

Pulse of the Market

July 31, 2025

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Rodgers & Associates

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Agenda

- Review of First 6 months of 2025
- Market Status
- Economic Overview
- New Tax Bill
- What's on the horizon



S&P YTD 2025

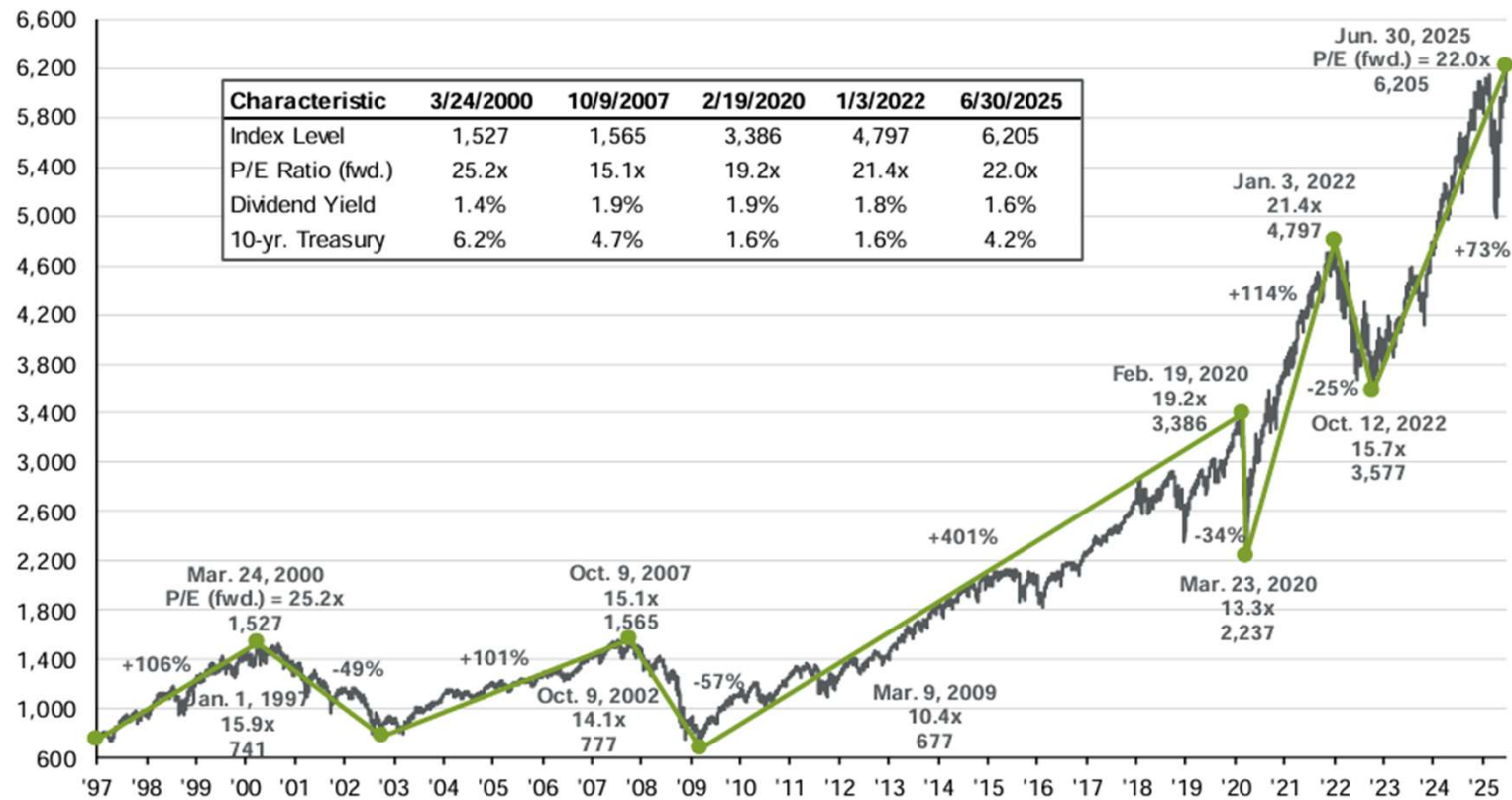


Chart data of the S&P 500 Index from January 1, 2025, to June 30, 2025, provided by Yahoo Finance.



Market Valuation

S&P 500 Price Index

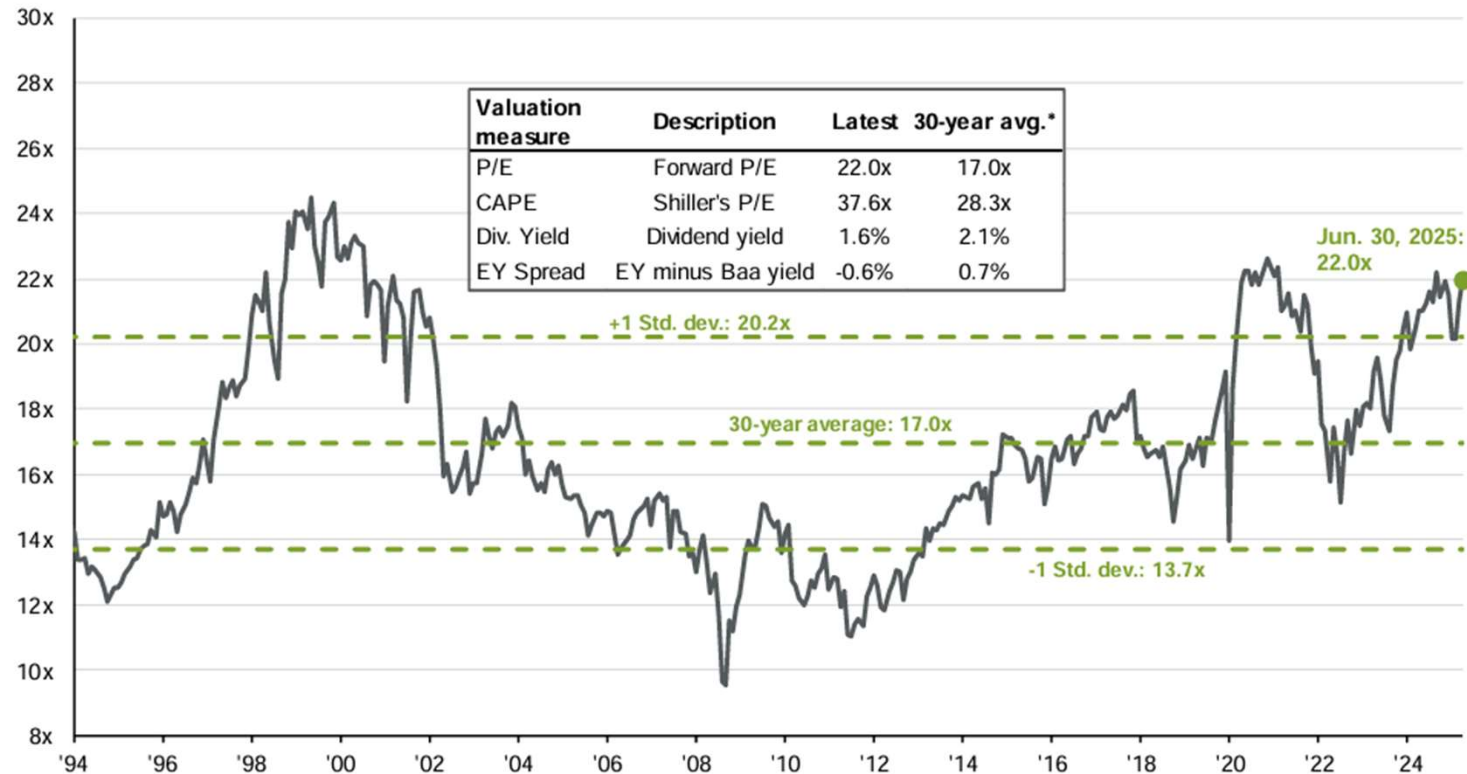


Source: FactSet, Federal Reserve, Refinitiv Datastream, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
 Dividend yield is calculated as consensus analyst estimates of dividends in the next 12 months, provided by FactSet, divided by the most recent S&P 500 index price. Forward P/E ratio is the most recent S&P 500 index price divided by consensus estimates for earnings in the next 12 months, provided by IBES since January 1997 and FactSet since January 2022. Returns are cumulative and do not include the reinvestment of dividends. Past performance is not indicative of future returns.
 Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2025.



