



12.31.20

PURPLE HAZE

Well, it's a wrap! The past 365 days (or should I say 366 with a leap year...as if we needed another day!) that will now live in infamy are officially over, and I think we can all agree that hindsight truly is 20/20. Monty Python famously proclaimed that "no one expects the Spanish Inquisition," however, given the choice, the world may have preferred that over the Coronavirus. Throw in a hotly contested election year (is it over yet?), and we Americans have most certainly experienced our fair share of fiscal and mental exercises. Looking back, I'm sure there are many lessons learned –but who wants to dwell on the past? After all, every day was Blursday!

2020 left us with many winners and losers, starting with the pollsters, who were far from accurate on their prediction of a Blue Wave. With Republicans gaining 10 seats in the House, and the Democrats battling it out until the end in Georgia, this election was far from a landslide mandate. In spite of the extremely loud, polarizing minorities on both sides of the aisle, we are hopeful this outcome positively reflects that the general population is more centric than we are led to believe, and perhaps we all have a lot more in common with our fellow citizens than previously thought. After all, living through a global pandemic does put things into perspective and has forced us all a bit closer together. Whether participating in a front porch happy hour or a picket fence BBQ, we've all been encouraged to spend more time with our neighbors and engage in friendly dialogue and civil discourse.

Unfortunately, much division still remains, and much more work must be done to bring the country together for the common good. At the focal point of this divide could be the actual companies who's stated goal was to unite people through friendship. The likes of Facebook, Twitter, Apple and Google have all been winners throughout 2020, as their stock prices soared. However, their actions and self-governance have proven to incite vs. calm, and they are more likely to come under greater scrutiny and regulation in the coming years.

Despite the horrific assault on our Nation's Capitol, a transition is afoot, although the Blue Wave increasingly appears to be dissipating into Baby Blue, if not a "Purple Haze." So far, the Biden administration's cabinet selections have been fairly moderate, including the appointment of Dovish former Fed Chairwoman Janet Yellen to the position of Treasury Secretary. A more evenly-split government and a return to "normal politics" may be just what the doctor ordered for Main Street and Wall Street alike. In this environment, only things that need to happen and that are easy to pass will prevail, encouraging bi-partisan cooperation and less pork. Further stimulus is most certainly on the table, which the equity market and the 10-year Treasury are pricing in, as the 10-year Treasury rose over 1% for the first time since April

In addition, a long awaited bi-partisan infrastructure bill could be just the ticket to spur employment and build out high speed internet to poor and rural areas, whose need became desperately apparent during this quarantine period of home schooling and cyber-commuting. Let us not leave our neighbors behind.

In our previous quarterly letter, we debated what would get us across the 2020 finish line, and one week after the election, the results were clear. The vaccine is here with a neck to neck finish between Pfizer and Moderna, which both displayed astonishing effectiveness in their Phase 3 trials, with Johnson and Johnson and Astrazeneca soon to follow. While the distribution roll-out has been less than smooth, there is at least a discernable timeline to inoculate the U.S., assuming everyone will take their medicine! And although new fears of a more contagious strain have emerged, pharmaceutical companies seem assured this mutation poses no threat. This will allow our nation (and the world) to re-emerge, unleashing pent up demand on already constrained inventories, prompting an increase in manufacturing and a rebound in the service industry.

While progress is on the horizon, many areas of the economy still remain horribly depressed, and the inequality gap continues to worsen. Meanwhile, equity markets have seemingly defied gravity, and valuations appear stretched. We foresee that much of 2021 earnings have been pulled forward, and therefore dampen our performance expectations in the U.S. going forward. Yields in U.S. fixed income also remain unquestionably meager, with some questioning whether the asset class can play the role it has traditionally served. Across the pond, valuations look more enticing, especially in emerging markets, which have fared less worse through the pandemic and will continue to benefit from a weakening dollar. Europe, stalled negotiations on fiscal policy, and renewed uncertainty around Brexit, which further added to investor caution. All in all, the trajectory of the recovery is still unclear.

Third quarter real GDP rose 33.4%, a record quarterly increase, following the 2Q20 record drop of 31.4% (both annualized). As of Sept. 30, the year-over-year decline was 2.8%. Fourth quarter and 2021 GDP projections vary and are dependent on the degree to which lockdowns are reinstated, the timeline for broad distribution of a vaccine, and the nature and timing of additional fiscal and/or monetary stimulus. The Conference Board estimate for 4Q real GDP is 2.8% (annualized), bringing its full-year estimate to -3.6%. Broadly, projections for 2021 growth generally fall between 3.5% and 4.0%. The recent passage of the aptly titled Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act provides a needed boost, but many economists feel that more is needed. The roughly \$900 billion package includes more aid for small businesses, an 11-week extension of federal unemployment benefit programs with an additional \$300 per week, and a \$600 stimulus payment for qualified individuals. Notably, aid for states and municipalities was not included.



The unemployment rate, which peaked at 14.7% in April, fell to 6.7% in November. However, 22 million jobs were lost from February to April, while only 12 million have been added since. Lower-income, less-skilled, and tourism-related jobs have been the hardest hit, increasing concerns about the widest income inequality gap in history, further fueled by climbing stock prices. On the hopeful front, the need to replenish low inventory and a positive outlook for capital spending may support employment growth in coming months.

The Federal Reserve Board left its Fed funds target rate unchanged (0.00% to 0.25%) at the December meeting and reiterated its belief that the course of the economy depends on the pandemic, which continues to “pose considerable risks to the economic outlook over the near term.” It further committed to continue monthly purchases of both U.S. Treasuries (\$80 billion per month) and mortgages (\$40 billion per month) for the foreseeable future. Current projections remain for no hikes until 2023.

While year-over-year inflation remained low (CPI: +1.2%; Core: +1.7% as of November), the breakeven spread for 10-year Treasury Inflation Protected Securities widened to 2% at year-end, the highest since 2018 and sharply higher than the 0.5% level hit in March 2020. Concerns over the Fed’s ballooning balance sheet, approaching \$8 trillion, as well as expectations for increased stimulus, have fueled worries over future inflation. The Congressional Budget Office projects that the 2020 U.S. fiscal deficit will be roughly 15% of GDP, the largest since 1945.

Outside of the U.S., recoveries have been mixed with Asian countries being the furthest along. Purchasing Manager Composites, which gauge activity in both manufacturing and services, remain at or below 50 (signaling contraction) in many areas (Japan, the U.K., and the euro zone). According to projections from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), several countries are expected to experience real GDP declines for 2020 of roughly 10% (U.K., Argentina, France, Italy, Mexico, and India); China is an outlier at +1.8%. At its December meeting, the OECD released its new predictions: -4.2% in 2020 and +4.2% for 2021. While the 2020 forecast is slightly improved from the -4.5% September projection, the 2021 outlook has worsened (from 5.0%). China (+8.0%) and India (+7.9%) have the brightest prospects for 2021, according to the OECD.

In recognition of the continued pandemic toll on economies, the European Central Bank announced that it will increase the size of its asset purchases by €500 billion to a total of €1.85 trillion (\$2.21 trillion) and will continue asset purchases at least through March 2022. With respect to Brexit, the last minute “EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement”—passed on Christmas Eve—paves the way forward but leaves much uncertainty. Further, implementation is likely to cause some disruptive snags given new customs and regulatory checks, and many details still need to be worked out—including a trade deal with the U.S.



CLOSING THOUGHTS

As we closed in our last letter, Donkeys and Elephants will come and go, and so will other animal spirits. It seems fitting that China sent us a “gift” in the form of the Coronavirus at the start of 2020, as they also gave us the “Year of the Rat.” While most people would find a rodent unappealing, the rat is actually a sign of prosperity and wealth, which proved eerily accurate when it came to the performance of the equity markets. Perhaps that was supposed to be some sort of consolation prize for the massive upheaval we have all endured in our lives. Looking ahead, we start 2021 with a new four-legged creature, as we embark on the “Year of the Ox.” This stalwart beast is defined by its strength of character and unwavering determination, (and at times a bit of stubbornness). Americans have always prided themselves at displaying these noble characteristics, as well as grit, fortitude, and heart. As we launch ourselves into the future, I strive to remind myself what the red, white and blue stands for, in what seems to be a never-ending haze. At the end of the day, all Americans’ hearts bleed purple, and so does the rest of the world. We will get through this, our eye is on the long-term, and endurance is the name of the game. This is why we structure our clients’ portfolios with stamina in mind, to protect against the challenges of today and those that lie ahead.

Regards,



John P. Ulrich, CFP®
President



Whitney E. Solcher, CFA®
Chief Investment Officer



Equity Markets

U.S. stocks continued their upward trajectory in 4Q20, and the S&P 500 Index hit a record high going into year-end. The Index was up 12.1% for the quarter, bringing its 2020 gain to 18.4%. Since the market low in March, the benchmark is up over 70%, with all sectors posting increases greater than 40%. The quarter's winner, Energy (+28%), however, remains down 34% for the year. Technology (+12% in 4Q) was the best-performing 2020 sector with a 44% gain. Laggards for the quarter and the year were Utilities (+7%; +1%) and Real Estate (+5%; -2%). The pandemic has cast a pall over certain sectors while rewarding others; online retail stocks soared 69% in 2020, but hotels/cruise lines, airlines, and retail REITs dropped roughly 30%. Megacaps continue to account for a disproportionate amount of the index and returns; the five largest stocks (Apple, Microsoft, Amazon, Facebook, Alphabet) made up 22% of the S&P 500 Index as of 12/31, and for 2020, this group accounted for 12.1% of the 18.4% Index return. In 4Q, value outperformed growth across the capitalization spectrum but trails by a significant margin for the full year. Small cap value (R2000 Value: +33.4%) was the best-performing style group for the quarter but its 2020 gain is a mere 4.6%. Small cap outperformed large for the quarter (R2000: +31.4%; R1000: +13.7%) but 2020 performance was roughly even (+20.0%; +21.0%).

Developed ex-U.S. and emerging market indices (MSCI ACWI ex-USA: +17.0%; MSCI Emerging Markets: +19.7%) also posted robust returns for the quarter and the year (+10.7%; +18.3%). Double-digit returns were broad-based across both developed and emerging market countries for the quarter.

