



REGISTERED INVESTMENT ADVISOR

Q2
Quarterly Market Review
Second Quarter 2020



Quarterly Market Review

Second Quarter 2020

This report features world capital market performance and a timeline of events for the past 12 months. It begins with a global overview, then features the returns of stock and bond asset classes in the US and international markets.

The report also illustrates the impact of globally diversified portfolios and features a quarterly topic.

Required by the SEC

SEC adopted the Client Relationship Summary (Form CRS) and requires all registered investment advisors and broker-dealers to prepare and deliver the Form CRS to clients and prospective clients. Form CRS is intended to provide transparency and full disclosure. Enclosed is a copy of our Form CRS. The CRS along with Form ADV Part II can be found on the VSM website at vs-m.com.

Overview:

Quarterly Topic: Long-Term Investors, Don't Let a Recession Faze You

Quarterly Market Summary

Long-Term Market Summary

World Stock Market Performance

Impact of Diversification

Randomness Of Market Returns



Long-Term Investors, Don't Let a Recession Faze You

Second Quarter 2020

With activity in many industries sharply curtailed in an effort to reduce the chances of spreading the coronavirus, some economists say a recession is inevitable, if one hasn't already begun. From a markets perspective, we have already experienced a drop in stocks, as prices have likely incorporated the growing chance of recession. Investors may be tempted to abandon equities and go to cash because of perceptions of recessions and their impact. But across the two years that follow a recession's onset, equities have a history of positive performance.

Data covering the past century's 15 US recessions show that investors tended to be rewarded for sticking with stocks. **Exhibit 1** shows that in 11 of the 15 instances, or 73% of the time, returns on stocks were positive two years after a recession began. The annualized market return for the two years following a recession's start averaged 7.8%.

Recessions understandably trigger worries over how markets might perform. But history can be a comfort for investors wondering whether now may be the time to move out of stocks.

Exhibit 1. Downturns, Then UpturnsGrowth of wealth for the Fama/French Total US Market Research Index



Past performance, including hypothetical performance, is not a guarantee of future results.

In USD. Performance includes reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. Indices are not available for direct investment; therefore, their performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio.

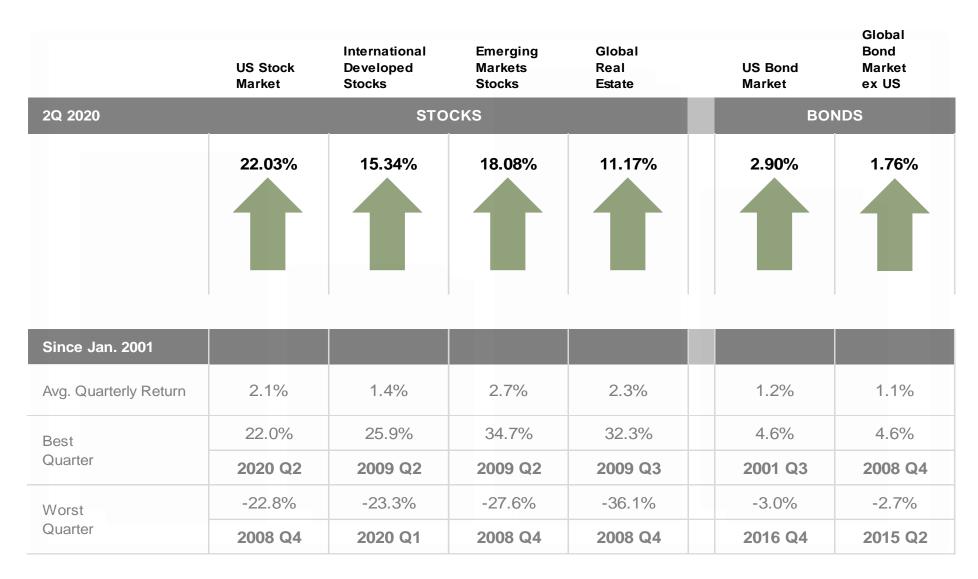
Growth of wealth shows the growth of a hypothetical investment of \$10,000 in the securities in the Fama/French US Total Market Research Index over the 24 months starting the month after the relevant Recession Start Date. Sample includes 15 recessions as identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) from October 1926 to December 2007.

NBER defines recessions as starting at the peak of a business cycle.



