

Before the Bell

An Ameriprise Investment Research Group Publication

October 17, 2024

Starting the Day

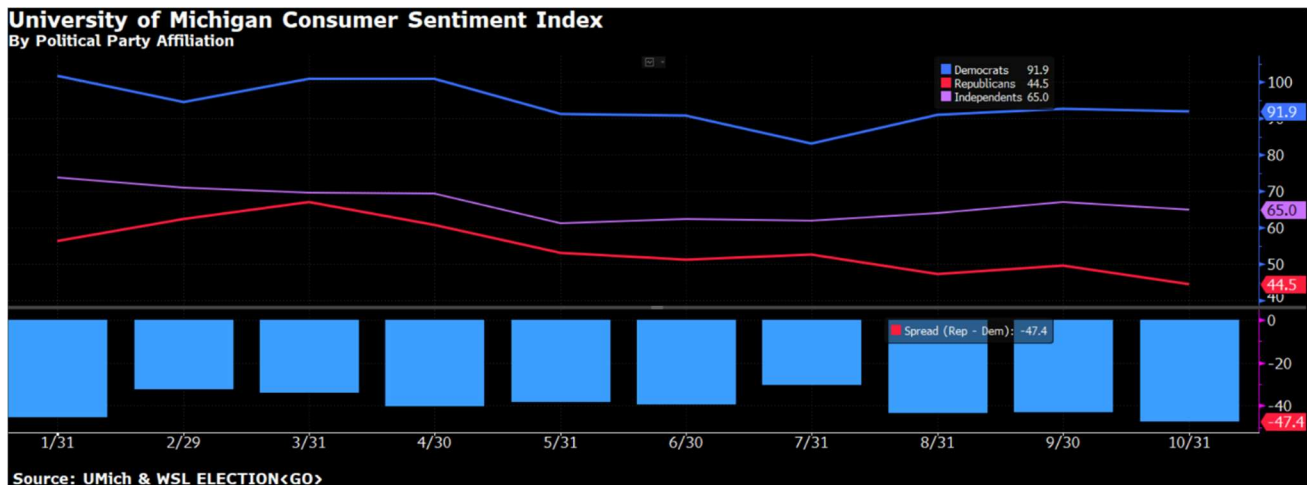
- U.S. futures are pointing to a higher open.
- European markets are trading higher at midday.
- Asian markets ended mixed.
- Are stocks starting to discount a Trump or Harris victory?
- ECB cuts rates by 25 basis points.
- 10-year Treasury yield at 4.03%.
- West Texas Intermediate (WTI) oil is trading at \$70.44.
- Gold is trading at \$2,702.70

Market Perspectives

Anthony Saglimbene, Chief Market Strategist

What's the market telling us about the election? The quick take on the market at the moment points to a stable/growing economy, recent bank earnings that suggest fundamental conditions across consumers/businesses remain sound, corporate profits that remain in a state of growth, strong investor optimism, and stocks at/near all-time highs.

By most market-related measures, "investors" are heading to the polls on November 5th, or in some states, they may have already cast their ballots in an environment that is healthy and strong. That said, large swaths of the voting population may entirely disagree with that statement or even see the economic backdrop/outlook as poor, depending on their political affiliation.

