

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Federal Reserve Bank of Boston



FEDERAL RESERVE
BANK OF BOSTON™

August 3, 2007

Stock Market Report

Market Analysis for Period Ending Wednesday, August 1, 2007

This document presents technical and fundamental analysis commonly used by investment professionals to interpret direction and valuation of equity markets, as well as tools commonly used by economists to determine the health of financial markets and their impact on the domestic United States economy. The purpose is to provide a synopsis of equity markets from as many disciplines as possible, but is in no way an endorsement of any one mode of study or source of advice on which one should base investment decisions.

Definitions of terms and explanations of indicator interpretation follow the charts in the Endnotes section.

Technical Trends

Figure 1 presents price trends and daily volumes for the New York Stock Exchange and NASDAQ Composite Indices.

The New York Stock Exchange Composite Index (NYSE Index) closed Wednesday, August 1, at 9573.05, up 4.7 percent since the beginning of 2007. The NYSE Index hit an historical high of 10220.67 on July 13, but has fallen 6.3 percent since July 24th.

The National Association of Securities Dealers Composite Index (NASDAQ Index) closed Wednesday, August 1 at 2553.87, up 5.7 percent since the beginning of 2007. During the second quarter, the NASDAQ hit an historical high of 2724.74 on July 19, but has fallen 6.3 percent, since the recent selloff starting July 24th (Figure 1).

Figures 2, 3, and 4 present some technical indicators commonly cited by stock market analysts.

On August 1, the relative strength index for the NYSE Composite Index had a value of 35.6 percent, hovering just above oversold territory (figure 2, upper panel). The number of NYSE stocks making new 52-week highs ended August 1 at 69, dropping to almost a third of the second quarter average. The number of NYSE stocks making new 52-week lows ended August 1 at 219, more than ten times the second quarter average (figure 3, upper panel). The middle panel shows the momentum indicator (overbought/oversold oscillator) has recently plunged into oversold territory. The gap between NYSE's Market Breadth indicator and Price Index has widened since the middle of July (figure 3, bottom panel).

The relative strength index for the NASDAQ Index had a value of 37.3 percent on August 1, approaching oversold territory (figure 2). On August 1, the number of NASDAQ stocks hitting new highs fell to 62,



about half of the second quarter average. The number of new lows was 181 on August 1, more than four times its second quarter average (figure 4, upper panel). The middle panel shows the momentum indicator has recently plummeted into oversold territory (figure 4, middle panel). The gap between NASDAQ's Market Breadth indicator and Price Index widened in mid-July (lowest panel, figure 4).

Volatility

Indicators of market volatility are shown in figure 5.

The Chicago Board of Options Exchange (CBOE) provides daily measures of volatility for the S&P 100 (VIX) and for the NASDAQ 100 (VXN). Both indices point to increased volatility, due to the recent drop in the stock market starting July 24.

Put/Call ratios appear in figure 6. Monthly data are shown from May 1997.

The CBOE individual equity put/call ratio rose to 0.61 in June, from a previous position of 0.59 in May. The S&P 100 put/call ratio fell to 1.37 in June, down from its value of 1.59 in May.

Sector Performance

Figure 7 compares the performance of the various economic sectors within the S&P 500 as well as other international and style indices.

As of July 27, eight of the ten S&P 500 economic sectors recorded positive returns year-to-date. The energy sector recorded the highest gain at 17.2 percent, followed by the materials sector with a gain of 13.0 percent. The financial sector and consumer discretionary sector posted losses of -9.4 and -3.5 percent, respectively (figure 7, top panel).

Three out of four geographic indices recorded positive returns year-to-date. The German DAX posted the largest increase, gaining 13.3 percent, followed by an increase of 3.8 percent in the US' Wilshire 5000. The UK's FTSE 100 had a modest gain of 0.5 percent, while Japan's Nikkei 225 had a loss of -2.1 percent (figure 7, middle panel).

Three of the four Russell Style Indices recorded increases year-to-date. Leading, the Russell 1000 Growth Index recorded an increase of 6.6 percent, followed by the Russell Large-Cap Index, with a gain of 3.5 percent. The Russell 1000 Value Index rose 0.6 percent, while the Russell 2000 Small-Cap Index dropped 1.2 percent (figure 7, bottom panel).

Valuation

Figure 8 displays historical and current price-earnings ratios for the S&P 500 economic sector groups described above in the top panel, and analyzes earnings growth in 5-year, 3-year, and 1-year increments for each sector in the bottom two panels. Figure 9 shows two measures of historical and future valuation: historical PE

ratios in the top panel and strategists' two-year forecasts of earnings growth in the lower panel.

The price-earnings ratios so far in 2007 continue to resemble last year's observations for most S&P 500 economic sectors. However, the PE ratio for the consumer cyclicals sector is still down somewhat from last year. On July 27, the PE ratio for the financial sector was the lowest at 11.4. The information technology and consumer cyclicals sectors had the highest PE ratios, at 26.5 and 26.2, respectively (figure 8, top panel).

The macro projections from strategists for the growth of earnings for the Standard and Poor's 500 index over the next two years stayed at 5.2 percent in the second quarter of 2007, unchanged from its first quarter value (Figure 9, lower panel).

Breadth of the S&P 500

During the second quarter of 2007, median price changes on a year-over-year basis were positive for eight out of the ten deciles (figure 10, top). Overall, 80.8 percent of stocks in the S&P 500 had price increases from a year ago (figure 10, middle panel). During the first quarter, the median price earnings ratio was above the historical average price earnings ratio of 14.4 for seven deciles (figure 10, bottom).

Comparative Returns

The dividend-price ratio, an indication of the yield investors receive through dividends by holding stocks, was 1.5 during the second quarter of 2007, up from its first quarter rate of 1.3. The earnings-price ratio fell slightly to 5.8 in the first quarter of 2007, following a rate of 5.9 in the fourth quarter (figure 11).

The dividends percent of profit for nonfinancial corporations fell to 61.9 percent in the first quarter, from 70.2 percent in the fourth quarter. The personal dividend payout rate was 7.7 percent in the second quarter of 2007, following an increase of 7.5 percent in the fourth quarter of 2006 (figure 12, lower panel).

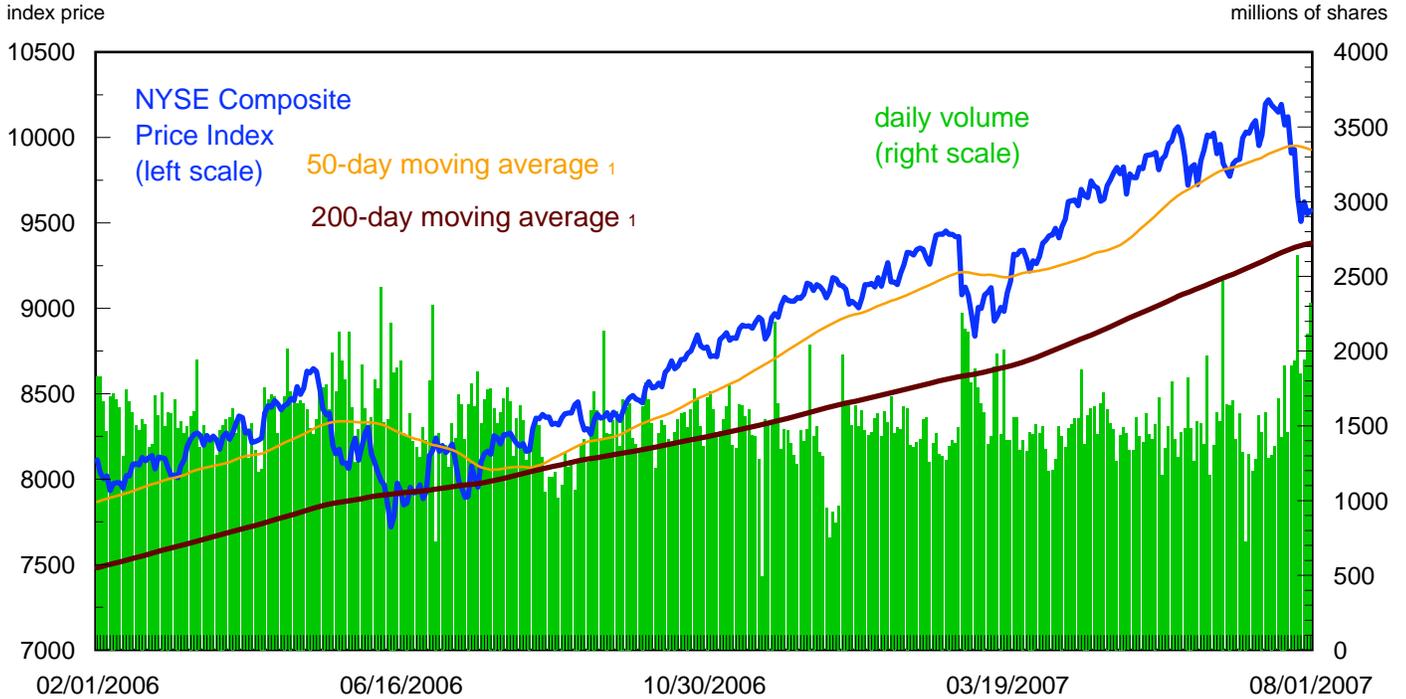
In June, Moody's upgraded a higher dollar amount of Investment Grade Securities than it downgraded and downgraded a higher dollar amount of Speculative Grade Securities than it upgraded (figure 14, top and middle panels). The default rate on junk bonds was 0.6 percent in June, in line with the 0.6 percent in May (figure 14, lower panel).

The Stock Market Report is available on our public website at:
<http://www.bos.frb.org/economic/smr/smr.htm>.

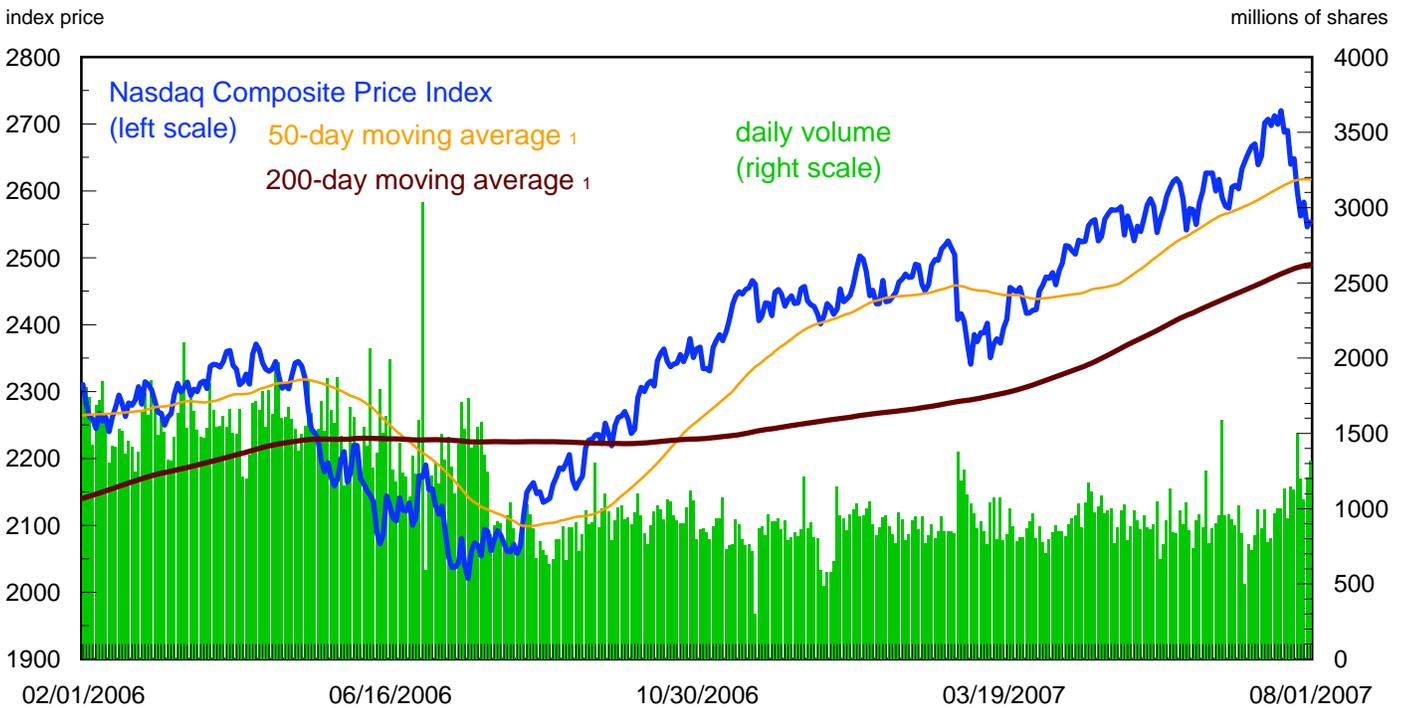
Please contact Delia Sawhney for questions and comments at Delia.R.Sawhney@bos.frb.org, or by phone at (617) 973-3542
Anton.Ivanov@bos.frb.org, or by phone at (617) 973-2860.

Figure 1
 Daily Trends of Major U.S. Stock Exchanges

New York Stock Exchange



Nasdaq Stock Market

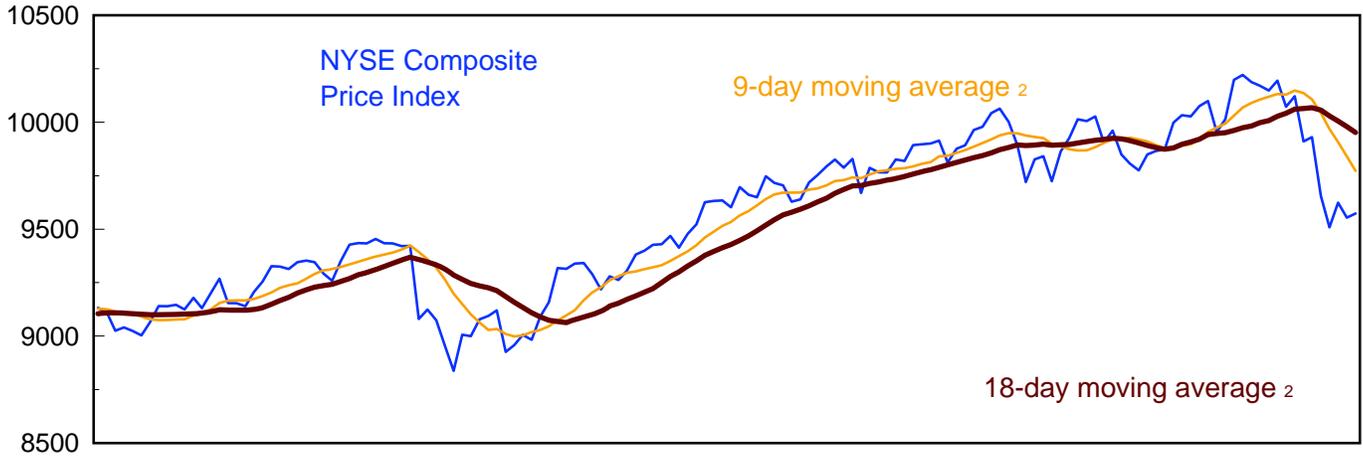


Source: Bloomberg, L.P.

