

May 6, 2019

Stocks Rise Amid Strong Payrolls

April 29-May 3, 2019 Recap

- **Strong Jobs Data Spurs Rebound.** U.S. stocks advanced Friday, rebounding from two days of selling after investors cheered a robust April jobs report and the unemployment rate fell to the lowest level since December 1969. Meanwhile, corporate earnings for the first quarter have come in somewhat better-than-expected, easing concerns that company profits would slump overall.
- **Weekly Performance.** For the week, the S&P 500 gained 0.22%, the Dow Industrials slipped 0.14% and the tech-heavy Nasdaq Composite climbed 0.38%. The Nasdaq Composite finished the week at a new record high, while the S&P 500 ended just shy of its all-time high set earlier in the week on Tuesday. Technology stocks have posted gains in 18 of the past 19 weeks.
- **Job Growth Surges.** Nonfarm payrolls rose by 263,000 in April, topping forecasts for 185,000, while net revisions for the prior two months added 16,000 jobs. Average hourly earnings rose 0.2% for a second month, slightly missing estimates for 0.3%. Separately, the unemployment rate declined to 3.6% from 3.8%, while the labor force participation rate slipped to 62.8% from 63%.
- **Financials Performed Best.** Seven of the 11 major sectors posted weekly gains, led by Financials (+1.27%), Healthcare (+1.27%) and Industrials (+1.16%). Technology (+0.35%) rose the least, while Energy (-3.22%), Communication Services (-1.76%) and Materials (-0.67%) declined the most.
- **Treasury Prices Ease.** Treasury prices declined on the week, sending the yield higher on two-year and 10-year Treasury notes to 2.33% and 2.53%, respectively. The U.S. Dollar weakened 0.50% last week, following two straight weekly gains. Crude oil futures rose 0.21% on Friday to end at \$61.94/barrel, but ended the week down 2.15% after an exceptionally strong increase in weekly oil supplies.

What We're Reading

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[Military Strike Groups Deployed](#)

[Oil Prices Slip](#)

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Week's Economic Calendar

Monday, May 6: No Major Releases;

Tuesday, May 7: JOLTS Job Openings, Consumer Credit;

Wednesday, May 8: Mortgage Applications;

Thursday, May 9: Producer Price Index, Jobless Claims, U.S. Trade Deficit, Wholesale Inventories/Sales;

Friday, May 10: Consumer Price Index, Worker Average Hourly Earnings.

Market Watch

Stocks	1-Week	MTD	3-Month	YTD	1-Year	3-Year
Dow Jones Industrial Avg.	-0.14	-0.33	5.75	13.62	10.77	14.31
S&P 500	0.22	0.01	9.37	18.26	14.29	14.92
NASDAQ Composite	0.38	0.86	12.70	23.43	16.46	21.04
Russell 3000	0.34	0.15	9.20	18.77	13.52	14.89
MSCI EAFE	0.29	-0.07	6.09	13.00	-2.54	7.73
MSCI Emerging Markets	0.47	0.35	3.53	12.63	-2.50	12.24
Bonds	1-Week	MTD	3-Month	YTD	1-Year	3-Year
Barclays Agg Bond	-0.06	-0.06	2.08	2.90	5.33	1.86
Barclays Municipal	0.20	0.12	2.67	3.41	5.94	2.57
Barclays US Corp High Yield	0.13	0.02	3.96	8.80	6.91	7.83
Commodities	1-Week	MTD	3-Month	YTD	1-Year	3-Year
Bloomberg Commodity	-1.10	-0.89	-0.79	4.93	-8.95	-0.20
S&P GSCI Crude Oil	-2.15	-3.08	12.09	36.40	-9.49	12.38
S&P GSCI Gold	-0.58	-0.34	-3.09	0.00	-2.39	-0.27

Source: Morningstar

Chart of the Week: Manufacturing Growth Slowed in April



Source: Cetera Investment Management, YCharts, Institute for Supply Management. Data as of 4/30/2019.

The ISM Manufacturing Index fell below expectations in April and reached its lowest level since October 2016. This indicator is still signaling manufacturing expansion, but the pace of growth is slowing. The new orders component of the manufacturing index, a leading indicator for the manufacturing sector, slowed significantly in April, signaling weaker manufacturing activity in the second quarter.

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instability, and differences in accounting standards.

Glossary

The **Dow Jones Industrial Average** is a price-weighted average of 30 significant stocks traded on the New York Stock Exchange and the NASDAQ.

The **S&P 500** is an index of 500 stocks chosen for market size, liquidity and industry grouping (among other factors) designed to be a leading indicator of U.S. equities and is meant to reflect the risk/return characteristics of the large cap universe.

