

The stock market and the economy are telling two different stories

The S&P 500's monster rally has notched the best two-month start to a year since 1991, but by one simple measure, the market pricing seems to be ignoring the economic reality.

Starting at a few points below 2,800 on Tuesday, the S&P 500 is currently trading at more than 16 times the 2019 earnings estimate for the S&P 500 firms of \$172.50. But with all the bearish signs in the market — from slowing global growth to downward earnings revisions to recession fears and the Federal Reserve's tightening possibilities — the stock valuation is looking too high and is assuming the risks would be resolved in a positive way, according to Tom Essaye, founder of Sevens Report Research.

"On a valuation basis this market has risen to reflect a macro environment that is materially more positive than the one we currently have, and as a fundamentals-driven analyst, that makes me nervous over the medium term," Essaye said in a

note Tuesday.

"The current macro setup much more matches the 'Scattered Storms' scenario, but the market valuation is reflective of a 'Partly Sunny' environment. That's a discrepancy that will have to close," Essaye pointed out, comparing market multiples to a weather forecast.

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The Fed doesn't have to worry about high inflation anymore, and that's a problem

There was a time not so long ago that defeating inflation would have been considered a huge victory for the Federal Reserve. No more: The lack of price and wage pressures in the economy these days is perhaps the central bank's biggest failing.



For those around in the 1970s and early '80s, runaway inflation was the single biggest threat to American prosperity. It was so bad that then-Fed Chairman Paul Volcker deliberately pulled the country into recession in order to defeat runaway prices.

Nowadays, the exact opposite is true. While Americans will still complain about the prices they pay at the grocery store and gas pump, real inflation as economists define it hasn't been around for pretty much all of the 21st century.

In fact, Fed officials are concerned enough about the lack of inflation that they will be examining it closely this year as part of a broader look at how they execute policy and convey their actions to the public.

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QUOTE OF THE WEEK

"It is easier to prevent bad habits than to break them."

- Benjamin Franklin

Taking a comprehensive look at the overall current stock market

Taking a comprehensive look at the overall current stock market, you can see the chart below representing eight major indices and their returns through the week ending March 8, 2019. In a truly diversified portfolio, the portfolio's total return is determined by the performance of all of the individual positions in combination – not individually.

So, understanding the combined overall performance of the indices below, simply average the 12 indices to get a better overall picture of the market. The combined average of all 12 indices is 7.65% year to date.

Index	Last Week		One Month	Year-to-Date
	Close	% Change	% Change	% Change
Dow Jones Industrial Average Index	25,499.03	-2.17%	1.63%	9.67%
S&P 500 Index	2,743.10	-2.12%	1.51%	9.87%
Nasdaq Composite Index	7,409.00	-2.43%	1.63%	11.89%
60/40 Portfolio (BAGPX)	12.24	-0.97%	0.82%	5.66%
US Aggregate Bond Index	2,077.11	0.68%	0.29%	1.49%
20+ Year Treasury Bond (TLT)	121.57	2.45%	-0.64%	0.05%
MSCI EAFE (EFA)	63.47	-1.78%	2.34%	7.98%
MSCI Emerging Markets (EEM)	41.65	-1.98%	-1.21%	6.63%
France CAC Index (EWQ)	29.02	-1.89%	4.54%	11.74%
Germany DAX Index (EWG)	26.89	-2.57%	3.78%	6.07%
Italy Borsa Index (EWI)	26.80	-0.23%	4.73%	10.70%
London FTSE (EWU)	32.29	-1.04%	1.89%	10.02%

Data Source: Investors FastTrack, Yahoo Finance, Investopedia

Term of the Week: Vanilla Strategy

A vanilla strategy is a common or popular approach to investing or decision making in business. Although the concept is relatively basic, some investors and businesses excel because they stick with an ordinary, "vanilla" strategy, while others succeed through innovation. For example, in derivatives trading, a vanilla strategy is the use of two different plain vanilla instruments, such as swaps, at the same time.

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Dow Jones - Week Ending

WEEKLY MARKET SUMMARY

Global Equities: An early week failure to break-out above technical resistance at prior highs induced selling of cyclical equity sectors and, combined with disappointing trade data out of China and a somewhat surprising dovish pivot from the European Central Bank (ECB), led to losses for the broad equity indices. The Nasdaq Composite Index led major US indices to the downside, losing -2.63%, while the S&P 500 Index and the Dow Jones Industrial Average lost -2.15% and -2.22%, respectively. The defensive Utilities sector outperformed all other S&P sectors, as the SPDR Select Sector Utilities ETF (XLU) gained .82% on the week. International equities, broadly, held up slightly better than US markets as Developed International stocks represented by the iShares MSCI EAFE Index Fund ETF (EFA) fell -1.78%, and Emerging Markets represented by the iShares MSCI Emerging Market Index ETF (EEM) dropped -1.98% during the week.

