#### **JANUARY 22, 2024**

# **Weekly Wire**

### **New All-Time Highs**

By Rusty Vanneman, CMT, CFA, BFA™

Last week was another good week for US stocks. Both the S&P 500 and Dow Jones Industrials hit new all-time highs, the first time they've done so in two years.

There was indeed a lot of supportive economic data last week. Unemployment initial claims dropped to their lowest levels in over 2 years. Retail Sales surprised to the upside. Consumer sentiment (according to the University of Michigan survey) showed its largest increase on a 2-month basis since 1991, in turn reaching its highest levels since July 2021. Inflation expectations dropped to 3-year lows. Bottom line, the consumer and labor markets remain strong and inflation expectations remain well-behaved.

Last week, however, longer-term interest rates had their biggest one-week jump higher in three months. The 10-year Treasury yield, for example, moved to 4.15%. Expectations for the Federal Reserve to start sharply cutting short-term interest rates cuts were also notably reduced. This is interesting. In recent months this would have suggested price weakness in the stock market, especially in larger cap growth names. That was not the case last week.

A few additional reasons for the gains last week were (1) the renewed enthusiasm regarding artificial intelligence propelling some of the larger growth names, and (2) the money that continues to flow into passive/index funds. Regarding the latter, these passive flows, for the most part, don't care about fundamentals, valuations, interest rates, policy decisions, or behavioral/technical factors. In fact, the total AUM in passive assets just surpassed actively-managed assets despite some of the richest valuations in history.

Lasty, while it's still early, we are getting more numbers regarding 4Q23 earnings. So far, the earnings season has been surprisingly underwhelming. With 10% of S&P 500 companies reporting actual results, the blended (year-over-year) earnings decline for the S&P 500 is just under -2%. On December 31, the estimated (year-over-year) earnings growth rate for the S&P 500 for Q4 2023 was just under +2%. At this point though, year-over-year earnings growth is still expected to be nearly 12% in 2024 and +13% in 2025. Though do note that forecasted earnings per share (EPS) progression typically fall over the course of the year so these numbers will also surely decline in the quarters ahead.

In addition to more earnings report, this week has a few key economic reports, including 4Q GDP and more importantly the Fed's favorite inflation indicator (PCE) released this Friday. Regarding the former, which is released Thursday, the expectation is for 1.7%. If that's the case, that would be the lowest quarter of growth since 2Q22. Interestingly, the <a href="Atlanta Fed's GDPNow">Atlanta Fed's GDPNow</a> is predicting Q4 2023 GDP at 2.4% (as of January 17th). As for the latter, the current estimate for PCE is for 3.0% year-over-year. That's still well above the Fed's preferred target of 2%.

Add it all up...

Stay invested. Stay diversified. Stay disciplined.

If you have any questions or comments, please let us know at <a href="mailto:strategists@brinkercapital.com">strategists@brinkercapital.com</a> or at <a href="mailto:Rusty@Orion.com">Rusty@Orion.com</a>. Thank you for your time and trust. See you next week.



Interest Rates as of January 19, 2024						
Rate	This Week	1Wk ∆%				
13-Wk Treasury Yield	5.20%	0.00%				
10-Yr Treasury Yield	4.15%	0.20%				
Bloomberg US Agg Yield	4.89%	0.19%				
Avg Money Mkt Yield	5.16%	-0.01%				
Avg 30-Yr Mortgage Rate	7.01%	-0.05%				

Sources: Yahoo Finance, S&P Global, Crane Data, BankRate

Key Economic Data This Week							
Data Point	Expectation	Release Date					
Q4 GDP (Preliminary)	1.7%	1/25/2024					
Initial Jobless Claims	200,000	1/25/2024					
Durable Goods Orders	1.50%	1/25/2024					
New Home Sales	650,000	1/25/2024					
Personal Income	0.3%	1/26/2024					
Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE)		1/26/2024					
Core PCE	3.0%	1/26/2024					

Source:	MarketWatch	

Key Economic Data I	Key Economic Data Last Week					
Data Point	Expectation	Actual				
Retail Sales MoM	0.4%	0.6%				
Housing Starts	1.43M	1.46M				
Existing Home Sales	3.83M	3.78M				

