Dudack Research Group
A Division of Wellington Shields & Co. LLC. Member NYSE, FINRA & SIPC
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June 23, 2021

DJIA: 33945.58
SPX: 4246.44
NASDAQ: 14253.27

US Strategy Weekly

We Were Not Surprised

At last week's FOMC meeting, Fed officials implied they may raise interest rates as soon as 2023, perhaps a year earlier than anticipated. *We were not surprised*. And during a post-meeting news conference, Fed Chair Jerome Powell said that the central bank was starting talks about when to pare down its monthly $120 billion of purchases of government bonds and securities put in place last year to support the recovery. Again, *we were not surprised*. But in Tuesday's appearance before Congress, Powell reaffirmed the central bank's commitment to encourage a "broad and inclusive recovery" in the job market and indicated the Fed would avoid raising interest rates too early based only on the fear of future inflation. Subsequent trading in inflation-protected and other securities implied investors are betting the Fed will change its policies faster than projected and we would agree. And in our view, Powell's commitment to a "broad and inclusive recovery" was simply pandering to a Democratic majority in Congress. We assume Powell understands the limits of Fed policy and what it can and cannot achieve. The Fed's tools are both broad and blunt. It is unable to target areas of the economy to support job growth. It can only increase liquidity in the system and hope that this will lift all boats. It has not. It is the role of the administration and Congress, not the Fed, to target areas of the economy.

Only Congress can target economic areas of greatest need by encouraging business investment, by lowering the restrictions and taxes on small businesses and inspiring job growth. Unfortunately, they are not doing this. *We are not surprised*. However, related to President Biden's $1.9 trillion American Rescue plan, on July 15, the IRS will begin sending out monthly payments to around 36 million families as part of an expanded child tax credit program. Families will get an $1,800 supplemental child tax credit divided into six payments that will be sent out through December. If you qualify, you will get $300 per month for each child under the age of six and $250 per month for every child between the ages of six and 17. To qualify you must be a single taxpayer with an income up to $75,000, a head of a household with an income up to $112,500, or a married couple filing jointly, a qualified widow, or widower, with an income of up to $150,000. Families with higher incomes will receive $50 less per $1,000 earned. Payments will be phased out for people who make roughly $20,000 more than the relevant threshold. However, *we were surprised* to read that a family of four making less than $150,000 could see more than $14,000 in pandemic relief this year from the expanded child tax credit and $1,400 stimulus checks to both adults and children. This means some households could receive government checks totaling as much as $16,800! For a family making $149,000 a year this is a potential 11.3% increase in income. For some families, it could actually double annual household income this year. It is significant for a large number of families in the US.

We applaud the effort to assist the millions of families with children that that have fallen below the poverty line as a result of last year's government shutdowns. Nevertheless, this is a stop gap program. Households could be permanently lifted out of poverty if they had more opportunities for better paying jobs and if they did, they could also make plans and have hope for a better future. This could be accomplished by putting government money into job training, childcare, tax exempt small business loans, creating public/private opportunity zones in areas blighted by the pandemic, and removing restrictions and lowering taxes on new small business owners. This type of constructive fiscal policy would have a positive long-term impact on household financial and mental health. It is the role of our elected officials. It is not the role of the Federal Reserve. But it is not happening. *We are not surprised.*

Fed Policy Is Pivotal

There are a number of reasons why we believe the Fed will be forced to change its policy this year. And as seen by the market's reaction after last week's FOMC meeting, a change could have an immediate and negative impact on the securities markets. Since the end of 2019, or just prior to the pandemic, the Federal Reserve's balance sheet has grown by **$3.85 trillion**, the equivalent of 17% of nominal GDP. In short, an amazing amount of liquidity has been pumped into the banking system and the pumping has not ended. The Fed plans to continue its $120 billion in asset purchases each month. See page 3. However, in our view, quantitative easing is apt to be the first change in monetary policy and it will not surprise us if the Fed slows or ends its asset purchases in the second half of the year.

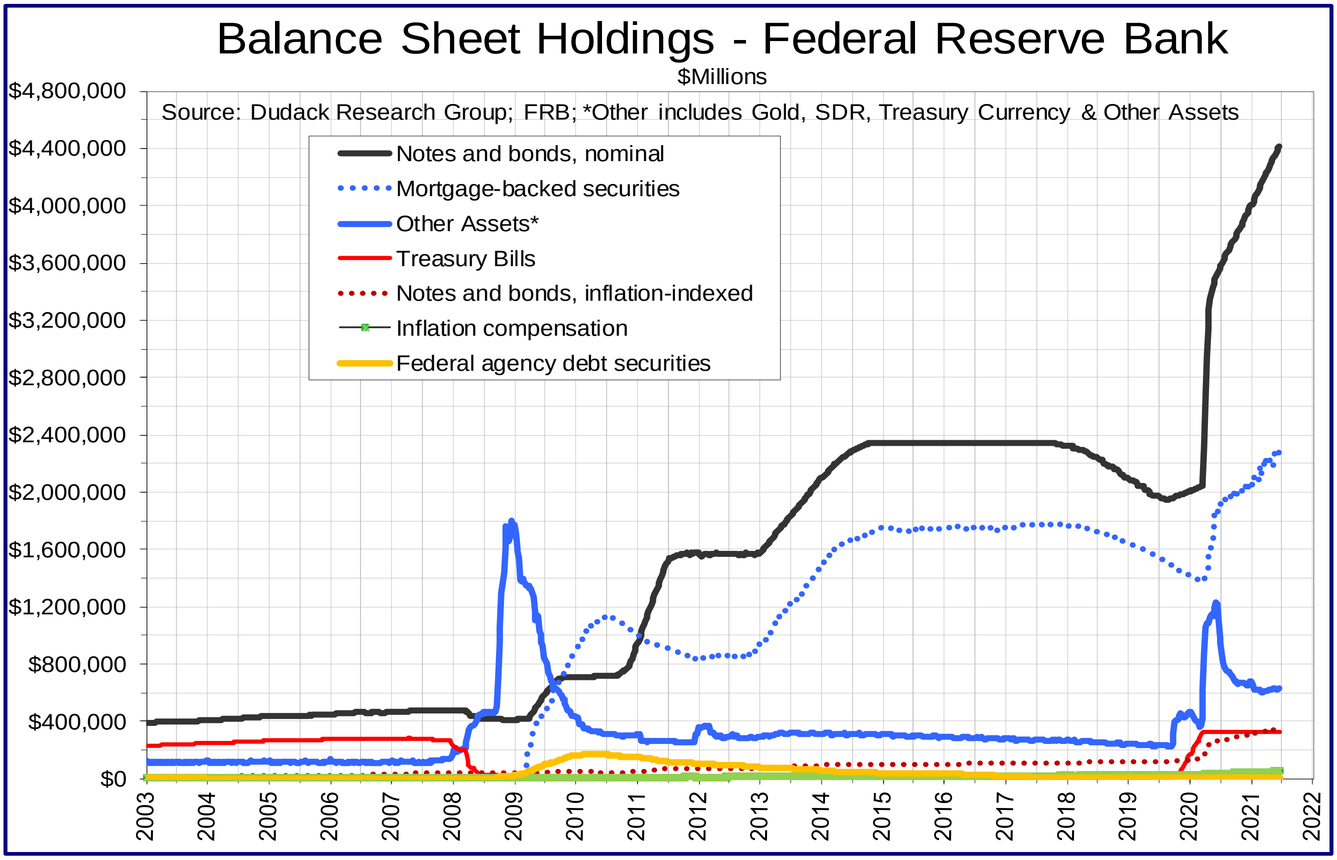
Yet while the Fed has been stimulating the economy with a soaring balance sheet and low interest rates, households have been hoarding cash. Since the end of 2019 through to May 3, demand deposits at commercial banks have increased a stunning **$2.22 trillion** to $4.0 trillion. See page 4. This cash hoarding could become a liquidity trap for the Fed, since it means the Fed's actions are not having the positive impact on the economy it had intended. More stimuli could simply become pushing on a string, i.e., a true liquidity trap, and investors will lose faith in the Fed. In our view, this would be due to poor fiscal policy that provides households with ever more cash but does not emphasize future job growth. Households may simply be boosting savings for the rainy day they see ahead. This could explain why both the small business and consumer confidence surveys recently saw significant declines in "future expectations" even though current conditions remained stable.

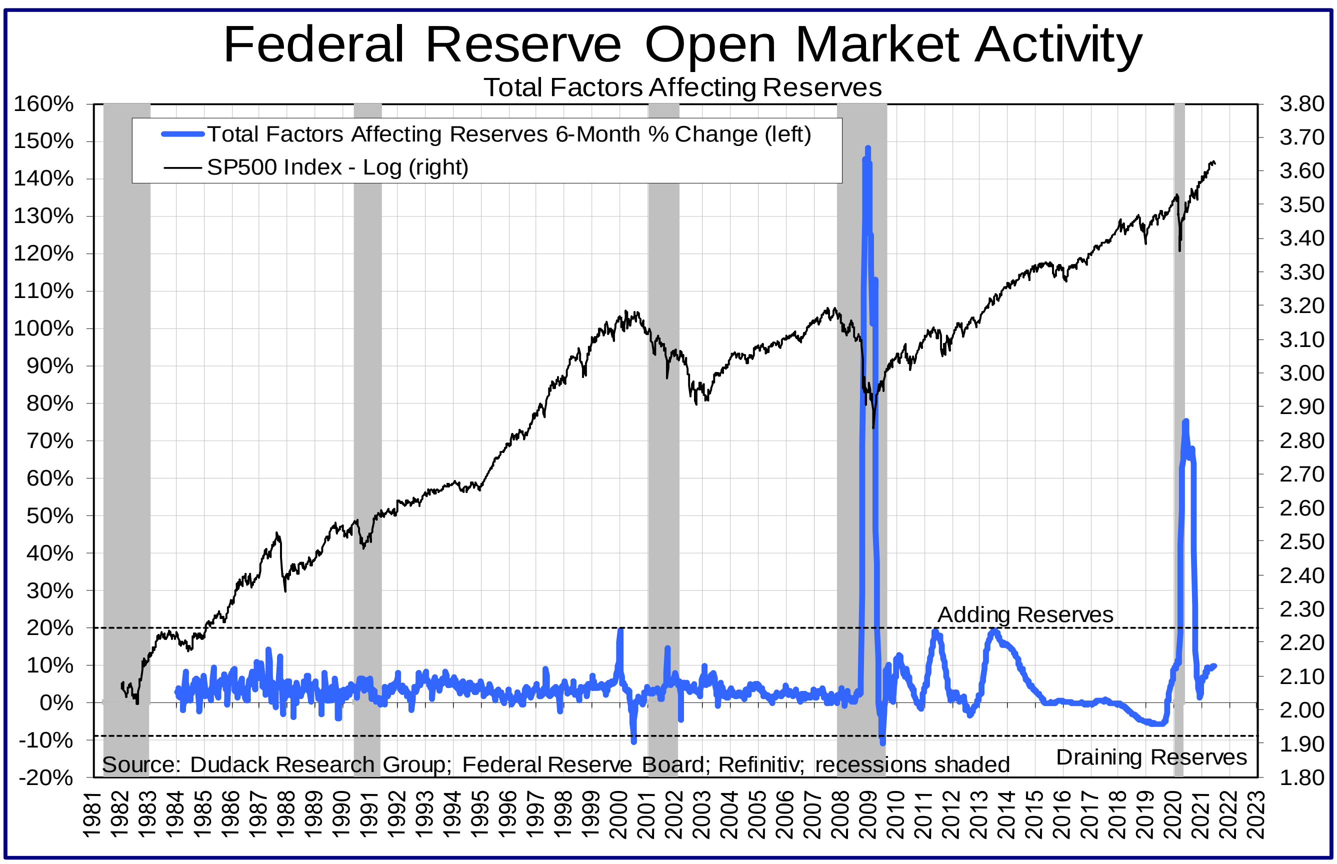
With the fed funds rate at 0.1% and May's inflation as measured by the CPI at 5%, the real fed funds rate is negative 4.9%, or its lowest level in over 70 years. This is worrisome since it is an extremely dovish policy for a non-recessionary, and expanding environment. According to the Fed, the economy is recovering and if so, monetary policy should change. See page 5. Plus, the economic backdrop is not good for the Fed or households. Core CPI and PPI are up 3.8% YOY and 2.9%, respectively. The PCE index is up 3.6% YOY. Headline CPI and PPI are up 5% and 8.7%, respectively. Prices are rising in most areas of the economy, and we doubt this is transient inflation. In our view, a small change by the Fed now could prevent the need for huge interest rate hikes in the future. Moreover, inflation is the equivalent of a tax on consumers, and this too is adding to the anxiety households have about their financial future. See page 6.

