



US Strategy Weekly

OBBB

Our optimism for the stock market in the second half of the year has been predicated upon the passage of the One Big Beautiful Bill (OBBB) by Congress; and in our view its signing on July 4, 2025 sets the stage for a stronger economy in coming months and quarters. The alternative would have resulted in the largest middle class tax increase in history, and it is quite possible that failure to pass the OBBB would have triggered a recession in 2026.

The positives in the OBBB are that for individuals it makes permanent most of the tax cuts and lower marginal rates in the 2017 tax bill which would have expired at the end of this year without congressional action. It also boosts the standard deduction by \$750 (\$1500 for couples), increases the federal child tax credit from \$2000 to \$2200 and creates new “Trump accounts” for children into which the government can make a \$1000 contribution per child. It also includes deductions on tips, overtime and car loan interest payments as well as a temporary \$6000 deduction for adults 65 and older who earn no more than \$75,000 a year. Note that none of these provisions fund government-run programs (much like the 2022 Inflation Reduction Act or the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act) but put money directly into the hands of waiters, Uber drivers, seniors and middle-class US households. As a result, we expect it will be a direct boost in consumption and GDP.

However, business-related tax cuts could prove to have the biggest impact on the economy. The OBBB extends numerous business-related tax cuts from the 2017 bill and also permanently extends Section 168 first-year bonus depreciation deduction. Very simply, this provision allows businesses to deduct a significant amount of the cost of property in the first year it is placed into service, rather than depreciating it over several years. Eligible property includes computer systems, software, vehicles, machinery, equipment, and office furniture. Qualified improvement property (QIP), or improvements to existing nonresidential buildings, also qualify. The bill allows taxpayers to immediately deduct domestic research or experimental expenditures paid or incurred in tax years beginning in 2025. This does not apply to research outside of the US. In short, the OBBB inspires domestic capital investment and research and it is retroactive to January. Since the bill gives immediate tax relief to domestic corporations expanding their businesses, it should have a direct and quick impact on capex.

Among other things, the OBBB also includes \$12.52 billion in federal spending for Air Traffic Control modernization, funding for the Golden Dome missile defense system, \$46 billion for construction of the US-Mexico border wall, \$45 billion to expand detention capacity for immigrants whose removal is pending and \$5 billion for Customs and Border Protection facilities. These provisions should be stimulative to the technology and industrial sectors while also producing good-paying jobs.

The negative to the OBBB is that it does not go far enough, according to some, in cutting spending and the deficit. It does focus on eliminating waste, fraud, and abuse in Medicaid and blocks illegal immigrants from receiving Medicaid. However, as a businessman familiar with debt funding, we believe President Trump’s goal is to simultaneously trim the deficit while growing the economy. If the administration is successful, the deficit-to-GDP ratio will fall from the currently unsustainable level of nearly 7% of GDP to the pre-COVID level of 3% to 4% of GDP, i.e., at the rate of economic growth.

Meanwhile, the overall economy appears to be stable, although surveys show that uncertainty is negatively impacting areas of the economy. The June employment report showed an increase of 147,000 jobs in the month and positive revisions for previous months that added an additional 16,000 jobs. The rate of increase in job holders was 1.15% YOY in the establishment survey and 1.4% YOY in the household survey. Both rates are slightly below the long-term average but more importantly, indicate a stable and growing job market. Job gains were largest in state and local government and in healthcare; meanwhile, federal employment continued to decline. The unemployment rate fell from 4.2% to 4.1%, as a result of an increase in those employed and a decline in the number of unemployed in the household survey. There was no significant change in the participation rate or the employment-population ratio. See page 3.

Average hourly earnings rose 3.7% YOY in June and average weekly hours fell by 0.1 to 34.2. Average weekly earnings for private workers rose 3.4% YOY and for production and nonsupervisory workers earnings rose 3.3% YOY. Both of these gains exceeded the inflation rate of 2.4% and represented an increase in real weekly earnings. In June, the number of discouraged workers rose sharply from 352,000 to 654,000 — the highest monthly figure since December 2020. This increase corresponded with a rise in the number of individuals leaving the workforce which could be related to immigration policy or that illegals fear deportation when reporting to work. See page 4. In the long run, a tightening in the labor market could become a real inflationary factor, not tariffs.

Both ISM manufacturing and nonmanufacturing indices rose in the month of June. Manufacturing rose from 48.5 to 49.0, however this still remains below the breakeven level of 50 which defines contraction versus expansion. The nonmanufacturing index rose from 49.9 to 50.8, which was back to expansion mode after a brief dip below 50. In both indices production and business activity were higher in the month. See page 5. The worrisome factors in the ISM reports were related to prices paid which remain elevated in both indices at 69.7 in manufacturing and 67.5 in nonmanufacturing. Employment was also a concern, falling from 46.8 to 45.0 in manufacturing and from 50.7 to 47.2 in nonmanufacturing. However, note that the employment trends in both ISM indices have been decelerating for the last three years. Surveys have been significantly weaker than hard data and may not be reliable. See page 6.

The Small Business Optimism Index declined 0.2 in June to 98.6, slightly above the 51-year average of 98. Of the 10 components, four increased, four decreased, and two were unchanged. Inventory satisfaction contributed the most to the decline in the Index. The Uncertainty Index decreased by 5 points from May to 89. Thirty-six percent of all owners reported job openings they could not fill, up 2 points from May. Thirty percent had openings for skilled workers (unchanged), and 13 percent had openings for unskilled labor (unchanged for the fifth consecutive month). The difficulty in filling open positions is particularly acute in the construction, manufacturing, and transportation industries. See page 7.

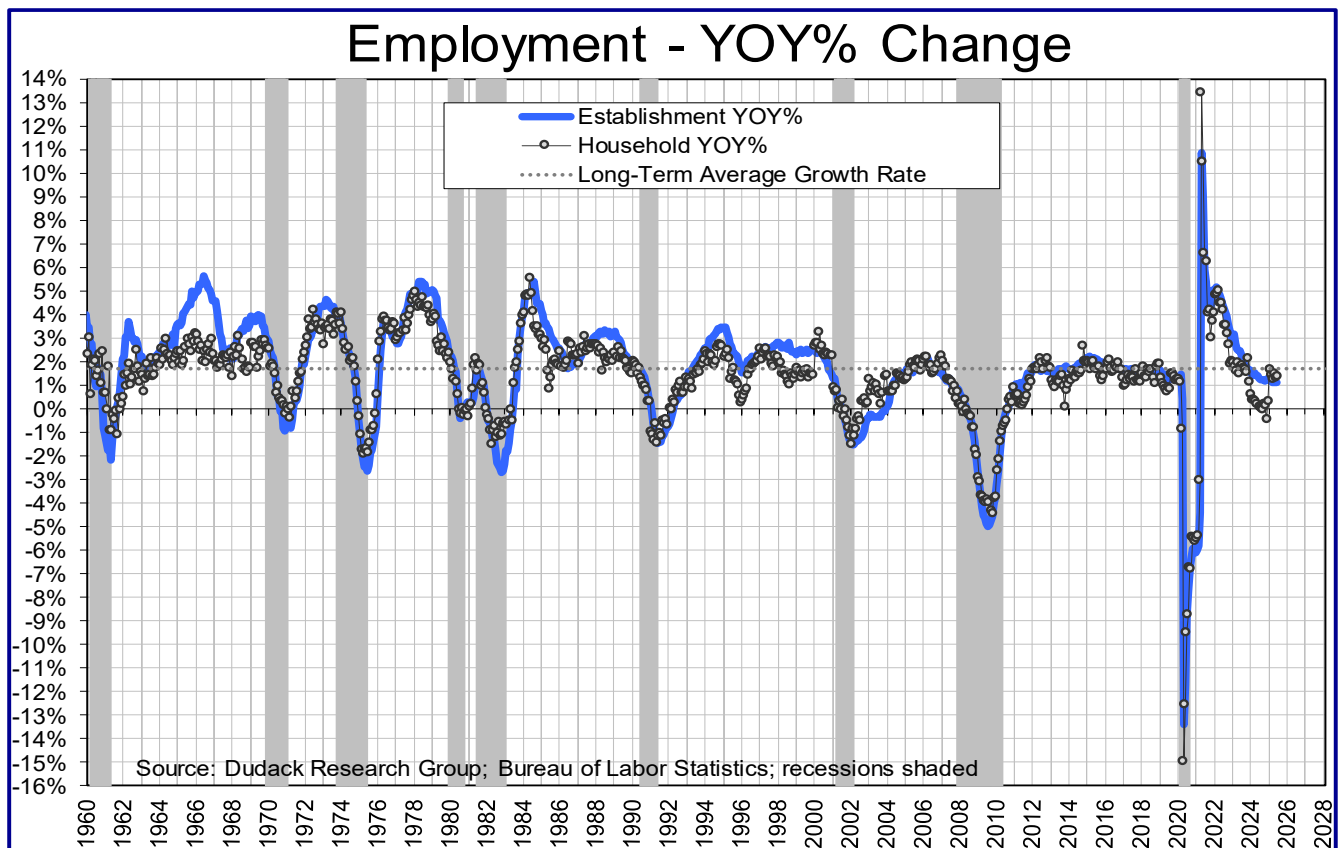
US light-vehicle sales declined for a second consecutive month in June -- the first back-to-back monthly declines since mid-2023. The earlier surge in sales -- the highest levels in over four years -- was driven by accelerated purchases in anticipation of prospective tariffs. Seasonally adjusted annualized sales (SAAR) registered 15.3 million units, a 1.7% decline from May but a 2.3% increase from the prior year. The US auto industry faces tariff uncertainty but also elevated vehicle prices and financing costs. But note that the One Big Beautiful Bill allows for a tax deduction on Made in America auto loan interest and this should help the domestic auto market. See page 8.

The technical condition of the equity market continues to be very favorable with the NYSE cumulative advance/decline line hitting a new high on July 3, 2025, daily new highs averaging 500 per day, and our 25-day up/down volume oscillator predicting a new high in the averages in the middle of May. See page 11 and 12. The only negative in the current environment is valuation with the forward PE currently at 21.1 times, well above the long-term average of 17 times. However, we expect earnings will surprise to the upside in the second half of the year and support the rally. We remain bullish.

