Dudack Research Group
A Division of Wellington Shields & Co. LLC. Member NYSE, FINRA & SIPC
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October 20, 2021

DJIA: 35457.31
SPX: 4519.63
NASDAQ: 15129.09

US Strategy Weekly

History in the Making

Stock prices moved higher this week on the back of good earnings results for the third quarter. However, the 10-year bond yield (TNX – 16.35) and the WTI crude oil future (CLc1 - $83.00) also moved up which implies that higher interest rates and higher inflation are in our future. Most companies reporting third quarter earnings indicated that rising raw material and transportation costs are becoming a margin problem, but in nearly all cases, corporate leaders state they plan to pass these costs on to consumers via higher prices. As we have been suggesting, inflation is not a temporary phenomenon, but is becoming engrained in the system. In the months ahead the risk of margin pressure and/or higher consumer prices increases. The former will hurt earnings, but the latter could negatively impact consumption and top line growth. In sum, earnings risks are compounding.

We believe the fourth quarter of 2021 will be a time of shifting trends, but right now little has changed. Monetary policy remains extremely accommodative, and the Fed continues to buy $120 billion of securities per month flooding the banking system with liquidity. But this week Federal Reserve Governor Christopher Waller, in a speech to Stanford Institute for Economic Policy Research, stated that tapering of asset purchases should commence following the next Federal Open Market Committee meeting set for November 2-3. This implies a change is on the horizon, but remember, monetary policy will remain stimulative, just slightly less so. Putting recent Fed actions into perspective, the central bank has purchased $4.3 trillion assets since the end of 2019, a number that represents 19% of nominal GDP. Fiscal stimulus has added $6 trillion of liquidity to the economy and together this stimulus is the equivalent of more than 45% of GDP, a historic level! However, this is unlikely to continue. Easy monetary policy will slowly shift and could end by mid-2022. Fiscal stimulus is unknown. To a substantial extent, the stimulus package working its way through Congress is not apt to have a major impact on the economy. Most of the proposed spending in the bill will go to federal agencies and programs -- not directly to households. Government bureaucracy tends to mute the impact of money spent by Congress. Again, stimulus support will be waning in 2022.

But this is not likely to be true for inflation. Even if supply chain issues get resolved quickly, the rising price of energy will keep inflation elevated in 2022. With WTI futures at $83 a barrel, crude oil prices are up 130% year-over-year. These prices will be trickling down into producer and consumer price indices over the next three to six months. Auto sales have been weak recently due to a shortage of semiconductors; however, auto makers indicate that once production resumes, auto prices will move significantly higher. Raw material costs are also raising the price of new homes, remodeling, and home furnishings. The two segments of the economy that have not experienced big price increases have been homeowners' equivalent rent and healthcare. But last month's CPI data showed that housing costs are now on the rise and although rent increases tend to lag house prices, they are now beginning to trend higher. Healthcare costs tend to be seasonal and health insurance prices tend to rise in the fourth quarter. For all these reasons, we see inflation remaining higher than expected for the near future.

Keep in mind that inflation is similar to raising taxes on households. Inflation changes and lowers consumption patterns. Historically, inflation tends to lower PE multiples and for this reason higher inflation has made high-growth high-PE sectors like technology more volatile. We expect this will continue. Nonetheless, inflation will benefit the energy sector. Higher interest rates are a positive for the financial sector, particularly banks. To the extent that corporations are able to pass on higher costs to consumers without hurting demand, these stocks should do well. But we favor companies with strong balance sheets, moderate PE multiples and dividend yields in excess of 1.5% in order to insulate portfolios in the fourth quarter.

Not All Records are Good

Recent data on market capitalization, GDP, margin debt and the household's balance sheet revealed interesting patterns. Market capitalization hit a record 2.23 times nominal GDP in December 2020 and has been hovering around 2.2 times in the first half of 2021. Margin debt reached an all-time high of 3.9% of GDP in June 2021. Both of these ratios imply that the stock market may be running ahead of the economy and that leverage has been an integral part of the market's advance. See page 4.

The sum of NYSE and NASD margin debt was $903 billion in September, just slightly below the record $911.5 billion seen in August. Margin debt as a percentage of market capitalization was 2.03% in September, slightly below the record 2.07% of March 2013. More importantly, on a year-over-year basis, margin debt has grown 38%, far more than the 20% YOY gain in market capitalization. This disparity in growth can be a long-term risk factor. However, a major warning appears whenever the 2-month rate-of-change in margin debt is 15% or greater and widely exceeds the margin debt in total market capitalization (or the Wilshire 5000). Luckily, this comparison is currently neutral, but we will be monitoring margin debt for signs of excessive speculation. See page 5.

Household net worth increased 7.8% in the first half of 2021 to a record $159.3 trillion. The greatest driver of net worth came from equities (directly and indirectly owned), up 77% in the six-month period. Nonfinancial assets rose 6.5% and financial assets gained 8.3%. For the first time since March 2000, the household's ownership of equities exceeds its holdings in real estate. Typically, a home is the household's largest asset, not stocks. Therefore, this significant increase in equity ownership may be a sign of excessive exuberance. See page 6.

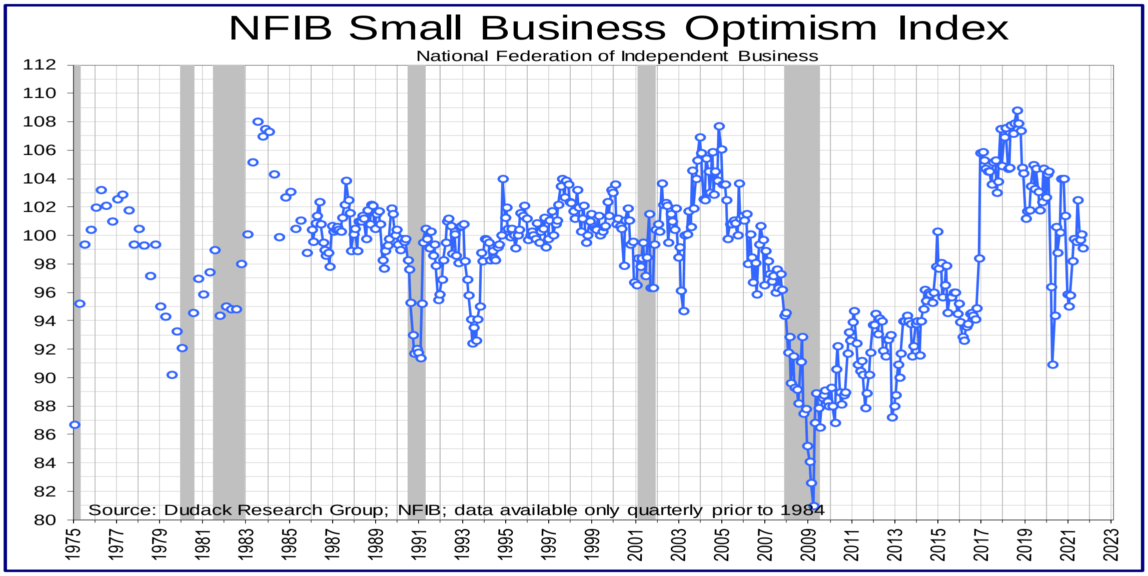
Equity ownership as a percentage of total assets was 29.5% in June and as a percentage of financial assets equities was 41.5%. Both of these percentages now exceed the previous records made in March 2000 at that major market peak. The counterbalance to equities was the record low in debt securities, now at 3% of financial assets. This is a result of historically low interest rates, the Fed's dovish monetary policy, and it helps to explain how monetary policy can inflate asset prices and runs the risk of generating a stock market bubble.

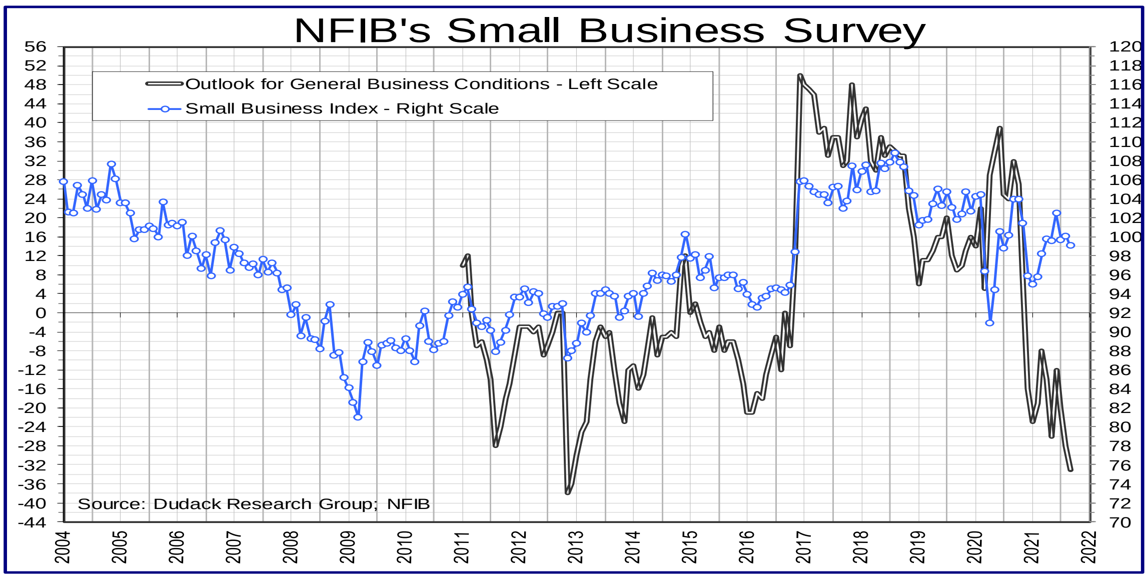
We do not believe the equity market is a bubble, but valuations are high and equity ownership is at record levels; therefore, it is wise to be on the alert for signs of extreme optimism or excessive leverage. To date, these are not apparent. However, as Mark Twain famously wrote "history does not repeat itself, but it often rhymes." The current cycle includes the introduction of meme stocks, bitcoin, and other digital currencies. Therefore, we should be aware that the signs of speculation used to identify equity tops in previous cycles may not work as well this time.

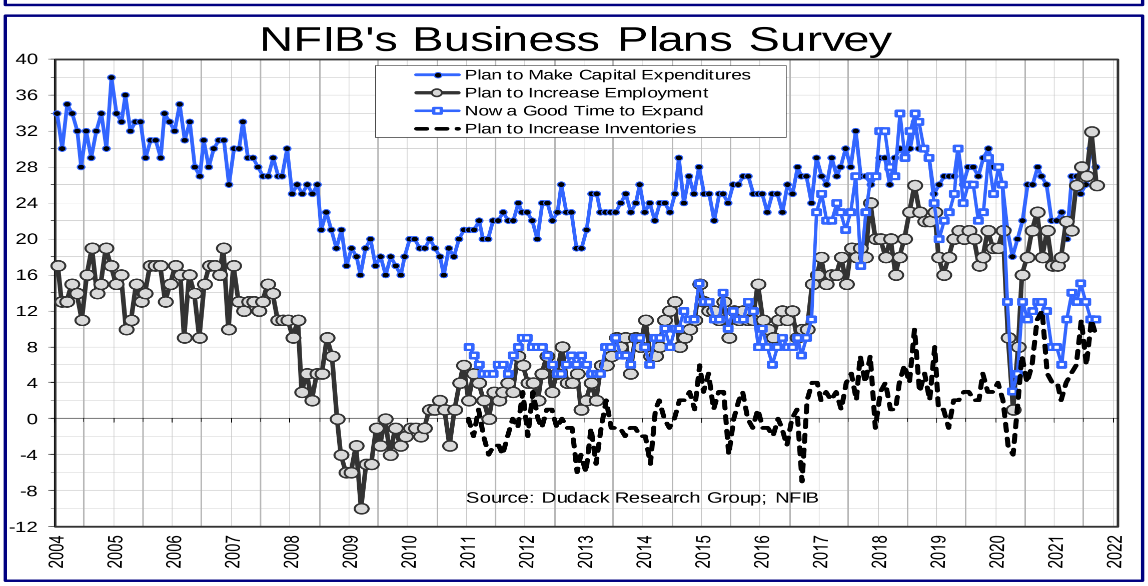
Technical Update

Market gains have lifted all the popular indices above their key moving averages this week, including the Russell 2000 index, which continues to lag but is now above the critical 200-day moving average. However, volume on rally days has been well below average and this makes the advance suspicious. The 10-day average of daily new lows increased to more than 100 per day this week, erasing the looming negative seen a week ago. The 25-day up/down volume oscillator is at 1.82, its highest and best level since June, but it still remains in neutral territory and has not confirmed any new high since February. Keep in mind that the Russell 2000 index made its all-time high back on March 15, 2021. Overall, broad-based upward momentum may have peaked in the first quarter of 2021.

