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## January 2025 Market Update

[www.ffgwealth.com](http://www.ffgwealth.com)

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- U.S. stocks delivered strong returns, while other asset classes, including foreign stocks, bonds, and alternatives, showed more muted performance for diversified investors.
- Political regime changes have minimal predictive power for short-term stock market performance.
- Heading into the election, tax professionals expected major tax legislation before the end of calendar year 2025 if Republicans swept.
- Leading economic indicators are mixed, but the LEI index is trending upward for the first time in over two years.
- The U.S. stock market is dangerously concentrated, historically leading to subpar or negative 10-year forward returns.
- For all our caution on the S&P 500, not all US stock segments appear expensive. Small & value stocks remain reasonably priced vs. historical norms.
- Cycles of U.S. vs. foreign stock market outperformance are historically common.
- Foreign stocks are at historically low valuations, both at the index and sector levels.
- Valuation metrics, such as CAPE, are useful for long-term forecasting. Current extremes resemble the tech bubble of 2000, signaling potential poor 10-year returns for the S&P 500.
- Consecutive boom years like 2023-2024 offer no reliable basis for predicting future market performance.
- Term spreads turning positive support a cautious extension of bond portfolio durations, though spreads remain historically narrow.
- Credit spreads below historical averages keep the focus on investment-grade and government bonds, with some potential in high-yield bonds given low historical default rates and meaningful bankruptcy recovery rates.
- Contrary to common narratives, bonds have outperformed stocks in certain historical contexts, often when stock valuations are high, and yield spreads are negative. Current conditions favor bonds as an attractive risk/reward proposition.
- While alternatives may not match historical stock market returns (9–12% annually), their diversification benefits and institutional demand support their inclusion in portfolios.

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# **Historical Market Review**

## Market Review – Return summaries since the dawn of higher rates (2022)

### BENCHMARK RETURNS (2022, 2023, & 2024)

| Diversified Benchmark Fund   | Ticker | Full Year 2022 | Full Year 2023 | Full Year 2024 | Hypothetical Growth of \$10,000: 01/01/2022 - 12/31/2024 |
|------------------------------|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Core Conservative Allocation | AOK    | -14.03%        | 10.84%         | 6.49%          | \$ 10,147                                                |
| Core Moderate Allocation     | AOM    | -14.46%        | 12.29%         | 7.85%          | \$ 10,359                                                |
| Core Growth Allocation       | AOR    | -15.30%        | 15.24%         | 10.61%         | \$ 10,796                                                |
| Core Aggressive Allocation   | AOA    | -16.21%        | 18.28%         | 13.39%         | \$ 11,238                                                |
| Asset Class Benchmark Funds  | Ticker | Full Year 2022 | Full Year 2023 | Full Year 2024 | Hypothetical Growth of \$10,000: 01/01/2022 - 12/31/2024 |
| Total US Stock Market        | IWV    | -19.34%        | 25.80%         | 23.58%         | \$ 12,540                                                |
| All-World ex-US Stock Market | ACWX   | -16.02%        | 15.46%         | 5.19%          | \$ 10,200                                                |
| US Investment Grade Bond     | AGG    | -13.06%        | 5.59%          | 1.37%          | \$ 9,306                                                 |
| Global Real Estate           | REET   | -23.92%        | 10.43%         | 2.40%          | \$ 8,603                                                 |
| Crude Oil (change in price)  | N/A    | 6.04%          | -10.73%        | 0.10%          | \$ 9,476                                                 |
| Gold                         | GLD    | -0.82%         | 13.35%         | 26.09%         | \$ 14,175                                                |

***These are benchmark returns provided for reference only. These are NOT related to your own household returns. Your returns can be found on the following pages.***

Data from Morningstar.com >> Ticker Symbol >> Performance >> Calendar Year NAV Performance  
For oil prices changes, data pulled from finance.yahoo.com >> "Crude Oil" historical data - YoY price changes

# Market Review – 2024 Detailed returns data & sector weightings

| Region Summary       |        |         |         |         |         |        | 12/31/2024 |
|----------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|------------|
| Region               | 1 Week | 1 Month | 3 Month | YTD     | 1 Year  | 3 Year | 5 Year     |
| U.S. Stock           | -1.45% | -3.06%  | 2.63%   | 23.81%  | 23.81%  | 8.01%  | 13.86%     |
| Global Stock Ex U.S. | 0.15%  | -1.94%  | -7.60%  | 5.53%   | 5.53%   | 0.82%  | 4.10%      |
| Emerging Markets     | -0.82% | -0.14%  | -8.01%  | 7.50%   | 7.50%   | -1.92% | 1.70%      |
| Europe Stock         | 0.39%  | -2.44%  | -9.74%  | 1.79%   | 1.79%   | 1.20%  | 4.90%      |
| Asia Pacific Stock   | 0.14%  | -0.90%  | -6.75%  | 9.56%   | 9.56%   | 0.36%  | 3.58%      |
| Latin America Stock  | -0.98% | -6.11%  | -15.84% | -26.38% | -26.38% | 2.10%  | -3.36%     |

| Equity Style Summary |        |         |         |        |        |        | 12/31/2024 |
|----------------------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|------------|
| Region               | 1 Week | 1 Month | 3 Month | YTD    | 1 Year | 3 Year | 5 Year     |
| Large Growth         | -2.47% | 0.47%   | 6.98%   | 32.73% | 32.73% | 9.24%  | 18.41%     |
| Large Blend          | -1.58% | -2.41%  | 2.75%   | 25.15% | 25.15% | 8.57%  | 14.51%     |
| Large Value          | -0.35% | -6.32%  | -2.51%  | 16.00% | 16.00% | 7.46%  | 9.93%      |
| Mid Growth           | -1.81% | -6.01%  | 4.52%   | 16.48% | 16.48% | 0.71%  | 10.62%     |
| Mid Blend            | -1.05% | -6.83%  | 0.45%   | 15.25% | 15.25% | 2.82%  | 9.86%      |
| Mid Value            | -0.42% | -7.60%  | -2.95%  | 14.04% | 14.04% | 4.88%  | 8.79%      |
| Small Growth         | -1.15% | -6.92%  | 4.82%   | 16.48% | 16.48% | 0.36%  | 7.66%      |
| Small Blend          | -0.65% | -7.34%  | 1.66%   | 14.21% | 14.21% | 3.57%  | 9.26%      |
| Small Value          | -0.27% | -7.69%  | -0.77%  | 12.42% | 12.42% | 5.74%  | 9.89%      |

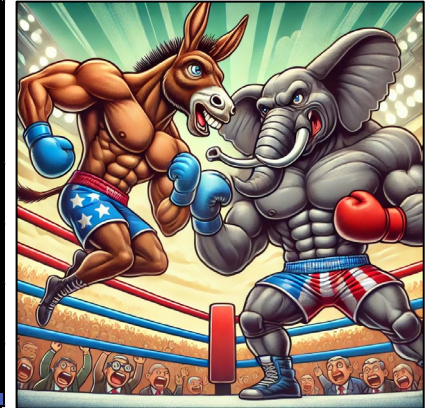
| Sector Snapshot    |            | 12/31/24 |
|--------------------|------------|----------|
| Sector             | YTD Return |          |
| Comm. Services     | 34.70%     |          |
| Financials         | 30.55%     |          |
| Consumer Cyclical  | 26.51%     |          |
| Utilities          | 23.28%     |          |
| Technology         | 21.63%     |          |
| Industrials        | 17.31%     |          |
| Consumer Defensive | 12.19%     |          |
| Energy             | 5.52%      |          |
| Real Estate        | 5.07%      |          |
| Health Care        | 2.47%      |          |
| Materials          | 0.14%      |          |

| S&P 500 Sector Weights* |        | 12/31/24 |
|-------------------------|--------|----------|
| Sector                  | Weight |          |
| Technology              | 34.13% |          |
| Financials              | 12.98% |          |
| Consumer Cyclical       | 11.43% |          |
| Health Care             | 10.04% |          |
| Comm. Services          | 9.56%  |          |
| Industrials             | 7.15%  |          |
| Consumer Defensive      | 5.36%  |          |
| Energy                  | 3.16%  |          |
| Utilities               | 2.51%  |          |
| Real Estate             | 2.04%  |          |
| Materials               | 1.64%  |          |

# Politics

## Politics – Returns under varying regimes (White House & Congress)

| Situation                         | Number of Years | S&P 500 Avg. Yr. Return |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Unified Republican                | 13 years        | 14.52%                  |
| Unified Democrat                  | 36 years        | 14.01%                  |
| Divided with Republican President | 34 years        | 7.33%                   |
| Divided with Democrat President   | 15 years        | 16.63%                  |



*Data from 1926 through 2023. Unified government means that the Presidency, the House of Representatives and the Senate are all controlled by a single party. Divided government means that at least one houses of Congress or the Presidency is controlled by the other party. Indexes are not available for direct investment. For educational purposes only.*

**Source:** French, B. (2024, September 6). *Are Republicans or Democrats better for the stock market?*. Retirement Researcher.  
<https://retirementresearcher.com/are-republicans-or-democrats-better-for-the-stock-market/>

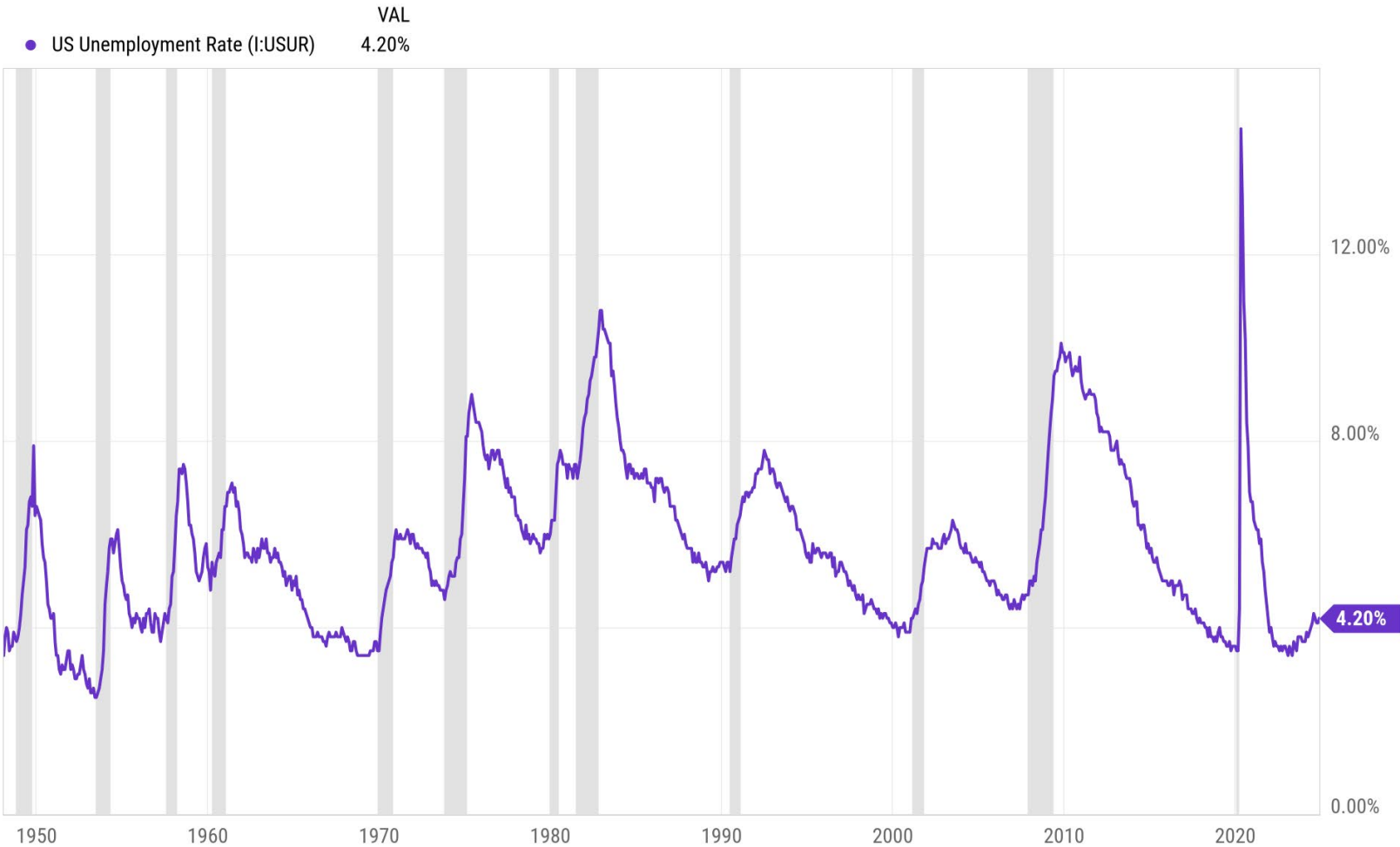
## Federal Tax Policy: Action Outlook

|                                                                     | Democratic President    |                  | Republican President |                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Potential Action                                                    | DEM HOUSE<br>DEM SENATE | DEM<br>GOP       |                      | GOP HOUSE<br>GOP SENATE |
| Major Year End 2025 Tax Bill                                        | Very Likely             | Possible         | Possible             | Very Likely             |
| Small Year End 2025 Tax Bill                                        | Unlikely                | Likely           | Possible             | Very Unlikely           |
| Tax Preparer Regulation                                             | Very Likely             | Likely           | Unlikely             | Very Unlikely           |
| SALT Reform (Small / Large)                                         | Likely (Large)          | Possible (Small) | Possible (Small)     | Possible (Small)        |
| Major Tax Administrative 2025 Improvement Bill                      | Very Likely             | Very Likely      | Possible             | Possible                |
| Year End 2024 Tax Bill (Wyden-Smith)<br>(Lame Duck Consideration??) | Very Likely             | Possible         | Possible             | Very Unlikely           |

