

Q4

Quarterly Market Review
Fourth Quarter 2023

Long-Term Market Summary

Index returns as of December 31, 2023

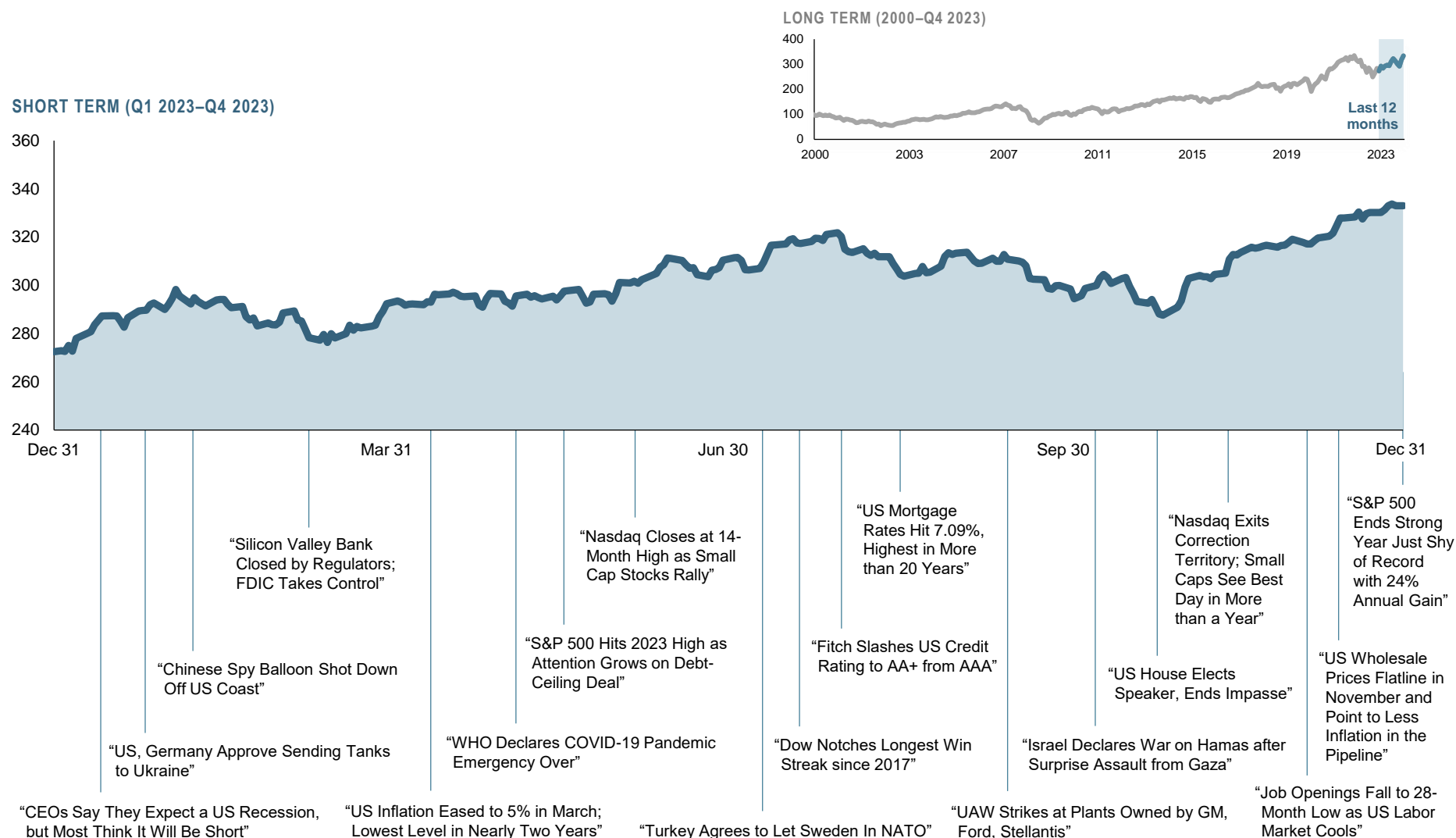
	US Stock Market	International Developed Stocks	Emerging Markets Stocks	Global Real Estate		US Bond Market	Global Bond Market ex US
1 Year	STOCKS					BONDS	
	25.96%	17.94%	9.83%	10.23%		5.53%	8.32%
							
5 Years							
	15.16%	8.45%	3.68%	4.16%		1.10%	1.50%
							
10 Years							
	11.48%	4.32%	2.66%	4.72%		1.81%	2.80%
							

Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio.

Market segment (index representation) as follows: US Stock Market (Russell 3000 Index), International Developed Stocks (MSCI World ex USA Index [net dividends]), Emerging Markets (MSCI Emerging Markets Index [net dividends]), Global Real Estate (S&P Global REIT Index [net dividends]), US Bond Market (Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index), and Global Bond Market ex US (Bloomberg Global Aggregate ex-USD Bond Index [hedged to USD]). S&P data © 2024 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 2024, all rights reserved. Bloomberg data provided by Bloomberg.

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.

