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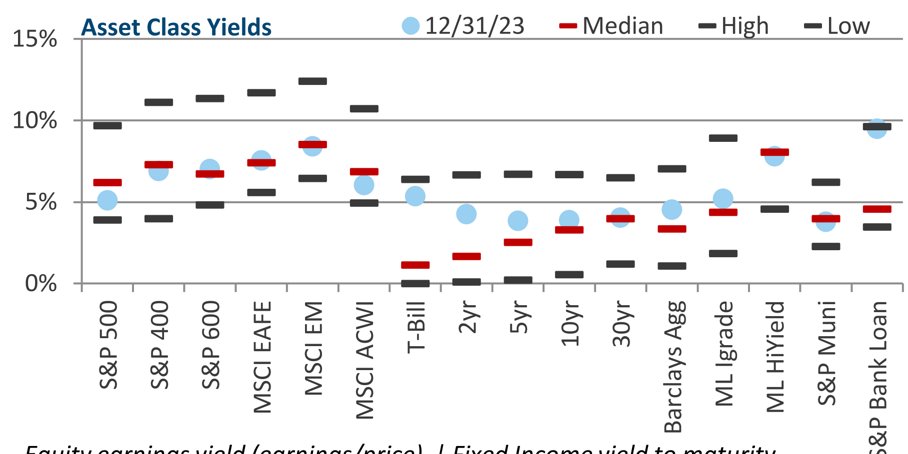
Major Asset Class Returns

Index	Q4'23	2023	2022
S&P 500	12%	26%	-18%
S&P Mid Cap 400	12%	16%	-13%
Russell 2000	14%	17%	-20%
MSCI EAFE	10%	19%	-14%
MSCI Emerging Markets	8%	10%	-20%
MSCI All Country World	11%	23%	-18%
T-Bill	1%	5%	2%
7-10yr Tsy	7%	4%	-15%
Barclays Aggregate	7%	6%	-13%
ML Investment Grade	8%	8%	-15%
ML High Yield	7%	13%	-11%
S&P Muni	7%	6%	-8%
S&P Bank Loan	3%	13%	-1%

Overview: The S&P 500 (+12% Q4, +26% '23), Russell 2000 (+14% Q4, +17% '23), MSCI EAFE (+10% Q4, +19% '23), MSCI EM (+8% Q4, +10% '23), and MSCI ACWI (+11% Q4, +23% '23) all rallied in Q4 to finish 2023 notably higher. For Fixed Income, the 10yr yield was 3.88% at the end of Q4, versus 4.57% on 9/30/23 and 3.88% on 12/31/22. This allowed duration sensitive asset classes such as the Bloomberg/Barclays Aggregate (+7% Q4, +6% '23), 7-10yr Treasury (+7% Q4, +4% '23), ML Igrade (+8% Q4, +8% '23), and S&P Muni (+7% Q4, +6% '23) to turn '23 from a flat to a positive year. With more credit than duration, the ML High Yield (+7% Q4, +13% '23) and the low duration S&P Bank Loan Index (+3% Q4, +13% '23) added to good returns for the year, while T-Bills (+1% Q4, +5% '23) were up slightly.

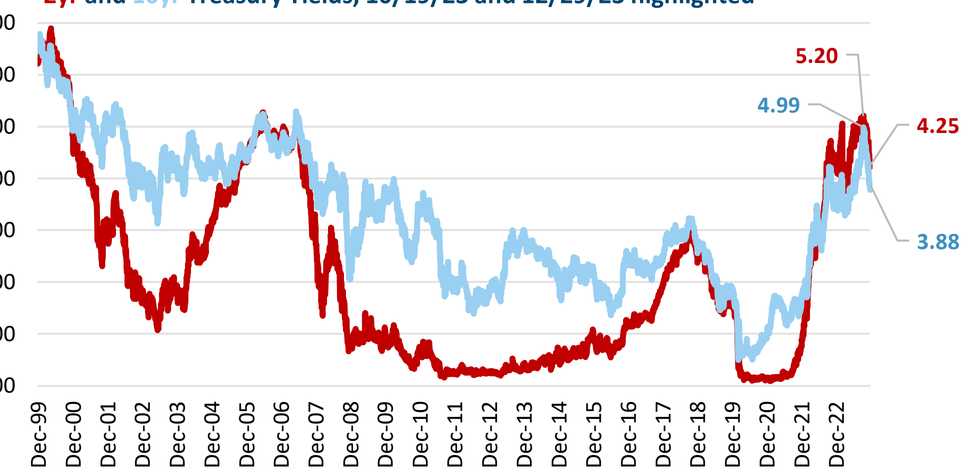
Asset Class Yields Are Near Averages: As of the end of 2023, asset class yields (earnings yield for equities, yield to maturity for fixed income) for equities are near average. For Fixed Income, short maturities (T-Bill through 5yr Treasury, Bank Loans) have been above average for most of the year, while longer duration fixed income is average after yields declined in Q4.