Source: MarketWatch, First Trust

Stocks, Bonds, Alternatives, & Real Assets as of January 19, 2024							
Security Name	Risk Score	1Wk	1Mo	QTD	YTD	1Yr	3 Yr Ann.
Global Equities (60% US, 40% Intl)	100	-0.22%	0.29%	-0.58%	-0.58%	17.24%	5.10%
S&P 500 Total Return	102	1.19%	1.60%	1.54%	1.54%	26.18%	10.12%
Dow Jones Industrial Average	97	0.76%	0.90%	0.55%	0.55%	17.08%	9.17%
NASDAQ 100 Total Return	122	2.86%	3.02%	2.93%	2.93%	54.60%	10.92%
TV Benchmark	107	1.60%	1.84%	1.67%	1.67%	32.62%	10.07%
Morningstar US Large Cap	102	1.58%	2.31%	2.35%	2.35%	30.95%	10.11%
Morningstar US Mid Cap	113	-0.19%	-1.11%	-1.50%	-1.50%	11.40%	4.61%
Morningstar US Small Cap	125	0.06%	-2.49%	-2.78%	-2.78%	12.24%	1.14%
Morningstar US Value	98	-0.17%	-0.49%	-0.80%	-0.80%	10.22%	9.60%
Morningstar US Growth	126	1.15%	-0.11%	-0.13%	-0.13%	33.18%	2.68%
MSCI ACWI Ex USA	98	-2.15%	-1.26%	-3.23%	-3.23%	5.37%	-0.28%
MSCI EAFE	101	-2.13%	-0.81%	-2.52%	-2.52%	8.76%	2.93%
MSCI EM	98	-2.54%	-2.58%	-5.12%	-5.12%	-2.70%	-8.45%
Bloomberg US Agg Bond Index**	27	-1.10%	-0.70%	-1.39%	-1.39%	0.67%	-3.55%
Bloomberg Commodity Index	70	-1.08%	-2.35%	-1.57%	-1.57%	-8.81%	9.26%
Wilshire Liquid Alternative Index	25	1.58%	1.45%	1.85%	1.85%	5.07%	1.40%
US Dollar	10	1.22%	0.95%	2.17%	2.17%	1.15%	4.49%
Bloomberg US Treasury Bill 1-3mo	1	0.09%	0.47%	0.29%	0.29%	5.24%	2.31%

Source: Morningstar

The TV Benchmark represents an average of the S&P 500, Dow Jones IA, and NASDAQ 100 return indexes

The Orion Risk Score represents risk relative to the global equity market.

<sup>\*</sup>The Orion Risk Score represents risk relative to the global equity market. Table Sources: Morningstar, Yahoo Finance, S&P Global, Crane Data, BankRate, MarketWatch, First Trust.

#### **JANUARY 2024**

### **Brinker Capital Five Factor Stock Market Barometer**



	NEGATIVE	NEUTRAL	POSITIVE	
				Fundamental indicators include factors such as corporate earnings, profitability, and the credit environn
Fundamentals				Earnings have likely troughed, leading to a more constructive forward-looking outlook
We invest to participate in				<ul> <li>At the end of Q3 earnings season, unofficial year-over-year earnings growth was positive for the fi time in the last four quarters and analyst guidance is strong for 2024</li> </ul>
company success. Over time,				Several leading indicators, however, still suggest some potential weakness in 2024.
stock prices follow earnings.				Domestic return on equity ratios have potentially troughed as their downtrend has flattened leading a more constructive forward-looking outlook
Valuation				Valuation indicators include factors such as price multiples, the CAPE ratio, and earnings yield vs. oth asset classes.
				Valuation measures point to an expensive domestic equity market.
How much do we pay for those fundamentals?				Current CAPE ratio is nearly well above historical average which is consistent with below-average ret
Starting points matter.				Fed Funds rate exceeds the forward earnings yield of the S&P 500
otal ting points matter.				Small cap, foreign developed, and emerging markets are relatively attractively valued
				Interest rate indicators include factors such as the interest rate environment, credit spreads, and infl
Interest Rates				Yield curve has been inverted for the longest consecutive span since 1980; inversion has been a b ish market signal and fairly accurate indicator of future recession
Both the level and trend of interest rates impact				<ul> <li>Markets are pricing the end of the Fed's rate hike cycle with four cuts currently expected in 2024; though short-term US interest rates remain among highest levels globally</li> </ul>
earnings and valuations.				Investment grade and high yield spreads have remained tight and well-behaved
				Elevated CMBS and MBS spreads signal heightened stress in real estate market
				Policy indicators include factors such as monetary and fiscal policy.
Policy				Monetary and fiscal policy are expected to be accommodative with current election cycle
Monetary and fiscal policy impact interest rates,				<ul> <li>Increased government spending in the face of rising debt service continues to pose longer-term th to government funding and potential for robust fiscal policy response</li> </ul>
valuations, and earnings.				Year-over-year change in M2 money supply remains negative, but is still above long-term trend
3				With short-term government shutdown fears abated, markets are experiencing a broad boost in liqu
				Behavioral indicators include factors such as sentiment, momentum, trend, and breadth.
Behavioral				Markets have remained in an uptrend through the end of 2023, consistent with seasonal patterns
Over the short term, the				Market breadth has improved; broader participation will need to be sustained to maintain market upto
market is like a voting machine.				<ul> <li>Extreme optimism among investor surveys has returned to multi-year highs, pronouncing a contrar signal headwind to forward returns</li> </ul>
				Seasonality is bullish in fourth year of presidential election cycle