Figure 2
 Moving Averages and Relative Strength

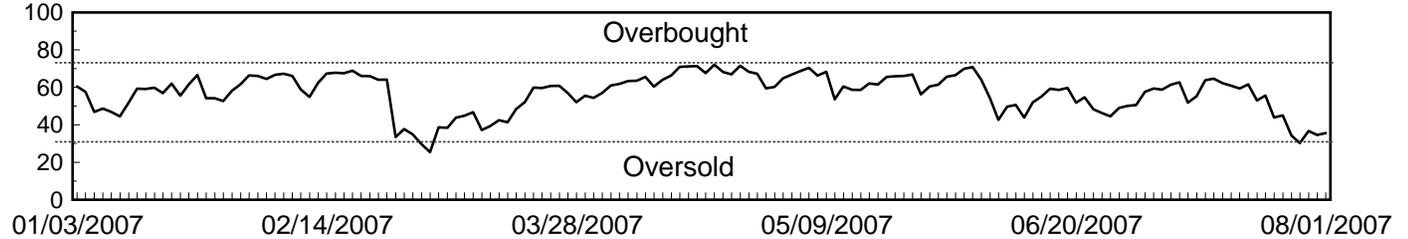
New York Stock Exchange

index price



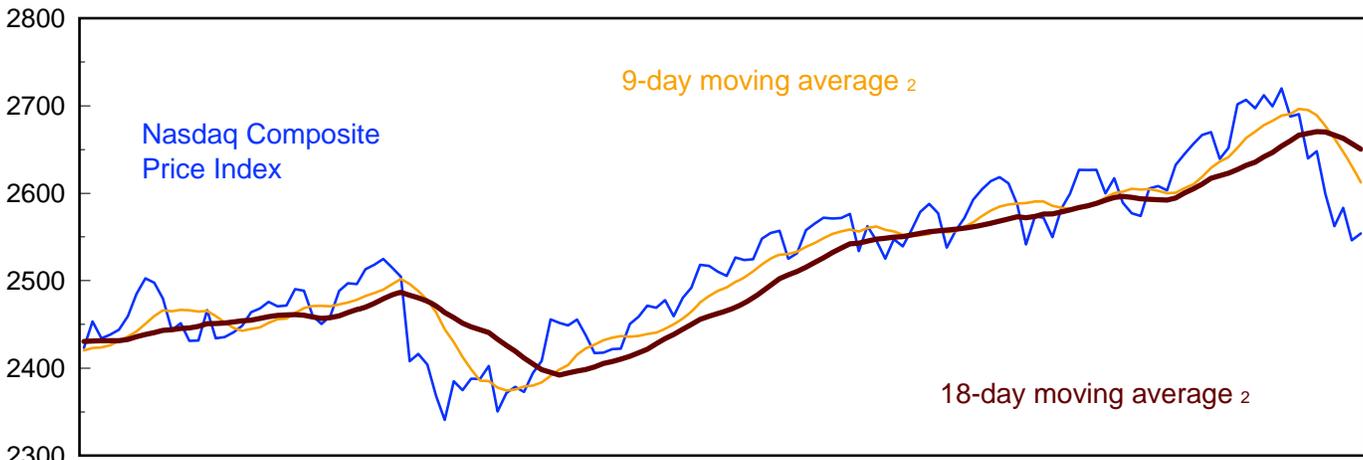
Relative Strength Index ³

percent



Nasdaq Stock Market

index price



Relative Strength Index ³

percent

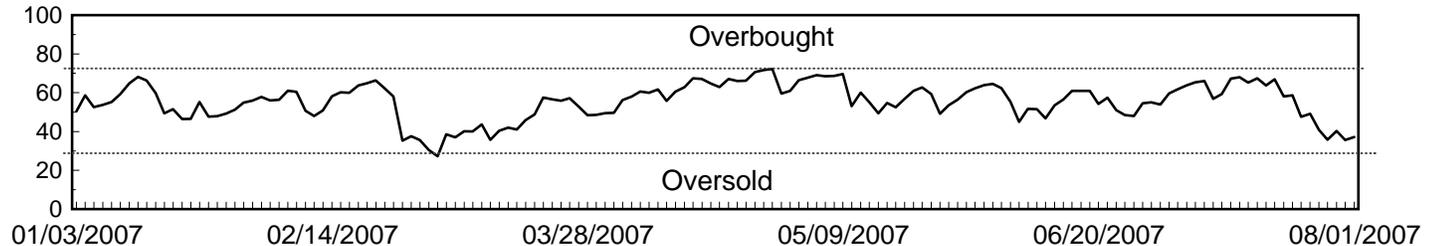
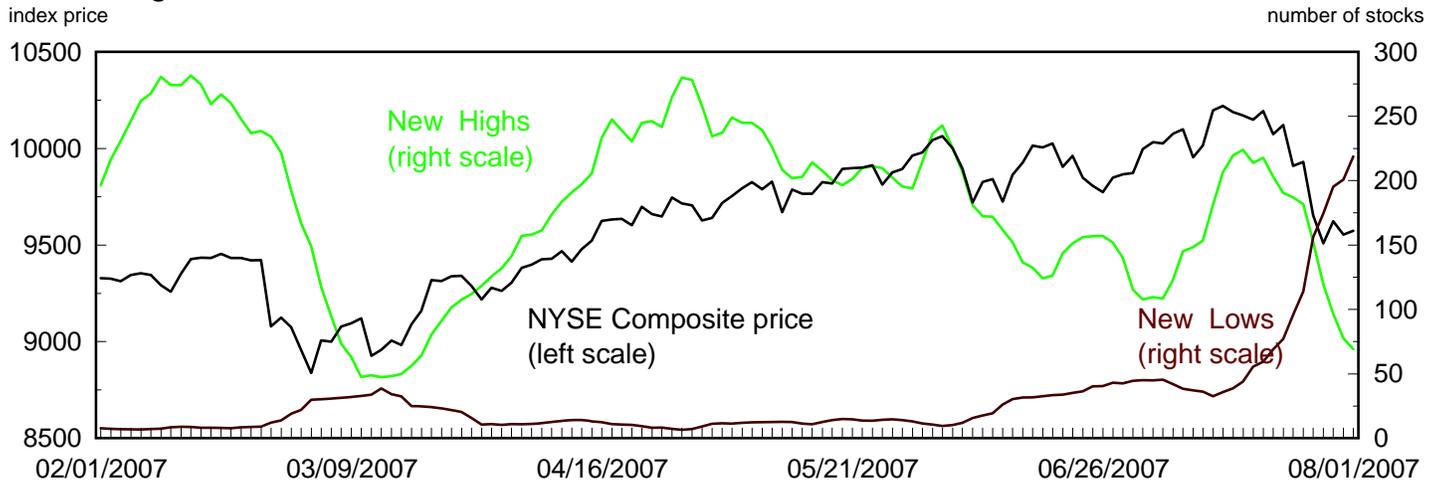
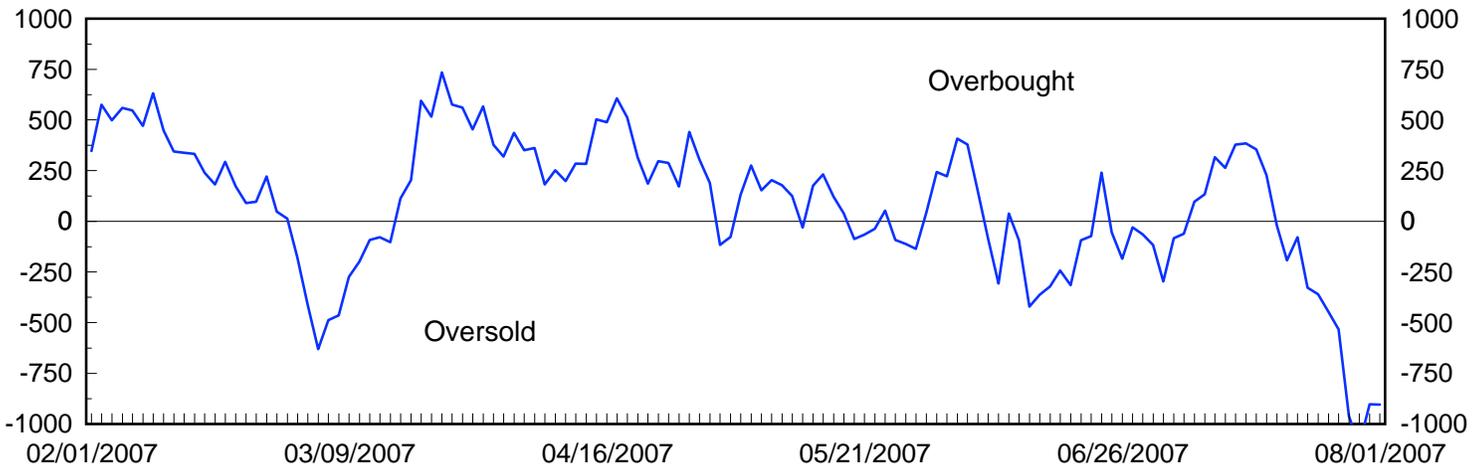


Figure 3
 Index Breadth and Momentum Indicators -
 New York Stock Exchange

New Highs and New Lows ⁴



Momentum Oscillator ⁵



Market Breadth ⁶

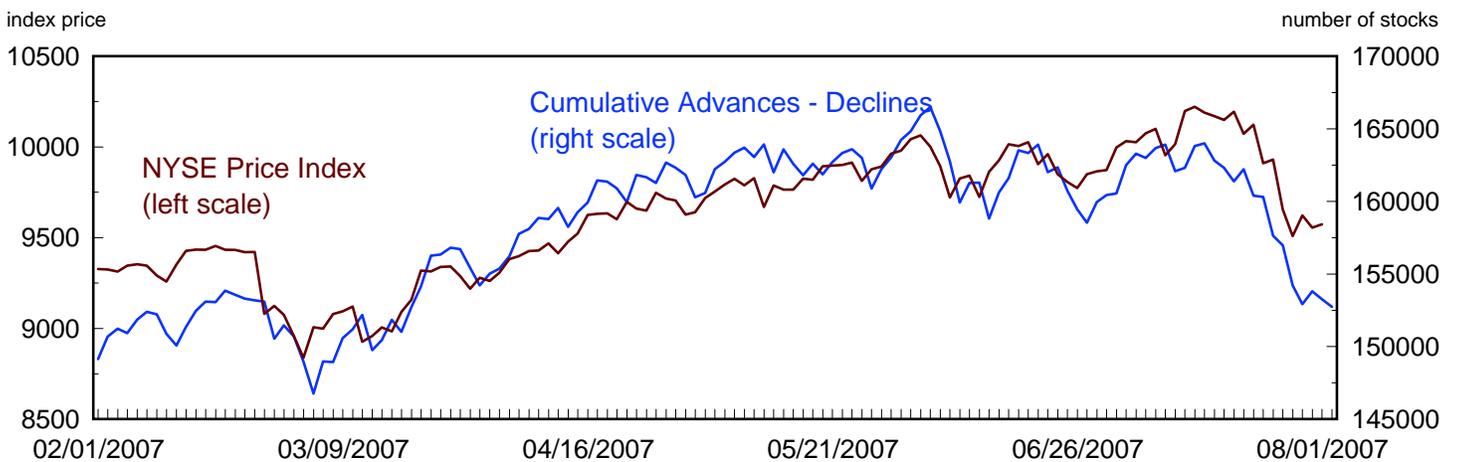
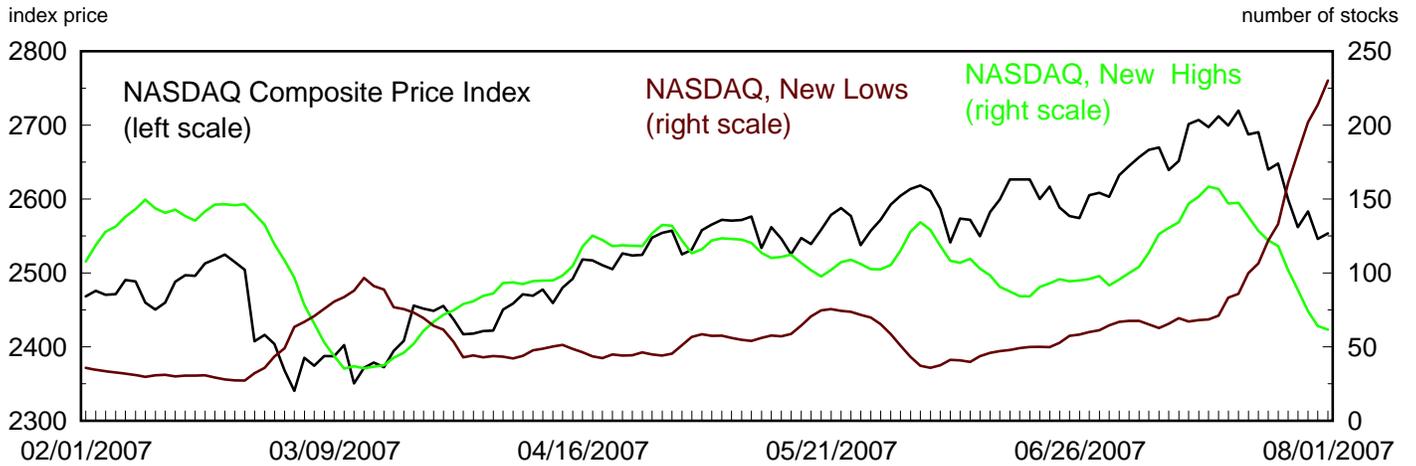
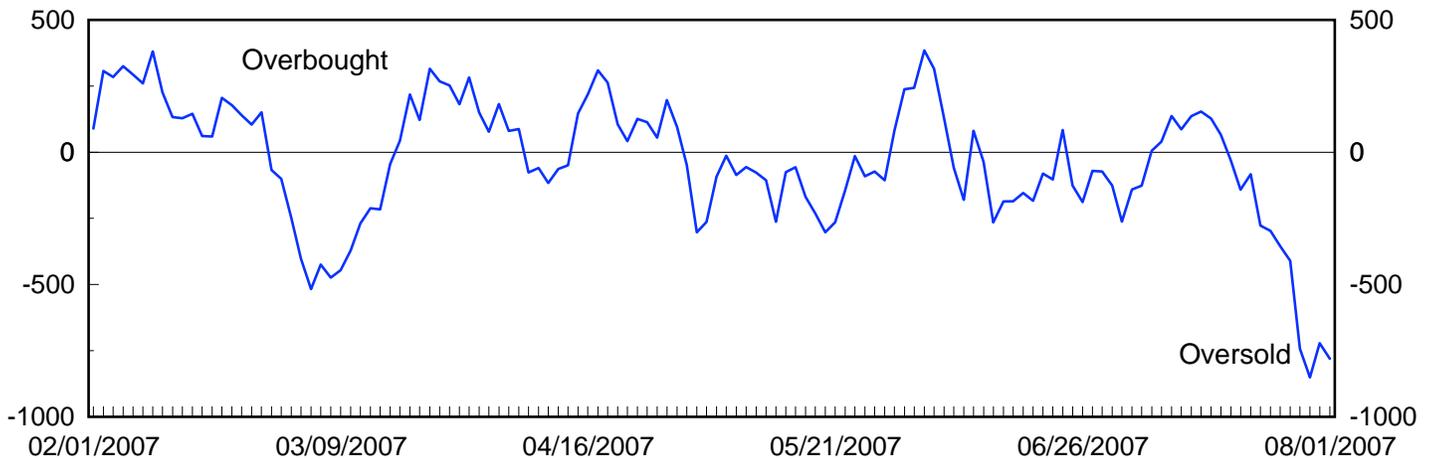


