

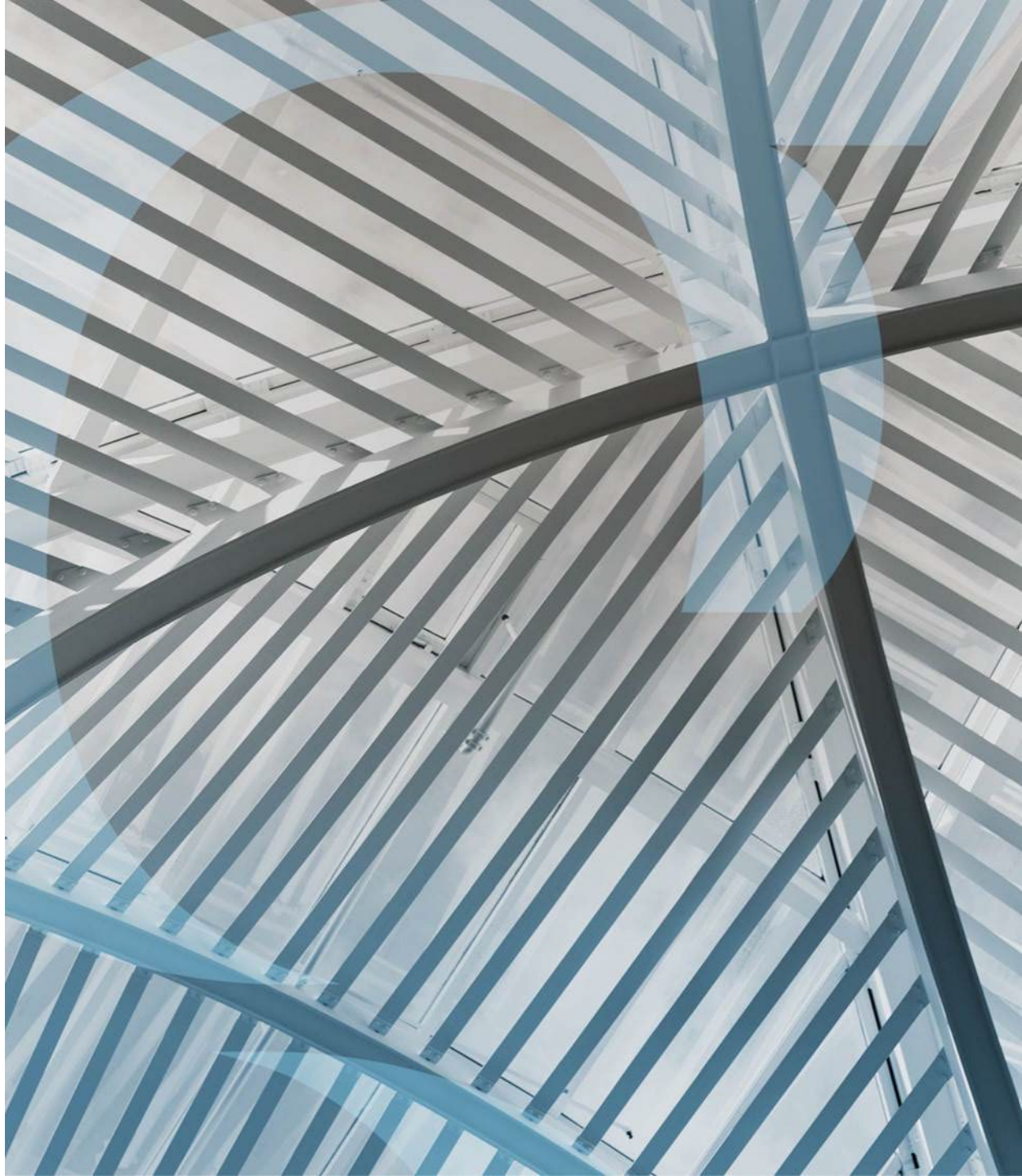
# Chart Book

AS OF JUNE 30, 2023

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Please Contact:

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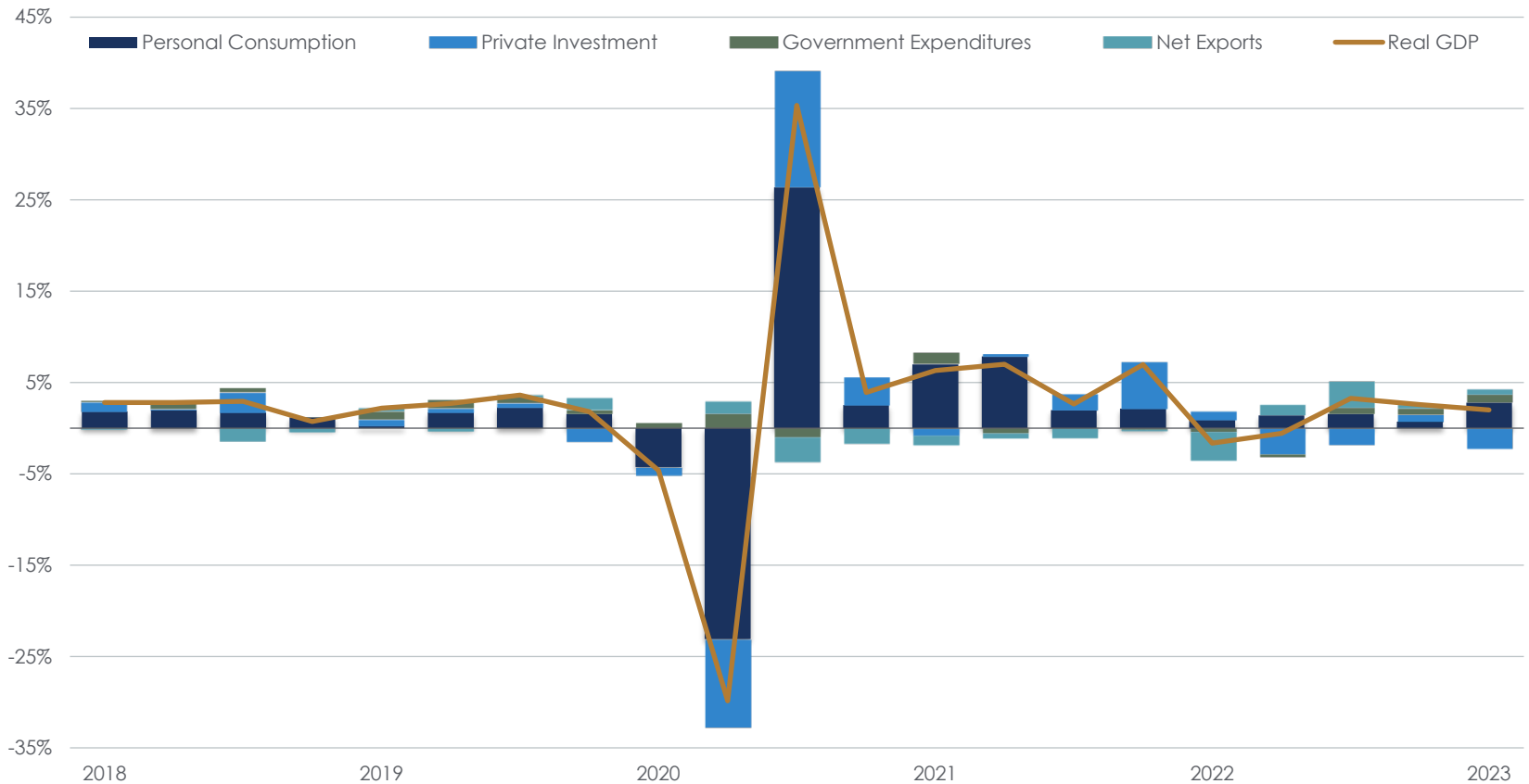
## Economic Perspective

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According to the Commerce Department, U.S. gross domestic product was revised up to a 2% annualized increase in the first quarter. The government's third estimate of GDP for the period reflected upward revisions to exports and consumer spending. Household spending, the engine of the US economy, rose at a 4.2% pace — the strongest in nearly two years — as services outlays were adjusted higher. Meanwhile, key inflation gauges watched closely by the Federal Reserve were revised down slightly. The personal consumption expenditures price index excluding food and energy rose at a 4.9% pace in the first quarter.

