



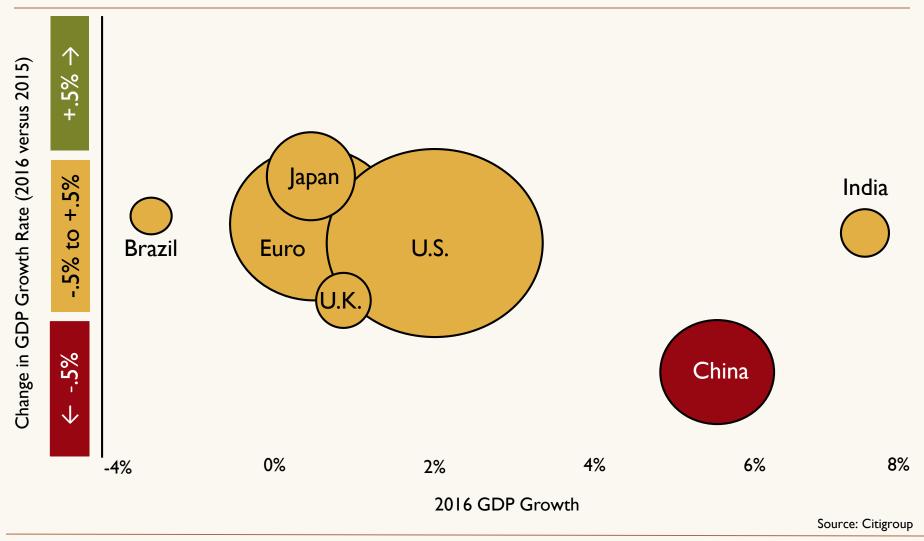
Outlook 2017: How Will the Election, Global Economy and Monetary Policy Impact the Year?

# Shifting to Neutral

# Investment Strategy Fourth Quarter 2016

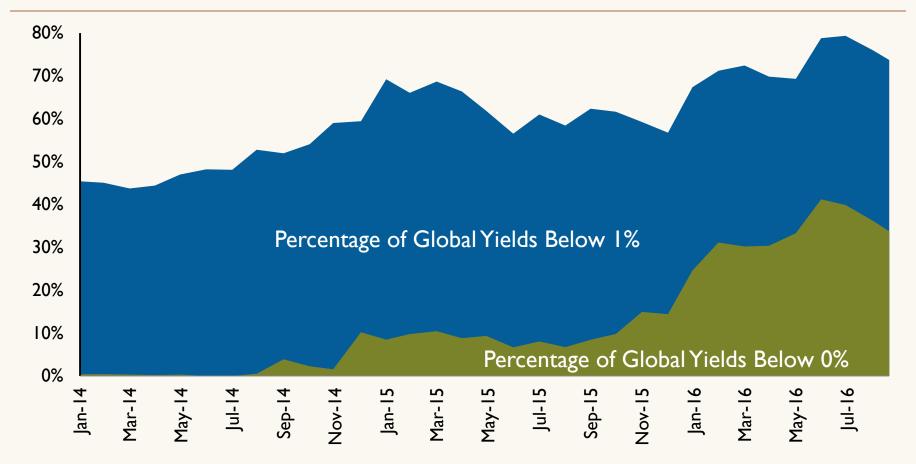
#### Economic Growth Is Anemic Across the Globe

"Two" Is the New "Four"



- The U.S. is struggling to grow 2 percent, China struggling to grow 5 percent, Europe 1 percent and Japan 0 percent
- Since 2008, world GDP transitioned from long-term growth of 3.4 percent to 2.1 percent

#### We Are Importing Low Rates ... Lower, Longer



Sources: Bank of America, Merrill Lynch

- Our monetary policy is not our own
- Greater than 85 percent of the debt issued by sovereign nations has a yield that is lower than 1 percent
- More than 30 percent of the index has a yield that is negative
- Low interest rates are here to stay. Global investors are attracted to U.S. Treasury bonds because they yield more than most other sovereign bonds. This has bid up prices of U.S. Treasury bonds which correspondingly, lowers the yield

#### Domestic Economy Is in Good Shape



U.S. Households Net Worth (All-Time High)

