November 2025

DeMarche Dashboard

A Flash Report on Markets and the Economy

Data and Commentary for the Period Ended 11/30/2025

Global Overview

Global markets were mixed in November as U.S. equities were largely flat amid elevated but easing volatility, weakening consumer confidence, softening manufacturing data, and delayed labor statistics caused by the government shutdown. Value stocks strongly outperformed growth across both large and small caps, while domestic fixed income posted positive returns as intermediate Treasury yields declined and markets continued to price in further monetary easing. International developed markets advanced on improved sentiment in Europe and Japan, even as manufacturing data softened and the Bank of Japan signaled potential tightening, while emerging markets declined due to broad weakness across China, South Korea, Taiwan, and Brazil. Labor market headlines also turned more negative, with U.S. employers announcing over 1.1 million job cuts year to date, the highest since 2020, driven by government reductions, a pickup in technology layoffs tied to AI adoption, and weaker seasonal hiring.

U.S. Markets & Economy

Despite significant volatility, domestic equity markets were relatively flat in November. The S&P 500 Index rose 0.3% as early month selloffs were offset by late month strength in the healthcare, materials, and consumer staples sectors. The CBOE Volatility Index experienced meaningful swings, briefly rising into the mid-20s before falling to 17.0 by month-end. While elevated, this level of volatility is not abnormal and reflected renewed concern over stretched technology valuations and an increasingly uncertain macroeconomic backdrop. Consumer Confidence declined from 95.6 to 88.7, the lowest level since Liberation Day, indicating weaker sentiment toward both current conditions and future expectations. ISM Manufacturing PMI also ticked down from 48.7 to 48.2, marking a ninth consecutive month of contraction in the manufacturing sector. Due to the prolonged government shutdown, the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced that it would not release the October employment report, and the November report is now expected to be delayed until mid-December. The data gap had little impact on expectations for a December rate cut, and this continued pricing of monetary easing supported a recovery in most equity indexes later in the month. Style leadership in November was pronounced within the domestic equity market. The Russell 1000 Value Index gained 2.7% while the Russell 1000 Growth Index declined 1.8%, and the broader Russell 1000 Index rose 0.2%. A similar pattern appeared in small caps, as the Russell 2000 Value Index advanced 2.8%, the Russell 2000 Growth Index fell 0.7%, and the Russell 2000 Index gained 1.0%. These results point to a clear preference for value equities during the month and show that November's leadership was driven more by style than by size. This marks a notable shift from much of the year, when performance dispersion was dominated by large versus small dynamics, particularly within the growth space.

Domestic fixed income delivered positive results in November as Treasury yields edged lower, aided by October's rate cut and growing expectations for another cut in December. Short-term yields were largely unchanged, while intermediate maturities saw the most meaningful declines, falling 8 to 12 basis points, and the 30-year remained flat for the month. The decline in rates was slightly offset by softening credit conditions, as spreads widened modestly, with high-yield spreads increasing from 285 to 292 basis points and investment-grade corporate spreads rising from 77 to 82 basis points. Overall performance remained positive, with the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate and Bloomberg U.S. Government/Credit Index each returning 0.62%, the Intermediate Government/Credit Index gaining 0.67%, the Long Government/Credit Index rising 0.45%, and high yield returning 0.50%.

