

Macro Advisors, Inc.

Macro Connection

526 Greenbriar Road
York, Pa. 17404

Our Mission:
Your Financial Success

STAT BANK

- **49...**Percentage of Americans who have put away enough money to cover expenses for three months should they become sick, lose their jobs, or experience some other emergency.

(FINRA Investor education foundation)

- **\$183.25...**National average median daily rate for a semi-private room in a nursing home in 2009; 4.5% increase from 2008.

(Genworth 2009 cost of care survey)

Why do people buy life Insurance?

For the Death Benefit: to replace earning power at death; to pay for cash needs that arise at death.

As a Disciplined Savings Program*: to help pay for educational costs; to supplement retirement income; to take advantage of business opportunities; for financial emergencies.

For the Tax Advantages: death proceeds are received free of income tax; cash value accumulations are tax deferred; cash value loans or withdrawals* are free of tax as long as the policy stays in force; accelerated death benefits are received free of income tax.

In Recognition of Personal Responsibility to: family; banker; mortgage company.

For the Flexibility: benefits may be available regardless of whether the policyowner lives, quits, dies or becomes disabled; life insurance is portable; benefits are not lost due to job changes.

* Withdrawals and loans will reduce the policy's death benefit and cash value available for use.

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Markets and Economy at a Glance (As of March 31, 2010)

DJIA	10,856.63	GOLD (troy oz)	1114.80	10YR T NOTE	3.828%
NASDAQ	2397.96	OIL	83.25	3 MO T BILL	0.157%
S&P 500	1169.43	PRIME RATE	3.25%	FED FUNDS RATE	0.25%

Historical look.... Early 1960's

- Average sale price of one-family house
\$19,300
- Top federal tax rate cut from 91% to 70%



Using credit responsibly

Credit can be a blessing and a burden. Using credit wisely helps you build a strong credit history which will help you secure future loans and mortgages. However, being careless with credit use can lead you into trouble resulting in poor credit scores and debt.

Here are some steps to help you find, and use, the right credit for your lifestyle.

1. **Find out your credit score.** Your credit score is a three-digit number, ranging from the low 300s to the highest, 850, that rates your financial history. If you have no credit score, you might need to obtain your first credit card from your bank, which can attest to your financial history. You also could put bills, accounts, or small loans in your name to establish a history. If you have a poor credit score, look for secured credit cards. These are similar to debit cards, allowing you to provide the line of credit through your own savings. For those with good credit scores, it's important to find a credit card that is right for your lifestyle.
2. **Comparison shop.** Credit card offers you receive in the mail might not be the best deal for you. Compare credit cards online by your credit score, the type of card and rewards, and details such as interest rates and annual fees. Ask yourself the following questions:
 - Will I pay off the balance in full every month? If so, the interest rate a credit card charges on balances might not be as important to you as possible rewards the card offers.
 - What kind of rewards are most important to your lifestyle? Cash back, free airline miles, grocery store rewards, or gas money? Consider credit cards that provide extras for the things you pay for the most.
 - Will the rewards outweigh the annual fee of the card?

Pay attention to the following terms:

APR, Annual Percentage Rate: The amount you are charged on balances. The lower the rate, the less interest you have to pay. **Annual Fees**: Think of annual fees as a membership cost. Many cards have stopped charging annual fees or at least let you negotiate, but do your research. **Credit limit**: How much you can borrow from the credit card company. Be sure to pay attention to the costs of exceeding the credit limit. **Finance Charge**: The total cost of borrowing, including interest and fees, expressed in a dollar amount. **Minimum Payment**: The least amount you're required to pay each billing cycle.

3. Know How to Use Your Card Responsibly

Credit cards allow you to make purchases on credit, up to your limit, and pay off those purchases in a timely fashion. If you pay off the full balance each billing cycle, you will build good credit and can take full advantage of rewards. If you pay only the minimum payment each billing cycle, the credit card company will charge you an interest on the remaining amount, which causes you to pay more in the long run.

