



(For definitions of abbreviations used in charts, please see final page of this update.)

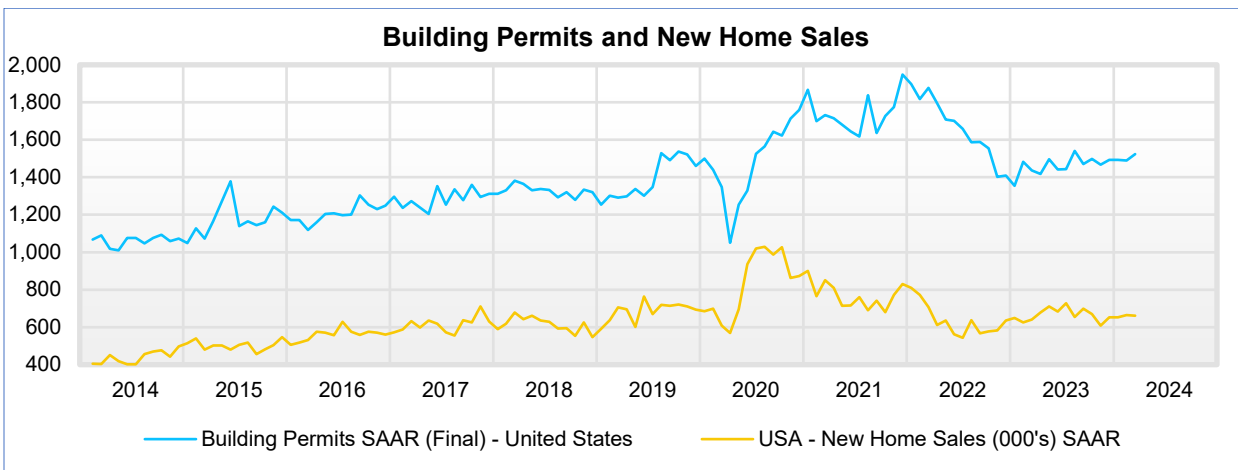


Figure 1 - Source: FactSet

- Building Permits seem to have bottomed, BUT that does not appear to have transferred to New Home Sales.

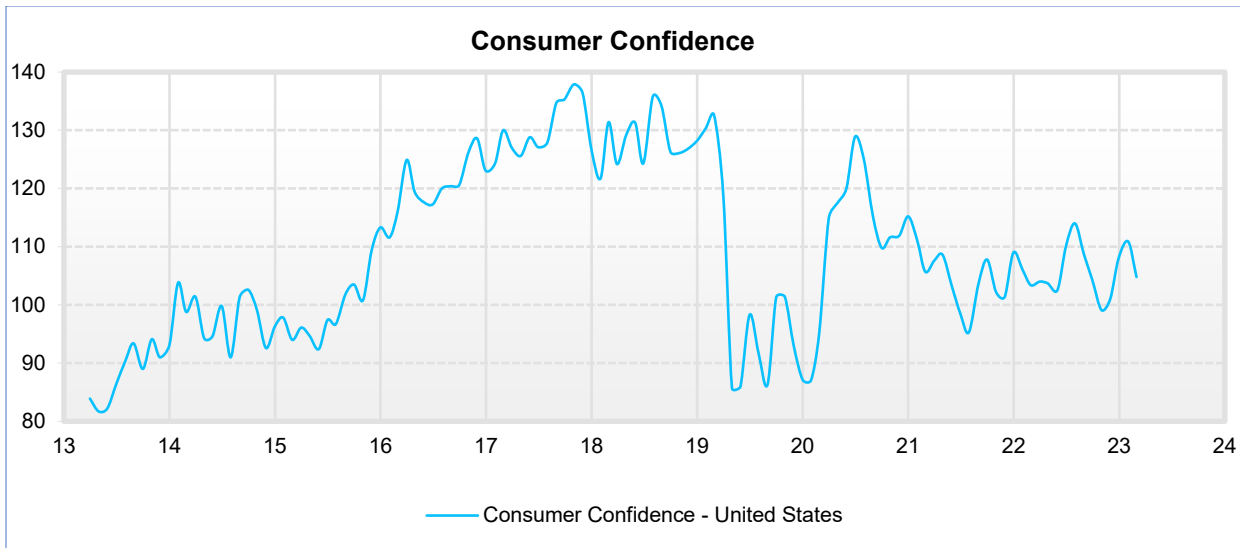


Figure 2 - Source: FactSet

- The Conference Board Consumer Confidence survey measures the confidence that consumers have in the domestic economy.
- While February Consumer Confidence dipped to 104.8 in February from 110.9 in January...
- The trend in Consumer Confidence still looks to be on an overall upward trajectory.
- It appears that post-pandemic Consumer Confidence bottomed in mid-2021.