International Markets & Economy

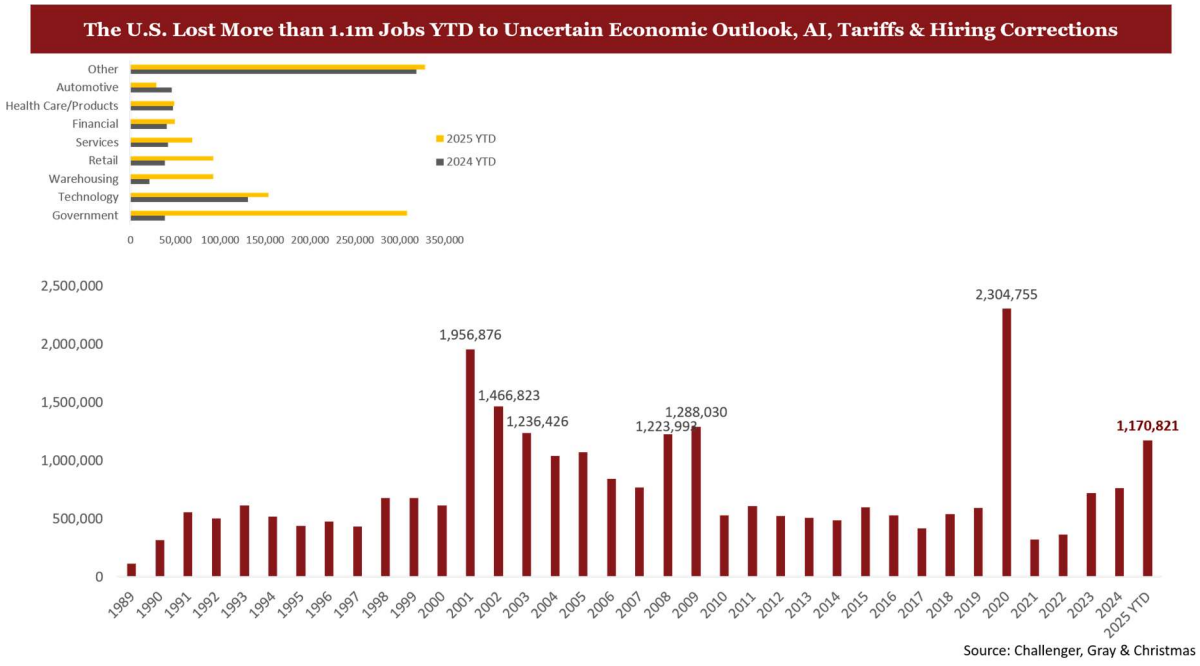
The European Union grew 0.3% quarter over quarter and 1.4% year over year in the period ending September (most recent data), supported by a 0.9% rebound in investment spending, although manufacturing activity softened with Germany's PMI declining to 48.2 and France's falling to 47.8 amid weaker demand for both consumer and investment

goods. In Japan, Prime Minister Takaichi introduced a 135 billion dollar stimulus package funded largely through bond issuance, while Bank of Japan Governor Ueda signaled the possibility of additional tightening at the December policy meeting. The combination of fiscal expansion and a more restrictive monetary backdrop pushed ten year Japanese government bond yields to 2.0%. International developed equities, measured by the MSCI EAFE Index, rose 0.6%, supported by a softer dollar and improving investor sentiment in both Europe and Japan. In India, the central bank lowered its policy rate to 5.25%, and is widely expected to continue easing as its trade agreement with the United States remains unresolved and tariffs on Indian exports remain near 50%. The rupee fell to a new low due to capital outflows and broader trade uncertainty, although the central bank raised its GDP growth forecast for the fiscal year ending in March to 7.3% from 6.8%. In China, the services PMI slipped to 52.1, a five month low, and the country's trade surplus surpassed one trillion dollars as exports grew 5.4% and imports declined 0.6% over the first eleven months of the year. Broader weakness across China, South Korea, Taiwan, and Brazil contributed to a 2.4% decline in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index during November.

In the News

US employers announced 1,170,821 job cuts through November, the highest since 2020 and a 54% increase from the same period in 2024, according to Challenger, Gray and Christmas. November saw 71,321 cuts, well below October's 153,074 but still the highest November total since 2022, with the slower pace likely tied to employers avoiding layoff announcements near holidays. However, the year-to-date total of 1.1 million is the fifth highest in three decades. Government and nonprofit organizations accounted for 322,000 lost jobs, including 275,000 government cuts in March under the new administration's budget streamlining efforts, while the technology sector led private reductions with 153,536 cuts, a 17% increase from last year. Amazon announced plans to eliminate 14,000 roles as it expands the use of AI and targets a smaller long term workforce. Warehousing and retail employers cut 184,466 jobs as consumers faced higher prices and reduced discretionary spending, and seasonal hiring is projected by the National Retail Federation to fall as much as 40% from last year's 442,000. ADP reported that private employers lost 32,000 jobs in November instead of the expected 40,000 gain, with small firms shedding 120,000 positions. After a long stretch described as "no hire, no fire," the labor market is weakening as firms, especially in technology, adjust pandemic era over hiring and integrate AI into operations.

