JUNE 5, 2026

WEEKLY HEADINGS

Larry Adam, *Chief Investment Officer*
Follow Larry on Linkedin or on X

A 1999 Redux? The San Antonio Spurs and NY Knicks are back on the NBA's biggest stage together for the first time since 1999. The parallels are hard to miss—young Spurs stars shining, familiar family ties in the Knicks organization (the Brunsons), and injuries playing a role. The market backdrop feels just as familiar. With tech stocks pushing to new highs on enthusiasm around transformational technologies, the real question isn't just momentum—it's whether markets are becoming frothy, even bubble-like, reminiscent of the dot-com era. We don't think so. The momentum may rhyme, but the foundation is stronger. Today's tech leaders—including those in our MAGMAN* composite—are highly profitable businesses. That's a sharp contrast to the late-1990s darlings, which often had little to no earnings—and in some cases, no revenue at all. So, while the setup may feel familiar, the fundamentals are very different. Below are five ways this cycle stands apart.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

The US Economic Picture Is Quite Different From The Heady Days Of 1997-2000

In Contrast To The Dot-Com Era, Today's Tech Sector Leaders Are Profitable

While Mega-Sized IPOs Grab Headlines, Overall IPO Activity Is Historically Moderate

1. **Fundamentals Remain Supportive |** The Tech sector has had a strong run—up ~24% YTD—backed by solid fundamentals. Earnings are on track to rise 47% YoY in 2026, following 20%+ growth in both 2024 and 2025. While tech earnings followed a similar path in 1999, jumping over 50%, they quickly faded—as revenue growth slowed—to just 8% in 2000 and turned negative in 2001. Today, the key difference is visibility. Ongoing demand for AI and the semiconductor investment cycle point to a more durable growth path, with consensus still expecting ~30% EPS growth next year. And with margins near all-time highs—about 3x late-1990s' levels—we expect earnings to remain a sustained tailwind for the sector. With earnings growth outpacing price performance YTD, valuations have become more attractive.
2. **The US Economy *Isn't* Overheating |** The US economy is tracking toward 2.4% growth in 2026—solid compared to other developed markets, but far from 'overheating.' With growth steady and the labor market stabilizing after a soft patch in late 2025, the Fed has little urgency to tighten policy (we believe it is more likely on a prolonged pause), despite some near-term inflation pressure from tariffs and oil. That's a sharp contrast to the late 1990s, when growth ran above 4% from 1997 to 2000 and the Fed raised rates by 175 bps between June 1999 and May 2000. That rapid tightening became a key catalyst in the unwind of the dot-com bubble.
3. **Speculation Is *Not* Rampant |** With the tech-heavy NASDAQ up ~40% over the past year, it's natural to question whether momentum is getting stretched. But today's environment still falls well short of the extremes seen in 1999. At the peak of the dot-com bubble, the NASDAQ surged more than 114% YoY, with ~20% of its components rising more than 200%. Today, that figure is just 6%. Just as important, the nature of speculation is very different. In 1999, markets rewarded 'clicks over profits'—with companies like Pets.com symbolizing a willingness to chase growth without a clear path to earnings. Valuations reflected that disconnect, with the NASDAQ trading above 100x trailing earnings. Today, valuations are closer to ~32x—much more in line with recent five-year averages. In other words, while momentum is strong, market conditions remain far more grounded than during the late-1990s cycle.
4. **Upcoming IPOs Are *Not* A Redux of 1999 |** The late 1990s saw a surge in IPOs, many from speculative companies with little to no revenue. Around 500 US companies went public in 1999, compared to just 90 in 2025. A new wave of tech IPOs—names like SpaceX, Anthropic, and OpenAI—could rank among the largest ever, raising echoes of the dot-com era. But the backdrop is very different. Even if *total* IPO proceeds top $250 billion this year—well above the $137 billion peak in 2021—IPO activity as a share of market cap is roughly half of late-1990s levels (0.3% vs 0.6%). At the same time, the market is better equipped to absorb new supply, supported by faster index inclusion—potentially within five days for Russell indices and 15 days for the Nasdaq—and the surge in passive investing, with AUM growing from $389 billion in 1999 to $19 trillion today. Just as importantly, companies are coming public at a more mature stage, with the average time to IPO extending to ~12 years from about four years in 1999.
5. **AI Is More Of An *Evo*lution Rather Than A *Rev*olution |** Technology today is far more deeply embedded in both daily life and the broader economy than it was in the late 1990s. Back then, US computer penetration didn't even exceed 50% until 2000, and many households still lacked internet access—even dial-up. Learning to use computers—and then navigate the internet—required a meaningful behavioral shift and that took time. By contrast, AI is being layered onto an already digital world. Using AI to access and analyze information is more incremental—closer to adding new functionality like a new app to enhance what you already do, rather than starting from scratch. And because these tools are being built directly into familiar platforms, adoption is happening more seamlessly and with broad business investment and support across a wide spectrum of industries. The result? A faster uptake and a smoother adoption curve—supporting a more durable growth path than the boom-bust cycle of the late 1990s.

CHART OF THE WEEK

The IPO Boom Sparks Comparison To Dot-Com Era

While proceeds from IPOs are expected to rise to a record high in 2026, IPO proceeds as a percentage of market cap remain well below dot-com bubble levels.

Source: FactSet, Data as of 6/4/2026

*MAGMAN represents a composite of Microsoft, Apple, Google, Meta, Amazon, Nvidia.
The foregoing is not a recommendation to buy or sell MAGMAN stocks.