The U.S. dollar continued to weaken versus developed and emerging market currencies. Relative to a basket of developed market currencies, the greenback lost just over 4% for the quarter and more than 7% for the year. While emerging market currencies broadly rallied in 4Q, some have not recovered from poor performance earlier in the year.

Fixed Income Markets

U.S. Treasury yields rose steadily over the course of 4Q; the 10-year U.S. Treasury yield closed the quarter at 0.93%, up 24 basis points from Sept. 30, but off sharply from the year-end level of 1.92%. TIPS (Bloomberg Barclays US TIPS: +1.6%) strongly outperformed nominal U.S. Treasuries for the quarter as 10-year breakeven spreads widened from 163 bps to 199 bps. The Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index gained 0.7%, bringing its 2020 gain to 7.5%. Corporates strongly outperformed U.S. Treasuries for the quarter and the year (Bloomberg Barclays US Treasury: -0.8%; +8.0%; Bloomberg Barclays US Corporate: +3.0%; +9.9%) in spite of record 2020 issuance. High yield corporates (Bloomberg Barclays High Yield: +6.5%; +7.1%) outperformed investment grade for the quarter but trailed for the year. High yield default rates (6.2% y-o-y as of December) continued to trend higher but are expected to peak far below levels reached in the Global Financial Crisis. Separately, municipal bonds (Bloomberg Barclays Muni Bond Index: +1.8%; +5.2%) outperformed U.S. Treasuries for the quarter but trailed for the year.

Outside of the U.S., broad-based U.S. dollar weakness dampened hedged returns for the quarter. The Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index rose 3.3% (unhedged) and 0.9% (hedged). Emerging market debt indices posted solid results in the risk-on environment (EMBI Global Div: +5.8%; GBI-EM GI Div: +9.6%) with emerging market currencies doing especially well; full-year returns are now in positive territory (+5.3%; +2.7%).



Real Assets

Real assets posted strong returns in 4Q though most indices remain in the red for the full year. The Bloomberg Commodity Index gained 10.2% and the more energy-heavy S&P GSCI Index rose 14.5%. Full-year returns for these indices are -3.1% and -23.7%, respectively. Gold took a breather and was roughly flat for the quarter but is up over 20% for the year. Oil prices continued to recover from the spring plunge; Brent Crude closed the year at over \$50, a sharp increase from the \$20 level hit in April. The Alerian MLP Index benefited, gaining 32.4%, but it is down nearly 30% for 2020. REITs also did well during the quarter but fell over the year (FTSE Nareit: +11.6%; -8.0%). TIPS (Bloomberg Barclays TIPS: +1.6%; +11.0%) outperformed nominal Treasuries for the quarter and the year.



Returns for Various Periods - December 31, 2020

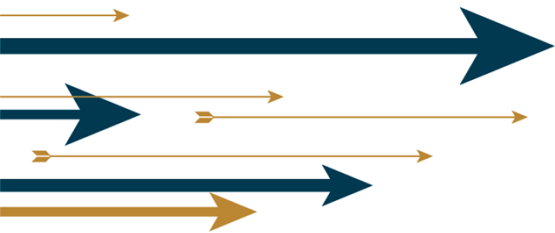
	Last Quarter	Year to Date	Last Year	Last 3 Years	Last 5 Years	Last 10 Years	Last 15 Years
MSCI:ACWI	14.68	16.25	16.25	10.06	12.26	9.13	7.20
Russell:3000 Index	14.68	20.89	20.89	14.49	15.43	13.79	9.98
Russell:3000 Growth Index	12.41	38.26	38.26	22.50	20.67	16.93	12.41
Russell:3000 Value Index	17.21	2.87	2.87	5.89	9.74	10.36	7.30
MegaCap							
Russell:Top 50	10.42	26.80	26.80	17.79	17.26	14.94	10.31
Russell:Top 200	11.63	22.37	22.37	16.04	16.42	14.63	10.18
Russell:Top 200 Growth	9.82	39.34	39.34	23.68	21.70	18.01	12.92
Russell:Top 200 Value	14.15	1.64	1.64	6.40	9.76	10.51	6.95
Large Cap							
S&P:500	12.15	18.40	18.40	14.18	15.22	13.88	9.88
Russell:1000 Index	13.69	20.96	20.96	14.82	15.60	14.01	10.07
Russell:1000 Growth	11.39	38.49	38.49	22.99	21.00	17.21	12.54
Russell:1000 Value	16.25	2.80	2.80	6.07	9.74	10.50	7.34
MidCap							
S&P:400 Mid Cap	24.37	13.66	13.66	8.45	12.35	11.51	9.55
Russell:Midcap Index	19.91	17.10	17.10	11.61	13.40	12.41	9.77
Russell:Midcap Growth	19.02	35.59	35.59	20.50	18.66	15.04	11.55
Russell:Midcap Value	20.43	4.96	4.96	5.37	9.73	10.49	8.31
Small Cap							
S&P:600 Small Cap	31.31	11.29	11.29	7.74	12.37	11.92	9.44
Russell:2000 Index	31.37	19.96	19.96	10.25	13.26	11.20	8.91
Russell:2000 Growth	29.61	34.63	34.63	16.20	16.36	13.48	10.69
Russell:2000 Value	33.36	4.63	4.63	3.72	9.65	8.66	6.92
Russell:Microcap	31.39	20.96	20.96	8.78	11.89	10.55	7.34
Non-US Equity							
MSCI:ACWI ex US	17.01	10.65	10.65	4.88	8.93	4.92	4.89
MSCI:EAFE	16.05	7.82	7.82	4.28	7.45	5.51	4.48
MSCI:EAFE Growth	13.09	18.29	18.29	9.67	10.50	7.51	6.14
MSCI:EAFE Value	19.20	(2.63)	(2.63)	(1.24)	4.20	3.37	2.70
MSCI:EAFE Small Cap	17.27	12.34	12.34	4.85	9.40	7.85	6.14
MSCI:EM	19.70	18.31	18.31	6.18	12.81	3.63	6.59
Fixed Income							
Bimbg:Aggregate	0.67	7.51	7.51	5.34	4.44	3.84	4.49
Bimbg:TIPS	1.62	10.99	10.99	5.92	5.08	3.81	4.31
Bimbg:Long Gov/Credit	1.68	16.12	16.12	9.80	9.35	8.16	7.41
Bimbg:Long Credit A	3.84	14.36	14.36	8.89	9.34	8.16	7.02
Bimbg:HY Corp Cash Pay	6.46	7.13	7.13	6.25	8.59	6.81	7.50
Bimbg:Muni 1-10 Yr	0.98	4.23	4.23	3.82	2.96	3.26	3.71
Bimbg:Glb Agg xUSD	5.09	10.11	10.11	4.23	4.89	1.99	3.69
Bimbg:Glb Agg xUSD Hdq	0.94	3.94	3.94	4.88	4.40	4.35	4.29
JPM:EMB I Plus	5.64	7.05	7.05	4.50	6.26	5.64	6.55
Other Assets							
Bimbg:Commodity TR Idx	10.19	(3.12)	(3.12)	(2.53)	1.03	(6.50)	(4.01)
S&P GSCI	14.49	(23.72)	(23.72)	(8.21)	(1.85)	(8.76)	(7.75)
S&P:Gold Spot Price Ix	(0.02)	24.42	24.42	13.12	12.32	2.92	9.02
FTSE:NAREIT Equity Index	11.57	(8.00)	(8.00)	3.40	4.77	8.31	6.52
Alerian:MLP Index	32.45	(28.69)	(28.69)	(12.69)	(5.95)	(2.31)	3.60

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CAPITAL MARKETS REVIEW & OUTLOOK

Fourth Quarter 2020



► MAJOR MARKET INDICES (AS OF 12/31/2020)

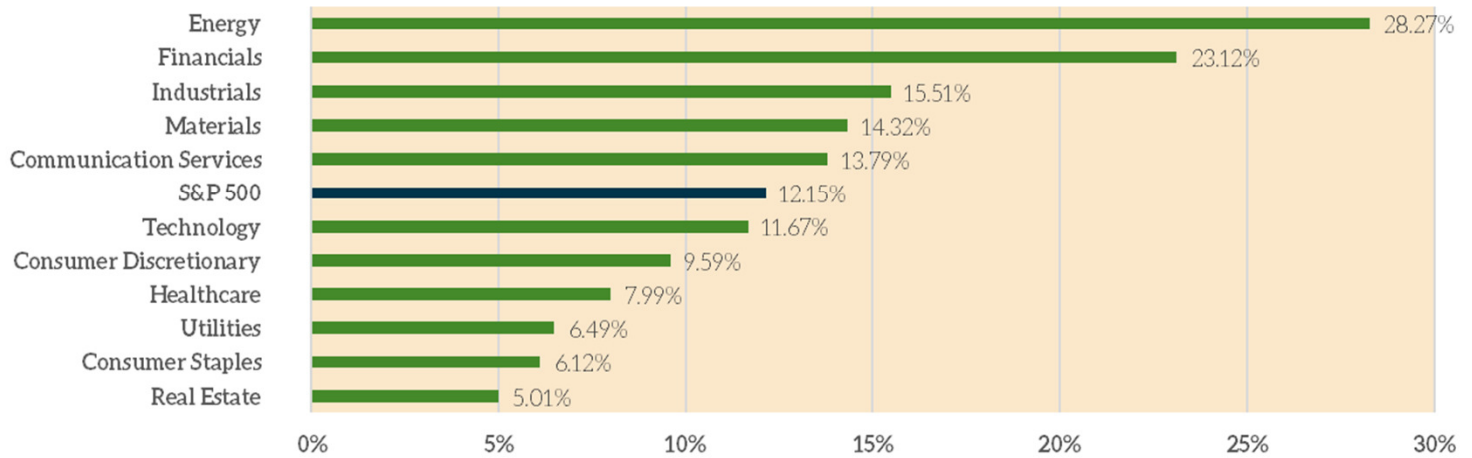
Domestic Equity	2020		1 Year	Annualized		P/E Ratio TTM
	Q4	YTD		5 Year	10 Year	
S&P 500	12.1%	18.4%	18.4%	15.2%	13.9%	28.3
Russell 3000	14.7%	20.9%	20.9%	15.4%	13.8%	27.9
Russell 1000 Value	16.3%	2.8%	2.8%	9.7%	10.5%	22.4
Russell 1000 Growth	11.4%	38.5%	38.5%	21.0%	17.2%	36.9
Russell 1000	13.7%	21.0%	21.0%	15.6%	14.0%	28.4
Russell 2000	31.4%	20.0%	20.0%	13.3%	11.2%	20.3
Russell 2500	27.4%	20.0%	20.0%	13.6%	12.0%	22.7
International Equity	2020		1 Year	Annualized		P/E Ratio TTM
	Q4	YTD		5 Year	10 Year	
MSCI ACWI Ex US	17.1%	11.1%	11.1%	9.4%	5.4%	20.4
MSCI EAFE	16.1%	8.3%	8.3%	8.0%	6.0%	21.6
Emerging Markets	19.8%	18.7%	18.7%	13.2%	4.0%	19.0
Fixed Income	2020		1 Year	Annualized		Yield
	Q4	YTD		5 Year	10 Year	
Barclays Aggregate	0.7%	7.5%	7.5%	4.4%	3.8%	1.1%
Barclays Universal	1.3%	7.6%	7.6%	4.9%	4.2%	1.5%
Other	2020		1 Year	Annualized		Value
	Q4	YTD		5 Year	10 Year	
US Dollar	-4.2%	-6.7%	-6.7%	-1.8%	1.3%	\$89.94
WTI	19.6%	-59.4%	-59.4%	-1.5%	-17.6%	\$48.35
Gold	0.8%	24.2%	24.2%	12.1%	3.0%	\$1,900

