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February 3, 2021

DJIA: 30687.48 SPX: 3826.31 NASDAQ: 13612.78

US Strategy Weekly Earnings Rising

Last week we outlined eight factors that typically identify a stock market bubble and discussed where we believe the current market stands in regard to each. One important and obvious characteristic of an equity bubble is that prices disconnect from valuation. Yet as we noted last week, while current valuation levels are rich, they are not at the inane levels often recorded at a bubble peak. We quote: "In short, fundamentals may be stretched today, but interest rates are low which means a 20 PE for 2021 is within our model's fair value range. It will not be a surprise if valuations get even more stretched in coming months. All in all, equities are disconnecting from fundamentals, but this may continue for a time." (US STRATEGY WEEKLY "AND IF IT IS A BUBBLE" JANUARY 27, 2021)

What is currently in the market's favor is that this year's consensus earnings estimate for the S&P 500 Composite is on the rise. According to Refinitiv IBES, to date, of the 203 companies in the S&P that reported fourth quarter earnings, 84% have beaten expectations. This is well above the long-term average of 60.5%. The blended earnings estimate for the fourth quarter now shows a decline of 1.2% YOY versus the decline of 10.3% YOY expected on January 1. Excluding the energy sector, IBES estimates fourth quarter earnings should actually rise 2.4% YOY, which would end three consecutive quarters of negative earnings comparisons for the S&P. In addition, energy sector earnings are expected to rebound sharply in 2021 and this should give an added boost to 2021 results.

At the end of last week IBES estimated 2020 consensus earnings were \$138.71 and due to differences in accounting standards, S&P Dow Jones estimated earnings of \$121.37. With only two more days of fourth quarter earnings results, IBES raised its 2020 estimate to \$139.21. All told, <u>fourth quarter</u> earnings have been a pleasant surprise for investors.

Fourth quarter results are also a positive catalyst for 2021 earnings forecasts. At the end of last week, IBES estimated 2021 S&P earnings to be \$171.55, but after two more days of earnings results, their estimate increased to \$172.05 this week. S&P Dow Jones forecasted \$169.39 for S&P 500 2021 earnings in their regular report at the end of last week. What is important about these various increases in earnings is that if one applies a 20 PE multiple to the current IBES estimate of \$172.05 it equates to a price target of SPX 3441. Although this is 10% below current prices, the good news is that this does not represent an extreme overvaluation given the current low level of inflation and interest rates. Thus, any correction should find support around the SPX 3400 level. Conversely, stock market bubbles tend to end with ridiculously high PE multiples. In sum, if equities are forming a bubble market, it may continue for a time.

ADJUSTING OUR EARNINGS ESTIMATES FOR 2020 AND 2021

The S&P earnings results for the fourth quarter, and for 2020 generally, are much as we expected. So, with the annual earnings season nearly complete, we are adjusting our 2020 earnings estimate to match the S&P Dow Jones estimate of \$121.87. This reflects a decline of 22.8% year-over-year versus our expectation of a decline of 20% to 25% in 2020. We are also raising our 2021 estimate from \$166.60 to \$168.60, representing a 39% increase this year. See page 19. But more importantly, we would not be surprised if this earnings estimate proves to be too conservative over time, particularly as the drag

For important disclosures and analyst certification please refer to the last page of this report.



from the energy sector abates and the productivity improvements seen in 2020 help to drive the bottom lines for many companies in 2021.

ECONOMIC REPORTS

Real GDP grew in the fourth quarter at a seasonally adjusted annualized rate of 4%, which means that economic activity in the full year of 2020, contracted 3.5%. This 2020 contraction followed gains of 2.3% in 2017, 3.0% in 2018 and 2.2% in 2019. To our surprise, despite the 2020 recession, GDP grew at an average pace of 1.94% during Trump's four years in office which was precisely the midpoint between the 1.89% rate for Obama's eight years and 1.99% for GW Bush's eight years. See page 3.

Economic growth in the fourth guarter was driven primarily by personal consumption of services and gross private investment. This shift in economic activity toward the service sector was a welcomed change since most of 2020's economic activity was supported by personal consumption of durable goods, particularly housing and autos. The gains in gross domestic investment in the fourth quarter were primarily in residential structures. In fact, residential fixed investment hit a record \$983.5 billion in the quarter which was an 18.3% gain year-over-year. This represented the strongest year-over-year rise in residential investment since the third guarter of 2013. See page 4. And as a percentage of real GDP, residential activity rose to 4.58%, the highest since the third quarter of 2007. This is strong but just slightly below its long-term average of 4.6% of GDP. See page 5. In sum, housing continued to be a major driver of economic activity at the end of 2020. But this may not continue in 2021. Ironically, as residential investment rose in the fourth quarter, homeownership levels declined rather markedly. See page 6. Total homeownership in the US fell from 67.4% of all households to 65.8%. The greatest decline was seen in the South where the homeownership rate fell from 70.8% at the end of September to 67.7% at the end of December. The Northeast was the only region in the US to experience a gain and rose from 62.0% to 62.6% in the fourth quarter. In terms of age groups, the 35 to 44 years old segment underwent the biggest decline in homeownership from 63.9% to 61.0%. Given the anecdotal evidence of households fleeing the Northeast and California to Texas, Florida and the Carolinas, this data seems illogical. However, the fourth quarter could be a transition phase as households move from states where restrictions have closed most institutions and establishments to states where schools and businesses have been open. Or it could be more ominous. The contraction of jobs in 2020 may have forced households to sell homes and move to apartments. Time will tell. However, we do believe economic growth in 2021 could disappoint investors if the federal government does not focus on stimulating job growth.

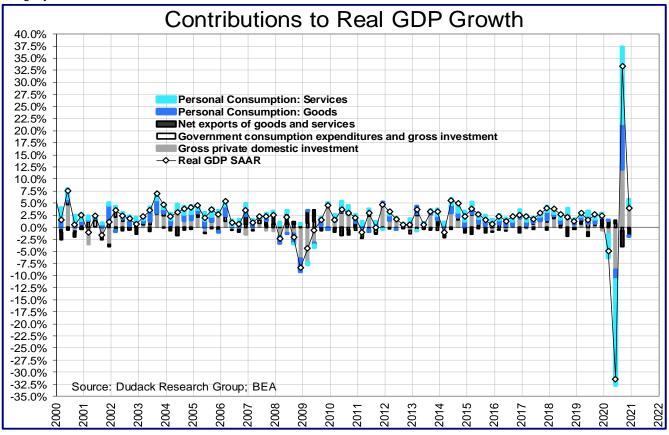
In December, personal income grew 4.1% YOY and real disposable income rose 3.2% YOY. However, a more revealing statistic is real personal income, which excluding current transfer payments fell 0.5% YOY in December. It also declined 0.45% in November. In short, government assistance, not economic activity, is propping up incomes and the economy. See page 9. And while personal income rose 4.1% in December, personal consumption declined 2.1%. Moreover, consumption has been negative in every consecutive month since March. This reveals the weak underbelly of the US economy and it is unlikely to change until the job market improves. See page 10.

