



MONTH ENDING OCTOBER 31, 2025

Market Navigator

Markets continued their rally in October, driven by improving fundamentals and supportive monetary policy. Falling short-term interest rates and stronger-than-expected earnings growth supported the rally amid delayed economic updates. Looking forward, risks remain but economic growth and market appreciation remain the most likely path.

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Beyond the Headlines: Stock Rally Hits Six-Month Mark

October was another positive month for markets, as the S&P 500, Dow Jones, and Nasdaq all posted solid returns. The S&P 500 gained 2.34 percent while the Dow was up 2.59 percent. The technology-heavy Nasdaq led the way with a 4.72 percent gain. This now marks six straight months with positive stock market performance, which is an impressive result despite the rising uncertainty in October.

These positive results were driven in part by improving fundamentals. We're roughly two-thirds of the way through third-quarter earnings season, and so far, so good for U.S. companies. Per Bloomberg Intelligence, the average earnings growth rate for the S&P 500 is 12.98 percent. This is well above analyst estimates of 7.35 percent at the start of earnings season. Since fundamentals ultimately drive long-term market performance, this was an encouraging development for investors.

Technical factors were supportive as well for stocks. All three major indices spent the entire month well above their respective 200-day moving averages. The 200-day moving average is a widely tracked technical signal, as prolonged breaks above or below this level can indicate shifting investor sentiment for an index.

International stocks were also up in October. The MSCI EAFE Index gained 1.18 percent for the month. Emerging markets did even better as the MSCI Emerging Markets Index rose 4.19 percent. Technical factors were supportive for both indices during the month.



Federal Reserve and Rates: Fed Continues Rate Cuts in October

Bond returns were positive as well in October, driven in part by a 25 basis point rate cut at the conclusion of the Federal Reserve's October meeting. This now marks two consecutive meetings with rate cuts, and further cuts are expected in early 2026.

**Bloomberg U.S.
Aggregate Bond Index**

↑ **0.62%**
In the month of October

**Bloomberg U.S. Corporate
High Yield Index**

↑ **0.16%**
In the month of October

The 10-year Treasury yield fell from 4.16 percent at the end of September to 4.11 percent at the end of October while short-term rates fell even further. The Bloomberg Aggregate Bond Index gained 0.62 percent during the month.

High-yield fixed income was also positive, with the Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High-Yield Index gaining 0.16 percent in October. High-yield credit spreads ended the month little changed.

Granger's Christmas Tree Farm, Mexico, New York



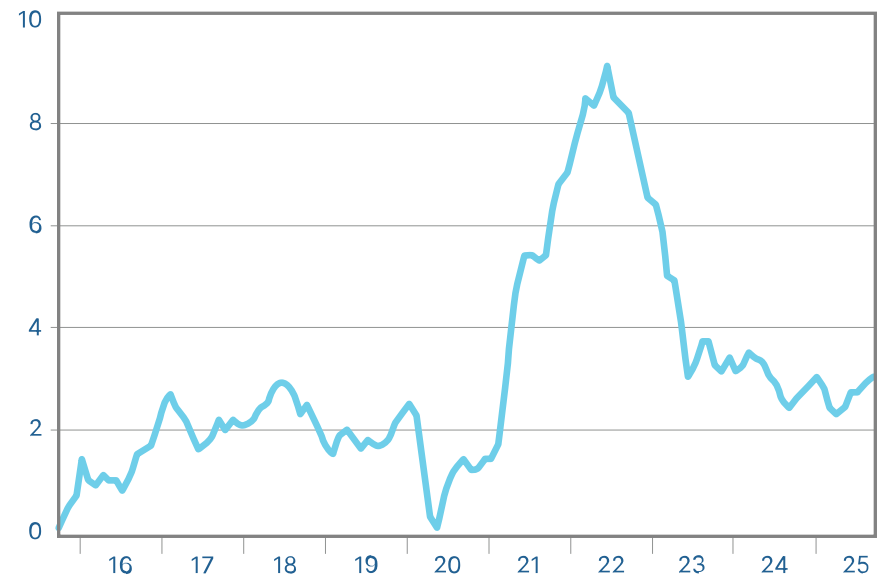
Economic Report Updates: Inflation Rises as Reports Delayed

There were only a handful of economic updates that were released during the month, as the ongoing government shutdown has caused delays for several critical updates. With that being said, we did receive a few reports of note.

