



**Maira F. Thompson**  
Senior Portfolio Manager

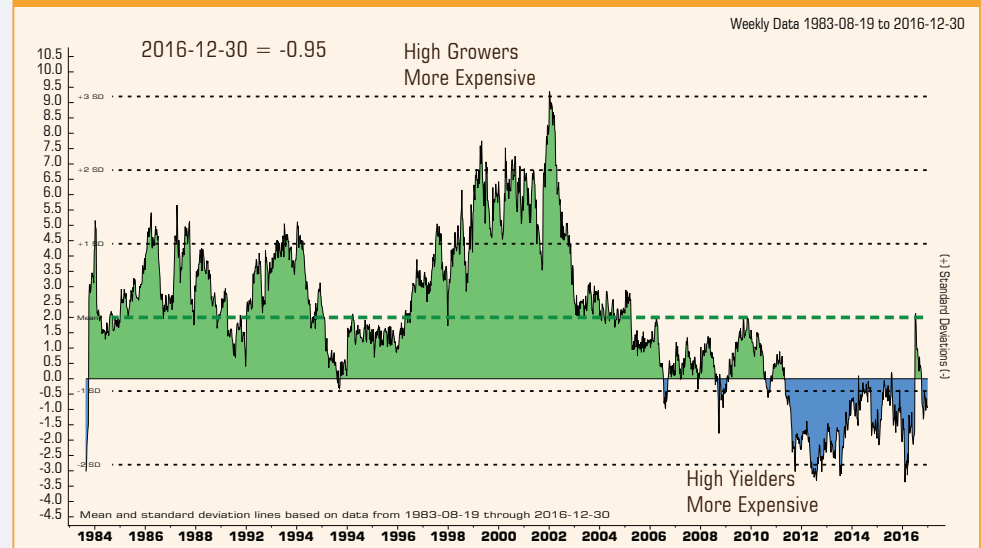
Maira is responsible for management of High Dividend Equity and customized portfolios in the Premier Portfolios group and is a member of the Clark Capital Investment Committee. Her more than thirty years of investment experience included the position of Vice President and head of the Philadelphia Investment Group for Meridian Asset Management. After Delaware Trust became part of Meridian, Maira managed their Trust Investment Group in Wilmington, Delaware. In the 1980s Maira managed assets for high net worth clients and co-managed a small cap fund for Fidelity Bank in Philadelphia. She began her career as a trader with Prudential Bache Securities and a licensed broker for Legg Mason Wood Walker. Maira is a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University and undertook additional studies in economics at the London School of Economics. She joined Clark Capital in 1997.

## NOTHING STAYS THE SAME BUT CHANGE

The market began the year 2016 front-end loaded with recession fears, declining earnings estimates, a 7.0% drop in the Chinese stock market and the introduction of negative interest rates by the Bank of Japan to name a few concerns. In the month of January, the S&P 500 Index declined 5.1% followed by the Dow Jones Industrial Index decline of 5.5% which was the worst start on record. Two major political surprises created buying opportunities: the British vote to leave the European Union (Brexit) and the Trump U.S. presidential victory both leading to strong market rallies. By the fourth quarter, the U.S. election, stronger U.S. corporate earnings estimates along with clarity from the Federal Reserve prompted the S&P 500 Index to rise 4.6%, locking in a gain of almost 12.0% while the Dow approached the historic 20,000 landmark, up 16.5% for the year.

With the onset of higher rates, we maintain our focus on dividend growth stocks as the market rotates into mid/late cycle interest rate sensitive sectors. The chart below “S&P 500 Median Forward P/E of High Dividend Growers Minus Dividend Yielders” illustrates high yield stocks currently trading at expensive levels versus dividend growers which historically have been more expensive since the 1980s. The accommodative Fed policy produced historically low rates over the last five years which prolonged the sweetheart rally in the RUST sectors (REITs, Utilities, Staples and Telecom). This focus changed in 2016 but not before a massive outperformance of Utilities and Tele-

S&P 500 Median Forward P/E's of High Dividend Growers minus High Dividend Yielders



Source: Ned Davis Research

Past performance is not indicative of future results.

