

Last Week's Summary

- S&P 500 Index rose 0.24%
- International Equities fell 0.02%
- Emerging Markets fell 0.70%
- U.S. 10-Year Treasury Yield rose to 4.22%
- Initial Jobless Claims rose to 220k
- ADP Employment Change fell to 103k
- Change in Nonfarm Payrolls rose to 199k
- Unemployment Rate fell to 3.7%

What to Watch for This Week

- M, 12/11/23 NY Fed 1-Yr Inflation Expectations
- T, 12/12/23 CPI, CPI Core
- W, 12/13/23 FOMC Rate Decision, PPI, PPI Core
- Th, 12/14/23 Initial Jobless Claims
- F, 12/15/23 Empire Manufacturing, S&P Global US Manufacturing PMI

Weekly Market Recap

A duo of robust economic indicators sent ripples through the markets on Friday, sparking a resurgence in stocks fueled by optimism that the United States may sidestep an impending recession. Despite a series of data pointing to a slowdown in the labor market, Friday's jobs report unveiled unexpected strength. Nonfarm payrolls surged by 199,000 last month, concurrently driving the unemployment rate down to 3.7%, while monthly wage growth surpassed expectations. Simultaneously, early December witnessed a sharp rebound in U.S. consumer sentiment, surpassing all forecasts, as households notably revised down their year-ahead inflation expectations by the most in 22 years. The S&P 500 notched its lengthiest winning streak since November 2019, while the VIX, Wall Street's "fear gauge," retraced to pre-pandemic levels. U.S. two-Year Yields soared by 13 basis points to 4.72%, and swap contracts currently indicate a 40% probability of a March rate cut. Despite softer inflation and employment figures in the past month, investors have shifted from anticipating further interest rate hikes to speculating on cuts of at least 125 basis points within the next 12 months. As the market braces for another active week, attention is focused on upcoming readings for the U.S. Consumer Price Index and retail sales, along with the Federal Reserve's final meeting of the year. Money-market funds experienced their highest inflows since March, while U.S. equities continued an eighth consecutive week of inflows. Oil rebounded on the back of a stronger-than-expected U.S. jobs report and plans to replenish the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, however concerns about an imminent global glut led to the longest weekly losing streak in oil since late 2018.

WEEKLY MARKET DATA

Equities	Level	1 Week	QTD	YTD	Index Returns (%)				
					1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	Max DD
S&P 500	4,604.37	0.24	7.73	21.79	10.12	10.34	10.99	11.15	-55.25
Dow Jones Industrial Avg.	36,247.87	0.04	8.75	11.72	3.17	9.84	7.96	10.33	-53.78
Nasdaq Composite	14,403.97	0.70	9.14	38.74	18.00	6.46	12.98	13.82	-77.93
Russell 2000	1,880.82	1.00	5.65	8.30	-8.62	3.91	3.27	5.61	-59.89
MSCI EAFE	2,138.43	0.39	5.57	13.67	15.11	6.36	4.71	3.65	-61.85
MSCI ACWI ex USA	302.04	-0.02	4.64	10.77	12.71	3.58	4.01	3.09	-62.17
MSCI Emerging Market	975.01	-0.70	2.58	4.74	11.19	-3.34	1.94	1.55	-66.06
S&P 500 Growth	2,943.95	0.36	6.90	26.25	11.89	7.03	11.75	12.64	-61.84
S&P 500 Value	1,646.10	0.10	8.74	16.95	7.65	13.46	9.20	8.95	-63.27
S&P High Dividend	9,231.73	0.10	5.53	-0.94	-6.25	9.97	7.01	8.81	-54.72
S&P 500 Buy Backs	42,778.89	-0.04	6.11	10.97	1.70	14.19	9.45	10.24	-57.19
S&P 500 Low Volatility	9,891.05	-0.48	5.19	-1.33	-2.84	6.34	6.54	8.65	-40.04

