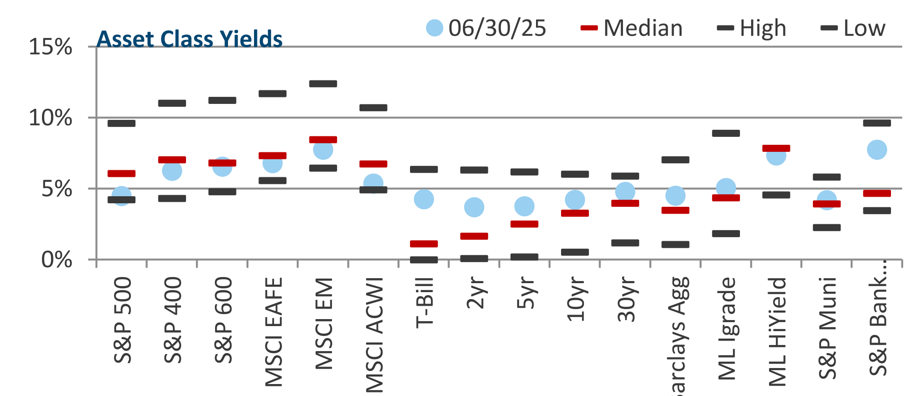
Major Asset Class Returns

Index	Q2'25	2025	2024
S&P 500	11%	6%	25%
S&P Mid Cap 400	7%	0%	14%
Russell 2000	8%	-2%	12%
MSCI EAFE	12%	20%	4%
MSCI Emerging Markets	12%	16%	8%
MSCI All Country World	12%	10%	18%
T-Bill	1%	2%	5%
7-10yr Tsy	1%	5%	-1%
Barclays Aggregate	1%	4%	1%
ML Investment Grade	2%	4%	3%
ML High Yield	4%	5%	8%
S&P Muni	0%	-1%	1%
S&P Bank Loan	3%	3%	9%

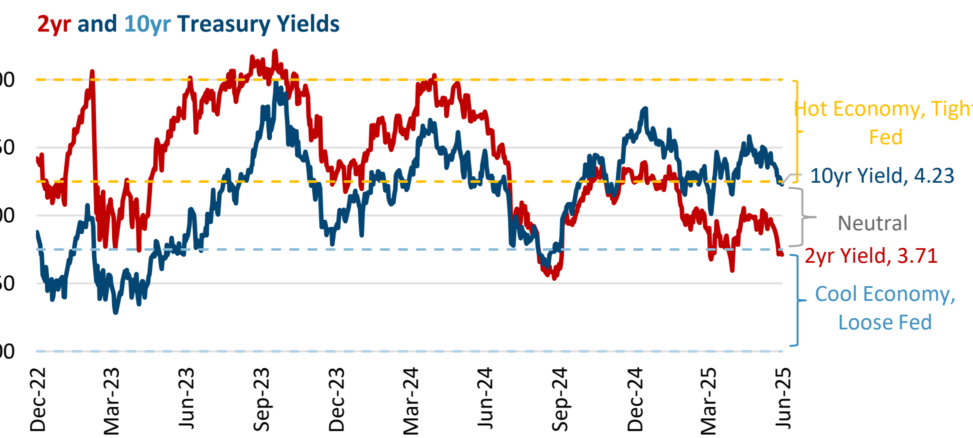
Overview: Equity markets recovered in Q2'25 after an initial week of post Liberation Day volatility. The U.S.-centric S&P 500 (+11% Q2, +6% ytd) and Russell 2000 (+8% Q2, -2% ytd) as well as the international MSCI EM (+12% Q2, +16% ytd) and MSCI EAFE (+12% Q2, +20% ytd) were higher. Reflecting this mix, the MSCI ACWI (+12% Q2, +10% ytd) rose into positive territory for the year. For Fixed Income, the 10yr yield was flat for the quarter at 4.23%, leaving it down from 4.57% on 12/31/24, a tailwind to returns for duration sensitive asset classes such as the Bloomberg/Barclays Aggregate (+1% Q2, +4% ytd), 7-10yr Treasury (+1% Q2, +5% ytd), and ML Igrade (+2% Q2, +4% ytd). The S&P Muni (0% Q2, -1% ytd) ticked down on concerns about less federal support for state budgets. With more credit than duration, the ML High Yield (+4% Q2, +5% ytd) and the low duration S&P Bank Loan Index (+3% Q2, +3% ytd) outperformed in Q2. Low duration, low credit risk T-Bills continued to tick higher (+1% Q2, +2% ytd).