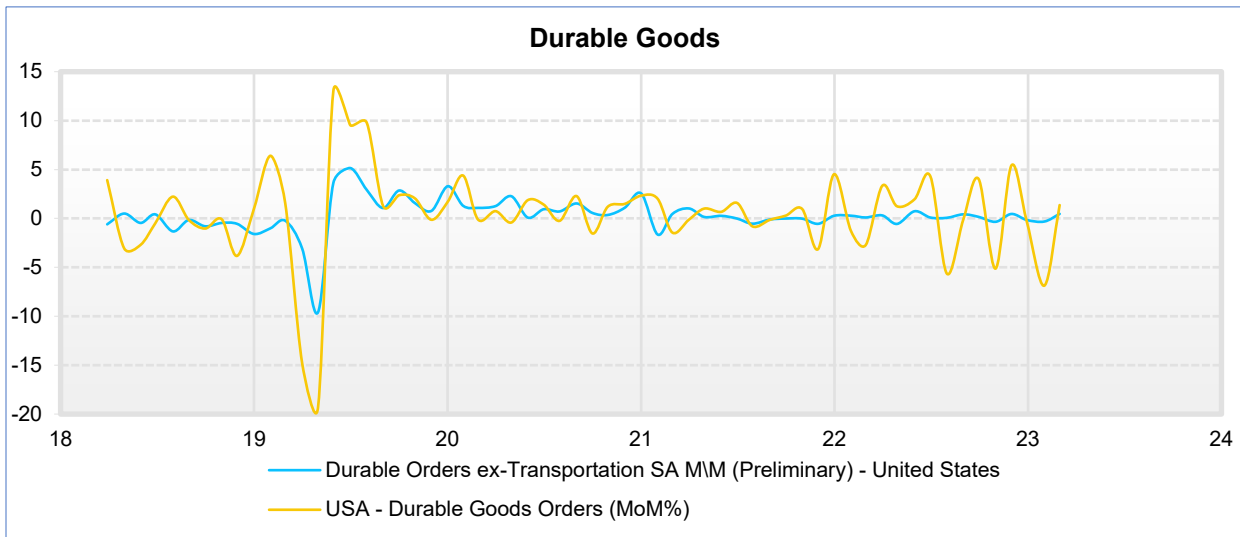


Figure 3 - Source: FactSet

- Jump in Durable Goods orders driven by civilian aircraft – primarily Boeing, which recovered to 15 deliveries net of cancellations – still abnormally low.
- Headline durable goods orders are historically volatile as changes in aircraft deliveries can cause large swings in monthly data.
- Core Durable Goods Orders (Durable Goods ex-Transportation) rose versus the prior month's reading (0.5% vs -0.32%) but came in a bit lite versus consensus expectations (0.5% vs 0.6%).
- Core Durable Goods still bouncing around zero indicating that manufacturing is not overheating and likely dampening economic growth.