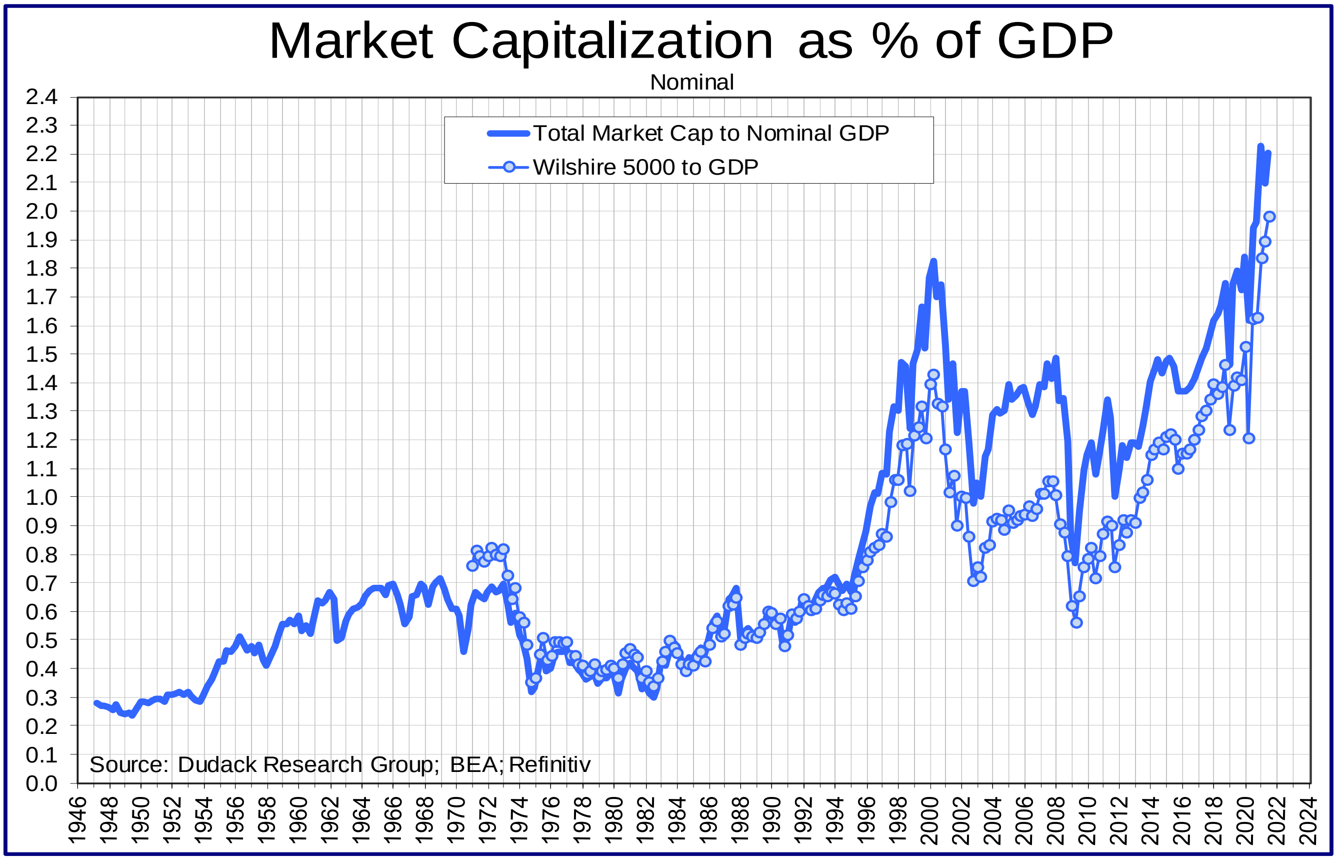
The NFIB small business confidence index has been hovering around 100 for the last three months, but the general business outlook has steadily declined and is at its lowest level since December 2012. As a result, hiring, inventory, and capital expenditure plans edged lower in September.

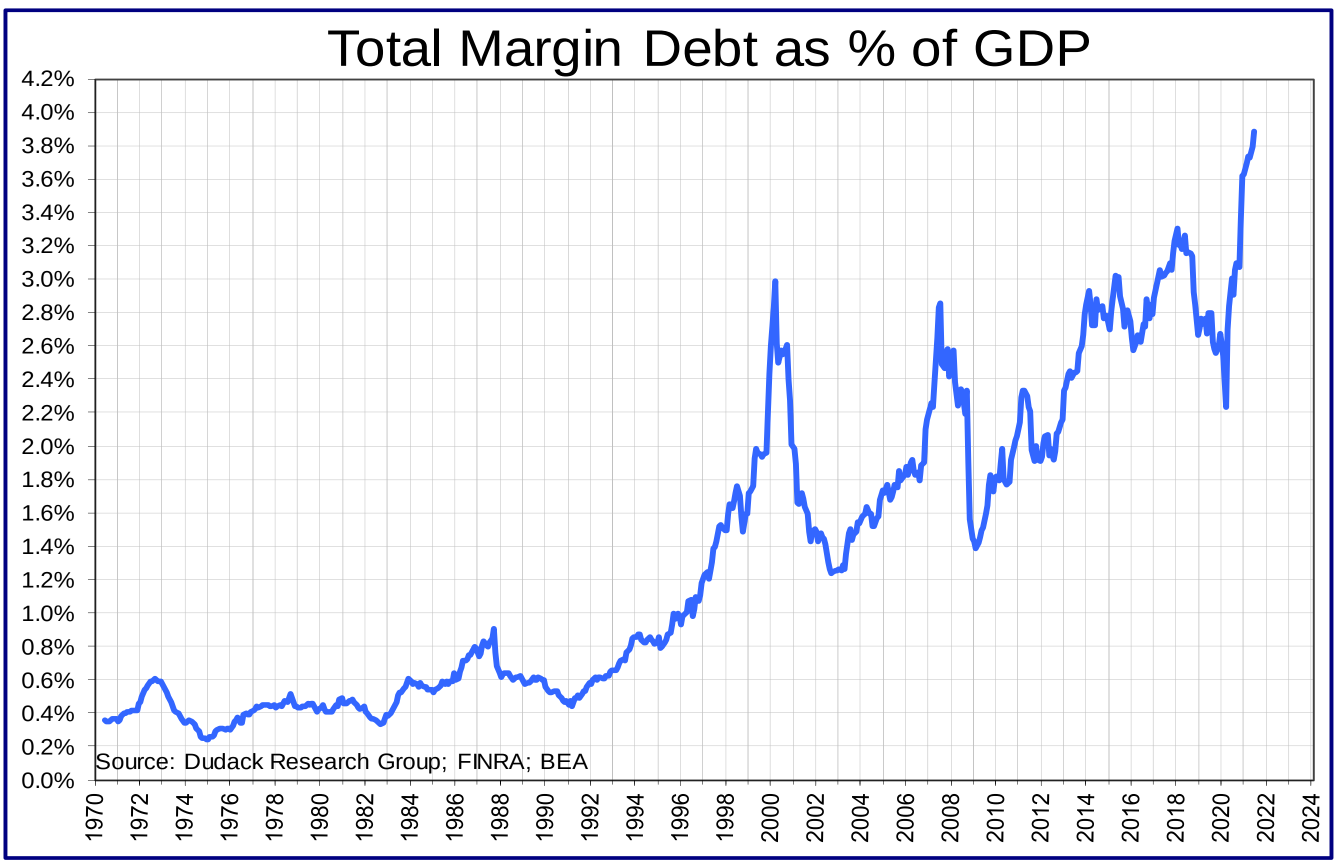




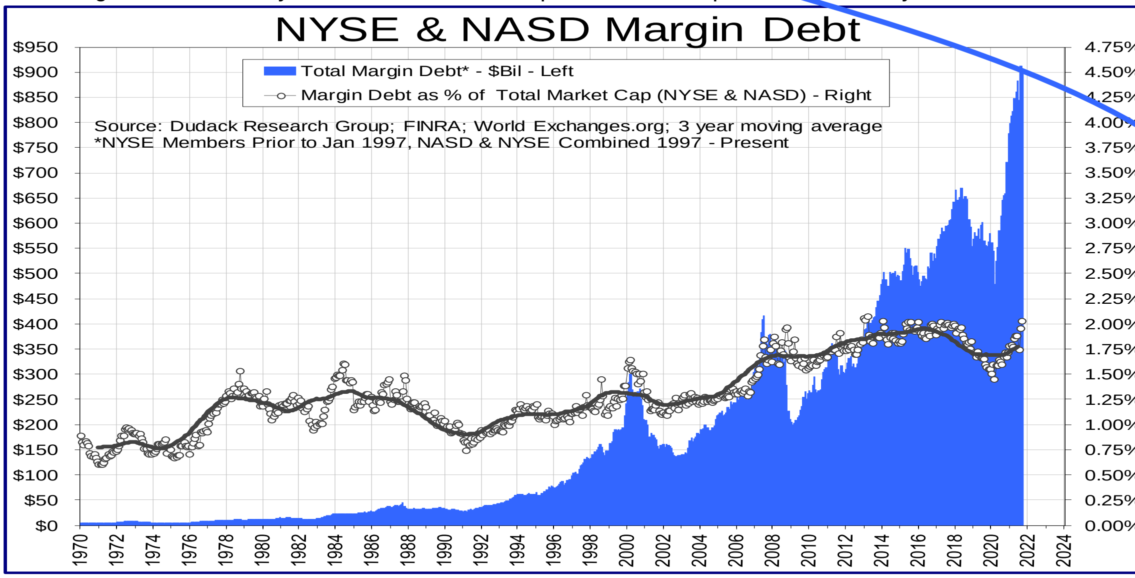


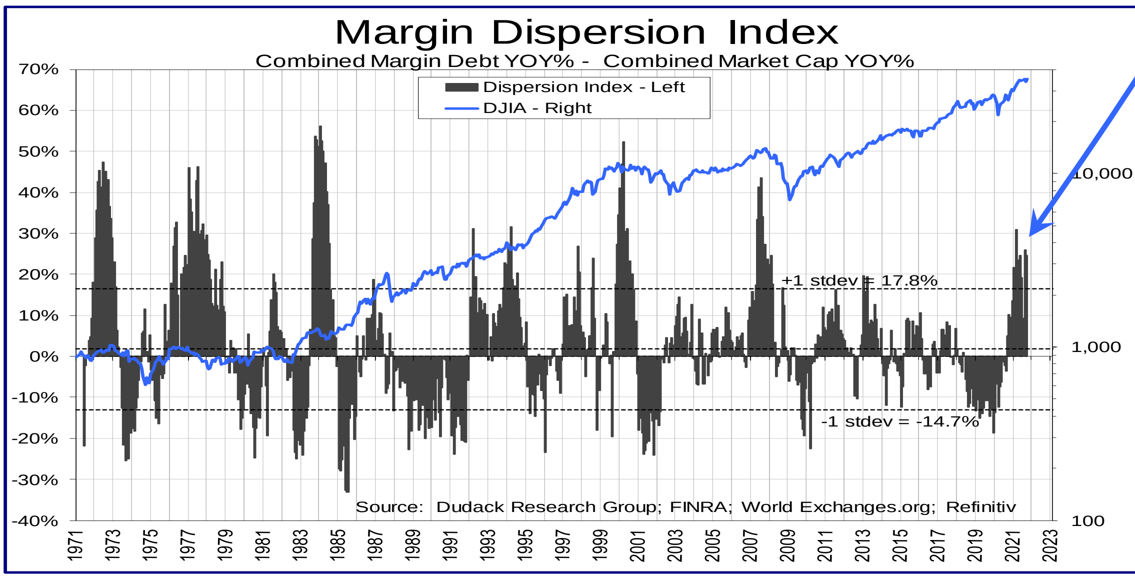
Market capitalization hit a record 2.23 times nominal GDP in December and has been hovering around 2.2 times in recent quarters. Margin debt reached an all-time high of 3.9% of GDP in June.