4.9%
Unemployment Rate

5.7%

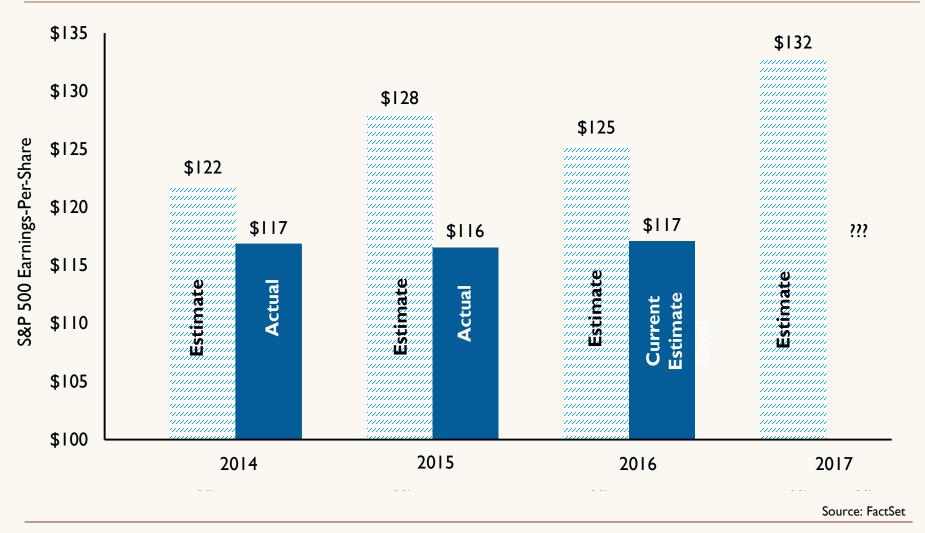
Personal Savings Rate (Highest Since 1982)

2.8%

Real Wage Growth (Highest in Nine Years)

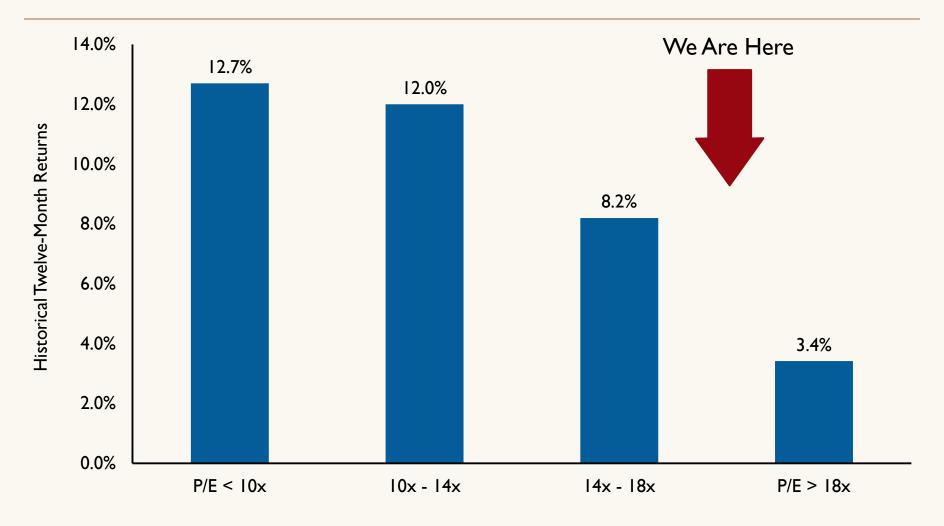
Source: FactSet

## Slow Economic Growth Has Weighed on Earnings



- Lack of earnings growth has resulted in flat equity markets
- We believe earnings have bottomed ... and higher energy prices and a stabilizing dollar should provide catalysts

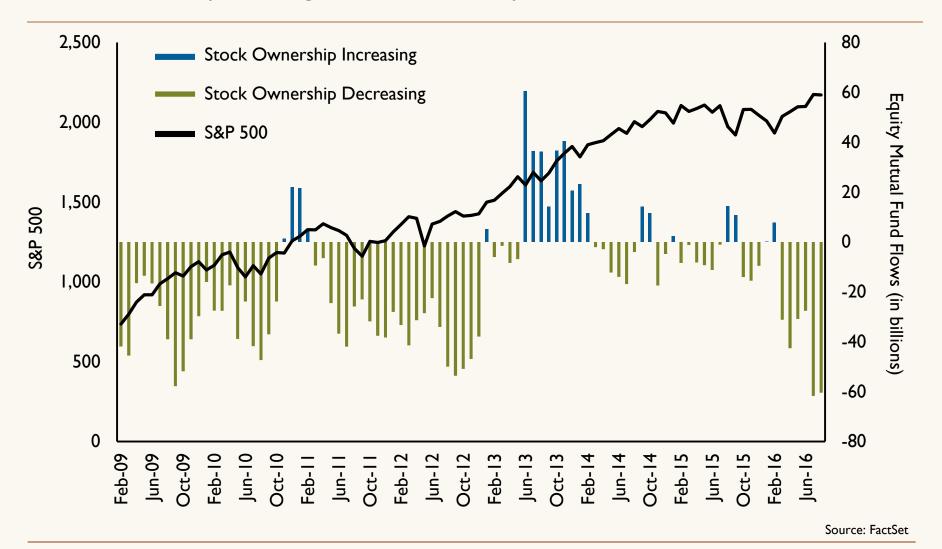
## Current Valuations (18x Trailing) Temper Expectations



