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CITY NATIONAL ROCHDALE®
AN RBC/CITY NATIONAL COMPANY

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ECONOMIC & INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT PERSPECTIVES
QUARTERLY UPDATE

Economic Growth to Set Records in 2022

Garrett R. D'Alessandro, CFA, CPWA ®, CAIA, AIF ®
Chief Executive Officer

During 2021 the U.S. economy grew well above trend and corporate profits rose significantly, providing the basis for strong S&P 500 returns. For 2022, we see potential for continued economic growth that should lead to another positive year for equities.

The S&P 500 generated a total return of 28.7% during 2021*. This was driven by S&P 500 earnings growth of approximately 45%, supplemented by an expansion in the valuations afforded companies. GDP grew 5.6% in real terms during 2021, while consumer spending grew 7.9%. Housing prices appreciated strongly in many major markets. The combination of rising wages, higher consumer incomes, appreciating home values, advancing stock prices and robust money growth will likely provide the momentum to generate another year of good outcomes for equity investors.

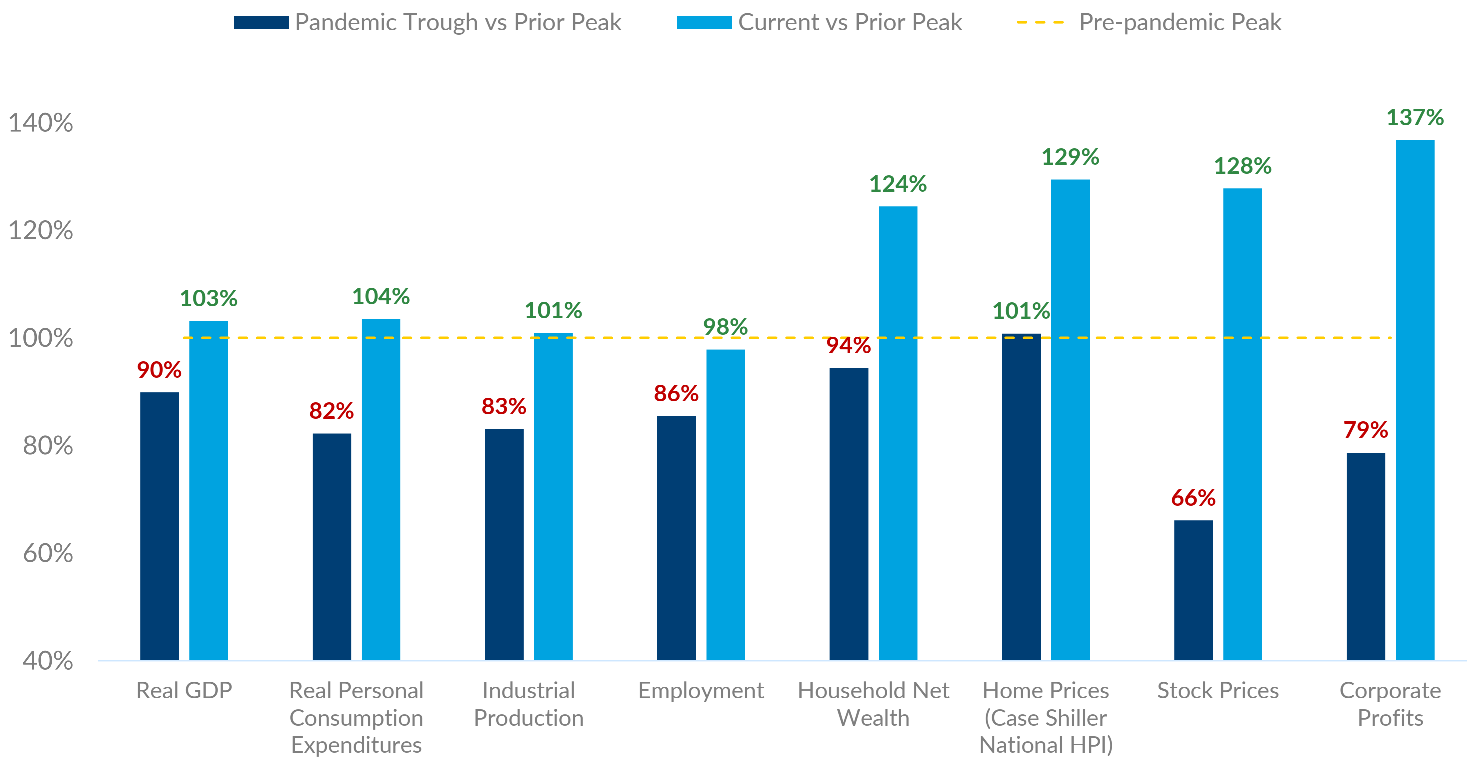
We expect the economy to expand again in 2022, with real GDP estimated to grow 3.5-4.5%. We expect wages to continue to rise more than 3%, resulting in higher disposable income for consumers, which can propel expected spending growth of 3-4%. While we anticipate that inflation will remain elevated well into 2022, we expect price pressures to become more manageable later in the year as pandemic-related dislocations gradually subside.

* Indices are unmanaged and one cannot invest directly in an index. Index returns do not include fees for trading costs (i.e., commissions) or any fees charged by your financial advisor, custodian, City National Rochdale or other third-party managers, and if they were included would reduce the returns.