Figure 4
 Index Breadth and Momentum Indicators -
 Nasdaq Stock Market

New Highs and New Lows ⁴



Momentum Oscillator ⁵



Market Breadth ⁶

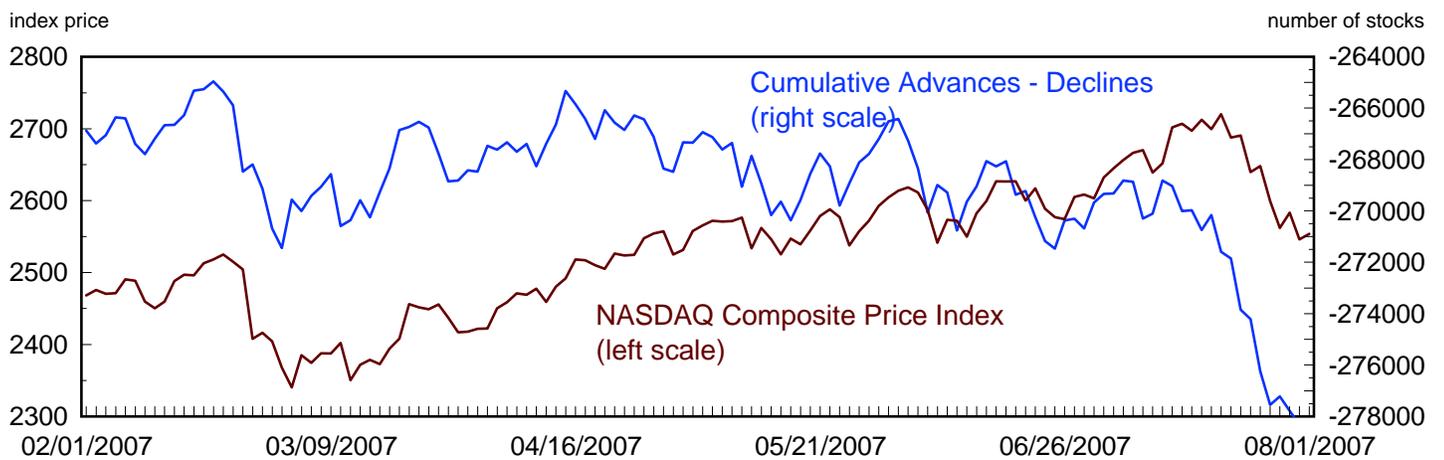
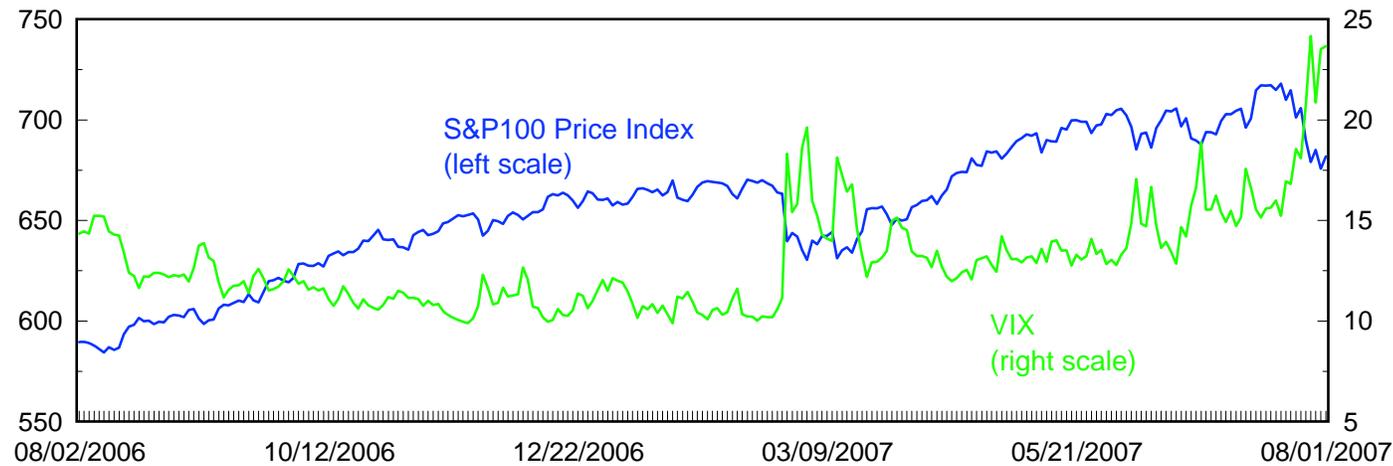


Figure 5

Volatility ⁷

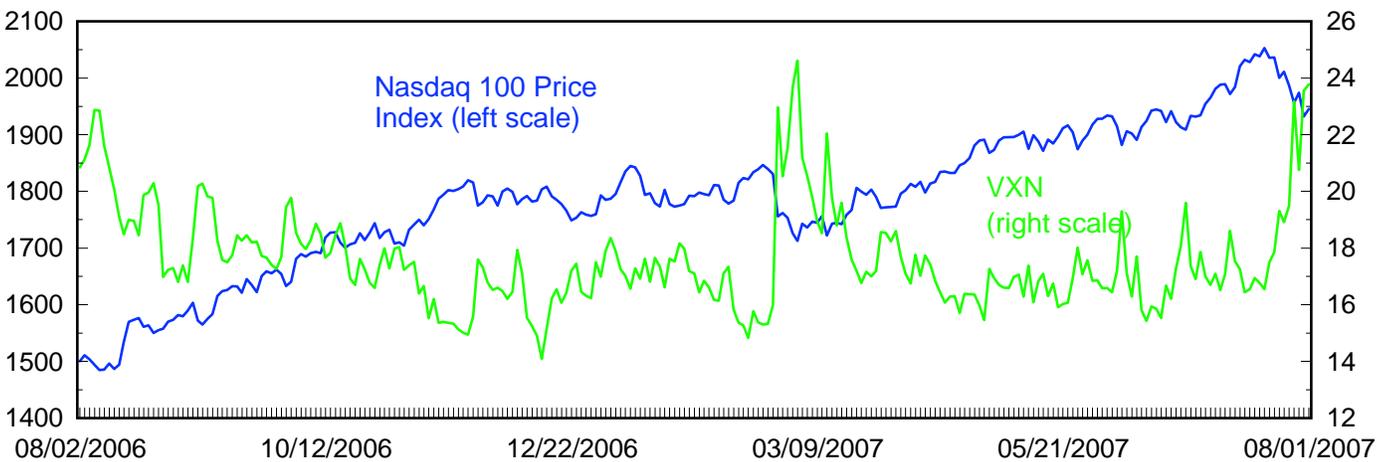
S&P100 and CBOE's OEX Volatility Index ⁸

index price



Nasdaq 100 and CBOE's NDX Volatility Index ⁹

index price



S&P500 Index Return and Implied Volatility

percent

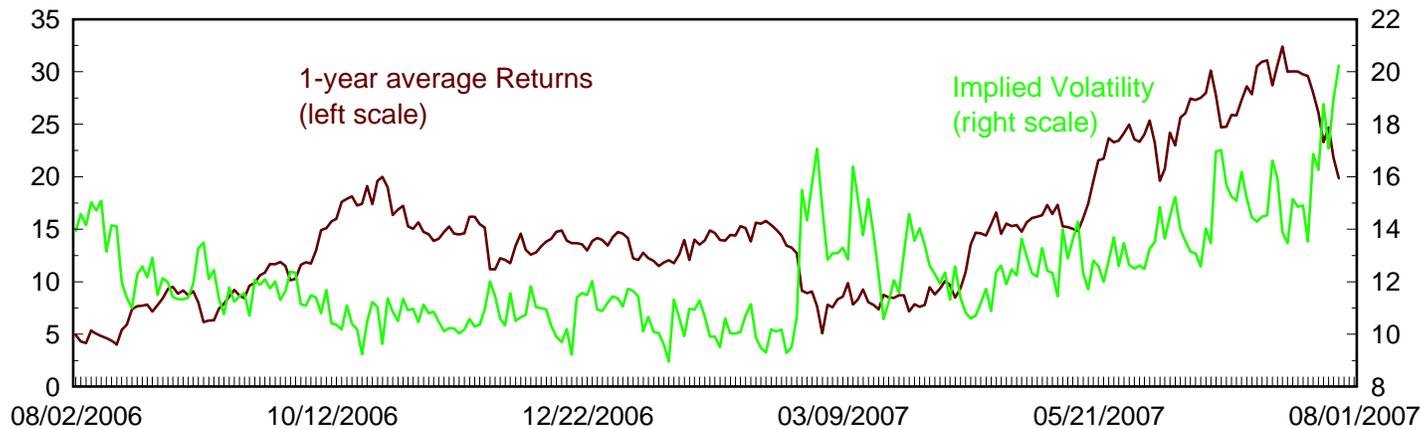
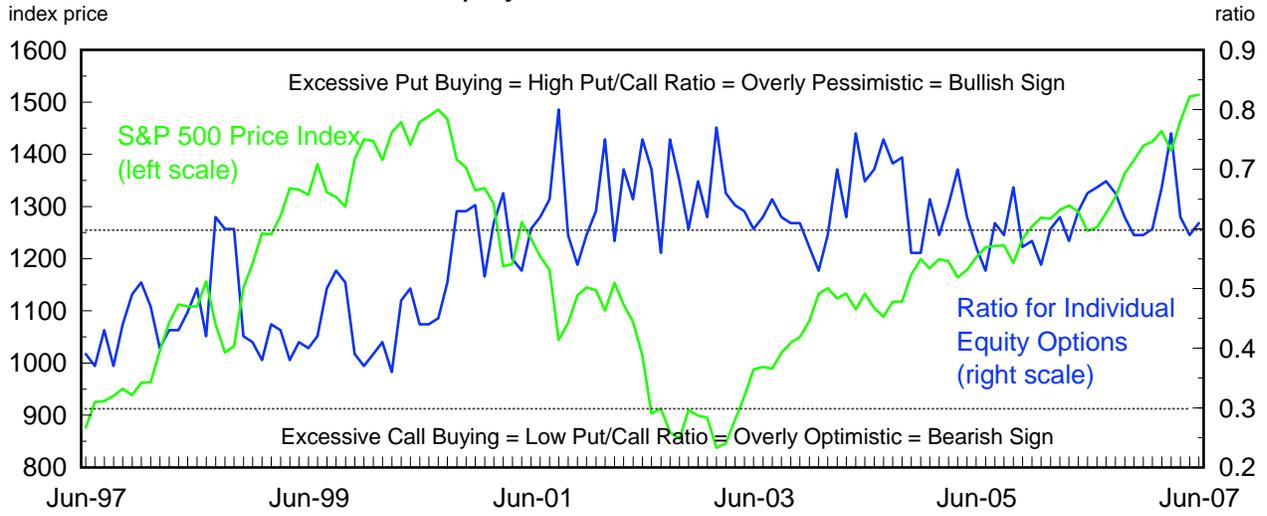
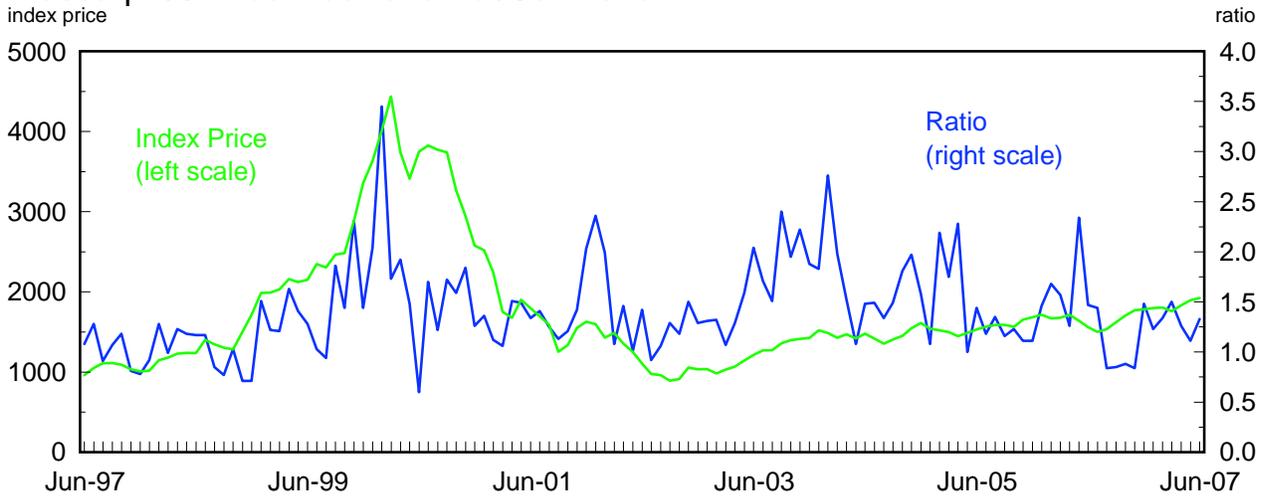


Figure 6
Put / Call Ratio

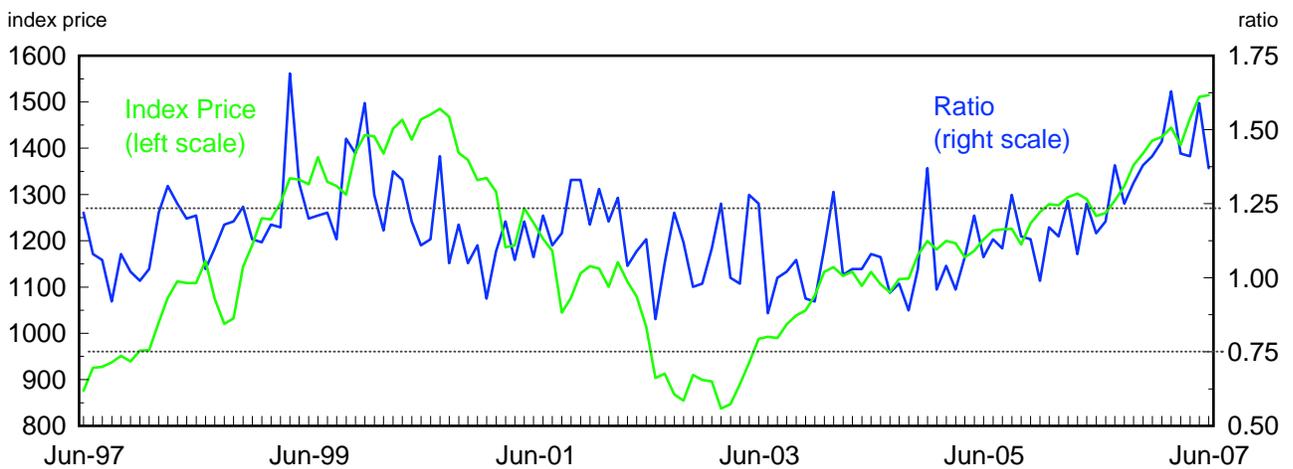
CBOE Index and Individual Equity Put/Call Ratios ¹⁰



