



US Strategy Weekly

Caution is Advised

Did the Dow Jones Industrial Average actually plunge 1,920 points in the last four trading days without a catalyst? In our opinion, the decline was a long time in coming, but the most obvious answer to this question is that there were many catalysts, but the final straw was first quarter earnings results.

FIRST QUARTER EARNINGS SEASON

It has been our long-held view that first quarter earnings season could be a market-moving event. Earnings are always the underpinning of a stock market advance or decline, and as the first quarter of 2022 ended, it seemed like first quarter earnings results were the only hope investors had for good news. There was plenty of bad news. It has been clear for months that interest rates would be moving higher, and this would challenge equities and likely lower PE multiples. The Russia-Ukraine conflict which began in late February does not appear to be coming to a quick resolution. The longer the war persists, the more likely the world will see shortages of energy, grains, and metals, and as a result, more inflation. China is experiencing another COVID variant outbreak and by shutting down Shanghai and Beijing, fears of supply chain shortages are reappearing. The only real positive on the horizon for equities was that corporate America could overcome all these challenges and produce solid earnings results.

Unfortunately, to date, the results are mixed. Global banks reported profit challenges such as a decline in the investment banking business and loan-loss reserves against possible Russian debt defaults. A variety of companies like GE (GE - \$80.59), Texas Instruments (TXN - \$168.44), Mondelez International (MDLZ - \$64.04), United Parcel (UPS - \$183.05), and Raytheon Technologies (RTX - \$99.19) reported profit challenges from rising inflation, supply chain snarls, and an increasingly cautious consumer. But adding to the market's fears has been the sudden awakening that the Federal Reserve plans to raise rates significantly and quickly. Fed Chairman Jerome Powell has indicated that rates could increase 50 by basis points at each of the next two FOMC meetings. In real terms, this means short-term rates will jump 100 basis points in the next seven weeks! This would be one of the steepest increases in history. And it will take a toll on the economy, particularly on the housing and auto sectors.

HOUSING AND INTEREST RATES

Home prices accelerated during the pandemic and newly released data for March showed that they reached all-time highs. The S&P/Shiller Case 10-city composite indicated a 19% YOY gain, and the 20-city composite index climbed over 20% YOY. One of the key underlying supports for home prices has been an extremely low level of supply. Inventory for existing single-family homes rose from 740,000 to 830,000 in March, and months of supply rose from 1.7 to 1.9; however, even with March's increases, these levels remain among the lowest levels in history. See page 3.

And though both new home and existing home prices have been soaring for the last 18 months, the current cyclical peak in sales occurred months ago. In March, existing home sales were 14% below **For important disclosures and analyst certification please refer to the last page of this report.**

their October 2020 cyclical peak. New home sales in March were 23% below their January 2021 peak. These are significant declines however it is important to note that they appeared prior to the recent rise in mortgage rates. Lower sales imply a decrease in demand, something that could escalate as interest rates rise. See page 4.

The National Association of Realtors (NAR) housing affordability index fell from 143.1 in January to 135.4 in February. Although median family income rose in February, the falloff was due to rising home prices and higher mortgage rates. Note that the average 30-year fixed mortgage rate was 3.83% in February during the NAR survey, and it is currently 5.11%. Moreover, since the Fed plans to raise short-term rates 100 basis points in the next six to eight weeks, rates are apt to climb surprisingly quickly. In sum, due to tightening Fed policy, the housing sector is apt to suffer a meaningful slowdown in 2022. Although this should be expected after such a strong cycle, it will be a substantial hit on the US economy. According to the NAHB, housing contributes 15% to 19% to GDP. See page 5. The preliminary release of first quarter GDP is scheduled for April 28, and it will be an important benchmark for investors. Yet, regardless of how well or poorly the economy performed in the first quarter, economic momentum is apt to slow considerably in the next three quarters.

The angst in the housing sector is not new and has been evident in the NAHB home builder confidence survey all year. In fact, confidence peaked with the cyclical high in new home sales in late 2020 and has been falling somewhat erratically, ever since. See page 6.

TECHNICAL BREAKDOWNS

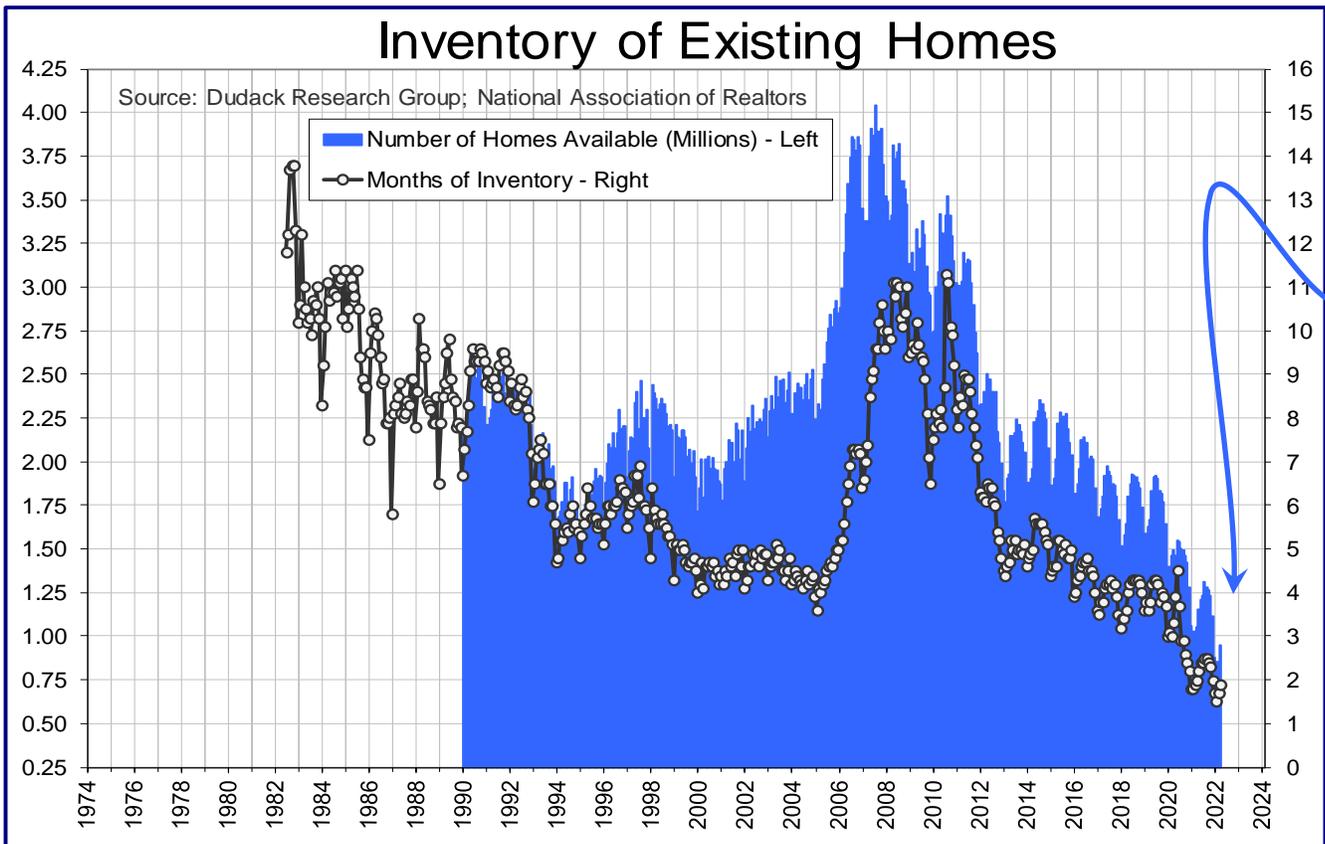
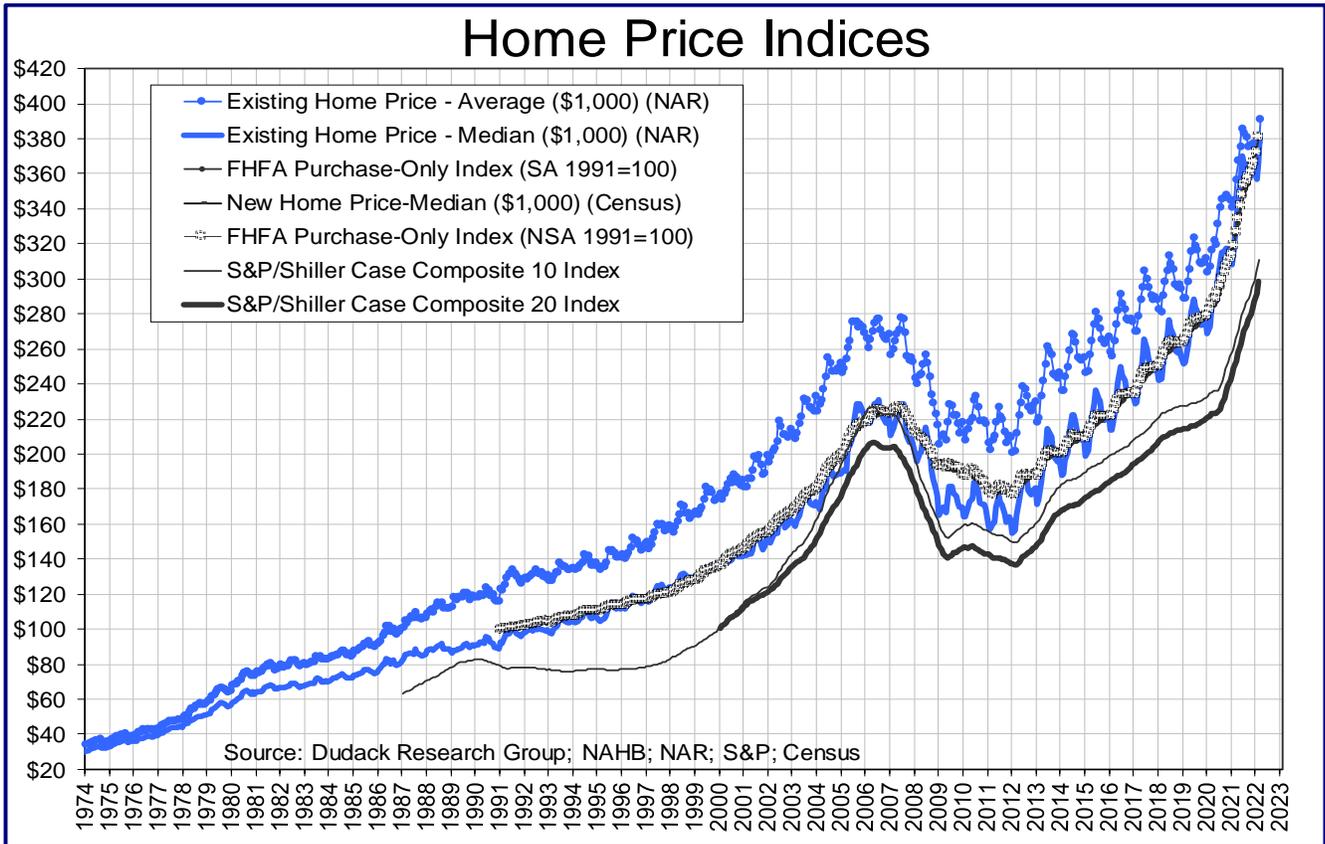
Over the last twelve months, we have noted several technical patterns in the charts of the popular indices we thought had predictive significance. In the fourth quarter of 2021, we remarked on the severe underperformance of the Russell 2000 index and the warning that posed for the overall marketplace. Two weeks ago, we pointed to the convergence of the 50-day, 100-day, and 200-day moving averages in the Dow Jones Industrial Average at 35,000, and how this could be a pivotal level for the index and the broader market. Last week, the DJIA was unable to better the resistance at 35,000 and this foreshadowed the sell-off seen in recent days.

