DRG Dudack Research Group
A Division of Wellington Shields & Co. LLC Member NYSE, FINRA & SIPC
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May 25, 2022

DJIA: 31928.62
SPX: 3941.48
NASDAQ: 11264.45

US Strategy Weekly
The Long Cycle

LATE-STAGE BEAR
Equities are clearly in the throes of a bear market, and we do not believe the lows have yet been found. However, we do believe we are in a late stage of this bear cycle.

In recent weeks there have been four 90% down days -- April 22: 90%; May 5: 93%; May 9: 92%; May 18: 93% -- and history suggests that these extreme volume days tend to come in a series and reflect investor panic. More importantly, a series of 90% down days is a common characteristic of a later-stage bear market cycle. From a strategic perspective, the first sign of selling exhaustion appears when a 90% up day materializes. A 92% up day did appear on May 13, and while we believe this marked the beginning of the final phase of the current bear market, it does not necessarily define the final low.

Nevertheless, it did not surprise us that a 90% up day appeared immediately after the SPX slipped below the 4000 level. We have been using an average PE multiple of 17.5 coupled with our $220 earnings estimate for the S&P 500 in 2022 to define downside market risk. This combination equates to SPX 3850 and in our view, this is where "value" in the broader marketplace is found. However, a 17.5 PE multiple assumes that inflation will moderate by the end of this year, and it assumes that our $220 earnings forecast proves accurate. This PE estimate is at risk of revision due to inflation and our earnings forecast could be too high if the US economy weakens more than expected. Later this week, the Bureau of Economic Analysis will release an update on first quarter GDP. The initial estimate was a decline of 1.4% and if this number is revised lower it could weigh heavily on investor sentiment given the implications it would have on economic strength and earnings growth.

In the current environment, we believe the best strategy is to overweight sectors and stocks that benefit from, or are immune to, inflation. Areas such as energy, staples, defense stocks, and utilities. Most of these sectors also have excellent dividend yields which provide both income and downside support. Price declines have been intense in the technology sector due to the high PE multiples characteristic of this sector, but we believe good long-term buying opportunities will appear in this area later this year. However, we would not focus on the social media stocks that were the drivers of the past bull market, instead look for opportunities in technology with future growth such as defense, cybersecurity, robotics, and medical technology.

THE LONG CYCLE
In our work, we like to put the current cycle into an historical perspective. This helps us clarify whether equities are in a secular bull, secular bear, or a massive trading range market, and it can define the appropriate investment strategy. For example, secular bull markets often end as a result of

an economic crisis. Over the past 150 years, the source of a major economic crisis has alternated between a debt/default/deflation cycle or an inflationary cycle. Either way, the crisis has typically created a multi-year ceiling for stock prices until the crisis is resolved. For example, in the last cycle, the S&P 500 peaked in March 2000 (1527.46) and again in October 2007 (1565.15). The 2000 peak was triggered by a surge in margin debt and margin calls and in 2008 sovereign debt defaults triggered a global banking crisis. It took years to resolve the global banking crisis and the S&P 500 did not better the 1565 level until 2014. See page 3.

The January 3, 2022 high of SPX 4796.56 materialized during a post-pandemic inflation cycle driven by an historic amount of monetary and fiscal stimulus. In the US, this generated the worst inflationary trend in 40 years. Unfortunately, we do not expect the equity market will be able to better its January 2022 peak until inflation is back under control. In short, both debt and inflation are debilitating to an economy, which is why the Fed's job of fighting inflation and monitoring debt levels is critical to the economic health of the US. See page 4.

Earnings and Economic Concerns

There are many ways to define value in the equity market. As previously stated, we are using an average PE multiple of 17.5 times to define value in the marketplace, but we also have a valuation model that assigns a PE based upon current and forecasted inflation and interest rates. Unfortunately, even at the May 19 close of SPX 3900.79, the market remained 1.0% above the top of the forecasted year-end fair value range of SPX 2730-3860 and 18% above the mid-range of our valuation model. This is because even if inflation falls to 5% YOY, our model suggests a PE range this year of 14.5 times to 15.0 times. Again, this is an example of the debilitating impact of inflation. Again, investors can assume that value is found below the SPX 4000 level. See page 5.

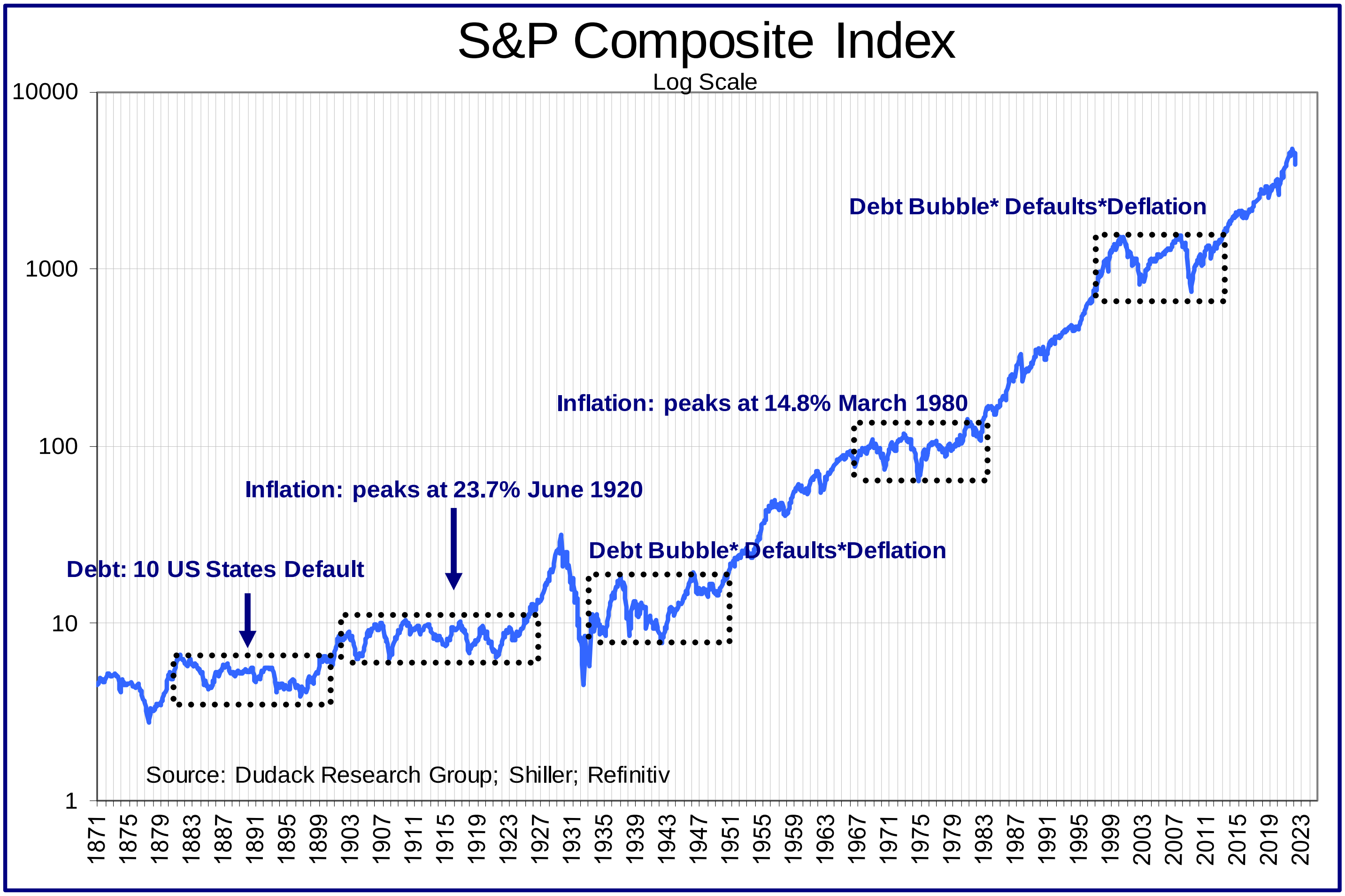
Although there are no signs that the US is in a recession, there are signs of an economic slowdown. April's retail sales rose 4.7% YOY on a seasonally adjusted basis, and excluding autos, sales rose 6.1%. However, unadjusted retail sales fell 6.8% YOY and excluding autos, sales fell 4.5%. Moreover, seasonally adjusted sales of 4.7%, rose far less than April's inflation rate of 8.2% YOY. This means real sales were negative in April, and it explains the negative EPS surprises reported by many retailers in the first quarter. See page 6.

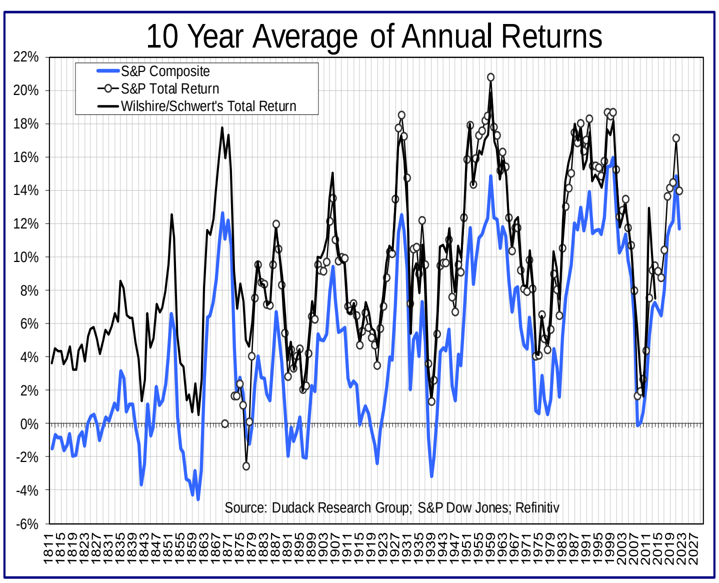
New home sales were 591,000 (SAAR) in April, the slowest pace since April 2020, at the height of the shutdown. Existing homes sales were 5.61 million in April, the lowest since June 2020. See page 7. Note that April was the first time the Federal Reserve raised rates and mortgage rates are expected to move much higher in 2022. More importantly, even after two fed rate hikes, short-term interest rates remain at an historically negative (and easy) level of negative 7.2% given headline CPI of 8.2% YOY in April. The Fed has indicated that it wants to get to a neutral fed funds rate. But assuming inflation moderates to 5% by year end, the fed funds rate would need to increase 400 basis points in the coming months. See page 4. This could have a deleterious impact on the housing market.

The significance of a housing slowdown should not be overlooked since housing typically contributes 15% to 18.5% to GDP. Housing affordability declined sharply in April as a result of rising mortgage rates and soaring prices. This trend is expected to worsen, and we are concerned about the effect it will have on GDP and the broad economy. Not surprisingly, homebuilder confidence has been steadily slipping this year. Rising interest rates have not had a noticeable impact on the auto and truck sector, to date, but we believe it is only a matter of time before it does.

For all these reasons, we believe portfolios should be insulated against the impact of inflation and rising interest rates to the best of one's ability. We remain cautious.

Secular bull markets often end as a result of an economic crisis. Historically, the source of the economic crisis has alternated between a debt/default unwinding or a wave of inflation. Either way, the crisis has typically created a multi-year ceiling for stock prices. For example, in the last cycle, the S&P 500 peaked in March 2000 (1527.46) and again in October 2007 (1565.15). The 2000 peak was triggered by a wave of margin debt/margin calls and in 2008 sovereign debt defaults triggered a global banking crisis. The S&P 500 finally bettered the 1565 level in 2014. The January 2022 peak at SPX 4796.56 materialized during a post-pandemic inflation cycle driven by historic monetary and fiscal ease around the globe. Debt and inflation can be debilitating to an economy, which is why the Fed's job of fighting inflation and monitoring debt levels is critical to the economic health of the US.