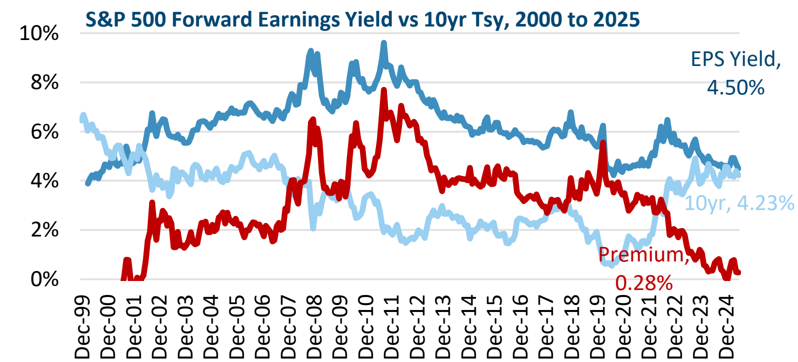
Asset Class Yields: As of Q2'25, asset class yields (earnings yield for equities, yield to maturity for fixed income) for most equities are near average, except for the S&P 500, which is now near the low end of its range. For Fixed Income, short maturities (T-Bill through 5yr Treasury, Bank Loans) are well above average, while longer duration fixed income is just above average.

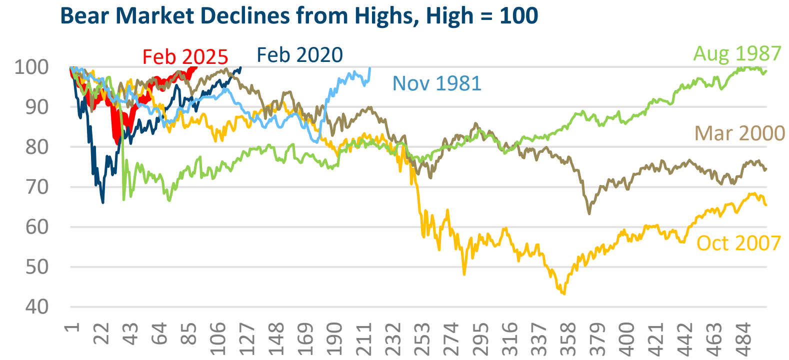
The Markets and the Fed Agree on Rate Cuts, but Not Yet: The Fed is weighing its next move at the end of Q2. Assuming 2% inflation and 2% trend growth, we get a 4% neutral interest rate, bracketed by a 50 bps 3.75% to 4.25% neutral range. The chart shows the 2yr (Fed policy) and 10yr (economy), as well as orange "Hot Economy, Tight Fed" and a blue "Cool Economy, Loose Fed" ranges. The 10yr (at 4.23%, at the breakpoint between a Neutral and Hot Economy) and 2yr (at 3.71%, just pushing into the "Loose Fed" range) reflect a growing expectation that Fed will be able to resume rate cuts soon.

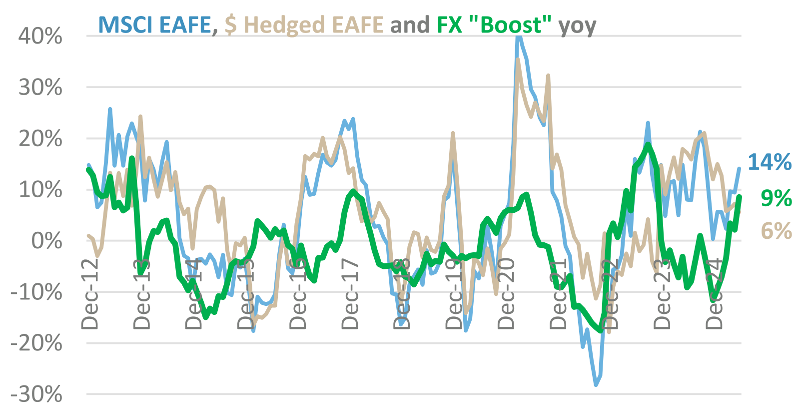


Equity earnings yield (earnings/price) | Fixed Income yield to maturity









Interest Rates Pressure the Equity Premium: The chart to the left shows the earnings yield on the S&P 500, the yield on the 10yr Treasury, and the difference between the two, known as the Equity Premium. A higher Equity Premium means stock investors are getting more compensation relative to bonds. From 2002 to 2007, prior to the Fed's QE interventions, a 1-3% Equity Premium was common. Q4's higher interest rates, paired with the rising stock market taking the EPS yield lower, has pushed the Equity Premium to near 0. Although the Premium briefly spiked in early April amidst the market decline, by the end of Q2 it was back down to .28%, as the rising stock market reduced the EPS yield. This relationship can improve by rates falling, stock prices falling, or earnings rising.

Barely a Bear Market: The first few weeks of Q2 experienced significant market volatility in response to the proposed "Liberation Day" reciprocal tariffs. Fortunately, the strong stock market reaction (and bond market reaction) sent a signal to policymakers. As a result, on 4/9, most of the tariffs were delayed 90 days to 7/9. Then, on 5/12, the U.S. and China, whose 100%+ tariffs on each other were rapidly choking off trade between the two countries, reached a tariff truce. Reflecting the rapid onset and rapid exit of tariff risks was the fastest high, to bear market, to high cycle in history. This is shown in the chart to the left, where the Feb '25 cycle is even faster than the Feb '20 Covid cycle. Technically speaking, the 2025 decline did not reach a closing bear market, as its maximum drawdown was 19% on 4/8, though did meet that level on its intraday low on 4/4. Technicalities aside, the speed of the onset, and recovery, was notable. From its 2/19 peak, the S&P dropped 19% to its closing low on 4/8, with the 12% drop from 4/3 to 4/8 accounting for 60% of the overall decline. The subsequent recovery was equally fast and concentrated, with just two days (4/9's 10% S&P jump on the 90-day pause and 5/12's 3% rise on the China truce) accounting for 56% of the subsequent recovery to 6/27's new high (conveniently for writers of quarterly reports, just in time for Q2's end). It was good to see the market respond to the improved trade outlook. The one risk is that, with the market fully recovered, there is little room for trade risk if it re-emerges.

