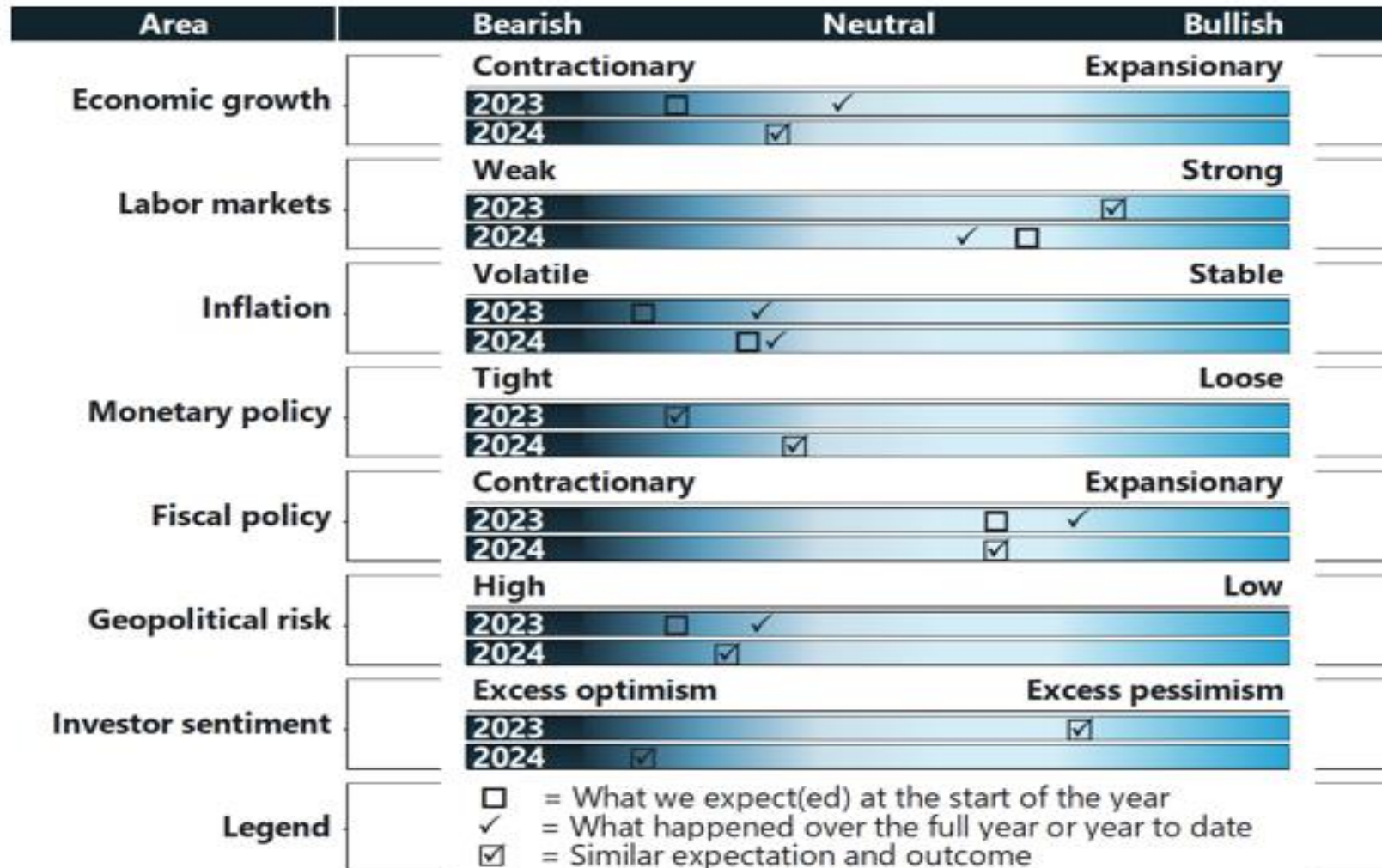




# Independent Advisor Solutions Market Insights

**As of June 30, 2024**

# Key economic themes: Mid-year update



# Global Equity Markets

Data as of 6/30/2024	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	YTD	2023	2022
<b>Domestic Market Cap Breakout</b>				
S&P 500 - Total Return	4.28	15.29	26.29	-18.11
Russell 1000 - Total Return	3.57	14.24	26.53	-19.13
Russell 2500 - Total Return	-4.27	2.35	17.42	-18.37
Russell 2000 - Total Return	-3.28	1.73	16.93	-20.44
<b>Domestic Value vs Growth</b>				
Russell 1000 Growth	8.33	20.70	42.68	-29.14
Russell 1000 Value	-2.17	6.62	11.46	-7.54
Russell 2000 Growth	-2.92	4.44	18.66	-26.36
Russell 2000 Value	-3.64	-0.85	14.65	-14.48
<b>International Equity Indices</b>				
MSCI EAFE - Net Return	-0.42	5.34	18.24	-14.45
MSCI Emerging Markets - Net Return	5.00	7.49	9.83	-20.09
MSCI ACWI ex USA (Net)	0.96	5.69	15.62	-16.00