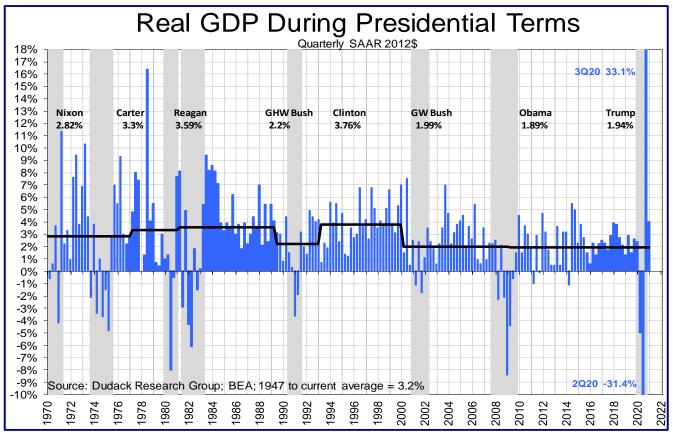
TECHNICAL INDICATORS

Little has changed in the technical arena. Our volume oscillator remains in neutral territory, the 10-day new high list has dropped from the record 492 hit on January 20th (breaking the previous record of 489 recorded in January 2000) to a more normal 259. Sentiment indicators are also surprisingly benign despite the headlines of individual traders driving volatile meme stocks. However, it is worth noting that at the end of the year stock market capitalization relative to nominal GDP was 2.1 and higher than the prior record of 1.82 set in March 2000. A similar Wilshire 5000 ratio was 1.83, exceeding its peak of 1.43 set in March 2000. These high ratios are signs that equity valuations may be outperforming the economy. See page 4. Expect 2021 to be a wild roller coaster ride and invest accordingly.



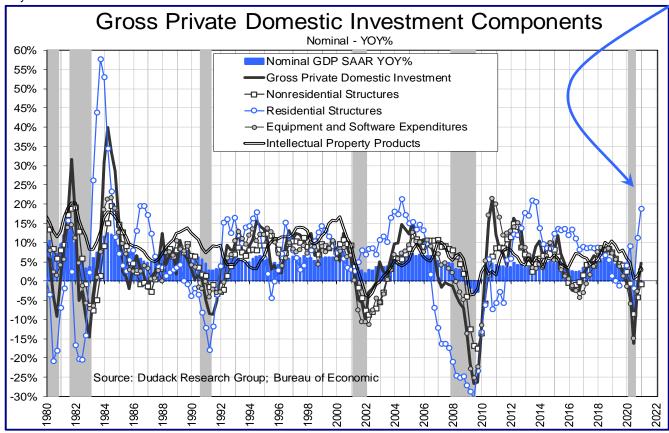
Real GDP grew at a seasonally adjusted annualized rate of 4% in the fourth quarter and in the full year of 2020, GDP fell 3.5%. Growth in the fourth quarter came primarily from the consumption of services and from private investment. To our surprise, GDP still grew at an average 1.94% pace during Trump's four years in office-- midpoint of the range of 1.89% for Obama's eight years and 1.99% for GW Bush's eight years.

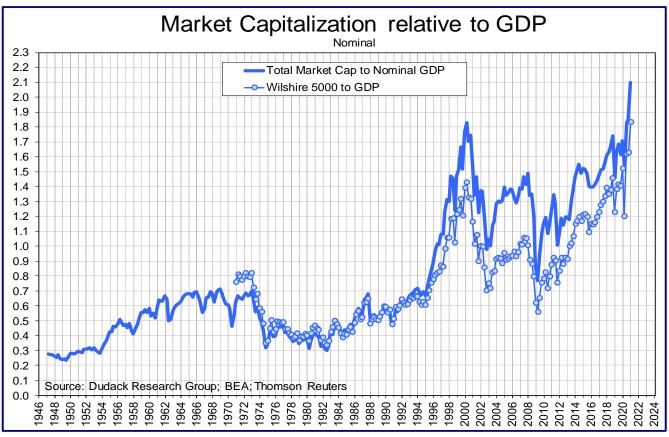




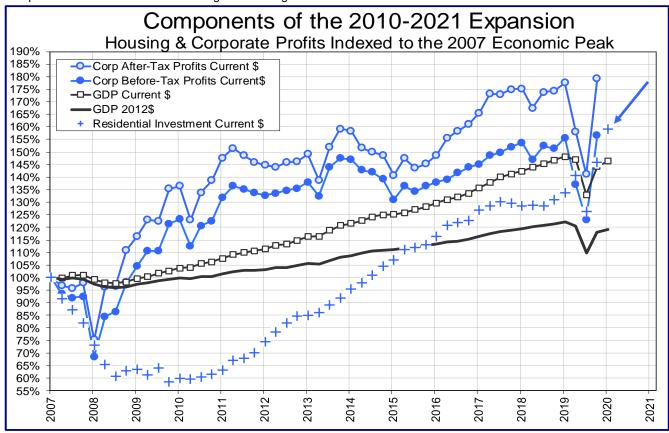


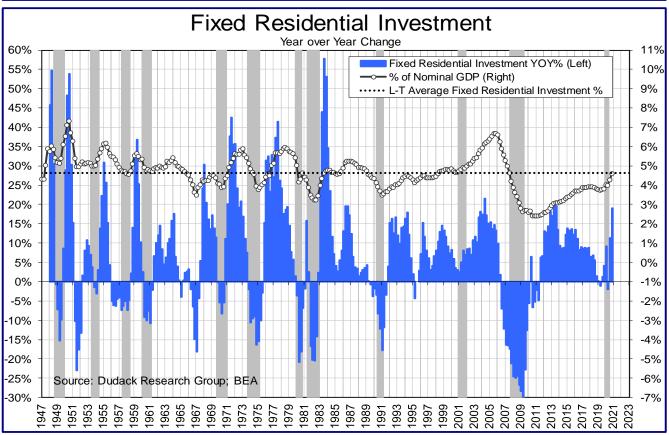
Fourth quarter gains in gross private domestic investment came primarily from residential structures. GDP data for 2020 shows that market capitalization relative to GDP was 2.1 and higher than the previous record of 1.82 set in March 2000. A similar Wilshire 5000 ratio was 1.83, exceeding its peak of 1.43 set in March 2000. This high ratio is a sign that equity valuations are overheating relative to the economy.





