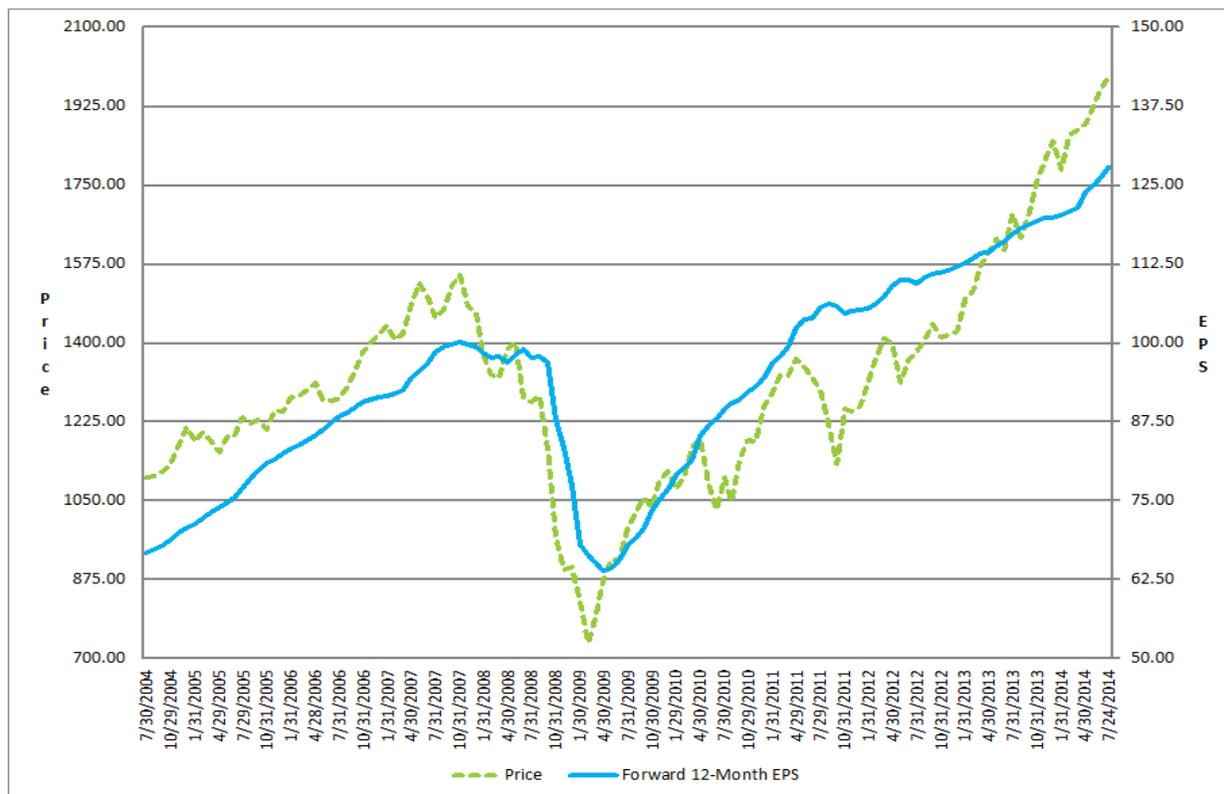


### Key Metrics

- + **Earnings Scorecard:** Of the 230 companies that have reported earnings to date for Q2 2014, 76% have reported earnings above the mean estimate and 67% have reported sales above the mean estimate.
- + **Earnings Growth:** The blended earnings growth rate for Q2 2014 is 6.7%. The Telecom Services sector is reporting the highest earnings growth for the quarter, while the Financials sector is reporting the lowest earnings growth for the quarter.
- + **Earnings Revisions:** On June 30, the estimated earnings growth rate for Q2 2014 was 4.9%. Six of the ten sectors have higher growth rates today (compared to June 30) due to positive earnings surprises, led by the Health Care sector.
- + **Earnings Guidance:** For Q3 2014, 32 companies have issued negative EPS guidance and 15 companies have issued positive EPS guidance.
- + **Valuation:** The current 12-month forward P/E ratio is 15.6. This P/E ratio is based on Thursday's closing price (1987.98) and forward 12-month EPS estimate (\$127.71).

S&P 500 Forward 12-Month EPS vs. Price: 10-Year



All data published in this report is available on FactSet. Please contact media\_request@factset.com or 1-877-FACTSET for more information.

## Topic of the Week

### Highest Ex-Financial Earnings Growth Rate (8.5%) since Q3 2011

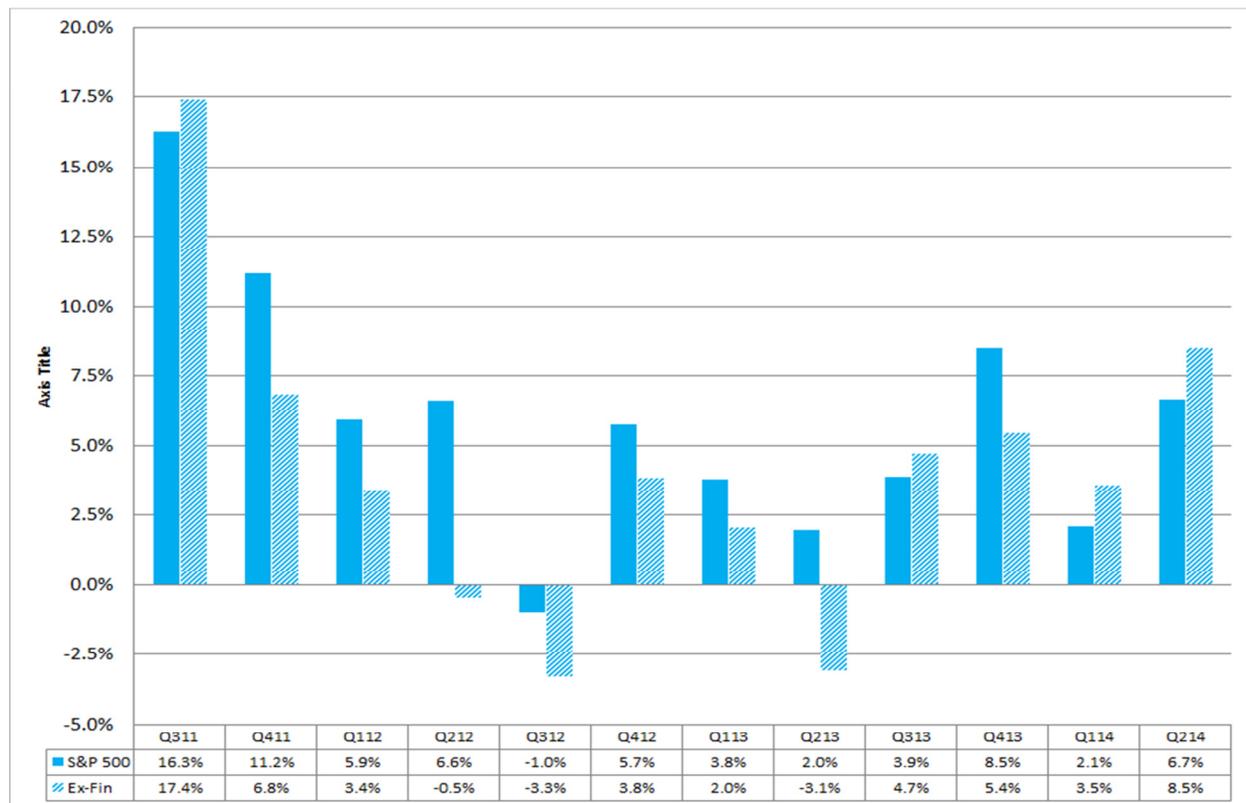
During the past week, the blended earnings growth rate for the S&P 500 increased to 6.7% from 5.4% due to a high number of companies reporting earnings above EPS estimates. Six of the ten sectors recorded an improvement in earnings growth over the past week.

However, one sector is still reporting a slight year-over-year decline in earnings growth for the second quarter: Financials (-0.4%). If the sector does report a decline, it will mark the second consecutive quarter that the sector has reported a year-over-year drop in earnings. Much of the weakness is coming from the Banks industry (-9%), as Bank of America, Citigroup, and JPMorgan Chase all reported year-over-year declines in EPS for the quarter.

Given the earnings weakness in the Financials sector for Q2, how much would the earnings growth rate for the index improve if the Financials sector was excluded? How does the “ex-Financials” earnings growth rate compare to recent quarters?

If the Financials sector is excluded, the blended earnings growth for the remaining nine sectors would be 8.5%. If the final percentage for the quarter is 8.5%, it would be the highest earnings growth rate for the S&P 500 excluding the Financials sector since Q3 2011 (17.4%).

S&P 500 Earnings Growth (Excluding Financials): Q311 – Q214



## Q2 2014 Earnings Season: Overview

### More Companies Beating Estimates than Average

With 46% of the companies in the S&P 500 reporting actual results for Q2 to date, the percentages of companies reporting EPS and sales above estimates are well above recent historical averages.

#### Percentage of Companies Beating EPS Estimates (76%) is Above Recent Averages

Overall, 230 companies have reported earnings to date for the second quarter. Of these 230 companies, 76% have reported actual EPS above the mean EPS estimate and 24% have reported actual EPS below the mean EPS estimate. The percentage of companies reporting EPS above the mean EPS estimate is well above both the 1-year (72%) average and the 4-year (72%) average.

At the sector level, the Health Care (88%), Materials (88%), and Information Technology (82%) sectors have the highest percentages of companies reporting earnings above estimates, while the Telecom Services (50%) and Consumer Staples (56%) sectors have the lowest percentages of companies reporting earnings above estimates.

#### Earnings Surprise Percentage (+4.2%) Above Recent Quarters

In aggregate, companies are reporting earnings that are 4.2% above expectations. This surprise percentage is above the 1-year (+3.2%) average, but below the 4-year (+5.1%) average.

Companies in the Health Care (+10.6%), Materials (+6.1%), and Financials (+5.9%) sectors are reporting the largest upside aggregate differences between actual earnings and estimated earnings. In the Health Care sector, Gilead Sciences (+32%), Biogen Idec (+23%), and UnitedHealth Group (+13%) have reported actual EPS above the mean EPS estimate by the widest margins. In the Materials sector, Alcoa (+45%) has reported the highest positive earnings surprise. In the Financials sector, Morgan Stanley (+65%) and Goldman Sachs (+34%) have reported the largest upside earnings surprises.

On the other hand, companies in the Telecom Services (-0.1%) sector are reporting the largest downside aggregate differences between actual earnings and estimated earnings. In this sector, AT&T (-2%) has reported the largest downside earnings surprise.

#### Percentage of Companies Beating Revenue Estimates (67%) is Above Recent Averages

In terms of revenues, 67% of companies have reported actual sales above estimated sales and 33% have reported actual sales below estimated sales. The percentage of companies reporting sales above estimates is well above both the 1-year (55%) average and the 4-year average (57%).

At the sector level, the Utilities (100%), Health Care (88%), and Energy (83%) sectors have the highest percentages of companies reporting revenue above estimates, while the Industrials (49%), Telecom Services (50%), Consumer Staples (50%), and Materials (50%) sectors have the lowest percentages of companies reporting revenue above estimates.

#### Revenue Surprise Percentage (+0.7%) Above Recent Quarters

In aggregate, companies are reporting sales that are 0.7% above expectations. This surprise percentage is slightly above the 1-year (+0.6%) average and the 4-year (+0.6%) average.

Companies in the Utilities (+9.9%), Health Care (+3.0%), and Financials (+2.2%) sectors are reporting the largest upside aggregate differences between actual sales and estimated sales, while companies in the Consumer Discretionary (-1.4%) and Telecom Services (-0.4%) sectors are reporting the largest downside aggregate differences between actual sales and estimated sales.

## Increase in Earnings Growth This Week Due to Upside Surprises from Multiple Sectors

### Increase in Earnings Growth This Week Due to Upside Surprises from Multiple Sectors

The blended earnings growth rate for the second quarter is 6.7% this week, above the growth rate of 5.4% last week. During the past week, upside earnings surprises reported by companies in multiple sectors were significant contributors to the increase in the growth rate for the index. Overall, six of the ten sectors witnessed an increase in earnings growth during the week, led by the Health Care, Information Technology, Industrials, and Materials sectors

In the Health Care sector, large positive earnings surprises reported Gilead Sciences (+32%), Biogen Idec (+23%), and AbbVie (+8%) were significant contributors to the rise in the earnings growth rate for the index during the week. As a result, the blended earnings growth rate for the Health Care sector rose to 13.1% from 8.7% over this time frame.

In the Information Technology sector, upside earnings surprises reported by QUALCOMM (+19%), Apple (+4%), Facebook (+31%), and Electronic Arts were substantial contributors to the increase in the earnings growth rate for the index during the week. As a result, the blended earnings growth rate for the Information Technology sector improved to 8.8% from 7.3% over this time frame.

In the Industrials sector, positive earnings surprise reported Boeing (+21%), Caterpillar (+12%), United Technologies (+6%), and Southwest Airlines (+14%) were significant contributors to the rise in the earnings growth rate for the index during the week. As a result, the blended earnings growth rate for the Industrials sector rose to 8.1% from 5.6% over this time frame.

In the Materials sector, upside earnings surprises reported by LyondellBasell Industries (+16%) and Freeport-McMoRan (+9%) were substantial contributors to the increase in the earnings growth rate for the index during the week. As a result, the blended earnings growth rate for the Materials sector improved to 10.6% from 7.3% over this time frame.

### Health Care Sector Has Seen Largest Jump in Earnings Growth since June 30

The blended earnings growth rate for Q2 2014 of 6.7% is above the estimate of 4.9% at the end of the quarter (June 30). Six sectors have seen an increase in earnings growth over this period due to upside earnings surprises, led by the Health Care (to 13.1% from 5.8%) sector. Four sectors have recorded a decrease in earnings growth due to a combination of downside earnings surprises and downward revisions to earnings estimates, led by the Telecom Services (to 19.9% from 22.5%) and Consumer Discretionary (to 7.0% from 9.4%) sectors.

### Blended Earnings Growth: 6.7%

The blended earnings growth rate for Q2 2014 is 6.7%. Nine of the ten sectors are reporting higher earnings relative to a year ago, led by the Telecom Services, Health Care, and Materials sectors. The only sector reporting lower earnings relative to a year ago is the Financials sector.

### Telecom Services: Ex-Verizon, Growth Rate Drops to -10.8%

The Telecom Services sector is reporting the highest earnings growth rate of all ten sectors at 19.9%. At the company level, Verizon Communications is the largest contributor to earnings growth for the sector. The company reported actual EPS of \$0.91 for Q2 2014, compared to actual EPS of \$0.73 in Q2 2013. If Verizon is excluded, the earnings growth rate for the sector would drop to -10.8%.

### Health Care: Gilead Sciences Driving Growth

The Health Care sector is reporting the second highest earnings growth rate of all ten sectors at 13.1%. At the company level, Gilead Sciences is the largest contributor to earnings growth for the sector. The company reported actual EPS of \$2.34 for Q2 2014, compared to actual EPS of \$0.50 in the year-ago quarter. If Gilead Sciences is excluded, the earnings growth rate for the sector would drop to 3.9%.

### Materials: Strength in Metals & Mining

The Materials sector is reporting the third highest earnings growth rate of all ten sectors at 10.6%. All five industries in the sector are reporting or are expected to report earnings growth, led by the Construction Materials (+196%) industry. However, the Metals & Mining (+100%) industry is the largest contributor to earnings growth at the industry level. If this industry is excluded, the earnings growth rate for the sector would drop to 4.7%.

### Financials: 2<sup>nd</sup> Consecutive Decline in Earnings

The Financials sector is the only sector reporting a (slight) year-over-year decline in earnings (-0.4%). If the sector does report a decline, it will mark the second consecutive quarter the sector has reported a year-over-year drop in earnings. However, only three of the eight industries in the sector are reporting a decrease in earnings for the quarter, led by the Thrifts & Mortgage Finance (-12%) and Banks (-9%) industries. The Capital Markets industry is reporting the highest earnings growth at 24%.

### Blended Revenue Growth: 3.1%

The blended revenue growth rate for Q2 2014 is 3.1%, which is slightly above the estimated growth rate of 3.0% at the end of the quarter (June 30). Nine of the ten sectors are reporting revenue growth for the quarter, led by the Health Care sector. On the other hand, the Energy sector is the only sector reporting a decline in revenue for the quarter.

