

# Market Month: November 2017

## The Markets (as of market close November 30, 2017)

The Dow soared over 300 points on the last day of November to close above 24000 for the first time in its history. Hopes for a tax overhaul may have contributed to investor confidence in equities. Each of the benchmark indexes listed here posted favorable monthly gains. The Nasdaq continued its strong performance in 2017, gaining over 2.0% in November, while the small caps of the Russell 2000 climbed close to 3.0%. After gaining 2.8% for November, the S&P 500 joined the Dow in posting its eighth consecutive month of positive returns. With stocks climbing, it's not surprising that long-term bond prices fell, as evidenced by the yield on 10-year Treasuries, which jumped 4 basis points over October's end-of-month yield.

By the close of trading on November 30, the price of crude oil (WTI) was \$57.39 per barrel, up from the October 31 price of \$54.54 per barrel. The national average retail regular gasoline price was \$2.533 per gallon on November 27, up from the October 30 selling price of \$2.488 and \$0.379 more than a year ago. The price of gold increased by the end of November, closing at \$1,277.40 on the last trading day of the month, up \$5.60 from its price of \$1,271.80 on October 31.

Market/Index	2016 Close	Prior Month	As of November 30	Month Change	YTD Change
<b>DJIA</b>	19762.60	23377.24	24272.35	3.83%	22.82%
<b>NASDAQ</b>	5383.12	6727.67	6873.97	2.17%	27.69%
<b>S&amp;P 500</b>	2238.83	2575.26	2647.58	2.81%	18.26%
<b>Russell 2000</b>	1357.13	1502.87	1544.14	2.75%	13.78%
<b>Global Dow</b>	2528.21	2959.78	3013.56	1.82%	19.20%
<b>Fed. Funds</b>	0.50%-0.75%	1.00%-1.25%	1.00%-1.25%	0 bps	50 bps
<b>10-year Treasuries</b>	2.44%	2.37%	2.41%	4 bps	-3 bps

Chart reflects price changes, not total return. Because it does not include dividends or splits, it should not be used to benchmark performance of specific investments.

## Last Month's Economic News

- **Employment:** Total employment rose by 261,000 in October following September's job reduction. The unemployment rate edged down to 4.1%. The number of unemployed persons declined by 281,000 to 6.5 million. Since January, the unemployment rate has declined by 0.7 percentage point, and the number of unemployed persons has decreased by 1.1 million. The labor participation rate decreased by 0.4 percentage point to 62.7%. The average workweek for all employees remained at 34.4 hours in October. Average hourly earnings fell by \$0.02 to \$26.53 after rising \$0.12 in September. Over the 12 months ended in October, average hourly earnings have risen \$0.63, or 2.4%.
- **FOMC/interest rates:** The Federal Open Market Committee met at the end of October and left the target federal funds rate range at 1.00%-1.25%. However, some economic indicators are showing mild

## Key Dates/Data Releases

12/5: International trade

12/8: Employment situation

12/11: JOLTS

12/12: Producer Price Index, Treasury budget

12/13: Consumer Price Index, FOMC meeting release

12/14: Retail sales, import and export prices

12/15: Industrial production

12/19: Housing starts

12/20: Existing home sales

12/21: GDP

12/22: Durable goods orders, personal income and outlays, new home sales

12/28: International trade in goods

inflationary pressures, which, when coupled with a labor market that could be nearing full employment, may lead to another interest rate hike when the Committee next meets in mid-December. The FOMC may be under new leadership, as President Trump nominated Jerome Powell to succeed Janet Yellen as Fed chairperson.

