

# Return Documentation

## S&P 500



Source YCharts

## DJ Industrial Average



Source YCharts

## NASDAQ 100



Source YCharts

## S&P MidCap 400



Source YCharts

## Russell 2000



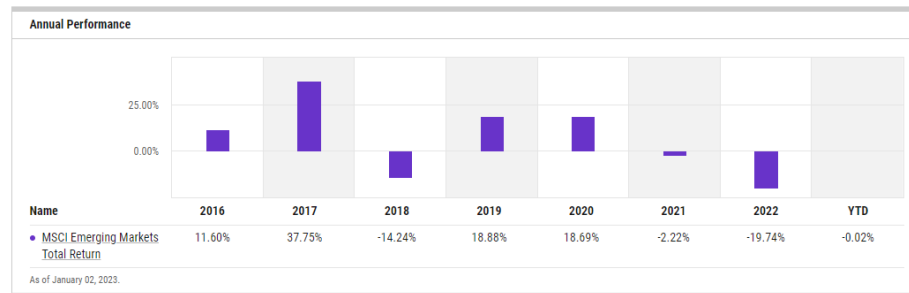
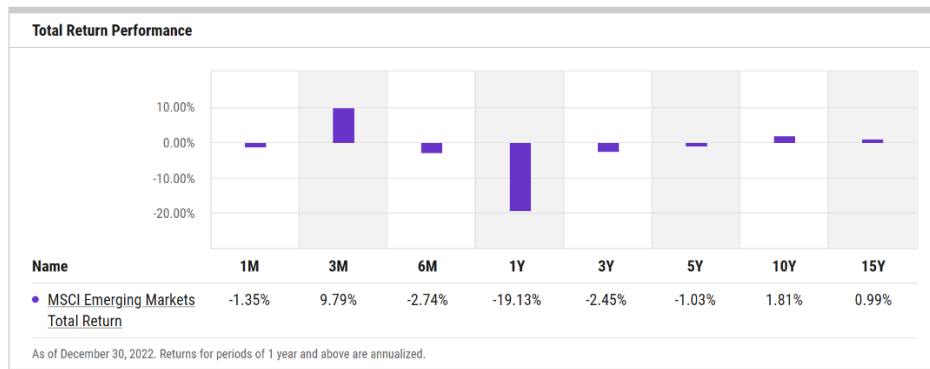
Source YCharts

## MSCI EAFE TR USD (Foreign Developed)



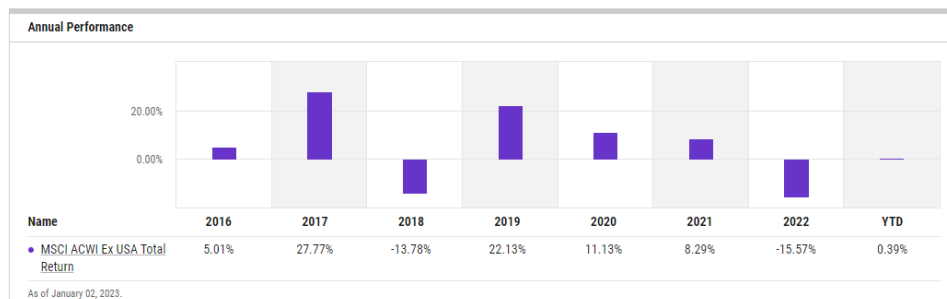
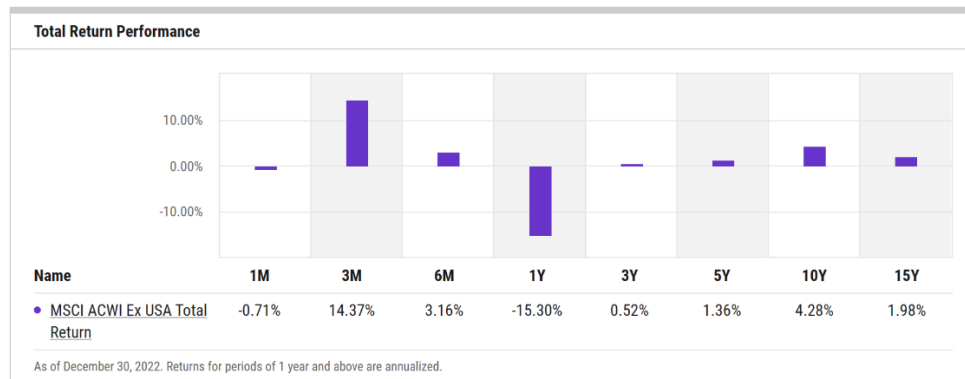
Source YCharts

