



## Dorion-Gray Retirement Planning Weekly Commentary June 7, 2010

### Technically Speaking....

The roller coaster ride continues. The markets should remain volatile and appear to still be range bound (1120/995 range based on S&P 500). There is still a slight downward bias. The negative news is that the downward bias has increased from a 20% probability for a major decline to a 30% probability.

The geopolitical issues in the middle east, the sovereign debt issues in the EU, the addition of Hungary to the failing nation list, and the deepening concern over rapidly rising U.S. federal and state debt has increased uncertainty throughout the world. The U.S. May employment numbers released this past Friday was the real fuel that fanned the flames of uncertainty.

The Department of Labor reported that U.S. employment grew by 431,000 jobs in May versus the over 500,000 jobs that were expected. Of the 431,000 jobs, 411,000 were part time, short term government census jobs. Only 41,000 private sector jobs were added. The math adds up when you factor in the loss of 21,000 state and local government jobs. The unemployment rate dropped to 9.7% as the labor force participation rate declined to 65% from 65.2% as the civilian labor force actually shrank by 322,000.

We have stated repeatedly that productivity increases have to decline to allow for job growth and they **are** starting to. This is encouraging news for the future. I know this sounds strange, but the real issue is job growth – and there just is not any at the current time. Employers, especially small business, are just not hiring. Our economy has shed 55.4 million jobs since the recession began in the First Quarter of 2008. But at the same time the economy has only added 46.5 million jobs. The difference is the net 8,000,000 jobs lost. A Heritage Foundation study estimates that lower job creation accounts for 65 percent of this recession's decreased employment.

**There was some positive news last week.** Total hours worked in the private economy rose at a 5% annual rate in May. This reflects a substantial amount of underlying strength. Also, the ISM surveys showed new orders with a strong reading of 66 for manufacturers. Service companies had a lower, but still healthy reading of 57.

In the short term it will take a penetration of the 1040 level (S&P 500) to indicate a decline toward the 1010/995 levels. The critical point is the 995 level - a penetration of this level will suggest that there are more systemic issues emerging in the markets and our economy.

The intermediate and longer term levels still indicate that the large trading range mentioned in the first paragraph is the most likely scenario.

We will keep you informed.

## The Markets

Despite the blaring headlines of late, the U.S. stock market has been stuck in a broad trading range since last September.

It's easy to get caught up in the daily gyrations of the stock market's ups and downs, but when viewed through a longer-term lens, the S&P 500 index has been pinballing between a range of about 1,040 and 1,217. The low end of the range was established in mid-September of last year and the high end of the range was reached in late April of this year, according to data from Yahoo! Finance. Last Friday, the index closed at 1,065, which is near the low end of the range.

Range-bound markets are not unusual and with the big rise we've had since March 2009, some consolidation of those gains is par for the course. Going forward, the market can do one of three things. It can continue to bounce around the range, it can break out of the range to the upside, or it can breakdown. Of course, nobody knows until after the fact which scenario will occur, but regardless of the next direction, we continue to do all we can to help you reach your goals and objectives.

| <b>Data as of 6/4/10</b>                | <b>1-Week</b> | <b>Y-T-D</b> | <b>1-Year</b> | <b>3-Year</b> | <b>5-Year</b> | <b>10-Year</b> |
|---|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Standard & Poor's 500 (Domestic Stocks) | -2.3%         | -4.5%        | 13.3%         | -11.6%        | -2.3%         | -3.2%          |
| DJ Global ex US (Foreign Stocks)        | -1.2          | -11.2        | 6.7           | -12.9         | 1.4           | -0.1           |
| 10-year Treasury Note (Yield Only)      | 3.2           | N/A          | 3.7           | 4.9           | 4.0           | 6.1            |
| Gold (per ounce)                        | -0.3          | 9.0          | 24.0          | 21.5          | 23.1          | 15.6           |
| DJ-UBS Commodity Index                  | -2.7          | -12.3        | -4.7          | -11.4         | -4.7          | 1.6            |
| DJ Equity All REIT TR Index             | -6.0          | 4.3          | 38.7          | -12.1         | 0.8           | 10.3           |

Notes: S&P 500, DJ Global ex US, Gold, DJ-UBS Commodity Index returns exclude reinvested dividends (gold does not pay a dividend) and the three-, five-, and 10-year returns are annualized; the DJ Equity All REIT TR Index does include reinvested dividends and the three-, five-, and 10-year returns are annualized; and the 10-year Treasury Note is simply the yield at the close of the day on each of the historical time periods.

