

Capital Markets Review

2nd Quarter 2022

The difficult start to the year for the markets continued into the second quarter with high inflation, global growth fears, geopolitical concerns, rising interest rates and worries that a recession may be looming. Stocks entered a bear market (a decline of at least 20%) in June. The S&P 500 (US large cap stocks) is down 20% year-to-date through the end of the second quarter. International stocks (as measured by the MSCI EAFE) were down 19.6% through 6/30. Small cap stocks have been particularly hard hit, with the Russell 2000 down 23.4% year-to-date. Small company stocks are looked at as being more vulnerable to slowdowns in economic growth compared to larger companies. Value stocks have continued to outperform growth stocks and large company stocks have outperformed smaller ones (see page 25). High inflation and rising interest rates reduce the value of a company's future earnings, which makes cash dividends today more attractive. Commodities have been the best performing asset class this year (page 14). In terms of domestic stocks, large cap value has held up the best (but is still down 11.4% YTD).

Large cap growth stocks have been the worst performers, down 27.6%. The best performing S&P 500 sectors so far this year are energy and utilities and the worst have been consumer discretionary (cyclical companies that sell non-essential goods and services) and communication services (page 18). With the sell-off in the markets in 2022, valuations now appear more attractive for long-term investors compared to where they were a year ago. Small cap stocks in particular are trading at more attractive levels than they've been at in years.

Volatility also continued in the fixed income markets, with inflation surging to 9.1%, a 40-year high. The Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index (high quality core bonds) is down 10.4% through June 30th. The Federal Reserve has raised interest rates three times so far this year through June, with a 75 basis point (0.75%) increase last month, the largest increase since 1994. They'll likely raise interest rates this week and continue to raise in the months ahead to combat stubbornly high inflation. The 10-year US Treasury ended the second quarter near 3% after starting the year close to 1.5%.

Continued

The increase in yields has led to losses in fixed income, but higher yields and the widening in credit spreads has led to some of the more attractive yields that we have seen in recent times (see page 20). Spreads widen when US Treasuries are favored over corporate bonds and indicate an increase in credit risk during times of financial stress. The bond market may have priced in much of the expected upcoming Fed interest rate hikes.

We've become accustomed to sustained market gains in recent years with low volatility, which isn't normal. During times like these, it's difficult to see through the bad days to the better ones on the other side of this. It's important to remember that stocks won't decline indefinitely. While it's impossible to predict if the markets will decline further or if the worst is behind us, stocks have priced in a lot of negative news. History has shown us that market volatility and bear markets are inevitable, but markets have rebounded from market declines. Many times, some of the best days in the markets typically come shortly after some of the worst days (see page 26). Historically, stocks have performed worse in the year prior to a recession than during one as they're more forward looking. While it's never comfortable going through market downturns, investors should expect that

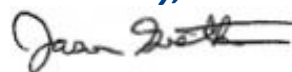
they will occur from time to time and they're part of being a long-term investor. It's important to not panic and make emotional decisions with your portfolio, which can impair your long-term investment success.

We recommend sticking with your plan, staying diversified and maintaining a cash reserve. Bear markets can be an excellent opportunity to add to investments at lower prices.

Volatility will likely remain elevated, but household finances on average remain solid, corporate balance sheets are in good shape and unemployment remains low. Slower future growth may help bring down inflation. Volatile markets, both in equities and fixed income, can bring opportunities for long-term investors.

Please let us know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



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CAPITAL MARKETS REVIEW

July 2022

RAYMOND JAMES

REVIEWING THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

SUMMARY

Economic Review

Gross Domestic Product	7
Employment	8
Construction and Manufacturing	9
Inflation	10
Housing Market	11
Consumer Confidence	12

Capital Markets Review

US Treasuries	13
Broad Asset Class Returns	14
Domestic Returns	15
Fixed Income Returns	16
International Equity Returns	17
S&P Equity Sector Returns	18
T-12 Month and Quarterly Returns	19
Fixed Income Yields	20
Global Sovereign Debt Yields	21
Foreign Exchange Rates	22

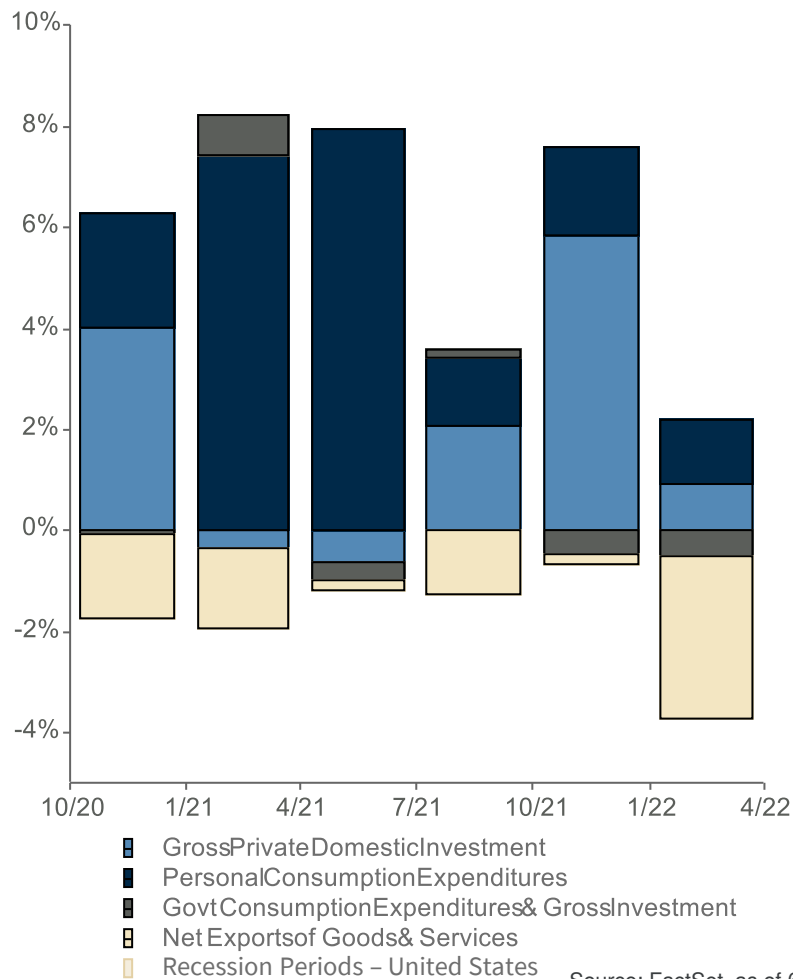
Commodity Prices	23
Price and Total Return	24
Growth vs Value	25
Missing Best and Worst Days	26
Intra-Year Drawdowns	27
Portfolio Bucket Returns	28
Determinants of Portfolio Performance	29

Quarterly Topics

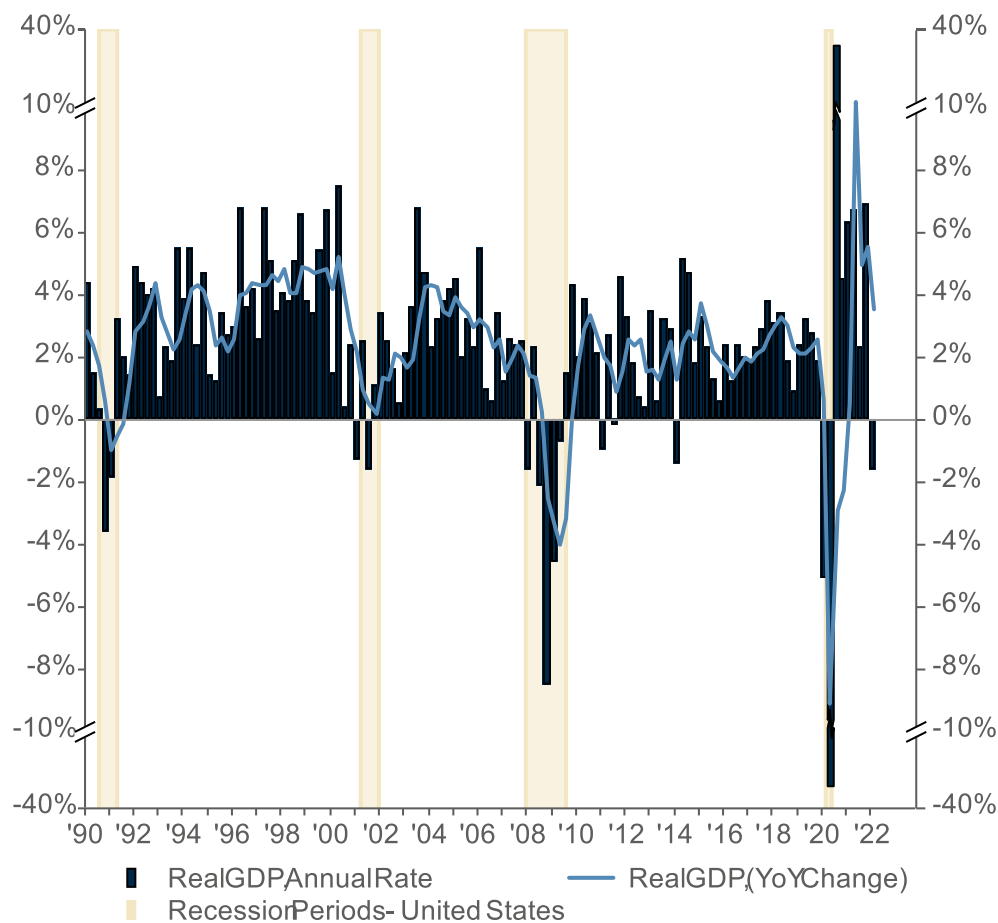
Fed Air: Prepare for Landing	30
Navigating Choppy Markets	31
No Simple Recipe For Energy Security	32

ECONOMIC REVIEW | GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Contribution to % Change in Real GDP

