Mission Wealth

MARKET PERSPECTIVES

Q2 2024

Presented By

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Kieran Osborne is responsible for all portfolio management, trading, analysis, investment, and economic research functions and leads the firm's Investment Committee.

Mr. Osborne oversees portfolio construction and implementation, conducts in-depth manager research and due diligence, and monitors fund performance on an ongoing basis.

Key Themes

KEY THEMES	COMMENTARY
Market Update	Stocks have been supported by several factors, not the least of which is the reduced likelihood of a near-term recession. With that said, stickier inflation and the resulting repricing of Fed rate cut expectations, along with geopolitical concerns, have driven a recent increase in volatility. Earnings have largely been positive, and analysts continue to increase future earnings expectations. The largest stocks have driven recent S&P 500 performance, and we are cautious around the current concentration. Bond yields are much more attractive today relative to recent years.
The Economy	Economic growth forecasts have been revised higher, indicating a reduced chance of a recession. U.S. economic growth is expected to exceed the long-term trend rate in 2024. The labor market is still strong, consumer spending continues to be robust, business fundamentals are broadly healthy and CEO confidence has increased. On the other hand, leading economic indicators point to moderating growth, and we may experience some rebalancing of the labor market moving forward. Inflation is anticipated to remain sticky and above the Fed's target of 2% through at least 2026. With this backdrop, the Fed has indicated it will take a wait-and-see approach and is likely to take longer to cut rates than previously thought. We anticipate a higher-for-longer interest rate environment.
Asset Class Outlook	Stocks may be supported should the Fed eventually cut rates and if the economy avoids a near-term recession. Given the structural shift in monetary policy, we expect future annualized returns for stocks in the mid- to high-single digit range over the long-term. Bond yields are more attractive today, with many of our preferred bond funds yielding mid- to high-single digits. We believe alternative strategies offer attractive risk-adjusted return potential in the years ahead.

Mission Wealth Actions

- Recent divergence in performance across asset classes continues to provide us with **enhanced rebalancing opportunities**.
- We are **positive on the outlook for stocks**, though believe **expectations over the long term should be reset to mid- to high-single-digit annualized returns**. Any near-term volatility may offer us the opportunity to add on weakness.
- We are also more **positive on the outlook for bonds**, given **yields are more attractive today.** Many of our preferred bond funds are **yielding mid- to high-single digits. Current yield is the strongest determining factor** for forward-looking bond returns**.**
- We have increased our exposure to alternative strategies, which we believe offer **attractive risk-adjusted returns and limited correlation to public markets. Alternatives may be increasingly important** should we experience a moderation in long-term stock market returns.
- Ultimately, we continue to focus on long-term fundamentals and believe our portfolios are **well positioned** to continue to **meet the financial goals of our clients**.

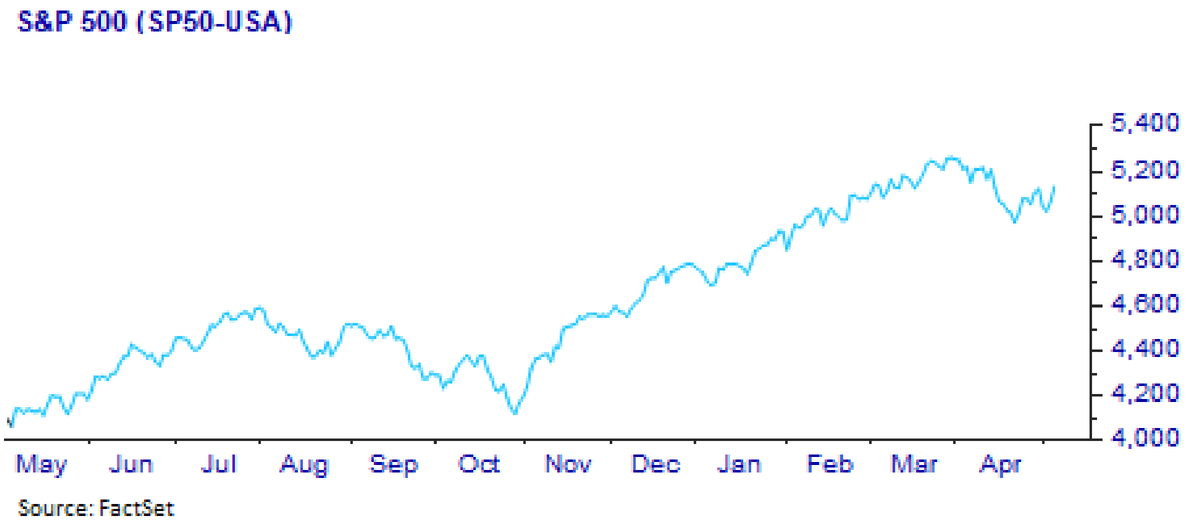
Part 1:

MARKET UPDATE

Market Update

Stocks Strong

- **Stocks have been supported over the last 12 months** by several factors, including containment of the banking crisis, reduced headline inflation, ongoing labor market strength, stronger than anticipated economic growth, strong company earnings, and a **reduced likelihood of recession**.
- Stickier inflation and the resulting **repricing of Fed rate cut expectations,** along with geopolitical concerns, have driven a recent increase in volatility.

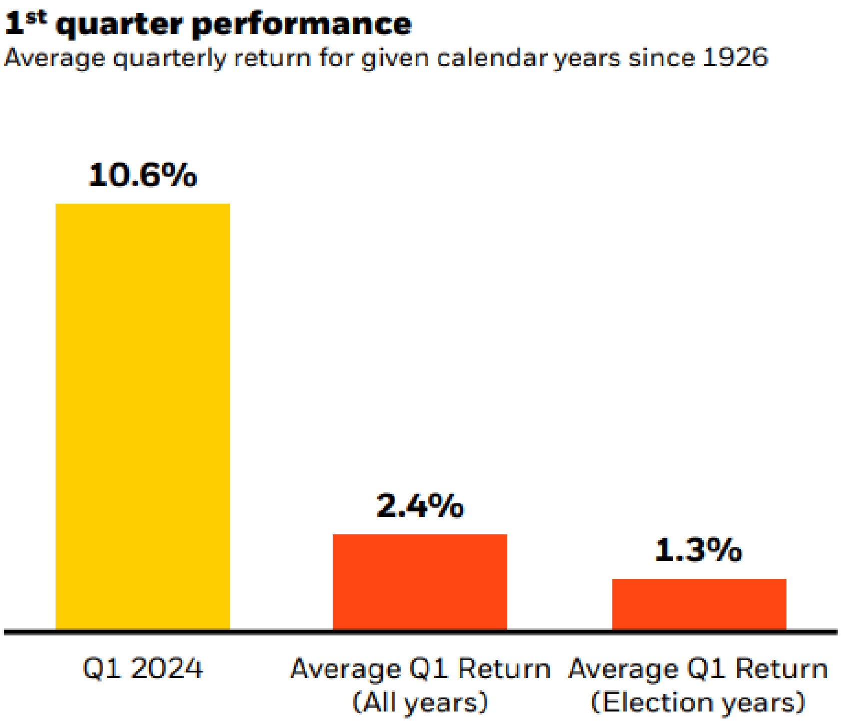


Market Update

Strong Q1 for the S&P

- 2024 Q1 performance represented the **15th-best start to the year for stocks.**

- We anticipate some **normalization in returns** as the Fed rate cut repricing and a “**higher for longer” interest rate environment is priced in.**



Source: Morningstar as of 3/31/24. U.S. stocks are represented by the S&P 500 TR Index from 3/4/57 to 3/31/24; and the IA SBBI U.S. Lrg Stock Tr USD Index from 1/1/26 to 3/4/57

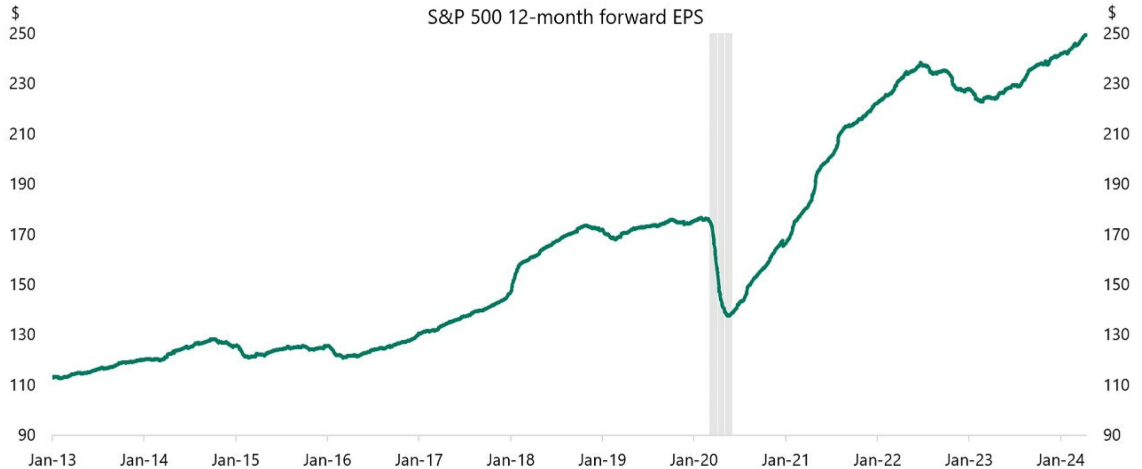
Market Update

Earnings Scorecard

- Per FactSet, Q1 2024 earnings were positive (with 80% of S&P 500 companies reported), **77% of S&P 500 companies reported a positive EPS surprise** and **61% reported a positive revenue surprise.**

- Blended YoY earnings growth for Q1 2024 is 5.0%, **the strongest growth rate since Q2 2022.**

- Equity analysts continue to **increase future earnings expectations for the S&P 500.**



Source: Bloomberg, Apollo Chief Economist

Market Update

Stock Market Returns Dominated by Largest Names

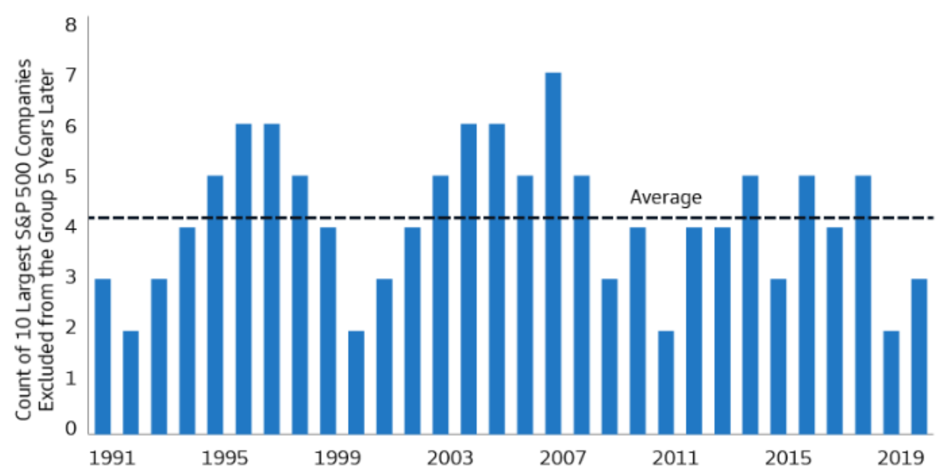
- **Largest stocks have driven S&P 500 performance**…but those large names are historically **expensive** and have caused historic **concentration in the S&P 500.**

- Historically and on average, four of the largest ten S&P 500 companies fell out of the top ten in the following five years => consider **diversifying, especially any concentrated stock exposures.**

S&P 500 Index: Market capitalization of top five holdings as a percentage of total market capitalization

Source: Bloomberg L.P., 3/29/24.