# Economic Growth

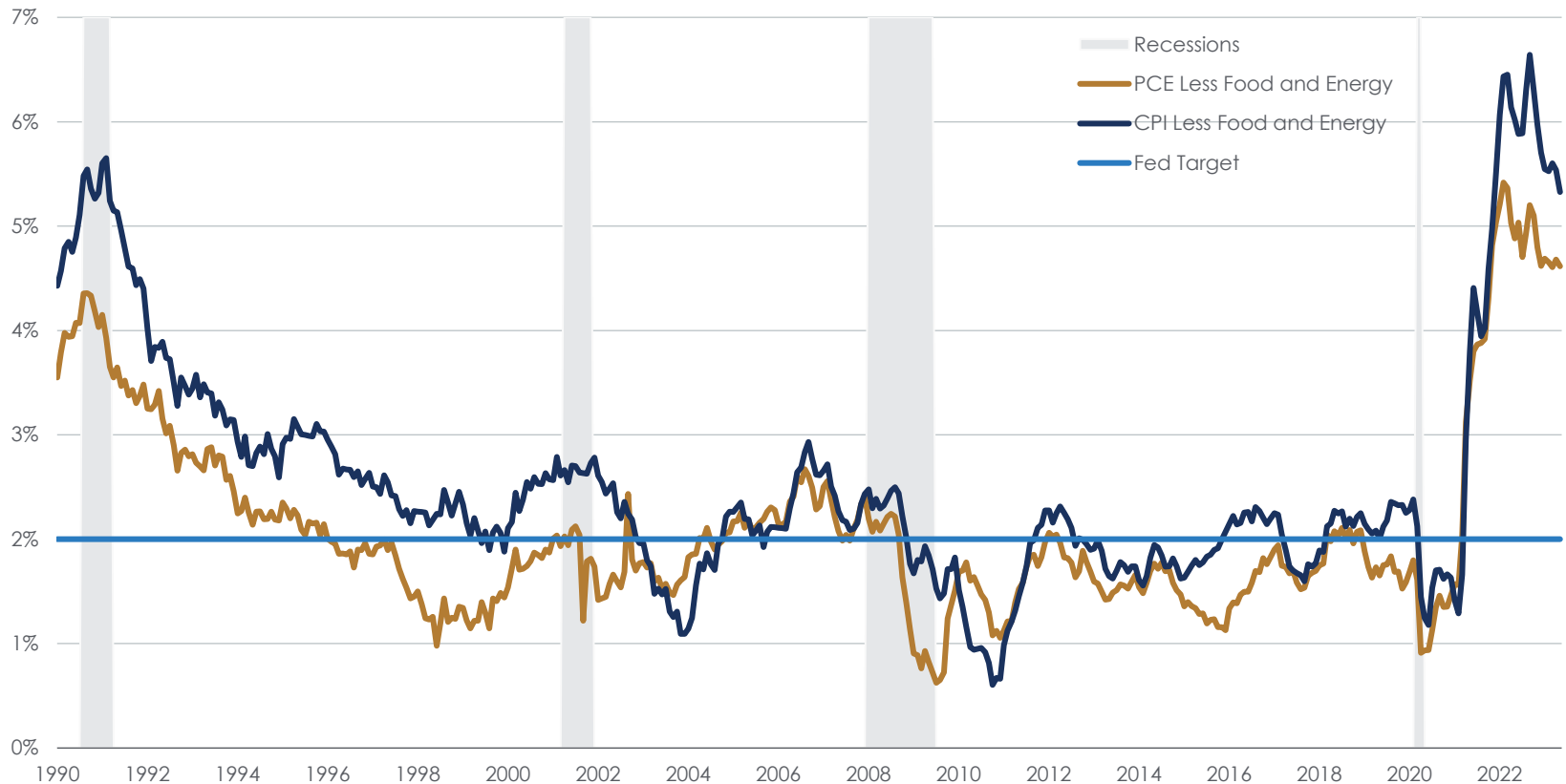
Contributions to Percent Change in Real GDP (Annualized Q/Q % Change)



U.S. consumer prices barely rose in May and the annual increase in inflation was the smallest in more than two years, though underlying price pressures remained strong, supporting the view that the Federal Reserve can keep interest rates unchanged for a while. The smaller-than-expected rise in the Consumer Price Index reflected decreases in the costs of energy products and services, including gasoline and electricity. But rents remained sticky and prices of used cars and trucks rose further. In the 12 months through May, the core CPI climbed 5.3%. That was the smallest rise since November 2021.

## Inflation Outlook

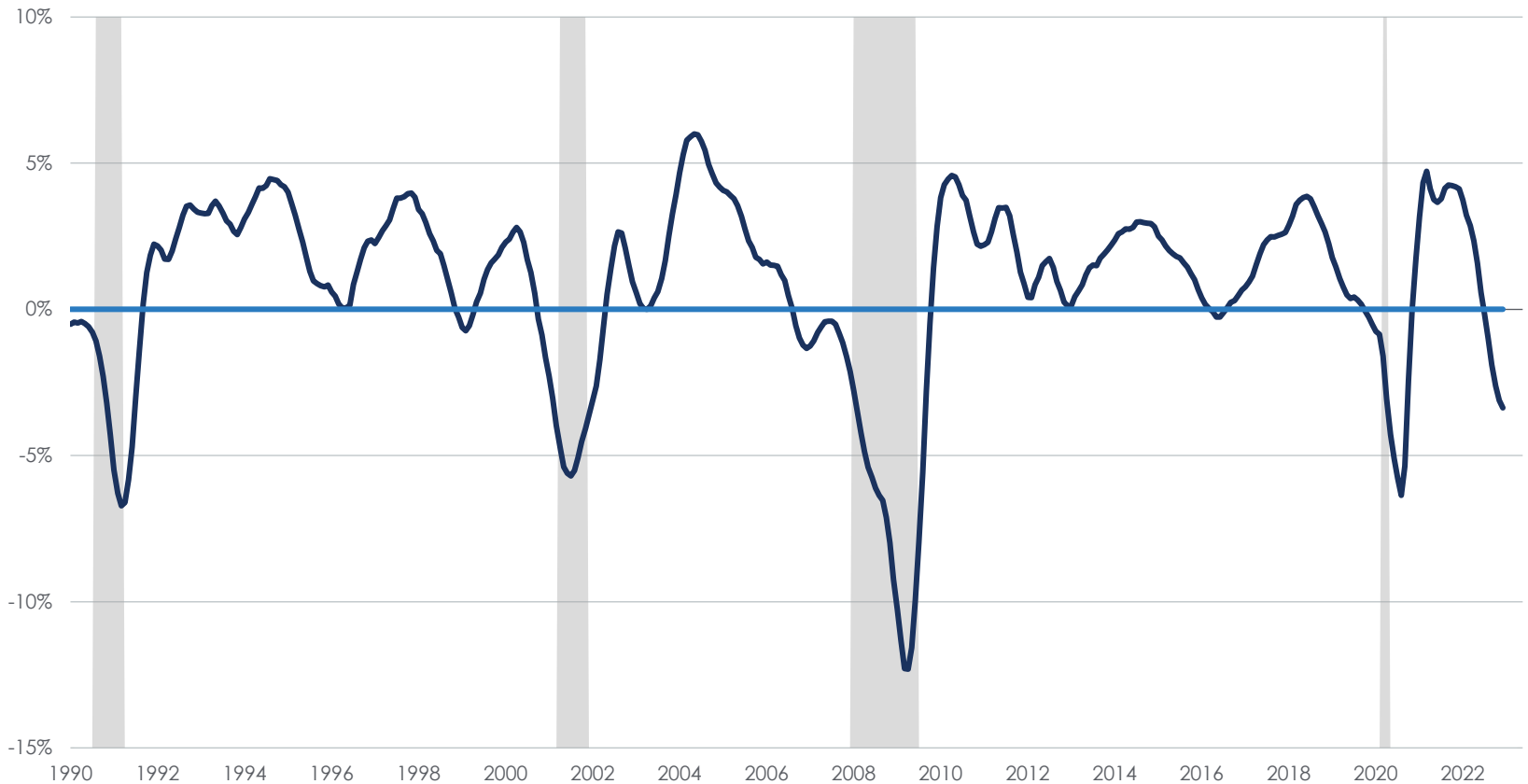
Consumer Price Index (Core) and Personal Consumption Expenditures Price Index (Core) (Y/Y % Change)



According to the Conference Board, the U.S. Leading Economic Index (LEI) continued to fall in May as a result of deterioration in the gauges of consumer expectations for business conditions, ISM® New Orders Index, a negative yield spread, and worsening credit conditions. The U.S. LEI has declined in each of the last fourteen months and continues to point to weaker economic activity ahead. Rising interest rates paired with persistent inflation should continue to further dampen economic activity.

## U.S. Economic Outlook

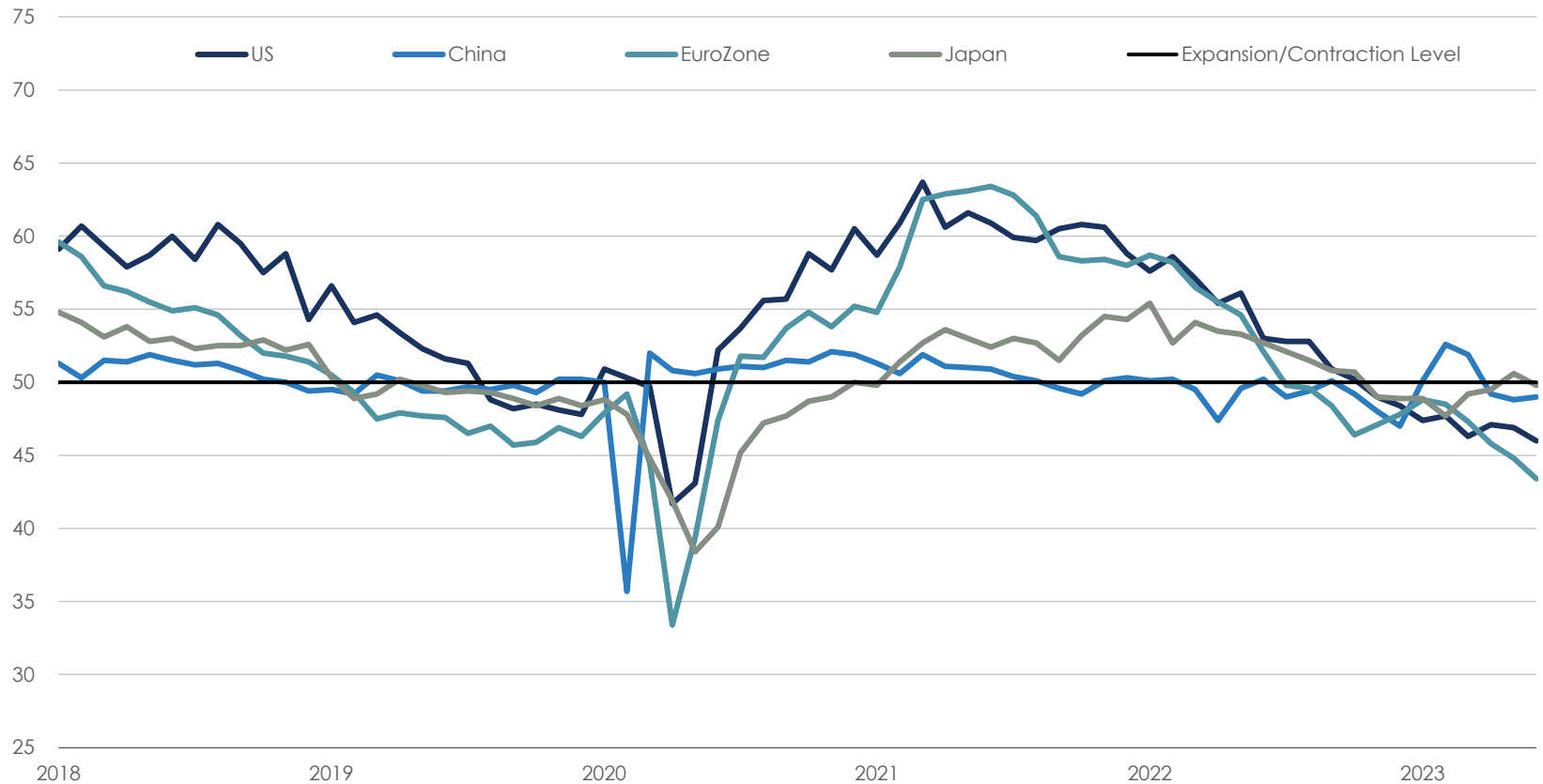
Leading Economic Index (Six-Month Moving Average of the Six-Month Rate of Change)



The June PMI surveys showed that conditions in the global manufacturing sector worsened at the end of the second quarter. June saw output fall back into contraction territory following a further decrease in new order intakes. This led to a more cautious approach from manufacturers, with purchasing cut back sharply, inventory destocking, employment broadly flat and business optimism dipping to a seven-month low.

