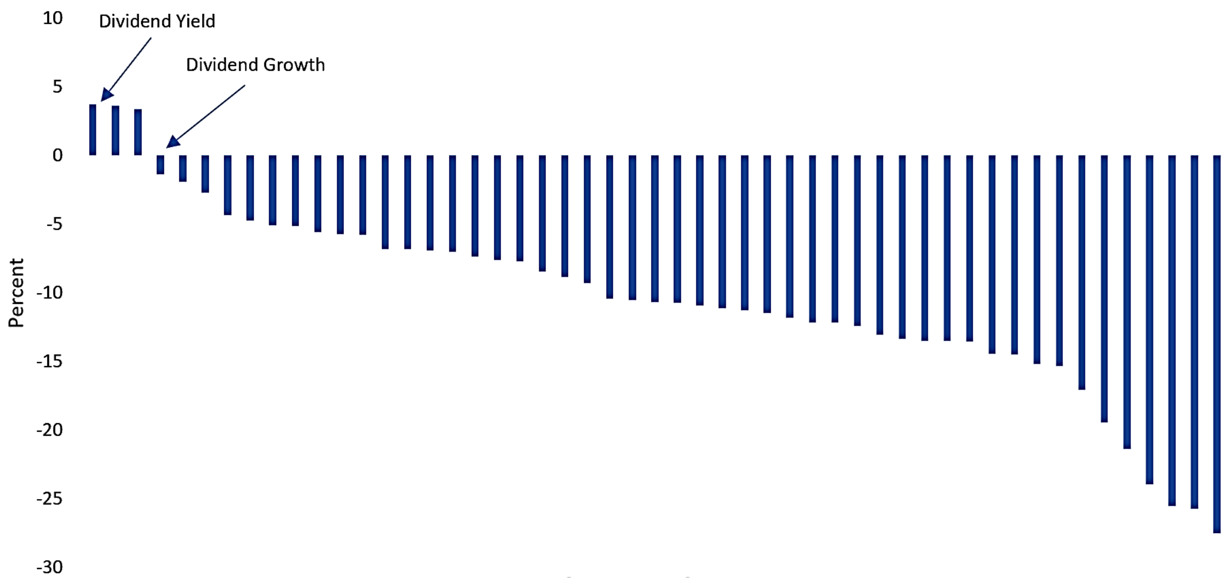
Dividends Shined in 2022

The Lead | February 2023

2022 Price Performance of Select Stock Characteristics



Sources: BofA U.S. Equity and Quant Strategy; Factset, relative to the S&P 500 Index.

In May 2021, we began discussing the importance of dividend-paying stocks and those that raised their dividends as interest rates and inflation rose. The main objective was to point out how historically, dividend-paying stocks, especially those that may provide their holders with a 'pay raise' during periods of rising interest rates, could generate attractive returns relative to 'the market.' We noted that companies that commit to consistently increasing their dividends can signify quality and confidence in their future growth prospects during uncertain times. Due to management of a company committing its capital to the dividend, we believe there is an element of quality in capital allocation. First, we believe management is using their authority to benefit shareholders to return capital to owners at a greater level over time. Second, in order to pay higher dividends over time, we feel there is a heightened focus on the part of management to allocate capital in the best places to foster future growth.

Last year, we saw greater uncertainty in the macroeconomy with rising rates and inflation, with many parts of 'the market' posting challenging returns. One group that stood out, however, were dividend payers. Bank of America tracks 51 separate stock characteristics, or factors, that a stock may embody. It then groups stocks by these factors and tallies the price performance for the year. These characteristics are a range of valuation, growth, and size. For 2022, two of the top five characteristics were dividend-related.

The returns in the chart above are based on price appreciation and depreciation. However, we believe that the contributions from dividends could play a larger part in client returns going forward, similar to the last century as seen in the chart below.

Dividend Contribution to Total Return

Decade	Price Pct. Change	Dividend Contribution	Total Return	Dividends Pct of TR	Avg Payout Ratio
1930s	-41.9%	56.0%	14.1%	100.0	90.1
1940s	34.5%	100.1%	134.6%	74.4	59.4
1950s	257.3%	180.3%	437.7%	41.2	54.6
1960s	53.7%	54.2%	107.9%	50.2	56.0
1970s	17.2%	59.1%	76.4%	77.4	45.5
1980s	227.4%	143.1%	370.5%	38.6	48.6
1990s	315.7%	115.7%	431.5%	26.8	47.6
2000s	-24.1%	15.0%	-9.1%	100.0	35.3
2010s	189.7%	66.9%	256.7%	26.1	35.2
2020s	18.8%	5.9%	24.8%	24.0	37.0
Average	**114.4%**	**87.8%**	**202.2%**	**59.4**	**52.5**

Source: Strategas.