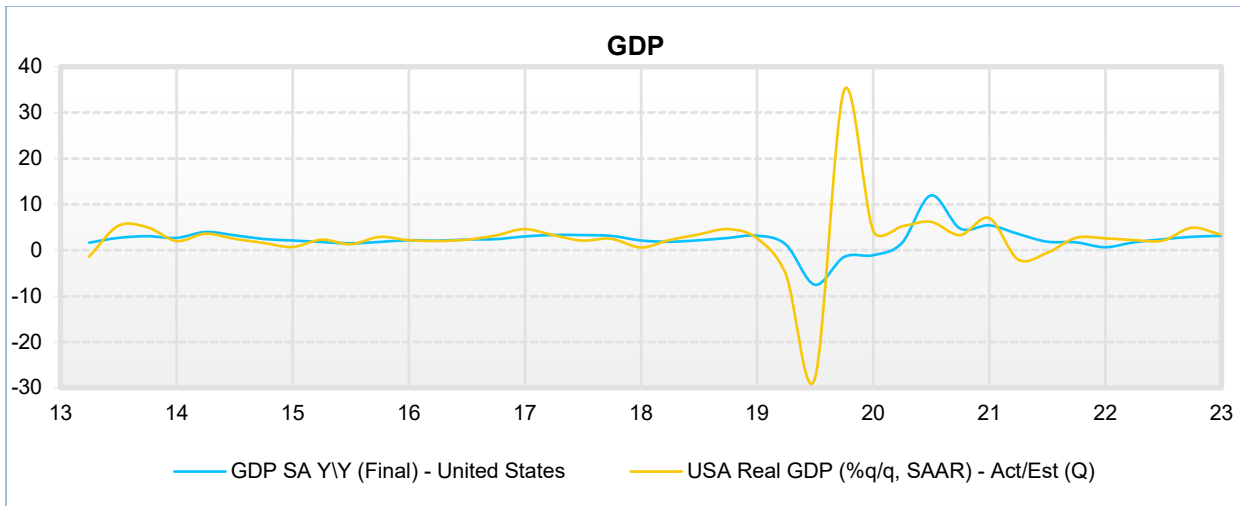


Figure 4 - Source: FactSet

- Quarter-over-Quarter growth on a seasonally annualized basis was revised upward for Q4 2023 by 0.2%. This was 0.1% more than expectations and 0.2% more than the last estimate provided in February.
- Strength was found in consumer spending (particularly in services) and inventory builds were smaller than expected.
- The year-over-year Q4, 2023 final estimate was unchanged from the previous estimate in February at 3.1%.

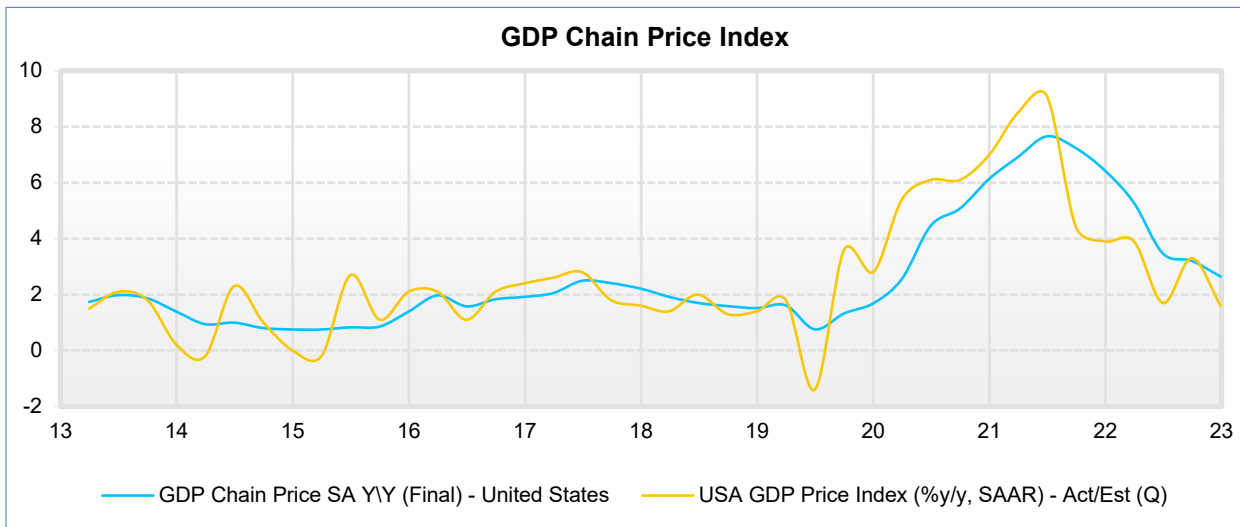


Figure 5 - Source: FactSet

- Year-over-Year inflation data was unchanged from the previous estimate (2.6% vs 2.6%) and was 0.30% lower than estimates.
- Inflation data probably doesn't impact Fed decision making and they will likely remain data dependent going into their May meeting.



Figure 6 - Source: FactSet

- Initial Jobless claims came in at 210,000 - 5000 below expectations and 3000 below the prior week.

