



QUARTERLY MARKET DIGEST

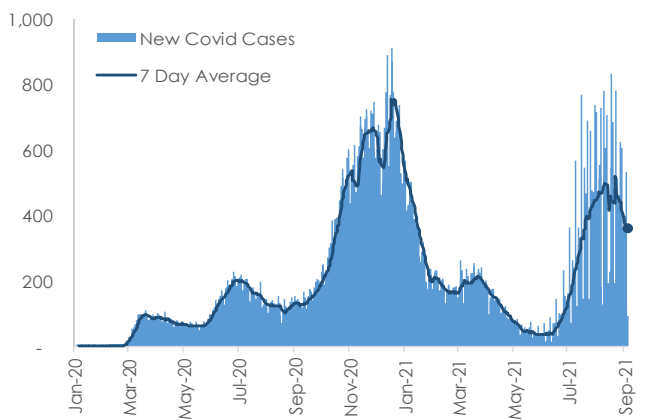
COVID CONCERNS CONTINUE TO MASK ECONOMIC REBOUND

Client Letter | 3Q 2021 Recap & 4Q 2021 Outlook

Delta Signals Pandemic's Continued Grip

Delta. Delta. Delta. And more delta. The highly transmissible delta variant grabbed headlines during the third quarter. Figure 1 shows the number of daily new confirmed Covid-19 cases spiked starting in July as the delta variant spread. Covid case counts remained elevated during August before the growth rate of new cases slowed and trended back lower during September. The U.S.'s fourth Covid wave occurred as the pace of vaccinations slowed and the percentage of fully vaccinated individuals fell below foreign countries.

FIGURE 1
Daily New Confirmed Covid-19 Cases in U.S.



Source: MarketDesk, Our World in Data

The official response to the fourth Covid wave differed considerably from prior Covid waves. Instead of returning to the strict lockdowns used early in the pandemic, public

officials emphasized vaccinations and masking. While the change in approach blunted the delta variant's economic impact, the economic recovery still encountered separate labor market and supply chain headwinds during the third quarter. Those headwinds caused both Wall Street economists and the Federal Reserve to lower their GDP growth estimates for the remainder of 2021.

Job Growth Slows But Openings at Record High

The U.S. Labor Department reported the labor market added 235,000 jobs during August, significantly missing economists' 720,000 consensus estimate. It was a sharp deceleration from the ~1 million jobs added during both June and July. The labor market slowdown coincided with the delta variant's spread and companies' decision to pause hiring amid an uncertain outlook. As an example, the Leisure & Hospitality industry, which powered the labor market recovery this year, was flat during August. It was a sudden, steep drop-off for an industry that added hundreds of thousands of jobs per month from February 2021 through July 2021.

The sudden job growth slowdown does not appear to be labor demand related. A separate batch of Labor Department data showed the number of U.S. job openings set a new record high for the sixth consecutive month during August. There are now 10.9 million jobs for 8.4 million unemployed individuals, or ~5 open jobs for every 4 unemployed individuals. Economists attribute the labor

market mismatch to a combination of Covid fears, childcare issues, and career changes. It is increasingly clear this is not a normal labor market recovery.

Supply Chain Disruptions Pressure Growth Outlook

Supply chain disruptions continue to act as a constraint on manufacturing activity. The disruptions are caused by a combination of parts and labor shortages, as well as gridlock at ports, warehouses, and railroads. Companies report it is difficult to source the materials they need to produce goods, which in turn is leading to depleted inventories and further intensifying supply chain issues. The most notable disruption is occurring in the auto industry, where a semiconductor shortage is holding back auto manufacturers.

The friction created by supply chain disruptions is turning up in economic data. As an example, August manufacturing surveys conducted by regional Federal Reserve bank branches were weaker than economists' forecasts. The weak data highlights the difficulties manufacturers face as they work to restart production. While recent data is weaker compared to earlier this year, it is important to point out manufacturing growth remains positive. Case in point, the Federal Reserve reported industrial production expanded month-over-month during August despite Hurricane Ida closing refineries and petrochemical plants along the Gulf Coast and auto production declining slightly. The economy's resiliency is impressive as it faces the delta variant and other economic disruptions.

