



Market Recap

Equities around the globe continued to surge in the second quarter. The U.S. and developed international markets led the way, with the S&P 500 Index gaining 8.5% and developed international stocks rising 5.7%. Emerging-market stocks trailed in terms of progress on the COVID-19 front and in turn rose by a more modest 4.9%.

Within the U.S. stock market, the rotation from growth to value stocks took a pause, with the Russell 1000 Growth Index gaining 11.9% versus a 5.1% rise for the Value index. Smaller-cap value stocks slightly outperformed their growth counterparts and have been the top-performing segment of the U.S. market this year.

In fixed-income markets, the 10-year Treasury rose as yields dipped below 1.50% in June, ending the quarter at 1.45%, down from 1.75% at the end of March, despite higher inflation readings during the quarter. This contributed to a solid 2.0% return for the core bond index. In fact, inflation fears were felt more strongly last quarter, and core bonds remain down 1.6% for the year as a result of the first quarter sell-off.

Investment Outlook

As COVID-19 vaccinations and immunity spread across the globe, we continue to expect a strong global economic recovery contributing to healthy corporate earnings growth. This should bode well for riskier but higher-returning asset classes over the near term (next 12 months) at least. Credit markets should benefit as well. While the Federal Reserve is now signaling it is moving closer to beginning to taper its quantitative easing asset purchases, monetary policy and interest rates should still remain accommodative for a while.

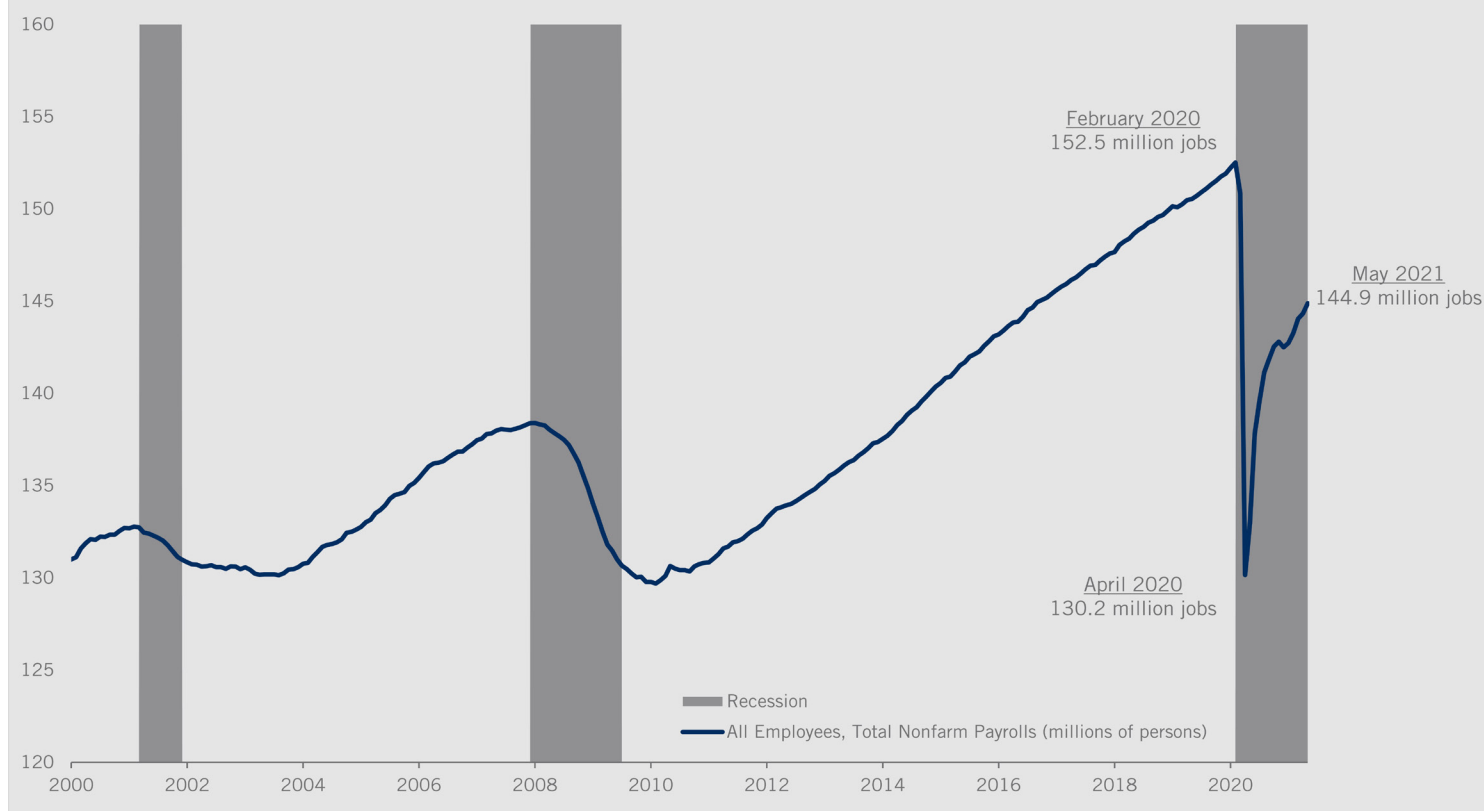
On the major question of whether recent signals are harbingers of a sustained period of meaningfully higher inflation, we believe it is too early to tell. But our current base assumption is that inflation does not get out of control. The U.S. economy still appears to have significant slack before aggregate demand would start overwhelming the economy's productive capacity (the supply side), leading to the economic "overheating" that could cause significant, sustained, and broad-based inflation.

