

Portfolio Compass



October 1, 2014

Navigating the Markets

The *Portfolio Compass* provides a snapshot of LPL Financial Research's views on equity and alternative asset classes, the equity sectors, and fixed income. This biweekly publication illustrates our current views and will change as needed over a three- to 12-month time horizon.

Reading the *Portfolio Compass*

Fundamental, technical, and valuation characteristics for each category are shown by colored squares.

Negative, neutral, or positive views are illustrated by a solid black bar positioned over the color scale, while an outlined black bar with an arrow indicates change and shows the previous view.

Rationales for our views are provided beneath each category.

Compass Changes

- Downgraded large/small foreign views to negative from negative/neutral.

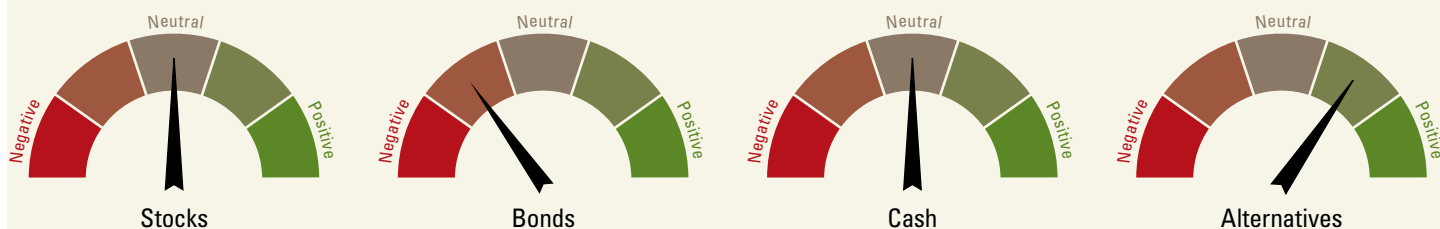
Investment Takeaways

- Our 2014 stock market return forecast remains for gains of 10–15%, despite having approached the low end of that target, supported by continued near-double-digit earnings gains in the second half.*
- Small cap underperformance may be overdone, though technical weakness and the aging of the business cycle suggest it is prudent to temper enthusiasm some.
- We have further downgraded our foreign equities view due to lackluster growth and structural impediments in Europe, despite bold actions from the European Central Bank (ECB).
- A lower than benchmark weighting to bonds may be appropriate, as the yield does not compensate investors for the interest rate risk.
- High-yield bonds have been more volatile, but good credit quality, low defaults, and better valuations should provide support.
- Our recent downgrade of foreign bonds reflected expensive valuations following strong year-to-date performance, and the decline in yields is now extreme by historical comparison.
- From a technical perspective, S&P 500 consolidation above support may potentially set up a move higher toward 2010.

All performance referenced herein is as of September 30, 2014, unless otherwise noted.

Broad Asset Class Views

LPL Financial Research's views on stocks, bonds, cash, and alternatives are illustrated below. The positions of negative, neutral, or positive are indicated by the solid black compass needle, while an outlined needle shows a previous view.



Equity & Alternative Asset Classes

Increasingly Positive on Attractively Valued Emerging Markets

- Our 2014 stock market forecast remains for gains of 10–15%, despite having approached the low end of that target as of the end of Q3 2014, supported by continued near-double-digit earnings gains in the second half.*
- Midterm election year fourth quarters have historically been good for stock market returns.
- Small cap underperformance may be overdone, though technical weakness and the aging of the business cycle suggest it is prudent to temper enthusiasm some.
- We maintain a preference for growth over value, based on cyclical sector exposure and relative valuations.
- We favor U.S. over large foreign, primarily due to our cautious view of Europe. Economic growth in Europe is lackluster and structural impediments to faster growth remain, even with the recent bold stimulus actions taken by the ECB, and we have further downgraded our large foreign view.
- Improving fundamentals and supportive valuations are supportive of EM equities, even as the Federal Reserve (Fed) tapers quantitative easing (QE). We are waiting for technical weakness to subside before potentially becoming more positive.
- Technical weakness and oversupply led to our recent downgrade of our view on crude oil (WTI).
- Our recently upgraded alternatives view reflects our interest in alternative sources of bond-like returns with less interest rate sensitivity.

