Business Cycle Index 12-25-2014

The BCI at 184.9 is up from last week's downwards revised 183.9. No recession is signaled by both the derived indicators; BCIg, expressed to one decimal place at 19.1 is down from last week's downward revised 19.8, and BCIp at 92.8 indicates that, for this business cycle, BCI is slightly down from its previous peak.

Summary 12-26-14:

The IBH stock market model is out of the market. The MAC stock market model is invested, the bond market model avoids high beta (long) bonds, the yield curve has a long-term steepening trend, the gold and silver models are invested. The recession indicator COMP is near last week's level, and iM-BCIg is down from last week's level. MAC-AU is out of the market.

Stock-market:

The IBH-model is out of the market as shown in Fig. 1. A Sell A signal was generated 26 weeks ago. The IBH-model is described <u>here</u> and the latest rules can be found <u>here</u>.

The <u>MAC-US</u> model stays invested. MAC-US Fig 2 shows the spreads of the moving averages. The sell-spread is up from last week's level. A sell signals is not imminent. The sell spread (red graph) has to move below the zero line for a sell signal.

The MAC-AU model is out of the market. A sell signal was generated on Nov-25. The model switched to interest bearing instruments. MAC-AU Fig 2.1 shows the spreads of the moving averages of the Australia All Ordinaries Index. The buy-spread is higher than last week's level but still below zero. A buy signal will only be generated when the buy-spread (green graph) moves from below to above zero. This model and its application is described in <u>MAC-Australia: A Moving Average</u> <u>Crossover System for Superannuation Asset Allocations.</u>

Recession:

In Fig. 3 one can see that COMP is near last week's level, and far away from signaling recession. COMP can be used for stock market exit timing as discussed in this article <u>The Use of Recession Indicators in Stock Market Timing</u>.

Fig. 3.1 shows our recession indicator iM-BCIg, is down from last week's level. A recession is not imminent as one can clearly see.

Bond-market:

The <u>BVR-model</u> 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. One can from the upward sloping graph that long bonds gained from January 2014 onward. The model failed to signal the lower turning point of BVR.

The Yield Curve:

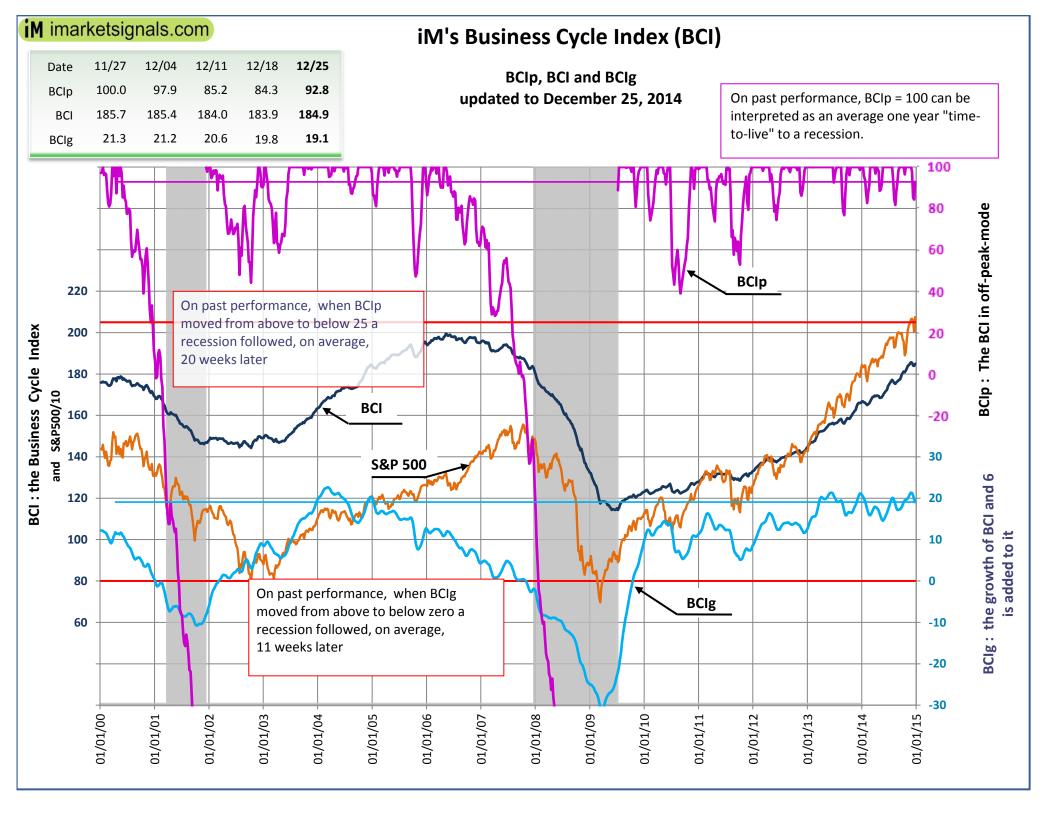
The <u>yield curve model</u> shows the generally steepening trend from mid 2012 of the 10-year and 2-year Treasuries yield spread. Figure 5 charts (i10 – i2). Although the curve has flattened from the beginning of 2014, the general trend from the middle of 2012 is up. FLAT and STPP are ETNs. STPP profits from a steepening yield curve and FLAT increases in value when the yield curve flattens. This model confirms the direction of the BVR.

