



A Dollar Reversal Could Halt The Gold Bull

In Monday's [Commentary](#), we alerted readers that the dollar could be setting up for a reversal higher. Furthermore, we noted that if such a turn comes to fruition, some investors may encounter surprises. To wit:

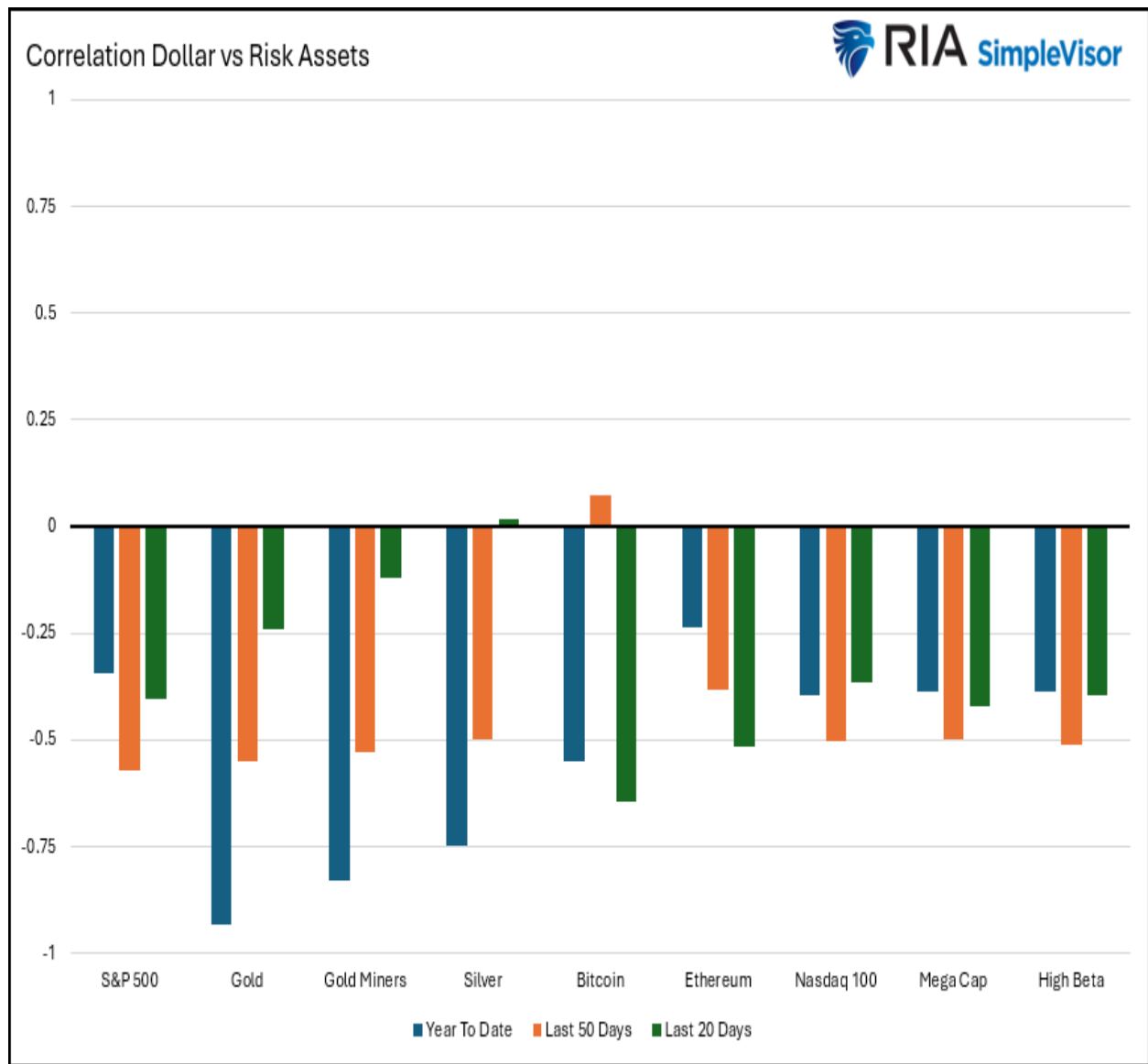
As such, investors should examine their portfolios for risks that have developed with the reversal of the previously overbought dollar, to now very oversold.