# Global Economic Outlook

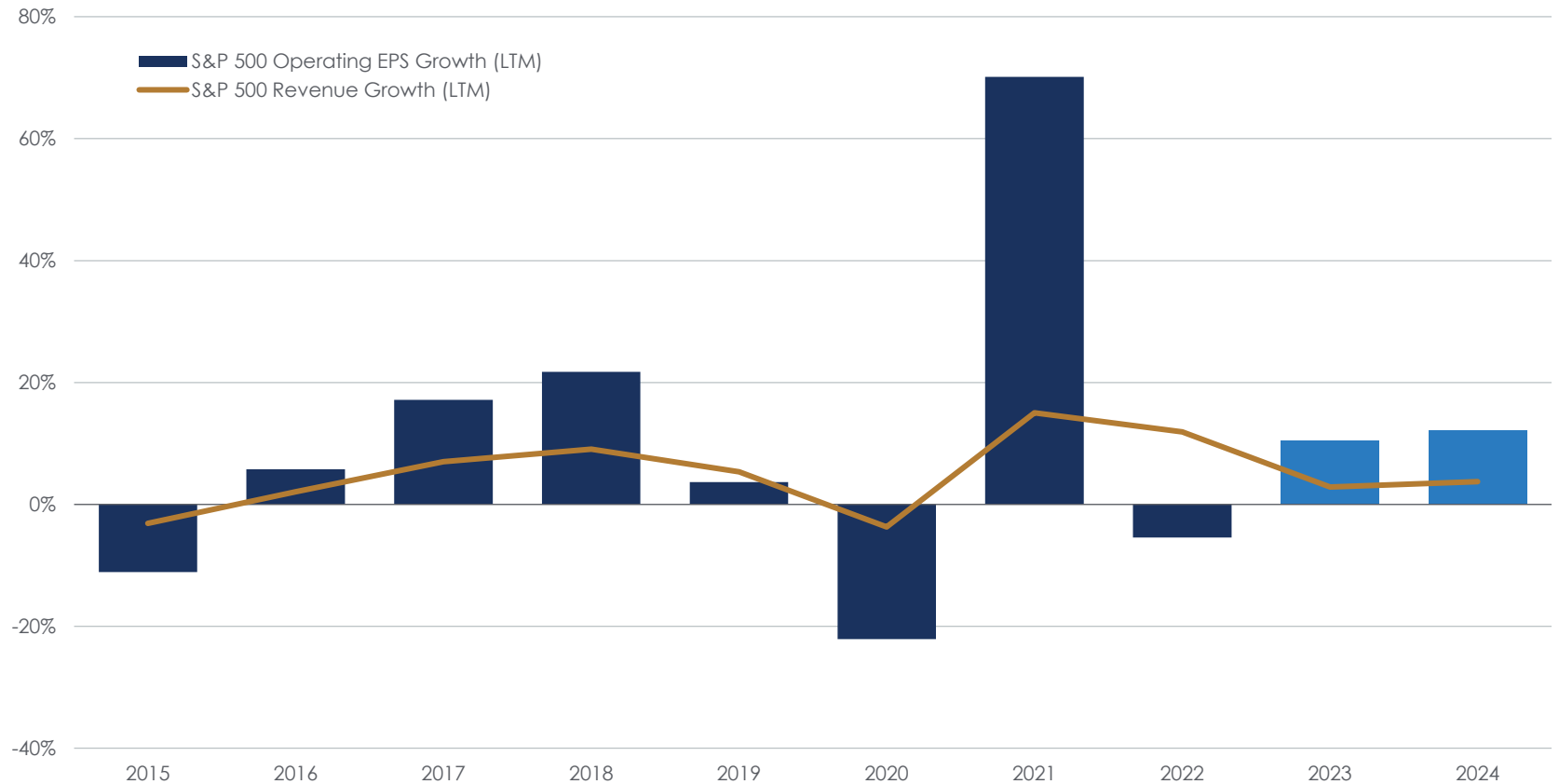
Manufacturing Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) (A PMI over 50 represents growth in manufacturing)



According to FactSet, the bottom-up target price target for the S&P 500 over the next 12 months is 4824 which is 9.3% above the closing price of 4412. At the sector level, the Energy (+23.0%) sector is expected to see the largest price increase. On the other hand, the Consumer Discretionary (+3.8%) and Information Technology (+4.6%) sectors are expected to see the smallest price increases.

# Corporate Profitability

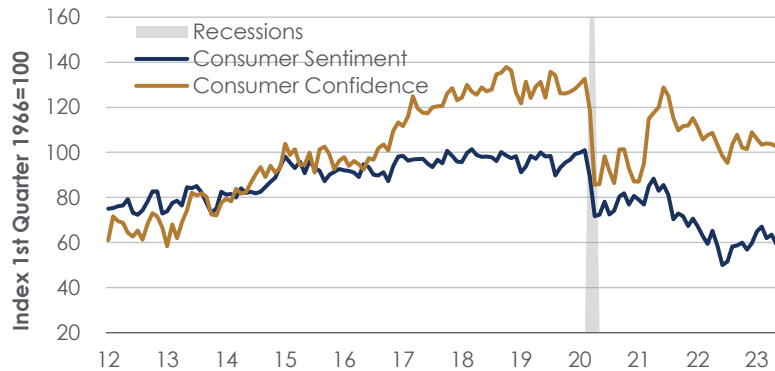
S&P 500 Operating Earnings Per Share and Revenue Per Share Growth (Y/Y % Change)



Per the Conference Board, consumer confidence improved in June. Greater confidence was most evident among consumers under age 35, and consumers earning incomes over \$35,000. Nonetheless, the expectations gauge continued to signal consumers anticipating a recession at some point over the next 6 to 12 months. Expectations for the next six months improved materially, reflecting greater confidence about future business conditions and job availability.

# Consumer Outlook

### Consumer Sentiment & Confidence Indexes



### Personal Saving Rate (Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate)



### Disposable Personal Income (Y/Y % Change)



### Personal Consumption Expenditures (Y/Y % Change)

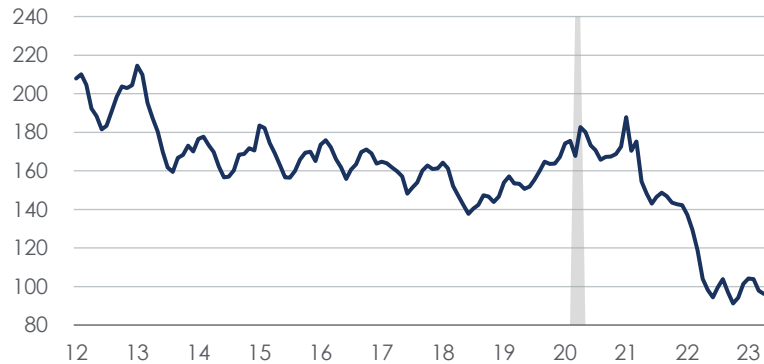




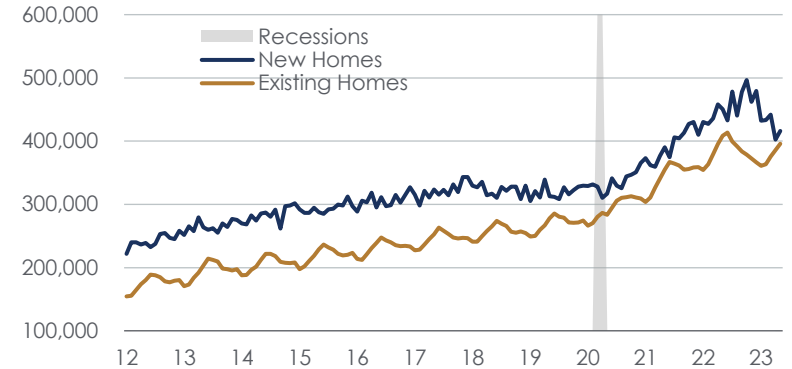
The traditionally hot spring homebuying season didn't come to fruition in 2023. According to the Redfin, pending home sales fell 16% from a year earlier during the four weeks ending June 18. But even though sales are relatively tepid, Redfin's Homebuyer Demand Index is up 11% year over year. Additionally, there are more house hunters than there are homes hitting the market. New listings of homes are down 24% from a year ago, and the total number of homes for sale is down 8%.