The chart below shows a number of key economic indicators relative to their prior pre-pandemic levels, including corporate profits, consumer incomes, house values, stock market levels and employment. For all these measures, we expect continued new all-time highs to be reached in 2022. While there are some concerns, including ongoing COVID-19 threats, rising inflation and monetary policy decisions, we expect each of these risks to moderate and subside over time.

There were record levels of appreciation in 2021 across three categories – stock prices, house prices and commodity prices. When these three categories generate this type of annual return the following two to three years usually continue to drive stock market appreciation. In fact, when the stock market has a really good year, it has historically been followed by several additional positive years.

Tracking the Recovery



Source: Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.

Market Update: End of Easy Money – Volatility Is Back

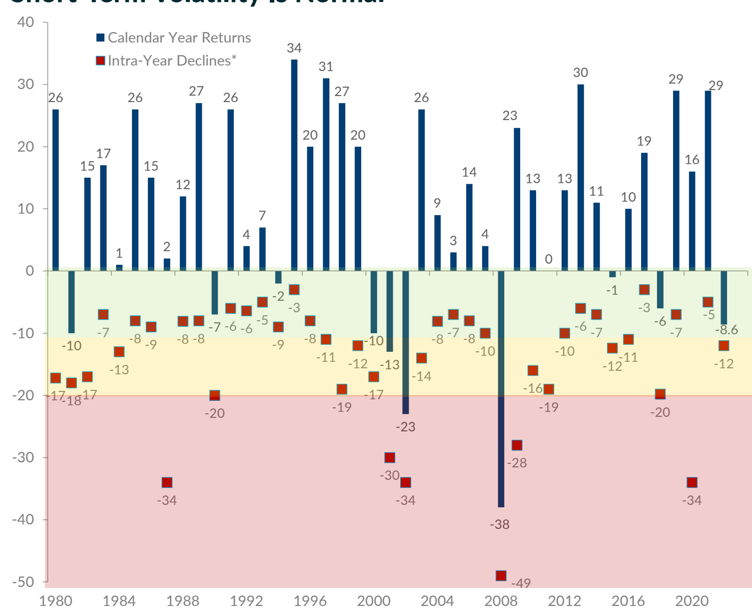
Tom Galvin
Chief Investment Officer

For much of 2021, the overwhelming majority of economists, strategists and market pundits were not expecting any Fed rate hikes until 2023. By the fall, though, with pandemic-driven supply/ demand imbalances keeping pressure on inflation longer than originally forecasted, expectations for higher Fed Funds in 2022 started to increase. Still, when minutes from the December FOMC meeting were released in early January, the surprisingly hawkish tone, aka the Powell Pivot, caught many investors by surprise.

As incoming inflation and wage data continued to run hotter than expected, market expectations quickly pivoted to four rate hikes in 2022, while concerns the Fed was falling behind the curve, along with lack of clarity on the balance sheet runoff, exacerbated market fears. Rates across the yield curve rose, which in turn triggered one of the steepest sell-offs in equities since the pandemic in general, and speculative technology stocks in particular. And, with 80% of the global asset classes we track, including bonds and alternatives, starting the year in the red, the sell-off has not been limited to equities.

So, what's behind the sell-off? It has not been one thing, but rather the confluence of multiple events. The Powell Pivot, the end of easy money, rising U.S. and global interest rates, real yields increasing globally, geopolitical risks, profit taking after a great 2021, and continued concerns over inflation and wages all have come together to produce a healthy dose of fear that's been amplified by panic selling, with anecdotal evidence that leveraged investors, algorithmic and short-term traders and hedge funds have been rushing for the exits. The "rotating correction" we've discussed for a few months, which started with EM Asia in the spring and was followed by U.S. Mid/Small cap stocks in the summer, spread in November to speculative tech stocks, which went from a corrective stage to a bloodbath quickly, before finally shifting to include quality and growth stocks in the NASDAQ and S&P 500, both of which ended 2021 near all-time highs and were ripe for a correction. No matter the exact cause, a real correction after the historic run since the market bottom is one we have long felt was overdue. Corrections are normal and often healthy events, helping to eliminate excesses that have built up after an extended period of optimism and setting a firmer foundation for future gains. As the chart below illustrates, stocks have experienced intra-year declines of 14% on average since 1980 with most years ending positive.

Short-Term Volatility Is Normal



Source: FactSet as of January 2022. *Intra-year declines are the largest declines within the calendar year.

So, is it all the Fed's fault? Yes and no. Were it not for the Fed, aggressive fiscal stimulus and best-case outcomes with COVID-19 vaccines, the multiyear economic growth outlook would not be as solid as we see it. Also, can we really blame the Fed for being off on the use of "transitory" in its messaging and being behind the curve on inflation? Not completely. The last pandemic was 100 years ago, and quantitative predictive models, as much as they have improved over the many years, can't really factor in supply/demand distributions brought about by government lockdowns and other pandemic distortions, unprecedented fiscal stimulus, and behavioral shifts that have impacted working from home, including the Great Resignation and increased retirements. Indeed, the rise in inflation is not a U.S.-centric issue but a global phenomenon. While the release of the Fed minutes in January has been blamed for the market sell-off, as we see it the Fed deserves some credit. The "messaging channel" has simultaneously deflated excessive valuations in speculative stocks, real interest rates have increased, the yield curve has widened from 70 bps to 90 bps and five-year forward inflation expectations have declined from 2.3% to 2%.

