



CONCURRENT

# 3Q Review 4Q2025 Outlook

From Pause to Pivot



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## A Pause Becomes a Pivot

After a nine-month pause, the Federal Reserve resumed its policy easing cycle in September 2025, lowering rates for the first time since December 2024. While this may appear to be the start of a new cycle, it is more accurate to view it as a continuation of the broader easing trend that began in late 2024.

The prolonged pause reflected uncertainty—not confidence—as the Fed weighed competing forces: sticky inflation, slowing growth, and political dynamics.

The labor market is showing clear signs of slowing. Job gains have declined from a healthy average of ~166,000 per month in 2024 to under 30,000 over the past three months, following downward revisions from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. With job creation near a standstill, the Fed is increasingly justified in easing policy—even as inflation remains above target.

At the same time, stricter immigration policies are constraining labor supply. This dynamic may prevent a dramatic rise in unemployment, but it also complicates growth. Together, these forces argue for a gradual cutting cycle, limiting the need to push policy rates below the Fed's estimated neutral rate of ~3%.

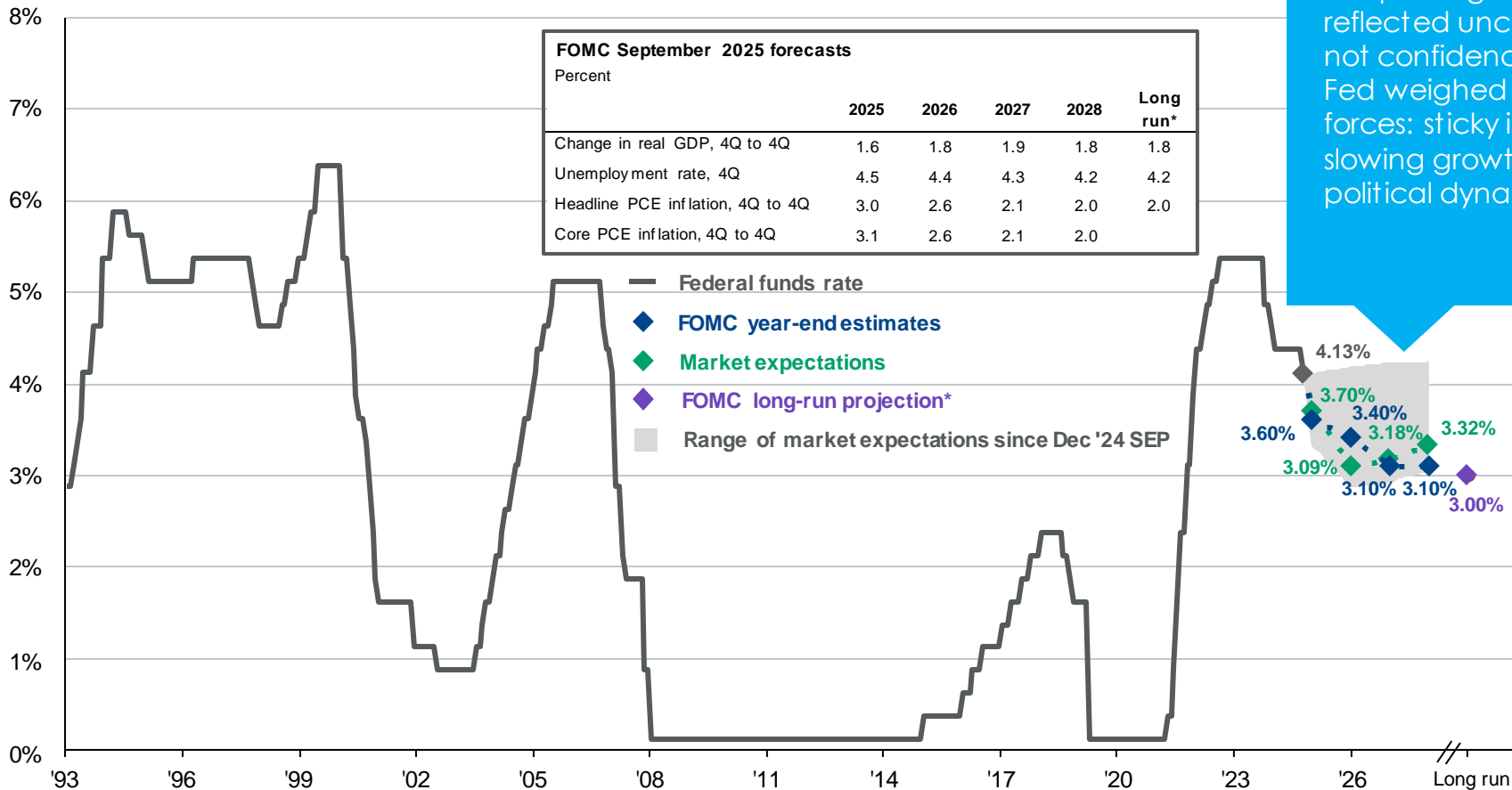
Markets currently anticipate 125–150 basis points of cuts over the coming quarters, placing the terminal rate near 3% by 2026. The pace and magnitude of cuts will hinge on the balance between weakening labor demand and sticky inflation—two forces that may move in opposite directions.

# The Fed & interest rates

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## Federal funds rate expectations

FOMC and market expectations for the federal funds rate



The prolonged pause reflected uncertainty—not confidence—as the Fed weighed competing forces: sticky inflation, slowing growth, and political dynamics.

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.

Data are as of September 30, 2025.

## Economy: Mixed Signals Beneath the Surface

Headline growth looks stable, but AI-driven capex masks underlying softness. Without tech spending, GDP might already be near 1%.

Coincident indicators (GDPNow, ISM new orders less inventories) show **stability**. Leading indicators (business optimism, small business sales expectations) signal **weakness**.

**Inflation:** Core PCE and PPI remain near 3%, while tariffs push goods inflation higher. Cutting into rising input prices raises credibility risks for the Fed.

**Labor market:** Demand is weakening—lower payrolls, fewer quits, and softer small business hiring. Immigration restrictions complicate supply but haven't yet driven wage inflation in key sectors.

**Outlook:** No smoking gun for recession, but growth is increasingly narrow, inflation sticky, and policy risks high.

## Investing in an Era of Fiscal Dominance and Structural Change

We are entering a world of higher inflation, elevated fiscal spending, and geopolitical fragmentation.

**Drivers:** Fiscal stimulus, reindustrialization, tariffs, and rising term premiums.

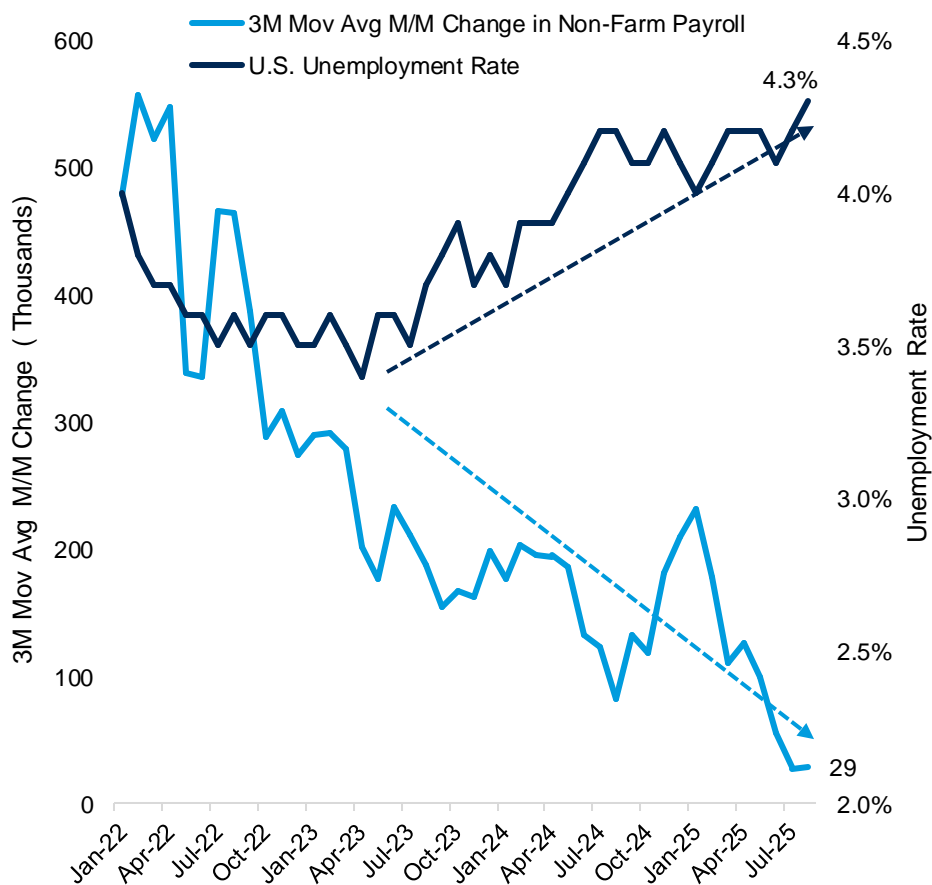
**Beneficiaries:** Capital-intensive industries (industrials, defense, materials) and technology/infrastructure tied to policy priorities.

**Framework:** In this regime, quality is paramount—companies with strong balance sheets, pricing power, and management excellence are best positioned to navigate volatility.

# Uncertainty Among Strong Momentum

## Tightening Labor Market

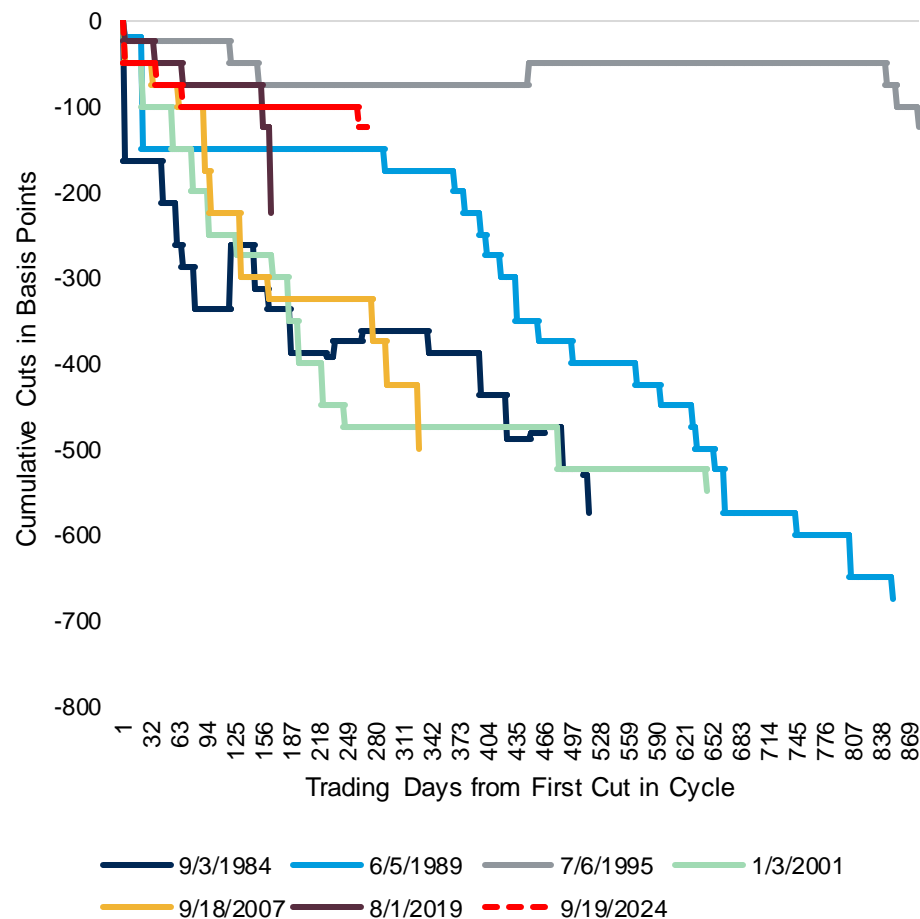
While the economy appears steady, cracks are emerging in the labor market. Unemployment has risen to 4.3%, and recent jobs reports show sharp downward revisions, with non-farm payroll growth slowing month after month. These signs of weakness supported the FOMC's decision to cut rates in September.