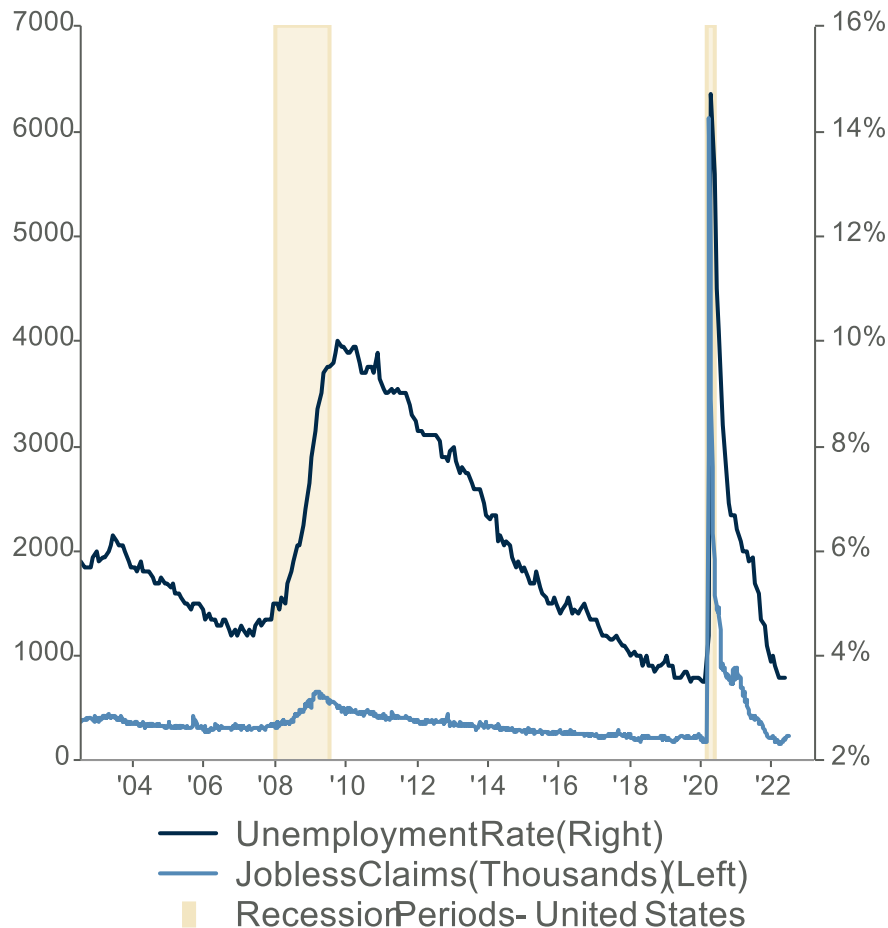


Quarterly Change in Real GDP



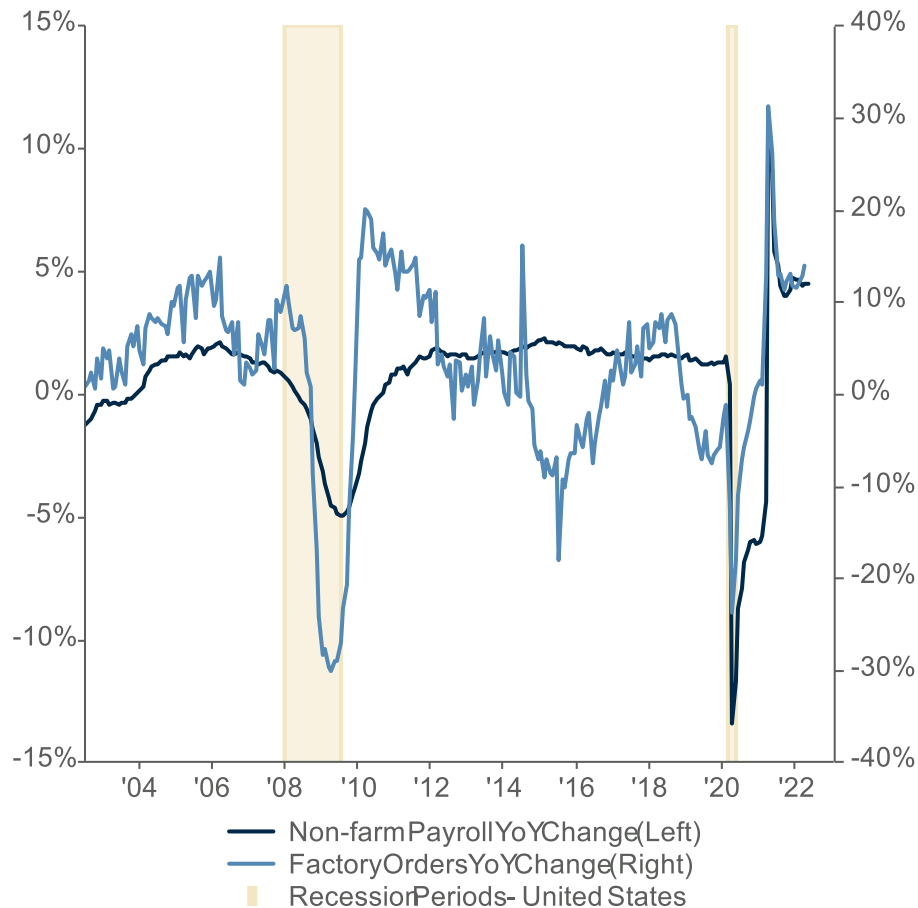
ECONOMIC REVIEW | EMPLOYMENT

Civilian Unemployment Rate



Source: FactSet, as of 6/30/2022

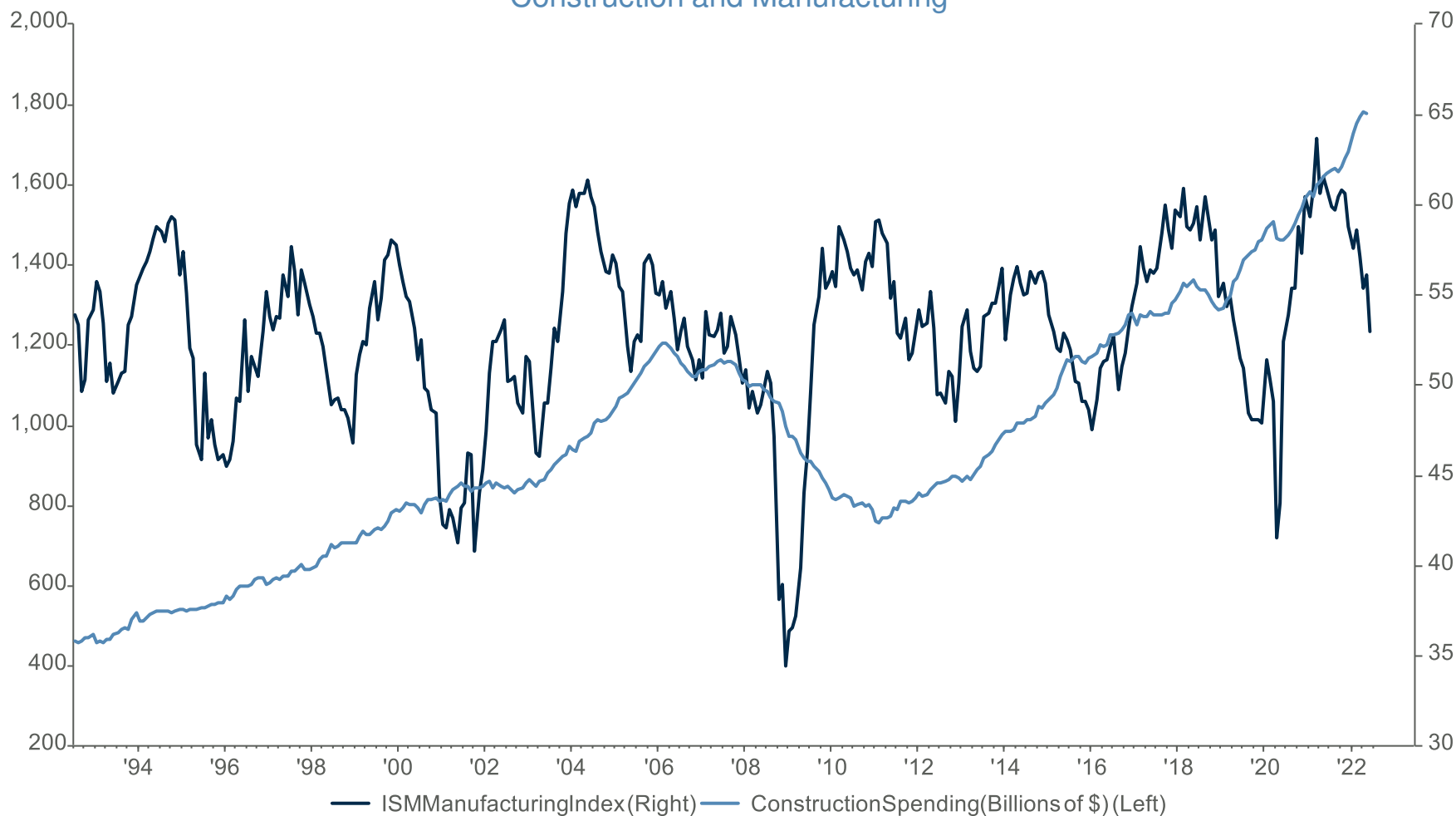
Non-Farm Payroll and Factory Orders



Source: FactSet, as of 6/30/2022

ECONOMIC REVIEW | MAJOR INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTIONS TO JOB GROWTH

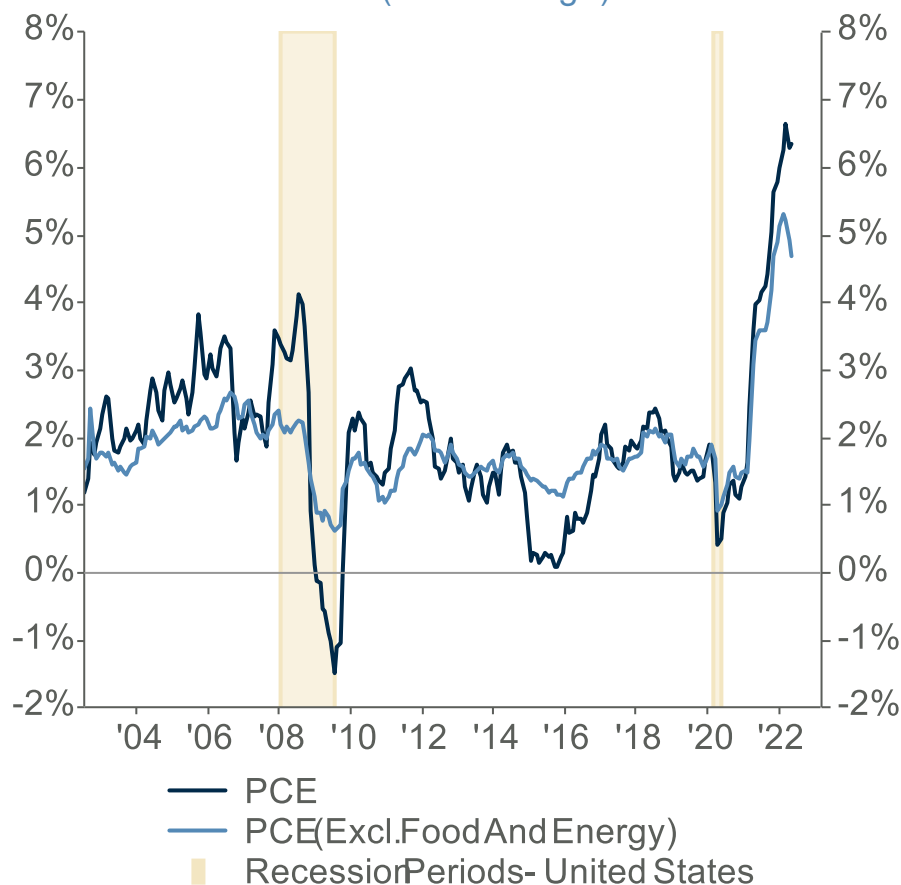
Construction and Manufacturing



Source: FactSet, as of 6/30/2022

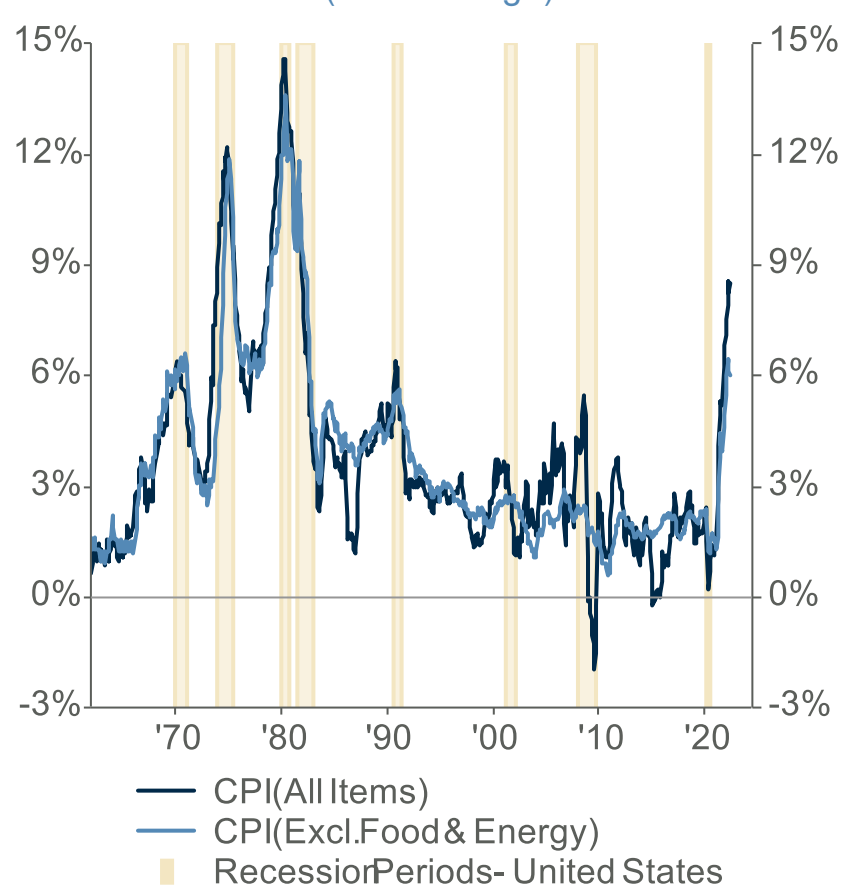
ECONOMIC REVIEW | INFLATION

Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) (YoY Change)



Source: FactSet, as of 6/30/2022

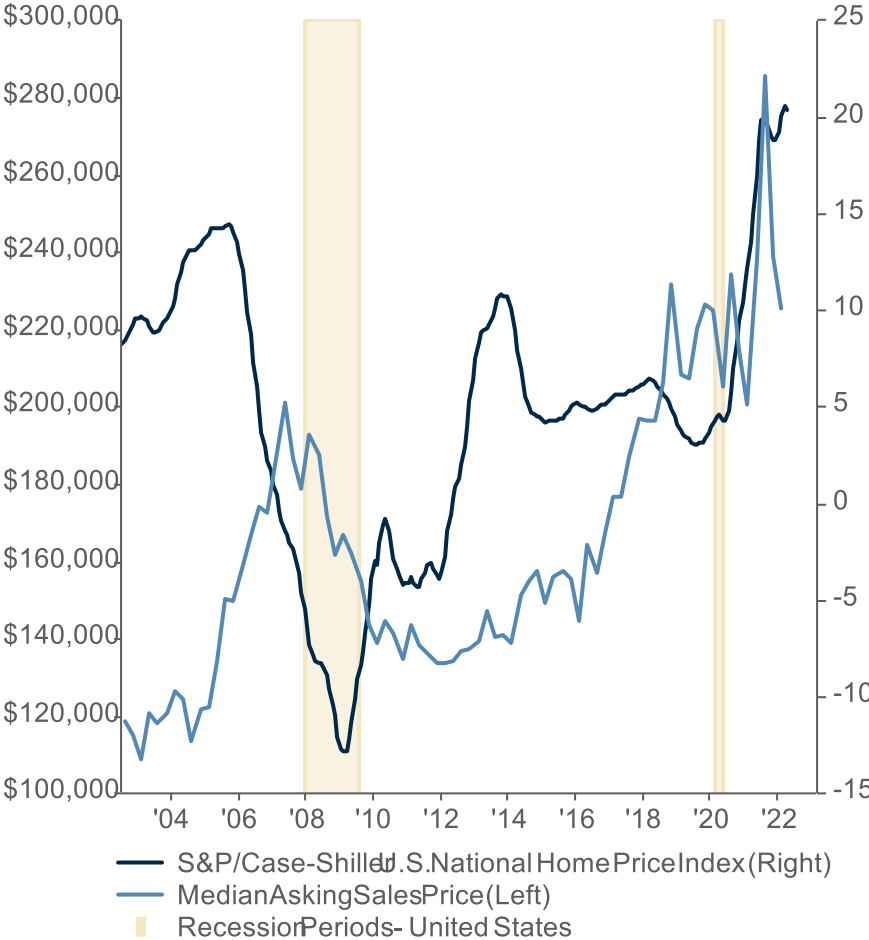
Consumer Price Index (CPI) (YoY Change)