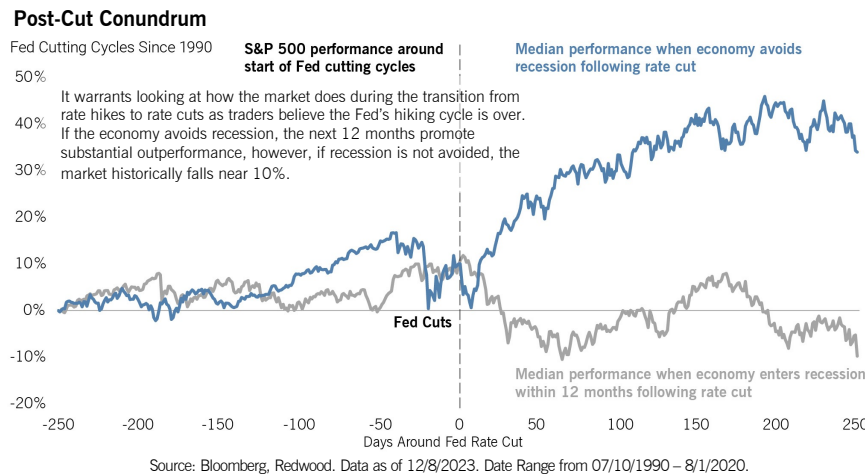
Fixed Income	Yield	1 Week	QTD	YTD	Index Returns (%)				
					1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	Max DD
U.S. Aggregate	4.95	0.15	3.91	2.66	0.36	-5.57	-0.06	0.88	-18.41
IG U.S. Corporates	5.44	0.24	4.92	4.95	2.69	-5.33	0.78	1.79	-21.31
Municipals	3.96	0.49	5.46	4.34	2.36	-2.31	1.04	2.18	-15.11
High Yield Municipals	5.74	0.59	7.02	7.01	3.96	-1.31	1.67	3.79	-30.59
High Yield Corporates	8.29	0.37	4.03	10.13	6.23	1.19	3.05	3.86	-35.34
S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan	9.71	0.31	1.61	11.42	11.95	5.37	4.21	3.77	-33.03
S&P U.S. Preferred Stock	6.95	-0.62	2.64	3.04	-5.20	-2.53	1.26	3.46	-71.77

Strategic Blend	1 Week	QTD	YTD	Index Returns (%)				
				1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	Max DD
60/40 S&P 500/AGG	0.20	6.16	13.75	6.18	3.99	6.58	6.92	-32.19
60/40 MSCI ACWI/AGG	0.14	5.46	11.39	6.54	2.04	4.77	4.72	-35.34

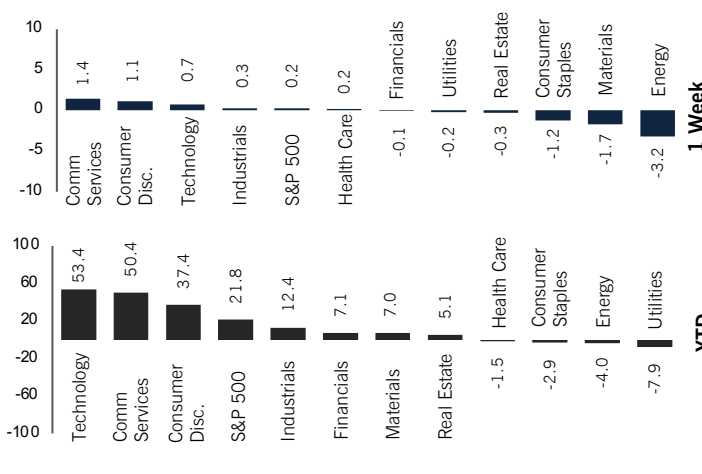
Levels %

Key Rates	12/8/2023	12/30/2022	12/31/2021	12/31/2020	12/30/2019	12/8/2020
5-Year U.S. Treasuries	4.24	4.00	1.26	0.36	1.67	0.39
10-Year U.S. Treasuries	4.23	3.87	1.51	0.91	1.88	0.92
10-Year German Bund	2.28	2.57	-0.18	-0.19	-0.19	-0.61
6-mo. CD rate	5.68	5.10	0.36	0.32	1.83	0.44
3-mo. USD Libor	5.63	4.77	0.21	0.24	1.91	0.23
Prime Rate	8.50	7.50	3.25	3.25	4.75	3.25