# Housing Market Outlook

Housing Affordability (higher = more affordable)



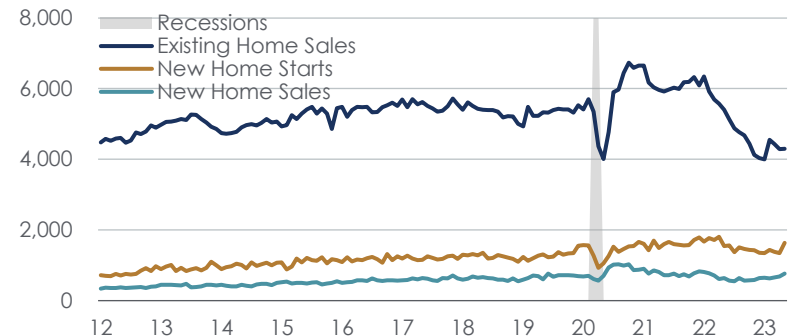
Median Selling Price of New and Existing Homes



Average Fixed Rate Mortgage in the U.S.®



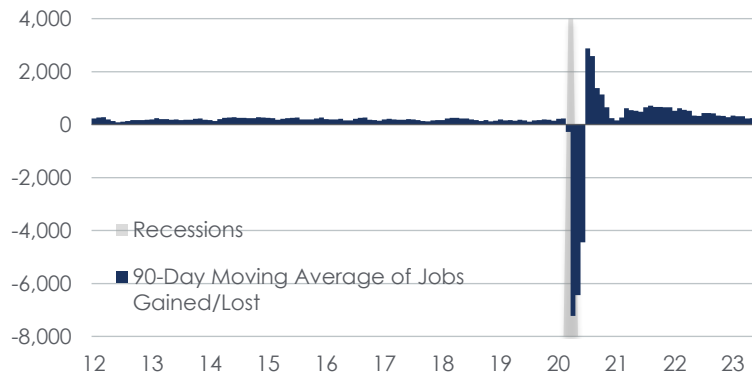
Housing Starts, Existing Home Sales and New Home Sales (000's)



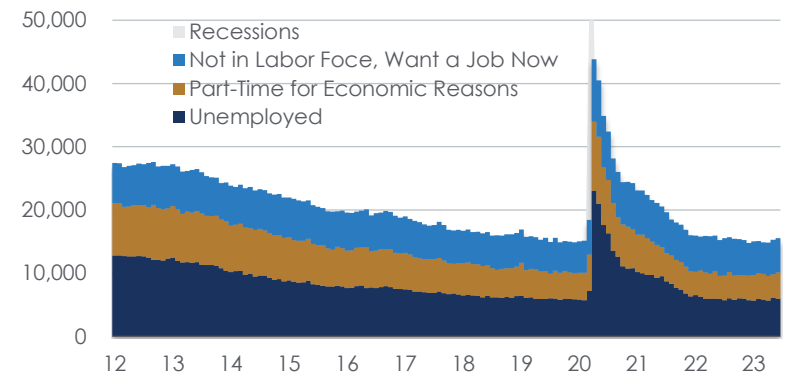
The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) closely watched employment report showed Nonfarm payrolls increased by 209,000 jobs in June, the smallest gain since December 2020. The report also showed 110,000 fewer jobs were created in April and May, indicating that higher borrowing costs were starting to dampen businesses' appetite to continue boosting headcount. There was also a jump in the number of people working part-time for economic reasons last month, in part because their hours had been reduced due to slack work or business conditions.

# Labor Market Outlook

Jobs Gained/Lost (000's) with 12-Month Moving Average



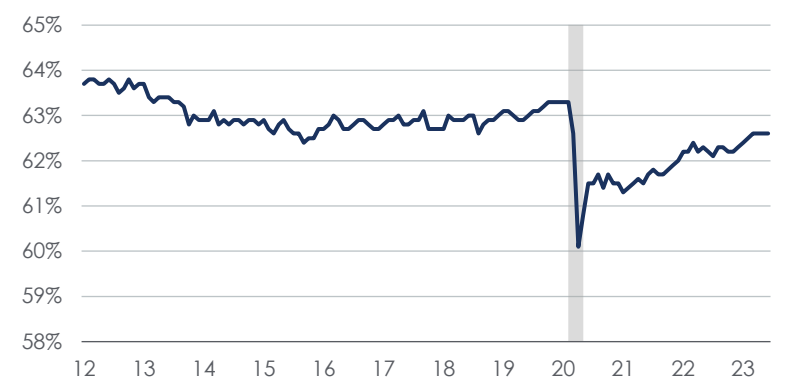
Labor Market Slack (000's)



Wage Growth (Y/Y % Change)



Labor Force Participation Rate





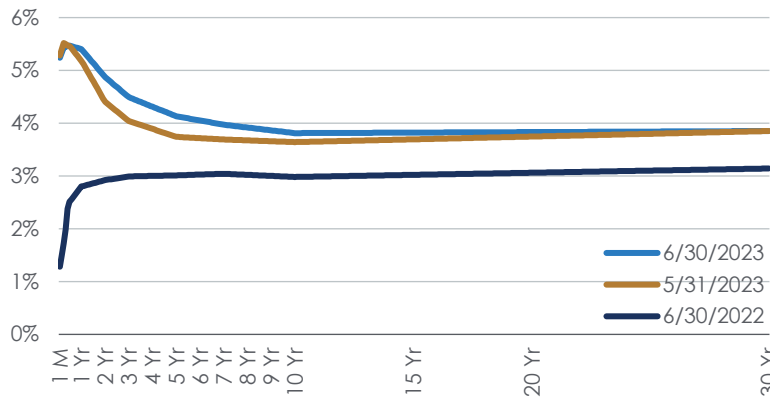
## Bond Market Perspective

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Although stocks rallied in June, the same can't be said for bonds. Rising long-term rates served as a headwind for fixed income investors. The 10-year U.S. Treasury yield rose to 3.81%, while the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index lost 0.36% for the month. Yields rose in June, in part due to better-than-expected economic data. The reports are a good sign for the health of the overall economy, but they could hinder the Federal Reserve's attempts to combat inflation if economic activity stays too strong.