Markets Take Off on the Soft Landing: Just one quarter after rising rates were the market driver in Q3, falling rates were the most significant driver to Q4'23 markets. Investors swapped out the Fed's "raise and hold" mantra, and fully bought into the "soft landing". After reaching 4.99% on 10/19, in the final six weeks of the year, the 10yr shed 111 bps to finish at 3.88%, coincidentally right where it started the year. The two year finished the year lower, dropping 95 bps in that period to finish 2023 at 4.25% versus 4.42% at the start of the year, despite multiple Fed rate hikes and a still positive outlook for the economy. The driver was several data points showing inflation continued to decelerate, capped off by the Fed's meeting on 12/13, where, rather than "take away the punch bowl" and try to rein in the stock and bond market rally, Chairman Powell opted instead to spike the punch and talk up the prospects of a soft landing.

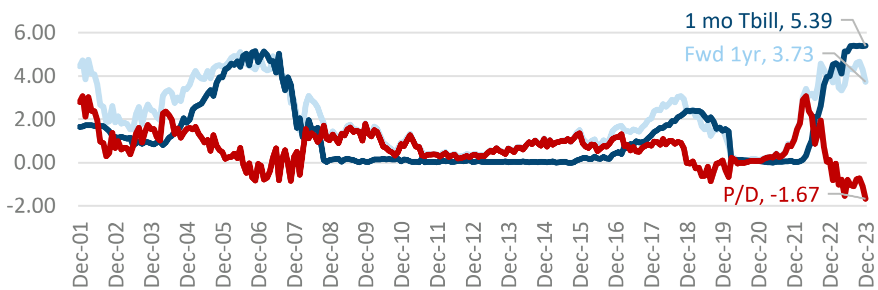


Equity earnings yield (earnings/price) | Fixed Income yield to maturity

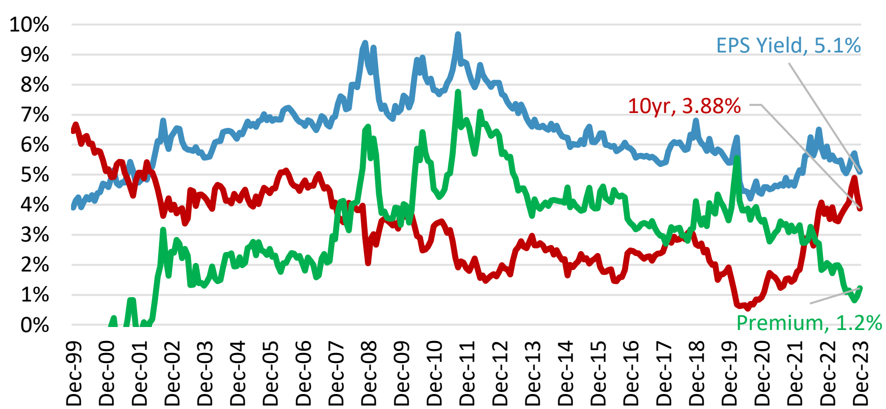
2yr and 10yr Treasury Yields, 10/19/23 and 12/29/23 highlighted



1 Mo Tbill, Forward 1yr Treasury Yield, and Premium / Discount



S&P 500 Forward Earnings Yield vs 10yr Tsy, 2000 to 2023



S&P 500 vs S&P Equal Weight, Rolling 6 Month Relative Returns

Markets Price Rapid Rate Cuts: Driving the significant decline in rates was the market's shift in Fed rate cut timing for 2024. The highlight of the Fed's 12/13 meeting was their Summary of Economic Projections, commonly referred to as the dot plot, showing an expectation that the Fed Funds rate could be cut to 4.50%, from 5.25% currently, by the end of 2024. The catch: the markets were already pricing three rate cuts in 2024 before the meeting and now, after interest rates have declined further, the market is pricing even more rate cuts.

One way to assess market rate expectations is to compare the yield on the 1 month T-Bill today (a good measure of where Fed Funds currently are) to the 1 year forward rate, or where markets think the 1yr Treasury yield will be in 12 months. The 1 year forward rate is calculated by looking at the current 1yr and 2yr rate, then finding the rate that links them.

At the end of 2023, with the 1 month T-Bill at 5.40%, the forward 1 yr rate has dropped to 3.72%, for a discount of 1.67%. As a comparison, on 10/31, with the Tbill still at 5.40%, the 1yr forward rate was 4.66%, for a 0.73% discount. A 4.66% rate suggests a market anticipating two or three rate cuts on 10/31. Falling 90 bps in two months suggests the market is now pricing 5 to 7 total, when the "dot plot" excitement suggested three.