Nasdaq 100 Price Index and Put/Call Ratio

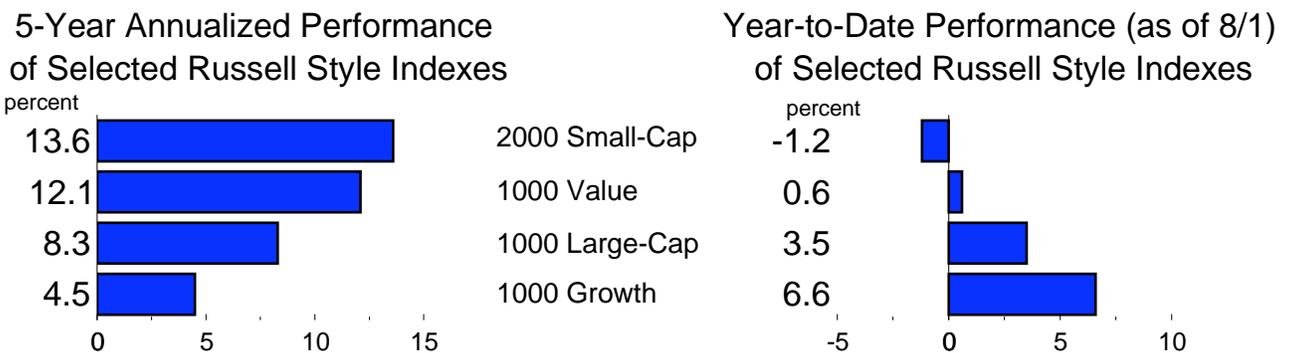
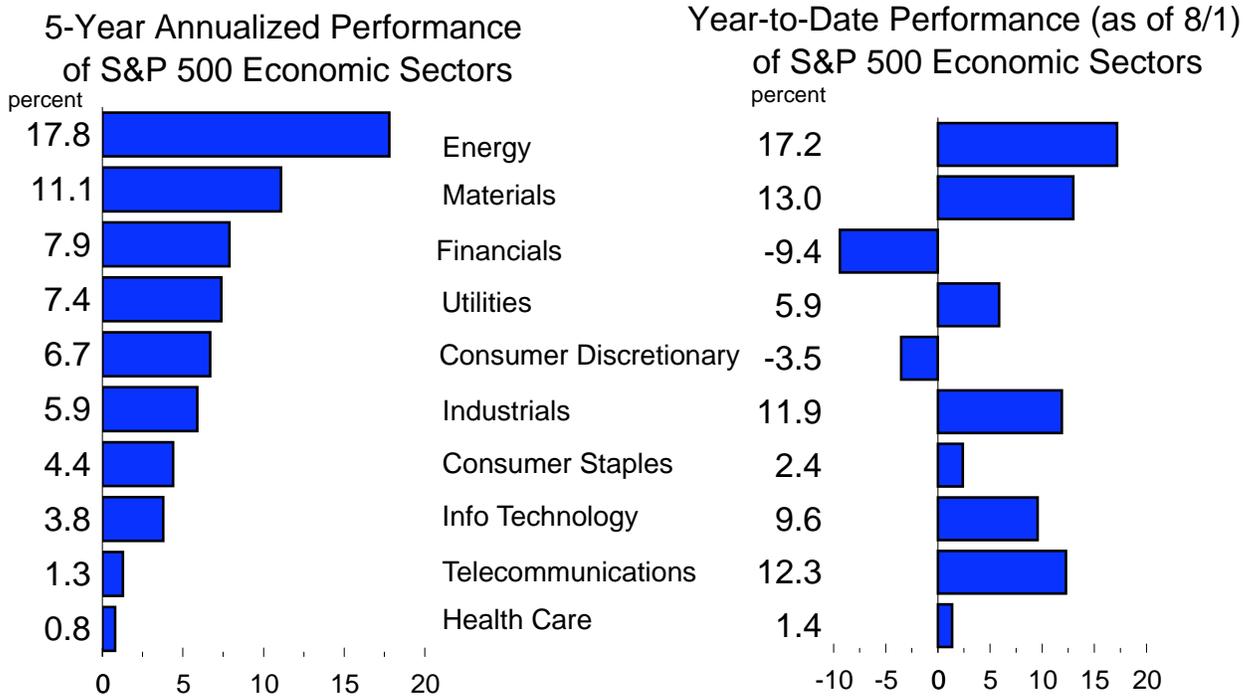


S&P 100 Price Index and Put/Call Ratios



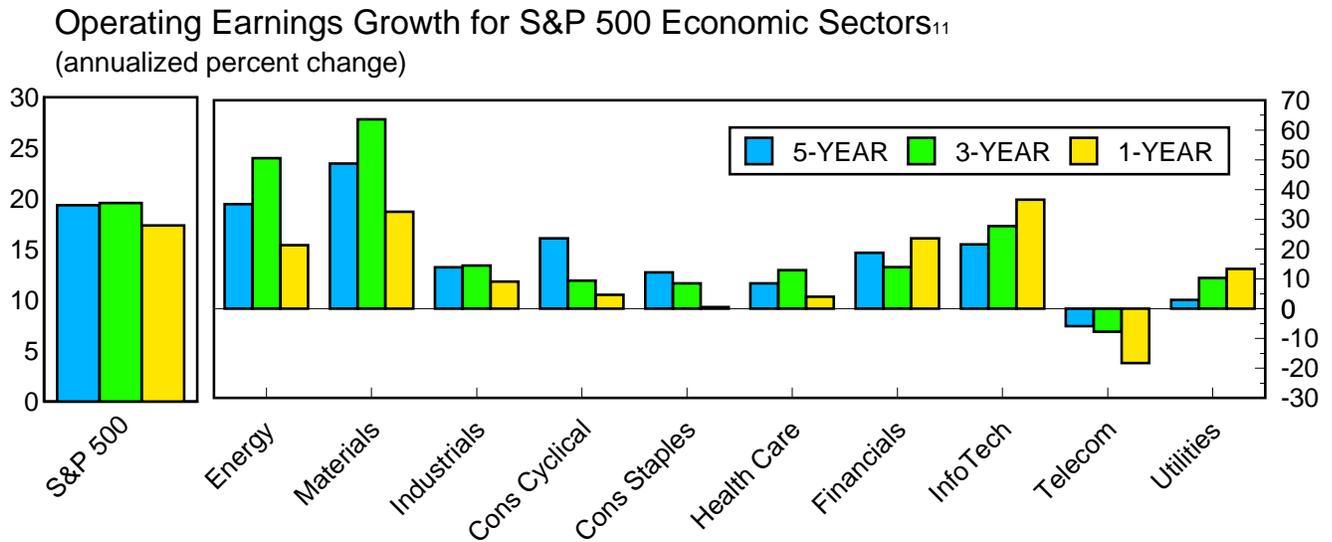
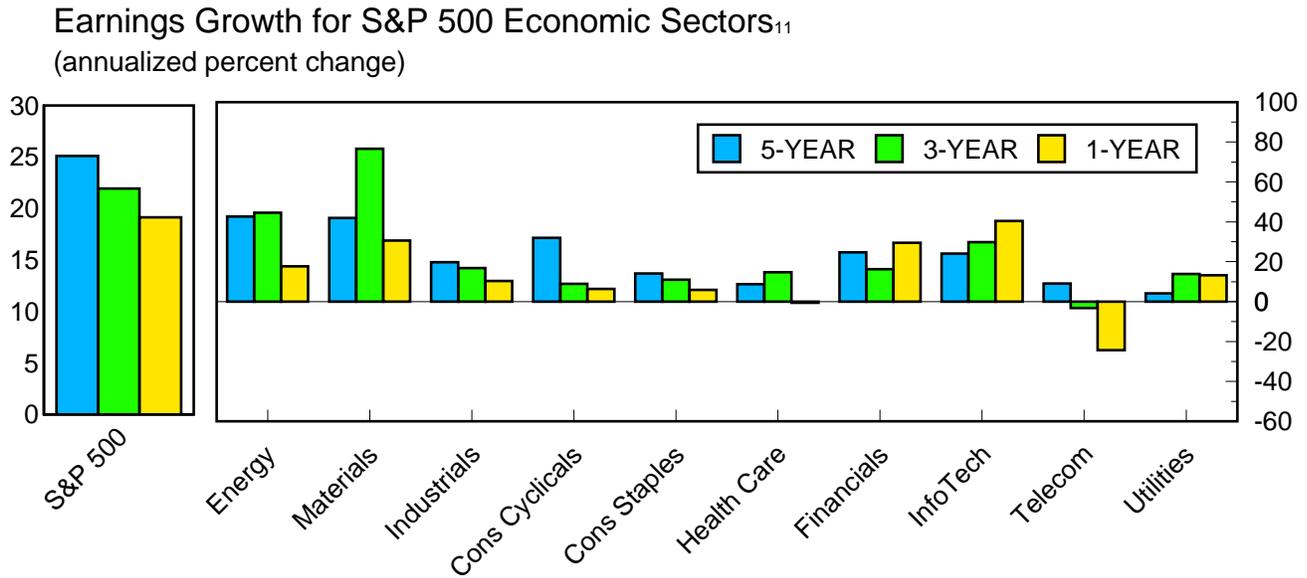
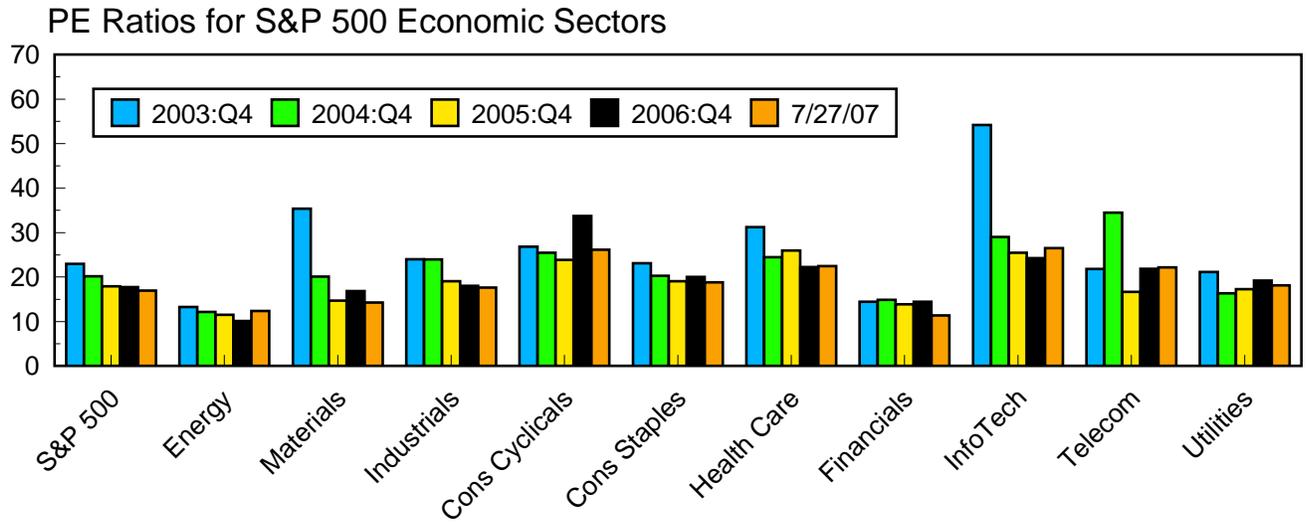
Source: Haver Analytics.

Figure 7
S&P 500 Economic Sectors - Index Returns



Source: Bloomberg, L.P.

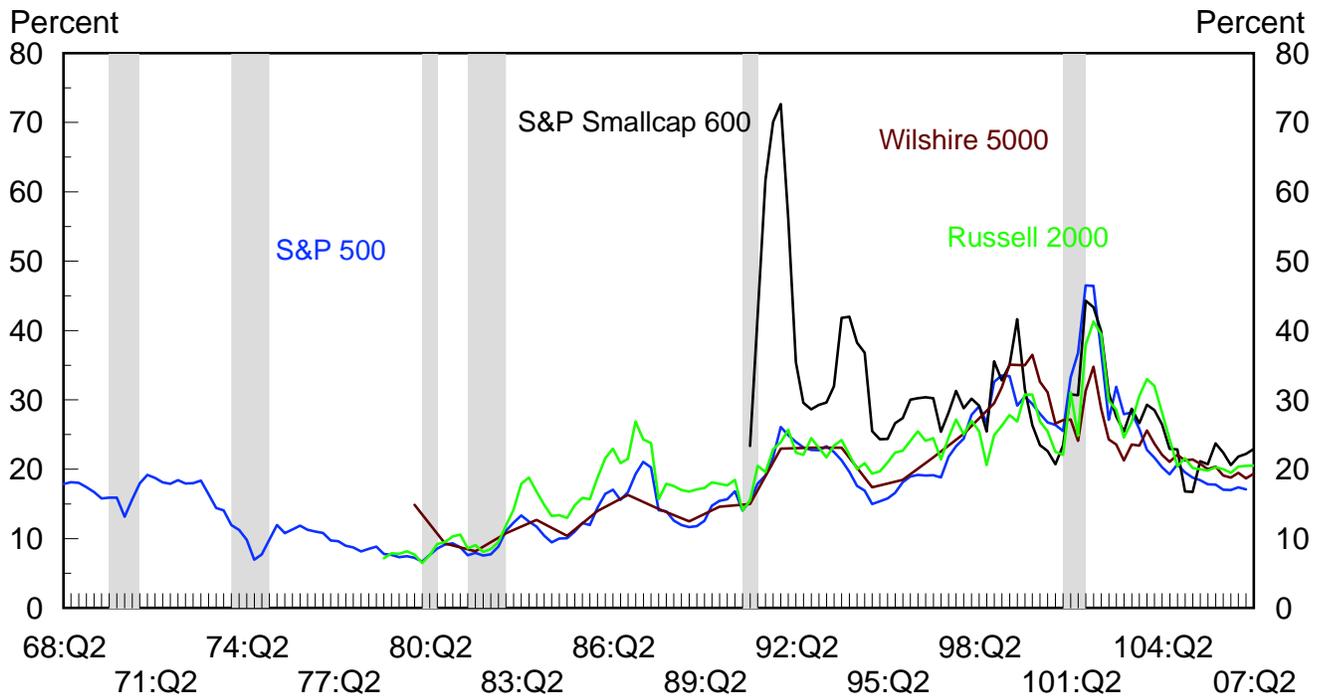
Figure 8
S&P 500 Economic Sectors - Earnings Growth



