

November pullback paradoxically stemmed from much better-than-expected economic data which lessened the odds of a December rate cut (spoiler: we still think the Fed cuts this month). For the month, the S&P 500, Dow Jones Industrial, and Nasdaq Composite Indices rose [0.2 percent](#), 0.6 percent, and 0.7 percent respectively. Small stocks also rallied in the last week of the month and posted positive November returns. The Russell Midcap and Russell 2000 (Small caps) both rose [0.6 percent](#). Developed International markets as measured by the MSCI EAFE index also climbed 0.6 percent. Bucking their trend, emerging markets declined a bit with the MSCI Emerging Markets Index falling [2.4 percent](#) – EM remains the best performing stock segment this year up [30.4 percent](#) through the first 11 months. The Bloomberg Aggregate US Bond index rose [0.6 percent](#) for the month and the Bloomberg US Municipal Index rose [0.1 percent](#).

As we do each December, we like to review our [beginning of the year](#) predictions. We made 5 major predictions last December and added another in April (that inflation would not rise as much as the media suggested it would from the Trump administration's tariffs.) Right now, it looks like we will end up self-scoring 5 out of 6 as correct.

Prediction one was that despite some volatility and more dispersion in Mag 7 performance, we thought both stocks and bonds would offer positive returns in 2025. We further predicted Morgan Stanley's year end 2025 call of 6,500 on the S&P 500 was about right but that their 3.55 percent yield call on the 10-year bond was too optimistic. Right now, the S&P is around 6,800 and the current yield on the 10-year is 4.09 percent (this was authored on December 1st). While the year is not quite over, both stocks and bonds have provided substantive returns so far. Through the end of

US Aggregate Bond index was up 7.5 percent.

Prediction 2 was that there would be at least one major correction of more than 10 percent. We thought it might concentrate in the Mag 7 stocks (traders can't sell what they don't own). A market correction began in March and culminated in April with the Trump Liberation Day announcement. At the peak draw down on April 8th, the S&P 500 had declined almost 28 percent from its 12/31/2024 close. The Mag 7 as measured by the Bloomberg Magnificent 7 Total Return Index had declined about 35 percent to that same intraday low.

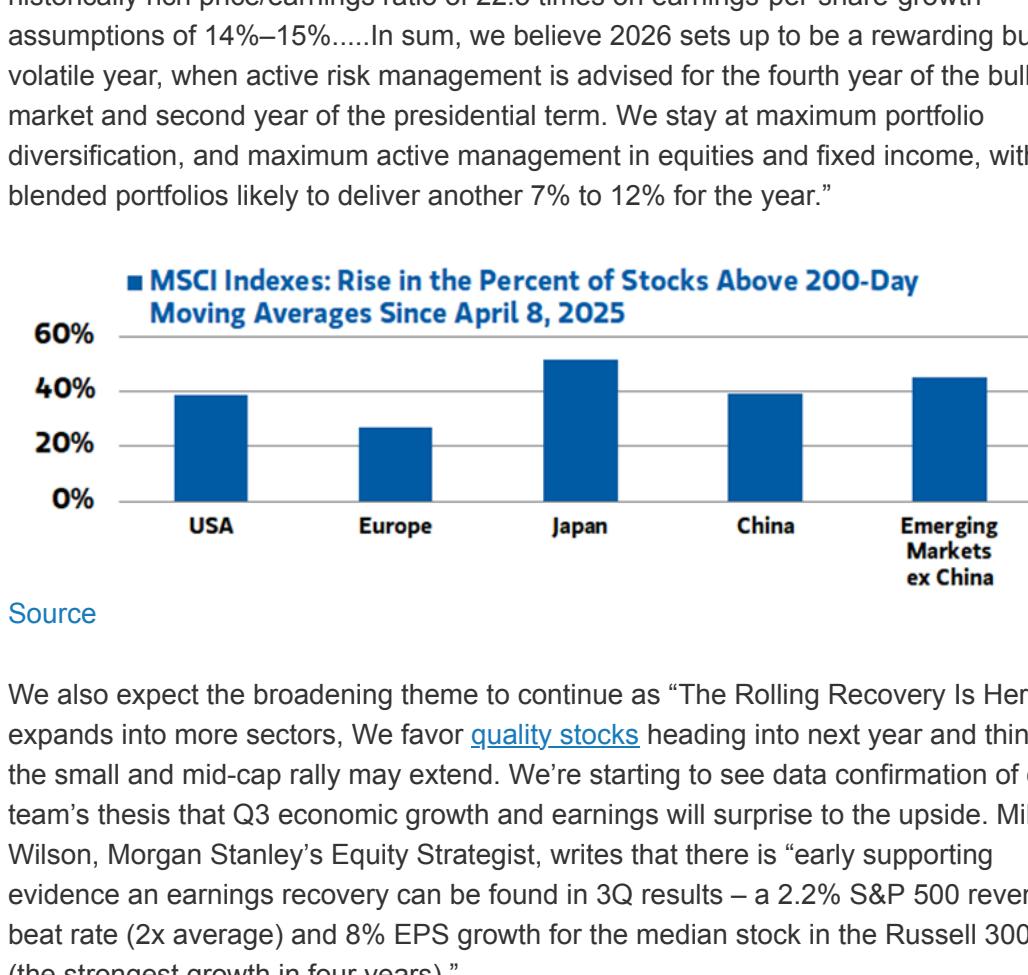
value would outperform growth. We were incorrect here, though the S&P 493 performed better than 4 of the Mag 7 seven stocks. Two of the other three did so well however, that our prediction proved inaccurate. We are kicking ourselves for not making this a global, rather than a domestic statement, as it would then have then run true. The best stock returns in 2025 came not from the Mag 7, but from international and emerging markets equities. We correctly believed the market would broaden out and advised clients to maintain significant mid, small and international exposure -- but focused to exclusively on domestic stocks when we made the specific prediction.