Always pay the minimum payment on time. This will prevent you from looking bad to creditors and other reviewers of your financial information.

Read your statement every month and watch for increases in your APR or decreases in your credit limit. Recent changes in legislation have made this easier for consumers.

America's debt, should it bother you?

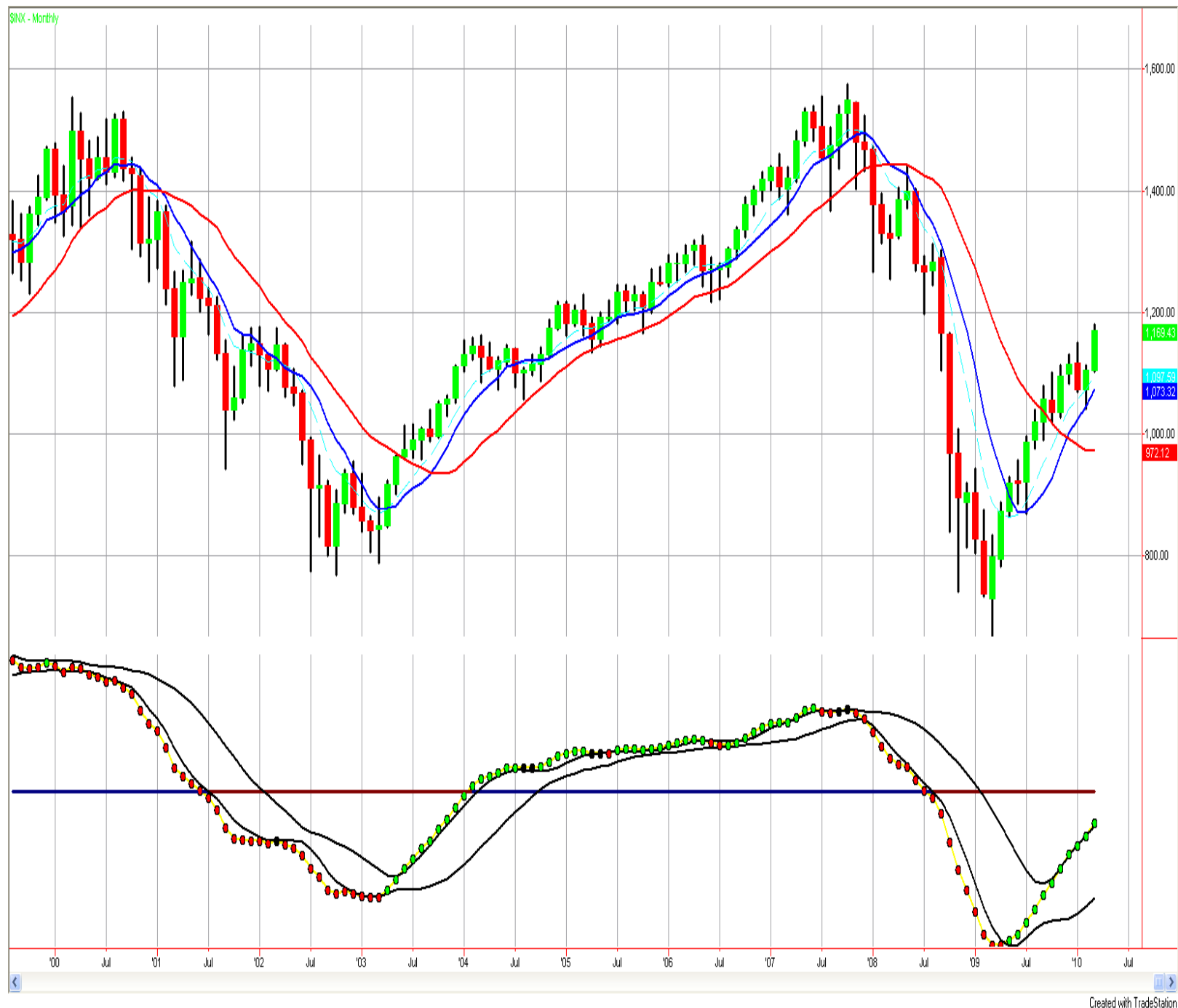
America's total debt load is on pace to top \$13 trillion this year, and \$22 trillion by 2020 -- and that's just the debt we're counting. What's not being counted: potential debt bombs that don't get factored into most budget analysis. When anyone talks about U.S. debt, they typically refer to two numbers. The first is the debt held by the public. That's money owed to those who have bought U.S. Treasuries, most notably big bond mutual funds and foreign governments. Debt held by the public today is roughly \$8 trillion and rising. The second number is the money the federal government owes to government trust funds, such as those for Medicare and Social Security. The government has used revenue collected for those programs to cover other outlays. Currently, the debt to the trust funds is approaching \$5 trillion. The two combined is the total gross debt that's accounted for.