# **Economic Update**

# Economic Update – (Un)Employment

US Unemployment - 56 Years of History - Trending Upward (Mildly)



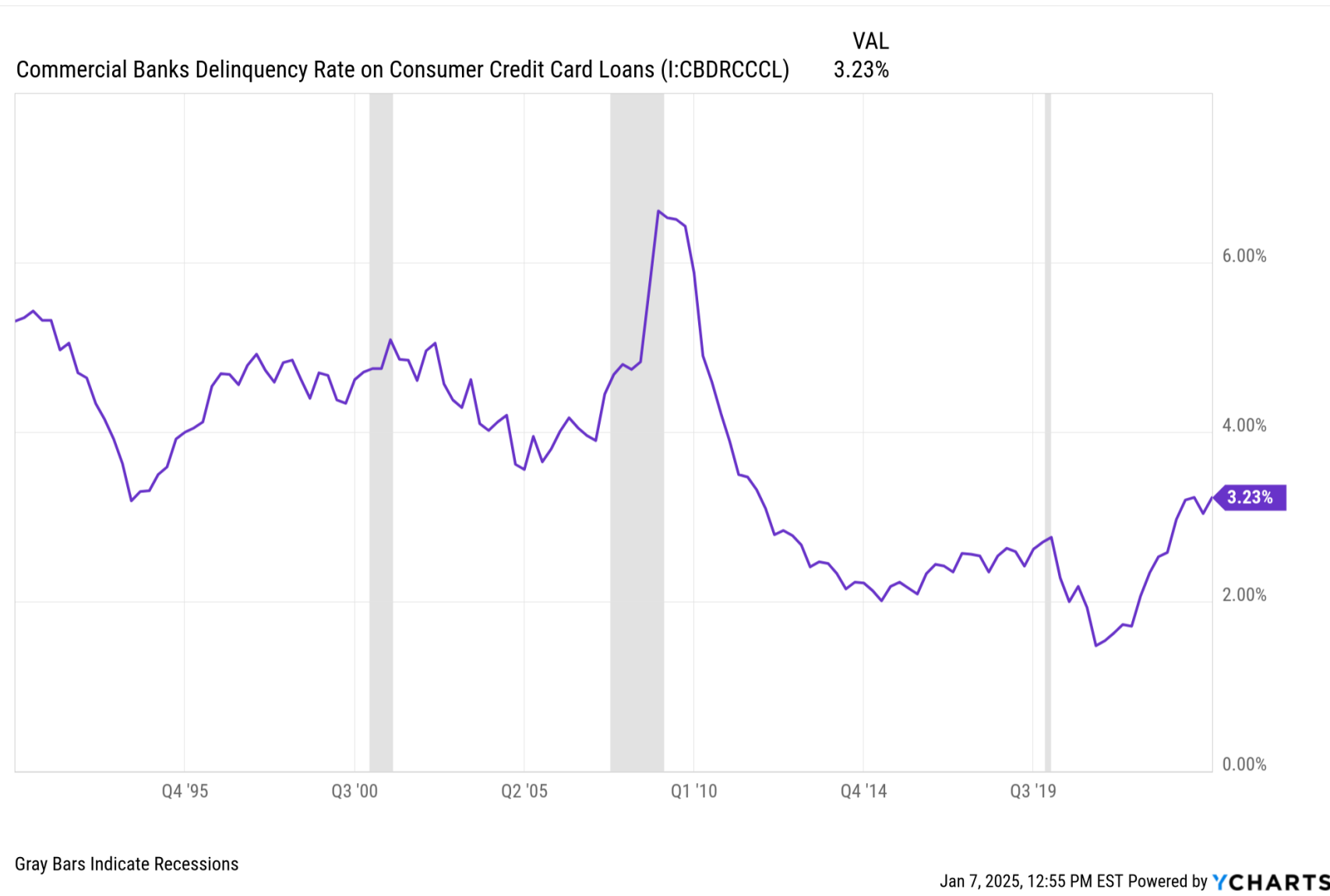
Gray Bars Indicate Recessions

Jan 7, 2025, 12:50 PM EST Powered by **YCHARTS**

Source: FFG YCharts terminal

## Economic Update – Consumer health

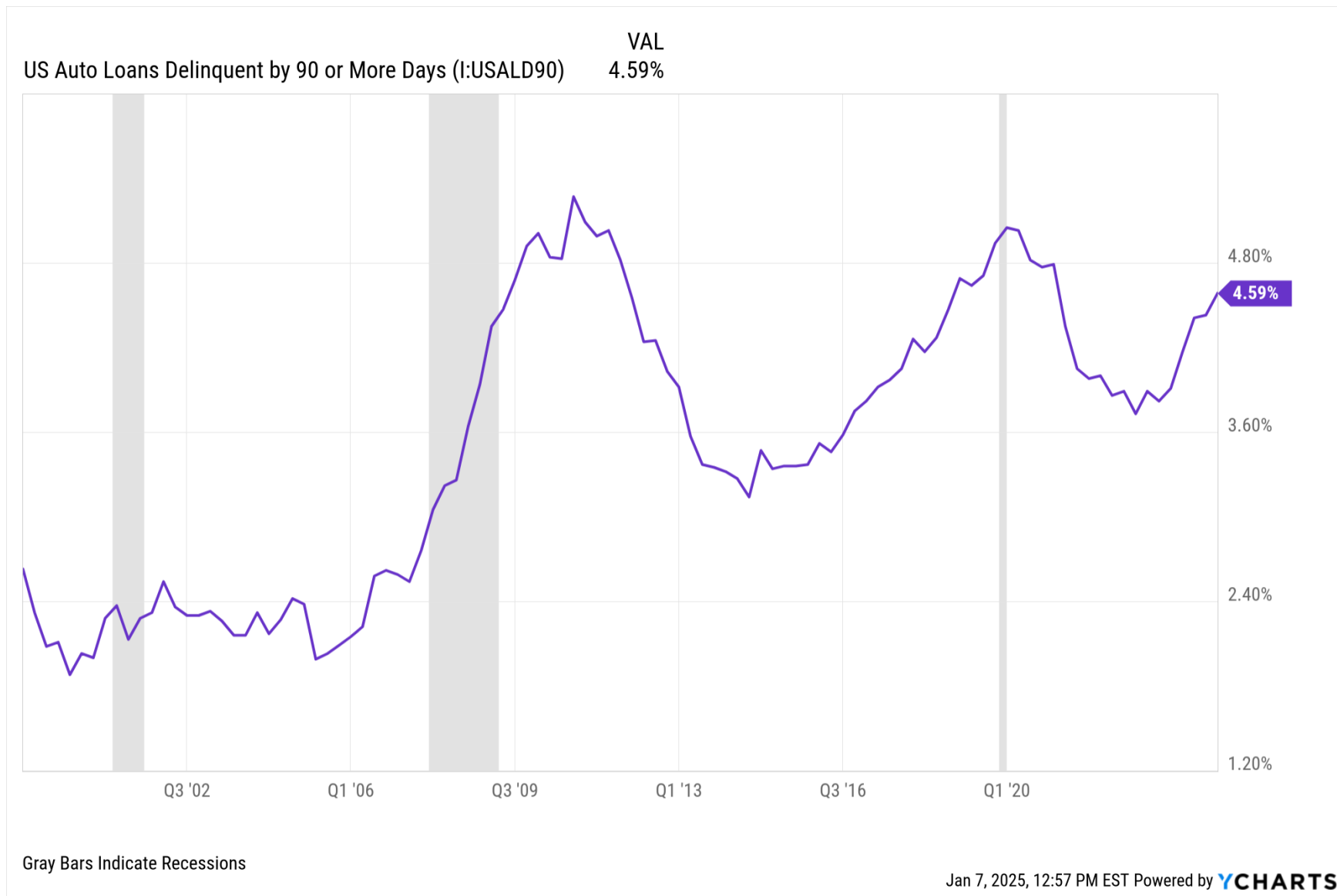
Credit card delinquencies at highest level since Q4'2011 but still low for history



Source: FFG YCharts terminal

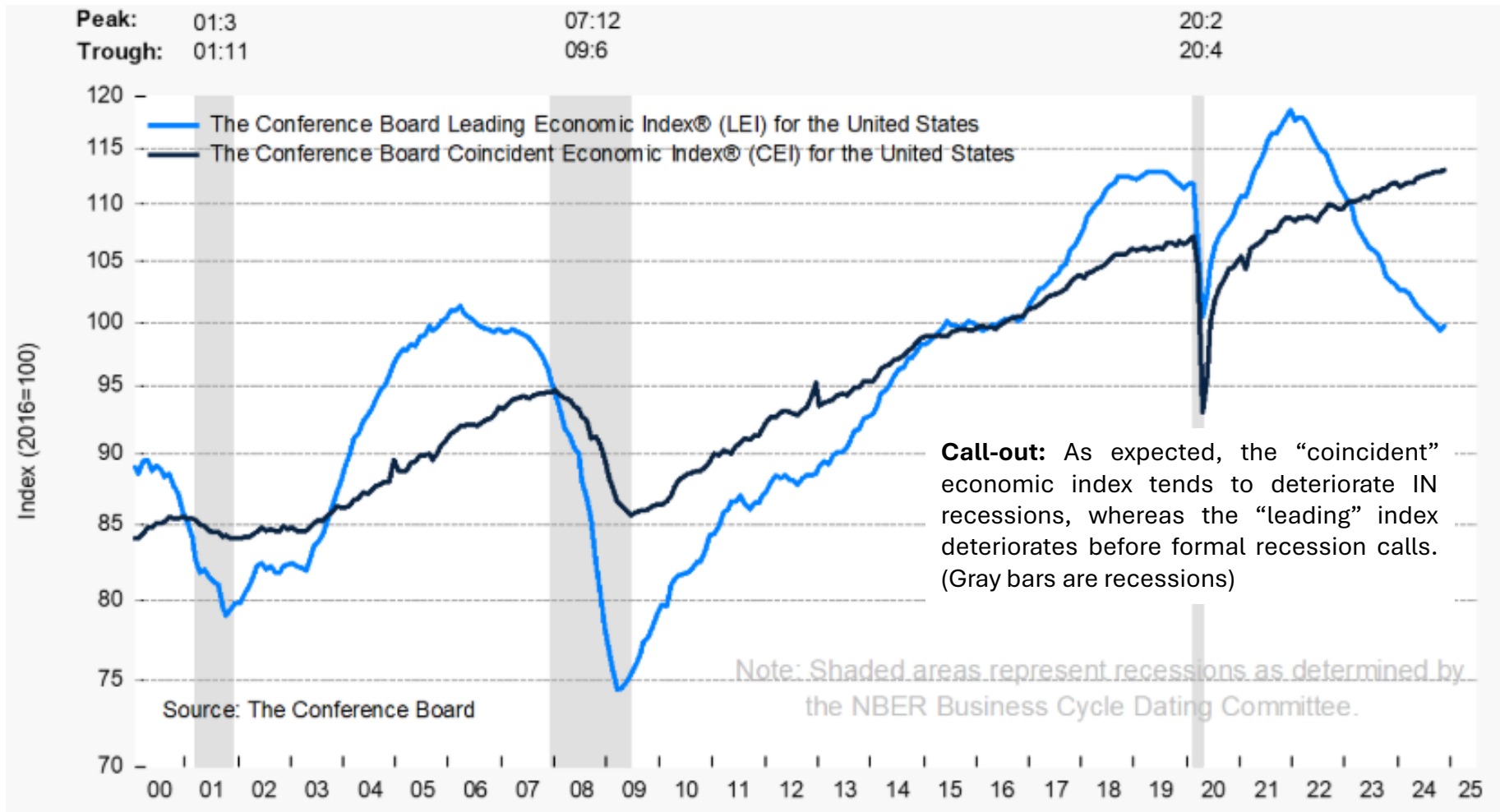
# Economic Update – Consumer health

## Serious auto loan delinquencies on the rise



## Economic Update – Leading & Coincident Economic Indicators

Declining for most of the year, the LEI index recorded it's first gain in >24 months in Nov'24