Such reversals are often the thing that surprises complacent investors the most.

A few readers asked us what assets are most at risk, especially if such a dollar appreciation is rapid. The easy answer is gold, as it, along with many commodities, tends to have a negative correlation with the dollar. The [SimpleVisor](#) graph below shows the inverse relationship between gold and the dollar over the last three years. Beneath the price graph is the running 50-day correlation. This confirms what our eyes see in the price graph: gold has been rising while the dollar has been declining.

The following bar chart examines gold and other, more speculative assets that have performed well recently. This will help further answer the question of which securities are at risk if the dollar turns upward. As shown, on a year-to-date basis, gold, gold miners, and silver exhibit the most negative correlations. Next in line is Bitcoin. Lastly, the better-performing stock market sectors show a negative correlation, albeit one that is less pronounced than that of the precious metals and Bitcoin. Ethereum has the lowest correlation among the assets we chose.





What To Watch Today

Earnings

- No earnings releases today

Economy

Thursday October 02 2025			Actual	Previous	Consensus	Forecast		
06:30 AM	US	Challenger Job Cuts SEP		85.979K		150.0K		
07:30 AM	US	Initial Jobless Claims SEP/27		218K	223K	223.0K		
07:30 AM	US	Continuing Jobless Claims SEP/20		1926K	1930K	1929.0K		
07:30 AM	US	Jobless Claims 4-week Average SEP/27		237.5K		239.0K		
09:00 AM	US	Factory Orders MoM AUG		-1.3%	1.4%	1.4%		
09:00 AM	US	Factory Orders ex Transportation AUG		0.6%		0.1%		
09:30 AM	US	Fed Logan Speech						

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Market Trading Update

Yesterday, we discussed the technical backdrop for a dollar rally. However, we now also have to deal with a Government shutdown, which certainly has many media pundits on the edge of their seats with something to talk about. However, in reality, there is not much there. Historically, the market has dealt well with previous shutdowns, rising about 85% of the time.

Shutdowns Add Drama, But Stocks Don't Really Care

S&P 500 Performance During And After Government Shutdowns

Start of Shutdown	Reopen Date	Length (Days)	S&P 500 Return	S&P 500 12 Months After End	President	Senate	House
9/30/1976	10/11/1976	11	-3.5%	-6.6%	Ford	Democrat	Democrat
9/30/1977	10/13/1977	13	-2.5%	12.0%	Carter	Democrat	Democrat
10/31/1977	11/9/1977	9	0.4%	1.5%	Carter	Democrat	Democrat
11/30/1977	12/9/1977	9	-1.0%	3.2%	Carter	Democrat	Democrat
9/30/1978	10/18/1978	18	-2.0%	3.1%	Carter	Democrat	Democrat
9/30/1979	10/12/1979	12	-4.4%	24.7%	Carter	Democrat	Democrat
5/1/1980	5/1/1980	1	-0.8%	25.8%	Carter	Democrat	Democrat
11/20/1981	11/23/1981	3	0.7%	9.3%	Reagan	Republican	Democrat
9/30/1982	10/2/1982	2	0.3%	36.2%	Reagan	Republican	Democrat
12/17/1982	12/21/1982	4	2.4%	18.0%	Reagan	Republican	Democrat
11/10/1983	11/14/1983	4	1.6%	-0.4%	Reagan	Republican	Democrat
9/30/1984	10/3/1984	3	-2.2%	13.5%	Reagan	Republican	Democrat
10/3/1984	10/5/1984	2	-0.6%	12.6%	Reagan	Republican	Democrat
10/16/1986	10/18/1986	2	0.0%	18.4%	Reagan	Republican	Democrat
12/18/1987	12/20/1987	2	2.5%	11.9%	Reagan	Democrat	Democrat
10/5/1990	10/9/1990	4	-2.1%	23.2%	G. H. W. Bush	Democrat	Democrat
11/13/1995	11/19/1995	6	1.2%	22.8%	Clinton	Republican	Republican
12/15/1995	1/6/1996	22	0.0%	21.3%	Clinton	Republican	Republican
10/1/2013	10/17/2013	16	3.1%	8.9%	Obama	Democrat	Republican
1/19/2018	1/22/2018	2	0.8%	-7.1%	Trump	Republican	Republican
2/9/2018	2/9/2018	1	1.5%	3.4%	Trump	Republican	Republican
12/21/2018	1/25/2019	34	10.3%	23.7%	Trump	Republican	Republican
Average		8.2	0.3%	12.7%	Posted on		
Median		4.0	0.1%	12.3%	ISABELNET.com		
% Higher			54.5%	86.4%			