Stock Market Cycles

S&P 500 Index over the past 50 years (Log Scale)



Latest data point is Jan 4, 2024

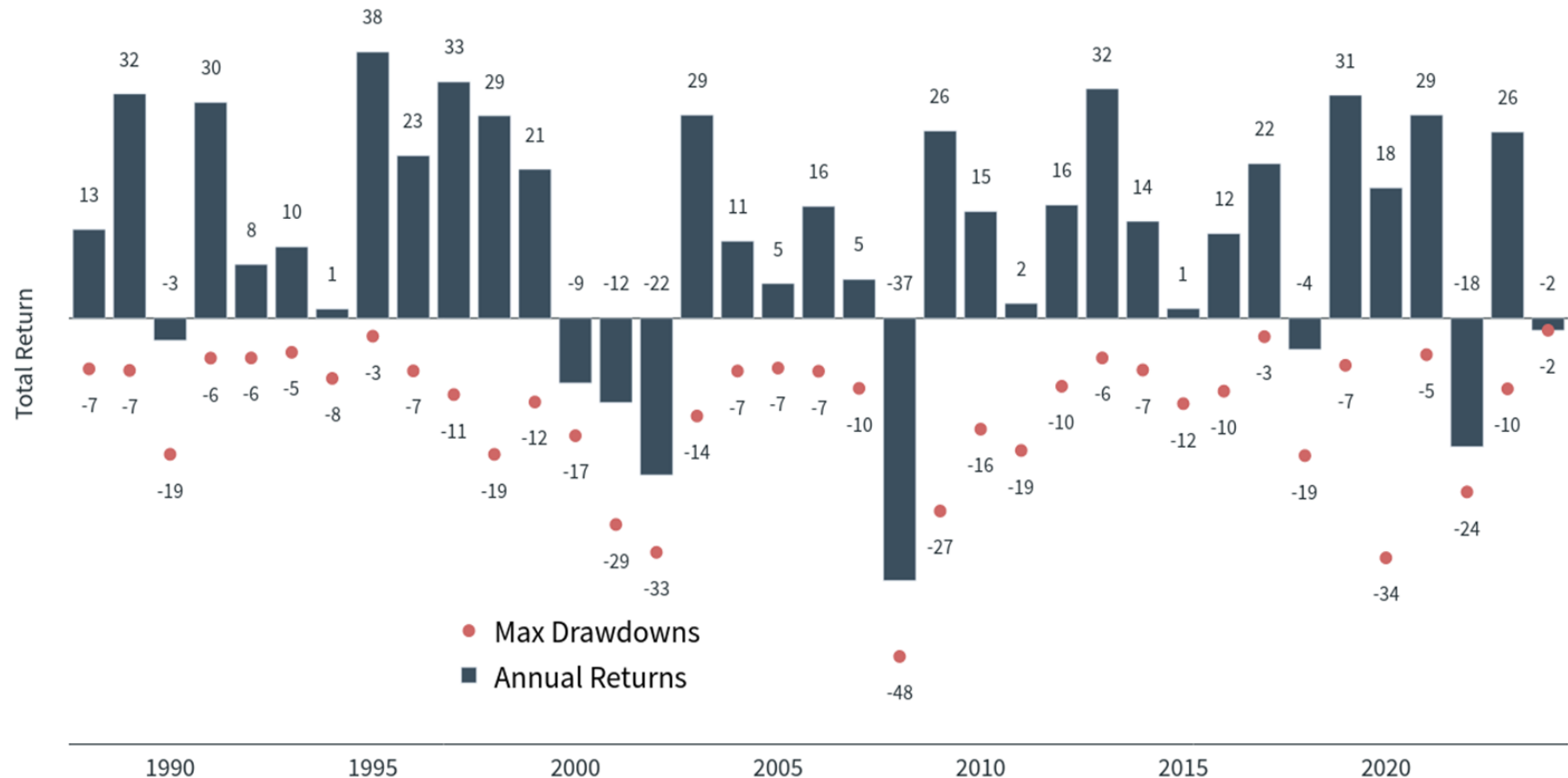
- As this chart shows (log scale), the stock market has performed well over the past 50 years despite short-term ups and downs.
- These periods of turbulence were due to economic, political and global turmoil during those decades.
- This emphasizes the importance of staying invested, rather than focusing on days or months, especially as volatility rises.

Sources: Clearnomics,
Standard & Poor's

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Total Returns and Pullbacks

S&P 500 Index total returns. Max drawdown represents the biggest intra-year decline



