

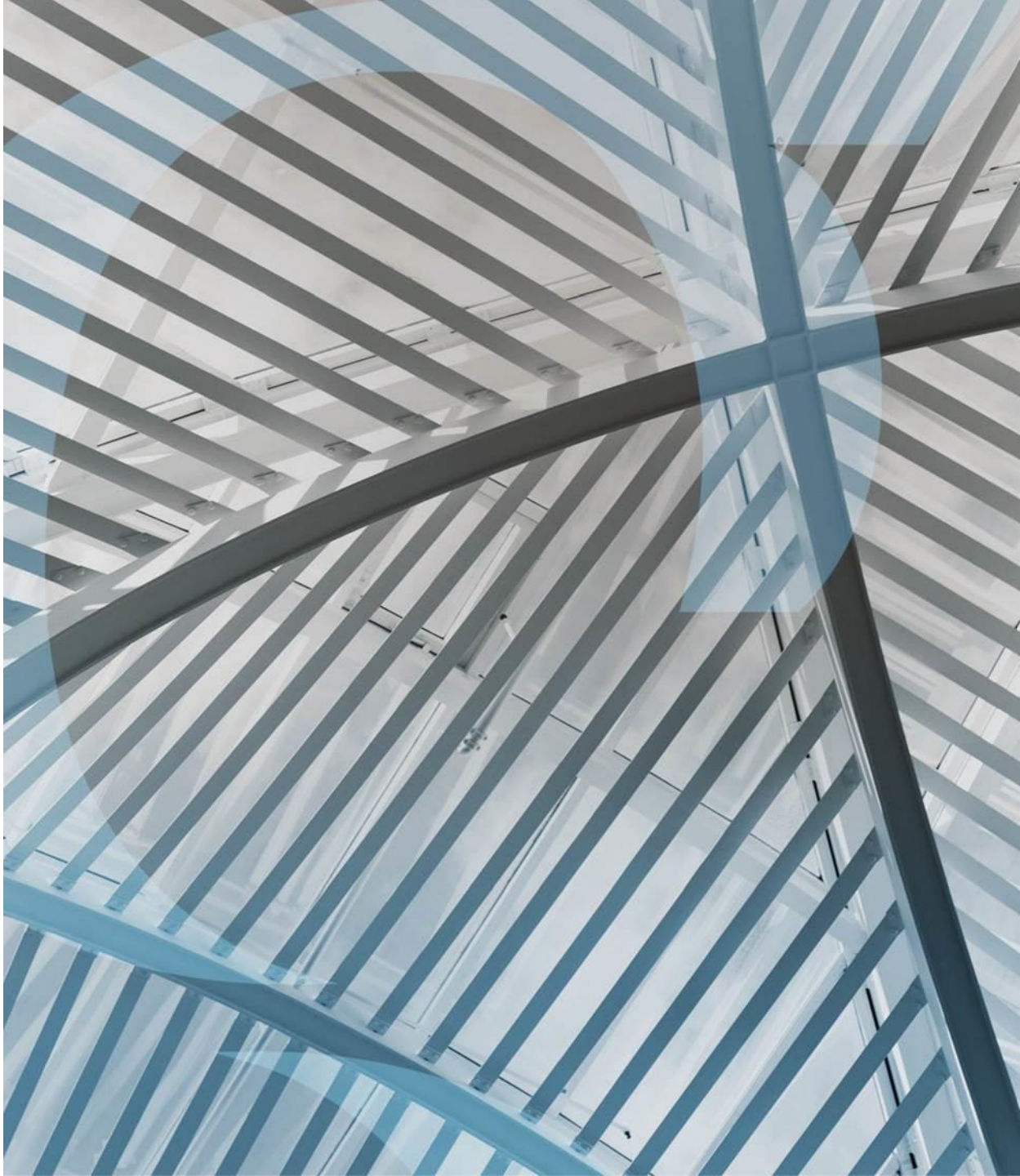


# Chart Book

AS OF OCTOBER 31, 2021

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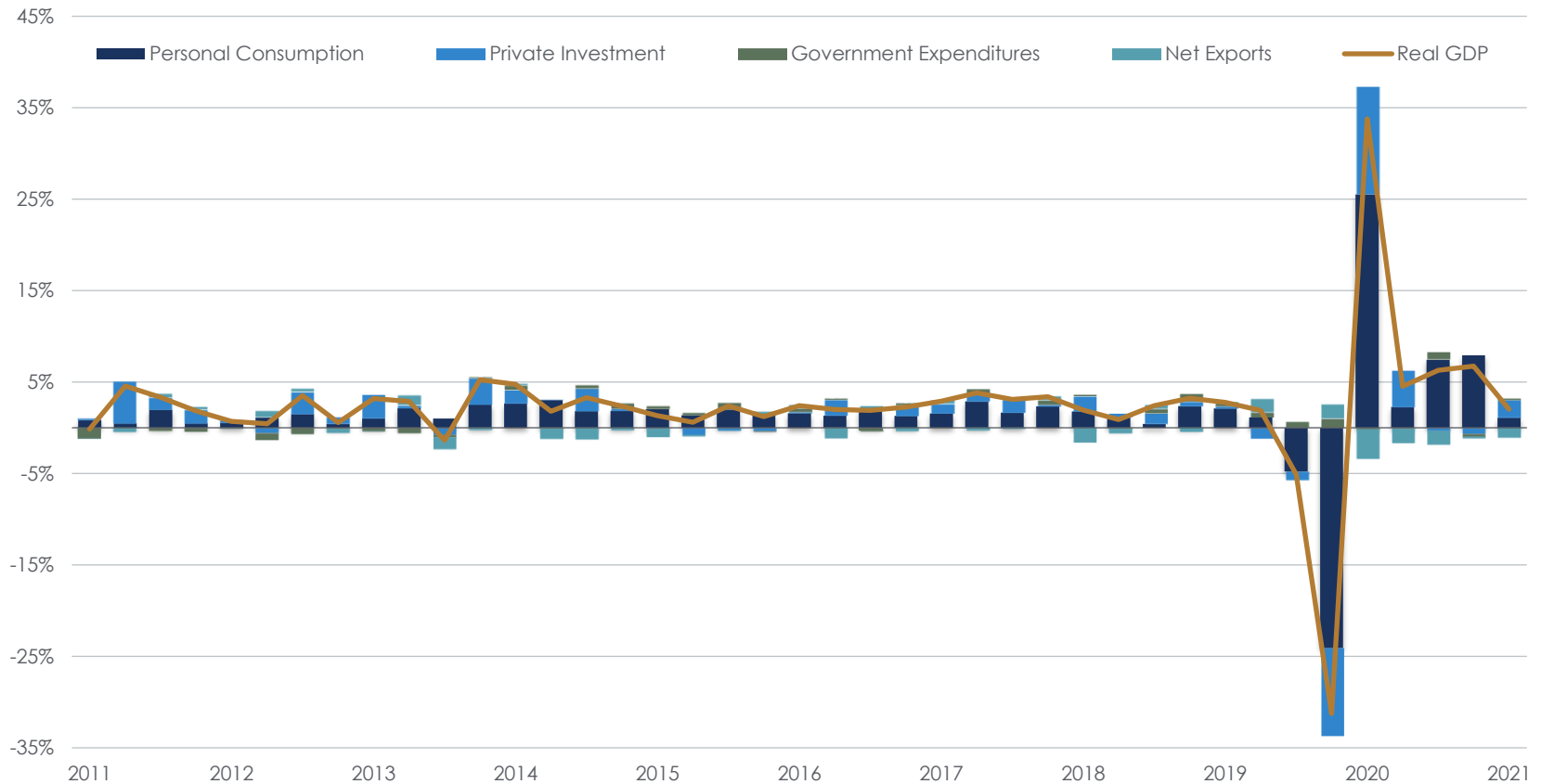
## Economic Perspective

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Gross domestic product grew at a 2.0% annualized pace in the third quarter, according to the department's first estimate. Economists had been looking for a 2.8% reading. This report marks the slowest GDP gain since the 31.2% plunge in the second quarter of 2020. Overall, this report was a disappointment given that the consensus expectation at the start of the quarter was for a 7.0% gain. We do expect a slight rebound in the final quarter of this year if for no other reasons than motor vehicles will not be such a drag and the negative impact from the Delta variant should be reversed.

# Economic Growth

Contributions to Percent Change in Real GDP (Annualized Q/Q % Change)