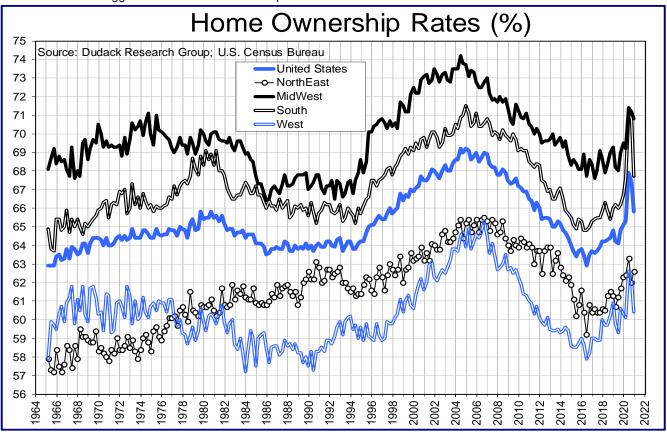
Residential fixed investment was a record \$983.5 billion (annualized rate) in the fourth quarter, up 18.3% YOY. This was the strongest annualized increase since the third quarter of 2013. As a percentage of real GDP, residential investment was 4.58%, the highest since the third quarter of 2007 and close to the long-term average of 4.6%.

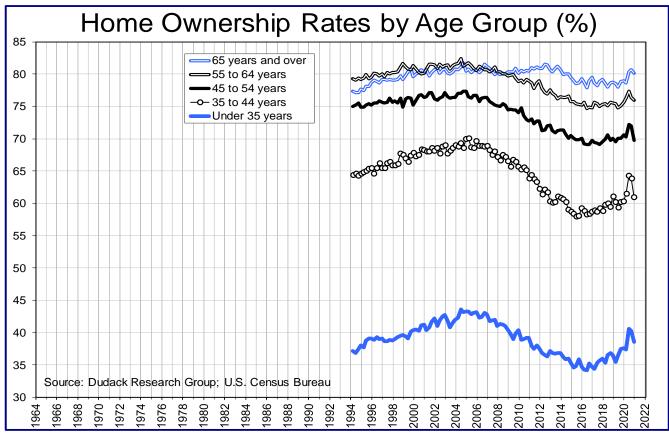






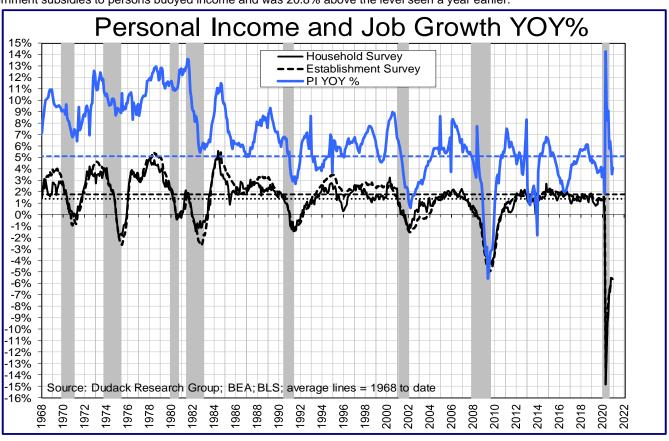
Residential investment rose but homeownership levels declined markedly in the fourth quarter. The overall US rate fell from 67.4% to 65.8%, with the greatest decline experienced in the South where the homeownership rate fell from 70.8% in September to 67.7% in December. The Northeast experienced a gain from 62.0% to 62.6% in the fourth quarter. In terms of age groups, the 35 to 44 years old segment underwent the biggest decline in homeownership from 63.9% to 61.0%.

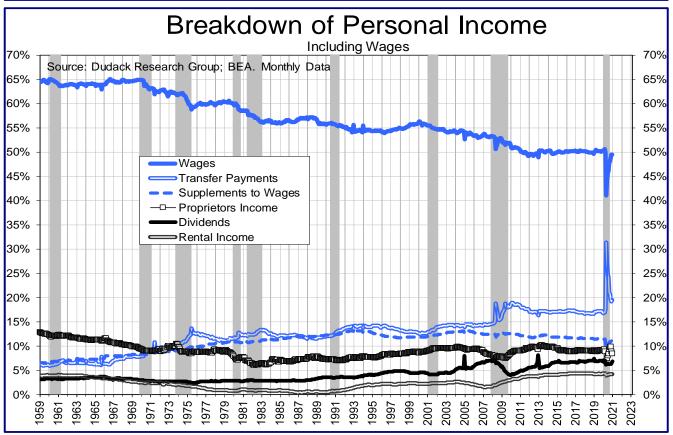






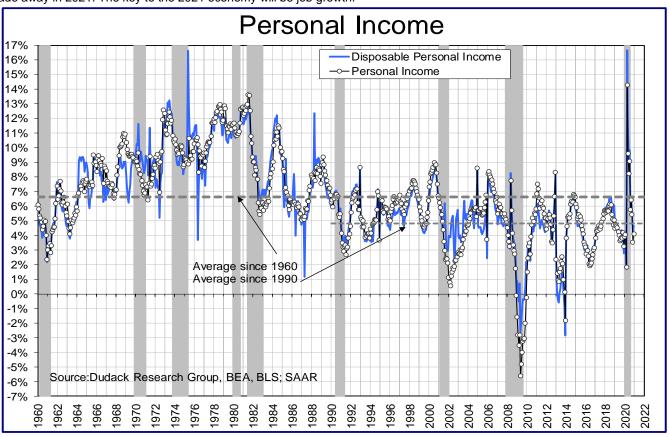
On a year-over-year basis, personal income grew 4.1% in December. In the same month, the employment survey indicated the number of people employed fell 5.7%. Wage growth was a modest 2.3% in December and proprietors' income fell a worrisome 2.3% YOY, but government subsidies to persons buoyed income and was 20.8% above the level seen a year earlier.