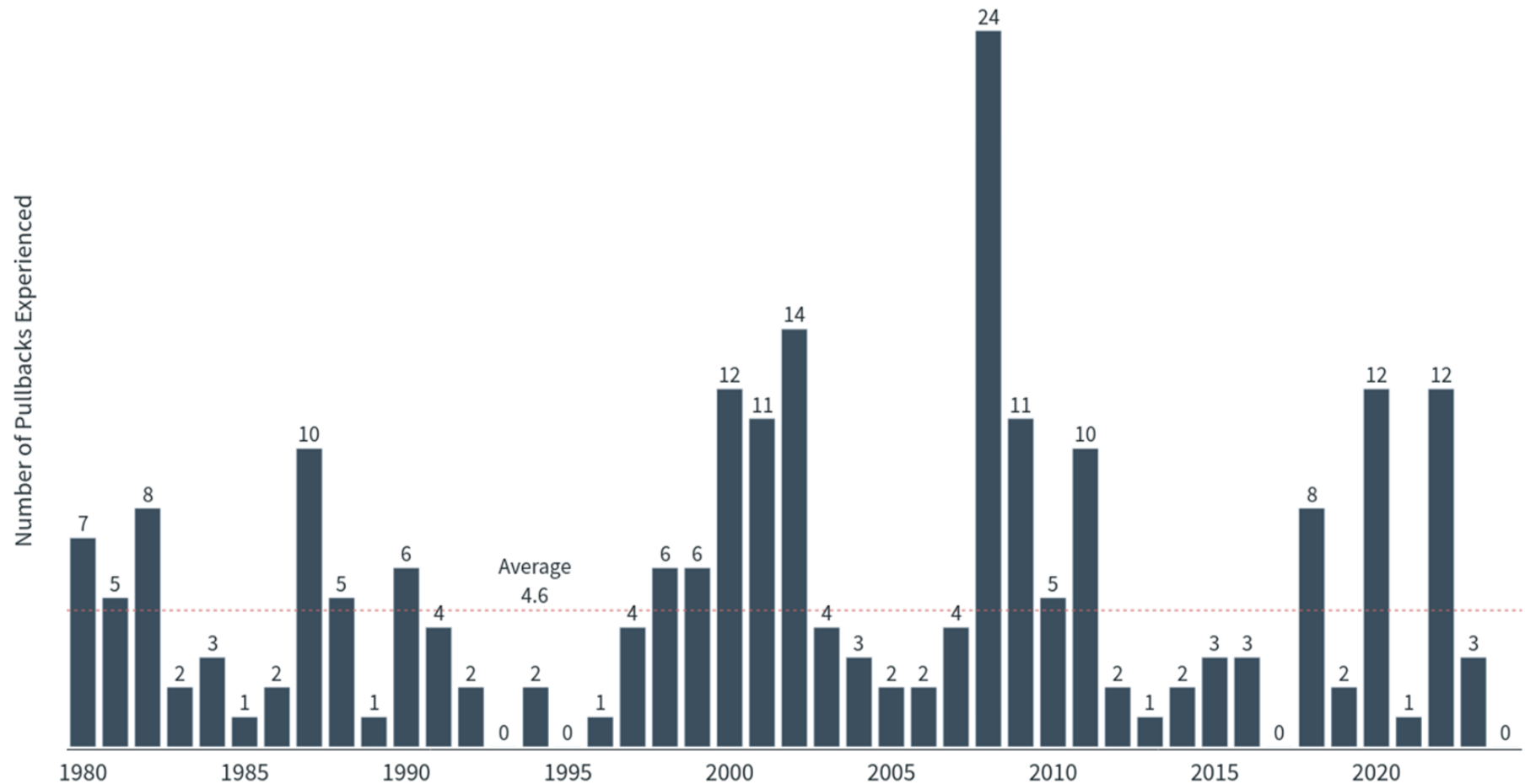
Latest data point is Jan 4, 2024

- This chart shows total returns of the stock market (bars) and the largest intra-year decline (dots) each year.
- The average year sees a significant intra-year drop. However, most years still end in positive territory, especially with dividends.
- Volatility in prices is a normal part of investing. It is important to not forget that investments also generate income.

Source: Clearnomics, Standard & Poor's

Stock Market Pullbacks

The number of 5% S&P 500 pullbacks experienced by investors each year



Latest data point is Jan 4, 2024

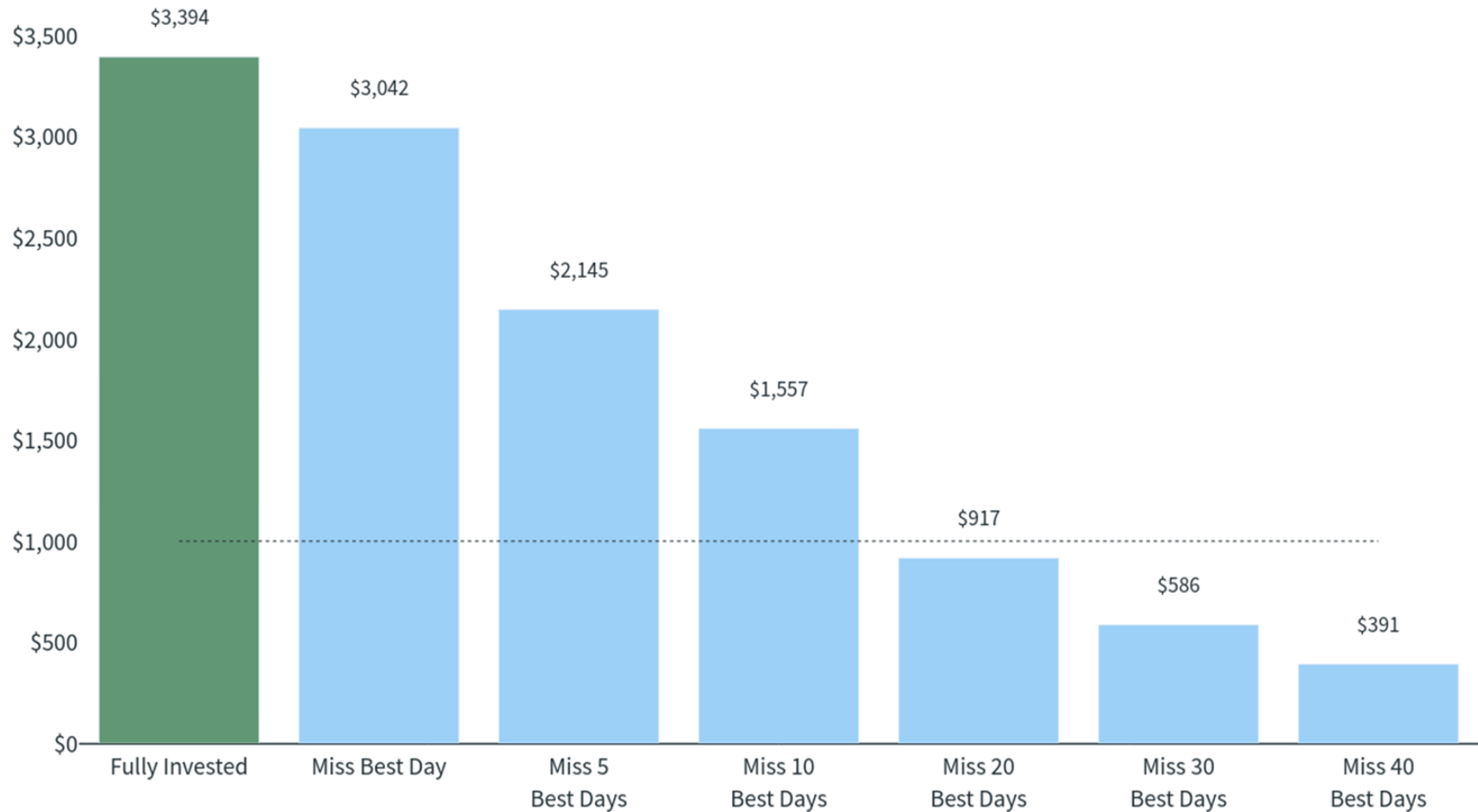
- Investing in the stock market is inherently uncertain. Large pullbacks can occur at any time.
- Investors experience several large pullbacks each year with very few exceptions.
- Over the long run, stocks are still the best way to protect and create wealth. Staying invested is thus an important discipline.