The labor market is a key supply-side indicator. There were nearly 8 million fewer nonfarm jobs at the end of May compared to February 2020. Meanwhile, more than 9 million people are currently unemployed and potentially available to work immediately.

While there have been recent reports of businesses unable to hire enough workers, this looks to be driven by temporary factors related to COVID-19. As long as there is slack in the labor market, wage inflation is unlikely to surge. This means there is low risk of a wage-price spiral such as the United States experienced in the 1970s.

Meanwhile, consumer price index (CPI) inflation numbers have been surprisingly high, and longer-term CPI inflation expectations have increased from their pandemic lows. That said, they still remain well within their 20-year historical range and consistent with the Fed's long-term 2% core inflation objective.

Full Employment Remains a Long Way Off



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Digging deeper into the numbers reveals that some of the bigger drivers (like spiking used car prices and a sharp rebound in prices for travel and leisure services) are clearly driven by pandemic disruptions. In all, we think it is more likely that most of the recent sharp price increases will prove transitory, as current supply shortages catch up to demand as the pandemic recedes.

The path of fiscal policy in the United States is less certain, given the political dynamics and polarization. The expiration of the pandemic support programs will turn from a fiscal boost to a fiscal drag later this year and in 2022. But this should also lead to increased labor supply, mitigating wage inflation pressures.

With the likelihood of a U.S. recession very low—absent a severe external shock—we see low risk of a near-term bear market. Of course, 10%-plus stock market corrections can always occur. And as we move further into the U.S. earnings cycle, the odds of a typical mid-cycle market correction increase. But despite elevated S&P 500 valuations and a likely deceleration in S&P 500 earnings growth, we believe global equities have additional return potential in this cycle. More specifically, we continue to see superior shorter- to medium-term return prospects in developed international and emerging equity markets, where earnings have more room for positive surprises and valuations are more reasonable. As always, though, equity investors should be prepared for a bumpy ride.