Market Valuation Cont.

S&P 500 Index: Forward P/E ratio



Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, Moody's, Refinitiv Datastream, Robert Shiller, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.

Forward P/E ratio is the most recent S&P 500 index price divided by consensus analyst estimates for earnings in the next 12 months, provided by IBES since March 1994 and FactSet since January 2022. Shiller's P/E uses trailing 10-years of inflation-adjusted earnings as reported by companies. Dividend yield is calculated as consensus estimates of dividends in the next 12 months, provided by FactSet, divided by the most recent S&P 500 index price. EY minus Baa yield is the forward earnings yield (the inverse of the forward P/E ratio) minus the Bloomberg U.S. corporate Baa yield since December 2008 and interpolated using the Moody's Baa seasoned corporate bond yield for values beforehand. *Average for dividend yield is since August 1995 due to data availability.

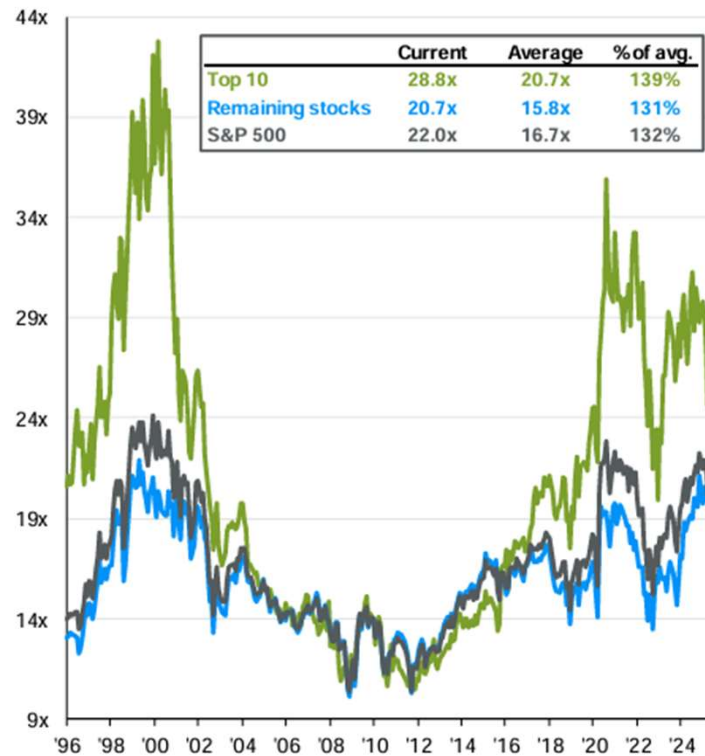
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“Mag 7” vs. Market

P/E of the top 10 and remaining stocks in the S&P 500

Next 12 months, 1996 - present



Weight of the top 10 stocks in the S&P 500

% of market capitalization, % of last 12 months' earnings



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

The 10 largest S&P 500 companies are based on the beginning of each month. As of 6/30/2025, the top 10 companies in the index were NVDA (7.3%), MSFT (7.0%), AAPL (5.8%), AMZN (3.9%), GOOGL/GOOG (3.5%), META (3.1%), AVGO (2.5%), BRK.B (1.7%), TSLA (1.7%) and JPM (1.5%). The remaining stocks represent the rest of the 490 companies in the S&P 500.

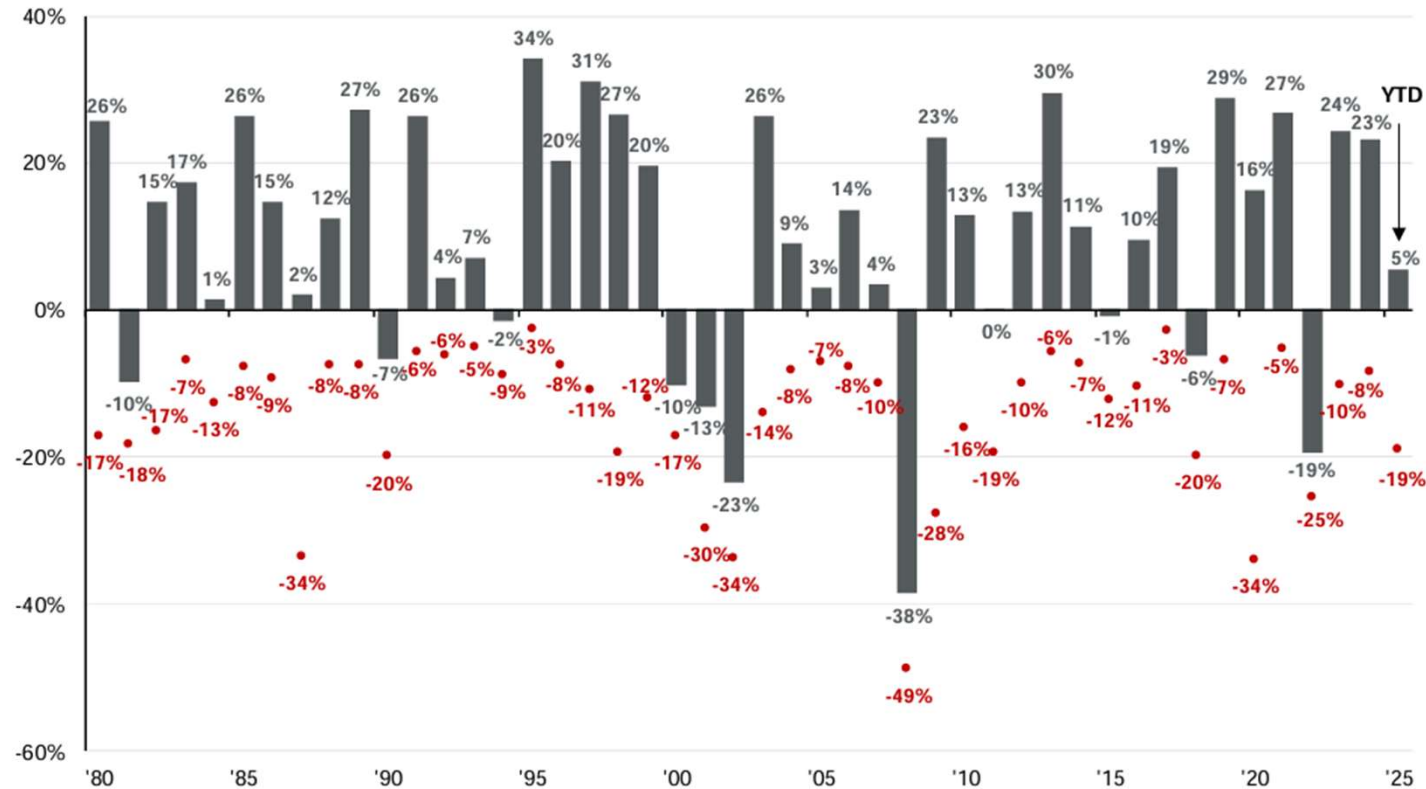
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Annual Market Movement

S&P 500 intra-year declines vs. calendar year returns

Despite average intra-year drops of 14.1%, annual returns were positive in 34 of 45 years



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

Returns are based on price index only and do not include dividends. Intra-year drops refers to the largest peak-to-trough decline during the year. Returns shown are calendar year returns from 1980 to 2024, over which the average annual return was 10.6%. For illustrative purposes only.