Sources: FactSet, BLS. As of September 30, 2025.

## The Federal Reserve Cuts Rate in September

The Fed cut rates by 25 basis points in September, lowering the target range to 4.00–4.25% after nearly a year-long pause. While such pauses are uncommon, history shows they are not unprecedented, with similar or longer gaps seen in the 1980s, 1990s, and early 2000s. The Fed's tone has turned more dovish as labor market conditions soften, even as inflation remains stubbornly above its 2% target.



Sources: FactSet, FOMC, Concurrent Investment Advisors. As of September 30, 2025.

## Stock and Bond Performance: What Follows a Fed Cut?

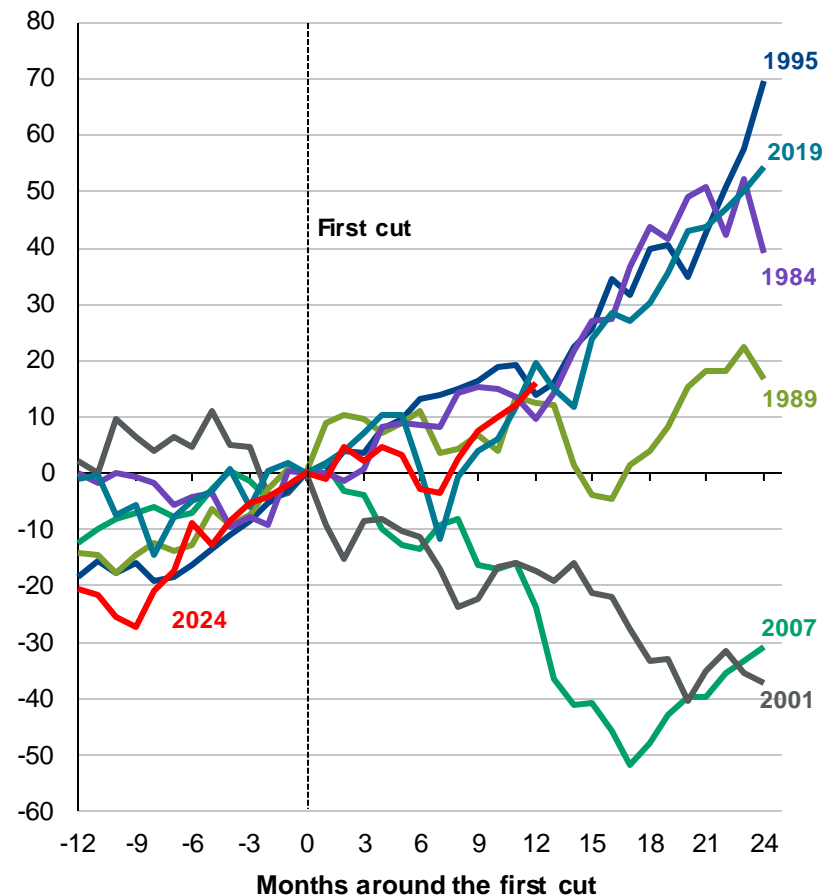
Historically, both stocks and bonds tend to perform well after the Fed begins cutting rates. Volatility also increases and while earnings support valuations, the risk of a drawdown should not be a surprise.

**Equities:** Since the first cut in September 2024, stocks have surged more than 19%, hitting new all-time highs. Strength has broadened beyond technology into sectors like financials and industrials. But late-cycle risks remain: the Fed is cutting because growth is slowing, not accelerating.

**Fixed Income:** While 10-year Treasury yields have risen—leaving returns flat—core fixed income is up over 6% YTD, supported by higher income carry and tightening credit spreads.

**For portfolios, the implication is clear:** stocks and bonds can both work, but for different reasons. Equities are pricing resilience, while bonds provide ballast against a more material slowdown.

**S&P 500 returns around the start of Fed cutting cycles**  
%, price return, indexed to zero at the first cut



Source: FactSet, Federal Reserve, LSEG Datastream, S&P Global, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Excludes 1998 episode due to the short length of the cutting cycle and economic context for the cuts. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. *Guide to the Markets – U.S.* Data are as of September 30, 2025.

# From Pause to Pivot - Equities

## Domestic Equities: Strength at the Top, Opportunity Beneath the Surface

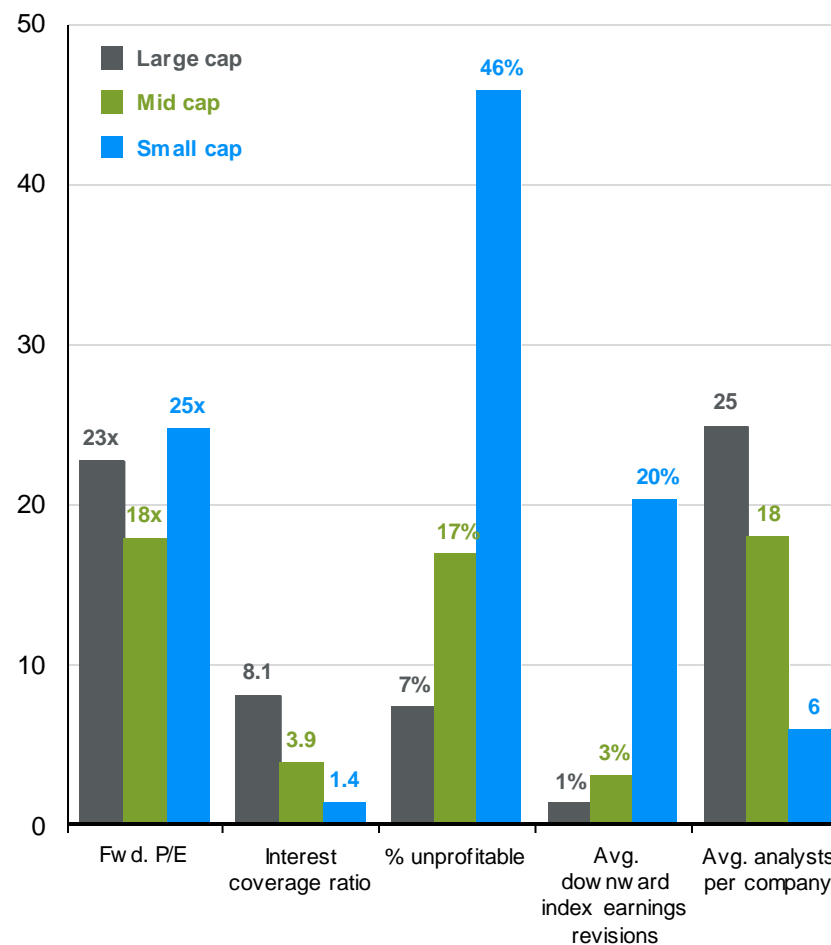
U.S. stocks have reached all-time highs, powered by earnings growth and mega-cap momentum. Yet the rally masks sharp dispersion beneath the surface.

**Valuations:** The S&P 500 looks expensive, but this is skewed by a handful of names. The spread between the most expensive and cheapest stocks is near historical extremes, creating opportunities for stock pickers.

**Breadth:** While tech and communication services continue to lead, financials and industrials have also outperformed, offering more reasonable valuations.

**Outlook:** Rate cuts may provide near-term support, but investors must remember why cuts are happening—the economy is cooling.

In this environment, quality and profitability matter most. Passive exposure risks concentration in expensive names, while active management can exploit dispersion.

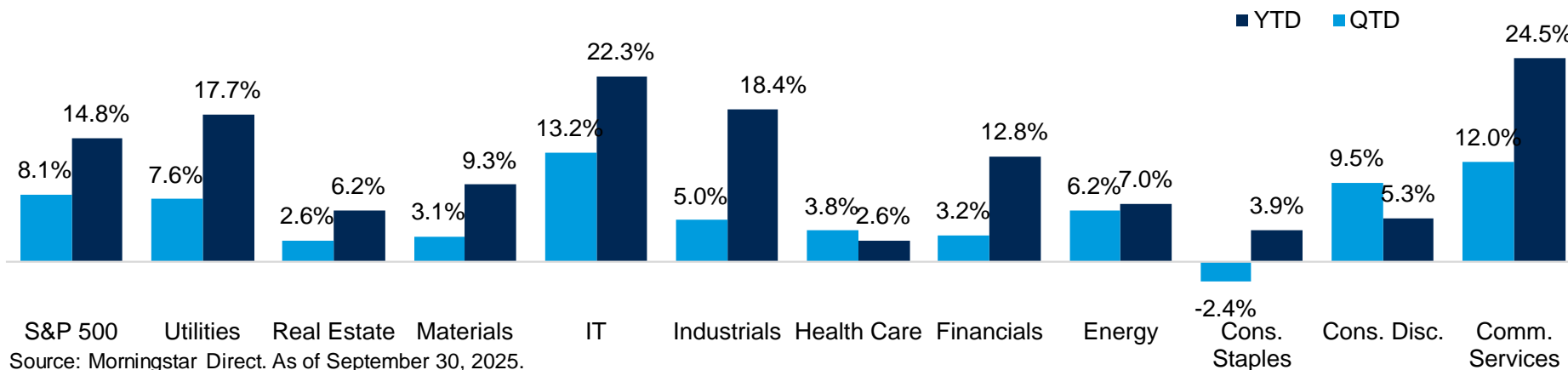


Source: Compustat, FactSet, FTSE Russell, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. The S&P 500 is used for large cap, the Russell Mid Cap is used for mid cap and the Russell 2000 is used for small cap. (Right) Interest coverage ratio is calculated by dividing the last 12 months' earnings by the interest expense, provided by FactSet. Data for the percent of unprofitable companies are quarterly and as of the most recently available quarter. Downward earnings index revisions are calculated as the percent change in EPS from the January 1 consensus analyst estimate, provided by FactSet, to the actual value and are averaged over the years from 2010 through 2024. *Guide to the Markets* - U.S. Data are as of September 30, 2025.

