GLOBAL PORTFOLIO STRATEGY

LPL Research

NOVEMBER 2021

NOVEMBER HISTORICALLY A STRONG MONTH FOR STOCKS

LPL RESEARCH'S MONTHLY MARKET OUTLOOK

Key changes from October's report:

- Downgraded energy and crude oil views from positive to neutral
- Upgraded real estate view from neutral to positive

Stocks just finished a very strong October with the S&P 500 Index gaining 7% including dividends, begging the question whether gains for the market's historically strong fourth quarter have been pulled forward. Perhaps some were, but we believe prospects for a pickup in economic growth, better-than-expected earnings, and potentially more benign tax increases than expected will help stocks deliver additional gains through year-end. Our year-end 2021 S&P 500 fair value target range remains 4,650—4,700, based on a price-to-earnings ratio (PE) of 21.5 and our 2022 earnings per share (EPS) estimate of $218. Primary risks include unexpected COVID-19 spread, prolonged supply chain disruptions, elevated inflation, higher interest rates, and geopolitics.

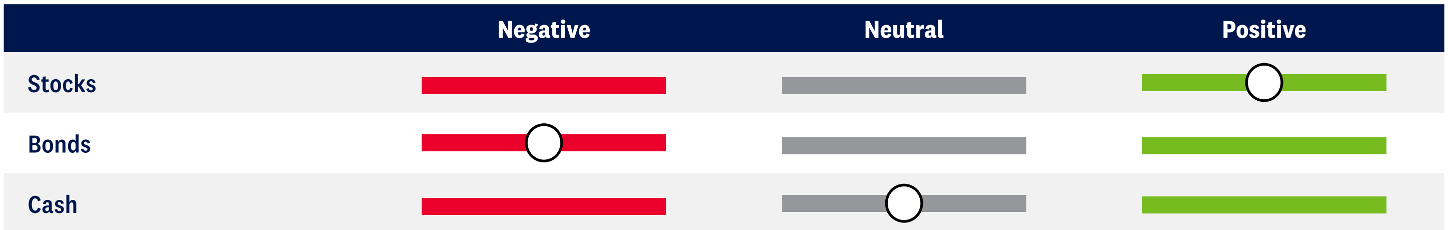
LPL Research continues to believe that tactical investors should tilt portfolios in favor of stocks over bonds relative to their respective targets. Modestly rising interest rates and tight credit spreads reflect a healthy and improving economy, but should add pressure to fixed income returns in the near-term. Meanwhile, a favorable part of the calendar and falling COVID-19 cases may set up a potentially bullish environment for stocks through year-end.

INVESTMENT TAKEAWAYS:

- We favor stocks over bonds based on our expectation for strong economic growth through year-end, potentially better-than-expected earnings, and still low interest rates.
- We expect cyclical value stocks to outperform their growth counterparts near-term as economic growth picks up.
- After oil's recent rally and strong performance by energy stocks, we see less upside and are taking our view down to neutral. We continue to favor financials, industrials, and materials.
- Our positive views of small and mid caps are supported by the early-stage bull market and economic expansion, strong earnings, and healthy merger and acquisition environment.
- China's slowdown amid its regulatory crackdown supports our cautious view of emerging markets (EM).
- We continue to recommend a slight underweight allocation to fixed income. Although we've seen a move slightly higher in yields recently, reduction of Federal Reserve (Fed) policy support and a strengthening global recovery may push yields still higher over the course of the year. Higher rates may put some pressure on bond returns.
- We favor a blend of high-quality intermediate bonds that is underweight U.S. Treasuries with an emphasis on short-to-intermediate maturities and sector weightings tilted toward mortgage-backed securities (MBS).

BROAD ASSET CLASS VIEWS

LPL Research's Views on Stocks, Bonds, and Cash



OUR ASSET CLASS & SECTOR CHOICES

Equity Asset Classes	Equity Sectors	Fixed Income	Alternative Asset Classes
▪ U.S. Value ▪ U.S. Mid Caps ▪ U.S. Small Caps	▪ Financials ▪ Industrials ▪ Materials	▪ Mortgage-Backed Securities	▪ Event Driven

2021 MARKET FORECASTS

Higher Earnings Support Further Gains for Stocks

	Previous	Current (No Changes)
10-Year U.S. Treasury Yield	1.5%-1.75%	1.5%-1.75%*
S&P 500 Index Earnings per Share	$205	$205
S&P 500 Index Fair Value	4,650-4,700	4,650-4,700**

Source: LPL Research, FactSet, Bloomberg

All indexes are unmanaged and cannot be invested into directly. The economic forecasts may not develop as predicted.