Making Sense of Dollar Changes and International Stock Returns: The dollar index's 11% first half decline was its largest since 1973. This shows up in international stock returns, since stocks denominated in a rising foreign currency will get a value boost as their share prices translate back into dollars. Year to date, this has accounted for 14% of the MSCI EAFE's 20% return, and, as the chart to the left shows, has boosted returns on a rolling 12-month basis by 9%. This rolling boost is near the top of its +/- 10% range of the past 10 years, which was only significantly exceeded in 2023. As of the end of Q2, the move is getting into extreme territory, though could persist for months, or even quarters. The chart also shows how just six months ago, at the end of 2024, the FX impact was -12%, similarly extreme, but in the opposite direction. Additionally, the impact of currency moves on foreign stocks is not one sided. While there is an immediate boost to international stock returns from a weaker dollar, it will be counteracted over time by the lower dollar reducing foreign stock profits and U.S.-based companies getting a competitive boost from lower prices. This does not mean international stocks are doomed, but when the dollar eventually stabilizes, the price tailwind will fade quickly while the profit headwind will slowly rise.

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Equity Markets Summary

Headline Indices	Q2'25	2025	2024	Fwd PE*	Avg PE**	+/- avg
Dow	5.5%	4.5%	15.0%			
Nasdaq	18.0%	5.9%	29.6%			
Russell 2000	8.5%	-1.8%	11.5%			
Asset Classes	**Q2'25**	**2025**	**2024**	**Fwd PE***	**Avg PE****	**+/- avg**
S&P 500	10.9%	6.2%	25.0%	22.2	16.4	35%
S&P Mid Cap 400	6.7%	0.2%	13.9%	15.9	14.2	12%
S&P Small Cap 600	4.9%	-4.5%	8.7%	15.2	14.7	4%
MSCI EAFE	12.1%	19.9%	4.3%	14.6	13.6	8%
MSCI Emerging Markets	12.2%	15.6%	8.1%	12.9	11.8	9%
MSCI AC World	11.7%	10.3%	18.0%	18.6	14.8	25%
S&P 500 Sectors	**Q2'25**	**2025**	**2024**	**Fwd PE***	**Avg PE****	**+/- avg**
Consumer Discretionary	11.5%	-3.9%	30.1%	28.8	20.4	41%
Consumer Staples	1.1%	6.4%	14.9%	22.9	18.2	26%
Energy	-8.6%	0.8%	5.7%	15.0	13.3	13%
Financials	5.5%	9.2%	30.6%	16.9	13.1	30%
Healthcare	-7.2%	-1.1%	2.6%	16.5	16.1	2%
Industrials	12.9%	12.7%	17.5%	24.3	16.5	47%
Technology	23.7%	8.1%	36.6%	29.2	17.8	64%
Materials	3.1%	6.0%	0.0%	20.4	15.8	29%
Communication Services	18.5%	11.1%	40.2%	20.0	17.9	12%
Utilities	4.3%	9.4%	23.4%	18.0	15.1	19%
Growth vs Value	**Q2'25**	**2025**	**2024**	**Fwd PE***	**Avg PE****	**+/- avg**
S&P Growth	18.9%	8.9%	36.1%	27.7	19.1	45%
S&P Value	3.0%	3.3%	12.3%	17.8	13.6	31%
International	**Q2'25**	**2025**	**2024**	**Fwd PE***	**Avg PE****	**+/- avg**
Eurozone	14.6%	28.7%	3.4%	14.3	12.5	14%
Germany (DAX)	7.9%	20.1%	18.8%	15.5	12.7	22%
UK (FTSE)	2.1%	7.2%	5.7%			
Japan (Nikkei)	13.9%	2.6%	21.3%			
MSCI Asia Pac xJapan	13.0%	14.3%	10.6%	17.4	14.6	20%
S. Korea (KOSPI)	23.8%	28.0%	-9.6%	18.5	18.2	2%
India (Sensex)	8.6%	7.8%	9.5%			
China (Shenzhen)	3.5%	6.0%	6.5%	10.6	9.9	7%
S&P Latin America 40	13.9%	28.4%	-22.2%	9.0	11.1	-19%
Brazil (Bovespa)	6.6%	15.4%	-10.4%	8.0	10.2	-22%
Mexico	11.6%	18.6%	-10.7%	12.4	14.0	-12%

Asset Classes: The S&P 500 (+10.9% Q2, +6.2% ytd), Russell (+8.5% Q2, -1.8% ytd) MSCI EM (+12.2% Q2, +15.6% ytd) and the MSCI EAFE (+12.1 Q2, +19.9% ytd) were all higher. Thus the global MSCI ACWI (+11.7% Q2, +10.3% ytd) was higher.

