

Weekly Market Recap

September 8, 2025

Index	Price	Price Returns	
	Close	Week	YTD
S&P 500® Index	6,482	0.3%	10.2%
Dow Jones Industrial Average	45,401	-0.3%	6.7%
NASDAQ	21,700	1.1%	12.4%
Russell 2000® Index	2,391	1.0%	7.2%
MSCI EAFE Index	2,700	-0.8%	19.4%
Ten-Year Treasury Yield	4.09%	-0.1%	0.2%
Oil WTI ¹ (\$/bbl ²)	\$62.06	-3.0%	-13.5%
Bonds ³	\$100.10	0.6%	5.5%

¹WTI = West Texas Intermediate Oil. ²bbl = Barrel. ³Bonds are represented by the iShares U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF. Sources: Bloomberg L.P.; FactSet.

Last Week:

U.S. Equity Market

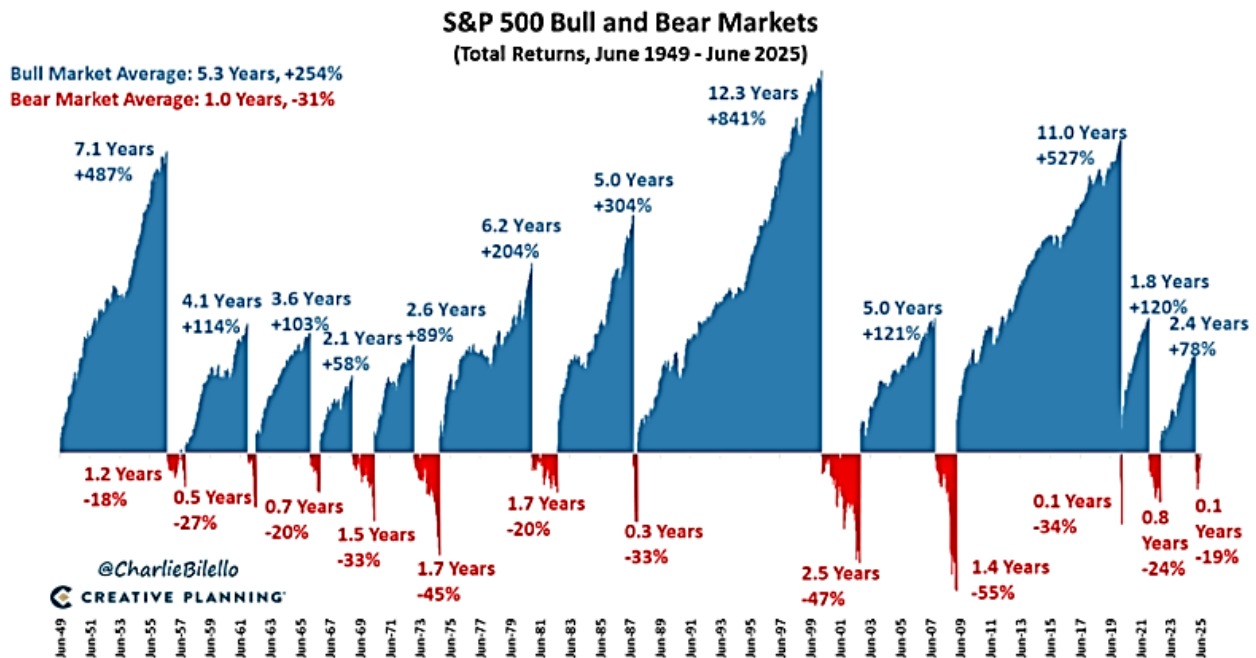
- U.S. large-cap equities (S&P 500 Index) rose +0.3% after the August nonfarm payrolls report showed growth of only 22k jobs and a 21k reduction in the prior two months, which provided more evidence of a labor market slowdown and pushed market expectations for three rate cuts of 0.25% before the end of 2025. The August Institute of Supply Management Manufacturing Index was below analyst expectations, though new orders rose. The initial jobless claims report was above expectations, but continuing claims were below expectations. Last Friday (09.05.2025), the U.S. court of appeal concurred with the lower court opinion that President Trump does not have unlimited tariff power under 1977's International Emergency Economic Powers Act. The 10-year Treasury yield fell to 4.09% from 4.22%. Gold was up +3.9% and oil (WTI) fell -3.0%.
- S&P 500 Index Sector Returns:
 - Communication services (+5.1%) rose, led by Alphabet as its U.S. antitrust case was resolved without the most severe penalties sought by the U.S. government.
 - Consumer discretionary (+1.6%) rose, led lower by Tesla, home improvement retailers, and Amazon.
 - Healthcare (+0.4%) rose and consumer staples (+0.3%) outperformed, as investors appeared to favor more defensive sectors.
 - Technology (+0.2%) rose with strength from Apple, partially offset by weakness from artificial intelligence (AI) semi-conductor stocks linked to NVIDIA.
 - Real Estate (-0.3%) fell, led lower by cell towers and apartments.
 - Materials (-0.4%) fell, led lower by chemicals.
 - Industrials (-0.9%) fell, led lower by transports and airlines.
 - Utilities (-1.1%) fell, led lower by Dominion Energy and American Electric Power Company.
 - Financials (-1.7%) fell, led lower by banks.
 - Energy (-3.5%) fell, as the price of oil fell -3.0%.