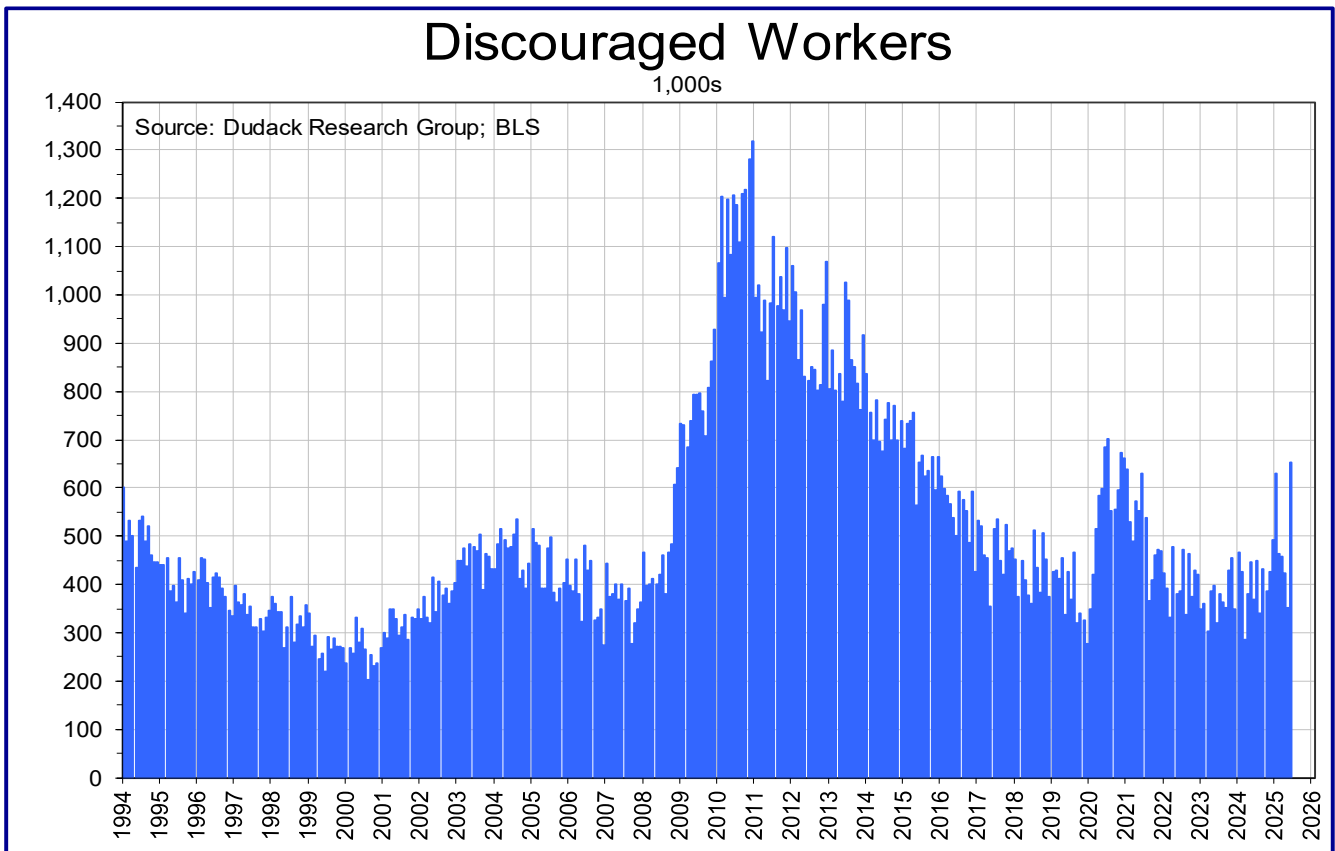
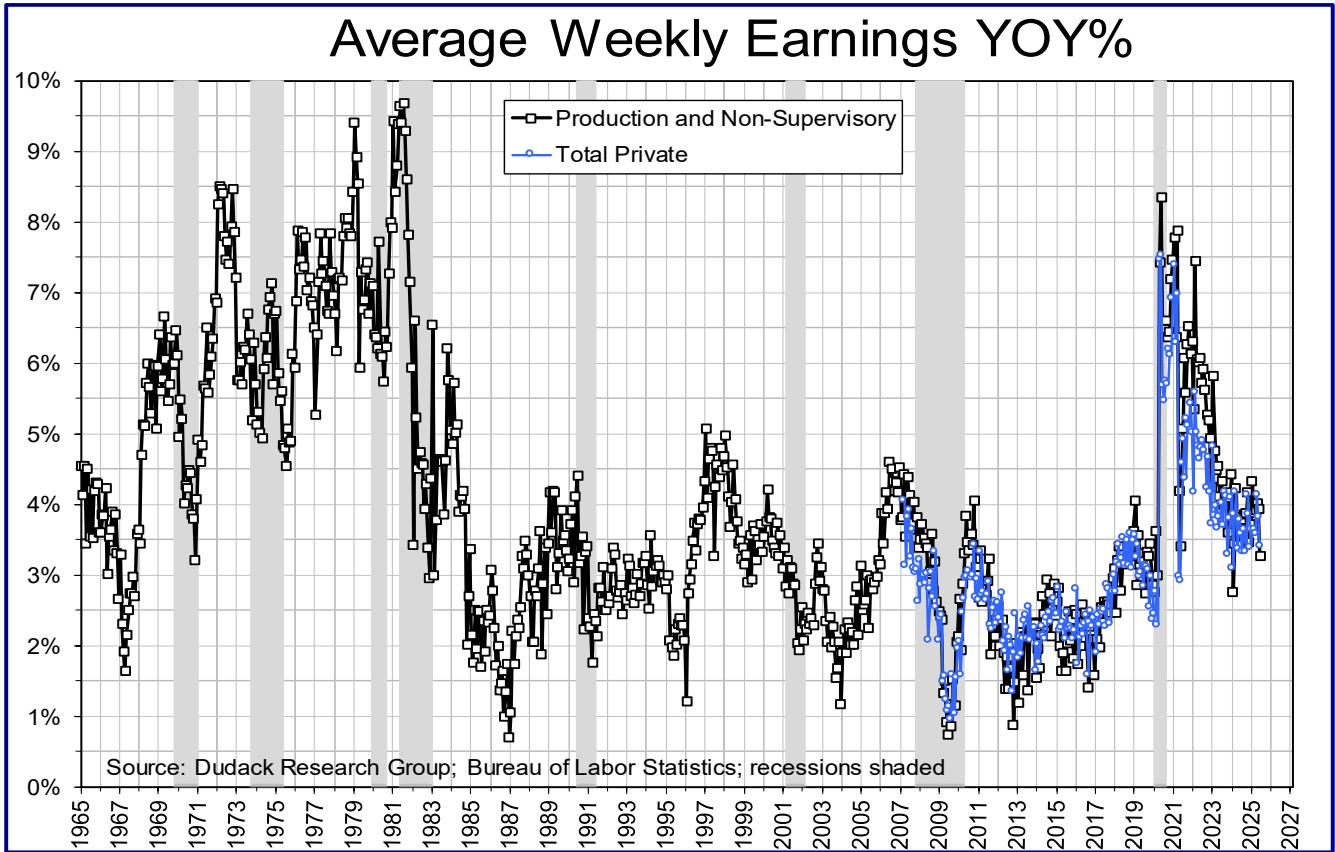
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Employment Surveys (1,000s SA)	Jun-25	May-25	Change
<i>Establishment Survey: NonFarm Payrolls</i>	159,724	159,577	147
<i>Household Survey Data (1,000s)</i>			
Employed (A)	163,366	163,273	93
Unemployed (B)	7,015	7,237	-222
Civilian labor force [A+B]	170,381	170,510	-129
Unemployment rate [B/(A+B)]	4.12%	4.24%	-0.13%
U6 Unemployment rate	7.70%	7.80%	-0.1%
Civilian noninstitutional population (C)	273,585	273,385	200
Participation rate [(A+B)/C]	62.3	62.4	-0.1
Employment-population ratio [A/C]	59.7	59.7	0.0
Not in labor force	103,204	99,754	3,450

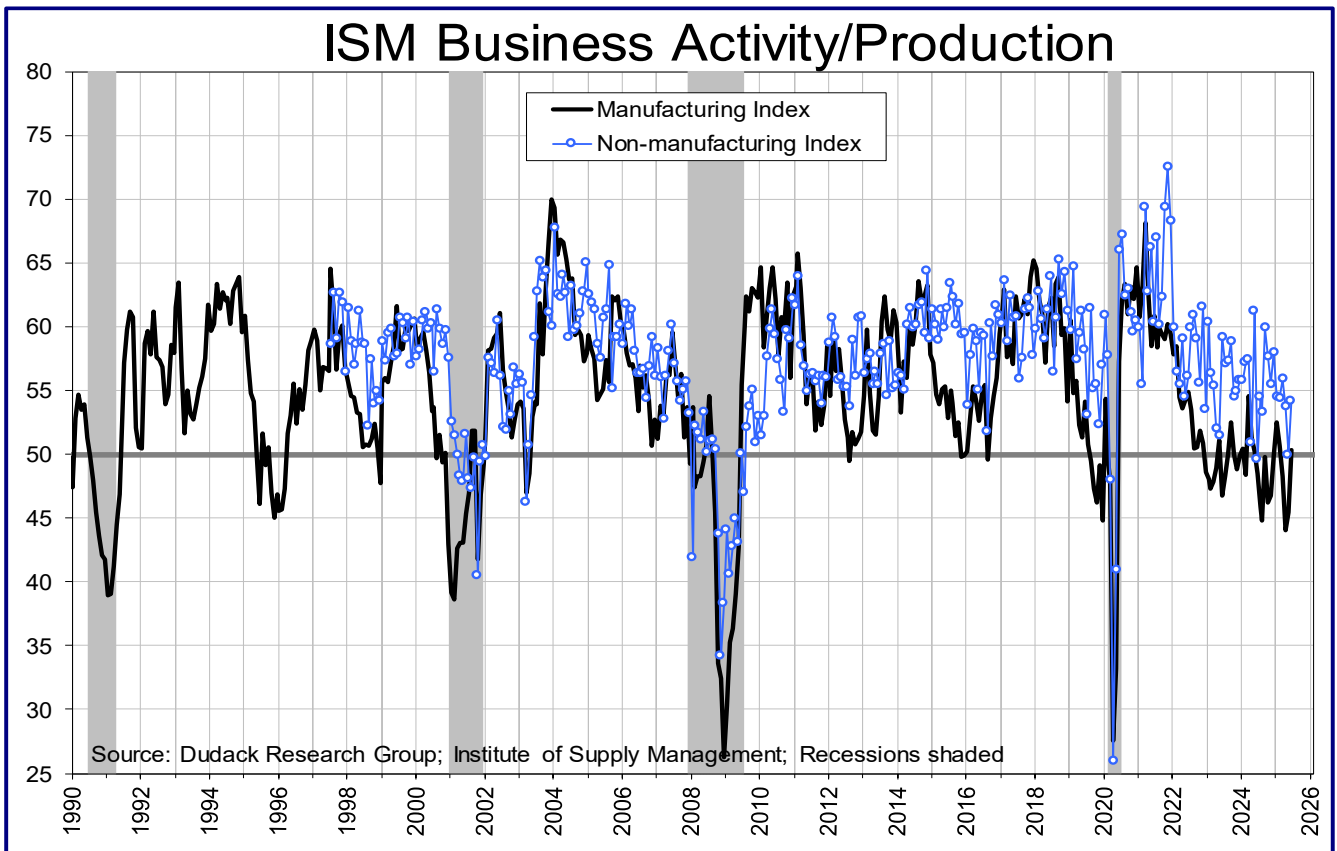
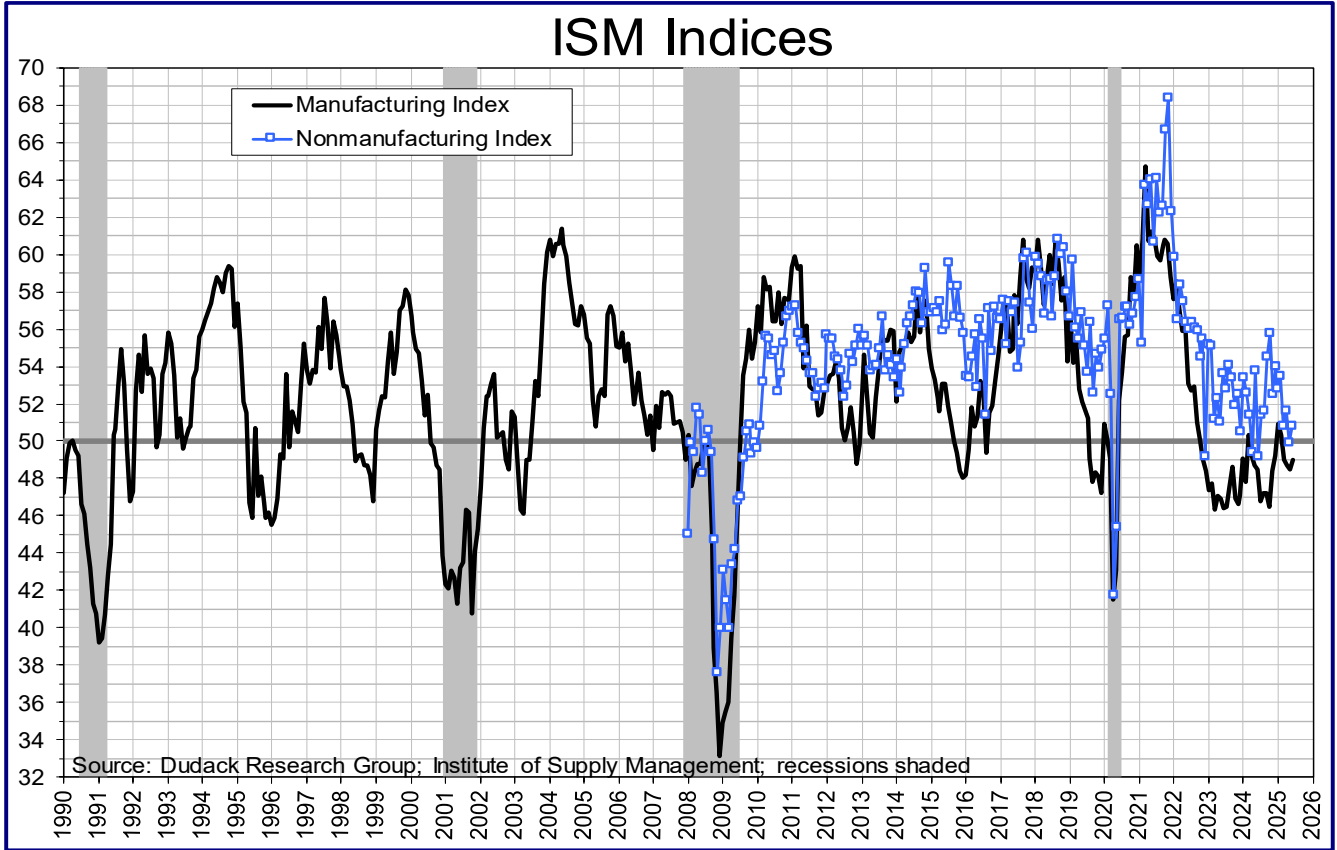
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