*As noted in our Weekly Market Commentary on September 20, 2021, our year-end 2021 forecast for the U.S. 10-year Treasury yield is 1.5%-1.75%. The lowered forecast reflects low interest rates outside the U.S. and our expectations for slower economic growth near-term.

**As noted in our Weekly Market Commentary on August 16, 2021, our year-end 2021 fair-value target range for the S&P 500 of 4,650–4,700 is based on a price-to-earnings ratio (PE) of 21.5 and our revised S&P 500 earnings per share (EPS) forecast of $218 in 2022.

2021 ECONOMIC FORECASTS

Solid U.S. Growth Expected Despite Soft Third Quarter

	Previous	Current (No Changes)
United States	5.75% to 6.25%	5.75% to 6.25%
Developed ex-U.S.	3.75% to 4.25%	3.75% to 4.25%
Emerging Markets	5.5% to 6%	5.5% to 6%
Global	5.5% to 6%	5.5% to 6%

Source: LPL Research, Bloomberg

The economic forecasts may not develop as predicted.

All data, views, and forecasts herein are as of 10/29/21.

LPL RESEARCH STRATEGIC AND TACTICAL ASSET ALLOCATION COMMITTEE

LPL Research Tactical Asset Allocation as of 11/01/2021

INVESTING STYLE

	Aggressive Growth			Growth			Growth with Income			Income with Moderate Growth			Income with Capital Preservation		
	TAA	Benchmark	Difference	TAA	Benchmark	Difference	TAA	Benchmark	Difference	TAA	Benchmark	Difference	TAA	Benchmark	Difference
STOCKS	98.0%	95.0%	3.0%	83.0%	80.0%	3.0%	63.0%	60.0%	3.0%	43.0%	40.0%	3.0%	23.0%	20.0%	3.0%
U.S. EQUITY	82.3%	76.0%	6.3%	69.7%	64.0%	5.7%	52.9%	48.0%	4.9%	36.1%	32.0%	4.1%	18.4%	16.0%	2.4%
Large Value	12.8%	10.9%	1.8%	10.9%	9.2%	1.7%	8.4%	6.9%	1.5%	5.8%	4.6%	1.2%	3.0%	2.3%	0.7%
Large Blend	19.5%	18.4%	1.0%	16.4%	15.5%	0.9%	12.4%	11.6%	0.8%	8.4%	7.8%	0.7%	4.2%	3.9%	0.4%
Large Growth	18.5%	18.6%	-0.1%	15.4%	15.6%	-0.2%	11.5%	11.7%	-0.2%	7.8%	7.8%	0.0%	3.8%	3.9%	-0.1%
Small/Mid Value	10.8%	9.0%	1.8%	9.3%	7.6%	1.7%	7.2%	5.7%	1.5%	5.0%	3.8%	1.2%	2.6%	1.9%	0.7%
Small/Mid Blend	13.5%	12.0%	1.5%	11.5%	10.1%	1.4%	8.8%	7.6%	1.2%	6.0%	5.1%	1.0%	3.1%	2.5%	0.6%
Small/Mid Growth	7.3%	7.1%	0.3%	6.2%	6.0%	0.2%	4.7%	4.5%	0.2%	3.2%	3.0%	0.2%	1.6%	1.5%	0.1%
INTERNATIONAL EQUITY	15.7%	19.0%	-3.3%	13.3%	16.0%	-2.7%	10.1%	12.0%	-1.9%	6.9%	8.0%	-1.1%	4.6%	4.0%	0.6%
Developed (EAFE)	12.4%	12.0%	0.4%	10.4%	10.0%	0.4%	8.4%	8.0%	0.4%	5.4%	5.0%	0.4%	4.6%	4.0%	0.6%
Emerging Markets	3.3%	7.0%	-3.7%	2.9%	6.0%	-3.1%	1.7%	4.0%	-2.3%	1.5%	3.0%	-1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
BONDS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.0%	15.0%	0.0%	35.0%	35.0%	0.0%	55.0%	53.0%	2.0%	75.0%	70.0%	5.0%
U.S. CORE	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.4%	15.0%	-0.6%	33.6%	35.0%	-1.4%	52.8%	53.0%	-0.2%	72.0%	70.0%	2.0%
Treasuries	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	6.6%	-1.0%	13.0%	15.4%	-2.4%	20.5%	23.3%	-2.8%	27.9%	30.8%	-2.9%
MBS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	4.5%	0.9%	12.5%	10.5%	2.0%	19.6%	15.8%	3.8%	26.8%	20.9%	5.8%
IG Corporates	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	3.9%	-0.5%	8.1%	9.2%	-1.1%	12.7%	13.9%	-1.2%	17.3%	18.3%	-1.0%
NON-CORE	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	1.4%	0.0%	1.4%	2.2%	0.0%	2.2%	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%
TIPS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
International	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Preferred	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
High-Yield Corporates	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bank Loans	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	1.4%	0.0%	1.4%	2.2%	0.0%	2.2%	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%
Emerging Markets	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
CASH	2.0%	5.0%	-3.0%	2.0%	5.0%	-3.0%	2.0%	5.0%	-3.0%	2.0%	7.0%	-5.0%	2.0%	10.0%	-8.0%

