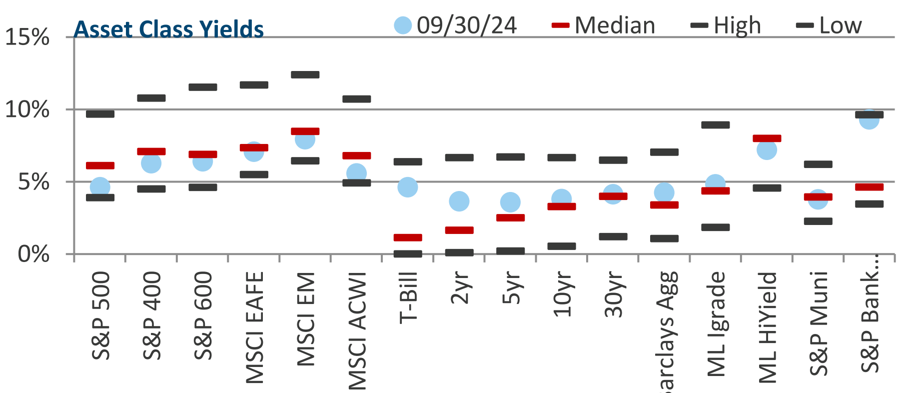
Major Asset Class Returns

Index	Q3'24	2024 ytd	2023
S&P 500	6%	22%	26%
S&P Mid Cap 400	7%	14%	16%
Russell 2000	9%	11%	17%
MSCI EAFE	7%	14%	19%
MSCI Emerging Markets	9%	17%	10%
MSCI All Country World	7%	19%	23%
T-Bill	1%	4%	5%
7-10yr Tsy	6%	4%	4%
Barclays Aggregate	5%	4%	6%
ML Investment Grade	6%	6%	8%
ML High Yield	5%	8%	13%
S&P Muni	3%	2%	6%
S&P Bank Loan	2%	6%	13%

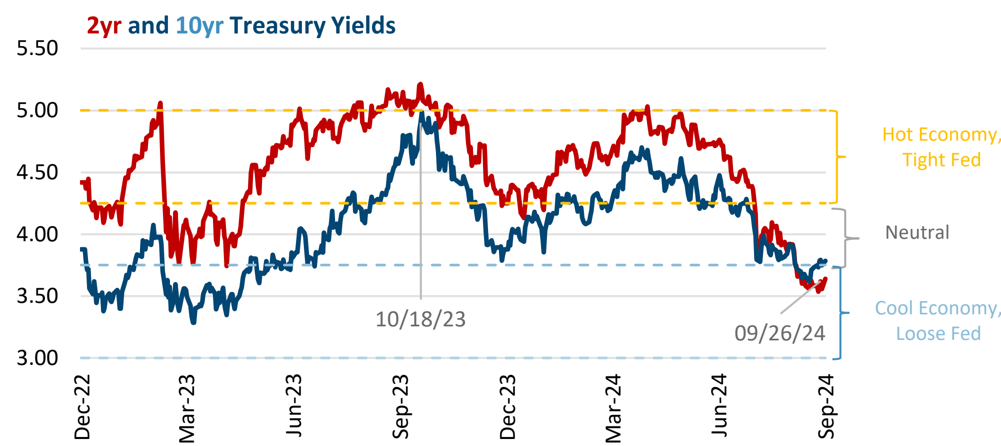
Overview: Despite a period of volatility mid quarter, equity indices were all higher in Q3'24, with the S&P 500 (+6% Q3, +22% YTD), MSCI EM (+9% Q3, +17% YTD), Russell 2000 (+9% Q3, +11% YTD) and MSCI EAFE (+7% Q3, +14% YTD) rising. Consequently, the MSCI ACWI (+7% Q3, +19% YTD) was higher, as well. For Fixed Income, the 10yr yield was 3.79% versus 4.37% on 6/30/24 and 3.88% on 12/29/23, as rates dropped back to where they began the year. This boosted Q3 returns for duration sensitive asset classes such as the Bloomberg/Barclays Aggregate (+5% Q3, +4% YTD), 7-10yr Treasury (+6% Q3, +4% YTD), ML Igrade (+6% Q3, +6% YTD), and S&P Muni (+3% Q3, +2% YTD) and pushed them into positive territory YTD. With more credit than duration, the ML High Yield (+5% Q3, +8% YTD) and the low duration S&P Bank Loan Index (+2% Q3, +6% YTD) rose as well, and led the Fixed Income sector YTD. The low duration, low credit risk T-Bills also ticked higher (+1% Q3, +4% YTD).