Looking at the chart to the left, the 1.67% discount is the largest since 2001, and suggests current market rates require the Fed to embark on its fastest pace of rate cuts ever. On one hand, this is possible. The largest premium, 3.08%, was hit in April 2022, when the Fed started its fastest ever rate hike campaign. The pandemic economic cycle has been repeatedly moved faster by historic standards. But looking at prior periods of discounts, in 2008 and, briefly, in early 2020, the key catalyst was rising recession risk. Current soft landing hopes, which are pushing both interest rates lower and stock markets higher, do not take into account a recession in the coming year. Thus the risk is either the bond market is vulnerable to rates rising if the economy remains resilient, or stocks are vulnerable, as they are trading near all time highs.

Falling Rates Give Equities a Lift: The chart to the left shows the earnings yield on the S&P 500, the yield on the 10yr Treasury, and the difference between the two, known as the Equity Premium. A higher Equity Premium means stock investors are getting more compensation relative to bonds. From 2002 to 2007, prior to the Fed's QE interventions, a 1-3% Equity Premium was common. This suggests the Equity Premium today is manageable, although it makes stocks sensitive to interest rate changes. This was evident in Q4, as falling interest rates boosted stock prices, as the Equity Premium held at just above 1%.

Broader Market? A major theme for 2023 was that S&P 500 returns were highly concentrated in just a few large stocks, which is evident by comparing the S&P 500 (which is capitalization weighted) to the Equal Weight S&P 500 (with the same members, but each has an equal 0.2% contribution). Looking at rolling 6 month returns in the chart to the left, the gap had surpassed 10% on 6/30/23, for only the third time since 1992. In the subsequent 6 month period, Q3 and Q4, it has declined to just 2%, as sign of the market broadening out. This is also evident in the SmallCap Russell 2000 modestly outperforming the S&P 500 in Q4.

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Equity Markets Summary

Headline Indices	Q4'23	2023	2022	Fwd PE*	Avg PE**	+/- avg
Dow	13.1%	16.2%	-6.9%			
Nasdaq	13.8%	44.6%	-32.5%			
Russell 2000	14.0%	16.9%	-20.4%			
Asset Classes	**Q4'23**	**2023**	**2022**	**Fwd PE***	**Avg PE****	**+/- avg**
S&P 500	11.7%	26.3%	-18.1%	19.6	16.2	21%
S&P Mid Cap 400	11.7%	16.4%	-13.1%	14.5	13.7	6%
S&P Small Cap 600	15.1%	16.1%	-16.1%	14.2	14.9	-4%
MSCI EAFE	10.5%	18.9%	-14.0%	13.3	13.5	-2%
MSCI Emerging Markets	7.9%	10.3%	-19.7%	11.9	11.7	1%
MSCI AC World	11.1%	22.8%	-18.0%	16.6	14.6	14%
S&P 500 Sectors	**Q4'23**	**2023**	**2022**	**Fwd PE***	**Avg PE****	**+/- avg**
Consumer Discretionary	12.4%	42.4%	-37.0%	26.0	18.2	43%
Consumer Staples	5.5%	0.5%	-0.6%	19.3	18.0	7%
Energy	-6.9%	-1.3%	65.7%	10.9	13.4	-19%
Financials	14.0%	12.1%	-10.5%	14.5	13.0	12%
Healthcare	6.4%	2.1%	-2.0%	18.2	16.2	12%
Industrials	13.1%	18.1%	-5.5%	20.0	16.5	21%
Technology	17.2%	57.8%	-28.2%	26.6	17.7	50%
Materials	9.7%	12.5%	-12.3%	19.4	15.3	27%
Communication Services	11.0%	55.8%	-39.9%	17.3	17.7	-2%
Utilities	8.6%	-7.1%	1.6%	15.8	14.8	7%
Growth vs Value	**Q4'23**	**2023**	**2022**	**Fwd PE***	**Avg PE****	**+/- avg**
S&P Growth	10.1%	30.0%	-29.4%	25.8	18.7	38%
S&P Value	13.6%	22.2%	-5.2%	15.3	13.4	15%
International	**Q4'23**	**2023**	**2022**	**Fwd PE***	**Avg PE****	**+/- avg**
Eurozone	12.5%	23.9%	-17.2%	12.2	12.4	-2%
Germany (DAX)	8.9%	20.3%	-12.3%	11.6	12.6	-8%
UK (FTSE)	1.6%	3.8%	0.9%			
Japan (Nikkei)	5.2%	31.0%	-7.3%			
MSCI Asia Pac xJapan	7.9%	7.7%	-17.2%	14.8	14.5	2%
S. Korea (KOSPI)	7.7%	18.7%	-24.9%	15.1	18.6	-19%
India (Sensex)	10.0%	20.3%	5.8%			
China (Shenzhen)	-3.8%	-7.0%	-21.9%	11.2	9.9	13%
S&P Latin America 40	17.5%	34.0%	11.4%	8.5	11.3	-25%
Brazil (Bovespa)	15.1%	22.3%	4.7%	8.2	10.4	-21%
Mexico	14.4%	22.7%	-5.7%	13.8	14.4	-4%

Asset Classes: For Q4'23, equities rose. The S&P 500 (+11.7% Q4, +26.3% '23), the Russell 2000 (+14.0% Q4, +16.9% '23), the MSCI EAFE (+10.5% Q4, +18.9% '23) and the MSCI EM (+7.9% Q4, +10.3% '23) rallied to finish the year higher. The global MSCI ACWI (+11.1% Q4, +22.8% '23) followed the same pattern.