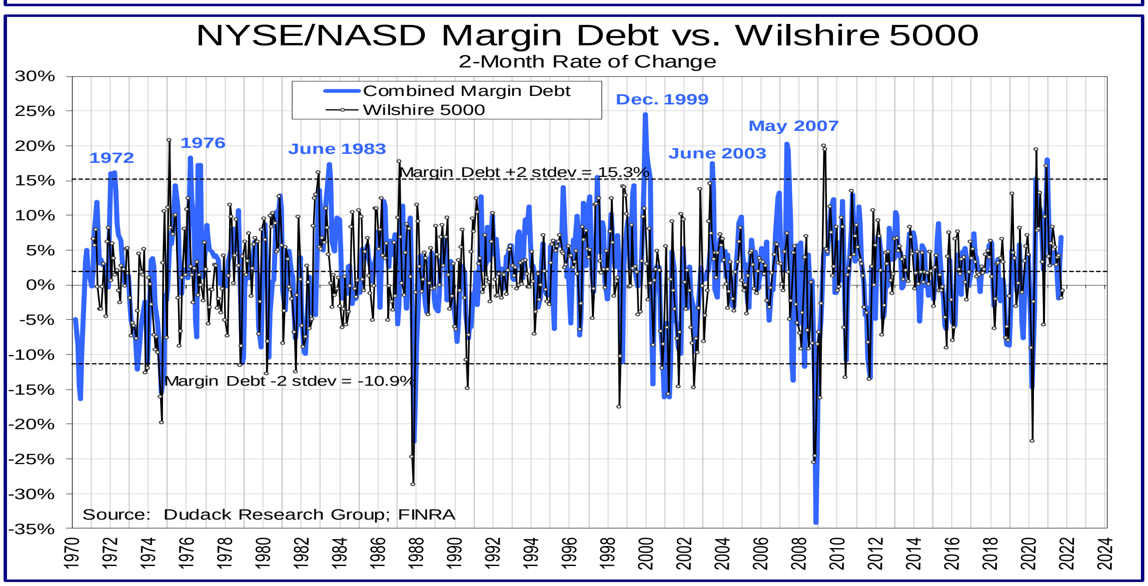




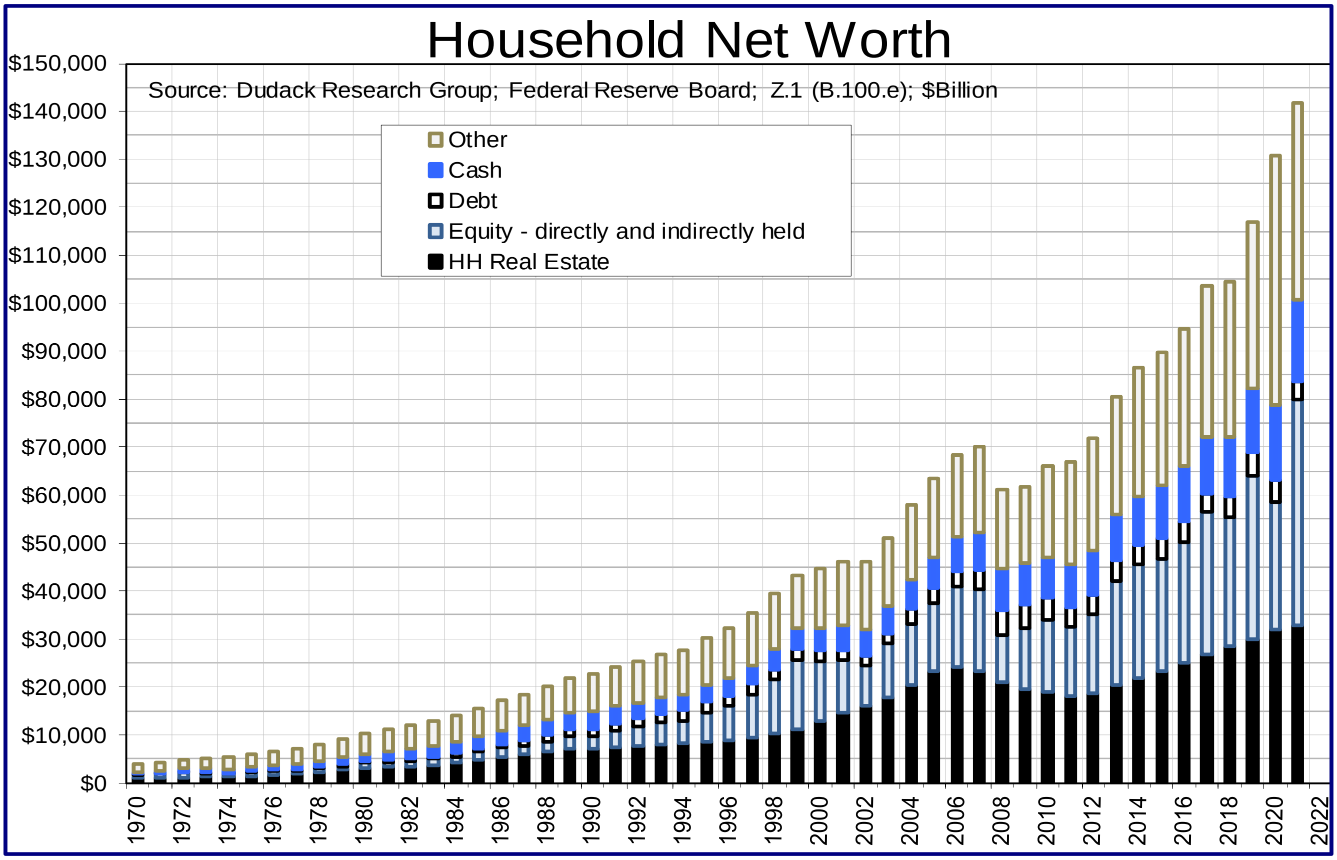
Combined NYSE and NASD margin debt was $903 billion in September, slightly below the record $911.5 billion set in August. As a % of market capitalization, margin debt was 2.03% slightly below the record 2.07% of March 2013. Margin debt has grown 38% YOY, far more than the 20% YOY gain in market capitalization. This disparity is a risk factor. A major warning appears whenever the 2-month ROC in margin debt is 15% or greater and widely exceeds the ROC in equities. This comparison is currently neutral.

