RBC Rochdale

Market Update Webinar

October 29, 2026

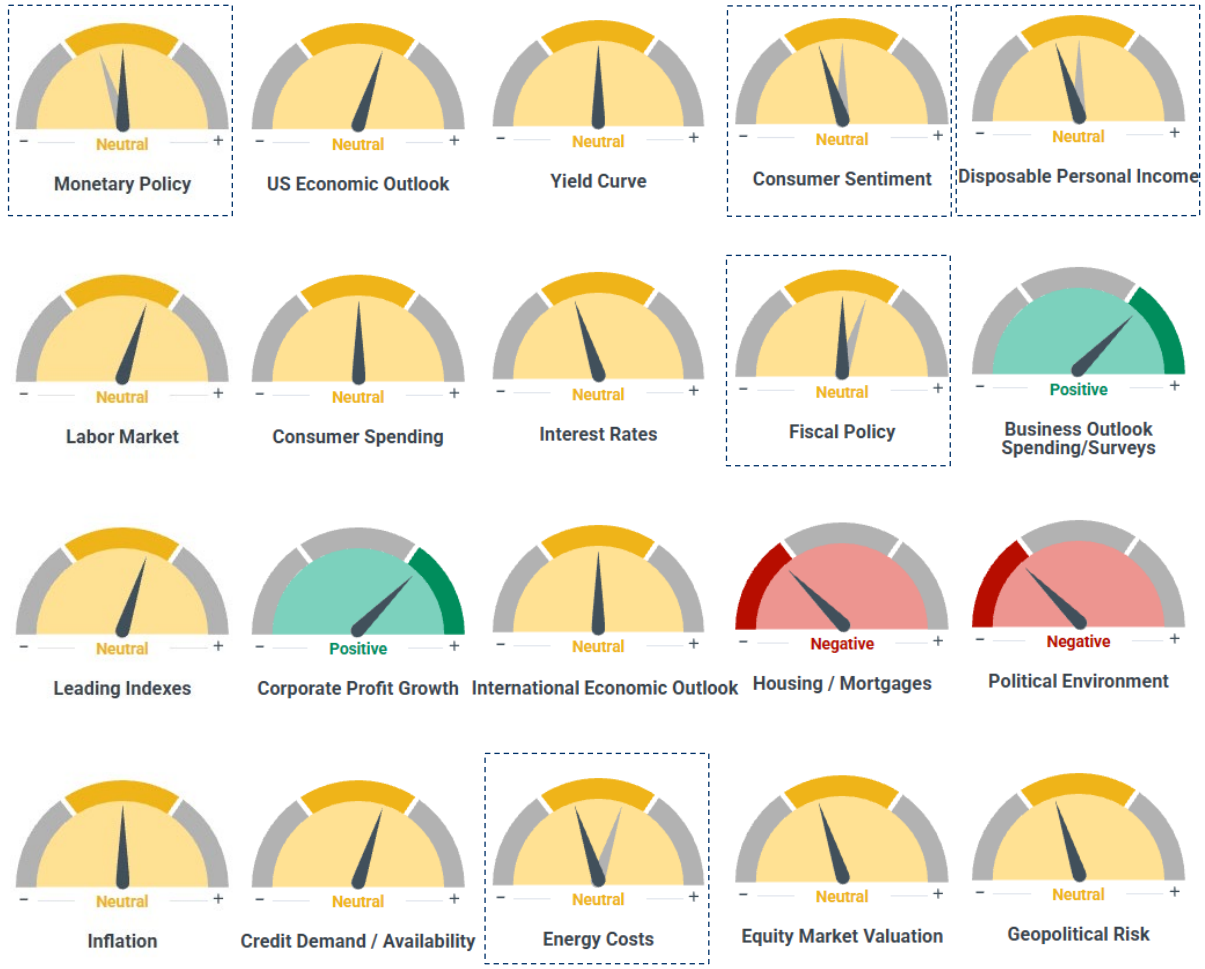
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Rochdale Speedometers℠ – November 2026

Economic and Financial Indicators That Are Forward-Looking Six to Nine Months

- Fed Chair Kevin Warsh clarified that raising interest rates represents "removing accommodation" rather than tightening conditions. Higher rates increase borrowing costs for businesses and consumers but will not derail overall growth.
- Inflation continues to be disrupted by recently slowed Middle East oil flows. Downstream impacts and geopolitical uncertainty persist, as military tensions have resurfaced. A resolution tailwind could drive markets higher into year-end.
- Corporate spending and technology investment continue exceeding expectations, supporting GDP growth and positive earnings revisions for upcoming quarters. Consumer spending remains healthy despite low consumer sentiment even when excluding rising energy cost.
- The primary risks to the outlook include ongoing global conflict, elevated global interest rates, a deteriorating U.S. fiscal situation, and AI related supply constraints.

Impact on Economy and Financial Markets



Source: Proprietary opinions based on Rochdale research, as of October 28, 2026. Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results.

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Economic Forecast

- Economic activity remains stronger than sentiment suggests. Business surveys, capital spending, and consumer activity remain expansionary, supporting our 2.0% to 2.5% real GDP outlook.
- Corporate earnings are supporting risk assets, with estimates continuing to be revised higher. We see growth slowing to 15% to 18% in 2027, still above long-term averages.
- The Federal Reserve has shifted toward a less accommodative stance. Resilient growth and above-target inflation create potential for additional tightening. However, we see no evidence of broad wage-driven inflation requiring aggressive hikes.
- Long-term rates are likely to remain higher for longer. Stronger nominal growth, heavy Treasury issuance, and rising global yields have pushed up the 10-year Treasury rate. Lower energy prices could provide relief.

		2026		2027	
RBC Rochdale Forecasts		**Rochdale (est.)**	**Consensus (est.)**	**Rochdale (est.)**	**Consensus (est.)**
Real Annual GDP Growth		2.00% - 2.50%	2.30%	2.00% - 2.50%	2.20%
Corporate Profit Growth*		25.00% - 30.00%	28.30%	15.00% - 18.00%	19.20%
Headline CPI Year-End		2.75% - 3.25%	3.40%	2.25% - 2.75%	2.50%
Interest Rates	Federal Funds Rate	3.75% - 4.25%	4.25%	4.00% - 4.50%	4.17%
	Treasury Note, 10-Yr.	4.75% - 5.25%	5.06%	4.50% - 5.25%	4.83%

*Corporate profit growth is a blended estimate of actual earnings from companies that have reported, and the Bloomberg consensus estimate for those that have not reported, producing a combined blended estimate. Sources: Bloomberg, proprietary opinions based on Rochdale Research, as of October 28, 2026. Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results.

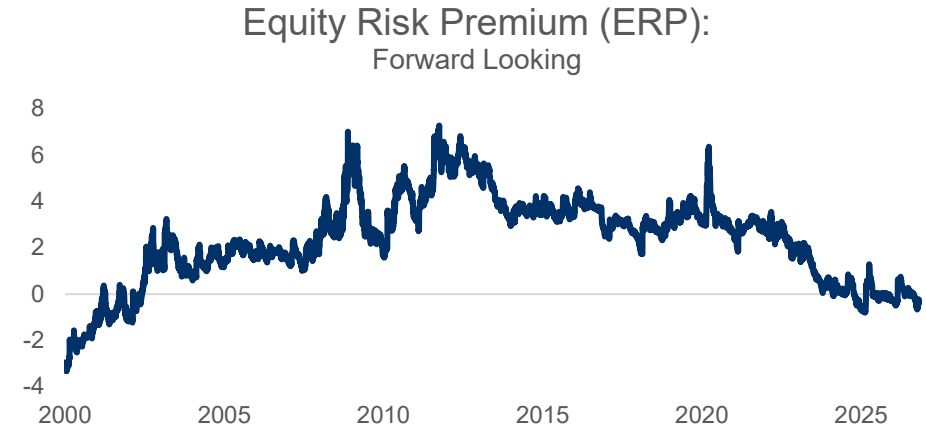
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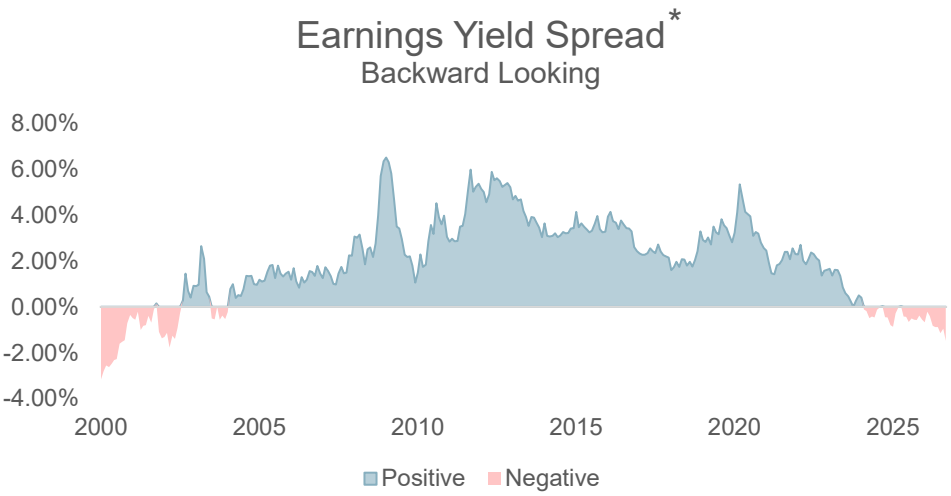
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The 5% World Has a Price Tag

- Real yields just below 3.0%, a near 5% nominal 10-year, a negative earnings yield spread and ERP, bonds offer attractive yields.
- The valuation cushion is absent, earnings not multiples are how investors are rewarded in today's market.







Source: Bloomberg. Data as of October 28, 2026. Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results.
*Equity earnings yield spread is the earnings yield minus the U.S. 10-Year treasury yield.

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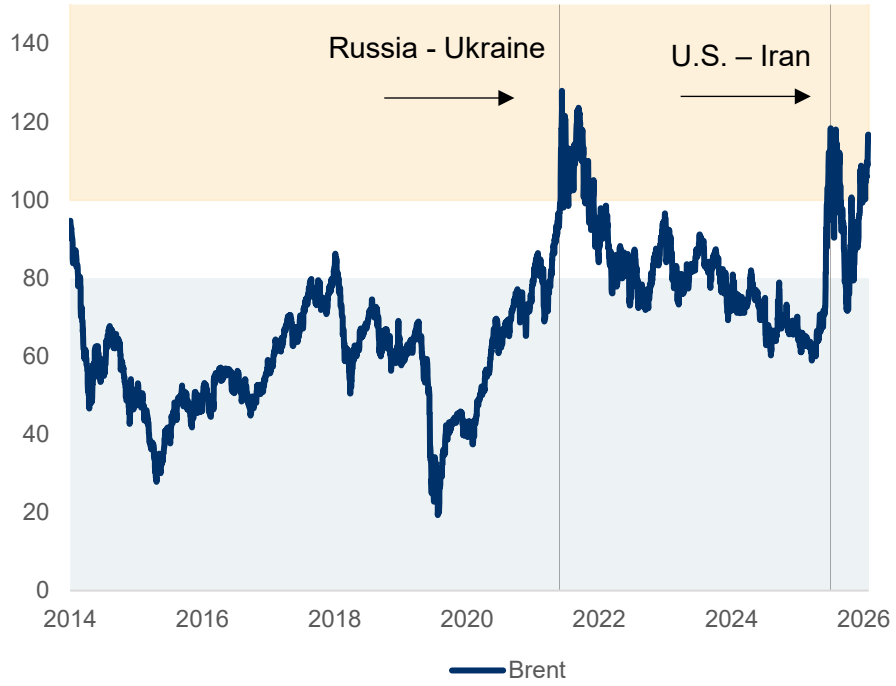
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Round Two of the Energy Inflation Shock

- Oil remains above $100 a barrel, with Brent (European benchmark) reaching a new 6-month high as military tensions resurface.
- The second round of energy-led inflation in four years persists, but its parabolic rise should fade from markets as the situation in Iran marches slowly toward stabilization
- Importantly while the U.S. consumes roughly 20.6 million barrels of oil a day, we produce about 13.5 million, reducing U.S. dependency on imported oil.