This week we are disturbed by the breaks of support seen in both the Nasdaq Composite Index and the Russell 2000. Both indices broke the lower end of trading ranges that have contained market sell-offs this year. These technical breaks imply a new downdraft in the popular indices should be expected. See page 9.

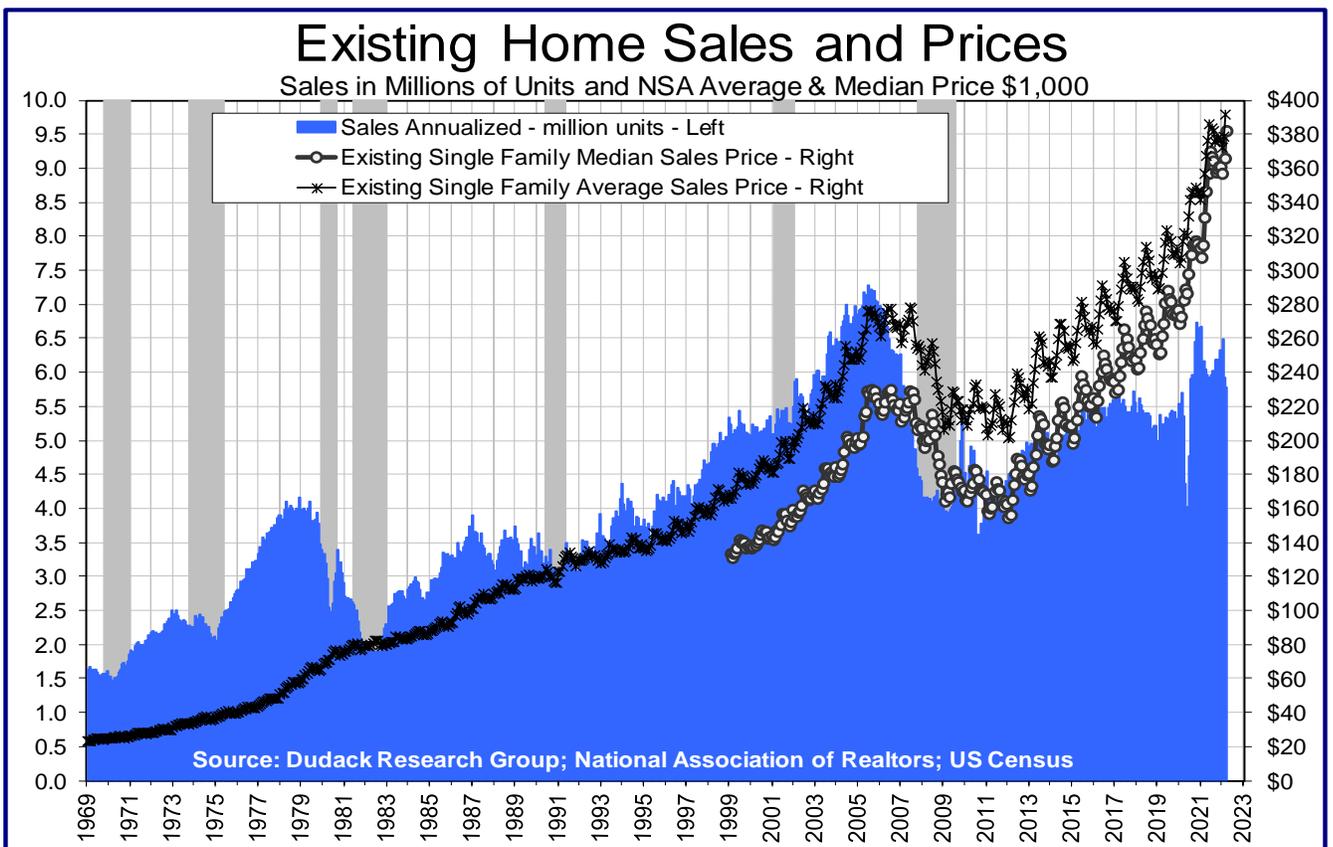
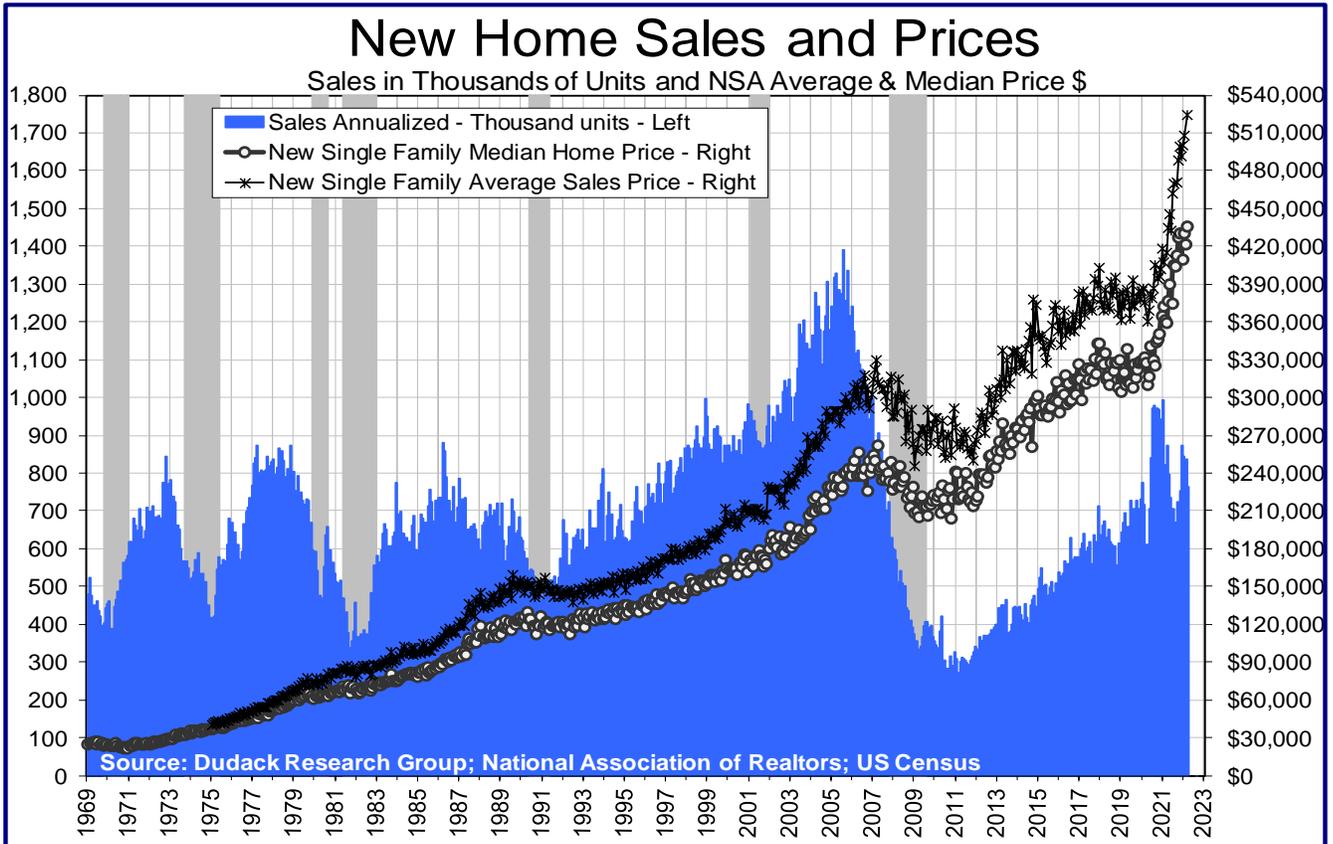
In addition, on April 22, 2022, when the DJIA fell 809 points, the NYSE volume data revealed the first extreme 90% down day since June 24, 2020. However, the June 2020 reading was actually the last in a series of 90% down days. The first one appeared in February 2020. In short, the April 22nd 90% down day was the first sign of panic selling, but it is unlikely to be the last. History shows that 90% down days usually come in a series. Typically, after a series of 90% down days, a 90% up day will appear. This would be the first sign that the market may be stabilizing. We will keep you posted.

On the positive side of the ledger, AAll bullish sentiment rose 3.0 points to 18.9% this week, but bullishness remained below 20% for the second consecutive week. These were the first two consecutively low bullish readings since May 2016. It is also only the 33rd time in history that bullishness fell below 20%. Extremely low bullishness is positive. Bearish sentiment decreased 4.5 points to 43.9% and has been above 40% for 12 of the last 14 weeks. It would be favorable if bearishness rose above 50% at the same time that bullishness is below 20%. We will see what next week brings. Overall, sentiment readings are favorable. Nonetheless, we would remain very cautious in the near term since the breaks in the Nasdaq and Russell suggest lower prices ahead.

