Weekly Market Recap

August 31, 2026

	Price	Price Returns	
Index	Close	Week	YTD
S&P 500® Index	7,712	0.5%	12.7%
Dow Jones Industrial Average	53,560	0.5%	11.4%
NASDAQ	26,402	0.9%	13.6%
Russell 2000® Index	2,972	-1.5%	19.8%
International Equities[1]	107.72	-0.5%	12.2%
Emerging Markets Equities[2]	67.14	0.0%	22.7%
Ten-Year Treasury Yield	4.71%	0.0%	-3.4%
Bonds[3]	$97.49	0.1%	-2.4%
Oil WTI[4] ($/bbl[5])	$83.44	-4.2%	45.3%

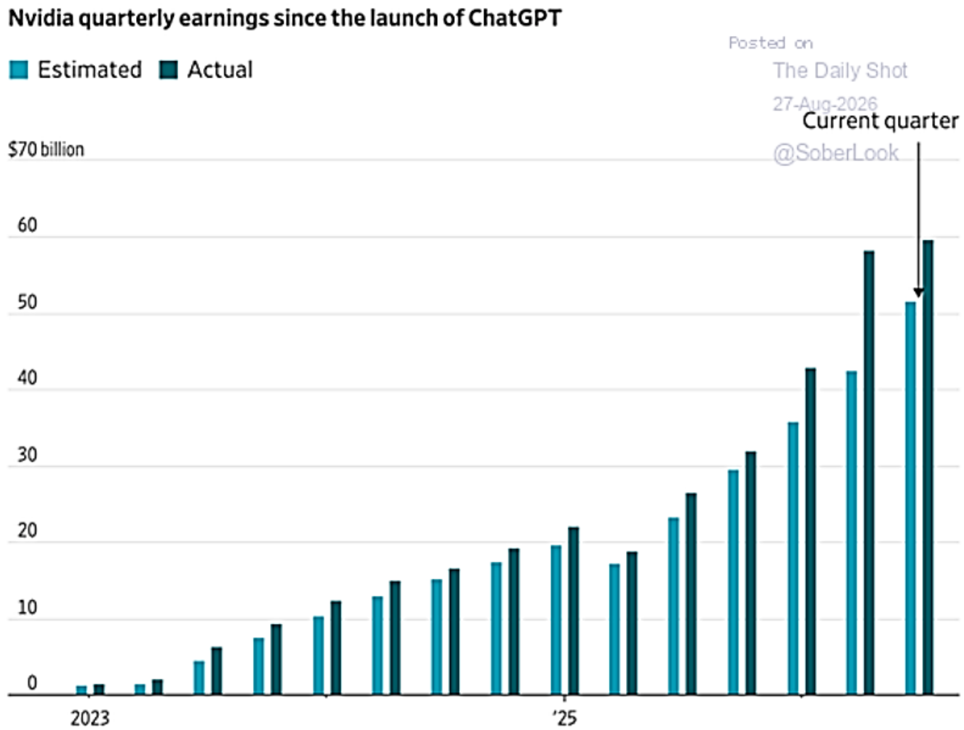
[1]International Equities are represented by the iShares Core MSCI ETF. [2]Emerging Markets Equities are represented by the iShares MSCI Emerging Markets ETF. [3]Bonds are represented by the iShares U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF [4]WTI = West Texas Intermediate [5]bbl = Barrel. Sources: Bloomberg L.P.; FactSet.