Source: Carson Investment Research, FactSet 03/07/2025
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Source: Carson Investment Research, FactSet 03/07/2025
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Secondly, we are starting the seasonally strong ?six months of the year,? with October posting an average 1% return and a 59% success rate. Those numbers improve markedly over the remaining two months of the year.

Monthly Return Stats for the S&P500 1964-2024

	Avg Return	% Positive	Best	Worst	Std Dev
Jan	1.1%	59%	13%	-9%	4.9%
Feb	0.0%	54%	7%	-11%	3.9%
Mar	1.1%	66%	10%	-13%	3.8%
Apr	1.5%	72%	13%	-9%	4.1%
May	0.3%	61%	9%	-8%	3.6%
Jun	0.2%	59%	7%	-9%	3.5%
Jul	0.8%	54%	9%	-8%	4.1%
Aug	0.1%	56%	12%	-15%	4.7%
Sep	-0.7%	46%	9%	-12%	4.4%
Oct	1.0%	59%	16%	-22%	6.0%
Nov	1.6%	69%	11%	-11%	4.4%
Dec	1.2%	70%	11%	-9%	3.5%

Source: Topdown Charts, LSEG

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Monthly Return Stats for the S&P500 1964-2024

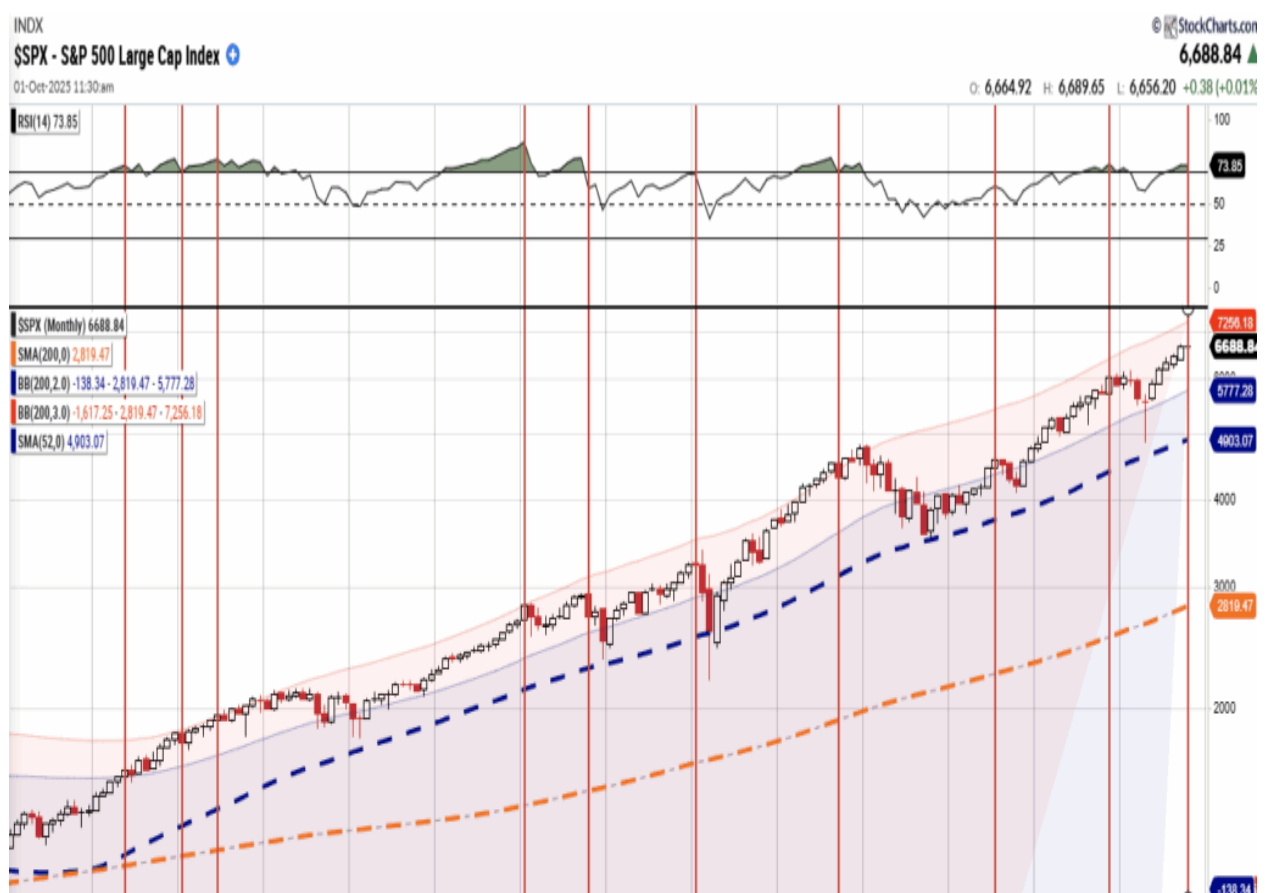
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Jul	0.8%	54%	9%	-8%	4.1%
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Dec	1.2%	70%	11%	-9%	3.5%