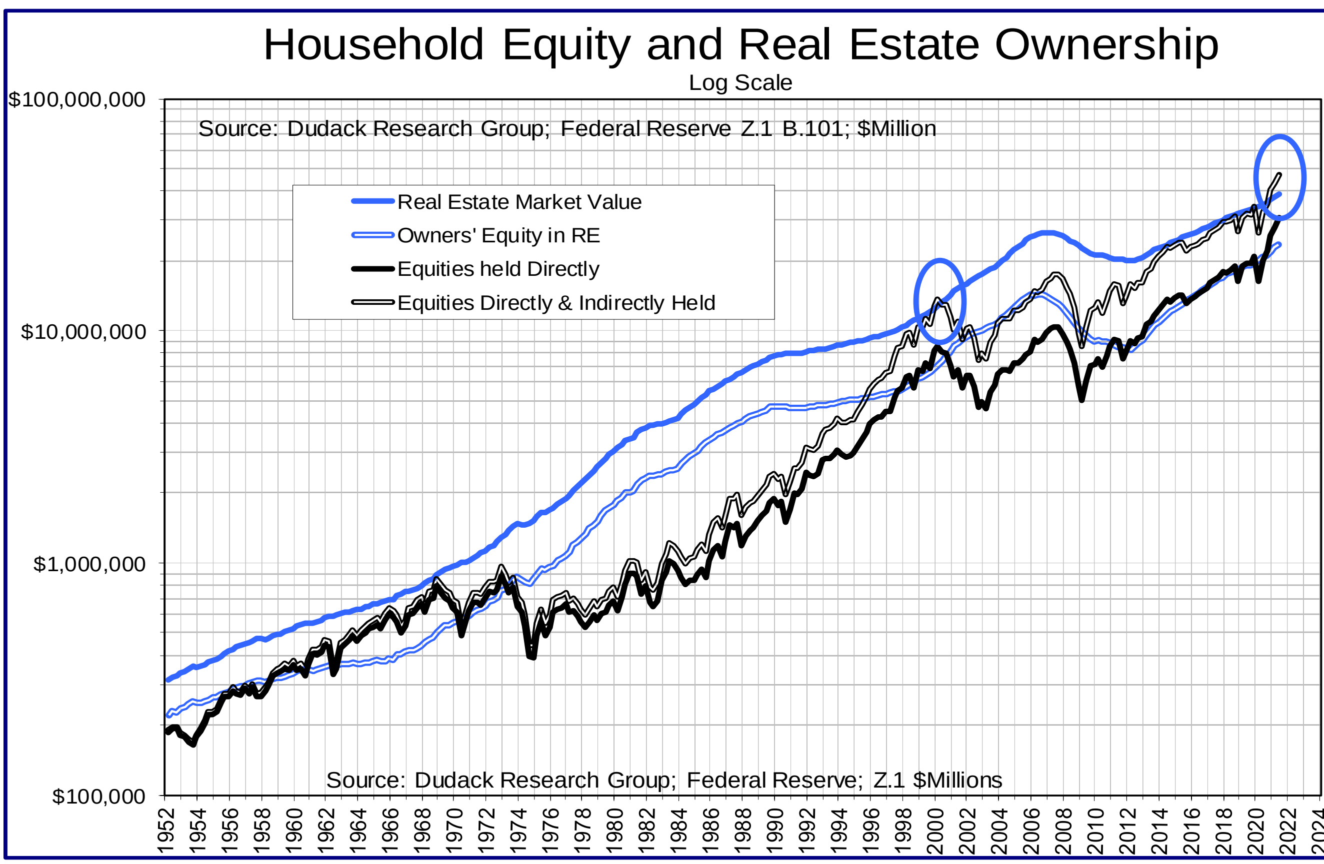




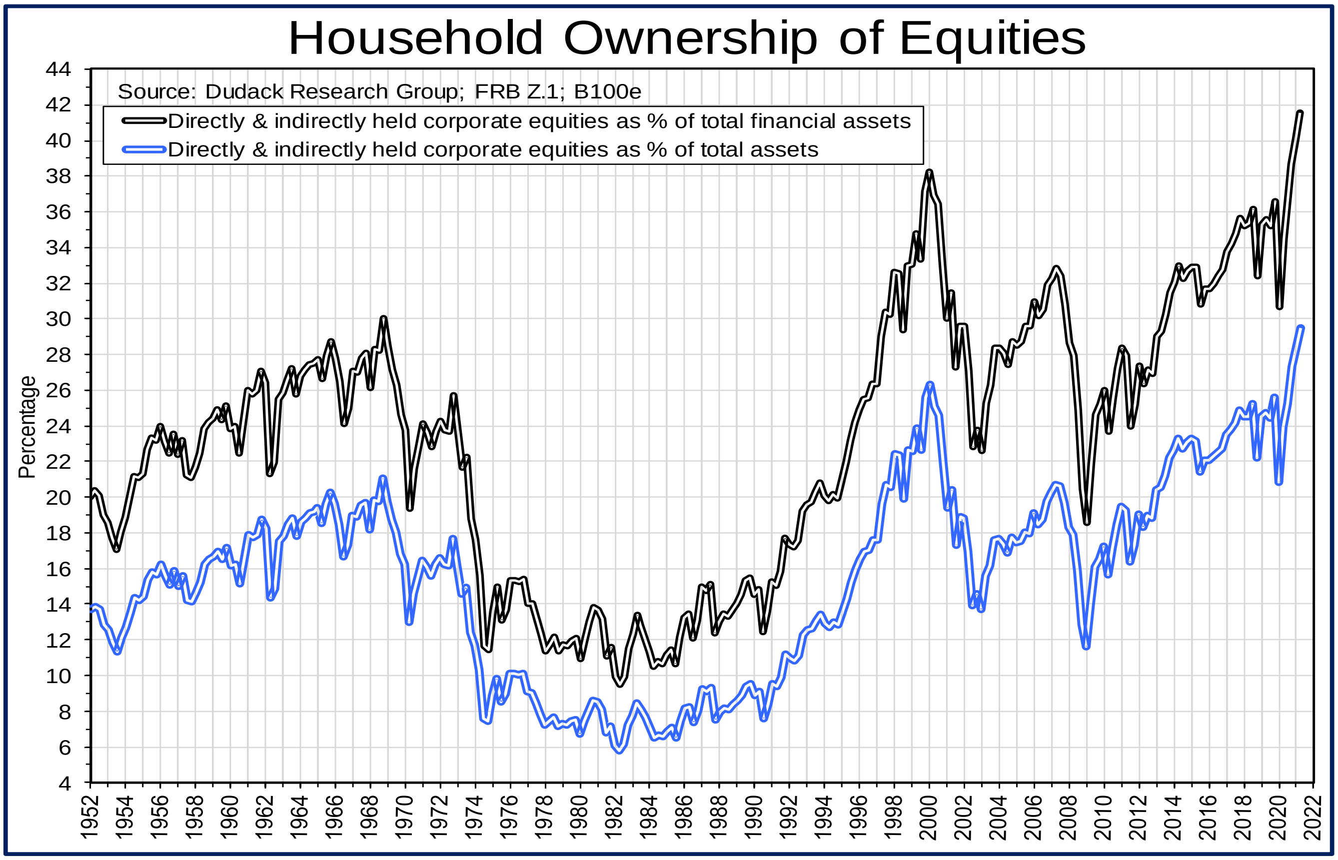


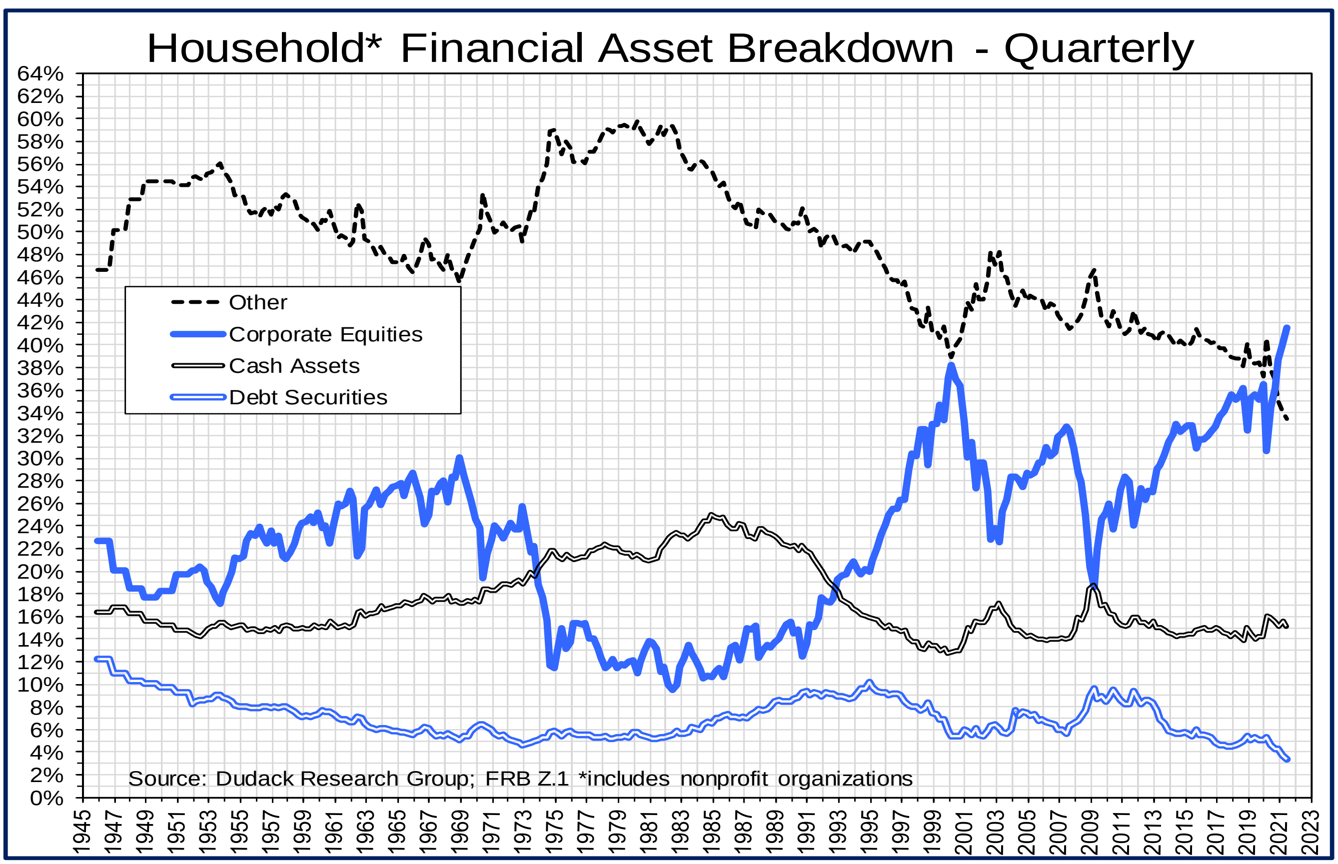
Household net worth increased 7.8% in the first half of 2021 to a record $159.3 trillion. The greatest increase in net worth came from equities (directly and indirectly owned), up 77% in the six-month period. Nonfinancial assets rose 6.5% in the first half and financial assets gained 8.3%. For the first time since March 2000, total equity ownership exceeds household real estate holdings, which may be a sign of excessive exuberance.



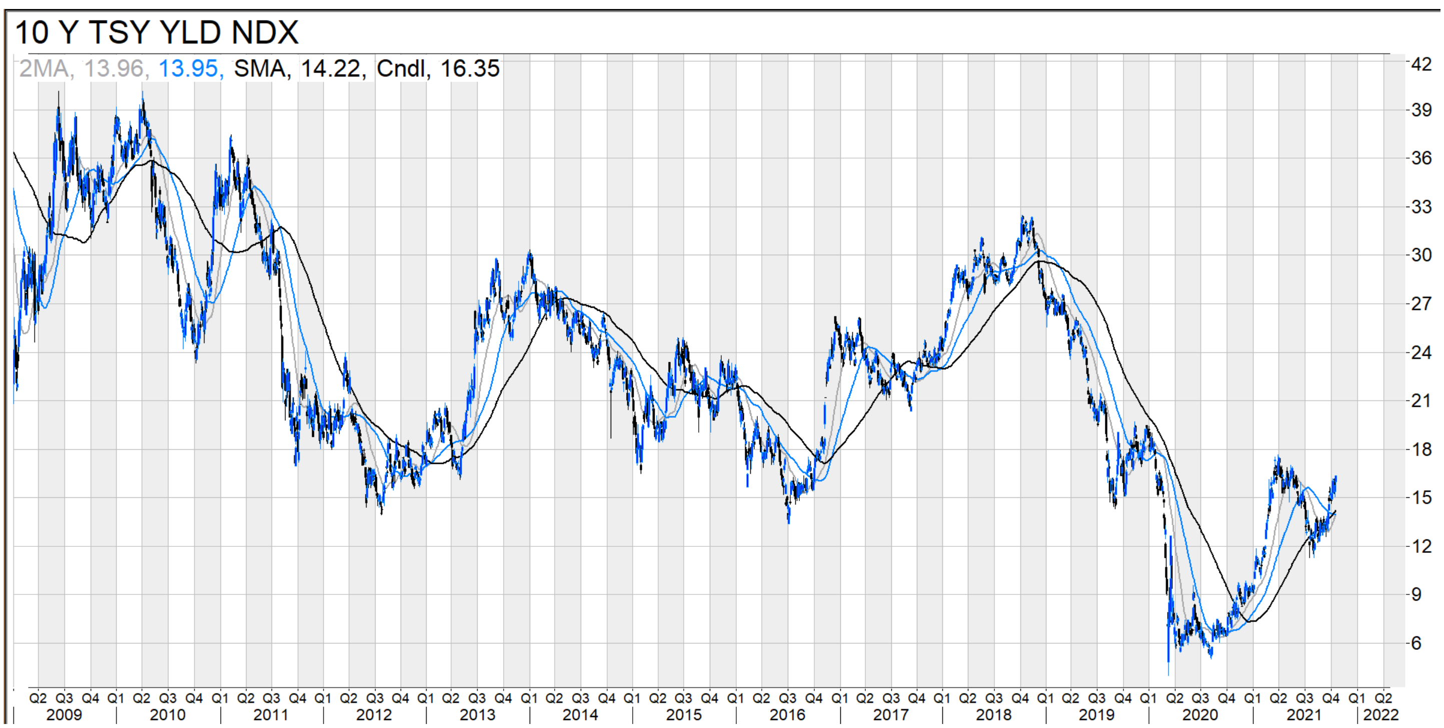


Equity ownership as a % of total assets was 29.5% in June and as a % of financial assets was 41.5%. Both now exceed the previous records made in March 2000. Debt securities are at a record low of 3% of financial assets – a result of easy monetary policy.