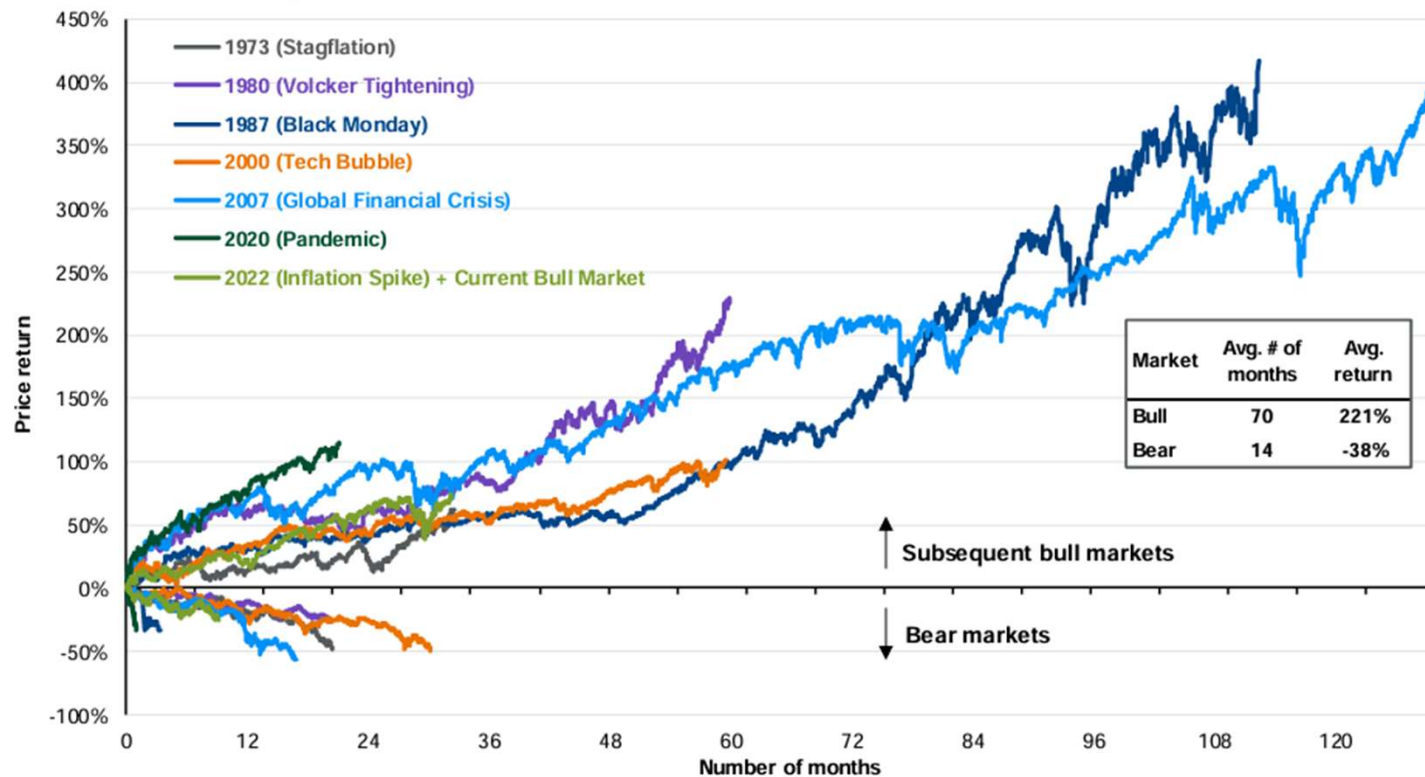
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Weathering Storms

Length and severity of bear and subsequent bull markets

Number of months, S&P 500 price return



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

Bear markets are defined as a 20% drawdown from the prior peak and measured from peak to bottom. Bull markets are measured from the bottom of the prior bear market to the peak.

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Current Market Status Overview

- Stock valuations continue to remain elevated and may remain elevated for an extended period.
- Markets did not close in Bear Market territory at their lows in April, keeping the current “Bull Market” in existence.
- New All-Time Highs have been recovered and set since “Liberation Day” in early April.