Closing Thoughts

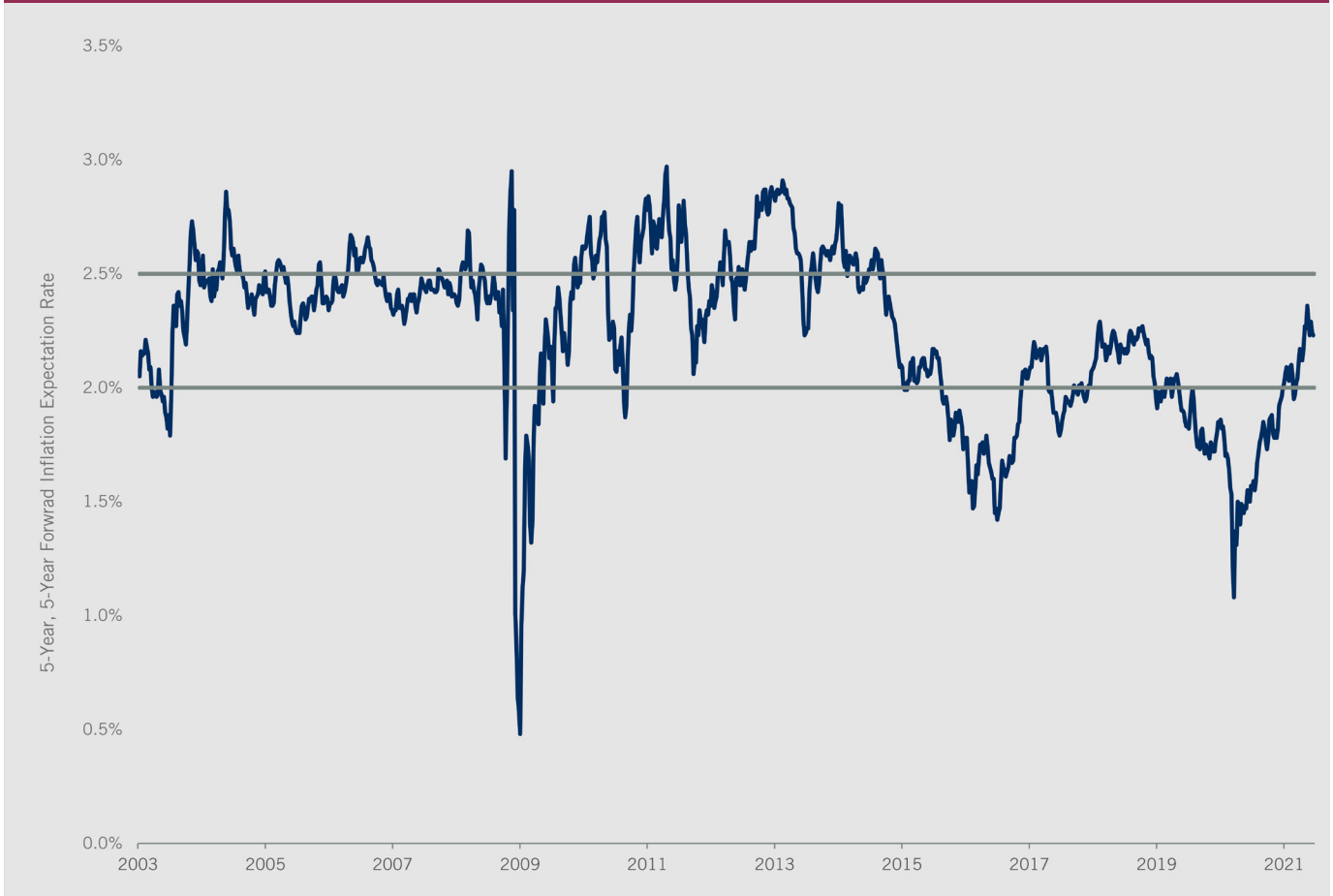
While our base case is positive, the range of possible outcomes is always wide, and these are far from ordinary times. But we acknowledge there are scenarios that could drive inflation to be higher and occur sooner than we expect. There could also be shorter-term deflationary shocks like more-dangerous COVID-19 variants or political unrest that lead to a market correction or worse.

While a sustained period of high inflation would be bad initially for most equities, over time many areas would likely do well, including emerging-market stocks. And in the event of a macro shock and deflationary pressure, we maintain meaningful positions in core bonds, which would help offset declines elsewhere.

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

Best regards,
Retirement Plan Advisors

Inflation Expectations Have Risen But Are Within Their Historical Range



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www.retirementplanadvisors.com

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

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Market Indicators

Second Quarter 2021

S&P Sectors

	QTR	YTD	1Y	5Y
S&P Technology Select Sector TR USD	11.56	13.96	42.65	29.74
S&P Financial Select Sector TR USD	8.36	25.69	61.77	17.05
S&P Consumer Disc Select Sector TR USD	6.50	11.46	40.93	19.65
S&P Health Care Select Sector TR USD	8.40	11.85	27.92	14.03
S&P Industrial Select Sector TR USD	4.48	16.40	51.45	15.20
S&P Cons Staples Select Sector TR USD	3.31	4.98	22.57	7.91
S&P Energy Select Sector TR USD	11.11	45.22	49.85	-0.17
S&P Utilities Select Sector TR USD	-0.41	2.38	15.77	7.42
S&P Real Estate Select Sector TR USD	13.09	23.30	31.99	9.58
S&P Materials Select Sector TR USD	4.96	14.51	48.65	14.51
S&P Telecom Select Industry TR USD	9.41	21.19	48.20	13.35