Even though the tech-driven NASDAQ (+13.8% Q4, +44.6% '23) and the traditional Dow Jones (+13.1% Q4, +16.2% '23) were comparable in Q4, the gap was significant for the full year.

Valuations (based on forward PE vs their 20yr average) for the S&P 500 are 21% above average, while the rest are around average, with the S&P 600 the lowest (4% below).

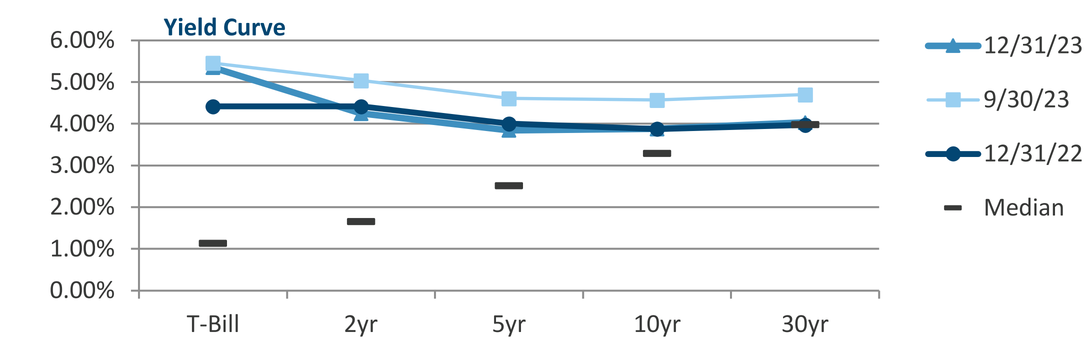
S&P Sectors: Three of the four top sectors in Q4 are also the 2023 leaders: Communications (+11% Q4, +56% '23), Technology (+17% Q4, +58% '23) and Discretionary (+12% Q4, +42% '23) had strong years, reversing from poor 2022 returns. Financials (+14% Q4, +12% '23), Industrials (+13% Q4, +18% '23) and Materials (10% Q4, +13% '23) registered strong Q4's, as hopes for a soft landing took hold. Meanwhile, "safe" sectors such as Staples (+6% Q4, +1% '23), Healthcare (+6% Q4, +2% '23), and Utilities (+8% Q4, -7% '23) lagged in 2023, after outperforming in 2022's sell off. Speaking of trends reversing, Energy (-7% Q4, -1% '23) joined Utilities as the only sectors to fall in 2023, after being the only ones to rise in 2022.

Growth vs Value: Despite the market rally, it was Value (+14% Q4, +22% '23) that led Growth (+10% Q4, +30% '23) in Q4, though Growth was the outperformer for the year. As a result of this outperformance, at the end of 2023, Growth's PE is at a higher premium to its average than Value, at 38% versus 15%.

Global Markets: Globally, most markets rallied in Q4 to close out a positive year. Europe (+13% Q4, +24% '23) and Japan (+5% Q4, +31% '23) reflected positive returns in the EAFE region, while in Emerging Markets, outside of China (-4% Q4, -7% '23), returns were good, with India (+10% Q4, +20% '23) and the regional S&P Latin America Index (+18% Q4, +34% '23) higher.

Fixed Income Markets Summary

Headline Indices	Q4'23	2023	2022	Yield	Spread	Avg*	+/- avg
Bloomberg Barc Agg	6.8%	5.5%	-13.0%	4.53%	0.65%	0.38%	0.27%
ML Investment Grade	7.9%	8.4%	-15.4%	5.19%	1.31%	1.21%	0.10%
ML High Yield	7.1%	13.4%	-11.2%	7.79%	3.91%	4.76%	-0.85%
S&P Nat'l Muni	7.3%	6.2%	-8.1%	3.77%	-0.11%	0.75%	-0.86%
S&P Leveraged Loan	3.2%	13.2%	-0.7%	9.49%	4.14%	3.84%	0.30%
T-Bill	1.4%	5.1%	1.5%				
NYMEX 7-10yr Tsy	6.6%	3.6%	-14.9%				
Treasury Yields	**12/31/23**	**9/30/23**	**12/31/22**			**Avg***	**+/- avg**
T-Bill	5.35%	5.46%	4.41%			1.13%	4.22%
2yr	4.25%	5.04%	4.42%			1.66%	2.59%
5yr	3.85%	4.61%	4.00%			2.52%	1.33%
10yr	3.88%	4.57%	3.88%			3.29%	0.59%
30yr	4.03%	4.70%	3.97%			3.99%	0.05%
10yr Sovereign Yields	**12/31/23**	**9/30/23**	**12/31/22**			**Avg***	**+/- avg**
US	3.88%	4.57%	3.88%			2.43%	1.45%
Germany	2.00%	2.82%	2.53%			1.31%	0.70%
Japan	0.61%	0.76%	0.42%			0.26%	0.35%
UK	3.53%	4.40%	3.66%			2.02%	1.51%
France	2.53%	3.37%	3.07%			2.25%	0.29%
Spain	2.95%	3.90%	3.61%			3.61%	-0.66%
Italy	3.74%	4.74%	4.64%			3.89%	-0.15%
China	2.57%	2.68%	2.86%			3.26%	-0.69%
Brazil	10.46%	11.85%	12.90%			11.06%	-0.61%
Mexico	8.95%	9.87%	9.02%			7.42%	1.53%