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All data is as of 09.05.2025 unless otherwise noted. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Any type of investing involves risk and there are no guarantees that these methods will be successful. Please reference important disclosures on pages 6-7.

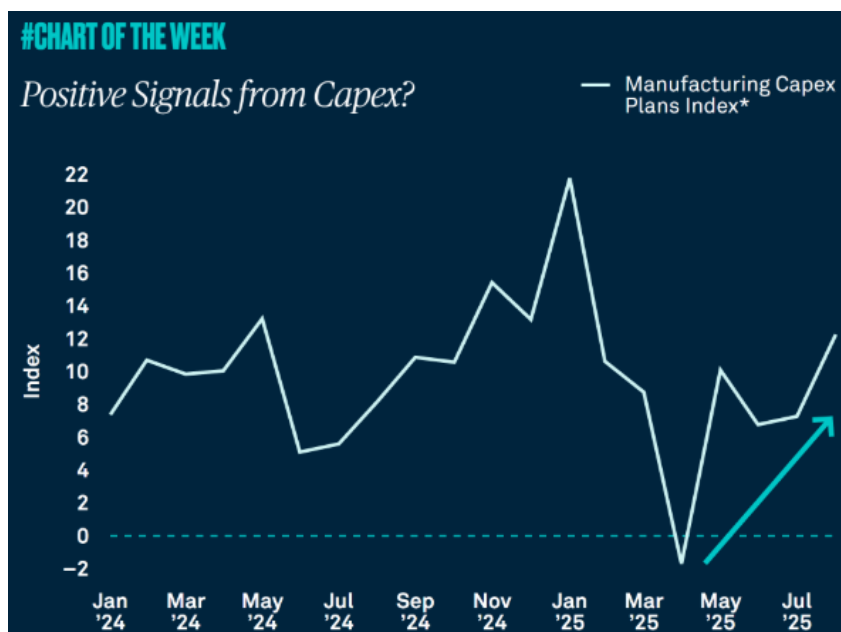
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- Historically, the average bull market lasts 5.3 years and generates a total return of +254%, while the average bear market lasts one year and has an average total return decline of -31%.



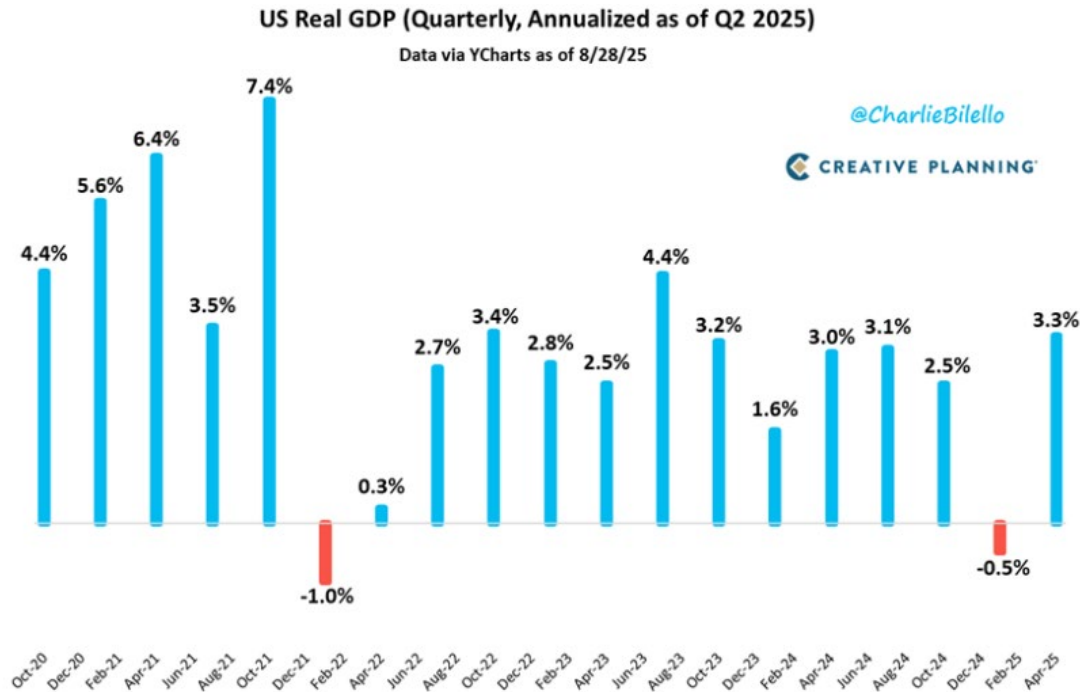
Sources: Creative Planning; Bloomberg L.P.

