

Osaic

Market Week: April 22, 2024



Key Dates/Data Releases

4/23: New home sales

4/24: Durable goods orders

4/25: GDP, International trade in goods

4/26: Personal income and outlays

The Markets (as of market close April 19, 2024)

Wall Street endured another down week as tech shares, which had been the bellwether of the bull market, were hit hard by major selloffs as investors worried about rising tensions in the Middle East and stubborn inflationary pressures. The Dow managed to essentially break even by week's end, and that was the good news. The remaining benchmark indexes listed here declined, with the Nasdaq losing more than 5.5%. Last week saw several Federal Reserve officials taking a more hawkish stance due to hotter-than-anticipated inflation data. Ten-year Treasury yields gained 12.0 basis points as bond values slid lower. Crude oil prices declined, while gold prices extended their streak of gains.

Last Monday saw Wall Street extend losses from the previous week as rising tensions in the Middle East weighed on the markets. The Nasdaq fell 1.8%, followed by the Russell 2000 (-1.4%), the S&P 500 (-1.2%), the Dow (-0.7%), and the Global Dow (-0.5%). Money flowed into long-term bonds sending prices lower and yields higher. Ten-year Treasury yields closed at 4.52% after adding 12.9 basis points. Crude oil prices were flat. The dollar inched up 0.2%, while gold prices rose 1.1%.

Stocks continued to trend lower last Tuesday as bond yields climbed higher following hawkish comments from Fed Chair Jerome Powell. Among the benchmark indexes listed here, only the Dow ticked higher, gaining 0.2%. The Global Dow fell 1.1%, the Russell 2000 dropped 0.4%, the S&P 500 dipped 0.2%, while the Nasdaq edged 0.1% lower. Ten-year Treasury yields settled at 4.65% after gaining 3.1 basis points. Crude oil prices were relatively unchanged, closing at about \$85.34 per barrel. The dollar gained 0.2% and gold prices rose 0.8%.

Tech stocks led a stock slide last Wednesday, with the Nasdaq falling 1.2%. The Russell 2000 lost 0.9%, the S&P 500 declined 0.6%, the Dow dipped 0.1%, while the Global Dow was flat. Ten-year Treasury yields lost 7.4 basis points, settling at 4.58%. Crude oil prices declined for the second straight day, falling to \$82.74 per barrel. The dollar and gold prices ended in the red.

Last Thursday saw the Nasdaq (-0.5%) and the S&P 500 (-0.2%) extend their losing streaks to five straight sessions. The Russell 2000 fell 0.3%, while the Dow (0.1%) and the Global Dow (0.4%) edged higher. Bonds lost value, driving yields higher with 10-year Treasury yields climbing 6.2 basis points to 4.64%. Crude oil prices changed little, settling at about \$82.67 per barrel. The dollar and gold prices eked out gains.

The S&P 500 and the Nasdaq ended lower for the sixth consecutive session last Friday. Tech shares were hard hit following a major selloff of the world's largest tech companies. The Nasdaq lost 2.1%, the S&P 500 fell 0.9%, and the Global Dow dipped 0.2%. The Dow (0.6%) and the Russell 2000 (0.2%) advanced. Ten-year Treasury yields fell 3.2 basis points. Crude oil prices gained 0.64%. The dollar was flat, while gold prices inched up 0.2%.



Ross Rettenmier, AIF, CPFA
Registered Principal and Representative
Osaic Wealth, Inc.

Office : (425)303-8338
rett@osaicwealth.com

Stock Market Indexes

Market/Index	2023 Close	Prior Week	As of 4/19	Weekly Change	YTD Change
DJIA	37,689.54	37,983.24	37,986.40	0.01%	0.79%
Nasdaq	15,011.35	16,175.09	15,282.01	-5.52%	1.80%
S&P 500	4,769.83	5,123.41	4,967.23	-3.05%	4.14%
Russell 2000	2,027.07	2,003.17	1,947.66	-2.77%	-3.92%
Global Dow	4,355.28	4,552.22	4,489.43	-1.38%	3.08%
fed. funds target rate	5.25%-5.50%	5.25%-5.50%	5.25%-5.50%	0 bps	0 bps
10-year Treasuries	3.86%	4.49%	4.61%	12 bps	75 bps
US Dollar-DXY	101.39	106.02	106.13	0.10%	4.68%
Crude Oil-CL=F	\$71.30	\$85.51	\$83.25	-2.64%	16.76%
Gold-GC=F	\$2,072.50	\$2,360.90	\$2,402.90	1.78%	15.94%

Chart reflects price changes, not total return. Because it does not include dividends or splits, it should not be used to benchmark performance of specific investments.