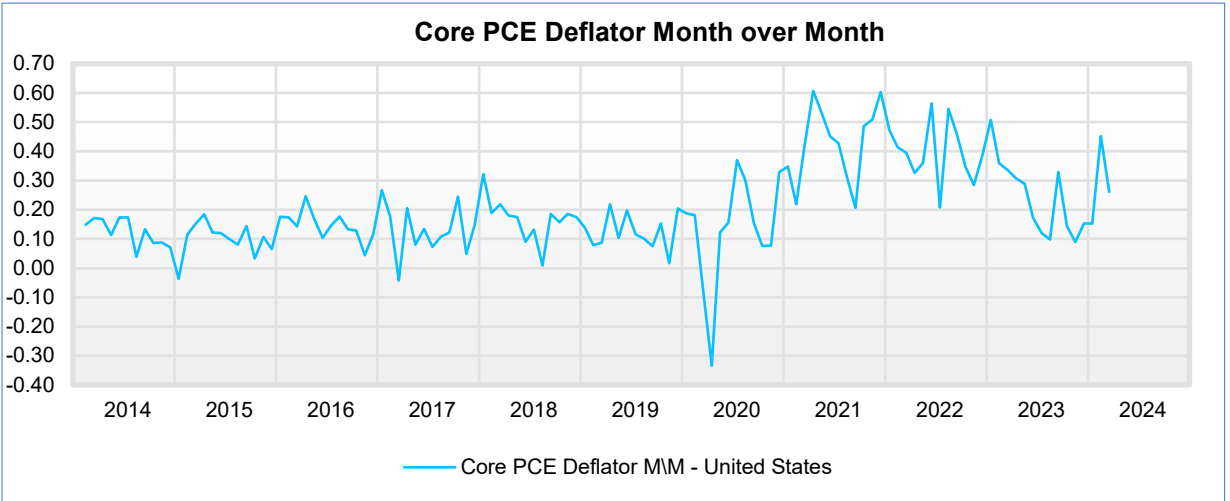
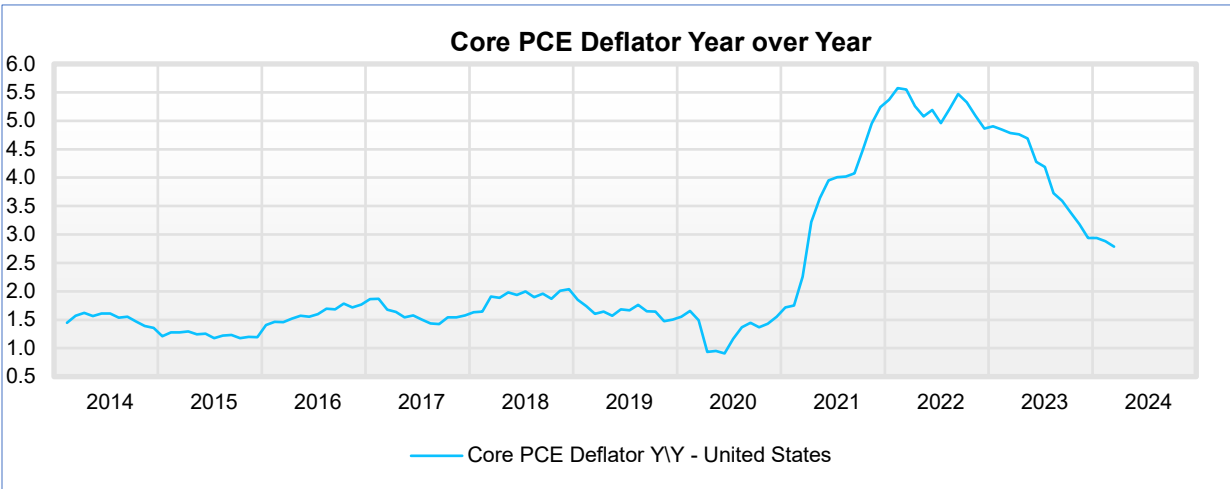


Figure 7 - Source: FactSet

- Core Personal Consumption Expenditures Deflator (PCE Deflator, the Fed's preferred measure of inflation) rose 2.8% versus the same period a year ago and right on top of expectations.

- Core PCE rose .3% versus the month earlier period and equal to expectations. (FactSet extends the number to two decimal points and so reports the month-over-month release as .26%, whereas the US Bureau of Economic Analysis only rounds to one decimal point.)
- While in-line with expectations, both readings are above the Fed's 2% target.
- Giving us pause is that the month-over-month data seems to have bottomed in 2023 and looks to be trending higher.