Asset Classes: The bond market was higher in Q4 as interest rates reversed course and fell, as shown by the returns of the Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Bond Index (+7% Q4, +6% '23).

Duration: The primary driver of fixed income performance was duration, which was evident in the Treasury market. A Q4 rally in the longer duration 7-10 yr Treasury Index (+7% Q4, +4% '23) swung the year from negative to positive, while the near zero duration 90 day T-Bill (+1% Q4, +5% '23) was much steadier.

Credit: Not only did duration do well, but so did credit, which built on returns for the year. The ML High Yield index (+7% Q4, +13% '23), the ML Investment Grade Index (+8% Q4, +8% '23) and S&P Nat'l Muni Index (+7% Q4, +6% '23) were all up comparably for the quarter. With no duration boost, the S&P Leveraged Loan Index (+3% Q4, +13% '23) lagged in Q4, but was on par with High Yield for the year, indicative of how the soft landing was most beneficial for credit.
Across the credit spectrum, spreads are at or below average, which has helped '23 performance, but also leaves less of a cushion if the economic backdrop should deteriorate.

Treasury Yields: The resilience of the US economy boosted interest rates, with the 10yr Treasury yield reaching as high as 4.99% on 10/19. The subsequent drop, however, left it at 3.88% by year end, exactly where it began.

Yield Curve: The yield curve is the best tool to examine rate shifts across different maturities. While, the 10yr was flat for the year at 3.88%, the T-Bill is up to 5.35%, reflecting the Fed's rate hikes. The best reflection of expected Fed policy is the 2yr Treasury, and its yield dropping nearly 80 bps to 4.25% in Q4 highlights the market shifting gears from expecting few, to several, rate cuts.

Global Rates: Globally, interest rates followed the US lower in Q4, with the German 10yr yield falling 82 bps to 2.00%, closing the year 53 bp lower.

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Major Economic Indicators and Consensus Forecasts

	2023/2024 Average Forecast				Actual		
	12m ch	Dec-23	Sep-23	Dec-22	Aug-23	Avg*	+/- avg
US GDP	1.00	1.80	1.38	0.80	3.60	2.73	0.88
EU GDP	0.00	0.60	0.70	0.60	0.49	2.10	-1.61
Japan GDP	0.05	1.35	1.40	1.30	1.53	1.45	0.08
UK GDP	0.43	0.45	0.45	0.03	0.19	2.68	-2.49
China GDP	0.00	4.90	4.80	4.90	7.83	16.12	-8.29
US CPI	0.68	3.85	3.83	3.18	3.33	2.42	0.91
EU CPI	0.58	3.85	4.05	3.28	2.60	1.66	0.94
Japan CPI	0.78	2.58	2.58	1.80	3.19	0.60	2.59
China CPI	-1.33	0.95	1.25	2.28	-0.68	1.97	-2.65
US UnN	-0.65	3.95	4.10	4.60	3.70	4.00	-0.30
EU UnN	-0.43	6.60	6.63	7.03	6.50	7.95	-1.45
Japan UnN	0.10	2.50	2.40	2.40	2.50	2.70	-0.20
UK UnN	-0.40	4.40	4.38	4.80	4.30	4.20	0.10
China UnN	1.18	5.13	5.15	3.95	5.50	5.05	0.45

Foreign Exchange		Q4'23	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Euro		4%	4%	-6%	-7%	9%	-2%
Yen (Japan)		6%	-6%	-13%	-10%	5%	1%
Pound (UK)		4%	6%	-11%	-1%	3%	4%
Yuan (China)		3%	-2%	-8%	3%	7%	-1%
Won (S. Korea)		5%	-2%	-6%	-9%	6%	-4%
Real (Brazil)		3%	9%	5%	-7%	-23%	-4%
Peso (Mexico)		3%	15%	5%	-3%	-5%	4%
Commodities		**Q4'23**	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**
Oil	$72	-21%	-11%	6%	56%	-21%	35%
Gold	$2,078	11%	15%	0%	-4%	25%	18%
Copper	$3.88	4%	2%	-15%	27%	26%	6%

GDP: Shifting economic forecasts show how market expectations have changed in the past year. Compared to Dec 2022, 2023/2024 blended GDP growth has risen from 0.80% to 1.80%, a reflection of the solid economic data in 2023 and fading recession expectations, at least for now. Globally, however, GDP forecasts are mostly unchanged for the year.

