



Consolidation Continues - RIA

Inside This Week's Bull Bear Report

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One Week Left To Get Your Tickets

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Saturday, January 18, 2025

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2222 West Loop South

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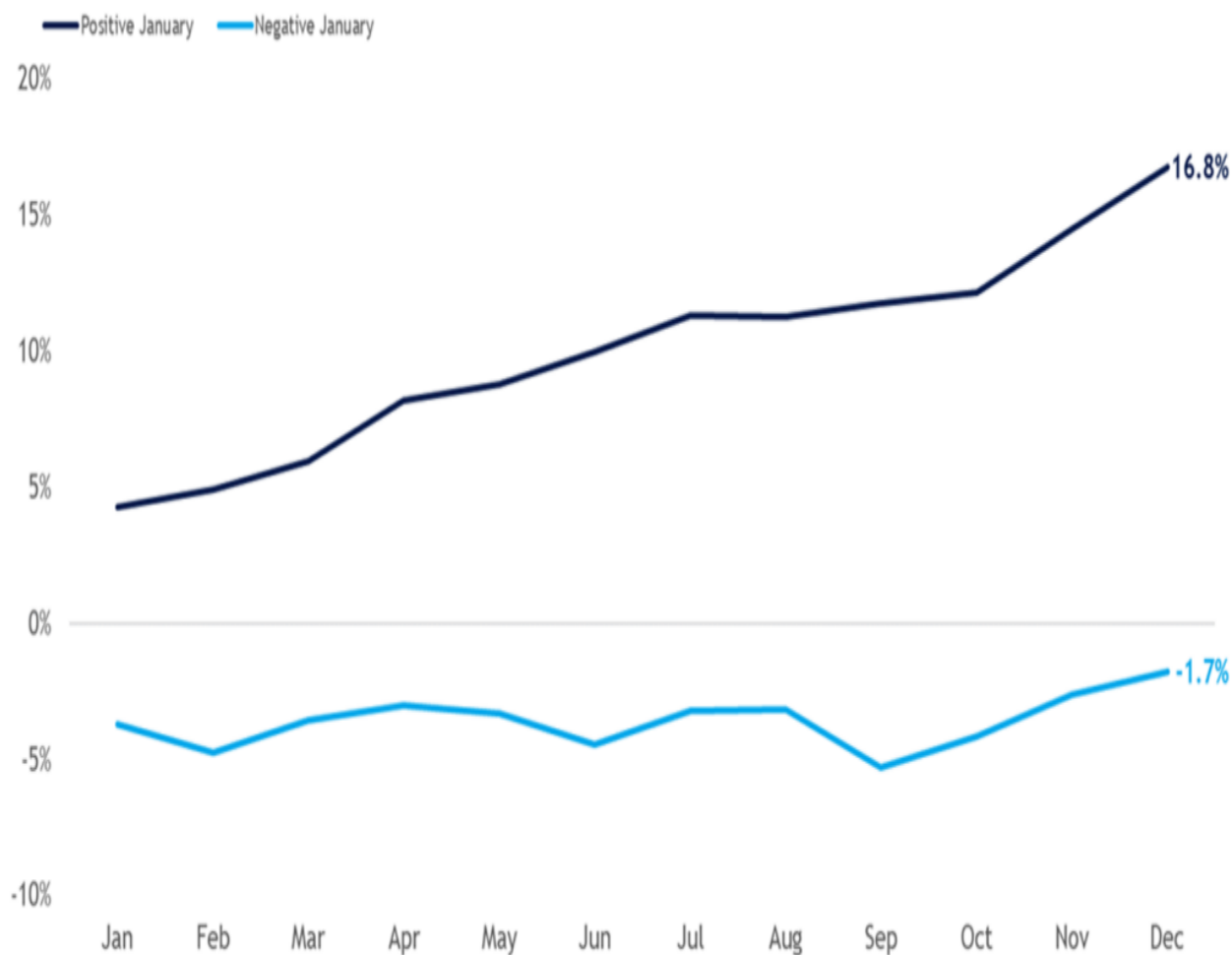
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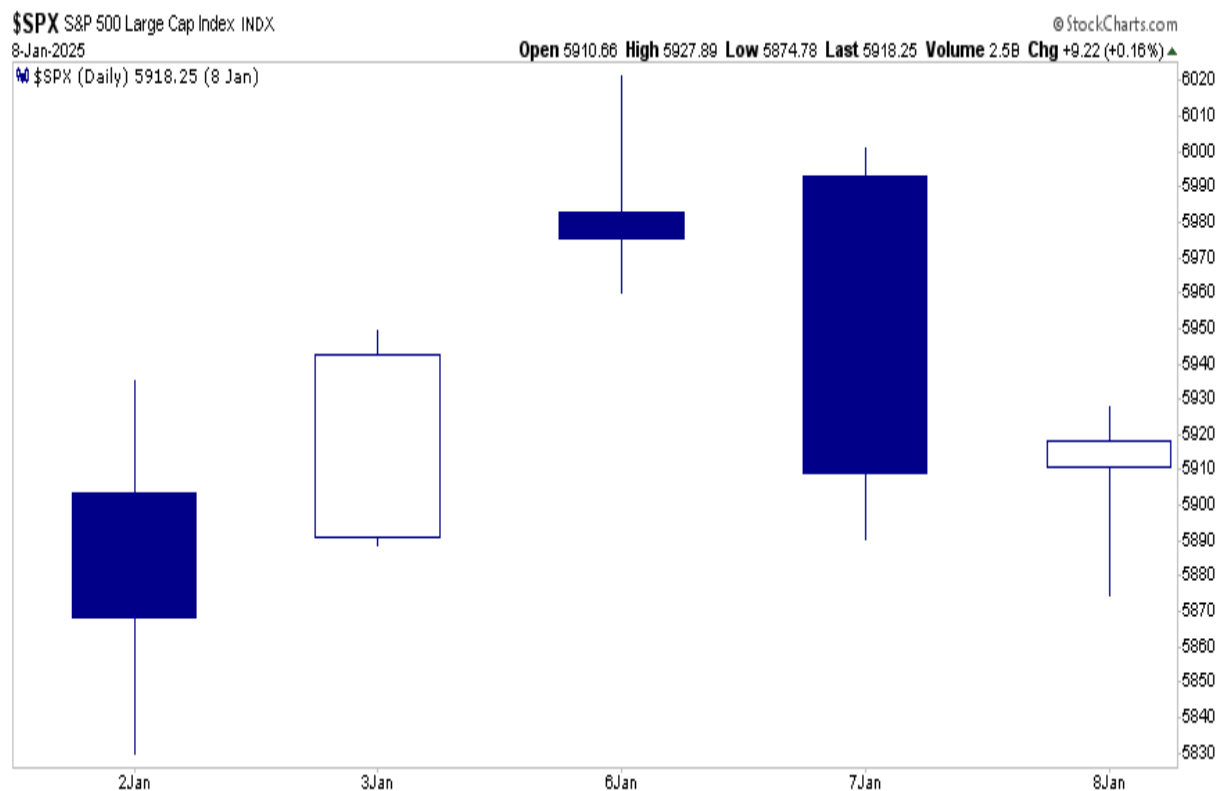
So Goes The First Five Days

Last week, we addressed the inability to sugarcoat the market's poor performance heading into year-end. Furthermore, we discussed the *January Barometer*, which sets the year's tone. To wit:

However, even with a failed Santa rally, the **January barometer** holds the key for the year. Historically, a positive January has been a bullish sign for stocks. The chart below highlights that the popular Wall Street maxim has stood the test of time. Since 1950, the S&P 500 has posted an average annual return of 16.8% during years that included a positive January. Furthermore, the index generated positive returns in 89% of these years. In contrast, when the index traded lower in January, annual returns dropped to -1.7%, with only 50% of occurrences yielding positive results.



However, before we reach the full month of January, the market must pass the first five days. As of Wednesday, which concluded the first five trading days of January, that market did generate a positive return, rising about 0.62%.



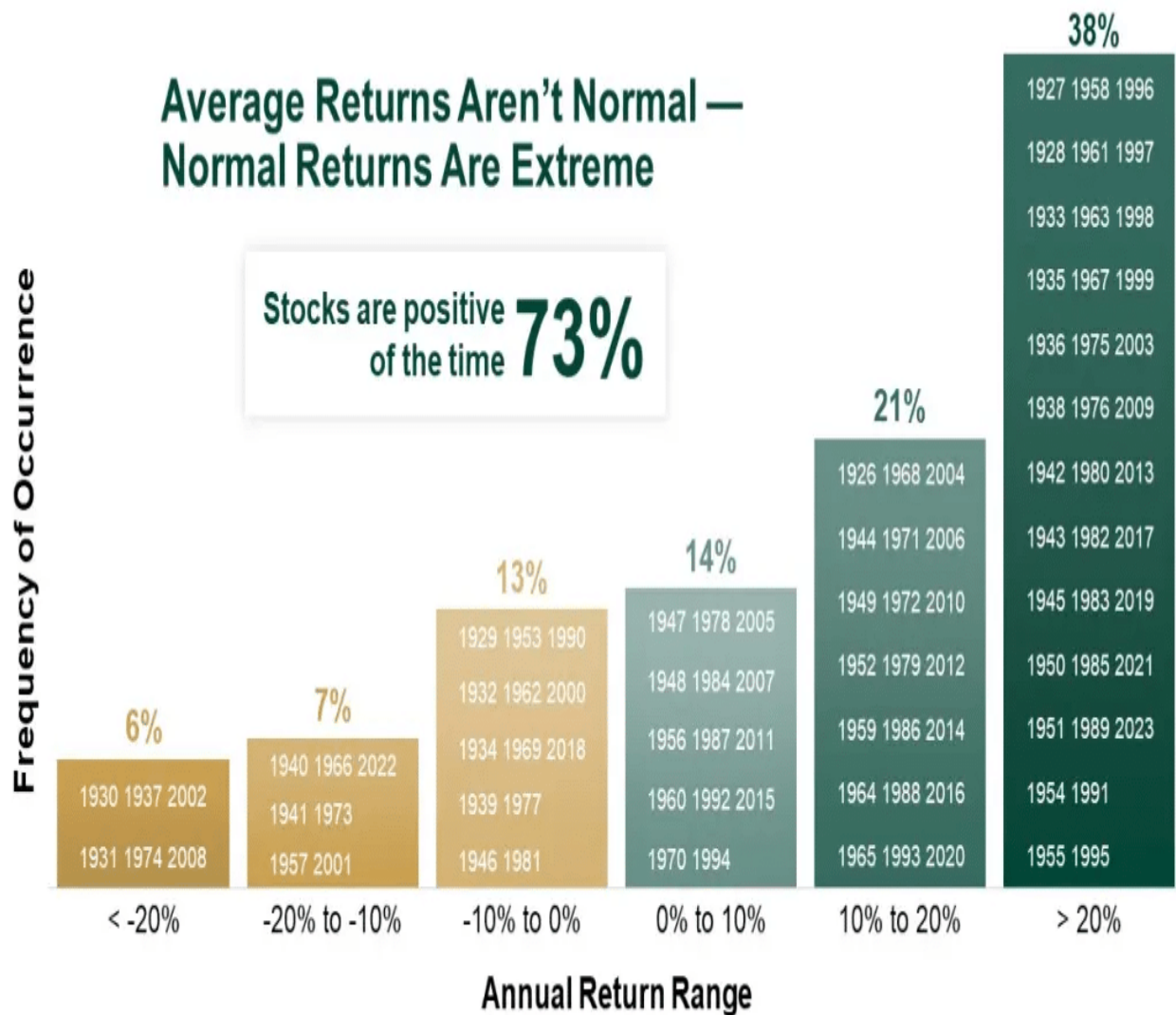
As we noted last week, this is the first of two *January Indicators* that have historically, on average, set the tone for the year. Since 1950, the S&P 500 has logged net gains during the first five days of the year 47 times. Of those 47 instances, the index ended the year up in 39 of them. That's an 83% success rate for the first five-day theory. However, don't get too excited. Of the 74 completed years since 1950, the S&P 500 has logged a full-year gain 73% of the time. That is likely because stocks are rising as the growth of the global economy continues despite the occasional stumble.

The last point is most notable, and most investors often ignore it. The first five days of January and the *January Barometer* are certainly statistically notable, but its failure rate as an indicator for bearish outcomes is also noteworthy. In the 27 years where stocks lost ground during the first five days of the new calendar year, the S&P 500 logged full-year gains in 15 of them anyway. In other words, the indicator only boasts a 45% success rate when predicting full-year losses.

It's also worth noting that some of the market's very best years since 1950 got started on a bearish foot. For example, the S&P 500 rallied 21% in 1991 despite losing 4.6% of its value during the first five days of that year. Conversely, despite rising 1.1% over the first five days of 2002, the S&P 500 lost more than 22% that year. When the theory is wrong, it can be very wrong.