What are the implications of the end of easy money? Although much depends on the continued impacts from COVID-19, direct and indirect, we expect that the pace of Fed hikes, along with a gradual runoff of its balance sheet, will not be enough to change our long-term outlook for multiyear expansion. Economic fundamentals remain very strong, and Fed policy, while tightening, will still be far from restrictive. Nevertheless, there are areas that should be positively and negatively impacted. On the positive side, consumers and corporations will see increased interest paid in money market funds and related accounts, asset-sensitive financial stocks will benefit from higher rates as well as likely increased loan demand, and quality companies with pricing power and low debt levels should perform well. Areas that can be expected to be negatively impacted include speculative stocks, consumers with high exposures to speculative investments, investors and companies that have used high leverage in producing above-average gains, and companies that lose money from current operations and were relying on the never-ending flow of easy money to fund growth initiatives.

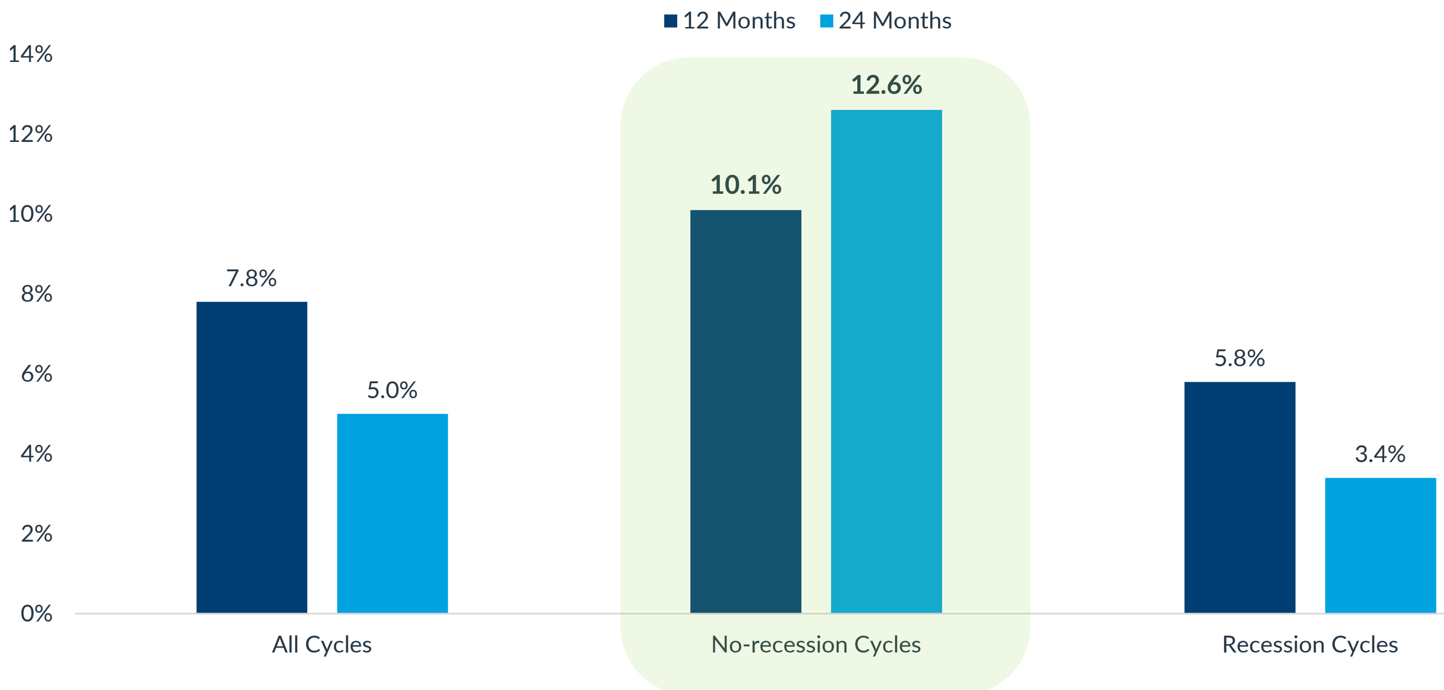
So, is it game over for stocks? Absolutely not. Growing concerns regarding the Russian troop buildup on the Ukrainian border, as well as heightened tensions with China, have led us to recently increase the risk level on our geopolitical speedometer. Still, absent any exogenous shocks that might come to pass, the fundamental outlook for stocks remains solid. We continue to believe economic activity on a global basis will begin to recover as Omicron recedes and winter ends, and we continue to expect above-trend growth in 2022 unfolding as the economy transitions from policy-induced recovery to more self-sustaining expansion. Nominal GDP growth (real GDP plus inflation) this year is likely to be around 8%, which is supportive of a positive outlook for healthy corporate revenue increases and EPS growth of 7-17%. Meanwhile, delinquencies and defaults for consumers and corporations remain low. Supporting this optimistic view has been the resiliency of BBB yields, which have moved up only modestly while equity markets have been pummeled. Stocks can sometimes initially struggle to adjust to changing policy conditions, but returns have historically been positive over the first two years of Fed tightening cycles (see chart below). More important than the direction of policy is the state of the economy. When the Fed is removing stimulus because the economy is on solid footing, and recession risk is low, stocks tend to do very well.

KEY POINTS

- Financial environment remains positive for stocks
- Corrections are normal and often healthy events
- Speculative investments face increased risk

What's the bottom line? While ever watchful for exogenous shocks, we're staying the course on our multiyear expansion thesis and overweight to risk assets, and view this correction as long overdue and a buying opportunity.

Forward S&P 500 Returns After Fed Tightening Cycle



Source: Bloomberg.

