

# Q3'2025 Quarter Client Presentation

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July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2025

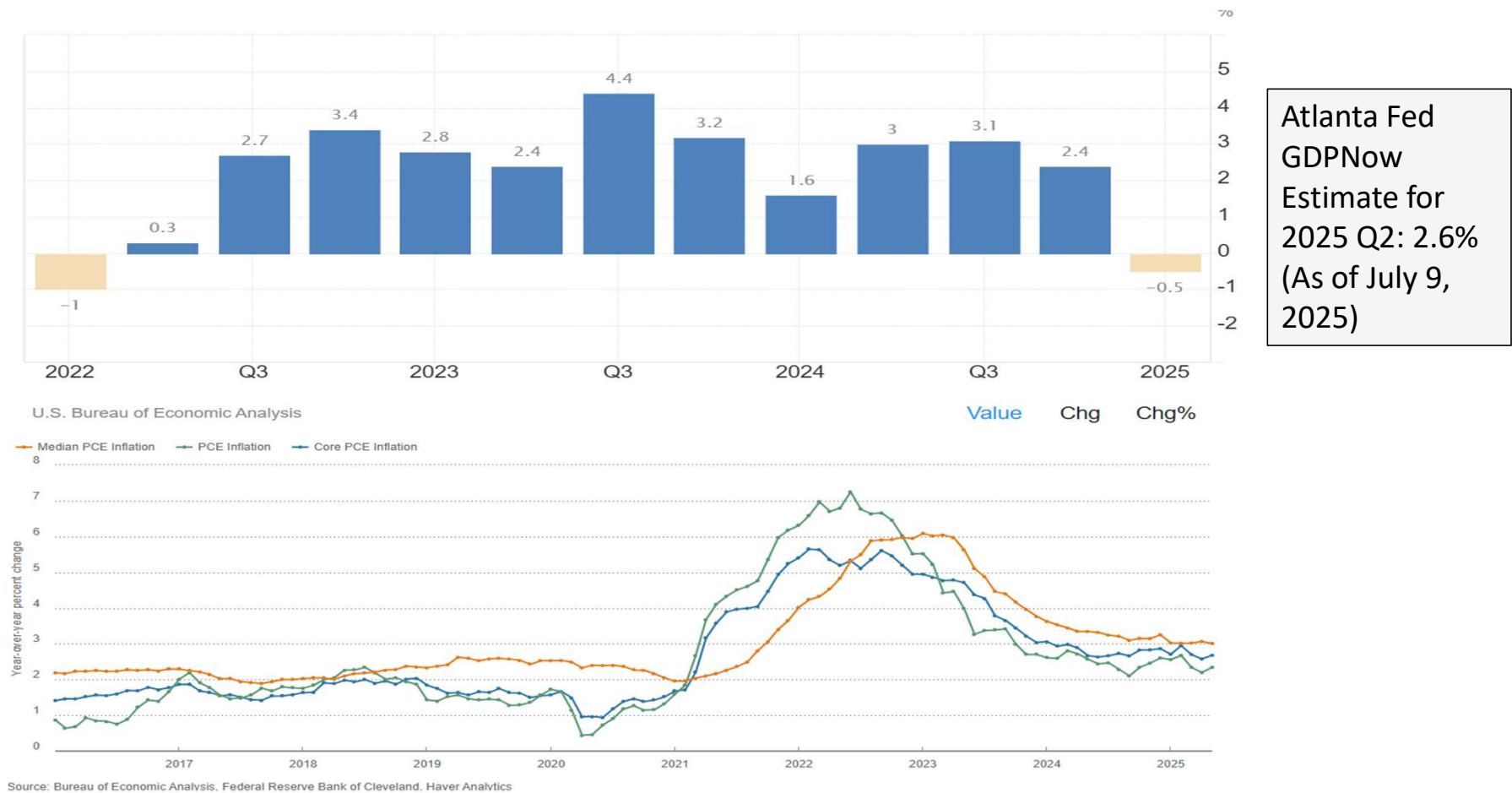


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## Main Takeaways:

- 1) Markets rebounded strongly during Q2'25 (ending June), despite the unsettled tariff situation. Notably, the riskier parts of most asset classes were the strongest performers. For example, high yield bonds gained 3.5% with the associated credit spreads (i.e. margin of safety) back down near historical lows. In the stock market, unprofitable equities vastly outperformed profitable, higher-quality components.
- 2) While earnings-per-share (EPS) estimates have improved, we remain humble given that investor enthusiasm--expressed as Price/Earnings (P/E) multiple expansion-- rather than a demonstrable improvement in fundamentals has powered the market's recovery. In our opinion, diversification offers the best chance to successfully navigate future unknowns.
- 3) US economic trends have downshifted in 2025 but appear solid with Q2'25 tracking in the 2%-2.5% range following Q1'25's -0.5% reading, which was affected by unusual international trade trends before the initial tariff deadlines.
- 4) We are concerned about the long-term U.S. government budget. However, it is important to appreciate that the aggregate U.S. household liabilities relative to net worth assets is near a 50-year low. Consumer spending drives approximately 70% of U.S. GDP.
- 5) International stocks have performed well so far in 2025, especially in U.S. dollar (\$) terms. The greenback's steep drop relative to a basket of foreign currencies so far this year has our attention but remains within a multi-year trading range. Importantly, international stocks provide \$ diversification for U.S. based investors.

