Dudack Research Group
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August 21, 2019

DJIA 25962.44
SPX 2900.51
NASDAQ: 7948.56

US Strategy Weekly
Monitoring 90% Days

AUGUST 16

On August 15th (DIRECT FROM DUDACK "*Another 90% Down Day*") we pointed out that the 91% down day on August 5th had been joined by a 94% down day on August 14th. This was not a surprise since 90% down days are a sign of underlying panic and panic days tend to appear in a series. Panic days often occur on heavy volume and as a result the combination usually creates a washed-out market. In sum, panic 90% days represent risk and opportunity. The reversal of panic is typically identified by a 90% up day. And historically, one 90% up day has signaled that the lows have been found and downside risk is minimized.

Long-time investors know that markets have the ability to frustrate and vex. Indicators do as well. On August 16th NYSE upside volume (volume in advancing stocks) was 89% and the downside volume was 10%. Was this good enough to define the bottom? Typically, a reversal day will have a much higher percentage of volume in advancing stocks; but since downside volume was only 10%, we believe that August 16 qualifies as a significant extreme day. <u>In our view the downside risk in the market is limited to the SPX 2800 level, or roughly the low of SPX 2840.60 made on August 14th.</u>

However, this does not mean that the market is about to have a dramatic advance. <u>There are enough cross currents in the global financial world to contain the market in a neutral trading range for the intermediate term.</u> <u>The boundaries of this range are expected to be the recent all-time highs and the recent lows</u>.

Events in Europe such as Brexit (October 31, 2019) and the resignation of Italy's Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte are major threats to the European Union and these risks are expected to keep investors cautious. Plus, these developments are combined with China's decelerating economy, Germany's economy shrinking in the second quarter and the EU growing at a barely positive 0.2%. In our opinion, European risks are greater than the threat of an escalating trade war between the US and China. Neither the Chinese nor the US economy can truly afford a trading war. However, 19 central banks have joined with the Federal Reserve to implement some form of monetary policy in order to stem the potential weaknesses seen around the globe. China recently unveiled interest rate reforms which are expected to lower corporate borrowing costs. Australia's central bank has cut rates twice and is discussing further stimulus measures. Mexico's central bank surprised many by cutting rates last week. The Group of Seven summit will be held in France this weekend and the topics will undoubtedly center on trade friction, slowing economies and monetary policy. In addition, investors will focus on this week's release of July's FOMC minutes looking for signs of the timing and size of the next rate cut.

STRONG CROSSCURRENTS

The confusion and angst seen among equity investors is understandable given the number of strong crosscurrents battering the financial markets. The weakening economies of China and Europe were discussed and these stand in stark contrast to the US economy which has surprised economists in

2019 with its resilience. The GDP growth rates of 3.1% and 2.1% in the first and second quarters of this year were consistently above consensus estimates and most economists, including the FRB and IMF, were looking for growth under 2% in both quarters. However, the push and pull between the US and global economies makes forecasting future growth difficult, particularly in an environment in which political risk (Brexit, Italy, trade) is high.

The pessimism expressed by many economists may be a result of the crosscurrents within the US economy. The dichotomy between a resilient US consumer and a weak manufacturing sector is perplexing. July's total retail sales rose 3.4% year-over-year (YOY) and were led by nonstore retail sales which soared 17.4% YOY. These robust nonstore results suggest that Amazon Prime Day was strong. Retail strength was broadly based in July with only a few spots of weakness such as sporting goods and hobby stores, vehicle dealers and drug stores. See page 3. Some of the weakness in US manufacturing stems from July's soft auto sales. See page 4. Motor vehicle and parts production declined 0.2% in July, after two consecutive monthly gains; though this segment of industrial production was 3.7% higher on a year-ago basis. Nevertheless, production in nonauto manufacturing decreased 0.4% in July and was 0.9% lower on a year-ago basis indicating that weak industrial production was not due solely to flat auto sales. Part of July's industrial production weakness emanated from Hurricane Barry which triggered a sharp decline in oil extraction in the Gulf of Mexico.

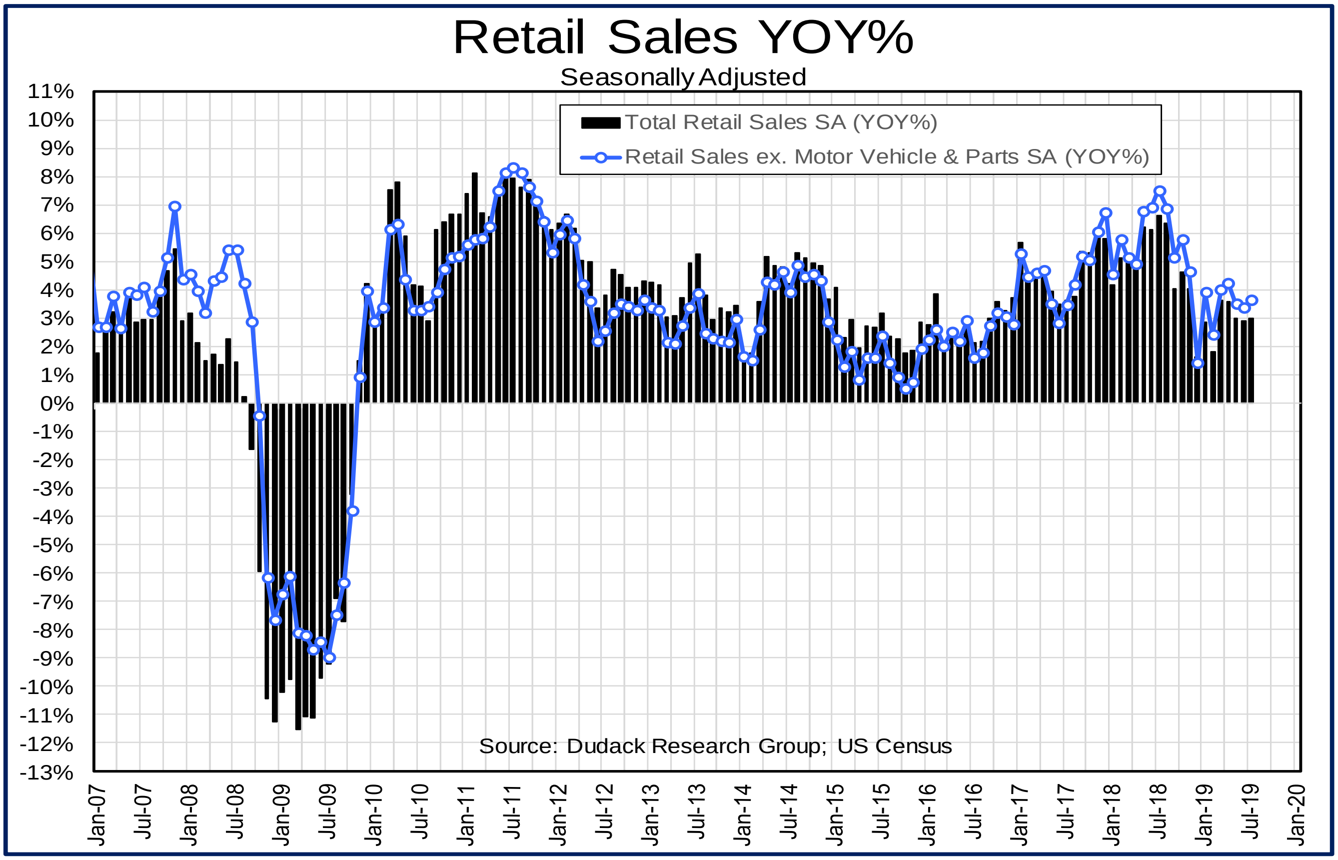
The dichotomy between US and global economies or the contrast between the US consumer and industrial production does not explain the contradiction between the stock market and the bond market. Equities have been at or near all-time highs, reflecting a strong economy while bond yields have dropped to record lows, predicting a recession. After several intra-day inversions in the Treasury yield curve many analysts have begun to worry about a US recession. In our opinion, low bond yields have several sources, but most of them come from outside the US borders. For example, July inflation data shows headline CPI rising at 1.8% YOY, final demand PPI increasing 1.7% YOY and the personal consumption expenditure deflator rising 1.4% YOY. More importantly, import prices fell 1.8% YOY in July and export prices fell 0.9% YOY suggesting that deflation pressures may be seeping into the US economy from abroad. See page 5. Given these statistics and with inflation well below the Fed's target of 2%, it is not surprising to see bond yields decline. Equally important, even after the fed funds rate dropped to 2.13% this month, the real yield is a positive 30 basis points and gives the Fed room to lower rates. See page 6.

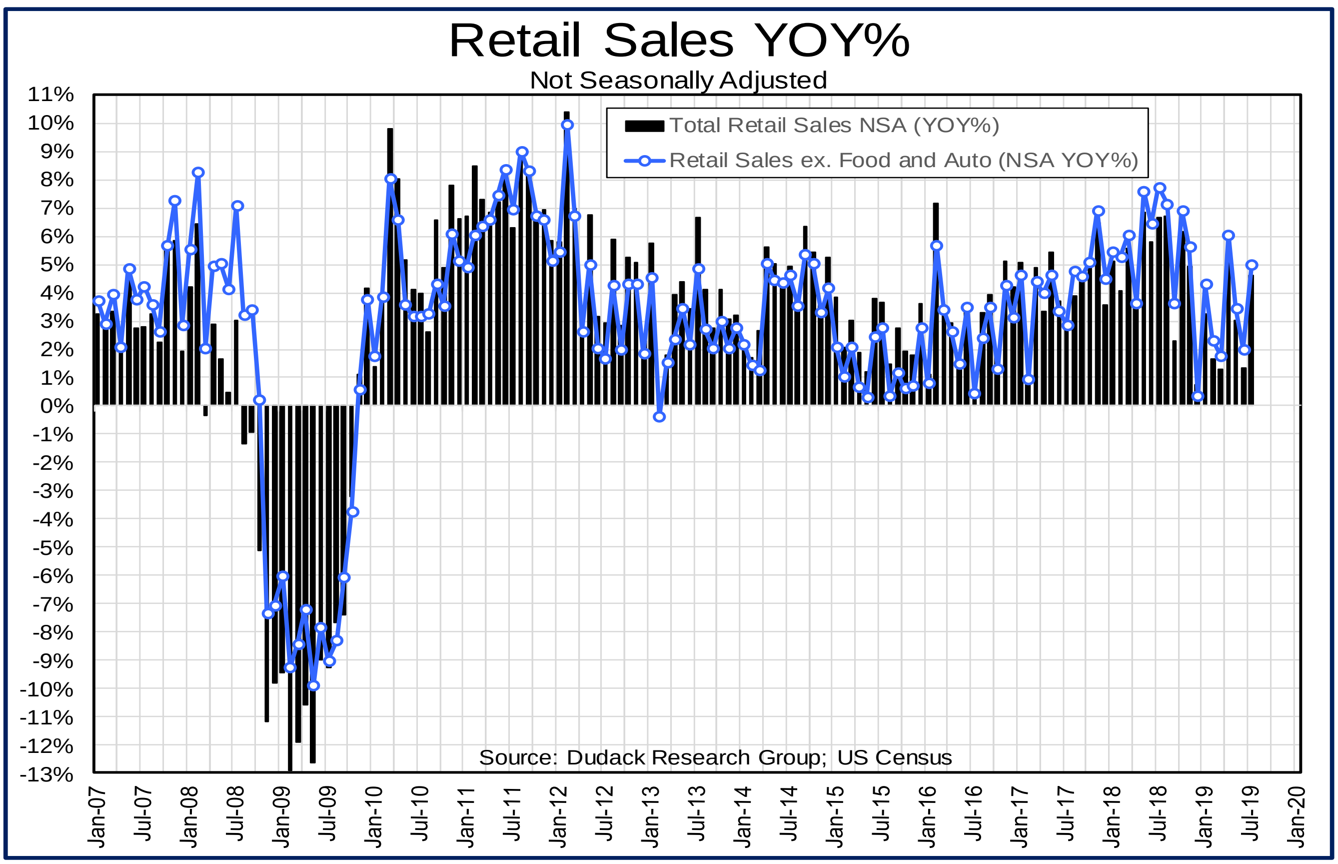
In our view, it is global bond yields that are driving US Treasury yields lower. The weakness seen in the European economies is creating a flight to safety and the Euro Zone 10-year benchmark yield is currently minus 0.689% in line with the German bund. The Swiss sovereign yield is minus 1.00%, the Japanese 10-year government bond yield is minus 0.243% and the UK 10-year gilt yield is positive 0.45%. In this environment it should not be surprising that the 10-year Treasury bond yield is 1.55%. See page 8. In sum, risks are primarily coming from outside the US and though these risks should not be ignored, it should also be noted that most central banks are taking action to ease monetary policy. This may also explain why the financial media is reporting that President Trump is considering lowering the payroll tax rate.