Equity Income: Bright Prospects Remain, Volatility May Increase

David Shapiro
Senior Portfolio Manager, Senior Equity Analyst

Tony Hu, CFA, FRM
Senior Portfolio Manager, Senior Equity Analyst

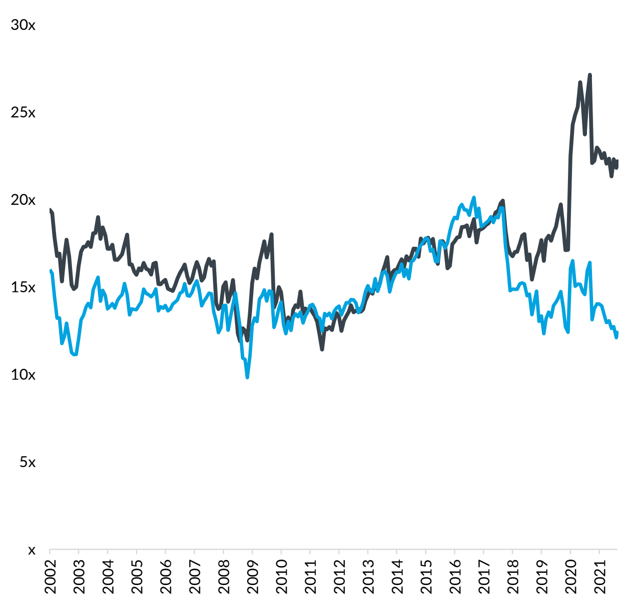
As we enter 2022 we reflect on a historic year for dividend stocks, with total returns of 32.2%, well above the broader market and even edging out growth*. Can this continue? And what is the outlook for dividend stocks?

Our outlook for the year is for the expansion to continue, but with some key differences. Ongoing economic growth, still above trend, but moderating. Inflation, still elevated, but moderating over time. Supply disruptions, a similar story, ongoing, but improving into the back half. We expect modest interest rate increases from levels that remain near historical lows.

We see our holdings managing through all of these issues, with some benefiting outright from inflationary pressures and rate hikes, and others offsetting them to different degrees by executing against their inflationary playbooks. Many of them offset higher costs by implementing pricing, taking advantage of their scale, their brand or other competitive advantage. In general, **we see business conditions benefiting the sales, earnings and cash flow growth of dividend stocks.**

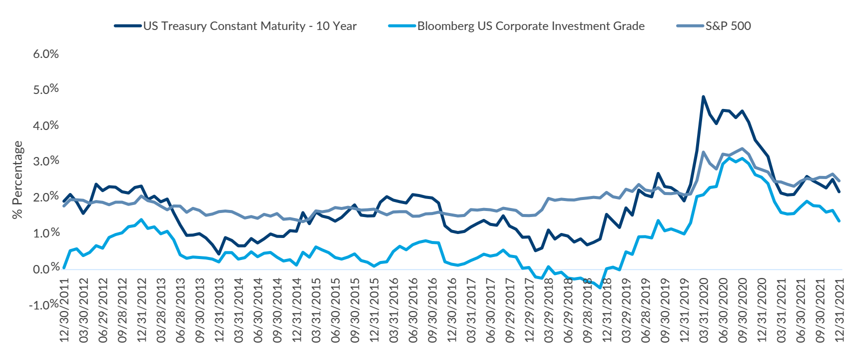
For us, the inflationary, rising-rate playbook is similar to that of the management of our holdings. **Our research team focuses on pricing power as a key offset to inflation, and we heighten its prioritization. Similarly, to offset**

Valuation Comparison: S&P 500 vs. DJDVP



Source: Bloomberg.
DJDVP: Dow Jones U.S. Select Dividend Index

Dividend Stocks Dividend Yield Spread vs. 10 Year Treasury/US Corporate Investment Grade/S&P 500 Dividend



Source: Bloomberg.

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the impact of rising interest rates, we emphasize dividend growth over yield level. And we continue to overweight real estate, a more direct beneficiary of inflation than other income sectors.

We do anticipate the potential for higher volatility in coming quarters as we get later in the cycle. But we also see several relative valuation metrics supportive of a continued tailwind to income stocks. **Valuation spreads for our value-like dividend stocks vs. growth remain historically wide and ripe for mean reversion. Similarly, yield spreads remain elevated. And dividend stocks provide attractive income in a world where it is harder to find.**

KEY POINTS

- Generating income from companies with resilient, growing free cash flow
- Positioning for economic growth, inflation and interest rates, all elevated but moderating
- Looking at valuation gaps and yield spreads as ongoing tailwinds relative to the broader market

Shifting Dynamics in Taxable Fixed Income

Charles Luke, CFA
Co-Director, Fixed Income

Treasury rates were volatile over the fourth quarter, but, on balance, long rates were stable. High-quality taxable bonds moved higher by just 0.01% [1]. Fixed income credit valuations spent most of 2021 at historical highs, **but risk repriced and became more attractive by the end of the quarter,** reflecting the impact of the Omicron variant and a shift in policy normalization pace from the Fed. Rate liftoff was expected in late 2022, but the Fed has now shifted to 4 hikes as a base case.

On the U.S. Treasury front, 2-year, 3-year and 5-year notes moved up 0.49%, 0.43% and 0.30%, respectively, while the 10-year note remained unchanged and the 30-year note dropped 0.15% [2]. This phenomenon is called curve flattening and tends to occur as the Fed increases short-term interest rates. **Despite the stability in long rates, we expect the 10-year note to be within 2-2.5% by year-end.** Higher short-term rates are positive for investors in conservative strategies, and our projected rate increases will not erode returns in high-quality fixed income strategies. We forecast returns in high-quality fixed income of 1.0% and recommend an overweight to high yield.