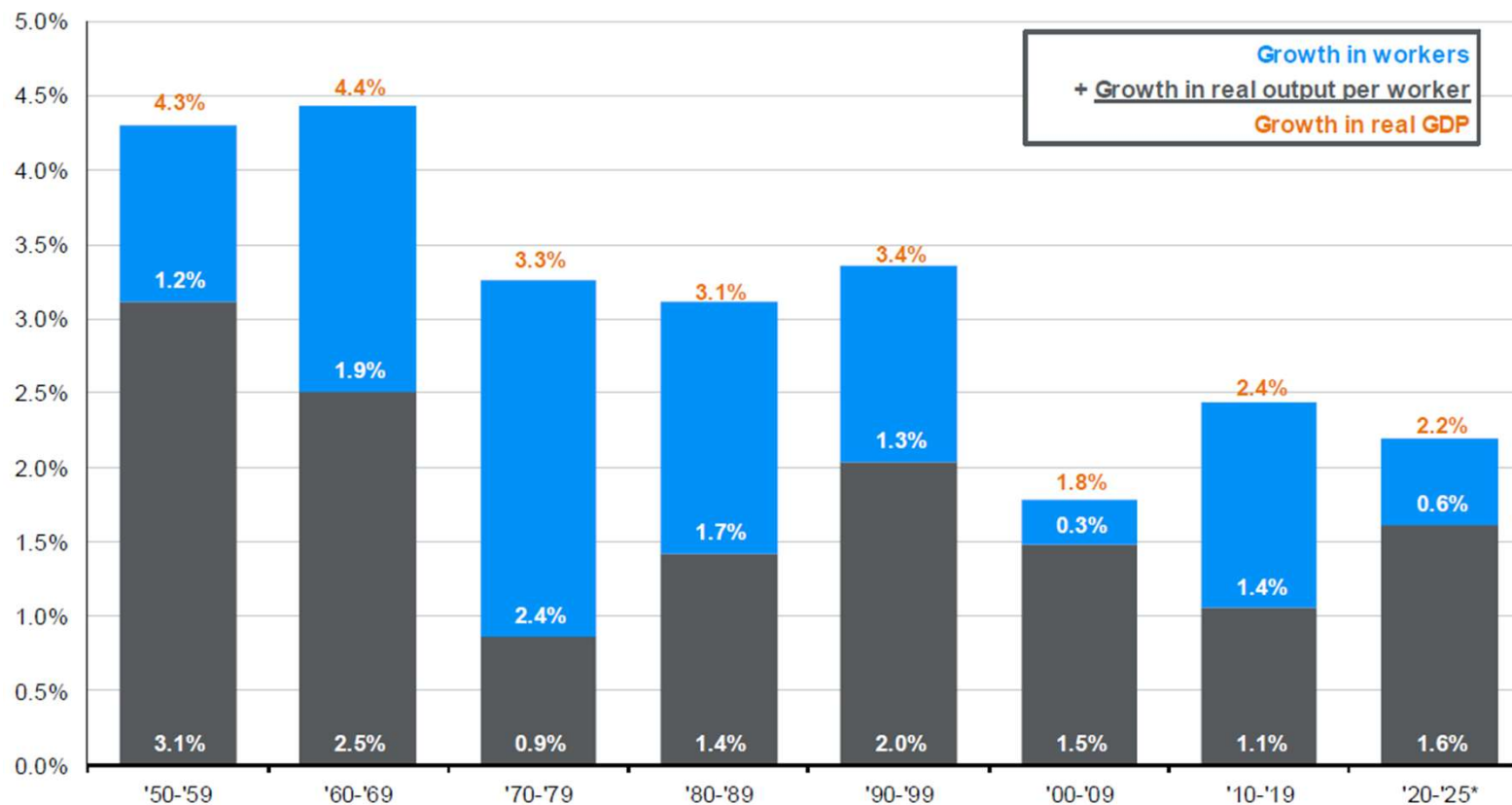
Economic Overview



Long-Term Growth Drivers

Drivers of GDP growth

Average year-over-year % change



Source: BEA, BLS, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.

GDP drivers are calculated as the average annualized growth in the 10 years ending in the fourth quarter of each decade. *The latest period reflects 4Q19 to 1Q25.

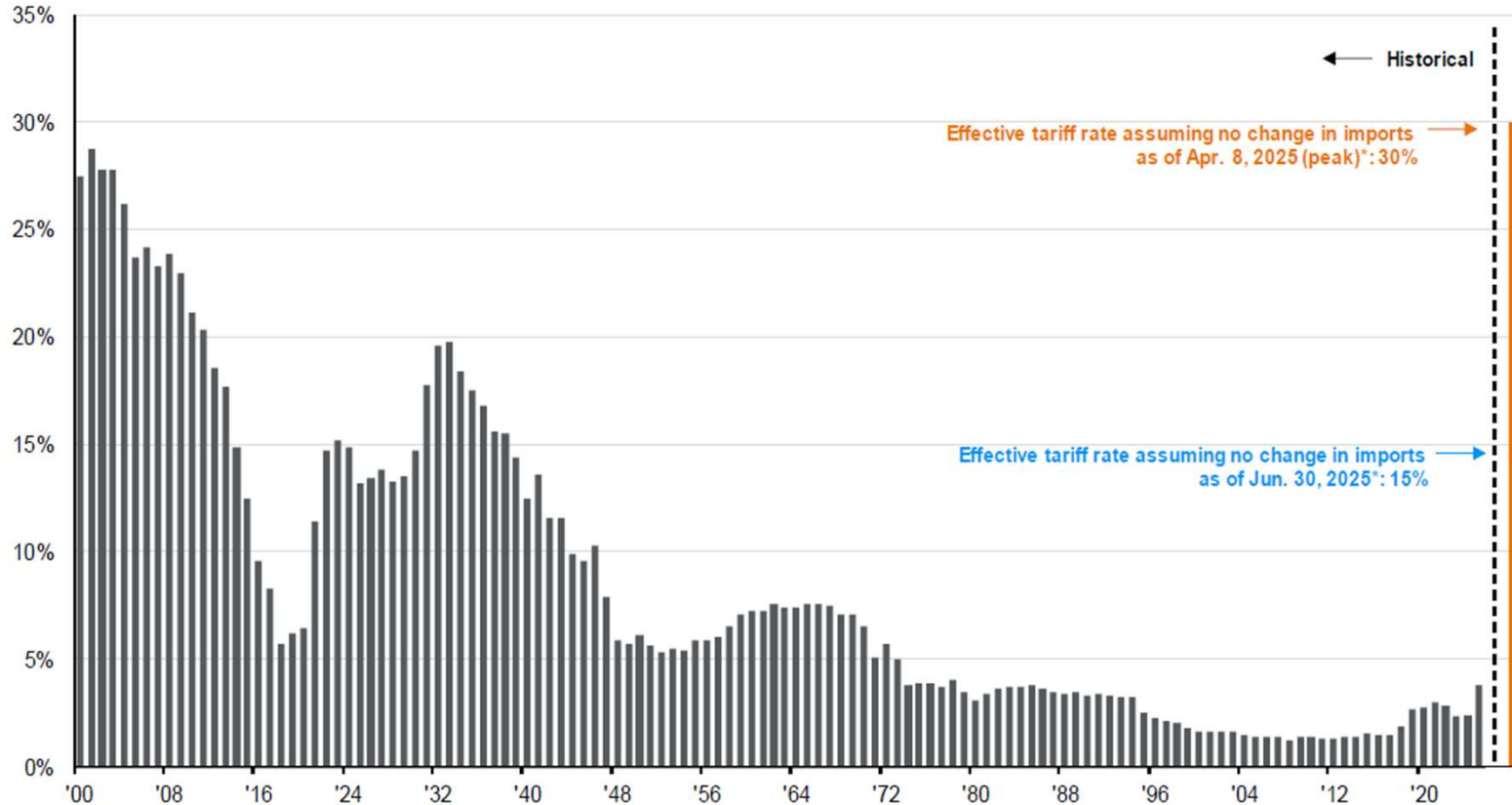
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Actual Tariffs

Average tariff rate on U.S. goods imports for consumption

Duties collected / value of total goods imports for consumption



Source: Goldman Sachs Investment Research, United States International Trade Commission, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. For illustrative purposes only. The estimated weighted average U.S. tariff rate includes the latest tariff announcements. Estimates about which goods are USMCA compliant come from Goldman Sachs Investment Research. Imports for consumption: goods brought into a country for direct use or sale in the domestic market. The estimate does not consider non-tariff barriers, such as value-added taxes. *Figures are based on 2024 import levels and assume no change in demand due to tariff increases. Forecasts, projections and other forward-looking statements are based upon current beliefs and expectations. They are for illustrative purposes only and serve as an indication of what may occur. Given the inherent uncertainties and risks associated with forecasts, projections or other forward-looking statements, actual events, results or performance may differ materially from those reflected or contemplated.

