



Cetera Sector Insights

Gain clarity on what's driving equity performance with our new monthly Sector Insights report. We blend macro trends, fundamentals, valuations, and technicals to offer forward-looking views on each S&P 500 sector—delivered in a concise, client-friendly format.

At-a-Glance



Technology

Rating: ▲ Outperform
S&P 500 Weight: 36.76%

- ▲ Fundamentals
- ▲ Cycle
- ▲ Valuation
- ▼ Technicals



Financials

Rating: ▲ Outperform
S&P 500 Weight: 12.48%

- ▶ Fundamentals
- ▲ Cycle
- ▶ Valuation
- ▲ Technicals



Industrials

Rating: ▲ Outperform
S&P 500 Weight: 8.67%

- ▲ Fundamentals
- ▲ Cycle
- ▶ Valuation
- ▶ Technicals



Real Estate

Rating: ▼ Underperform
S&P 500 Weight: 1.88%

- ▼ Fundamentals
- ▼ Cycle
- ▲ Valuation
- ▶ Technicals



Utilities

Rating: ▼ Underperform
S&P 500 Weight: 2.15%

- ▼ Fundamentals
- ▶ Cycle
- ▶ Valuation
- ▼ Technicals



Consumer Discretionary

Rating: ▼ Underperform
S&P 500 Weight: 9.40%

- ▶ Fundamentals
- ▶ Cycle
- ▶ Valuation
- ▼ Technicals

S&P 500 Sector Update: August 2026



Economy & Cycle

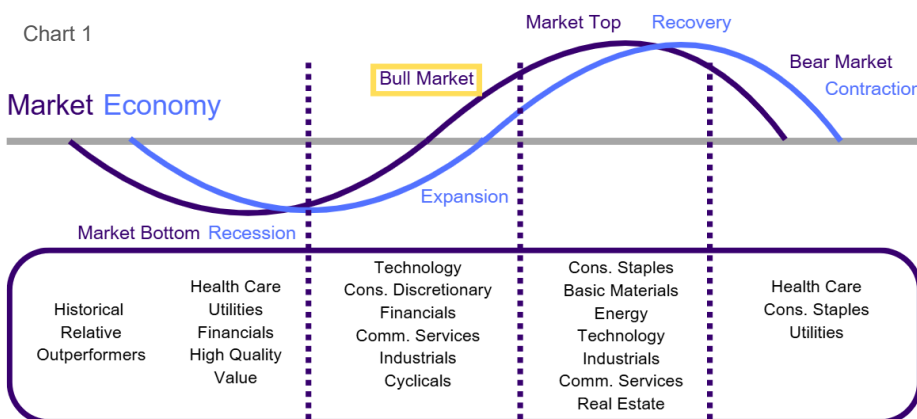
Economy

The U.S. economy has proven resilient through the first half of 2026, with first-quarter growth of 2.1% and consensus expecting further improvement in the second quarter, despite disruption from the Iran war and elevated energy prices. As of May, inflation has risen to 4.2% year-over-year, driven largely by energy costs tied to the conflict, shifting Fed expectations away from cuts and toward a possible rate hike, with nine of eighteen officials projecting one before year-end. Consumer spending remains supportive for Consumer Discretionary, while a stabilizing labor market and surging AI capital spending support opportunities in Technology, Industrials, and Communication Services, though earnings estimates have moved well ahead of the economy and AI-beneficiary concentration remains a risk. Higher rate expectations may be a headwind for Financials, Real Estate, and Utilities. Overall, the outlook remains constructive but increasingly nuanced, as rising expectations and geopolitical risk reinforce the importance of diversification.

Cycle

Chart 1 illustrates the relationship between the market and economic cycles. The market cycle is a shift between bull and bear markets, driven by changes in broader market conditions and investor sentiment, while the economic cycle reflects periods of expansion, peak, recession, and recovery.