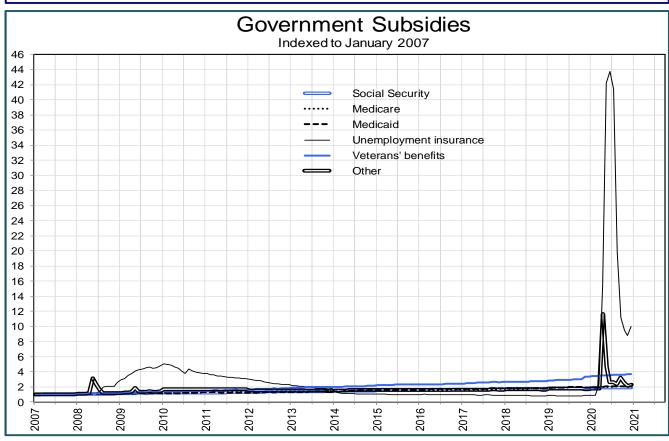






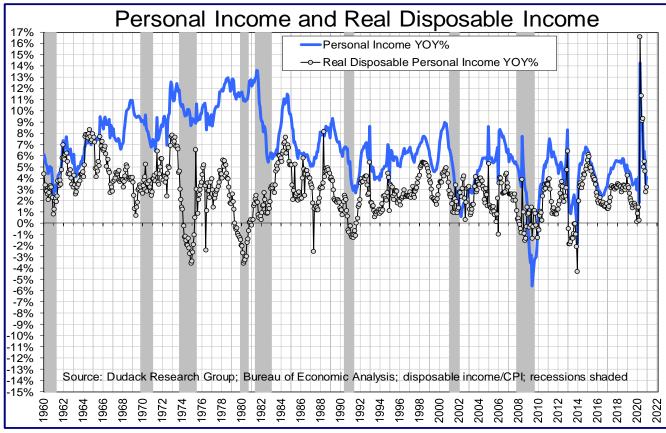
While personal income grew 4.1% YOY in December, disposable income increased 4.65%. The main government support to households in 2020 came in the form of enhanced unemployment insurance benefits and direct checks. However, both of those are temporary and will fade away in 2021. The key to the 2021 economy will be job growth.

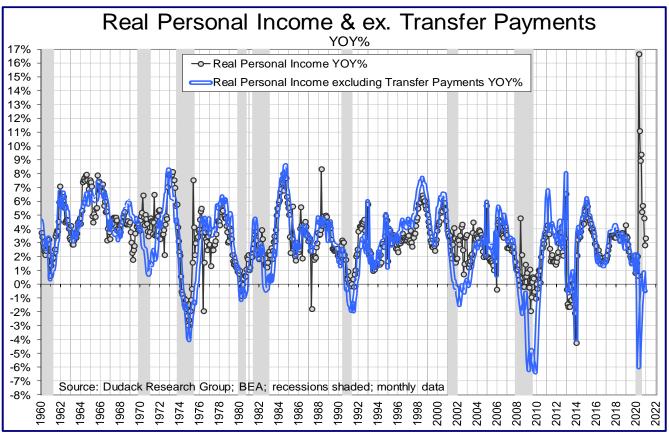




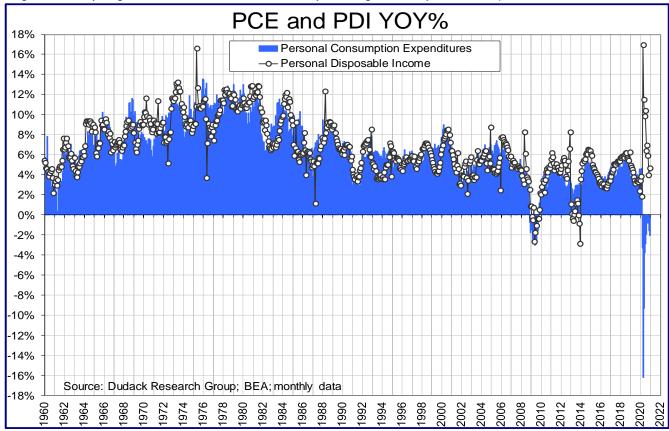


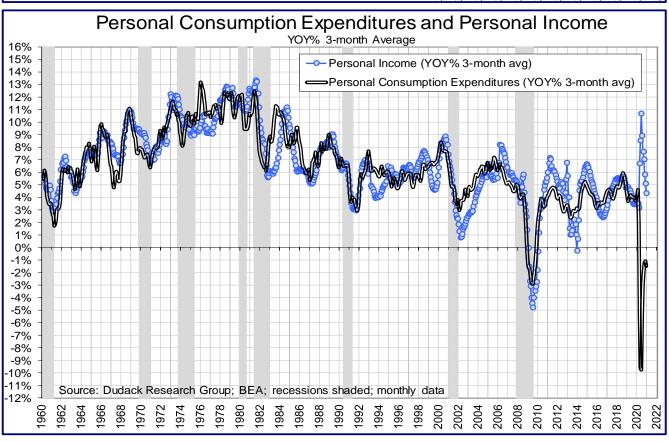
In December, personal income grew 4.1% YOY and real disposable income rose 3.2% YOY. However, real personal income excluding current transfer payments fell 0.5% YOY in December after declining -0.45% in November. In short, government support is propping up the economy.



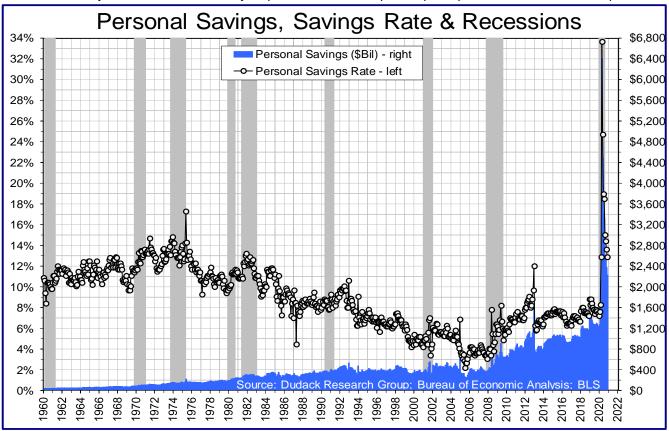


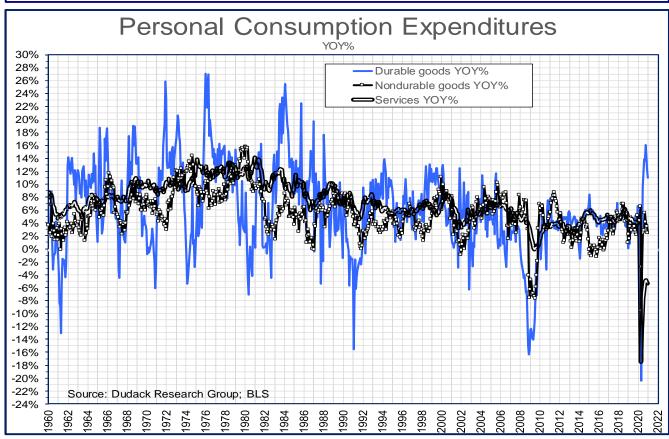
While personal income rose 4.1% in December, personal consumption declined 2.1% in the same month. Moreover, consumption has been negative in every single month since March. This is unlikely to change until the job market improves.