U.S. Equity Market

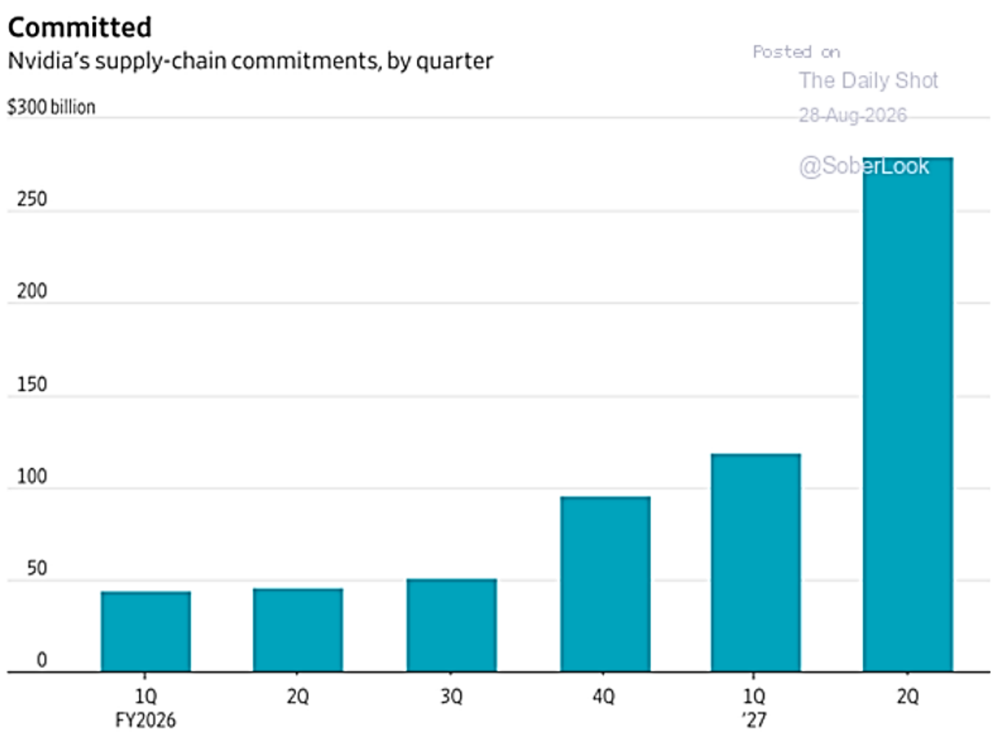
- U.S. large-cap equities (S&P 500 Index) rose +1.3% as NVIDIA delivered a strong earnings report with guidance of approximately 70% revenue growth for fiscal year 2028, primarily driven by rising demand for its chips from data centers and other customers. On Friday, tech and artificial intelligence (AI) semiconductors gave back some of the positive returns as Federal Reserve (Fed) Chair Kevin Warsh's speech at Jackson Hole was modestly more hawkish than market analysts expected. Warsh stated inflation target remains 2% for personal consumption expenditures (PCE) and that interest rates are the Fed's primary tool. Ultimately the futures markets raised the probability of a Fed hike at the September meeting to 57% from 40% last week. The price of Oil (WTI) fell -4.2% as tanker volumes through the Strait of Hormuz continued to improve. The U.S. 10-year Treasury yield fell to 4.71% from 4.73%. Gold fell -3.2%.

- S&P 500 Index Sector Returns:
  - Tech (+1.8%) rose, led by software and AI semiconductors stocks following NVIDIA's strong earnings report and guidance indicating revenue growth of approximately 70% in 2028.
  - Communication services (+1.6%) rose, led by social media and streaming stocks.
  - Financials (+1.1%) rose, led by fintech and banks.
  - Consumer discretionary (+0.1%) rose, led by Amazon and partially offset by weakness from Tesla, other autos, and home improvement retailers.
  - Utilities (-0.2%), consumer staples (-0.5%), and healthcare (-2.0%) underperformed, as investors tend to favor less defensive stocks.
  - Materials (-0.4%) fell, led lower by precious metals miners and chemical companies.
  - Real Estate (-1.3%) fell, led lower by public storage and office.
  - Industrials (-1.7%) fell, led lower by airlines and aerospace and defense stocks.
  - Energy (-2.0%) fell, as the price of oil fell 4.2%.

- Not only did NVIDIA's earnings report and revenue guidance (approximately 70% growth for fiscal year 2028) beat market analysts expectations, but NVIDIA raised its supply chain commitments by more than double.



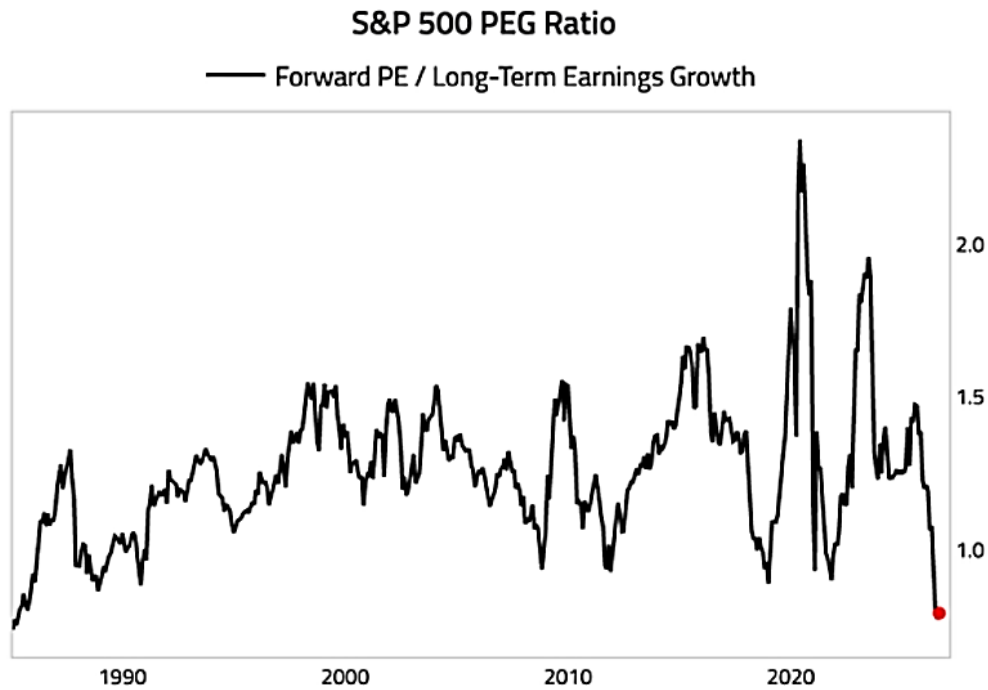
Sources: NVIDIA; The Daily Shot. Data as of 08.27.2026.



