APRIL 1, 2024 Weekly Wire

Potential Tide Shift?

By Rusty Vanneman, CMT, CFA, BFA™

Last week finished another strong month and quarter for the stock market. In the end, the S&P 500 had its best first guarter since 2019. As for the month, all the asset classes in the performance table listed below were positive for the month. Also encouraging about last month was the broadening out of performance in the global equity market. One example is that non-US stocks, despite a stronger dollar (which all else being equal is a headwind for international stock outperformance) matched the S&P return in March. Chinese stocks are even 15% higher than their recent 2024 lows. In other words, it wasn't just the top tech names in the U.S. leading the way like it was in the first two months of the year. For the guarter, perhaps to the surprise of some investors, the S&P 500 outperformed the tech-heavy NASDAQ.

Economic data last week was again supportive of market gains. Durable goods surprised to the upside. Fourth quarter GDP was revised higher. The key number of the week, the Core PCE inflation report, was a mixed bag though. The yearover-year number was encouraging, but some of the deeper analysis of data suggested that inflation, at least in the short-term, looks to be bottoming. This is consistent with other inflation reads over the last several months.

Getting back to performance, could a sustained shift in relative performance finally be happening? If the economy continues to surprise to the upside, a shift makes sense. Commodity prices also seem to be signaling stronger economic (and inflationary pressures) ahead too. Commodities even outperformed the strong performance in the over-all stock market last month. Also interesting is that corporate inside selling in the tech sector (including names such as Peter Thiel, Jeff Bezos, and Mark Zuckerberg) hit its highest level in 3 years last quarter. Given the current set of economic and market data. Federal Reserve governor Chris Waller even gave a presentation last week entitled "There's Still No Rush" suggesting it will take at least a couple months of better inflation data to gain enough confidence to consider cutting short-term interest rates. That noted, it was encouraging to see longer-term interest rates move slightly lower last week.

This coming Friday will be the important monthly payroll numbers. It should be an interesting report. Consensus expectations are for +200-220k in payroll growth and for the unemployment rate to be 3.8-3.9% (depending on the survey). Can the unemployment rate stay below 4%? If so, and if it does so next month too, that will be the longest stretch of the unemployment rate being below 4% since the early 1950s. If not, however, it could activate concerns over the "Sahm Rule", which in the past has essentially been a signal for upcoming economic weakness.

Bottom line, the stock market is in a bull market. Stay invested. Tides do shift, so stay diversified and stay disciplined.

If you have any questions or comments, please let us know at strategists@brinkercapital.com or at Rusty@Orion.com.

| Key Economic Data | Last Week | | Key Economic Data This Week | | | |
|---|-------------|---------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|--|
| Data Point | Expectation | Actual | Data Point | Expectation | Release Date | |
| New Home Sales | 675,000 | 662,000 | ISM Manufacturing | 48.1% | 4/1/2024 | |
| Durable Goods Orders | 1.0% | 1.4% | Job Openings | 8.8M | 4/2/2024 | |
| Consumer Confidence | 106.5 | 104.7 | ADP Employment | 158,000 | 4/3/2024 | |
| GDP (2nd Revision) | 3.2% | 3.4% | ISM Services | 52.6% | 4/3/2024 | |
| Personal Income | 0.4% | 0.3% | US Nonfarm Payrolls | 200,000 | 4/5/2024 | |
| Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) | 2.5% | 2.5% | US Unemployment Rate | 3.8% | 4/5/2024 | |
| Core PCE | 2.8% | 2.8% | Source: MarketWatch | | | |

