

With apologies to the Dave Brubeck Quartet, here's our "Take Five"

Even casual fans of jazz – which we believe to be the great American art form – can easily recognize the opening cords to The Dave Brubeck Quartet's classic, "Take Five." Released in 1959 and penned by the quartet's alto saxophonist Paul Desmond, "Take Five" was the first jazz single to sell one million copies and is the biggest selling jazz single of all time. So, with apologies to the great Dave Brubeck and The Dave Brubeck Quartet, here is our "Take Five," or five things we think are worth thinking about as we move into the second half of 2020.

- 1. We are a ways away from November. We would advise against getting too caught up in Presidential (or Congressional) polling today. Regardless of the outcome of the election, we see the odds of a dramatic shift in fiscal policy at least near term as low. Said differently, fiscal policy will likely remain supportive of the economy for the foreseeable future
- 2. The big stock market rally is real and rationale. The policy response (monetary and fiscal), the market as a leading indicator, and now improving economic data all speak to that point
- **3. Deficits don't matter, at least for now.** The bond market is behaving itself and so is the US dollar. The fiscal policy response is appropriate

- and warranted given the demand destruction of early 2020. For now, investors have no problem with the pace and scale of government borrowing and spending
- 4. Don't fight the Federal Reserve. The Fed has been and will continue to be exceptionally supportive of risk assets and the real economy. Consider, the Fed has spent about \$100 billion out of \$2.6 trillion in capital allocated to help mitigate the impact of the coronavirus \$2.5 trillion is a tremendous amount of dry powder
- 5. Lean into the US and lean into growth. Clearly, the US isn't out of the woods yet on the coronavirus front, but we have the wherewithal and resources to take on the virus. The rest of the world probably won't start growing until we start growing. Finally, growth equities should continue to do well in an environment marked by modest economic growth and very low interest rates

We will circle back often to the election, the link between risk assets and the real economy, and monetary and fiscal policy over the coming months. In the meantime, we hope you all had a wonderful 4th of July!



Stocks, bonds, and commodities (7/3/2020)

Security name	Last	QTD chg	YTD chg	12mo chg
S&P 500	3130.01	0.96%		4.48%
MSCI AC World ex USA	269.91	1.85%		
MSCI EAFE	1807.66	1.52%		
MSCI EM	1023.48	2.85%		
Bloomberg Barclays US Agg	110.68	0.22%	4.80%	5.34%
Crude Oil WTI		2.67%		
Natural Gas	1.75	-0.06%	-20.05%	-23.58%

Treasury rates (7/3/2020)

	Price	Yield
2Y	99.30 / 99.3	
3Y	100.0 / 100.0	0.184
5Y	99.24 / 99.2	
7Y	99.31 / 100.0	
10Y	99.17 / 99.1	0.672
30Y	95.18 / 95.2	1.431

Weekly reports

	This week
	ISM Non-Manufac- turing
	Continuing Jobless Claims
	Last week
ı	• Chicago PMI 36.6
	• Unemployment Rate 11.1%

Brinker Capital Market Barometer

The COVID-19 pandemic remains the key driver for the economy, financial markets, and confidence. A powerful monetary and fiscal policy response has helped bridge the gap, and we are now seeing the economic data bottom as areas of the economy begin the slow process of reopening. We expect the equity market to remain range-bound in the near term as we wait for continued improvement in the COVID-19 data and as we assess the gradual reopening of the economy.

SHORT-TERM FACTORS (< 6 months) POSITIVE NEGATIVE Momentum has been broad and impressive Momentum Expect continued trading range until more clarity on economy reopening Trend Sentiment still leans bearish but not at extreme pessimism levels Investor sentiment Seasonality relatively neutral Seasonality **INTERMEDIATE-TERM FACTORS** (6-36 months) CHANGE NEGATIVE Very strong fiscal response; more debate expected on next round Fiscal policy Fed all in to support markets and economy; Global central banks taking action Monetary policy Inflation Global inflation low and inflation expectations continue to fall Treasury yields remain at low levels but stable; yield curve has normalized Interest rate environment Significant decline in 2Q due to lockdowns; starting to show signs of improvement Macroeconomic CEO confidence likely to remain weak due to virus and election uncertainty Business sentiment Consumer confidence dropped to levels last seen in 2011 Consumer sentiment Global revenues and earnings will be negatively impacted by COVID-19 in 2020 Corporate earnings Credit environment Credit environment continues to improve and Fed remains supportive LONG-TERM FACTORS (36+ months) CHANGE POSITIVE **NEGATIVE** Equity valuations above long-term averages but not a near-term driver Valuation Business cycle US recession expected given disruptions caused by COVID-19 Demographics Mixed - US and emerging markets positive but developed international negative

Source: Brinker Capital. Information is accurate as of June 2, 2020. 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. Brinker Capital Inc., a registered investment advisor. MSCI AC World ex US Growth: An index made up of approximately the top 50% of the MSCI AC World ex US Index as composite ranked by five growth rates. This is a common proxy used to represent the growth segment of the developed international market. MSCI EAFE Index: A market-capitalized weighted index representing developed international equity markets located in Europe, Australia, Asia and Far East (EAFE). S&P 500 Index: An index consisting of 500 stocks chosen for market size, liquidity and industry grouping, among other factors. The S&P 500 is designed to be a leading indicator of U.S. equities and is meant to reflect the risk/return characteristics of the large-cap universe. Companies included in the Index are selected by the S&P Index Committee, a team of analysts and economists at Standard & Poor's. Barclays US Aggregate Index: A market capitalization-weighed index, maintained by Barclays Capital, and is often used to represent investment grade bonds being traded in the US. MSCI Emerging Markets: a float-adjusted market capitalization index representing 13% of global market capitalization. Captures mid and large cap across more than two dozen emerging ma