Sources: Clearnomics, Standard & Poor's

Staying Invested: Missing the Best Days

The impact of missing the best market days over the past 25 years

Based on an initial \$1,000 investment using S&P 500 returns before transaction costs



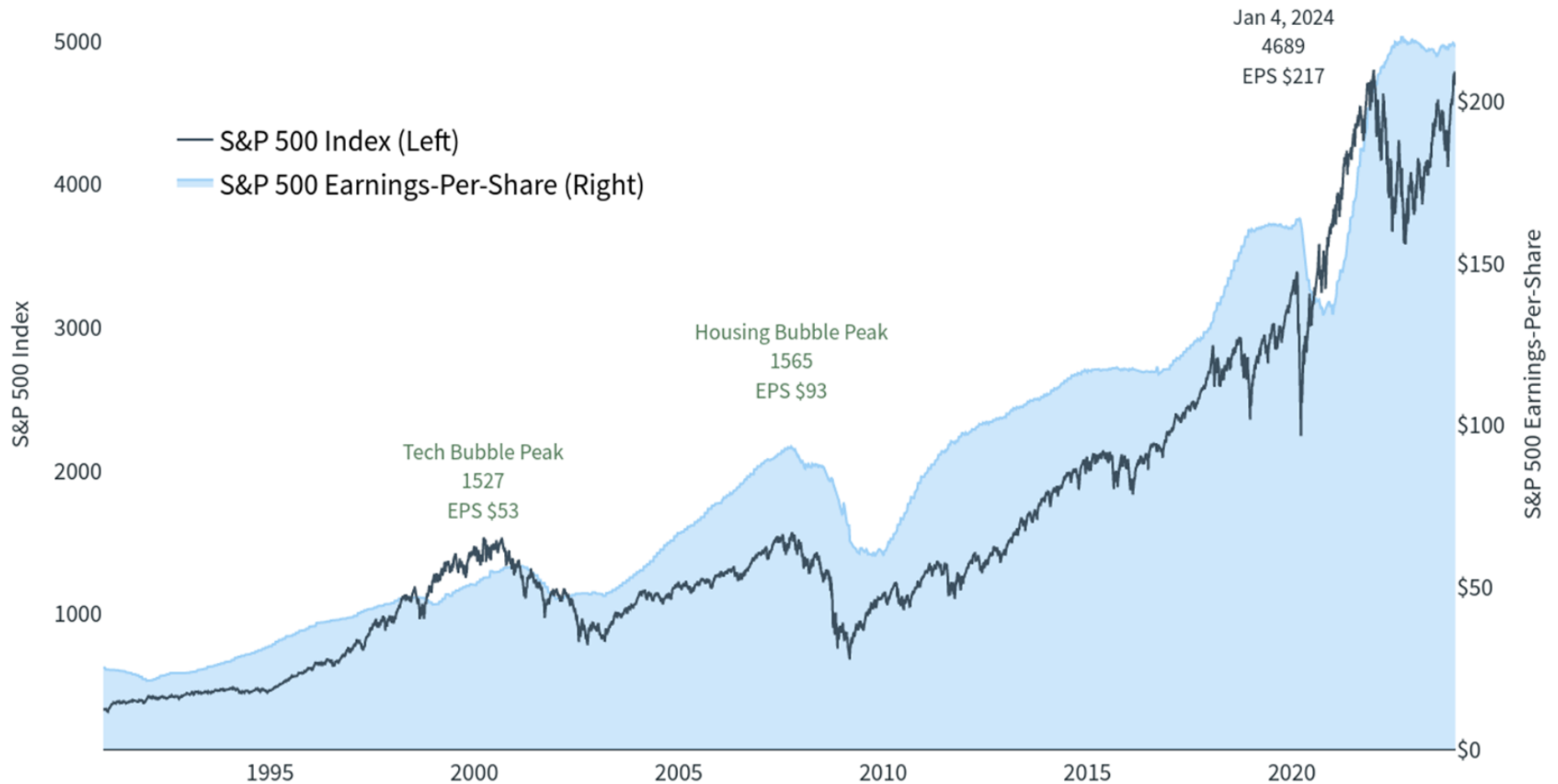
Latest data point is Jan 4, 2024

- Staying invested is a key principle of long-term financial success.
- This chart shows the impact of missing the best market days over the past 25 years.
- Staying invested through ups and downs can make a significant difference in final investment outcomes.

Sources: Clearnomics, Standard & Poor's

The Stock Market and Earnings

S&P 500 Index price and trailing earnings-per-share since 1990



Latest data point is Jan 4, 2024

- This chart shows the S&P 500 index alongside its trailing 12 months earnings-per-share.
- Over the long run, the stock market tends to follow earnings. If earnings are rising, investors are willing to pay more per share.
- Earnings, in turn, tend to track economic growth. Thus, a healthy economy tends to result in a rising stock market.