Technical Review

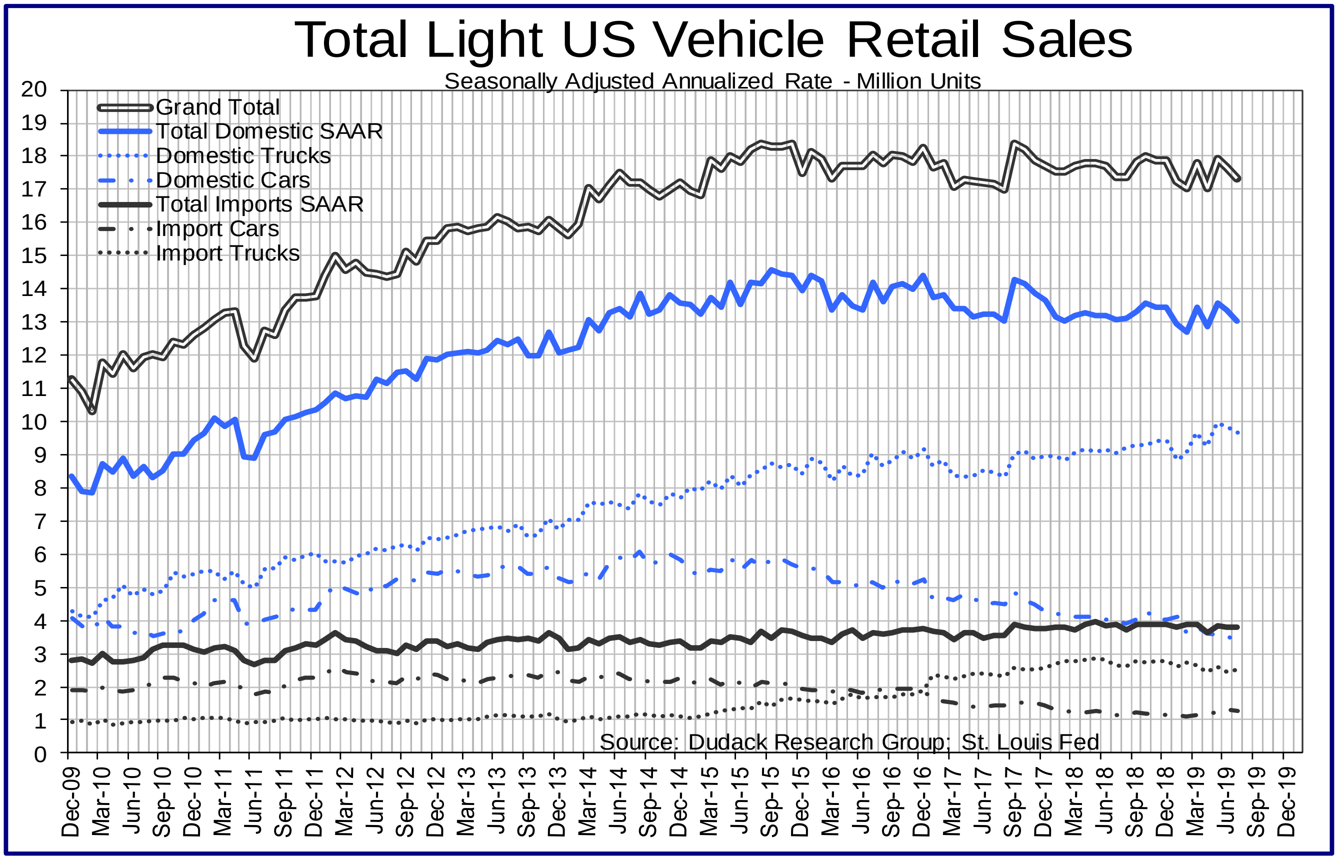
The most important aspect of the market's technical condition is the 89% up day on August 16 which suggests the worst of the equity decline has been seen. Yet it is also important to note that sentiment indicators never showed excessive bullishness or anything that implied a major top was forming. In fact, the week ended August 7, AAII bullish sentiment fell 10.7% to 27.7% and bearish sentiment rose 24.1% to 48.2%. Bullish sentiment is currently 23.2% and bearish sentiment is 44.8% which is neutral for this indicator. See page 13. On the other hand, the ISE Sentiment Index turned positive in early August – a sign that option traders are defensive. In sum, we remain long-term bullish.

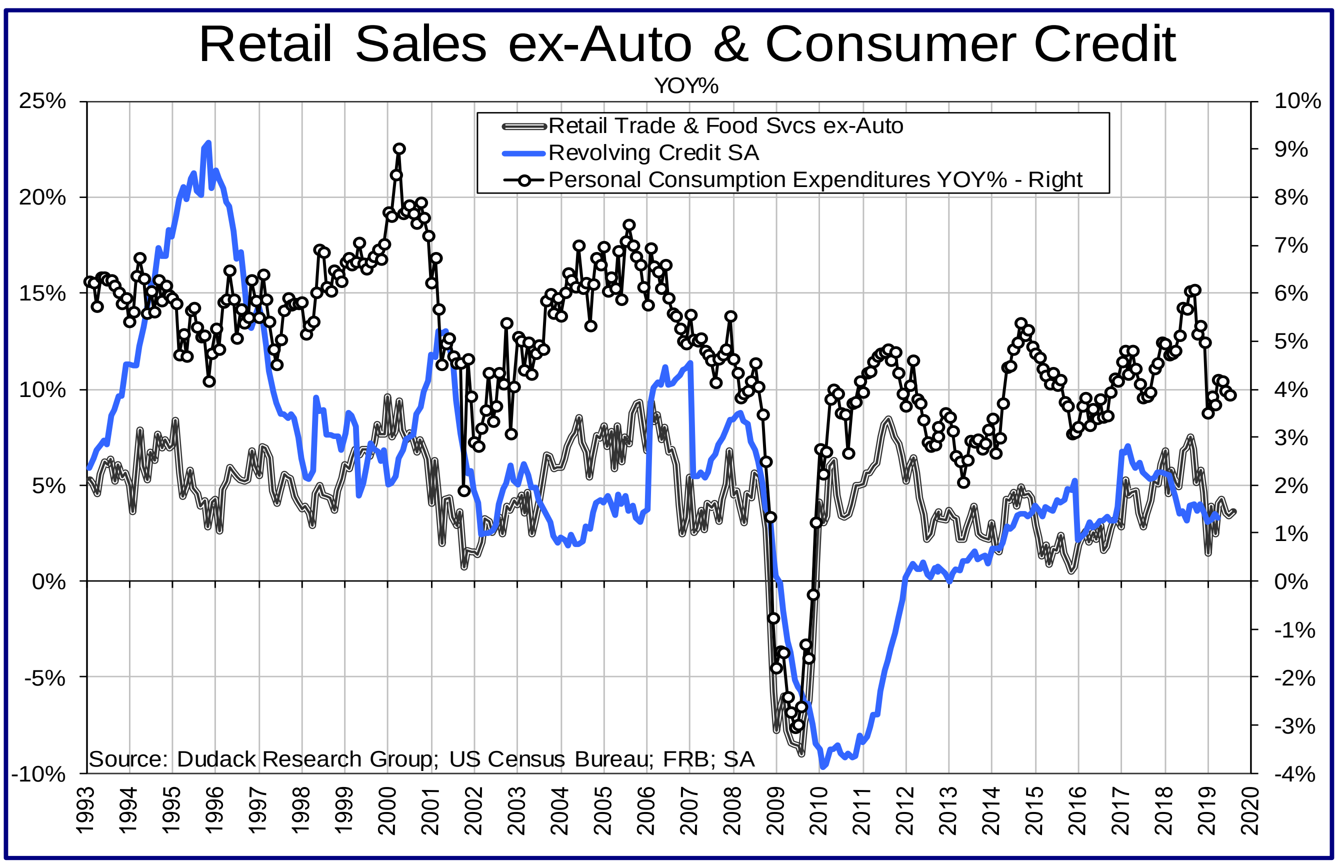
July retail sales grew 0.7% month-over-month and 3.4% YOY. Nonstore retailer sales surged 2.8%, suggesting Amazon Prime Day was strong. Strength was broad, with a few weak spots such as sporting goods and hobby stores, vehicle dealers, and drug stores. Unadjusted retail sales displayed an impressive rebound in July. See below.