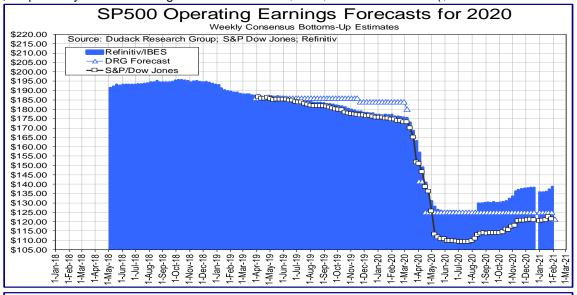


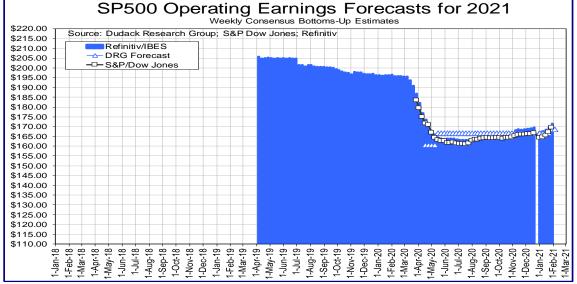
This explains the sharp increase in savings. The savings rate was 13.7% in December, up from 12.9% in November, but well below the 33.7% peak seen in April. Consumption made a major shift in 2020 from services to durable goods as households focused on homes and autos due to the inability to travel and the necessity to quarantine. There is apt to be pent-up demand in travel once the pandemic ends.

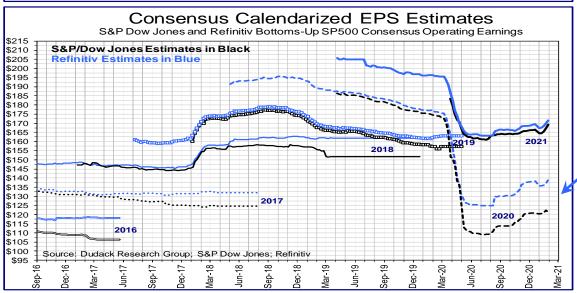




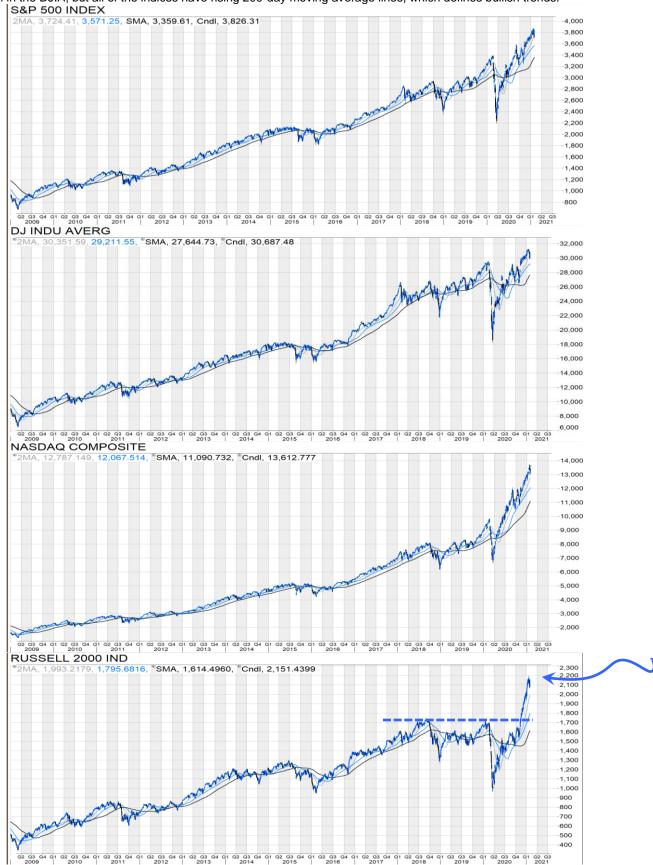
2020 consensus EPS estimates moved in different directions this week. S&P Dow Jones estimates fell \$1 to \$121.37 and the IBES estimate rose \$1.60 to \$138.71. 2021 estimates for S&P Dow Jones and IBES rose \$2.38 and \$1.85 to \$169.39 and \$171.55, respectively. We are raising our 2021 estimate \$2 to \$168.60 this week. (\$171.55 times 20=SPX 3431)







Although the up trends in each index are unique, all are technically positive. The RUT is the clearest example of a technical "breakout" from a two-year neutral trading range. Still, the RUT's perpendicular advance is unsustainable over the long-term. The least extended trend is seen in the DJIA; but all of the indices have rising 200-day moving average lines, which defines bullish trends.