- Markets soared into year-end though we saw a reversal in the constituents driving performance.
- Value overtook growth, and small/mid cap overtook large cap, as news of the vaccine aided more cyclical and smaller domestic oriented companies.
- Emerging markets outperformed their developed peers, though international as a whole rebounded strongly despite severe lock-downs caused by a second wave of the Coronavirus and news of mutations.
- Oil finally made a turn with signs of a re-opening economy and further production cuts by Saudi Arabia, while the dollar continued to fall.

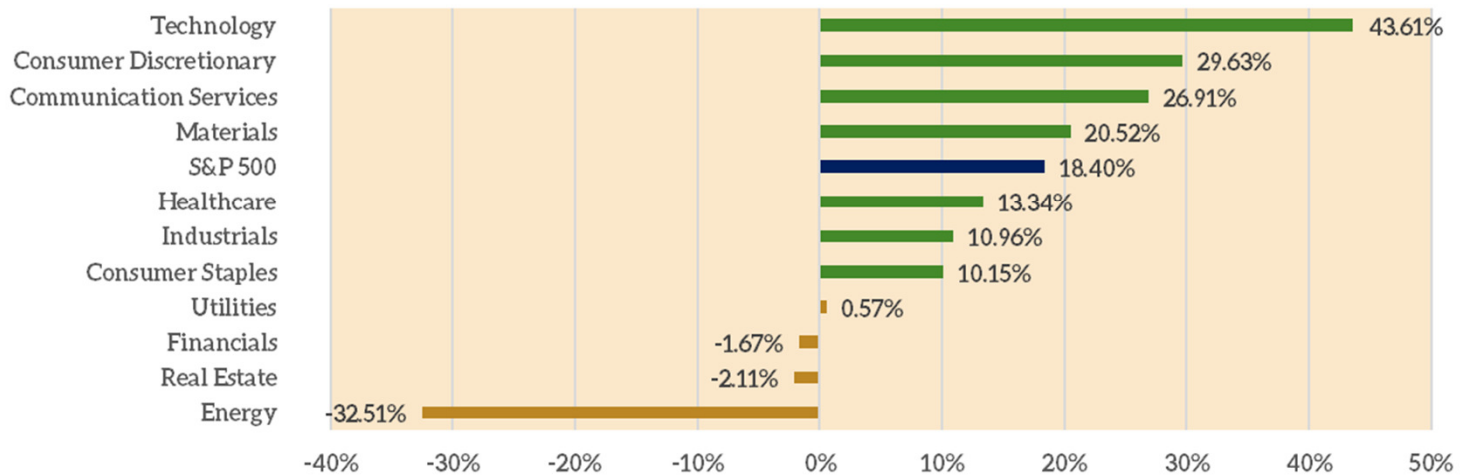
Source: Koyfin, Morningstar, Callan

SECTOR PERFORMANCE

Q4 2020 Sector Performance



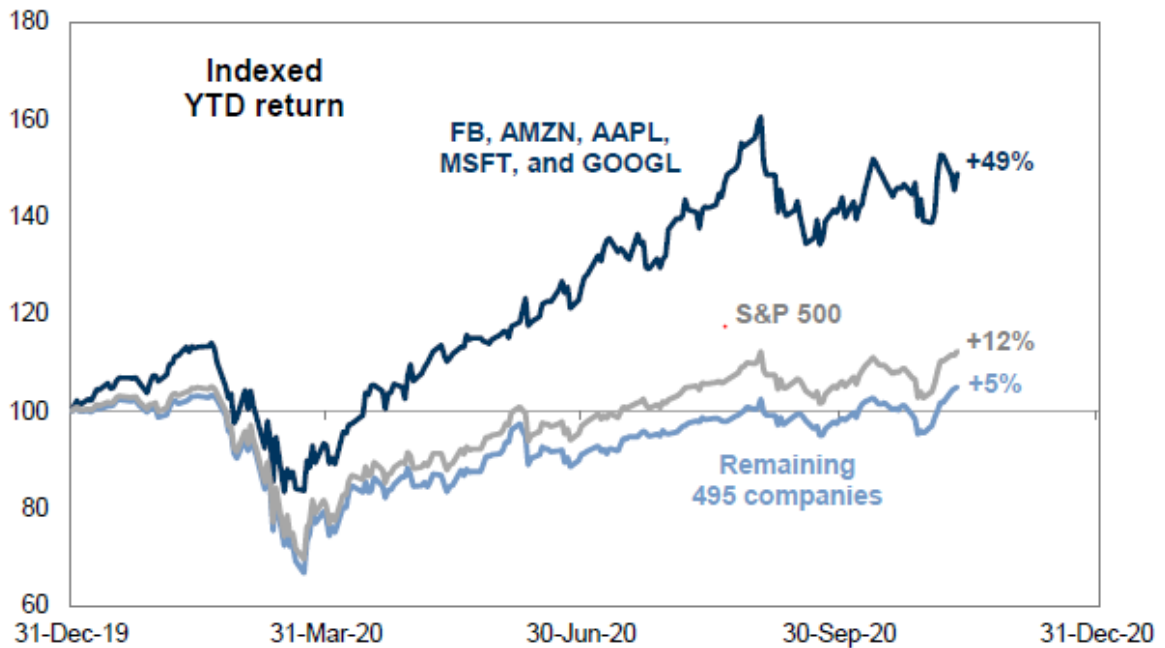
YTD Sector Performance



- 4th Quarter and Year-to-Date performance show a sharp contrast for energy markets, which struggled most of the year.
- Meanwhile, the “stay at home trade” of Technology, Consumer Discretionary and Communication Services dominated year to date.

Source: Morningstar

► CONCENTRATION OF PERFORMANCE

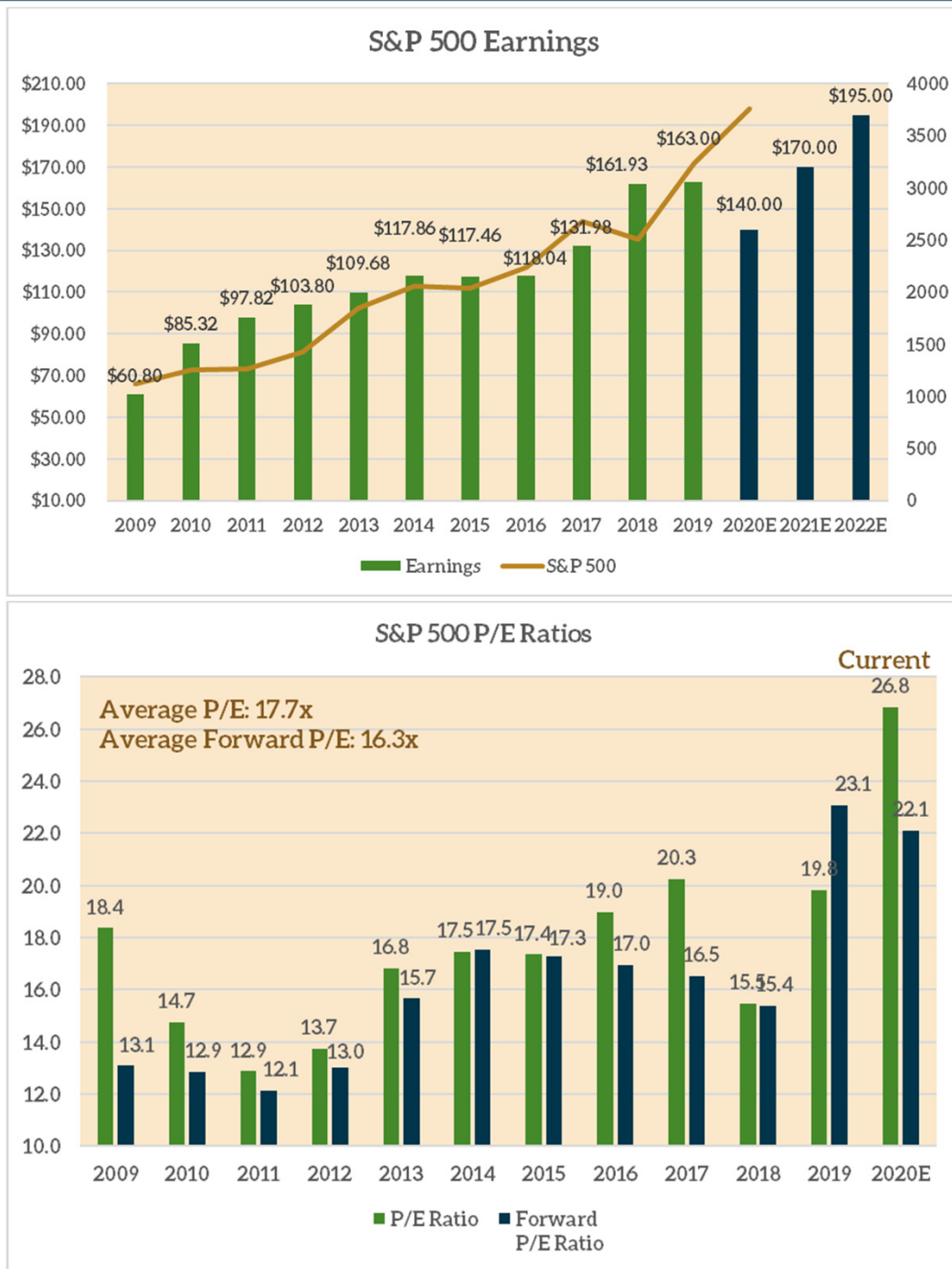


- Index returns continue to be concentrated in a handful of mega cap stocks, which now compose roughly a quarter of the market.
- This index concentration makes passive investing much riskier going forward.