# Equity Market Update

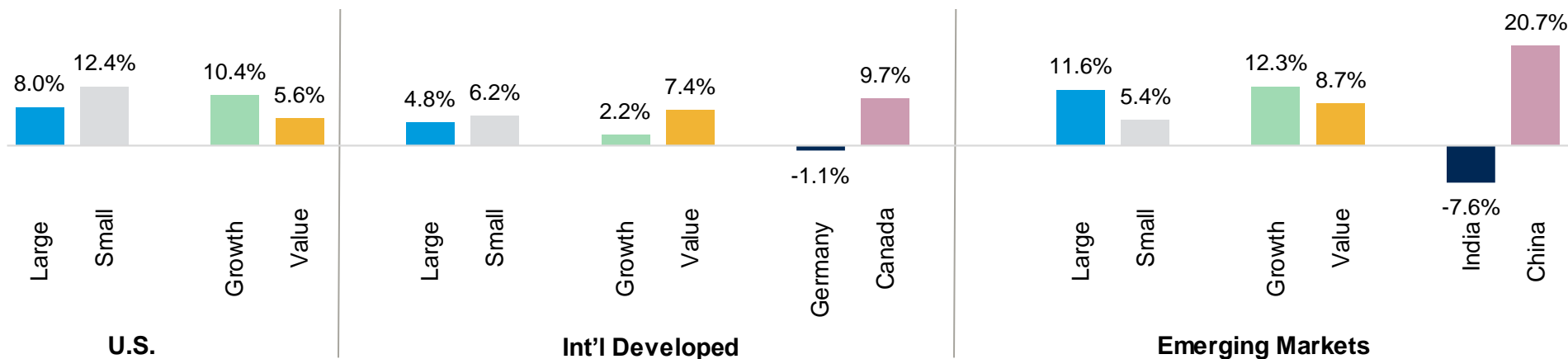
## U.S. Equities – Returns by Sector (3Q 2025)

U.S. equities powered ahead in the third quarter, with every sector except consumer staples posting gains. This strength was fueled by enthusiasm over AI advancements and growing confidence in Federal Reserve support. Year-to-date, a combination of tech-driven momentum, easing monetary policy, and a resilient labor market has kept markets on solid footing.



## Market Capitalization, Style, and Select Country Performance (3Q 2025)

International equities posted gains in the quarter, though results varied compared to U.S. markets. Developed markets delivered modest returns, supported by favorable currency moves, attractive valuations, and accommodative policies that may sustain momentum. Emerging markets extended their winning streak to nine months, led by strength in Asia and renewed investor confidence.

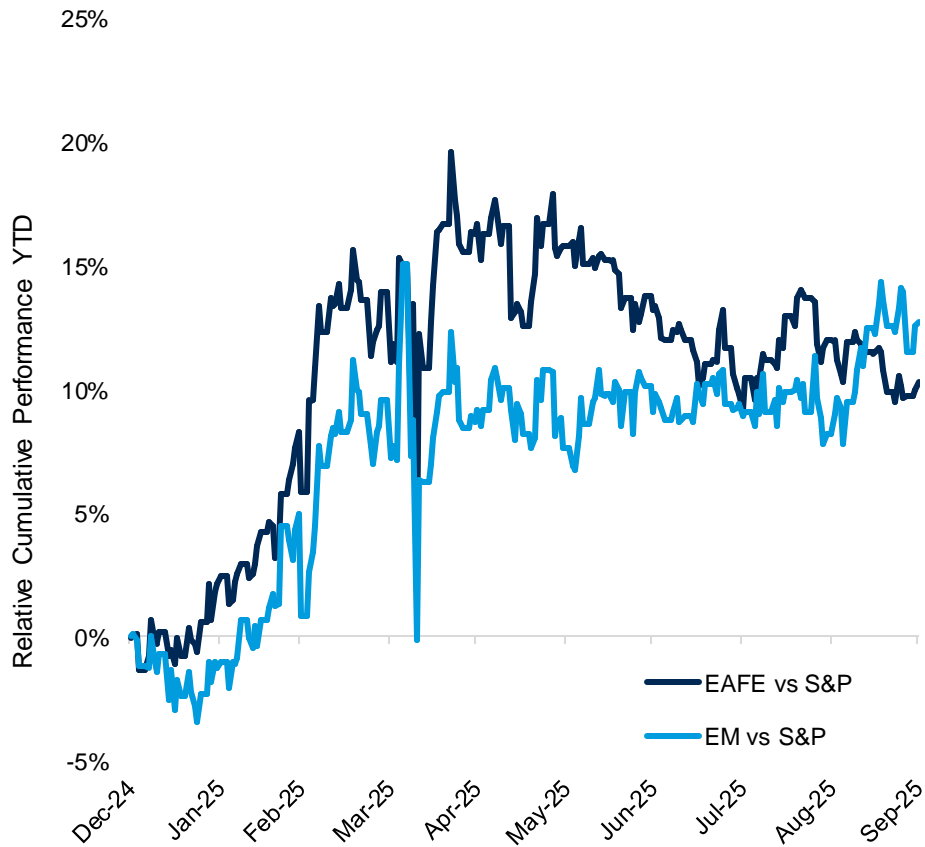


Source: Morningstar Direct. As of September 30, 2025.

# Plenty of Winners

## International Outpaces U.S. Year-to-Date

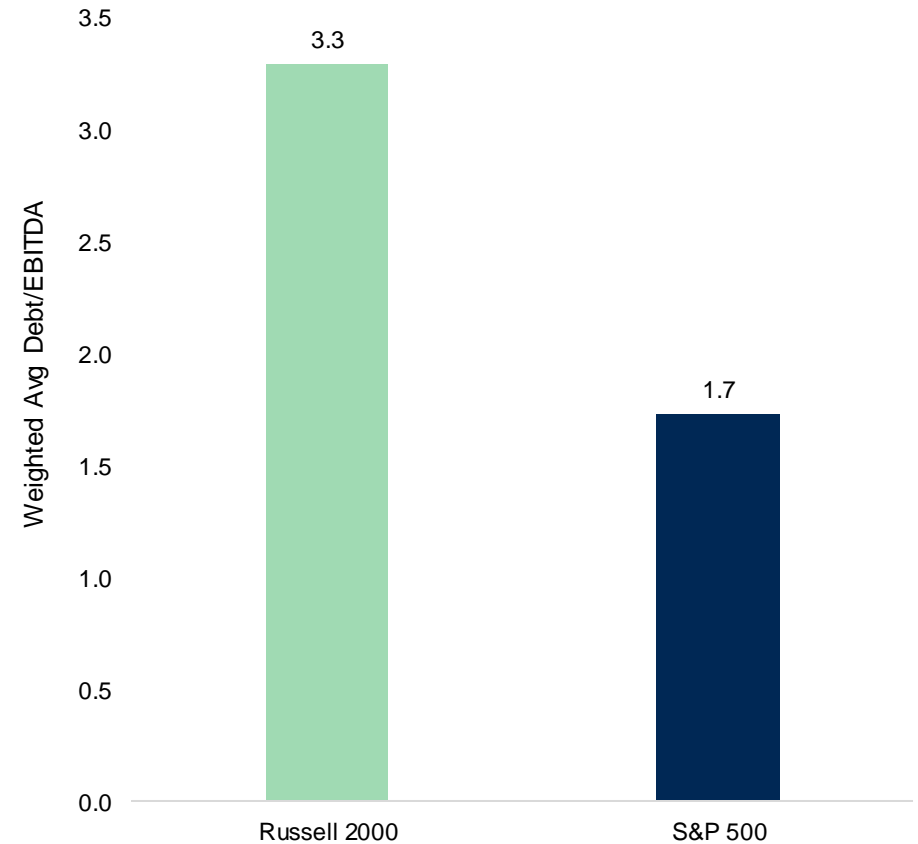
Global markets outside the U.S. have surged this year, with standout performers such as China and Korea delivering returns of more than 50% year-to-date. This strength reflects a combination of factors, including more attractive valuations relative to U.S. equities, a weaker dollar, and reduced policy uncertainty. Adding to the optimism, the IMF raised its growth outlook in July, marking significant upgrades for emerging economies in particular.



Source: Morningstar Direct. As of September 30, 2025. MSCI EAFE vs S&P 500 and MSCI EM vs S&P 500.

## U.S. Small Cap vs. Large Cap Leverage

Small caps stole the spotlight in the third quarter, beating large caps by more than 4% as measured by the Russell 2000 versus the S&P 500. Investors expected these companies to gain more from falling interest rates, given their higher leverage compared to larger peers. Optimism about stronger earnings growth in 2026 added fuel to the rally, reinforcing their edge during the quarter.



Sources: FactSet, Fiducient Advisors. As of September 30, 2025.

## U.S. Dollar: Weakening Trend Creates Tailwind for International Assets

The U.S. dollar is in its sharpest annual decline since the 1970s, reflecting Fed rate cuts and narrowing rate differentials. Dollar cycles are long, and historically, international equities outperform during periods of USD weakness.

**Currency boost:** Local returns translate more favorably for U.S. investors.

**Capital flows:** Weaker USD often coincides with greater investment abroad.

This dynamic sets the stage for international equities to reassert themselves after a decade of U.S. dominance.

## Unlocking Value in Non-U.S. Equities

**Europe:** At a Structural Inflection Point  
Fiscal expansion, monetary easing, and EU reforms are creating a more supportive backdrop. Valuations are near record lows relative to the U.S., offering a margin of safety with catalysts in place.

**Japan:** Shareholder-Friendly Reforms and Reflation. Corporate governance reforms, record buybacks, and reflationary momentum are driving a more durable equity story. The shift away from deflation supports both corporate earnings and investor flows.

**Emerging Markets:** Innovation and Resilience  
EM economies account for 65% of global growth. Innovation in AI supply chains, renewable energy, and industrial goods is driving structural change. With lower debt burdens and dollar weakness, EM assets are positioned to benefit from global capital reallocation.

## Yield Curve, Fixed Income & The Case Against Too Much Cash

As the Fed cuts short-term rates, cash yields fall first—reducing the attractiveness of money market funds, CDs, and Treasury bills. This makes sitting in cash increasingly costly.