KEY POINTS

- The Fed changed course and is projected to increase rates 4 times in 2022
- Short-term rates are moving up more quickly than long-term rates
- Floating rate sectors of high yield are poised to outperform

With high inflation and imminent Fed hikes, the landscape is changing within opportunistic income. We expect returns to fall slightly from 2021 levels, but are still projecting a 3-5% return range. **As short rates rise, floating rate asset classes like leveraged loans and structured credit are the likely outperformers.** Emerging Market High Yield will experience a bumpy ride in 2022. Now that policy accommodation is waning, **the dollar could move higher, putting pressure on Emerging Market balance sheets.** From its lows in May, the dollar has moved up 6.82%[3] and, while stable in 2022, U.S.-based short term rates are significantly higher than global rates, which will cause cross-border flows into U.S. assets.

Volatility in rates and credit will create significant opportunity within taxable fixed income. We recommend utilizing episodes of weakness to reallocate into floating rate sectors of the high yield market.

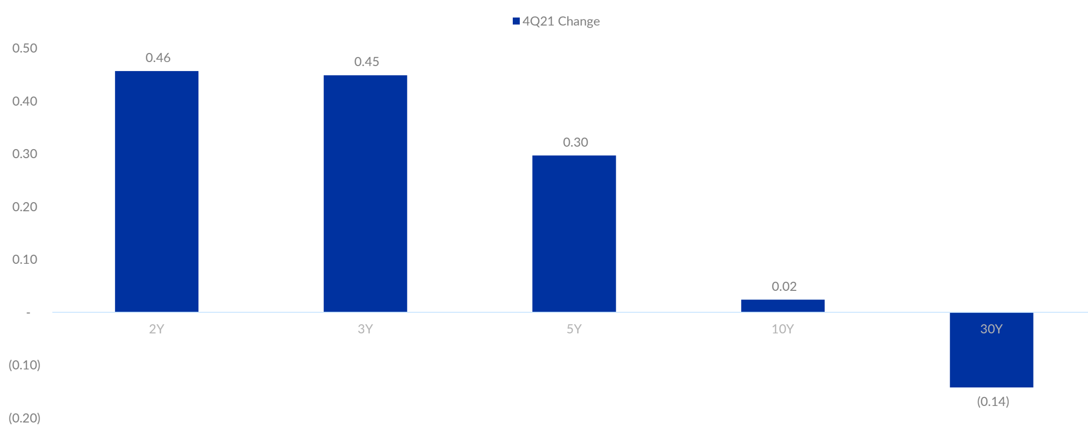
[1] LBUSTRUU Index: Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index

[2] GT2 Govt, GT3 Govt, GT5 Govt, GT10 Govt, GT30 Govt: US Government Treasury Bonds

[3] DXY Index: The U.S. Dollar Index

T Curve: a curve that shows the interest rate associated with different contract lengths for a particular debt instrument (e.g., a treasury bill). It summarizes the relationship between the term (time to maturity) of the debt and the interest rate (yield) associated with that term.

4Q Change in 2-,3-,5-,10- and 30-year Treasury Rates



Tenor	12/31/21 Treasury Curve	09/30/21 Treasury Curve	4Q21 Change
2Y	0.73	0.28	0.46
3Y	0.96	0.51	0.45
5Y	1.26	0.97	0.30
10Y	1.51	1.49	0.02
30Y	1.90	2.05	(0.14)

Source: Bloomberg.

Investment Grade Municipal Bonds Demonstrate Resiliency

Michael Taila, CFA
Co-Director, Fixed Income

Investment grade municipal (IGM) bonds closed the book on 2021 with more optimism as market gains in the final months boosted full-year total returns to about 1.5% (Bloomberg Barclays indices), delivering good relative outperformance versus most other fixed income cohorts.

Despite fluctuations in the rates market, IGM bonds benefitted from solid investor demand with robust fund flows. The improving economy contributed to shrinking credit spreads while talk of higher personal and corporate income tax rates bolstered the appeal of tax-exempt income. The technical factors influencing IGM bonds should carry over into 2022. However, some downside risks remain, with Fed lift-off anticipated in 2H2022 (or sooner). A more rapid and sustained rise in rates than expected could weigh on the municipal market. That said, **municipal bonds tend to perform well during a rising rate environment.** Although IGM bond performance may be more muted in 2022, investors should earn modestly positive total returns.

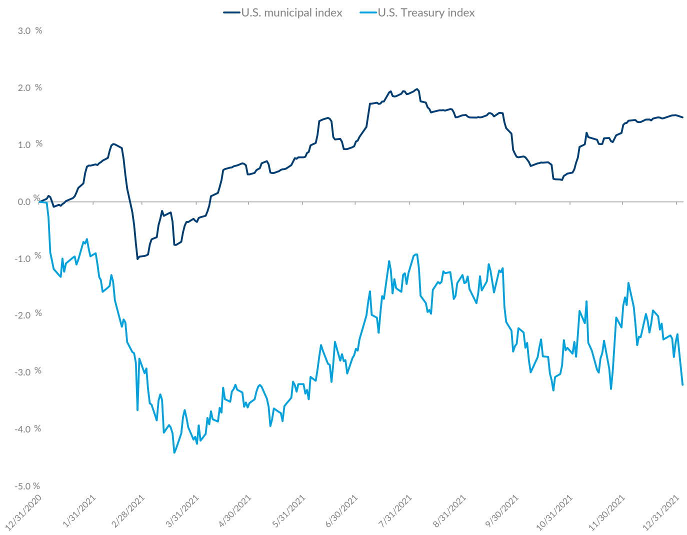
The municipal market will continue to focus on valuations. Relative value indicators such as the municipal/Treasury yield ratio ended 2021 near their historic lows, while credit spreads tightened significantly. Should IGM bonds track a more aggressive adjustment in Treasuries and demand weaken from slowing and/or periodic outflows, valuations should "cheapen" with ratios moving higher. Any dislocation in the municipal bond market has potential performance implications, but we see these events as opportunities for investors to capitalize on more attractive entry points.