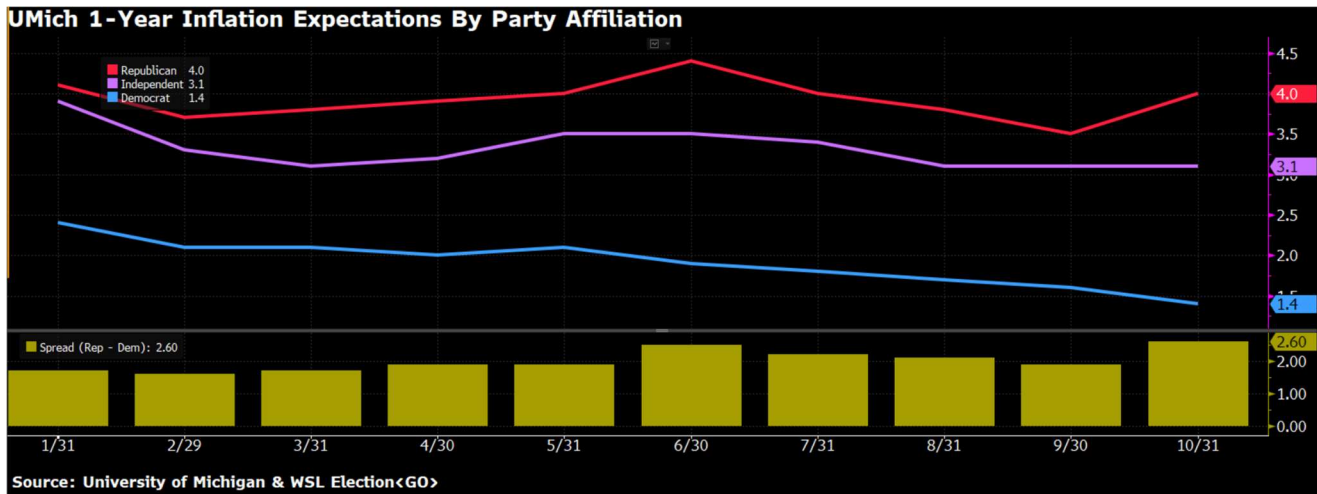


As the *Bloomberg* chart above shows, consumer sentiment is currently much more favorable among Democrats compared to Independents and Republicans. In fact, when measures of sentiment in the Michigan Consumer Sentiment Survey are broken out by political affiliation, sentiment among Republicans regarding the U.S. economy and their own personal situation has steadily deteriorated since March.

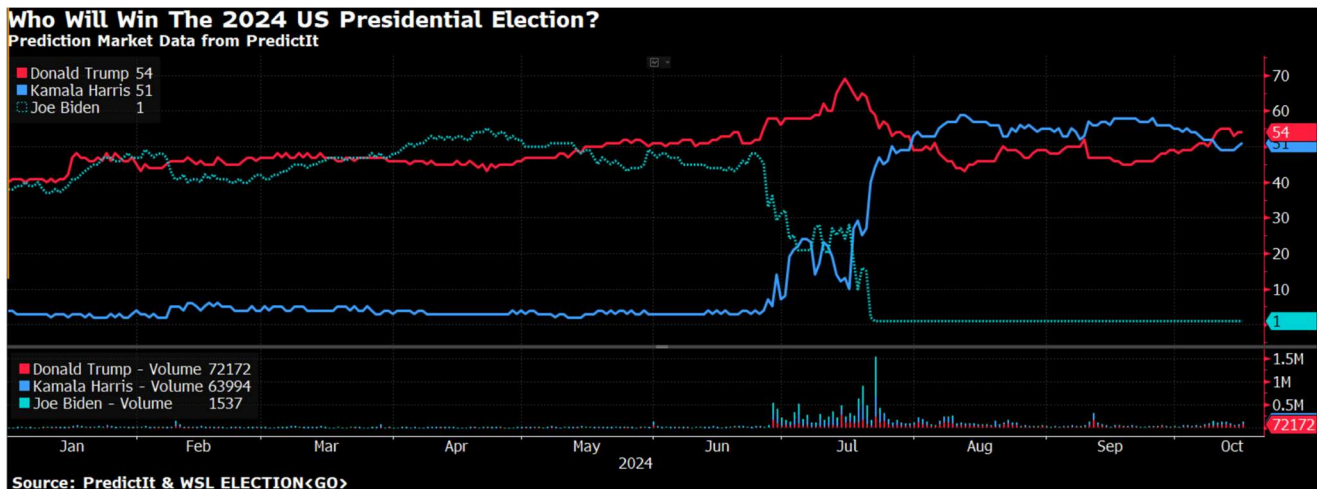
Taken a step further, Republicans also believe the Consumer Price Index (CPI) will rise over the next year, based on University of Michigan data and relative to Independents and Democrats. Notably, the *Bloomberg* chart below shows a stark difference

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between Republicans and Democrats when it comes to the inflation outlook, with recent data showing Republicans seeing inflation rising while Democrats believe inflation will fall below the 2.0% longer-term norm over the next twelve months. Interestingly, Independents continue to see a rather static environment for inflation over the next year.



