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COUNSEL**

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Market Commentary

INTRODUCTION – Chase Investment Counsel Corporation uses a “bottom up” investment process combining fundamental analysis (the what) and technical indicators (the when) in making judgements about both market timing and stock selection. We focus on mitigating risk.

In our December 11th Market Commentary, we indicated that Lowry’s Research analysis found little evidence of a major market top in September which might have confirmed an end to the long-term upward trend. However, we suggested that new buying should be deferred until evidence of a sustainable market bottom had been reached. As Lowry’s points out, that normally requires one or more 90% Down Days (in numbers of stocks and their volume) which we had on December 24th, followed by a 90% Up Day or consecutive 80% Up Days which we got. Recently in analyzing the recovery Lowry’s identified only nine other instances since 1940 when their Short-Term Index expanded as robustly from an oversold condition as it did after December 24th. Even for the seven where the S&P 500 Index was still below its 200-day moving average, the S&P gained 35% on average one year after its lows; and was up 55% two years later. The NYSE breadth has been particularly strong since the December low which clearly reflects a broad-based rally, not just the results of a few very large companies. As Lowry’s concludes, the weight of evidence remains positive and supports further upside potential to new highs and beyond in the months ahead.

By year end Investors Intelligence, which measures the opinions of numerous investment advisory services, found that Bearish advisers outnumbered Bullish advisers for the first time since early 2016, which also turned out to be a good contrarian buying opportunity. In early December CNN’s Fear and Greed Index, which combines seven indicators, had bottomed at a record low of 6 (Extreme Fear). For perspective, at the height of the financial crisis in September 2008, when the S&P 500 hit a three-year low that index was at 12. By the time stocks finally bottomed on March 9, 2009 it had already recovered to 28 (Fear). By this week it had recovered from 6 to 68 (Greed), still short of Extreme Greed (starts at 75) where it was last September.

Some investors are concerned because we’re in our second longest economic recovery, but as we charted in our September Commentary, it has been the slowest recovery since WWII. Cumulative GDP growth has been only a third as much as during the other three lengthy post WWII recoveries. At least from the standpoint of being an abnormally small economic recovery, it could continue for quite some time. While not cheap, the S&P 500 is selling at about 16.4 times estimated 2019 earnings. That is actually the same as its five-year average multiple, although significantly above its 10-year average of 14.5. It’s unclear how much stock prices already reflect slowing 2019 earnings growth. FactSet shows a consensus of analysts who expect a -2.2% decline in S&P 500 earnings for the first quarter and an increase of only +4.8% for all of 2019. The biggest estimated earnings declines involve companies in the sectors with the highest international revenue exposure: information technology, materials, and energy, which reflects the weak global economy. A full year estimate of 4.8% could still result in earnings per share of +8.4%, assuming S&P 500 company shares shrink 3.6% due to net “buy backs” by corporate repurchases.

At the time of our last Commentary the most serious negative seemed the Federal Reserve policy of continuing to raise short term interest rates while at the same time reducing the Adjusted Monetary Base by \$50 billion per month. Since then, the FRB has ended that policy. We'll be watching indicators that have been helpful in recognizing major market peaks and recessions such as an inverted yield curve, a further decline in margin debt, investor and consumer sentiment, and several proprietary indicators that the three dozen independent research sources we use provide us.

We've updated the adjacent chart which compares the last 16 months of a typical major bull market (orange line) with the latest 16 months (blue line). Clearly the last sixteen months has been nothing like the normal excess investor euphoria which has typically accompanied previous major bull market conclusions. As long-term investors, we try to mitigate risk by avoiding lower quality stocks and limiting the amount invested in the more volatile issues, as well as reducing the emphasis on equities when it seems appropriate. While we may become more defensive in our equity selections, we don't currently plan to reduce the emphasis on equities which is already fairly conservative for most of our individual clients.



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Chase Investment Counsel Corporation is the oldest independent investment counsel firm domiciled in Virginia. We're not in the brokerage business, but act as portfolio managers and purchasing agents for our clients. As Barron's described us in 1972, we're located "Far from the Madding Crowd" in Charlottesville, VA. Besides Derwood Chase, we have an excellent "next generation" group of officers that average 49 years of age and over 19 years of experience. Three of us have MBAs, one is a CFA and another is a CMT. We recognize that markets are driven by company fundamentals as well as technical factors which reflect investor sentiment.