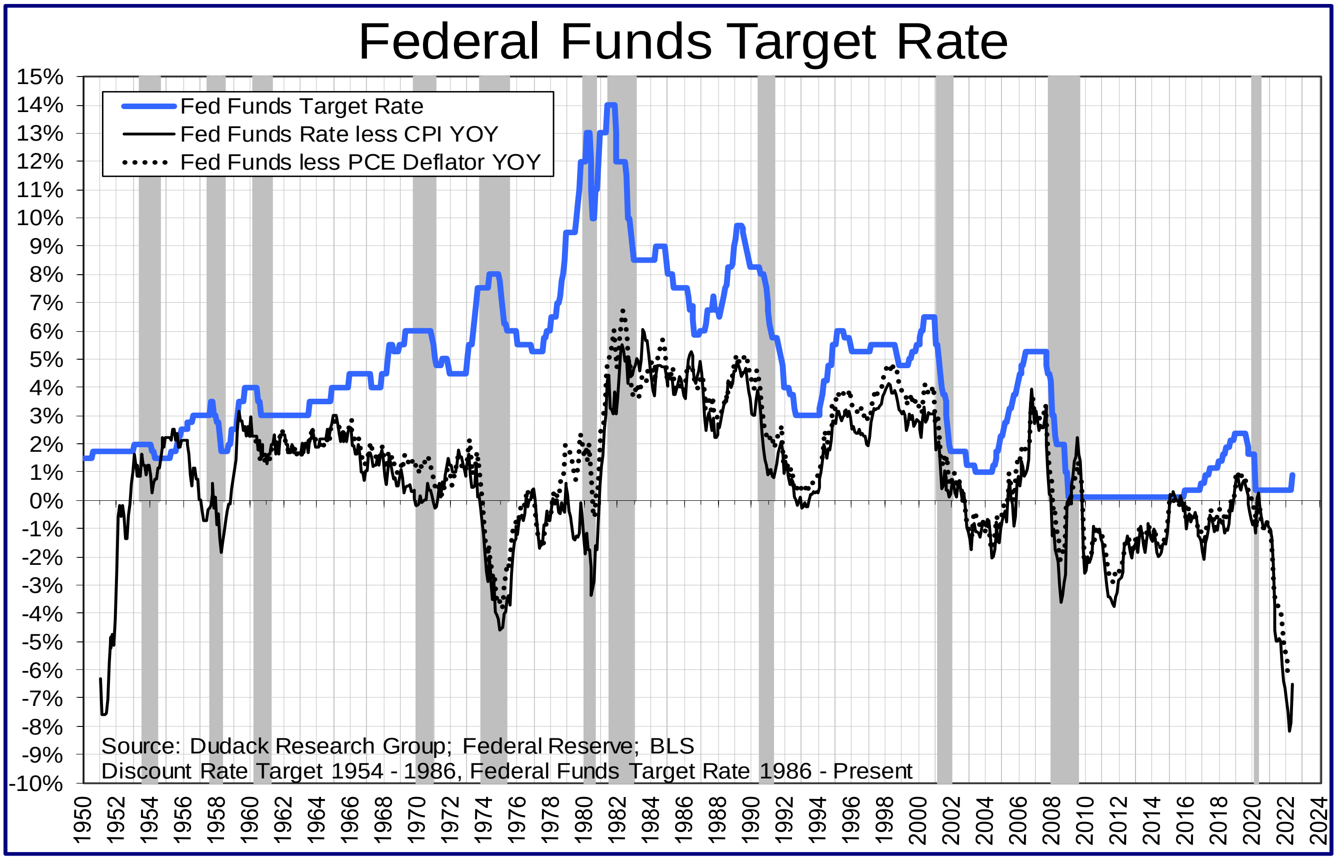


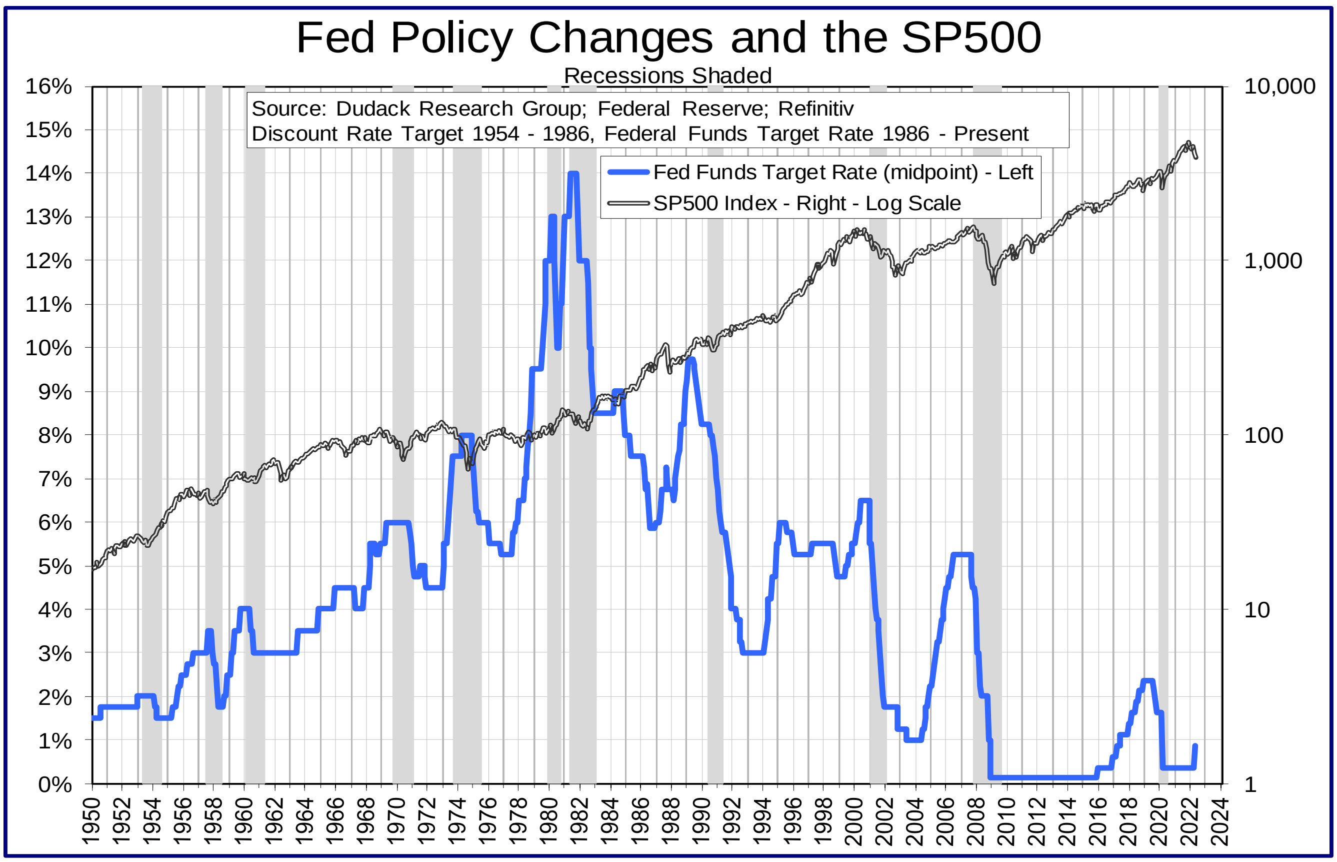


10 Year Annual Changes				Years	
Peak	%	Trough	%	Trough to Peak	Peak to Trough
		1819	-1.9%		
1952	6.6%	1961	-4.6%	33	9
1871	12.2%	1978	-1.2%	10	7
1887	6.7%	1891	-1.9%	3	16
1906	9.4%	1921	-2.4%	15	15
1929	12.5%	1939	-3.2%	8	10
1959	14.9%	1978	0.5%	20	19
2000	15.9%	2008	-0.1%	22	8
2021	14.8%	?	?	13	?
Average	11.63%	Average	-1.85%	16	12

