

Making Sense

Basis Points | October 8, 2025

The turnaround or the runaround?

1. Sudden shift

Recent weeks have seen a rapid shift in the narrative surrounding the US labor market, highlighting how swiftly expectations can change. A few months ago, optimism prevailed as the economy routinely added over 100,000 jobs per month. However, since August, the pace of new payroll job growth has been revised down substantially to a pace much slower than expected and catching investors and policymakers off guard. The Federal Reserve reacted decisively, as Fed Chair Powell quickly committed to a rate-cutting stance. The Fed followed through, cutting the overnight policy rate by 0.25% at its September 17 meeting as a "riskmanagement cut" and signaling that more cuts are likely. The effect has been significantly easier financial conditions: interest rates and bond yields are lower, equities are higher, and the dollar is quite a bit weaker. Whether these easier conditions endure is a significant factor for the outlook and – somewhat awkwardly – rides on the expectation that the labor market is weakening to the point that the Federal Reserve needs to continue lowering interest rates. But while many see the recent labor market reports as an abrupt turnaround, we see the latest reports as more mixed, and we want to avoid getting the runaround from murky data.

2. Flying blind

With the US government shut down beginning October 1, investors and policymakers have lost access to official labor market data, leaving them to rely on a handful of private-sector reports and anecdotal signals. This is particularly challenging because the weakness in payrolls data – which the Federal Reserve has flagged as the reason for rate cuts – is difficult to detect more broadly in the economy. Hiring does appear stagnant, especially for young people who have seen unemployment rates rise more quickly than average. But at the same time, there is little evidence of increased layoffs¹, GDP growth is likely running at a pace of around 3%², and there is a capex boom as capital pours into Al. Despite this, investors are positioned for additional rate cuts this year. Given the composite of economic and market conditions, we are less confident than the market consensus about this path for rate cuts unless the labor market weakens substantially further or inflation rates – which are currently running at least 1.5x as fast as the Fed's 2% target — slow markedly from here.

3. Remarkably benign

The US equity market's gains in Q3 were remarkable for their breadth and calm as the S&P 500 posted one of its most benign quarters in history in terms of volatility and performance. From a macro perspective, relief from tariff-related uncertainties, resilient economic data,

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¹ The number of people claiming jobless benefits has remained relatively low. The rate of layoffs in private-sector surveys is also low. A nearrecord share of the population in their core working years is <u>currently employed</u>. The <u>unemployment rate</u> is 4.3%, one tenth higher than the Fed's latest long-term projection of 4.2%.

² Q2 2025 GDP growth has been revised up to +3.8%. The Atlanta Fed "GDPNow" estimate for GDP growth in Q3 2025 is also +3.8%. A notable bottom-up private sector estimate for Q3 is 2.7%.



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and expectations for the Fed's accommodative posture all boosted investor confidence and supported higher valuations. From a fundamental perspective, impressive corporate earnings and gross margin expansion have fueled even more optimism. Looking ahead, we see a significant amount of good news priced into today's equity markets, leaving prices potentially exposed to disappointment should economic growth slow or inflation surprise to the upside. In the absence of government data, the upcoming Q3 earnings season will be a key driver of equity markets. Earnings, revenue and margin growth are always important, and we will also be listening closely to management commentary as C-suites begin to look ahead to 2026. Thinking about the longer term, the highly tumultuous Q2 followed by the incredibly benign Q3 serves as an exceptional reminder to us of the importance of staying invested during uncertain periods as well as the danger of attempting to time swings in equity prices.

4. Spreads compress, returns impress

With markets expecting about 1% in rate cuts from the Federal Reserve between now and the end of 2026, Treasury yields have moved lower, especially at the short end of the yield curve. Longer duration bond yields have declined by less, serving as a good reminder that the Fed controls short-term, not long-term rates. In fact, last year 10-year Treasury yields increased by 1.0% in the months after the Fed *cut* the overnight rate by 1.0%. The spread of corporate bond yields over Treasuries – the premium investors demand for holding non-government debt– are near 30-year lows, indicating the corporate bond market is not pricing elevated credit risk. But even though spreads are tight, yields are still attractive to many investors seeking balance in portfolios.



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