As investors, these calendar-based time frames can give us some psychological comfort. However, the outcomes are likely not as closely tethered to reality as investors want to believe. As we discussed recently, the success rate as a bullish indicator is mainly rooted in that stocks **rise more often than they fall**.

Since 1900, the stock market has averaged an 8% annualized rate of return. However, this does NOT mean the market returns 8% every year. As we discussed recently, several key facts about markets should be understood. Stocks rise more often than they fall: Historically, the stock market increases about 73% of the time. The other 27% of the time, market corrections reverse the excesses of previous advances. The table below shows the dispersion of returns over time.



Source: Global Financial Data, as of 2/6/2024. S&P 500 total returns, yearly, 1926 – 2023. Numbers do not sum to 100% due to rounding.

In other words, while the first five trading days have been fruitful, investors should remain focused on the risks that could derail the markets further into the year.

This week, we will address the recent increase in volatility that has marked the beginning of the year.

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Consolidation Continues

While Wall Street analysts continue to expect another bullish return year for stocks, December and January have been rather weak as markets consolidate the gains following the election. There are a few reasons for the recent bout of weakness. The first is that the markets were technically overbought heading into December and deviated above current moving averages. Such provides the conditions for a correction or consolidation, but a catalyst was needed.



That catalyst needed to be some event that changes the market's perception about current valuations, expectations, or earnings. In this case, that catalyst occurred on December 18th when

the Federal Reserve delivered a more *hawkish* FOMC meeting message that reduced the number of expected rate cuts in 2025. The perceived change in the Fed's policy led to a jump in bond yields on the long end of the yield curve. Compounding that change in sentiment was stronger-than-expected economic data, which further supported concerns of inflationary pressures and reduced Fed policy changes.

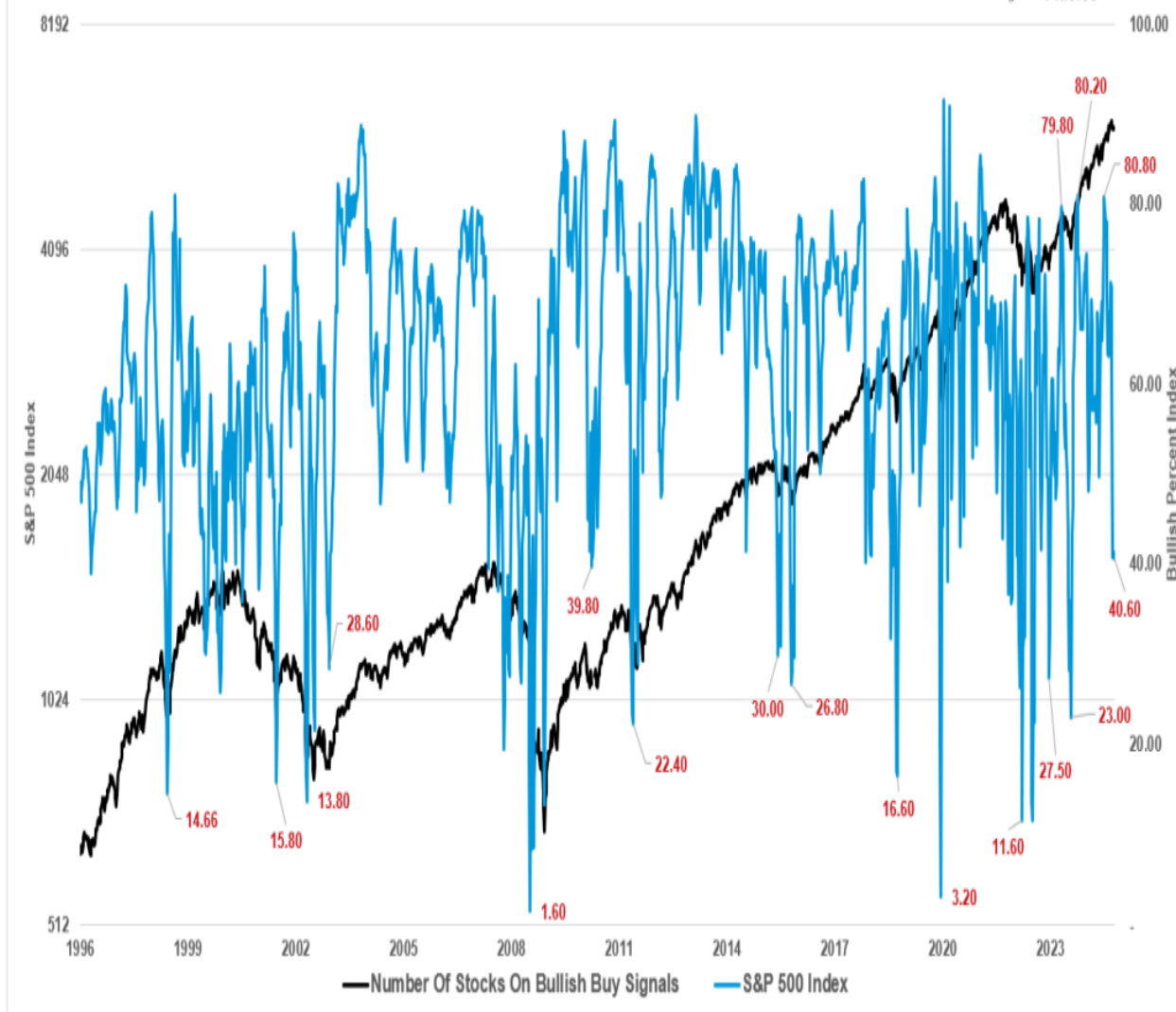


The Federal Reserve's modest shift in tone, when combined with an exuberant and overbought market, the ensuing consolidation should not have been unexpected. However, more bearish headlines have populated the media coverage recently, which happens whenever markets cease to rise. As of late, this has been the case, further increasing selling pressure in the markets. However, despite the rise in negativity, the market remains range-bound and holds above the 100-DMA moving average support. Furthermore, this consolidation over the last few weeks has fully reversed the overbought and deviated conditions.



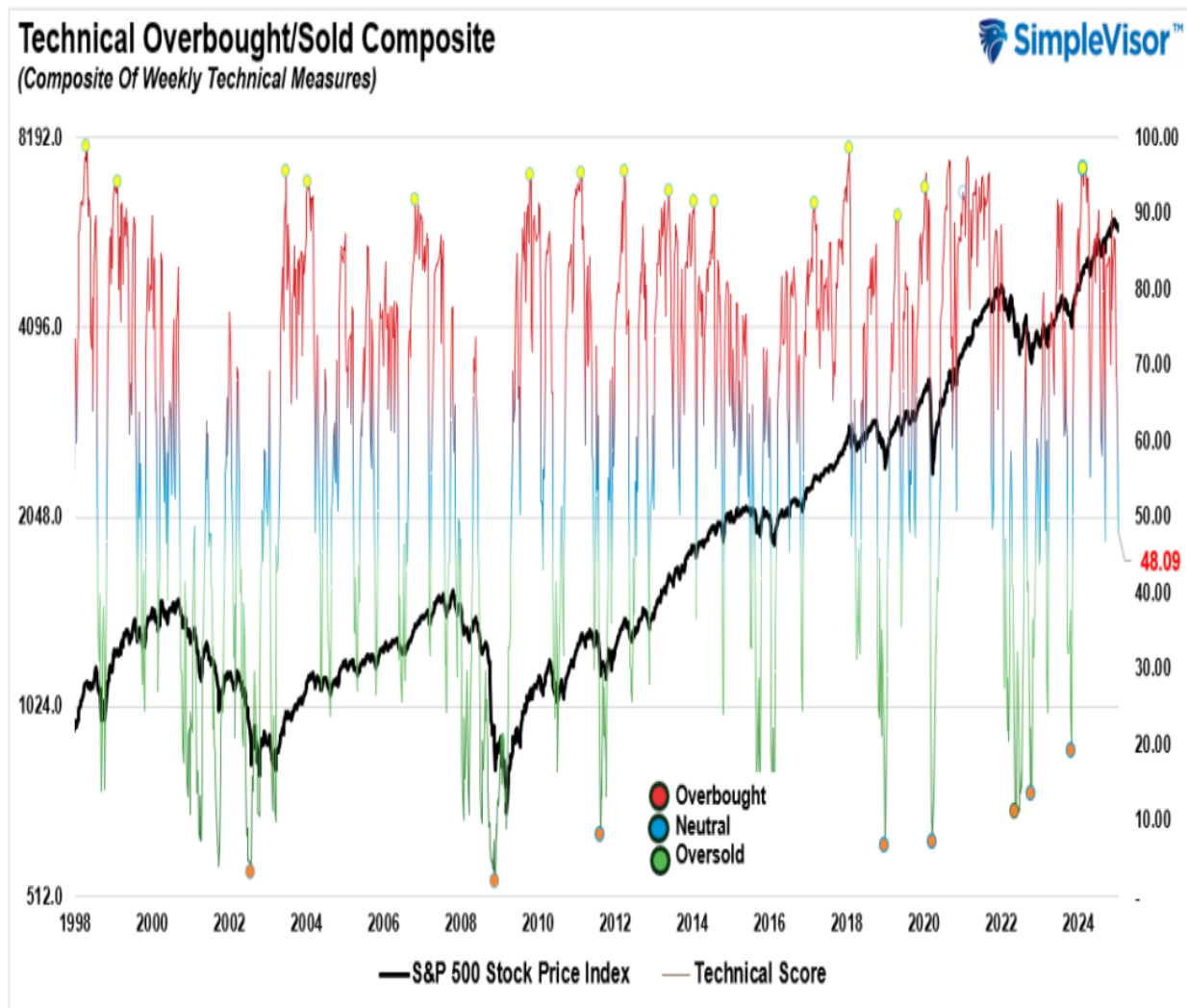
That said, there are certainly reasons why this consolidation process could last longer. However, we are at levels more consistent with at least a short-term reflexive recovery. A good example is indicators like the percentage of stocks with bullish buy signals, which is at levels where stocks usually find some buying support.

Bullish Percent Index Vs. S&P 500 Index



Secondly, our technical gauge, comprising multiple weekly technical indicators from relative strength to momentum, has fallen to levels more consistent with short-term tradeable rallies.

In the near term, this weakness tends to beget more weakness. However, the *good news* is that such low readings have often marked the bottom of market corrections and consolidations.



Technically, nothing is *wrong* with the markets, and the overall bullish trend remains. The consolidation process will likely pass, and more constructive price action will take hold. However, investors should always ***err to the side of caution*** and understand that there are times when a consolidation process can turn into a more significant correction.

How will we know the difference?

Technical Breakdown Levels To Watch

As we will discuss next, some issues could derail the more bullish expectations for 2025. However, one of the investors' most significant mistakes is tied to the psychological bias of *loss aversion*.

What is loss aversion?

Loss aversion is a tendency in behavioral finance where investors are so fearful of losses that they focus on trying to avoid a loss more so than on making gains. The more one experiences losses, the more likely they are to become prone to loss aversion. Research on loss aversion shows that investors feel the pain of a loss more than twice as strongly as they feel the enjoyment of making a profit. Corporate Finance Institute

According to CFI, examples of *loss aversion* include:

- *Investing in low-return, guaranteed investments over more promising investments.*
- *Not selling a stock when your current rational analysis of the stock indicates that it should be.*
- *Selling a stock that has gone up in price to realize a gain of any amount, even though analysis indicates investors should hold the stock.*
- *Telling oneself that an investment is not a loss because the sell transaction has not occurred.*

Even more notable is that many investors avoid bull markets, expecting the eventual bear market decline to wipe them out. These are all emotional decisions driven by either actual or expected price declines.