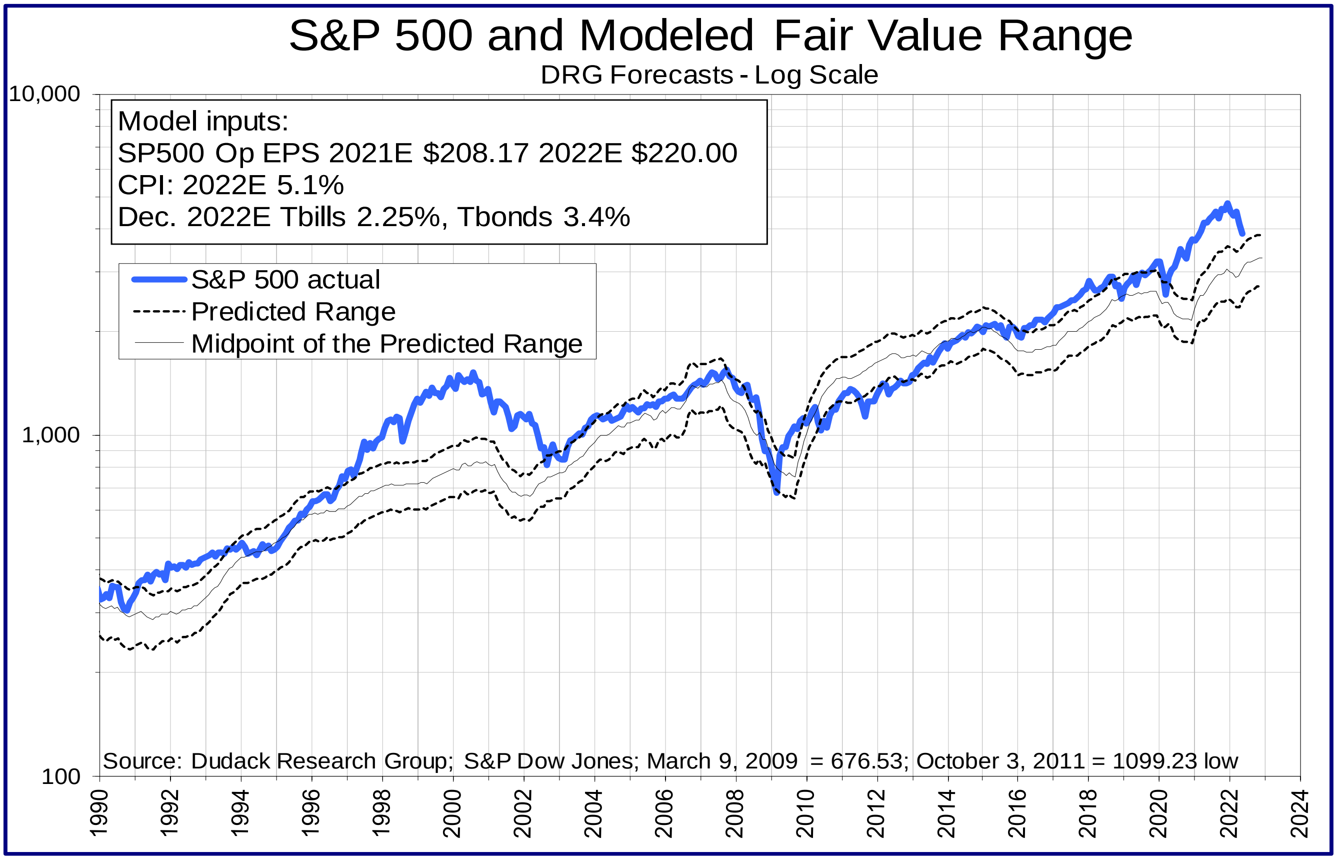
Source: Dudack Research Group

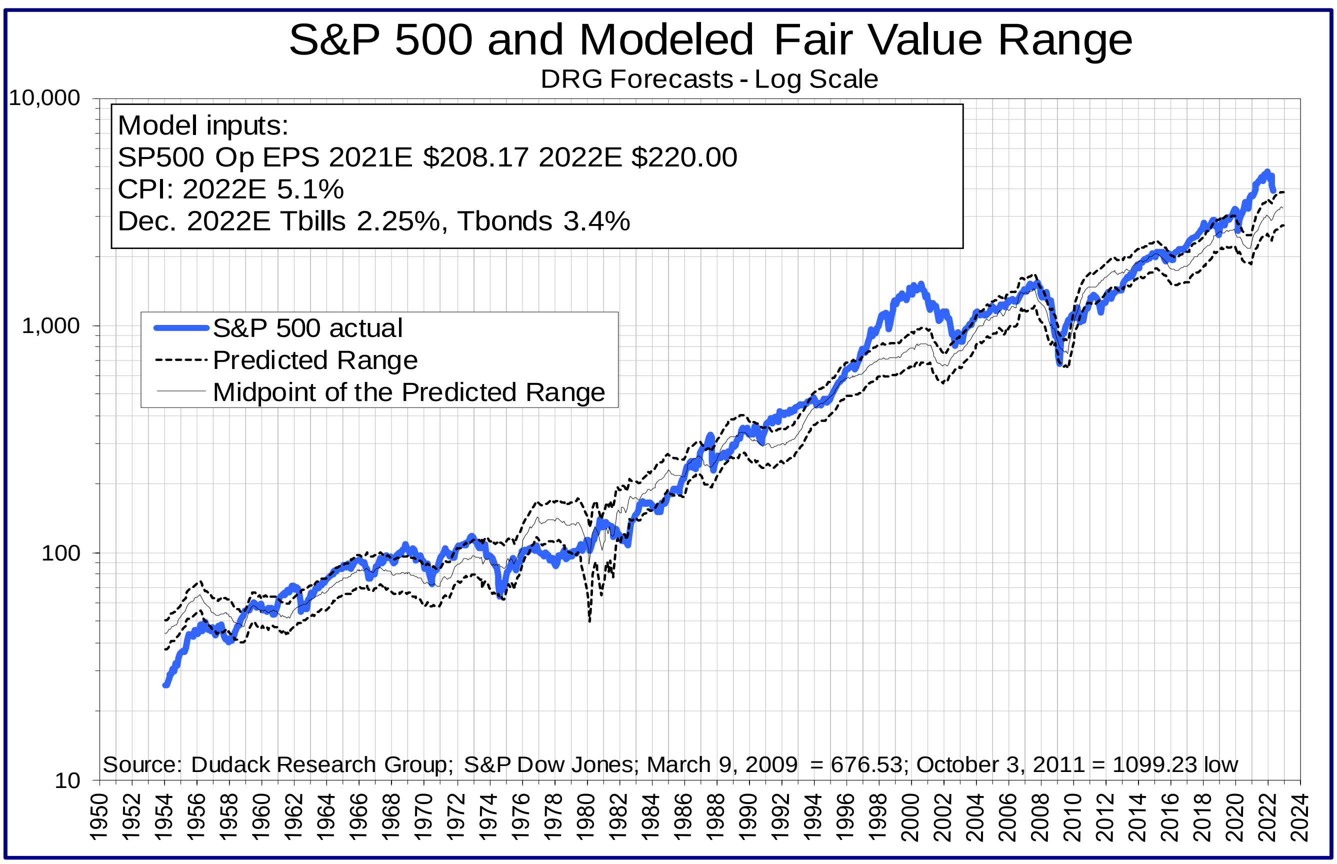
In April, headline CPI was 8.2% YOY and even after two fed rate hikes, short-term interest rates remain at an historically negative (and easy) level of negative 7.2%. The Fed has indicated that it wants to get to a neutral fed funds rate. Assuming inflation moderates to 5% by year end, the fed funds rate needs to increase 400 basis points in the coming months.



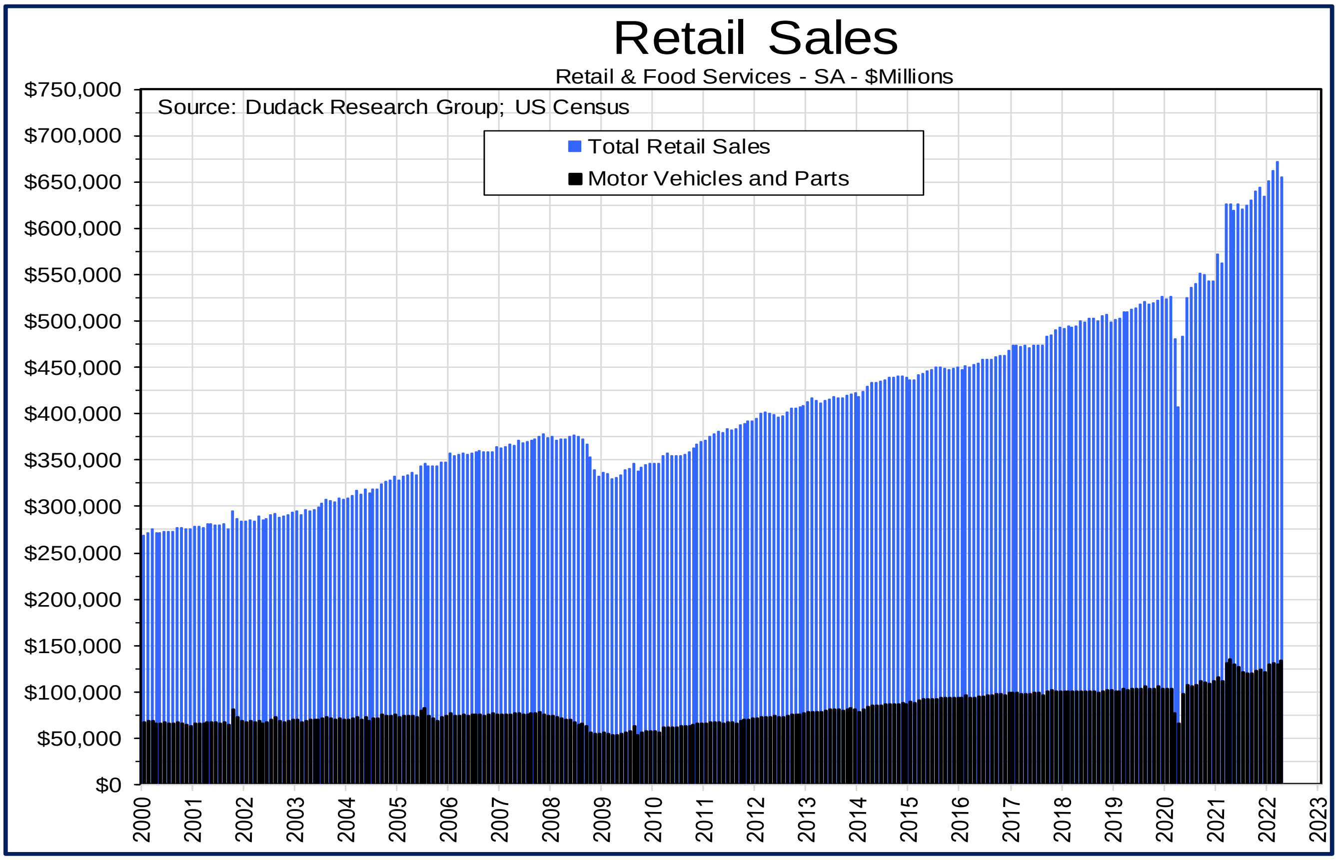


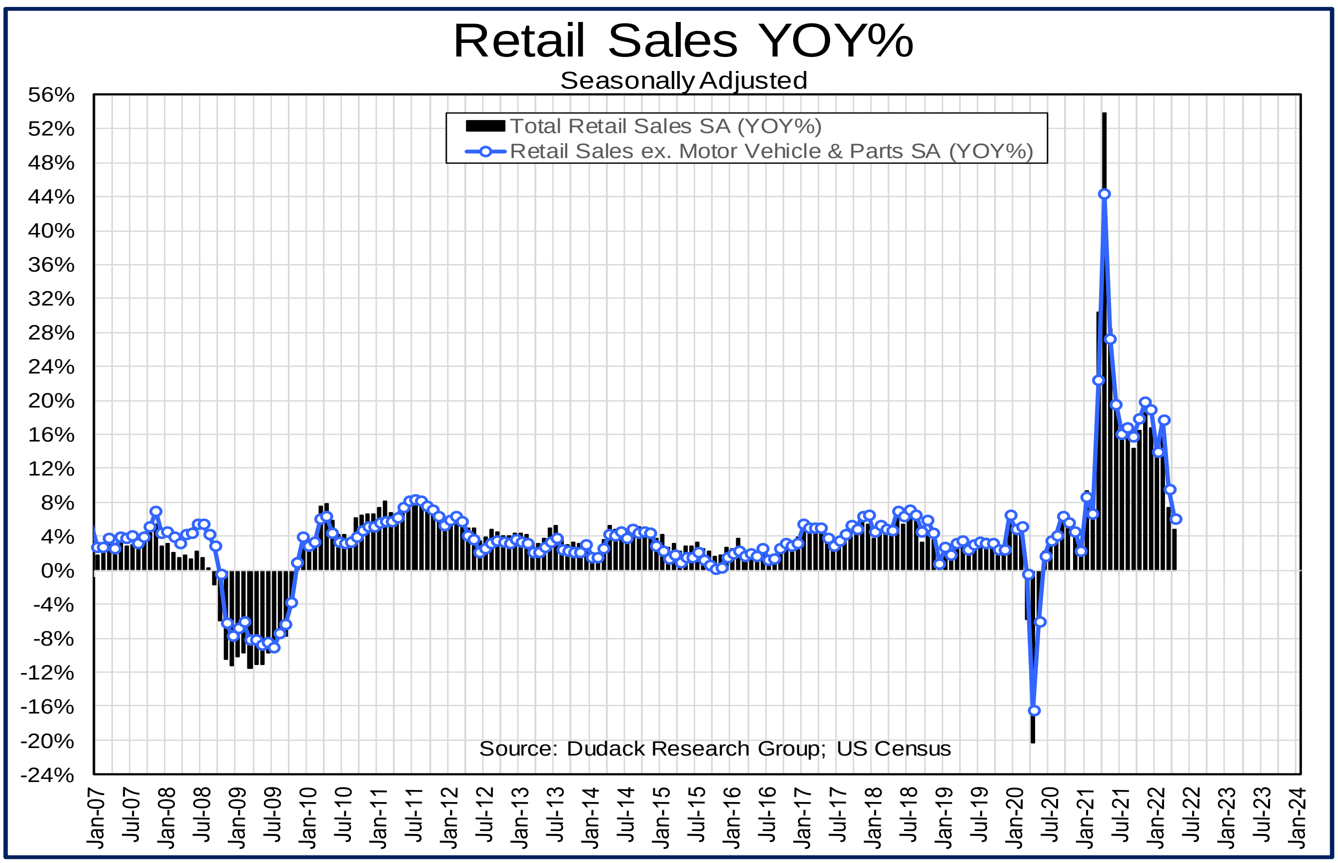
Unfortunately, even at the May 19 close of SPX 3900.79, the market remained 1.0% above the top of the year-end fair value range of SPX 2730-3860 indicated by our valuation model and 18% above the mid-range of our model. Even if our $220 EPS estimate for 2021 proves to be low, given current interest rates, value is found below the SPX 4000 level.