Source: Topdown Charts, LSEG

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topdowncharts.com

However, one concern for investors in the short term is that the market has delivered five consecutive months of positive returns. While that in and of itself is not unprecedented, a correction tends to happen before the advance resumes when such a streak occurs with the markets both overbought and extended. In other words, if it occurs, some weakness in October would be unsurprising, which would set the market up for an advance into year-end. However, given the current momentum in the market and the chase by retail investors to grab exposure, a continued streak of gains into year-end would also not be unprecedented. However, the takeaway is that streaks of monthly gains eventually end. While that is not a bearish forecast, it does argue that some risk controls and having some cash on the sidelines could provide an opportunity in the weeks ahead.





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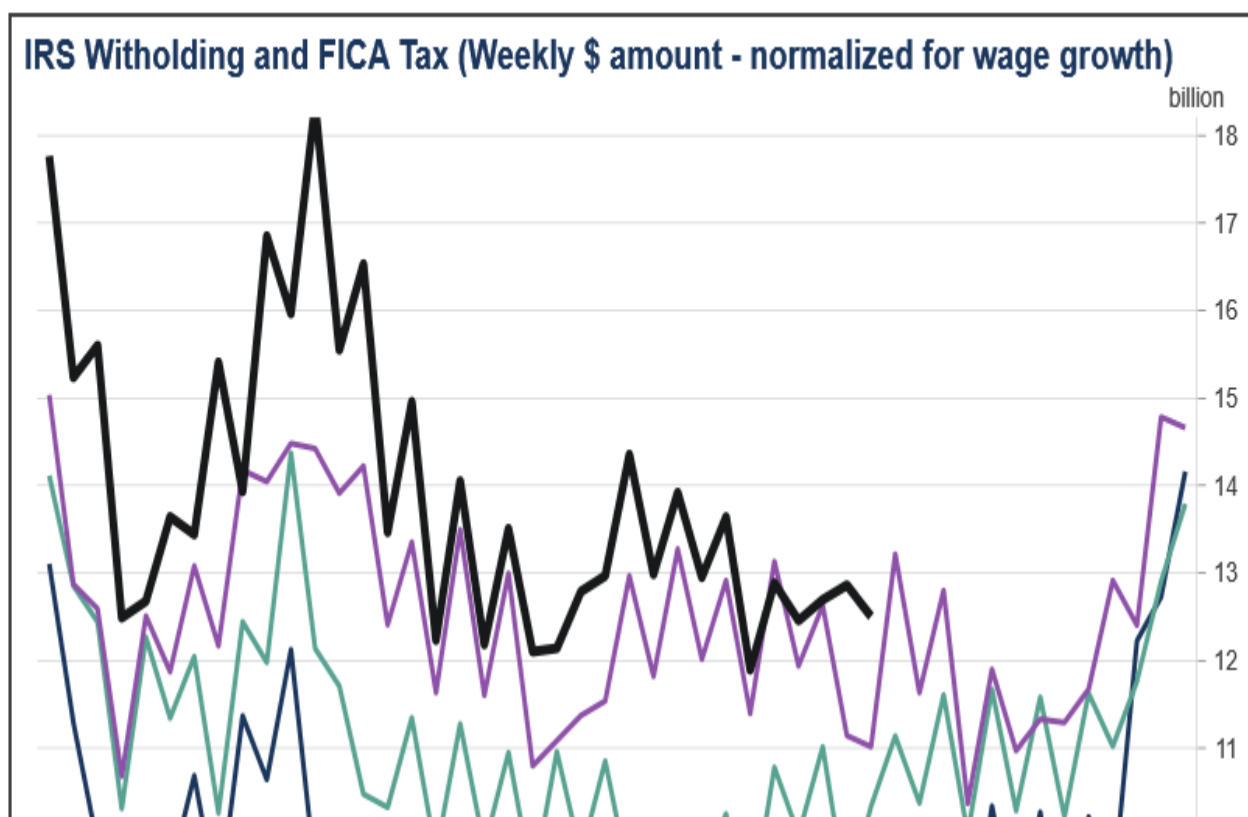
ADP, JOLTS, And Tax Withholding

