

April provided more evidence that the pace of the U.S. economic recovery is accelerating. A somewhat swift vaccine rollout has so far proven effective and newly reported COVID-19 cases continue to fall in the U.S. and across many other developed nations. Potential containment of the health crisis has contributed to improved economic data across the board. In particular, housing and manufacturing are bright spots and even beaten down sectors, such as travel and leisure, are showing encouraging signs. Forward optimism paired with elevated levels of government intervention has contributed to heightened asset prices for nearly all goods, physical or digital. While there are reasons to be more positive for the future, we remain in uncharted waters and the range of outcomes is elevated.

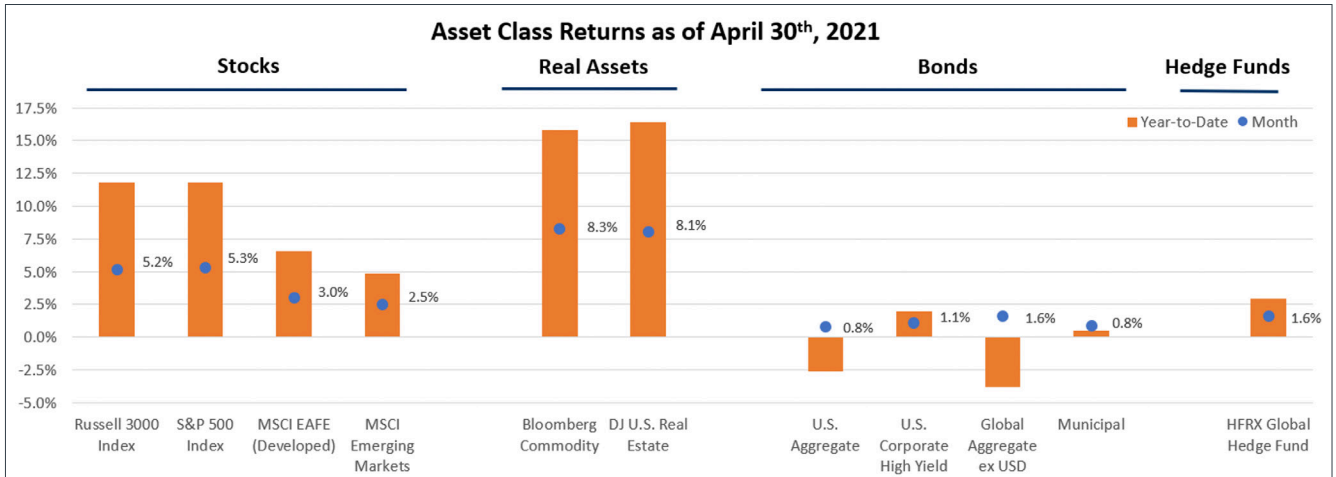
Much of the economic data reported over the past month exceeded expectations. Job growth has made an impressive recovery and the unemployment rate fell to 6% - a far cry from the pandemic peak of nearly 15%. The resilience of the labor market paired with a high level of savings from recent stimulative efforts has set the stage for heightened consumer confidence, which is likely to translate to elevated spending. This backdrop could lead to extraordinary levels of economic growth in the coming months as the country more fully reopens and pent-up demand is absorbed.

President Biden has so far demonstrated that he is willing to put forward impactful policy changes that will increase the scope and scale of the government for years to come. Not long after the \$1.9 trillion American Rescue Plan was passed, the new administration introduced a \$2.3 trillion American Jobs Plan and a \$1.8 trillion American Families Plan. Much of the aid is aimed at lower and middle-income families, with wealthier individuals and/or corporations left with the tab. Details haven't been finalized but it's likely that taxes will be higher going forward, especially for high-earners. While government intervention has so far aided the recovery, the side effects of higher taxes and inflation could hinder growth in the future.

