

## **Business Cycle Index 10-29-2015:**

The BCI at 197,8 up from last week's downward revised 197.5, it is at a new high for the current business cycle, which is also indicated by BCIp on 100. The 6-month smoothed annualized growth BCIg at 13.2 is also higher compared to last downward revised week's 12.7.

No recession is signaled.

## **Summary 10-30-2015:**

Both the MAC-US and MAC-AU generated sell signals end of August, however the IBH stock market models is still invested, the bond market model avoids high beta (long) bonds, the trend of yield spread is indeterminate. Both the gold and silver models are invested. The recession indicators COMP is lower than last week's value, and BCIg is up from last week's level.

## **Stock-market:**

The IBH-model is invested in the markets., The IBH model relies mostly on the long and short EMAs of the U.S. Weekly Leading Index's growth rate. The IBH-model is described [here](#) and the latest rules can be found [here](#) .

The [MAC-US](#) model generated a sell signal end of August and thus in cash. The buy-spread is up from last week's level. MAC-US Fig 2 shows the spreads of the moving averages. The buy spread (green graph) has to move above the zero line for a buy signal, this could happen as early as next week provided the market remains at current level around 2090.0.

The [3-mo Hi-Lo Index](#) of the S&P500 signaled an exit from the stock market at the end of April 2015. For a buy signal to emerge the 40-day moving average (MA<sub>40</sub>) of the index must move from below to above 5.0%. The trend of MA<sub>40</sub> is strongly upwards.

The MAC-AU model generated a sell signal end of August and thus in cash. The buy-spread is lower than last week's level. The next buy signal will emerge once the buy spread (green graph) moves above the zero line. This model and its application is described in [MAC-Australia: A Moving Average Crossover System for Superannuation Asset Allocations.](#)

## **Recession:**

Fig. 3 shows the COMP is down from last week's revised level, and far away from signaling recession. COMP can be used for stock market exit timing as discussed in this article [The Use of Recession Indicators in Stock Market Timing.](#)

Fig. 3.1 shows recession indicator iM-BCI<sub>g</sub> is up from last week's level. A imminent recession is not signaled.

Fig 3.2 shows the long leading recession indicator FFR2-10. This indicates we are far from a recession.

### **Bond-market:**

The [BVR-model](#) avoids high beta bonds (long-bonds) and also intermediate duration bonds. The Bond Value Ratio is shown in Fig 4. The BVR is down from last week's level. According to the model, only when BVR turns upward after having been lower than the lower offset-line should one consider long bonds again. It would appear that [BVR has peaked](#) end of January 2015.

### **The Yield Curve:**

The [yield curve model](#) indicates the trend of the 10-year and 2-year Treasuries yield spread. Figure 5 charts (i10 – i2) and it would appear that the spread has formed a trough and was rising and now the general trend is indeterminate. FLAT and STPP are ETNs. STPP profits from a steepening yield curve and FLAT increases in value when the yield curve flattens. This model confirms the direction of the BVR.

### **Gold:**

The modified Coppock Gold indicator is shown in Fig 6. and is now invested. This indicator is described in [Is it Time to Buy Gold Again? - Wait for the buy signal .....](#)

### **Silver:**

The modified Coppock Silver indicator shown in Fig 7 and is currently invested. This indicator is described in [Silver - Better Than Gold: A Modified Coppock Indicator for Silver.](#)

### **Monthly Update Summary 10-2-2015:** (next update 11/6/2015)

### **Unemployment**

The unemployment rate recession model ([article link](#)), has been updated with the September UER of 5.1%. Based on the historic patterns of the unemployment rate indicators prior to recessions one can reasonably conclude that the U.S. economy is not likely to go into recession anytime soon.

### **Coppock Indicator for the S&P500**

The Coppock indicator for the S&P500 generated the last interim buy signal on January 31, 2014 and a sell signal early in January. This model is now out of the market. This indicator is described [here](#) .

### **Trade Weighted USD**

A downward trend of the Trade Weighted USD (TW\$) could signal the start of possible increases in federal fund rates. The TW\$ after an interim decline is recovering and the 6 month moving average trend remains upward. Please see [our article](#) and [Buffett and Welch comment](#)

### **TIAA Real Estate Account**

As of end of August 2015 the 1-year rolling return is 10.40%. The Vanguard REIT Index Fund has retreated from the all-time high; however, the good positive returns of TIAA Real Estate Account are expected to continue. A sell signal is not imminent. [Read more ...](#)

## iM's Business Cycle Index (BCI)

Date	10/01	10/08	10/15	10/22	10/29
BCIp	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	<b>100.0</b>
BCI	194.7	195.7	197.0	197.5	<b>197.8</b>
BCIg	11.1	11.6	12.3	12.7	<b>13.2</b>

BCIp, BCI and BCIg  
updated to October 29, 2015

On past performance, BCIp = 100 can be interpreted as an average one year "time-to-live" to a recession.