Chart of the Month



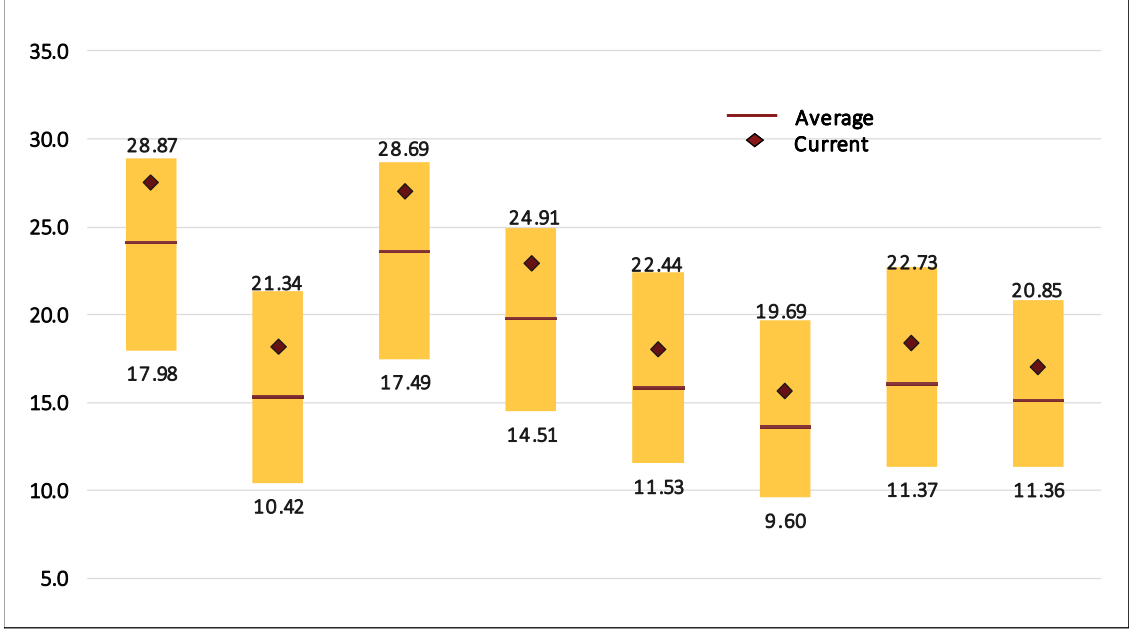
Capital Markets Overview

		TRAILING			ANNUALIZED			
		1-Mo	3-Mo	YTD	1-Yr	3-Yr	5-Yr	10-Yr
Broad Market	MSCI World NR USD	0.28	5.58	20.12	16.99	19.11	12.90	11.88
	Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD	0.62	2.35	7.46	5.70	4.56	(0.31)	1.99
	Russell 3000 TR USD	0.27	5.96	17.17	13.59	19.82	14.15	14.05
	DJ Industrial Average TR USD	0.48	5.15	13.88	8.03	13.42	12.12	12.83
	NASDAQ Composite PR USD	(1.51)	8.90	21.00	21.58	26.77	13.88	16.42
	MSCI EAFE NR USD	0.62	3.75	27.40	24.50	16.11	9.27	7.72
	FTSE Treasury Bill 3 Mon USD	0.33	1.05	4.05	4.46	5.03	3.24	2.19
	Bloomberg Commodity TR USD	3.20	8.47	16.15	17.33	3.21	11.79	5.43
Domestic Equities	S&P 500 TR USD	0.25	6.34	17.81	15.00	20.57	15.28	14.63
	S&P MidCap 400 TR	2.05	2.04	7.42	(0.23)	10.41	10.49	10.24
	S&P SmallCap 600 TR USD	2.65	2.75	6.07	(2.37)	7.67	9.05	9.28
	Russell 1000 TR USD	0.24	5.96	17.36	14.09	20.31	14.53	14.38
	Russell 1000 Growth TR USD	(1.81)	7.16	19.30	20.35	27.98	16.51	18.03
	Russell 1000 Value TR USD	2.66	4.65	15.13	7.25	12.09	12.01	10.21
	Russell Mid Cap TR USD	1.27	1.33	10.90	3.10	12.36	9.73	10.74
	Russell Mid Cap Growth TR USD	(2.12)	(2.65)	10.13	3.29	16.74	7.94	12.39
	Russell Mid Cap Value TR USD	2.39	2.65	10.98	2.86	10.32	10.81	9.43
	Russell 2000 TR USD	0.96	5.99	13.47	4.09	11.43	7.99	9.12
	Russell 2000 Growth TR USD	(0.68)	6.79	14.48	5.11	13.54	5.31	9.18
	Russell 2000 Value TR USD	2.81	5.14	12.39	3.02	9.17	10.51	8.66
International Equities	MSCI ACWI Ex USA NR USD	(0.03)	5.67	28.53	26.04	15.89	8.41	7.89
	MSCI EAFE NR USD	0.62	3.75	27.40	24.50	16.11	9.27	7.72
	MSCI EAFE Growth NR USD	(1.47)	2.63	18.67	15.39	12.08	5.06	7.15