CPI: The year over year rise in inflation expectations also contributed to tighter central bank policy. For the US, on a year over year basis, the CPI forecast has jumped from 3.18% to 3.85%. Part of the Fed's reasoning for halting rate hikes is evident in the inflation forecast being unchanged from three months ago.

Unemployment: Unemployment forecasts are flat, at 4.2% versus 4.3% three months ago in the US. This flattening of inflation expectations is one sign of the strength of the economy. When paired with the uptick in the CPI forecast mentioned above, the forecasted data shows why the Fed is still pushing interest rates higher.

Foreign Exchange: Most major currencies rose versus the dollar in Q4, as falling interest rates in the US spurred demand for other currencies.

Commodities: Oil reversed course on Q4'23, falling from $90 to $72/bbl, or 21%, to close the year 11% lower. While global economic activity has held up, the global energy supply chain has continued to digest Russian sanctions, and thus continued to normalize after the mid-2022 surge. Gold rose 11% in Q4, finishing the year 15% higher, as the prospect of faster rate cuts from the Fed spurred interest in the inflation hedge.

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Index Returns | 2007 to Present

	Q4'23	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Dow	13.1%	16.2%	-6.9%	20.9%	9.7%	25.3%	-3.5%	28.1%	16.5%	0.2%	10.0%	29.7%	10.2%	8.4%	14.1%	22.7%	-31.9%	8.9%
Nasdaq	13.6%	43.4%	-33.1%	21.4%	43.6%	35.2%	-3.9%	28.2%	7.5%	5.7%	13.4%	38.3%	15.9%	-1.8%	16.9%	43.9%	-40.5%	9.8%
Russell 2000	14.0%	16.9%	-20.4%	14.8%	20.0%	25.5%	-11.0%	14.6%	21.3%	-4.4%	4.9%	38.8%	16.3%	-4.2%	26.9%	27.2%	-33.8%	-1.6%
S&P 500	11.7%	26.3%	-18.1%	28.7%	18.4%	31.5%	-4.4%	21.8%	12.0%	1.4%	13.7%	32.4%	16.0%	2.1%	15.1%	26.5%	-37.0%	5.5%
S&P Mid Cap 400	11.7%	16.4%	-13.1%	24.8%	13.7%	26.2%	-11.1%	16.2%	20.7%	-2.2%	9.8%	33.5%	17.9%	-1.7%	26.6%	37.4%	-36.2%	8.0%
S&P Small Cap 600	15.1%	16.1%	-16.1%	26.8%	11.3%	22.8%	-8.5%	13.2%	26.6%	-2.0%	5.8%	41.3%	16.3%	1.0%	26.3%	25.6%	-31.1%	-0.3%
MSCI EAFE	10.5%	18.9%	-14.0%	11.8%	8.3%	22.7%	-13.4%	25.6%	1.5%	-0.4%	-4.5%	23.3%	17.9%	-11.7%	8.2%	32.5%	-43.1%	11.6%
MSCI Emerging Markets	7.9%	10.3%	-19.7%	-2.2%	18.7%	18.9%	-14.2%	37.8%	11.6%	-14.6%	-1.8%	-2.3%	18.6%	-18.2%	19.2%	79.0%	-53.2%	39.8%
MSCI All Country World	11.1%	22.8%	-18.0%	19.0%	16.8%	27.3%	-8.9%	24.6%	8.5%	-1.8%	4.7%	23.4%	16.8%	-6.9%	13.2%	35.4%	-41.8%	12.2%
S&P Growth	10.1%	30.0%	-29.4%	32.0%	33.5%	31.1%	0.0%	27.4%	6.9%	5.5%	14.9%	32.8%	14.6%	4.7%	15.1%	31.6%	-34.9%	9.1%
S&P Value	13.6%	22.2%	-5.2%	24.9%	1.4%	31.9%	-9.0%	15.4%	17.4%	-3.1%	12.4%	32.0%	17.7%	-0.5%	15.1%	21.2%	-39.2%	2.0%
Barclays Aggregate Bond	6.8%	5.5%	-13.0%	-1.5%	7.5%	8.7%	0.0%	3.5%	2.6%	0.5%	6.0%	-2.0%	4.2%	7.8%	6.5%	5.9%	5.2%	7.0%
ML Investment Grade	7.9%	8.4%	-15.4%	-1.0%	9.8%	14.2%	-2.2%	6.5%	6.0%	-0.6%	7.5%	-1.5%	10.4%	7.5%	9.5%	19.8%	-6.8%	4.7%
ML High Yield	7.1%	13.4%	-11.2%	5.4%	6.2%	14.4%	-2.3%	7.5%	17.5%	-4.6%	2.5%	7.4%	15.6%	4.4%	15.2%	57.5%	-26.4%	2.2%
S&P Nat'l Muni	7.3%	6.2%	-8.1%	1.6%	4.9%	7.4%	1.0%	5.1%	0.4%	3.3%	8.9%	-3.3%	6.5%	11.2%	2.0%	12.2%	-2.8%	
S&P Leveraged Loan	3.2%	13.2%	-0.7%	3.5%	2.8%	10.7%	-0.6%	3.3%	10.9%	-2.8%	1.0%	5.0%	10.5%	0.6%	9.7%	52.2%	-28.2%	1.7%
T-Bill	1.4%	5.1%	1.5%	0.0%	0.6%	2.2%	1.8%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%		
7-10yr Tsy	6.6%	3.6%	-14.9%	-3.1%	10.0%	8.5%	0.9%	2.6%	1.1%	1.6%	9.0%	-6.0%	4.2%	15.6%	9.4%	-6.0%	18.0%	10.2%