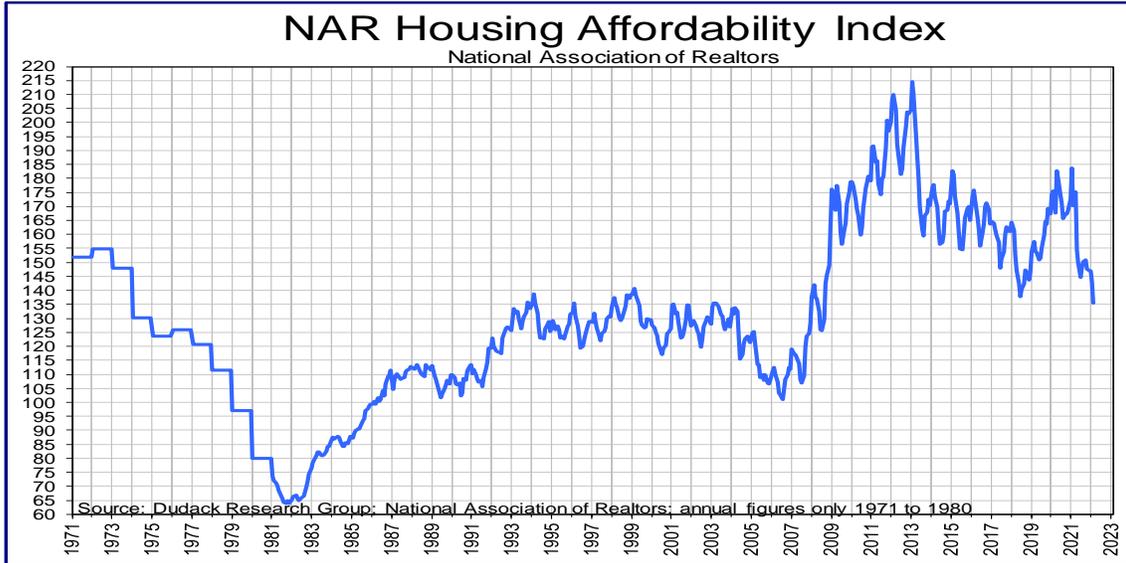
Home prices accelerated during the pandemic and reached new highs in March. The S&P/Shiller Case 10-city composite rose nearly 19% YOY and the 20-city composite index climbed over 20% YOY. One of the main underlying supports for prices has been the lack of inventory. Existing single-family inventory rose from 740,000 to 830,000 in March, and months of supply rose from 1.7 to 1.9; however, these levels still remain historically low.



Although both new home and existing home prices have been soaring for the last 18 months, the current cyclical peak in sales occurred months ago. Existing home sales in March were 14% below their October 2020 peak. New home sales in March fell 23% below their January 2021 peak. Keep in mind, these declines appeared prior to the recent rise in mortgage rates.



The National Association of Realtors (NAR) housing affordability index fell from 143.1 in January to 135.4 in February. This was due to rising home prices and rising mortgage rates. The average 30-year fixed mortgage rate was 3.83% in February, but it is currently 5.11%. Since the Fed plans to raise short-term rates 100 basis points in the next six to eight weeks, rates are apt to climb. In sum, housing is apt to suffer a significant slowdown in 2022. This is important since according to the NAHB, housing contributes 15% to 19% to GDP.



Monthly Mortgage Payments Soar

	Median house prices \$ ths	Median Mortgage balance \$ ths	Fixed mortgage rate %	Consumer price index % Current=100	Monthly payment \$ Today's \$	Median household income Today's \$ ths	Mortgage payment As a % of income	
Current	389.6	311.7	5.1	100.0	1,694	1,694	65,913	30.8
Yr ago	338.2	270.5	3.1	92.1	1,152	1,251	64,864	23.1
5 yrs ago	243.8	195.0	4.2	84.8	954	1,125	58,625	23.0
10 yrs ago	170.2	136.1	4.0	79.5	646	812	50,698	19.2
Peak in the housing bubble	229.7	183.8	6.1	69.2	1,110	1,604	46,443	41.4

Notes:

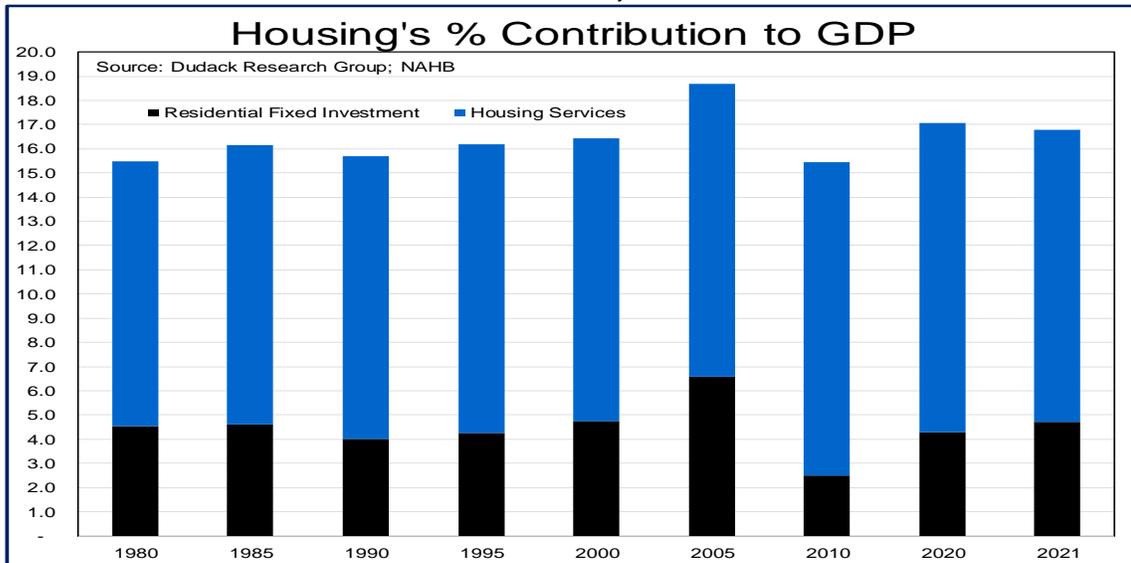
Assumes a 20% downpayment.

House prices peaked in the housing bubble in October 2005.

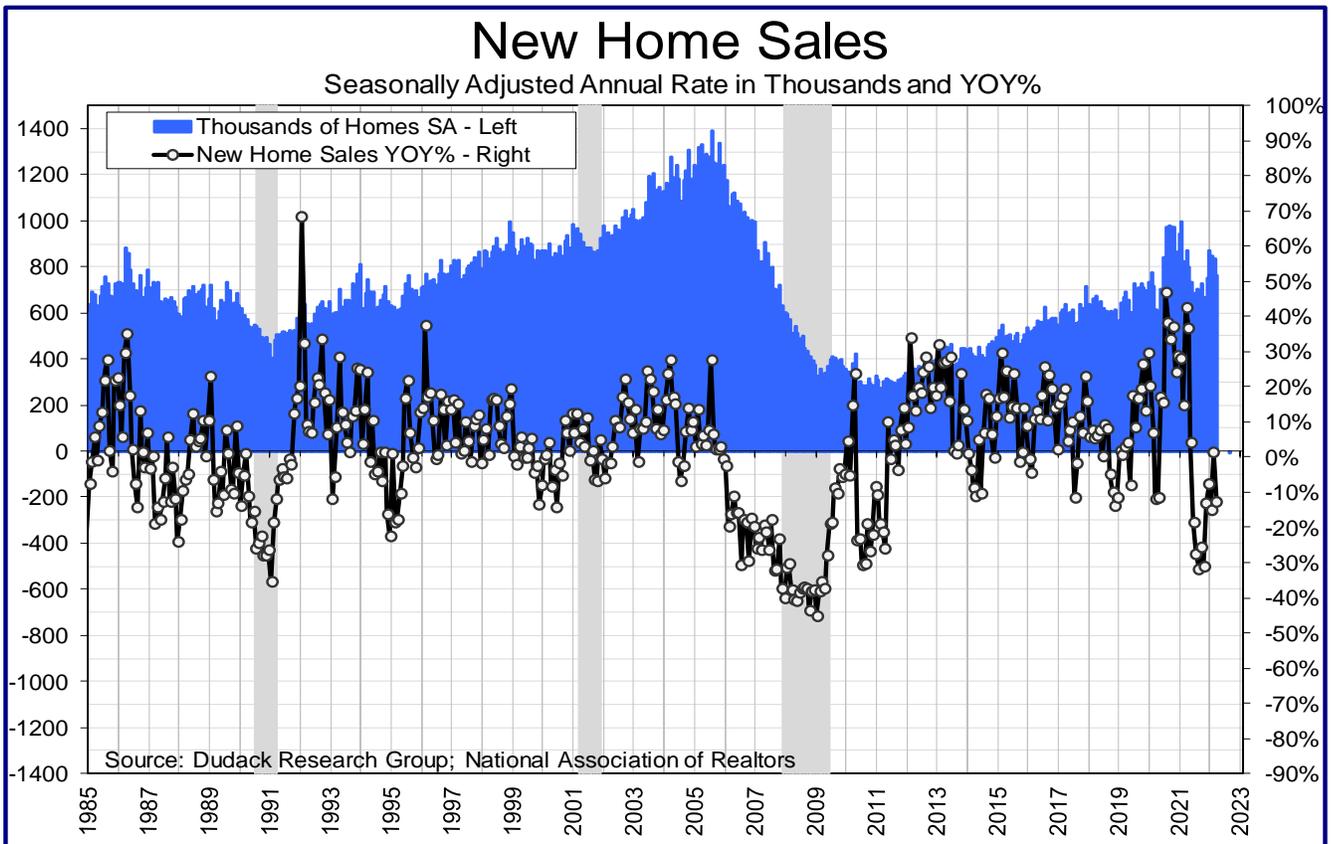
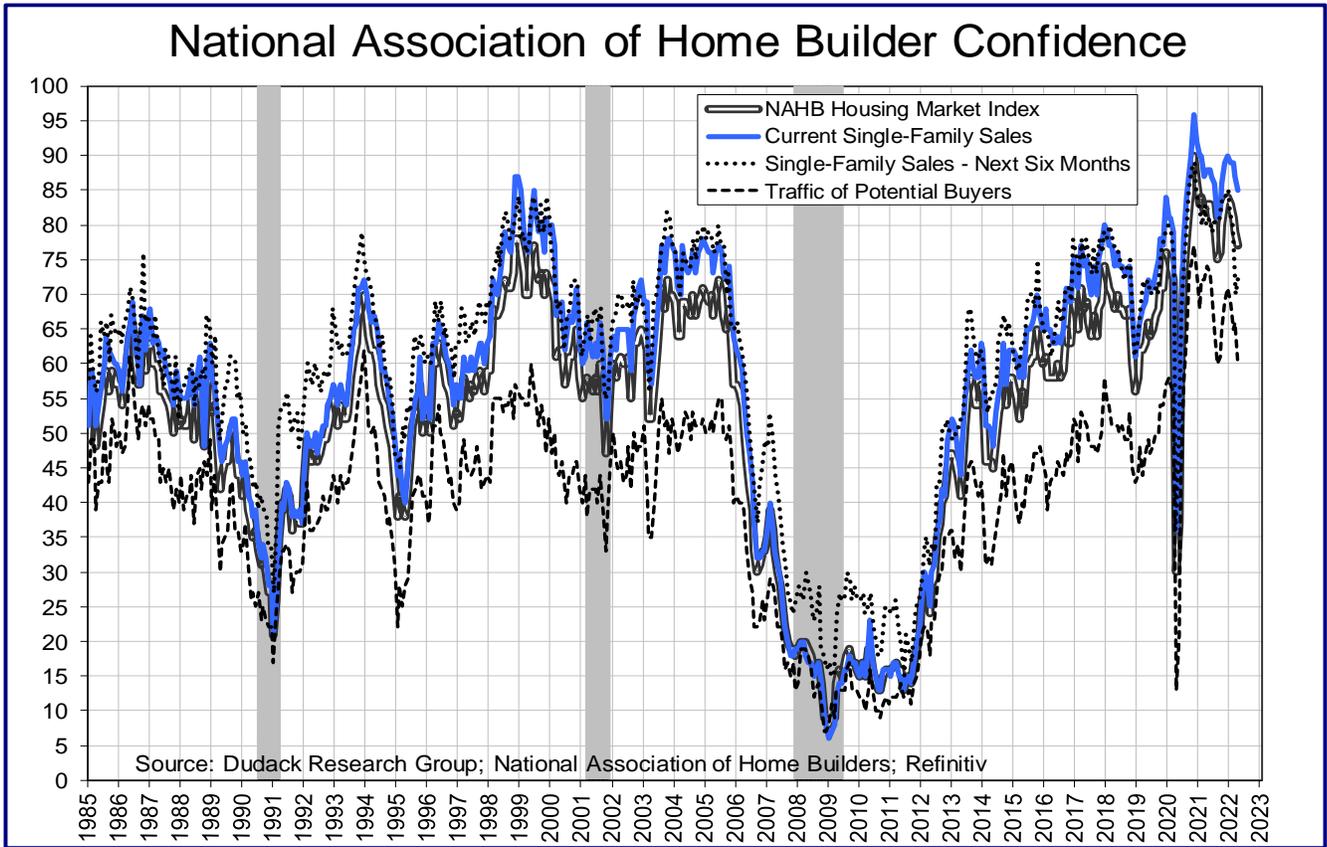
Median income per household is a 12-mo MA.