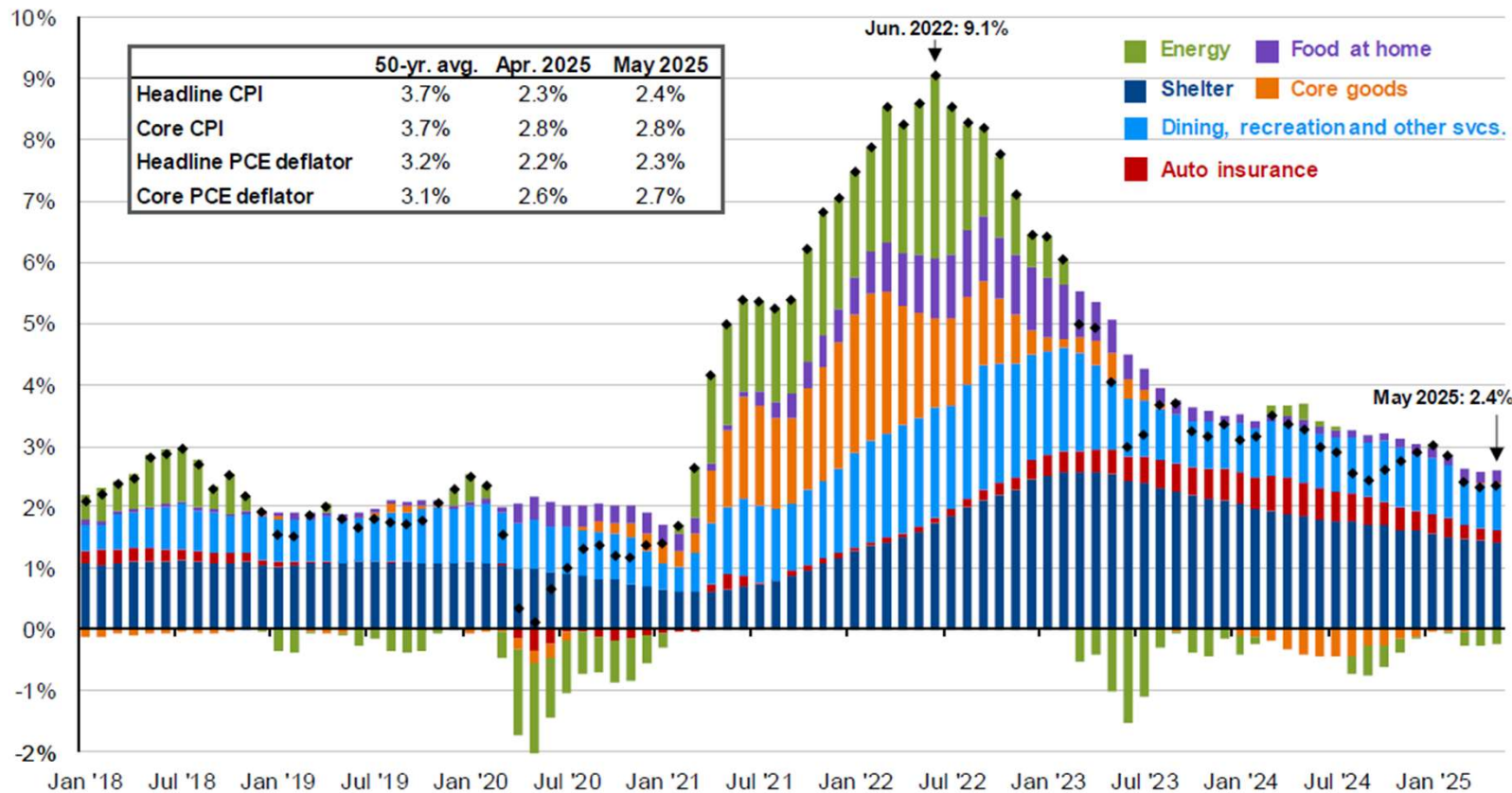
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Current State of Inflation

Contributors to headline CPI inflation

Contribution to y/y % change in CPI, non-seasonally adjusted

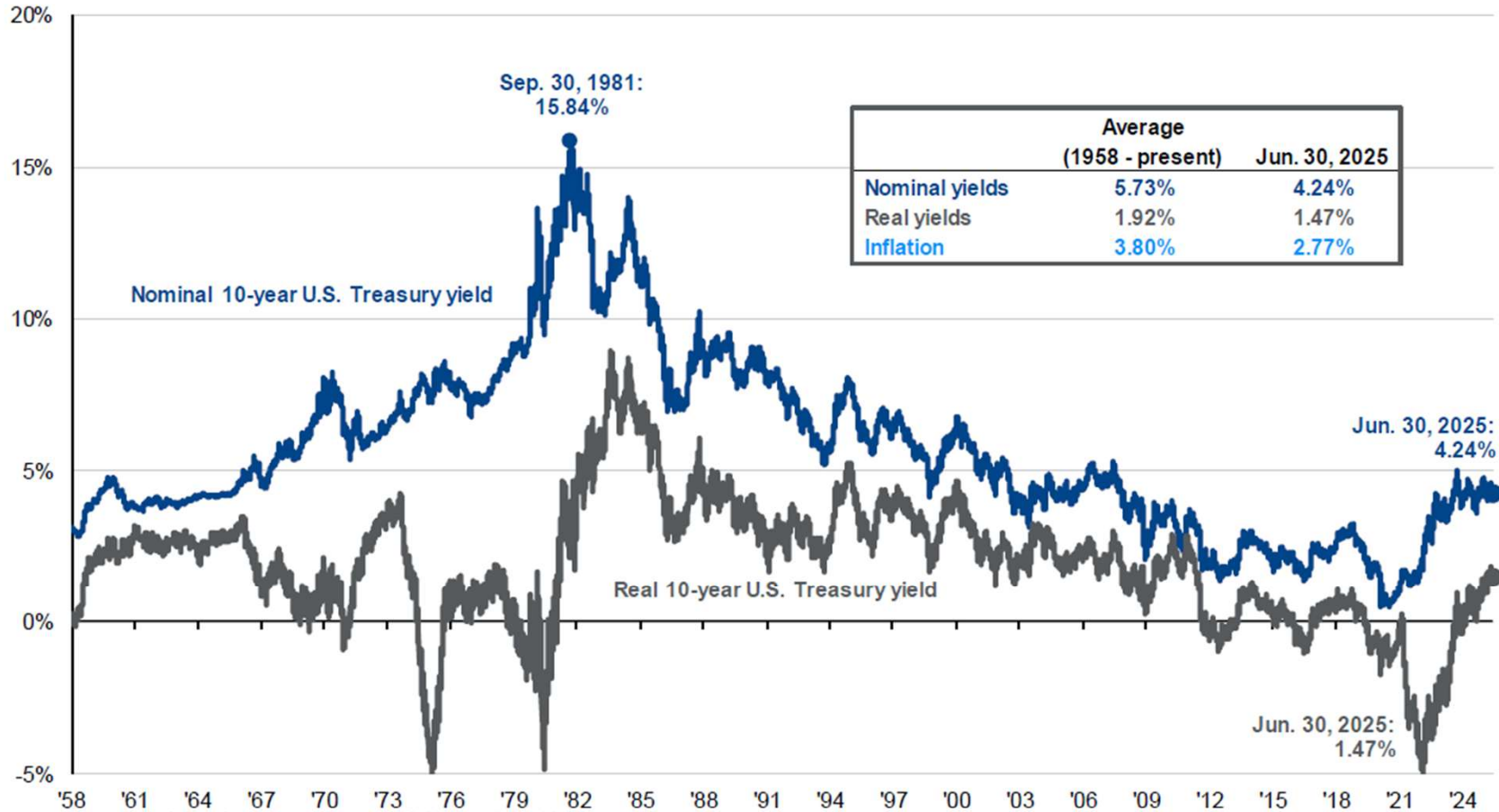


Source: BLS, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Contributions mirror the BLS methodology on Table 7 of the CPI report. Values may not sum to headline CPI figures due to rounding and underlying calculations. "Shelter" includes owners' equivalent rent, rent of primary residence and home insurance. "Food at home" includes alcoholic beverages.
 Guide to the Markets - U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2025.



Real Rates

Nominal and real U.S. 10-year Treasury yields



Source: BLS, FactSet, Federal Reserve, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.

Real 10-year Treasury yields are calculated as the daily Treasury yield less year-over-year core CPI inflation for that month. For the current month, we use the prior month's core CPI figures until the latest data are available.