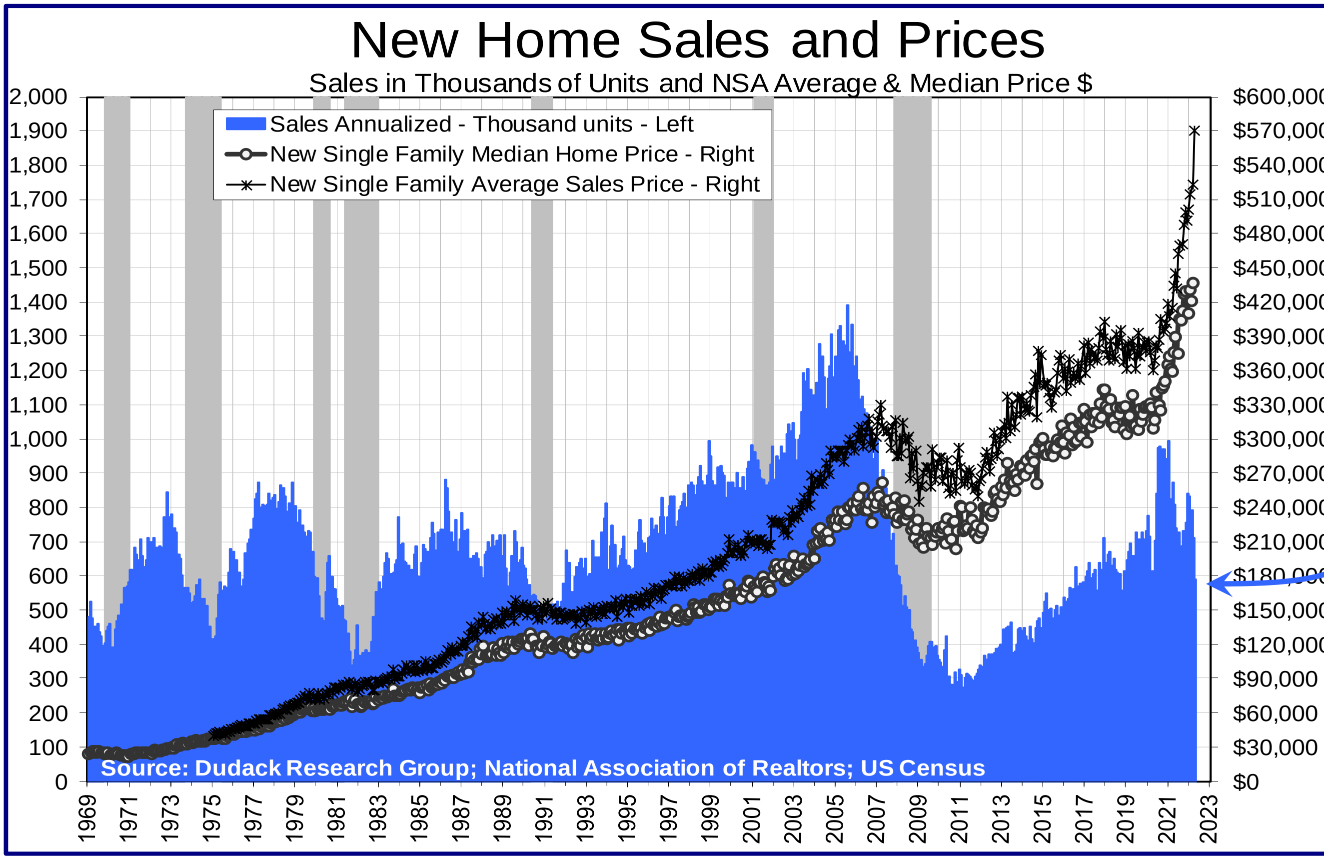


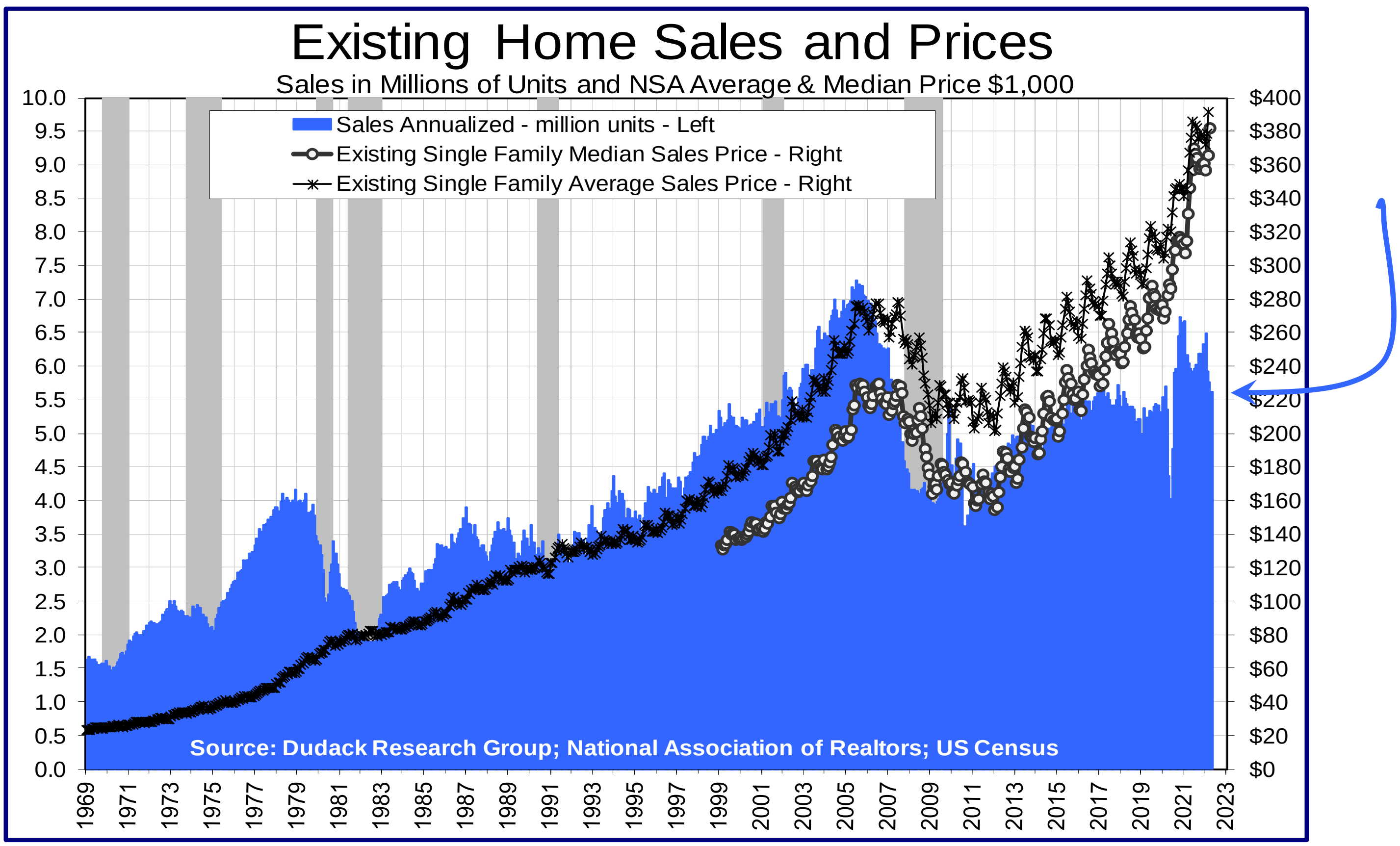
April's retail sales rose 4.7% YOY on a seasonally adjusted basis, and excluding autos, sales rose 6.1%. However, unadjusted retail sales fell 6.8% YOY and excluding autos, fell 4.5%. Nevertheless, even seasonally adjusted sales rose less than inflation which was 8.2% YOY in April. Real sales were negative which explains the negative EPS surprises reported by many retailers in the first quarter.



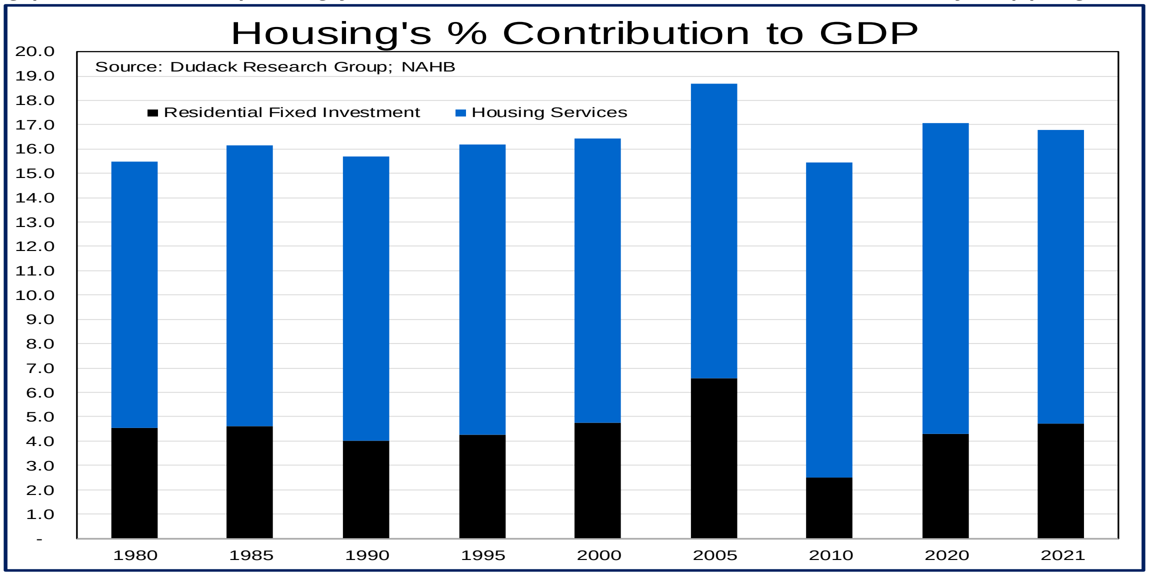


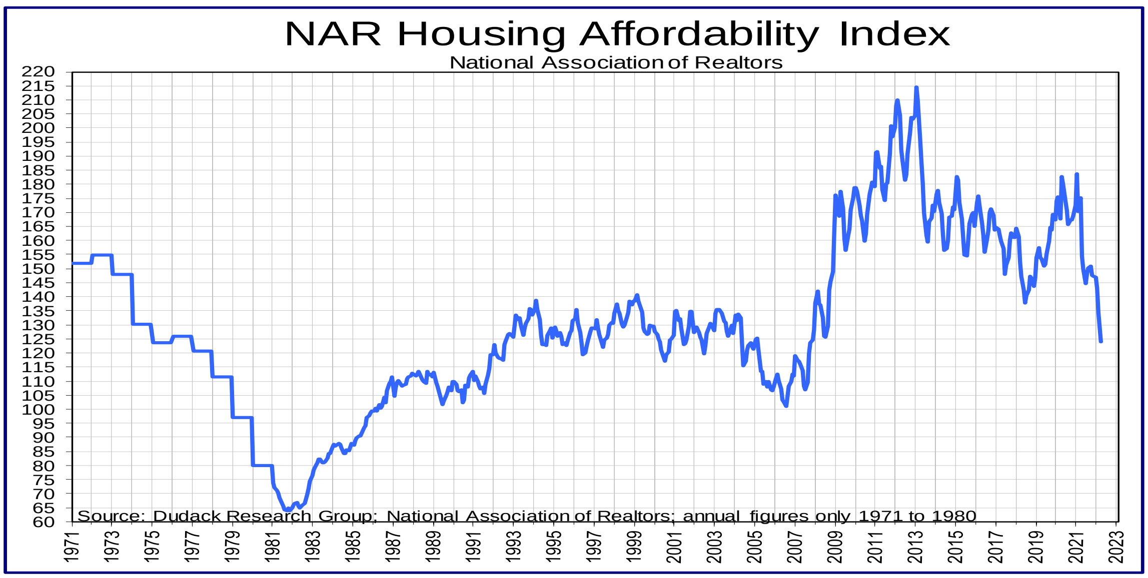
New home sales were 591,000 (SAAR) in April, the lowest since April 2020, or the height of the shutdown. Existing homes sales were 5.61 million in April, the lowest since June 2020. Keep in mind that April was the first time the Federal Reserve raised rates and mortgage rates are expected to move much higher in 2022.