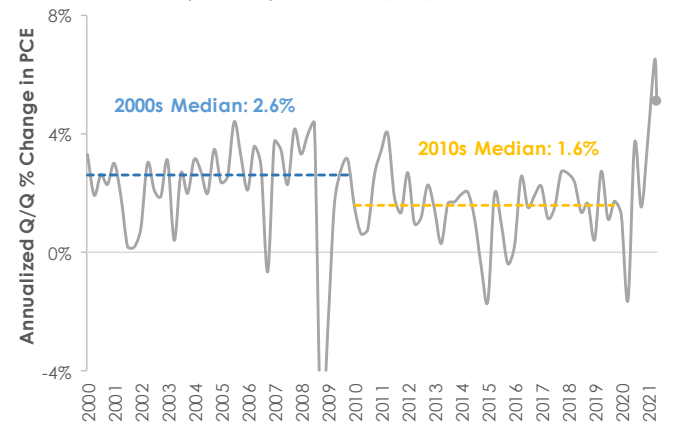
Inflation Pressures Remain but Ease Slightly

Inflation pressures remained elevated during the third quarter as the economy battled the labor shortage and supply chain disruptions. The Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) Price Index, which measures the prices individuals pay for goods and services, rose +4.3% year-over-year during August 2021. While August's PCE inflation year-over-year reading was the highest since January 1991, more recent month-over-month data indicates the growth rate of inflation is easing as the economy gradually reopens and inflationary pressures

fade. The PCE price index rose +0.4% month-over-month during August compared to +0.5-0.6% during each of March, April, May, and June 2021.

FIGURE 2

Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) Price Index



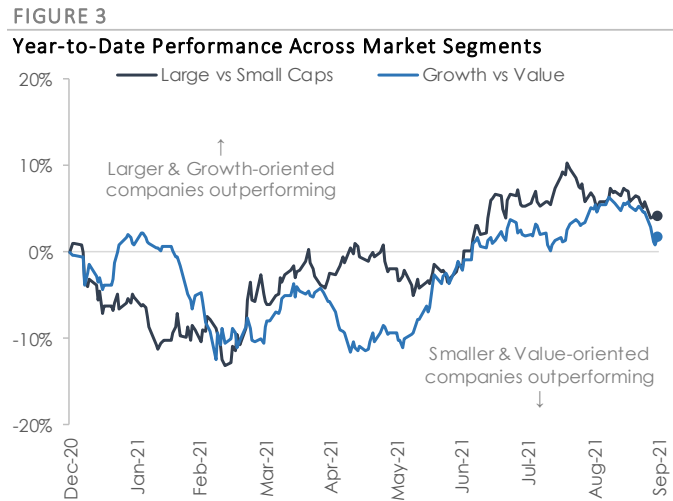
Source: MarketDesk, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Figure 2 charts the PCE Price Index's annualized quarter-over-quarter growth. The chart shows the PCE inflation rate held above 2% for most of the 2000s but fell below 2% for most of the 2010s. With inflation spiking this year, the question moving forward is, "Where does the inflation rate settle during the 2020s"? The Federal Reserve believes inflation pressures are transitory (i.e., temporary), implying inflation will settle back to levels from the 2010s. However, some investors believe inflation pressures will persist for an extended period of time, which implies the inflation rate will return to the levels experienced in the 2000s. It is still too early to tell, but the answer will have profound investment implications in the years ahead.

Equity Markets Trade Sideways During 3Q

Quarterly performance trends highlight how the delta variant, labor market shortage, supply chain disruptions, and inflationary pressures impacted third quarter equity performance. The S&P 500 Index of large cap stocks returned +0.6% during the third quarter, while the Russell 2000 Index of small cap stocks returned -4.3%. Reviewing equity factor performance, the Russell 1000 Growth Index returned +1.1% compared to the Russell 1000 Value Index's -0.8% return. The performance figures indicate investors preferred the relative safety of

large cap stocks and growth stocks as fears of an economic slowdown surfaced and markets turned cautious.



Source: MarketDesk. Note: Large (S&P 500), Small (S&P 600), Growth (S&P 500 Growth), Value (S&P 500 Value). Past performance does not guarantee future results.

Figure 3 tracks the rolling performance gap between large cap and small cap stocks, as well as growth and value stocks, during 2021. The chart shows small cap and value stocks outperformed in early 2021 before their recent underperformance from May through August. However, small cap and value stocks returned to outperformance in late September as Covid case counts fell, inflation expectations rebounded, and markets gained more confidence in the recovery. After underperforming during both July and August, the Russell 2000 Index of small cap stocks closed the performance gap with the S&P 500 Index of large cap stocks in late September. Likewise, the Russell 1000 Value index closed its performance gap against the Russell 1000 Growth Index.

International equity markets experienced significant performance dispersion during the third quarter. The MSCI EAFE Index of developed market stocks generated a total return of -1.1%, while the MSCI Emerging Market Index returned -8.6%. Chinese equities were a big contributing factor to emerging markets’ -7.5% underperformance after Chinese officials advanced a regulatory agenda aimed at the technology, education, ride-hailing, and gaming industries. Lower vaccination rates also weighed on emerging countries as the delta variant spread. In contrast, most developed countries saw their vaccination rates increase during the quarter, which most likely limited the delta variant’s impact.

