November 3, 2016

Business Cycle Index

The BCI at 211.9 is up from last week's 211.6 and it is above its previous high for this Business Cycle as indicated by the BCIp at 100. However, the 6-month smoothed annualized growth BCIg at 14.6 is down from last week's 14.7.

No recession is signaled.

November 4, 2016

Market Signals Summary:

The MAC-US model is invested. Also invested is the "VMNFX vs. SPY Timer". The "3-mo Hi-Lo Index of the S&P500" generated a sell signal on 9/27/2016. The monthly updated S&P500 Coppock indicator entered the markets in May. The MAC-AU is also invested. The recession indicators COMP and iM-BCIg do not signal a recession. The bond market model avoids high beta (long) bonds, the yield curve may be in the process of forming a new trough. The gold model is invested and the silver model exited the market on June 24.

Stock-markets:

The <u>MAC-US</u> model generated a buy-signal 4/5/2016 and thus is invested in the stock-markets. The sell-spread (red graph) is down from last week's level and has to fall below zero to signal a sell.

The <u>3-mo Hi-Lo Index</u> of the S&P500 is below last week's level and at -4.18% (last week - 1.63%) and is not invested the stock markets since 9/27/2016. It has to rise above 5% to generate a entry signal.

The <u>VMNFX vs. SPY Timer</u> signaled an entry into the stock markets on 3/28/2016. For this model to exit the markets the indicator has to rise above the 2% trigger line, the indicator is near last week's level.

The MAC-AU model is invested in the markets after it generated a buy signal on March 21, 2016. The sell-spread is below last week's level and has to fall below zero to signal a sell. This model and its application is described in MAC-Australia: A Moving Average Crossover System for Superannuation Asset Allocations.

Recession:

Figure 3 shows the COMP down from last week's level. No recession is indicated. COMP can be used for stock market exit timing as discussed in this article <u>The Use of Recession</u> <u>Indicators in Stock Market Timing</u>.

Figure 3.1 shows the recession indicator iM-BCIg also down from last week's level. An imminent recession is not signaled. Please also refer to the BCI page

The Forward Rate Ratio between the 2-year and 10-year U.S. Treasury yields (FRR2-10) is near the previous week's level and far away from signalling a recession. A description of this indicator can be <u>found here</u>.

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 below 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.

The Yield Curve:

The <u>yield curve model</u> indicates the trend of the 10-year and 2-year Treasuries yield spread. Figure 5 charts (i10 – i2) which declined over the last year, and seems to have formed a trough. 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 shown in Fig 6. This model generated a buy end February 2016 and is invested in gold. This indicator is described in <u>Is it Time to Buy Gold Again? – Wait for the buy signal</u>

The iM GOLD-TIMER is invested in gold. This indicator is described in the article: <u>The iM Gold-Timer</u>

Silver:

The modified Coppock Silver indicator shown in Fig 7 and exited the market on June 24, 2016, as the holding period since the last buy has expired. This indicator is described in Silver – Better Than Gold: A Modified Coppock Indicator for Silver.

Monthly Updates

November 4, 2016 (next update December 02, 2016)

Unemployment

The unemployment rate recession model (article link), has been updated with the October UER of 4.9%. 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. However, the growth rate UERg continues to rise (now at -3.15%) and EMA spread of the UER is near last month's value (now at -0.10), supporting the trend of the long leading indicator DAGS. Here is the link to the full update.

The Dynamic Linearly Detrended Enhanced Aggregate Spread:

Long leading indicator DAGS at 9 (last month 19), a level from which it has never recovered in the past. Should this downward trend continue then, according to this indicator, a recession could be expected to begin after August-2017.

Coppock Indicator for the S&P500

The Coppock indicator for the S&P500 generated a buy signal on May 19, 2016. This model is now in the market. This indicator is described here.

