Data through October 2016

| Open-End Net Fund Flows (\$) | $9 / 16$ | $8 / 16$ | YTD (Sep) |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Equity | -22.51 B | -32.38 B | -158.41 B |
| Taxable Bond | 13.82 B | 16.46 B | 73.35 B |
| Municipal Bond | 3.86 B | 6.62 B | 50.11 B |
| Hybrid | -4.16 B | -0.59 B | -20.83 B |
| Taxable Money Market | -29.05 B | 48.21 B | 40.96 B |


| Key Interest Rates | $10 / 31 / 16$ | $12 / 31 / 15$ | $10 / 31 / 15$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Federal Funds Rate (Upper) | $0.50 \%$ | $0.50 \%$ | $0.25 \%$ |
| LIBOR (3-Month) | $0.88 \%$ | $0.61 \%$ | $0.33 \%$ |
| 2-Year T-Note | $0.84 \%$ | $1.05 \%$ | $0.73 \%$ |
| 10-Year T-Note | $1.83 \%$ | $2.27 \%$ | $2.14 \%$ |
| Bond Buyer 40 | $3.95 \%$ | $4.21 \%$ | $4.34 \%$ |
| Commodities/U.S. Dollar | $10 / 16$ |  |  |
| YTD (Oct) |  | 12 Mo. |  |
| U.S. Dollar Index (DXY) | $3.13 \%$ | $-0.18 \%$ | $1.55 \%$ |
| TR/CC CRB Commodity Index | $-0.02 \%$ | $5.76 \%$ | $-4.77 \%$ |
| Crude Oil (Barrel) | $-2.86 \%$ | $26.51 \%$ | $0.58 \%$ |
| Natural Gas (per million BTUs) | $4.12 \%$ | $29.49 \%$ | $30.60 \%$ |
| Gold Bullion (Ounce) | $-3.06 \%$ | $20.08 \%$ | $11.54 \%$ |

## Total Return Performance

| U.S. Stock Indices | $10 / 16$ | YTD |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | 12 Mo.


| U.S. Styles/Market Caps | 10/16 | YTD | 12 Mo . |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S\&P 500 Growth | -2.12\% | 4.12\% | 2.65\% |
| S\&P 500 Value | -1.51\% | 7.71\% | 6.43\% |
| S\&P MidCap 400 Growth | -3.32\% | 5.94\% | 3.67\% |
| S\&P MidCap 400 Value | -2.09\% | 12.83\% | 8.63\% |
| Russell 2000 Growth | -6.21\% | 0.79\% | -0.50\% |
| Russell 2000 Value | -3.29\% | 11.68\% | 8.80\% |
| Foreign Stock Indices (USD) | 10/16 | YTD | 12 Mo . |
| MSCI World NET (Ex-U.S.) | -1.94\% | 1.12\% | -2.27\% |
| MSCI Emerging Markets NET | 0.24\% | 16.30\% | 9.27\% |
| MSCI Europe NET | -3.26\% | -3.26\% | -7.48\% |
| MSCI BRIC NET | 1.05\% | 17.76\% | 11.81\% |
| MSCI EM Latin America NET | 9.92\% | 45.33\% | 33.28\% |
| Nikkei 225 | 2.34\% | 6.97\% | 6.93\% |
| Barclays Bond Indices | 10/16 | YTD | 12 Mo . |
| U.S.Treasury:Intermediate | -0.50\% | 2.87\% | 2.33\% |
| GNMA 30 Year | -0.13\% | 3.19\% | 3.18\% |
| Municipal Bond (22+) | -1.56\% | 4.48\% | 6.55\% |
| U.S. Aggregate | -0.76\% | 4.99\% | 4.37\% |
| Intermediate Corporate | -0.28\% | 5.70\% | 4.99\% |
| U.S. Corporate High Yield | 0.39\% | 15.56\% | 10.14\% |
| Global Aggregate | -2.78\% | 6.80\% | 5.59\% |
| EM Hard Currency Aggregate | -0.96\% | 11.60\% | 9.57\% |

