

Equities Gain Ground Globally in November

Despite a steady drumbeat of headlines about impeachment, trade and the impending U.S. presidential elections, the market mood remains generally positive. There was some headline volatility to trade talks over the past few weeks, however, China announced stricter compliance to intellectual property rights (a key sticking point to structural issues with the U.S.), which has discussions moving in the right direction, according to Joey Madere, senior portfolio strategist, Equity Portfolio & Technical Strategy.

Toward the end of November, the markets were trending positively despite all of the above, bringing some level of comfort to investors. Of course, these pressing issues can be expected to remain in the news, but it seems the market is pricing in progress on trade and not anticipating a jolt from impeachment or the election, suggests Raymond James' Washington Policy Analyst Ed Mills. Although, he cautions, this could quickly change if the December 15 tariffs go into effect. He also anticipates some volatility as frontrunners emerge during the upcoming primaries and caucuses.

According to Chief Economist Scott Brown, monetary policy appears to be well-positioned to support economic growth, strong labor market conditions, and inflation near the Federal Reserve's 2% goal. Fed Chairman Jerome Powell implied that short-term interest rates are on hold for the time being, with the usual caveat that the central bank would cut rates again "if the outlook changes materially."

On the back of still solid domestic economic fundamentals (with muted risk of recession over the next 12 months), positive trade developments and a better-than-expected third-quarter earnings season, the S&P 500 posted its best November gain (3.63%) since 2009 and notched 11 record highs during the month, shares Chief Investment Officer Larry Adam. The positive performance was a continuation of the strong gains experienced throughout 2019, as the broad-market index is up more than 25% year to date, having notched 25 record highs since January.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average (3.72%), NASDAQ (4.50%) and the Russell 2000 Index (3.97%) also made positive strides during the month.

	12/31/18 Close	11/29/19 Close	Change Year to Date	% Gain/Loss Year to Date
DJIA	23,327.46	28,051.41	+4,723.95	+20.25%
NASDAQ	6,635.28	8,665.47	+2,030.19	+30.60%
S&P 500	2,506.85	3,140.98	+634.13	+25.30%
MSCI EAFE	1,719.94	1,974.47	+254.53	+14.80%

Russell 2000	1,348.56	1,624.50	+275.94	+20.46%
Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Bond	2,046.60	2,226.55	+179.95	+8.79%

Performance reflects price returns as of market close on November 29, 2019

Here is a look at some key factors we are watching, both here and abroad:

Economy

- Recent economic data reports have been mixed. Consumer sentiment remains high, but business confidence is weak, Brown notes.
- Consumer spending appears to be moderately strong, especially in comparison to the weak results of a year ago, supported by job gains and wage growth.
- Business fixed investment has been trending flat to somewhat lower. Soft global growth and trade tariffs remain key factors depressing business investment.

Equities

- Trade progress has at least contributed in part to improved manufacturing surveys globally over the past couple of months. Since August, interest rates have trended higher and the U.S. yield curve has steepened. This has led to rotation at the sector level from the interest-sensitive, defensive sectors toward the deep cyclical areas (i.e., banks, industrials, semiconductors). Madere believes this trend change generally has legs to it.
- Technical indicators monitored by Madere and his team signal the broad-market index has been “overbought” over the short term. While the market can stay overbought for long periods (indicative of a strong market), the S&P 500 is likely in need of a normal consolidation period to digest its recent gains before resuming higher, he notes.
- On the energy front, global coal-fired power generation is tracking to its steepest-ever decline in 2019 (3%), explained Pavel Molchanov, senior vice president of equity research. In the U.S., a combination of low-cost natural gas, wind and solar is resulting in coal plant retirements, predominantly for economic rather than regulatory reasons. In Europe, mandatory coal phase-out policies – in Germany, France, U.K., Italy and many smaller countries – are adding to the renewables boom. Most notably, coal is starting to lose ground in China and India, where it has historically comprised the bulk of the electricity mix, and where gas prices are above the levels of the U.S. and even Europe.

Fixed income

- Despite some intra-month volatility, yields on 10-year Treasuries are only a few basis points higher compared to last month’s close, notes Doug Drabik, managing director for fixed income research.

- Investment-grade spreads were relatively flat for the month, while high-yield spreads narrowed by 10 bps as demand for yield increased.
- Taxable municipal issuance remained strong, increasing as issuers are able to refinance tax-exempt issues with taxable issues as rates remain low enough for the math to work, Drabik explains.

International

- Besides the Greater China stock markets, which were impacted by continued political angst in Hong Kong, global markets beyond the U.S. generally experienced a positive month, despite a relatively lackluster corporate earnings season across Europe and Asia.
- Global markets seemed to be buoyed by hopes of progress among trade talks and continuing accommodative policies by many central banks around the world.
- International markets remain lightly valued compared to American alternatives and also tend to offer higher dividend yields, which could present some diversification scope for investors, reports European Strategist Chris Bailey.

Bottom line

- Favorable seasonality and the breakout to new highs are both historically indicative of above-average forward returns, Madere notes, and contribute to his positive stance toward equities.
- Temporary pullbacks offer an opportunity to selectively add to portfolios.

Please let me know if you have any questions about recent market events or how to position your long-term financial plan for the months ahead. I look forward to speaking with you.

Investing involves risk, and investors may incur a profit or a loss. All expressions of opinion reflect the judgment of the Research Department of Raymond James & Associates, Inc., and are subject to change. Past performance is not an indication of future results and there is no assurance that any of the forecasts mentioned will occur. The process of rebalancing may result in tax consequences. Economic and market conditions are subject to change. The Dow Jones Industrial Average is an unmanaged index of 30 widely held stocks. The NASDAQ Composite Index is an unmanaged index of all common stocks listed on the NASDAQ National Stock Market. The S&P 500 is an unmanaged index of 500 widely held stocks. The MSCI EAFE (Europe, Australia, Far East) index is an unmanaged index that is generally considered representative of the international stock market. The Russell 2000 is an unmanaged index of small cap securities. The Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index is a broad-based flagship benchmark that measures the investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market. The Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) is a measure of the prevailing direction of economic trends in manufacturing. An investment cannot be made in these indexes. International investing involves additional risks such as currency fluctuations, differing financial accounting standards, and possible political and economic instability. These risks are greater in emerging markets. Small and mid-cap securities generally involve greater risks. Companies engaged in business related to a specific sector are subject to fierce competition and their products and services may be subject to rapid obsolescence. There are additional risks associated with investing in an individual sector, including limited diversification. The performance noted does not include fees or charges, which would reduce an investor's returns.

Asset allocation and diversification do not guarantee a profit nor protect against a loss. Debt securities are subject to credit risk. A downgrade in an issuer's credit rating or other adverse news about an issuer can reduce the market value of that issuer's securities. When interest rates rise, the market value of these bonds will decline, and vice versa. U.S. Treasury securities are guaranteed by the U.S. government and, if held to maturity, offer a fixed rate of return and guaranteed principal value. The yield curve is a graphic depiction of the relationship between the yield on bonds of the same credit quality but different maturities. Chris Bailey is with Raymond James Investment Services. Material prepared by Raymond James for use by its advisors.

© 2019 Raymond James & Associates, Inc., member New York Stock Exchange/SIPC