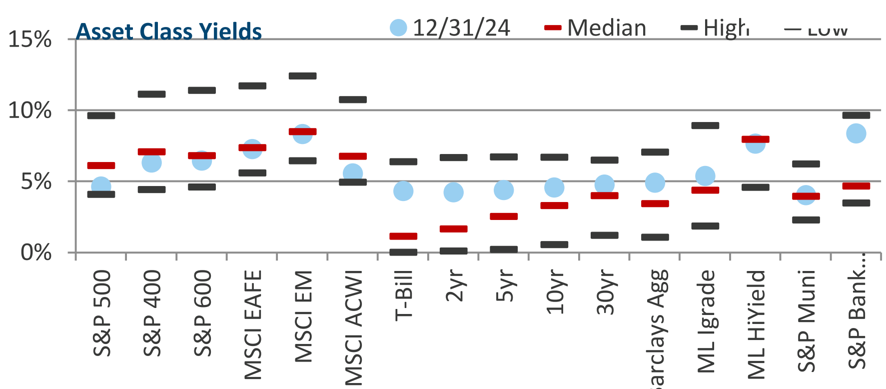
Major Asset Class Returns

Index	Q4'24	2024	2023
S&P 500	2%	25%	26%
S&P Mid Cap 400	0%	14%	16%
Russell 2000	0%	12%	17%
MSCI EAFE	-8%	4%	19%
MSCI Emerging Markets	-8%	8%	10%
MSCI All Country World	-1%	18%	23%
T-Bill	1%	5%	5%
7-10yr Tsy	-5%	-1%	4%
Barclays Aggregate	-3%	1%	6%
ML Investment Grade	-3%	3%	8%
ML High Yield	0%	8%	13%
S&P Muni	-1%	1%	6%
S&P Bank Loan	2%	9%	13%

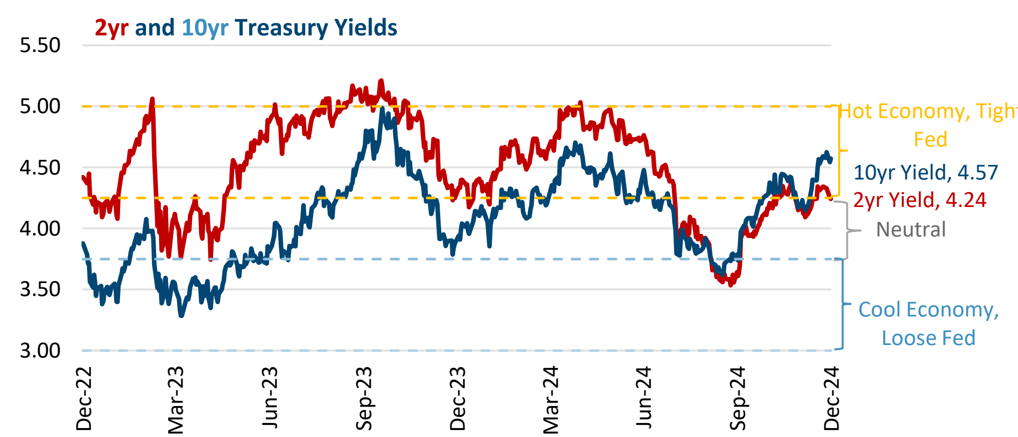
Overview: Equity markets were mixed in Q4'24 to close out an overall positive year. The US-centric S&P 500 (+2% Q4, +25% '24) and Russell 2000 (0% Q4, +12% '24) were flat for the quarter, while the international MSCI EM (-8% Q4, +8% '24) and MSCI EAFE (-8% Q4, +4% '24) were lower for the quarter and more modestly higher for the year. Reflecting this mix, the MSCI ACWI (-1% Q4, +18% '24) was flat for the quarter and higher for the year. For Fixed Income, the 10yr yield was 4.57%, up from 3.79% on 9/30/24 and 3.88% on 12/29/23, weighing on Q4 returns for duration sensitive asset classes such as the Bloomberg/Barclays Aggregate (-3% Q4, +1% '24), 7-10yr Treasury (-5% Q4, -1% '24), ML Igrade (-3% Q4, +3% '24), and S&P Muni (-1% Q4, +1% '24). With more credit than duration, the ML High Yield (0% Q4, +8% '24) and the low duration S&P Bank Loan Index (+2% Q4, +9% '24) held up better, and led the Fixed Income sector for the year. Low duration, low credit risk T-Bills also ticked higher (+1% Q4, +5% '24).