	MSCI EAFE Value NR USD	2.72	4.86	36.54	34.10	20.23	13.42	8.03
	MSCI Japan NR USD	(0.69)	5.18	23.93	23.51	17.43	7.35	7.60
	MSCI AC Asia Ex Japan NR USD	(2.84)	8.45	28.76	28.95	15.10	4.54	8.20
	MSCI Europe NR USD	1.47	4.24	30.32	27.14	16.73	10.47	7.83
	MSCI United Kingdom NR USD	1.39	4.40	30.18	26.59	16.74	13.69	7.00
	MSCI EAFE Small Cap NR USD	1.22	2.00	28.90	25.94	14.50	6.55	7.33
	MSCI EM NR USD	(2.39)	8.96	29.69	29.51	14.72	5.06	7.85
Fixed Income	Bloomberg US Govt/Credit TR USD	0.62	2.25	7.17	5.39	4.49	(0.52)	2.14
	Bloomberg US Govt/Credit Interm TR USD	0.67	1.53	6.87	6.21	4.96	0.98	2.24
	Bloomberg US Govt/Credit Long TR USD	0.45	4.54	8.12	2.93	3.06	(4.67)	2.04
	ICE BofA US High Yield TR USD	0.50	1.46	7.80	7.34	9.51	4.76	6.10
	VettaFi US High Yield USD	0.45	1.45	7.62	7.27	9.49	4.88	6.03
	Morningstar LSTA US LL TR USD	0.36	1.02	5.23	5.83	9.27	6.57	5.65
	FTSE WGBI NonUSD USD	(0.02)	(0.49)	7.99	4.90	2.75	(4.88)	(0.06)
	Bloomberg Gbl Agg Ex USD TR USD	(0.08)	(0.75)	8.21	5.38	3.54	(3.29)	0.63
REITs	FTSE Nareit All REITs TR	1.88	(0.09)	4.10	(4.09)	4.74	5.44	5.89
	Wilshire US REIT TR USD	2.28	1.82	5.15	(2.51)	7.94	7.95	6.00

USD - US dollar priced index **TR** - Total Return **PR** - Price Return **LCL** - Local Currency Priced Index **NR** - Return includes reinvested net dividends

Source: Morningstar

Current Trailing P/E vs. Trailing 5-Year High, Low Average



	S&P 500	Russell 2000	Russell 1000	MSCI AC World	MSCI EAFE	MSCI EM	MSCI Europe	MSCI AC Asia Pac
High Month	Mar-21	Mar-21	Mar-21	Mar-21	Mar-21	Jan-21	Mar-21	Jan-21
Low Month	Sep-22	Sep-22	Sep-22	Sep-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Sep-22	Sep-22