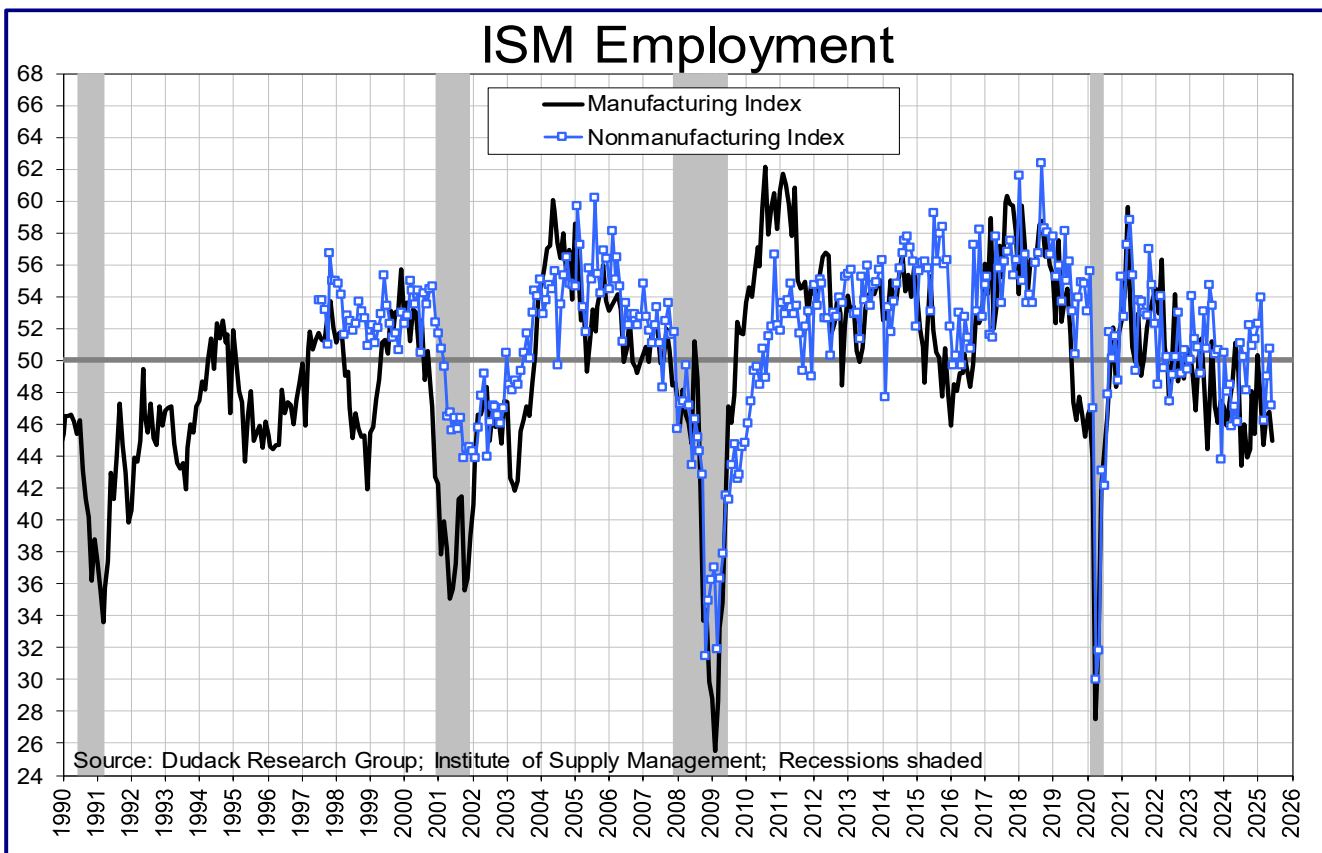
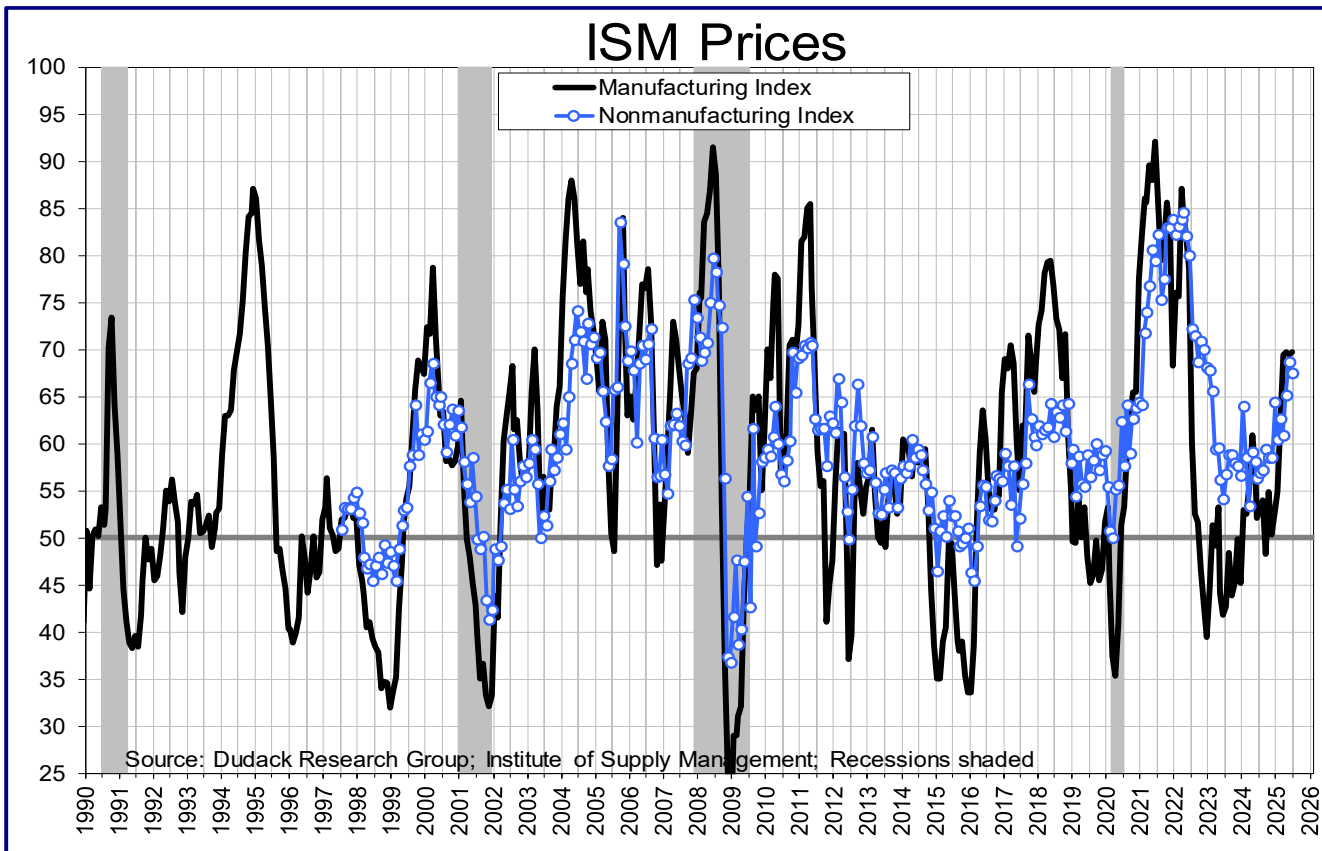
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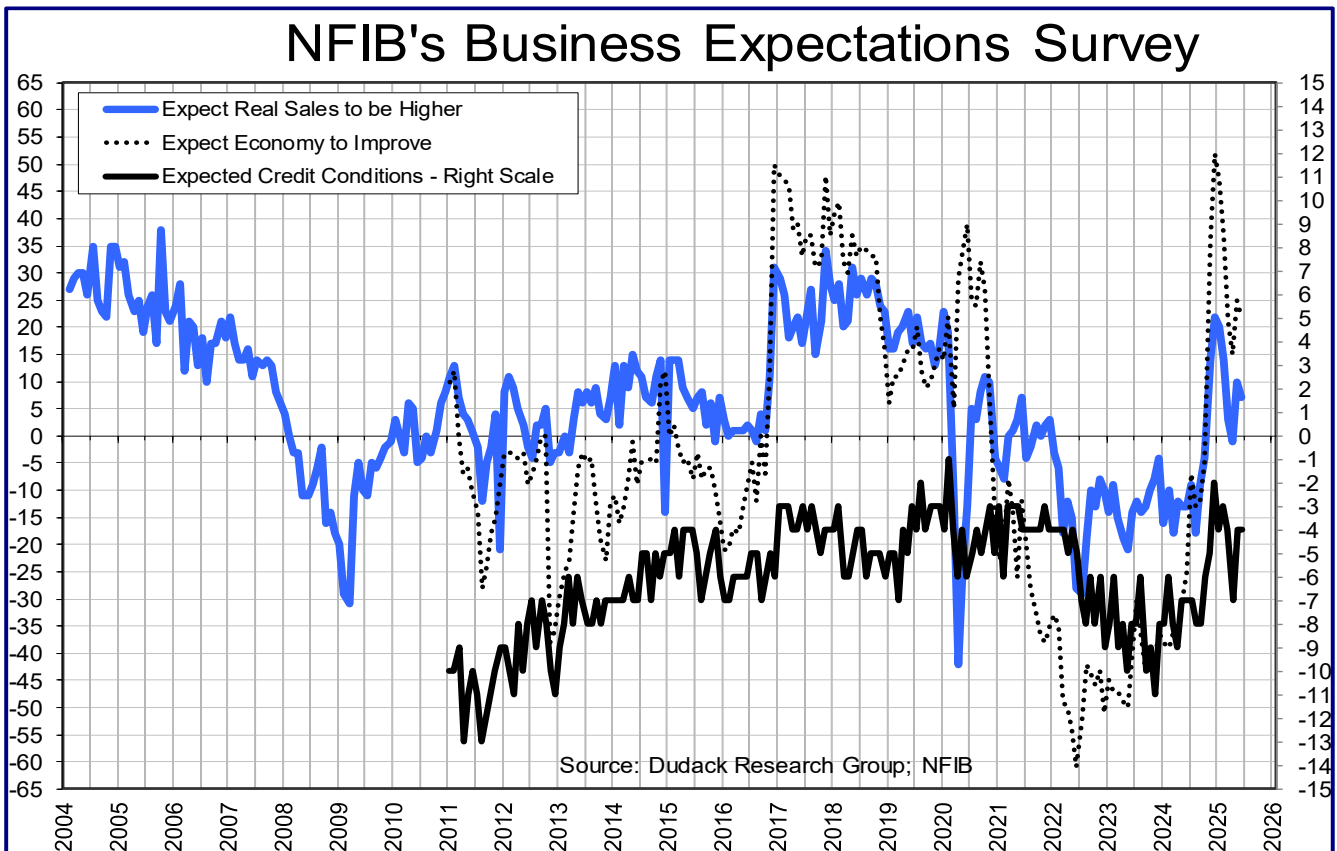
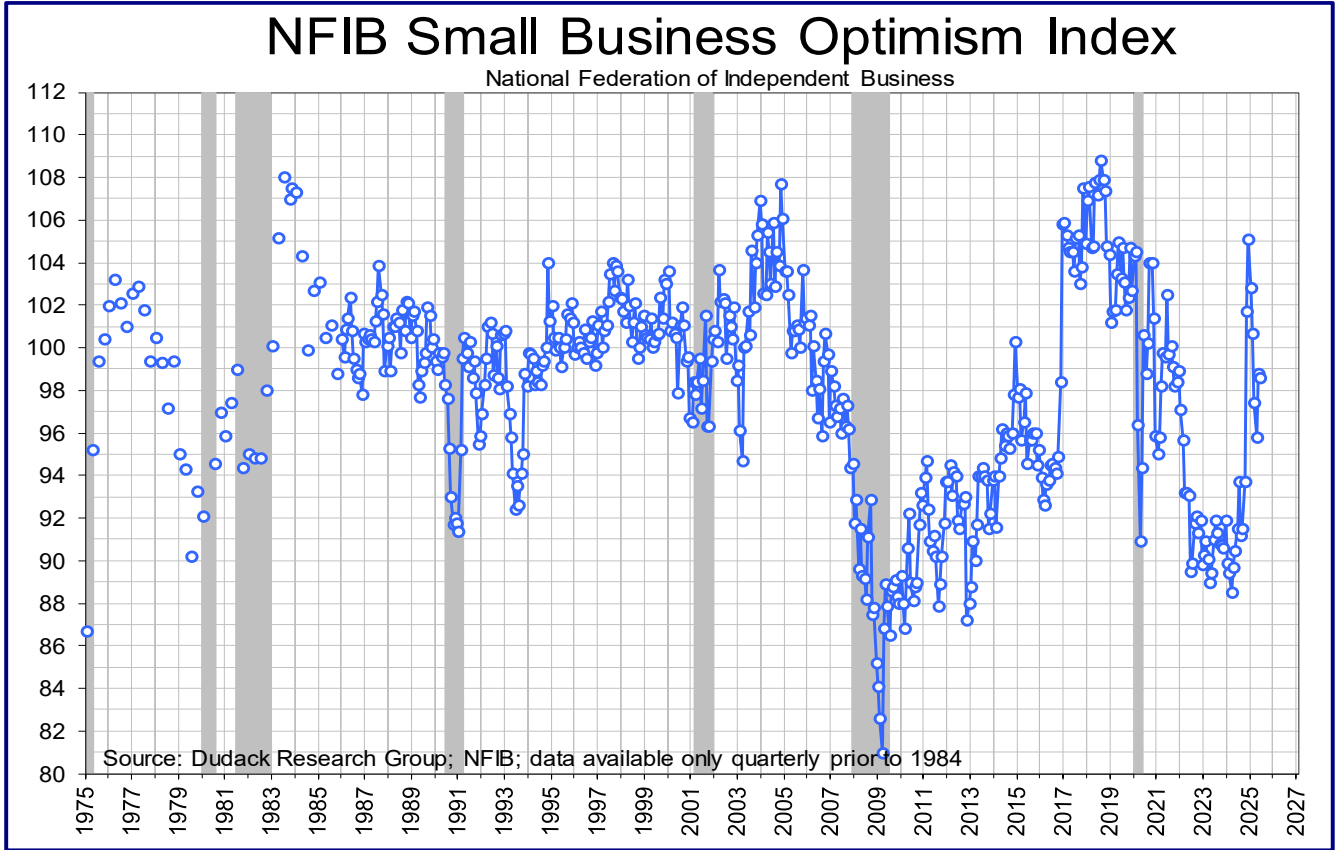
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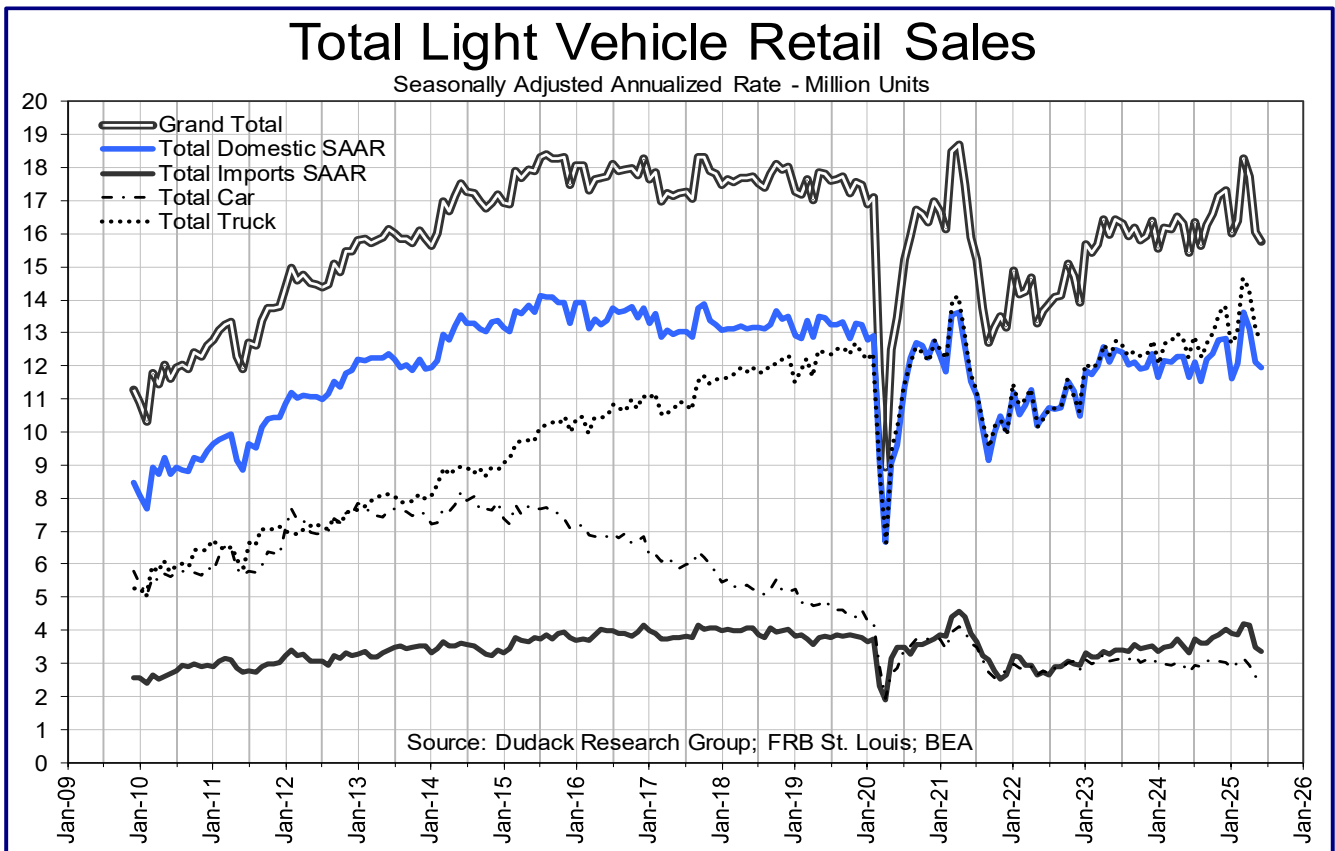
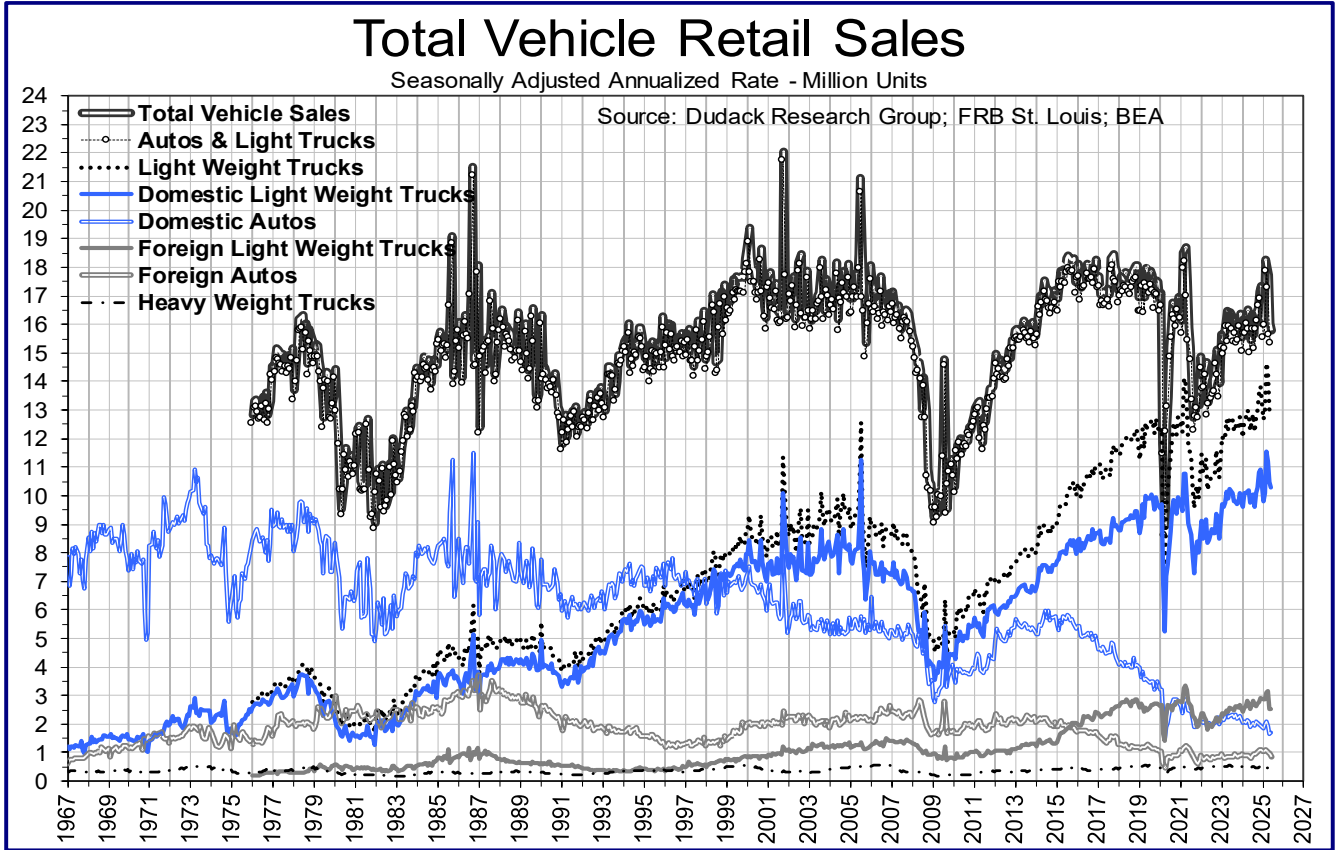
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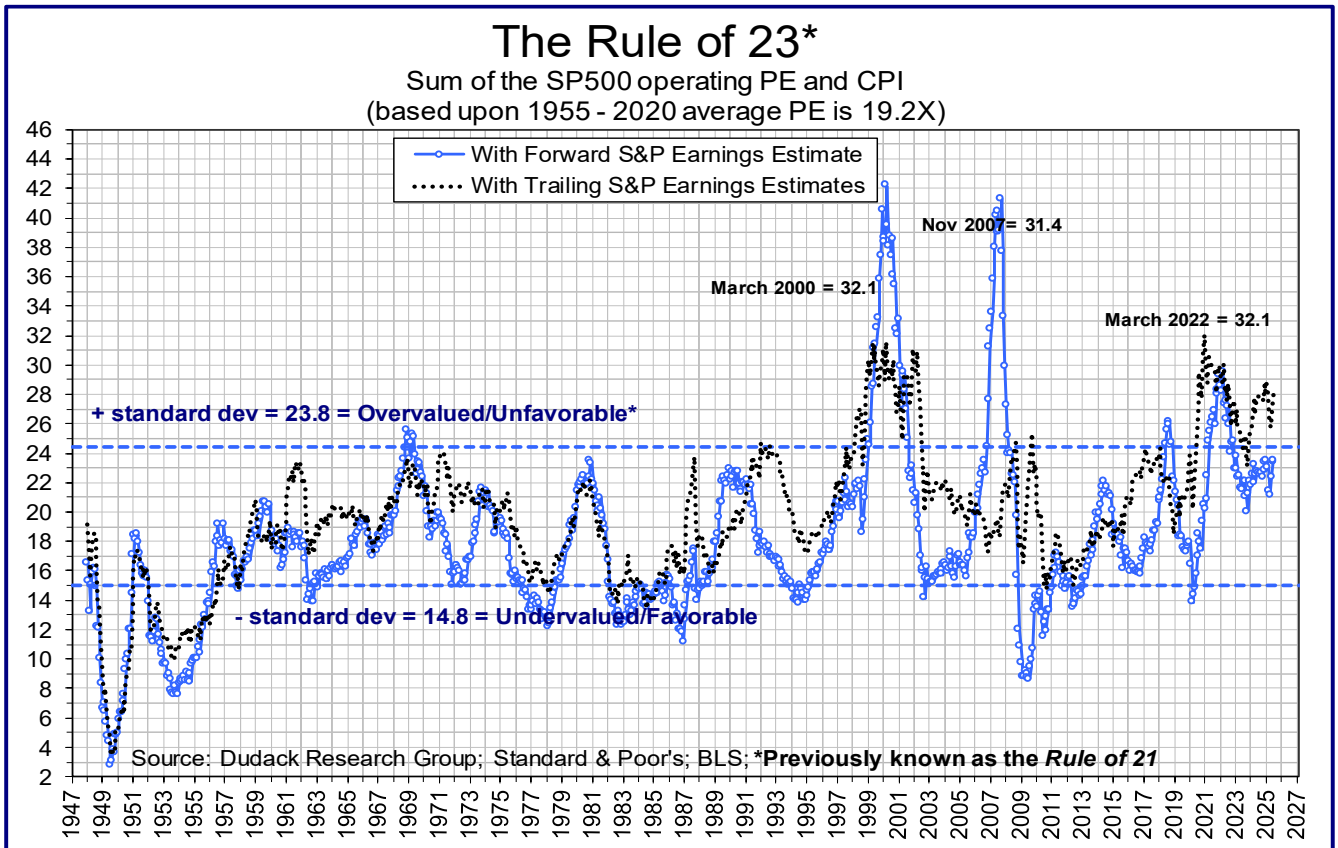
