

Last Week's Summary

- S&P 500 Index rose 1.41%
- International Equities rose 0.09%
- Emerging Markets rose 0.32%
- U.S. 10-Year Treasury Yield rose to 4.15%
- Initial Jobless Claims rose to 224k
- FOMC Rates remained at 5.25%-5.50%
- Nonfarm Payrolls rose to 353k
- Unemployment Rate stayed at 3.7%

What to Watch for This Week

- M, 2/5/24 S&P Global U.S. Services PMI
- W, 2/7/24 Trade Balance, MBA Mortgage Applications
- Th, 2/8/24 Initial Jobless Claims, Continuing Claims
- F, 2/9/24 CPI Revisions

Weekly Market Recap

The stock market continued its upward trajectory this week, fueled by a robust performance in big tech companies and a positive jobs report that bolstered confidence in corporate profits. Equities reached unprecedented heights, with the S&P 500 edging closer to the 5,000 mark and the Nasdaq 100 experiencing a 1.7% surge, driven by optimistic outlooks from Meta Platforms Inc. and Amazon.com Inc. Amidst the prevailing economic optimism, the Federal Reserve's hesitancy to reduce interest rates contributed to the market's intra-week volatility. Two-Year Treasury Yields saw a significant 16 basis points increase, reaching 4.36%. Nonfarm payrolls displayed substantial growth, surging by 353,000 last month after upward revisions for the preceding two months, while the unemployment rate remained steady at 3.7%. Concurrently, separate data revealed a sharp increase in U.S. consumer sentiment and an increased likelihood of a 'no-landing' scenario. Post the Federal Reserve's decision on Wednesday, Chairman Jerome Powell conveyed that a rate cut is unlikely at the upcoming March meeting. This sentiment was reflected in swap contracts tied to the March Fed meeting date, with the odds of a quarter-point rate cut halving to approximately 15%. Moreover, the May contract no longer fully priced in a cut, a departure from its stance over the past month. Meta Platforms Inc., following an impressive earnings report, witnessed a remarkable surge of over 20% to a record high on Friday. The company announced not only strong earnings but also its inaugural quarterly dividend and a substantial \$50 Billion share buyback program. Notably, with tech stocks dominating the market in the first month of the year, it's crucial to acknowledge that the Magnificent Seven contributed to 45% of the S&P 500's January return.

WEEKLY MARKET DATA

Equities	Level	1 Week	QTD	YTD	Index Returns (%)				
					1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	Max DD
S&P 500	4,932.69	1.41	4.06	4.06	26.26	9.98	15.66	12.01	-55.25
Dow Jones Industrial Avg.	38,294.15	1.43	2.65	2.65	16.18	9.38	12.47	11.06	-53.78
Nasdaq Composite	15,543.82	1.13	4.15	4.15	44.70	6.07	18.79	14.86	-77.93
Russell 2000	1,929.22	-0.77	-3.12	-3.12	16.88	2.19	9.93	7.13	-59.89
MSCI EAFE	2,223.18	0.02	-0.53	-0.53	18.95	4.63	8.79	4.88	-61.85
MSCI ACWI ex USA	312.01	0.09	-1.39	-1.39	16.24	2.07	7.64	4.38	-62.17
MSCI Emerging Market	988.21	0.32	-3.42	-3.42	10.16	-4.79	4.02	3.01	-66.06
S&P 500 Growth	3,233.01	2.15	6.72	6.72	30.02	6.60	16.21	13.34	-61.84
S&P 500 Value	1,732.69	0.52	1.02	1.02	22.19	13.07	14.08	9.99	-63.27
S&P High Dividend	9,529.86	0.17	-0.56	-0.56	2.83	8.91	10.30	9.79	-54.72
S&P 500 Buy Backs	45,450.44	0.36	1.33	1.33	16.35	11.80	14.62	11.07	-57.19
S&P 500 Low Volatility	10,216.93	0.69	1.53	1.53	0.72	6.14	8.68	9.21	-40.04