Index returns are for illustrative purposes only and do not represent actual investment performance. Index returns do not reflect any management fees, transaction costs or expenses. Indexes are unmanaged and one cannot invest directly in an index.

Source: FactSet, as of June 30, 2024. **The performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance does not guarantee future results.**

# S&P 500 Sector Returns

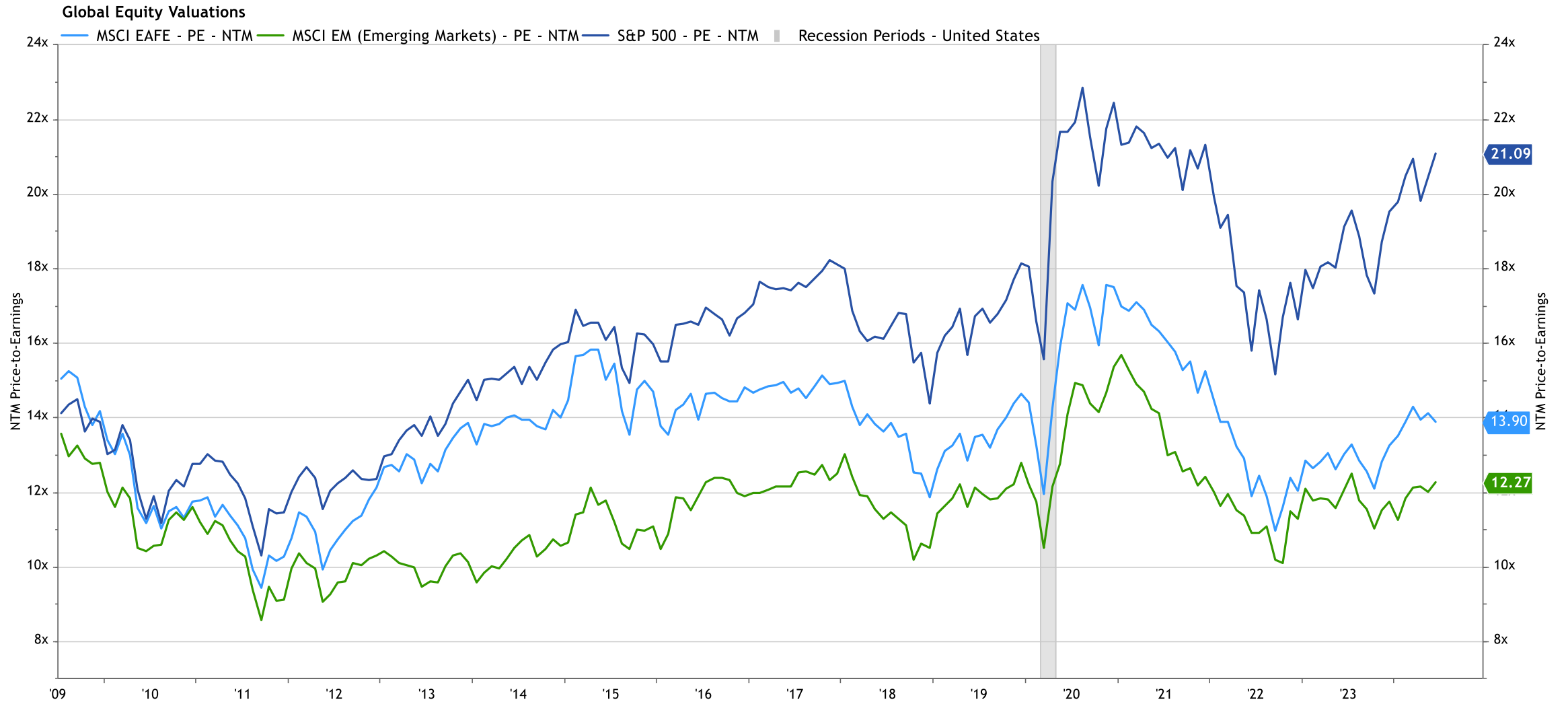
Data as of 6/30/2024	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	YTD	2023	2022
<b>Domestic Equity Market</b>				
<b>Consumer Discretionary</b>	0.65	5.66	42.41	-37.03
<b>Consumer Staples</b>	1.35	8.98	0.52	-0.62
<b>Energy</b>	-2.42	10.93	-1.33	65.72
<b>Financials</b>	-2.03	10.17	12.15	-10.53
<b>Health Care</b>	-0.96	7.81	2.06	-1.95
<b>Industrials</b>	-2.90	7.75	18.13	-5.48
<b>Information Technology</b>	13.81	28.24	57.84	-28.19
<b>Communication Services</b>	9.37	26.68	55.80	-39.89
<b>Materials</b>	-4.50	4.05	12.55	-12.27
<b>Real Estate</b>	-1.91	-2.45	12.36	-26.13
<b>Utilities</b>	4.66	9.44	-7.08	1.57