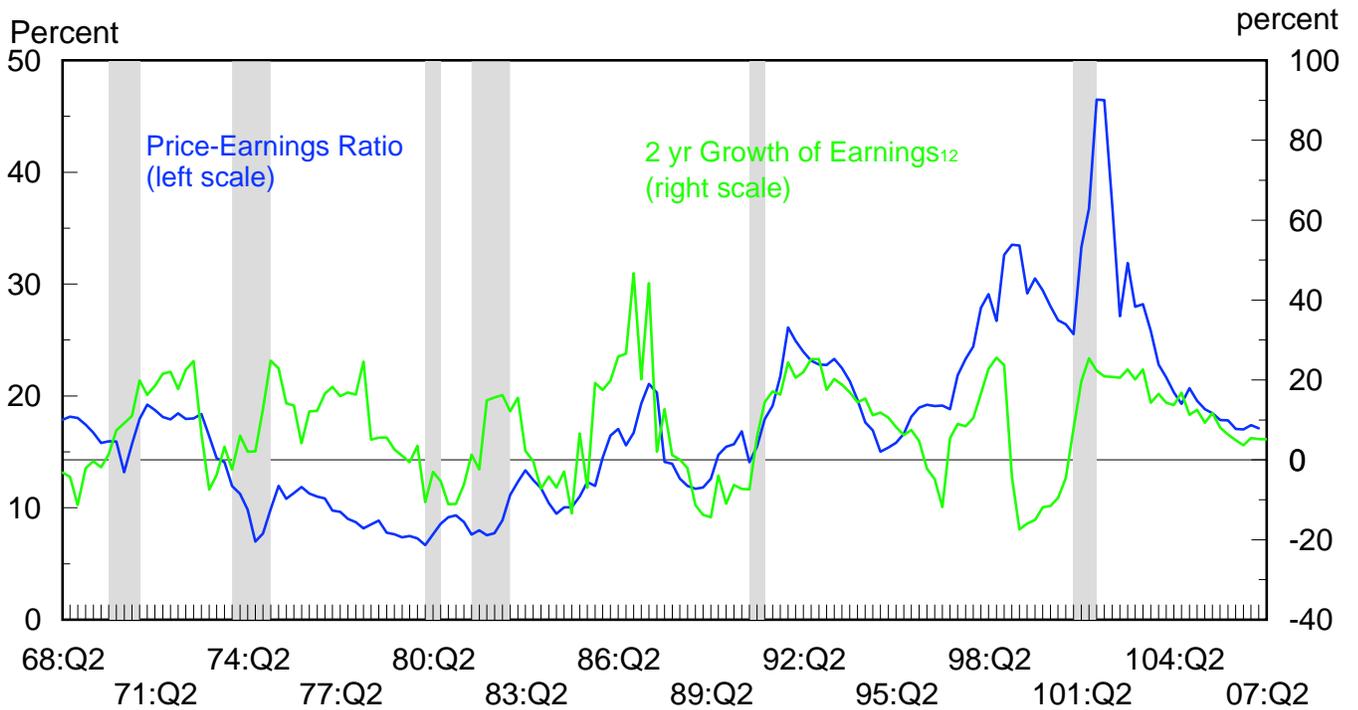
Source: Standard & Poor's Compustat, Bloomberg, L.P.

Figure 9
PE Ratios and the Growth of Earnings

Price-Earnings Ratios



S&P500 Price-Earnings Ratio and the Growth of Earnings



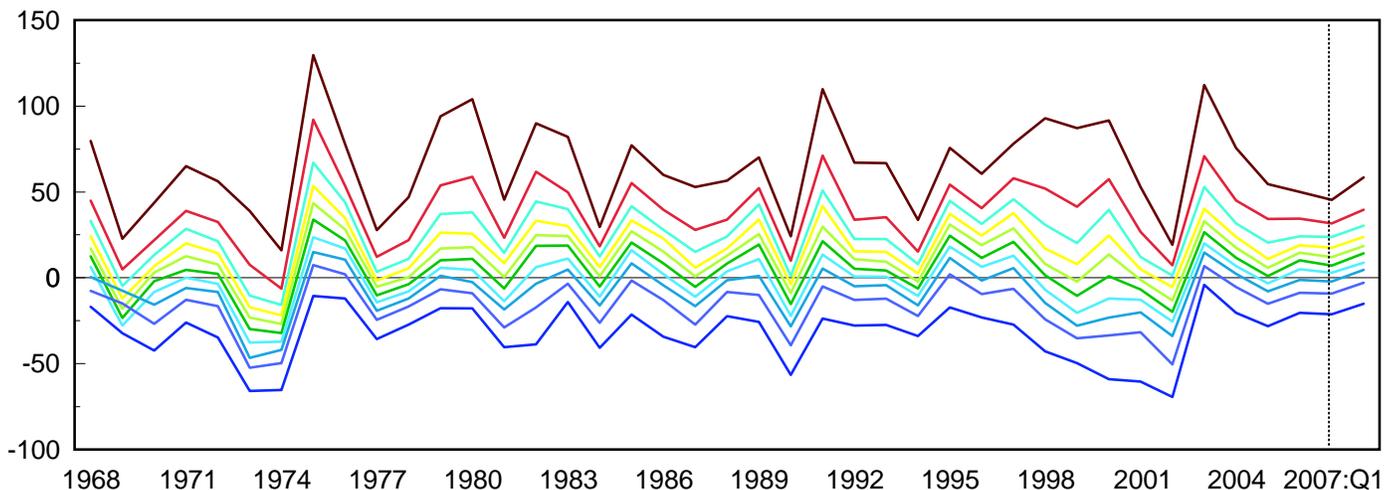
Source: Thomson Financial/First Call, Global Insight, Bloomberg L.P., Frank Russell Company, and Haver Analytics.

Figure 10

Breadth of the S&P 500

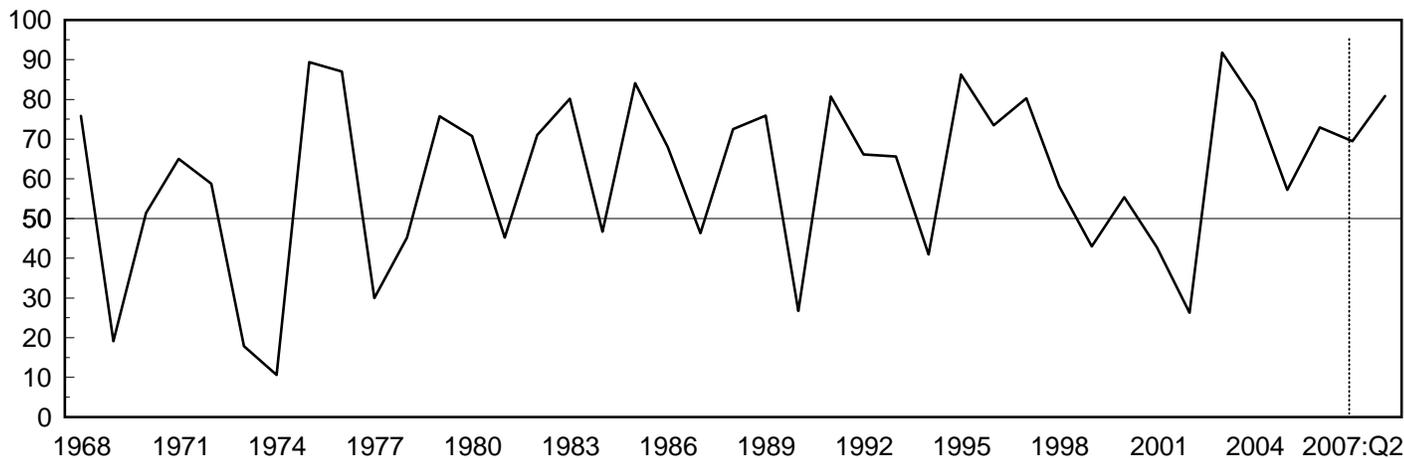
One-Year Price Changes for Companies

(median percentage change for each decile, ranked by performance)



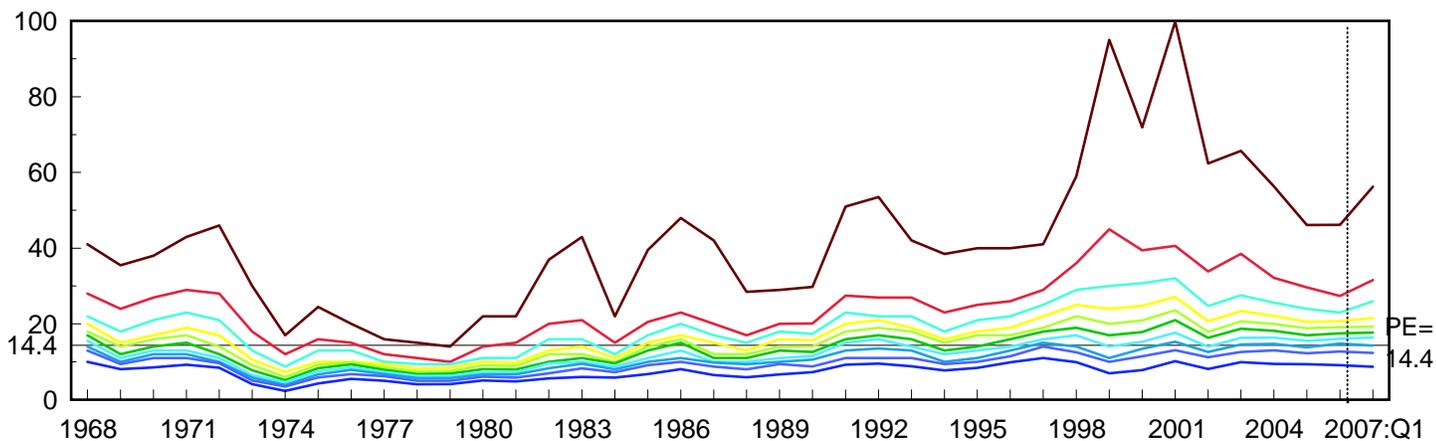
Proportion of the S&P 500 Stocks Whose Price Increased Over One Year

percent



Price-Operating Earnings Ratios for Companies

(median ratio for each decile, ranked by PE ratio)

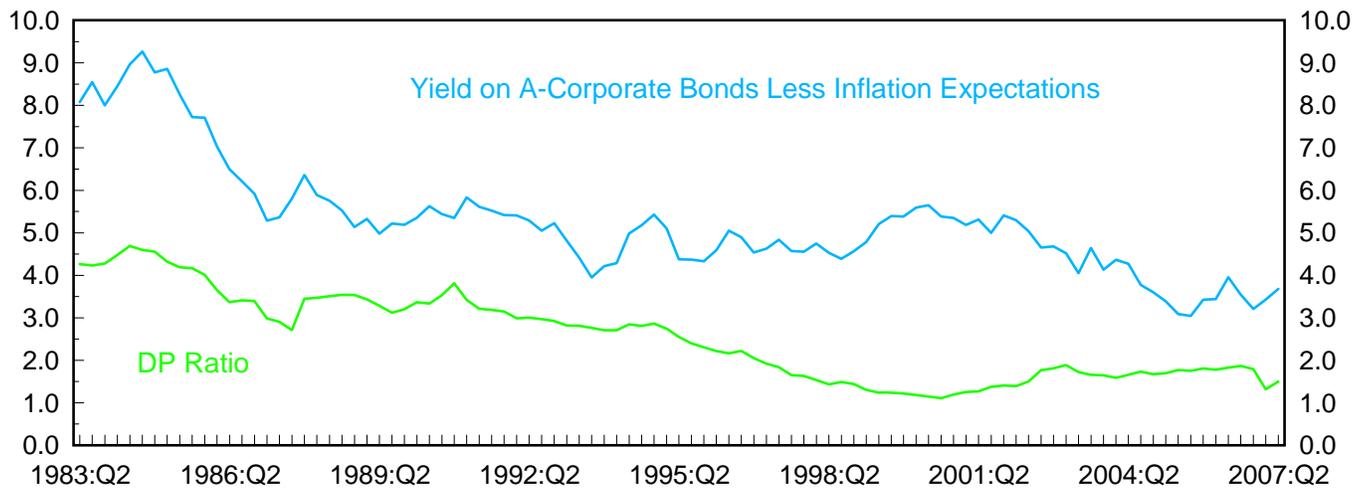


Source: Standard & Poor's Compustat.

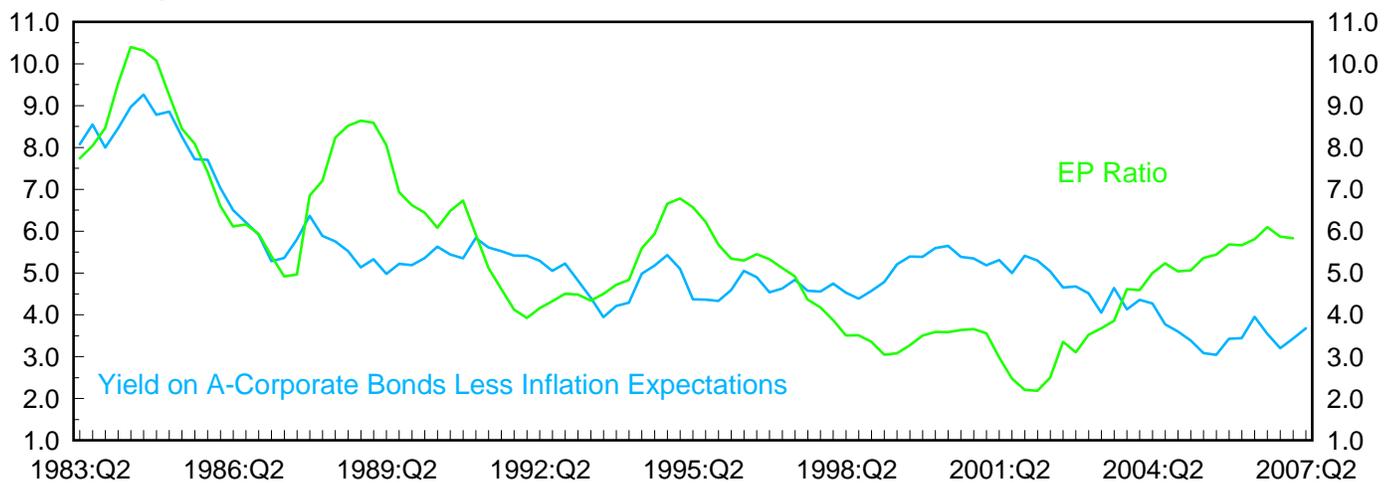
Figure 11

Comparative Returns

Dividend-Price Ratio ¹³ for the S&P 500 and the Real Corporate Bond Rate ¹⁴



Earnings-Price Ratio ¹² for the S&P 500 and the Real Corporate Bond Rate



Growth of Real Earnings for S&P 500
(average rate of growth for 2 years forward)