Source: Morningstar; Data as of 11/30/2025

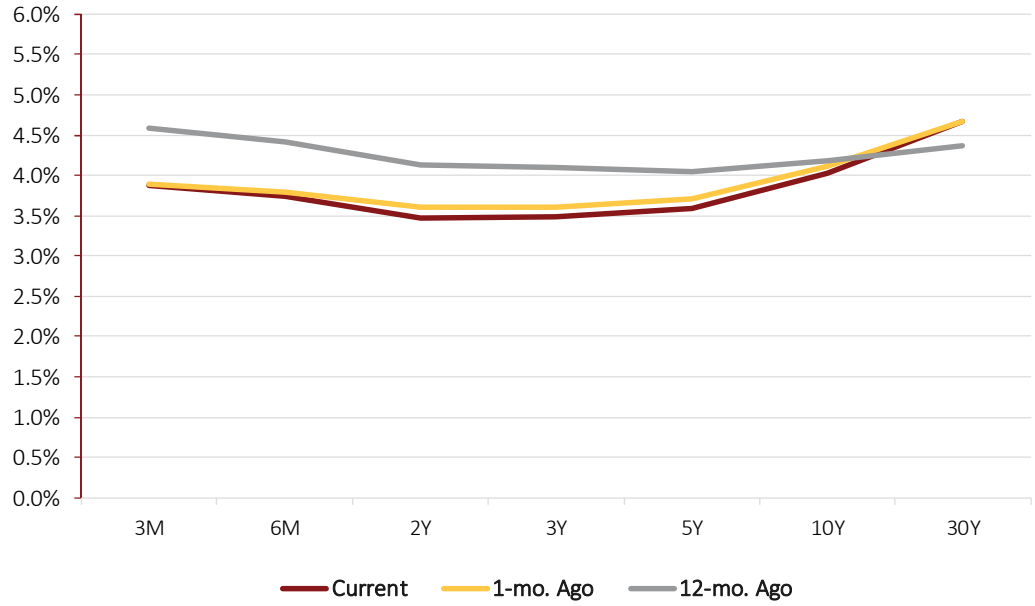
Economic Indicators

	GDP			Unemployment Rate	Interest Rates	Exchange Rates[3] per US $		Inflation[2]
	Latest[1]	2025[1]	2026[1]	*(Most recently available)*	*Sovereign Bonds, 10 Year*	Current	1 Year Ago	*(Most recently available)*
United States	3.80	1.96	1.72	4.40	4.11	-	-	3.00
China	1.10	5.01	4.41	5.10	1.83	7.08	7.24	1.20
Japan	-0.40	1.35	0.89	2.60	1.86	156.17	150.41	3.00
United Kingdom	0.10	1.45	1.17	5.00	4.49	1.32	1.27	3.40
Euro Area	0.20	1.29	1.21	6.40	3.17	1.16	1.05	2.40
Germany	0.00	0.28	1.00	6.30	2.76	1.16	1.05	2.70
France	0.50	0.84	0.95	7.70	3.50	1.16	1.05	1.20
Italy	0.10	0.55	0.62	6.00	3.48	1.16	1.05	1.80
Canada	0.60	1.13	1.27	6.90	3.27	1.40	1.40	2.90
India	1.70	6.73	6.15	5.20	6.52	88.84	84.33	4.95
Mexico	-0.30	0.72	1.17	2.60	8.72	18.29	20.31	4.28
Brazil	0.40	2.44	1.67	5.40	13.41	5.34	6.00	5.12

Sources: (Most recently available data) St. Louis Federal Reserve, The Wall Street Journal, OECD, Trading Economics