Source: Goldman Sachs

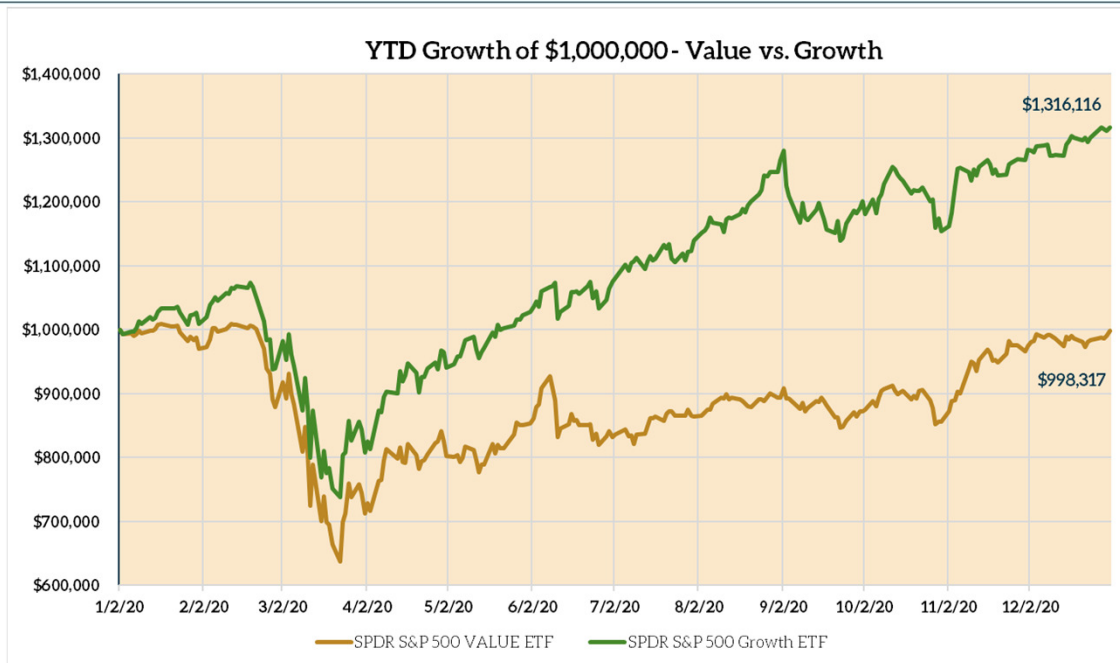
EARNINGS AND VALUATION



- Earnings rebounded strongly in the 3rd quarter, though 4th quarter expectations have fallen due to an uptick in the virus.
- Q1 2021 earnings also appear dampened, with expectations for a strong recovery in the latter half of the year as more people get vaccinated.
- P/E ratios remain extremely elevated above the 5 and 10-year averages, leaving little room for multiple expansion in 2021.

Source: Yardeni Research, Yahoo Finance

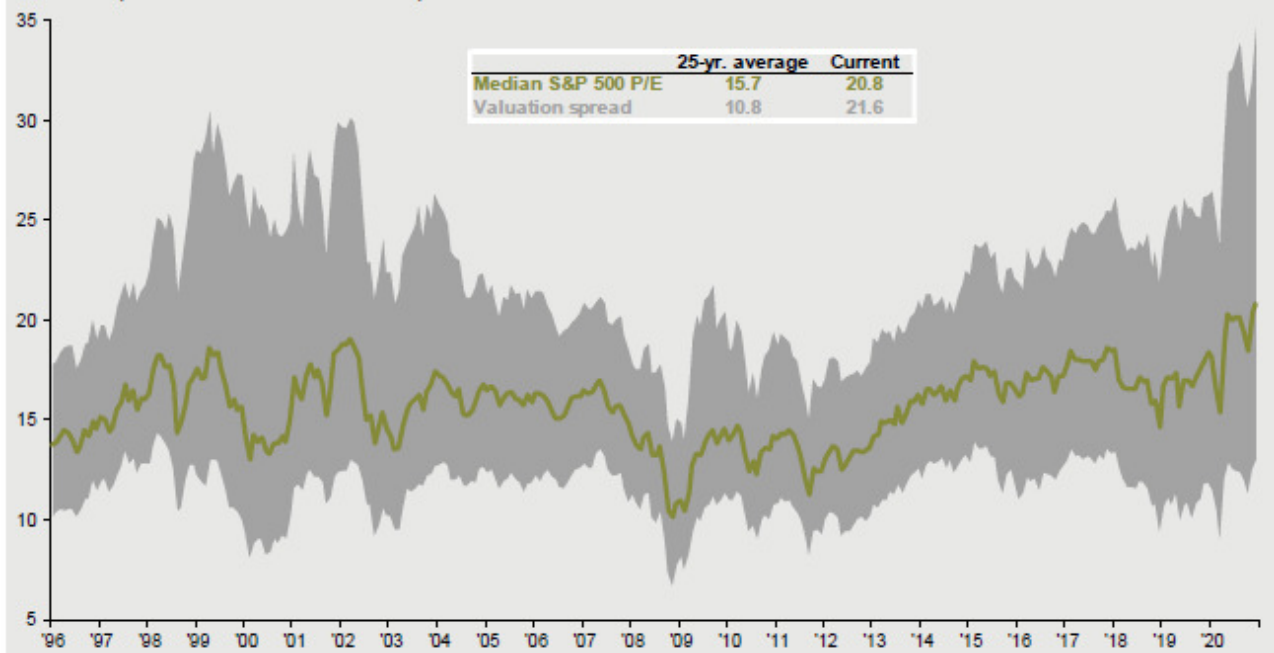
DISPERSION CREATES OPPORTUNITY



- Growth continues to outperform value, though the vaccine should benefit value and more cyclical names as the economy recovers.
- In addition, market dispersion is at all time highs, giving opportunity for wider market participation in 2021, including smaller and mid cap companies which have more exposure to names that could benefit from a rebounding economy.

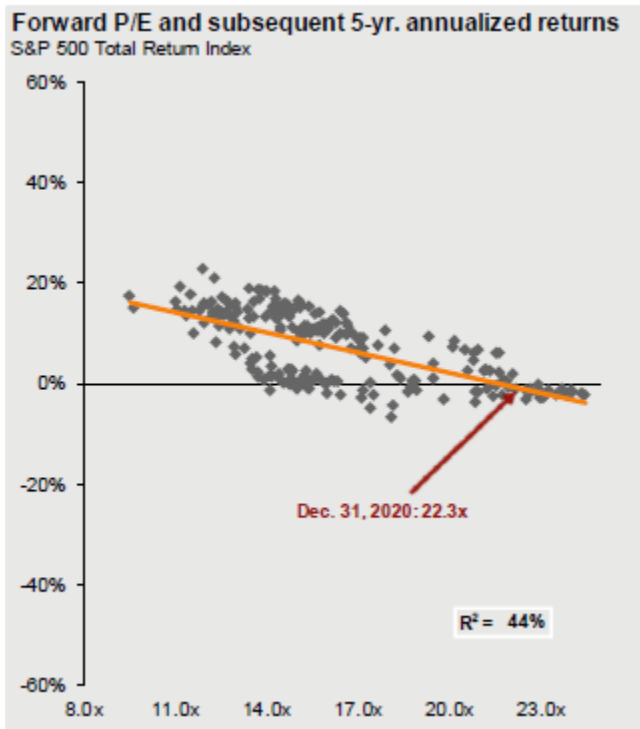
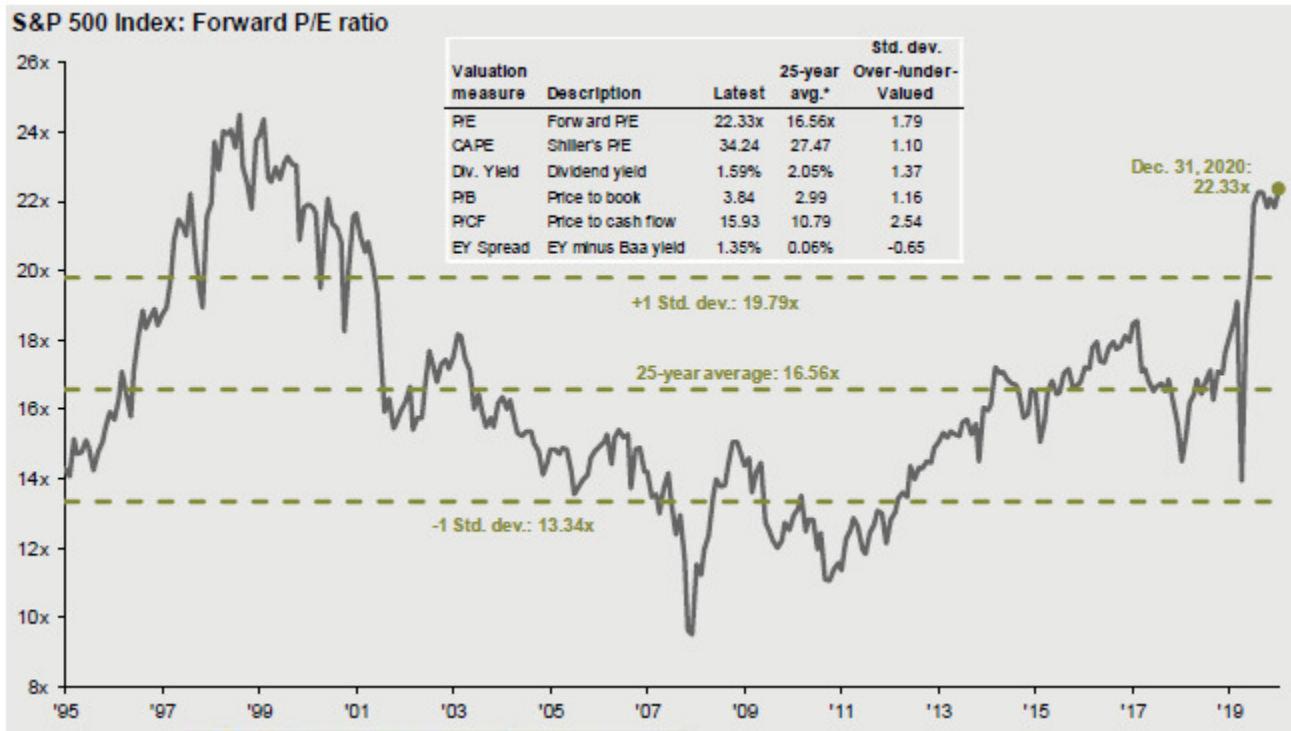
S&P 500 valuation dispersion

