



Dudack Research Group

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July 20, 2022

DJIA: 31827.05

SPX: 3936.69

NASDAQ: 11713.15

US Strategy Weekly

92% Up Day on Low Volume

The July 19, 2022 trading session was notable, not just for the 754-point gain in the Dow Jones Industrial Average, but because preliminary NYSE data shows that 92% of the day's total volume was in advancing stocks. We have been waiting for a 90% up day to appear in breadth data which would show that downside risk is minimized. Yet while we are pleased for the near term, we are not impressed for the longer term.

This was the first "90% up-volume day" since the 92% up-volume day recorded on May 13. The May 13 session materialized right after the S&P 500 dropped below the 4000 level, which in our view, was a sign that value was returning once prices fell below the SPX 4000 mark. However, on both May 13 and July 19, total NYSE volume was average, or in the case of July 19, below the 10-day average. This is unfortunate since below-average volume weakens the signal in terms of defining a major bear market low. Nevertheless, the July 19 trading session is important since it denotes a return of buying pressure and it represents another step in the market's bottoming process. We expect more follow-through to this rebound in prices.

In concert with the 90% up day, all the broad equity indices moved above their 50-day moving averages for the first time since April. It is quite normal for a bear market rebound to retest the 100-day or 200-day moving average. However, the 50-day moving averages have been a ceiling for prices in all the indices since early April. At this juncture, it would be normal for momentum to carry stock prices to at least the 100-day moving average lines. These averages equate to Dow Jones Industrial Average 32,840; S&P 500 4,148; Nasdaq Composite 12,470 and Russell 2000 1,890. See page 9.

Another technical indicator we will focus on in coming weeks is our 25-day up/down volume oscillator. It has amazed us that despite the substantial declines in prices this year, there have been few oversold readings in this indicator. But in the last two weeks the oscillator was oversold in six of eight consecutive trading sessions. The deepest oversold reading was on July 14 at negative 5.17, the most extreme oversold reading since March 27, 2020. At a classic bear market trough pattern, stock prices may fall to a new low in price, but this oscillator will have a less extreme oversold condition. This would be a sign of waning selling pressure and be favorable. So, in coming weeks, a new low, but a less severe oversold reading would be a positive sign.

THE WEEK AHEAD

The equity market is way overdue for a rebound; however, there are several land mines in the immediate future. Next week is the July FOMC meeting and there is a vigorous debate about whether the Fed will raise the fed funds rate 75 basis points or 100 basis points. Fed Chair Powell will be announcing the decision on July 27. A rate hike is widely expected; yet history has shown that when the Fed raises interest rates substantially, it increases the value of the dollar. Rising interest rates

For important disclosures and analyst certification please refer to the last page of this report.

coupled with a strong dollar can have repercussions on global finances, particularly in subprime credit markets, in ways that are unexpected.

On July 28, the Bureau of Economic Analysis will release its preliminary estimate for second quarter GDP. As we have previously stated, we would not be surprised if it is a weak number, or a negative reading. A negative GDP number could ironically be a major plus for investors since it would confirm a recession --- and stock markets tend to bottom in the second half of a recession. In short, the next few days should be interesting.

INFLATION, THE FED, AND THE CONSUMER

Barring signs of an immediate recession, recent economic releases show the Fed is way behind the curve and has a lot of work ahead of it.

Inflation accelerated in June. Headline CPI rose 9.1% YOY, up from 8.5% in May and core CPI increased 5.9% YOY, in line with the 6% recorded a month earlier. Although the administration and many economists are highlighting the small decline seen in gasoline prices recently, the outlook for inflation is not good for the rest of the year. For example, homeowners' equivalent rent increased 5.5% in June, up from 5.1% in May. Rent prices are apt to rise further since rents tend to lag the trend in home prices, and home prices are still rising at a double-digit rate. The median price of an existing single-family home rose 15% in June. See page 3.

Plus, there is plenty of inflation in the pipeline. The PPI for finished goods rose 18.6% YOY in June. Core PPI increased 8.8%. The PPI for final demand rose 11.2% in June, up from 10.8% in May. These price gains in the PPI indicate consumers face more price increases ahead or businesses face more margin pressure. One or both of these trends are likely in coming months. See page 4.

The persuasive argument for a recession is directly linked to inflation because inflation has increased more than wages. See page 4. As a result, real wages are declining and so is purchasing power. The way to stall or reverse inflation is to raise interest rates, but that too, will hurt consumers through higher mortgage and loan rates. It will impact small businesses by weakening profit margins, making credit more expensive and in some cases unavailable. Unfortunately, the Fed allowed inflation to get too high before responding. The gap between inflation, now at 9.1% YOY, and fed funds, now at 1.75%, means the fed funds rate is 863 basis points below inflation, or the "neutral" level. The Fed's forecasts show that they expect inflation to slowly decline in 2022 which would make this gap a bit smaller. But that may be wishful thinking.

While a weaker economy and therefore lower inflation is a possibility, it also means a recession is already here. We think there are signs of an imminent recession in recent retail sales data. Total retail and food service sales increased 8.4% YOY in June, which may sound like the consumer is strong and vibrant. However, once sales are adjusted for inflation, year-over-year real retail sales (measured in \$1982-1984) have been negative for four consecutive months. See page 5. Negative year-over-year real retail sales have been highly correlated with recessions in the past.

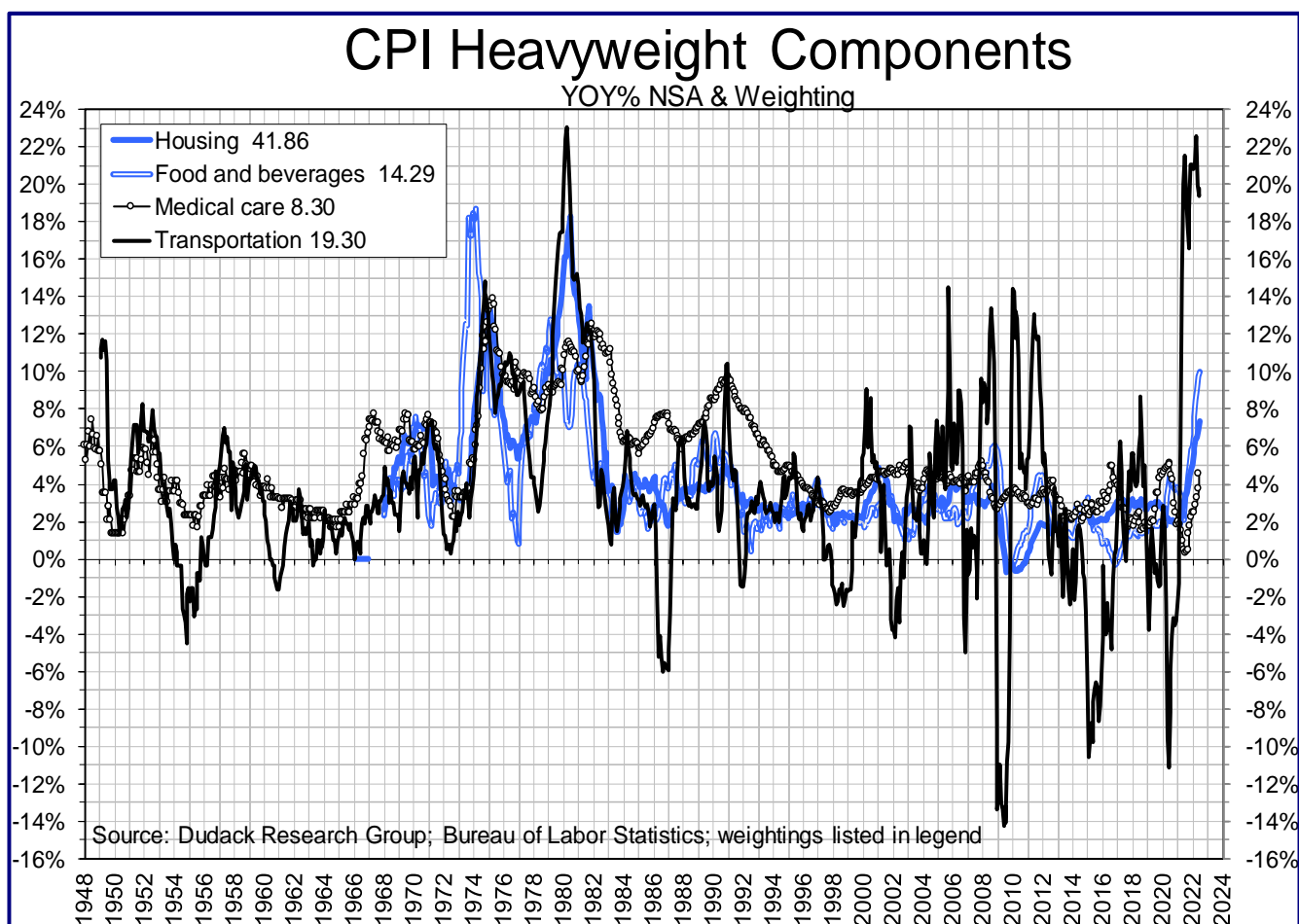
Auto sales are a major part of retail sales, and though there was a pickup in June; the longer-term trend remains negative. Moreover, as interest rates and prices rise, we expect auto sales to remain sluggish in the second half of the year. Gas station sales have been a boost to retail sales, but these gains are due only to the high price of fuel and it is shutting out other areas of consumption.

Housing is also weak. The National Association of Home Builders survey for July dropped from 67 to 55. Traffic of potential buyers fell from a weak reading of 48 in June to an even weaker reading of 37 in July. In sum, many areas of the economy are showing weakness and it may not all be factored into equities as yet.

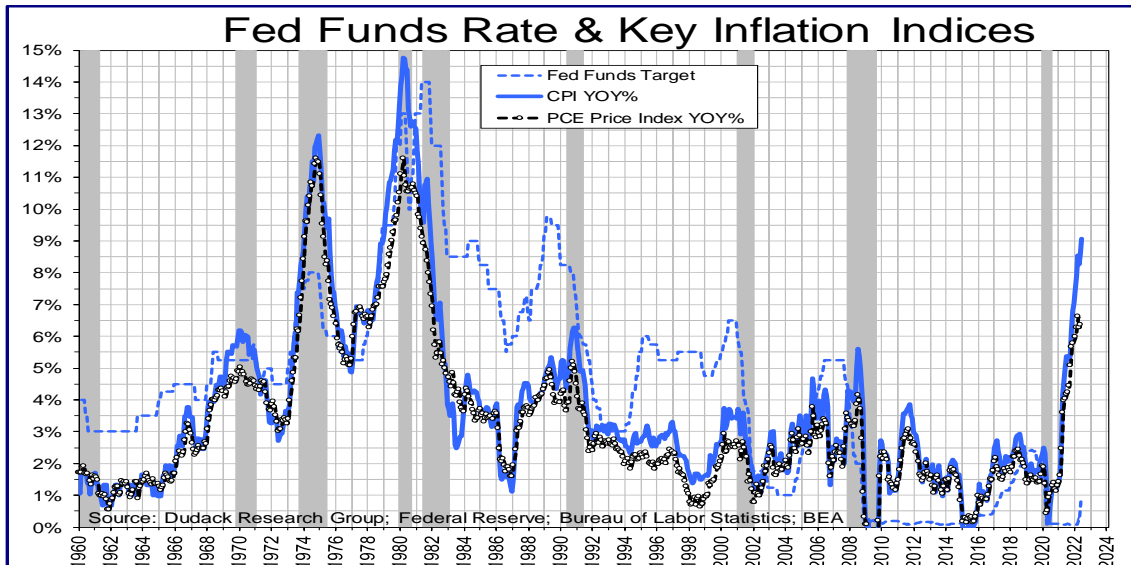
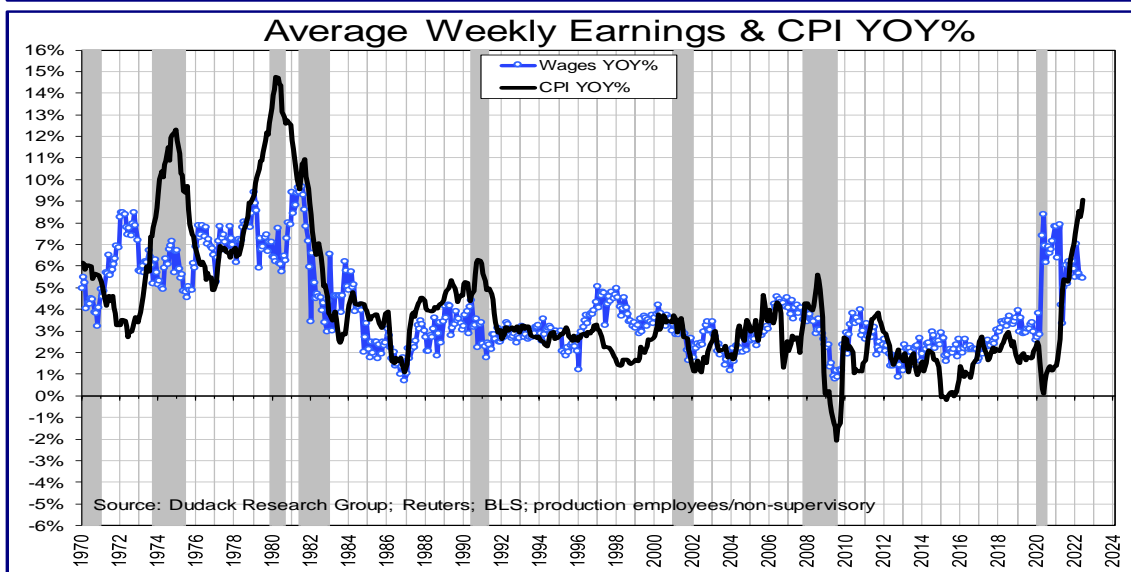
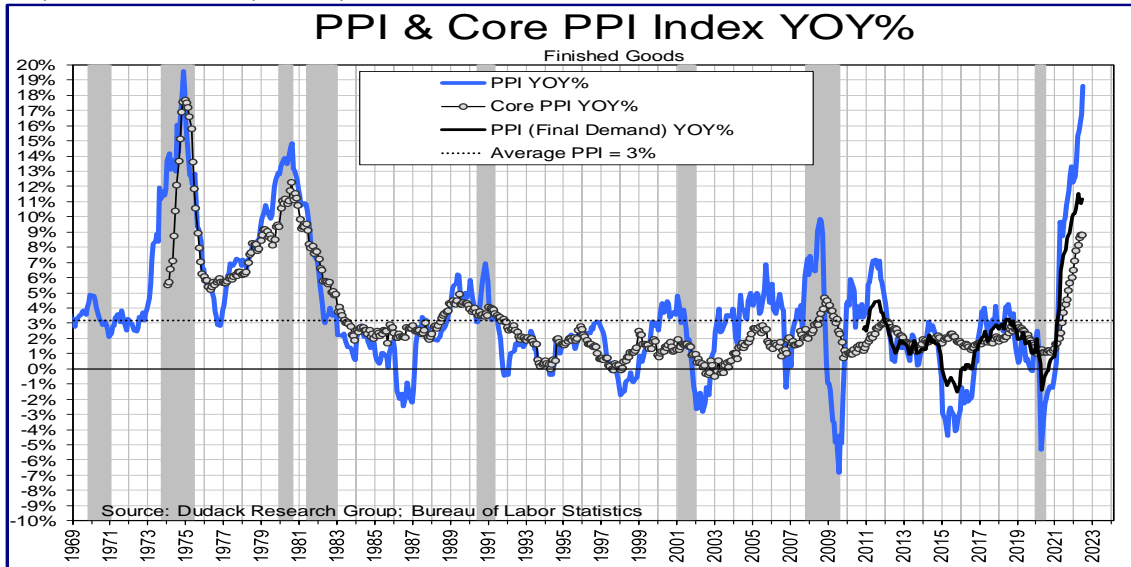
Inflation accelerated in June with headline CPI up 9.1% YOY and core CPI up 5.9% YOY. Despite the small decline in gasoline prices, the outlook for inflation is not good for the rest of the year. Homeowners' equivalent rent increased 5.5% in June, up from 5.1% in May. This is apt to rise further since rents tend to lag home prices, which are still rising double digits.

CPI Components Heavy Weights - Not Seasonally Adjusted Data	Component Weight*	Fuel Weight	Price Chg YOY%	Price Chg MOM%
Housing	41.9%	4.8%	7.3%	1.0%
<i>Owners' equivalent rent of residences</i>	23.7%		5.5%	0.7%
Fuels and utilities	4.8%		17.6%	3.8%
Transportation	19.3%	3.8%	19.7%	3.8%
Food and beverages	14.3%		10.0%	1.1%
<i>Food at home</i>	8.3%		12.2%	1.0%
<i>Food away from home</i>	5.1%		7.7%	0.9%
<i>Alcoholic beverages</i>	0.9%		4.0%	0.5%
Medical care	8.3%		4.5%	0.6%
Education and communication	6.1%		0.8%	0.2%
Recreation	5.0%		4.6%	0.2%
Apparel	2.5%		5.2%	-0.3%
Other goods and services	2.7%		6.7%	0.5%
Special groups:				
Energy	8.7%		41.6%	7.6%
All items less food and energy	77.9%		5.9%	0.7%
All items	100.0%		9.06%	1.4%

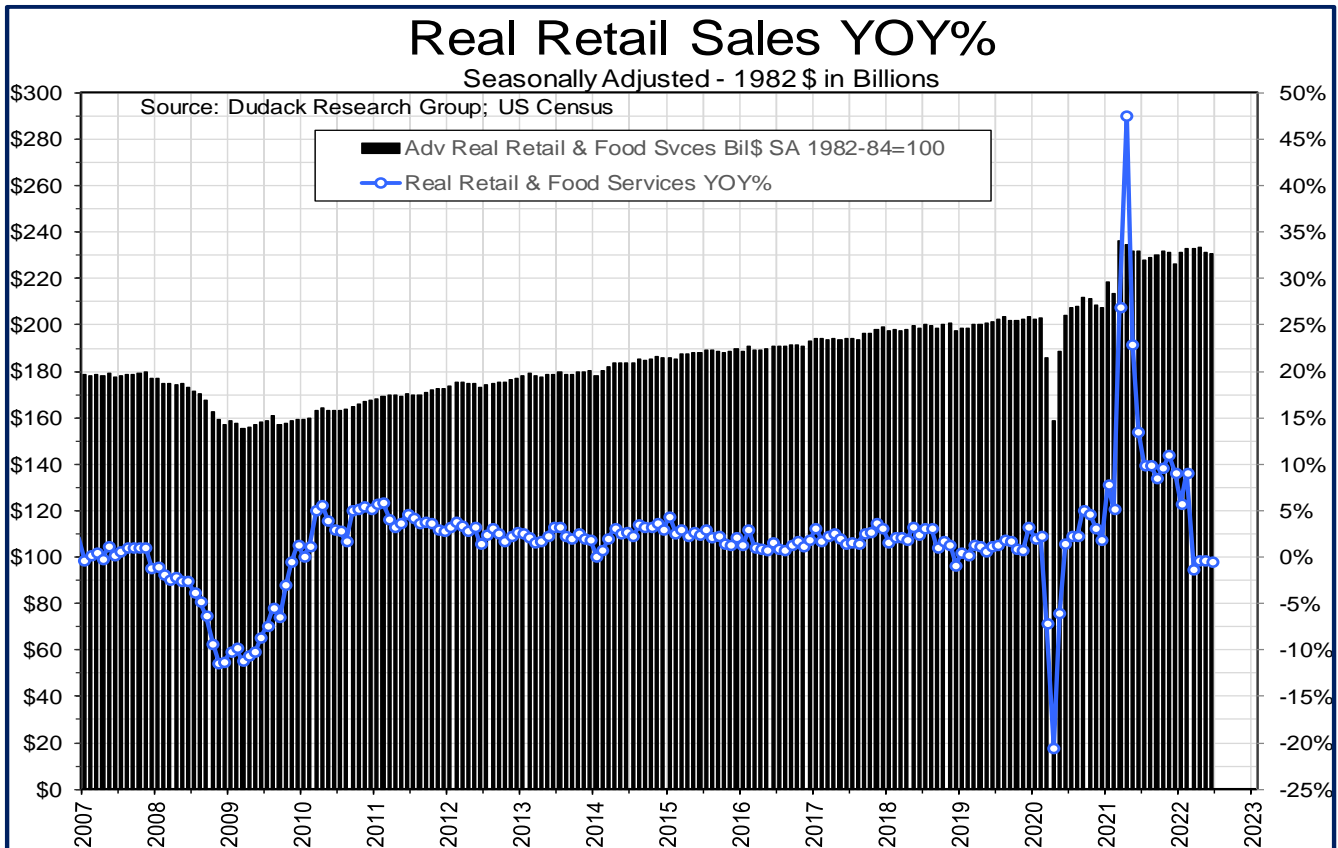
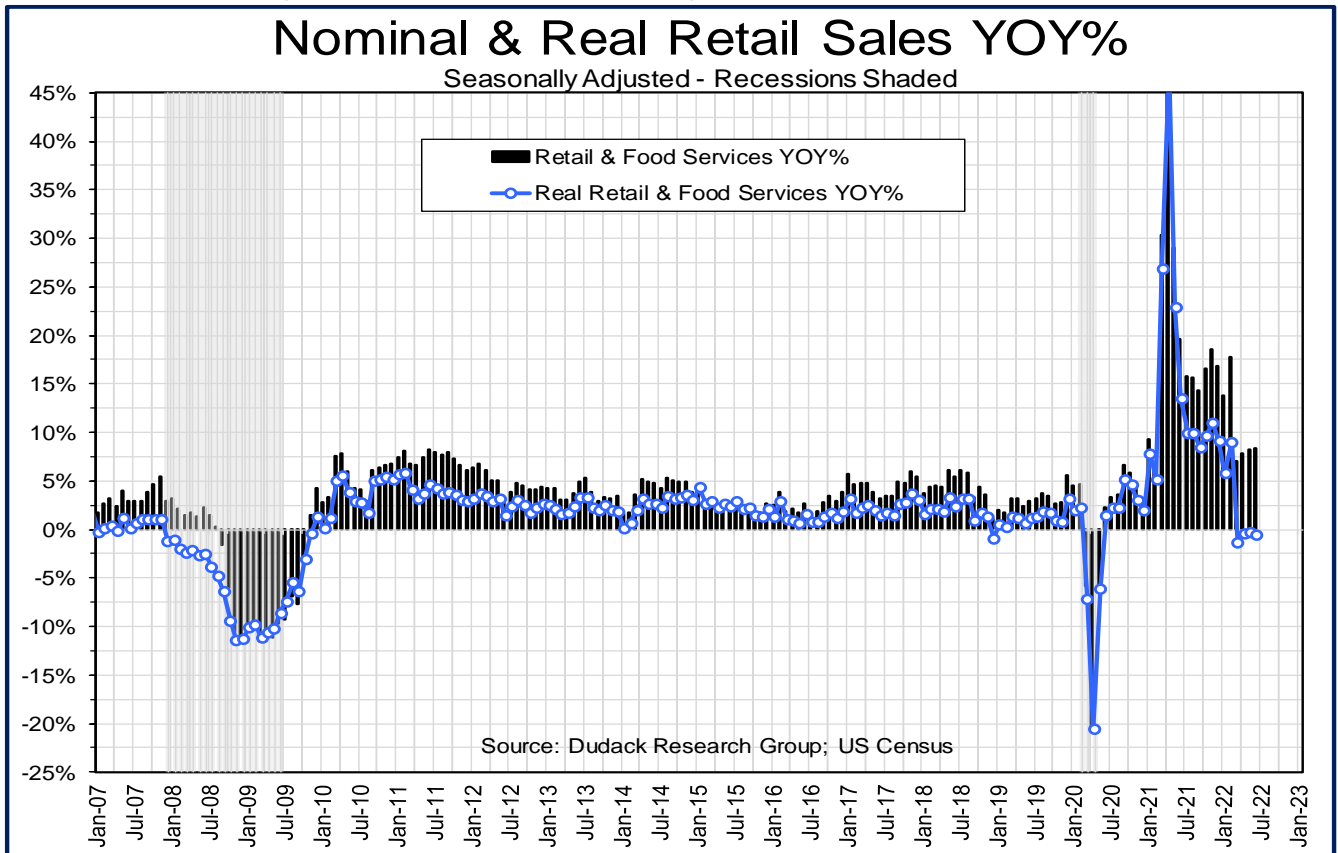
Source: Dudack Research Group; BLS; *May 2022 weightings; Italics=sub-component; bold = headline; blue>headline



There is plenty of inflation in the pipeline with PPI for finished goods up 18.6% YOY, core PPI up 8.8% and final demand up 11.2%. Inflation has increased more than wages and real wages are declining. The gap between inflation (9.1%) and fed funds (1.75%) leaves the FOMC 863 basis points below inflation, or “neutral.”



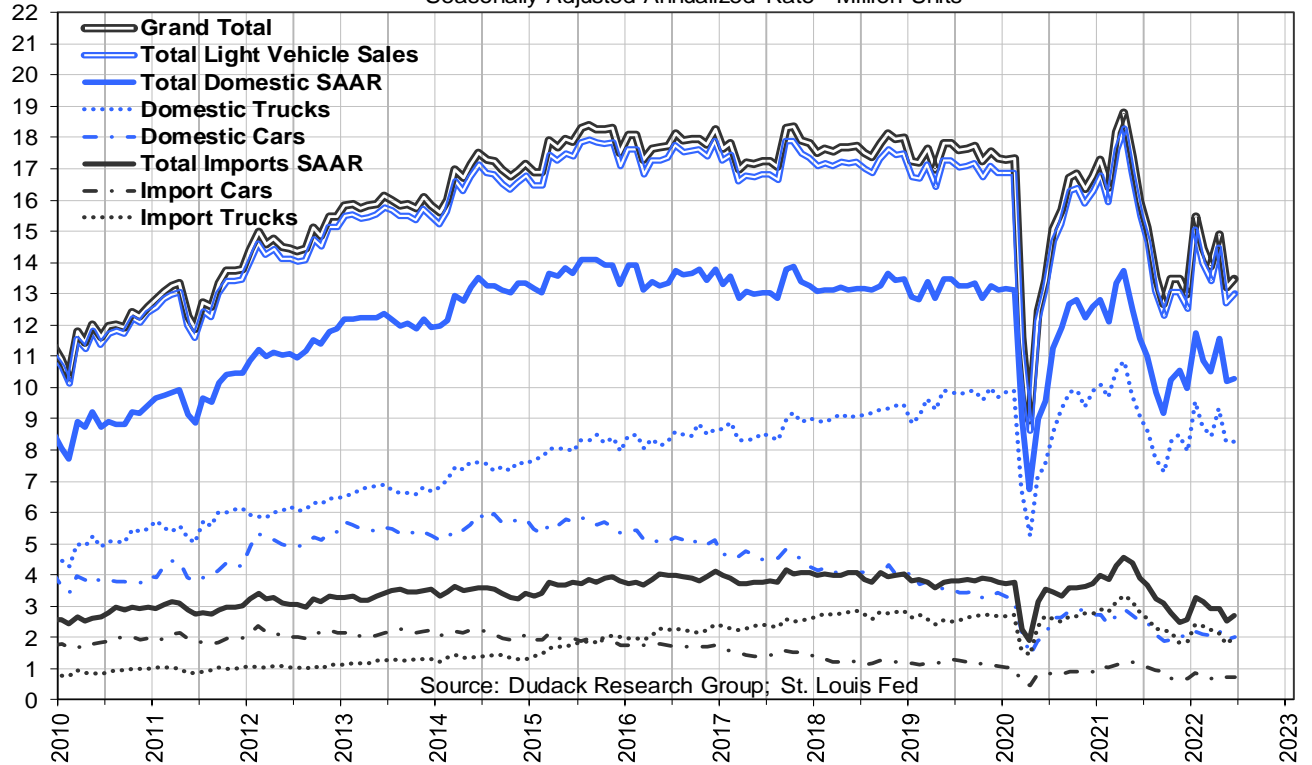
Total retail and food service sales increased 8.4% YOY in June. However, adjusted for inflation, real retail sales (retail sales in \$1982-1984) have been negative for four consecutive months. Negative real retail sales for more than a month have corresponded with a recession in the past.



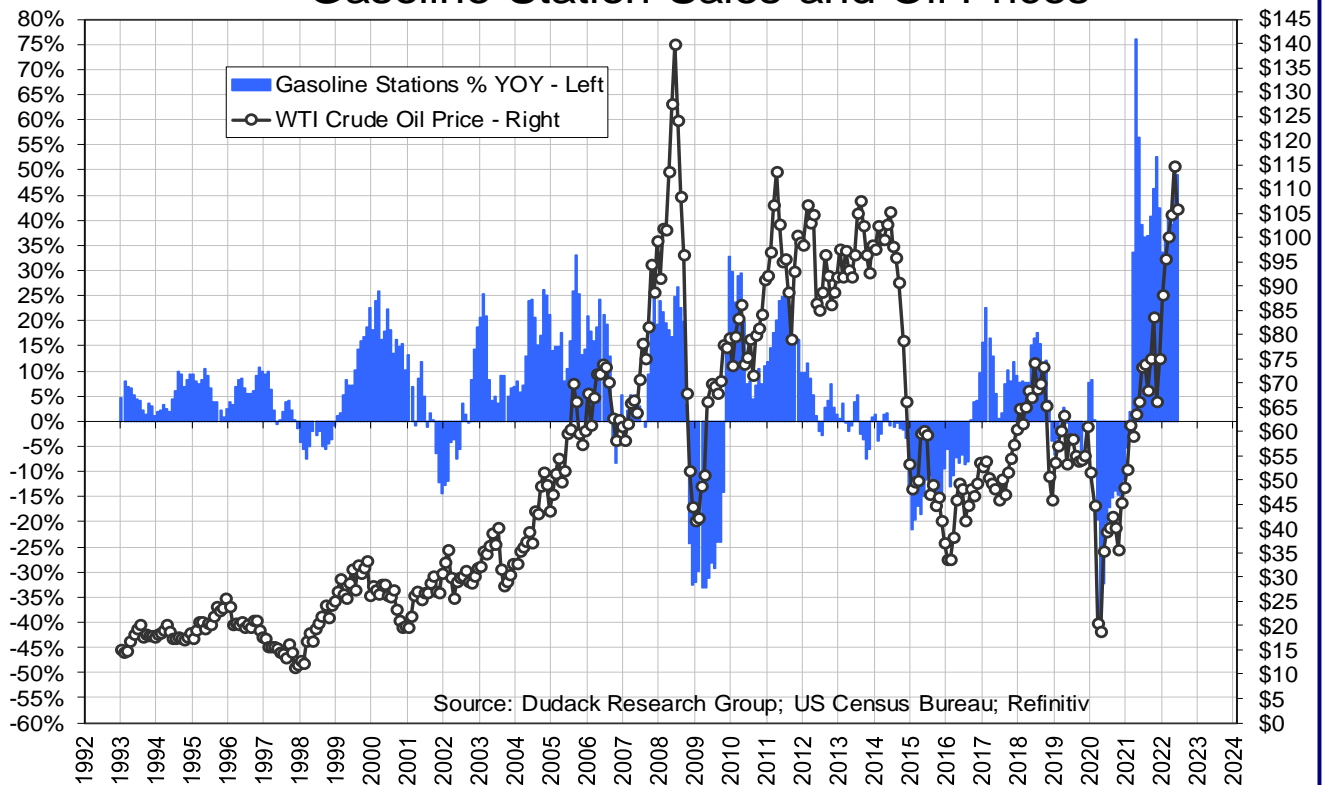
Auto sales up ticked in June; however, the longer-term trend is negative. As interest rates and auto prices rise, we expect sales to remain sluggish. Gas station sales are a major plus, but this is due only to the high price for fuel.

Total Light US Vehicle Retail Sales

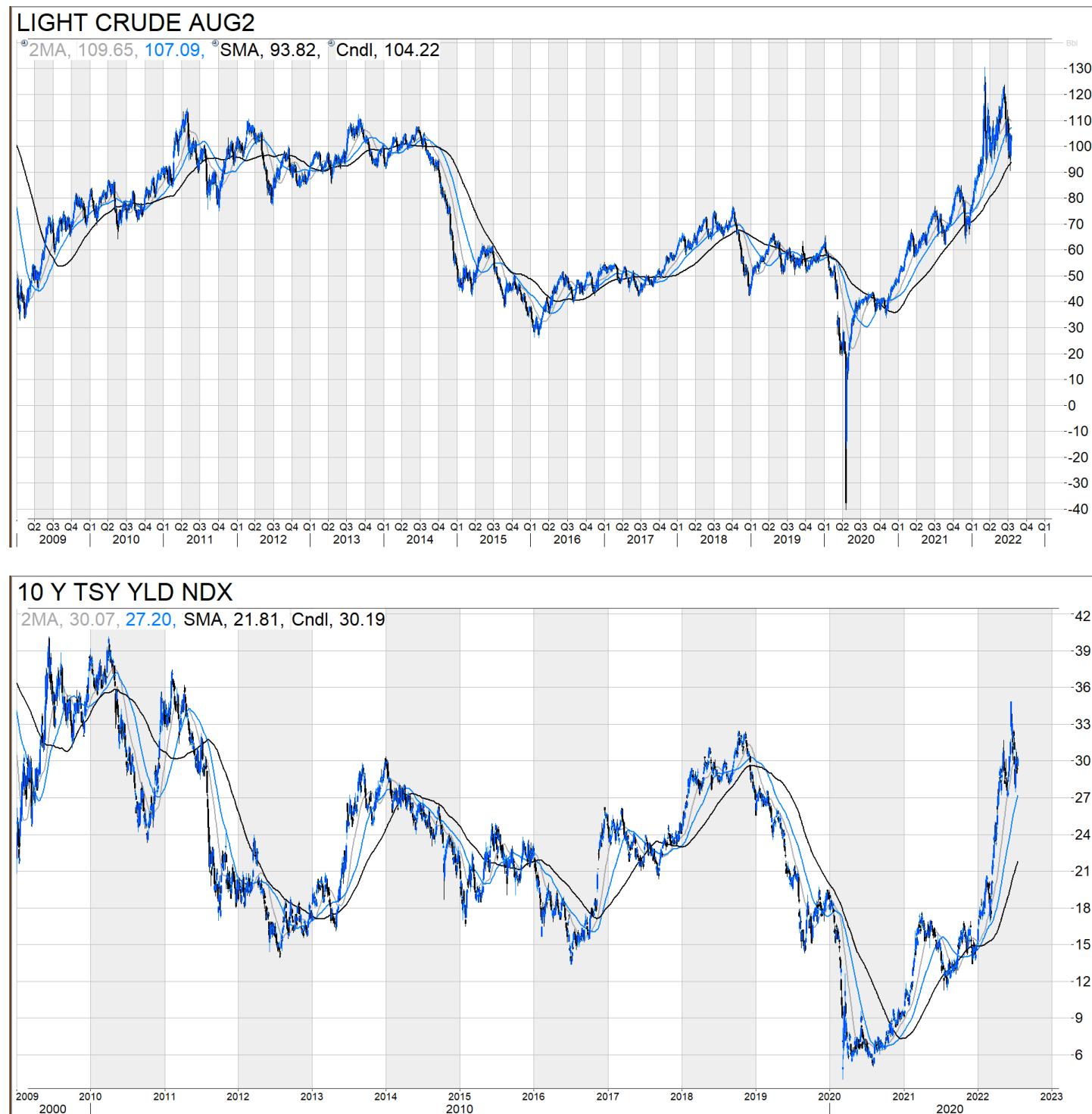
Seasonally Adjusted Annualized Rate - Million Units



Gasoline Station Sales and Oil Prices

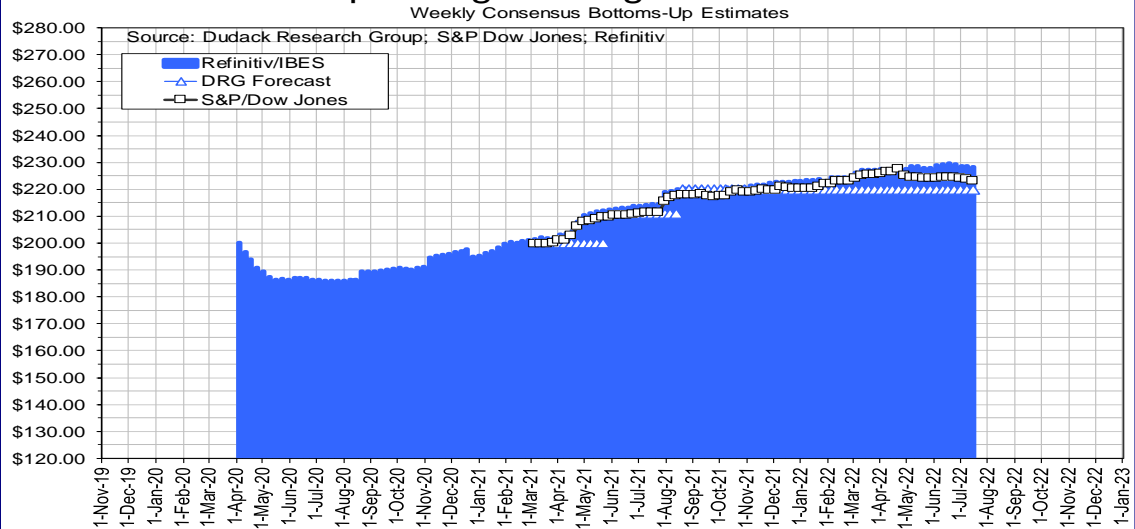


Although both crude oil prices and 10-year Treasury note yields are down from recent highs, both are in solid uptrends and trading above their 200-day moving averages. However, the government yield curve is currently inverted from the 6-month Treasury note to the 10-year bond. This week's FOMC meeting could be significant because a 100-basis point increase in the fed funds, to 2.75%, has the potential of inverting the entire curve. This would be a sign of recession.

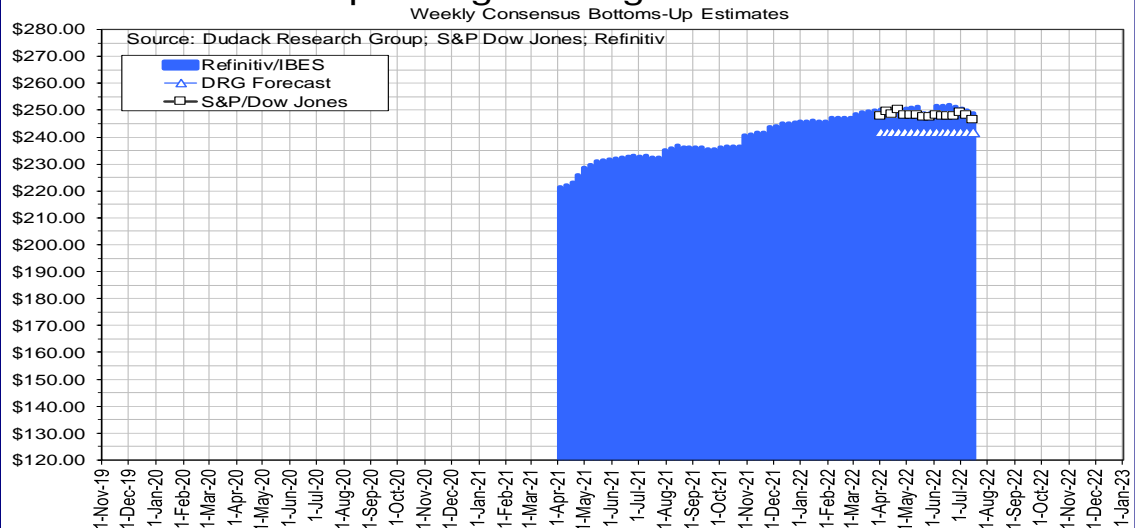


The S&P Dow Jones consensus earnings estimates for 2022 and 2023 fell \$0.36 and \$1.77, respectively, this week. Refinitiv IBES consensus earnings forecasts fell \$0.55 and \$0.92, respectively. The nominal earnings range for 2022 was relatively unchanged at \$223.18 to \$228.26 but EPS growth rates for this year fell to 7.2% and 9.7%, 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.

SP500 Operating Earnings Forecasts for 2022

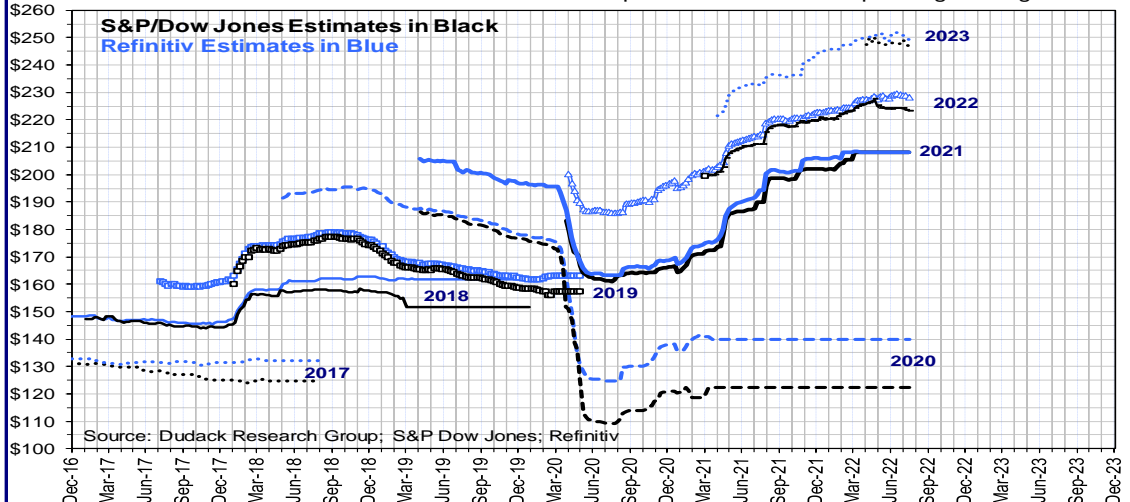


SP500 Operating Earnings Forecasts for 2023

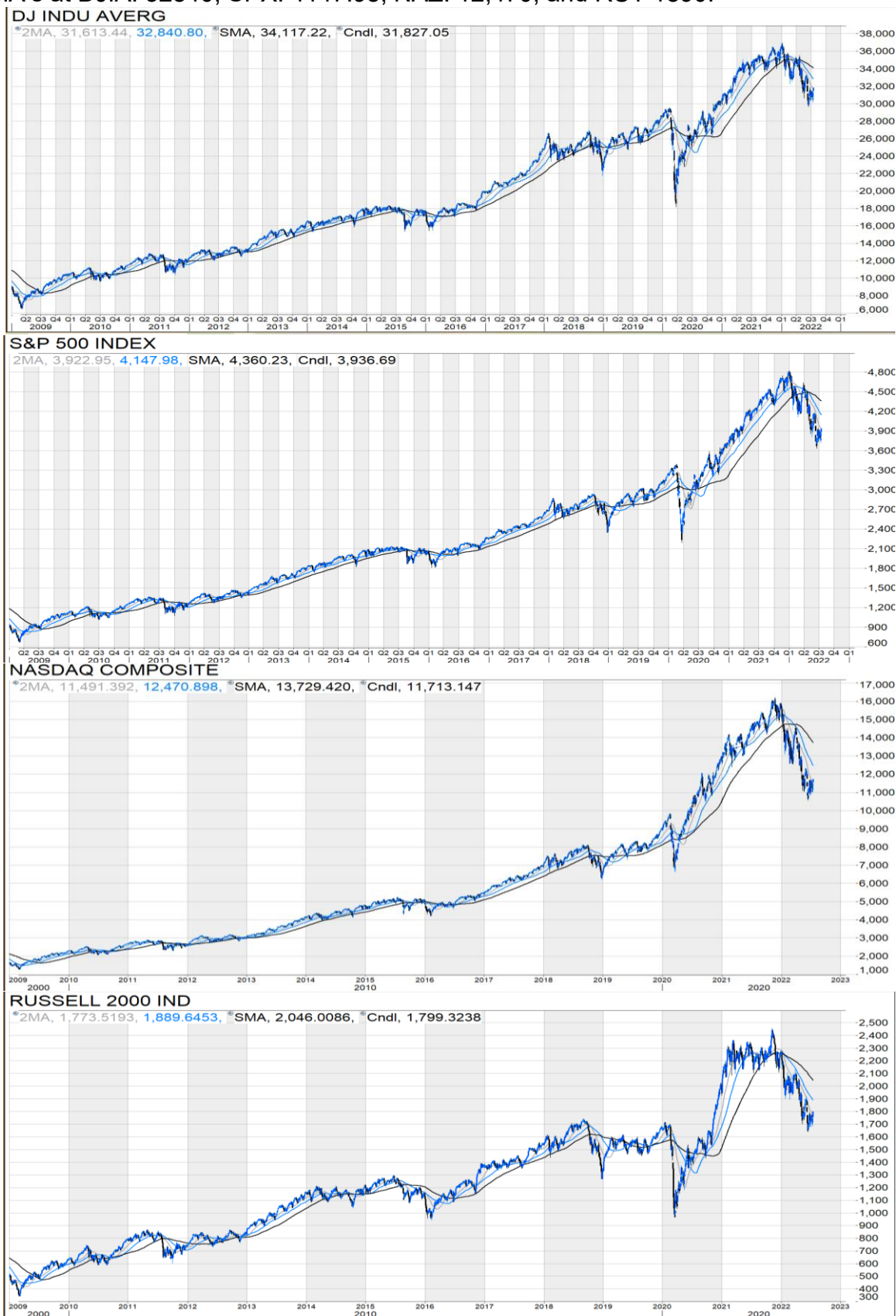


Consensus Calendarized EPS Estimates

S&P Dow Jones and Refinitiv Bottoms-Up SP500 Consensus Operating Earnings



The gains of 754, 106, 353, and 61 points in the DJIA, SPX, IXIC and RUT, carried all four indices above their 50-day moving averages for the first time since April. The next resistance levels will be the 100-day MA's at DJIA: 32840; SPX: 4147.98; NAZ: 12,470; and RUT 1890.

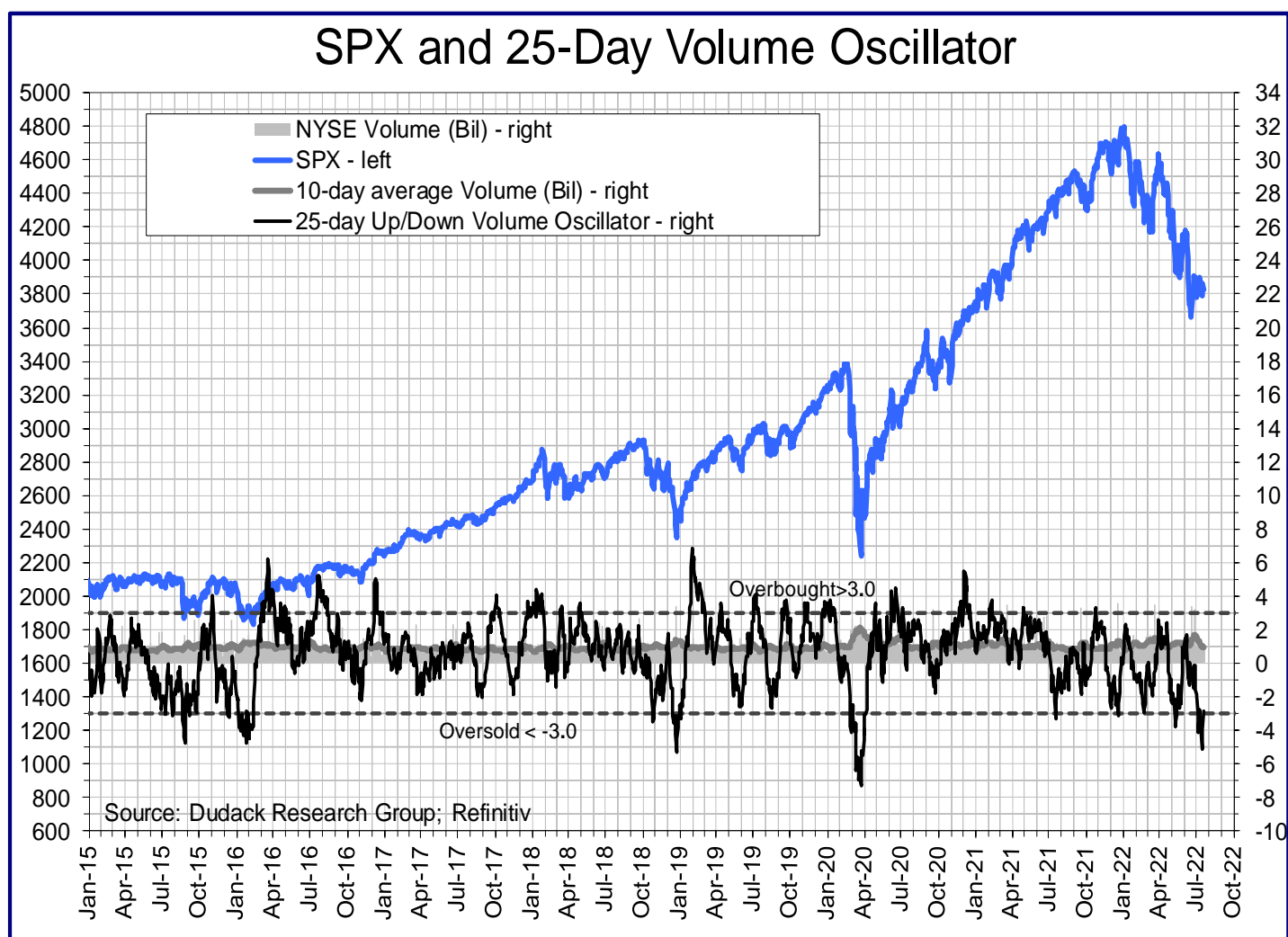


Source: Refinitiv

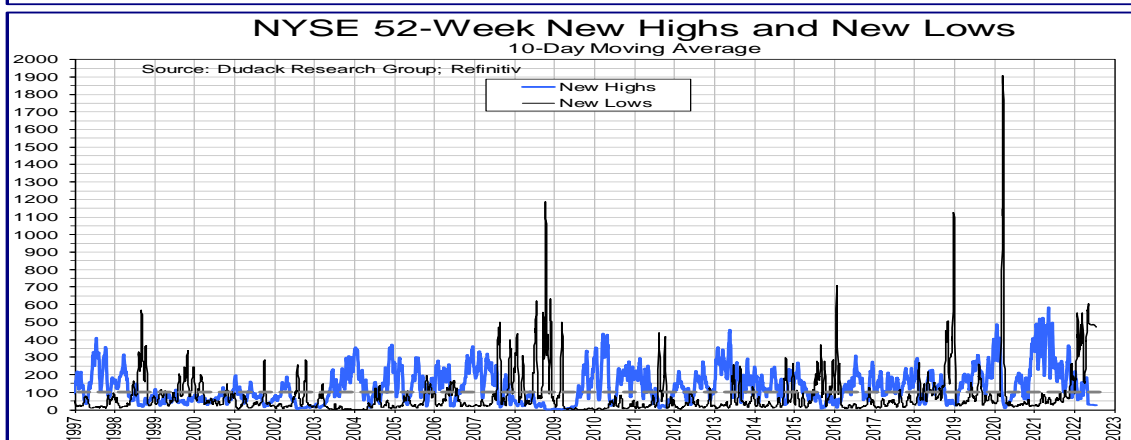
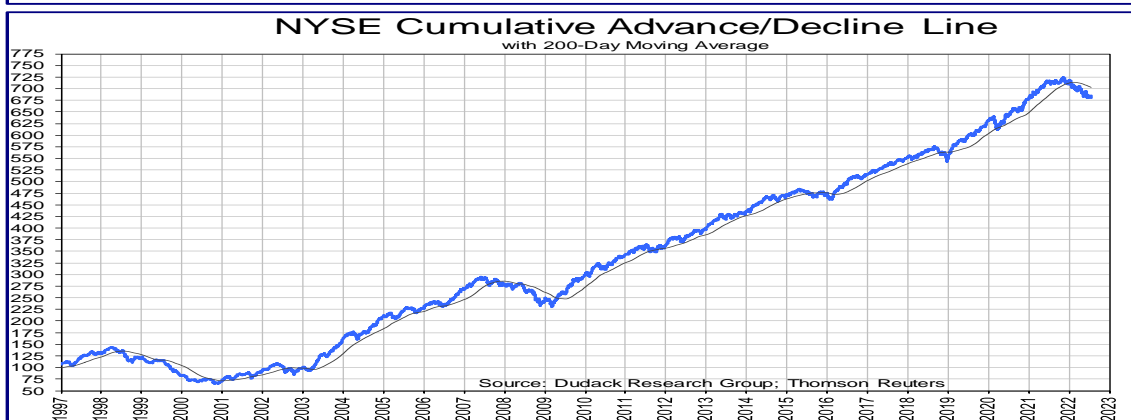
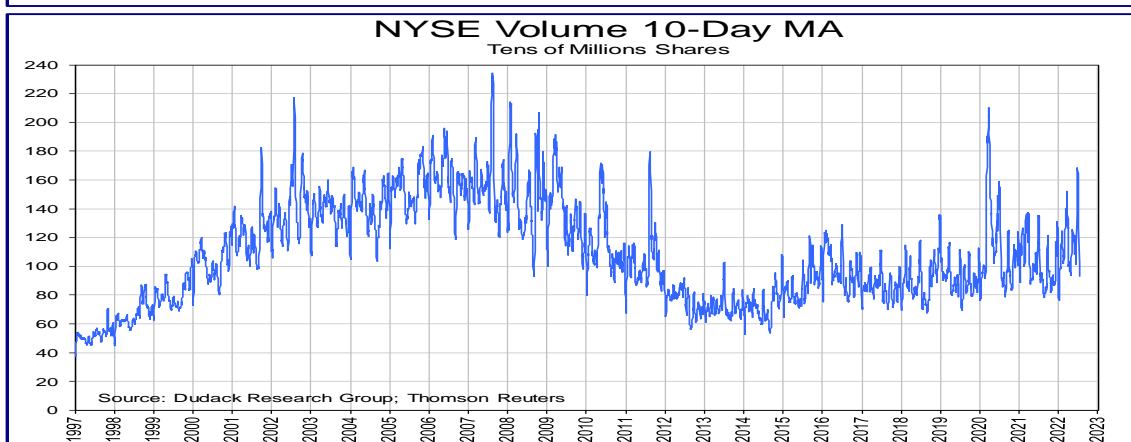
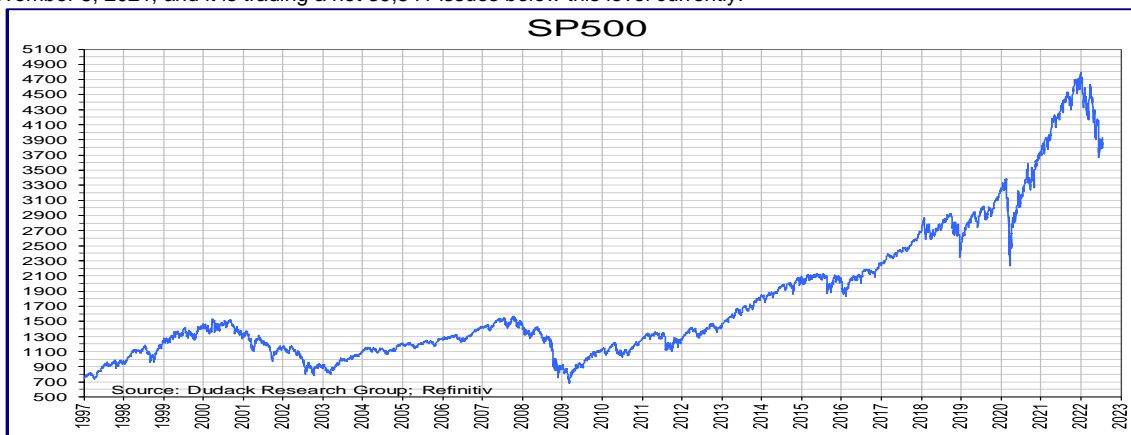
The July 19, 2022 trading session was a 92% up-volume day, the first up-volume day since the 92% up-volume day recorded on May 13. The May 13 session was significant since it appeared right after the SPX fell below the 4000 level and was, in our view, a sign that the bear cycle was aging, and a bottoming process had begun. The July 19 session is important since it should signal another step in the market's bottoming process. However, neither the May nor July up day was accompanied by a massive increase in volume, which is a necessary and classic sign that buyers have returned to the equity market and the worst of the bear market is over.

We expect there will be positive follow through in coming sessions and the next level of resistance will be found at the 100-day moving averages as noted on page 9. Still, results of the July FOMC meeting on July 27 and the first estimate for second quarter GDP released on July 28, will make next week a potentially dangerous and volatile time.

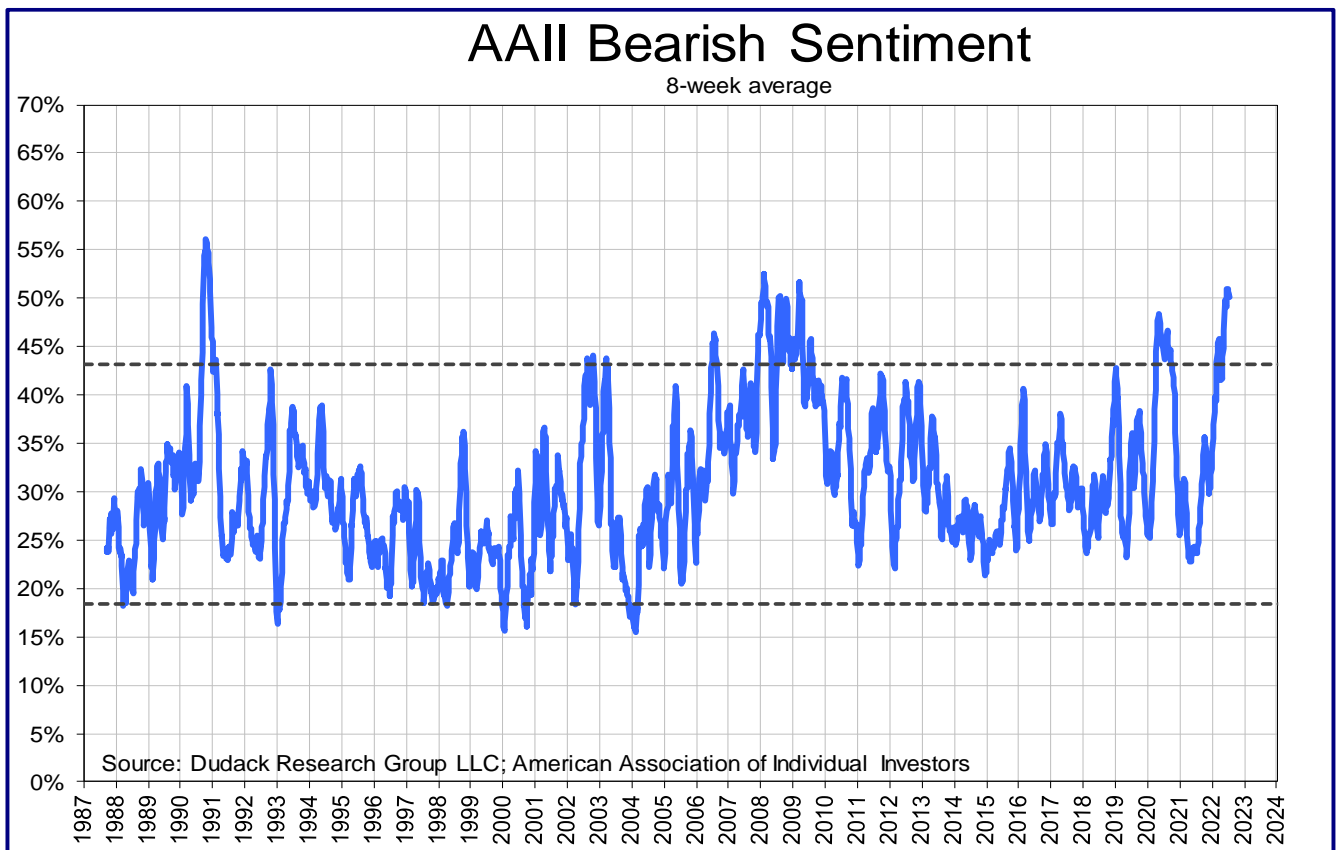
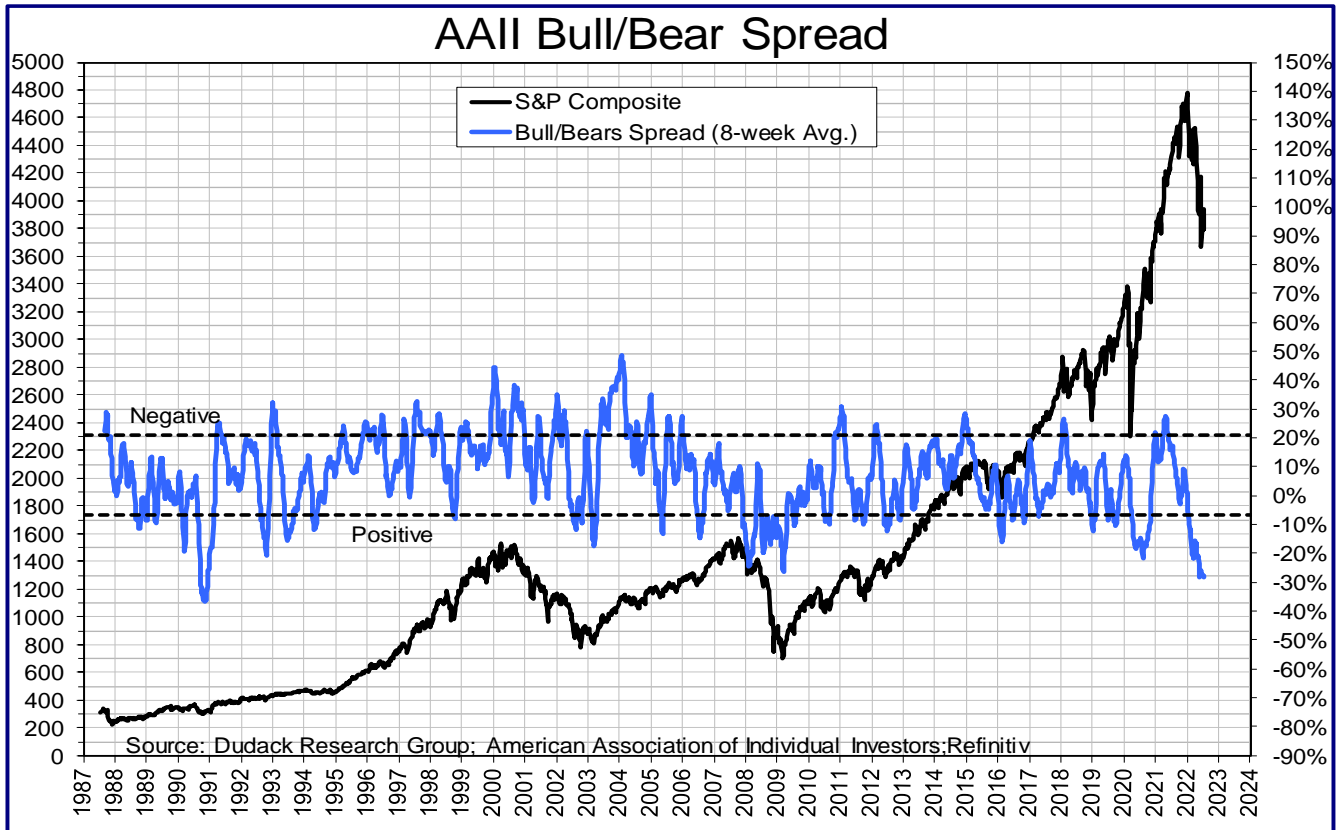
This 25-day up/down volume oscillator measures buying and selling momentum. New highs should be accompanied by strong and consistent buying pressure which results in long and sometimes extreme overbought readings. An absence of overbought readings at a new high reveals a weakness in the trend and is 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 26 this week and daily new lows are 473. This combination is negative with new highs below 100, and new lows above the 100 benchmark. However, note that 10-day moving average of 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 39,541 issues below this level currently.