Quarterly Market Summary

Index Returns



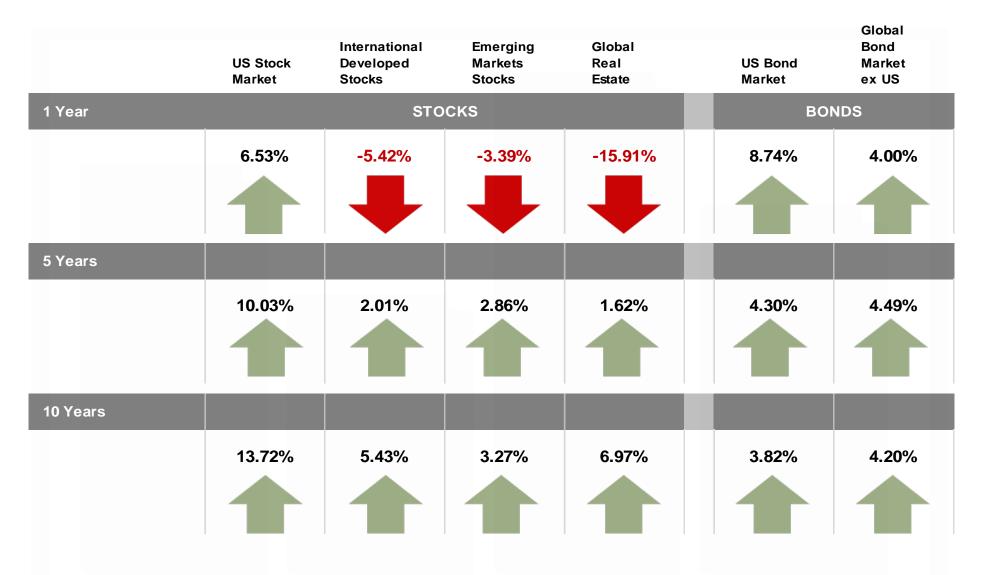
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Market segment (index representation) as follows: US Stock Market (Russell 3000 Index), International Developed Stocks (MSCI World ex USA Index [net div.]), Emerging Markets (MSCI Emerging Markets Index [net div.]), Global Real Estate (S&P Global REIT Index [net div.]), US Bond Market (Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index), and Global Bond Market ex US (Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate ex-USD Bond Index [hedged to USD]). S&P data © 2020 S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, a division of S&P Global. All rights reserved. Frank Russell Company is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks, and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes. MSCI data © MSCI 2020, all rights reserved. Bloomberg Barclays data provided by Bloomberg.



Long-Term Market Summary

Index Returns



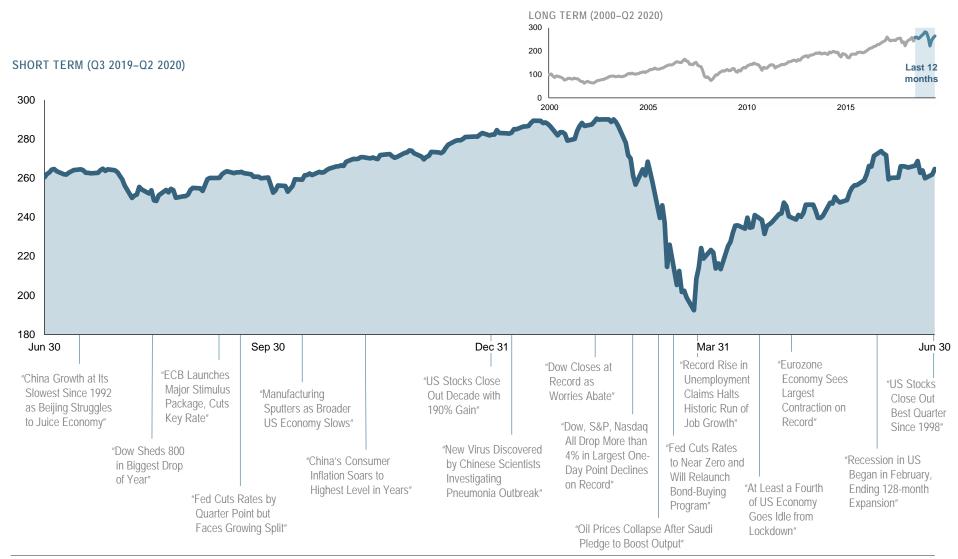
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World Stock Market Performance

MSCI All Country World Index with selected headlines from past 12 months



These headlines are not offered to explain market returns. Instead, they serve as a reminder that investors should view daily events from a long-term perspective and avoid making investment decisions based solely on the news.