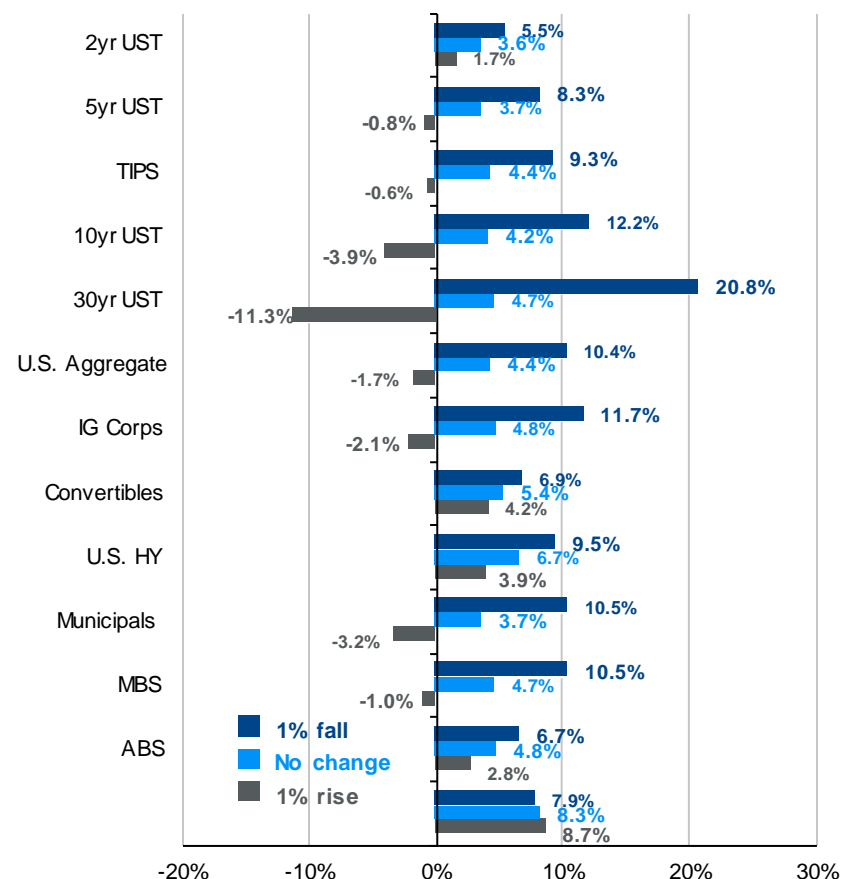
A 30-year lookback shows a 60/40 portfolio outperformed cash in nearly 90% of rolling 10-year periods, and was positive nearly 100% of the time. As cash yields fall, diversified portfolios are poised to outperform, just as they have through wars, crises, and pandemics.

The curve is steepening as short-term rates fall while long-term yields remain elevated (4.0%–4.5%). We believe the 2–3 year maturity “sweet spot” offers attractive yields without excessive duration risk. Even if yields don’t fall, income alone is compelling, with coupons of 3.5%–8.5% across sectors.

Fixed income today provides both income and resilience—a better balance than cash in a cutting cycle.

### Fixed income returns in different interest rate scenarios

Total return, assumes a parallel shift in the yield curve

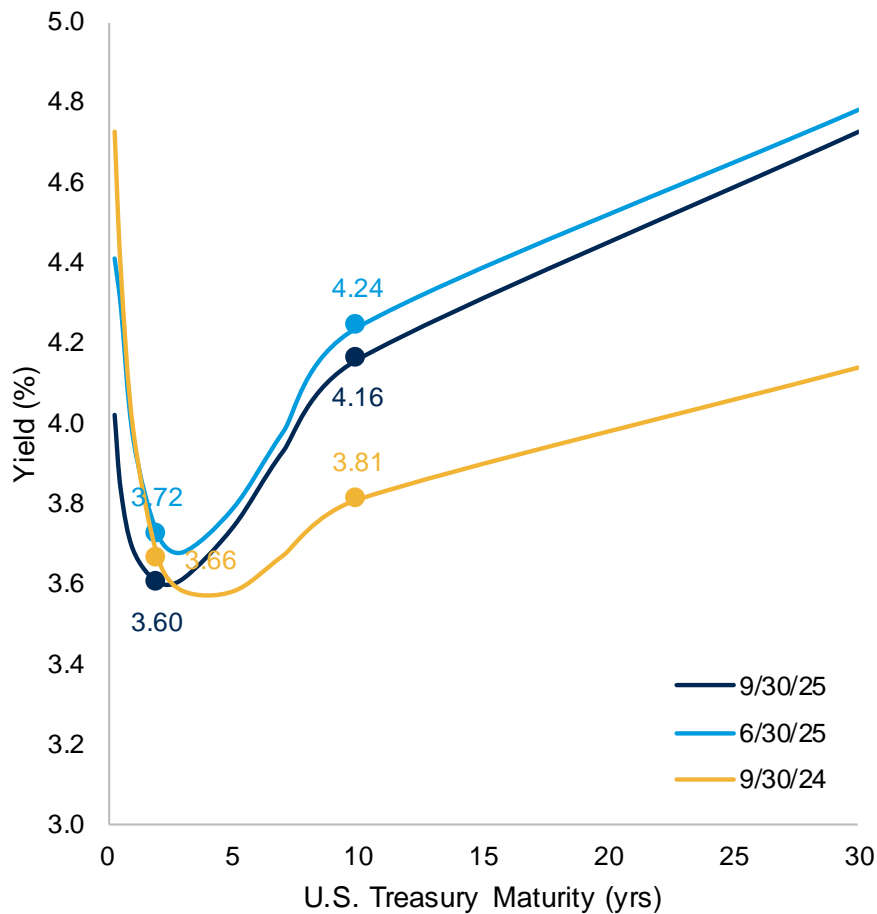


Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Standard & Poor's, U.S. Treasury, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Sectors shown above are provided by Bloomberg unless otherwise noted and are represented by – U.S. Aggregate; MBS: U.S. Aggregate Securitized – MBS; ABS: J.P. Morgan ABS Index; IG Corporates: U.S. Corporates; Municipals: Muni Bond; High Yield: Corporate High Yield; Leveraged Loans: J.P. Morgan Leveraged Loan Index; TIPS: Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities; Convertibles: U.S. Convertibles Composite. Convertibles yield is as of most recent month-end and is based on U.S. portion of Bloomberg Global Convertibles Index. Yield and return information based on bellwethers for Treasury securities. Yields shown for TIPS are real yields. TIPS returns consider the impact that inflation could have on returns by assuming the Cleveland Fed's 1-year inflation expectation forecasts are realized. Sector yields reflect yield to worst. Leveraged loan yields reflect the yield to 3-year takeout. Correlations are based on 15 years of monthly returns for all sectors. ABS returns prior to June 2012 are sourced from Bloomberg. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. *Guide to the Markets – U.S.* Data are as of September 30, 2025.

# Fixed Income Market Update

## U.S. Treasury Yield Curve

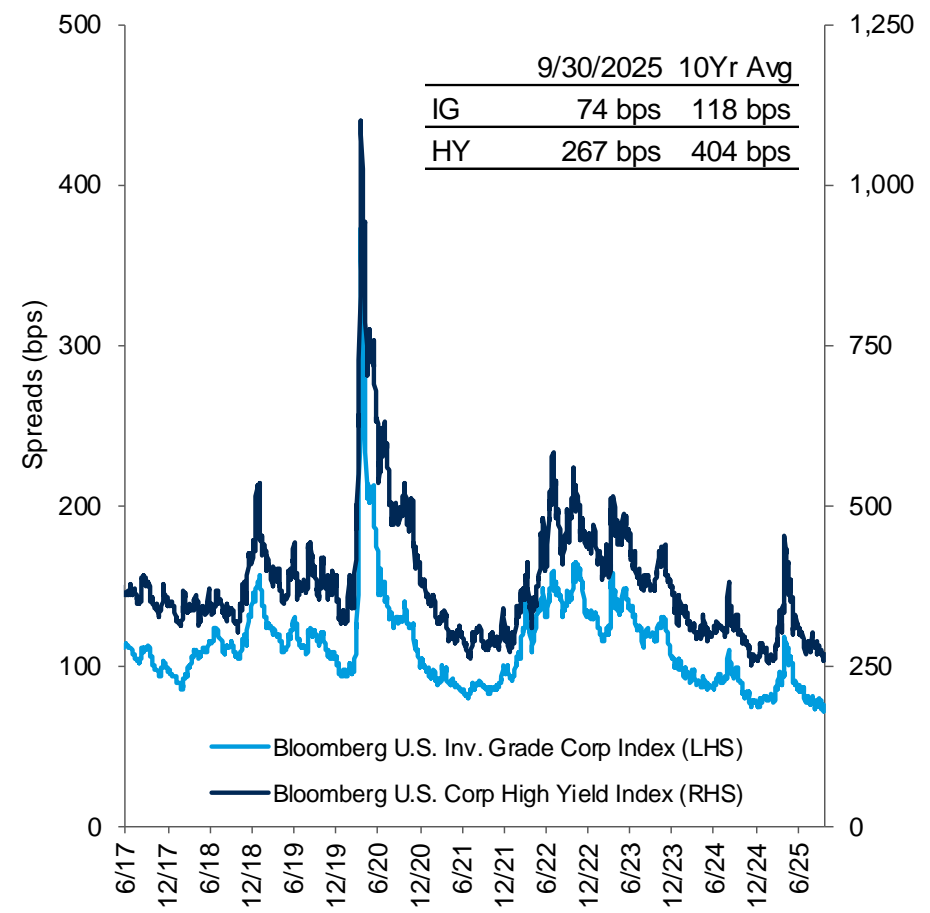
Fixed income rallied as interest rates declined during the quarter. The FOMC's September rate cut drove short-term yields lower, while softening labor data and looming government shutdown risks pulled long-term yields down.



Source: FactSet. As of September 30, 2025.

## Corporate Credit Spreads – Trailing 5 Years

Credit markets extended their winning streak in the third quarter, supported by strong earnings, solid corporate fundamentals, and a Fed rate cut that tightened spreads. Valuations remain stretched, hovering near their tightest levels in a decade.