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Source: FactSet, as of June 30, 2024. Sectors represented by respective S&P 500 sector indexes. **The performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance does not guarantee future results.**



# Global Equity Valuations



Source: FactSet, as of June 30, 2024. Start date is June 30, 2009.

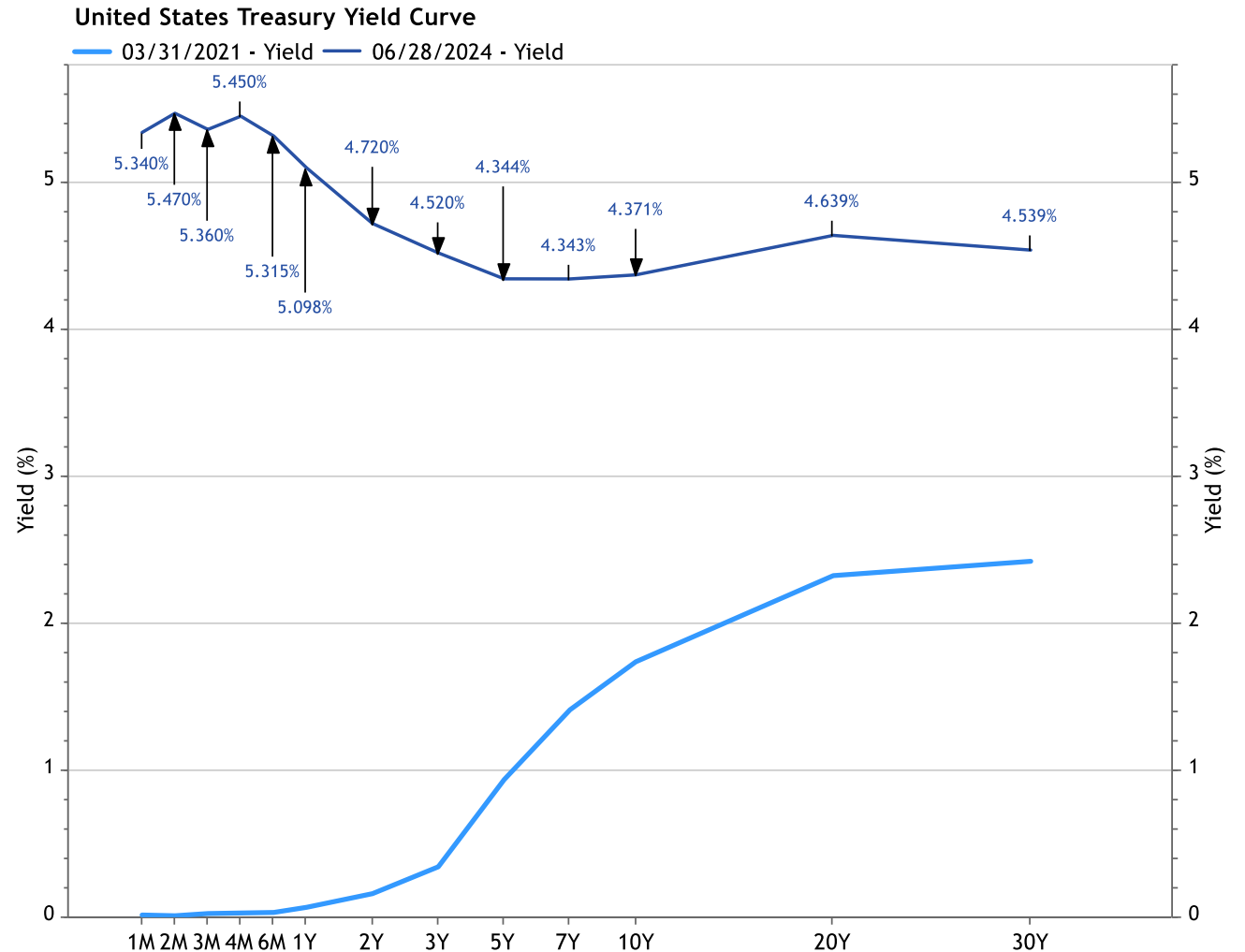


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# Global Bond Markets

Data as of 6/30/2024	Trailing 3 Months	YTD	2023	2022
<b>Bond Indices</b>				
ICE BofA ML 10 Yr UST	-0.30	-1.90	2.83	-16.28
Bloomberg US Aggregate	0.07	-0.71	5.53	-13.01
Bloomberg Municipal Bond	-0.02	-0.40	6.40	-8.53
ICE BofA ML US HYB Constrained	1.09	2.62	13.47	-11.21
50/50 USD/Loc. EMD Blend	-0.67	-0.72	11.92	-14.75
Bloomberg US TIPS (1-5Y)	1.42	2.05	4.45	-3.96



Index returns are for illustrative purposes only and do not represent actual investment performance. Index returns do not reflect any management fees, transaction costs or expenses. Indexes are unmanaged and one cannot invest directly in an index. 50/50 USD/Loc. EMD Blend = blended benchmark consisting of JP Morgan GBI Emerging Markets Global Diversified (USD) at 50% and JP Morgan EMBI Global Diversified (USD) at 50%.

Source: FactSet, as of June 30, 2024. **The performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance does not guarantee future results.**

# Summary and Outlook

- The U.S. economy remains fairly resilient, but signs of stress among lower-income households and mixed messages from the employment surveys suggest that the economy is downshifting to a lower growth rate.
