DRG Dudack Research Group
A Division of Wellington Shields & Co. LLC Member NYSE, FINRA & SIPC
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June 14, 2023

DJIA: 34212.12
SPX: 4369.01
NASDAQ: 13573.32

US Strategy Weekly

An Old Wall Street Adage

DRG WILL BE ON VACATION NEXT WEEK AND RETURN TO OUR NORMAL PUBLISHING SCHEDULE ON JUNE 27TH.

A HOSTILE PAUSE

The Federal Reserve is likely to pause at this week's FOMC monetary meeting for a number of reasons, but none greater than the fact that this is precisely what the market has discounted and is expecting on June 14. To date, the Fed has been successful in molding sentiment for a rate hike well in advance of each meeting and therefore it has not shocked investors with its actions. This is done quite adeptly through presentations and speeches made by various Board Governors in the weeks preceding each FOMC meeting. However, while sentiment is currently looking for a pause, we do not think Chairman Powell is convinced that rate hikes are over. We believe he is being honest when he says that future policy will be driven by future data.

Right now, it is difficult to predict how weak or how strong future data and the economy will be in the second half of the year. As we pointed out last week, there were a number of weaknesses in May's jobs report that were hidden by a strong headline number. Plus, no one can predict what will happen in October when the moratorium on student loans ends and 40 million borrowers will begin repayment for the first time in over three years. This will be an unprecedented event. What is certain is that it will dampen consumer spending.

Yet as the FOMC meets this week, a major discussion is likely to center on the impact of the debt ceiling resolution on the second half of this year. How the debt markets will respond to what is expected to be the issuance of more than $1 trillion in Treasury bills will be another unknown. This massive debt issuance is a double-edged sword since the increase in supply is expected to result in rates moving higher. And with so much of America's debt on the short end of the curve, interest payments will also rise, increasing America's overall debt load. This circular problem of higher rates and more debt issuance may not become a problem in the near term but barring a change in the trend of US debt and US interest rates, it will become a significant problem in the intermediate-to-long-term.

Nevertheless, investors have been celebrating the expectation that the Fed will pause in June and may or may not raise rates again in July. There is a growing consensus that a July rate hike is one and done, or that rate hikes are already done. But keep in mind that this has been what has been fueling the June rally. Recent equity gains are due to a shift in sentiment and not a result of good earnings. Yes, the first quarter's earnings reports did generally beat expectations, but only because those expectations were already beaten down dramatically. What really matters is whether earnings are growing on a year-over-year basis. According to Refinitiv's "THIS WEEK IN EARNINGS" report, the first quarter earnings results are expected to show a rise of 0.03% on a year-over-year basis, and if the energy sector is excluded, earnings are expected to fall 1.7% YOY. According to S&P Dow Jones consensus data, which uses GAAP accounting, first quarter earnings are expected to rise 6% year-over-year, but from a much lower 2022 base. S&P Dow Jones data shows S&P 500 earnings per share fell 5.4% YOY in calendar 2022; whereas, Refinitiv had earnings rising 4.8% YOY in calendar 2022.

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

Equity prices have not been rising due to expectations of a stronger economy. According to data from the Mortgage Bankers Association, housing has become unaffordable for most Americans. In April the industry group's Purchase Applications Payment Index rose to a record high of 172.3. Similarly, a recent report from the National Association of Realtors and Realtor.com states that over 75% of homes on the market are too expensive for middle-class buyers. In sum, a combination of inflation and rising interest rates is having a very negative impact on most households.

There has been some good news recently. The Fed's balance sheet is contracting again following the liquidity boost in March done to offset the banking crisis. Although reserves are still $50 billion above the low level seen in early March, there is a sense that the banking crisis has eased. Meanwhile, a key liquidity benchmark – the 6-month rate of change in total reserves at the Fed – continues to be negative, indicating that the Fed is generally draining reserves from the system. This could become meaningful in coming months. While an increase in the Fed's reserves tends to coincide with bull markets, the draining of reserves has been less predictive for the equity market; however, it tends to coincide with flat trends. See page 3.

Money supply (M2) continues to contract at a record pace as bank deposits and other liquid deposits leave the banking system in search of higher-yielding substitutes. This is not surprising, but it does hinder banks that need to borrow on the short end of the interest rate curve and loan at the higher end. It points to the fact that credit will be tighter in the months ahead. See page 4. And since the Fed has raised the fed funds rate nine times in the last twelve months, higher interest rates also impact borrowers. It is notable that the real fed funds rate is now positive for the first time since October 2019. See page 5.

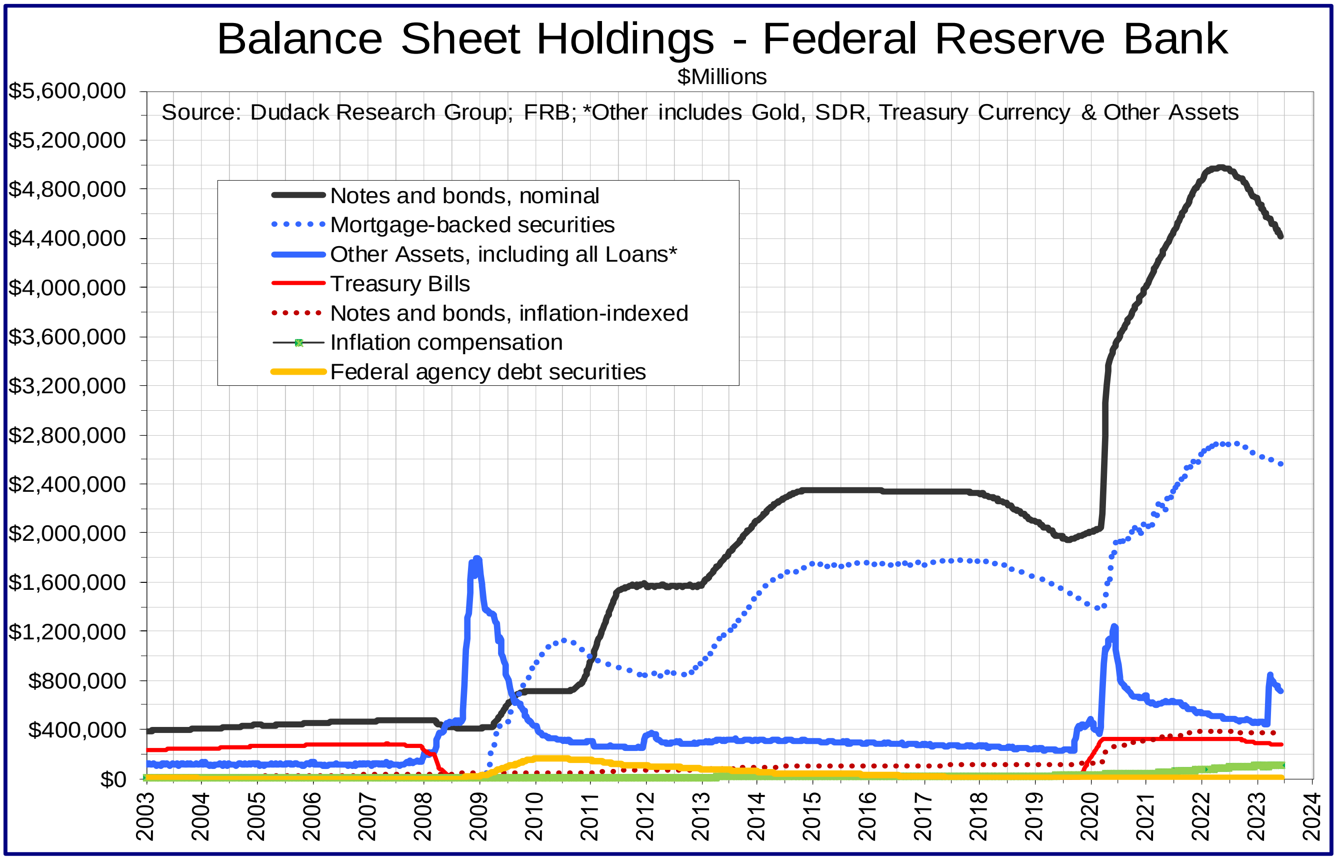
If you wonder why there is a big debate among economists about whether a recession is at hand, or not, the charts on page 6 may help. It might be different this time, but history suggests a recession is on the horizon when we look at historical parallels. The current inversion in the yield curve is the greatest seen in over 42 years, and inversions have historically preceded economic recessions. Economic recessions produce bear markets in equities. The inversion of the yield curve may come early, but an inversion of this depth and length has predicted a recession in every case since 1954. We are of the view that history is a good guideline for defining risks in the equity market despite the fact that market sentiment is now tilting toward a mild recession or no recession. The one indicator that does not (yet) point to a recession is the year-over-year change in employment. That remains positive.

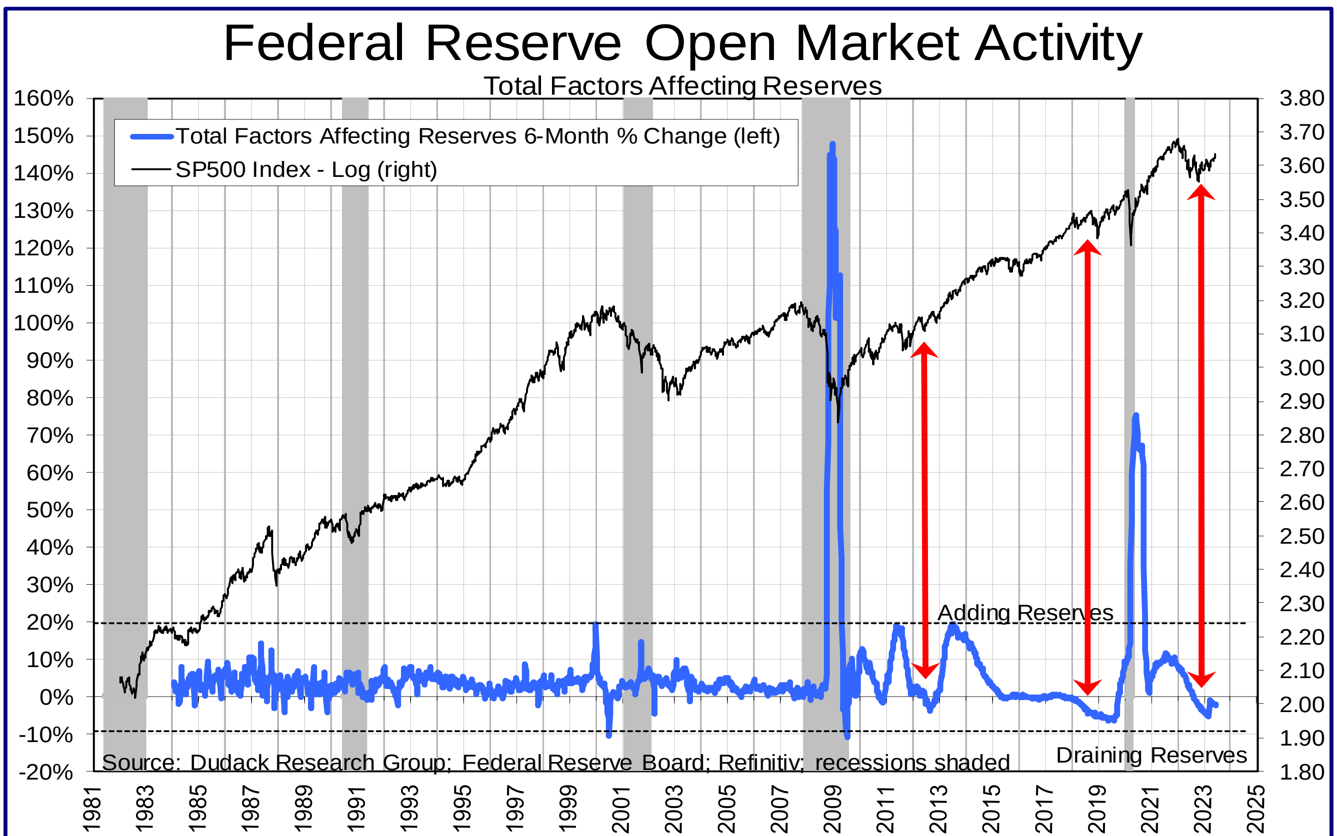
The acceptance of the current advance in stocks has been swift and dramatic and this is worrisome to us. Last week's AAII sentiment survey resulted in a 15.4% surge in bullishness, now at 44.5%, and a 12.5% fall in bearishness, now at 24.3%. Investor bearishness is currently at its lowest level since November 11, 2021. Bullishness is now above average for the first time since February 2023 and at its highest level since November 11, 2021. Note that November 11, 2021 was less than two months prior to the major top in equities seen in January 2022. The Bull/Bear 8-week Spread remains in positive territory, but barely. See page 11.