Sources: National Association of Realtors, Freddie Mac, BLS, BEA, Moody's Analytics

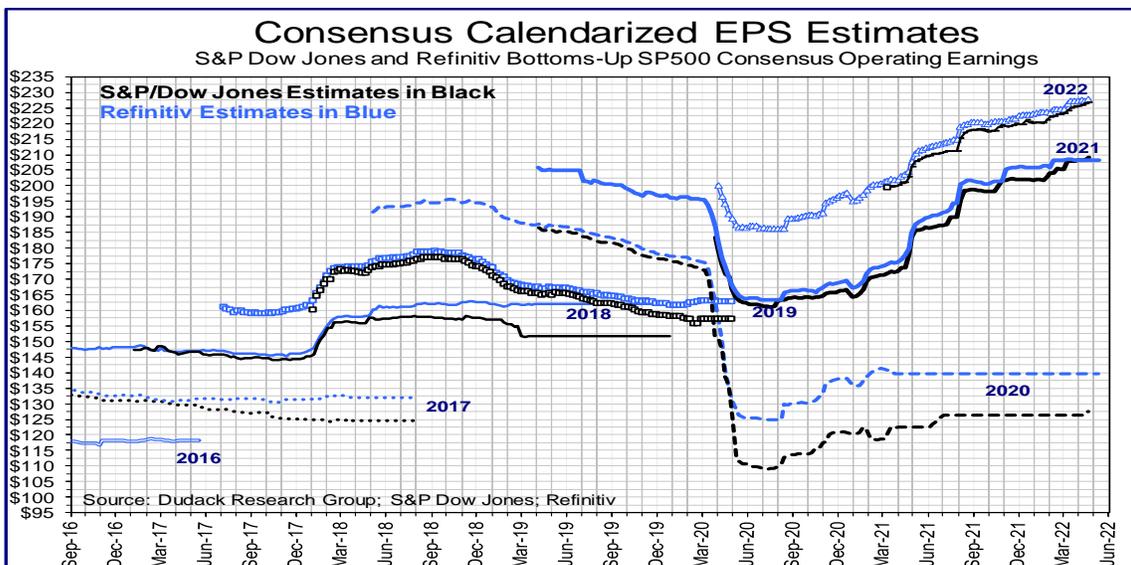
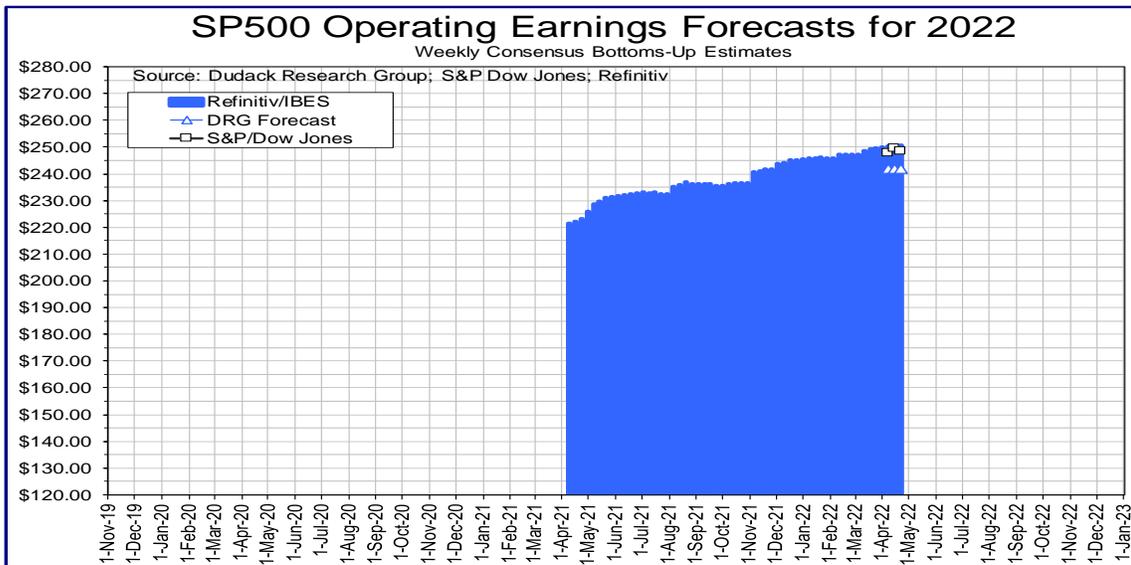
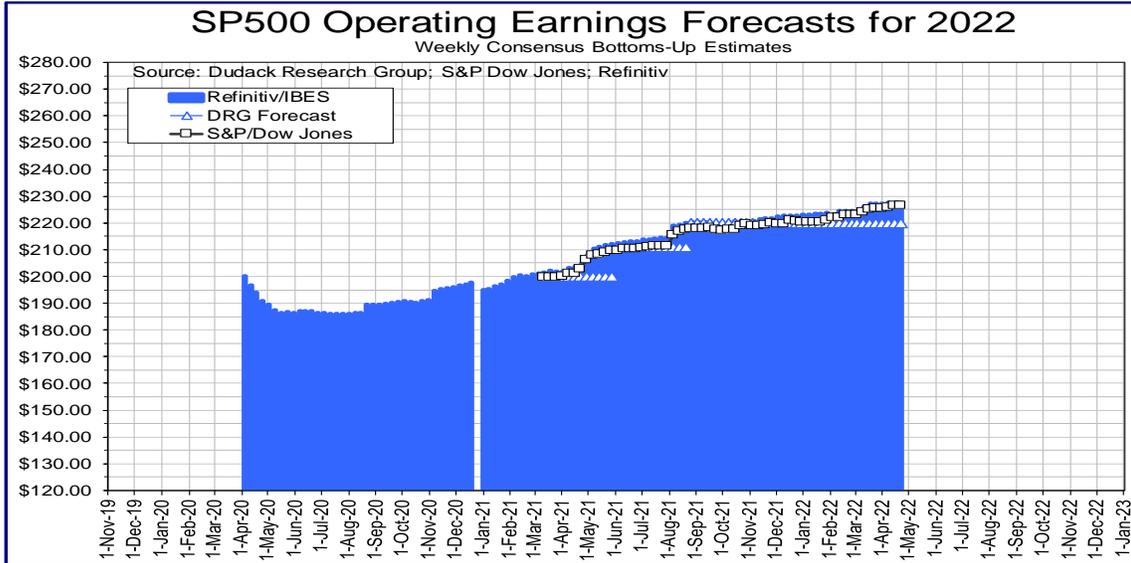
Source: Economy.com



The angst in housing has been evident in the NAHB home builder confidence survey this year. Not surprisingly, confidence peaked with the peak in new home sales in 2020 and has been falling somewhat erratically, ever since.



The S&P Dow Jones and Refinitiv IBES consensus earnings estimates for 2022 rose \$0.33 and \$0.51, respectively, this week. However, nominal earnings are converging in a range of \$226 to \$227. Earnings growth rates for this year were 8.3% and 9.5%, respectively. (Note: consensus macro-EPS forecasts may differ from four quarter analysts' forecast sums seen on page 16.) Our DRG 2022 estimate remains at \$220, a 5.7% YOY increase from \$208.19 in 2021. Most strategists are forecasting a 10% growth rate in 2023.



Concerns about more COVID shutdowns in China led energy prices lower in recent sessions and long-term interests rates also stabilized, at least temporarily. But In our view, an environment of a lingering Russia-Ukraine conflict and tightening monetary policy implies both are likely to move higher in coming months.