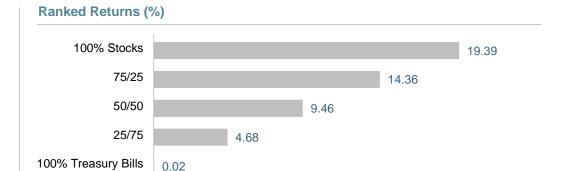


Impact of Diversification

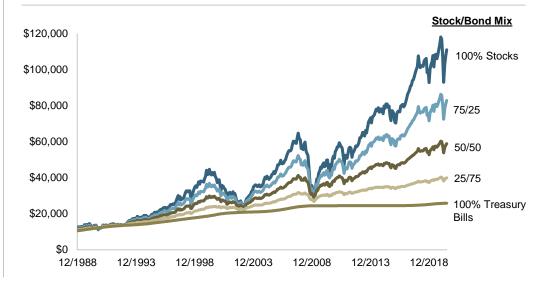
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These portfolios illustrate the performance of different global stock/bond mixes and highlight the benefits of diversification. Mixes with larger allocations to stocks are considered riskier but have higher expected returns over time.

Period Returns (%)			* Annualiz			
Asset Class	YTD	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*	10-Year STDEV	
100% Treasury Bills	0.39	1.35	1.62	1.07	0.55	0.23	
25/75	-0.86	2.10	3.12	2.73	2.97	3.49	
50/50	-2.34	2.57	4.48	4.29	5.31	7.00	
75/25	-4.05	2.75	5.67	5.72	7.57	10.51	
100% Stocks	-5.99	2.64	6.70	7.03	9.74	14.02	



Growth of Wealth: The Relationship between Risk and Return



^{1.} STDEV (standard deviation) is a measure of the variation or dispersion of a set of data points. Standard deviations are often used to quantify the historical return volatility of a security or portfolio. Diversification does not eliminate the risk of market loss. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Asset allocations and the hypothetical index portfolio returns are for illustrative purposes only and do not represent actual performance. Global Stocks represented by MSCI All Country World Index (gross div.) and Treasury Bills represented by US One-Month Treasury Bills. Globally diversified allocations rebalanced monthly, no withdrawals. Data © MSCI 2020, all rights reserved. Treasury bills © Stocks, Bonds, Bills, and Inflation Yearbook[™], Ibbotson Associates, Chicago (annually updated work by Roger G. Ibbotson and Rex A. Singuefield).



Randomness Of Market Returns

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Highest Return	US Bonds 7.84%	Large Cap US 14.60%	Small Cap US 36.99%	US REIT 27.40%	US REIT 0.80%	Commodity 9.86%	Emerging Markets 34.35%	US Bonds 0.01%	Large Cap US 28.88%	US Bonds 6.14%
	US REIT 5.50%	Global Allocation 13.05%	Large Cap US 29.60%	Large Cap US 11.40%	US Bonds 0.55%	US REIT 8.90%	International Developed 25.03%	Large Cap US -6.20%	US REIT 25.84%	Large Cap US -3.08%
	Large Cap US 0.00%	Small Cap US 13.00%	International Developed 22.77%	US Bonds 5.97%	Large Cap US -0.73%	US Bonds 5.31%	Large Cap Us 19.40%	Global Allocation -6.41%	Small Cap US 23.72%	Global Allocation –4.11%
	Commodity -1.18%	US REIT 11.60%	Global Allocation 15.97%	Global Allocation 3.71%	International Developed -0.81%	Emerging Markets 5.03%	Global Allocation 14.04%	US REIT -8.00%	International Developed 18.44%	Emerging Markets -10.73%
	Global Allocation -2.16%	International Developed 10.08%	Commodity -1.22%	Small Cap US 3.50%	Global Allocation -1.74%	Global Allocation 9.16%	Small Cap US 13.10%	Small Cap US -12.20%	Global Allocation 18.17%	International Developed -12.59%
	Small Cap US -5.45%	Emerging Markets 9.41%	US Bonds -2.02%	Emerging Markets -4.63%	Small Cap US -5.70%	Large Cap US 2.70%	Commodity 5.77%	International Developed -13.79%	Commodity 17.63%	Small Cap US -13.61%
	International Developed -12.14%	US Bonds 3.99%	US REIT -2.30%	International Developed -4.90%	Emerging Markets -16.96%	Small Cap US 1.40%	US Bonds 3.54%	Commodity -13.82%	Emerging Markets 15.42%	US REIT -16.51%
Lowest Return	Emerging Markets -20.41%	Commodity 3.47%	Emerging Markets -5.03%	Commodity -33.06%	Commodity -32.86%	International Developed -4.42%	US REIT -0.10%	Emerging Markets -16.64%	US Bonds 8.72%	Commodity -36.31%

Large Cap US is defined as the S&P 500 Index, Small Cap US is defined as the Russel I 2000 Index, US Reit is defined as the Dow Jones US Select REIT Index, International Developed Is defined as MSCI EAFE Index, Emerging Markets is defined as the MSCI Emerging Index, Commodity is defined as the S&P GSCI and US Bonds are Defined as the BarCap US Agg Bond Index. Indexes are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Global Allocation is defined as the DFA 60/40 Global Allocation Fund Institutional Shares.