Here is just a sampling of the unseen or underplayed obligations that could worsen the debt outlook: mortgage giants Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are private companies that for years had the implicit backing of the federal government. That backing assured investors that if anything went seriously south for the companies Uncle Sam likely, although not absolutely, would step in. Well, things did go south and now both are run by the federal government. While the implicit guarantee has become explicit for Fannie and Freddie, its treatment in the budget is up in the air. "Our budget doesn't have Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac on it, even though it's owned lock, stock and barrel by the American taxpayer," said Rudolph Penner, a former director of the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) during a conference held by the Peterson-Pew Commission on Budget Reform.

Last year, the CBO did start to account for both companies as if they were federal agencies on the budget; but the White House Budget Office only includes some potential costs because the future of the two companies is still under consideration. The CBO estimated the net costs to the government could top \$370 billion by 2020. These are just estimates. But what's clear is that Fannie and Freddie are not cheap dependents.

The government's accrued debt to the Social Security and Medicare trust funds is known, but making those payments -- which begin in earnest this decade won't be easy given the drop in federal revenue and the surge in government spending. The piece of future entitlement debt that's not reflected under current budget protocols is what the government will have to pay into the system after its payments to the trust funds end. This will happen by 2037 for Social Security and within the next decade for Medicare. At that point, the programs will only be collecting enough in taxes to pay a portion of the benefits currently promised. Right now, money allocated to both entitlement programs is considered "mandatory" spending and therefore the spending increases for the programs are on autopilot and the financial commitment is uncapped in future years.