# U.S. Treasury Market

### U.S Treasury Yield Curve



### Historical U.S. 10-Year Treasury Rate

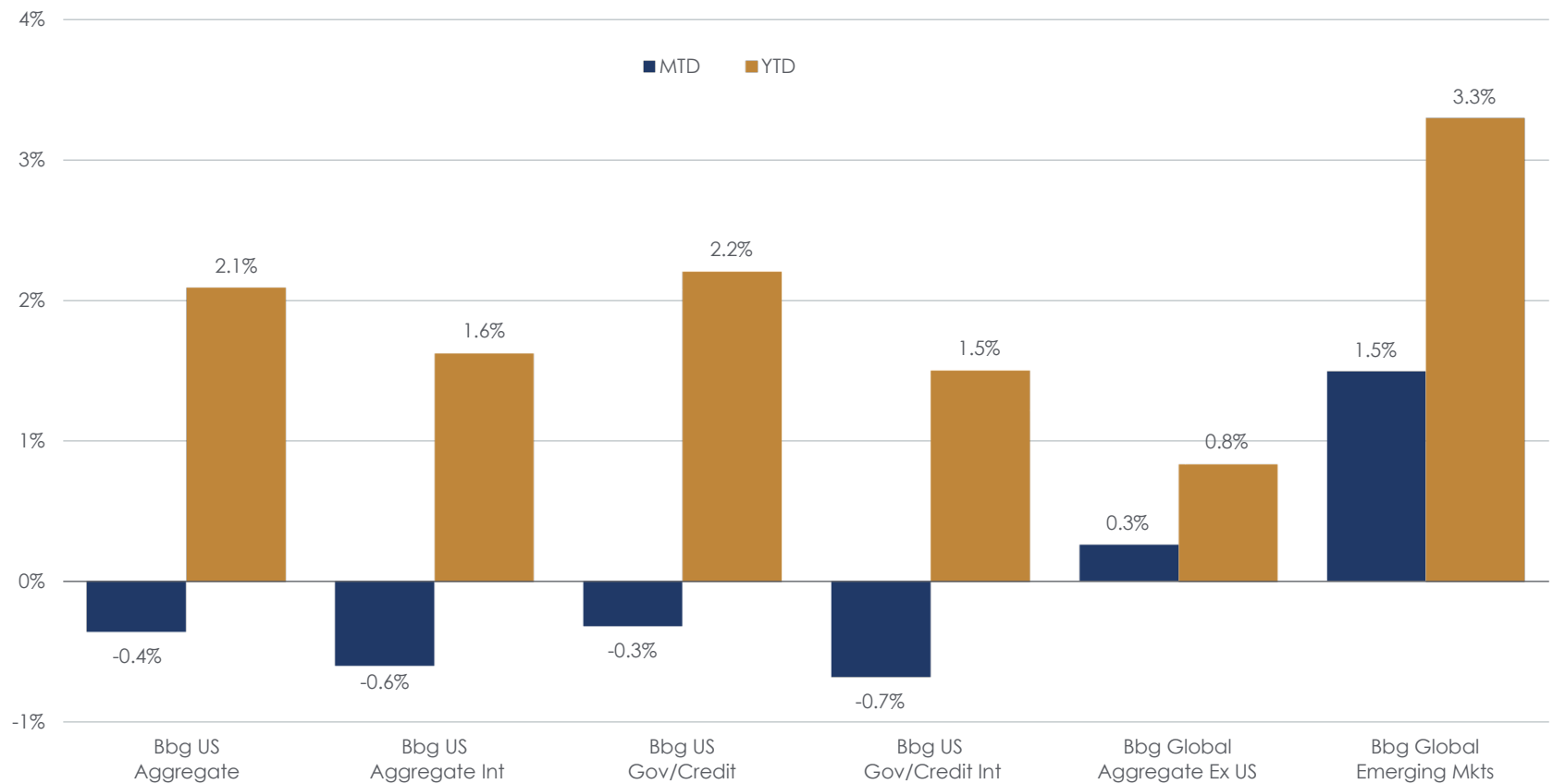


### Current U.S. Treasury Yields by Maturity



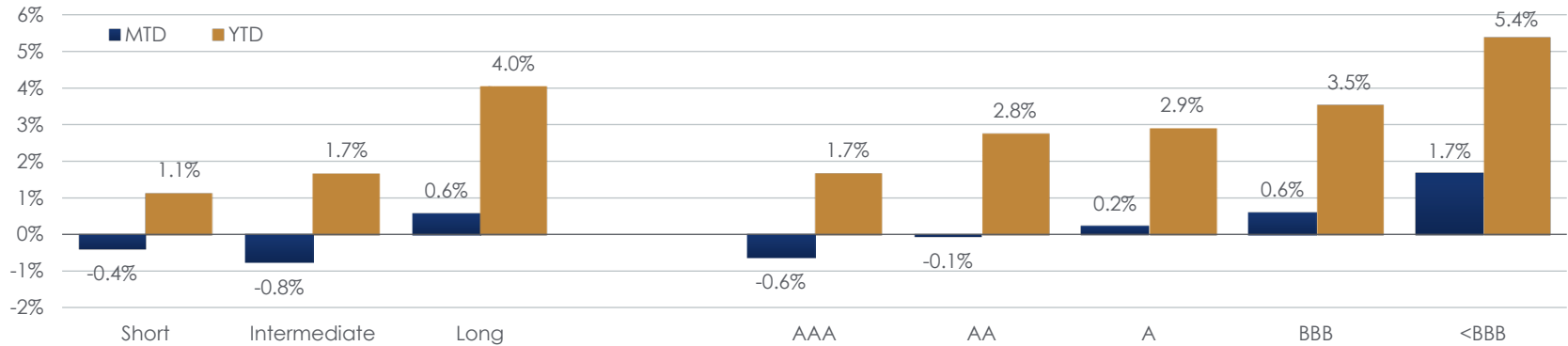
Source: U.S. Department of Treasury

# Global Fixed Income Returns by Bellwether Index

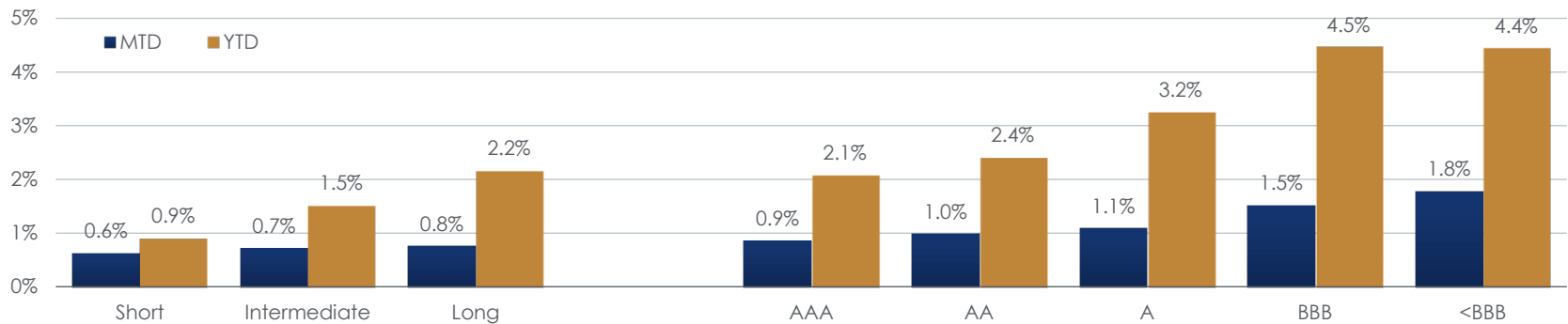


# Domestic Fixed Income Returns by Maturity and Credit Quality

## Domestic Bond Market - Taxable



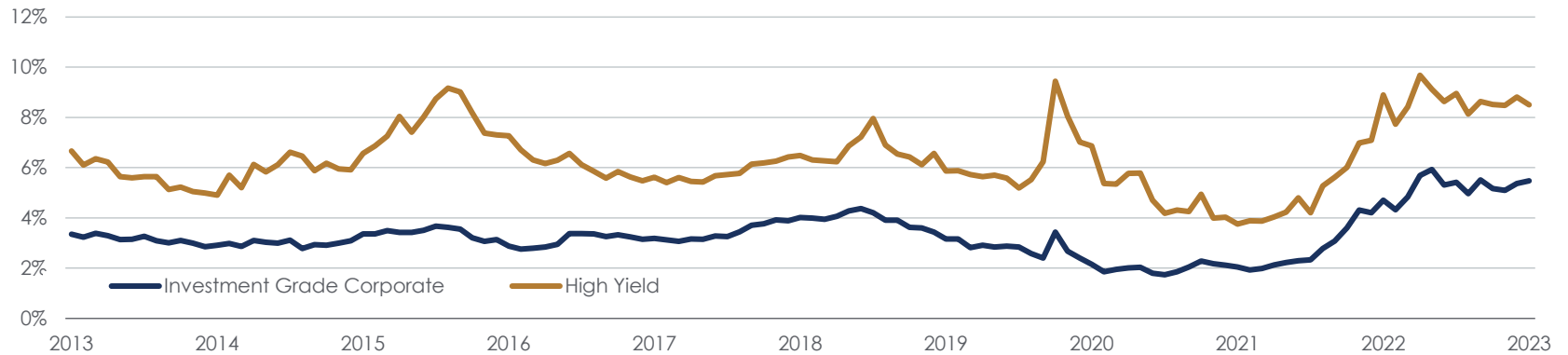
## Domestic Bond Market - Municipal



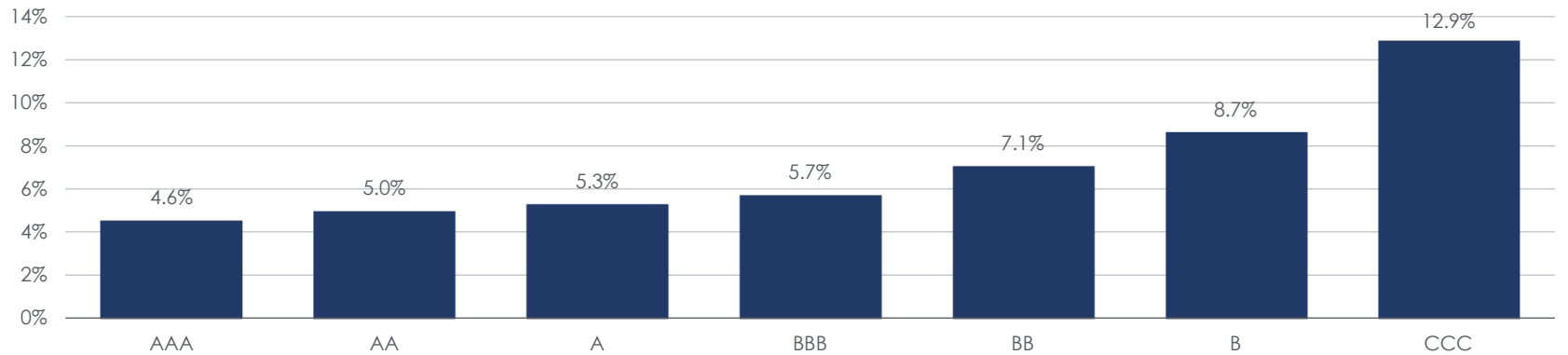
Short is defined as 1-3 years for taxable and 3 years for municipal, Intermediate is 5-7 years for taxable and 6-8 years for municipal, Long is 10+ years for taxable and 8-12 years for municipal. Source: Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Bond Index (taxable bond market) and Bloomberg Barclays Municipal Index (municipal bond market).

# Domestic Corporate Bond Yields

Historical Corporate Bond Market Yield to Worst



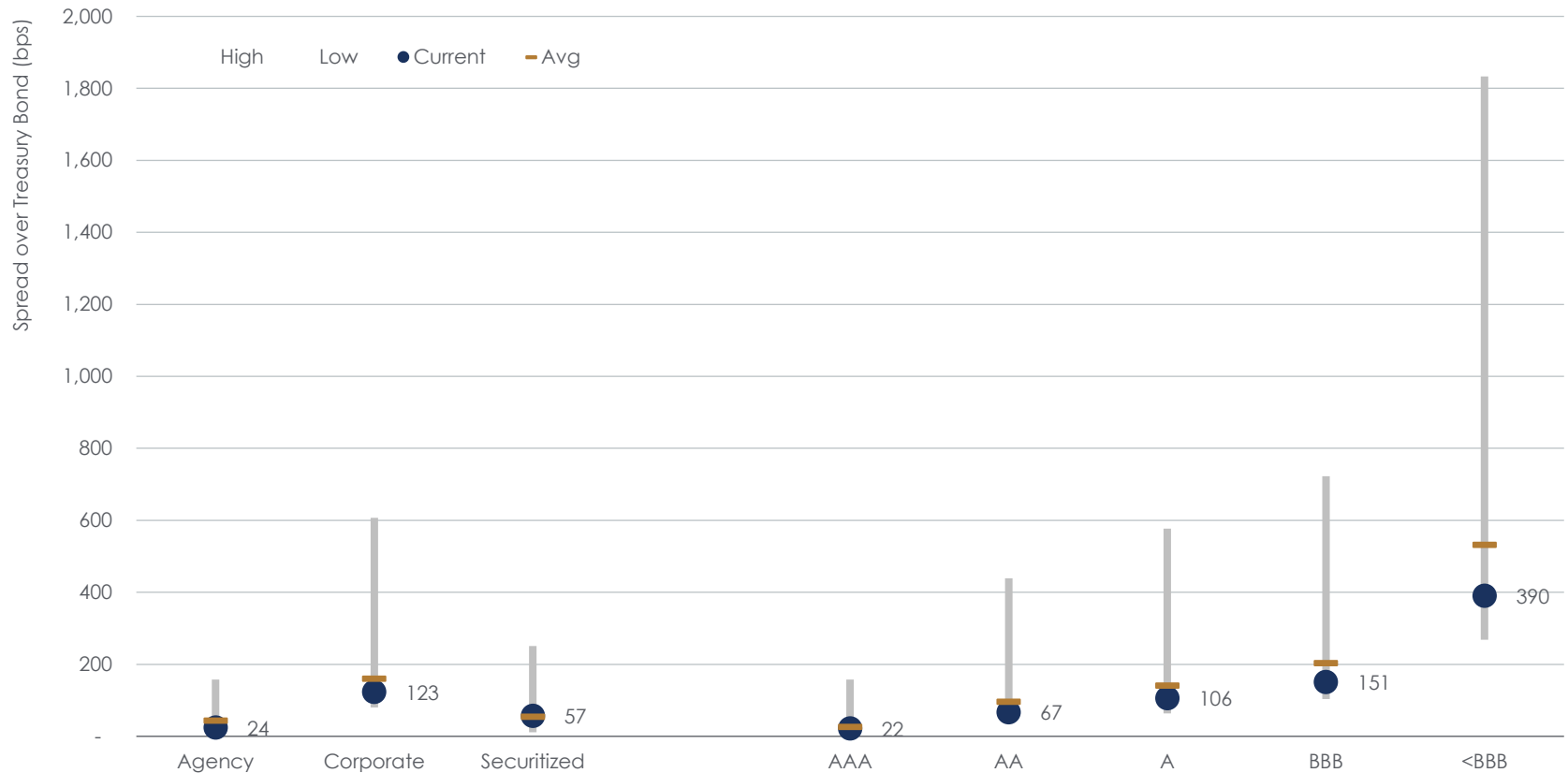
Current Corporate Bond Market Yields by Credit Quality