Municipal credit conditions improved during 2021, with many state and local governments (SLGs) reporting strong revenue outperformance versus forecasts. Based on projections, many SLG balance sheets are healthy and poised to grow in FY 2022. Spending on infrastructure will increase over the next few years as money appropriated from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act flows through various municipal sectors. Investments in physical projects should stimulate growth and be a net positive for municipal credit quality. We continue to monitor governance and policy decisions to ensure SLGs maintain budgetary balance, especially as we face headwinds from COVID-19 variants and likely changes in the political landscape in 2022.

KEY POINTS

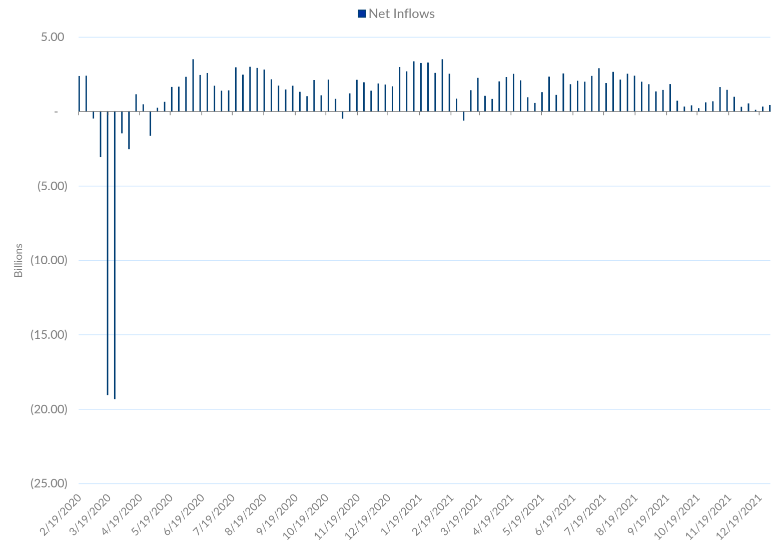
- **Expect modestly positive total returns**
- **Market volatility should create investor opportunities**
- **Issuer credit quality is improving**

Investment Grade Municipals Deliver Positive Returns Despite Treasury Losses



Source: Bloomberg Barclays.

Positive Fund Flows Throughout Most of 2021 Despite Treasury Losses



Source: Investment Company Institute (ICI). MMA.

Fed Pivot Points to Higher Rates

Paul Single
Managing Director, Senior Economist, Senior Portfolio Manager

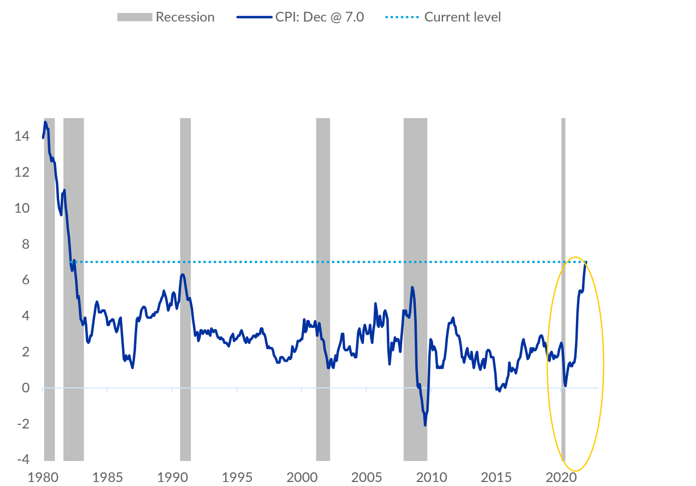
At the Fed's December meeting, they made a very hawkish pivot in their approach to monetary policy. The Fed is expected to increase interest rates as early as March, with at least three hikes expected this year. Back in September, the Fed was expecting just one interest rate hike of 25 basis points in 2022, and about half of the policymakers were not expecting to make any changes to the federal funds rate level.

The shift [in monetary policy] is a result of a focus on higher levels of inflation, which in the past few months has climbed to a level not seen since 1982. The Fed has two mandates: maximum employment and stable prices. The Fed has clearly met its goal of inflation slightly above 2.0%. As for employment, there are still 3.6 million fewer workers on payrolls compared to the month before the pandemic started. That said, there are also far fewer people looking for a job. Older workers (above 55) have retired early and left the workforce, and many younger mothers are not working due to a lack of affordable child care. **So the Fed is now beginning to believe the economy may be close to maximum employment.**

Another tool the Fed may utilize to slow the pace of inflation is reducing the size of its balance sheet. Since the early stages of the pandemic, the Fed has bought bonds to help push down intermediate- and longer-term interest rates. That program will end in March. If the Fed believes they need to slow the economy, they may begin selling some of those bonds, putting upward pressure on intermediate- and longer-term interest rates.