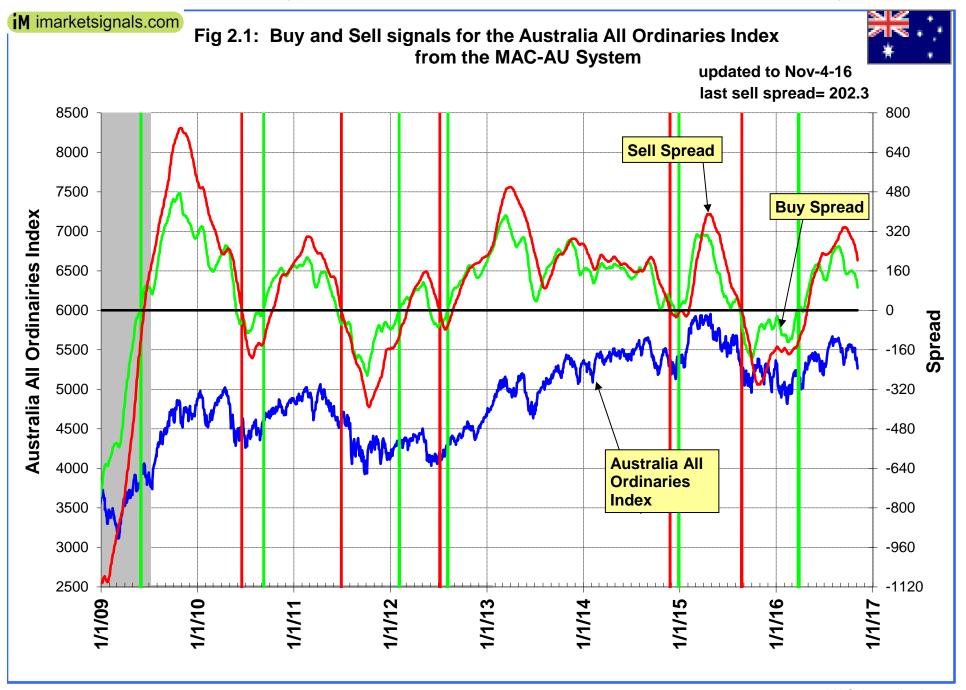
Trade Weighted USD

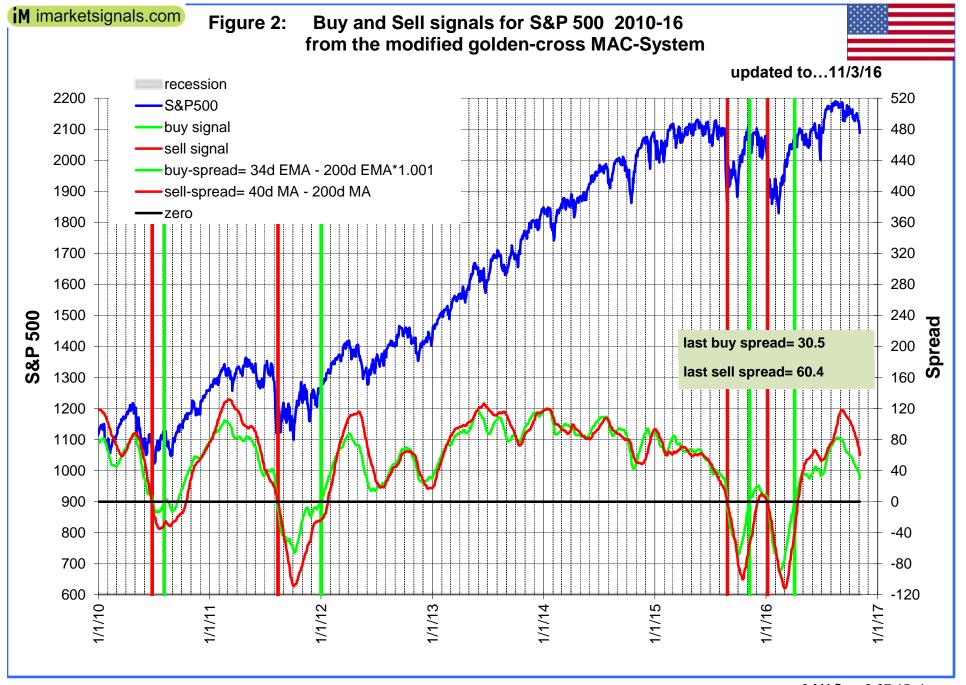
The TW\$ value has steadied, and the 6 month moving is near the 4wk average.