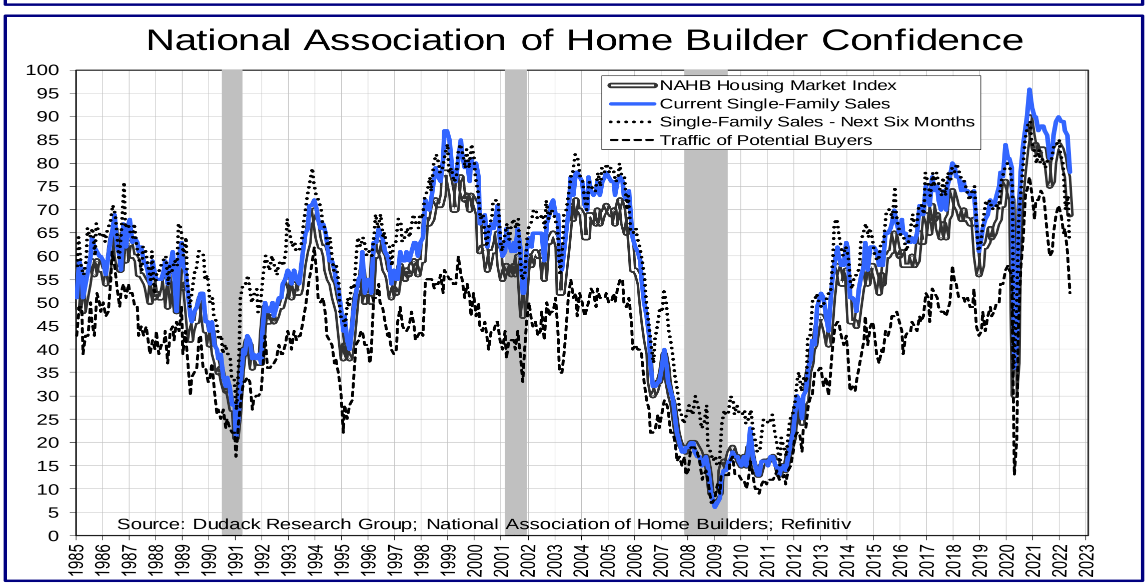




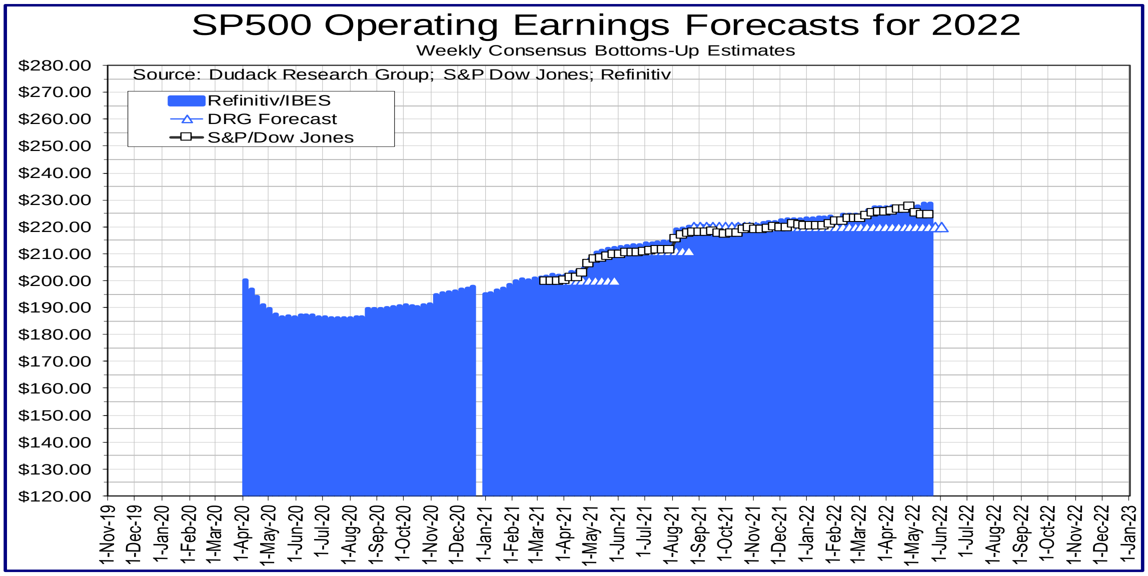
The significance of the housing slowdown cannot be overlooked since housing typically contributes 15% to 18.5% to GDP. Housing affordability has been declining as a result of rising mortgage rates and soaring prices. Not surprisingly, homebuilder confidence has been steadily slipping this year.

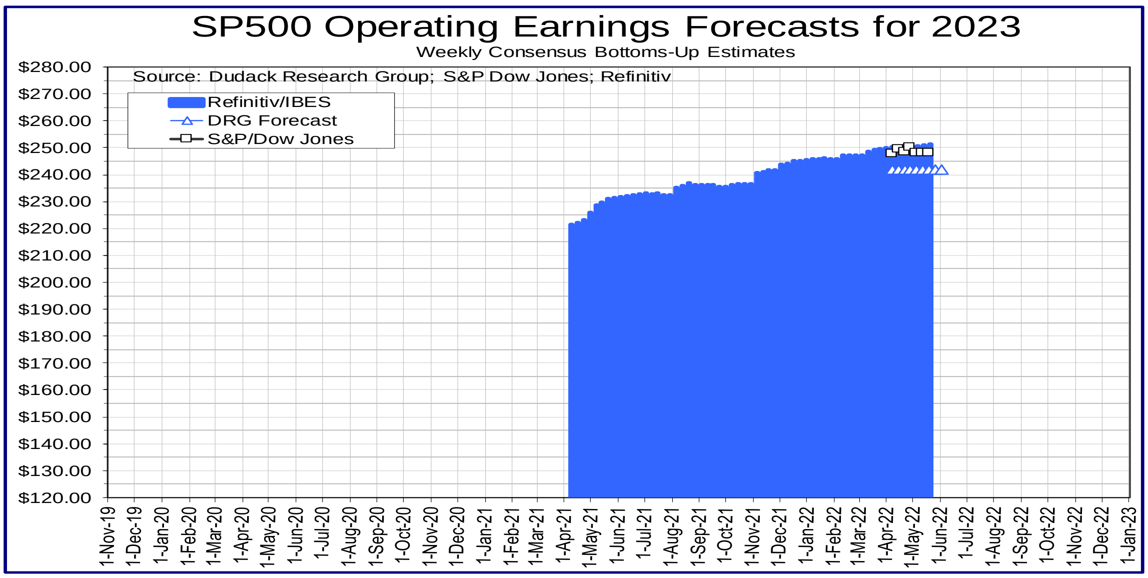


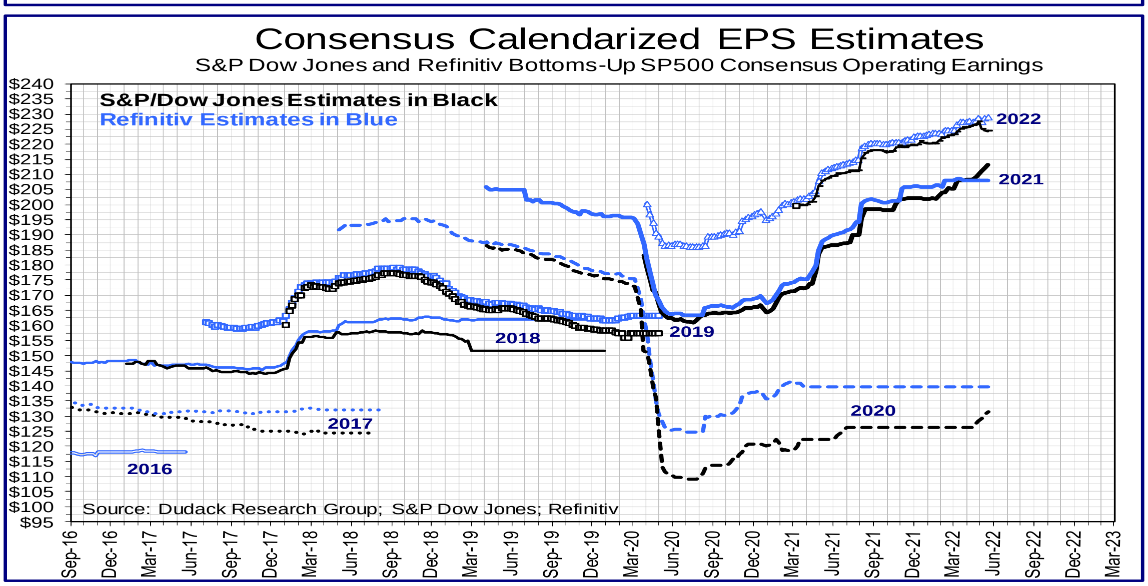




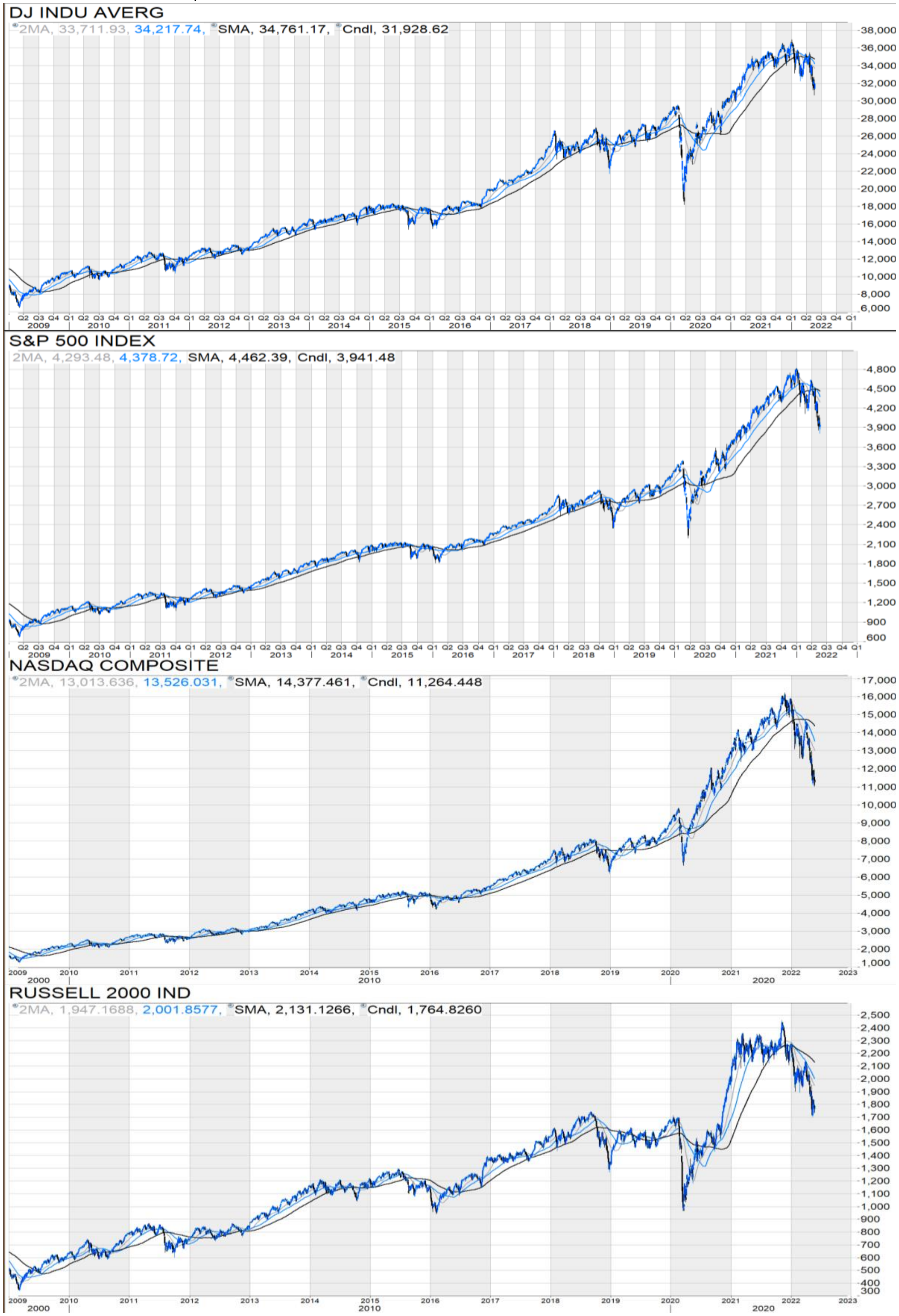
The S&P Dow Jones and Refinitiv IBES consensus earnings estimates for 2022 fell $0.14 and rose $0.26, respectively, this week widening the nominal earnings range to $224 to $228. Earnings growth rates for this year are 5.2% and 9.9%, respectively. *(Note: consensus macro-EPS forecasts may differ from 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.