Number of 10 Largest S&P 500 Companies No Longer in Top 10 5 Years Later



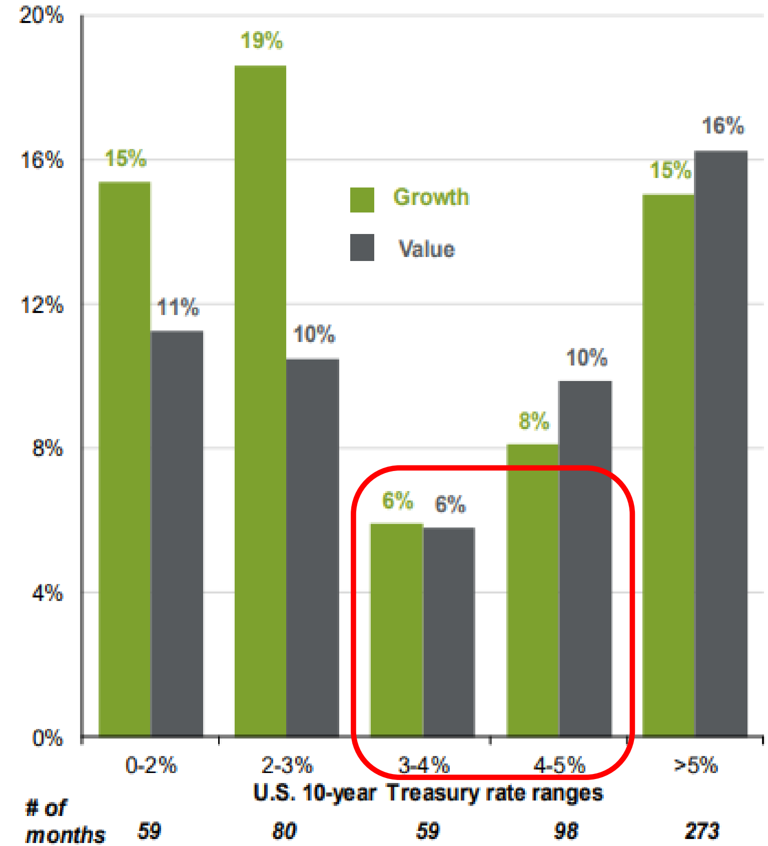
Source: Bloomberg and Goldman Sachs Asset Management. As of March 31, 2024.

Market Update

Stocks – Divergence in Returns

- **Growth stocks significantly outperformed** Value stocks in 2023.
- This follows 2022 when **Value stocks significantly outperformed Growth stocks.**
  - This divergence underscores the **importance of disciplined rebalancing.**
- Our **disciplined approach** to rebalancing forces us to **"sell high, buy low" periodically, which has proven to add to performance** over the long haul.
- The current interest rate environment may support both Value and Growth stocks.
- Any short-term divergence may allow for additional rebalancing opportunities.

Value vs. Growth in different interest rate environments
Annualized total return by 10-year Treasury rate ranges, 1979 - present



Source: FactSet, FTSE Russell, NBER, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.

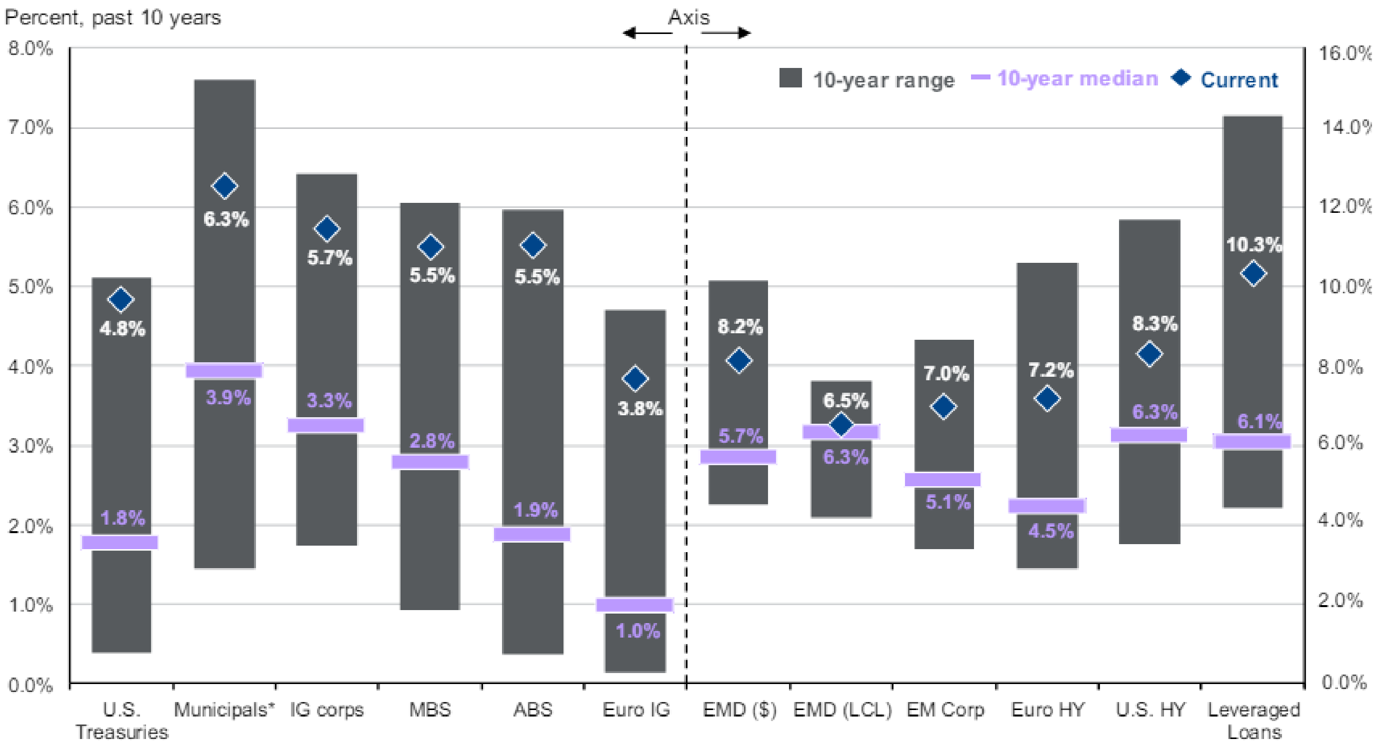
Market Update

Bond Yields Attractive

- **Current bond yields across all major bond asset classes are much more attractive** today relative to recent years.

Yield-to-worst across fixed income sectors

Percent, past 10 years



Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Credit Research, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.

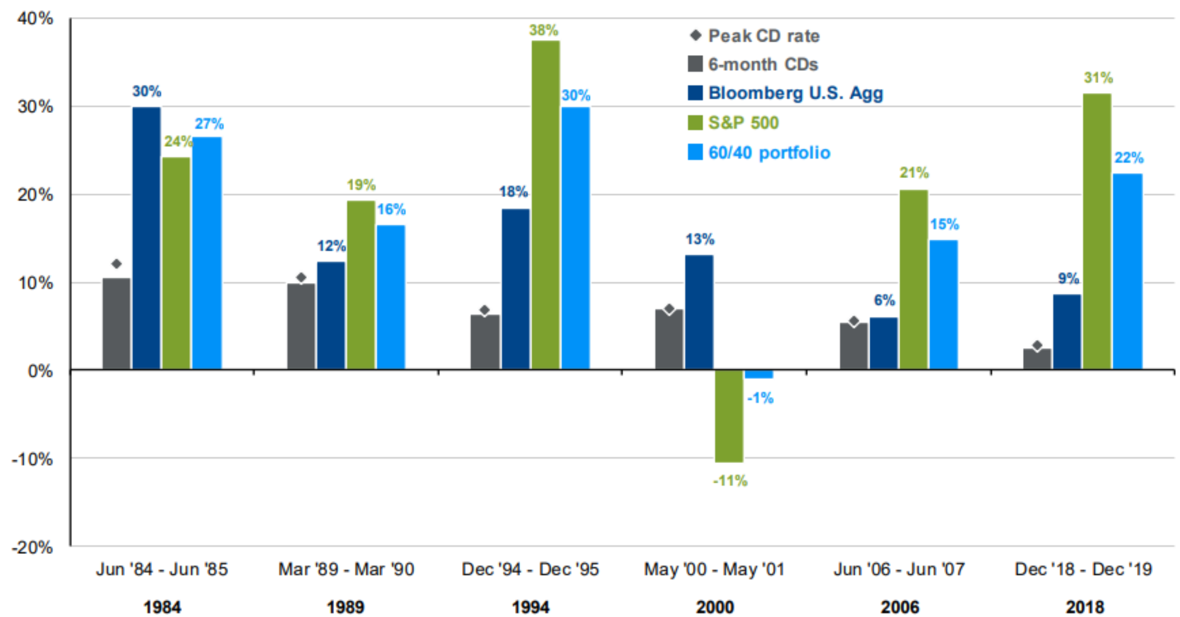
Market Update

Don’t Sit in Cash

- Despite recent strong markets, we’re **witnessing record levels of cash on the sidelines**.
- Historically, a significant opportunity cost of holding cash has existed, even at peak interest rates.

Investment opportunities outside of CDs

Peak 6-month certificate of deposit (CD) rate during previous rate hiking cycles and subsequent 12-month total returns



Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, Federal Reserve, Robert Shiller, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.

Part 2:

THE ECONOMY

The Economy

Economic Outlook

- **Economic growth forecasts have been revised higher**, indicating a **reduced chance of a recession.**
- The **U.S. economy is expected to expand +2.2% in 2024, above the long-term trend** rate of 2%.
- At the same time, the market anticipates **inflation will remain sticky and above the Fed's long-term target of 2%** through at least 2026.

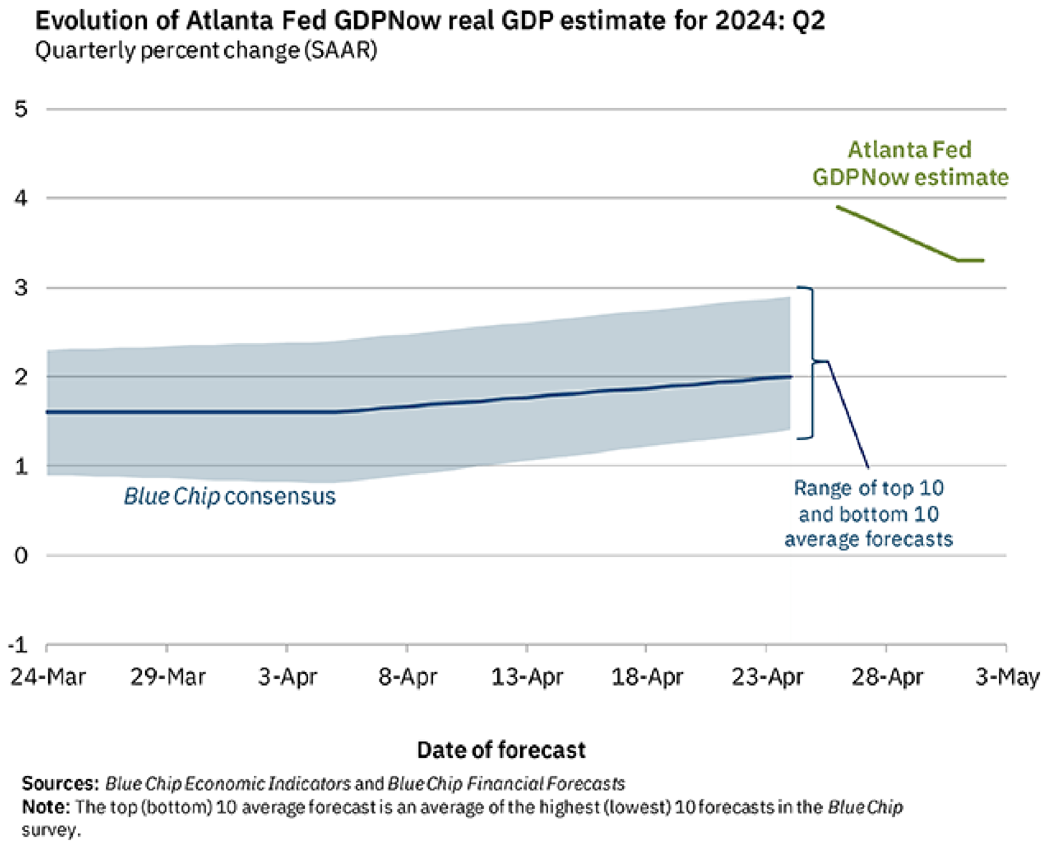
United States Economy	2021	2022	2023	*2024 Est.*	*2025 Est.*	*2026 Est.*
Real GDP (%y/y)	5.8	1.9	2.5	*2.2*	*1.8*	*2.0*
Household Consumption (Real, %y/y)	8.4	2.5	2.2	*1.9*	*1.8*	*1.8*
Government Consumption (Real, %y/y)	-0.3	-0.9	4.1	*2.6*	*1.0*	*1.4*
Gross Private Domestic Investment, Residential (Real, %y/y)	10.7	-9.0	-10.6	*3.4*	*2.6*	*3.7*
Gross Private Domestic Investment, Non-Residential (Real, %y/y)	5.9	5.2	4.5	*2.3*	*2.2*	*2.2*
Inflation						
CPI (%q/q, SAAR)	4.7	8.0	4.1	*3.0*	*2.4*	*2.3*
Core CPI (%q/q, SAAR)	3.6	6.1	4.8	*3.2*	*2.5*	*2.3*
PPI (%y/y)	7.0	9.5	2.0	*1.4*	*1.1*	*1.7*