Several technical indicators have improved this week including the 10-day averages of new highs, now at 172, and new lows, now at 60. This combination has turned positive with new highs above the 100 benchmark. But our 25-day up down volume oscillator remains neutral at 1.26 and is actually down from last week's high. More importantly, the NYSE volume has been below the 10-day average for the last nine consecutive trading sessions and has not been impressive. The last high-volume day took place on May 31, 2023 when the DJIA lost 134 points.

In sum, we would not chase this rally, particularly the large cap technology stocks that have been in the lead. If it is true that the real catalyst for the advance is the expectation that the Fed will pause in June, the wisest thing may be to follow the Wall Street adage "sell on the news."

The Fed's balance sheet is contracting again after the expansion seen during the mini-banking crisis in March. Although reserves are $50 billion above the level seen in early March, a key benchmark – the 6-month rate of change in total reserves – continues to be negative, indicating that the Fed is generally draining reserves from the system. While increasing reserves tends to coincide with bull markets, draining reserves is less predictive, but tends to coincide with flat trends in the equity market. See bottom chart.





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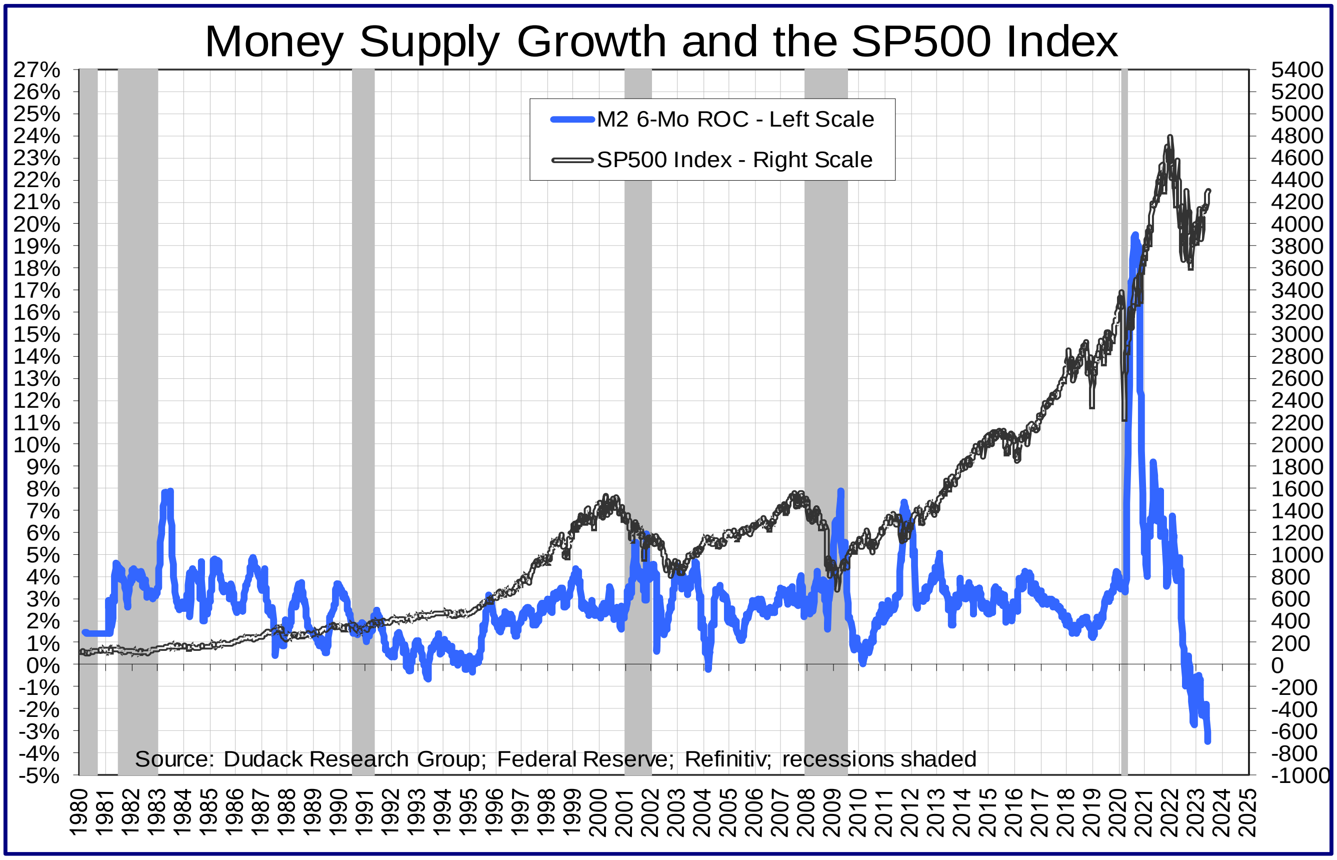
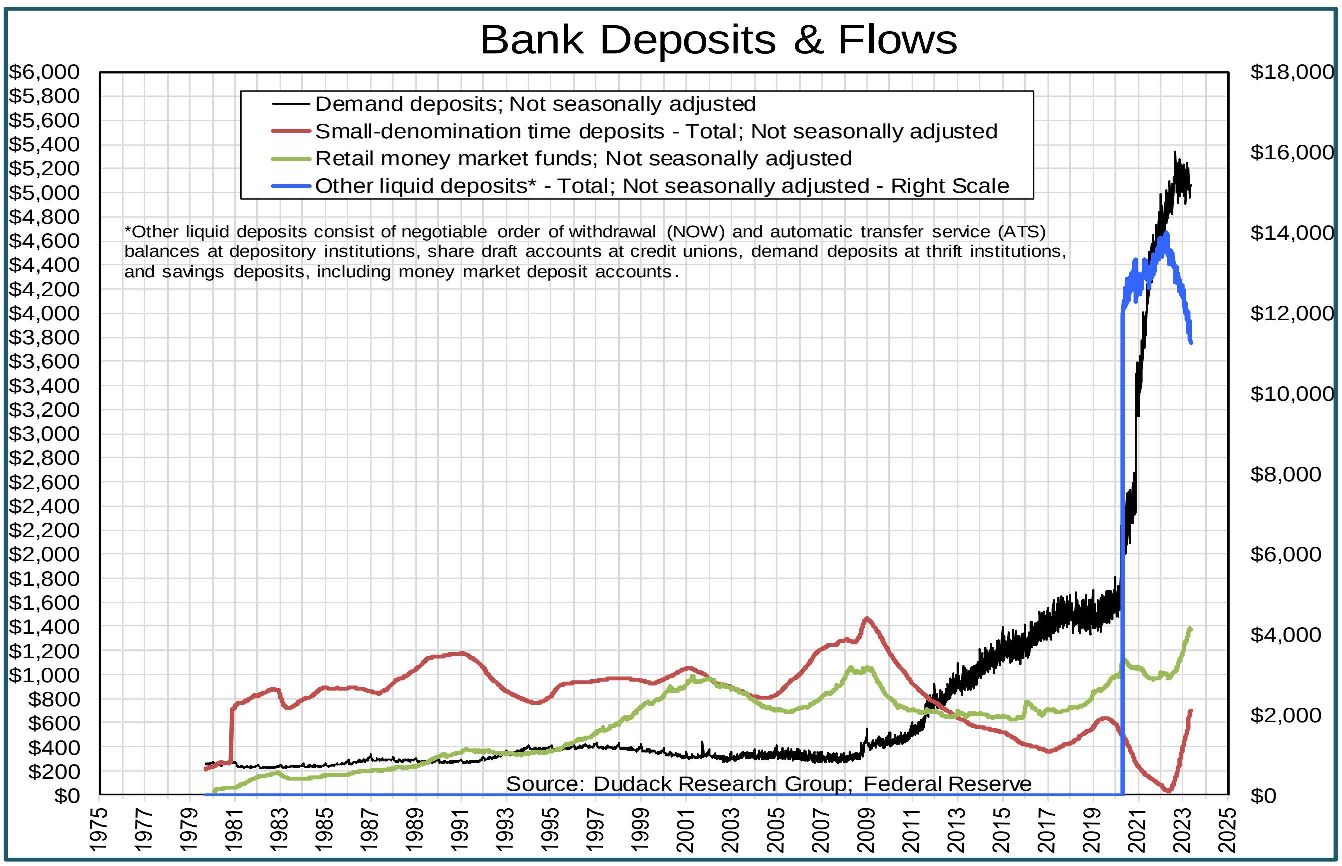
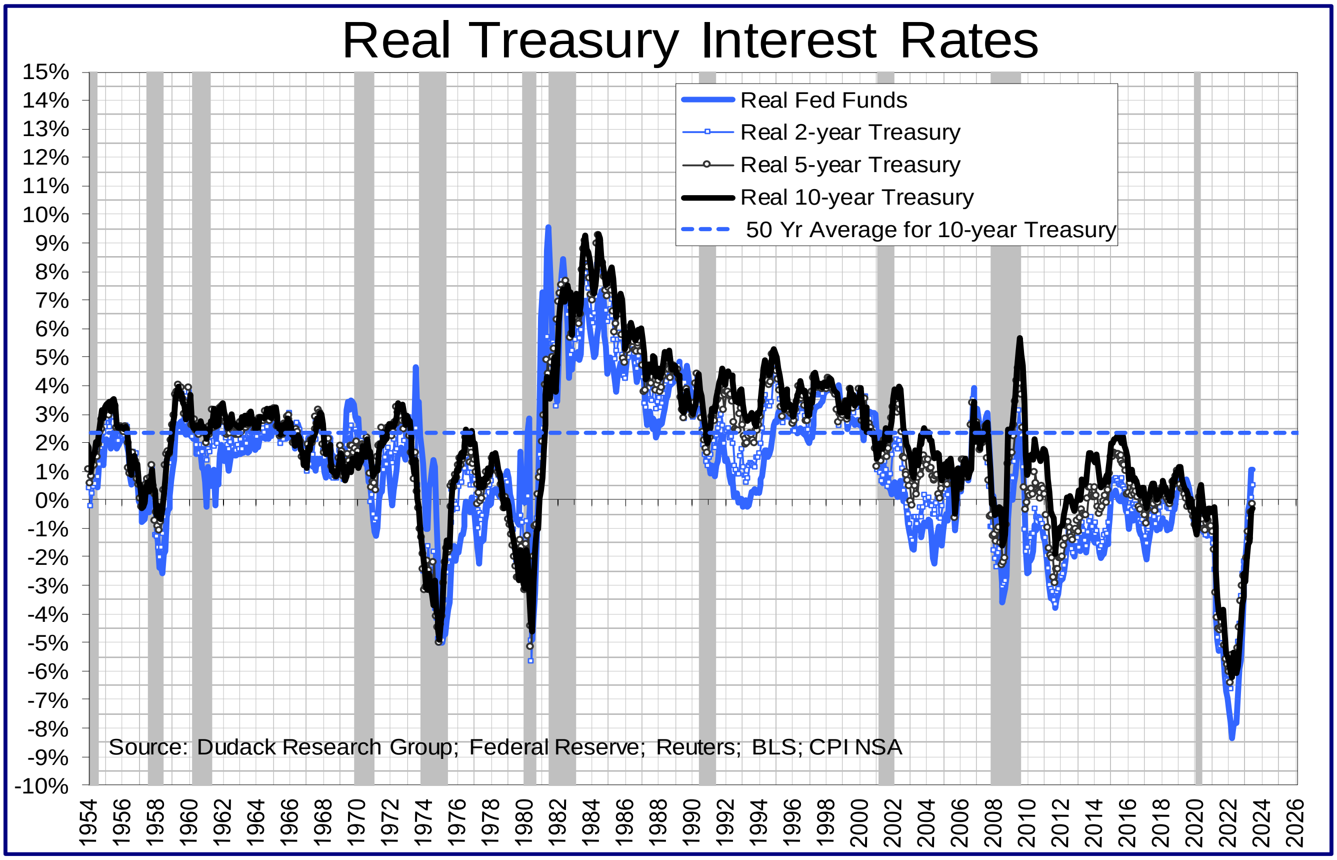
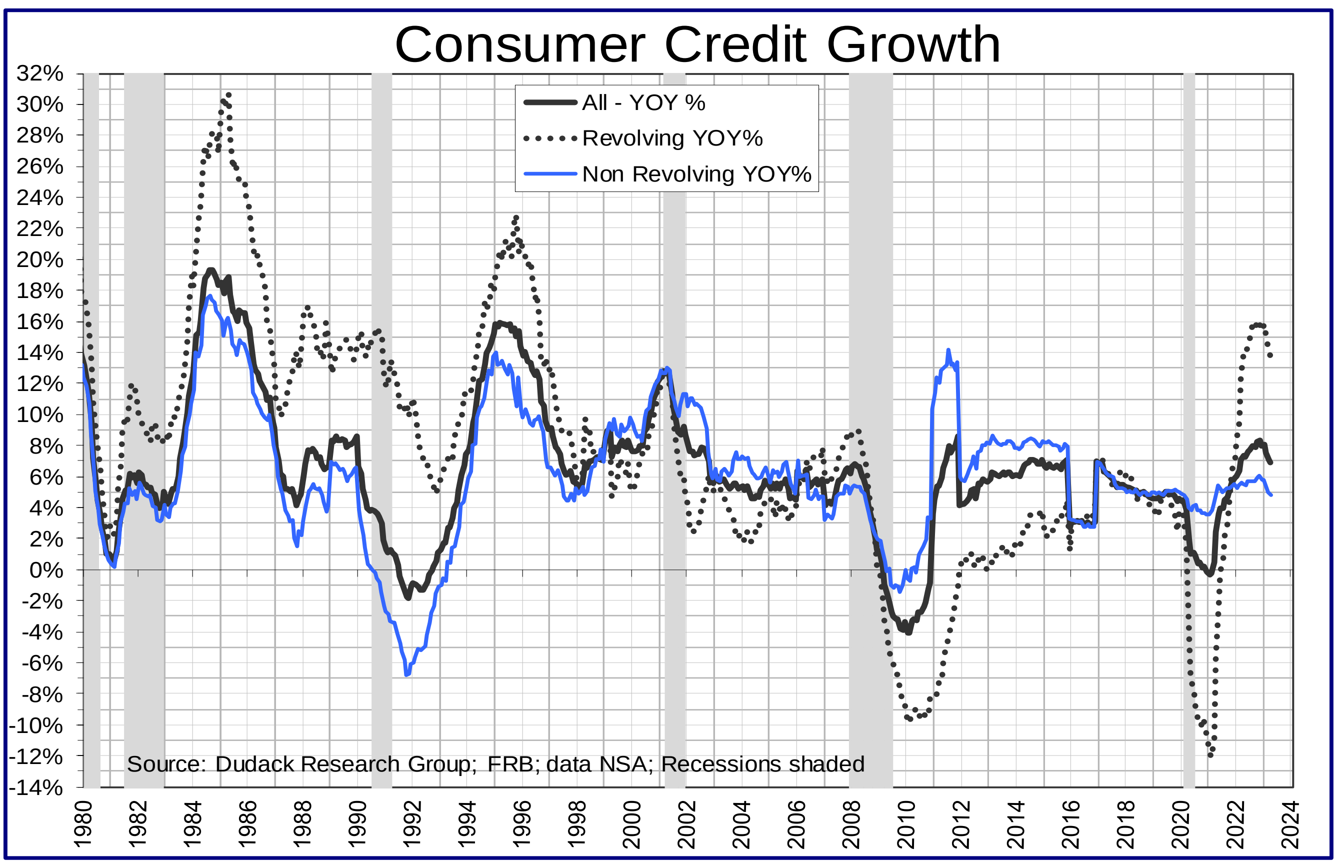