For investors who have their own benchmarks, we would recommend emphasizing underweights or overweights relative to the individual benchmark at the most similar overall risk level.

Equity benchmark style box allocations are based on look-through analysis of the domestic equity indexes used in our benchmark. While the indexes stay constant, style box allocations may drift over time.

Bond benchmark sector allocations are based on a look-through analysis of the major sector components of the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index.

Treasuries include other government related debt. MBS includes other securitized debt.

Abbreviations: TAA - tactical asset allocation; MBS - mortgage-backed securities; IG corporates - investment-grade corporates; TIPS - Treasury inflation-protected securities.

Style box allocations only include domestic allocations.

EQUITY ASSET CLASSES

Maintaining Stocks Overweight, Preference for Value and Small/Mid Caps

We favor stocks over bonds based on our expectation for strong economic growth through year-end, potentially better-than-expected earnings, and still-low interest rates. We expect cyclical value stocks to outperform their growth counterparts near-term as economic growth picks up and interest rates potentially rise further. Our positive views of small and midcaps are supported by the early-stage bull market and economic expansion, strong earnings, and healthy merger and acquisition environment. China's slowdown amid its regulatory crackdown supports our cautious view of emerging markets (EM).

	Sector	Overall View	Relative Trend	Rationale
Market Capitalization	Large Caps			Well-positioned for the pandemic due to greater financial strength, but smaller market cap companies tend to perform better during the early stages of economic expansions and bull markets. May consider a more positive view as economy shifts to mid-cycle in 2022.
	Mid Caps			Mid caps enjoy some of the early cycle characteristics of small caps, and therefore, should perform well as a more durable recovery develops. We believe mid cap stock valuations are more attractive than those of small caps in general.
	Small Caps			Our small cap view is positive, supported by the early-stage bull market and economic expansion. Valuations still appear reasonable based on strong earnings growth prospects through 2022, bolstered by the potential removal of a corporate tax rate hike from the Build Back Better plan.
Style	Growth			We believe growth stocks will continue to garner support from strong earnings trends. However, demand for growth stocks may wane if economic growth picks up and interest rates rise as we expect.
	Value			We expect a pickup in economic growth and higher interest rates as more progress is made beating the COVID-19 Delta variant, which should provide a favorable environment for value-style stocks. We believe value stocks are overly discounted relative to growth stock valuations.
Region	United States			We maintain our preference for U.S. stocks over their developed international counterparts, but see an opportunity for developed international stocks to outperform U.S. stocks if value stocks lead as a more synchronized global economic recovery emerges.
	Developed International			We maintain our neutral view of developed international equities but are encouraged by the recent resilience of Europe's economy. An emerging synchronized global economic recovery, sustained strength in the value style, new political leadership in Japan, a potentially weaker U.S. dollar, and attractive valuations may help support international equities.
	Emerging Markets			Our negative view of EM equities largely reflects China's slowing economy amid its regulatory crackdown and ongoing U.S.-China tensions. Negative signals from our technical analysis work are also a factor, while valuations remain quite attractive.