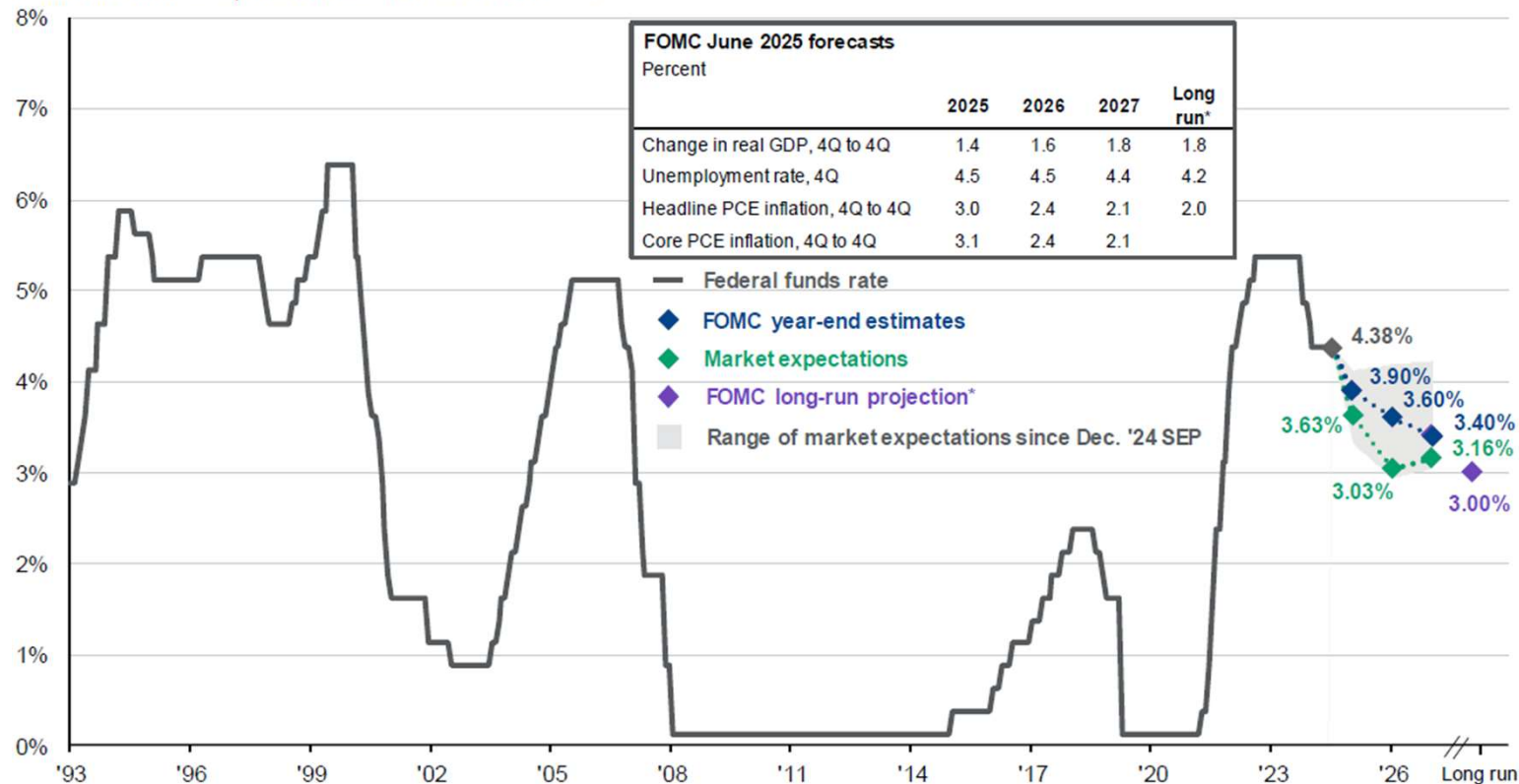
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When Are Interest Rates Going Down?

Federal funds rate expectations

FOMC and market expectations for the federal funds rate



Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, Federal Reserve, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.

Market expectations are based off of USD Overnight Index Swaps. *Long-run projections are the rates of growth, unemployment and inflation to which a policymaker expects the economy to converge over the next five to six years in absence of further shocks and under appropriate monetary policy. Forecasts, projections and other forward-looking statements are based upon current beliefs and expectations. They are for illustrative purposes only and serve as an indication of what may occur. Given the inherent uncertainties and risks associated with forecasts, projections or other forward-looking statements, actual events, results or performance may differ materially from those reflected or contemplated.

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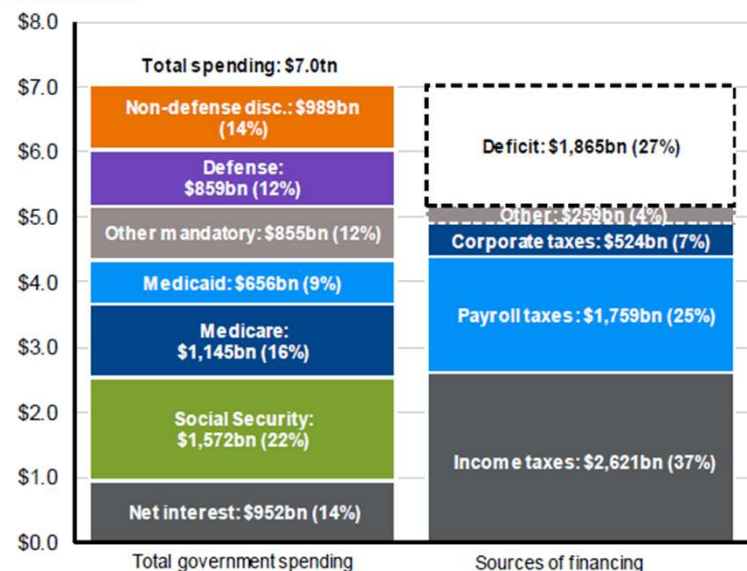
“Big Beautiful Bill Act” (OBBBA)



Effect on Government Finances

The 2025 federal budget

USD trillions



CBO's Baseline economic assumptions

	2025	'26-'27	'28-'29	'30-'35
Real GDP growth	2.2%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%
10-year Treasury	4.1%	3.9%	3.9%	3.8%
Headline inflation (CPI)	2.3%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%
Unemployment	4.2%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%

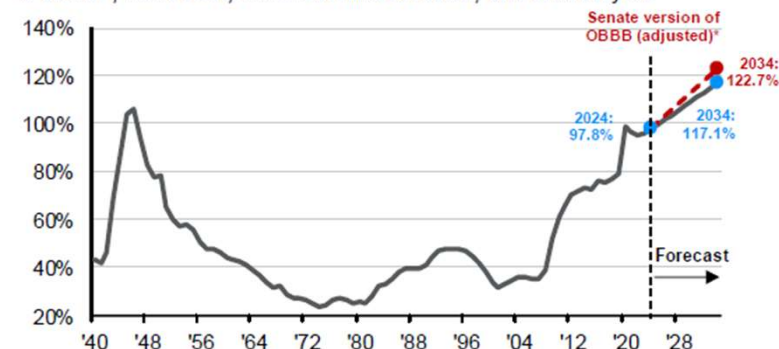
Federal deficit and net interest payments

% of GDP, 1973-2034, CBO Baseline Forecast



Federal net debt (accumulated deficits)

% of GDP, 1940-2034, CBO Baseline Forecast, end of fiscal year



Source: CBO, J.P. Morgan Asset Management; (Left) Numbers may not sum to 100% due to rounding; (Top and bottom right) BEA, Treasury Department. Estimates are from the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) January 2025 An Update to the Budget Outlook 2025 to 2035. "Other" spending includes, but is not limited to, health insurance subsidies, income security and federal civilian and military retirement. Years shown are fiscal years. OBBB refers to the "One Big Beautiful Bill Act." *Adjusted by JPMAM to include estimates from the CBO June 2025 report "Estimated Budgetary Effects of an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute to H.R. 1, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act." Figures are also adjusted to include JPMAM estimates of tariff revenues and the estimated cost of extending expiring tax cuts beyond 2028, based on CBO estimates prepared for the version of the OBBB proposed by the House of Representatives on May 22, 2025. Forecasts are not a reliable indicator of future performance. Forecasts, projections and other forward-looking statements are based upon current beliefs and expectations. They are for illustrative purposes only and serve as an indication of what may occur. Given the inherent uncertainties and risks associated with forecasts, projections or other forward-looking statements, actual events, results or performance may differ materially from those reflected or contemplated.