Asset Class Yields: As of the end of Q3'24, asset class yields (earnings yield for equities, yield to maturity for fixed income) for most equities are near average, except for the S&P 500, which is now near the low end of its range. For Fixed Income, short maturities (T-Bill through 5yr Treasury, Bank Loans) are well above average, while longer duration fixed income is about average after yields ticked back down in Q3'24.

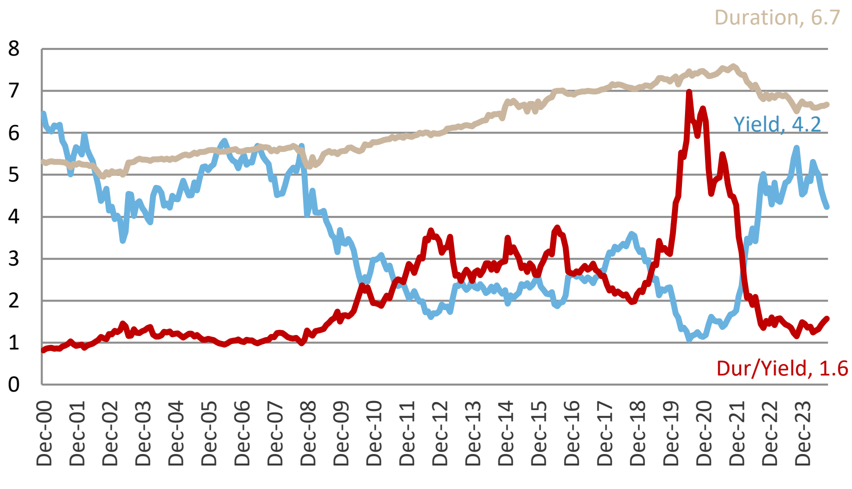
What Type of Economy and Fed Policy is Reflected in Interest Rates? Rather than speculate about the direction of Fed policy, we look at what type of economy and Fed policy is priced in the markets, then gauge if that is reasonable. Assuming 2% inflation and 2% trend growth (the Fed's two long term assumptions), we get a 4% neutral interest rate, bracketed by a 50 bps 3.75% to 4.25% neutral range. Second, we look at the 2yr yield as a proxy for Fed policy, and the 10yr yield as a proxy for the economy. Based on where the 2yr is relative to our neutral range, we can gauge the market's view of Fed policy, while the 10yr shows what type of economy the market is pricing.
The chart below shows these two rates, as well as an orange "Hot Economy, Tight Fed" range of 4.25% to 5.00%, and a blue "Cool Economy, Loose Fed" range of 3.00% to 3.75%.



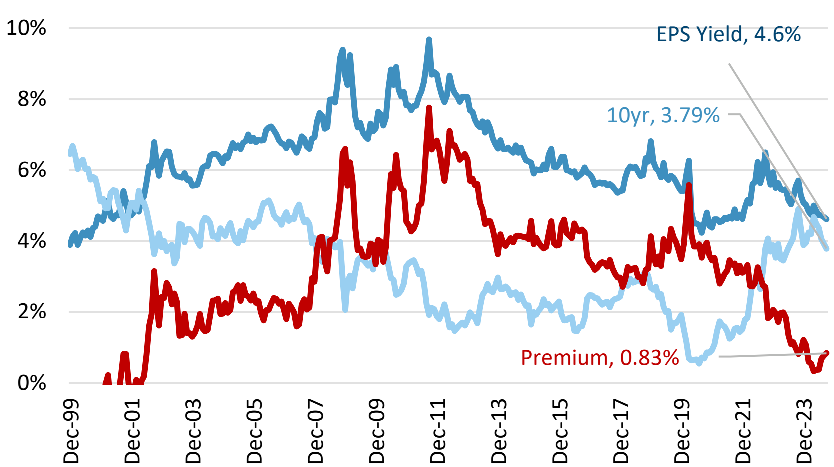
Equity earnings yield (earnings/price) | Fixed Income yield to maturity



Barclays Agg Index Yield, Duration/Yield and Duration



S&P 500 Forward Earnings Yield vs 10yr Tsy, 2000 to 2024



(Fed, cont'd) Periods such as October 2023 and April 2024 saw the markets pricing both a hot economy and tight Fed. Between these two highs, there is the low of December 2023, when markets were pricing a slowing economy, and markets were pricing 6 or 7 rate cuts by the Fed in 2024.

