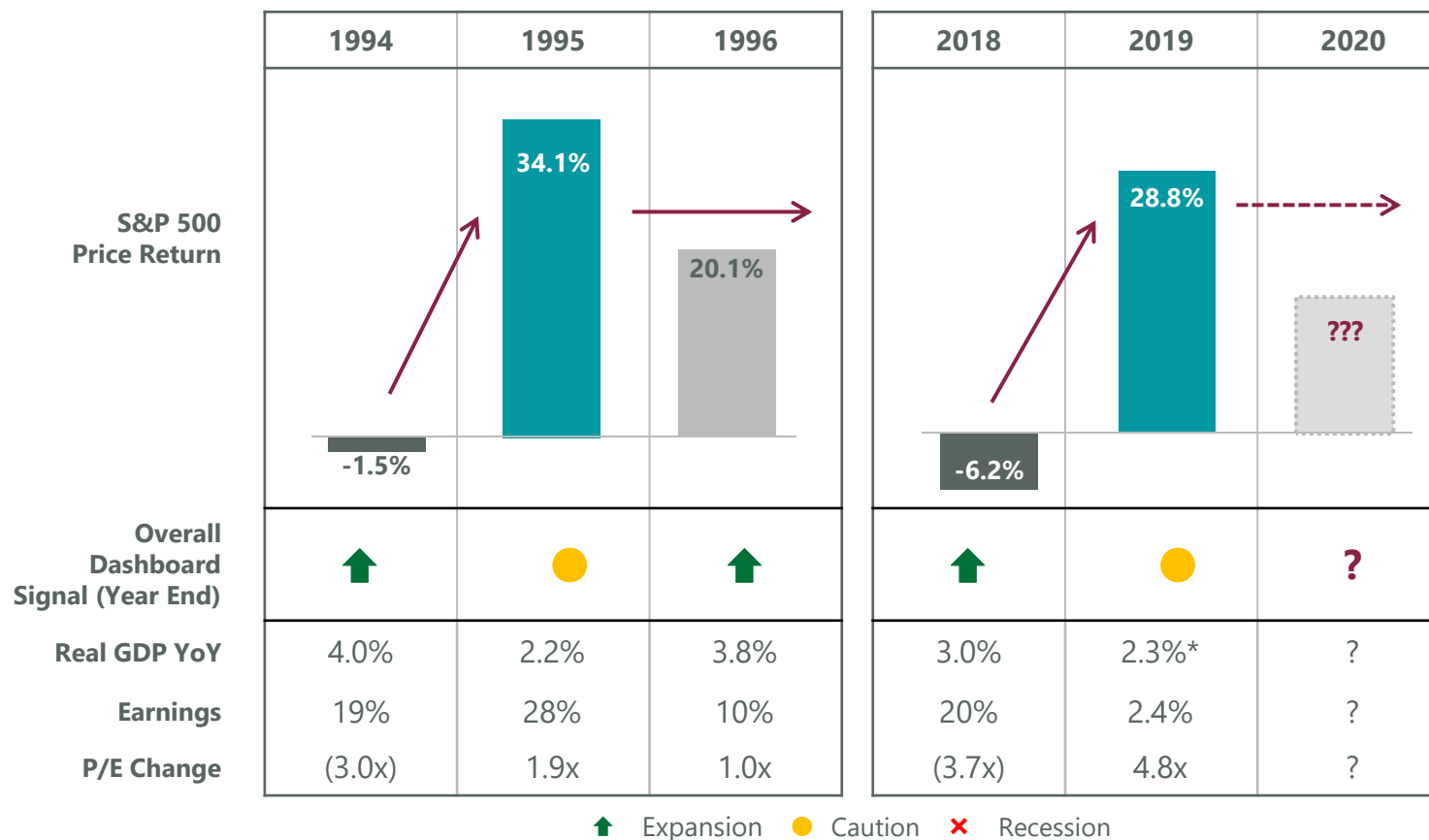


Note: Average performance: average performance during selloffs of 5% or more, Hit Rate: Hit rate of outperformance during 5%+ selloffs, 2005 – present. Benchmarks used: Large Value: S&P 500 Value, Large Blend: S&P 500, Large Growth: S&P 500 Growth; Mid Value: S&P 400 Value, Mid Blend: S&P 400, Mid Growth: S&P 400 Growth; Small Value: S&P 600 Value, Small Blend: S&P 600, Small Growth: S&P 600 Growth. Outperformance frequency calculated relative to S&P 1500 index. Source: S&P, Bloomberg. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Investors cannot invest directly in an index, and unmanaged index returns do not reflect any fees, expenses or sales charges.