The September Consumer Price Index report was initially delayed but was released later in the month. On a year-over-year basis, consumer inflation rose to 3 percent in September. As seen in Figure 1, inflation has remained above the Fed's 2 percent target throughout the year and has been steadily trending up over recent months. While the continued rise in inflation was not enough to keep the Fed from cutting interest rates at its October meeting, this will be a key area to monitor ahead given the Fed's dual mandate to maintain stable prices and maximize employment.

Aside from consumer inflation, we also saw updates on consumer confidence. Both major measures of consumer sentiment declined in October, likely due in part to the uncertainty from the ongoing government shutdown. Falling confidence could be a headwind for future consumer spending growth, so this will be another key area to keep an eye on given the importance of consumer spending on the overall economy.

Figure 1: Consumer Price Index, Year-Over-Year Percentage Change, October 2015–Present



Source: BLS/Haver, as of October 24, 2025

Looking Ahead: Cautious Optimism Despite Political Uncertainty

While the market fundamentals remain supportive, there are real risks for investors to monitor in the months ahead. Domestically, the most pressing risk is political, as shown by the ongoing government shutdown and the associated uncertainty. Without access to regular economic updates, the economic picture becomes murkier by the day and creates challenges for policymakers and investors.

Foreign risks remain as well. The ongoing wars in Ukraine and the Middle East continue to serve as sources of geopolitical uncertainty, which could lead to market turbulence in the months ahead. There are also the unknown risks that could rear up at any time and lead to volatility.

On the whole, the backdrop remains supportive for markets and investors. Fundamentals are strong, earnings growth is robust, and monetary policy is turning more supportive for the first time this year. While there are areas of uncertainty and political risk, overall, the most likely path forward remains further economic growth and market appreciation as we head to the end of the year.

As always, a well-diversified portfolio that matches investor goals and timelines remains the best path forward for most. If concerns remain, you should speak to your financial advisor to review your financial plans.



Albany, New York



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Certain sections of this commentary contain forward-looking statements based on our reasonable expectations, estimates, projections, and assumptions. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve certain risks and uncertainties, which are difficult to predict. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Diversification does not assure a profit or protect against loss in declining markets. All indices are unmanaged and investors cannot invest directly into an index. The Dow Jones Industrial Average is a price-weighted average of 30 actively traded blue-chip stocks. The S&P 500 Index is a broad-based measurement of changes in stock market conditions based on the average performance of 500 widely held common stocks. The Nasdaq Composite Index measures the performance of all issues listed in the Nasdaq Stock Market, except for rights, warrants, units,

and convertible debentures. The MSCI EAFE Index is a float-adjusted market capitalization index designed to measure developed market equity performance, excluding the U.S. and Canada. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a market capitalization-weighted index composed of companies representative of the market structure of 26 emerging market countries in Europe, Latin America, and the Pacific Basin. It excludes closed markets and those shares in otherwise free markets that are not purchasable by foreigners. The Bloomberg Aggregate Bond Index is an unmanaged market value-weighted index representing securities that are SEC-registered, taxable, and dollar-denominated. It covers the U.S. investment-grade fixed-rate bond market, with index components for a combination of the Bloomberg government and corporate securities, mortgage-backed pass-through securities, and asset-backed securities. The Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield Index covers the USD-denominated, non-investment-grade, fixed-rate, taxable corporate bond market. Securities are classified as high-yield if the middle rating of Moody's, Fitch, and S&P is Ba/BB+/BB+ or below. One basis point (bp) is equal to 1/100th of 1 percent, or 0.01 percent.

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