For Q2, the tech-driven NASDAQ (+18.0% Q2, +5.9% ytd) recovered and outperformed the traditional Dow Jones (+5.5% Q2, +4.5% ytd) for the quarter and ytd. Valuations (based on forward PE vs their 20yr average) for the S&P 500 are 35% above average, while the rest are moving to about 10% above average. Only the S&P 600 SmallCap index is close to average, at a premium of just 4%.

S&P Sectors: Sector performance was mixed in Q2. Discretionary (+12% Q2, -4% ytd), Communications (+19% Q2, +11% ytd), and Technology (+14% Q2, +8% ytd) reversed course after a tough Q1 and outperformed in Q2.

Utilities (+4% Q2, +9% ytd), Industrials (+13% Q2, +13% ytd), Staples (+1% Q2, +6% ytd), and Financials (+6% Q2, +9% ytd) added modest Q2 gains to positive Q1 returns. Only Healthcare (-7% Q2, -1% ytd) and Energy (-9% Q2, +1% ytd) were down in Q2. The former has been weighed on by regulatory uncertainty while the latter, despite some late quarter Mideast related volatility, saw oil prices decline.

Technology sector's forward PE of 29, a 64% premium to its average, remains the highest, followed by Industrials (24 PE, 47% premium) and Consumer Discretionary (29 PE, 41% premium). Only Healthcare (2% premium) is near its historic average PE ratio, with other sectors between 10% and 25%.

Growth vs Value: Q2 2025 experienced the largest quarterly relative outperformance of Growth over Value. At 19% versus 3%, the 16% gap easily exceeded the second largest quarter, 14% in Q2'20. There are some similarities between these two quarters. In both cases, a geopolitical risk was bubbling in Q1 (Covid and tariffs), ultimately proved far more dangerous than expected in the opening weeks of Q2. Subsequently, they recovered to, yet again, show that geopolitical events, while significant in the real world, can quickly pass in the markets. Going a step further, market signals (stocks falling on the recession risk from Covid and tariffs) prompted market reversing policy shifts (Fed and fiscal policy supporting the economy during a shutdown in '20, 90 day tariff suspensions in '25). In other words, the strong market reaction to the negative news prompted a recovery, and Growth-boosting, policy shift.

Global Markets: Globally, most markets were higher in Q2. In EAFE, returns were led by Europe (+15% Q2, +29% ytd) and Japan (+14% Q2, +2% ytd).

Emerging Markets rose, with China (+5% Q2, +6% ytd), S&P Latin America Index (+14% Q2, +28% ytd), India (+9% Q2, +8% ytd), and Asia xJapan (+13% q2, +14%) all higher.

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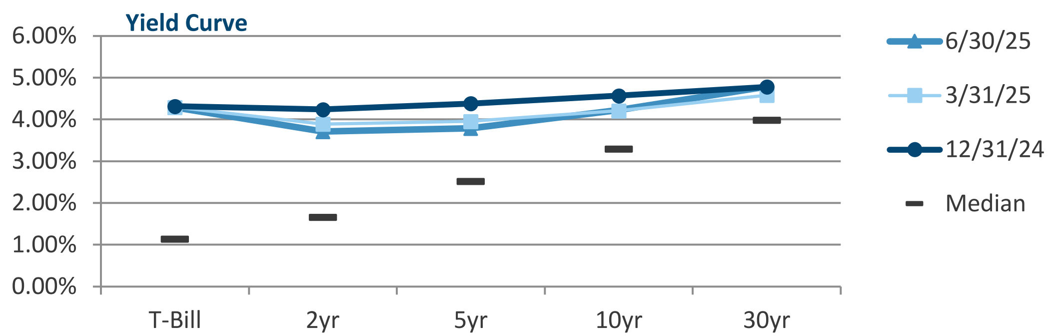
Fixed Income Markets Summary

Headline Indices	Q2'25	2025	2024	Yield	Spread	Avg*	+/- avg
Bloomberg Barc Agg	1.2%	4.0%	1.3%	4.51%	0.29%	0.39%	-0.10%
ML Investment Grade	1.8%	4.2%	2.8%	5.07%	0.84%	1.12%	-0.28%
ML High Yield	3.6%	4.5%	8.2%	7.36%	3.13%	4.48%	-1.35%
S&P Nat'l Muni	-0.2%	-0.8%	1.3%	4.21%	-0.02%	0.75%	-0.77%
S&P Leveraged Loan	2.8%	3.2%	8.8%	7.77%	3.48%	3.93%	-0.45%
T-Bill	1.1%	2.1%	5.3%				
NYMEX 7-10yr Tsy	1.4%	5.3%	-0.7%				
Treasury Yields	**6/30/25**	**3/31/25**	**12/31/24**			**Avg***	**+/- avg**
T-Bill	4.29%	4.29%	4.32%			1.13%	3.15%
2yr	3.71%	3.89%	4.24%			1.66%	2.06%
5yr	3.79%	3.95%	4.38%			2.52%	1.27%
10yr	4.23%	4.21%	4.57%			3.29%	0.94%
30yr	4.79%	4.58%	4.78%			3.99%	0.80%
10yr Sovereign Yields	**6/30/25**	**3/31/25**	**12/31/24**			**Avg***	**+/- avg**
US	4.23%	4.21%	4.57%			2.43%	1.80%
Germany	2.60%	2.70%	2.35%			1.31%	1.29%
Japan	1.44%	1.52%	1.09%			0.29%	1.15%
UK	4.49%	4.67%	4.56%			2.02%	2.47%
France	3.27%	3.43%	@NA			1.62%	1.65%
Spain	3.17%	3.34%	@NA			2.38%	0.79%
Italy	3.47%	3.84%	3.51%			3.51%	-0.04%
China	1.65%	1.82%	1.68%			3.20%	-1.54%
Brazil	13.69%	15.25%	15.39%			11.06%	2.63%
Mexico	8.78%	9.25%	10.41%			7.56%	1.22%



