

Stocks Trade Higher on Strong Q2 Earnings & Trade Deals

Services
Investment Management

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Monthly Market Summary

- The S&P 500 Index rose +2.3% in July, pushing its year-to-date return to +8.4%. Large Cap Growth stocks led with a +3.7% gain, while Large Cap Value gained +0.6%.
- Utilities was the top-performing sector, with the Technology, Industrials, and Energy sectors also outperforming the S&P 500. Defensive sectors underperformed, with Health Care, Consumer Staples, and Communication Services all trading lower.
- Bonds posted a modest loss as Treasury yields rose. The U.S. Bond Aggregate returned -0.3%, with longer maturity Treasury bonds underperforming the index. Corporate bonds outperformed as credit spreads tightened, with investment-grade posting a -0.1% total return and high-yield gaining +0.1%.
- International stocks underperformed the S&P 500 as the U.S. dollar strengthened. Developed Markets fell -2.1%, while Emerging Markets returned +0.7%.

Strong Q2 Earnings & Trade Agreements Send Stocks to All-Time Highs

Stocks climbed to new highs in July, with the S&P 500 and Nasdaq both logging six consecutive record closes late in the month. Investor sentiment improved after better-than-expected Q2 earnings and trade agreements with Japan and the EU, with tariff rates on the deals less severe than feared. Market breadth improved early in the month as smaller companies outperformed the S&P 500. However, by month-end, market leadership was top heavy again, with the Magnificent 7 gaining over +5% after leading AI firms reported strong Q2 earnings. Volatility remained subdued for most of July, and the VIX fell below 15, signaling investor confidence but hinting at potential complacency.

Stock valuations are stretched after the multi-month rally from April's lows. The S&P 500 trades at over 22x its next 12-month earnings, up from around 18x in early April and well above the 16.8x average since 2000. Today's extended valuations mean the market is more reliant on earnings growth to fuel gains, which gives companies less room to disappoint. Although the tariff rates in recent deals were lower than feared, the overall effective tariff rate has risen sharply this year. The higher effective tariff rate raises questions about the long-term impact on corporate earnings, consumer demand, and economic growth, as well as the potential near-term impact on inflation.

Interest Rate Cuts Continue to Be Pushed into the Future

After cutting interest rates by a full percentage point in late 2024, the Fed has held interest



rates steady through five meetings this year. The pause in the Fed's rate-cutting cycle reflects two dynamics: inflation progress has stalled, with core CPI stuck near 3.0%, and the labor market remains solid, with unemployment holding near 4%. Policymakers are concerned that tariffs could reignite inflation, and they've consistently emphasized the need for patience while they wait for more clarity in the data.

From a markets perspective, rate cut expectations have been repeatedly delayed. An anticipated March cut was pushed to May, then to June, and then to September. The odds of a September cut fell below 50% after the July meeting, with the market pushing the rate cut to October. The market now expects only one rate cut this year, followed by another in January 2026. The takeaway: with no clear signal from the data or the Fed, the market is taking it one meeting at a time.

This Month in Numbers

FIGURE 1

U.S. Style Returns (July in %)

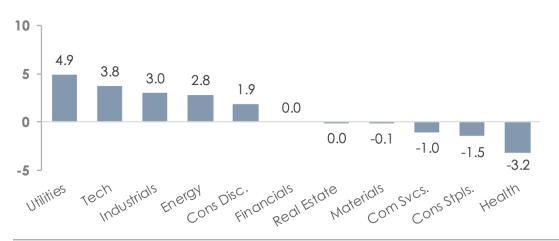
	Value	Blend	Growth		
Large	0.6	2.3	3.7		
Mid	1.8	1.9	2.0		
Small	1.7	1.7	1.5		

Data Reflects Most Recently Available As of 7/31/2025



FIGURE 2

U.S. Sector Returns (July in %)



Data Reflects Most Recently Available As of 7/31/2025

FIGURE 3

U.S. Style Returns (YTD in %)

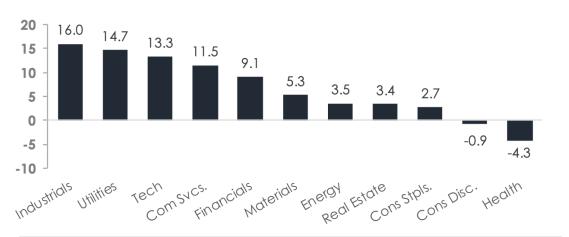
	Value	Blend	Growth		
Large	6.4	8.4	9.9		
Mid	4.8	6.6	11.8		
Small	-1.6	-0.2	1.1		

Data Reflects Most Recently Available As of 7/31/2025



FIGURE 4

U.S. Sector Returns (YTD in %)