## MSCI EM TR USD (Emerging Markets)



Source YCharts

## MSCI ACWI Ex USA TR USD (Foreign Dev & EM)



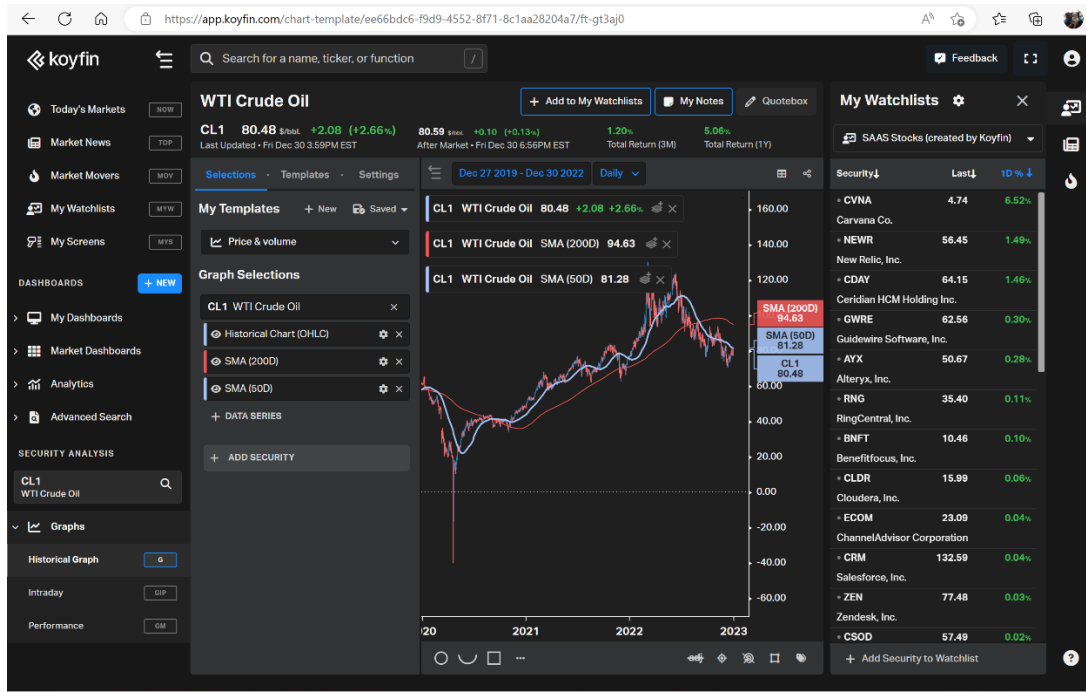
Source YCharts

## S&P GSCI (Broad-Based Commodities)



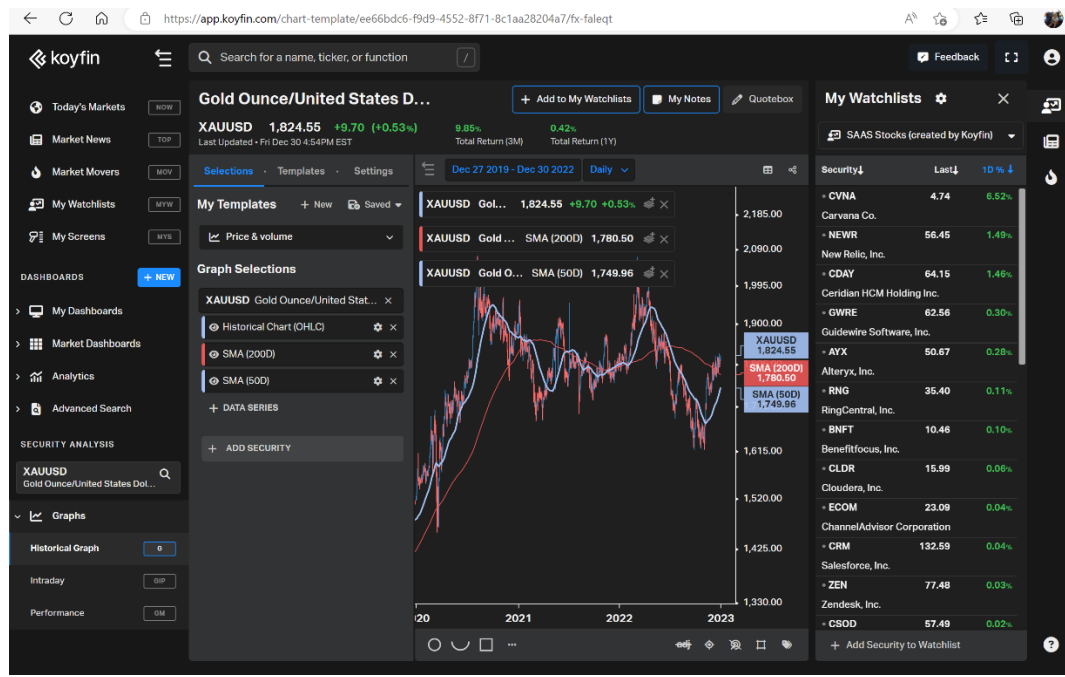
Source YCharts

## WTI Crude Oil Q4 & 2022 Return



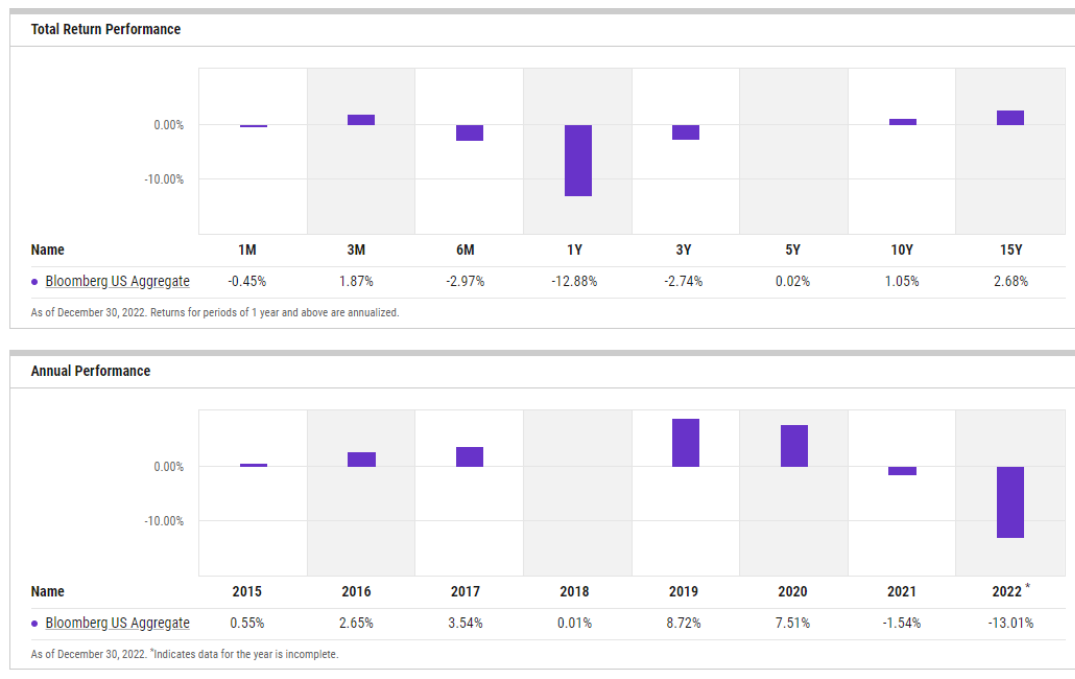