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



Effect on Publicly Traded Companies

- Makes Section 199A Deduction permanent, benefiting pass-through entities. (Many Real Estate companies fall into this category)
- Restores and makes Bonus depreciation and R&D Expensing permanent.
 - Allowing companies to expense qualifying assets immediately, driving accelerated capital investment across industries.
 - Domestic R&D expenses are now fully deductible. Gives companies flexibility in managing their taxable income.



What's on the Horizon?



Market Outlook

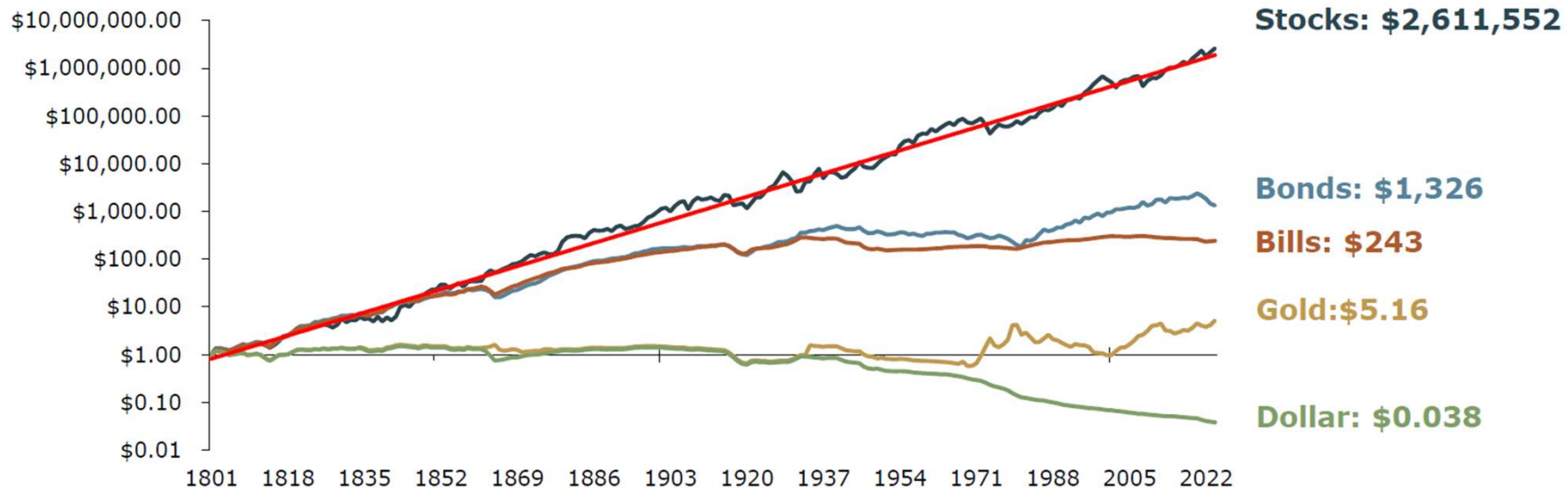
- Tariff effects on inflation and overall trade relations.
- Will the Fed cut rates or not? If so, how quickly?
- Will the U.S. Consumer stay strong?
- Job growth remaining robust.
- AI's impact on daily life and overall economy.



The Case for Stocks

Stocks for the Long Run

Growth of \$1, Adjusted for Inflation



"Stocks are the most volatile asset class in the short run, but the most stable in the long run."

Professor Jeremy Siegel

NOTE: Values are indexed to 1, log scale. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current or future results. Indexes are unmanaged and not subject to fees. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. Source: Siegel, Jeremy, *Stocks for the Long Run* (2022), 6th edition with updates to 2024.



The Case for Diversification

2010-2024		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	YTD
Ann.	Vol.																
Large Cap	Small Cap	REITs	REITs	REITs	Small Cap	REITs	REITs	Small Cap	EM Equity	Cash	Large Cap	Small Cap	REITs	Comdty.	Large Cap	Large Cap	DM Equity
13.9%	20.6%	27.9%	8.3%	19.7%	38.8%	28.0%	2.8%	21.3%	37.8%	1.8%	31.5%	20.0%	41.3%	16.1%	26.3%	25.0%	19.9%
Small Cap	EM Equity	Small Cap	Fixed Income	High Yield	Large Cap	Large Cap	Large Cap	High Yield	DM Equity	Fixed Income	REITs	EM Equity	Large Cap	Cash	DM Equity	Small Cap	EM Equity
10.3%	17.9%	26.9%	7.8%	19.6%	32.4%	13.7%	1.4%	14.3%	25.6%	0.0%	28.7%	18.7%	28.7%	1.5%	18.9%	11.5%	15.6%
REITs	REITs	EM Equity	High Yield	EM Equity	DM Equity	Fixed Income	Fixed Income	Large Cap	Large Cap	REITs	Small Cap	Large Cap	Comdty.	High Yield	Small Cap	Asset Alloc.	Asset Alloc.
9.4%	16.8%	19.2%	3.1%	18.6%	23.3%	6.0%	0.5%	12.0%	21.8%	-4.0%	25.5%	18.4%	27.1%	-12.7%	16.9%	10.0%	7.0%
Asset Alloc.	DM Equity	Comdty.	Large Cap	DM Equity	Asset Alloc.	Asset Alloc.	Cash	Comdty.	Small Cap	High Yield	DM Equity	Asset Alloc.	Small Cap	Fixed Income	Asset Alloc.	High Yield	High Yield
7.2%	16.5%	16.8%	2.1%	17.9%	14.9%	5.2%	0.0%	11.8%	14.6%	-4.1%	22.7%	10.6%	14.8%	-13.0%	14.1%	9.2%	6.8%
High Yield	Comdty.	Large Cap	Cash	Small Cap	High Yield	Small Cap	DM Equity	EM Equity	Asset Alloc.	Large Cap	Asset Alloc.	DM Equity	Asset Alloc.	Asset Alloc.	High Yield	EM Equity	Large Cap
5.9%	16.1%	15.1%	0.1%	16.3%	7.3%	4.9%	-0.4%	11.6%	14.6%	-4.4%	19.5%	8.3%	13.5%	-13.9%	14.0%	8.1%	6.2%
DM Equity	Large Cap	High Yield	Asset Alloc.	Large Cap	REITs	Cash	Asset Alloc.	REITs	High Yield	Asset Alloc.	EM Equity	Fixed Income	DM Equity	DM Equity	REITs	Comdty.	Comdty.
5.7%	15.1%	14.8%	-0.7%	16.0%	2.9%	0.0%	-2.0%	8.6%	10.4%	-5.8%	18.9%	7.5%	11.8%	-14.0%	11.4%	5.4%	5.5%
EM Equity	Asset Alloc.	Asset Alloc.	Small Cap	Asset Alloc.	Cash	High Yield	High Yield	Asset Alloc.	REITs	Small Cap	High Yield	High Yield	High Yield	Large Cap	EM Equity	Cash	Fixed Income
3.4%	10.4%	13.3%	-4.2%	12.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-2.7%	8.3%	8.7%	-11.0%	12.6%	7.0%	1.0%	-18.1%	10.3%	5.3%	4.0%
Fixed Income	High Yield	DM Equity	DM Equity	Fixed Income	Fixed Income	EM Equity	Small Cap	Fixed Income	Fixed Income	Comdty.	Fixed Income	Cash	Cash	EM Equity	Fixed Income	REITs	Cash
2.4%	9.4%	8.2%	-11.7%	4.2%	-2.0%	-1.8%	-4.4%	2.6%	3.5%	-11.2%	8.7%	0.5%	0.0%	-19.7%	5.5%	4.9%	2.1%
Cash	Fixed Income	Fixed Income	Comdty.	Cash	EM Equity	DM Equity	EM Equity	DM Equity	Comdty.	DM Equity	Comdty.	Comdty.	Fixed Income	Small Cap	Cash	DM Equity	REITs
1.2%	4.7%	6.5%	-13.3%	0.1%	-2.3%	-4.5%	-14.6%	1.5%	1.7%	-13.4%	7.7%	-3.1%	-1.5%	-20.4%	5.1%	4.3%	1.8%
Comdty.	Cash	Cash	EM Equity	Comdty.	Comdty.	Comdty.	Comdty.	Cash	Cash	EM Equity	Cash	REITs	EM Equity	REITs	Comdty.	Fixed Income	Small Cap
-1.0%	0.9%	0.1%	-18.2%	-1.1%	-9.5%	-17.0%	-24.7%	0.3%	0.8%	-14.2%	2.2%	-5.1%	-2.2%	-24.9%	-7.9%	1.3%	-1.8%