This is not a recommendation to buy or sell a particular security. Please see attached disclosures.

## Fourth Quarter 2016 — Portfolio Commentary

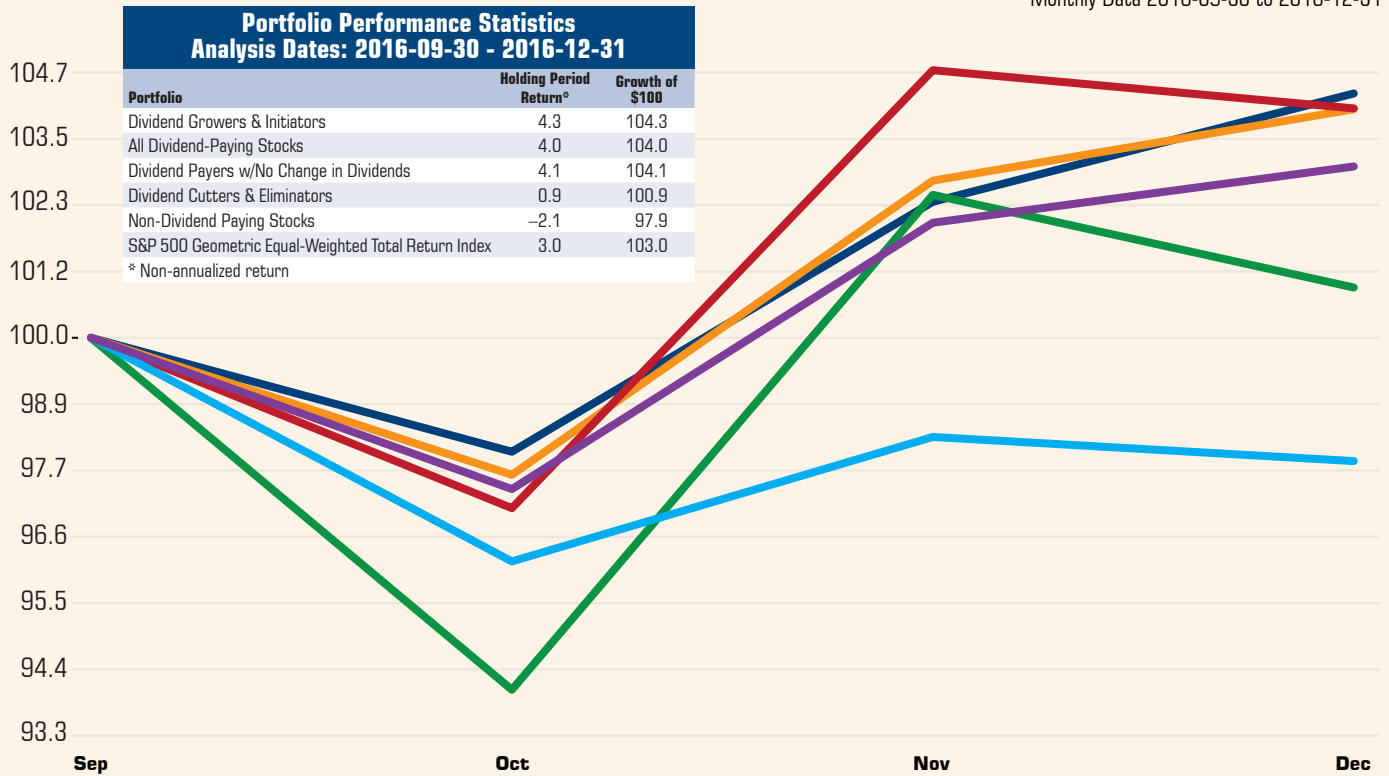
com in the first half of the year ending in July when the 10-year Treasury yield bottomed at 1.37%. By the fourth quarter, undervalued stocks in beaten down sectors such as Financials rose 21.1% followed by a rise in Energy of 7.28% and Industrials 7.21%. The worst performing sectors for the quarter were some of the biggest winners (and overvalued) during the last five years. They were: Healthcare down 4.0%, REITs lower by 3.1% and Staples declining 2.02%.

In 2016, the number of companies in the S&P 500 Index with a dividend yield greater than the 10-year Treasury dropped to

33.6% from 63.5%. As the Fed continues to increase rates, this number will likely decline closer to the historic mean of an estimated 11.0%. This change could propel investors toward dividend stocks demonstrating strong earnings and revenue and dividend growth to achieve the compounding effect of dividend investing. The chart below “Returns of the S&P 500 Stocks by Dividend Policy” itemizes by dividend category fourth quarter total returns. The highest returns were still found in Dividend Growers which were up 4.3% versus Dividend Cutters & Eliminators returning only 0.9%, Non-

### Returns of S&P 500 Stocks by Dividend Policy

Monthly Data 2016-09-30 to 2016-12-31



Portfolio Performance Statistics		
Analysis Dates: 2016-09-30 - 2016-12-31		
Portfolio	Holding Period Return*	Growth of \$100
Dividend Growers & Initiators	4.3	104.3
All Dividend-Paying Stocks	4.0	104.0
Dividend Payers w/No Change in Dividends	4.1	104.1
Dividend Cutters & Eliminators	0.9	100.9
Non-Dividend Paying Stocks	-2.1	97.9
S&P 500 Geometric Equal-Weighted Total Return Index	3.0	103.0

\* Non-annualized return

- Dividend Growers & Initiators (2016-12-31 = 104.33)
- All Dividend-Paying Stocks (2016-12-31 = 104.05)
- Dividend Payers w/No Change in Dividends (2016-12-31 = 104.06)
- Dividend Cutters & Eliminators (2016-12-31 = 100.88)
- Non-Dividend Paying Stocks (2016-12-31 = 97.88)
- S&P 500 Geometric Equal-Weighted Total Return Index (2016-12-31 = 103.02)

Returns Based on monthly equal-weighted geometric average of total returns of S&P 500 component stocks, with components reconstituted monthly.

Source: Ned Davis Research

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Fourth Quarter 2016 — Portfolio Commentary

Dividend Payers declining 2.1% versus the S&P Geometric Equal-Weighted Total Return up 3.0%.

The High Dividend Equity portfolio continues to invest in what we view to be fundamentally attractive companies in undervalued sectors across the S&P 500 Index. The top contributors during the fourth quarter were PNC Bank, JPMorgan,

and Morgan Stanley and the biggest detractors were Las Vegas Sands, Amgen and Cisco. The portfolio is underweight Staples, Healthcare, Utilities & REITs while overweight Consumer Discretionary, Financials, Technology and Energy.

Sources: Ned Davis Research, Bloomberg

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The S&P 500 measures the performance of the 500 leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy, capturing 75% of U.S. equities.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average is a stock market index that shows how 30 large publicly owned companies based in the U.S. have traded during a standard trading session in the stock market.

The MSCI EAFE Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure the equity market performers of developed markets outside the U.S. and Canada.

The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a freefloat-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance in the global emerging markets.

The Russell 3000® Index measures the performance of the 3,000 largest U.S. companies based on total market capitalization, which represents approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity market.

Barclays Capital U.S. Government/Credit Bond Index measures the performance of U.S. dollar denominated U.S. Treasuries, government-related and investment grade U.S. corporate securities that have a remaining maturity of greater than one year.

Index returns include the reinvestment of income and dividends. The returns for these unmanaged indexes do not include any transaction costs, management fees or other costs. It is not possible to make an investment directly in any index.

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