Sources: Clearnomics, LSEG,
Standard & Poor's

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Interest Rates

10-year and 2-year yields since 2010



Latest data point is Jan 4, 2024

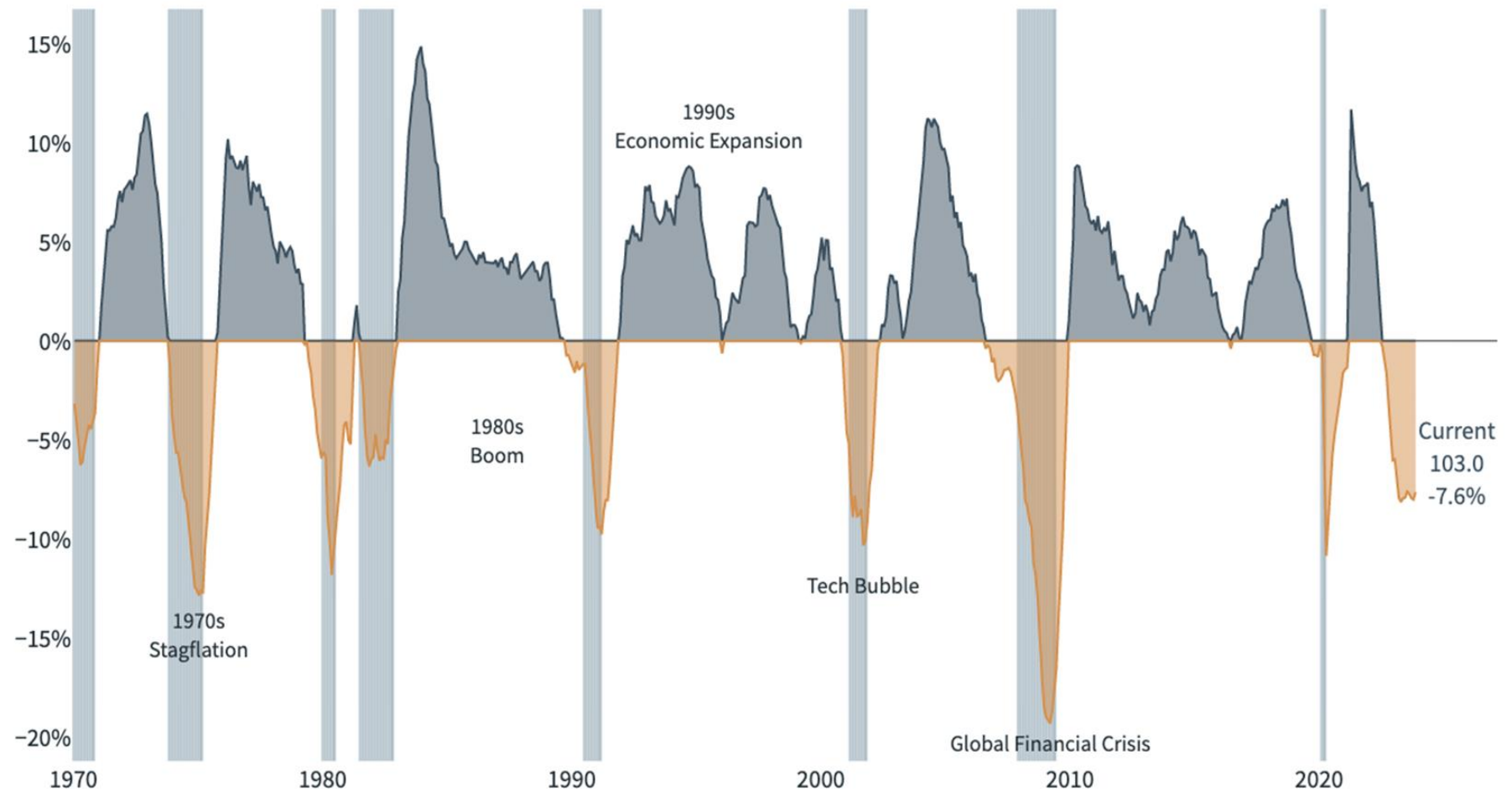
- Interest rates rose significantly over the past year to levels not seen in over 15 years, before then declining.
- The 10-year Treasury yield has been volatile as investors worry about the path of economic growth.