Admittedly, attitudes about the economy and inflation can vary widely across consumers/electorate based on income level, region, wealth, and a host of other factors that have nothing to do with political affiliation. Yet, with less than three weeks to go before election day, Republicans and Democrats, as a whole, appear pretty far apart on how they see the state of the economy and inflation. Why is this important? Because most polls regarding the election show that the state of the economy is a key issue for voters.



Finally, as election polls continue to show a tight presidential race, particularly in battleground states, betting markets have started to break in favor of a presidential win for former President Trump over Vice President Harris. As the *Bloomberg* chart above shows, *PredictIt* odds (a prediction market that allows individuals to place real money bets on election outcomes) have steadily risen for a Trump victory on November 5th since around mid-September. Other prediction markets, including *Polymarket* and *Kalshi*, have seen a similar trend toward increasingly favoring a Trump victory.

All that said, prediction markets are small relative to the general electorate and are not a very good representation of the overall voting public, in our view. Notably, election polling and prediction markets are far from perfect forecasters, and each presents flaws that can influence or skew the data. PredictIt was established in 2014, Polymarket in 2020, and Kalshi in 2018, so each provides a relatively new/unproven way to look at/evaluate election forecasting. Interestingly, the prediction markets got the 2022 midterm elections wrong. These betting markets also tend to skew male, who, based on several polls, tend to favor Trump over Harris. However, at least from a market perspective, the prediction markets have seen a ramp higher in real money bets on a potential Trump victory as the election draws closer, which is worth taking note of as an investor. Given the wide audience of participants, diverse opinions, decentralized approach, and ability to reward participants monetarily for correctly predicting an outcome, we believe investors would be unwise to ignore this election information.

However, we would be remiss if we didn't mention another market indicator that could favor a White House victory for VP Harris and which counters what the prediction markets may be telling us about the election currently. A longstanding rule of thumb in the market suggests that if stocks are up in the weeks and months before election day, the incumbent party usually wins the White House. Under this view, the S&P 500 correctly predicted the outcome of the last 20 of 24 presidential elections when the Index was higher three months prior to election day, according to *Leuthold Group*. And under a similar methodology, using the Dow Jones Industrials Average, Leuthold found the Dow correctly predicted the last 22 of 24 presidential election winners. It only missed Dwight Eisenhower's 1956 reelection and Richard Nixon's 1968 victory over Hubert Humphrey. Over the previous three months, the S&P 500 is higher by over +3.0%, while the Dow is up over +4.0%. Obviously, this statistic is complicated by the fact Harris is not technically the incumbent.

At a broader stock level, it's hard to say if some of that prediction market momentum for Trump is carrying through into equity prices, though in our view, on the edges, it may. Areas like Financials, Energy, and small caps are leading the market higher in October and over recent weeks. These areas could benefit from less regulation and lower taxes under a second-term Trump administration and possibly increased Republican control in Congress. Of course, a divided government result may take some shine off these areas as well and if they continue to rally into election day. However, at the same time, strong bank earnings, normalizing economic conditions, and prospects for lower interest rates are likely adding a tailwind to these groups as well. In addition, a Harris victory, combined with divided government, could also be market positive, as status quo policies wouldn't change the rules of the road too much — which currently appears to be working for stocks at a broad macro level.

Notably, stock volatility has crept higher over recent weeks, which is within the historical norms leading into election day. However, that modest increase in stock volatility has also been accompanied by a steady upward trajectory in the major stock averages. Whether it is the market starting to discount election results (either for Trump or Harris), growing confidence in stable economic/profit conditions, or the combination of both is hard to quantify.

Bottom line: We believe investors should continue to count on a 'too-close-to-call' election result at the top of the ticket and divided government post-election. Results outside of this base case may cause some near-term market volatility as traders/investors attempt to discount what the results may mean for taxes, tariffs, sector opportunities/risks, and regulation. That said, fundamental conditions in the U.S. remain solid, and a well-diversified portfolio should help investors weather most if not all, outcomes that develop once election results are known.