- We continue to believe that inflation will remain in a “new-normal” range, and should settle closer to the levels that prevailed before the onset of the Global Financial Crisis. Inflationary factors that could impact major economies include: demographic challenges, possible tariff wars, realignment of supply chains and trading relationships, costs of the energy transition, rising taxes, and markedly higher financing costs.
- A number of central banks were expected to meaningfully loosen interest rate policy in 2024, but thus far, only a small number have, and they have done so tentatively. We believe policy rates will fall only gradually, and that zero or near-zero interest rates are unlikely to be seen again for a long time, even in the event of a recession.
- We continue to view both concentration and valuation as concerning for U.S. equity investors. We believe the current size and future growth expectations of the top names set the bar quite high, even for stellar companies in the most transformative industries.
- Despite a variety of geopolitical concerns, volatility remains subdued and investor sentiment continues to be optimistic. However, we believe that a bumpier ride may be in store for equity investors in the second half of 2024.



# Important Information



# Important Information

Information provided by SEI Investments Management Corporation (SIMC), a registered investment advisor. The material included herein is based on the views of SIMC. Statements that are not factual in nature, including opinions, projects and estimates, assume certain economic conditions and industry developments and constitute only current opinions that are subject to change without notice. Nothing herein is intended to be a forecast of future events, or a guarantee of future results. This presentation should not be relied upon by the reader as research or investment advice (unless SIMC has otherwise separately entered into a written agreement for the provider of investment advice).