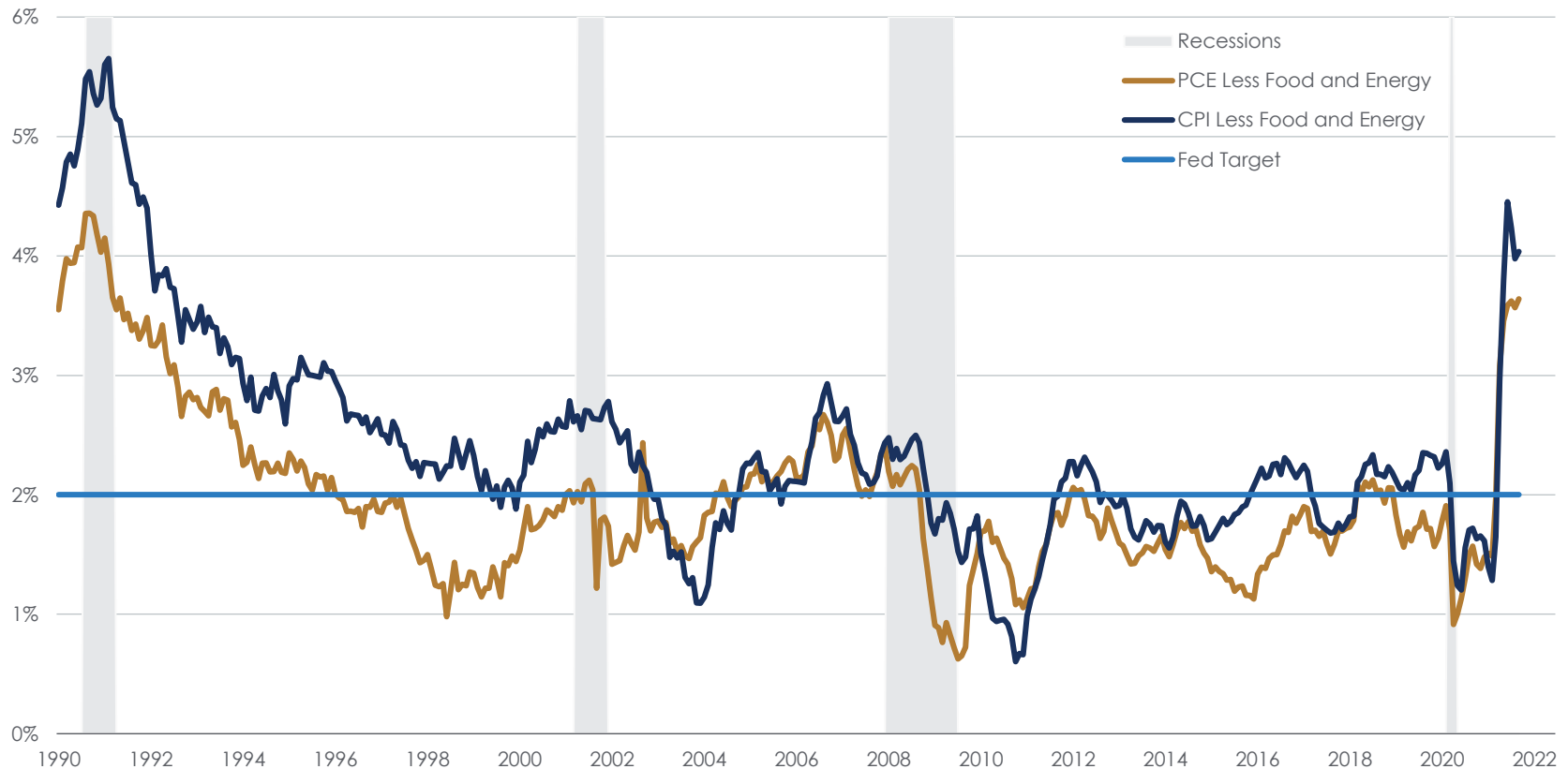


Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (Reported quarterly)

Has the Federal Reserve finally thrown in the towel? The central bank admitted U.S. inflation is likely to exceed their target of 2% for some time. Chairman Powell stressed it's too soon to raise interest rates and indicated the Fed will use all available tools as necessary to keep price pressures in check. The first step the Fed is taking is to phase out its \$120 billion per month bond-buying program which was adopted early in the pandemic to keep interest rates low and support the economy. The central bank will start by tapering purchases by \$15 billion a month starting in mid-November.

# Inflation Outlook

Consumer Price Index (Core) and Personal Consumption Expenditures Price Index (Core) (Y/Y % Change)

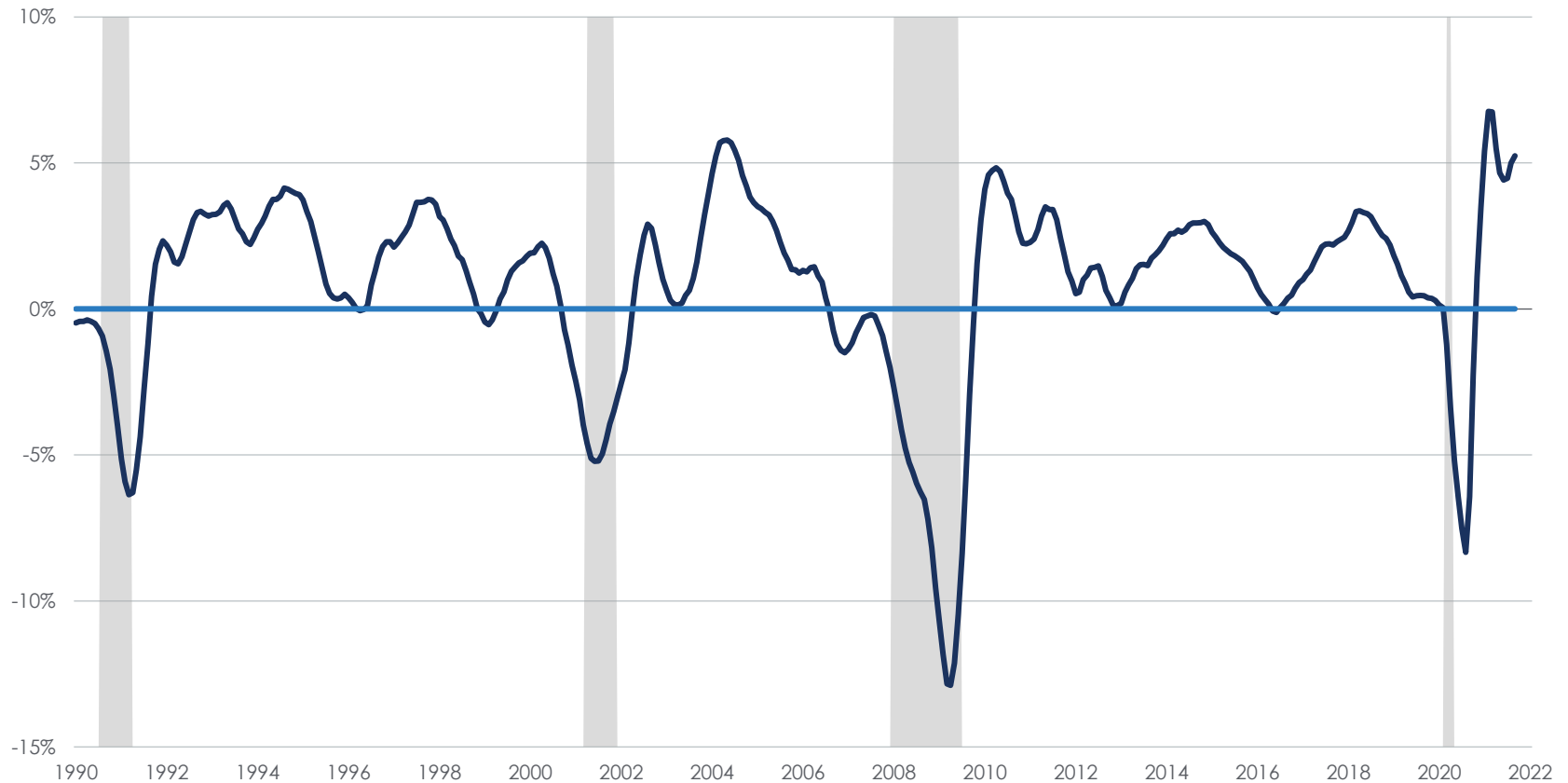


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (Reported monthly)

The U.S. LEI rose again in September, though at a slower rate, suggesting the economy remains on a more moderate growth trajectory compared to the first half of the year. The Delta variant, rising inflation fears, and supply chain disruptions are all creating headwinds for the US economy. Despite the LEI's slower growth in recent months, the strengths among the components remain widespread. The Conference Board continues to forecast strong GDP growth of 5.7% year-over-year for 2021 and 3.8% year-over-year for 2022.

# U.S. Economic Outlook

Leading Economic Index (Six-Month Moving Average of the Six-Month Rate of Change)

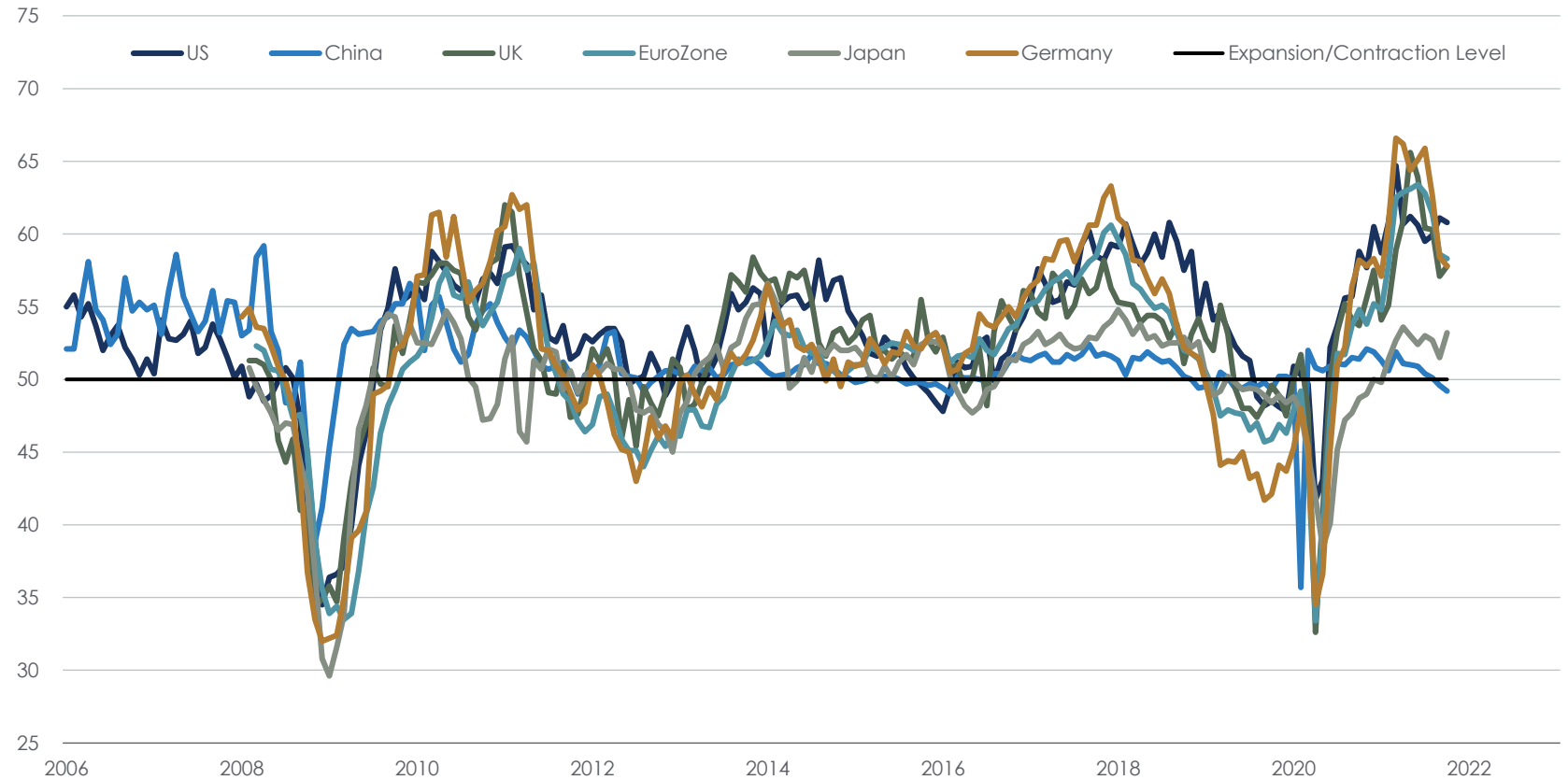


Source: Conference Board (Reported monthly)

The rate of expansion in global manufacturing production in October was the weakest during the current 16-month upturn. Output growth was stymied by substantial disruption to raw material deliveries resulting in input shortages, rising cost inflation and a near-stalling of international trade flows.