Housing and autos were the center of the economic recovery in 2020. This year auto sales remain strong, and prices of old and new cars are rising. Housing, on the other hand, may be about to plateau for a variety of reasons. May's median existing home price rose to $350,300, a 24% YOY increase and the biggest gain on record since 1999. Yet, mortgage applications fell 17% YOY and existing home sales fell to 5.8 million units, down 0.9% month-over-month, but still up 45% YOY. Rising prices and falling sales could be due to a lack of supply since months of supply remained low at 2.5. But we believe first home buyers are being priced out of the market since house prices are rising faster than incomes. This could be more than a short-term situation. Remember: there were 7.6 million fewer people employed in May than in February 2020.

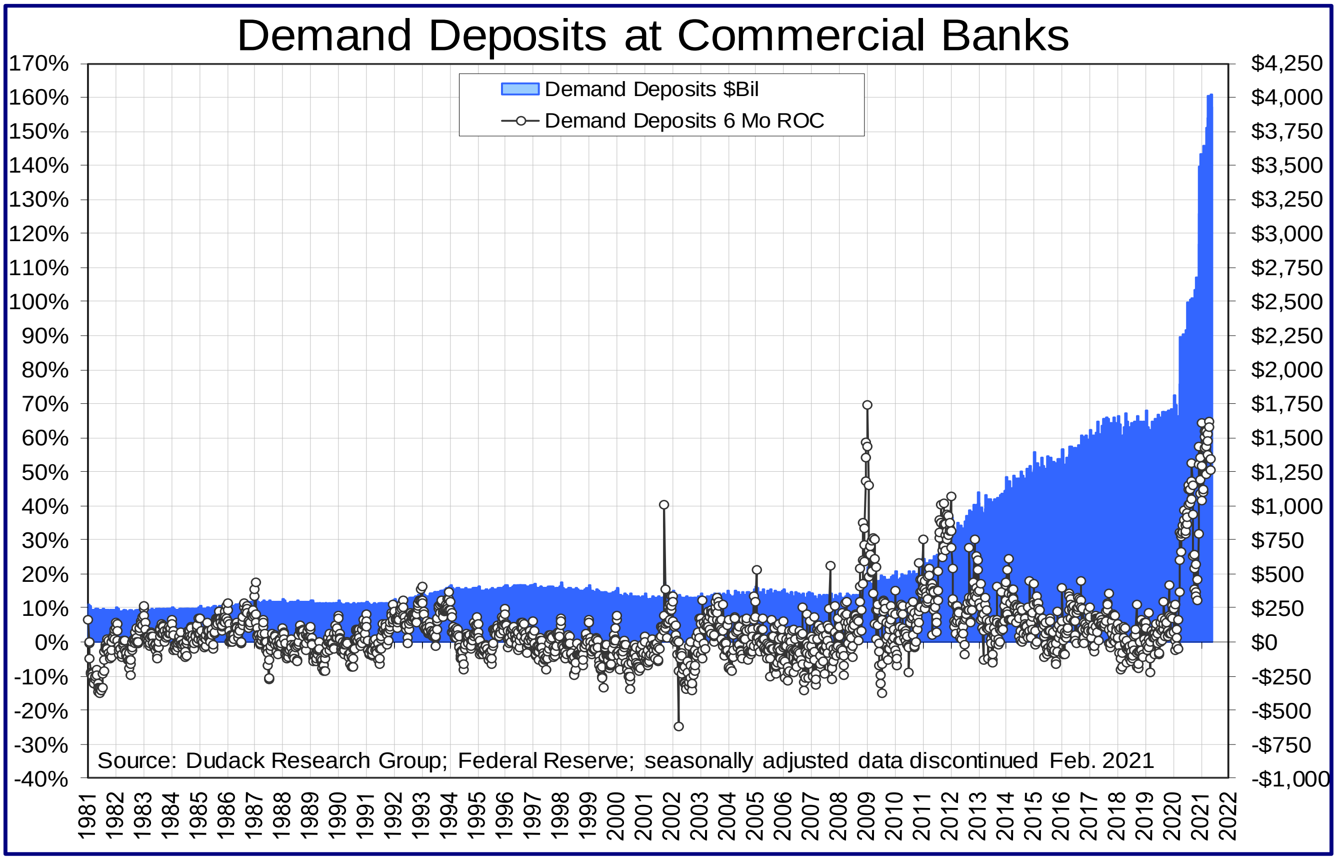
Little has changed in the market's technical condition. The 25-day up/down volume oscillator is in neutral and falling – a sign of weakening demand for equities. The NYSE advance decline line made a new high June 11. The Nasdaq Composite index eked out a new high this week and this index bears watching. The IXIC has been trading in a range of 12,995 to 14,200 most of this year. If this week's move to 14,253 is indeed a breakout it could propel equities higher. If it becomes another failed rally attempt, it may be a short-term warning sign for investors. Stay alert.

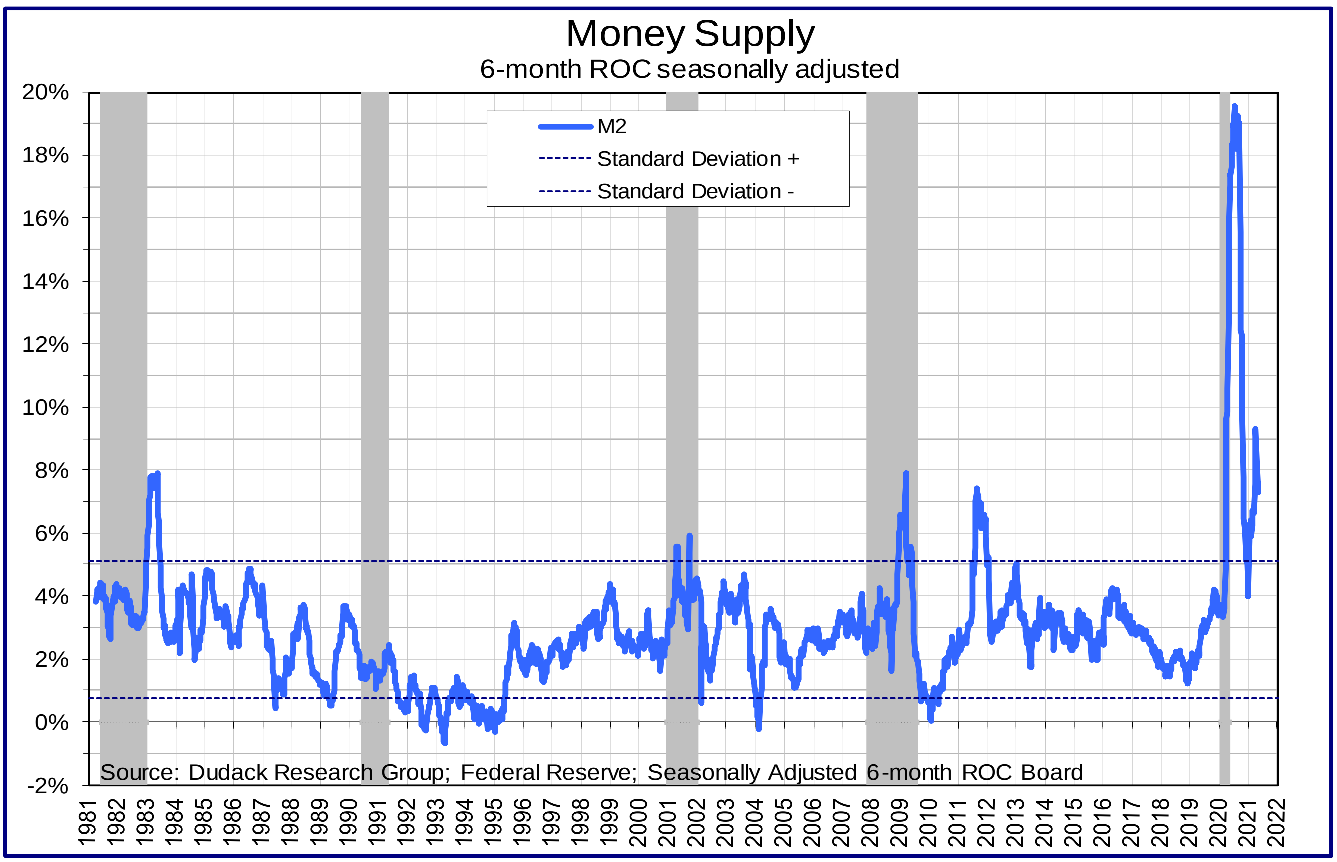
Since the end of 2019, prior to the pandemic, the Federal Reserve's balance sheet has grown by $3.85 trillion, the equivalent of 17% of nominal GDP. And the balance sheet will continue to grow as long as monetary policy remains dovish by buying $120 billion in assets each month.



