

Market Review

Growth Scare Hits Risk Assets

High valuations come with high expectations. U.S. equity markets step back on growth concerns.

February 2025

Key Observations

- **Growth Scare Hits Risk Assets** – Weaker economic data, a patient Fed and shifting policy dynamics fueled slowdown fears triggering a broad selloff of U.S. equities, with defensive sectors outperforming.
- **Growth Puts Spotlight on Valuations** – High-valuation stocks fell more than peers, while value and defensive sectors led. Consumer staples outperformed consumer discretionary by 11%, while Treasuries rallied amid shifting markets sentiment.
- **International Extends its Lead** – EAFE took another step forward and added to its 2025 lead over the S&P 500, led by EU financial and defense spending along with a cooling of U.S. high valuation stocks.

Market Recap

Shifting policy dynamics, a patient Federal Reserve holding rates steady and weaker economic data have left markets questioning the strength of future growth. These concerns were amplified when the Atlanta Fed's GDPNow estimate turned negative for the first time since 2022¹. While the estimate may have been skewed by a rush of inventory builds in January ahead of the new administration and potential tariffs (remember import spend negatively impacts GDP), it still unsettled investors. Further fueling anxiety, real consumer spending fell by -0.5%, and consumer sentiment posted its sharpest decline since August 2021, dropping from 105.3 to 98.3². Investor sentiment quickly turned negative, triggering a broad selloff in February across many risk assets.

A slowdown in U.S. growth raises questions about the lofty valuations currently assigned to equities. Markets reflected this shift, as stocks and sectors “priced for perfection” suffered steeper declines than their lower-valuation peers. As a result, defensive sectors and assets outperformed. Value stocks led growth stocks and defensive sectors outpaced speculative ones—most notably seen in the nearly 11% performance gap between consumer staples (defensive) and consumer discretionary (speculative).

¹ Atlanta Fed GDPNow as of March 3, 2025

² FactSet as of February 28, 2025

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The Magnificent 7 pulled back sharply, with Tesla leading the decline, down nearly 30% for the month. Bitcoin—an asset we often view as a proxy for investor risk appetite—fell nearly 20% from recent all-time highs. In fixed income, Treasuries rallied, particularly long-duration assets. The 10-year yield, which was approaching 5% not long ago, is now closing in on 4%³.

Meanwhile, international equities extended their 2025 lead, with EAFE outperforming the S&P 500 by approximately 6% year-to-date. European financials and services, particularly defensive stocks, contributed to these gains. The shift in U.S. policy toward EU military support and rising defense spending across European nations further bolstered these sectors. Given these developments—and many of the investor conversations we've had to start the year—we turn our focus to a key theme: U.S. versus international markets.

Trees Don't Grow to the Sky

Over the past several weeks, we have had the opportunity to connect with many of you regarding our updated Capital Market Assumptions and 2025 allocations. A recurring theme in these discussions has been the assumption that U.S. equity outperformance is a foregone conclusion. Here is the rub—when something is a “given” in markets, it can often be more profitable to take the other side of that trade. Rather than listing all the reasons why we are skeptical of this foregone conclusion, let us take the assumption at face value and assume the next decade is just like the last - and see where it leads.

The period from 2015 to 2025 was extraordinary for markets, particularly for a select group of companies. Seventy-three firms in the S&P 500 sustained annualized returns exceeding 20%, well above historical norms. Many of these belonged to the technology sector, benefiting from powerful AI tailwinds that have contributed to today's unprecedented market concentration. The challenge is that trends often seem obvious while they are occurring. However, stepping back and doing the math shows why the saying "trees don't grow to the sky" exists. If the past decade's trends were to repeat, the technology sector would comprise 81% of the S&P 500 by 2035—a level as unrealistic as it is striking.

³ FactSet as of February 28, 2025

S&P 500 Top 10

2015		2025		2035	
Apple Inc	3.9%	Apple Inc	7.0%	NVIDIA Corp	68.3%
Exxon Mobil Corporation	2.1%	Microsoft Corp	6.0%	Microsoft Corp	3.3%
Microsoft Corp	1.9%	NVIDIA Corp	5.8%	Tesla Inc	3.0%
Johnson & Johnson	1.6%	Amazon.com Inc	4.3%	Apple Inc	2.9%
Berkshire Hathaway Inc Class B	1.5%	Meta Platforms Inc Class A	2.9%	Amazon.com Inc	2.7%
Wells Fargo & Co	1.4%	Alphabet Inc Class A	2.3%	Broadcom Inc	2.6%
General Electric Co	1.4%	Tesla Inc	1.9%	Meta Platforms Inc Class A	1.2%
Procter & Gamble Co	1.3%	Broadcom Inc	2.2%	Alphabet Inc Class A	0.8%
JPMorgan Chase & Co	1.1%	Alphabet Inc Class C	1.9%	Eli Lilly and Co	0.8%
Pfizer Inc	1.1%	Berkshire Hathaway Inc Class B	1.7%	Advanced Micro Devices Inc	0.8%
	17.2%		36.1%		86.3%

Source: FactSet as of January 31, 2015 and January 31, 2025. 2035 weights are for illustrative purposes only. They are calculated by growing the January 31, 2024 market capitalization by the annualized previous 10 year return of each respective stock in the S&P 500. We then reweight the percentages of the index based on new values.

