



MAY 2017

## AIM SMALL, MISS SMALL

Written by David Ferrucci

Less than an hour after our April issue of *balance* was distributed, I received an email from a family member with a link to an online dictionary. Curious, I opened it. To my immediate dismay, the definitions of two words were spelled out in great detail: *muscles* and *musseles*. Instantaneously, a feeling that can best and simply be described as *ugh!* washed over and through me. (I suppose a rather strong word may have echoed in my brain at that moment as well!) I'll explain...

Last month, I wrote of my family's trip to Italy, describing for you a few of the many photographs we had taken during our travels, including, "a close-up of a super-sized bowl of muscles." *Ugh!* Maybe you didn't catch the error (welcome to the club!). Maybe you caught the error, had a good laugh (I hope so!), and just kept reading (I hope so!). Either way, have you ever wondered what a bowl of *muscles* looks like?

There is a point to resurrecting my grammatical error, and I'll turn to golf for help illustrating it. Many golfers try, in the most rudimentary fashion, to advance the ball somewhere in the general direction of the flag in the distance, allowing themselves plenty of room for error. Elite players, however, eye very precise targets. Perhaps it is a dark spot on the green, three feet left of the flag; maybe a patch of fairway two hundred and nine yards in the distance and four paces short of the bunker on the left; sometimes the target is the back slope of the putting green, landing the ball there from one hundred and six yards away with the intent to spin it back fourteen feet toward the hole once it hits the ground. As the ad campaign for the PGA Tour used to repeat, "These guys are good!"

The idea is simple: *aim small, miss small*. In other words, if you

*Elite players eye  
very precise targets.*

*Have you ever wondered  
what a bowl of muscles  
looks like?*

aim for a small target and miss, landing the ball seventeen feet left of the flag instead of three won't be that bad.

The same notion can be applied to planning for your future. Aim small, miss small.

I have spoken to many people over the years, and retirement is certainly a common goal. Yet the definition of retirement is different for everyone. Maybe retirement is like the flag in the distance on a golf course. But the myriad of golf course designs and landscapes across the world may be a good metaphor for the individuality of our respective retirement goals.

An old adage is a good place to start pondering the future: "If you don't have any goals, you'll probably reach them!" On the other hand, if you start with a general goal – like the beginning golfer advancing the ball somewhere in the direction of the flag – you have at least established the basis for a target. One of our roles is to help you narrow the target; to identify specific values and goals toward which you want to aim. If we aim small – if you are specific about what you want to accomplish – we may increase the likelihood you will land closer to your target. Even if we miss small, what a joy and relief to have an easy, short putt remaining at the end of the journey!

## MARKETLIGHT

Presented by Paul Ferrucci

### Mixed month for markets ends with gains

After early declines for financial markets in April, gains at the end of the month led to positive returns across all three major equity indexes in the U.S. Investors reacted positively to U.S. tax reform proposals and the potential for a pro-European Union (EU) outcome in the French presidential election. The S&P 500 Index was up 1.03 percent for the month, the Dow Jones Industrial Average rose 1.45 percent, and the Nasdaq gained 2.35 percent.

Markets were also supported by improving fundamentals. The blended earnings growth rate for S&P 500 companies for the first quarter was 12.5 percent, (according to FactSet). Although just over half of companies have reported earnings so far, this healthy rate is well above expectations and the highest number we've seen since the third quarter of 2011.

Because fundamentals drive performance in the long run, the earnings number represents encouraging news for future equity results. All three major U.S. indices stayed above their 200-day moving averages in April, which was a positive technical sign for markets as well.

Foreign equity markets fared even better than domestic ones. The MSCI EAFE Index rose 2.54 percent, with most of its gains occurring after the first round of the French election. Reports of faster-growing economies around the world also helped markets. Although the MSCI Emerging Markets

Index experienced a bit more volatility in April, it finished with a 2.21-percent gain. Technical indicators were also positive for both indices throughout the month.

Fixed income also did well in April. The Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Bond Index ended the period with a 0.77-percent gain, and the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield Index returned 1.15 percent.

### Economy improves amid signs of slowing growth

Much of the economic news was positive in April, although overall growth appeared to slow. Differences between strong sentiment and weak spending continued to be a concern.