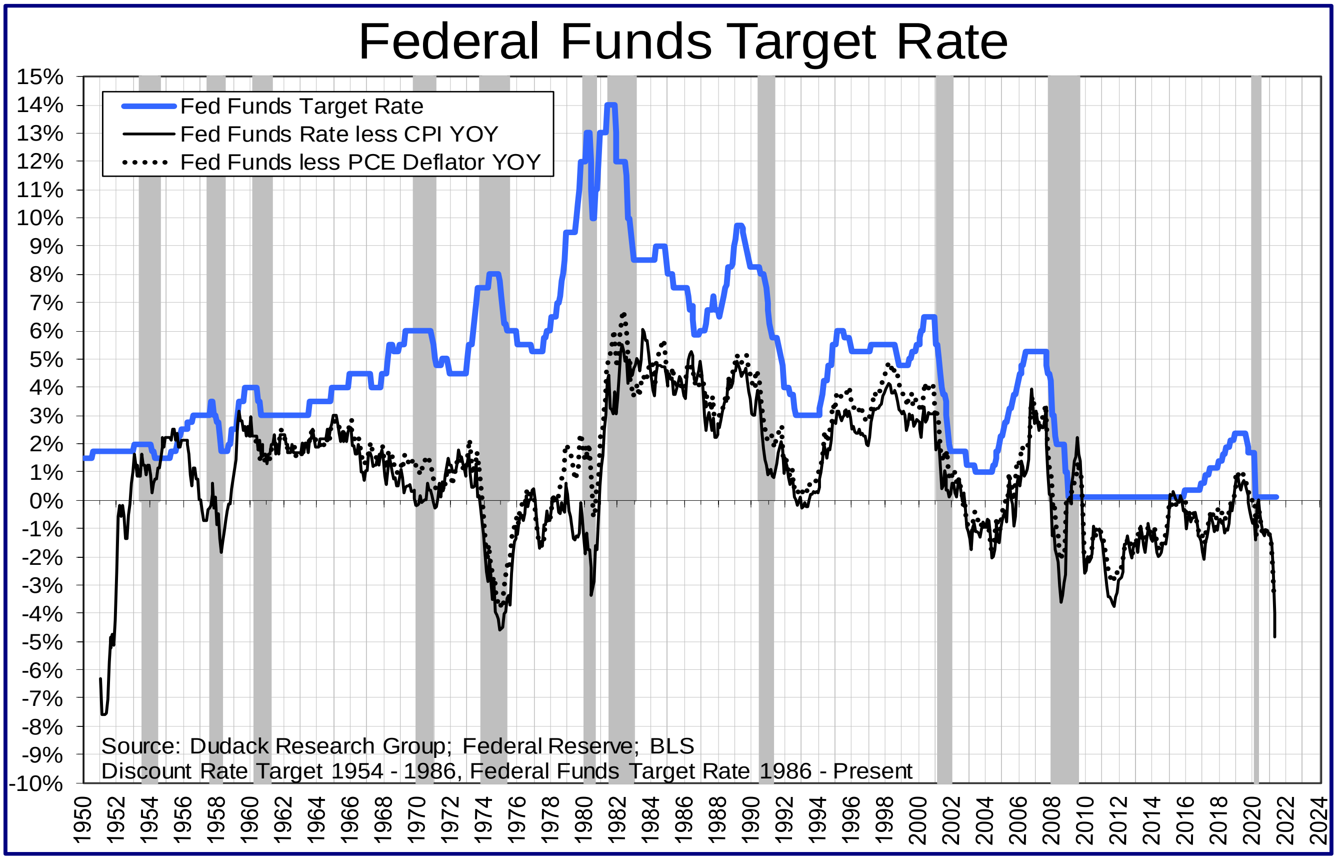


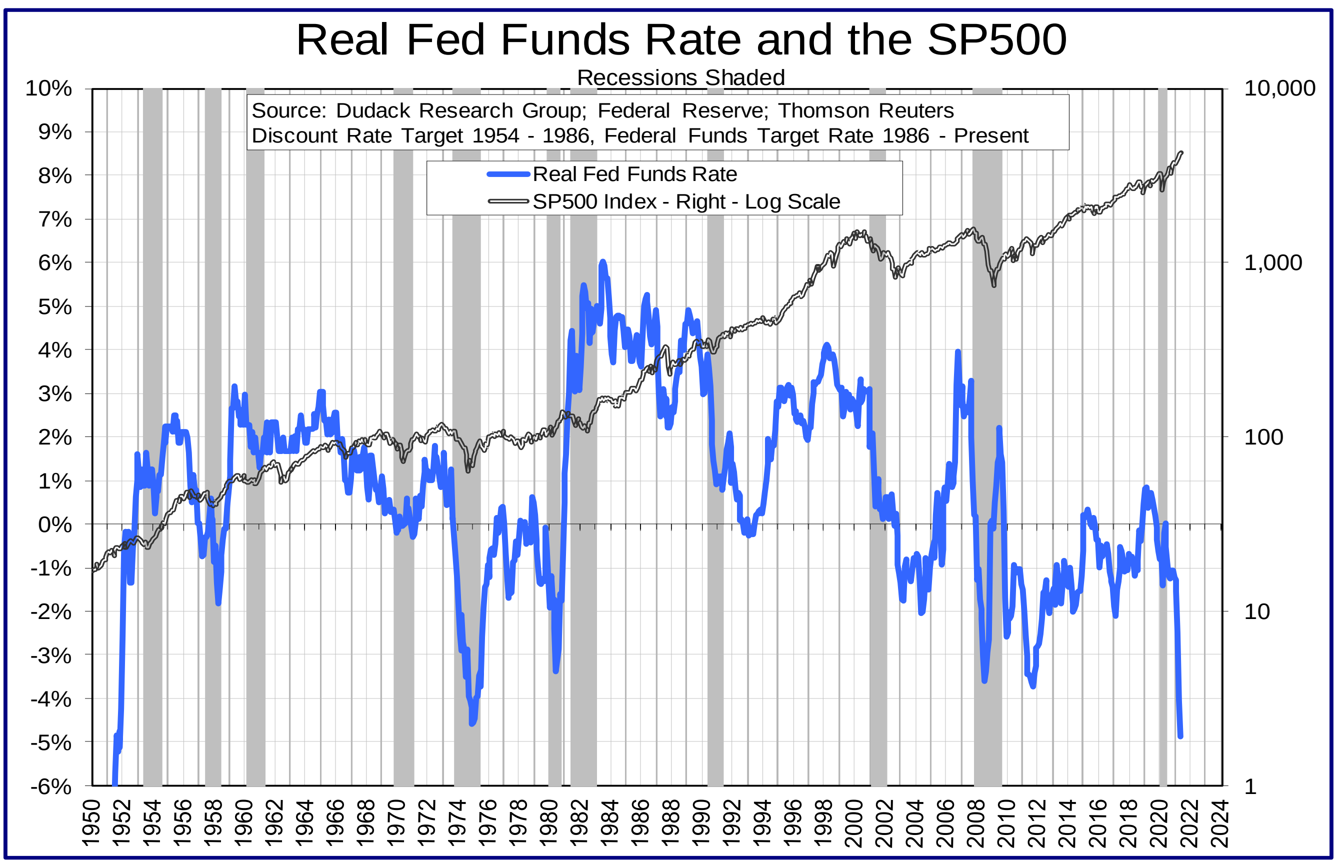
And while the Fed has been stimulating the economy with its soaring balance sheet and low interest rates, households have been hoarding cash. The cash hoarding could become a liquidity trap for the Fed, since it means the Fed's actions are not impacting the economy. More stimuli could simply be seen as pushing on a string, i.e., a liquidity trap. In our view, this is due to poor fiscal policy which continues to provide households with more cash, rather than focusing on job growth.



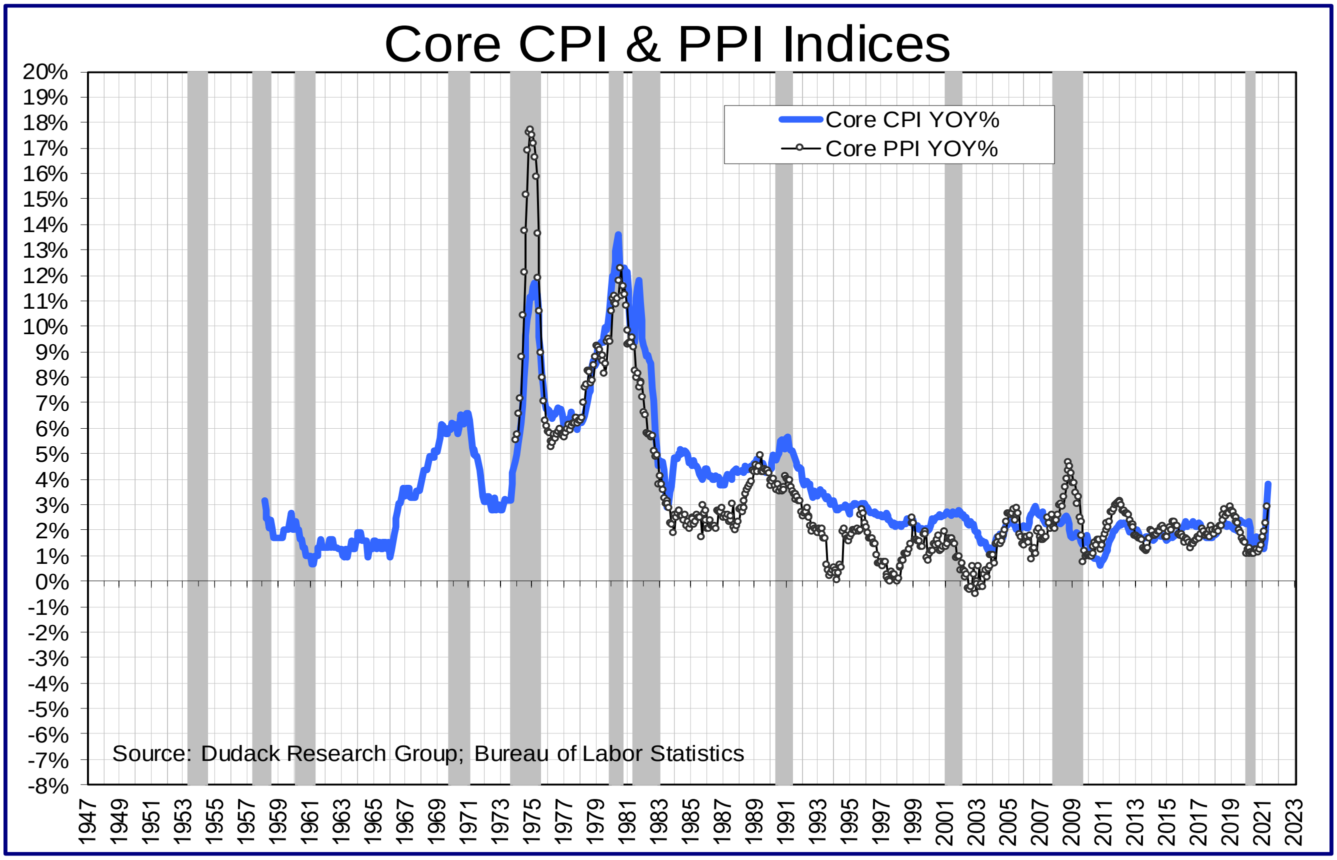


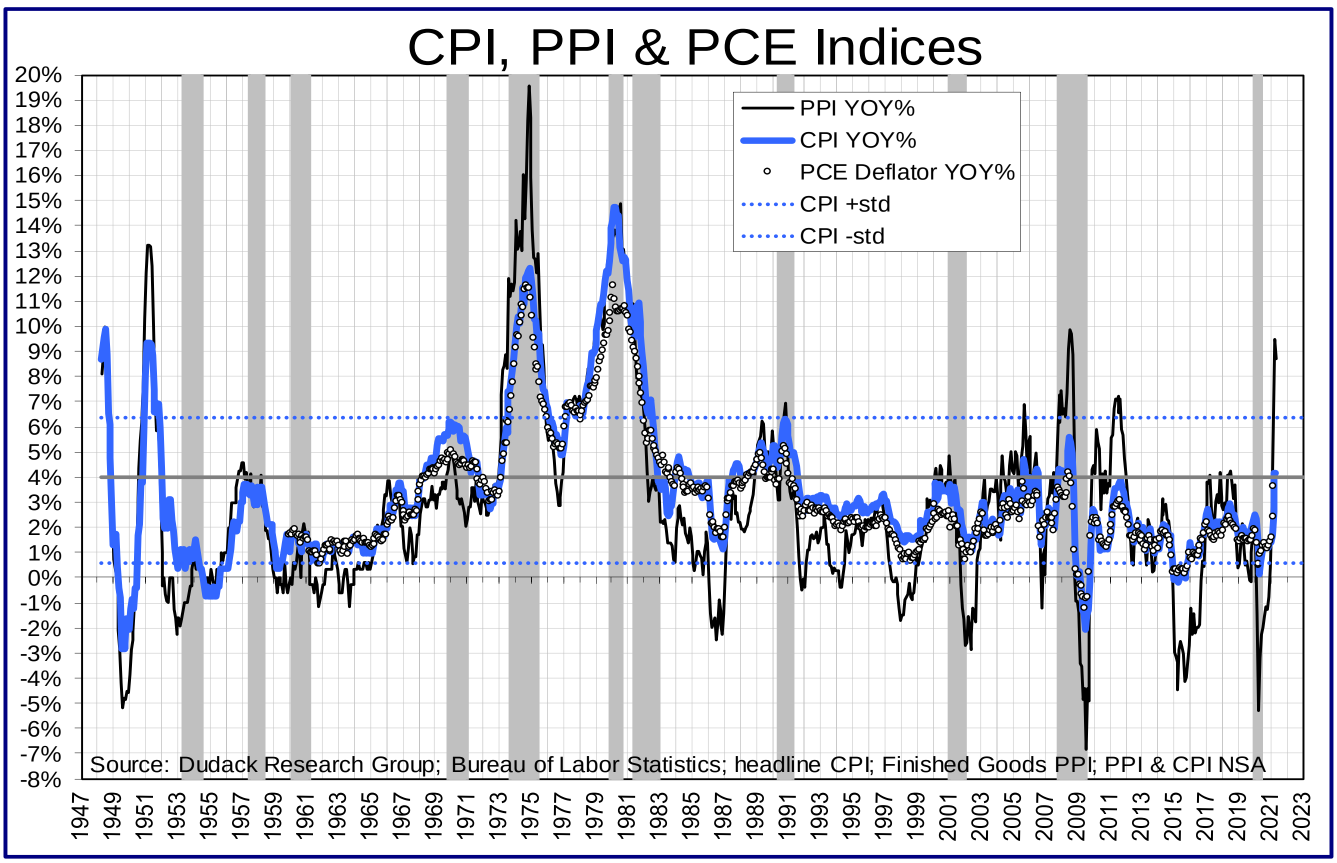
With the fed funds rate at 0.1% and inflation as measured by the CPI at 5% in May, the real fed funds rate is negative 4.9% and at its lowest level in over 70 years. This is even more worrisome since it is an extremely dovish position for a non-recessionary environment. According to the Fed, the economy is recovering. If so, monetary policy should change.