Source: FactSet

The Economy

Economic Outlook

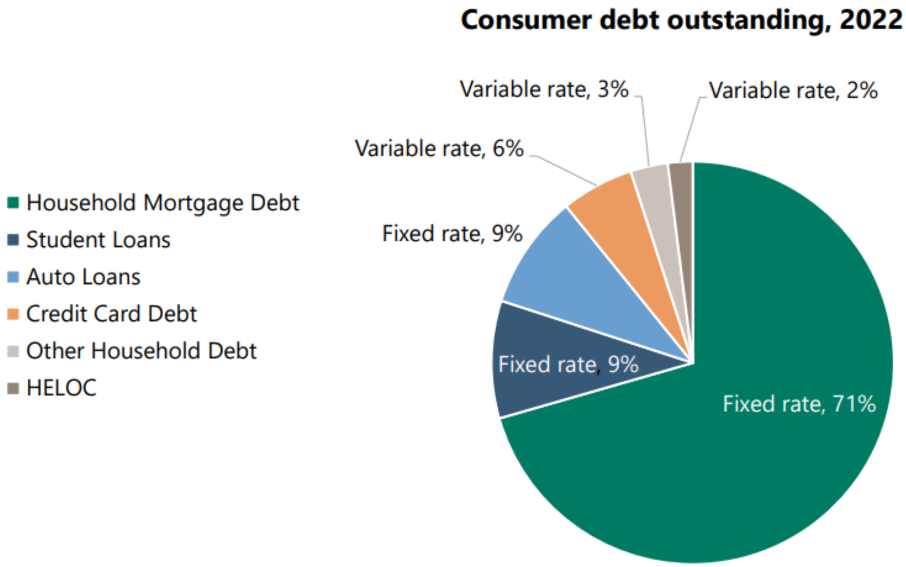
- Q1 GDP came in at +1.6% QoQ (+3.0% YoY) and initial **indications for Q2 GDP growth are even stronger**.
- The Atlanta Fed's GDPNow estimate indicates **+3.3% for Q2 quarterly GDP growth.**
- Labor market strength and consumer spending continue to underpin the economy.



The Economy

Resiliency of the Consumer

- Why has the consumer been so strong in the face of higher interest rates?
- **89% of U.S. consumer debt is fixed rate** (mortgage, student, and auto loans). Moreover, 40% of homeowners don't have a mortgage. As a result, the **Fed's interest rate policies have limitedly impacted slowing consumer spending**.

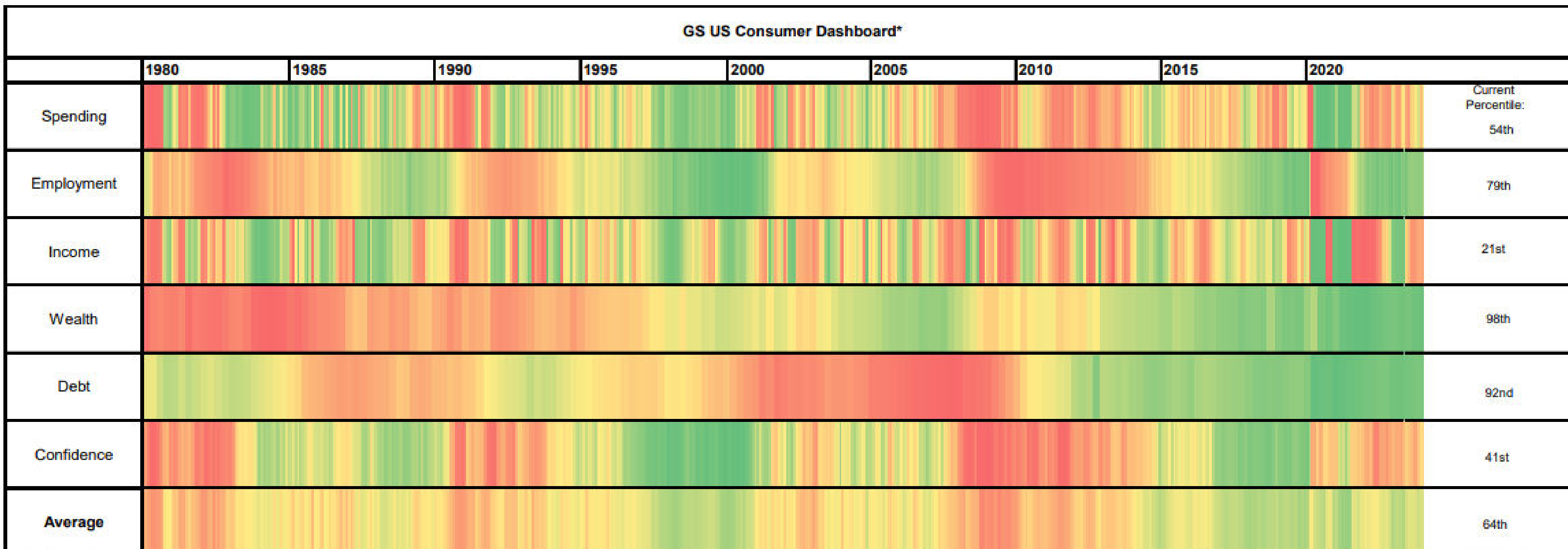


Source: FRBNY Consumer Credit Panel, Haver Analytics, Apollo Chief Economist

The Economy

Resiliency of the Consumer

- Measures of the US consumer indicate a **still strong and healthy consumer**.
- May help **underpin ongoing consumer spending** within the economy.

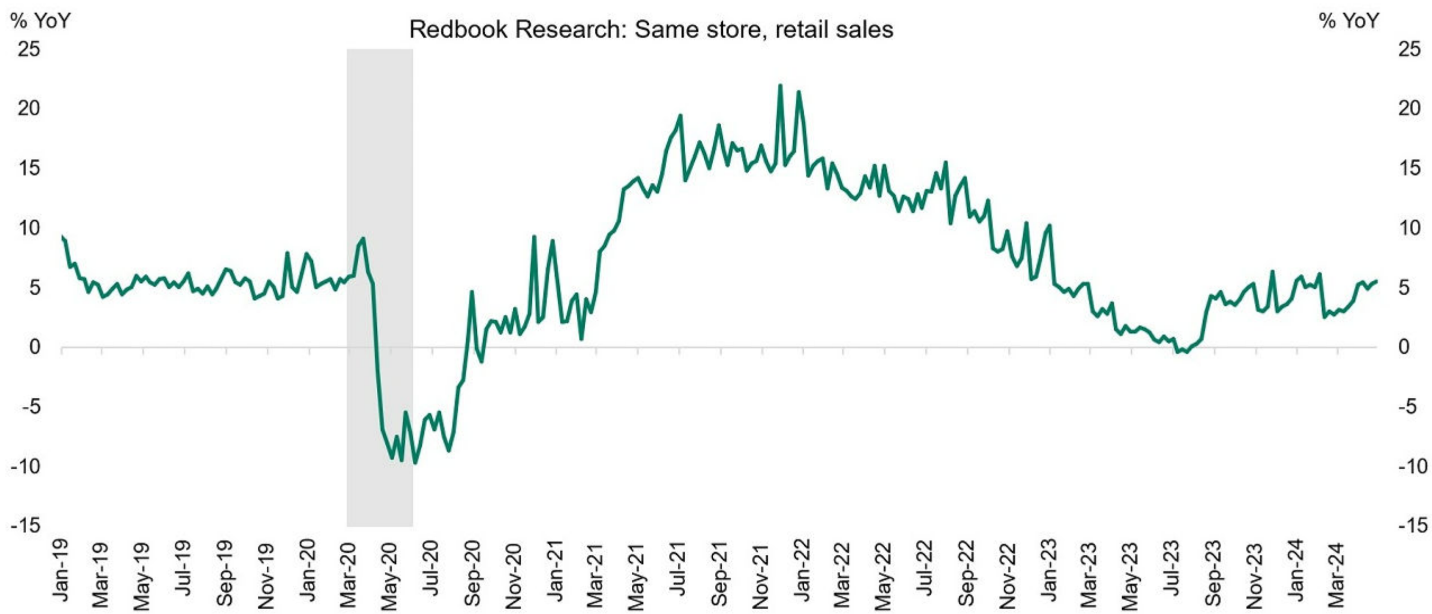


*Shading indicates most negative (red) to most positive (green) observations,1980-present. Measures used in heat map are as follows. Spending: 6MMA of real spending growth. Employment: Unemployment gap (vs. NAIRU). Income: 6MMA of real income growth. Wealth: Ratio of household net worth to disposable income. Debt: Household debt service ratio. Confidence: Average of normalized UMich and Conference Board measures.

The Economy

Resiliency of the Consumer

- Same store **retail sales data is still strong**, which should help support **continued GDP growth** this year.

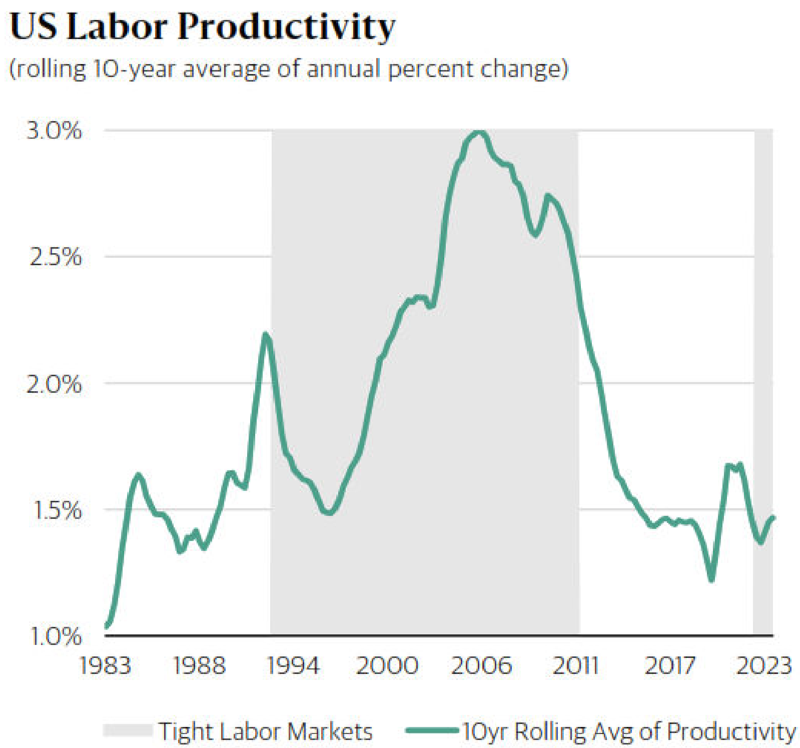


Source: Redbook, Bloomberg, Apollo Chief Economist

The Economy

Tight Labor Market May Boost Productivity

- The current tight labor market **may boost productivity in the years ahead**, helping underpin ongoing and resilient GDP growth.



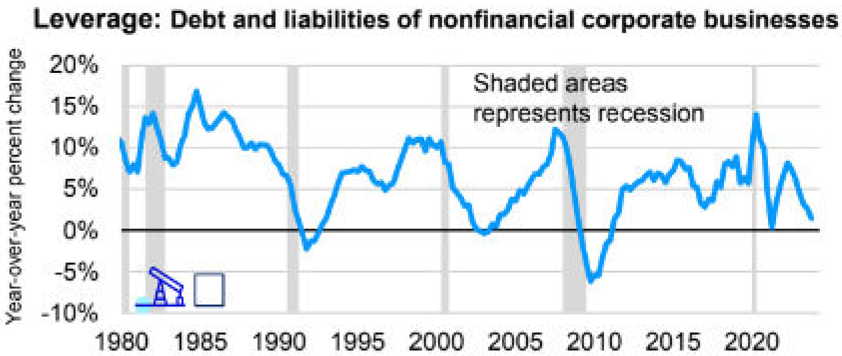
Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis and US Bureau of Labor Statistics, as of December 31, 2023.
Tight labor markets are defined as periods when the rolling 10-year average of the prime age employment to population ratio is 78 or higher.