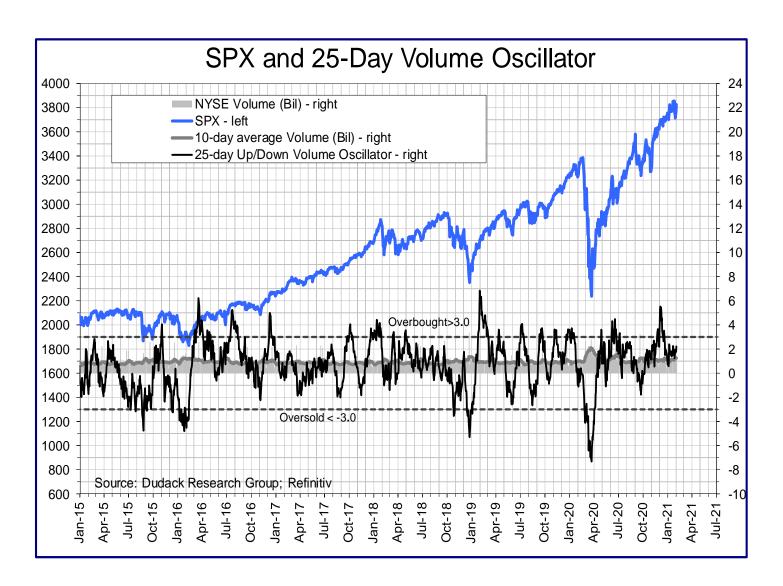
Source: Refinitiv



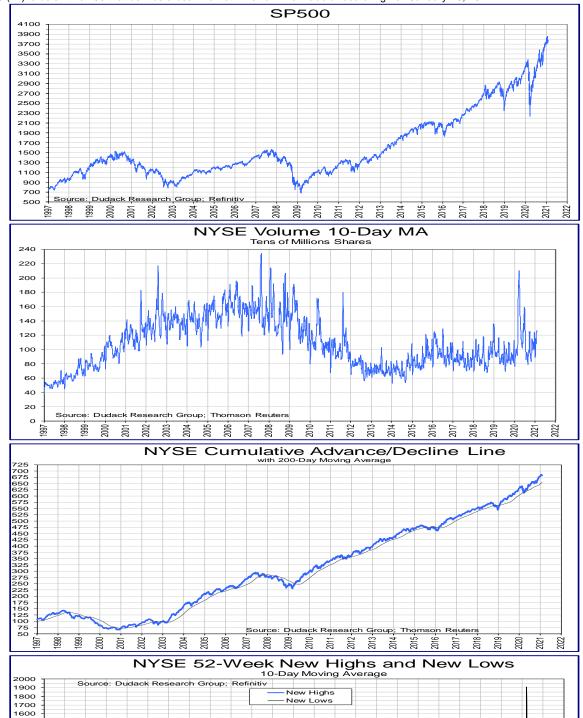
The 25-day up/down volume oscillator is currently 2.21 (preliminary) and neutral. If the indices continue to make a series of record highs, this oscillator should move into overbought territory to confirm the advance is accompanied by sustained buying pressure. New record highs in the indices should be accompanied by long and often extreme overbought readings. However, the oscillator was in overbought territory for 16 of 19 consecutive trading days between November 23 and December 18.

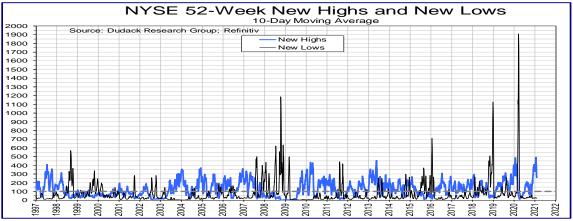
The overbought reading of 5.52 on December 4, 2020 was the best reading since February 2019 and this relieved our concern regarding the lack of any overbought reading in November. What has been unusual about the recent advance is the lack of a 90% up day in volume to indicate strong buying conviction.

The record highs made in the SPX and the IXIC in September were not accompanied by overbought readings and were followed by October's weakness. Conversely, the sharp decline in October did not move the oscillator below the zero level, which was a sign of weak selling pressure. In short, both the September rally and the October decline were unconfirmed.

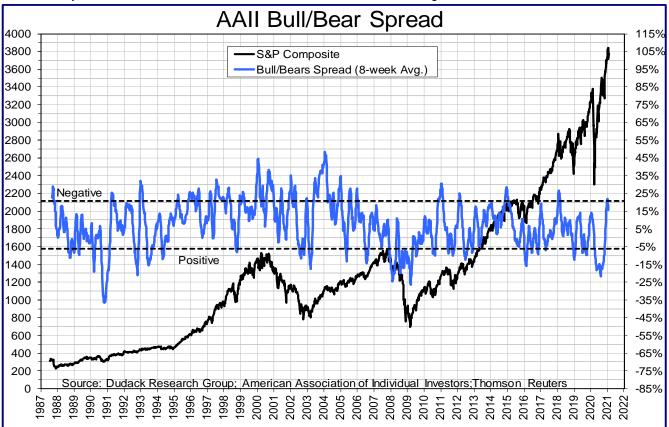


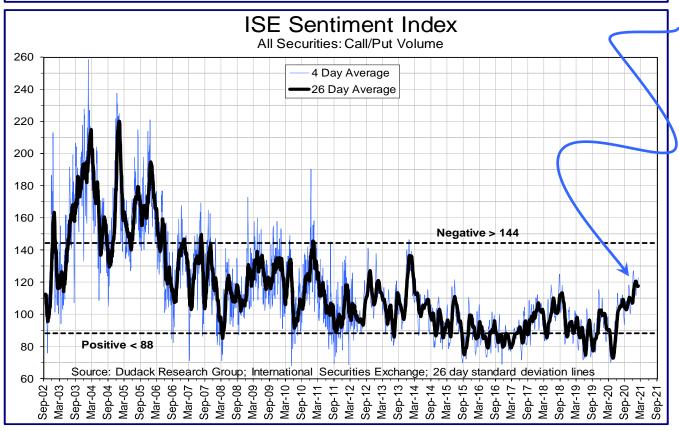
The 10-day average of daily new highs is 259 after hitting 492 on January 20, 2021, beating the 489 recorded January 22, 2000. The 10-day average of daily new lows (22) is below the 100 that defines a bear market. The A/D line made a record high on January 20, 2021.





AAII bullish sentiment for January 27 fell 4.9 points to 37.7%, below its historical average of 38%. Bearishness rose 3.8% to 38.2%, above the historical average of 30.5%. The 8-week spread fell to a neutral 15.8% after a negative reading at year end. The ISE Sentiment index shifted from positive to neutral on June 1 and has been erratically moving upward. While still in neutral territory, the ISE sentiment index continues to ratchet toward the negative 144 level.