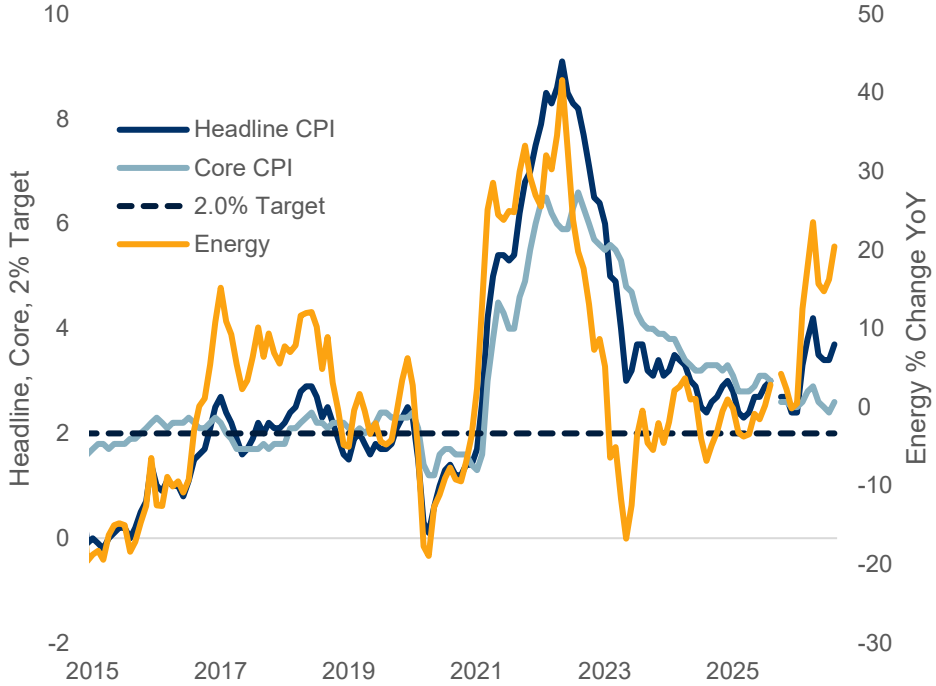
Oil: the second three-digit shock in four years

Brent crude, daily



Headline Inflation has re-accelerated to 3.7%; Core still 2.6%

CPI Percent change YoY



Source: Bloomberg, U.S. Energy Information Administration, and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data as of October 31, 2026.
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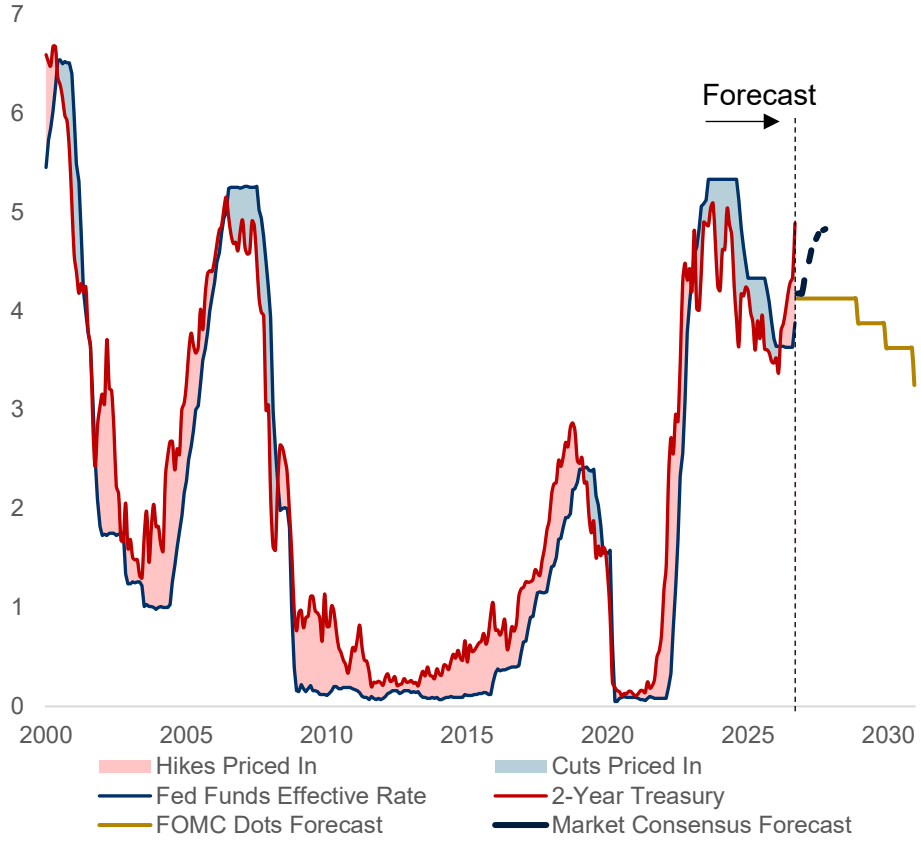
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Warsh Draws the Line

- Markets continue pricing additional hikes, despite a real policy rate above core PCE, further embedding the Feds hiking bias.
- The Fed held rates steady in October and indicated a data dependent path towards a December rate hike.
- With a real policy rate above inflation, the question remains whether financial conditions are modestly restrictive, or neutral.

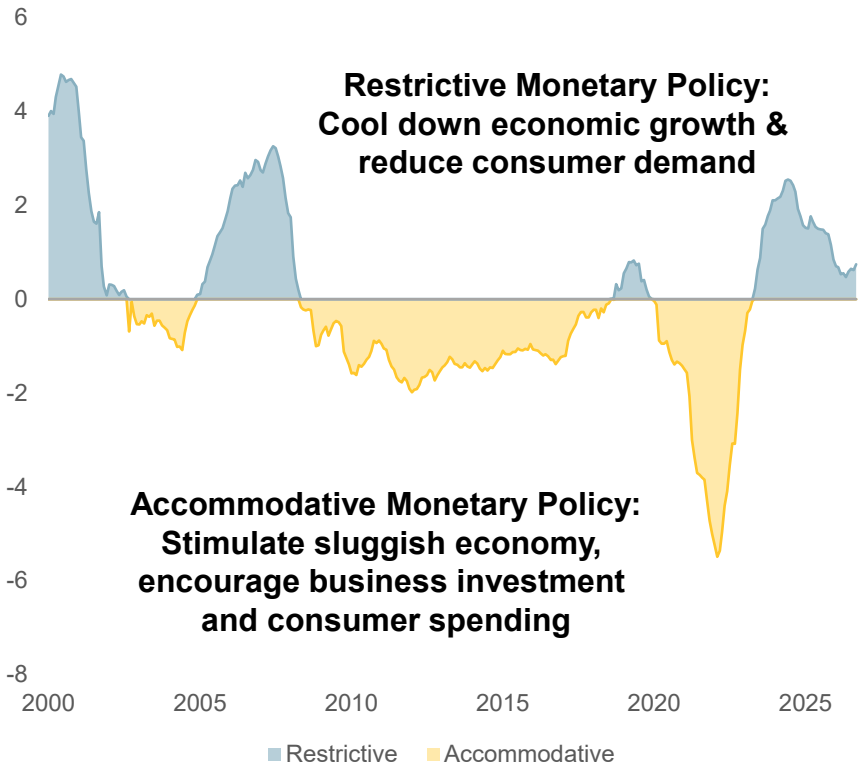
2-Year Treasury 1% Above Fed Funds, Pricing Further Hikes

Effective Fed Funds Rate vs. 2-Year Treasury With Forecast



Real Policy Rate: Less Accommodating or Restrictive?

Fed Funds minus Core PCE inflation YoY, Monthly as a %



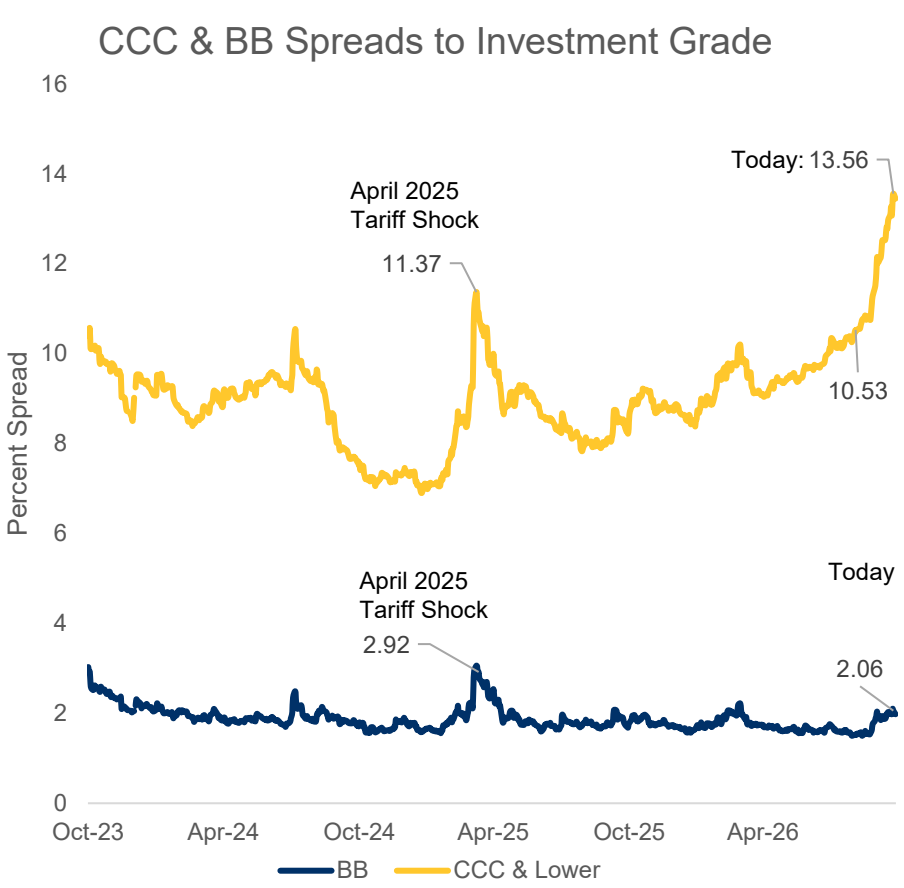
Source: Bloomberg, Federal Reserve, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data as of October 26, 2026. Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results.

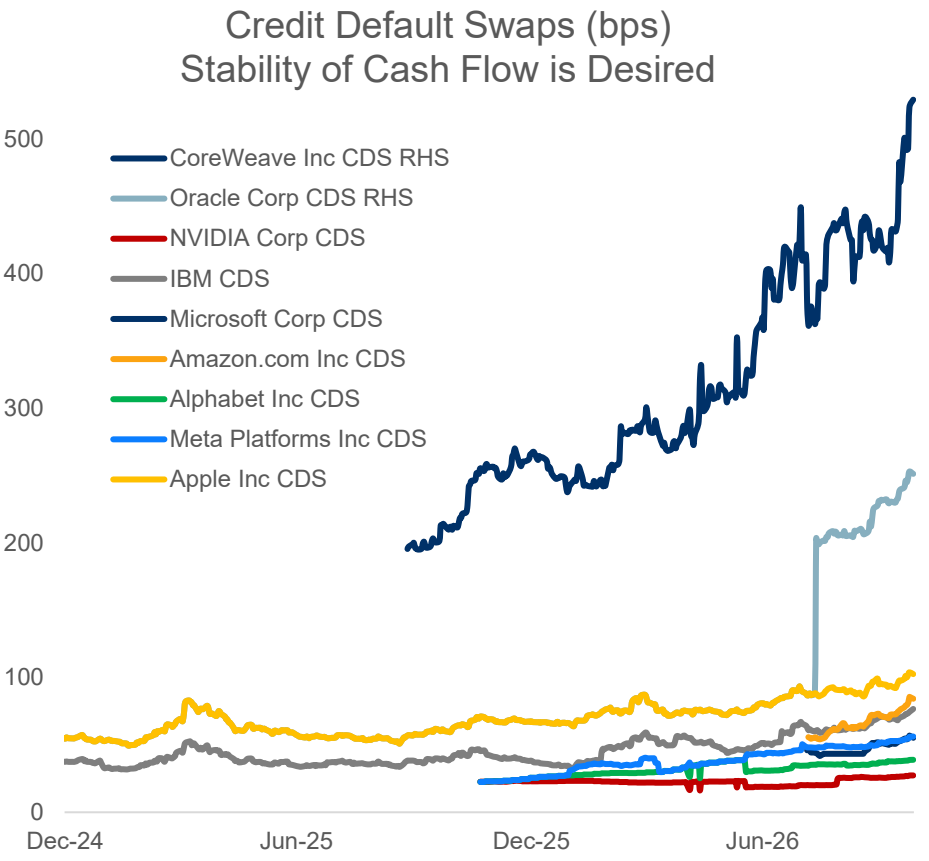
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AI Concerns: Credit, Not Demand

- Speculative high yield has seen spreads rise on higher leverage, weaker balance sheets, and greater sensitivity to the prevailing environment: (1) slowing FCF, (2) capital raising, (3) “less accommodative” policy, (4) expectations for higher rates, and (5) elevated levels of uncertainty.
- Higher quality AI related names have CDS spreads near the U.S. Treasury 5-year CDS level of 36bps.