The Economy

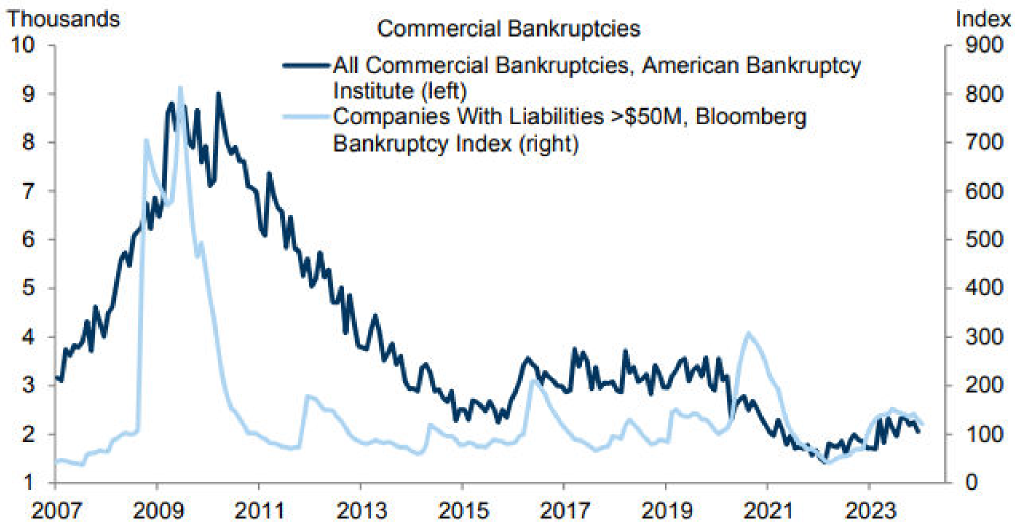
Corporates Healthy

- Business leverage is well-contained, and **corporate balance sheets are healthy.**

- ...while corporate **bankruptcies are below pre-pandemic levels.**



Source: US Federal Reserve Q423. Latest data available.

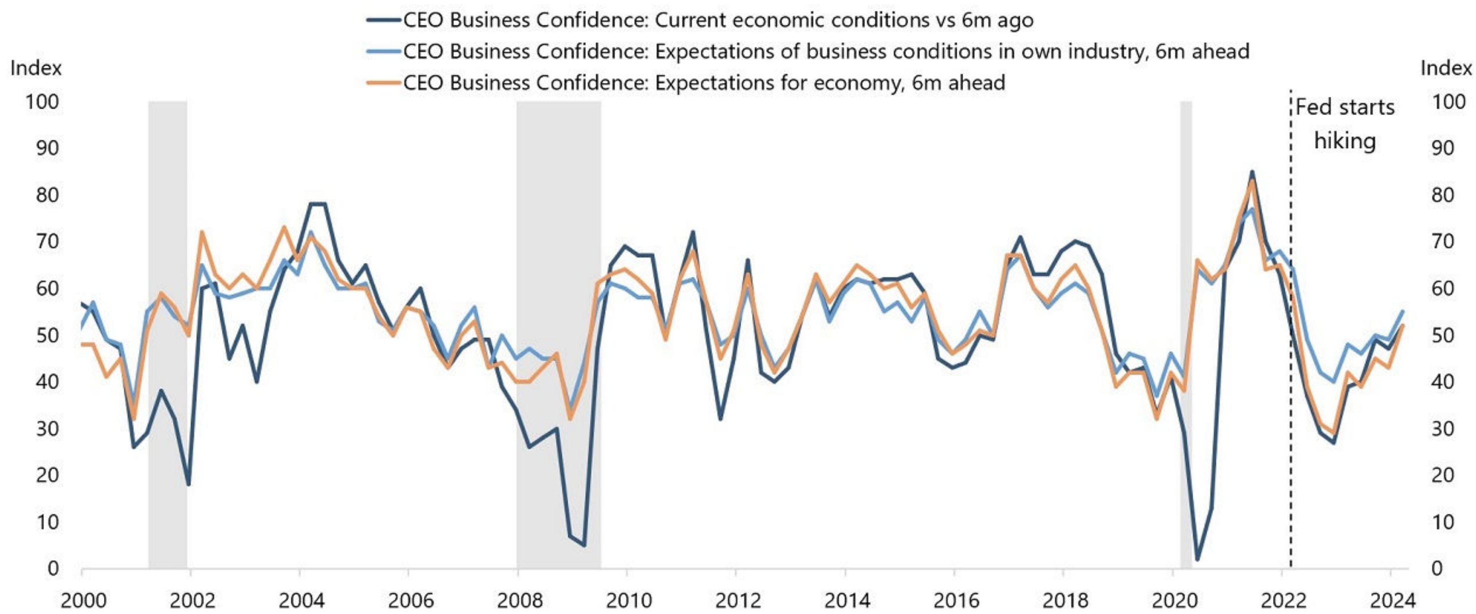


Source: American Bankruptcy Institute, Bloomberg, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

The Economy

CEOs More Optimistic

- Despite the higher interest rate environment, **CEO confidence** in current conditions, future business conditions, and economic expectations **has rebounded**.
- **CEOs are increasingly optimistic about the outlook for their businesses and the economy.**

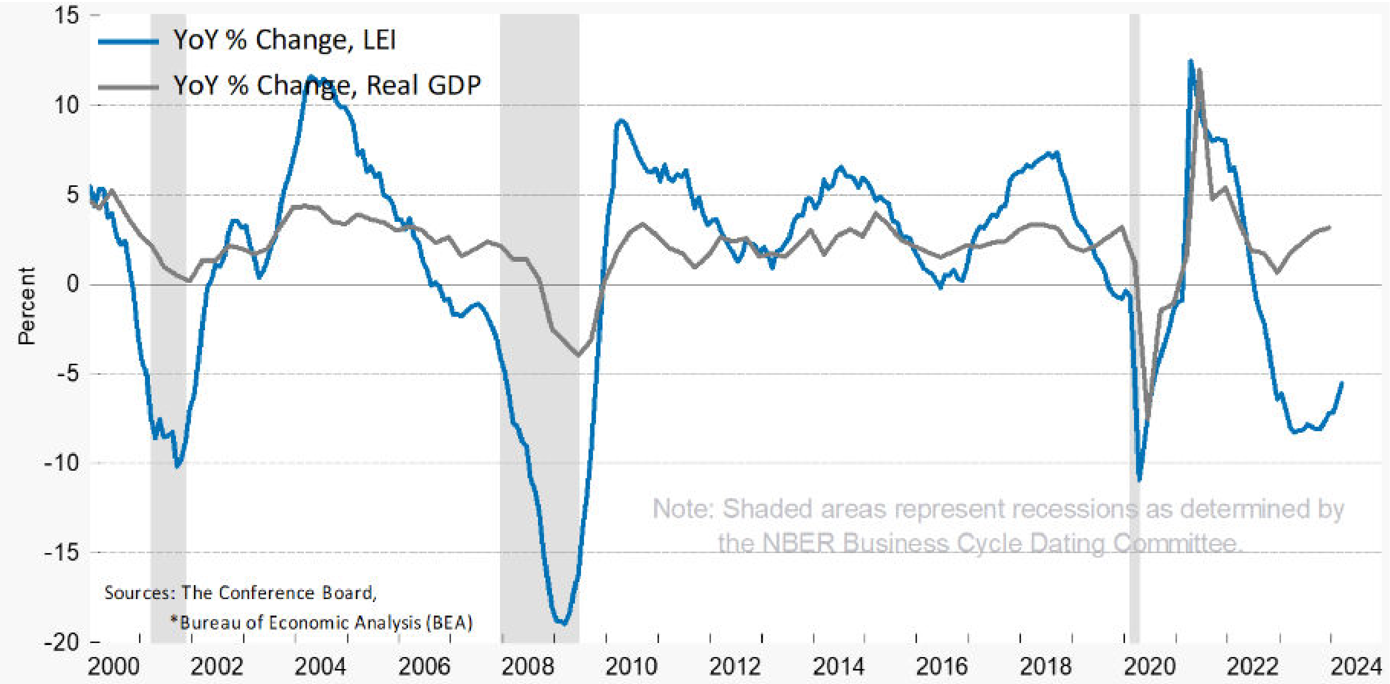


Source: Conference Board, Haver Analytics, Apollo Chief Economist

The Economy

Leading Economic Indicators Point to Moderating Growth

- Despite the economy's ongoing resilience, U.S. Leading Economic Indicators (LEI) point to a **fragile outlook for the U.S. economy**.
- LEI's YoY growth remains negative, albeit on an upward trend.

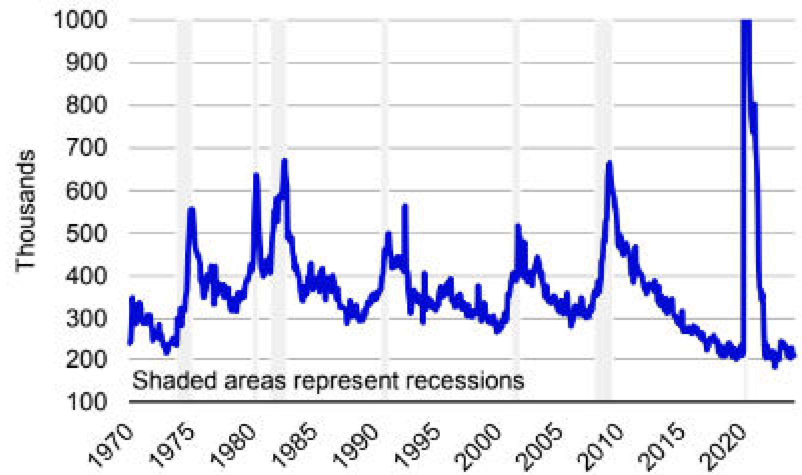


The Economy

Labor Market

- Robust labor market: **Jobless claims remain very low** and payroll data continues to be robust, underpinning the **tightness in the labor market**.
- The unemployment rate has been below 4% for 26 straight months, the longest run since the 1960s – marking a **very long period of labor market strength.**

US Initial Jobless Claims



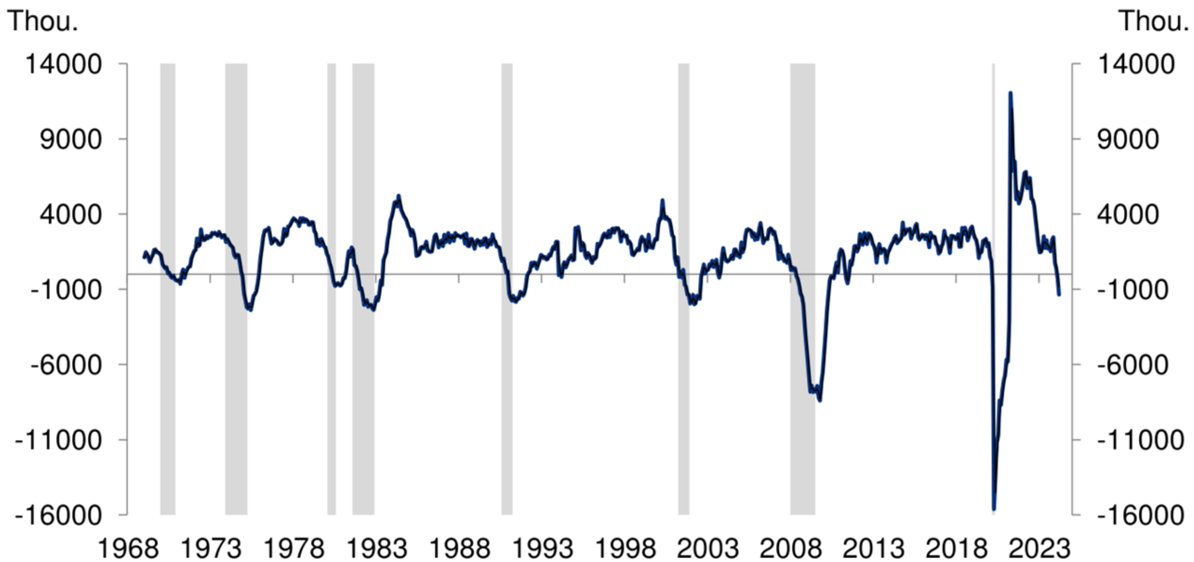
Sources: Invesco Solutions, 3/31/24. US Department of Labor, 3/31/24.

The Economy

Labor Market

- However, full-time employment has fallen dramatically; **FT employment hasn't fallen this quickly outside of a recession**. Part-time employment has helped offset this dynamic.
- Small businesses are seeing their **weakest hiring plans since 2016** and measures of services employment have been contracting recently.