U.S. Pre-market Indicators / Overnight International Market Activity

United States:

Here is a quick news rundown to start your morning:

- **Stocks are looking at a flattish open.** Stocks finished higher on Wednesday, but the S&P 500 Index stopped short of closing at another all-time high in the session. The Russell 2000 Index reached its highest level in roughly three years yesterday, while crude prices have come down this week, and Treasury yields have moved slightly lower. This morning, September retail sales are on deck and could show some effects from Hurricane Helene. However, heading into the report, some have played down the weather impact.
- **Earnings Update:** With roughly 12% of S&P 500 third quarter reports complete, blended earnings per share (EPS) growth is higher by +2.8% year-over-year on revenue growth of +4.5%.

Europe:

The European Central Bank (ECB) is expected to cut its policy rate by 25 basis points today for the second consecutive meeting and the first back-to-back rate cut in 13 years. Since the September meeting, inflation has moved below the ECB's +2.0% target for the first time since June, and economic activity across the Eurozone has slowed. ECB President Christine Lagarde previously stated inflation could edge lower in September, but there was still the risk that it could turn higher by year-end. Investors will be looking for potential changes in policy language today and clues in Lagarde's press conference that would confirm or refute another rate cut in December, and possibly as big as 50 basis points.

Asia-Pacific:

Stocks ended mixed after investors continued to be underwhelmed by China's fiscal support announcements. Updated looks at China's Q3 GDP and September economic activity tomorrow are expected to also underwhelm.

WORLD CAPITAL MARKETS

10/17/2024

As of: 8:30 AM ET

Americas	% chg.	% YTD	Value	Europe (Intra-day)	% chg.	%YTD	Value	Asia/Pacific (Last Night)	% chg.	%YTD	Value
S&P 500	0.5%	23.8%	5,842.5	DISTOXX 50 (Europe)	0.9%	12.8%	4,951.7	Nikkei 225 (Japan)	-0.7%	18.1%	38,911.2
Dow Jones	0.8%	16.0%	43,077.7	FTSE 100 (U.K.)	0.4%	11.6%	8,363.3	Hang Seng (Hong Kong)	-1.0%	22.8%	20,079.1
NASDAQ Composite	0.3%	23.1%	18,367.1	DAX Index (Germany)	0.8%	16.9%	19,584.4	Korea Kospi 100	0.0%	-0.7%	2,609.3
Russell 2000	1.6%	14.0%	2,286.7	CAC 40 (France)	1.3%	3.6%	7,586.8	Singapore STI	1.0%	17.4%	3,625.3
Brazil Bovespa	0.5%	-1.8%	131,750	FTSE MIB (Italy)	1.1%	15.4%	35,027.1	Shanghai Comp. (China)	-1.0%	6.5%	3,169.4
S&P/TSX Comp. (Canada)	0.5%	20.1%	24,561.2	IBEX 35 (Spain)	0.1%	23.2%	12,007.5	Bombay Sensex (India)	-0.6%	13.4%	81,006.6
Russell 3000	0.5%	22.6%	3,333.4	MOEX Index (Russia)	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#N/A N/A	S&P/ASX 200 (Australia)	0.9%	14.7%	8,355.9
Global	% chg.	% YTD	Value	Developed International	% chg.	%YTD	Value	Emerging International	% chg.	%YTD	Value
MSCI All-Country World Idx	0.1%	19.2%	852.2	MSCI EAFE	-0.7%	10.1%	2,393.5	MSCI Emerging Mkts	-0.5%	14.5%	1,144.0

Note: International market returns shown on a local currency basis. The equity Index data shown above is on a **total return** basis, inclusive of dividends.