RAYMOND JAMES

Economy

- Employment growth blew past expectations in May, with payrolls rising by 172k and prior months revised up by 93k. The strength was led by leisure and hospitality (+70k) and local government (+55k). This will add pressure on the Fed to remain on hold this year.
- Job openings rose sharply in April to 7.6 million, the largest monthly increase in five years and the highest level since May 2024. The increase points to resilient labor demand and supports the view that the labor market is positioned to strengthen further this year.
- ISM Manufacturing and Services both surprised to the upside, reinforcing signs of reacceleration across the economy. Manufacturing expanded for a 5th straight month, while services marked its 23rd month of expansion. However, both Price Indices remain elevated.
- **Focus of the Week:** Inflation week lies ahead (CPI on Wednesday and PPI on Thursday), and market participants will be paying close attention to core (ex. food and energy) prices, as headline numbers will continue to be impacted by the conflict-driven surge in oil prices. We expect headline CPI to grow 0.5% MoM, pushing the yearly rate to 4%, while core CPI grows 0.3% MoM and 2.8% YoY.

June 8 – June 12

MON	
TUE	NFIB Small Business Index Trade Balance Existing Home Sales
WED	CPI BOC Meeting
THU	PPI ECB Meeting
FRI	Michigan Sentiment
FUTURE EVENTS	6/15 NAHB Housing Market Index 6/17 Retail Sales, FOMC Meeting

Equity

- After nine consecutive weeks of gains, S&P 500 performance has been mixed this week across growth sectors (Technology, Communication Services, and Consumer Discretionary), but strength in Energy, Health Care, Financials, and Industrials has helped partially offset that weakness. After a 37% QTD surge—the strongest since at least 1990—Technology appears due for a brief, healthy pause to digest recent gains. The AI-driven rally has pushed the sector ~20% above its 50-day moving average, the most stretched it has been since 2002. While some near-term consolidation would be normal given these technicals, solid fundamentals continue to support a constructive medium- to long-term outlook for the sector.
- Fortunately, while the AI trade has been mixed this week, the broader market has gained momentum with the S&P 500 Equal Weight Index outperforming the S&P 500 by 1% since Monday—its strongest 3-day relative outperformance to the S&P 500 since late March, reiterating the importance of diversification, particularly in a concentrated market. While strength in AI beneficiaries has led to the market-cap weighted S&P 500 outperforming the Equal Weight by 8% since the March lows, the average stock has room for a catch-up period, especially if we see any combination of lower rates, lower oil prices, or a steepening in the yield curve ahead.
- **Focus of the Week**: Next week, we'll be focused on earnings results from Oracle to gauge cloud computing demand and any commentary on rising capital intensity. Additionally, Apple's Worldwide Developers Conference (WWDC) kicks off on Monday.

Fixed Income

- Longer-term Treasury yields have steadied following the mid-May spike, with price action driven by competing forces. Firm inflation, more hawkish Fed rhetoric, and resilient economic data continue to push yields higher, while optimism around a potential US–Iran deal has capped the move. This morning's jobs beat highlights that growth remains solid, keeping the Fed's focus on inflation and the markets pricing in a full rate hike in December. For now, yields remain closely tied to oil prices—with the 10-year holding near 4.50%.
- US investment grade bond issuance has surpassed $1 trillion this year and is on track to challenge 2020's record. While hyperscaler issuance (~10% of new supply YTD) has accelerated and continues to draw significant media attention, financials (~43%) remain the largest issuers. Despite the heavy pace, demand has remained strong—keeping spreads on the US IG Index under 80 bps since April. Extended periods of tight spreads are not without precedent—from May 1993 to June 1998, index spreads held below 80 bps.
- **Focus of the Week:** CPI and PPI—inflation releases which lifted Treasury yields last month—loom large as the market looks to digest $119b in 3-, 10-, and 30-year Treasury auctions. In addition, the ECB meets Thursday, where a rate hike is widely expected.

Washington Policy

- President Trump has kept in place the current US-Iran ceasefire despite several flare-ups, signaling his reluctance to re-engage in a broader conflict unless provoked by direct attacks on US forces. Progress toward a formal agreement is limited, with Iran indicating little desire to advance talks and continuing to link any deal to broader regional conditions, including a durable ceasefire in Lebanon.
- The administration reinforced its commitment to tariffs as legal challenges continue to play out. The US Trade Representative proposed new Section 301 tariffs between 10 and 12.5% on imports from more than 50 trading partners over forced labor concerns. At the same time, the administration has appealed a court ruling mandating tariff refunds, which may introduce further uncertainty.
- Trump issued an AI executive order establishing voluntary pre-deployment testing and a 30-day review period, aiming to balance national security with concerns about falling behind China.

