

The Worst of Times to the Best of Times

January 3, 2017

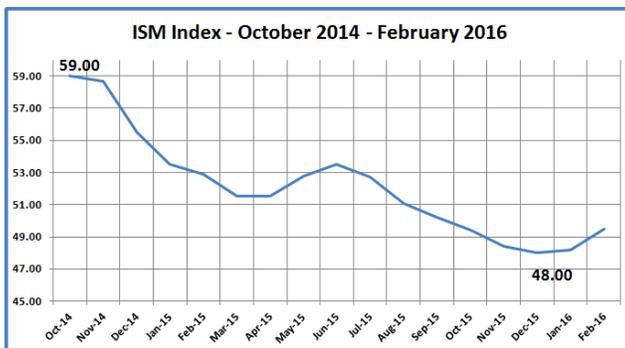
Gregory M. Drahuschak

It was a Dickens of a year.

Three times in 2016, investor angst rose to a fever pitch. But, as they say, all's well that ends well.

2015 began with the S&P 500 falling 5.07% - the third consecutive January loss for the S&P. It was not until late April that the S&P crawled back to its late 2014 level. But eventually it was the best of times as all the major market indices set new all-time highs.

The equity market's early 2016 fate was set late in 2015 when after multiples tries the S&P 500 failed to break through resistance around its prior high. From 2116.48 on November 3, 2015, the S&P 500 sank to as low as 1812.29 by January 20. A sharp but short-lived rally eventually led to the S&P bottoming at 1810.10 on February 11.



The market's lackluster start to last year was rooted in a consistent drop in earnings expectations that by February suggested that aggregate earnings would produce the first consecutive three-quarter decline since the first quarter through the third quarter of 2009.

A manufacturing malaise weighed on investors' minds as the ISM Manufacturing Index slipped into contraction territory late in 2015.

Despite these two fundamental issues along with others, the February 11 low proved to be a seminal event. A Janney Investment Strategy group proprietary indicator that day reached a level that suggested the market had set a major bottom.

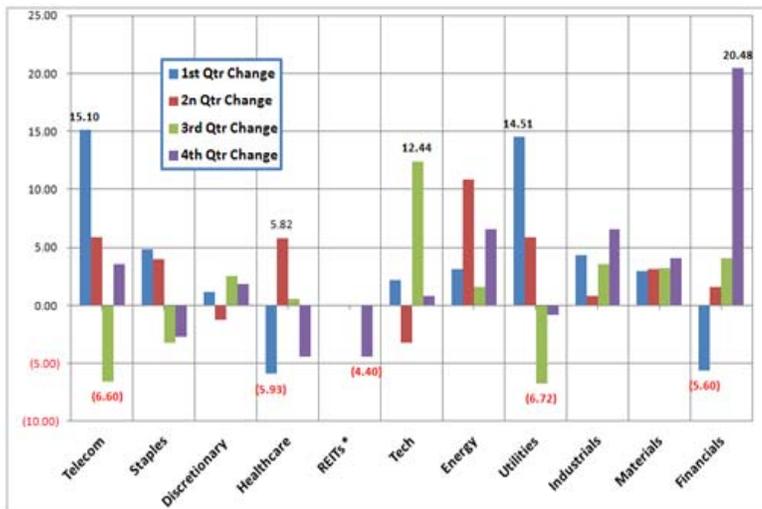
This premise, however, would be tested twice in the ensuing nine months - once on June 27 when the market sank as British voters chose to leave the European Union and again November 4 when election concerns permeated the market. Interestingly, neither the June 27 or November 4 pullbacks negated the basis for thinking that the February 11 low had presented a durable bottom for market. In fact, activity at the June 27 low strongly reaffirmed this belief. Many analysts missed the fact that during the pre-election slump, the Dow Jones Transportation Average completely ignored the market's concerns by moving higher.

And then there were the election surprises.

