ARISTA WEALTH ADVISORS

January 2012 | Investment Updates

Economic Outlook for 2012

The U.S. economy grew in 2011, but at a slower rate than everyone expected. Even more surprising than the overall growth rate was the pattern of that growth rate throughout the year. Growth plunged to 0.4% in the first quarter and accelerated throughout the year, with the fourth quarter now likely to produce annualized growth well in excess of 3%.

More Upside than Downside (Though the Downside Is Scary): Morningstar economists' overall forecast for 2012 sees slightly higher growth than the consensus of other economists, but not by a lot. However, the odds of an upside surprise are substantially higher than those of a downside surprise. Potential sources of an upside surprise include increased U.S. oil production, a sharper rebound in automotive and aircraft production, and a stronger housing market.

Corporations Are Scared Even as Consumers Accelerate Spending: It looks like U.S. corporate managers are far more scared about Europe and the economy in general than the U.S. consumer is.

Recent reports seem to suggest at least some precautionary spending cuts by corporations in the software arena. Managers also seem to be paring inventories to the bone. However, it appears that U.S. consumers are accelerating spending; they seem to be "thrifted out" and can no longer delay certain purchases, especially autos. This leads Morningstar economists to predict greater production both in the U.S. and in other world economies that export to the U.S. in 2012.

Europe Remains at the Top of the Worry List: The main concern here is the potential of the European sovereign debt crisis to wreak havoc on the worldwide financial system. U.S. exports to Europe represent just 3% of U.S. GDP; a lot of which cannot be bought elsewhere. However, with a web of lending in which European banks lend to sovereign governments, and those governments lend the money back to the undercapitalized banks, the failure of any one link could bring down a good chunk of the European banking system.

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Economic Outlook for 2012 Cont.

China Slowing Is an Issue for Some, but Potentially Good News for the U.S.: China certainly remains an issue, too, as growth there slows modestly and the construction industry pulls back from its breakneck pace. Slowing there is bad news for a lot of high-profile capital goods manufacturers in the U.S but, overall, China is an even smaller part of U.S. GDP than Europe. Furthermore, slowing growth in China could mean significantly lower commodity prices, especially in the U.S., which would be good news for low-end U.S. consumers, who were particularly crippled by rising commodity prices in 2011.

A Savvy Consumer May Limit Profit Growth: Corporate margins could begin to shrink in the future as consumers start to gain the upper hand. Consumers are fighting every price increase tooth and nail, with the possible exception of the very high end of the market. The most recent example comes in the banking industry, where a pushback by consumers forced several major banks to cancel proposed increases in debit card fees. Europe Will Hurt Big Firms More Than U.S. GDP: Although U.S. GDP growth may escape the worst of the effect of a slowing Europe, U.S. multinationals may not. Many of these firms derive 20%-40% of their revenues from Europe. Since many of those goods are produced in Europe or in other non-U.S. markets, they are not counted in the U.S. GDP calculations, and they don't directly add to U.S. employment. Therefore, a weak Europe could significantly affect U.S. companies even if it doesn't make a dent in the U.S. GDP growth rate.

Looking forward to 2012, the U.S. economy is probably better positioned than most of the rest of the world economies, showing accelerating growth even as Europe falls into a recession and as growth in Asian economies slows to a more modest pace.

New Cost Basis Legislation Rules

The IRS has implemented new tax reporting requirements affecting cost basis of which you or your tax preparer should be aware.

The goal of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 is to make sure that investors accurately report gains and losses of securities in their annual tax filings. This year will be the first time that custodians like Schwab will report cost basis information to the IRS, as well as to you, the taxpayer.

For tax year 2011, Schwab will report cost basis for equities acquired on or after January 1, 2011. Next year Schwab will report cost basis on mutual funds, ETFs, and dividend reinvestment plan (DRIP) shares acquired on or after January 1, 2012.

The Year-End Summary, Form 1099-B, and other 1099 forms you might receive will be consolidated into one report, which will indicate cost basis information for both covered and uncovered securities.

The Form 1099 Composite has a new layout to allow for additional data fields. New Information on Form 1099-B:

• Cost basis• Date the security was acquired• Holding periods—assets are grouped by short-term and long-term to make it easier to identify holding periods• Wash sale information• An indication if the cost basis provided is not covered by the legislation

The data in the Year-End Summary is now grouped by Form 1040 schedules and includes a table of contents. New Information in Year-End Summary:

• Realized gain/loss calculations• Amortization and accretion information for fixed income assets• Summary of fees

With all of your tax information sent in one report, you'll no longer receive a separate Year-End Gain/Loss Report and can expect to receive the 1099 Composite in late January to mid February. If you or your tax preparer have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Monthly Market Commentary

Strong retail sales, an improving employment report, falling gasoline prices, and rising auto sales all painted a picture of a stronger U.S. economy these past few weeks.