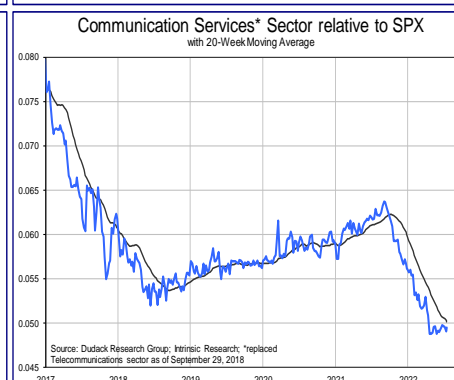
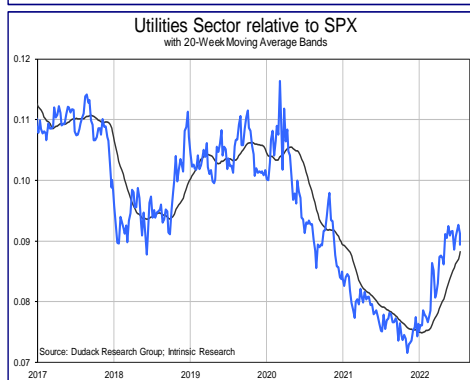
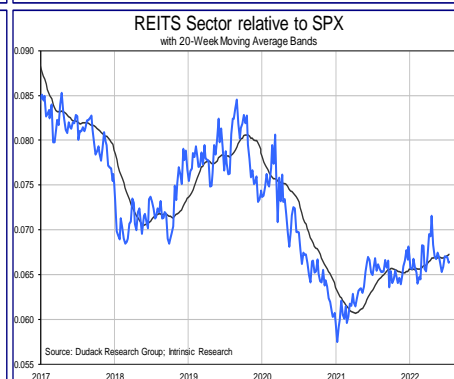
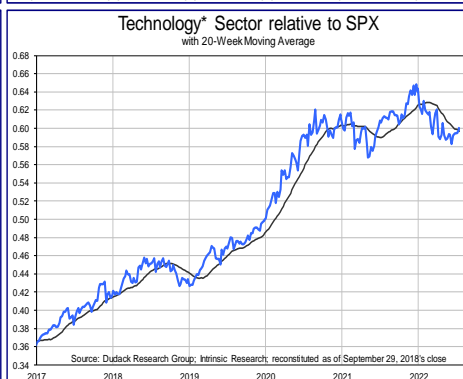
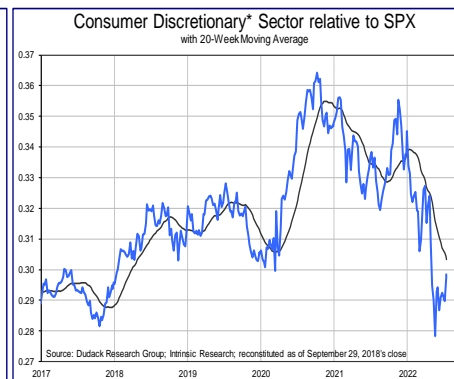
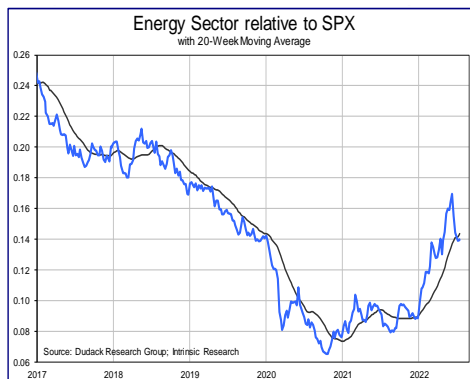
Last week's AAI readings of 26.9% bulls and 46.5% bears was a return to normal parameters following five weeks of less than 20% bulls and more than 50% bears since April 27, 2022. Prior to these extreme readings, there were comparable single week bull/bear readings on April 11, 2013 and January 10, 2008. The 4-week bullish reading of 19% on April 27 was the lowest since 1990 and the 8-week bearish 50.9% reading of May 18 was the highest since the March 12, 2009 peak of 51.7%. 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			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	30.4%
S&P UTILITIES	-3.3%
S&P CONSUMER STAPLES	-5.7%
S&P HEALTH CARE	-8.0%
S&P INDUSTRIALS	-15.5%
S&P FINANCIAL	-16.6%
S&P 500	-17.4%
S&P MATERIALS	-17.8%
S&P REITS	-19.5%
S&P INFORMATION TECH	-22.6%
S&P CONSUMER DISCRETIONARY	-27.1%
S&P COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	-27.2%

Source: Duda 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	56.06	9.8%	55.5%	27.2%	140.3%
United States Oil Fund, LP	USO	78.05	7.2%	-6.3%	-2.9%	43.6%
Oil Future	CLC1	104.22	8.7%	-4.9%	-1.5%	38.6%
Energy Select Sector SPDR	XLE	72.32	5.0%	-1.6%	1.1%	30.3%
iShares DJ US Oil Eqpt & Services ETF	IEZ	15.21	5.4%	-6.1%	-4.8%	18.0%
Gold Future	GCc1	2349.10	0.2%	0.9%	0.5%	6.1%
SPDR Communication Services ETF	XLC	56.15	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Utilities Select Sector SPDR	XLU	69.23	-1.0%	6.7%	-1.3%	-3.3%
Consumer Staples Select Sector SPDR	XLP	72.99	0.6%	6.0%	1.1%	-5.3%
iShares MSCI Brazil Capped ETF	EWZ	26.26	0.5%	-5.9%	-4.1%	-6.4%
SPDR Gold Trust	GLD	159.54	-0.8%	-6.8%	-5.3%	-6.7%
iShares MSCI Hong Kong ETF	EWK	21.54	0.0%	2.8%	-3.0%	-7.1%
Health Care Select Sect SPDR	XLV	129.62	0.7%	8.1%	1.1%	-8.0%
iShares MSCI Mexico Capped ETF	EWX	45.66	1.2%	-0.3%	-2.0%	-9.8%
iShares MSCI United Kingdom ETF	EWU	29.89	2.5%	2.4%	-0.2%	-9.8%
Shanghai Composite	.SSEC	3279.43	-0.1%	-0.8%	-3.2%	-9.9%
iShares MSCI India ETF	INDA.K	40.74	1.9%	5.1%	3.5%	-11.1%
iShares Russell 1000 Value ETF	IWD	149.12	2.6%	5.8%	2.9%	-11.2%
iShares MSCI Canada ETF	EWC	33.76	2.3%	1.4%	0.2%	-12.2%
DJIA	.DJI	31827.05	2.7%	6.5%	3.4%	-12.4%
SPDR DJIA ETF	DIA	318.11	2.6%	6.5%	3.3%	-12.4%
iShares China Large Cap ETF	FXI	31.95	-0.1%	-0.9%	-5.8%	-12.7%
iShares MSCI Australia ETF	EWA	21.56	3.5%	3.6%	1.6%	-13.2%
iShares MSCI Malaysia ETF	EWM	21.57	0.1%	-1.5%	-1.7%	-13.8%
iShares Russell 2000 Value ETF	IWN	142.93	4.0%	6.0%	5.0%	-13.9%
SPDR S&P Bank ETF	KBE	46.22	4.0%	6.5%	5.3%	-15.3%
Industrial Select Sector SPDR	XLI	89.40	2.7%	4.5%	2.4%	-15.5%
iShares MSCI Singapore ETF	EWS	18.04	1.6%	2.7%	2.0%	-15.7%
iShares iBoxx \$ Invest Grade Corp Bond	LQD	111.36	0.5%	1.8%	1.2%	-16.0%
Financial Select Sector SPDR	XLF	32.61	3.1%	5.4%	3.7%	-16.5%
SP500	.SPX	3936.69	3.1%	7.1%	4.0%	-17.4%
Materials Select Sector SPDR	XLB	74.41	2.4%	-0.7%	1.1%	-17.9%
Vanguard FTSE All-World ex-US ETF	VEU	50.12	2.6%	0.7%	0.3%	-18.2%
iShares Russell 1000 ETF	IWB	216.27	3.1%	7.3%	4.1%	-18.2%
iShares US Real Estate ETF	IYR	94.24	2.0%	7.5%	2.5%	-18.9%
iShares Nasdaq Biotechnology ETF	IBB.O	123.62	0.1%	12.8%	5.1%	-19.0%
iShares MSCI Emerg Mkts ETF	EEM	39.54	1.7%	-0.3%	-1.4%	-19.1%
iShares Silver Trust	SLV	18.04	-0.9%	-13.5%	-7.3%	-19.5%
iShares MSCI EAFE ETF	EFA	63.33	3.3%	3.0%	1.3%	-19.5%
iShares Russell 2000 ETF	IWM	178.69	4.2%	8.2%	5.5%	-19.7%
iShares MSCI Japan ETF	EWJ	53.62	1.2%	3.0%	1.5%	-19.9%
iShares MSCI BRIC ETF	BKF	35.82	0.5%	0.6%	-3.1%	-20.0%
iShares US Telecomm ETF	IYZ	26.04	2.9%	6.2%	3.6%	-20.9%
PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio	PHO	47.69	2.9%	9.6%	3.2%	-21.6%
Technology Select Sector SPDR	XLK	135.10	4.5%	8.4%	6.3%	-22.3%
iShares 20+ Year Treas Bond ETF	TLT	114.31	-0.7%	2.0%	-0.5%	-22.9%
iShares MSCI Taiwan ETF	EWT	50.50	4.0%	-3.5%	0.2%	-24.2%
iShares Russell 1000 Growth ETF	IWF	230.75	3.6%	8.9%	5.5%	-24.5%
iShares MSCI South Korea Capped ETF	EWY	58.69	3.7%	-1.7%	0.9%	-24.6%
Nasdaq Composite Index Tracking Stock	ONEQ.O	45.85	3.9%	8.6%	6.3%	-24.7%
NASDAQ 100	NDX	12249.42	4.3%	8.7%	6.5%	-24.9%
iShares Russell 2000 Growth ETF	IWO	218.48	4.3%	10.6%	5.9%	-25.4%
Consumer Discretionary Select Sector SPDR	XLY	149.71	5.8%	10.0%	8.9%	-26.8%
iShares MSCI Austria Capped ETF	EWO	18.20	6.2%	-3.4%	0.8%	-28.5%
iShares MSCI Germany ETF	EWG	23.23	6.0%	-1.9%	1.0%	-29.1%
SPDR S&P Retail ETF	XRT	63.57	6.2%	5.1%	9.3%	-29.6%
SPDR Homebuilders ETF	XHB	60.37	3.2%	15.5%	10.3%	-29.6%
SPDR S&P Semiconductor ETF	XSD	166.62	9.2%	8.3%	9.8%	-31.5%

Outperformed SP500
Underperformed SP500

Source: Dudack Research Group; Thomson Reuters

Priced as of July 19, 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	~~~~~	\$210.03	\$223.17	\$220.00	5.7%	\$228.26	9.7%	17.6X	NA	NA	NA	NA
2023E	~~~~~	\$230.98	\$246.46	\$242.00	10.0%	\$249.13	9.1%	16.0X	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	\$45.99	\$49.36	\$49.36	4.1%	\$54.83	11.6%	21.6	1.4%	-1.6%	\$2,417.70	9.5%
2022 2QE	3785.38	\$51.23	\$54.71	\$56.04	7.7%	\$55.11	4.8%	17.8	NA	NA	NA	NA
2022 3QE*	3936.69	\$55.64	\$58.99	\$56.60	8.8%	\$59.26	10.3%	17.9	NA	NA	NA	NA
2022 4QE		\$57.18	\$60.11	\$58.00	2.3%	\$60.58	12.3%	17.6	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

7/19/2022

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