Consider NVIDIA, a prime example of how sustained meteoric growth runs into mathematical constraints. In 2015, NVIDIA ranked 374th in the S&P 500 with a mere 0.06% index weight, despite having joined the benchmark more than a dozen years earlier. Over the past decade, an astonishing 74% annualized return has propelled it to a 5.8% weight, fueled by unprecedented AI-driven demand for its chips. If NVIDIA were to replicate that performance over the next ten years, it would balloon to 68% of the S&P 500 by 2035—an outcome that underscores the limits of extrapolating past trends indefinitely.

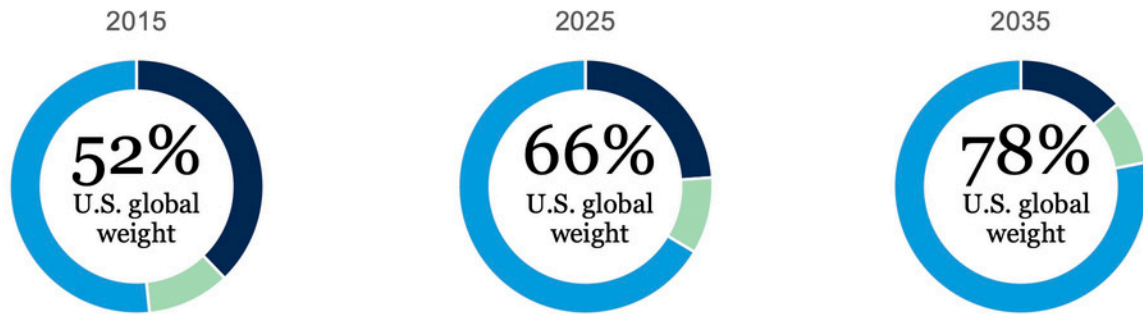
S&P 500 Sector Weightings

2015		2025		2035	
Technology	17.3%	Technology	32.0%	Technology	80.9%
Consumer Cyclical	10.7%	Consumer Cyclical	11.6%	Consumer Cyclical	6.6%
Communication Services	3.6%	Communication Services	9.9%	Communication Services	3.5%
Financial Services	14.8%	Financial Services	13.6%	Financial Services	3.0%
Healthcare	15.7%	Healthcare	10.5%	Healthcare	2.4%
Energy	8.3%	Energy	3.1%	Energy	0.4%
Consumer Defensive	9.9%	Consumer Defensive	5.5%	Consumer Defensive	0.9%
Industrials	10.8%	Industrials	7.4%	Industrials	1.5%
Basic Materials	3.0%	Basic Materials	1.7%	Basic Materials	0.3%
Utilities	3.4%	Utilities	2.5%	Utilities	0.2%
Real Estate	2.6%	Real Estate	2.1%	Real Estate	0.2%
	100.0%		100.0%		100.0%

Source: FactSet as of January 31, 2015 and January 31, 2025. 2035 weights are for illustrative purposes only. They are calculated by growing the January 31, 2024 market capitalization by the annualized previous 10 year return of each respective stock in the S&P 500. We then reweight the percentages of the index based on new values and sum the sectors.

Zooming out, if global economic trends also mirrored the past decade, the U.S. economy would shrink as a share of global GDP, yet U.S. equity markets would account for the vast majority of global value—a disconnect that challenges conventional assumptions about long-term sustainability.

MSCI ACWI Regional Weights



Source: MSCI ACWI regional weights as of January 31, 2015 and January 31, 2025. 2035 is for illustrative purposes only. Weights are based on the 10-year relative growth from 2015 to 2025 project forward the next 10 years.

Outlook

This is not our forecast—nor should it be for any prudent investor. It is also not a call for technology or NVIDIA to falter. Technology remains a critical sector, warranting a significant market share, and NVIDIA's success is well-earned, reflecting exceptional execution amid surging AI demand. However, when investors treat U.S. outperformance as inevitable, they implicitly assume a continuation of these extreme trends. And, as history has taught us, markets rarely move in straight lines. So, as we set our gaze forward for the next decade of allocations, let us remain mindful that even the tallest trees cannot grow forever.

Disclosures & Definitions

Comparisons to any indices referenced herein are for illustrative purposes only and are not meant to imply that actual returns or volatility will be similar to the indices. Indices cannot be invested in directly. Unmanaged index returns assume reinvestment of any and all distributions and do not reflect our fees or expenses.

- **The S&P 500** 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 2000** consists of the 2,000 smallest U.S. companies in the Russell 3000 index.
- **MSCI EAFE** 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.
- **MSCI Emerging Markets** 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.
- **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 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 Baal/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.
- **FTSE NAREIT Equity REITs Index** contains all Equity REITs not designed as Timber REITs or Infrastructure REITs.
- **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.

Material Risks

- **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 periods 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 impact 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 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 borrow.