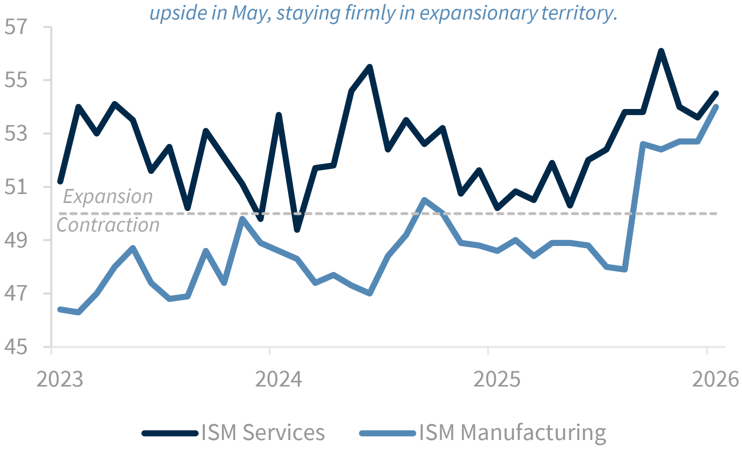
Commodities

- Copper (+15% YTD) isn't quite the top-gaining metal YTD—aluminum (+22%), lithium (+42%), and tin (+42%) are up more—but its record high this week provides the latest case study of how commodity prices are influenced by a wide range of variables—some of them flying below the proverbial radar. This week specifically, copper prices moved after the White House expanded the list of copper-containing industrial products that are subject to the copper tariff—which, with a headline rate of 50%, dates back to August 2025.
- More broadly, growth in copper demand is driven by the electrification megatrend, a key part of which is the data center buildout. In addition to cables that transmit electricity, copper is used in electric motors and generators. Construction is also an important market, albeit with slower growth. Turning to the supply side, the US is importing close to half of its copper needs, with the other half coming from domestic mining and recycling. While it may not be readily apparent, there is a link to the Iran conflict: one-fourth of the world's sulfur supply comes from the Persian Gulf. Sulfur is a key input for sulfuric acid—which, in turn, is essential for copper refining. Amid the same shipping disruptions that are keeping oil prices high, curtailed sulfur volumes translate into upward pressure on copper prices.

Charts of the Week

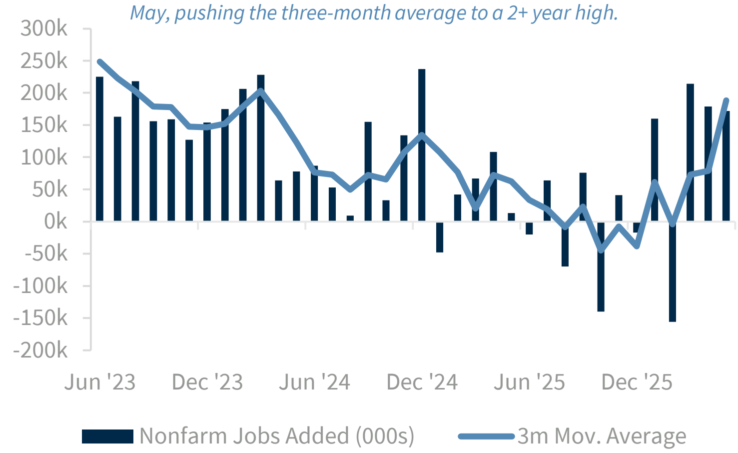
Broad Expansion In The Economy

Both ISM Manufacturing and Services PMIs surprised to the upside in May, staying firmly in expansionary territory.



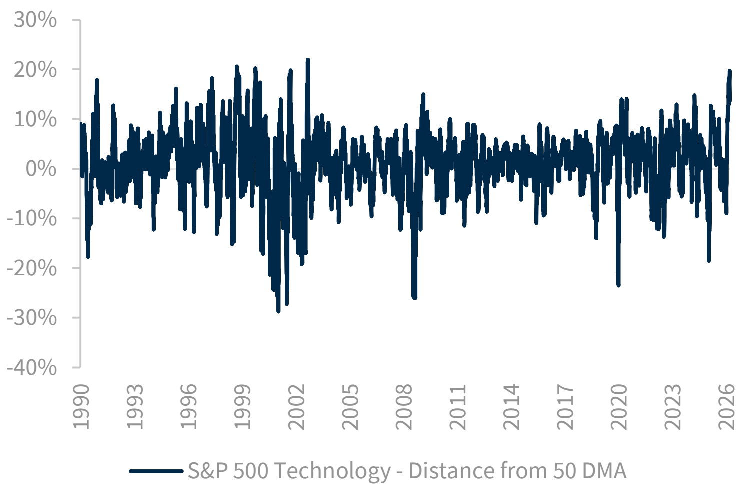
Another Strong Jobs Report

The US economy added a stronger than expected 172,000 jobs in May, pushing the three-month average to a 2+ year high.



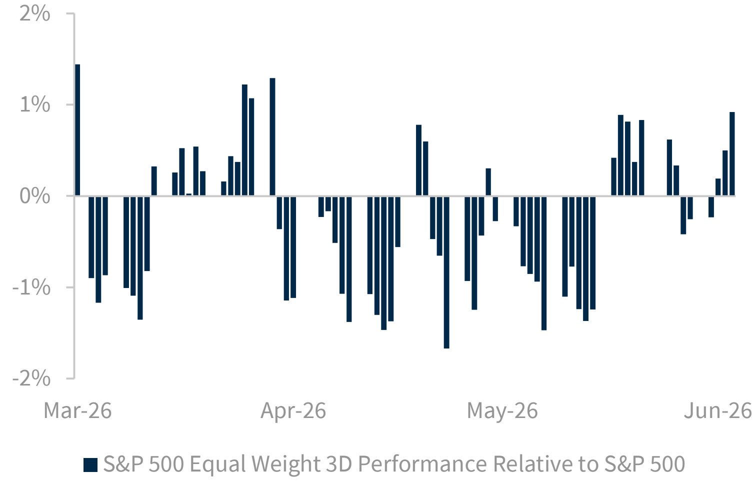
AI Meets Resistance

The Technology sector traded 20% above its 50 DMA this week, the highest level since 2002.