- The chart below shows that Manufacturing Capex Plans Index is accelerating from the lows in April.



Y axis represents the index values for the Manufacturing Capex Plans Index. *Average of four indices: Kansas City, Philadelphia, Dallas, and New York Capex Plans Index. Data is as of 08.29.2025. Sources: Bloomberg L.P.; BNY.

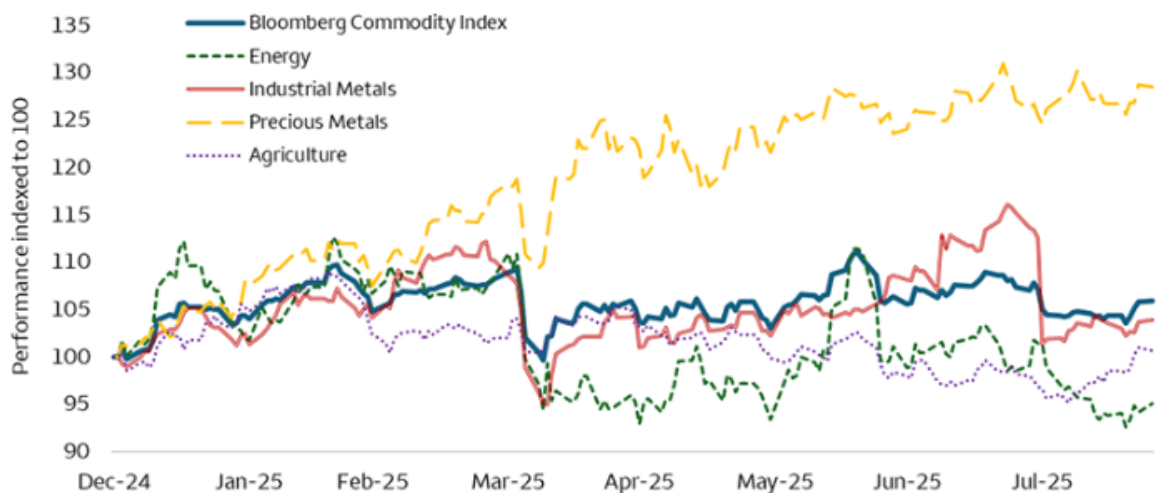
- U.S. real gross domestic product for 2Q25 was showing growth of +3.3%.



Sources: Bloomberg L.P.; Creative Planning.

- Wells Fargo maintains a favorable outlook for both precious metals and industrial metals.