Currently, we appear to be in a nuanced mid-to-late-cycle phase with moderating growth. Volatility is expected to rise, and sectors with attractive relative valuations may benefit from a shift in leadership. We believe sector leadership in 2026 may rotate, reflecting valuation considerations and a broadening investment landscape.



Source: Cetera Investment Management

Chart 2		Valuation										
Month-End July 2026		Forward P/E		Forward P/S		Forward P/B		Forward P/CF		Forward P/E/G		Div. Yield
Averages as of 1/1/2009		Current	Average	Current	Average	Current	Average	Current	Average	Current	Average	Current
S&P 500		19.72	17.08	3.23	2.01	4.68	3.10	15.60	12.37	1.20	1.42	1.03%
Cyclical	Basic Materials	17.20	16.42	2.16	1.60	2.88	2.61	11.55	10.10	1.34	1.55	1.66%
	Cons. Discretionary	25.09	24.40	2.76	1.76	6.30	6.67	16.12	14.72	3.65	1.47	0.57%
	Financials	15.18	13.74	3.39	2.40	2.27	1.50	N/A	N/A	1.18	1.23	1.47%
	Real Estate	18.60	18.63	6.30	6.12	3.46	3.04	18.02	17.48	2.68	2.34	3.03%
Sensitive	Comm. Services	17.80	17.99	4.10	2.60	3.84	3.10	12.00	9.76	3.57	1.34	0.60%
	Energy	13.71	15.60	1.60	1.10	2.25	1.77	7.58	6.99	1.41	2.22	2.58%
	Industrials	24.79	17.87	2.87	1.68	6.59	4.04	18.79	12.42	1.52	1.47	1.02%
	Technology	21.64	18.38	7.27	3.92	8.91	5.85	18.64	14.43	0.76	1.36	0.45%
Defensive	Cons. Staples	22.95	18.69	1.51	1.21	6.22	4.74	17.19	14.03	3.42	2.41	2.16%
	Health Care	18.62	15.27	1.55	1.48	4.67	3.52	16.41	12.84	2.27	1.53	1.57%
	Utilities	17.48	16.13	2.68	1.93	2.06	1.73	8.64	7.47	1.82	2.34	2.72%

Source: FactSet, Cetera Investment Management

Valuations

- **The S&P 500:** Valuations compressed across the board in July. However, the move masks an interesting cross-current: the PEG ratio actually rose even as price multiples fell, meaning growth expectations softened faster than valuations cooled. The index-level PEG remains below its historical average, keeping the market's growth-adjusted valuation reasonable, but the gap has narrowed noticeably from June.
- **Cyclical Sectors:** **Basic Materials** eased modestly but remains above its historical norms. **Real Estate** multiples rose modestly but remain largely in line with historical averages. **Consumer Discretionary** cooled further, yet its PEG jumped to the priciest in the index. **Financials** continued grinding higher and is still the most reasonably valued of the group on a growth-adjusted basis.
- **Sensitive Sectors:** **Industrials** and **Technology** both cooled meaningfully after their recent run higher, though both remain well above their historical norms on an absolute basis. **Energy** reversed course, with multiples expanding as oil prices surged intra-month. **Communication Services'** P/E settled back in line with history, but a sharp PEG increase points to a more costly growth-adjusted picture.
- **Defensive Sectors:** **Consumer Staples** held largely steady, still trading well above its long-run average across most measures. **Health Care** edged higher again, with a faster rising PEG signaling softer growth expectations. **Utilities** eased across the board, and valuations now sit closer to their historical norms.