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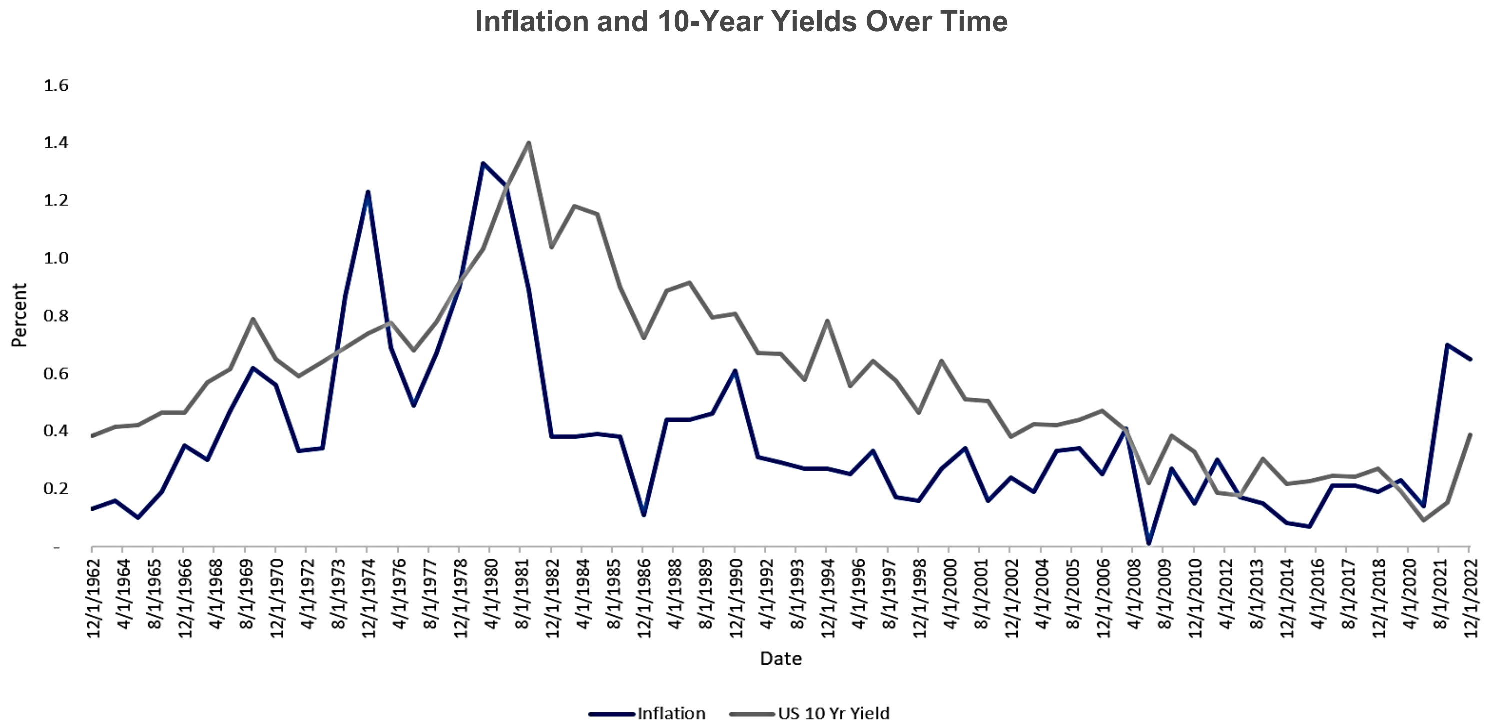

Inflation – CPI Urban Customers year-over-year. Source: Bloomberg L.P.

As the chart above shows, inflation (blue line) runs above the interest rate an investor can earn on a 10-year U.S. Treasury (gray line). While we are not predicting the future rate of inflation, we believe that what makes dividend growth stocks attractive, especially those that are growing ahead of the rate of inflation, is that unlike a bond where cash flows are fixed, dividend growers are growing their payments they make to investors. This dynamic can give investors a chance to "stay ahead of the game." By positioning the Sterling Capital Equity Income strategy accordingly, we believe we can achieve a compelling combination of dividend yield and dividend growth consistent with its 20+ year history.

As always, thank you for your interest and trust managing your investments.