If the government shutdown continues through Friday, the BLS will not release the September employment report. While that report is one of the most important for investors and the Fed, there are plenty of other sources that can help us gauge what has been occurring in the labor markets since the last BLS report. Let's look at a few of them.

ADP: ADP reported that the number of jobs fell last month by 32k. The market was expecting a gain of 50k. Equally concerning, the prior month was revised lower by 57k jobs to -3k. Three of the last four months have now seen job shrinkage. The only other negative ADP print since COVID was in 2023, when they reported a loss of 53k jobs. This report suggests that the BLS is likely to report negligible job growth when it releases its monthly report. A negative print with further downward revisions would not be surprising.

JOLTs: Job openings, which soared in 2021-2023, have fallen ever since. At 7.2 million, they are roughly in line with the peak existing before the pandemic. They should be higher given that the economy has grown substantially since then. However, the data can be somewhat flawed, as many companies advertise for employees but do not necessarily fill the jobs. The bottom graph in the second graphic is disturbing. It shows that there are now more unemployed people than job openings. At .98, the ratio is decently below the pre-pandemic rate of 1.25. This data aligns with continuing unemployment claims, which indicate that those recently laid off are having difficulty finding new employment.

Tax Withholding: The second graph below shows that IRS tax withholding, adjusted for wage inflation, has been running slightly above last year's levels. Assuming that job growth is rising, we would expect a decent gap between the weekly figures for each year. This is evident in the differences between 2022 and 2023, as well as between 2023 and 2024. The fact that 2025 is running barely above 2024 tells us job growth has been minimal.



The chart displays the inflation rates (inflation adjusted, 3-week moving average) for four years: 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025. The x-axis represents weeks from W1 to W50, and the y-axis represents the inflation rate in billion (0 to 18). The 2025 series (black line) shows the highest inflation, peaking at over 18% in week 11. The 2024 series (purple line) shows a steady increase, reaching over 15% by week 50. The 2023 series (green line) shows a peak of around 14% in week 11, followed by a decline and then a slight recovery. The 2022 series (blue line) shows the lowest inflation, generally staying below 10% throughout the period.

Week	2025 : infl adj [m.a. 3 weeks]	2024 : infl adj [m.a. 3 weeks]	2023 : infl adj [m.a. 3 weeks]	2022 : infl adj [m.a. 3 weeks]
W1	18.0	15.0	14.5	13.5
W6	12.5	12.5	11.5	10.0
W11	18.5	14.5	14.5	12.5
W16	13.5	13.5	11.5	9.0
W21	13.5	12.5	10.5	8.0
W26	14.5	13.5	10.5	9.0
W31	12.5	12.5	10.5	9.0
W40	13.0	13.5	11.5	9.0
W45	12.5	12.5	11.5	10.0
W50	14.5	15.0	14.0	13.5

The top chart, 'US Job Openings By Industry Total SA', shows a blue line representing the total number of job openings. It starts around 4,000 in 1967, dips during the early 1980s recession, then rises steadily to a peak of approximately 11,500 in early 2020. It then drops sharply to about 4,000 in mid-2020 before recovering to around 7,200 by late 2023. The bottom chart, 'Number of job openings per unemployed persons', shows an orange line representing the ratio of job openings to unemployed persons. It starts around 0.50 in 1967, dips during the early 1980s recession, then rises to a peak of about 2.00 in early 2020. It then drops sharply to about 0.50 in mid-2020 before recovering to around 0.98 by late 2023.