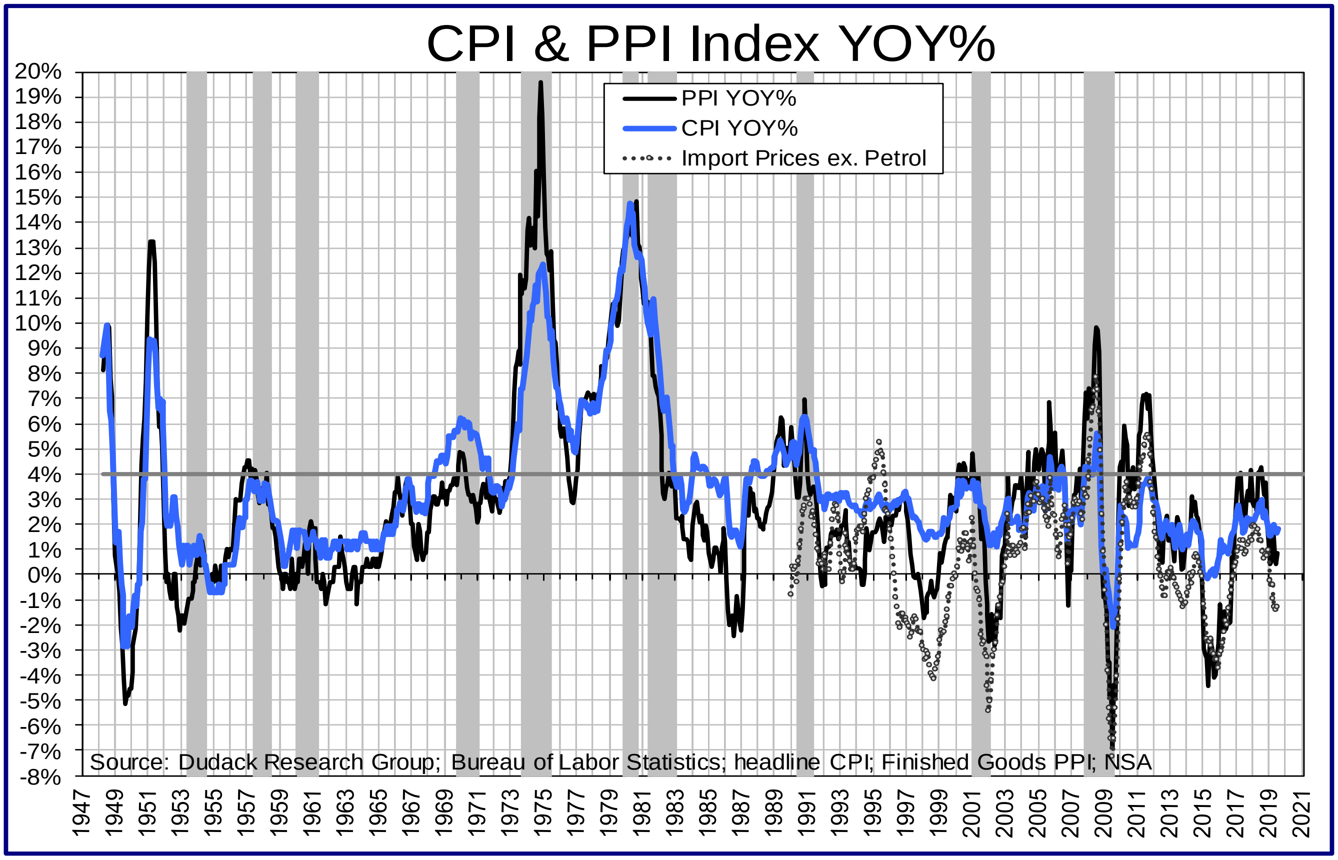


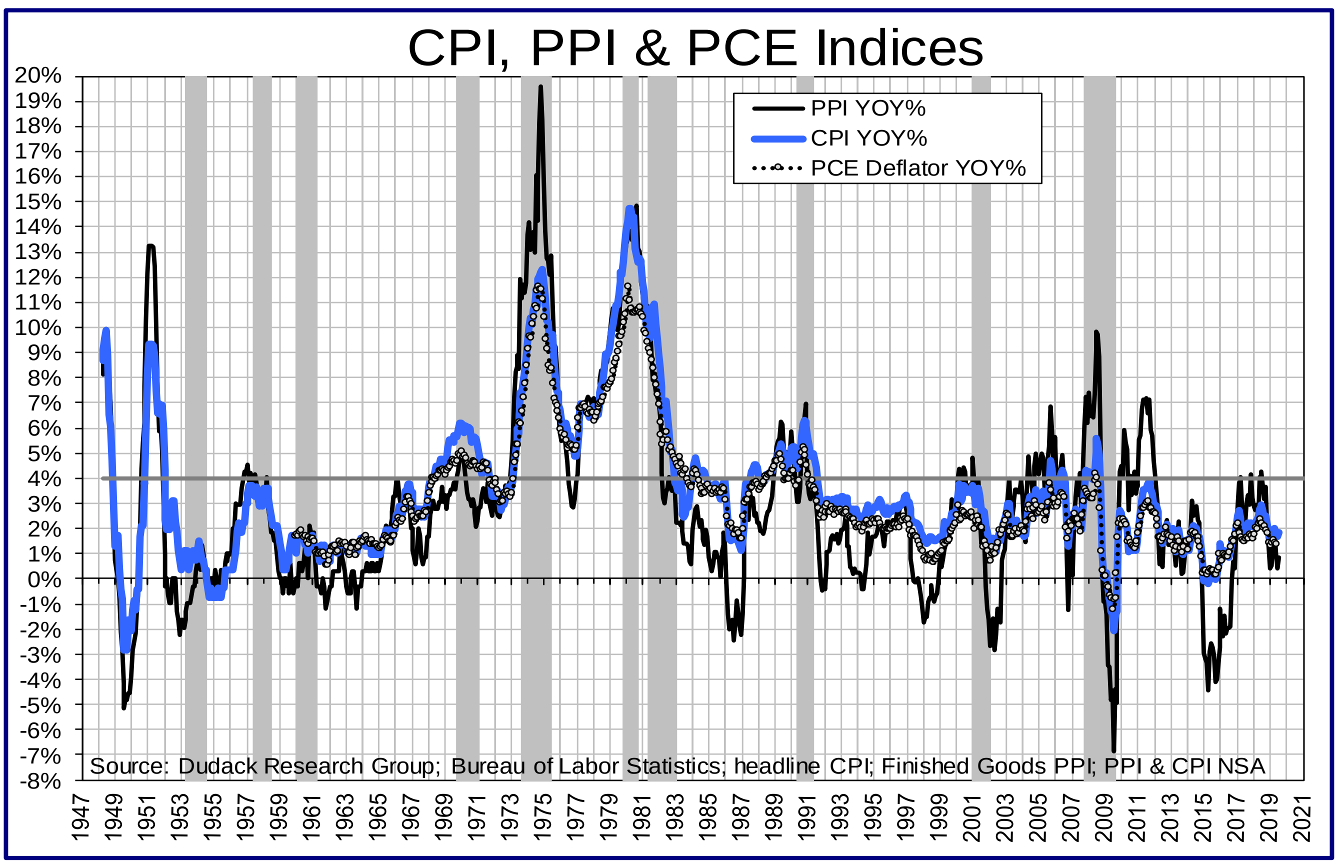
Overall vehicle sales hit a plateau in mid-2015 as autos sales declined and trucks sales increased. However, after a consumer slump at year-end, auto sales, retail sales and personal consumption expenditures have all been rebounding in 2019.



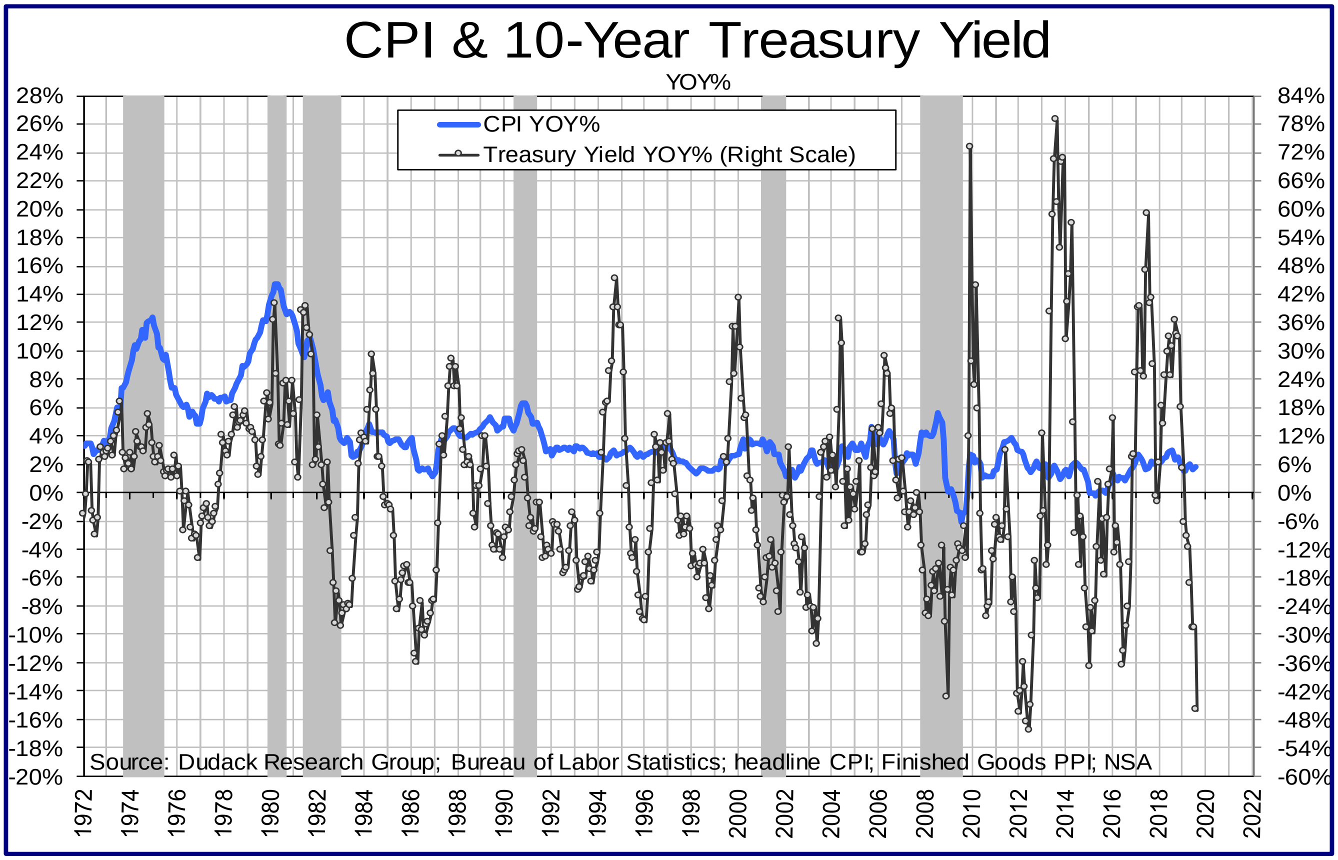


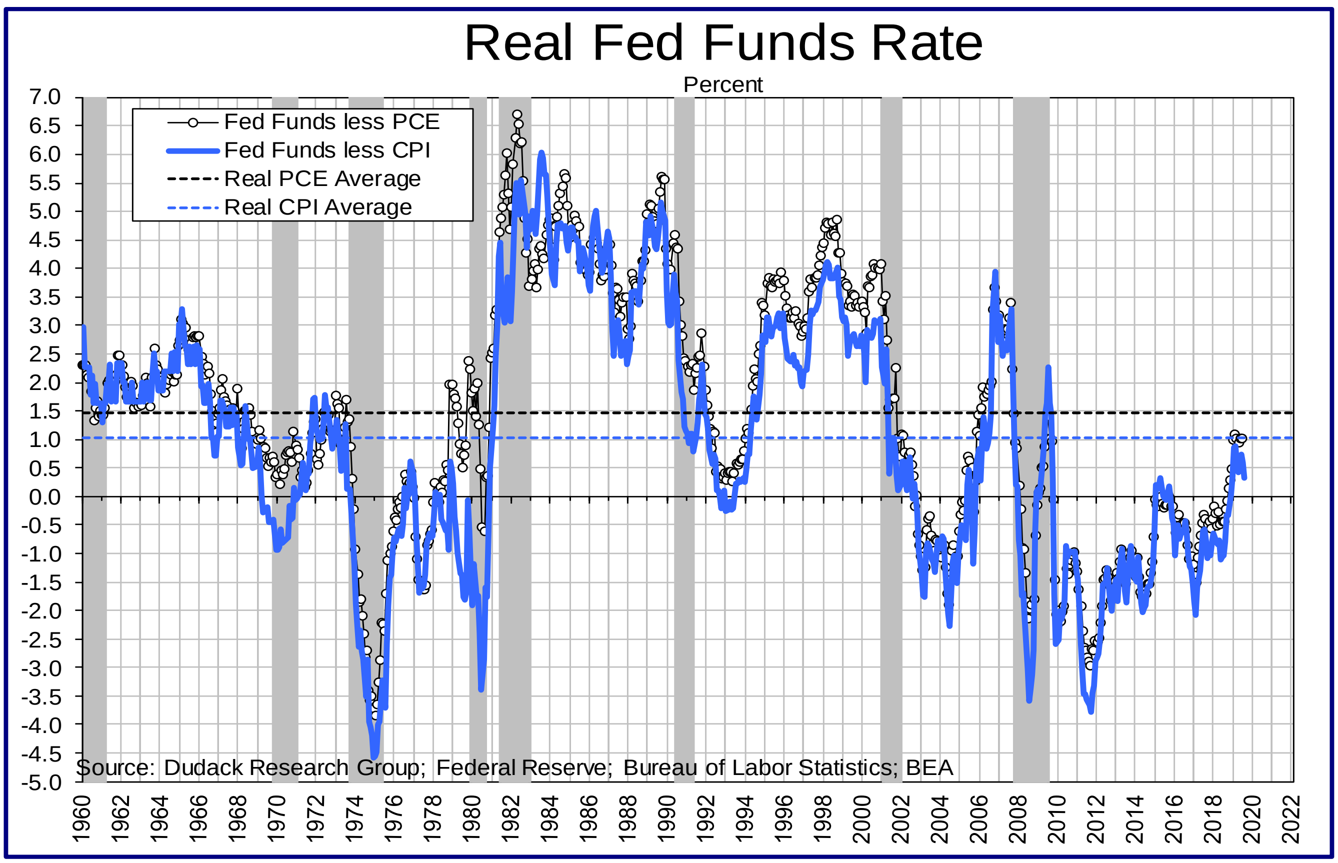
Deflation appears to be seeping into the US economy from outside our borders. Import and export prices have been declining this year and both CPI and PPI have been drifting below 2%. The PCE deflator is the Fed's benchmark for inflation and this was 1.4% at the end of the second quarter.