### Highest Sales Growth: Health Care

The Health Care sector is reporting the highest revenue growth at 9.8%. All six industries in the sector are reporting sales growth for the quarter. Four of the six industries are reporting double-digit sales growth, led by the Biotechnology (43%) industry.

### Lowest Sales Growth: Energy

The Energy sector is the only sector that is reporting a decrease in revenue at -2.9%. Four of the seven sub-industries in the sector are reporting or are expected to report a decline in revenue, led by the Oil & Gas Exploration & Production (-16%) and Coal & Consumable Fuels (-9%) sub-industries.

### Domestic Themes: Cost Cutting

With earnings growth (6.7%) rising at a faster rate than revenue growth (3.1%) in Q2 and in future quarters, companies have continued to discuss cost-cutting initiatives to maintain earnings growth rates and profit margins.

*"The first step to building the right organization for our ambitions is to realign our workforce. With this in mind, we will begin to reduce the size of our overall workforce by up to 18,000 jobs in the next year." – Microsoft (Jul. 15)*

*"Alcoa continues to drive strong performance across all businesses, delivering \$302 million in second quarter productivity gains across all segments and \$556 million in year-over-year productivity gains in the first half of 2014 against an \$850 million annual target. Productivity gains have been driven by process improvements and procurement savings across all businesses." –Alcoa (Jul. 8)*

Among the early reporters, companies in food-oriented industries in particular have highlighted cost cutting measures. For more information on food cost inflation, please see our latest FactSet Economic Insight report at the following link: <http://www.factset.com/insight/2014/7/econ-insight-food-inflation>

*"Cost savings from the company's CCI program and the impact of higher-margin industrial products improved gross profit margin, which rose to 39.9% from 39.3% in the year-ago period." –McCormick & Co. (Jun. 26)*

*“Our Consumer Foods supply chain cost reduction programs continue to yield good results, and delivered cost savings of approximately \$50 million for the quarter.” –ConAgra Foods (Jun. 26)*

*“In addition, supply chain cost-savings from our ongoing Holistic Margin Management (HMM) program are expected to exceed \$400 million in 2015. We anticipate these savings will offset input cost inflation, which we estimate at 3 percent for the new year.” –General Mills (Jun. 25)*

*“We remain focused on cost discipline to offset the negative effects of our gross profit dollar growth. We will be accelerating our optimization efforts, taking additional steps to lower our expenses company-wide.” –Walgreen (Jun. 24)*

*“We’ve continued to achieve a more cost-effective platform. Transformative changes that we’ve talked about the past in Darden’s operations have significantly reduced costs by over \$150 million annually in selected operating areas around support including supply chain, facilities management, water and energy usage.” –Darden Restaurants (Jun. 20)*

## **Global Themes: F/X Rates, Europe, and Emerging Markets**

### **F/X Rates: Mixed Impact**

The U.S. dollar has strengthened relative to number of currencies over the past year, particularly in emerging markets. Some companies in the S&P 500 have cited a negative impact from foreign exchange activity in their earnings releases or conference calls in Q2.

*“Johnson & Johnson (NYSE: JNJ) today announced sales of \$19.5 billion for the second quarter of 2014, an increase of 9.1% as compared to the second quarter of 2013. Operational results increased 9.4% and the negative impact of currency was 0.3%.” –Johnson & Johnson (Jul. 15)*

*“Despite the negative impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, diluted earnings per share for the quarter increased 3 percent...” –NIKE (Jun. 26)*

*“Non-GAAP earnings per share were up 6% to \$0.92, but would have been \$0.94 if not for the currency loss in Venezuela.” –Oracle (Jun. 19)*

However, a few companies have noted that foreign exchange activity was neutral or even had a positive impact on sales and earnings for the quarter.

*“The foreign-exchange impact for the quarter was approximately zero percent, consistent with the assumption provided in the company’s second-quarter earnings release.” –Accenture (Jun. 26)*

*“First, let me share with you some of the highlights from this quarter. For the first time in a long time, changes in foreign exchange rates have had minimal impact on our results when comparing them against Q1 last year, last quarter or against guidance” –Red Hat (Jun. 18)*

*“From a year-over-year currency perspective, FX increased revenue by \$3.1 million.” –Adobe Systems (Jun. 17)*

### **Europe: Continued Improvement**

Europe reported an improvement in economic growth relative to last year. According to FactSet Economics, the European Union recorded an increase in GDP of 1.4% in Q1 2014, relative to the decline of 0.7% reported in Q1 2013. Based on some of the early earnings reports and conference calls, a number of companies continued to see improving conditions in Europe in Q2.

*“And finally, there is the outstanding results we’re seeing in Western Europe. Q4 revenue grew 18%, a truly remarkable finish to an incredible year, as revenues in this important geography increased 14% to nearly \$5 billion for the year, with growth across all key categories and nearly every territory.” –NIKE (Jun. 26)*

*“Now, turning to the geographic dimension of our business. Our growth in Q3 was broad-based and I'm particularly pleased that we delivered strong results in Europe.” –Accenture (Jun. 26)*

*“We were pleased to see our European brands revenue yields turn positive in the second quarter and particularly encouraged by the favorable pricing trends emerging not only in Europe but in North America as well.” –Carnival Corp. (Jun. 24)*

However, some companies are continuing to see challenging conditions in Europe.

*“I think obviously still a challenging environment in some of the countries throughout Europe. I think as I've said Stefano and his team, pretty solid team, they're managing through that. But they are indeed have had some challenges in some areas of the business.” –Walgreen (Jun. 24)*

### **Emerging Markets: Strong Performances Despite Slowing Growth**

Economic growth for countries in emerging markets regions has been flat or slightly below year-ago levels in recent quarters. For example, China recorded GDP growth of 7.5% in Q2 2014, according to FactSet Economics. This growth rate was flat with the 7.5% reported for Q2 2013. However, based on some of the early earnings reports and conference calls, a number of companies continued to perform well in emerging markets and China.

*“Operating profit grew 188% in China driven by strong sales and margin performance.” –YUM! Brands (Jul.16)*

*“And we continue to see good solid growth in the developing markets. I mean, overall we had about 10% growth on an annual basis so far in BRIC, and we'll expect that to continue into the future as well.” –Johnson & Johnson (Jul. 15)*

*“Now let's turn to the emerging markets which delivered exceptional Q4 results, with revenue up 25%. These results were very well balanced, with double-digit growth in almost every territory and increased revenues in nearly every key category.” –NIKE (Jun. 26)*

*“Our base consumer business in China also achieved double-digit growth this period, continuing the momentum from previous quarters...China's on track to be our second largest country this year in terms of annual sales when both consumer and industrial businesses are included.” –McCormick & Co. (Jun. 26)*

*“In the Asia-Pacific region, constant currency sales grew 9% to exceed \$980 million driven by another year of double-digit growth in Greater China.” –General Mills (Jun. 25)*

However, other companies have seen weakness in emerging markets.

*“While there are some signs of renewed consumer interest and activity, the consumer segment remains challenging primarily in the emerging markets.” –Intel (Jul. 15)*

### **Q3 EPS Guidance: Negative Guidance (68%) Slightly Below Average**

At this point in time, 47 companies in the index have issued EPS guidance for the third quarter. Of these 47 companies, 32 have issued negative EPS guidance and 15 have issued positive EPS guidance. Thus, the percentage of companies issuing negative EPS guidance to date for the third quarter is 68% (32 out of 47). This percentage is slightly higher than the 5-year average of 64%.

### **Higher Earnings Growth Expected in 2<sup>nd</sup> Half of 2014, But Little Improvement in Sales Growth**

While companies are reporting earnings growth of 6.7% for Q2 2014, analysts expect earnings growth for the S&P 500 to be higher for the remainder of the year. For Q3 2014 and Q4 2014, analysts are predicting earnings growth rates of 8.3%, and 10.4%. For all of 2014, the projected earnings growth rate is 7.9%.

However, revenue growth is not expected to improve dramatically in the second half of the year. Companies are reporting revenue growth of 3.1% for Q2 2014. For Q3 2014 and Q4 2014, analysts are predicting revenue growth of 3.5% and 3.2%. For all of 2014, the projected revenue growth rate is 3.6%.

### **Valuation: Forward P/E Ratio is 15.6, above the 10-Year Average (14.1)**

The current 12-month forward P/E ratio is 15.6. This P/E ratio is based on Thursday's closing price (1987.98) and forward 12-month EPS estimate (\$127.71).

At the sector level, the Consumer Discretionary (18.0) and Consumer Staples (17.7) sectors have the highest forward 12-month P/E ratios, while the Financials (13.2) and Telecom Services (13.8) sectors have the lowest forward 12-month P/E ratios.

The P/E ratio of 15.6 for the index as a whole is above the prior 5-year average forward 12-month P/E ratio of 13.5, and above the prior 10-year average forward 12-month P/E ratio of 14.1. However, it is equal to the forward 12-month P/E ratio of 15.6 recorded at the start of the second quarter (June 30). During the quarter, the price of the index has increased by 1.4%, while the forward 12-month EPS estimate has increased by 1.3%.

At the sector level, three sectors have recorded an increase in the forward 12-month P/E ratio since the start of the second quarter, led by the Telecom Services (to 13.8 from 13.4) and Information Technology (to 15.6 from 15.2) sectors. Four sectors have recorded a decrease in the forward 12-month P/E ratio since the start of the second quarter, led by the Utilities (to 16.0 from 16.6) sector. The Consumer Staples (17.7), Financials (13.2), and Materials (17.2) sectors have recorded no change in the forward 12-month P/E ratio since the beginning of the quarter.

### **Companies Reporting Next Week: 148**

During the upcoming week, 5 Dow 30 components and 148 S&P 500 companies are scheduled to report earnings for the second quarter.

### **Predicted EPS Surprises for Q2**

The FactSet Sharp estimate predicts the direction of upside and downside EPS surprises relative to the mean EPS estimate.

#### **Next Week: 16**

For the upcoming week, 14 companies have a Sharp EPS estimate above the mean EPS estimate (upside positive surprise indicator) for Q2 and 2 companies have a Sharp EPS estimate below the mean EPS estimate (downside surprise indicator). Of the 14 companies with a Sharp EPS estimate above the mean EPS estimate, Hess Corporation (+4%), Noble Corporation (+3%), and Iron Mountain (+3%) have the largest upside differences (on a percentage basis) between the Sharp estimate and the mean estimate.

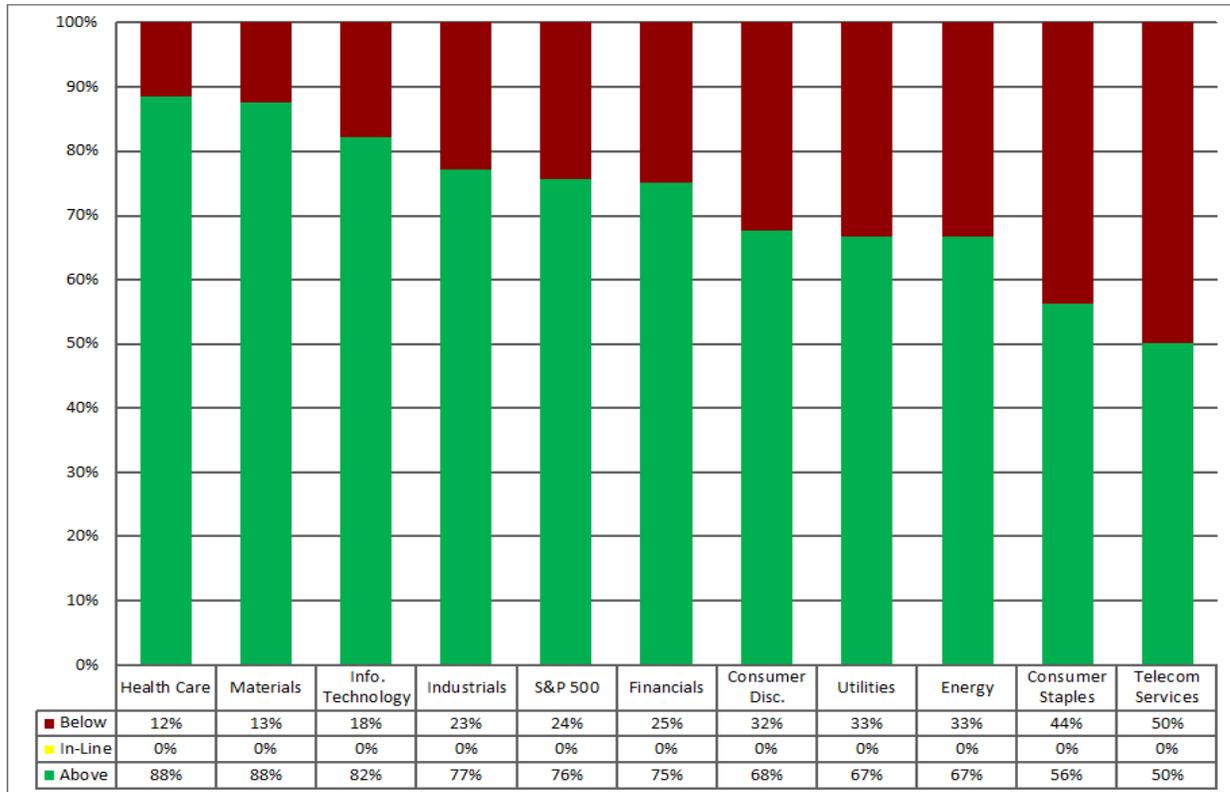
#### **Second Quarter: 30**

For the S&P 500 overall, 23 companies have a Sharp EPS estimate above the mean EPS estimate (upside surprise indicator) for Q2 and 7 companies have a Sharp EPS estimate below the mean EPS estimate (downside surprise indicator) for Q2. The remaining 471 companies in the index do not have a Sharp estimate at this time for Q2 (no surprise predicted) or have already reported actual EPS for Q2.

At the sector level, the Energy sector currently has the highest number (7) and the highest percentage (16%) of companies with a Sharp estimate above the mean EPS estimate for the second quarter. Of these 7 companies, Hess Corporation (+4%) and Noble Corporation (+3) have the largest upside differences (on a percentage basis) between the Sharp estimate and the mean estimate.