Investment Grade Corporate bonds are represented by the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate Investment Grade index. High Yield bonds are represented by the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield index. Source: Bloomberg Barclays

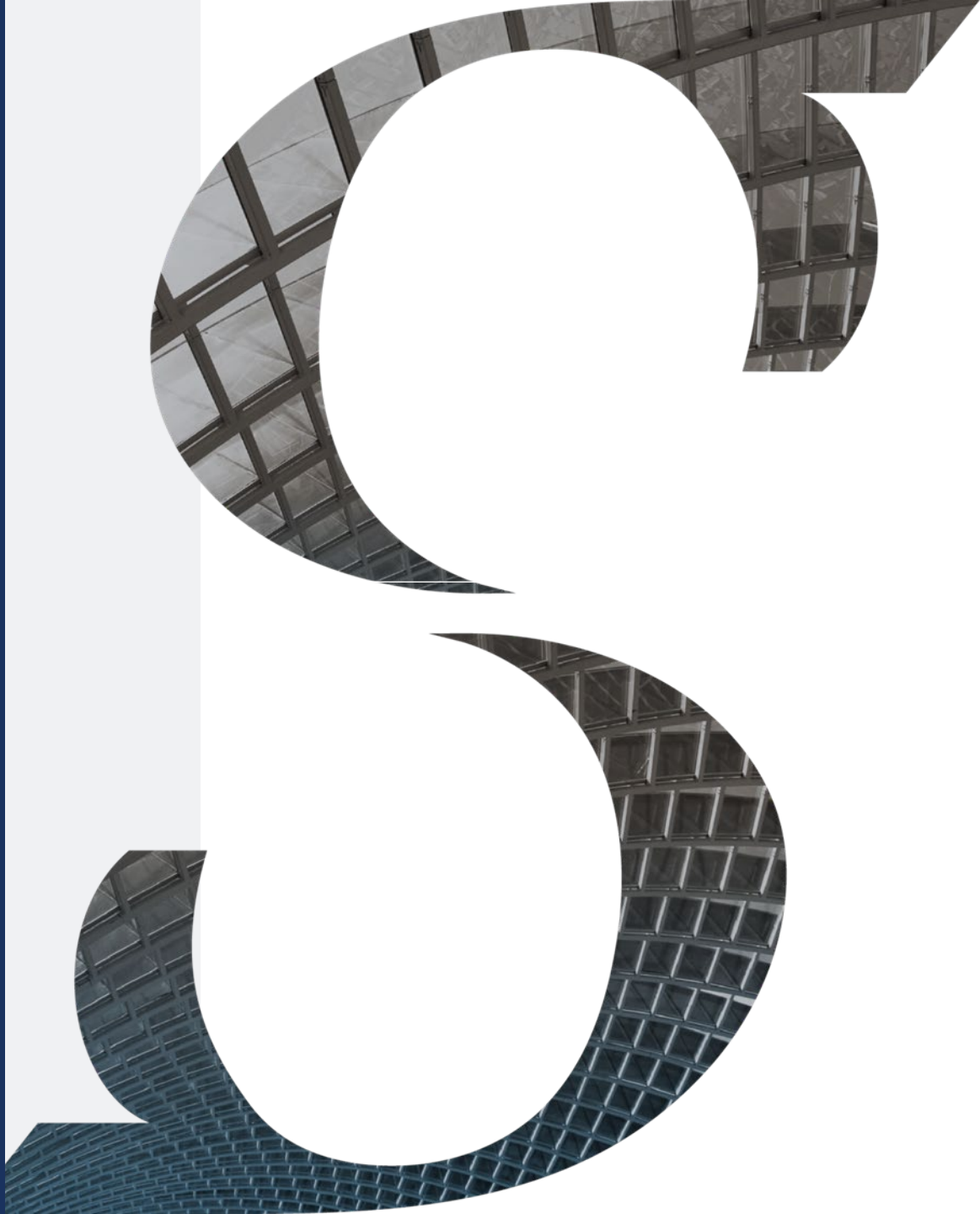
# Domestic Taxable Bond Spreads

Current Bond Spreads Compared to 15-Year Range and 15-Year Average



The length of each bar represents the Range of the highest and lowest spread to the Treasury benchmark over the past 15 years. Average represents the average spread over the past 15 years. Current represents the most recent month. Source: Bloomberg Barclays





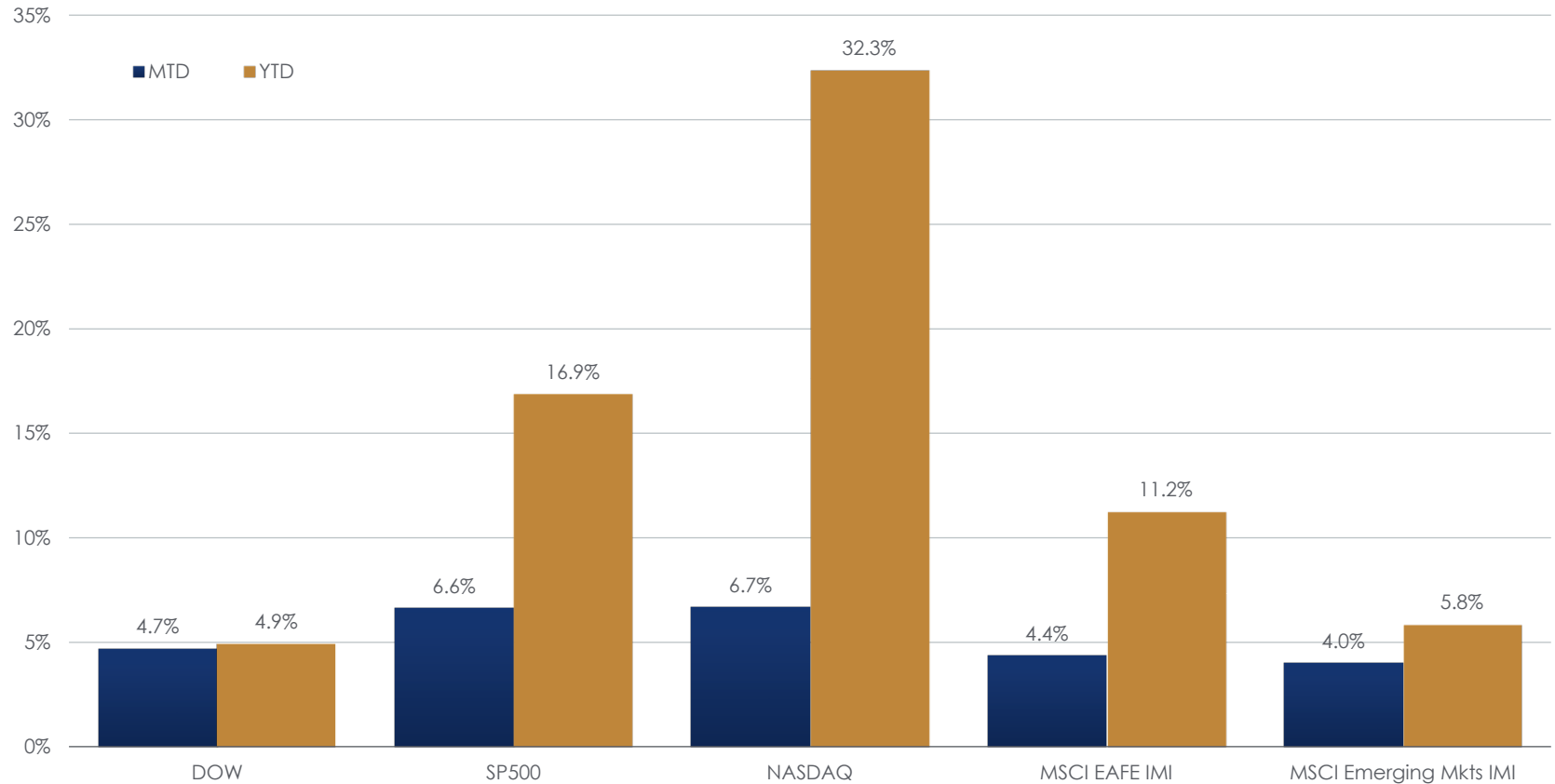
## Equity Market Perspective

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June was a strong month for equity markets as resolution of the debt ceiling impasse helped lower uncertainty and supported a risk-on environment. For the month, the S&P 500 gained 6.6%, the Dow Jones Industrial Average rose 4.7% and the technology-heavy Nasdaq returned 6.7%. These results were supported by better-than-expected fundamental performance to start the year. Per Bloomberg Intelligence, as of June 30, 2023, the blended earnings decline for the S&P 500 in the first quarter was 3.1%. This is an improvement from analyst estimates for an 8.1% drop.