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

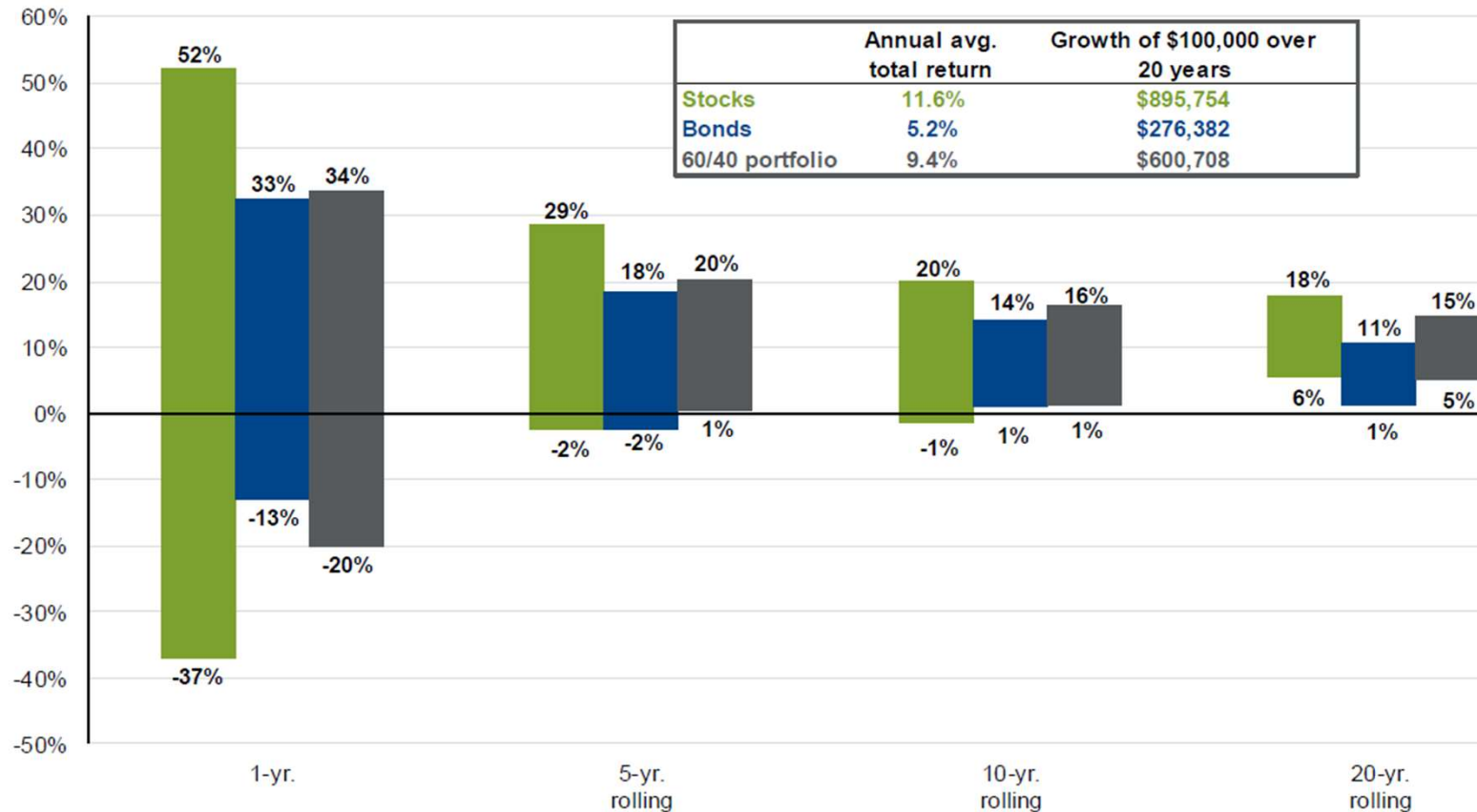
Large Cap: S&P 500, Small Cap: Russell 2000, EM Equity: MSCI EME, DM Equity: MSCI EAFE, Comdty: Bloomberg Commodity Index, High Yield: Bloomberg Global HY Index, Fixed Income: Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate, REITs: NAREIT Equity REIT Index, Cash: Bloomberg 1-3m Treasury. The "Asset Allocation" portfolio is for illustrative purposes only and assumes annual rebalancing with the following weights: 25% in the S&P 500, 10% in the Russell 2000, 15% in the MSCI EME, 25% in the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate, 5% in the Bloomberg 1-3m Treasury, 5% in the Bloomberg Global High Yield Index, 5% in the Bloomberg Commodity Index, and 5% in the NAREIT Equity REIT Index. Annualized (Ann.) return and volatility (Vol.) represents the period from 12/31/2009 to 12/31/2024. Please see the disclosure page at the end for index definitions. All data represent total return for stated period. Past performance is not indicative of future returns.

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



The Case for Long-Term Investing

Range of stock, bond and blended total returns
Annual total returns, 1950–2024



Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, Federal Reserve, Standard & Poor's, Strategas/Ibbotson, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Returns shown are based on calendar year returns from 1950 to 2024. Stocks: S&P 500; Bonds: Strategas/Ibbotson for periods prior to 1976 and the Bloomberg Aggregate thereafter. Growth of \$100,000 is based on annual average total returns from 1950 to 2024. *Guide to the Markets* – U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2025.



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Thank You!

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