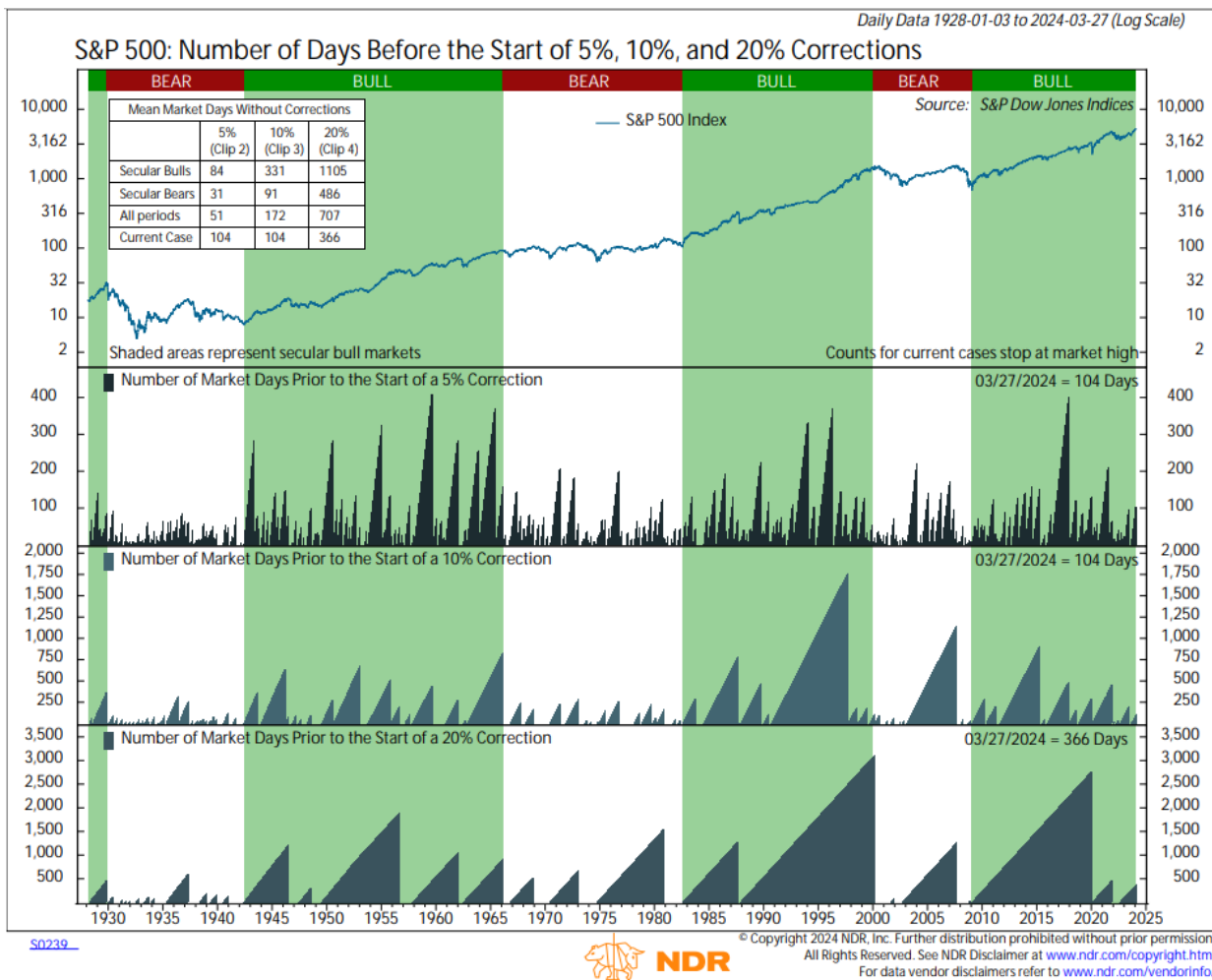


Figure 8 - Source: NDR

- Market is well beyond average number of days without a 5% correction.
- Market is within norms if we get either a 10% or 20% correction.

Source: FactSet, Ned Davis Research

Disclosure: SAAR = Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate, SA M/M = Seasonally Adjusted Month over Month, SA Y/Y = Seasonally Adjusted Year over Year, NIPA – National Income and Product Accounts data from the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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