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

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August 10, 2022

DJIA: 32774.41
SPX: 4122.47
NASDAQ: 12493.93

US Strategy Weekly

TMI (Too Much Information)

This week the BLS will release price data for August, and although we believe it is too little too late, inflation data is getting a lot of attention from market watchers. Investors are hoping that price data will begin to decelerate, and if so, it will ease the pressure on the Federal Reserve to be aggressive in terms of raising interest rates. However, they may be disappointed. A deceleration from the CPI's 9% YOY pace in June would be nice; yet many are pinning their hopes on the fact that WTI oil futures are down more than 20% from their May close. But this ignores the fact that oil prices are up 33% YOY, a percentage that will continue to add to inflation pressures. Moreover, the geopolitics around energy is complex, volatile, and unpredictable, particularly since the leaders in many oil-producing countries like Brazil, Iraq, Iran, and Russia are facing a multitude of domestic issues, making any long-term forecast for oil prices nearly impossible.

Still, it is clear that inflation data for July and August will be important, and they will set the tone for the next FOMC meeting set for September 20-21. So too will employment data and that is one of our two main topics this week.

Employment Data

The July employment report showed a surprisingly strong monthly increase of 528,000 jobs and an equally surprising dip in the unemployment rate from 3.6% to 3.5%. Given the gloomy backdrop from other surveys such as the ISM manufacturing and nonmanufacturing surveys, this big jump in employment was clearly unexpected.

However, with July's increase, the total number of people employed in the US rose to 152.54 million, beating the previous record of 152.50 million workers in February 2020 by 32,000. This was important in our view, since the fact that the total level of employment had not exceeded its February 2020 peak was one indication that the post-pandemic recovery was weak. It also helped explain the declines in GDP.

Also in July, the participation rate inched lower to 62.1% while the employment-population ratio rose 0.1 to 60% in July. However, both remained below their respective February 2020 peaks of 63.4% and 61.2%. These ratios show the relationship between the labor force and/or employment to the overall population. What July's data indicated was that both remain below the 2020 peak levels. See page 3.

One reason for this weakness is that the labor force has been shrinking. In July, those no longer or "not in the labor force" rose to 100.15 million, the highest level seen since October 2021. There can be a variety of reasons for people to leave the labor force, but the percentage of those no longer in the labor force yet indicating they want a job increased to 6.3%, up from the February 2022 level of 5.3%. Separately, discouraged workers jumped from 386,000 to 471,000 in July. Keep in mind that the decline in the labor force is what contributed to the unemployment rate falling in July. See page 4.

Since employment data can have a major impact on monetary policy in coming months, we dug into the data in greater detail and we noticed several interesting things about July's job report. The establishment survey showed seasonally adjusted employment rising 528,000 to a record 152.54 million, but not-seasonally-adjusted data showed a decrease of 385,000 jobs to 152.25 million. In short, unadjusted employment remained well below its peak of 153.1 million in November 2019. See page 5.

In addition to the establishment survey, the BLS conducts a broader household survey each month. This survey showed July employment at 158.29 million, a bit less than the 158.87 million recorded in February 2020. However, the not-seasonally-adjusted household series showed 159.1 million workers in July, matching the previous October 2019 record. All in all, a deep dive into job data left us questioning whether employment actually reached a record level in July.

And the BLS will add another complication to employment data. On August 24, 2022, the Bureau of Labor Statistics will release a preliminary estimate of the upcoming annual benchmark revision to the establishment survey. These benchmarks are derived from state unemployment insurance tax records that nearly all employers are required to file. A final benchmark revision will be issued with the publication of the January 2023 job report released in February 2023. Since benchmarks adjust data retroactively, it is nearly impossible at this moment to know if employment has really exceeded its February 2020 peak. We are skeptical particularly since seasonal adjustments are done on an active basis and pandemic layoffs have undoubtedly impacted normal seasonal patterns in employment. This may be too much information for some; but since the Fed is required to maintain full employment with moderate inflation, it is important to understand where US employment stands today. We think it could be weaker than the headlines imply.

Employment data is also a tale of the have's and have not's. The unemployment rate for workers with a bachelor's degree or higher was 2% in July, well below the average, whereas the unemployment rate for workers without a high school degree rose to 5.9% in July, well above the headline 3.5%. The US workforce with a college degree has grown from 26% of all workers to 44% in July. It eclipsed all other groups in 2000. However, since the pandemic it is the only group that recovered to peak levels of employment. This means the other 56% of the workforce is yet to recover to pre-pandemic employment levels. See page 7.

Reducing Earnings Forecasts

Our other deep-dive topic is earnings. As we noted last week, financial headlines are full of reports of better-than-expected earnings results for the second quarter, but this too is misleading. Last week we discussed the difference between consensus estimates and whisper numbers. The whisper numbers, primarily among hedge fund managers, were far worse than the actual consensus earnings expectations and from this perspective, earnings were a positive surprise. Nevertheless, the S&P Dow Jones consensus earnings estimates for 2022 and 2023 fell $1.40 and $1.59, respectively, this week. Refinitiv IBES consensus earnings forecasts fell $1.52 and $1.97, respectively. Over the last seven weeks the S&P Dow Jones estimate for 2022 has dropped $7.36 and for 2023 has declined $6.26. IBES forecasts in the same seven weeks fell $4.07 for 2022 and $7.63 for 2023. As a result, the nominal earnings range for 2022 declined and is now $216.88 (S&P) to $225.50 (IBES). EPS growth rates for this year fell to 4.2% and 8.4%, respectively. To adjust for the weakness seen in second quarter earnings, we are lowering our DRG 2022 estimate from $220 to $218 and our 2023 estimate from $240 to $237, and fear that there may be more downside risk to these estimates. See page 10.

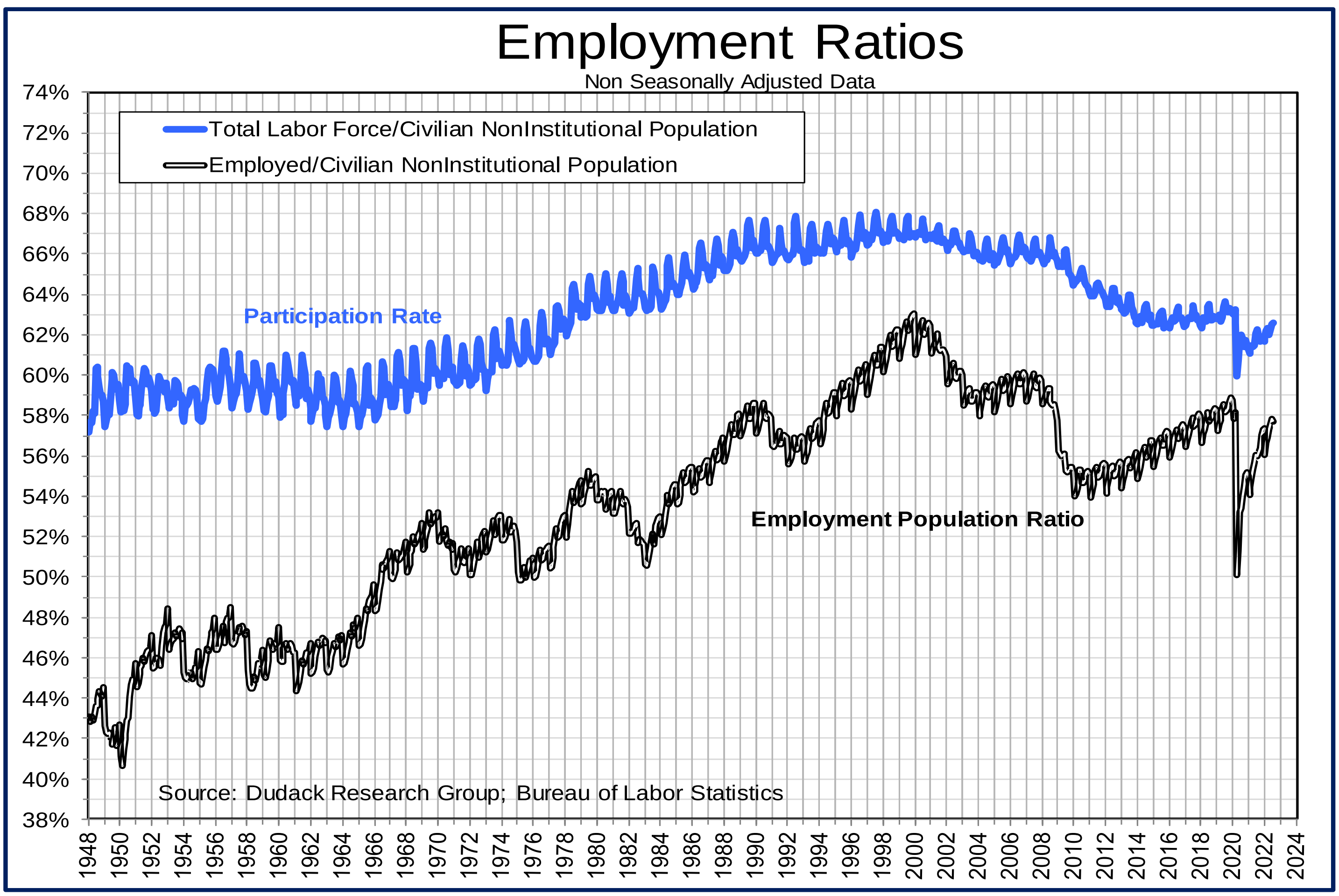
Technicals

Of all the indices the Russell 2000 has had one of the best performances from its June low. This is encouraging. We used the RUT as a leading indicator at the top and it may prove to be a good predictor of the low as well. Our 25-day volume oscillator is approaching an overbought reading. Bear markets rarely have overbought readings, and if they do, they are brief. Therefore, the current rally may be at a turning point. Without follow through in coming sessions and a solid overbought reading in this indicator, we would label the current advance as a bear market rally. We continue to focus on recession-resistant stocks and sectors. See page 15.