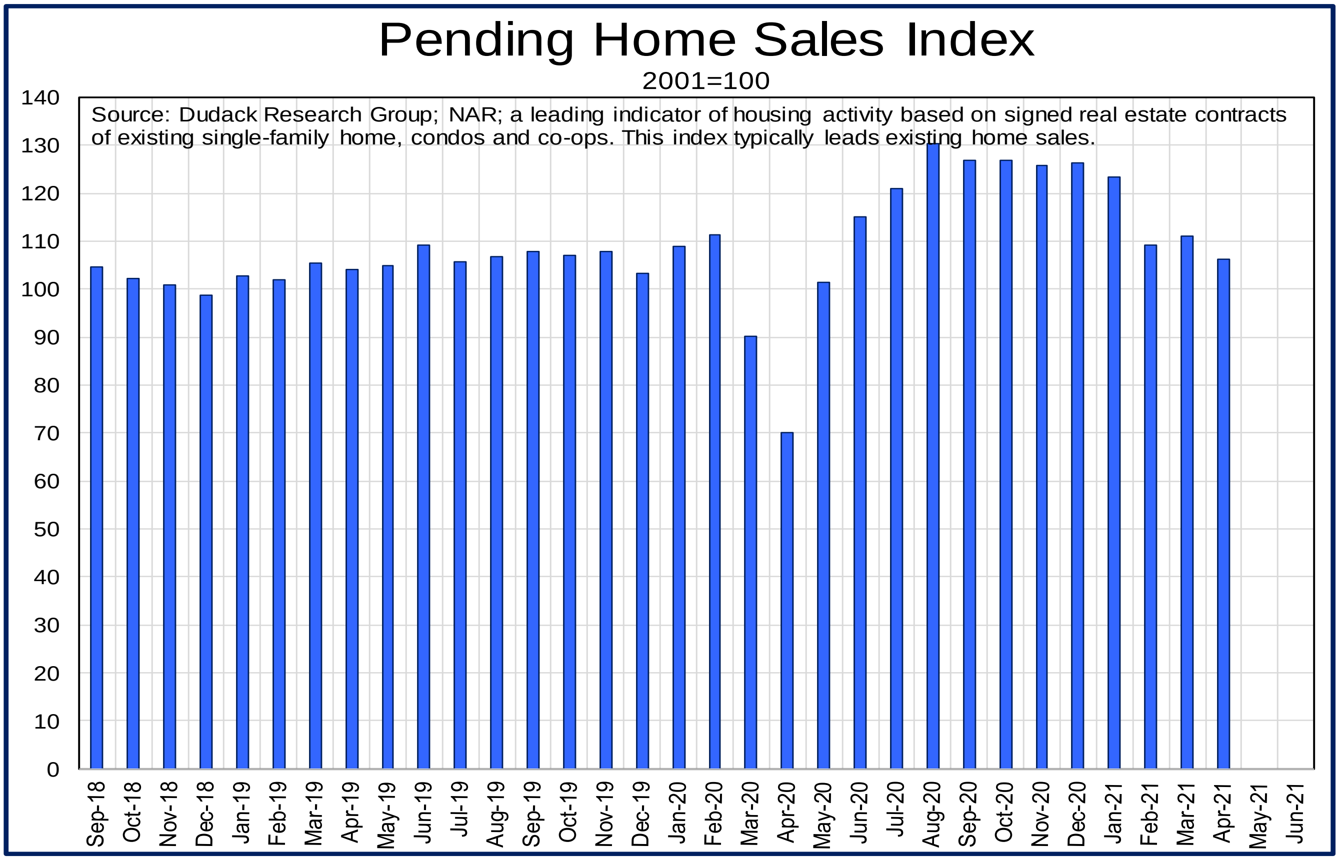


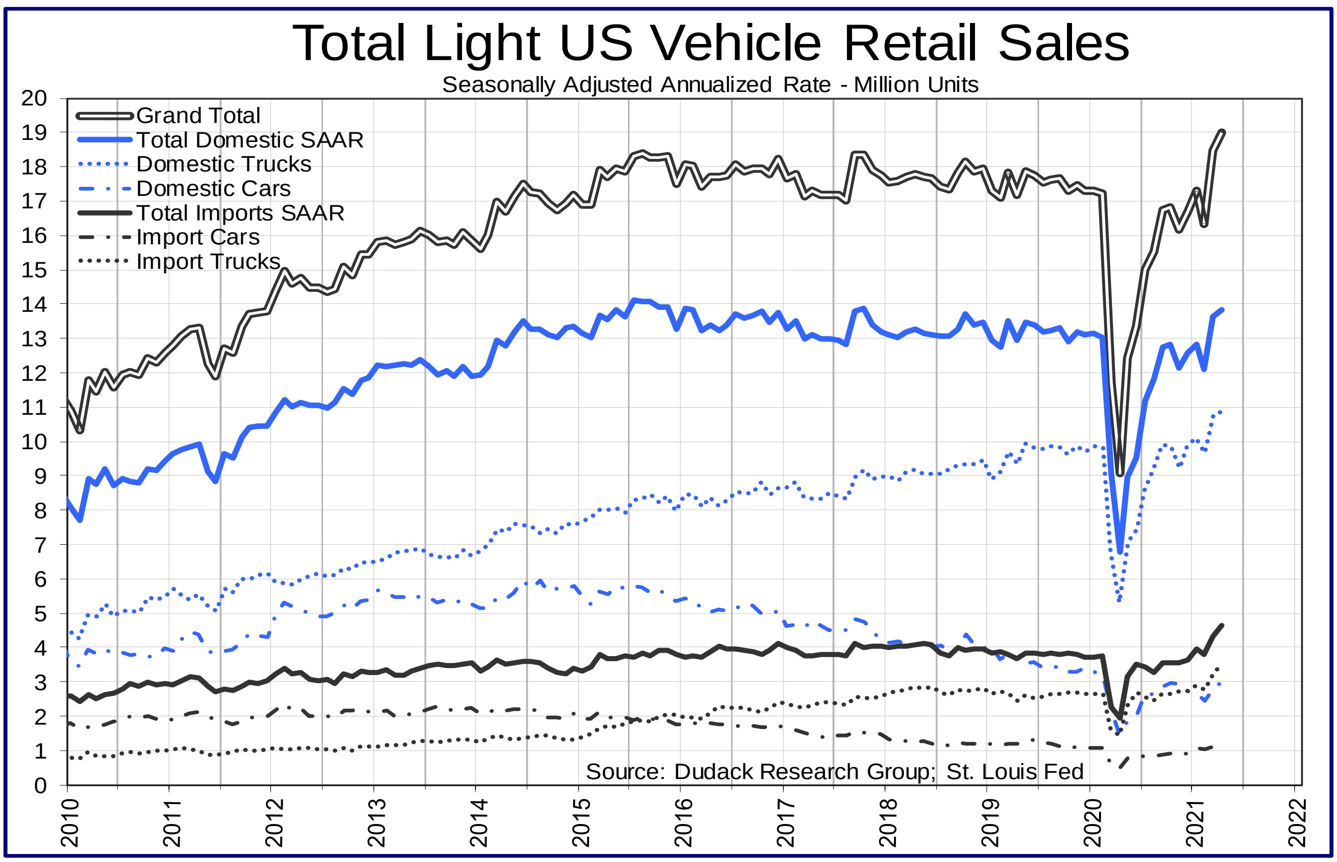
The economic backdrop is not good for the Fed or households. Core CPI and PPI are up 3.8% YOY and 2.9%, respectively. The PCE index is up 3.6% YOY. Headline CPI and PPI are up 5% and 8.7%, respectively. We doubt that this is transient inflation since prices are rising in most areas of the economy. And note, it is the equivalent of a tax on consumers.



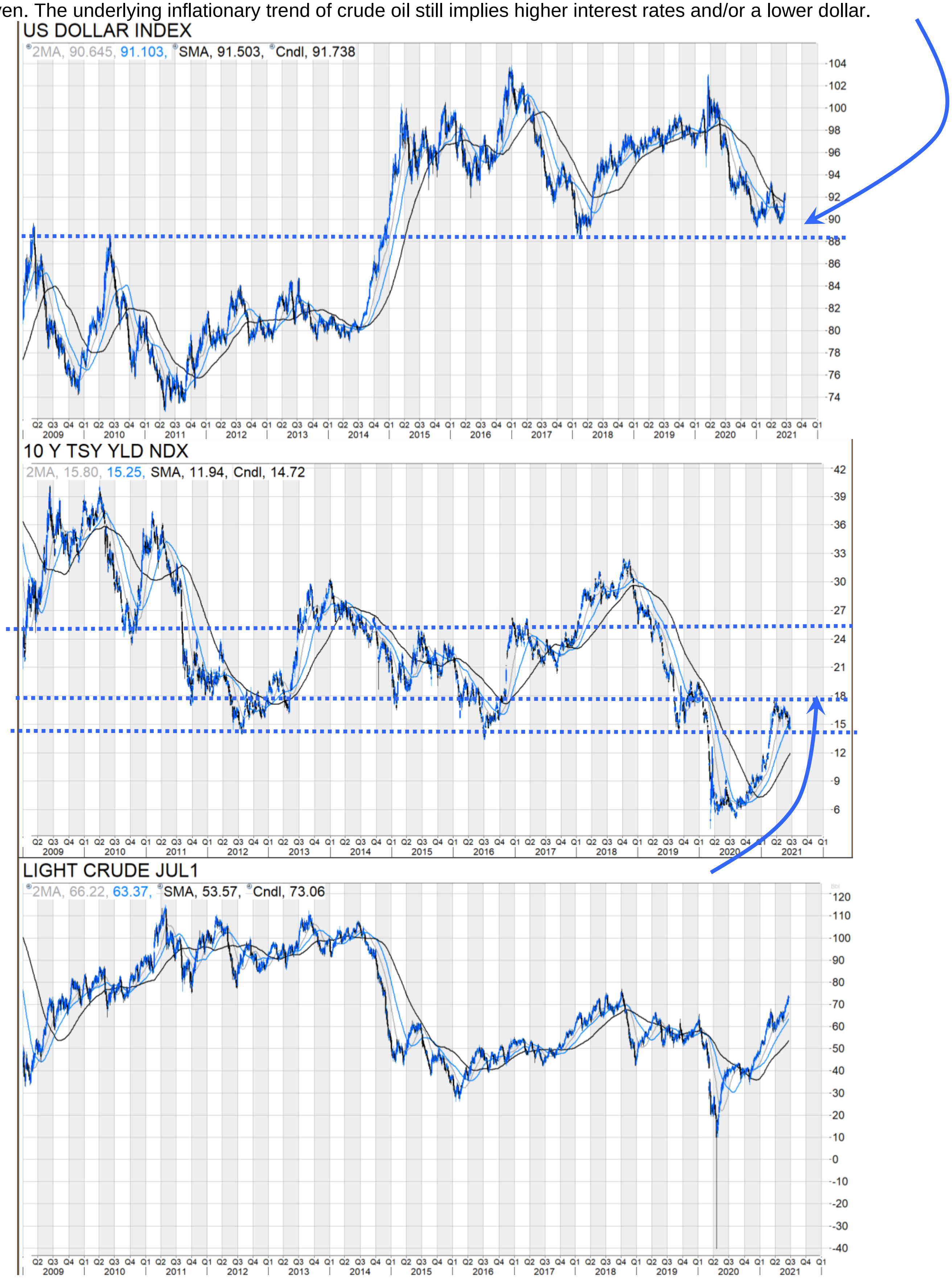


Housing and autos were the center of the economic recovery in 2020. Auto sales remain strong and prices are rising. May's median existing home price rose to $350,300, 24% YOY, the biggest gain on record since 1999. Mortgage applications fell 17% YOY and sales fell to 5.8 million units down 0.9% MOM but still up ~45% YOY. Months of supply rose to 2.5 from 2.4.