Q2 2014: Scorecard

Q2 2014 Earnings: Above, In-Line, Below Estimates

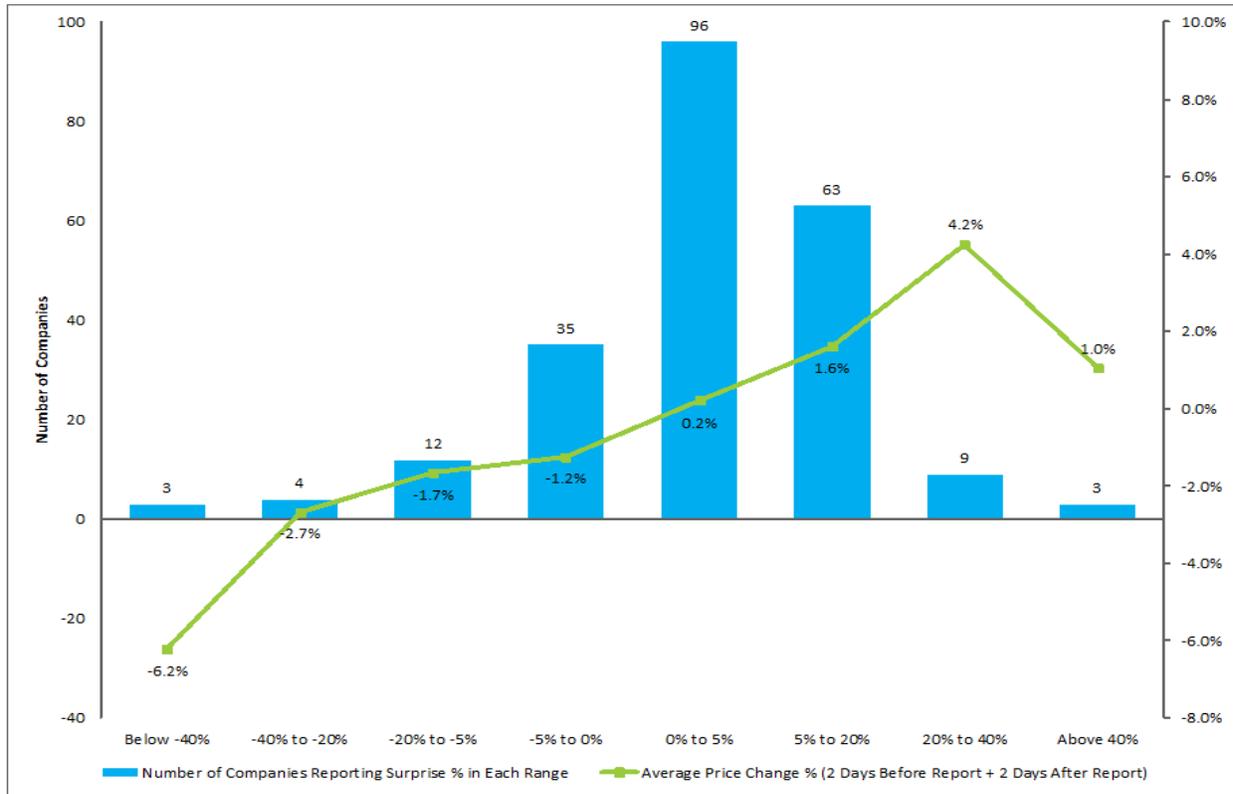


Q2 2014 Revenues: Above, In-Line, Below Estimates

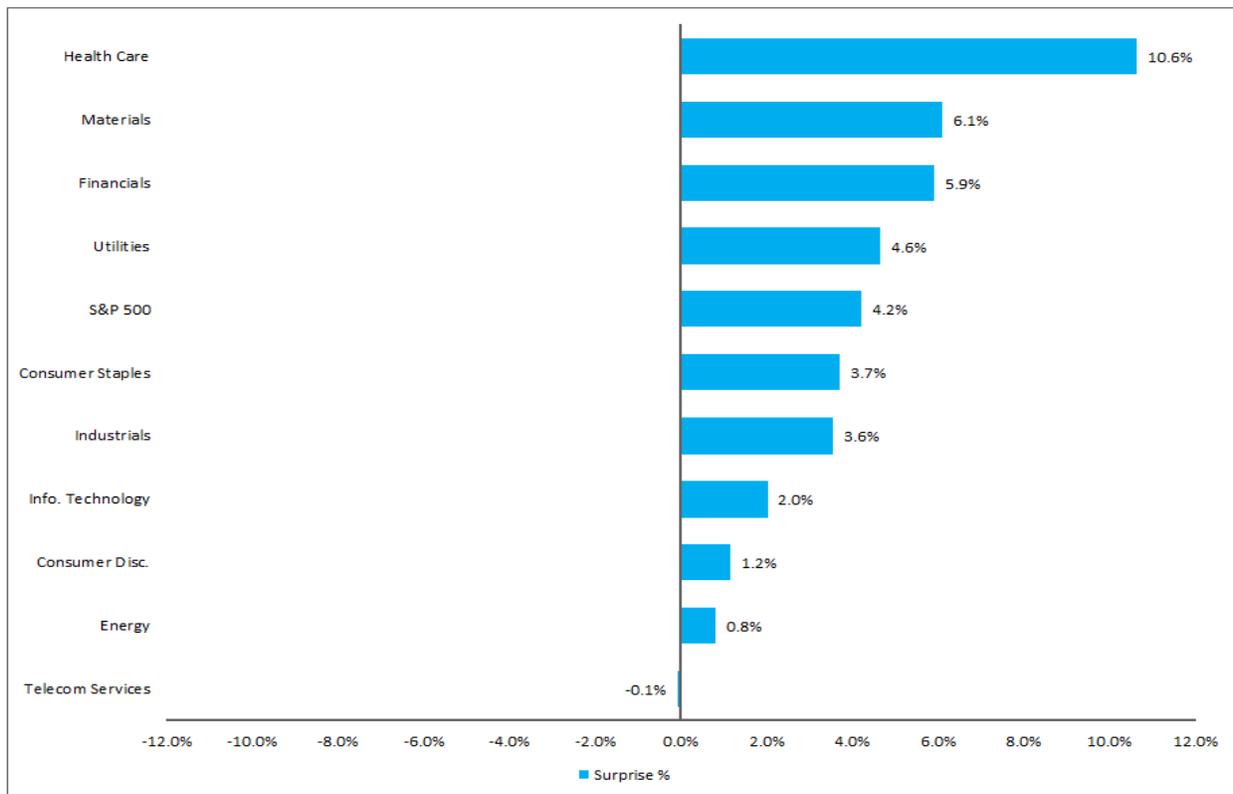


Q2 2014: Scorecard

Q2 2014: EPS Surprise % vs. Price %

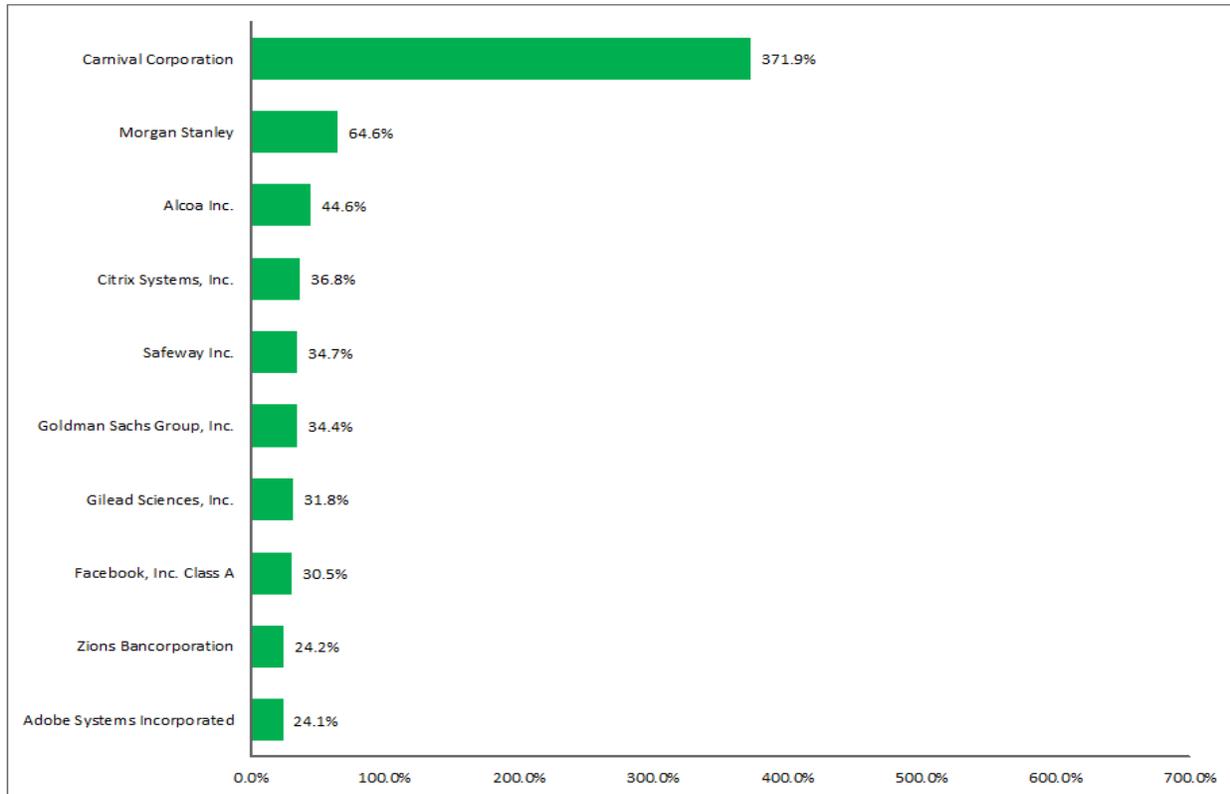


Q2 2014: Sector Level EPS Surprise %

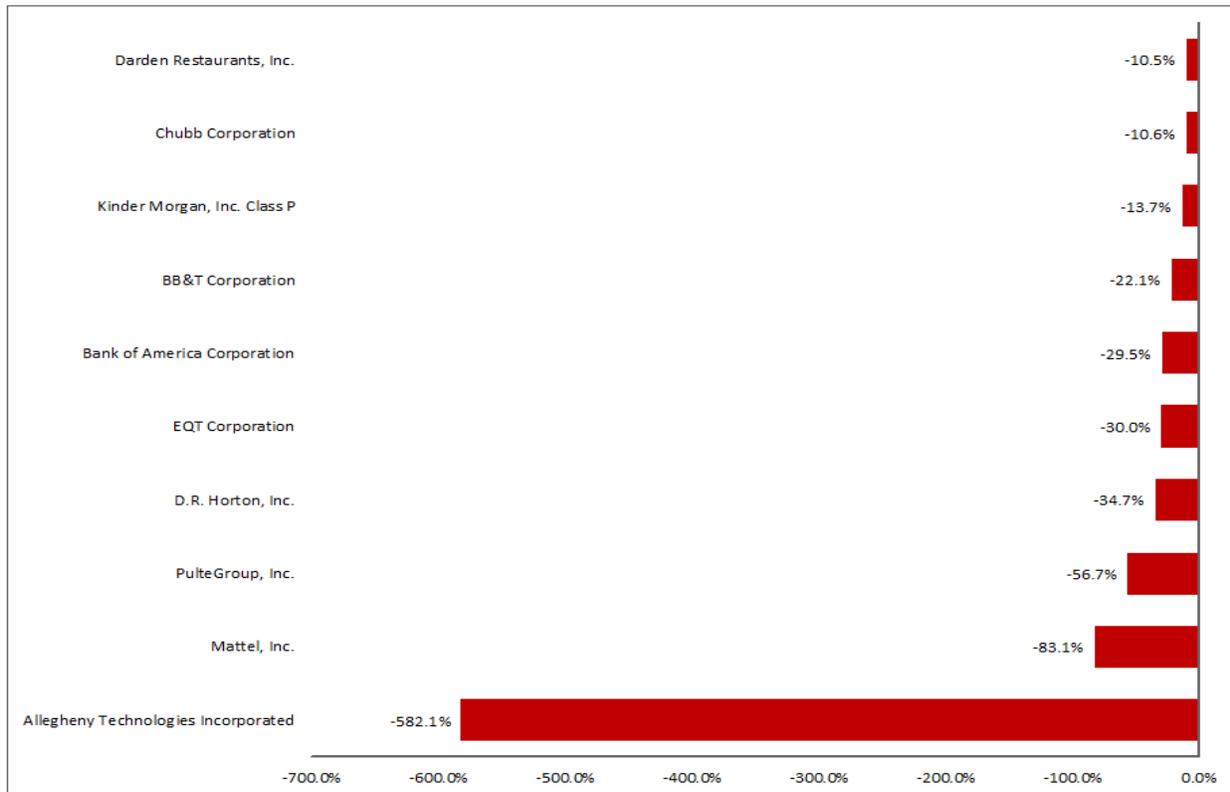


Q2 2014: Scorecard

EPS Surprise %: Top 10 Companies

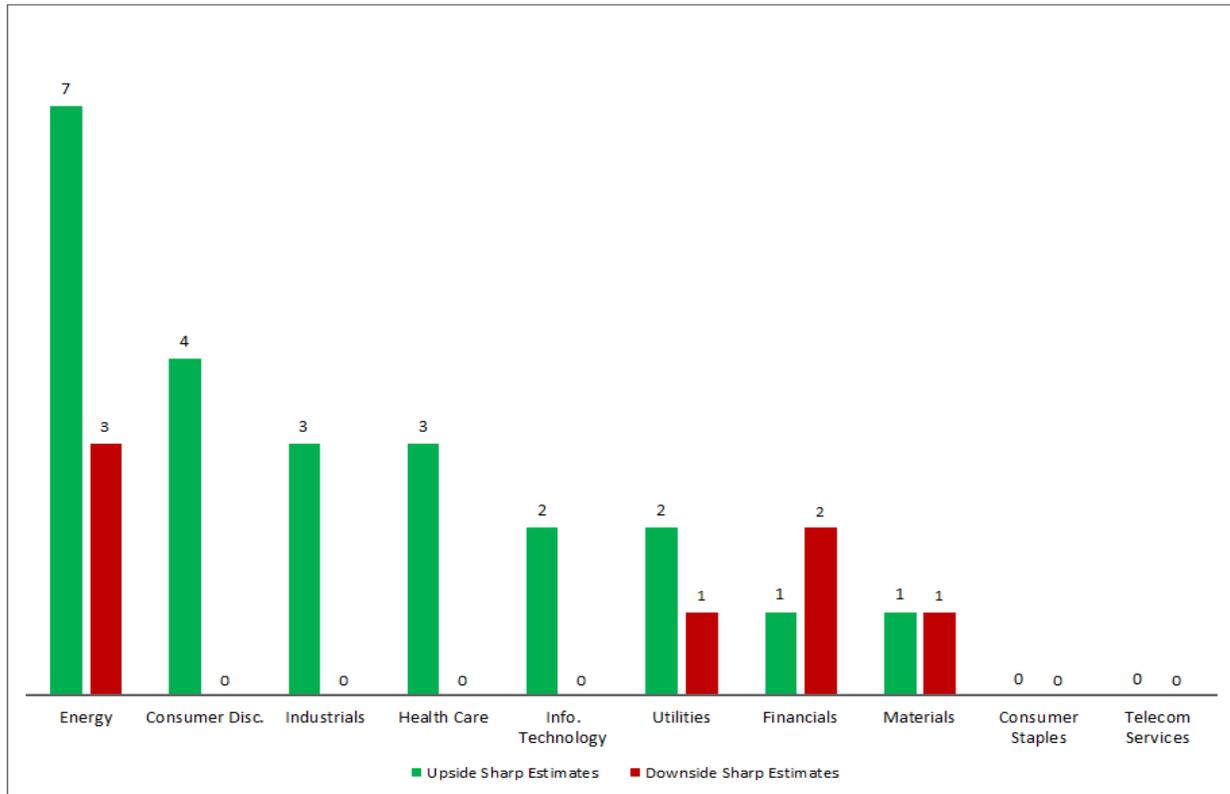


EPS Surprise %: Bottom 10 Companies

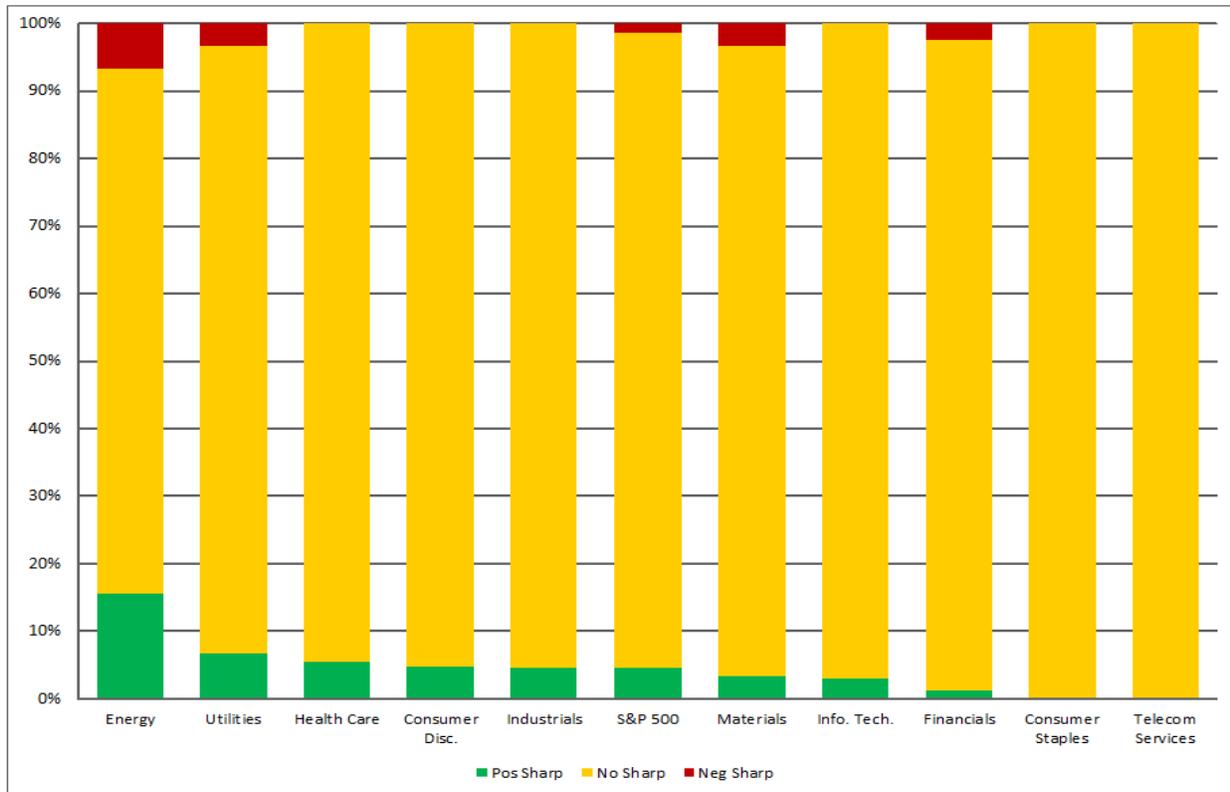


## Q2 2014: Projected EPS Surprises (Sharp Estimates)

Number (#) of Companies with Sharp Estimates

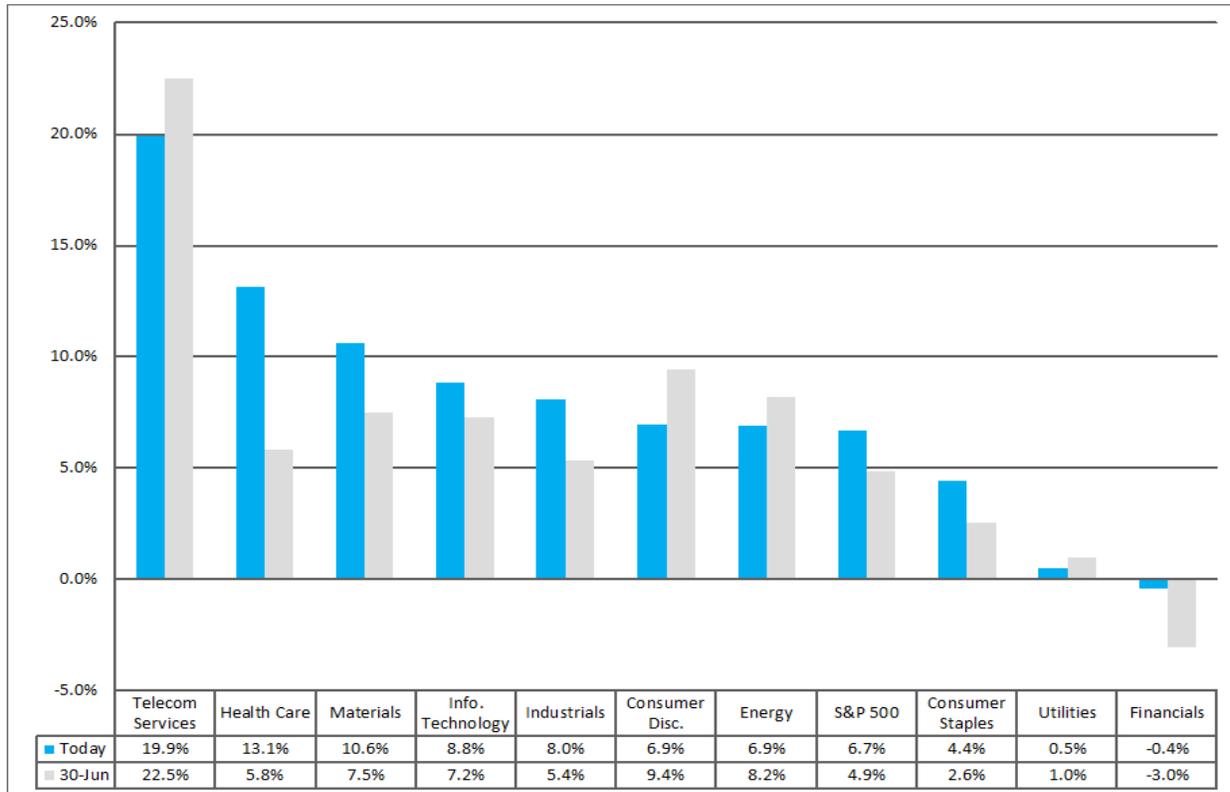