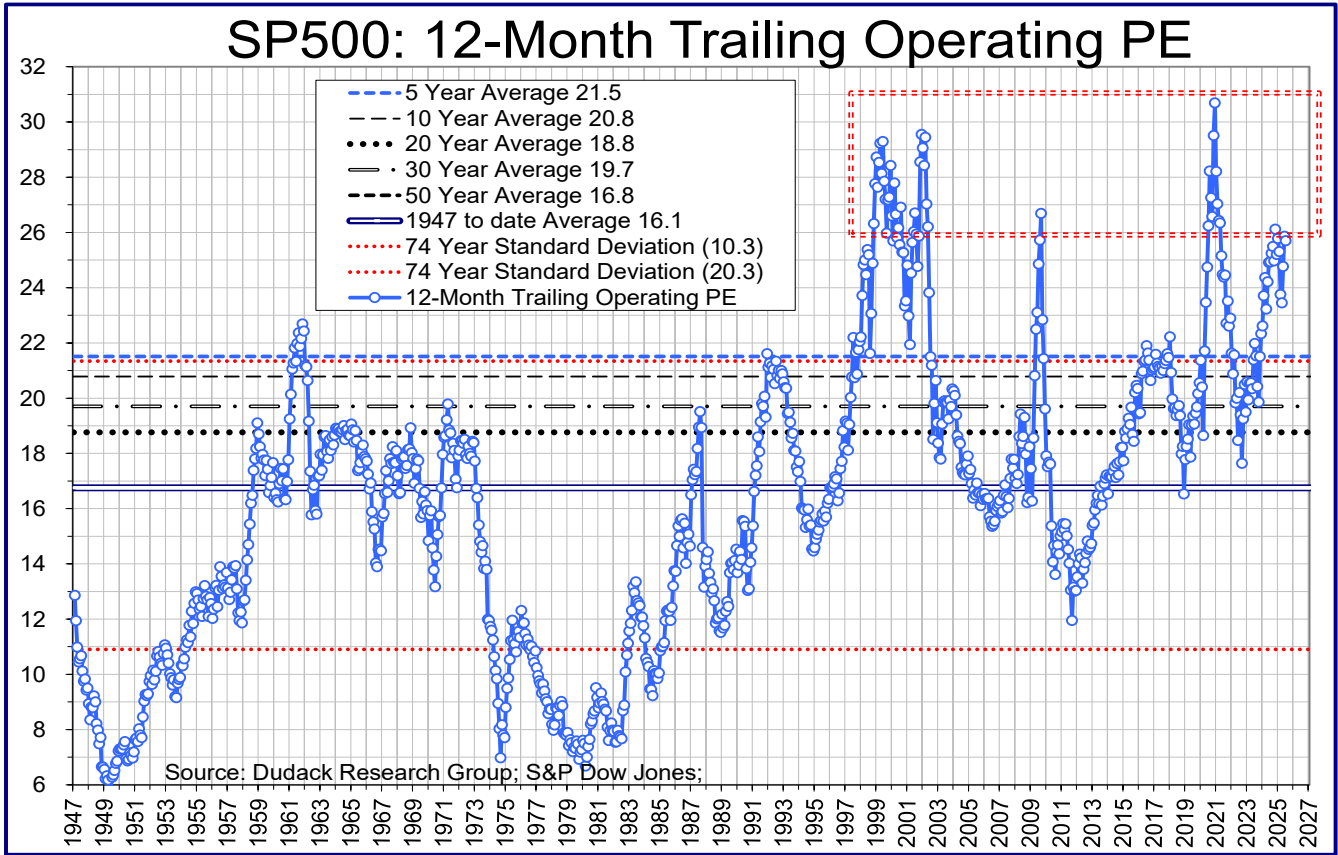
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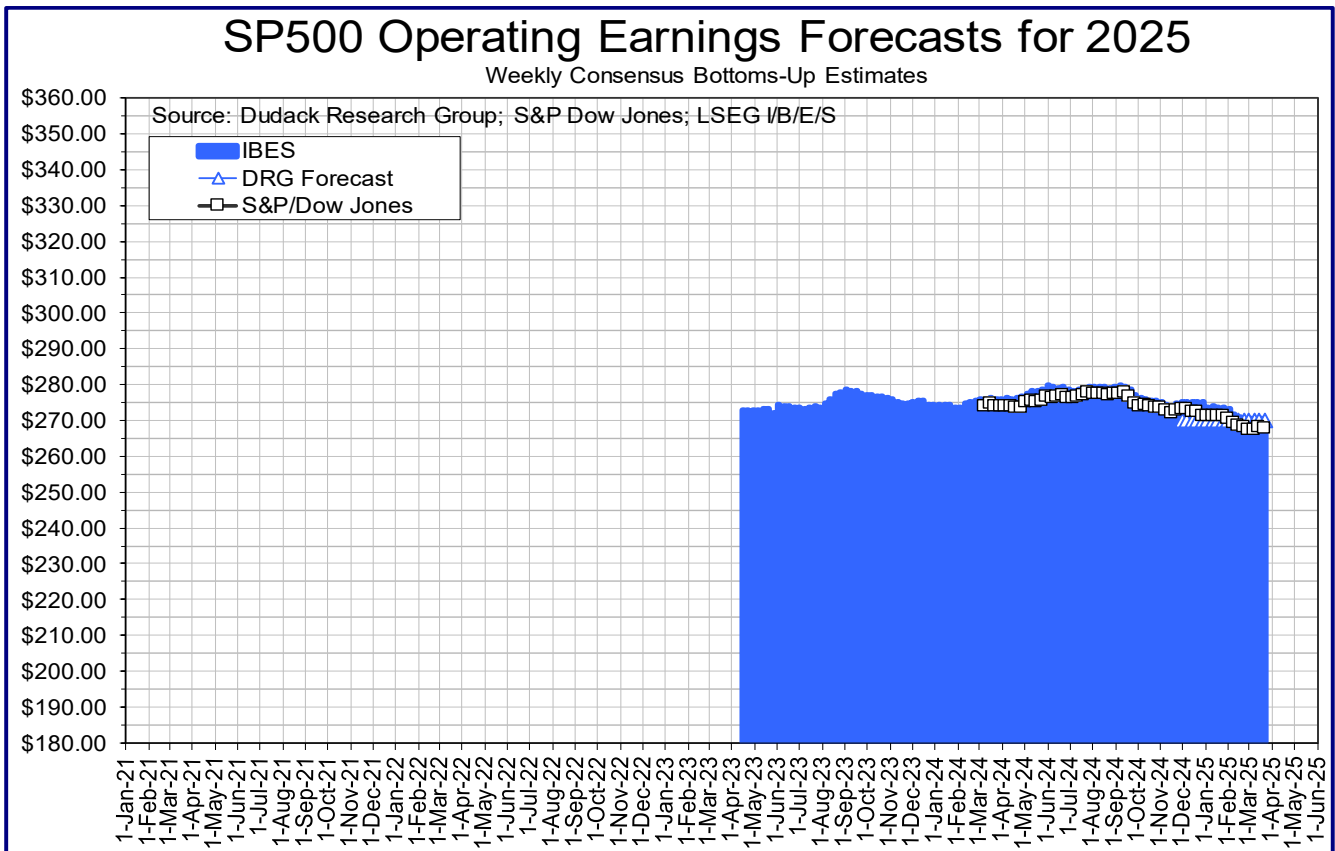
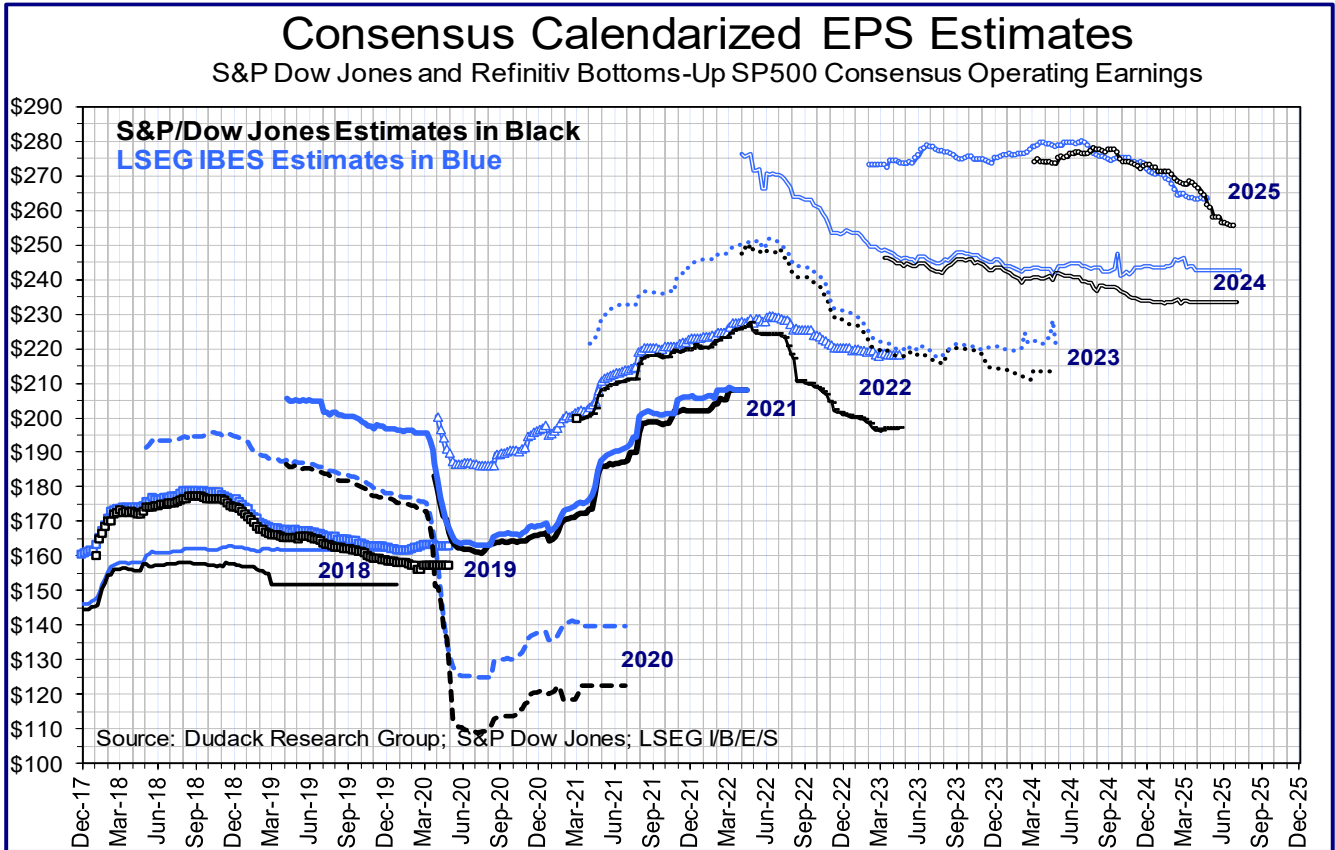
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The SPX **trailing** 4-quarter operating earnings multiple is 25.7 times after reaching a recent intra-month low of 20.7 times earnings in early April. Therefore, this week the multiple is above both the 50-year average of 16.8 times and the 5-year average of 21.5. Including 2026 S&P Dow Jones estimates, the **12-month forward** PE multiple is 20.2 times and back above its long-term average of 17.9 times. When this PE is added to inflation of 2.4%, it comes to 22.4, which places it towards the top of the normal range of 15.0 to 24.1.