Bull Case: Slowdown

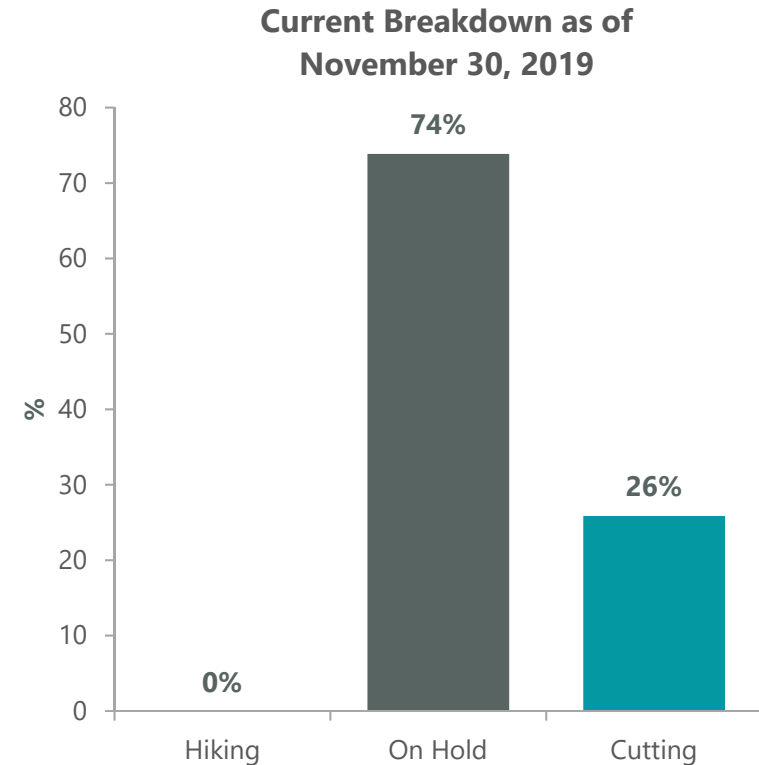
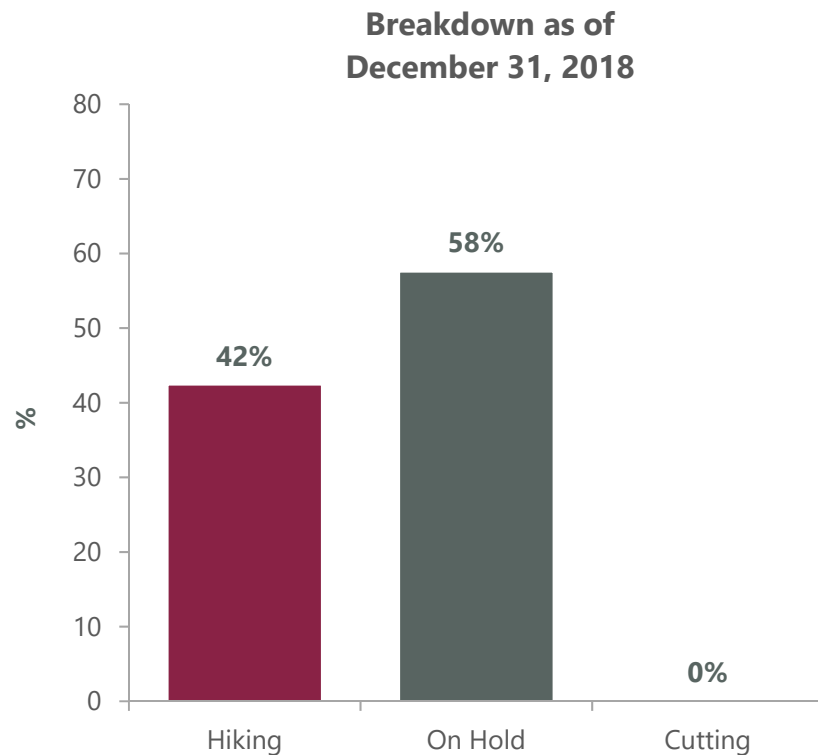
Historical Perspective: 1994-1996

S&P 500 Annual Returns, Recession Risk Indicators, and Select Economic Data as of December 31



- Weak P/E's dragged the market down in 1994 despite strong earnings and economic growth.
- The market bounced back in 1995, and despite a growth slowdown, a recession was ultimately averted after the Fed cut rates and the market rally continued into 1996.