Sources: Yahoo! Finance, Barron's, djindexes.com, London Bullion Market Association.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Indices are unmanaged and cannot be invested into directly. N/A means not applicable or not available.

**HOW OFTEN SHOULD WE EXPECT THE STOCK MARKET** to experience declines of at least 5%? When training for athletic events coaches are fond of saying, "No pain, no gain." Likewise, investors should expect to endure the "pain" of market declines in order to benefit from the "gain" of bull markets. But, in order to withstand these market declines, it's helpful to know how much pain is "normal."

The chart below shows more than 100 years of the frequency of various declines in the Dow Jones Industrial Average. Although past performance is no guarantee of future results, the chart should give you some historical perspective:

### A History of Declines (1900 - December 2009)

| Type of Decline | Average Frequency <sup>(1)</sup> | Average Length <sup>(2)</sup> |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| - 5% or more    | About 3 times a year             | 48 days                       |
| - 10% or more   | About once a year                | 115 days                      |
| - 15% or more   | About once every 2 years         | 217 days                      |
| - 20% or more   | About once every 3 1/2 years     | 338 days                      |

Source: Capital Research and Management Company

(1) Assumes 50% recovery rate

(2) Measures market high to market low

As of last week, the Dow was in the "-10% or more" category, according to CNNMoney.com. This was the first decline of 10% or more since March 2009, according to Barron's. Looking at the chart above, the current decline puts us right in line with the historical frequency of such declines.

We realize that market declines are not enjoyable even if they are in line with historical frequency. However, knowing where we stand within the context of history can help us make clearer and less emotional decisions as it relates to investment strategy.

### Weekly Focus – Think About It

"The trend is your friend except at the end where it bends."

--Ed Seykota

Best regards,

### The Dorion-Gray Team

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P.S. Please feel free to forward this commentary to family, friends, or colleagues. If you would like us to add them to the list, please reply to this e-mail with their e-mail address and we will ask for their permission to be added.

- \* The Standard & Poor's 500 (S&P 500) is an unmanaged group of securities considered to be representative of the stock market in general.
- \* The DJ Global ex US is an unmanaged group of non-U.S. securities designed to reflect the performance of the global equity securities that have readily available prices.
- \* The 10-year Treasury Note represents debt owed by the United States Treasury to the public. Since the U.S. Government is seen as a risk-free borrower, investors use the 10-year Treasury Note as a benchmark for the long-term bond market.
- \* Gold represents the London afternoon gold price fix as reported by the London Bullion Market Association.
- \* The DJ Commodity Index is designed to be a highly liquid and diversified benchmark for the commodity futures market. The Index is composed of futures contracts on 19 physical commodities and was launched on July 14, 1998.
- \* Russell 2000 index is considered to be the benchmark for all small cap stocks and mutual funds in the United States.
- \* The Standard & Poor's 400 (S&P 400) is an unmanaged value-weighted index which serves as a barometer for the U.S. mid-cap equities sector.
- \* The DJ Equity All REIT TR Index measures the total return performance of the equity subcategory of the Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) industry as calculated by Dow Jones.
- \* Yahoo! Finance is the source for any reference to the performance of an index between two specific periods.
- \* Commentary prepared by Dorion-Gray with information from various sources including Peak, market strategist R. Kendall, The Hudson Institute, EWI, Hedgeye Risk Management, and Classic Economic Principles.
- \* Opinions expressed are subject to change without notice and are not intended as investment advice or to predict future performance.
- \* Past performance does not guarantee future results.
- \* You cannot invest directly in an index.
- \* Consult your financial professional before making any investment decision.