US Full-Time Employment (12-month change, thousands)



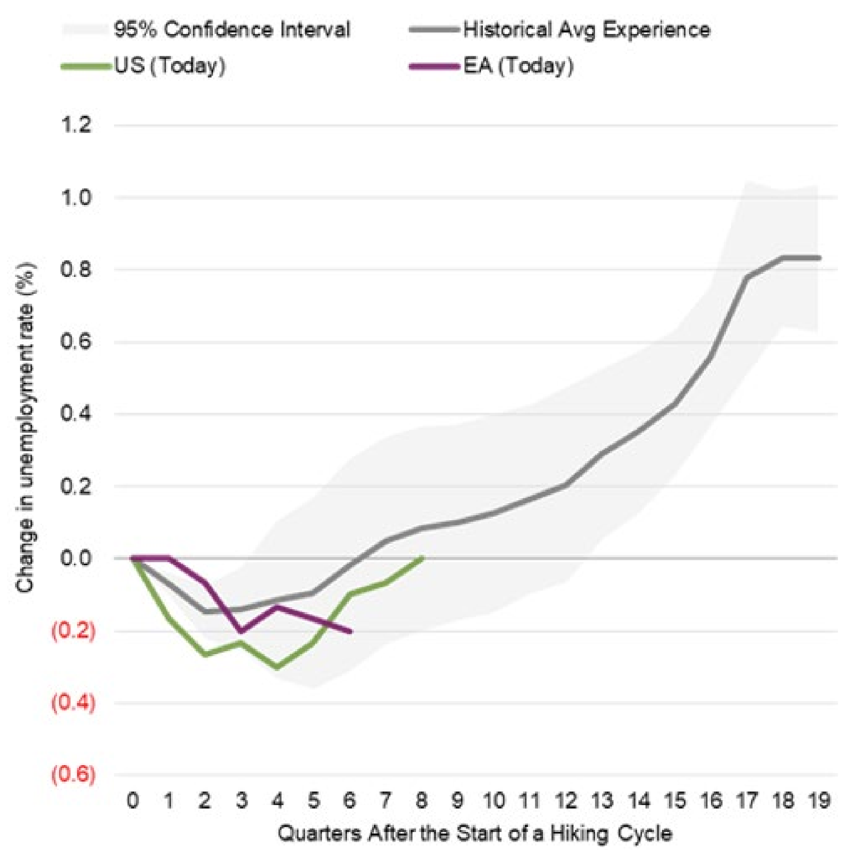
Source : BLS, Haver, Deutsche Bank

The Economy

Labor Market

- Historically, –contrary to conventional wisdom – **the unemployment rate *falls* as central banks hike interest rates.**
- We expect the **unemployment rate to migrate higher from here,** and for the labor market to remain relatively robust.
- This may act to **moderate consumer spending and economic growth.**

Unemployment rate, past hiking cycles vs today



As of 31 March 2024. Source: Haver, PIMCO calculations.

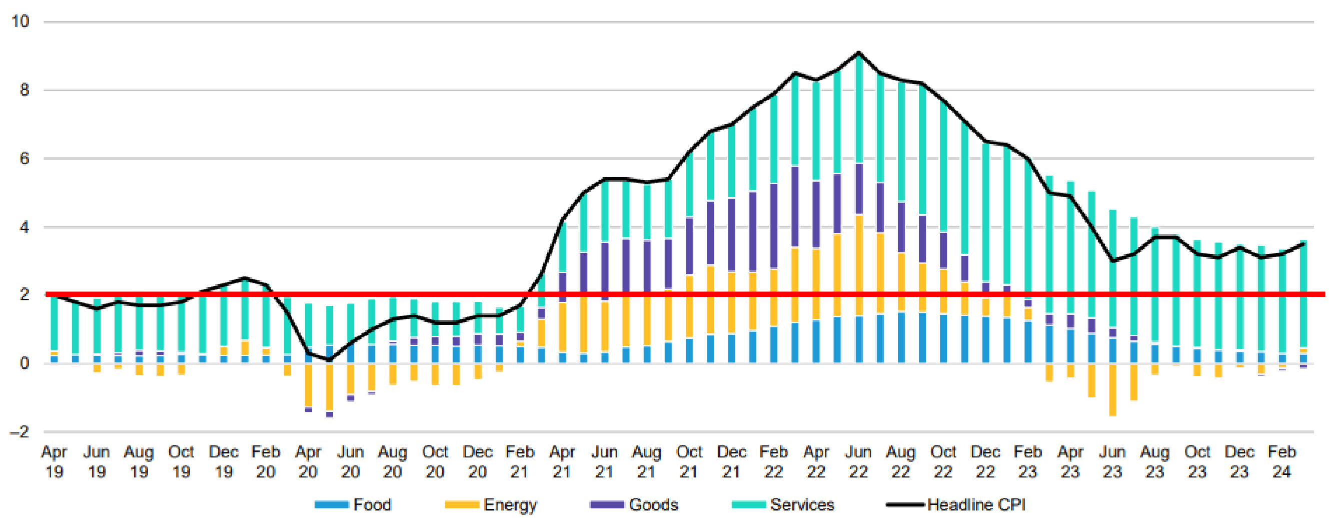
The Economy – Inflation

Inflation Lower, But Sticky Above the Fed's Target

- **Inflation measures have trended lower** but appear sticky above the Fed's long-term target of 2%.

- Geopolitical issues may **complicate the Fed's goal of bringing inflation back to 2%,** with **shipping costs rising significantly** as ships avoid the Suez Canal.

Contribution to CPI by Category (Percent)

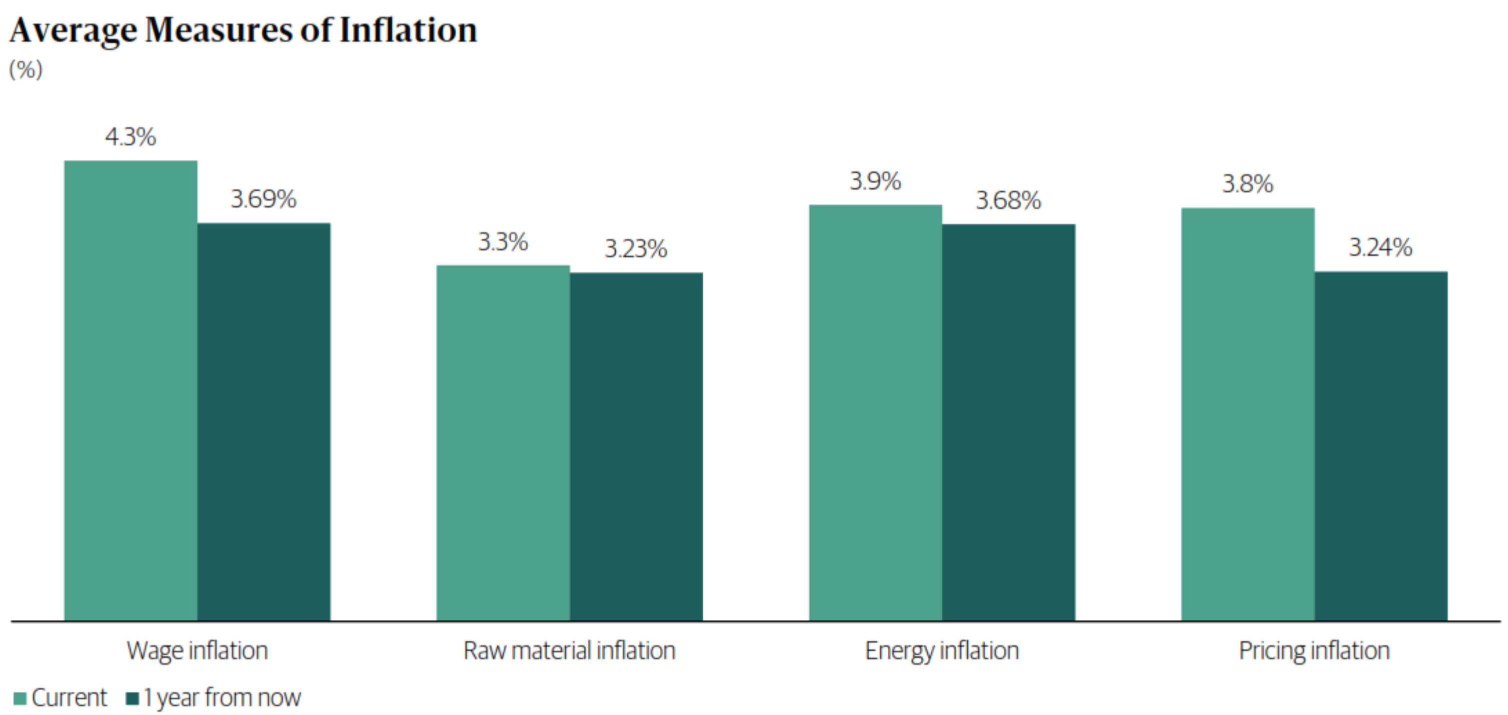


CPI: Consumer Price Index
Through March 31, 2024
Source: Bloomberg and AB

The Economy – Inflation

Inflation Lower, But Sticky Above the Fed's Target

- Business CEOs see only modest progress on inflation in the year ahead.



Source: Blackstone CEO Sentiment Survey. US companies only.

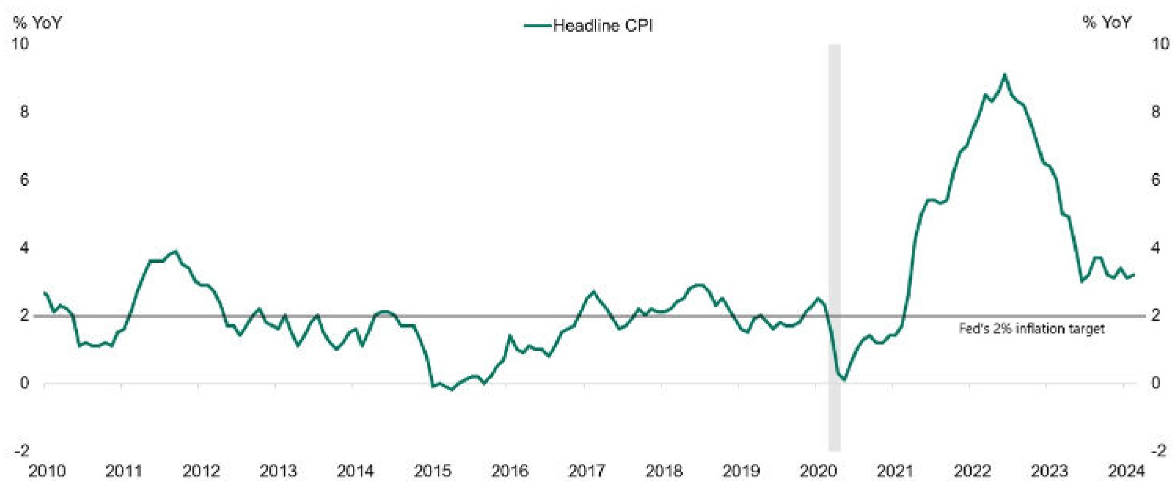
The Economy – Inflation

Inflation Lower, But Sticky Above the Fed's Target

- Consensus estimates **inflation won't approach the Fed's 2% goal anytime soon**, and the Fed has been clear in communicating it **will not rush to cut rates** until it sees sustained movement toward its goal.

  - The Fed is **adopting a wait-and-see approach.**

Inflation is sticky above the Fed's 2% inflation target



Source: BLS, Haver Analytics, Apollo Chief Economist

The Economy – Fed Policy

Fed: Wait-and-See

- The Fed's most recent economic projections ("dot plot" forecasts from March) indicate the **Fed anticipates a "soft landing"**
  - Rosier near-term economic growth outlook, robust but moderating labor market, and reduced but still elevated inflation.
- The Fed has recently moderated its view on rate cuts, with Fed Chair Powell indicating the Fed will take a **wait-and-see approach** and likely take **longer to cut rates than previously thought.**
- The **market is currently pricing in one or two 25bps rate cuts** by the end of 2024.