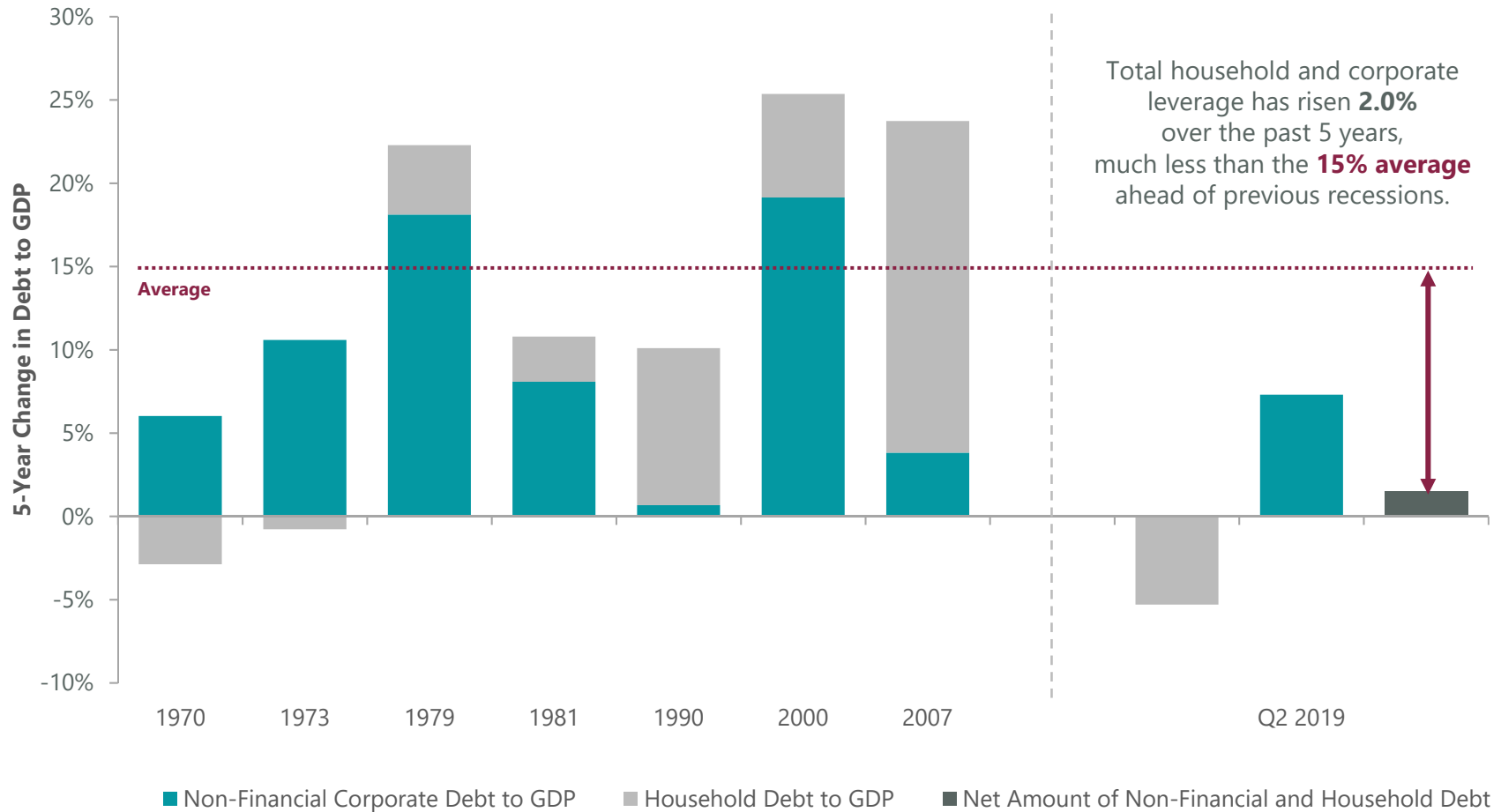
Global Central Banks Are in Easing Mode



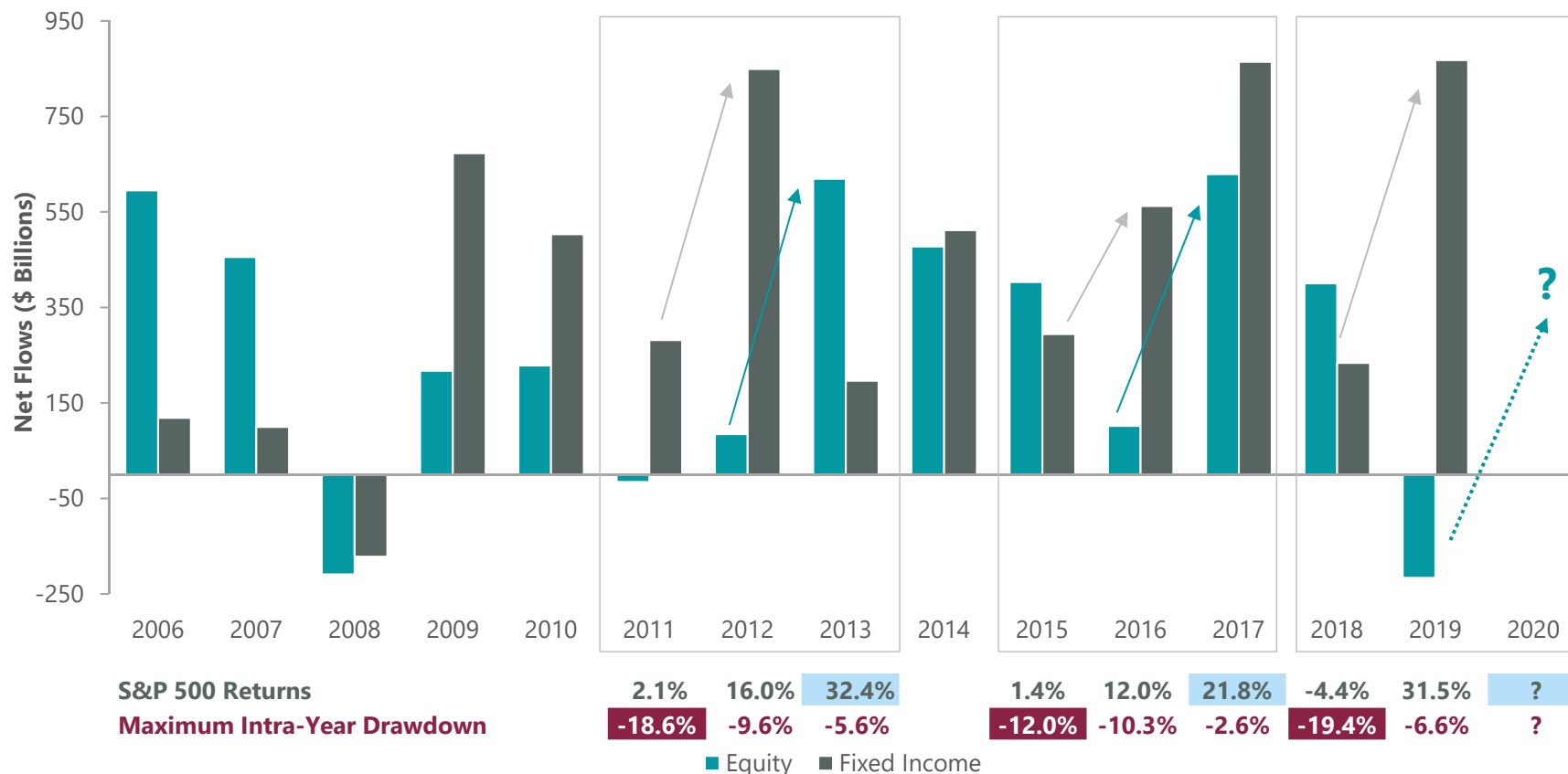
- ▶ **Global central banks have reversed course in 2019, which should help loosen financial conditions.**

Leverage Does Not Look Recessionary

While Corporations Have Taken on Additional Debt, Households Appear to Have Delevered



Flow Mismatch Could Propel Equities in 2020



- 1 Following periods of market volatility, investors flee stocks in favor of bonds.
- 2 As the market recovers, the fear of missing out replaces the fear of recession, attracting flows back into equities.

- ▶ The \$1.1T difference between fixed income and equity flows in 2019 is the largest gap in history.
- ▶ There is currently \$3.6 trillion in money market mutual funds today, up 22% year over year.