S&P 500 Sectors	% chg.	% YTD	Value	Equity Income Indices	% chg.	% YTD	Value	Commodities	% chg.	% YTD	Value
Communication Services	-0.4%	29.1%	315.0	JPM Alerian MLP Index	0.5%	13.2%	287.8	Futures & Spot (Intra-day)			
Consumer Discretionary	0.3%	12.7%	1,588.6	FTSE NAREIT Comp. TR	1.1%	14.4%	27,358.9	CRB Raw Industrials	0.2%	1.8%	553.3
Consumer Staples	-0.2%	18.2%	883.4	DJ US Select Dividend	1.1%	20.6%	3,620.9	NYMEX WTI Crude (p/bbl.)	0.2%	-1.5%	70.5
Energy	0.4%	11.3%	694.7	DJ Global Select Dividend	0.1%	13.7%	239.7	ICE Brent Crude (p/bbl.)	0.2%	-3.5%	74.4
Financials	1.2%	27.7%	789.4	S&P Div. Aristocrats	0.6%	15.2%	4,922.8	NYMEX Nat Gas (mmbtu)	0.2%	-5.7%	2.4
Health Care	0.3%	13.8%	1,786.6					Spot Gold (troy oz.)	0.4%	30.2%	2,685.1
Industrials	0.8%	23.4%	1,177.2	Bond Indices	% chg.	% YTD	Value	Spot Silver (troy oz.)	0.4%	33.7%	31.8
Materials	0.8%	15.3%	613.4	Barclays US Agg. Bond	0.1%	3.4%	2,235.8	LME Copper (per ton)	0.3%	11.3%	9,418.8
Real Estate	1.0%	14.4%	280.4	Barclays HY Bond	0.1%	7.9%	2,675.3	LME Aluminum (per ton)	0.3%	8.6%	2,547.5
Technology	0.4%	32.8%	4,486.3					CBOT Corn (cents p/bushel)	-0.6%	-20.1%	402.5
Utilities	2.0%	33.0%	417.7					CBOT Wheat (cents p/bushel)	-0.5%	-13.0%	582.0
Foreign Exchange (Intra-day)	% chg.	% YTD	Value		% chg.	% YTD	Value		% chg.	% YTD	Value
Euro (€/€)	0.0%	-1.6%	1.09	Japanese Yen (\$/¥)	0.1%	-5.7%	149.54	Canadian Dollar (\$/C\$)	-0.2%	-3.9%	1.38
British Pound (£/\$)	0.2%	2.2%	1.30	Australian Dollar (A\$/S)	0.5%	-1.7%	0.67	Swiss Franc (\$/CHF)	0.2%	-2.5%	0.86

Data/Price Source: Bloomberg. Equity Index data is total return, inclusive of dividends, where applicable.

Ameriprise Global Asset Allocation Committee (GAAC)

U.S. Equity Sector - Tactical Views

S&P 500 Index Weight	GAAC Tactical View	GAAC Tactical Overlay	GAAC Recommended Weight	S&P 500 Index Weight	GAAC Tactical View	GAAC Tactical Overlay	GAAC Recommended Weight
Consumer Staples	Overweight	2.0%	7.8%	Industrials	Equalweight	-	8.1%
Information Technology	Equalweight	-	32.5%	Energy	Equalweight	-	3.6%
Financials	Equalweight	-	12.3%	Utilities	Equalweight	-	2.3%
Health Care	Equalweight	-	11.7%	Materials	Equalweight	-	2.2%
Communication Services	Equalweight	-	9.4%	Real Estate	Equalweight	-	2.1%
				Consumer Discretionary	Underweight	-2.0%	8.4%

As of: June 30, 2024

Index weightings represent the respective market capitalization of each sector in the S&P 500 as of 6/30/2024. The GAAC Tactical Overlay, as well as Recommended Tactical Weights, is derived from the Ameriprise Global Asset Allocation Committee (GAAC). Views are expressed relative to the Index and are provided to represent investment conviction in each region. Tactical Allocations are designed to augment Index returns over a 6-12 month time horizon. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Global Equity Regions - Tactical Views