Economic Projections of Fed Board members and presidents, March 2024

Percent

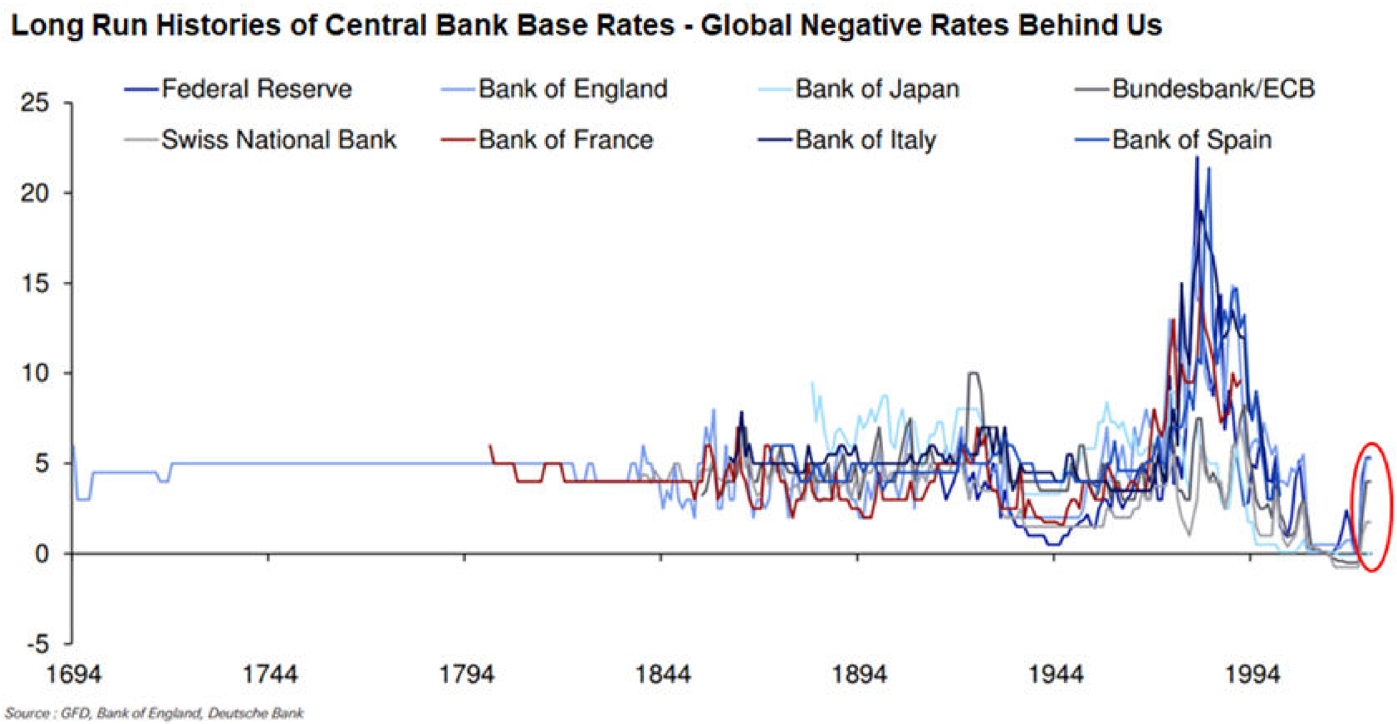
Variable	Median[1]			
	2024	2025	2026	Longer run
Change in real GDP	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8
December projection	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.8
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1
December projection	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
PCE inflation	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.0
December projection	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0
Core PCE inflation[4]	2.6	2.2	2.0	
December projection	2.4	2.2	2.0	
Memo: Projected appropriate policy path	-0.75%	-0.75%		
Federal funds rate	4.6	3.9	3.1	2.6
December projection	4.6	3.6	2.9	2.5

Source: Federal Reserve

The Economy – Fed Policy

New Phase for Monetary Policy

- We believe we have already entered a **structural regime shift for global monetary policies**. Gone are the post-2008 days of zero interest rate policy (ZIRP) or negative central bank base rates. Expect tighter **monetary policies in the years ahead** relative to those experienced post-2008 through 2021.



Part 3:

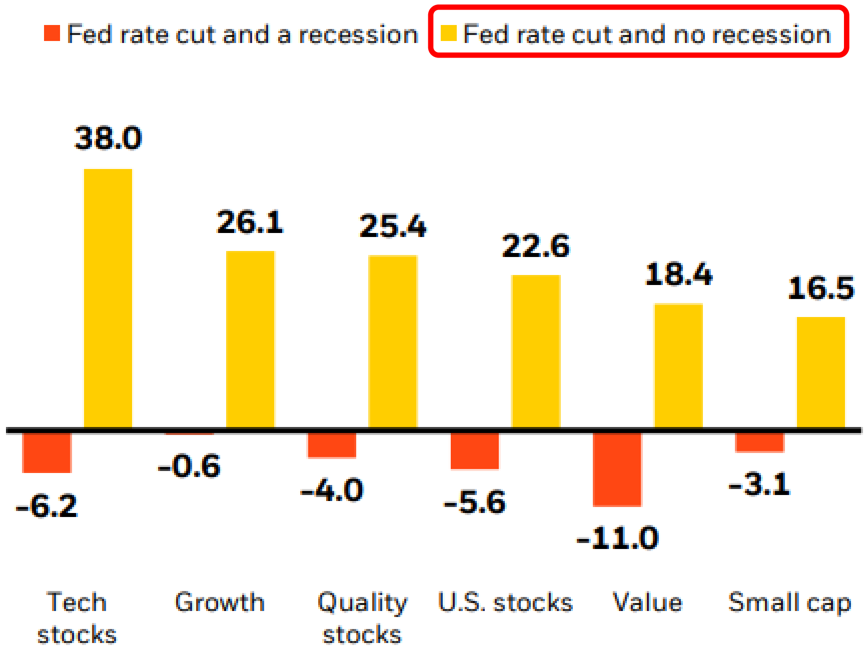
OUTLOOK

Outlook

Monetary Policy Implications

- While the first Fed rate cut appears delayed, a rate cut is likely to happen in the months ahead.
- Stocks have historically benefited when a recession does not occur in the 12 months following a rate cut.
- **Stock market returns should be supported if the economy experiences a "soft landing".**

Average 1-year returns after first cut of Fed cycle
(1/1/84 – 3/31/24)



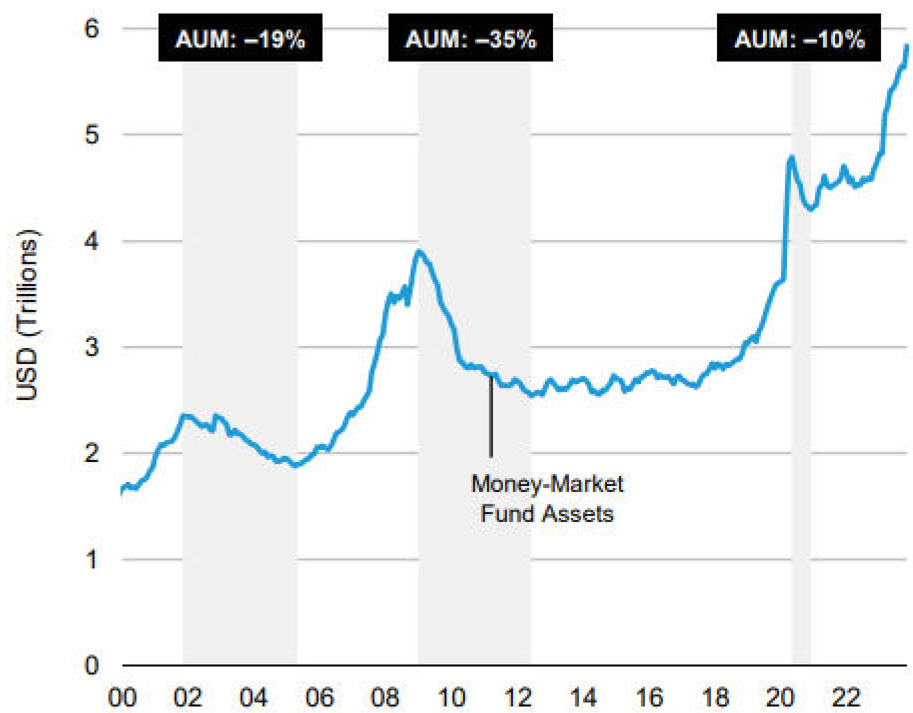
Source: Morningstar, Federal Reserve, NBER as of 3/31/24.

Outlook

Monetary Policy Implications

- Money market assets tend to leave during easing cycles.
- With nearly $6 Trillion in money market assets, this may help **underpin stocks and bonds once the Fed eventually begins cutting rates.**

Money Market Fund Assets & Recessions

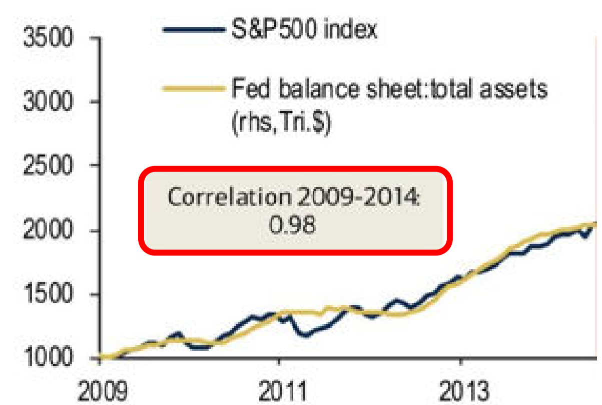


As of March 31, 2024
Source: Bloomberg, Morningstar, Municipal Market Data and AB

Outlook

Monetary Policy Implications

- Longer term, the **importance of monetary policy on stock returns cannot be overstated**.
- Fed policy influences financial markets; **there is a very high correlation between the Fed's balance sheet and the S&P 500**.



Source: Standard & Poor's; Federal Reserve Board

- The tailwind of easy policies in place in the post-2008 years ending 2021 has been removed.
- As such, we anticipate some **moderation in stock returns** and expect future annualized long-term returns in the **high single-digit range**.

S&P500 performance and Fed net QE since the pandemic began

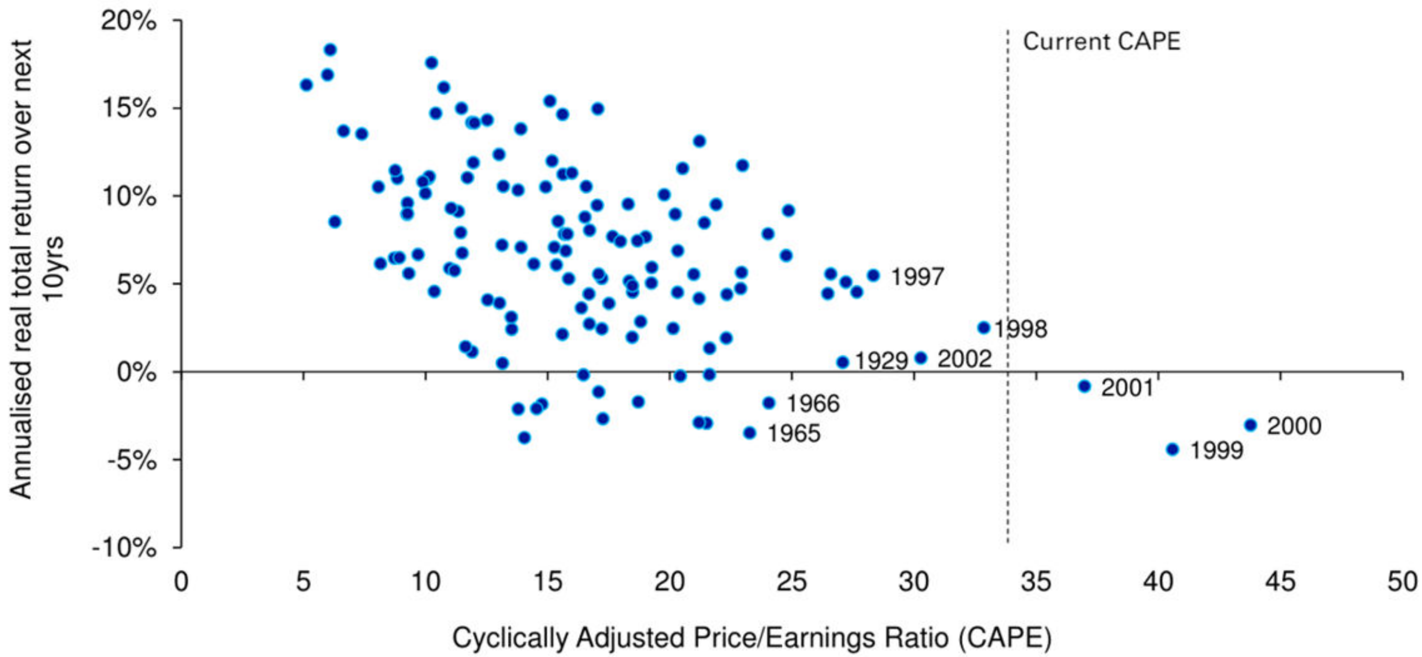
Source: Federal Reserve Board, Bloomberg, Apollo Chief Economist. (FED QE = Fed total assets – Balance of the Treasury General Account – Temporary cash added/drained through Overnight Reverse Repo).

Outlook

Valuation Implications

- Today's cyclically adjusted price/earnings (CAPE) ratio would **imply moderate total returns for the S&P 500 over the next decade**.

S&P 500 CAPE plotted against annualised real total returns for the S&P 500 over the following decade, 1881-2014. Peak valuation years highlighted.