Source Koyfin.com

## Gold Price Q4 & 2022 Return



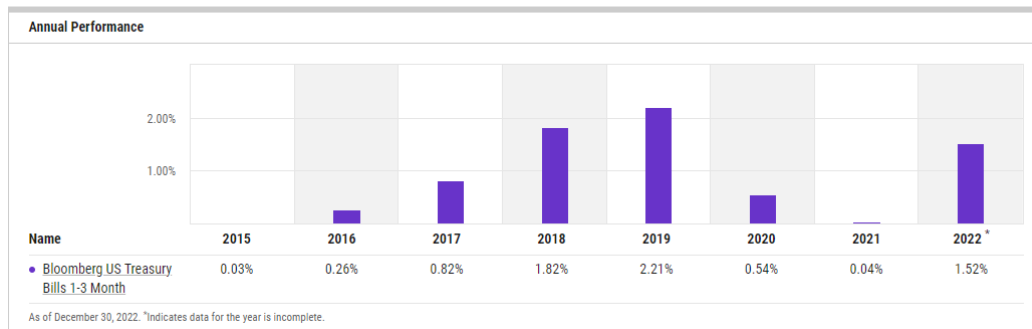
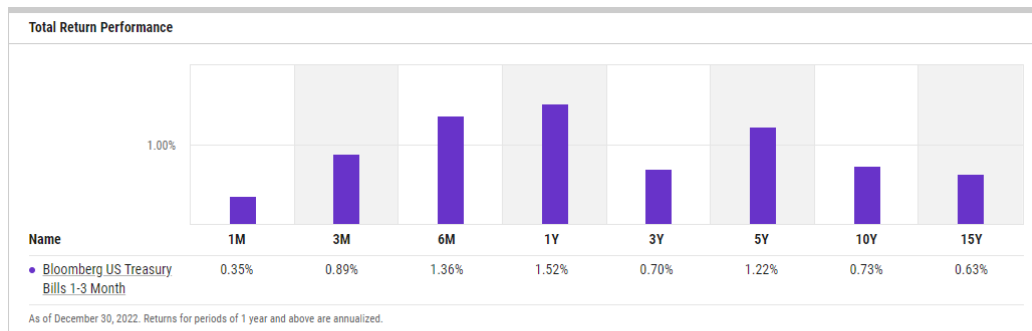
Source Koyfin.com

## BBgBarc US Agg Bond



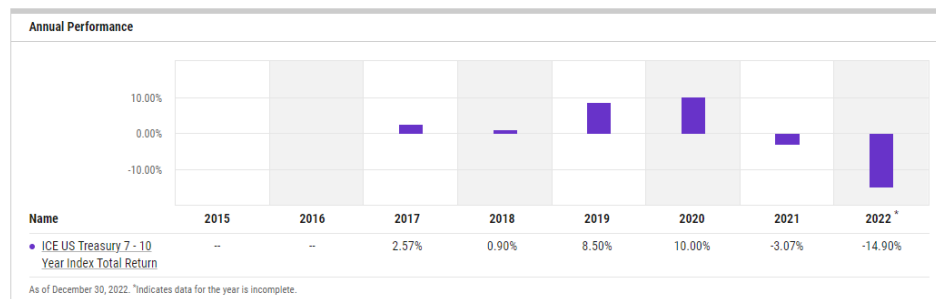
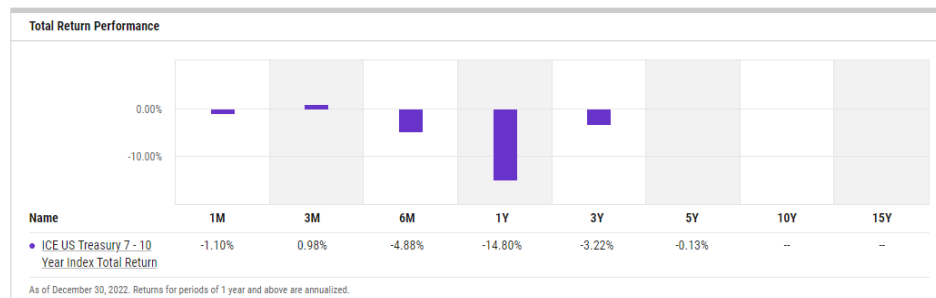
Source YCharts