Market Snapshot as of 03/31/2010

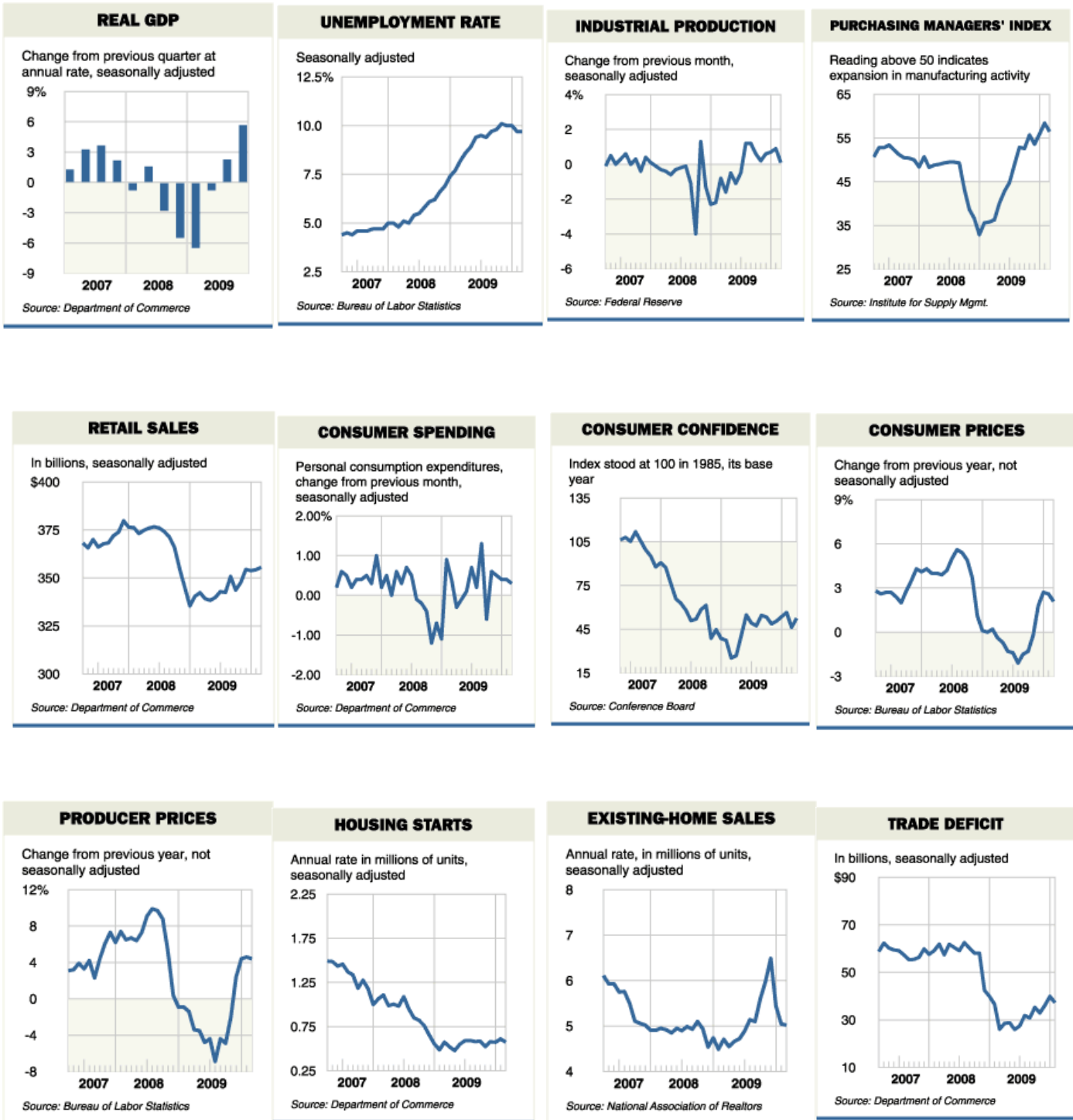


Created with TradeStation

The above chart is of S & P 500, monthly returns spanning over the past decade.

(Past performance is not indicative of future results. This chart does not guarantee that the future outcome will be that of past. Your initial investments may be worth more or less than initially invested)

Economic Indicators



526 Greenbriar Road
York, Pa. 17404

Phone: 717-764-4566
Toll Free (877) 622-7623
Fax: 717-767-5663
E-mail: macromail@macroadv.com



Our Mission: Your Financial Success

Our Mission

At Macro Advisors, Inc. our mission is to educate, counsel, and guide our clients to reach their maximum wealth potential.

Our Vision

We accomplish this by personally assisting our clients and by helping them to make sound money decisions while focusing on the big, or “Macro” picture. Our service and commitment to our clients is second to none. We focus on building long-term relationships by formulating creative retirement solutions and by offering innovative ideas that will help you reach your financial goals.

Our Associates

President & CEO: Jay Desai, CFP
jdesai@macroadv.com

Financial Consultant: Paul Hart, CFP
phart@macroadv.com

Financial Consultant: Brandon Bailey
bbailey@macroadv.com

Financial Consultant: Herman Dodson, CLU, ChFC.
hdodson@macroadv.com

Office Manager: Darshana Desai
ddesai@macroadv.com

Assistant Office Manager: Dipal Patel
dpatel@macroadv.com

**Find us on the web @
www.macroadv.com**

We welcome your comments and requests for additional topics that may interest you. For a no obligation consultation with any of our qualified advisors, please feel free to contact us .

From all of us, wishing you a prosperous 2010.