# Global Economic Outlook

Manufacturing Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) (A PMI over 50 represents growth in manufacturing)

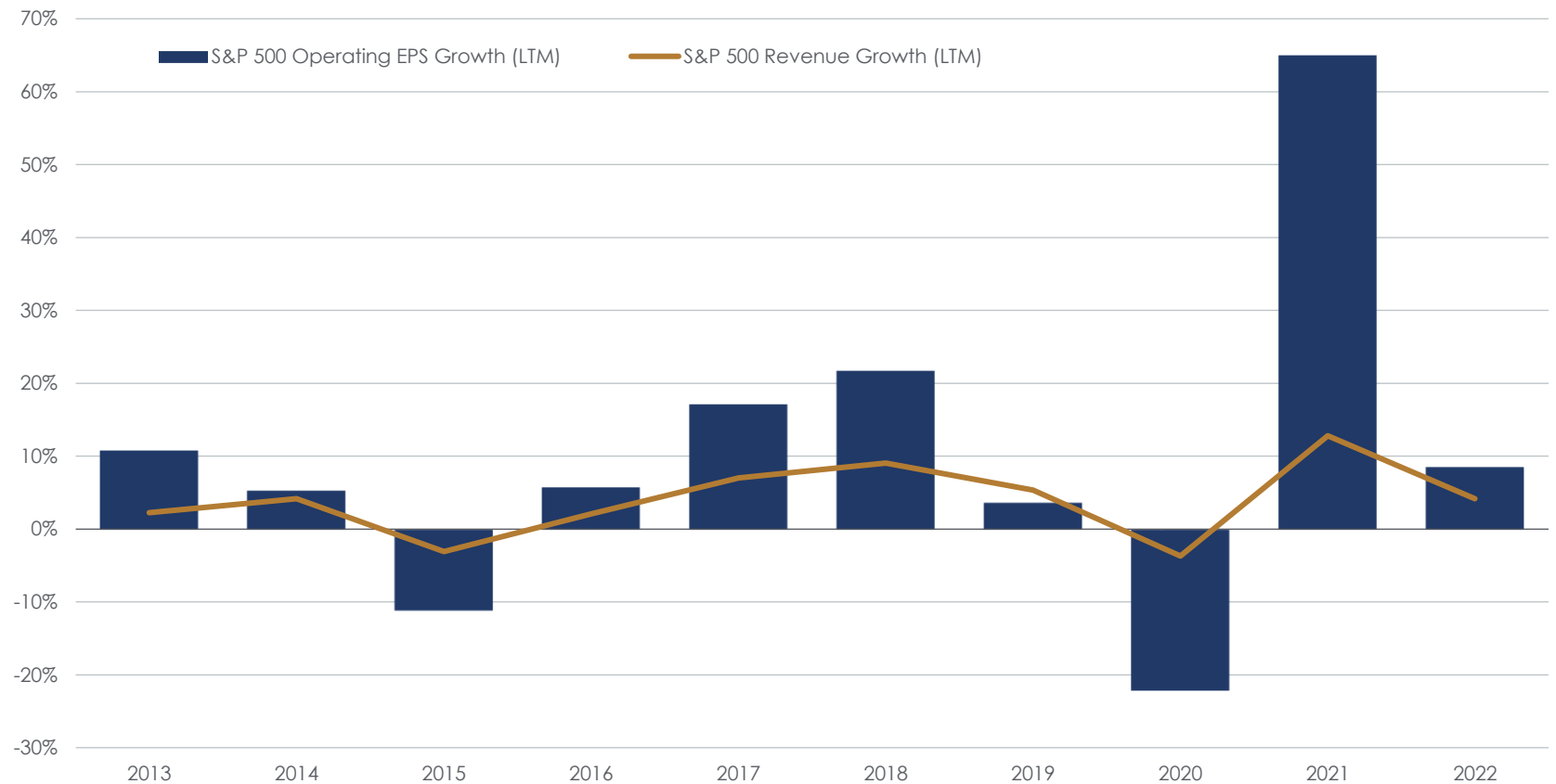


Source: ISM, Markit

According to FactSet, the bottom-up target price for the S&P 500 over the next 12 months is 5137, which is 9.3% above the closing price of 4697. At the sector level, the Communication Services (17.7%) sector is expected to see the largest price increase, as this sector has the largest upside difference between the bottom-up target price and the closing price. On the other hand, the Consumer Discretionary (+2.3%) sector is expected to see the smallest price increase, as this sector has the smallest upside difference between the bottom-up target price and the closing price.

# Corporate Profitability

S&P 500 Operating Earnings Per Share and Revenue Per Share Growth (Y/Y % Change)

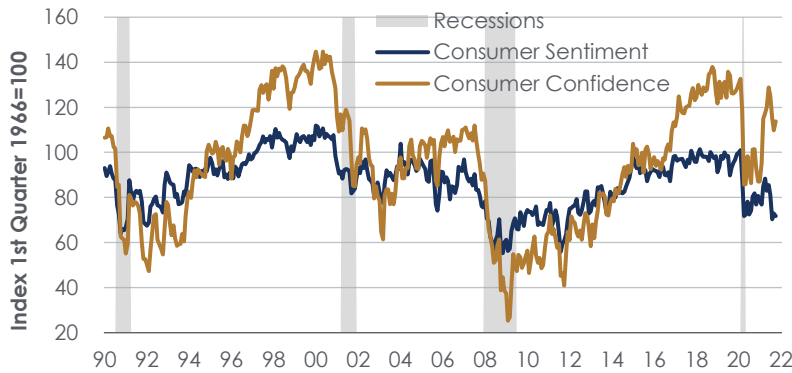


Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices (Reported monthly)

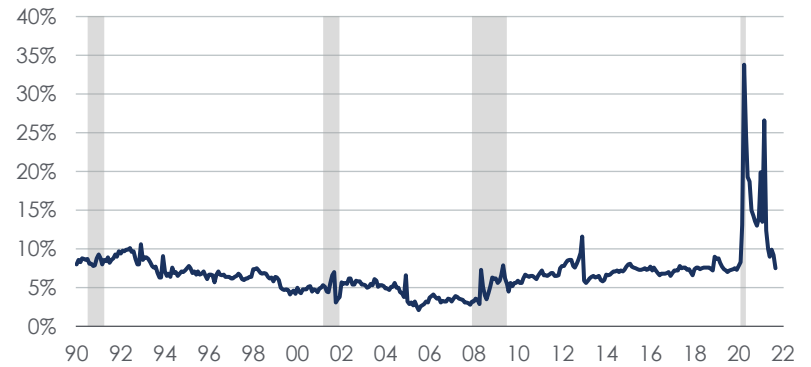
Consumer confidence improved in October, reversing a three-month downward trend as concerns about the spread of the Delta variant eased. While short-term inflation concerns rose to a 13-year high, the impact on confidence was muted. The proportion of consumers planning to purchase homes, automobiles, and major appliances all increased in October in a sign that consumer spending will continue to support economic growth through the final months of 2021.

# Consumer Outlook

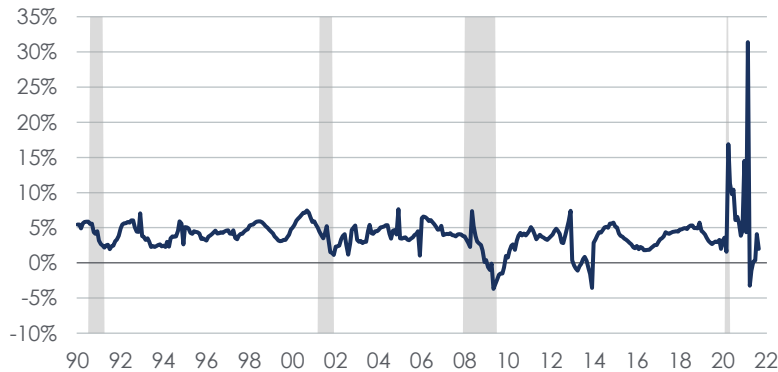
### Consumer Sentiment & Confidence Indexes



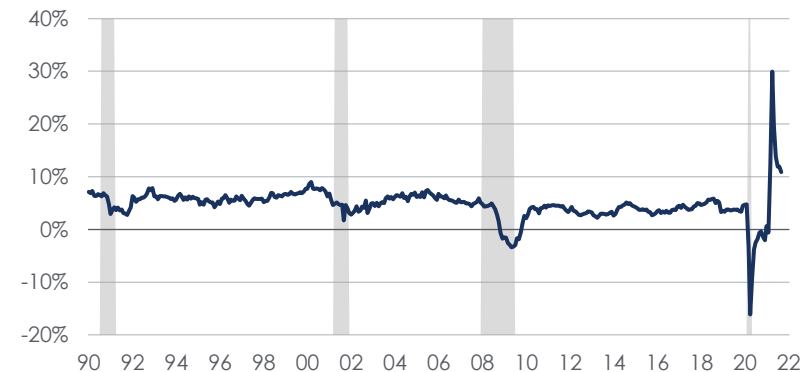
### Personal Saving Rate (Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate)



### Disposable Personal Income Per Capita (Y/Y % Change)



### Personal Consumption Expenditures (Y/Y % Change)



Source: Thompson Reuters/University of Michigan, Conference Board, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (Reported monthly)

