# **Q**1

**Quarterly Market Review** 

First Quarter 2025







This report features world capital market performance and a timeline of events for the past quarter. It begins with a global overview, then features the returns of stock and bond asset classes in the US and international markets.

## Overview:

Q1 Commentary "Liberation Day?" by Avi Berg

Quarterly Market Summary

World Stock Market Performance

**US Stocks** 

International Developed Stocks

**Emerging Markets Stocks** 

Country Returns

Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)

Commodities

Fixed Income

Global Fixed Income



In the beginning of April, I was preparing to write this letter—then came "liberation" day¹. On Thursday and Friday of last week, following Trump's announcement of tariffs on the rest of the world, markets declined approximately 10%, reminding us that uncertainty can strike suddenly. Everyone is wondering what this means.

Clearly, the tariffs were more extensive than many, including us, were expecting. But first, let's put the market decline into some context. While a 10% decline over two days is jarring, it's important to remember that declines are part of the emotional rhythm of investing. Historically, the market experiences intra-year declines of 10% or more once every 1.6 years<sup>2</sup> and still ends the year higher the majority of the time. Indeed, we have spoken with many of you that we should all expect 10-40% (or more) declines multiple times in our lifetimes.

It definitely feels bad when it happens. But that is what allows you to get equity returns, which have been approximately 10% per year over nearly 100 years. As you can see to the right<sup>3</sup>, since the market low of the global financial crisis in 2009, there have been 30 corrections of 5% or more. During each of those times, there were very real things to be worried about, yet over the full-time period the market rose more than 16% per year.

S&P 500 Intra-Year Decline	% of Years (since 1928)	Happens Every On Average
-1%	100%	Year
-5%	95%	1.1 Years
-10%	64%	1.6 Years
-15%	40%	2.5 Years
-20%	27%	4 Years
-25%	21%	5 Years
-30%	10%	10 Years
-40%	6%	16 Years
-50%	2%	48 Years
CREATIVE PLANNING		@CharlieBilello

@CharlieBilello			S&P 5	00 Corre	ctions >5% since March 2009 Low (*as of 4/4/25)				
Correction Period	# Days	S&P High	S&P Low	% Decline	"Stocks Fall On"				
2025: Feb 19 - Apr 4"	44	6147	5070	-17.5%	Tariffs, Trade Wars and Global Recession Fears				
2024: Jul 16 - Aug 5	20	5670	5119	-9.7%	Recession Fears, Fed Behind Curve, Nikkei Crash				
2024: Mar 28 - Apr 19	22	5265	4954	-5.9%	Stubborn Inflation, Fed Pushing Back Rate Cuts, Iran/Israel Conflict				
2022: Jan 4 - Oct 13	282	4819	3492	-27.5%	Inflation, Rising Rates/Fed Tighening, Russia/Ukraine War, Recession Fears				
2021: Nov 22 - Dec 3	11	4744	4495	-5.2%	Covid Omicron Variant, Fed Taper Fears				
2021; Sep 2 - Oct 4	32	4546	4279	-5.9%	China Contagion Fears, Fed Taper Fears, Covid Delta Variant				
2021: Feb 16 - Mar 4	16	3950	3723	-5.7%	Inflation Fears, Rising Rates				
2020: Sep 2 - Sep 24	22	3588	3209	-10.6%	Coronavirus, No New Stimulus Deal, Election Fears				
2020: Feb 19 - Mar 23	33	3394	2192	-35.4%	Coronavirus, Global Depression Fears				
2019: Jul 26 - Aug 5	10	3028	2822	-6.8%	Trade War, Tariffs, Yuan Devaluation, Recession Fears				
2019: May 1 - Jun 3	33	2954	2729	-7.6%	Trade War, Tariffs, Inverted Yield Curve, Global Slowdown/Recession Fears				
2018: Sep 21 - Dec 26	96	2941	2347	-20.2%	Rising Rates, China Slowdown, Trade War/Tariffs, Housing Slowdown				
2018: Jan 26 - Feb 9	14	2873	2533	-11.8%	Inflation Fears, Rising Rates				
2016: Aug 15 - Nov 4	81	2194	2084	-5.0%	Election Fears/Concerns/Jitters				
2015/16: May 20 - Feb 11	267	2135	1810	-15.2%	Greece Default, China Stock Crash, EM Currencies, Falling Oil, North Korea				
2014/15: Dec 29 - Feb 2	35	2094	1981	-5.4%	Falling Oil, Strong Dollar, Weak Earnings				
2014: Dec 5 - Dec 16	11	2079	1973	-5.1%	Falling Oil, Strong Dollar				
2014: Sep 19 - Oct 15	26	2019	1821	-9.8%	Ebola, Global Growth Fears, Falling Oil				
2014: Jan 15 - Feb 5	21	1851	1738	-6.1%	Fed Taper, European Deflation Fears, EM Currency Turmoil				
2013: May 22 - Jun 24	33	1687	1560	-7.5%	Fed Taper Fears				
2012: Sep 14 - Nov 16	63	1475	1343	-8.9%	Fiscal Cliff Concerns, Obama's Re-Election				
2012: Apr 2 - Jun 4	63	1422	1267	-10.9%	Europe's Debt Crisis				
2011: May 2 - Oct 4	155	1371	1075	-21.6%	Europe's Debt Crisis, Double-Dip Recession Fears, US Debt Downgrade				
2011: Feb 18 - Mar 16	26	1344	1249	-7.1%	Libyan Civil War, Japan Earthquake/Nuclear Disaster				
2010: Apr 26 - Jul 1	66	1220	1011	-17.1%	Europe's Debt Crisis, Flash Crash, Growth Concerns				
2010: Jan 19 - Feb 5	17	1150	1045	-9.2%	China's Lending Curbs, Obama Bank Regulation Plan				
2009: Oct 21 - Nov 2	12	1101	1029	-6.5%	Worries About The Recovery				
2009: Sep 23 - Oct 2	9	1080	1020	-5.6%	Worries About The Recovery				
2009: Jun 11 - Jul 7	26	956	869	-9.1%	World Bank Neg Growth Forecast; Fears Market Is Ahead Of Recovery				
2009: May 8 - 15	7	930	879	-5.5%	Worries That Market Has Gotten Ahead Of Itself				
Median	26			-7.6%	CREATIVE PLANNING				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For those whose only reading material is this letter, liberation day is what Trump called the day he announced the new tariff regime. I'll let the reader decide what they are being liberated from, if anything