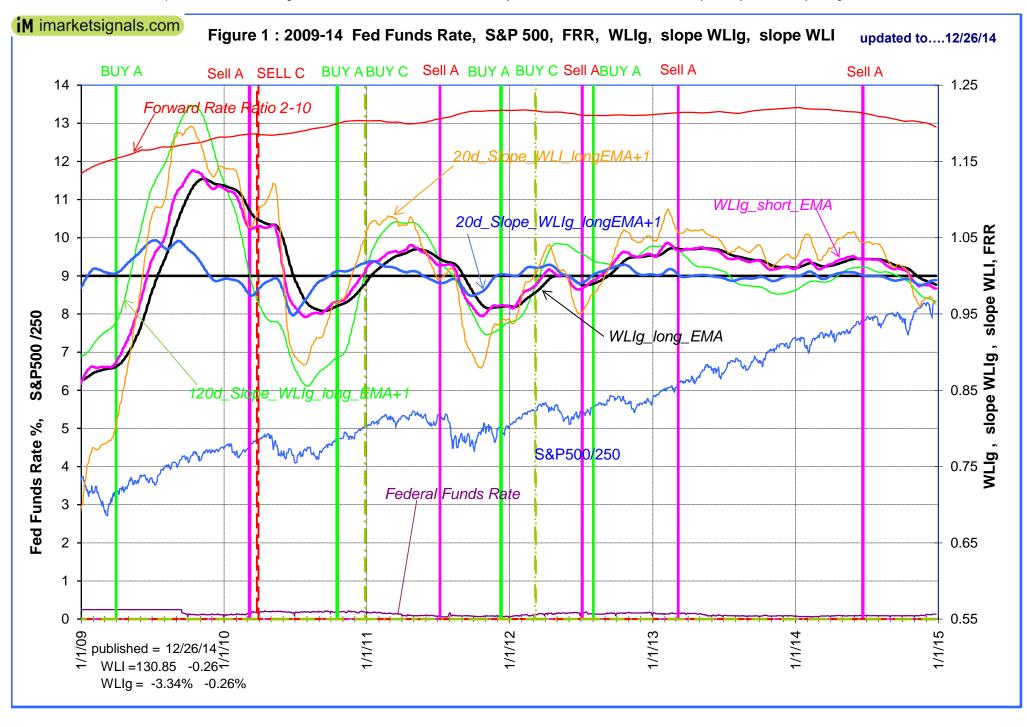
<u>Gold:</u>

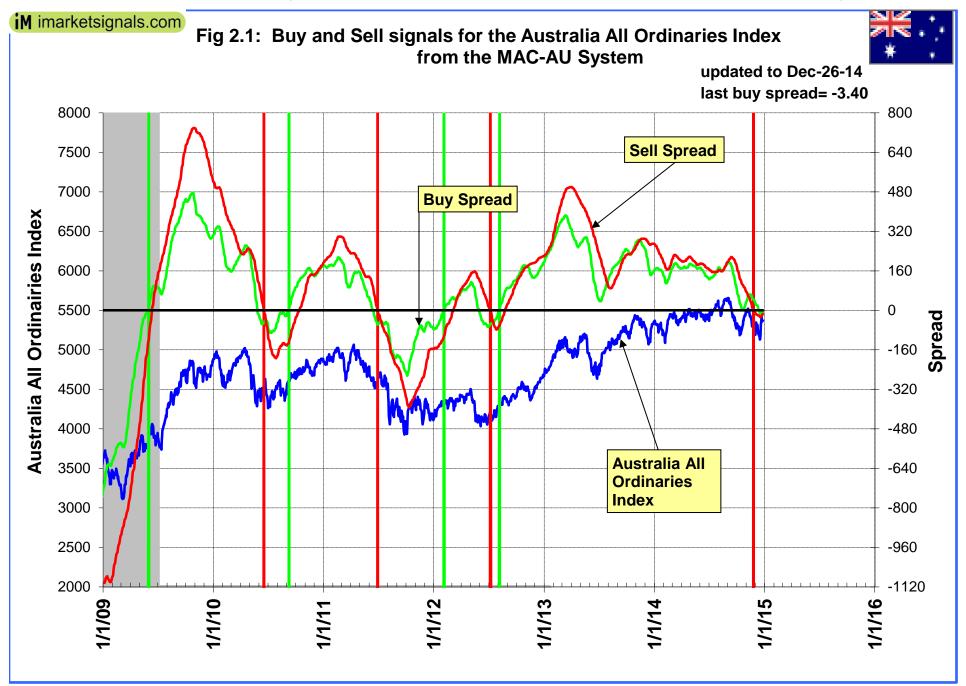
The modified Coppock Gold indicator is shown in Fig 6. and is now invested. This indicator is described in <u>Is it Time to Buy Gold Again? - Wait for the buy signal</u>

Silver:

The modified Coppock Silver indicator shown in Fig 7 and is currently invested. This indicator is described in <u>Silver - Better Than Gold: A Modified Coppock Indicator for Silver.</u>