Source: Federal Reserve, Bloomberg. Data as of October 27, 2026. Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results.

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AI Concerns: Credit, Not Demand

- As use cases continue to emerge, companies are increasing token demand and spending more on AI.
- 24% of all companies in the U.S., and 44% of companies with more than 250 employees have used AI in any business function over the past 2 weeks.
- Looking 6 months forward 51% of companies with more than 250 employees plan to use AI.

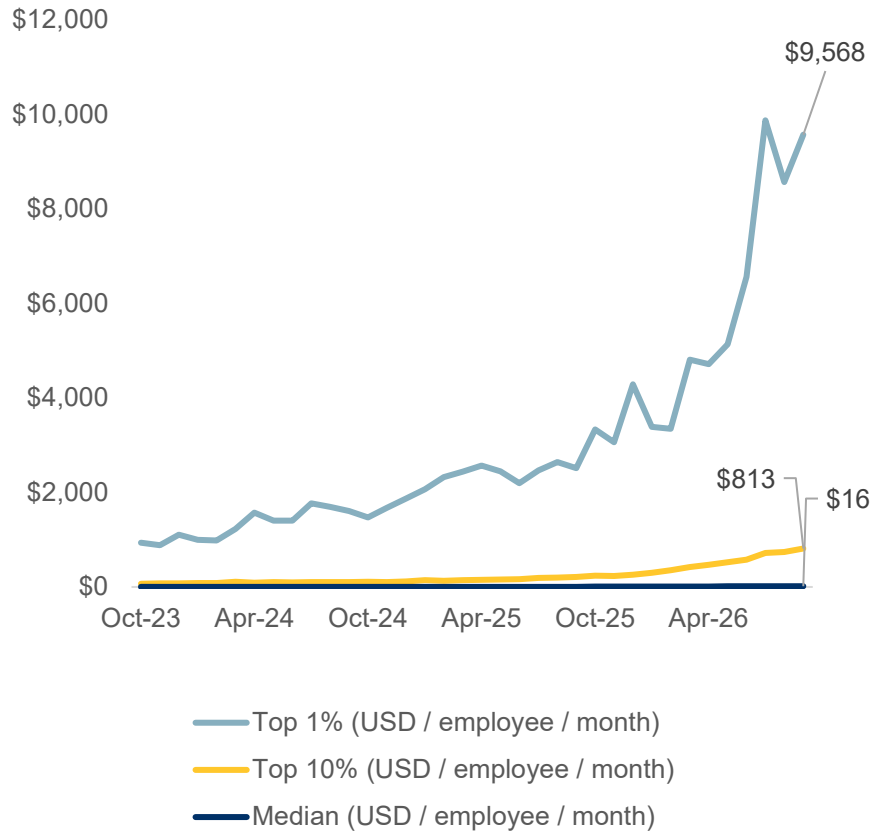
Companies Are Spending on AI &
Continue to Get More Bang For Their Buck



The Silicon Data LLM Token Expenditure Weighted Price Index tracks the weighted average price consumers pay for LLM tokens

The Anera Labs Intelligence Indices Token Demand Index tracks the growth and size of institutional-scale AI inference consumption

Companies Spend for Productivity



Source: RAMP AI, Anera Labs, Silicon Data, Census Bureau. As of October 27, 2026. Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results.

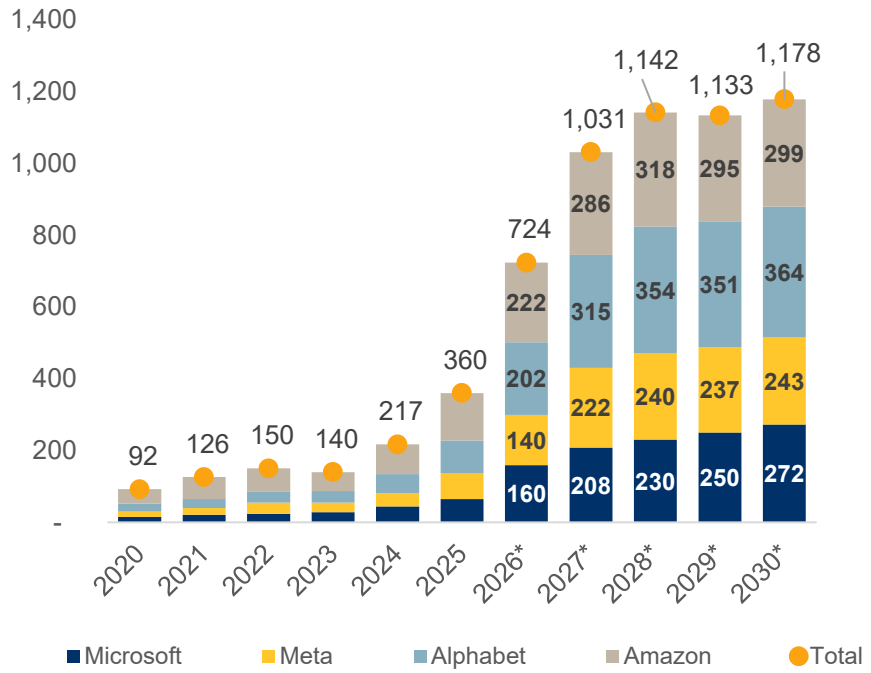
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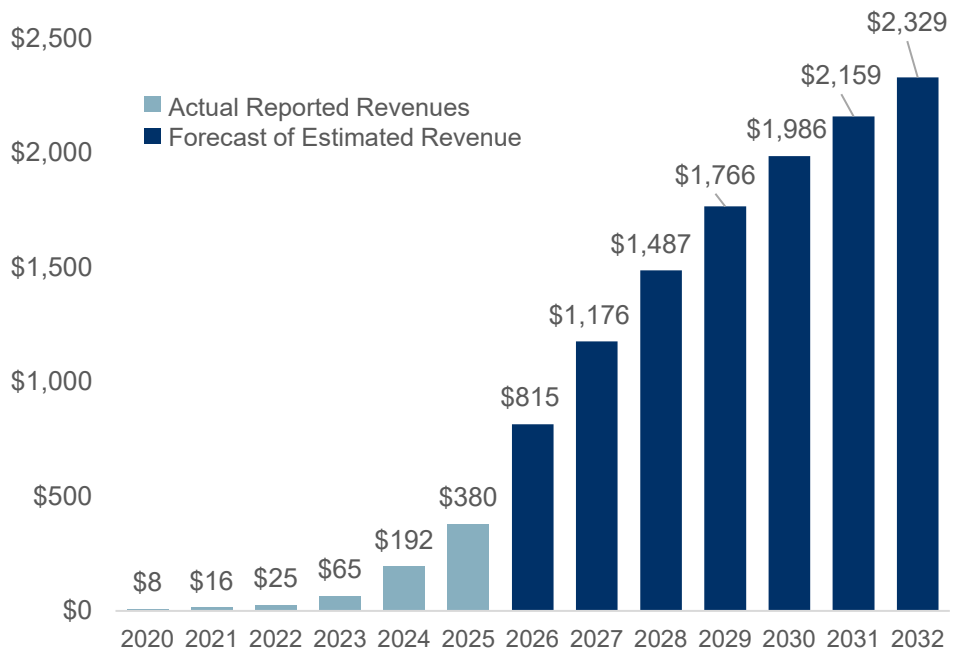
AI: Spending & Revenues

- Hyperscalers continue pointing to higher capex, but while dollar amounts grow, the pace of growth appears to slow.
- The pace of growth will slow, driven by longer permitting & build times, power & infrastructure buildouts, semiconductor & material supply, and capital availability constraints, which could elongate both the capex and revenue growth cycle.
- Revenue expectations continue to broaden as more industries increase adoption and use cases and revenue opportunities accelerate. The Q2' 26 YoY AI GDP contribution was 0.5% of the total Q2 growth rate of 2.2%.

Hyperscaler Annual Capital Expenditures[1]
(Billions of Dollars)



Generative AI Revenue Forecast
(Billions of Dollars)



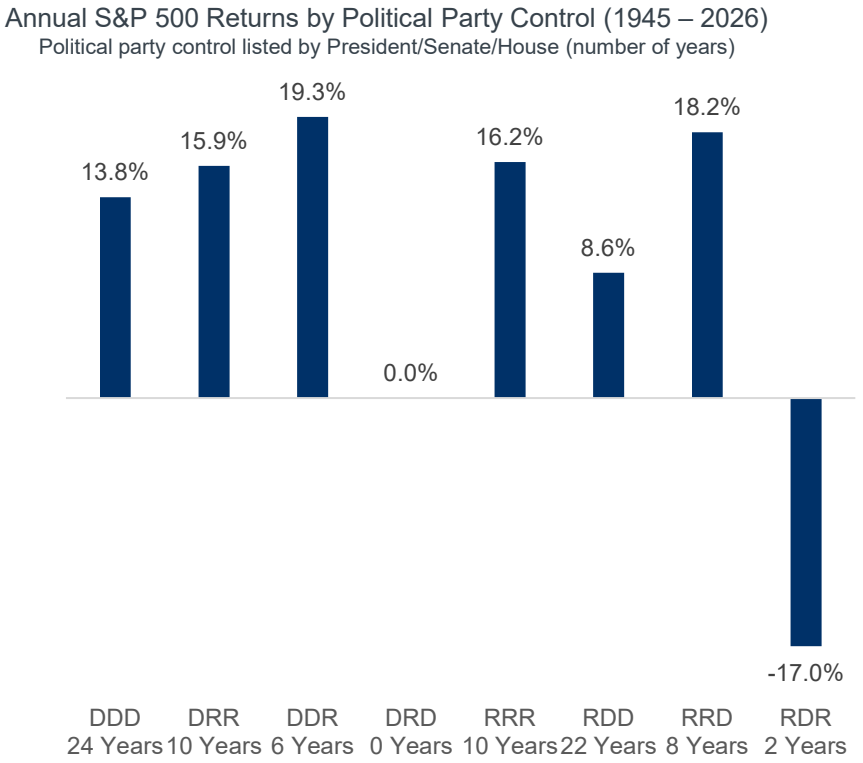
Sources: Bloomberg, Federal Reserve, Bureau of Economic Analysis, as of October 27, 2026. Generative AI revenue forecast is the Bloomberg Intelligence forecast based on data from IDC, eMarketer, Statista. [1]Hyperscaler companies include Amazon, Google, Meta and Microsoft. "*" indicates Bloomberg consensus estimates for full calendar year. Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results.