To some people, it was a far gone conclusion that Hillary Clinton would take residence in the White House January 20, 2017. Overnight November 9, when it was known that Donald Trump had won the election and fearing what the new president-elect might propose, futures were forecasting a massive drop at the opening. By the 9:30 opening, however, the market not only did not drop, it embarked on an upside rampage that in 12 trading session pushed the S&P 500 to a new all-time high that would be followed by a string of new highs. The Dow Jones Transportation Average that before the election had been performing better than all other indices, eventually set a new all-time high of its own, which confirmed the previously set new high for the Dow Industrial Average and ignited additional gains in the overall market.

MARKET VIEW

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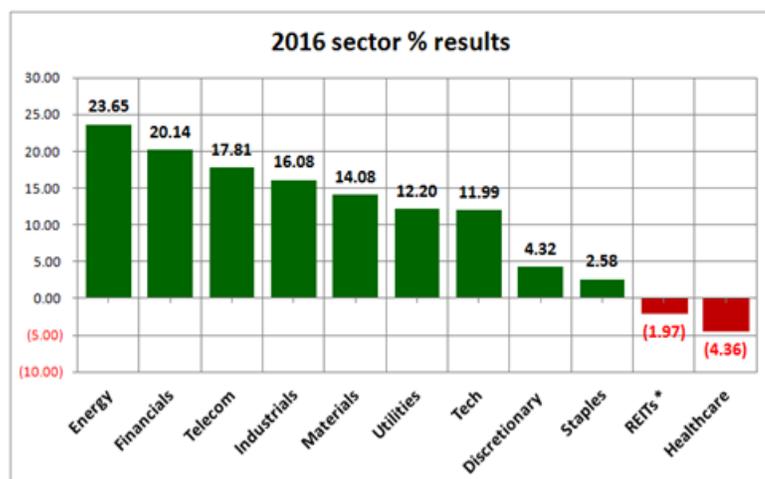
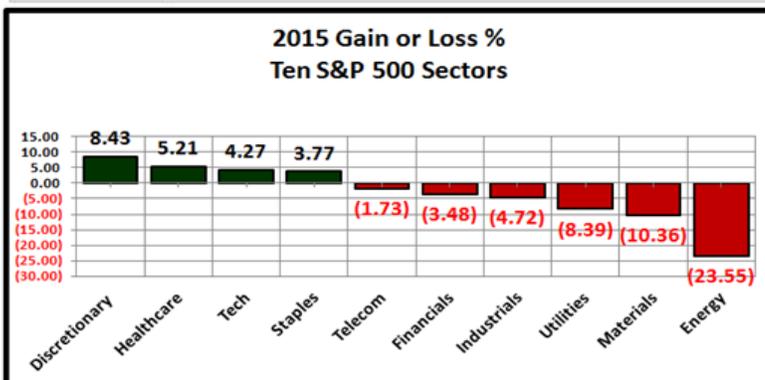


2016 was a year of major swings among the 11 S&P 500 sectors. Prior to the September inclusion of Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) as a separate sector in the S&P 500, REITs performed extremely well. However, the combination of a massive shift into pro-cyclical stocks and the sharp post-election rise in interest rates shoved the REIT sector rapidly lower. A modest rebound was not enough to bring the sector back to a breakeven with its September 19 entry as a separate S&P 500 sector.

Sector shifts are common also on a year-to-year basis. Often the top performing sector in one year is at or near the bottom for the next year and vice versa. This certainly was true last year.

As illustrated in the charts on the left, by far, the energy sector was the worst performer in 2015 but was the best in 2016. Healthcare was second best in 2015 but last in 2016.