GDP: GDP for the third quarter was revised downward to 2.0% from 2.5%, based on a larger-than-estimated inventory reduction and lower-than-expected imports. Fourth-quarter GDP estimates remain in the 2.5%-3.0% range, which would bring the full year to the 1.5%-1.75% range. One of the strongest determinants that could make these numbers true is consumer demand, which is expected to remain high at least during the holidays.

Employment: November employment numbers continued on a slow but steady upward trend. Although the recession officially ended in June 2009, private employment continued to decline until Feb. 2010. Overall, 8.9 million private-sector jobs were lost during the recession, and only 3.0 million were recovered since the February 2010 bottom (roughly equivalent to a 140,000-150,000 per month average). Consistent along these lines, employment numbers in November increased by 140,000 (better than 117,000 in October, but not as good as 220,000 in September). Longer store hours this holiday season translated into 50,000 jobs added in the past month, but these positions are mostly temporary, and the trend will find itself reversed once the busy season is over.

Unemployment: The drop in the unemployment rate to 8.6% from 9.0% may well be the best news of the week. However, only half of the decline was due to people actually finding jobs. The other half of the decline happened because of people who stopped looking, which is unusual, to say the least, in a still-uncertain economy. While a decline in the unemployment rate is good, the key metric that will move the economy forward is the number of new jobs added, which has been good, but not stellar, so far.

Income data: Real disposable income grew by 0.3% in October after declining three months in a row because of high inflation, falling Medicaid payments, and collapsing interest receipts. Consumption slowed from 0.5% in September to an even more depressing 0.1% in October. But then again, a year-over-year analysis using a three-month moving average shows consumption more steady, at about 2%.

However, the biggest detriment to consumer incomes has been taxes. Cessation of various stimulus programs, increases in state tax rates, and the progressive federal tax system mean that a 2.7% jump in incomes has been accompanied by a 15.9% jump in taxes. High earners were probably the ones who felt it most, but a look at luxury retailers contradicts this, as high-end spending has remained fairly constant.

Retail sales: In terms of year-over-year percentage change data, retail sales seem to be slowing down, but the comparison is very tough, since November was one of the strongest months in 2010. Weekly data is strong and suggests a potentially better picture for December sales, especially since it seems that many consumers have not begun their holiday shopping yet.

Auto industry: Automakers recently reported new U.S. light-vehicle sales with the best seasonally adjusted annualized selling rate since Cash for Clunkers in August 2009. In absolute terms, November sales totaled 994,786, up 13.9% from November 2010, and every major auto manufacturer except Honda posted a year-over-year sales increase.

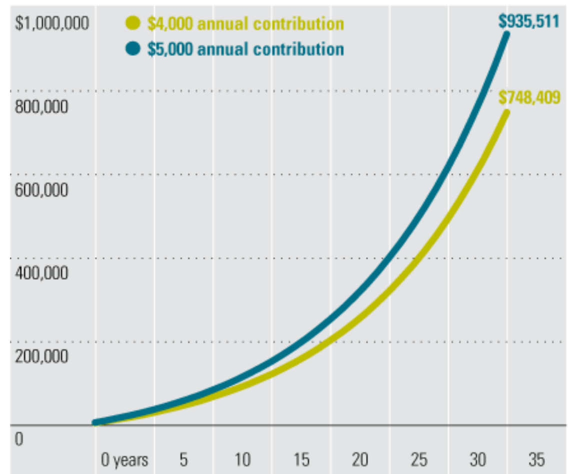
In light of these mostly positive economic indicators, the overall consensus seems to finally indicate that the U.S. economy will not double dip. On the other hand, nobody is yet willing to project a robust 2012, either.

Don't Forget to Raise Your IRA Contribution

In 2012, contribution limits for both traditional and Roth IRAs (individual retirement accounts) will remain the same as in 2011: $5,000 a year for those 49 years of age or younger. If you are 50 or older, the maximum contribution is $6,000. This limit can be split between a traditional and a Roth IRA. These annual contribution limits are imposed by the Federal Government.

The graph shows both a $4,000 and $5,000 annual contribution growing at a hypothetical 8% annual return. Notice the dramatic impact on the ending value of the portfolio. This may be a great time to re-evaluate your financial situation and increase your annual investment to your IRA. Even if you are unable to max out your contribution, any increase you can afford may help you reach your savings goals more easily in the long run.

Hypothetical Growth of Annual IRA Contribution



This is for illustrative purposes only and not indicative of any investment. Funds in a regular IRA grow tax-deferred and are taxed at ordinary income tax rates when withdrawn. Contributions to a Roth IRA are not tax-deductible, but funds grow tax-free as money withdrawn is not taxed. Penalties may apply for withdrawals prior to the age of 59 1/2.

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