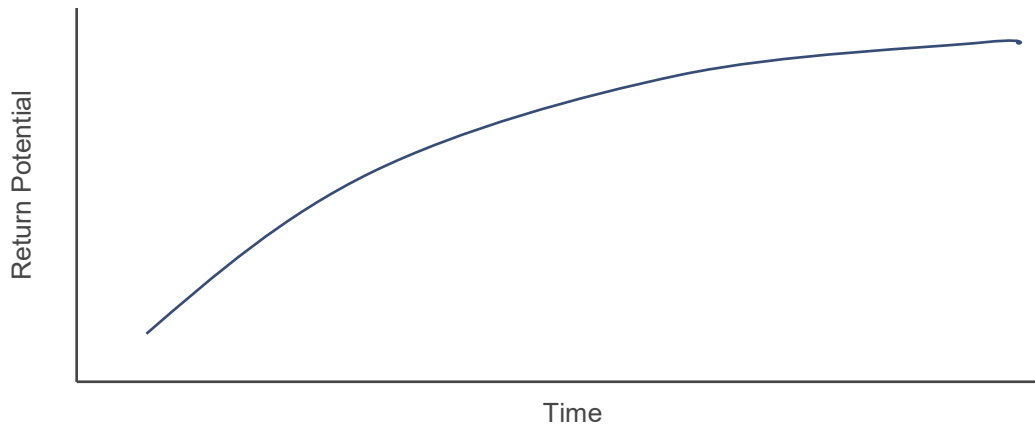


Equity Yield Curve

The Lead | November 2024

Equity Yield Curve Concept



Sources: Sterling Capital; Horizon Kinetics.

One of the main reasons for this publication is to share with clients and prospective investors what we do, why, and how we invest. We believe that as portfolio managers, owning material amounts of the strategy that we manage and sharing how we manage the strategy with clients can further align our interests to maximize the potential for successful long-term results.

We have shared the qualities we seek in the companies we invest in and how we research their perceived competitive advantage, but what advantage can an investor have? We have found there are three sources of investor competitive advantages. The first is information - knowing what no one else does. The second is analytical, absorbed public information and coming to a better conclusion. The third is a behavioral advantage by employing a different psychology. We believe to pursue investment success one may have to be different from the crowd, and one observation we would make is that the crowd is not patient. According to the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) and Refinitiv, the average holding period for shares on the NYSE in 2020 was 5.5 months. For some historical perspective, in the late 1950s it was eight years, in the 1970s it was around five years, and in 1999 it was fourteen months.

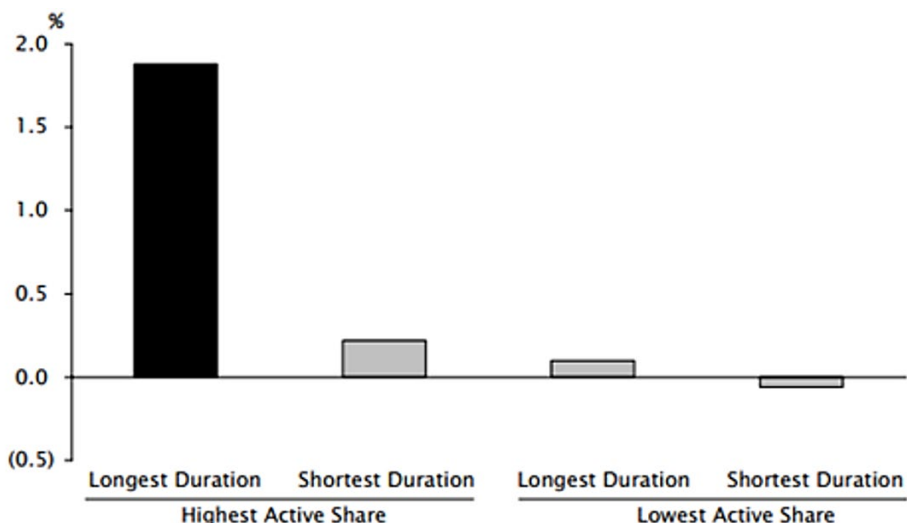
We have used the term “ripple in the matrix” to describe a temporary dislocation in a stock price that can pave the way for generating value along the equity yield curve, a concept developed by Steven Bregman. This concept is shared in the chart above. The dislocation can occur when a stock’s share price meaningfully separates from its long-term business prospects. Such a dislocation can occur during earnings seasons such as the one we are in now, where short-term earnings miss the expectations set by Wall Street analysts.

Emotions of the moment, the quest for short-term results, and perhaps financial media reporting can create confusion in using short-term information to price a security. As investors scramble for the incremental data point, they may find it is a highly competitive exercise as that is where most market participants do their work. Don’t believe us? In 2022, we noted that a Bloomberg transcript search of S&P 500 companies halfway through the first quarter of that year had the words “next quarter” mentioned 596 times and the words “next decade” spoken only 30 times.

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**U.S. Institutional Equity Investors
Relative Returns by Quintile of Duration and Active Share¹
1986 - 2013**



¹Annualized returns relative to a hypothetical benchmark with similar size, value, and momentum characteristics to investor's portfolio. Source: Empirical Research.

What's going on when two investors are accessing the same quarterly results but making different assessments? We believe we respond to a completely different set of stimuli than other participants by employing different cognitive functions. In our opinion, the benefit to focusing on the long end of the equity yield curve is there are fewer competitors.

The concept of the equity yield curve is helpful to visualize how patience can create value. Rather than incur transaction costs by trading and competing at the short end of the curve, by seeking out advantaged companies and enabling them to earn their path to value,

we believe we position clients for success. The Empirical Research study above supports the benefits of a differentiated long-term approach (long duration) to generate outperformance. By building high active share portfolios (different than the market) and utilizing a longer-term approach, we seek to combine the best of these demonstrated approaches to investing.

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. He holds the Chartered Financial Analyst[®] designation and served as President of CFA Society Virginia from 2012-2013.



Important Information

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. Economic charts are provided for illustrative purposes only. The information provided herein is subject to market conditions and is therefore expected to fluctuate.

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

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-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.

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).

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.