FY= fiscal year. Sources: NVIDIA; Wall Street Journal; The Daily Shot. Data as of 08.28.2026.

All data is as of 08.28.2026 unless otherwise noted. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Any type of investing involves risk and there are no guarantees that these methods will be successful. Please reference important disclosures on pages 6-7.

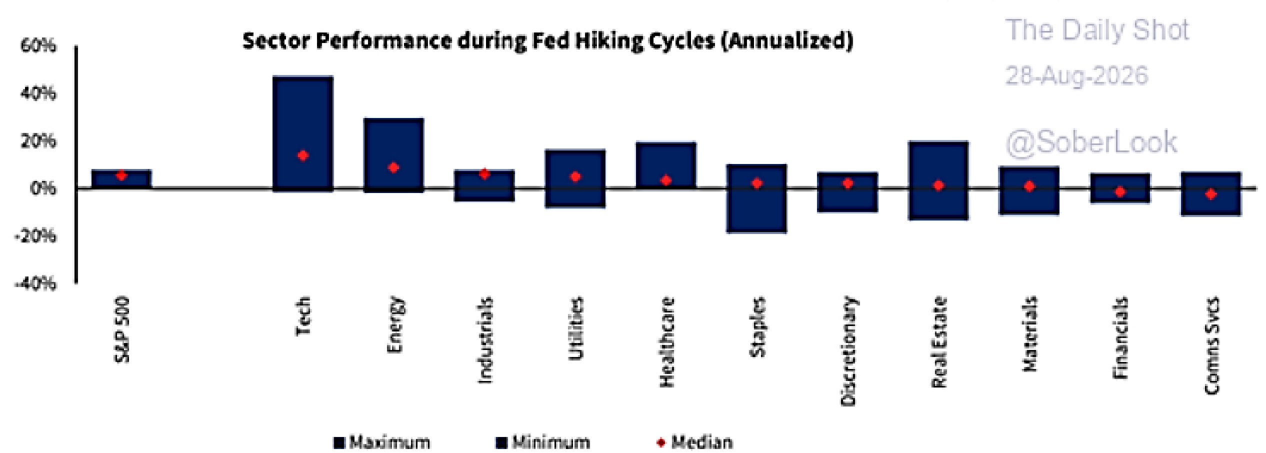
- Despite the strong performance of the S&P 500 Index since 2022, the price/earnings-to-growth (PEG) ratio (the price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio divided by the earnings growth rate) appeared to fall to very low levels. This may imply that U.S. equities appear attractively valued when factoring in earnings growth.



Sources: Blomberg L.P.; The Daily Shot.

- Historically, tech and energy tend to outperform during interest rate hiking cycles, while consumer staples, financials, materials, and real estate tend to underperform.