Percentage (%) of Companies with Sharp Estimates

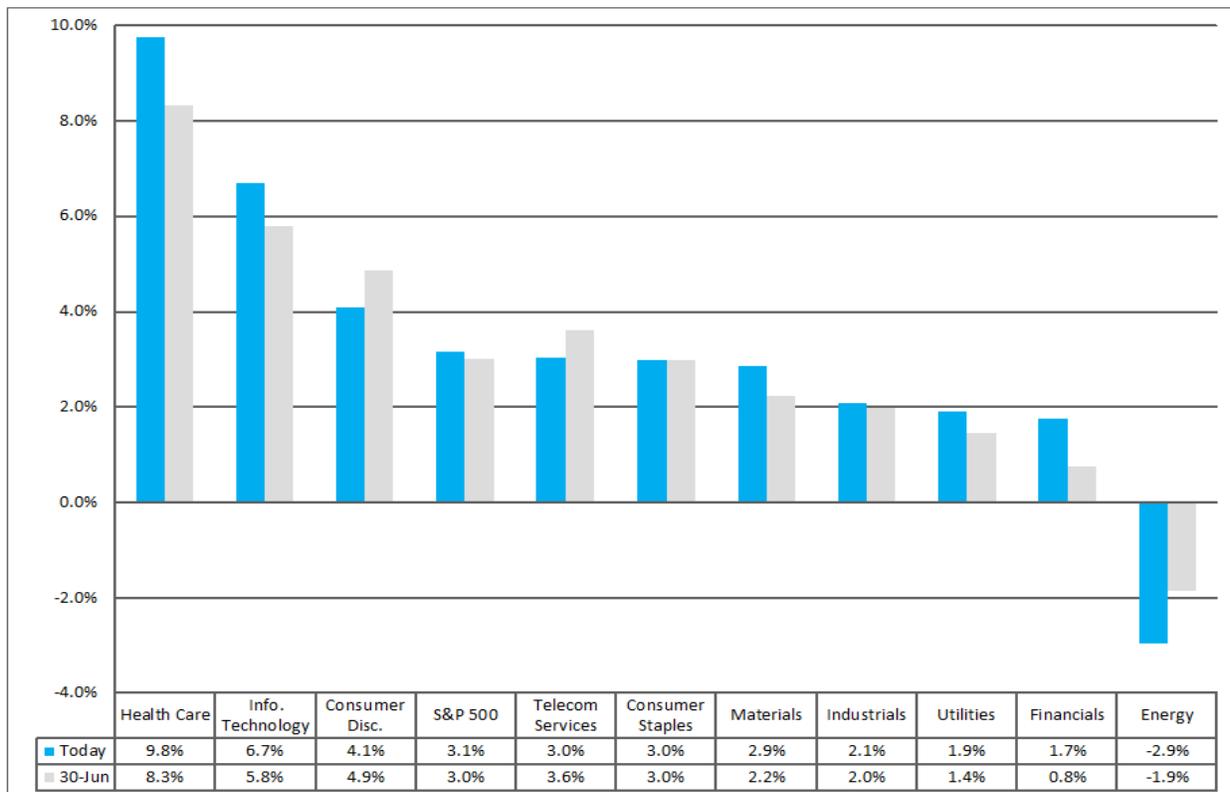


Q2 2014: Growth

Q2 2014 Earnings Growth

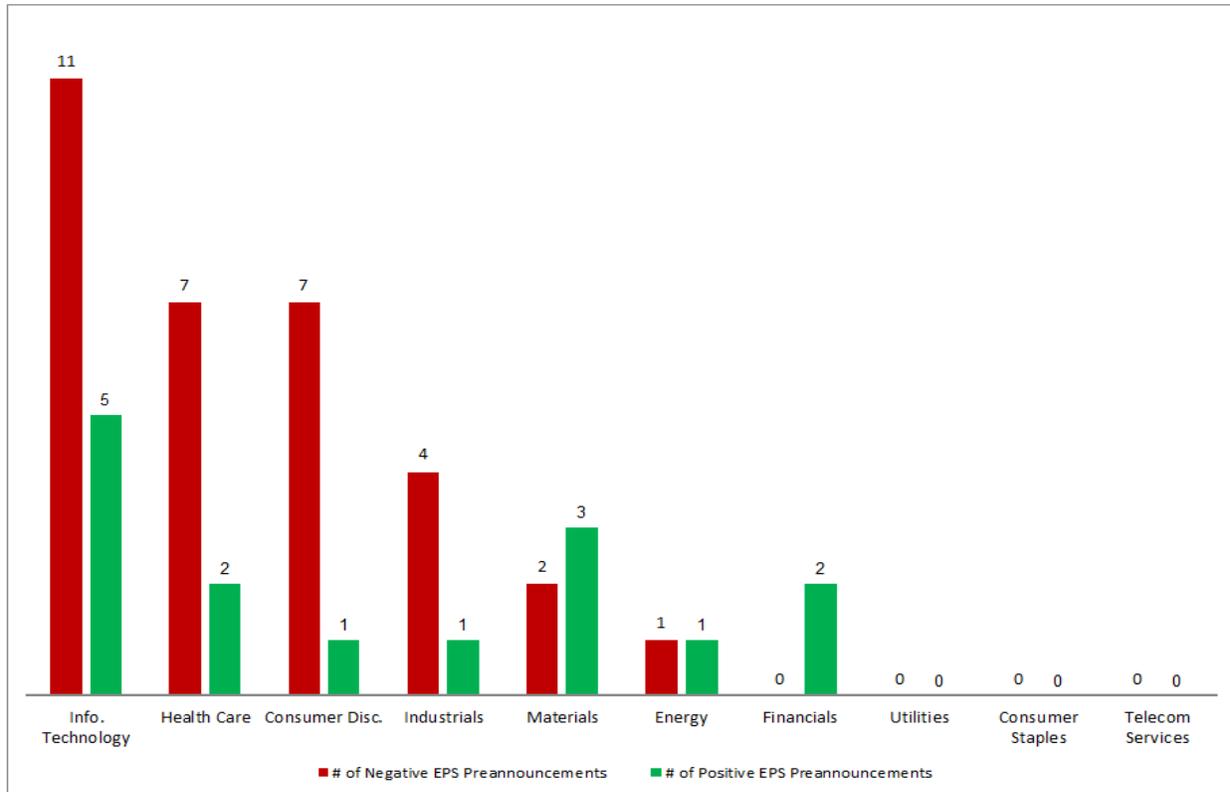


Q2 2014 Revenue Growth



### Q3 2014: EPS Guidance

Number of Positive & Negative EPS Preannouncements: Q3 2014

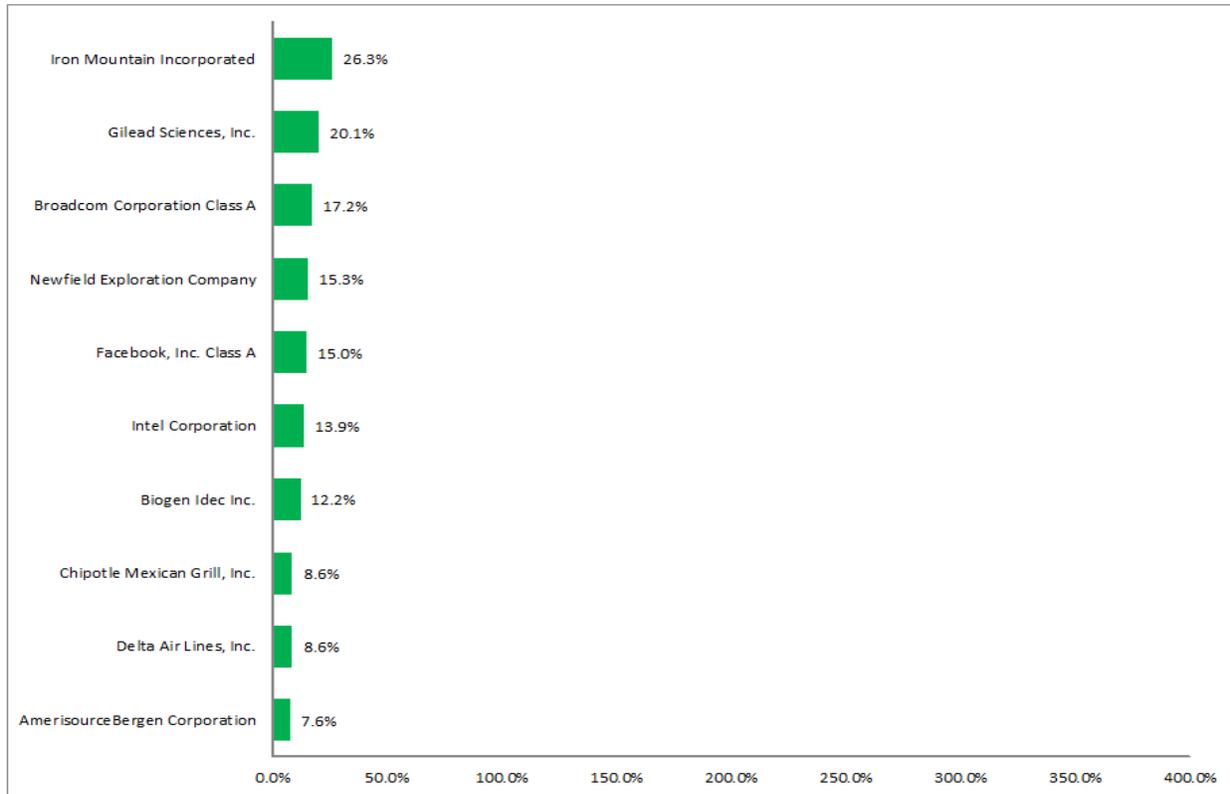


Percentage of Positive & Negative EPS Preannouncements: Q3 2014

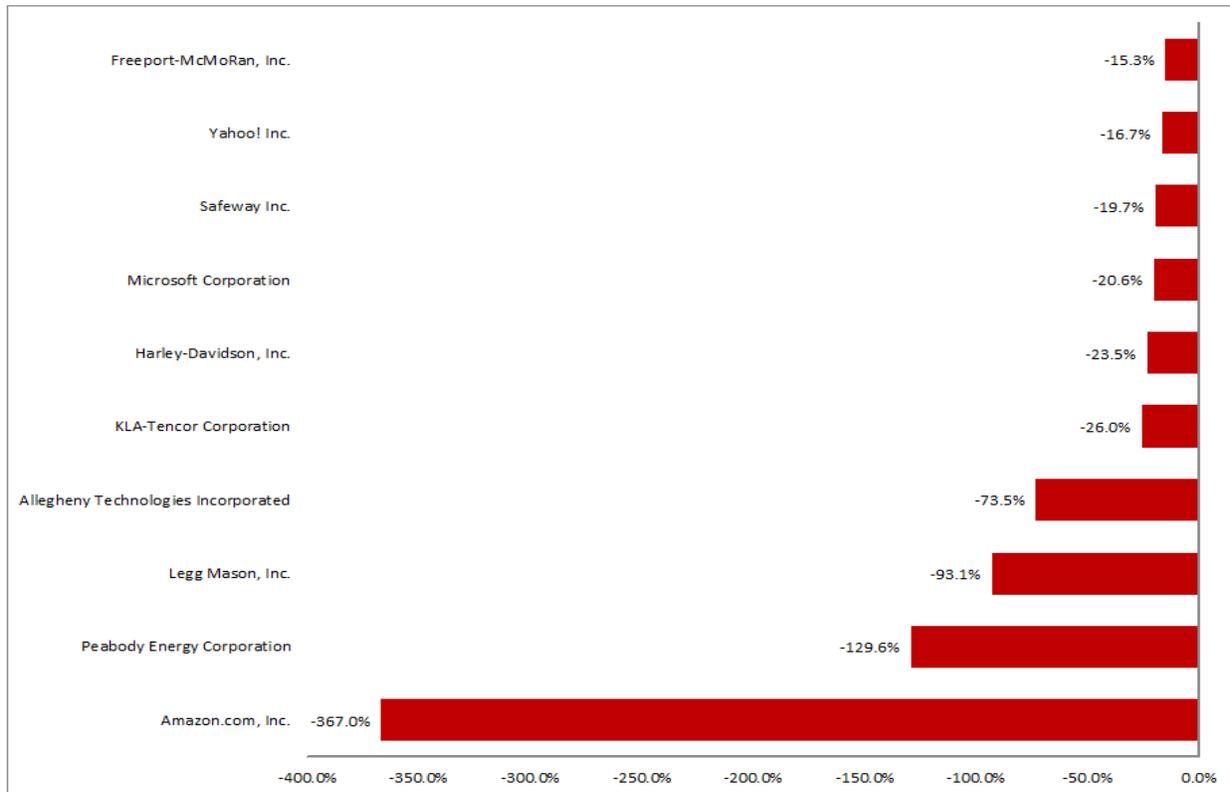


### Q3 2014: EPS Revisions

Highest Upward Change (Trailing 4-Weeks) in Mean EPS Estimate: Top 10 Companies

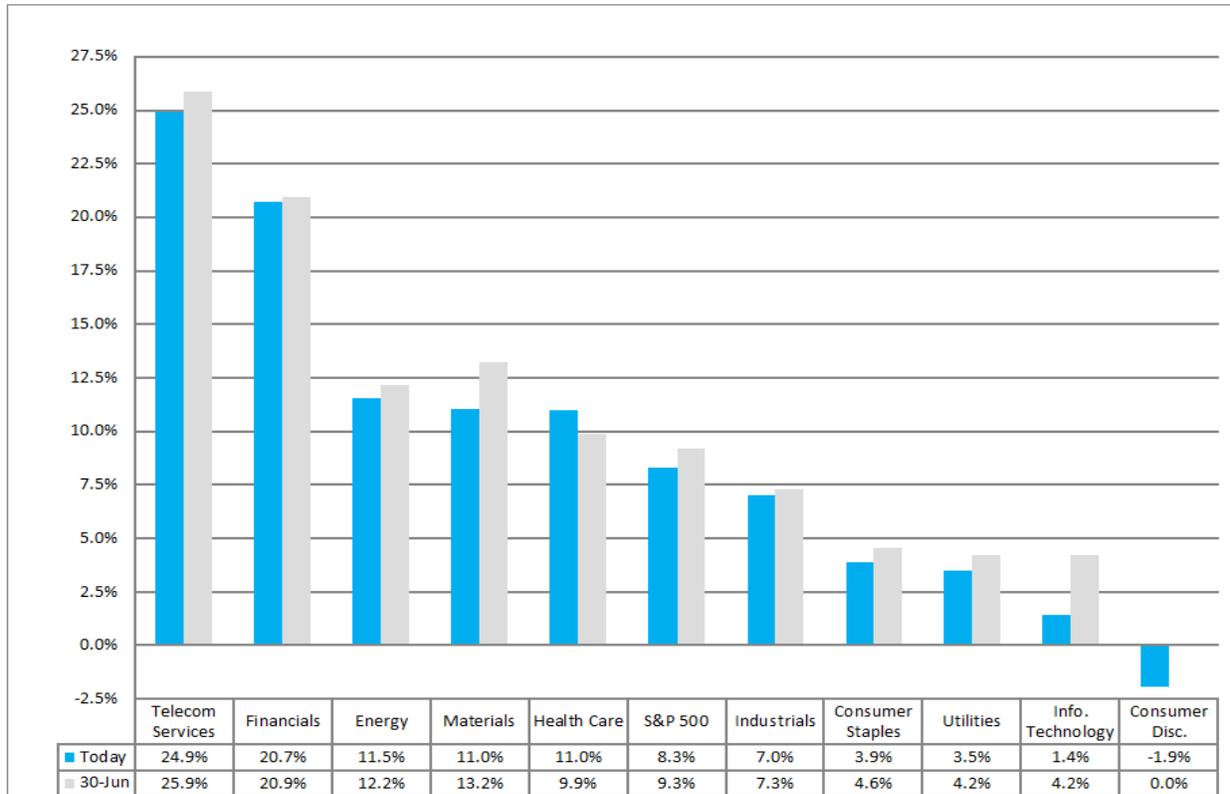


Highest Downward Change (Trailing 4-Weeks) in Mean EPS Estimate: Top 10 Companies