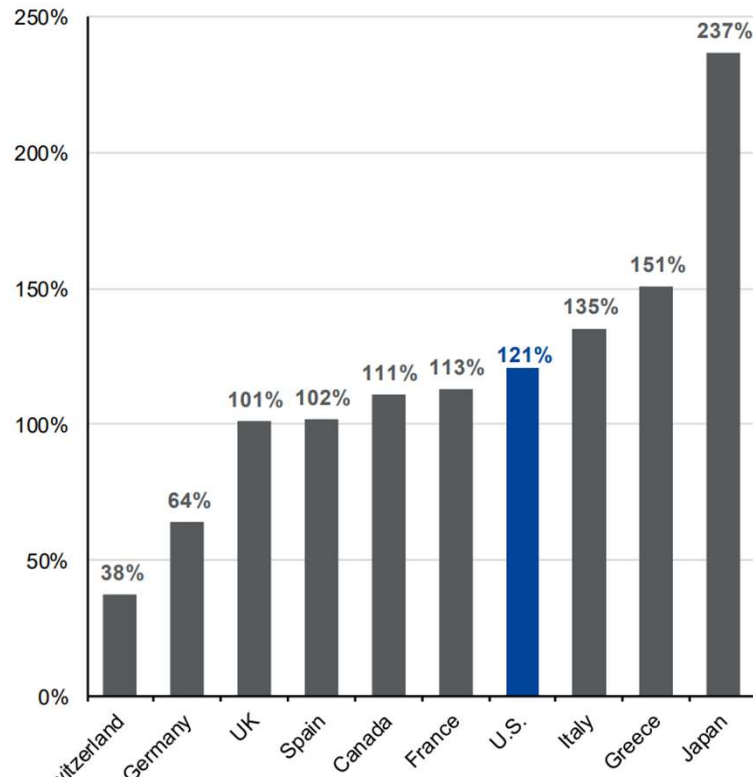
# GDP Likely Resuming Growth in 2Q25 / Inflation Down But Not Out



# Fiscal Deficits Ballooning – Low Household Leverage is a Powerful Offset

## Developed market debt by country

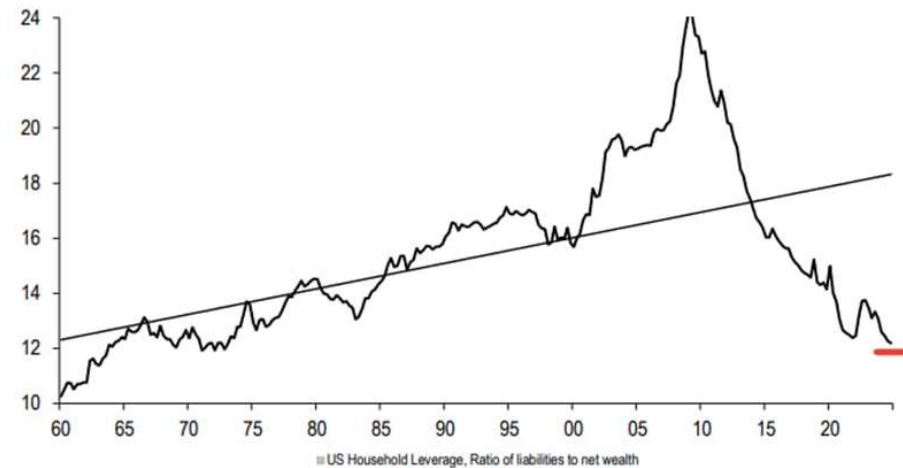
Gross government debt as a % of GDP, 2024



Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management; (Left) WEO; (Right) U.S. Treasury Department.