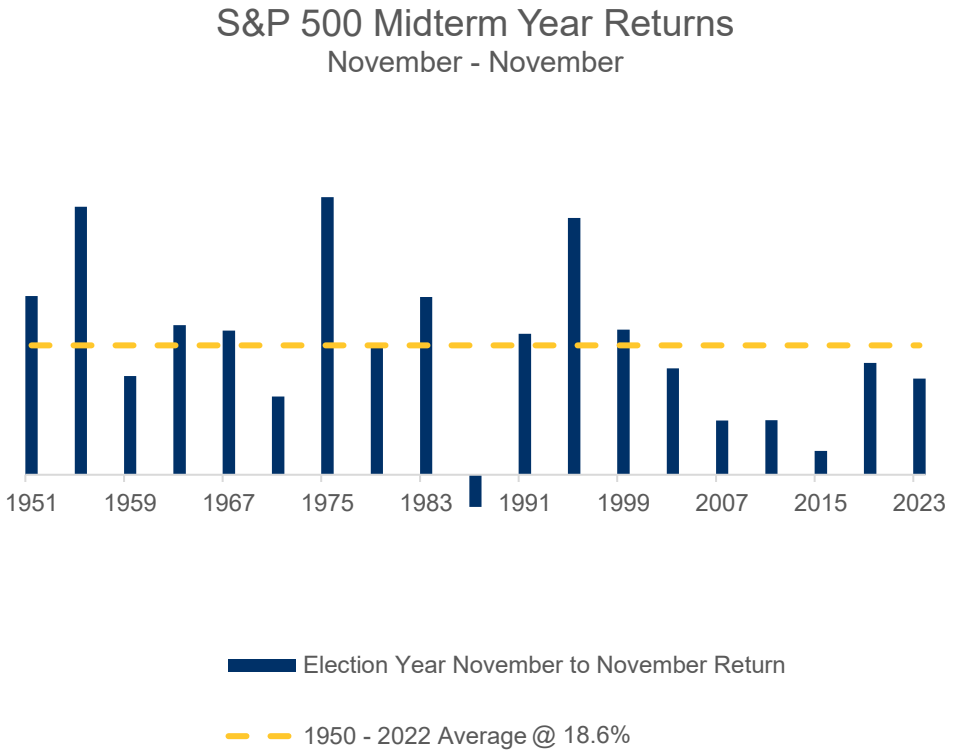
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Midterms

- Equities have historically performed well under all combinations of political control.
- Stocks historically rally after midterm elections, regardless of outcome as uncertainty is removed from markets
- Fundamental economic conditions matter most, particularly the direction of Fed policy and the strength of corporate earnings.





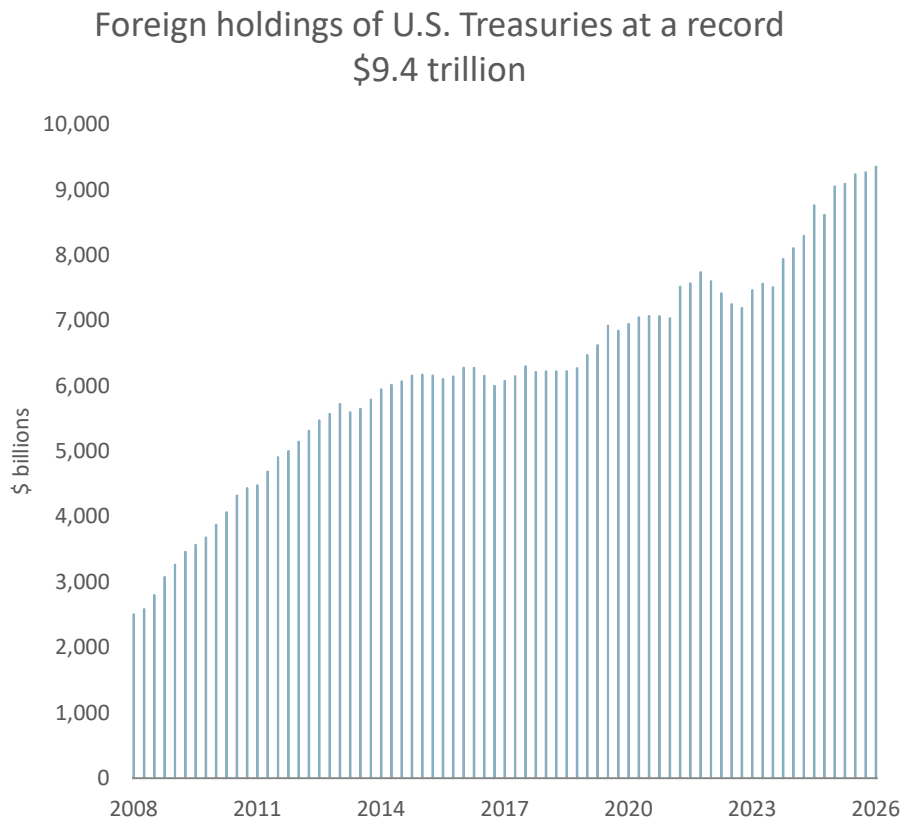
Source: Bloomberg, U.S. Senate, U.S. House of Representatives, RBC Rochdale. Data as of October 28, 2026. Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results.

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Fade the "Sell America" Trade

- Foreign holdings of Treasuries hit a record $9.4tn in Q1 2026 as TIC* data shows an additional $200 billion in net flows in August.
- The dollar has resumed the uptrend it established in September, but a Fed hold complicates the future trend, making the U.S. dollars direction data dependent alongside of the Fed.





Source: Bloomberg U.S. Treasury, Bureau of Economic Analysis. *TIC: is Treasury International Capital. Data as of October 28, 2026. Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results.

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What Are We Watching

Why stocks have been resilient: Corporate profits have stayed strong, AI-related demand is supporting the market and investors are looking through higher inflation and interest rates.

Tailwinds| What Could Go Right

1. **Oil Price Volatility and Inflation Cools**
   Lower energy prices could ease related inflation pressure and help calm the rise in bond yields.
2. **AI Supercharges Productivity**
   If companies begin seeing efficiency gains from AI, costs could come down without hurting growth.
3. **Profit Growth Stays Strong**
   If technology and AI-related companies keep delivering, the market can remain supported, and gains could spread more broadly.
4. **Monetary Policy**
   Fed members wait and see approach could slow hike expectations, creating less of a headwind to business investment and economic growth.

Upside Risk: Lower inflation, steady AI-driven demand, slower pace of restrictive policy implementation.

Headwinds| Key Risks

1. **Higher Interest Rates Pressure Stocks**
   If long-term rates keep moving up, higher borrowing costs could put pressure on valuations and weigh on the market.
2. **Consumers Weaken**
   Soft wage growth, weak confidence and rising delinquencies could cause households to pull back on spending.
3. **AI Spending Slows**
   If demand cools or funding becomes harder, the market could lose one of its biggest growth drivers.
4. **Geopolitical & Energy Reescalation**
   If attacks in the middle east resurface and energy prices return to recent highs, despite greater resiliency, it could weigh on markets.

Downside Risk: Higher rates drive weaker consumer and business spending, and AI capex slows.

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Key Takeaways

Economic growth remains resilient, coming in strong in Q3, at 3.8% as Fed Chair Kevin Warsh expected yesterday. Consumer spending remains resilient as growth is supported by a range of measures. However elevated geopolitical tensions, interest rates present increased uncertainty and are near-term headwinds. We believe equities will rise through year-end and anticipate rate stabilization.

Speedometers & Forecast

- Downgrades to consumer sentiment, disposable personal income, fiscal policy, and energy costs.
- Upgraded monetary policy and raised our 2027 earnings growth expectations

A 5% Price Tag

- With the 10-year at 5%, the valuation cushion has been removed making earnings, not multiples the driver of markets in the near term.
- Investors now are paid for investing in fixed income as rates are at highs last seen in 2008.
- Elevated interest rates can pressure weaker company balance sheets.

AI Adoption & Profitability

- AI adoption continues to accelerate while the price of tokens continues to fall and companies increase their spending
- Profit expectations for AI continue to be revised higher as companies increase spending intentions amid supply constraints.

Midterms

- Markets focus on company earnings, but elections bring increased uncertainty which typically fades quickly post election day

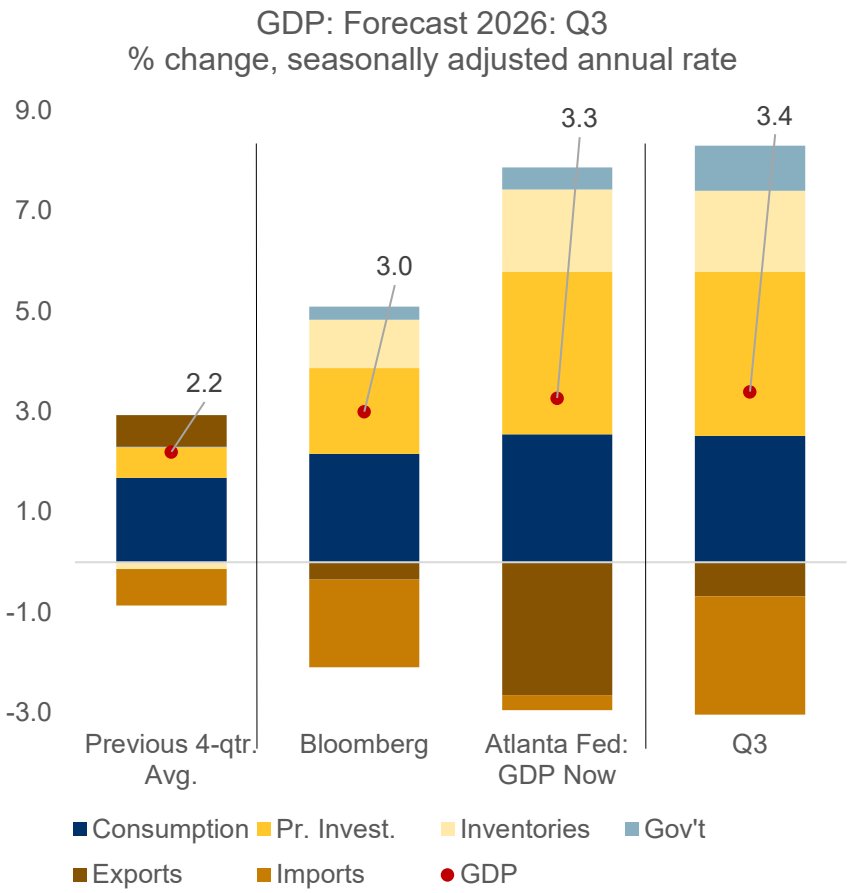
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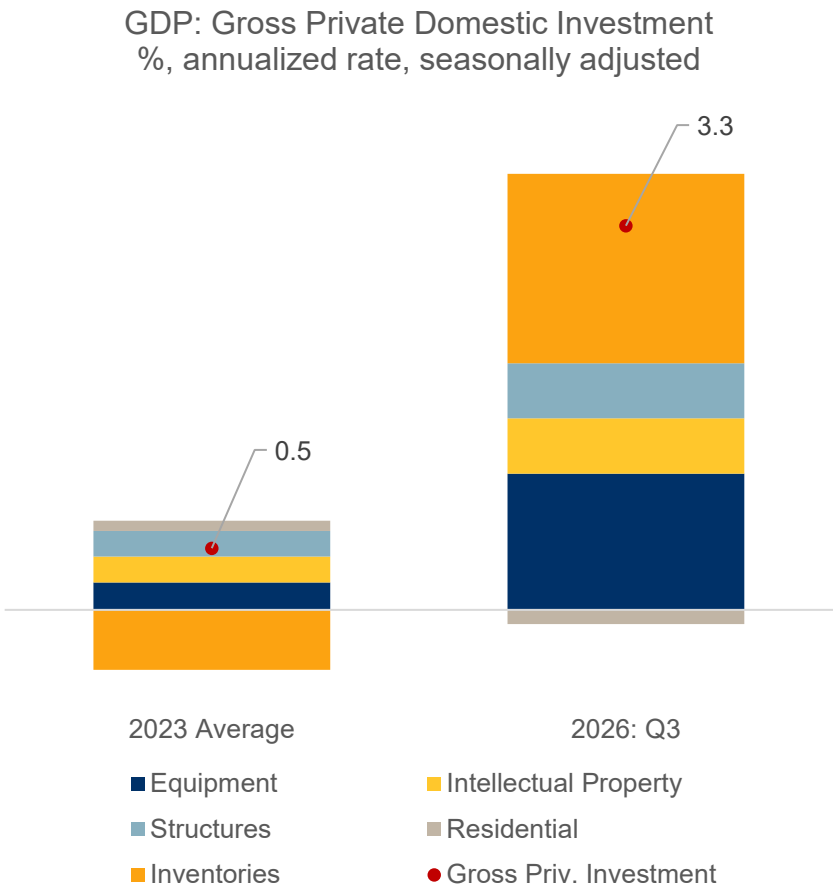
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Another Quarter of Strong Economic Growth

- Much of Q3's strong growth is attributable to the investment sector in GDP (19.4%), due to the AI infrastructure buildout .
- Consumer spending increase at a brisk 3.8%
- Inventories also gave a boost, while trade was a drag.