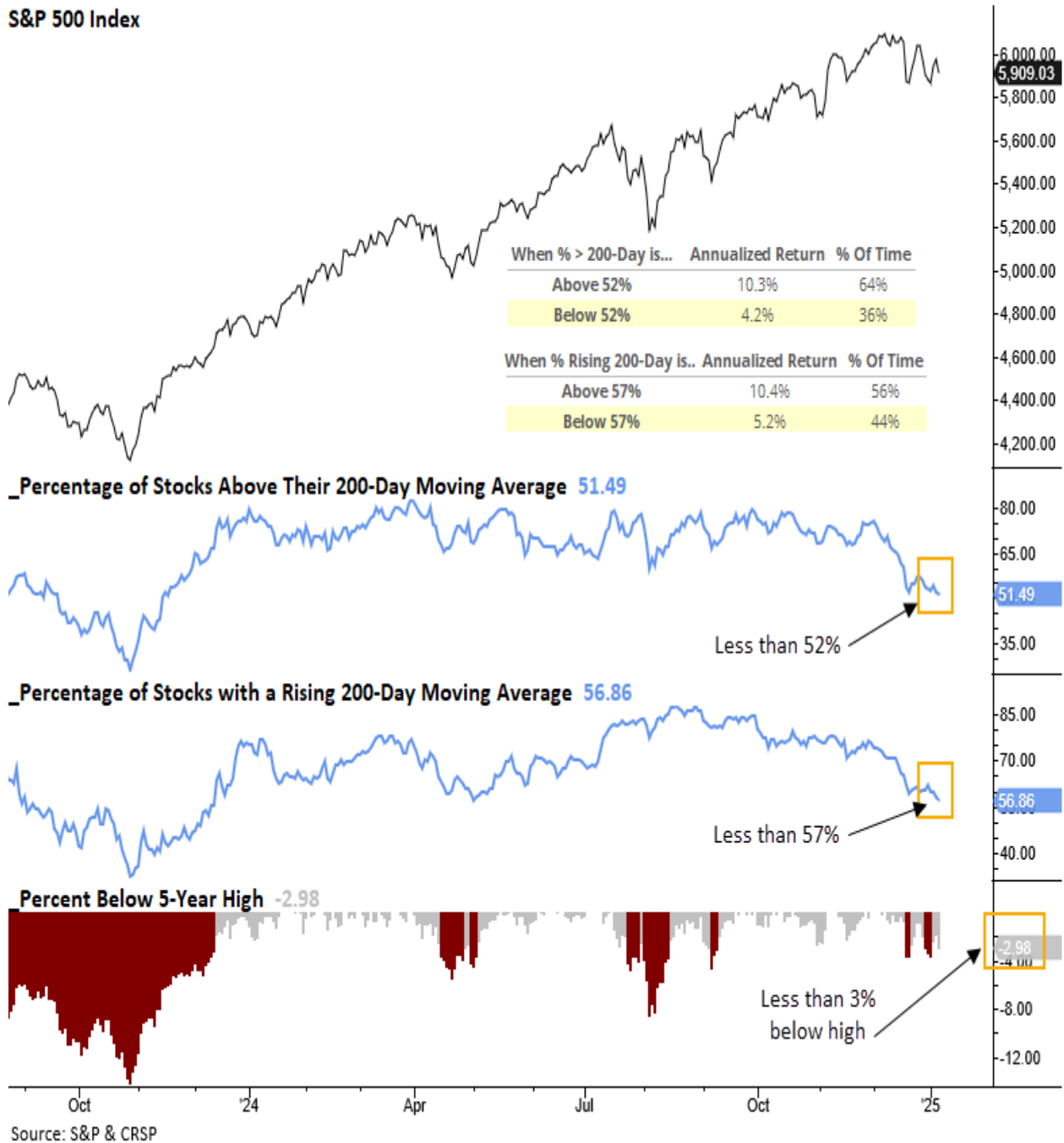
However, bear markets rarely happen all at once. In most bear markets, the market showed plenty of warning signs well before the ?bear? came out of hibernation. Such gave investors ample time to exit the market, reduce risks, and raise cash to minimize the eventual reversion to capital. Currently, there are warning signs we should be paying close attention to.

For example, the number of stocks in long-term uptrends continues to dwindle, as noted by Sentimentrader.com this week:

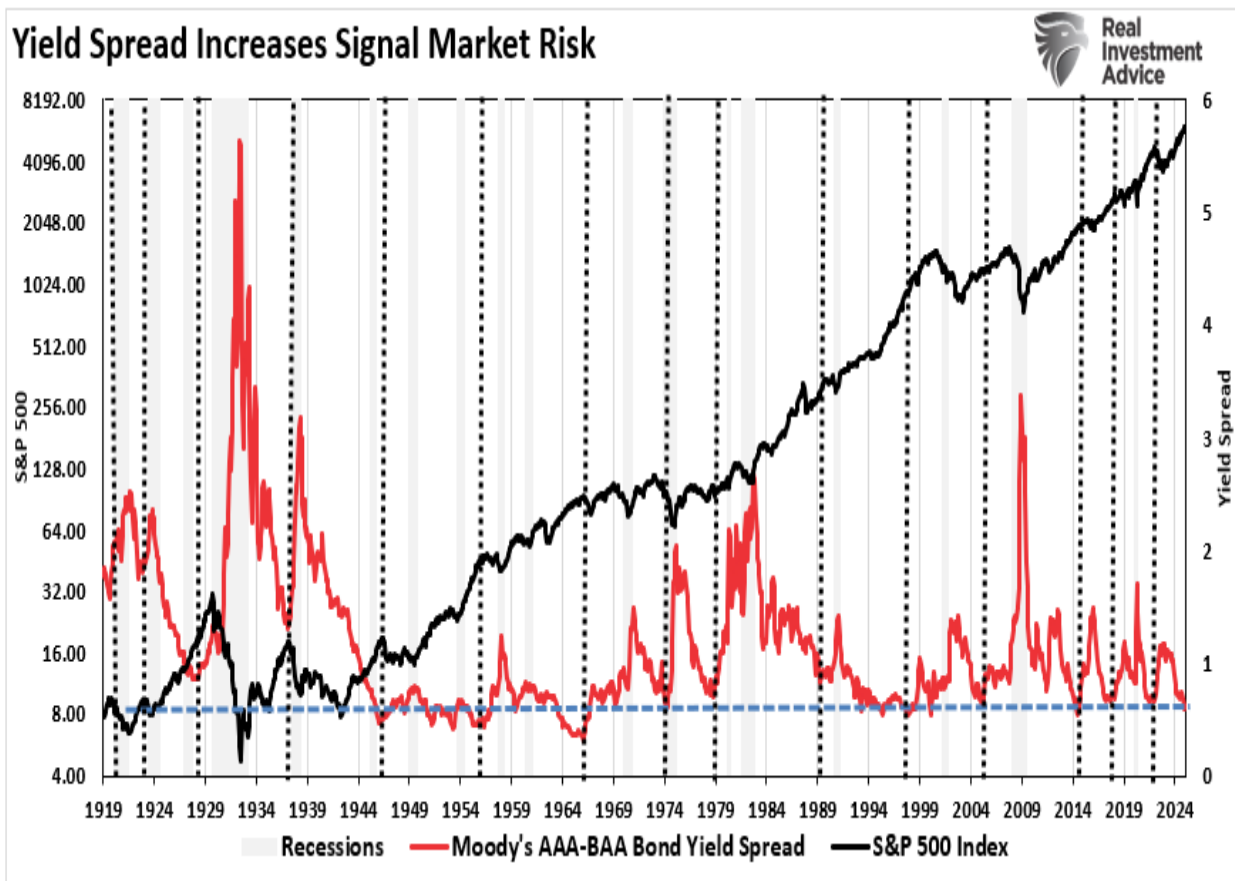
*?The latest indicator highlighting the dwindling participation comes from the percentage of stocks in the S&P 500 trading above their 200-day average. For only the 8th time since 1928, fewer than 52% of the members held above their long-term averages as the S&P 500 resided within 3% of a high. **As shown in the chart below, when fewer than 52% of stocks are above their 200-day average or fewer than 57% exhibit a rising 200-day average, annualized S&P 500 returns decline to 4.2% and 5.2%, respectively, well below the returns seen above these levels.***

The number of stocks in long-term uptrends continues to dwindle

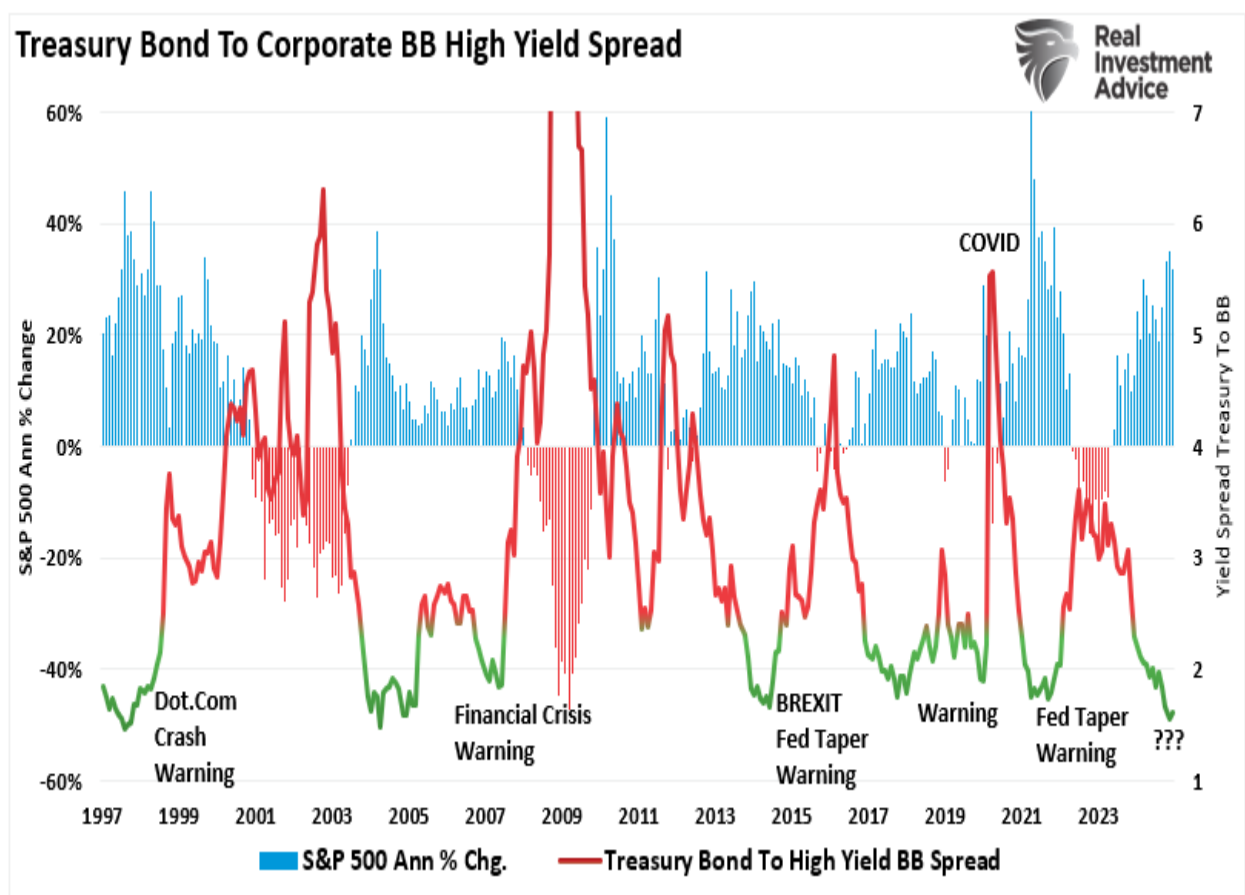
S&P 500 Index



Secondly, credit spreads suggest that market risk is well elevated. **Credit spreads have NOT yet signaled market stress**; however, they tend to be a strong leading indicator of bearish market downturns. The investment-grade bond to AAA spread is near its lowest level. The vertical bars denote when that spread increased, and markets generally suffered downturns either coincidentally or lagged by some period.



Furthermore, we can look at the spread between the 10-year US Treasury and *junk bonds*. As the chart shows, when this spread is at very low levels, as it is currently, and rises, the market eventually undergoes a corrective process.



While watching participation and credit spreads certainly warns investors to reduce portfolio risk, the market will also provide clues. There are several important support levels that, if broken, will bring increasing selling pressure into the market. The first level sits at 5870. If that level fails, prices will search for support near 5619, coinciding with the July 2024 peak just before the *Yen Carry Trade* event. If the market reaches that level, it will likely be oversold enough to provide investors with a counter rally to reduce risk further.



However, if the market rallies and fails, the next support levels become more critical. 5400 and 4971 are going to start breaching levels that will trigger further algorithmic selling and could lead to a more aggressive selloff. Investors should be fully risk-reduced if the market starts breaching these levels. A corrective move would likely encompass a 25% decline from peak to trough.

While such a decline should be expected at some point, there is no guarantee that a significant correction will happen this year or even next. An event or catalyst is needed to reverse the market's earnings expectations to cause a reversal in market valuations. Given currently elevated valuations, such an event could lead to a significant price realignment. Therefore, watching breadth and credit spreads will indicate whether a current consolidation is just a consolidation or the beginning of a larger corrective process.

Speaking of risks to the markets and valuations. Another issue on our radar is worth discussing.