Charles J. Wittmann, CFA®, Executive Director, joined Sterling Capital Management in 2014 and has investment experience since 1995. Chip is co-portfolio manager of the Equity Income strategy. Prior to joining Sterling, he worked for Thompson Siegel & Walmsley as a portfolio manager and (generalist) analyst. Prior to TS&W, he was a founding portfolio manager and analyst with Shockoe Capital, an equity long/short hedge fund. Chip received his B.A. in Economics from Davidson College and his M.B.A. from Duke University's Fuqua School of Business. Chip earned the Certificate in ESG Investing, which is developed, administered and awarded by the CFA Society of the United Kingdom. He holds the Chartered Financial Analyst® designation.

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Disclosures

Past performance is not indicative of future results. Any type of investing involves risk and there are no guarantees that these methods will be successful.

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The volatility of an index varies greatly. All indices are unmanaged and investments cannot be made directly in an index.

Dividend-focused strategies may underperform strategies that do not limit their investment to dividend-paying stocks. Stocks held strategy may reduce or stop paying dividends, affecting the strategy's ability to generate income.

The S&P 500® Index is a readily available, carefully constructed, market-value-weighted benchmark of common stock performance. Currently, the S&P 500 Composite includes 500 of the largest stocks (in terms of stock market value) in the United States and covers approximately 80% of available market capitalization.

Dividend Policies: Dividend Paying vs. Non-Paying: Each stock's dividend policy is determined by its indicated annual dividend. We classify a stock as a dividend-paying stock if the company indicates that it is going to be paying a dividend within the year. A stock is classified as a non-payer if the stock's indicated annual dividend is zero. Prior to July 2000, the indicated annual dividends were updated on a quarterly basis. Since July 2000, the indicated annual dividends are updated on a daily basis, so the most up-to-date information is used. The index returns are calculated using monthly equal-weighted averages of the total returns of all dividend-paying (or non-paying) stocks. A stock's return is only included during the period it is a component of the underlying index. The dividend figure used to categorize the stock is the company's indicated annual dividend, which may be different from the actual dividends paid in a particular month.
Dividend Growing, No-Change-in-Dividend, and Dividend Cutting: Each dividend-paying stock is further classified into one of the three categories based on changes to their dividend policy over the previous 12 months. Dividend Growers and Initiators include stocks that increased their dividend anytime in the last 12 months. Once an increase occurs, it remains classified as a grower for 12 months or until another change in dividend policy. No-Change stocks are those that maintained their existing indicated annual dividend for the last 12 months (i.e., companies that have a static, non-zero dividend). Dividend Cutters and Eliminators are companies that have lowered or eliminated their dividend anytime in the last 12 months. Once a decrease occurs, it remains classified as a cutter for 12 months or until another change in dividend policy. (Source: Ned Davis Research).

Technical Terms: **Dividend Risk:** Dividend yield is one component of performance and should not be the only consideration for investment. Dividends are not guaranteed and will fluctuate. This report should not be regarded by the recipients as a substitute for the exercise of their own judgment. It is important to review your investment objectives, risk tolerance and liquidity needs before choosing an investment style or manager. **Dividend Yield**: a financial ratio that measures the annual value of dividends received relative to the market value per share of a security. In other words, the dividend yield formula calculates the percentage of a company's market price of a share that is paid to shareholders in the form of dividends. (Technical definitions are sourced from Corporate Finance Institute and Investopedia.)

The **Chartered Financial Analyst® (CFA)** charter is a graduate-level investment credential awarded by CFA Institute — the largest global association of investment professionals. To earn the CFA charter, candidates must: 1) pass three sequential, six-hour examinations; 2) have at least four years of qualified professional investment experience; 3) join CFA Institute as members; and 4) commit to abide by, and annually reaffirm, their adherence to the CFA Institute Code of Ethics and Standards of Professional Conduct.

Since we began publishing The Lead in 2015, our primary purpose has been to communicate our investment philosophy and process as an investment advisor in the context of changing markets. In creating portfolios that differ from our benchmarks by focusing on characteristics that have a long term history of attractive relative returns according to Ned Davis Research, the portfolios are different from the benchmarks and as a result there can be periods where results differ including below benchmark performance. Since strategies are oriented toward the long term characteristics, if those characteristics are out of favor over a period of time, the given strategy's performance could be challenged in terms of relative performance. While Sterling believes active professional investment management that employs a consistent process with a long term orientation and aligned with client interests offers benefits, management fees to support the active approach can be higher than certain alternatives. When hiring an investment manager we believe it is important to monitor the investment risks taken including sector concentrations, portfolio turnover, and the impacts of dividend policy changes.

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