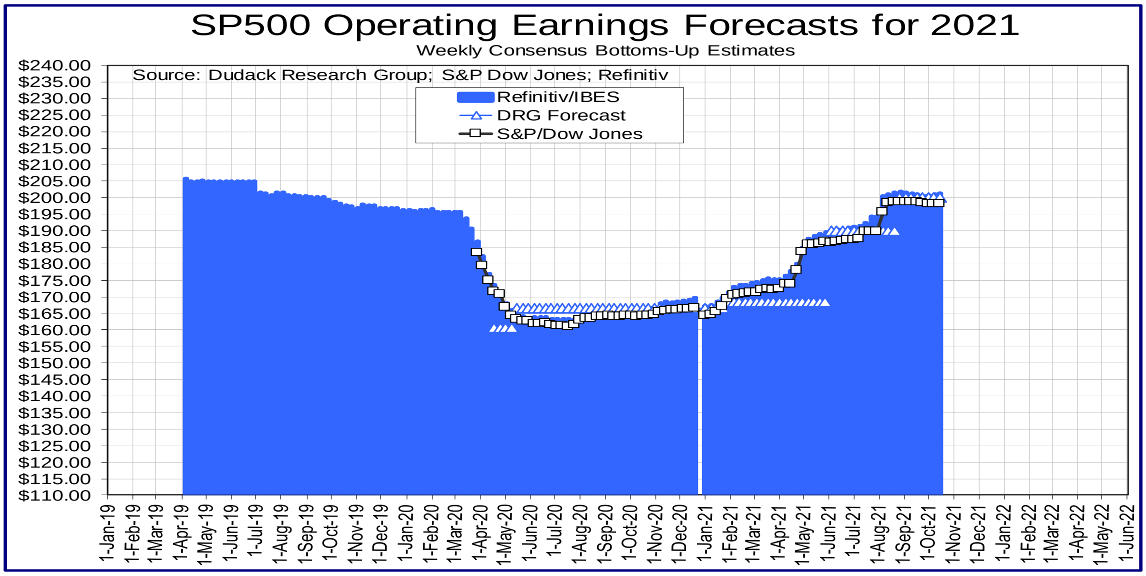


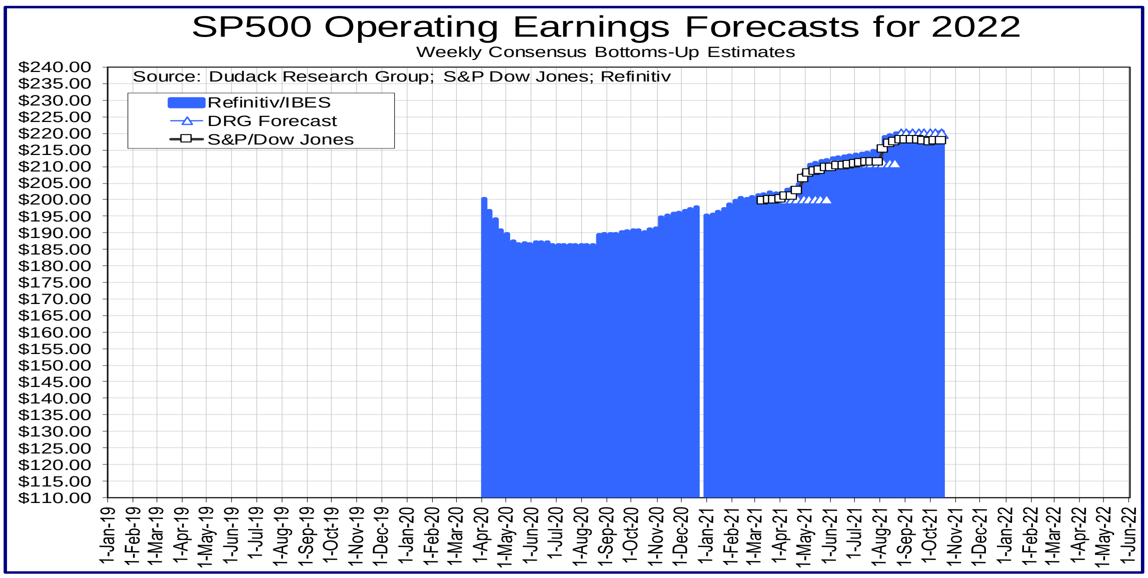
When the WTI crude oil future traded above the 2018 price peak of $77 in early October, it broke out of a seven-year base pattern. This is a very bullish pattern that suggests upside targets of $90 and $100. This is good news for the energy sector, but it is not good news for consumers who will be facing higher gasoline, heating fuel and transportation costs. Rising inflation is also driving interest rates higher and the 10-year Treasury yield is now at 1.63%, above the pivotal 1.5% level. The move above 1.5% is a breakout that technically supports a move to 1.8% or higher. Higher inflation and higher interest rates will hurt economic growth which partially explains the growing fear of stagflation. Contributing to this fear is China's energy crisis and its slowing economy.

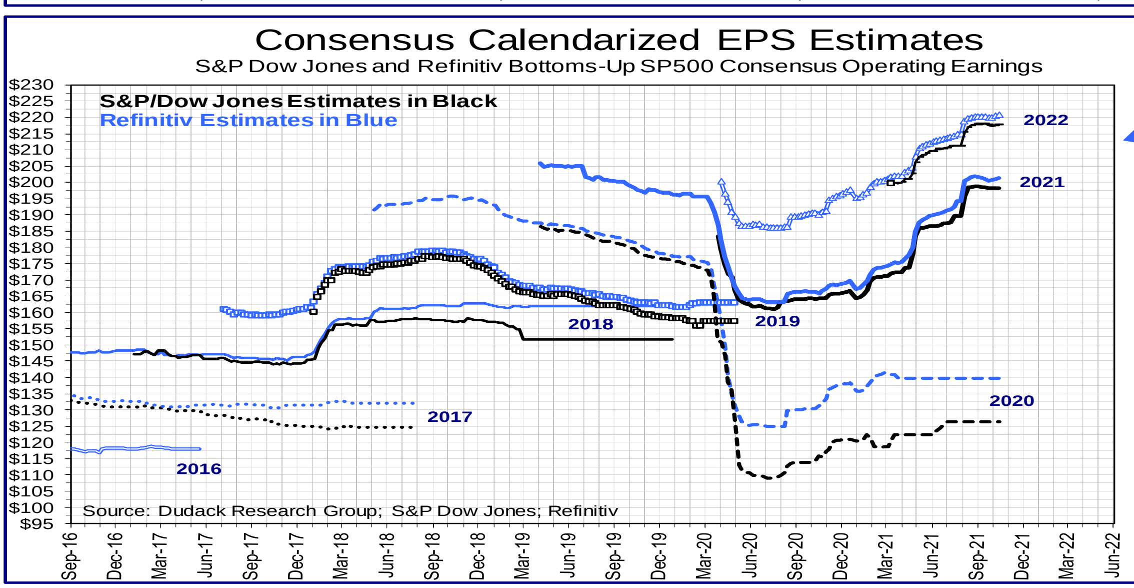


Source: Refinitiv

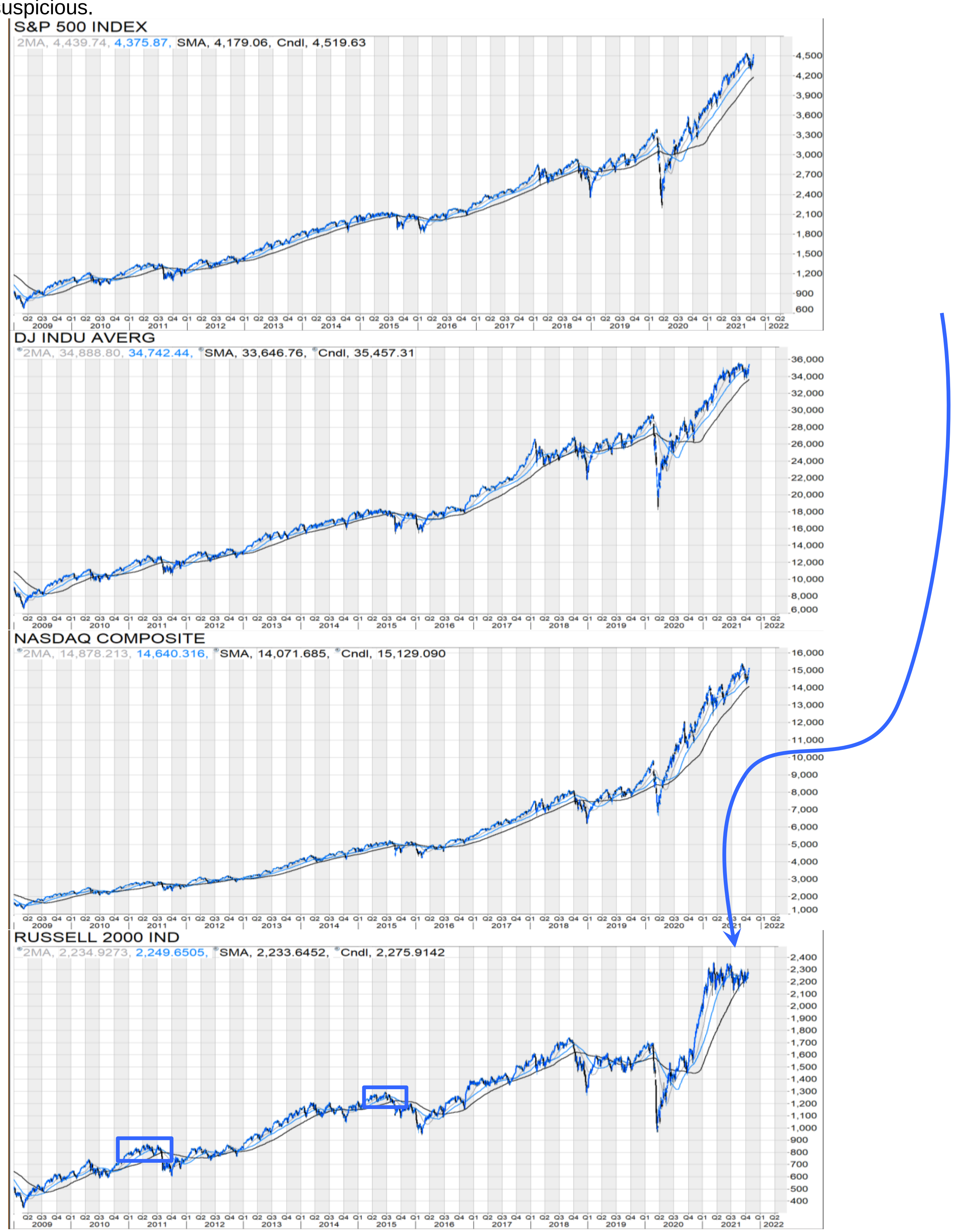
Last week the IBES Refinitiv consensus earnings forecasts for 2021 and 2022 rose $0.27 and $0.30, respectively. The S&P estimates were unchanged. Overall, consensus estimates show an earnings growth rate of less than 10% for 2022.







Recent market gains have pulled all the popular indices above their key moving averages this week, including the Russell 2000. However, volume on rally days has been well below average and this makes the recent advance suspicious.