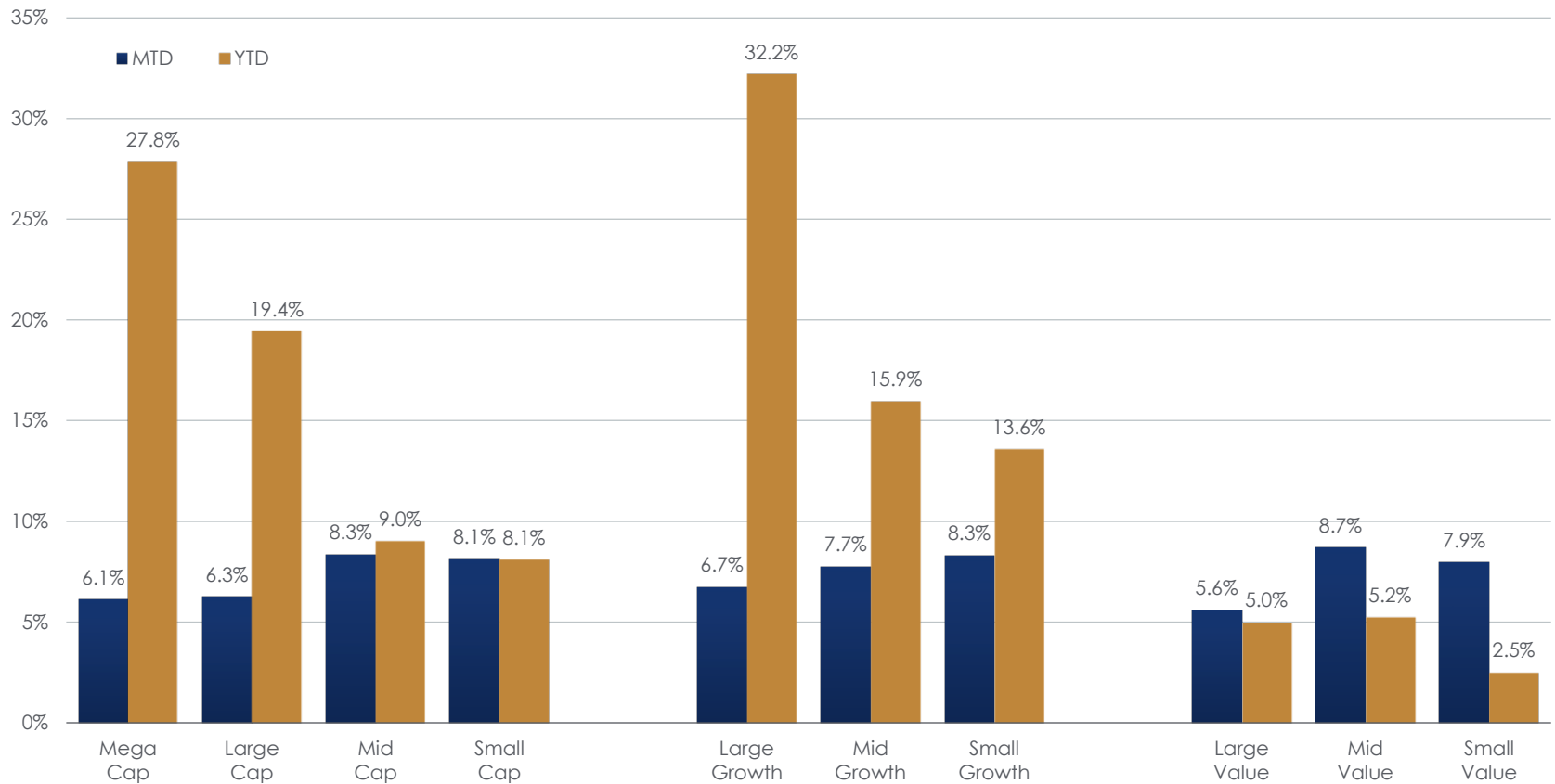
# Global Equity Returns by Bellwether Index

## Global Equity Markets



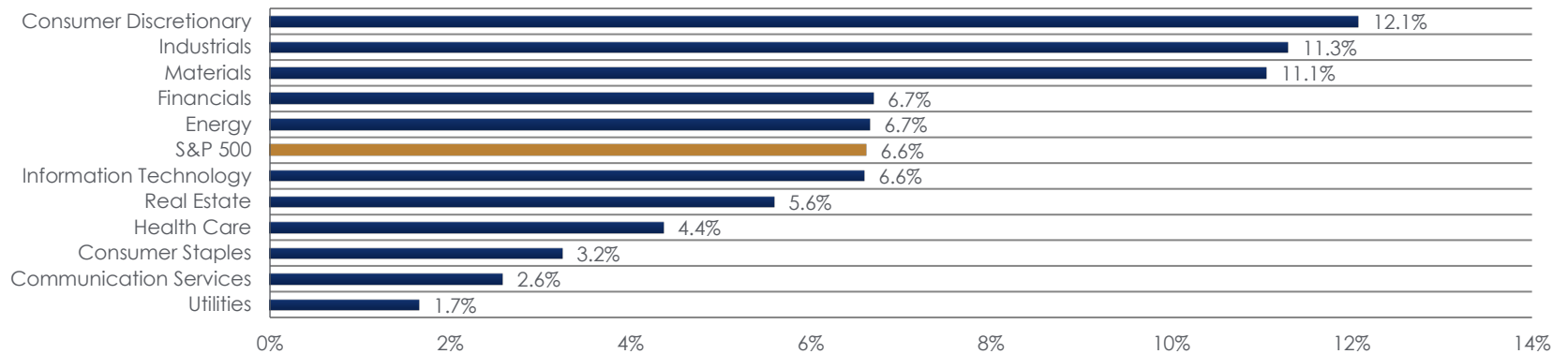
# Domestic Equity Returns by Market Cap & Style