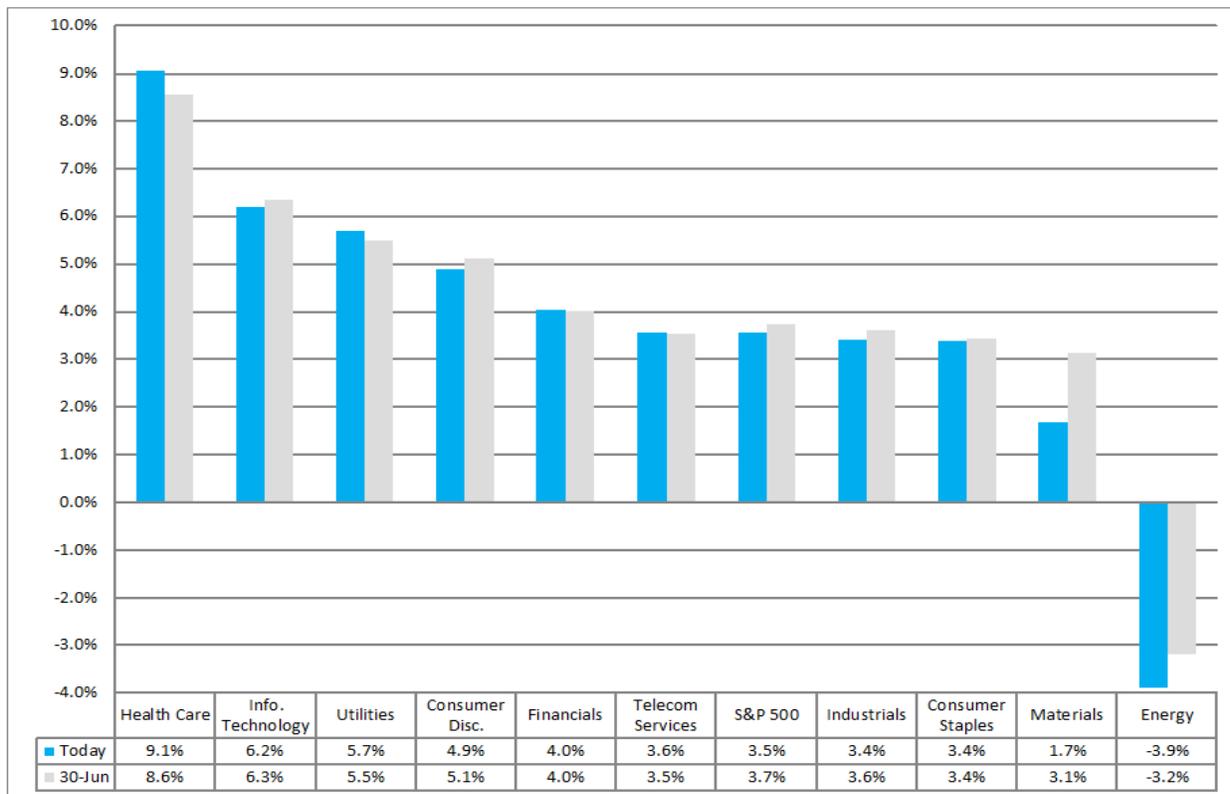


Q3 2014: Growth

Q3 2014 Earnings Growth

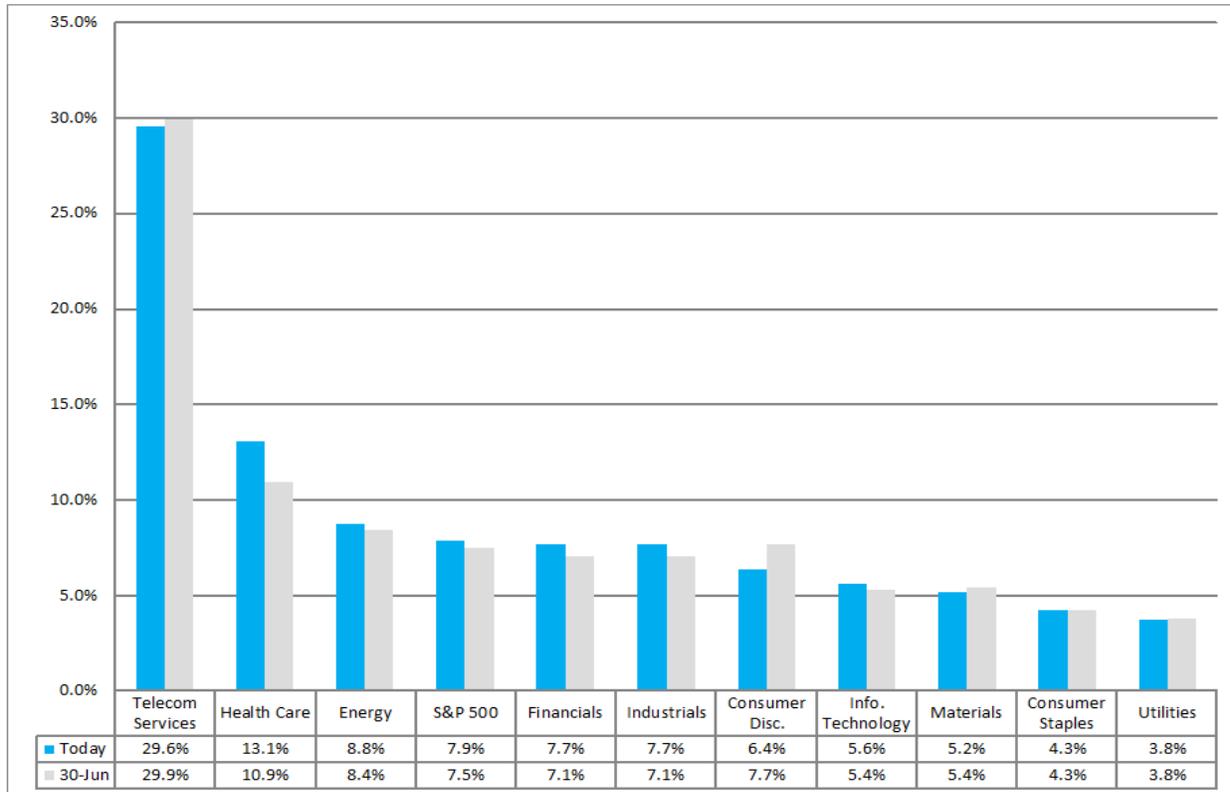


Q3 2014 Revenue Growth

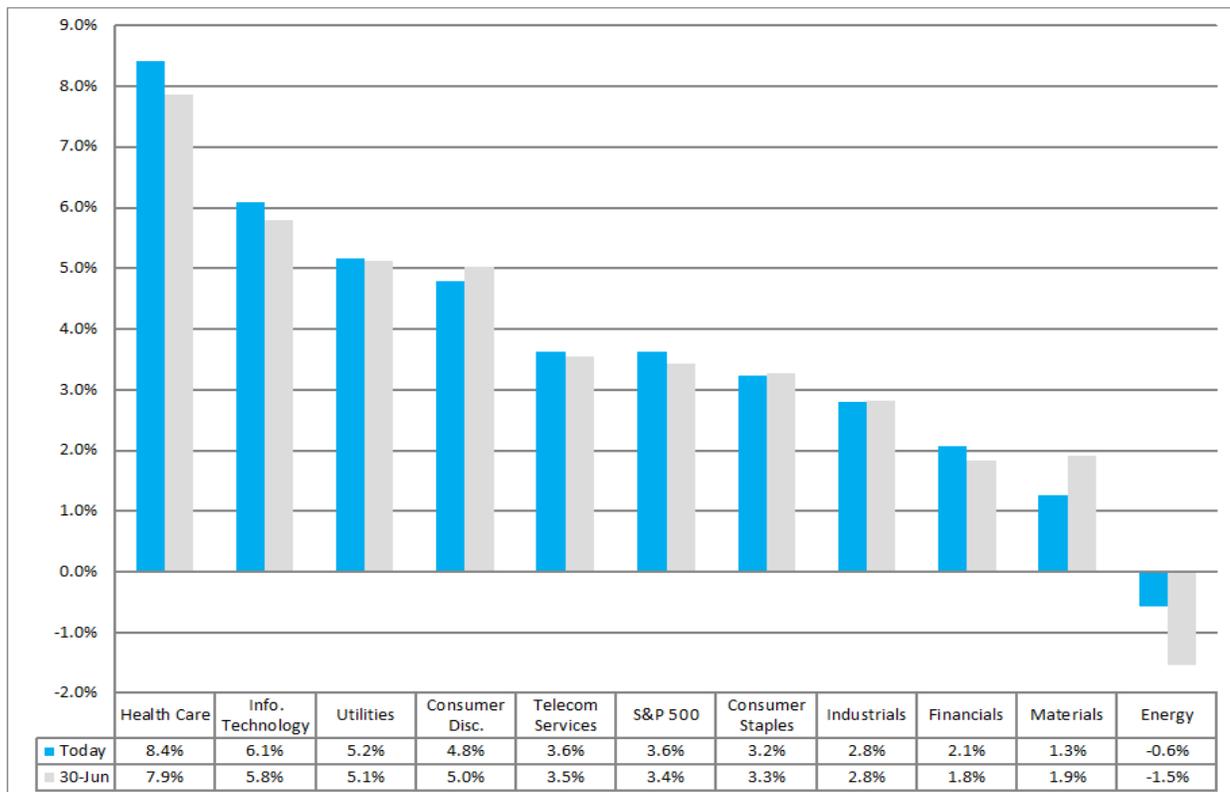


CY 2014: Growth

CY 2014 Earnings Growth

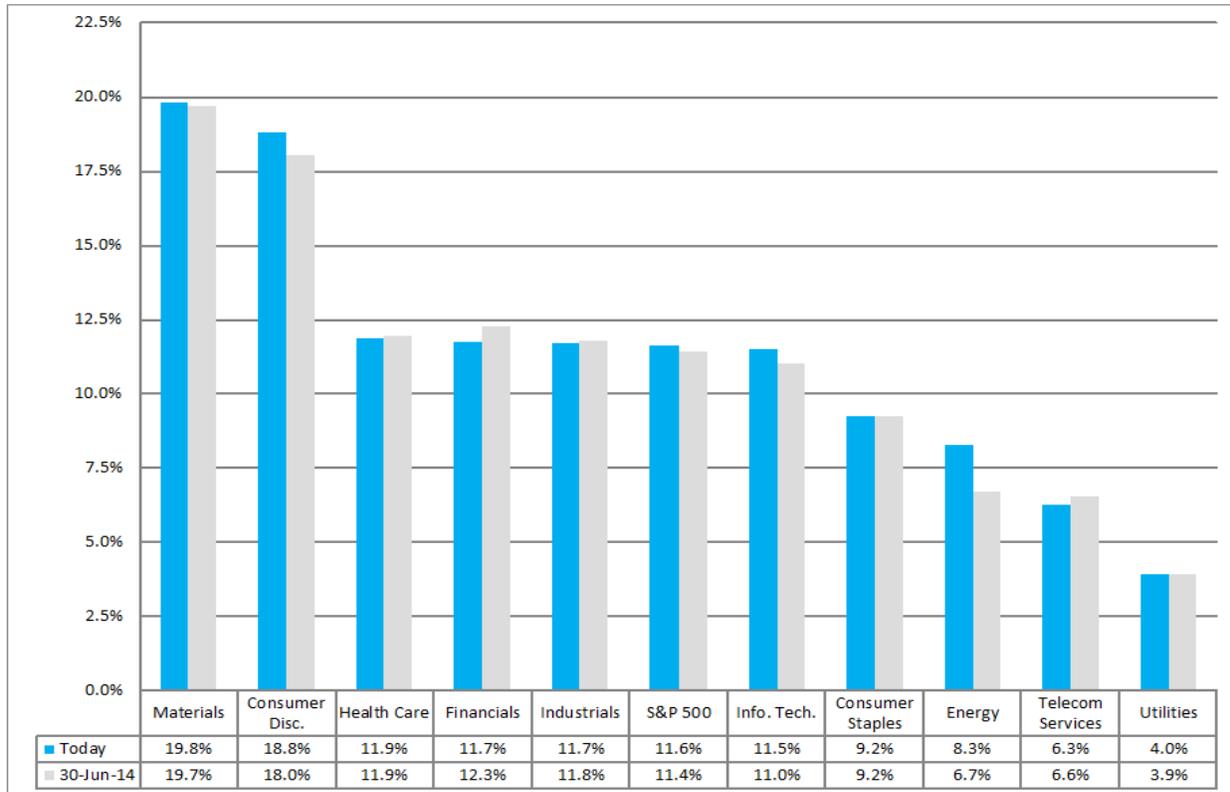


CY 2014 Revenue Growth

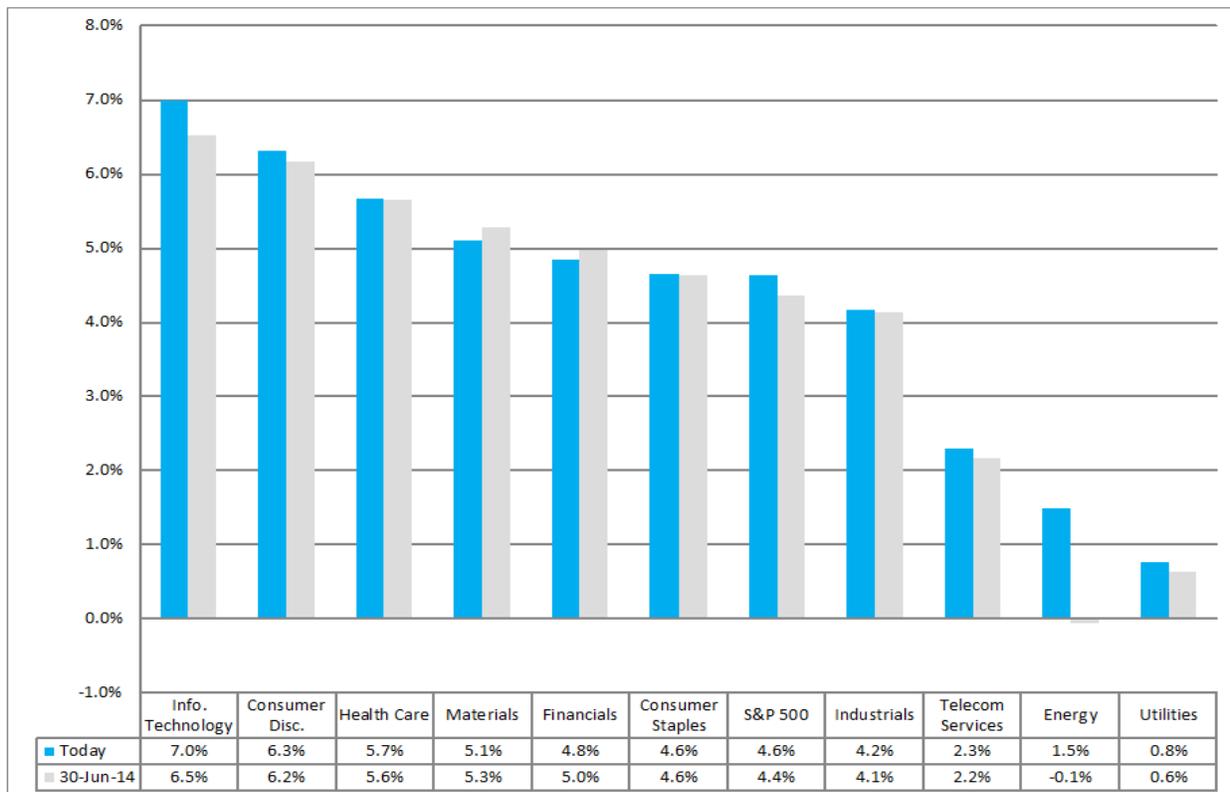