**Source:** US leading indicators. The Conference Board. (2024, Dec 19).

# Economic Update – Economic Indicators

## Leading economic indicator components

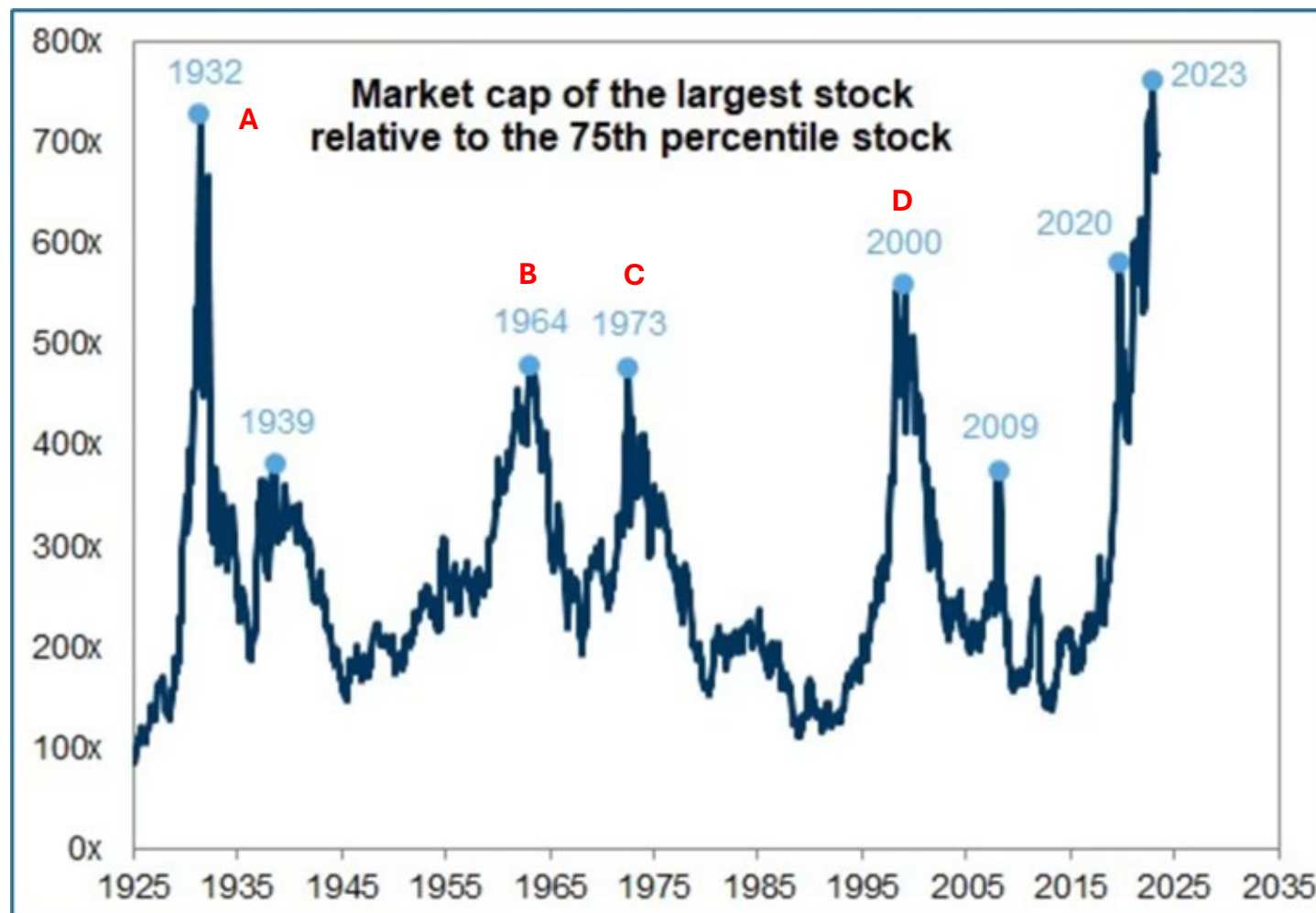


**Source:** US leading indicators. The Conference Board. (2024, Dec 19).

# **Asset Class Review**

## Stocks – Index Concentration

Extreme index concentration has been connected to sub-par forward returns.  
Are some index investors in the dark about their lack of diversification?



### **S&P 500**

Ten- Year  
Forward Return  
from each point

**A: +6.89%/yr**

**B: +5.63%/yr**

**C: +7.22%/yr**

**D: <0.80%>/yr**

Average Annual  
Return from  
1926-2024

**+10.42%/yr**

**Source for Graph:** Chisolm, J. (2024, March 8). Here's what 100 years of history shows about periods ... MarketWatch.  
<https://www.marketwatch.com/story/heres-what-100-years-of-history-shows-about-periods-of-extreme-market-concentration-according-to-goldman-sachs-340ca243>

## Stocks – Index Concentration

Extreme index concentration has been connected to sub-par forward returns  
You're investing in 500 companies... "kinda". Nearly ½ of every dollar dumped in this index benefits only 10 companies.

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

% of market capitalization of the S&P 500

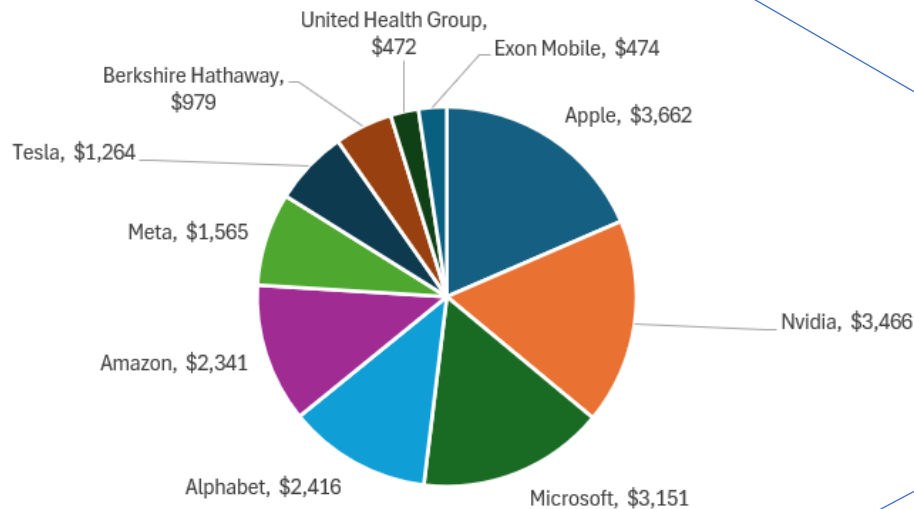


**Source:** JP Morgan Asset Management. (2025, January 2). Guide to the markets. <https://am.jpmorgan.com/us/en/asset-management/institutional/insights/market-insights/guide-to-the-markets/> slide 41

# Stocks – Index Concentration (Extreme)

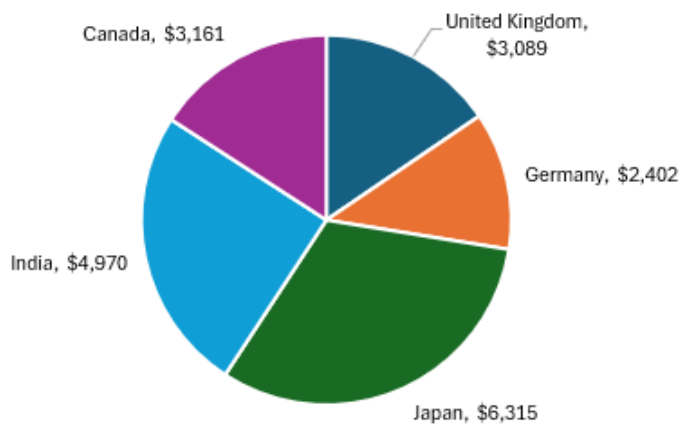
## Top 10 Us Companies vs. Entire Country Stock Markets

**Top 10 Largest US Companies (Billions) | Total: ~\$20 Trillion**



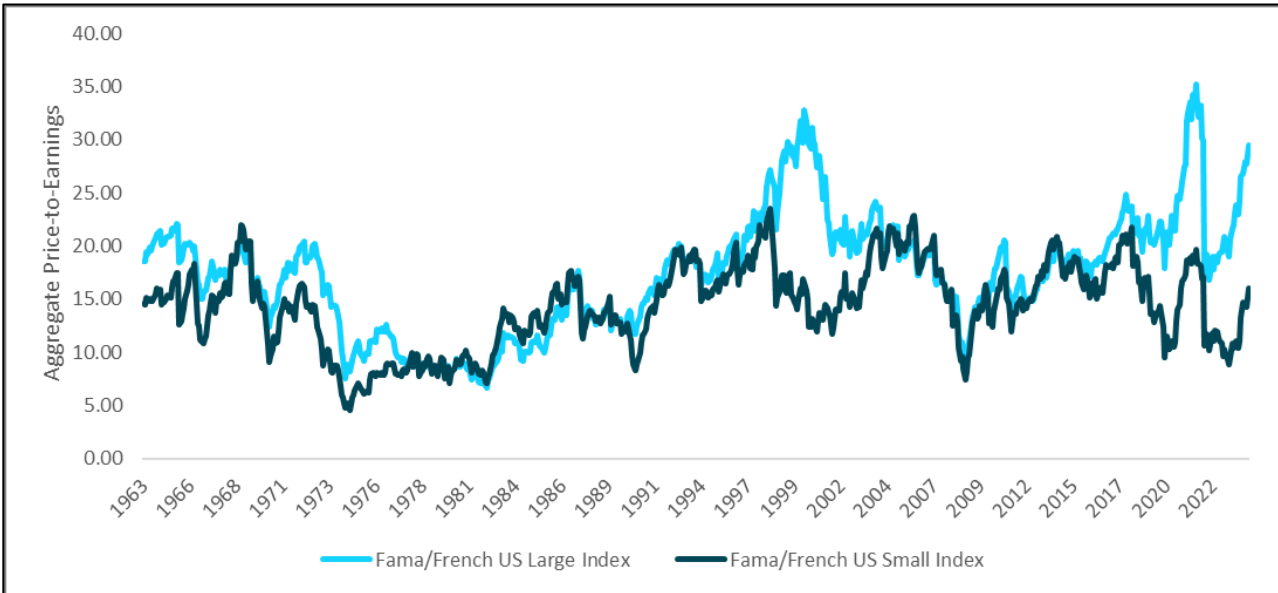
**Note:** 10 US Mega Caps now command the same valuation of 5 of the world's largest country's entire stock markets

