



Dudack Research Group

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July 6, 2022

DJIA: 30967.82
SPX: 3831.39
NASDAQ: 11322.24

US Strategy Weekly

On the Cusp of EPS Season

THE RIGHT ENVIRONMENT FOR A LOW

Second quarter earnings season will begin in earnest in mid-July, and it could be a market-moving event. First quarter earnings results disappointed the consensus in April, and this setback contributed to a sharp decline in the averages. However, GDP was negative in the first quarter, therefore, poor earnings results for the S&P 500 stocks should not have been a surprise to investors.

This month, the start of second quarter earnings season will be quickly followed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis's report of its first estimate for second quarter GDP growth, scheduled for release on July 28. This crucial combination of earnings and economic activity should be a meaningful time for investors.

Last week we noted that despite the perpendicular selloffs in the broad averages, to date, the equity market has been unable to sustain a significant or normal rebound. Unfortunately, this is a sign of weakness. Plus, our biggest concern is that analysts have not yet significantly lowered earnings forecasts for this year. And despite multiple signs of deteriorating economic activity, economists are yet to worry about a recession in 2022. It is possible that second quarter earnings results and the BEA's estimate for second quarter GDP growth could be the catalyst that shifts attitudes and forecasts. If so, it would create the right environment for the stock market to establish a meaningful low.

As we noted last week, the bear market finale is likely to include the realization that earnings will be lower than expected for both 2022 and 2023, and this could happen in late July. From a simple technical perspective, it would be wise to wait for an impressive high-volume 90% up day before committing to equities in a major way. A 90% up day would confirm that buyers have returned to the equity market in earnest.

HINTS OF RECESSION

US economists may not be forecasting a recession, but global markets are indicating that recession fears are rising. This week the euro sank to its lowest level against the dollar in over 20 years. The global benchmark for Brent crude collapsed 9.5% in one day. Similarly, the WTI future fell 8.2%. The 10-year Treasury bond index lost nearly 400 basis points in the last four trading sessions. In the Euro zone, purchasing managers' surveys for June show the manufacturing sector is in a decline and the service sector has suffered a major loss in momentum. China's growth is becoming questionable after Shanghai said it would begin new rounds of mass testing of its 25 million residents over a three-day period. This is an effort to trace infections linked to an outbreak at a karaoke bar and it stokes fears of

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

another potential lockdown of China's largest city of 24.5 million people. In sum, we continue to believe the US economy may already be in a recession. The good news is that the equity market tends to find its low midway through a recession.

REAL DISPOSABLE INCOME TELLS THE STORY

For most of the last 60 years, personal income has been in a slow steady uptrend, dipping only slightly during recessionary periods. However, in the past two years, even though personal income has inched higher, disposable income has been flat as a result of increases in both personal taxes and government social insurance taxes. This creates financial pressure on many households, and as a result, the personal savings rate fell from a high of 10.5% in July 2021, to 5.4% in May. In April, the savings rate hit a cyclical low of 5.2%, matching its November 2009 level. The savings rates for March and April were revised fairly dramatically in the last release, from 5% to 5.3% and from 4.4% to 5.2%, respectively. Nevertheless, the newly revised savings rates remain the lowest since the 2008-2009 recession. See page 3.

There was a boost in personal income in 2020 and in 2021 due to two pandemic stimulus packages passed by Congress. The 2020 package was done during the pandemic shutdown and recession, but the second stimulus package was larger and implemented during the post-pandemic recovery in 2021. See page 4. This later package in our view, coupled with massive monetary stimulus, was the recipe for the historic inflationary cycle now impacting our economy.

And for the first time in 40 years, consumers and households are seeing inflation rise faster than their income. This results in a decline in purchasing power. To date, personal consumption expenditures remain positive on a year-over-year basis, but the trend is unsustainable and is declining. See page 5. Since the US economy is 70% consumption-driven, this decline in household purchasing power is not a good sign for economic activity in the second half of the year.

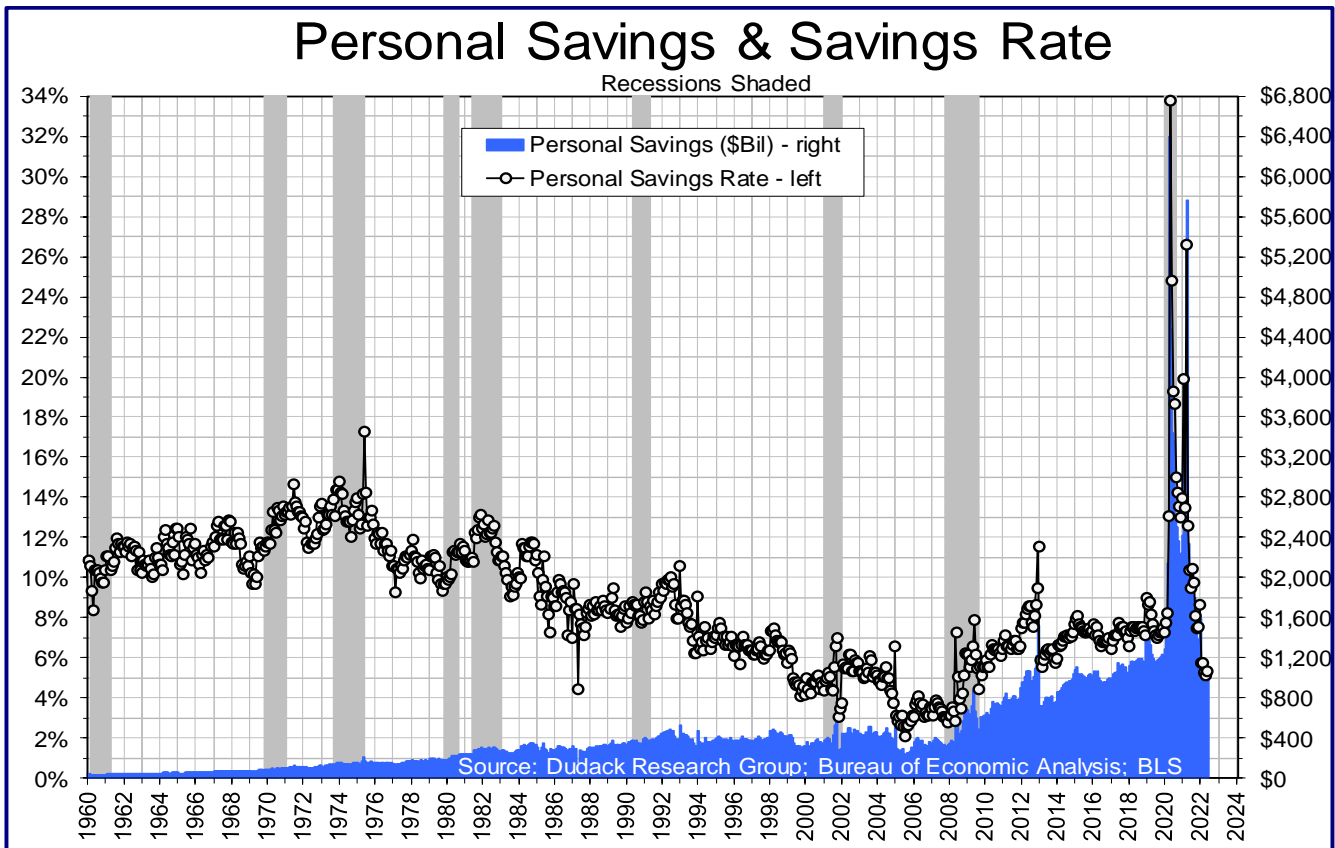
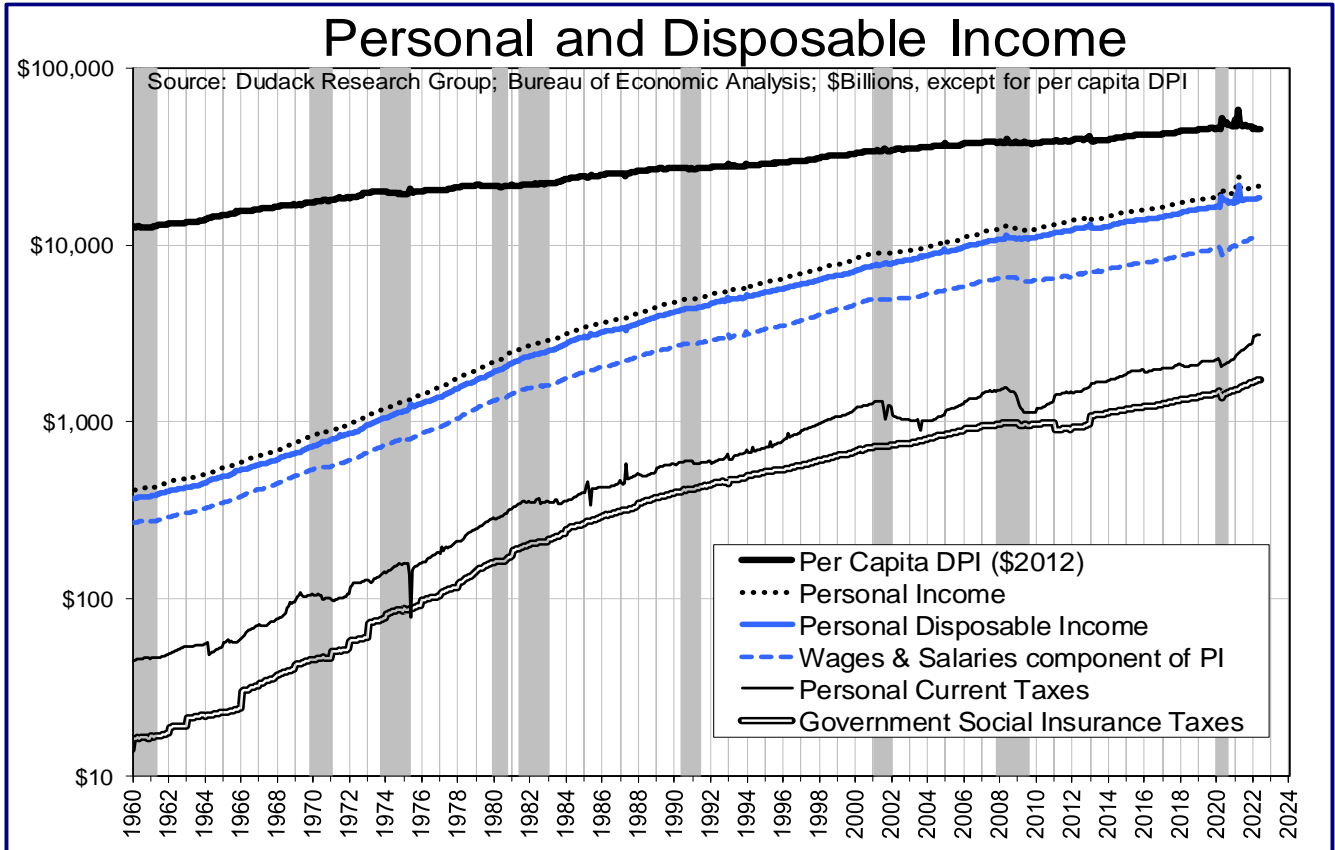
The ISM manufacturing index fell from 56.1 to 53.0 in June. Although this index has been steadily declining all year, it still remains slightly above the neutral 50 level. However, the ISM manufacturing employment index was 47.3 in June, its second monthly report below 50, and a sign that employment in manufacturing is shrinking. New orders also fell from 55.1 to 49.2. This fall below 50 indicates a slump in new orders and demonstrates weakness within the manufacturing sector. See page 6.

WATCHING THE RUSSELL 2000 AGAIN

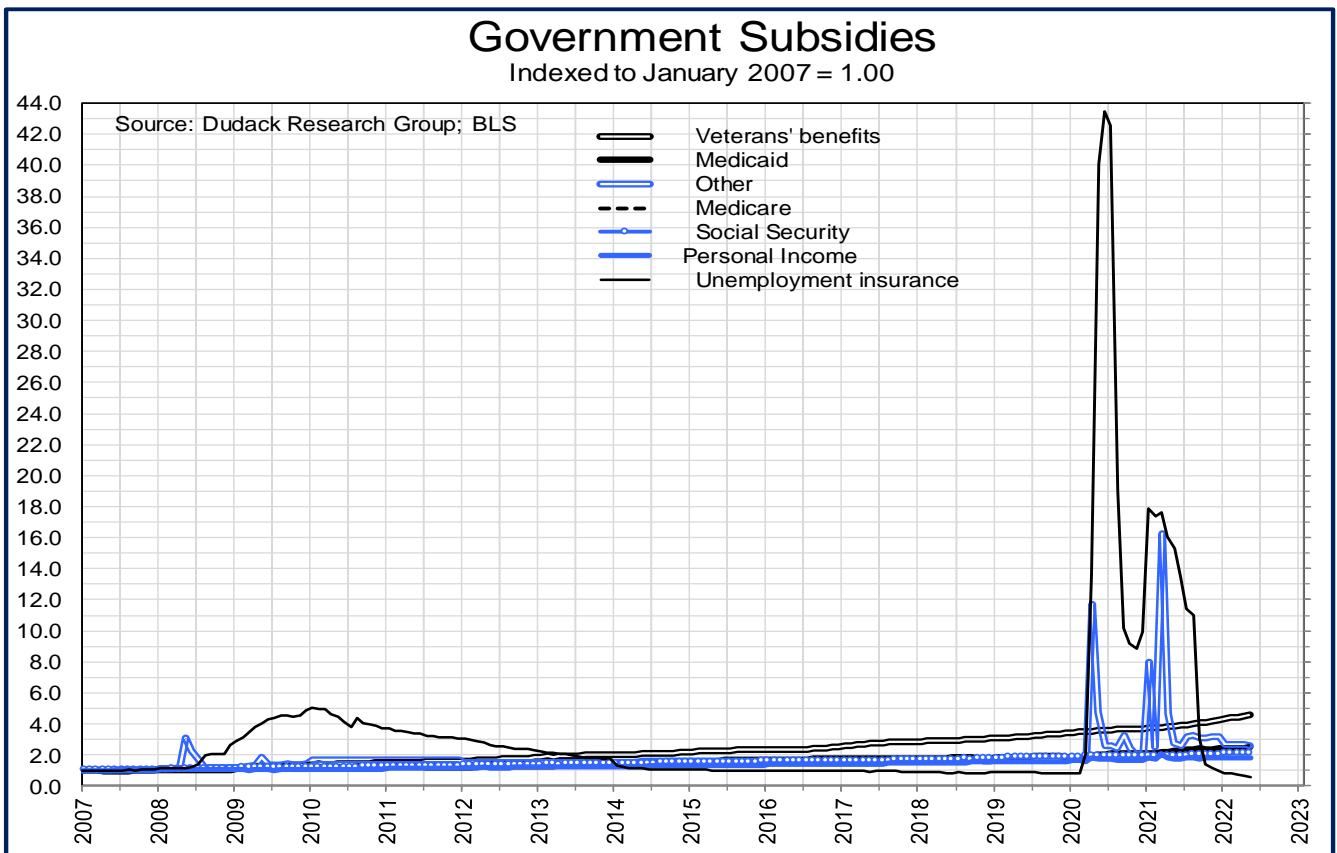
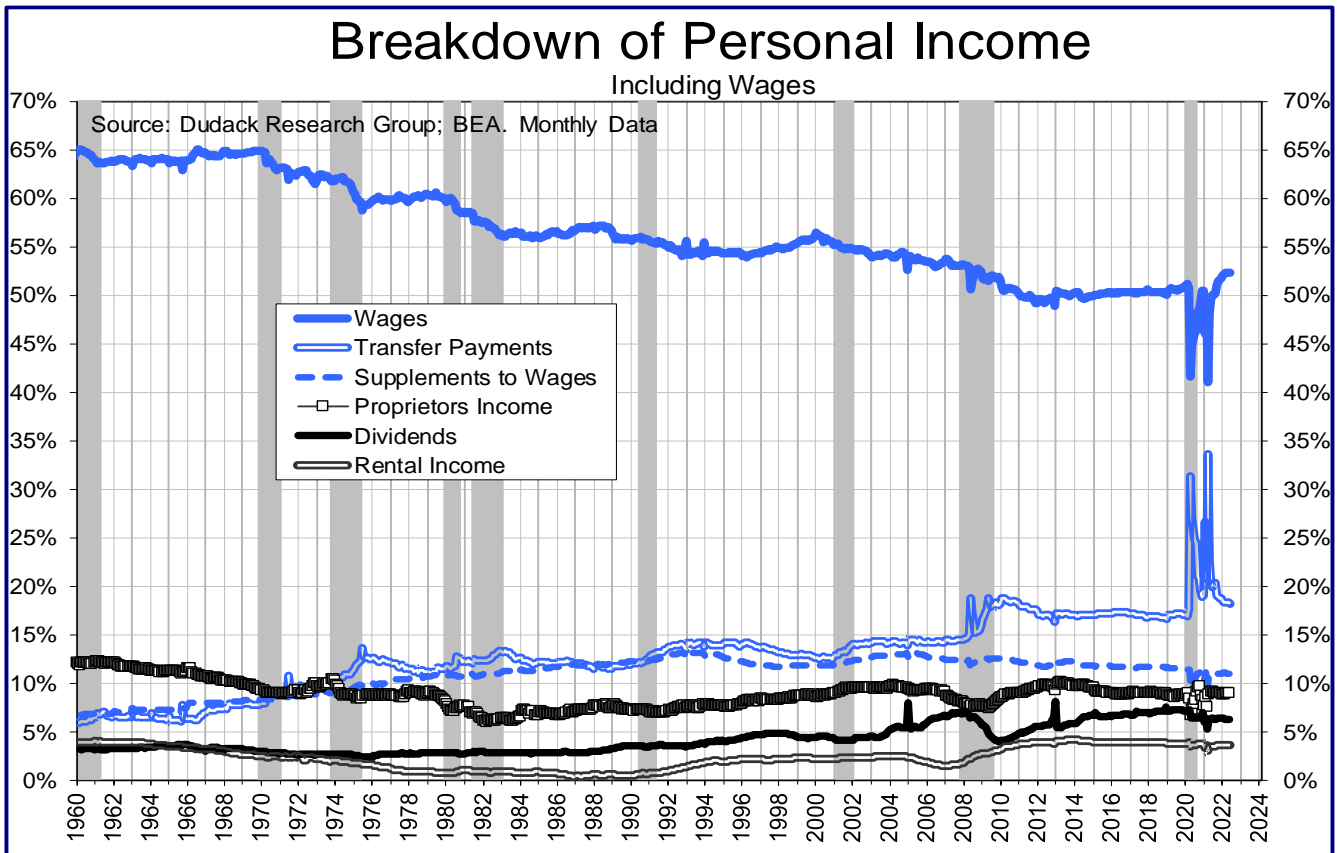
The Russell 2000 index has dropped to a key support level that is the equivalent of the price peaks made in 2018 and 2020 at the 1700 area. The charts of the other broad indices are different from the Russell, and all the other indices are well above their 2020 peaks. However, for reference the levels equivalent to the 2020 peaks are 29,500 in the Dow Jones Industrial Average, 3,380 in the S&P 500, and 9,800 in the Nasdaq Composite index. See page 8. It will be important for the Russell 2000 to stabilize at the 1700 level and begin to build support.

The 25-day up/down volume oscillator declined to negative 2.96 this week and is close to an oversold reading for the first time since mid-May. The lack of a deeply oversold reading in this indicator, like the ones seen in August 2015, February 2016, December 2018, or March 2020, is somewhat bewildering given the seven 90% down days recorded in recent months. However, it implies that the equities market may not yet have found its trough. See page 9. While we believe many stocks may have found their 2022 lows, as in most bear markets, the lows will get retested. For this reason, we remain cautious.

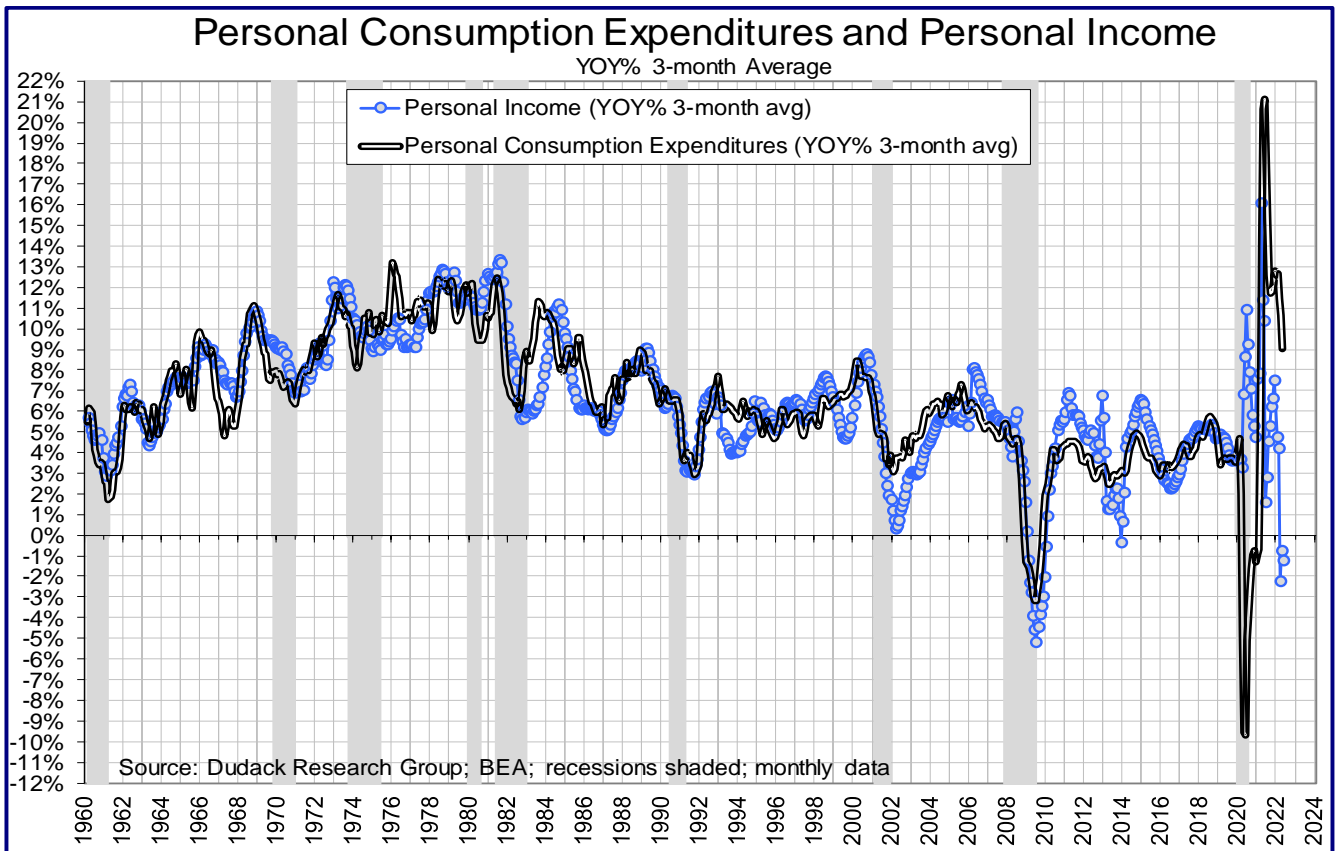
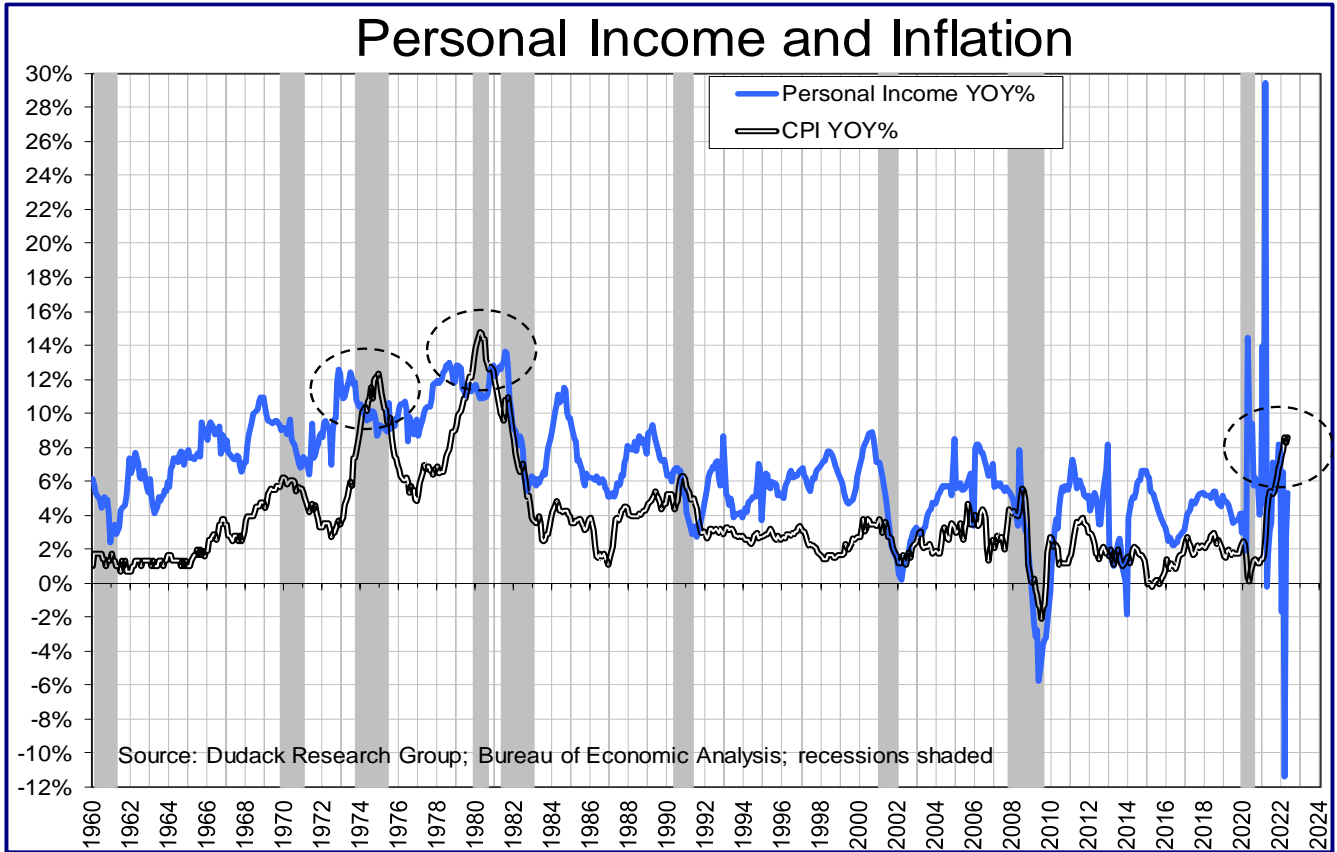
Personal income has been in a slow steady uptrend for the last 60 years, only dipping slightly during recessions. However, disposable income has been flat in the past two years due to a rise in both personal taxes and government social insurance tax increases. As a result, the personal savings rate fell to 2008-2009 levels.



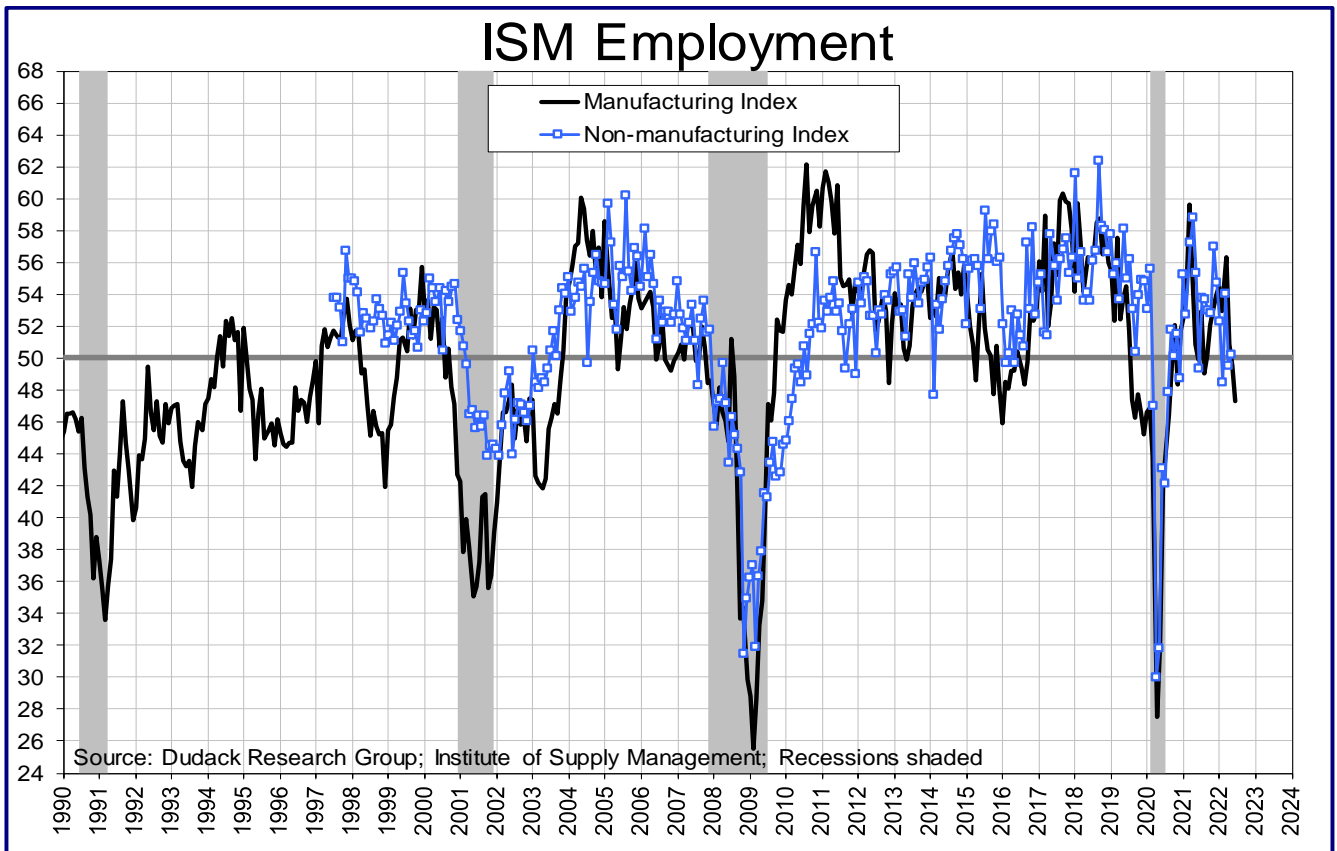
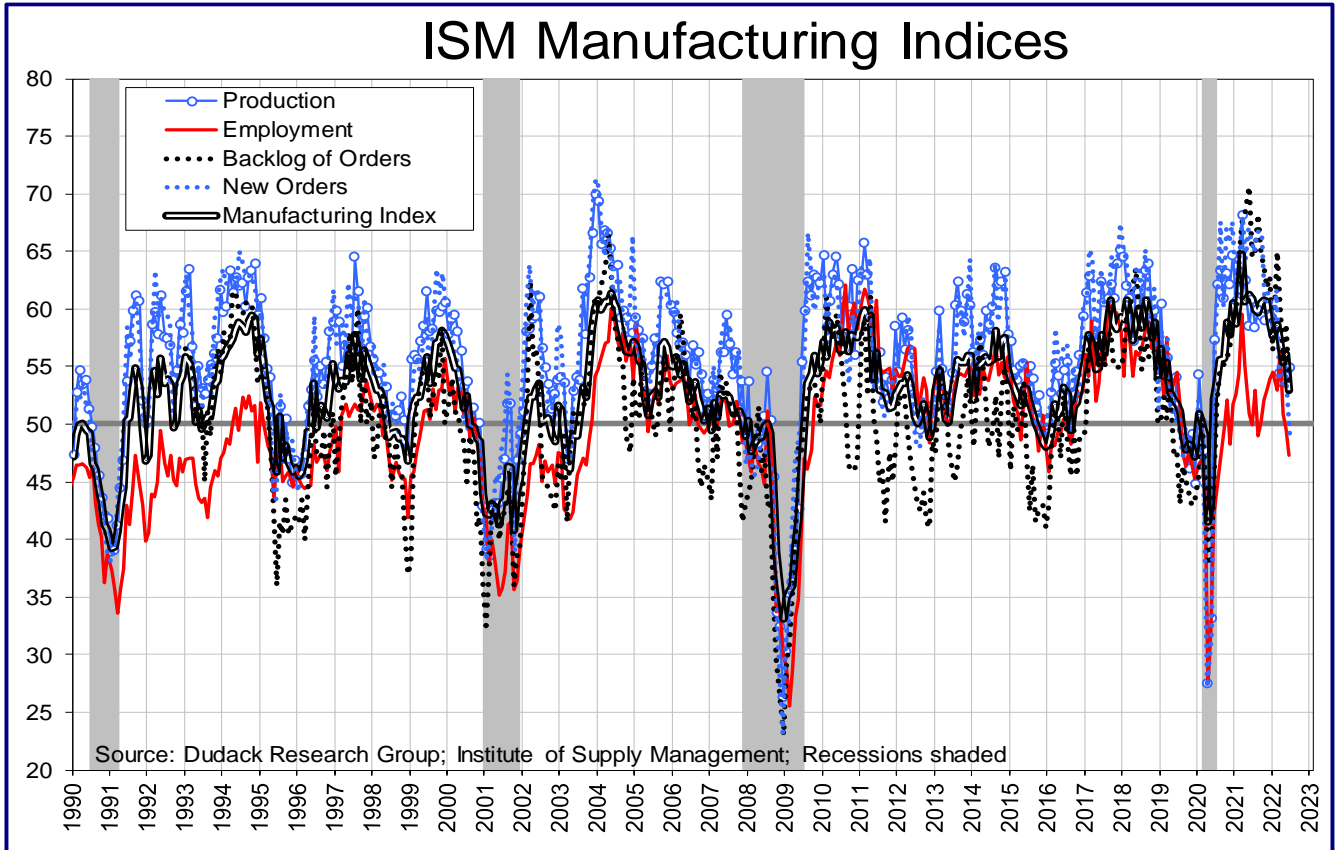
The boost in personal income in 2020 and 2021 was due to two stimulus packages passed by Congress, one during the recession and one during the recovery. The relative size of these fiscal stimulus packages is best represented in the bottom chart where dollar levels are benchmarked to 2007 dollars.



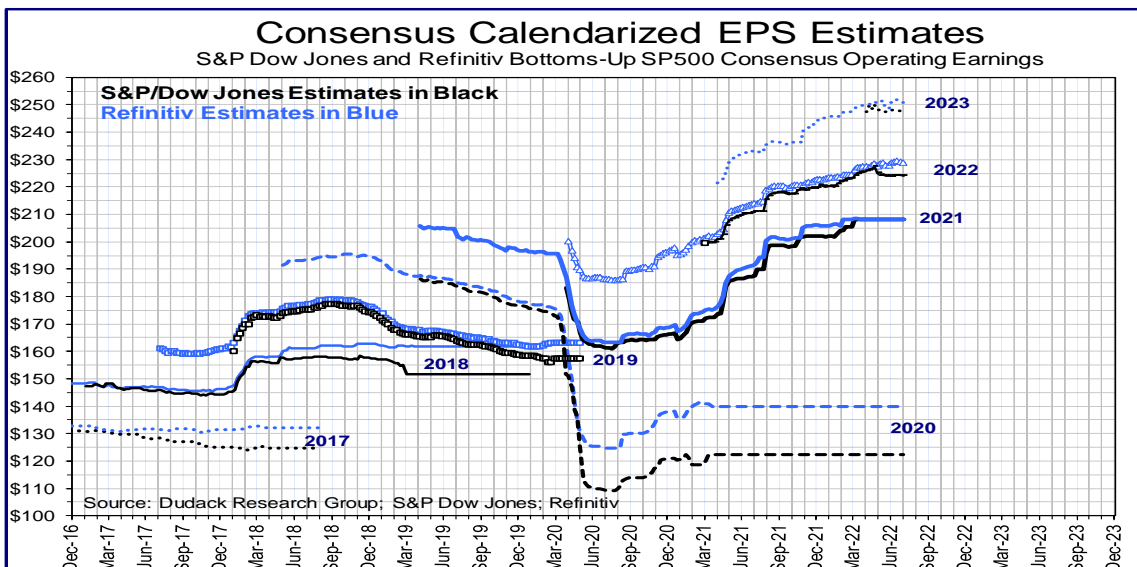
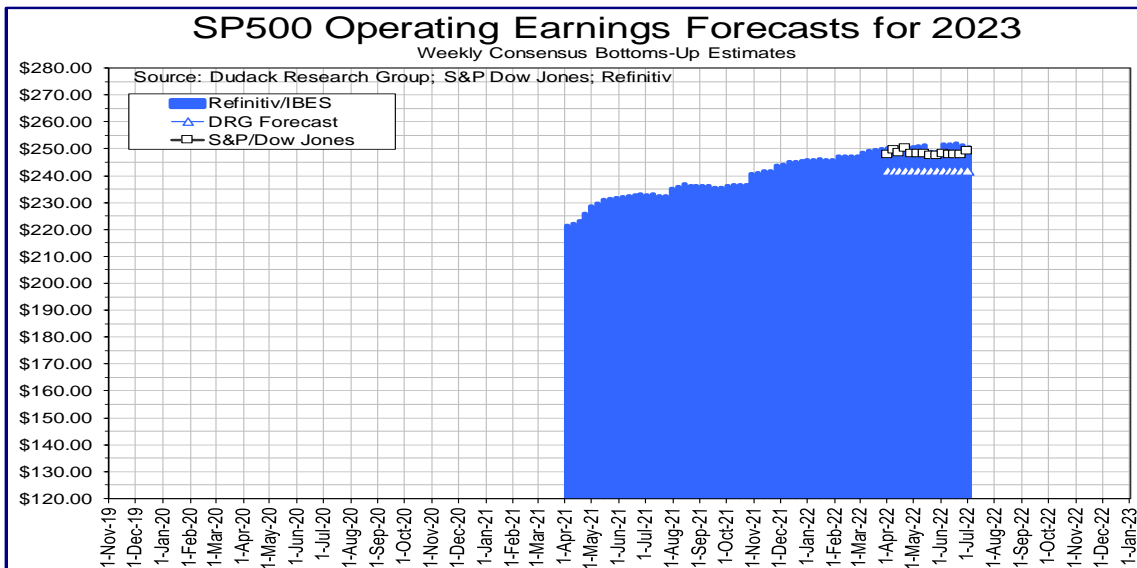
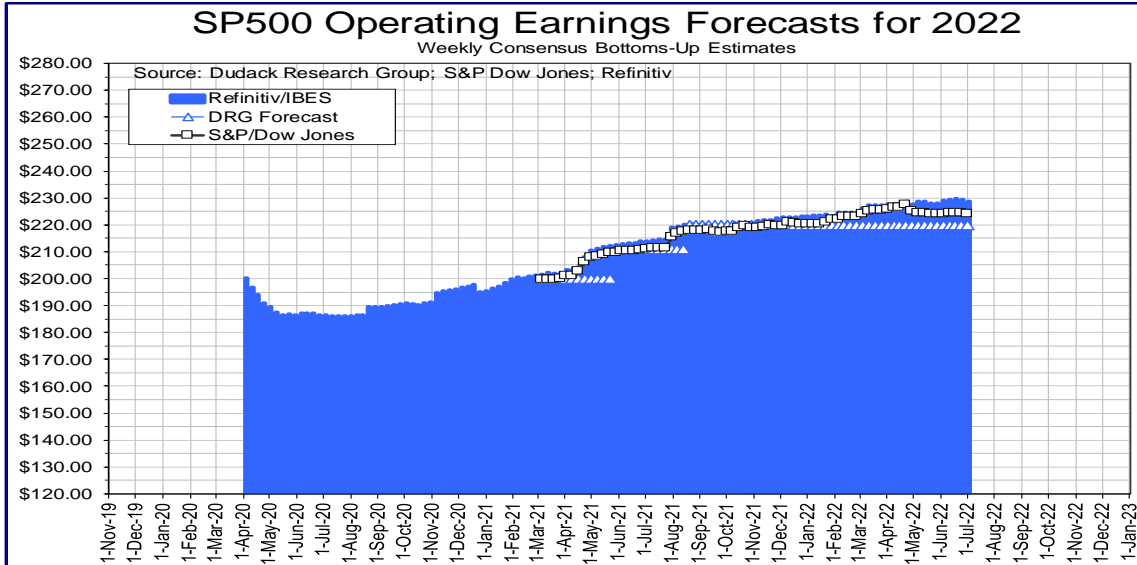
The fiscal stimulus implemented during the economic recovery contributed to the historic level of inflation we are now experiencing. And for the first time in 40 years consumers are seeing inflation rise faster than income growth, and this results in declining purchasing power. Personal consumption remains positive but is declining.



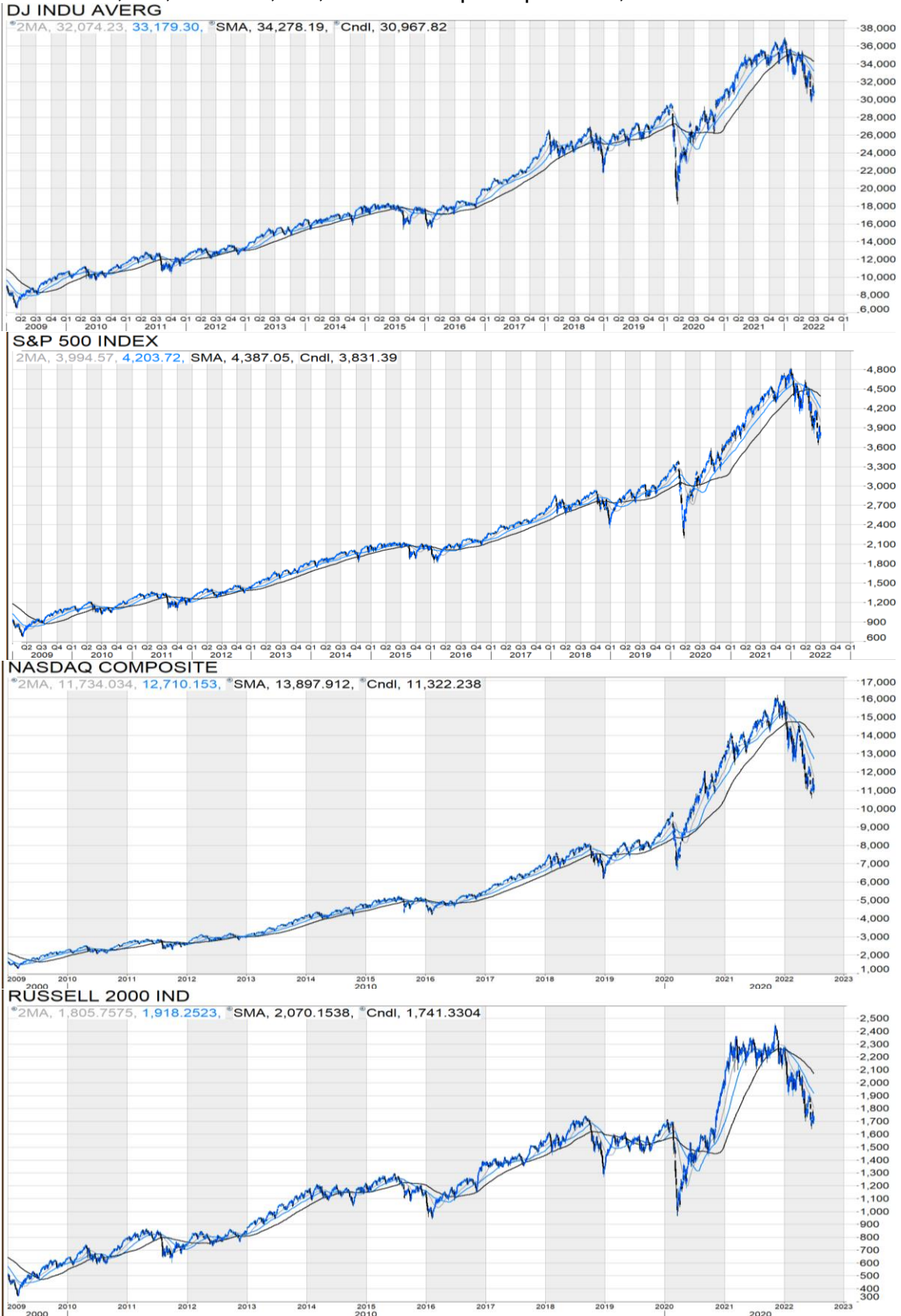
The ISM manufacturing index fell from 56.1 to 53.0 in June. The index has been steadily declining all year but remains above the neutral 50 level. However, the employment index was 47.3 in June, its second monthly report below 50. New orders also fell from 55.1 to 49.2, demonstrating weakness in manufacturing overall.



The S&P Dow Jones and Refinitiv IBES consensus earnings estimates for 2022 fell \$0.18 and \$0.36, respectively, this week. Yet the nominal earnings range was unchanged at \$224 to \$229 and EPS growth rates for this year were unchanged at 7.7% and 10.1%, 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 RUT has declined to a key support level that is the equivalent of the peaks made in 2018 and 2020 at the 1700 area. All of the other indices are well above their 2020 peaks. For reference those levels equate to: DJIA – 29,500; SPX – 3,380; and Nasdaq Composite: 9,800.

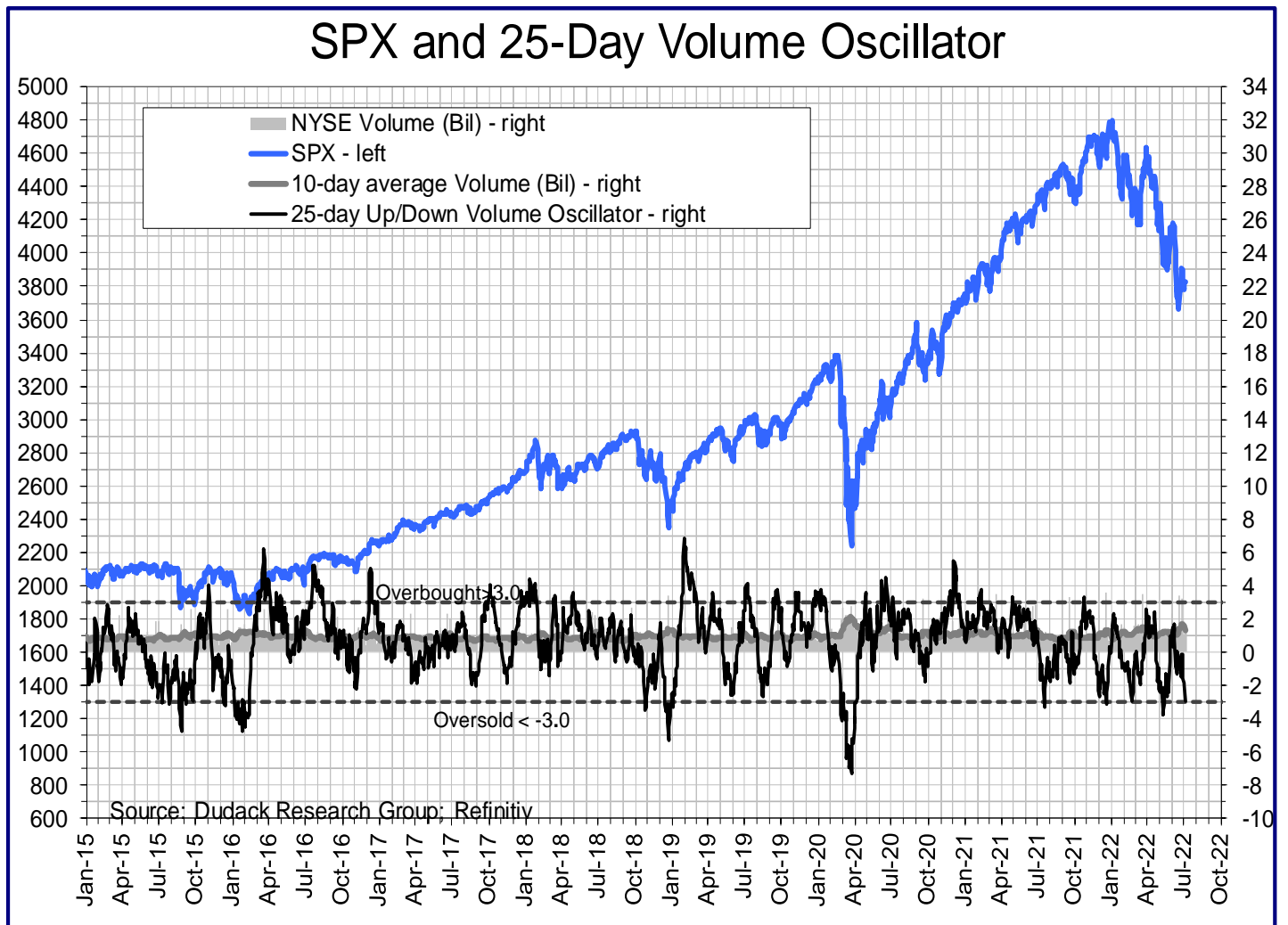


Source: Refinitiv

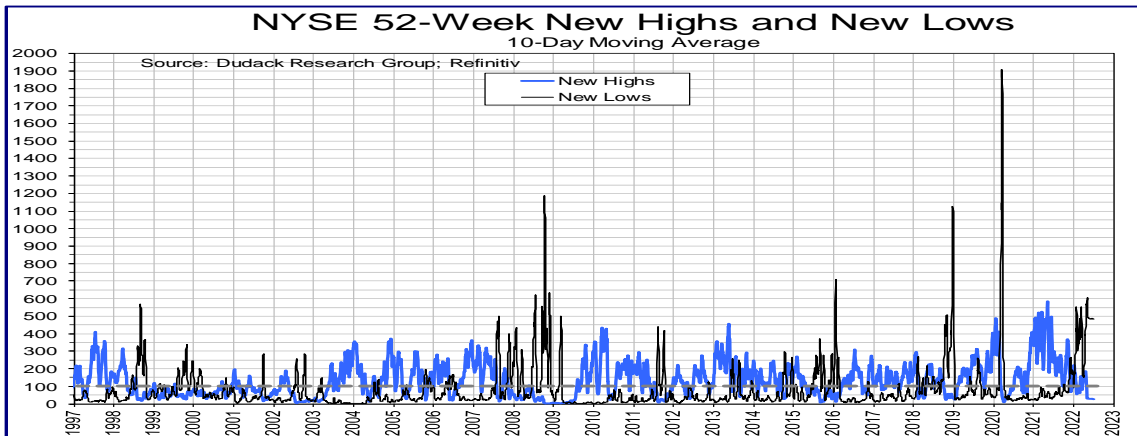
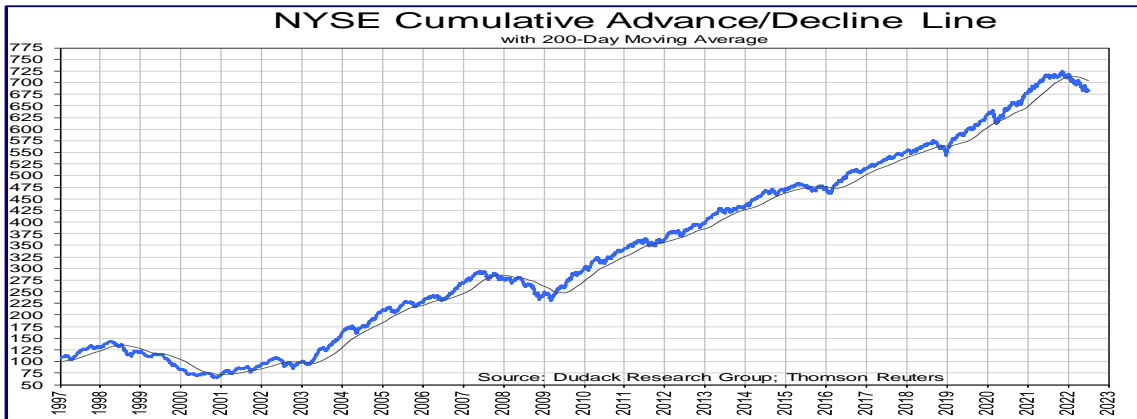
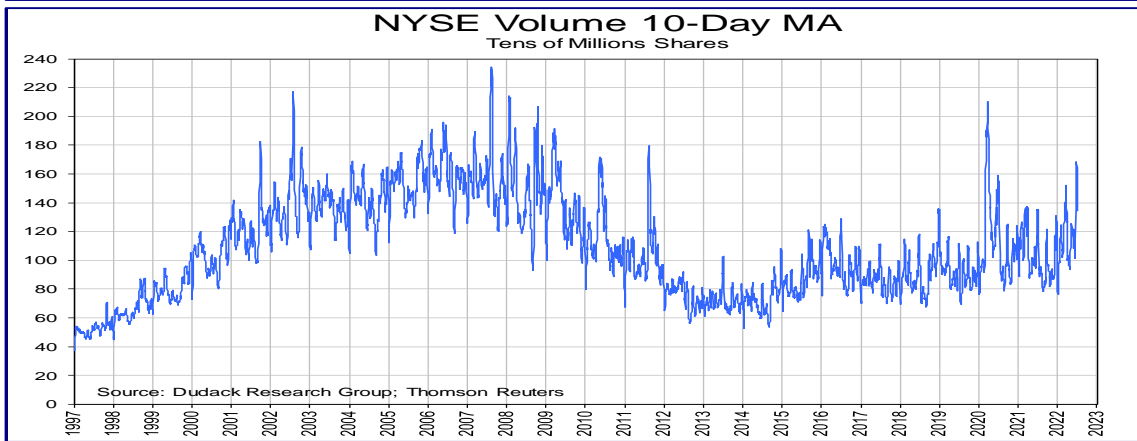
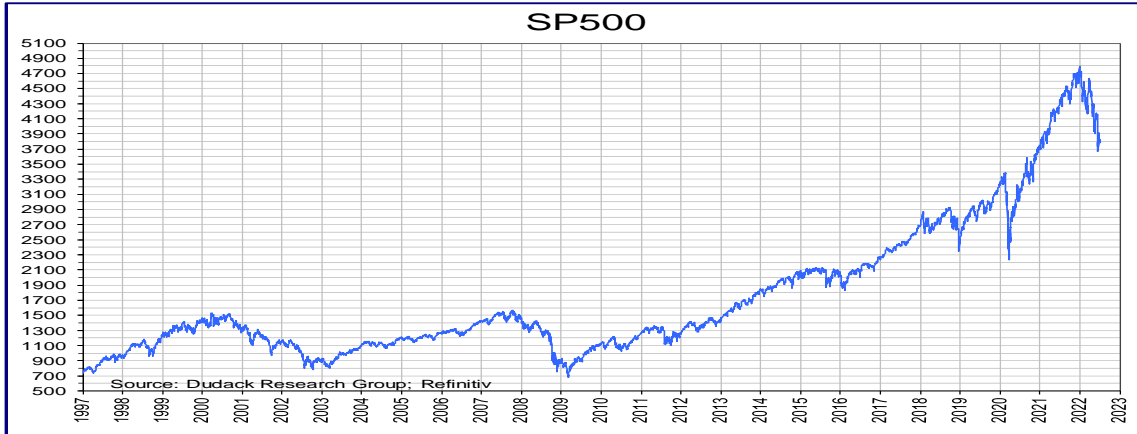
The 25-day up/down volume oscillator declined to negative 2.96 this week and is close to oversold for the first time since mid-May. The last down leg in prices recorded three 90% down days on June 9 (93%), June 13 (98%), and June 16 (94%). The May 10 reading of minus 3.8 was the most oversold reading 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 weeks to indicate that downside risk is minimized.

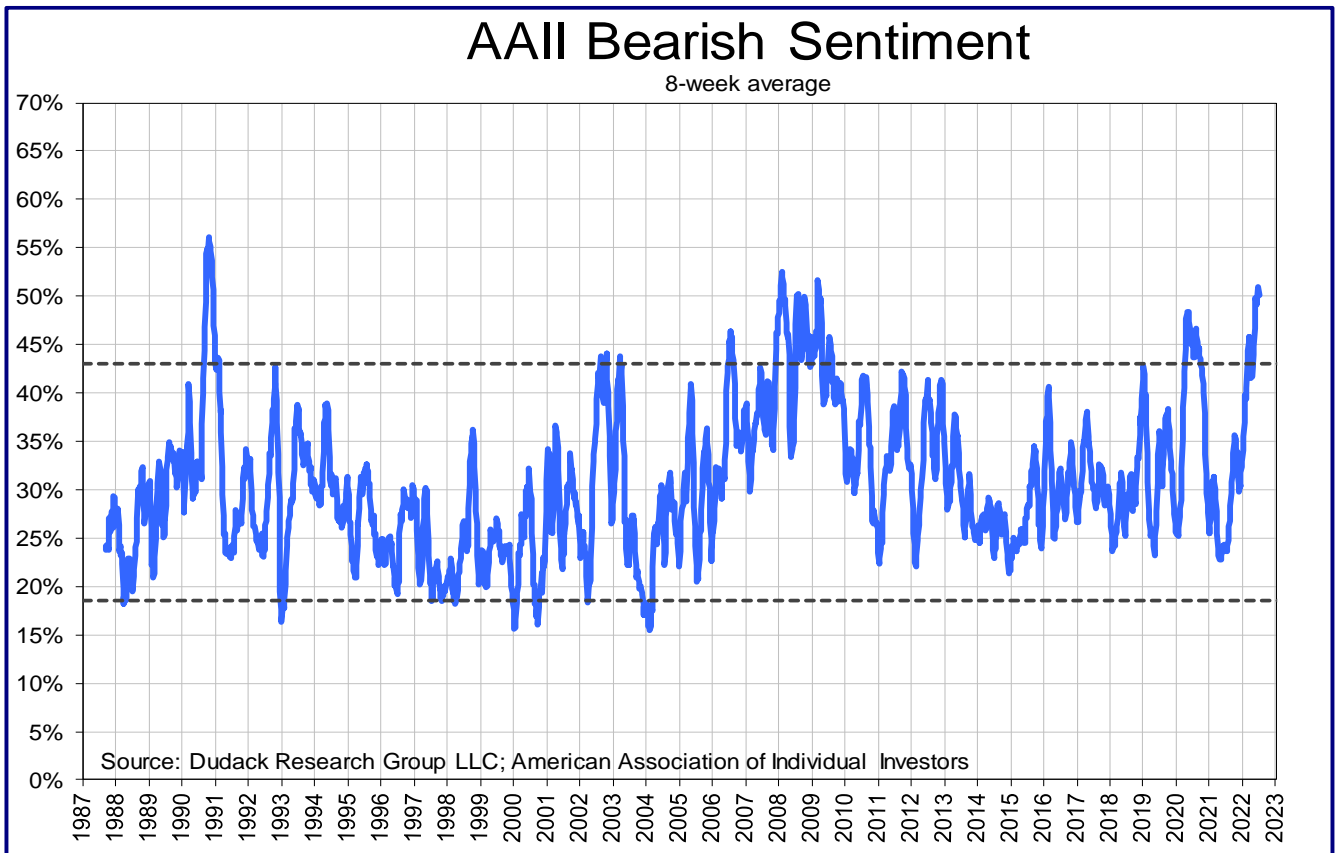
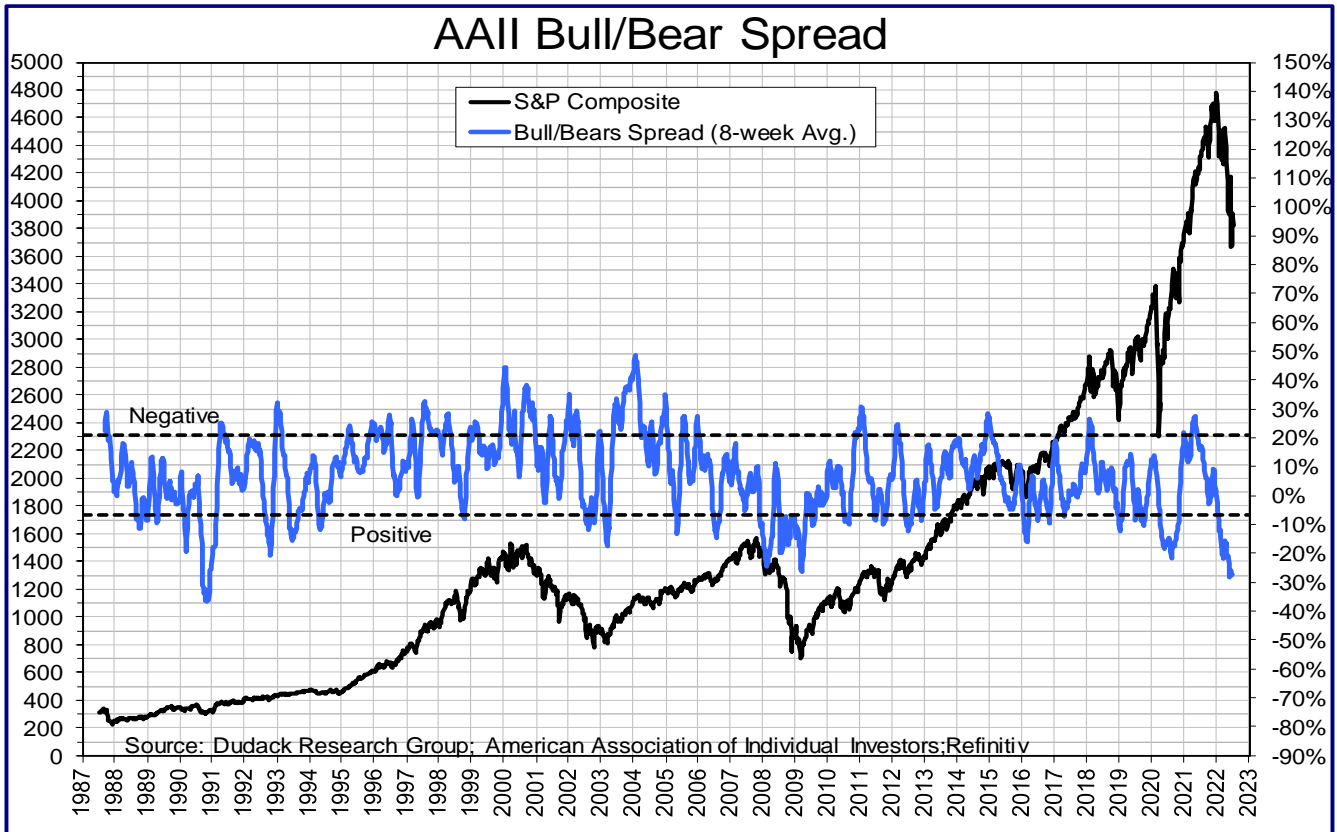
This 25-day up/down volume oscillator measures buying and selling momentum. New highs should be accompanied by strong and consistent buying pressure which results in long and sometimes extreme overbought readings. An absence of overbought readings at a new high reveals a weakness in the trend and is 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 26 this week and daily new lows are 482. 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 41,470 issues below this level currently.



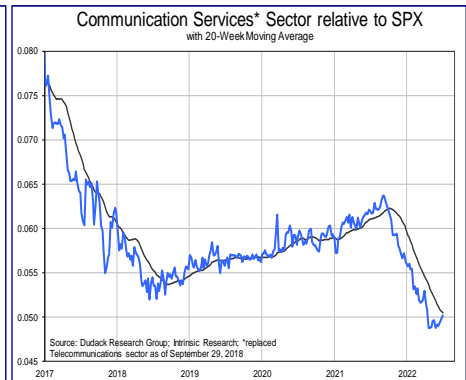
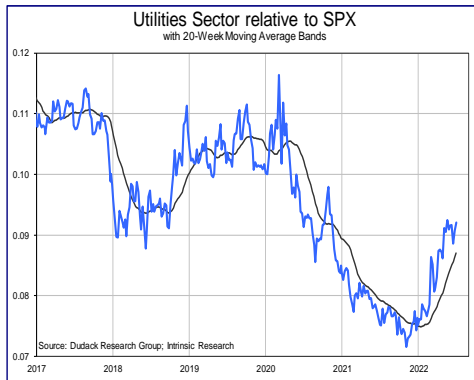
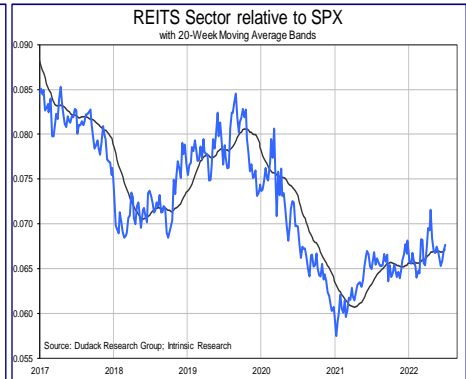
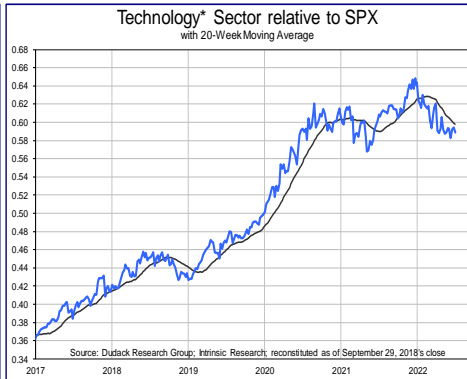
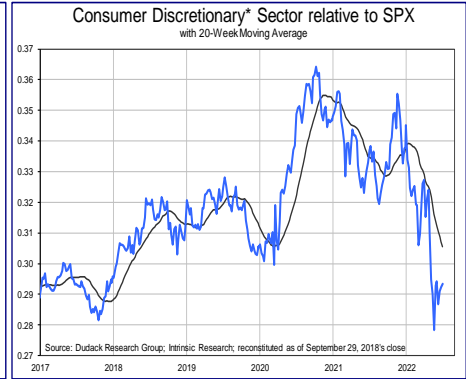
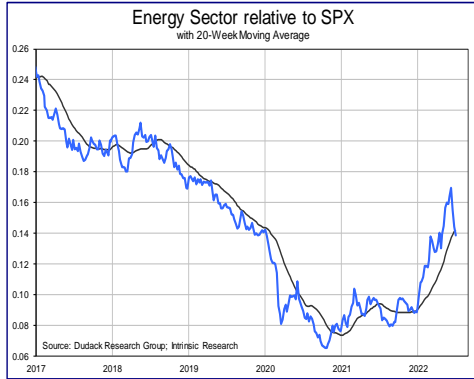
Last week's AAI readings of 22.8% bulls and 46.7% bears was a return to normal readings after four surveys of less than 20% bulls and more than 50% bears since April 27, 2022. Prior to these extreme readings, there were comparable single week bull/bear readings on April 11, 2013 and January 10, 2008. 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		Underweight
Energy Industrials Staples Utilities		Consumer Discretionary REITS Communication Services
	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	25.8%
S&P UTILITIES	-3.0%
S&P CONSUMER STAPLES	-6.0%
S&P HEALTH CARE	-8.5%
S&P INDUSTRIALS	-18.0%
S&P FINANCIAL	-18.7%
S&P 500	-19.6%
S&P MATERIALS	-19.8%
S&P REITS	-20.2%
S&P INFORMATION TECH	-26.2%
S&P COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	-28.1%
S&P CONSUMER DISCRETIONARY	-30.2%

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	Slc1	46.06	9.5%	76.7%	4.5%	97.4%
United States Oil Fund, LP	USO	74.78	-11.7%	-16.4%	-6.9%	37.6%
Oil Future	CLc1	99.50	-11.0%	-16.3%	-5.9%	32.3%
Energy Select Sector SPDR	XLE	69.70	-7.9%	-22.1%	-2.5%	25.6%
iShares DJ US Oil Eqpt & Services ETF	IEZ	14.75	-11.8%	-29.6%	-7.6%	14.4%
Gold Future	GCc1	2339.10	0.2%	0.9%	0.1%	5.7%
SPDR Communication Services ETF	XLC	56.15	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Utilities Select Sector SPDR	XLU	69.40	0.1%	-6.7%	-1.0%	-3.0%
SPDR Gold Trust	GLD	164.75	-2.9%	-4.5%	-2.2%	-3.6%
iShares MSCI Hong Kong ETF	EWH	21.91	-0.5%	-1.1%	-1.3%	-5.5%
Consumer Staples Select Sector SPDR	XLP	72.75	1.5%	-1.4%	0.8%	-5.7%
iShares MSCI Brazil Capped ETF	EWZ	26.43	-4.4%	-25.0%	-3.5%	-5.8%
Shanghai Composite	.SSEC	3404.03	1.3%	6.5%	0.5%	-6.5%
iShares China Large Cap ETF	FXI	33.78	-1.0%	6.0%	-0.4%	-7.7%
Health Care Select Sect SPDR	XLV	128.93	1.2%	-0.7%	0.5%	-8.5%
iShares MSCI Mexico Capped ETF	EWX	45.68	-3.0%	-10.8%	-2.0%	-9.7%
iShares MSCI United Kingdom ETF	EWU	29.01	-4.1%	-11.8%	-3.2%	-12.5%
iShares Russell 1000 Value ETF	IWD	145.92	-0.5%	-8.0%	0.7%	-13.1%
iShares MSCI Malaysia ETF	EWM	21.69	-1.2%	-8.2%	-1.2%	-13.3%
iShares MSCI Canada ETF	EWC	33.20	-3.2%	-12.7%	-1.4%	-13.6%
iShares MSCI India ETF	INDA.K	39.49	0.9%	-4.5%	0.3%	-13.9%
SPDR DJIA ETF	DIA	309.71	0.1%	-6.0%	0.6%	-14.8%
DJIA	.DJI	30967.82	0.1%	-5.9%	0.6%	-14.8%
iShares MSCI Australia ETF	EWA	20.82	-3.3%	-16.7%	-1.9%	-16.1%
iShares iBoxx \$ Invest Grade Corp Bond	LQD	111.09	1.9%	-1.9%	1.0%	-16.2%
iShares Russell 2000 Value ETF	IWN	138.49	0.0%	-9.5%	1.7%	-16.6%
iShares MSCI Singapore ETF	EWS	17.73	-1.0%	-5.9%	0.3%	-17.1%
iShares Silver Trust	SLV	18.49	-7.6%	-12.4%	-5.0%	-17.5%
iShares MSCI BRIC ETF	BKF	36.85	-0.5%	0.4%	-0.3%	-17.7%
SPDR S&P Bank ETF	KBE	44.78	0.3%	-8.3%	2.1%	-17.9%
Industrial Select Sector SPDR	XLI	86.78	-0.9%	-9.2%	-0.6%	-18.0%
Financial Select Sector SPDR	XLF	31.77	-0.4%	-8.9%	1.0%	-18.6%
iShares MSCI Emerg Mkts ETF	EEM	39.54	-2.2%	-6.7%	-1.4%	-19.1%
iShares Nasdaq Biotechnology ETF	IBB.O	122.81	4.6%	5.4%	4.4%	-19.5%
SP500	.SPX	3831.39	0.3%	-6.7%	1.2%	-19.6%
iShares US Real Estate ETF	IYR	93.32	0.6%	-5.1%	1.5%	-19.6%
Materials Select Sector SPDR	XLB	72.63	-3.2%	-16.2%	-1.3%	-19.8%
Vanguard FTSE All-World ex-US ETF	VEU	49.06	-2.8%	-9.9%	-1.8%	-19.9%
iShares Russell 1000 ETF	IWB	210.80	0.4%	-6.9%	1.5%	-20.3%
iShares 20+ Year Treas Bond ETF	TLT	116.73	4.1%	0.6%	1.6%	-21.2%
iShares MSCI Japan ETF	EWJ	52.71	-0.8%	-7.5%	-0.2%	-21.3%
iShares MSCI EAFE ETF	EFA	61.30	-2.8%	-12.1%	-1.9%	-22.1%
iShares Russell 2000 ETF	IWM	172.83	0.2%	-7.6%	2.0%	-22.3%
iShares US Telecomm ETF	IYZ	25.44	1.0%	-5.7%	1.2%	-22.7%
PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio	PHO	46.77	1.9%	-6.6%	1.2%	-23.1%
Technology Select Sector SPDR	XLK	129.01	0.3%	-7.8%	1.5%	-25.8%
iShares Russell 1000 Growth ETF	IWF	223.84	1.3%	-5.7%	2.4%	-26.8%
iShares MSCI South Korea Capped ETF	EWY	57.00	-3.5%	-15.0%	-2.0%	-26.8%
iShares MSCI Taiwan ETF	EWT	48.68	-6.0%	-13.4%	-3.5%	-26.9%
Nasdaq Composite Index Tracking Stock	ONEQ.O	44.33	1.2%	-5.8%	2.7%	-27.2%
NASDAQ 100	NDX	11779.91	1.2%	-6.1%	2.4%	-27.8%
iShares Russell 2000 Growth ETF	IWO	210.67	0.2%	-5.5%	2.1%	-28.1%
Consumer Discretionary Select Sector SPDR	XLY	143.14	2.5%	-6.4%	4.1%	-30.0%
iShares MSCI Austria Capped ETF	EWO	17.25	-7.6%	-21.0%	-4.5%	-32.2%
SPDR Homebuilders ETF	XHB	57.95	5.0%	-7.4%	5.9%	-32.4%
SPDR S&P Retail ETF	XRT	60.90	-0.5%	-7.5%	4.7%	-32.6%
iShares MSCI Germany ETF	EWG	22.10	-6.6%	-19.3%	-4.0%	-32.6%
SPDR S&P Semiconductor ETF	XSD	147.72	-5.9%	-18.8%	-2.6%	-39.2%

Outperformed SP500
Underperformed SP500

Source: Dudack Research Group; Thomson Reuters

Priced as of July 5, 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	~~~~~	\$209.20	\$224.06	\$220.00	5.7%	\$228.86	10.0%	17.1X	NA	NA	NA	NA
2023E	~~~~~	\$234.43	\$249.01	\$242.00	10.0%	\$250.70	9.5%	15.4X	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%	18.2	1.4%	-1.5%	\$2,417.70	9.5%
2022 2QE*	3831.39	\$51.61	\$56.01	\$56.04	7.7%	\$55.35	5.3%	18.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
2022 3QE		\$55.75	\$59.23	\$56.60	8.8%	\$59.49	10.7%	17.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
2022 4QE		\$55.85	\$60.46	\$58.00	2.3%	\$60.92	12.9%	17.1	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

7/5/2022

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