Fixed Income	Yield	1 Week	QTD	YTD	Index Returns (%)				
					1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	Max DD
U.S. Aggregate	4.67	0.65	-0.66	-0.66	5.53	-3.31	1.10	1.81	-18.41
IG U.S. Corporates	5.12	0.59	-0.51	-0.51	8.18	-3.21	2.45	2.83	-21.31
Municipals	3.87	0.90	0.00	0.00	6.03	-0.26	2.24	3.06	-15.11
High Yield Municipals	5.56	1.57	0.01	0.01	9.21	0.75	3.49	5.00	-30.59
High Yield Corporates	7.76	0.10	0.03	0.03	13.45	1.98	5.37	4.59	-35.34
S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan	9.56	-0.08	0.32	0.32	13.20	5.19	5.78	4.00	-33.03
S&P U.S. Preferred Stock	6.64	0.43	3.65	3.65	4.52	-1.06	4.23	4.65	-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	1.11	2.32	2.32	17.47	4.79	9.70	7.78	-32.19
60/40 MSCI ACWI/AGG	0.80	0.97	0.97	15.38	2.50	7.64	5.73	-35.34

Levels %

Key Rates	2/2/2024	12/29/2023	12/30/2022	12/31/2021	12/31/2020	2/2/2021
5-Year U.S. Treasuries	3.98	3.85	4.00	1.26	0.36	0.44
10-Year U.S. Treasuries	4.02	3.88	3.87	1.51	0.91	1.10
10-Year German Bund	2.24	2.02	2.57	-0.19	-0.57	-0.49
6-mo. CD rate	5.47	5.37	5.10	0.36	0.32	0.22
3-mo. USD Libor	5.55	5.59	4.77	0.21	0.24	0.19
Prime Rate	8.50	8.50	7.50	3.25	3.25	3.25

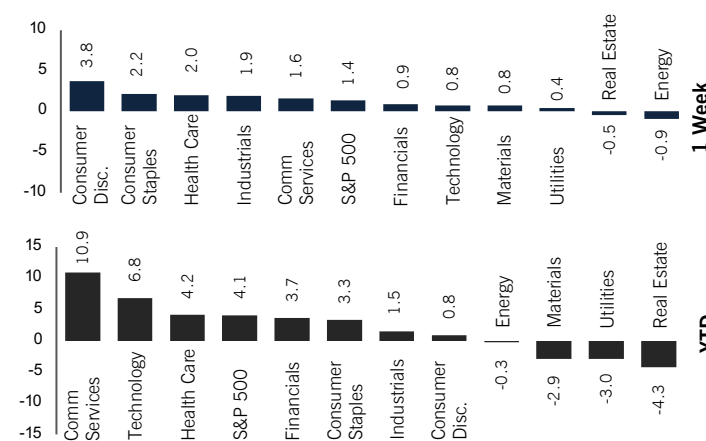
Chart of the Week

Public Failure

	Asset Class	2022 Return	2023 Return	Cumulative Return
Public	Aggregate Bonds	-13.02%	5.53%	-8.20%
	U.S. Treasury Bonds	-12.46%	4.05%	-8.91%
	Investment-Grade Corporate Bonds	-15.76%	8.52%	-8.58%
Private	Private Debt ¹	6.30%	8.92%	15.78%

Public Investment Grade Fixed Income: STILL DOWN

S&P 500 Sector Returns %



¹ Through September 30, 2023. Source: Bloomberg, Cliffwater, Redwood. Data as of 2/1/2024. Date Range from 1/1/2022 – 12/31/2023.

Definitions and Disclosures

Market Recap and Chart of the Week: Aggregate Bonds are represented by the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond index which measures, see below. **U.S. Treasury Bonds** are represented by the Bloomberg US Treasury Index, which measures US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate, nominal debt issued by the US Treasury. **Investment-Grade Corporate Bonds** are represented by the Bloomberg US Corporate Bond Index, see below. **Private Debt** is represented by the Cliffwater Direct Lending Index which seeks to measure the unlevered, gross of fee performance of US middle market corporate loans, as represented by the asset-weighted performance of the underlying assets of Business Development Companies that satisfy certain eligibility criteria.

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. U.S. Aggregate refers to the Bloomberg U.S. Capital Aggregate Bond Index, which measures investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market. The index includes Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, MBS (agency fixed-rate pass-throughs), ABS and CMBS (agency and non-agency). IG ("Investment Grade") U.S. Corporates is represented by the Bloomberg U.S. Corporate Bond Index, which 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. 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 are represented by the Bloomberg Muni High Yield Total Return Index which covers the USD-denominated long-term tax exempt high-yield bond market. The index has four main sectors: state and local general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, insured bonds and prerefunded bonds. High Yield Municipals are represented by the Bloomberg Muni High Yield Total Return Index which covers the USD-denominated long-term tax exempt high-yield bond market. The index has four main sectors: state and local general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, insured bonds and prerefunded bonds. 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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