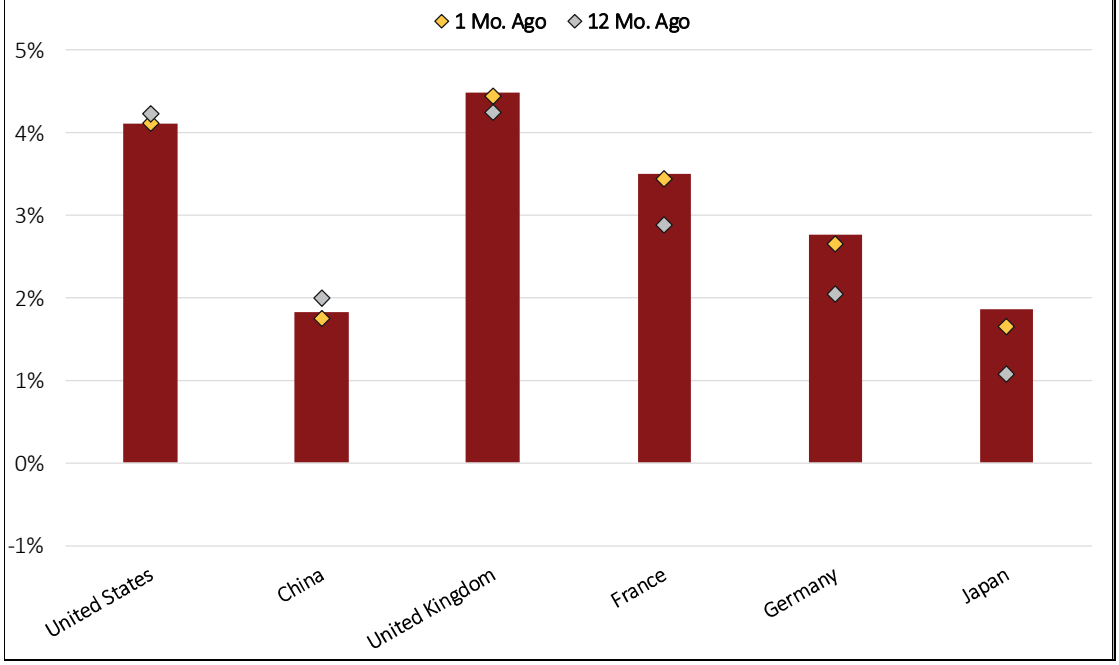
1. Latest GDP is seasonally adjusted annualized rate. 2025 & 2026 is forecasted data from OECD
2. In terms of Core CPI
3. Euro Area and U.K. exchange rates quoted in market standard format (USD/Non-USD currency)
4. Germany, France, and Italy currency exchange rates are taken at the Euro Area exchange rates