The **NASDAQ Composite Index** includes all domestic and international based common type stocks listed on The NASDAQ Stock Market. The NASDAQ Composite Index is a broad based index

The **Russell 2000 Index** measures the performance of the small-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe and is a subset of the Russell 3000 Index representing approximately 10% of the total market capitalization of that index. It includes approximately 2000 of the smallest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership.

The **Russell 3000 Index** measures the performance of the largest 3,000 U.S. companies representing approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity market.

The **Russell Midcap Index** measures the performance of the mid-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe and is a subset of the Russell 1000 Index. It includes approximately 800 of the smallest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership. The Russell Midcap represents approximately 31% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 1000 companies.

The **Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index**, which was originally called the Lehman Aggregate Bond Index, is a broad based flagship benchmark that measures the investment grade, US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market. The index includes Treasuries, government-related and corporate debt securities, MBS (agency fixed-rate and hybrid ARM pass-throughs), ABS and CMBS (agency and non-agency) debt securities that are rated at least Baa3 by Moody's and BBB- by S&P. Taxable municipals, including Build America bonds and a small amount of foreign bonds traded in U.S. markets are also included. Eligible bonds must have at least one year until final maturity, but in practice the index holdings has a fluctuating average life of around 8.25 years. This total return index, created in 1986 with history backfilled to January 1, 1976, is unhedged and rebalances monthly

The **Bloomberg Barclays US Corporate High Yield Index** measures the USD-denominated, non-investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable corporate bond market. Securities are classified as high yield if the middle rating of Moody's, Fitch, and S&P is Ba1/BB+/BB+ or below, excluding emerging market debt. Payment-in-kind and bonds with predetermined step-up coupon provisions are also included. Eligible securities must have at least one year until final maturity, but in practice the index holdings has a fluctuating average life of around 6.3 years. This total return unhedged index was created in 1986, with history backfilled to July 1, 1983 and rebalances monthly.

The **Bloomberg Barclays US Municipal Bond Index** covers the USD-denominated long-term tax exempt bond market. The index has four main sectors: state and local general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, insured bonds, and prerefunded bonds. Many of the subindices of the Municipal Index have historical data to January 1980. In addition, several subindices based on maturity and revenue source have been created, some with inception dates after January 1980, but no later than July 1, 1993. Eligible securities must be rated investment grade (Baa3/BBB- or higher) by Moody's and S&P and have at least one year until final maturity, but in practice the index holdings has a fluctuating average life of around 12.8 years. This total return index is unhedged and rebalances monthly

The **MSCI All-Country World Index** is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed and emerging markets. The SMCI ACWI consists of 46 country indexes comprising 23 developed and 23 emerging market country indexes. The developed country indexes include: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. The emerging market country indexes included are: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Russia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and United Arab Emirates.

The **MSCI EAFE Index** is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets (Europe, Australasia, Far East) excluding the U.S. and Canada. The Index is market-capitalization weighted.

The **MSCI Emerging Markets Index** is designed to measure equity market performance in global emerging markets. It is a float-adjusted market capitalization index.

The **MSCI Europe Index** is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure developed market equity performance in Europe.

The **MSCI Pacific Index** captures large and mid-cap representation across five Developed Markets (DM) countries in the Pacific region. With 470 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

The **Bloomberg Commodity Index** is a broadly diversified index that measures 22 exchange-traded futures on physical commodities in five groups (energy, agriculture, industrial metals, precious metals, and livestock), which are weighted to account for economic significance and market liquidity. No single commodity can comprise less than 2% or more than 15% of the index; and no group can represent more than 33% of the index. However, between rebalancings, group weightings may fluctuate to levels outside the limits. The index rebalances annually, weighted 2/3 by trading volume and 1/3 by world production.

The **S&P GSCI Crude Oil Index** is a sub-index of the S&P GSCI, provides investors with a reliable and publicly available benchmark for investment performance in the crude oil market.

The **S&P GSCI Gold Index**, a sub-index of the S&P GSCI, provides investors with a reliable and publicly available benchmark tracking the COMEX gold futures market.

West Texas Intermediate (WTI) is a crude oil stream produced in Texas and southern Oklahoma which serves as a reference or "marker" for pricing a number of other crude streams. WTI is the underlying commodity of the New York Mercantile Exchange's oil futures contracts

The **Cboe Volatility Index® (VIX®)** is a key measure of market expectations of near-term volatility conveyed by S&P 500 stock index option prices.

The **U.S. Dollar Index** is a weighted geometric mean that provides a value measure of the United States dollar relative to a basket of major foreign currencies. The index, often carrying a USDX or DXY moniker, started in March 1973, beginning with a value of the U.S. Dollar Index at 100.000. It has since reached a February 1985 high of 164.720 and has been as low as 70.698 in March 2008.