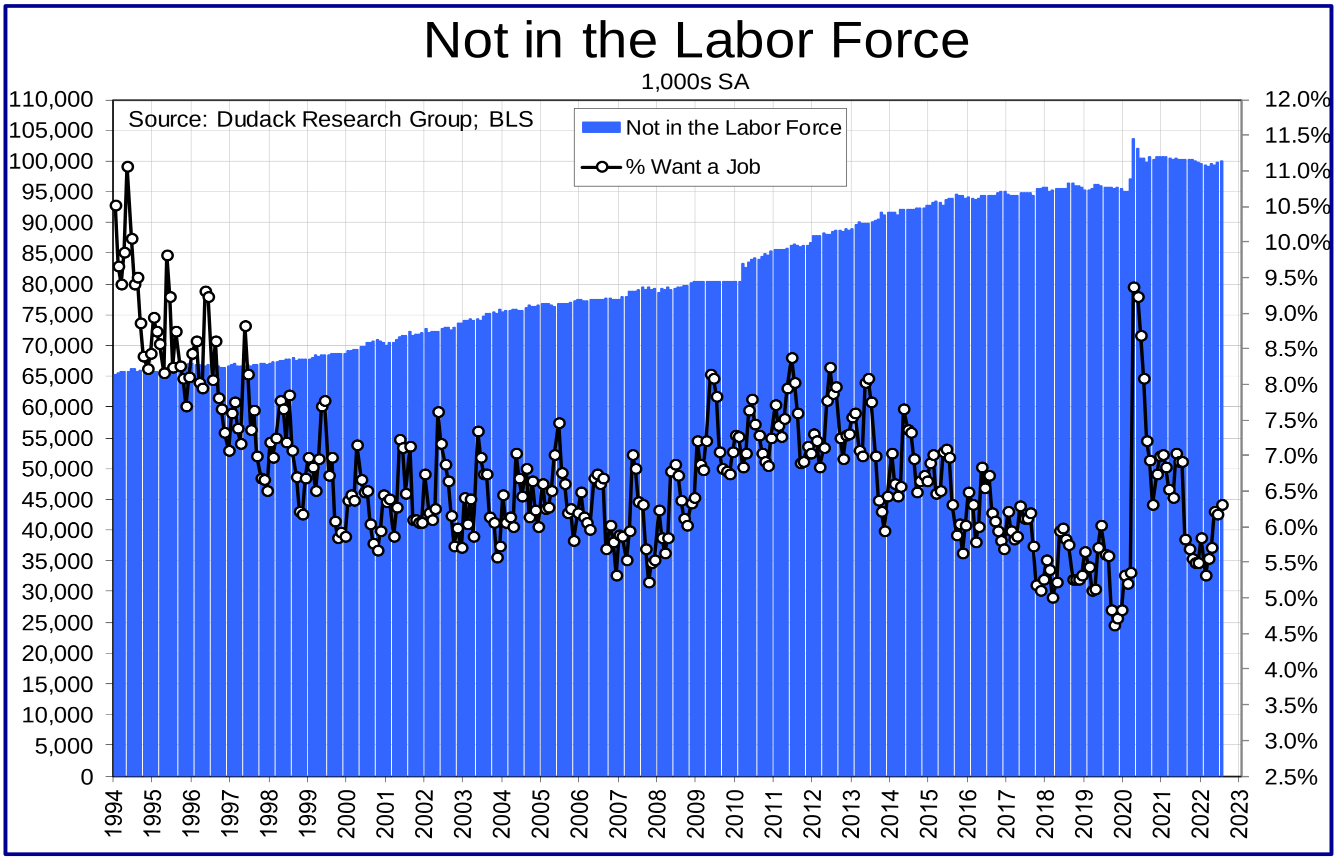
The July employment report showed a monthly increase of 528,000 jobs and a dip in the unemployment rate from 3.6% to 3.5%. As a result, the total number of people employed rose to 152.54 million in July, slightly above the previous record peak of 152.50 million people recorded in February 2020. The participation rate inched lower to 62.1% and the employment population ratio rose 0.1 to 60% in July, and they remain below their respective February peaks of 63.4% and 61.2%. These ratios show that both the labor force and the level of employment remain below 2020 peak levels when placed in perspective to overall population.

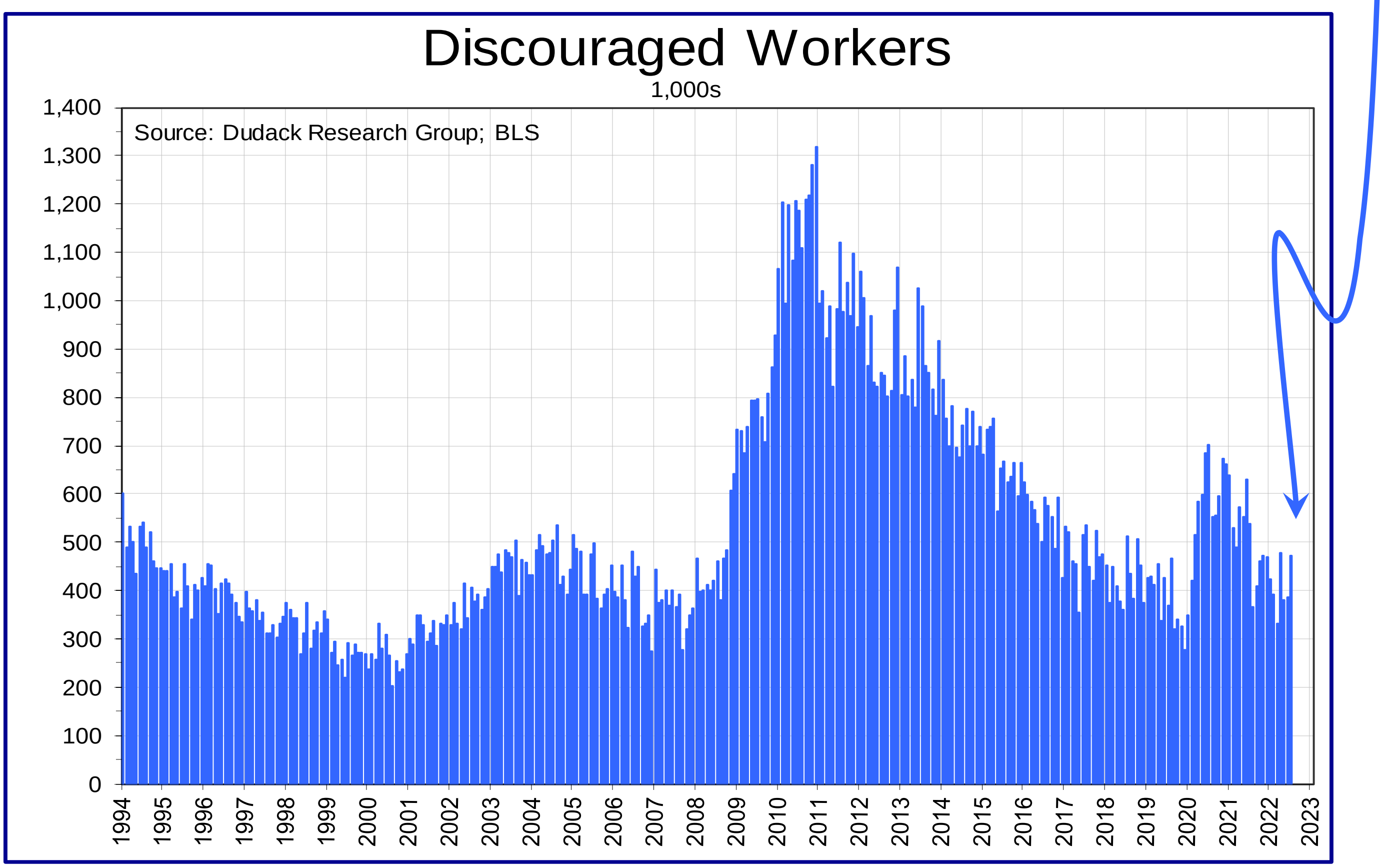
Employment Surveys (1,000s SA)	Jul-22	Jun-22	Change	Jul-21	Yr/Yr
Establishment Survey: NonFarm Payrolls	152,536	152,008	528	146,387	6,149
Household Survey Data (1,000s)					
Employed (A)	158,290	158,111	179	152,704	5,586
Unemployed (B)	5,670	5,912	(242)	8,671	(3,001)
Civilian labor force [A+B]	163,960	164,023	(63)	161,375	2,585
Unemployment rate [B/(A+B)]	3.5%	3.6%	-0.15%	5.4%	-1.9%
U6 Unemployment rate	6.7%	6.7%	0.0%	9.2%	-2.5%
Civilian noninstitutional population (C)	264,012	263,835	177	261,469	2,543
Participation rate [(A+B)/C]	62.1	62.2	-0.1	61.7	0.4
Employment-population ratio [A/C]	60.0	59.9	0.1	58.4	1.6
Not in labor force	100,051	99,812	239	100,094	-43