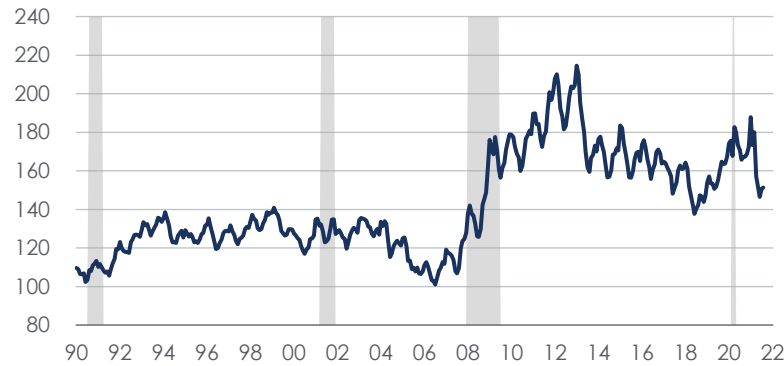




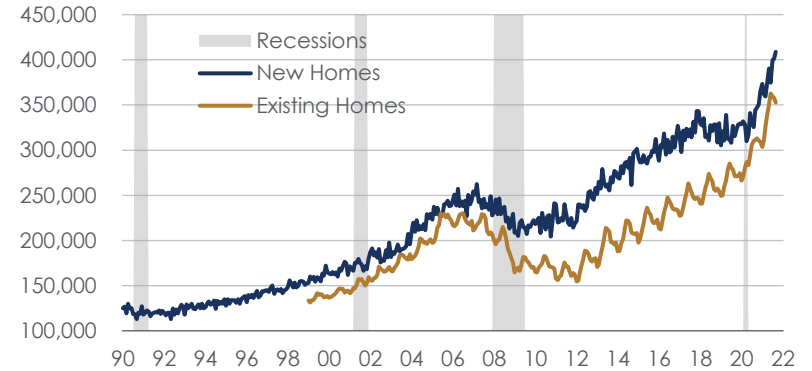
A contrarian view from Ivy Zelman, the analyst who called the top of the housing market in 2005. Zelman argues “the perception that housing is drastically undersupplied and that a strong demographic picture lies ahead is creating a false sense of security.” By her math, “both single-family and multi-family production are already ahead of normalized demand and estimates of a housing deficit are grossly exaggerated.” She goes on to argue it’s impossible to determine real demand because of all the new players acquiring properties for rental homes (Private Equity firms) or to flip (iBuyers like Zillow and Opendoor).

# Housing Market Outlook

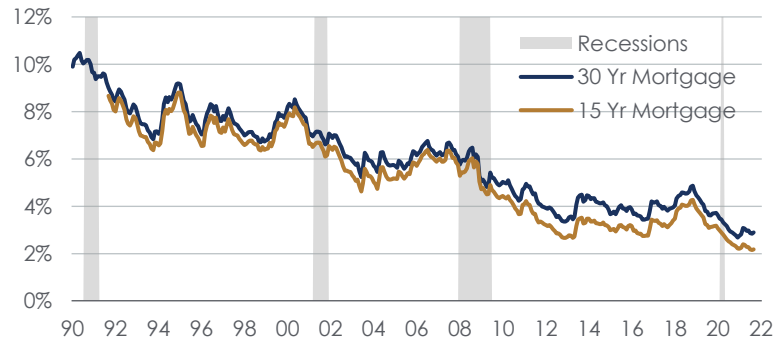
Housing Affordability (higher = more affordable)



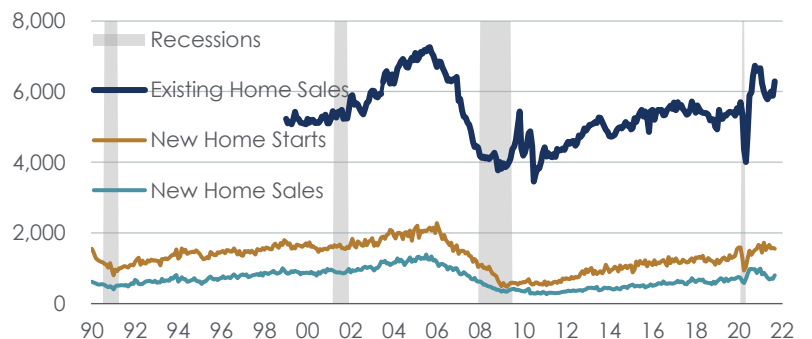
Median Selling Price of New and Existing Homes



Fixed Rate Mortgage Average in the United States®



Housing Starts, Existing Home Sales and New Home Sales (000's)

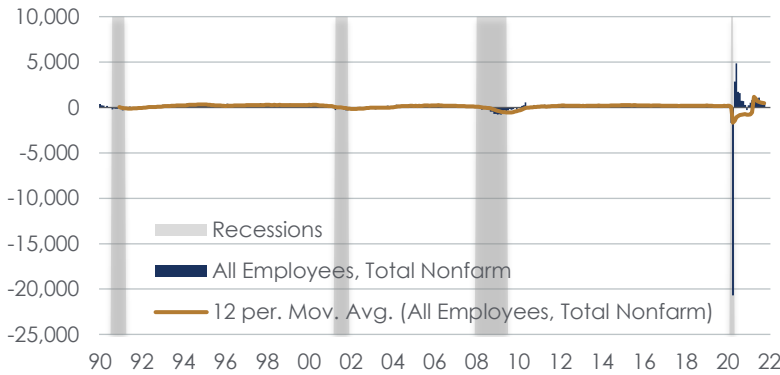


Source: National Association of Realtors, Freddie Mac, U.S. Bureau of the Census (Reported monthly)

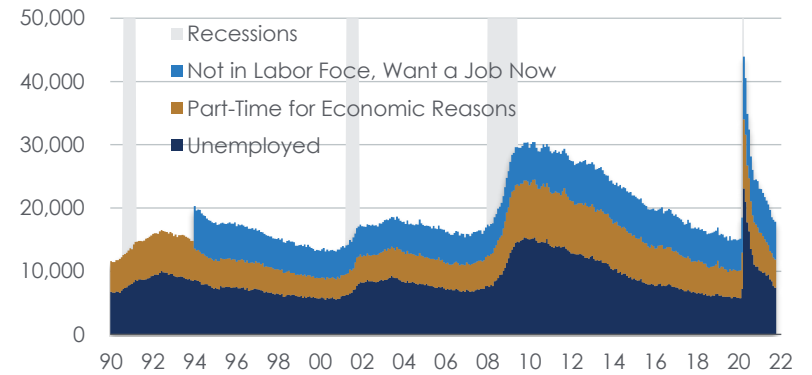
The U.S. added 531,000 new jobs in October, with hiring in leisure and hospitality leading the way. The unemployment rate fell to a new pandemic-era low of 4.6 percent from 4.8 percent in September. The U.S. economy has now recovered 80% of the jobs lost at the depth of the recession in 2020, but there are still over 4 million fewer jobs than there were before the pandemic, and a labor force participation rate which remains troublingly below pre-pandemic levels. U.S. labor costs increased by the most since 2001 as companies boosted wages and benefits amid a severe worker shortage, suggesting inflation could remain high.

# Labor Market Outlook

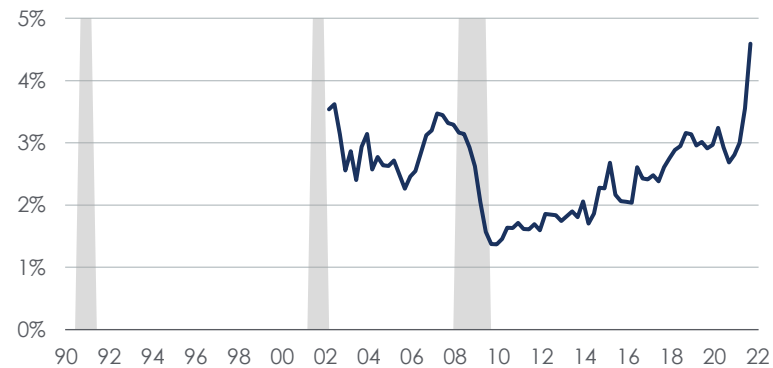
Jobs Gained/Lost (000's) with 12-Month Moving Average



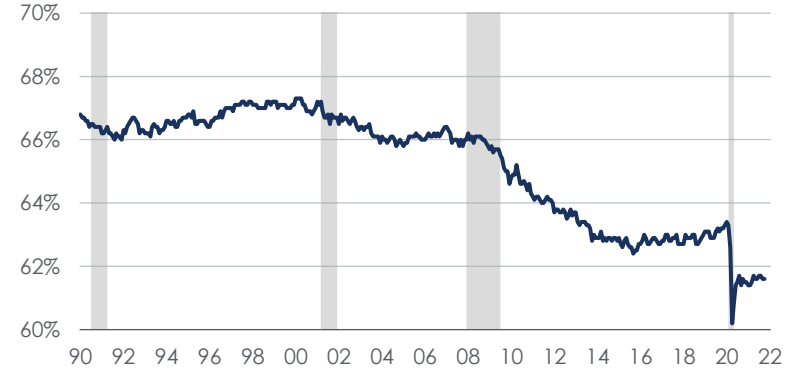
Labor Market Slack (000's)



Wage Growth (Y/Y % Change)



Labor Force Participation Rate



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, (Reported monthly, Wage Growth reported quarterly)





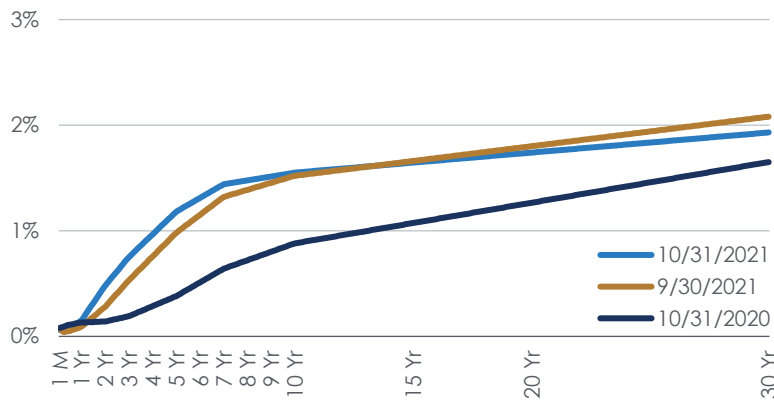
## Bond Market Perspective

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Fixed income markets were a little bumpy in October. The combination of persistent global supply chain bottlenecks and soaring energy prices drove concerns around prolonged inflationary pressures, leading markets to price in a faster pace of tightening from the Fed. The 10-year U.S. Treasury yield hit a high of 1.7% over the course of the month, but much larger increases in shorter-dated yields caused the interest rate curve to flatten.