Source: FactSet

 While we don't consider valuations unreasonable relative to interest rates, history tells us expected returns should be lowered

## The Rodney Dangerfield Equity Market



- Since the 2009 market bottom, investors have sold \$1.0 trillion in equities and bought \$1.5 trillion in bonds
- Stocks are up 220 percent and bonds are up 42 percent since the market bottom

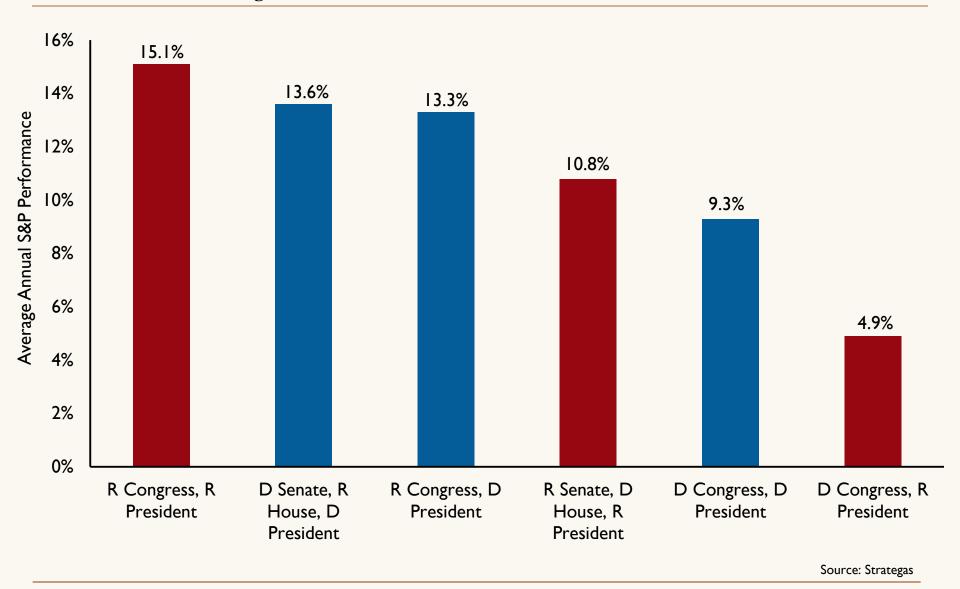
#### Election: Winners and Losers

Probability:	10%	50%	15%	25%
	D - President	D - President	D - President	R - President
	D – Senate	D – Senate	R – Senate	R – Senate
	D – House of Reps	R – House of Reps	R – House of Reps	R – House of Reps
	+ Defense	+ Infrastructure	+ Defense	+ Defense
	+ Alternative Energy	+ Hospitals	+ Infrastructure	+ Pharma
	<sup>+</sup> Infrastructure	+ Medicaid HMOs		+ Fossil Fuel Production
	- Fossil Fuel Production	- Fossil Fuel Production	<sup>-</sup> U.S. Multinationals	- U.S. Multinationals
	- Pharma			- HMOs
	- Managed Care			
	- Restaurants			
	- Banks			Source: Strategas

- Democrats are well positioned to take over at least four seats in the Senate
- Clinton has adopted Obama's zero emissions standard, which will cut production but could increase prices

#### Washington and the Investment Landscape

1933-2015, Excluding 2001-2002



#### S&P 500 Performance Three Months Prior to Presidential Election

Year	S&P 500 Price Return	Incumbent Party
1928	14.91%	Won
1932	-2.56%	Lost
1936	7.92%	Won
1940	8.56%	Won
1944	2.29%	Won
1948	5.36%	Won
1952	-3.26%	Lost
1956	-2.58%	Won
1960	-0.74%	Lost
1964	2.63%	Won
1968	6.45%	Lost
1972	6.91%	Won
1976	-0.09%	Lost
1980	6.73%	Lost
1984	4.80%	Won
1988	1.91%	Won
1992	-1.22%	Lost
1996	8.17%	Won
2000	-3.21%	Lost
2004	2.16%	Won
2008	-19.48%	Lost
2012	2.45%	Won

The S&P 500 has correctly picked the winning political party in a presidential election 19 of 22 times since 1928.

Source: Strategas

# Shifting to Neutral

- Neutral allocation stocks and bonds
- Emphasis upon yield and cash flow within large-cap equities
- Favor emerging markets within international equities
- Underweight commodities (except for energy)
- Anticipated electoral gridlock should be positive for equities