Source: BEA

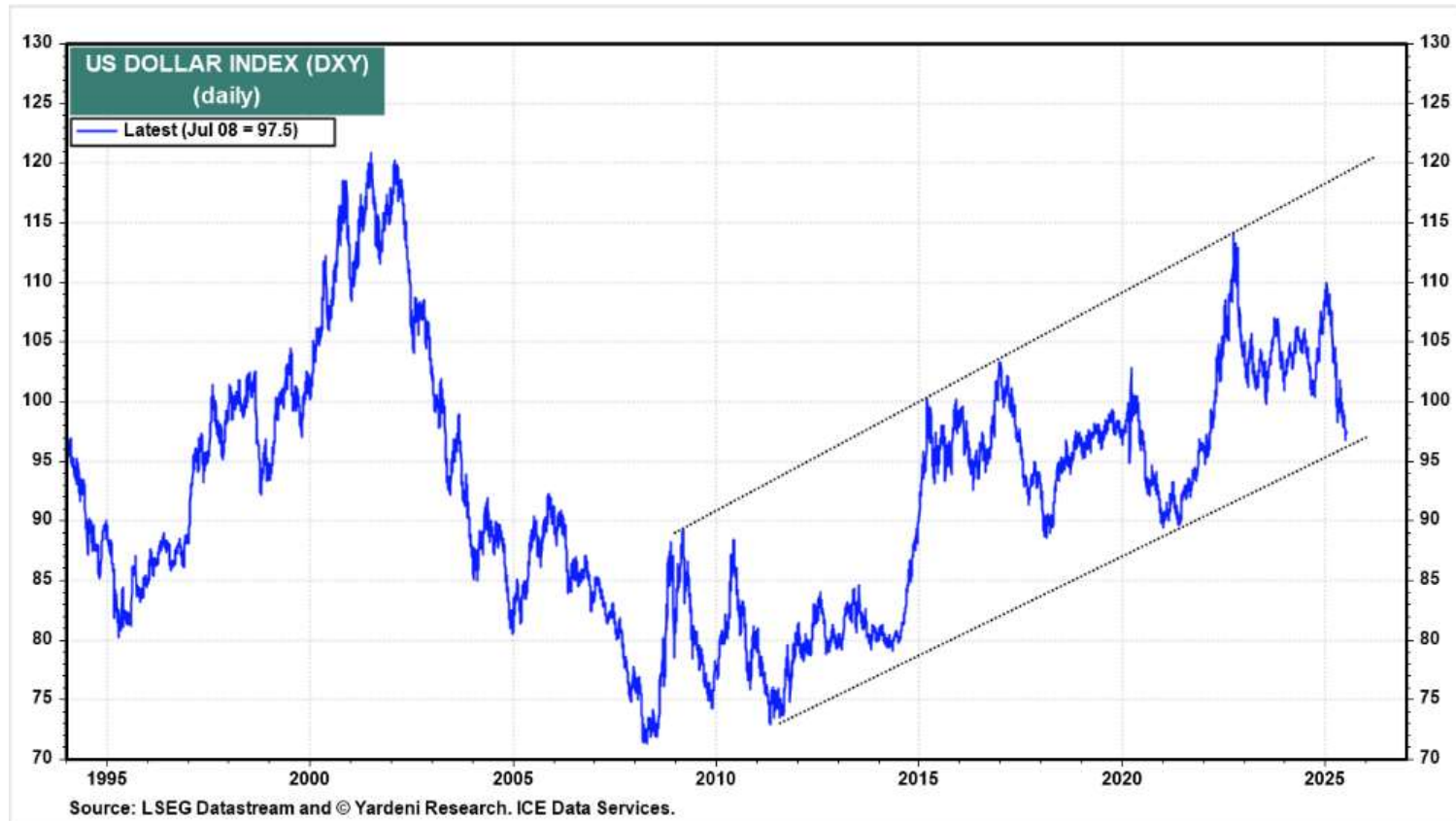
## US household leverage (%)