# U.S. Treasury Market

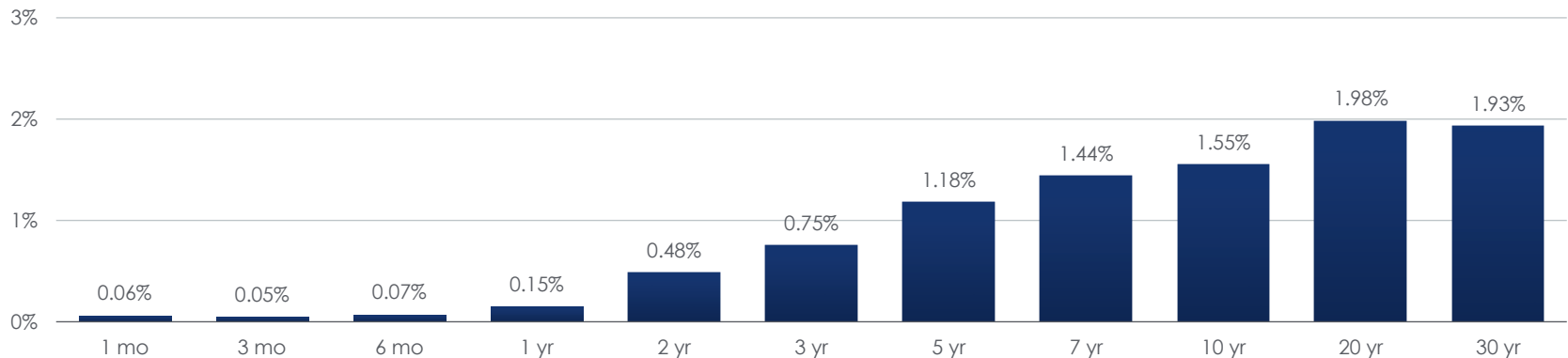
U.S Treasury Yield Curve



Historical U.S. 10-Year Treasury Rate



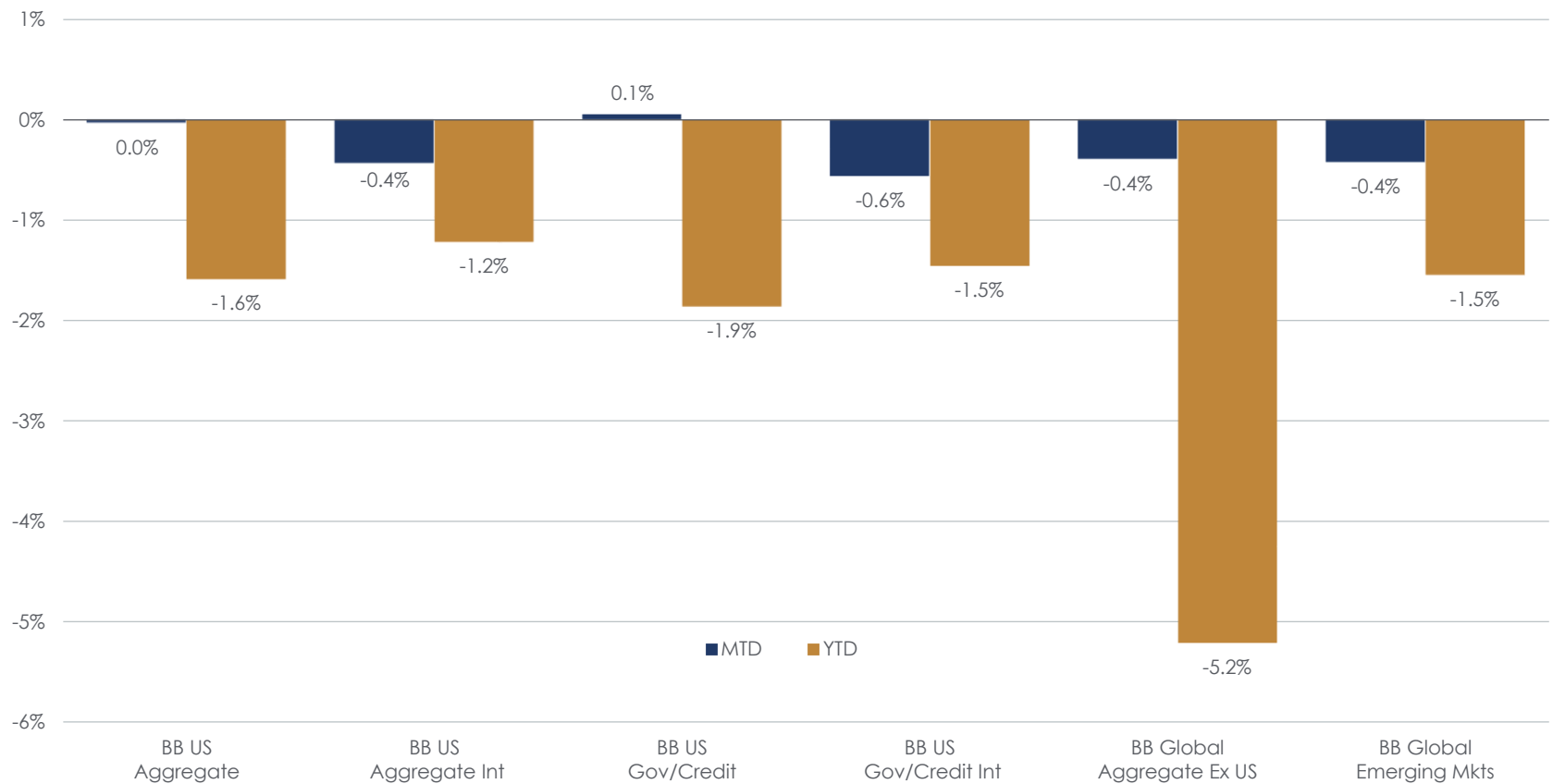
Current U.S. Treasury Yields by Maturity



Source: U.S. Department of Treasury



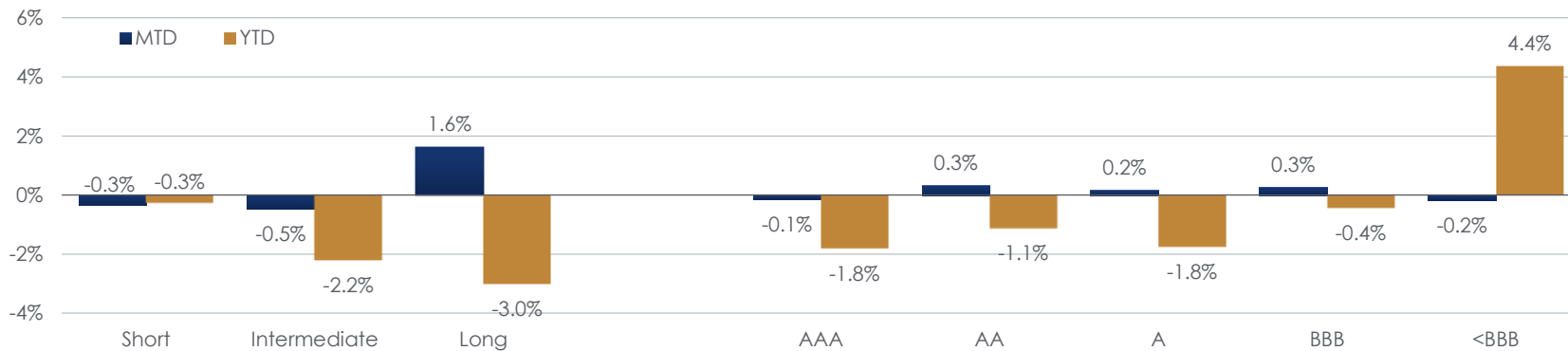
# Global Fixed Income Returns by Bellwether Index



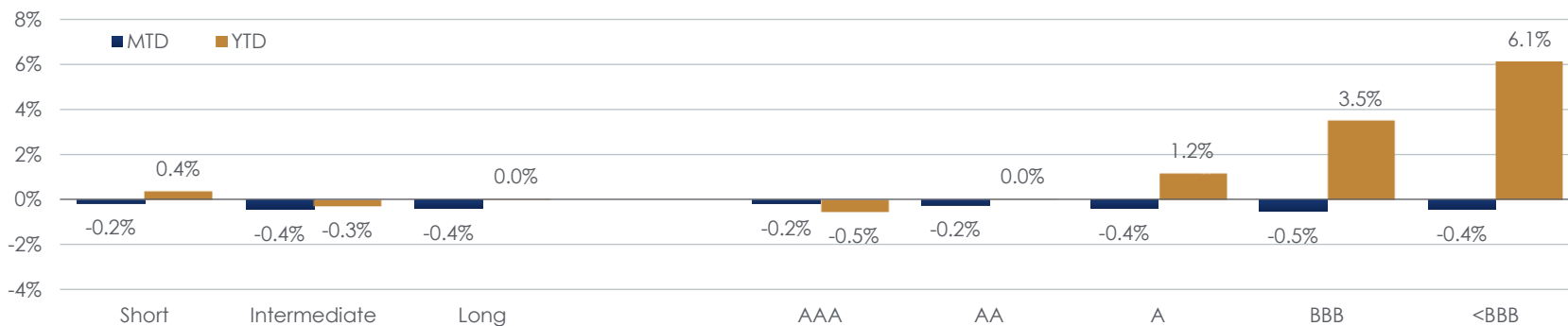
Source: Bloomberg Barclays (BB)