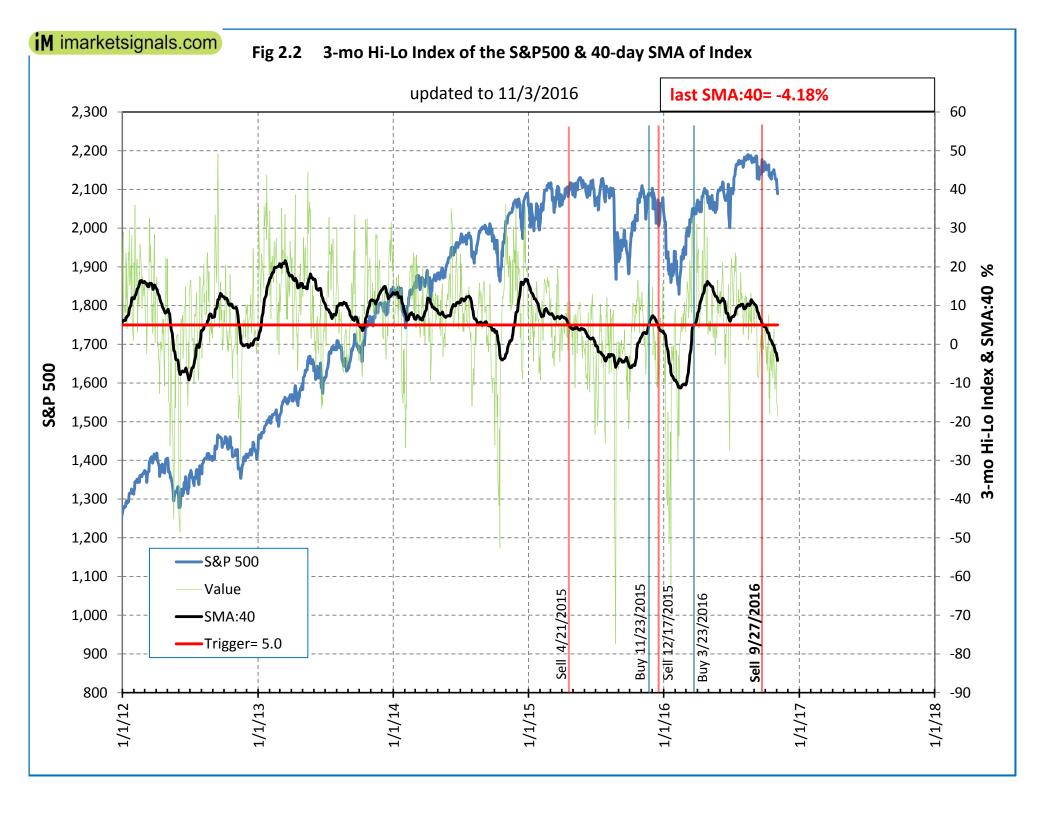
TIAA Real Estate Account

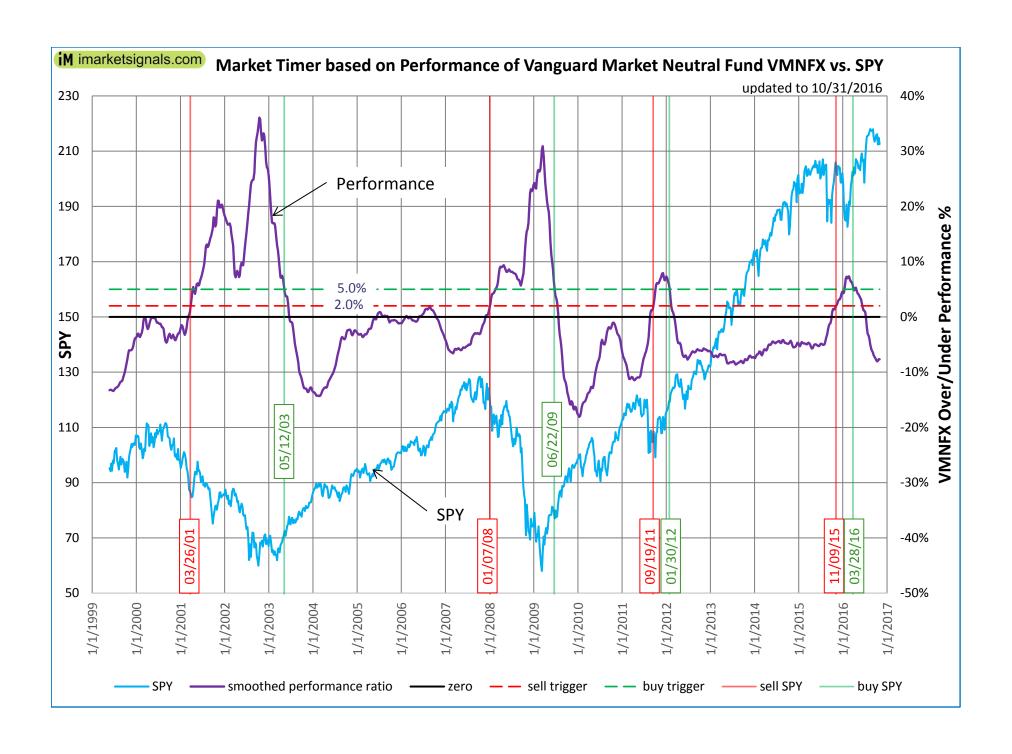
The 1-year rolling return for the end of last month is 5.02%. The Vanguard REIT Index Fund is at an all-time high; the good positive returns of TIAA Real Estate Account are expected to continue. A sell signal is not imminent.