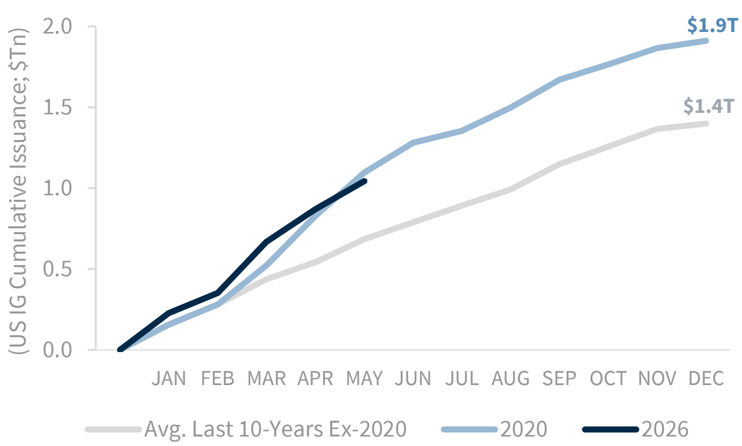
Equal Weight Finally Catches A Bid

The S&P 500 Equal Weight Index has outperformed the S&P 500 by 1% over the past 3 sessions – the strongest 3-day outperformance since late March.



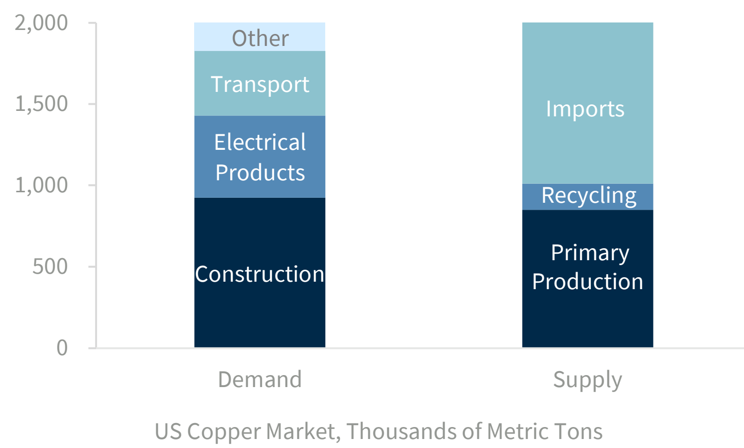
US IG Debt Issuance Tracking Record Levels

YTD issuance in US high quality corporate credit recently surpassed $1 trillion and is tracking 2020's record year.



The US Remains Dependent On Copper Imports

With close to half of US copper demand met by imports, price dynamics reflect international factors—including disrupted sulfur supply from the Persian Gulf.



Source for charts: FactSet, as of 6/4/2026. US IG issuance is per Bloomberg and is monthly through 5/31/2026.

Asset Class Performance | Distribution by Asset Class and Style (as of June 4)**

Weekly Returns (as of June 4)

US Equities (Russell indices)

	Value	Blend	Growth
Large Cap	1.2%	0.4%	-0.2%
Mid Cap	1.4%	1.2%	0.7%
Small Cap	-0.1%	0.0%	0.1%

International Equities (MSCI indices)

	Dev. Mkt	World	Emerg. Mkt
Large Cap	0.8%	0.8%	2.9%
Mid Cap	-0.4%	0.7%	0.9%
Small Cap	-0.4%	0.4%	0.8%

Fixed Income (Bloomberg indices)

	1-3 YR	Medium	Long
Treasury	0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%
Invest. Grade	0.0%	0.0%	-0.1%
High Yield	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%

Year-to-Date Returns (as of June 4)

US Equities (Russell indices)

	Value	Blend	Growth
Large Cap	15.1%	11.1%	7.4%
Mid Cap	15.7%	13.0%	4.7%
Small Cap	19.1%	18.8%	18.6%

International Equities (MSCI indices)

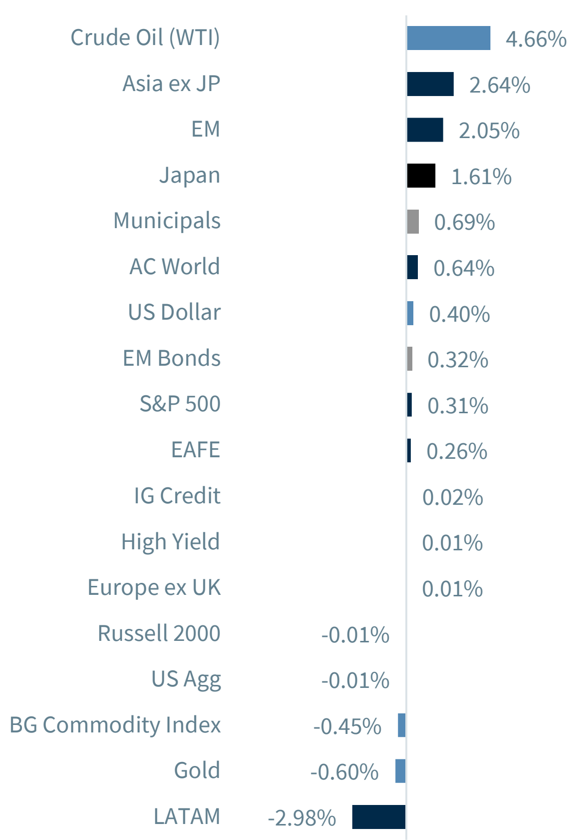
	Dev. Mkt	World	Emerg. Mkt
Large Cap	9.9%	12.9%	29.9%
Mid Cap	7.9%	11.9%	21.8%
Small Cap	9.7%	15.3%	18.6%

Fixed Income (Bloomberg indices)