* As noted in our *Outlook 2014: The Investor's Almanac*, the stock market may produce a total return in the low double digits (10–15%). This gain is derived from earnings per share (EPS) for S&P 500 companies growing 5–10% and a rise in the price-to-earnings ratio (PE) of about half a point from just under 16 to 16.5, leaving more room to grow. The PE gain is due to increased confidence in improved growth allowing the ratio to slowly move toward the higher levels that marked the end of every bull market since World War II (WWII).

Unconstrained eclectic strategies have a flexible investment style that does not limit the fund to a single asset class or security type.

		Fundamentals	Technicals	Valuations	Negative	Neutral	Positive	
Style/Capitalization	Large Growth	■	■	■	■	■	■	
	Large Value	■	■	■	■	■	■	
	We maintain our slight preference for small caps over large but have tempered enthusiasm some on technical weakness and the aging of the business cycle. We favor growth over value due mostly to our preference for cyclical sectors.							
	Mid Growth	■	■	■	■	■	■	
	Mid Value	■	■	■	■	■	■	
	Positive mid growth view reflects cyclical equity sector exposure and potential for more up-capture. Mid should benefit from continued heavy acquisition activity.							
	Small Growth	■	■	■	■	■	■	
	Small Value	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Region	We maintain a slight preference for small over large, although technical weakness and the aging of the business cycle leave us a bit more cautious. Valuations still high but more reasonable.							
	U.S. Stocks	■	■	■	■	■	■	
	Large Foreign	■	■	■	■	■	■	
	Small Foreign	■	■	■	■	■	■	
	Emerging Markets	■	■	■	■	■	■	
We favor U.S. over large foreign, primarily due to Europe's sluggish growth and structural constraints. Improving fundamentals and low valuations are supportive of EM equities, even as the Fed tapers QE, although we would like to see better technicals before turning more positive.								
REITs	REITs	■	■	■	■	■	■	
	Interest rate risk and above-average valuations keep us cautious; better job market helps some.							
Commodities	Industrial Metals	■	■	■	■	■	■	
	Precious Metals	■	■	■	■	■	■	
	Energy	■	■	■	■	■	■	
	Agricultural	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Commodities technicals are generally weak. Poor technicals and oversupply led to our recent crude oil (WTI) view downgrade. A less accommodative Fed, interest rate risk, and technicals keep us neutral on precious metals. Agriculture commodities sell-off has continued; may be overdue for a bounce.								
Other	Non-Correlated Strategies				■	■	■	
Favor long/short equity funds that may participate in rising and falling markets, and event-driven funds for capital-structure and classic merger arbitrage opportunities. Unconstrained eclectic remains well suited for opportunistic allocations. View low volatility alternative investment (AI) strategies as bond substitutes.								

Real estate/REITs may result in potential illiquidity and there is no assurance the objectives of the program will be attained. The fast price swings of commodities will result in significant volatility in an investor's holdings. International and emerging markets involve special risks such as currency fluctuation and political instability. The price of small and mid cap stocks are generally more volatile than large cap stocks. Value investments can perform differently from the market as a whole. They can remain undervalued by the market for long periods of time. Precious metal investing is subject to substantial fluctuation and potential for loss. These securities may not be suitable for all investors. Alternative strategies 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. Stock investing may involve risk including loss of principal.

Equity Sectors

Our Positive Business Spending Outlook Favors Industrials and Technology

- We continue to favor the cyclical sectors for their potential to capture further stock market gains as economic growth improves.
- As we enter the back half of the business cycle, we have tempered our positive view of consumer discretionary.
- Our positive U.S. business spending view and forecast for improved global growth support industrials (including transports) and technology, where valuations and technicals support our positive view.
- We are big believers in the U.S. energy boom. However, valuations and the downside risk to oil prices temper our energy sector enthusiasm.
- Our financials view is neutral. Improving loan demand and the potential for a steeper yield curve favor regional banks, but the trading, mortgage, and regulatory environments remain challenging for the largest institutions.
- Our neutral healthcare view reflects our focus on cyclical sectors, though robust product innovation trends, a likely uptick in demand from the Affordable Care Act (ACA), and strong earnings solidify healthcare's place as our favorite defensive sector. Top Q3 and year-to-date 2014 sector performer.
- Cost pressures are easing for consumer staples companies and valuations have become more reasonable, but we continue to favor the more cyclical sectors.
- We remain cautious on telecom and utilities due to their interest rate sensitivity, though telecom valuations have become attractive. Recent utilities underperformance has come despite bond market strength.