Asset Class Yields: As of Q4'24, 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 above average after yields rose in Q4'24.

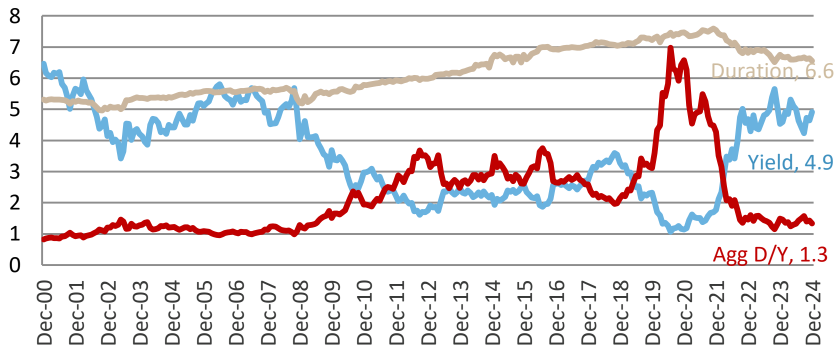
What Type of Economy and Fed Policy is Reflected in Interest Rates? Rather than speculate about the direction of Fed policy, we look at what type of economy and Fed policy is priced in the markets, then gauge if that is reasonable. Assuming 2% inflation and 2% trend growth (the Fed's two long term assumptions), 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%.



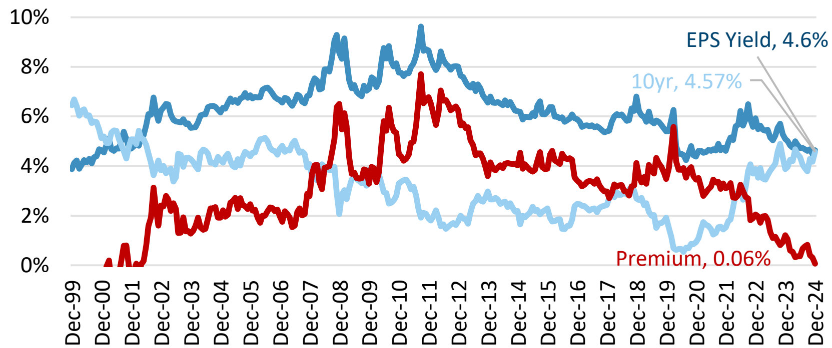
Equity earnings yield (earnings/price) | Fixed Income yield to maturity



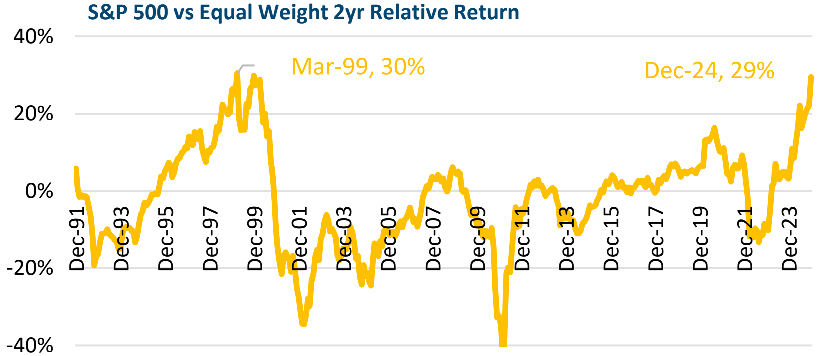
Barclays Agg Index Yield, Duration/Yield and Duration



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



S&P 500 vs Equal Weight 2yr Relative Return



(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.
Entering Q4, the 10yr and 2yr were below 4%, as the Fed's rate cut was larger than expected. While it made sense for the 2yr to be in the blue "Loose Fed" range, a "soft landing" suggested 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.
During Q4, despite the Fed cutting rates twice, as expected, the 10yr returned to the "hot economy" range, rising to 4.57%.

Does Duration Suggest Bonds are of Interest? The prior economic analysis suggests that interest rates are reflecting stronger growth. 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. Entering Q4, with the yield at 4.2% and the ratio at 1.6, we noted 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 of the Agg's 5% Q3'24 return. This turned out to be the case, as it rose to 4.9% and put 2024's return into negative territory. The good news is that higher yields (and a lower Duration to Yield ratio) sets up the bond market for a better 2025.