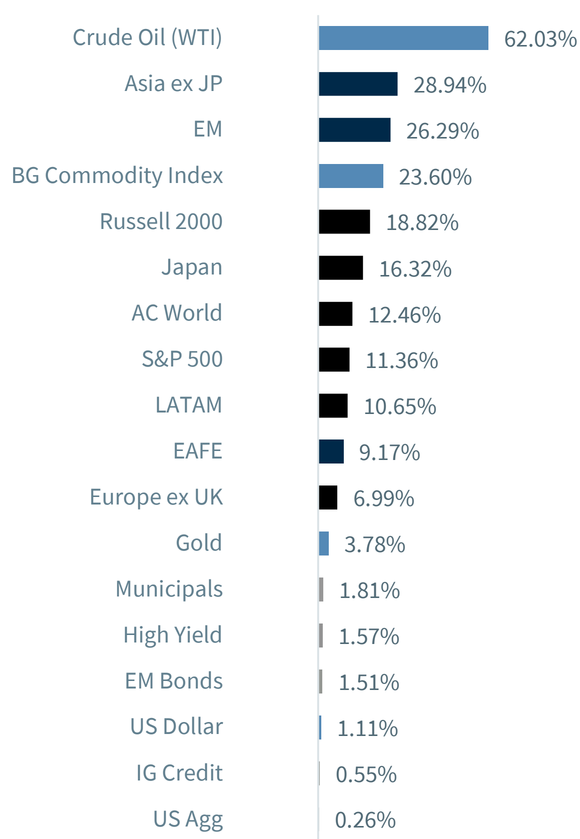
	1-3 YR	Medium	Long
Treasury	1.5%	-0.5%	-0.7%
Invest. Grade	0.9%	0.5%	0.2%
High Yield	1.8%	1.5%	2.2%

Asset Class Performance | Weekly and Year-to-Date (as of June 4)**

Weekly***



Year-to-Date***



Commodities Equities Fixed Income

**Weekly performance calculated from Thursday close to Thursday close.

***Assumes all asset classes are priced in US dollars unless otherwise noted. Ranked in order of performances (best to worst).

Weekly Data**

US Equities

Index	Price	Weekly	MTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
S&P 500	7584.3	0.3	0.1	11.4	28.6	22.6	14.0	15.6
DJ Industrial Average	51561.9	1.8	1.0	7.3	21.5	15.1	8.2	11.2
NASDAQ Composite Index	26831.0	(0.3)	(0.5)	15.4	37.9	26.5	14.2	18.4
Russell 1000	7931.3	0.4	0.2	11.1	28.8	23.3	13.3	15.4
Russell 2000	7295.0	(0.0)	0.6	18.8	43.1	20.3	6.6	11.2
Russell Midcap	11085.1	1.2	1.1	13.0	22.4	18.5	8.2	11.7

Equity Sectors

Sector	Price	Weekly	MTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Materials	644.2	0.6	0.9	13.0	18.2	11.4	5.2	10.2
Industrials	1488.3	1.3	1.7	13.9	24.2	22.2	12.6	13.9
Comm Services	481.8	(3.9)	(2.3)	6.8	36.0	32.3	14.2	13.3
Utilities	444.7	(1.5)	(1.1)	3.7	11.7	14.0	9.4	9.3
Consumer Discretionary	1925.7	(4.8)	(3.8)	0.2	12.7	17.0	8.0	13.0
Consumer Staples	915.2	(2.7)	(0.7)	6.8	2.8	8.8	7.3	8.2
Health Care	1768.3	0.8	1.7	(1.4)	16.2	7.1	6.3	9.7
Information Technology	7049.0	2.3	0.4	24.3	52.7	34.5	24.4	26.8
Energy	891.8	3.2	4.3	31.5	48.1	17.3	20.8	10.1
Financials	866.7	1.8	1.2	(4.2)	4.4	18.7	8.3	12.8
Real Estate	285.2	(0.3)	0.6	14.7	13.8	11.4	4.0	7.3

Fixed Income

Index	Yield	Weekly	MTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
3-Month Treasury Bill (%)	3.7	0.1	0.0	1.5	4.0	4.8	3.6	2.3
2-Year Treasury (%)	4.0	0.0	(0.1)	0.4	3.1	3.9	1.6	1.6
10-Year Treasury (%)	4.5	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.7)	3.7	2.1	(1.5)	0.2
Bloomberg US Corporate HY	7.3	0.0	(0.1)	1.6	7.1	9.0	4.3	5.9
Bloomberg US Aggregate	4.7	(0.0)	(0.1)	0.3	4.7	4.0	0.1	1.6
Bloomberg Municipals	--	0.7	0.5	1.8	7.3	3.8	1.0	2.2
Bloomberg IG Credit	5.2	0.0	(0.1)	0.5	5.5	5.4	0.6	2.7
Bloomberg EM Bonds	6.0	0.3	0.1	1.5	9.1	8.8	2.0	3.6

Commodities

Index	Price	Weekly	MTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
WTI Crude ($/bl)	93.0	4.7	6.5	62.0	48.0	9.1	6.0	6.7
Gold ($/Troy Oz)	4505.0	(0.6)	(1.9)	3.8	32.5	31.8	18.9	13.7
Bloomberg Commodity Index	135.6	(0.5)	0.3	23.6	32.4	10.7	7.4	4.5

Currencies

Currency	Price	Weekly	MTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
US Dollar Index	99.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.6	(1.5)	2.0	0.6
Euro	1.16	(0.1)	(0.3)	(1.0)	1.7	2.7	(0.9)	0.3
British Pound	1.34	0.1	(0.3)	(0.1)	(1.0)	2.5	(1.1)	(0.8)
Japanese Yen	160.00	(0.5)	(0.5)	(2.0)	(10.5)	(4.4)	(7.3)	(4.0)