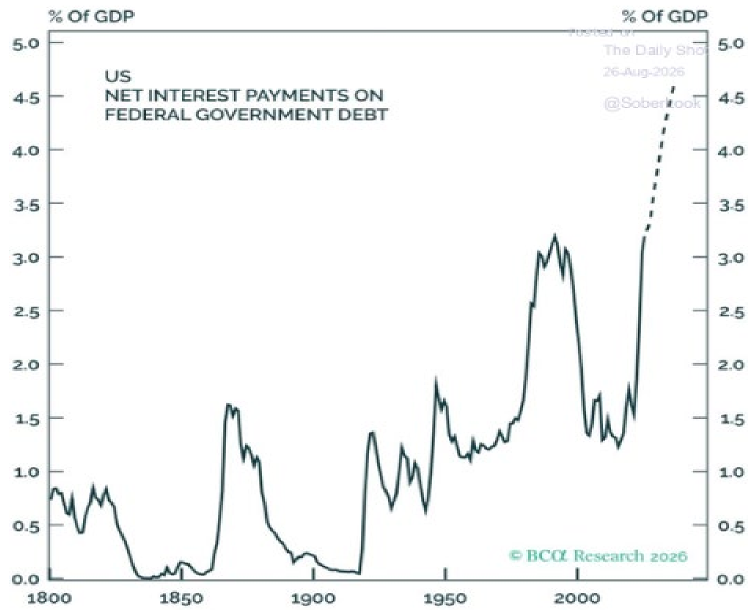
FIGURE 3. When it comes to the entirety of the hiking cycle, Tech and Energy have shown the most positive median performances during the past five cycles



Sources: Barclays; The Daily Shot; Bloomberg L.P. Data as of 08.28.2026.

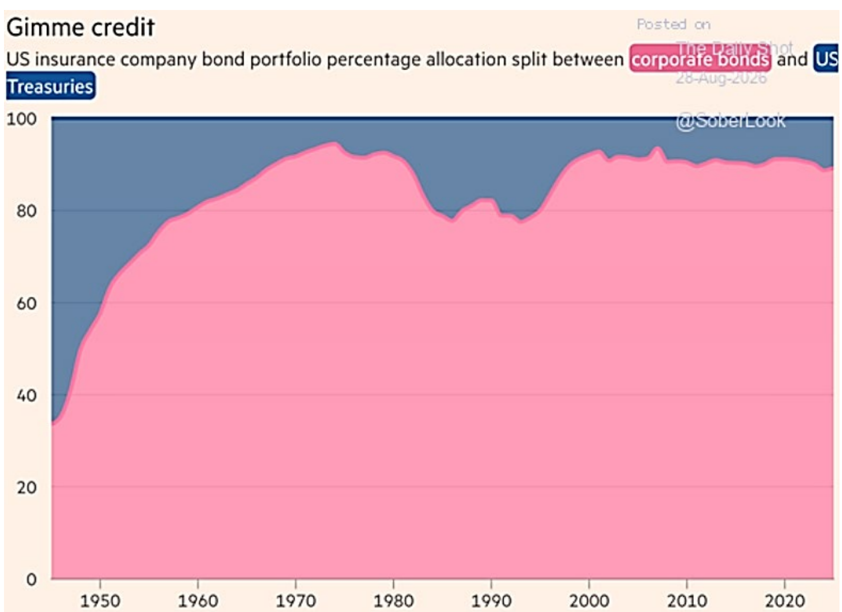
Fixed Income Markets

Interest payments on U.S. federal debt as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) have been rising and, according to some market analysts, may continue to rise as U.S. government spending increases.



Dotted line denotes forecasts. Based on estimates from “The budget and economic outlook: 2026 to 2036” U.S. Congressional Budget Office (February 2026). Sources: BCA Research; Bloomberg L.P; The Daily Shot. Data as of 08.26.2026.

- Corporate bonds appear to account for the vast majority of the bonds in portfolios for U.S. insurance companies.



Y axis represents the percent of the portfolio that was invested in corporate bonds versus U.S. Treasuries at that time. This anlysis is based on the market value of foreign and corporate bonds combined, not soley corporate bonds. However, analysis of the book value of domestic corporate and Treasury bonds leads to a similar pattern and does not impact our conclusions.
Sources: Board of Govenors of the Federal Reserve (U.S.) via the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis data platform (FRED), and Schroders; The Daily Shot. Data as of 08.28.2026.

International Markets Summary

- European markets (STOXX 600 Index) rose +0.2% as ship & oil volumes through the Strait of Hormuz increased. Tech stocks appeared to benefit from strong earnings reports from NVIDIA and other U.S. tech stocks.
- The Chinese stock market (Shanghai Composite A share) rose +1.2% as Chinese tech stocks appeared to benefit from strength of NVIDIA's earnings report/guidance, partially offset by Alibaba's equity placement in order to fund more AI infrastructure capital expenditures (capex).
- Japanese equities (Nikkei 225 Index) rose +0.6% as Japanese tech stocks appeared to benefit from strong earnings reports from NVIDIA and other U.S. tech stocks.