- **GDP/budget:** The second estimate of the third-quarter gross domestic product showed expansion at an annual rate of 3.3%, according to the Bureau of Economic Analysis. The second-quarter GDP grew at an annualized rate of 3.1%. Gross domestic income, which estimates all income earned while producing goods and services, increased 2.5% in the third quarter compared to an increase of 0.9% in the second quarter. As to the government's budget, October marked the beginning of fiscal year 2018. The deficit for October was \$63.24 billion (\$45.83 billion in October 2016). The federal deficit for FY 2017 was \$665.7 billion, more than \$80 billion, or 13.7%, higher than the 2016 deficit.
- **Inflation/consumer spending:** Inflationary pressures continued to show continued upward momentum in October. The personal consumption expenditures (PCE) price index (a measure of what consumers pay for goods and services) ticked up 0.3% for the month after climbing only 0.4% in September. The core PCE price index (excluding energy and food) inched ahead 0.2% in October. Personal (pre-tax) income increased 0.4% and disposable personal (after-tax) income gained 0.5% from the prior month. Personal consumption expenditures (the value of the goods and services purchased by consumers) climbed 0.3% in October after jumping a robust 1.0% the prior month.
- The Consumer Price Index, which rose 0.5% in September, edged up only 0.1% in October. For the 12 months ended in October, consumer prices are up 2.0%, a mark that approaches the Fed's 2.0% target for inflation. Core prices, which exclude food and energy, increased 0.2% in October, and are up 1.8% over the prior 12 months.
- The Producer Price Index showed the prices companies receive for goods and services advanced 0.4% in October, the same increase as in September. Year-over-year, producer prices have increased 2.8%. Prices less food and energy increased 0.4% for the month and are up 2.3% over the past 12 months.
- **Housing:** The housing sector continues to gain momentum towards the end of the year. Total existing-home sales climbed 2.0% for October following a 0.7% rise in September. Over the last 12 months, sales of existing homes are down 0.9%. The October median price for existing homes was \$247,000 (\$245,100 in September), 5.5% higher than the October 2016 median price of \$234,100. Inventory for existing homes fell 3.2% for the month, representing a 3.9-month supply. The Census Bureau's latest report reveals sales of new single-family homes climbed 6.2% following September's whopping 18.7% jump. The median sales price of new houses sold in October was \$312,800 (September was \$319,700). The average sales price was \$400,200 in October, up from September's \$385,200. The number of houses for sale at the end of October was 282,000 (279,000 in September), which represents a supply of 4.9 months at the current sales rate.
- **Manufacturing:** Industrial production increased 0.9% in October following a 0.3% increase in September. Industrial production has risen 2.9% over the past 12 months ended in October. Capacity utilization increased slightly from 76.0% in September to 77.0% in October. Manufacturing output climbed 1.3%. Mining output fell 1.3% in October after rising 0.4% in September. The index for utilities jumped 2.0% after gaining 1.5% in September. New orders for manufactured durable goods fell 1.2% in October following consecutive monthly increases of 2.2% and 1.7%. Shipments of manufactured goods, up 5 of the last 5 months, increased \$0.3 billion, or 0.1%, to \$241.0 billion.
- **Imports and exports:** The advance report on international trade in goods revealed that the trade gap for October was \$68.3 billion, up from the \$64.14 billion trade gap in September. Exports of goods for October were \$129.1 billion, \$1.0 billion less than September exports. Imports of goods for October were \$197.4 billion, \$1.5 billion more than September imports.
- **International markets:** In a sign that the European economy is heading in the right direction, the Bank of England raised its benchmark interest rate by 25 basis points in early November. Germany, Italy, and Finland saw their third-quarter GDPs expand at a rate exceeding expectations, while economic growth slowed in France, Spain, and the Netherlands. Japan's GDP expanded at an annualized rate of 1.4% in the third quarter, largely driven by exports, which increased an annualized 6.0%.
- **Consumer sentiment:** Consumer confidence, as measured by The Conference Board Consumer Confidence Index®, increased in November to 129.5, up from 126.2 in October. According to the report, consumer confidence in the economy increased for the fifth consecutive month and remains at a 17-year high.

## Eye on the Month Ahead

All indications are that the Federal Reserve will relax stimulus measures by increasing the federal funds interest rate when the Committee meets this month. December should be a good month for consumer spending on the heels of robust consumer sales on Black Friday and Cyber Monday. While trading usually

slows during December, stocks are expected to close the year ahead of their 2016 values.

*Data sources: Economic: Based on data from U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment, inflation); U.S. Department of Commerce (GDP, corporate profits, retail sales, housing); S&P/Case-Shiller 20-City Composite Index (home prices); Institute for Supply Management (manufacturing/services). Performance: Based on data reported in WSJ Market Data Center (indexes); U.S. Treasury (Treasury yields); U.S. Energy Information Administration/Bloomberg.com Market Data (oil spot price, WTI Cushing, OK); www.goldprice.org (spot gold/silver); Oanda/FX Street (currency exchange rates). News items are based on reports from multiple commonly available international news sources (i.e. wire services) and are independently verified when necessary with secondary sources such as government agencies, corporate press releases, or trade organizations. All information is based on sources deemed reliable, but no warranty or guarantee is made as to its accuracy or completeness. Neither the information nor any opinion expressed herein constitutes a solicitation for the purchase or sale of any securities, and should not be relied on as financial advice. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. All investing involves risk, including the potential loss of principal, and there can be no guarantee that any investing strategy will be successful.*

*The Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) is a price-weighted index composed of 30 widely traded blue-chip U.S. common stocks. The S&P 500 is a market-cap weighted index composed of the common stocks of 500 leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy. The NASDAQ Composite Index is a market-value weighted index of all common stocks listed on the NASDAQ stock exchange. The Russell 2000 is a market-cap weighted index composed of 2,000 U.S. small-cap common stocks. The Global Dow is an equally weighted index of 150 widely traded blue-chip common stocks worldwide. The U.S. Dollar Index is a geometrically weighted index of the value of the U.S. dollar relative to six foreign currencies. Market indices listed are unmanaged and are not available for direct investment.*

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