Valuation dispersion between the 20th and 80th percentile of S&P 500 stocks



Source: Yahoo Finance and JP Morgan

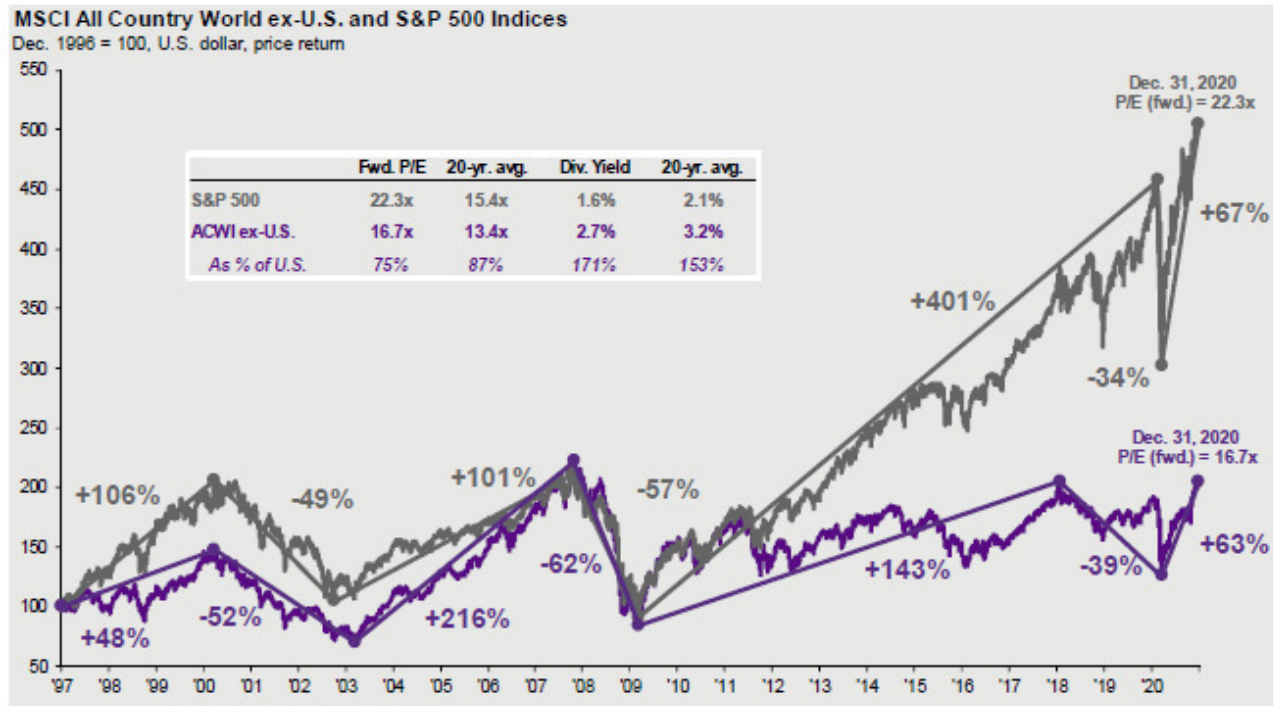
► VALUATIONS AND FUTURE RETURNS



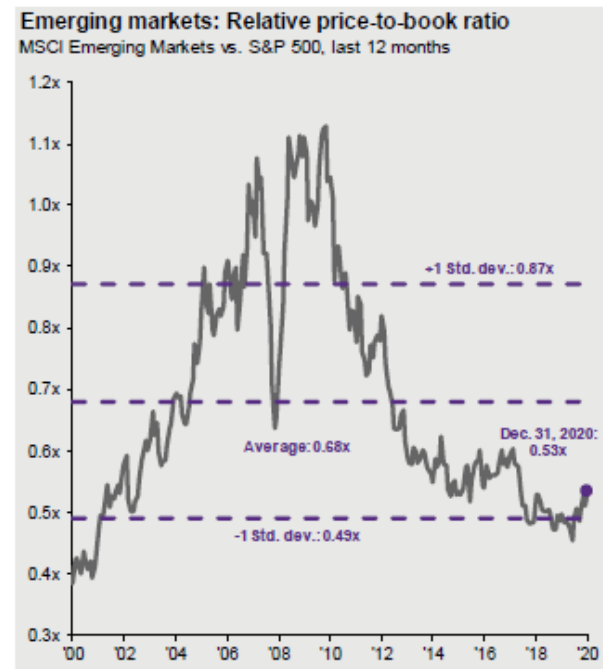
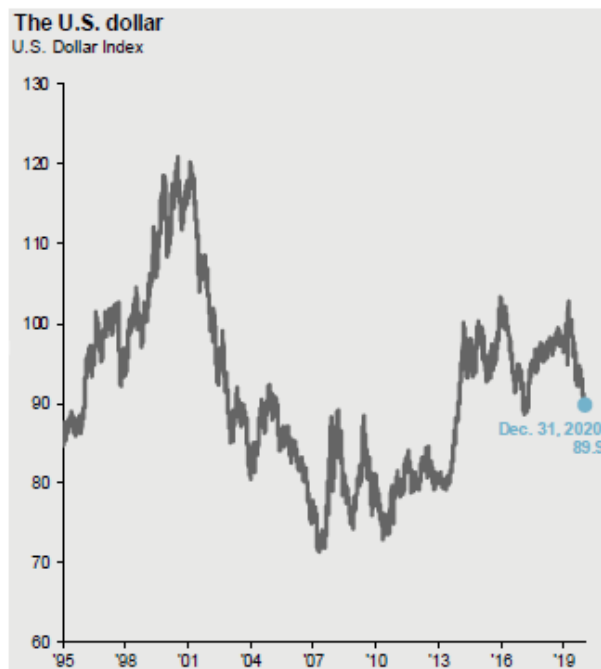
- Valuations are at the high-end of the range, though P/E ratios can stay elevated in times of low inflation.
- However, we have pulled a lot of return forward into 2020, and while policy remains extremely supportive, return expectations should be tapered over the next 3-5 years.
- Fixed income spreads also pose a high amount of risk, and we've already seen the 10-year retrace back towards 1%, which could hurt Q1 returns.

Source: JP Morgan

THE CASE FOR INTERNATIONAL



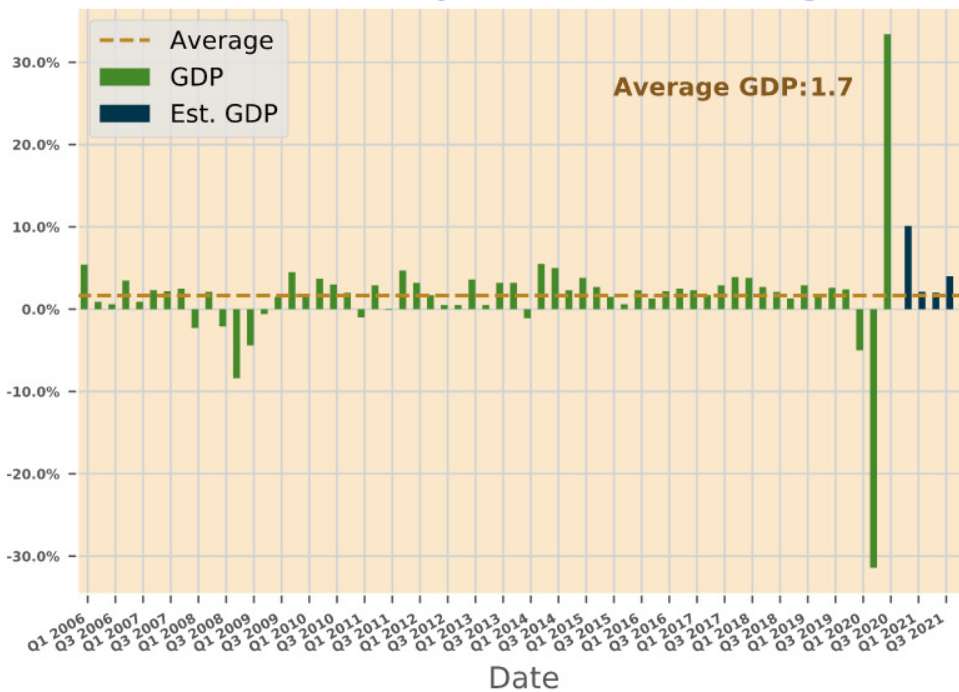
- Aided by a weakened US dollar, International equity valuations look much more attractive than domestic equities. Emerging Markets, who's debt is typically denominated in US dollars looks particularly attractive.
- We expect to see a more synchronized global recovery in 2021.