**Major COUNTRY Aggregate Market Values | Total: ~\$20 Trillion**

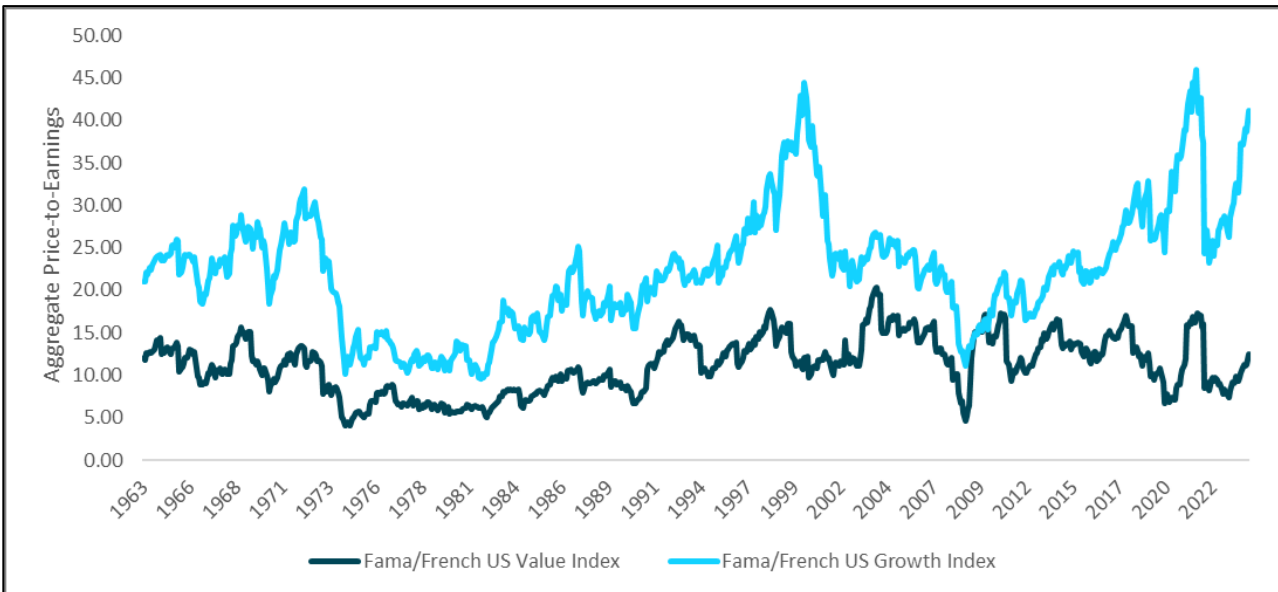


# Stocks

## US Large Cap Growth Stocks vs. Other US Stock Segments



**Notes:** It's not all doom and gloom. US Small Cap stocks and US Value stocks, both of which are not heavily represented in the S&P 500, trade at modest valuations now vs. history. To estimate this, we look at the price investors are paying for their share of profits on these companies at present against the last 60 years.

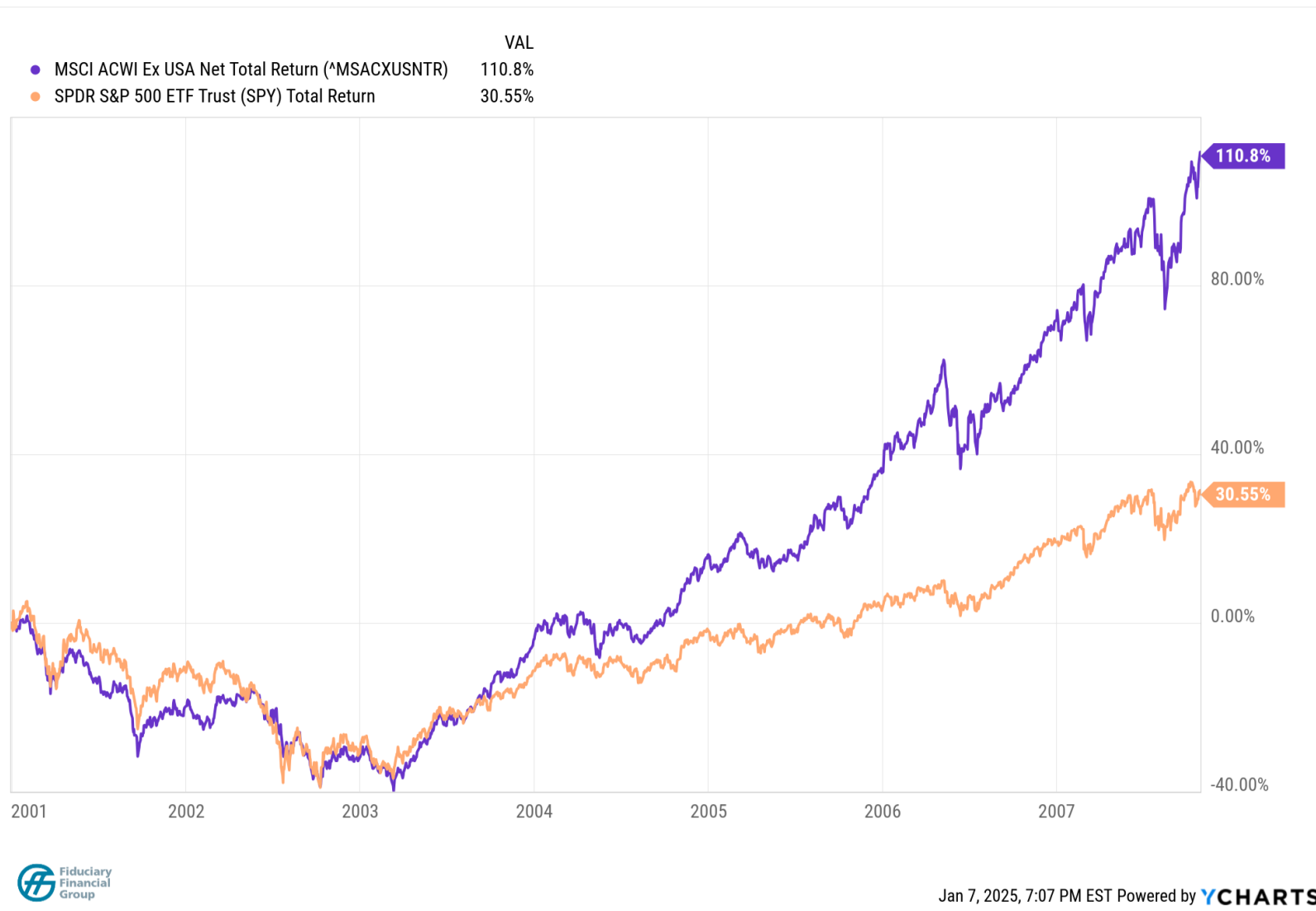


**Source:** MyDimensional.com  
>> Fama/French US Market P/E historical data (monthly increments)

# Stocks – US vs. Foreign Equities

Relative Performance – US vs. Foreign Developed Markets (12/2000 – 10/2007)

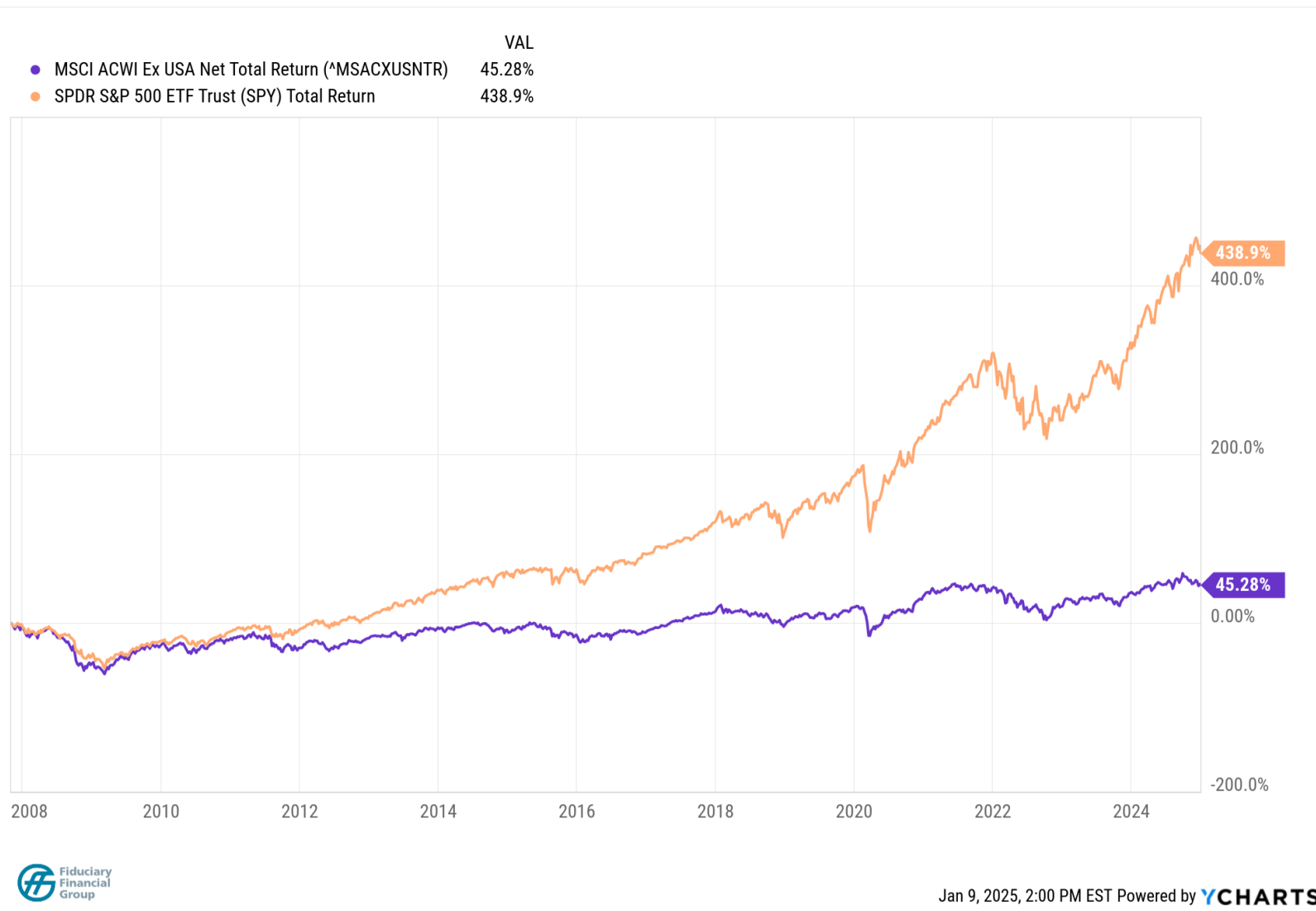
Regime change is common



# Stocks – US vs. Foreign Equities

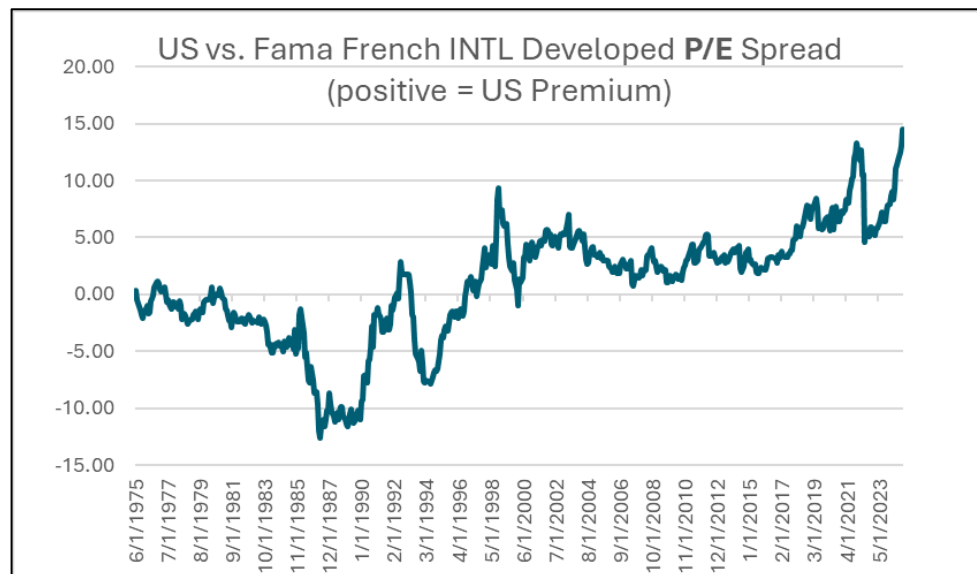
Relative Performance – US vs. Foreign Developed Markets (11/2007 – 12/2024)