Interest Rates Pressure 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. Q4's higher interest rates paired with the rising stock market taking the EPS Yield lower, has pushed the Equity Premium to near 0.

Market Cap vs Equal Weight: 2023 and 2024 recorded the first back to back 20% returns in the S&P 500 since 1997 and 1998. These returns have been concentrated, as illustrated by the 2 year relative returns of the S&P 500 (which is market cap weighted) and the S&P Equal Weight (where each member contributes 0.2%). While the S&P returned 24% in '23 then 23% in '24, the EW delivered 12% then 11%, for a total gap of 30%. As shown in the chart, this is twice the size of the gap of 16% in late 2020 and is matched only by March '99, right after the last consecutive years for 20%+ returns. It is notable that after the 1999 peak, the S&P versus EW gap was at or below 0 for most of the next decade.

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Equity Markets Summary

Headline Indices	Q4'24	2024	2023	Fwd PE*	Avg PE**	+/- avg
Dow	0.9%	15.0%	16.2%			
Nasdaq	6.3%	29.6%	44.6%			
Russell 2000	0.3%	11.5%	16.9%			
Asset Classes	**Q4'24**	**2024**	**2023**	**Fwd PE***	**Avg PE****	**+/- avg**
S&P 500	2.4%	25.0%	26.3%	21.6	16.4	32%
S&P Mid Cap 400	0.3%	13.9%	16.4%	15.8	14.1	12%
S&P Small Cap 600	-0.6%	8.7%	16.1%	15.5	14.7	5%
MSCI EAFE	-8.1%	4.3%	18.9%	13.7	13.6	1%
MSCI Emerging Markets	-7.8%	8.1%	10.3%	12.0	11.8	2%
MSCI AC World	-0.9%	18.0%	22.8%	18.0	14.8	22%
S&P 500 Sectors	**Q4'24**	**2024**	**2023**	**Fwd PE***	**Avg PE****	**+/- avg**
Consumer Discretionary	14.3%	30.1%	42.4%	29.3	20.0	47%
Consumer Staples	-3.3%	14.9%	0.5%	21.5	18.2	18%
Energy	-2.4%	5.7%	-1.3%	13.6	13.3	2%
Financials	7.1%	30.6%	12.1%	16.5	13.0	27%
Healthcare	-10.3%	2.6%	2.1%	16.8	16.1	4%
Industrials	-2.3%	17.5%	18.1%	21.7	16.5	32%
Technology	4.8%	36.6%	57.8%	28.8	17.8	62%
Materials	-12.4%	0.0%	12.5%	18.3	15.5	18%
Communication Services	8.9%	40.2%	55.8%	19.5	17.8	9%
Utilities	-5.5%	23.4%	-7.1%	17.3	15.0	15%
Growth vs Value	**Q4'24**	**2024**	**2023**	**Fwd PE***	**Avg PE****	**+/- avg**
S&P Growth	6.2%	36.1%	30.0%	27.5	19.0	45%
S&P Value	-2.7%	12.3%	22.2%	17.5	13.5	30%
International	**Q4'24**	**2024**	**2023**	**Fwd PE***	**Avg PE****	**+/- avg**
Eurozone	-8.9%	3.4%	23.9%	12.8	12.5	3%
Germany (DAX)	3.0%	18.8%	20.3%	13.5	12.6	7%
UK (FTSE)	-0.8%	5.7%	3.8%			
Japan (Nikkei)	5.4%	21.3%	31.0%			
MSCI Asia Pac xJapan	-8.0%	10.6%	7.7%	16.0	14.5	10%
S. Korea (KOSPI)	-7.5%	-9.6%	18.7%	17.6	18.3	-4%
India (Sensex)	-7.1%	9.5%	20.3%			
China (Shenzhen)	1.6%	6.5%	-7.0%	8.4	10.0	-16%
S&P Latin America 40	-15.5%	-22.2%	34.0%	7.2	11.2	-36%
Brazil (Bovespa)	-8.7%	-10.4%	22.3%	6.7	10.3	-35%
Mexico	-4.4%	-10.7%	22.7%	10.4	14.1	-26%

Asset Classes: The S&P 500 (+2.4% Q4, +25.0% '24) was higher, while the Russell 2000 (+0.3% Q4, +11.5% '24) was flat. On the other hand, the MSCI EM (-7.8% Q4, +8.1% '24) and the MSCI EAFE (-8.1% Q4, +4.3% '24) were lower in Q4, though were still higher for the year. Thus the global MSCI ACWI (-0.9% Q4, +18.0% '24) was mixed for Q4, but higher on the year.