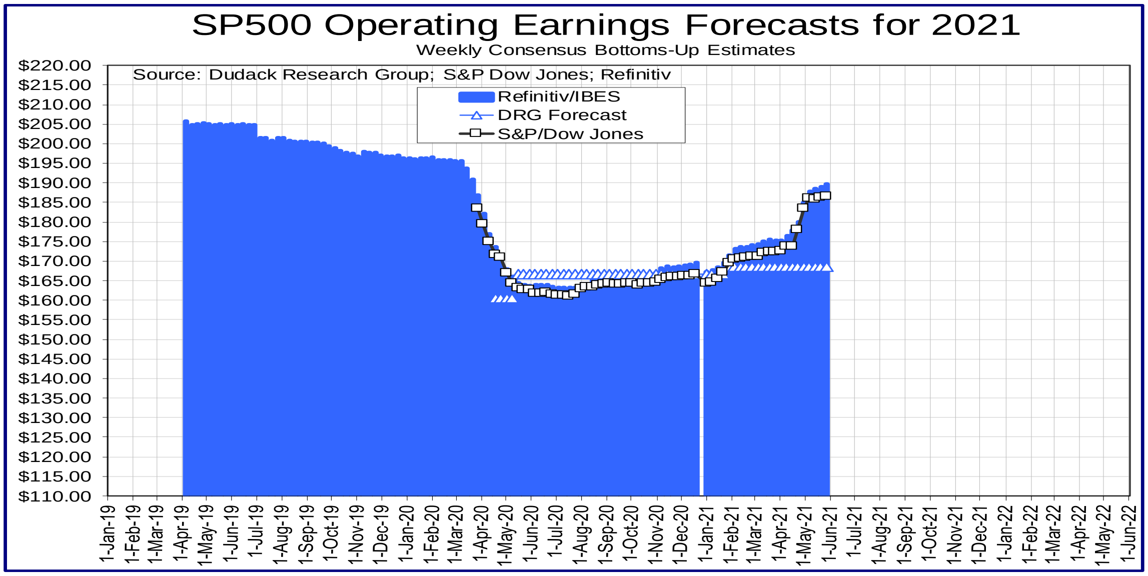


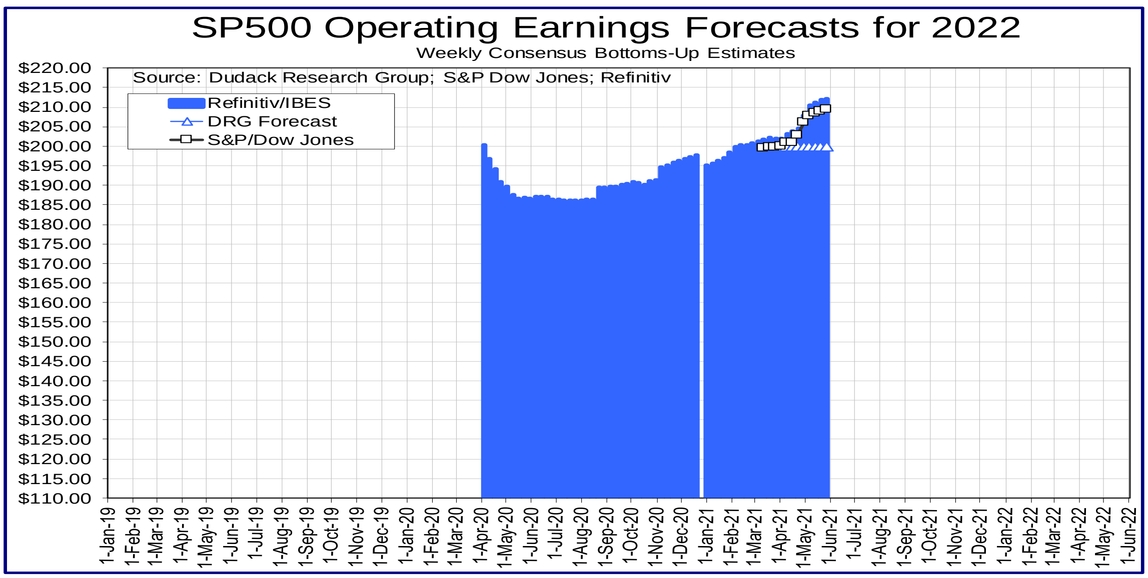
Although WTI futures have broken the key-$70 resistance level, the 10-year Treasury note backed away from the 1.8% resistance point and is below 1.5%. This is inconsistent, however it may be that the Treasury note continues to function as a safe haven. The underlying inflationary trend of crude oil still implies higher interest rates and/or a lower dollar.

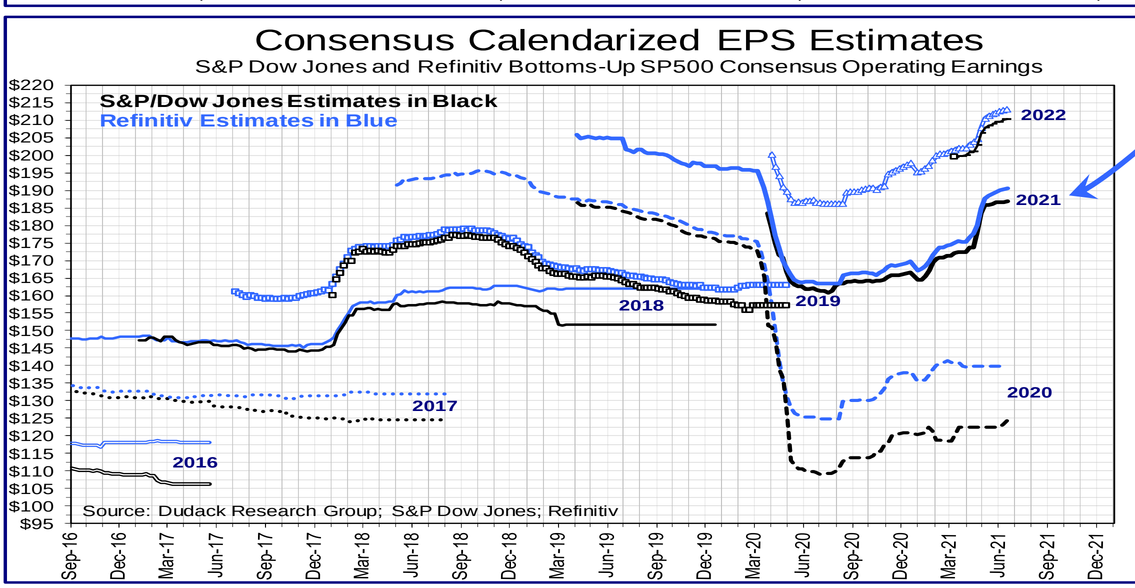


Source: Refinitiv

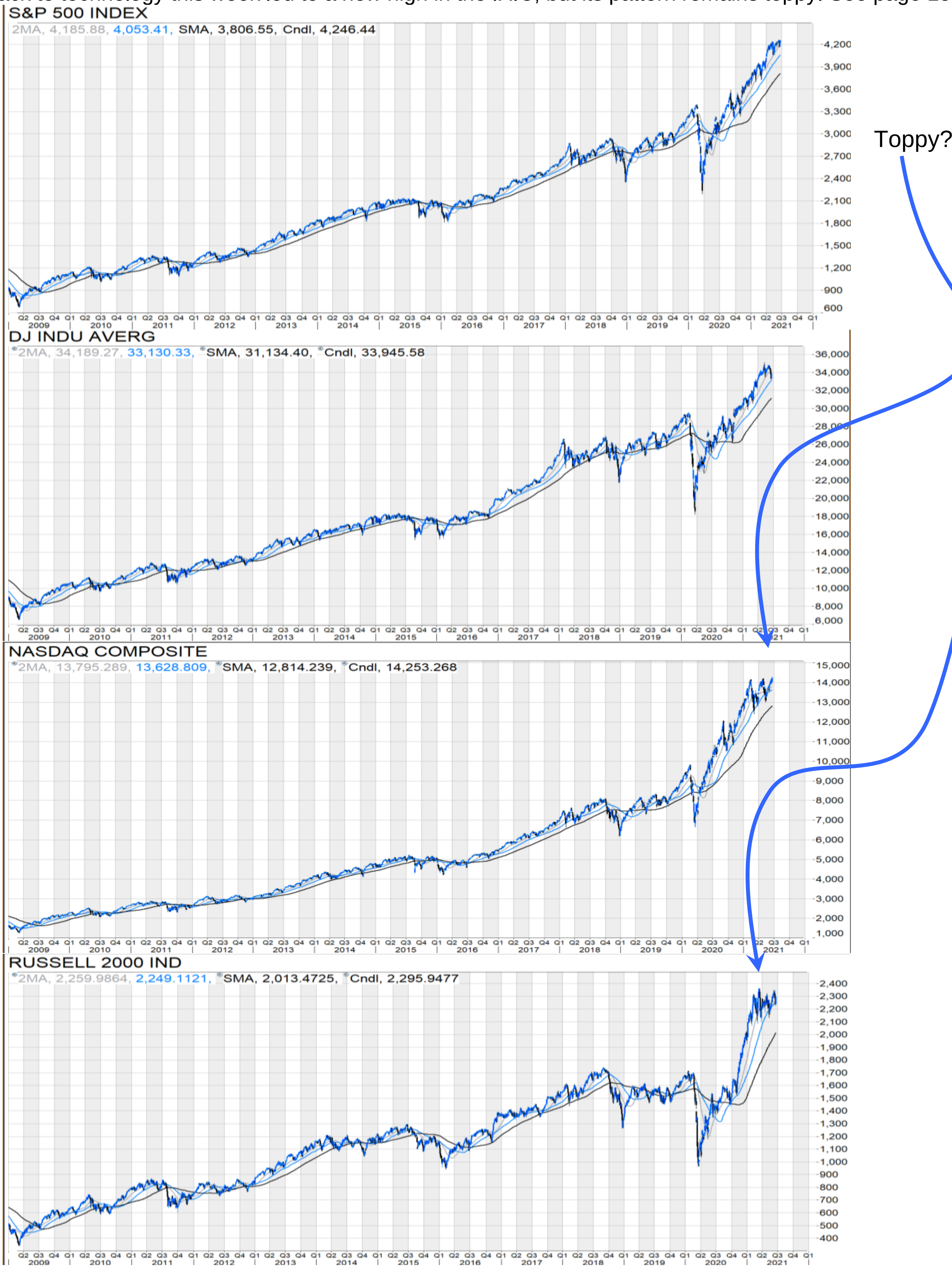
The current IBES and S&P estimates are $190.56 and $186.93 for 2021 and $213.07 and $210.21 for 2022, respectively. The market is rich, but not overvalued, in a normal environment, but equities are *at risk in an inflationary environment*. After reviewing first quarter results, we revised our estimates to $190 and $211 for 2021 and 2022 last week.







For most of 2021, the market has seen a major leadership shift, away from the technology-laden IXIC and small capitalization RUT and back to cyclically-driven inflation sectors such as energy, materials, financials and REITs. The shift back to technology this week led to a new high in the IXIC, but its pattern remains toppy. See page 15.