It Doesn't Pay to Be Bearish Ahead of U.S. Elections

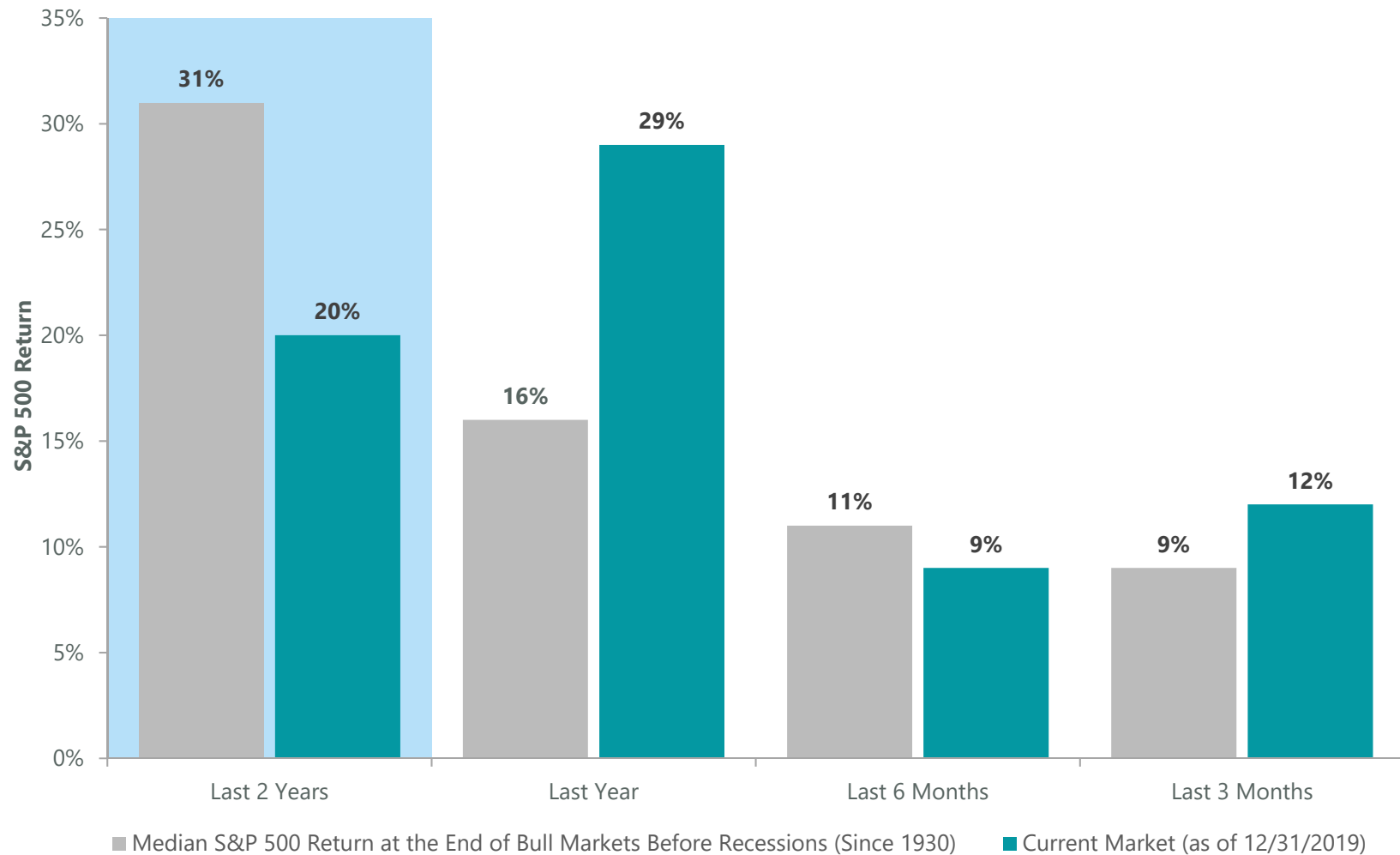
S&P 500 Performance Leading to Election Date

Election	Prior 3 Months	Prior 6 Months	Prior 12 Months
1936	8%	24%	36%
1944	2%	7%	12%
1948	5%	8%	8%
1952	-3%	4%	8%
1956	-3%	-2%	8%
1960	-1%	1%	-4%
1964	3%	6%	15%
1968	6%	5%	12%
1972	7%	7%	21%
1976	0%	1%	16%
1980	7%	22%	26%
1984	5%	7%	5%
1988	2%	7%	10%
1992	-1%	2%	7%
1996	8%	11%	21%
2000	-3%	0%	4%
2004	2%	2%	8%
2008	-19%	-29%	-33%
2012	2%	4%	14%
2016	-2%	4%	2%
Averages	1%	5%	10%
% Times Positive	60%	85%	90%

- ▶ **In the last 20 U.S. election cycles, there have been only 2 instances of the markets being down in the 12 months leading to the election results.**

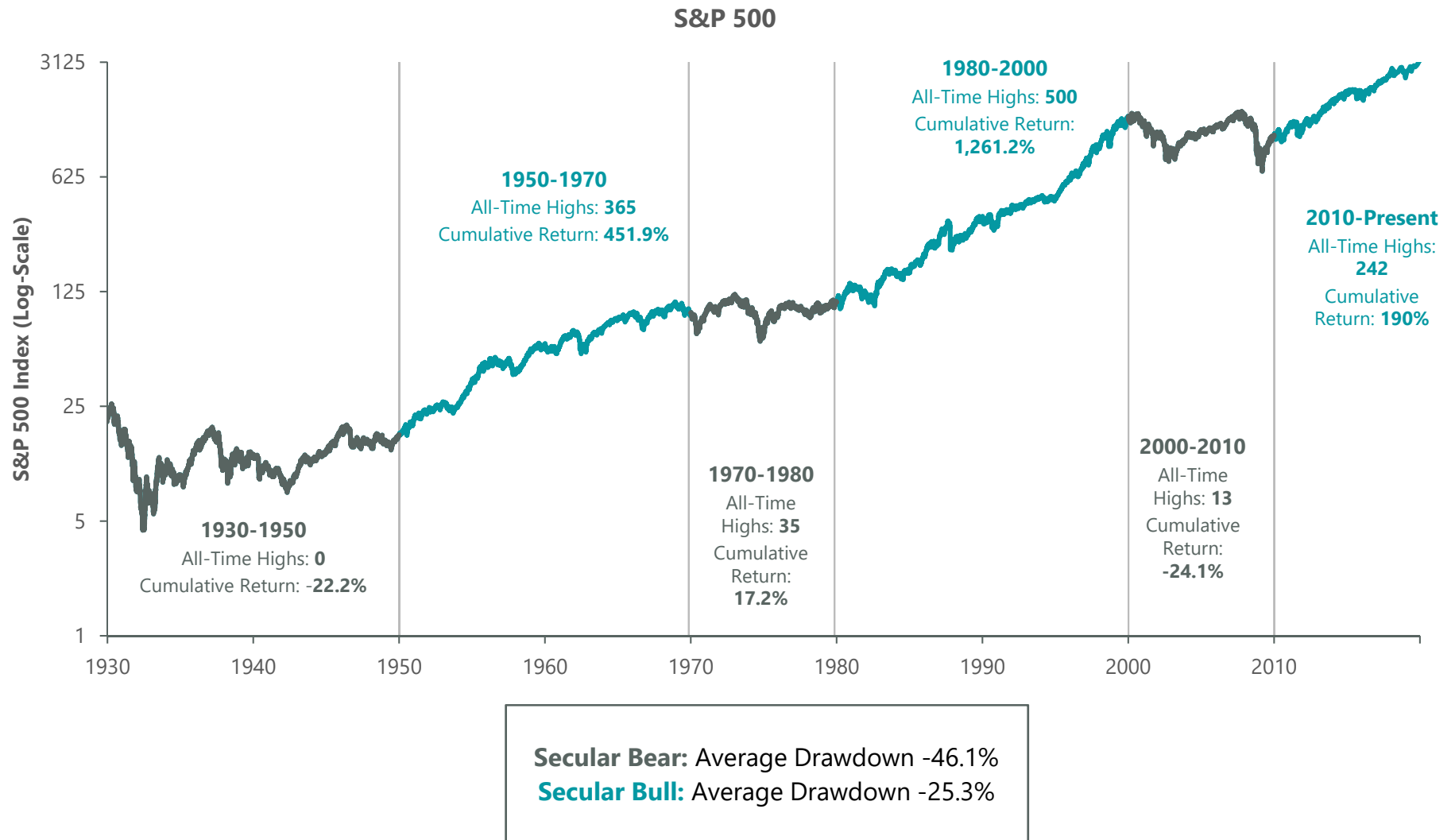
Final Stages of Bull Markets Tend to Be Strong