Trend is measured by relative performance of the index for the past 12 months, minus the most recent month, compared to the other indexes in a particular sector or asset class grouping.

EQUITY SECTORS

Continue to Favor Cyclical Sectors over Defensives

We favor economically sensitive "cyclical" sectors for the rest of 2021 based on the early cycle stage of the economic expansion and bull market. We recommend overweighting cyclical value sectors (financials, industrials, and materials) that we believe are best positioned for a near-term pickup in economic growth and higher interest rates, though we did downgrade our energy sector view because of the magnitude of the recent rally despite generally solid fundamentals. Our real estate upgrade reflects the benefits of reopening, the sector's tendency to effectively navigate inflation, and technical momentum. We recommend benchmark-like exposure to the biggest growth sectors (communication services, consumer discretionary, and technology) and remain underweight defensive value sectors, particularly consumer staples and utilities.

	Sector	Overall View	Relative Trend	S&P Wgt	Rationale
Cyclical	Materials			2.5	Soft patch of growth in the U.S. and China temper our enthusiasm slightly, but post-pandemic pickup in global growth and more infrastructure spending still lie ahead. Dollar weakness a potential positive catalyst.
	Energy			2.9	Improving global demand as economies open up and gradual global supply increases are supportive. However, we believe caution is warranted given the magnitude of recent gains which introduce more risk of unanticipated supply.
	Industrials			8.1	One of the biggest beneficiaries of the global economic reopening. Prospects for infrastructure spending offer a possible upside catalyst. Improving earnings outlook has brought valuations in line with the S&P 500.
	Communication Services			10.8	Our preference for value and a toughening regulatory environment for this digital media-heavy sector keep us from a more positive view. Technical analysis trends are no worse than neutral and valuations are fair overall.
	Consumer Discretionary			12.7	Historically strong early-cycle performer. Excess consumer savings support our neutral view despite rich valuations and a slowing housing market. Further recovery in hospitality, travel, and leisure will help.
	Technology			27.9	We expect the market to favor the value-oriented reopening sectors near term over technology and other pandemic winners, despite strong fundamentals. Higher interest rates may pressure growth-stock valuations.
	Financials			11.6	Prospects for rising interest rates, a steeper yield curve, and improving loan demand when economic growth potentially re-accelerates through year-end are keys to our positive view. Higher shareholder payouts and reasonable valuations are also supportive.
Defensive	Utilities			2.4	Valuations are reasonable and more green-energy spending may help boost growth, but the market's preference for cyclical stocks is a headwind and the sector carries interest rate risk. Favor real estate among defensives.
	Healthcare			12.9	Policy risk has been a drag on performance recently. Longer-term spending growth and demographics are attractive. With low valuations, policy clarity forthcoming, and the economy moving to mid-cycle, a sector to watch.
	Consumer Staples			5.6	Historically poor relative performer early in economic cycles and carries interest-rate risk as an income play. Staples companies could get squeezed by rising wholesale prices and wages. May not outperform until eventual market correction.
	Real Estate			2.6	Technical analysis trends, benefits of reopening, the sector's tendency to effectively manage inflation, and healthy credit markets are supportive; interest rate sensitivity is the key risk.

Because of its narrow focus, specialty sector investing, such as healthcare, financials, or energy, will be subject to greater volatility than investing more broadly across many sectors and companies.

FIXED INCOME

Limit Rate Sensitivity with Intermediate Focus

We suggest a blend of high-quality, short-to-intermediate bonds in tactical portfolios. Although we recently lowered our target from 1.75% to 2.0%, we think the 10-Year Treasury Yield can still end the year between 1.50%-1.75% as economic activity, while uneven, continues to improve as the economy re-opens. As such, compensation for longer-maturity, rate-sensitive bonds remains unattractive, in our view, supporting our positive view of MBS. We still see incremental value in corporate bonds over Treasuries, but credit spreads have little room for further tightening and we prefer short-to-intermediate maturities.

We favor **municipal bonds** as a high-quality option for taxable accounts, although valuations relative to Treasuries remain elevated. Additionally, for appropriate investors, **high yield municipal bonds** offer an attractive tax-equivalent yield. Federal stimulus and prospects of higher personal tax rates provide support to muni markets.