Yields And Equity Risk Premiums

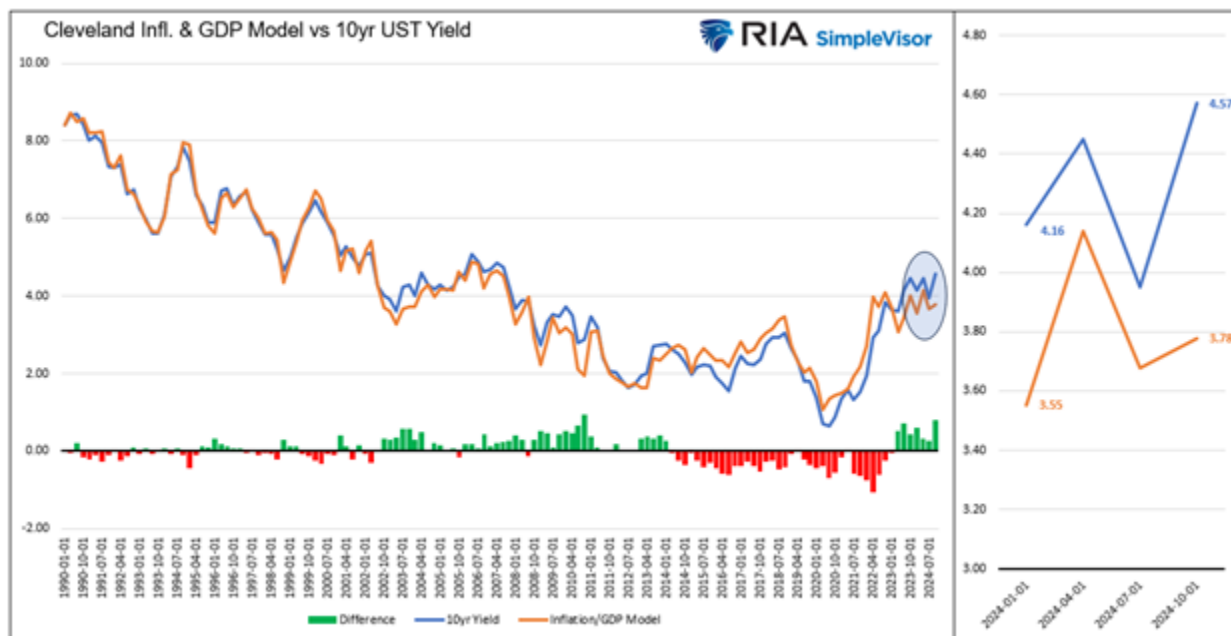
Over the past few weeks, two entirely sentiment-driven things have plagued the markets: concerns that tariffs could lead to inflationary pressures and valuations. The concern over tariffs has created a feedback loop in the economy. Since the election, producers have been buying products to get ahead of tariffs, which increased demand for those products, pushing prices higher, as seen in recent ISM reports. In other words, **the fear of tariffs creating inflation caused inflation by their actions**. However, [as discussed in this article](#), tariffs haven't caused inflation historically.

That sentiment shift on inflationary pressures has caused bond yields to rise as hedge funds and portfolio managers shift positioning rather than reflecting underlying fundamentals. As [Michael Lebowitz](#) noted this week:

We created a relatively simple but highly effective proprietary fundamental yield model based on inflation and economic growth. Our bond yield model only uses two inputs.

1. **Inflation?** The Cleveland Fed Inflation Expectations Model. This model is unique as it uses actual inflation data and market and survey-based measures of inflation expectations. The combination of actual and expected price changes provides a complete inflation picture.
2. **Economic activity?** Real GDP. Real GDP strips out inflation to estimate economic activity without the impact of price changes.

*We then ran a multiple regression analysis of the two inputs with yields. Doing so created a significant correlation with an r-squared of .9702. **The line graph comparing the expected model yield to actual yields shows that the model yield is 3.78% versus the actual yield of 4.57%. The difference of .79% is the term premium.***



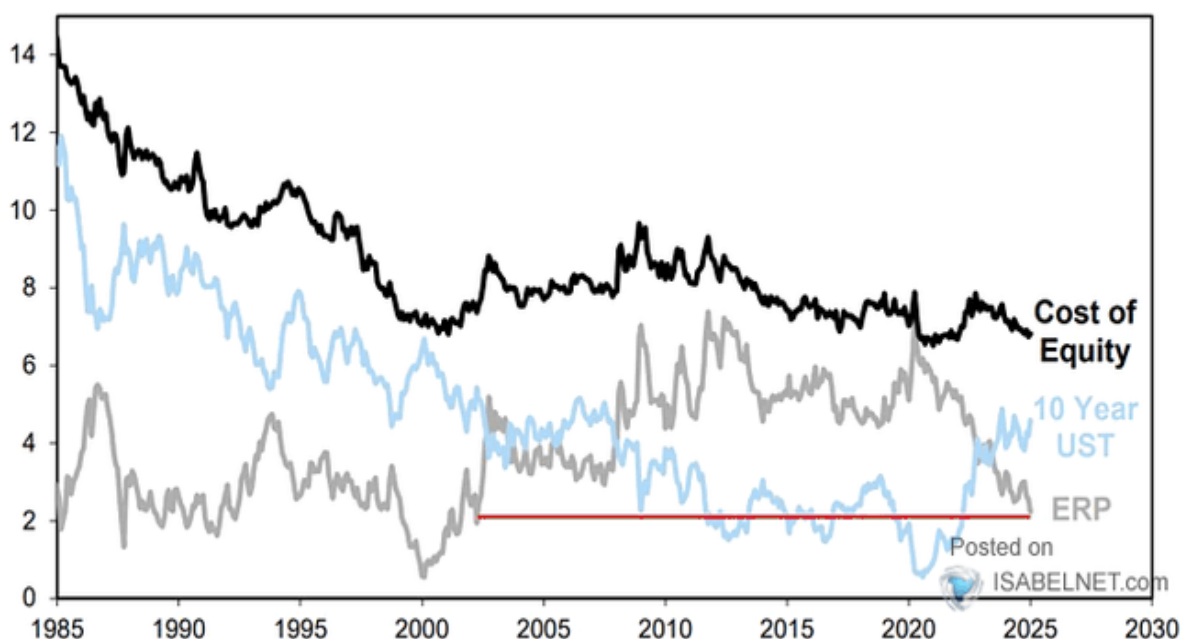
In other words, the recent yield run has little to do with the economic fundamentals and more with sentiment. Therefore, as the economic fundamentals take hold and inflation continues to decline towards the Fed's target of 2%, the excess premium will eventually be reversed from the market. As Michael concludes:

?So why are bond yields rising? During the fourth quarter, the ten-year UST yield rose by 62 basis points. 52 basis points were due to the rising term premium, leaving only 10 basis points as the result of economic activity and inflation. The two culprits behind the jump in the term premium were the fear of deficits and inflation. Even with no change to the fundamental factors, a sizeable return can be had in longer-term bonds if the premium diminishes. Furthermore, those returns could be supercharged if a recession, economic weakness, and/or a return to 2% or less inflation occurs.

Bond investors will most likely be rewarded handsomely when economic fundamentals normalize and the term premium fades. Until then, sentiment, not economic data, is the key factor impacting rates.?

Secondly, valuations are becoming more of a concern for markets, particularly as the equity risk premium declines. Equity risk premiums (ERP) are also driven by sentiment. As investors expect increased asset prices, they are willing to be *?paid less?* for the *?risk?* they are taking to own equities. However, with bond yields now significantly above the ERP, there is an increasing probability that investors, at some point, may opt for being *?paid?* by owning bonds.

S&P 500 Cost of Equity = ERP + 10-yr UST

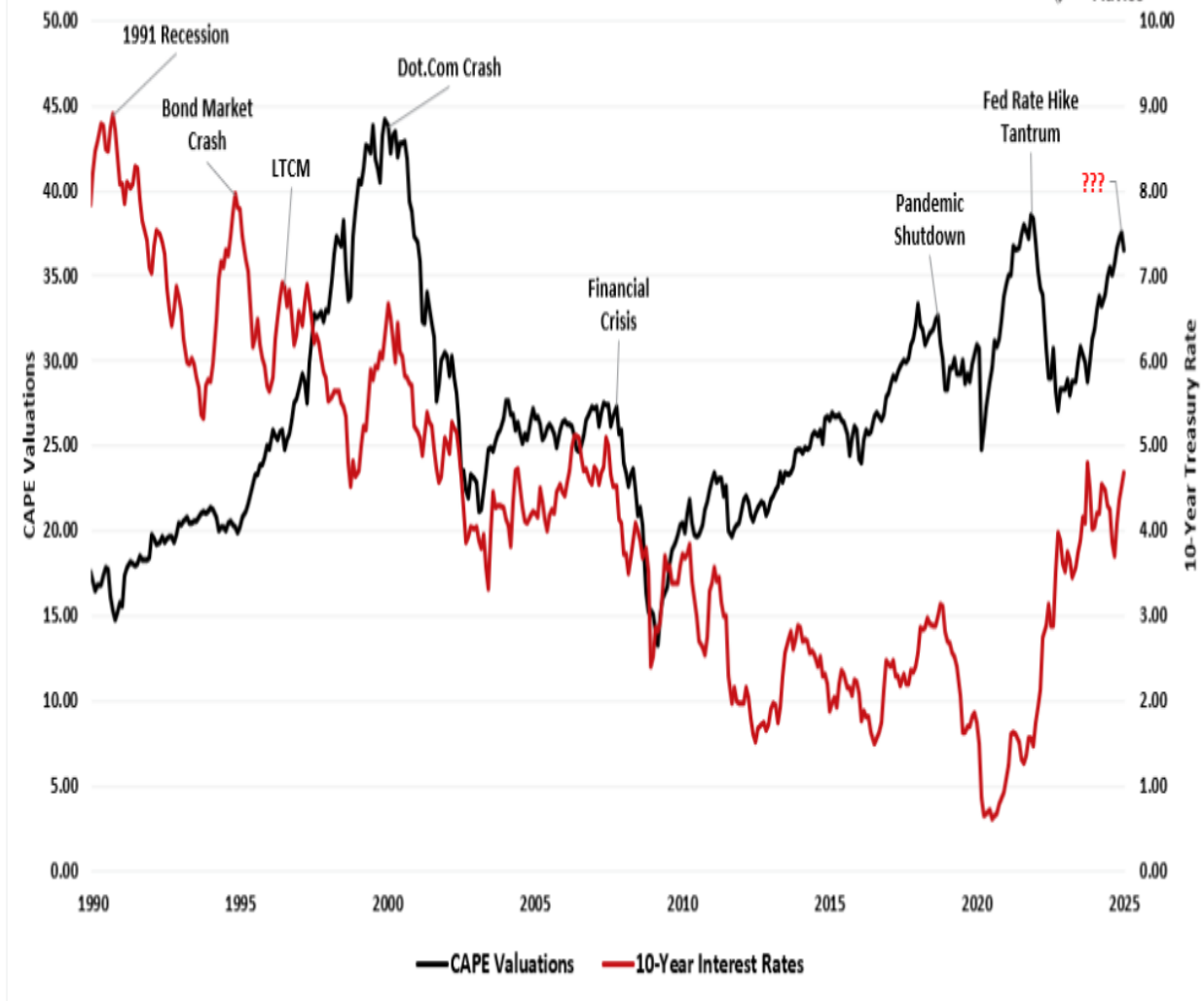


We estimate the equity risk premium (ERP) using our DDM framework to model expected future cash flows.

We solve for the cost of equity that implies the market is at 'fair value' and then deduct the 10-year US treasury.

The stock and bond markets are currently detached from the underlying fundamentals. If, or rather when, a reversion takes hold, the decline in equity risk will be offset by the rise in bond prices as yields realign with economic fundamentals. This has been the case, particularly when rates rise significantly into an overvalued market.

Rising Interest Rates Lead To Valuation Reversals



There is little reason to expect this time to be any different.

How We Are Trading It

As discussed in [?Curb Your Enthusiasm,?](#) investors should likely consider approaching 2025 from an increased risk-managed approach.

While 2025 presents its share of challenges, the solution is not to abandon the market altogether. Instead, investors can take practical steps to navigate these uncertainties.

None of this means the next bear market is lurking. The data does suggest that being overly aggressive, taking excess risk, and increasing leverage may not have the desired outcome. Since exceedingly bullish markets are a function of psychology, they can last longer and go further than logic predicts. The requirement to end such a phase is an exogenous event that changes psychology from bullish to bearish. Such is when the stampede for the exits occurs, and prices can decline very quickly. As such, investors need guidelines to participate in the market advance. But, of course, the hard part is keeping those gains when corrections inevitably occur.

This is our approach as portfolio managers for our clients.

1. **Tighten up stop-loss levels** to current support levels for each position.
(Provides identifiable exit points when the market reverses.)
2. **Hedge portfolios** against significant market declines.
(Non-correlated assets, short-market positions, index put options)
3. **Take profits** in positions that have been big winners.
(Rebalancing overbought or extended positions to capture gains but continuing to participate in the advance).
4. **Sell laggards** and losers.
(If something isn't working in a market melt-up, it most likely won't work during a broad decline. It is better to eliminate the risk early.)
5. **Raise cash** and rebalance portfolios to target weightings.
(Rebalancing risk regularly keeps hidden risks somewhat mitigated.)