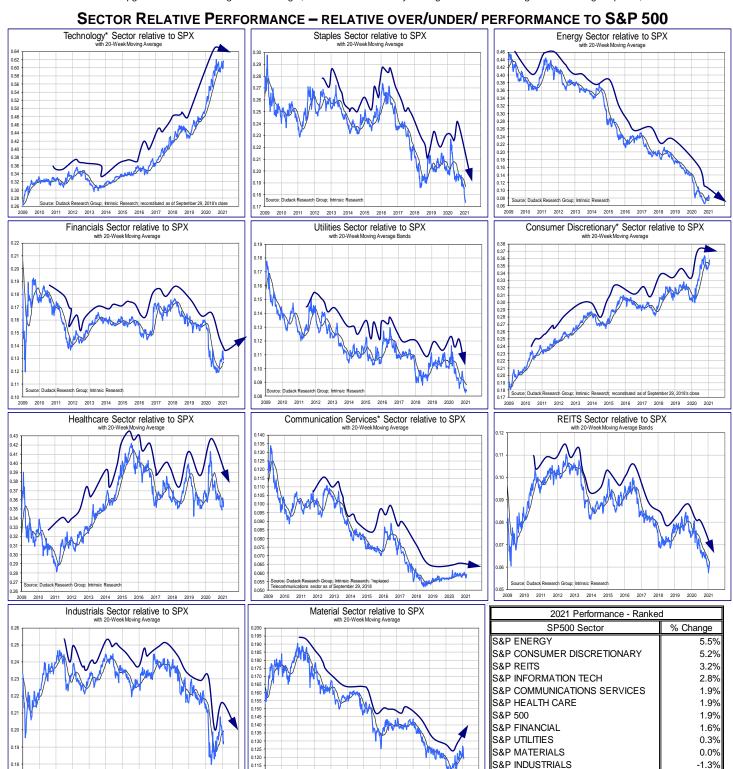






DRG Recommended Sector Weights							
Overweight		Neutral		Underweight			
Technology		Staples		Consumer Discretionary			
Financials		Utililties		Energy			
Healthcare		Communication Services		REITS			
Industrials		Materials					

Healthcare upgraded from underweight to overweight; Consumer Discretionary downgraded from overweight to underweight April 14, 2020



0.105 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021

2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021

S&P CONSUMER STAPLES

Source: Dudack Research Group; Refinitiv; Monday closes

-4.7%

DRG

GLOBAL MARKETS - RANKED BY 2021 TRADING PERFORMANCE

Index/EFT Symbol Price 5-Day% 20-Day% QTD% YTD% SPDR S&P Retail ETF 19.8% 19.8% CLc1 54.76 4.1% 15.0% 15.0% 15.0% Oil Future United States Oil Fund, LP uso 36.82 3.9% 13.7% 13.7% 13.7% iShares Russell 2000 Growth ETF 314.42 0.5% 11.3% 11.3% 11.3% IWO iShares China Large Cap ETF FΧΙ 51.43 1.89 11.19 11.1% 11.19 iShares Russell 2000 ETF **IWM** 213.61 0.1% 10.4% 10.4% 10.4% SPDR S&P Semiconductor ETF XSD -1.19 10.0% 10.0% 10.0% 186.82 iShares Russell 2000 Value ETF IWN 142.32 -0.4% 9.5% 9.5% 9.5% iShares Nasdaq Biotechnology ETF IBB.O 164.50 -0.2% 9.3% 9.3% 9.3% SPDR Homebuilders ETF XHB 61.84 -1.2% 8.9% 8.9% 8.9% iShares MSCI BRIC ETF BKF 56.98 -0.2% 8.7% 8.7% 8.7% iShares MSCI Taiwan ETF EWT 57.92 0.5% 7.7% 7.7% 7.7% SPDR S&P Bank ETF KBF 44.42 -0.3% 7.3% 7.3% 7.3% Nasdaq Composite Index Tracking Stock ONEQ.O 528.52 -0.1% 7.0% 7.0% 7.0% iShares MSCI Emerg Mkts ETF EEM 6.7% 55.46 -0.79 6.7% 6.7% Consumer Discretionary Select Sector SPDR XLY 169.75 -0.5% 6.5% 6.5% 6.5% iShares US Real Estate ETF **IYR** 87.81 0.7% 6.1% 6.1% 6.1% NASDAQ 100 NDX 13456.12 -0.3% 6.0% 6.0% 6.0% Energy Select Sector SPDR **XLE** 40.03 1.8% 5.5% 5.5% 5.5% iShares MSCI Austria Capped ETF **EWO** 21.13 -0.7% 5.4% 5.4% 5.4% PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio PHO 48.00 0.5% 4.9% 4.9% 4.9% Technology Select Sector SPDR XLK 133.95 -0.1% 4.7% 4.7% 4.7% iShares Russell 1000 Growth ETF IWF 248.37 -0.3% 4.5% 4.5% 4.5% iShares MSCI South Korea Capped ETF **EWY** 92.19 4.4% 4.4% 4.4% iShares DJ US Oil Eqpt & Services ETF 0.3% IEZ 11.84 4.0% 4.0% 4.0% iShares Russell 1000 ETF IWB 216.86 -0.3% 3.8% 3.8% 3.8% iShares MSCI Hong Kong ETF **EWH** 25.75 -1.5% 3.5% 3.5% 3.5% iShares MSCI India ETF INDA.K 41.69 2.5% 3.4% 3.4% 3.4% 3826.31 **SP500** .SPX -0.6% 3.4% 3.4% 3.4% Financial Select Sector SPDR 30.04 0.5% 3.3% 3.3% 3.3% **XLF** Utilities Select Sector SPDR XLU 62.96 -0.8% 3.0% 3.0% 3.0% iShares Russell 1000 Value ETF IWD 138.82 -0.5% 2.9% 2.9% 2.9% Vanguard FTSE All-World ex-US ETF VFU 2.8% 2.8% 60.28 -1.1% 2.89 iShares US Telecomm ETF IY7 -3.6% 2.6% 2.6% 30.98 Health Care Select Sect SPDR 115.80 -1.89 2.5% 2.5% XLV iShares MSCI Japan ETF **EWJ** 68.23 2.2% iShares MSCI Australia ETF **EWA** 24.46 1.8% 1.89 iShares MSCI Canada ETF **EWC** 31.49 1.8% DJIA .DJI 30687.48 1.5% Industrial Select Sector SPDR XLI 87.47 0.4% 1.2% 1 19 1 10 iShares MSCI Singapore ETF **EWS** 21.80 1 7% 1.1% 1982.10 0.3% 1.19 Gold Future GCc1 1.1% 1 19 Materials Select Sector SPDR XI B 72 41 -0.8% 1.0% 1.0% 1.09 -1.6% iShares MSCI EAFE ETF **EFA** 73.99 0.9% 0.9% 0.99 SPDR DJIA ETF 306.82 -0.8% 0.3% 0.3% 0.39 DIA iShares MSCI United Kingdom ETF **EWU** 29.77 -2.7% 0.3% 0.3% 0.3% iShares MSCI Germany ETF **EWG** 32.22 -0.9% 0.2% 0.2% 0.2% Shanghai Composite .SSEC -1.0% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 3533.68 SPDR Communication Services ETF XLC 56.15 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% Silver Future SIc1 18.54 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% iShares iBoxx\$ Invest Grade Corp Bond LQD 135.24 -0.8% -1.6% -1.6% -1.6% iShares MSCI Brazil Capped ETF **EWZ** 35.68 0.8% -2.4% -2.4% -2.49 Consumer Staples Select Sector SPDR 64.58 XLP 2.6% -3.29 -3.2% Shares Silver Trust 25.52 3.7% SLV iShares MSCI Malaysia ETF **EWM** 27.49 -0.3% iShares MSCI Mexico Capped ETF **EWW** 41.61 4.0% 4.09 iShares 20+ Year Treas Bond ETF -1.5% TLT 151.02 4.19 GLD 172.11 -5.6%