Missing the “Final” Bull Market Run-Up Could Be Quite Painful



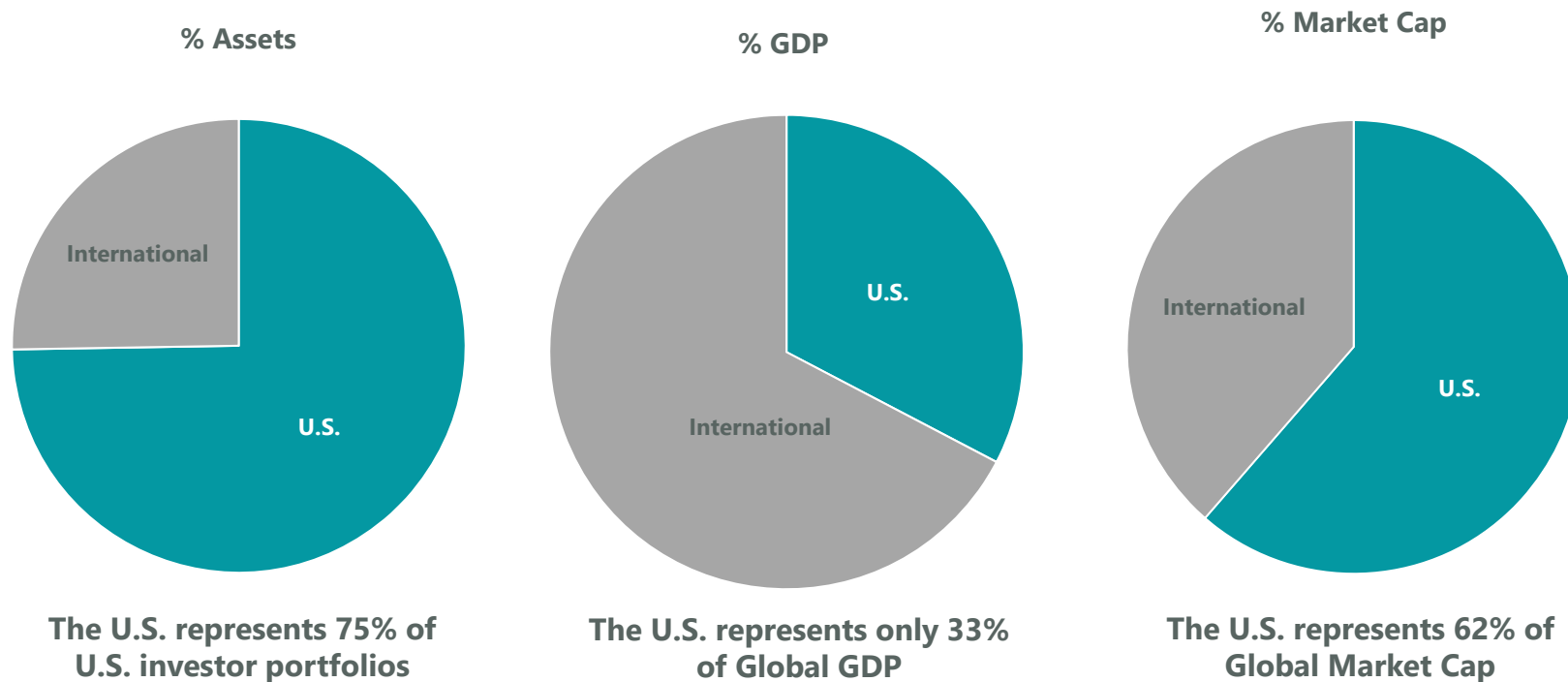
▶ **Since 1930, equities have rallied over 30% in the two years leading up to a recession suggesting further potential upside.**

New Secular Bull Market?