Asset Classes: The bond market "earned its coupon" in Q2 as interest rates were flat and return was driven by income, rather than price change, as illustrated by the returns of the Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Bond Index (+1% Q2, +4% ytd).

Duration: Flat rates in Q2 meant duration had minimal impact on Q2, though still added to 2025 ytd returns. This was evident in the Treasury market as the longer duration 7-10 year Treasury Index (+1% Q2, +5% ytd) was similar to the zero-duration 90-day T-Bill (+1% Q2, +2% ytd) in Q2, though has outperformed for the year.

Credit: Trade related headlines caused some price volatility early in the quarter, but credit markets recovered as tariff risks faded. The ML High Yield index (+4% Q2, +5% ytd) and the low-duration S&P Leveraged Loan Index (+3% Q3, +3% ytd) both benefited. With more balanced exposures to duration and credit, the ML Investment Grade Index (+2% Q2, +4% ytd) has delivered steadier returns so far this year. One area that remains impacted by shifting government policy is the S&P Nat'l Muni Index (0% Q2, -1% ytd), as headlines over cuts to federal spending raised the risk that support to state programs could decline. Across the credit spectrum, spreads are still at or below average, which leaves less of a cushion if the economic backdrop should deteriorate.

Treasury Yields: Rates were steady in Q2, as markets weighed solid economic data versus the prospect of trade or other disruptions. The 10yr Treasury yield was 4.23% on 6/30, flat versus 4.21% on 3/31, and down from 4.57% as of 12/31. The 2yr declined 16 bps to 3.71% from 3.89% on 3/31 and from 4.24% on 12/31.

Yield Curve: The yield curve is the best tool to examine rate shifts across different maturities. As noted above, the 10yr was flat while the 2yr declined in Q2, so the yield curve steepened. This reflects the market pricing rate cuts in the short term.

Global Rates: Globally, interest rates were mostly flat like the U.S., with the German 10yr yield flat at 2.60% and Japanese rates at 1.44%.

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Major Economic Indicators and Consensus Forecasts

	2025/2026 Average Forecast				Actual		
	12m ch	Jun-25	Mar-25	Jun-24	Mar-25	Avg*	+/- avg
US GDP	-0.28	1.63	2.00	1.90	1.99	2.30	-0.30
EU GDP	-0.40	1.00	1.15	1.40	1.54	1.57	-0.03
Japan GDP	-0.20	0.85	1.05	1.05	1.70	0.98	0.72
UK GDP	-0.15	1.25	1.25	1.40	1.30	1.93	-0.63
China GDP	0.00	4.30	4.35	4.30	5.42	7.91	-2.49
US CPI	0.55	3.05	2.98	2.50	2.38	2.62	-0.25
EU CPI	-0.13	2.13	2.05	2.25	1.90	2.00	-0.10
Japan CPI	0.18	2.08	2.13	1.90	3.52	0.91	2.61
China CPI	-1.03	0.68	1.00	1.70	-0.10	1.58	-1.68
US UnN	0.28	4.38	4.25	4.10	4.20	4.00	0.20
EU UnN	-0.18	6.35	6.40	6.53	6.20	7.45	-1.25
Japan UnN	0.10	2.40	2.40	2.30	2.50	2.60	-0.10
UK UnN	0.05	4.58	4.58	4.53	4.60	4.13	0.47
China UnN	0.15	5.15	5.05	5.00	5.20	5.10	0.10

Foreign Exchange		Q2'25	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Euro		9%	13%	-6%	4%	-6%	-7%
Yen (Japan)		4%	9%	-10%	-6%	-13%	-10%
Pound (UK)		6%	9%	-2%	6%	-11%	-1%
Yuan (China)		1%	2%	-3%	-2%	-8%	3%
Won (S. Korea)		9%	9%	-13%	-2%	-6%	-9%
Real (Brazil)		5%	13%	-21%	9%	5%	-7%
Peso (Mexico)		8%	10%	-19%	15%	5%	-3%
Commodities		**Q2'25**	**2025**	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**
Oil	$65	-9%	-10%	1%	-10%	6%	56%
Gold	$3,287	6%	26%	26%	15%	0%	-4%
Copper	$5.03	0%	26%	3%	2%	-15%	27%

GDP: Shifting economic forecasts show how market expectations have changed during the quarter. Compared to 3/31, U.S. GDP growth has declined 37 bps, from 2.00% to 1.63%. This reflects strategists trying to factor in the drag from tariffs. Globally, EU GDP forecasts are down, from 1.15% to 1.00%, less than the U.S. Markets seem to be ahead of the forecasters in anticipation of minimal economic impact from tariffs.

