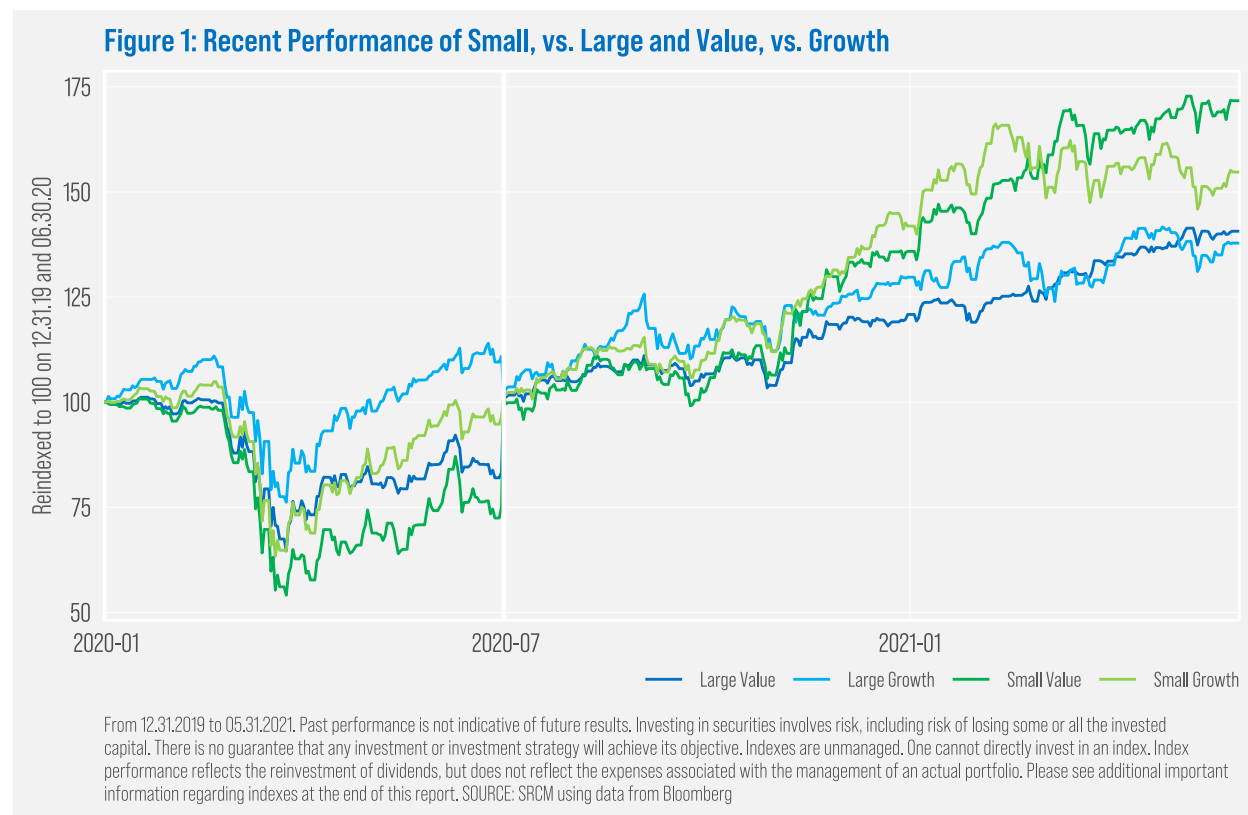


## FACTORS WITH LEGS

The relative performance of our favored equity characteristics have set a few records over the past year, with small-cap and value-oriented stocks having found renewed favor among investors. Perhaps that should not come as a surprise, given the lengthy period of underperformance that both factors had and still have been experiencing. Despite the nearer-term relative gains, we think both slices of the stock universe have legs to run. Not least among the reasons is the fact that longer-term gaps in performance and valuation relative to their large-cap and growthier peers remain. History, too, provides evidence that we might not want to guess a going-forward slackening in comparative gains just yet.

## What a Difference

Reprising a chart we offered in February, in Figure 1 we show the performance of two of our favored factors—Size and Value—from the beginning of 2020. So that relative performance was more obvious and to separate what we see as distinct periods, we reset each index to a value of 100 on 12.31.2019 and again on 06.30.2020. Speaking of obviousness, both the Size and the Value factors have turned on quite strongly over the past 11 months. Size and Value both kept pace through year-end 2020, with each surging ahead in 2021. Smaller-cap stocks, in particular, have seen a tremendous run this year.



## Further to Run?

That strong relative performance might lead some to wonder if the source of heat for all that extra steam might be cooling off. True, near-term relative performance has been stellar for small-caps and for Value stocks, but we think there remains reasonable support for continued outperformance of both factors. First, the basic intuition that drives our preferences for smaller and less-expensive stocks remain unchallenged, in our view: smaller companies maintain characteristics—such as, obviously, their smaller size, relative financial stability and flexibility, etc.—that reflect heightened risk of owning their stocks, which tend to be more volatile. It's thus reasonable that investors should expect a premium for holding those stocks over time. And with regard to Value, other things being equal, a lower price relative to fundamentals (e.g., assets, revenue and earnings) suggests investors are assigning a higher “discount rate”, or measure of relative future risk for that stock, which in turn may be indicative of higher expected going-forward returns.

Put other ways, small-cap stocks may have greater ability to grow, but they are riskier, so owning a whole bunch of them tends to offset those individual risks and provide incremental return over the market. With Value, we can be seen as buying stocks that are on sale, but of similar, perhaps even of better fundamental worth than their peers.

