



Fourth Quarter Commentary, January 2018

A Bull Market Year

The bull market continued for another year, causing market indices to soar to new heights over and over again and—ominously—also pushing valuations further beyond the long-term averages.

A breakdown shows that just about everything gained in 2017. The Wilshire 5000 Total Market Index—the broadest measure of U.S. stocks—rose 6.39% for the 4th quarter, finishing the year up 20.99%. The comparable Russell 3000 index was up 21.13% for the year.

Equities

Looking at large cap stocks, the Wilshire U.S. Large Cap index gained 6.70% in the fourth quarter, providing a 21.84% return for the year. The Russell 1000 large-cap index finished the year with a similar 21.69% gain, while the widely-quoted S&P 500 index of large company stocks gained 6.12% during the year's final quarter and overall returned 19.42% gains in calendar 2017.

Meanwhile, the Russell Midcap Index finished the 2017 calendar year up 18.52%.

As measured by the Wilshire U.S. Small-Cap index, investors in smaller companies posted a 3.56% gain over the final three months of the year, to stand at a 13.45% return for 2017. The comparable Russell 2000 Small-Cap Index gained 14.65% for the year, while the technology-heavy Nasdaq Composite Index rose 6.27% in the final three months of the year, to finish up 28.24%.

International

International stocks are also participating in the bull run. The broad-based EAFE index of companies in developed foreign economies gained 3.90% in the recent quarter, and ended the year up 21.78% in dollar terms. In aggregate, European stocks were up 22.13% in 2017, while EAFE's Far East Index gained 23.37%. Emerging market stocks of less developed countries, as represented by the EAFE EM index, rose 7.09% in dollar terms in the fourth quarter, giving these very small components of most investment portfolios a remarkable 34.35% gain for the year.

Commodities and Hard Assets

Looking over the other investment categories, real estate, as measured by the Wilshire U.S. REIT index, posted a meager 1.70% gain during the year's final quarter, yet finished the year up a respectable 4.18%. The S&P GSCI index, which measures commodities returns, gained 9.90% in the 4th quarter, to finish the year up 5.77%.

Fixed Income

In the bond markets, coupon rates on 10-year Treasury bonds have risen incrementally to 2.41%, while 30-year government bond yields have fallen slightly to 2.74%. Five-year municipal bonds are yielding, on average, 1.70% a year, while 30-year munis are yielding 2.62% on average.

Outlook

This was a year when investors ignored the dire headlines, North Korean missile threats, investigations of the Presidency, hurricane devastation and a rapidly-growing national deficit to produce one of the smoothest investment rides in the past century.

Through the end of October, the VIX "fear" index has produced the lowest volatility since data has been collected starting in 1990. In October, the S&P 500 index broke its all-time record of consecutive days without a 3% drawdown. The biggest single-day drop in 2017 was just under 2%.

How long can this continue? Who knows? The S&P 500 is now trading at around 18 times forward earnings, which is above the historical average of 16—which, loosely translated, means you aren't getting a bargain when you buy stocks today.

At the same time, we are experiencing low unemployment rates and solid profits for American companies. The U.S. economy is growing at a 3% rate. And the psychology of the markets doesn't match what you traditionally see at market tops: people still seem to be suspicious about how long the market rally will last, unlike the normal buying frenzy that often presages the next sharp downturn. (To see what a market frenzy looks like, are you hearing more about bitcoin than you have in the past?)

Eventually, there will be a broader bear market which will see most stocks lose value. It will be impossible to spot by forecasters, but will seem inevitable with the benefit of hindsight. The important thing to remember is that few people have ever become extremely wealthy by timing the market and jumping out because they think they can predict the next downturn.

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