For Q4'24, the tech-driven NASDAQ (+6.3% Q4, +29.6% '24) outperforned the traditional Dow Jones (+0.9% Q4, +15.0% '24) for the quarter and the year.

Valuations (based on forward PE vs their 20yr average) for the S&P 500 are 32% 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 Q4. Discretionary (+14% Q4, +30% '24), Financials (+7% Q4, +31% '24), Communications (+9% Q4, +40% '24), and Technology (+5% Q4, +37% '24) extended their 2024 outperformance.

Utilities (-6% Q4, +23% '24), Industrials (-2% Q4, +18% '24), Staples (-3% Q4, +15% '24), Healthcare (-10% Q4, +3% '24), and Energy (-2% Q4, +6% '24) all declined in Q4, and although positive, lagged the market for the year.

Technology sector's forward PE of 29, a 62% premium to its average, remains the highest, followed by Discretionary (29 PE, 47% premium). Only Energy (2% premium), Communications (9% premium) and Health (4% premium) are near their historic average PE ratios, with other sectors between 15% and 17%.

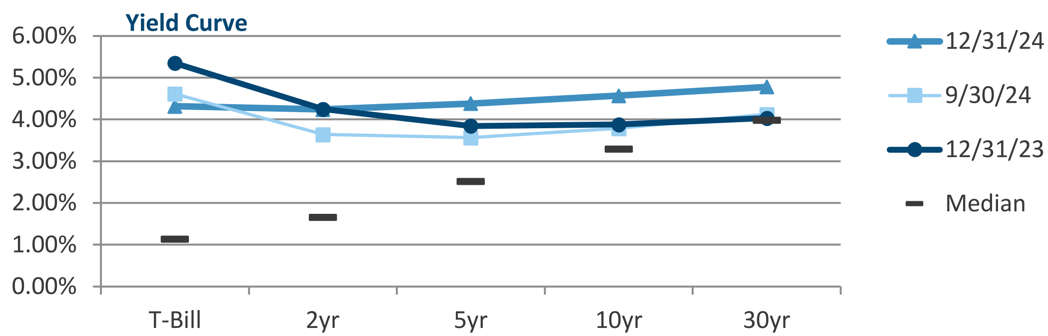
Growth vs Value: 2024 trends reasserted themselves as the year closed, as Growth (+6% Q4, +36% '24) outperformed Value (-3% Q4, +12% '24). Growth's PE remains at a higher premium to its average than Value, at 45% versus 30%.

Global Markets: Globally, most markets were lower in Q4. In EAFE, returns were mixed, with Europe (-9% Q4, +3% '24) and Japan (+5% Q4, +21% '24) headed in opposite directions.

Emerging Markets digested potential tariffs by the US, although ironically, only China (+2% Q4, +7% '24) rose in Q4. The regional S&P Latin America Index (-16% Q4, -22% '24), India (-7% Q4, +11% '24), and Asia xJapan (-8% Q4, +11% '24) all fell.