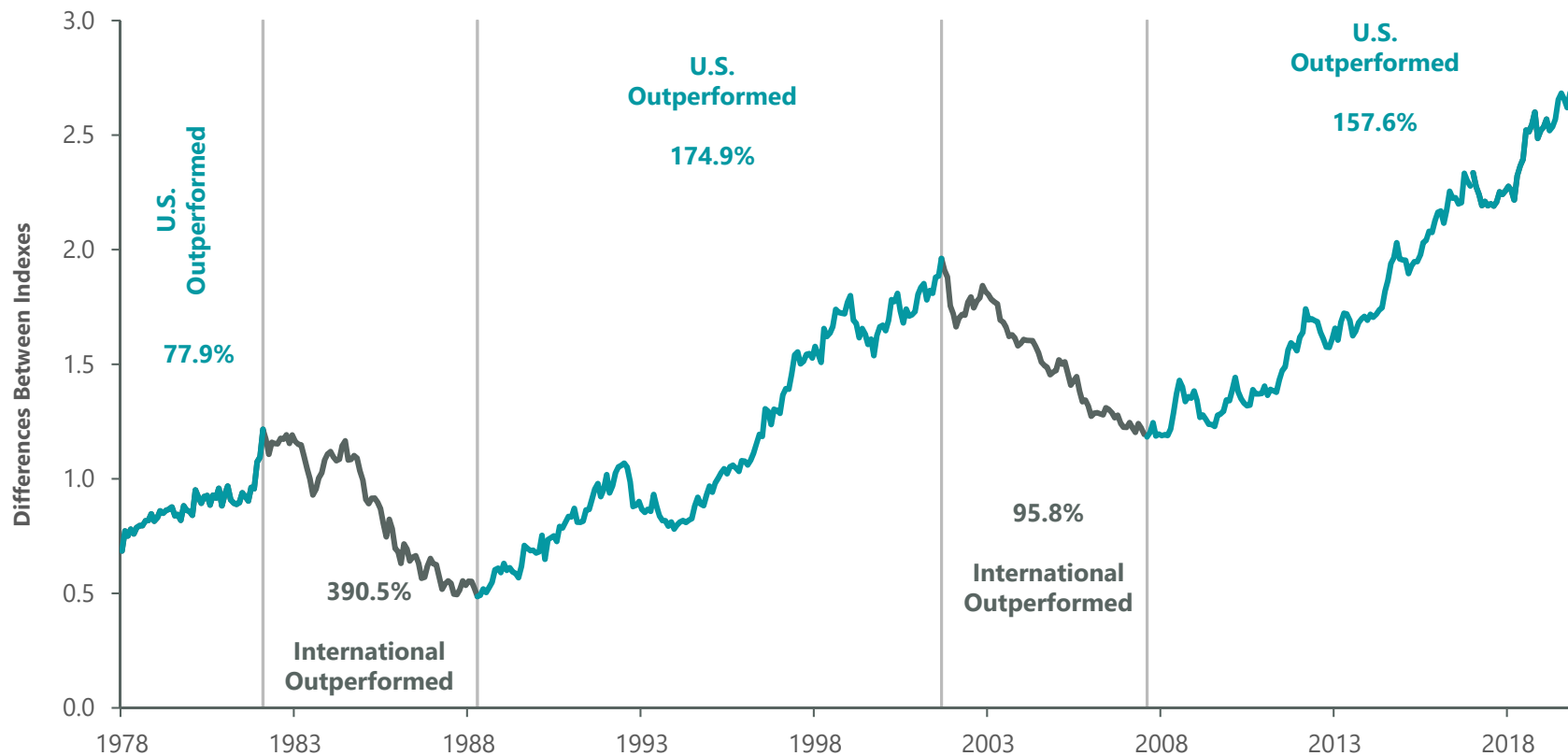
International Outlook

Home Country Bias



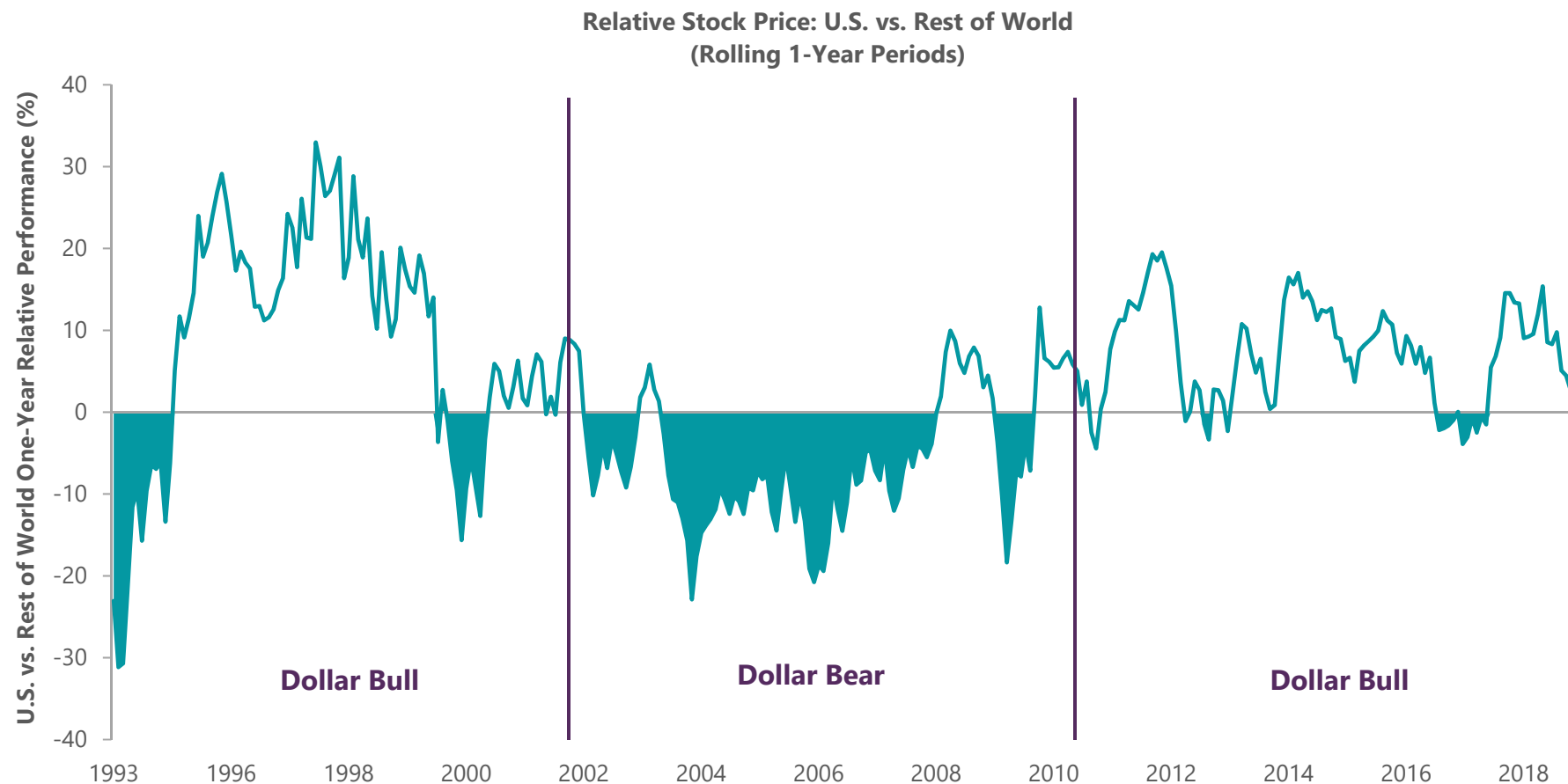
► **Investors tend to over-allocate to their home country.**