## BBgBarc US T-Bill 1-3 Mon



Source YCharts

## ICE US T-Bond 7-10 Year



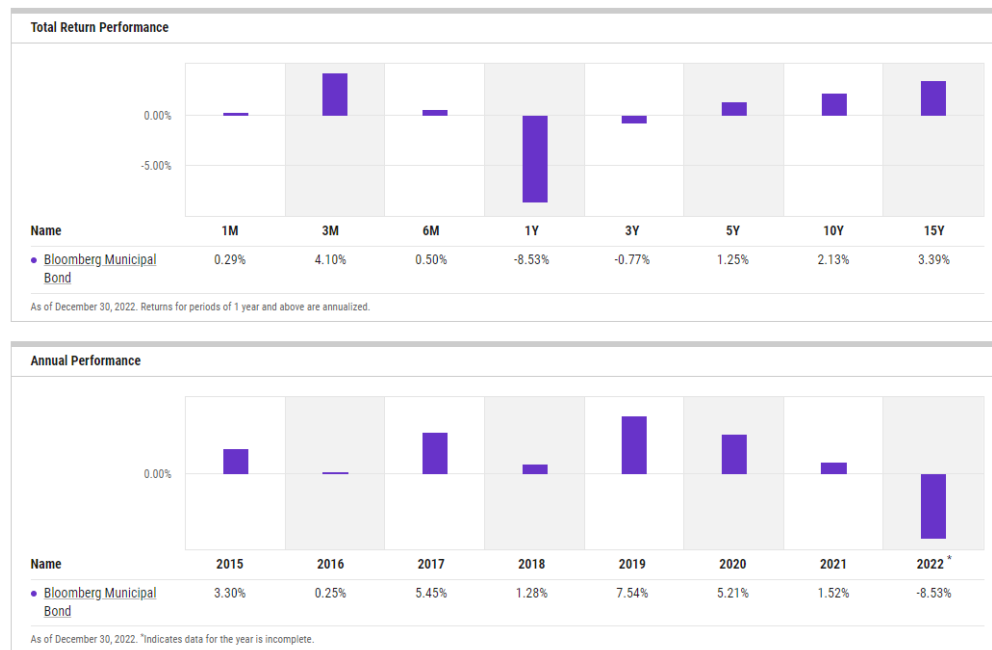
Source YCharts

## BBgBarc US MBS (Mortgage-backed)



Source YCharts

## BBgBarc Municipal



Source YCharts

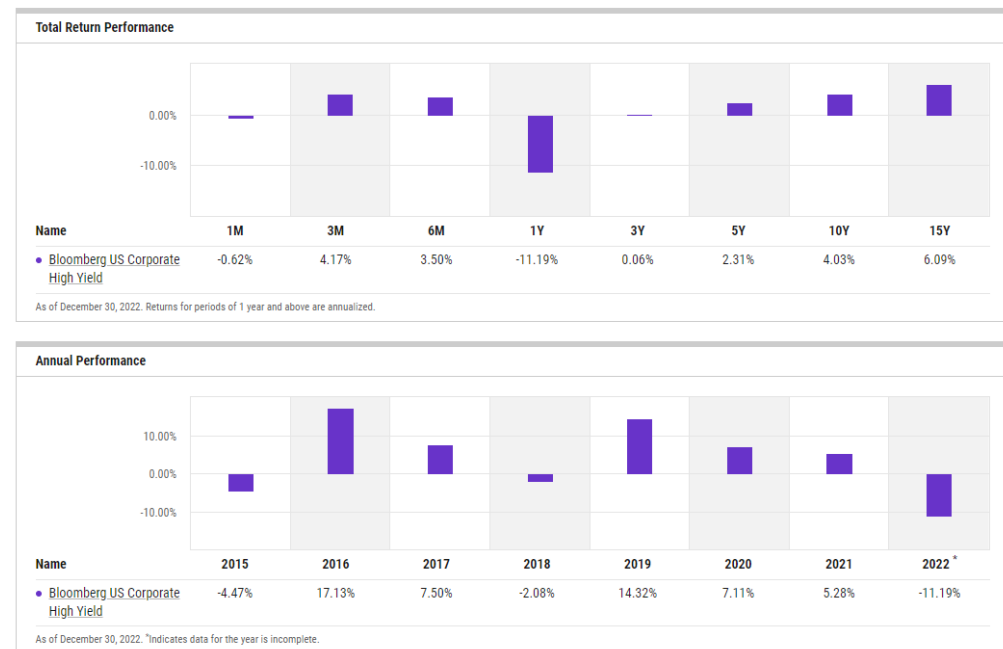


## BBgBarc US Corporate Invest Grade



Source YCharts

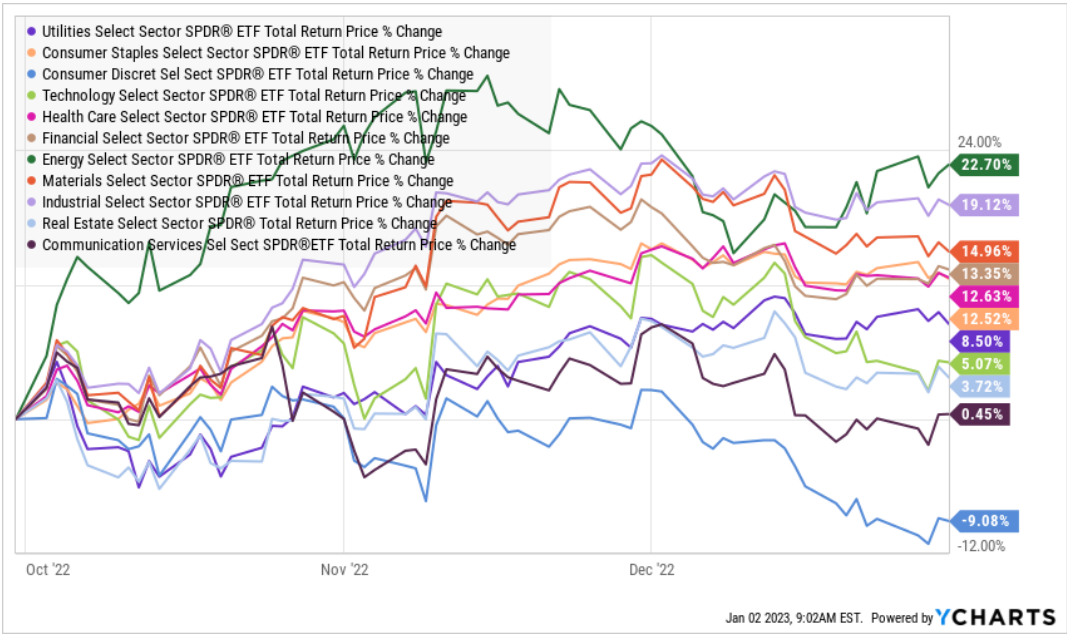
## BBgBarc US Corporate High Yield



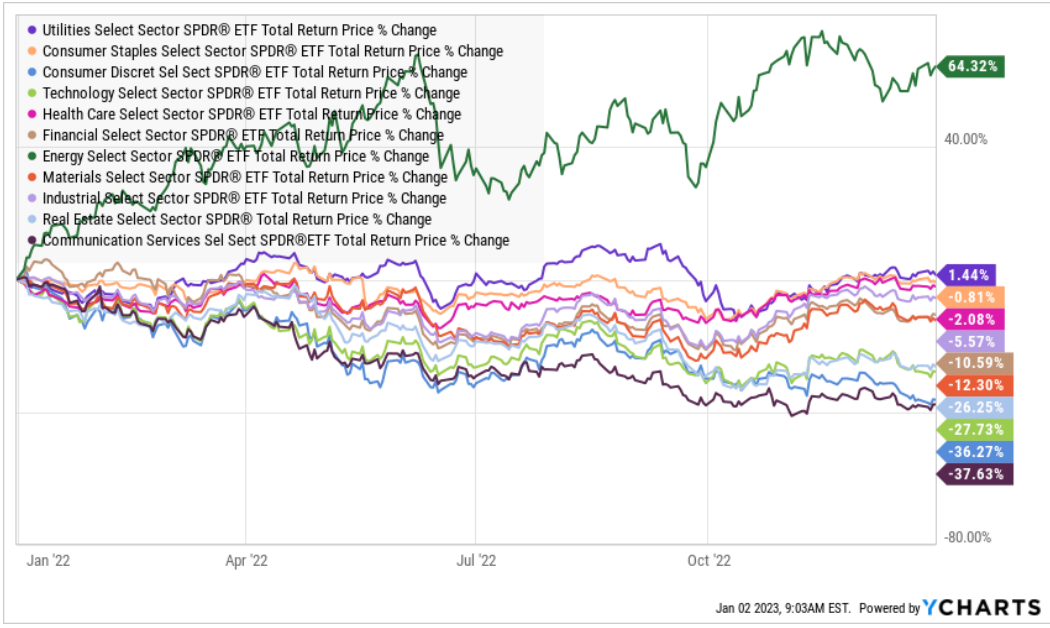
Source YCharts

# Other Citations

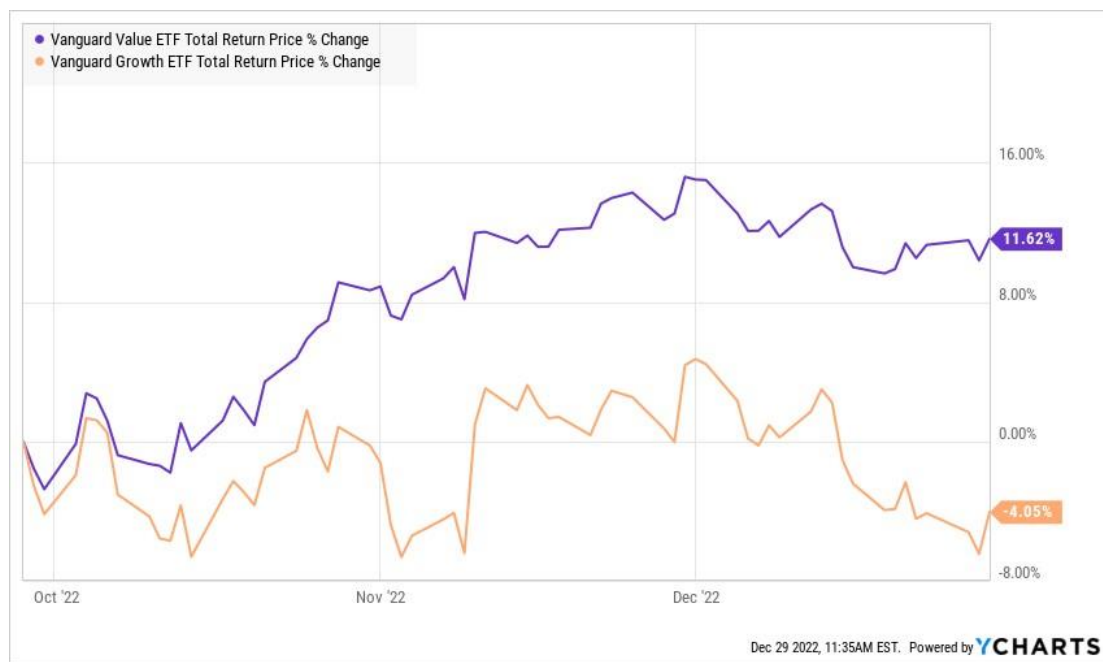
## Sector Performance Q4 2022



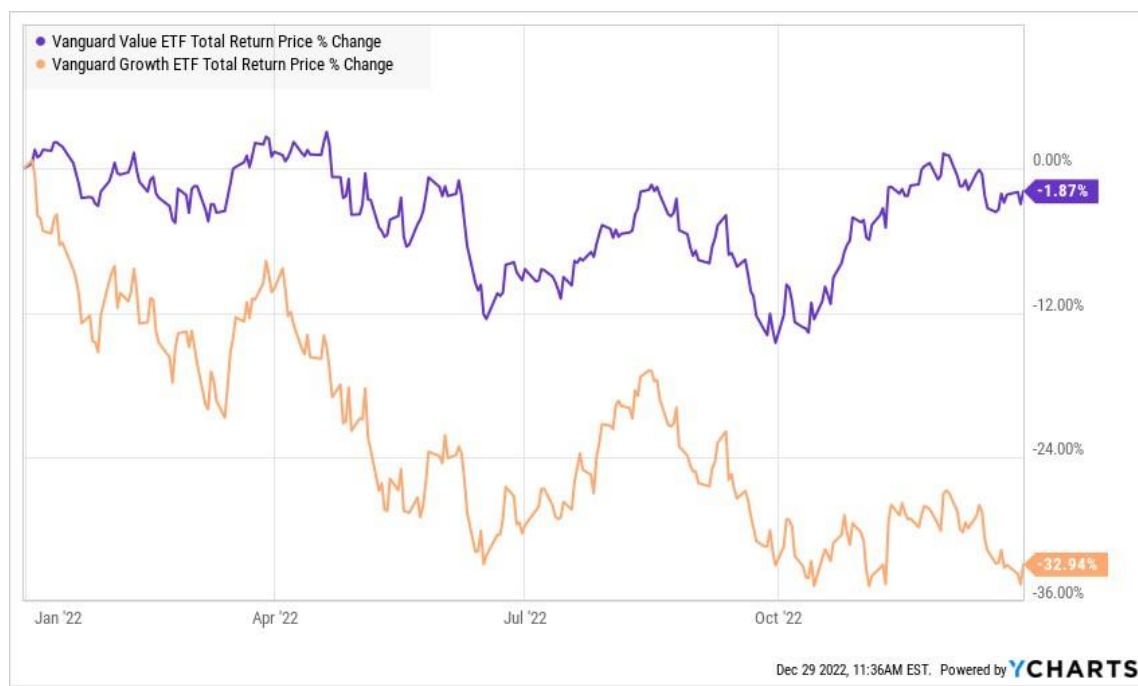
## Sector Performance Full Year



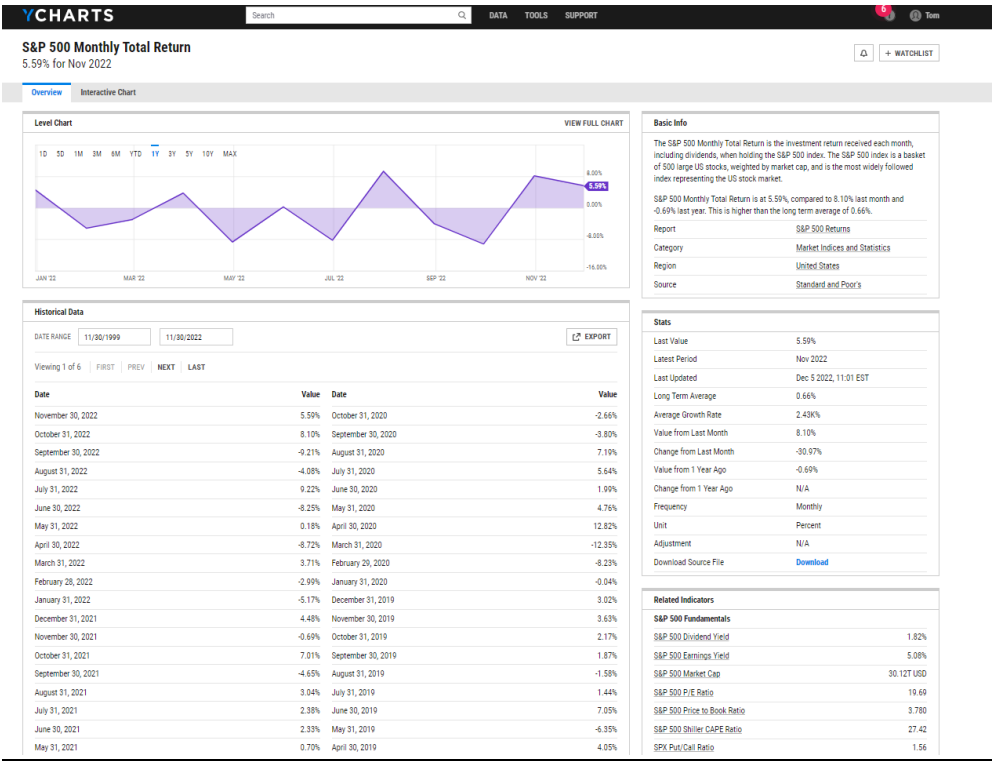
## Value vs. Growth Q4 2022



## Value vs. Growth Full Year



S&P 500 Monthly Returns



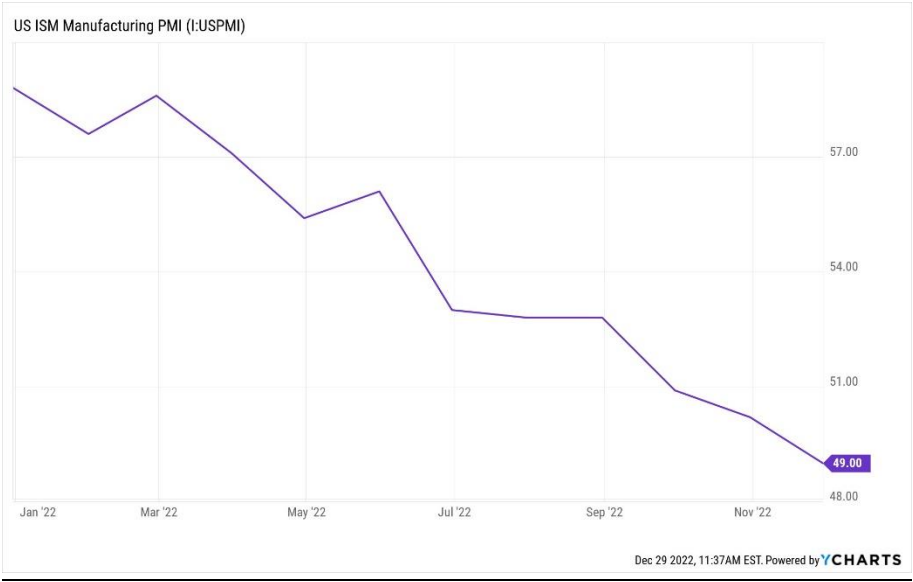
Major Indices Q4



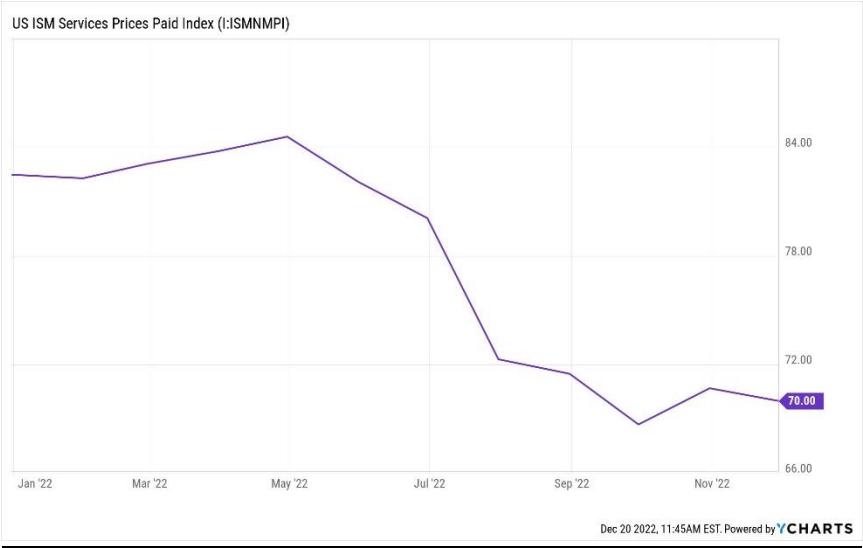
Major Indices Full Year



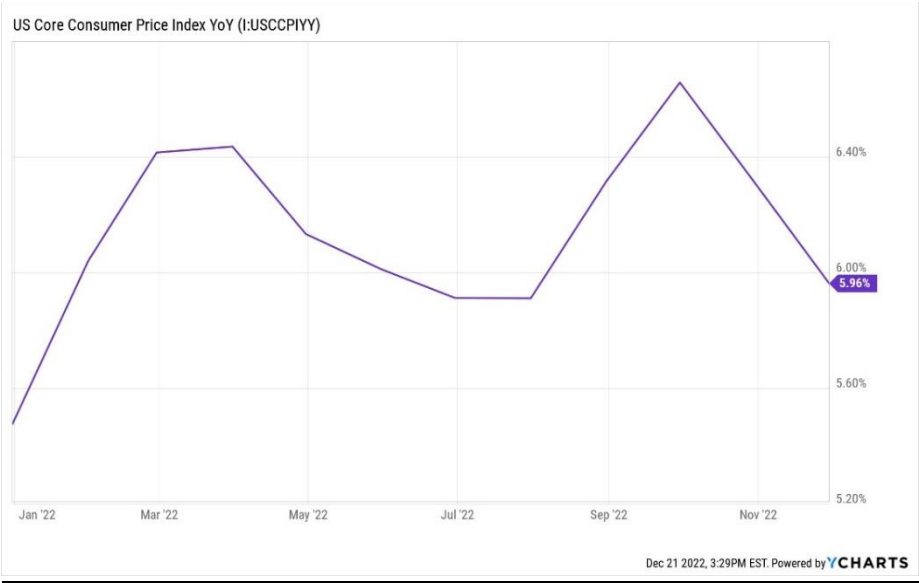
U.S. ISM Manufacturing PMI



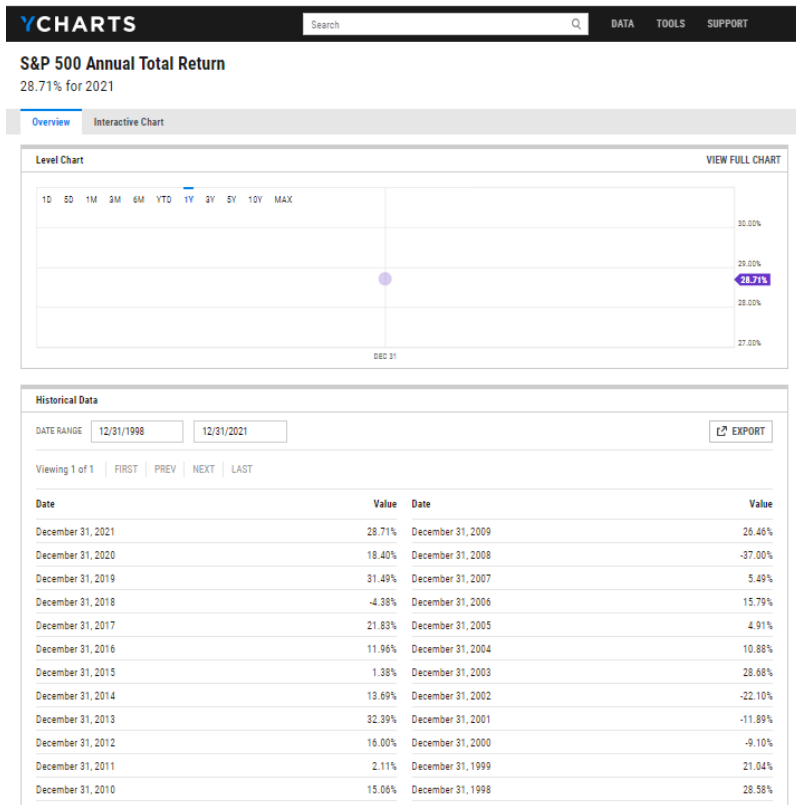