Fixed Income Markets Summary

Headline Indices	Q4'24	2024	2023	Yield	Spread	Avg*	+/- avg
Bloomberg Barc Agg	-3.1%	1.3%	5.5%	4.91%	0.33%	0.40%	-0.06%
ML Investment Grade	-2.8%	2.8%	8.4%	5.39%	0.82%	1.17%	-0.35%
ML High Yield	0.2%	8.2%	13.4%	7.65%	3.08%	4.58%	-1.50%
S&P Nat'l Muni	-0.9%	1.3%	6.2%	4.03%	-0.55%	0.75%	-1.30%
S&P Leveraged Loan	2.5%	8.8%	13.2%	8.38%	4.06%	3.92%	0.14%
T-Bill	1.2%	5.3%	5.1%				
NYMEX 7-10yr Tsy	-4.6%	-0.7%	3.6%				
Treasury Yields	**12/31/24**	**9/30/24**	**12/31/23**			**Avg***	**+/- avg**
T-Bill	4.32%	4.61%	5.35%			1.13%	3.19%
2yr	4.24%	3.64%	4.25%			1.66%	2.59%
5yr	4.38%	3.56%	3.85%			2.52%	1.86%
10yr	4.57%	3.79%	3.88%			3.29%	1.28%
30yr	4.78%	4.13%	4.03%			3.99%	0.80%
10yr Sovereign Yields	**12/31/24**	**9/30/24**	**12/31/23**			**Avg***	**+/- avg**
US	4.57%	3.79%	3.88%			2.43%	2.14%
Germany	2.35%	2.12%	2.00%			1.31%	1.05%
Japan	1.09%	0.86%	0.61%			0.26%	0.83%
UK	4.56%	3.99%	3.53%			2.02%	2.54%
France	@NA	2.92%	2.53%			2.25%	#VALUE!
Spain	@NA	2.92%	2.95%			2.95%	#VALUE!
Italy	3.51%	3.45%	3.74%			3.74%	-0.23%
China	1.68%	1.72%	1.77%			0.00%	1.68%
Brazil	15.39%	14.94%	14.30%			0.00%	15.39%
Mexico	10.41%	10.40%	10.09%			0.00%	10.41%



Asset Classes: The bond market fell in Q4'24 as higher interest rates weighed on prices, illustrated by the returns of the Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Bond Index (-3% Q4, +1% '24).

Duration: The primary driver of fixed income performance was duration, as interest rates rose for both Q4 and 2024. This was evident in the Treasury market as the longer duration 7-10 yr Treasury Index (-5% Q4, -1% '24) fell, while the near zero duration 90-day T-Bill (+1% Q4, +5% '24) ticked higher. In addition to higher returns in the T-Bill, rate sensitivity meant the longer duration 7-10yr index was more volatile during the year, too.

Credit: Since hopes for a soft landing with slower inflation but a still solid economy drove rates up, credit remained favorable. The ML High Yield index (+0% Q4, +8% '24) benefited from high credit exposure and duration, while the low duration S&P Leveraged Loan Index (+3% Q4, +9% '24) was the biggest beneficiary. With more balanced exposures to duration and credit, the ML Investment Grade Index (-3% Q4, +3% '24) and S&P Nat'l Muni Index (-1% Q4, +1% '24) were lower in Q4 but eked out positive 2024 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: Even though the Fed continued its rate cuts in Q4, rates were higher as they weighed the prospects of a stronger economy in 2025. The 10yr Treasury yield rose to 4.57% on 12/31, up from 3.79% as of 9/30, and where it started the year, at 3.88%.

Yield Curve: The yield curve is the best tool to examine rate shifts across different maturities. The most notable trend is that by the end of Q4, the yield curve is no longer inverted, as the 10yr rose 69 bps to 4.57%, while the 2yr was flat, at 4.24% versus 4.25% when the year began. Along with interest rates returning to their pre-global financial crisis levels, an upward sloping yield curve is another example of interest rates normalizing.

Global Rates: Globally most interest rates followed the US higher, with the German 10yr yield up 35 bps to 2.35% in 2024.

Major Economic Indicators and Consensus Forecasts

	2024/2025 Average Forecast				Actual		
	12m ch	Dec-24	Sep-24	Dec-23	Sep-24	Avg*	+/- avg
US GDP	0.95	2.40	2.15	1.45	2.72	2.33	0.39
EU GDP	-0.15	0.95	1.06	1.10	0.95	1.66	-0.71
Japan GDP	-0.48	0.48	0.60	0.95	0.45	0.98	-0.53
UK GDP	0.35	1.15	1.20	0.80	0.85	1.98	-1.12
China GDP	0.23	4.65	4.65	4.43	4.61	7.94	-3.33
US CPI	0.38	3.00	2.85	2.63	2.73	2.58	0.16
EU CPI	0.08	2.58	2.65	2.50	2.24	1.92	0.32
Japan CPI	0.49	2.34	2.10	1.85	2.90	0.71	2.19
China CPI	-0.95	0.70	1.00	1.65	0.10	1.71	-1.61
US UnN	-0.02	4.18	4.23	4.20	4.20	4.00	0.20
EU UnN	-0.15	6.50	6.50	6.65	6.30	7.50	-1.20
Japan UnN	0.00	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.50	2.60	-0.10
UK UnN	-0.25	4.35	4.45	4.60	4.30	4.11	0.19
China UnN	0.20	5.18	5.13	4.98	5.10	5.10	0.00