Source: FactSet, as of 6/30/2022

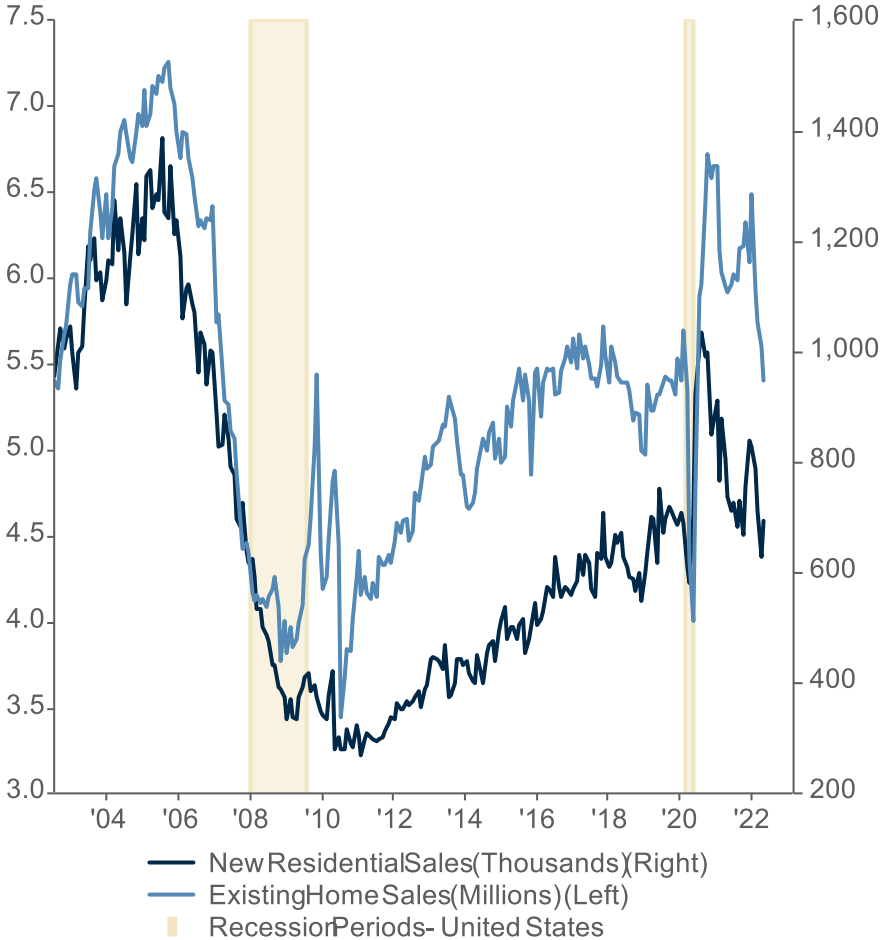
ECONOMIC REVIEW | HOUSING MARKET

National Home Price Index (YoY Change)



Source: FactSet, as of 6/30/2022

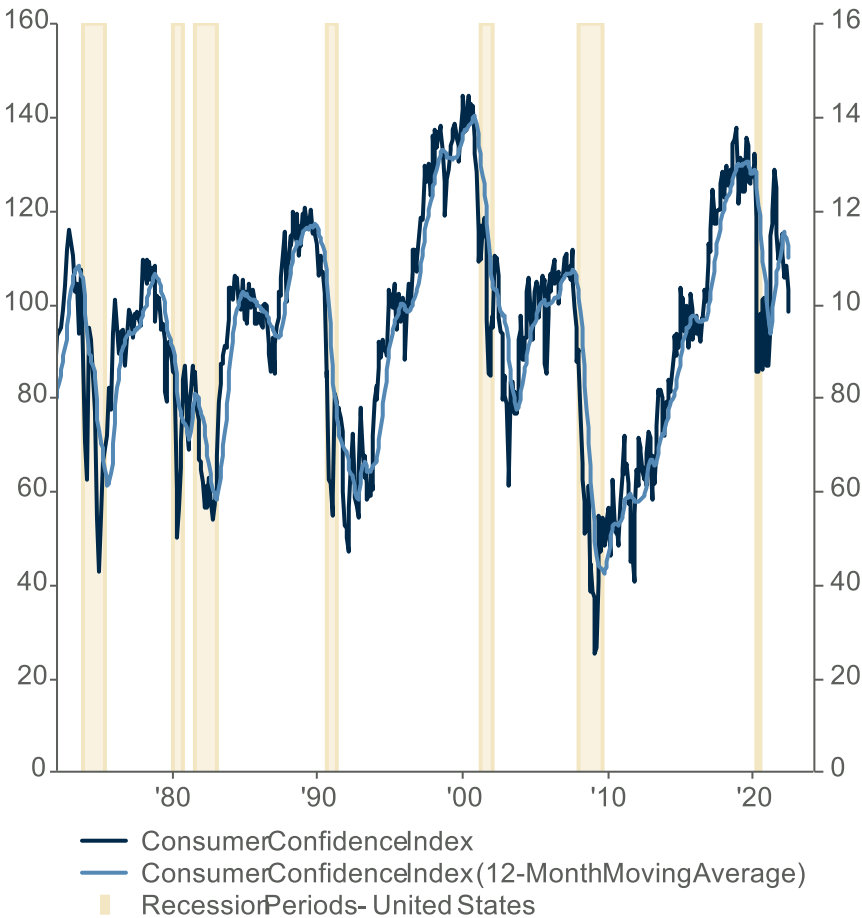
New and Existing Home Sales



Source: FactSet, as of 6/30/2022

ECONOMIC REVIEW | CONSUMER CONFIDENCE

Consumer Confidence



Source: FactSet, as of 6/30/2022

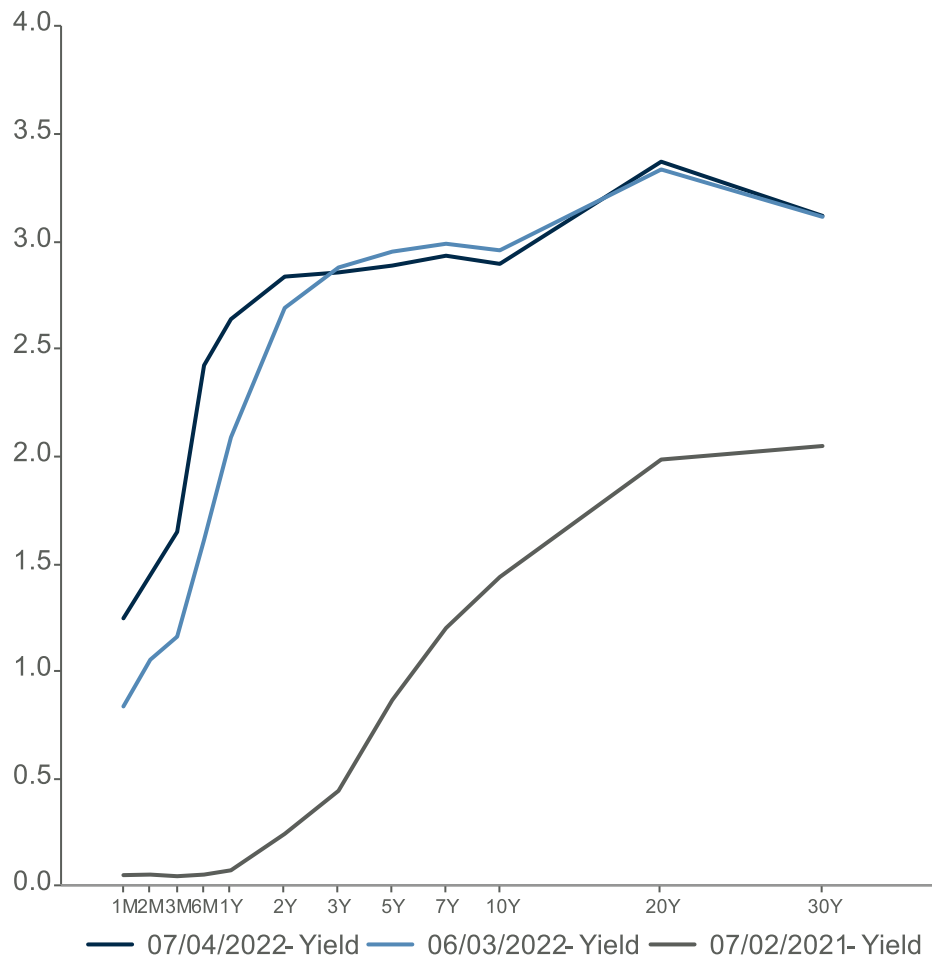
Retail Sales



Source: FactSet, as of 6/30/2022

CAPITAL MARKETS | US TREASURYS

US Yield Curve



Source: FactSet, as of 6/30/2022

US 10-Year/US 2-Year Yield Curve



Source: FactSet, as of 6/30/2022

CAPITAL MARKETS | BROAD ASSET CLASS RETURNS

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	YTD
Fixed Income 7.8%	Non-US Equities 17.0%	US Equities 32.4%	Real Estate 14.3%	US Equities 1.4%	Real Estate 15.3%	Non-US Equities 24.8%	Cash & Cash Alternatives 1.8%	US Equities 31.5%	US Equities 18.4%	Real Estate 38.6%	Commodities 18.0%
Blended Portfolio 2.3%	US Equities 16.0%	Non-US Equities 21.6%	US Equities 13.7%	Fixed Income 0.5%	US Equities 12.0%	US Equities 21.8%	Fixed Income 0.0%	Non-US Equities 23.2%	Blended Portfolio 12.5%	US Equities 28.7%	Cash & Cash Alternatives 0.2%
US Equities 2.1%	Blended Portfolio 11.4%	Blended Portfolio 17.0%	Blended Portfolio 8.0%	Blended Portfolio 0.5%	Commodities 11.4%	Blended Portfolio 15.0%	Blended Portfolio -4.0%	Blended Portfolio 21.1%	Non-US Equities 8.1%	Commodities 27.1%	Fixed Income -10.4%
Cash & Cash Alternatives 0.1%	Fixed Income 4.2%	Cash & Cash Alternatives 0.0%	Fixed Income 6.0%	Cash & Cash Alternatives 0.0%	Blended Portfolio 6.9%	Fixed Income 3.5%	US Equities -4.4%	Real Estate 19.5%	Fixed Income 7.5%	Blended Portfolio 14.3%	Blended Portfolio -15.9%
Real Estate -2.2%	Real Estate 0.6%	Fixed Income -2.0%	Cash & Cash Alternatives 0.0%	Non-US Equities -2.6%	Non-US Equities 3.3%	Cash & Cash Alternatives 0.8%	Real Estate -7.6%	Fixed Income 8.7%	Cash & Cash Alternatives 0.5%	Non-US Equities 13.2%	Non-US Equities -18.4%
Non-US Equities -11.8%	Cash & Cash Alternatives 0.1%	Commodities -9.6%	Non-US Equities -3.9%	Real Estate -24.2%	Fixed Income 2.6%	Commodities 0.7%	Commodities -13.0%	Commodities 5.4%	Commodities -3.5%	Cash & Cash Alternatives 0.0%	US Equities -20.0%
Commodities -13.4%	Commodities -1.1%	Real Estate -25.8%	Commodities -17.0%	Commodities -24.7%	Cash & Cash Alternatives 0.3%	Real Estate -0.2%	Non-US Equities -13.6%	Cash & Cash Alternatives 2.2%	Real Estate -13.1%	Fixed Income -1.5%	Real Estate -21.8%

Blended Portfolio Allocation: 45% US Equity / 15% Non-US Equity / 40% Fixed Income

As of: 6/30/2022

CAPITAL MARKETS | DOMESTIC EQUITY RETURNS

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	YTD
Large Growth 4.7%	Mid Value 18.5%	Small Growth 42.7%	Large Growth 14.9%	Large Growth 5.5%	Small Value 31.3%	Large Growth 27.4%	Large Growth 0.0%	Large Value 31.9%	Large Growth 33.5%	Large Growth 32.0%	Large Value -11.4%
Small Growth 3.6%	Small Value 18.2%	Small Blend 41.3%	Large Blend 13.7%	Small Growth 2.8%	Small Blend 26.6%	Large Blend 21.8%	Small Growth -4.1%	Large Blend 31.5%	Mid Growth 22.8%	Small Value 30.9%	Mid Value -14.0%
Large Blend 2.1%	Mid Blend 17.9%	Small Value 40.0%	Large Value 12.4%	Mid Growth 2.0%	Mid Value 26.5%	Mid Growth 19.9%	Large Blend -4.4%	Large Growth 31.1%	Small Growth 19.6%	Mid Value 30.7%	Small Value -14.2%
Small Blend 1.0%	Large Value 17.7%	Mid Value 34.3%	Mid Value 12.1%	Large Blend 1.4%	Small Growth 22.2%	Mid Blend 16.2%	Small Blend -8.5%	Mid Growth 26.3%	Large Blend 18.4%	Large Blend 28.7%	Small Blend -18.9%
Large Value -0.5%	Mid Growth 17.3%	Mid Blend 33.5%	Mid Blend 9.8%	Small Blend -2.0%	Mid Blend 20.7%	Large Value 15.4%	Large Value -9.0%	Mid Blend 26.2%	Mid Blend 13.7%	Small Blend 26.8%	Mid Blend -19.5%
Mid Growth -0.9%	Small Blend 16.3%	Mid Growth 32.8%	Mid Growth 7.6%	Mid Blend -2.2%	Large Value 17.4%	Small Growth 14.8%	Mid Growth -10.3%	Mid Value 26.1%	Small Blend 11.3%	Large Value 24.9%	Large Blend -20.0%
Small Value -1.4%	Large Blend 16.0%	Large Growth 32.8%	Small Value 7.5%	Large Value -3.1%	Mid Growth 14.8%	Small Blend 13.2%	Mid Blend -11.1%	Small Value 24.5%	Mid Value 3.7%	Mid Blend 24.8%	Small Growth -23.6%
Mid Blend -1.7%	Large Growth 14.6%	Large Blend 32.4%	Small Blend 5.8%	Mid Value -6.7%	Large Blend 12.0%	Mid Value 12.3%	Mid Value -11.9%	Small Blend 22.8%	Small Value 2.5%	Small Growth 22.6%	Mid Growth -24.9%
Mid Value -2.4%	Small Growth 14.6%	Large Value 32.0%	Small Growth 3.9%	Small Value -6.7%	Large Growth 6.9%	Small Value 11.5%	Small Value -12.6%	Small Growth 21.1%	Large Value 1.4%	Mid Growth 18.9%	Large Growth -27.6%