CY 2015: Growth

CY 2015 Earnings Growth

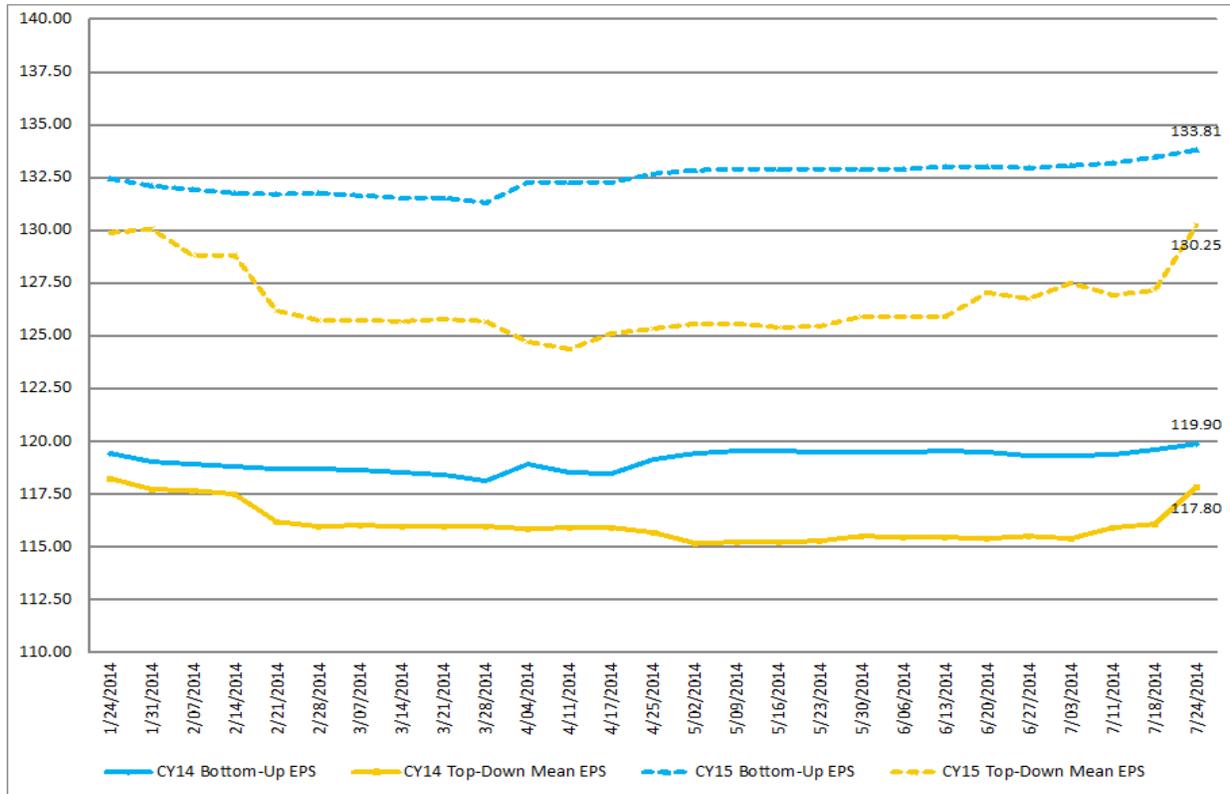


CY 2015 Revenue Growth

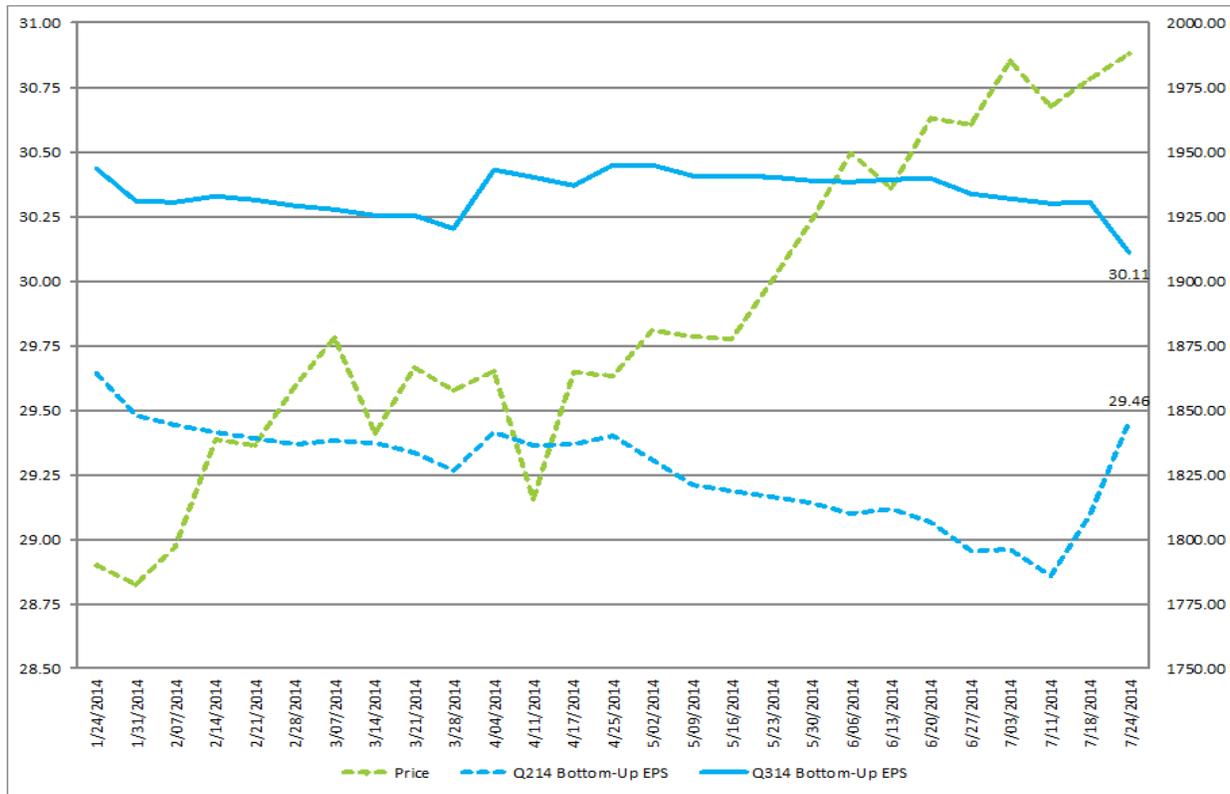


## Bottom-up EPS Estimates: Revisions

CY Bottom-Up EPS vs. Top-Down Mean EPS (Trailing 26-Weeks)

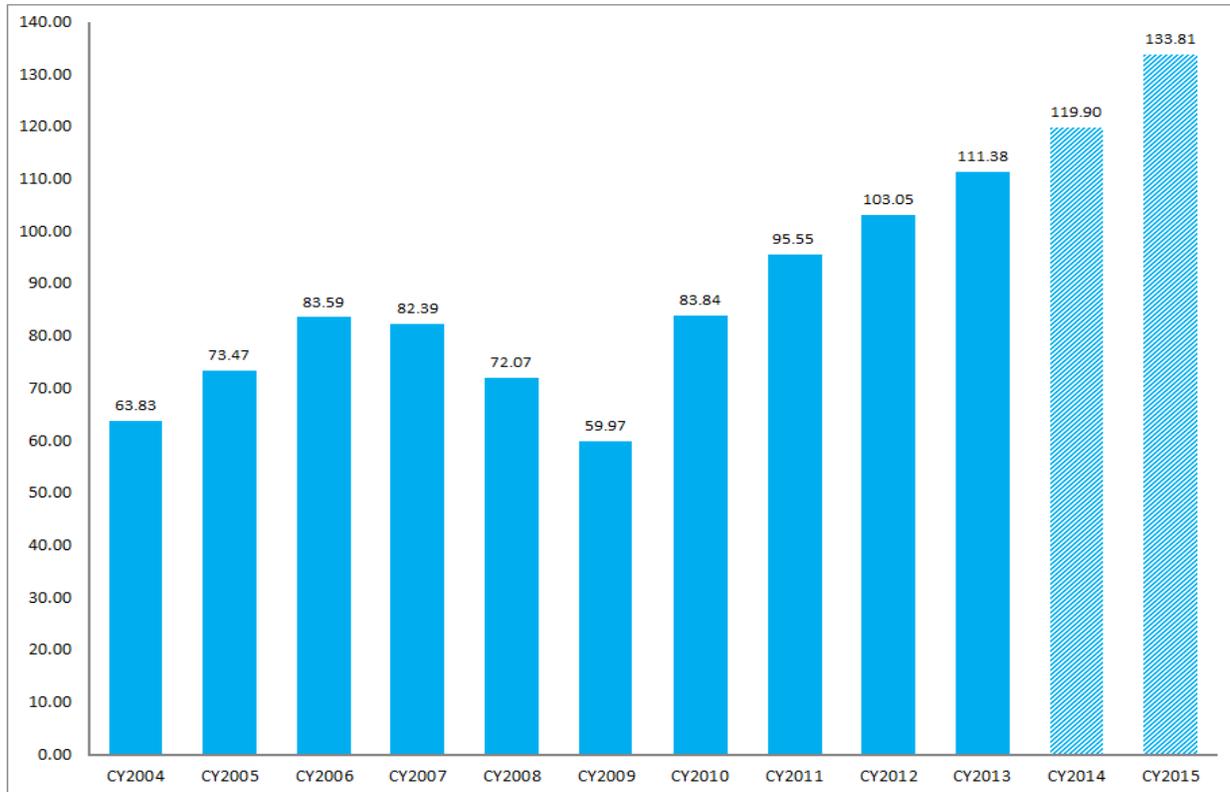


Change in Q214 and Q314 Bottom-Up EPS vs. Price (Trailing 26-Weeks)