## **Brinker Capital Asset Class Barometer**



	NEGATIVE	NEUTRAL		POSITIVE	
Domestic Equity					Factors considered within domestic equity include allocations to the traditional style box asset classes.  Less constructive on US large cap stocks; although fundamental outlook could begin justifying elevated multiples  Monetary policy environment is a headwind for broader market appreciation as economy tightens and cost of capita  The valuation gaps between value and growth stocks as well as large and small cap stocks are highly extended, t favoring value-oriented and smaller market capitalization companies  Recent domestic equity rally could be overblown when considering looming economic headwinds in US
International Equity			•		Factors considered within international equity include a breakdown between developed and emerging markets as w allocations across the traditional style box.  Remain cautiously positive on international equities with consideration given to geopolitical risks; more attractive val tions versus domestic equities with roughly similar fundamental outlook  On a relative basis, international equities broadly have stronger cash flows and higher dividends than US equities pring a buffer to volatility and higher total return potential  Within international equity, we are neutral on developed vs. emerging markets  The strength of the US Dollar is facing vulnerability going into next year, this could prove a tailwind for international equities relative to domestic
Core Fixed Income			•		<ul> <li>Factors considered within core fixed income include credit quality and duration of the broad fixed income universe.</li> <li>Modestly positive on core fixed income with the most attractive yield environment in nearly two decades; higher sing yields generally point to higher expected forward returns</li> <li>Cautiously navigating tight credit spreads combined with higher forward inflation expectations; risk/ return tradefor Treasuries is compelling</li> <li>While net neutral on duration, capital appreciation has likely been mostly realized from recent rate retraction in an apation of Fed cutting</li> </ul>
Global Credit					Factors considered within global credit include allocations to various spread and/or non-core fixed income sectors well as duration.  Modestly positive on global credit; while high yield securities have remained resilient, tight spreads leading to a le attractive risk/return tradeoff  Compelling opportunities in several areas of global credit with attractive total return potential  Despite spreads being tight relative to long-term averages, starting yields provide a buffer against potential risks could lead to declining market values
Alternatives		•			Factors considered within liquid alternatives include high versus low beta sub-asset classes.  Neutral on liquid alternatives as core fixed income has become more attractive  Correlations between stocks and bonds have risen, making alternatives an attractive diversifier  Positioning within alternatives has been tilted toward lower-volatility complements to core fixed income  Liquid alternatives offer a relatively stable risk profile with the potential for little correlation to equity  beta or fixed income duration
Real Assets		•			Factors considered within real assets include allocations to the subcategories of commodities, real estate, natural resource equities, and infrastructure  Neutral on real assets; geopolitical risk and potential for reacceleration in inflation are tailwinds for real assets  Within real assets, REITs and natural resource stocks have seen strong recent relative performance  The green energy transition provides elevated demand for a variety of industrial metals  REITs are attractive as rates have fallen, forward expectations for a slow down in these rate reductions

## Disclosures



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