Second, both groups remain underwater over still reasonably long periods of time. Even so, history shows that the factors tend to outperform over a range of periods and across a wide swath of investible markets. The fact that periods of underperformance come naturally justifies the “risk” of the risk premium the factors are thought to provide.

Finally, we looked at historical periods of relative outperformance of small-cap and Value stocks and the returns they saw after relative surges in performance. Interestingly, one-year periods of outperformance for small-cap stocks saw, on average, another year of outperformance. Same is true for Value stocks.

We don't wish to press too hard on that final thought, though, as the range of outcomes remained wide, including periods both of continued outperformance and underperformance. Even so, we think that the basic intuition for favoring small-cap and value-oriented stocks, coupled with generally positive realized historical outcomes for those preferences continue to support our designs for models that overweight the Size and Value and other potentially performance-complementary factors.

## Important Information

Statera Asset Management is a dba of Signature Resources Capital Management, LLC (SRCM), which is a Registered Investment Advisor. Registration of an investment adviser does not imply any specific level of skill or training. The information contained herein has been prepared solely for informational purposes and is not an offer to buy or sell any security or to participate in any trading strategy. Any decision to utilize the services described herein should be made after reviewing such definitive investment management agreement and SRCM's Form ADV Part 2A and 2Bs and conducting such due diligence as the client deems necessary and consulting the client's own legal, accounting and tax advisors in order to make an independent determination of the suitability and consequences of SRCM services. Any portfolio with SRCM involves significant risk, including a complete loss of capital. The applicable definitive investment management agreement and Form ADV Part 2 contains a more thorough discussion of risk and conflict, which should be carefully reviewed prior to making any investment decision. Please contact your investment adviser representative to obtain a copy of Form ADV Part 2. All data presented herein is unaudited, subject to revision by SRCM, and is provided solely as a guide to current expectations. The opinions expressed herein are those of SRCM as of the date of writing and are subject to change. The material is based on SRCM proprietary research and analysis of global markets and investing. The information and/or analysis contained in this material have been compiled, or arrived at, from sources believed to be reliable; however, SRCM does not make any representation as to their accuracy or completeness and does not accept liability for any loss arising from the use hereof. Some internally generated information may be considered theoretical in nature and is subject to inherent limitations associated thereby. Any market exposures referenced may or may not be represented in portfolios of clients of SRCM or its affiliates, and do not represent all securities purchased, sold or recommended for client accounts. The reader should not assume that any investments in market exposures identified or described were or will be profitable. The information in this material may contain projections or other forward-looking statements regarding future events, targets or expectations, and are current as of the date indicated. There is no assurance that such events or targets will be achieved. Thus, potential outcomes may be significantly different. This material is not intended as and should not be used to provide investment advice and is not an offer to sell a security or a solicitation or an offer, or a recommendation, to buy a security. Investors should consult with an advisor to determine the appropriate investment vehicle.

**Domestic (U.S.) large-cap equity:** The MSCI U.S. Large Cap 300 Index is designed to measure the performance of the large-cap segment of the U.S. equity market. The index represents approximately 71% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in the U.S. equity market. "Value" and "Growth" versions of this index are constructed as described in the "MSCI Value and Growth Indexes" note below. May be referred to as "Large" in a section specifically describing only U.S. stocks.

**Domestic (U.S.) small-cap equity:** The MSCI U.S. Small Cap 1750 Index is comprised of the remaining smallest 1,750 companies in the U.S. Investable Market 2500 Index of the U.S. equity market and designed to measure the performance of the small-cap segment. The index represents approximately 11.5% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization of the U.S. equity market. "Value" and "Growth" versions of this index are constructed as described in the "MSCI Value and Growth Indexes" note below. May be referred to as "Small" in a section specifically describing only U.S. stocks.

**MSCI Value and Growth Indexes:** The value investment style characteristics for MSCI index construction are defined using the following variables: book value to price, 12-month forward earnings to price and dividend yield. The growth investment style characteristics are defined using the following variables: long-term forward earnings per share (EPS) growth rate, short-term forward EPS growth rate, current internal growth rate, long-term historical EPS growth trend and long-term historical sales per share growth trend. The objective of the MSCI Value and Growth Indexes design is to divide constituents of an underlying market capitalization index into a value index and a growth index, each targeting 50% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization of the underlying index. The market capitalization of each constituent should be fully represented in the combination of the value index and the growth index, and, at the same time, should not be double-counted. One security may, however, be represented in both the value index and the growth index at a partial weight. The MSCI information may only be used for your internal use, may not be reproduced or disseminated in any form and may not be used as a basis for or a component of any financial instruments or products or indices. None of the MSCI information is intended to constitute investment advice or a recommendation to make (or refrain from making) any kind of investment decision and may not be relied on as such. Historical data and analysis should not be taken as an indication or guarantee of any future performance analysis, forecast or prediction. The MSCI information is provided on an "as is" basis and the user of this information assumes the entire risk of any use made of this information. MSCI, each of its affiliates and each other person involved in or related to compiling, computing or creating any MSCI information (collectively, the "MSCI Parties") expressly disclaims all warranties (including, without limitation, any warranties of originality, accuracy, completeness, timeliness, non-infringement, merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose) with respect to this information. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall any MSCI Party have any liability for any direct, indirect, special, incidental, punitive, consequential (including, without limitation, lost profits) or any other damages. ([www.msci.com](http://www.msci.com))

One cannot invest directly in an index. Index performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Investing in any investment vehicle carries risk, including the possible loss of principal, and there can be no assurance that any investment strategy will provide positive performance over a period of time. The asset classes and/or investment strategies described in this publication may not be suitable for all investors. Investment decisions should be made based on the investor's specific financial needs and objectives, goals, time horizon, tax liability and risk tolerance.