LIGHT CRUDE JUN2

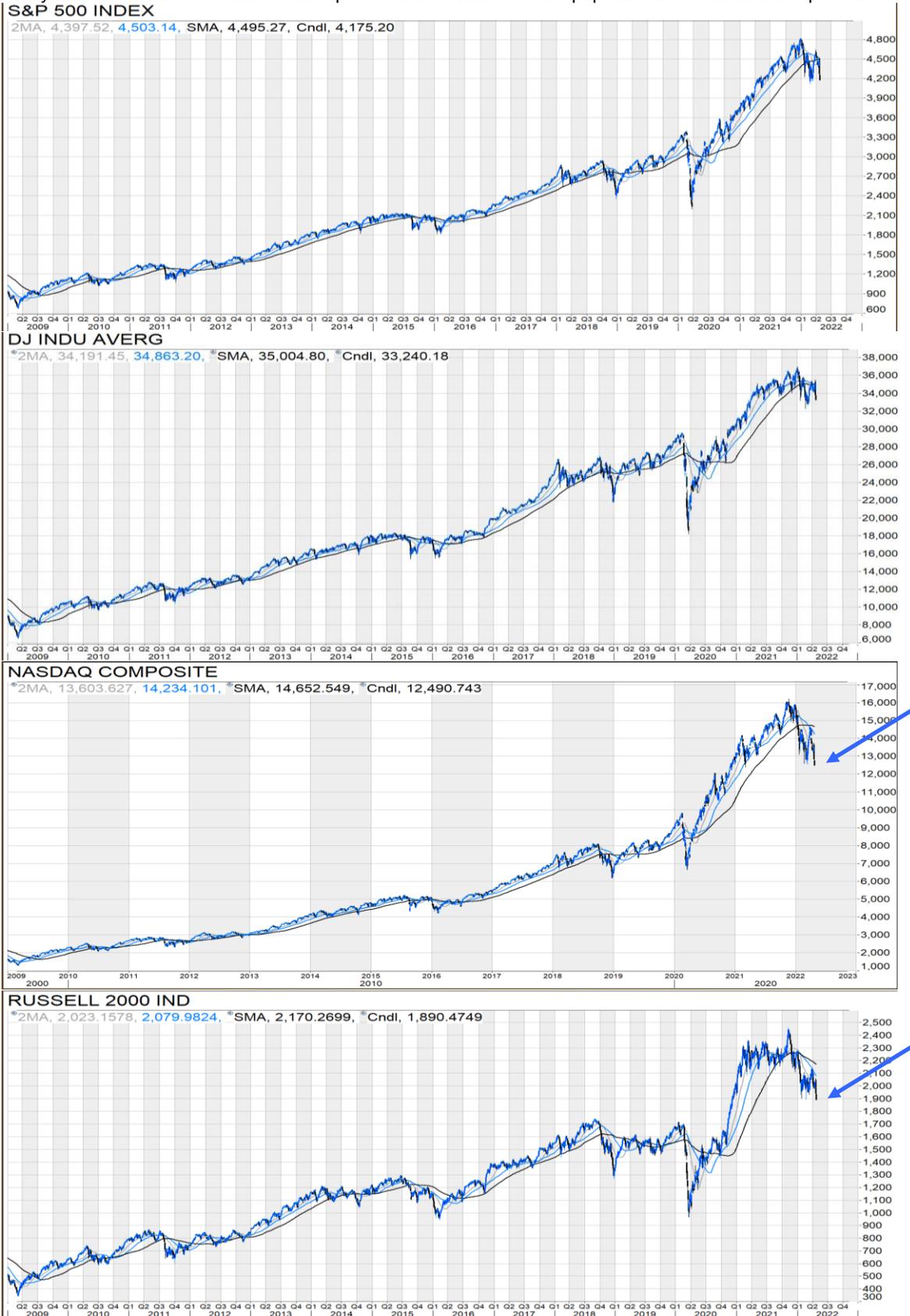


10 Y TSY YLD NDX



Source: Refinitiv

Last week, the DJIA was unable to better the resistance at 35,000 created by the convergence of its 50-day, 100-day and 200-day moving averages. This foreshadowed the sell-off seen in recent days. More disturbing are this week's break downs in both the IXIC and RUT which fell to new cyclical lows. This technical break implies a new downdraft in the popular indices should be expected.