CPI: Tariffs are more prominent for inflation, as U.S. CPI forecasts have 55 bps to 3.05% over the past year. Most of this was due to the Q1 increase of 40 bps is due to economists penciling some impact from tariffs. EU inflation expectations, meanwhile, have been flat to lower over the past 12 months, and that is part of why the ECB remains more aggressive in its rate cut campaign.

Unemployment: Unemployment forecasts have stayed steady at about 4.38%. Steady unemployment, above 4%, is one reason why the Fed is now on pause, as it can be patient to see how fiscal and trade policy actually turn out.

Foreign Exchange: Currencies rising versus the dollar has been a major story for markets in Q2 and 2025 ytd. The euro (+9% Q2, +13% ytd) and yen (+4% Q2, +9% ytd) reflect an overall 11% decline in the dollar index in the first half, the largest such drop since a -15% decline in 1973 (and more than 10% in 1986). In the short run, such a large move contributes to international stock performance because shares valued in other currencies benefit. However, the stock benefit can fade as that same weaker dollar makes international stocks' dollar denominated profits fall, as well as makes U.S.-based competition more price competitive.

Commodities: Oil was 9% lower in Q2, falling from $71 to $65/bbl, as the risk to the global economy from tariffs outweighed geopolitical developments with Israel bombing Iran. Though oil briefly jumped to $75/bbl, it pulled back within a week as there appeared to be minimal disruption. Since the start of 2023 (after the Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022), oil has been in a $65-$95 trading range, ebbing and flowing based on market sentiment on the global economy. Gold jumped 6% in Q2 for a 26% ytd gain, as the prospect of a trade war offered a win-win for gold: a risk off / safety boost AND an inflation hedge. Finally, copper was flat in Q2 after a 26% increase in Q1, as growth risks to demand were a headwind.

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Index Returns | 2009 to Present

	Q2'25	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Dow	5.5%	4.5%	15.0%	16.2%	-6.9%	20.9%	9.7%	25.3%	-3.5%	28.1%	16.5%	0.2%	10.0%	29.7%	10.2%	8.4%	14.1%	22.7%
Nasdaq	17.7%	5.5%	28.6%	43.4%	-33.1%	21.4%	43.6%	35.2%	-3.9%	28.2%	7.5%	5.7%	13.4%	38.3%	15.9%	-1.8%	16.9%	43.9%
Russell 2000	8.5%	-1.8%	11.5%	16.9%	-20.4%	14.8%	20.0%	25.5%	-11.0%	14.6%	21.3%	-4.4%	4.9%	38.8%	16.3%	-4.2%	26.9%	27.2%
S&P 500	10.9%	6.2%	25.0%	26.3%	-18.1%	28.7%	18.4%	31.5%	-4.4%	21.8%	12.0%	1.4%	13.7%	32.4%	16.0%	2.1%	15.1%	26.5%
S&P Mid Cap 400	6.7%	0.2%	13.9%	16.4%	-13.1%	24.8%	13.7%	26.2%	-11.1%	16.2%	20.7%	-2.2%	9.8%	33.5%	17.9%	-1.7%	26.6%	37.4%
S&P Small Cap 600	4.9%	-4.5%	8.7%	16.1%	-16.1%	26.8%	11.3%	22.8%	-8.5%	13.2%	26.6%	-2.0%	5.8%	41.3%	16.3%	1.0%	26.3%	25.6%
MSCI EAFE	12.1%	19.9%	4.3%	18.9%	-14.0%	11.8%	8.3%	22.7%	-13.4%	25.6%	1.5%	-0.4%	-4.5%	23.3%	17.9%	-11.7%	8.2%	32.5%
MSCI Emerging Markets	12.2%	15.6%	8.1%	10.3%	-19.7%	-2.2%	18.7%	18.9%	-14.2%	37.8%	11.6%	-14.6%	-1.8%	-2.3%	18.6%	-18.2%	19.2%	79.0%
MSCI All Country World	11.7%	10.3%	18.0%	22.8%	-18.0%	19.0%	16.8%	27.3%	-8.9%	24.6%	8.5%	-1.8%	4.7%	23.4%	16.8%	-6.9%	13.2%	35.4%
S&P Growth	18.9%	8.9%	36.1%	30.0%	-29.4%	32.0%	33.5%	31.1%	0.0%	27.4%	6.9%	5.5%	14.9%	32.8%	14.6%	4.7%	15.1%	31.6%
S&P Value	3.0%	3.3%	12.3%	22.2%	-5.2%	24.9%	1.4%	31.9%	-9.0%	15.4%	17.4%	-3.1%	12.4%	32.0%	17.7%	-0.5%	15.1%	21.2%
Barclays Aggregate Bond	1.2%	4.0%	1.3%	5.5%	-13.0%	-1.5%	7.5%	8.7%	0.0%	3.5%	2.6%	0.5%	6.0%	-2.0%	4.2%	7.8%	6.5%	5.9%
ML Investment Grade	1.8%	4.2%	2.8%	8.4%	-15.4%	-1.0%	9.8%	14.2%	-2.2%	6.5%	6.0%	-0.6%	7.5%	-1.5%	10.4%	7.5%	9.5%	19.8%
ML High Yield	3.6%	4.5%	8.2%	13.4%	-11.2%	5.4%	6.2%	14.4%	-2.3%	7.5%	17.5%	-4.6%	2.5%	7.4%	15.6%	4.4%	15.2%	57.5%
S&P Nat'l Muni	-0.2%	-0.8%	1.3%	6.2%	-8.1%	1.6%	4.9%	7.4%	1.0%	5.1%	0.4%	3.3%	8.9%	-3.3%	6.5%	11.2%	2.0%	12.2%
S&P Leveraged Loan	2.8%	3.2%	8.8%	13.2%	-0.7%	3.5%	2.8%	10.7%	-0.6%	3.3%	10.9%	-2.8%	1.0%	5.0%	10.5%	0.6%	9.7%	52.2%
T-Bill	1.1%	2.1%	5.3%	5.1%	1.5%	0.0%	0.6%	2.2%	1.8%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%		0.1%	0.1%
7-10yr Tsy	1.4%	5.3%	-0.7%	3.6%	-14.9%	-3.1%	10.0%	8.5%	0.9%	2.6%	1.1%	1.6%	9.0%	-6.0%	4.2%	15.6%	9.4%	-6.0%