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

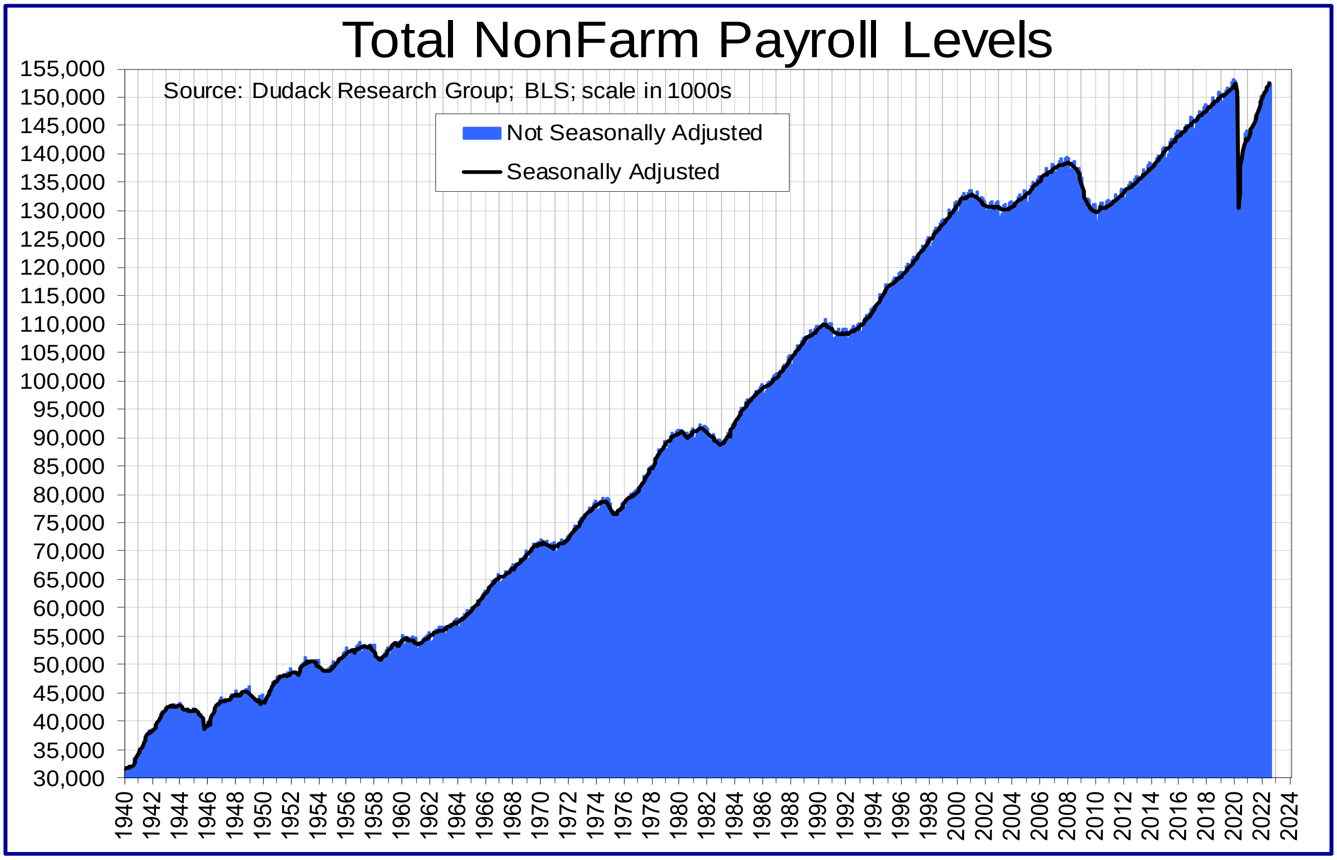


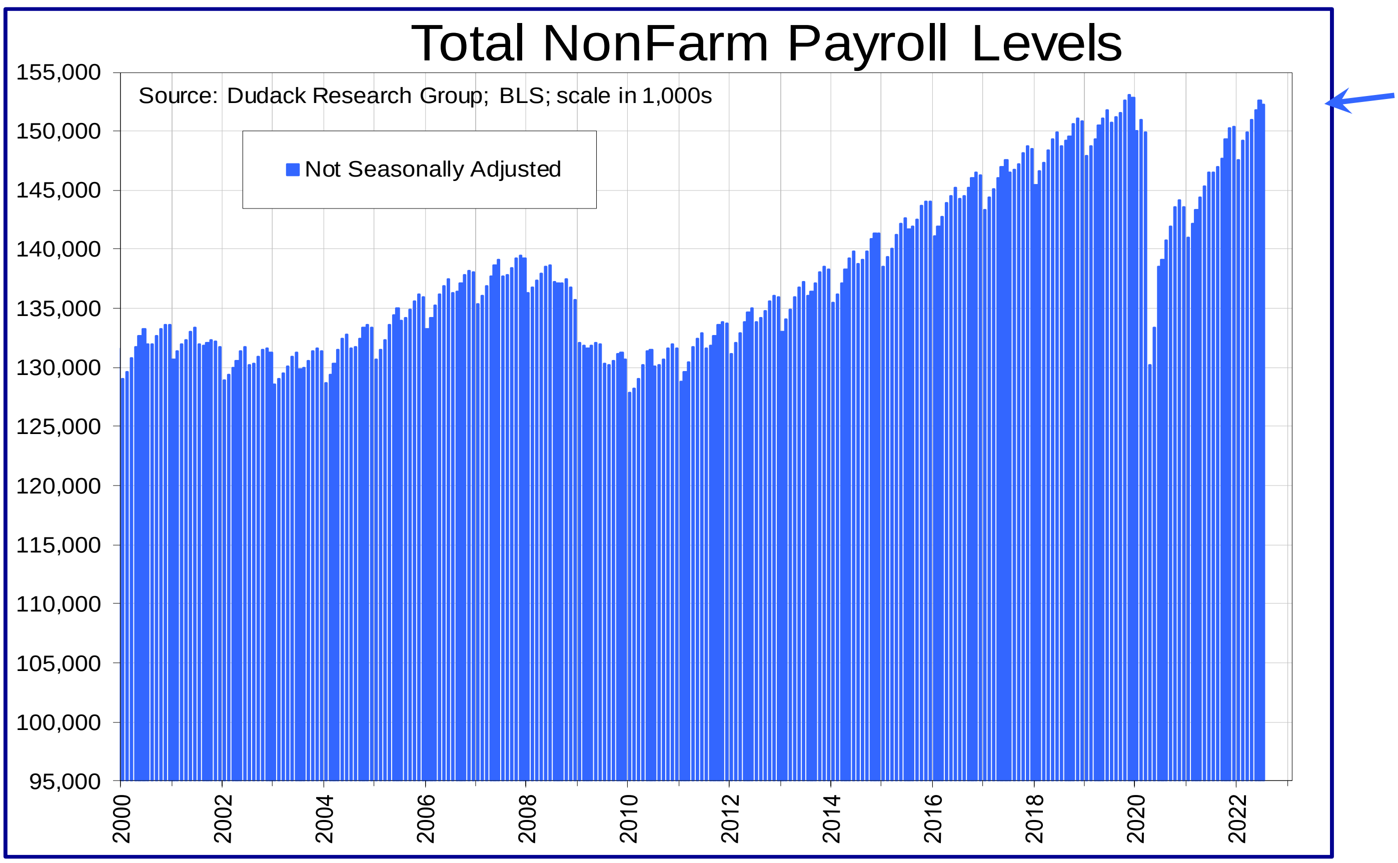
BLS data shows the labor force has been declining. Those “not in the labor force” rose to 100.15 million, the highest since October 2021. The percentage of those no longer in the labor force but indicating they want a job increased to 6.3%, up from the February 2022 level of 5.3%. Discouraged workers jumped to 471,000 in July.



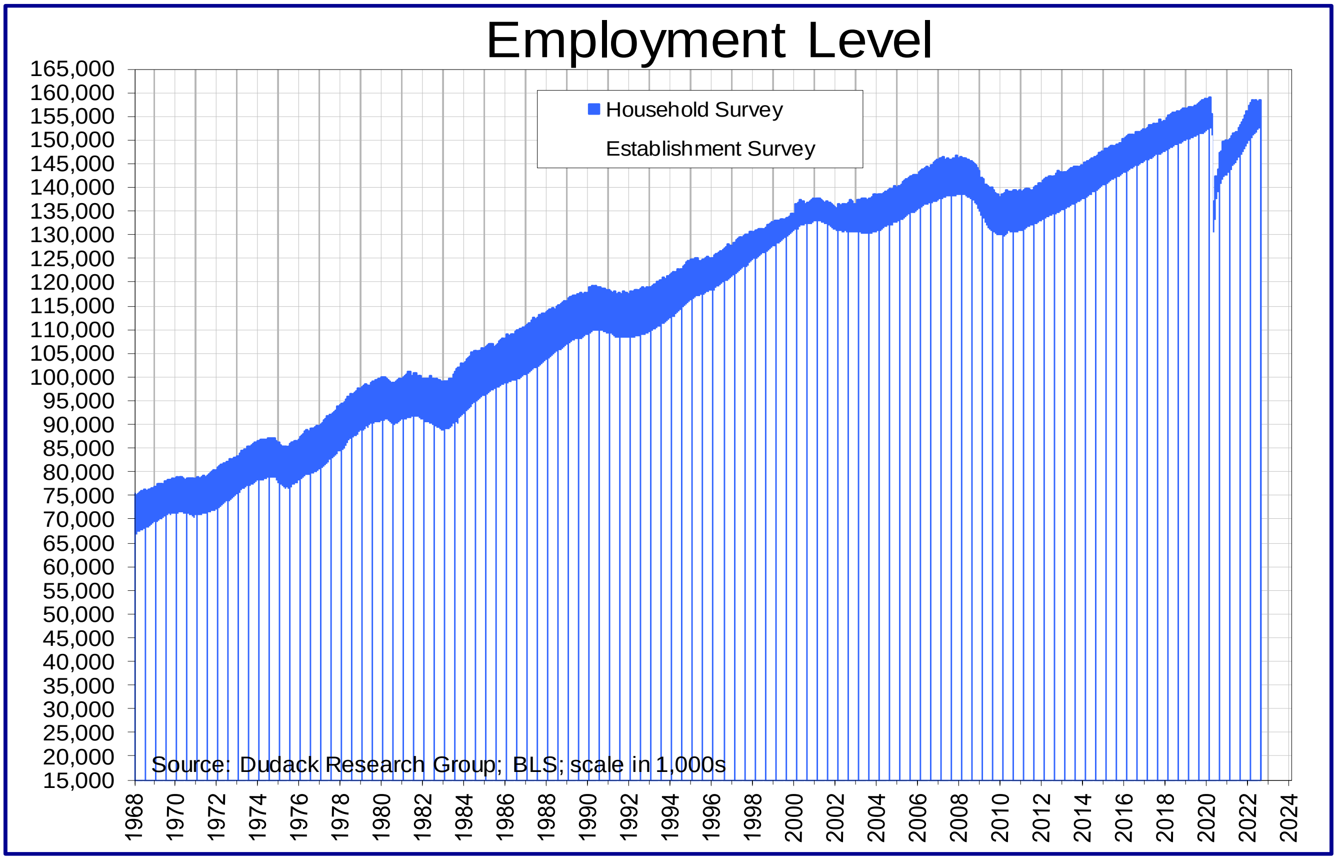


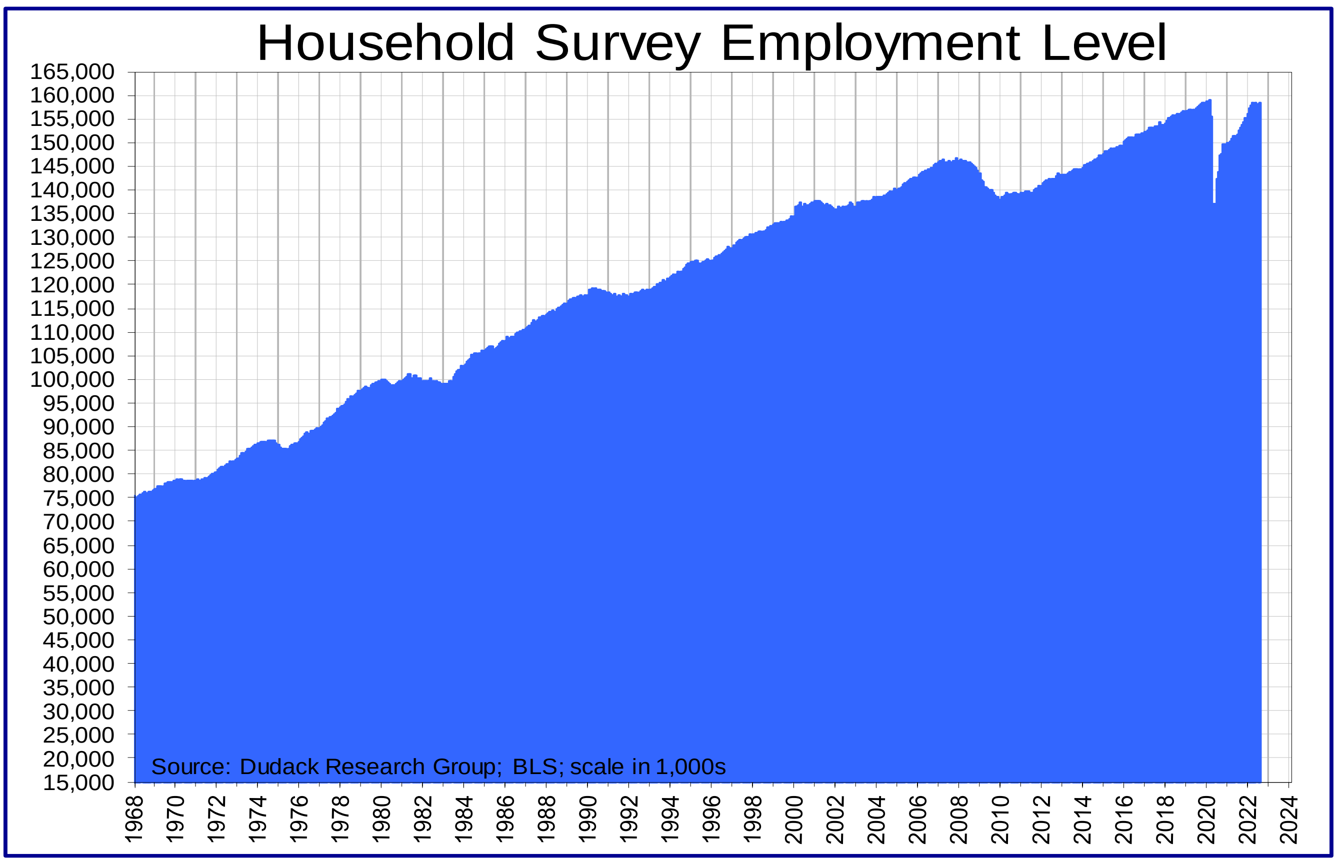
After digging through data, we noticed several interesting things about July's job report. While the establishment seasonally adjusted employment level rose 528,000 to 152.54 million, the not-seasonally-adjusted data had a decrease of 385,000 jobs to 152.25 million. This was measurably below the peak of 153.1 million seen in November 2019.