International	Q4'23	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
MSCI Eurozone	12.5%	23.9%	-17.2%	14.3%	8.5%	24.2%	-16.2%	29.0%	2.2%	-0.8%	-7.7%	30.0%	22.5%	-16.9%	-3.4%	32.8%	-47.1%	20.3%
Germany (DAX)	8.9%	20.3%	-12.3%	15.8%	3.5%	25.5%	-18.3%	12.5%	6.9%	9.6%	2.7%	25.5%	29.1%	-14.7%	16.1%	23.8%	-40.4%	22.3%
UK (FTSE)	1.6%	3.8%	0.9%	14.3%	-14.3%	12.1%	-12.5%	7.6%	14.4%	-4.9%	-2.7%	14.4%	5.8%	-5.6%	9.0%	22.1%	-31.3%	3.8%
Japan (Nikkei)	5.0%	28.2%	-9.4%	4.9%	16.0%	18.2%	-12.1%	19.1%	0.4%	9.1%	7.1%	56.7%	22.9%	-17.3%	-3.0%	19.0%	-42.1%	-11.1%
MSCI Asia Pac xJapan	7.9%	7.7%	-17.2%	-2.7%	22.8%	19.5%	-13.7%	37.3%	7.1%	-9.1%	3.1%	3.7%	22.6%	-15.4%	18.4%	73.7%	-51.6%	37.2%
S. Korea (KOSPI)	7.7%	18.7%	-24.9%	3.6%	30.8%	7.7%	-17.3%	21.8%	3.3%	2.4%	-4.8%	0.7%	9.4%	-11.0%	21.9%	49.7%	-40.7%	32.3%
India (Sensex)	10.0%	20.3%	5.8%	23.2%	17.2%	15.7%	7.2%	29.6%	3.5%	-3.7%	31.9%	10.7%	28.0%	-23.6%	19.1%	83.3%	-51.8%	48.8%
China (Shenzhen)	-3.8%	-7.0%	-21.9%	8.6%	35.2%	36.0%	-33.3%	-3.6%	-14.7%	63.4%	33.9%	20.0%	1.4%	-32.9%	7.1%	116.9%	-61.8%	167.0%
S&P Latin America 40	17.5%	34.0%	11.4%	-12.7%	-11.3%	13.9%	-6.0%	26.9%	32.5%	-30.9%	-11.1%	-12.3%	6.4%	-18.3%	16.7%	97.1%	-49.4%	50.5%
Brazil (Bovespa)	15.1%	22.3%	4.7%	-11.9%	2.9%	31.6%	15.0%	26.9%	38.9%	-13.3%	-2.9%	-15.5%	7.4%	-18.1%	1.0%	82.7%	-41.2%	43.6%
Mexico	12.8%	18.4%	-9.0%	20.9%	1.2%	4.6%	-15.6%	8.1%	6.2%	-0.4%	1.0%	-2.2%	17.9%	-3.8%	20.0%	43.5%	-24.2%	11.7%

