

Weekly Update

May Jobs Report Misses Mark

As of June 2, 2017



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The Economy

- The U.S. economy added 138,000 jobs in May, well below the forecasted 185,000, while figures from March and April were revised lower. Unemployment declined by 0.1% to 4.3%, mostly due to a drop in the labor-participation rate. Average hourly wages inched up by 0.2% for the month and by 2.5% year over year. The softening of jobs data may cast doubt on the economy's ability to absorb two more interest-rate hikes this year.
- Initial jobless claims increased by 13,000 to 248,000 in the week ending May 27, the largest increase since mid-April. The four-week moving average (considered a more reliable gauge of unemployment) rose by 2,500 to 238,000. Continuing claims for the week ending May 20 eased by 9,000, while the four-week moving average of continuing claims fell by 16,000 to a 43-year low of 1.915 million.
- The trade deficit widened to \$47.6 billion in April from a revised \$45.3 billion in March. Imports climbed by 0.8% on increased demand for capital goods; while exports contracted by 0.3%, partly driven by fewer autos and consumer-goods shipments. An expanding trade deficit drags down economic growth.
- The Institute for Supply Management's manufacturing purchasing managers' index (PMI) slightly gained in May, particularly within new orders, production and employment. A similar report from Markit, however, showed slowing expansion within manufacturing.
- Personal incomes improved by 0.4% in April, and consumer spending—a primary driver of economic growth and an indication of consumer confidence—rebounded by 0.4% from stagnant first-quarter levels. Personal consumption expenditures (the Federal Reserve's preferred inflation measure) moved 1.7% higher year over year, but remained below the central bank's 2% target—raising concerns that the recent uptick in prices may not last.
- The S&P CoreLogic Case-Shiller Home Price Index reached a 33-month high in March, climbing by 0.9% for the month and by 5.9% year over year. Housing demand continued to outpace available inventory as homeowners choose to remain in their current homes.
- Mortgage-purchase applications slid by 1% in the week ending May 26, as affordability continued to be an issue for new homebuyers. Refinancing dropped by 6%, as existing homeowners declined to take advantage of rates that remained low.
- Eurozone producer prices were unchanged in April, as weak energy prices offset gains elsewhere; however, prices expanded by 4.3% year over year—the second fastest 12-month improvement in almost four years.
- Economic growth in China remained cool in May, according to the PMI composite reading; a drop in production offset a slight increase in new-order growth.
- Japan's PMI composite improved in May, as manufacturing activity remained in expansion territory for the ninth consecutive month.

U.S. Economic Calendar

- June 5: Factory Orders, ISM Non-Mfg Index
- June 6: Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS)
- June 7: Mortgage Applications
- June 8: Jobless Claims

Stocks

- Global equities were positive this week. Developed markets advanced, while emerging markets declined.
- U.S. equity sectors were mostly positive. Telecommunications and healthcare outperformed, while energy and financials lagged. Growth stocks outperformed value stocks and small-company stocks beat large-company stocks.

Bonds

- Global bonds were higher this week. Global corporate bonds were strongest, followed by global high-yield bonds and global government bonds.
- U.S. Treasury yields fell this week as investors removed risk in month-end portfolio rebalancing amid a disappointing jobs report.

The Numbers as of June 2, 2017	1 Week	YTD	1 Year	Friday's Close
Global Equity Indices				
MSCI ACWI (\$)	0.4%	10.6%	15.9%	466.4
MSCI EAFE (\$)	0.5%	12.5%	14.6%	1894.6
MSCI Emerging Mkts (\$)	-0.8%	17.0%	24.6%	1008.5
US & Canadian Equities				
Dow Jones Industrials (\$)	0.6%	7.3%	18.9%	21206.3
S&P 500 (\$)	1.0%	8.9%	15.9%	2439.1
NASDAQ (\$)	1.5%	17.1%	26.8%	6305.8
S&P/TSX Composite (C\$)	0.2%	1.0%	9.2%	15442.8
UK & European Equities				
FTSE All-Share (£)	0.0%	6.6%	21.2%	4129.1
MSCI Europe ex UK (€)	0.0%	10.2%	16.5%	1333.9
Asian Equities				
Topix (¥)	2.7%	6.2%	21.1%	1612.2
Hong Kong Hang Seng (\$)	1.1%	17.8%	24.3%	25924.1
MSCI Asia Pac. Ex-Japan (\$)	-0.3%	16.9%	22.5%	498.6
Latin American Equities				
MSCI EMF Latin America (\$)	-1.7%	8.6%	23.3%	2542.6
Mexican Bolsa (peso)	-0.7%	8.1%	8.4%	49317.4
Brazilian Bovespa (real)	-2.4%	3.8%	25.3%	62519.8
Commodities (\$)				
West Texas Intermediate Spot	-4.3%	-11.3%	-3.1%	47.7
Gold Spot Price	0.7%	10.7%	5.4%	1276.1
Global Bond Indices (\$)				
Barclays Global Aggregate (\$)	0.2%	4.3%	0.0%	470.5
JPMorgan Emerging Mkt Bond	0.1%	6.6%	9.4%	787.5
10-Year Yield Change (basis points*)				
US Treasury	-9	-29	35	2.15%
UK Gilt	3	-20	-31	1.04%
German Bund	-6	7	16	0.27%
Japan Govt Bond	1	1	16	0.06%
Canada Govt Bond	-5	-32	15	1.40%
Currency Returns**				
US\$ per euro	0.9%	7.3%	1.2%	1.128
Yen per US\$	-0.8%	-5.6%	1.4%	110.44
US\$ per £	0.6%	4.4%	-10.7%	1.288
C\$ per US\$	0.3%	0.4%	3.0%	1.349
Source: Bloomberg. Equity-index returns are price only, others are total return. *100 basis points = 1 percentage point. **Increases in U.S. dollars (USD) per euro or pound indicate a decline in the value of the USD; increases in yen or Canadian dollars per USD indicate an increase in the value of the USD.				

Newlin Archinal CFP®, CRPC®, AIF®
Vice President
BPU Investment Management, Inc.
One Oxford Centre
301 Grant Street, Suite 3300
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
P: 412.288.9150
F: 412.288.9180
www.bpuinvestments.com
Member FINRA/SIPC & an SEC registered investment advisor

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