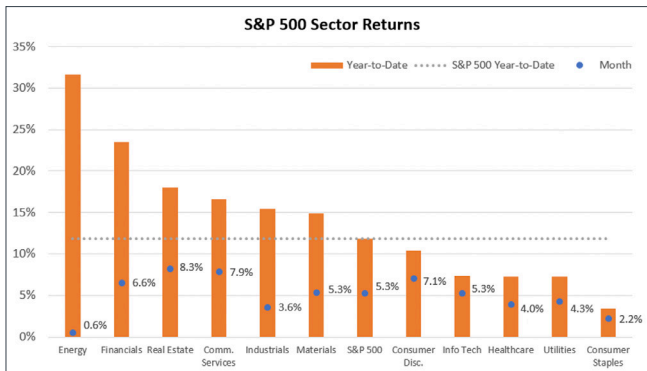
Risk assets have responded well to the current backdrop, with April being a particularly strong month for markets. Nearly all global equity markets rose, although large-caps generally bested small-caps and growth regained leadership over value as the rotation trade paused. That said, the opposite is true year-to-date. Most international equity markets lagged domestic stocks for both the month and so far this year. Despite losses earlier in the year, fixed income assets regained some ground last month as yields stabilized and spreads continued to grind to historic lows. The municipal market was resilient backed by strong inflows as investors priced in a greater likelihood for higher taxes. Hedge funds fell between most stock and bond markets while commodities and real estate were standout performers, reflecting surges in demand and still constrained supply. Prices for many natural resources and housing inputs, such as lumber, are hitting multi-decade highs with few signs of slowing down.

While the current outlook is dramatically better relative to a year ago, it's unclear that the worst risks are all behind us. The pandemic appears to be improving greatly in developed nations but is ravaging emerging markets like India, which increases the likelihood for new and potentially more dangerous strains that could impede a global recovery. Inflation pressures are firmly present and its yet to be seen if they are transitory or structural. Markets will also reach a point where they need to stand on their own footing beyond government aid. With lots of optimism already priced in, it's a time to ensure your portfolio is on course and to stay focused on long-term goals.

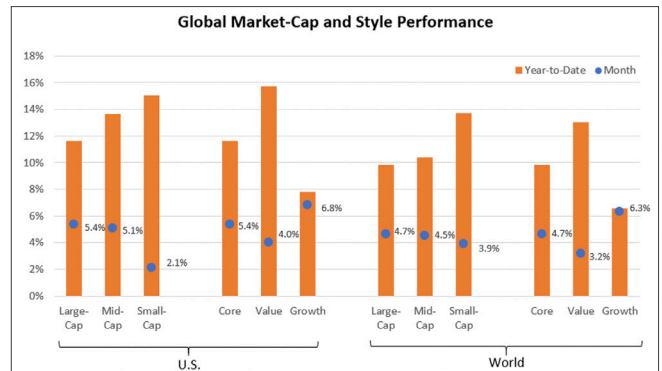
Market Data



Morningstar & Hedge Fund Research, Inc.; Bond indices from Bloomberg Barclays

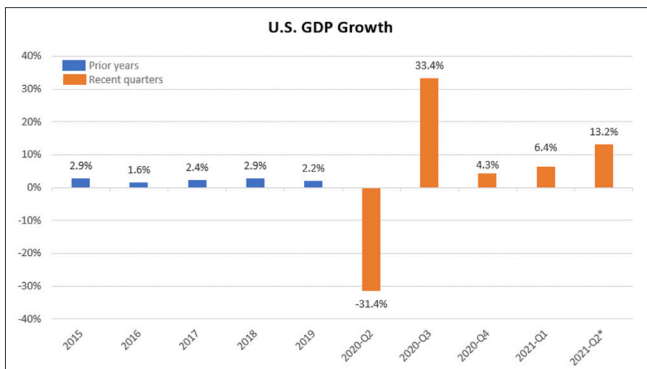


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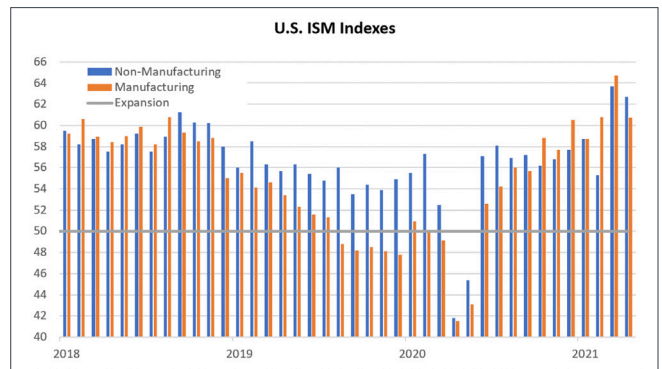