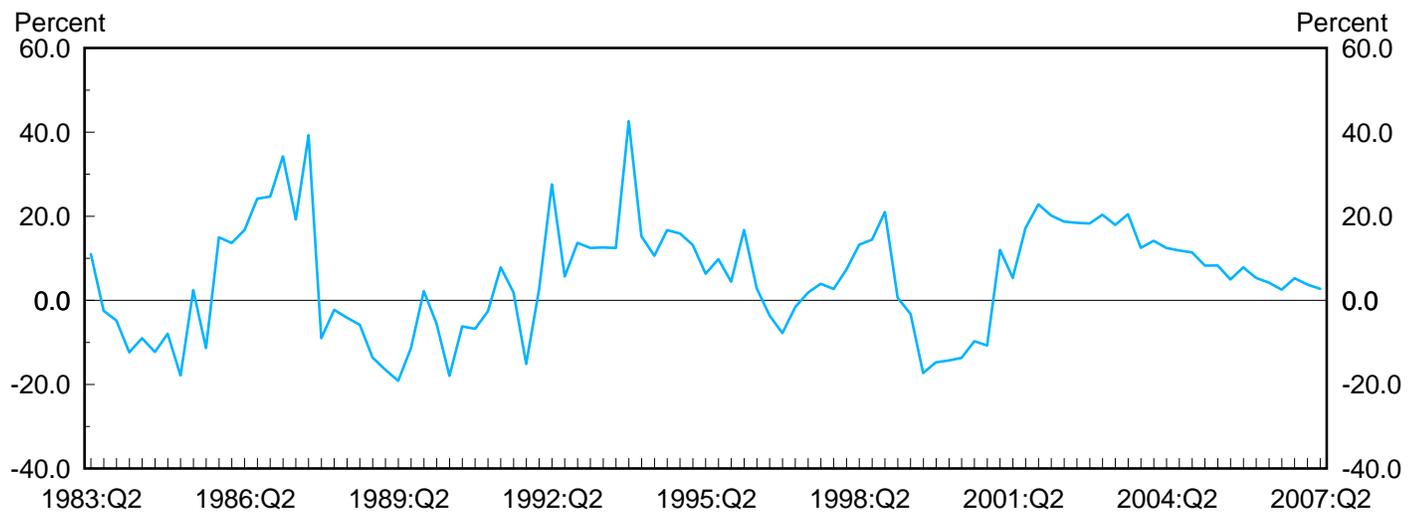
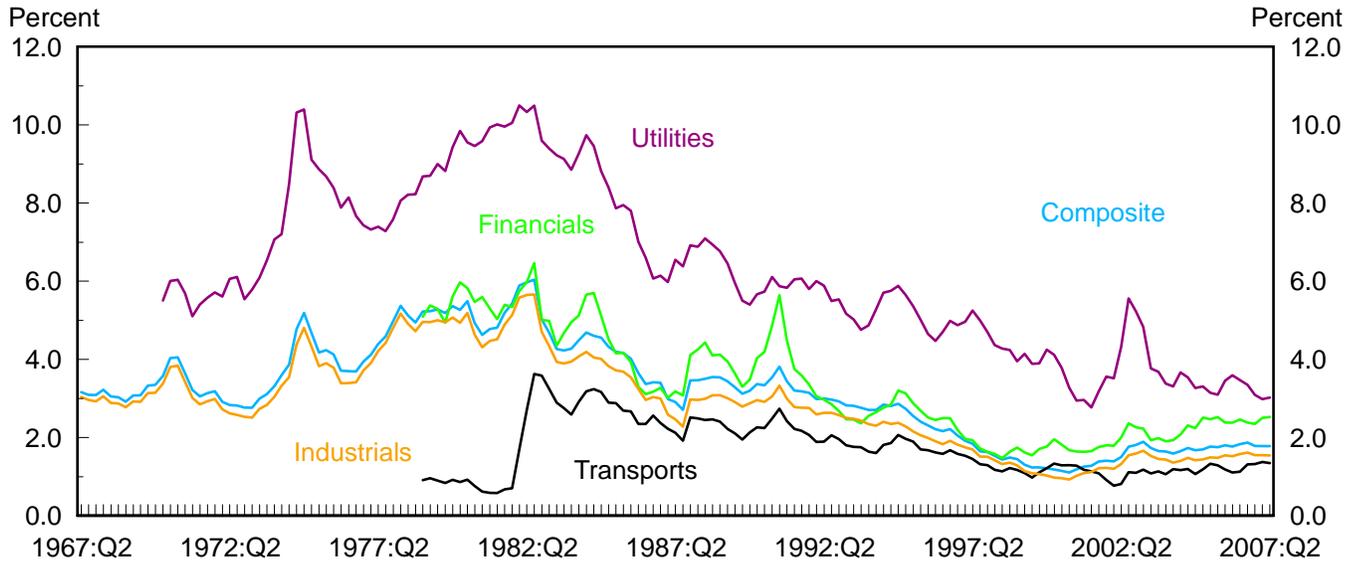
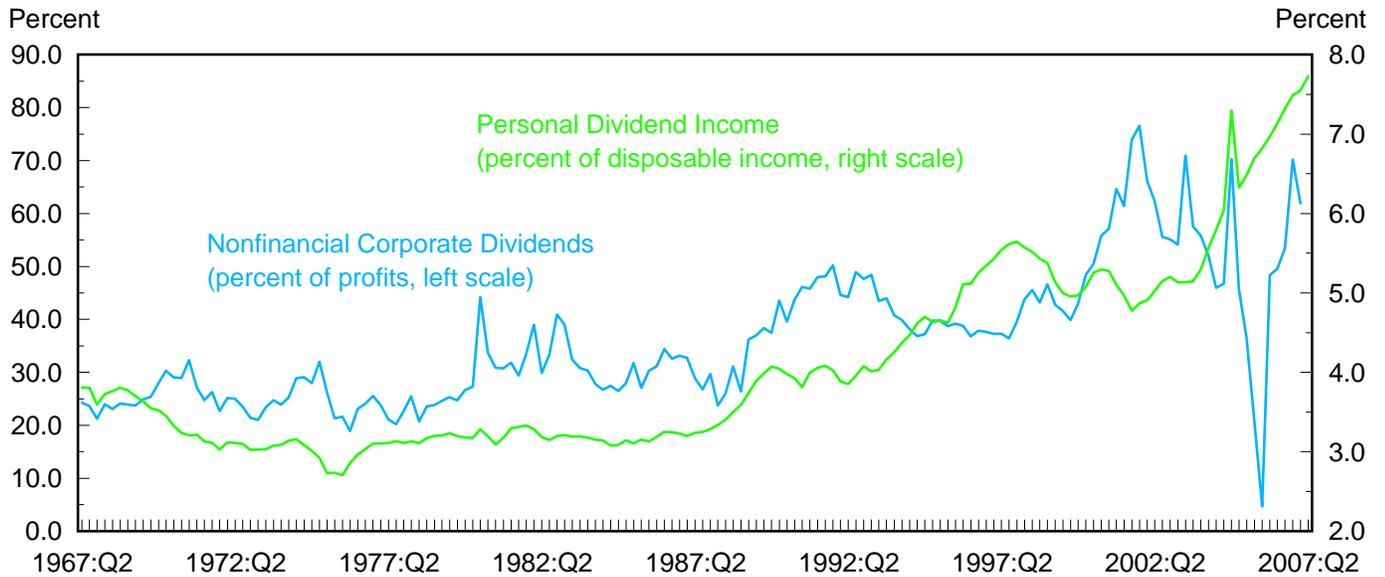


Figure 12
Dividend Yields

Dividend Yields for S&P 500 and Components



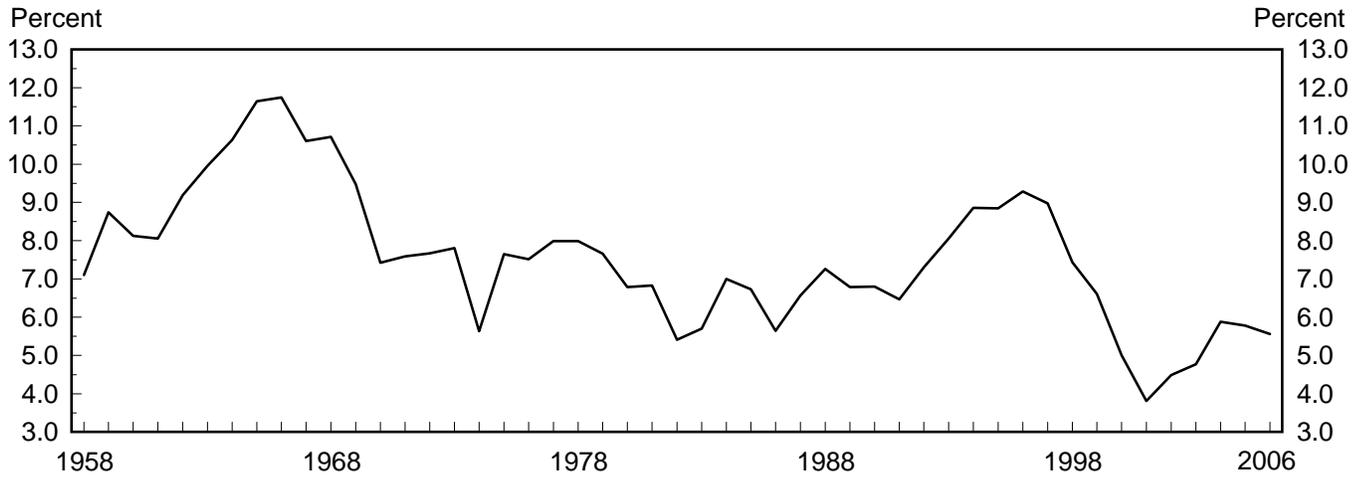
Nonfinancial Corporate Dividend Expenditures
and Personal Dividend Income



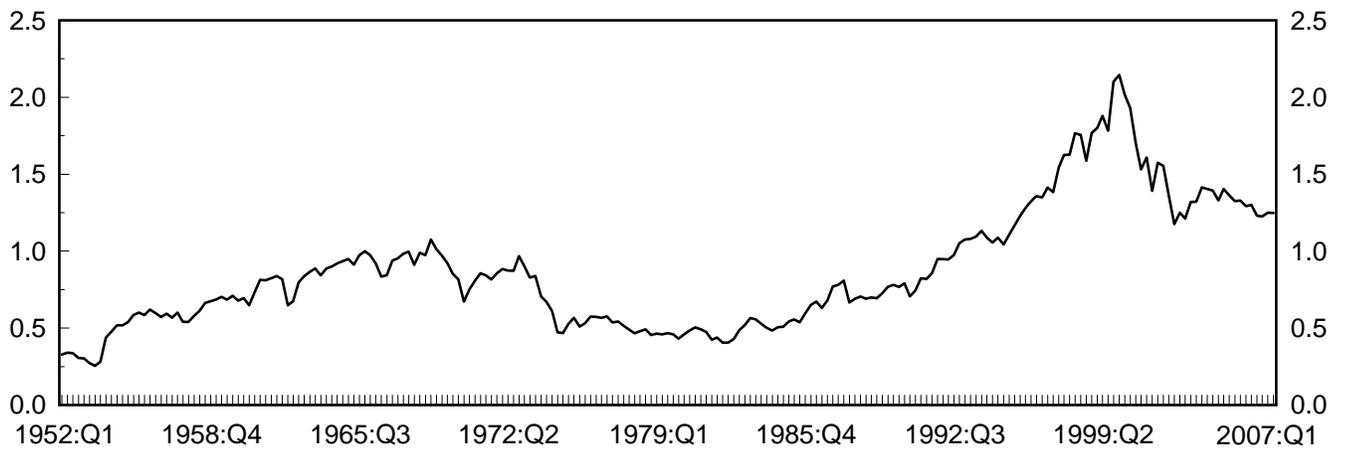
Source: Haver Analytics.

Figure 13
Economic Measures of Equity Valuation

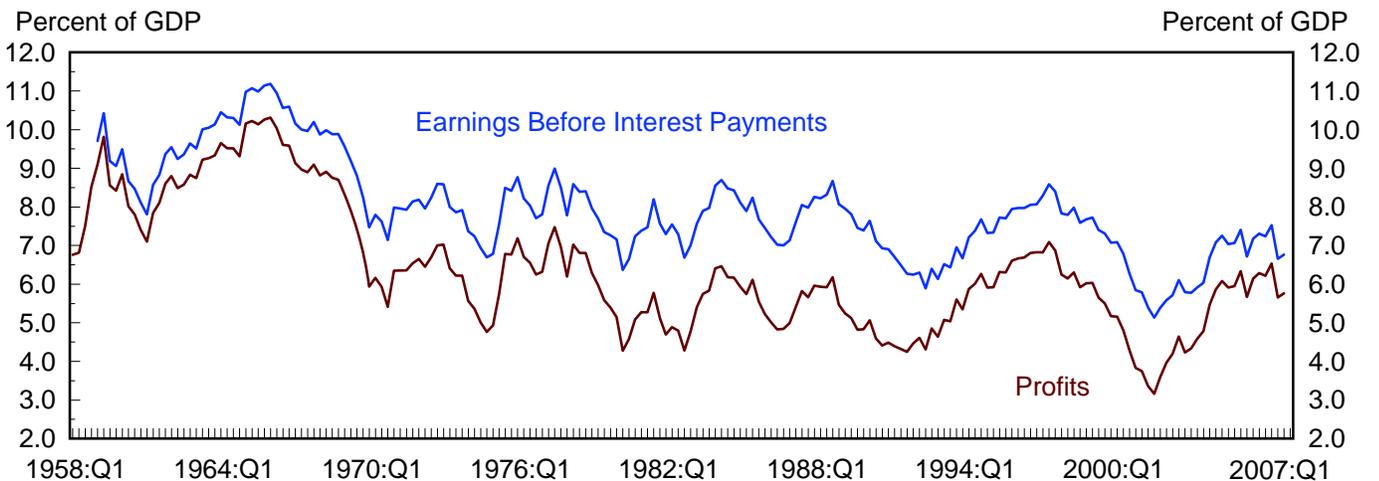
Real Rate of Return on Nonfinancial Corporate Equity
(from National Income and Flow of Funds Accounts)