Outperformed SP500 Underperformed SP500

Source: Dudack Research Group; Thomson Reuters

Priced as of close February 2, 2021

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	S&P	DRG		Refinitiv	Refinitiv	S&P	S&P	GDP	GDP Profits	
	S&P 500	Reported	Operating	Operating	DRG EPS	Consensus Bottom-Up	Consensus Bottom-Up	Op PE	Divd	Annual	post-tax w/	
	Price	EPS	EPS	EPS Forecast	YOY %	\$ EPS**	EPS YOY%	Ratio	Yield	Rate	IVA & CC	YOY %
2003	1111.92	\$48.74	\$54.69	\$54.69	18.8%	\$55.44	18.4%	20.3X	1.6%	1.7%	\$812.60	13.7%
2004	1211.92	\$58.55	\$67.68	\$67.68	23.8%	\$67.10	20.9%	17.9X	1.8%	2.9%	\$977.30	20.3%
2005	1248.29	\$69.93	\$76.45	\$76.45	13.0%	\$76.28	13.7%	16.3X	1.8%	3.8%	\$1,065.30	9.0%
2006	1418.30	\$81.51	\$87.72	\$87.72	14.7%	\$88.18	15.6%	16.2X	1.8%	3.5%	\$1,173.10	10.1%
2007	1468.36	\$66.18	\$82.54	\$82.54	-5.9%	\$85.12	-3.5%	17.8X	1.8%	2.9%	\$1,083.50	-7.6%
2008	903.25	\$14.88	\$49.51	\$49.51	-40.0%	\$65.47	-23.1%	18.2X	2.5%	1.9%	\$976.00	-9.9%
2009	1115.10	\$50.97	\$56.86	\$56.86	14.8%	\$60.80	-7.1%	19.6X	2.6%	-0.1%	\$1,029.70	-9.8%
2010	1257.64	\$77.35	\$83.77	\$83.77	47.3%	\$85.28	40.3%	15.0X	1.9%	-2.5%	\$1,182.60	14.8%
2011	1257.60	\$86.95	\$96.44	\$96.44	15.1%	\$97.82	14.7%	13.0X	2.0%	2.6%	\$1,456.20	23.1%
2012	1426.19	\$86.51	\$96.82	\$96.82	0.4%	\$103.80	6.1%	14.7X	2.1%	1.6%	\$1,528.70	5.0%
2013	1848.36	\$100.20	\$107.30	\$107.30	10.8%	\$109.68	5.7%	17.2X	2.0%	2.2%	\$1,662.50	8.8%
2014	2127.83	\$102.31	\$113.01	\$113.01	5.3%	\$118.78	8.3%	18.8X	2.2%	1.8%	\$1,647.90	-0.9%
2015	2043.94	\$86.53	\$100.45	\$100.45	-11.1%	\$118.20	-0.5%	20.3X	2.1%	2.5%	\$1,712.90	3.9%
2016	2238.83	\$94.55	\$106.26	\$96.82	-3.6%	\$118.10	-0.1%	21.1X	1.9%	3.1%	\$1,664.90	-2.8%
2017	2673.61	\$109.88	\$124.51	\$124.51	28.6%	\$132.00	11.8%	21.5X	1.8%	1.7%	\$1,633.90	-1.9%
2018	2506.85	\$132.39	\$151.60	\$151.60	21.8%	\$161.93	22.7%	16.5X	1.9%	2.3%	\$1,686.50	3.2%
2019	3230.78	\$139.47	\$157.12	\$157.12	3.6%	\$162.93	0.6%	20.6X	2.3%	2.4%	\$1,854.90	10.0%
2020P	~~~~~	\$96.45	\$121.37	\$121.37	-22.8%	\$138.71	-14.9%	30.9X	NA	NA	NA	NA
2021E	~~~~~	\$154.78	\$169.39	\$168.60	38.9%	\$171.55	23.7%	22.6X	NA	NA	NA	NA
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 1Q	2834.40	\$35.02	\$37.99	\$37.99	4.0%	\$39.15	2.8%	18.5	1.9%	3.1%	\$1,791.40	-2.9%
2019 2Q	2941.76	\$34.93	\$40.14	\$40.14	3.9%	\$41.31	0.8%	19.0	1.9%	2.0%	\$1,857.50	1.3%
2019 3Q	2976.74	\$33.99	\$39.81	\$39.81	-3.8%	\$42.14	-1.2%	19.5	1.9%	2.6%	\$1,963.40	4.8%
2019 4Q	3230.78	\$35.53	\$39.18		11.8%	\$41.98		20.6			\$1,998.90	7.1%
							1.9%		1.8%	2.4%		-0.7%
2020 1Q	2584.59	\$11.88	\$19.50		-48.7%	\$33.13	-15.4%	18.6	2.3%	-5.0%	\$1,779.50 \$1,590.40	
2020 2Q	3100.29	\$17.83	\$26.79		-33.3%	\$27.98	-32.3%	24.7	1.9%	-31.4%	\$1,589.40	-14.4%
2020 3Q	3363.00	\$32.98	\$37.90	\$37.90	-4.8%	\$38.69	-8.2%	27.3	1.7%	33.4%	\$2,018.50	2.8%
2020 4QE	3756.07	\$33.76	\$37.18		-5.1%	\$40.06	-4.6%	30.9	1.6%	4.0%	NA NA	NA NA
2021 1QE*	3826.31	\$35.16		\$38.00	94.9%	\$38.70	16.8%	27.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
2021 2QE		\$37.61	\$40.71	\$34.83	30.0%	\$41.26	47.5%	24.8	NA	NA	NA	NA
2021 3QE		\$40.21	\$44.31	\$46.25	22.0%	\$44.89	16.0%	23.8	NA	NA	NA	NA
2021 4QE		\$41.80	\$45.96	\$49.52	33.2%	\$46.48	16.0%	22.6	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: Dudack Research Group; S&P Dow Jones; Refinitiv Consensus estimates; **Refinitiv quarters may not sum to CY

*2/2/2021



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