Sources: Clearnomics,
Federal Reserve

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Leading Economic Indicators

Conference Board LEI year-over-year percent change
Recessions are shaded



Latest data point is Nov 2023

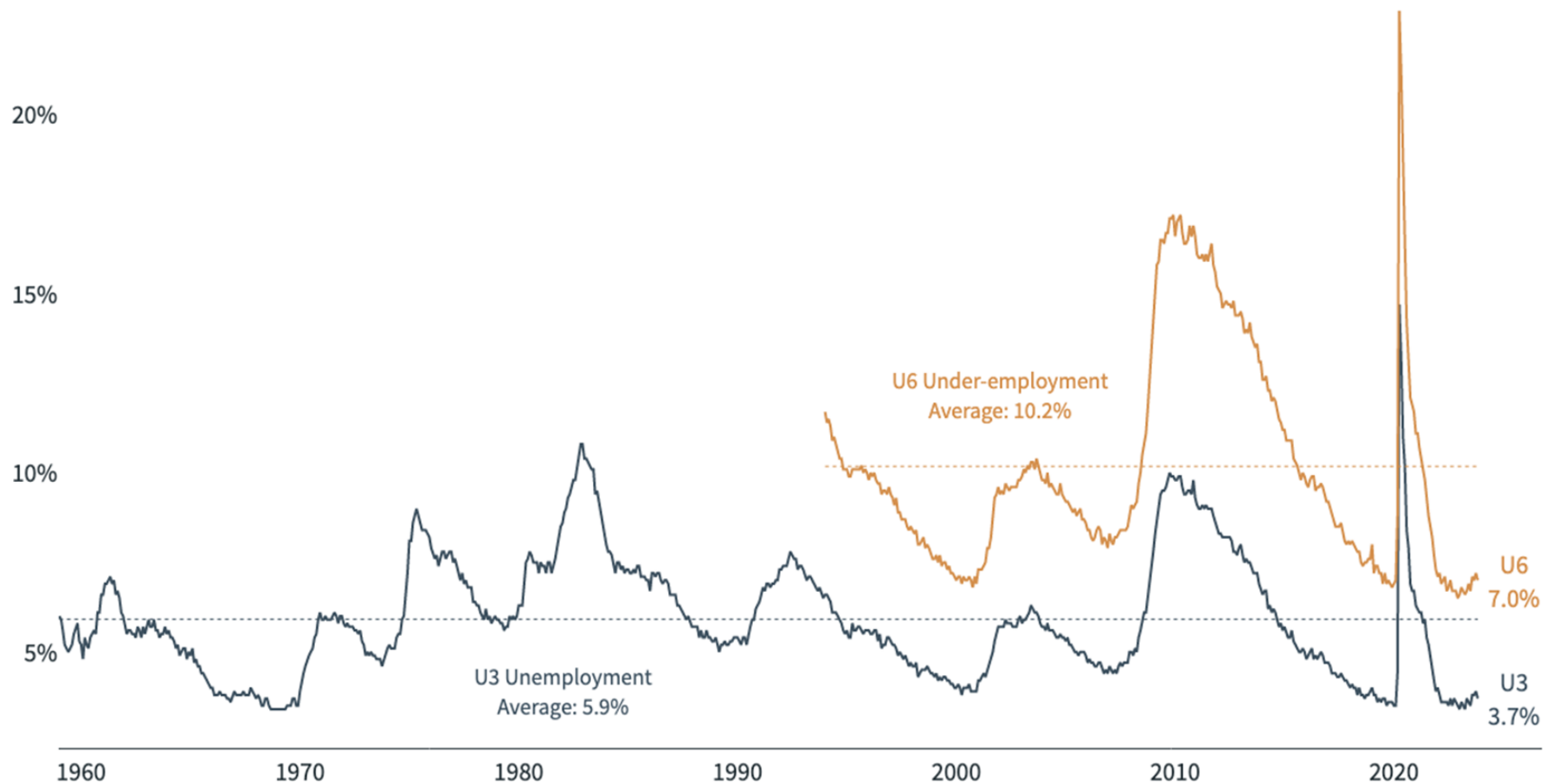
- This chart shows the year-over-year percent change in an index of leading economic indicators.
- This indicator usually turns negative several months before a recession as the economy decelerates.
- This pattern is also evident over the prior seven recessions and is the result of the economic cycle.

Sources: Clearnomics,
Conference Board,
NBER, LSEG

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Unemployment Rates

U-3 unemployment and U-6 under-employment rates, since 1960



Latest data point is Nov 2023

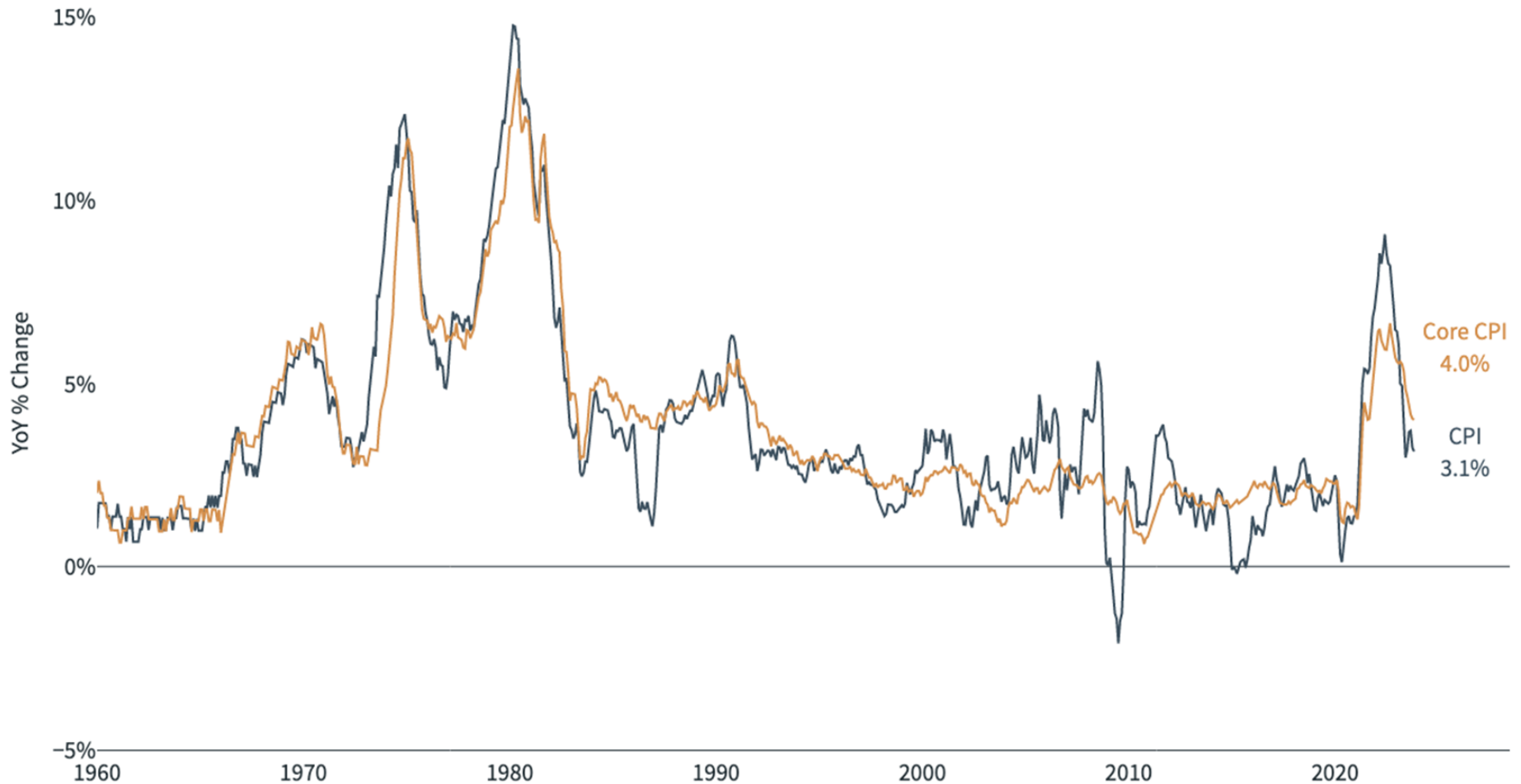
- Unemployment is still near the lowest in over 50 years despite rising rates and a broader economic challenges.
- Even the so-called under-employment rate has fallen to near historic lows as jobs remain plentiful.
- The labor market remains strong despite higher rates, resulting in what many investors refer to as a so-called soft landing.