Source: FRB

J.P.Morgan

## Recent Dollar Weakness Should be Viewed Through a Long-term Lens



# Q2'25 Recap...Relative Returns Continue To Rotate Quarter to Quarter

2Q25  
04/01/25 – 06/30/25



1Q25  
01/01/25 – 03/31/25



Last Two Quarters/Six Months

Benchmark	Inception Date	Quarter To Date	Benchmark	Inception Date	Quarter To Date	Benchmark	Inception Date	Year To Date
S&P 500 Total Return Index	01/30/1970	10.9%	S&P 500 Total Return Index	01/30/1970	-4.3%	S&P 500 Total Return Index	01/30/1970	6.2%
S&P 500 Growth Index Total Return	01/13/2006	18.9%	S&P 500 Growth Index Total Return	01/13/2006	-8.5%	S&P 500 Growth Index Total Return	01/13/2006	8.9%
S&P 500 Value Index Total Return	01/05/2004	3.0%	S&P 500 Value Index Total Return	01/05/2004	0.3%	S&P 500 Value Index Total Return	01/05/2004	3.3%
S&P 400 TR	03/18/2010	6.7%	S&P 400 TR	03/18/2010	-6.1%	S&P 400 TR	03/18/2010	0.2%
S&P 600 TOTAL RETURN INDEX	12/29/1995	4.9%	S&P 600 TOTAL RETURN INDEX	12/29/1995	-8.9%	S&P 600 TOTAL RETURN INDEX	12/29/1995	-4.5%
MSCI EAFE INDEX	12/30/1994	12.1%	MSCI EAFE INDEX	12/30/1994	7.0%	MSCI EAFE INDEX	12/30/1994	19.9%
Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Bon...	04/30/1976	1.2%	Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Bon...	04/30/1976	2.8%	Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Bon...	04/30/1976	4.0%
Bloomberg Commodity TR Index	01/03/2000	-3.1%	Bloomberg Commodity TR Index	01/03/2000	8.9%	Bloomberg Commodity TR Index	01/03/2000	5.5%
RUSSELL 2000	12/29/1978	8.5%	RUSSELL 2000	12/29/1978	-9.5%	RUSSELL 2000	12/29/1978	-1.8%
65% S&P 500/35% BC AGG BOND	03/31/1976	7.7%	65% S&P 500/35% BC AGG BOND	03/31/1976	-1.8%	65% S&P 500/35% BC AGG BOND	03/31/1976	5.8%
70% S&P 500 / 30% BC AGG	03/31/1976	8.2%	70% S&P 500 / 30% BC AGG	03/31/1976	-2.1%	70% S&P 500 / 30% BC AGG	03/31/1976	5.9%
60% S&P 500 TR / 40% BC AGG BON...	03/31/1976	7.2%	60% S&P 500 TR / 40% BC AGG BON...	03/31/1976	-1.4%	60% S&P 500 TR / 40% BC AGG BON...	03/31/1976	5.7%
RUSSELL 1000 TOTAL RETURN IDX T...	07/31/1995	11.1%	RUSSELL 1000 TOTAL RETURN IDX T...	07/31/1995	-4.5%	RUSSELL 1000 TOTAL RETURN IDX T...	07/31/1995	6.1%
RUSSELL 1000 VALUE INDEX 1000 V...	03/31/1993	3.2%	RUSSELL 1000 VALUE INDEX 1000 V...	03/31/1993	1.6%	RUSSELL 1000 VALUE INDEX 1000 V...	03/31/1993	4.9%
RUSSELL 1000 GROWTH INDEX RUS...	03/31/1993	17.6%	RUSSELL 1000 GROWTH INDEX RUS...	03/31/1993	-10.1%	RUSSELL 1000 GROWTH INDEX RUS...	03/31/1993	5.8%
BLOOMBERG HIGH YIELD BOND CO...	01/30/1998	3.5%	BLOOMBERG HIGH YIELD BOND CO...	01/30/1998	1.0%	BLOOMBERG HIGH YIELD BOND CO...	01/30/1998	4.6%