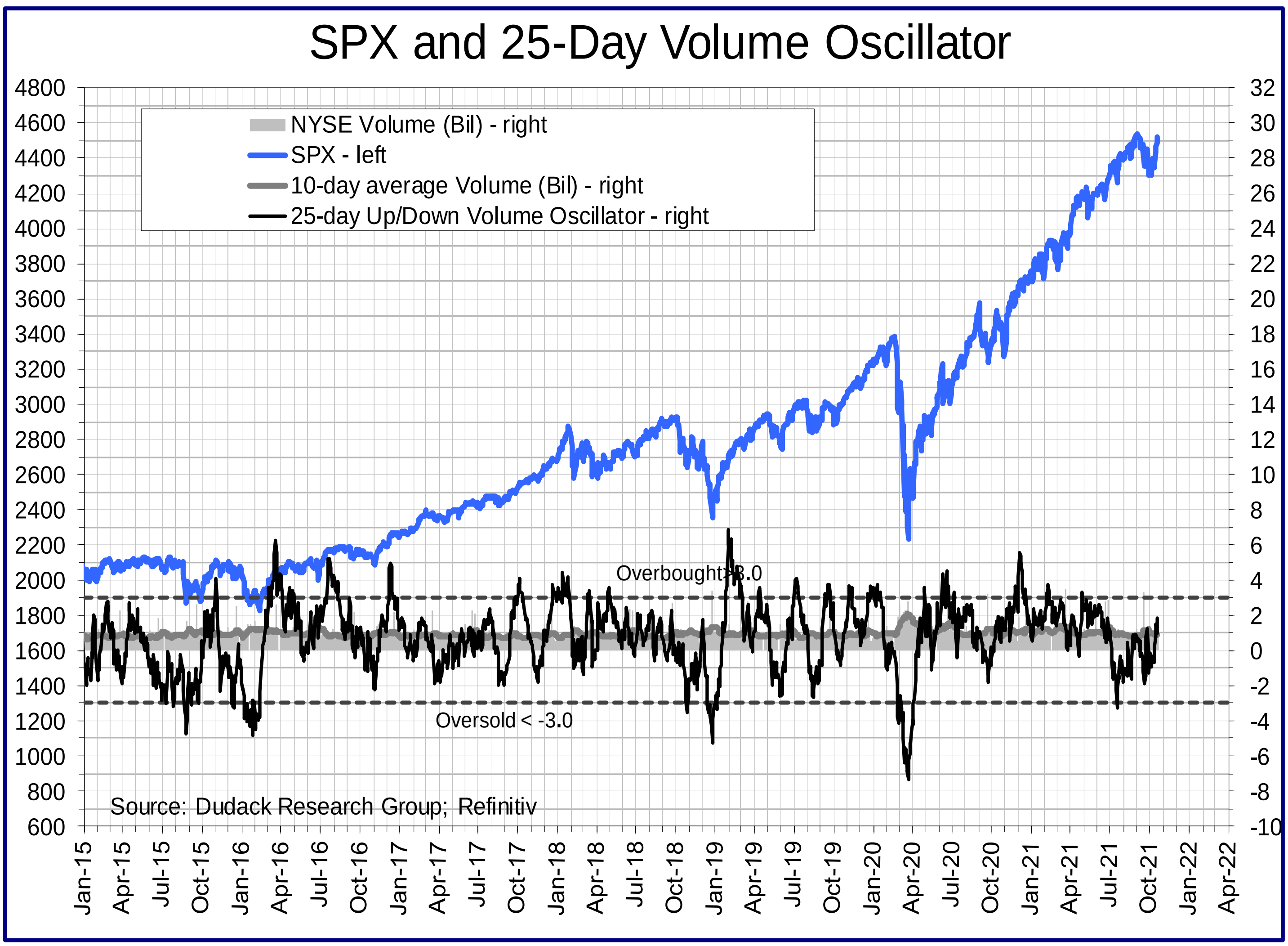
Source: Refinitiv

The 25-day up/down volume oscillator is at 1.82 and at its highest reading since late June, but the oscillator remains in the neutral zone. Since late June, this oscillator has revealed that there has been more selling volume than buying volume for most of the last three and a half months.

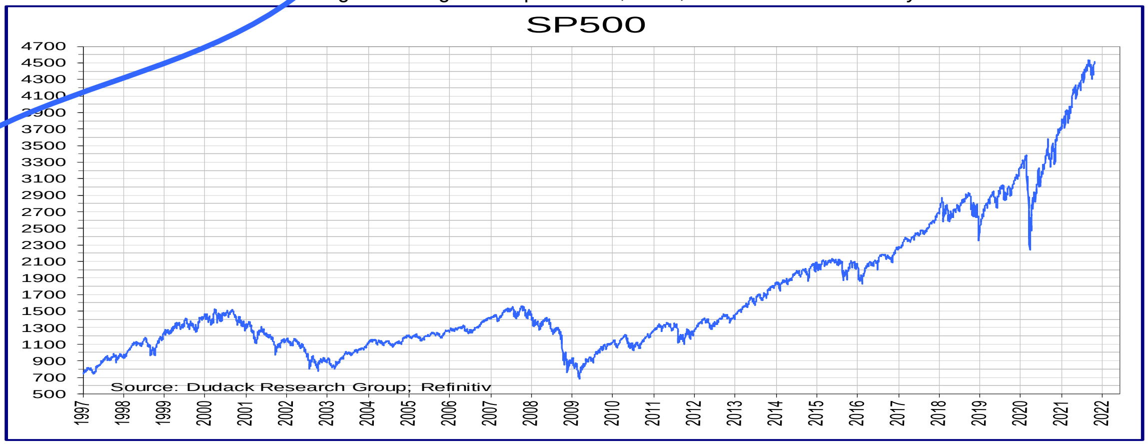
This oscillator has not recorded an overbought reading since April 29 (a one day reading) which is very unusual for a bull market. An absence of overbought readings coupled with a one-day oversold reading on July 19 reveals that the advance has not been supported by solid or consistent buying pressure.

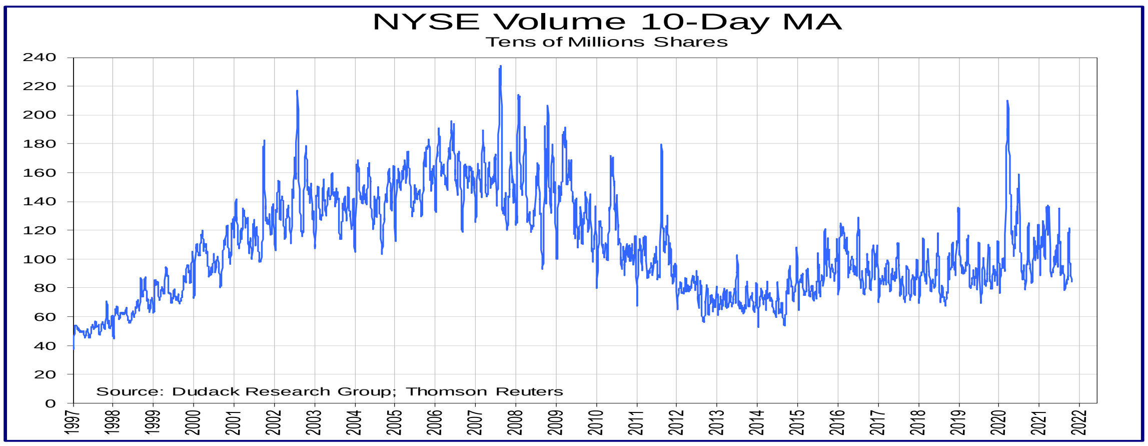
Prior to April 29 there was a minimal five consecutive trading days in overbought territory between February 4 and February 10. In sum, the February readings confirmed the record highs in the broad indices at that time; but since then, there have been no confirmations of record highs.

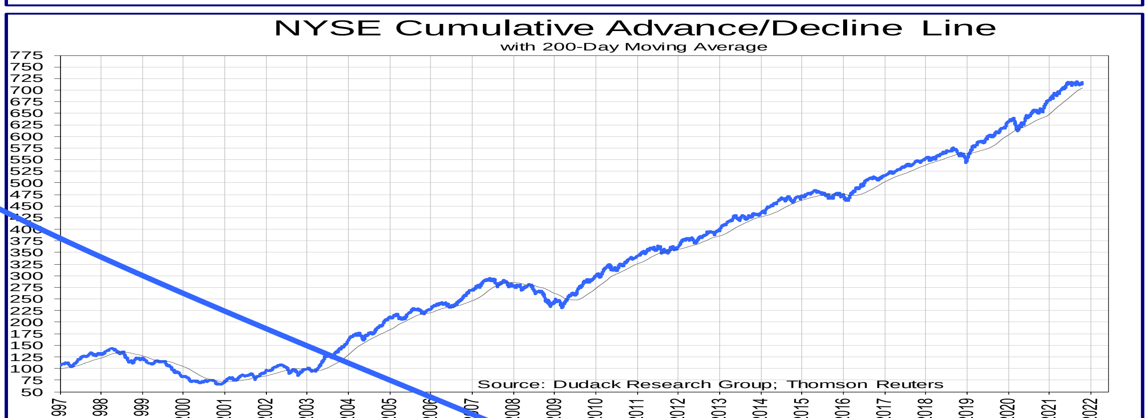
Our 25-day up down volume oscillator measures buying and selling momentum and it is showing that as the indices have been moving higher, volume in advancing stocks is declining and volume in declining stocks is increasing. This is a sign of waning demand and of investors selling into strength. The longer this volume non-confirmation of new highs continues the greater the downside risk to the broader market.

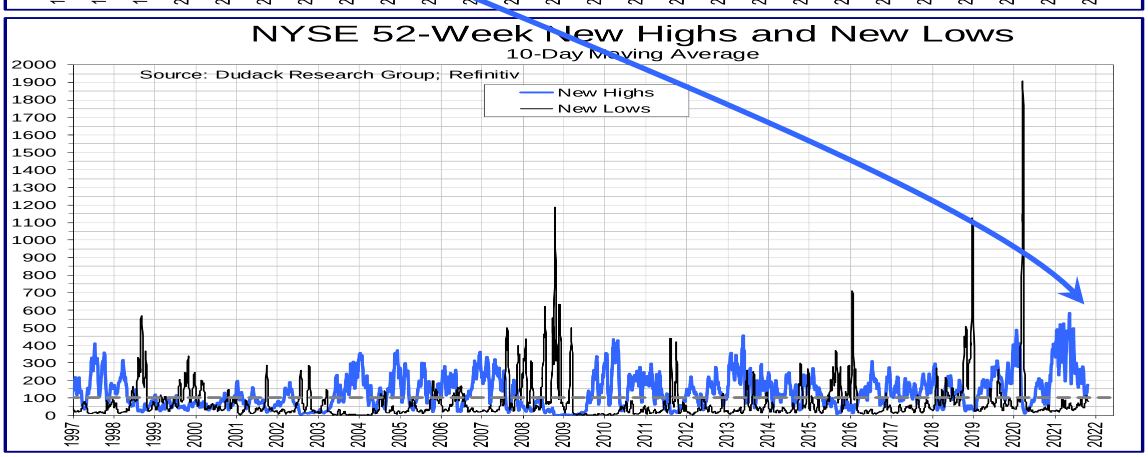


The 10-day average of daily new highs hit 589 on May 10, beating the 10-day new high average of 489 record of January 22, 2000. But note: the bull market ended in March 2000. The 10-day average of daily new highs was 175 this week. Daily new lows fell to eighty-one and are back to neutral. This combination tilts positive. The A/D line made a confirming record high on September 2, 2021, its last record since July 2.

