RAYMOND JAMES

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Fixed Income Weekly Primer

Fixed Income Solutions

The ongoing tariff narrative continues to hold the attention of most market participants. Last week, the Court of International Trade's decision to block some of President Trump's tariffs was quickly followed by an appellate court's suspension of the decision, keeping market participants on their toes. April PCE (Personal Consumption Expenditures) data came in very close to expectations across most measures. Both month-overmonth and year-over-year PCE were in line with forecasts at the core level. Headline year-over-year PCE was slightly lower than forecast (2.1% vs 2.2% expected). This week provides a range of closely followed economic data points, highlighted by employment data on Friday. The Change in Nonfarm Payrolls is expected to come in at 125,000 which would be a decline from last month's 177,000. The Unemployment Rate is expected to remain unchanged at 4.2%. Earlier in the week, JOLTS Job Openings, ISM Manufacturing, ISM Services, and Durable Goods Orders are released.

Bonds rallied across the fixed income universe last week, driving prices higher and yields lower. Treasury yields fell from 4 to 12 basis points, with moves fairly across 2 to 30 years. Investment-grade corporate yields moved in a similar fashion, dropping by 6 to 15 basis points from 1 to 10 years. Municipal yields also fell across the curve, although the largest moves were in the 1 to 5 year range looking at the AAA curve. Short-term yields fell by 6 to 9 basis points while longer yields fell by 2 to 3 basis points. The most active week of the year on the municipal new issue front is expected this week, with estimates coming in as high as \$20 billion. CD rates were higher for the week. The number of available issuers decreased (from 113 to 84). The total number of CDs available decreased (from 242 to 175). 68 issuers listed offerings between 3-months and 1-year averaging a 4.257% yield-to-maturity (vs. last week's 4.220%). 79 issuers listed offerings between 3-months and 5-years averaging a 4.258% yield-to-maturity (vs. last week's 4.215%).



Source: Bloomberg LP, Raymond James as of 06/02/25 All entries are percentage (%) unless otherwise noted.

DAY	EVENT	PERIOD	SURVEY	PRIOR
Tues	Durable Goods Orders	Apr F	0.1%	0.2%
Tues	JOLTS Job Openings	Apr	7100k	7192k
Wed	ISM Services Index	May	52.1	51.6
Fri	Change in Nonfarm Payrolls	May	128k	177k
Fri	Unemployment Rate	May	4.2%	4.2%

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CDs offer FDIC insurance and a fixed rate of return whereas both principal and yield of investment securities will fluctuate with changes in market conditions. CDs are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), an independent agency of the United States government, for up to \$250,000 per depositor. The coverage limit refers to the total of all deposits that an account holder(s) has at each FDIC-insured bank.

The DJIA (Dow Jones Industrial Average) is a price-weighted index of 30 significant stocks. The S&P 500 is an index of 500 widely held securities meant to reflect the risk/return characteristics of the large cap universe. The NASDAQ Composite Index is an index of all stocks traded on the NASDAQ over-the-counter market. The Russell 2000 index is an index of small cap securities which generally involve greater risks. The Markit CDX indices are composed of 125 investment grade entities, and attempt to track credit default swap spreads on these underlying securities. These unmanaged indexes cannot be invested in directly.

GDP(Gross Domestic Product) is the annual total market value of all final goods and services produced domestically by the U.S.

The S&P U.S. Preferred Index measures the performance of a select group of preferred stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange, NYSE Arca, Inc., NYSE Amex,NASDAQ Global Select Market, NASDAQ Select Market or NASDAQ Capital Market.

Mortgage Backed securities (MBS) are exposed to various risks including but not limited to credit (risk of default of principal and interest payments), market, interest rate, prepayment, and reinvestment risks. Unless issued by GNMA, MBS's are not backed or guaranteed by any government agency.

The Mortgage Bankers Association Market Composite Index is a measure of mortgage loan application volume.

The Bloomberg U.S. Corporate Bond Indexes are comprised of the "active" (most frequently traded) fixed coupon bonds represented by FINRA TRACE, FINRA's transaction reporting facility that disseminates all over-the-counter secondary market transactions in these public bonds.

The Citigroup Investment Grade Bond Index measures the value of the broad U.S. investment-grade bond market, including over 6,000 U.S. Treasury, government agency, corporate and mortgage-backed securities. All bonds in this index must be investment grade (rated at least BBB- or Baa3), have a maturity of at least one year, and a total value outstanding of at least \$200 million.

The Markit CDX North America Investment Grade Index is composed of 125 equally weighted credit default swaps on investment grade entities, distributed among 6 sub-indices: High Volatility, Consumer, Energy, Financial, Industrial, and Technology, Media & Tele-communications. Markit CDX indices roll every 6 months in March & September.

A credit rating of a security is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to review, revisions, suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency.

U.S. Treasury securities are guaranteed by the U.S. government and, if held to maturity, offer a fixed rate of return and guaranteed principal value.

Taxable Equivalent Yield (TEY) is a method of comparing yields of tax-exempt bonds to those of taxable bonds on a pre-tax basis. TEY is the yield required on a taxable bond to equal the yield of a tax-free bond. It is calculated by dividing the tax-free yield by the reciprocal of the federal tax rate. The highest U.S. tax bracket of 37% is used in the illustration in this material. While interest on municipal bonds is generally exempt from federal income tax, it may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax, or state or local taxes. In addition, certain municipal bonds, such as Build America Bonds (BAB), are issued without a federal tax exemption, which subjects the related interest income to federal income tax.

The Bloomberg U.S. municipal curve is populated with high quality US municipal bonds with an average rating of AAA from Moody's and S&P. The yield curve is built using non-parametric fit of market data obtained from the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board, new issues, and other proprietary contributed prices. The curve represents 5% couponing. The 3 month to 10 year points are bullet yields, and the 11 year to 30 year points are yields to worst for a 10-year call.

Yield-to-worst (YTW) is the lowest bond yield generated, given the potential stated calls prior to maturity.

An investment cannot be made in the unmanaged indexes mentioned in this material.

A basis point (BP) is a unit that is equal to 1/100th of 1%, and is used to denote the change in a financial instrument.

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