# Trend Report

7/2017



### Summary

#### The Good...

- Economic growth continues to accelerate.
- Stocks remain the strongest asset class from a relative strength perspective.
- Intermarket relationships suggest that we remain in a risk-on environment.

#### The Bad...

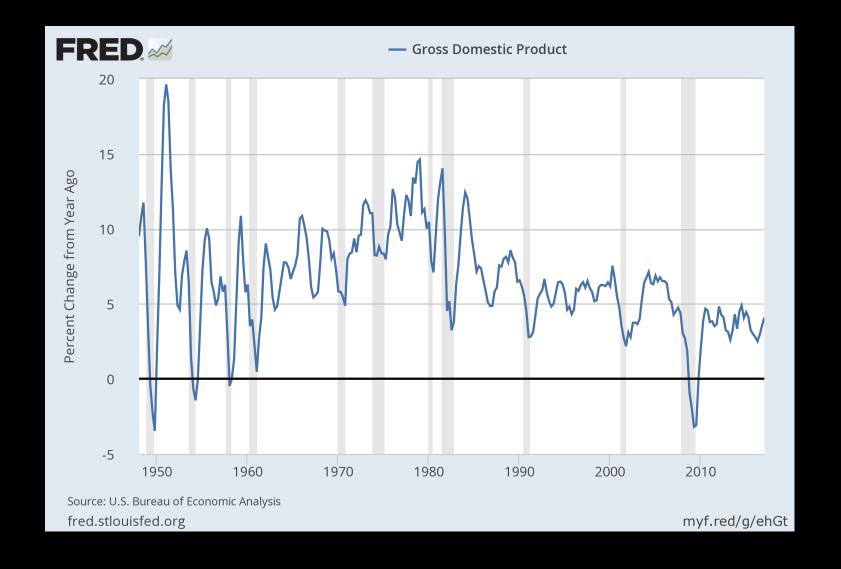
- The reflation period has peaked and inflation has fallen since the beginning of the year.
- The US Economy, although heading in the right direction, is still sluggish.
- The ECRI Weekly Leading Index appears to have peaked.

#### The Ugly...

- The average of four long-term valuation indicators suggests that the US stock market is in a bubble.
- Buying and holding the S&P 500 from these levels should generate an average return of close to 0% per year over the next 10 years.

#### What Should We Do?...

- Follow the trend and stay with the momentum of the market.
- Buy strength and sell weakness
- Pay close attention for potential trend reversals in key intermarket relationships.
- Do not buy and hold.



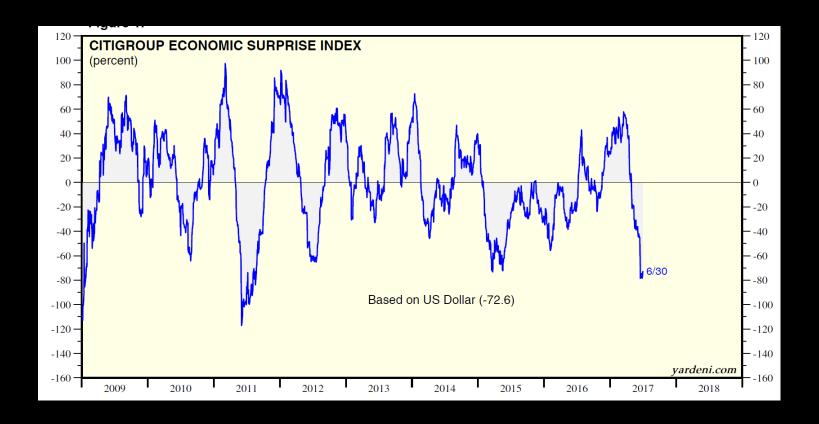
- Nominal GDP has continued to accelerate from the bottom in Q2 2016.
- The growth rate is lackluster compared to historical figures.
- We expect a continued acceleration for Q2 17 and possibly Q3 2017.
- Nominal GDP is our best measure of current economic activity.

- The ECRI Weekly Leading Index remains in a positive trend since bottoming in early 2016.
- Lately, the leading index has stalled and is consolidating.
- The growth rate has dropped after peaking in early 2017.
- The rate of acceleration resembles historic recoveries.
- It is our opinion that we are still in a recovery from the global growth recession we witnessed in 2015-2016.





