

WEEKLY MARKET SNAPSHOT

CURRENT ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR TIMELY FINANCIAL PLANNING

September 25, 2015

MARKET COMMENTARY BY SCOTT J. BROWN, PH.D., CHIEF ECONOMIST

In Janet Yellen's first public speech after the recent FOMC meeting, the Fed chair downplayed concerns about the rest of the world and placed herself among the majority of Fed officials expecting to raise short-term interest rates by the end of the year. In a scary moment for investors, Yellen struggled to finish her speech. She repeatedly lost her place, paused for long periods, and looked generally unwell. She received medical treatment. A Fed spokesperson said that she was dehydrated and that she felt fine later. While stock market participants have been worried about Fed tightening, they seemed to have been more encouraged by Yellen's expressed confidence in the U.S. economy.

The economic data were mixed. Real GDP was reported to have risen at a 3.9% annual rate in 2Q15 (vs. +3.7% in the previous estimate). Private Domestic Final Sales (GDP less net exports, the change in inventories, and government) rose at a 3.9% pace (revised from +3.3%), up 3.5% from a year ago (a strong trend in growth in underlying domestic demand).

Next week, a number of important economic reports will arrive. Figures are likely to remain consistent with some softness abroad, but continued strength in the domestic economy. However, the release of the employment report may be delayed if we have a government shutdown. Congress must come up with a continuing resolution to fund the government into the new fiscal year and appears to be close to a stalemate. Even if a deal can be worked out on the budget, another showdown looms over raising the federal debt ceiling. A shutdown is unlikely to have much of an impact on the overall economy, but uncertainty may undermine investor confidence.

Indices

	Last	Last Week	YTD return %
DJIA	16201.32	16674.74	-9.10%
NASDAQ	4734.48	4893.95	-0.03%
S&P 500	1932.24	1990.20	-6.15%
MSCI EAFE	1639.29	1731.97	-7.64%
Russell 2000	1137.54	1180.69	-5.57%

Consumer Money Rates

	Last	1 year ago
Prime Rate	3.25	3.25
Fed Funds	0.13	0.08
30-year mortgage	3.95	4.20

Currencies

	Last	1 year ago
Dollars per British Pound	1.527	1.641
Dollars per Euro	1.123	1.284
Japanese Yen per Dollar	119.630	108.680
Canadian Dollars per Dollar	1.337	1.108
Mexican Peso per Dollar	17.240	13.279