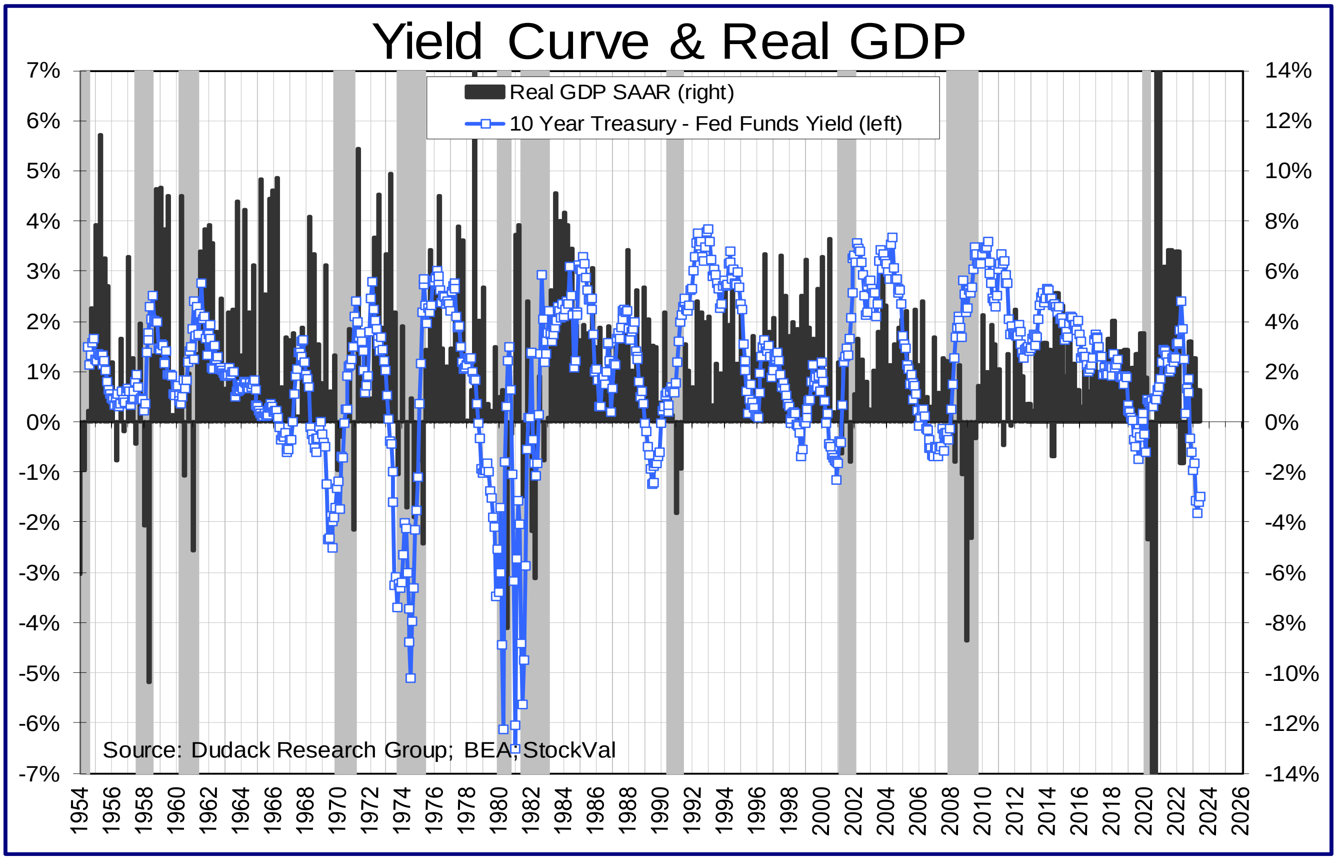


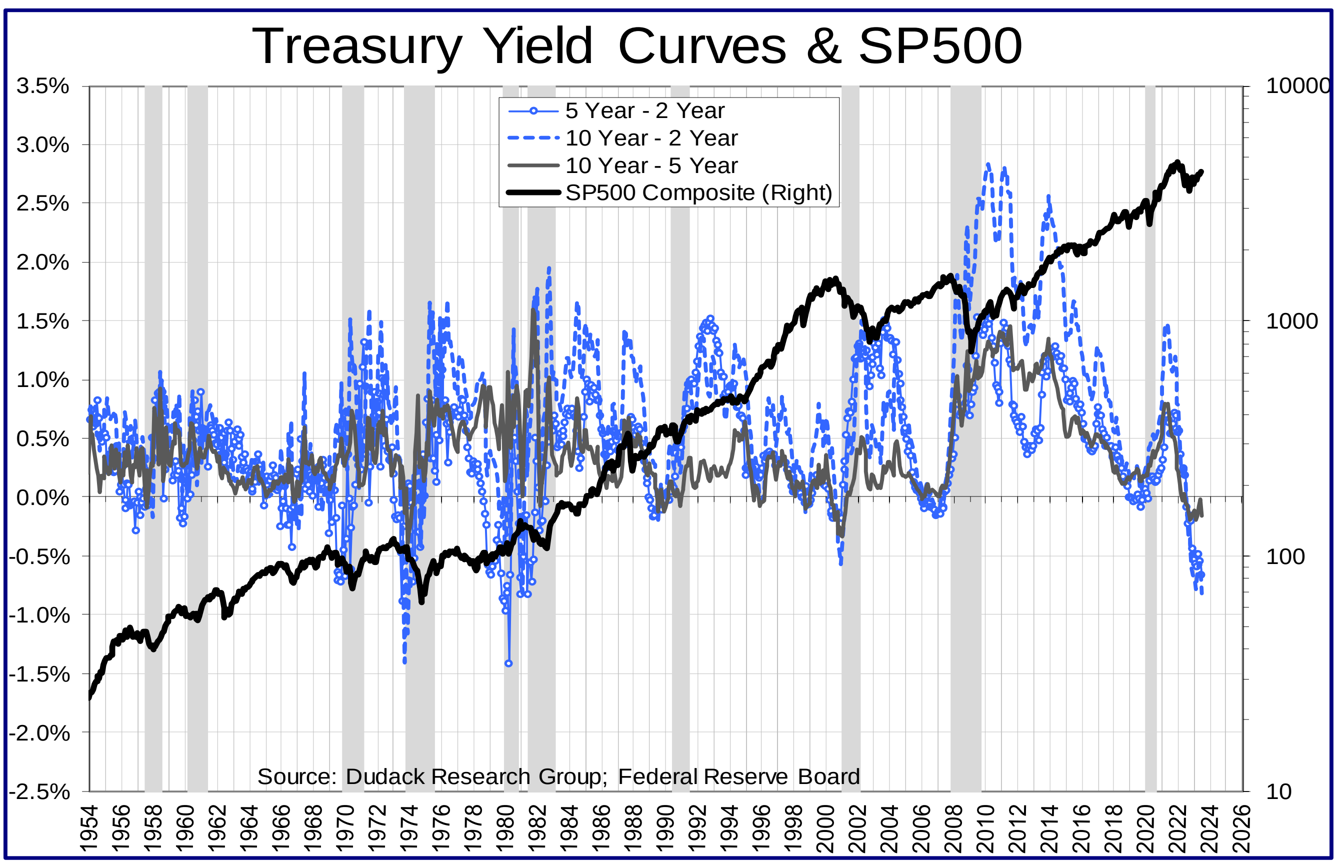
The Fed has raised the fed funds rate nine times in the last twelve months and as a result the real fed funds rate is positive relative to recent inflation statistics for the first time since October 2019. Consumer credit growth began to decelerate early this year due in large part to the burden of higher interest rates.



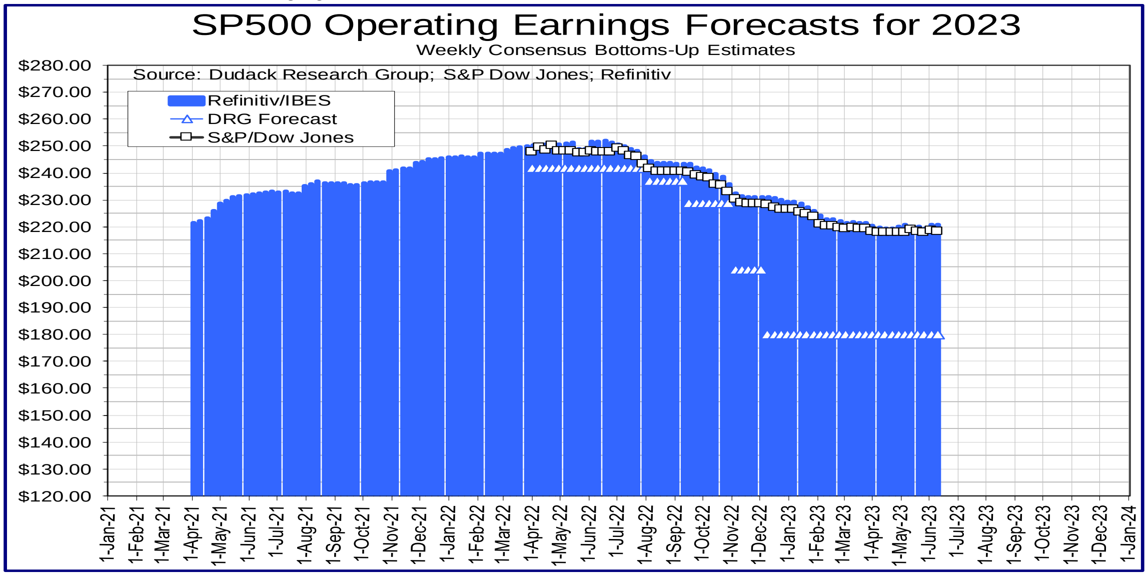


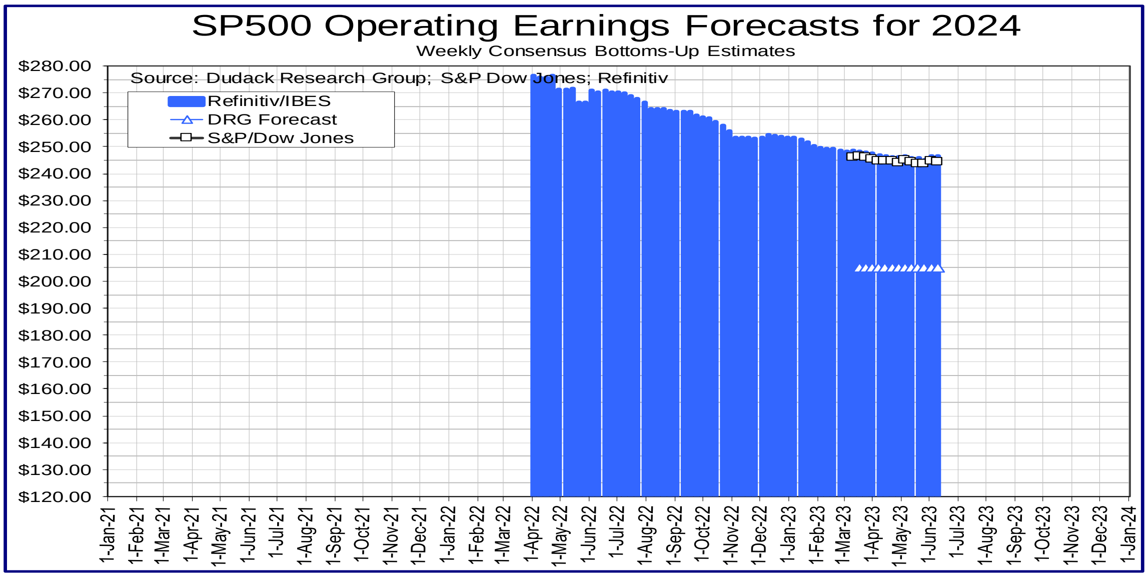
It might be different this time, but history suggests a recession is on the horizon. The inversion in the yield curve is the greatest seen in over 42 years, and these inversions have historically preceded economic recessions and bear markets in equities. We are of the view that history is a good guideline for defining risks in the equity market. However, market sentiment is now tilting toward a mild recession or no recession.