The pattern of sequential weakness in the DJIA, SPX, IXIC and RUT, in that order, continues. The declines from recent peaks are: 13.2%, 17.8%, 29.9% and 27.8%, respectively. As we have noted over the last twelve months, the RUT has been the best forecaster for the overall market.

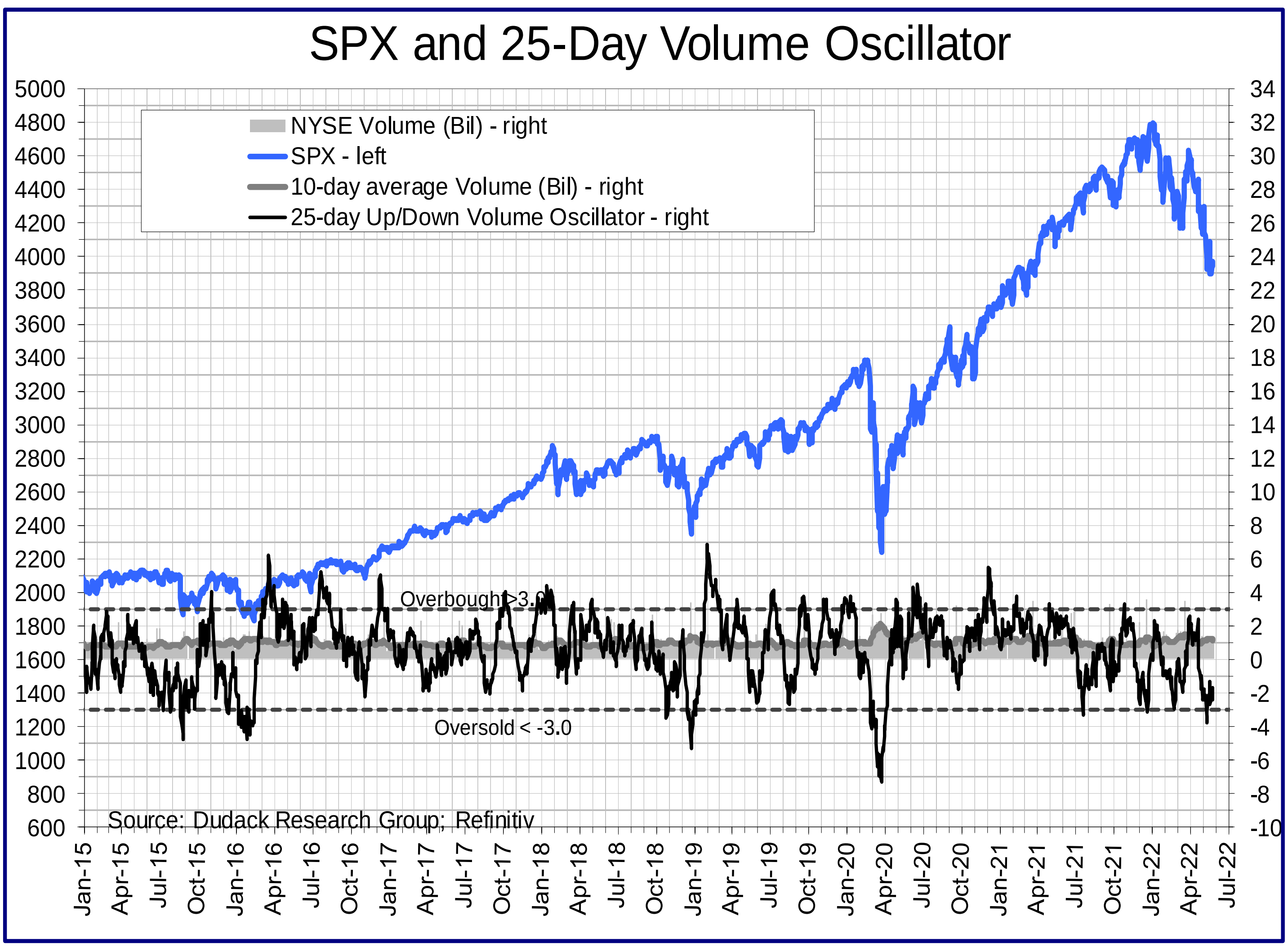


Source: Refinitiv

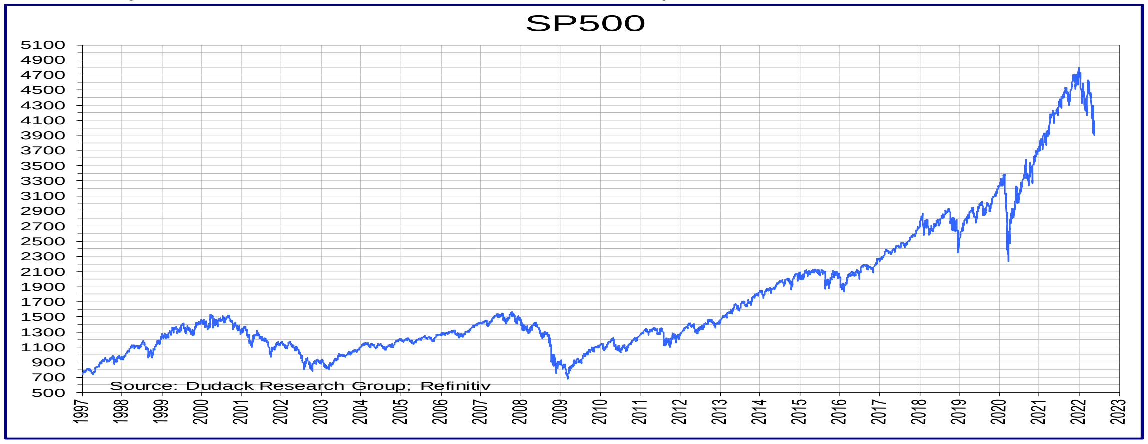
The 25-day up/down volume oscillator fell to minus 2.41 this week, after recording four days in oversold territory in early May. The May 10 reading of minus 3.8 was the most oversold reading recorded since April 1, 2020. However, in March and April of 2020, the market was in oversold territory for 25 of 28 consecutive trading sessions.

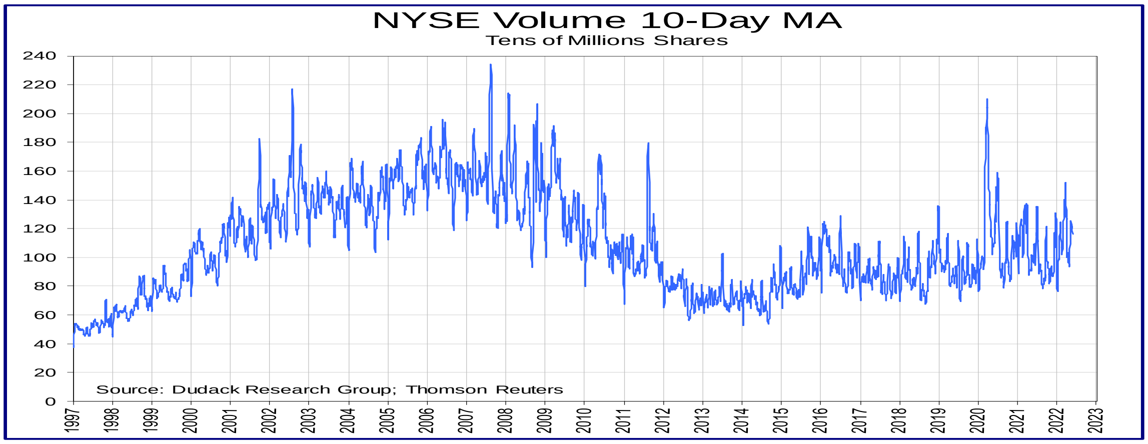
In recent weeks there have been four 90% down days (April 22: 90%; May 5: 93%; May 9: 92%; May 18 93%) and history suggests that these extreme down days usually come in a series. A series of 90% down days reflects panic selling and is characteristic of the end of a bear market cycle. The first sign of selling exhaustion emerges when a 90% up day materializes. A 92% up day did appear on May 13 which we believe signals an exhaustion in selling pressure and the beginning of the final phase, but not necessarily the final low, of a bear market. Not surprisingly, this 90% up day appeared after the SPX slipped below the 4000 level, where investors can begin to find and define “value” in the broader marketplace.

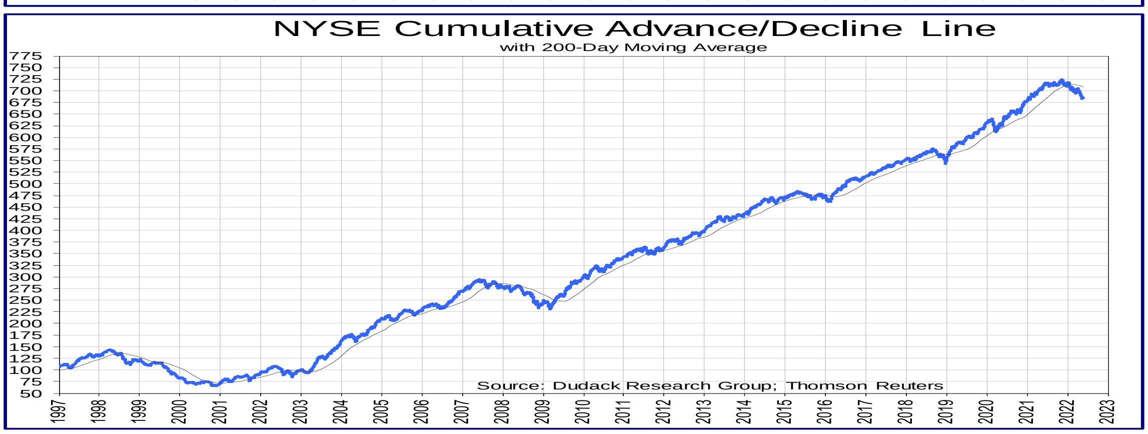
This 25-day up/down volume oscillator measures buying and selling momentum. New highs should be accompanied by strong and consistent buying pressure which results in long and sometimes extreme overbought readings. An absence of overbought readings at a new high reveals a weakness in the trend and is 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.

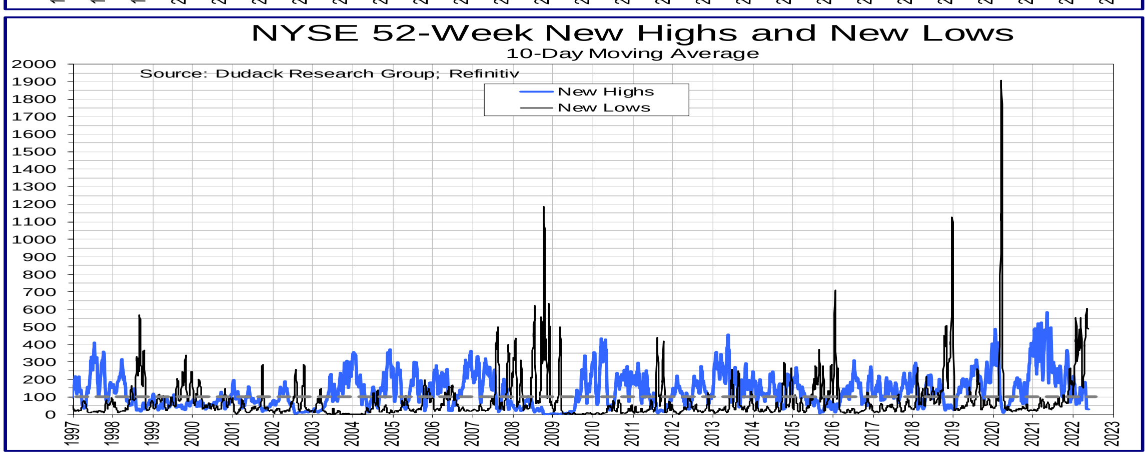


The 10-day average of daily new highs is 29 this week and daily new lows are 488. This combination is negative with new highs below 100, and new lows above the 100 benchmark. The advance/decline line's last record high was on November 8, 2021, and it is trading a net 38,861 issues below this level currently.