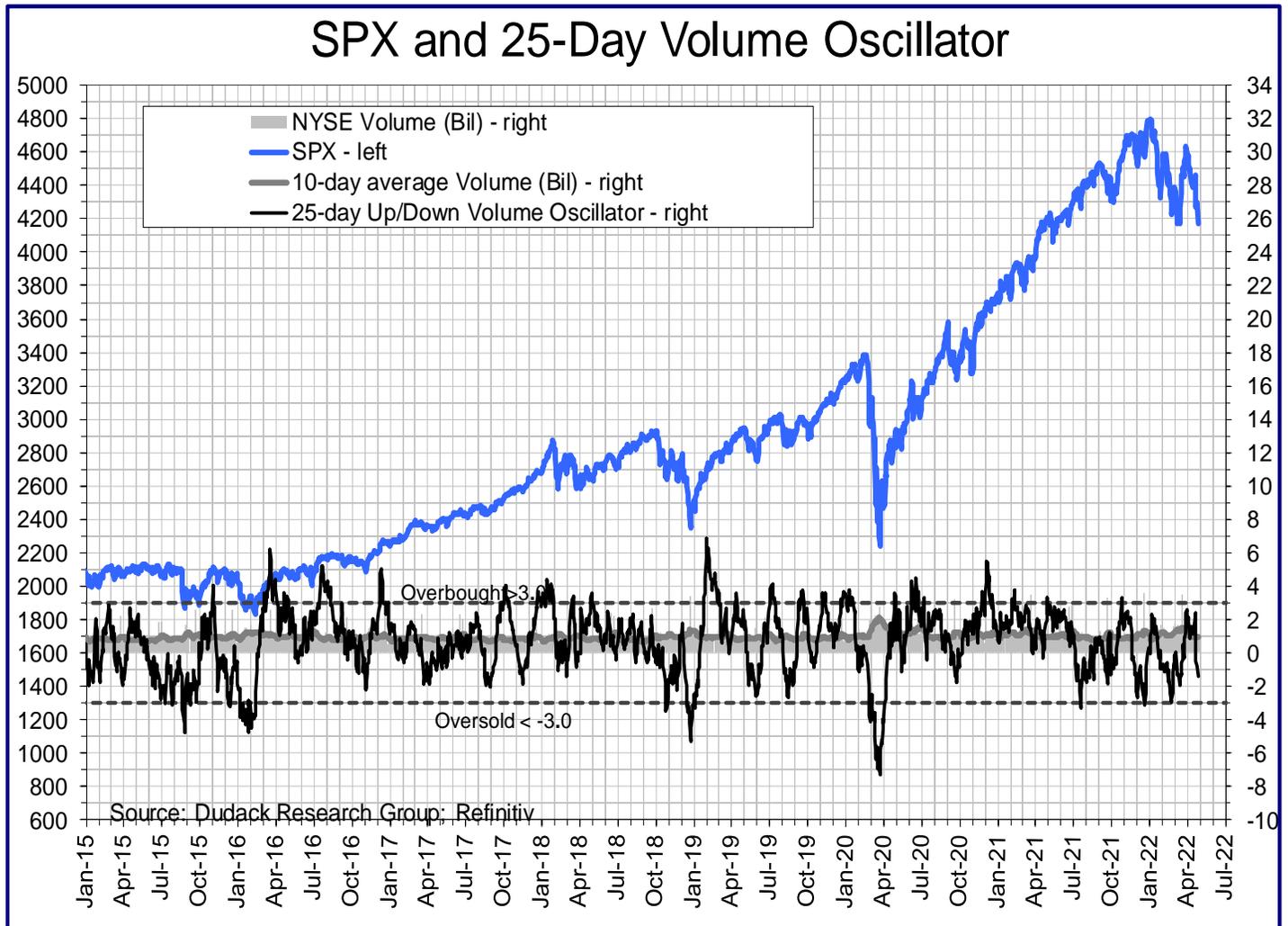


Source: Refinitiv

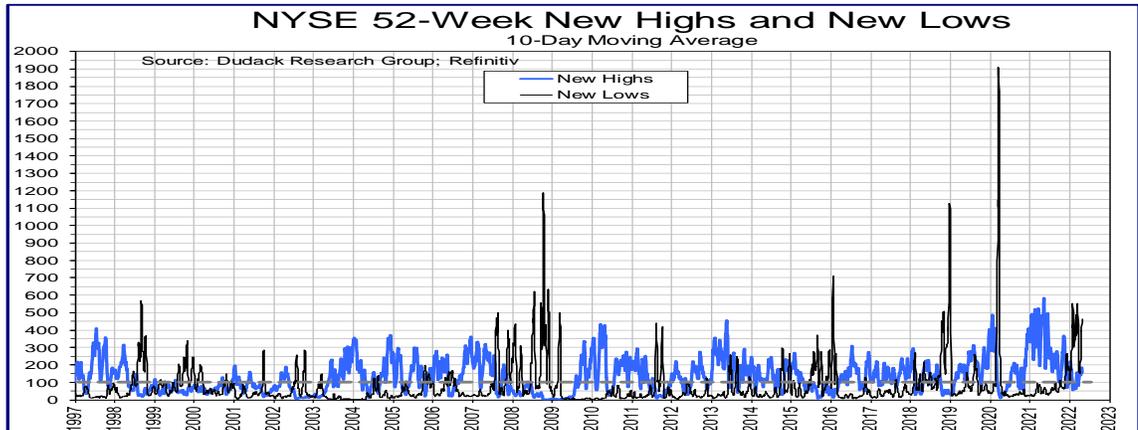
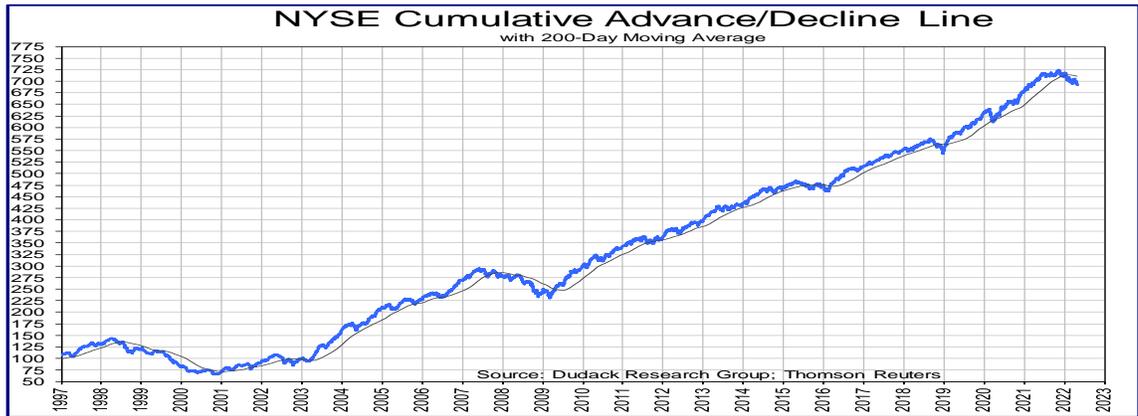
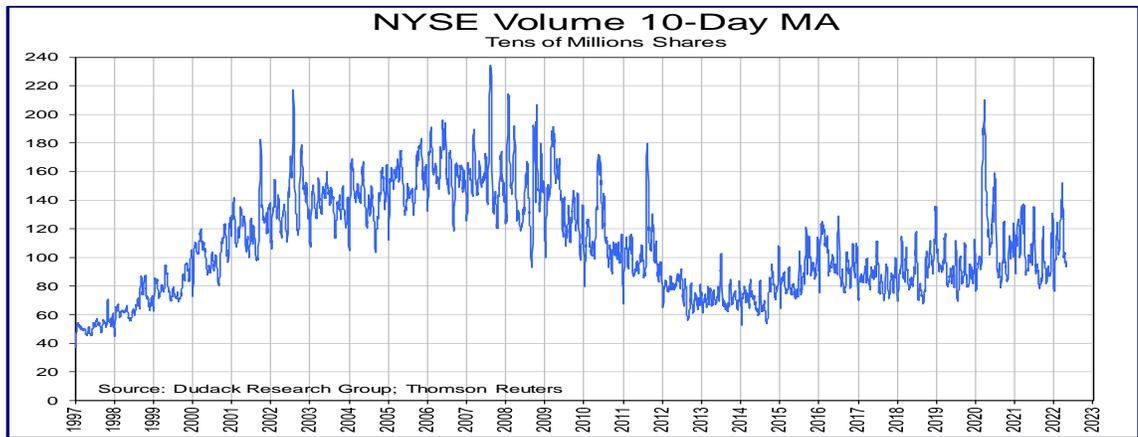
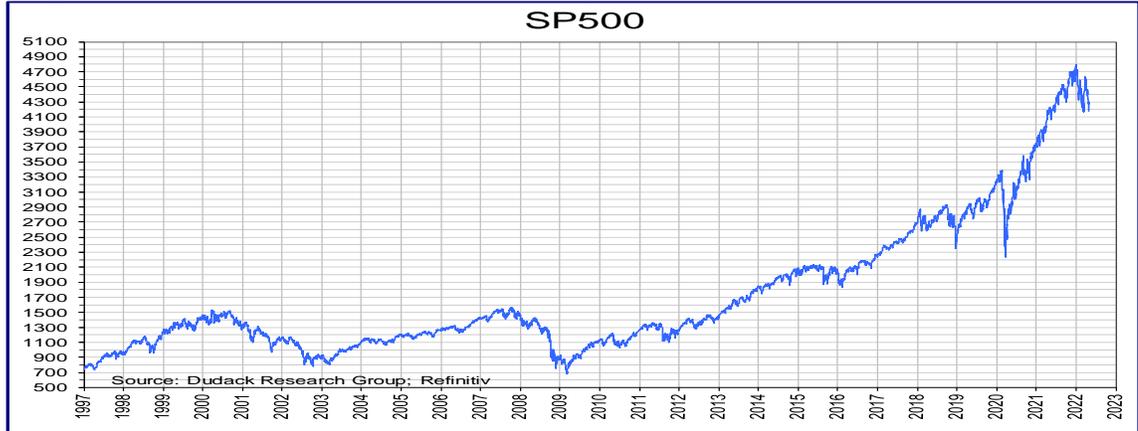
The 25-day up/down volume oscillator dropped to negative 1.55 this week, down from a week earlier, and in line with the market's decline. Nevertheless, to date, this oscillator has failed to move into oversold territory below negative 3.0, which would define a bear market or even a long-term neutral trading range. This is unusual given the declines seen in equities. A long or extreme oversold reading would suggest the bear market is over, or nearly over. For over twelve months, this indicator has been in limbo by failing to generate a definitive overbought or oversold reading.

The April 22, 2022 trading session, when the DJIA fell 809 points, was the first extreme 90% down day. This is the first sign of panic selling or washout in the general market. Unfortunately, 90% down days usually come in a series and this suggests investors should be cautious near term.

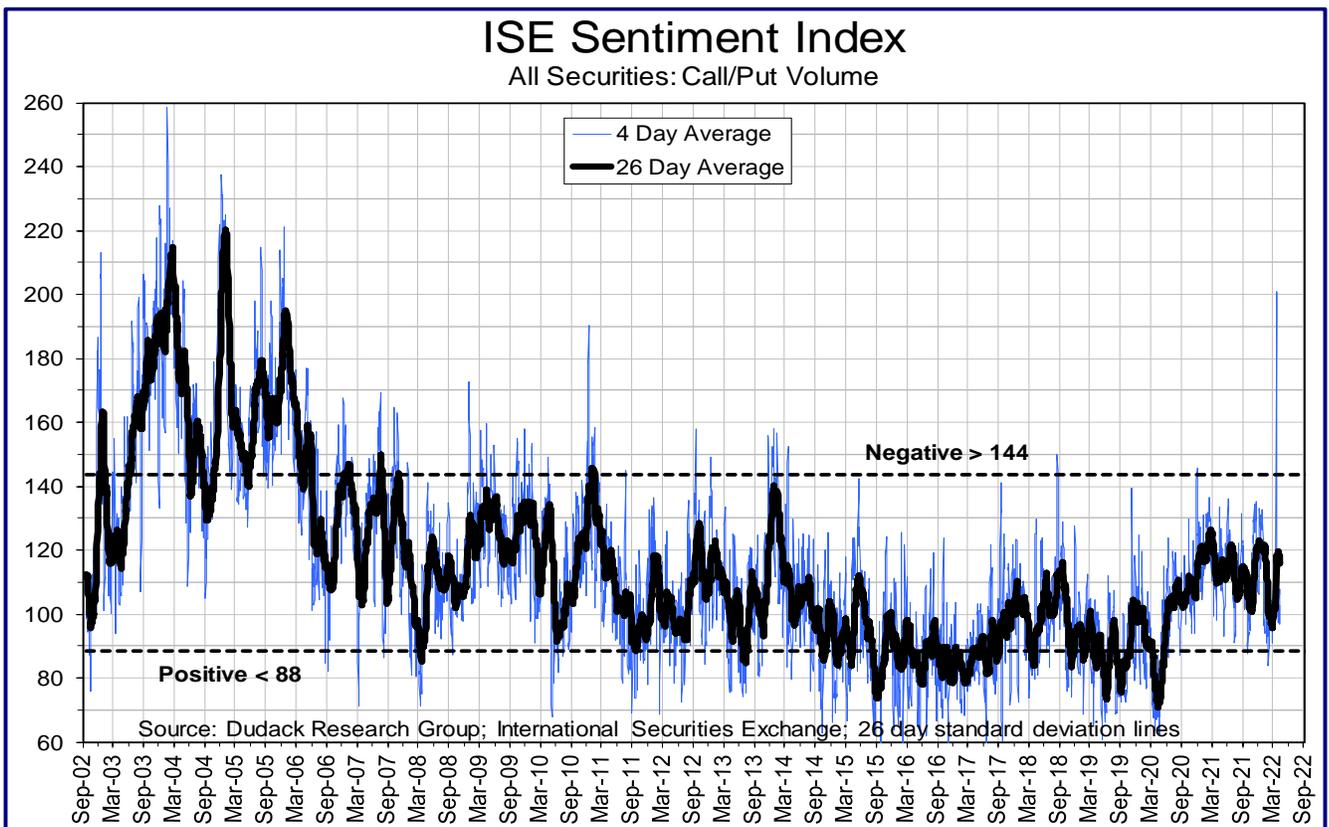
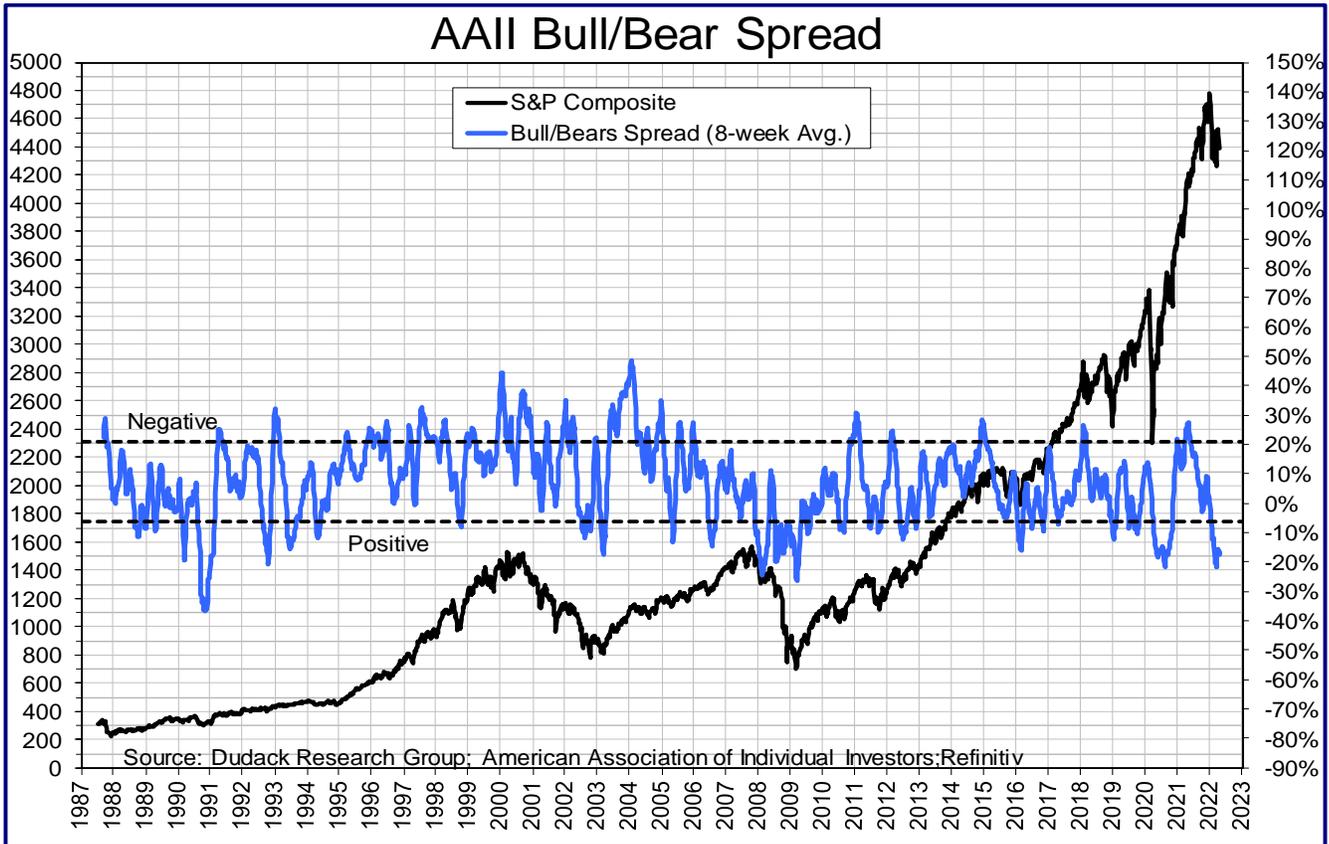
This 25-day up/down volume oscillator measures buying and selling momentum. New highs should be accompanied by strong and consistent buying pressure which results in long and sometimes extreme overbought readings. An absence of overbought readings at a new high reveals a weakness in the trend and is a sign of waning demand and/or investors selling into strength. Conversely, significant lows are often accompanied by panic selling. For example, an extreme oversold reading in this indicator, followed by a shallower oversold reading despite a new low in price indicates that selling pressure is fading and the lows are likely in place.