International	Q2'25	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
MSCI Eurozone	14.6%	28.7%	3.4%	23.9%	-17.2%	14.3%	8.5%	24.2%	-16.2%	29.0%	2.2%	-0.8%	-7.7%	30.0%	22.5%	-16.9%	-3.4%	32.8%
Germany (DAX)	7.9%	20.1%	18.8%	20.3%	-12.3%	15.8%	3.5%	25.5%	-18.3%	12.5%	6.9%	9.6%	2.7%	25.5%	29.1%	-14.7%	16.1%	23.8%
UK (FTSE)	2.1%	7.2%	5.7%	3.8%	0.9%	14.3%	-14.3%	12.1%	-12.5%	7.6%	14.4%	-4.9%	-2.7%	14.4%	5.8%	-5.6%	9.0%	22.1%
Japan (Nikkei)	13.7%	1.5%	19.2%	28.2%	-9.4%	4.9%	16.0%	18.2%	-12.1%	19.1%	0.4%	9.1%	7.1%	56.7%	22.9%	-17.3%	-3.0%	19.0%
MSCI Asia Pac xJapan	13.0%	14.3%	10.6%	7.7%	-17.2%	-2.7%	22.8%	19.5%	-13.7%	37.3%	7.1%	-9.1%	3.1%	3.7%	22.6%	-15.4%	18.4%	73.7%
S. Korea (KOSPI)	23.8%	28.0%	-9.6%	18.7%	-24.9%	3.6%	30.8%	7.7%	-17.3%	21.8%	3.3%	2.4%	-4.8%	0.7%	9.4%	-11.0%	21.9%	49.7%
India (Sensex)	8.6%	7.8%	9.5%	20.3%	5.8%	23.2%	17.2%	15.7%	7.2%	29.6%	3.5%	-3.7%	31.9%	10.7%	28.0%	-23.6%	19.1%	83.3%
China (Shenzhen)	3.5%	6.0%	6.5%	-7.0%	-21.9%	8.6%	35.2%	36.0%	-33.3%	-3.6%	-14.7%	63.4%	33.9%	20.0%	1.4%	-32.9%	7.1%	116.9%
S&P Latin America 40	13.9%	28.4%	-22.2%	34.0%	11.4%	-12.7%	-11.3%	13.9%	-6.0%	26.9%	32.5%	-30.9%	-11.1%	-12.3%	6.4%	-18.3%	16.7%	97.1%
Brazil (Bovespa)	6.6%	15.4%	-10.4%	22.3%	4.7%	-11.9%	2.9%	31.6%	15.0%	26.9%	38.9%	-13.3%	-2.9%	-15.5%	7.4%	-18.1%	1.0%	82.7%
Mexico	9.5%	16.0%	-13.7%	18.4%	-9.0%	20.9%	1.2%	4.6%	-15.6%	8.1%	6.2%	-0.4%	1.0%	-2.2%	17.9%	-3.8%	20.0%	43.5%