# Domestic Fixed Income Returns by Maturity and Credit Quality

Domestic Bond Market - Taxable



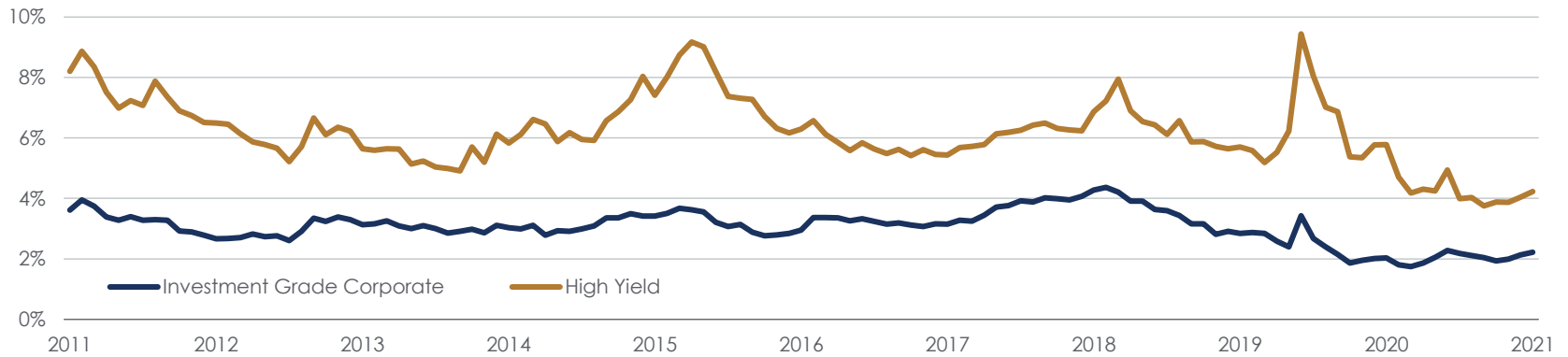
Domestic Bond Market - Municipal



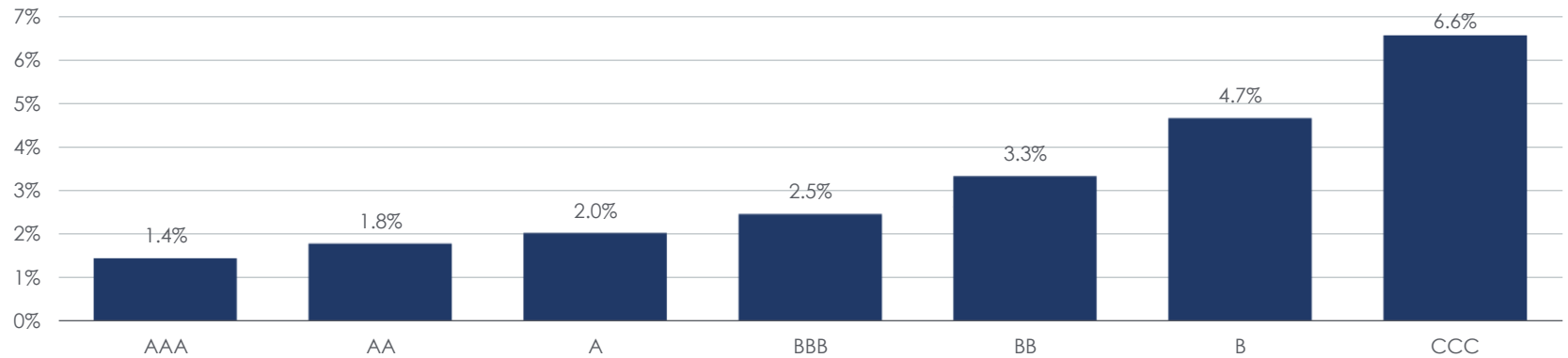
Short is defined as 1-3 years for taxable and 3 years for municipal, Intermediate is 5-7 years for taxable and 6-8 years for municipal, Long is 10+ years for taxable and 8-12 years for municipal. Source: Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Bond Index (taxable bond market) and Bloomberg Barclays Municipal Index (municipal bond market).

# Domestic Corporate Bond Yields

Historical Corporate Bond Market Yield to Worst



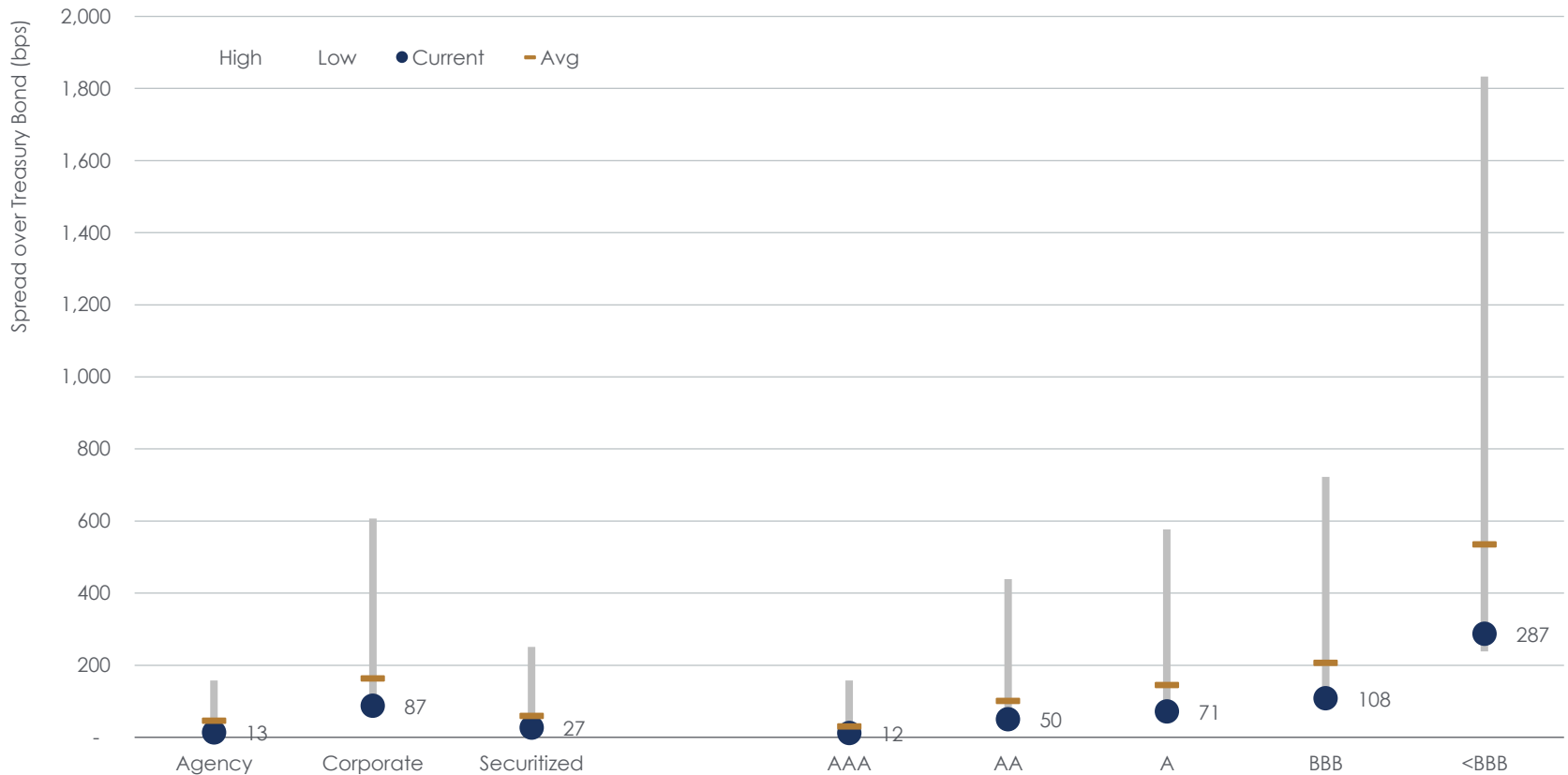
Current Corporate Bond Market Yields by Credit Quality



Investment Grade Corporate bonds are represented by the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate Investment Grade index. High Yield bonds are represented by the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield index. Source: Bloomberg Barclays

# Domestic Taxable Bond Spreads

Current Bond Spreads Compared to 15-Year Range and 15-Year Average



The length of each bar represents the Range of the highest and lowest spread to the Treasury benchmark over the past 15 years. Average represents the average spread over the past 15 years. Current represents the most recent month. Source: Bloomberg Barclays





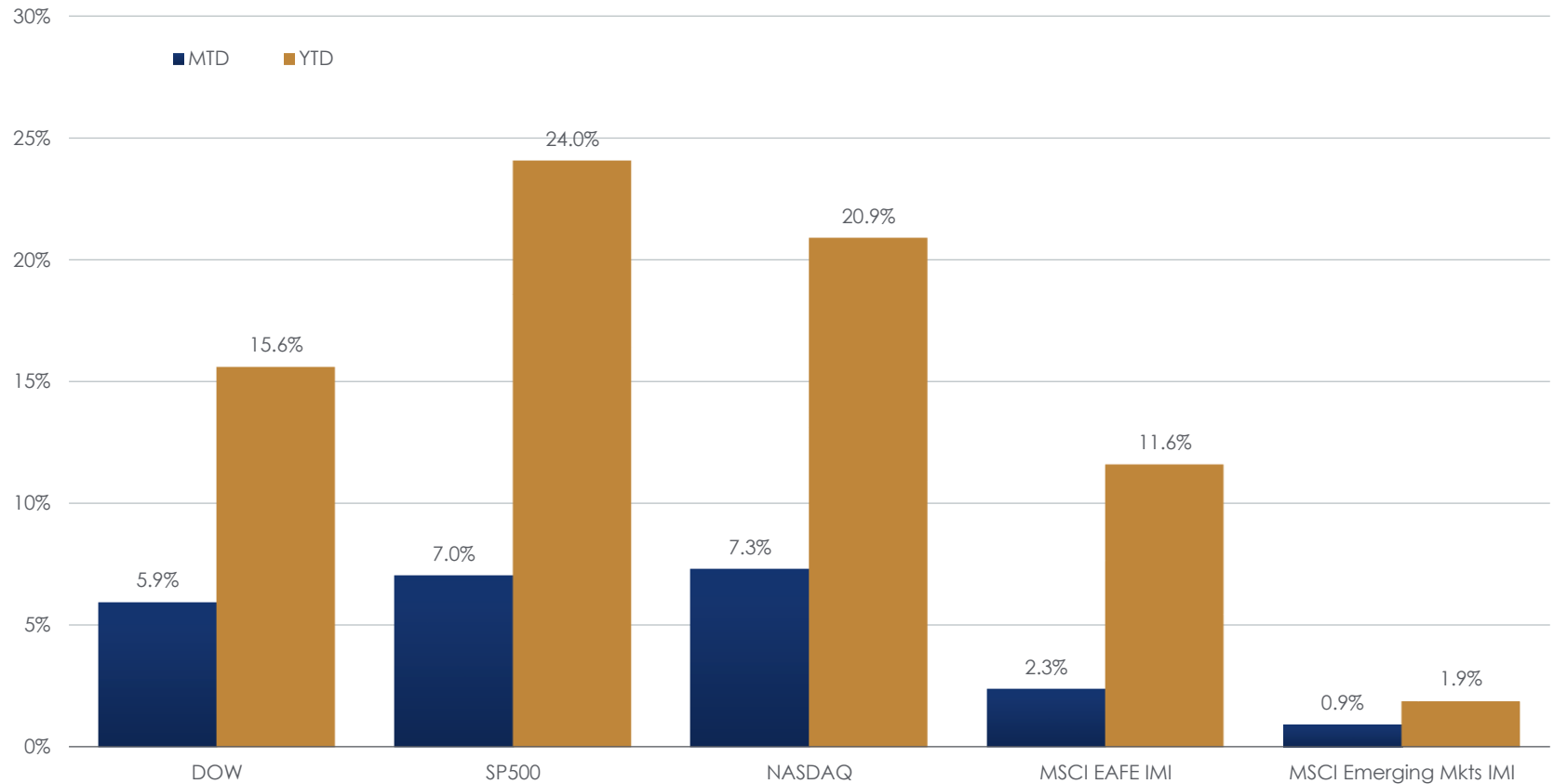
# Equity Market Perspective

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The stock market was certainly a treat rather than a trick in October. U.S. equities rocketed higher in October after the recent uptick in volatility which certainly caused anxiety amongst investors. The month marked a significant rebound from September, where the major indexes all declined. All three major U.S. indices closed at record highs, and the S&P 500 and Nasdaq recorded their best months since November 2020. The Nasdaq gained 7.3% for October closing at 15,498, while the S&P 500 gained 7.0% to end up and over the significant level of 4,600 at 4,605. The Dow rose 5.9% for its best month since March finishing at 35,819.

