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 weak-
Valuation How much do we pay for those fundamentals? Starting points matter.				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 opportunity 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.				 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.				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.

Brinker Capital Asset Class Barometer



	NEGATIVE	NEUTRAL	POSITIVE	
Domestic Equity	NEGATIVE	NEUTRAL	POSITIVE	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. 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.
International Equity		•		Factors considered within international equity include a breakdown between developed and emerging markets as well as allocations across the traditional style box. 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 starting yields generally point to higher expected forward returns. Absolute yields are attractive for corporate bonds, but still cautiously navigating given tight credit spreads and anticipat 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 conce around commercial real estate. "T-Bill and Chill" strategy is not attractive for long-term investors due to potential reinvestment risk.
Global Credit		•		Factors considered within global credit include allocations to various spread and/or non-core fixed income sectors as was duration. Strategically, we believe in global credit but currently neutral on a tactical basis. High yield bond spreads are tight by historical standards. High yield has been resilient so far, but the asset class is not on sa Emerging market debt, however, have relatively attractive credit spreads and potential dollar weakness could be a tailw Despite spreads being tight relative to long-term averages, starting absolute yields still remain attractive in light of US equity valuations.
Alternatives		•		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. 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.

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Source: Brinker Capital. Information is accurate as of March 31, 2024. Themes and specific funds utilized to implement themes are discussed within the context of Brinker Capital's managed asset allocations and are based on current market conditions and constitute Brinker Capital's judgment and opinions, which are subject to change without notice. Past performance does not guarantee future results. Statements referring to future actions or events, such as the future financial performance of certain asset classes or market segments, are based on the current expectations and projections about future events provided by various sources, including Brinker Capital's Investment Management Group. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual events may differ materially from those discussed. Orion Portfolio Solutions, LLC d/b/a Brinker Capital Investments a registered investment advisor.