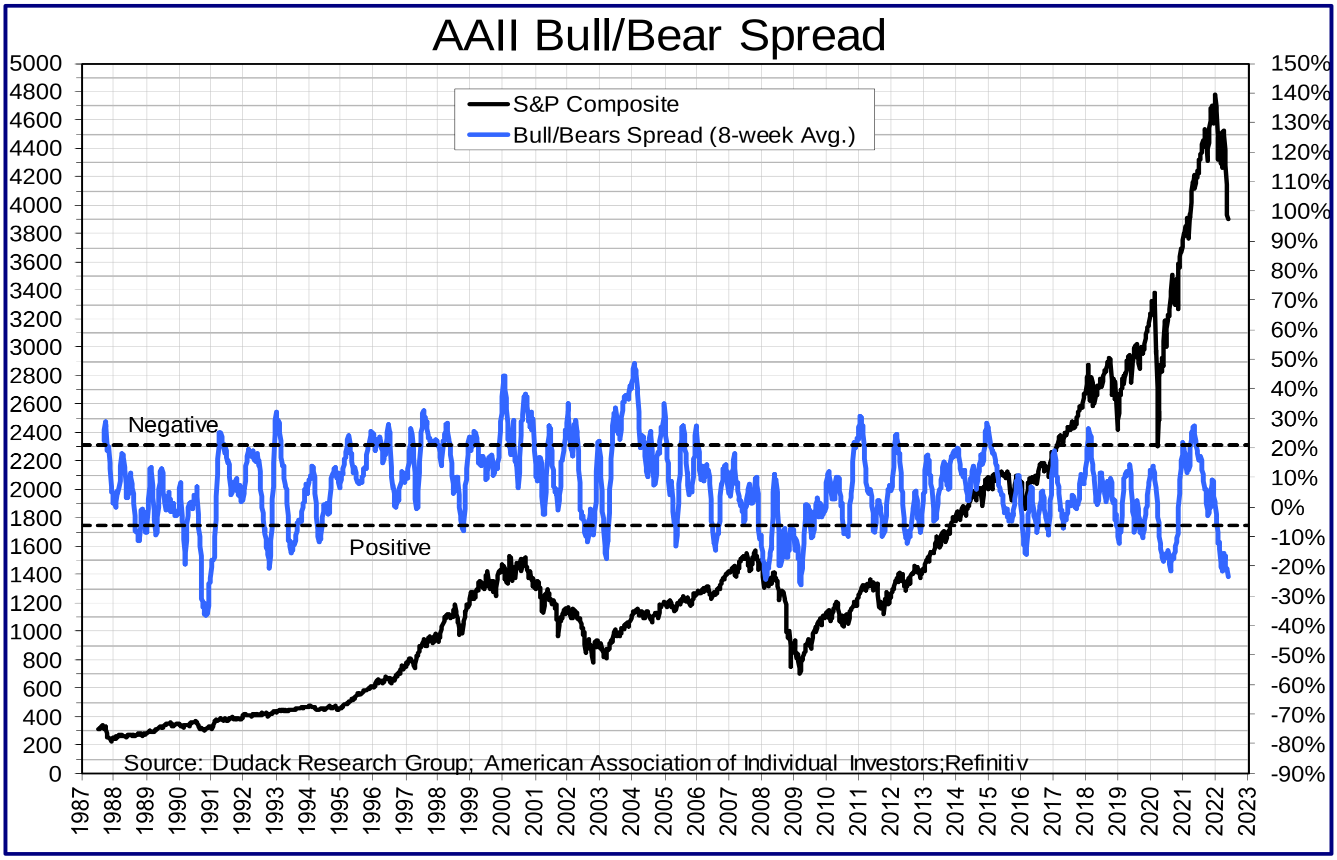


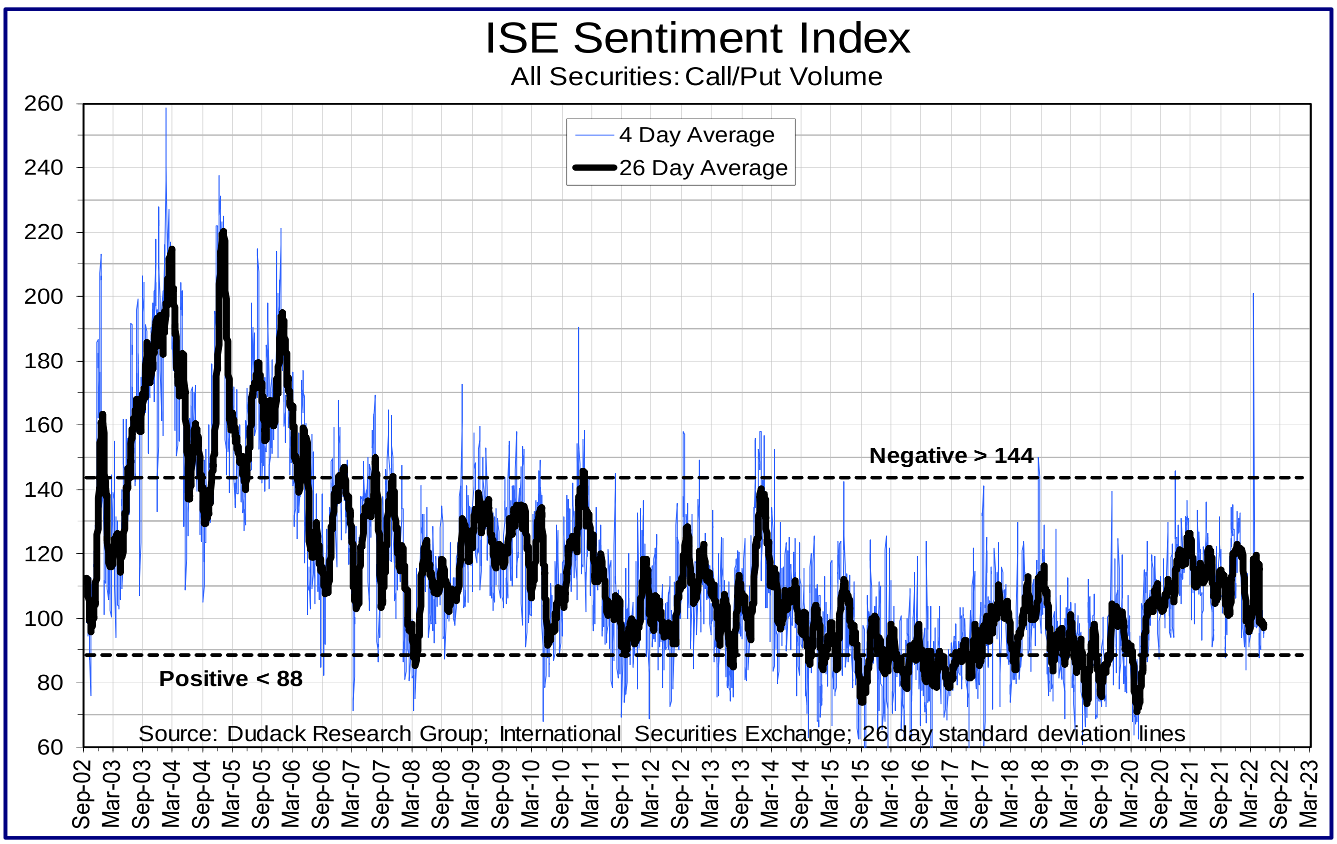






AAII bullish sentiment rose 1.7 points to 26.0% this week but remains below its historical average of 38.0% for the 26th consecutive week. Bearish sentiment rose 1.4 points to 50.4% and is above average for the 25th time in 26 weeks. The April 27 reading of 59.4% was the highest since the March 5, 2009, peak of 70.3%. This combination of extreme readings is favorable. The ISE Sentiment index is falling but remains neutral.

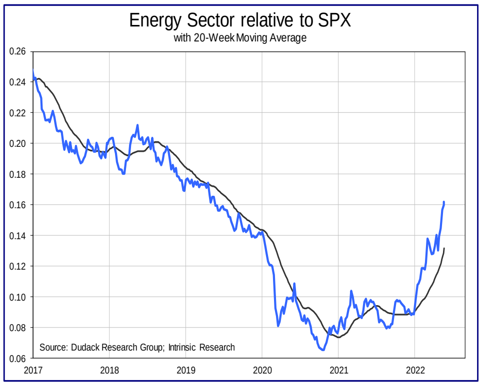


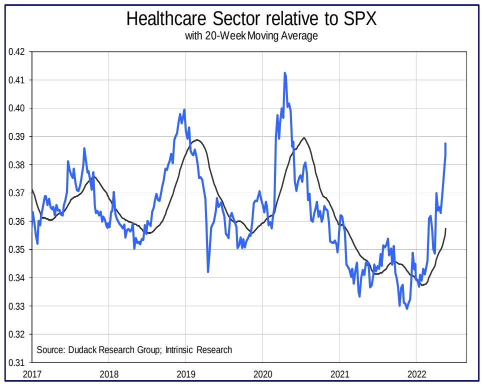


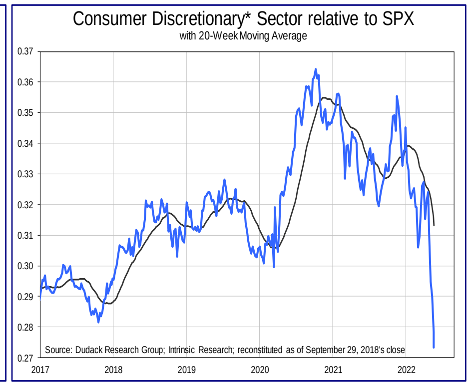
SECTOR RELATIVE PERFORMANCE – RELATIVE OVER/UNDER/ PERFORMANCE TO S&P 500

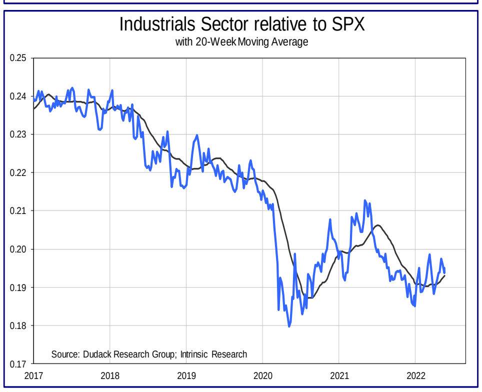
DRG Recommended Sector Weights				
Overweight		**Neutral**		**Underweight**
Energy		Healthcare		Consumer Discretionary
Industrials		Technology		REITS
Staples		Materials		Communication Services
Utililties		Financials		

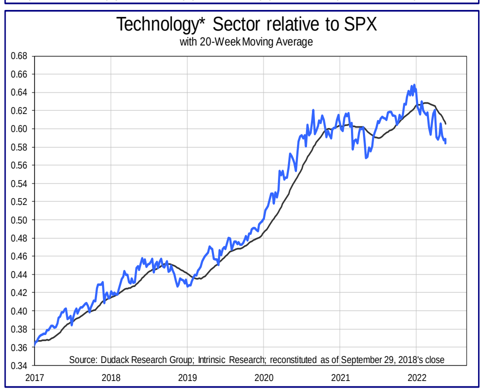
3/8/2022:Materials upgraded from underweight to neutral/communication service downgraded from neutral to underweight. 3/1/2022 Financials downgraded to neutral and Industrials upgraded to overweight.