Source: MarketWatch First Trust

| Stock | s, Bonds, Alt | ernatives, | & Real Asse | ts as of Mar | ch 31, 2024 | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------|-----------|
| Security Name | Risk Score | 1 Wk | 1 Mo | QTD | YTD | 1 Yr | 3 Yr Ann. |
| Global Equities (60% US, 40% Intl) | 100 | 0.39% | 3.11% | 7.88% | 7.88% | 25.51% | 7.20% |
| S&P 500 Total Return | 102 | 0.26% | 3.22% | 10.56% | 10.56% | 29.88% | 11.49% |
| Dow Jones Industrial Average | 97 | 0.07% | 2.21% | 6.14% | 6.14% | 22.18% | 8.65% |
| NASDAQ 100 Total Return | 122 | -0.35% | 1.23% | 8.72% | 8.72% | 39.65% | 12.63% |
| TV Benchmark | 107 | -0.01% | 2.22% | 8.47% | 8.47% | 30.57% | 10.93% |
| Morningstar US Large Cap | 102 | 0.04% | 2.79% | 11.08% | 11.08% | 32.71% | 11.66% |
| Morningstar US Mid Cap | 113 | 0.97% | 4.40% | 8.87% | 8.87% | 22.06% | 6.75% |
| Morningstar US Small Cap | 125 | 1.41% | 4.38% | 5.69% | 5.69% | 21.51% | 2.67% |
| Morningstar US Value | 98 | 1.42% | 5.51% | 8.41% | 8.41% | 21.17% | 9.92% |
| Morningstar US Growth | 126 | 0.05% | 1.47% | 8.32% | 8.32% | 30.68% | 5.61% |
| MSCI ACWI Ex USA | 98 | 0.34% | 3.22% | 4.81% | 4.81% | 13.83% | 2.44% |
| MSCI EAFE | 101 | 0.18% | 3.40% | 5.93% | 5.93% | 15.90% | 5.31% |
| MSCI EM | 98 | 0.47% | 2.52% | 2.44% | 2.44% | 8.59% | -4.68% |
| Bloomberg US Agg Bond Index | 27 | 0.56% | 0.92% | -0.78% | -0.78% | 1.70% | -2.46% |
| Bloomberg Commodity Index | 70 | 0.15% | 3.31% | 2.19% | 2.19% | -0.56% | 9.11% |
| Wilshire Liquid Alternative Index | 25 | 0.14% | 1.47% | 3.16% | 3.16% | 8.25% | 1.95% |
| US Dollar | 10 | 1.08% | 0.37% | 3.17% | 3.17% | 1.99% | 3.89% |
| Bloomberg US Treasury Bill 1-3mo | 1 | 0.15% | 0.46% | 1.32% | 1.32% | 5.37% | 2.65% |

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.



| Interest Rates as of March 31, 2024 | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------|--|--|--|
| Rate | This Week | 1 Wk Δ% | | | |
| 13-Wk Treasury Yield | 5.20% | -0.02% | | | |
| 10-Yr Treasury Yield | 4.21% | -0.01% | | | |
| Bloomberg US Agg Yield | 4.97% | 0.01% | | | |
| Avg Money Mkt Yield | 5.14% | 0.00% | | | |
| Avg 30-Yr Mortgage Rate | 6.96% | 0.09% | | | |

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

APRIL 2024

Brinker Capital Five Factor Stock Market Barometer



| Fundamentals We invest to participate in company success. Over time, stock prices follow earnings. | NEGATIVE | NEUTRAL | POSITIVE | Fundamental indicators include factors such as corporate earnings, profitability, and the credit environment. Earnings growth is expected to continue improving throughout 2024 and into 2025. Most recent analyst expectations are for 10.9% earnings growth for CY 2024. Earnings likely troughed in 2023, leading to a more constructive forward-looking outlook. Profit margins are hovering near 5-year averages, and upward revisions from Q4 have provided additional support to earnings growth figures. GDP growth continues to surprise to upside. 4Q23 real GDP growth was 3.2%. 2023 GDP grew well above expectations and prior year 2022 at +2.5%. Several leading indicators, however, such as an inverted yield curve, still suggest some potential weakness in 2024. |
|--|----------|---------|----------|--|
| Valuation How much do we pay for those fundamentals? Starting points matter. | ٠ | | | Valuation indicators include factors such as price multiples, the CAPE ratio, and earnings yield vs. other asset classes. Valuation measures point to an expensive domestic equity market. Current CAPE ratio is well above historical average which is consistent with below-average returns. Fed Funds rate exceeds the forward earnings yield of the S&P 500. Small cap, foreign developed, and emerging markets are relatively attractively valued; pockets of oppor- tunity exist in the US equity market as valuations and concentration levels are near all-time-highs. |
| Interest Rates Both the level and trend of interest rates impact earnings and valuations. | ٠ | | | Interest rate indicators include factors such as the interest rate environment, credit spreads, and inflation. Yield curve has been inverted for the longest consecutive span since 1980; inversion has been a bearish market signal and fairly accurate indicator of future recessions. Inflation-adjusted interest rates remain high which is typically a headwind for risk assets. Investment grade and high yield spreads remain tight vs historical averages. They are "well-behaved" but potentially vulnerable. Wider spreads are often a precursor of equity weakness. Expectations for rate cuts have been pushed later into 2024, delaying potential tailwinds for risk assets. |
| Policy Monetary and fiscal policy impact interest rates, valuations, and earnings. | | | | Policy indicators include factors such as monetary and fiscal policy. Fiscal policy is expected to be accommodative with current election cycle. Expectations on the Fed Funds rate between the Fed and market participants have started to converge. Year-over-year change in M2 money supply remains negative, but is still above long-term trend. Year-over-year money supply, however, may have bottomed. Increased government spending in the face of rising debt service continues to pose longer-term threats to government funding and potential for robust fiscal policy response. |
| Behavioral Over the short term, the market is like a voting machine. | ٠ | | | Behavioral indicators include factors such as sentiment, momentum, trend, and breadth. Investor (and consumer) optimism is at higher levels, suggesting below average (albeit positive) returns in the months and quarters to follow. Price trends were positive at year-end and have continued into 2024, although market breadth remains poor. New highs typically mean above-average returns moving forward. Seasonality is bullish in the fourth year of the presidential election cycle, though not necessarily at the beginning of the fourth year. |

The Market Barometer captures the Brinker Capital's 12-month plus market outlook. It is updated each month by the Orion Asset Allocation Committee. Standard inputs include proprietary reports produced by the Orion Discretionary Investment Team. The Barometer reflects current positioning in investment portfolios. The Barometer is also used as a basis for market outlook presentations.