With inflation hovering below 2% it is not surprising to see Treasury bond yields decline. Even with the effective fed funds rate falling to 2.13%, the real fed funds rate remains a positive 30 basis points in August.

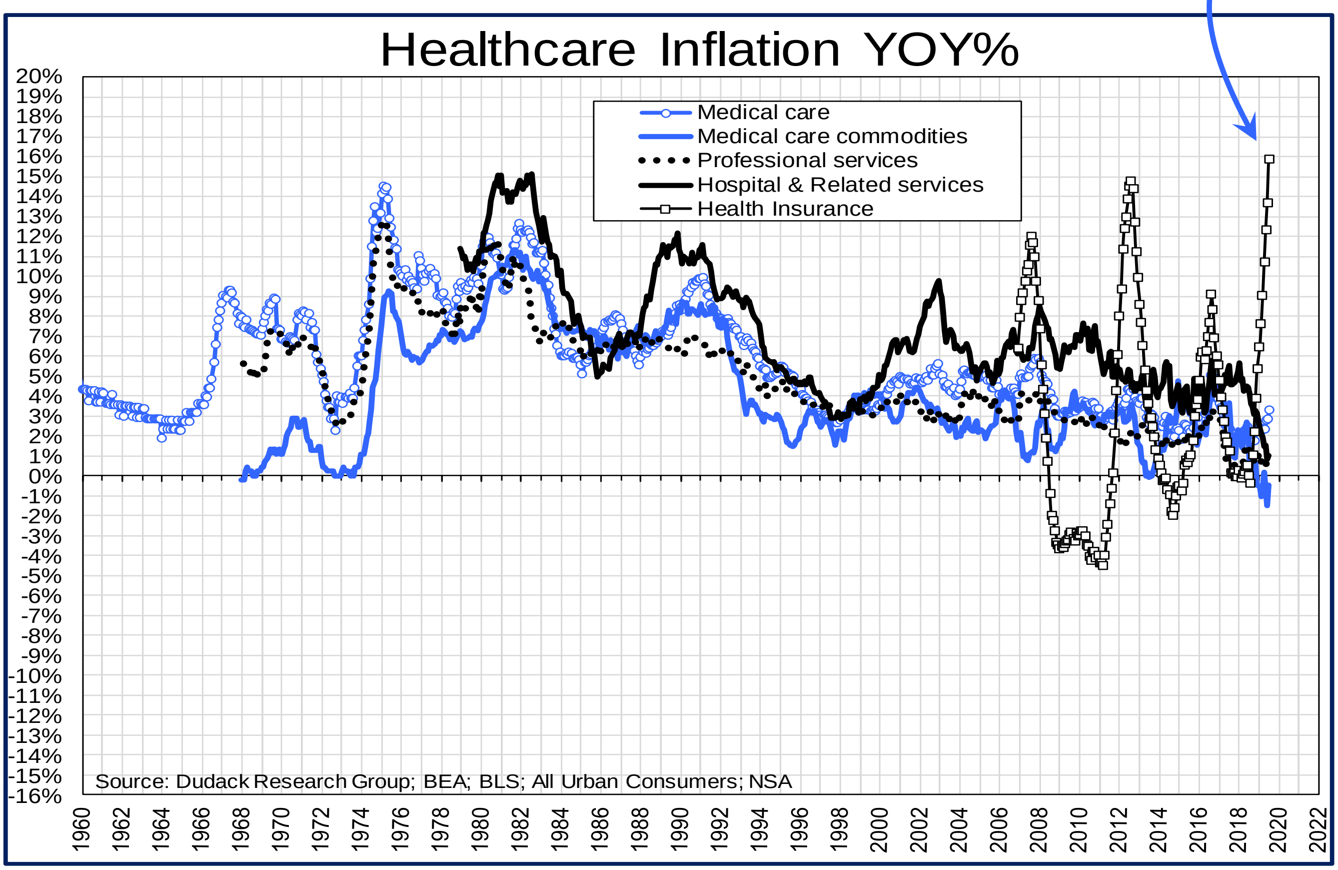




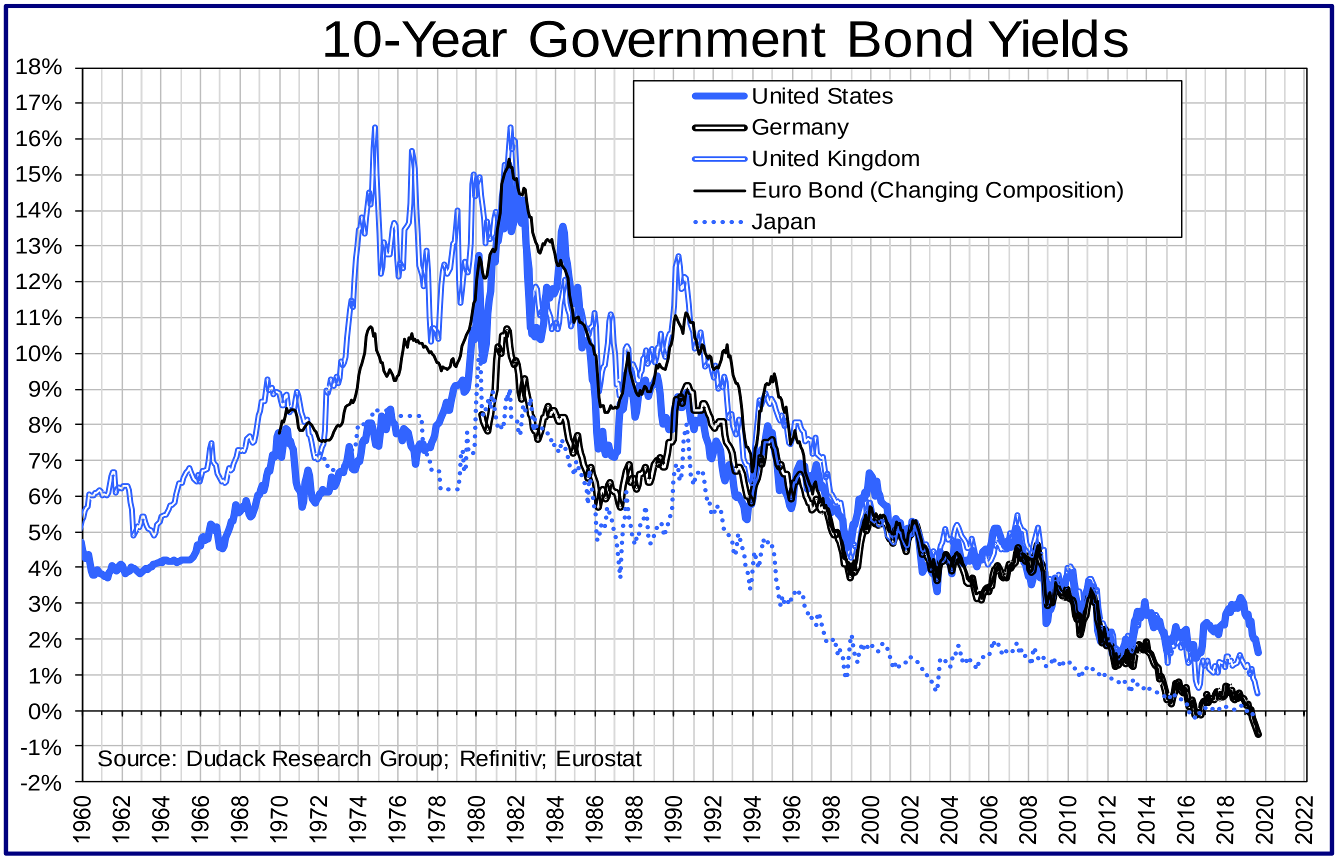
It is unlikely that the US will suffer real deflation since housing and medical care prices are rising faster than headline inflation. This is not a positive since it means prices of necessities are rising faster than headline inflation, leaving less for non-essential spending. Health insurance costs have been our main concern.

CPI Components Heavy Weights All Data NSA	Component Weight*	Fuel Weight	Price Chg YOY%	Price Chg MOM%
Housing	**42.2%**	**4.6%**	**3.0%**	**0.2%**
Owners' equivalent rent of residences	*24.0%*		*3.4%*	0.3%
Fuels and utilities	**4.6%**		**0.4%**	**0.2%**
Transportation	**16.7%**	**3.1%**	**-0.3%**	**0.2%**
Food and beverages	14.2%		0.5%	0.0%
Food at home	*7.2%*		*0.6%*	0.0%
Food away from home	*6.0%*		*3.2%*	0.2%
Alcoholic beverages	*1.0%*		*1.9%*	0.2%
Medical care	**8.7%**		**2.6%**	**0.4%**
Education and communication	**6.5%**		**0.6%**	**0.2%**
Recreation	**5.6%**		**0.7%**	**0.0%**
Apparel	**3.0%**		**-0.5%**	**-1.3%**
Other goods and services	**3.2%**		**1.9%**	**0.5%**
Special groups:				
Energy	7.7%		-2.0%	0.5%
All items less food and energy	79.0%		2.2%	0.1%
All items	**100.0%**		**1.8%**	**0.2%**

Source: Dudack Research Group; BLS; *June 2019 w eightings; Italics=sub-component; bold = headline/blue>headline