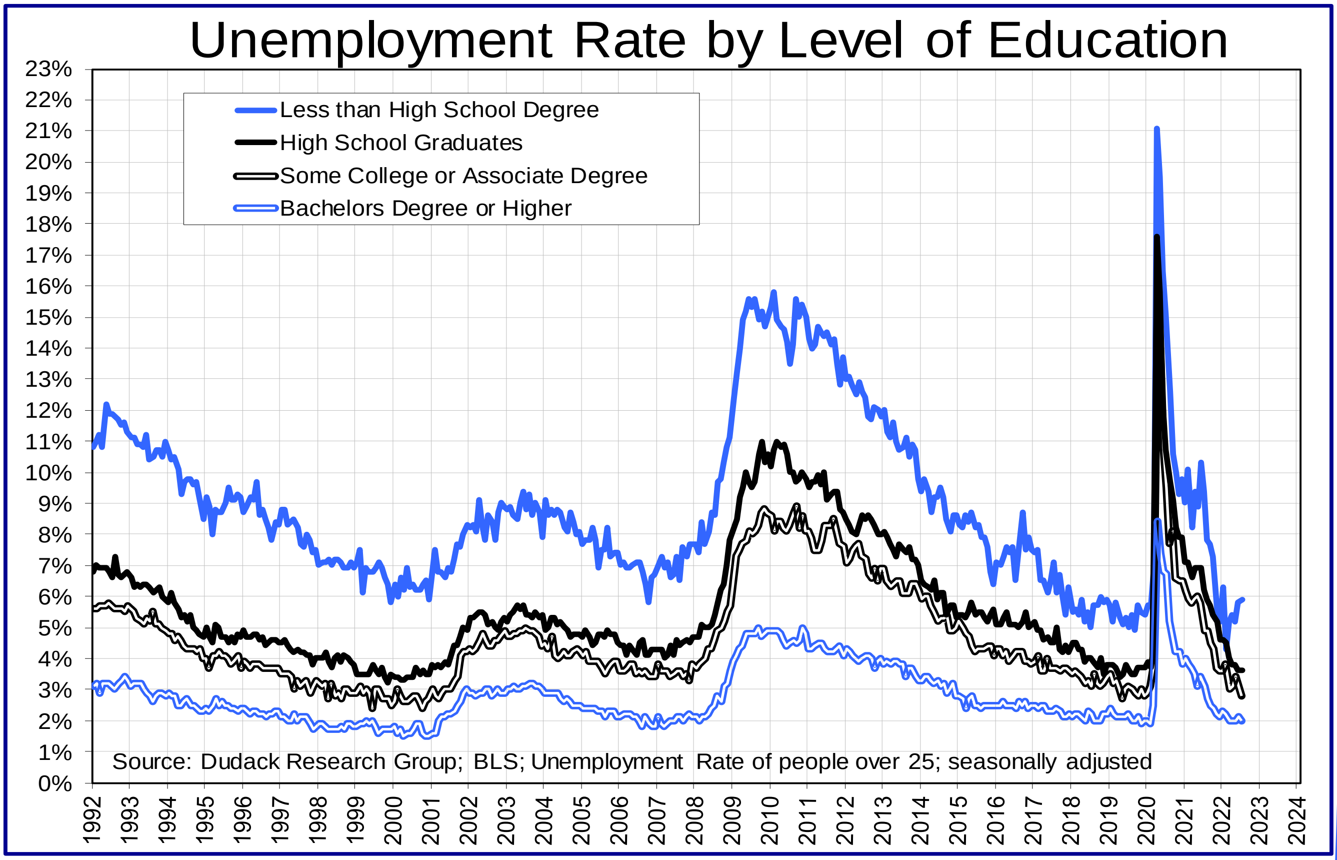


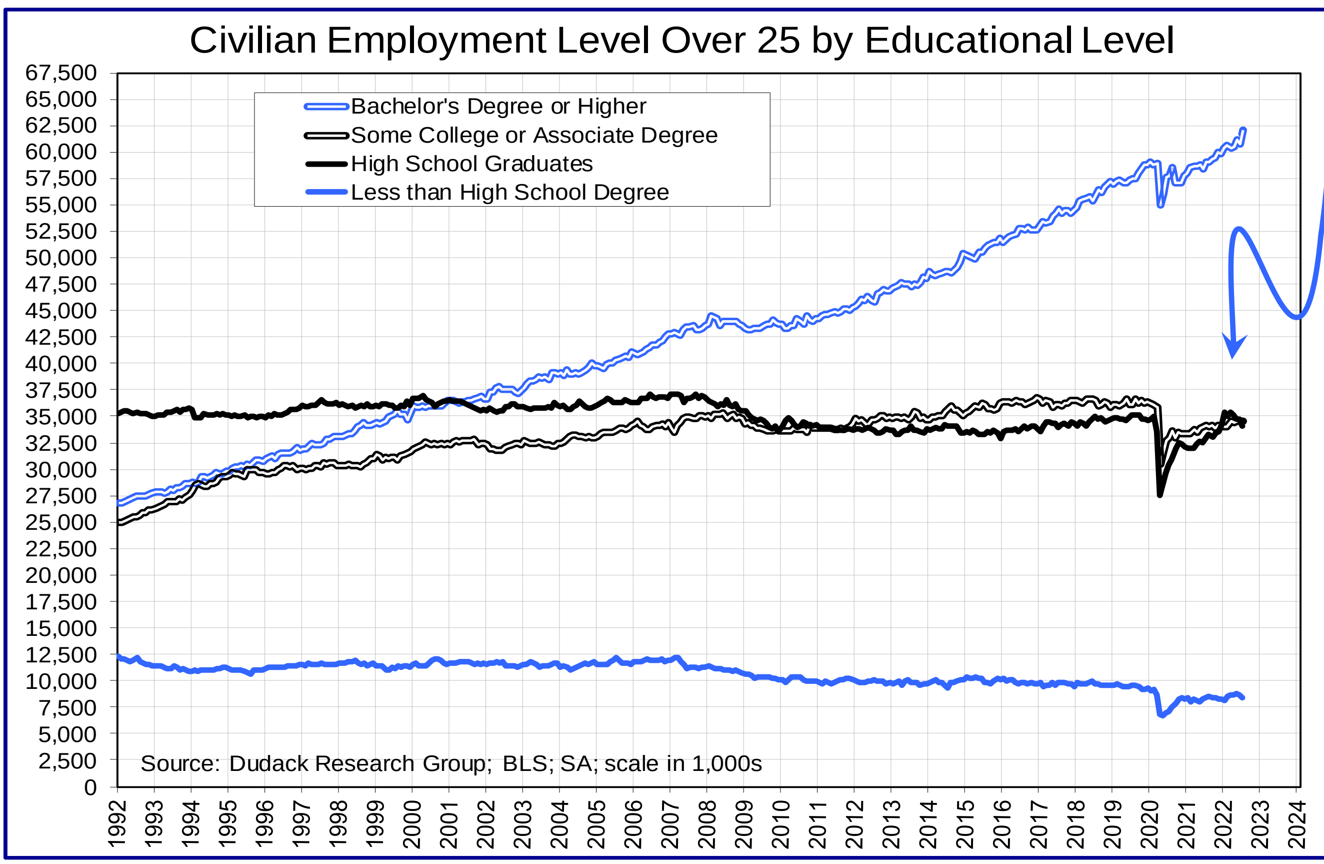
In addition to the establishment survey, the BLS conducts a broader household survey each month. This survey showed that the seasonally adjusted employment level of 158.29 million was less than the 158.87 million recorded February 2020. Not-seasonally-adjusted data was 159.1 million in July, matching the October 2019 peak. All in all, it is questionable whether employment was at a record level in July.