While market commentary centered on the economy over-heating (October 2023 and April 2024) or risking recession (December 2023), this framework provided the perspective that the markets were getting a bit extreme in their positions, laying the stage for subsequent reversals.

When interest rates dropped below 4% at the start of August, as the market was surprised by a weaker than expected unemployment report, the question was whether the markets had once again gotten ahead of themselves.

Since the Fed's 50 bps rate cut on 9/18, the 10yr has risen while the 2yr has stayed steady, as the Fed's rate cut was larger than expected, spurring hopes that rather than being behind the curve on the slowing economy (as feared in August), it still has a decent chance of delivering a "soft landing". While it makes sense for the 2yr at 3.64% to be in the blue "Loose Fed" range, a "soft landing" would suggest the 10yr should be staying in its neutral range, between 3.75% and 4.25%, which at 3.79%, it is at the low end. Therefore, markets at the end of Q3'24 reflect a reasonable "soft landing" scenario.

The one caveat is that with rates at the low end of the soft landing range it will be hard for bonds to generate further positive price returns from duration without a recession to push long term rates lower and/or accelerate the expected pace of rate cuts by the Fed. Conversely, if the economy strengthens or inflation becomes a concern, then interest rates would have to adjust higher.

Does Duration Suggest Bonds are of Interest? The prior economic analysis suggests that interest rates are at the low end of the "soft landing" range. What do valuations say about the appeal of bonds at this interest rate level? The metric we focus on is the ratio of Duration to Yield, which is in the top chart on the left. Before the Global Financial Crisis in 2009, this ratio was in a range of 1.0 to 1.4. During the two recent highs for interest rates (October 2023 and April 2024), the yield on the Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate (Agg) exceeded 5%, and the Duration/Yield rate finally returned to that range. With the yield on the Agg back down to 4.2%, the ratio is back up to 1.6. But a modest rise to 4.8% would put the ratio back to 1.4. With a duration of 6.7, that 0.6% rate rise could cause a 4% price decline, reversing most, not all, of the Agg's 5% Q3'24 return. After falling rates boosted bonds in Q3'24, some caution is warranted for bonds. They still offer the benefit of diversification should a recession or other risk cause interest rates to fall further.

Lower Rates Takes Some Pressure Off the Equity Premium: 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. As an example of how interest rates can support stock prices, Q3's decline in the 10yr managed to boost the Equity Premium from its end of Q2'24 low of 0.37% to 0.83%. While this is still a low level, it demonstrates how declining interest rates supported Equity prices during the period.