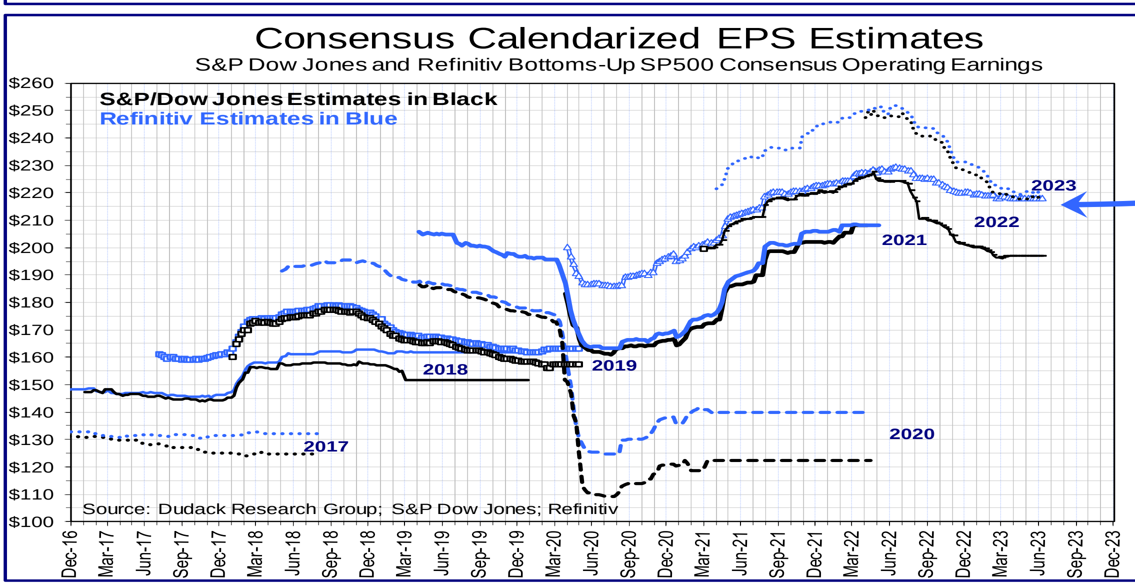




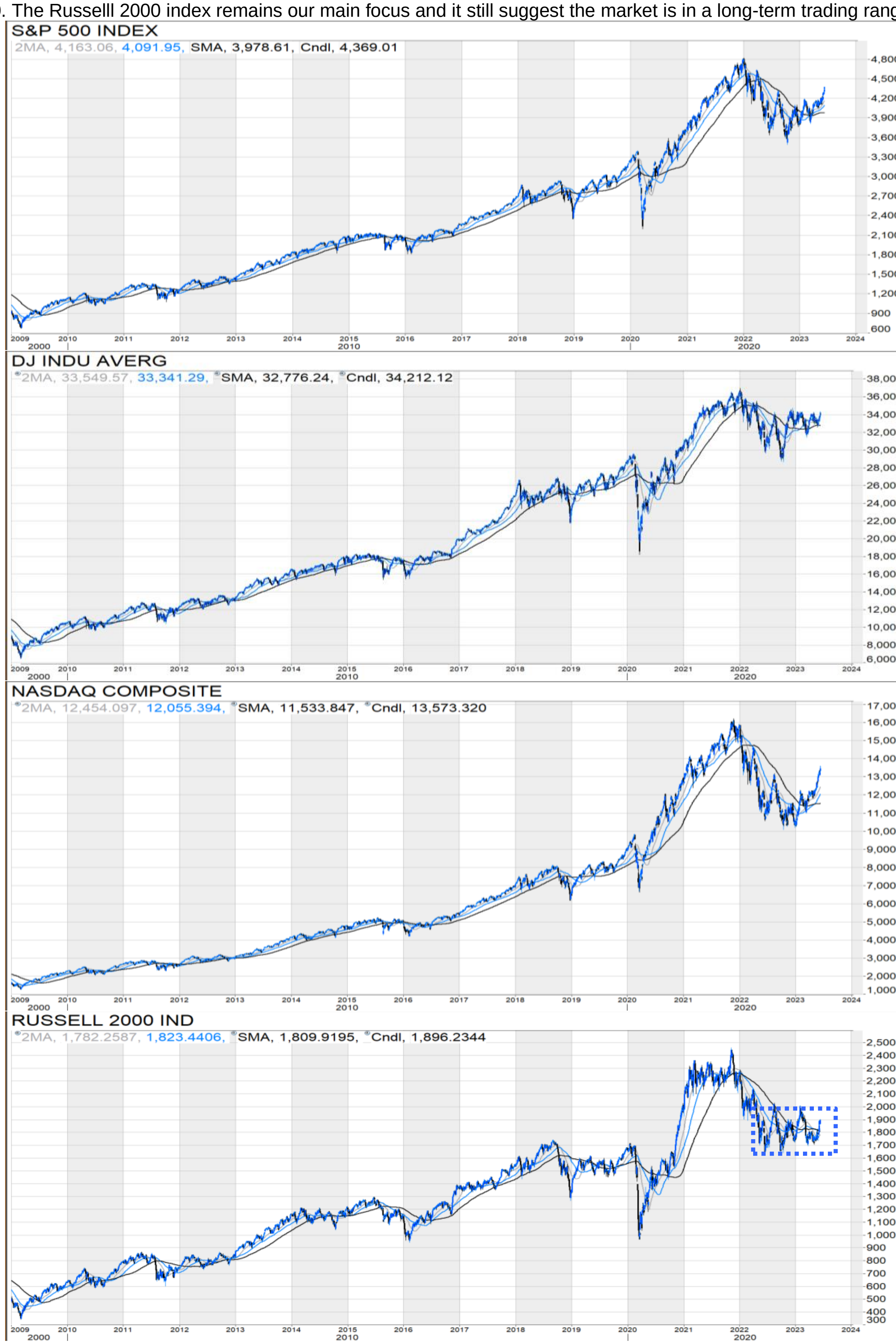
As the first quarter earnings season ends, the S&P Dow Jones consensus estimates for 2023 and 2024 are $218.29 and $244.47, down $0.40, and $0.23 for the week, respectively. Refinitiv IBES earnings estimates for 2023 and 2024 are $220.75 and $246.68, down $0.14, and $0.02, respectively. It is important to note that S&P data shows that 18.4% of companies reporting first quarter earnings had a decrease of 4% or more in shares outstanding. This effectively boosted EPS but not overall earnings growth.







The recent rally generated breakouts in both the SPX at 4200 and the Nasdaq Composite at 13,000, but not yet in either the DJIA or the Russell 2000. The Russelll 2000 index remains our main focus and it still suggest the market is in a long-term trading range.



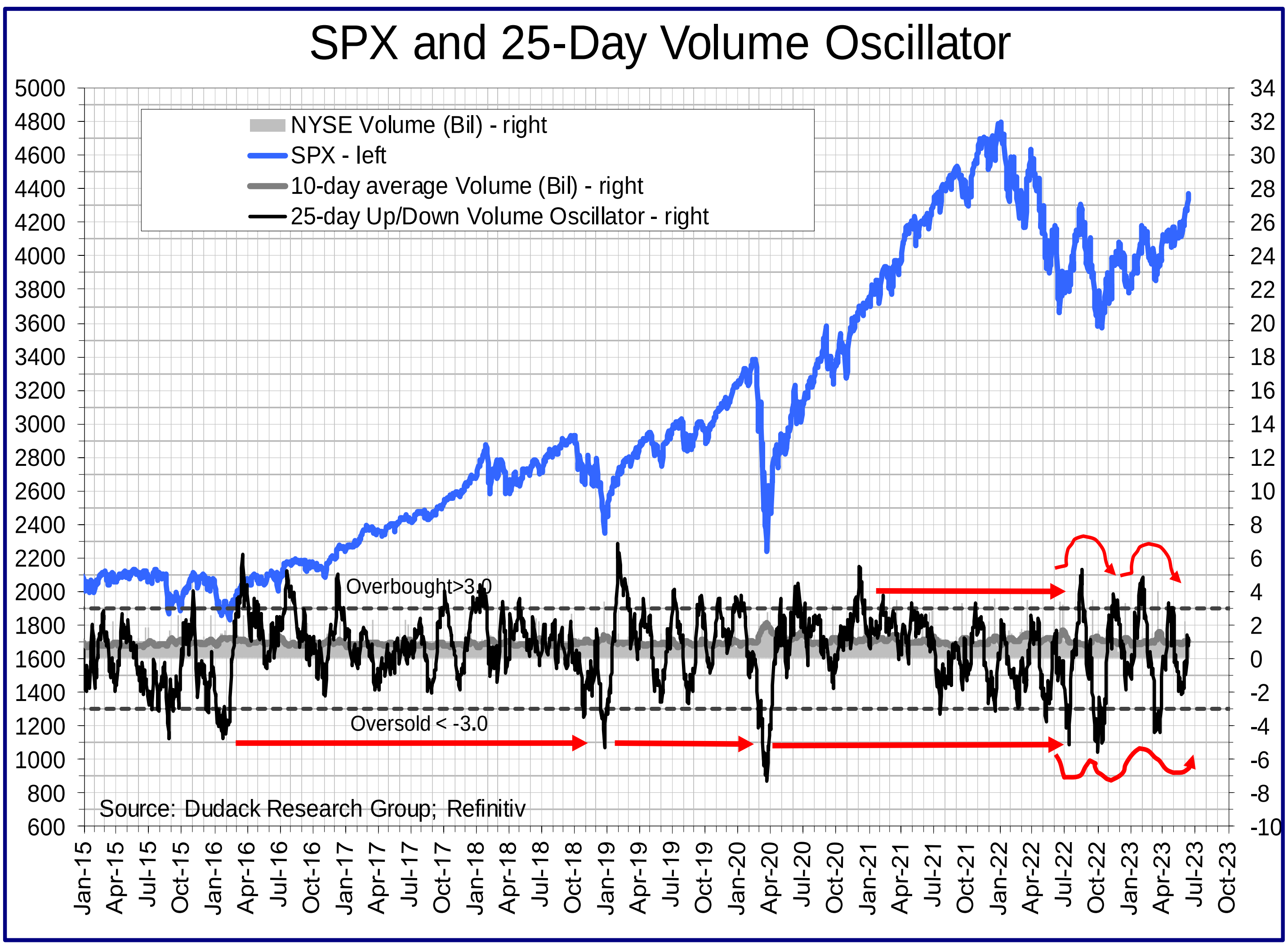
Source: Refinitiv

The 25-day up/down volume oscillator is at a 1.26 reading this week, down from last week's high, and has barely changed during the recent rally. This reveals a lack of convincing volume in advancing stocks and the oscillator remains in neutral territory. More importantly, NYSE volume has been below the 10-day average for the last nine consecutive trading sessions. The last high volume day took place on May 31, 2023 when the DJIA lost 134 points.

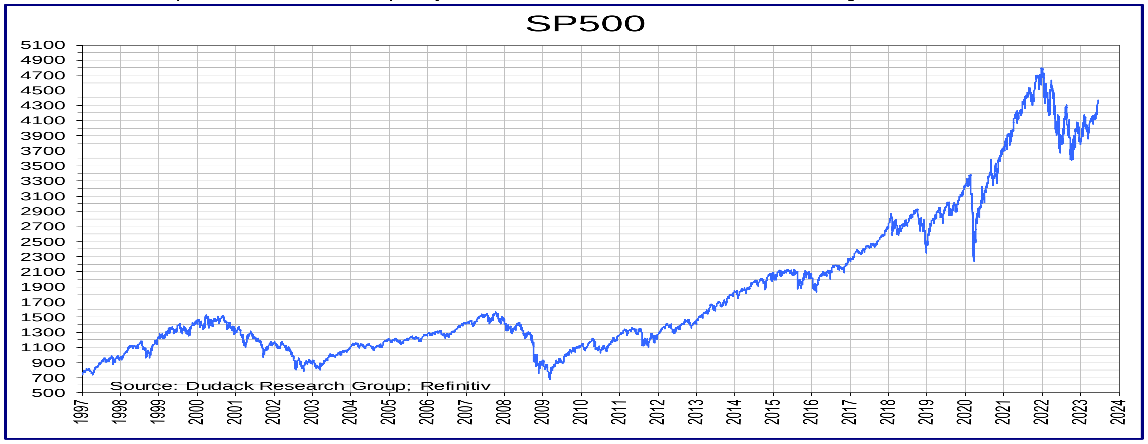
The oscillator recorded one-day **overbought** readings of 3.0 or higher on April 18, April 24, and April 28, but was unable to maintain an overbought reading on a rally. This revealed a weakness in underlying buying pressure, i.e., demand.