BCI : the Business Cycle Index  
and S&P500/10

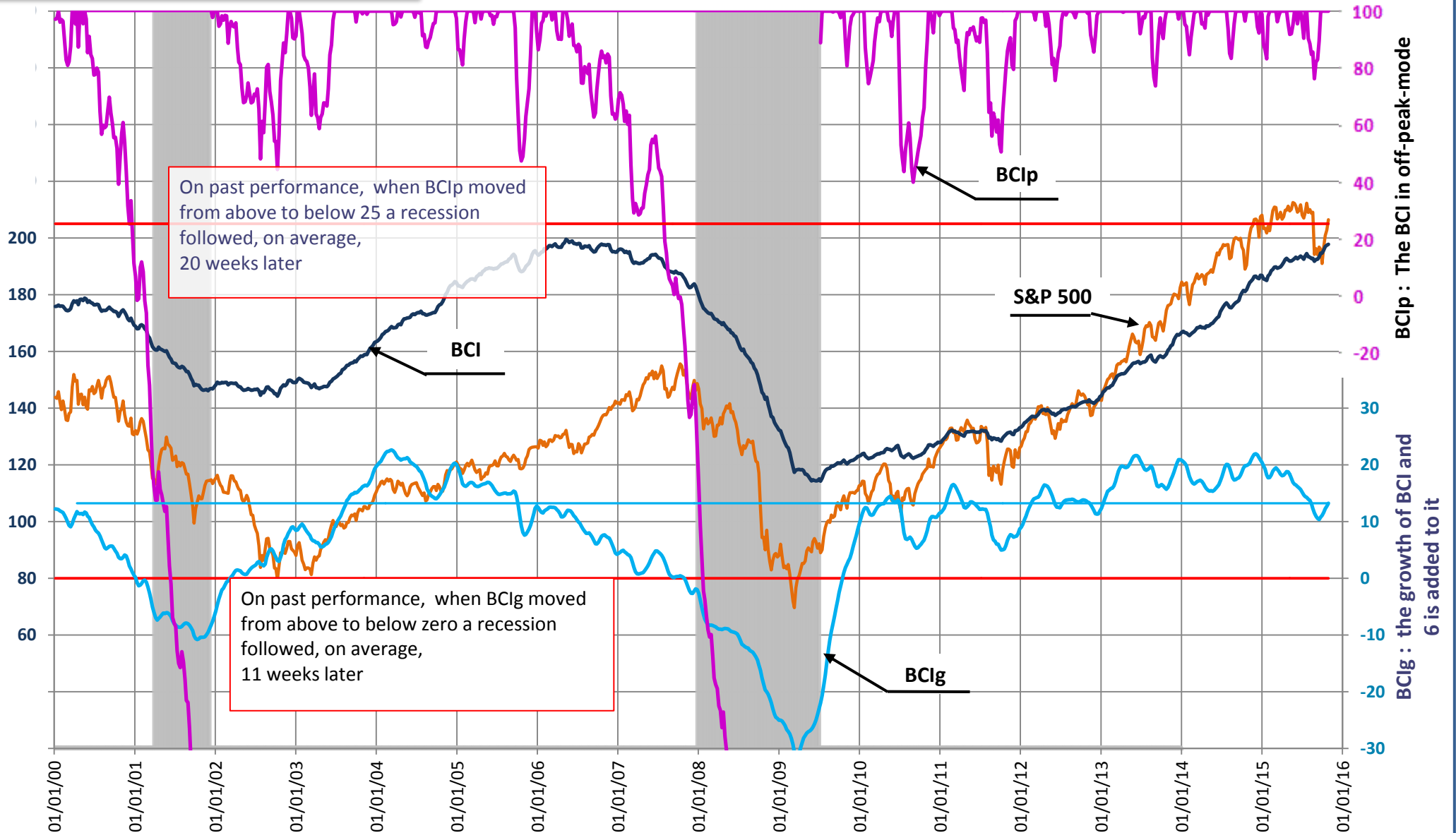
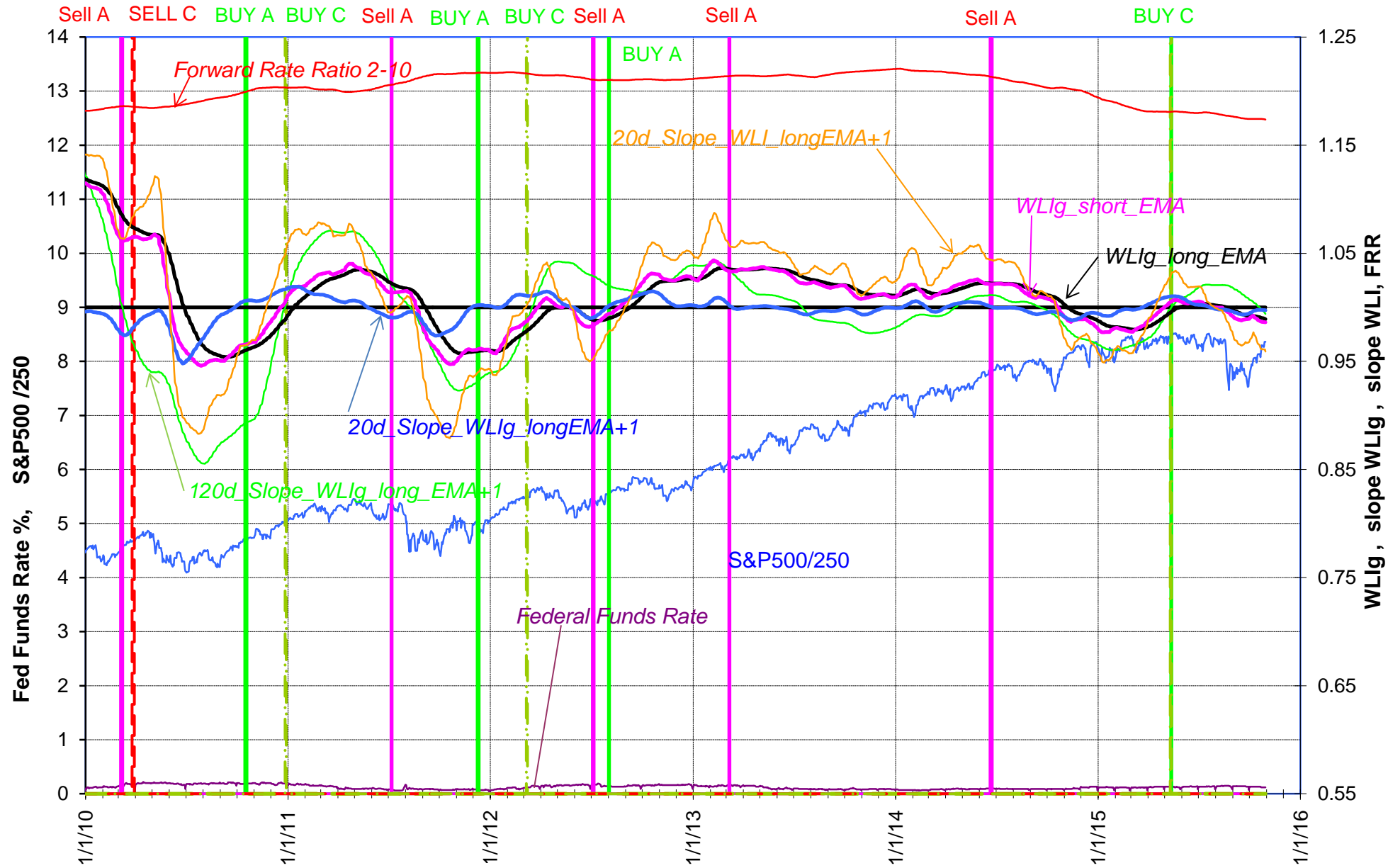