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Charlie Bilello, "The Week in Charts," March 11, 2025

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Charlie Bilello, "The Week in Charts," April 6, 2025



Every crisis feels different in the moment. And in some ways, this situation is indeed unique. But what remains consistent is the market's ability to absorb, adjust, and advance over time. We've seen similar fears before—including during Trump's first term—and the market ultimately pushed forward. Take note of the declines during 2018 and 2019—this was during Trump's first term, and the concern then was also (among other items) tariffs. Indeed, Trump threatened tariffs on Mexico and Canada and forced a renegotiation on NAFTA. When the final deal was signed, the new deal, renamed USMCA, looked almost the same as the original. Trump also put tariffs on China, and many of those stuck as shown in the chart below:

Growth of \$1 during President Trump's first term,

January 2017-December 2020



Despite that, as we showed in a chart published in our third quarter 2024 quarterly commentary, the market's return was more than 15% per year during Trump's first presidency. True, these proposed tariffs are much more expansive than the tariffs put in place during Trump's last administration. But what really matters is Trump's objective here. If his primary goal is to gain negotiating leverage, or to be able to declare a "win," and trading partners are willing to make deals, then the impact will be temporary and minimal. If the goal is to raise revenue permanently, or to keep them in place long enough to bring manufacturing back to the US, then the impact will be larger. At this point, we don't know where it will end up.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Dimensional Fund Advisors, "Above the Fray," January 23, 2025



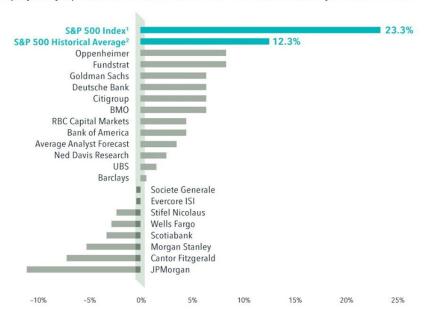
#### **Predictions**

It is human nature to overestimate how well we can predict outcomes. Even the "expert" predictions are often wrong. The chart below<sup>5</sup> shows equity analyst predictions at the beginning of 2024 for the 2024 S&P 500 total return versus the actual return. As you can see, almost ½ of the predictions were for a negative return, and nobody was even close to the actual. That's why we focus on process over prediction—resilience over reaction.

#### **Predictions Gone Wrong**

Dimensional

Equity analyst predictions vs. actual for the S&P 500 Index calendar year return in 2024



<sup>5</sup> Dimensional Fund Advisors, "Above the Fray-- Prediction Season," January 17, 2025 <sup>6</sup> https://www.apolloacademy.com/the-problem-with-the-current-sp-500-narrative/ It's not just the experts. After the election, we fielded many client calls asking us to reduce or eliminate our foreign exposure. Didn't we "know" that tariffs were coming, and that would hurt international stocks? Even after the tariffs were announced, as of last Friday (April 4), international stocks were down less than 2% compared to the S&P 500 down 14%. Perhaps that's because 41% of S&P 500 revenues are from abroad<sup>6</sup>. The "Mag 7" stocks<sup>7</sup> are even more exposed, with 6 of the 7 having nearly ½ or more of their revenue from international markets. But we are conjecturing here. The reality is that markets are complex and it's hard to know what will perform when. That's why we construct diversified portfolios tailored to your goals. The objective isn't to outguess the future—it's to develop a plan that works *through* whatever the future brings.