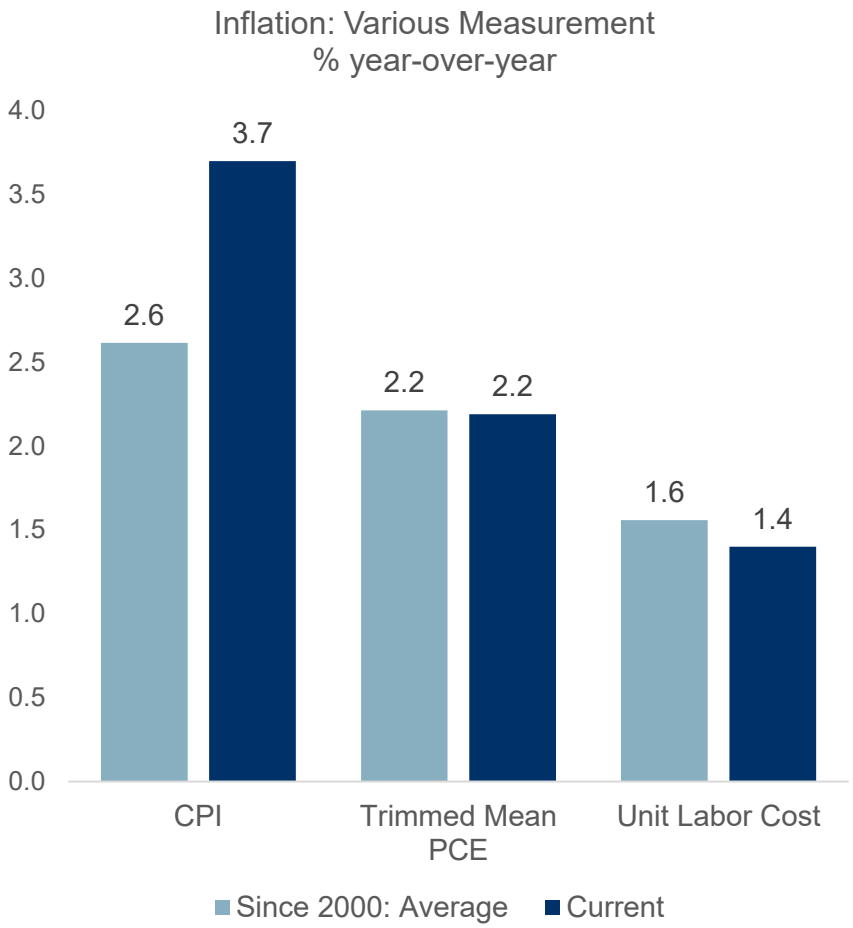


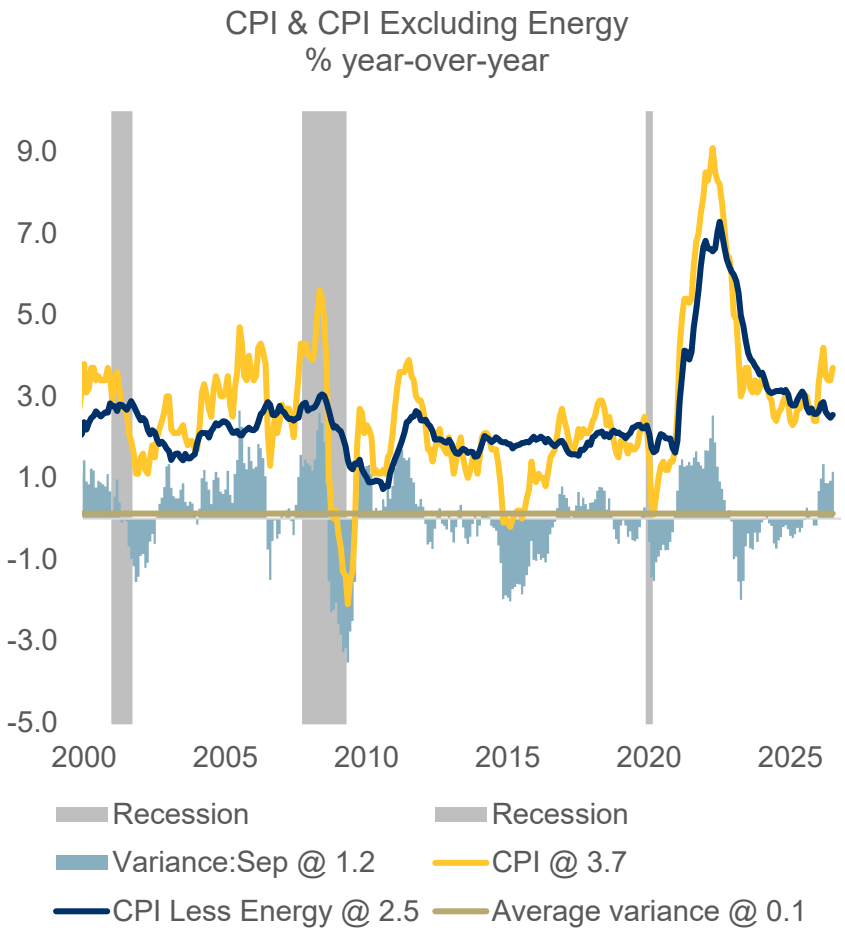
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Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Bloomberg Composite of Economic Forecasts
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Supply constraints are the main driver of inflation

- For more than five years, inflation has been elevated due to a series of one-off supply constraints.
- Most of those price pressures have been energy-related.
- Currently, energy and the AI buildout have driven price pressures.





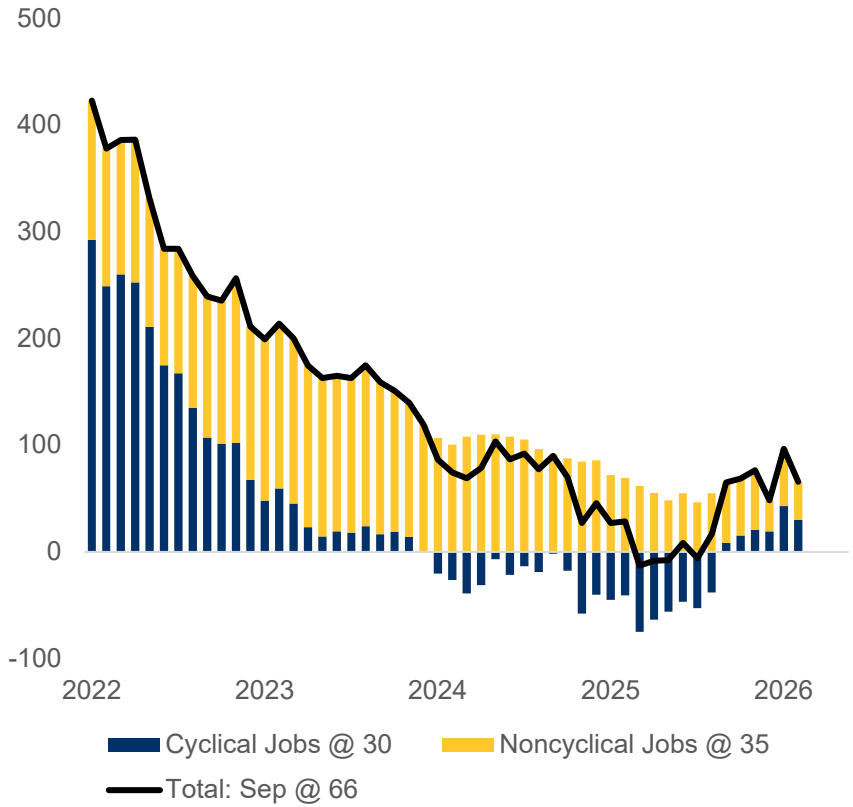
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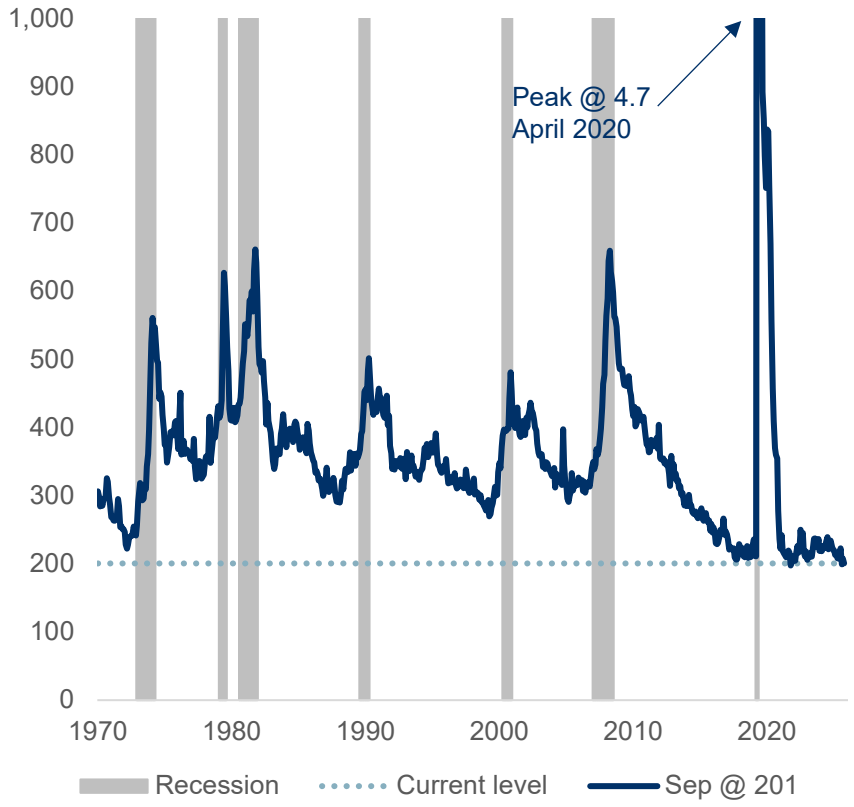
The Anemic Growth in Payroll is Strong Enough

- Demand for cyclical jobs continues to grow, a very positive sign for continued economic growth.
- Although payroll growth has moderated, it is strong enough to keep the unemployment rate low.
- Initial claims continue to hover near all-time lows, another sign of strong labor demand.