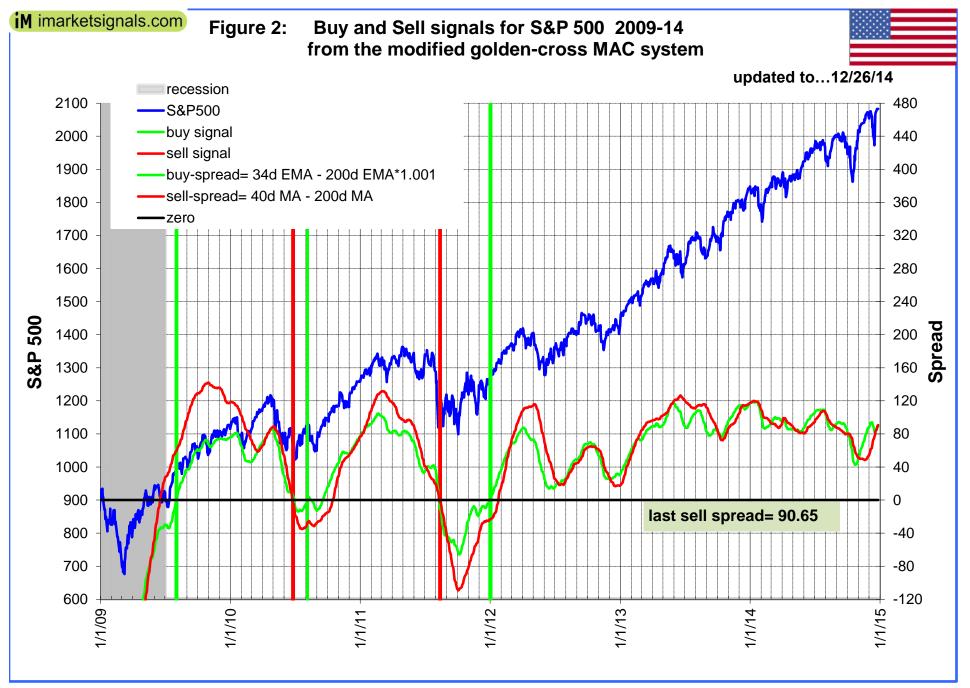


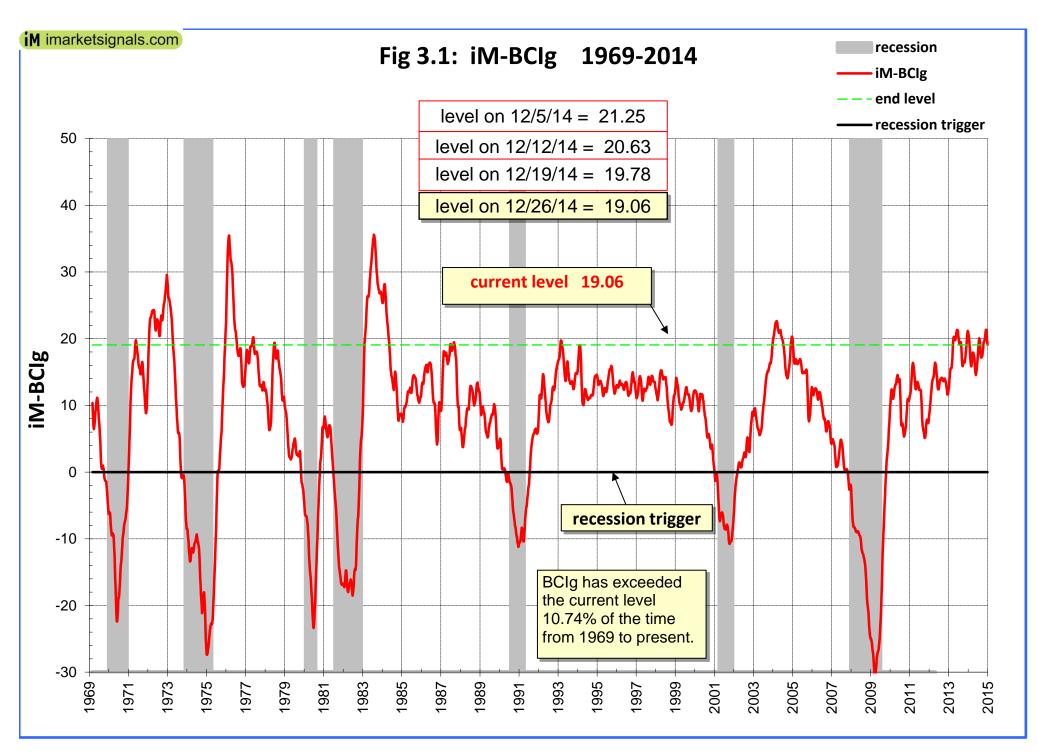


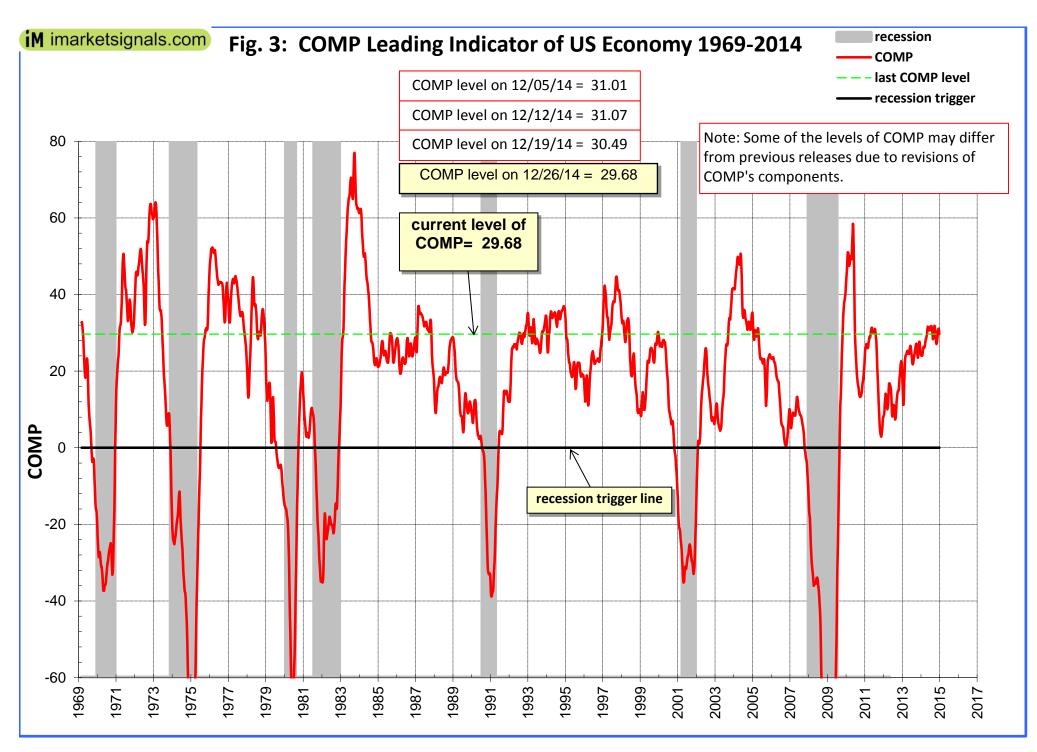