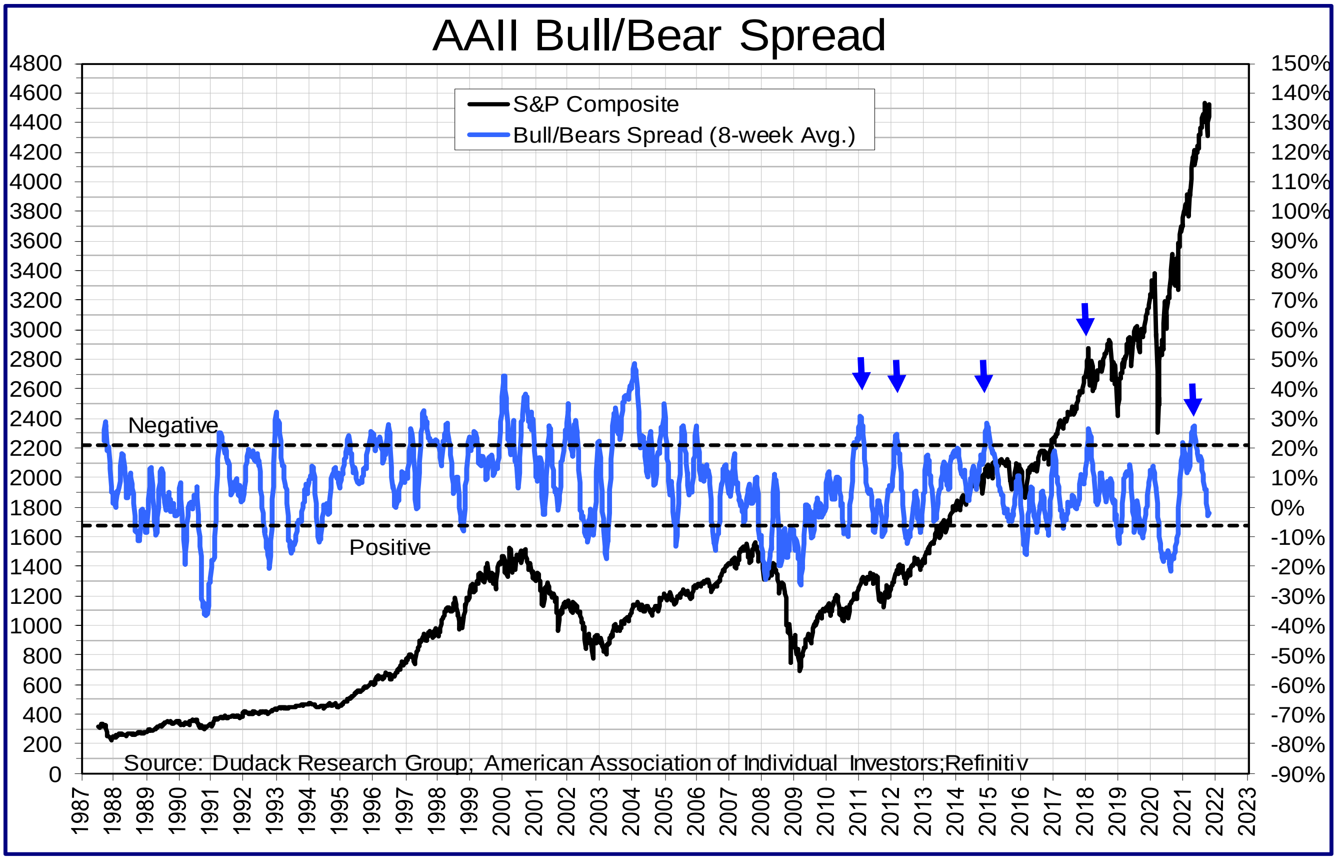


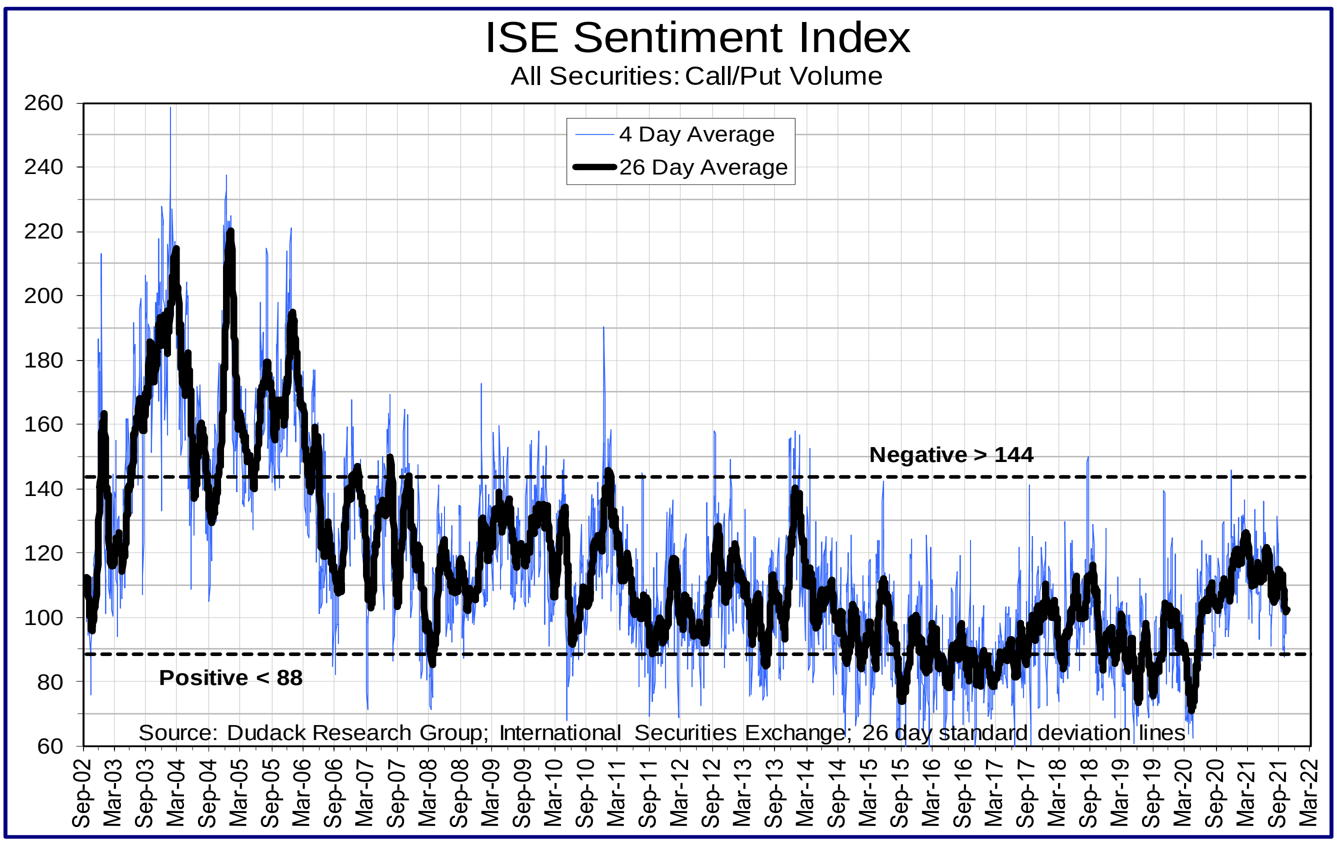




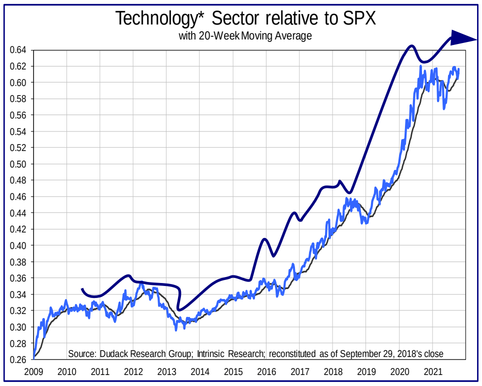


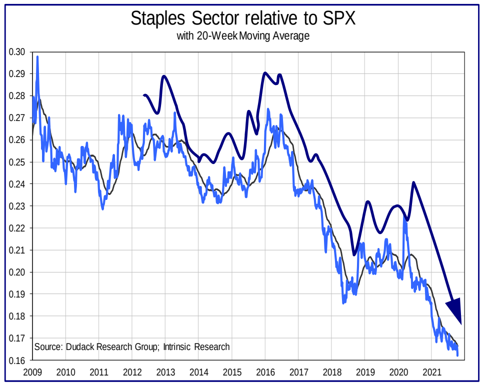
Bullish sentiment jumped 12.4 points to 37.9%, however bullishness still rests below the historical average of 38.0% for the fifth consecutive week. Bearish sentiment fell 5.0 points to 31.8%, the 10th time in 11 weeks above the historical average of 30.5%. Our 8-week bull/bear spread is falling and close to a positive reading. The ISE Sentiment index remains neutral.