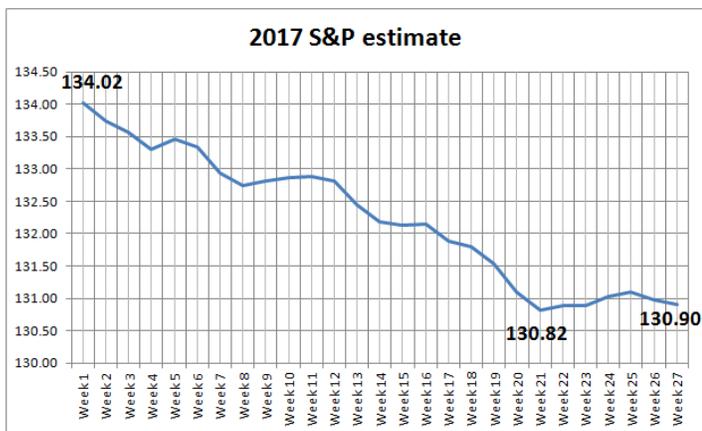
There is another interesting aspect to sector shifts. Despite data showing it usually is unwise to assume that one year's best sector will be the best in the following year, investors often think that the outperformance will continue in the next year. Often it is the second best sector in one year that becomes the next year's best. We suspect that this could be how 2017 unfolds. The financial sector was the second best sector last year and could be one of the best in 2017. Potential regulatory reform and higher interest rates could provide financials with a major tailwind. Conversely, healthcare was at the bottom of the 2016 sector performance list but we think it will be near the top of the list in 2017.



* - REIT 2015 close number is the close 9/16 when the new sector was added to the S&P 500

The market's 2017 fate is likely to be tied to several key factors.

Earnings growth will be the primary driver for stocks.



It appears that the final earnings for the S&P 500 will be around \$117. We think that a realistic number for 2017 is in the \$125-\$127 range versus the current \$130 consensus. Our less-than-consensus estimate, however, could prove to be low if tax reform ends with a major reduction in the corporate income tax rate. With the currently elevated price-earnings ratio for the S&P 500, achieving reasonable earnings growth is critical to justify a higher equity market.

The new administration in Washington appears to be prepared to propose a fiscal stimulus program. If approved, there undoubtedly would be a boost to GDP growth, but the timing of any program could be crucial.

Even if a program is approved early this year, it could take many months before the program is implemented, which could make any such fiscal plan more likely to impact 2018 than this year. Potential repatriation of corporate cash held overseas could be a major issue, particularly for some technology companies.

The dollar could be a major factor this year.



As illustrated in the chart on the left (courtesy of Stockcharts.com), the dollar has been on a strong upswing since the middle of 2014. Its rise accelerated immediately after the U.S. election to reach a 14-year high.

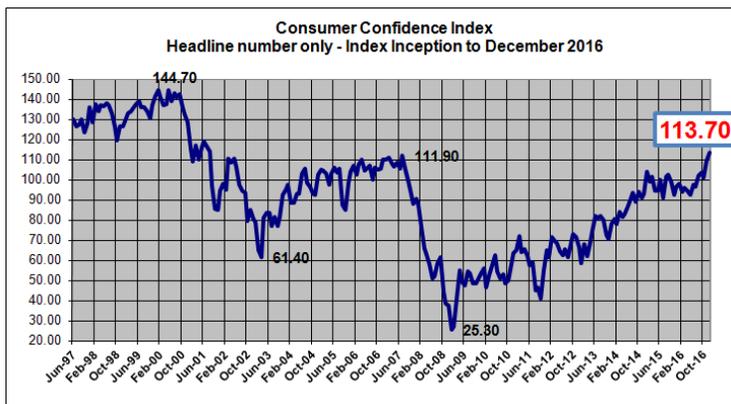
If the dollar's move is sustained it could severely pressure revenues and earnings for U.S. multinational companies.

The most recent Consumer Confidence Index suggested that consumers could make a major contribution to overall U.S. GDP.

As reported on the last week of 2016, the Confidence Index at 113.7 was at its highest reading since 2001. The rise in the expectations component, which hit a 13-year high, was the biggest contributor to the overall index.

The start to 2017, however, could be encumbered by somewhat stretched technical conditions.

Weakness late in December eased some of the extreme overbought conditions in many major market indices, but the pullback was not enough to bring the market back to a technical level that would support an immediate resumption of the market's rise.