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Asset allocation may not protect against market risk.

Investing involves risk, including possible loss of principal. Current and future portfolio holdings are subject to risks as well. Diversification may not protect against market risk. There is no assurance the investment goals will be met. International investments may involve risk of capital loss from unfavorable fluctuation in currency values, from differences in generally accepted accounting principles or from economic or political instability in other nations. Emerging markets involve heightened risks related to the same factors as well as increased volatility and lower trading volume. Narrowly focused investments and smaller companies typically exhibit higher volatility. Bonds and bond funds will decrease in value as interest rates rise. High yield bonds involve greater risks of default or downgrade and are more volatile than investment grade securities, due to the speculative nature of their investments.

TIPS can provide investors a hedge against inflation, as the inflation adjustment feature helps preserve the purchasing power of the investment. Because of this inflation adjustment feature, inflation-protected bonds typically have lower yields than conventional fixed rate bonds. Mortgage-backed securities are affected by, among other things, interest rate changes and the possibility of prepayment of the underlying mortgage loans. Mortgage backed securities are also subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations.

Index returns are for illustrative purposes only and do not represent actual investment performance. Index returns do not reflect any management fees, transaction costs or expenses. Indexes are unmanaged and one cannot invest directly in an index. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

Certain economic and market information contained herein has been obtained from published sources prepared by other parties, which in certain cases have not been updated through the date hereof. While such sources are believed to be reliable, neither SEI nor its affiliates assumes any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of such information and such information has not been independently verified by SEI.

# Index Definitions

**The Barclays Govt/Credit Bond Unmanaged Index** is an unmanaged index that tracks the performance of US Government and corporate bonds rated investment grade or better, with maturities of at least one year.

**The Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield Bond Index** measures the USD-denominated, high yield, fixed-rate corporate bond market. Securities are classified as high yield if the middle rating of Moody's, Fitch and S&P is Ba1/BB+/BB+ or below. Bonds from issuers with an emerging markets country of risk, based on Barclays EM country definition, are excluded.

**The Bloomberg Emerging Markets USD Aggregate Bond Index** is a flagship hard currency Emerging Markets (EM) debt benchmark that includes fixed and floating-rate US dollar-denominated debt issued from sovereign, quasi-sovereign, and corporate EM issuers.

**The Bloomberg Global Aggregate ex-USD Index** provides a broad-based measure of the global investment-grade fixed income markets.

**The Bloomberg High Yield Municipal Bond (HYB) Index** is an unmanaged index consisting of non-investment-grade, unrated or below Ba1 bonds.

**The Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index** is an unmanaged index considered representative of the tax-exempt bond market.

**The Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index** (formerly Lehman Brothers U.S. Aggregate Bond Index) is a benchmark index composed of U.S. securities in Treasury, government-related, corporate, and securitized sectors. It includes securities that are of investment-grade quality or better, have at least 1 year to maturity, and have an outstanding par value of at least \$250 million.

**The Bloomberg U.S. Corporate Investment Grade Index** measures the investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable corporate bond market. It includes USD-denominated securities publicly issued by US and non-US industrial, utility, and financial issuers.

**The Bloomberg U.S. Government Inflation-Linked All Maturities Index** measures the performance of the U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS) market. The Index only includes investment-grade TIPS issued by the United States that are denominated in USD and at least 1 year from final maturity.

**The Bloomberg U.S. TIPS: 1-5 Year** is an unmanaged index comprised of U.S. Treasury inflation-protected securities having a maturity of at least 1 year and less than 5 years.

# Index Definitions

**The Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Floating Rate Bond Index** is a rules-based, market value-weighted index engineered to measure the performance of floating rate U.S. Treasury bonds.

**The Credit Suisse Leveraged Loan Index** represents tradable, senior-secured, U.S.-dollar-denominated non-investment-grade loans.

**The ICE BofA Current U.S. Treasury (10-Y) Total Return Index** measures the performance of U.S. Treasury bonds with at least ten years remaining until maturity.