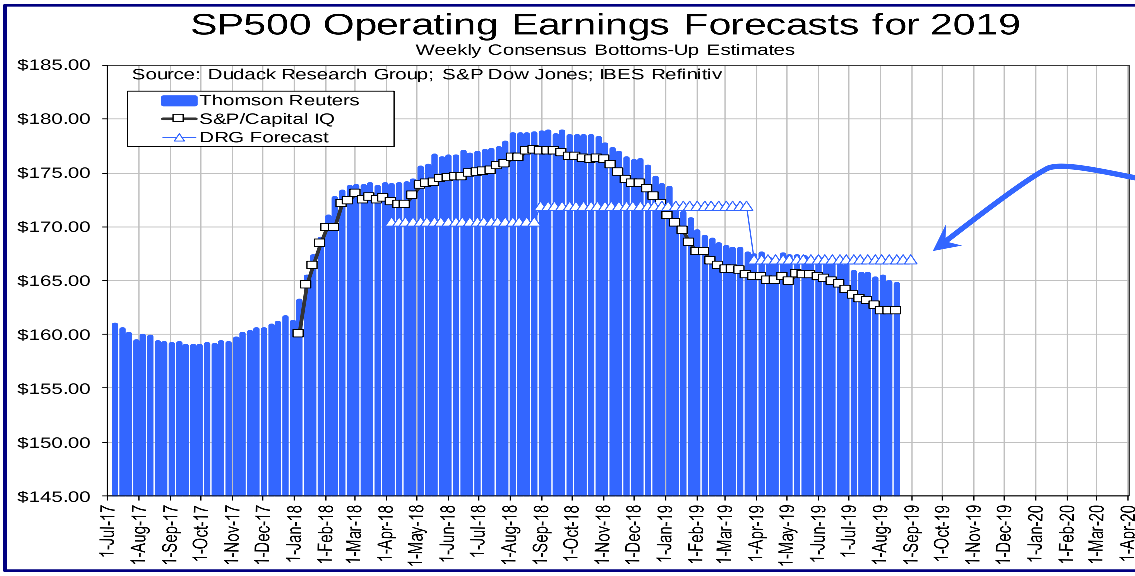


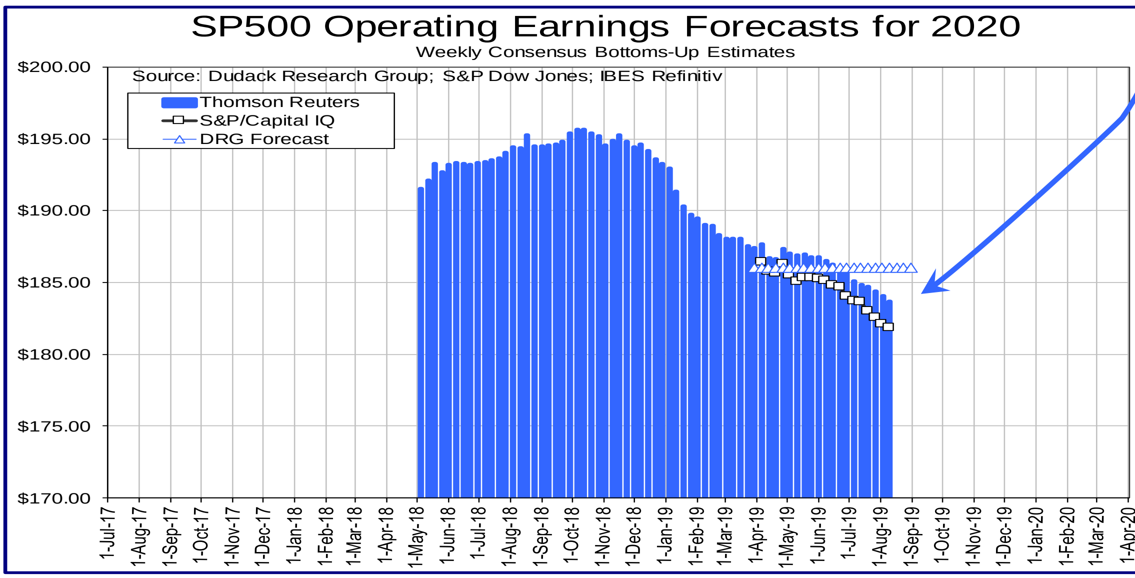
In our view, it is the sharp decline in global bond yields that are driving US Treasury yields lower. Most 10-year European sovereign debt is trading with negative yields. This, coupled with Germany's negative GDP report and China's slowing economy, are big risk factors to investors.

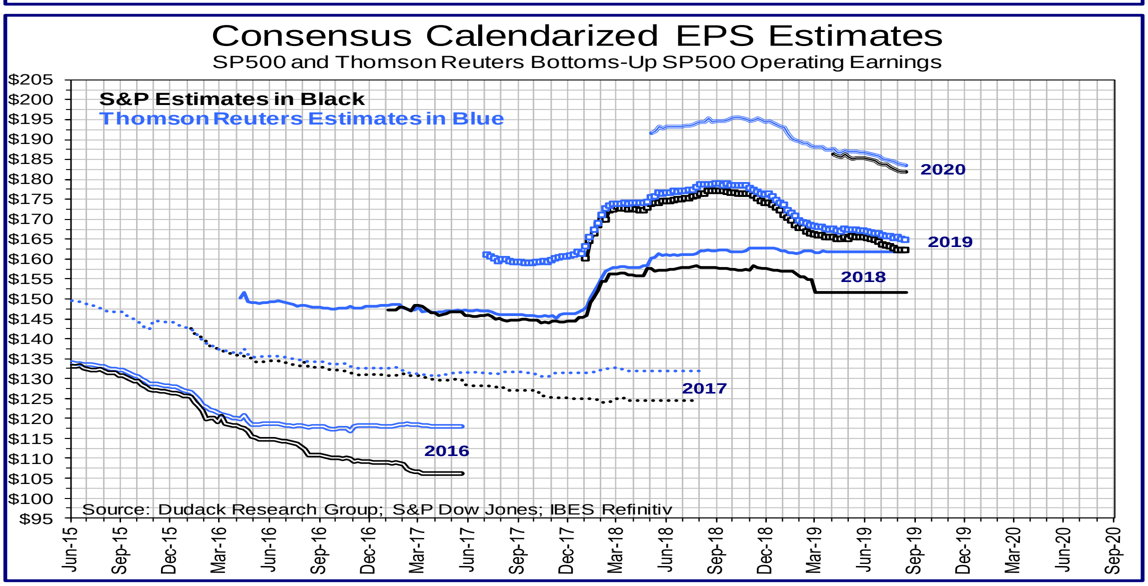


Source: Refinitiv

Consensus estimates were relatively unchanged the week of August 16th. The S&P Dow Jones 2019 consensus EPS growth forecast was unchanged at 7.0% but the IBES Refinitiv estimate edged down to 1.7%. The S&P 2020 EPS growth remained at 12.1% while the IBES growth estimate ratcheted up to 11.5%.





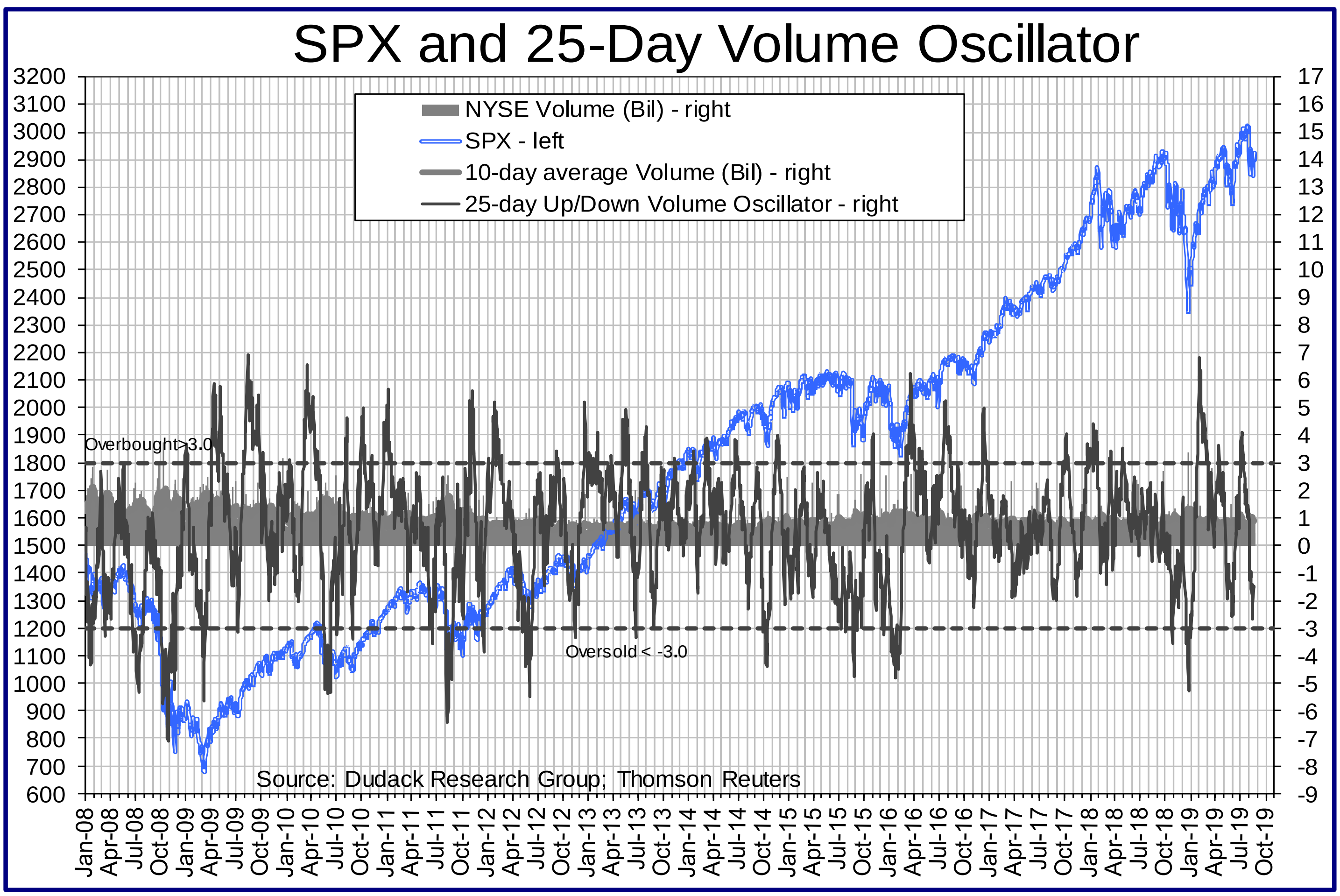


Notice that the recent correction looks slightly different in each of the indices. The SPX is performing the best, and though below its 50 and 100-day MA, it never reached its 200-day MA. The IXIC is similar and has had a nice rebound. The DJIA is trading between the 200 and 100-day MA's and the RUT is below all its MA's. The RUT 1450 level is key support.

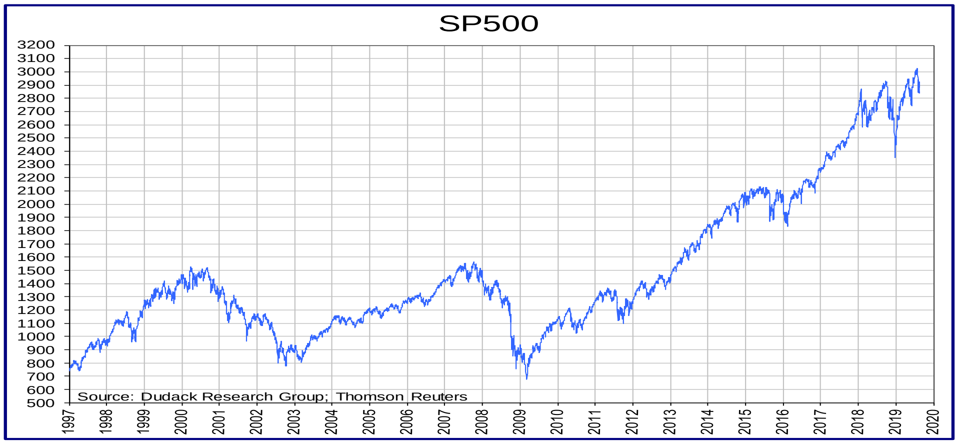
Source: Refinitiv

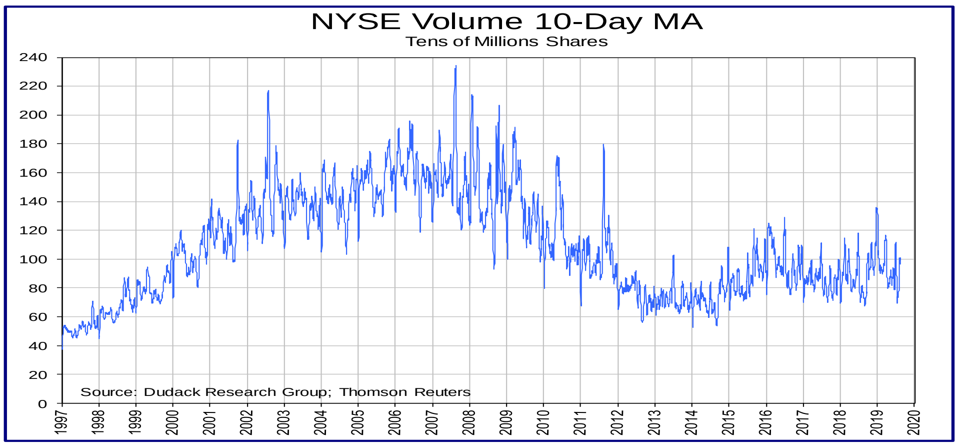
This week the 25-day up/down volume oscillator is negative 1.54 (preliminarily), down from seven consecutive trading sessions in overbought territory in early July, but still neutral. The most important signal from breadth data was the August 5th 90% down day. Extreme readings of 90% or more reveal panic, but they also represent opportunity. Panic days often appear in a series, so we have been advising caution yet remaining alert to a potential buying opportunity. One 90% up day usually confirms a low has been made and minimizes downside risk. The August 16th trading session recorded an 89% up volume day, just shy of the 90% that implies the lows have been found. We believe this is a good sign that the downside risk is now minimal beyond the recent lows of just above the SPX 2800 level.