MSCI All-Country World Index Weight	GAAC Tactical View	GAAC Tactical Overlay	GAAC Recommended Weight	MSCI All-Country World Index Weight	GAAC Tactical View	GAAC Tactical Overlay	GAAC Recommended Weight
United States	Overweight	2.1%	65.7%	Latin America	Equalweight	-	0.8%
Europe ex U.K.	Overweight	2.0%	14.8%	Asia-Pacific ex Japan	Underweight	-3.0%	7.6%
Japan	Overweight	1.0%	6.1%	Canada	Underweight	-1.0%	1.7%
United Kingdom	Equalweight	-	3.3%	Middle East / Africa	Underweight	-1.1%	0.0%

as of: June 30, 2024

Index weightings are based on the regional market capitalizations of the MSCI All-Country World Index as of 06/30/2024. The GAAC Tactical Overlay, as well as the Recommended Tactical Weights, are derived from the Ameriprise Global Asset Allocation Committee (GAAC). Views are expressed relative to the Index and are provided to represent investment conviction in each region. Tactical Allocations are designed to augment Index returns over a 6-12 month time horizon. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Economic News and Views:

Russell T. Price, CFA – Chief Economist

Releases for Thursday October 17, 2024

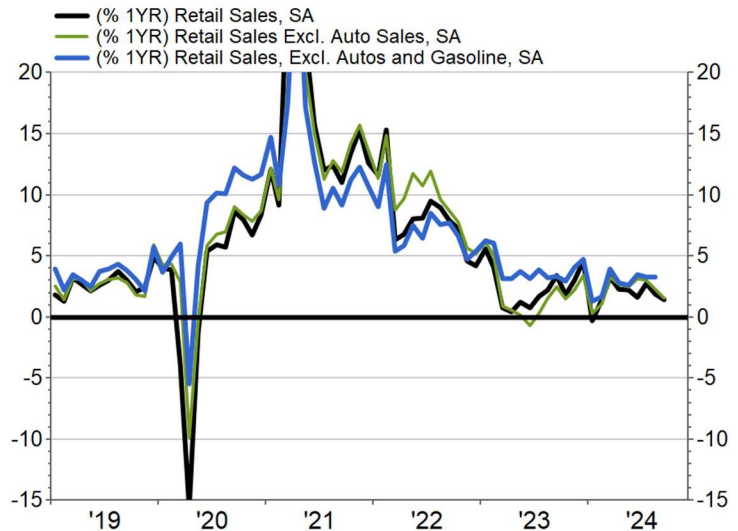
All times Eastern. Consensus estimates via Bloomberg

Time	Period	Release	Consensus Est.	Actual	Prior	Revised to
8:30 AM	Oct. 12	Initial Jobless Claims	250k	241k	258k	
8:30 AM	Oct. 5	Continuing Claims	1890k	1867k	1861k	
8:30 AM	SEP	Retail Sales (MoM)	+0.3%	+0.4%	+0.1%	
8:30 AM	SEP	Retail Sales Ex. Autos (MoM)	+0.2%	+0.5%	+0.1%	+0.2%
8:30 AM	SEP	Retail Sales Ex. Autos & Gas (MoM)	+0.3%	+0.7%	+0.2%	+0.3%
9:15 AM	SEP	Industrial Production Index	-0.2%		+0.8%	
9:15 AM	SEP	Capacity Utilization	77.8%		78.0%	
9:15 AM	SEP	Manufacturing Output	-0.2%		+0.9%	
10:00 AM	OCT	NAHB Housing Market Index	42		41	

Commentary:

- Retail sales for the month of September were solidly stronger than expected**, as reported by the Commerce Department this morning. The headline rate was solid but stripping out flat auto sales and a decline in gasoline sales (due to lower gas prices) and sales were shown to have been a strong 0.7% higher m/m.
- On a year-over-year basis, total retail sales were a modest 1.7% higher while sales excluding autos and gasoline were 3.7% higher. On a 3-month annualized basis, however, sales are seen as strengthening. Total retail sales were 5.3% higher on the basis while sales ex-autos and gas were a strong 6.4% higher.
- Aside from lower gasoline sales (-1.6% m/m), electronics sales were also down 3.3% m/m and furniture sales were down 1.4%. On the positive side, clothing sales were up 1.5%, sales at eating and drinking establishments were also up a solid 1.0% on the month and health-related store saw a 1.1% gain.
- The chart at right is sourced from FactSet and HAS been updated to reflect today's release.*