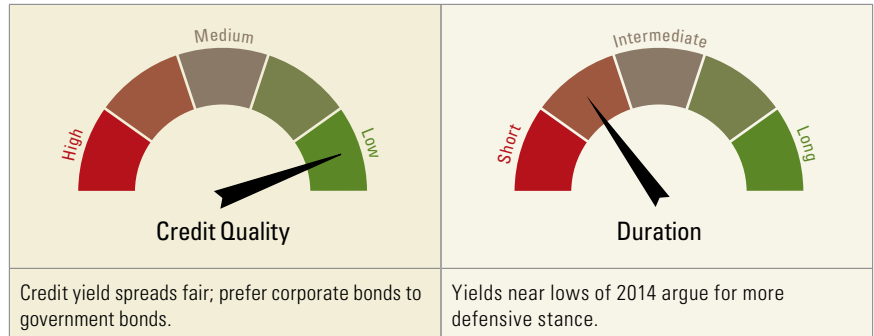
	Fundamentals	Technicals	Valuations	Negative	Neutral	Positive	S&P 500 Weight (%)	
Cyclical	Materials	■	■	■				3.5
	We would like to see growth acceleration in China and lower valuations to get more positive.							
	Energy	■	■	■				9.8
	We are U.S. energy boom fans, but given excess supply and related oil price risk we suggest caution.							
	Industrials	■	■	■				10.3
	We expect a business spending pickup and better global growth in H2 2014; favor transports.							
	Consumer Discretionary	■	■	■				11.7
	As we move into the back half of the business cycle, we have tempered our enthusiasm some.							
	Technology	■	■	■				19.6
Earnings, valuations, our positive business spending outlook, and technicals are all supportive.								
Defensive	Financials	■	■	■				16.3
	Valuation, likely steeper yield curve offset by regulatory risk, weak trading, and mortgage lull.							
	Utilities	■	■	■				3.0
	Our negative view reflects interest rate risk, our preference for cyclicals, and lofty valuations.							
	Healthcare	■	■	■				13.9
	Favorite defensive sector; favorable product trends, ACA-demand lift, strong earnings growth.							
Consumer Staples	■	■	■				9.5	
Still favor cyclical sectors, but cost pressures are easing and valuations have become reasonable.								
Telecommunications	■	■	■				2.4	
Interest rate and business risks remain; valuations are below long-term averages and the S&P 500.								

Because of their narrow focus, sector investing will be subject to greater volatility than investing more broadly across many sectors and companies.

Fixed Income

Bracing for Growth and Lower Returns

- High-quality bonds are on track to finish the third quarter of 2014 with marginally positive gains. Performance is likely to remain sluggish in the aftermath of a strong first half of 2014.
- A lower than benchmark weighting to bonds may be appropriate, as the yield does not compensate investors for the interest rate risk even after the recent modest rise.
- We expect municipal bond performance to slow after a good start to 2014 and become more influenced by Treasuries going forward. A seasonal increase in issuance has arrived, but issuance should remain muted compared with recent years.



		Fundamentals	Technicals	Valuations	Negative	Neutral	Positive	
Tax-Free Bonds	Munis-Short-Term	■	■	■	[Bar chart showing negative bias]			
	Muni curve is steep, and short-term valuations are unattractive.							
	Munis-Intermediate-Term	■	■	■	[Bar chart showing neutral bias]			
	Our preferred maturity exposure, but valuations are higher.							
	Munis-Long-Term	■	■	■	[Bar chart showing neutral bias]			
	Lower yields and higher valuations pose challenges amid supply increase.							
	Munis-High-Yield	■	■	■	[Bar chart showing neutral bias]			
Default risk low but susceptible to interest rate risk.								

Continued on next page.