Source: JP Morgan

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

U.S. Quarterly GDP Percent Change



Estimates:

2020 Q4 – 10.1%

2021 Q1 – 2.1%

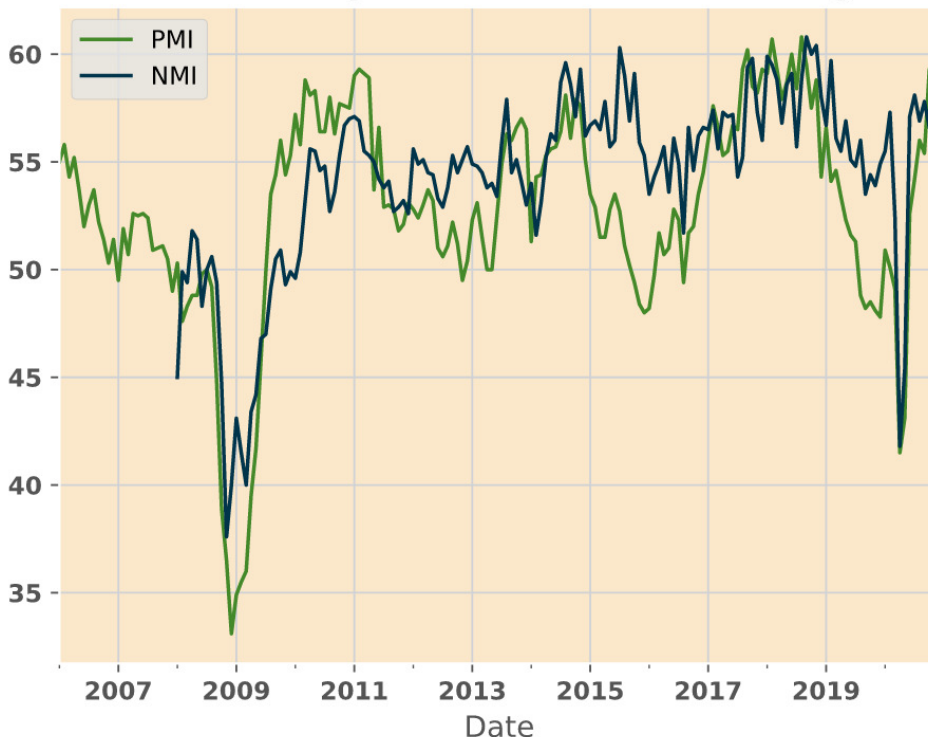
2021 Q2 – 2.0%

2021 Q3 – 4.0%

2021 Q4 – 3.0%

- From a GDP perspective, a V-shaped recovery appears to be in the works. We foresee a small pause in the recovery during the 1st quarter of 2021, due to the delay in the stimulus bill and uptick in COVID cases, but thereafter we project growth to surge, and return to trend growth in 2022.

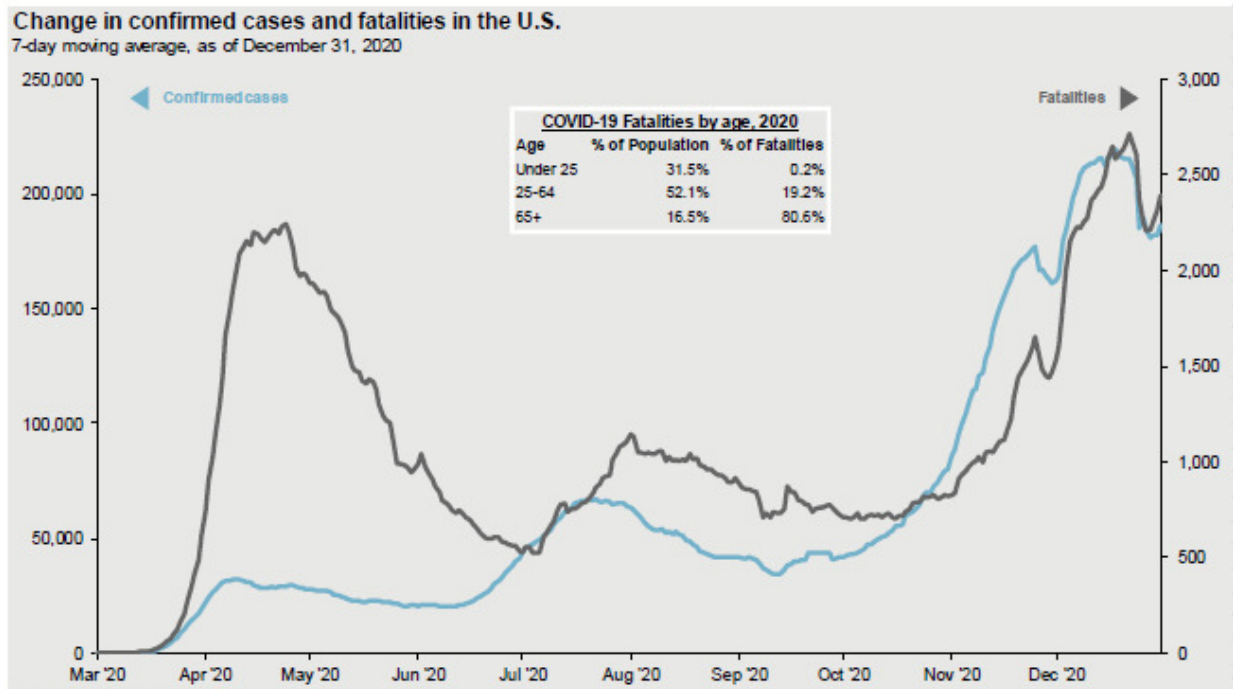
ISM Manufacturing PMI vs. Non-Manufacturing Index



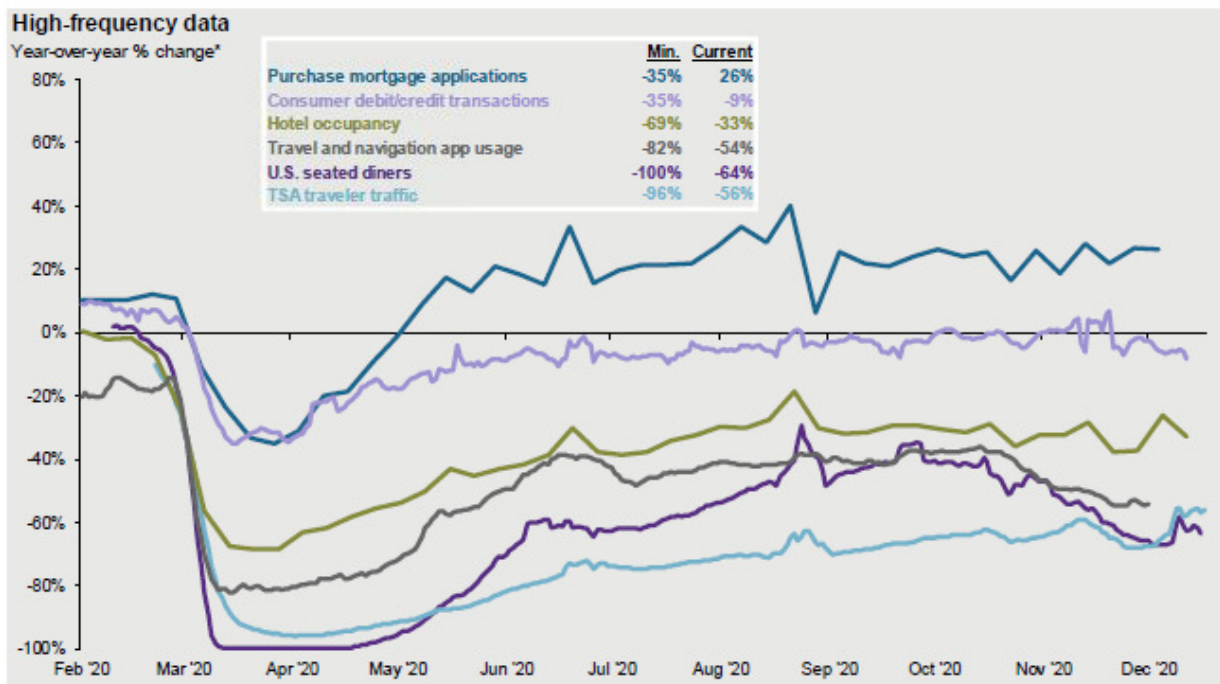
- Meanwhile, manufacturing is coming back strongly, though the service industry is a mixed bag depending on geography and the ability to eat outside.

Source: Federal Reserve Economic Database, Institute for Supply Management, and Yardeni Research

EMERGING FROM THE PANDEMIC



- It is estimated that 20% of Americans are already immune to the Coronavirus, yet cases are surging after the holidays.
- With cooperation, we could have 200 million Americans inoculated by July.
- If we can inoculate everyone over 65, we would prevent 80% of the deaths.



Source: JP Morgan

GLOBAL ECONOMICS & RATES

	GDP QoQ	GDP YoY	Core CPI YoY	Retail Sales	Industrial Production	Policy Rate	10Y Yield	Jobless Rate
United States	33.10%	-2.90%	1.60%	4.10%	-5.50%	0.25%	0.91%	6.70%
Euro Zone	12.70%	-4.30%	0.20%	-2.90%	-3.80%	-0.57%	n/a	8.30%
China	2.70%	4.90%	0.50%	5.00%	7.00%	3.85%	3.27%	5.20%
Japan	5.00%	-5.80%	-0.90%	0.70%	-3.40%	-0.10%	0.02%	2.90%
Germany	8.20%	-4.30%	0.50%	5.60%	-2.60%	-0.57%	-0.58%	4.50%
United Kingdom	15.50%	-9.60%	1.10%	2.40%	-5.50%	0.10%	0.20%	4.90%
France	18.20%	-4.30%	0.40%	-15.70%	-4.60%	-0.57%	-0.34%	9.00%
India	21.90%	-7.50%	n/a	n/a	-1.90%	4.00%	5.89%	6.50%
Italy	16.10%	-4.70%	0.50%	-8.10%	-2.10%	-0.57%	0.52%	8.90%
Brazil	7.70%	-3.90%	1.85%	8.30%	2.80%	2.00%	6.98%	14.30%
Canada	8.90%	-5.30%	1.50%	7.50%	-7.90%	0.25%	6.98%	8.60%
Russia	-3.20%	-3.60%	3.87%	-3.10%	-2.60%	4.25%	5.91%	6.10%
South Korea	2.10%	-1.30%	0.90%	-1.50%	0.50%	0.50%	1.72%	4.60%
Australia	3.30%	-3.80%	1.20%	2.30%	-2.30%	0.10%	0.98%	6.80%
Spain	16.70%	-8.70%	0.20%	-4.30%	-3.80%	-0.57%	5.60%	16.26%
Mexico	12.00%	-8.60%	3.80%	-7.10%	-3.70%	4.25%	5.30%	4.40%
Indonesia	5.05%	-3.49%	1.60%	-16.30%	2.00%	3.75%	6.10%	7.07%
Turkey	15.60%	6.70%	14.31%	12.00%	10.20%	17.00%	11.57%	12.70%
Switzerland	7.20%	-1.60%	-0.40%	1.70%	-5.10%	-0.75%	-0.55%	3.50%

