

# MONTHLY MARKET PERSPECTIVE

JANUARY 2025 REVIEW

## Author

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## Overview

The U.S. economy appears to be starting the new year on rather positive footing. Real GDP growth for Q3-2025 was revised higher to 4.4% (annualized), up from the initial estimate of 4.3%, due to upward revisions to both exports and changes in inventories.<sup>1</sup> While the Atlanta Fed's GDPNow model estimate for real GDP growth in the fourth quarter of 2025 is 4.2%.<sup>2</sup> Supporting the positive economic outlook has been headline inflation data coming in better than expected in December and unemployment claims remaining low and stable, giving credence to the “no hire, no fire” labor market. To top it off, the Q4 earnings season is off to a good start, and analysts are expecting S&P 500 companies to report double-digit earnings growth for calendar year 2026.

The Federal Reserve wrapped up a two-day policy meeting and delivered pretty much what the market expected—holding the benchmark Fed funds rate in a range between 3.5%-3.75%. Also, not totally unexpected, President Trump has announced that he intends to nominate Kevin Warsh to succeed Jerome Powell as chair of the Federal Reserve. Although the FOMC's lack of action broke a string of three straight cuts, it appears they remain biased to easing and, with the nomination of Warsh, there is virtually no thoughts of a tighter monetary policy.

Financial markets delivered positive returns for the month of January, as the S&P 500 was up 1.44% and, despite interest rate being marginally higher, the Bloomberg Aggregate was up 0.11%. But hidden within the S&P 500 returns was a strong rotation away from the mega-cap tech stocks and towards last year's sector laggards. Lots of good news has already been baked into the share prices of some of the US's largest tech names and, so far in 2026, investors seem to be gravitating towards a more diverse set of stocks and sectors.

## U.S. EQUITIES

### U.S. Equity Markets

Index	1 Month	Quarter-to-Date	Year-to-Date	One Year
DJIA	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	10.8%
S&P 500	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	15.7%
Russell 2000	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	14.9%
Russell 1000 Growth	-1.5%	-1.5%	-1.5%	14.1%
Russell 1000 Value	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	15.0%

As of January 30, 2026



January was broadly positive for US equities but there was a wide dispersion of equity returns during the month. The headline was that the S&P 500 gained only about 1.4%, but US small caps (Russell 2000 Index) gained over 5.4% and US midcaps (Russell Midcap Index) gained 3.1%.<sup>1</sup> The positive start to the year bodes well for risk assets for the rest of year. Since 1946, when January is positive for the S&P 500, history has shown that about 9 out of 10 times the S&P 500 finished the year with positive returns overall.<sup>1</sup> Similarly, the sectors that historically performed best in January often are the sectors that subsequently lead equity returns for the remainder of the year.<sup>3</sup> This year's gains, thus far, have been led by Energy (+14.4%), Materials (+8.7%), and Consumer Staples (+7.7%).<sup>1</sup> In fact, Energy and Consumer Staples gained more in January-2026 than they did in all of 2025. As the sector returns might suggest, more value-oriented stocks outperformed their growth-stock peers across the cap-spectrum in January.

## INTERNATIONAL EQUITIES

International Equity Markets				
Index	1 Month	Quarter-to-Date	Year-to-Date	One Year
MSCI ACWI ex USA	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	34.5%
MSCI EAFE	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	31.0%
MSCI Emerging Markets	8.9%	8.9%	8.9%	42.5%
MSCI EAFE Small Cap	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%	34.6%

As of January 30, 2026

January was even more positive for non-US equities. International developed market equities (MSCI EAFE Index) gained 5.2% during the month, while emerging market equities (MSCI EM Index) gained 8.9%. International developed market returns were helped marginally by a weaker dollar, but the US dollar had little impact on the returns of emerging market equities. The preponderance of emerging market returns were driven by continued strong gains in South Korean (MSCI Korea Index +27.8%) and Taiwanese (MSCIA Taiwan +11.1) equities, and their tech stocks in particular, as well as the materials and energy companies that comprise some of the largest exposures in Latin American equity markets. In contrast, Chinese equities (MSCI China Index +4.7%) underperformed the broader EM index in January while Indian equities (MSCI India Index -4.8%) were an outlier with negative returns for the month. Similar to the US, non-US small cap stocks outperformed their large cap peers (MSCI ACWI ex US Index +6.0% vs. MSCI ACWI ex US Small Index +6.4%).

## FIXED INCOME

Fixed Income Markets				
Index	1 Month	Quarter-to-Date	Year-to-Date	One Year
Bloomberg US Aggregate	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	6.7%
Bloomberg Global Aggregate	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	8.4%
Bloomberg US High Yield	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	7.7%
JPM Emerging Market Bond	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	12.7%
Bloomberg Muni	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	4.7%

As of January 30, 2026

U.S. Treasury interest rates rose a bit in January, but not enough to wipe out the earnings from coupon income. The Bloomberg Aggregate index's price was down 0.23% but, combined with about 0.34% of income earnings, the index eked out a 0.11% return for the month. The municipal market's light supply calendar, reinvestment demand, and the attractive absolute level of tax-exempt yields resulted in solid performance as the Bloomberg Municipal bond index returned 0.94% for the month.



Fixed income investors entered the month believing there would be at least two more 25 bps cuts in the Fed's 2026 playbook. But a stable economy and a Fed in a holding pattern have tempered the tailwind that was leading to lower rates. That doesn't mean rates are going higher and spreads will rise, but a year of simply earning your coupon income might be what we should expect in 2026.

## CONCLUSION & OUTLOOK

A solid economy, positive corporate fundamentals, and a Fed unlikely to tighten monetary policy in 2026 provides the ingredients for what we believe will lead to another positive year for financial markets. However, valuations, across the board, are rich and challenging investors to continue to buy high-priced assets. The lofty price/earnings ratios of U.S. equities and the tight spreads of U.S. corporate bonds could be impediments for a repeat of 2025 returns.

The problem with valuations is that they are generally considered poor timing tools for buying or selling in the short term, as high valuations can persist for extended periods, and market timing based on them often results in missed gains. Additionally, some upward movement in valuations from historic norms may be justified based on S&P 500 companies having higher profit margins and lower overall debt burdens than what was the norm in decades prior. Overall, valuations, while valuable for predicting the broad pattern of long-term, multi-year returns, are ineffective for forecasting market movements in the next few months or even years.

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