Chart of the Week



S&P 500 Sector Returns %



Sources for all charts and tables: Bloomberg, S&P, Redwood. Data for all tables and charts is as of 12/8/2023 unless stated otherwise, excluding 1 YR, 3 YR, 5 YR, 10 YR, MAX DD, which is as of 11/30/23. For illustration purposes only. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Please see disclosures on the next page for important additional information.

Definitions and Disclosures

Market Recap and Chart of the Week: For the “AGG” see Barclays U.S. Capital Aggregate Bond Index, see below.

Abbreviations: MAX DD refers to Maximum Drawdown from 1/1/2000 to the as of data date indicated. A drawdown is a measure of peak to trough loss in a given period; maximum drawdown is a measure of the maximum peak to trough percentage loss in any given period. YTD refers to year to date and QTD refers to quarter to date.

Indices and Data: *Equities:* S&P 500 refers to the S&P 500 Index which is a stock market index based on the market capitalization of 500 leading companies publicly traded in the U.S. stock market, as determined by Standard & Poor's. Dow Jones Industrial Avg. (Average) is an index by Standard & Poor's that tracks 30 widely-traded blue chip stocks with large market capitalization. Nasdaq Composite (Index) is a broad-based capitalization-weighted index of stocks in all three Nasdaq tiers: Global Select, Global Market and Capital Market. Russell 2000 Index is an index that measures the performance of the small-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe, including approximately 2000 of the smallest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership. MSCI EAFE refers to the Morgan Stanley Capital International Index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets outside of the U.S. & Canada and includes Europe, Australia, and the Far East. MSCI ACWI ex USA refers to the Morgan Stanley Capital International All Country World Index, which is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed and emerging markets; the MSCI ACWI ex USA Index does not include the U.S. MSCI ACWI refers to the Morgan Stanley Capital International All Country World Index, which is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed and emerging markets. MSCI Emerging Market Index is an equity index that captures large and mid cap representation across Emerging Market (EM) countries. S&P 500 Growth Index is an index that tracks stocks with growth characteristics in the S&P 500 Index; growth stocks are typically company stock that tends to increase in capital value rather than yield high income. S&P 500 Value Index is an index that tracks stocks with value characteristics in the S&P 500 Index; value stocks are typically company stock that tends to have fundamentals that are priced below those of its peers, based on analysis of price/earnings ratio, yield, and other factors. S&P High Dividend refers to the S&P High Yield Dividend Aristocrats Index and is designed to measure the performance of the S&P 500 Index constituents that have followed a policy of consistently increasing dividends every year for at least 25 years. S&P 500 Buy Backs refers to the S&P 500 Buyback Index, which is designed to measure the performance of the top 100 stocks with the highest buyback ratios in the S&P 500. S&P 500 Low Volatility refers to the S&P 500 Low Volatility Index, which is designed to measure the performance of the 100 least volatile stocks in the S&P 500 Index. *Equities Characteristics:* Calculations and data for characteristics for indices are supplied by Bloomberg. Div. Yld refers to Dividend Yield and is the annual dividends per share divided by the price per share, expressed as a percentage. FCF Yld refers to Free Cash Flow Yield and is an overall return evaluation ratio of a stock, which standardizes the free cash flow per share a company is expected to earn against its market price per share; this ratio is calculated by taking the free cash flow per share divided by the share price. P/E refers to the Price-Earnings Ratio, which is a valuation ratio of a company's current share price compared to its per-share earnings. P/B refers to the Price/Book, which is a ratio of a stock's price divided by the book value per share; for indices, the price-to book value ratio is the average of the index member's capitalization divided by their book value. *Fixed