Technicals

Sector Relative Strength

Cyclical Sectors *mixed*

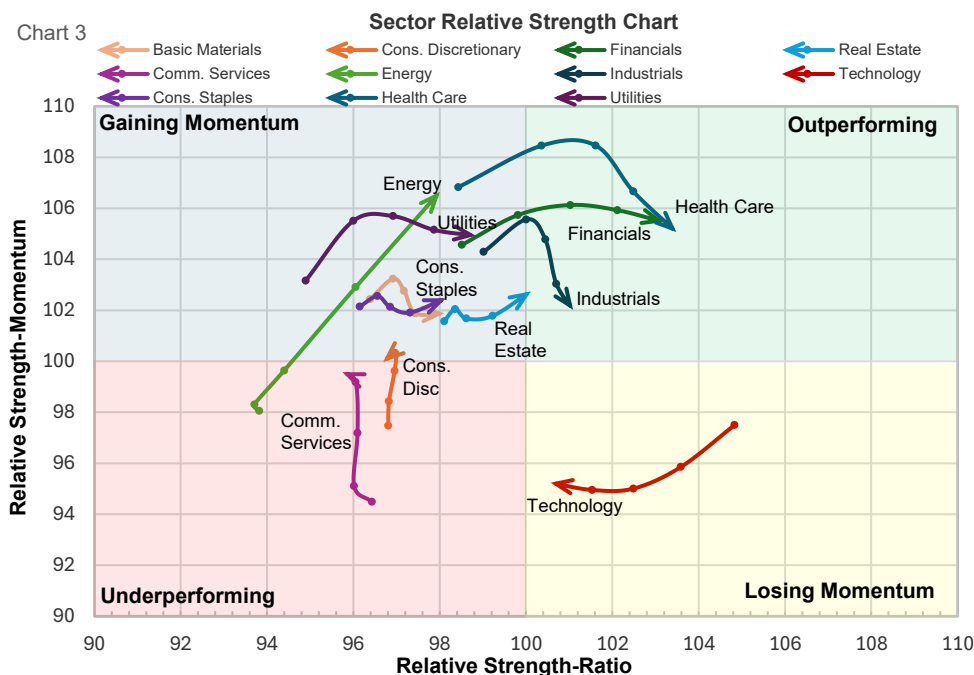
- Financials and Real Estate have gained relative strength, rotating into the outperforming quadrant.
- Consumer Discretionary has slowly gained relative momentum while Basic Materials is beginning to gain relative strength.

Sensitive Sectors *mixed*

- Technology continues to lose relative strength.
- Communication Services is gaining relative momentum.
- Energy is gaining both relative strength and momentum.
- Industrials has moved into the outperforming quadrant but has started to lose relative momentum.

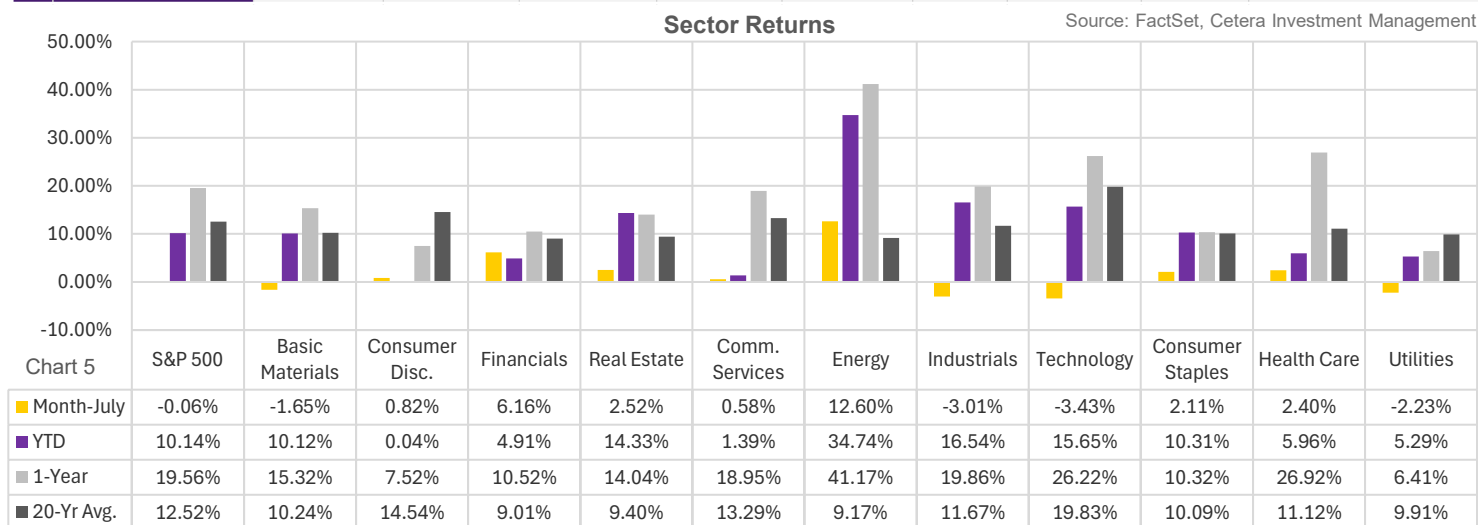
Defensive Sectors *gaining relative strength*