Notice, nothing in there says, "Sell everything and go to cash."

Investing in 2025 will require a blend of optimism and caution. With slowing economic growth, fiscal policy uncertainties, global challenges, overconfident sentiment, and ambitious earnings expectations, investors have plenty of reasons to approach the markets carefully. There will be a time to raise significant cash levels. A good portfolio management strategy will ensure exposure decreases and cash levels rise when the selling begins.

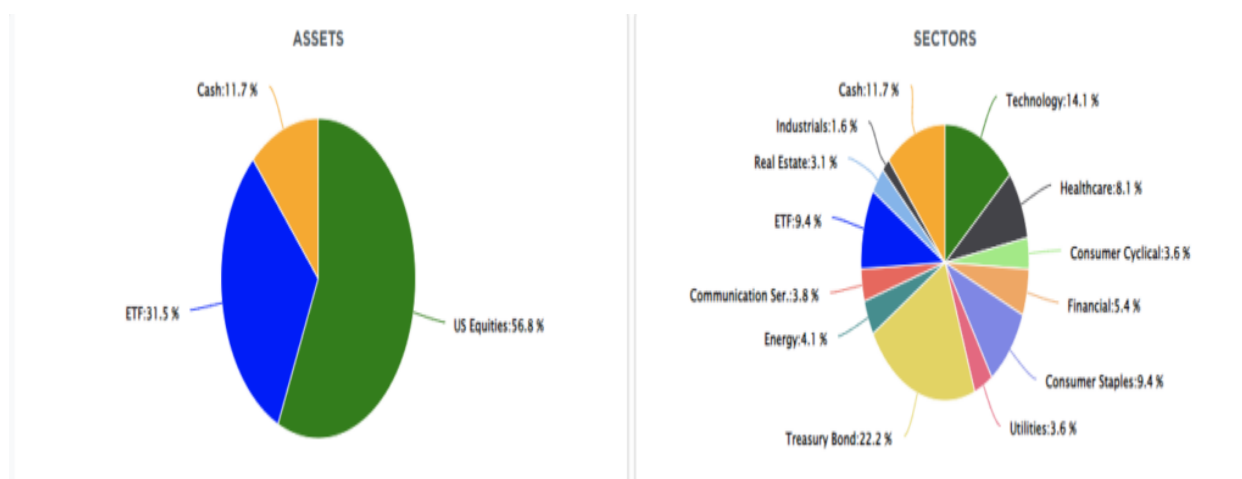
It is essential to take advantage of bullish advances while they last. Don't become overly complacent, believing, "This time is different."

It likely isn't.

Remember, as Larry David might say,

"You don't have to be a genius just don't be a schmuck."

Feel free to reach out if you want to navigate these uncertain waters with expert guidance. Our team specializes in helping clients make informed decisions in today's volatile markets.



Have a great week.

Research Report

Investor Resolutions For 2025



By Lance Roberts | Jan 10, 2025



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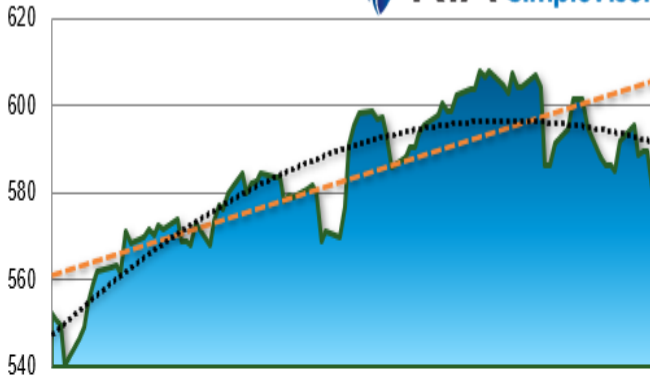
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Healthcare					Technology					Consumer Cyclical					Financial				
WBA	CVS	ZBH	WAT	LLY	LDOS	UBER	PAYC	CDW	PANW	ULTA	HD	LULU	POOL	LOW	AJG	CME	SCHW	WTW	BRO
27.55%	4.35%	2.95%	1.64%	1.61%	2.53%	1.63%	1.29%	0.99%	0.34%	0.74%	0.69%	0.65%	0.5%	0.41%	0.53%	-0.04%	-0.32%	-0.39%	-0.57%
GILD	ISRG	PODD	SYK	HUM	DAY	HPE	JNPR	STX	SMCI	CCL	TSCO	DECK	WYNN	TSLA	AON	CBOE	MMC	FDS	AIG
0.83%	0.63%	0.54%	0.43%	0.34%	0.23%	0.23%	0.21%	0.2%	-0.03%	0.37%	0.37%	-0.01%	-0.02%	-0.05%	-0.83%	-1.06%	-1.06%	-1.19%	-1.3%
TECH	HCA	SOLV	MTD	DXCM	ADI	INTC	DELL	ADSK	ENPH	DPZ	MGM	PHM	BALL	BKNG	APQ	MCO	TRV	CINF	MSCI
-2.5%	-2.71%	-2.74%	-2.85%	-2.91%	-3.66%	-3.67%	-3.81%	-3.85%	-4.19%	-2.51%	-2.51%	-2.58%	-2.71%	-2.73%	-4.07%	-4.09%	-4.26%	-4.33%	-4.4%
IDXX	INCY	UHS	MOH	REGN	AKAM	AMD	MPWR	ORCL	ON	LEN	YUM	LVS	KMX	EBAY	IVZ	KKR	PYPL	BX	ALL
-3.31%	-3.54%	-3.89%	-4.32%	-5%	-4.75%	-4.76%	-4.79%	-5.06%	-7.49%	-2.98%	-3.51%	-3.95%	-4.38%	-5.04%	-4.44%	-4.93%	-5.21%	-5.24%	-5.64%
Consumer Staples					Industrials					Utilities					Materials				
BG	ADM	TGT	WMT	DLTR	DAL	UAL	LUV	LHX	PWR	CEG	VST	AEP	NRG	GEV	APD	CF	MOS	CE	NUE
4.96%	2.51%	2.46%	1.31%	1.29%	9%	3.27%	0.73%	0.55%	0.41%	25.16%	3.68%	1.35%	0.86%	0.17%	2.74%	2.01%	0.61%	0.11%	-0.02%
COST	KR	K	LW	EL	WM	HII	BA	URI	LMT	CNP	ETR	ED	NI	AWK	NEM	CTVA	STLD	LYB	IFF
1.03%	0.37%	-0.04%	-0.26%	-0.29%	0.32%	0.19%	0.14%	0.14%	-0.17%	0.03%	-0.54%	-0.97%	-1.15%	-1.22%	-0.08%	-0.1%	-0.13%	-0.75%	-0.87%
MDLZ	MNST	CPB	PM	KHC	IR	PNR	UPS	CAT	CARR	D	EXC	FE	LNT	AES	DOW	LIN	VMC	FMC	MLM
-3.5%	-3.6%	-3.81%	-3.87%	-3.88%	-2.48%	-2.51%	-2.75%	-2.79%	-2.83%	-2.22%	-2.33%	-2.64%	-2.65%	-3.06%	-1.08%	-1.4%	-1.41%	-1.43%	-1.65%
MKC	SJM	TAP	BF-B	STZ	UNP	HUBB	EXPD	VRSK	GPN	XEL	NEE	SRE	EIX	PCG	FCX	ECL	PPG	SHW	DD
-4.2%	-4.3%	-5.67%	-5.92%	-17.09%	-2.85%	-3.34%	-3.37%	-4.2%	-5.1%	-4.55%	-4.64%	-4.94%	-6.47%	-10.81%	-1.91%	-2.07%	-2.17%	-2.19%	-2.35%
Real Estate					Energy					Communication Ser.									
HST	ESS	AVB	MAA	EQR	DVN	EOG	CTRA	FANG	TPL	META	T	DIS	GOOG	VZ					
0.71%	-0.27%	-0.75%	-0.77%	-0.8%	2.39%	2.3%	2.28%	2.21%	1.96%	0.84%	-0.97%	-1.01%	-1.14%	-1.18%					
EXR	INVH	WELL	WY	VTR	CVX	HES	VLO	TRGP	COP	LVY	PARA	FOXA	FOX	NWS					
-0.82%	-1.27%	-1.34%	-1.41%	-1.51%	1.89%	1.86%	1.57%	0.69%	0.3%	-1.38%	-1.5%	-1.59%	-1.61%	-1.74%					
ARE	BXP	FRT	AMT	DOC	APA	MPC	HAL	XOM	BKR	NWSA	TMUS	CMCSA	EA	OMC					
-2.46%	-2.55%	-2.78%	-3.2%	-3.25%	0%	-0.04%	-0.22%	-0.36%	-0.41%	-1.78%	-1.96%	-2.18%	-2.32%	-2.46%					
SBAC	CCI	DLR	CBRE	EQIX	KMI	SLB	OKE	WMB	PSX	TTWO	IPG	WBD	CHTR	NFLX					
-3.48%	-3.62%	-4.16%	-4.71%	-5.38%	-0.46%	-0.49%	-1.07%	-1.54%	-2%	-2.79%	-3.23%	-3.58%	-4.13%	-4.26%					

S&P 500 Weekly Tear Sheet

3 Month SPY Price



RIA SimpleVisor

SPY RISK INFO

Item	T 2-Yr	T 1-Yr.	YTD	% Diff YTD/T1-YR
Price Return	48.62%	21.81%	(0.95%)	(104.37%)
Max Drawdown	(10.93%)	(9.71%)	(3.53%)	(63.69%)
Sharpe	1.46	1.66	(2.30)	(2.38)
Sortino	2.16	1.91	(3.34)	(2.75)
Volatility	12.77	12.66	15.44	0.22
Daily VaR-5%	3.62	3.47	(53.77)	(16.51)
Mnthly VaR-5%	5.68	7.91	7.91	0.00

S&P 500 Market Cap Analysis

Item	2 years ago	1 year ago	Current	1 Yr % Change	5 Year High	5 year Low	% From High	% From Low	Item	12-M Ago	Current	% Chg
Dividend Yield	1.61%	1.37%	1.23%	(11.56%)	2.14%	1.17%	(42.52%)	4.55%	Shares	5,028.7	4,965.6	(1.25%)
P/E Ratio	17.99	22.68	25.44	10.85%	29.03	16.65	(12.4%)	52.77%	Sales	112,803	124,407	10.29%
P/S Ratio	4.22	4.91	5.59	12.11%	6.14	3.94	(9.02%)	41.86%	SPS	22.4	25.1	11.69%
P/B Ratio	7.00	7.77	8.55	9.15%	8.91	5.59	(4.08%)	52.98%	Earnings	17,604	22,972	30.49%
ROE	26.08%	27.25%	30.15%	9.62%	30.15%	19.38%	0.00%	55.61%	EPS TTM	5.0	5.5	9.69%
ROA	6.14%	6.69%	7.86%	14.92%	7.86%	4.59%	0.00%	71.40%	Dividend	1.6	1.7	10.62%

S&P 500 Asset Allocation

Sector	1 Year Price Return	Weight	Beta	P/E	P/E High-5yr (Mo.)	P/E Low-5Yr (Mo.)	P/E % From Peak	ROE	DIV. YIELD	TTM Earnings Yield	Current Forward Earnings	Forward PE
Energy	8.83%	3.22%	1.25	13.68	86.48	(386.71)	(84.2%)	14.6%	3.3%	7.22%	5.63	14.17
Materials	(2.11%)	1.88%	1.10	21.11	26.99	11.37	(21.8%)	11.0%	2.0%	4.72%	4.23	21.25
Industrials	14.76%	8.14%	1.14	24.96	48.41	16.99	(48.4%)	23.7%	1.4%	3.99%	6.03	25.36
Discretionary	30.62%	11.16%	1.41	33.21	73.19	25.57	(54.6%)	22.6%	0.6%	3.00%	5.28	32.71
Staples	12.13%	5.42%	0.62	22.23	23.80	18.47	(6.6%)	27.7%	2.4%	4.47%	3.91	22.70
Health Care	(0.59%)	10.24%	0.68	21.42	24.72	14.80	(13.4%)	23.7%	1.7%	4.67%	7.25	20.38
Financials	27.15%	13.57%	1.15	18.38	21.52	12.80	(14.6%)	11.6%	1.4%	5.35%	7.87	18.32
Technology	34.23%	32.45%	1.30	39.14	39.47	20.40	(0.8%)	68.9%	0.6%	2.52%	4.77	37.76
Telecom	36.44%	9.48%	0.95	24.39	28.38	15.42	(14.1%)	28.2%	0.7%	4.07%	6.54	22.57
Utilities	18.13%	2.32%	0.70	19.03	21.42	15.59	(11.2%)	11.4%	3.0%	5.21%	3.43	18.75
Real Estate	(2.34%)	2.06%	1.10	17.96	26.41	15.47	(32.0%)	6.5%	3.6%	5.52%	4.68	18.78