Sources: Clearnomics,
Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Consumer Price Index

CPI and Ex Food and Energy, YoY % Change



Latest data point is Nov 2023

- CPI is a commonly cited measure of inflation. It uses a basket of goods and services to track price changes for consumers.
- In order to measure the underlying trend in inflation, rather than temporary shocks to food and energy, economists often focus on core CPI.
- Price increases have been cooling but certain areas such as shelter remain high.

Sources: Clearnomics,
Bureau of Labor Statistics

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Asset Class Performance

Total Returns

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
EM 39.8%	Fixed Inc. 7.9%	EM 79.0%	Small Cap 26.9%	Fixed Inc. 7.7%	EM 18.6%	Small Cap 38.8%	S&P 500 13.7%	S&P 500 1.4%	Small Cap 21.3%	EM 37.8%	Fixed Inc. 0.1%	S&P 500 31.5%	Small Cap 20.0%	S&P 500 28.7%	Commod. 16.1%	S&P 500 26.3%	Commod. -0.2%
Commod. 16.2%	Balanced -22.5%	EAFE 32.5%	EM 19.2%	S&P 500 2.1%	EAFE 17.9%	S&P 500 32.4%	Balanced 6.4%	Fixed Inc. 0.5%	S&P 500 12.0%	EAFE 25.6%	S&P 500 -4.4%	Small Cap 25.5%	EM 18.7%	Commod. 27.1%	Fixed Inc. -13.0%	EAFE 18.9%	Fixed Inc. -0.8%
EAFE 11.6%	Small Cap -33.8%	Small Cap 27.2%	Commod. 16.8%	Balanced 0.6%	Small Cap 16.3%	EAFE 23.3%	Fixed Inc. 6.0%	EAFE -0.4%	Commod. 11.8%	S&P 500 21.8%	Balanced -4.9%	EAFE 22.7%	S&P 500 18.4%	Small Cap 14.8%	EAFE -14.0%	Small Cap 16.9%	Balanced -1.4%
Balanced 8.4%	Commod. -35.6%	S&P 500 26.5%	S&P 500 15.1%	Small Cap -4.2%	S&P 500 16.0%	Balanced 15.9%	Small Cap 4.9%	Balanced -1.5%	EM 11.6%	Balanced 15.2%	Small Cap -11.0%	Balanced 20.4%	Balanced 12.6%	Balanced 14.0%	Balanced -14.4%	Balanced 15.3%	EAFE -1.5%
Fixed Inc. 6.6%	S&P 500 -37.0%	Balanced 21.1%	Balanced 12.2%	EAFE -11.7%	Balanced 11.2%	Fixed Inc. -2.0%	EM -1.8%	Small Cap -4.4%	Balanced 8.0%	Small Cap 14.6%	Commod. -11.2%	EM 18.9%	EAFE 8.3%	EAFE 11.8%	S&P 500 -18.1%	EM 10.3%	S&P 500 -1.7%
S&P 500 5.5%	EAFE -43.1%	Commod. 18.9%	EAFE 8.2%	Commod. -13.3%	Fixed Inc. 3.8%	EM -2.3%	EAFE -4.5%	EM -14.6%	Fixed Inc. 2.4%	Fixed Inc. 3.6%	EAFE -13.4%	Fixed Inc. 8.5%	Fixed Inc. 7.5%	Fixed Inc. -1.8%	EM -19.7%	Fixed Inc. 5.7%	EM -1.9%
Small Cap -1.6%	EM -53.2%	Fixed Inc. 3.0%	Fixed Inc. 6.4%	EM -18.2%	Commod. -1.1%	Commod. -9.5%	Commod. -17.0%	Commod. -24.7%	EAFE 1.5%	Commod. 1.7%	EM -14.2%	Commod. 7.7%	Commod. -3.1%	EM -2.2%	Small Cap -20.4%	Commod. -7.9%	Small Cap -3.4%

Latest data point is Jan 4, 2024

- Diversifying properly across a variety of asset classes is the most important way for investors to weather market volatility.
- The balanced portfolio approximates a 60/40 stock/bond allocation. By design, it performs steadily through both good and bad markets.
- It is difficult if not impossible to predict which asset classes will outperform from year to year.