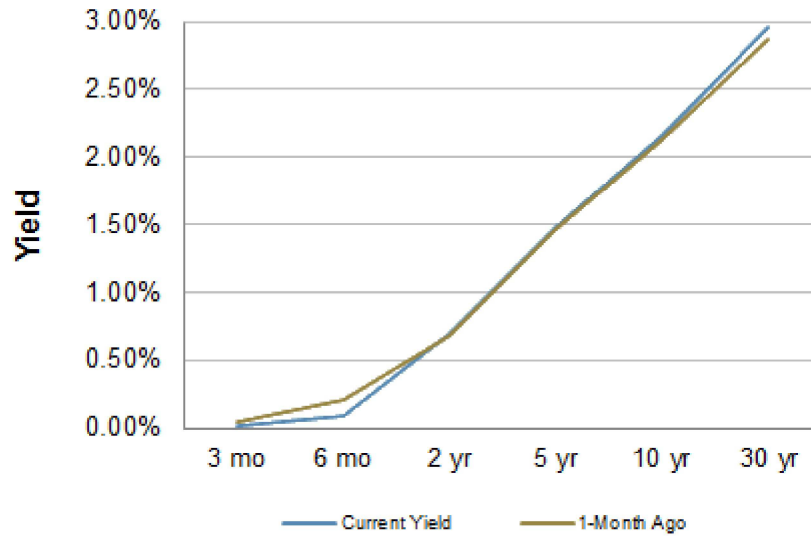
Commodities

	Last	1 year ago
Crude Oil	44.79	94.00
Gold	1135.62	1222.30

Bond Rates

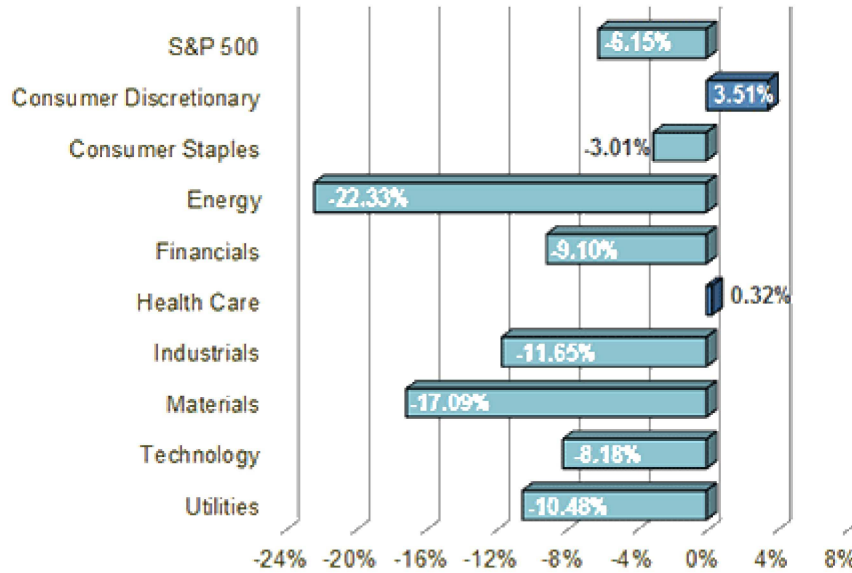
	Last	1 month ago
2-year treasury	0.69	0.68
10-year treasury	2.16	2.13
10-year municipal (TEY)	3.37	3.40

Treasury Yield Curve – 09/25/2015



As of close of business 9/24/2015

S&P Sector Performance (YTD) – 09/25/2015



As of close of business 9/24/2015

Economic Calendar

Sept 28	—	Personal Income and Spending (August)
Sept 29	—	

		International Trade in Goods (August)
		Consumer Confidence (September)
Oct 1	—	Federal Fiscal Year begins
		Jobless Claims (week ending September 26)
		ISM Manufacturing Index (September)
		Motor Vehicle Sales (September)
Oct 2	—	Employment Report (September)
Oct 5	—	ISM Non-Manufacturing Index (September)
Oct 8	—	FOMC Minutes (September 16-17)

Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. There are special risks involved with global investing related to market and currency fluctuations, economic and political instability, and different financial accounting standards. There is no assurance that any trends mentioned will continue in the future. While interest on municipal bonds is generally exempt from federal income tax, it may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax, state or local taxes. In addition, certain municipal bonds (such as Build America Bonds) are issued without a federal tax exemption, which subjects the related interest income to federal income tax. Also municipal bonds may be subject to capital gains taxes if sold or redeemed at a profit. Investing involves risk and investors may incur a profit or a loss.

US government bonds and treasury bills are guaranteed by the US government and, if held to maturity, offer a fixed rate of return and guaranteed principal value. US government bonds are issued and guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by the federal government. Treasury bills are certificates reflecting short-term (less than one year) obligations of the US government.

Commodities trading is generally considered speculative because of the significant potential for investment loss. Markets for commodities are likely to be volatile and there may be sharp price fluctuations even during periods when prices overall are rising. Specific sector investing can be subject to different and greater risks than more diversified investments.

Tax Equiv Muni yields (TEY) assumes a 35% tax rate. Municipal securities may lose their tax-exempt status if certain legal requirements are not met, or if tax laws change.

Material prepared by Raymond James for use by its financial advisors.

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RAYMOND JAMES®

John McRae

Branch Manager

512 22nd Avenue // Meridian, MS 39302 // 601-484-5273

john.mcrae@raymondjames.com

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