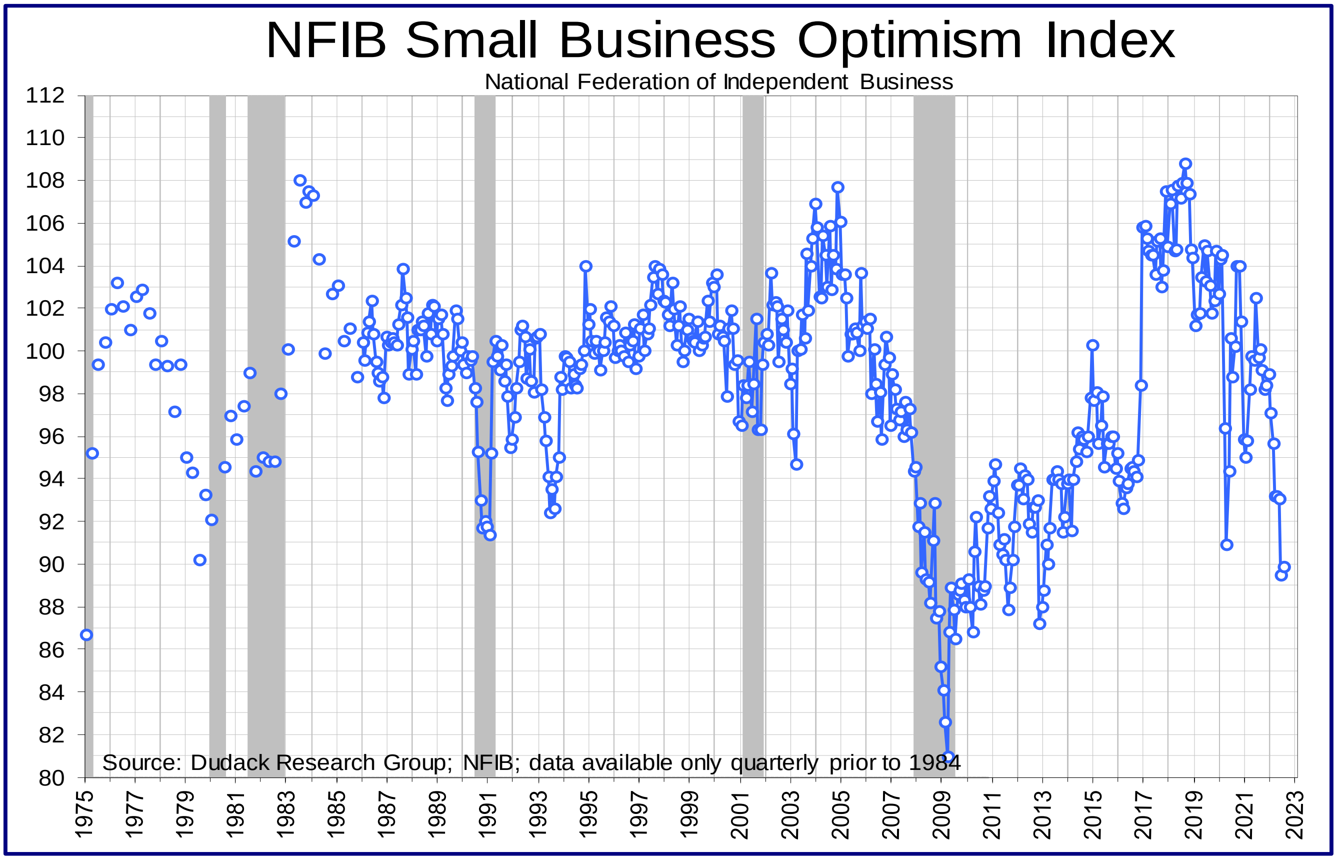


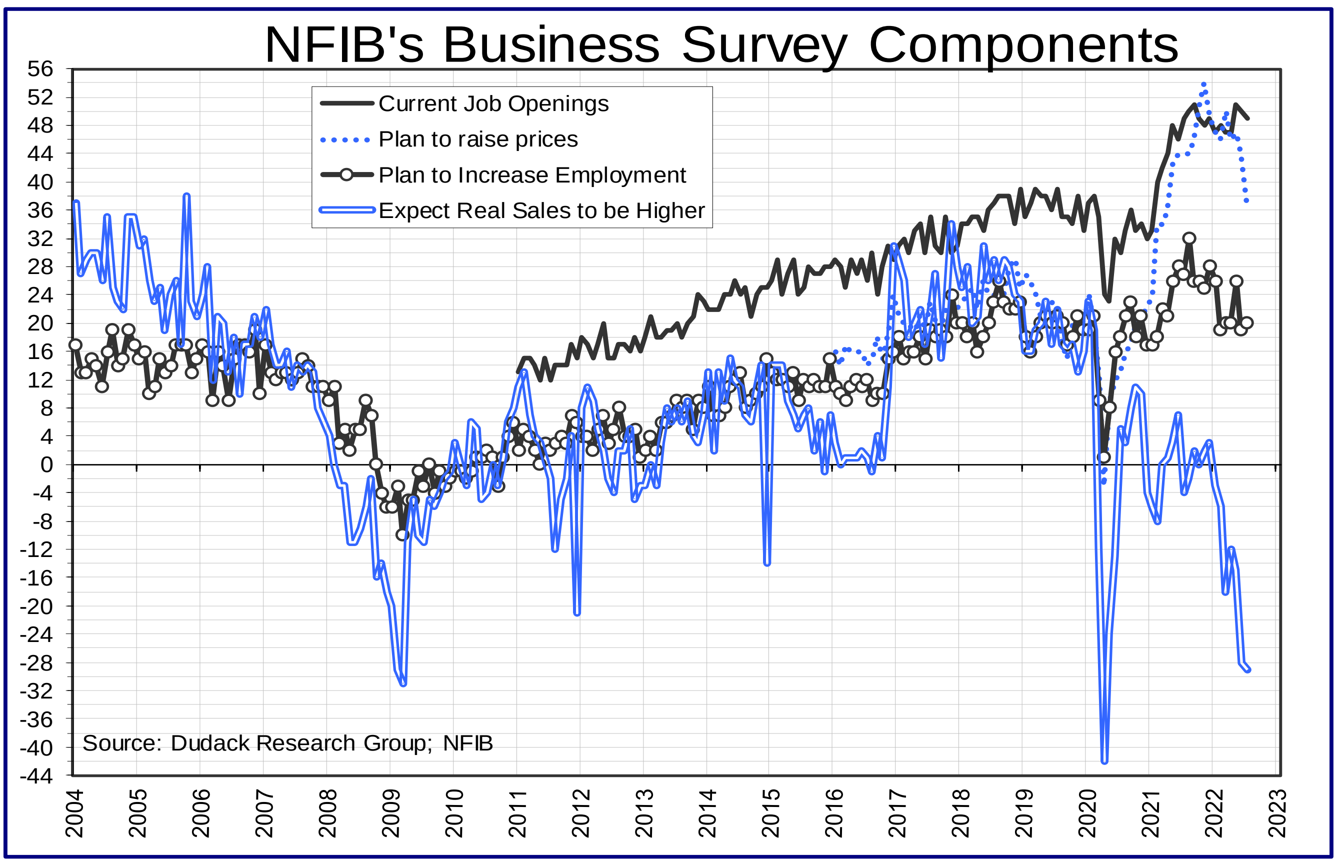
Employment data also tells a tale of the have's and have not's. The unemployment rate for workers with a bachelor's degree or higher was 2% in July whereas the unemployment rate for workers without a high school degree rose to 5.9%. Workers with a college degree have consistently grown in size and eclipsed all other groups in 2000. However, since the recession this is the only group to have recovered to peak levels of employment. Other sectors are yet to recover to pre-pandemic employment levels.





The NFIB small business optimism index inched up to 89.9 in July from 89.5 in June. The improvement came primarily from the outlook for business which rose from -61 to -52. Job openings fell from 50 to 49, plans to increase employment rose from 19 to 20, plans to raise price fell from 44 to 37, but expectations for real sales growth fell from -28 to -29.

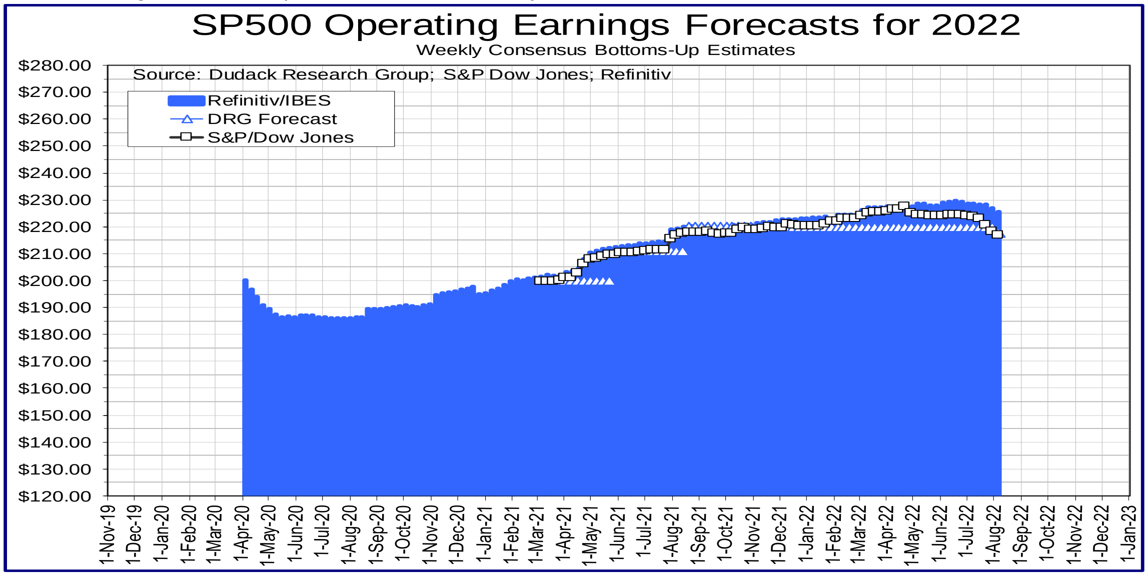


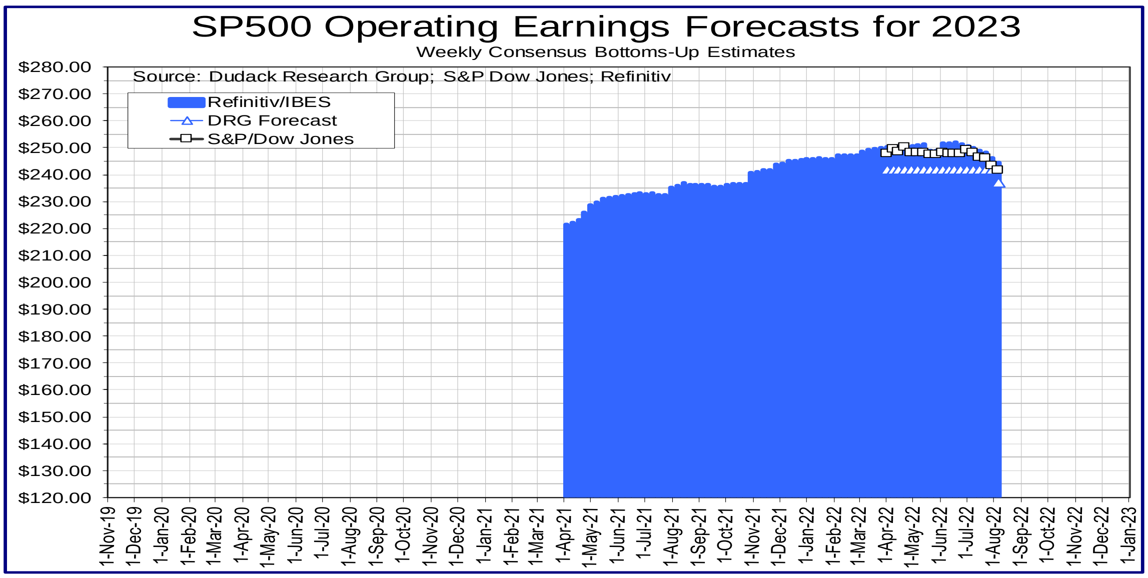


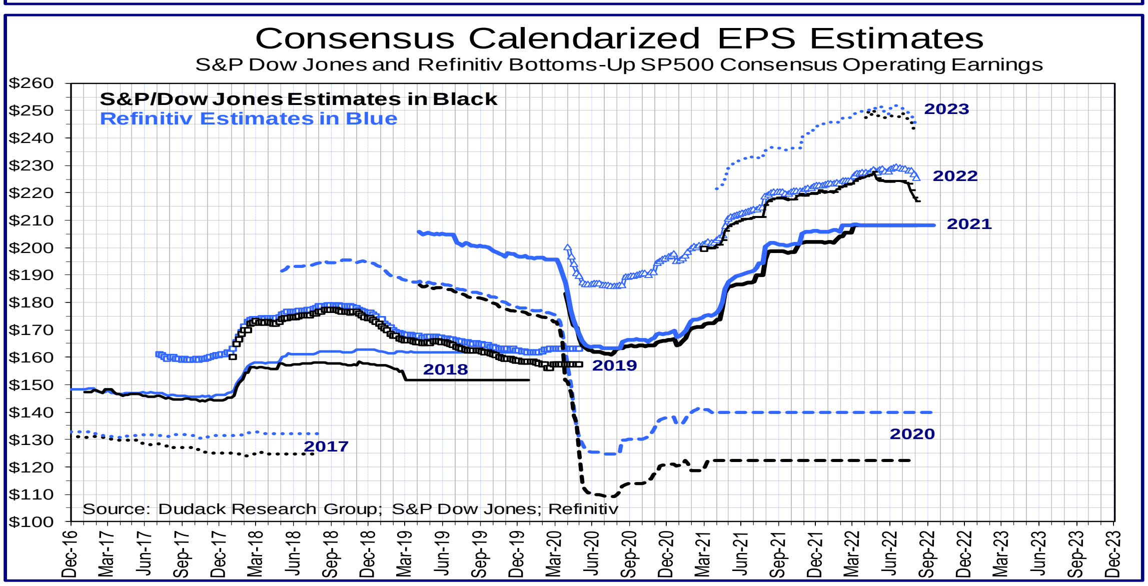
Both crude oil and interest rates have done an about-face in July. The WTI crude oil future is at $90.50 and below the 200-day moving average now at $94.87. The longer it continues to trade below the 200-day MA, the more likely oil prices will fall to the $80-$85 range. This will bring some relief to future inflation, but it is not a result of Fed rate hikes. Meanwhile, the 10-year Treasury note yield is at 2.79% and remains below its 100-day moving average at 2.85%. With the fed funds future at 2.5%, and moving higher, it increases the likelihood that the entire Treasury yield curve will invert. A total inversion is a classic sign of a recession.