U.S. Treasury Yield Curves



Source: Federal Reserve Bank; Data as of 11/30/2025

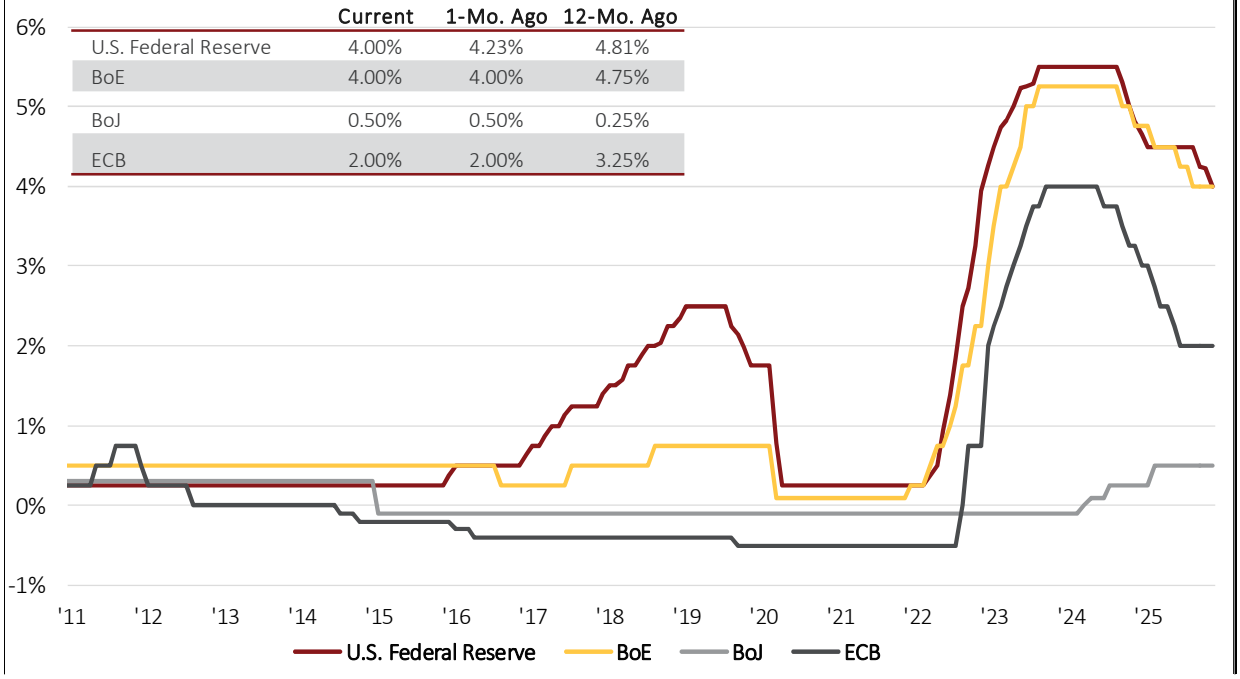
10-Year Sovereign Yields



Source: Trading Economics; Data as of 11/30/2025

Central Bank Policy Rates

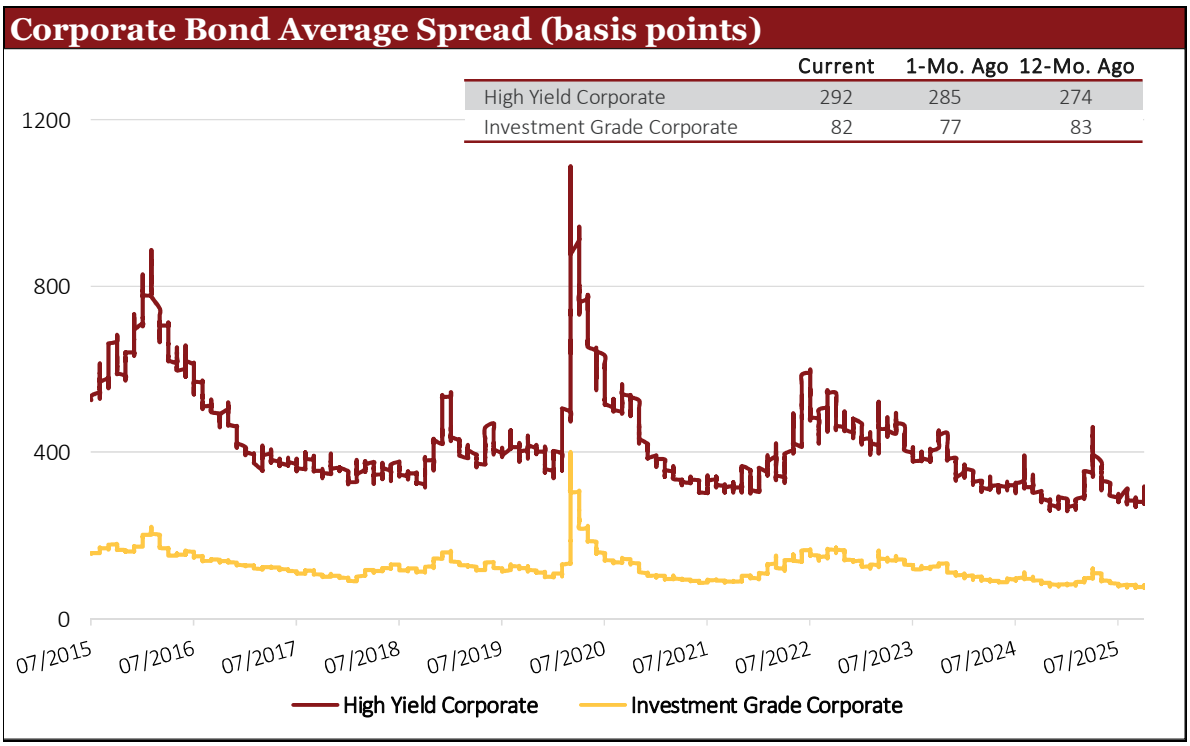
	Current	1-Mo. Ago	12-Mo. Ago
U.S. Federal Reserve	4.00%	4.23%	4.81%
BoE	4.00%	4.00%	4.75%
BoJ	0.50%	0.50%	0.25%
ECB	2.00%	2.00%	3.25%



Source: Federal Reserve Bank, Bank of England, European Central Bank, Trading Economics; Data as of 11/01/2025

Corporate Bond Average Spread (basis points)

	Current	1-Mo. Ago	12-Mo. Ago
High Yield Corporate	292	285	274
Investment Grade Corporate	82	77	83



Source: Federal Reserve Bank, Bank of America; Data as of 11/30/2025