Regime change is common



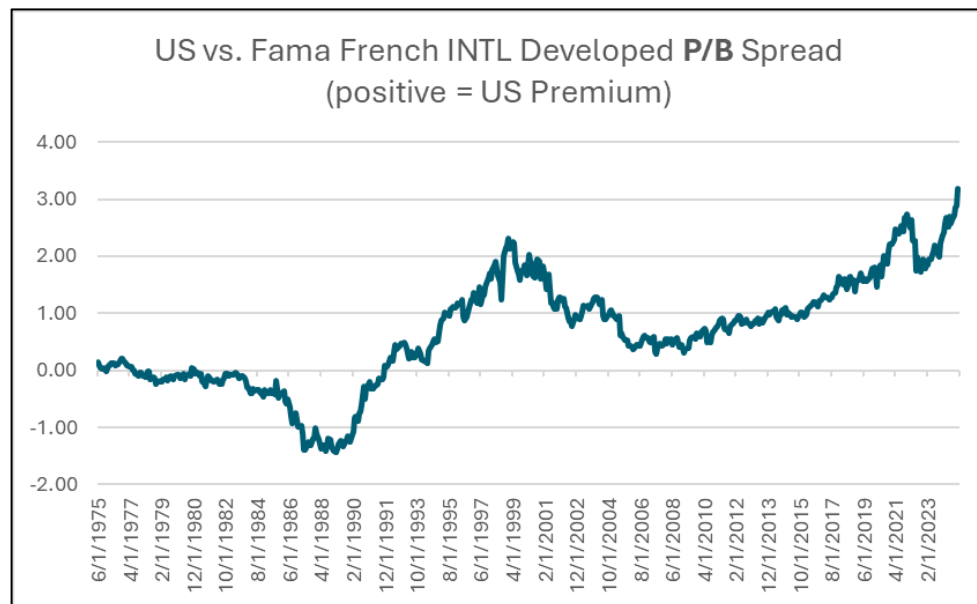
# Stocks – US vs. Foreign Equities

## Relative Valuations – US vs. Foreign Developed Markets



**Notes:** Valuation spreads between the US & Foreign Developed stock markets are at 60-year highs

**Source:** MyDimensional.com >> Fama/French US Market Index and Fama/French Foreign Developed Market Index P/E and P/B historical data

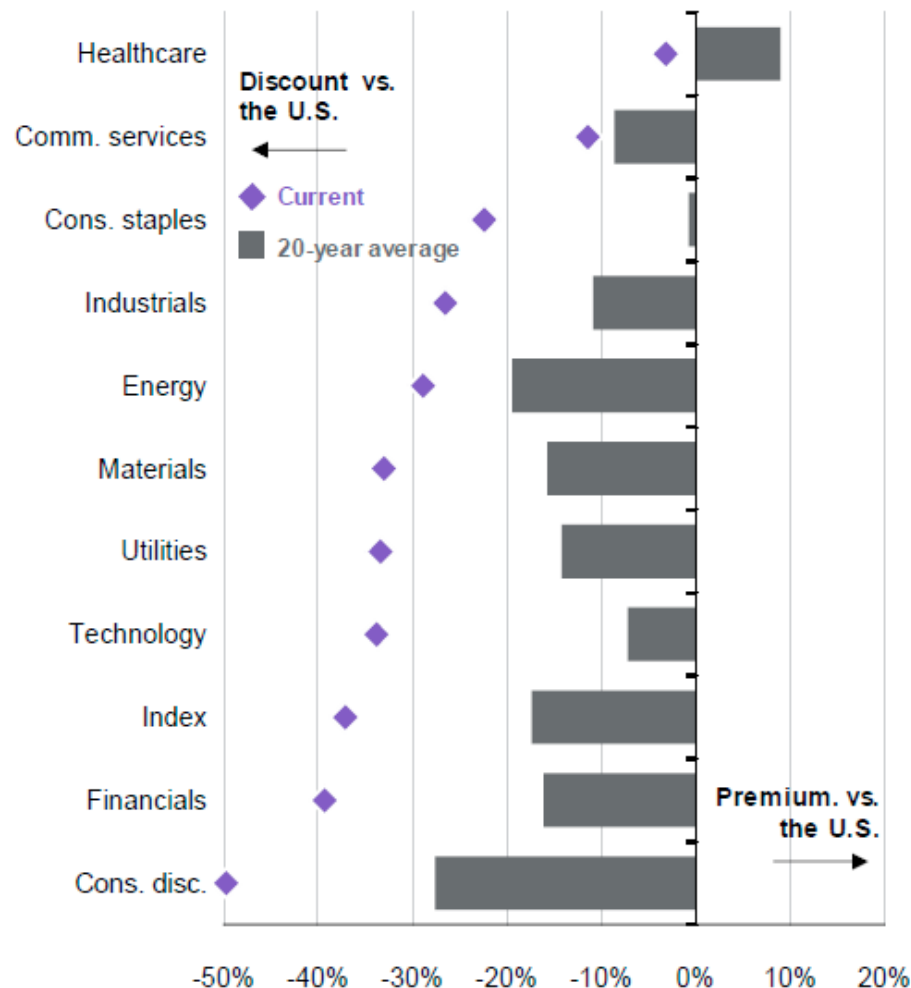


# Stocks – US vs. Foreign Equities

## Relative Valuations – US vs. Foreign Developed Markets

### International: Price-to-earnings discount vs. the U.S. by sector

MSCI All Country World ex-U.S. minus S&P 500, next 12 months



**Note:** An increase in the S&P 500 index's weighting to technology stocks over the last 20 years (relative to the weighting of technology stocks in the foreign developed market index) does NOT explain the 60-year spread in valuations. All sectors trade at above average discounts on multiples of earnings.

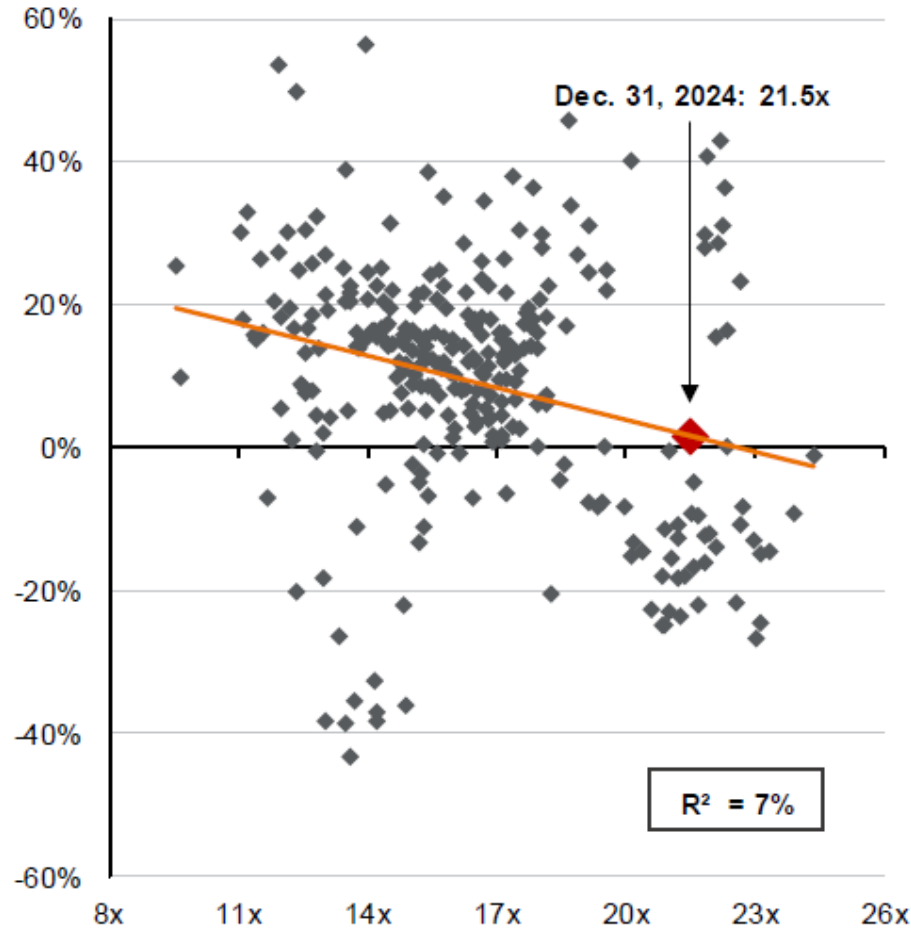
**Source:** JP Morgan Asset Management. (2025, January 2). Guide to the markets. <https://am.jpmorgan.com/us/en/asset-management/institutional/insights/market-insights/guide-to-the-markets/> slide 45

# Stocks – Valuations

Understanding these metrics' short-run limitations & long-run predictive power

## Forward P/E and subsequent 1-yr. returns

S&P 500 Total Return Index



**Source:** JP Morgan Asset Management. (2025, January 2). Guide to the markets. <https://am.jpmorgan.com/us/en/asset-management/institutional/insights/market-insights/guide-to-the-markets/> slide 6

# Stocks – Valuations

Understanding these metrics' short-run limitations & long-run predictive power

Shiller P/E (i.e. "The CAPE Ratio")

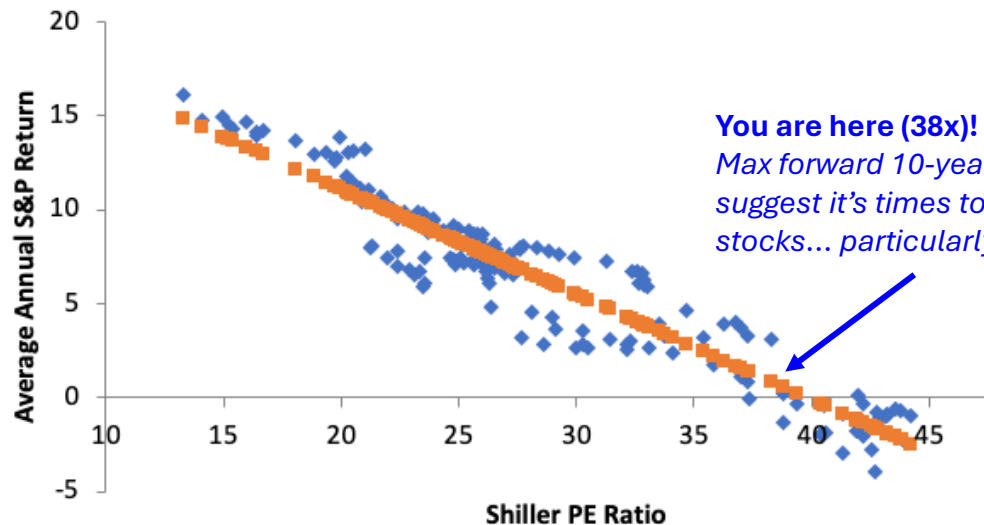


**Source:** Shiller PE Ratio By Month. Multpl. (2024, December 31). <https://www.multpl.com/shiller-pe>

# Stocks – Valuations

Understanding these metrics' short-run limitations & long-run predictive power

## CAPE Predicted 10-Year S&P Returns vs. Actual Returns 1995-2020



**S&P 500 INDEX: CAPE RATIO RANGES VS.  
AVERAGE ANNUALIZED FUTURE RETURNS**  
1881 to present

| CAPE ratio | 1 year | 3 year | 5 year | 7 year | 10 year |
|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| < 5        | 29.1%  | 19.4%  | 21.8%  | 23.1%  | 16.6%   |
| 5 to 10    | 12.9%  | 12.9%  | 13.2%  | 11.8%  | 10.2%   |
| 10 to 15   | 11.6%  | 9.0%   | 6.7%   | 6.6%   | 7.8%    |
| 15 to 20   | 6.9%   | 4.9%   | 6.0%   | 6.1%   | 6.0%    |
| 20 to 25   | 2.4%   | 5.6%   | 6.3%   | 5.9%   | 4.5%    |
| 25 to 30   | 3.9%   | 2.1%   | 1.0%   | 2.8%   | 5.1%    |
| 30 to 35   | 0.7%   | 5.4%   | 0.5%   | -1.1%  | 1.8%    |
| 35 to 40   | 2.1%   | -4.8%  | -2.4%  | 0.1%   | -2.5%   |