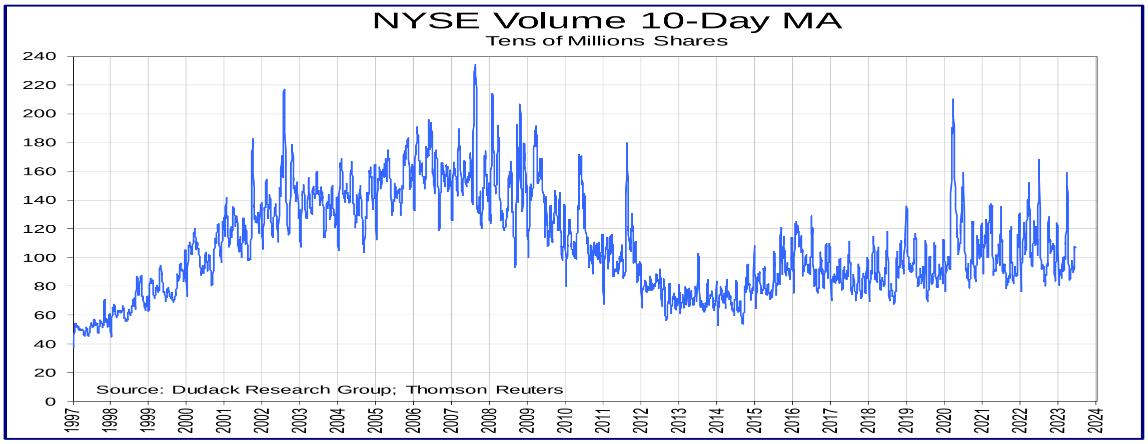
The string of un-sustained overbought and oversold readings that began a year ago, is characteristic of a long-term neutral trading range. Persistent trading ranges can be substitutes for bear markets. In both cases, prices are adjusting to an underlying weakness in earnings growth.

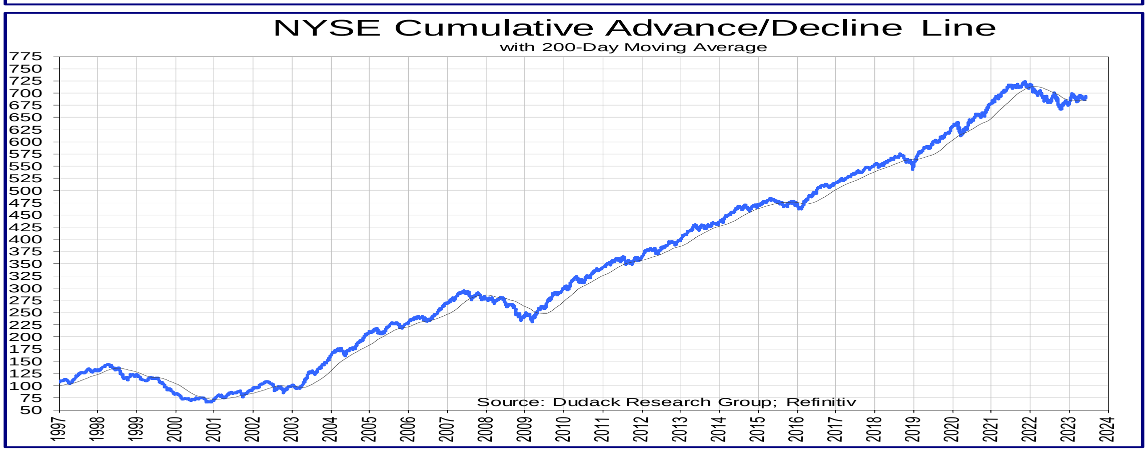
It will be important to see if the recent rise in the indices can generate an overbought reading, which would be a sign of sustained buying pressure. If not, it would be a sign of weakness for the equity market.

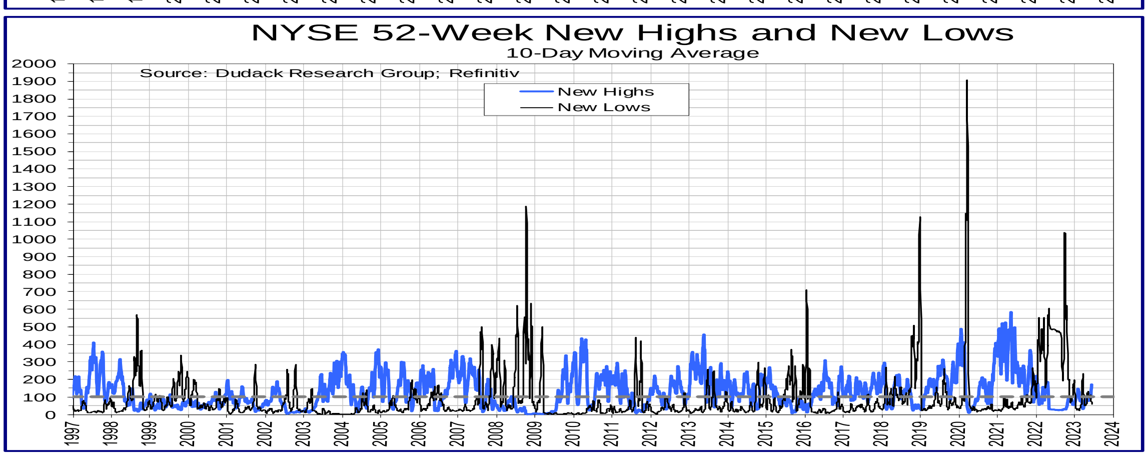


The 10-day average of daily new highs is 172 and new lows are 60. This combination turned positive on June 8 when new highs rose above 100 and new lows fell below 100. The NYSE advance/decline line fell below the June low on September 22 and remains 29,930 net advancing issues from its 11/8/21 high. This is the first week since April 19th that this discrepancy was less than a massive 30,000 advancing issues.

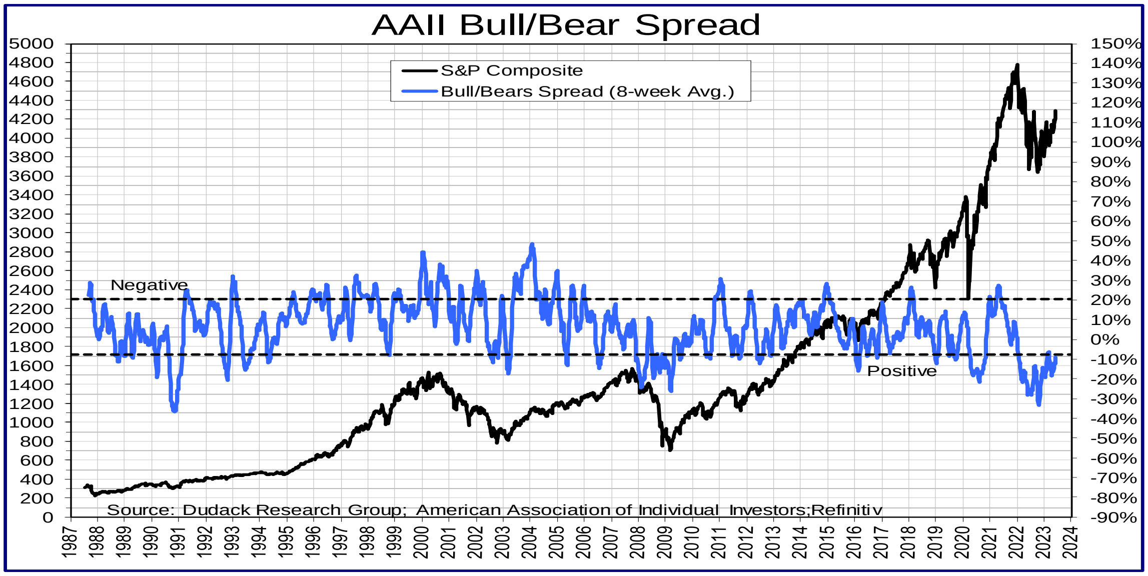


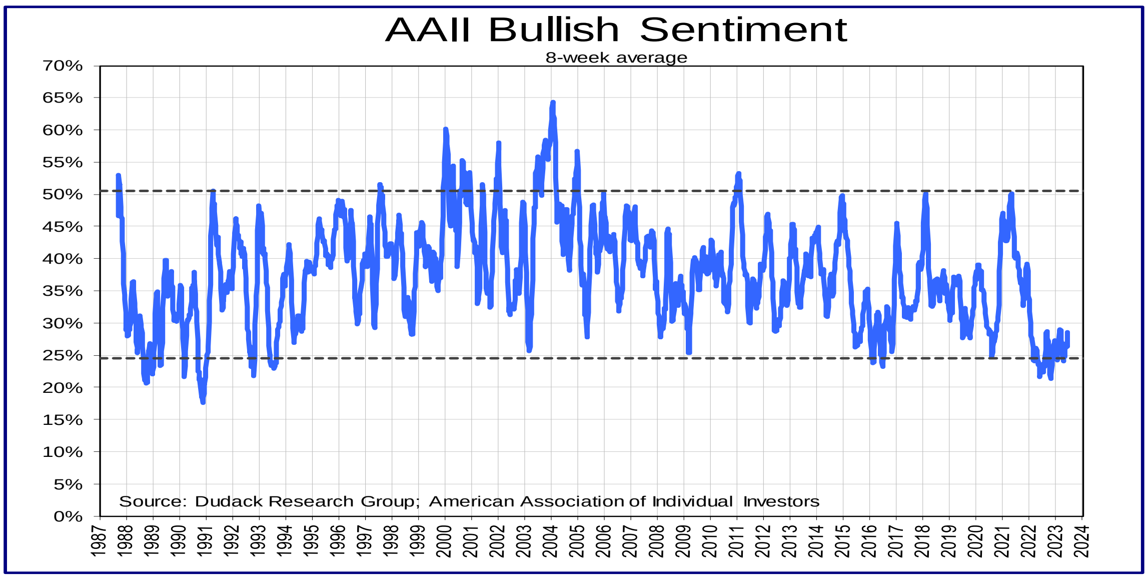


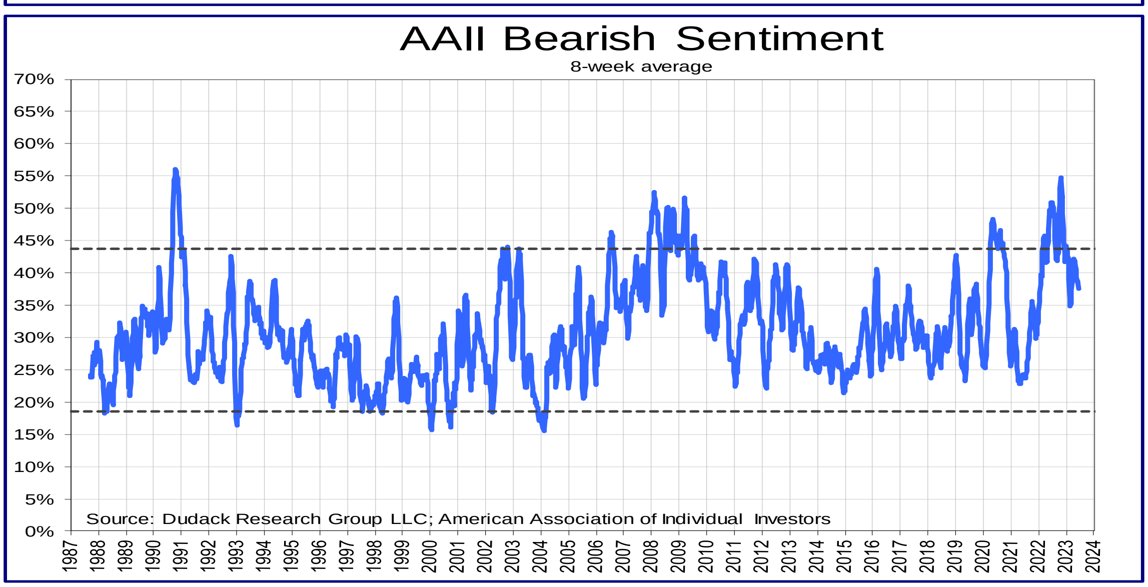




Last week's AAII readings saw a 15.4% surge in bullishness to 44.5% and a 12.5% fall in bearishness to 24.3%. Bearishness is now at its lowest level since November 11, 2021. Bullishness is now above average for the first time since February 2023 and at its highest level since November 11, 2021. The Bull/Bear 8-week Spread remains in positive territory, but barely.