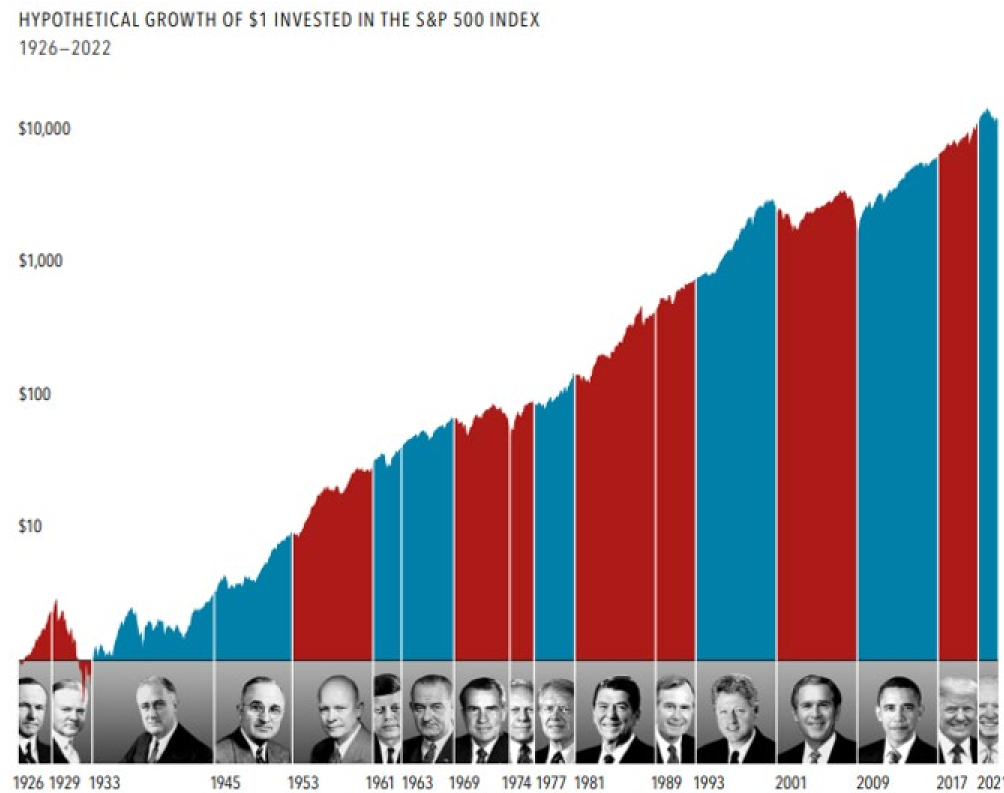


Source : Robert Shiller, Deutsche Bank

Outlook

Election Year

- There has been little bearing on the long-term trend of the stock market, **regardless of which political party wins the White House.**
- We've witnessed **solid stock market gains and economic growth under Democrat-controlled, Republican-controlled, and divided governments.**
- The President is **just one factor** that impacts market returns: interest rates, productivity, technological advances, etc. all have a large bearing on the stock market.

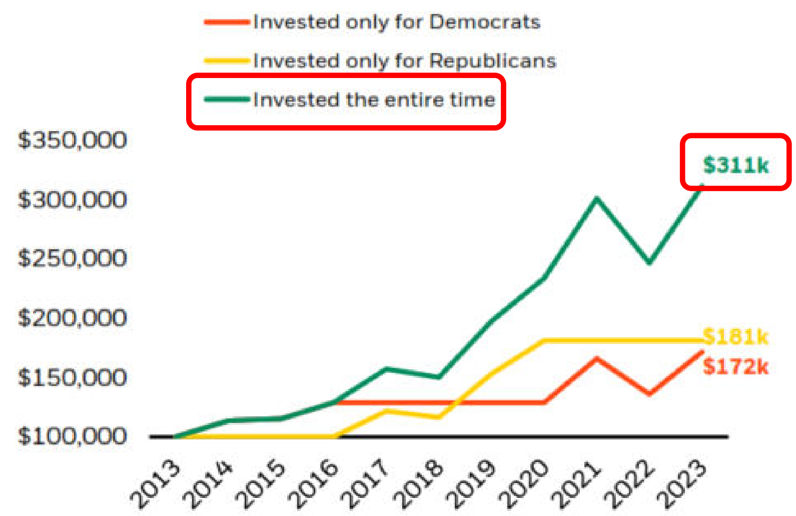


Outlook

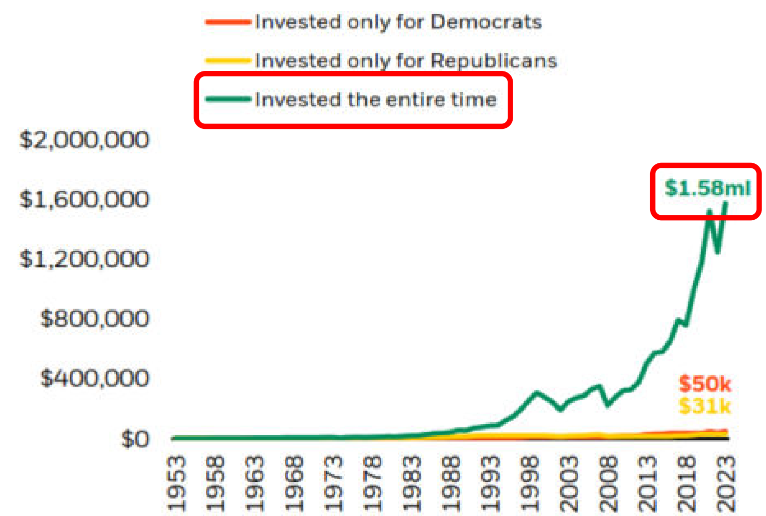
Election Year

- Taking a long-term view, **time in the market benefits investors the most**, not the President's political party.

Last 10 years, $100,000 invested 12/31/2013, depending on which party held the presidency



Last 70 years, $1,000 invested 12/31/1953, depending on which party held the presidency

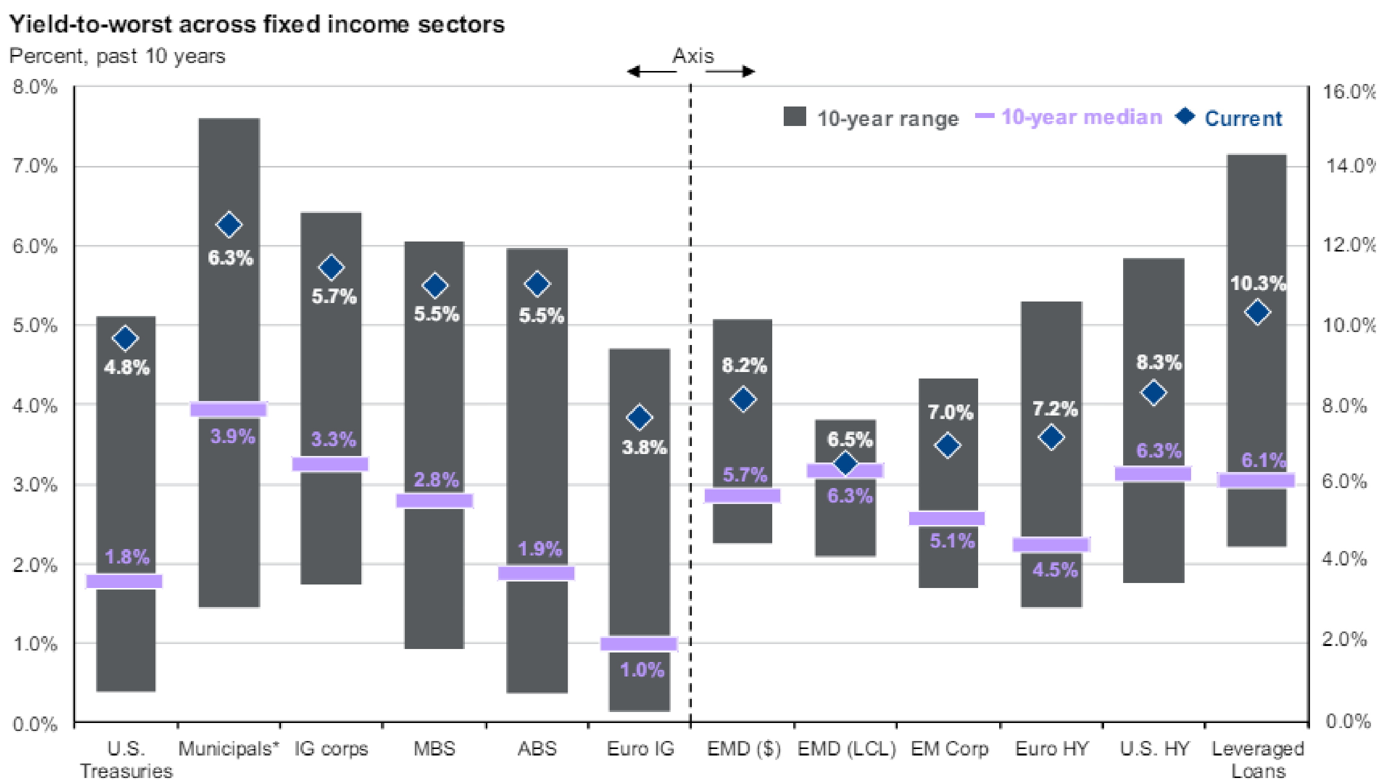


Morningstar as of 12/31/23. Stock market represented by the S&P 500 Index from 1/1/70 to 12/31/23 and IA SBBI U.S. large cap stocks index from 1/1/54 to 1/1/70.

Outlook

Bonds: Yields Attractive

- **Bond yields are much more attractive today** than at the end of 2021. Many of our preferred bond funds are **currently yielding mid-to-high single digits**.

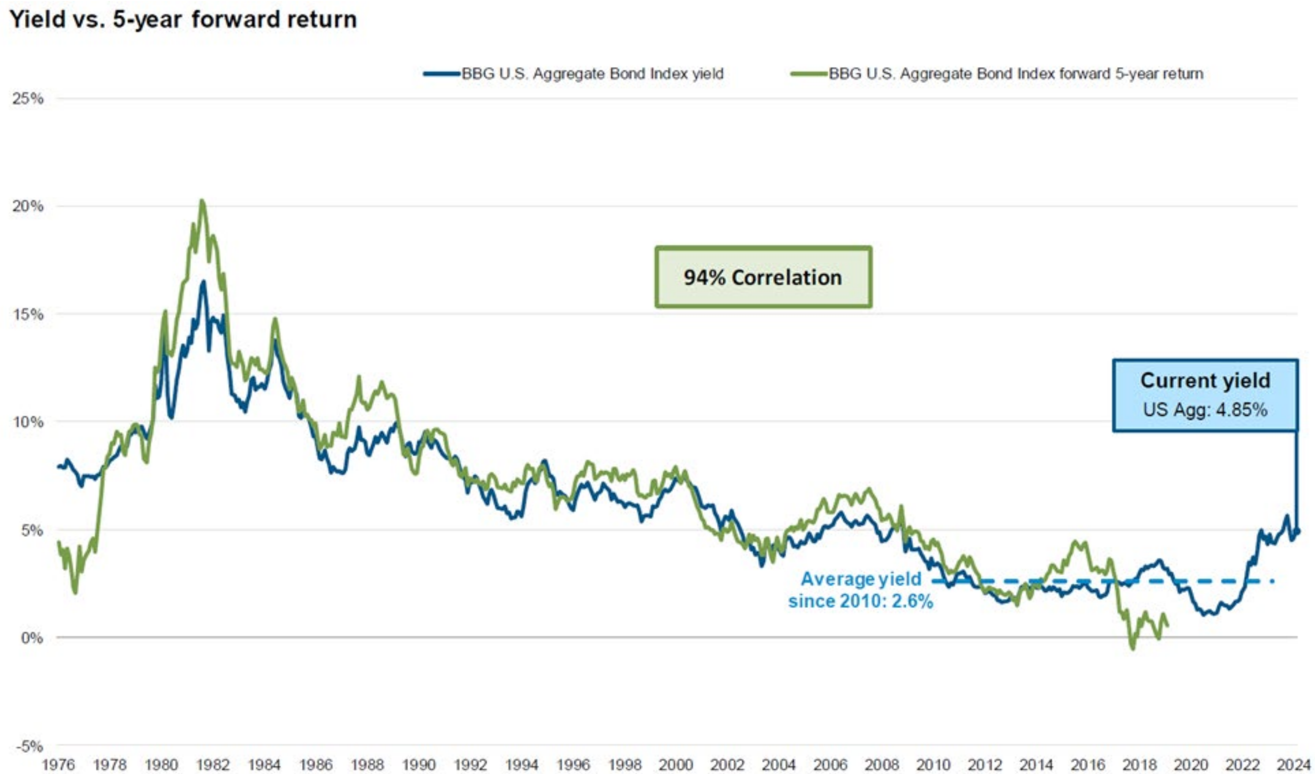


Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Credit Research, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.

Outlook

Bonds: Yields Attractive

- The **current yield is the strongest determining factor** for forward-looking bond returns.