Tobin's q ¹⁵



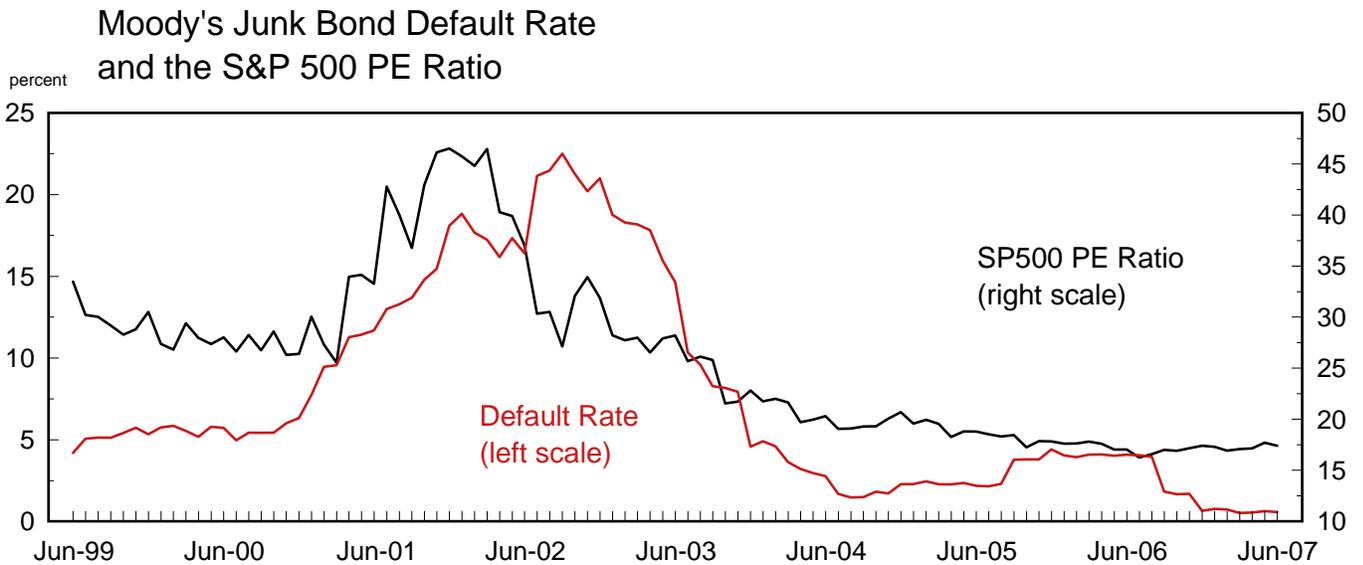
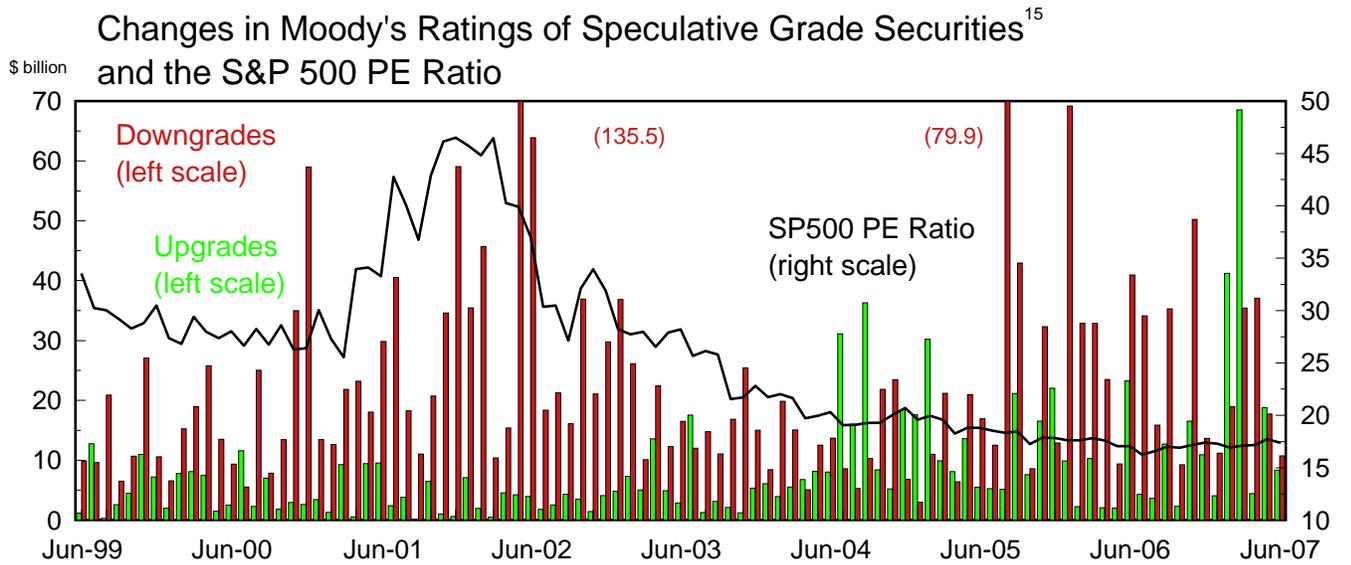
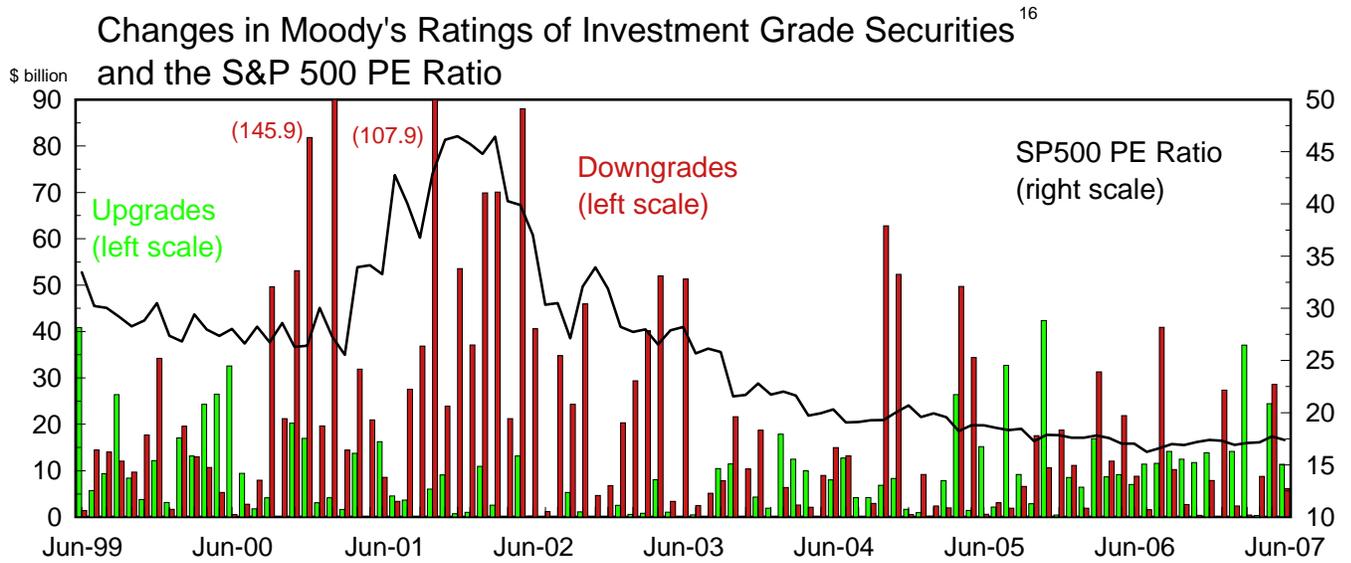
Profits of Nonfinancial Corporations



Source: Haver Analytics, NYSE Fact Book, Flow of Funds Accounts.

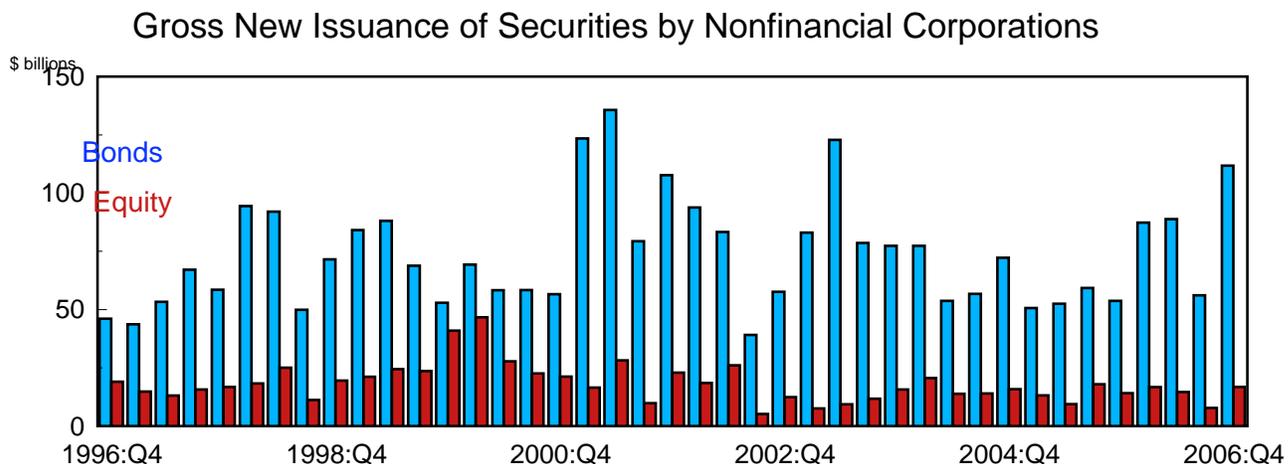
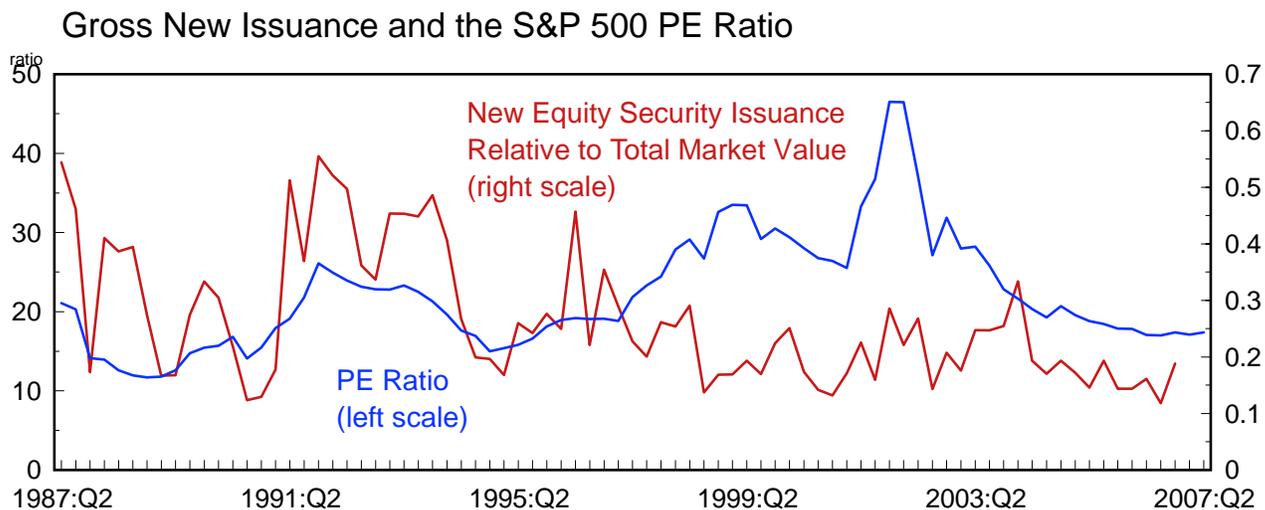
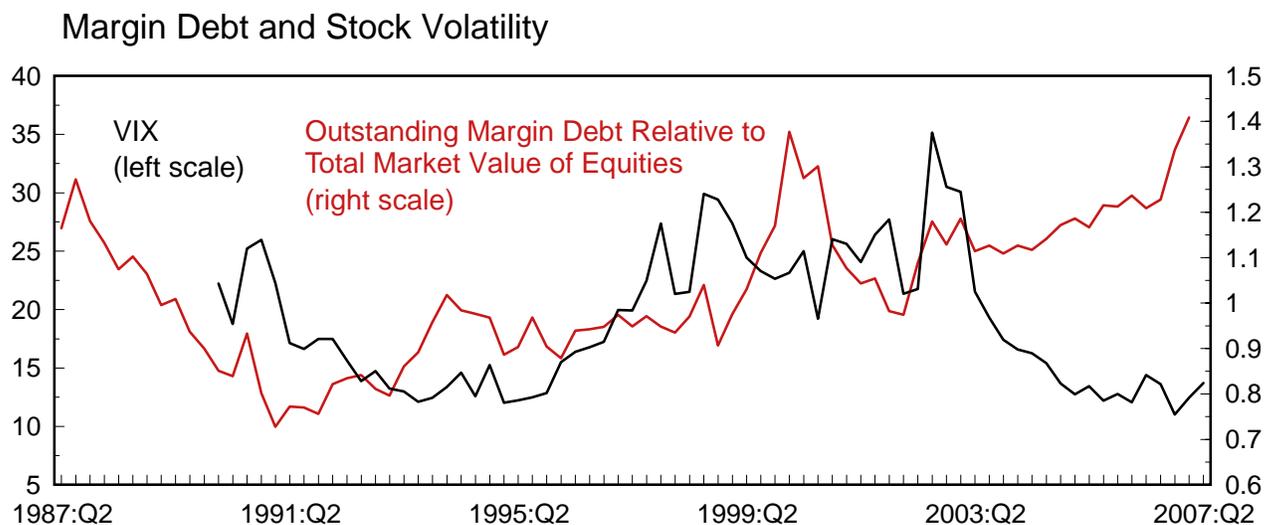
Figure 14