U.S. vs. International Equity Performance



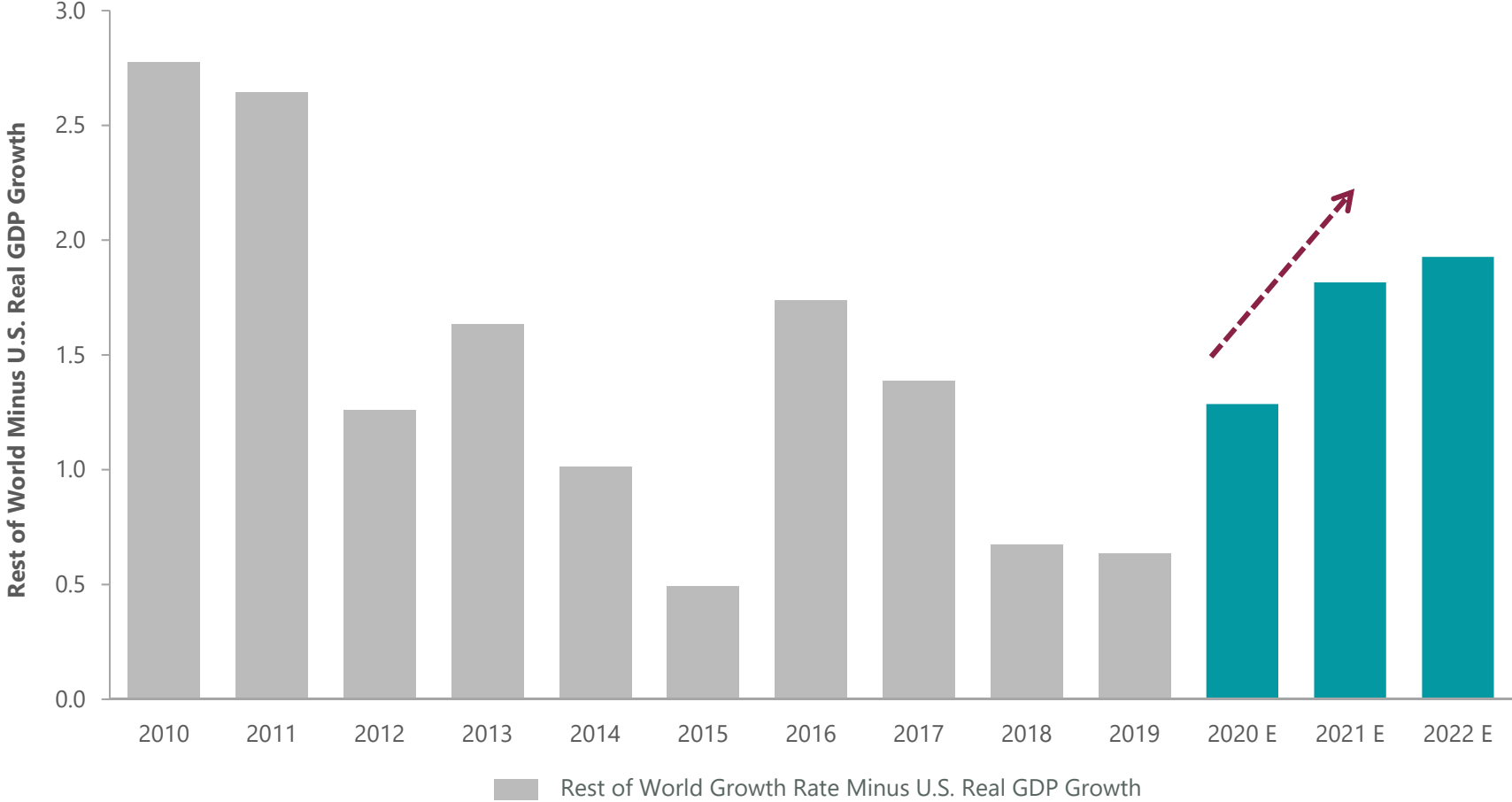
► **Geographic leadership tends to persist for multiple years.**

Dollar Regimes Coincide With Global Equity Leadership



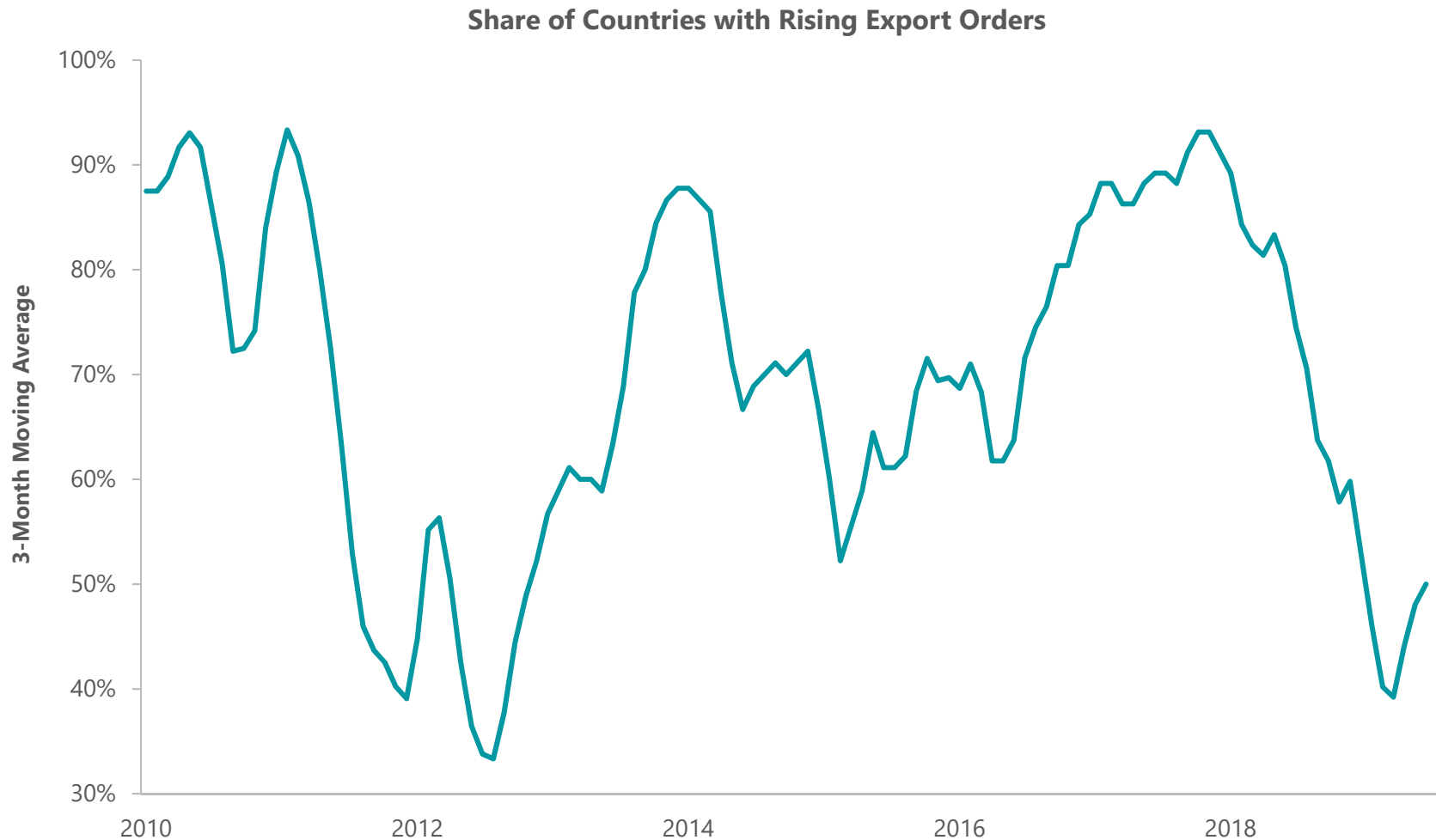
- ▶ **Periods of sustained dollar strength have aligned with U.S. equity outperformance.**
- ▶ **Dollar weakness could lead to a shift in global equity market leadership.**