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Equity Markets Summary

Headline Indices	Q3'24	2024 ytd	2023	Fwd PE*	Avg PE**	+/- avg
Dow	8.7%	13.9%	16.2%			
Nasdaq	2.8%	21.8%	44.6%			
Russell 2000	9.3%	11.2%	16.9%			
Asset Classes	**Q3'24**	**2024 ytd**	**2023**	**Fwd PE***	**Avg PE****	**+/- avg**
S&P 500	5.9%	22.1%	26.3%	21.7	16.4	33%
S&P Mid Cap 400	6.9%	13.5%	16.4%	15.9	14.1	13%
S&P Small Cap 600	10.1%	9.3%	16.1%	15.6	14.5	7%
MSCI EAFE	7.3%	13.5%	18.9%	14.2	13.6	4%
MSCI Emerging Markets	8.9%	17.2%	10.3%	12.6	11.8	7%
MSCI AC World	6.7%	19.1%	22.8%	18.0	14.7	22%
S&P 500 Sectors	**Q3'24**	**2024 ytd**	**2023**	**Fwd PE***	**Avg PE****	**+/- avg**
Consumer Discretionary	7.8%	13.9%	42.4%	26.3	19.0	38%
Consumer Staples	9.0%	18.7%	0.5%	22.0	18.2	21%
Energy	-2.3%	8.4%	-1.3%	12.7	13.1	-3%
Financials	10.7%	21.9%	12.1%	15.9	13.0	22%
Healthcare	6.1%	14.4%	2.1%	19.6	16.1	21%
Industrials	11.5%	20.2%	18.1%	22.6	16.5	37%
Technology	1.6%	30.3%	57.8%	29.0	17.8	63%
Materials	9.7%	14.1%	12.5%	20.7	15.4	34%
Communication Services	1.7%	28.8%	55.8%	19.1	17.8	7%
Utilities	19.4%	30.6%	-7.1%	18.9	14.9	27%
Growth vs Value	**Q3'24**	**2024 ytd**	**2023**	**Fwd PE***	**Avg PE****	**+/- avg**
S&P Growth	3.7%	28.2%	30.0%	27.6	18.9	46%
S&P Value	9.1%	15.4%	22.2%	16.7	13.4	25%
International	**Q3'24**	**2024 ytd**	**2023**	**Fwd PE***	**Avg PE****	**+/- avg**
Eurozone	7.4%	13.6%	23.9%	13.2	12.5	6%
Germany (DAX)	6.0%	15.4%	20.3%	13.0	12.6	3%
UK (FTSE)	0.9%	6.5%	3.8%			
Japan (Nikkei)	-3.5%	15.2%	31.0%			
MSCI Asia Pac xJapan	10.7%	20.3%	7.7%	16.5	14.5	13%
S. Korea (KOSPI)	-7.3%	-2.3%	18.7%	18.2	18.3	-1%
India (Sensex)	7.0%	17.9%	20.3%			
China (Shenzhen)	19.1%	4.9%	-7.0%	9.0	10.0	-10%
S&P Latin America 40	4.7%	-7.9%	34.0%	8.5	11.2	-24%
Brazil (Bovespa)	6.4%	-1.8%	22.3%	7.8	10.3	-24%
Mexico	0.7%	-6.6%	22.7%	11.6	14.1	-18%

Asset Classes: The S&P 500 (+5.9% Q3, +22.1% YTD), MSCI EM (+8.9% Q3, +17.2% YTD), Russell 2000 (+9.3% Q3, +11.2% YTD), and the MSCI EAFE (+7.3% Q3, +13.5% YTD) all rose in Q3'24. Thus the global MSCI ACWI (+6.7% Q3, +19.1% YTD) was also higher.
For Q3'24, the tech-driven NASDAQ (+2.8% Q3, +21.8% YTD) lagged the traditional Dow Jones (+8.7% Q3, +13.9% YTD), but still is outperforming YTD.
Valuations (based on forward PE vs their 20yr average) for the S&P 500 are 33% above average, while the rest are just above average. While performance has been concentrated in the top market cap stocks, so too are the above average valuations.

S&P Sectors: Sector performance was mixed in Q3. Utilities (+19% Q3, +31% YTD), Industrials (+12% Q3, +20% YTD), and Financials (+11% Q3, +22% YTD) outperformed. Communications (+2% Q3, +29% YTD) and Technology (+2% Q3, +30% YTD) lagged for the quarter, though still outperform YTD. In the middle, Staples (+9% Q3, +19% YTD), Discretionary (+8% Q3, +14% YTD), and Healthcare (+6% Q3, +14% YTD) were lower during Q2. Energy (-2% Q3, +8% YTD) lagged as oil declined.
Technology sector's forward PE of 29, a 63% premium to its average, remains the highest. Only Energy (-3% discount) and Communications (+7% premium) are near their historic average PE ratios, with other sectors between 21% and 38%.

Growth vs Value: In a partial reversal of the YTD trend, Growth (+4% Q3, +28% YTD) lagged Value (+9% Q3, +15% YTD). Growth's PE remains at a higher premium to its average than Value, at 46% versus 25%.