Global Markets and Commodities - Ranked by 2023 Trading Performance

Index/EFT	Symbol	Price	5-Day%	20-Day%	QTD%	YTD%
Technology Select Sector SPDR	XLK	170.65	2.9%	13.1%	13.0%	37.1%
NASDAQ 100	NDX	14900.85	2.4%	11.7%	13.0%	36.2%
Communication Services Select Sector SPDR Fund	XLC	64.17	0.9%	7.5%	10.7%	33.7%
SPDR S&P Semiconductor ETF	XSD	220.48	6.5%	24.1%	5.7%	31.8%
Nasdaq Composite Index Tracking Stock	ONEQ.O	53.33	2.3%	10.7%	11.2%	30.2%
Consumer Discretionary Select Sector SPDR	XLY	165.67	4.1%	12.1%	10.8%	28.3%
iShares MSCI Mexico Capped ETF	EWW	63.09	1.1%	1.6%	6.0%	27.6%
SPDR Homebuilders ETF	XHB	76.54	3.3%	8.1%	13.0%	26.9%
iShares Russell 1000 Growth ETF	IWF	269.43	1.9%	8.5%	10.3%	25.8%
iShares MSCI Taiwan ETF	EWT	48.74	3.1%	12.5%	7.5%	21.4%
iShares MSCI South Korea Capped ETF	EWY	67.51	2.8%	13.9%	10.3%	19.5%
iShares MSCI Japan ETF	EWJ	63.51	0.7%	5.5%	8.2%	16.7%
iShares MSCI Germany ETF	EWG	28.39	-0.4%	-1.6%	-0.2%	14.8%
SP500	.SPX	4369.01	2.0%	5.9%	6.3%	13.8%
iShares Russell 1000 ETF	IWB	239.15	1.7%	6.0%	6.2%	13.6%
iShares Russell 2000 Growth ETF	IWO	242.40	2.3%	8.7%	6.9%	13.0%
iShares MSCI Brazil Capped ETF	EWZ	31.57	0.7%	5.9%	15.3%	12.9%
iShares MSCI EAFE ETF	EFA	72.51	-0.4%	-0.9%	1.4%	10.5%
Vanguard FTSE All-World ex-US ETF	VEU	55.27	1.6%	2.3%	3.4%	10.2%
iShares Russell 2000 ETF	IWM	187.93	2.0%	8.8%	5.3%	7.8%
PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio	PHO	55.24	1.9%	3.9%	3.5%	7.2%
iShares MSCI Austria Capped ETF	EWO	20.25	-0.3%	-0.8%	0.0%	6.6%
iShares MSCI Emerg Mkts ETF	EEM	40.34	1.2%	4.6%	2.2%	6.4%
SPDR Gold Trust	GLD	180.54	-1.0%	-3.4%	-1.5%	6.4%
Industrial Select Sector SPDR	XLI	104.33	3.4%	5.9%	3.1%	6.2%
iShares MSCI United Kingdom ETF	EWU	32.33	-1.0%	-2.7%	0.2%	5.4%
SPDR S&P Retail ETF	XRT	63.55	5.2%	4.6%	0.2%	5.1%
iShares MSCI Canada ETF	EWC	34.37	-0.5%	-1.2%	0.6%	5.0%
Gold Future	GCc1	2581.10	0.2%	0.9%	2.1%	4.7%
Shanghai Composite	.SSEC	3233.67	1.2%	-1.2%	-1.2%	4.7%
Materials Select Sector SPDR	XLB	81.20	2.8%	4.0%	0.7%	4.5%
SPDR DJIA ETF	DIA	342.62	1.9%	2.8%	3.0%	3.4%
DJIA	.DJI	34212.12	1.9%	2.7%	2.8%	3.2%
iShares Russell 1000 Value ETF	IWD	155.42	1.6%	3.4%	2.1%	2.5%
iShares Russell 2000 Value ETF	IWN	142.06	1.7%	8.9%	3.7%	2.4%
iShares MSCI Australia ETF	EWA	22.73	0.1%	-0.7%	-0.9%	2.2%
iShares MSCI India ETF	INDA.K	42.64	0.9%	3.2%	8.3%	2.2%
iShares 20+ Year Treas Bond ETF	TLT	101.21	-1.2%	-2.9%	-4.9%	1.7%
iShares iBoxx $ Invest Grade Corp Bond	LQD	106.62	-0.6%	-1.6%	-2.7%	1.1%
iShares US Real Estate ETF	IYR	84.96	0.8%	0.9%	0.1%	0.9%
iShares MSCI BRIC ETF	BKF	34.45	0.5%	1.7%	-0.8%	0.3%
iShares Nasdaq Biotechnology ETF	IBB.O	131.35	1.8%	0.9%	1.7%	0.0%
iShares MSCI Singapore ETF	EWS	18.81	-2.1%	-4.0%	-5.2%	0.0%
Silver Future	SIc1	23.76	0.8%	-1.0%	-1.3%	-0.4%
iShares China Large Cap ETF	FXI	28.07	0.3%	1.0%	-4.9%	-0.8%
iShares Silver Trust	SLV	22.70	0.3%	-1.3%	-1.8%	-1.2%
Consumer Staples Select Sector SPDR	XLP	73.39	0.6%	-4.8%	-1.8%	-1.6%
iShares US Telecomm ETF	IYZ	21.95	2.9%	3.0%	-5.2%	-2.1%
Financial Select Sector SPDR	XLF	33.34	0.9%	4.5%	3.7%	-2.5%
Health Care Select Sect SPDR	XLV	131.55	1.4%	-0.5%	1.6%	-3.2%
iShares MSCI Hong Kong ETF	EWH	19.83	-0.3%	-0.3%	-3.5%	-5.6%
Utilities Select Sector SPDR	XLU	66.26	1.3%	-4.0%	-2.1%	-6.0%
Energy Select Sector SPDR	XLE	80.93	1.1%	3.1%	-2.3%	-7.5%
iShares DJ US Oil Eqpt & Services ETF	IEZ	19.23	1.7%	9.1%	-0.5%	-9.3%
United States Oil Fund, LP	USO	62.14	-2.6%	0.1%	-6.5%	-11.4%
iShares MSCI Malaysia ETF	EWM	20.24	-1.4%	-6.6%	-8.7%	-11.4%
Oil Future	CLc1	69.42	-3.2%	-0.9%	-8.3%	-13.5%
SPDR S&P Bank ETF	KBE	38.04	1.9%	17.6%	2.6%	-15.7%

Outperformed SP500
Underperformed SP500

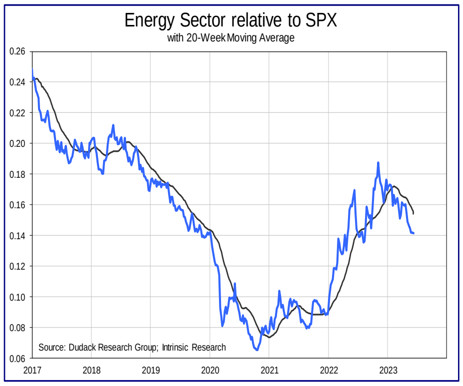
Source: Dudack Research Group; Refinitiv

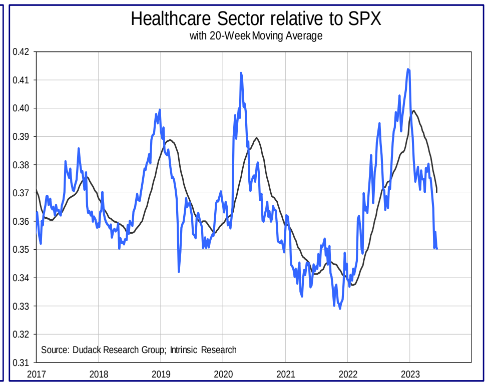
Priced as of June 13, 2023

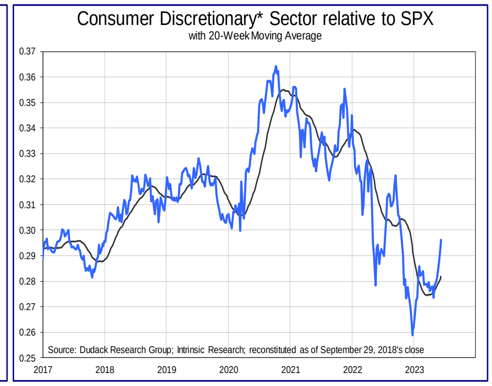
SECTOR RELATIVE PERFORMANCE – RELATIVE OVER/UNDER/ PERFORMANCE TO S&P 500

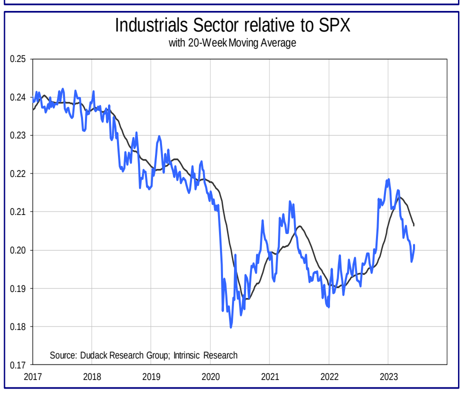
DRG Recommended Sector Weights				
Overweight		**Neutral**		**Underweight**
Energy Industrials Staples Utililties		Healthcare Technology Materials Financials		Consumer Discretionary REITS Communication Services

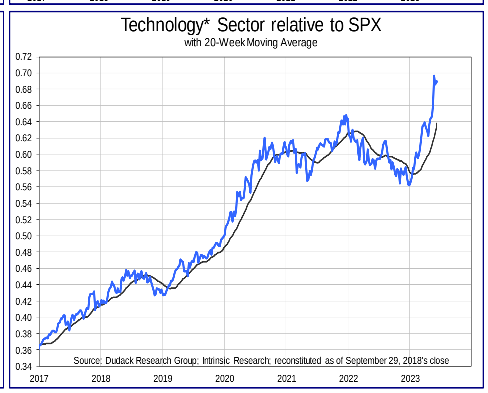
3/8/2022:Materials upgraded from underw eight to neutral/communication service dow ngraded from neutral to underw eight. 3/1/2022 Financials dow ngraded to neutral and Industrials upgraded to overw eight.