For the purposes of this publication, intermediate-term bonds have maturities between three and 10 years, and short-term bonds are those with maturities of less than three 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. 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 interest income may be subject to the alternative minimum tax. Federally tax-free but other state and local taxes may apply. 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.

Fixed Income (CONT.)

Bracing for Growth and Lower Returns

- For fixed income allocations, we emphasize a blend of high-quality intermediate bonds coupled with less interest rate-sensitive sectors such as high-yield bonds and bank loans.
- High-yield bonds have remained somewhat volatile, but good credit quality, low defaults, and now more attractive valuations should help support the sector.
- Among high-quality bonds, we favor investment-grade corporate bonds due to their economic sensitivity and good fundamentals.
- Yields on dollar-denominated EM debt is higher than several fixed income sectors, but valuations continue to erode following earlier strength in 2014 and interest rate risk is a concern.

	Fundamentals	Technicals	Valuations	Negative	Neutral	Positive	
Taxable Bonds – U.S.	Treasuries	■	■	■	■	■	
	Yields are near the lows of 2014 and longer-term prospects are unattractive.						
	TIPS	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Yields are near the lows of 2014 and longer-term prospects are unattractive.						
	Mortgage-Backed Securities	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Valuations are slightly expensive, but lower interest rate risk is a mild positive.						
	Investment-Grade Corporates	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Yield spread to Treasuries is below average, but credit quality is stable.						
	Preferred Securities	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Valuations are only fair, but fundamentals are firm.						
	High-Yield Corporates	■	■	■	■	■	■
Credit quality metrics are good, and defaults are low.							
Bank Loans	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Attractive due to short-term nature and attractive yield.							
Taxable Bonds – Foreign	Foreign Bonds – Hedged	■	■	■	■	■	
	ECB action may boost growth expectations and yields.						
	Foreign Bonds – Unhedged	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Low yields, unattractive valuations, and lingering euro risks.						
Emerging Market Debt	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Yield spreads are near low end of one-year range, and interest rate risk is a concern.							

High-yield spread is the yield differential between the average yield of high-yield bonds and the average yield of comparable maturity Treasury bonds.

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. High-yield/junk bonds are not investment-grade securities, involve substantial risks, and generally should be part of the diversified portfolio of sophisticated investors. Mortgage-backed securities are subject to credit, default risk, 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, and interest rate risk. International and emerging market investing involves risks such as currency fluctuation and political instability and may not be suitable for all investors. 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. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) help eliminate inflation risk to your portfolio as the principal is adjusted semiannually for inflation based on the Consumer Price Index — while providing a real rate of return guaranteed by the U.S. government. 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. Foreign Bonds – Hedged: Non-U.S. fixed income securities generally from investment-grade issuers in developed countries, with hedged currency exposure. Foreign Bonds – Unhedged: Non-U.S. fixed income securities normally denominated in major foreign currencies.

DEFINITIONS:

EQUITY AND ALTERNATIVES ASSET CLASSES

Large Growth: Stocks in the top 70% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as large cap. Growth is defined based on fast growth (high growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow) and high valuations (high price ratios and low dividend yields).

Large Value: Stocks in the top 70% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as large cap. Value is defined based on low valuations (low price ratios and high dividend yields) and slow growth (low growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow).

Mid Growth: The U.S. mid cap range for market capitalization typically falls between \$1 billion and \$8 billion and represents 20% of the total capitalization of the U.S. equity market. Growth is defined based on fast growth (high growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow) and high valuations (high price ratios and low dividend yields).

Mid Value: The U.S. mid cap range for market capitalization typically falls between \$1 billion and \$8 billion and represents 20% of the total capitalization of the U.S. equity market. Value is defined based on low valuations (low price ratios and high dividend yields) and slow growth (low growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow).

Small Growth: Stocks in the bottom 10% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as small cap. Growth is defined based on fast growth (high growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow) and high valuations (high price ratios and low dividend yields).

Small Value: Stocks in the bottom 10% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as small cap. Value is defined based on low valuations (low price ratios and high dividend yields) and slow growth (low growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow).

U.S. Stocks: Stock of companies domiciled in the U.S.

