Monthly Journal

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The New Tax Package and Your Portfolio

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On Dec. 16, 2010, Congress approved $801 billion in tax cuts and $57 billion for extended unemployment insurance. It includes other tax breaks, such as college tuition credit for some families, an expanded child tax credit, and the earned income tax credit. Here is how some of these changes may impact your portfolio.

Social Security Tax: The one-year payroll tax cut would reduce the Social Security tax to 4.2% from 6.2%. Although this was intended to increase consumer spending levels and stimulate the economy, a better option would be to increase your contribution to your 401k plan to match your employer's contribution, at a minimum, if you do not need extra cash in the near future. The contribution limit for 401k plans remains at $16,500 for those under 50, and $22,000 for those age 50 or older.

Dividends/Capital Gains Tax Rates: Dividend and long-term capital gains taxes will remain at 15% for the next two years. Many had suggested selling securities in your portfolios that were projected to have huge capital gains before the end of 2010, since the capital gains tax rate was projected to increase to 20%. Now, you can sell your securities if your investment strategy dictates.

Estate Taxes: The new tax package sets new estate tax parameters with an exemption of $5 million per person, or $10 million per couple, and a maximum rate of 35% for the next two years. You should speak to your financial advisor about creating an estate plan that will detail how you would like your assets distributed after you are gone, and who should act on your behalf should you become disabled.

Dividends are not guaranteed and are paid solely at a company's discretion. Please consult with your tax professional for specific tax advice.

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Investment Insights & Outlook

Welcome to Investment Insights & Outlook, the monthly newsletter from XYZCo. Each month I will be sending you fresh content compiled from industry leader Morningstar, plus notes and insights from me and my research team at XYZCo. Please reach out at any time with any questions or comments on the ideas expressed herein. Enjoy the newsletter. XYZCo. is a wealth management firm with offices in Chicago and Naperville, Illinois. We have ten professional advisors with over 100 years of combined experience. Our mission is to help clients plan and reach their financial goals. As vice president of financial advisory services for XYZCo, I am responsible for the life goals of nearly 50 high net worth individuals. I started with Merrill Lynch in the Sears Tower, and moved on to join XYZCo. to better serve my clients through independent research and a holistic approach to financial planning.

Destination Correlation

"Correlation" and "correlated assets" are mainstay expressions in the jargon of investors and financial professionals, and while the concept of correlation can be confusing to novice investors, a quick explanation can clarify why correlation is a key factor in portfolio construction.

Let's say you or your financial advisor are trying to choose two investments in the construction of a portfolio. Would you prefer investments that are similar (move in the same direction) or investments that are dissimilar? Think about it this way: If you are going on vacation to an unknown island, what type of clothes will you put in your suitcase? If you only take summer clothes and the island nights turn out to be cold, or if you only bring winter clothes and the climate is tropical, your vacation will probably end in tears. It's the same with investing: You're better off diversifying than putting all your money in similar investments.

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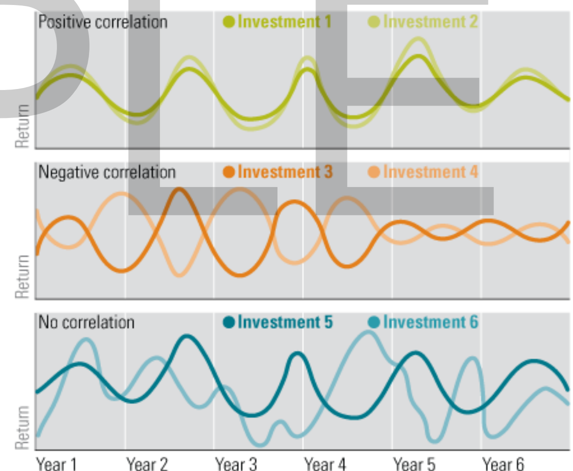
In order to create a truly diversified portfolio, the investments in the portfolio have to compensate for each other's shortcomings. If investment A declines in value, ideally you would want investment B to increase in value, or at least decline less than investment A. In order to achieve this, you need two investments that behave differently, meaning they have a low correlation.

Correlation is a statistical measure designed to quantify the interrelationship of two investments (again, investment A and investment B). By taking into account the characteristics of the two investments, a mathematical formula calculates a number between –1.00 and +1.00. This number is called the correlation coefficient. If this coefficient is negative (for example, –0.81), we say the two asset classes are negatively correlated. This simply means they tend to move in different directions: if asset class A declines in value, asset class B is likely to increase in value, and vice versa. If the correlation coefficient is positive (for example, +0.34), the two asset classes tend to move in the same direction: they are positively correlated. A correlation coefficient of zero means the asset classes are completely uncorrelated; their movements in relation to one another are random.

Adding investments with low correlation to a portfolio can soften the impact of market swings because the investments do not all react to economic and market conditions in the same manner. For example, building a portfolio with large, small and international stocks would probably not be such a good idea because stocks are generally highly correlated to one another—if large stocks go down, the other stock categories will probably go down, too. The same logic applies to a portfolio with only bonds. However, combining stocks and bonds in a portfolio could provide a significant diversification benefit because these two types of investments do not tend to move together (they have a low correlation).

Various Levels of Correlation



Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Diversification does not eliminate the risk of investment losses. Investment returns shown and correlation numbers mentioned in the text are based on hypothetical data. Government bonds and Treasury bills are guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States government as to the timely payment of principal and interest, while stocks are not guaranteed and have been more volatile than bonds.