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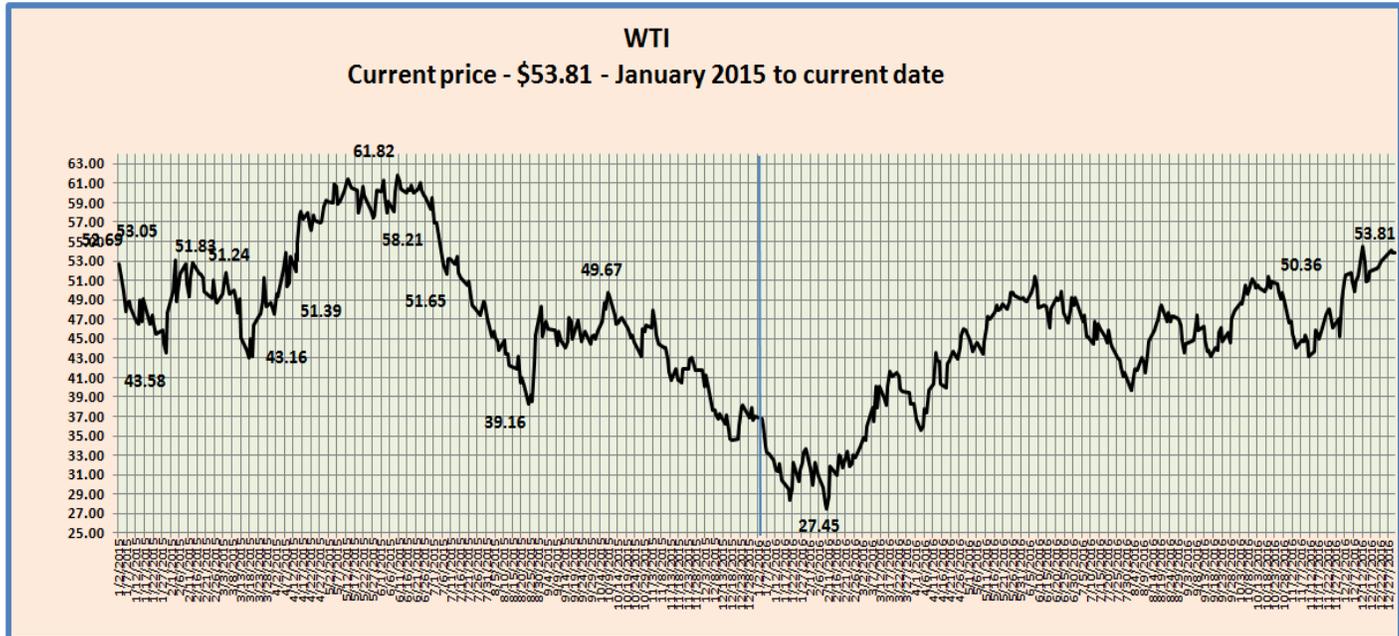
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Dow Jones Industrial Average stocks

		%		%	
		2016		2016	
Caterpillar Inc	CAT	36.46	E I du Pont de Nemours and Co	DD	10.21
UnitedHealth Group Inc	UNH	36.04	Apple Inc	AAPL	10.03
Goldman Sachs Group Inc	GS	32.86	Travelers Companies Inc	TRV	8.47
Chevron Corp	CVX	30.84	Boeing Co	BA	7.67
JPMorgan Chase and Co	JPM	30.68	American Express Co	AXP	6.51
International Business Machines Corp	IBM	20.61	Procter & Gamble Co	PG	5.88
3M Co	MMM	18.54	Intel Corp	INTC	5.28
Exxon Mobil Corp	XOM	15.79	McDonald's Corp	MCD	3.03
Verizon Communications Inc	VZ	15.49	General Electric Co	GE	1.44
United Technologies Corp	UTX	14.10	Home Depot Inc	HD	1.38
Wal Mart Stores Inc	WMT	12.76	Pfizer Inc	PFE	0.62
Johnson & Johnson	JNJ	12.16	Visa Inc	V	0.61
Microsoft Corp	MSFT	12.00	Walt Disney Co	DIS	(0.82)
Merck & Co Inc	MRK	11.45	Coca-Cola Co	KO	(3.49)
Cisco Systems Inc	CSCO	11.27	Nike Inc	NKE	(18.67)

West Texas Intermediate crude price



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