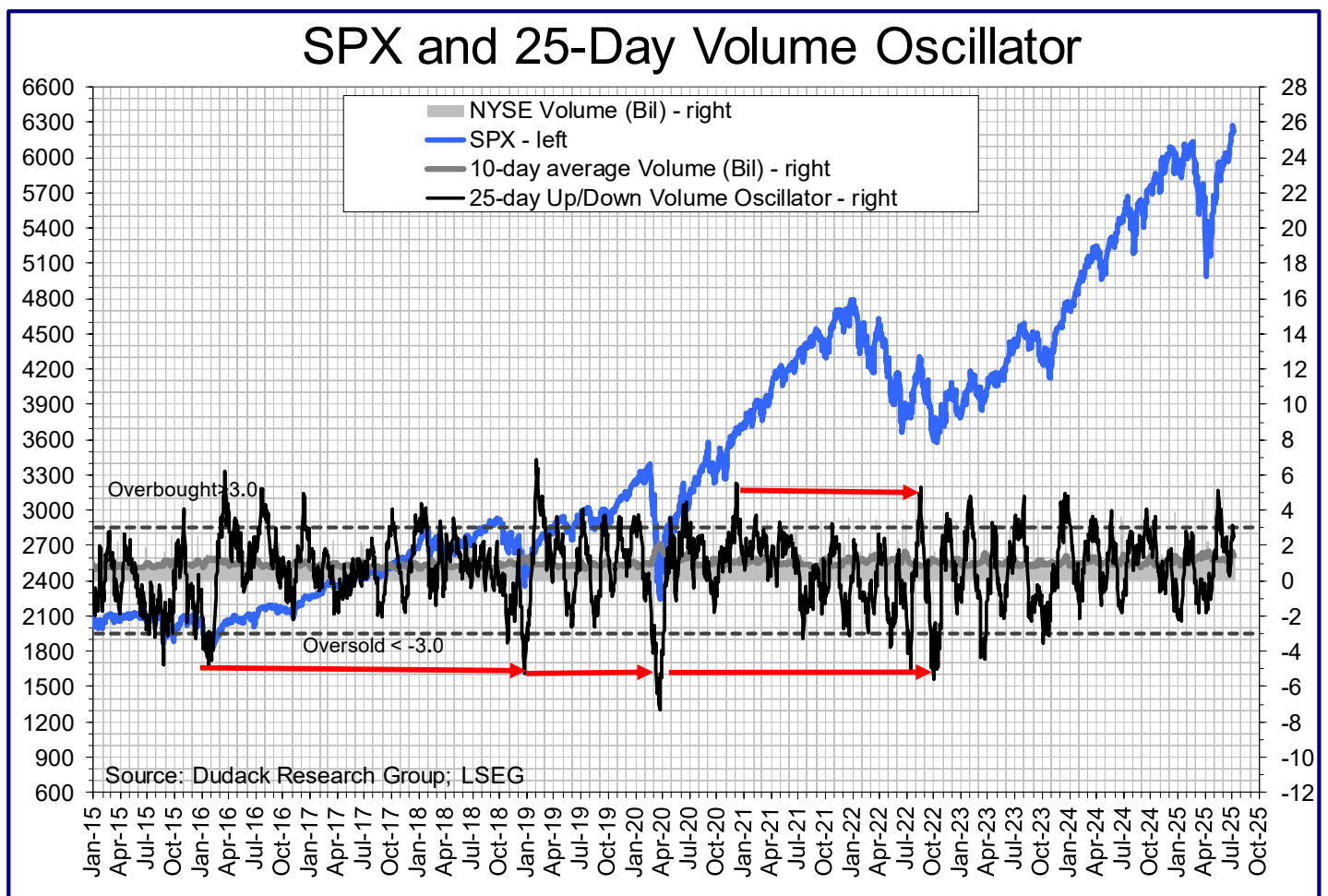


The S&P Dow Jones consensus earnings estimate for calendar 2025 was \$255.29, down \$0.39, this week. The earnings forecast for 2026 was \$295.32, down \$0.70. The LSEG IBES estimate for 2025 is \$263.36, up \$0.10, and the 2026 estimate is \$300.07, up \$0.08. The IBES estimate for 2027 is \$338.71, down \$0.38.

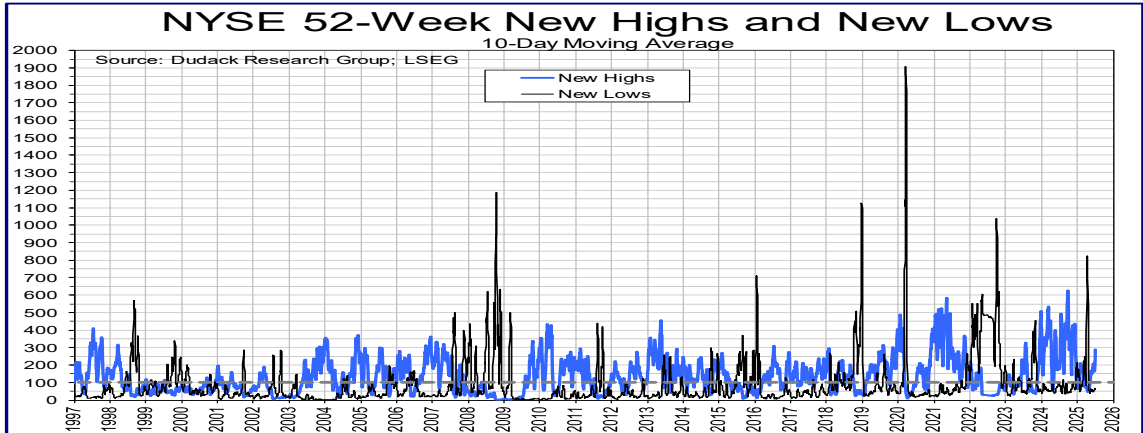
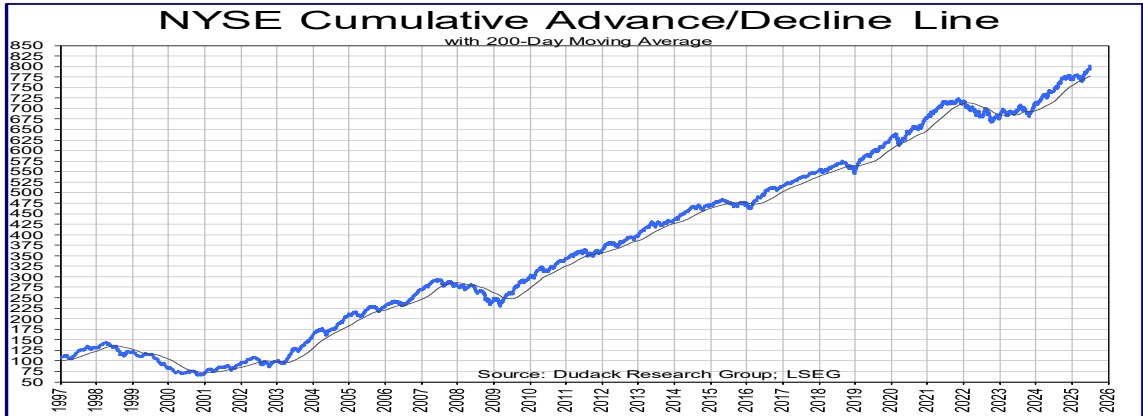
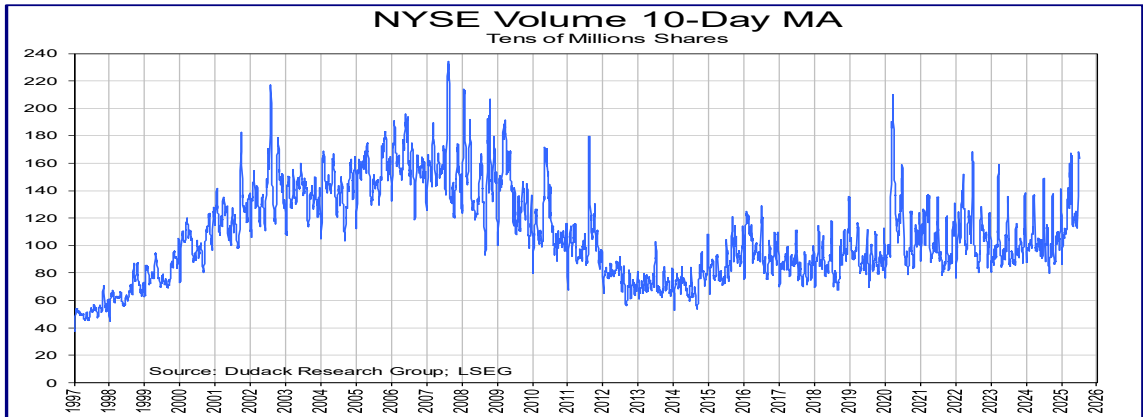
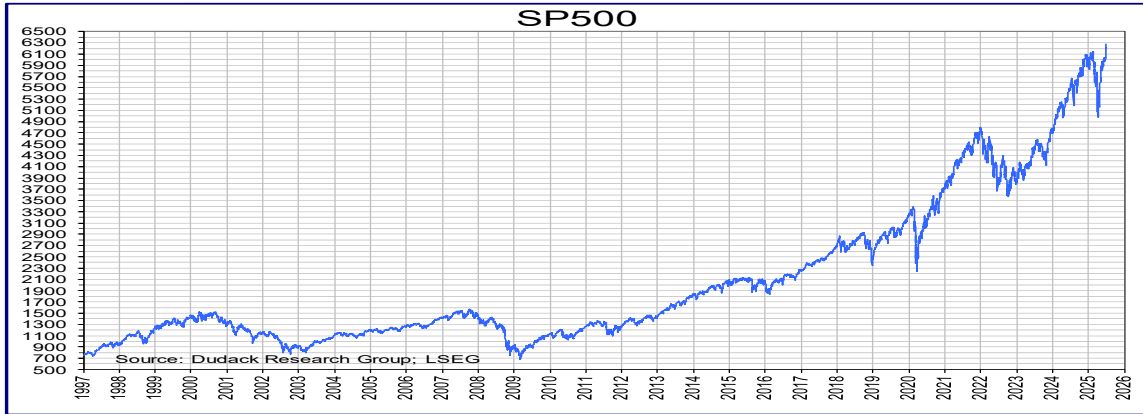


The 25-day up/down volume oscillator is at 2.73 this week, neutral and down from a one-day overbought reading on July 3. This one-day overbought reading followed the indicator being overbought for 9 of eleven days in May and reaching a high of 5.10 on May 16. The 5.10 reading was the highest overbought reading since August 18, 2022. This peak reading appeared shortly after the market rebounded from its June 16, 2022 low. This was very positive performance and is a characteristic of a bull market cycle.