U.S. Retail Sales (yr/yr % change)



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Ameriprise Economic Projections											
Forecast:	Full-year				Quarterly						
	Actual	Actual	Est.	Est.	Actual	Actual	Actual	Est.	Est.	Est.	Est.
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>Q4-2023</u>	<u>Q1-2024</u>	<u>Q2-2024</u>	<u>Q3-2024</u>	<u>Q4-2024</u>	<u>Q1-2025</u>	<u>Q2-2025</u>
Real GDP (annualized)	2.5%	2.9%	2.7%	1.8%	3.2%	1.6%	3.0%	2.7%	1.9%	1.8%	2.0%
Unemployment Rate	3.6%	3.7%	4.4%	4.2%	3.7%	3.8%	4.1%	4.1%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%
CPI (YoY)	8.0%	3.4%	2.4%	2.0%	3.4%	3.5%	3.0%	2.4%	2.3%	2.0%	2.0%
Core PCE (YoY)	5.2%	2.9%	2.4%	2.0%	2.9%	2.8%	2.6%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%

Sources: Historical data via FactSet. Estimates (Est.) via American Enterprise Investment Services Inc.

YoY = Year-over-year, Unemployment numbers are period ending. GDP: Gross Domestic Product; CPI: Consumer Price Index

PCE: Personal Consumption Expenditures Price Index. Core excludes food and energy.

All estimates other than GDP are period ending.

Last Updated: October 14, 2024

Ameriprise Global Asset Allocation Committee Targets and Views

Targets			
	Favorable Scenario	Base-Case Scenario	Adverse Scenario
2024 Year-end Targets:			
S&P 500 Index:	5,900	5,750	5,000
10-Year U.S. Treasury Yield:	4.00%	3.75%	3.00%
Fed Funds Target Range:	4.50% to 4.75%	4.75% to 5.00%	4.25% to 4.50%

Estimates (Est.) via American Enterprise Investment Services Inc.

Please see latest *Quarterly Capital Market Digest* for more information.

Last Updated: July 8, 2024

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Ameriprise Global Asset Allocation Committee Tactical Asset Class Views

As of 6/30/24

	Overweight	Equalweight	Underweight
Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. Large Cap Growth Developed Foreign Equity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. Large Cap Value U.S. Mid Cap Value U.S. Mid Cap Growth U.S. Small Cap Value U.S. Small Cap Growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emerging Foreign Equity
S&P 500 Sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumer Staples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication Services Energy Financials Health Care Industrials Information Technology Materials Real Estate Utilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumer Discretionary
Global Equity Regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Europe ex U.K. Japan United States 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Latin America United Kingdom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asia-Pacific ex Japan Canada Middle East / Africa
Fixed Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. Government U.S. Inv. Grd Corporate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed Foreign Bond 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emerging Foreign Bond High Yield Bond
Alternatives		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Real Assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative Strategies
Cash		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash 	

Note: Our Tactical Allocations are designed to augment a Strategic portfolio over a 6-12-month time horizon. **Asset Allocation and diversification do not ensure or guarantee better performance and do not eliminate the risk of investment losses. Investors should note that rising interest rates could have a detrimental effect on bond prices. Please consult with your financial advisor.** Cash generally refers to assets, securities and/or products low in risk and highly liquid. For asset allocation purposes, instruments can include Treasury bills, certificates of deposit, money market funds and high quality bonds whose maturities are less than 3 months. Outside of asset allocation purposes, cash investments can also include illiquid cash held in a mutual fund or pledged as collateral for derivatives. You can only access this cash by redeeming the fund using it, subject to fees or time constraints associated with redemptions.