Global Growth Expected to Inflect Higher



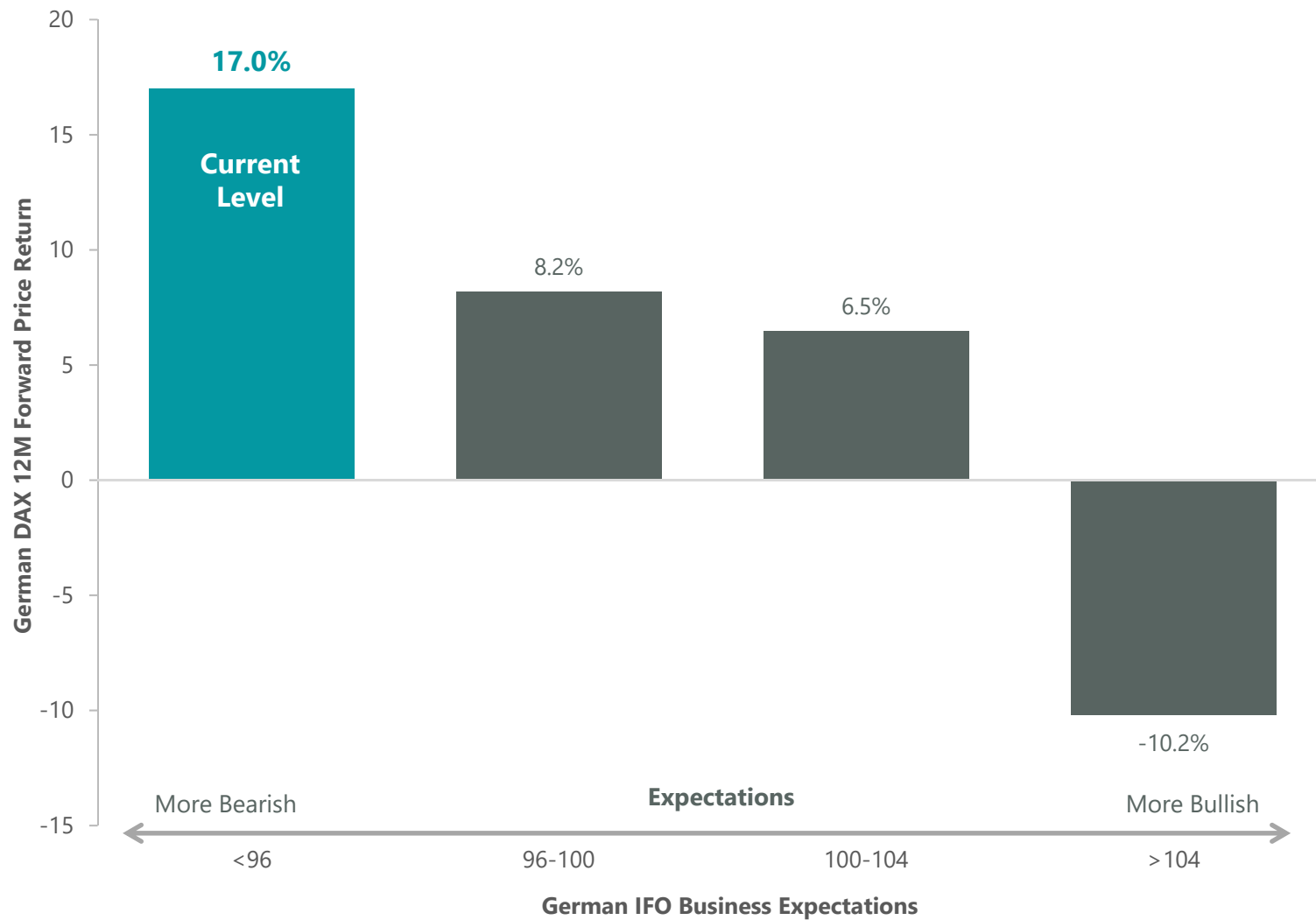
▶ **An uptick in global growth could lead to better relative performance for international stocks.**

Global Growth Rebounding?



- ▶ **It appears that global growth may be on the rebound. Rising export orders typically lead to an acceleration in global GDP.**

IFO Expectations vs. DAX



► When IFO expectations are at current levels, returns tend to be above average.

Glossary of Terms

EPS: Earnings Per Share

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

P/E Ratio: Price/Earnings ratio

Yield Curve: Comparison of interest rates at a point in time of bonds with equal credit quality but different maturity dates.

YoY: Year Over Year

U.S. Treasurys: Direct debt obligations issued and backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. government. The U.S. government guarantees the principal and interest payments on U.S. Treasuries when the securities are held to maturity. Unlike U.S. Treasury securities, debt securities issued by the federal agencies and instrumentalities and related investments may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. Even when the U.S. government guarantees principal and interest payments on securities, this guarantee does not apply to losses resulting from declines in the market value of these securities.

S&P 500 Index: Unmanaged index of 500 stocks that is generally representative of the performance of larger companies in the U.S.

Shibor: Shanghai Interbank Offered Rate

Additional Important Information

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

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