		Low Medium High	Rationale
Positioning	Credit Quality		Credit spreads remain elevated, but the economic outlook may be supportive.
		Short Int. Long	
	Duration		There are concerns over rising interest rates, with the prospects of a global economic recovery increasing interest-rate risk.
		Neg. Neutral Pos.	**Rationale**
Sectors	U.S. Treasuries		Yields have traded slightly higher recently but we expect yields to continue to increase marginally from current levels. Yield spreads to international sovereigns remain attractive. Inflation break-even rates leave Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS) fairly valued.
	MBS		The Fed is going to start reducing its MBS purchases soon, which may temporarily put upward pressure on yields. MBS may provide some resilience if rates rise. Valuations remain relatively attractive so may attract additional buyers soon.
	Investment-Grade Corporates		Risks temper as economy improves and vaccine deployment progresses. Leverage metrics have increased, but cash levels are high. Interest-rate sensitivity has increased. Tight credit spreads limit attractiveness.
	Preferred Stocks		Higher credit quality among the riskier fixed income options. Bank fundamentals sound overall. Can be rate sensitive but may be able to tolerate gradual increases.
	High-Yield Corporates		Valuations have grown rich versus history but fundamentals remain sound. May be more attractive for income-oriented investors. We believe equities have more upside and high-quality options may be better diversifiers.
	Bank Loans		Economic environment is supportive and better sector mix than high yield. Economic acceleration may support demand. Fewer investor protections and illiquidity of individual loans remain concerns.
	Foreign Bonds		Rich valuations, interest-rate risk, and potential currency volatility are among the negatives.
	EM Debt		Central banks are becoming less accommodative as inflationary pressures in emerging markets are building, which provides a headwind to prices. Valuations are relatively attractive but idiosyncratic risks remain. Liquidity can be an added risk during periods of stress.

Yield spread is the difference between yields on differing debt instruments, calculated by deducting the yield of one instrument from another. The higher the yield spread, the greater the difference between the yields offered by each instrument. The spread can be measured between debt instruments of differing maturities, credit ratings, and risk. **Bank loans** are loans issued by below investment-grade companies for short-term funding purposes with higher yield than short-term debt and involve risk. For the purposes of this publication, **intermediate-term bonds** have maturities between 3 and 10 years, and short-term bonds are those with maturities of less than 3 years.

All bonds are subject to market and interest rate risk if sold prior to maturity. Bond values will decline as interest rates rise and are subject to availability and change in price. **Corporate bonds** are considered higher risk than government bonds but normally offer a higher yield and are subject to market, interest rate, and credit risk, as well as additional risks based on the quality of issuer coupon rate, price, yield, maturity, and redemption features. Investing in **foreign and emerging market debt (EMD)** securities involves special additional risks. These risks include, but are not limited to, currency risk, geopolitical and regulatory risk, and risk associated with varying settlement standards. **High-yield/junk bonds** are not investment-grade securities, involve substantial risks, and generally should be part of the diversified portfolio of sophisticated investors. **Municipal bonds** are subject to availability, price, and market and interest rate risk if sold prior to maturity. Bond values will decline as interest rates rise. Interest income may be subject to the alternative minimum tax. Federally tax-free but other state and local taxes may apply. **Mortgage-backed securities (MBS)** are subject to credit, default, prepayment risk that acts much like call risk when you get your principal back sooner than the stated maturity, extension risk, the opposite of prepayment risk, market and interest rate risk.

LPL Financial

COMMODITIES

Crude Oil Rally May Run out of Steam

Our view of **industrial metals** remains positive, reflecting the strong (but slowing) global economic growth outlook, prospects for more infrastructure spending, and eventual potential U.S. dollar weakness. However, our technical analysis work suggests the dollar may be range-bound in the near term. Copper's momentum has stalled.

Our **precious metals** view is neutral. Our strong economic outlook presents a headwind for defensive assets, while cooling inflation fears have likely reduced demand for precious metals. While low interest rates are supportive, our technical analysis assessment of gold is less positive than copper.

We have downgraded our view of **crude oil** to neutral due primarily to technical analysis signals that suggest the near-term upside may be limited after such a strong rally. Historically weak seasonal factors and the potential for increased supply if prices rise materially from current levels also play a role.

ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS

Mixed Performance

Alternative investment strategy performance was mixed during October, as it was difficult for the industry to keep pace with the 7% rise in the S&P 500. Event-driven funds, our preferred alternative investment strategy, only gained 0.37%, as many of the announced merger deal spreads currently have limited upside until formal transaction closure. This type of relative underperformance is expected during such a strong month for the equity market. Overall, we maintain a positive view on the space and our three main tailwinds for the industry—including high corporate cash balances, low borrowing rates, and the private equity industry's dry powder—remain in place. A robust deal flow environment like this one allows event driven strategies to be more selective in choosing underlying transactions and also moderates position crowding within the industry. Ongoing risks associated with event-driven strategies include the price impact of transactions failing, regulatory risk, and the potential impact of changes in the tax landscape.

Outside of the event-driven space, we maintain a constructive and improving view on managed futures and long/short equity. An increase in prices across a large swath of the commodities complex has supplemented gains in the equity and credit market allocations for many managed futures strategists. While the growth style has once again begun to outperform value, year-to-date performance has been more balanced between the two. This has diminished the negative impact of the industry's value tilt and provided a more attractive environment for short exposure.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES

This material has been prepared for informational purposes only, and is not intended as specific advice or recommendations for any individual. There is no assurance that the views or strategies discussed are suitable for all investors and they do not take into account the particular needs, investment objectives, tax and financial condition of any specific person. To determine which investment(s) may be appropriate for you, please consult your financial professional prior to investing. Any economic forecasts set forth may not develop as predicted and are subject to change.

Stock investing involves risk including loss of principal. Because of their narrow focus, sector investing will be subject to greater volatility than investing more broadly across many sectors and companies. Value investments can perform differently from the market as a whole and can remain undervalued by the market for long periods of time. The prices of small and mid-cap stocks are generally more volatile than large cap stocks. Bonds are subject to market and interest rate risk if sold prior to maturity.

Bond values will decline as interest rates rise and bonds are subject to availability and change in price. Corporate bonds are considered higher risk than government bonds. Municipal bonds are subject to availability and change in price. Interest income may be subject to the alternative minimum tax. Municipal bonds are federally tax-free but other state and local taxes may apply. If sold prior to maturity, capital gains tax could apply. U.S. Treasuries may be considered "safe haven" investments but do carry some degree of risk including interest rate, credit, and market risk. Bond yields are subject to change. Certain call or special redemption features may exist which could impact yield. Mortgage-backed securities are subject to credit, default, prepayment, extension, market and interest rate risk.

Credit Quality is one of the principal criteria for judging the investment quality of a bond or bond mutual fund. Credit ratings are published rankings based on detailed financial analyses by a credit bureau specifically as it relates the bond issue's ability to meet debt obligations. The highest rating is AAA, and the lowest is D. Securities with credit ratings of BBB and above are considered investment grade. Duration is a measure of the sensitivity of the price (the value of principal) of a fixed-income investment to a change in interest rates. It is expressed as a number of years.

Alternative investments may not be suitable for all investors and should be considered as an investment for the risk capital portion of the investor's portfolio. The strategies employed in the management of alternative investments may accelerate the velocity of potential losses.

Commodity-linked investments may be more volatile and less liquid than the underlying instruments or measures, and their value may be affected by the performance of the overall commodities baskets as well as weather, geopolitical events, and regulatory developments. The fast price swings in commodities and currencies will result in significant volatility in an investor's holdings.

Investing in foreign and emerging markets securities involves special additional risks. These risks include, but are not limited to, currency risk, geopolitical risk, and risk associated with varying accounting standards. Investing in emerging markets may accentuate these risks. All information is believed to be from reliable sources; however, LPL Financial makes no representation as to its completeness or accuracy.

Earnings per share (EPS) is the portion of a company's profit allocated to each outstanding share of common stock. EPS serves as an indicator of a company's profitability. Earnings per share is generally considered to be the single most important variable in determining a share's price. It is also a major component used to calculate the price-to-earnings valuation ratio.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the monetary value of all the finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period, though GDP is usually calculated on an annual basis. It includes all of private and public consumption, government outlays, investments and exports less imports that occur within a defined territory.

All index data from FactSet.

For a list of descriptions of the indexes referenced in this publication, please visit our website at lplresearch.com/definitions.