Performance is not correlated to portfolio holding period

<sup>2</sup> Annualized

Performance is not correlated to portfolio holding period

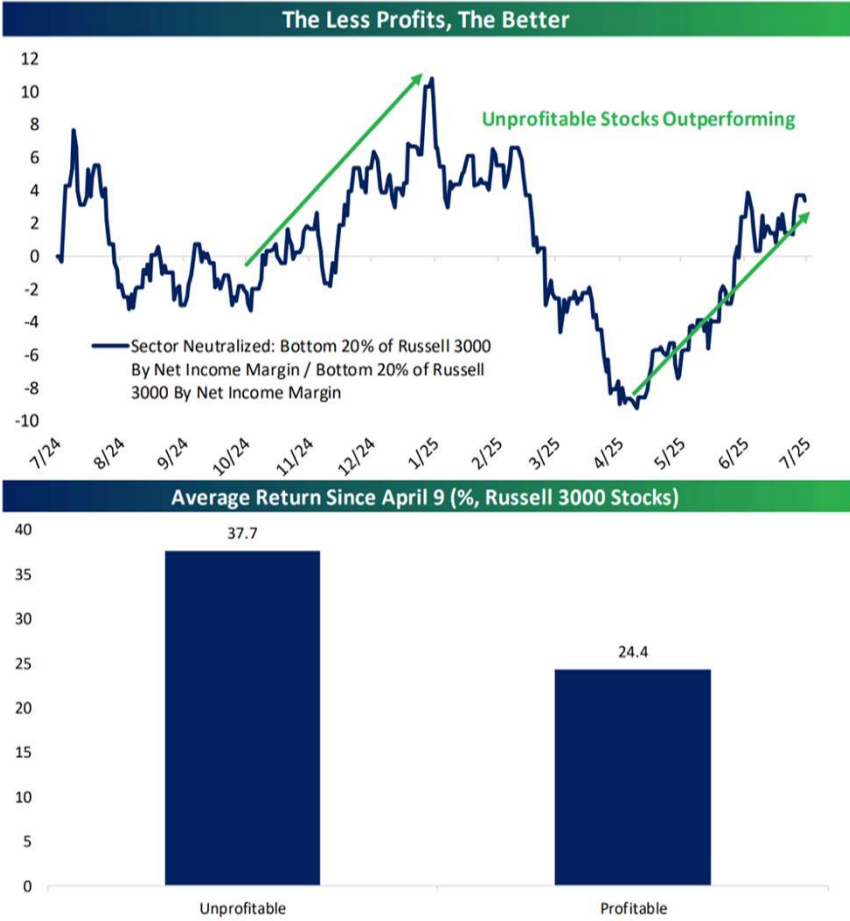
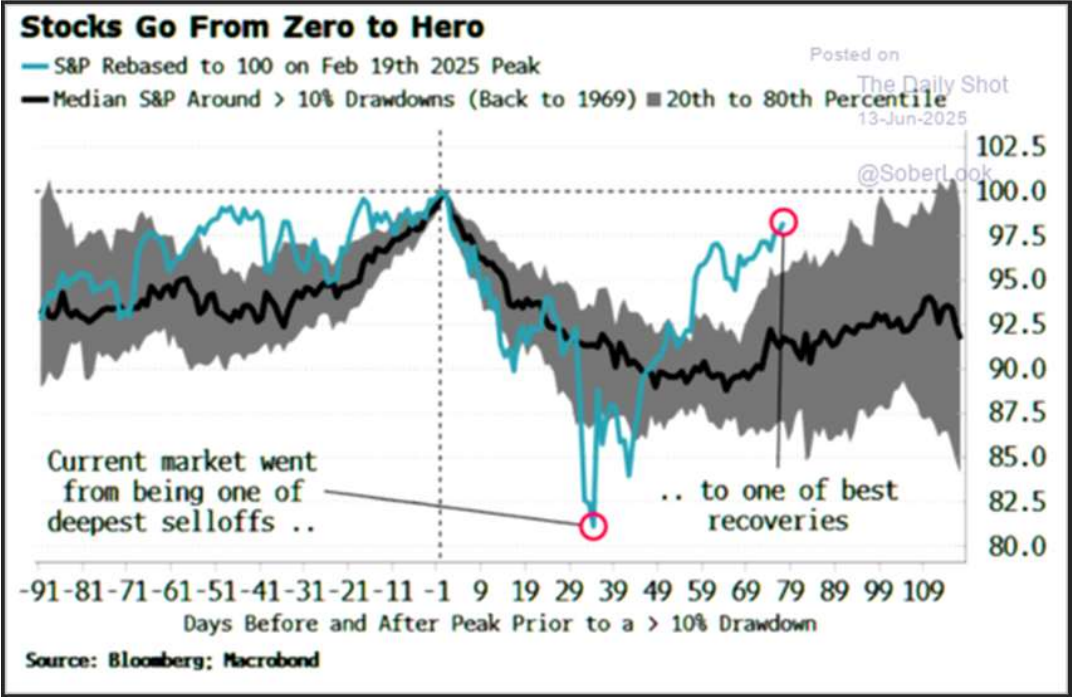
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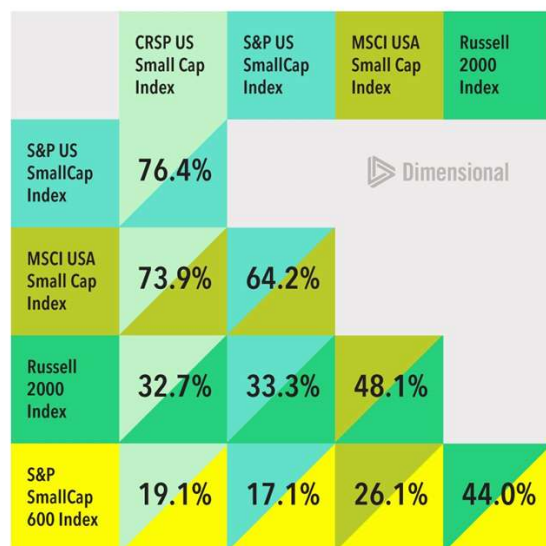
# Stocks Have Snapped Back, but Low-Quality Rally Warrants Caution