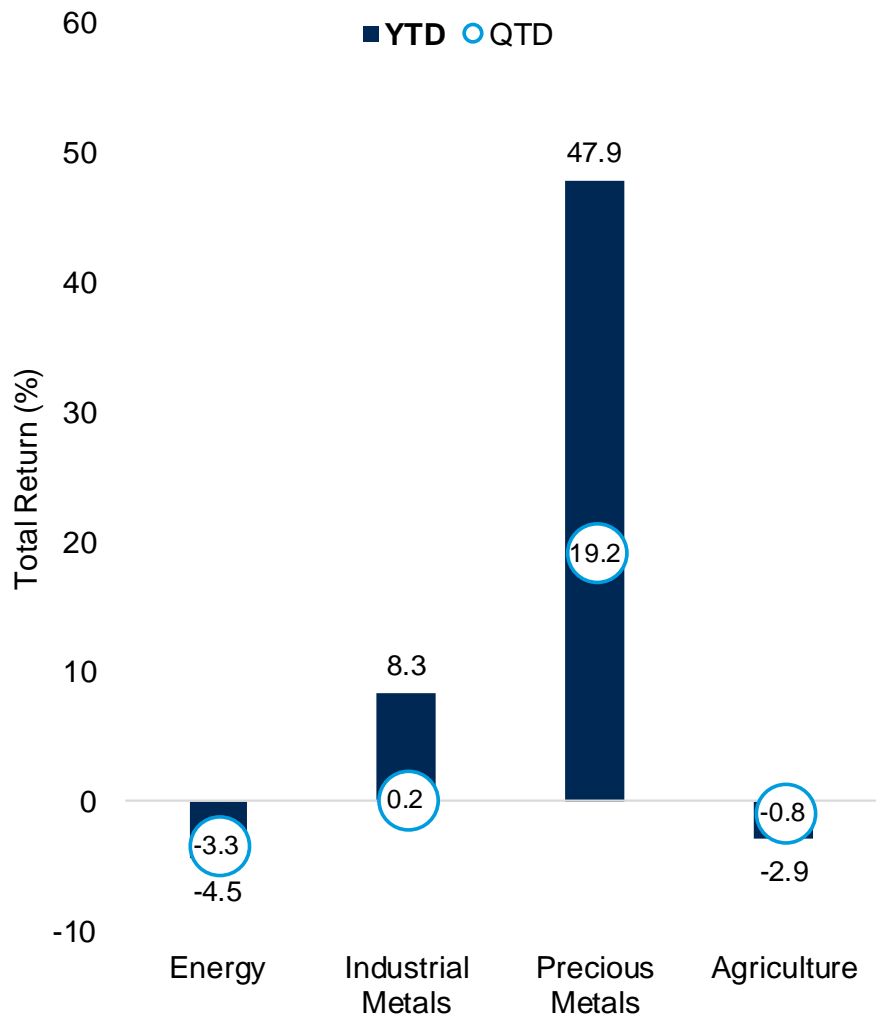


Source: FactSet. As of September 30, 2025.

# Real Assets Market Update

## Commodity Performance (3Q 2025)

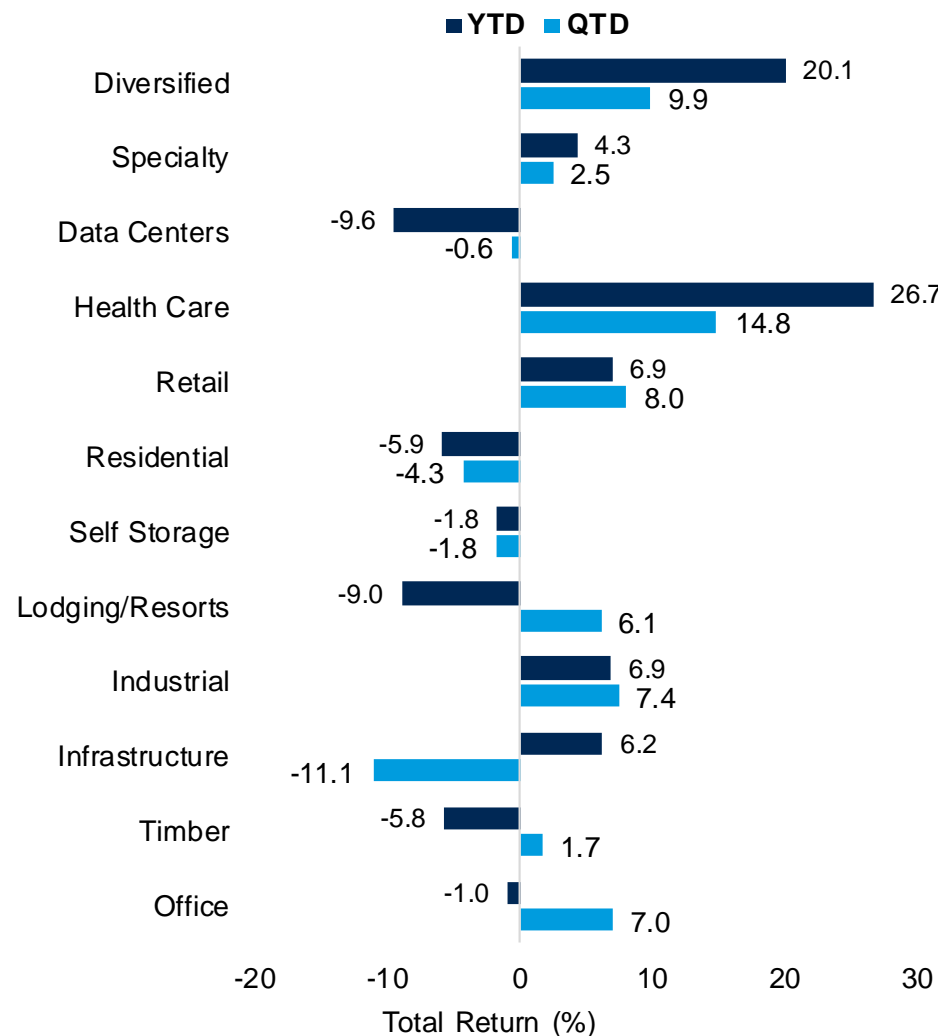
Commodity markets delivered mid-single-digit gains for the quarter, powered by a sharp rally in precious metals, led by gold hitting new highs. The surge was fueled by the Fed's rate cut, persistent inflation, and heightened concerns over a potential government shutdown.



Source: Morningstar Direct. As of September 30, 2025.

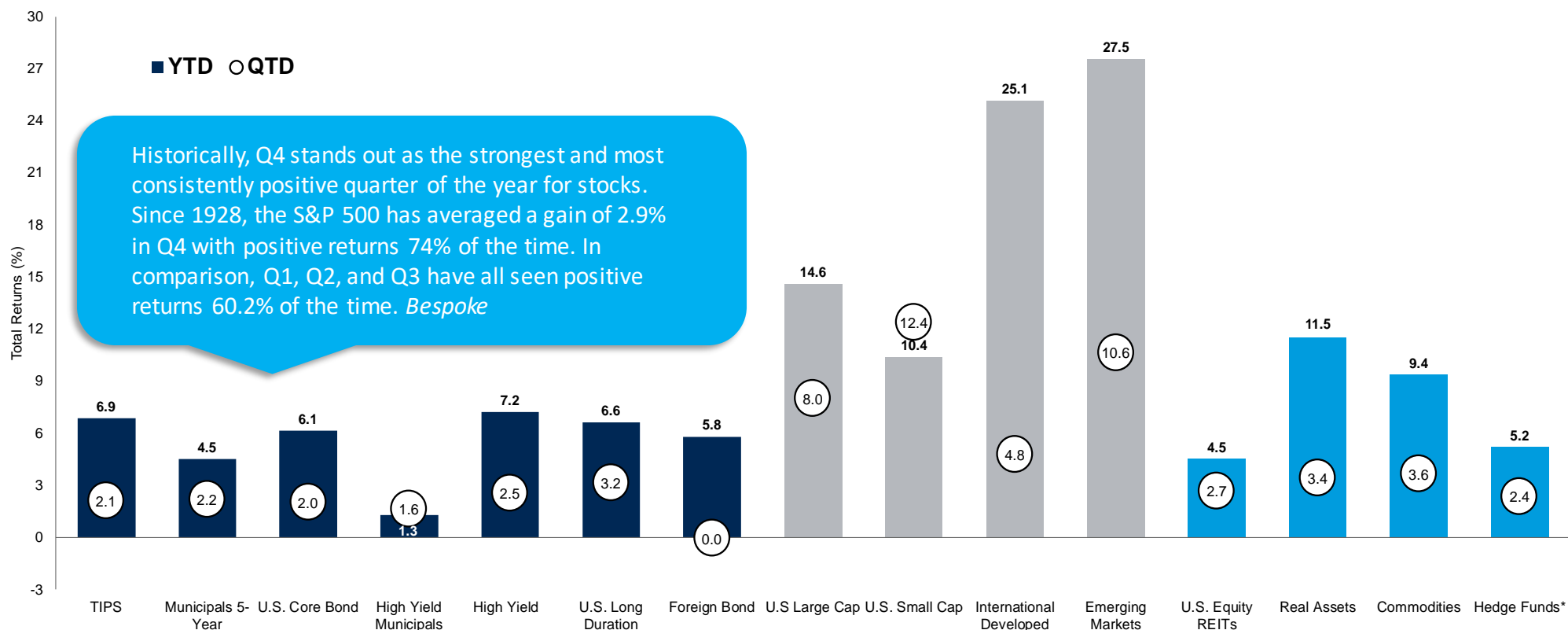
## REIT Sector Performance (3Q 2025)

U.S. equity REITs benefited from falling interest rates in the quarter, delivering modest gains overall. Health care led performance as defensive sectors outpaced the broader market, while retail posted strong returns thanks to resilient consumer spending despite labor market shifts.



Source: Morningstar Direct. As of September 30, 2025.

# Asset Class Returns



Source: Morningstar Direct. As of September 30, 2025. \*Hedge fund returns as of August 31, 2025.

## Fixed Income (3Q 2025)

+ Interest rates declined in the third quarter as the FOMC cut its target rate by 25 basis points, the first reduction since December 2024. This move boosted core bond returns in a more favorable rate environment.

+ High yield bonds held firm despite stretched valuations, supported by strong demand for income, solid corporate fundamentals, and expectations of further monetary easing that tightened credit spreads.

+ TIPS posted another positive month and remain strong year-to-date, benefiting from inflation that continues to run above the Fed's 2% target.

## Equity (3Q 2025)

+ U.S. equities delivered strong gains in the third quarter, supported by easier monetary policy and tariff rates that settled below initial peaks. Small caps led the charge, fueled by expectations of a September rate cut and continued policy easing.

+ International markets finished higher overall, though performance varied across regions. Emerging markets stood out with double-digit returns, driven in part by China's surge of more than 20%, supported by easing trade tensions and robust AI-related growth.

## Real Asset / Alternatives (3Q 2025)

+ Falling interest rates provided a boost for REITs, yet the sector still trailed the broader equity market despite posting gains.

+ Real assets advanced during the quarter, led by resource and commodity-related equities, while inflation-linked securities such as TIPS also moved higher.

+ Commodities delivered mid-single-digit returns, powered by a sharp rally in gold and strength across other precious metals.

See disclosures for list of indices representing each asset class. Past performance does not indicate future performance and there is a possibility of a loss. Indices cannot be invested in directly. Please refer to Material Risk disclosure for important information associated with market volatility.

## The third quarter was another strong period for investors.

U.S. stocks surged to new all-time highs as fiscal stimulus, improving trade relations, and strong AI-linked corporate earnings outweighed softer labor market data. Importantly, the Federal Reserve cut interest rates in September, continuing a long-anticipated easing cycle that we believe will shape markets well into 2026.

While the headline story remains positive, we are mindful of risks. The labor market is weakening, inflation is sticky near 3%, and valuations in some sectors are stretched. At the same time, opportunities are emerging: a weaker U.S. dollar creates tailwinds for international investments, fixed income once again provides competitive income, and structural themes in AI and energy transition continue to reshape global markets.