Global Markets: Globally, markets experienced two major bouts of volatility during Q3. First, while returns in Europe (+7% Q3, +14% YTD) and Japan (-4% Q3, +15% YTD) reflect modest results for the EAFE region, Japan was at the center of the market action at the beginning of August. The Nikkei declined 12% on Monday 8/5, then rebounded 10% on Tuesday 8/6. By 8/16, the index had fully recovered to where it began the month.
Then as Q3 drew to a close, the Chinese markets experienced significant market moves. Thanks to a series of stimulus announcements from the government, China's headline Shanghai index leapt 23% from a 52 week low on 9/18 to a 52 week high on 9/30, an unprecedented two week 52 week low to 52 week high move for a major equity index.
The common theme for the two market events was central bank action (Fed and BoJ, then Chinese stimulus) that caught hedge funds out of position and spurred forced selling or buying.
Emerging Markets went from a flat to positive quarter, with China (+19% Q3, +5% YTD), the regional S&P Latin America Index (+5% Q3, -8% YTD), India (+7% Q3, +18% YTD), and Asia xJapan (+11% Q3, +20% YTD) all rising.

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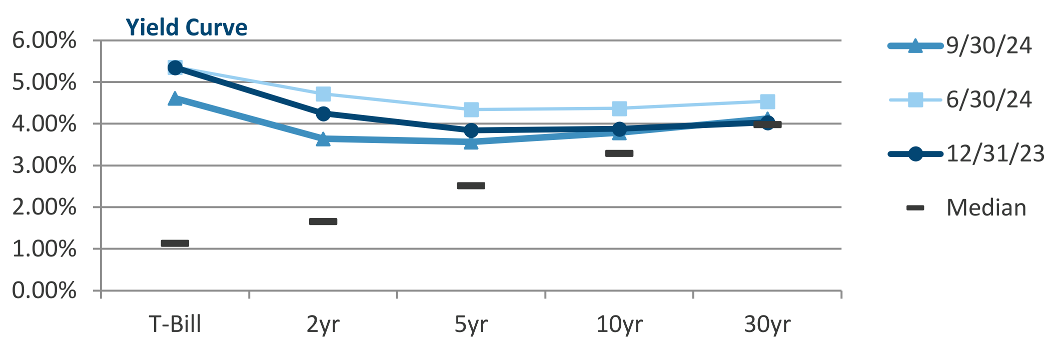
Headline Indices	Q3'24	2024 ytd	2023	Yield	Spread	Avg*	+/- avg
Bloomberg Barc Agg	5.2%	4.4%	5.5%	4.23%	0.45%	0.40%	0.05%
ML Investment Grade	5.7%	5.8%	8.4%	4.81%	1.02%	1.17%	-0.15%
ML High Yield	5.3%	8.1%	13.4%	7.21%	3.42%	4.60%	-1.18%
S&P Nat'l Muni	2.6%	2.3%	6.2%	3.77%	-0.01%	0.75%	-0.76%
S&P Leveraged Loan	1.9%	6.1%	13.2%	9.30%	4.69%	3.91%	0.78%
T-Bill	1.4%	4.1%	5.1%				
NYMEX 7-10yr Tsy	5.7%	4.1%	3.6%				
Treasury Yields	**9/30/24**	**6/30/24**	**12/31/23**			**Avg***	**+/- avg**
T-Bill	4.61%	5.36%	5.35%			1.13%	3.48%
2yr	3.64%	4.72%	4.25%			1.66%	1.99%
5yr	3.56%	4.34%	3.85%			2.52%	1.05%
10yr	3.79%	4.37%	3.88%			3.29%	0.49%
30yr	4.13%	4.54%	4.03%			3.99%	0.14%
10yr Sovereign Yields	**9/30/24**	**6/30/24**	**12/31/23**			**Avg***	**+/- avg**
US	3.79%	4.37%	3.88%			2.43%	1.35%
Germany	2.12%	2.47%	2.00%			1.31%	0.81%
Japan	0.86%	1.06%	0.61%			0.26%	0.60%
UK	3.99%	4.15%	3.53%			2.02%	1.97%
France	2.92%	3.26%	2.53%			2.25%	0.67%
Spain	2.92%	3.38%	2.95%			2.95%	-0.03%
Italy	3.45%	4.07%	3.74%			3.74%	-0.30%
China	2.21%	2.32%	2.68%			3.45%	-1.24%
Brazil	12.44%	11.22%	11.85%			11.47%	0.98%
Mexico	9.89%	9.27%	9.87%			6.85%	3.03%



Asset Classes: The bond market rose in Q3'24 as lower interest rates boosted prices, illustrated by the returns of the Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Bond Index (5% Q3, +4% YTD).