In fact, counterintuitively, even really knowing what will happen may not help the results. I recently read about a study called the crystal ball trading game<sup>8</sup>, where people were given a (fake) pot of one million dollars (and the ability to leverage) to invest. The twist here is that each person was randomly given 15 different real headlines from the **next day's front page** of the Wall Street Journal over the last 15 years before investing. One would think that with perfect foresight (after all, the participants see the future headline before investing), that it would be a money machine. The reality is that the median player **lost over 30% of their money**, and many lost everything. Players got the basic direction of the stock market right less than ½ the time. What you "know" doesn't always help you<sup>9</sup>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Alphabet (Google), Amazon, Apple, Meta, Microsoft, Nvidia, and Tesla. Only Amazon is materially lower than 50%.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Spencer Jakab, "Would a Time Machine Make You a Great Investor," The Wall Street Journal, October 14, 2024

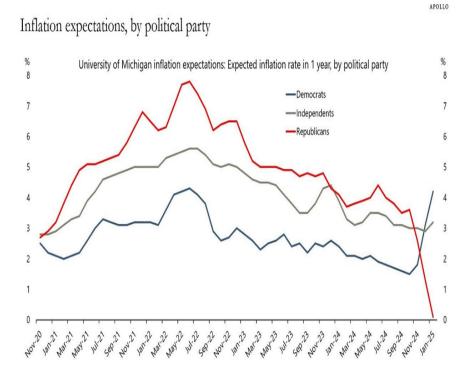
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> If you want to play the game, you can try it at <a href="https://elmwealth.com/crystal-ball-challenge/">https://elmwealth.com/crystal-ball-challenge/</a>

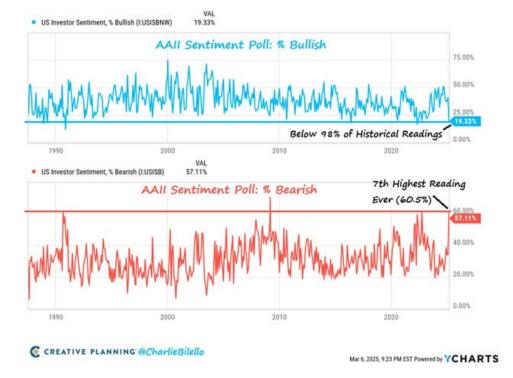


Right now, consumer confidence is down, corporate confidence is deteriorating, there's a negative wealth effect from a \$6 trillion decline in the market and we have yet to see the full impact from tariff increases or potential retaliation from other countries. How can this turn out better than expected? Trump is anything but predictable and could make deals with other countries just like last time. And while we haven't seen surveys since last Wednesday, prior to that there were still very different expectations depending on people's political leaning. Here's an example on inflation<sup>10</sup>:

In addition, sentiment is near all-time lows<sup>11</sup> (note, the last survey was taken before the tariffs were even implemented, so I'd guess the next survey will be even lower<sup>12</sup>)

And the volatility index (i.e. the VIX) is at one of its highest levels ever. Historically, when sentiment is this bad, and the VIX is high, subsequent returns are also higher than normal<sup>13</sup>.





<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Torsten Slok, "The Daily Spark," January 24, 2025

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Charlie Bilello, "The Week in Charts," March 11, 2025

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Noting my regular caveats on making predictions!

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Charlie Bilello, "The Week in Charts," April 6, 2025



Highest We	Highest Weekly \$VIX Closes and Forward S&P 500 Total Returns									
W-000000			90 - April		FED C					
Highest Wee	kly \$VIX	Fe	orward S8	&P 500 To	tal Retur	ns				
Date	\$VIX	1-Year	2-Year	3-Year	4-Year	5-Year				
10/24/2008	79.1	26%	41%	51%	79%	122%				
11/21/2008	72.7	40%	57%	62%	86%	151%				
10/17/2008	70.3	19%	31%	39%	66%	102%				
10/10/2008	70.0	22%	36%	37%	78%	110%				
11/14/2008	66.3	28%	44%	55%	73%	126%				
3/20/2020	66.0	73%	100%	78%	137%	164%				
3/27/2020	65.5	59%	84%	64%	120%	141%				
12/5/2008	59.9	29%	46%	52%	76%	130%				
10/31/2008	59.9	10%	28%	42%	59%	103%				
3/13/2020	57.8	48%	60%	49%	101%	130%				
11/7/2008	56.1	18%	38%	44%	66%	111%				
11/28/2008	55.3	25%	39%	38%	72%	125%				
12/12/2008	54.3	29%	47%	52%	76%	129%				
3/6/2009	49.3	70%	102%	113%	142%	203%				
2/20/2009	49.3	47%	82%	88%	115%	166%				
1/23/2009	47.8	34%	61%	69%	95%	146%				
4/3/2020	46.8	64%	88%	73%	125%	142%				
2/27/2009	46.4	54%	87%	98%	125%	178%				
1/16/2009	46.1	37%	59%	62%	89%	142%				
3/20/2009	45.9	54%	73%	95%	121%	167%				
4/4/2025	45.3									
Average (21 Hig	hest \$VIX)	39%	60%	63%	95%	139%				
Average All Oth	er Periods	12%	21%	31%	42%	53%				
Differen	tial	28%	39%	32%	53%	86%				
CREATIVE PLANNING @CharlieBilello										

As Charlie Bilello put it: "The S&P 500 has returned an average of 10% per year since 1928 despite an average intra-year drawdown of -16%. The lesson here: there's no upside without occasional downside, no reward without risk. Downside risk is the price of admission<sup>14</sup>." And I'd add resist the urge to change course because you think you know something.

We understand that this moment is unsettling. That's exactly when your plan matters most. The whole Satovsky team is available to discuss your plan and whether it requires any adjustments. You're not in this alone—we're here to help you navigate. Please don't hesitate to reach out to us; that's what we're here for.