Figure 1 : 2010-15 Fed Funds Rate, S&P 500, FRR, WLlg, slope WLlg, slope WLI

updated to 10/30/15



Please note: Past performance does not guarantee future returns, investments may increase or decrease in value and you may lose money using this model.

**Figure 2: Buy and Sell signals for S&P 500 2010-15**  
from the modified golden-cross MAC-System



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im [imarketsignals.com](http://imarketsignals.com)



**Fig 2.1: Buy and Sell signals for the Australia All Ordinaries Index  
from the MAC-AU System**

updated to Oct-30-15

last buy spread= -64.87

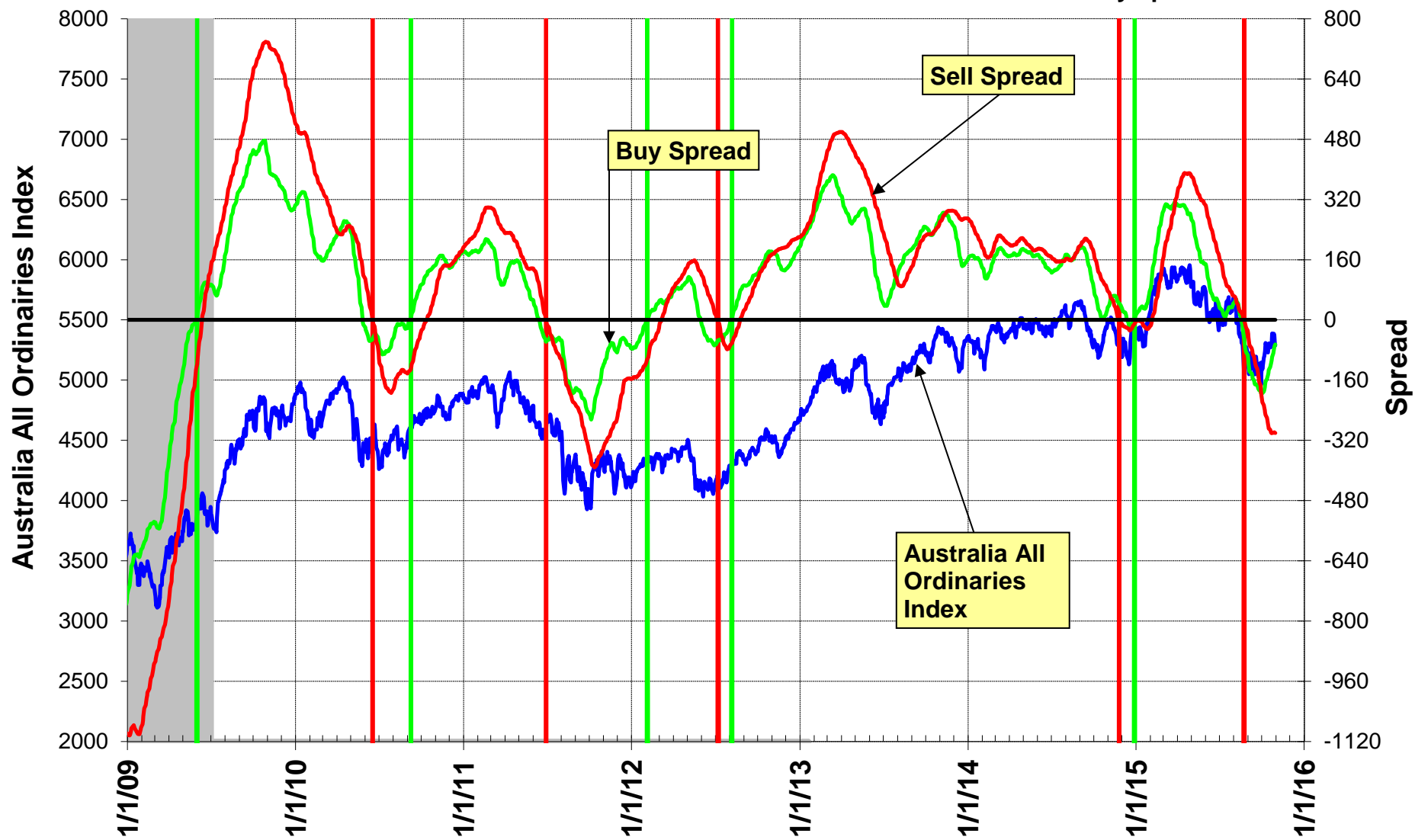


Fig 2.2 3-mo Hi-Lo Index of the S&P500 & 40-day SMA of Index

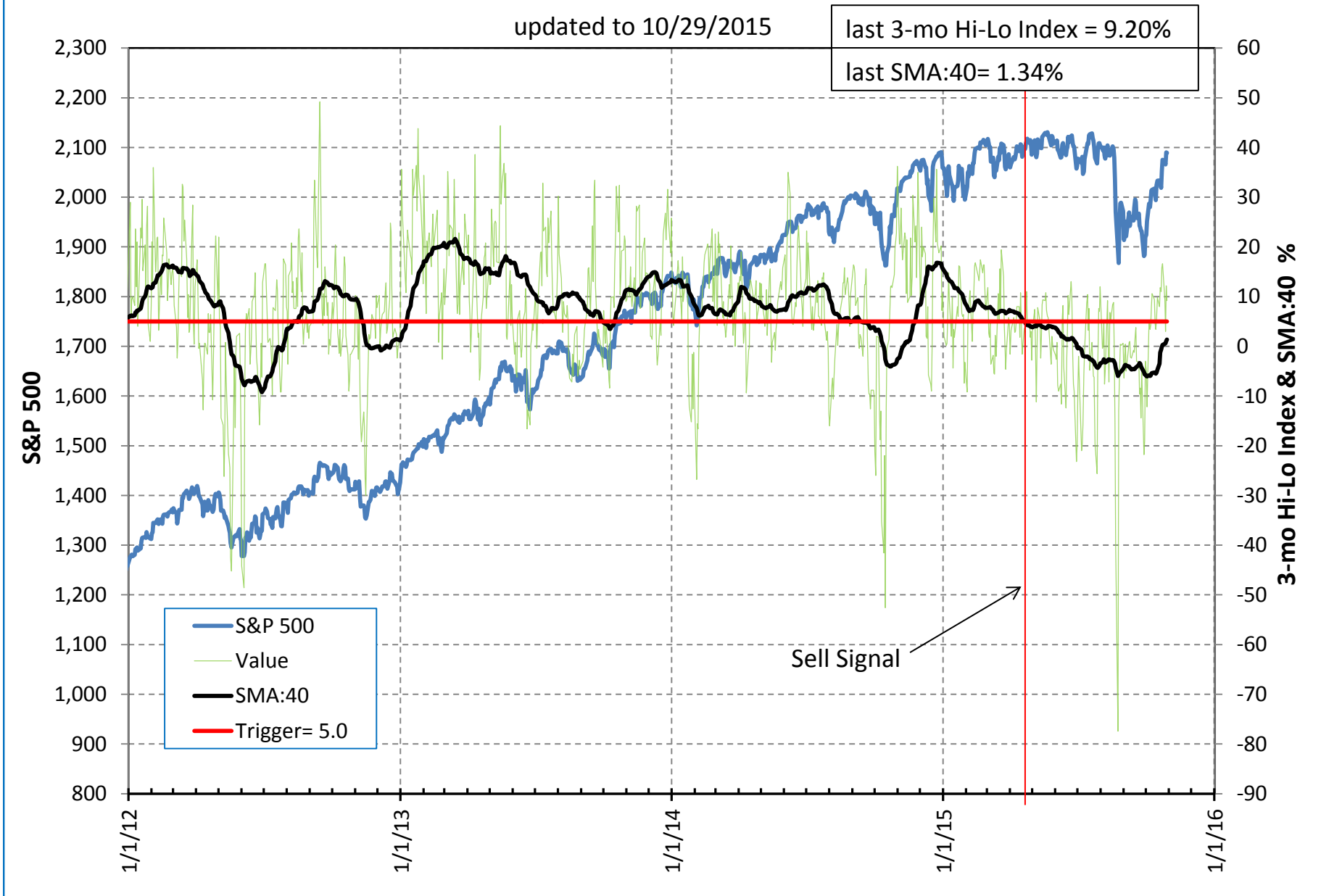




Fig. 3: COMP Leading Indicator of US Economy 1969-2015

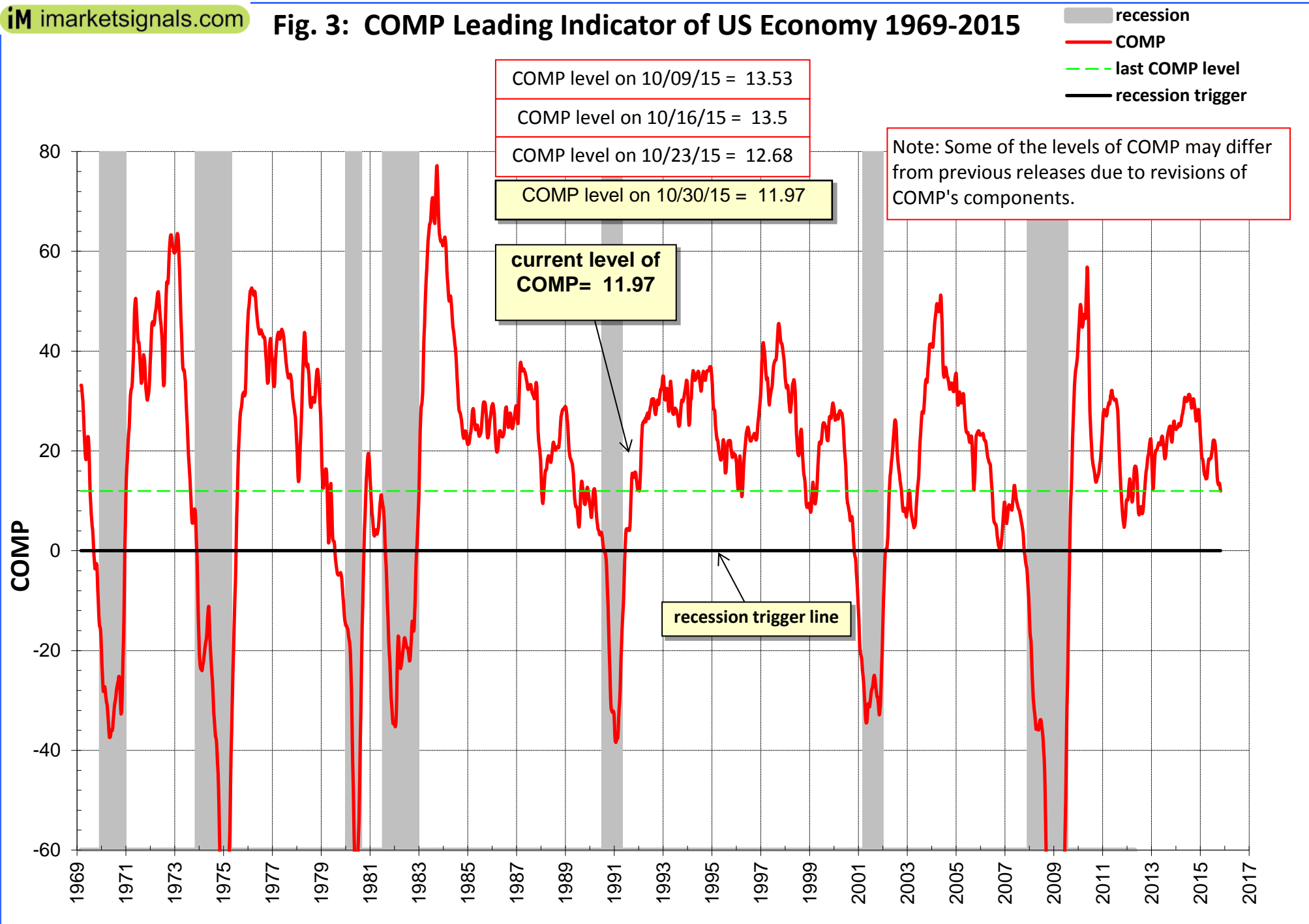
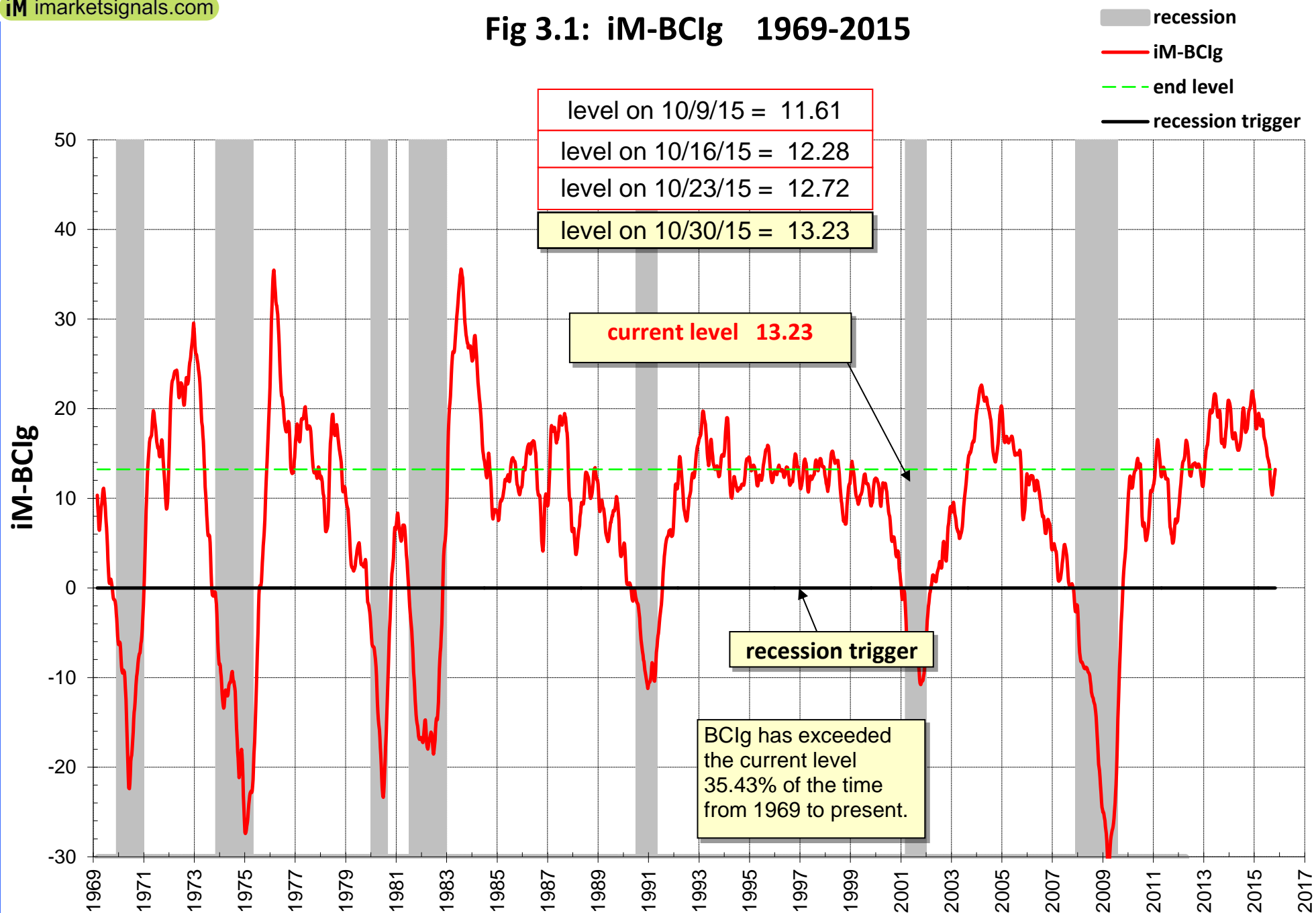