Year	US Job Openings By Industry Total SA	Number of job openings per unemployed persons
1967	~4,000	~0.50
1980	~4,000	~0.50
1982	~3,000	~0.50
1984	~3,500	~0.50
2000	~6,000	~1.00
2002	~6,500	~1.00
2007	~7,500	~1.20
2009	~4,000	~0.50
2012	~6,000	~1.00
2015	~8,000	~1.50
2018	~10,000	~1.80
2020	~11,500	~2.00
2022	~7,200	~0.98
2023	7227.0	0.98

	Standard Taylor Rule		Same under Both Rules		Balanced-Approach Taylor Rule	
Ex-Ante Appropriate FFR (bps)	426				396	
Effect on optimal FFR of...	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Forces affecting π_t :						
Rent disinflation			-47	-60		
Forces affecting r^* :						
Deregulation + energy			4	20		
OBBB			-6	-31		
Population growth			-36	-36		
Trade policy			-62	-73		
Forces affecting $(y_t - \bar{y})$:						
Deregulation + energy	-11	-32			-23	-63
OBBB	8	8			16	16
Ex-Post Appropriate FFR (Midpoint) (bps)	249				206	

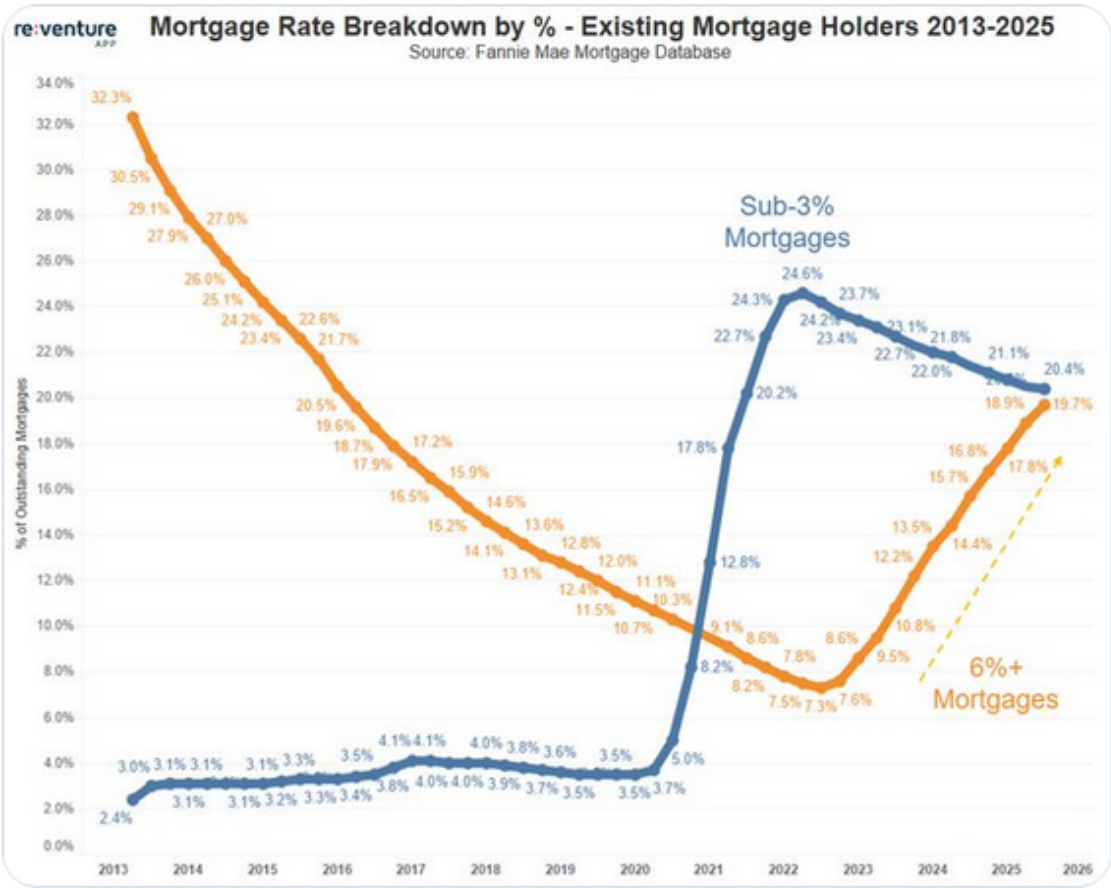
Note: Table weights for ex-ante r^* are 2/3 from the model-implied results from Benigno and others (2024) and 1/3 from the market-implied rate from Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities. FFR is federal funds rate. OBBB is One Big Beautiful Bill.