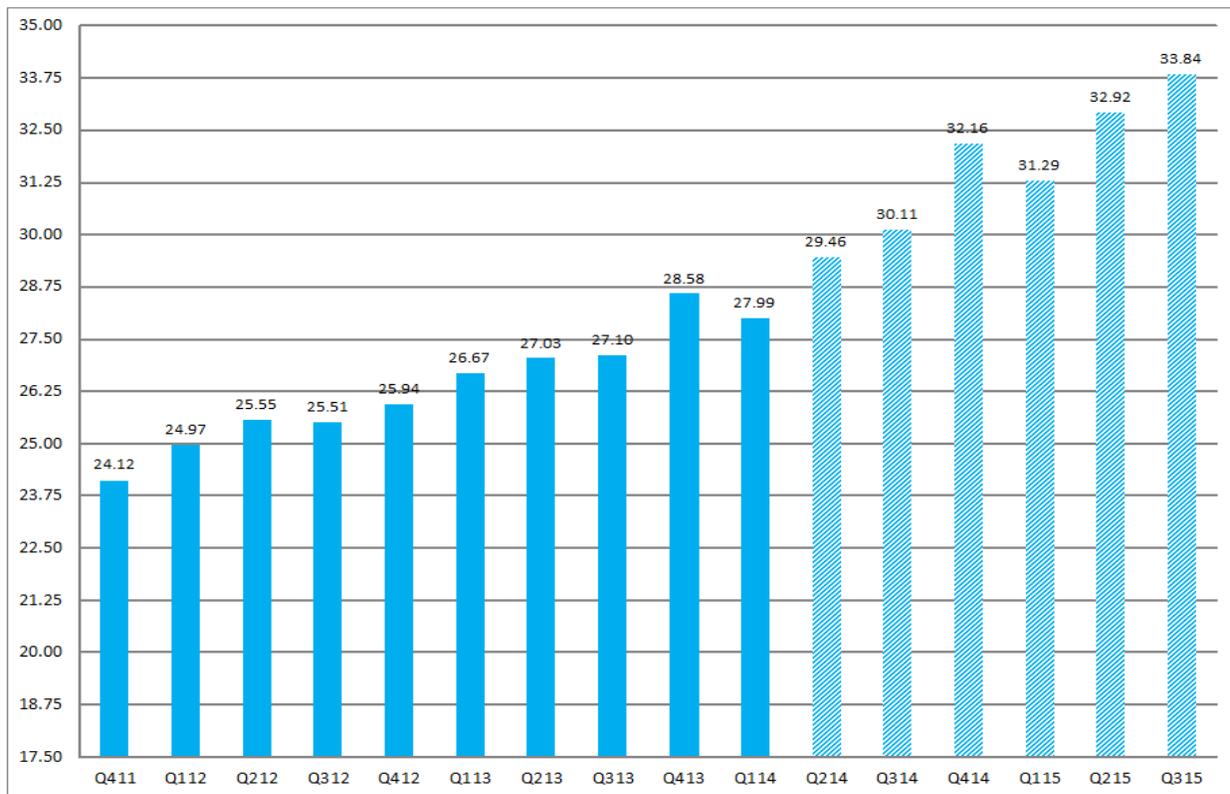


## Bottom-up EPS Estimates: Current & Historical

Calendar Year Bottom-Up EPS Actuals & Estimates

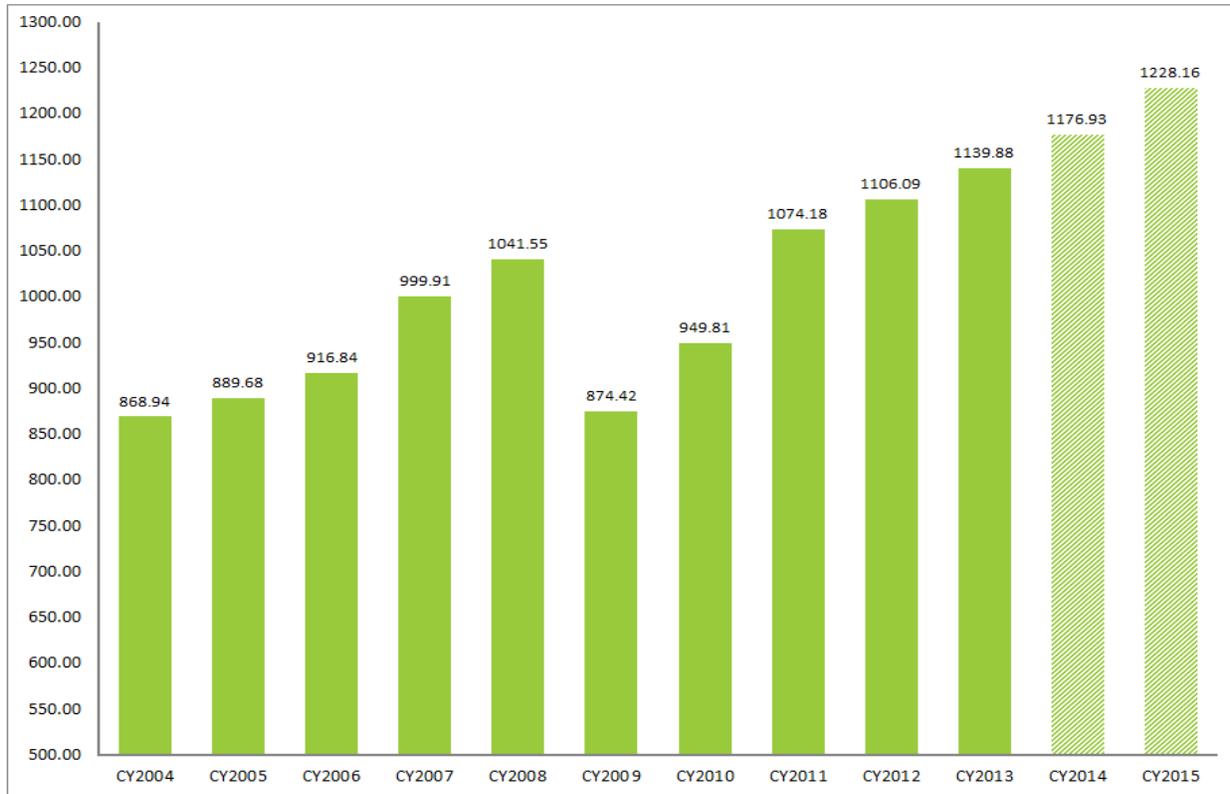


Quarterly Bottom-Up EPS Actuals & Estimates

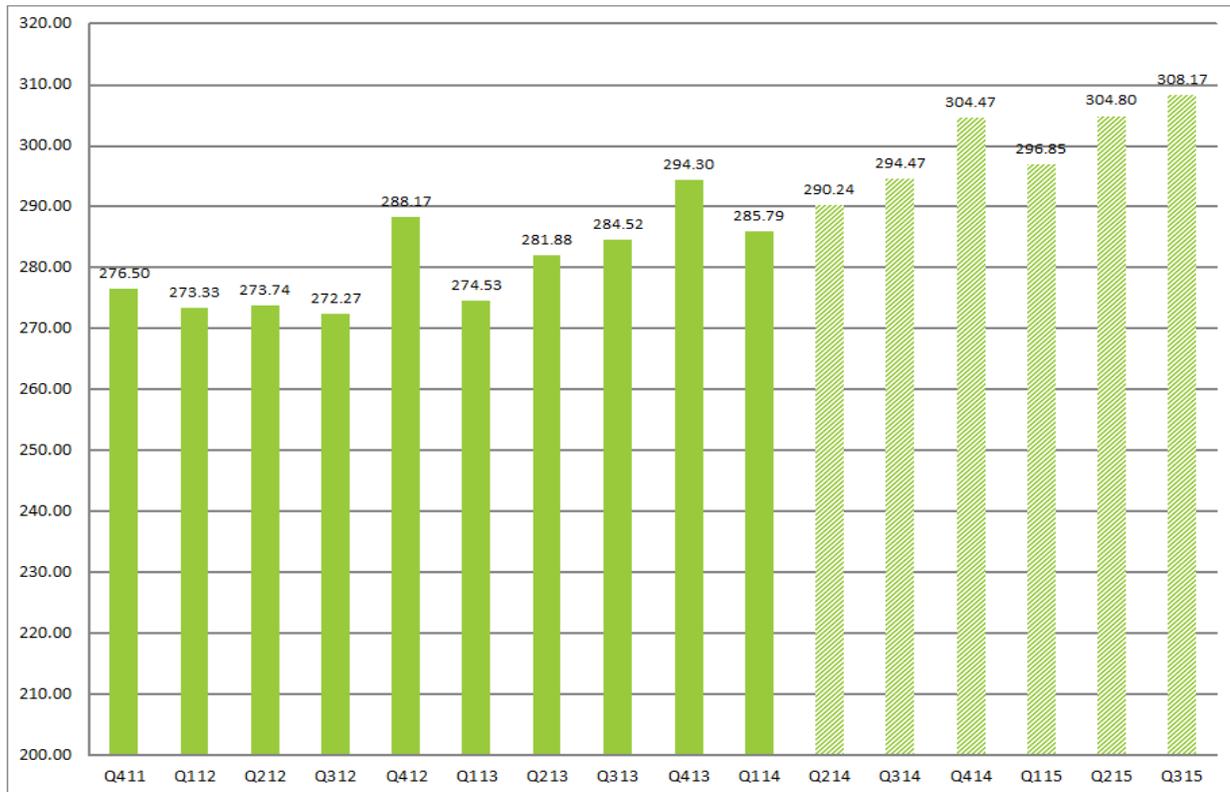


## Bottom-up SPS Estimates: Current & Historical

Calendar Year Bottom-Up SPS Actuals & Estimates

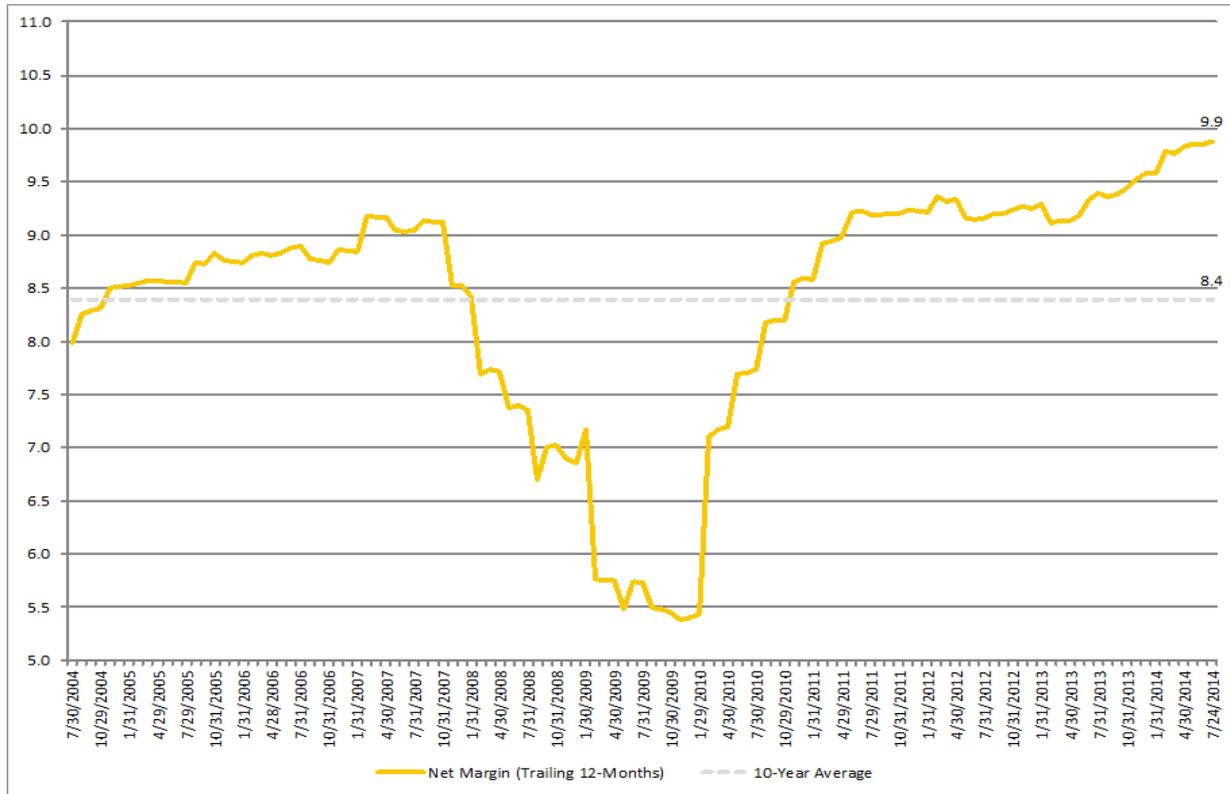


Quarterly Bottom-Up SPS Actuals & Estimates

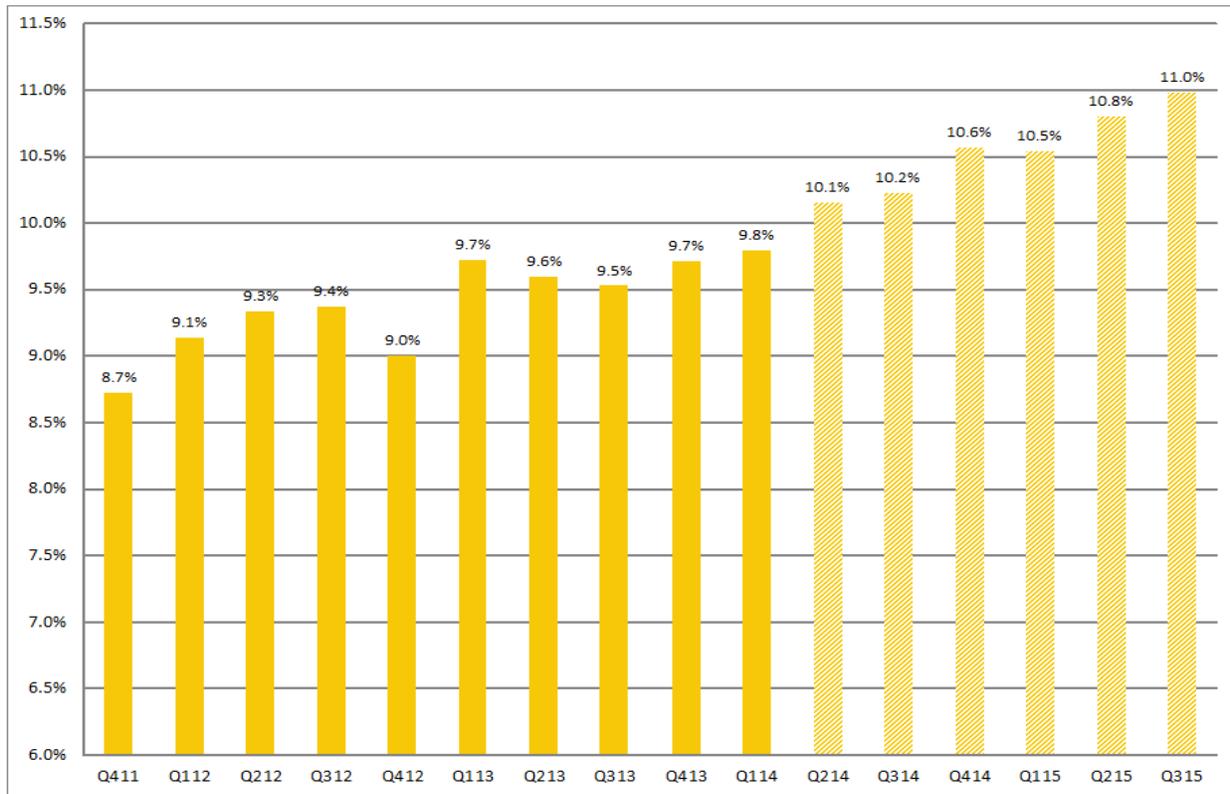


## Net Margins: Current & Historical

Trailing 12M Net Margin: 10 Years

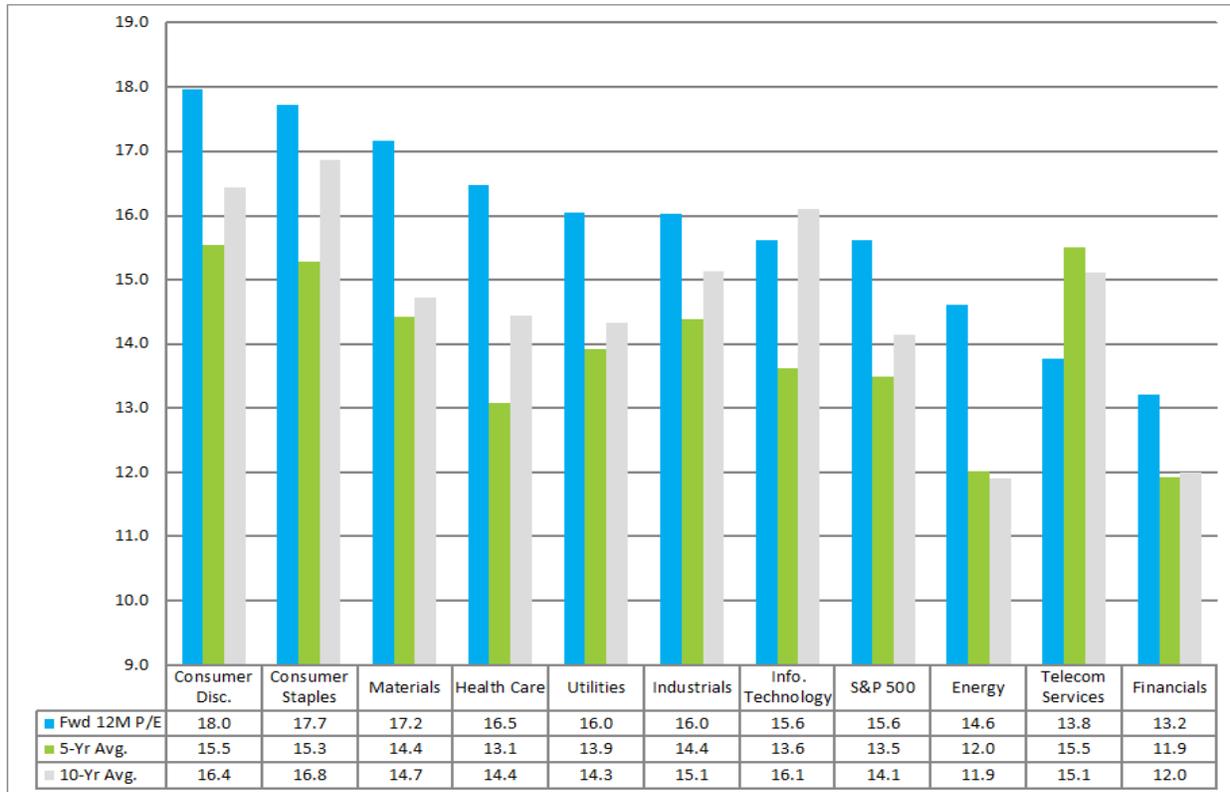


Quarterly Net Margins (Bottom-Up EPS / Bottom-Up SPS)