Duration: The primary driver of fixed income performance was duration, as interest rates fell. This was evident in the Treasury market as the longer duration 7-10 yr Treasury Index (+6% Q3, +4% YTD) rose, while the near zero duration 90-day T-Bill (+1% Q3, +4% YTD) was up only slightly. YTD, the two have comparable returns, though rate sensitivity means the longer duration 7-10yr index was more volatile in its journey.

Credit: Since hopes for a soft landing with slower inflation but a still solid economy drove rates lower, credit remained favorable. The ML High Yield index (+5% Q3, +8% YTD) benefited from high credit exposure and duration, while the low duration S&P Leveraged Loan Index (+2% Q3, +6% YTD) was not quite as strong on the quarter. With more balanced exposures to duration and credit, the ML Investment Grade Index (6% Q3, 6% YTD) and S&P Nat'l Muni Index (3% Q2, 2% YTD) were up as well, with Q3 returns accounting for all their YTD returns. Across the credit spectrum, spreads are at or below average, which leaves less of a cushion if the economic backdrop should deteriorate.

Treasury Yields: The Fed commencing its rate cuts caused interest rates to fall, with the 10yr Treasury yield declining from 4.37% on 6/30 to 3.79% as of 9/30, and is inline with where it started the year, at 3.88%.

Yield Curve: The yield curve is the best tool to examine rate shifts across different maturities. While the 10yr fell 58 bps in Q3 to 3.79%, the 2yr declined 108 bps to 3.64%, reflecting the Fed commencing its rate cuts with a 50 bps move. Notably, the drop in the 2yr reflects a normalization of the yield curve to its typical state of long term rates being above short term rates.

Global Rates: Globally, interest rates followed the US lower, with the German 10yr yield falling 35 bps to 2.12% in Q3, and now up just 12 bps YTD.

Major Economic Indicators and Consensus Forecasts

	2024/2025 Average Forecast				Actual		
	12m ch	Sep-24	Jun-24	Sep-23	Dec-23	Avg*	+/- avg
US GDP	0.88	2.15	2.10	1.28	3.04	2.33	0.71
EU GDP	-0.17	1.06	1.05	1.23	0.62	1.71	-1.08
Japan GDP	-0.50	0.61	0.75	1.10	-0.93	1.13	-2.06
UK GDP	0.35	1.20	0.95	0.85	0.70	2.01	-1.31
China GDP	0.30	4.65	4.70	4.35	4.68	8.00	-3.32
US CPI	0.35	2.85	3.05	2.50	2.59	2.51	0.08
EU CPI	0.00	2.65	2.60	2.65	2.17	1.89	0.28
Japan CPI	0.43	2.10	2.20	1.68	3.12	0.71	2.41
China CPI	-0.95	1.00	1.15	1.95	0.58	1.75	-1.16
US UnN	-0.23	4.20	4.03	4.43	4.20	4.00	0.20
EU UnN	-0.15	6.50	6.55	6.65	6.40	7.60	-1.20
Japan UnN	0.10	2.40	2.40	2.30	2.50	2.60	-0.10
UK UnN	-0.20	4.45	4.45	4.65	#N/A	4.20	#N/A
China UnN	0.08	5.13	5.10	5.05	5.00	5.10	-0.10

Foreign Exchange		Q3'24	2024 ytd	2023	2022	2021	2020
Euro		4%	1%	4%	-6%	-7%	9%
Yen (Japan)		12%	-1%	-6%	-13%	-10%	5%
Pound (UK)		6%	5%	6%	-11%	-1%	3%
Yuan (China)		4%	1%	-2%	-8%	3%	7%
Won (S. Korea)		5%	-2%	-2%	-6%	-9%	6%
Real (Brazil)		2%	-11%	9%	5%	-7%	-23%
Peso (Mexico)		-7%	-14%	15%	5%	-3%	-5%
Commodities		**Q3'24**	**2024 ytd**	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**
Oil	$68	-18%	-5%	-10%	6%	56%	-21%
Gold	$2,630	13%	27%	15%	0%	-4%	25%
Copper	$4.50	2%	16%	2%	-15%	27%	26%

GDP: Shifting economic forecasts show how market expectations have changed in the past year. Compared to September 2023, the 2024/2025 blended US GDP growth has risen from 1.28% to 2.15%, a reflection of the solid economic data in 2024 and fading recession expectations. Globally, most GDP forecasts are relatively unchanged. Thus far in 2024, growth forecasts have been relatively flat, which is good if recession is the concern. For good equity returns to continue, growth expectations need to be maintained.