The Many Faces of Inflation

During the recent 2007–2009 recession, it seems all we've seen and heard about the economy was bad news: the housing market collapsing, 401(k)s suddenly being worth much less than before, a lifetime of savings almost disappearing in a few months, rising unemployment, and fluctuating prices. Now that the recession has officially ended in June 2009 and we're on the road to recovery, inflation may become a concern once again. In this uncertain economic climate, it may be helpful to learn about the different types of inflation and their immediate effects.

Inflation: Inflation is defined as a continuing rise in the general prices of goods and services. Simply put, if prices, on average, are going up in an economy, then you've got inflation. With a set amount of money in an inflationary environment, consumers are able to buy less and less over time. High rates of inflation can generate uncertainty, lower productivity and discourage investment. The leading measure of inflation in the United States is the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The government can change its monetary policy to control the money supply and keep inflation in check, although this is not the only variable affecting inflation. In November 2010, the Federal Reserve announced it would buy back long-term Treasuries in order to inject money into the economy, a policy called quantitative easing, which can trigger higher inflation.

Hyperinflation: Hyperinflation is extremely high, out of control inflation, caused by a steep increase in the money supply without a corresponding increase in the output of goods and services. Well-known examples include the German hyperinflation after World War I and the hyperinflation in Hungary after World War II. It appears that such an extreme phenomenon occurs mainly as a result of radical changes and prolonged economic instability.

Deflation: Deflation is the opposite case: a general decline in the prices of goods and services. In the U.S., deflation occurred as recently as 2008 and 2009: The change in CPI was negative in the third and fourth quarters of 2008 and in the fourth quarter of 2009, a clear indicator of deflation. The obvious positive effect here is lower prices—many argue that deflationary periods are good times to buy. The problem with deflation, though, is that consumers reduce spending and businesses stop growing, which is not good for the economy.

Stagflation: This is the worst-case scenario: high inflation and slow growth simultaneously. Normally, there is an inverse relationship between inflation and unemployment; if the economy is able to tolerate a higher rate of inflation, lower unemployment can be achieved, and vice versa. But during a stagflation period, both inflation and unemployment go up. An interesting measure for stagflation is the misery index, which, as illustrated in the image, combines the unemployment and inflation rates. The U.S. experienced severe stagflation in the 1970s, when unemployment and inflation reached a combined high of almost 20%. There has been talk of stagflation during the recent crisis as well, but the potentially encouraging news is that the misery index is not nearly as high now as it has been in the past.

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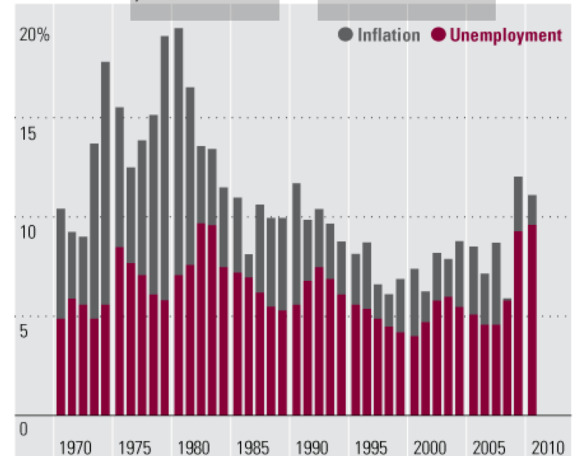

Source: Inflation is represented by the Consumer Price Index, and unemployment by the national unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Four Steps to Debt Reduction

Easy access to credit can contribute to a lifestyle that starts out with debt and gets worse as spending pressures increase. If you've accumulated debt, how can you dig yourself out?

Calculate Exactly What You Owe: List your debts and minimum monthly payments, due dates and interest rates. Rank debts from highest rate to lowest. Decide if any debt is worth keeping. Consider mortgages and college loans since interest on most mortgages is tax deductible and many college loan rates are reasonable.

Set Up a Budget and Start Eliminating Your Debt: A budget helps you decide how much extra cash you can devote to paying debt. It also helps you identify expenses that you can cut back on, which leads to more cash to further reduce your debt.

Lower Your Borrowing Costs: Compare what rates credit card firms are offering. Then get your current credit card company to match the attractive rate you discover. Or, transfer your current higher interest-rate balance to a company offering a lower rate. However, make sure you find out how long this lower rate will last and what the regular ongoing rate will be. Also, be on the lookout for balance transfer fees.

Cash Is King: Try to stick to cash and/or use a debit card. Unless you have developed a disciplined approach to pay off the balance, do all you can to avoid using a credit card. Find one card with a low rate for situations that may require one, like Internet purchases, but be sure to pay it off every month.

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April Newsletter from XYZCo

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Date: Thursday, April 21, 2011 12:20 PM
To: Abby Magen <ABBY.MAGEN@morningstar.com>
Subject: April Newsletter from XYZCo

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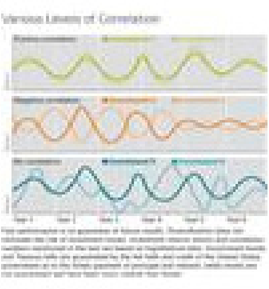

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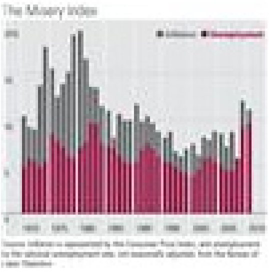

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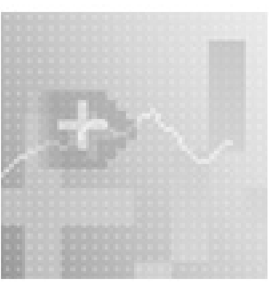

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