- Defensive sectors are all gaining relative strength with Health Care leading the group.



Source: Fitch, Global Investment Management

Chart 4		Sector Trend Analysis							*MA = Moving Avg.	
Month-End July 2026		Price	50-Day MA	% from MA	20-Yr Avg.	Deviation	YTD	M/M MA Change	Trend	Overbought/Oversold
S&P 500		7,489.72	7,471.51	0.24%	0.91%	0.06	10.14%	1.15%	Neutral	Neutral
Cyclical	Basic Materials	627.22	638.59	-4.00%	0.65%	-0.77	10.12%	-0.50%	Neutral	Neutral
	Cons. Discretionary	1,922.36	1,897.13	1.33%	1.04%	0.25	0.04%	-1.82%	Neutral	Neutral
	Financials	946.79	900.90	5.09%	0.46%	0.83	4.91%	3.75%	Up	Neutral
	Real Estate	286.59	283.90	0.95%	0.41%	0.16	14.33%	1.02%	Neutral	Neutral
Sensitive	Comm. Services	456.61	466.86	-2.20%	0.67%	-0.48	1.39%	-2.88%	Down	Neutral
	Energy	912.61	863.83	5.65%	0.46%	0.86	34.74%	-0.57%	Neutral	Neutral
	Industrials	1,520.75	1,509.33	0.76%	0.86%	0.15	16.54%	1.95%	Neutral	Neutral
	Technology	6,553.95	6,703.28	-2.23%	1.58%	-0.43	15.65%	1.77%	Neutral	Neutral
Defensive	Cons. Staples	940.96	936.49	0.48%	0.67%	0.16	10.31%	-0.51%	Neutral	Neutral
	Health Care	1,893.67	1,821.07	3.99%	0.84%	1.12	5.96%	4.79%	Up	Overbought
	Utilities	450.17	456.17	-1.32%	0.53%	-0.34	5.29%	-0.01%	Neutral	Neutral



Note: All returns are total returns. The 20-year average return represents the mean calendar year total return over the last 20 years.

Source: FactSet, Cetera Investment Management

Disclosures

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Definitions

A Forward Price/Earnings (P/E) ratio is a measure for equity analysis. It is calculated by dividing the current market price of a stock by its estimated earnings per share for the next 12 months.

A Forward Price/Sales (P/S) ratio is a measure for equity analysis. It is calculated by dividing the current market price of a stock by its estimated sales per share for the next 12 months.

A Forward Price/Book (P/B) ratio is a measure for equity analysis. It is calculated by dividing the current market price of a stock by its estimated book value per share for the next 12 months.

A Forward Price/Cash Flow (P/CF) ratio is a measure for equity analysis. It is calculated by dividing the current market price of a stock by its estimated cash flow per share for the next 12 months.

A Forward Price/Earnings/Growth (P/E/G) ratio is a measure for equity analysis. It is calculated by dividing the Forward Price/Earnings ratio by the growth rate for the next 12 months.