#### Interesting stories from the quarter

It is my custom to include some funny stories that happened during the quarter which are unrelated to the general investment climate. My goal with these stories is to get you, the reader, to laugh. I feel like we all can use a laugh right about now.

Usually, playing the lottery is a losing game. Lotteries typically pay out 50-70% of ticket sales in prizes. But the way Lotto works is if nobody wins, the jackpot gets rolled over into the next drawing.

Lotto Texas<sup>15</sup> requires you to pick six numbers between 1 and 54, and if you match all six numbers you win the jackpot. That equates to about 25.8 million possible combinations. Since only approximately 1 million people play, there regularly are no winners, and the pot carries over to the next week.

So, if the pot was \$27 million or more, there's a trade here: if you can buy every ticket, you guarantee yourself at least a portion of the jackpot. And since few people generally play, the likelihood of another winner is low. In 2023, someone actually did this when the pot was \$95 million (with a present value of \$57.8 million), so even if they had to split the pot with one other person, it was still a good trade.

In recent weeks, state lawmakers have expressed growing anger at the Texas Lottery Commission for actually helping make it happen. Supposedly, someone actually asked Lottery.com if they could buy every ticket. Lottery.com agreed to ask Texas lottery officials, who, surprisingly, gave their approval. Prior to the draw, it filled rush orders from four retailers requesting dozens of extra terminals — even though three of them had sold few, if any, tickets in the previous months. And the retailers, along with automated instructions, printed nearly every ticket. I don't think these lotteries were designed to give payouts to gambling consortiums, but it was a smart trade!

In a totally unrelated story, a Ford sales executive named Mike O'Brien kept a log of mixed metaphors and malaprops uttered in Ford meetings<sup>16</sup>. Supposedly, the total list was 2,229 faulty words or phrases, including the quote, context, name of the person who uttered it and some color commentary to boot. Nobody was exempt—even CEO Jim Farley made the list twice.

The examples are great: "we need to make sure dealers have some skin in the teeth;" "we need to keep running in our swim lanes;" and "we need to talk about the elephant in the closet" were just a few. His comments were sometimes humorous themselves; after one colleague declared: "It's a huge task, but we're trying to get our arms and legs around it," O'Brien commented: "Adding 'legs' into the mix makes it sound kinda kinky."

In closing, although "I don't want to sound like a broken drum" here, let's not go for "swing-for-the-moon opportunities." Stick to the plan and "let's not reinvent the ocean."

Thanks to all of you for your trust in our partnership. Your trust in the Satovsky team is our greatest asset, and we are fully committed to steering you through this volatility. Please don't hesitate to reach out—your peace of mind, and your financial security, is our priority.

Avi and the Satovsky team

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> This story came from Matt Levine, "Lotto Texas," Bloomberg Opinion, March 5, 2025

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Mike Colias, "The Ford Executive Who Kept Score of Colleagues' Verbal Flubs," The Wall Street Journal, March 26, 2025



# **Quarterly Market Summary**

Returns (USD), as of March 31, 2025

		Sto	cks		В	onds
	US Stock Market	International Developed Stocks	Emerging Markets Stocks	Global Real Estate	US Bond Market	Global Bond Market ex US
Q1 2025	-4.72%	6.20%	2.93%	1.37%	2.78%	-0.17%
	•				1	•
Since January 200	1					
Average Quarterly Return	2.4%	1.6%	2.5%	2.2%	0.9%	0.9%
Best	22.0%	25.9%	34.7%	32.3%	6.8%	5.4%
Quarter	2020 Q2	2009 Q2	2009 Q2	2009 Q3	2023 Q4	2023 Q4
Worst	-22.8%	-23.3%	-27.6%	-36.1%	-5.9%	-4.1%
Quarter	2008 Q4	2020 Q1	2008 Q4	2008 Q4	2022 Q1	2022 Q1

Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio.

Market segment (index representation) as follows: US Stock Market (Russell 3000 Index), International Developed Stocks (MSCI World ex USA Index [net dividends]), Emerging Markets (MSCI Emerging Markets Index [net dividends]), Global Real Estate (S&P Global REIT Index [net dividends]), US Bond Market (Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index), and Global Bond Market ex US (Bloomberg Global Aggregate ex-USD Bond Index [hedged to USD]). S&P data © 2025 S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, a division of S&P Global. All rights reserved. Frank Russell Company is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks, and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes. MSCI data © MSCI 2025, all rights reserved. Bloomberg data provided by Bloomberg.



# Long-Term Market Summary

Returns (USD), as of March 31, 2025

		Sto	cks		В	onds
	US Stock Market	International Developed Stocks	Emerging Markets Stocks	Global Real Estate	US Bond Market	Global Bond Market ex US
1 Year	7.22%	5.30%	8.09%	5.44%	4.88%	4.19%
5 Years	18.18%	12.16%	7.94%	7.89%	-0.40%	0.87%
10 Years	11.80%	5.50%	3.71%	2.75%	1.46%	2.21%
15 Years	12.76%	5.57%	3.05%	6.03%	2.44%	3.06%
20 Years	10.08%	5.26%	6.06%	4.80%	3.18%	3.47%