S&P 500 Sectors	Q2'25	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Consumer Discretionary	11.5%	-3.9%	30.1%	42.4%	-37.0%	24.4%	33.3%	27.9%	0.8%	23.0%	6.0%	10.1%	9.7%	43.1%	23.9%	6.1%	27.7%	41.3%
Consumer Staples	1.1%	6.4%	14.9%	0.5%	-0.6%	18.6%	10.7%	27.6%	-8.4%	13.5%	5.4%	6.6%	16.0%	26.1%	10.8%	14.0%	14.1%	14.9%
Energy	-8.6%	0.8%	5.7%	-1.3%	65.7%	54.6%	-33.7%	11.8%	-18.1%	-1.0%	27.4%	-21.1%	-7.8%	25.1%	4.6%	4.7%	20.5%	13.8%
Financials	5.5%	9.2%	30.6%	12.1%	-10.5%	35.0%	-1.7%	32.1%	-13.0%	22.2%	22.8%	-1.5%	15.2%	35.6%	28.8%	-17.1%	12.1%	17.2%
Healthcare	-7.2%	-1.1%	2.6%	2.1%	-2.0%	26.1%	13.4%	20.8%	6.5%	22.1%	-2.7%	6.9%	25.3%	41.5%	17.9%	12.7%	2.9%	19.7%
Industrials	12.9%	12.7%	17.5%	18.1%	-5.5%	21.1%	11.1%	29.4%	-13.3%	21.0%	18.9%	-2.5%	9.8%	40.7%	15.3%	-0.6%	26.7%	20.9%
Technology	23.7%	8.1%	36.6%	57.8%	-28.2%	34.5%	43.9%	50.3%	-0.3%	38.8%	13.8%	5.9%	20.1%	28.4%	14.8%	2.4%	10.2%	61.7%
Materials	3.1%	6.0%	0.0%	12.5%	-12.3%	27.3%	20.7%	24.6%	-14.7%	23.8%	16.7%	-8.4%	6.9%	25.6%	15.0%	-9.8%	22.2%	48.6%
Telecom	18.5%	11.1%	40.2%	55.8%	-39.9%	21.6%	23.6%	32.7%	-12.5%	-1.3%	23.5%	3.4%	3.0%	11.5%	18.3%	6.3%	19.0%	8.9%
Utilities	4.3%	9.4%	23.4%	-7.1%	1.6%	17.7%	0.5%	26.3%	4.1%	12.1%	16.3%	-4.8%	29.0%	13.2%	1.3%	19.9%	5.5%	11.9%

Blue to orange represents best to worst return for each period. Index data is total teturn.

Index Definitions

Index	Description
Equity	
S&P 500	Large US companies ($10b+ market cap)
S&P Mid Cap 400	Medium US companies ($5-10b market cap)
Russell 2000, S&P Small Cap 600	Small US companies (<$5b market cap)
MSCI Europe Australia Far East	Foreign Developed. Returns are in US$
MSCI Emerging Markets	Emerging Markets. Returns are in US$
Fixed Income	
Barclays Aggregate	Represents the entire US bond market
S&P 3mo Tbill	Short term Treasury Bills
Barclays 7-10yr Tsy	Ten Year Treasury Bonds
Barclays 10yr TIPS	Treasury Inflation Protected Securities
S&P Nat'l Muni	Municipal Bonds
BofA/ML Corp	Investment Grade (Higher Credit Quality) Corporate Bonds
BofA/ML High Yield	High Yield (Lower Credit Quality) Corporate Bonds
S&P Leveraged Loan 100	Floating Rate Bank Loans
BofA / ML EM Debt	Emerging Market Debt
Alternatives	
HFRI Fund of Funds	Represents the entire hedge fund universe

Disclosures

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The information contained herein is based upon sources believed to be true and accurate. Sources include: *Factset Research Systems Inc.,* Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Congressional Budget Office, Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System, Fred: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Economic Research, U.S. Department of the Treasury

-The Standard & Poor's 500 is a market capitalization weighted index of 500 widely held domestic stocks often used as a proxy for the U.S. stock market. The Standard & Poor's 400 is a market capitalization weighted index of 400 mid cap domestic stocks. The Standard & Poor's 600 is a market capitalization weighted index of 600 small cap domestic stocks.
-The NASDAQ Composite Index measures the performance of all issues listed in the NASDAQ stock market, except for rights, warrants, units, and convertible debentures.
-The MSCI EAFE Index (Europe, Australasia, Far East) is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets, excluding the US & Canada. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance of 21 emerging markets. The MSCI All Country World Index is a free float adjusted market capitalization index designed to measure the performance of large and mid and cap stocks in 23 developed markets and 24 emerging markets. With over 2,800 constituents it represents over 85% of the global equity market.
-The Barlcays Aggregate Index represents the total return performance (price change and income) of the US bond market, including Government, Agency, Mortgage and Corporate debt.
-The BofA Merrill Lynch Investment Grade and High Yield Indices are compiled by Bank of America / Merrill Lynch from the TRACE bond pricing service and intended to represent the total return performance (price change and income) of investment grade and high yield bonds.
-The S&P/LSTA U.S. Leveraged Loan 100 is designed to reflect the largest facilities in the leveraged loan market. It mirrors the market-weighted performance of the largest institutional leveraged loans based upon market weightings, spreads and interest payments.
-The S&P Municipal Bond Index is a broad, comprehensive, market value-weighted index. The S&P Municipal Bond Index constituents undergo a monthly review and rebalancing, in order to ensure that the Index remains current, while avoiding excessive turnover. The Index is rules based, although the Index Committee reserves the right to exercise discretion, when necessary.
-The BofA Merrill Lynch US Emerging Markets External Sovereign Index tracks the performance of US dollar emerging markets sovereign debt publicly issued in the US and eurobond markets.
-The HFRI Fund of Funds index is compiled by the Hedge Funds Research Institute and is intended to represent the total return performance of the entire hedge fund universe.