Fixed Income: After rising quickly above 2.75% during the previous week, the yield on the 10-year US Treasury Note dropped as sharply back below 2.64% as investors piled back into safe haven assets. The German 10-year Bund yield dropped in tandem, from nearly .20% a week ago, to a mere .07% as the ECB announced a third round of targeted longer-term refinancing operations, which rewards banks who make more loans. This also had the effect of strengthening the US Dollar Index, which is heavily weighted versus the Euro, as yields on US Treasuries continue to remain relatively attractive. High yield bond spreads widened slightly over 4%, as the iShares IBoxx High Yield Corporate Bond ETF (HYG) ended its hot streak with a -.59% drop on the week. Lipper reported net outflows from high yield funds of \$1.907 billion for the week ended 3/6.

Commodities: Oil prices held up rather well during the week considering the late-week negative economic news out of China and the US. Prices dropped and recovered on Friday, due likely to another confirmation that Saudi Arabia is holding to their pledged production cuts. Energy sector equities were knocked around, however, as Norway's sovereign wealth fund, the world's largest, announced that they would be following through on a government recommendation to exit all investments in oil and gas production, in taking a "more cautious approach" to energy investments. The West Texas Intermediate (WTI) benchmark was relatively firm at \$56 per barrel, while the International Brent crude benchmark rose slightly to close near \$65.66 per barrel. Natural gas prices were steady, rising a penny to \$2.86/MMBtu.

WEEKLY ECONOMIC SUMMARY

Employment Situation: Job growth fell well short of consensus estimates for the month of February as Nonfarm Payrolls increased by 20,000 versus an expectation of 180,000, per the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This, the weakest month for job growth since September of 2017 also saw a decrease in the unemployment rate from 4% to 3.8% due to a large increase in those leaving the labor force. Average hourly earnings have started to reflect the strength in the labor market, accelerating slightly higher than consensus to 3.4% year-on-year. The average work week slipped from 34.5 to 34.4 hours.

ISM Non-Manufacturing Survey: The Institute for Supply Management (ISM) released the results of its monthly survey based on respondents from the non-manufacturing sector for the month of February. The reading of 59.7 was well above the consensus estimate of 57.2, indicating robust growth in new orders, exports, and a corresponding growth in backlogs. The non-manufacturing sector has diverged from manufacturing as growth in service exports continues to be a major strength of the US economy, helping to offset the sector's slumping effect on US GDP.

Federal Reserve (Fed) Balance Sheet: The Fed balance sheet dropped by \$5.5 billion during the week ending March 6th, as Treasury holdings and mortgage-backed securities (MBS) matured. So far, the total amount on the balance sheet is down \$491.3 billion to \$3.969 trillion since the start of the unwinding in October 2017. The Fed is still scheduled to let \$30 billion in Treasuries and \$20 billion in MBS roll off per month but have signaled that it may end before 2019 is over, and much earlier than anticipated due to sputtering global growth.

Data Source: Hanlon Investment Management

Current Model Allocations

Tactical Fixed Income Model Allocations

3/8/2019

Cash—5%	Exchange Traded Fund —9.65%	Exchange Traded Fund —12.5%	Exchange Traded Fund — -13.37%
Exchange Traded Fund —24.35%	Exchange Traded Fund —0.87%	Exchange Traded Fund —0.87%	
Exchange Traded Fund —12.5%	Money Market - 20.02%	Exchange Traded Fund —0.87%	