Bloomberg; U.S. indices from Russell and World indices from MSCI

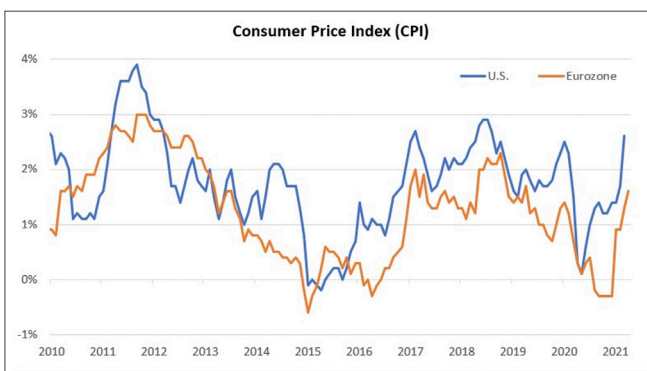
Economic Data



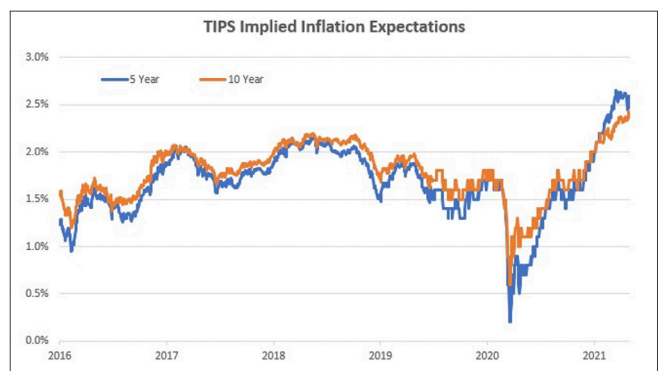
U.S. Department of Commerce, * Atlanta Fed GDP Now Estimate



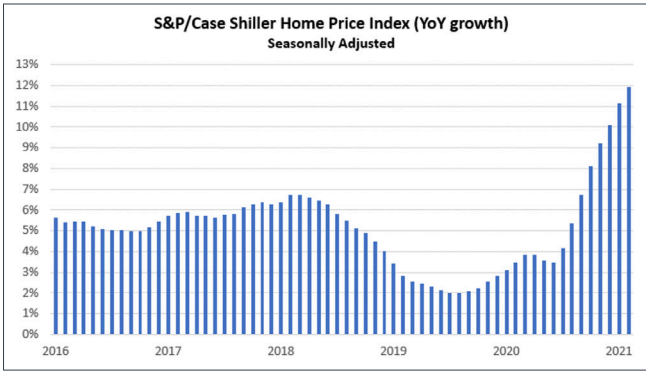
Institute for Supply Management



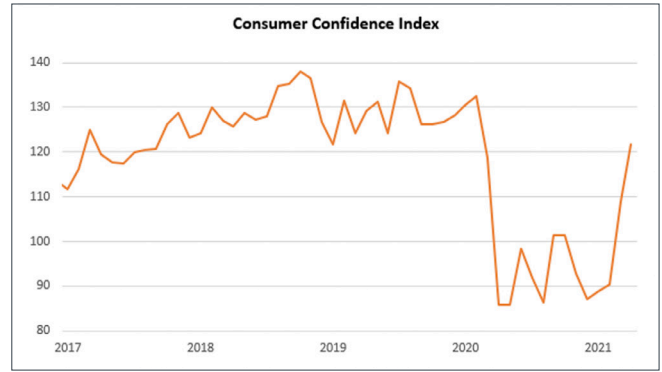
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



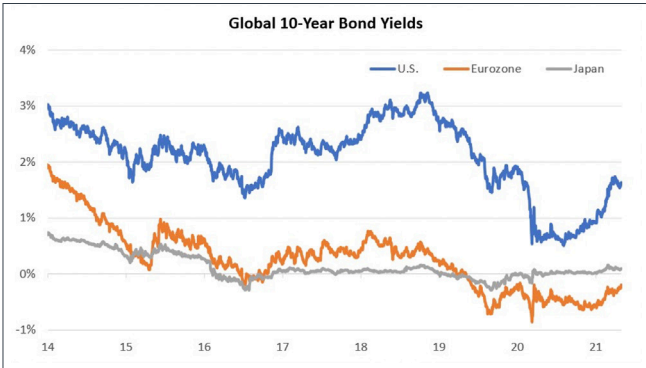
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