The 10-day average of daily new highs is 155 this week and daily new lows are 462. This combination is neutral-to-negative with both new highs and lows above the 100 benchmark. The advance/decline line's last record high was on November 8, 2021, and it is trading a net 33,000 issues below this level currently.



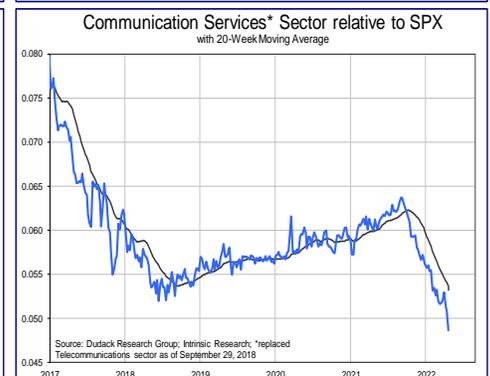
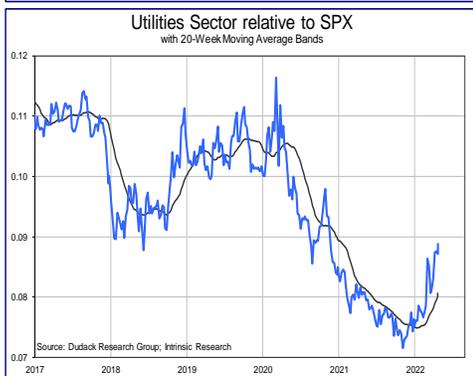
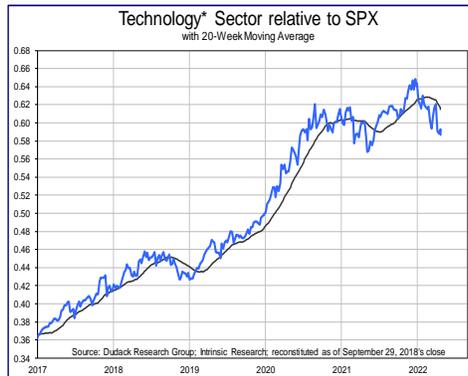
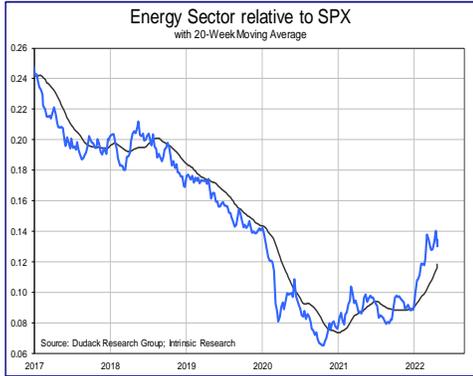
AAll bullish sentiment rose 3.0 points to 18.9% this week, but is below 20% for two consecutive weeks, the first consecutively low reading since May 2016. It is also just the 33rd time in history that bullishness was below 20%. Bearish sentiment decreased 4.5 points to 43.9% but has been above 40% for 12 of the last 14 weeks. Optimism has been below 27.9% for 11 of the last 14 weeks. Neutral has been above average for the 5th consecutive week. The ISE sentiment index remains within its neutral range.



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

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

3/8/2022: Materials upgraded from underweight to neutral/communication service downgraded from neutral to underweight. 3/1/2022 Financials downgraded to neutral and Industrials upgraded to overweight.



2022 Performance - Ranked	
SP500 Sector	% Change
S&P ENERGY	32.7%
S&P UTILITIES	1.9%
S&P CONSUMER STAPLES	1.8%
S&P HEALTH CARE	-6.4%
S&P REITS	-6.8%
S&P MATERIALS	-7.2%
S&P INDUSTRIALS	-9.0%
S&P FINANCIAL	-9.7%
S&P 500	-12.4%
S&P CONSUMER DISCRETIONARY	-17.9%
S&P INFORMATION TECH	-19.8%
S&P COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	-24.1%

Source: Dudack Research Group; Refinitiv; Monday closes

GLOBAL MARKETS AND COMMODITIES - RANKED BY 2022 TRADING PERFORMANCE

Index/EFT	Symbol	Price	5-Day%	20-Day%	QTD%	YTD%
Silver Future	Slc1	26.54	43.1%	43.1%	43.1%	43.1%
United States Oil Fund, LP	USO	76.46	22.4%	22.4%	22.4%	40.7%
iShares DJ US Oil Eqpt & Services ETF	IEZ	18.05	16.1%	16.1%	16.1%	40.0%
Oil Future	CLc1	101.70	15.4%	15.4%	15.4%	35.2%
Energy Select Sector SPDR	XLE	73.78	11.9%	11.9%	11.9%	32.9%
iShares MSCI Brazil Capped ETF	EWZ	32.58	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	16.1%
SPDR Gold Trust	GLD	177.32	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	3.7%
Gold Future	GCc1	2292.10	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	3.6%
Utilities Select Sector SPDR	XLU	73.00	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	2.0%
Consumer Staples Select Sector SPDR	XLP	78.36	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	1.6%
iShares Silver Trust	SLV	22.59	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	0.8%
SPDR Communication Services ETF	XLC	56.15	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
iShares MSCI Mexico Capped ETF	EWX	50.41	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	-0.4%
iShares MSCI Malaysia ETF	EWM	24.60	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	-1.7%
iShares MSCI Australia ETF	EWA	24.40	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	-1.7%
iShares MSCI Canada ETF	EWC	37.01	-3.1%	-3.1%	-3.1%	-3.7%
iShares MSCI United Kingdom ETF	EWU	31.75	-6.3%	-6.3%	-6.3%	-4.2%
iShares MSCI India ETF	INDA.K	43.86	-4.4%	-4.4%	-4.4%	-4.3%
iShares Russell 1000 Value ETF	IWD	158.67	-3.2%	-3.2%	-3.2%	-5.5%
Health Care Select Sect SPDR	XLV	132.20	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	-6.2%
Materials Select Sector SPDR	XLB	84.18	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-7.1%
iShares US Real Estate ETF	IYR	107.41	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	-7.5%
SPDR DJIA ETF	DIA	332.45	-5.3%	-5.3%	-5.3%	-8.5%
DJIA	.DJI	33240.18	-5.4%	-5.4%	-5.4%	-8.5%
iShares MSCI Hong Kong ETF	EWH	21.12	-10.9%	-10.9%	-10.9%	-8.9%
Industrial Select Sector SPDR	XLI	96.28	-4.4%	-4.4%	-4.4%	-9.0%
iShares Russell 2000 Value ETF	IWN	150.59	-3.7%	-3.7%	-3.7%	-9.3%
Financial Select Sector SPDR	XLF	35.32	-9.6%	-9.6%	-9.6%	-9.6%
iShares MSCI Singapore ETF	EWS	19.09	-9.5%	-9.5%	-9.5%	-10.8%
SPDR S&P Bank ETF	KBE	47.91	-12.9%	-12.9%	-12.9%	-12.2%
SP500	.SPX	4175.20	-7.5%	-7.5%	-7.5%	-12.4%
iShares Russell 1000 ETF	IWB	230.18	-7.8%	-7.8%	-7.8%	-13.0%
Vanguard FTSE All-World ex-US ETF	VEU	53.19	-11.1%	-11.1%	-11.1%	-13.2%
iShares MSCI EAFE ETF	EFA	68.17	-10.1%	-10.1%	-10.1%	-13.4%
iShares iBoxx \$ Invest Grade Corp Bond	LQD	114.62	-10.3%	-10.3%	-10.3%	-13.5%
iShares Russell 2000 ETF	IWM	187.74	-6.7%	-6.7%	-6.7%	-15.6%
iShares MSCI Emerg Mkts ETF	EEM	41.15	-15.7%	-15.7%	-15.7%	-15.8%
iShares MSCI Japan ETF	EWJ	56.05	-12.5%	-12.5%	-12.5%	-16.3%
iShares US Telecom ETF	IYZ	27.53	-11.0%	-11.0%	-11.0%	-16.3%
iShares MSCI South Korea Capped ETF	EWY	65.13	-10.0%	-10.0%	-10.0%	-16.4%
iShares MSCI Taiwan ETF	EWT	55.38	-14.7%	-14.7%	-14.7%	-16.9%
iShares 20+ Year Treas Bond ETF	TLT	122.41	-14.0%	-14.0%	-14.0%	-17.4%
Consumer Discretionary Select Sector SPDR	XLY	168.13	-9.1%	-9.1%	-9.1%	-17.8%
PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio	PHO	49.30	-6.9%	-6.9%	-6.9%	-19.0%
Technology Select Sector SPDR	XLK	139.82	-13.7%	-13.7%	-13.7%	-19.6%
iShares Russell 1000 Growth ETF	IWF	245.63	-12.0%	-12.0%	-12.0%	-19.6%
Nasdaq Composite Index Tracking Stock	ONEQ.O	48.79	-12.2%	-12.2%	-12.2%	-19.9%
NASDAQ 100	NDX	13009.71	-12.9%	-12.9%	-12.9%	-20.3%
iShares MSCI Austria Capped ETF	EWO	20.23	-20.4%	-20.4%	-20.4%	-20.5%
SPDR S&P Retail ETF	XRT	71.71	-12.3%	-12.3%	-12.3%	-20.6%
Shanghai Composite	.SSEC	2886.43	-18.1%	-18.1%	-18.1%	-20.7%
iShares MSCI Germany ETF	EWG	25.84	-19.3%	-19.3%	-19.3%	-21.2%
iShares Nasdaq Biotechnology ETF	IBB.O	119.39	-9.5%	-9.5%	-9.5%	-21.8%
iShares China Large Cap ETF	FXI	28.56	-24.7%	-24.7%	-24.7%	-21.9%
iShares Russell 2000 Growth ETF	IWO	228.63	-9.9%	-9.9%	-9.9%	-22.0%
iShares MSCI BRIC ETF	BKF	34.74	-22.5%	-22.5%	-22.5%	-22.4%
SPDR Homebuilders ETF	XHB	61.49	-17.4%	-17.4%	-17.4%	-28.3%
SPDR S&P Semiconductor ETF	XSD	170.81	-16.5%	-16.5%	-16.5%	-29.8%