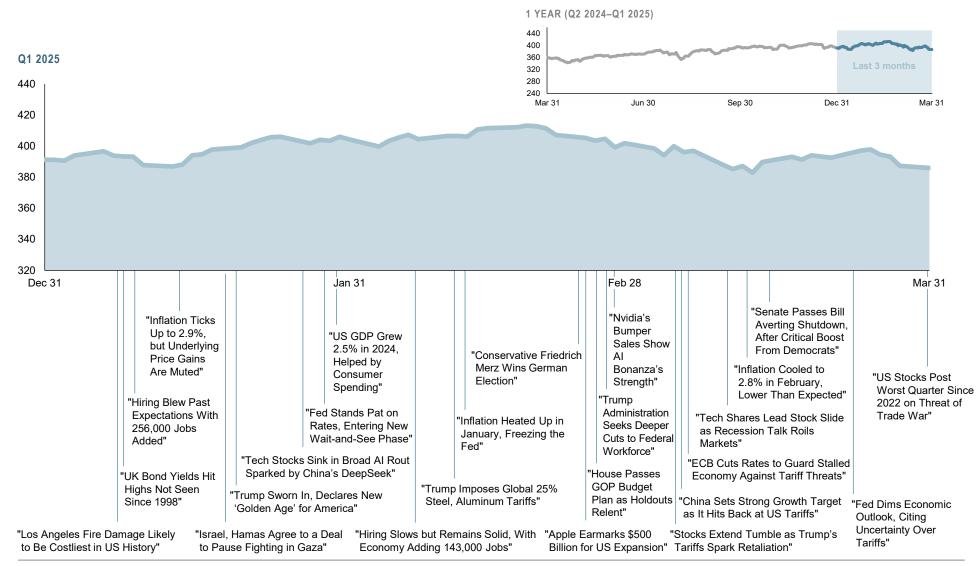
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Market segment (index representation) as follows: US Stock Market (Russell 3000 Index), International Developed Stocks (MSCI World ex USA Index [net dividends]), Emerging Markets (MSCI Emerging Markets Index [net dividends]), Global Real Estate (S&P Global REIT Index [net dividends]), US Bond Market (Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index), and Global Bond Market ex US (Bloomberg Global Aggregate ex-USD Bond Index [hedged to USD]). S&P data © 2025 S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, a division of S&P Global. All rights reserved. Frank Russell Company is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks, and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes. MSCI data © MSCI 2025, all rights reserved. Bloomberg data provided by Bloomberg.



## World Stock Market Performance

MSCI All Country World Index with selected headlines from Q1 2025

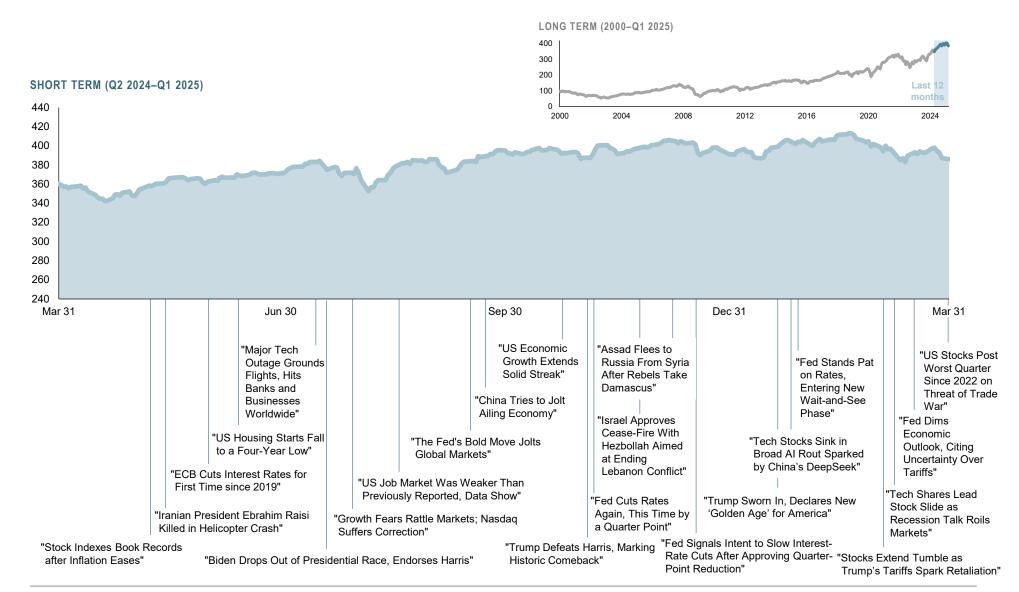


These headlines are not offered to explain market returns. Instead, they serve as a reminder that investors should view daily events from a long-term perspective and avoid making investment decisions based solely on the news.



## World Stock Market Performance

MSCI All Country World Index with selected headlines from past 12 months



These headlines are not offered to explain market returns. Instead, they serve as a reminder that investors should view daily events from a long-term perspective and avoid making investment decisions based solely on the news.



## **US Stocks**

## Returns (USD), 1st Quarter 2025

- The US equity market posted negative returns for the quarter and underperformed both non-US developed and emerging markets.
- Value outperformed growth.
- Small caps underperformed large caps.
- REIT indices outperformed equity market indices.