This Week:

- The volume of corporate earnings reports will be moderate this week.
- Economic data:
  - Monday: Limited U.S. Economic data;
  - Tuesday: Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) Manufacturing Final, Construction Spending, Institute of Supply Management (ISM) Manufacturing Index, Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey;
  - Wednesday: Mortgage Bankers Association Mortgage Purchase Applications, Automatic Data Processing Employment Report, Factory Orders;
  - Thursday: Challenger Job Cuts, Productivity (revised), Unit Labor Costs (revised), Trade Balance, PMI Services Final, ISM Non-Manufacturing Index;
  - Friday: Nonfarm Payrolls, Unemployment Rate, Average Weekly Hours, Average Hourly Earnings.

As always, thank you very much for your interest in our thoughts and support of our services.

Whitney Stewart, CFA®
Executive Director

Griffith Jones, Jr.
Executive Director

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Index Definitions

Performance is compared to an index, however, the volatility of an index varies greatly. Indices are unmanaged and investments cannot be made directly in an index.

The **S&P 500® Index** is a readily available, carefully constructed, market-value-weighted benchmark of common stock performance. Currently, the S&P 500 Composite includes 500 of the largest stocks (in terms of stock market value) in the United States and covers approximately 80% of available market capitalization.

The **Russell 2000® Index** measures the performance of the small-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe. The Russell 2000® Index is a subset of the Russell 3000® Index representing approximately 10% of the total market capitalization of that index. It includes approximately 2,000 of the smallest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership. The Russell 2000® is constructed to provide a comprehensive and unbiased small-cap barometer and is completely reconstituted annually to ensure larger stocks do not distort the performance and characteristics of the true small-cap opportunity set.

The **Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA)** is an index that tracks 30 large, publicly-owned blue chip companies trading on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) and the NASDAQ.

The **NASDAQ Composite Index** is the market capitalization-weighted index of over 2,500 common equities listed on the NASDAQ stock exchange. The types of securities in the index include American depositary receipts, common stocks, real estate investment trusts (REITs) and tracking stocks, as well as limited partnership interests. The index includes all Nasdaq-listed stocks that are not derivatives, preferred shares, funds, exchange-traded funds (ETFs) or debenture securities.

The **MSCI EAFE Index** is an equity index which captures large and mid-cap representation across 21 Developed Markets countries around the world, excluding the U.S. and Canada. With 900 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

The **STOXX Europe 600 Index** is derived from the STOXX Europe Total Market Index (TMI) and is a subset of the STOXX Global 1800 Index. With a fixed number of 600 components, the STOXX Europe 600 Index represents large, mid and small capitalization companies across 17 countries of the European region: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

The **Nikkei 225** is a price-weighted index composed of Japan's top 225 blue-chip companies traded on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

The **Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index** is a capitalization-weighted index. The index tracks the daily price performance of all A-shares and B-shares listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

Technical Terms:

Gross domestic product (GDP) is the total monetary or market value of all the finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period. As a broad measure of overall domestic production, it functions as a comprehensive scorecard of a given country's economic health. A monthly **Purchasing Managers Index (PMI)** highlighting the manufacturing sector is made available by the Institute for Supply Management (ISM), a nonprofit supply management organization. The **Services PMI** (Purchasing Managers' Index) is a key economic indicator that measures business activity in the services sector. It provides a forward-looking perspective on the health of the economy, specifically within the service industry. The **ISM Manufacturing Index** is a leading economic indicator for the level of economic activity in the manufacturing sector in the United States. The **ISM Non-Manufacturing Index** measures U.S. service sector economic health. **Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS)** is a monthly economic indicator published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) that measures labor demand, hiring, and worker separations in the United States. **Unemployment rate** is the percentage of the total labor force that is without a job, available to work, and actively seeking employment. **Capital expenditure (capex)** is money a company spends to buy, build, or upgrade long-term physical assets like property, buildings, equipment, or technology. A **corporate bond** is a debt security issued by a company to raise capital, offering investors regular interest payments and repayment of principal at maturity. **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** is the total dollar value of all final goods and services produced within a country's borders during a specific time period. The **price/earnings-to-growth (PEG) ratio** is a valuation metric that adjusts traditional earnings multiples by factoring in a company's expected growth rate. The **price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio** compares a company's share price with its earnings per share (EPS). The **forward price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio** is a financial metric that divides a company's current stock price by its expected earnings per share over the next 12 months. **Earnings Growth Rate** measures the pace at which a company's net income or EPS increases over a specific period. **Personal consumption expenditures (PCE)** measure the total value of goods and services purchased by individuals and households in the United States. A **futures market** is where financial products are bought and sold for delivery at a predetermined date and price in the future.

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