Our WealthSelect portfolios are designed for these environments. Strategic models continue to participate fully in market rallies, while Dynamic models are tactically adjusting —

adding international exposure, repositioning fixed income, and leaning on alternatives for stability. This balance between conviction and adaptability reflects our core commitment to clarity, quality, and resilience.

Successful investing is a long-term discipline. We encourage you to remain patient, stay invested, and trust the diversified portfolio strategy we've built together.

Thank you for your confidence in WealthSelect.

Please reach out anytime with questions or to schedule a review.

The Wealth**Select** Team

# The Case for Diversification



2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	10 Years (Ann)
U.S. Equity REITs 2.8	U.S. Small Cap 21.3	Emerging Markets Equity 37.3	High Yield Municipals 4.8	U.S. Large Cap 31.4	U.S. Large Cap 21.0	U.S. Equity REITs 41.3	Commodities 16.1	U.S. Large Cap 26.5	U.S. Large Cap 24.5	Emerging Markets Equity 27.5	U.S. Large Cap 15.0
Municipals 5-Year 2.4	High Yield 17.1	International Developed Equity 25.0	Cash 1.8	U.S. Mid Cap 30.5	U.S. Small Cap 20.0	Commodities 27.1	Cash 1.5	International Developed Equity 18.2	U.S. Mid Cap 15.3	International Developed Equity 25.1	U.S. Mid Cap 11.4
High Yield Municipals 1.8	U.S. Mid Cap 13.8	U.S. Large Cap 21.7	Municipals 5-Year 1.7	U.S. Equity REITs 28.7	Emerging Markets Equity 18.3	U.S. Large Cap 26.5	Hedge Funds -5.3	U.S. Mid Cap 17.2	U.S. Small Cap 11.5	U.S. Large Cap 14.6	U.S. Small Cap 9.8
U.S. Large Cap 0.9	U.S. Large Cap 12.1	U.S. Mid Cap 18.5	U.S. Core Bond 0.0	U.S. Small Cap 25.5	U.S. Mid Cap 17.1	U.S. Mid Cap 22.6	Municipals 5-Year -5.3	U.S. Small Cap 16.9	Balanced 10.8	Balanced 13.5	International Developed Equity 8.2
U.S. Core Bond 0.5	Commodities 11.8	Balanced 15.4	TIPS -1.3	International Developed Equity 22.0	Balanced 13.5	U.S. Small Cap 14.8	High Yield -11.2	Balanced 15.4	Hedge Funds 9.1	U.S. Mid Cap 10.4	Emerging Markets Equity 8.0
Cash 0.0	Emerging Markets Equity 11.2	U.S. Small Cap 14.6	High Yield -2.1	Balanced 19.4	TIPS 11.0	International Developed Equity 11.3	TIPS -11.8	High Yield 13.4	High Yield 8.2	U.S. Small Cap 10.4	Balanced 8.0
Hedge Funds -0.3	U.S. Equity REITs 8.6	High Yield Municipals 9.7	U.S. Equity REITs -4.0	Emerging Markets Equity 18.4	Hedge Funds 10.9	Balanced 10.2	U.S. Core Bond -13.0	U.S. Equity REITs 11.4	Emerging Markets Equity 7.5	Commodities 9.4	U.S. Equity REITs 6.8
International Developed Equity -0.8	Balanced 5.9	U.S. Equity REITs 8.7	Hedge Funds -4.0	High Yield 14.3	International Developed Equity 7.8	High Yield Municipals 7.8	High Yield Municipals -13.1	Emerging Markets Equity 9.8	High Yield Municipals 6.3	High Yield 7.2	High Yield 6.2
Balanced -1.0	TIPS 4.7	Hedge Funds 7.8	U.S. Large Cap -4.8	High Yield Municipals 10.7	U.S. Core Bond 7.5	Hedge Funds 6.2	International Developed Equity -14.5	High Yield Municipals 9.2	Commodities 5.4	TIPS 6.9	High Yield Municipals 4.4
TIPS -1.4	High Yield Municipals 3.0	High Yield 7.5	Balanced -5.5	U.S. Core Bond 8.7	High Yield 7.1	TIPS 6.0	Balanced -16.0	Hedge Funds 6.1	Cash 5.3	U.S. Core Bond 6.1	Hedge Funds 4.2
U.S. Mid Cap -2.4	U.S. Core Bond 2.6	U.S. Core Bond 3.5	U.S. Mid Cap -9.1	TIPS 8.4	High Yield Municipals 4.9	High Yield 5.3	U.S. Mid Cap -17.3	U.S. Core Bond 5.5	U.S. Equity REITs 4.9	Hedge Funds 5.2	Commodities 4.0
U.S. Small Cap -4.4	International Developed Equity 1.0	Municipals 5-Year 3.1	U.S. Small Cap -11.0	Hedge Funds 8.4	Municipals 5-Year 4.3	Municipals 5-Year 0.3	U.S. Large Cap -19.1	Cash 5.1	International Developed Equity 3.8	U.S. Equity REITs 4.5	TIPS 3.0
High Yield -4.5	Hedge Funds 0.5	TIPS 3.0	Commodities -11.2	Commodities 7.7	Cash 0.5	Cash 0.0	Emerging Markets Equity -20.1	Municipals 5-Year 4.3	TIPS 1.8	Municipals 5-Year 4.5	Cash 2.1
Emerging Markets Equity -14.9	Cash 0.3	Commodities 1.7	International Developed Equity -13.8	Municipals 5-Year 5.4	Commodities -3.1	U.S. Core Bond -1.5	U.S. Small Cap -20.4	TIPS 3.9	U.S. Core Bond 1.3	Cash 3.2	Municipals 5-Year 1.9
Commodities -24.7	Municipals 5-Year -0.4	Cash 0.8	Emerging Markets Equity -14.6	Cash 2.2	U.S. Equity REITs -5.1	Emerging Markets Equity -2.5	U.S. Equity REITs -24.9	Commodities -7.9	Municipals 5-Year 1.2	High Yield Municipals 1.3	U.S. Core Bond 1.8

Sources: Morningstar, FactSet. As of September 30, 2025. \*Periods greater than one year are annualized. Total returns in U.S. dollars. Hedge Funds as of August 31, 2025.

# Financial Markets Performance



**Total Return as of September 30, 2025**  
**Periods greater than one year are annualized**  
**All returns are in U.S. dollar terms**

<b>Global Fixed Income Markets</b>	<b>QTD</b>	<b>YTD</b>	<b>1YR</b>	<b>3YR</b>	<b>5YR</b>	<b>7YR</b>	<b>10YR</b>	<b>15YR</b>
Bloomberg 1-3-Month T-Bill	1.1%	3.2%	4.5%	4.9%	3.0%	2.6%	2.1%	1.4%
Bloomberg U.S. TIPS	2.1%	6.9%	3.8%	4.9%	1.4%	3.4%	3.0%	2.9%
Bloomberg Municipal Bond (5 Year)	2.2%	4.5%	3.4%	4.4%	1.1%	2.3%	1.9%	2.2%
Bloomberg High Yield Municipal Bond	1.6%	1.3%	0.2%	6.8%	2.9%	3.6%	4.4%	4.9%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate	2.0%	6.1%	2.9%	4.9%	-0.4%	2.1%	1.8%	2.3%
Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield	2.5%	7.2%	7.4%	11.1%	5.5%	5.3%	6.2%	6.2%
Bloomberg Global Aggregate ex-U.S. Hedged	0.5%	2.3%	3.0%	5.2%	0.9%	2.4%	2.6%	3.0%
Bloomberg Global Aggregate ex-U.S. Unhedged	-0.6%	9.4%	1.9%	5.8%	-2.5%	-0.3%	0.5%	0.0%
Bloomberg U.S. Long Gov / Credit	3.2%	6.6%	-1.3%	4.0%	-4.6%	1.2%	1.9%	3.2%
<b>Global Equity Markets</b>	<b>QTD</b>	<b>YTD</b>	<b>1YR</b>	<b>3YR</b>	<b>5YR</b>	<b>7YR</b>	<b>10YR</b>	<b>15YR</b>
S&P 500	8.1%	14.8%	17.6%	24.9%	16.5%	14.5%	15.3%	14.6%
Dow Jones Industrial Average	5.7%	10.5%	11.5%	19.6%	13.0%	10.6%	13.5%	12.8%
NASDAQ Composite	11.4%	17.9%	25.4%	29.9%	16.1%	16.9%	18.3%	17.4%
Russell 3000	8.2%	14.4%	17.4%	24.1%	15.7%	13.7%	14.7%	14.2%
Russell 1000	8.0%	14.6%	17.7%	24.6%	16.0%	14.2%	15.0%	14.5%
Russell 1000 Growth	10.5%	17.2%	25.5%	31.6%	17.6%	18.1%	18.8%	17.4%
Russell 1000 Value	5.3%	11.7%	9.4%	17.0%	13.9%	9.5%	10.7%	11.2%
Russell Mid Cap	5.3%	10.4%	11.1%	17.7%	12.7%	10.1%	11.4%	12.1%
Russell Mid Cap Growth	2.8%	12.8%	22.0%	22.8%	11.3%	12.0%	13.4%	13.4%
Russell Mid Cap Value	6.2%	9.5%	7.6%	15.5%	13.7%	8.6%	10.0%	11.0%
Russell 2000	12.4%	10.4%	10.8%	15.2%	11.6%	6.8%	9.8%	10.4%
Russell 2000 Growth	12.2%	11.7%	13.6%	16.7%	8.4%	6.6%	9.9%	11.0%
Russell 2000 Value	12.6%	9.0%	7.9%	13.6%	14.6%	6.4%	9.2%	9.5%
MSCI ACWI	7.6%	18.4%	17.3%	23.1%	13.5%	11.3%	11.9%	10.2%
MSCI ACWI ex. U.S.	6.9%	26.0%	16.4%	20.7%	10.3%	7.5%	8.2%	6.0%
MSCI EAFE	4.8%	25.1%	15.0%	21.7%	11.2%	7.7%	8.2%	6.8%
MSCI EAFE Growth	2.2%	18.5%	7.8%	17.8%	6.6%	6.9%	7.9%	6.9%
MSCI EAFE Value	7.4%	31.9%	22.5%	25.7%	15.7%	8.2%	8.2%	6.4%
MSCI EAFE Small Cap	6.2%	28.4%	17.7%	19.6%	8.5%	6.1%	7.9%	7.7%
MSCI Emerging Markets	10.6%	27.5%	17.3%	18.2%	7.0%	6.2%	8.0%	4.0%
<b>Alternatives</b>	<b>QTD</b>	<b>YTD</b>	<b>1YR</b>	<b>3YR</b>	<b>5YR</b>	<b>7YR</b>	<b>10YR</b>	<b>15YR</b>
Consumer Price Index*	0.6%	1.8%	2.9%	3.1%	4.5%	3.6%	3.1%	2.7%
FTSE NAREIT All Equity REITs	2.7%	4.5%	-4.0%	8.3%	7.0%	5.8%	6.8%	8.4%
S&P Real Assets	3.4%	11.5%	6.1%	10.1%	7.4%	5.5%	5.8%	5.3%
FTSE EPRA NAREIT Developed	4.3%	11.3%	0.7%	10.4%	6.5%	3.7%	4.7%	5.9%
FTSE EPRA NAREIT Developed ex U.S.	3.6%	24.4%	5.6%	10.7%	3.0%	1.4%	3.1%	3.8%
Bloomberg Commodity Total Return	3.6%	9.4%	8.9%	2.8%	11.5%	5.8%	4.0%	-0.5%
HFRI Fund of Funds Composite*	2.4%	5.2%	8.5%	6.8%	5.7%	4.9%	4.2%	4.0%
HFRI Asset Weighted Composite*	2.1%	4.7%	8.4%	5.1%	6.3%	4.7%	4.3%	4.6%

Sources: Morningstar, FactSet. As of September 30, 2025. \*Consumer Price Index and HFRI indexes as of August 31, 2025.