In addition to our own research, and that from several brokerage firms, we utilize over 40 independent research sources selected with the benefit of over 50 years experience. Our investment process was developed over more than 50 years and is rather unique in combining fundamental and technical analysis to mitigate risk and build diversified, high quality, reasonably priced growth oriented portfolios. We manage large, mid-cap, and all-cap equity oriented portfolios as well as balanced funds for individuals and trust clients (minimum normally \$1 million) in 15 states. We also indirectly serve about 2,500 investors through our no-load large and mid-cap equity mutual funds both of which are risk averse. As a smaller firm, we have a particular advantage in managing portfolios since we don't need huge marketability to acquire or eliminate stock positions promptly without significantly affecting the market. We are not in the brokerage or banking business and do not have the conflicts of interest and the other priorities those businesses involve.

OUTSIDE DIRECTORS

- Stuart F. Chase (1994)**, *Chairman, Chase Investment Counsel Corporation*
- Edwin T. Burton (2004)**, *Visiting Professor of Economics at the University of Virginia.*
- Steven J. Paggioli (2008)**, *Consultant, Independent Trustee for two mutual fund groups.*
- Robert J. King (2010)**, *Retired Investment Executive*
- Luis Alvarez, Jr. (2013)**, *CEO, University of Virginia Law School Foundation*
- Stephen K. Moore (2014)**, *Chief Economist, The Heritage Foundation*

The opinions expressed herein reflect those of Chase Investment Counsel Corporation and are subject to change without notice. Past performance does not guarantee future results. For further information please contact us at (434) 293-9104, (800) 293-9104 or derwood@chaseinv.com.

The Funds are no-load, there are management fees and other expenses that apply. Please refer to the Prospectus for further details.

Lowry's Short-Term (Buying Power) Index is a short-term measurement of the effect of buying, computed in terms of percentages and is a relatively sensitive index calculated on a time period of less than one half the average time period used for the Buying Power Measurement. The principal use of this index is for pinpointing "oversold" areas which have often proved highly profitable for buying stocks.

The S&P 500® Index is a broad-based unmanaged index of 505 stocks, which is widely recognized as representative of the equity market in general.

NYSE or the New York Stock Exchange is a stock exchange located in New York City that is considered the largest equities-based exchange in the world, based on the total market capitalization of its listed securities.

The Fear and Greed Index was developed and used by *CNNMoney* to measure the primary emotions that drive investors: fear and greed. The Fear and Greed Index is based on seven indicators: stock price momentum, stock price strength, stock price breadth, put and call options, junk bond demand, market volatility, and safe haven demand. Each of these seven indicators is measured on a scale from 0 to 100, with 50 denoting a neutral reading, and a higher reading signaling more greed. The index is then computed by taking an equal-weighted average of the seven indicators.

Adjusted Monetary Base is the sum of currency (including coin) in circulation outside Federal Reserve Banks and the U.S. Treasury, plus deposits held by depository institutions at Federal Reserve Banks. ... They are updated monthly by the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.

The Nasdaq Composite Index is the market capitalization-weighted index of over 3,300 common equities listed on the Nasdaq stock exchange.

GDP - Gross domestic product is a monetary measure of the market value of all the final goods and services produced in a period of time, often annually.

You cannot invest directly in an index.

Index performance is not indicative of fund's performance.

Past performance does not guarantee future results. Current Fund performance can be obtained by calling 888-861-7556.

The funds' investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses must be considered carefully before investing. The Statutory and Summary prospectuses (CHASX/CHAIX or CHAMX/CHIMX) contain this and other important information about the investment company, and may be obtained by calling (888) 861- 7556. Read carefully before investing.

Earnings growth is not representative of the fund's future performance.

The opinions expressed are those of the listed authors and are subject to change, are not guaranteed and should not be considered recommendations to buy or sell any security.

Mutual fund investing involves risk. Principal loss is possible.

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