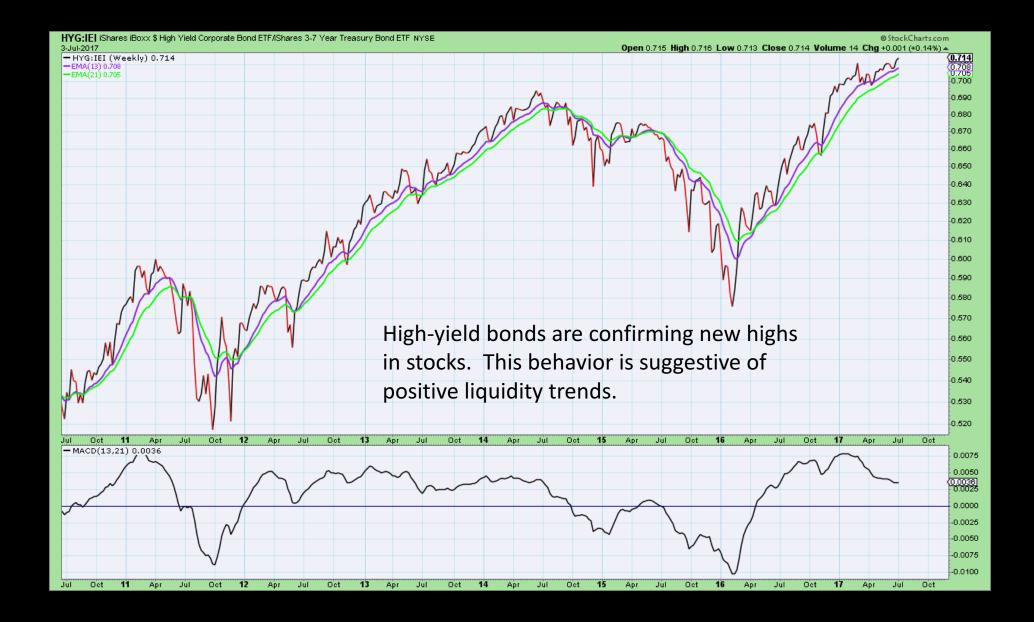




- The Citi Economic Surprise Index for the US continued to breakdown after we featured it in our trend report last month.
- The economic surprise index measures whether the economic data reported is surprising to the upside or disappointing to the downside.
- It will be interesting to see if this index has bottomed.
- If the index has bottomed, this would be positive for the US stock market.