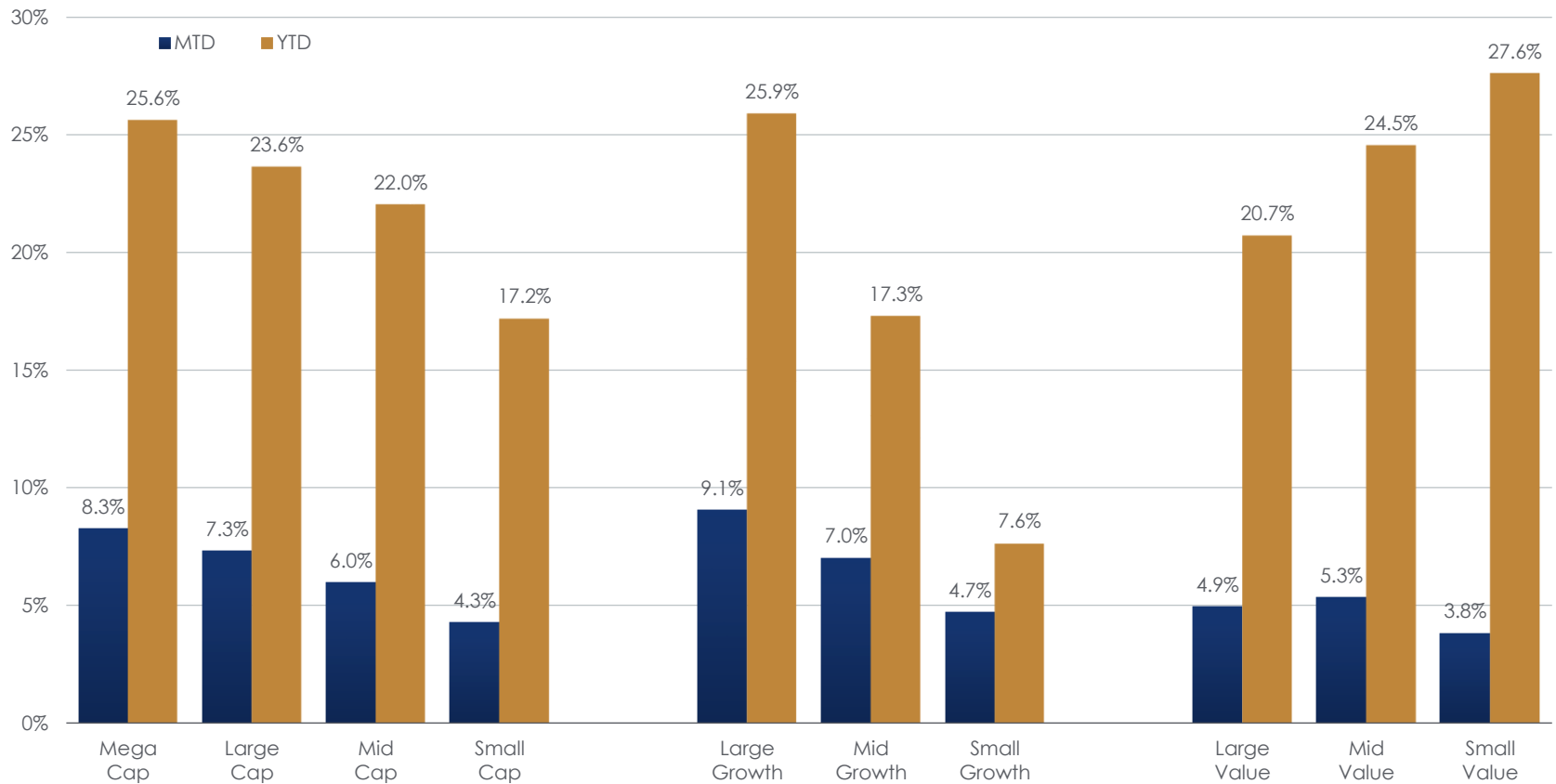
# Global Equity Returns by Bellwether Index

## Global Equity Markets



# Domestic Equity Returns by Market Cap & Style

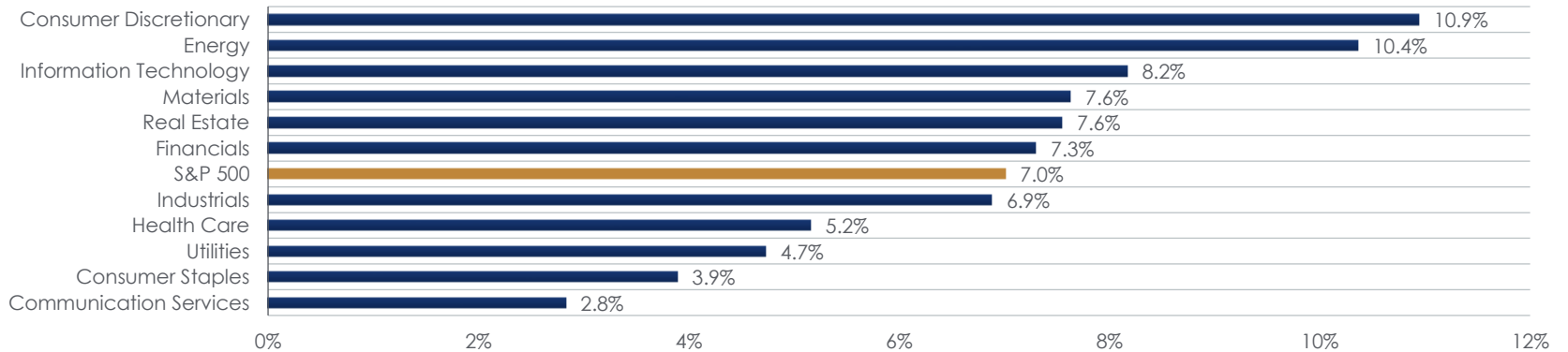
## Domestic Equity Markets



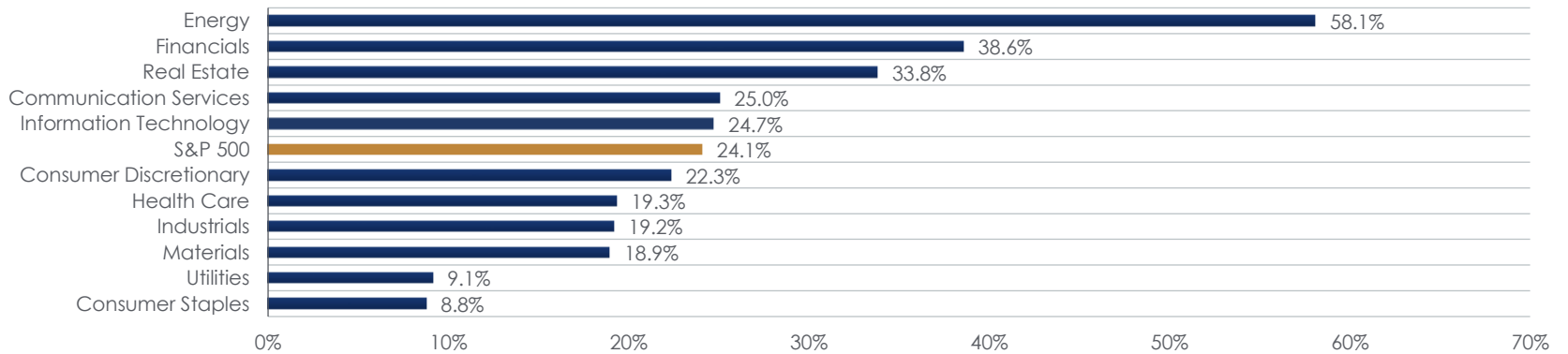
Asset classes are represented by the following benchmarks: Russell Top 50 (Mega), Russell Top 200 (Large), Russell Midcap (Mid), Russell 2000 (Small). Source: Russell