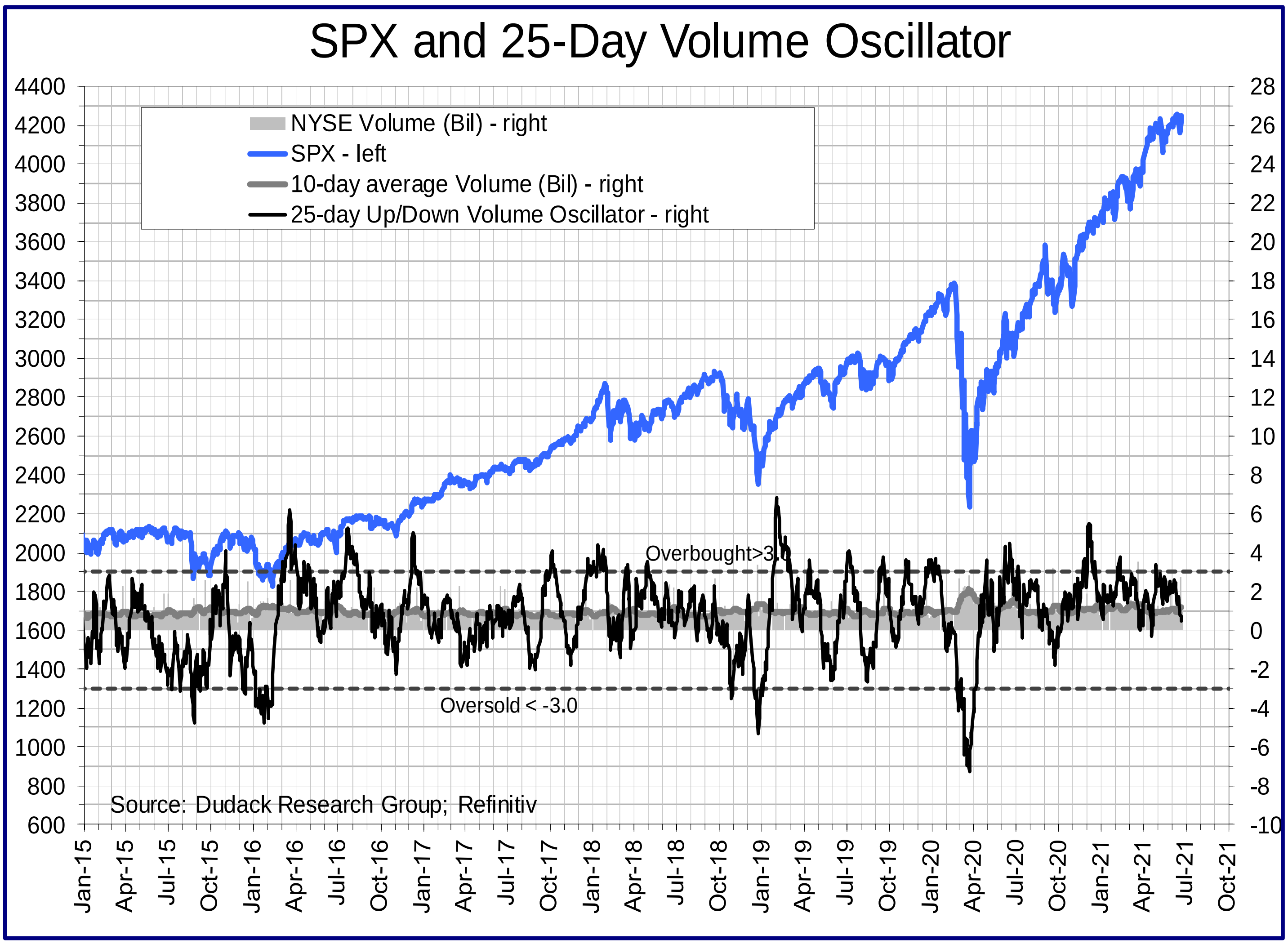


Source: Refinitiv

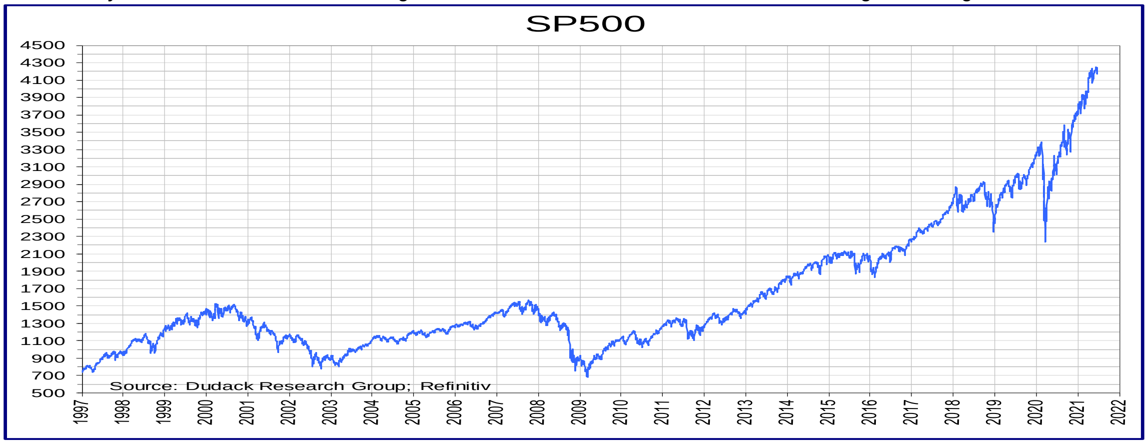
The 25-day up/down volume oscillator is 0.44 (preliminary) and neutral this week. The oscillator has recorded only a single day in overbought territory -- April 29 -- since the five consecutive trading days in overbought between February 4 and February 10. February's 5-day overbought reading was a minimal confirmation of highs at that time. The April 29 reading was too brief to be a confirmation. At present, our indicator is suggesting the indices are moving to new highs on lower volume – a sign of waning demand and therefore a warning. The longer this non-confirmation continues the greater the risk in the underlying market.

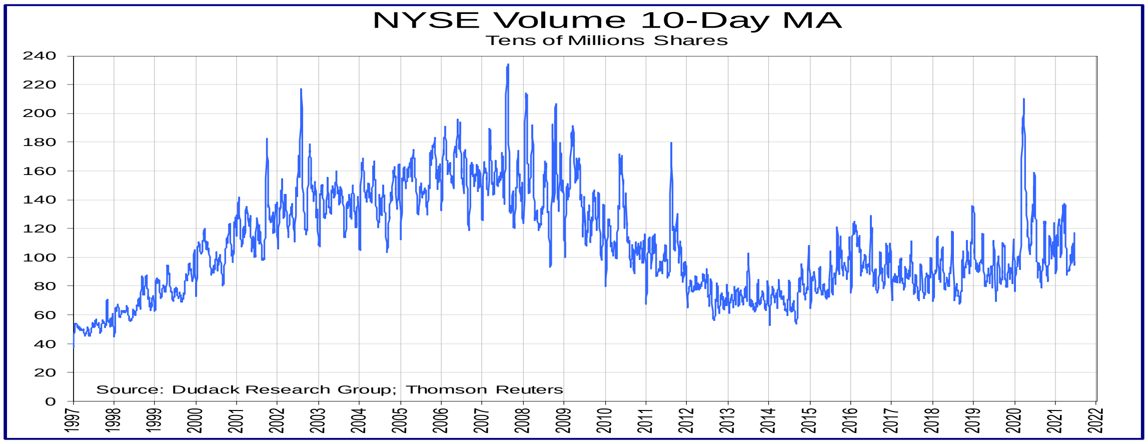
Prior to that the oscillator was also in overbought territory for a much longer duration -- 16 of 19 consecutive trading days -- between November 23 and December 18. Looking back, the overbought reading of 5.52 on December 4, 2020, was the best reading since February 2019 and this relieved our concern regarding the lack of any overbought reading in November. What has been unusual about the entire recent advance is the lack of a 90% up day in volume to indicate strong buying conviction.

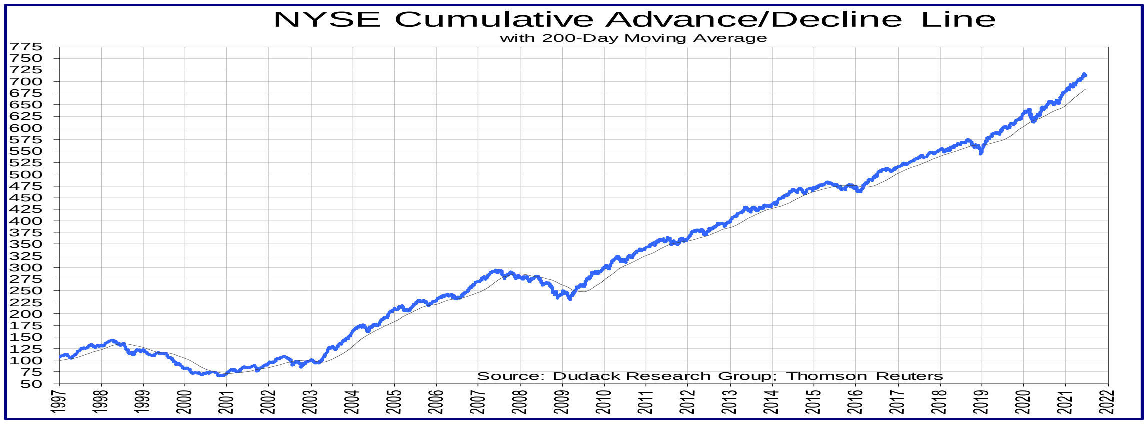
Whenever the indices make a series of record highs, this oscillator should reach and remain in overbought territory for a minimum of five to ten consecutive days to indicate that the move has been accompanied by convincing buying pressure. Thus, a minimum confirmation of the current advance was made in early February; but new highs subsequent to then have not been confirmed.

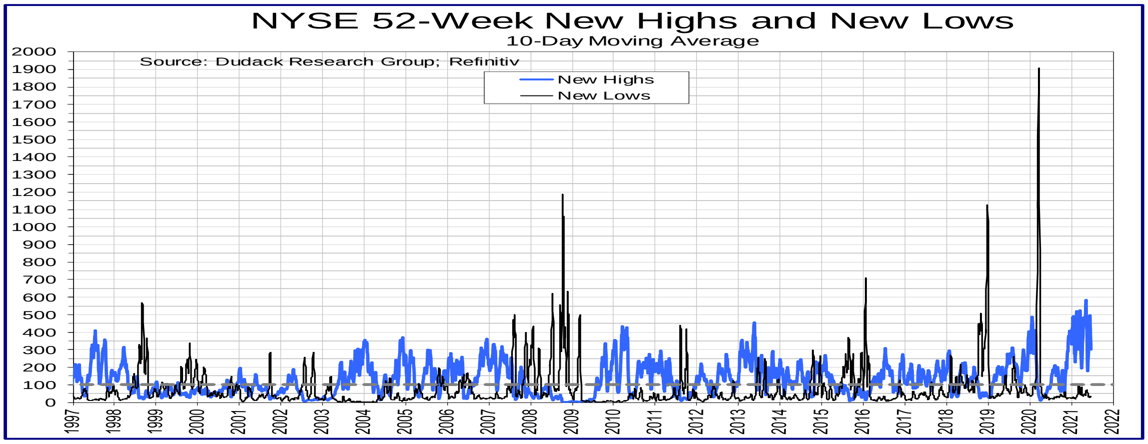


The 10-day average of daily new highs hit 589 on May 10, a record high and beating the 10-day new high average of 526 on March 18 and the 489 record of January 22, 2000. Note: the 2000 advance peaked in March. The 10-day average of daily new highs was 300 this week. Daily new lows (35) are below 100 that defines a bear market, yet above the 10 or less that signals an extreme. The A/D line made a confirming record high on June 11, 2021.