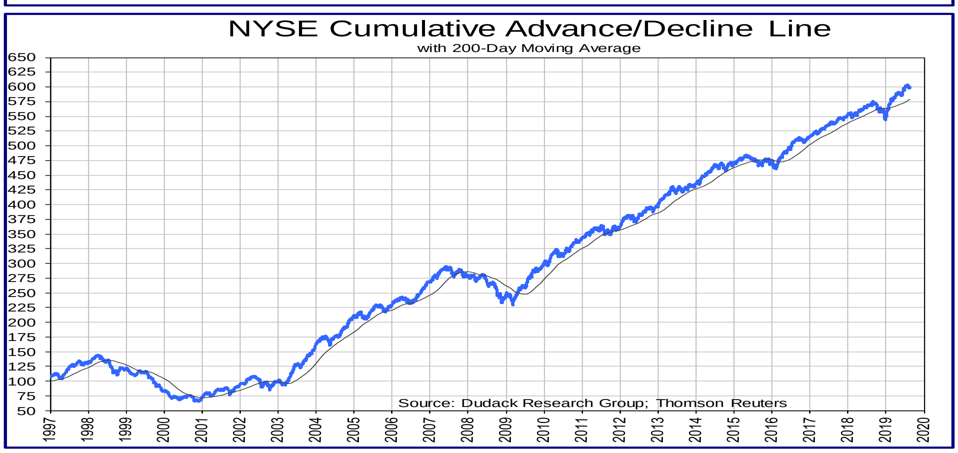
The prior signal from this oscillator was July's seven consecutive session in overbought, which followed a two-day overbought reading on April 11-12. The April reading was preceded by a long 25-consecutive-day overbought reading in January through March. This 25-day reading was the 4th longest overbought signal since 2008 and the lengthiest overbought condition since the 27 out of 29 consecutive-day overbought reading recorded in May 2009. Note that 2008-2009 marked the end of a bear market and the start of the current bull market cycle and multiple and sustained overbought readings occur uniquely in secular bull market cycles. In sum, this indicator remains characteristically bullish.

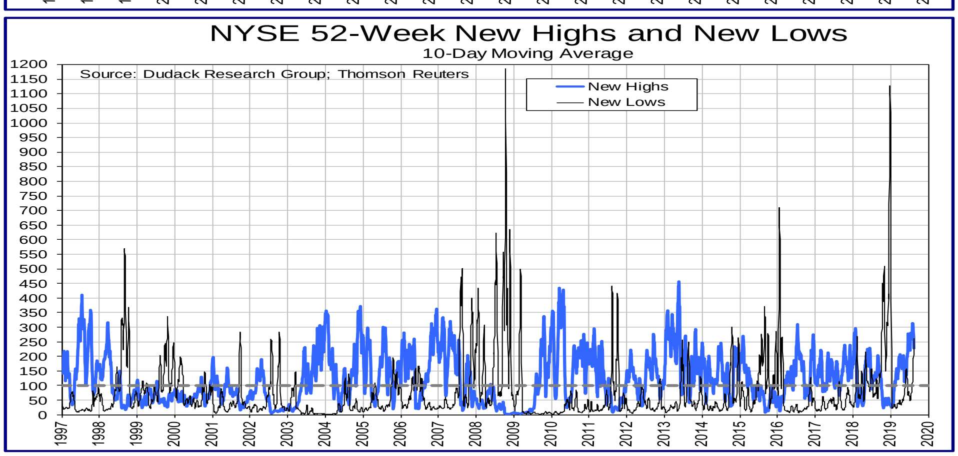


The 10-day average of daily new highs (229) is above the 100 per day level defined as bullish and the average of daily new lows (197) is above the 100 per day defined as bearish; the combination is neutral. <u>The A/D line made a new record high on July 30, 2019, which is better performance than the major indices</u> and it was positive.

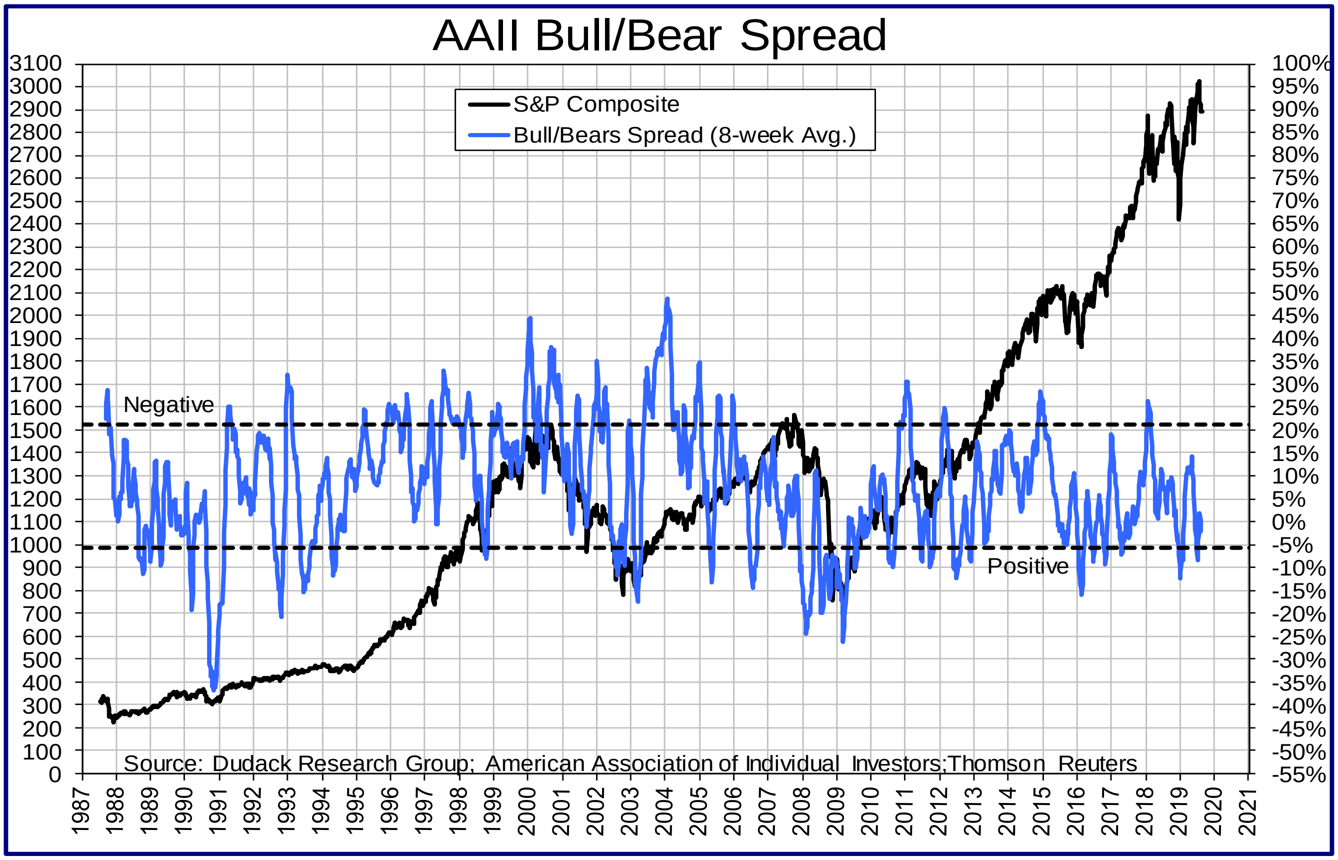


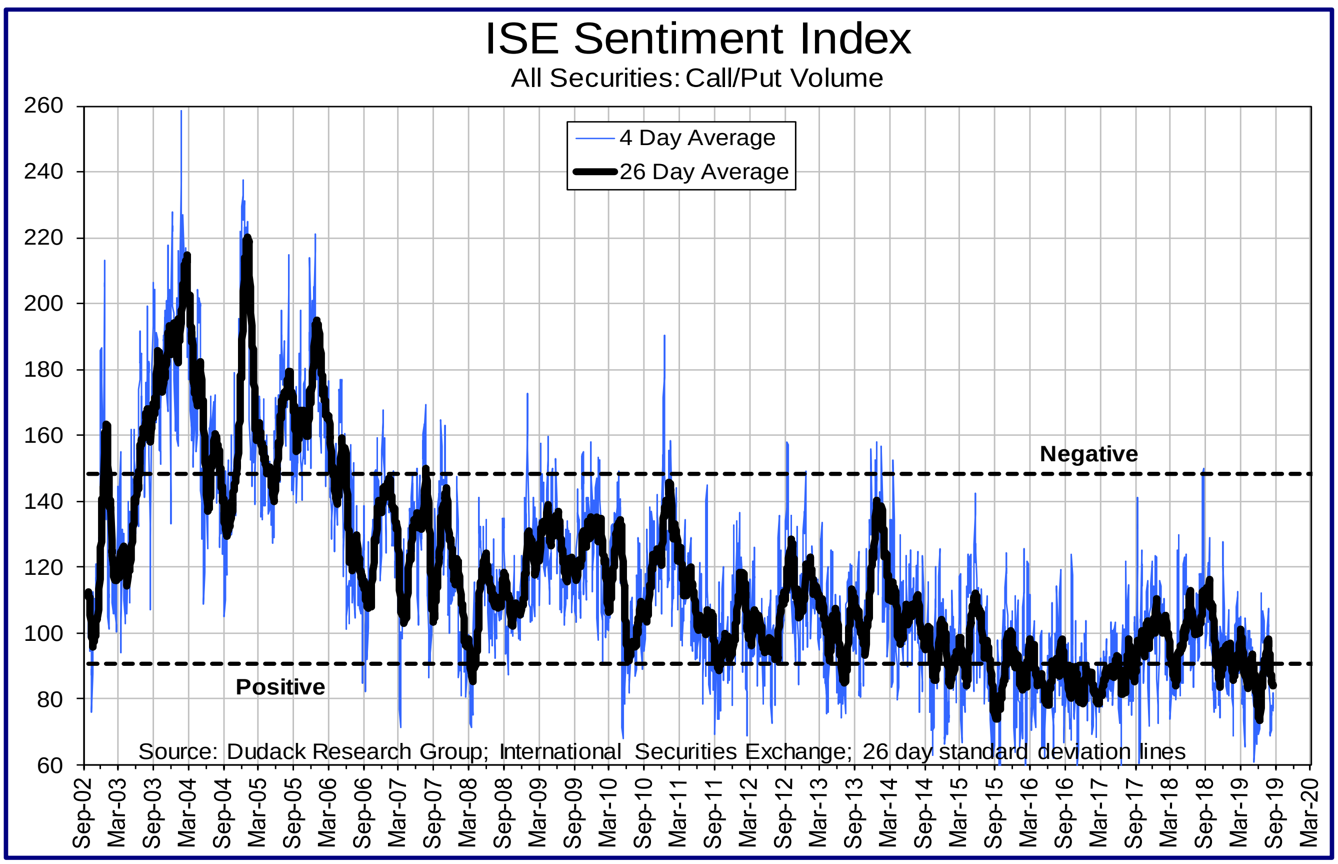






As of August 14, AAII bullish sentiment rose 1.5% to 23.2% and bearish sentiment fell 3.3% to 44.8%. The 8-week bull/bear spread is falling but the index remains in neutral territory. The ISE Sentiment index returned to positive in early August, after an earlier 43-day positive reading in May-June.