## **World Market Capitalization**



#### Ranked Returns (%)

Large Value		2.14
Large Cap	-4.49	
Marketwide	-4.72	
Small Value	-7.74	
Small Cap	-9.48	
Large Growth	-9.97	
Small Growth	-11.12	

## Periodic Returns (%)

i dilodio itotalii	2 (70)			ANNUA	LIZED		
Asset Class	QTR	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	15 Years	20 Years
Large Value	2.14	7.18	6.64	16.15	8.79	10.42	8.00
Large Cap	-4.49	7.82	8.65	18.47	12.18	13.02	10.24
Marketwide	-4.72	7.22	8.22	18.18	11.80	12.76	10.08
Small Value	-7.74	-3.12	0.05	15.31	6.07	8.19	6.80
Small Cap	-9.48	-4.01	0.52	13.27	6.30	8.98	7.55
Large Growth	-9.97	7.76	10.10	20.09	15.12	15.29	12.20
Small Growth	-11.12	-4.86	0.78	10.78	6.14	9.51	8.06

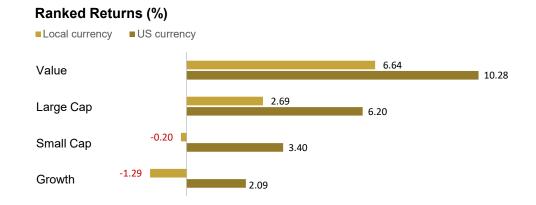
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# International Developed Stocks

## Returns (USD), 1st Quarter 2025

- Developed markets outside of the US posted positive returns for the quarter and outperformed both US and emerging markets.
- Value outperformed growth.
- Small caps underperformed large caps.



#### **World Market Capitalization**



International
Developed Market
\$22.1 trillion

#### Periodic Returns (%)

				ANNUA	ALIZED		
Asset Class	QTR	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	15 Years	20 Years
Value	10.28	12.86	8.99	15.14	5.30	5.16	4.84
Large Cap	6.20	5.30	5.70	12.16	5.50	5.57	5.26
Small Cap	3.40	3.58	0.81	10.71	5.42	6.15	5.64
Growth	2.09	-1.82	2.31	8.91	5.42	5.78	5.52

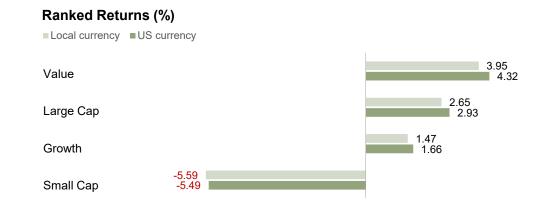
Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Market segment (index representation) as follows: Large Cap (MSCI World ex USA Index), Small Cap (MSCI World ex USA Small Cap Index), Value (MSCI World ex USA Value Index), and Growth (MSCI World ex USA Growth Index). All index returns are net of withholding tax on dividends. World Market Cap represented by Russell 3000 Index, MSCI World ex USA IMI Index, and MSCI Emerging Markets IMI Index. MSCI World ex USA IMI Index is used as the proxy for the International Developed market. MSCI data © MSCI 2025, all rights reserved. Frank Russell Company is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks, and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes.



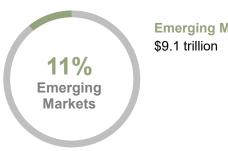
# **Emerging Markets Stocks**

## Returns (USD), 1st Quarter 2025

- Emerging markets posted positive returns for the guarter and outperformed the US market, but underperformed non-US developed markets.
- Value outperformed growth.
- Small caps underperformed large caps.



#### **World Market Capitalization**



## **Emerging Markets**

## Periodic Returns (%)

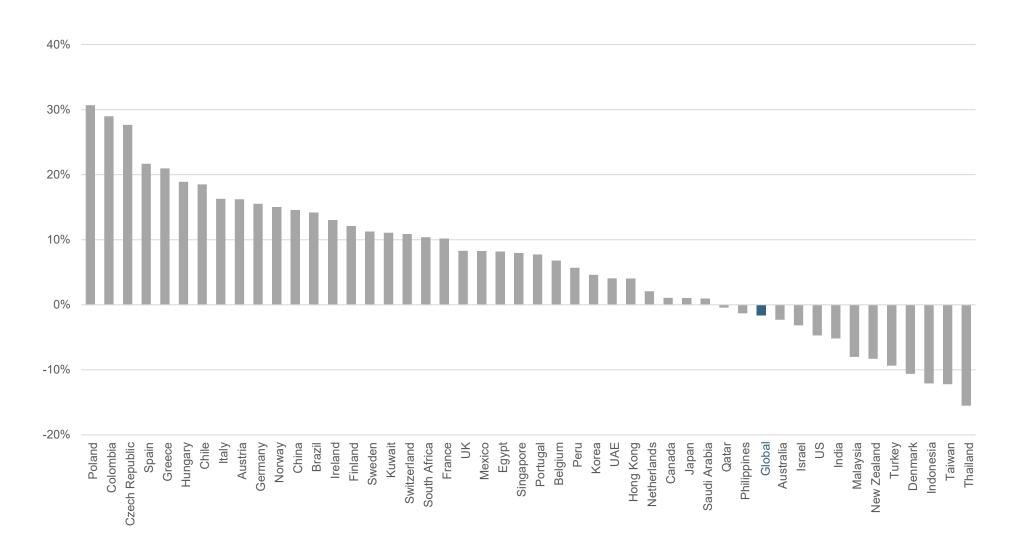
				ANNUA	ALIZED		
Asset Class	QTR	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	15 Years	20 Years
Value	4.32	7.60	2.76	9.81	3.21	2.17	5.79
Large Cap	2.93	8.09	1.44	7.94	3.71	3.05	6.06
Growth	1.66	8.50	0.19	6.12	4.11	3.84	6.25
Small Cap	-5.49	-2.00	1.69	15.73	4.76	4.05	7.24

Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Market segment (index representation) as follows: Large Cap (MSCI Emerging Markets Index), Small Cap (MSCI Emerging Markets Small Cap Index), Value (MSCI Emerging Markets Value Index), and Growth (MSCI Emerging Markets Growth Index). All index returns are net of withholding tax on dividends. World Market Cap represented by Russell 3000 Index, MSCI World ex USA IMI Index, and MSCI Emerging Markets IMI Index. used as the proxy for the emerging market portion of the market. MSCI data @ MSCI 2025, all rights reserved. Frank Russell Company is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks, and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes.



# Country Returns

Returns (USD), 1st Quarter 2025



#### Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

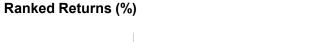
Country returns are the country component indices of the MSCI All Country World IMI Index for all countries except the United States, where the Russell 3000 Index is used instead. Global is the return of the MSCI All Country World IMI Index. MSCI index returns are net dividend. Indices are not available for direct investment. Their performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Frank Russell Company is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes. MSCI data © MSCI 2025, all rights reserved.

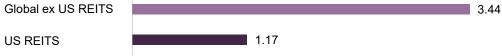


# Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)

Returns (USD), 1st Quarter 2025

 US real estate investment trusts underperformed non-US REITs during the quarter.





#### **Total Value of REIT Stocks**



**US** \$1,080 billion 103 REITs

Global ex US \$423 billion 271 REITs (25 other countries)

## Periodic Returns (%)

	(10)	ANNUALIZED						
Asset Class	QTR	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	15 Years	20 Years	
Global ex US REITS	3.44	-2.27	-7.04	3.20	0.18	3.47	2.47	
US REITS	1.17	9.79	-1.41	10.84	4.53	8.18	6.96	

Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Number of REIT stocks and total value based on the two indices. All index returns are net of withholding tax on dividends. Total value of REIT stocks represented by Dow Jones US Select REIT Index and the S&P Global ex US REIT Index. Dow Jones US Select REIT Index used as proxy for the US market, and S&P Global ex US REIT Index used as proxy for the World ex US market. Dow Jones and S&P data © 2025 S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, a division of S&P Global. All rights reserved.



## Commodities

## Returns (USD), 1st Quarter 2025

The Bloomberg Commodity Total Return Index returned +8.88% for the first quarter of 2025.

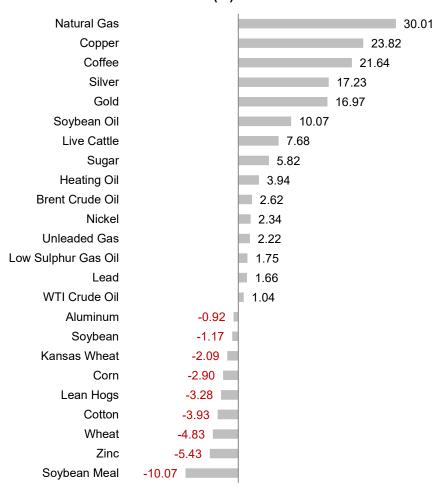
Natural Gas and Copper were the best performers, returning +30.01% and +23.82% during the quarter, respectively. Soybean Meal and Zinc were the worst performers, returning -10.07% and -5.43% during the quarter, respectively.

#### **Commodities Periodic Returns (%)**

#### ANNUALIZED

QTR	1	3	5	10	15	20
	Year	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years
8.88	12.28	-0.77	14.51	2.77	-0.14	-0.44

#### **Commodities Ranked Returns (%)**





## Fixed Income

## Returns (USD), 1st Quarter 2025

Within the US Treasury market, interest rates generally decreased during the quarter.

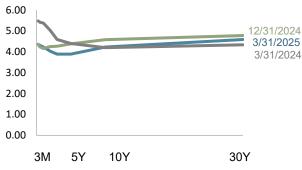
On the short end of the yield curve, the 1-Month US Treasury Bill yield decreased 2 basis points (bps) to 4.38%, while the 1-Year US Treasury Bill yield decreased 13 bps to 4.03%. The yield on the 2-Year US Treasury Note decreased 36 bps to 3.89%.

The yield on the 5-Year US Treasury Note decreased 42 bps to 3.96%. The yield on the 10-Year US Treasury Note decreased 35 bps to 4.23%. The yield on the 30-Year US Treasury Bond decreased 19 bps to 4.59%.