Foreign Exchange	Q4'24	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Euro	-7%	-6%	4%	-6%	-7%	9%
Yen (Japan)	-9%	-10%	-6%	-13%	-10%	5%
Pound (UK)	-7%	-2%	6%	-11%	-1%	3%
Yuan (China)	-4%	-3%	-2%	-8%	3%	7%
Won (S. Korea)	-11%	-13%	-2%	-6%	-9%	6%
Real (Brazil)	-12%	-21%	9%	5%	-7%	-23%
Peso (Mexico)	-6%	-19%	15%	5%	-3%	-5%

Commodities		Q4'24	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Oil	$72	5%	1%	-10%	6%	56%	-21%
Gold	$2,609	-1%	26%	15%	0%	-4%	25%
Copper	$3.99	-11%	3%	2%	-15%	27%	26%

GDP: Shifting economic forecasts show how market expectations have changed in the past year. Compared to December 2023, the 2024/2025 blended US GDP growth has risen from 1.45% to 2.40%, a reflection of the solid economic data in 2024 and fading recession expectations. Globally, most GDP forecasts are relatively unchanged. Rising GDP forecasts certainly benefited equity markets in 2024. For good equity returns to continue, growth expectations need to be maintained, or improve, in 2025.

CPI: Even though a key to the Fed's rate cuts was falling inflation pressures, US CPI forecasts actually rose during the year. Fortunately, this has been mostly due to persistent shelter costs arising from statistical calculations, and this effect should fade. However, it is also a reminder that the Fed's job of returning inflation to 2% is not yet complete. EU inflation expectations, meanwhile, have been flat over the past 12 months, and that is part of why the ECB has been more aggressive in its rate cut campaign.

Unemployment: Unemployment forecasts have stayed steady at about 4.20%. Steady unemployment, above 4%, is one reason why the Fed has cut rates by 100 bps thus far in 2024, as it is now equally focused on its "dual mandate" of keeping inflation down and unemployment steady.

Foreign Exchange: Most major currencies fell versus the dollar in Q4'24, as the combination of a slower pace of Fed rate cuts and more aggressive fiscal (and trade) policy from the incoming administration caused the dollar to rise.

Commodities: Oil was 5% higher in Q4'24, rising from $68 to $72/bbl, leaving it flat for the year, as markets balanced 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-$95 trading range, ebbing and flowing based on market sentiment on the global economy. Gold fell 1% in Q4'24 and is now 26% higher for the year, as the prospect of rate cuts from the Fed spurred interest in the inflation hedge. Finally, copper was down 11% in Q4'24, leaving it just 3% higher on the year, as markets weighed the prospects of slower growth in China.

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Index Returns | 2007 to Present

	Q4'24	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Dow	0.9%	15.0%	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	6.2%	28.6%	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%
Russell 2000	0.3%	11.5%	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	2.4%	25.0%	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	0.3%	13.9%	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	-0.6%	8.7%	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	-8.1%	4.3%	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	-7.8%	8.1%	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	-0.9%	18.0%	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	6.2%	36.1%	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%
S&P Value	-2.7%	12.3%	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	-3.1%	1.3%	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	-2.8%	2.8%	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	0.2%	8.2%	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	-0.9%	1.3%	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	2.5%	8.8%	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	1.2%	5.3%	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	-4.6%	-0.7%	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	Q4'24	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
MSCI Eurozone	-8.9%	3.4%	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)	3.0%	18.8%	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)	-0.8%	5.7%	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)	5.2%	19.2%	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	-8.0%	10.6%	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)	-7.5%	-9.6%	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)	-7.1%	9.5%	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)	1.6%	6.5%	-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	-15.5%	-22.2%	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)	-8.7%	-10.4%	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	-5.6%	-13.7%	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	Q4'24	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Consumer Discretionary	14.3%	30.1%	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	-3.3%	14.9%	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	-2.4%	5.7%	-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	7.1%	30.6%	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	-10.3%	2.6%	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	-2.3%	17.5%	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	4.8%	36.6%	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	-12.4%	0.0%	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	8.9%	40.2%	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	-5.5%	23.4%	-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

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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.