Gross domestic product (GDP) growth for the first quarter of 2017 was estimated at 0.7 percent, down from 2.5 percent at year-end. Although this is something to watch, slower growth in the first quarter has been the norm during the current recovery. Since 2010, first-quarter GDP growth has averaged 0.9 percent, before rebounding to an average of 2.4 percent for the other three quarters of the year. This pattern suggests that seasonal factors are at play and that growth may accelerate for the rest of 2017.

Supporting this notion, consumer sentiment has improved substantially since last year's election—up to its highest levels since the end of the dot-com boom. Although it has started to stabilize recently, it remains high. These developments appear to be

related to expectations of policy changes in Washington, DC.

Business confidence is also strong. Though the ISM Manufacturing and Non-Manufacturing indices—important indicators of overall business sentiment—decreased slightly in April, they remain at high levels. This signals the likelihood of further expansion. Durable goods orders, which are a proxy for business investment and therefore confidence, also increased in April, suggesting that business investment may start to accelerate.

### Hard data lags soft numbers

Unfortunately, this optimism hasn't translated into increased spending. Consumer spending was especially disappointing in April. Retail sales dropped unexpectedly, and the previous month's gain was revised to a loss. Weather and low gas prices played a part in the decline, but ultimately increases in consumer spending will be critical for faster growth. Consumer prices, personal consumption, and personal spending also came in weaker than expected for the month.

On the business side, hard data also continues to lag sentiment. Manufacturing output missed expectations and declined for the first time in seven months. In addition, results for the previous two months were revised downward. The positive numbers from the last six months indicate that the slowdown may be temporary.

The March jobs report also was quite weak, as the headline number of 98,000 new jobs fell well below expectations. On the other hand, the unemployment rate and the underlying data surrounding wage growth were positive. When combined with the strong January and February employment reports, these factors may indicate that the disappointing March results were an aberration. A healthy job market is essential for continued high levels of consumer confidence, so this will be an important indicator going forward.

Overall, the economy is still growing, and we may see growth accelerate in the remainder of the year once consumers and businesses translate their optimism into spending.

### **Housing continues to shine**

One of the bright spots in the economic recovery has been the strength of the housing market. The trend continued in April, as housing data came in largely better than expected.

Home builder confidence remains near post-recession highs in large part due to rising wages and affordable pricing. And, although housing starts declined slightly during the month, the long-term trends are positive. An increase in building permits should lead to more growth in new home supply.

Existing and new home sales increased more than expected in April, exhibiting continued strong demand. The growth in new home sales was particularly impressive because this measure was expected to

decline. Strong demand despite low supply bodes well for future growth in housing. It indicates that, at least in this sector of the economy, consumer confidence is translating into spending.

### **Political risks continue to drive markets**

Domestically and abroad, political risks appear to be playing a larger part in financial markets. This was certainly the case during April.

In the U.S., the major political news was the Trump administration's release of its first proposal for comprehensive tax reform. The plan includes a dramatically lower corporate tax rate, a change in the way companies are taxed on earnings in foreign countries, fewer personal income tax brackets—from seven to three—and a lower top rate. Given the broad scope of the proposal and the current political climate, the proposal will likely lead to vigorous debate between the legislative and executive branches. Because much of the strength in consumer and business sentiment can be attributed at least in part to the promise of tax reform, the negotiation will be watched closely.

In Europe, the news was also dominated by politics. Uncertainties in the world stock markets eased following the French presidential election - widely seen as a referendum on the future of the EU. Emmanuel Macron, a strong EU proponent, was elected president of France after a decisive victory over the far-right nationalist candidate Marine Le Pen.

Meanwhile, tensions surrounding North Korea continue to escalate. The topic was a key concern during the early April meeting between President Trump and China's President Xi. So far, the U.S. and China appear to be working diplomatically to defuse the crisis. The cooperation

between the U.S. and China has not only served to reduce worry about North Korea but also to ratchet down the level of tension regarding economic issues.

### **Risks remain, but the future is bright**

Despite the very real risks domestically and globally, the current outlook for the rest of 2017 is solid. Multiyear highs in consumer sentiment, as well as the potential tailwinds of looser regulations and tax reform, point toward the possibility of accelerated growth. How much this confidence will translate into increased spending remains to be seen. From a political standpoint, concerns remain, but so far actual results have been much less worrisome than analysts had expected.