NFP: Cyclical & Noncyclical Occupations
'000, seasonally adjusted, 6-month average



Initial Claims for Unemployment Insurance
'000, seasonally adjusted

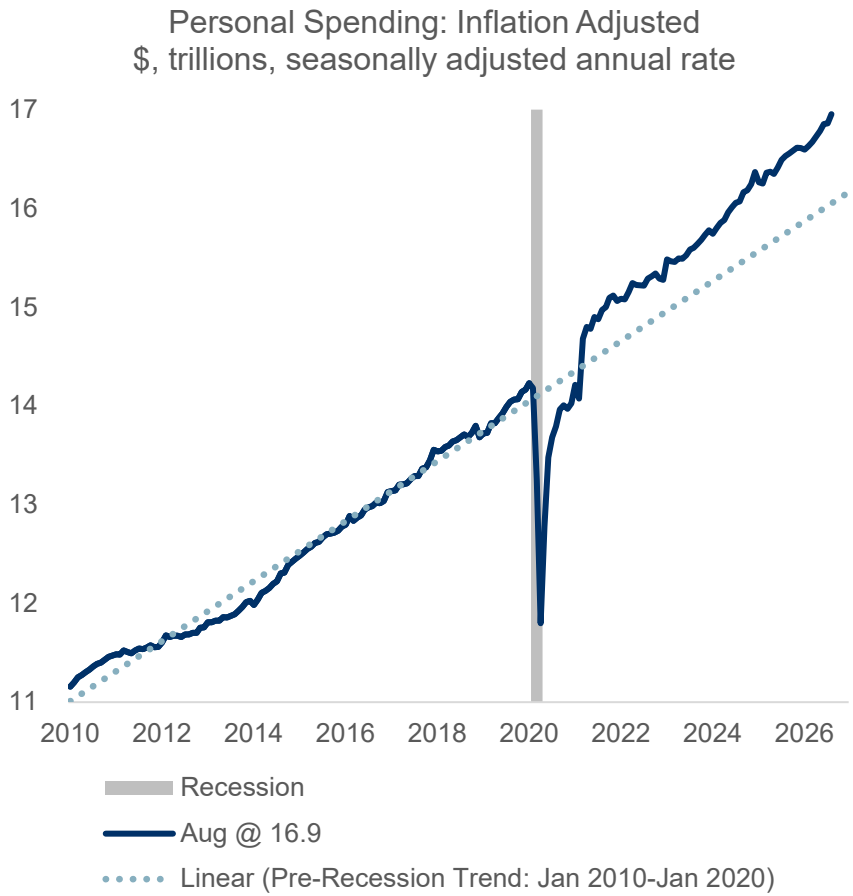


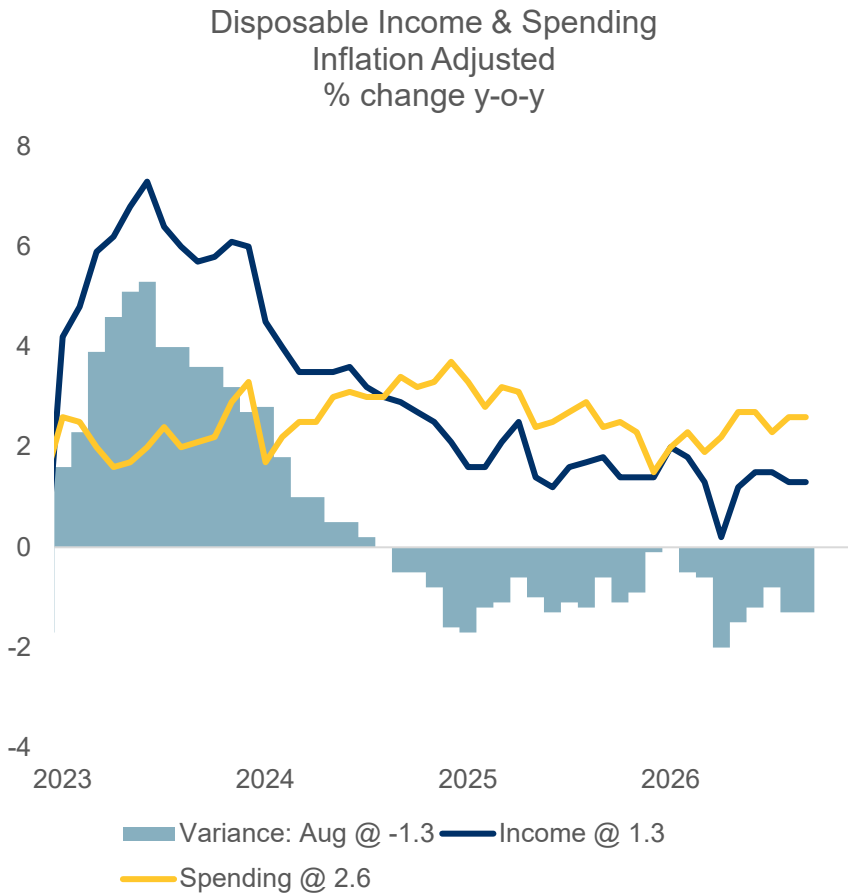
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Source: Bureau of Labor, Labor Department
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The Consumer Remains Resilient

- Household spending has been on a strong upward trend during this expansion, despite high inflation.
- It has been driven by a low unemployment rate and a strong household balance sheet.
- IRA and 401k distributions do not show up as personal income, thus allowing spending to outpace income.





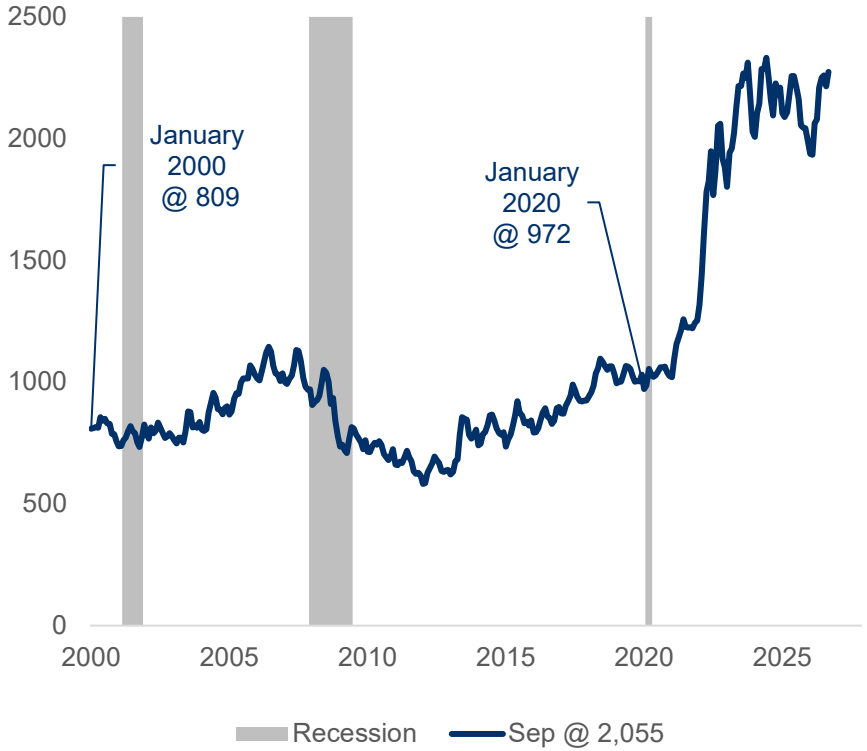
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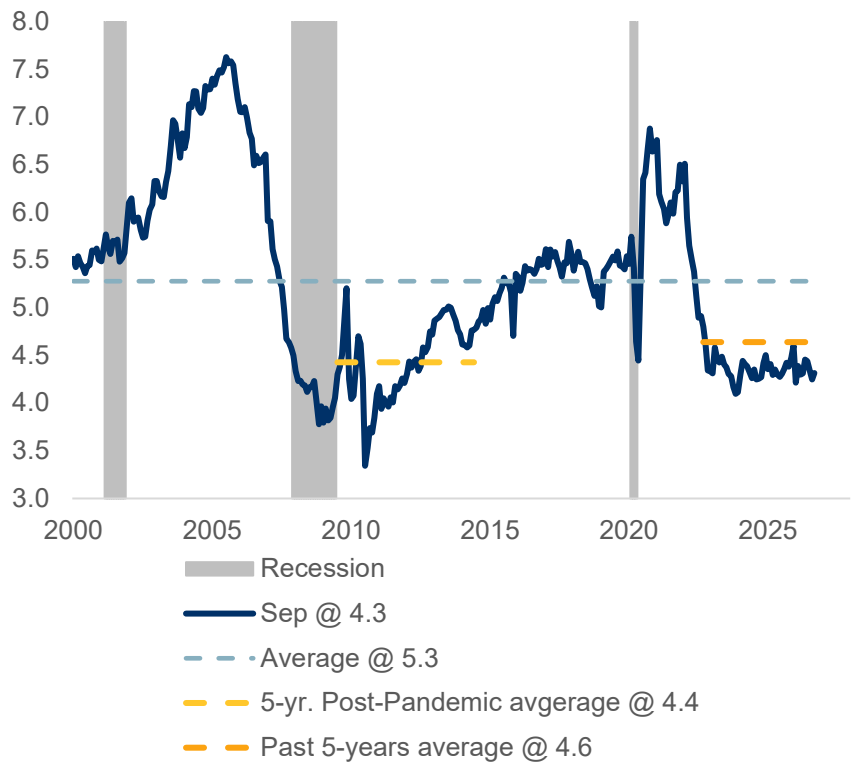
The Slump in Housing is Due to the High Cost

- The cost of homeownership has moved well beyond affordability for many prospective buyers.
- The pace of home sales is hovering around the same level it was following the housing crisis.
- We believe it will be years before it can be corrected.

Monthly Mortgage Payment
Median Price of Existing Home
$, 30-year fixed rate mortgage, 80% financing



New & Existing Home Sales
units, millions, seasonally adjusted annual rate



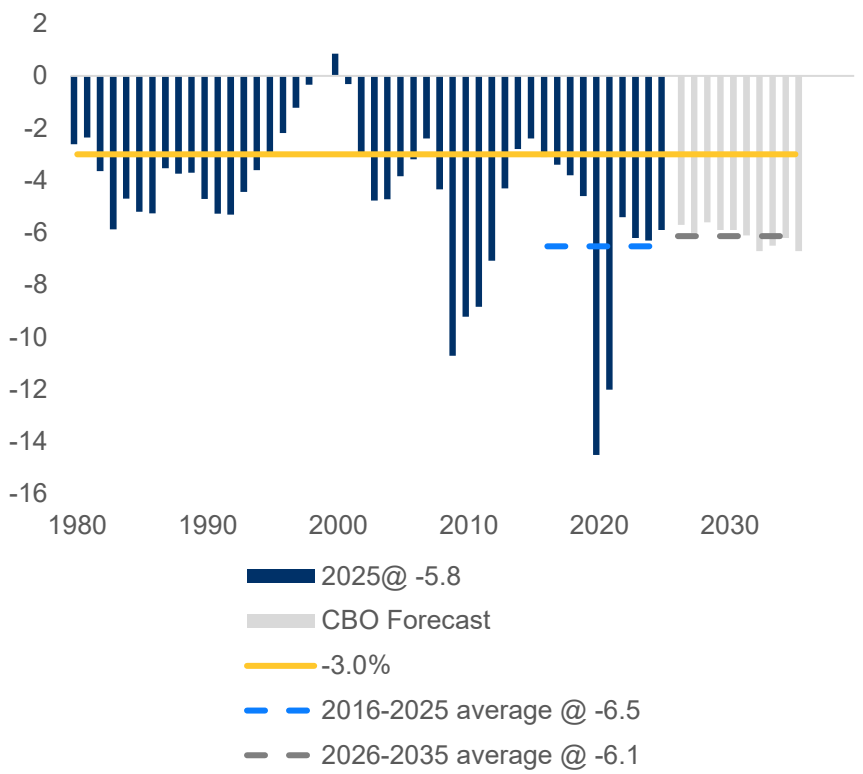
Data as of: October 28, 2026
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, National Association of Realtors
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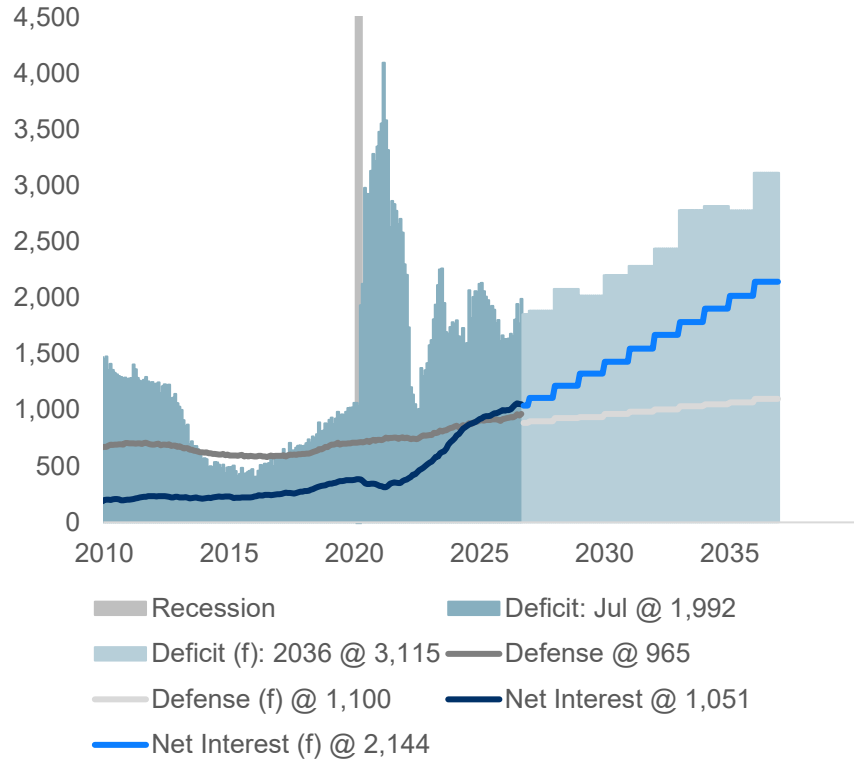
The Federal Debt is Growing at an Unsustainable Pace.

- Federal debt hit $40 trillion in August, $1 trillion more than just three months earlier.
- Higher interest rates, reduced corporate taxes, and a growing deficit are driving the debt higher.
- High debt levels aren't much of a political issue right now, but higher interest rates may change that.

Federal Surplus/Deficit as a Percent of GDP
%, annual, February 2026 CBO forecast



Federal Deficit
$, billions, 12 month running sum
CBO forecast, as of February 2026

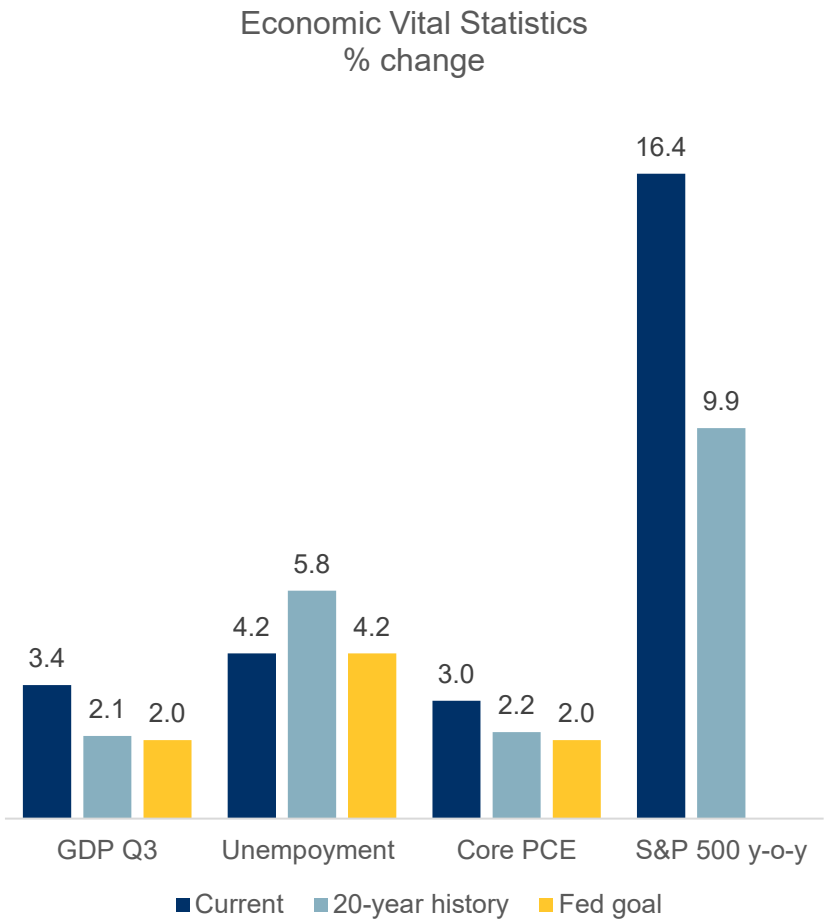


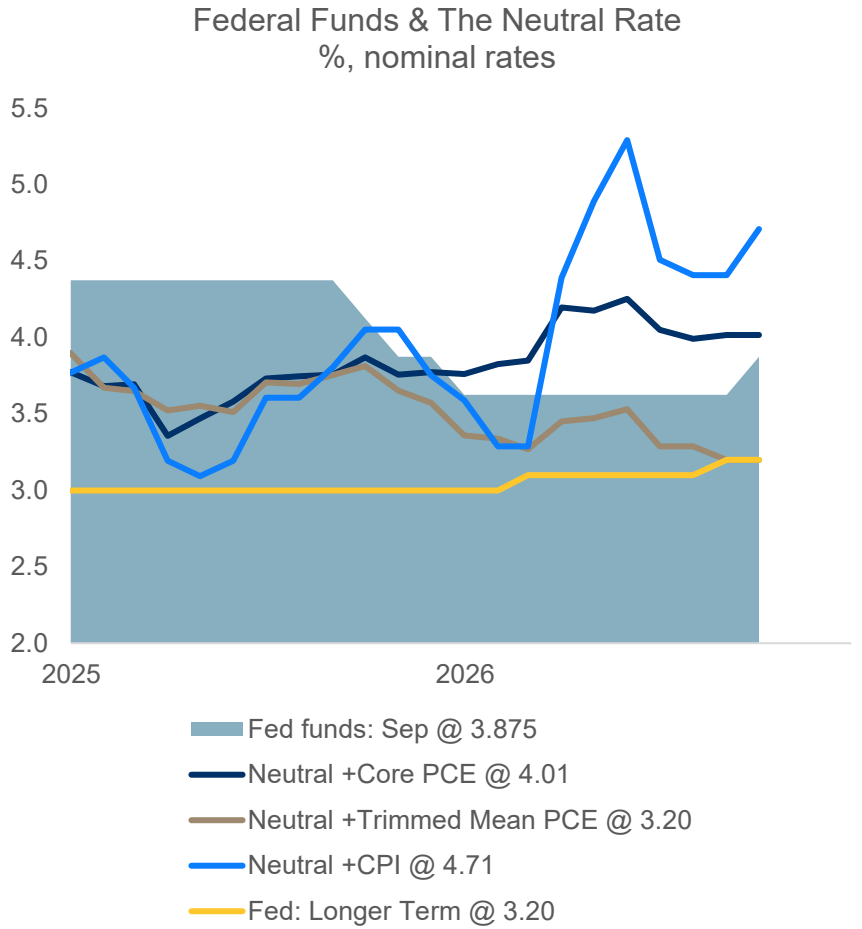
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Figuring out the correct level of restraint is not easy

- For the past few years, the Fed viewed monetary policy as slightly restrictive, based on models.
- But strong GDP growth, low unemployment, very strong corporate earnings, and inflation above target tell a different story.
- With such different readings of inflation, the Fed struggles to set the right level of monetary policy restraint.





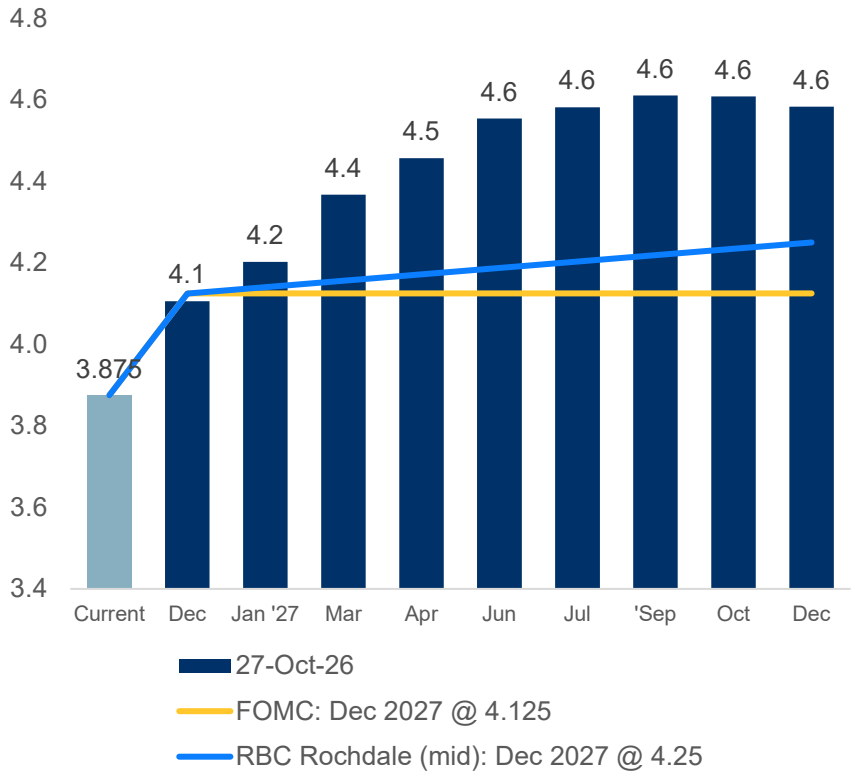
Data as of: October 29, 2026
Source: Federal Reserve Bank, Holston-Lauback Williams model, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics
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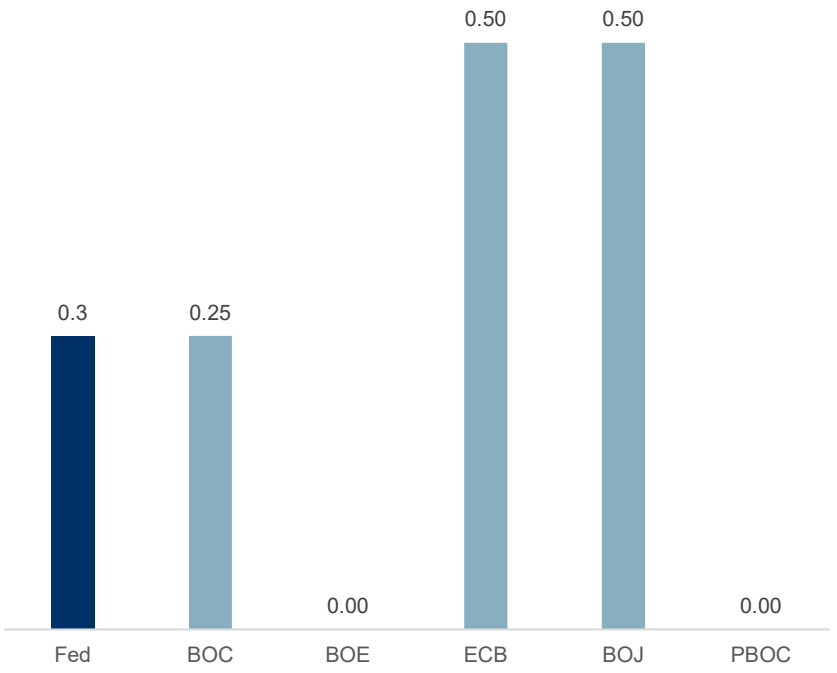
Other central banks reducing stimulus

- The federal funds futures market anticipates the Fed will raise rates this year and next.
- The Fed is not as hawkish; small changes to the funds rate are not expected to affect supply-driven inflation much.
- A few other central banks have been more aggressive in raising rates, with inflation as their sole concern.

Federal Funds Futures
%, implied median rate



Cental Bank Overnight Rate
%, change in rate since January 31, 2026



Data as of: October 28, 2026
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Bloomberg Composite of Economic Forecasts
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Key Takeaways

Economic growth was very strong in Q3 and is expected to moderate to an above-trend pace over the next year.

Economy

- Future growth is expected to moderate as the pace of growth from the AI infrastructure build out is expected to sow.

Labor

- Demand for workers appears to be strong enough to keep the unemployment rate low.

Inflation

- Price pressures should subside in 2027 as the year-over-year change in the high energy prices falls out of the calculation

The Federal Reserve

- We expect the Fed to raise the Fed Funds Rate at the December 9th meeting

As of: October 28, 2026
Source: RBC Rochdale Research
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Earnings Are Doing All the Work

Stocks are up about 14% this year because company profits keep growing fast, even as higher interest rates hold prices back.