SOURCE: NOAH SOLOMON

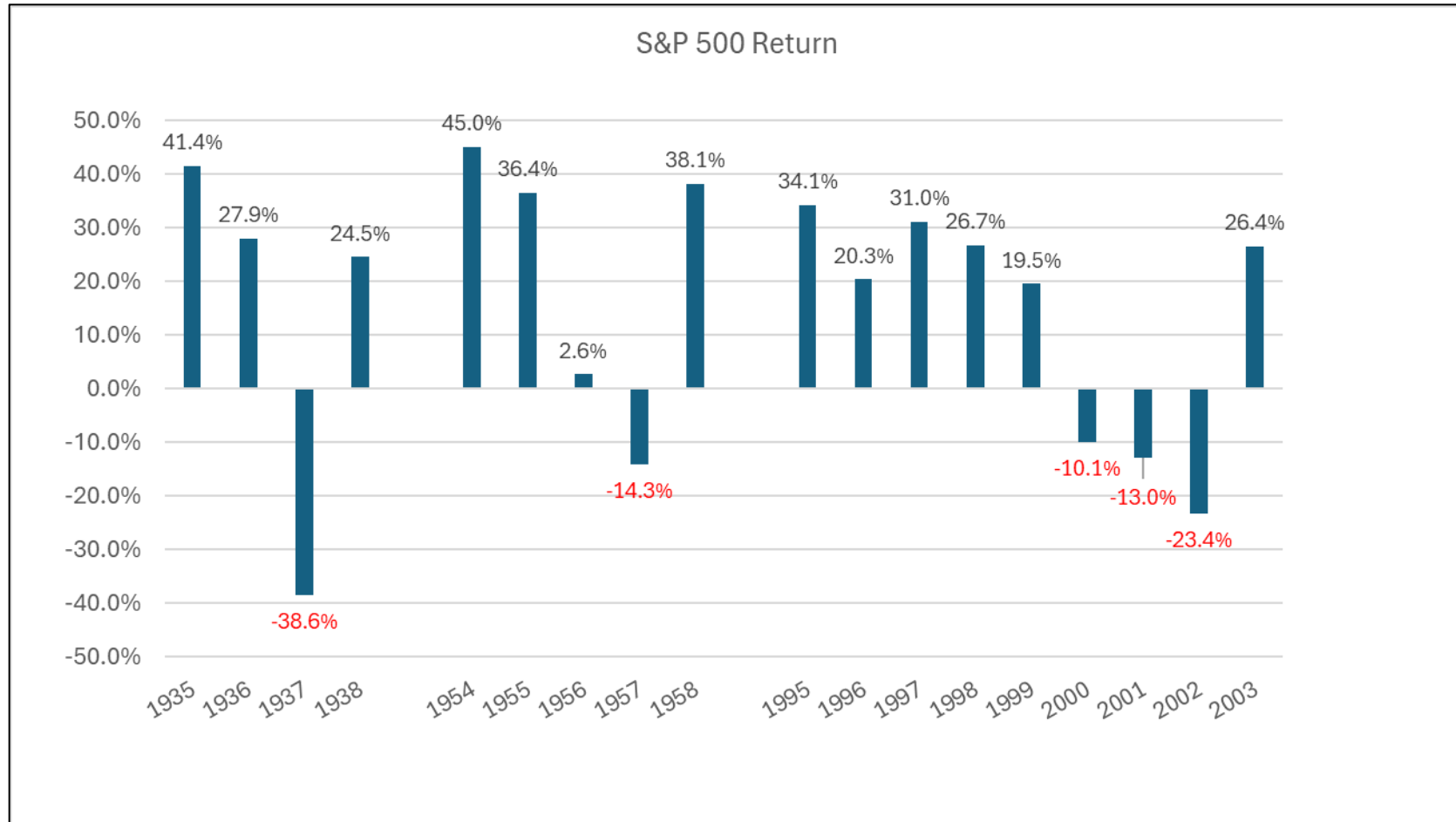
GIGI SUHANIC / FINANCIAL POST

**Sources:**  
Finke (2020, Jul'20). *The Remarkable Accuracy of CAPE (i.e., Shiller PE) as a Predictor of Returns*. VettaFi Advisor Perspectives

Solomon, N. (2025, January 2). What the cape ratio signals about the U.S. stock market.  
<https://financialpost.com/investing/what-cape-ratio-isignalling-about-u-s-stock-market>

## Stocks – Do booms always lead to busts?

History does not suggest this is a reliable short-term indicator



### Sources:

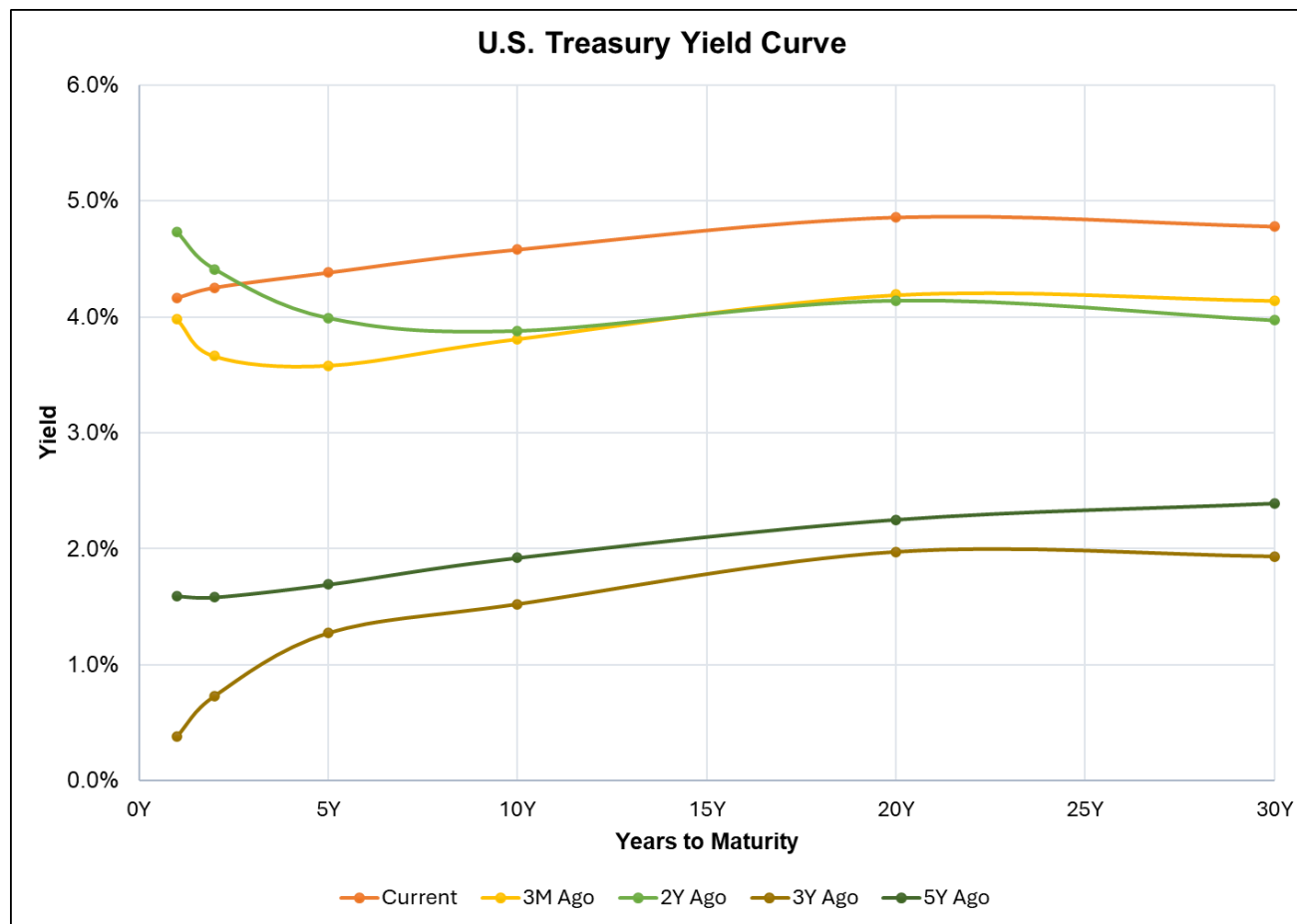
Stone, B. (2025, January 3). 2025 market outlook: Stocks and bonds through the Looking-Glass. Forbes.

[https://www.forbes.com/sites/bill\\_stone/2024/12/28/2025-market-outlook-stocks-and-bonds-through-the-looking-glass/](https://www.forbes.com/sites/bill_stone/2024/12/28/2025-market-outlook-stocks-and-bonds-through-the-looking-glass/)

# **Fixed Income (Bonds)**

# Fixed Income (Bonds)

**Term Spreads** - The yield on longer vs. short-term bonds has (finally) turned positive as shown below with the upward sloping yield curve (orange line). For ~2 years, the yield curve was inverted with short-term treasury bills paying more than 10-year bonds.



**Note:** What a difference 3 years makes. Despite 4% higher overnight rates and 3% higher 10-year yields, US stocks have returned a cumulative ~25% since 1/1/2022 (7.8% IRR). The same period yielded a cumulative loss of ~7% for the Barclays Aggregate Bond Index, it's worst 3-year period in almost a century.

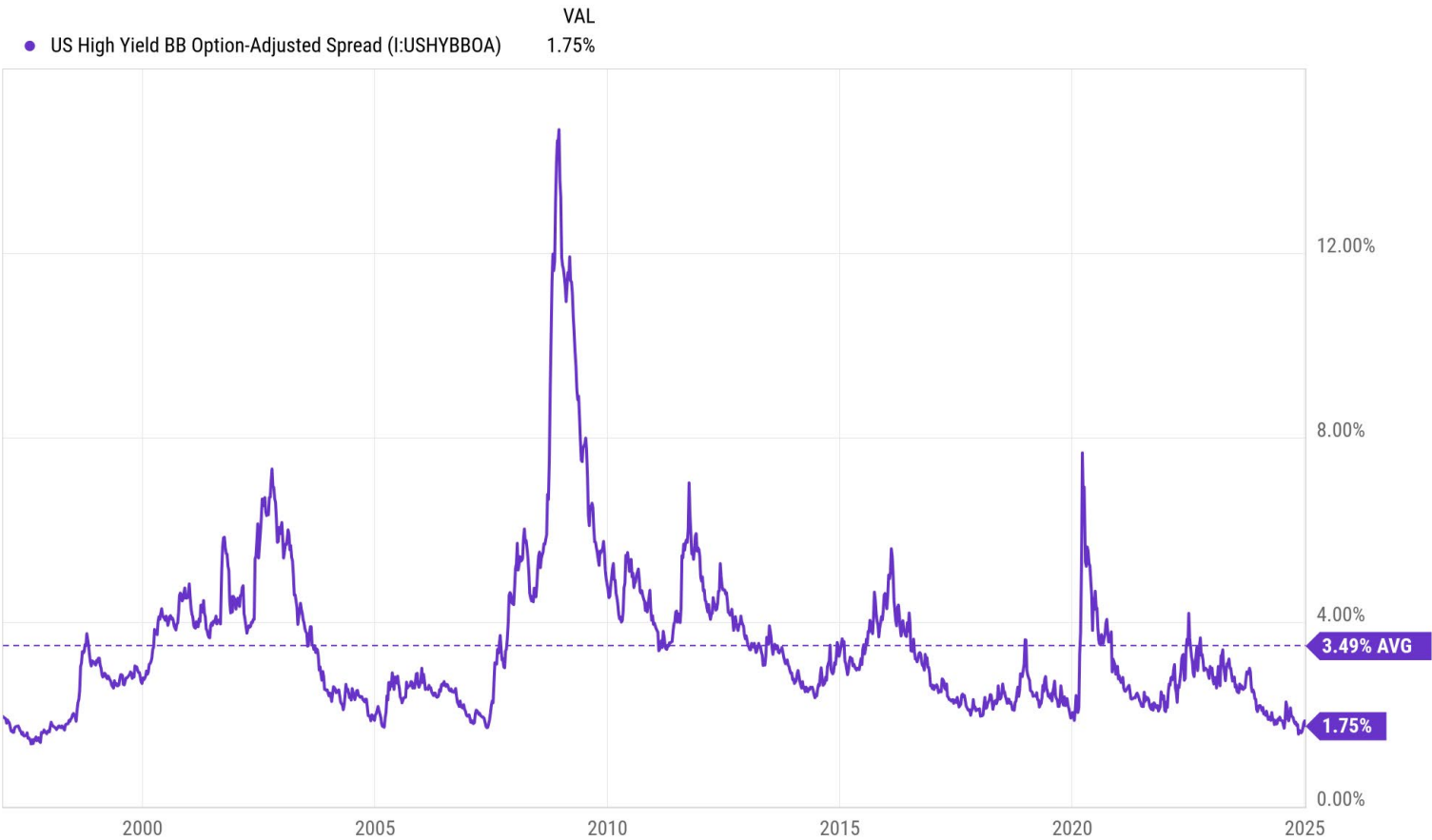
While the FED began its rate easing process in Sep'24, having dropped the Fed Funds Rate from a high of ~5.25% to ~4.25% now, longer maturity treasuries, and mortgage rates alike, have marched higher, which has resulted in the yield curve "disinverting". This has historically occurred before recessions and been a buy signal for longer duration bonds.