See disclosures for list of indices representing each asset class. Past performance does not indicate future performance and there is a possibility of a loss. Indices cannot be invested in directly. Please refer to Material Risk disclosure for important information associated with market volatility.

This report is intended for the exclusive use of clients or prospective clients (the “recipient”) of Concurrent Investment Advisors and the information contained herein is confidential and the dissemination or distribution to any other person without the prior approval of Concurrent Investment Advisors is strictly prohibited. Information has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, though not independently verified. Any forecasts are hypothetical and represent future expectations and not actual return volatilities and correlations will differ from forecasts. This report does not represent a specific investment recommendation. The opinions and analysis expressed herein are based on Concurrent Investment Advisor research and professional experience and are expressed as of the date of this report. Please consult with your advisor, attorney and accountant, as appropriate, regarding specific advice. Past performance does not indicate future performance and there is risk of loss.

When referencing asset class returns or statistics, the following indices are used to represent those asset classes, unless otherwise noted. Each index is unmanaged, and investors can not actually invest directly into an index:

TIPS: Bloomberg US Treasury US TIPS TR USD  
Municipals 5-Year: Bloomberg Municipal Bond 5 Year (4-6) TR USD  
U.S. Core Bond: Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond TR USD  
High Yield Municipals: Bloomberg HY Muni TR USD  
High Yield: Bloomberg US Corporate High Yield TR USD  
U.S. Long Duration: Bloomberg U.S. Long Government/Credit TR USD  
Foreign Bond: Bloomberg Global Aggregate ex-USD TR USD (50/50 blend of hedged and unhedged)  
EM Debt (unhedged): J.P. Morgan GBI-EM Global Diversified Composite Unhedged TR USD  
U.S. Large Cap: Russell 1000 TR USD  
U.S. Mid Cap: Russell Mid Cap TR USD  
U.S. Small Cap: Russell 2000 TR USD  
International Developed: MSCI EAFE NR USD  
Emerging Markets: MSCI Emerging Markets NR USD  
U.S. Equity REITs: FTSE Nareit All Equity REITs TR USD  
Real Assets: S&P Real Assets TR USD  
Commodities: Bloomberg Commodity TR USD  
Hedge Funds: Hedge Fund Research HFRI Fund of Funds Composite USD  
Foreign Bond Unhedged: Bloomberg Global Aggregate ex-USD TR USD unhedged  
U.S. MBS: Bloomberg US MBS (30Y) TR USD  
Balanced: 60% MSCI ACWI NR USD, 40% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond TR USD  
Cash: Bloomberg 1-3 Month US Treasury Bill Index

Equity valuations are based on trailing 12-month P/E ratios for S&P 500 Index (U.S.), MSCI EAFE Index (Int'l Developed), and MSCI EM Index (Emerging Markets)

S&P 500 sector performance based on the following indices: S&P 500 Sec/Comm Services TR USD, S&P 500 Sec/Financials TR USD, S&P 500 Sec/Energy TR USD, S&P 500 Sec/Industrials TR USD, S&P 500 TR USD, S&P 500 Sec/Health Care TR USD, S&P 500 Sec/Cons Disc TR USD, S&P 500 Sec/Utilities TR USD, S&P 500 Sec/Cons Staples TR USD, S&P 500 Sec/Materials TR USD, S&P 500 Sec/Information Technology TR USD, S&P 500 Sec/Real Estate TR USD

Equity country returns based on the following indices: U.S.: MSCI USA NR USD, China: MSCI CHINA NR USD, Japan: MSCI Japan NR USD, Germany: MSCI Germany NR USD, United Kingdom: MSCI NR USD, India: MSCI India NR USD, France: MSCI France NR USD, Italy: MSCI Italy NR USD, Canada: MSCI Canada NR USD, Korea: MSCI Korea NR USD, Energy:

Commodity Performance based on the following indices: Energy: Bloomberg Sub Energy TR USD, Industrial Metals: Bloomberg Sub Industrial Metals TR USD, Precious Metals: Bloomberg Sub Precious Metals TR USD, Agriculture: Bloomberg Sub Agriculture TR USD

REIT sector performance is based on the following indices: FTSE Nareit Equity Health Care TR, FTSE Nareit Equity Lodging/Resorts TR, FTSE Nareit Equity Office TR, FTSE Nareit Equity Data Centers TR, FTSE Nareit Equity Diversified TR, FTSE Nareit Equity Specialty TR, FTSE Nareit Equity Retail TR, FTSE Nareit Equity Residential TR, FTSE Nareit Equity Industrial TR, FTSE Nareit Equity Self Storage TR

Marketable Alternatives indices used include HFRI Fund of Funds Composite Index, HFRI Asset Weighted Composite Index, HFRI Equity Hedge (Total) Index – Asset Weighted, HFRI Event Driven (Total) Index – Asset Weighted, HFRI Macro (Total) Index – Asset Weighted, HFRI Relative Value (Total) Index – Asset Weighted. HFRI Fund of Funds Composite Index is not asset weighted.

# Material Risks & Limitations

**Fixed Income** securities are subject to interest rate risks, the risk of default and liquidity risk. U.S. investors exposed to non-U.S. fixed income may also be subject to currency risk and fluctuations.

**Cash** may be subject to the loss of principal and over longer period of time may lose purchasing power due to inflation.

**Domestic Equity** can be volatile. The rise or fall in prices take place for a number of reasons including, but not limited to changes to underlying company conditions, sector or industry factors, or other macro events. These may happen quickly and unpredictably.

**International Equity** can be volatile. The rise or fall in prices take place for a number of reasons including, but not limited to changes to underlying company conditions, sector or industry impacts, or other macro events. These may happen quickly and unpredictably. International equity allocations may also be impacted by currency and/or country specific risks which may result in lower liquidity in some markets.

**Real Assets** can be volatile and may include asset segments that may have greater volatility than investment in traditional equity securities. Such volatility could be influenced by a myriad of factors including, but not limited to overall market volatility, changes in interest rates, political and regulatory developments, or other exogenous events like weather or natural disaster.

**Private Equity** involves higher risk and is suitable only for sophisticated investors. Along with traditional equity market risks, private equity investments are also subject to higher fees, lower liquidity and the potential for leverage that may amplify volatility and/or the potential loss of capital.

**Private Credit** involves higher risk and is suitable only for sophisticated investors. These assets are subject to interest rate risks, the risk of default and limited liquidity. U.S. investors exposed to non-U.S. private credit may also be subject to currency risk and fluctuations.

**Private Real Estate** involves higher risk and is suitable only for sophisticated investors. Real estate assets can be volatile and may include unique risks to the asset class like leverage and/or industry, sector or geographical concentration. Declines in real estate value may take place for a number of reasons including, but are not limited to economic conditions, change in condition of the underlying property or defaults by the borrower.

**Marketable Alternatives** involves higher risk and is suitable only for sophisticated investors. Along with traditional market risks, marketable alternatives are also subject to higher fees, lower liquidity and the potential for leverage that may amplify volatility or the potential for loss of capital. Additionally, short selling involved certain risks including, but not limited to additional costs, and the potential for unlimited loss on certain short sale positions.

All investing involves risk including the potential loss of principal. Market volatility may significantly impact the value of your investments. Recent tariff announcements may add to this volatility, creating additional economic uncertainty and potentially affecting the value of certain investments. Tariffs can impact various sectors differently, leading to changes in market dynamics and investment performance. You should consider these factors when making investment decisions. We recommend consulting with a qualified financial adviser to understand how these risks may affect your portfolio and to develop a strategy that aligns with your financial goals and risk tolerance.

# Disclosures – Index & Benchmark Definitions



## Index & Benchmark Definitions

### Fixed Income

- **Bloomberg 1-3 Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index** is designed to measure the performance of public obligations of the U.S. Treasury that have a remaining maturity of greater than or equal to 1 month and less than 3 months.
- **Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index** covers the U.S. investment grade fixed rate bond market, with index components for government and corporate securities, mortgage pass-through securities, and asset-backed securities.
- **Bloomberg Global Aggregate ex. USD Indices** represent a broad-based measure of the global investment-grade fixed income markets. The two major components of this index are the Pan-European Aggregate and the Asian-Pacific Aggregate Indices. The index also includes Eurodollar and Euro-Yen corporate bonds and Canadian government, agency and corporate securities.
- **Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield Index** covers the universe of fixed rate, non-investment grade debt. Eurobonds and debt issues from countries designated as emerging markets (sovereign rating of Baa1/BBB+/BBB+ and below using the middle of Moody's, S&P, and Fitch) are excluded, but Canadian and global bonds (SEC registered) of issuers in non-EMG countries are included.
- **Bloomberg US Government/Credit 1-3 Year Index** is the 1-3 year component of the U.S. Government/Credit Index, which includes securities in the Government and Credit Indices. The Government Index includes treasuries and agencies, while the credit index includes publicly issued U.S. corporate and foreign debentures and secured notes that meet specified maturity, liquidity, and quality requirements.
- **Bloomberg US Government/Credit Long Index** is the Long component of the U.S. Government/Credit Index, which includes securities in the Government and Credit Indices. The Government Index includes treasuries and agencies, while the credit index includes publicly issued U.S. corporate and foreign debentures and secured notes that meet specified maturity, liquidity and quality requirements.
- **Bloomberg US Treasury Inflation Protected Securities Index** consists of Inflation-Protection securities issued by the U.S. Treasury.
- **Bloomberg Muni Index** is a rules-based, market-value-weighted index engineered for the long-term tax-exempt bond market. Bonds must be rated investment-grade by at least two ratings agencies.
- **Bloomberg High Yield Municipal Bond Index** covers the universe of fixed rate, non-investment grade debt.
- **Bloomberg Intermediate U.S. Gov't/Credit** is the Intermediate component of the U.S. Government/Credit index, which includes securities in the Government and Credit Indices. The Government Index includes treasuries and agencies, while the credit index includes publicly issued U.S. corporate and foreign debentures and secured notes that meet specified maturity, liquidity, and quality requirements.
- **JPMorgan GBI-EM Global Diversified** tracks the performance of local currency debt issued by emerging market governments, whose debt is accessible by most of the international investor base.