Source: Refinitiv

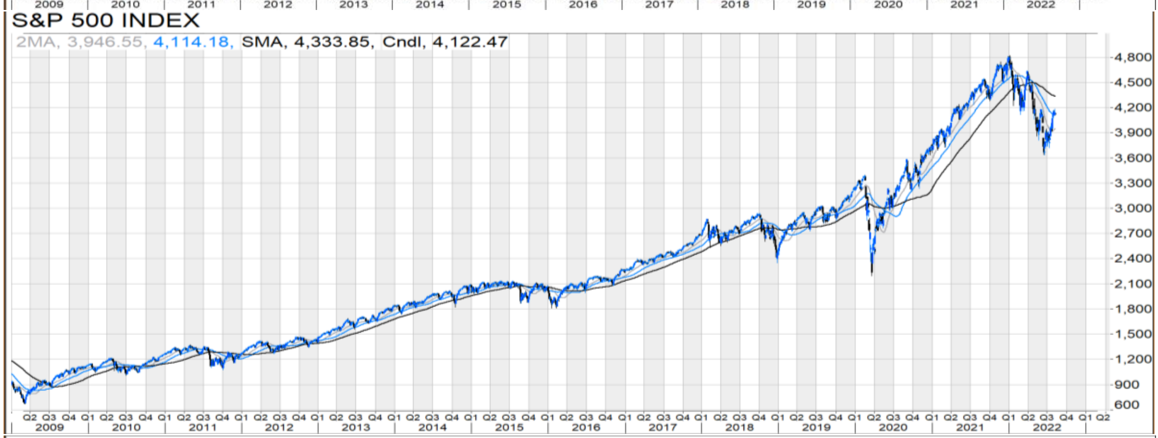
The S&P Dow Jones consensus earnings estimates for 2022 and 2023 fell $1.40 and $1.59, respectively, this week. Refinitiv IBES consensus earnings forecasts fell $1.52 and $1.97, respectively. The nominal earnings range for 2022 changed to $216.88 to $225.50 and EPS growth rates for this year fell to 4.2% and 8.4%, respectively. *(Note: consensus macro-EPS forecasts may differ from four quarter analysts' forecast sums seen on page 16.)* This is in contrast to headlines indicating better than expected EPS results. To adjust, our DRG 2022 estimate is lowered from $220 to $218 this week.







All the indices have bettered their 100-day moving averages in recent sessions, but the best chart patterns now belong to the Nasdaq and the Russell 2000. This is good news since the RUT was the leader on the downside, it now appears best positioned to test, but perhaps not fall to new lows.

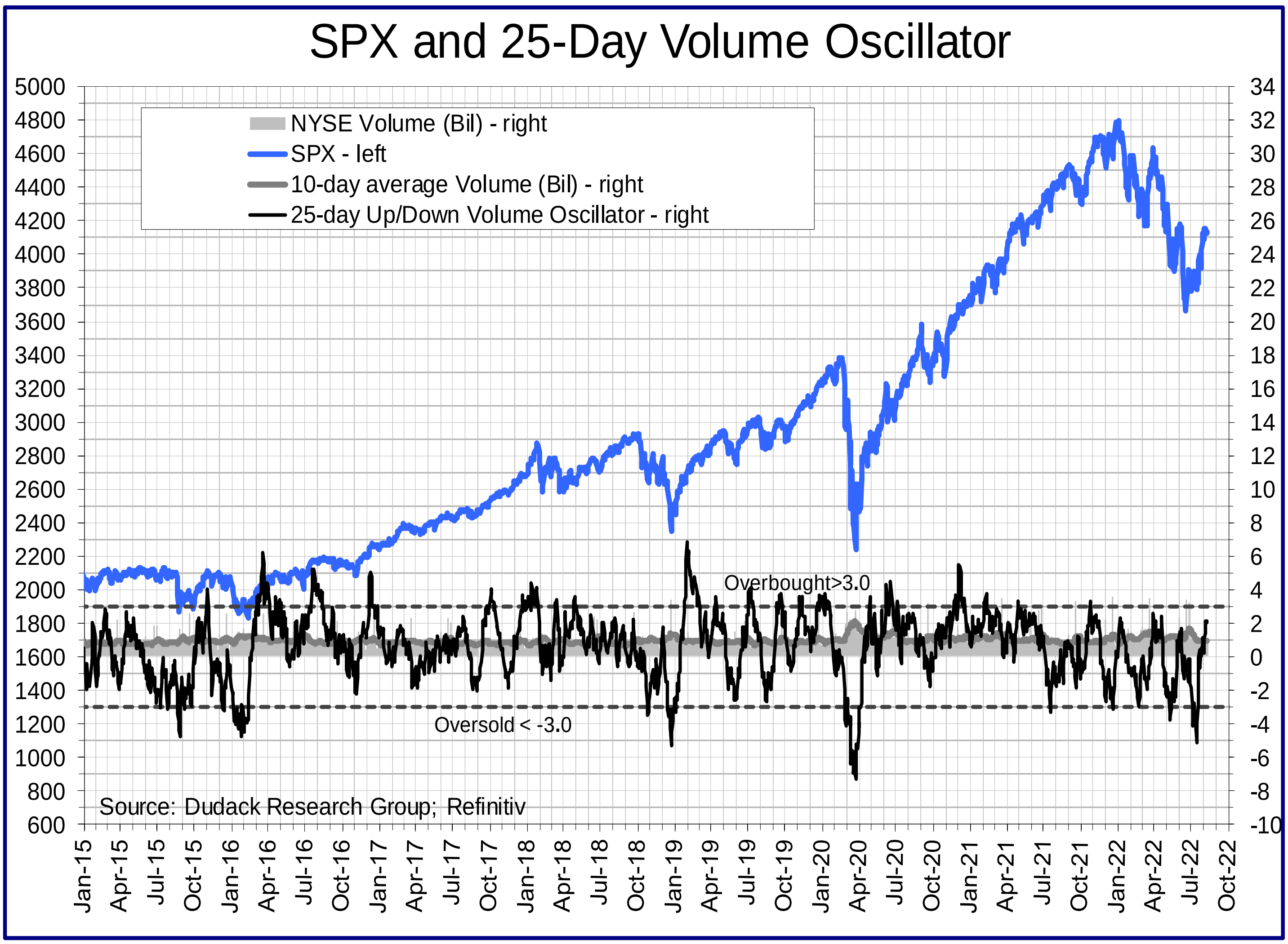


Source: Refinitiv

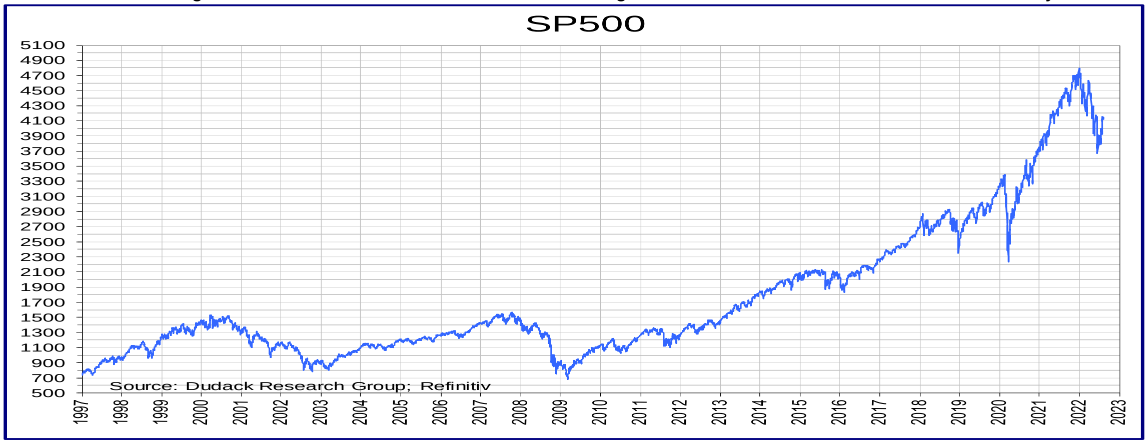
The 25-day up/down volume oscillator rose to 2.17 this week, positive and approaching an overbought reading. This is an interesting juncture because bear markets rarely record overbought readings and if they do the readings are brief. This is therefore an interesting juncture for the current advance and could be a defining moment of whether this is a bear market rebound or a real advance. To date, the recent advance has not included a 90% up day, which would make it more convincing.

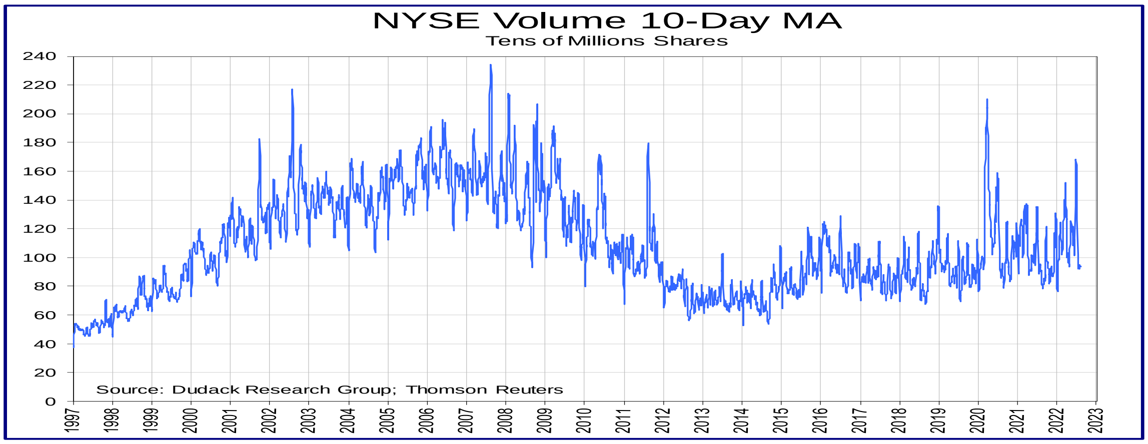
A 92% up day was recorded on July 19, 2022 which implies a bottoming process had begun, but not necessary a final low.

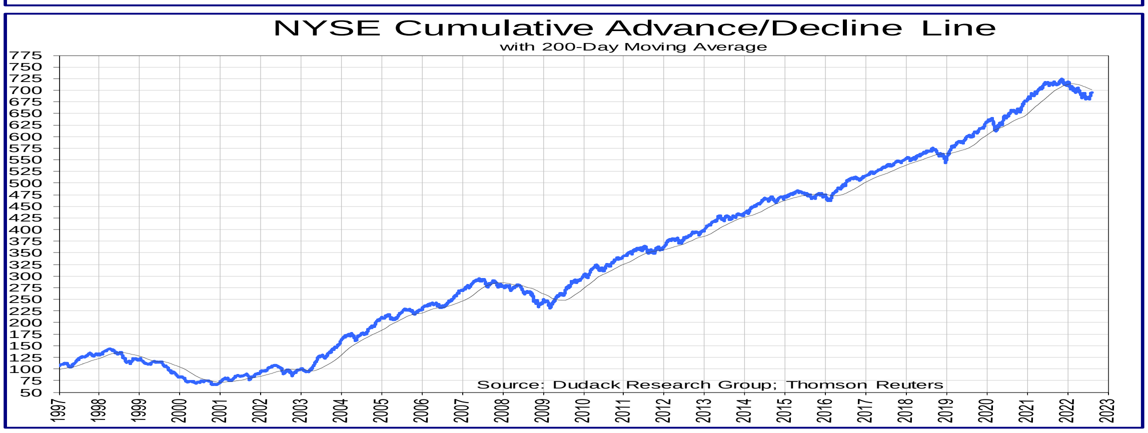
This 25-day up/down volume oscillator measures buying and selling momentum. New highs should be accompanied by strong and consistent buying pressure which results in long and sometimes extreme overbought readings. An absence of overbought readings at a new high reveals a weakness in the trend and is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