Source: Bespoke

# Small Cap Stocks: Limited Index Overlap Results in Diverging Returns

Overlap in weight among US small cap indices  
as of December 31, 2024



Holdings are subject to change.  
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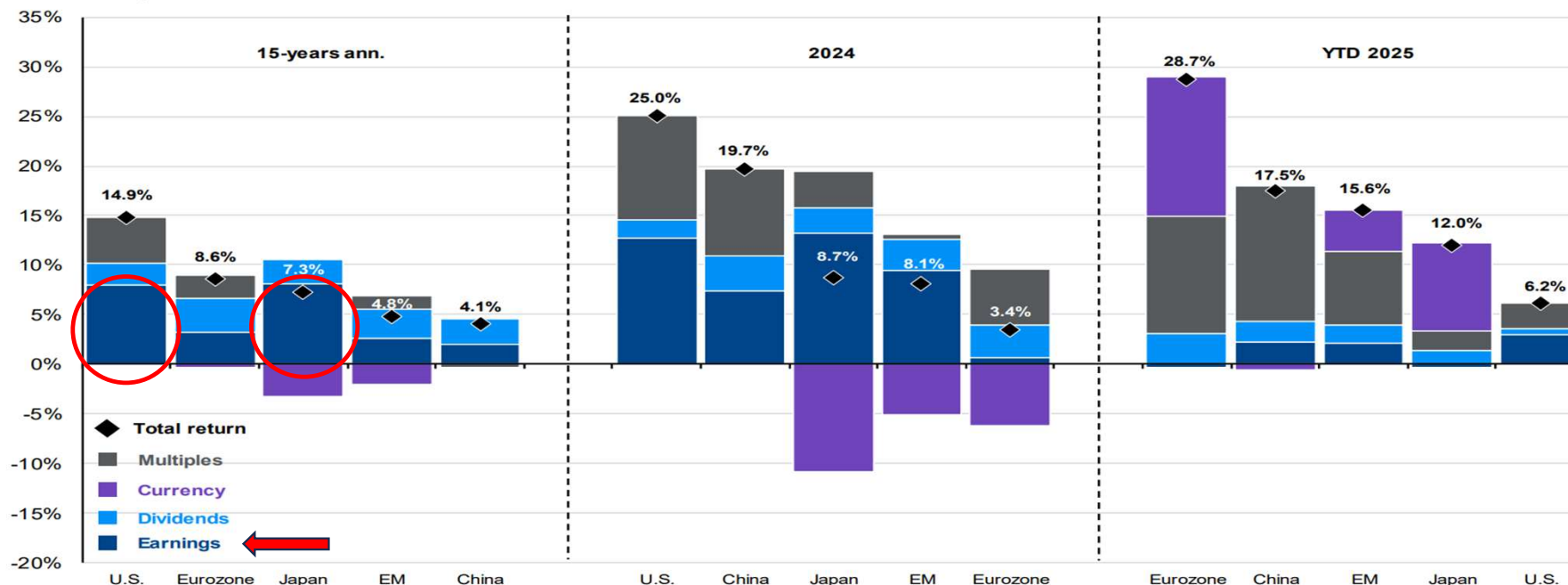




# Multiples Have Driven US Returns Over Last 15 Years: We Do Not See As Sustainable

## Sources of global equity returns\*

Total return, USD



Source: FactSet, MSCI, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.

15-years ann. is a rolling 15-year period ending with the previous month-end. All return values are MSCI Gross Index data, except the U.S., which is the S&P 500. \*Multiple expansion is based on the forward P/E ratio, and EPS growth outlook is based on NTMA earnings estimates. Chart is for illustrative purposes only. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2025.

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## The Case to Hold International Stocks Remains

**Chart 23: International**

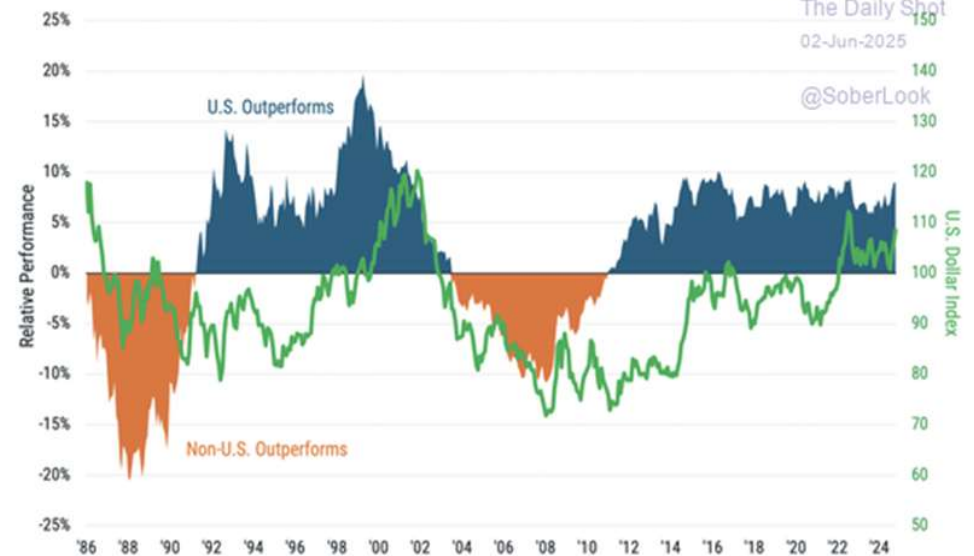
US relative to Rest-of-World stocks since 1950