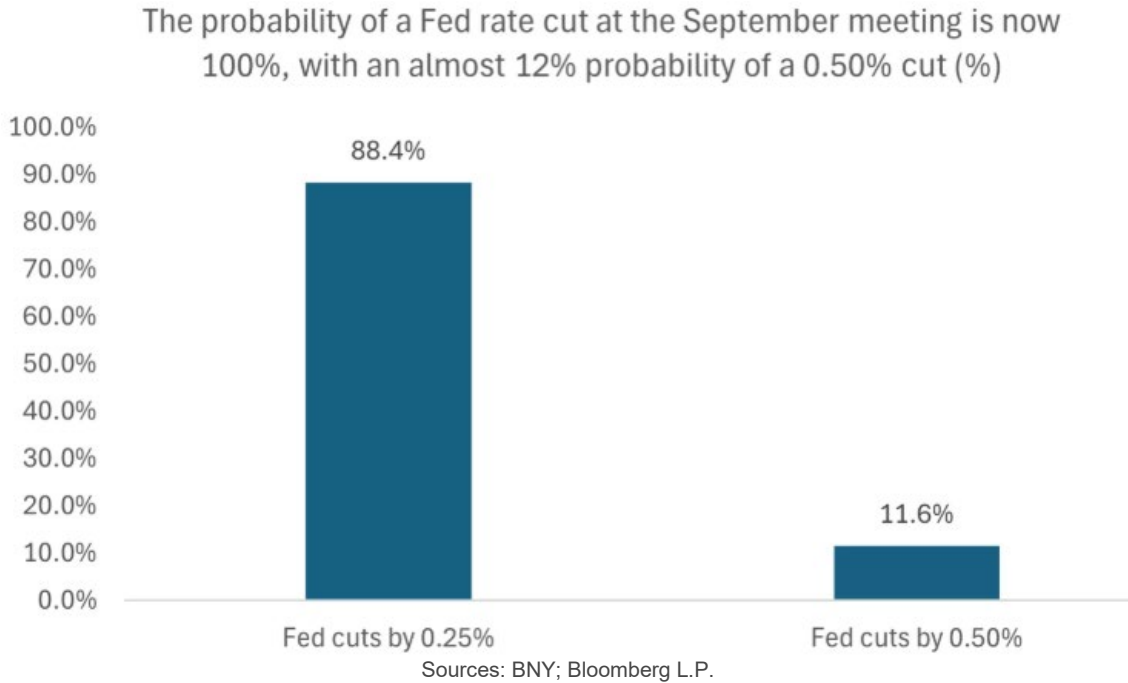
The two commodity sectors we believe can outperform



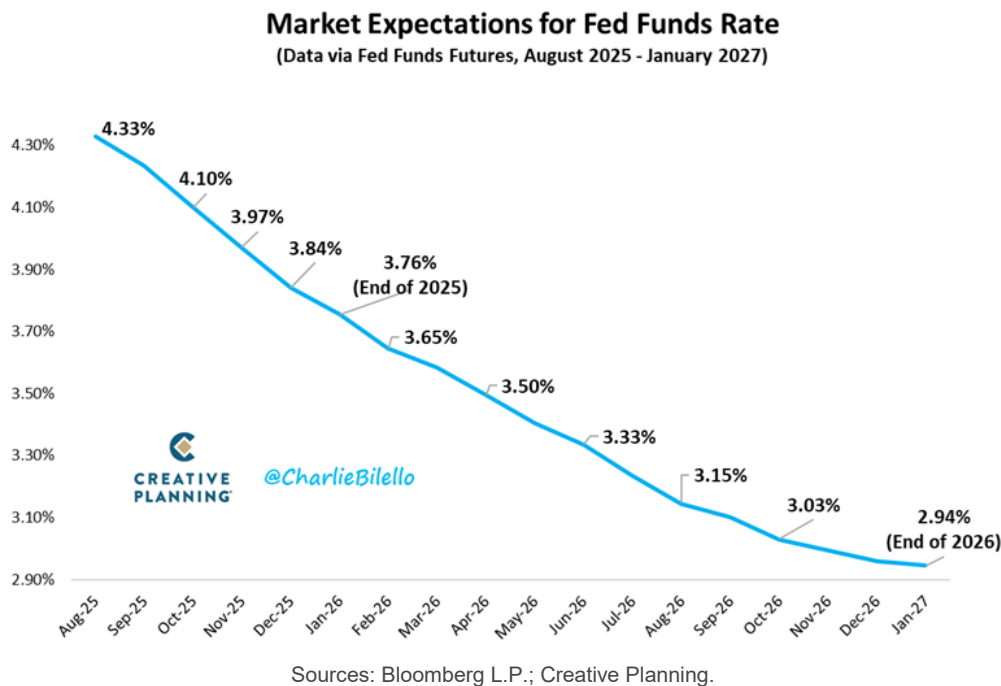
Sources: Bloomberg L.P.; Wells Fargo.

Fixed Income Markets

- The Fed funds futures are suggesting that there is a 100% probability that the Federal Reserve (Fed) will cut rates by 0.25%, and a 12% probability of a 0.50% cut.



- The Fed futures market is expecting the Fed to cut rates to 2.94% by the end of 2026.



U.S. Economic and Political News

- In the July Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey report, job openings contracted more than analysts expected, leaving more unemployed people than job openings for the first time since the pandemic.

International Markets and News

- European markets (STOXX 600 Index) fell -0.2% as Eurozone inflation ticked up in August to 2.1% (core inflation was stable at 2.3%). However both inflation metrics were close to the European Central Bank's target of 2%.
- The Chinese stock market (Shanghai Composite) fell -0.8% after strong returns in August were supported by optimism associated with China's advances in AI and a government-led "anti-involution" campaign to cut overcapacity and discourage price wars in various industries.
- Japanese equities (Nikkei 225 Index) rose +0.7% as Japanese auto stocks rose on the U.S. officially implementing a trade deal with Japan that capped tariffs on most Japanese goods, including autos, at 15%. In exchange for lower tariffs, Japan agreed to investments of \$550B in the U.S.