U.S. ISM Services Prices Paid Index



Consumer Price Index Y/Y



## S&P 500 Annual Returns



## Statements

*However, that market turmoil ultimately resulted in political change in the U.K. as PM Truss resigned on October 20<sup>th</sup> and was replaced by former Chancellor of the Exchequer Rishi Sunak, who immediately took steps to disavow Truss' plan and restore market confidence in U.K. finances.*

<https://www.cnbc.com/2022/10/25/unloved-undervalued-uk-stocks-back-in-focus-on-rishi-sunak-stability-hopes.html>

*In part due to a very short-term oversold condition and following a no-worse-than-feared third-quarter earnings season, stocks and bonds staged large rallies in mid and late October and the S&P 500 finished the month with a substantial gain, rising 8.1%.*

<https://www.marketwatch.com/story/stocks-are-having-a-stellar-october-why-the-bear-market-rally-may-have-more-room-to-run-11666714183>

*Those hopes were boosted after the Thanksgiving holiday when Fed Chair Powell stated that interest rates would only need to rise "somewhat" higher than previous projections. Investors took that "somewhat" remark as a sign that previous estimates for rate hikes were too aggressive and that extended the rally into early December. The S&P 500 ended November at multi-month highs with another solid monthly gain of 5.6%.*

<https://www.axios.com/2022/12/01/stocks-rally-on-powell-rate-remarks>

*Finally, both the European Central Bank and the Bank of Japan surprised markets with hawkish policy decisions, providing yet another reminder to investors that rates will continue to rise in 2023 despite clearly slowing global economic growth and the increasing threat of recession. Stocks dropped from mid-December on, and the S&P 500 ended the month of December with a loss of 5.90%.*

<https://www.reuters.com/markets/rates-bonds/euro-zone-yields-head-higher-after-bank-japan-shift-2022-12-20/>

*Value stocks, meanwhile, were viewed as more attractive in the market environment of 2022 due to lower valuations and exposure to business sectors that are considered more resilient than high-growth parts of the market.*