Momentum Analysis

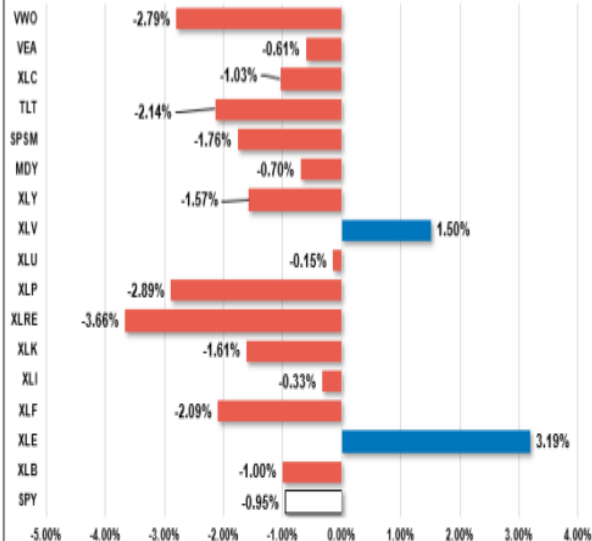
Item	Price	ROC 50-Days	50-DMA	# Days Since Cross	% Dev 50-Day	200-DMA	# Days Since Cross	% Dev 200-Day	% Dev 50-200 DMA	% From 52-W High	% From 52-W Low	Buy/Sell
Large Cap	580.49	1.65%	595.23	5	(2.48%)	557.87	275	4.05%	6.70%	(4.69%)	23.54%	Buy
Mid Cap	565.61	(0.21%)	591.03	50	(4.30%)	559.31	275	1.13%	5.67%	(9.38%)	15.98%	Buy
Small Cap	44.13	(0.74%)	47.03	49	(6.17%)	44.14	275	(0.03%)	6.55%	(11.79%)	11.58%	Buy

Relative Performance Analysis

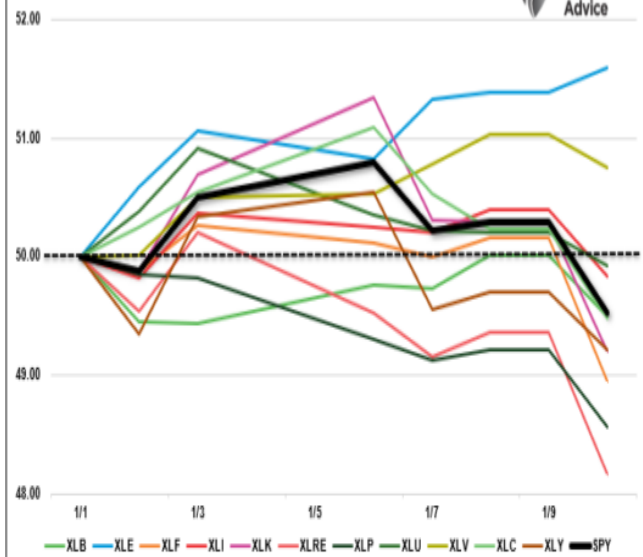
In last week's newsletter, we noted the market was mostly oversold. That oversold condition became more extreme this past week as the market slipped almost 1% for the year. As shown in the bottom left panel, almost every sector and market, except for Healthcare and Energy, are deeply oversold. This suggests that we will likely see a decent reflexive rally over the next week to

rebalance portfolio risks. A weaker-than-expected inflation print or other soft economic data will likely provide the catalysts for the rally.

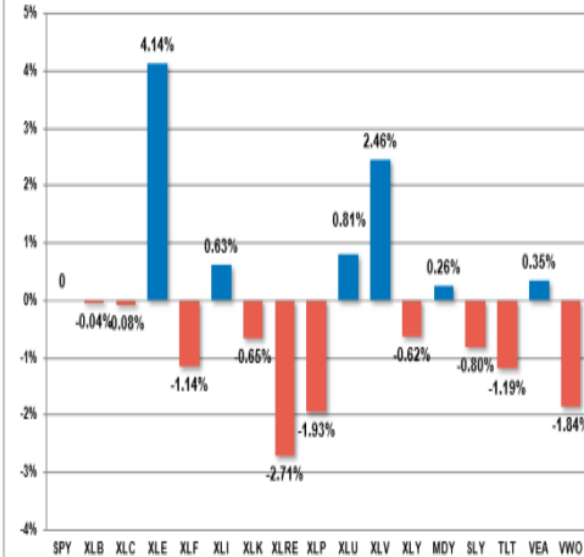
Year To Date Performance



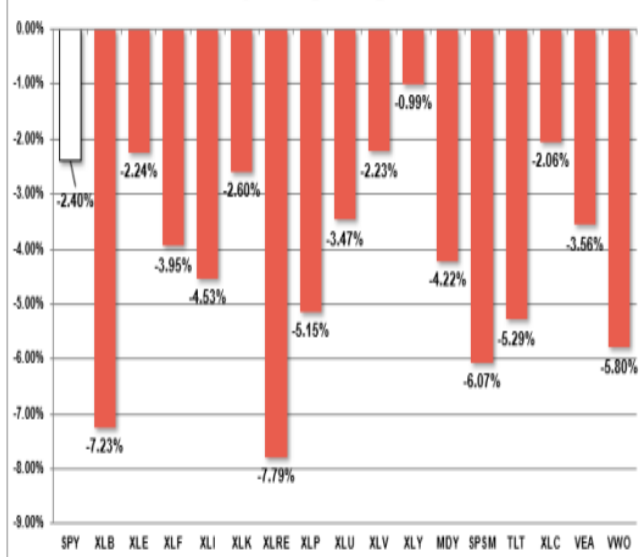
YTD Price - S&P Sectors Recalibrated To \$50/share



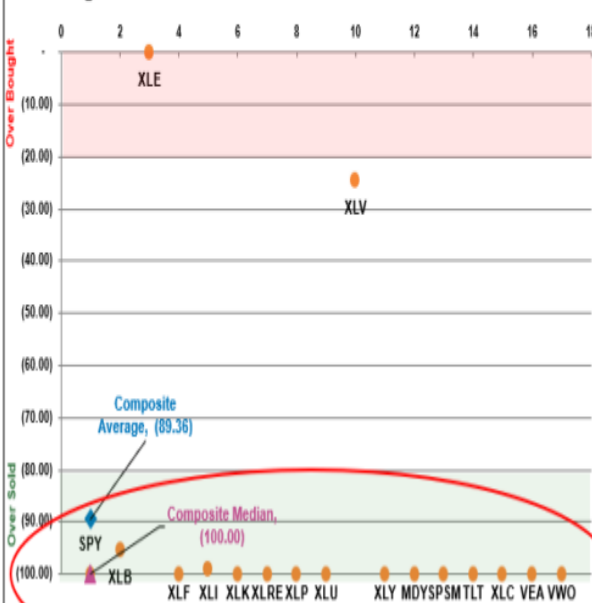
Year To Date Performance Relative To S&P 500



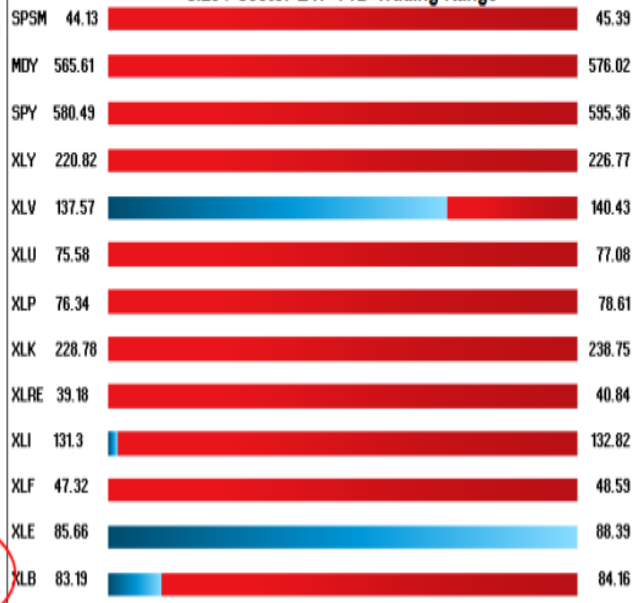
Price Deviation From 50-Day Moving Average



Overbought/OverSold 14-Periods



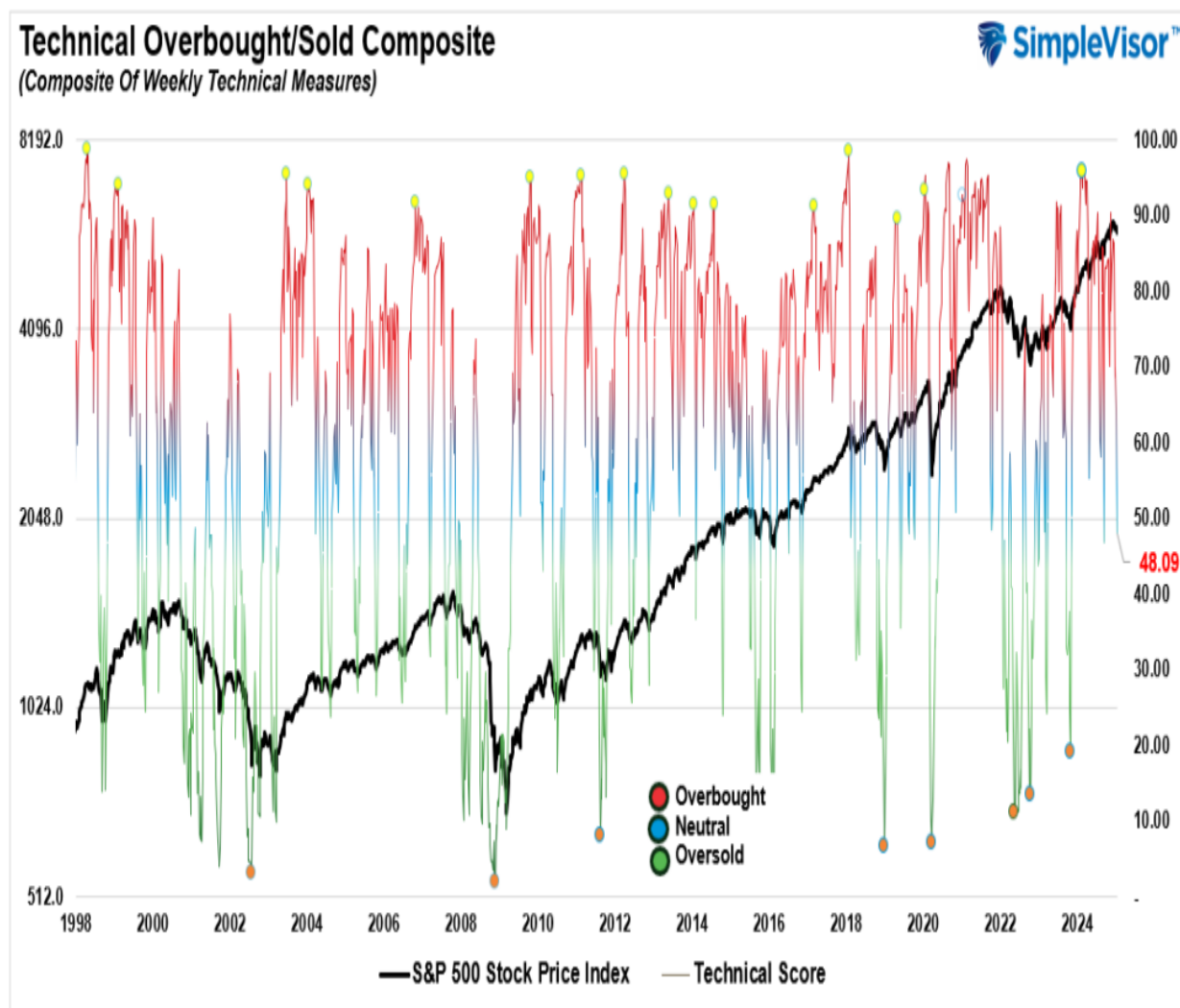
Size / Sector ETF YTD Trading Range



Technical Composite

The technical overbought/sold gauge comprises several price indicators (R.S.I., Williams %R, etc.), measured using weekly closing price data. Readings above 80 are considered overbought, and below 20 are oversold. The market peaks when those readings are 80 or above, suggesting prudent profit-taking and risk management. **The best buying opportunities exist when those readings are 20 or below.**