Large Foreign: Large cap foreign stocks have market capitalizations greater than \$5 billion. The majority of the holdings in the large foreign category are in the MSCI EAFE Index.

Small Foreign: Small cap foreign stocks typically have market capitalizations of \$250 million to \$1 billion. The majority of the holdings in the small foreign category are in the MSCI Small Cap EAFE Index.

Emerging Markets: Stocks of a single developing country or a grouping of developing countries. For the most part, these countries are in Eastern Europe, Africa, the Middle East, Latin America, the Far East, and Asia.

REITs: REITs are companies that develop and manage real estate properties. There are several different types of REITs, including apartment, factory-outlet, health care, hotel, industrial, mortgage, office, and shopping center REITs. This would also include real estate operating companies.

Commodities – Industrial Metals: Stocks in companies that mine base metals such as copper, aluminum, and iron ore. Also included are the actual metals themselves. Industrial metals companies are typically based in North America, Australia, or South Africa.

Commodities – Precious Metals: Stocks of companies that do gold- silver-, platinum-, and base-metal mining. Precious metals companies are typically based in North America, Australia, or South Africa.

Commodities – Energy: Stocks of companies that focus on integrated energy, oil and gas services, oil and gas exploration and equipment. Public energy companies are typically based in North America, Europe, the United Kingdom, and Latin America.

Merger Arbitrage: A hedge fund strategy in which the stocks of two merging companies are simultaneously bought and sold to create a riskless profit. A merger arbitrageur looks at the risk that the merger deal will not close on time, or at all. Because of this slight uncertainty, the target company's stock will typically sell at a discount to the price that the combined company will have when the merger is closed. This discrepancy is the arbitrageur's profit.

Long/Short: An investment strategy generally associated with hedge funds. It involves buying long equities that are expected to increase in value and selling short equities that are expected to decrease in value.

EQUITY SECTORS

Materials: Companies that engage in a wide range of commodity-related manufacturing. Included in this sector are companies that manufacture chemicals, construction materials, glass, paper, forest products and related packaging products, metals, minerals and mining companies, including producers of steel.

Energy: Companies whose businesses are dominated by either of the following activities: The construction or provision of oil rigs, drilling equipment, and other energy-related service and equipment, including seismic data collection or the exploration, production, marketing, refining, and/or transportation of oil and gas products, coal, and consumable fuels.

Industrials: Companies whose businesses: Manufacture and distribute capital goods, including aerospace and defense, construction, engineering and building products, electrical equipment, and industrial machinery; provide commercial services and supplies, including printing, employment, environmental, and office services; provide transportation services, including airlines, couriers, marine, road and rail, and transportation infrastructure.

Consumer Discretionary: Companies that tend to be the most sensitive to economic cycles. Its manufacturing segment includes automotive, household durable goods, textiles and apparel, and leisure equipment. The service segment includes hotels, restaurants and other leisure facilities, media production and services, consumer retailing and services, and education services.

Technology: Companies that primarily develop software in various fields such as the internet, applications, systems, and/or database management and companies that provide information technology consulting and services. Technology hardware and equipment include manufacturers and distributors of communications equipment, computers and peripherals, electronic equipment and related instruments, and semiconductor equipment and products.

Financials: Companies involved in activities such as banking, consumer finance, investment banking and brokerage, asset management, insurance and investment, and real estate, including REITs.

Utilities: Companies considered electric, gas or water utilities, or companies that operate as independent producers and/or distributors of power.

Health Care: Companies in two main industry groups: Health care equipment and supplies or companies that provide health care–related services, including distributors of health care products, providers of basic health care services, and owners and operators of health care facilities and organizations or companies primarily involved in the research, development, production, and marketing of pharmaceuticals and biotechnology products.

Consumer Staples: Companies whose businesses are less sensitive to economic cycles. It includes manufacturers and distributors of food, beverages and tobacco, and producers of non-durable household goods and personal products. It also includes food and drug retailing companies.

Telecommunications: Companies that provide communications services primarily through a fixed line, cellular, wireless, high bandwidth, and/or fiber-optic cable network.