Fig 3.1: iM-BCIg 1969-2015



**Figure 3.2: Forward Rate Ratio FRR2-10 - leads to Recessions**

FRR2-10 is the ratio of the rate at which one can lock in borrowing for the eight year period starting two years from now, and the ten-year rate itself.

The FRR2-10 is indicative of the slope of the yield curve between the two-year and the ten-year note yields; a FRR2-10 greater than 1.00 indicates a positively sloped yield curve (ten-year note yields are higher than two-year note yields); a FRR2-10 less than 1.00 indicates an inversion of the yield curve (two-year note yields are higher than ten-year note yields).

The last seven recessions were all preceded by a FRR2-10 less than 1.0

Recessions start	Recessions end	Date when EMA of FRR2-10 less than 1.0	Lead to Ression start (weeks)	Lead to Ression start (years)
Jan-70	Nov-70	5/1/68	87	1.68
Dec-73	Mar-75	3/6/73	39	0.75
Feb-80	Jul-80	10/9/78	69	1.32
Aug-81	Nov-82	11/3/80	39	0.75
Aug-90	Mar-91	2/22/89	75	1.44
Apr-01	Nov-01	3/17/00	54	1.05
Jan-08	Jun-09	8/29/06	70	1.35

updated to 10/30/15

EMA of FRR2-10 = 1.17

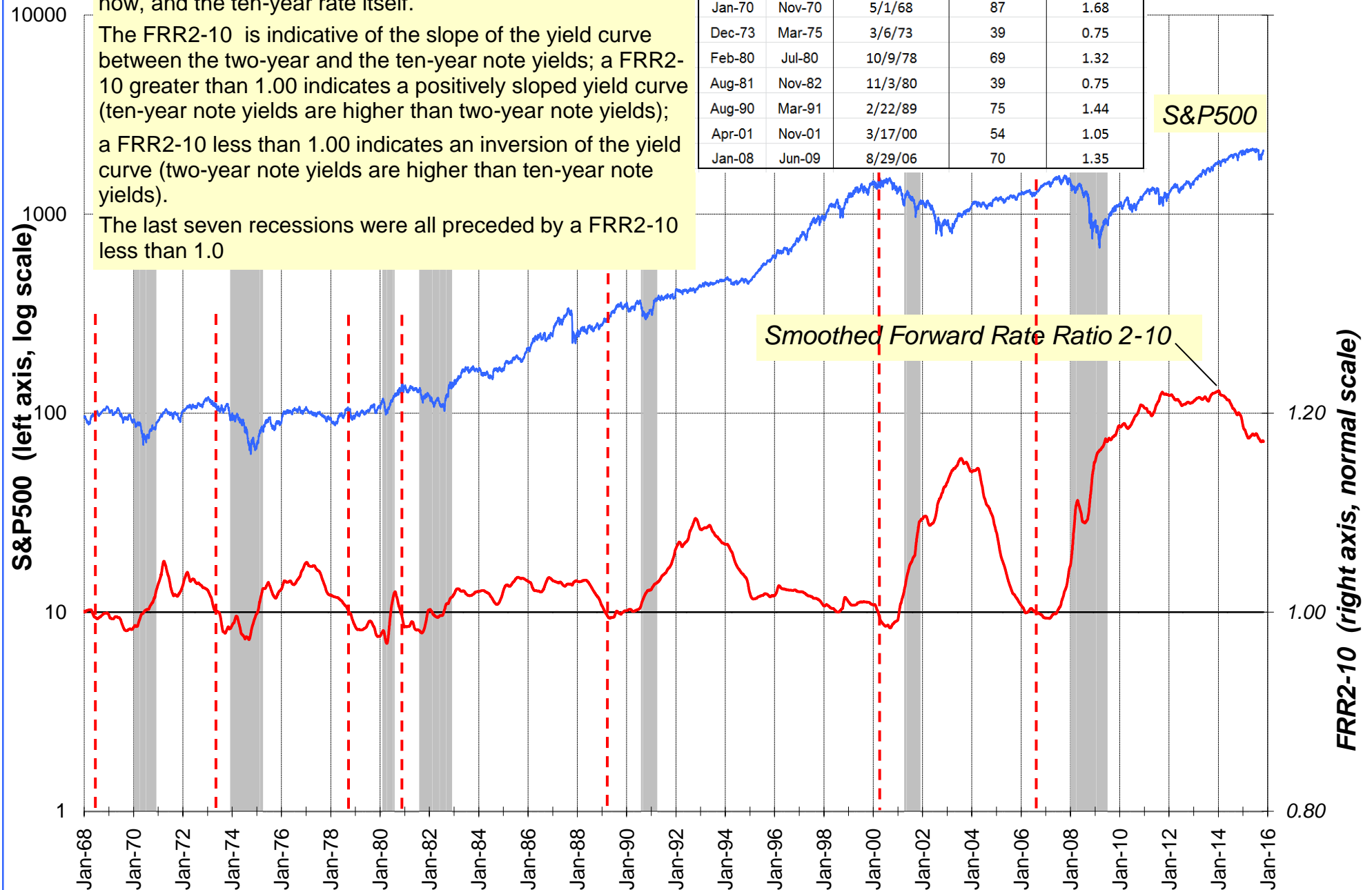
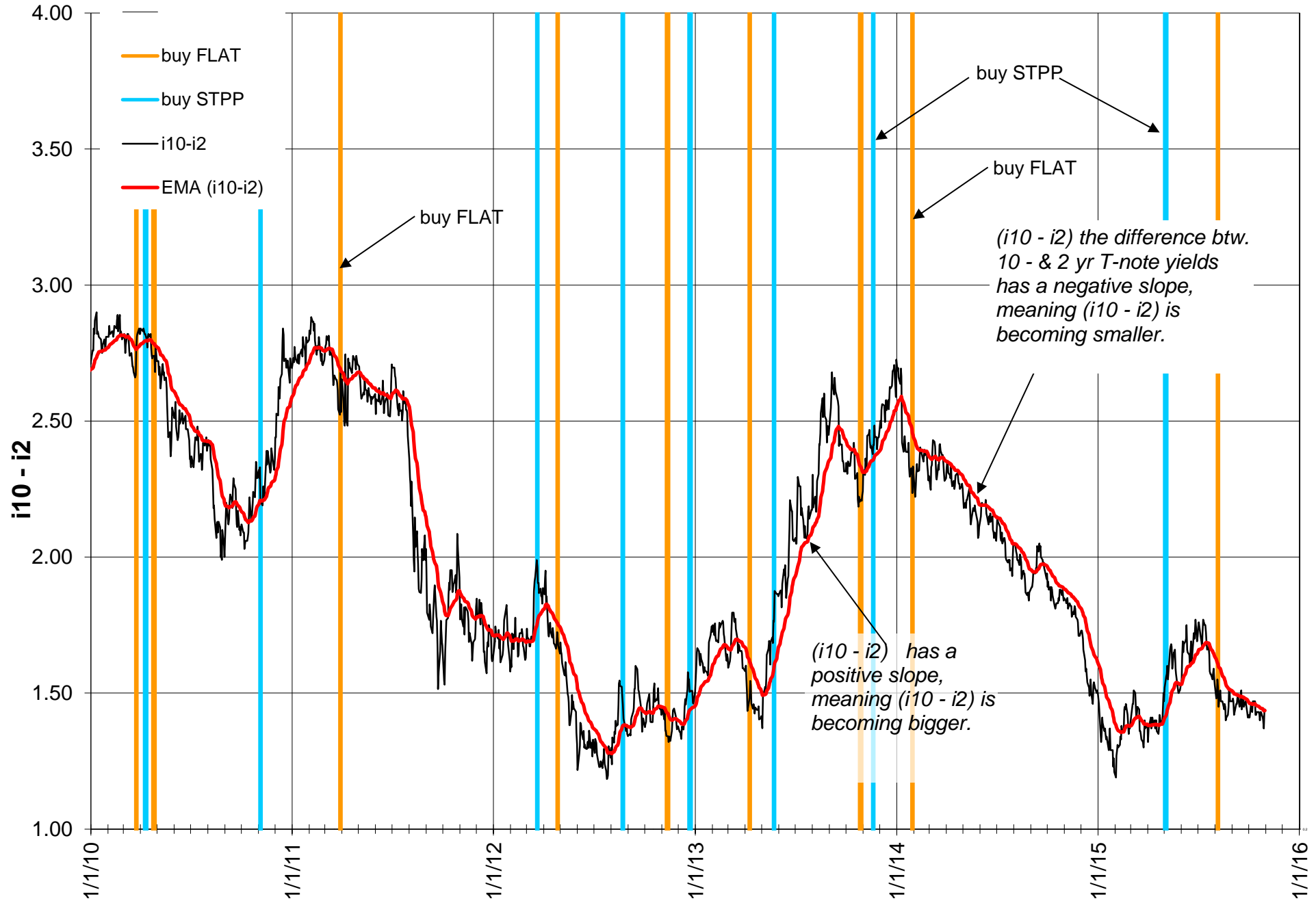