As of: 6/30/2022

CAPITAL MARKETS | FIXED INCOME RETURNS

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	YTD
Long-Term Bond 17.1%	Emerging Market Bond 17.9%	High Yield 7.4%	Long-Term Bond 16.4%	Municipal 3.3%	High Yield 17.1%	Long-Term Bond 12.2%	T-Bill 1.8%	Long-Term Bond 23.4%	Long-Term Bond 13.3%	US TIPS 5.5%	Agency 1.0%
Municipal 10.7%	High Yield 15.8%	Agency 1.0%	Municipal 9.1%	Agency 1.8%	Long-Term Bond 10.2%	Emerging Market Bond 8.2%	Short-Term Bond 1.4%	High Yield 14.3%	Credit 9.4%	High Yield 5.3%	T-Bill 0.2%
Treasury 9.8%	Long-Term Bond 12.7%	Short-Term Bond 0.3%	Credit 7.5%	MBS 1.5%	Emerging Market Bond 9.9%	Global Bond ex US 8.0%	Municipal 1.3%	Credit 13.8%	Global Bond ex US 8.9%	Municipal 1.5%	US TIPS -0.4%
Credit 8.4%	Credit 9.4%	T-Bill 0.0%	MBS 6.1%	Emerging Market Bond 1.3%	Credit 5.6%	High Yield 7.5%	Agency 1.1%	Emerging Market Bond 13.1%	Treasury 8.0%	Agency 1.0%	Short-Term Bond -3.0%
Aggregate Bond 7.8%	Municipal 6.8%	US TIPS -0.9%	Aggregate Bond 6.0%	Treasury 0.8%	Aggregate Bond 2.6%	Credit 6.2%	MBS 1.0%	Aggregate Bond 8.7%	Aggregate Bond 7.5%	T-Bill 0.0%	MBS -8.8%
Emerging Market Bond 7.0%	Aggregate Bond 4.2%	MBS -1.5%	Treasury 5.1%	Aggregate Bond 0.5%	Agency 2.6%	Municipal 5.4%	Treasury 0.9%	Municipal 7.5%	High Yield 7.1%	Short-Term Bond -0.6%	Municipal -9.0%
MBS 6.3%	MBS 2.6%	Credit -2.0%	Emerging Market Bond 4.8%	Short-Term Bond 0.4%	US TIPS 2.5%	Aggregate Bond 3.5%	US TIPS 0.7%	Treasury 6.9%	Emerging Market Bond 6.5%	MBS -1.0%	Treasury -9.1%
Global Bond ex US 6.1%	Treasury 2.0%	Aggregate Bond -2.0%	High Yield 2.5%	T-Bill 0.0%	Global Bond ex US 2.2%	Agency 2.9%	Aggregate Bond 0.0%	MBS 6.4%	Municipal 5.2%	Credit -1.1%	Aggregate Bond -10.3%
High Yield 5.0%	US TIPS 1.7%	Municipal -2.6%	Agency 1.0%	US TIPS -0.4%	MBS 1.7%	MBS 2.5%	Global Bond ex US -0.3%	US TIPS 4.5%	MBS 3.9%	Long-Term Bond -1.2%	Credit -13.8%
US TIPS 2.6%	Agency 1.0%	Treasury -2.7%	Short-Term Bond 0.7%	Credit -0.8%	Treasury 1.0%	Treasury 2.3%	High Yield -2.1%	Global Bond ex US 4.5%	US TIPS 3.8%	Aggregate Bond -1.5%	High Yield -14.2%
Short-Term Bond 1.5%	Short-Term Bond 0.3%	Emerging Market Bond -4.1%	T-Bill 0.0%	Global Bond ex US -3.6%	Short-Term Bond 0.6%	T-Bill 0.8%	Credit -2.1%	Short-Term Bond 3.3%	Short-Term Bond 3.1%	Emerging Market Bond -1.7%	Emerging Market Bond -17.1%
Agency 1.0%	T-Bill 0.1%	Long-Term Bond -6.6%	US TIPS -1.4%	High Yield -4.5%	T-Bill 0.3%	US TIPS 0.4%	Emerging Market Bond -2.5%	T-Bill 2.2%	Agency 1.0%	Treasury -2.3%	Global Bond ex US -18.8%
T-Bill 0.1%	Global Bond ex US -0.6%	Global Bond ex US -7.1%	Global Bond ex US -3.5%	Long-Term Bond -4.6%	Municipal 0.2%	Short-Term Bond 0.3%	Long-Term Bond -6.8%	Agency 1.0%	T-Bill 0.5%	Global Bond ex US -9.5%	Long-Term Bond -22.4%

As of: 6/30/2022

CAPITAL MARKETS | INTERNATIONAL EQUITY RETURNS

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	YTD
US Large Cap 2.1%	Pacific ex Japan 24.7%	US Large Cap 32.4%	US Large Cap 13.7%	Japan 9.9%	EM Eastern Europe 38.8%	EM Asia 43.3%	EM Eastern Europe -3.4%	EM Eastern Europe 31.0%	EM Asia 28.8%	US Large Cap 28.7%	EM Latin America -0.3%
United Kingdom -2.5%	EM Asia 21.2%	Europe ex UK 28.7%	EM Asia 5.3%	US Large Cap 1.4%	EM Latin America 31.5%	Emerging Markets 37.8%	US Large Cap -4.4%	US Large Cap 25.7%	Emerging Markets 18.7%	EM Eastern Europe 18.6%	United Kingdom -8.8%
Developed Markets -11.7%	Europe ex UK 22.5%	Japan 27.3%	Pacific ex Japan -0.3%	Europe ex UK 0.1%	US Large Cap 12.0%	Europe ex UK 27.8%	EM Latin America -6.2%	EM Latin America 10.5%	US Large Cap 18.4%	United Kingdom 18.5%	Pacific ex Japan -10.8%
Pacific ex Japan -12.7%	EM Eastern Europe 18.7%	Developed Markets 23.3%	Emerging Markets -1.8%	Developed Markets -0.4%	Emerging Markets 11.6%	Pacific ex Japan 26.0%	Pacific ex Japan -10.2%	Europe ex UK 7.7%	Japan 14.9%	Europe ex UK 16.5%	EM Asia -17.1%
Japan -14.2%	Emerging Markets 18.6%	United Kingdom 20.7%	Japan -3.7%	EM Eastern Europe -4.0%	Pacific ex Japan 8.0%	Developed Markets 25.6%	Japan -12.6%	Pacific ex Japan 6.4%	Europe ex UK 11.6%	Developed Markets 11.8%	Emerging Markets -17.5%
Europe ex UK -14.5%	Developed Markets 17.9%	Pacific ex Japan 5.6%	Developed Markets -4.5%	United Kingdom -7.5%	EM Asia 6.5%	Japan 24.4%	Developed Markets -13.4%	Developed Markets 6.3%	Developed Markets 8.3%	Pacific ex Japan 4.8%	Developed Markets -19.3%
EM Asia -17.2%	US Large Cap 16.0%	EM Asia 2.3%	United Kingdom -5.4%	Pacific ex Japan -8.4%	Japan 2.7%	EM Latin America 24.2%	United Kingdom -14.1%	Japan 5.0%	Pacific ex Japan 6.6%	Japan 2.0%	US Large Cap -20.0%
Emerging Markets -18.2%	United Kingdom 15.3%	EM Eastern Europe 1.4%	Europe ex UK -5.8%	EM Asia -9.5%	Developed Markets 1.5%	United Kingdom 22.4%	Emerging Markets -14.2%	United Kingdom 4.1%	United Kingdom -10.4%	Emerging Markets -2.2%	Japan -20.1%
EM Latin America -19.1%	EM Latin America 8.9%	Emerging Markets -2.3%	EM Latin America -12.0%	Emerging Markets -14.6%	Europe ex UK 0.3%	US Large Cap 21.8%	Europe ex UK -14.4%	Emerging Markets 2.0%	EM Eastern Europe -11.3%	EM Asia -4.8%	Europe ex UK -23.6%
EM Eastern Europe -21.3%	Japan 8.4%	EM Latin America -13.2%	EM Eastern Europe -37.1%	EM Latin America -30.8%	United Kingdom 0.0%	EM Eastern Europe 18.1%	EM Asia -15.2%	EM Asia 1.5%	EM Latin America -13.5%	EM Latin America -7.7%	EM Eastern Europe -83.4%

As of: 6/30/2022.

CAPITAL MARKETS | S&P EQUITY SECTOR RETURNS

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	YTD
Utilities 20.0%	Financials 28.8%	Consumer Discretionary 43.1%	Real Estate 30.2%	Consumer Discretionary 10.1%	Energy 27.4%	Information Technology 38.8%	Health Care 6.5%	Information Technology 50.3%	Information Technology 43.9%	Energy 54.6%	Energy 31.8%
Consumer Staples 14.0%	Consumer Discretionary 23.9%	Health Care 41.5%	Utilities 29.0%	Health Care 6.9%	Comm Services 23.5%	Materials 23.8%	Utilities 4.1%	Comm Services 32.7%	Consumer Discretionary 33.3%	Real Estate 46.2%	Utilities -0.6%
Health Care 12.7%	Real Estate 19.7%	Industrials 40.7%	Health Care 25.3%	Consumer Staples 6.6%	Financials 22.8%	Consumer Discretionary 23.0%	Consumer Discretionary 0.8%	Financials 32.1%	Comm Services 23.6%	Financials 35.0%	Consumer Staples -5.6%
Real Estate 11.4%	Comm Services 18.3%	Financials 35.6%	Information Technology 20.1%	Information Technology 5.9%	Industrials 18.9%	Financials 22.2%	Information Technology -0.3%	S&P 500 31.5%	Materials 20.7%	Information Technology 34.5%	Health Care -8.3%
Comm Services 6.3%	Health Care 17.9%	S&P 500 32.4%	Consumer Staples 16.0%	Real Estate 4.7%	Materials 16.7%	Health Care 22.1%	Real Estate -2.2%	Industrials 29.4%	S&P 500 18.4%	S&P 500 28.7%	Industrials -16.8%
Consumer Discretionary 6.1%	S&P 500 16.0%	Information Technology 28.4%	Financials 15.2%	Comm Services 3.4%	Utilities 16.3%	S&P 500 21.8%	S&P 500 -4.4%	Real Estate 29.0%	Health Care 13.4%	Materials 27.3%	Materials -17.9%
Energy 4.7%	Industrials 15.3%	Consumer Staples 26.1%	S&P 500 13.7%	S&P 500 1.4%	Information Technology 13.8%	Industrials 21.0%	Consumer Staples -8.4%	Consumer Discretionary 27.9%	Industrials 11.1%	Health Care 26.1%	Financials -18.7%
Information Technology 2.4%	Materials 15.0%	Materials 25.6%	Industrials 9.8%	Financials -1.5%	S&P 500 12.0%	Consumer Staples 13.5%	Comm Services -12.5%	Consumer Staples 27.6%	Consumer Staples 10.7%	Consumer Discretionary 24.4%	S&P 500 -20.0%
S&P 500 2.1%	Information Technology 14.8%	Energy 25.1%	Consumer Discretionary 9.7%	Industrials -2.5%	Consumer Discretionary 6.0%	Utilities 12.1%	Financials -13.0%	Utilities 26.3%	Utilities 0.5%	Comm Services 21.6%	Real Estate -20.0%
Industrials -0.6%	Consumer Staples 10.8%	Utilities 13.2%	Materials 6.9%	Utilities -4.8%	Consumer Staples 5.4%	Real Estate 10.8%	Industrials -13.3%	Materials 24.6%	Financials -1.7%	Industrials 21.1%	Information Technology -26.9%
Materials -9.8%	Energy 4.6%	Comm Services 11.5%	Comm Services 3.0%	Materials -8.4%	Real Estate 3.4%	Energy -1.0%	Materials -14.7%	Health Care 20.8%	Real Estate -2.2%	Consumer Staples 18.6%	Comm Services -30.2%
Financials -17.1%	Utilities 1.3%	Real Estate 1.6%	Energy -7.8%	Energy -21.1%	Health Care -2.7%	Comm Services -1.3%	Energy -18.1%	Energy 11.8%	Energy -33.7%	Utilities 17.7%	Consumer Discretionary -32.8%

As of: 6/30/2022

CAPITAL MARKETS | T-12 AND Q2 RETURNS

Broad Asset Class Total Returns		Domestic Equity Total Returns		S&P 500 Sectors Total Returns		International Equity Total Returns		Fixed Income Total Returns	
T-12	Q2	T-12	Q2	T-12	Q2	T-12	Q2	T-12	Q2
Commodities	Cash & Cash Alternatives	Large Value	Large Value	Energy	Consumer Staples	United Kingdom	EM Asia	US TIPS	Agency
23.8%	0.1%	-4.9%	-11.3%	40.0%	-4.6%	-4.0%	-9.2%	2.1%	1.0%
Cash & Cash Alternatives	Fixed Income	Mid Value	Small Value	Utilities	Utilities	US Large Cap	United Kingdom	Agency	T-Bill
0.2%	-4.7%	-8.6%	-12.7%	14.3%	-5.1%	-10.6%	-10.5%	1.0%	0.1%
Real Estate	Commodities	Large Blend	Mid Value	Consumer Staples	Energy	Pacific ex Japan	Emerging Markets	T-Bill	Short-Term Bond
-9.8%	-5.9%	-10.6%	-13.5%	6.7%	-5.2%	-14.8%	-11.3%	0.2%	-0.5%
Fixed Income	Blended Portfolio	Small Value	Small Blend	Health Care	Health Care	EM Latin America	Pacific ex Japan	Short-Term Bond	US TIPS
-10.3%	-11.3%	-13.9%	-14.1%	3.4%	-5.9%	-15.7%	-14.1%	-3.5%	-0.7%
US Equities	Non-US Equities	Mid Blend	Mid Blend	Real Estate	Real Estate	Developed Markets	Developed Markets	Municipal	Municipal
-10.6%	-14.4%	-14.6%	-15.4%	-5.2%	-14.7%	-17.3%	-14.3%	-8.6%	-2.9%
Blended Portfolio	US Equities	Large Growth	Small Growth	Materials	Industrials	Japan	Japan	Treasury	Treasury
-11.3%	-16.1%	-16.4%	-15.6%	-8.7%	-14.8%	-19.6%	-14.6%	-8.9%	-3.8%
Non-US Equities	Real Estate	Small Blend	Large Blend	S&P 500	Materials	Europe ex UK	Europe ex UK	MBS	MBS
-16.3%	-17.8%	-16.8%	-16.1%	-10.6%	-15.9%	-20.7%	-15.3%	-9.0%	-4.0%
		Small Growth	Mid Growth	Financials	S&P 500	Emerging Markets	US Large Cap	Aggregate Bond	Aggregate Bond
		-19.6%	-17.5%	-12.7%	-16.1%	-25.0%	-16.1%	-10.3%	-4.7%
		Mid Growth	Large Growth	Industrials	Financials	EM Asia	EM Latin America	High Yield	Credit
		-20.5%	-20.8%	-13.4%	-17.5%	-25.6%	-21.7%	-12.8%	-6.9%
				Information Technology	Information Technology	EM Eastern Europe	EM Eastern Europe	Credit	Emerging Market Bond
				-13.6%	-20.2%	-83.4%	-23.5%	-13.6%	-8.7%
				Consumer Discretionary	Comm Services			Emerging Market Bond	High Yield
				-24.2%	-20.7%			-18.0%	-9.8%
				Comm Services	Consumer Discretionary			Long-Term Bond	Global Bond ex US
				-29.1%	-26.2%			-21.4%	-12.5%
								Global Bond ex US	Long-Term Bond
								-21.7%	-12.6%