### Equity

- **The S&P 500 Index** is a capitalization-weighted index designed to measure performance of the broad domestic economy through changes in the aggregate market value of 500 stocks representing all major industries.
- **Russell 3000 Value Index** measures the performance of those Russell 3000 companies with lower P/B ratios and lower forecasted growth values.
- **Russell 3000 Index** is a market-cap-weighted index which consists of roughly 3,000 of the largest companies in the U.S. as determined by market capitalization. It represents nearly 98% of the investable U.S. equity market.
- **Russell 3000 Growth Index** measures the performance of those Russell 3000 companies with higher P/B ratios and higher forecasted growth values.
- **Russell 1000 Value Index** measures the performance of those Russell 1000 companies with lower P/B ratios and lower forecasted growth values.
- **Russell 1000 Index** consists of the largest 1000 companies in the Russell 3000 Index.
- **Russell 1000 Growth Index** measures the performance of those Russell 1000 companies with higher P/B ratios and higher forecasted growth values.
- **Russell Mid Cap Value Index** measures the performance of those Russell Mid Cap companies with lower P/B ratios and lower forecasted growth values.
- **Russell Mid Cap Index** measures the performance of the 800 smallest companies in the Russell 1000 Index.
- **Russell Mid Cap Growth Index** measures the performance of those Russell Mid Cap companies with higher P/B ratios and higher forecasted growth values.
- **Russell 2000 Value Index** measures the performance of those Russell 2000 companies with lower P/B ratios and lower forecasted growth values.
- **Russell 2000** consists of the 2,000 smallest U.S. companies in the Russell 3000 index.
- **Russell 2000 Growth Index** measures the performance of the Russell 2000 companies with higher P/B ratios and higher forecasted growth values.
- **MSCI ACWI (All Country World Index) ex. U.S. Index** captures large and mid-cap representation across Developed Markets countries (excluding the United States) and Emerging Markets countries. The index covers approximately 85% of the global equity opportunity set outside the U.S.
- **MSCI ACWI Index** captures large and mid cap representation across Developed Markets and Emerging Markets countries. The index covers approximately 85% of the global investable opportunity set.
- **MSCI EAFE IMI Index** is an equity index which captures large, mid and small cap representation across Developed Markets countries around the world, excluding the U.S. and Canada. The index covers approximately 99% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.
- **MSCI EAFE Value Index** captures large and mid cap securities exhibiting overall value style characteristics across Developed Markets countries around the world, excluding the US and Canada. The value investment style characteristics for index construction are defined using three variables: book value to price, 12-month forward earnings to price and dividend yield.
- **MSCI EAFE Index** is an equity index which captures large and mid-cap representation across Developed Markets countries around the world, excluding the U.S. and Canada. The index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

# Disclosures – Index & Benchmark Definitions

- **MSCI EAFE Growth Index** captures large and mid cap securities exhibiting overall growth style characteristics across Developed Markets countries around the world, excluding the US and Canada. The growth investment style characteristics for index construction are defined using five variables: long-term forward EPS growth rate, short-term forward EPS growth rate, current internal growth rate and long-term historical EPS growth trend and long-term historical sales per share growth trend.
- **MSCI EAFE Large Cap Index** is an equity index which captures large cap representation across Developed Markets countries around the world, excluding the US and Canada. The index covers approximately 70% of the free-float adjusted market capitalization in each country.
- **MSCI EAFE Small Cap Index** is an equity index which captures small cap representation across Developed Markets countries around the world, excluding the US and Canada. The index covers approximately 14% of the free float adjusted market in each country.
- **MSCI ACWI (All Country World Index) ex. U.S. Index** captures large and mid-cap representation across Developed Markets countries (excluding the United States) and Emerging Markets countries. The index covers approximately 85% of the global equity opportunity set outside the U.S.
- **MSCI Emerging Markets IMI Index** captures large, mid and small cap representation across 24 Emerging Markets countries. The index covers approximately 99% of the free-float adjusted market capitalization in each country.
- **MSCI Emerging Markets Value Index** captures large and mid-cap securities exhibiting overall value style characteristics across Emerging Markets countries. The value investment style characteristics for index construction are defined using three variables: book value to price, 12-month forward earnings to price and dividend yield.
- **MSCI Emerging Markets Index** captures large and mid-cap representation across Emerging Markets countries. The index covers approximately 85% of the free-float adjusted market capitalization in each country.
- **MSCI Emerging Markets Growth Index** captures large and mid-cap representation across Emerging Markets countries. The growth investment style characteristics for index construction are defined using five variables: long-term forward EPS growth rate, short-term forward EPS growth rate, current internal growth rate and long-term historical EPS growth trend and long-term historical sales per share growth trend.
- **MSCI Emerging Markets Index** captures large and mid-cap representation across Emerging Markets countries. The index covers approximately 85% of the free-float adjusted market capitalization in each country.
- **MSCI Emerging Markets (EM) Small Cap Index** includes small cap representation across Emerging Markets countries. The index covers approximately 14% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country. The small cap segment tends to capture more local economic and sector characteristics relative to larger Emerging Markets capitalization segments.
- **Ibbotson US Large Cap Stock Index** is comprised of the same components as the S&P 500 from 1957 to present. For years prior to 1957, the index has the same components as the S&P 90 (the S&P 90 was the original S&P index created in 1928 – it didn't start tracking 500 companies until 1957).

## *Alternatives & Miscellaneous*

- **S&P Real Asset Index** is designed to measure global property, infrastructure, commodities, and inflation-linked bonds using liquid and investable component indices that track public equities, fixed income, and futures. In the index, equity holds 50% weight, commodities 10%, and fixed income 40%.
- **FTSE Nareit All Equity REITs Index** is a free-float adjusted, market capitalization-weighted index of U.S. equity REITs. Constituents of the index include all tax-qualified REITs with more than 50 percent of total assets in qualifying real estate assets other than mortgages secured by real property.
- **FTSE EPRA Nareit Developed Index** is designed to track the performance of listed real estate companies and REITs worldwide.
- **FTSE EPRA Nareit Developed ex US Index** is a subset of the FTSE EPRA Nareit Developed Index and is designed to track the performance of listed real estate companies and REITs in developed markets excluding the US.
- **Bloomberg Commodity Index** is calculated on an excess return basis and reflects commodity futures price movements. The index rebalances annually weighted 2/3 by trading volume and 1/3 by world production and weight-caps are applied at the commodity, sector and group level for diversification.
- **The Alerian MLP Index** is a float adjusted, capitalization-weighted index, whose constituents represent approximately 85% of total float-adjusted market capitalization, is disseminated real-time on a price-return basis (AMZ) and on a total-return basis.
- **HFRI Asset Weighted Composite Index** is a global, asset-weighted index comprised of single-manager funds that report to HFR Database. Constituent funds report monthly net of all fees performance in US Dollar and have a minimum of \$50 Million under management or \$10 Million under management and a twelve (12) month track record of active performance. The HFRI Asset Weighted Composite Index does not include Funds of Hedge Funds. The constituent funds of the HFRI Asset Weighted Composite Index are weighted according to the AUM reported by each fund for the prior month.
- **HFRI Fund of Funds Composite Index** is a global, equal-weighted index of all fund of hedge funds that report to the HFR Database. Constituent funds report monthly net of all fees performance in U.S. Dollars and have a minimum of \$50 million under management or a twelve (12) month track record of active performance.
- **HFRI Equity Hedge Index** is an index of Investment Managers who maintain positions both long and short in primarily equity and equity derivative securities. Strategies can be broadly diversified or narrowly focused on specific sectors and can range broadly in terms of levels of net exposure, leverage employed, holding period, concentrations of market capitalizations and valuation ranges of typical portfolios. EH managers would typically maintain at least 50% exposure to, and may in some cases be entirely invested in, equities, both long and short. Constituent funds report monthly net of all fees performance in US Dollar and have a minimum of \$50 Million under management or \$10 Million under management and a twelve (12) month track record of active performance.

# Disclosures – Index & Benchmark Definitions

- **HFRI Event Driven Index** is an index of Investment Managers who maintain positions in companies currently or prospectively involved in corporate transactions of a wide variety including but not limited to mergers, restructurings, financial distress, tender offers, shareholder buybacks, debt exchanges, security issuance or other capital structure adjustments. Constituent funds report monthly net of all fees performance in US Dollar and have a minimum of \$50 Million under management or \$10 Million under management and a twelve (12) month track record of active performance
- **HFRI Macro Index** is an index of investment Managers which trade a broad range of strategies in which the investment process is predicated on movements in underlying economic variables and the impact these have on equity, fixed income, hard currency and commodity markets. Managers employ a variety of techniques, both discretionary and systematic analysis, combinations of top down and bottom up theses, quantitative and fundamental approaches and long and short term holding periods. Constituent funds report monthly net of all fees performance in US Dollar and have a minimum of \$50 Million under management or \$10 Million under management and a twelve (12) month track record of active performance.
- **HFRI Relative Value Index** is an index of Investment Managers who maintain positions in which the investment thesis is predicated on realization of a valuation discrepancy in the relationship between multiple securities. Managers employ a variety of fundamental and quantitative techniques to establish investment theses, and security types range broadly across equity, fixed income, derivative or other security types. Constituent funds report monthly net of all fees performance in US Dollar and have a minimum of \$50 Million under management or \$10 Million under management and a twelve (12) month track record of active performance.
- **US Private Equity Index** is a horizon calculation based on data compiled from 1,482 US private equity funds, including fully liquidated partnerships, formed between 1986 and 2022.
- **US Buyout Index** is a horizon calculation based on data compiled from 1,070 US buyout funds, including fully liquidated partnerships, formed between 1986 and 2022.
- **US Growth Equity Index** is a horizon calculation based on data compiled from 412 US growth equity funds, including fully liquidated partnerships, formed between 1986 and 2022.
- **US Venture Capital Index** is a horizon calculation based on data compiled from 2,322 US venture capital funds, including fully liquidated partnerships, formed between 1981 and 2022.
- **Real Estate Index** is a horizon calculation based on data compiled from 1,305 real estate funds, including fully liquidated partnerships, formed between 1986 and 2022.
- **U.S. Dollar Index** measures the value of the dollar relative to a basket of U.S. trade partners' currencies. It is a weighted geometric mean of the dollar's value relative to other currencies.

## *Additional Information*

- Equity sector returns are calculated by S&P, Russell, and MSCI for domestic and international markets, respectively. S&P and MSCI sector definitions correspond to the GICS® classification (Global Industry Classification System); Russell uses its own sector and industry classifications.
- MSCI country indices are free float-adjusted market capitalization indices that are designed to measure equity market performance of approximately 85% of the market capitalization in each specific country.
- Currency returns are calculated using FactSet's historical spot rates and are calculated using the U.S. dollar as the base currency.