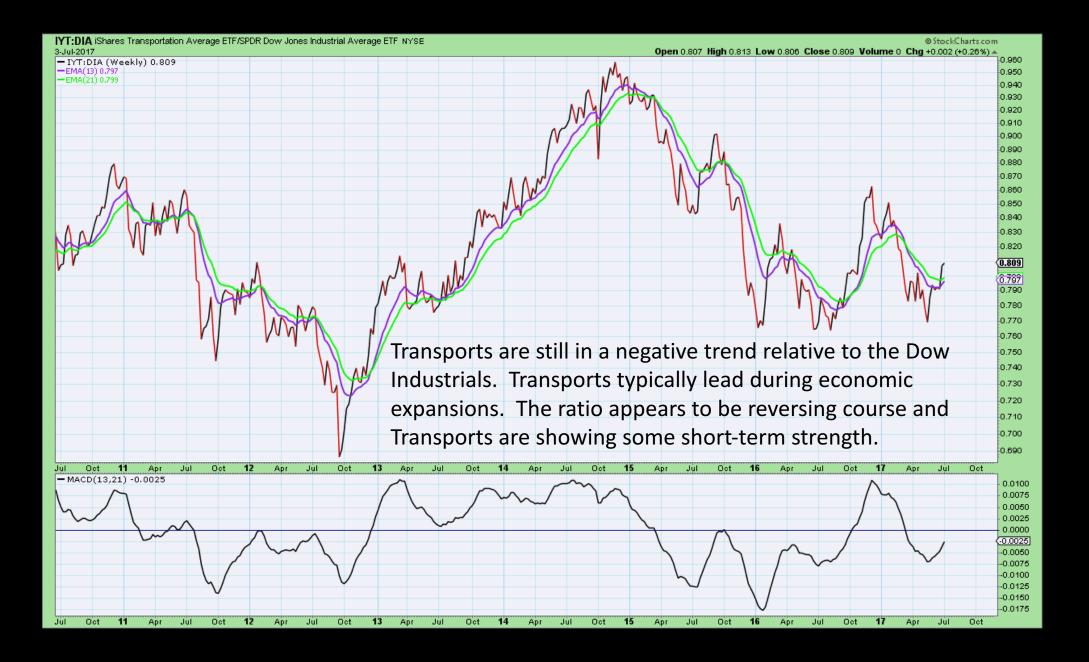












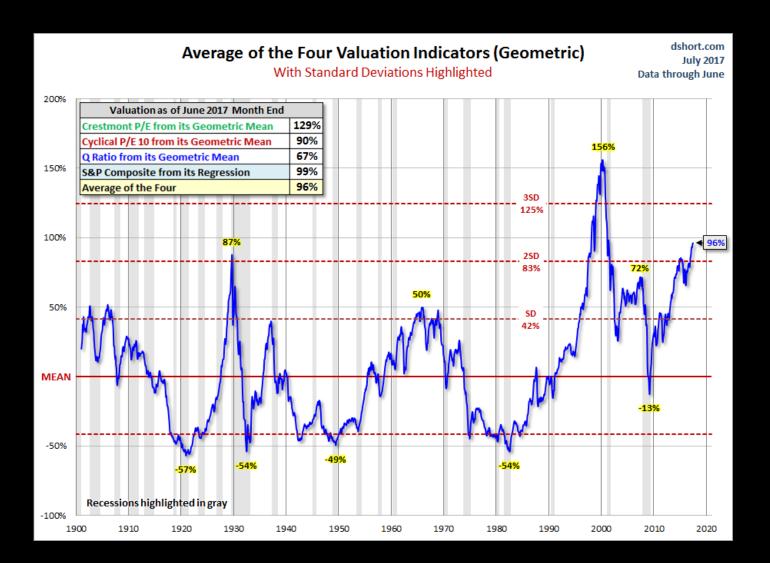




## Asset Class-Relative Strength

Symbol	Description	Ranking
VEA	International Stocks	1
VWO	Emerging Markets	2
VT	All World Stocks	3
VV	Large Cap US Stocks	4
VTI	Total US Stock Market	5
VO	Mid-Cap US Stocks	6
VB	Small-Cap US Stocks	7
LQD	US Investment Grade Corporate Bonds	8
GLD	Gold	9
HYG	High Yield US Bonds	10
IEF	US Treasuries	11
TIP	Inflation Protected Bonds	12
DBC	Commodities	13

- International and emerging market stocks remain the top-ranked asset classes from a relative strength perspective.
- Commodities are the weakest asset class.
- Large-Caps are the strongest US equity market segment.



- A bubble can be defined as a market condition where prices exceed fundamental value by a two standard deviations.
- As of the end of June, the average of four historically accurate valuation measures indicate we are indeed in a bubble.
- The chart illustrates that on average, we are approximately 96% overvalued compared to the longterm average.

### Disclosure

The material has been prepared or is distributed solely for information purposes and is not a solicitation or an offer to buy any security or instrument or to participate in any trading strategy. Additional information is available upon request. Past performance cannot guarantee future results.

All Charts were derived from the following data sources: www.econ.yale.edu/~shiller, Global Financial Data, Standard and Poors, St Louis Federal Reserve, and Stockcharts.com

Technical analysis is only one form of analysis. Investors should also consider the merits of Fundamental and Quantitative analysis when making investment decisions. The S&P 500 is not an investable index and is a product of Standard and Poors, a McGraw-Hill Company.

Investing in fixed income securities involves certain risks such as market risk if sold prior to maturity and credit risk especially if investing in high-yield bonds, which have lower ratings and are subject to volatility. All fixed income investments may be worth less than original cost upon redemption or maturity.

Stocks offer long-term growth potential, but may fluctuate more and provide less current income than other investments. An investment in the stock market should be made with an understanding of risks associated with common stocks, including market fluctuations. While stocks generally have a greater potential return than government bonds and treasury bills, they involve a higher degree of risk. Government bonds and treasury bills, unlike stocks, are guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by the US Government if held to maturity.

Dividends are not guaranteed and are subject to change or elimination

Investing in foreign securities presents certain risks not associated with domestic investments, such as currency fluctuation, political and economic instability, and different accounting standards. This may result in greater share price volatility. These risks are heightened in emerging markets.

Asset-backed securities: Generally, when interest rates decline, prepayments accelerate beyond initial pricing assumptions which could cause the average life and expected maturity of the securities to shorten. Conversely when interest rates rise, prepayments slow down beyond the initial pricing assumptions and cause the average life and expected maturity of the securities to extend and the market value.

HYPOTHETICAL PERFORMANCE RESULTS HAVE MANY INHERENT LIMITATIONS, SOME OF WHICH ARE DESCRIBED BELOW. NO REPRESENTATION IS BEING MADE THAT ANY ACCOUNT WILL OR IS LIKELY TO ACHIEVE PROFITS OR LOSSES SIMILAR TO THOSE SHOWN. IN FACT, THERE ARE FREQUENTLY SHARP DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HYPOTHETICAL PERFORMANCE RESULTS AND THE ACTUAL RESULTS SUBSEQUENTLY ACHIEVED BY ANY PARTICULAR TRADING PROGRAM.

ONE OF THE LIMITATIONS OF HYPOTHETICAL PERFORMANCE RESULTS IS THAT THEY ARE GENERALLY PREPARED WITH THE BENEFIT OF HINDSIGHT. IN ADDITION, HYPOTHETICAL TRADING DOES NOT INVOLVE FINANCIAL RISK, AND NO HYPOTHETICAL TRADING RECORD CAN COMPLETELY ACCOUNT FOR THE IMPACT OF FINANCIAL RISK IN ACTUAL TRADING. FOR EXAMPLE, THE ABILITY TO WITHSTAND LOSSES OR ADHERE TO A PARTICULAR TRADING PROGRAM IN SPITE OF TRADING LOSSES ARE MATERIAL POINTS WHICH CAN ALSO ADVERSELY AFFECT ACTUAL TRADING RESULTS. THERE ARE NUMEROUS OTHER FACTORS RELATED TO THE MARKETS IN GENERAL OR TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ANY SPECIFIC TRADING PROGRAM WHICH CANNOT BE FULLY ACCOUNTED FOR IN THE PREPARATION OF HYPOTHETICAL PERFORMANCE RESULTS AND ALL OF WHICH CAN ADVERSELY AFFECT ACTUAL TRADING RESULTS. PAST RESULTS DO NOT GUARANTEE FUTURE RETURNS HYPOTHETICAL PERFORMANCE FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY.