



US Strategy Weekly

Liquidity Crisis

LOOKING FOR A 90% UP DAY

There are several extremes appearing in technical data that suggest this bear market is nearing, or already in its final phase. However, few bear market lows are quick or V-shaped. This is particularly true when the low precedes, or is accompanied by, a recession. And we think this one is. Most bear market troughs resemble a checkmark or a W-shape and take weeks or months to complete. In short, we believe it is much too late to be bearish, but we would not be too hasty to re-enter the equity market.

Although the equity market has declined to a level that could generate a short-covering rally, we believe the resistance at SPX 4100 may be a formidable hurdle. This can be seen in the charts of the indices on page 8. The late May rally encountered resistance at the 50-day moving averages in each of the popular indices. And though the last two weeks have generated a number of downside gaps that are likely to be filled in the near future, the 50-day moving average, now at SPX 4102.46, could prove to be a hurdle once again.

And as we noted last week, it would be prudent to wait for a solid 90% up-volume day accompanied by volume that is well above average, before adding to portfolios. Strong volume and at least a 10 to one positive breadth day would be a pivotal sign that panic selling is exhausted and that buyers have come back to the marketplace with conviction. This is particularly important since recent trading sessions have included worrisome signs of a liquidity crisis.

LIQUIDITY CRISIS – THE SOURCE

The liquidity crisis is not equity-centric and may stem from the volatility seen in the cryptocurrency market. Bitcoin (BTC - \$20,825.00), the bellwether of the cryptocurrency market, has seen a 75% decline from its high. The world's most-traded cryptocurrency, fell from nearly \$69,000 last year, to \$17,776.75 over the weekend, which led to forced liquidations of many large leveraged bets. Some crypto analysts have been worried about a complete capitulation of the market, particularly after Celsius Network, a private company, and a popular cryptocurrency lender, froze customers' accounts last week leaving its customers unable to withdraw or transfer funds.

More than \$2 trillion has been wiped from the crypto market since its peak last November, according to Yahoo News, and since money is fungible, losses of this size often create a liquidity crisis in the broader securities markets. What is noteworthy is that a liquidity crisis is not unusual at the end of a bear market, and in fact, is another sign that we may be nearing the finale of this cycle. Nevertheless, a liquidity crisis can be vicious. It is completely disconnected from economics, fundamentals, and technicals, and is simply a massive de-leveraging wave.

Again, there are reasons to be optimistic for the second half of the year, but this is still a dangerous time, and it is wise to be cautious.

RECESSION TALK

In our opinion, it is good news that market watchers have become obsessed with the prospects of a recession. Some economists even agree with me that we may already be in the middle of a recession. This is another ingredient that has been missing for a washed-out market. On the other hand, we have yet to see earnings forecasts come down. That may be the last and final phase of this bear cycle. But analysts tend to be trend followers and rarely identify turning points, so cuts in earnings estimates may not appear until the third quarter.

Similarly, there is good news in investor sentiment indicators. Last week's AAll readings of 19.4% bulls and 58.3% bears were the third week in which a combination of less than 20% bulls and more than 50% bears has appeared since April 27, 2022. Prior to this string, there were comparable single-week readings on April 11, 2013, and January 10, 2008; however, neither of these readings coincided with a market low. The 4-week AAll bullish reading of 19% on April 27 was the lowest since 1990 and the bearish 52.9% reading of May 18 was the highest since the March 5, 2009 peak of 70.3%. These are some of the most extreme readings seen in years and according to AAll, equity prices tend to be higher in the next six and/or twelve months following such a combination. See page 11.

RECESSION WATCH

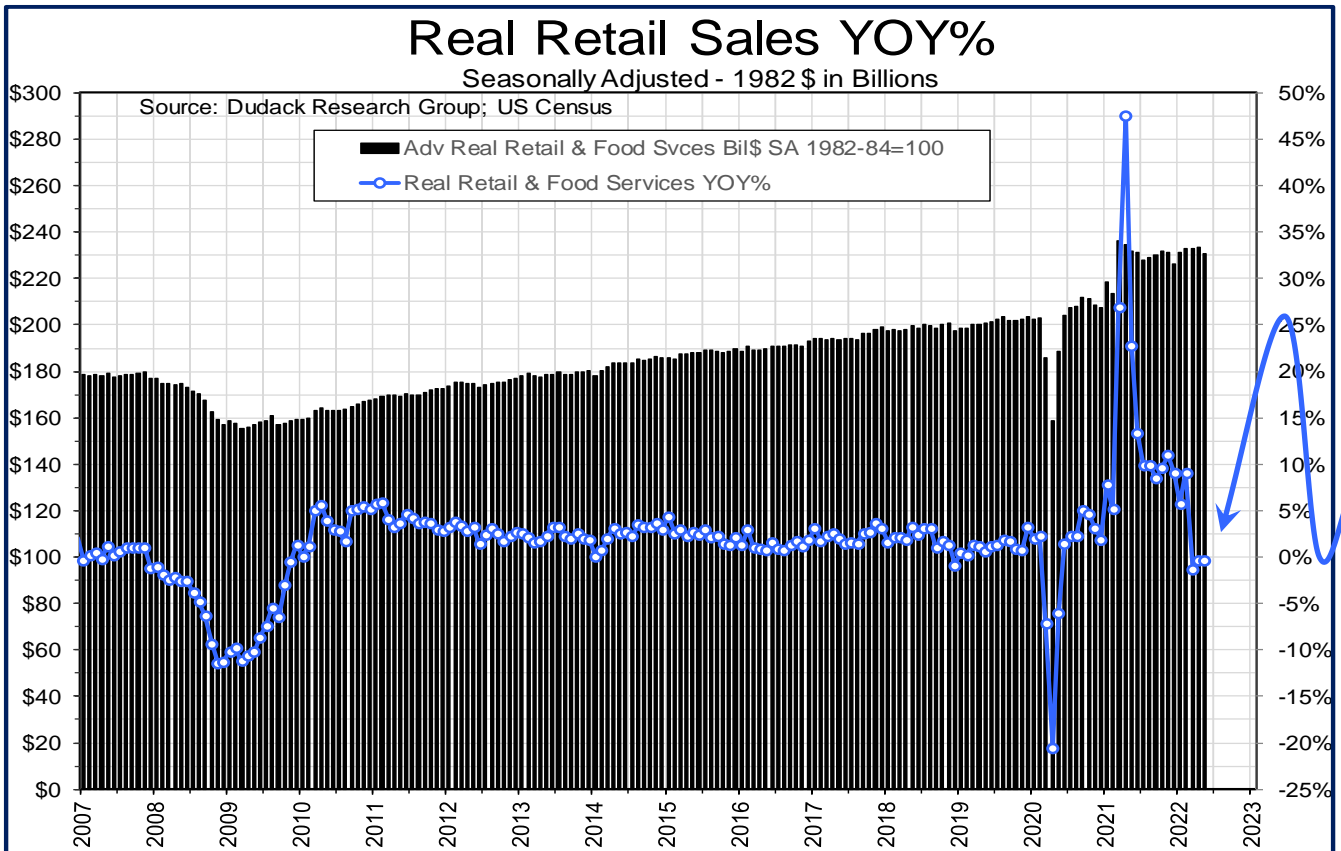
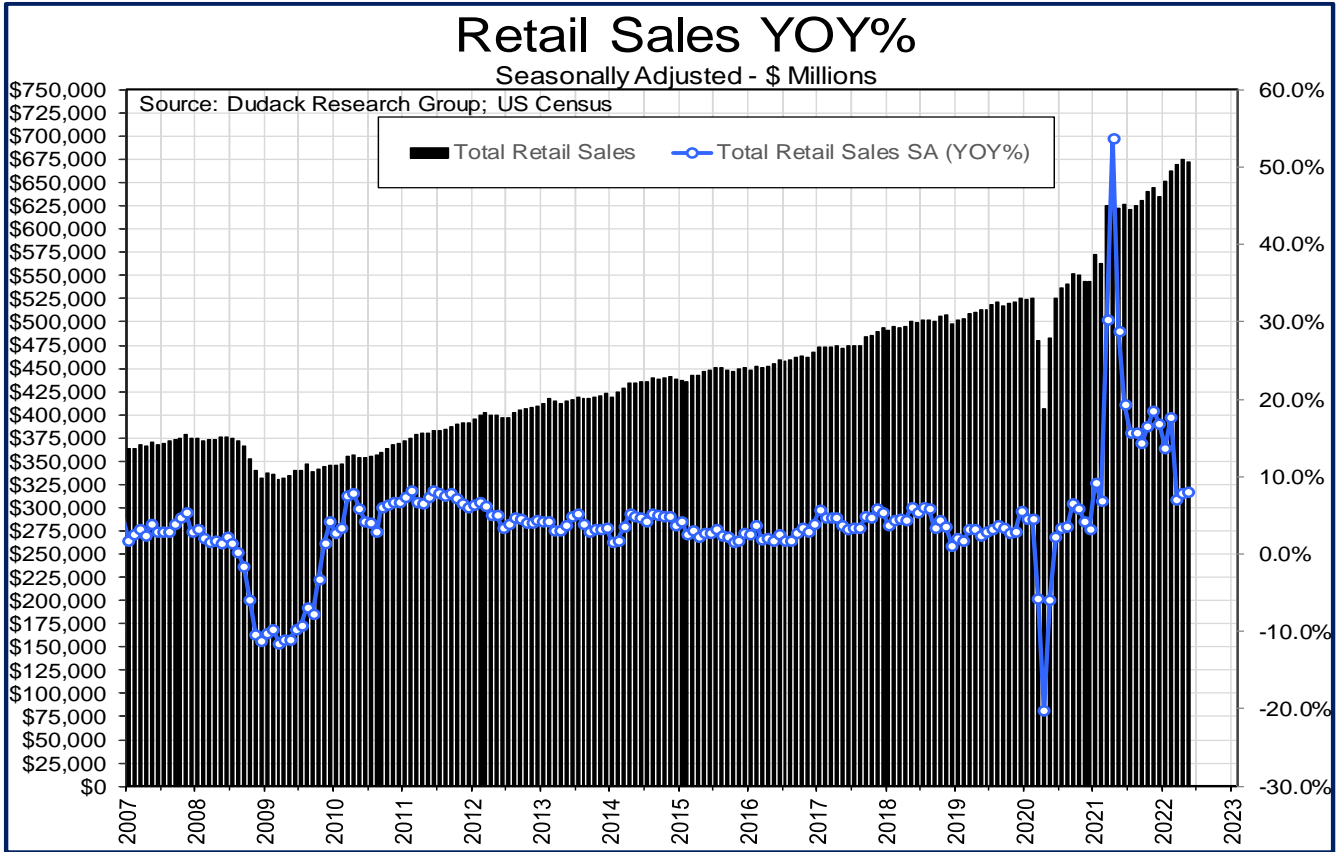
Inflation is an insidious problem that eats into household consumption and also erodes corporate profit margins. For example, the charts on page 3 display the difference between nominal and real retail sales. May's retail sales were disappointing but still rose 8.1% YOY. However, after adjusting for inflation, real retail sales fell 0.4% YOY. Year-over-year real retail sales have been negative for three consecutive months, which suggests that second quarter profits for many retailers may decline from first quarter's weak results. The weakness in May sales was centered in autos, appliances, and nonretail stores. Gains were seen in necessities such as gas and food. For the month of May, sales from food and beverage stores, food service and drinking places, and gasoline stations totaled 34% of total retail sales. This was actually less than we expected but remember that retail sales measures merchandise and does not include necessities such as housing and healthcare expenses. See pages 3-4.

The NAHB Housing index has been declining every month this year and in May it hit its lowest level since the pandemic shutdown in early 2020. Existing median home prices, however, reached a cyclical high of \$414,200, up 15% YOY. Unfortunately, with prices and mortgage rates rising rapidly, this means many prospective buyers will be priced out of the market. Note that in May single-family existing home sales were down 8.6% YOY. This decline may steepen in coming months which is unfortunate since the housing sector typically represents 15% to 18% of US GDP. See page 5.

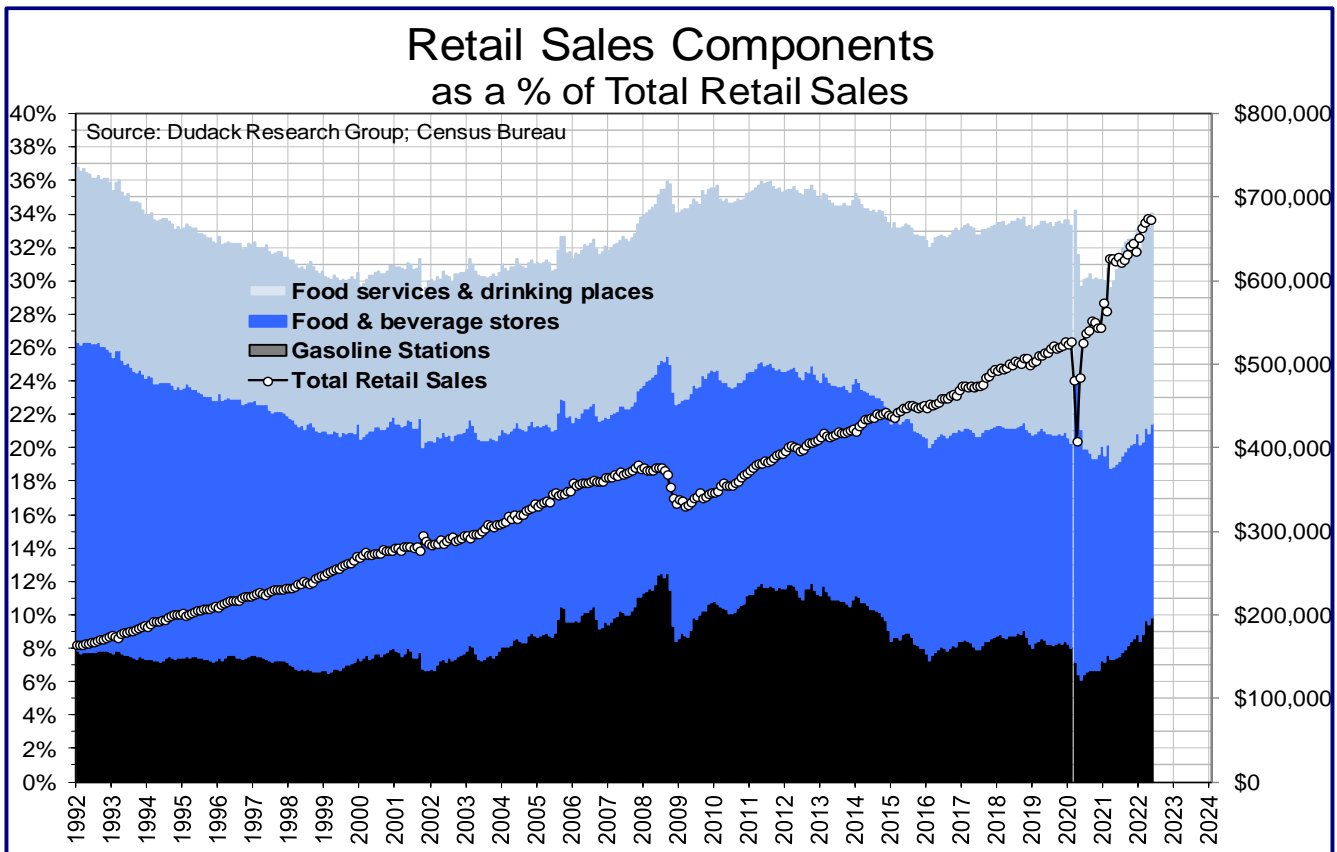
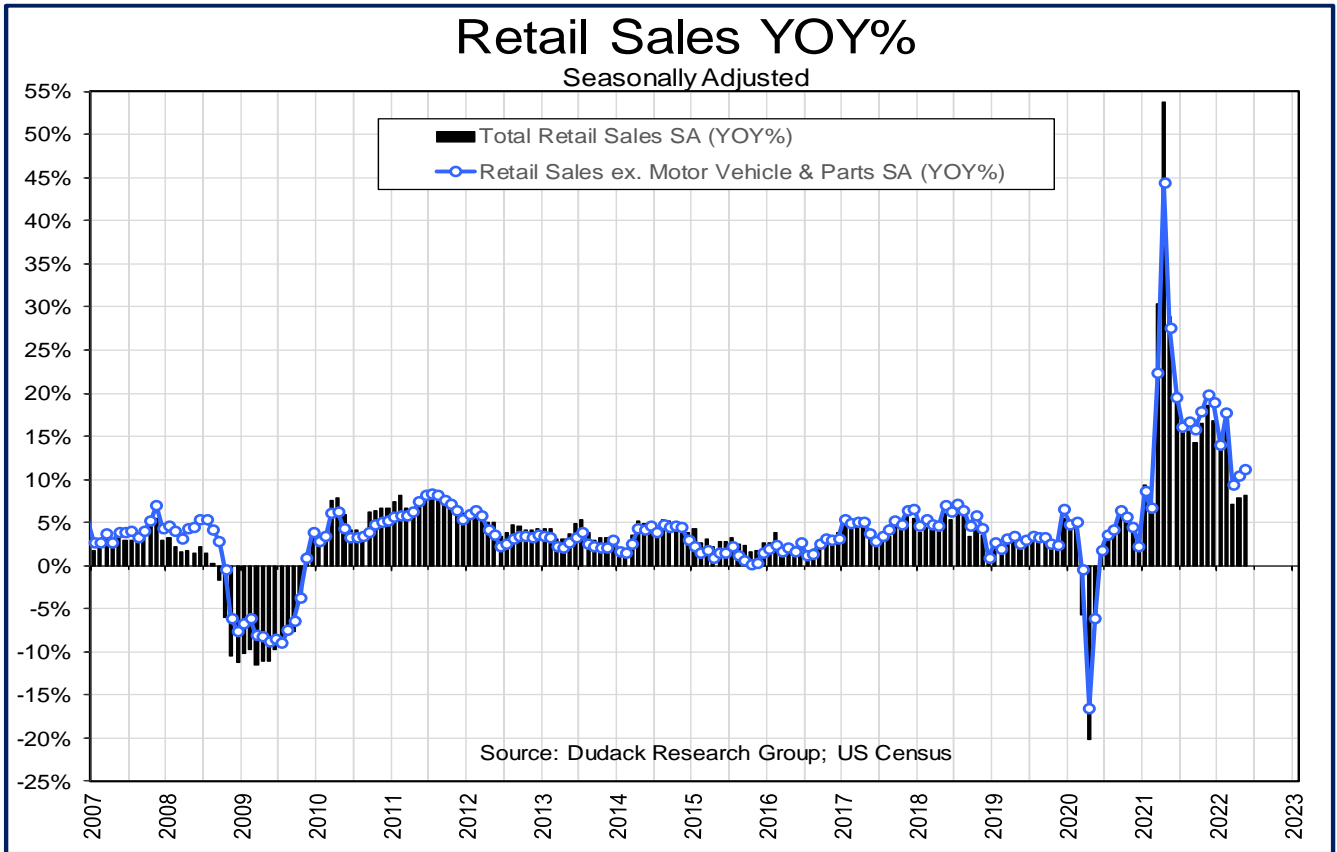
Rates for a typical 30-year mortgage, which were hovering just above 3.1% at the beginning of the year, are now close to 6%. And rates are apt to go higher as the Fed continues to raise the fed funds rate. Investors are focusing on the Fed's "terminal" fed funds rate which the consensus expects to be near 4%. But, with inflation currently at 8.6%, this still equates to a negative (i.e., easy) fed funds rate, which means the Fed may need to lift rates even higher than 4% to really curtail inflation. See page 6.

When we look at the history of inflation and the fed funds rate it becomes clear that whenever inflation reaches 4% YOY, a recession has always followed. More importantly, history shows that it often takes more than one tightening cycle and more than one recession to truly reverse an inflation cycle once headline CPI exceeds the 4% YOY level. See page 6. In short, we may not see a buy-and-hold cycle in equities for a very long time.

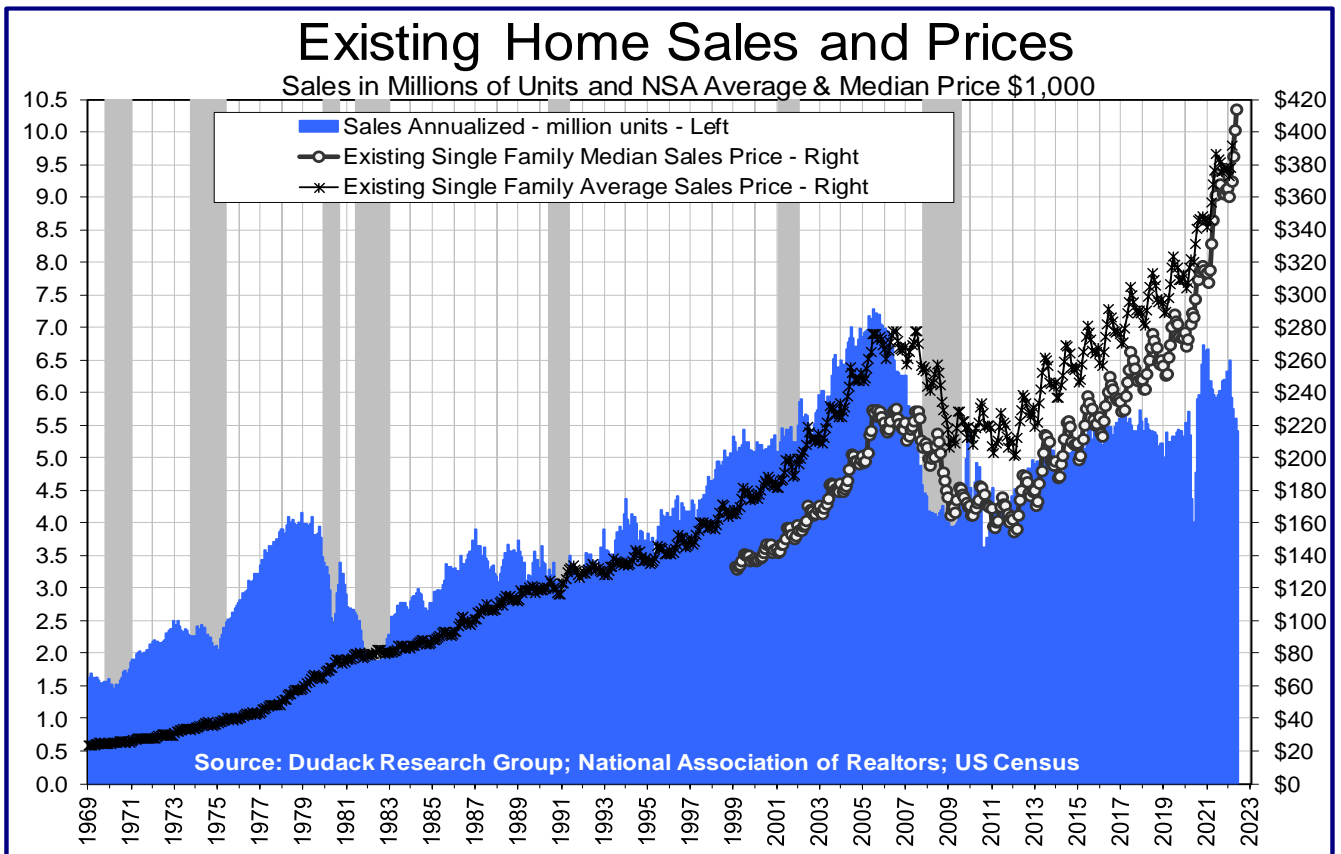
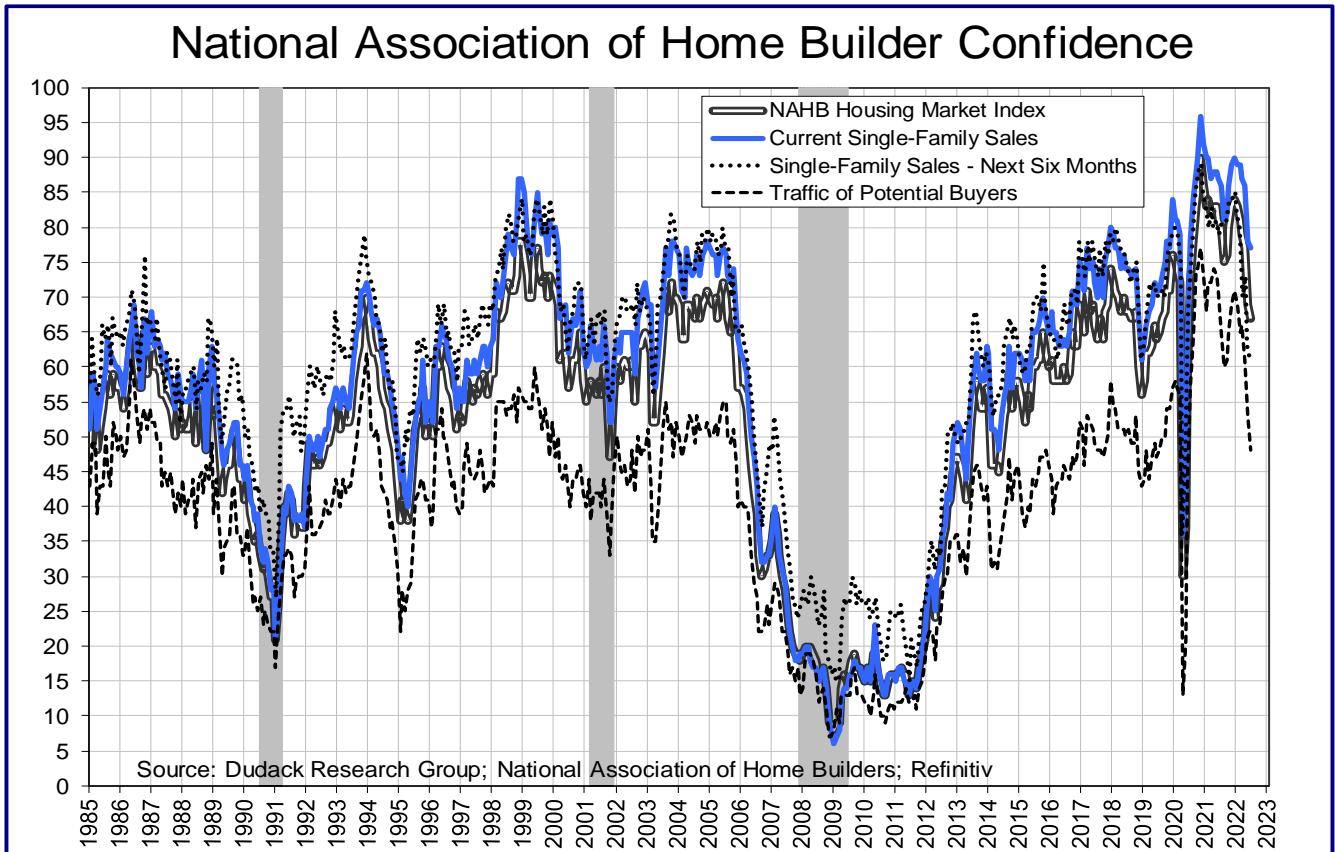
Inflation is an insidious problem that eats into household consumption and erodes profits. The charts below display the difference between nominal and real retail sales. After inflation, year-over-year real retail sales have been negative for three consecutive months, which suggests that 2Q22 profits may decline from the first quarter.



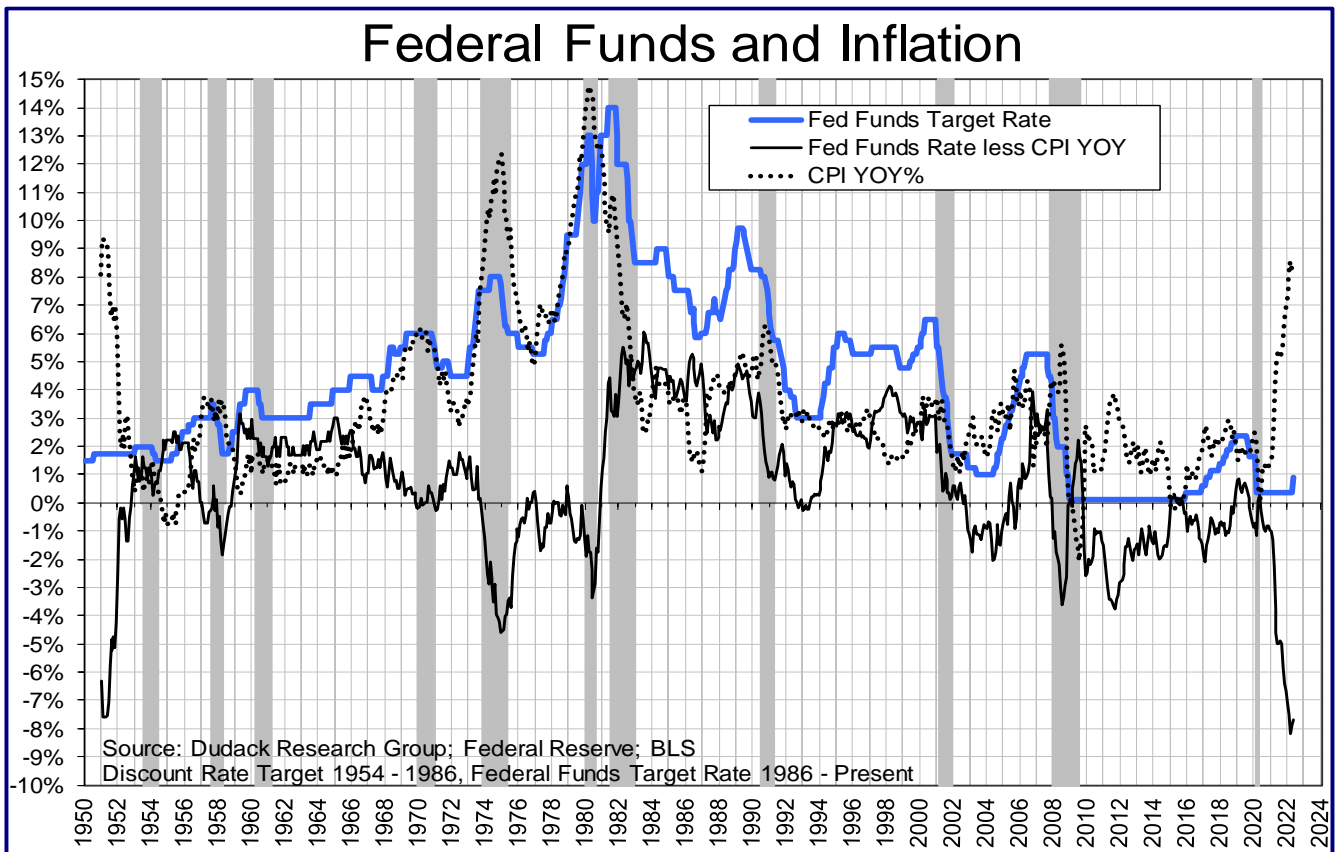
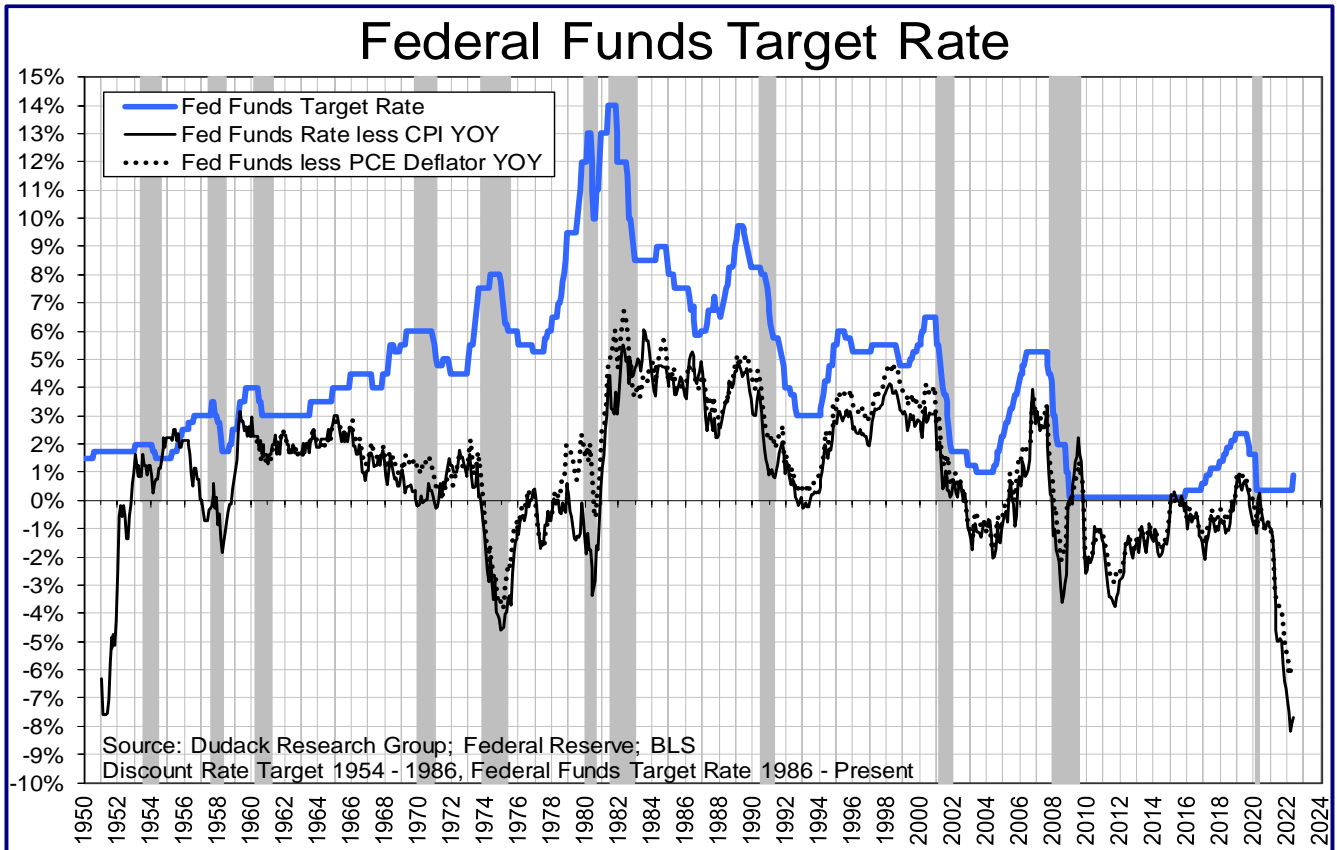
May's retail sales disappointed the consensus although headline sales were up 8.1% YOY. But after inflation this became a decline of 0.4% YOY. Surprisingly, the combination of sales in food & beverage stores, food service & drinking places and gas station totals only 34% of all retail sales, but keep in mind that this does not include housing expenses.



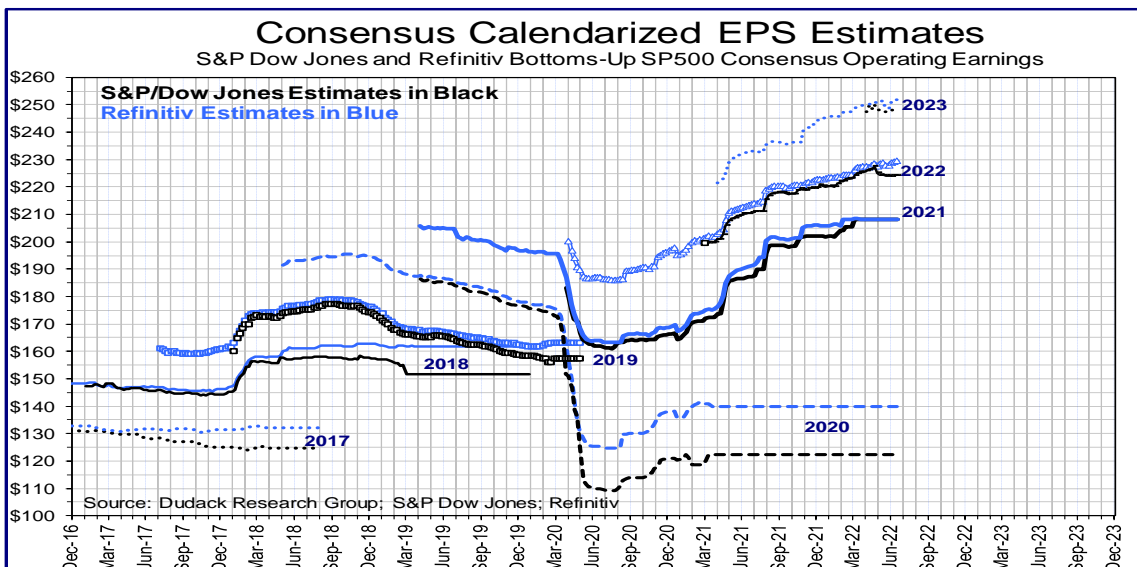
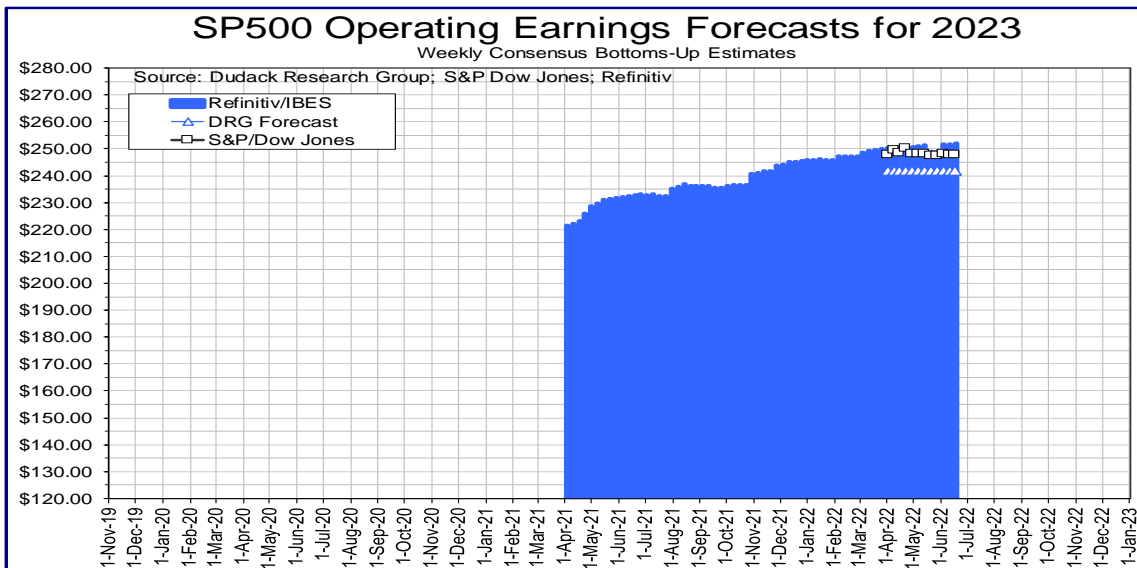
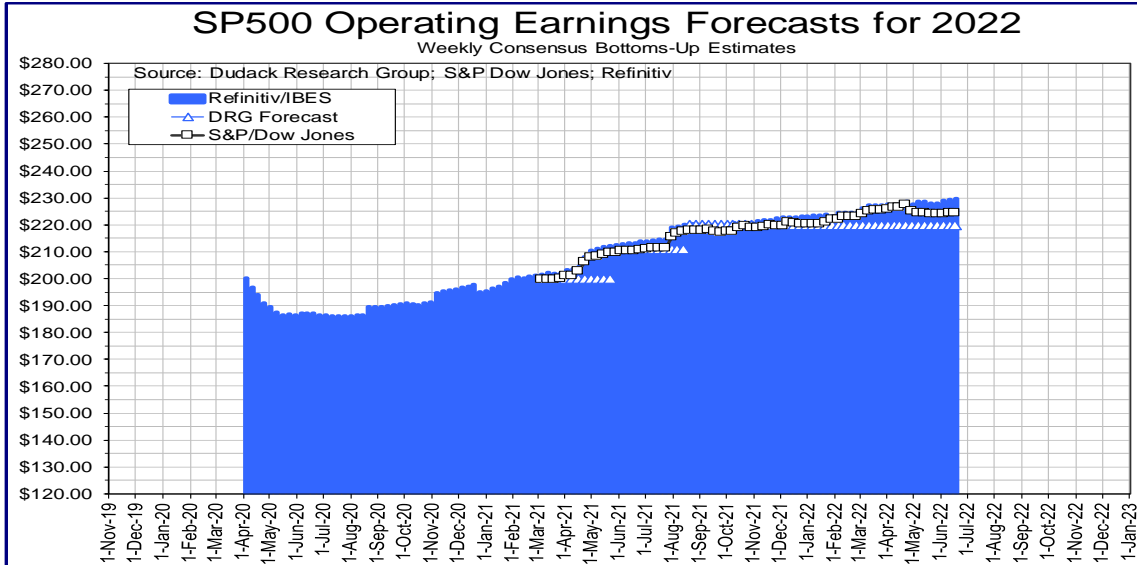
The NAHB Housing index has declined every month this year, reaching its lowest level in May since the pandemic shutdown in early 2020. Existing median home prices, however, reached a cyclical high of \$414,200, up 15% YOY, although sales were down 8.6% YOY. Higher mortgage rates will reduce demand and sales, in our view.



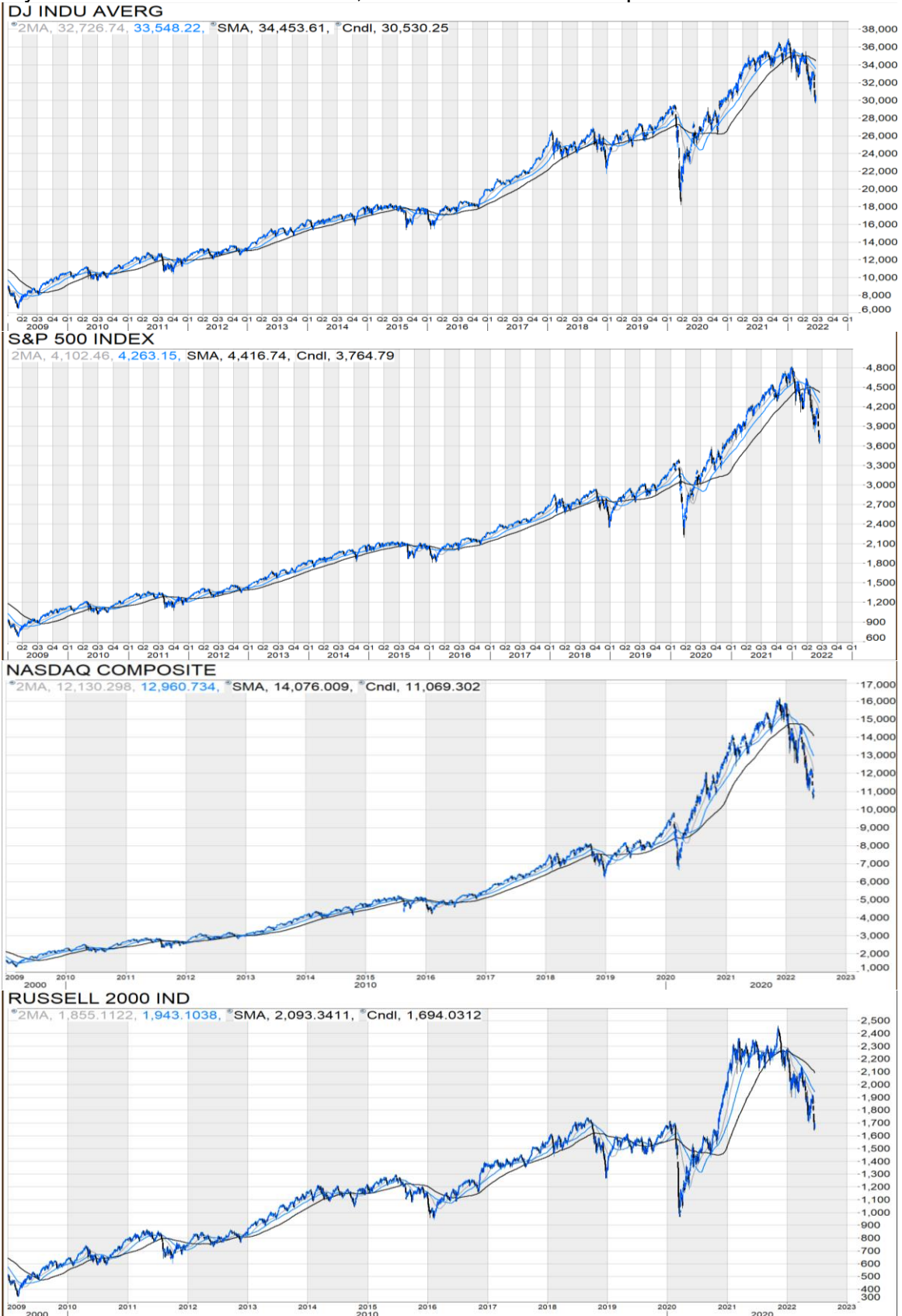
Investors are focused on the Fed's "terminal" fed funds rate which the consensus expects to be near 4%. But, with inflation at 8.6%, this equates to a negative (i.e., easy) fed funds rate. Note that inflation over 4% YOY has always resulted in a recession. More specifically, it often takes more than one tightening cycle and recession to truly reverse the inflation cycle.



The S&P Dow Jones and Refinitiv IBES consensus earnings estimates for 2022 were unchanged and rose \$0.20, respectively, this week but the nominal earnings range remained at \$224 to \$229. Earnings growth rates for this year were unchanged at 7.7% and 10.3%, 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 precipitous declines seen in these charts is unsustainable in the long-term and also implies a short-covering rally should materialize. However, the SPX 4100 level is apt to be a first-line of resistance.

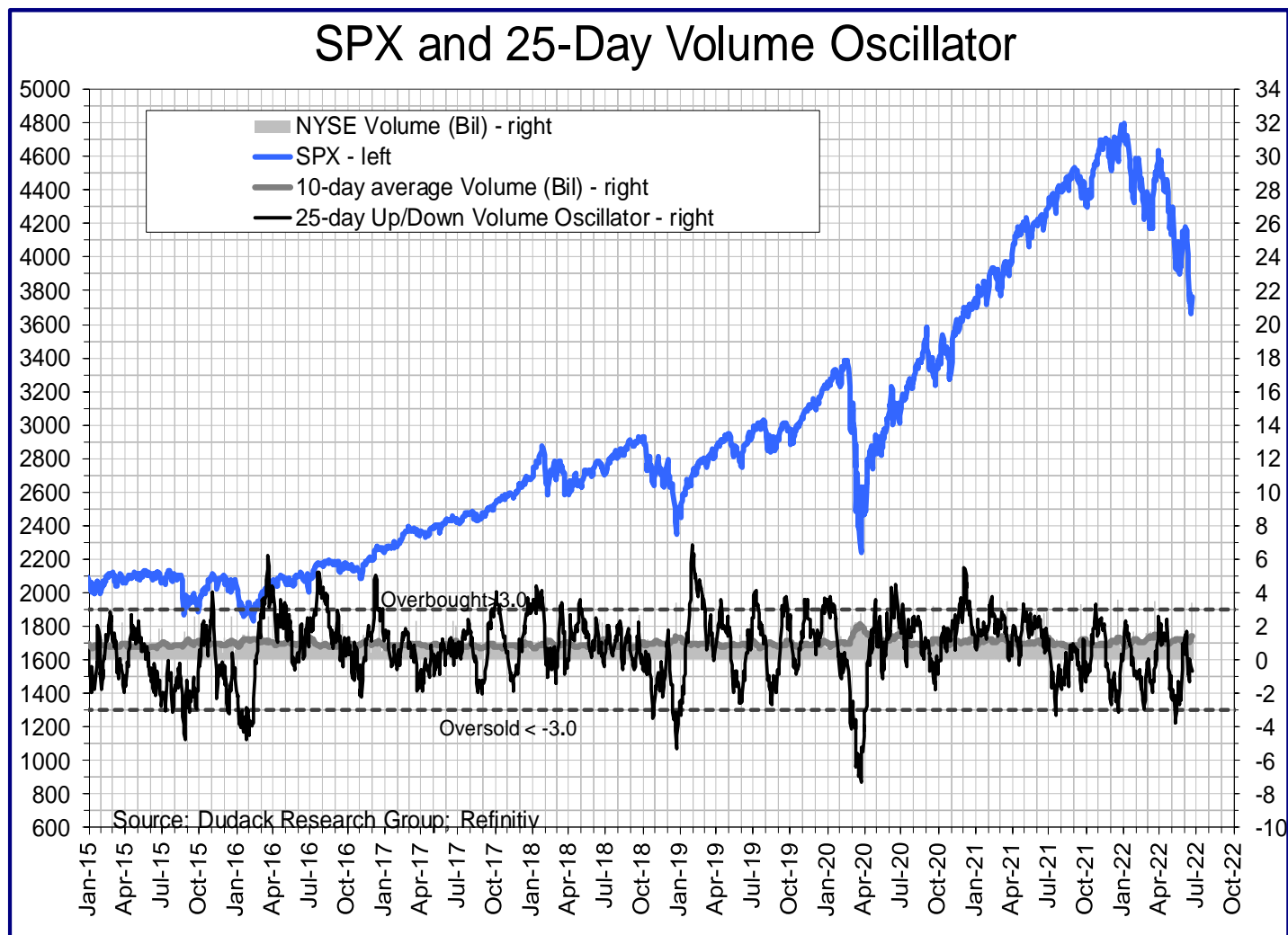


Source: Refinitiv

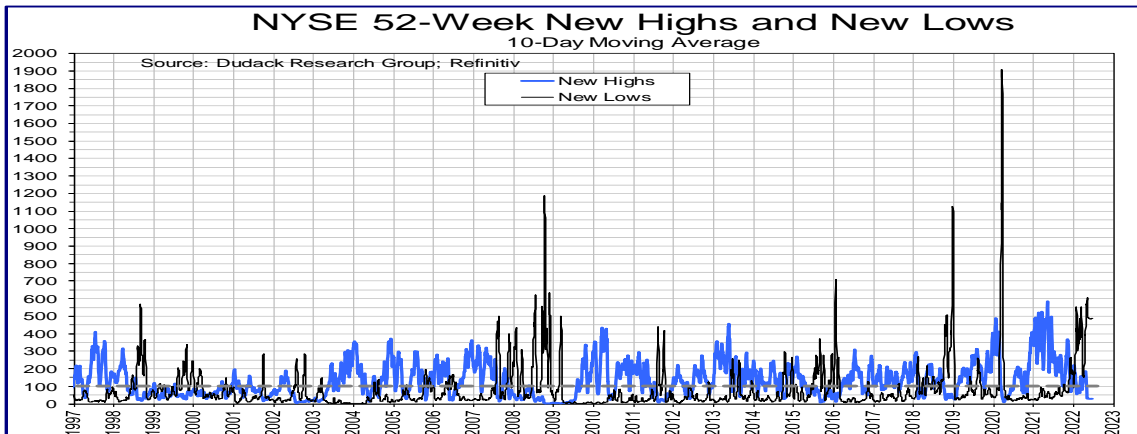
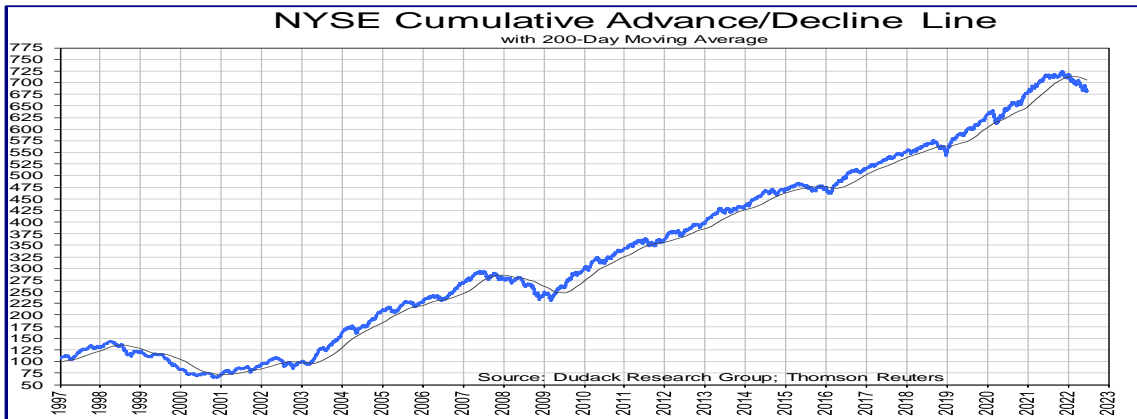
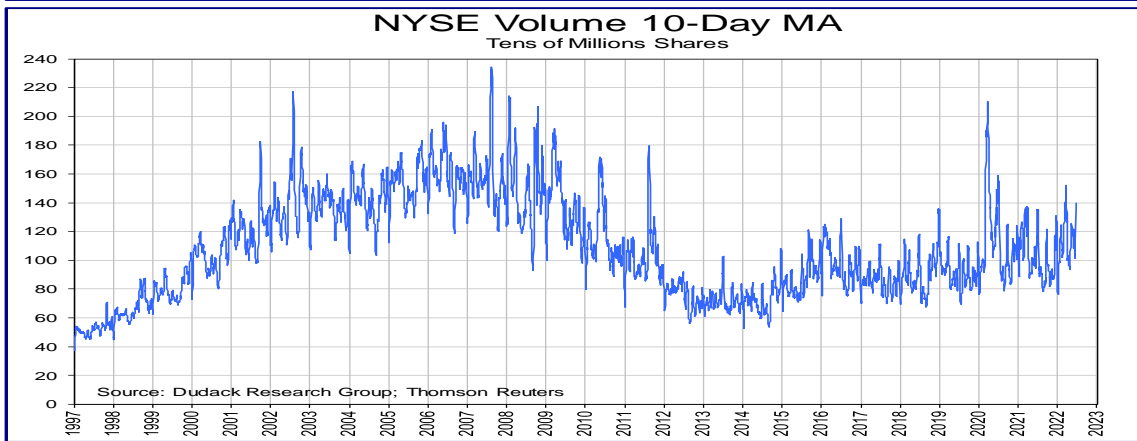
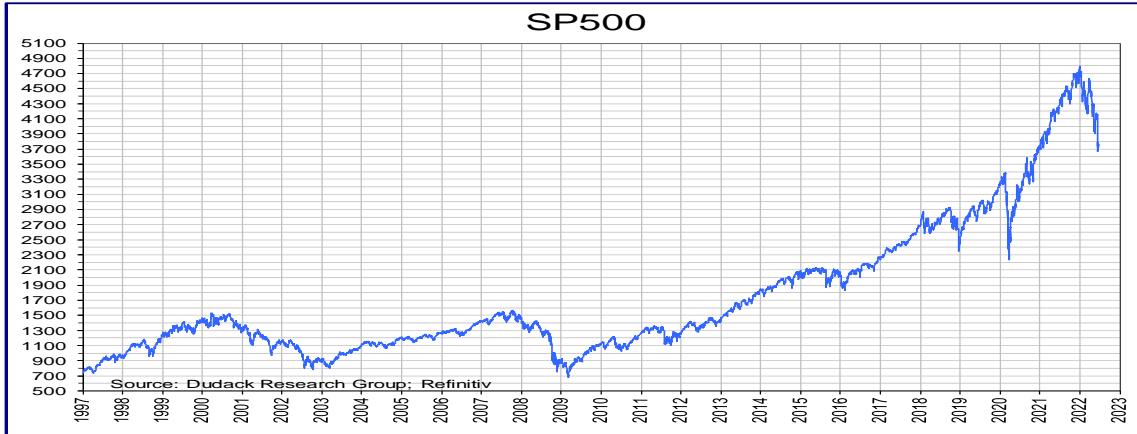
The 25-day up/down volume oscillator fell to negative 0.65 this week, after recording three 90% down days on June 9 (93%), June 13 (98%), and June 16 (94%). While our 10-day volume oscillator is oversold, the 25-day oscillator remains in neutral range. The May 10 reading of minus 3.8 was the most oversold 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.

There were four previous 90% down days (April 22: 90%; May 5: 93%; May 9: 92%; May 18 93%) and as often noted, history suggests that 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. We would like to see another 90% up day in coming sessions to indicate that downside risk is minimized.

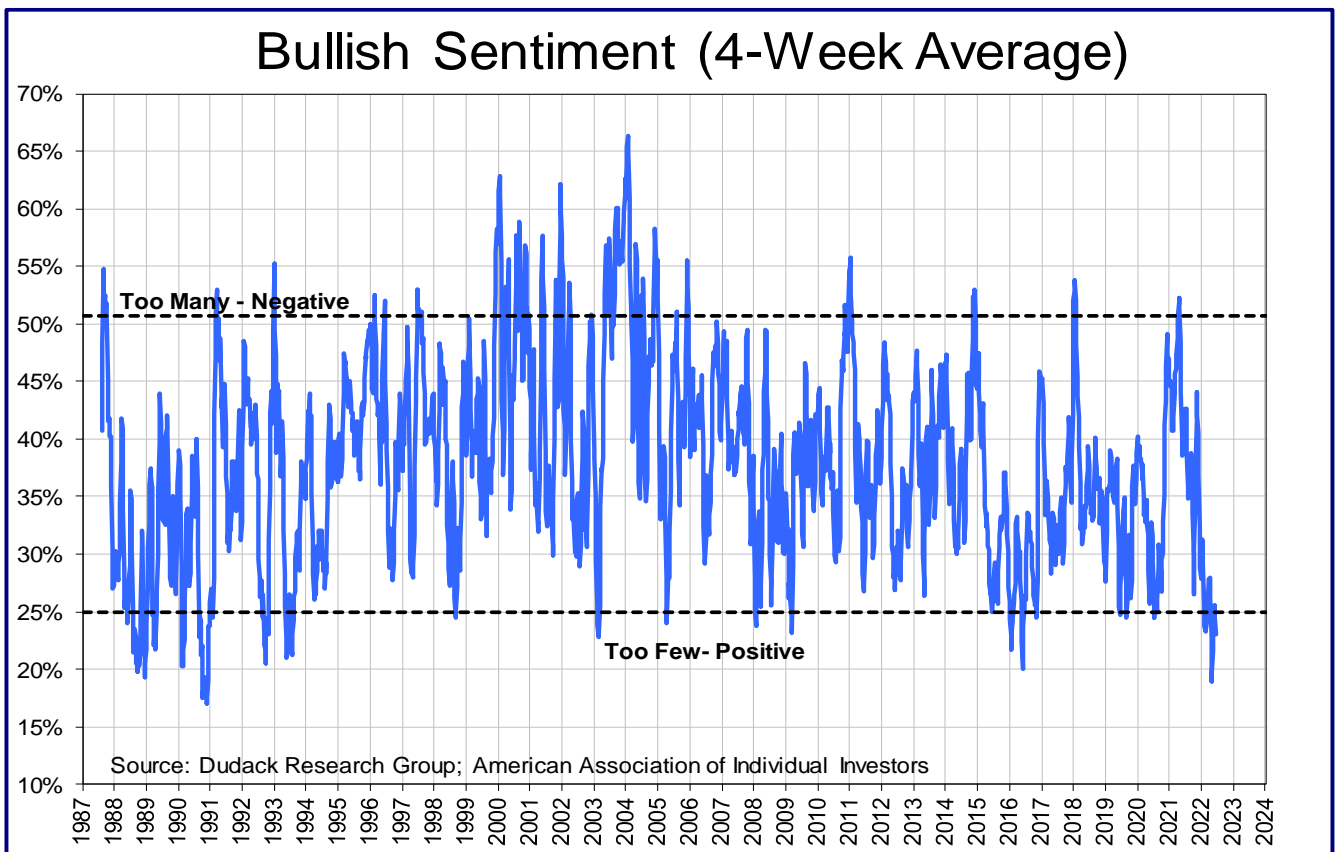
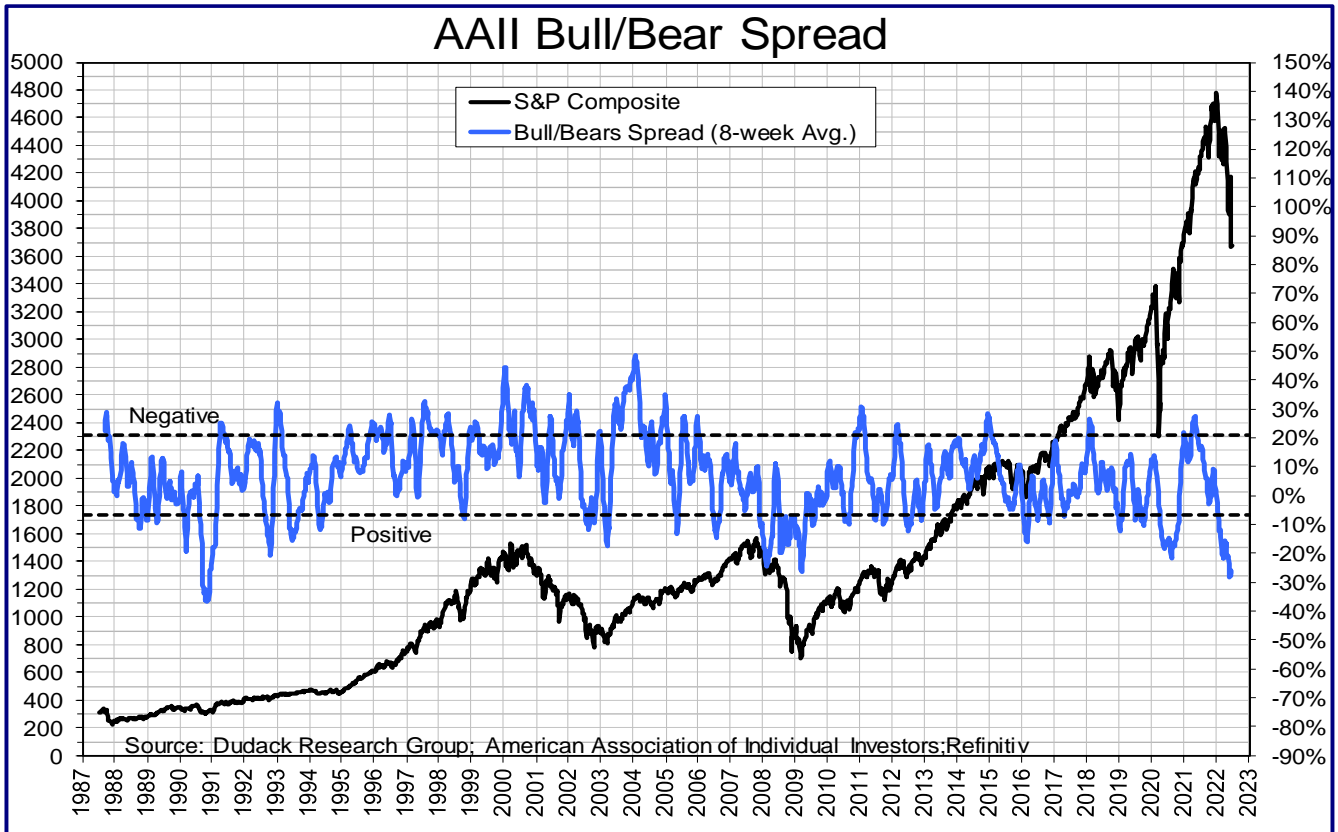
This 25-day up/down volume oscillator measures buying and selling momentum. New highs should be accompanied by strong and consistent buying pressure which results in long and sometimes extreme overbought readings. An absence of overbought readings at a new high reveals a weakness in the trend and is 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 487. This combination is negative with new highs below 100, and new lows above the 100 benchmark. However, note that 10-day average new lows peaked at 604 in early May. The advance/decline line's last record high was on November 8, 2021, and it is trading a net 42,139 issues below this level currently.



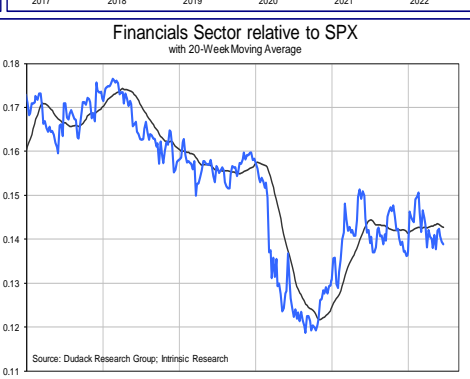
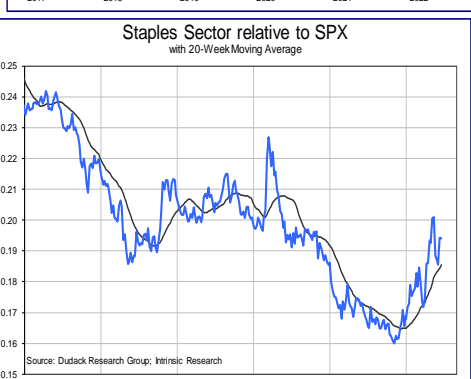
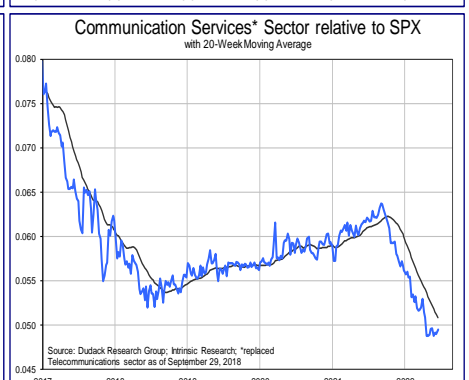
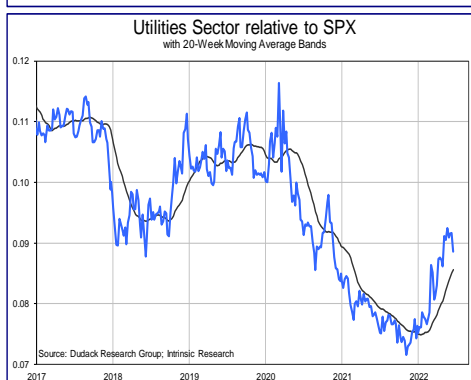
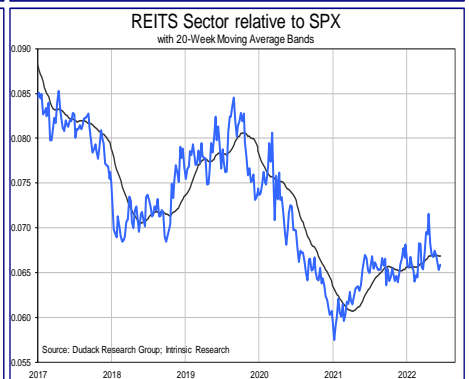
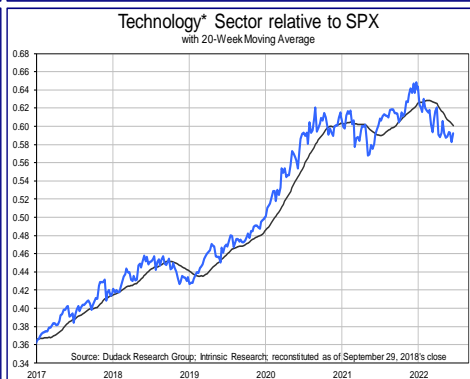
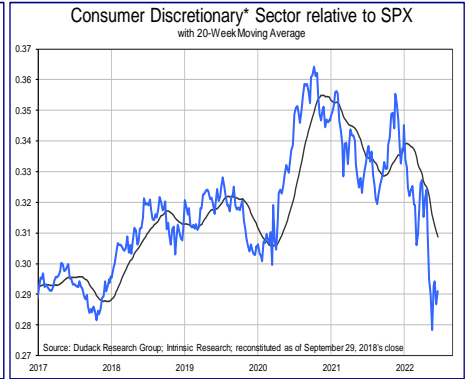
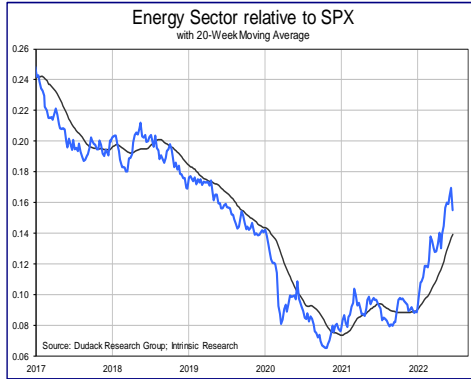
Last week's AAI readings of 19.4% bulls and 58.3% bears were the third combination of less than 20% bulls and more than 50% bears since April 27, 2022. Prior to this string, there were comparable single week readings on April 11, 2013 and January 10, 2008. The 4-week bullish reading of 19% on April 27 was the lowest since 1990 and the bearish 52.9% reading of May 18 was the highest since the March 5, 2009 peak of 70.3%. Equity prices tend to be higher in the next six and/or twelve months following such a reading.



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

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

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



2022 Performance - Ranked	
SP500 Sector	% Change
S&P ENERGY	38.2%
S&P UTILITIES	-8.3%
S&P CONSUMER STAPLES	-9.2%
S&P HEALTH CARE	-13.0%
S&P MATERIALS	-16.5%
S&P INDUSTRIALS	-18.0%
S&P FINANCIAL	-19.6%
S&P 500	-21.0%
S&P REITS	-23.7%
S&P INFORMATION TECH	-27.0%
S&P COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	-30.3%
S&P CONSUMER DISCRETIONARY	-32.0%

Source: Dudaack 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	37.06	12.1%	71.0%	47.5%	58.9%
United States Oil Fund, LP	USO	84.05	-5.0%	2.5%	13.3%	54.6%
Oil Future	CLc1	109.52	-7.9%	-0.7%	10.3%	45.6%
Energy Select Sector SPDR	XLE	76.44	-9.3%	-8.9%	-0.8%	37.7%
iShares DJ US Oil Eqpt & Services ETF	IEZ	16.97	-7.4%	-7.7%	-12.0%	31.7%
Gold Future	GCc1	2330.10	0.2%	0.9%	2.4%	5.3%
SPDR Communication Services ETF	XLC	56.15	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SPDR Gold Trust	GLD	170.63	1.2%	-1.3%	-4.9%	-0.2%
iShares MSCI Brazil Capped ETF	EWZ	27.89	-3.2%	-19.9%	-28.7%	-0.6%
iShares Silver Trust	SLV	20.82	3.1%	-0.6%	-12.1%	-7.1%
iShares MSCI Hong Kong ETF	EWH	21.31	0.5%	-2.2%	-5.6%	-8.1%
iShares MSCI Mexico Capped ETF	EWX	46.38	1.9%	-9.3%	-15.6%	-8.3%
Utilities Select Sector SPDR	XLU	65.58	-1.1%	-9.7%	-13.1%	-8.4%
Consumer Staples Select Sector SPDR	XLP	70.14	0.9%	-2.8%	-8.5%	-9.0%
Shanghai Composite	.SSEC	3306.72	0.0%	5.1%	1.7%	-9.2%
iShares MSCI United Kingdom ETF	EWU	29.95	1.6%	-6.6%	-11.0%	-9.6%
iShares China Large Cap ETF	FXI	33.03	2.3%	8.8%	-0.5%	-9.7%
iShares MSCI Canada ETF	EWC	34.23	-1.0%	-7.1%	-14.9%	-10.9%
iShares MSCI Malaysia ETF	EWM	22.13	-0.4%	-7.5%	-13.6%	-11.6%
Health Care Select Sect SPDR	XLV	122.60	1.7%	-6.4%	-11.2%	-13.0%
iShares MSCI India ETF	INDA.K	39.63	-0.2%	-3.2%	-11.1%	-13.5%
iShares Russell 1000 Value ETF	IWD	144.26	-0.2%	-6.6%	-13.1%	-14.1%
iShares MSCI Australia ETF	EWA	21.31	0.3%	-12.5%	-19.4%	-14.2%
SPDR DJIA ETF	DIA	305.29	0.3%	-2.3%	-12.0%	-16.0%
DJIA	.DJI	30530.25	0.5%	-2.3%	-12.0%	-16.0%
iShares MSCI Singapore ETF	EWS	17.87	1.5%	-6.1%	-14.3%	-16.5%
Materials Select Sector SPDR	XLB	75.53	-3.0%	-8.4%	-15.2%	-16.6%
iShares Russell 2000 Value ETF	IWN	137.03	-1.6%	-4.5%	-15.1%	-17.5%
iShares MSCI Emerg Mkts ETF	EEM	40.31	0.2%	-2.8%	-10.7%	-17.5%
Industrial Select Sector SPDR	XLI	86.74	-1.3%	-4.9%	-15.8%	-18.0%
iShares iBoxx \$ Invest Grade Corp Bond	LQD	108.33	0.9%	-3.3%	-10.4%	-18.3%
Vanguard FTSE All-World ex-US ETF	VEU	50.01	-0.8%	-5.6%	-13.2%	-18.4%
iShares MSCI BRIC ETF	BKF	36.47	1.3%	2.9%	-4.8%	-18.5%
SPDR S&P Bank ETF	KBE	43.85	-0.9%	-4.5%	-16.2%	-19.6%
Financial Select Sector SPDR	XLF	31.38	0.3%	-7.7%	-17.9%	-19.6%
iShares MSCI Taiwan ETF	EWT	53.26	-1.2%	-3.0%	-13.3%	-20.0%
iShares MSCI EAFE ETF	EFA	62.41	0.7%	-9.4%	-15.2%	-20.7%
SP500	.SPX	3764.79	0.8%	-3.5%	-16.9%	-21.0%
iShares MSCI Japan ETF	EWJ	52.60	-0.6%	-7.9%	-15.1%	-21.4%
iShares Russell 1000 ETF	IWB	206.52	0.7%	-3.9%	-17.4%	-21.9%
iShares US Real Estate ETF	IYR	89.03	2.1%	-6.2%	-17.7%	-23.3%
iShares MSCI South Korea Capped ETF	EWY	59.57	-2.3%	-11.3%	-16.1%	-23.5%
iShares Russell 2000 ETF	IWM	168.14	-0.7%	-4.5%	-19.0%	-24.4%
iShares US Telecomm ETF	IYZ	24.86	0.8%	-4.5%	-16.8%	-24.5%
iShares MSCI Austria Capped ETF	EWO	19.19	0.4%	-5.8%	-11.2%	-24.6%
iShares 20+ Year Treas Bond ETF	TLT	110.18	1.3%	-5.5%	-16.8%	-25.6%
Technology Select Sector SPDR	XLK	127.46	1.1%	-4.9%	-19.6%	-26.7%
iShares Nasdaq Biotechnology ETF	IBB.O	111.87	5.3%	-3.9%	-15.9%	-26.7%
iShares MSCI Germany ETF	EWG	23.91	0.6%	-8.4%	-16.4%	-27.1%
PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio	PHO	44.04	-1.7%	-7.8%	-18.0%	-27.6%
iShares Russell 1000 Growth ETF	IWF	217.27	1.7%	-2.7%	-21.7%	-28.9%
Nasdaq Composite Index Tracking Stock	ONEQ.O	43.26	1.9%	-4.2%	-22.1%	-29.0%
NASDAQ 100	NDX	11546.76	2.1%	-2.4%	-22.2%	-29.2%
iShares Russell 2000 Growth ETF	IWO	200.87	0.0%	-4.8%	-21.5%	-31.5%
Consumer Discretionary Select Sector SPDR	XLY	139.67	1.4%	-1.3%	-24.5%	-31.7%
SPDR S&P Retail ETF	XRT	61.01	-0.6%	-0.3%	-19.2%	-32.4%
SPDR S&P Semiconductor ETF	XSD	157.41	-1.0%	-8.3%	-24.1%	-35.3%
SPDR Homebuilders ETF	XHB	52.49	-5.5%	-11.2%	-16.9%	-38.8%

Outperformed SP500
Underperformed SP500

Source: Dudack Research Group; Thomson Reuters

Priced as of June 21, 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	~~~~~	\$207.21	\$224.54	\$220.00	5.7%	\$229.57	10.3%	16.8X	NA	NA	NA	NA
2023E	~~~~~	\$230.77	\$248.41	\$242.00	10.0%	\$251.99	9.8%	15.2X	NA	NA	NA	NA
2015 1Q	2108.88	\$21.81	\$25.81	\$25.81	-5.5%	\$28.60	1.5%	18.9	2.0%	3.3%	\$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 1QP	4530.41	\$45.96	\$49.38	\$49.40	4.2%	\$54.91	11.8%	17.9	1.4%	-1.5%	\$2,417.70	9.5%
2022 2QE*	3764.79	\$50.69	\$55.10	\$56.00	7.6%	\$55.46	5.5%	17.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
2022 3QE		\$54.67	\$59.32	\$56.60	8.8%	\$59.71	11.2%	17.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
2022 4QE		\$55.88	\$60.74	\$58.00	2.3%	\$61.22	13.5%	16.8	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

6/21/2022

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