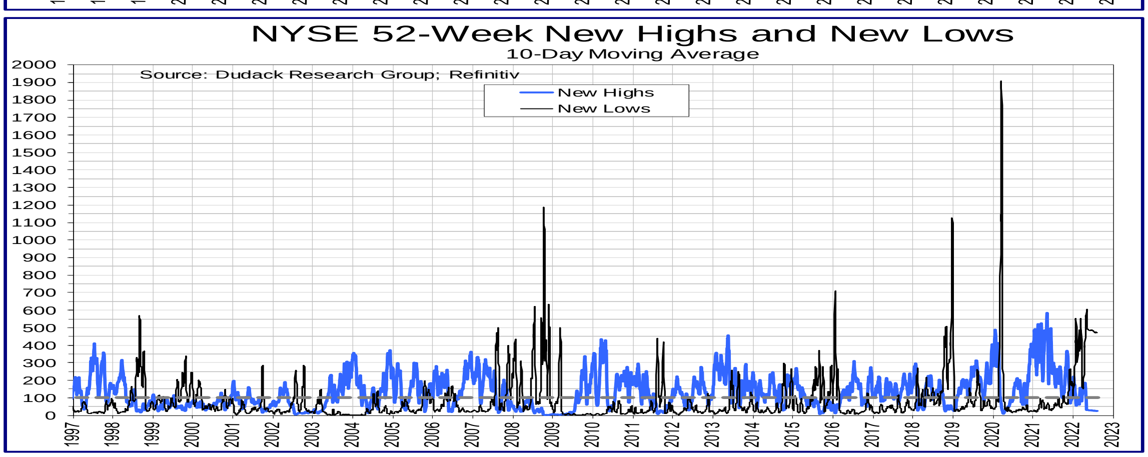


The 10-day average of daily new highs is 25 this week and daily new lows are 471 – relatively unchanged. This combination remains negative with new highs below 100, and new lows above the 100 benchmark. However, note that the 10-day moving average of new lows peaked at 604 in early May. The advance/decline line's last record high was on November 8, 2021, and it is trading a net 29,635 issues below this level currently.

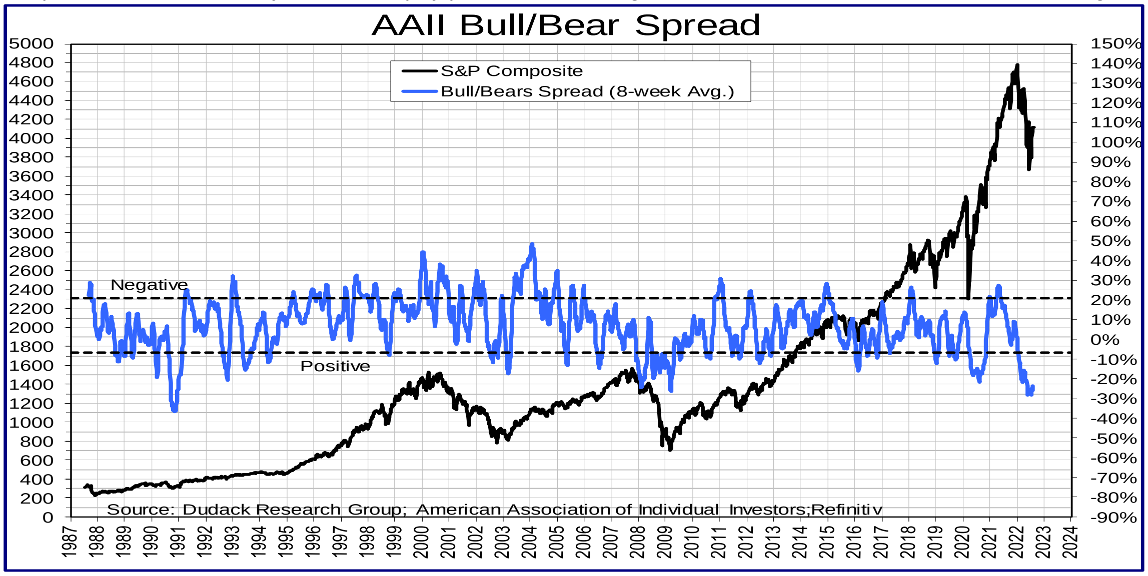


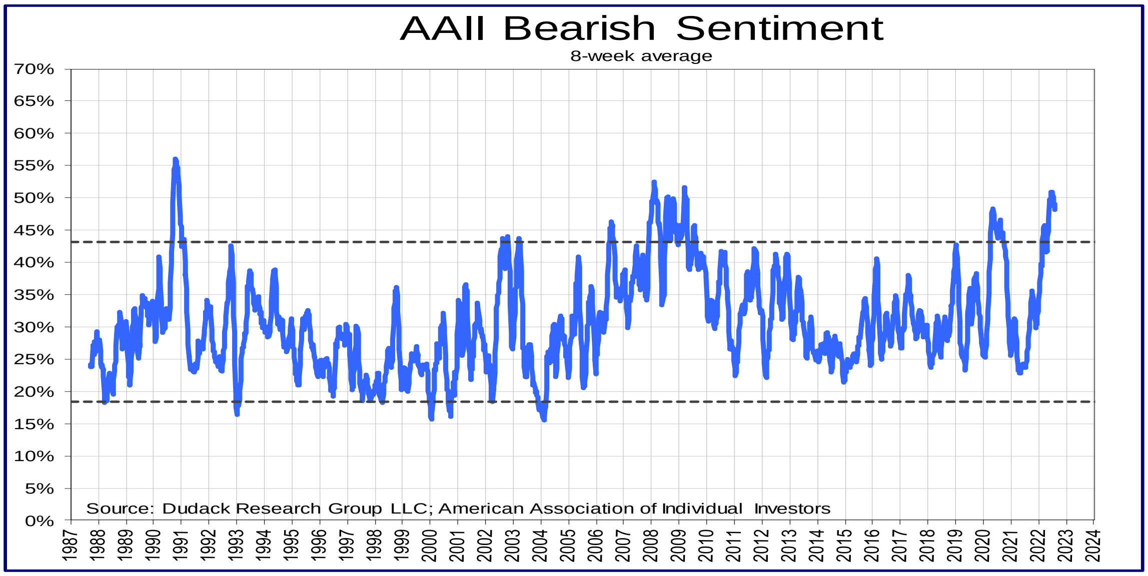


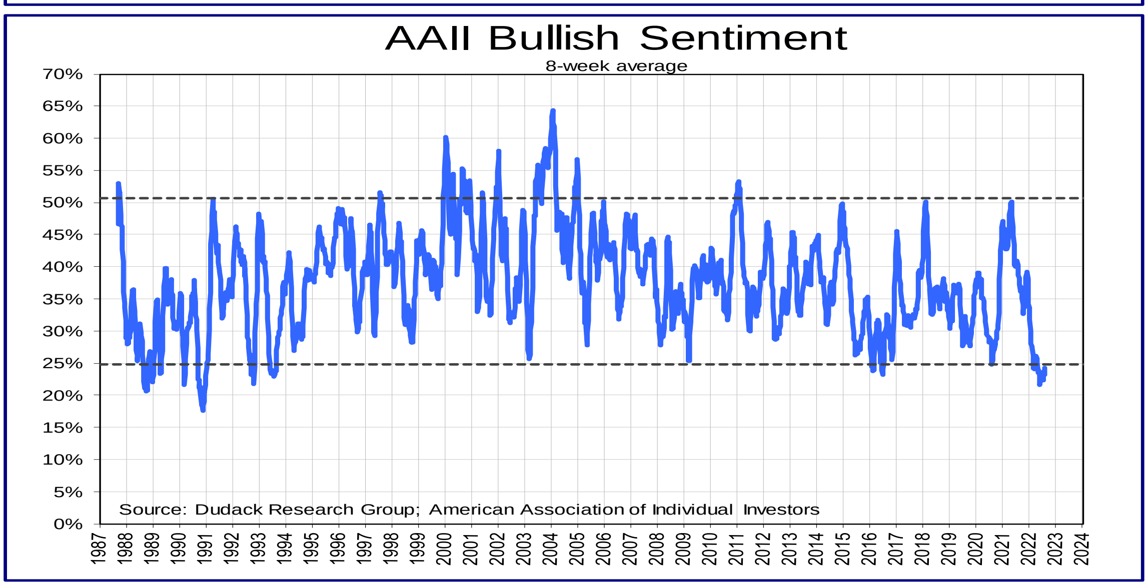




Last week's AAII readings showed an increase of 2.9% in bulls to 30.6% and a decrease of 1.2% in bears to 38.9%. This is a return to normal parameters following five weeks of less than 20% bulls and more than 50% bears between April 27, 2022 and July 7, 2022. Comparable single week bull/bear readings were last seen on April 11, 2013 and January 10, 2008. Equity prices tend to be higher in the next six and/or twelve months following such a reading.



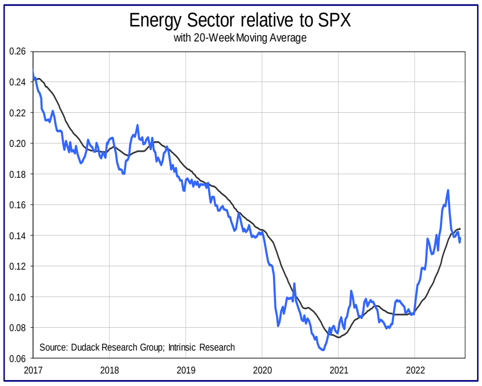


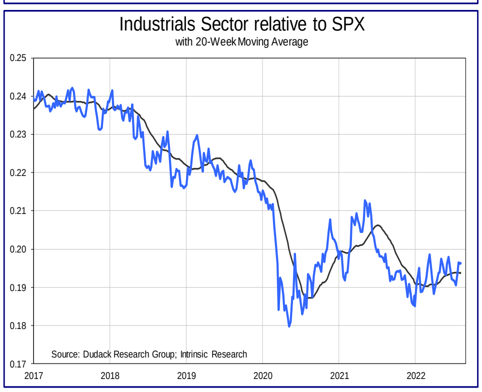


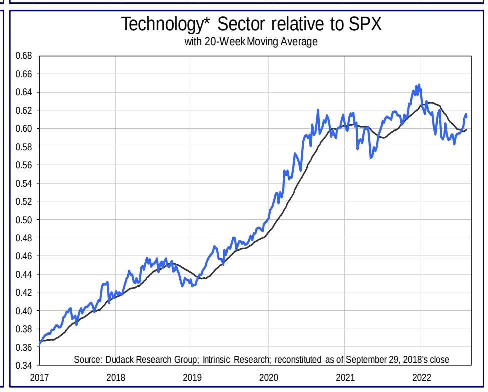
SECTOR RELATIVE PERFORMANCE – RELATIVE OVER/UNDER/ PERFORMANCE TO S&P 500

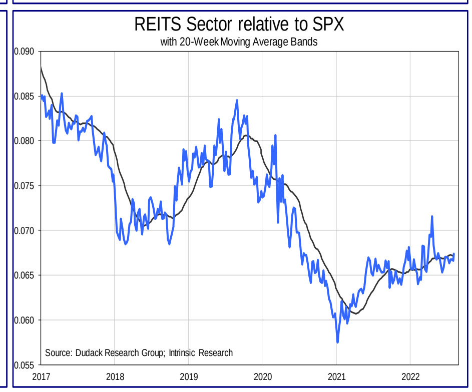
DRG Recommended Sector Weights				
Overweight		**Neutral**		**Underweight**
Energy Industrials Staples Utililties		Healthcare Technology Materials Financials		Consumer Discretionary REITS Communication Services

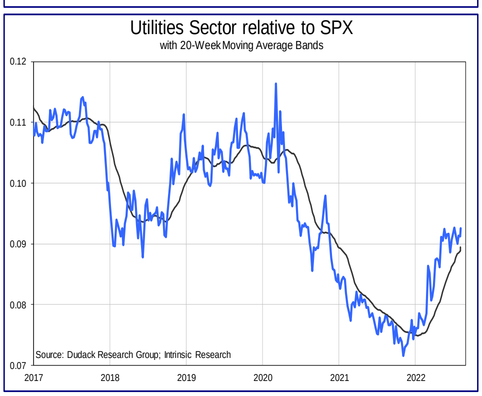
3/8/2022:Materials upgraded from underweight to neutral/communication service downgraded from neutral to underweight. 3/1/2022 Financials downgraded to neutral and Industrials upgraded to overweight.