Valuation metrics are used to assess the relative value of a company's stock based on future expectations and compared against their historical averages. Forward P/E (Price-to-Earnings) looks at the expected earnings per share relative to the stock price, while Forward P/S (Price-to-Sales) compares the stock price to projected sales. Forward P/B (Price-to-Book) measures the stock price against its book value, Forward P/CF (Price-to-Cash Flow) relates price to expected cash flow, and Forward PEG adjusts the P/E ratio for growth, offering a more comprehensive view of valuation in the context of future performance.

The Relative Strength Chart shows how each sector performs versus the S&P 500. The horizontal axis measures relative strength, or performance versus the broader market. The vertical axis shows momentum, indicating whether relative performance is improving or weakening. Sectors in the top-right quadrant are outperforming the market, while those in the bottom-left quadrant are underperforming. The tails show how each sector has moved over the last 20 days. Helping identify which sectors are gaining or losing strength and where we might see future opportunities.

Dividend Yield - The ratio expressing how much a company pays out in dividends each year relative to its current stock price.

The Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) is a classification system for equities, it is used by various equity indexes to classify domestic and international stocks and breaks equities down to 11 sectors, which Morningstar breaks down into three groups as described below. Stocks in Energy, Industrials, Information Technology and Telecommunication Services are classified as Sensitive. Consumer Discretionary, Financials and Materials are defined as Cyclical, and Consumer Staples, Health Care and Utilities are classified as Defensive.

Sensitive - The sensitive super sector includes industries which ebb and flow with the overall economy, but not severely so. Sensitive industries fall between the defensive and cyclical industries as they are not immune to a poor economy but they also may not be as severely impacted by a poor economy as industries in the cyclical super sector. In general, the stocks in these industries move closely to the direction of the economy.

Cyclical - The cyclical super sector includes industries significantly impacted by economic shifts. When the economy is prosperous these industries tend to expand and when the economy is in a downturn these industries tend to shrink. In general, the stocks in these industries expand faster when the economy is growing and also contract faster in a recession.

Defensive - The defensive super sector includes industries that are relatively immune to economic cycles. These industries provide services that consumers require in both good and bad times, such as healthcare and utilities. In general, the stocks in these industries are not very sensitive to the direction of the economy.

A simple moving average of an investment or an index calculates its average price for a set period to the most recent price. The moving average is updated each successive period by deleting the price from the earliest date and adding the newly available most recent price. The result is a trend line for price movements, which may be an indicator of market sentiment. Generally, if the moving average is trending higher and the investment or index price rises above the moving average, sentiment is considered to be bullish, as prices are likely to continue higher, and it may be a good time to buy. If the moving average trend slopes downward, and the investment price is below the moving average, this may be a bearish, or sell signal, as prices may continue to move down.

Standard deviation is a statistical method used to gauge asset risk based on measuring the dispersion in returns relative to the average over a specified period of time.



Index Definitions

The S&P 500 is an index of 500 stocks chosen for market size, liquidity and industry grouping (among other factors) designed to be a leading indicator of U.S. equities and is meant to reflect the risk/return characteristics of the large cap universe.

The S&P 500® Consumer Discretionary Index comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® Consumer Discretionary sector.

The S&P 500® Consumer Staples Index comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® Consumer Staples sector.

The S&P 500® Energy Index comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® Energy sector.

The S&P 500® Financials Index comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® Financials sector.

The S&P 500® Health Care Index comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® Health Care sector.

The S&P 500® Industrials Index comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® Industrials sector.

The S&P 500® Information Technology Index comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® Information Technology sector.

The S&P 500® Materials Index comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® Materials sector.

The S&P 500® Real Estate Index comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® Real Estate sector.

The S&P 500® Telecommunication Services Index comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® Telecommunication Services sector.

The S&P 500® Utilities Index comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® Utilities sector.