Sources: Bloomberg, Barclays, Investment Company Institute

## Climate

If you are having a hard time making sense of the markets these days you're not alone. A survey by Spectrum Group in October 2016 found that $36 \%$ of millionaire investors planned to move to the "investment sidelines" over the next month due in part to the uncertainty surrounding the upcoming presidential election, according to CNBC. That was up from $26 \%$ in September's survey. Uncertainty in the markets can be influential and swift. Just take a look at the hit that the health care sector has endured (see "Stock Market") in response to attacks from politicians over the sharp rise in the cost of some prescription drugs as well as the surge in the premiums associated with the Affordable Care Act ("Obamacare") in 2017. For many consumers, expenses are rising much faster than interest rates. For example, Social Security benefits, which are indexed to inflation, will increase by only $0.3 \%$ in 2017, according to Kiplinger. There was no cost-of-living adjustment in 2016.

## Stock Market

The S\&P 500 Index closed at 2,126.15 on 10/31/16, which was $2.92 \%$ below its all-time high of $2,190.15$ set on $8 / 15 / 16$, according to Bloomberg. In October, the top two performing major sectors that comprise the S\&P 500 Index were Financials and Utilities, up $2.30 \%$ and $0.87 \%$, respectively, on a total return basis. The two worst performers were Health Care, down $6.53 \%$, and Telecommunication Services, down 6.47\%. Y-T-D through October, the top two performing sectors were Utilities and Energy, up $17.13 \%$ and $15.27 \%$, respectively, while the two worst performers were Health Care, down $5.25 \%$, and Real Estate, down $0.03 \%$. Smallcapitalization (cap) stocks, mid-caps and emerging market equities all outperformed the S\&P 500 Index through the first 10 months of 2016 (see performance tables). Bank of America Merrill Lynch's monthly survey of money managers found that fund managers had increased their cash balances from 5.5\% in September 2016 to $5.8 \%$ in October 2016, according to Bloomberg. The share of cash hasn't been higher than that since November 2001, shortly after the terrorist attacks in the U.S. Elevated cash balances potentially sets the stage for a rally in the stock market, according to Bank of America analysts. An average cash balance above $4.5 \%$ is viewed as a contrarian buy signal for equities, while an average cash balance below $3.5 \%$ is regarded as a contrarian sell signal.

## Bond Market

In October, the yield on the benchmark 10-year Treasury note rose 23 basis points to 1.83\%, which was 31 basis points below its $2.14 \%$ yield on 10/30/15 and 36 basis points below its three-year average of $2.19 \%$, according to Bloomberg. The 23 basis point spike in October may have been a reaction to the talk of a potential Federal Reserve rate hike in December, in our opinion. The Fed hasn't raised rates since it hiked the federal funds rate by 25 basis points on $12 / 16 / 15$. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose $0.3 \%$ in September (most recent), the largest monthly increase in five months, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPI was up $1.5 \%$ year-over-year in September, compared to no change in prices for the 12 month period ended September 2015. Despite consumer prices moving higher, investors continued to funnel capital into bond funds in September (most recent). Investors poured an estimated net $\$ 27.84$ billion into bond mutual funds and exchange-traded products in September 2016, according to Morningstar. For the 12-month period ended September, these same funds/products reported estimated net inflows totaling $\$ 221.37$ billion.

## Takeaway

While there may be some valid reasons for investors to have some concerns about the current political landscape and the upcoming election's influence on the U.S. economy and markets moving forward, investors may be encouraged to know that foreign investors funneled a lot of capital into the U.S. in 2015. Foreign direct investment in the U.S. (FDIUS) totaled $\$ 3.1$ trillion at the end of 2015, up $34.8 \%$ from the $\$ 2.3$ trillion total at the close of 2010, according to the Organization for International Investment. In 2015, FDIUS flows totaled $\$ 353$ billion, an all-time high and a little over double the $\$ 176$ billion invested in 2014. As of the close of 2015, on a cumulative FDIUS basis, the U.K. stood as the largest investor at $\$ 569$ billion, followed by Japan's $\$ 414$ billion and Canada's $\$ 342$ billion.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Historical performance figures for the indices are for illustrative purposes only and not indicative of any actual investment. Indices are unmanaged and an investor cannot invest directly in an index.

| YTD Return |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| (USD) |

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