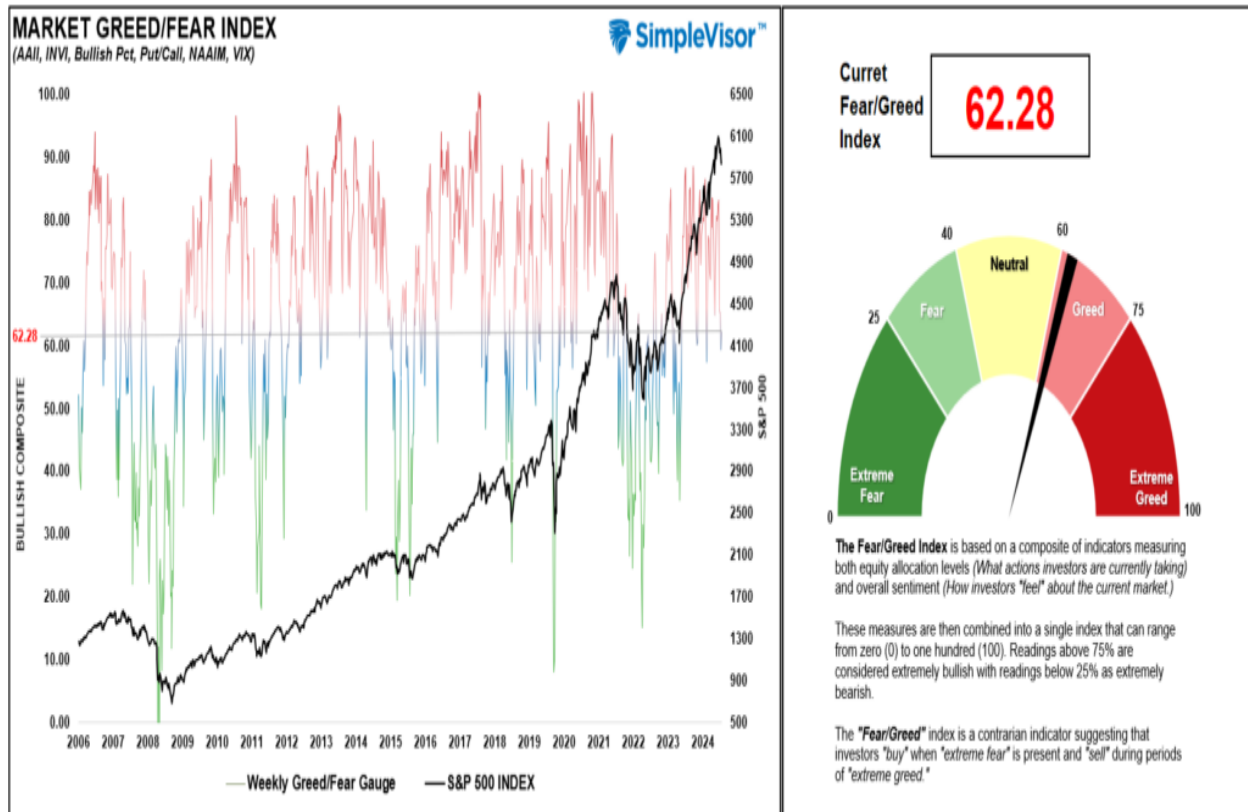
The current reading is 48.09 out of a possible 100.



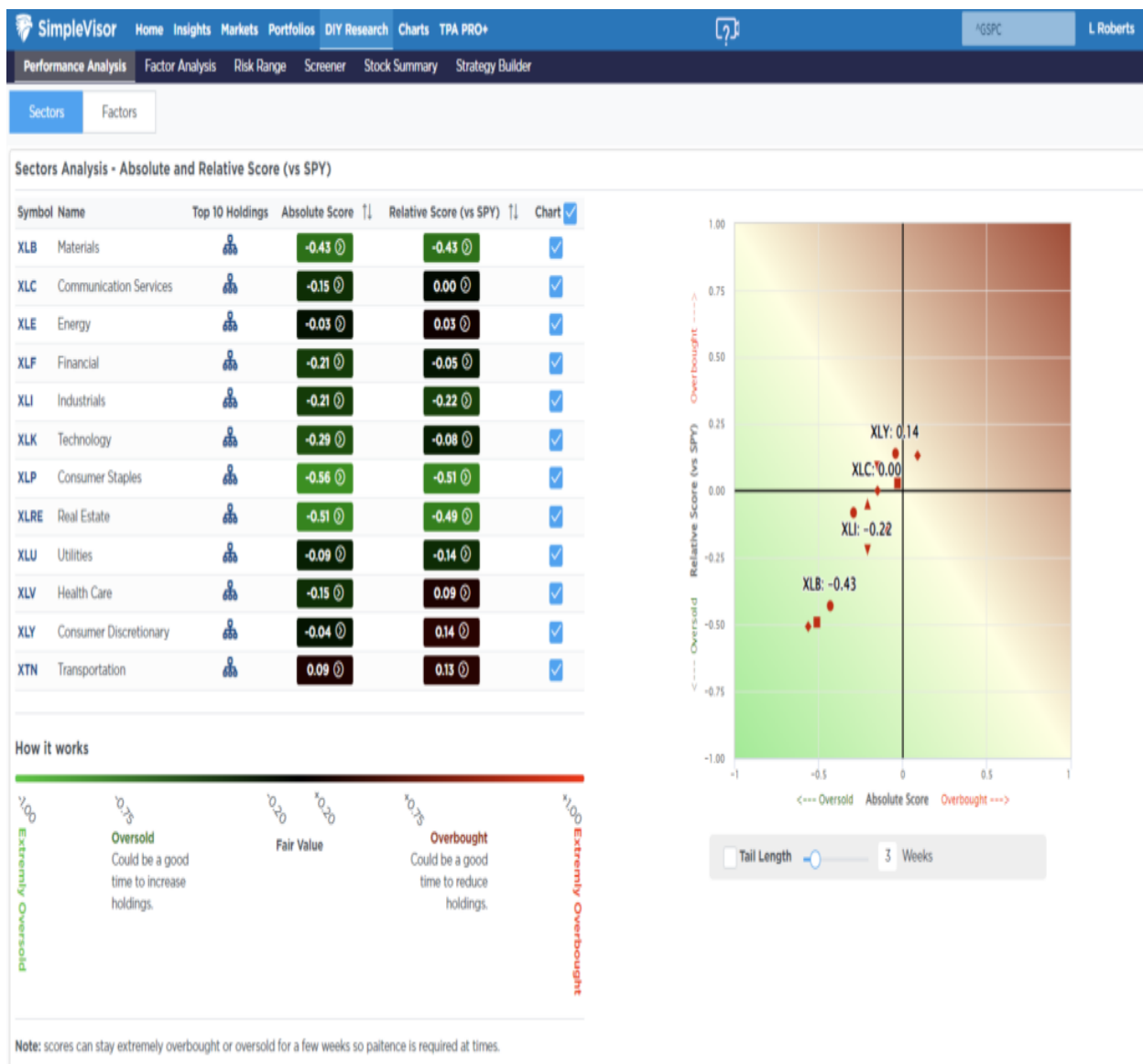
Portfolio Positioning Fear / Greed Gauge

The Fear/Greed gauge is how individual and professional investors are positioning themselves in the market based on their equity exposure. From a contrarian position, the higher the allocation to equities, the more likely the market is closer to a correction than not. The gauge uses weekly closing data.

NOTE: The Fear/Greed Index measures risk from 0 to 100. It is a rarity that it reaches levels above 90. The current reading is 62.28 out of a possible 100.



Relative Sector Analysis



Most Oversold Sector Analysis



Sector Model Analysis & Risk Ranges

How To Read This Table

- The table compares the relative performance of each sector and market to the S&P 500 index.
- ?MA XVER? (Moving Average Crossover) is determined by the short-term weekly moving average crossing positively or negatively with the long-term weekly moving average.
- The risk range is a function of the month-end closing price and the ?beta? of the sector or market. (Ranges reset on the 1st of each month)
- The table shows the price deviation above and below the weekly moving averages.

The market selloff this past week moved many sectors and markets into more oversold conditions. Notably, due to the rise in interest rates, real estate is trading well below its risk range, while gold miners are trading well above it. If there is any weakness in economic data over the next week, seeing a rotation between overbought and oversold sectors would be unsurprising. The S&P Dividend Index, Bonds, and Staples are also at levels normally consistent with short-term tradeable bottoms.

RELATIVE PERFORMANCE		Current	PERFORMANCE RELATIVE TO S&P 500 INDEX					SHORT	MONTH END		REL S&P	RISK RANGE		% DEV -	% DEV -	MA XVER
Ticker	ETF NAME	Price	1 Week	4 Week	12 Weeks	24 Weeks	52 Weeks	WMA	LONG WMA	PRICE	BETA	HIGH	LOW	Short M/A	Long M/A	SIGNAL
IVV	ISHARS-SP500	583.33	(1.90)	(3.94)	(0.70)	6.57	21.79	594.46	568.77	588.68	1.00	603.40	573.96	-2%	3%	BULLISH
XLB	SPDR-MATLS SELS	83.30	2.03	(2.71)	(13.97)	(15.36)	(21.97)	91.05	91.17	84.14	1.07	87.15	81.13	-9%	-9%	BEARISH
XLC	SPDR-COMM SV SS	95.81	(0.22)	(1.14)	5.72	7.90	8.02	96.40	89.95	96.81	1.02	100.22	93.40	-1%	7%	BULLISH
XLE	SPDR-EGY SELS	88.39	2.95	3.01	(1.46)	(10.69)	(14.88)	90.28	90.12	85.66	1.21	88.84	82.48	-2%	-2%	BULLISH
XLF	SPDR-FINL SELS	47.32	(0.72)	(0.54)	0.07	2.44	4.06	48.80	45.29	48.33	1.06	50.05	46.61	-3%	4%	BULLISH
XLK	SPDR-TECH SELS	228.78	(1.06)	(0.36)	(0.22)	(0.79)	(2.78)	233.84	225.52	232.52	1.12	240.94	224.10	-2%	1%	BULLISH
XLI	SPDR-INDU SELS	131.33	0.85	(0.50)	(5.00)	(2.58)	(4.65)	137.46	130.78	131.76	1.09	136.49	127.03	-4%	0%	BULLISH
XLP	SPDR-CONS STPL	76.34	(0.64)	(3.01)	(6.47)	(9.30)	(16.93)	80.71	79.98	78.61	0.60	81.05	76.17	-5%	-5%	BULLISH
XLRE	SPDR-RE SELS	39.18	(2.17)	(4.58)	(11.72)	(10.37)	(22.70)	42.84	41.74	40.67	1.00	42.09	39.25	-9%	-6%	BULLISH
XLU	SPDR-UTIL SELS	75.58	(0.05)	1.28	(7.07)	(0.37)	(2.43)	78.86	75.62	75.69	0.61	78.04	73.34	-4%	0%	BULLISH
XLV	SPDR-HLTH CR	139.64	2.39	2.98	(8.11)	(13.45)	(22.42)	144.51	147.83	137.57	0.68	141.94	133.20	-3%	-6%	BEARISH
XLY	SPDR-CONS DISCR	220.82	(0.34)	(2.29)	11.38	14.36	5.15	217.78	197.80	224.35	1.21	232.68	216.02	1%	12%	BULLISH
XTN	SPDR-SP TRANSP	87.97	1.59	0.84	4.03	3.12	(11.22)	88.89	82.19	86.68	1.35	90.02	83.34	-1%	7%	BULLISH
SDY	SPDR-SP DIV ETF	128.74	(0.46)	(2.92)	(9.70)	(10.44)	(18.34)	138.39	135.60	132.10	0.87	136.55	127.65	-7%	-5%	BULLISH
RSP	INVS-SP5 EQ ETF	173.25	0.16	(0.95)	(4.04)	(4.50)	(10.77)	180.54	173.91	175.23	1.06	181.47	168.99	-4%	0%	BULLISH
SPSM	SPDR-PRT SC	44.13	(0.88)	(3.59)	(3.22)	(10.17)	(13.20)	46.60	44.61	44.92	1.14	46.55	43.29	-5%	-1%	BULLISH
MDY	SPDR-SP MC 400	565.61	0.25	(1.74)	(2.44)	(5.86)	(8.24)	587.26	563.49	569.58	1.12	590.22	548.94	-4%	0%	BULLISH
EEM	ISHARS-EMG MKT	41.09	(0.62)	(2.74)	(9.82)	(9.56)	(16.97)	43.66	43.41	41.82	0.71	43.16	40.48	-6%	-5%	BULLISH
EFA	ISHARS-EAFE	75.06	1.08	(0.92)	(7.69)	(12.04)	(21.80)	78.29	79.64	75.61	0.87	78.16	73.06	-4%	-6%	BEARISH
IAU	ISHARS-GOLD TR	50.78	3.89	5.54	(0.45)	6.08	9.25	50.25	47.82	49.51	0.19	50.84	48.18	1%	6%	BULLISH
GDX	VANECK-GOLD MNR	35.97	4.67	2.08	(15.94)	(7.96)	(0.68)	37.72	37.32	33.91	0.95	35.08	32.74	-5%	-4%	BULLISH
UUP	INVS-DB US\$ BU	29.76	2.51	2.29	3.22	(3.30)	(13.38)	29.67	29.00	29.42	(0.22)	30.09	28.75	0%	3%	BULLISH
BOND	PIMCO-ACTV BOND	89.36	0.80	1.56	(3.25)	(9.59)	(25.14)	91.58	92.25	90.42	0.26	92.92	87.92	-2%	-3%	BEARISH
TLT	ISHARS-20+YTB	85.46	(0.20)	(1.26)	(8.26)	(14.66)	(33.25)	90.82	93.50	87.33	0.30	89.77	84.89	-6%	-9%	BEARISH
BNX	VANGD-TTL INT B	48.53	1.02	0.44	(2.70)	(7.99)	(22.95)	49.86	49.57	49.05	0.19	50.37	47.73	-3%	-2%	BULLISH
HYG	ISHARS-IBX HYCB	78.53	1.35	2.83	(0.89)	(6.26)	(20.72)	79.29	78.68	78.65	0.44	80.96	76.34	-1%	0%	BULLISH



RISK RANGE REPORT



Weekly SimpleVisor Stock Screens

We provide three stock screens each week from 2013266080; [SimpleVisor](#).