International Equities

Index	Price	Weekly	MTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
MSCI AC World	1131.5	0.6	0.1	12.5	29.5	21.8	11.8	13.3
MSCI EAFE	3100.5	0.3	(0.5)	9.2	21.4	17.5	9.0	9.7
MSCI Europe ex UK	3411.3	0.0	(0.4)	7.0	18.0	16.8	8.8	10.4
MSCI Japan	5528.1	1.6	(0.0)	16.3	32.1	19.6	9.5	9.9
MSCI EM	1759.1	2.0	0.4	26.3	53.7	24.8	8.0	11.0
MSCI Asia ex JP	1169.9	2.6	0.8	28.9	56.6	25.9	8.2	11.7
MSCI LATAM	2952.6	(3.0)	(2.4)	10.7	38.5	14.9	9.2	8.7
Canada S&P/TSX Composite	25345.1	2.0	1.3	11.1	33.8	20.7	12.0	9.5

**Weekly performance calculated from Thursday close to Thursday close.

Disclosures

All expressions of opinion are those of Raymond James & Associates, Inc. (RJA) Investment Strategy and are subject to change. Nothing in this report constitutes investment, legal, accounting or tax advice or is a representation that any investment or strategy is suitable or appropriate to your individual circumstances or otherwise constitutes a personal recommendation to you. This information should not be construed as a recommendation. The foregoing content is subject to change at any time without notice. Content provided herein is for informational purposes only. There is no guarantee that these statements, opinions or forecasts provided herein will prove to be correct. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices and peer groups are not available for direct investment. Any investor who attempts to mimic the performance of an index or peer group would incur fees and expenses that would reduce returns. No investment strategy can guarantee success. Economic and market conditions are subject to change. Investing involves risks including the possible loss of capital. The information has been obtained from sources considered to be reliable, but we do not guarantee that the foregoing material is accurate or complete. Diversification and asset allocation do not ensure a profit or protect against a loss. Further, portions of this report may include content generated, sourced, or created with assistance from artificial intelligence tools. Raymond James has reviewed and considers this content to be reliable, but Raymond James does not guarantee that such content is accurate or complete.

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

ENERGY COMMODITIES | Investing in energy commodities is generally considered speculative, with high levels of volatility, limited market regulation, and emerging markets risk. Oil prices are influenced by OPEC decisions and tend to be economically sensitive. Natural gas prices are influenced by weather.

MINING COMMODITIES | Investing in mining commodities is generally considered speculative, with high levels of volatility, limited market regulation, and emerging markets risk. Prices of precious metals such as gold are influenced by central bank decisions. Prices of industrial metals such as copper tend to be economically sensitive.

SECTORS | Sector investments are companies focused on a specific economic sector and are presented here for illustrative purposes only. Sectors, including Tech, are subject to varying levels of competition, economic sensitivity, and political and regulatory risks. Investing in any individual sector involves limited diversification.

CURRENCIES | Currency investing is generally considered speculative, with high levels of volatility and limited market regulation. These risks are greater in emerging markets.

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. A credit rating of a security is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold the security and may be subject to review, revision, suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the assigning Rating Agency. Ratings and insurance do not remove market risk since they do not guarantee the market value of the bond.

MUNICIPAL BONDS | Municipal securities typically provide a lower yield than comparably rated taxable investments in consideration of their tax-advantaged status. Investments in municipal securities may not be appropriate for all investors, particularly those who do not stand to benefit from the tax status of the investment. Please consult an income tax professional to assess the impact of holding such securities on your tax liability.

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.

PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES | The Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) Price Index is a measure of the prices that people living in the United States, or those buying on their behalf, pay for goods and services.

PRODUCER PRICE INDEX | The Producer Price Index (PPI) is a measure of wholesale inflation, while the Consumer Price Index measures the prices paid by consumers.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX | The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services.

CONSUMER SENTIMENT INDEX | The University of Consumer Sentiment Survey (MCSI) is a monthly survey measuring US consumer confidence regarding personal finances, business conditions, and buying conditions. It serves as a key leading economic indicator, forecasting consumer spending by interviewing approximately 600–1,000 households.

ISM MANUFACTURING INDEX | The ISM Manufacturing Index, or Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI), is a crucial monthly report on US economic activity based on surveys of manufacturing supply executives. It gauges sector health by tracking new orders, production, employment, supplier deliveries, and inventories. A reading above 50 indicates expansion; below 50 signals contraction.

ISM SERVICES INDEX | The ISM Services Index, now officially known as the Services PMI (Purchasing Managers' Index), is a monthly economic indicator released by the Institute for Supply Management. It measures the performance of the US service sector—which constitutes nearly 80% of the economy—based on surveys of over 400 purchasing managers across 60+ industries, such as finance, retail, and healthcare.

IMPORT/EXPORT PRICE INDICES | The Import and Export Price Indices are economic indicators that measure the average change in prices of goods and services imported into a country from foreign sources, or exported from the US, respectively. These indices act as key metrics for inflation, tracking how changing international costs affect domestic consumers, businesses, and economic policy.

NAHB HOUSING MARKET INDEX | The NAHB/Wells Fargo Housing Market Index (HMI) is a monthly survey gauging home builder sentiment on the U.S. single-family housing market, serving as a leading economic indicator. It measures builder perceptions of current sales, sales expectations for the next six months, and buyer traffic.