**The ICE BofA High Yield Master Constrained Index** is a market-value-weighted index of all domestic and Yankee high-yield bonds, including deferred interest bonds and payment-in-kind securities. Its securities have maturities of one year or more and a credit rating lower than BBB-/Baa3 but are not in default.

**The ICE BoA U.S. Mortgage Backed Securities Index** tracks the performance of U.S. dollar denominated fixed-rate residential mortgage pass-through securities issued by U.S. agencies in the U.S. domestic market.

**The J.P. Morgan CLO IG Index** tracks the U.S. dollar-denominated investment-grade collateralized loan obligation market.

**The J.P. Morgan Emerging Market Bond Global Diversified Index** is an unmanaged, market-capitalization weighted, total-return index tracking the traded market for U.S.-dollar-denominated Brady bonds, Eurobonds, traded loans, and local market debt instruments issued by sovereign and quasi-sovereign entities.

**The J.P. Morgan GBI Emerging Market Global Diversified Index** consists of regularly traded, fixed-rate, domestic currency government bonds which international investors can readily access. The index excludes countries where local market investing is subject to explicit capital controls, but eligibility consideration does not factor in regulatory/tax hurdles. The GBI-EM indices only include fixed coupon instruments. Floating-rate and capitalizing/amortizing bonds are not eligible for index inclusion. Additionally, bonds with callable, puttable or convertible features are not part of the indices.

**The MSCI ACWI ex-USA Index** is a market-capitalization-weighted index designed to provide a broad measure of stock performance throughout the world, with the exception of U.S.-based companies.

**The MSCI EAFE Index** is an unmanaged, market-capitalization-weighted equity index that represents the developed world outside North America.

**The MSCI Emerging Markets Index** is a free-float-adjusted market-capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the performance of global emerging-market equities.



# Index Definitions

**The Russell 1000 Index** includes 1,000 of the largest U.S. equity securities based on market cap and current index membership; it is used to measure the activity of the U.S. large-cap equity market.

**The Russell 1000 Growth Index** measures the performance of the large-cap growth segment of the U.S. equity universe. It includes those Russell 1000 Index companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

**The Russell 1000 Value Index** measures the performance of the large-cap value segment of the U.S. equity universe. It includes those Russell 1000 Index companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower expected growth values.

**The Russell 2000 Index** includes 2,000 small-cap U.S. equity names and is used to measure the activity of the U.S. small-cap equity market.

**The Russell 2000 Value Index** measures the performance of the small-cap value segment of the U.S. equity universe. It includes those Russell 2000 Index companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

**The Russell 2000 Growth Index** measures the performance of the small-cap growth segment of the U.S. equity universe. It includes those Russell 2000 Index companies with higher price-to-value ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

**The Russell 2500 Index** measures the performance of the small- to mid-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe, commonly referred to as "smid" cap. Russell 2500 is a subset of Russell 3000 Index. It includes approximately 2500 of the smallest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership.

**The Russell 3000 Index** measures the performance of the largest 3000 U.S. companies representing approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity market.

**The S&P 500 Index** is a capitalization-weighted index made up of 500 widely-held large-cap U.S. stocks in the industrials, transportation, utilities and financials sectors.

# Glossary

**Beta** is a measure of the volatility of a security or a portfolio in comparison to the market as a whole.

**Bull market** refers to a market environment in which prices are generally rising (or are expected to do so) and investor confidence is high.

**Consumer Price Index (CPI)** is a measure of inflation at the retail level.

**Hawkish** refers to someone for whom keeping inflation low is the top concern. So if the Federal Reserve seems to be embracing a hawkish monetary policy, it might be because it's considering raising interest rates to control pricing and fight inflation.

**Price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio** is the ratio for valuing a company that measures its current share price relative to its earnings per-share (EPS).

**PE NTM** (Price-to-earnings, next twelve months) is the ratio for valuing a company that measures its current share price relative to its estimated future earnings per-share (EPS) over the next 12 months.

**Yield curve** represents differences in yields across a range of maturities of bonds of the same issuer or credit rating (likelihood of default). A steeper yield curve represents a greater difference between the yields. A flatter curve indicates the yields are closer together.