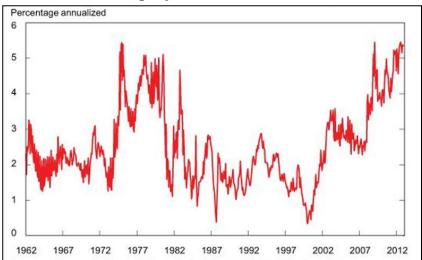
Market Recap

Federal Reserve Accommodative Activity and the S&P 500



Source: WSJ

Equity Risk Premium



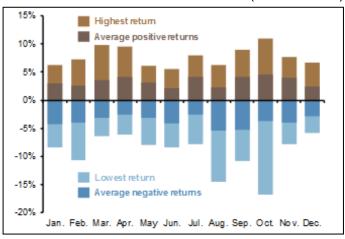
Source: New York Federal Reserve

When central banks print money, one goal is to push asset prices higher. Since the Federal Reserve launched "OE3" in September, the S&P 500 has risen 14%. The Stoxx Europe 600 has increased 22% since July when the European Central Bank vowed to do "whatever it takes" to save the euro. The Nikkei has advanced 22% since the Bank of Japan unveiled its bondbuying initiative in April. The focus of these central banks was not necessarily to drive stocks higher but rather to boost asset prices in general so businesses and consumers would spend more readily. The Fed's actions have also, in turn, pushed mortgage rates lower, aiding home prices and construction. There are signs that rising stock and bond prices are doing more than fattening brokerage accounts. A surge in initial public offerings is providing companies with capital to expand. The strength of consumer spending despite stagnant wages reflects, in part, rising stock and house prices.

With equity markets at all-time highs, many investors have grown increasingly cautious. However, one metric to which many market followers are pointing to justify continued optimism is the Equity Risk Premium (ERP). The equity risk premium is the excess return of stocks over a risk-free rate (typically measured by government bond yields). Based on traditional measures of ERP, stocks are about as cheap as they have been in 50 years, partially a function of ultra-low bond yields. The New York Fed analyzed twenty-nine of the most popular and widely-used models to compute the equity risk premium over the last fifty years. They include surveys, dividenddiscount models, cross-sectional regressions, and time-series regressions. The current ERP value of 5.4% matches previous peaks in November 1974 and January 2009. The oneyear return from those dates was 21.8% and 28.6%, respectively.

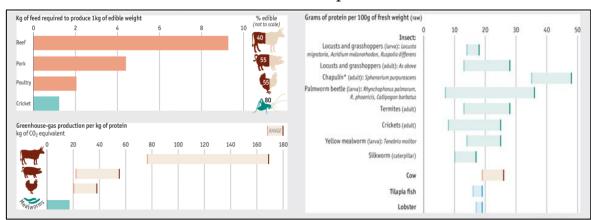
Market Recap

Seasonal Returns for S&P 500 (1993-2012)



Source: Standard & Poor's; J.P. Morgan

Insect Consumption



Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization; The Economist

A well-known trading adage warns investors to "sell in May and go away" in order to avoid a seasonal decline in equity markets. The strategy states that investors who sell their stock holdings in May and return to the equity market in November avoid the typically volatile May-October period. Returns for the S&P 500 reveal mixed results for the theory. Summer month returns for 2001, 2002, 2008, and 2011 averaged -18%. Investors who followed the adage during these years were quite pleased to have missed these market declines. However, in 1997, 2003, 2005, and 2009, investors would have missed average returns of +15% during the summer months. A plot of the highest and lowest monthly returns throughout recent years gives equally mixed results. It seems that the reliability of a seasonal trend in returns should be viewed with some degree of skepticism.

As we in the Eastern half of the U.S. await the dreaded arrival of cicadas this summer, it is interesting to consider that other cultures might welcome their presence. Around 2 billion people (approximately 30% of the world's population) eat insects as part of their traditional diet, says the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization. In a new report, the FAO extols the merits of increasing insect consumption globally. Meat has been the main source of protein in developed countries for years, and its consumption is increasing in middle-income countries such as China and Brazil, where eating meat is a signifier of wealth. However, eating meat exacts a high toll on the planet. The bigger the animal, the more food, land, and water is needed to produce the final edible product. A cow takes 8kg of feed to produce 1kg of beef, and only 40% of the cow can be eaten. Crickets require just 1.7kg of food to produce 1kg of meat, and 80% is considered edible. In addition to protein, insects are also considered high in minerals and micronutrients.

Contact: If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact us at 703.992.6164. For more information about Harbour Capital Advisors, please visit our website at www.harbourcapitaladvisors.com.

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