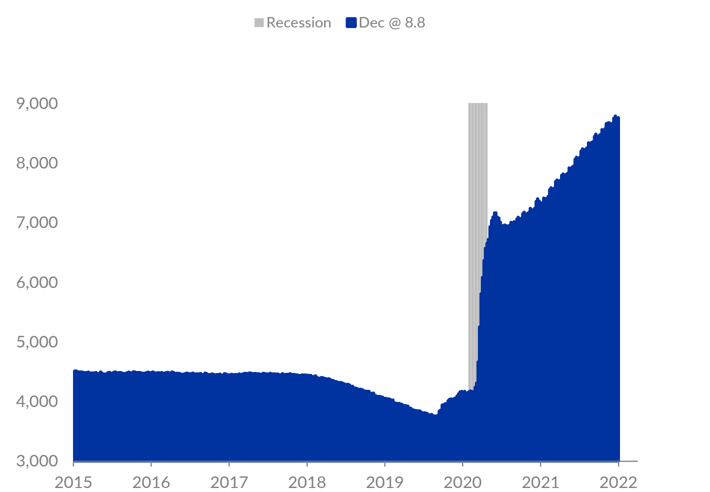
Moving from a dovish view on monetary policy to a hawkish one is always tricky, and the Fed does not want to make any mistakes in slowing the rate of economic growth. This year is even more challenging due to another COVID-19 variant surge that will cause business and consumer reactions. **COVID-19 makes it difficult for the Fed to forecast the economy's future accurately.**

Consumer Price Index
% change, y-o-y, seasonally adjusted



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics as of January 2022.

Fed Balance Sheet
$, billions, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Federal Reserve Bank as of December 2021.

KEY POINTS

- The Fed has pivoted to a more hawkish approach to monetary policy
- Interest rate increases may begin as early as March
- The Fed is expected to hike the federal funds rate three times this year

High Yield Municipals Best in Class

William D. Black, CFA
Managing Director, Senior Portfolio Manager

High yield municipal (HYM) bonds got back on track during 4Q2021 to close out an otherwise volatile year for fixed income assets. According to Bloomberg and Barclays indices, HYM added more than 100 bps of total return during the quarter, propelling full-year gains above 7.75% and delivering relative solid outperformance.*

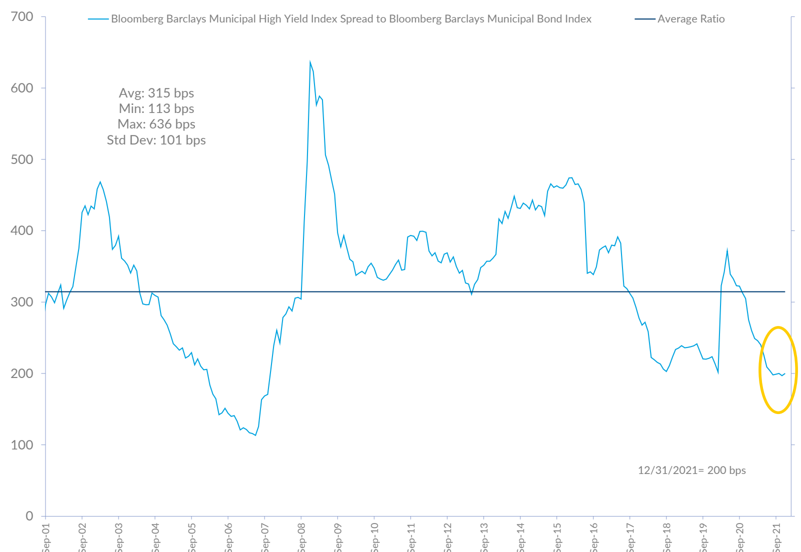
KEY POINTS

- Coupon income to drive positive, albeit moderate, returns in 2022
- Credit trends should continue to benefit from an improving economy
- Market dislocation should create attractive entry points for investors

The technical underpinnings that persisted for most of the year, such as positive fund flows, along with a fundamental improvement in credit quality from a recovering economy, contributed to higher prices of HYM bonds that position the asset class well to begin 2022. Total returns should moderate in line with "clipping your coupon." That said, HYM bonds are poised to outperform investment grade municipals and Treasuries, providing above-market income and an inflation cushion for investors.

Our forecast for more limited return upside potential reflects narrow credit spreads that compressed significantly throughout 2021 as investors felt more comfortable assuming additional issuer risk in an otherwise low-yield environment. **However, given our favorable outlook for the economy and GDP growth in 2022, HYM bonds could remain at current valuations for some time, particularly in the short run, as demand and supply imbalances point to continued price support.** A risk to the downside could develop toward the back half of 2022 (or sooner) as policy accommodation diminishes. Should municipal market demand weaken (i.e., slower fund flows or intermittent outflows) and rates react more aggressively to a shift in monetary policy, HYM bond performance

Investment Grade and High Yield Spread



Source: Bloomberg Barclays.

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could undershoot estimates. Still, we view these events as opportunities for investors to take advantage of more attractive valuations and to book incremental yield.