Market Returns

	QTR	YTD	1Y	5Y	10Y
S&P 500	8.55	15.25	40.79	17.65	14.84
Russell Mid Cap	7.50	16.25	49.80	15.62	13.23
Russell 2000	4.29	17.54	62.03	16.47	12.33
MSCI EAFE	5.17	8.83	32.35	10.28	5.89
MSCI Emerging Markets	5.05	7.45	40.90	13.03	4.28
BBgBarc U.S. Agg Bond	1.83	-1.60	-0.33	3.03	3.39
High Yield	2.74	3.62	15.37	7.48	6.66

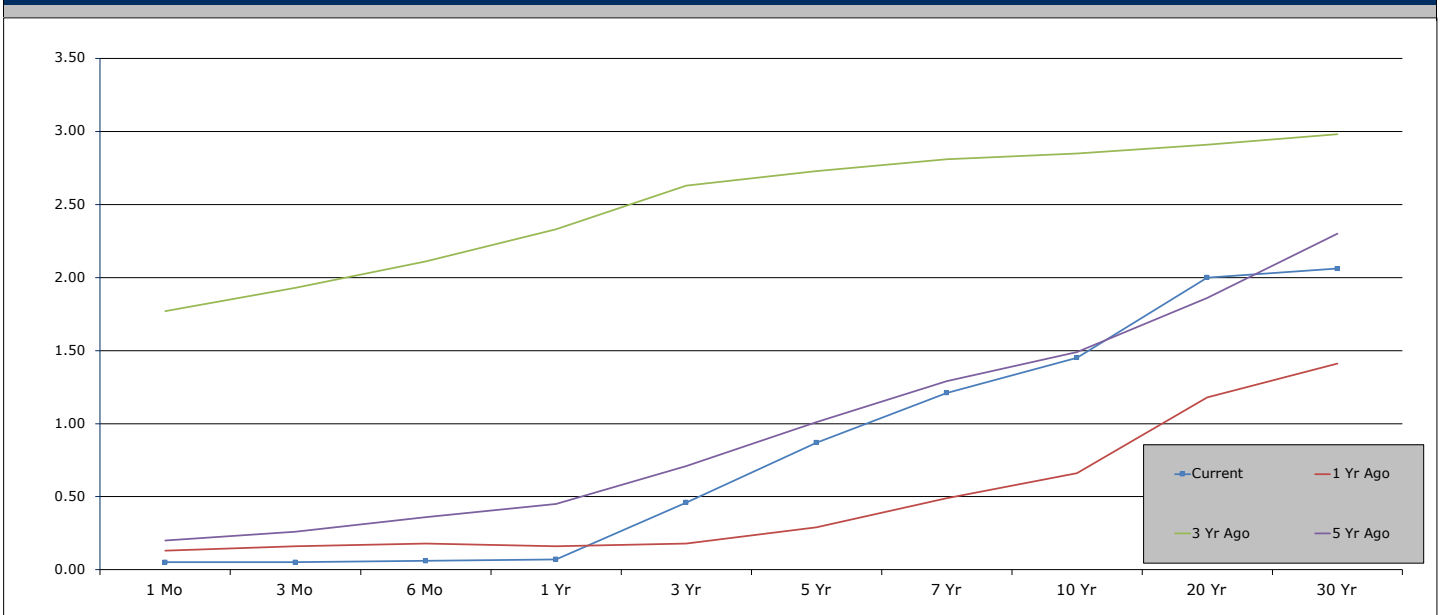
Value / Growth Returns

	YTD			Previous Calendar Year		
	Large	Mid	Small	Large	Mid	Small
Value	16.30	22.97	29.59	1.36	3.73	0.44
Growth	14.31	12.28	16.49	33.47	22.77	19.60

Index Characteristics

	LTM P/E	NTM P/E	Div Yld	Earn Yld
S&P 500	26.46	21.88	1.30	4.57%
Russell Mid Cap	23.44	20.78	1.00	4.81%
Russell 2000	17.83	16.11	0.83	6.21%
MSCI EAFE	20.24	16.40	2.28	6.10%
MSCI Emerging Markets	16.99	14.22	1.38	7.03%

Long-Term Outlook on Treasury Yield Curve



Source: Morningstar

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