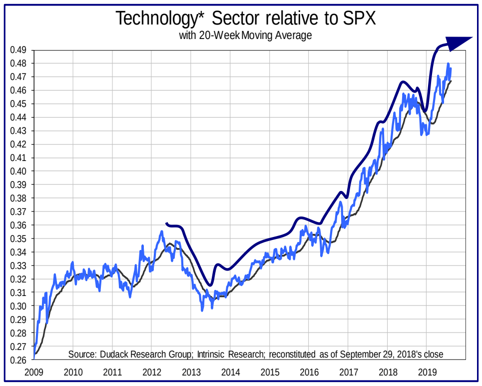


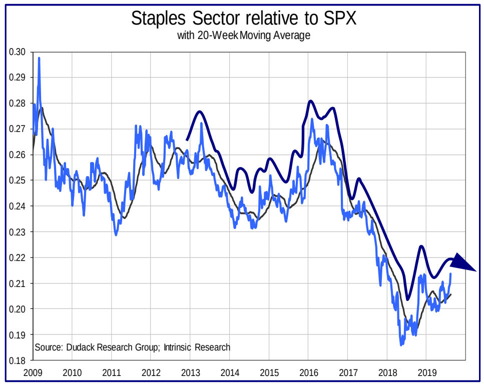


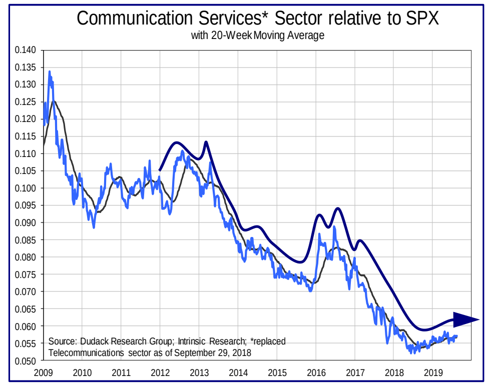
DRG Recommended Sector Weights		
Overweight	**Neutral**	**Underweight**
Technology	Staples	Communication Services
Healthcare	Industrials	Energy
Consumer Discretionary	Financials	REITS
Utilities	Materials	

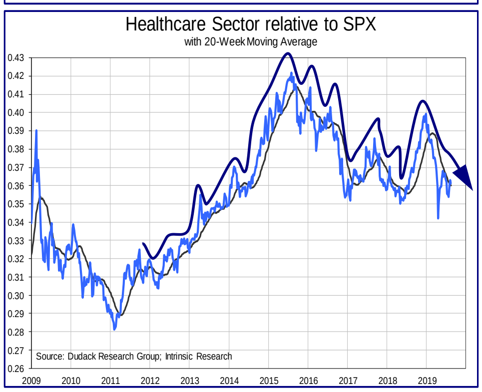
Healthcare, Consumer Discretionary and Utilities upgraded to Overweight; Financials downgraded to Neutral; Energy downgraded to Underweight; Staples upgraded to Neutral 12/13/18

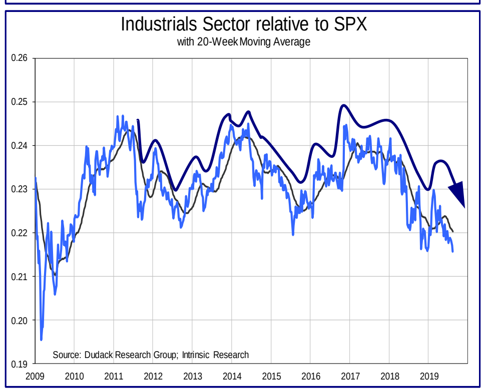
SECTOR RELATIVE PERFORMANCE – RELATIVE OVER/UNDER/ PERFORMANCE TO SP500 – WEEKLY PRICES

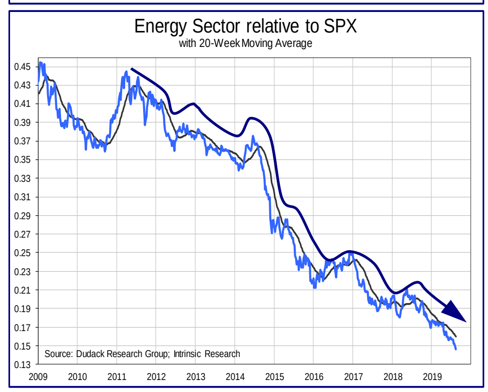


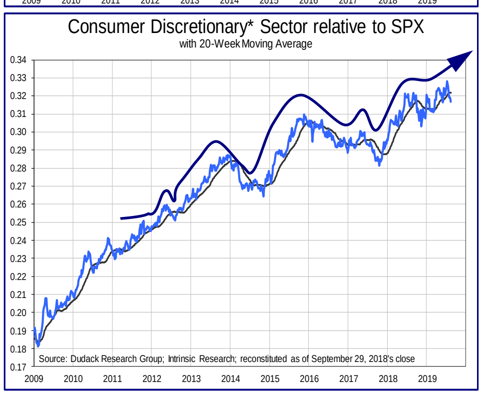


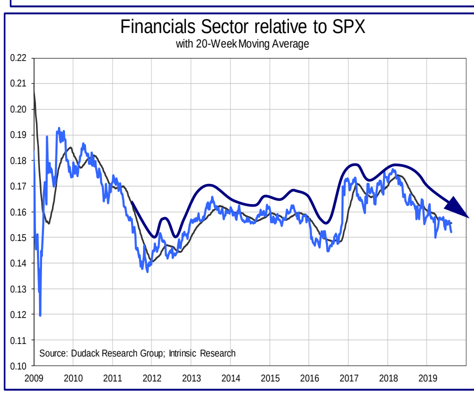


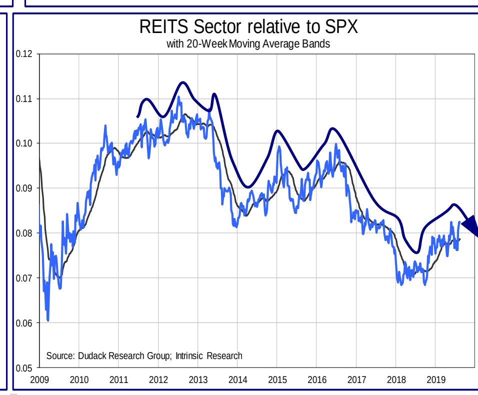


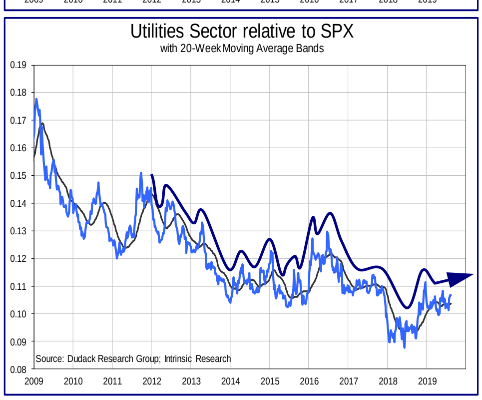


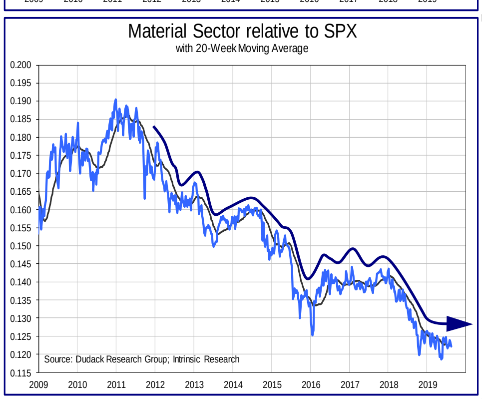












2019 Performance Year-to-Date - Ranked	
SP500 Sector	% Change
S&P INFORMATION TECH	27.9%
S&P REITS	25.3%
S&P COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	20.1%
S&P CONSUMER STAPLES	19.6%
S&P CONSUMER DISCRETIONARY	18.6%
S&P 500	16.6%
S&P INDUSTRIALS	16.3%
S&P UTILITIES	16.2%
S&P MATERIALS	12.8%
S&P FINANCIAL	12.3%
S&P HEALTH CARE	5.5%
S&P ENERGY	0.9%

Source: Dudack Research Group; Thomson Reuters; Monday closes

GLOBAL MARKETS - RANKED BY LAST 20-DAY TRADING PERFORMANCE

Index/EFT	Symbol	Price	5-Day%	20-Day%	QTD%	YTD%
Silver Future	SIc1	27.35	22.4%	67.4%	81.0%	77.2%
iShares 20+ Year Treas Bond ETF	TLT	145.53	-0.1%	10.5%	10.0%	19.8%
iShares Silver Trust	SLV	16.64	-0.3%	5.9%	13.4%	10.6%
SPDR Gold Trust	GLD	142.21	-0.4%	5.8%	8.9%	17.3%
Gold Future	GCc1	1505.80	-0.7%	5.6%	8.7%	17.8%
iShares US Real Estate ETF	IYR	91.50	2.0%	4.1%	4.4%	22.1%
iShares iBoxx $ Invest Grade Corp Bond	LQD	128.17	0.9%	3.6%	3.2%	13.6%
Utilities Select Sector SPDR	XLU	61.67	2.3%	2.2%	3.7%	16.5%
SPDR S&P Semiconductor ETF	XSD	89.86	3.8%	1.0%	3.5%	38.9%
PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio	PHO	35.86	2.1%	0.7%	0.3%	27.1%
Consumer Staples Select Sector SPDR	XLP	60.15	2.6%	0.4%	3.0%	18.5%
SPDR Communication Services ETF	XLC	49.74	-0.1%	0.3%	1.1%	20.5%
iShares Nasdaq Biotechnology ETF	IBB.O	105.08	2.0%	0.2%	-4.2%	9.0%
Oil Future	CLc1	56.18	1.7%	-0.1%	-4.9%	23.7%
Shanghai Composite	.SSEC	2880.00	2.5%	-0.2%	-5.4%	15.5%
United States Oil Fund, LP	USO	11.63	1.7%	-0.3%	-5.3%	20.4%
Health Care Select Sect SPDR	XLV	90.64	1.7%	-1.2%	-2.6%	4.8%
SPDR Homebuilders ETF	XHB	41.44	3.5%	-1.3%	-1.4%	27.4%
iShares Russell 1000 Growth ETF	IWF	158.90	2.4%	-1.3%	-0.3%	21.4%
Technology Select Sector SPDR	XLK	79.07	2.7%	-2.0%	-0.3%	27.6%
NASDAQ 100	NDX	7664.47	2.3%	-2.2%	-1.3%	21.1%
Nasdaq Composite Index Tracking Stock	ONEQ.O	312.81	2.4%	-2.4%	-1.5%	20.3%
iShares Russell 1000 ETF	IWB	161.07	2.1%	-2.5%	-1.9%	16.1%
SP500	**.SPX**	**2900.51**	**2.1%**	**-2.6%**	**-2.2%**	**15.7%**
iShares Russell 2000 Growth ETF	IWO	195.38	1.9%	-2.6%	-3.4%	16.3%
iShares MSCI Japan ETF	EWJ	53.29	1.8%	-2.7%	-3.7%	5.1%
iShares MSCI Austria Capped ETF	EWO	18.89	1.6%	-2.8%	-5.2%	2.9%
iShares Russell 2000 ETF	IWM	149.15	2.1%	-2.9%	-4.5%	11.4%
Materials Select Sector SPDR	XLB	56.40	1.4%	-3.4%	-4.3%	11.6%
iShares MSCI Taiwan ETF	EWT	34.45	2.9%	-3.6%	-3.1%	9.0%
iShares Russell 1000 Value ETF	IWD	123.57	1.9%	-3.6%	-3.6%	11.3%
iShares Russell 2000 Value ETF	IWN	114.29	2.3%	-3.7%	-5.5%	6.3%
Industrial Select Sector SPDR	XLI	74.56	2.2%	-3.8%	-3.8%	15.8%
Consumer Discretionary Select Sector SPDR	XLY	117.38	2.3%	-3.9%	-2.4%	18.6%
iShares MSCI Canada ETF	EWC	27.70	1.0%	-3.9%	-3.5%	15.6%
SPDR DJIA ETF	DIA	259.69	-1.3%	-4.3%	-2.3%	11.4%
DJIA	.DJI	25962.44	1.9%	-4.4%	-2.8%	11.3%
iShares MSCI EAFE ETF	EFA	62.42	1.8%	-4.7%	-5.5%	6.2%
Vanguard FTSE All-World ex-US ETF	VEU	48.27	1.9%	-5.3%	-6.0%	5.9%
Financial Select Sector SPDR	XLF	26.48	1.9%	-5.4%	-5.2%	11.2%
iShares MSCI Malaysia ETF	EWM	27.88	0.9%	-5.7%	-7.5%	-6.3%
iShares MSCI Germany ETF	EWG	25.71	1.2%	-5.8%	-8.6%	1.4%
iShares MSCI Australia ETF	EWA	21.38	1.4%	-6.0%	-5.0%	11.1%
iShares MSCI India ETF	INDA.K	31.89	0.9%	-6.7%	-10.4%	-4.3%
SPDR S&P Bank ETF	KBE	40.62	1.6%	-6.7%	-7.0%	8.8%
iShares US Telecomm ETF	IYZ	28.16	-0.4%	-6.7%	-4.6%	6.9%
Guggenheim BRIC ETF	EEB	34.84	2.8%	-6.7%	-7.8%	8.6%
iShares MSCI United Kingdom ETF	EWU	29.81	1.4%	-7.2%	-8.2%	1.6%
iShares MSCI Singapore ETF	EWS	22.93	1.1%	-7.2%	-8.2%	3.8%
iShares MSCI Emerg Mkts ETF	EEM	39.78	2.7%	-7.2%	-8.4%	1.8%
iShares China Large Cap ETF	FXI	39.01	3.6%	-7.3%	-10.1%	-0.2%
Energy Select Sector SPDR	XLE	57.79	2.0%	-7.9%	-9.4%	0.8%
iShares MSCI Mexico Capped ETF	EWW	39.07	2.2%	-8.0%	-10.9%	-5.1%
SPDR S&P Retail ETF	XRT	38.73	0.8%	-8.8%	-8.8%	-5.5%
iShares MSCI South Korea Capped ETF	EWY	52.77	3.1%	-9.1%	-11.5%	-10.3%
iShares MSCI Hong Kong ETF	EWH	23.71	7.1%	-10.3%	-9.3%	5.1%
iShares MSCI Brazil Capped ETF	EWZ	40.89	-1.1%	-11.1%	-6.8%	7.0%
iShares DJ US Oil Eqpt & Services ETF	IEZ	17.47	4.3%	-14.8%	-19.7%	-14.4%