Credit Markets Track Investor Sentiment

Fears of an economic growth slowdown also impacted credit markets during the third quarter. While interest rates across the Treasury yield curve ended the third quarter mostly in line with where they started, their path during the quarter shows how the delta variant and headwinds mentioned above impacted yields. As growth fears took hold at the start of the quarter, investors purchased bonds and pushed the yield on the 10-year U.S. Treasury from 1.45% at the start of July to 1.22% on July 30th. The 10-year Treasury yield bottomed in early August, drifted sideways through mid-September, and then surged higher in late September as inflation expectations picked back up and Covid trends improved.

Interest rate moves during the quarter impacted credit market performance. Investment grade corporate bonds, which tend to be longer maturity and therefore more sensitive to interest rate moves, outperformed high yield corporate bonds during July as interest rates declined due to economic growth fears. As interest rates stabilized and reversed higher in late September, high yield bonds outperformed due to their shorter duration (i.e., lower sensitivity to interest rate moves). The third quarter ended with high yield bonds generating a +0.3% total return, slightly outperforming investment grade’s -0.4% total return.

The Federal Reserve continues to play a key role in the credit market as it works through when to start tightening monetary policy. Markets expect the Fed to start reducing its monthly bond purchases sometime during the fourth quarter. At the same time, markets expect the Fed to keep interest rates low through most of 2022. Uncertainty regarding the Federal Reserve’s upcoming policy decision could keep financial markets volatile in the months ahead. Markets tend to grow anxious when the Federal Reserve makes major monetary policy moves.

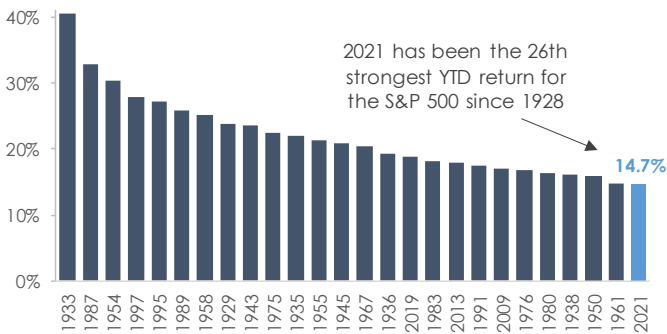
Fourth Quarter 2021 Outlook – Can it Continue?

The third quarter ended in a similar fashion to the second quarter. Market volatility increased as investors struggled to keep pace with fluctuating Covid trends and economic headwinds. The catch is investor concerns flipped from the start to the end of the third quarter. While the second

quarter ended with investors worrying about the economic outlook and delta variant, the third quarter ended with investors regaining confidence in the

reopening and Covid trends improving. The equity and credit market commentary highlights how investors' shifting outlook impacted performance trends.

FIGURE 4
S&P 500 YTD Returns through September 30th by Year



Source: MarketDesk

Figure 4 graphs the 25 years with the strongest year-to-date S&P 500 price returns through September 30th.

Going back to 1928, 2021 ranks as the 26th strongest S&P 500 YTD return. Along the way this year, the S&P 500 has compiled a growing list of new all-time closing highs. The performance data shows equity markets have covered a lot of ground since their pandemic trough.

What happens next? From a performance perspective, strong returns in one year do not necessarily indicate markets will sell off the next year. However, strong returns do suggest the market already prices in a robust recovery. In the months ahead, the equity market may become more reliant on earnings growth rather than increasing valuation multiples to power further gains. The encouraging news is corporate profit margins held up surprisingly well during the pandemic. The question is whether earnings can continue to grow. Markets will be paying close attention during the third quarter earnings season to understand how the labor shortage, supply chain disruptions, and inflationary pressures are impacting businesses.

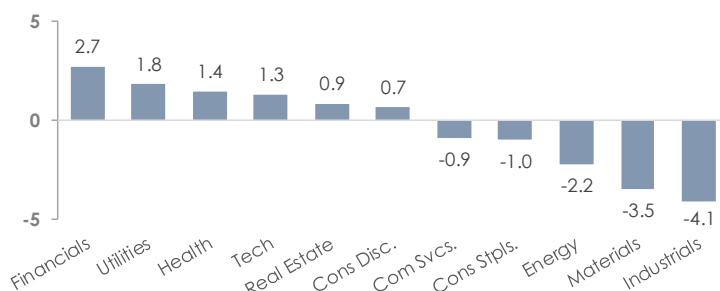
THIS QUARTER IN NUMBERS

FIGURE 5
U.S. Style Returns (3Q 2021 in %)