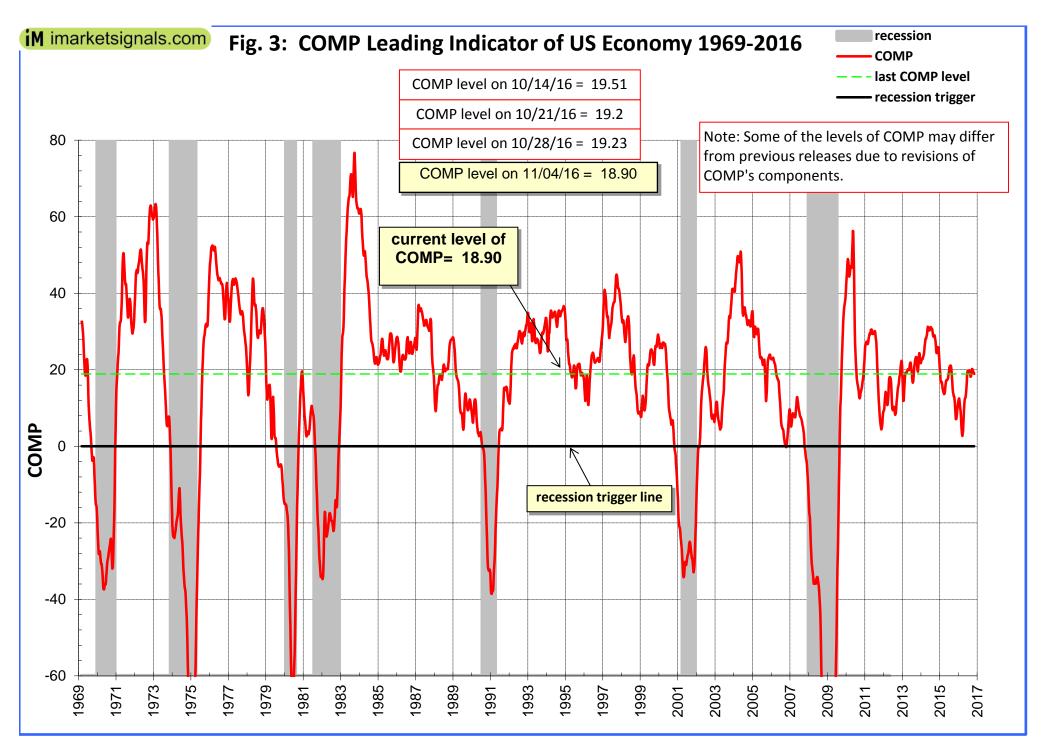
iM imarketsignals.com iM's Business Cycle Index (BCI) 10/06 10/13 10/20 10/27 11/03 Date **BCIp, BCI and BCIg** BClp 99.3 99.9 98.3 100.0 100.0 updated to November 03, 2016 On past performance, BClp = 100 can be 211.9 interpreted as an average one year "time-to-210.9 211.6 BCI 211.0 211.1 live" to a recession. 15.4 14.9 14.6 BClg 15.2 14.7 **BCIp**: The BCI in off-peak-mode **BClp** On past performance, when BCIp moved from above to below 25 a recession **BCI: the Business Cycle Index** followed, on average, 200 20 weeks later 5 day average of S&P 500 180 and S&P500/10 BCI 160 -20 140 30 **BClg** the growth of BCI and 6 is added to it 120 100 80 On past performance, when BClg moved from above to below zero a recession 60 -10 followed, on average, 11 weeks later -20 -30 01/01/00 01/01/08 01/01/09 01/01/16 01/01/17 01/01/06 01/01/10 01/01/15 01/01/01 01/01/02 01/01/03 01/01/04 01/01/05 01/01/07 01/01/12 01/01/13 01/01/14 01/01/11