Data Reflects Most Recently Available As of 7/31/2025

Stocks	1 month	3 months	6 months	YTD	1 year	3 years	Dividend \	Viold	NTM P/E	P/B
S&P 500	2.3%	14.3%	5.6%	8.4%	16.1%	58.4%	1.13%		22.4x	5.0x
Dow Jones	0.2%	9.0%	-0.2%	4.5%	9.7%	40.4%	1.51%		19.9x	5.4x
Russell 2000	1.7%	12.9%	-2.7%	-0.2%	-0.9%	21.4%	1.12%		23.2x	1.9x
Russell 1000 Growth	3.7%	20.2%	7.8%	9.9%	23.4%	82.0%	0.40%		30.9x	12.8x
Russell 1000 Value	0.6%	7.7%	1.8%	6.4%	8.5%	33.2%	1.84%		17.0x	2.8x
MSCI EAFE	-2.1%	5.1%	12.4%	17.8%	12.1%	43.0%	2.91%		15.0x	1.9x
MSCI EM	0.7%	12.0%	14.7%	17.2%	15.8%	29.3%	2.41%		13.2x	1.8x
NASDAQ 100	2.4%	19.0%	8.4%	10.8%	20.5%	81.6%	0.50%		28.1x	7.8x
Fixed Income	Yield	1 month	3 months	YTD	1 year	3 years	Commodities	Level	1 month	YTD
U.S. Aggregate	4.65%	-0.3%	0.6%	3.8%	3.3%	4.3%	Oil (WTI)	69.41	6.6%	-3.2%
U.S. Corporates	5.11%	-0.1%	2.2%	4.4%	4.0%	7.0%	Gasoline	2.08	1.6%	3.3%
Municipal Bonds	4.23%	-0.3%	0.0%	-0.9%	-0.5%	3.9%	Natural Gas	3.10	-11.1%	0.2%
High Yield Bonds	7.33%	0.1%	3.7%	5.1%	8.2%	20.0%	Propane	0.72	-5.8%	-7.3%
							Ethanol	1.66	6.8%	12.6%
Key Rates	7/31/2025	6/30/2025	4/30/2025	1/31/2025	7/31/2024	7/31/2022	Gold	3,344	1.1%	26.6%
2 yr Treasury	3.94%	3.71%	3.59%	4.20%	4.26%	2.90%	Silver	36.80	1.7%	25.8%
10 yr Treasury	4.36%	4.23%	4.16%	4.55%	4.05%	2.64%	Copper	5.57	10.7%	39.7%
00 T	4.89%	4.79%	4.69%	4.80%	4.34%	2.98%	Steel	855	-2.8%	20.6%
30 yr Ireasury	4.07/0	4.7770	110770	110070					0/0	
30 yr Treasury 30 yr Mortgage	6.80%	6.80%	6.85%	7.01%	7.04%	5.28%	Corn	3.94	-3.7%	-14.1%

Data Reflects Most Recently Available As of 7/31/2025

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The S&P 500 Index or Standard & Poor's 500 Index is a market-capitalization-weighted index of 500 leading publicly traded companies in the U.S.

The Russell 2000 index measures the performance of approximately 2,000 small-cap US equities.

The MSCI EAFE Index is a stock market index that measures the performance of large- and mid-cap companies across 21 developed markets countries around the world. Canada and the USA are not included.

The MSCI Emerging Markets Index captures large and mid cap representation across 24 Emerging Markets (EM) countries.

The Nasdaq 100 Index is a stock index of the 100 largest companies by modified market capitalization trading on Nasdaq exchanges.

The Russell 1000 Growth index is an index that tracks large cap, growth stocks. This benchmark is important for investors that might tilt their investments towards large cap growth. Growth stocks, in comparison to value stocks, are considered companies with a more growth potential, and a higher risk profile.

The Russell 1000 Value index is an index that tracks large cap, value stocks. This benchmark is important for investors that might tilt their investments towards large cap value. Value stocks, in comparison to growth stocks, are considered companies with a stable cash flow, and more mature business model.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average, or simply the Dow, is a stock market index that indicates the value of 30 large, publicly owned companies based in the United States, and how they have traded in the stock market during various periods of time. These 30 companies are also included in the S&P 500



Index. The value of the Dow is not a weighted arithmetic mean and does not represent its component companies' market capitalization, but rather the sum of the price of one share of stock for each component company. The sum is corrected by a factor which changes whenever one of the component stocks has a stock split or stock dividend, so as to generate a consistent value for the index.

The Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index is used as a benchmark for investment grade bonds within the United States. This index is important as a benchmark for someone wanting to track their fixed income asset allocation.

The Bloomberg US Corporate Index covers performance for United States corporate bonds. This index serves as an important benchmark for portfolios that include exposure to investment grade corporate bonds.

The Bloomberg US Corporate High Yield Index covers performance for United States high yield corporate bonds. This index serves as an important benchmark for portfolios that include exposure to riskier corporate bonds that might not necessarily be investment grade.

Treasuries, also known as Treasury securities, are debt obligations issued by the United States government. They are used to raise cash needed to fund government operations and help finance the federal deficit. Treasuries are backed by the full faith and credit of the US government, making them one of the safest investments. They are an important instrument in monetary policy, allowing central banks to control the money supply.

The Prime Rate is the interest rate that commercial banks charge their most creditworthy corporate customers. The prime rate is derived from the federal funds rate, usually using fed funds + 3 as the formula.