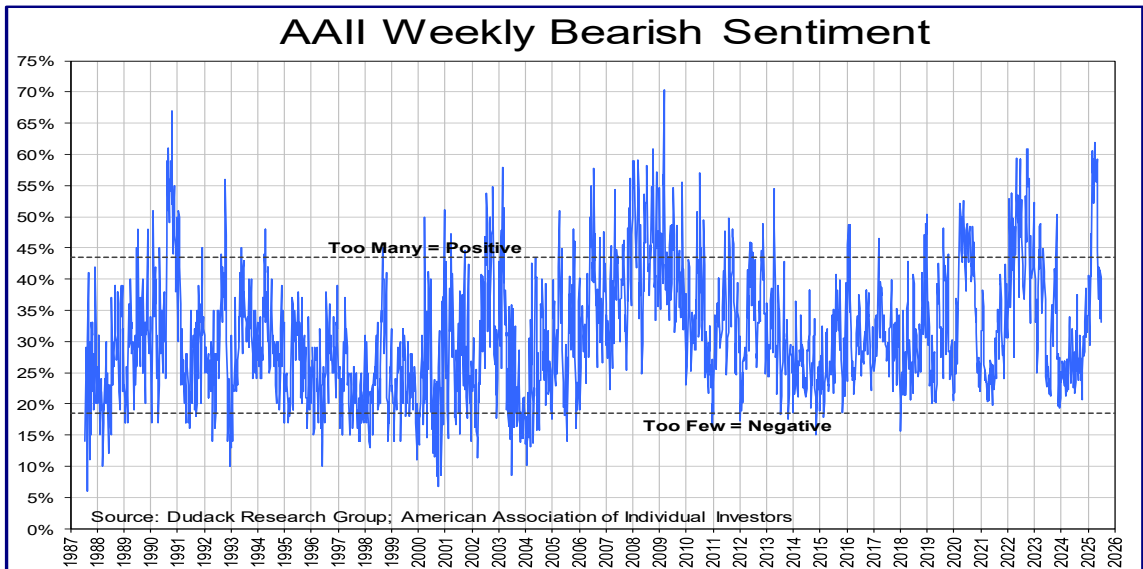
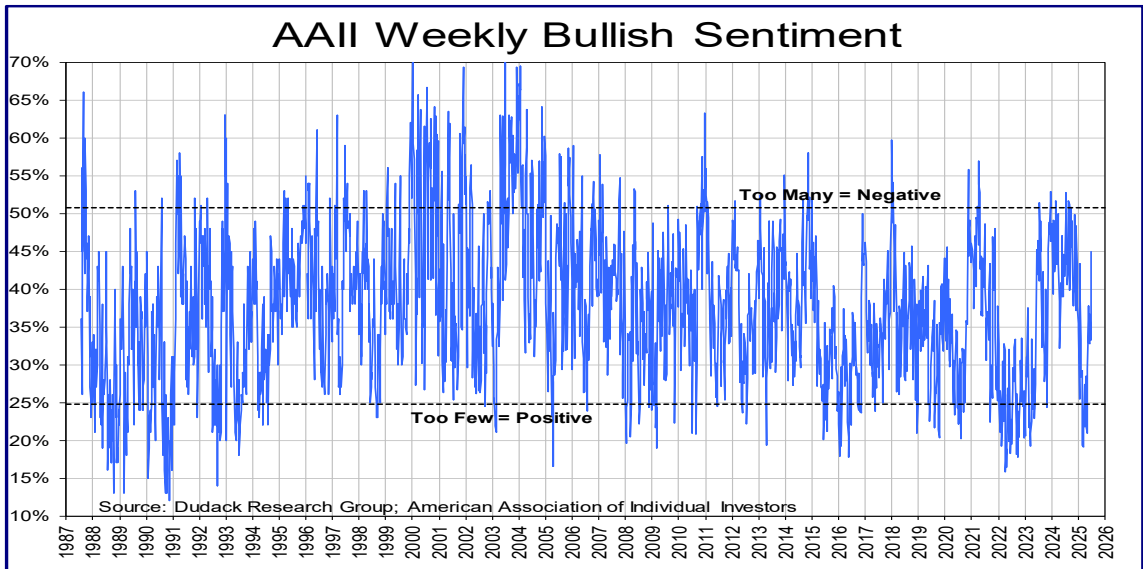
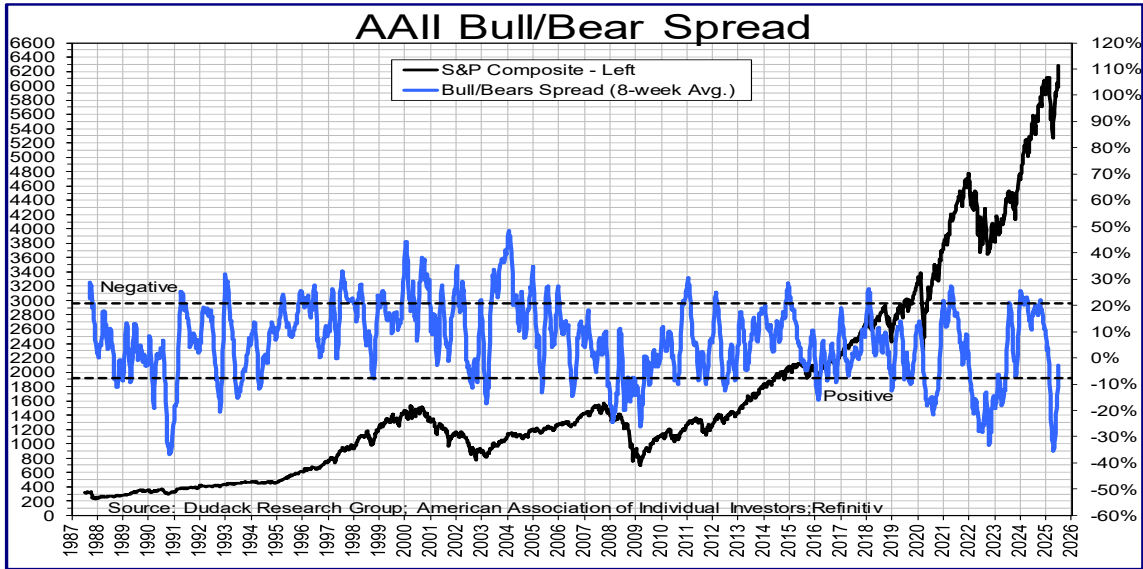
It was unusual for this oscillator to reach overbought territory prior to the equity market making a new cyclical high; however, it was a sign of a broad-based volume driven strength in the market.



The 10-day average of daily new highs is 303 this week and new lows are averaging 50. This combination of daily new highs above 100 and new lows below 100 is positive. On April 11, the 10-day new low index (823) was the highest since the September-October 2022 low (882). The NYSE cumulative advance/decline line has recently made a string of new highs, the latest was on July 3, 2025. In sum, technical indicators are bullish.



Last week's AAI survey showed bullishness rose 9.9% to 45.0% and bearishness fell 7.2% to 33.1%. The April 2, 2025 reading of 61.9% bearishness was a new high for this cycle and favorable. The 8-week bull/bear is minus 14.5% and positive for the 16th consecutive week. Recent readings were the most positive since the November 21, 1990 reading of minus 36.3%, just after the S&P 500 low on October 11, 1990 at 295.47, down 20%.



GLOBAL MARKETS AND COMMODITIES - RANKED BY YEAR-TO-DATE TRADING PERFORMANCE

Index/EFT	Symbol	Price	5-Day%	20-Day%	QTD%	YTD%
iShares MSCI South Korea Capped ETF	EWY	72.08	0.6%	9.9%	0.4%	41.6%
iShares MSCI Austria Capped ETF	EWO	29.33	0.6%	-0.4%	-0.2%	39.9%
iShares MSCI Germany ETF	EWG	42.59	1.4%	0.2%	0.7%	33.8%
iShares MSCI Mexico Capped ETF	EWW	60.89	-0.4%	-0.6%	0.5%	30.1%
iShares MSCI Brazil Capped ETF	EWZ	28.71	-0.3%	3.6%	-0.5%	27.5%
iShares Silver Trust	SLV	34.93	1.7%	1.9%	1.5%	26.7%
Silver Future	Slc1	36.47	1.1%	1.2%	1.7%	26.0%
SPDR Gold Trust	GLD	304.16	-1.1%	-0.3%	-0.2%	25.6%
iShares China Large Cap ETF	FXI	36.69	-0.4%	0.3%	-0.2%	20.5%
iShares MSCI Hong Kong ETF	EWH	19.91	0.0%	1.8%	0.3%	19.5%
iShares MSCI Singapore ETF	EWS	26.08	1.1%	-0.9%	0.4%	19.4%
iShares MSCI EAFE ETF	EFA	89.20	0.0%	-0.6%	-0.2%	18.0%
iShares MSCI United Kingdom ETF	EWU	39.79	-0.2%	-1.4%	0.2%	17.4%
Vanguard FTSE All-World ex-US ETF	VEU	67.17	-0.1%	1.3%	-0.1%	17.0%
iShares MSCI Emerg Mkts ETF	EEM	48.37	0.1%	3.1%	0.3%	15.7%
iShares MSCI Canada ETF	EWC	46.00	-0.4%	1.3%	-0.4%	14.1%
iShares MSCI BRIC ETF	BKF	41.48	-0.2%	0.9%	0.0%	13.7%
Industrial Select Sector SPDR	XLI	148.86	0.6%	2.7%	0.9%	13.0%
iShares MSCI Taiwan ETF	EWT	57.66	0.1%	6.6%	0.5%	11.4%
iShares US Telecomm ETF	IYZ	29.64	-0.3%	3.2%	-0.5%	10.5%
Communication Services Select Sector SPDR Fund	XLC	106.78	-0.9%	3.0%	-1.6%	10.3%
Technology Select Sector SPDR	XLK	256.29	2.1%	7.5%	1.2%	10.2%
iShares MSCI Australia ETF	EWA	26.14	-0.8%	-0.9%	-0.7%	9.6%
iShares MSCI Japan ETF	EWJ	73.19	-1.7%	-0.9%	-2.4%	9.1%
Materials Select Sector SPDR	XLB	91.23	1.3%	3.9%	3.9%	8.4%
PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio	PHO	71.14	0.0%	2.6%	1.8%	8.1%
NASDAQ 100	NDX	22702.25	1.0%	4.3%	0.1%	8.0%
Financial Select Sector SPDR	XLF	52.21	-0.9%	1.8%	-0.3%	8.0%
Utilities Select Sector SPDR	XLU	81.14	-1.0%	-0.1%	-0.6%	7.2%
SPDR S&P Semiconductor ETF	XSD	263.53	2.9%	12.0%	2.7%	6.1%
iShares Russell 1000 ETF	IWB	341.02	0.5%	3.5%	0.4%	5.9%
SP500	.SPX	6225.52	0.4%	3.8%	0.3%	5.8%
iShares Russell 1000 Growth ETF	IWF	424.93	1.1%	4.3%	0.1%	5.8%
iShares MSCI India ETF	INDA.K	55.69	-0.3%	1.4%	0.0%	5.8%
iShares Russell 1000 Value ETF	IWD	195.72	-0.2%	2.6%	0.8%	5.7%
Nasdaq Composite Index Tracking Stock	ONEQ.O	80.35	1.0%	4.5%	0.3%	5.6%
SPDR S&P Bank ETF	KBE	58.46	1.9%	8.0%	4.8%	5.4%
Shanghai Composite	.SSEC	3497.48	1.1%	3.3%	1.5%	4.3%
Gold Future	GCc1	3112.10	0.1%	0.6%	0.2%	4.3%
DJIA	.DJI	44240.76	-0.6%	3.5%	0.3%	4.0%
SPDR DJIA ETF	DIA	442.38	-0.6%	3.3%	0.4%	4.0%
Consumer Staples Select Sector SPDR	XLP	81.35	-0.8%	-0.4%	0.5%	3.5%
Energy Select Sector SPDR	XLE	88.51	3.6%	6.1%	4.4%	3.3%
iShares US Real Estate ETF	IYR	94.92	-0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	2.0%
United States Oil Fund, LP	USO	76.96	4.1%	7.8%	5.3%	1.9%
iShares iBoxx \$ Invest Grade Corp Bond	LQD	108.10	-1.1%	1.1%	-1.4%	1.2%
iShares Russell 2000 Growth ETF	IWO	289.13	1.4%	3.0%	1.1%	0.5%
SPDR S&P Retail ETF	XRT	79.80	0.5%	1.9%	3.6%	0.3%
iShares Russell 2000 ETF	IWM	221.25	1.5%	4.4%	2.5%	0.1%
iShares Russell 2000 Value ETF	IWN	163.90	1.8%	6.0%	3.9%	-0.2%
iShares 20+ Year Treas Bond ETF	TLT	86.03	-2.4%	0.8%	-2.5%	-1.5%
Health Care Select Sect SPDR	XLV	134.97	-1.3%	0.4%	0.1%	-1.9%
iShares Nasdaq Biotechnology ETF	IBB.O	129.33	1.3%	1.9%	2.2%	-2.2%
iShares MSCI Malaysia ETF	EWM	23.95	-1.8%	-1.2%	-1.6%	-2.4%
SPDR Homebuilders ETF	XHB	101.82	-0.8%	7.0%	3.3%	-2.6%
Consumer Discretionary Select Sector SPDR	XLY	217.66	-0.3%	2.6%	0.2%	-3.0%
Oil Future	CLc1	68.13	4.1%	5.5%	4.6%	-5.0%
iShares DJ US Oil Eqpt & Services ETF	IEZ	18.22	4.5%	6.5%	7.4%	-8.0%

