

Weekly Market Commentary

February 19, 2019

The Markets

Why did the stock market do that?

The great mystery of stock markets reared its head last week. With no clear driver, the Dow Jones Industrial Average gained more than 3 percent, while the Nasdaq Composite and Standard & Poor's (S&P) 500 Index moved higher by about 2.5 percent. It was a puzzler. Ben Levisohn of *Barron's* explained:¹

“Given those gains, we'd expect a heaping helping of good news, but not much was forthcoming. Earnings reports from [two large multinational companies] left investors wanting. And economic data were either bad or terrible in the United States - industrial production declined in January, the first drop in eight months, while December's retail sales fell the most for any month since 2009. But who needs good news when the United States and China are reportedly making progress on trade talks? Yes, the details remain a little fuzzy, but at least the tone is more constructive.”

It probably wasn't just optimism about China that pushed markets higher. Consumer Sentiment, which gauges Americans expectations for the economy, was up more than 4 percent month-to-month. One driver of consumer optimism was relief the government shutdown had ended. Another driver is a change in inflation expectations, which are at the lowest level seen in half a century. Americans think inflation will remain low and they anticipate wages will rise. The Federal Reserve's newly accommodative attitude hasn't hurt, either.²

Investor sentiment was leaning bullish last week, too. Willie Delwiche of *See It Market* reported the *Investor Intelligence* survey of financial advisors showed 49 percent bullish and 21 percent bearish. The *AAll Investor Sentiment Survey* reported bulls (40 percent) edged bears (37 percent) by a neck. Those indicators were balanced by the *Daily Trading Sentiment Composite* from *Ned Davis Research* which suggested optimism was too high.³

When markets rise, as they have during the past few weeks, it may be tempting to take a more aggressive stance and tilt your portfolio toward U.S. stocks. This may not be a good idea.

Data as of 2/15/19	1-Week	Y-T-D	1-Year	3-Year	5-Year	10-Year
Standard & Poor's 500 (Domestic Stocks)	2.5%	10.7%	1.6%	13.6%	8.6%	13.4%
Dow Jones Global ex-U.S.	1.5	7.3	-11.4	8.0	0.3	6.1
10-year Treasury Note (Yield Only)	2.7	NA	2.9	1.8	2.8	2.7
Gold (per ounce)	0.1	2.7	-2.6	2.9	-0.2	3.4

Bloomberg Commodity Index	1.1	5.5	-8.3	2.2	-9.1	-2.4
DJ Equity All REIT Total Return Index	0.9	13.6	19.1	11.9	9.7	18.2

S&P 500, Dow Jones Global ex-US, Gold, Bloomberg Commodity Index returns exclude reinvested dividends (gold does not pay a dividend) and the three-, five-, and 10-year returns are annualized; the DJ Equity All REIT Total Return Index does include reinvested dividends and the three-, five-, and 10-year returns are annualized; and the 10-year Treasury Note is simply the yield at the close of the day on each of the historical time periods.

Sources: Yahoo! Finance, MarketWatch, djindexes.com, London Bullion Market Association.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Indices are unmanaged and cannot be invested into directly. N/A means not applicable.

WHAT'S IN YOUR WALLET? You're at the checkout. How do you pay for your purchase? Do you reach for a credit card, debit card, cash, check, or some form of electronic payment, such as a mobile wallet or wearable?

The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco's *2018 Findings from the Diary of Consumer Payment Choice (DCPC)* found participants preferred to pay using debit cards. The order of payment preference was like this:⁴

<u>Payment Type</u>	<u>Preference</u>
Debit cards	42 percent
Credit cards	29 percent
Cash	24 percent
Check	2 percent
Other methods	2 percent
PrePaid	1 percent

Here's an interesting side note. The more money a household earned, the more likely they were to pay by credit card.⁴

<u>HH Earnings</u>	<u>Credit</u>	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Cash</u>
\$25,000 - 49,999	13 percent	29 percent	36 percent
\$50,000 - 74,999	19 percent	31 percent	27 percent
\$75,000 - 99,999	21 percent	29 percent	31 percent
\$100,000 - 124,999	30 percent	23 percent	24 percent
\$125,000 or more	33 percent	21 percent	24 percent

The shift in preference begs the question: Do wealthier people have more debt? Some do, but wealthier households are more likely to pay off credit card debt each month, according to author Tom Corley who was cited by *Credit.com* writer Gerri Detweiler.⁵

If you use credit cards frequently and haven't been paying down your balance each month, it may be a good idea to do a simple calculation to determine how much you are paying in interest each year. Just multiply the interest rate you pay by the amount of debt you carry. The amount may surprise you. *Nerdwallet's American Household Credit Card Debt Study* reported, "Households with revolving credit card debt will pay an average of \$1,141 in interest this year."^{6, 7}

If retirement is 10 years in the future, saving \$1,141 a year, and earning 6 percent annually on the money, could provide about \$16,000 in additional savings. If retirement is 30 years away, you could increase your savings by about \$96,000. It's food for thought.⁷

Weekly Focus - Think About It

"Wealth consists not in having great possessions, but in having few wants."

--Epictetus, Greek philosopher

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Best regards,

Moshides Financial Group

P.S. Please feel free to forward this commentary to family, friends, or colleagues. If you would like us to add them to the list, please reply to this email with their email address and we will ask for their permission to be added.

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* Government bonds and Treasury Bills are guaranteed by the U.S. government as to the timely payment of principal and interest and, if held to maturity, offer a fixed rate of return and fixed principal value. However, the value of fund shares is not guaranteed and will fluctuate.

* Corporate bonds are considered higher risk than government bonds but normally offer a higher yield and are subject to market, interest rate and credit risk as well as additional risks based on the quality of issuer coupon rate, price, yield, maturity, and redemption features.

* The Standard & Poor's 500 (S&P 500) is an unmanaged group of securities considered to be representative of the stock market in general. You cannot invest directly in this index.

* All indexes referenced are unmanaged. Unmanaged index returns do not reflect fees, expenses, or sales charges. Index performance is not indicative of the performance of any investment.

* The Dow Jones Global ex-U.S. Index covers approximately 95% of the market capitalization of the 45 developed and emerging countries included in the Index.

* The 10-year Treasury Note represents debt owed by the United States Treasury to the public. Since the U.S. Government is seen as a risk-free borrower, investors use the 10-year Treasury Note as a benchmark for the long-term bond market.

* Gold represents the afternoon gold price as reported by the London Bullion Market Association. The gold price is set twice daily by the London Gold Fixing Company at 10:30 and 15:00 and is expressed in U.S. dollars per fine troy ounce.

* The Bloomberg Commodity Index is designed to be a highly liquid and diversified benchmark for the commodity futures market. The Index is composed of futures contracts on 19 physical commodities and was launched on July 14, 1998.

- * The DJ Equity All REIT Total Return Index measures the total return performance of the equity subcategory of the Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) industry as calculated by Dow Jones.
- * The Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA), commonly known as “The Dow,” is an index representing 30 stock of companies maintained and reviewed by the editors of The Wall Street Journal.
- * The NASDAQ Composite is an unmanaged index of securities traded on the NASDAQ system.
- * International investing involves special risks such as currency fluctuation and political instability and may not be suitable for all investors. These risks are often heightened for investments in emerging markets.
- * Yahoo! Finance is the source for any reference to the performance of an index between two specific periods.
- * Opinions expressed are subject to change without notice and are not intended as investment advice or to predict future performance.
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