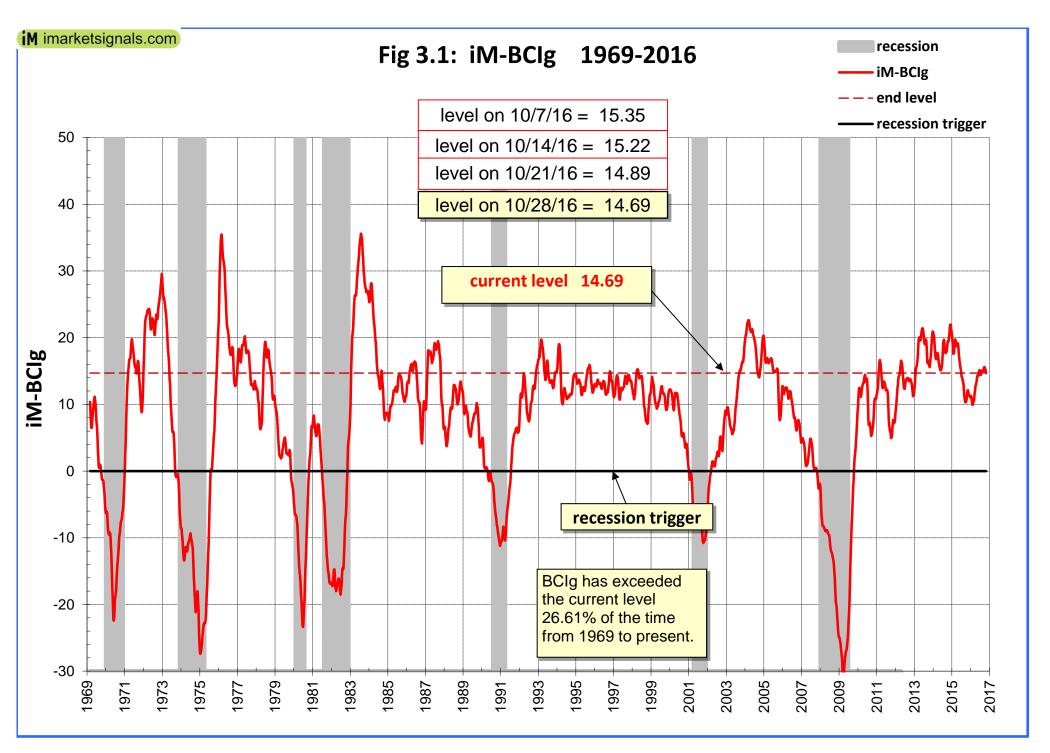


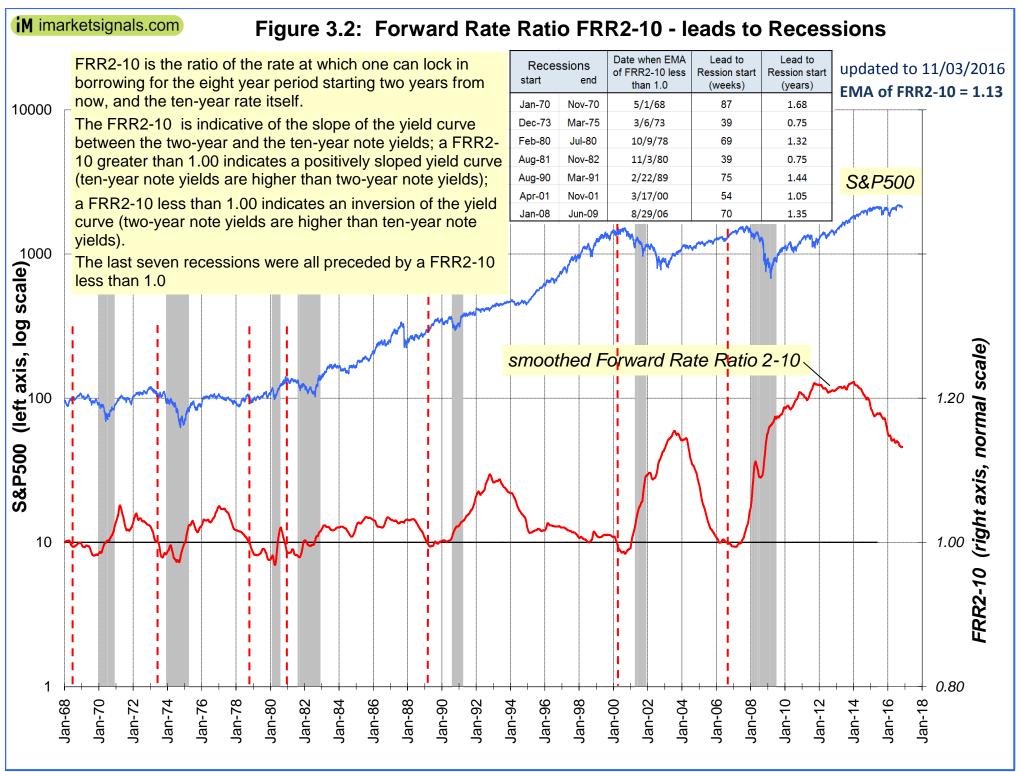


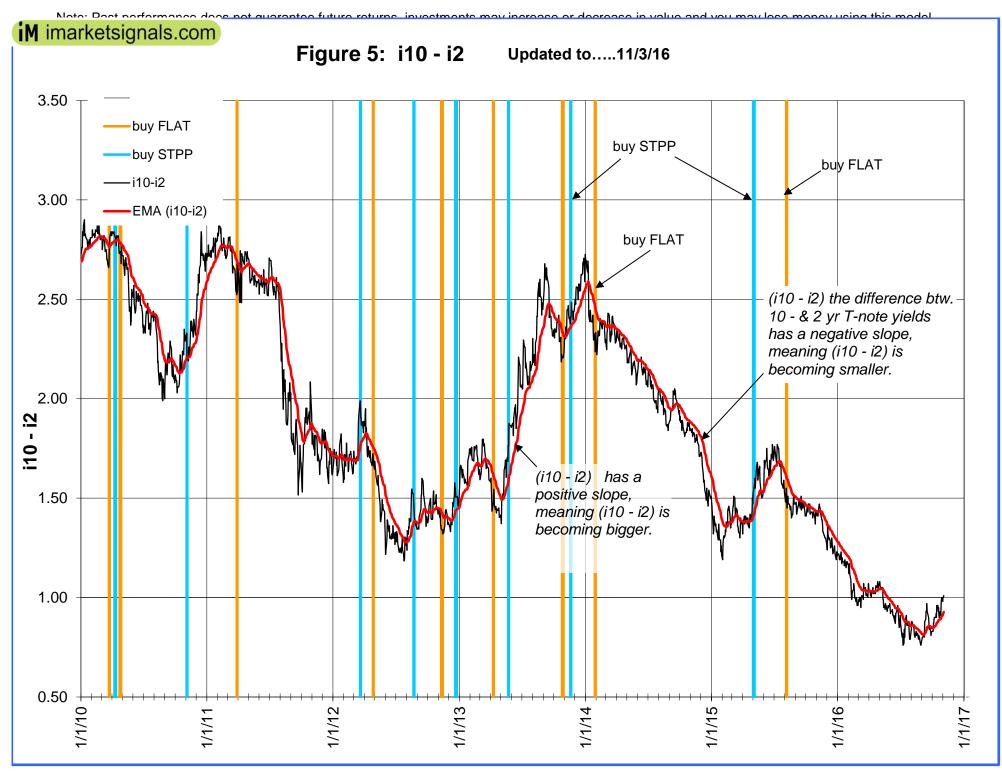


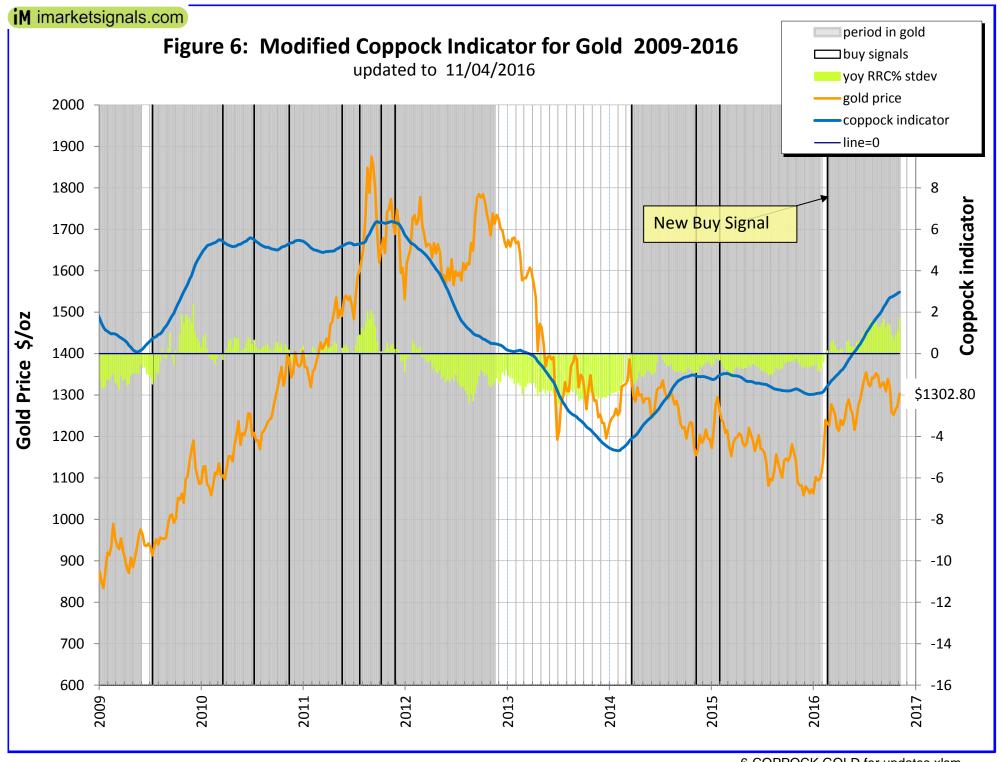














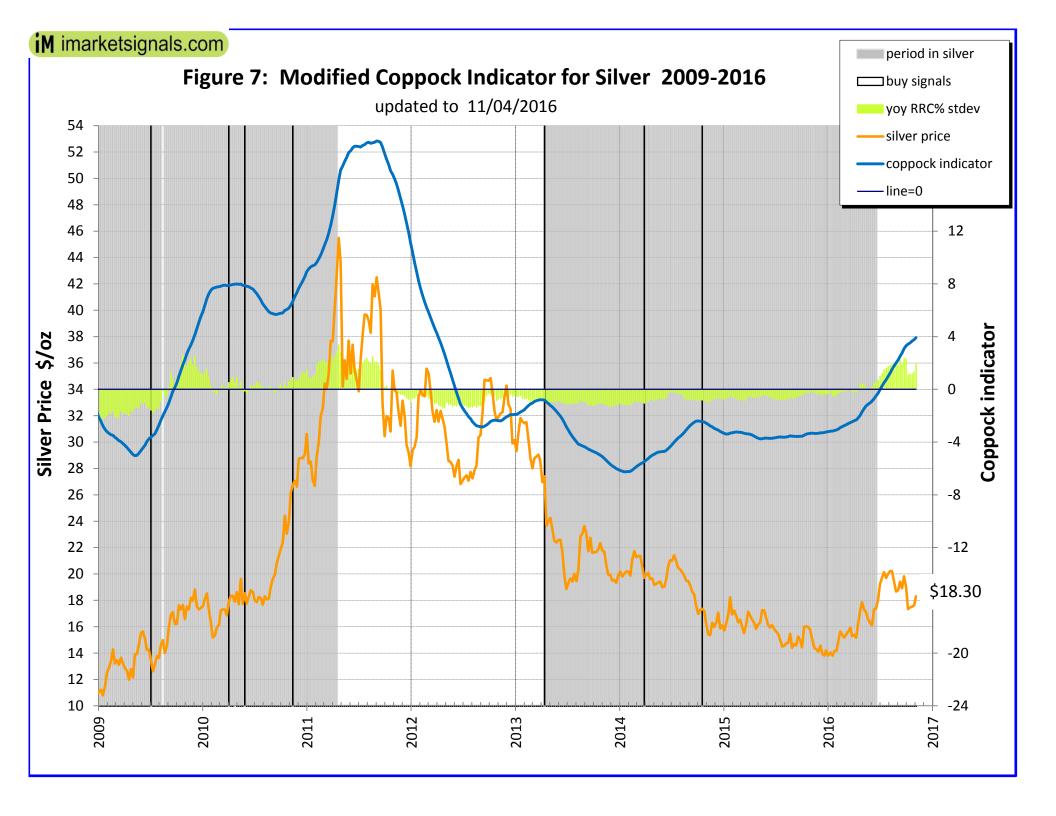


Fig-8 Unemployment Rate and Recessions (real-time) 2000-2016

Leads to recession starts and to recession ends are positive numbers in weeks, lags are negative numbers.