PENDING HOME SALES INDEX | The Pending Home Sales Index (PHSI), released monthly by the National Association of Realtors (NAR), is a leading indicator of housing activity that tracks signed real estate contracts for existing single-family homes, condos, and co-ops.

NEW HOME SALES INDEX | The New Home Sales report, released monthly by the US Census Bureau and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), tracks the number of newly constructed, privately-owned single-family homes sold across the US. As a key leading economic indicator, it measures new, signed sales contracts rather than closings.

LEADING ECONOMIC INDEX | The Leading Economic Index (LEI) is a monthly composite statistic published by The Conference Board that predicts future shifts in the business cycle, typically looking six to nine months ahead. It combines 10 forward-looking economic components, such as stock prices, building permits, and manufacturing orders, to signal upcoming economic expansions or recessions before they become evident in the overall economy.

MICHIGAN CONSUMER SENTIMENT INDEX | The Michigan Consumer Sentiment Index (MCSI) is a monthly survey-based economic indicator measuring US consumer confidence regarding their personal finances, business conditions, and buying power. It is a leading indicator for predicting consumer spending, which drives the majority of the US economy.

NFIB SMALL BUSINESS OPTIMISM INDEX | The is a monthly economic indicator published by the National Federation of Independent Business (NFIB). It measures the health and sentiment of U.S. small businesses regarding the broader economy, sales expectations, and hiring plans.

Disclosures

DATA SOURCE | FactSet, Bloomberg as of 6/4/2026

DOMESTIC EQUITY DEFINITION

DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE (DJIA) | The Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) is an index that tracks 30 large, publicly-owned companies trading on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) and the NASDAQ.

NASDAQ COMPOSITE INDEX | The Nasdaq Composite Index is the market capitalization-weighted index of over 3,300 common equities listed on the Nasdaq stock exchange.

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.

S&P 500 EQUAL WEIGHT INDEX | The S&P 500 Equal Weight Index: The index includes the same constituents as the capitalization weighted S&P 500, but each company in the S&P 500 EWI is allocated a fixed weight - or 0.2% of the index total at each quarterly rebalance.

LARGE GROWTH | Russell 1000 Growth Total Return Index: This index represents a segment of the Russell 1000 Index with a greater- than-average growth orientation. Companies in this index have higher price-to-book and price-earnings ratios, lower dividend yields and higher forecasted growth values. This index includes the effects of reinvested dividends.

MID GROWTH | Russell Mid Cap Growth Total Return Index: This index contains stocks from the Russell Midcap Index with a greater-than-average growth orientation. The stocks are also members of the Russell 1000 Growth Index. This index includes the effects of reinvested dividends.

LARGE BLEND | Russell 1000 Total Return Index: This index represents the 1000 largest companies in the Russell 3000 Index. This index is highly correlated with the S&P 500 Index. This index includes the effects of reinvested dividends.

SMALL GROWTH | Russell 2000 Growth Total Return Index: This index represents a segment of the Russell 2000 Index with a greater- than-average growth orientation. The combined market capitalization of the Russell 2000 Growth and Value Indices will add up to the total market cap of the Russell 2000. This index includes the effects of reinvested dividends.

MID BLEND | Russell Mid Cap Total Return Index: This index consists of the bottom 800 securities in the Russell 1000 Index as ranked by total market capitalization. This index includes the effects of reinvested dividends.

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.

LARGE VALUE | Russell 1000 Value Total Return Index: This index represents a segment of the Russell 1000 Index with a less-than-average growth orientation. Companies in this index have low price-to-book and price-earnings ratios, higher dividend yields and lower forecasted growth values. This index includes the effects of reinvested dividends.

MID VALUE | Russell Mid Cap Value Total Return Index: This index contains stocks from the Russell Midcap Index with a less-than-average growth orientation. The stocks are also members of the Russell 1000 Value Index. This index includes the effects of reinvested dividends.

SMALL VALUE | Russell 2000 Value Total Return Index: This index represents a segment of the Russell 2000 Index with a less-than-average growth orientation. The combined market capitalization of the Russell 2000 Growth and Value Indices will add up to the total market cap of the Russell 2000. This index includes the effects of reinvested dividends.

COMMODITY INDEX DEFINITION

BLOOMBERG COMMODITY INDEX (BCOM) | The Bloomberg Commodity Index is a broadly diversified commodity price index distributed by Bloomberg Index Services Limited.

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.

HIGH YIELD | Bloomberg US Corporate High Yield Total Return Index: The index measures the USD-denominated, high yield, fixed- rate corporate bond market. Securities are classified as high yield if the middle rating of Moody’s, Fitch and S&P is Ba1/BB+/BB+ or below.

CREDIT | Bloomberg US Credit Total Return Index: The index measures the investment grade, US dollar-denominated, fixed- rate, taxable corporate and government related bond markets. It is composed of the US Corporate Index and a non-corporate component that includes foreign agencies, sovereigns, supranationals and local authorities.

Disclosures

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.

BLOOMBERG US CONVERTIBLE LIQUID BOND INDEX | The index tracks the performance of USD-denominated convertible securities, specifically bonds and convertible preferred stock, issued in the US market with a minimum amount outstanding of $350 million.

BLOOMBERG 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).

BLOOMBERG EMERGING MARKET BOND INDEX | The Bloomberg USD Emerging Market Composite Bond Index is a rules-based, market-value-weighted index engineered to measure USD fixed-rate sovereign and corporate securities issued from emerging markets. The index includes both investment- grade and below-investment-grade securities.