Outperformed SP500
Underperformed SP500

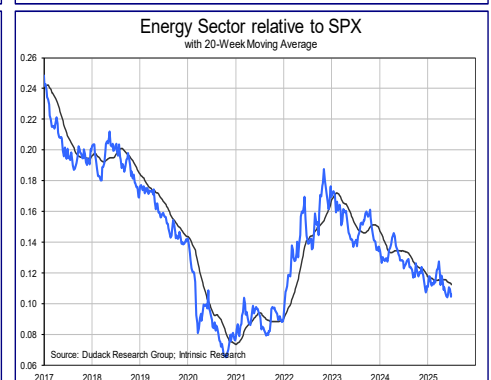
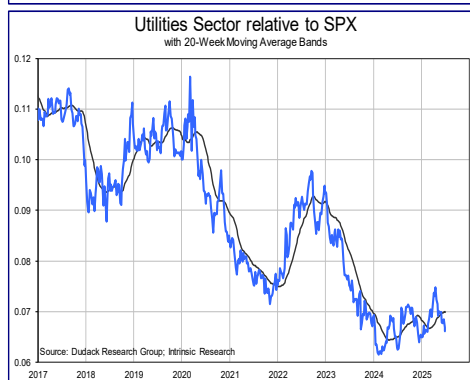
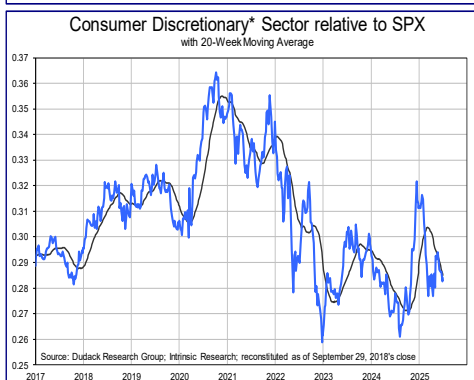
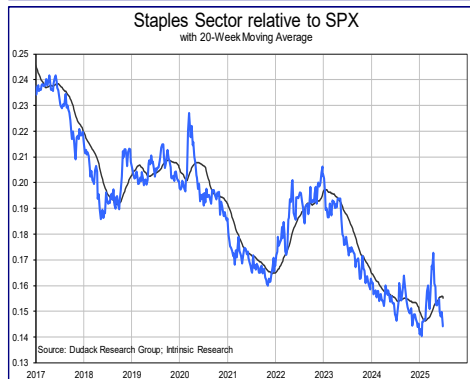
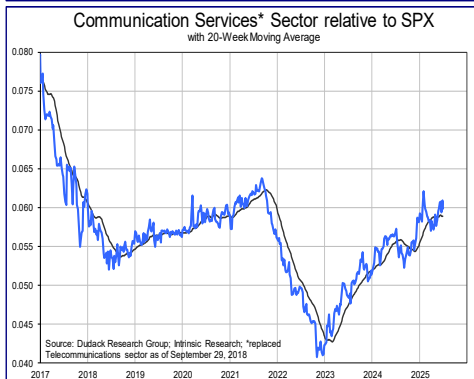
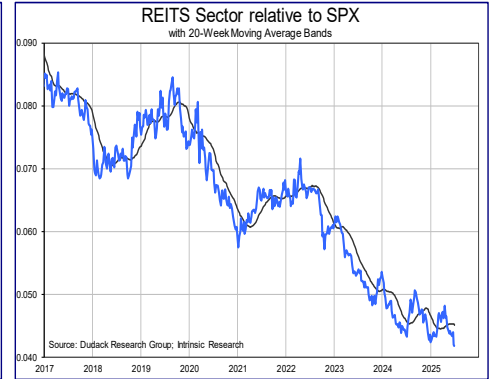
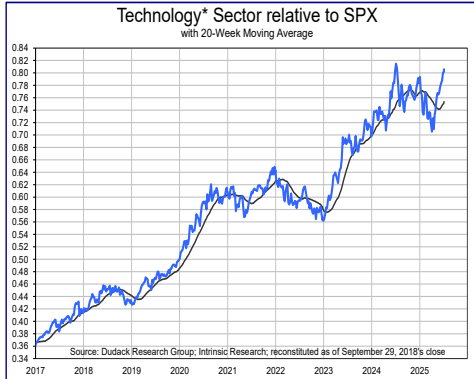
Source: Dudack Research Group; LSEG Priced as of July 8, 2025
Blue shading represents non-US and yellow shading represents commodities

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

DRG Recommended Sector Weights

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

11/19/2024: Upgraded Consumer Discretionary from N to O; Downgraded Healthcare from O to N. 9/10/2024: Upgraded Utilities from U to N; Downgraded Energy from N to U.



2025 Performance - Ranked	
SP500 Sector	% Change
S&P INDUSTRIALS	13.0%
S&P INFORMATION TECH	8.8%
S&P COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	8.5%
S&P MATERIALS	8.2%
S&P FINANCIAL	8.0%
S&P UTILITIES	7.0%
S&P 500	5.8%
S&P CONSUMER STAPLES	5.0%
S&P REITS	1.6%
S&P ENERGY	0.8%
S&P HEALTH CARE	-1.9%
S&P CONSUMER DISCRETIONARY	-4.4%

Source: Dudack Research Group; Refinitiv; Monday closes

US Asset Allocation

	Benchmark	DRG %	Recommendation
Equities	60%	60%	Neutral
Treasury Bonds	30%	30%	Neutral
Cash	10%	10%	Neutral
	100%	100%	

Source: Dudack Research Group; 11/26/2024: moved 5% cash to equities

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 %	LSEG IBES Consensus Bottom-Up \$ EPS**	LSEG IBES 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 %
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%	1.6%	\$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%	2.1%	\$1,648.10	-0.9%
2014	2127.83	\$102.31	\$113.02	\$113.01	5.3%	\$118.78	8.3%	18.8X	2.2%	2.5%	\$1,713.10	3.9%
2015	2043.94	\$86.53	\$100.45	\$100.45	-11.1%	\$117.46	-1.1%	20.3X	2.1%	2.9%	\$1,664.20	-2.9%
2016	2238.83	\$94.55	\$106.26	\$106.26	5.8%	\$118.10	0.5%	21.1X	1.9%	1.8%	\$1,661.50	-0.2%
2017	2673.61	\$109.88	\$124.51	\$124.51	17.2%	\$132.00	11.8%	21.5X	1.8%	2.5%	\$1,816.60	9.3%
2018	2506.85	\$132.39	\$151.60	\$151.60	21.8%	\$161.93	22.7%	16.5X	1.9%	3.0%	\$2,023.40	11.4%
2019	3230.78	\$94.55	\$157.12	\$157.12	3.6%	\$162.93	0.6%	20.6X	1.8%	2.6%	\$2,065.60	2.1%
2020	3756.07	\$109.88	\$122.38	\$122.38	-22.1%	\$139.72	-14.2%	30.7X	1.6%	-2.2%	\$1,968.10	-4.7%
2021	4766.18	\$132.39	\$208.17	\$208.17	70.1%	\$208.12	49.0%	22.9X	1.3%	6.1%	\$2,382.80	21.1%
2022	3839.50	\$139.47	\$196.95	\$196.95	-5.4%	\$218.09	4.8%	19.5X	1.7%	2.5%	\$2,478.80	4.0%
2023	4769.83	\$94.14	\$213.53	\$213.53	8.4%	\$221.36	1.5%	22.3X	1.5%	2.9%	\$3,101.80	25.1%
2024	5614.66	\$197.87	\$233.36	\$233.41	9.3%	\$242.73	9.7%	25.2X	1.4%	2.8%	\$3,312.00	6.8%
2025E	~~~~~	\$172.75	\$255.30	\$270.00	15.7%	\$263.36	8.5%	23.0X	1.4%	NA	NA	NA
2026E	~~~~~	\$192.43	\$295.31	\$310.50	15.0%	\$300.07	13.9%	21.1X	1.4%	NA	NA	NA
2018 1Q	2640.87	\$33.02	\$36.54	\$36.54	26.8%	\$38.07	23.2%	20.0	1.9%	3.3%	\$2,028.40	6.1%
2018 2Q	2718.37	\$34.05	\$38.65	\$38.65	26.7%	\$41.00	25.8%	19.4	1.9%	2.1%	\$2,071.00	9.2%
2018 3Q	2913.98	\$36.36	\$41.38	\$41.38	32.1%	\$42.66	27.5%	19.4	1.8%	2.5%	\$2,072.00	7.5%
2018 4Q	2506.85	\$28.96	\$35.03	\$35.03	3.5%	\$41.18	14.3%	16.5	2.1%	0.6%	\$2,099.60	6.2%
2019 1Q	2834.40	\$35.02	\$37.99	\$37.99	4.0%	\$39.15	2.8%	18.5	1.9%	2.5%	\$2,124.50	4.7%
2019 2Q	2941.76	\$34.93	\$40.14	\$40.14	3.9%	\$41.31	0.8%	19.0	1.9%	3.4%	\$2,147.20	3.7%
2019 3Q	2976.74	\$33.99	\$39.81	\$39.81	-3.8%	\$42.14	-1.2%	19.5	1.9%	4.8%	\$2,220.30	7.2%
2019 4Q	3230.78	\$35.53	\$39.18	\$39.18	11.8%	\$41.98	1.9%	20.6	1.8%	2.8%	\$2,199.60	4.8%
2020 1Q	2584.59	\$11.88	\$19.50	\$19.50	-48.7%	\$33.13	-15.4%	18.6	2.3%	-5.5%	\$1,993.80	-6.2%
2020 2Q	4397.35	\$17.83	\$26.79	\$26.79	-33.3%	\$27.98	-32.3%	35.1	1.9%	-28.1%	\$1,785.00	-16.9%
2020 3Q	3363.00	\$32.98	\$37.90	\$37.90	-4.8%	\$38.69	-8.2%	27.3	1.7%	35.2%	\$2,386.80	7.5%
2020 4Q	3756.07	\$31.45	\$38.19	\$38.19	-2.5%	\$42.58	1.4%	30.7	1.6%	4.4%	\$2,137.60	-2.8%
2021 1Q	3972.89	\$45.95	\$47.41	\$47.41	143.1%	\$49.13	48.3%	26.4	1.5%	5.6%	\$2,401.00	20.4%
2021 2Q	4297.50	\$48.39	\$52.03	\$52.03	94.2%	\$52.58	87.9%	24.5	1.3%	6.4%	\$2,596.30	45.5%
2021 3Q	4307.54	\$49.59	\$52.02	\$52.02	37.3%	\$53.72	38.8%	22.7	1.4%	3.5%	\$2,553.30	7.0%
2021 4Q	4766.18	\$53.94	\$56.71	\$56.71	48.5%	\$53.95	26.7%	22.9	1.3%	7.4%	\$2,521.90	18.0%
2022 1Q	4530.41	\$45.99	\$49.36	\$49.36	4.1%	\$54.80	11.5%	21.6	1.4%	-1.0%	\$2,497.90	4.0%
2022 2Q	3785.38	\$42.74	\$46.87	\$46.87	-9.9%	\$57.62	9.6%	18.5	1.7%	0.3%	\$2,712.60	4.5%
2022 3Q	3585.62	\$44.41	\$50.35	\$50.35	-3.2%	\$56.02	4.3%	17.6	1.8%	2.7%	\$2,754.60	7.9%
2022 4Q	3839.50	\$39.61	\$50.37	\$50.37	-11.2%	\$53.15	-1.5%	19.5	1.7%	3.4%	\$2,700.10	7.1%
2023 1Q	4109.31	\$48.41	\$52.54	\$52.54	6.4%	\$53.08	-3.1%	20.5	1.7%	2.8%	\$2,588.60	3.6%
2023 2Q	4450.38	\$48.58	\$54.84	\$54.84	17.0%	\$54.29	-5.8%	21.4	1.5%	2.4%	\$2,601.80	-4.1%
2023 3Q	4288.05	\$47.65	\$52.25	\$52.25	3.8%	\$58.41	4.3%	20.4	1.6%	4.4%	\$2,697.90	-2.1%
2023 4Q	4769.83	\$47.79	\$53.90	\$53.90	7.0%	\$57.16	7.5%	22.3	1.5%	3.2%	\$2,803.20	3.8%
2024 1Q	5254.35	\$47.37	\$54.63	\$54.63	4.0%	\$56.56	6.6%	24.4	1.3%	1.6%	\$2,726.80	5.3%
2024 2Q	5521.50	\$53.12	\$58.36	\$58.36	6.4%	\$60.40	11.3%	25.2	1.3%	3.0%	\$3,141.60	20.7%
2024 3Q	5521.50	\$51.99	\$59.16	\$59.16	13.2%	\$63.21	8.2%	24.4	1.3%	3.1%	\$3,128.50	16.0%
2024 4QE	5881.63	\$57.69	\$61.21	\$61.26	13.7%	\$65.00	13.7%	25.2	1.3%	2.4%	\$3,312.00	18.2%
2025 1QE	5611.85	\$53.89	\$57.51	\$63.75	16.7%	\$63.07	11.5%	23.8	1.3%	-0.2%	\$3,203.60	17.5%
2025 2QE	6204.95	\$56.68	\$62.02	\$65.25	11.8%	\$62.63	3.7%	25.9	NA	NA	NA	NA
2025 3QE	6225.52	\$61.77	\$66.69	\$68.00	14.9%	\$67.28	6.4%	25.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
2025 4Q	NA	\$64.04	\$69.08	\$73.00	19.2%	\$69.63	7.1%	24.4	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

*7/8/2025

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“Neutral”: Neutral relative to S&P Index weighting

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Dudack Research Group, a division of Wellington Shields & Co. LLC.

Main Office:

Wellington Shields & Co. LLC
60 Broad Street
New York, NY 10004
212-320-3511
Research Sales: 212-320-2046

Florida office:

549 Lake Road
Ponte Vedra Beach, FL 32082
212-320-2045