Tweet of the Day



Nick Gerli @nickgerli1 · 19h

By the end of Q4 2025, there will be more 6% mortgages than sub-3% mortgages.

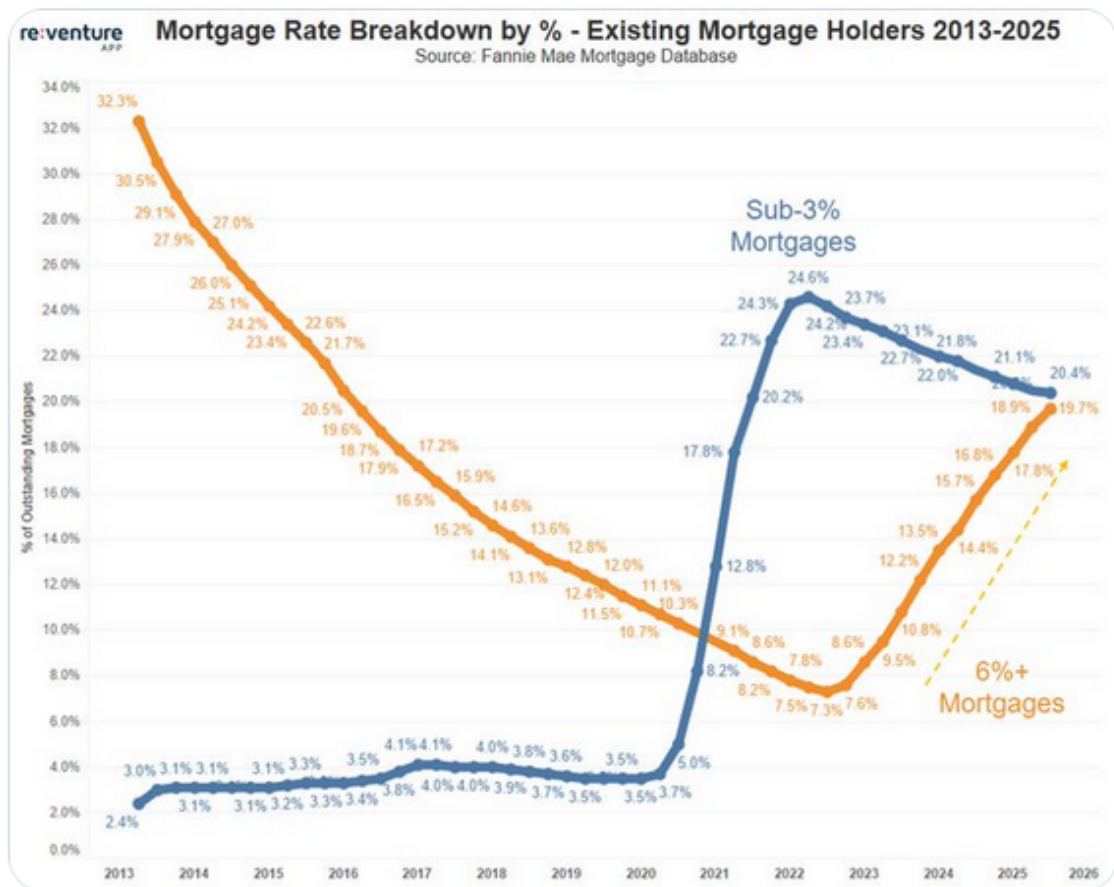




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