APRIL 2024

Brinker Capital Asset Class Barometer



| | NEGATIVE | NEUTRAL | POSITIV | E |
|----------------------|----------|---|--|---|
| | | | | Factors considered within domestic equity include allocations to the traditional style box asset classes. |
| | | | | Valuations are high by historical standards, suggesting forward below average returns for the broad benchmarks. |
| | | | | The interest rate environment isn't friendly for stocks: high real rates and inverted yield curve are two leading reasons. |
| Domestic Equity | | | | Fundamentals, however, are improving. Better economic and corporate earnings growth rates are expected. |
| | | | | The valuation gaps between value and growth stocks as well as large and small cap stocks are highly extended which |
| | | | | point to pockets of opportunity. |
| | | | | Factors considered within international equity include a breakdown between developed and emerging markets as well a allocations across the traditional style box. |
| International Equity | | | | Relative valuations are considerably more favorable for non-US stocks. International equities broadly have higher dividends than US equities providing a buffer to volatility and higher total return potential. |
| | | | Currently neutral on developed versus emerging. | |
| | | Neutral on China; concerned about growth, but valuations are attractive. | | |
| Core Fixed Income | | | | Factors considered within core fixed income include credit quality and duration of the broad fixed income universe. |
| | | | | Modestly positive on core fixed income with the most attractive yield environment in nearly two decades; higher startin yields generally point to higher expected forward returns. |
| | | | | Absolute yields are attractive for corporate bonds, but still cautiously navigating given tight credit spreads and anticipa of Fed cutting. This leads to an outlook that leans toward higher quality and neutral duration positioning. |
| | | Based on historical spreads mortgage-back securities look relatively attractive; CMBS spreads remain wide due to con cerns around commercial real estate. | | |
| | | | | • "T-Bill and Chill" strategy is not attractive for long-term investors due to potential reinvestment risk. |
| | | | | Factors considered within global credit include allocations to various spread and/or non-core fixed income sectors as v as duration. |
| | | - | | Strategically, we believe in global credit but currently neutral on a tactical basis. |
| Global Credit | | | | High yield bond spreads are tight by historical standards. High yield has been resilient so far, but the asset class is not on satisfies the standard stand |
| | | | | Emerging market debt, however, have relatively attractive credit spreads and potential dollar weakness could be a tail |
| | | | | Despite spreads being tight relative to long-term averages, starting absolute yields still remain attractive in light of US equity valuations. |
| | | | | Factors considered within liquid alternatives include high versus low beta sub-asset classes. |
| | | | | Correlations between stocks and bonds have risen, making alternatives an attractive diversifier. |
| Alternatives | | | | Liquid alternatives offer a relatively stable risk profile with the potential for little correlation to equity beta or fixed income duration. Higher base interest rates provide a solid foundation for liquid alternative outperformance outlook. |
| | | | | Tactically, neutral on liquid alternatives as core fixed income has become more attractive. |
| | | | | Liquid alt strategies that are more attractive include event driven, trend-following and multi-strategy. |
| Real Assets | | | | Factors considered within real assets include allocations to the subcategories of commodities, real estate, natural resource equities, and infrastructure |
| | | | | Real assets remain a powerful diversifier, especially during periods of high/rising inflation. |
| | | _ | | Tactically, neutral on real assets though geopolitical risks and potential for reacceleration in inflation are potential tailwinds for real assets. |
| | - | | Within real assets, natural resource stocks have compelling relative valuations; the green energy transition provides elevated demand for a variety of industrial metals. Gold hit all-time highs despite high real interest rates on the back of central bank demand, geopolitical concerns, and inflation. | |
| | | | | Historically, real estate is one of the best performing asset classes when real yields are increasing, as well as when rate are falling, both in rising and falling inflationary environments. |

ASSET CLASS BAROMETER \ominus

The Brinker Asset Class Barometer serves as the team's outlook on the six major asset classes that comprise the multi-asset class portfolios. It is updated each month by the Orion Asset Allocation Committee. Standard inputs include proprietary reports produced by the Brinker Discretionary Investment Team as well as industry-leading external research providers.

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