



Market Recap

A September slump put a pause on the global equity bull market. The S&P 500 Index dropped 4.7% for the month, developed international equities (MSCI EAFE Index) fell 2.9%, and emerging-market (EM) stocks (MSCI EM Index) dropped 4.0%. For the third quarter, the S&P 500 was up just 0.6%, MSCI EAFE was down 0.4%, and EM stocks declined 8.1%. For the year to date, the S&P 500 is up an impressive 15.9%, MSCI EAFE is up 8.3%, and the MSCI EM Index is down 1.2%.

The culprit behind EM stocks' poor recent showing is China (more on this below). The MSCI China Index was by far the worst-performing stock market in the third quarter, down 18.2%. For the year to date, it is down 16.7%. Chinese stocks comprise roughly 35% of the EM equity index.

Meanwhile, within the broad U.S. market, smaller-company stocks and growth stocks beat value stocks for the second straight quarter, with sector performances reflecting a somewhat more risk-averse investor mindset, consistent with the COVID-19-related economic growth slowdown during the quarter.

In the bond markets, core bond returns were essentially flat and yields were little changed for the quarter. But it was a roller-coaster ride, with the 10-year Treasury yield plunging below 1.2% in early August, and then shooting back up in the last two weeks of September. Credit-sensitive bond segments outperformed core bonds, and for the year to date, core bonds are now down 1.6%; high-yield bonds are up 4.6%, respectively.

Investment Outlook

Last quarter we summarized our view that higher inflation is more likely a transitory effect of COVID-19 and supply-chain disruptions versus the start of a new regime where higher wages and inflation create a damaging inflationary spiral. We do expect modestly higher inflation in the years ahead, but it is not a significant concern.

A new concern that emerged in the third quarter is around the excessive borrowing in China's property sector and within Evergrande Group, one of the country's largest property developers. Moreover, this has come amidst other regulatory crackdowns in China (such as in the for-profit education industry).

We have followed these events closely as part of our ongoing research on China and emerging markets. Thus

Key Measures of Wage Inflation are Not (Yet) Concerning, But Have Risen to the Top of Their 10-Year Range



© Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data as of 8/31/2021.

far we are of the view that these risks will be contained. Looking further ahead, the short-term pain could result in new opportunities for investors in China.

Ultimately the reality in investing is that information like the problems facing Evergrande is quickly priced in (and more often over-priced in). So, the question is whether this is a shorter-term disruption or whether it is revealing a more fundamental long-term change.

A catalyst for the Evergrande-related turmoil is the Chinese government's steps to rein in speculation that they believe is leading housing to become increasingly unaffordable, which is contrary to their long-term sustainability goals, such as reducing inequality. This, in turn, is surfacing issues related to excessive leverage in the property sector that have built up over many years. We are focused on understanding how large the problem is and whether China will manage this adjustment well.

At present, we share the widely held view that a Lehman-like disruption locally in China or globally is unlikely. (The 2008 collapse of Lehman Brothers set off a negative chain reaction in the financial sector.) For one, we don't see the same feedback loop between China's property sector and the global economy. In addition, Chinese citizens have a lot of wealth tied up in property, so it is in the government's interest to avoid a chaotic wave of defaults and the government has the means to stabilize the financial system since it is the majority owner. A more orderly restructuring still seems the more likely scenario.

Closing Thoughts

Our base case for the next several years remains relatively sanguine, as we expect the economic and earnings growth cycle, interest rates, and government policy to remain broadly supportive of equities and other risk-asset markets. However, our analysis also suggests we should be prepared for an extended period of lower absolute investment returns—certainly, in our base case, much lower for U.S. stock and core bond market indexes than the last five to 10 years. (The S&P 500 has gained 17% annualized over the past 10 years, and core bonds are up 3% annualized.)

Absent significant further U.S. equity valuation expansion (higher price-to-earnings multiples), from already near-record-high levels, double-digit U.S. market annualized returns are extremely unlikely. Record-low bond yields and above-trend earnings growth (driven by mega-cap tech/internet leaders) have driven strong returns, but mathematically and economically, that is extremely unlikely if not impossible to repeat over the next five to 10 years, given where we are now starting from in terms of yields, profit margins, and earnings growth.

Nevertheless, in our medium-term “upside” scenario we estimate still-attractive mid-to-upper-single-digit returns for U.S. stocks. And in our base case, while their absolute returns are uninspiring, we expect U.S. stock returns to be attractive relative to core bonds. Thus, we are modestly overweight to stocks in our balanced portfolios.

Meanwhile, expected returns for non-U.S. equities—EM equities in particular—remain attractive. But as we experienced with EM stocks in the third quarter, equity investors should be prepared for a bumpy ride.

As always, thank you for your continued confidence and trust.

Best regards,

Retirement Plan Advisors

The Market Outlook is mailed quarterly to our clients and friends to share our perspective. Certain material in this work is proprietary to and copyrighted by Litman Gregory Analytics and is used by Retirement Plan Advisors with their permission. Reproduction or distribution of this material is prohibited and all rights are reserved.