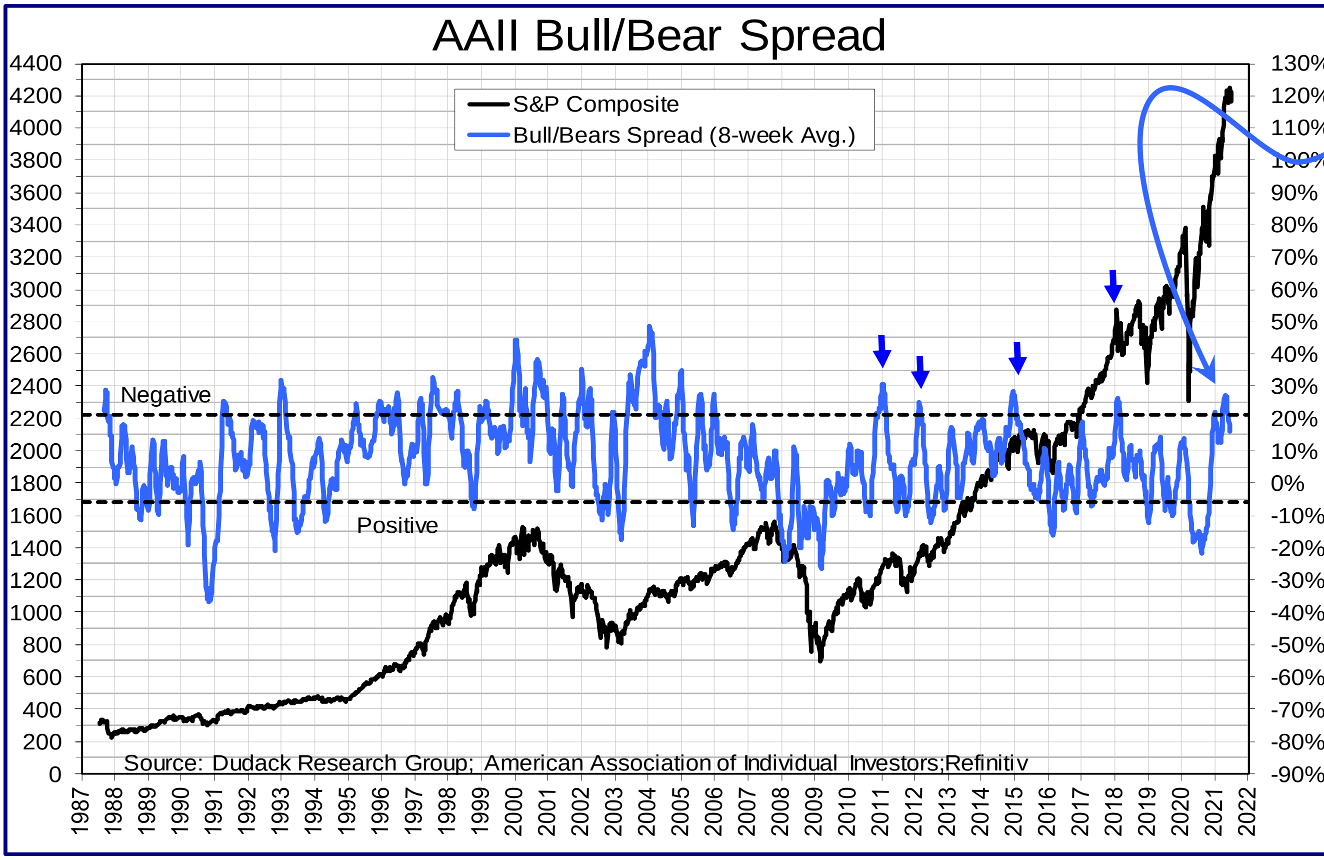


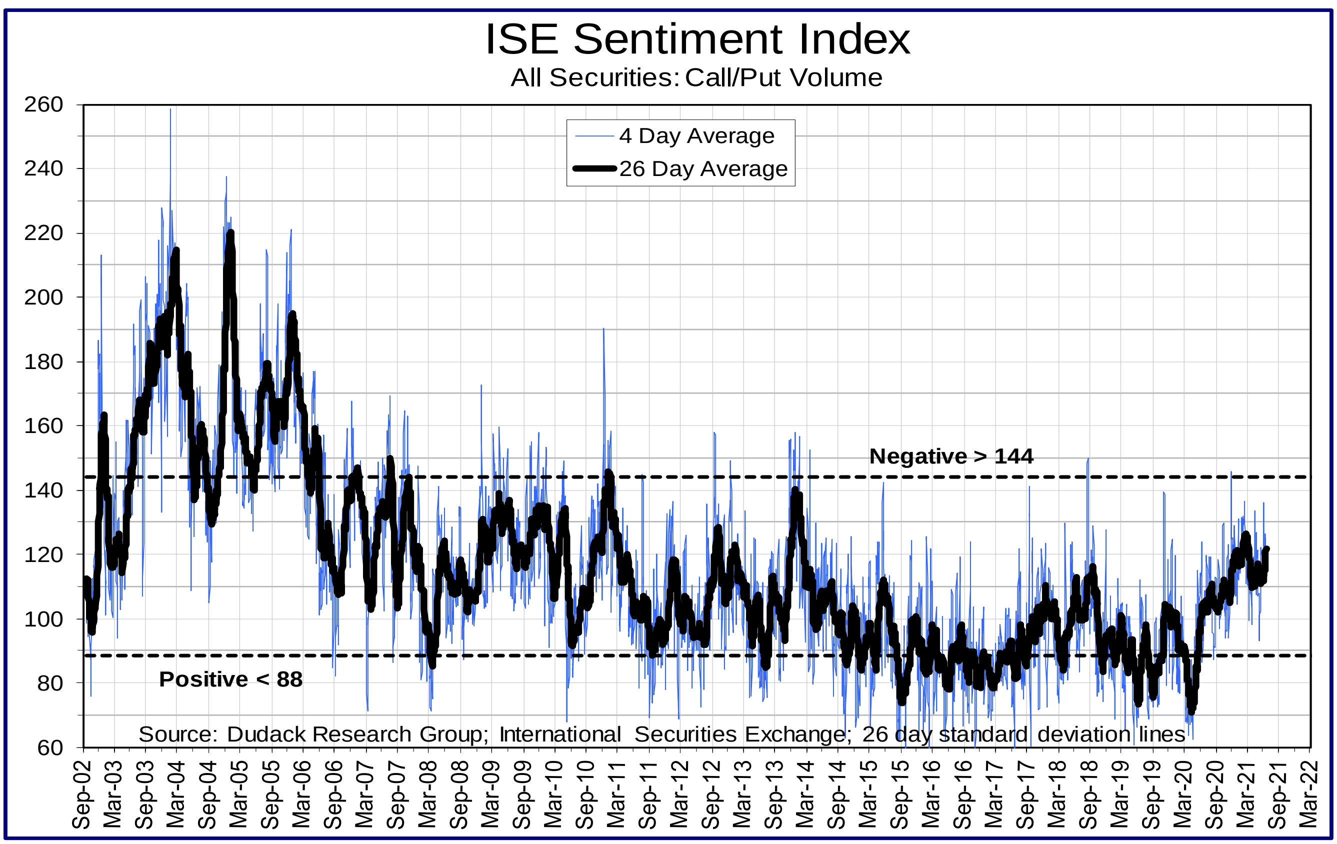




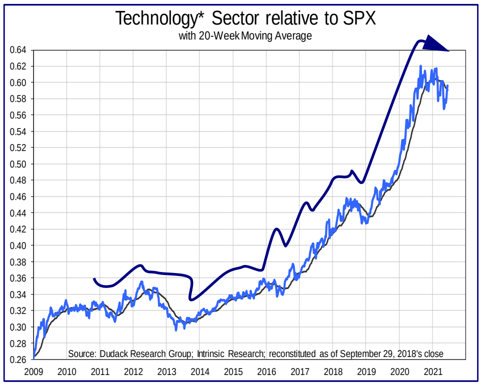


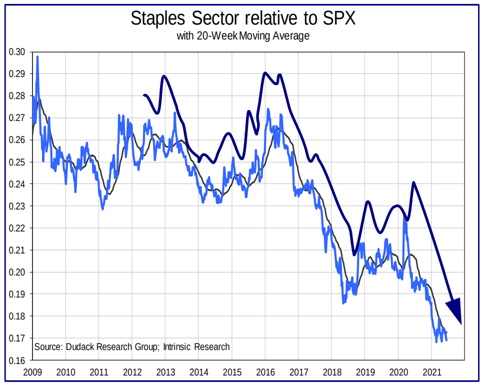
AAII bullish sentiment for June 17 rose 0.9 points to 41.1% and bearishness rose 5.5 to 26.2%. Bullishness remains above average and bearishness is below average for the 19th consecutive week. The 8-week Bull/Bear spread is neutral after 8 weeks recently in negative territory. At present all sentiment indicators are in neutral. The ISE Sentiment index shifted from favorable to neutral on June 1, 2020.