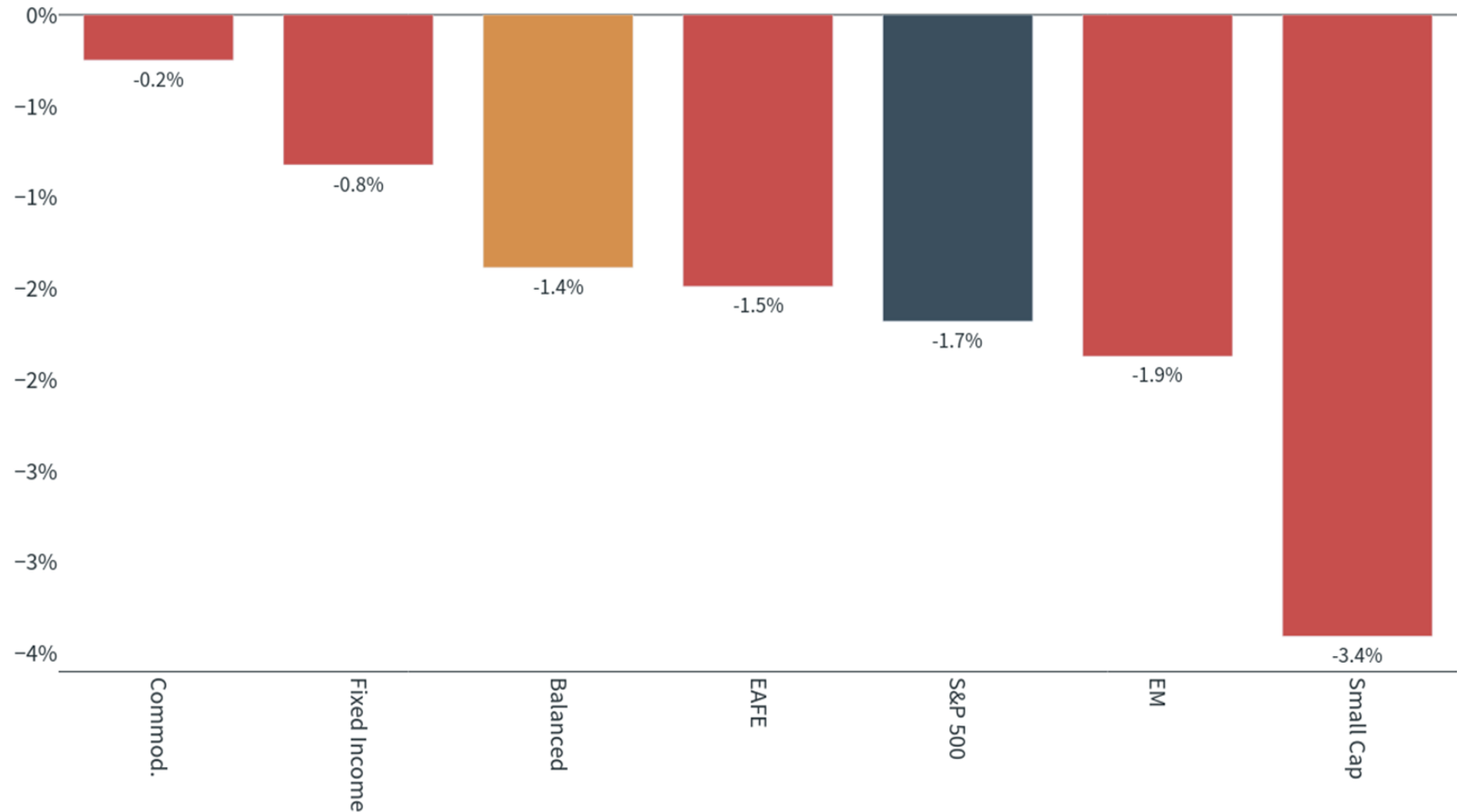
The Balanced Portfolio is a hypothetical 60/40 portfolio consisting of 40% U.S. Large Cap, 5% Small Cap, 10% International Developed Equities, 5% Emerging Market Equities, 35% U.S. Bonds, and 5% Commodities.

Sources: Clearnomics, LSEG

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Asset Class Performance Year-to-Date

Total Returns



Latest data point is Jan 4, 2024

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Sources: Clearnomics, LSEG

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Definitions and Methodology

The **S&P 500** is a market capitalization-weighted index of large cap U.S. stocks. U.S. **mid cap** and **small cap** are the S&P 400 and S&P 600, respectively. **Value** and **growth** are the corresponding Standard & Poor's value and growth indices.

MSCI EM is an index of emerging market stocks. **MSCI EAFE** is an index of developed market stocks. **MSCI ACWI** is an index of global stocks.

The **forward P/E** is a ratio of the current market price of an index divided by an estimate of earnings over the next twelve months. The **Shiller P/E** is based on Robert Shiller's cyclically adjusted price-to-earnings ratio.

The **AAll Investor Sentiment** index is based on a weekly survey conducted by AAll.

Unless stated otherwise, **earnings** and **valuations** data are from LSEG indices.

The **LEI**, or Leading Economic Index, is produced monthly by the Conference Board.

Consumer sentiment indices are based on surveys conducted by the University of Michigan Surveys of Consumers.

Asset Class Performance and Asset Classes Relative to U.S.

Stocks charts: The EM, EAFE, Small Cap, Fixed Income and Commodities are these indices, respectively: MSCI EM, MSCI EAFE, Russell 2000, iShares Core U.S. Bond Aggregate, Bloomberg Commodity Index.

Fixed Income Performance: All sectors are represented by the Bloomberg Barclays bond indices except for EMD USD and Local which are the JPMorgan EMBIG Diversified Index and JPMorgan GBI-EM Core Index, respectively.

The Balanced Portfolio is a hypothetical 60/40 portfolio consisting of 40% U.S. Large Cap, 5% Small Cap, 10% International Developed Equities, 5% Emerging Market Equities, 35% U.S. Bonds, and 5% Commodities.

The **Bloomberg Commodity Index** is a broadly diversified basket of physical commodities futures contracts.

The **DXY** is a U.S. dollar index based on a basket of currencies, including the Euro, Yen, Pound, Canadian Dollar, Swedish Krona and Swiss Franc.

Portfolio Risk/Reward and Portfolio Drift Since 2009 charts: stocks and bonds are the S&P 500 and iShares Core U.S. Bond Aggregate, respectively. Each portfolio represents a hypothetical stock/bond asset allocation.

The **MSCI Factor** indices are created and maintained by MSCI to capture factor returns. They cover various factors including Quality, Size, Momentum, Volatility, Value and Yield. The Multi-Factor index tracks the performance of Value, Momentum, Quality and Size.

The **MSCI USA** index tracks large and mid cap U.S. stocks.

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