As of 9/30/2020 9/30/2020 11/30/2020 11/30/2020 11/30/2020 12/31/2020 12/31/2020 12/31/2020

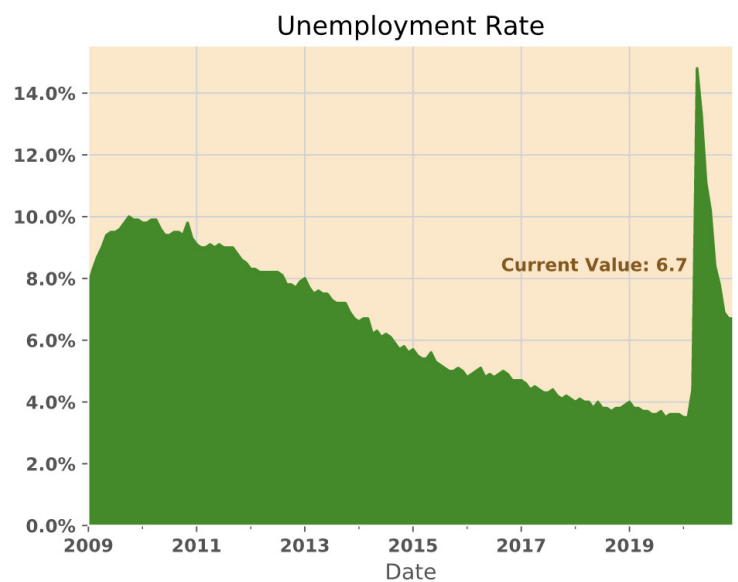
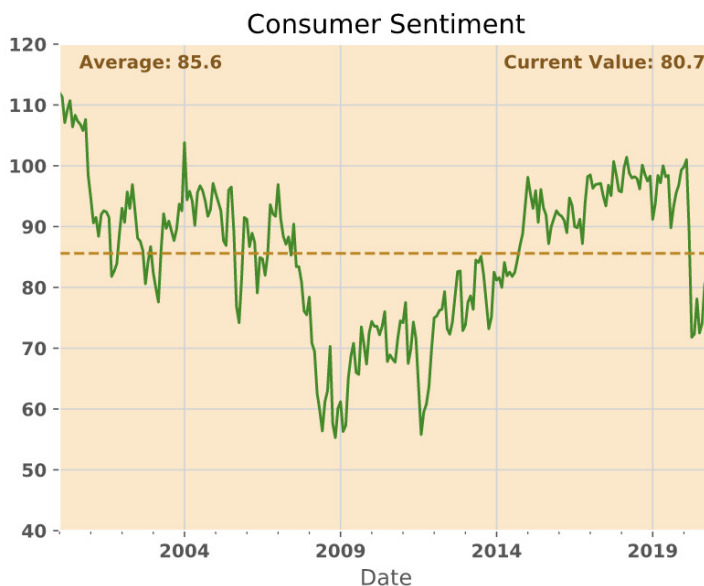
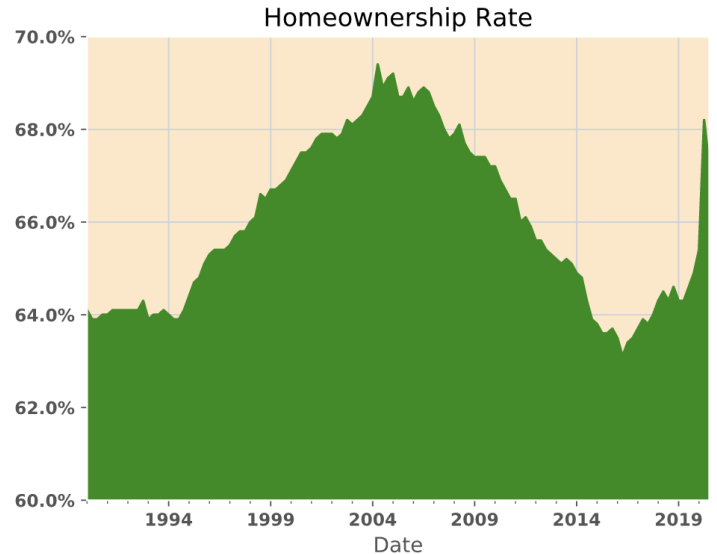
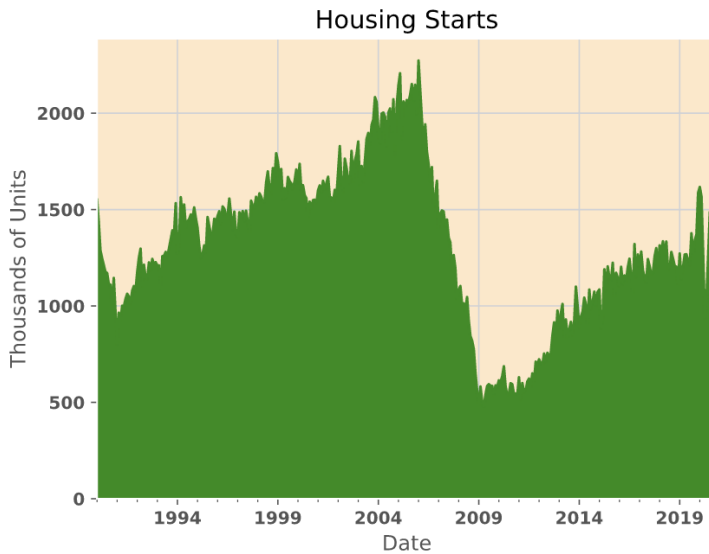
- GDP is rebounding across the world, and we're also seeing an uptick in inflation and rates.
- At its December meeting, the OECD released its new GDP predictions: -4.2% in 2020 and +4.2% for 2021.
- While the 2020 forecast is slightly improved from the -4.5% September projection, the 2021 outlook has worsened (from 5.0%).
- China (+8.0%) and India (+7.9%) have the brightest prospects for 2021, according to the OECD.

	Great									
Term	USA	Canada	Britain	Germany	France	Italy	Japan	Australia	China	India
1 Year	0.11%	0.16%	-0.13%	-0.73%	-0.61%	-0.47%	-0.13%	0.05%	2.70%	3.76%
2 Year	0.12%	0.20%	-	-0.71%	-0.72%	-0.47%	-0.12%	0.07%	2.76%	3.87%
3 Year	0.17%	0.26%	-0.11%	-0.77%	-0.73%	-0.41%	-0.13%	0.11%	2.84%	4.41%
5 Year	0.36%	0.39%	-0.08%	-0.74%	-0.65%	-0.10%	-0.11%	0.34%	2.97%	5.10%
7 Year	0.64%	0.41%	0.02%	-0.69%	-0.56%	0.11%	-0.08%	0.61%	3.22%	5.73%
10 Year	0.91%	0.68%	0.20%	-0.58%	-0.34%	0.52%	0.02%	0.98%	3.27%	5.89%
30 Year	1.64%	1.21%	0.76%	-0.17%	0.36%	1.43%	0.65%	1.98%	3.77%	6.55%