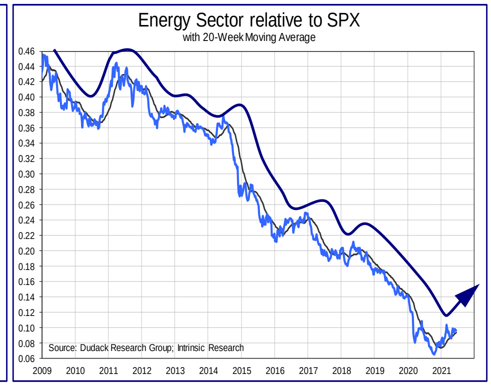


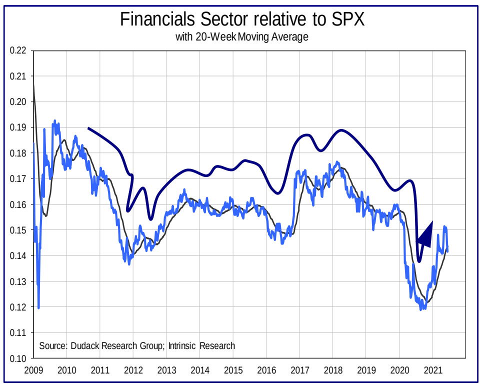


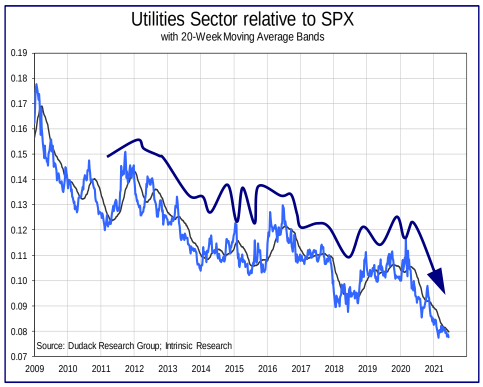
SECTOR RELATIVE PERFORMANCE – RELATIVE OVER/UNDER/ PERFORMANCE TO S&P 500

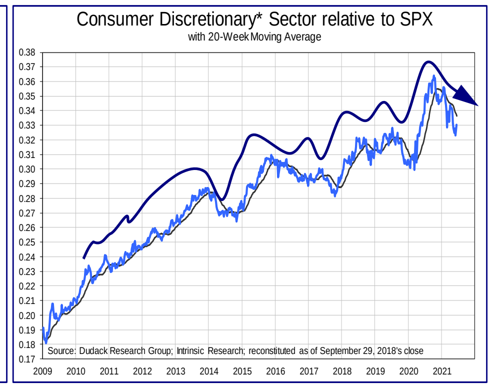


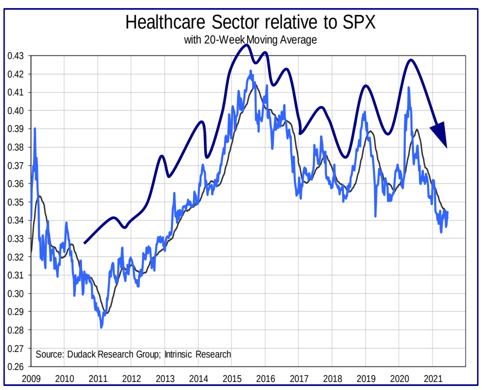


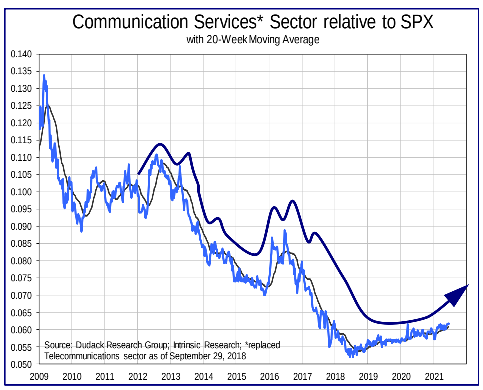


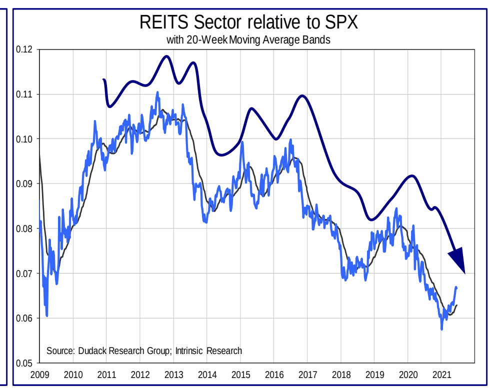


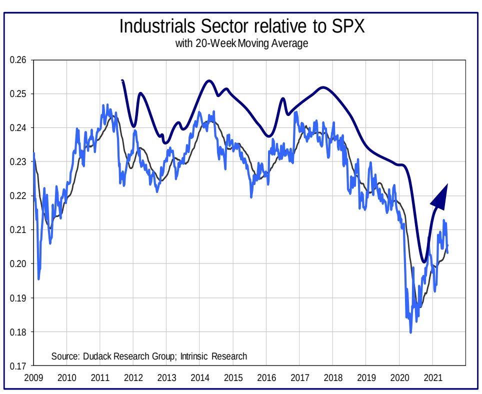


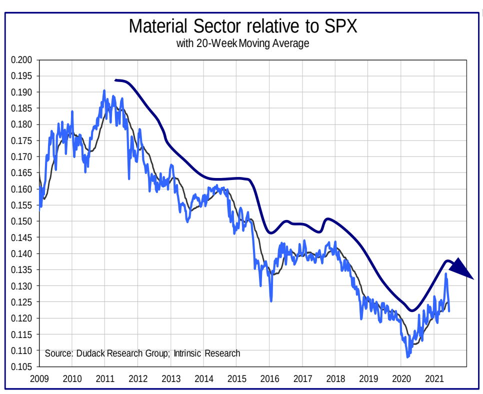












2021 Performance - Ranked	
SP500 Sector	% Change
S&P ENERGY	42.8%
S&P REITS	23.5%
S&P FINANCIAL	21.9%
S&P COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	17.3%
S&P INDUSTRIALS	14.5%
S&P MATERIALS	13.2%
S&P 500	12.5%
S&P HEALTH CARE	9.9%
S&P INFORMATION TECH	9.9%
S&P CONSUMER DISCRETIONARY	7.1%
S&P UTILITIES	2.8%
S&P CONSUMER STAPLES	2.5%

Source: Dudack Research Group; Refinitiv; Monday closes

Global Markets - Ranked by 2021 Trading Performance

Index/EFT	Symbol	Price	5-Day%	20-Day%	QTD%	YTD%
Oil Future	CLc1	73.06	0.9%	14.9%	23.5%	53.4%
United States Oil Fund, LP	USO	49.42	0.9%	13.1%	21.9%	52.6%
SPDR S&P Retail ETF	XRT	95.38	1.1%	4.8%	6.9%	50.1%
Energy Select Sector SPDR	XLE	54.43	-3.1%	4.4%	10.9%	43.4%
iShares DJ US Oil Eqpt & Services ETF	IEZ	15.96	-3.5%	7.0%	19.0%	40.2%
iShares Russell 2000 Value ETF	IWN	166.79	-2.3%	2.1%	4.6%	28.3%
SPDR Homebuilders ETF	XHB	71.81	0.0%	-1.1%	2.0%	26.5%
iShares US Real Estate ETF	IYR	102.97	-0.8%	4.7%	12.0%	24.5%
SPDR S&P Bank ETF	KBE	51.34	-4.1%	-6.2%	-1.0%	24.0%
Financial Select Sector SPDR	XLF	35.97	-3.4%	-4.3%	5.6%	23.7%
iShares MSCI Austria Capped ETF	EWO	24.41	-3.9%	-2.3%	11.2%	21.7%
iShares MSCI Canada ETF	EWC	37.59	-1.1%	0.8%	10.4%	21.5%
iShares Russell 2000 ETF	IWM	227.91	-1.1%	3.6%	3.2%	17.8%
Industrial Select Sector SPDR	XLI	101.59	-1.8%	-1.4%	3.2%	17.6%
iShares Russell 1000 Value ETF	IWD	157.51	-1.7%	-1.3%	3.9%	16.8%
PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio	PHO	52.96	-1.0%	1.4%	7.2%	15.8%
iShares MSCI Taiwan ETF	EWT	62.07	-2.5%	4.9%	3.5%	15.4%
Materials Select Sector SPDR	XLB	82.39	-2.9%	-4.9%	4.6%	14.9%
SP500	**.SPX**	**4246.44**	**0.0%**	**2.2%**	**6.9%**	**14.7%**
iShares Russell 1000 ETF	IWB	239.23	0.1%	2.3%	6.9%	14.5%
Technology Select Sector SPDR	XLK	144.65	1.5%	6.2%	8.9%	13.1%
iShares MSCI Brazil Capped ETF	EWZ	41.19	0.5%	11.3%	23.1%	12.6%
iShares Russell 1000 Growth ETF	IWF	267.29	2.0%	6.1%	10.0%	12.4%
NASDAQ 100	NDX	14270.42	1.7%	6.4%	9.0%	12.4%
DJIA	.DJI	33945.58	-1.0%	-0.8%	2.9%	12.3%
iShares MSCI United Kingdom ETF	EWU	33.01	-2.4%	-2.3%	5.4%	11.2%
SPDR DJIA ETF	DIA	339.45	-1.2%	-0.8%	2.8%	11.0%
Health Care Select Sect SPDR	XLV	125.01	0.2%	0.5%	7.1%	10.7%
Nasdaq Composite Index Tracking Stock	ONEQ.O	55.40	1.2%	5.9%	7.9%	10.4%
iShares US Telecomm ETF	IYZ	33.33	-0.9%	0.9%	3.1%	10.4%
iShares MSCI India ETF	INDA.K	44.46	-1.2%	3.2%	5.4%	10.3%
iShares MSCI Australia ETF	EWA	26.36	-2.4%	0.2%	6.3%	9.7%
Consumer Discretionary Select Sector SPDR	XLY	174.86	1.5%	3.7%	4.0%	9.7%
iShares MSCI Mexico Capped ETF	EWW	47.13	-3.2%	-1.4%	7.5%	8.8%
iShares MSCI Germany ETF	EWG	34.92	-2.3%	-1.8%	4.4%	8.6%
iShares MSCI EAFE ETF	EFA	79.56	-2.1%	-0.6%	4.9%	8.5%
iShares Russell 2000 Growth ETF	IWO	305.85	0.4%	5.4%	1.7%	8.3%
Vanguard FTSE All-World ex-US ETF	VEU	63.48	-2.6%	0.6%	4.6%	8.2%
iShares Nasdaq Biotechnology ETF	IBB.O	160.91	0.9%	6.3%	6.9%	6.9%
iShares MSCI Hong Kong ETF	EWH	26.59	-0.2%	-2.5%	0.0%	6.8%
SPDR S&P Semiconductor ETF	XSD	181.32	-0.6%	6.3%	-0.8%	6.8%
iShares MSCI Singapore ETF	EWS	22.92	-3.6%	-2.1%	-2.1%	6.3%
Gold Future	GCc1	2079.10	0.2%	1.0%	2.8%	6.0%
Utilities Select Sector SPDR	XLU	64.04	-3.6%	-3.2%	0.0%	4.8%
iShares MSCI Emerg Mkts ETF	EEM	54.21	-1.5%	2.0%	1.6%	4.3%
iShares MSCI South Korea Capped ETF	EWY	91.97	-1.0%	2.8%	2.5%	4.1%
Consumer Staples Select Sector SPDR	XLP	69.24	-2.1%	-2.5%	1.4%	3.8%
iShares MSCI BRIC ETF	BKF	53.56	-0.9%	2.3%	1.6%	2.2%
iShares MSCI Japan ETF	EWJ	68.04	-1.7%	0.2%	-0.7%	1.9%
Shanghai Composite	.SSEC	3557.41	0.0%	1.7%	3.4%	0.8%
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 China Large Cap ETF	FXI	45.18	-0.9%	0.1%	-3.2%	-2.4%
iShares iBoxx $ Invest Grade Corp Bond	LQD	133.78	0.4%	2.0%	2.9%	-2.7%
iShares Silver Trust	SLV	24.84	-7.0%	-6.4%	5.2%	-5.8%
iShares MSCI Malaysia ETF	EWM	26.15	-1.4%	-2.1%	-3.5%	-8.0%
SPDR Gold Trust	GLD	166.25	-4.5%	-5.6%	3.9%	-8.8%
iShares 20+ Year Treas Bond ETF	TLT	143.64	1.8%	4.3%	6.0%	-8.8%

Outperformed SP500

Underperformed SP500

Source: Dudack Research Group; Thomson Reuters

Priced as of close June 22, 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 500 Price	S&P Reported EPS	S&P Operating EPS	DRG Operating EPS Forecast	DRG EPS YOY %	Refinitiv Consensus Bottom-Up $ EPS**	Refinitiv Consensus Bottom-Up EPS YOY%	S&P Op PE Ratio	S&P Divd Yield	GDP Annual Rate	GDP Profits post-tax w/ IVA & CC	YOY %
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%	2.2%	$1,960.10	16.2%
2020	3756.07	$94.14	**$122.38**	$122.38	-22.1%	**$139.72**	-14.2%	30.7X	1.9%	-3.5%	$1,951.80	-0.4%
2021E	~~~~~~~	$174.76	**$186.93**	$190.00	55.3%	**$190.56**	36.4%	22.7X	NA	NA	NA	NA
2022E		$195.51	**$210.20**	$211.00	11.1%	**$213.07**	11.8%	20.2X	NA	NA	NA	NA
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	$39.18	11.8%	$41.98	1.9%	20.6	1.8%	2.4%	$1,998.90	7.1%
2020 1Q	2584.59	$11.88	$19.50	$19.50	-48.7%	$33.13	-15.4%	18.6	2.3%	-5.0%	$1,779.50	-0.7%
2020 2Q	3100.29	$17.83	$26.79	$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 4Q	3756.07	$31.45	$38.19	$38.19	-2.5%	$42.58	1.4%	30.7	1.6%	4.3%	$1,951.40	-2.4%
2021 1QP	3972.89	$45.95	$47.41	$47.62	144.2%	$49.18	48.4%	26.4	1.6%	6.4%	$1,936.00	8.8%
2021 2QE*	4246.44	$40.27	$43.94	$44.00	64.2%	$44.74	59.9%	25.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
2021 3QE		$43.30	$46.70	$48.25	27.3%	$47.48	22.7%	24.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
2021 4QE		$45.24	$48.88	$50.13	31.3%	$49.60	16.5%	22.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
2022 1QE		$46.22	$49.87	$52.86	11.0%	$50.34	2.4%	22.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
2022 2QE		$46.98	$50.68	$48.94	11.2%	$51.26	14.6%	21.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
2022 3QE		$50.13	$53.75	$53.56	11.0%	$54.46	14.7%	20.9	NA	NA	NA	NA
2022 4QE		$52.19	$55.90	$55.64	11.0%	$56.94	14.8%	20.2	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: Dudack Research Group; S&P Dow Jones; Refinitiv Consensus estimates; **Refinitiv quarters may not sum to CY *6/22/2021

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