	Value	Blend	Growth
Large	-0.8	0.6	1.1
Mid	-1.1	-1.0	-0.9
Small	-2.9	-4.3	-5.7

Data Reflects Most Recently Available As of 9/30/2021

FIGURE 6
U.S. Sector Returns (3Q 2021 in %)



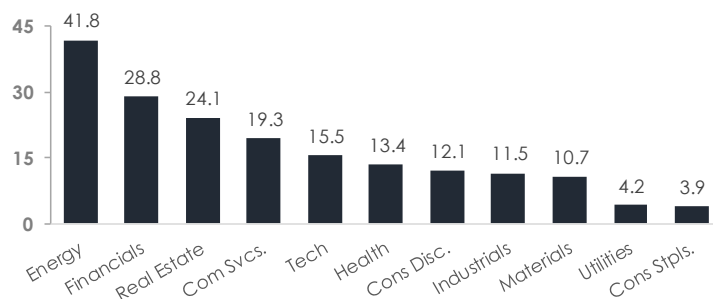
Data Reflects Most Recently Available As of 9/30/2021

FIGURE 7
U.S. Style Returns (YTD in %)

	Value	Blend	Growth
Large	15.9	15.9	14.1
Mid	18.0	15.0	9.4
Small	22.8	12.3	2.6

Data Reflects Most Recently Available As of 9/30/2021

FIGURE 8
U.S. Sector Returns (YTD in %)



Data Reflects Most Recently Available As of 9/30/2021

FIGURE 9
Market Data Center

Stocks	Level	1 month	3 months	YTD	1 year	3 years
S&P 500	4,308	-4.6%	0.6%	15.9%	29.8%	53.4%
Dow Jones	33,844	-4.2%	-1.5%	12.0%	23.9%	34.5%
Russell 2000	5,478	-2.9%	-4.3%	12.3%	47.4%	33.4%
Russell 1000 Growth	1,824	-5.6%	1.1%	14.1%	27.0%	78.8%
Russell 1000 Value	953	-3.5%	-0.8%	15.9%	34.7%	30.7%
M SCI EAFE	1,315	-3.3%	-1.1%	8.4%	25.4%	22.7%
M SCI EM	70,963	-3.9%	-8.6%	-2.0%	16.0%	23.9%
NASDAQ	14,449	-5.7%	1.1%	14.5%	29.5%	95.3%


	Dividend Yield	NTM P/E	P/B
S&P 500	1.30%	20.7x	4.4x
Dow Jones	1.63%	18.6x	4.8x
Russell 2000	0.91%	26.4x	2.6x
Russell 1000 Growth	0.54%	29.7x	12.5x
Russell 1000 Value	1.64%	16.2x	2.6x
M SCI EAFE	2.29%	15.5x	1.8x
M SCI EM	1.52%	12.7x	1.9x
NASDAQ	0.49%	27.0x	8.2x

Fixed Income	Yield	1 month	3 months	YTD	1 year	3 years
U.S. Aggregate	1.84%	-0.9%	0.0%	-1.7%	-1.0%	16.3%
U.S. Corporates	2.37%	-1.5%	-0.4%	-2.2%	1.1%	25.6%
Municipals (10 yr)	1.91%	-0.7%	-0.4%	0.3%	2.1%	14.7%
High Yield	4.30%	-0.4%	0.3%	2.9%	8.8%	15.8%

Commodities	Level	1 month	YTD
Oil (WTI)	74.88	9.3%	54.3%
Gasoline	2.16	-8.2%	58.1%
Natural Gas	5.93	35.4%	134.6%
Propane	1.44	29.6%	123.5%
Ethanol	2.38	9.2%	90.0%
Gold	1,757	-3.4%	-7.3%
Silver	22.13	-7.8%	-16.2%
Copper	4.09	-6.2%	16.4%
Steel	1,900	-2.3%	97.3%
Corn	5.33	-0.3%	10.1%
Soybeans	12.64	-2.8%	-3.5%

Key Rates	9/30/2021	8/31/2021	6/30/2021	3/31/2021	9/30/2020	9/30/2018
2 yr Treasury	0.29%	0.20%	0.25%	0.16%	0.13%	2.81%
10 yr Treasury	1.53%	1.30%	1.45%	1.74%	0.68%	3.05%
30 yr Treasury	2.09%	1.93%	2.06%	2.42%	1.45%	3.20%
30 yr Fixed Mortgage	3.18%	3.03%	3.13%	3.27%	3.08%	4.57%
Prime Rate	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	5.25%

Data Reflects Most Recently Available As of 9/30/2021



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"An investment in knowledge pays the best interest."

-Benjamin Franklin

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