Outperformed SP500

Underperformed SP500

Source: Dudack Research Group; Thomson Reuters   Priced as of close August 20, 2019

Blue shading represents non-US and yellow shading represents commodities

US Asset Allocation

	Benchmark	DRG %	Recommendation
Equities	60%	70%	Overweight
Treasury Bonds	30%	20%	Underweight
Cash	10%	10%	Neutral
	100%	100%	

Source: Dudack Research Group; raised equity and lowered cash 5% on November 9, 2016

DRG Earnings and Economic Forecasts

	S&P 500 Price	S&P Reported EPS	S&P Operating EPS	DRG Operating EPS Forecast	DRG EPS YOY %	Thomson Consensus Bottom-Up $ EPS**	Thomson Consensus Bottom-Up EPS YOY%	DRG's Op PE Ratio	S&P Divd Yield	GDP Annual Rate	GDP Profits post-tax w/ IVA & CC	YOY %
2002	879.82	$27.59	**$46.04**	$46.04	18.5%	**$46.89**	NA	19.1X	1.8%	1.7%	$714.80	29.8%
2003	1111.92	$48.74	**$54.69**	$54.69	18.8%	**$55.44**	18.4%	20.3X	1.6%	2.9%	$812.60	13.7%
2004	1211.92	$58.55	**$67.68**	$67.68	23.8%	**$67.10**	20.9%	17.9X	1.8%	3.8%	$977.30	20.3%
2005	1248.29	$69.93	**$76.45**	$76.45	13.0%	**$76.28**	13.7%	16.3X	1.8%	3.5%	$1,065.30	9.0%
2006	1418.30	$81.51	**$87.72**	$87.72	14.7%	**$88.18**	15.6%	16.2X	1.8%	2.9%	$1,173.10	10.1%
2007	1468.36	$66.18	**$82.54**	$82.54	-5.9%	**$85.12**	-3.5%	17.8X	1.8%	1.9%	$1,083.50	-7.6%
2008	903.25	$14.88	**$49.51**	$49.51	-40.0%	**$65.47**	-23.1%	18.2X	2.5%	-0.1%	$976.00	-9.9%
2009	1115.10	$50.97	**$56.86**	$56.86	14.8%	**$60.80**	-7.1%	19.6X	2.6%	-2.5%	$1,182.60	14.8%
2010	1257.64	$77.35	**$83.77**	$83.77	47.3%	**$85.28**	40.3%	15.0X	1.9%	2.6%	$1,456.20	23.1%
2011	1257.60	$86.95	**$96.44**	$96.44	15.1%	**$97.82**	14.7%	13.0X	2.0%	1.6%	$1,528.70	5.0%
2012	1426.19	$86.51	**$96.82**	$96.82	0.4%	**$103.80**	6.1%	14.7X	2.1%	2.2%	$1,662.50	8.8%
2013	1848.36	$100.20	**$107.30**	$107.30	10.8%	**$109.68**	5.7%	17.2X	2.0%	1.8%	$1,647.90	-0.9%
2014	2127.83	$102.31	**$113.01**	$113.01	5.3%	**$118.78**	8.3%	18.8X	1.9%	2.5%	$1,712.90	3.9%
2015	2043.94	$86.53	**$100.45**	$100.45	-11.1%	**$118.20**	-0.5%	20.3X	2.1%	2.9%	$1,664.90	-2.8%
2016	2238.83	$94.55	**$106.26**	$106.26	5.8%	**$118.10**	-0.1%	21.1X	2.0%	1.6%	$1,633.90	-1.9%
2017	2673.61	$109.88	**$124.51**	$124.51	17.2%	**$132.00**	11.8%	21.5X	1.8%	2.4%	$1,686.50	3.2%
2018	2506.85	$132.39	**$151.60**	$151.60	21.8%	**$161.93**	22.7%	16.5X	2.1%	2.9%	$1,854.90	10.0%
2019E	~~~~~~	$146.63	**$162.20**	$167.00	10.2%	**$164.66**	1.7%	17.4X	1.9%	NA	NA	NA
2020E		$166.51	**$181.83**	$186.00	11.4%	**$183.61**	11.5%	15.6X	NA	NA	NA	NA
2013 1Q	1569.19	$24.22	$25.77	$25.77	6.3%	$26.74	4.5%	16.0	2.0%	3.6%	$1,622.70	-4.9%
2013 2Q	1606.28	$24.87	$26.36	$26.36	3.7%	$27.40	6.0%	16.2	2.1%	0.5%	$1,642.90	-1.8%
2013 3Q	1681.55	$24.63	$26.92	$26.92	12.2%	$27.63	6.3%	16.5	2.0%	3.2%	$1,646.20	0.2%
2013 4Q	1848.36	$26.48	$28.25	$28.25	22.0%	$28.62	8.7%	17.2	1.9%	3.2%	$1,679.80	3.1%
2014 1Q	1872.34	$24.87	$27.32	$27.32	6.0%	$28.18	5.4%	17.2	1.9%	-1.1%	$1,563.80	-3.6%
2014 2Q	1960.23	$27.14	$29.34	$29.34	11.3%	$30.07	9.7%	17.5	1.9%	5.5%	$1,712.40	4.2%
2014 3Q	1972.29	$27.47	$29.60	$29.60	10.0%	$30.04	8.7%	17.2	2.0%	5.0%	$1,792.70	8.9%
2014 4Q	2058.90	$22.83	$26.75	$26.75	-5.3%	$30.54	6.7%	18.2	1.9%	2.3%	$1,782.70	6.1%
2015 1Q	2108.88	$21.81	$25.81	$25.81	-5.5%	$28.60	1.5%	18.9	2.0%	3.2%	$1,713.10	9.5%
2015 2Q	2166.05	$22.80	$26.14	$26.14	-10.9%	$30.09	0.1%	20.0	2.0%	3.0%	$1,683.70	-1.7%
2015 3Q	1920.03	$23.22	$25.44	$25.44	-14.1%	$29.99	-0.2%	18.4	2.2%	1.3%	$1,673.20	-6.7%
2015 4Q	2043.94	$18.70	$23.06	$23.06	-13.8%	$29.52	-3.3%	20.3	2.1%	0.1%	$1,589.70	-10.8%
2016 1Q	2059.74	$21.72	$23.97	$23.97	-7.1%	$26.96	-5.7%	20.9	2.1%	2.0%	$1,649.00	-3.7%
2016 2Q	2098.86	$23.28	$25.70	$25.70	-1.7%	$29.61	-1.6%	21.4	2.1%	1.9%	$1,624.30	-3.5%
2016 3Q	2168.27	$25.39	$28.69	$28.69	12.8%	$31.21	4.1%	21.4	2.1%	2.2%	$1,621.30	-3.1%
2016 4Q	2238.83	$24.16	$27.90	$27.90	21.0%	$31.30	6.0%	21.1	2.0%	2.0%	$1,641.00	3.2%
2017 1Q	2362.72	$27.46	$28.82	$28.82	20.2%	$30.90	14.6%	21.3	2.0%	2.3%	$1,672.50	1.4%
2017 2Q	2423.41	$27.01	$30.51	$30.51	18.7%	$32.58	10.0%	20.9	1.9%	2.2%	$1,693.90	4.3%
2017 3Q	2519.36	$28.45	$31.33	$31.33	9.2%	$33.45	7.2%	21.2	1.9%	3.2%	$1,683.70	3.8%
2017 4Q	2673.61	$26.96	$33.85	$33.85	21.3%	$36.02	15.1%	21.5	1.8%	3.5%	$1,696.00	3.4%
2018 1Q	2640.87	$33.02	$36.54	$36.54	26.8%	$38.07	23.2%	20.0	1.9%	2.5%	$1,844.70	10.3%
2018 2Q	2718.37	$34.05	$38.65	$38.65	26.7%	$41.00	25.8%	19.4	1.9%	3.5%	$1,833.80	8.3%
2018 3Q	2913.98	$36.36	$41.38	$41.38	32.1%	$42.66	27.5%	19.4	1.8%	2.9%	$1,873.90	11.3%
2018 4Q	2506.85	$28.96	$35.03	$35.03	3.5%	$41.18	14.3%	16.5	2.1%	1.1%	$1,867.10	10.1%
2019 1QE	2834.40	$35.02	$37.99	$36.75	0.6%	$39.15	2.8%	18.5	1.9%	3.1%	$1,791.40	-2.9%
2019 2QE	2941.76	$35.37	$40.29	$42.35	9.6%	$41.30	0.7%	19.0	1.9%	2.1%	NA	NA
2019 3QE*	2900.51	$37.28	$41.23	$44.15	6.7%	$41.71	-2.2%	18.8	1.9%	NA	NA	NA
2019 4QE		$38.96	$42.69	$43.75	24.9%	$43.14	4.8%	17.9	NA	NA	NA	NA
2020 1QE		$38.32	$41.81	$42.00	14.3%	$42.21	7.8%	17.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
2020 2QE		$40.70	$44.90	$45.00	6.3%	$45.03	9.0%	17.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
2020 3QE		$42.85	$46.69	$50.00	13.3%	$46.73	12.0%	16.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
2020 4QE		$44.64	$48.43	$49.00	12.0%	$48.38	12.1%	16.0	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: Dudack Research Group; Standard & Poors; Thomson Reuters Consensus estimates; **Thomson quarters may not sum to CY *8/20/2019

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