Last Week's Economic News

- Retail sales rose 0.7% in March from February and 4.0% from March 2023. Retail trade sales were up 0.8% from February 2024 and up 3.6% above last year. Nonstore retailers were up 2.7% in March and 11.3% from last year, while food services and drinking places rose 0.4% last month and 6.5% from March 2023.
- The number of issued residential building permits declined 4.3% in March from the previous month's estimate, but were 1.5% above the March 2023 rate. Issued building permits for single-family homes decreased 5.7% in March. The number of housing starts fell 14.7% last month and 4.3% below the March 2023 estimate. Single-family housing starts were 12.4% under the February total. Housing completions also declined in March, down 13.5% for the month and 3.9% from a year earlier. Single-family housing completions were 10.5% under the February rate.
- Sales of existing homes fell 4.3% in March and 3.7% from a year earlier. Total housing inventory sat at a 3.2-month supply, up from 2.9 months in February. The median existing-home price in March was \$393,500, up from \$383,800 in February and well above the March 2023 price of \$375,300. According to Freddie Mac, the 30-year fixed-rate mortgage averaged 6.88% as of April 11. That's up from 6.82% the previous week and 6.27% one year ago. Sales of existing single-family homes also declined in March, falling 4.9% from February and 11.4% from a year ago. The median existing single-family home price in March was \$397,200, up from \$388,000 in February and higher than the March 2023 estimate of \$379,500.
- Industrial production rose 0.4% in March but declined at an annual rate of 1.8% in the first quarter. Manufacturing output increased 0.5% in March, boosted in part by a gain of 3.1% in motor vehicles and parts; factory output excluding motor vehicles and parts moved up 0.3%. Mining fell 1.4%, while utilities gained 2.0%. Total industrial production in March was unchanged compared with its year-earlier level.
- The national average retail price for regular gasoline was \$3.628 per gallon on April 15, \$0.037 per gallon more than the prior week's price but \$0.035 per gallon less than a year ago. Also, as of April 15, the East Coast price increased \$0.060 to \$3.451 per gallon; the Midwest price rose \$0.005 to \$3.465 per gallon; the Gulf Coast price decreased \$0.038 to \$3.177 per gallon; the Rocky Mountain price rose \$0.048 to \$3.428 per gallon; and the West Coast price increased \$0.105 to \$4.853 per gallon.
- For the week ended April 13, there were 212,000 new claims for unemployment insurance, unchanged from the previous week's level, which was revised up by 1,000. According to the Department of Labor, the advance rate for insured unemployment claims for the week ended April 6 was 1.2%, unchanged from the previous week's rate. The advance number of those receiving unemployment insurance benefits during the week ended April 6 was 1,812,000, an increase of 2,000 from the previous week's level, which was revised down by 7,000. States

and territories with the highest insured unemployment rates for the week ended March 30 were New Jersey (2.6%), California (2.4%), Minnesota (2.4%), Rhode Island (2.3%), Massachusetts (2.1%), Illinois (1.9%), New York (1.9%), Pennsylvania (1.8%), Washington (1.8%), and Alaska (1.7%). The largest increases in initial claims for unemployment insurance for the week ended April 6 were in New Jersey (+4,339), New York (+2,499), Pennsylvania (+1,783), Texas (+1,523), and Florida (+977), while the largest decreases were in Iowa (-1,418), California (-631), Ohio (-530), Nevada (-362), and Maryland (-352).

Eye on the Week Ahead

There's plenty of market-moving economic data available this week. Two important pieces of information that will garner much attention include the advance report on first-quarter gross domestic product. GDP grew at a rate of 3.4% in the fourth quarter but is expected to slow to 2.3% in the first quarter of 2024. Also out this week is the March report on personal income and outlays. Consumer spending rose 0.8% in February, while consumer prices increased 0.3%.

Data sources: Economic: Based on data from U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment, inflation); U.S. Department of Commerce (GDP, corporate profits, retail sales, housing); S&P/Case-Shiller 20-City Composite Index (home prices); Institute for Supply Management (manufacturing/services). Performance: Based on data reported in WSJ Market Data Center (indexes); U.S. Treasury (Treasury yields); U.S. Energy Information Administration/Bloomberg.com Market Data (oil spot price, WTI, Cushing, OK); www.goldprice.org (spot gold/silver); Oanda/FX Street (currency exchange rates).

News items are based on reports from multiple commonly available international news sources (i.e., wire services) and are independently verified when necessary with secondary sources such as government agencies, corporate press releases, or trade organizations. All information is based on sources deemed reliable, but no warranty or guarantee is made as to its accuracy or completeness. Neither the information nor any opinion expressed herein constitutes a solicitation for the purchase or sale of any securities, and should not be relied on as financial advice. Forecasts are based on current conditions, subject to change, and may not come to pass. U.S. Treasury securities are guaranteed by the federal government as to the timely payment of principal and interest. The principal value of Treasury securities and other bonds fluctuates with market conditions. Bonds are subject to inflation, interest-rate, and credit risks. As interest rates rise, bond prices typically fall. A bond sold or redeemed prior to maturity may be subject to loss. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. All investing involves risk, including the potential loss of principal, and there can be no guarantee that any investing strategy will be successful.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) is a price-weighted index composed of 30 widely traded blue-chip U.S. common stocks. The S&P 500 is a market-cap weighted index composed of the common stocks of 500 largest, publicly traded companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy. The NASDAQ Composite Index is a market-value weighted index of all common stocks listed on the NASDAQ stock exchange. The Russell 2000 is a market-cap weighted index composed of 2,000 U.S. small-cap common stocks. The Global Dow is an equally weighted index of 150 widely traded blue-chip common stocks worldwide. The U.S. Dollar Index is a geometrically weighted index of the value of the U.S. dollar relative to six foreign currencies. Market indexes listed are unmanaged and are not available for direct investment.

Prepared by Broadridge Advisor Solutions. © 2024 Broadridge Financial Services, Inc.

Securities and investment advisory services are offered through Osaic Wealth, Inc., broker-dealer, registered investment adviser and member of FINRA and SIPC. Osaic Wealth, Inc. is separately owned and other entities and/or marketing names, products or services referenced here are independent of Osaic Wealth, Inc.