## Domestic Equity Markets

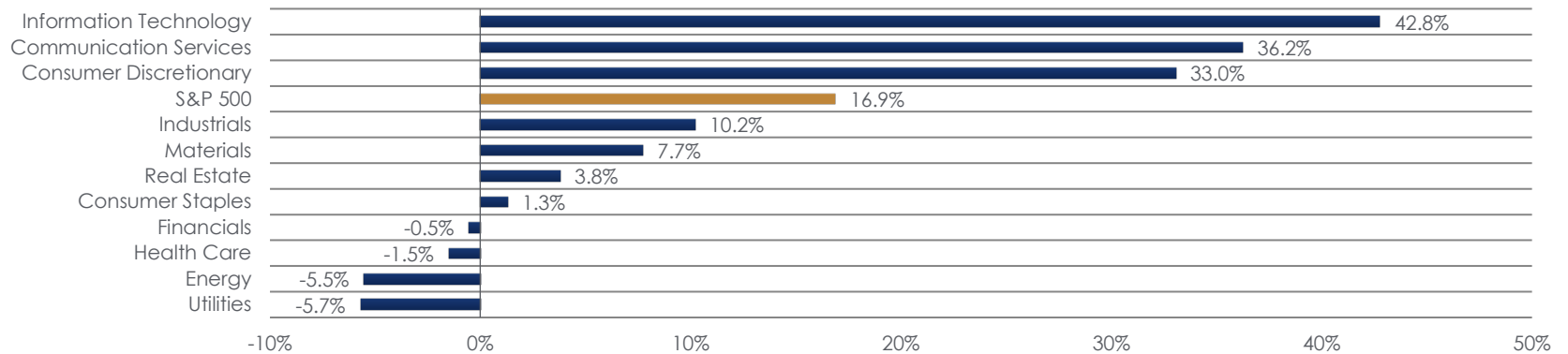


# Domestic Equity Returns by Sector

## MTD S&P 500 Returns by Sector

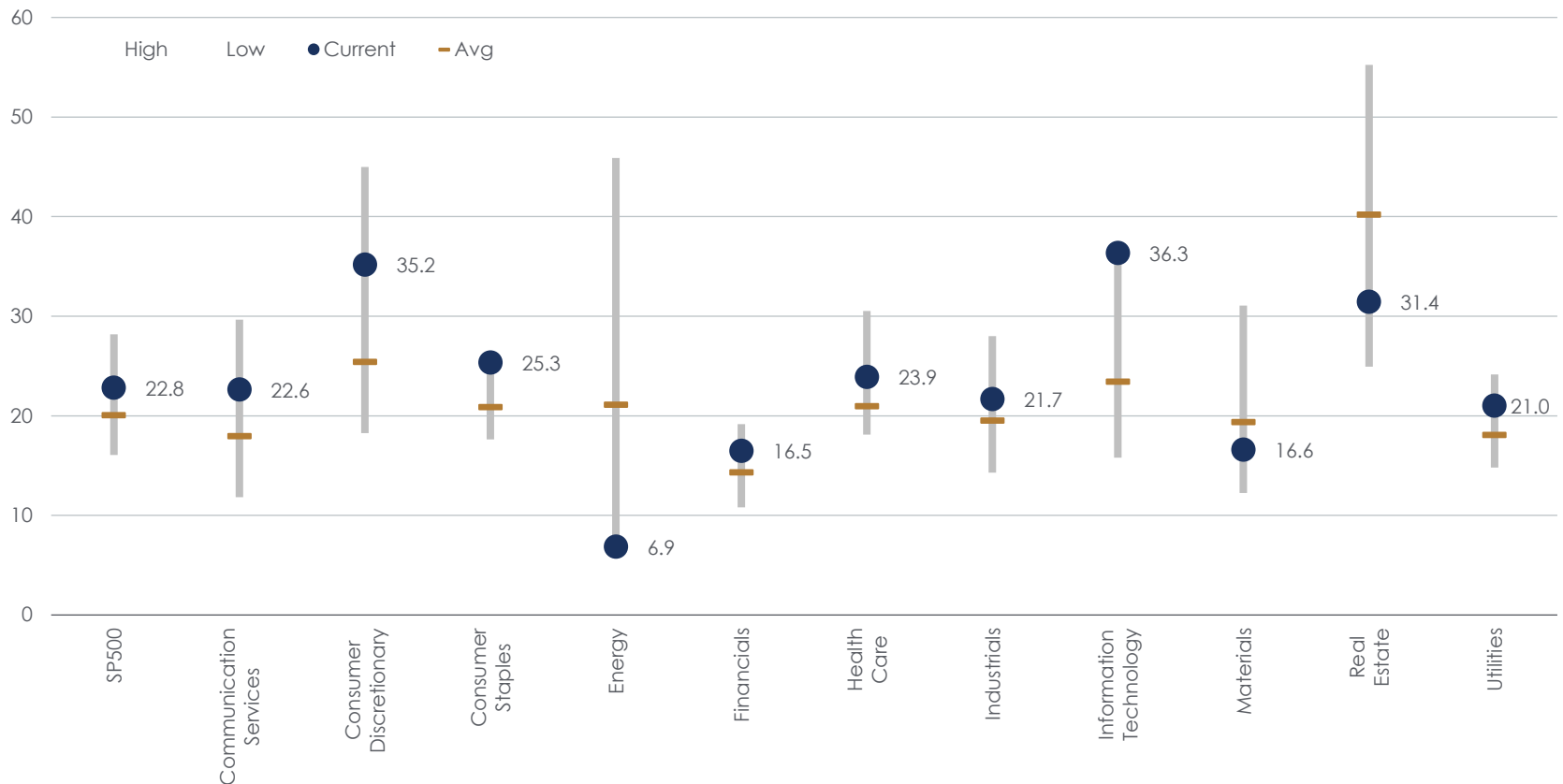


## YTD S&P 500 Returns by Sector



# Domestic Equity Valuations by Sector

Trailing 12 Month P/E Ratio Compared to 10-Year Range and 10-Year Average



P/E ratios are based on trailing 12 months earnings (LTM) excluding negative earnings. The length of each bar represents the Range of the highest and lowest P/E ratio over the past 10 years. Average represents the average P/E ratio over the past 10 years. Current represents the most recent month. Source: Bloomberg

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# Economic Indicator Descriptions

**Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP):** GDP is a basic measure of U.S. economic output adjusted for inflation. Alternatively, it can be thought of as the final value of all goods and services produced within the U.S. Positive GDP growth signals an expanding economy.

**Consumer Price Index (CPI):** Measuring the change in the CPI provides an estimate for inflation. The CPI tracks the price of a basket of consumer goods and services. High inflation or deflation (negative inflation) can be signs of economic worry. CPI is typically reported in two ways: headline and core CPI. Headline CPI includes all categories that comprise the CPI basket of goods and services.

**Personal Consumption Expenditure Chain-type Price Index (PCEPI):** Measuring the change in the PCEPI provides an estimate for inflation. In comparison to CPI, which uses one set of expenditure weights for several years, this index uses expenditure data from the current period and the preceding period. This price index method assumes that the consumer has substituted from goods whose prices are rising to goods whose prices are stable or falling. Core PCEPI, which is closely monitored by the Fed, strips out the more volatile Food and Energy categories.

**Conference Board Index of Leading Economic Indicators (LEI):** The LEI is designed to signal peaks and troughs in the business cycle. The ten components include: average weekly manufacturing hours; average weekly initial claims for unemployment insurance; manufacturers' new orders for consumer goods and materials; ISM® Index of New Orders; manufacturers' new orders for nondefense capital goods excluding aircraft orders; building permits for new private housing units; stock prices of 500 common stocks; Leading Credit Index™; interest rate spread on 10-year Treasury bonds less federal funds and average consumer expectations for business conditions.

**The Institute for Supply Management (ISM) PMI Index:** The PMI is a composite index of five "sub-indicators", which are extracted through surveys to purchasing managers from around the country. The five sub-indexes are: Production, New orders, Supplier deliveries, Inventories and Employment level. An Index value over 50 indicates expansion; below 50 indicates contraction.

**The Institute for Supply Management (ISM) Non-manufacturing Index (NMI):** The NMI is a composite index of four "sub-indicators", which are extracted through surveys to purchasing managers. The four sub-indexes: Business activity, New orders, Employment, Supplier deliveries. An Index value over 50 indicates expansion; below 50 indicates contraction.

**Consumer Confidence Index (CCI):** The Consumer Confidence Index is a well-known proxy for the attitudes of U.S. consumer towards the business climate, personal finances and spending. This index attempts to measure the confidence that consumers have in the overall economy. This is important because consumer spending accounts for a large portion of U.S. GDP.

**Consumer Sentiment Index (MCSI):** The MCSI uses telephone surveys to gather information on consumer expectations regarding the overall economy. The MCSI is becoming more useful for investors because it gives a monthly snapshot of whether consumers feel like spending money by accessing their views on the business climate, personal finance, and spending in order to judge their level of optimism/pessimism. This is important because consumer spending accounts for a large portion of U.S. GDP.

**Disposable Personal Income per Capita (DPI):** DPI is the amount of money that households have available for spending and saving after income taxes have been accounted for. DPI is monitored to gauge the overall state of the economy.

**Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE):** PCE consists of the actual and imputed expenditures of households including durables, non-durables and services.

**Retail Sales:** The retail sales report captures in-store sales as well as catalog and other out-of-store sales. The report also breaks down sales figures into groups such as food and beverages, clothing, and autos. The results are often presented two ways: with and without auto sales being counted, because their high sticker price can add extra volatility to the data.

**Housing Affordability Index (HAI):** Published monthly by the National Association of Realtors, the HAI index has a value of 100 when the median-income family has sufficient income to purchase a median-priced existing home. A higher index number indicates that more households can afford to purchase a home.

**Unemployment Rate:** Calculated monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the unemployment rate is a gauge of the health of the U.S. labor market. High unemployment can stifle the growth of the economy.

**Wage Growth:** Calculated quarterly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the employment cost index measures the growth of employee compensation (wages and benefits). The index is based on a survey of employer payrolls in the final month of each quarter. The index tracks movement in the cost of labor, including wages, fringe benefits and bonuses for employees at all levels of a company. We are using the wage component of this index.

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# Benchmark Descriptions

**U.S. Aggregate Bond:** The Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index measures the performance of USD-denominated, SEC-registered, investment-grade, fixed-rate or step up, taxable bonds. The index includes bonds from the Treasury, Government-Related, Corporate and MBS, ABS, and CMBS sectors. Securities included in the index must have at least one year until final maturity.

**U.S. Treasury:** The Barclays Capital U.S. Treasury Index measures the performance of public obligations of the U.S. Treasury with a remaining maturity of one year or more.

**U.S. Agency:** The Barclays Capital U.S. Agency Bond Index measures the performance of the agency sector of the U.S. government bond market and is comprised of investment-grade USD-denominated debentures issued by government and government-related agencies, including FNMA. The index includes both callable and non-callable securities that are publicly issued by U.S. government agencies, quasi-federal corporations, and corporate and foreign debt guaranteed by the U.S. government.

**U.S. Corporate:** The Barclays Capital U.S. Corporate Bond Index measures the performance of publicly issued USD-denominated corporate and Yankee debentures and secured notes that meet specified maturity, liquidity, and quality requirements.

**U.S. MBS:** The Barclays Capital U.S. Mortgage Backed Securities Index measures the performance of mortgage-backed pass-through securities of Ginnie Mae (GNMA), Fannie Mae (FNMA), and Freddie Mac (FHLMC).

**U.S. Municipal Bond:** The Barclays Capital Municipal Bond Index measures the performance of the USD-denominated, investment grade, fixed-rate tax exempt bond market. The index has four main sectors: state and local general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, insured bonds and pre-refunded bonds. Securities included in the index must have at least one year until final maturity.

**General Obligation Bond Index:** The Barclays General Obligation Bond Index measures the average market-weighted performance of general obligations securities that have been issued in the last five years with maturities greater than one year.

**Revenue Bond Index:** The Barclays Revenue Bond Index measures the average market-weighted performance of revenue backed securities that have been issued in the last five years with maturities greater than one year.

**Investment Style:** Performance of different types of stocks will vary over time. A common way to characterize a stock is by market capitalization (e.g., large cap or small cap) or style (e.g., value or growth).

**Large Cap vs. Small Cap:** Large companies tend to be more established companies and therefore exhibit lower volatility. Over an extended period of time, expected returns of small cap companies are often higher due to the risks associated with smaller, less established companies.

**Value vs. Growth:** Value companies typically trade at discount valuations and may pay a dividend. Growth companies are those that are experiencing greater earnings growth prospects.

**Mega Cap:** The Russell Top 50 Index measures the performance of the top 50 largest companies in the Russell 1000 Index, which represents approximately 40% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 1000 Index.

**Large Cap:** The Russell Top 200 Index measures the performance of the 200 largest companies in the Russell 1000 Index, which represents approximately 68% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 1000 Index.

**Mid Cap:** The Russell Midcap Index measures the performance of the 800 smallest companies in the Russell 1000 Index, which represent approximately 36% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 1000 Index.

**Small Cap:** The Russell 2000 Index measures the performance of the 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 Index, which represents approximately 8% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 3000 Index.

**Large Cap Growth:** The Russell 1000 Growth Index measures the performance of those Russell 1000 index companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

**Large Cap Value:** The Russell 1000 Value Index measures the performance of those Russell 1000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

**Mid Cap Growth:** The Russell Midcap Growth Index measures the performance of those Russell Midcap companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

**Mid Cap Value:** The Russell Midcap Value Index measures the performance of those Russell Midcap companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

**Small Cap Growth:** The Russell 2000 Growth Index measures the performance of those Russell 2000 Index companies with higher price-to-value ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

**Small Cap Value:** The Russell 2000 Value Index measures the performance of those Russell 2000 Index companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

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