



April 13, 2013

U.S. stocks gained 10.6 percent in Q1 2013, while developed international stocks returned 3.8 percent and emerging-markets stocks lost 3.5 percent. The broad bond-market benchmark - Barclays Aggregate Bond Index - was nearly flat.

U.S. economic fundamentals have continued to grudgingly improve: Unemployment is slowly falling, home prices have been rising, and corporate earnings and profitability are near record highs. Accommodative Federal Reserve actions have also continued to fuel strong U.S. stock market gains. But, significant uncertainty still surrounds how fiscal and monetary policies will be adopted and what will be their resulting economic and financial market impact. And, still-high global debt levels continue to pose an economic headwind.

Our current outlook for stocks is cautious, especially given the sharp run-up in their prices, and we have taken some profits. This has resulted in somewhat higher cash balances than normal. We still find emerging-markets stocks attractive over our five-year time horizon and are tilted towards foreign emerging markets and developed markets stocks, despite their recent under-performance. We also believe that the bond market offers a paltry return potential over our five-year investment horizon, given our expectation for rising rates, and we are underweight bonds.

QUARTERLY MARKET REVIEW: JANUARY-MARCH 2013

The Markets

If domestic equities hit the snooze button for the rest of 2013, they would still have had a pretty good record for the year. The Dow hit an all-time closing high in March, finally erasing all of its losses since October 2007, and the broader S&P 500 finally squeaked out its own new record close--by four points--on the last trading day of the quarter. The Nasdaq struggled with setbacks in the tech sector, while the small caps of the Russell 2000 continued to outpace the other three domestic indices. Despite a strong start for the quarter, the Global Dow suffered yet again from political uncertainties, record unemployment, and a contracting economy in Europe, as well as concerns about potentially slower growth in China.

As equities showed strength, U.S. Treasury yields nudged up over the quarter, while the dollar gained more than 4% against a basket of six foreign currencies. Despite spiking briefly in February, oil prices ended the quarter up only slightly at roughly \$95 a barrel, while gold continued its six-month slide to end under \$1,600 an ounce.

Market/Index	2012 Close	As of 3/29	Monthly Change	Quarterly Change	YTD Change
DJIA	13104.14	14578.54	3.73%	11.25%	11.25%
NASDAQ	3019.51	3267.52	3.40%	8.21%	8.21%
S&P 500	1426.19	1569.19	3.60%	10.03%	10.03%
Russell 2000	849.35	951.54	4.44%	12.03%	12.03%
Global Dow	1995.96	2108.55	1.02%	5.64%	5.64%
Fed. Funds	.25%	.25%	0 bps	0 bps	0 bps
10-year Treasuries	1.78%	1.87%	-2 bps	9 bps	9 bps

Equities data reflect price changes, not total return.

Quarterly Economic Perspective

- The Bureau of Labor Statistics said the unemployment rate fell to 7.7%; the 246,000 new jobs added by the private sector were partly offset by the loss of 10,000 government jobs. Meanwhile, economic growth during the final quarter of 2012 slowed substantially. According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the 3.1% growth seen in the third quarter shrank to 0.4% in Q4, while corporate after-tax profits rose 3.3% during the quarter (though they were down 1.1% year-over-year).
- The \$85 billion of across-the-board federal budget cuts known as the sequester began going into effect, raising questions about how they might affect economic growth later in the year. However, Congress averted a second potential stalemate, agreeing to a continuing resolution to fund the federal government through September.
- Long-term trends in the housing market continued to improve. Home prices in 20 cities measured by the S&P/Case-Shiller index were more than 8% higher than a year earlier. The Commerce Department said new single-family home sales were up more than 12% from a year ago, while housing starts were almost 28% ahead of the same time last year. And the

National Association of Realtors® said home resales are more than 10% ahead of a year ago, and have reached their highest level since November 2009, when there was a homebuyer's tax credit.

- The Federal Open Market Committee will continue its bond purchases until the unemployment rate falls to 6.5%. However, it has begun to explore options for winding down quantitative easing, and may vary the size of its purchases if economic recovery picks up.
- A surge in orders for commercial aircraft helped boost U.S. durable manufactured goods orders during the quarter, according to the Commerce Department. Retail sales saw their biggest monthly increase since September during February, though the Commerce Department said increased spending at gas stations accounted for part of the higher figures. The spike in gas prices also helped push up consumer inflation over the last 12 months to 2%, while the Bureau of Labor Statistics said wholesale prices rose 1.7% during the same time.
- It was tiny Cyprus's turn to be the focus of concerns about eurozone financial stability. After first rejecting the terms of a €10 billion bailout agreement with the international lenders known as the troika, Cyprus's parliament agreed to tax bank deposits over €100,000. It also imposed tight limits on bank withdrawals and other transactions to try to prevent capital from leaving the country, which would make debt repayment even more difficult.
- European economies contracted during the final quarter of 2012, according to the Organization for Economic Development, while Chinese growth remained relatively stable, though slower than the year before.

Eye on the Month Ahead

Key dates and data releases: U.S. manufacturing, construction spending, auto sales (4/1); factory orders (4/2); U.S. services sector (4/3); unemployment/payrolls, balance of trade (4/5); Federal Open Market Committee announcement (4/10); wholesale inflation, retail sales (4/12); international capital flows, homebuilders' survey, Empire State manufacturing survey (4/15); consumer inflation, housing starts, industrial production (4/16); Fed "beige book" report (4/17); Philadelphia Fed manufacturing survey (4/18); options expiration (4/19); home resales (4/22); new home sales (4/23); durable goods orders (4/24); initial estimate of Q1 economic growth (4/26); personal income/outlays (4/29); home prices (4/30).

Data source: 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. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Equities data reflects price changes, not total return.

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 leading 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 2000 U.S. small-cap common stocks. The Global Dow is an equally weighted index of 150 widely

traded blue-chip common stocks worldwide. Market indexes listed are unmanaged and are not available for direct investment. The U.S. Dollar Index is a weighted geometric mean of the dollar compared to the euro, Japanese yen, British pound, Canadian dollar, Swedish krona, and Swiss franc.

[Refer a friend](#)

To find out more click [here](#)

Dorchester Advisors is a Registered Investment Advisor in NJ and NY.

Prepared by Broadridge Investor Communication Solutions, Inc. Copyright 2013.

To opt-out of future emails, please click [here](#).