As of 12/31/2020

Source: Koyfin

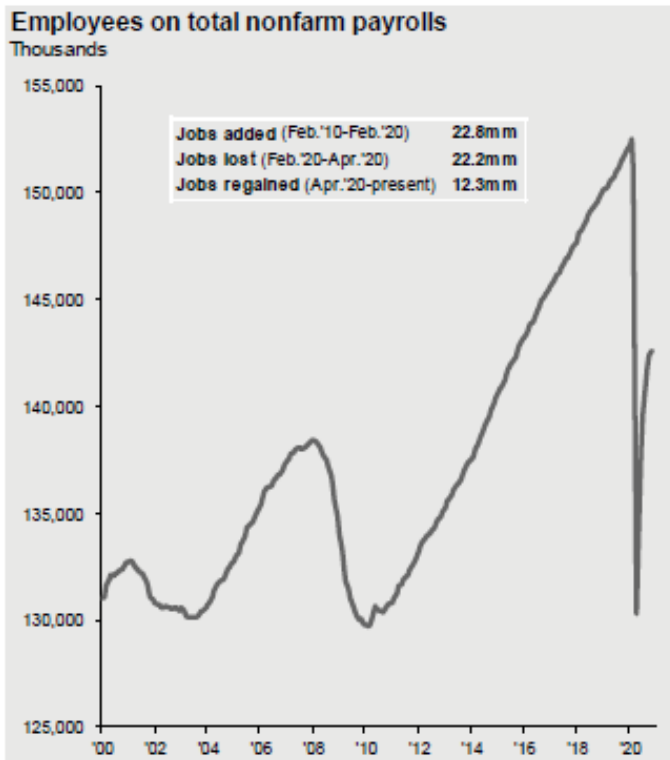
THE STATE OF THE US CONSUMER



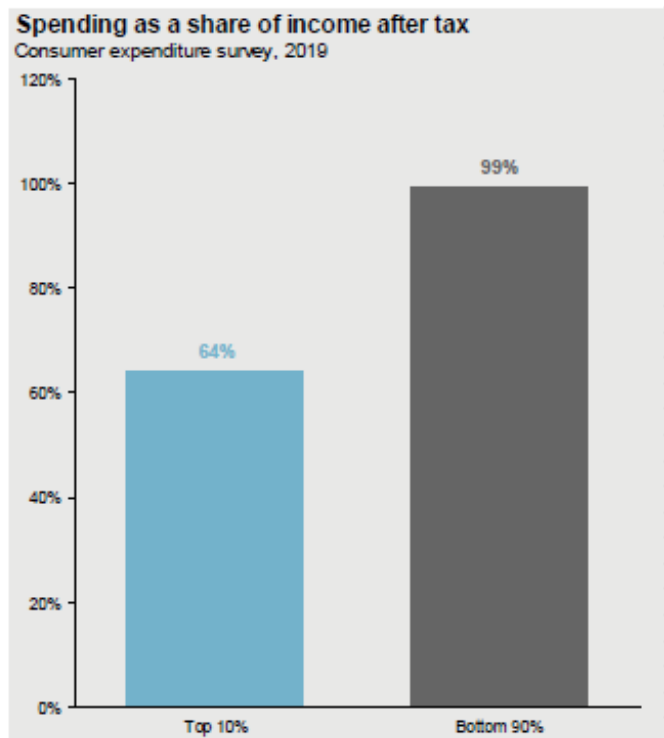
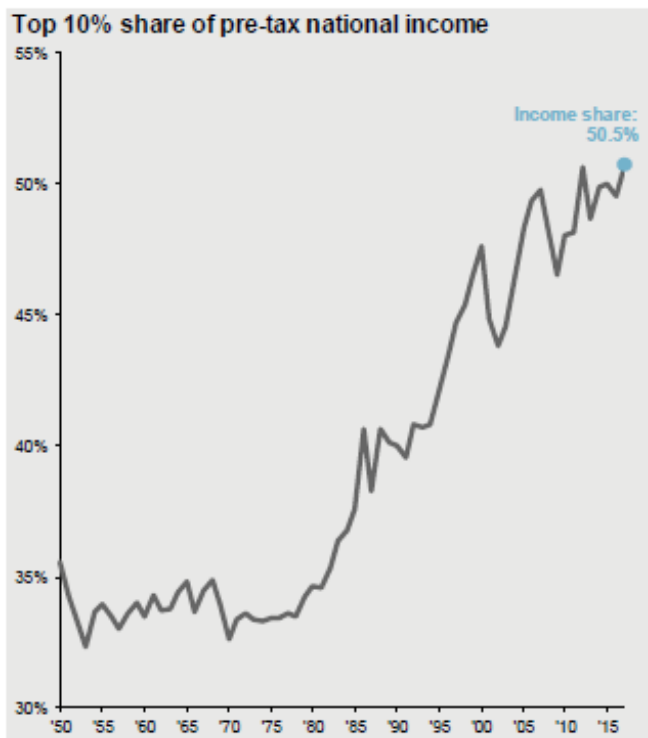
- Housing continues to be a bright spot with low mortgage rates, and increase demand to flee urban areas.
- Lower-income, less-skilled, and tourism-related jobs have been the hardest hit, increasing concerns about the widest income inequality gap in history, further fueled by climbing stock prices.
- On the hopeful front, the need to replenish low inventory and a positive outlook for capital spending may support employment growth in coming months.

Source: Federal Reserve Economic Database and University of Michigan

PAYROLLS

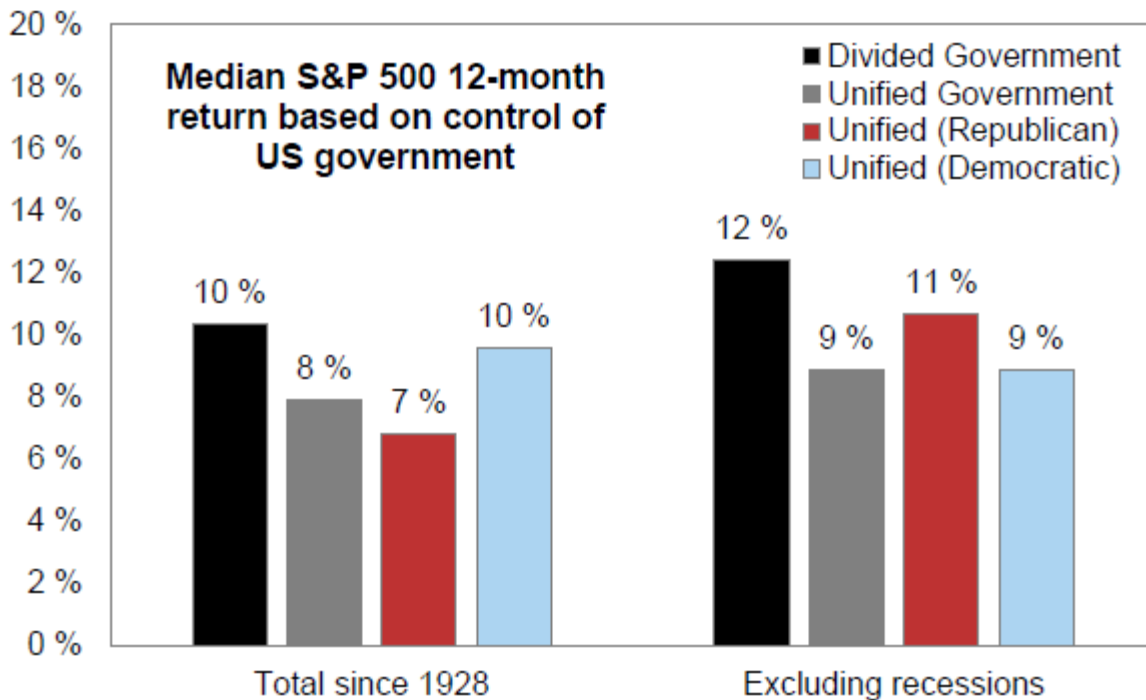


- While payrolls have rebounded, recovering nearly half the jobs lost, the most recent report was far below expectations.
- Employment suffered from less than normal retail hiring in December, with more people shopping online, fewer government jobs, and a relapse in leisure and entertainment due to an uptick in COVID cases.
- Meanwhile income inequality continues to be a problem, and the case for a K-shaped recovery



Source: J.P. Morgan

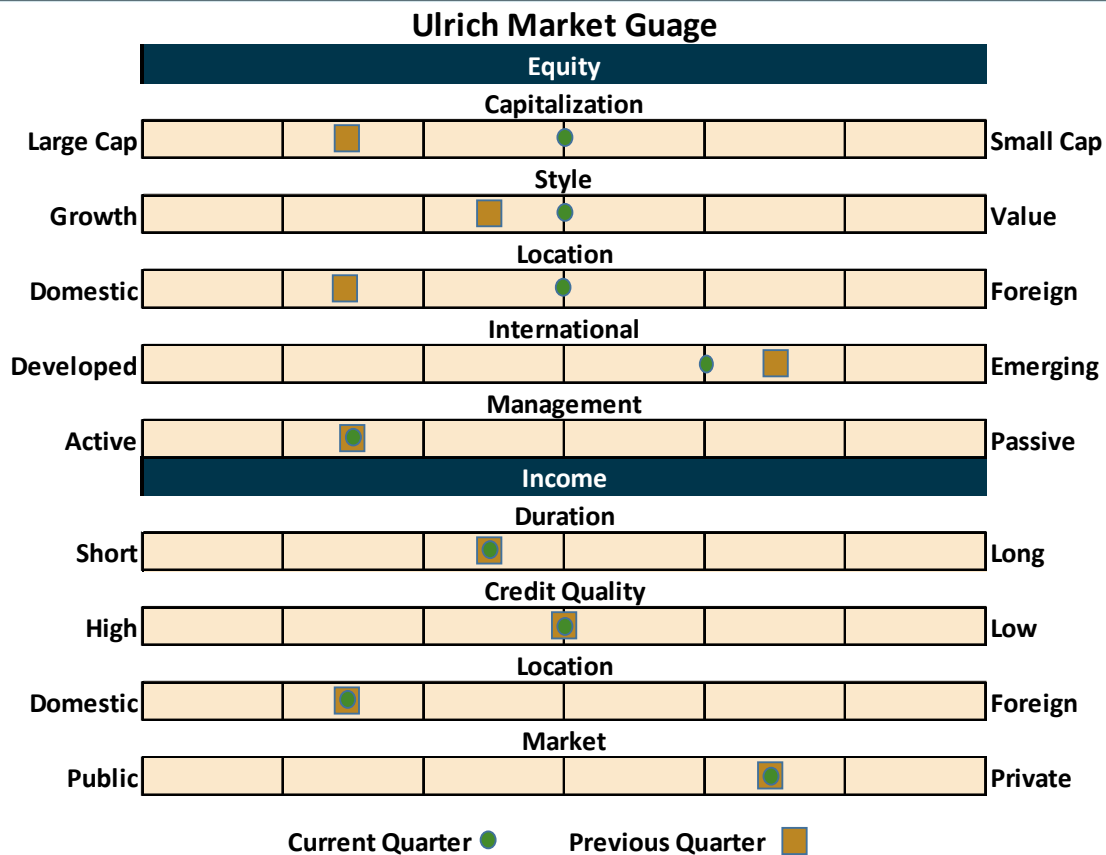
► POLITICS AND THE MARKET



- Over the long run, the market tends to rise no matter which party is in power, however, fund flows into equities tend to be higher after an election, while the public tends to be more cautious prior to.
- Markets tend to prefer a split government, and although the Democrats technically have control of the house, this is by a very thin majority with 2 independents and 2 conservatively leaning Democrats who may vote with the Republicans. In addition, the Republicans gained 10 seats in the House.
- A mixed legislature will make it difficult to pass anything but bipartisan supported bills, such as infrastructure.
- Technology companies could experience more scrutiny and potentially additional regulatory oversight under a Democratic led Administration.

Source: Capital Group

SUMMARY AND OUTLOOK



- Despite the run up in markets, we still prefer equities to bonds, given ultra-low interest rates.
 - We have been overweight to domestic equities, which has worked in our favor, but given current valuations will begin moving towards a more neutral weight between domestic and international. Emerging markets look more attractive compared to developed countries based on growth expectations and current valuation.
 - We have tilted market cap downward, and will continue to do so.
 - We have increased active management as we believe earnings and fundamentals will be more important drivers of performance going forward.
 - Given the substantial run up in Growth, we have taken the opportunity rebalance portfolios to bring more in line with our target allocations.
 - We have remained tactically tilted towards biotech, technology and innovation, and have added exposure to infrastructure
- We continue to diversify our income producing assets to incorporate a broader range of asset classes that provide a more attractive risk/return profile. Real estate, infrastructure, transportation, and direct lending, although less liquid, look much more attractive than the traditional bond market
- We do expect volatility to increase as more economic data and vaccine results are announced over the coming quarters.