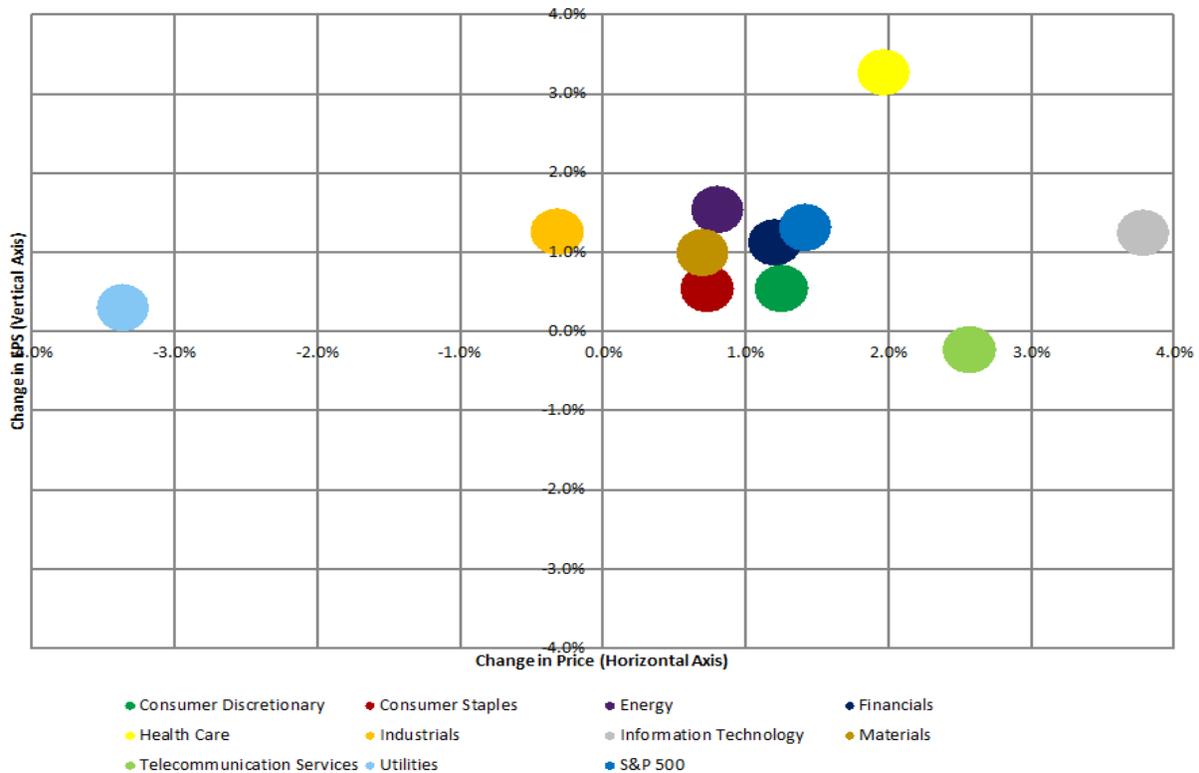


## Forward 12M Price / Earnings Ratio: Sector Level

Sector-Level Forward 12-Month P/E Ratios

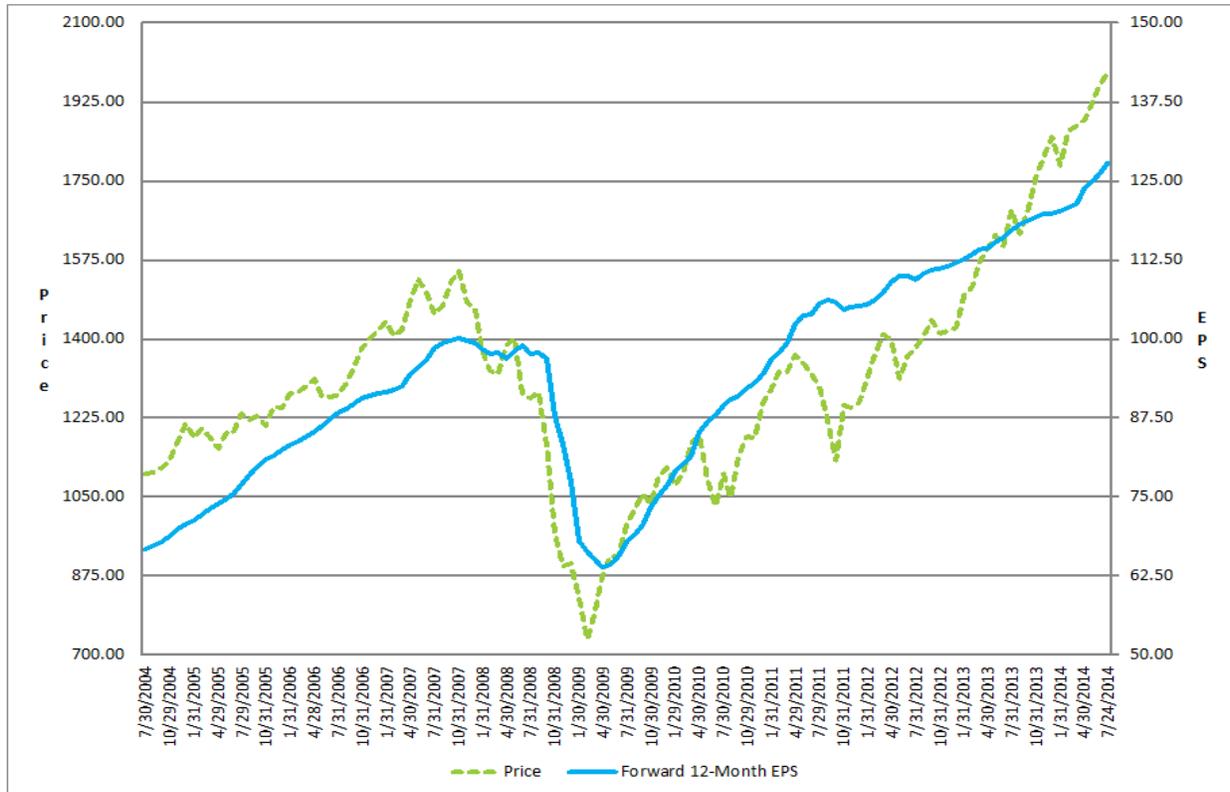


Sector-Level Change in Price vs. Change Forward 12M EPS: Since Jun. 30

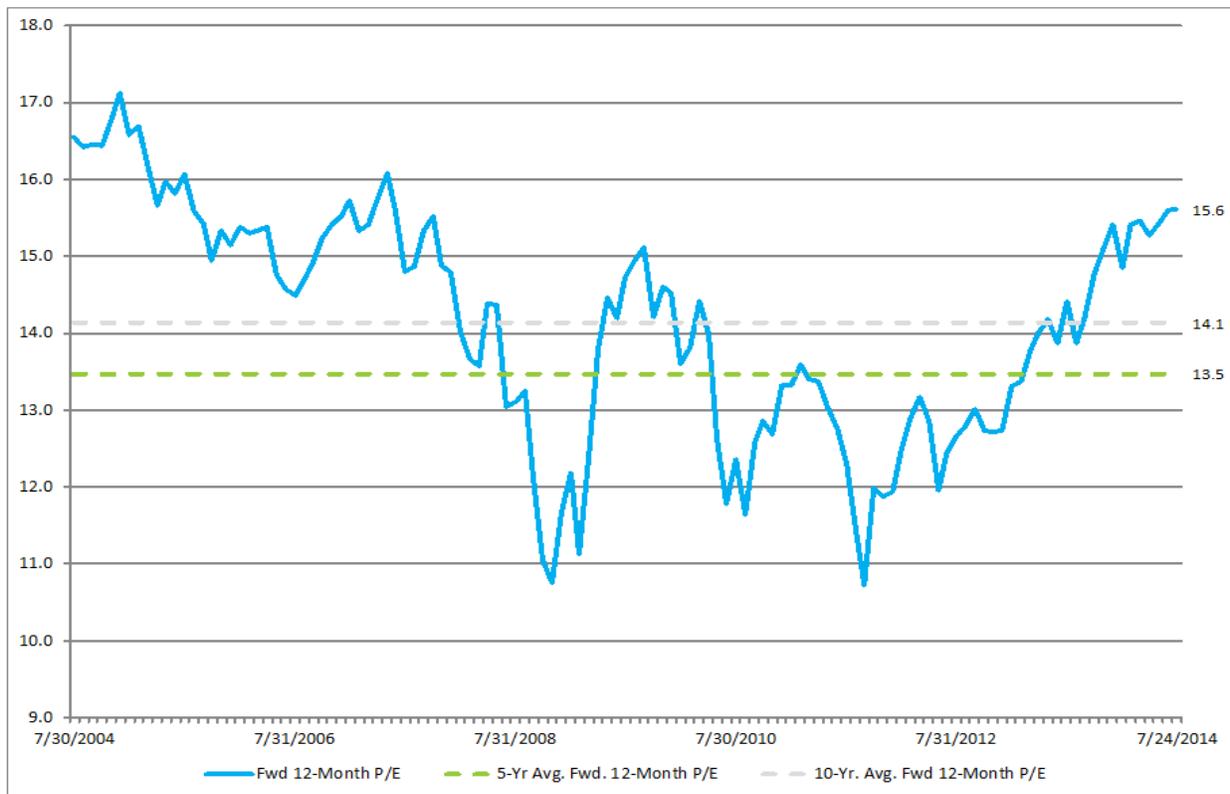


## Forward 12M Price / Earnings Ratio: Long-Term Averages

Change in Price vs. Change in Forward 12M EPS: 10-Year

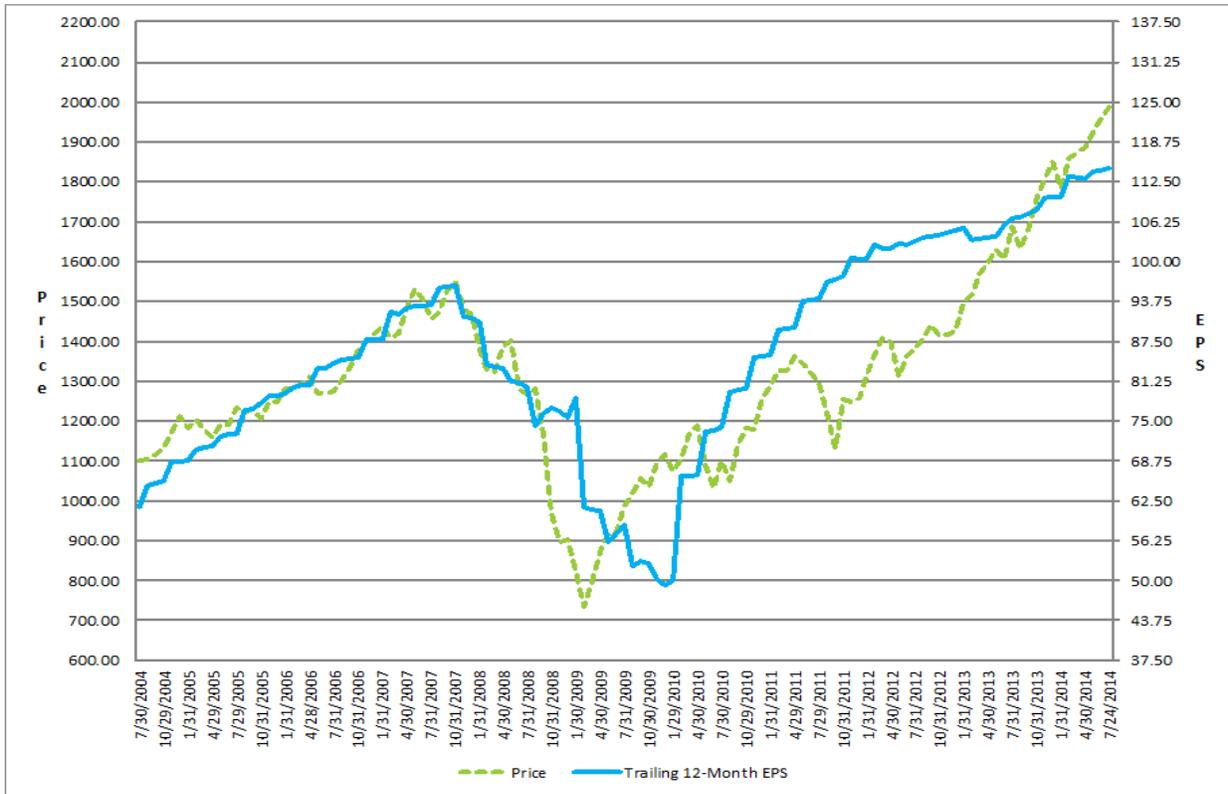


Forward 12M P/E Ratio: 10-Year

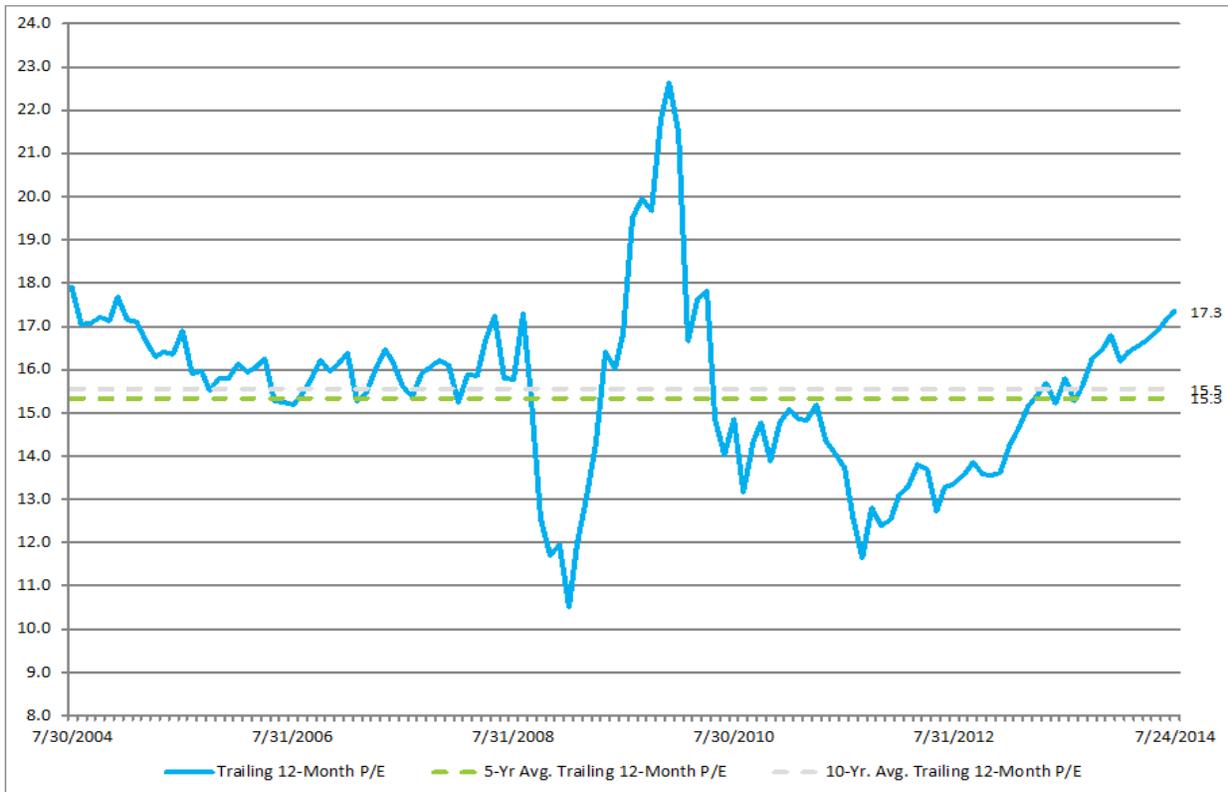


## Trailing 12M Price / Earnings Ratio: Long-Term Averages

Change in Price vs. Change in Trailing 12M EPS: 10-Year



Trailing 12M P/E Ratio: 10-Year



## Important Notice

The information contained in this report is provided “as is” and all representations, warranties, terms and conditions, oral or written, express or implied (by common law, statute or otherwise), in relation to the information are hereby excluded and disclaimed to the fullest extent permitted by law. In particular, FactSet and its affiliates disclaim implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose and make no warranty of accuracy, completeness or reliability of the information. This report is for information purposes and does not constitute a solicitation or an offer to buy or sell any securities mentioned within it. The information in this report is not investment advice. FactSet and its affiliates assume no liability for any consequence relating directly or indirectly to any action or inaction taken based on the information contained in this report.

## About FactSet

FactSet (NYSE:FDS) (Nasdaq:FDS) combines integrated financial information, analytical applications, and client service to enhance the workflow and productivity of the global investment community. The company, headquartered in Norwalk, Connecticut, was formed in 1978 and now conducts operations along with its affiliates from thirty locations worldwide, including Boston, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, London, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Paris, Milan, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Mumbai, Dubai, and Sydney.