# Domestic Equity Returns by Sector

MTD S&P 500 Returns by Sector

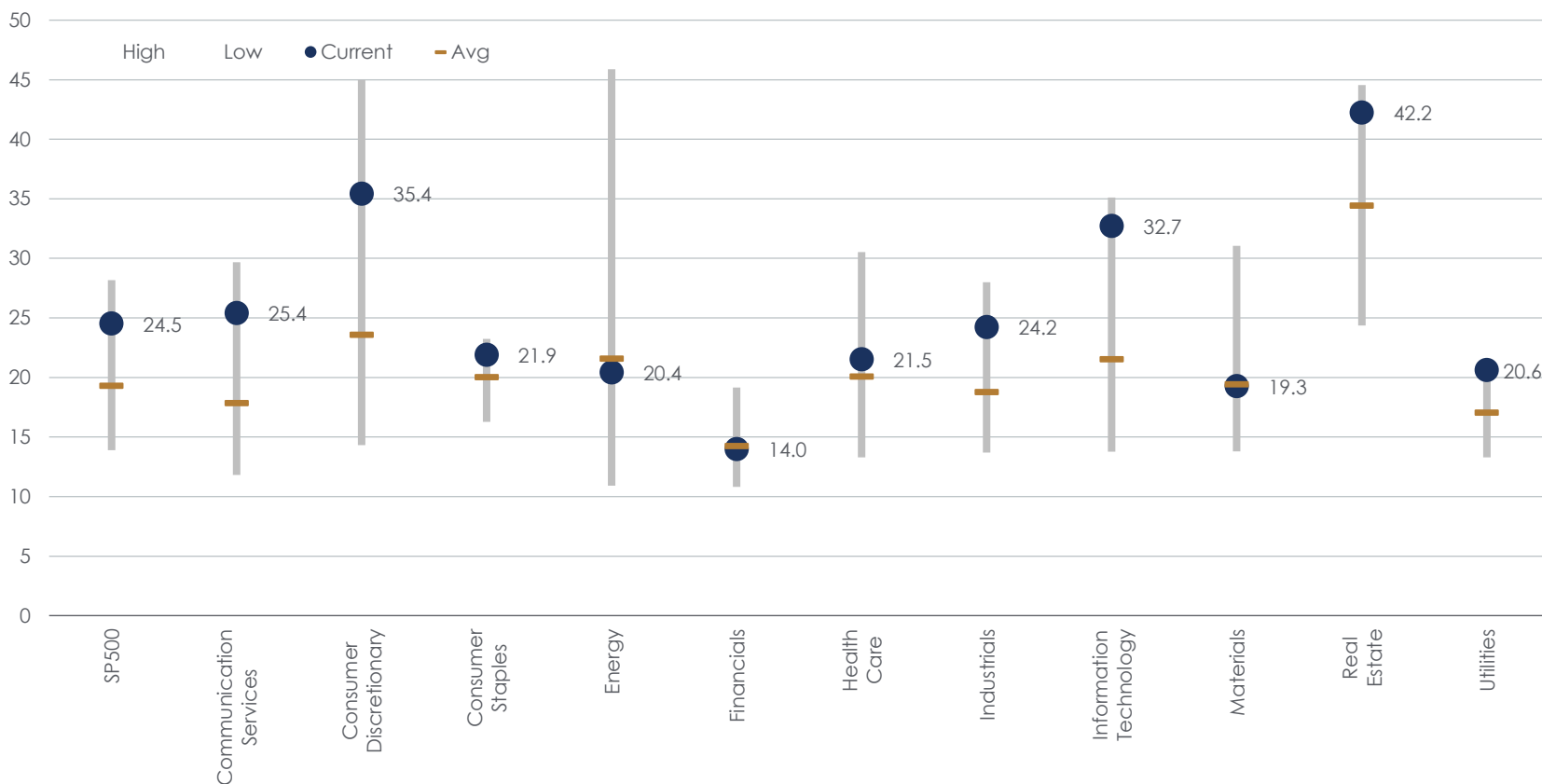


YTD S&P 500 Returns by Sector



# Domestic Equity Valuations by Sector

Trailing 12 Month P/E Ratio Compared to 10-Year Range and 10-Year Average



P/E ratios are based on trailing 12 months earnings (LTM) excluding negative earnings. The length of each bar represents the Range of the highest and lowest P/E ratio over the past 10 years. Average represents the average P/E ratio over the past 10 years. Current represents the most recent month. Source: Bloomberg

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# Economic Indicator Descriptions

**Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP):** GDP is a basic measure of U.S. economic output adjusted for inflation. Alternatively, it can be thought of as the final value of all goods and services produced within the U.S. Positive GDP growth signals an expanding economy.

**Consumer Price Index (CPI):** Measuring the change in the CPI provides an estimate for inflation. The CPI tracks the price of a basket of consumer goods and services. High inflation or deflation (negative inflation) can be signs of economic worry. CPI is typically reported in two ways: headline and core CPI. Headline CPI includes all categories that comprise the CPI basket of goods and services.

**Personal Consumption Expenditure Chain-type Price Index (PCEPI):** Measuring the change in the PCEPI provides an estimate for inflation. In comparison to CPI, which uses one set of expenditure weights for several years, this index uses expenditure data from the current period and the preceding period. This price index method assumes that the consumer has substituted from goods whose prices are rising to goods whose prices are stable or falling. Core PCEPI, which is closely monitored by the Fed, strips out the more volatile Food and Energy categories.

**Conference Board Index of Leading Economic Indicators (LEI):** The LEI is designed to signal peaks and troughs in the business cycle. The ten components include: average weekly manufacturing hours; average weekly initial claims for unemployment insurance; manufacturers' new orders for consumer goods and materials; ISM® Index of New Orders; manufacturers' new orders for nondefense capital goods excluding aircraft orders; building permits for new private housing units; stock prices of 500 common stocks; Leading Credit Index™; interest rate spread on 10-year Treasury bonds less federal funds and average consumer expectations for business conditions.

**The Institute for Supply Management (ISM) PMI Index:** The PMI is a composite index of five "sub-indicators", which are extracted through surveys to purchasing managers from around the country. The five sub-indexes are: Production, New orders, Supplier deliveries, Inventories and Employment level. An Index value over 50 indicates expansion; below 50 indicates contraction.

**The Institute for Supply Management (ISM) Non-manufacturing Index (NMI):** The NMI is a composite index of four "sub-indicators", which are extracted through surveys to purchasing managers. The four sub-indexes: Business activity, New orders, Employment, Supplier deliveries. An Index value over 50 indicates expansion; below 50 indicates contraction.

**Consumer Confidence Index (CCI):** The Consumer Confidence Index is a well-known proxy for the attitudes of U.S. consumer towards the business climate, personal finances and spending. This index attempts to measure the confidence that consumers have in the overall economy. This is important because consumer spending accounts for a large portion of U.S. GDP.

**Consumer Sentiment Index (MCSI):** The MCSI uses telephone surveys to gather information on consumer expectations regarding the overall economy. The MCSI is becoming more useful for investors because it gives a monthly snapshot of whether consumers feel like spending money by accessing their views on the business climate, personal finance, and spending in order to judge their level of optimism/pessimism. This is important because consumer spending accounts for a large portion of U.S. GDP.

**Disposable Personal Income per Capita (DPI):** DPI is the amount of money that households have available for spending and saving after income taxes have been accounted for. DPI is monitored to gauge the overall state of the economy.

**Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE):** PCE consists of the actual and imputed expenditures of households including durables, non-durables and services.

**Retail Sales:** The retail sales report captures in-store sales as well as catalog and other out-of-store sales. The report also breaks down sales figures into groups such as food and beverages, clothing, and autos. The results are often presented two ways: with and without auto sales being counted, because their high sticker price can add extra volatility to the data.

**Housing Affordability Index (HAI):** Published monthly by the National Association of Realtors, the HAI index has a value of 100 when the median-income family has sufficient income to purchase a median-priced existing home. A higher index number indicates that more households can afford to purchase a home.

**Unemployment Rate:** Calculated monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the unemployment rate is a gauge of the health of the U.S. labor market. High unemployment can stifle the growth of the economy.

**Wage Growth:** Calculated quarterly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the employment cost index measures the growth of employee compensation (wages and benefits). The index is based on a survey of employer payrolls in the final month of each quarter. The index tracks movement in the cost of labor, including wages, fringe benefits and bonuses for employees at all levels of a company. We are using the wage component of this index.

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# Benchmark Descriptions

**U.S. Aggregate Bond:** The Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index measures the performance of USD-denominated, SEC-registered, investment-grade, fixed-rate or step up, taxable bonds. The index includes bonds from the Treasury, Government-Related, Corporate and MBS, ABS, and CMBS sectors. Securities included in the index must have at least one year until final maturity.

**U.S. Treasury:** The Barclays Capital U.S. Treasury Index measures the performance of public obligations of the U.S. Treasury with a remaining maturity of one year or more.

**U.S. Agency:** The Barclays Capital U.S. Agency Bond Index measures the performance of the agency sector of the U.S. government bond market and is comprised of investment-grade USD-denominated debentures issued by government and government-related agencies, including FNMA. The index includes both callable and non-callable securities that are publicly issued by U.S. government agencies, quasi-federal corporations, and corporate and foreign debt guaranteed by the U.S. government.

**U.S. Corporate:** The Barclays Capital U.S. Corporate Bond Index measures the performance of publicly issued USD-denominated corporate and Yankee debentures and secured notes that meet specified maturity, liquidity, and quality requirements.

**U.S. MBS:** The Barclays Capital U.S. Mortgage Backed Securities Index measures the performance of mortgage-backed pass-through securities of Ginnie Mae (GNMA), Fannie Mae (FNMA), and Freddie Mac (FHLMC).

**U.S. Municipal Bond:** The Barclays Capital Municipal Bond Index measures the performance of the USD-denominated, investment grade, fixed-rate tax exempt bond market. The index has four main sectors: state and local general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, insured bonds and pre-refunded bonds. Securities included in the index must have at least one year until final maturity.

**General Obligation Bond Index:** The Barclays General Obligation Bond Index measures the average market-weighted performance of general obligations securities that have been issued in the last five years with maturities greater than one year.

**Revenue Bond Index:** The Barclays Revenue Bond Index measures the average market-weighted performance of revenue backed securities that have been issued in the last five years with maturities greater than one year.

**Investment Style:** Performance of different types of stocks will vary over time. A common way to characterize a stock is by market capitalization (e.g., large cap or small cap) or style (e.g., value or growth).

**Large Cap vs. Small Cap:** Large companies tend to be more established companies and therefore exhibit lower volatility. Over an extended period of time, expected returns of small cap companies are often higher due to the risks associated with smaller, less established companies.

**Value vs. Growth:** Value companies typically trade at discount valuations and may pay a dividend. Growth companies are those that are experiencing greater earnings growth prospects.

**Mega Cap:** The Russell Top 50 Index measures the performance of the top 50 largest companies in the Russell 1000 Index, which represents approximately 40% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 1000 Index.

**Large Cap:** The Russell Top 200 Index measures the performance of the 200 largest companies in the Russell 1000 Index, which represents approximately 68% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 1000 Index.

**Mid Cap:** The Russell Midcap Index measures the performance of the 800 smallest companies in the Russell 1000 Index, which represent approximately 36% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 1000 Index.

**Small Cap:** The Russell 2000 Index measures the performance of the 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 Index, which represents approximately 8% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 3000 Index.

**Large Cap Growth:** The Russell 1000 Growth Index measures the performance of those Russell 1000 index companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

**Large Cap Value:** The Russell 1000 Value Index measures the performance of those Russell 1000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

**Mid Cap Growth:** The Russell Midcap Growth Index measures the performance of those Russell Midcap companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

**Mid Cap Value:** The Russell Midcap Value Index measures the performance of those Russell Midcap companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

**Small Cap Growth:** The Russell 2000 Growth Index measures the performance of those Russell 2000 Index companies with higher price-to-value ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

**Small Cap Value:** The Russell 2000 Value Index measures the performance of those Russell 2000 Index companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

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