As of June 30, 2024

Major Market Indices	Rolling Returns			
	Q2'24	1-year	3-years	5-years
Russell 3000 [®] Index (U.S. Equity)	3.22%	23.13%	8.05%	14.14%
MSCI ACWI Ex USA Index – net (Foreign Equity)	0.96%	11.62%	0.46%	5.55%
Bloomberg U.S. Universal Bond Index (Fixed Income)	0.19%	3.47%	-2.68%	0.11%
Wilshire Liquid Alternative Index (Alternatives)	0.49%	7.30%	1.37%	2.75%
FTSE Three-Month Treasury Bill Index (Cash)	1.37%	5.64%	3.17%	2.22%

Past performance is not a guarantee of future performance. Performance calculations use FactSet data and are as of Date.

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The Ameriprise Investment Research Group

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Jeffrey R. Lindell, CFA
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Andrew S. Murphy, CFA
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Jon Kyle Cartwright
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Stephen Tufo
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Sr Manager

Shringarika Saxena
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Karan Prakash
Technical Lead - Quality Engineering

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As of September 30, 2024

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Risk Factors

Alternative investments involve substantial risks and are more volatile than traditional investments, making them more suitable for investors with an above-average tolerance for risk.

Corporate Bonds are debt instruments issued by a private corporation. Non-Investment grade securities, commonly known as “high-yield” or “junk” bonds, are historically subject to greater risk of default, including the loss of principal and interest, than higher-rated bonds, which may result in greater price volatility than experienced with a higher-rated issue.

Investing in **derivatives** is a specialized activity that involves special risks that subject the fund to significant loss potential, including when used as leverage, and may result in greater fluctuation in fund value.

Diversification and **Asset Allocation** do not assure a profit or protect against loss.

Dividend and interest payments are not guaranteed. The amount of dividend payment, if any, can vary over time and issuers may reduce or eliminate dividends paid on securities in the event of a recession or adverse event affecting a specific industry or issuer. Should a company be unable to pay interest on a timely basis a default may occur and interruption or reduction of interest and principal occur. Investments in a narrowly focused sector may exhibit higher volatility than investments with broader objectives and is subject to market risk and economic risk.

There are risks associated with **fixed-income investments**, including bond funds, such as credit risk, interest rate risk, and prepayment and extension risk. In

general, bond prices rise when interest rates fall and vice versa. This effect is usually more pronounced for longer-term securities.

Growth securities, at times, may not perform as well as value securities or the stock market in general and may be out of favor with investors.

Income Risk: We note that dividends are declared solely at the discretion of the companies' boards of directors. Dividend cuts or eliminations will likely negatively impact underlying company valuations. Published dividend yields are calculated before fees and taxes. Dividends paid by foreign companies to ADR holders may be subject to a withholding tax which could adversely affect the realized dividend yield. In certain circumstances, investors in ADR shares have the option to receive dividends in the form of cash payments, rights shares or ADR shares. Each form of dividend payment will have different tax consequences and therefore generate a different yield. In some instances, ADR holders are eligible to reclaim a portion of the withholding tax.

International investing involves certain risks and volatility due to potential political, economic currency instabilities and different financial and accounting standards. Risks are enhanced for **emerging market** issuers.

Interest payments on **inflation-protected securities** may be more volatile than interest payments on ordinary bonds. In periods of deflation, these securities may provide no income.

Market Risk: Model portfolios and markets in general could sustain significant volatility due to several factors. As we have seen recently, both economic and geopolitical issues could have a material impact on this model portfolio and the equity market as a whole.

The **mutual funds** and **ETFs** included in this report are subject to specific risk factors, generally the same as those of the underlying securities and may result in a loss of the principal amount invested.

Non-investment-grade (high-yield or junk) securities present greater price volatility and more risk to principal and income than higher rated securities.

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Security Recommendation Risk: The research team may not be successful in selecting securities that collectively perform better than the benchmark. When viewing return comparisons investors should keep in mind the following information. Our model portfolio generally maintains less than 50 securities, whereas benchmark indices contain several times that amount. The benchmark index is market capitalization weighted, providing greater weight to the larger company movements, whereas our model portfolio is designed to be equally dollar weighted. Furthermore, the model portfolio may deviate significantly, at times, from the sector allocation of the benchmark due to our interpretation of economic conditions and market factors as well as our security selection process.

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Investments in **small- and mid-capitalization companies** involve greater risks and volatility than investments in larger, more established companies.

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