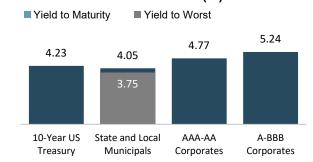
In terms of total returns, short-term US treasury bonds returned +2.04% while intermediate-term US treasury bonds returned +2.49%. Short-term corporate bonds returned +1.96% and intermediate-term corporate bonds returned +2.27%.<sup>1</sup>

The total returns for short- and intermediate-term municipal bonds were +1.00% and +0.64%, respectively. Within the municipal fixed income market, general obligation bonds returned -0.29% while revenue bonds returned -0.22%.<sup>2</sup>

## US Treasury Yield Curve (%)



#### **Bond Yield Across Issuers (%)**



ANNIHALIZED

#### Periodic Returns (%)

T CHOOLC Retains (70)	ANNUALIZED						
Asset Class	QTR	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	15 Years	20 Years
Bloomberg U.S. Government Bond Index Long	4.67	1.28	-7.17	-7.83	-0.54	3.01	3.56
Bloomberg U.S. TIPS Index	4.17	6.17	0.06	2.36	2.51	3.10	3.53
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index	2.78	4.88	0.52	-0.40	1.46	2.44	3.18
FTSE World Government Bond Index 1-5 Years	2.75	4.26	0.67	-0.12	0.71	0.22	1.28
FTSE World Government Bond Index 1-5 Years (hedged to USD)	1.43	5.52	2.90	1.27	1.75	1.75	2.43
ICE BofA 1-Year US Treasury Note Index	1.05	4.98	3.42	1.88	1.73	1.28	1.86
ICE BofA US 3-Month Treasury Bill Index	1.02	4.97	4.23	2.56	1.87	1.27	1.68
Bloomberg U.S. High Yield Corporate Bond Index	1.00	7.69	4.98	7.29	5.01	6.19	6.59
Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index	-0.22	1.22	1.53	1.07	2.13	3.11	3.48

One basis point (bps) equals 0.01%. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Yield curve data from Federal Reserve. State and local bonds and the Yield to Worst are from the S&P National AMT-Free Municipal Bond Index. AAA-AA Corporates represent the ICE BofA US Corporates, AA-AAA rated. A-BBB Corporates represent the ICE BofA Corporates, BBB-A rated. Bloomberg data provided by Bloomberg. US long-term bonds, bills, inflation, and fixed income factor data © Stocks, Bonds, Bills, and Inflation (SBBI) Yearbook\*\*M, Ibbotson Associates, Chicago (annually updated work by Roger G. Ibbotson and Rex A. Sinquefield). FTSE fixed income indices © 2025 FTSE Fixed Income LLC, all rights reserved. ICE BofA index data © 2025 ICE Data Indices, LLC. S&P data © 2025 S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, a division of S&P Global. All rights reserved. Bloomberg data provided by Bloomberg.

<sup>1.</sup> Bloomberg US Treasury and US Corporate Bond Indices.

<sup>2.</sup> Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index.



## Global Fixed Income

## Yield curves, 1st Quarter 2025

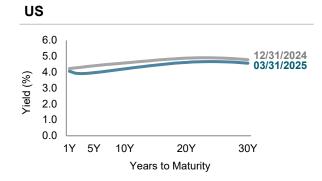
With the exception of Canada and Japan, interest rates generally decreased in the short- to intermediate-term segment and increased in the longer-term segment across global developed markets for the quarter.

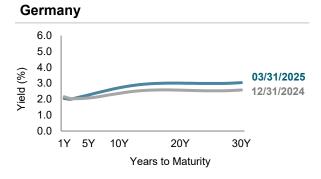
Realized term premiums were generally mixed across global developed markets. With the exception of the US, longer-term bonds generally underperformed shorter-term bonds during the period.

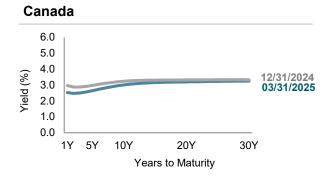
In Canada, interest rates decreased across all maturity segments. In Japan, interest rates increased across all maturity segments. The short-term segment of the yield curve remained inverted in Germany, Canada and Australia. However, the short-term segment of the yield curve in the UK became upwardly sloped.

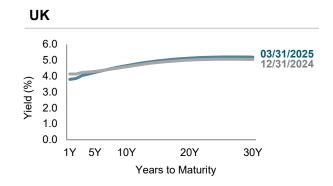
#### Changes in Yield (bps) Since 12/31/2024

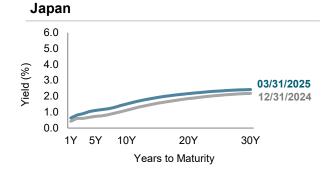
	1Y	5Y	10Y	20Y	30Y
US	-16.6	-43.6	-36.9	-26.3	-22.2
UK	-33.7	-6.1	6.9	12.0	14.3
Germany	-10.6	19.4	35.2	43.8	45.8
Japan	20.9	37.4	38.7	31.8	24.4
Canada	-44.8	-33.4	-23.1	-12.5	-8.1
Australia	-21.9	-7.5	0.5	8.0	12.3

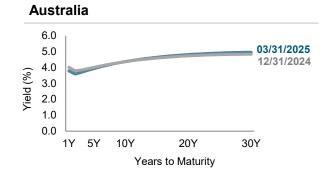














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## April 2025

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Satovsky Asset Management, LLC 232 Madison Avenue, Suite 400 New York, NY 10016 satovsky.com