As of: 6/30/2022

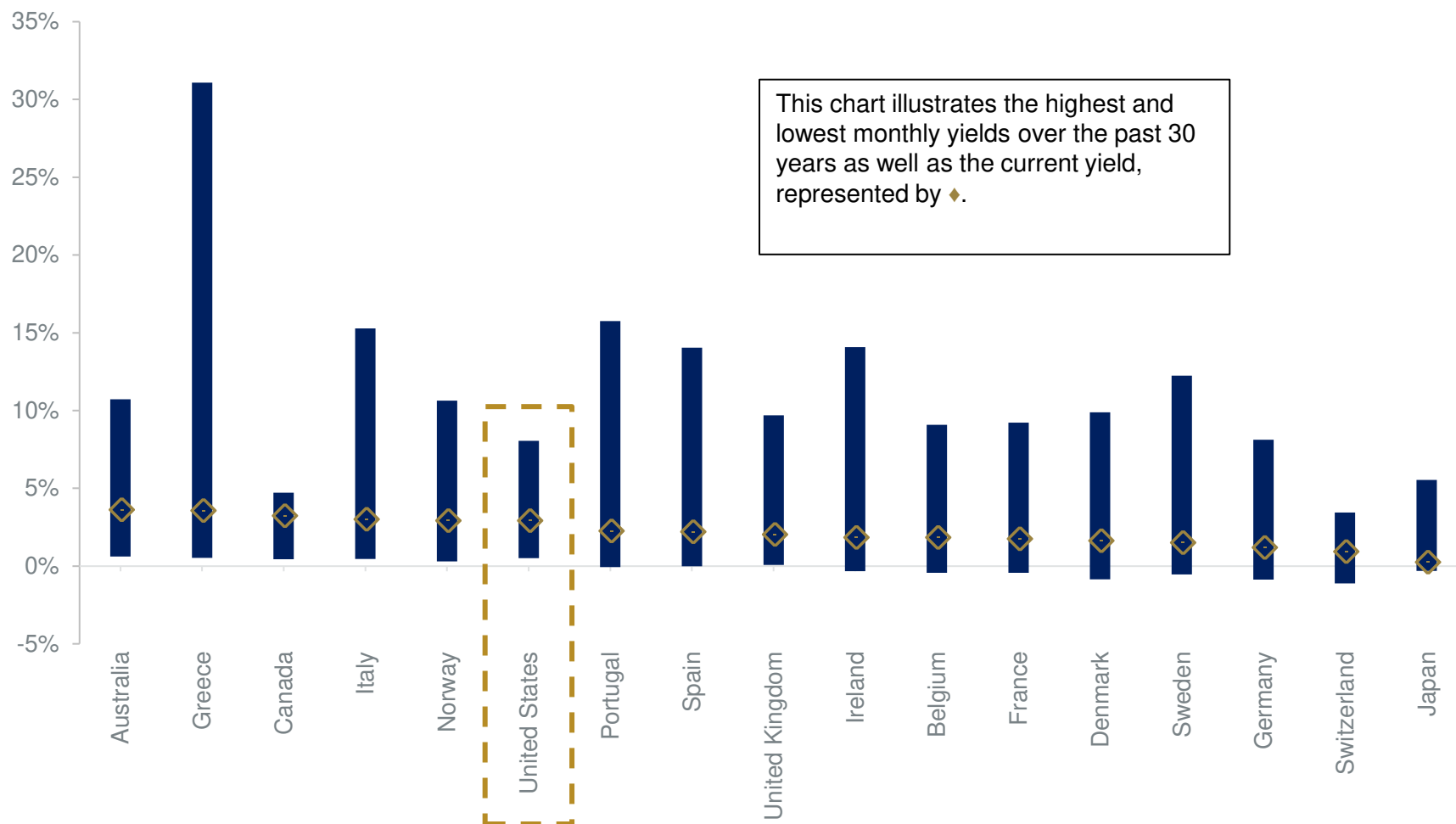
CAPITAL MARKETS | FIXED INCOME YIELDS

US Yield-to-Worst



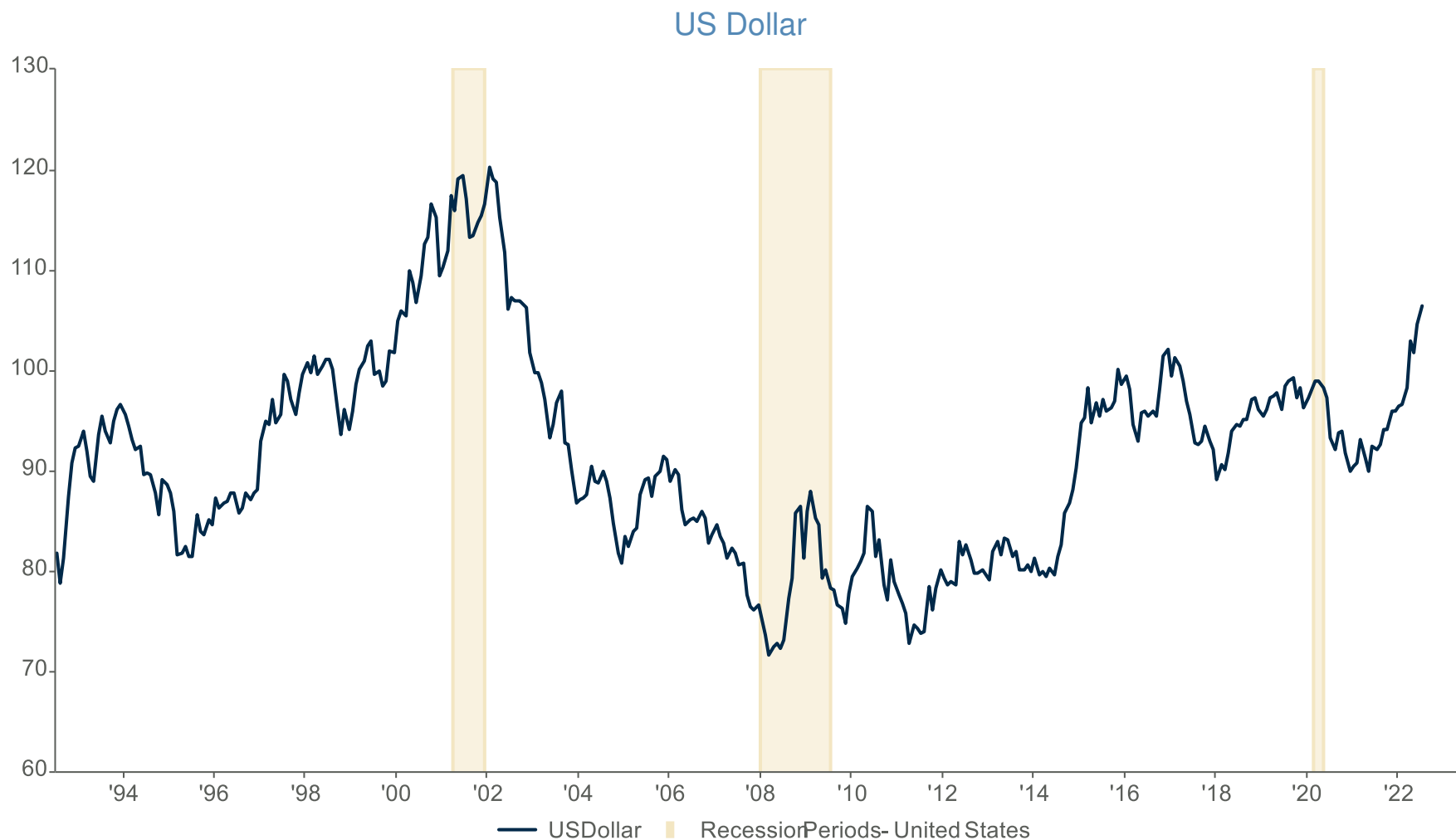
CAPITAL MARKETS | GLOBAL SOVEREIGN DEBT YIELDS

10-Year Sovereign Debt Yields



Source: FactSet, as of 6/30/2022

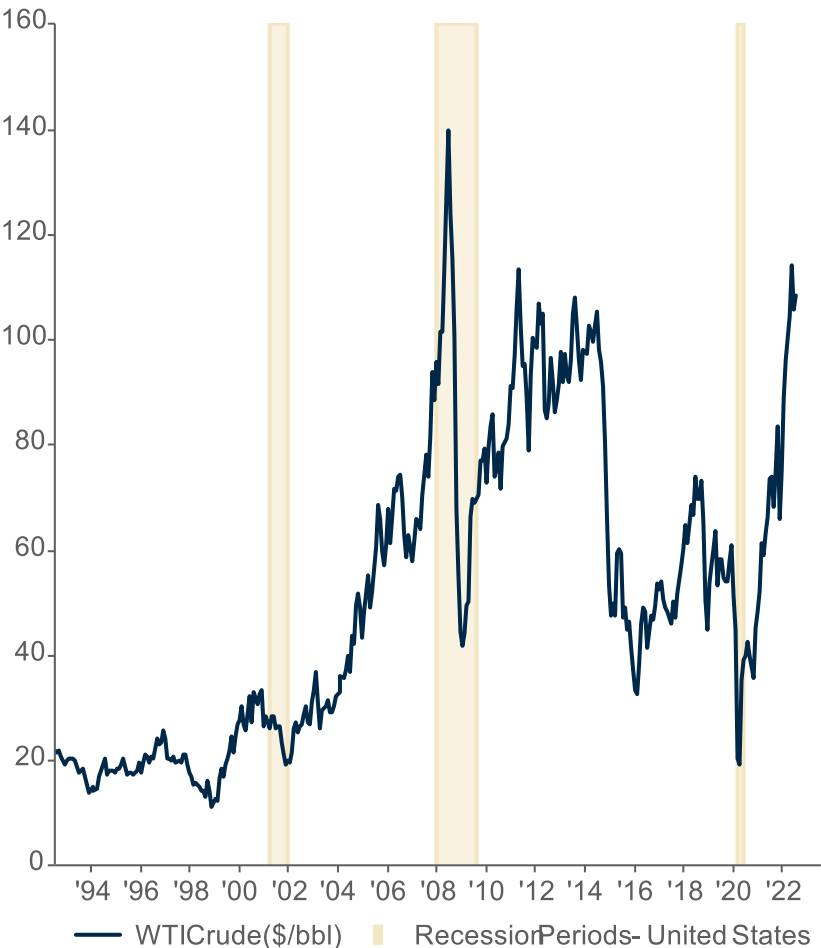
CAPITAL MARKETS | FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES



Source: FactSet, as of 6/30/2022

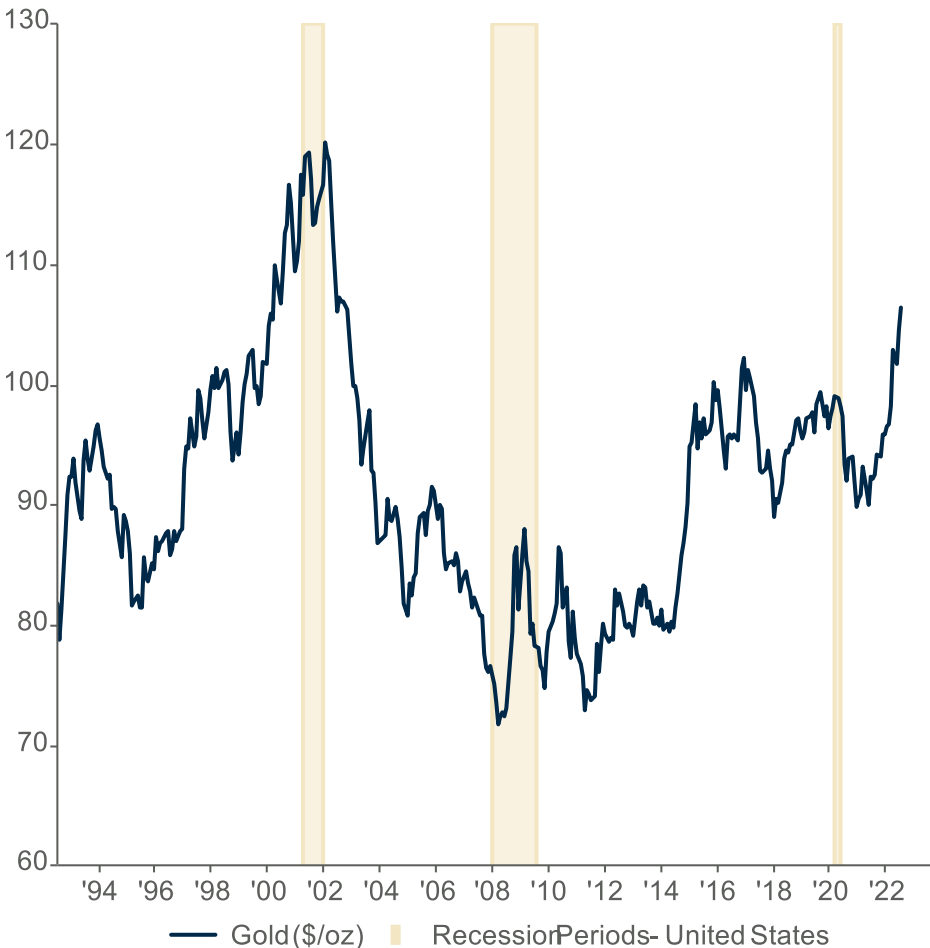
CAPITAL MARKETS | COMMODITY PRICES

WTI Price



Source: FactSet, as of 6/30/2022

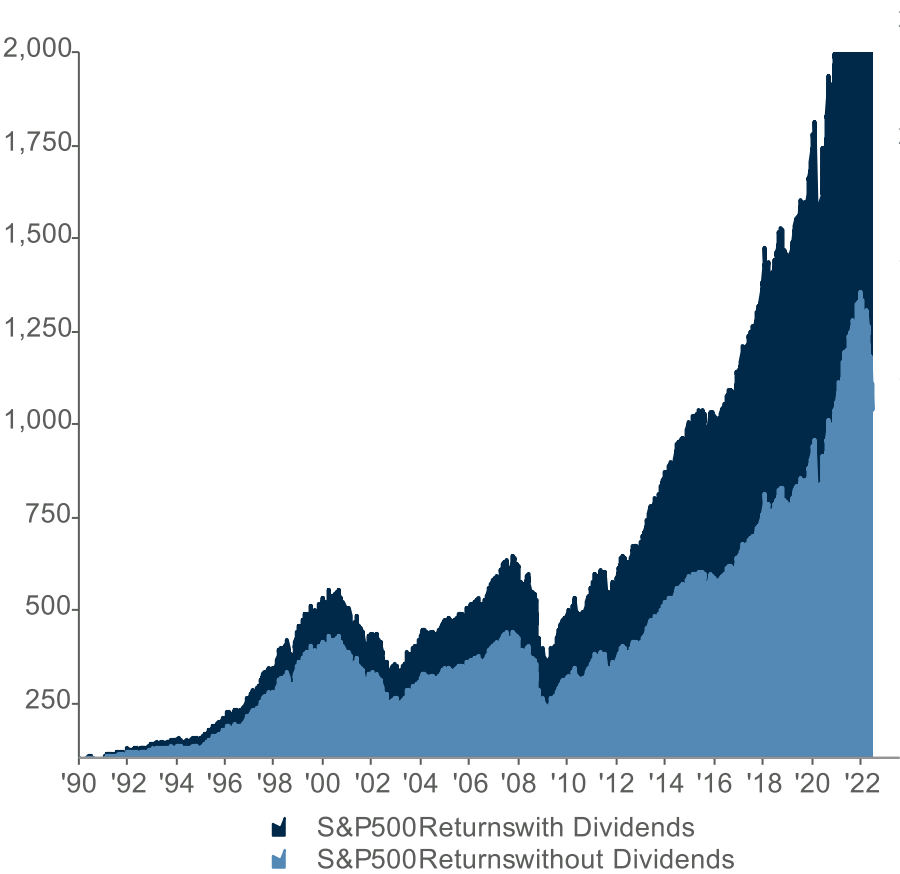
Gold Price



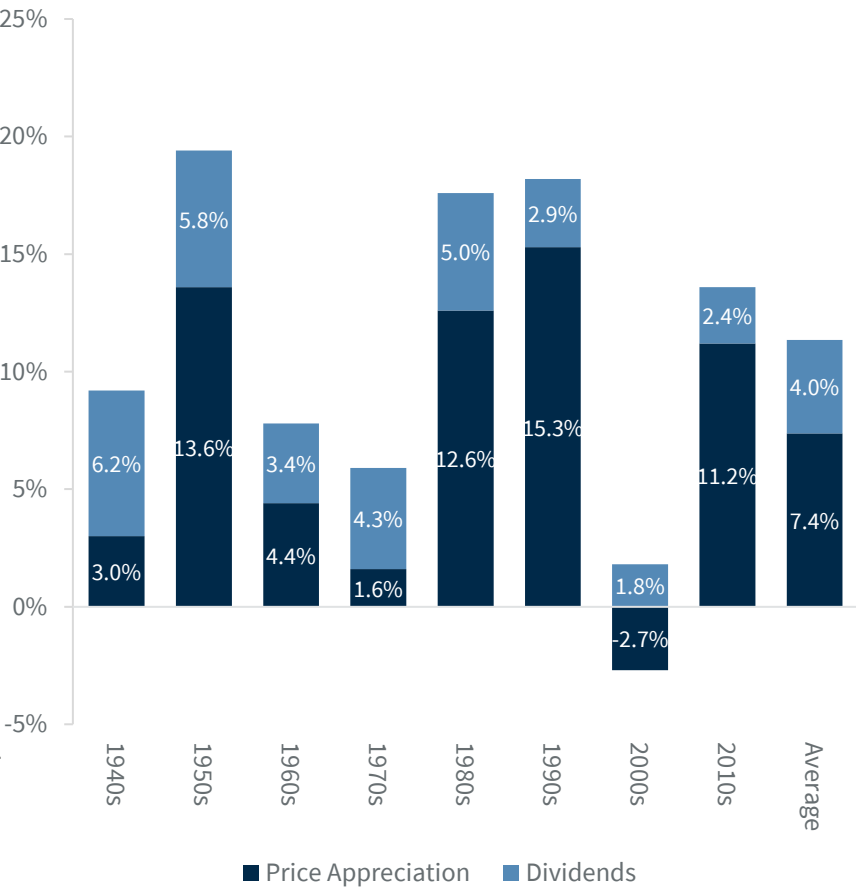
Source: FactSet, as of 6/30/2022

CAPITAL MARKETS | PRICE AND TOTAL RETURN

Growth of \$100



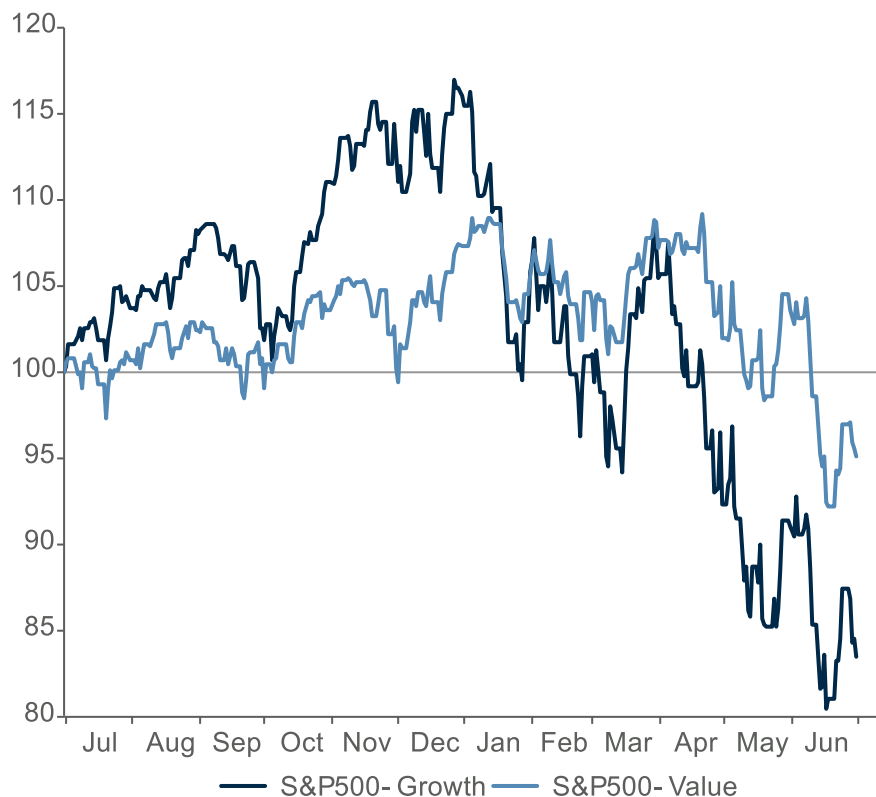
S&P 500 Price Appreciation and Dividends



Source: FactSet, as of 6/30/2022

CAPITAL MARKETS | GROWTH VS. VALUE

Value Outperforming Growth



Source: FactSet, as of 6/30/2022

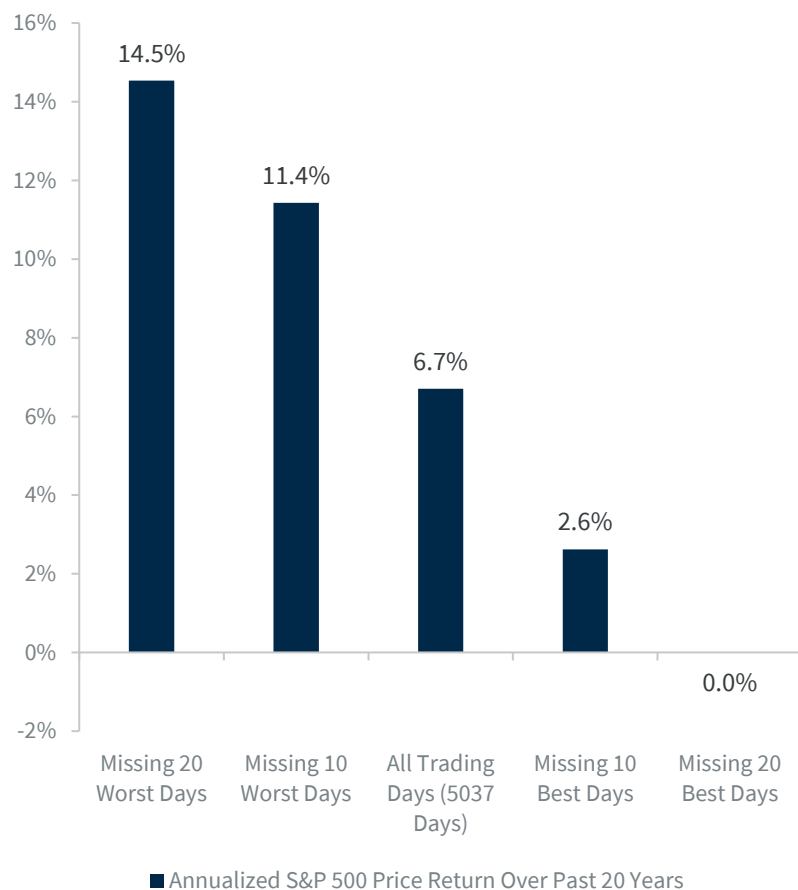
Large Cap Outperforming Small Cap



Source: FactSet, as of 6/30/2022

ASSET ALLOCATION | MISSING BEST AND WORST DAYS

Missing the Best Days and Worst Days



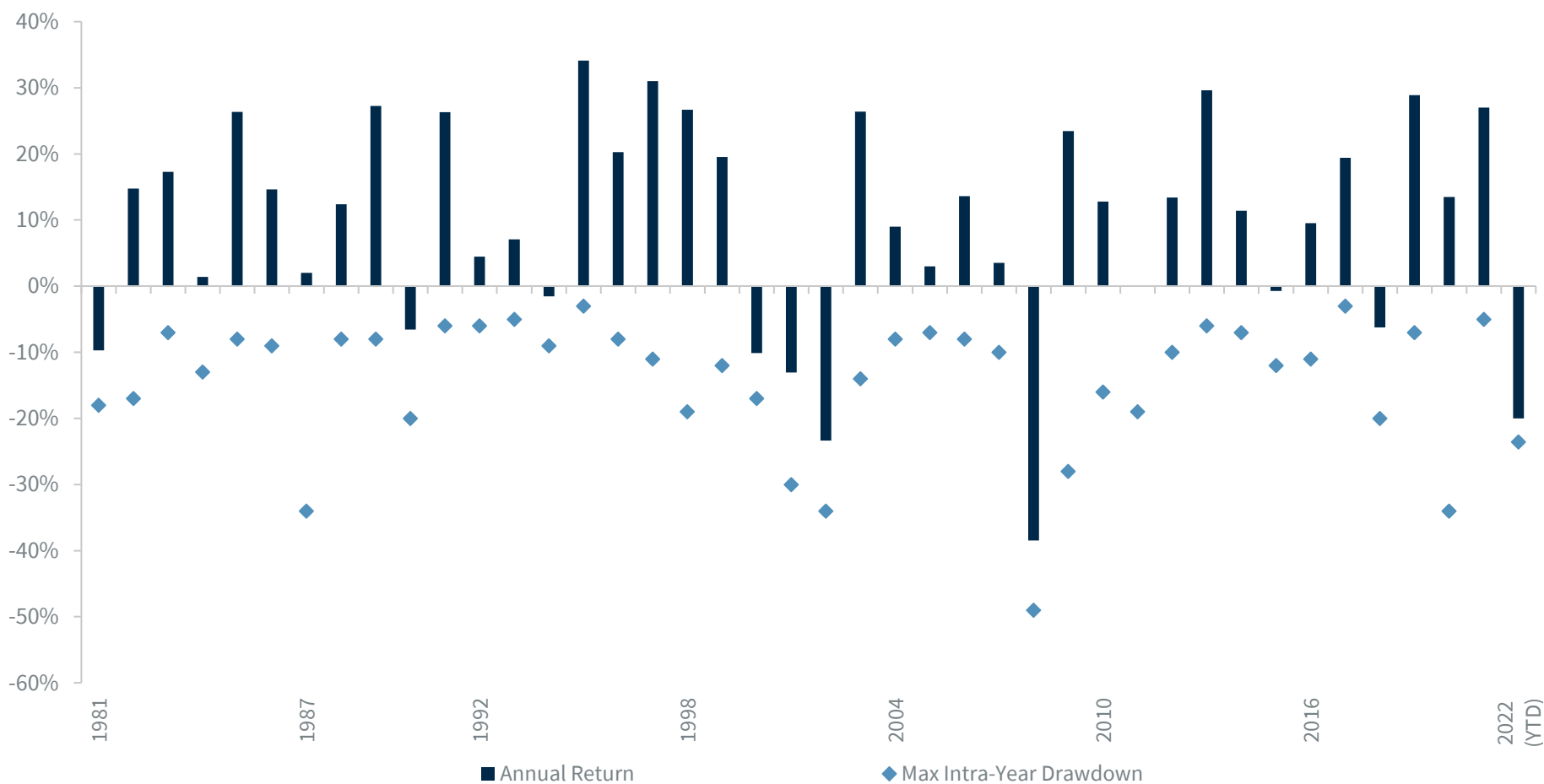
Best/Worst Days Typically Grouped Together