S&P 500 Sectors	Q4'23	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Consumer Discretionary	12.4%	42.4%	-37.0%	24.4%	33.3%	27.9%	0.8%	23.0%	6.0%	10.1%	9.7%	43.1%	23.9%	6.1%	27.7%	41.3%	-33.5%	-13.2%
Consumer Staples	5.5%	0.5%	-0.6%	18.6%	10.7%	27.6%	-8.4%	13.5%	5.4%	6.6%	16.0%	26.1%	10.8%	14.0%	14.1%	14.9%	-15.4%	14.2%
Energy	-6.9%	-1.3%	65.7%	54.6%	-33.7%	11.8%	-18.1%	-1.0%	27.4%	-21.1%	-7.8%	25.1%	4.6%	4.7%	20.5%	13.8%	-34.9%	34.4%
Financials	14.0%	12.1%	-10.5%	35.0%	-1.7%	32.1%	-13.0%	22.2%	22.8%	-1.5%	15.2%	35.6%	28.8%	-17.1%	12.1%	17.2%	-55.3%	-18.6%
Healthcare	6.4%	2.1%	-2.0%	26.1%	13.4%	20.8%	6.5%	22.1%	-2.7%	6.9%	25.3%	41.5%	17.9%	12.7%	2.9%	19.7%	-22.8%	7.2%
Industrials	13.1%	18.1%	-5.5%	21.1%	11.1%	29.4%	-13.3%	21.0%	18.9%	-2.5%	9.8%	40.7%	15.3%	-0.6%	26.7%	20.9%	-39.9%	12.0%
Technology	17.2%	57.8%	-28.2%	34.5%	43.9%	50.3%	-0.3%	38.8%	13.8%	5.9%	20.1%	28.4%	14.8%	2.4%	10.2%	61.7%	-43.1%	16.3%
Materials	9.7%	12.5%	-12.3%	27.3%	20.7%	24.6%	-14.7%	23.8%	16.7%	-8.4%	6.9%	25.6%	15.0%	-9.8%	22.2%	48.6%	-45.7%	22.5%
Telecom	11.0%	55.8%	-39.9%	21.6%	23.6%	32.7%	-12.5%	-1.3%	23.5%	3.4%	3.0%	11.5%	18.3%	6.3%	19.0%	8.9%	-30.5%	11.9%
Utilities	8.6%	-7.1%	1.6%	17.7%	0.5%	26.3%	4.1%	12.1%	16.3%	-4.8%	29.0%	13.2%	1.3%	19.9%	5.5%	11.9%	-29.0%	19.4%

Blue to orange represents best to worst return for each period. Index data is total teturn.

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Index Definitions

Index	Description
Equity	
S&P 500	Large US companies ($10b+ market cap)
S&P Mid Cap 400	Medium US companies ($5-10b market cap)
Russell 2000, S&P Small Cap 600	Small US companies (<$10b market cap)
MSCI Europe Australia Far East	Foreign Developed. Returns are in US$
MSCI Emerging Markets	Emerging Markets. Returns are in US$
Fixed Income	
Barclays Aggregate	Represents the entire US bond market
S&P 3mo Tbill	Short term Treasury Bills
Barclays 7-10yr Tsy	Ten Year Treasury Bonds
Barclays 10yr TIPS	Treasury Inflation Protected Securities
S&P Nat'l Muni	Municipal Bonds
BofA/ML Corp	Investment Grade (Higher Credit Quality) Corporate Bonds
BofA/ML High Yield	High Yield (Lower Credit Quality) Corporate Bonds
S&P Leveraged Loan 100	Floating Rate Bank Loans
BofA / ML EM Debt	Emerging Market Debt
Alternatives	
HFRI Fund of Funds	Represents the entire hedge fund universe

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Disclosures

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-The Standard & Poor's 500 is a market capitalization weighted index of 500 widely held domestic stocks often used as a proxy for the U.S. stock market. The Standard & Poor's 400 is a market capitalization weighted index of 400 mid cap domestic stocks. The Standard & Poor's 600 is a market capitalization weighted index of 600 small cap domestic stocks.
-The NASDAQ Composite Index measures the performance of all issues listed in the NASDAQ stock market, except for rights, warrants, units, and convertible debentures.
-The MSCI EAFE Index (Europe, Australasia, Far East) is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets, excluding the US & Canada. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance of 21 emerging markets. The MSCI All Country World Index is a free float adjusted market capitalization index designed to measure the performance of large and mid and cap stocks in 23 developed markets and 24 emerging markets. With over 2,800 constituents it represents over 85% of the global equity market.
-The Barlcays Aggregate Index represents the total return performance (price change and income) of the US bond market, including Government, Agency, Mortgage and Corporate debt.
-The BofA Merrill Lynch Investment Grade and High Yield Indices are compiled by Bank of America / Merrill Lynch from the TRACE bond pricing service and intended to represent the total return performance (price change and income) of investment grade and high yield bonds.
-The S&P/LSTA U.S. Leveraged Loan 100 is designed to reflect the largest facilities in the leveraged loan market. It mirrors the market-weighted performance of the largest institutional leveraged loans based upon market weightings, spreads and interest payments.
-The S&P Municipal Bond Index is a broad, comprehensive, market value-weighted index. The S&P Municipal Bond Index constituents undergo a monthly review and rebalancing, in order to ensure that the Index remains current, while avoiding excessive turnover. The Index is rules based, although the Index Committee reserves the right to exercise discretion, when necessary.
-The BofA Merrill Lynch US Emerging Markets External Sovereign Index tracks the performance of US dollar emerging markets sovereign debt publicly issued in the US and eurobond markets.
-The HFRI Fund of Funds index is compiled by the Hedge Funds Research Institute and is intended to represent the total return performance of the entire hedge fund universe.