Income:* Performance of these indices reflect total-return, which includes both price and dividends and reinvestments of dividends. “Yield” shown may represent different yield types and calculations and varies from index (or asset class) to index determined by availability of data. Barclays U.S. Aggregate refers to the Barclays U.S. Capital Aggregate Bond Index, which is an index that consists of investment grade U.S. Government bonds, investment grade corporate bonds, mortgage pass-through securities, and asset-backed securities. It is often considered representative of the U.S. investment-grade fixed rate bond market. IG (“Investment Grade”) U.S. Corporates is represented by the Barclays U.S. Aggregate Credit Total Return Index, which measures performance from corporate bonds within the Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. Municipals is represented by the S&P Municipal Bond Index, which is a broad, comprehensive, market value-weighted index that tracks bond issues that are exempt from U.S. federal income taxes or subject to the alternative minimum tax. High Yield Municipals is represented by the Barclays Municipal High Yield Index, which is an index that seeks to track the performance of non-investment grade municipals. High Yield Corporates is represented by the Barclays High Yield Corporate Bond Index, which is an index that consists of U.S. corporate debt that are non-investment grade to reflect the performance of U.S. dollar denominated non-investment grade debt. The S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index is designed to reflect the performance of the largest facilities in the leveraged loan market. S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Index is an index designed to represent the U.S. preferred stock market. Yield shown for Barclays U.S. Aggregate and IG Corporates, High Yield Municipal, and High Yield Corporates is Yield To Worst as provided by Bloomberg. Yield shown for Municipals and S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan is Yield To Maturity as provided by S&P. Yield shown for S&P U.S. Preferred Stock is the Dividend Yield as provided by S&P on a monthly basis – data shown is as of the last day of the previous month this piece is dated. MSCI All Country World Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed and emerging markets. *Key Rates:* Key rate data are provided by Bloomberg. 2-Year, 5-Year, 10-Year U.S. Treasuries are the yield of a debt obligation by the United States government that matures at the year indicated. 10-Year German Bund is a debt obligation issued by the German government that matures in 10-years. A 6-mo CD is a certificate of deposit with a 6-month maturity, 3-mo. USD LIBOR is the “London Inter-Bank Offered Rate, often used as a benchmark for borrowing between banks. The Prime Rate is the lowest rate of interest at which money may be borrowed commercially. *Currencies and Commodities:* \$ per € is the Dollar per Euro and ¥ per \$ is the Yen per Euro, calculated using spot prices. For commodities, the spot price is per common unit (barrel for WTI (West Texas Intermediate) Oil, thermal units for natural gas ounce for precious metals). Data and quotes provided by Bloomberg. *Fund Flows:* Aggregate net amount of flows per investment type in both mutual funds and exchange traded funds; data is as of 9/27/23 as provided by Investment Company Institute. *S&P 500 Sector Returns:* Returns within the S&P 500 Index broken down by GICS (Global Industry Classification Standards). Indices used to show performance are the S&P 500 Utilities Sector Index (Utilities), S&P 500 Telecommunications Sector Index (Communication Services), S&P Consumer Staples Sector Index (Consumer Staples), S&P 500 Health Care Sector Index (Health Care), S&P 500 Industrial Sector Index (Industrials), S&P 500 Technology Sector Index (Technology), S&P 500 Consumer Discretionary Sector Index (Consumer Disc.), S&P 500 Materials Sector Index (Materials), S&P 500 Energy Sector Index (Energy), S&P 500 Financials Sector Index (Financials). UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, INDEX RETURNS REFLECT THE REINVESTMENT OF INCOME DIVIDENDS AND CAPITAL GAINS, IF ANY, BUT DO NOT REFLECT FEES, BROKERAGE COMMISSIONS OR OTHER EXPENSES OF INVESTING. INVESTORS CANNOT MAKE DIRECT INVESTMENTS INTO ANY INDEX.

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