Source: BofA Global Investment Strategy, Global Financial Data, Bloomberg

BofA GLOBAL RESEARCH

**5-Year Rolling Returns (MSCI USA – MSCI World ex-USA) vs. U.S. Dollar Index**



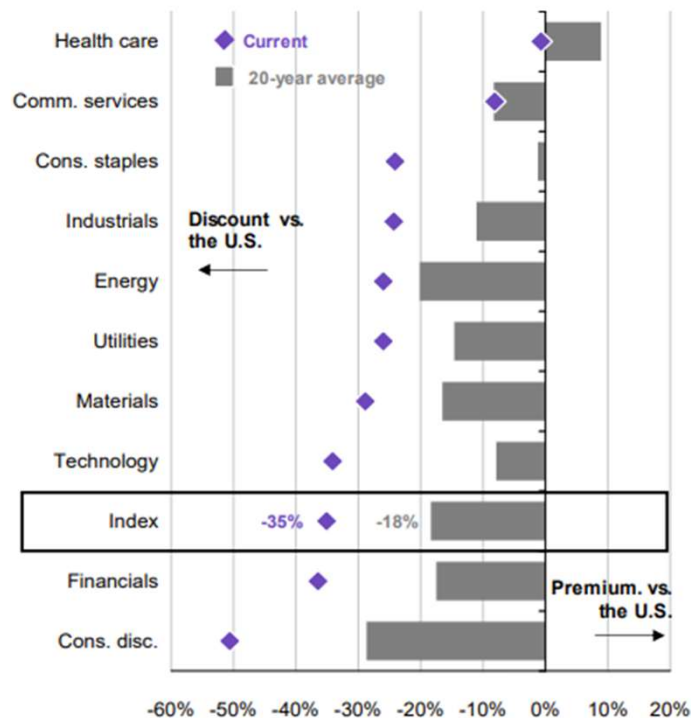
There are 465 five-year rolling return periods computed monthly from 3/31/1986-12/31/2024. U.S. stocks represented by the MSCI USA Index. Non-U.S. Stocks represented by the MSCI World ex-USA Index. U.S. Dollar Index (DXY) from ICE. Source: Bloomberg. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