FIXED INCOME

Credit Quality: One of the principal criteria for judging the investment quality of a bond or bond mutual fund. As the term implies, credit quality informs investors of a bond or bond portfolio's credit worthiness, or risk of default.

Duration: A measure of the sensitivity of the price (the value of principal) of a fixed-income investment to a change in interest rates. Duration is expressed as a number of years. Rising interest rates mean falling bond prices, while declining interest rates mean rising bond prices. The bigger the duration number, the greater the interest rate risk or reward for bond prices.

Munis – Short-Term: Bonds issued by various state and local governments to fund public projects. The income from these bonds is generally free from federal taxes. These bonds generally have maturities of less than three years.

Munis – Intermediate: Bonds issued by various state and local governments to fund public projects. The income from these bonds is generally free from federal taxes. These bonds generally have maturities of between 3 and 10 years.

Munis – Long-Term: Bonds issued by various state and local governments to fund public projects. The income from these bonds is generally free from federal taxes. These bonds generally have maturities of more than 10 years.

Munis – High-Yield: Bonds issued by various state and local governments to fund public projects. The income from these bonds is generally free from federal taxes. These bonds generally offer higher yields than other types of bonds, but they are also more vulnerable to economic and credit risk. These bonds are rated BB+ and below.

Treasuries: A marketable, fixed-interest U.S. government debt security. Treasury bonds make interest payments semiannually and the income that holders receive is only taxed at the federal level.

TIPS (Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities): A special type of Treasury note or bond that offers protection from inflation. Like other Treasuries, an inflation-indexed security pays interest every six months and pays the principal when the security matures. The difference is that the underlying principal is automatically adjusted for inflation as measured by the consumer price index (CPI).

Mortgage-Backed Securities: A type of asset-backed security that is secured by a mortgage or collection of mortgages. These securities must also be grouped in one of the top two ratings as determined by a accredited credit rating agency, and usually pay periodic payments that are similar to coupon payments. Furthermore, the mortgage must have originated from a regulated and authorized financial institution.

Investment-Grade Corporates: Securities issued by corporations with a credit rating of BBB or higher. Bond rating firms, such as Standard & Poor's, use different designations consisting of upper- and lower-case letters A and B to identify a bond's investment-grade credit quality rating. AAA and AA (high credit quality) and A and BBB (medium credit quality) are considered investment-grade.

Preferred Stocks: A class of ownership in a corporation that has a higher claim on the assets and earnings than common stock. Preferred stock generally has a dividend that must be paid out before dividends to common stockholders and the shares usually do not have voting rights.

High-Yield Corporates: Securities issued by corporations with a credit rating of BB+ and below. These bonds generally offer higher yields than investment-grade bonds, but they are also more vulnerable to economic and credit risk.

Bank Loans: In exchange for their credit risk, these floating-rate bank loans offer interest payments that typically float above a common short-term benchmark such as the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate, or LIBOR.

Foreign Bonds – Hedged: Non-U.S. fixed income securities generally from investment-grade issuers in developed countries, with hedged currency exposure.

Foreign Bonds – Unhedged: Non-U.S. fixed income securities normally denominated in major foreign currencies.

Emerging Market Debt: The debt of sovereigns, agencies, local issues, and corporations of emerging markets countries and subject to currency risk.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES

The opinions voiced in this material are for general information only and are not intended to provide or be construed as providing specific investment advice or recommendations for any individual. To determine which investments may be appropriate for you, consult your financial advisor prior to investing. All performance referenced is historical and is no guarantee of future results. All indexes are unmanaged and cannot be invested into directly.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Stock investing involves risk including loss of principal.

Preferred stock investing involves risk, which may include loss of principal.

The Standard & Poor's 500 Index is a capitalization-weighted index of 500 stocks designed to measure performance of the broad domestic economy through changes in the aggregate market value of 500 stocks representing all major industries.

This research material has been prepared by LPL Financial.

To the extent you are receiving investment advice from a separately registered independent investment advisor, please note that LPL Financial is not an affiliate of and makes no representation with respect to such entity.

Not FDIC or NCUA/NCUSIF Insured | No Bank or Credit Union Guarantee | May Lose Value | Not Guaranteed by Any Government Agency | Not a Bank/Credit Union Deposit