<https://www.cnbc.com/2022/11/03/value-investors-make-a-big-comeback-with-one-of-their-best-months-since-1978-.html>

*Markets ended 2022 on a decidedly negative note and the December losses helped to ensure that 2022 was the worst year for stocks since 2008 and the worst year for bonds in multiple decades, as both asset classes posted annual declines for the first time since the 1960s.*

<https://www.cnbc.com/2022/10/18/stocks-and-bonds-both-down-what-to-do-with-your-money.html#:~:text=Rapid%20inflation%20in%20the%20mid,for%20both%20stocks%20and%20bonds.>



*In December, the Federal Reserve signaled that it expected the peak interest rate to be just 75 basis points higher than the current rate. That level could easily be reached within the first few months of 2023 and the Fed ending its rate hike campaign will remove a significant headwind from asset prices.*

<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/12/14/business/economy/interest-rates-inflation-fed.html>

*Finally, while both economic growth and corporate earnings are expected to decline in 2023, those negative expectations have been at least partially priced into stocks and bonds at current levels. As such, if the economy or corporate America proves to be more resilient than forecasts, it could provide a positive spark for asset markets in early 2023.*

[https://www.forbes.com/sites/bill\\_stone/2023/01/01/will-the-bear-market-in-stocks-end-in-2023-despite-a-recession/?sh=5d3bcc63e068](https://www.forbes.com/sites/bill_stone/2023/01/01/will-the-bear-market-in-stocks-end-in-2023-despite-a-recession/?sh=5d3bcc63e068)

*More broadly, market history is clear: Declines of the magnitude we saw in 2022 are usually followed by strong recoveries, not further weakness.*

<https://www.marketwatch.com/story/is-a-2023-stock-market-rebound-in-store-after-2022-selloff-what-history-says-about-back-to-back-losing-years-11671650574>