Issuer credit quality should benefit from an improving economy in 2022. HYM could experience an uptick in troubled borrowers should market access wane, but this would be unlikely to create a systemic challenge to the generally constructive credit backdrop. **While the year-end 2021 market par value in default was less than 0.4% (ex-Puerto Rico), City National Rochdale continues to exercise diligent security selection and sector bias within the HYM space to avoid unnecessary risk exposure for client portfolios.**

Returns Chart

Index	Since Inception Return on 12/31/2020	Since Inception Return on 12/31/2021	Number of Months in Period	Return for Period	Annualized Return	Excess Return for Period	Annualized Excess Return	Currency	Return Type
Municipal Bond	1,237.84	1,258.14	12	1.52%	1.52%	n/a	n/a	USD	Unhedged
Municipal Bond: High Yield (non-Investment Grade)	321.3	354.02	12	7.77%	7.77%	n/a	n/a	USD	Unhedged
U.S. Corporate Investment Grade	3,460.67	3,423.56	12	-1.04%	-1.04%	1.61%	1.61%	USD	Unhedged
U.S. Corporate High Yield	2,238.05	2,361.43	12	5.28%	5.28%	6.63%	6.63%	USD	Unhedged
U.S. Treasury	2,459.39	2,399.95	12	-2.32%	-2.32%	0.00%	0.00%	USD	Unhedged

Index	2021 Total Return
Municipal Bond	1.52%
Municipal Bond: High Yield	7.77%
U.S. Corporate Investment Grade	-1.04%
U.S. Corporate High Yield	5.28%
U.S. Treasury	-2.32%

Source: Bloomberg Barclays. Investments for returns- Bloomberg Barclays return data

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The information presented does not involve the rendering of personalized investment, financial, legal, or tax advice. This presentation is not an offer to buy or sell, or a solicitation of any offer to buy or sell any of the securities mentioned herein.

Certain statements contained herein may constitute projections, forecasts, and other forward-looking statements, which do not reflect actual results and are based primarily upon a hypothetical set of assumptions applied to certain historical financial information. Certain information has been provided by third-party sources and, although believed to be reliable, it has not been independently verified and its accuracy or completeness cannot be guaranteed.

Concentrating assets in a particular industry, sector of the economy, or markets may increase volatility because the investment will be more susceptible to the impact of market, economic, regulatory, and other factors affecting that industry or sector compared with a more broadly diversified asset allocation.

Private investments often engage in leveraging and other speculative investment practices that may increase the risk of investment loss, can be highly illiquid, are not required to provide periodic pricing or valuation information to investors, and may involve complex tax structures and delays in distributing important tax information.

Alternative investments are speculative, entail substantial risks, offer limited or no liquidity, and are not suitable for all investors. These investments have limited transparency to the funds' investments and may involve leverage which magnifies both losses and gains, including the risk of loss of the entire investment. Alternative investments have varying and lengthy lockup provisions. Please see the Offering Memorandum for more complete information regarding the Fund's investment objectives, risks, fees, and other expenses.

Investments in below-investment-grade debt securities, which are usually called "high-yield" or "junk bonds," are typically in weaker financial health and such securities can be harder to value and sell and their prices can be more volatile than more highly rated securities. While these securities generally have higher rates of interest, they also involve greater risk of default than do securities of a higher-quality rating.

There are inherent risks with equity investing. These risks include, but are not limited to, stock market, manager, or investment style. Stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices. Investing in international markets carries risks such as currency fluctuation, regulatory risks, and economic and political instability. Emerging markets involve heightened risks related to the same factors, as well as increased volatility, lower trading volume, and less liquidity. Emerging markets can have greater custodial and operational risks and less developed legal and accounting systems than developed markets.

There are inherent risks with fixed-income investing. These risks may include interest rate, call, credit, market, inflation, government policy, liquidity, or junk bond. When interest rates rise, bond prices fall. This risk is heightened with investments in longer-duration fixed-income securities and during periods when prevailing interest rates are low or negative. The yields and market values of municipal securities may be more affected by changes in tax rates and policies than similar income-bearing taxable securities. Certain investors' incomes may be subject to the Federal Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT), and taxable gains are also possible. Investments in below-investment-grade debt securities, which are usually called "high yield" or "junk bonds," are typically in weaker financial health and such securities can be harder to value and sell, and their prices can be more volatile than more highly rated securities. While these securities generally have higher rates of interest, they also involve greater risk of default than do securities of a higher-quality rating.

All investing is subject to risk, including the possible loss of the money you invest. As with any investment strategy, there is no guarantee that investment objectives will be met and investors may lose money. Diversification does not ensure a profit or protect against a loss in a declining market. Past performance is no guarantee of future performance.

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Index Definitions

S&P 500 Index: The S&P 500 Index, or Standard & Poor's 500 Index, is a market-capitalization-weighted index of 500 leading publicly traded companies in the U.S. It is not an exact list of the top 500 U.S. companies by market cap because there are other criteria that the index includes.

Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index (LBUSTRUU): The Bloomberg Aggregate Bond Index or "the Agg" is a broad-based fixed-income index used by bond traders and the managers of mutual funds and exchange-traded funds (ETFs) as a benchmark to measure their relative performance.

GT2 Govt, GT3 Govt, GT5 Govt, GT10 Govt, GT30 Govt: US Government Treasury Yields

DXY Index: The U.S. dollar index (USDX) is a measure of the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the value of a basket of currencies of the majority of the U.S.'s most significant trading partners.

Dow Jones U.S. Select Dividend Index DJDVP: The Dow Jones U.S. Select Dividend Index looks to target 100 dividend-paying stocks screened for factors that include the dividend growth rate, the dividend payout ratio, and the trading volume. The components are then weighted by the dividend yield.