Source: FactSet, as of 6/30/2022

ASSET ALLOCATION | S&P 500 MAXIMUM INTRA-YEAR DRAWDOWNS & RETURNS

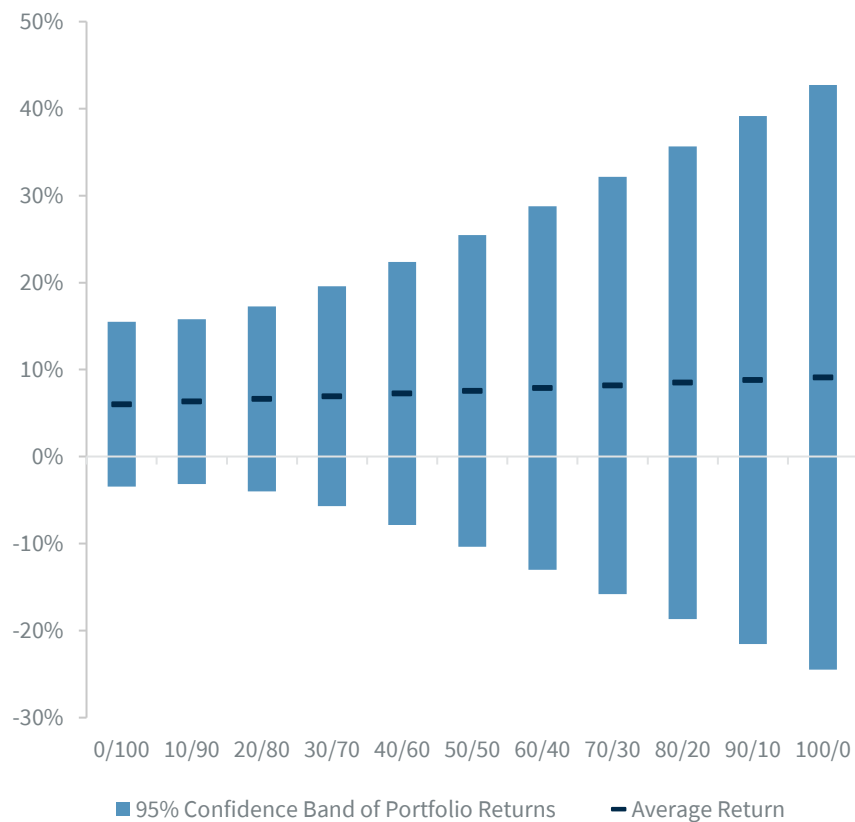
S&P Annual Returns & Maximum Intra-Year Drawdown Over the Years



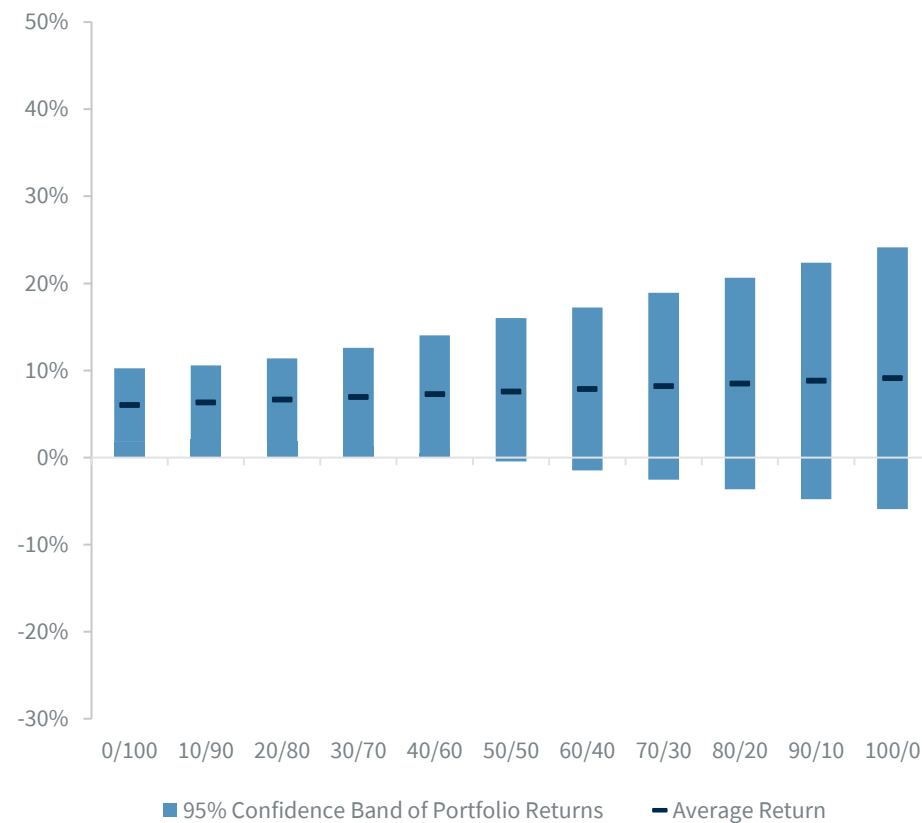
Source: FactSet, as of 6/30/2022

ASSET ALLOCATION | PORTFOLIO BUCKET RETURNS

1-Year Annual Return by Portfolio Bucket



5-Year Annual Return by Portfolio Bucket

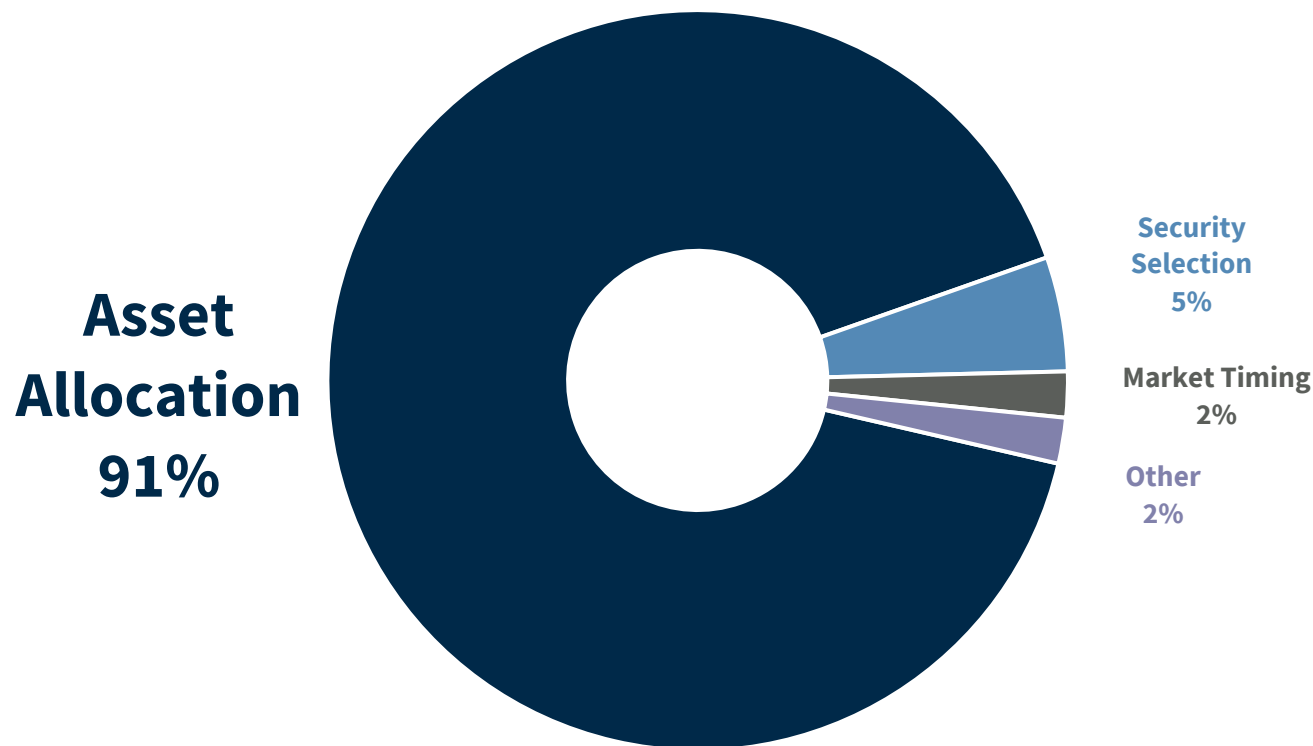


Source: FactSet, as of 12/31/2021

Source: FactSet, as of 12/31/2021

ASSET ALLOCATION | DETERMINANTS OF PORTFOLIO PERFORMANCE

Asset Allocation is Critical to Portfolio Construction



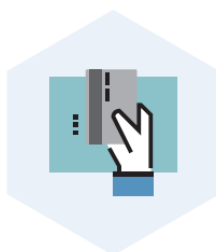
Source: Determinants of Portfolio Performance, Gary P. Brinson, L. Randolph Hood and Gilbert L. Beebower, Financial Analysts Journal, Vol. 42, No. 4 (Jul. - Aug., 1986), pp. 39-44

QUARTERLY TOPICS | FED AIR: PREPARE FOR LANDING

“While consumption is the largest contributor to GDP, gross private domestic investments is the component that tends to be a harbinger of future economic growth. Recessions do not start with the consumer, but rather with a slowdown or a decline in private investments. When the economic outlook deteriorates, companies tend to decrease their investments to weather a potential storm.”

-Eugenio J. Alemán, Ph.D., *Chief Economist, Raymond James*

$$\text{GDP} = \text{C} + \text{I} + \text{G} + (\text{X} - \text{M})$$



Personal Consumption Expenditures (C)

- Durable Goods
- Non-durable Goods
- Services



Gross Private Domestic Investment (I)

- Residential Investments
- Non-residential Investments
- Change in Inventories



Government Consumption and Gross Investment (G)

- Gross Investments
- Federal
- State & Local



Net Exports (X - M)

- Exports
- Imports

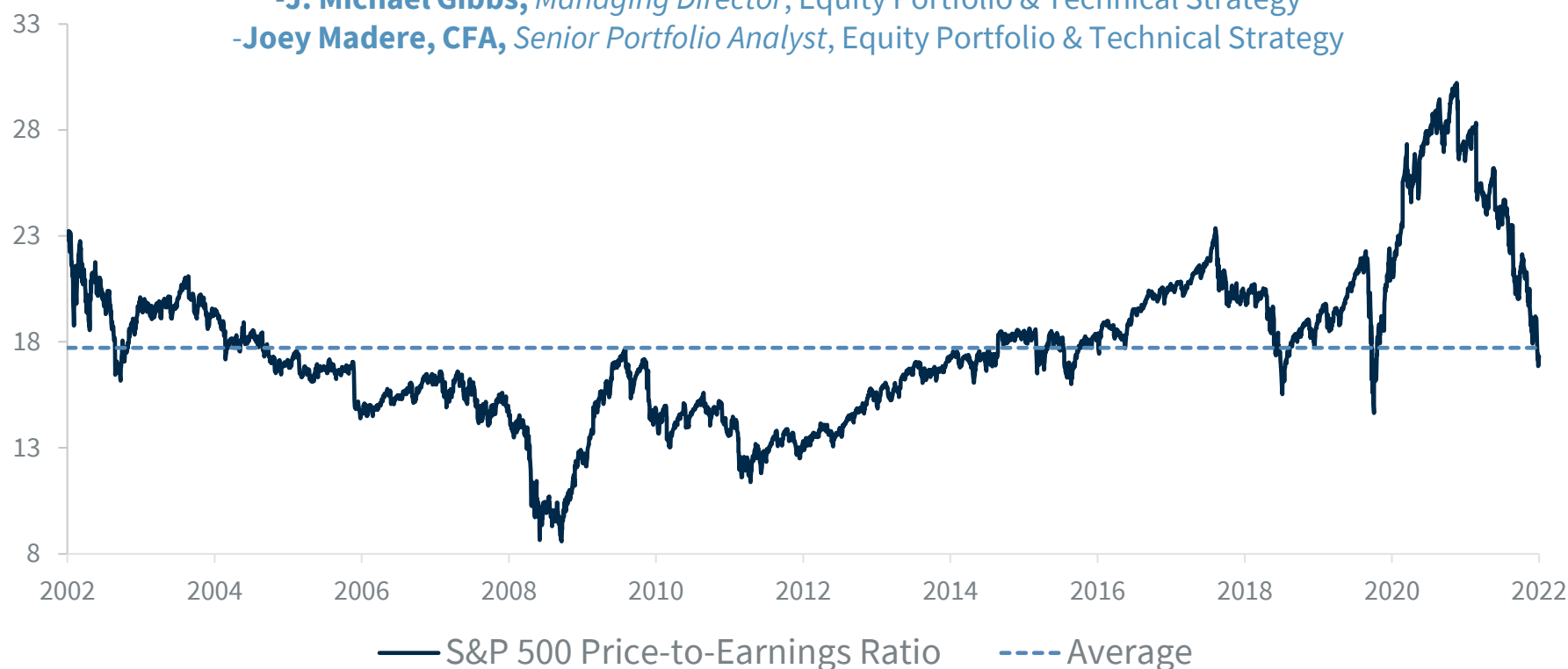
Source: Investment Strategy Quarterly July 2022

"For the complete article, ask your financial advisor for a copy of the July 2022 Investment Strategy Quarterly."