Source: FFG YCharts Terminal

# Fixed Income (Bonds)

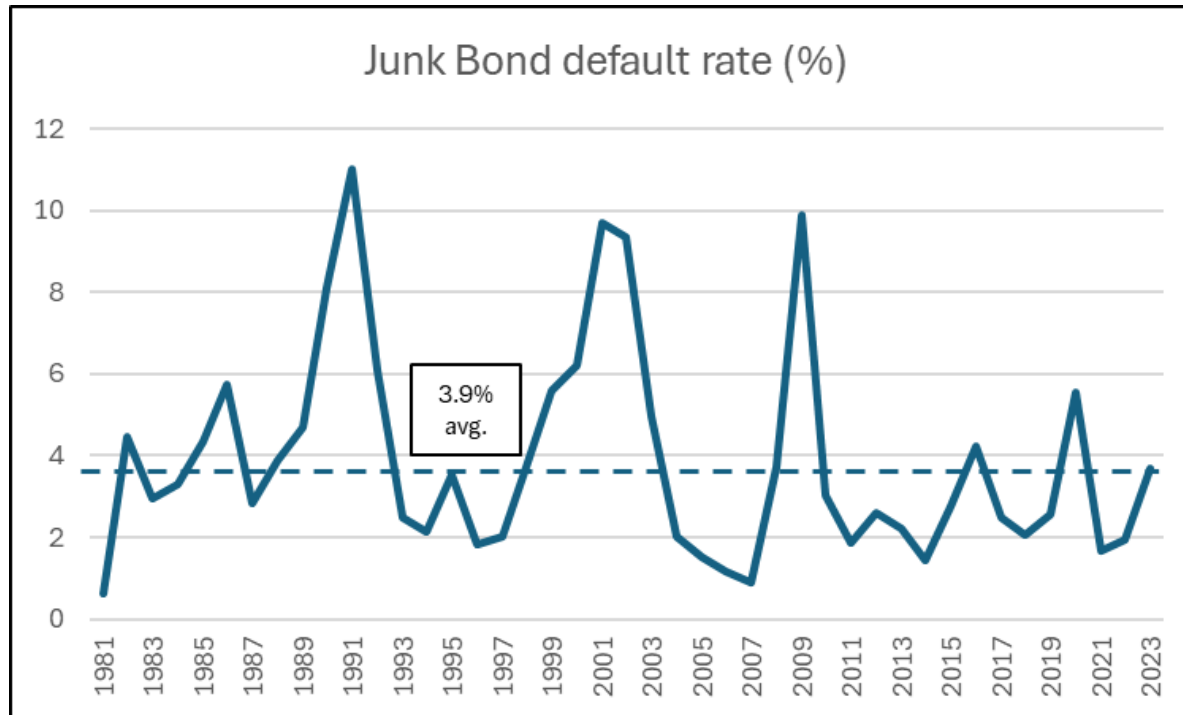
**Credit Spreads** – Bond investors are receiving only a small boost from taking on credit risk with high yield bonds instead of just owning treasuries of similar maturities.

Credit Spreads - BB Bonds vs. Treasuries of Similar Maturities



## Fixed Income (Bonds)

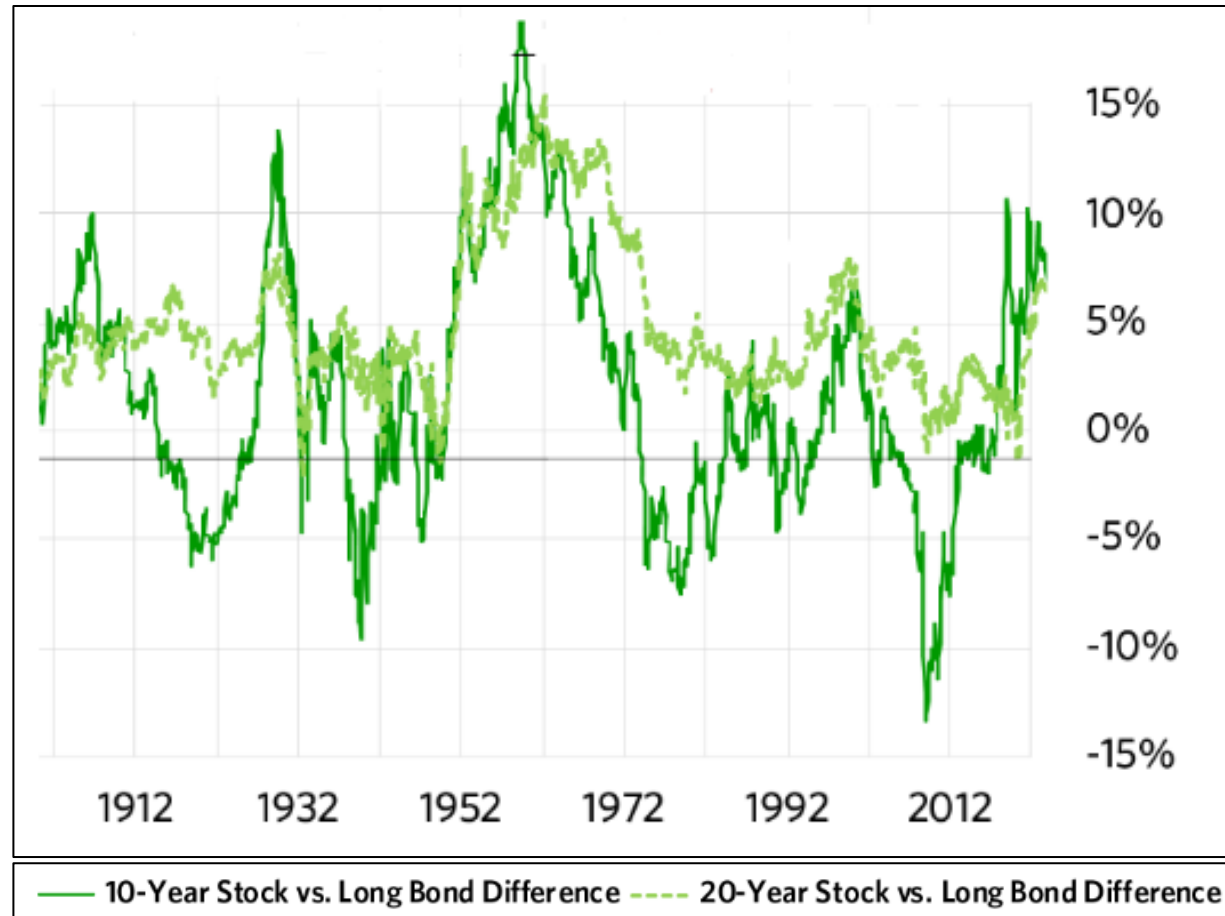
**Default rates** – Even in the worst debt crisis of the last 90 years, high yield bond default rates only hit ~12% in late 2008 (blue line below) with bankruptcy recoveries and the yield earned on performing bonds in the index offsetting much of these losses. While spreads vs. treasuries are low, this is useful context for understanding the relative risk (which is generally lower) of even high yield bonds vs. stock index.



**Source:** S&P Global. (2024b, March 28). *Default, transition, and recovery: 2023 Annual global corporate default and rating transition study*. Default, Transition, and Recovery: 2023 Annual Global Corporate Default And Rating Transition Study | S&P Global Ratings. <https://www.spglobal.com/ratings/en/research/articles/240328-default-transition-and-recovery-2023-annual-global-corporate-default-and-rating-transition-study-13047827>

# Fixed Income (Bonds)

## Historical long-term performance of stocks vs. long-term bonds



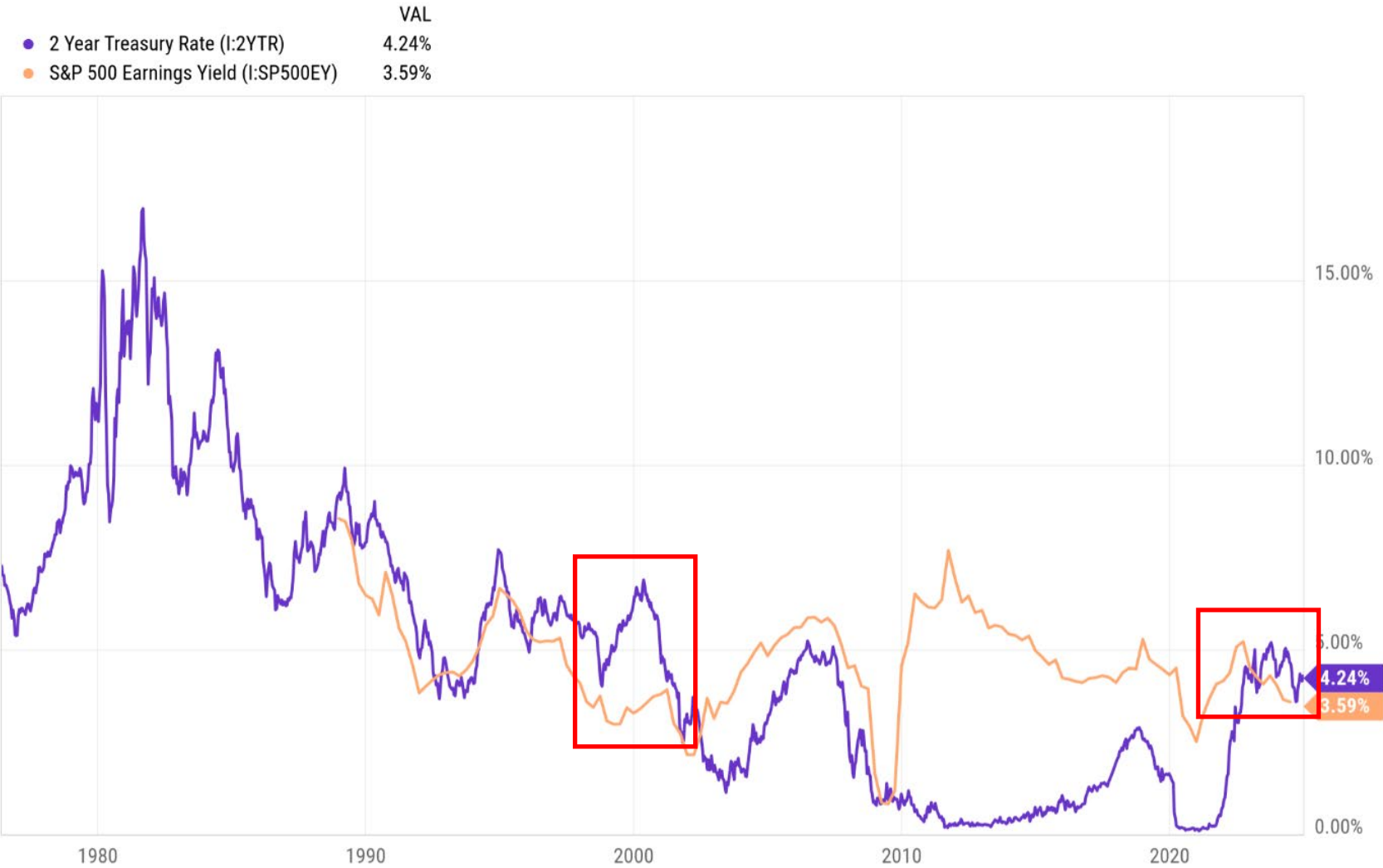
**Note:** While a 20-year period of stock underperformance (vs. long maturity bonds) has not happened in the last 120 years, there are several 10- year periods when stocks have underperformed – the Depression era of the 1930s, the stagflation era of the 1970s/80s, briefly after the tech wreck of the early 2000s, and most recently in the years following the Great Recession. These periods are marked by abnormally high bonds yields (not the case now but becoming increasingly attractive), and/or abnormally high equity valuations, something we do see today. **Translation? >> Now is not the time to neglect bonds.**