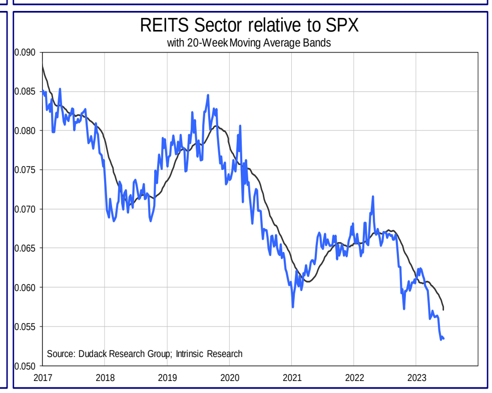


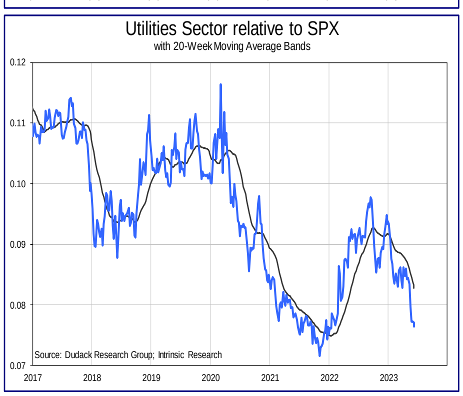


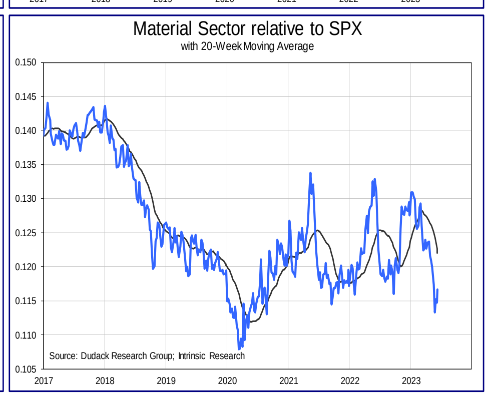


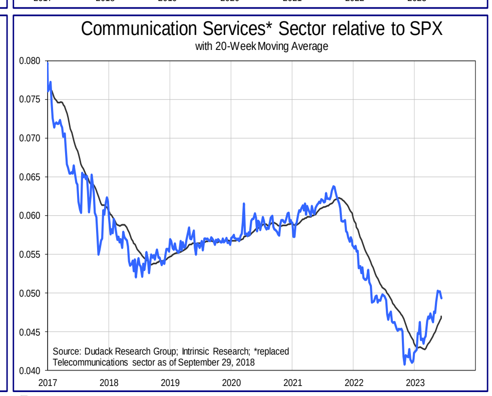


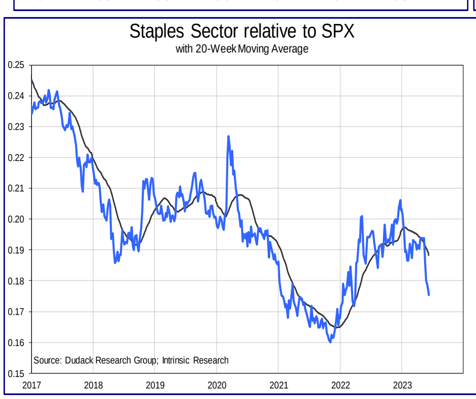


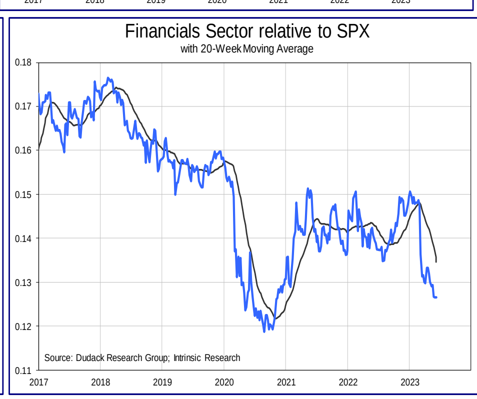












2023 Performance - Ranked	
SP500 Sector	% Change
S&P INFORMATION TECH	38.7%
S&P COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	35.2%
S&P CONSUMER DISCRETIONARY	28.7%
S&P 500	13.8%
S&P INDUSTRIALS	5.8%
S&P MATERIALS	4.1%
S&P REITS	0.5%
S&P CONSUMER STAPLES	-1.7%
S&P FINANCIAL	-3.0%
S&P HEALTH CARE	-3.5%
S&P UTILITIES	-6.8%
S&P ENERGY	-8.1%

Source: Dudack Research Group; Refinitiv; Monday closes

US Asset Allocation

	Benchmark	DRG %	Recommendation
Equities	60%	55%	Neutral
Treasury Bonds	30%	20%	Underweight
Cash	10%	25%	Overweight
	100%	100%	

Source: Dudack Research Group; raised cash and lowered equity 15% on December 21, 2022

DRG Earnings and Economic Forecasts

	S&P 500 Price	S&P Dow Jones Reported EPS**	S&P Dow Jones Operating EPS**	DRG Operating EPS Forecast	DRG EPS YOY %	IBES 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 %
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%	-2.8%	$1,968.10	-4.7%
2021	4766.18	$197.87	$208.17	$208.17	70.1%	$208.12	49.0%	22.9X	1.3%	5.9%	$2,382.80	21.1%
2022	3839.50	$172.75	$196.95	$196.95	-5.4%	$218.09	4.8%	19.5X	1.4%	2.1%	$2,543.00	6.7%
2023E	~~~~~	$200.31	$218.29	$180.00	-8.6%	$220.75	1.2%	20.0X	NA	NA	NA	NA
2024E	~~~~~	$226.85	$244.48	$205.00	13.9%	$246.68	11.7%	17.9X	NA	NA	NA	NA
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%	1.7%	$1,791.40	7.6%
2017 2Q	2423.41	$27.01	$30.51	$30.51	18.7%	$32.58	10.0%	20.9	1.9%	2.0%	$1,803.70	11.1%
2017 3Q	2519.36	$28.45	$31.33	$31.33	9.2%	$33.45	7.2%	21.2	1.9%	3.4%	$1,845.10	11.8%
2017 4Q	2673.61	$26.96	$33.85	$33.85	21.3%	$36.02	15.1%	21.5	1.8%	4.1%	$1,884.60	10.4%
2018 1Q	2640.87	$33.02	$36.54	$36.54	26.8%	$38.07	23.2%	20.0	1.9%	2.8%	$1,968.30	9.9%
2018 2Q	2718.37	$34.05	$38.65	$38.65	26.7%	$41.00	25.8%	19.4	1.9%	2.8%	$1,972.70	9.4%
2018 3Q	2913.98	$36.36	$41.38	$41.38	32.1%	$42.66	27.5%	19.4	1.8%	2.9%	$2,028.40	9.9%
2018 4Q	2506.85	$28.96	$35.03	$35.03	3.5%	$41.18	14.3%	16.5	2.1%	0.7%	$2,087.60	10.8%
2019 1Q	2834.40	$35.02	$37.99	$37.99	4.0%	$39.15	2.8%	18.5	1.9%	2.2%	$2,051.00	4.2%
2019 2Q	2941.76	$34.93	$40.14	$40.14	3.9%	$41.31	0.8%	19.0	1.9%	2.7%	$2,115.30	7.2%
2019 3Q	2976.74	$33.99	$39.81	$39.81	-3.8%	$42.14	-1.2%	19.5	1.9%	3.6%	$2,130.00	5.0%
2019 4Q	3230.78	$35.53	$39.18	$39.18	11.8%	$41.98	1.9%	20.6	1.8%	1.8%	$2,122.70	1.7%
2020 1Q	2584.59	$11.88	$19.50	$19.50	-48.7%	$33.13	-15.4%	18.6	2.3%	-4.6%	$1,965.90	-4.1%
2020 2Q	4397.35	$17.83	$26.79	$26.79	-33.3%	$27.98	-32.3%	35.1	1.9%	-29.9%	$1,746.10	-17.5%
2020 3Q	3363.00	$32.98	$37.90	$37.90	-4.8%	$38.69	-8.2%	27.3	1.7%	35.3%	$2,154.30	1.1%
2020 4Q	3756.07	$31.45	$38.19	$38.19	-2.5%	$42.58	1.4%	30.7	1.6%	3.9%	$2,018.50	-4.9%
2021 1Q	3972.89	$45.95	$47.41	$47.41	143.1%	$49.13	48.3%	26.4	1.5%	6.3%	$2,237.40	13.8%
2021 2Q	4297.50	$48.39	$52.03	$52.03	94.2%	$52.58	87.9%	24.5	1.3%	7.0%	$2,401.70	37.5%
2021 3Q	4307.54	$49.59	$52.02	$52.02	37.3%	$53.72	38.8%	22.7	1.4%	2.7%	$2,456.40	14.0%
2021 4Q	4766.18	$53.94	$56.71	$56.71	48.5%	$53.95	26.7%	22.9	1.3%	7.0%	$2,435.90	20.7%
2022 1Q	4530.41	$45.99	$49.36	$49.36	4.1%	$54.80	11.5%	21.6	1.4%	-1.6%	$2,374.60	6.1%
2022 2Q	3785.38	$42.74	$46.87	$46.87	-9.9%	$57.62	9.6%	18.5	1.7%	-0.6%	$2,522.60	5.0%
2022 3Q	3585.62	$44.41	$50.35	$50.35	-3.2%	$56.02	4.3%	17.6	1.8%	3.2%	$2,543.00	3.5%
2022 4Q	3839.50	$39.61	$50.37	$50.37	-11.2%	$53.15	-1.5%	19.5	1.7%	2.6%	$2,475.20	1.6%
2023 1QE	4109.31	$48.41	$52.53	$42.00	-14.9%	$53.27	-2.8%	20.5	1.8%	1.3%	$2,307.00	-2.8%
2023 2QE*	4369.01	$47.81	$52.79	$40.00	-14.7%	$53.28	-7.5%	21.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
2023 3QE	~~~~~	$50.93	$55.63	$48.00	-4.7%	$56.27	0.4%	20.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
20244QE	~~~~~	$53.16	$57.34	$50.00	-0.7%	$58.02	9.2%	20.0	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: DRG; S&P Dow Jones; Refinitiv Consensus estimates; **quarterly EPS may not sum to official CY estimates 6/13/2023

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