QUARTERLY TOPICS | NAVIGATING CHOPPY MARKETS

“Valuations have pulled back to more reasonable levels, as markets have priced in plenty of negative news. The P/E is now discounted back to about its 20-year average, after reaching highs not seen since the dotcom bubble.”

-J. Michael Gibbs, *Managing Director, Equity Portfolio & Technical Strategy*
-Joey Madere, *CFA, Senior Portfolio Analyst, Equity Portfolio & Technical Strategy*

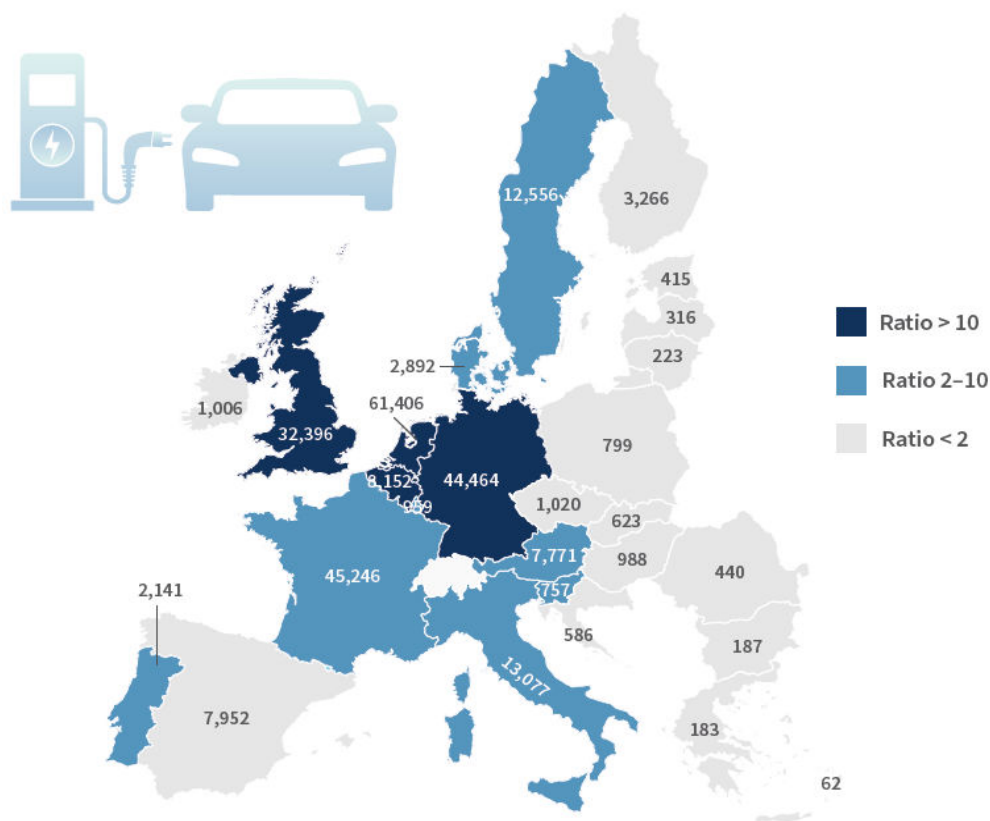


Source: Investment Strategy Quarterly July 2022

"For the complete article, ask your financial advisor for a copy of the July 2022 Investment Strategy Quarterly."

QUARTERLY TOPICS | NO SIMPLE RECIPE FOR ENERGY SECURITY

Number of Public Charging Ports and Ratio of Charging Ports to 100 km³ Land Area (EU-27 and the UK)



“To support the massive acceleration in EV sales, the EU targets an equally ambitious buildout of EV charging infrastructure: a ten-times increase by 2030 from the year-end 2021 level of 370,000 publicly accessible chargers.”

-**Pavel Molchanov**, *Managing Director, Energy Analyst, Equity Research*

Source: Investment Strategy Quarterly July 2022

"For the complete article, ask your financial advisor for a copy of the July 2022 Investment Strategy Quarterly."

ASSET CLASS	BENCHMARK
Cash & Cash Alternatives	Bloomberg US Treasury - Bills (1-3 M)
Fixed Income	Bloomberg US Aggregate
US Equities	S&P 500 (TR)
World Equities	MSCI World ex USA
Commodities	Bloomberg Commodity Index
Real Estate	FTSE EPRA/NAREIT United States
Materials	S&P 500 (TR) / Materials - SEC
Industrials	S&P 500 (TR) / Industrials - SEC
Comm Services	S&P 500 (TR) / Communication Services -SEC
Utilities	S&P 500 (TR) / Utilities - SEC
Consumer Discretionary	S&P 500 (TR) / Consumer Discretionary - SEC
Consumer Staples	S&P 500 (TR) / Consumer Staples - SEC
Health Care	S&P 500 (TR) / Health Care - SEC
Information Technology	S&P 500 (TR) / Information Technology - SEC
Energy	S&P 500 (TR) / Energy - SEC
Financials	S&P 500 (TR) / Financials - SEC
Real Estate	S&P 500 (TR) / Real Estate - IG
S&P 500	S&P 500 (TR)
Large Value	S&P 500 Value
Large Blend	S&P 500
Large Growth	S&P 500 Growth
Mid Value	S&P Mid Cap 400 Value
Mid Blend	S&P Mid Cap 400
Mid Growth	S&P Mid Cap 400 Growth
Small Value	S&P Small Cap 600 Value

ASSET CLASS	BENCHMARK
Small Blend	S&P Small Cap 600
Small Growth	S&P Small Cap 600 Growth
US Large Cap	S&P 500
EM Eastern Europe	MSCI EM Eastern Europe
Europe ex UK	MSCI Europe ex UK
Developed Markets	MSCI EAFE
United Kingdom	MSCI United Kingdom
Japan	MSCI Japan
EM Latin America	MSCI EM Latin America
Emerging Markets	MSCI EM (Emerging Markets)
EM Asia	MSCI EM Asia
Pacific ex Japan	MSCI Pacific ex JP
Long-Term Bond	Bloomberg US Aggregate Credit - Long
High Yield	Bloomberg US High Yield - Corporate
Aggregate Bond	Bloomberg US Aggregate
Credit	Bloomberg US Aggregate Credit
Emerging Market Bond	Bloomberg Emerging Markets USD Aggregate
Treasury	Bloomberg US Aggregate Government - Treasury
Municipal	Bloomberg Municipal Bond
Agency	Bloomberg US Agency CMBS
MBS	Bloomberg MBS 1000
Global Bond ex US	Bloomberg Global G6 (G7 x US)
US TIPS	Bloomberg US TIPS (1-3 Y)
Short-Term Bond	Bloomberg US Treasury Bellwethers (2 Y)
T-Bill	Bloomberg US Treasury - Bills (1-3 M)

DISCLOSURES

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Information obtained from third-party sources is considered reliable, but we do not guarantee that the information herein is accurate or complete.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTING | International investing involves additional risks such as currency fluctuations, differing financial accounting standards, and possible political and economic instability. These risks are greater in emerging markets.

SECTORS | Sector investments are companies engaged in business related to a specific economic sector and are presented herein for illustrative purposes only and should not be considered as the sole basis for an investment decision. Sectors are subject to fierce competition and their products and services may be subject to rapid obsolescence. There are additional risks associated with investing in an individual sector, including limited diversification.

OIL | Investing in oil involves special risks, including the potential adverse effects of state and federal regulation and may not be suitable for all investors.

CURRENCIES | Currencies investing are generally considered speculative because of the significant potential for investment loss. Their markets are likely to be volatile and there may be sharp price fluctuations even during periods when prices overall are rising.

GOLD | Gold is subject to the special risks associated with investing in precious metals, including but not limited to: price may be subject to wide fluctuation; the market is relatively limited; the sources are concentrated in countries that have the potential for instability; and the market is unregulated.

FIXED INCOME | Fixed-income securities (or “bonds”) are exposed to various risks including but not limited to credit (risk of default of principal and interest payments), market and liquidity, interest rate, reinvestment, legislative (changes to the tax code), and call risks. There is an inverse relationship between interest rate movements and fixed income prices. Generally, when interest rates rise, fixed income prices fall and when interest rates fall, fixed income prices generally rise.

US TREASURIES | US Treasury securities are guaranteed by the US government and, if held to maturity, generally offer a fixed rate of return and guaranteed principal value.

DOMESTIC EQUITY DEFINITION

S&P 500 | The **S&P 500 Total Return Index**: The index is widely regarded as the best single gauge of large-cap U.S. equities. There is over USD 7.8 trillion benchmarked to the index, with index assets comprising approximately USD 2.2 trillion of this total. The index includes 500 leading companies and captures approximately 80% coverage of available market capitalization.

LARGE GROWTH | **S&P 500 Growth Total Return Index**: This index represents a segment of the S&P 500 Index with a greater-than-average growth orientation.

LARGE VALUE | **S&P 500 Value Total Return Index**: This index represents a segment of the S&P 500 Index with a less-than-average growth orientation.

SMALL GROWTH | **S&P Small Cap 600 Growth Total Return Index**: This index represents a segment of the S&P 600 Index with a greater-than-average growth orientation.

SMALL BLEND | **Russell 2000 Total Return Index**: This index covers 2000 of the smallest companies in the Russell 3000 Index, which ranks the 3000 largest US companies by market capitalization. The Russell 2000 represents approximately 10% of the Russell 3000 total market capitalization. This index includes the effects of reinvested dividends.

SMALL VALUE | **S&P Small Cap 600 Value Total Return Index**: This index represents a segment of the S&P 600 Index with a less-than-average growth orientation.

MID VALUE | **S&P 400 Value Total Return Index**: This index represents a segment of the S&P 400 Index with a less-than-average growth orientation.

MID GROWTH | **S&P 400 Growth Total Return Index**: This index represents a segment of the S&P 400 Index with a greater-than-average growth orientation.

MID BLEND | **S&P Small Cap 400 Total Return Index**: The index measures the investment return of mid-capitalization stocks in the United States.

FIXED INCOME DEFINITION

AGGREGATE BOND | Bloomberg US Agg Bond Total Return Index: The index is a measure of the investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable bond market of roughly 6,000 SEC-registered securities with intermediate maturities averaging approximately 10 years. The index includes bonds from the Treasury, Government-Related, Corporate, MBS, ABS, and CMBS sectors.

MUNICIPAL | Bloomberg Municipal Total Return Index: The index is a measure of the long-term tax-exempt bond market with securities of investment grade (rated at least Baa by Moody's Investors Service and BBB by Standard and Poor's). This index has four main sectors: state and local general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, insured bonds, and prerefunded bonds.

INTERNATIONAL EQUITY DEFINITION

EMERGING MARKETS EASTERN EUROPE | MSCI EM Eastern Europe Net Return Index: The index captures large- and mid-cap representation across four Emerging Markets (EM) countries in Eastern Europe. With 50 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

BLOOMBERG BARCLAYS CAPITAL AGGREGATE BOND TOTAL RETURN INDEX | This index represents securities that are SEC-registered, taxable, and dollar denominated. The index covers the U.S. investment grade fixed rate bond market, with index components for government and corporate securities, mortgage pass-through securities, and asset-backed securities. The index is designed to minimize concentration in any one commodity or sector. It currently has 22 commodity futures in seven sectors. No one commodity can compose less than 2% or more than 15% of the index, and no sector can represent more than 33% of the index (as of the annual weightings of the components).

EMERGING MARKETS ASIA | MSCI EM Asia Net Return Index: The index captures large- and mid-cap representation across eight Emerging Markets countries. With 554 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

EMERGING MARKETS LATIN AMERICA | MSCI EM Latin America Net Return Index: The index captures large- and mid-cap representation across five Emerging Markets (EM) countries in Latin America. With 116 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

EMERGING MARKETS | MSCI Emerging Markets Net Return Index: This index consists of 23 countries representing 10% of world market capitalization. The index is available for a number of regions, market segments/sizes and covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each of the 23 countries.

PACIFIC EX-JAPAN | MSCI Pacific Ex Japan Net Return Index: The index captures large- and mid-cap representation across four of 5 Developed Markets (DM) countries in the Pacific region (excluding Japan). With 150 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

JAPAN | MSCI Japan Net Return Index: The index is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the Japanese market. With 319 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in Japan.

FOREIGN DEVELOPED MARKETS | MSCI EAFE Net Return Index: This index is designed to represent the performance of large and mid-cap securities across 21 developed markets, including countries in Europe, Australasia and the Far East, excluding the U.S. and Canada. The index is available for a number of regions, market segments/sizes and covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each of the 21 countries.

EUROPE EX UK | MSCI Europe Ex UK Net Return Index: The index captures large and mid cap representation across 14 Developed Markets (DM) countries in Europe. With 337 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization across European Developed Markets excluding the UK.

MSCI EAFE | The **MSCI EAFE** (Europe, Australasia, and Far East) is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure developed market equity performance, excluding the United States & Canada. The EAFE consists of the country indices of 22 developed nations.

WORLD EQUITIES | The MSCI World ex USA Index captures large and mid cap representation across 22 of 23 Developed Markets (DM) countries*-- excluding the United States. With 1,003 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

COMMODITY DEFINITIONS

US DOLLAR INDEX | The US dollar index (USDX) is a measure of the value of the US dollar relative to the value of a basket of currencies of the majority of the US's most significant trading partners. This index is similar to other trade-weighted indexes, which also use the exchange rates from the same major currencies.

DATA SOURCE:

FactSet

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