

Logan Dividend Performers

Both timely and timeless, **Logan Dividend Performers (DP)** is an equity-based strategy investing exclusively in 35–50 high-quality companies with consistent growth in dividends and market capitalizations exceeding \$2 billion. The strategy’s low beta and low standard deviation suggest the portfolio has the potential to outperform in down markets while still participating in up markets.

BENCHMARK S&P 500

INVESTMENT STYLE Investments possess inherent defensive characteristics that can protect wealth during down markets • All candidates must demonstrate at least five consecutive years of dividend growth and market capitalizations exceeding \$2 billion • Candidates must demonstrate consistent growth in earnings, revenues, and dividends; a sustainable competitive advantage; high free cash flow; and superior margins and solid ROE • Portfolio provides low turnover, potentially a tax-efficient complement to a variety of investment models

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS A potentially “win by not losing” approach where expectations are often greatest during periods of market weakness • Portfolios designed to complement more aggressive concentrated investment alternatives and fixed-income portfolios

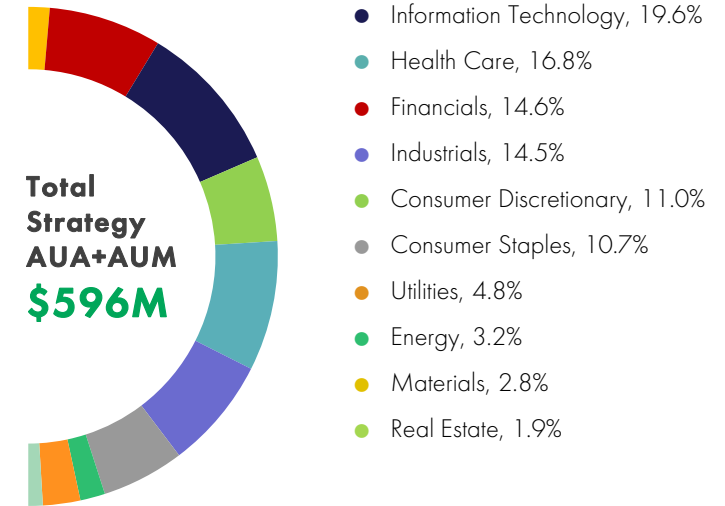
PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT



Christopher P. O’Keefe, CFA, Wayne M. Breisch, CFA, Christopher Ouimet, CFA, and Sarah J. Henry have over a 32-year average investment tenure. They have co-managed the Dividend Performers portfolio since inception.

as of 03/31/2023

EQUITY ALLOCATION



TEN LARGEST PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

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Microsoft Corporation	7.4%
Apple Inc.	6.6%
Visa Inc. Class A	4.4%
Johnson & Johnson	3.3%
NIKE, Inc. Class B	3.3%
Chevron Corporation	3.1%
Broadridge Financial Solutions, Inc.	3.1%
Elevance Health, Inc.	2.9%
Accenture Plc Class A	2.9%
Agilent Technologies, Inc.	2.8%

as of 03/31/2023

Q1 | 2023

RISK STATISTICS	1 YEAR			5 YEAR			10 YEAR		
	GROSS	NET	BM	GROSS	NET	BM	GROSS	NET	BM
Annualized Alpha (%)	3.25	0.24	-	1.38	-1.59	-	-0.05	-3.02	-
Beta	0.79	0.79	1.00	0.86	0.86	1.00	0.87	0.87	1.00
R-Squared	0.92	0.92	1.00	0.94	0.94	1.00	0.93	0.93	1.00
Sharpe Ratio	-0.29	-0.44	-0.45	0.60	0.40	0.53	0.73	0.49	0.77
Standard Deviation (%)	18.80	18.80	22.74	16.38	16.38	18.48	13.26	13.25	14.79
Information Ratio	0.66	0.28	-	0.00	-0.67	-	-0.43	-1.26	-
Tracking Error	2.05	2.05	-	1.39	1.39	-	1.13	1.13	-
Up Capture	82.63	77.73	100.00	82.98	73.07	100.00	70.73	56.17	100.00
Down Capture	78.48	81.95	100.00	91.88	94.87	100.00	94.74	97.84	100.00

LOGAN AUM+AUA

Strategy AUM	\$120M
Strategy AUA	\$476M
Firm AUA	\$1,472M
Firm AUM	\$2,343M
Total Firm AUM+AUA	\$3,816M

Numbers are subject to rounding differences
AUA has a one month data lag

PORTFOLIO CHARACTERISTICS

	DIV PERF	S&P 500
Active Share	70.7	-
Dividend Yield	1.9%	1.6%
LT Future Growth Rate	9.9	12.2
Market Capitalization (\$bil)	\$490.6	\$542.5
PEG Ratio	2.1	1.1
% Long Term Debt to Total Capital	49.9%	44.0%
Price to Sales	3.1	2.4
P/E Trailing 4 Quarters- Current	22.1x	17.0x

Indices are unmanaged and investors cannot invest directly in an index. Unless otherwise noted, performance of indices does not account for any fees, commissions or other expenses that would be incurred. Returns do not include reinvested dividends. The Standard & Poor's 500 (S&P 500) Index is a free-float weighted index that tracks the 500 most widely held stocks on the NYSE or NASDAQ and is representative of the stock market in general. It is a market value weighted index with each stock's weight in the index proportionate to its market value. Portfolio holdings are subject to change without notice. All recommendations are based upon our experience and may or may not have been profitable in the past, now or in the future. Harmonic mean is a type of average that is calculated by dividing the number of values in a data series by the sum of the reciprocals ($1/x_i$) of each value in the data series. A harmonic mean is one of the three Pythagorean means (the other two are arithmetic mean and geometric mean). The harmonic mean always shows the lowest value among the Pythagorean means. The harmonic mean is often used to calculate the average of the ratios or rates. It is the most appropriate measure for ratios and rates because it equalizes the weights of each data point. For instance, the arithmetic mean places a high weight on large data points, while the geometric mean gives a lower weight to the smaller data points. In finance, the harmonic mean is used to determine the average for financial multiples such as the price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio. The financial multiples should not be averaged using the arithmetic mean because it is biased toward larger values. One of the most common problems in finance that uses the harmonic mean is the calculation of the ratio of a portfolio that consists of several securities. Diversification does not guarantee a profit or protect against a loss in a declining market. It is a method used to help manage investment risk.