# International Stocks Remain Relatively Cheap



## Relative valuations by sector

Price-to-earnings, next 12 months, MSCI ACWI ex-U.S. divided by S&P 500

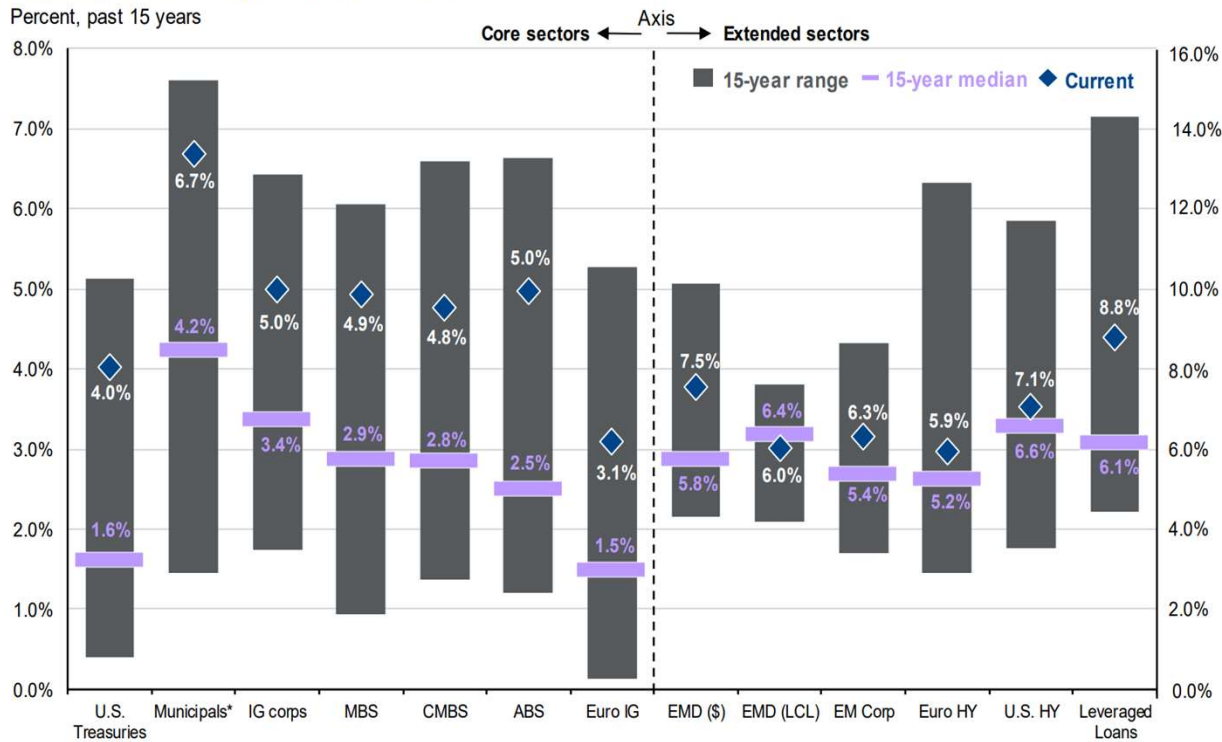


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# Bonds: Yields Are Compelling, But We Are “Watching the Yield Curve”

## Yield-to-worst across fixed income sectors

Percent, past 15 years

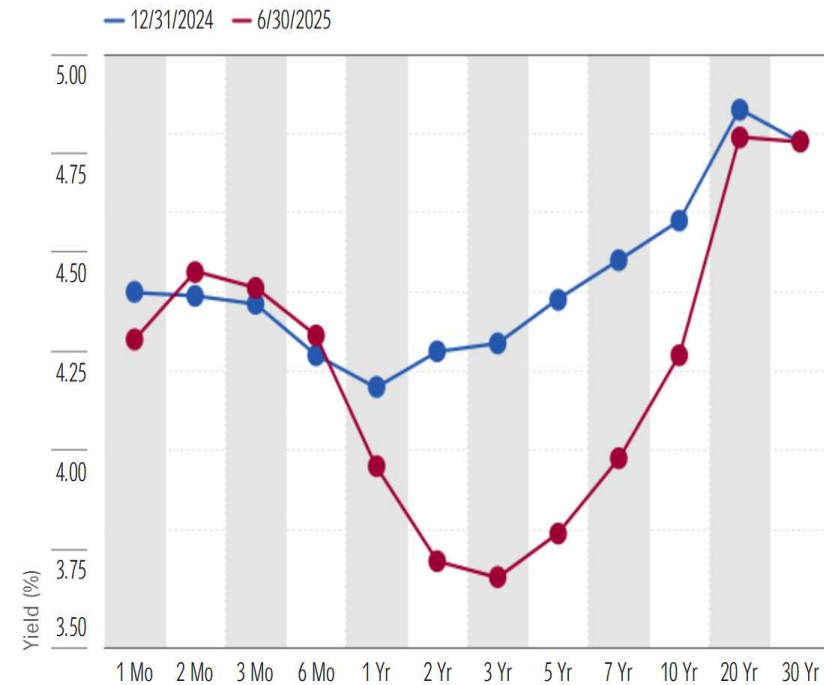


Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Credit Research, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.

Indices used are Bloomberg except for ABS, emerging market debt and leveraged loans: ABS: J.P. Morgan ABS Index; CMBS: Bloomberg Investment Grade CMBS Index; EMD (USD): J.P. Morgan EMIGLOBAL Diversified Index; EMD (LCL): J.P. Morgan GBI-EM Global Diversified Index; EM Corp.: J.P. Morgan CEMBI Broad Diversified; Leveraged Loans: JPM Leveraged Loan Index; Euro IG: Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Corporate Index; Euro HY: Bloomberg Pan-European High Yield Index. Yield-to-worst is the lowest possible yield that can be received on a bond apart from the company defaulting and considers factors like call provisions, prepayments and other features that may affect the bonds' cash flows. ABS data begins in 2012. \*All sectors shown are yield-to-worst except for Municipals, which is based on the tax-equivalent yield-to-worst assuming a top-income tax bracket rate of 37% plus a Medicare tax rate of 3.8%.

Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2025.

## Interest Rates Decline the Most Across Three Year to Five-year US Treasuries



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The value of fixed income securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates, prepayment payment rates, exercise of call provisions, changes in the issuer's credit ratings, market conditions, and other variables such that they may be worth more or less than original cost if sold prior to maturity. There is also a risk that the issuer will be unable to make principal and/or interest payments. Although treasuries are considered free from credit risk they are subject to other types or risks. These risks include interest rate risk, which may cause the underlying value of the bond to fluctuate, and deflation risk, which may cause the principal to decline and treasury securities to underperform traditional securities.

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