Outperformed SP500
Underperformed SP500

Source: Dudack Research Group; Thomson Reuters

Priced as of April 26, 2022

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 %
2005	1248.29	\$69.93	\$76.45	\$76.45	13.0%	\$76.28	13.7%	16.3X	1.8%	3.5%	\$1,108.90	#REF!
2006	1418.30	\$81.51	\$87.72	\$87.72	14.7%	\$88.18	15.6%	16.2X	1.8%	2.8%	\$1,216.10	9.7%
2007	1468.36	\$66.18	\$82.54	\$82.54	-5.9%	\$85.12	-3.5%	17.8X	1.8%	2.0%	\$1,141.40	-6.1%
2008	903.25	\$14.88	\$49.51	\$49.51	-40.0%	\$65.47	-23.1%	18.2X	2.5%	0.1%	\$1,029.90	-9.8%
2009	1115.10	\$50.97	\$56.86	\$56.86	14.8%	\$60.80	-7.1%	19.6X	2.6%	-2.6%	\$1,182.90	14.9%
2010	1257.64	\$77.35	\$83.77	\$83.77	47.3%	\$85.28	40.3%	15.0X	1.9%	2.7%	\$1,456.50	23.1%
2011	1257.60	\$86.95	\$96.44	\$96.44	15.1%	\$97.82	14.7%	13.0X	2.0%	1.5%	\$1,529.00	5.0%
2012	1426.19	\$86.51	\$96.82	\$96.82	0.4%	\$103.80	6.1%	14.7X	2.1%	2.3%	\$1,662.80	8.8%
2013	1848.36	\$100.20	\$107.30	\$107.30	10.8%	\$109.68	5.7%	17.2X	2.0%	1.8%	\$1,648.10	-0.9%
2014	2127.83	\$102.31	\$113.01	\$113.01	5.3%	\$118.78	8.3%	18.8X	2.2%	2.3%	\$1,713.10	3.9%
2015	2043.94	\$86.53	\$100.45	\$100.45	-11.1%	\$118.20	-0.5%	20.3X	2.1%	2.7%	\$1,664.20	-2.9%
2016	2238.83	\$94.55	\$106.26	\$96.82	-3.6%	\$118.10	-0.1%	21.1X	1.9%	1.7%	\$1,661.50	-0.2%
2017	2673.61	\$109.88	\$124.51	\$124.51	28.6%	\$132.00	11.8%	21.5X	1.8%	2.3%	\$1,816.60	9.3%
2018	2506.85	\$132.39	\$151.60	\$151.60	21.8%	\$161.93	22.7%	16.5X	1.9%	2.9%	\$2,023.40	11.4%
2019	3230.78	\$139.47	\$157.12	\$157.12	3.6%	\$162.93	0.6%	20.6X	1.8%	2.3%	\$2,065.60	2.1%
2020	3756.07	\$94.14	\$122.38	\$122.38	-22.1%	\$139.72	-14.2%	30.7X	1.6%	-3.4%	\$1,968.10	-4.7%
2021	4766.18	\$197.87	\$208.17	\$208.17	70.1%	\$208.12	49.0%	22.9X	1.3%	5.7%	\$2,424.60	23.2%
2022E	~~~~~	\$213.29	\$226.62	\$220.00	5.7%	\$227.80	9.5%	18.4X	NA	NA	NA	NA
2023E	~~~~~	\$235.29	\$248.30	\$242.00	10.0%	\$250.54	10.0%	16.8X	NA	NA	NA	NA
2015 1Q	2108.88	\$21.81	\$25.81	\$25.81	-5.5%	\$28.60	1.5%	18.9	2.0%	3.3%	\$1,706.90	9.2%
2015 2Q	2166.05	\$22.80	\$26.14	\$26.14	-10.9%	\$30.09	0.1%	20.0	2.0%	2.3%	\$1,689.20	-1.4%
2015 3Q	1920.03	\$23.22	\$25.44	\$25.44	-14.1%	\$29.99	-0.2%	18.4	2.2%	1.3%	\$1,675.60	-6.6%
2015 4Q	2043.94	\$18.70	\$23.06	\$23.06	-13.8%	\$29.52	-3.3%	20.3	2.1%	0.6%	\$1,585.20	-11.1%
2016 1Q	2059.74	\$21.72	\$23.97	\$23.97	-7.1%	\$26.96	-5.7%	20.9	2.1%	2.4%	\$1,664.90	-2.5%
2016 2Q	2098.86	\$23.28	\$25.70	\$25.70	-1.7%	\$29.61	-1.6%	21.4	2.1%	1.2%	\$1,624.20	-3.8%
2016 3Q	2168.27	\$25.39	\$28.69	\$28.69	12.8%	\$31.21	4.1%	21.4	2.1%	2.4%	\$1,649.90	-1.5%
2016 4Q	2238.83	\$24.16	\$27.90	\$27.90	21.0%	\$31.30	6.0%	21.1	2.0%	2.0%	\$1,707.00	7.7%
2017 1Q	2362.72	\$27.46	\$28.82	\$28.82	20.2%	\$30.90	14.6%	21.3	2.0%	1.9%	\$1,772.60	6.5%
2017 2Q	2423.41	\$27.01	\$30.51	\$30.51	18.7%	\$32.58	10.0%	20.9	1.9%	2.3%	\$1,789.20	10.2%
2017 3Q	2519.36	\$28.45	\$31.33	\$31.33	9.2%	\$33.45	7.2%	21.2	1.9%	2.9%	\$1,829.30	10.9%
2017 4Q	2673.61	\$26.96	\$33.85	\$33.85	21.3%	\$36.02	15.1%	21.5	1.8%	3.8%	\$1,875.10	9.8%
2018 1Q	2640.87	\$33.02	\$36.54	\$36.54	26.8%	\$38.07	23.2%	20.0	1.9%	3.1%	\$1,983.30	11.9%
2018 2Q	2718.37	\$34.05	\$38.65	\$38.65	26.7%	\$41.00	25.8%	19.4	1.9%	3.4%	\$1,981.40	10.7%
2018 3Q	2913.98	\$36.36	\$41.38	\$41.38	32.1%	\$42.66	27.5%	19.4	1.8%	1.9%	\$2,033.10	11.1%
2018 4Q	2506.85	\$28.96	\$35.03	\$35.03	3.5%	\$41.18	14.3%	16.5	2.1%	0.9%	\$2,095.90	11.8%
2019 1Q	2834.40	\$35.02	\$37.99	\$37.99	4.0%	\$39.15	2.8%	18.5	1.9%	2.4%	\$1,999.80	0.8%
2019 2Q	2941.76	\$34.93	\$40.14	\$40.14	3.9%	\$41.31	0.8%	19.0	1.9%	3.2%	\$2,083.20	5.1%
2019 3Q	2976.74	\$33.99	\$39.81	\$39.81	-3.8%	\$42.14	-1.2%	19.5	1.9%	2.8%	\$2,090.30	2.8%
2019 4Q	3230.78	\$35.53	\$39.18	\$39.18	11.8%	\$41.98	1.9%	20.6	1.8%	1.9%	\$2,089.20	-0.3%
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	-3.8%
2020 2Q	4397.35	\$17.83	\$26.79	\$26.79	-33.3%	\$27.98	-32.3%	35.1	1.9%	-31.2%	\$1,701.50	-18.3%
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	2.1%
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	1.1%
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	\$52.03	94.2%	\$52.58	87.9%	24.5	1.3%	6.7%	\$2,440.60	43.4%
2021 3Q	4307.54	\$49.59	\$52.02	\$52.02	37.3%	\$53.72	38.8%	22.7	1.4%	2.3%	\$2,522.70	18.2%
2021 4Q	4766.18	\$53.94	\$56.71	\$56.71	48.5%	\$53.95	26.7%	22.9	1.3%	6.9%	\$2,527.40	19.7%
2022 1QE	4530.41	\$47.96	\$51.27	\$51.00	7.6%	\$51.99	5.8%	19.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
2022 2QE*	4175.20	\$52.46	\$55.76	\$56.00	7.6%	\$55.94	6.4%	19.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
2022 3QE		\$55.34	\$59.12	\$58.00	11.5%	\$59.41	10.6%	18.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
2022 4QE		\$57.53	\$60.47	\$55.00	-3.0%	\$60.95	13.0%	18.4	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: DRG; S&P Dow Jones; Refinitiv Consensus estimates; **quarterly EPS may not sum to official CY estimates

4/26/2022

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