This Week:

- The volume of corporate earnings reports will be lighter this week.
- Economic data:
 - Monday: Consumer Credit;
 - Tuesday: National Federation of Independent Business Small Business Index, Redbook Chain Store, American Petroleum Institute Crude Inventories;
 - Wednesday: Mortgage Bankers Association Mortgage Purchase Applications, Producer Price Index, Department of Energy Crude Inventories;
 - Thursday: Consumer Price Index, Treasury Monthly Budget, Weekly Jobless Claims, Energy Information Administration Natural Gas Inventories;
 - Friday: Michigan Consumer Sentiment (Preliminary).

As always, thank you very much for your interest in our thoughts and support of our services.

Whitney Stewart, CFA®
Executive Director

Griffith Jones, Jr.
Executive Director

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Index Definitions

Performance is compared to an index, however, the volatility of an index varies greatly. Indices are unmanaged and investments cannot be made directly in an index.

The **S&P 500® Index** is a readily available, carefully constructed, market-value-weighted benchmark of common stock performance. Currently, the S&P 500 Composite includes 500 of the largest stocks (in terms of stock market value) in the United States and covers approximately 80% of available market capitalization.

The **Russell 2000® Index** measures the performance of the small-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe. The Russell 2000® Index is a subset of the Russell 3000® Index representing approximately 10% of the total market capitalization of that index. It includes approximately 2,000 of the smallest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership. The Russell 2000® is constructed to provide a comprehensive and unbiased small-cap barometer and is completely reconstituted annually to ensure larger stocks do not distort the performance and characteristics of the true small-cap opportunity set.

The **Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA)** is an index that tracks 30 large, publicly-owned blue chip companies trading on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) and the NASDAQ.

The **NASDAQ Composite Index** is the market capitalization-weighted index of over 2,500 common equities listed on the NASDAQ stock exchange. The types of securities in the index include American depositary receipts, common stocks, real estate investment trusts (REITs) and tracking stocks, as well as limited partnership interests. The index includes all Nasdaq-listed stocks that are not derivatives, preferred shares, funds, exchange-traded funds (ETFs) or debenture securities.

The **MSCI EAFE Index** is an equity index which captures large and mid-cap representation across 21 Developed Markets countries around the world, excluding the U.S. and Canada. With 900 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

The **STOXX Europe 600 Index** is derived from the STOXX Europe Total Market Index (TMI) and is a subset of the STOXX Global 1800 Index. With a fixed number of 600 components, the STOXX Europe 600 Index represents large, mid and small capitalization companies across 17 countries of the European region: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

The **Nikkei 225** is a price-weighted index composed of Japan's top 225 blue-chip companies traded on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

The **Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index** is a capitalization-weighted index. The index tracks the daily price performance of all A-shares and B-shares listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

Technical Terms:

The **Consumer Price Index (CPI)** measures the monthly change in prices paid by U.S. consumers. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) calculates the CPI as a weighted average of prices for a basket of goods and services representative of aggregate U.S. consumer spending. **Gross domestic product (GDP)** is the total monetary or market value of all the finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period. As a broad measure of overall domestic production, it functions as a comprehensive scorecard of a given country's economic health. The **Michigan Consumer Sentiment Index (MCSI)** is a monthly survey of consumer confidence levels in the United States conducted by the University of Michigan. The survey is based on telephone interviews that gather information on consumer expectations for the economy. The **Producer Price Index (PPI)** is a measure of inflation at the wholesale level. It's compiled from thousands of indexes that measure producer prices by industry and product category. The index is published monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). **Eurozone** is the economic region formed by those member countries of the European Union that have adopted the euro. The **International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA)** is a U.S. federal law enacted in 1977 that grants the President the authority to regulate international commerce and impose economic sanctions in response to a declared national emergency. The **ISM Manufacturing Index**, also known as the Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) before 2001, is a diffusion index that measures the health of the U.S. manufacturing sector based on a monthly survey of purchasing managers. The **Manufacturing Capex Plans Index** is a diffusion index, often part of a regional Federal Reserve manufacturing survey, that measures future capital expenditure (Capex) intentions within the manufacturing sector over the next six months. The **NFIB Small Business Index** is a key economic indicator that tracks the outlook of small and independent businesses through a monthly survey of its members.

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