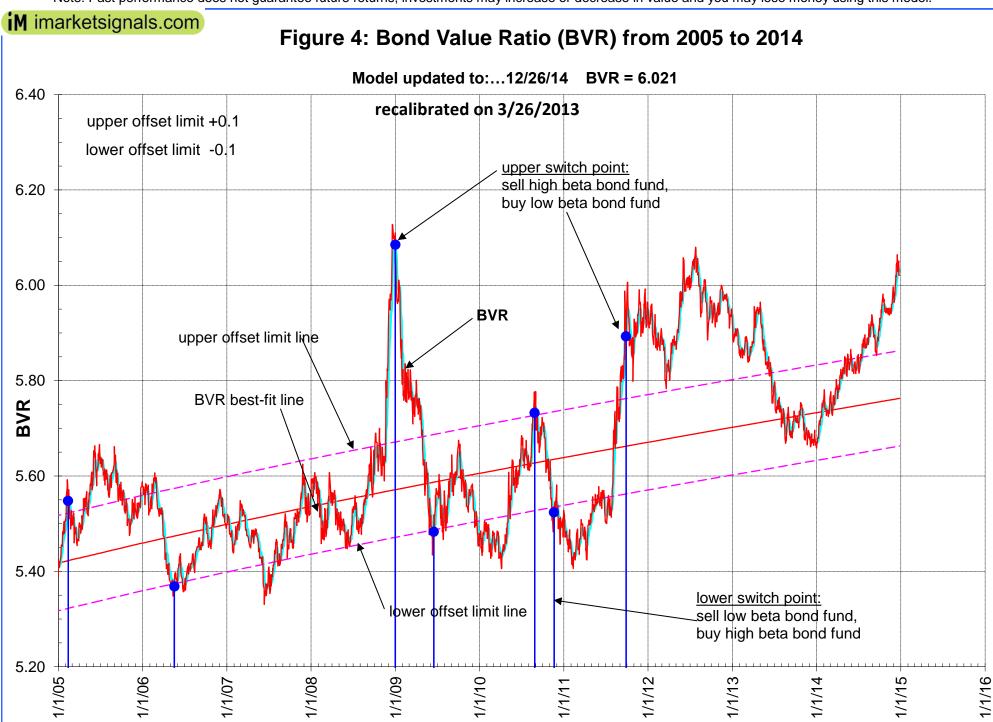
2.1-MAC Australia.xlsm

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









4-BVR.xlsm fig4BVR06-14

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