This week, we are searching for the Top 20:

- Relative Strength Stocks
- Momentum Stocks
- Fundamental & Technical Strength W/ Dividends

(Click Images To Enlarge)

RSI Screen

Tables ▾ OverviewTechnicalsFundamentalsPerformance													
Symbol ↑↓ ▾	Sector ↑↓	Trend ↑↓ ▾	Last ↑↓	FairValue ↑↓	RSI ↑↓	20 SMA ⌚ ↑↓	50 SMA ⌚ ↑↓	100 SMA ⌚ ↑↓	Mohanram ⌚ ↑↓	Piotroski ⌚ ↑↓	SV Rank ⌚ ↑↓	Yield% ↑↓	
AVGO	Technology	10/10 📈	\$224.31	\$172.65(-29.92%)	55.41	\$227.34(-1.33%)	\$193.21(16.10%)	\$180.45(24.31%)	3	8	2	1.24%	
AXON	Industrials	10/10 📈	\$570.00	\$173.72(-228.11%)	39.33	\$611.63(-6.81%)	\$593.16(-3.90%)	\$495.42(15.05%)	6	4	4	%	
CEG	Utilities	10/10 📈	\$305.19	\$239.48(-27.44%)	72.85	\$239.67(27.34%)	\$242.36(25.92%)	\$237.12(28.71%)	—	—	—	0.53%	
DAL	Industrials	10/10 📈	\$66.95	()	68.06	\$61.26(9.29%)	\$61.93(8.11%)	\$54.71(22.37%)	1	8	3	1.10%	
DECK	Consumer Cyclical	10/10 📈	\$207.50	()	58.09	\$206.80(0.34%)	\$192.24(7.94%)	\$174.59(18.85%)	—	4	3	%	
ETR	Utilities	10/10 📈	\$76.19	()	55.41	\$75.25(1.25%)	\$74.58(2.16%)	\$68.89(10.60%)	3	5	2	3.29%	
FFIV	Technology	10/10 📈	\$254.32	\$180.57(-40.84%)	51.32	\$256.24(-0.75%)	\$249.41(1.97%)	\$230.50(10.33%)	8	5	5	%	
FTNT	Technology	10/10 📈	\$94.56	\$88.53(-6.81%)	47.29	\$96.48(-1.99%)	\$93.25(1.40%)	\$85.49(10.61%)	—	7	3	%	
GEV	Utilities	10/10 📈	\$367.10	()	63.11	\$342.86(7.07%)	\$334.83(9.64%)	\$285.75(28.47%)	—	—	—	%	
LULU	Consumer Cyclical	10/10 📈	\$395.47	\$576.56(31.41%)	64.27	\$386.09(2.43%)	\$350.86(12.71%)	\$310.99(27.16%)	6	7	3	%	
PLTR	Technology	10/10 📈	\$67.26	\$11.95(-462.85%)	41.79	\$75.59(-11.02%)	\$66.53(1.10%)	\$51.83(29.77%)	—	1	3	%	
RL	Consumer Cyclical	10/10 📈	\$237.34	\$260.81(9.00%)	60.29	\$231.24(2.64%)	\$221.24(7.28%)	\$203.29(16.75%)	3	8	1	1.67%	
TPL	Energy	10/10 📈	\$1,300.93	\$1,443.06(9.85%)	57.61	\$1,182.27(10.04%)	\$1,306.69(-0.44%)	\$1,115.22(16.65%)	—	2	3	0.43%	
TPR	Consumer Cyclical	10/10 📈	\$67.15	\$64.25(-4.51%)	64.72	\$65.01(3.29%)	\$59.63(12.61%)	\$51.67(29.96%)	—	8	2	3.15%	
TRGP	Energy	10/10 📈	\$193.30	\$134.85(-43.34%)	63.08	\$182.07(6.17%)	\$187.37(3.16%)	\$170.34(13.48%)	4	7	3	1.78%	
TSLA	Consumer Cyclical	10/10 📈	\$394.74	\$157.48(-150.66%)	48.75	\$425.20(-7.16%)	\$365.03(8.14%)	\$298.26(32.35%)	4	7	1	%	
UAL	Industrials	10/10 📈	\$107.11	()	69.75	\$98.16(9.12%)	\$93.82(14.17%)	\$74.57(43.64%)	4	7	3	%	
VST	Utilities	10/10 📈	\$166.73	\$160.06(-4.17%)	65.56	\$147.16(13.30%)	\$145.73(14.41%)	\$125.46(32.89%)	—	3	3	0.70%	
RJF	Financial	9/10 📈	\$154.21	()	42.71	\$157.10(-1.84%)	\$158.98(-3.00%)	\$141.88(8.69%)	5	7	2	1.22%	
HWM	Industrials	8/10 📈	\$112.64	\$27.91(-303.58%)	50.66	\$111.88(0.68%)	\$112.47(0.15%)	\$105.68(6.59%)	1	7	3	0.32%	

Momentum Screen

Tables Overview Technicals Fundamentals Performance													
Symbol	Sector	Trend	Last	FairValue	RSI	20 SMA	50 SMA	100 SMA	Mohanram	Piotroski	SV Rank	Yield%	
CEG	Utilities	10/10	\$305.19	\$239.48(-27.44%)	72.85	\$239.67(27.34%)	\$242.36(25.92%)	\$237.12(28.71%)	—	—	—	0.53%	
DAL	Industrials	10/10	\$66.95		68.06	\$61.26(9.29%)	\$61.93(8.11%)	\$54.71(22.37%)	1	8	3	1.10%	
EQT	Energy	10/10	\$49.00		70.22	\$45.60(7.46%)	\$43.82(11.82%)	\$39.37(24.46%)	1	5	3	1.70%	
GEV	Utilities	10/10	\$367.10		63.11	\$342.86(7.07%)	\$334.83(9.64%)	\$285.75(28.47%)	—	—	—	%	
JBL	Technology	10/10	\$153.88	\$152.92(-0.63%)	73.33	\$144.01(6.85%)	\$136.62(12.63%)	\$125.60(22.52%)	5	8	3	0.26%	
LULU	Consumer Cyclical	10/10	\$395.47	\$576.56(31.41%)	64.27	\$386.09(2.43%)	\$350.86(12.71%)	\$310.99(27.16%)	6	7	3	%	
PODD	Healthcare	10/10	\$271.83	\$75.03(-262.30%)	59.06	\$265.21(2.50%)	\$261.31(4.03%)	\$242.22(12.22%)	5	2	5	%	
RL	Consumer Cyclical	10/10	\$237.34	\$260.81(9.00%)	60.29	\$231.24(2.64%)	\$221.24(7.28%)	\$203.29(16.75%)	3	8	1	1.67%	
TPL	Energy	10/10	\$1,300.93	\$1,443.06(9.85%)	57.61	\$1,182.27(10.04%)	\$1,306.69(-0.44%)	\$1,115.22(16.65%)	—	2	3	0.43%	
TRGP	Energy	10/10	\$193.30	\$134.85(-43.34%)	63.08	\$182.07(6.17%)	\$187.37(3.16%)	\$170.34(13.48%)	4	7	3	1.78%	
UAL	Industrials	10/10	\$107.11		69.75	\$98.16(9.12%)	\$93.82(14.17%)	\$74.57(43.64%)	4	7	3	%	
VST	Utilities	10/10	\$166.73	\$160.06(-4.17%)	65.56	\$147.16(13.30%)	\$145.73(14.41%)	\$125.46(32.89%)	—	3	3	0.70%	
BSX	Healthcare	9/10	\$94.88	\$44.13(-115.00%)	67.14	\$90.69(4.62%)	\$89.34(6.20%)	\$86.43(9.78%)	5	8	4	%	
NRG	Utilities	9/10	\$99.39		60.53	\$93.84(5.91%)	\$94.30(5.40%)	\$90.00(10.43%)	4	6	3	1.83%	
ISRG	Healthcare	8/10	\$547.47	\$118.25(-362.98%)	57.98	\$535.09(2.31%)	\$533.91(2.54%)	\$511.13(7.11%)	5	6	4	%	
META	Communication Ser.	8/10	\$615.86	\$471.77(-30.54%)	55.37	\$608.50(1.21%)	\$592.25(3.99%)	\$571.90(7.69%)	—	—	—	0.35%	
VRSN	Technology	8/10	\$207.08	\$138.72(-49.28%)	61.00	\$202.01(2.51%)	\$191.63(8.06%)	\$187.81(10.26%)	4	7	—	%	
TER	Technology	7/10	\$134.17	\$38.45(-248.95%)	61.71	\$128.72(4.23%)	\$117.16(14.52%)	\$122.95(9.13%)	4	6	4	0.43%	
WAT	Healthcare	7/10	\$380.35	\$145.63(-161.18%)	56.10	\$373.42(1.86%)	\$374.00(0.17%)	\$357.85(6.29%)	5	8	3	%	
EOG	Energy	5/10	\$131.41		66.54	\$123.77(6.17%)	\$127.56(3.02%)	\$126.66(3.75%)	7	8	3	2.93%	

Fundamental & Technical Screen

Tables Overview Technicals Fundamentals Performance													
Symbol	Sector	Trend	Last	FairValue	RSI	20 SMA	50 SMA	100 SMA	Mohanram	Piotroski	SV Rank	Yield%	
CEG	Utilities	10/10	\$305.19	\$239.48(-27.44%)	72.85	\$239.67(27.34%)	\$242.36(25.92%)	\$237.12(28.71%)	—	—	—	0.53%	
DECK	Consumer Cyclical	10/10	\$207.50		58.09	\$206.80(0.34%)	\$192.24(7.94%)	\$174.59(18.85%)	—	4	3	%	
LULU	Consumer Cyclical	10/10	\$395.47	\$576.56(31.41%)	64.27	\$386.09(2.43%)	\$350.86(12.71%)	\$310.99(27.16%)	6	7	3	%	
RL	Consumer Cyclical	10/10	\$237.34	\$260.81(9.00%)	60.29	\$231.24(2.64%)	\$221.24(7.28%)	\$203.29(16.75%)	3	8	1	1.67%	
TPR	Consumer Cyclical	10/10	\$67.15	\$64.25(-4.51%)	64.72	\$65.01(3.29%)	\$59.63(12.61%)	\$51.67(29.96%)	—	8	2	3.15%	
DRI	Consumer Cyclical	9/10	\$180.02	\$219.44(17.96%)	51.90	\$179.54(0.27%)	\$172.29(4.49%)	\$166.43(8.17%)	4	9	3	3.44%	
META	Communication Ser.	8/10	\$615.86	\$471.77(-30.54%)	55.37	\$608.50(1.21%)	\$592.25(3.99%)	\$571.90(7.69%)	—	—	—	0.35%	
TER	Technology	7/10	\$134.17	\$38.45(-248.95%)	61.71	\$128.72(4.23%)	\$117.16(14.52%)	\$122.95(9.13%)	4	6	4	0.43%	
WST	Healthcare	6/10	\$331.73	\$156.45(-112.04%)	53.63	\$330.58(0.35%)	\$324.60(2.20%)	\$312.53(6.14%)	0	8	2	0.28%	
KLAC	Technology	2/10	\$683.06	\$531.87(-28.43%)	61.06	\$652.03(4.76%)	\$652.28(4.72%)	\$702.50(-7.77%)	5	7	3	0.87%	

SimpleVisor Portfolio Changes

We post all of our portfolio changes as they occur at [SimpleVisor](#):

No Trades This Week

Lance Roberts, C.I.O., RIA Advisors