**Source:** Arnott, R. (2024, November). The equity risk premium: Nine myths (JPM series): Research Affiliates. [researchaffiliates.com](https://www.researchaffiliates.com/publications/articles/1064-equity-risk-premium-myths).  
<https://www.researchaffiliates.com/publications/articles/1064-equity-risk-premium-myths>

# Fixed Income (Bonds)

## S&P 500 Earnings Yield vs. Treasury Bond Yields Turns Negative

Equity Risk Premium - S&P 500 Earnings Yield vs. 2 Year Treasury Yield



# **Real Estate & Other Alternatives**

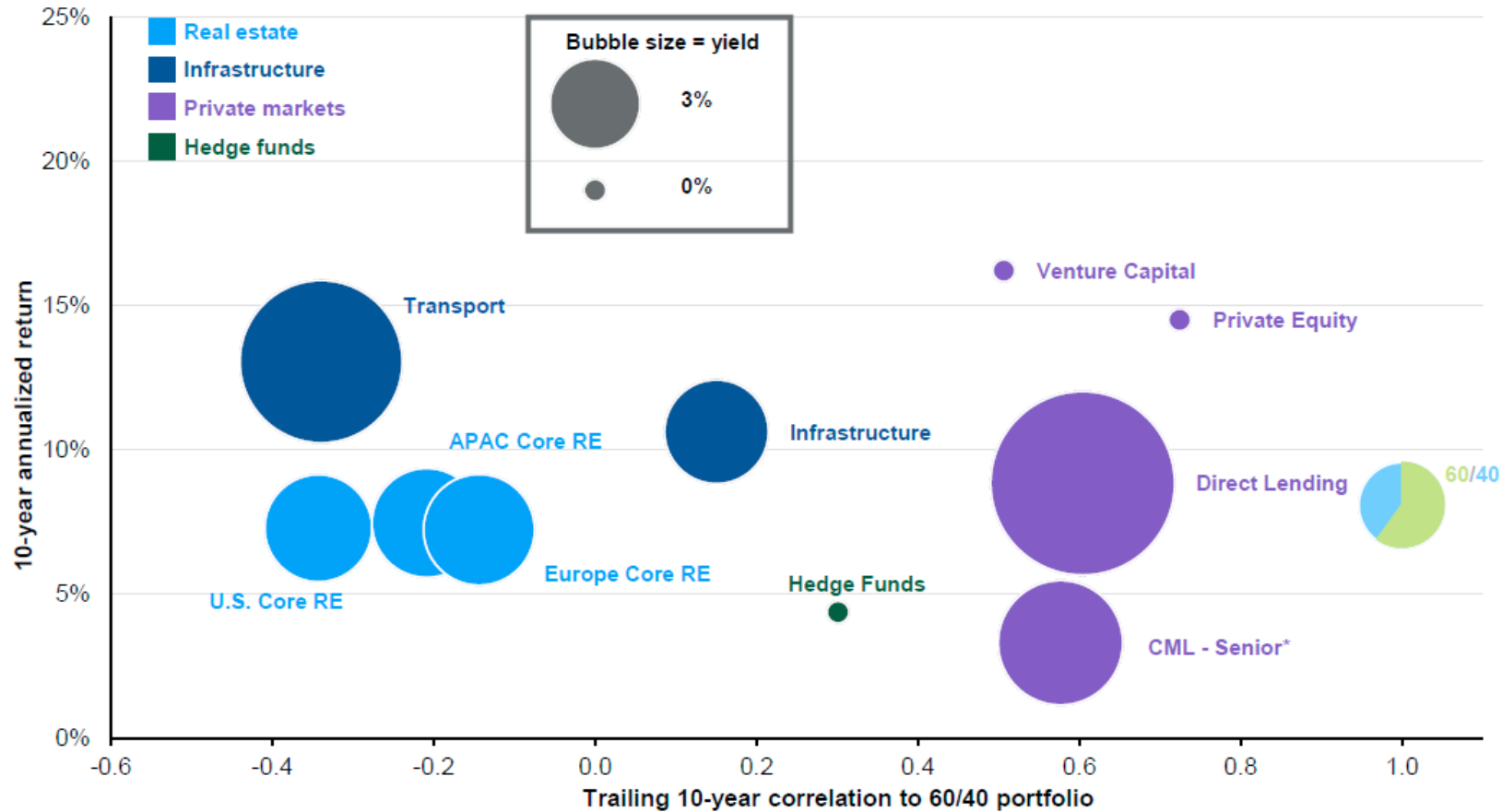
## Alternatives – The menu is long

- Real Estate
  - Residential / Commercial
  - Cash flowing (i.e., stabilized properties) vs. value-add plays
  - Land / speculation
- Commodities
  - Productive
  - Precious metals
- Private Debt
  - Collateralized vs. Unsecured
- Private Equity
  - Angel investments all the way to stock investments in evergreen / mature companies
- Specialty Alternatives
  - Life insurance settlements
  - Litigation finance
  - (and many more)

# Alternatives – Historical value-add in dampening volatility

## Correlations, returns and yields

10-year correlations and 10-year annualized total returns, 3Q14 – 2Q24



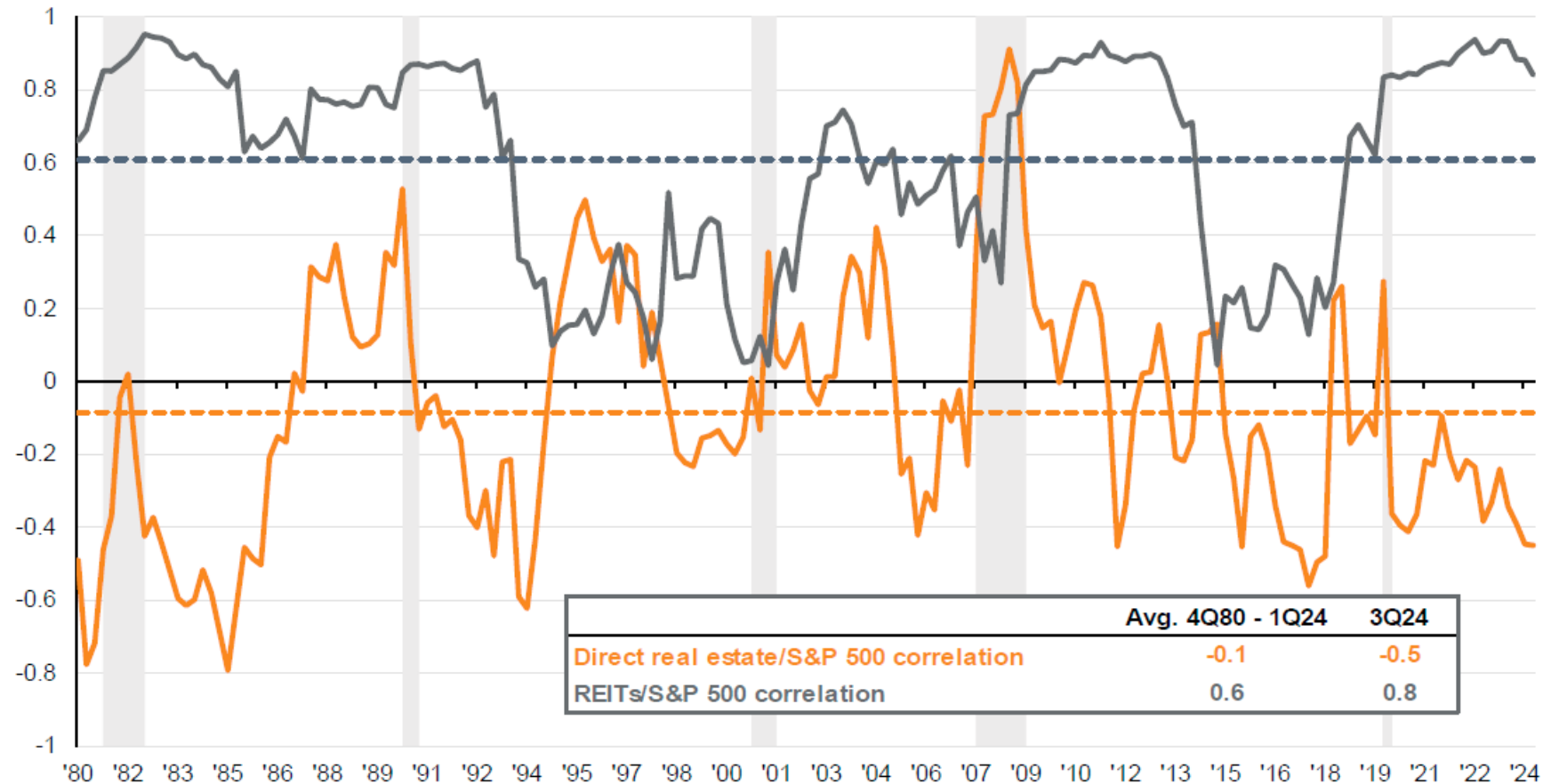
**Notes:** Burgiss, Cliffwater, FactSet, Gilberto-Levy, BFRI, MSCI, NCREIF, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Correlations are based on quarterly returns over the past 10 years from 3Q14-2Q24. A 60/40 portfolio is comprised of 60% stocks and 40% bonds. Stocks are represented by the S&P 500 Total Return Index. Bonds are represented by the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Total Return Index. 10-year annualized returns are calculated from 1Q14-4Q23. More information on indices and data used for alternative asset class returns and yields can be found via the citation below.

**Source:** JP Morgan Asset Management. (2025, January 2). Guide to the markets. <https://am.jpmorgan.com/us/en/asset-management/institutional/insights/market-insights/guide-to-the-markets/> slide 54

# Alternatives – Private & Public Real Estate – Correlations to S&P 500

## U.S. REITs, direct real estate and equities

12-quarter rolling correlations, total return



**Source:** JP Morgan Asset Management. (2025, January 2). Guide to the markets. <https://am.jpmorgan.com/us/en/asset-management/institutional/insights/market-insights/guide-to-the-markets/> slide 56

# CliffsNotes (copied from above)

- U.S. stocks delivered strong returns, while other asset classes, including foreign stocks, bonds, and alternatives, showed more muted performance for diversified investors.
- Political regime changes have minimal predictive power for short-term stock market performance.
- Heading into the election, tax professionals expected major tax legislation before the end of calendar year 2025 if Republicans swept.
- Leading economic indicators are mixed, but the LEI index is trending upward for the first time in over two years.
- The U.S. stock market is dangerously concentrated, historically leading to subpar or negative 10-year forward returns.
- For all our caution on the S&P 500, not all US stock segments appear expensive. Small & value stocks remain reasonably priced vs. historical norms.
- Cycles of U.S. vs. foreign stock market outperformance are historically common.
- Foreign stocks are at historically low valuations, both at the index and sector levels.
- Valuation metrics, such as CAPE, are useful for long-term forecasting. Current extremes resemble the tech bubble of 2000, signaling potential poor 10-year returns for the S&P 500.
- Consecutive boom years like 2023-2024 offer no reliable basis for predicting future market performance.
- Term spreads turning positive support a cautious extension of bond portfolio durations, though spreads remain historically narrow.
- Credit spreads below historical averages keep the focus on investment-grade and government bonds, with some potential in high-yield bonds given low historical default rates and meaningful bankruptcy recovery rates.
- Contrary to common narratives, bonds have outperformed stocks in certain historical contexts, often when stock valuations are high, and yield spreads are negative. Current conditions favor bonds as an attractive risk/reward proposition.
- While alternatives may not match historical stock market returns (9–12% annually), their diversification benefits and institutional demand support their inclusion in portfolios.

## The FFG Difference

As committed fiduciaries, we leverage our institutional partnerships and industry leading research to implement a planning-driven investment approach focused on value investing. We prioritize long-term, steady growth and the mitigation of permanent losses over short-term gains. Above all, we are dedicated to putting our clients' interests first and always acting with integrity and transparency. These guiding principles help us navigate the complex financial world, meet and exceed our clients' needs, and provide the highest level of wealth management service, all while safeguarding our clients' financial futures.

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