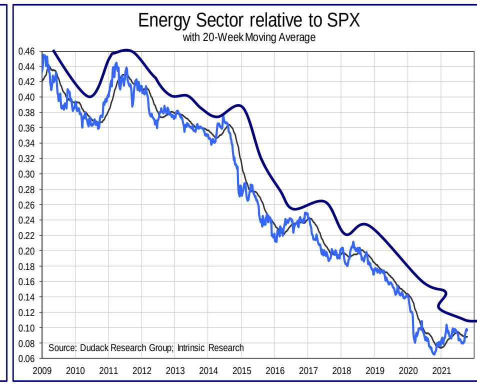


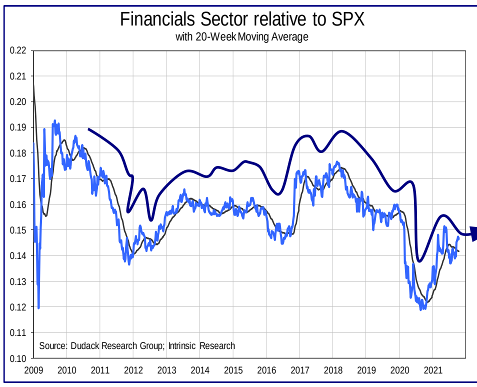


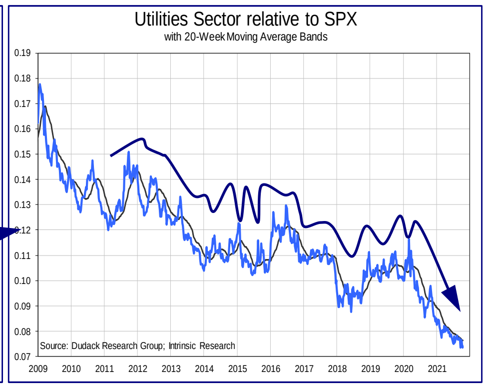
SECTOR RELATIVE PERFORMANCE – RELATIVE OVER/UNDER/ PERFORMANCE TO S&P 500

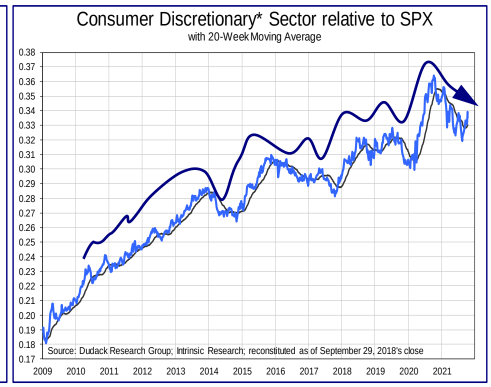


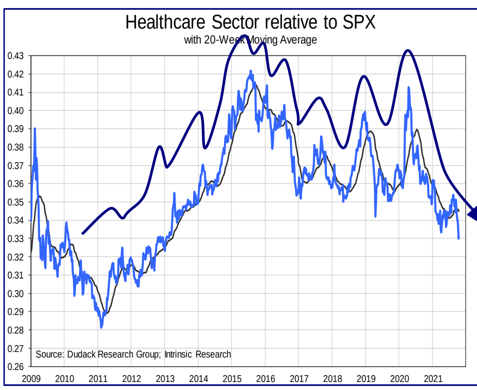


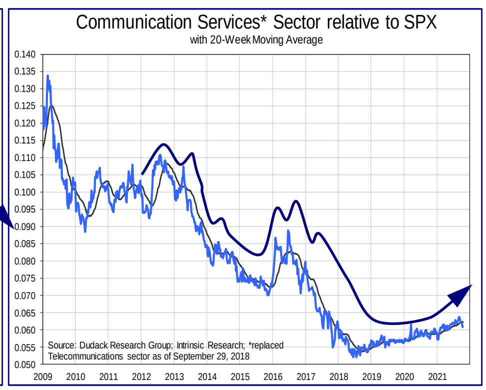


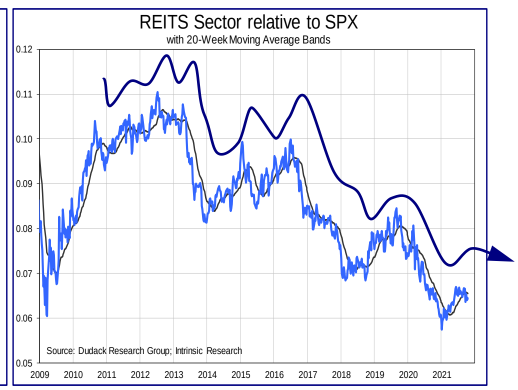


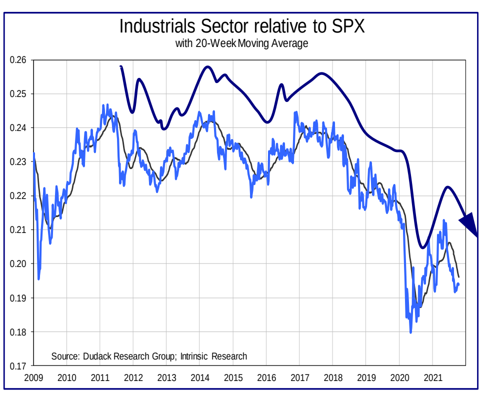


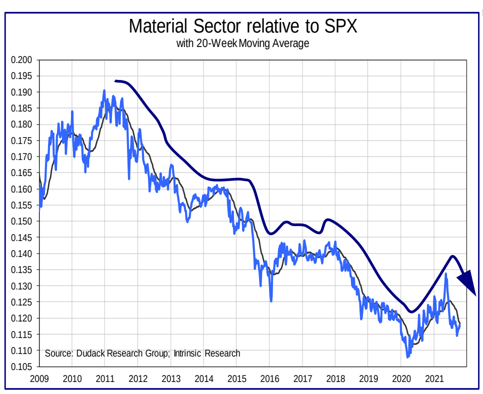












2021 Performance - Ranked

SP500 Sector	% Change
S&P ENERGY	53.7%
S&P FINANCIAL	35.3%
S&P REITS	27.4%
S&P COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	24.1%
S&P INFORMATION TECH	21.7%
S&P 500	20.3%
S&P INDUSTRIALS	16.8%
S&P CONSUMER DISCRETIONARY	16.4%
S&P MATERIALS	16.4%
S&P HEALTH CARE	13.3%
S&P CONSUMER STAPLES	5.1%
S&P UTILITIES	4.9%

Source: Dudack Research Group; Refinitiv; Monday closes

Global Markets - Ranked by 2021 Trading Performance

Index/EFT	Symbol	Price	5-Day%	20-Day%	QTD%	YTD%
United States Oil Fund, LP	USO	57.42	2.3%	14.1%	9.2%	73.9%
Oil Future	CLc1	83.00	3.2%	15.3%	9.4%	71.1%
Energy Select Sector SPDR	XLE	58.02	2.9%	17.6%	11.4%	53.1%
SPDR S&P Retail ETF	XRT	92.98	3.5%	-1.5%	2.9%	44.6%
iShares DJ US Oil Eqpt & Services ETF	IEZ	15.50	4.5%	18.8%	13.2%	37.9%
Financial Select Sector SPDR	XLF	39.91	3.6%	6.2%	6.3%	35.4%
SPDR S&P Bank ETF	KBE	55.60	1.8%	10.1%	5.1%	33.0%
SPDR Homebuilders ETF	XHB	75.67	4.5%	-0.4%	5.4%	31.3%
iShares MSCI Austria Capped ETF	EWO	26.02	2.2%	3.8%	4.6%	31.2%
iShares MSCI Canada ETF	EWC	39.33	4.2%	7.0%	8.3%	27.5%
iShares Russell 2000 Value ETF	IWN	165.85	1.3%	3.5%	3.5%	25.9%
iShares US Real Estate ETF	IYR	107.66	2.5%	0.8%	5.1%	25.7%
iShares MSCI India ETF	INDA.K	50.33	2.0%	2.1%	3.4%	25.1%
Technology Select Sector SPDR	XLK	158.79	5.6%	2.1%	6.3%	22.1%
PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio	PHO	56.59	3.4%	-0.2%	3.4%	21.8%
SPDR S&P Semiconductor ETF	XSD	207.24	6.2%	0.8%	4.7%	21.3%
SP500	**.SPX**	**4519.63**	**3.9%**	**2.0%**	**4.9%**	**20.3%**
iShares Russell 1000 Growth ETF	IWF	289.94	5.0%	1.2%	5.8%	20.2%
iShares Russell 1000 ETF	IWB	254.10	3.9%	1.8%	5.1%	19.9%
iShares Russell 1000 Value ETF	IWD	163.53	2.8%	2.5%	4.5%	19.6%
NASDAQ 100	NDX	15410.72	5.1%	0.5%	4.9%	19.6%
Consumer Discretionary Select Sector SPDR	XLY	190.78	4.1%	3.6%	6.3%	18.7%
iShares MSCI Taiwan ETF	EWT	62.70	4.0%	-2.5%	1.1%	18.1%
Nasdaq Composite Index Tracking Stock	ONEQ.O	58.86	4.6%	0.6%	4.8%	17.3%
Industrial Select Sector SPDR	XLI	103.57	3.8%	3.2%	5.9%	17.0%
Materials Select Sector SPDR	XLB	84.53	4.0%	3.9%	6.9%	16.8%
iShares MSCI Mexico Capped ETF	EWW	49.89	3.2%	0.4%	3.4%	16.1%
SPDR DJIA ETF	DIA	354.46	3.1%	2.6%	4.8%	15.9%
DJIA	.DJI	35457.31	3.1%	2.5%	4.8%	15.8%
iShares MSCI United Kingdom ETF	EWU	33.81	2.9%	4.5%	4.8%	15.4%
iShares Russell 2000 ETF	IWM	225.87	2.0%	1.5%	3.3%	15.2%
Health Care Select Sect SPDR	XLV	128.77	2.7%	-3.2%	1.2%	13.5%
iShares MSCI Singapore ETF	EWS	24.12	4.2%	3.9%	5.9%	12.3%
Gold Future	GCc1	2162.10	0.2%	1.0%	0.6%	10.2%
iShares MSCI Australia ETF	EWA	26.39	2.9%	3.7%	6.3%	10.2%
iShares MSCI EAFE ETF	EFA	80.12	3.0%	-0.5%	2.7%	9.8%
Vanguard FTSE All-World ex-US ETF	VEU	63.03	3.3%	0.0%	3.4%	8.0%
iShares US Telecomm ETF	IYZ	32.37	2.2%	-3.8%	-0.2%	7.1%
Shanghai Composite	.SSEC	3593.15	1.3%	-3.0%	-1.3%	6.8%
iShares MSCI Germany ETF	EWG	33.58	3.3%	-1.4%	2.0%	5.7%
iShares Russell 2000 Growth ETF	IWO	302.53	2.5%	0.0%	3.0%	5.5%
Utilities Select Sector SPDR	XLU	65.87	2.4%	-0.8%	3.1%	5.1%
Consumer Staples Select Sector SPDR	XLP	70.42	0.5%	-1.3%	2.3%	4.4%
iShares Nasdaq Biotechnology ETF	IBB.O	157.40	1.8%	-9.3%	-2.6%	3.9%
iShares MSCI Japan ETF	EWJ	69.13	2.1%	-5.9%	-1.6%	2.3%
iShares MSCI Emerg Mkts ETF	EEM	52.50	4.0%	2.2%	4.2%	1.6%
iShares MSCI Hong Kong ETF	EWH	24.70	3.1%	1.0%	3.0%	0.2%
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 MSCI BRIC ETF	BKF	50.98	4.1%	4.0%	5.8%	-2.4%
iShares iBoxx $ Invest Grade Corp Bond	LQD	132.38	0.0%	-2.2%	-0.5%	-4.2%
iShares MSCI South Korea Capped ETF	EWY	81.10	6.1%	-2.4%	0.5%	-5.8%
iShares MSCI Malaysia ETF	EWM	26.96	1.7%	5.2%	6.4%	-6.4%
SPDR Gold Trust	GLD	165.45	0.5%	1.0%	0.7%	-7.2%
iShares 20+ Year Treas Bond ETF	TLT	143.70	-0.2%	-3.7%	-0.4%	-8.9%
iShares China Large Cap ETF	FXI	42.11	6.1%	5.5%	8.2%	-9.3%
iShares Silver Trust	SLV	22.81	4.7%	5.6%	6.7%	-10.7%
iShares MSCI Brazil Capped ETF	EWZ	31.41	-2.0%	-5.7%	-2.2%	-15.3%

Outperformed SP500
Underperformed SP500

Source: Dudack Research Group; Thomson Reuters Priced as of October 19, 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	1.8%	2.2%	$1,960.10	16.2%
2020	3756.07	$94.14	**$122.38**	$122.38	-22.1%	**$139.72**	-14.2%	30.7X	1.6%	-3.5%	$1,951.80	-0.4%
2021E	~~~~~~~	$185.15	**$198.24**	$200.00	63.4%	**$201.36**	44.1%	22.8X	1.3%	NA	$1,834.70	-6.0%
2022E		$206.57	**$217.59**	$220.00	10.0%	**$220.77**	9.6%	20.8X	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%	-5.1%	$1,924.00	7.4%
2020 2Q	3100.29	$17.83	$26.79	$26.79	-33.3%	$27.98	-32.3%	24.7	1.9%	-31.2%	$1,701.50	-8.4%
2020 3Q	3363.00	$32.98	$37.90	$37.90	-4.8%	$38.69	-8.2%	27.3	1.7%	33.8%	$2,135.10	8.7%
2020 4Q	3756.07	$31.45	$38.19	$38.19	-2.5%	$42.58	1.4%	30.7	1.6%	4.5%	$2,111.90	5.7%
2021 1Q	3972.89	$45.95	$47.41	$47.41	143.1%	$49.13	48.3%	26.4	1.5%	6.3%	$2,207.70	14.7%
2021 2Q	4297.50	$48.39	$52.03	$52.10	94.5%	$52.58	87.9%	24.5	1.3%	6.7%	$2,440.60	43.4%
2021 3QE	4307.54	$44.34	$48.20	$48.51	28.0%	$49.33	27.5%	23.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
2021 4QE*	4519.63	$46.46	$50.60	$51.98	36.1%	$51.28	20.4%	22.8	NA	NA	NA	NA
2022 1QE		$53.11	$51.24	$53.50	12.8%	$51.72	5.3%	22.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
2022 2QE		$49.30	$54.03	$54.00	3.6%	$54.70	4.0%	22.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
2022 3QE		$51.36	$55.32	$55.00	13.4%	$56.07	13.7%	21.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
2022 4QE		$52.81	$57.00	$57.50	10.6%	$57.90	12.9%	20.8	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: Dudack Research Group; S&P Dow Jones; Refinitiv Consensus estimates; **Refinitiv quarters may not sum to CY 10/19/2021

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