Our 6th major prediction, which we made in [April](#) during the Liberation Day sell off, was that the much-feared tariff hyperinflation would not come to pass. That also appears correct 8 months into the new tariff regime.

Date	Projected Growth Rate (%)
Jan '24	1.0%
Apr '24	0.8%
Jul '24	0.6%
Oct '24	0.4%
Jan '25	0.2%
Apr '25	0.4%
Jul '25	0.2%
Oct '25	0.4%
Jan '26	0.6%
Apr '26	0.8%
Jul '26	0.6%
Oct '26	0.8%
Jan '27	1.0%
Apr '27	1.0%
Jul '27	1.0%
Oct '27	1.0%

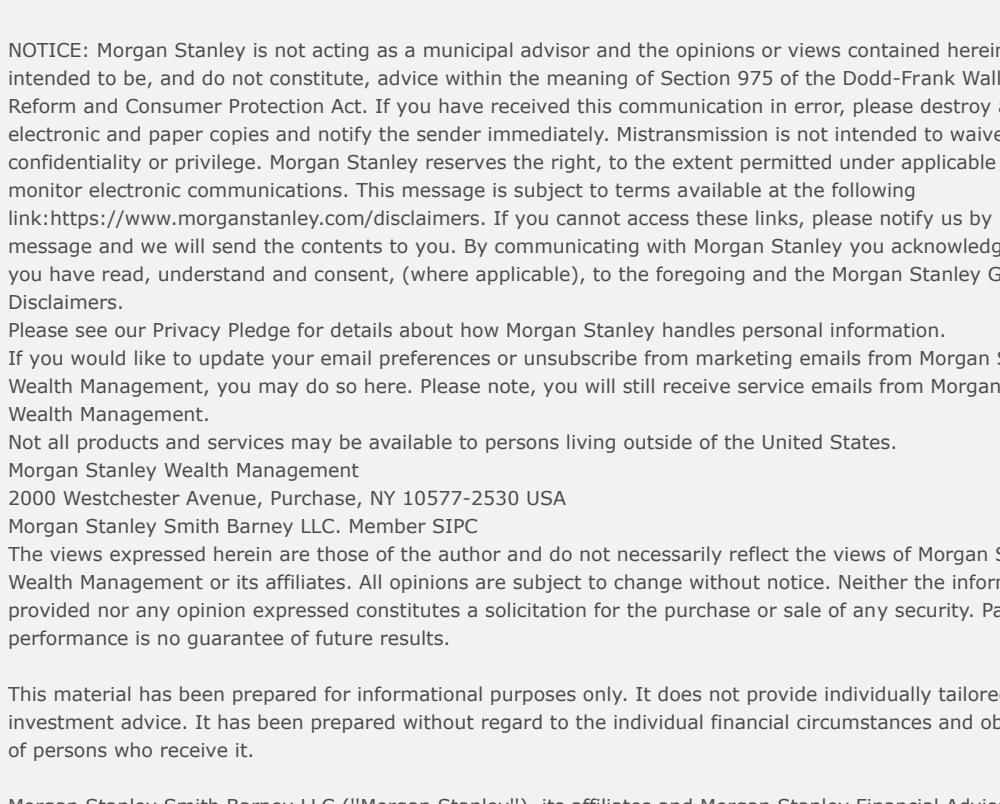
Trump tariffs – a de facto corporate tax cut. In our opinion, better-than-expected consumer spending data will be the theme this month – the Black Friday and Cyber Monday sales data was surprisingly robust. When Q3 GDP is finally released on December 23rd (delayed from the government shutdown), we think it will exceed the highest of current predictions of major research institutions and Wall Street banks.

Ultimately, our team expects positive returns from both stocks and bonds again next year – albeit with heightened volatility. Morgan Stanley's Chief Investment Officer Lisa Shalett framed it this way in this month's On the Markets, "in 2025, fears of headwinds from immigration action and tariff policy reform evolved into a broadening bull case tied to faith in stimulus from monetary easing and the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, financial deregulation and an anticipated surge in capex and AI-related productivity gains. 2026, however, is apt to be a lumpier ride. In our view, idiosyncratic navigation and execution will produce winners and losers, demanding greater emphasis on picking and choosing. After all, much of 2025 has been about upside surprises regarding economic resilience, and that scenario has baked high expectations into 2026, leaving few surprises. Not all surprises are bad, and with the market's focus on



Source: 2026 US Equities Outlook: The Rolling Recovery Is Here

We hope that you and your whole family had a blessed Thanksgiving and will enjoy the happiest of Holiday Seasons to close out 2025. We look forward to continuing to work with you and your family in 2026 and beyond. As always, if any member of our team can do anything for you at all, please don't hesitate to let us know.



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maturity, the more sensitive it is to this risk. Bonds may also be subject to call risk, which is the risk that the issuer will redeem the debt at its option, fully or partially, before the scheduled maturity date. The market value of debt instruments may fluctuate, and proceeds from sales prior to maturity may be more or less than the amount originally invested or the maturity value due to changes in market conditions or changes in the credit quality of the issuer. Bonds are subject to the credit risk of the issuer. This is the risk that the issuer might be unable to make interest and/or principal payments on a timely basis. Bonds are also subject to reinvestment risk, which is the risk that principal and/or interest payments from a given investment may be reinvested at a

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