CPI: The year over year rise in US inflation expectations is offset by the decline since June (from 3.05% to 2.85%). This is an example of how the recent shift in the data has opened the window for the Fed to start cutting rates. EU inflation expectations, meanwhile, have been flat over the past 12 months, and that is part of why the ECB already made its first 25 bps rate cut during Q2.

Unemployment: Unemployment forecasts have come down, from 4.20% versus 4.43% twelve months ago in the US, but they have risen 17 bps in the past three months. This uptick in unemployment expectations highlights why the Fed opted to start with a 50 bps rate cut, as it is now equally focused on its "dual mandate" of keeping inflation down and unemployment steady.

Foreign Exchange: Most major currencies rose versus the dollar in Q3'24, as falling interest rates in the US reduced demand for the dollar relative currencies. The notable move is the yen's 12% rise in Q3, reversing what had been a 12% decline in the first half of 2024. The reversal was a key factor to the Japanese market's volatility during the quarter.

Commodities: Oil was 18% lower in Q3'24, from $82 to $68/bbl, as markets swapped geopolitical concerns in the Mideast for fear of a slowdown in global growth. Since the start of 2023 (after the Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022), oil has been in a $65 to $95 trading range, ebbing and flowing based on market sentiment on the global economy. With economic optimism down in Q3, so too was oil. Gold rose 13% in Q3'24 and is now 27% higher on the year, as the prospect of rate cuts from the Fed spurred interest in the inflation hedge. Finally, copper is also 16% higher on the year, suggesting economic optimism remains.

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Index Returns | 2007 to Present

	Q3'24	2024 ytd	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Dow	8.7%	13.9%	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%
Nasdaq	2.6%	21.2%	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%
Russell 2000	9.3%	11.2%	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%
S&P 500	5.9%	22.1%	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%
S&P Mid Cap 400	6.9%	13.5%	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%
S&P Small Cap 600	10.1%	9.3%	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%
MSCI EAFE	7.3%	13.5%	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%
MSCI Emerging Markets	8.9%	17.2%	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%
MSCI All Country World	6.7%	19.1%	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%
S&P Growth	3.7%	28.2%	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%
S&P Value	9.1%	15.4%	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%
Barclays Aggregate Bond	5.2%	4.4%	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%
ML Investment Grade	5.7%	5.8%	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%
ML High Yield	5.3%	8.1%	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%
S&P Nat'l Muni	2.6%	2.3%	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	1.9%	6.1%	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%
T-Bill	1.4%	4.1%	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	5.7%	4.1%	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%

International	Q3'24	2024 ytd	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
MSCI Eurozone	7.4%	13.6%	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%
Germany (DAX)	6.0%	15.4%	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%
UK (FTSE)	0.9%	6.5%	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%
Japan (Nikkei)	-4.2%	13.3%	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%
MSCI Asia Pac xJapan	10.7%	20.3%	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%
S. Korea (KOSPI)	-7.3%	-2.3%	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%
India (Sensex)	7.0%	17.9%	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%
China (Shenzhen)	19.1%	4.9%	-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%
S&P Latin America 40	4.7%	-7.9%	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%
Brazil (Bovespa)	6.4%	-1.8%	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%
Mexico	0.1%	-8.6%	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%

S&P 500 Sectors	Q3'24	2024 ytd	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Consumer Discretionary	7.8%	13.9%	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%
Consumer Staples	9.0%	18.7%	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%
Energy	-2.3%	8.4%	-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%
Financials	10.7%	21.9%	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%
Healthcare	6.1%	14.4%	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%
Industrials	11.5%	20.2%	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%
Technology	1.6%	30.3%	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%
Materials	9.7%	14.1%	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%
Telecom	1.7%	28.8%	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%
Utilities	19.4%	30.6%	-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%

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

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.