Other Managers

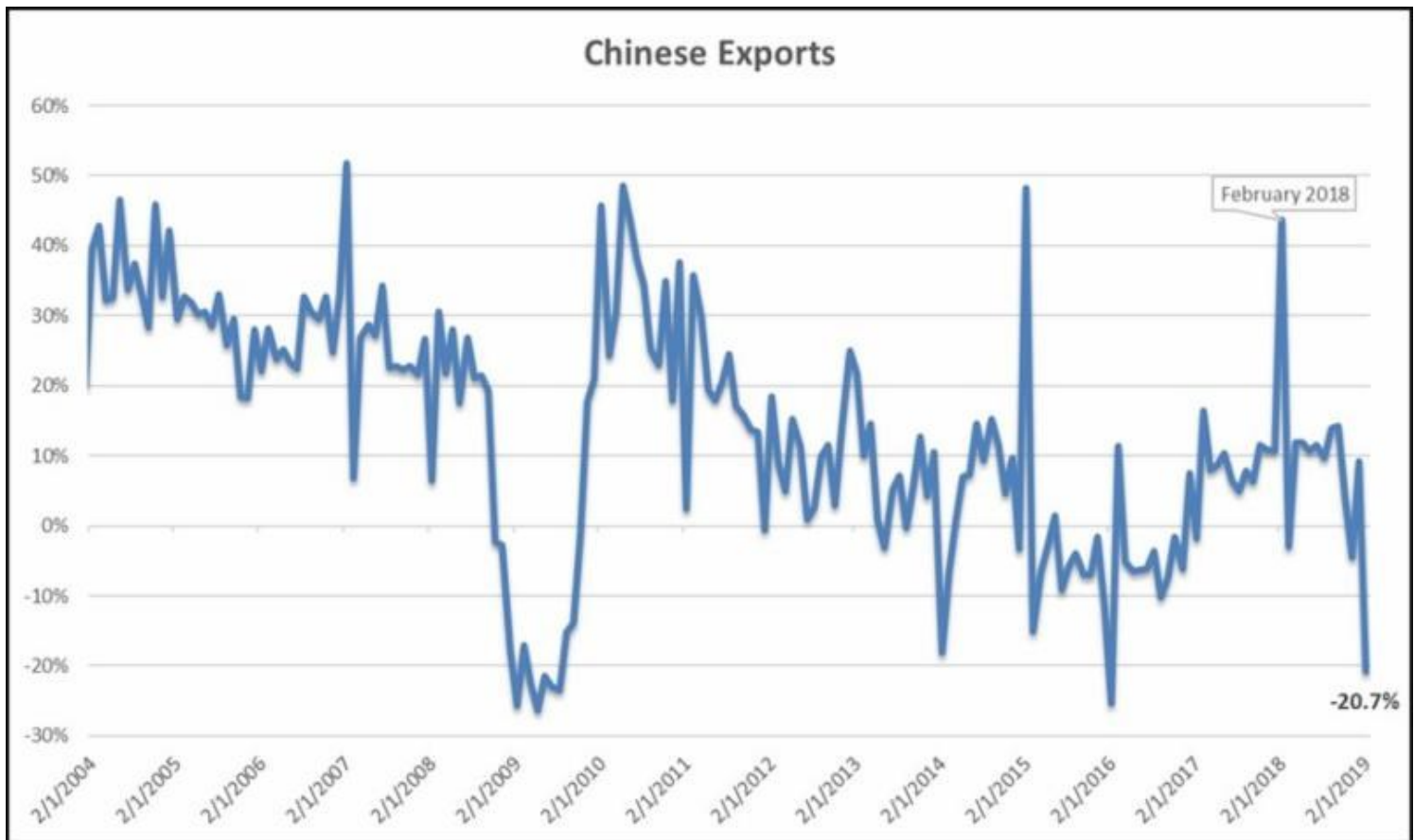
HIM #9—	100% fund
HIM #22—	33 % fund/ 67% fund
HIM #25—	50% Money Market/ 50% fund

HIM #8—	100% Cash
HIM #26—	32.5% Money Market/30% VP Bull/25% S&P/12.5% Nasdaq

Summary

In utilizing an approach that seeks to limit volatility, it is important to keep perspective of the activity in multiple asset classes. We seek to achieve superior risk-adjusted returns over a full market cycle to a traditional 60% equities / 40% bonds asset allocation. We do this by implementing global mandates of several tactical managers with different risk buckets. For those investors who are unwilling to stomach anything more than minimal downside risk, our goal is to provide a satisfying return over a full market cycle compared to the Barclays Aggregate Bond Index. At Horter Investment Management we realize how confusing the financial markets can be. It is important to keep our clients up to date on what it all means, especially with how it relates to our private wealth managers and their models. We are now in year nine of the most recent bull market, one of

the longest bull markets in U.S. history. At this late stage of the market cycle, it is extremely common for hedged managers to underperform, as they are seeking to limit risk. While none of us know when a market correction will come, even though the movement and volatility sure are starting to act like a correction, our managers have been hired based on our belief that they can accomplish a satisfying return over a full market cycle, -- while limiting risk in comparison to a traditional asset allocation approach. At Horter we continue to monitor all of the markets and how our managers are actively managing their portfolios. We remind you there are opportunities to consider with all of our managers. Hopefully this recent market commentary is helpful and thanks for your continued trust and loyalty.



Data Source: Hanlon Investment Management

Chart of the Week:

The Chart of the Week shows a 15-year chart of year-on-year growth rates of US dollar denominated exports from China. The dramatic -20.7% February drop missed economist expectations for a 4.8% decline, and Beijing is blaming the weakness on distortions due to Chinese New Year public holidays. However, it is more likely a consequence of the comparison to a strong February 2018, when trade moved forward in anticipation of tariff implementation, highlighting the importance of a completed trade deal not only for Hanlon models' overweight to Emerging Market assets, but to domestic markets as well.

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