As always, the possibility for volatility and instability continues. Therefore, a well-diversified portfolio designed around long-term needs is still the best strategy for meeting personal investing goals.

*All information according to Bloomberg, unless stated otherwise.*

The Ferrucci Company is a wealth management boutique to which families turn for financial guidance and leadership, freeing them to pursue their most important goals and values.

---

**David Ferrucci:** Over twenty-five years ago, David began helping individuals, couples, and families make balanced – and smart! – financial decisions. Earning Bachelor's and Master's degrees from Trinity College, he focused his studies within the field of behavioral finance; an academic discipline that factors human elements into traditional economic assumptions. David also earned a Master's degree from Columbia University, where he examined the complex relationship between personal finance and family dynamics. Currently, he is pursuing a Master of Philosophy degree through Wesleyan University, deepening his understanding of personal, family, community, and global matters as they relate to finances. Today, David's expertise lies in the macro-economic realm of coordinating, synchronizing, and advancing individual and family goals.

[david@ferruccicompany.com](mailto:david@ferruccicompany.com)  
1-800-633-3051

---

**Paul Ferrucci:** Over twenty-five years ago, Paul began helping individuals, couples, and families make balanced – and smart! – financial decisions. Earning Bachelor's and Master's degrees from Trinity College, he focused his studies in the areas of financial economics, applied portfolio theory, and personal finance. Paul completed the University of Pennsylvania's Private Wealth Management Program at Wharton School, where he examined a rich assortment of personal and family case studies. Today, Paul's expertise lies in the micro-economic realm of portfolio management, cash flow management, and multi-generational asset transference; all with the aim of advancing individual and family goals.

[paul@ferruccicompany.com](mailto:paul@ferruccicompany.com)  
1-800-633-3051

*balance* is a monthly feature written by Paul and David Ferrucci,  
and presented by The Ferrucci Company for the education and enjoyment of others.

**Disclosure:** *Certain sections of this commentary contain forward-looking statements that are based on our reasonable expectations, estimates, projections, and assumptions. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve certain risks and uncertainties, which are difficult to predict. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Diversification does not assure a profit or protect against loss in declining markets. All indices are unmanaged and investors cannot invest directly into an index. The Dow Jones Industrial Average is a price-weighted average of 30 actively traded blue-chip stocks. The S&P 500 Index is a broad-based measurement of changes in stock market conditions based on the average performance of 500 widely held common stocks. The Nasdaq Composite Index measures the performance of all issues listed in the Nasdaq Stock Market, except for rights, warrants, units, and convertible debentures. The MSCI EAFE Index is a float-adjusted market capitalization index designed to measure developed market equity performance, excluding the U.S. and Canada. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a market capitalization-weighted index composed of companies representative of the market structure of 26 emerging market countries in Europe, Latin America, and the Pacific Basin. It excludes closed markets and those shares in otherwise free markets that are not purchasable by foreigners. The Barclays Capital Aggregate Bond Index is an unmanaged market value-weighted index representing securities that are SEC-registered, taxable, and dollar-denominated. It covers the U.S. investment-grade fixed-rate bond market, with index components for a combination of the Barclays Capital government and corporate securities, mortgage-backed pass-through securities, and asset-backed securities. The Barclays Capital U.S. Corporate High Yield Index covers the USD-denominated, non-investment-grade, fixed-rate, taxable corporate bond market. Securities are classified as high-yield if the middle rating of Moody's, Fitch, and S&P is Ba1/BB+/BB+ or below. Asset allocation programs do not assure a profit or protect against loss in declining markets. No program can guarantee that any objective or goal will be achieved. This month's "MarketLight" authored with help from Brad McMillan, senior vice president, chief investment officer, and Sam Millette, investment research associate, at Commonwealth Financial Network®. © 2017 Commonwealth Financial Network®*

###

David Ferrucci and Paul Ferrucci are financial advisors located at The Ferrucci Company, 2 South Main Street, Essex, CT, 06426. They offer securities and advisory services as Investment Adviser Representatives of Commonwealth Financial Network®, Member FINRA/SIPC, a Registered Investment Adviser. © 2017 The Ferrucci Company 1-800-633-3051