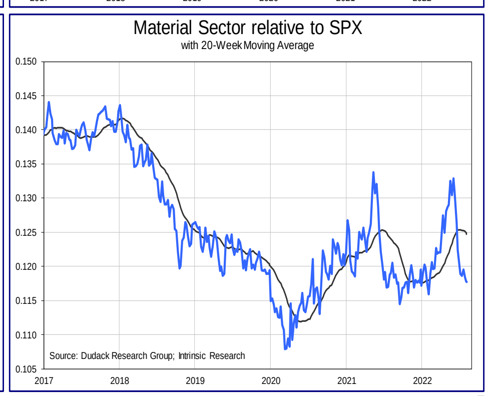


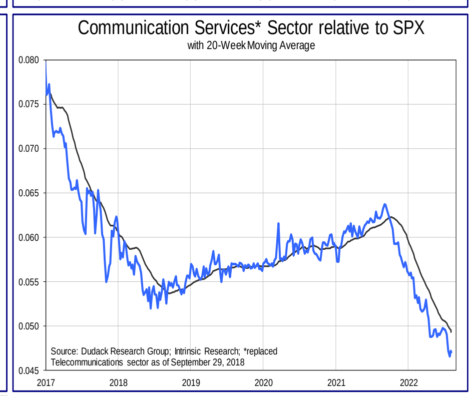


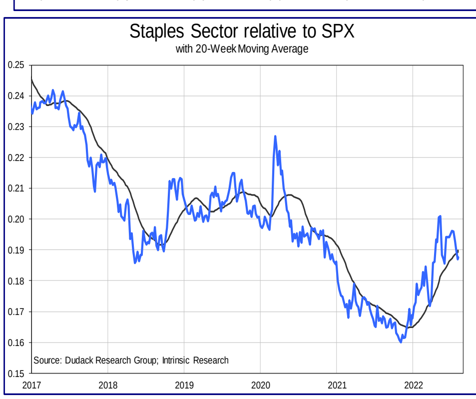


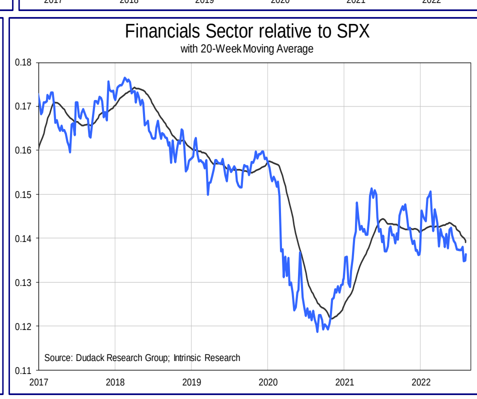












2022 Performance - Ranked	
SP500 Sector	% Change
S&P ENERGY	35.0%
S&P UTILITIES	4.9%
S&P CONSUMER STAPLES	-3.9%
S&P HEALTH CARE	-6.9%
S&P INDUSTRIALS	-9.6%
S&P 500	-13.5%
S&P FINANCIAL	-13.6%
S&P REITS	-14.5%
S&P MATERIALS	-14.8%
S&P INFORMATION TECH	-17.4%
S&P CONSUMER DISCRETIONARY	-20.5%
S&P COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	-27.4%

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%
United States Oil Fund, LP	USO	73.45	-3.3%	-6.1%	-8.6%	35.1%
Energy Select Sector SPDR	XLE	74.75	-2.4%	6.4%	4.5%	34.7%
iShares DJ US Oil Eqpt & Services ETF	IEZ	15.65	-3.9%	2.2%	-2.0%	21.4%
Oil Future	CLc1	90.53	-0.1%	-13.0%	-14.4%	20.4%
iShares MSCI Brazil Capped ETF	EWZ	30.72	7.9%	16.1%	12.2%	9.4%
Gold Future	GCc1	2364.10	0.2%	0.9%	1.2%	6.8%
Utilities Select Sector SPDR	XLU	75.17	1.7%	7.0%	7.2%	5.0%
SPDR Communication Services ETF	XLC	56.15	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SPDR Gold Trust	GLD	167.20	1.9%	3.6%	-0.7%	-2.2%
Consumer Staples Select Sector SPDR	XLP	74.49	-0.4%	2.3%	3.2%	-3.4%
iShares MSCI India ETF	INDA.K	42.94	-0.8%	6.8%	9.1%	-6.3%
Health Care Select Sect SPDR	XLV	131.36	0.3%	0.7%	2.4%	-6.8%
iShares MSCI United Kingdom ETF	EWU	30.77	0.5%	5.6%	2.7%	-7.2%
iShares Russell 1000 Value ETF	IWD	154.36	0.9%	4.8%	6.5%	-8.1%
iShares MSCI Mexico Capped ETF	EWW	46.29	3.8%	2.4%	-0.6%	-8.5%
iShares Russell 2000 Value ETF	IWN	150.82	1.6%	10.0%	10.8%	-9.2%
iShares MSCI Canada ETF	EWC	34.82	0.2%	4.7%	3.4%	-9.4%
iShares MSCI Hong Kong ETF	EWH	21.01	1.2%	-2.2%	-5.4%	-9.4%
Industrial Select Sector SPDR	XLI	95.74	1.1%	9.6%	9.6%	-9.5%
SPDR DJIA ETF	DIA	327.91	1.2%	4.6%	6.5%	-9.7%
iShares MSCI Australia ETF	EWA	22.41	-0.1%	8.0%	5.6%	-9.7%
DJIA	.DJI	32774.41	1.2%	4.6%	6.5%	-9.8%
iShares MSCI Malaysia ETF	EWM	22.52	0.0%	4.7%	2.6%	-10.0%
iShares MSCI Singapore ETF	EWS	19.24	2.4%	6.7%	8.8%	-10.1%
SPDR S&P Bank ETF	KBE	48.94	1.9%	9.1%	11.5%	-10.3%
Shanghai Composite	.SSEC	3247.43	1.9%	-2.0%	-4.1%	-10.8%
iShares Silver Trust	SLV	19.75	2.9%	7.6%	1.4%	-11.8%
Silver Future	SIc1	20.46	1.8%	7.3%	0.9%	-12.3%
Financial Select Sector SPDR	XLF	33.84	2.4%	6.3%	7.6%	-13.3%
SP500	**.SPX**	**4122.47**	**0.8%**	**5.7%**	**8.9%**	**-13.5%**
iShares US Real Estate ETF	IYR	99.93	2.0%	7.4%	8.6%	-14.0%
iShares Russell 1000 ETF	IWB	227.26	0.9%	7.3%	9.4%	-14.1%
iShares Russell 2000 ETF	IWM	190.19	1.7%	10.5%	12.3%	-14.5%
PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio	PHO	51.95	0.6%	10.5%	12.4%	-14.6%
iShares iBoxx $ Invest Grade Corp Bond	LQD	112.96	-0.2%	2.1%	2.7%	-14.8%
Materials Select Sector SPDR	XLB	77.16	0.6%	6.0%	4.8%	-14.8%
iShares Nasdaq Biotechnology ETF	IBB.O	129.91	5.9%	4.5%	10.4%	-14.9%
Vanguard FTSE All-World ex-US ETF	VEU	51.17	0.5%	4.6%	2.4%	-16.5%
Technology Select Sector SPDR	XLK	144.31	1.0%	10.1%	13.5%	-17.0%
iShares MSCI EAFE ETF	EFA	64.81	0.1%	5.7%	3.7%	-17.6%
iShares MSCI Emerg Mkts ETF	EEM	39.96	1.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-18.2%
iShares MSCI Japan ETF	EWJ	54.74	-1.9%	3.3%	3.6%	-18.2%
iShares China Large Cap ETF	FXI	29.68	-0.3%	-7.7%	-12.5%	-18.9%
iShares Russell 1000 Growth ETF	IWF	245.93	1.0%	7.2%	12.5%	-19.5%
Nasdaq Composite Index Tracking Stock	ONEQ.O	48.96	1.2%	9.9%	13.5%	-19.6%
iShares Russell 2000 Growth ETF	IWO	234.54	1.9%	8.4%	13.7%	-20.0%
NASDAQ 100	NDX	13008.17	0.8%	7.3%	13.1%	-20.3%
iShares 20+ Year Treas Bond ETF	TLT	117.89	0.3%	3.0%	2.6%	-20.4%
Consumer Discretionary Select Sector SPDR	XLY	162.42	-0.1%	14.1%	18.1%	-20.6%
iShares MSCI BRIC ETF	BKF	35.40	0.6%	-4.8%	-4.2%	-20.9%
iShares US Telecomm ETF	IYZ	25.86	1.8%	0.8%	2.9%	-21.4%
iShares MSCI South Korea Capped ETF	EWY	60.78	2.3%	4.3%	4.5%	-21.9%
iShares MSCI Taiwan ETF	EWT	51.12	2.0%	3.0%	1.4%	-23.3%
SPDR S&P Retail ETF	XRT	66.66	3.4%	8.9%	14.6%	-26.2%
SPDR Homebuilders ETF	XHB	62.74	0.4%	7.5%	14.7%	-26.9%
SPDR S&P Semiconductor ETF	XSD	177.28	-3.4%	13.0%	16.8%	-27.1%
iShares MSCI Austria Capped ETF	EWO	18.49	1.6%	4.8%	2.4%	-27.3%
iShares MSCI Germany ETF	EWG	23.44	0.9%	6.5%	1.9%	-28.5%

Outperformed SP500
Underperformed SP500

Source: Dudack Research Group; Thomson Reuters Priced as of August 9, 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	~~~~~	$197.33	$216.87	$218.00	4.7%	**$225.50**	8.4%	19.0X	NA	NA	NA	NA
2023E	~~~~~	$217.52	$241.59	$237.00	8.7%	**$244.36**	8.4%	17.1X	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%	$54.80	11.5%	21.6	1.4%	-1.6%	$2,417.70	9.5%
2022 2QE	3785.38	$48.77	$52.69	$52.04	0.0%	$57.44	9.2%	18.0	1.7%	-0.9%	NA	NA
2022 3QE*	4122.47	$50.33	$56.54	$57.60	10.7%	$57.05	6.2%	19.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
2022 4QE		$52.23	$58.28	$59.00	4.0%	$58.85	9.1%	19.0	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: DRG; S&P Dow Jones; Refinitiv Consensus estimates; **quarterly EPS may not sum to official CY estimates 8/9/2022

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