Ratings and Default Rates



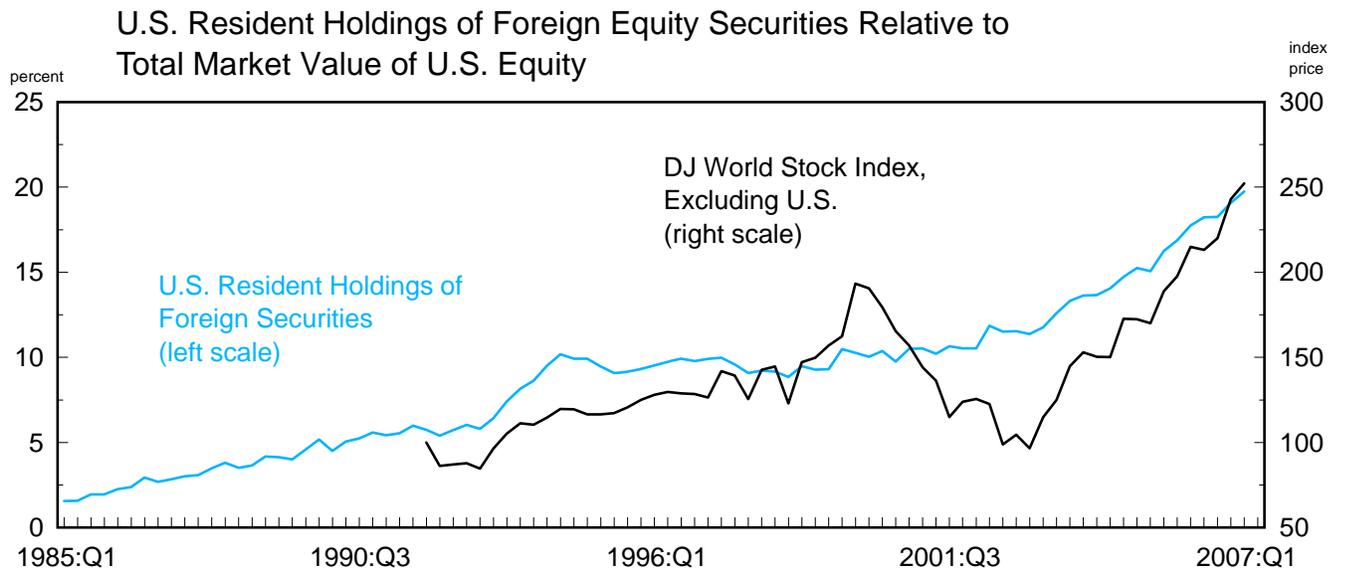
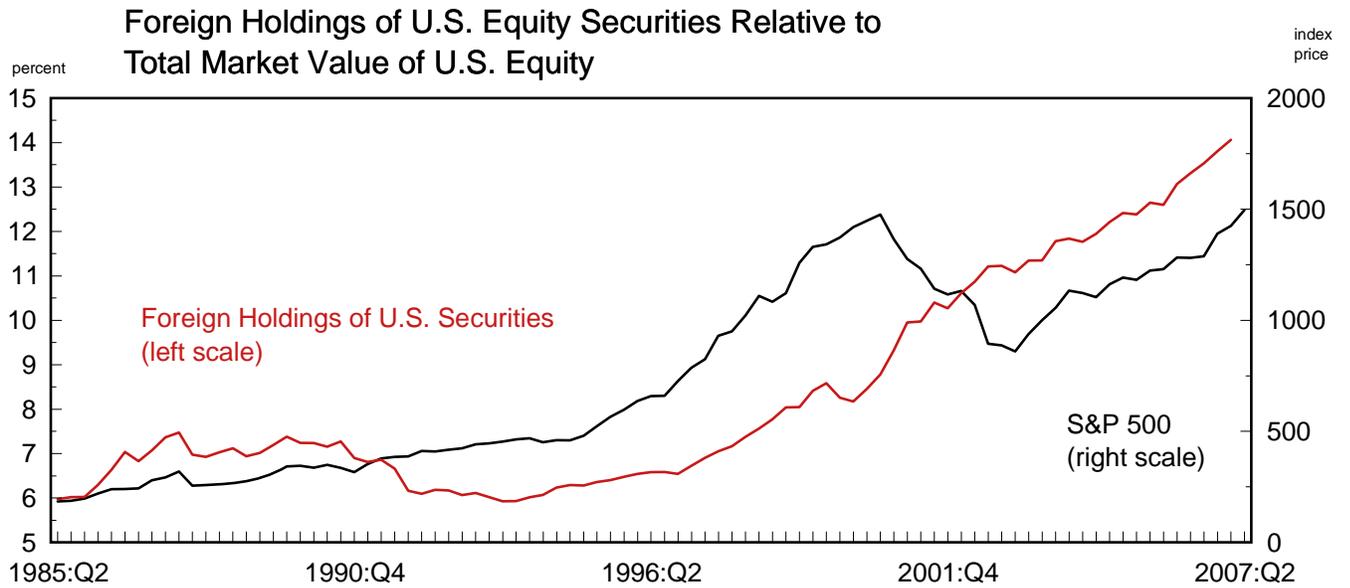
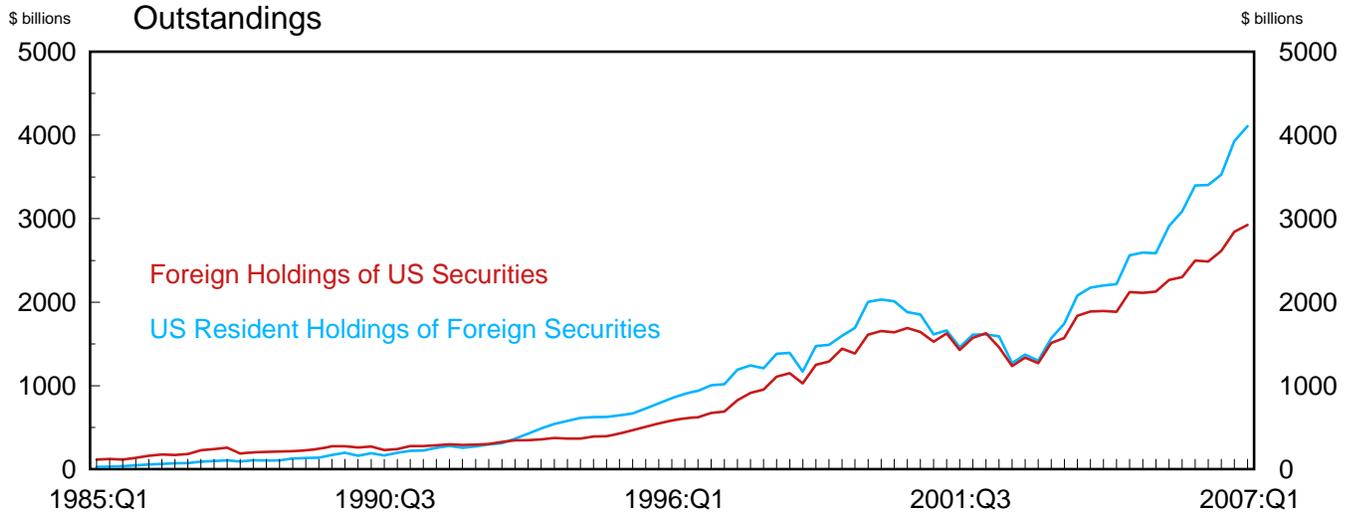
Source: Credqual database, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Figure 15
Margin Debt and Expected Returns



Sources: Haver Analytics, FAME.

Figure 16
Foreign and Domestic Holdings



Source: Haver Analytics, FAME, Flow of Funds Accounts of the United States.

Endnotes

Relationships described in these notes represent the thinking of those analysts who commonly cite these indicators. While many analysts consider these to be commonly used indicators, they are not necessarily endorsed as the prevailing tools used by the analyst community, and have not been validated by anyone at the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

1. **50-Day, 200-Day Moving Average:** Moving averages represent the average price investors pay for securities over a historical period, and present a smoothed picture of the price trends, eliminating the volatile daily movement. Because these lines offer a historical consensus entry point, chartists look to moving average trend lines of index prices to define levels of support or resistance in the market. When a chart trend is predominantly sideways, moving averages and the underlying series frequently cross, but during a time of prolonged increase or decrease the daily prices of a security typically are above or below the trailing average. Moving above or below the 50-day moving average is sometimes associated with rallies or corrections. Similarly, prolonged movements, such as bull and bear markets can be represented by securities remaining above or below their 200-day moving average for prolonged periods of time.
2. **9-Day, 18-Day Moving Averages:** The 9-day and 18-day moving averages are often used together to provide buy and sell signals. Buy signals are indicated by the 9-day average crossing above the 18-day when both are in an uptrend. The reverse, the 9-day crossing below the 18-day while both moving averages are declining, is a sign to sell. However, this simple tool can often be misleading because of its dependence on trending markets and its inability to capture quick market turns.
3. **Relative Strength Index (RSI):** This momentum oscillator measures the velocity of directional price movements. When prices move rapidly upward it may indicate an overbought condition, generally assumed to occur above 70 percent. Oversold conditions arise when prices drop quickly, producing RSI readings below 30 percent.
4. **New Highs, New Lows:** A straightforward breadth indicator, this is the 10-day moving average of the number of stocks on a given index or exchange making new 52-week highs or lows each day. This indicator also demonstrates divergence. If an index makes a new low, but the number of stocks in the index making new lows declines, there is positive divergence. Technical analysts refer to this as a lack of downside conviction, or a situation where stocks generally fell on a given day, but not by a significant margin that would indicate intense selling pressure and further declines. Conversely, in rising markets if an index makes a new high but the number of individual stocks in that index making new highs does not increase the rally may not be sustained.
5. **Momentum Oscillator:** Also known as the overbought/oversold oscillator, this indicator is calculated by taking the 10-day moving average of the difference between the number of advancing and declining issues for a given index. The

goal of the indicator is to show whether an index is gaining or losing momentum, so the size of the moves are more important than the level of the current reading. This is first affected by how the oscillator changes each day, by dropping a value ten days ago, and adding one today. If the advance-decline line read minus 300 ten days ago, and minus 100 today, even though the market is down again, the oscillator will rise by 200 because of the net difference of the exchanged days' values. This scenario suggests a trough. On the other hand, if today's reading was minus 500, it would demonstrate an acceleration of across the board selling.

The magnitude in moves is useful when compared with divergence to the index price. If the Dow peaks at the same time the oscillator peaks in overbought territory, it suggests a top. If the index then makes a new high but the oscillator fails to make a higher high, divergence is negative and momentum is declining. If the index at this point declines and the oscillator moves into oversold territory it may again be time to buy. If the index rises but does not make new highs, but the oscillator continues to rise above a previous overbought level, upside momentum exists to continue the rally.

6. **Cumulative Advance - Decline Line:** Referred to as market breadth, the indicator is the cumulative total of advancing minus declining issues each day. When the line makes new highs a rally is considered widespread, but when lagging a rally is seen as narrow.
7. **Volatility:** With regard to stock price and stock index level, volatility is a measure of changes in price expressed in percentage terms without regard to direction. This means that a rise from 200 to 202 in one index is equal in volatility terms to a rise from 100 to 101 in another index, because both changes are 1 percent. Also, a 1 percent price rise is equal in volatility terms to a 1 percent price decline. While volatility simply means movement, there are four ways to describe this movement:
 1. *Historic volatility* is a measure of actual price changes during a specific time period in the past. Mathematically, historic volatility is the annualized standard deviation of daily returns during a specific period. CBOE provides 30 day historical volatility data for obtainable stocks in the Trader's Tools section of this Web site.
 2. *Future volatility* means the annualized standard deviation of daily returns during some future period, typically between now and an option expiration. And it is future volatility that option pricing formulas need as an input in order to calculate the theoretical value of an option. Unfortunately, future volatility is only known when it has become historic volatility. Consequently, the volatility numbers used in option pricing formulas are only estimates of future volatility. This might be a shock to those who place their faith in theoretical values, because it raises a question about those values. Theoretical values are only estimates, and as with any estimate, they must be interpreted carefully.
 3. *Expected volatility* is a trader's forecast of volatility used in an option pricing formula to estimate the theoretical value of an option. Many option traders

study market conditions and historical price action to forecast volatility. Since forecasts vary, there is no specific number that everyone can agree on for expected volatility.

4. *Implied volatility* is the volatility percentage that explains the current market price of an option; it is the common denominator of option prices. Just as p/e ratios allow comparisons of stock prices over a range of variables such as total earnings and number of shares outstanding, implied volatility enables comparison of options on different underlying instruments and comparison of the same option at different times. Theoretical value of an option is a statistical concept, and traders should focus on relative value, not absolute value. The terms "overvalued" and "undervalued" describe a relationship between implied volatility and expected volatility. Two traders could differ in their opinion of the relative value of the same option if they have different market forecasts and trading styles.

8. CBOE Volatility Index (VIX): The VIX, introduced by CBOE in 1990, measures the Volatility of the U.S. equity market. It provides investors with up-to-the-minute market estimates of expected volatility by using real-time S&P 100 (AMEX: OEX) index option bid/ask quotes. This index is calculated by taking a weighted average of the implied volatilities of eight OEX calls and puts. The chosen options have an average time to maturity of 30 days. Consequently, the VIX is intended to indicate the implied volatility of 30-day index options. Some traders use it as a general indication of index option implied volatility. (Source: CBOE)

9. CBOE Nasdaq 100 Volatility Index (VXN): Like the VIX, the VXN measures implied volatility, but in this case for Nasdaq 100 (NDX) index options, thereby representing an intraday implied volatility of a hypothetical at-the-money NDX option with thirty calendar days to expiration. Both the VXN and the VIX are used as sentiment indicators for the Nasdaq 100 and for the broader market, respectively. Higher readings and spikes generally occur during times of investor panic and at times coincide with market bottoms. Low readings suggest complacency and often occur around tops in index prices.

10. Put / Call Ratios: These ratios are used as contrary sentiment indicators. Unusually high ratio values, indicating much more put buying than call buying, occur when investors are extremely pessimistic and believe the market will continue to fall dramatically, at times from already low levels, and are often considered by analysts to indicate overly pessimistic sentiment. Because so many investors believe prices will continue to fall assets can become undervalued by contemporary valuations, and prices can move quickly back up. This phenomenon in capital markets is exacerbated by the volatility and leverage associated with derivative securities like options.
The CBOE index ratios track put and call option trade volume for exchange-traded index options like the S&P 500 and Nasdaq 100. These ratios reflect sentiment of professional and institutional strategies because they are typically used as hedging tools by professional money managers. For example, a trader may purchase Nasdaq 100 puts as protection against loss if she also chose to

simultaneously buy the Nasdaq 100 tracking stock (AMEX: QQQ). Her belief is that the Nasdaq 100 will rise, hence the outright purchase of shares, but has hedged her bet by purchasing puts option contracts, which cost a fraction of the underlying asset. Because of this institutional presence there is more put buying of index options compared with individual equity options, and the index put-call ratios are typically above 1. Index readings above 1.25 indicate much put buying and often occur when institutional investors are very pessimistic, and can lead to a short-term rally in response to this extreme negativity. Conversely, index ratios below 0.75 show very optimistic sentiment.

The CBOE equity ratio, however, is composed of trade volume for individual equity options. While both retail and institutional investors purchase individual equity options, this ratio is considered by technical analysts to be an indicator of retail investor sentiment. Because there is less of the large volume put buying associated with institutional hedging, many analysts believe this is a more sensitive indicator of sentiment, especially among individual investors who may be purchasing puts when they actually believe the price of a particular stock will fall rather than as a hedge to a long position in that stock. Readings above 0.6 suggest a rally may occur because too many investors are pessimistic. Traders believe readings below 0.3 show complacent investor psychology and that prices may decline in the future.

11. To correct for determinants in negative earnings, reported earnings were replaced by zero when negative.
12. 2-Year Growth of Earnings: Growth of earnings over subsequent 8 quarters. Current observations use forecast of earnings from macro projections.
13. Earnings and Dividend Price Ratios: These ratios represent an investor's yield from earnings and dividend payments. Historically, the EP ratio often has exceeded the real return on bonds, reflecting the greater risk to shareholders for choosing equity investments. In recent quarters, the EP ratio has fallen below the return on bonds. Traditionally, the EP ratio has fallen below this real bond rate when earnings are expected to rise dramatically.
14. Real Bond Rate: Moody's composite yield of A-rated corporate bonds less the expected rate of inflation over the next 10 years as measured by the consumer price index from the Survey of Professional Forecasters, published by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.
15. Tobin's q: The ratio of the market value of equity plus net interest bearing debt to current value of land, inventories, equipment, and structures.
16. Moody's Ratings: Denotes the change in dollar amount of investment grade (above BA1) or speculative grade (BA1 or below) securities outstanding for a particular company if that company is up/downgraded during a given month. For example, if company XYZ was upgraded, and they had bonds rated AA2 for \$10, AA1 for \$2, and A3 for \$15, this company's contribution to the chart value is \$27.