RETIREMENT PLAN ADVISORS

www.retirementplanadvisors.com

105 West Adams Street, Suite 2175 | Chicago, IL 60603 | 312.701.1100

Investment Advisory Services offered through Retirement Plan Advisors, LLC, a Federally Registered Investment Adviser



Market Indicators

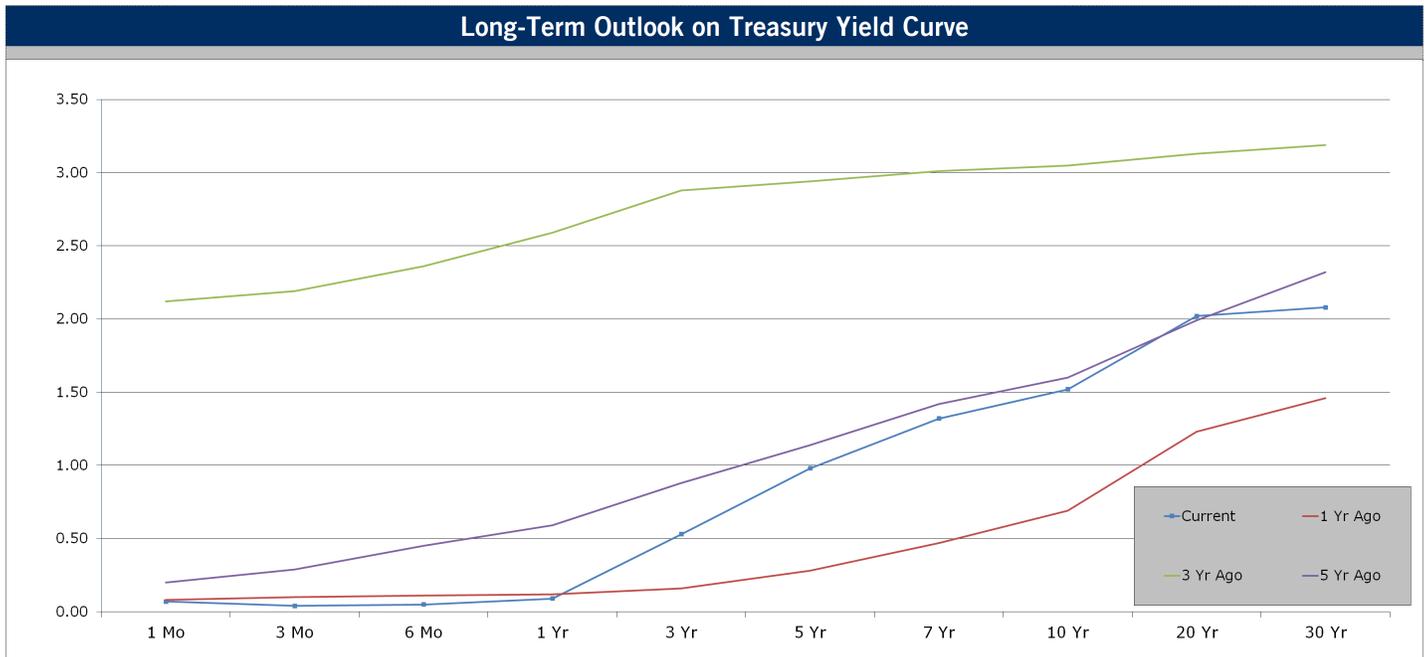
Third Quarter 2021

S&P Sectors	QTR	YTD	1Y	5Y
S&P Technology Select Sector TR USD	1.34	15.49	29.13	27.47
S&P Financial Select Sector TR USD	2.74	29.14	59.13	16.64
S&P Consumer Disc Select Sector TR USD	0.71	12.25	23.11	19.13
S&P Health Care Select Sector TR USD	1.43	13.45	22.56	14.15
S&P Industrial Select Sector TR USD	-4.23	11.48	28.96	13.15
S&P Cons Staples Select Sector TR USD	-0.98	3.95	10.35	8.33
S&P Energy Select Sector TR USD	-2.06	42.23	82.48	-1.39
S&P Utilities Select Sector TR USD	1.78	4.20	11.01	9.12
S&P Real Estate Select Sector TR USD	0.88	24.38	30.64	10.24
S&P Materials Select Sector TR USD	-3.47	10.54	26.48	12.90
S&P Telecom Select Industry TR USD	-6.06	13.84	43.58	9.25

Market Returns	QTR	YTD	1Y	5Y	10Y
S&P 500	0.58	15.92	30.00	16.90	16.63
Russell Mid Cap	-0.93	15.17	38.11	14.39	15.52
Russell 2000	-4.36	12.41	47.68	13.45	14.63
MSCI EAFE	-0.45	8.35	25.73	8.81	8.10
MSCI Emerging Markets	-8.09	-1.25	18.20	9.23	6.08
BBgBarc U.S. Agg Bond	0.05	-1.55	-0.90	2.94	3.01
High Yield	0.89	4.53	11.28	6.52	7.42

Value / Growth Returns	YTD			Previous Calendar Year		
	Large	Mid	Small	Large	Mid	Small
Value	15.31	21.01	23.86	1.36	3.73	0.44
Growth	16.44	10.09	14.75	33.47	22.77	19.60

Index Characteristics	LTM P/E	NTM P/E	Div Yld	Earn Yld
S&P 500	24.09	20.14	1.32	4.96%
Russell Mid Cap	20.50	18.94	1.07	5.28%
Russell 2000	15.91	15.26	0.92	6.55%
MSCI EAFE	15.42	14.86	2.30	6.73%
MSCI Emerging Markets	13.61	12.16	1.51	8.22%



Source: Morningstar