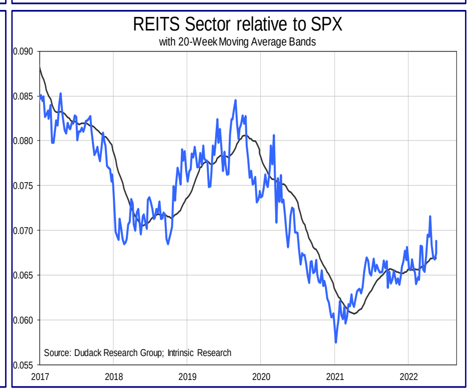


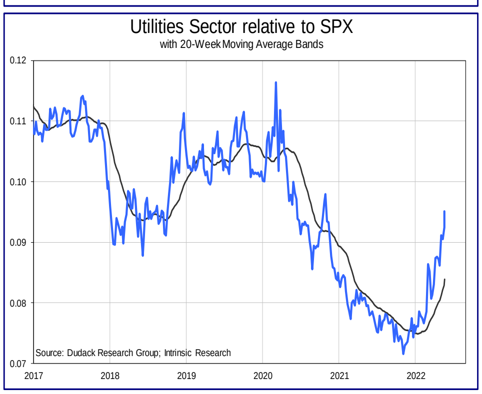


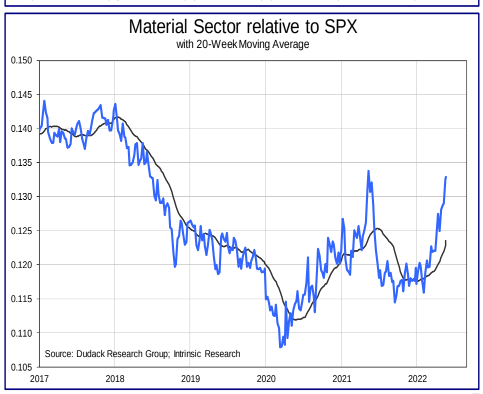


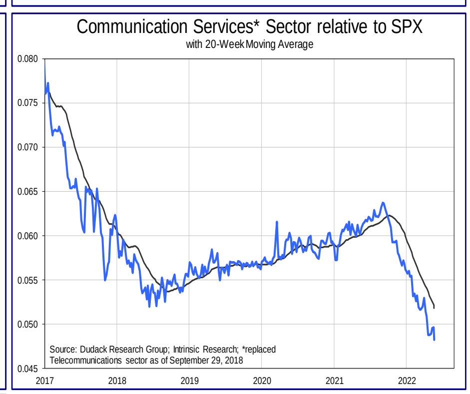


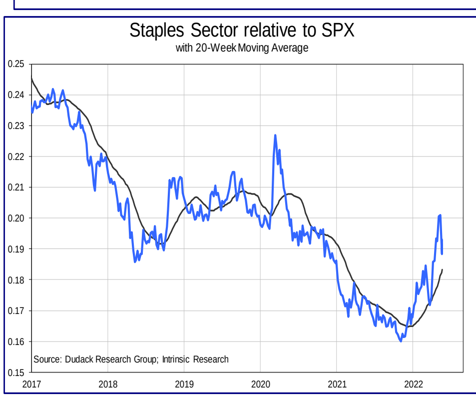


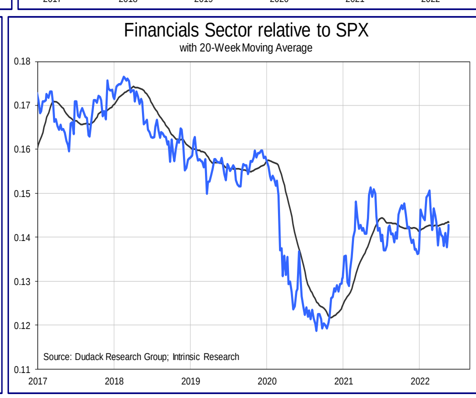












2022 Performance - Ranked	
SP500 Sector	% Change
S&P ENERGY	50.9%
S&P UTILITIES	3.0%
S&P CONSUMER STAPLES	-5.5%
S&P HEALTH CARE	-7.1%
S&P MATERIALS	-8.1%
S&P FINANCIAL	-13.4%
S&P INDUSTRIALS	-14.1%
S&P REITS	-16.5%
S&P 500	-17.3%
S&P INFORMATION TECH	-24.6%
S&P COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	-29.0%
S&P CONSUMER DISCRETIONARY	-33.1%

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	SIc1	46.54	151.0%	151.0%	151.0%	151.0%
Energy Select Sector SPDR	XLE	84.25	27.8%	27.8%	27.8%	51.8%
United States Oil Fund, LP	USO	82.00	31.2%	31.2%	31.2%	50.8%
iShares DJ US Oil Eqpt & Services ETF	IEZ	19.39	24.7%	24.7%	24.7%	50.4%
Oil Future	CLc1	109.77	24.5%	24.5%	24.5%	46.0%
iShares MSCI Brazil Capped ETF	EWZ	34.78	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	23.9%
Gold Future	GCc1	2312.10	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	4.5%
Utilities Select Sector SPDR	XLU	74.05	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	3.5%
SPDR Gold Trust	GLD	174.13	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	1.9%
iShares MSCI Mexico Capped ETF	EWW	51.20	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	1.2%
SPDR Communication Services ETF	XLC	56.15	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
iShares MSCI United Kingdom ETF	EWU	32.77	-3.3%	-3.3%	-3.3%	-1.1%
iShares MSCI Australia ETF	EWA	24.32	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	-2.1%
Consumer Staples Select Sector SPDR	XLP	73.34	-3.5%	-3.5%	-3.5%	-4.9%
iShares Silver Trust	SLV	21.28	-1.8%	-1.8%	-1.8%	-5.0%
iShares MSCI Canada ETF	EWC	36.47	-4.5%	-4.5%	-4.5%	-5.1%
iShares MSCI Malaysia ETF	EWM	23.71	-3.1%	-3.1%	-3.1%	-5.3%
Health Care Select Sect SPDR	XLV	131.31	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	-6.8%
iShares MSCI Hong Kong ETF	EWH	21.50	-9.3%	-9.3%	-9.3%	-7.3%
Materials Select Sector SPDR	XLB	83.45	-1.2%	-1.2%	-1.2%	-7.9%
iShares Russell 1000 Value ETF	IWD	154.65	-5.7%	-5.7%	-5.7%	-7.9%
iShares MSCI India ETF	INDA.K	40.94	-10.7%	-10.7%	-10.7%	-10.7%
SPDR DJIA ETF	DIA	319.39	-9.0%	-9.0%	-9.0%	-12.1%
DJIA	.DJI	31928.62	-9.1%	-9.1%	-9.1%	-12.1%
iShares MSCI EAFE ETF	EFA	68.81	-9.2%	-9.2%	-9.2%	-12.5%
iShares MSCI Singapore ETF	EWS	18.70	-11.3%	-11.3%	-11.3%	-12.6%
Vanguard FTSE All-World ex-US ETF	VEU	53.35	-10.8%	-10.8%	-10.8%	-12.9%
iShares Russell 2000 Value ETF	IWN	144.33	-7.7%	-7.7%	-7.7%	-13.1%
Financial Select Sector SPDR	XLF	33.92	-13.2%	-13.2%	-13.2%	-13.1%
Industrial Select Sector SPDR	XLI	91.16	-9.5%	-9.5%	-9.5%	-13.8%
iShares MSCI Japan ETF	EWJ	57.42	-10.4%	-10.4%	-10.4%	-14.2%
SPDR S&P Bank ETF	KBE	46.73	-15.1%	-15.1%	-15.1%	-14.4%
iShares iBoxx $ Invest Grade Corp Bond	LQD	113.49	-11.2%	-11.2%	-11.2%	-14.4%
iShares MSCI South Korea Capped ETF	EWY	66.12	-8.7%	-8.7%	-8.7%	-15.1%
Shanghai Composite	.SSEC	3070.93	-12.9%	-12.9%	-12.9%	-15.6%
iShares US Real Estate ETF	IYR	96.96	-9.0%	-9.0%	-9.0%	-16.5%
iShares MSCI Emerg Mkts ETF	EEM	40.73	-16.6%	-16.6%	-16.6%	-16.6%
iShares MSCI Austria Capped ETF	EWO	21.21	-16.5%	-16.5%	-16.5%	-16.7%
SP500	.SPX	3941.48	-12.7%	-12.7%	-12.7%	-17.3%
iShares Russell 1000 ETF	IWB	216.65	-13.2%	-13.2%	-13.2%	-18.1%
iShares MSCI Taiwan ETF	EWT	54.05	-16.7%	-16.7%	-16.7%	-18.9%
iShares MSCI Germany ETF	EWG	26.51	-17.2%	-17.2%	-17.2%	-19.1%
iShares 20+ Year Treas Bond ETF	TLT	118.86	-16.5%	-16.5%	-16.5%	-19.8%
iShares US Telecomm ETF	IYZ	26.29	-15.0%	-15.0%	-15.0%	-20.1%
iShares China Large Cap ETF	FXI	29.19	-23.1%	-23.1%	-23.1%	-20.2%
iShares Russell 2000 ETF	IWM	175.57	-12.8%	-12.8%	-12.8%	-21.1%
PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio	PHO	47.66	-10.0%	-10.0%	-10.0%	-21.7%
iShares MSCI BRIC ETF	BKF	34.71	-22.6%	-22.6%	-22.6%	-22.5%
Technology Select Sector SPDR	XLK	132.08	-18.5%	-18.5%	-18.5%	-24.0%
iShares Nasdaq Biotechnology ETF	IBB.O	114.58	-13.1%	-13.1%	-13.1%	-24.9%
iShares Russell 1000 Growth ETF	IWF	222.66	-20.2%	-20.2%	-20.2%	-27.1%
Nasdaq Composite Index Tracking Stock	ONEQ.O	44.08	-20.6%	-20.6%	-20.6%	-27.6%
NASDAQ 100	NDX	11769.84	-21.2%	-21.2%	-21.2%	-27.9%
iShares Russell 2000 Growth ETF	IWO	207.30	-18.3%	-18.3%	-18.3%	-29.3%
SPDR S&P Semiconductor ETF	XSD	166.25	-18.7%	-18.7%	-18.7%	-31.6%
Consumer Discretionary Select Sector SPDR	XLY	137.82	-25.5%	-25.5%	-25.5%	-32.6%
SPDR Homebuilders ETF	XHB	57.59	-22.6%	-22.6%	-22.6%	-32.9%
SPDR S&P Retail ETF	XRT	59.17	-27.6%	-27.6%	-27.6%	-34.5%

Outperformed SP500

Underperformed SP500

Source: Dudack Research Group; Thomson Reuters — Priced as of May 24, 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	~~~~~	$207.73	$224.26	$220.00	5.7%	**$228.84**	10.0%	17.6X	NA	NA	NA	NA
2023E	~~~~~	$231.76	$248.16	$242.00	10.0%	**$251.52**	9.9%	15.9X	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	$46.61	$49.71	$51.00	7.6%	$54.84	11.6%	18.7	NA	-1.4%	NA	NA
2022 2QE*	3941.48	$50.44	$55.09	$56.00	7.6%	$55.47	5.5%	18.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
2022 3QE		$54.44	$59.02	$58.00	11.5%	$59.45	10.7%	17.9	NA	NA	NA	NA
2022 4QE		$56.25	$60.44	$55.00	-3.0%	$61.00	13.1%	17.6	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: DRG; S&P Dow Jones; Refinitiv Consensus estimates; **quarterly EPS may not sum to official CY estimates 5/24/2022

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