Figure 4: Bond Value Ratio (BVR) from 2005 to 2015



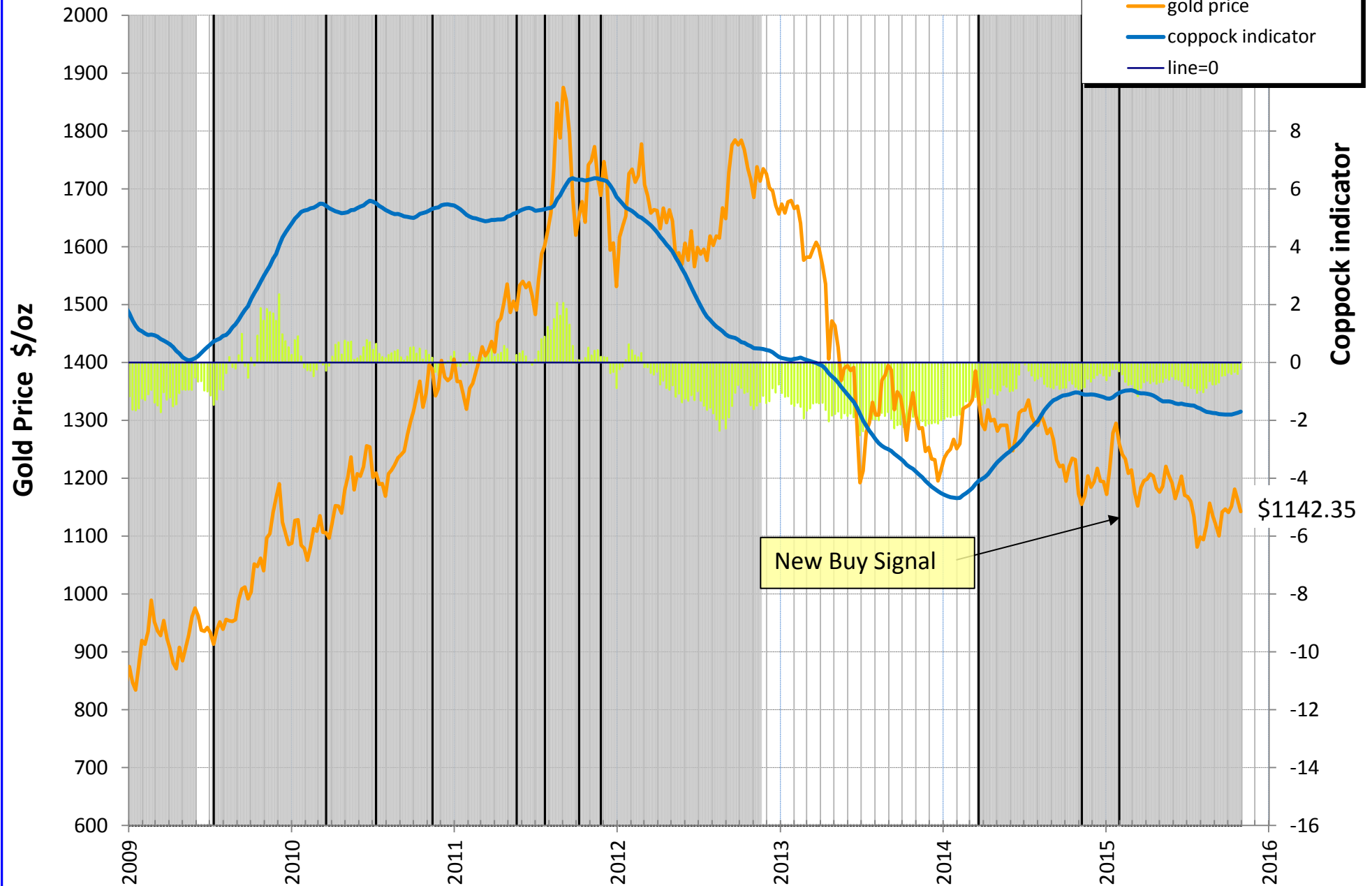
**Figure 5: i10 - i2**

Updated to.....10/30/15



**Figure 6: Modified Coppock Indicator for Gold 2009-2015**

updated to 10/30/2015



**Figure 7: Modified Coppock Indicator for Silver 2009-2016**

updated to 10/30/2015