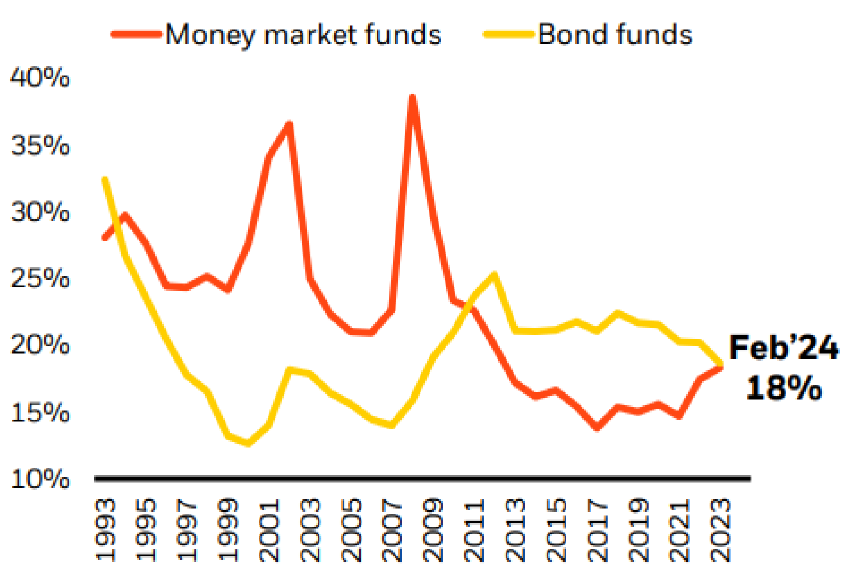
As of 31 March 2024. Source: Bloomberg, PIMCO

Outlook

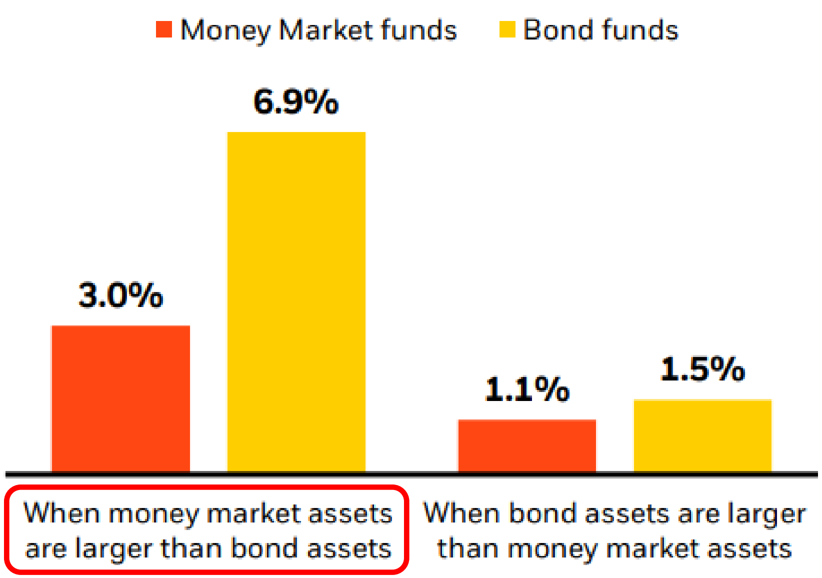
Bonds: Positive on Outlook

- Money market fund assets are set to overtake bond fund assets.
- May be a positive signal for bonds: **historically, bonds perform well in periods when money market assets are larger than bond assets**.

Percentage of total industry assets of $33.8T, as of 2/29/24



Following 12-month performance for each scenario (1/1/93 - 2/29/24)



Source: Morningstar as of 2/29/24 Money market funds represented by the Taxable Money Market fund category as defined by Morningstar. . Bonds funds represented by Morningstar Broad U.S. Fixed Income fund category group.

Outlook - Alternatives

Private Equity

- We believe private equity offers **attractive upside return potential** which may be particularly important in the years ahead should public stocks experience a relative moderation in long-term returns.

Real Assets

- We believe infrastructure offers investors long-term **consistency in returns and yield**, in assets like power and utilities, ports, airports, toll roads, data centers, cell towers, and fiber networks. **Trillions of dollars in spending are required in these areas over the coming years** to sustain ongoing economic growth.
- Real Estate has **already cycled cap rate increases** and we are **positive on the outlook moving forward**, particularly for residential, industrial logistics, medical office, and select data center exposures.

Direct Lending

- We consider it to be a **favorable environment for direct lending strategies**, with higher interest rates more than compensate for the potential for any increase in default rates. **Business fundamentals continue to be robust**, supporting credits.

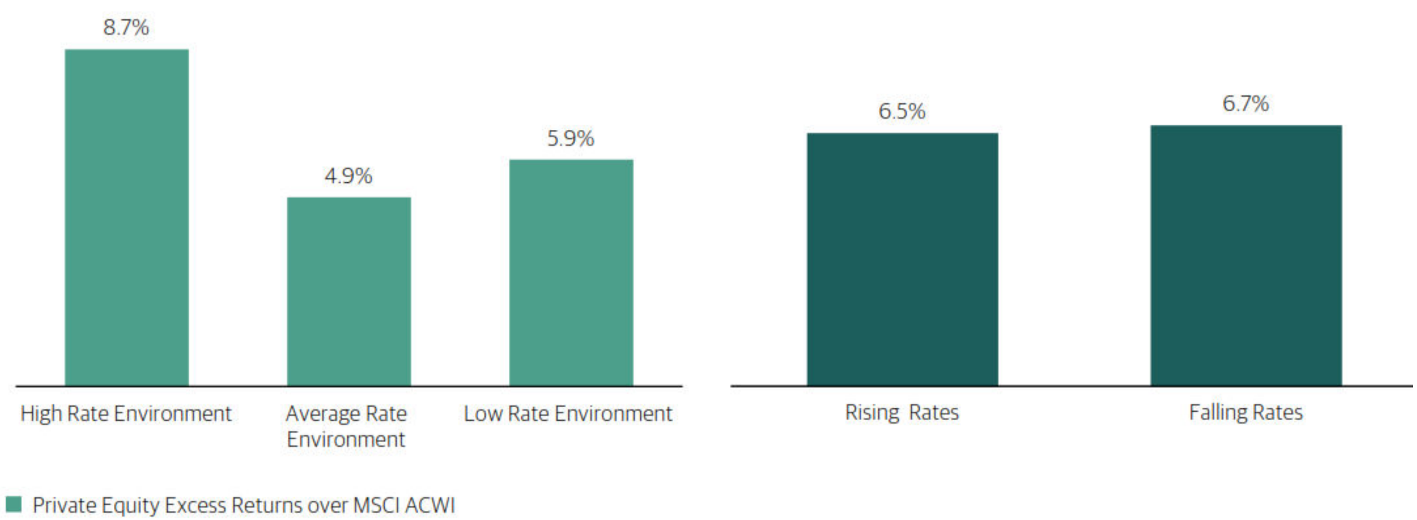
Outlook - Alternatives

Private Equity

- Historically, **private equity has consistently produced excess return** over public stocks across various interest rate environments.
- Historically, the average annual excess return has been **largest during high-rate environments**, which bodes well should we experience a “higher-for-longer” rate environment (albeit with a downward bias) in the years ahead.

Excess Private Equity Returns in Various Interest Rate Environments

(%, average annual excess returns)



Source: Blackstone Investment Strategy Calculations, Cambridge Associates, MSCI, as of June 30, 2022.

Outlook - Alternatives

Alternatives: Performance in Context

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total Return[1]
18.3% Private Equity	4.8% Investment Grade Bonds	58.2% High Yield	28.5% Public REITs	16.0% Private Real Estate	17.8% Public REITs	23.5% Private Equity	30.4% Public REITs	15.0% Private Real Estate	17.1% High Yield	24.6% Global Stocks	12.4% Private Equity	27.3% Global Stocks	29.0% Private Equity	43.1% Public REITs	7.5% Private Real Estate	13.7% Private Equity
16.0% Private Real Estate	-6.5% Private Credit	51.6% Leveraged Loans	23.0% Private Equity	10.7% Private Equity	16.8% Global Stocks	23.4% Global Stocks	13.8% Private Equity	10.2% Private Equity	12.3% Private Equity	20.5% Private Equity	8.3% Private Real Estate	25.8% Public REITs	16.8% Global Stocks	42.0% Private Equity	6.3% Private Credit	9.0% Private Credit
12.2% Global Stocks	-10.0% Private Real Estate	35.4% Global Stocks	16.4% Private Real Estate	9.8% Private Credit	15.8% High Yield	13.9% Private Real Estate	12.5% Private Real Estate	5.5% Private Credit	11.2% Private Credit	8.6% Private Credit	8.1% Private Credit	18.4% Private Equity	9.2% Investment Grade Bonds	22.2% Private Real Estate	-0.8% Leveraged Loans	6.8% Private Real Estate
10.2% Private Credit	-24.6% Private Equity	28.6% Public REITs	15.8% Private Credit	8.7% Public REITs	14.6% Private Equity	12.7% Private Credit	9.6% Private Credit	2.5% Public REITs	10.2% Leveraged Loans	7.6% Private Real Estate	0.4% Leveraged Loans	14.3% High Yield	7.1% High Yield	19.0% Global Stocks	-4.4% Private Equity	5.8% High Yield
9.5% Investment Grade Bonds	-26.2% High Yield	14.5% Private Equity	15.1% High Yield	5.6% Investment Grade Bonds	14.0% Private Credit	7.4% High Yield	4.7% Global Stocks	-0.7% Leveraged Loans	8.8% Private Real Estate	7.5% High Yield	-1.2% Investment Grade Bonds	9.0% Private Credit	5.5% Private Credit	12.8% Private Credit	-11.2% High Yield	5.8% Global Stocks
2.1% Leveraged Loans	-29.1% Leveraged Loans	13.2% Private Credit	13.2% Global Stocks	5.0% High Yield	10.9% Private Real Estate	5.3% Leveraged Loans	2.5% High Yield	-1.8% Global Stocks	8.6% Public REITs	7.4% Investment Grade Bonds	-2.1% High Yield	8.6% Leveraged Loans	3.1% Leveraged Loans	5.3% High Yield	-16.2% Investment Grade Bonds	4.6% Public REITs
1.9% High Yield	-38.0% Public REITs	6.9% Investment Grade Bonds	10.1% Leveraged Loans	1.5% Leveraged Loans	9.7% Leveraged Loans	2.5% Public REITs	1.6% Leveraged Loans	-3.2% Investment Grade Bonds	8.5% Global Stocks	5.1% Public REITs	-4.6% Public REITs	6.8% Investment Grade Bonds	1.2% Private Real Estate	5.2% Leveraged Loans	-18.0% Global Stocks	4.2% Leveraged Loans
-16.8% Public REITs	-41.8% Global Stocks	-29.8% Private Real Estate	5.5% Investment Grade Bonds	-6.9% Global Stocks	4.3% Investment Grade Bonds	-2.6% Investment Grade Bonds	0.6% Investment Grade Bonds	-4.5% High Yield	2.1% Investment Grade Bonds	4.1% Leveraged Loans	-8.9% Global Stocks	5.3% Private Real Estate	-7.6% Public REITs	-4.7% Investment Grade Bonds	-24.5% Public REITs	2.0% Investment Grade Bonds

Past performance does not predict future returns. There can be no assurance any alternative asset classes will achieve their objectives or avoid significant losses. These indices have been selected as generally well-known and widely recognized indices and not as a benchmark for any specific fund. Source: Morningstar, as of December 31, 2022. Represents the annual returns for the respective calendar year, ranked in order of performance. The asset classes presented are based on the following indices: Cambridge US Private Equity Index for Private Equity; Cliffwater Direct Lending Index for Private Credit; NFI-ODCE Index for Private Real Estate; S&P 500 Index for US Stocks; Bloomberg US Corporate High Yield Index for High Yield; MSCI US REIT Index for Public REITs; Morningstar LSTA US Leveraged Loan Index for Leveraged Loans; Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index for Investment Grade Bonds.

(1) Total return is calculated over the period January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2022. Morningstar computes total return using the trailing quarterly returns for the appropriate time period. Please note that full 2023 Private Market performance data will not be available until end of H1 2024.

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Fixed income yields are provided by Barclay's Capital based on the following sources: US Treasury, Barclay's Capital, FactSet, and JP Morgan Asset Management, and are represented by Brad Market, US Barclay's Capital Index, MBS, Fixed Rate MBS Index, Corporate, US Corporates, Municipals, Muni Bond Index, Emerging Debt, Emerging Markets Index, High Yield, Corporate High Yield Index. Treasury securities date for # of issues and market value based on US Treasury benchmarks from Barclay's Capital. Yield and return information based on Bellwethers for Treasury securities.

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