BLOOMBERG WIRP FUTURES MODEL | The Bloomberg World Interest Rate Probability (WIRP) function calculates the implicit forecast for rates after each meeting over the next year for the biggest developed world central banks, based on pricing in futures and overnight index swaps markets.

BLOOMBERG TREASURY INDEX | The Bloomberg US Treasury Index measures US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate, nominal debt issued by the US Treasury. Treasury bills are excluded by the maturity constraint but are part of a separate Short Treasury Index. The Index is a component of the US Aggregate, US Universal, Global Aggregate and Global Treasury Indices. The index includes securities with remaining maturity of at least one year.

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.

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.

NIKKEI 225 INDEX | The Nikkei 225 is Japan's main stock market index, tracking the performance of 225 large, highly traded "blue-chip" companies listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE). It's a price-weighted index, meaning higher-priced stocks have a greater impact, similar to the Dow Jones Industrial Average, and serves as a key indicator of the Japanese economy.

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.

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.

MSCI ACWI | The MSCI All Country World Index (ACWI) is a stock index designed to track broad global equity-market performance. The index is comprised of the stocks of about 3,000 companies from 23 developed countries and 26 emerging markets.

MSCI ACWI EX US | The MSCI All Country World Index (ACWI) is a stock index designed to track broad global equity-market performance. The index is comprised of the stocks of about 3,000 companies from 23 developed countries and 26 emerging markets.

CANADA S&P/TSX COMPOSITE | The S&P/TSX Composite Index is a capitalization-weighted equity index that tracks the performance of the largest companies listed on Canada's primary stock exchange, the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Disclosures

INTERNAL DISCLOSURES

FOR CLIENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM | For clients of Raymond James Financial International Limited (RJFI) and Raymond James Wealth Management (RJWM): Raymond James Financial International Ltd. (RJFI) and Raymond James Investment Services, Ltd. (RJIS) are authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA). RJFI and RJIS are located at Ropemaker Place, 25 Ropemaker Street, London, England, EC2Y 9LY, +44 203 798 5600.This document is prepared for and distributed by either RJFI or RJWM, as applicable, and any investment to which this document relates is intended for the sole use of the persons to whom it is addressed, being persons who are Eligible Counterparties or Professional Clients as described in the FCA rules or persons described in Articles 19(5) (Investment professionals) or 49(2) (high net worth companies, unincorporated associations, etc.) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 (as amended)or any other person to whom this promotion may lawfully be directed. It is not intended to be distributed or passed on, directly or indirectly, to any other class of persons and may not be relied upon by such persons and is, therefore, not intended for private individuals or those who would be classified as Retail Clients.

FOR CLIENTS IN FRANCE | For clients of Raymond James France (RJ France): RJ France is authorised and regulated by the Autorite de Controle Prudentiel et de Resolution and the Autorite des Marches Financiers. As of 30 November, 2020, RJ France is an unaffiliated entity of Raymond James Financial, Inc. and its subsidiaries. RJ France is located at SAS, 45 Avenue George V, 75008, Paris, France, +33 1 45 61 64 90. This document is prepared for and distributed by RJ France pursuant to an agreement with Raymond James & Associates, Inc. and any investment to which this document relates is intended for the sole use of the persons to whom it is addressed, being persons who are Eligible Counterparties or Professional Clients as described in "Code Monetaire et Financier" and Reglement General de l'Autorite des marches Financiers. It is not intended to be distributed or passed on, directly or indirectly, to any other class of persons and may not be relied upon by such persons and is, therefore, not intended for private individuals or those who would be classified as Retail Clients.

FOR INSTITUTIONAL CLIENTS IN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA (EE) OUTSIDE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM | This document (and any attachments or exhibits hereto) is intended only for EEA institutional clients or others to whom it may lawfully be submitted.

FOR CANADIAN CLIENTS | This document is not prepared subject to Canadian disclosure requirements, unless a Canadian has contributed to the content of the document. In the case where there is Canadian contribution, the document meets all applicable CIRO disclosure requirements.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY

Larry Adam
Chief Investment Officer
T 410.525.6217
larry.adam@raymondjames.com

Eugenio J. Alemán, Ph.D.
Chief Economist
T 727.567.2603
eugenio.aleman@raymondjames.com

Kyle Noonan
Investment Strategy Analyst
T 410.525.6231
kyle.noonan@raymondjames.com

Matt Barry
Senior Investment Strategist
T 410.525.6228
matt.barry@raymondjames.com

Mike Payne
Investment Strategy Analyst
T. 410.525.6232
mike.payne@raymondjames.com

Giampiero Fuentes
Economist
T 727.567.5776
giampiero.fuentes@raymondjames.com

Anne B. Platt
VP, Investment Strategy
T 727.567.2190
anne.platt@raymondjames.com

Tracey Manzi
Senior Investment Strategist
T 727.567.2211
tracey.manzi@raymondjames.com

Nicholas Schiavone
Investment Strategy Analyst
T 410.525.6256
nicholas.schiavone@raymondjames.com

Pavel Molchanov
Senior Investment Strategist
T 704.940.6398
pavel.molchanov@raymondjames.com

Lindsay Smith
Investment Strategy Analyst
T 727.567.3335
lindsay.smith@raymondjames.com

Matthew Ziyadeh
Investment Strategy Analyst
T 727.567.8984
matthew.kurayaziyadeh@raymondjames.com

RAYMOND JAMES®

INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS: THE RAYMOND JAMES FINANCIAL CENTER
880 CARILLON PARKWAY // ST. PETERSBURG, FL 33716 // 800.248.8863 // RAYMONDJAMES.COM