Profits are growing about twice the normal pace

- Q3 tracking +25.3% vs. a 5-year average of 13.3%, the third straight quarter above 25%

Energy and Technology are expected win big

- EPS in the Energy sector is expected to grow 125.5%, on higher energy prices
- Technology by 65.7% on AI demand

It is not just a few big AI companies

- S&P 500 ex-Magnificent 7 EPS expected to grow 25.8%
- S&P 500 ex-AI EPS expected to grow 16.6%

Higher rates are the headwind

- The 10-year Treasury hit 5.34% on Oct 5, the highest since 2002. Investors now pay about 17% less for each dollar of expected profit than in December 2025 (21.3x vs. 25.6x)

EPS growth expected to persist

- Q4-26: 28.9% | Q1-27: 25.5% | Q2-27: 17.8% | Q3-27. 21.0%
- 2026: 29.2% | 2027: 19.7%

Takeaway: Earnings did the lifting. The bar is now high: companies are beating, but by less than usual, and good news is not moving stocks.

Source: Bloomberg, RBC Rochdale. As of 10/21/2026. Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results.

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AI Demand at Records, Financing Strained

Demand for AI is still at record levels. The pressure point is how the build-out gets paid for.

Metric	What we see	What it means
Demand	TSMC Q3 profit +68.7%; ASML says its supply for 2027 and 2028 falls short of orders	Orders are locked in a year or more ahead
Spending	Big tech plans about $1.3 trillion spending in 2027, up from approximately $725 to $750 billion of spending in 2026 and about $410 billion in 2025, growing about 70% annually	Profits alone no longer cover it
Borrowing	Alphabet had its first negative cash flow quarter; large tech issued about $220 billion of bonds through August; CoreWeave's interest bill is about a quarter of its revenue	Higher rates hit the most indebted builders first

The momentum factor bottomed on October 23rd, down 12% from its previous peak, lowering expectations into earnings season.

- Money continues to flow to AI infrastructure build out, but it's getting more expensive.
- Companies with high free cash flow can fund needs from profit.
- New AI companies without diversified operations need borrowed money to keep up and higher rates will impact these companies more than established hyperscalers and chip designers.

Source: Bloomberg, RBC Rochdale. As of 10/21/2026.
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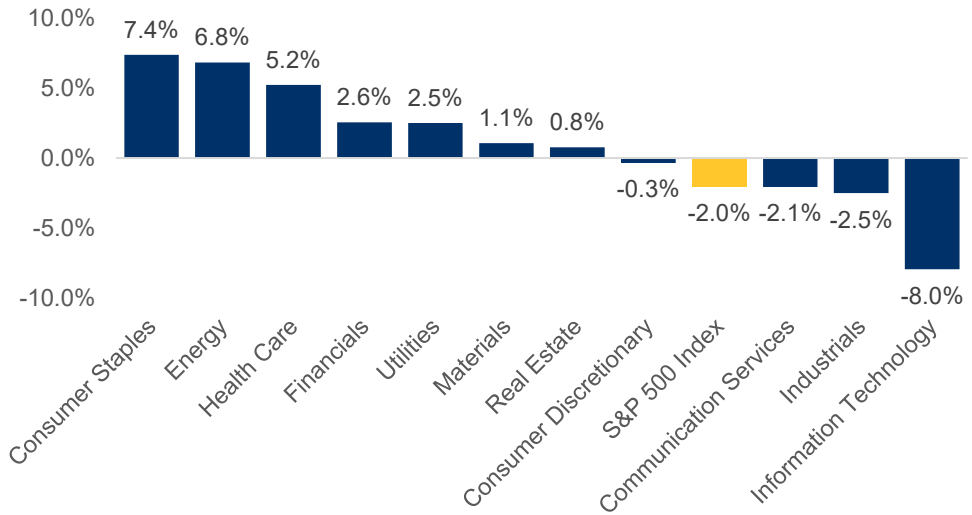
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October's Rotation Shows Why Balance Matters

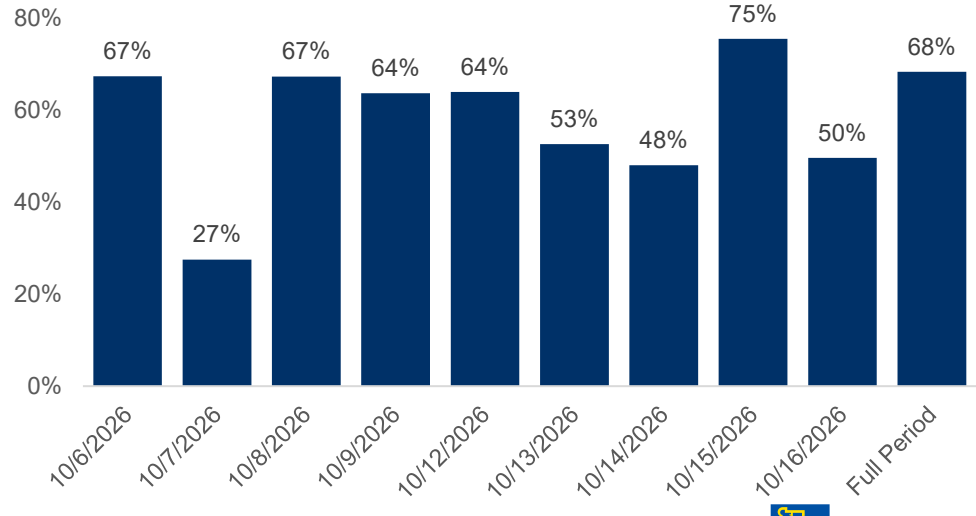
When tech stumbled, the rest of the market held up, which is why balance matters. Owning a diversified portfolio helps offset some concentration risk.

Concern	What triggered it	How serious
Funding the buildout	Broadcom's CEO: capital, not chips, is AI's biggest constraint. CoreWeave -15.5% as its bond yields jumped	**The most important.** Debt-funded players get hit fist
China competition	CXMT memory breakthrough. SK Hynix -15%, Samsung -13% in two days	Real for memory pricing, with oversupply fears as early as 2029
Rates	Hot CPI raised hike odds and long yields	Raises the hurdle rate on every data center
Crowding	Memory stocks up 150-250% in a year	An unwind of positioning amplifies every headline

Sector Returns (Oct 6 - Oct 16)



% of S&P 500 Stocks w/ Positive Returns



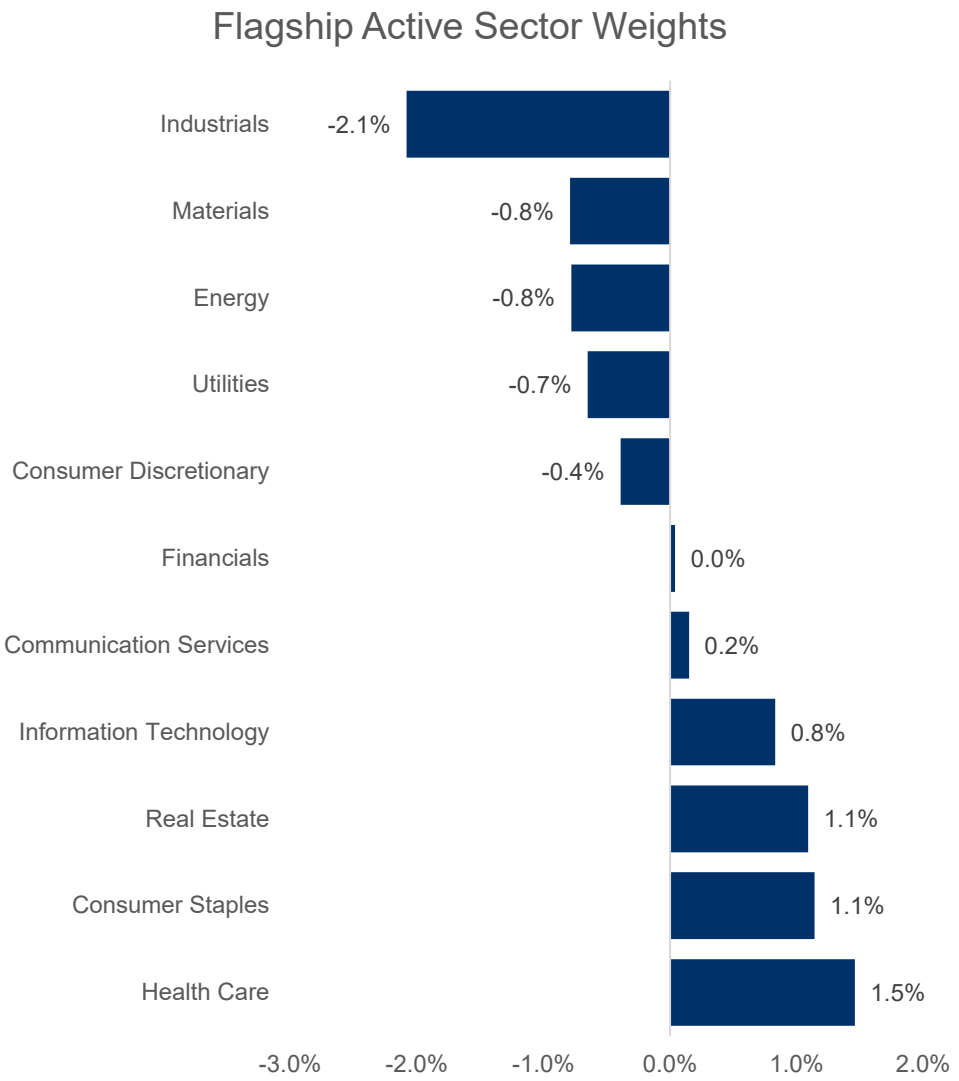
Source: Bloomberg, RBCR. As of 10/21/2026. Sectors and industries are S&P 1500 sub-indices.
Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results.

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What Are We Doing in Core Equity Portfolios

Flagship Equity Active Exposures Relative to the S&P 500



Position	Supports	Challenges	Implementation
OW Tech: semis and hardware	Micron record, Tech Q3 EPS +66%, Nvidia at records	Priced for perfection: Micron flat on a record beat	Nvidia, Micron
OW Data-center REITS	AI demand appears intact	10Y at a 24-year high	Equinix, Iron Mountain
OW Healthcare, Staples	Defensives for a squeezed consumer	Health Care was only sector with falling Q2 earnings	Eli Lilly, Philip Morris
Neutral Financials	Banks hit hard as yields rose and curve flattened	Insurers and asset managers benefit from rates and asset levels	JPMorgan, Mastercard
UW Energy	Best Q3 earnings growth in the index	Our biggest question. Leadership we don't own	High-Quality E&Ps*
UW Utilities	Rate-sensitive, 10Y at highs	None at this time	Southern, Vistra
UW Materials	Short-cycle exposure	Q3 EPS +27% expected, among the fastest growers	Linde

Source: Bloomberg, RBC Rochdale. As of 10/21/2026. *Exploration and production companies. OW = Overweight, UW = Underweight. Weights correspond to Flagship portfolio active weights. Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results.

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Key Takeaways

Diversified equity portfolios can provide stability during periods of rotation, as seen in mid October where the information technology sector declined on higher inflation and higher interest rates pressuring AI financing cost. Regardless, stocks are up roughly 14% year-to-date because of strong company profits, which continue to grow fast even in the face of higher interest rates.

Earnings are doing the work

- Earnings beating expectations consistently, but gains alone are insufficient to move stocks.
- Earnings strength is broad based, not just focused in big AI companies.

AI demand is strong

- Semiconductor demand exceeds supply through 2027-2028.
- Capex spending is accelerating toward more than $1.3 trillion for 2027, though the growth rate is moderating.
- Debt and equity issuance is elevated to fund the investment, where higher rates burden weaker credit profiles

Diversification matters

- A mid-October tech selloff sparked concerns about AI profit sustainability vs. the expensive financing costs
- Diversified portfolios outperformed during drawdown, with non-AI names providing stability

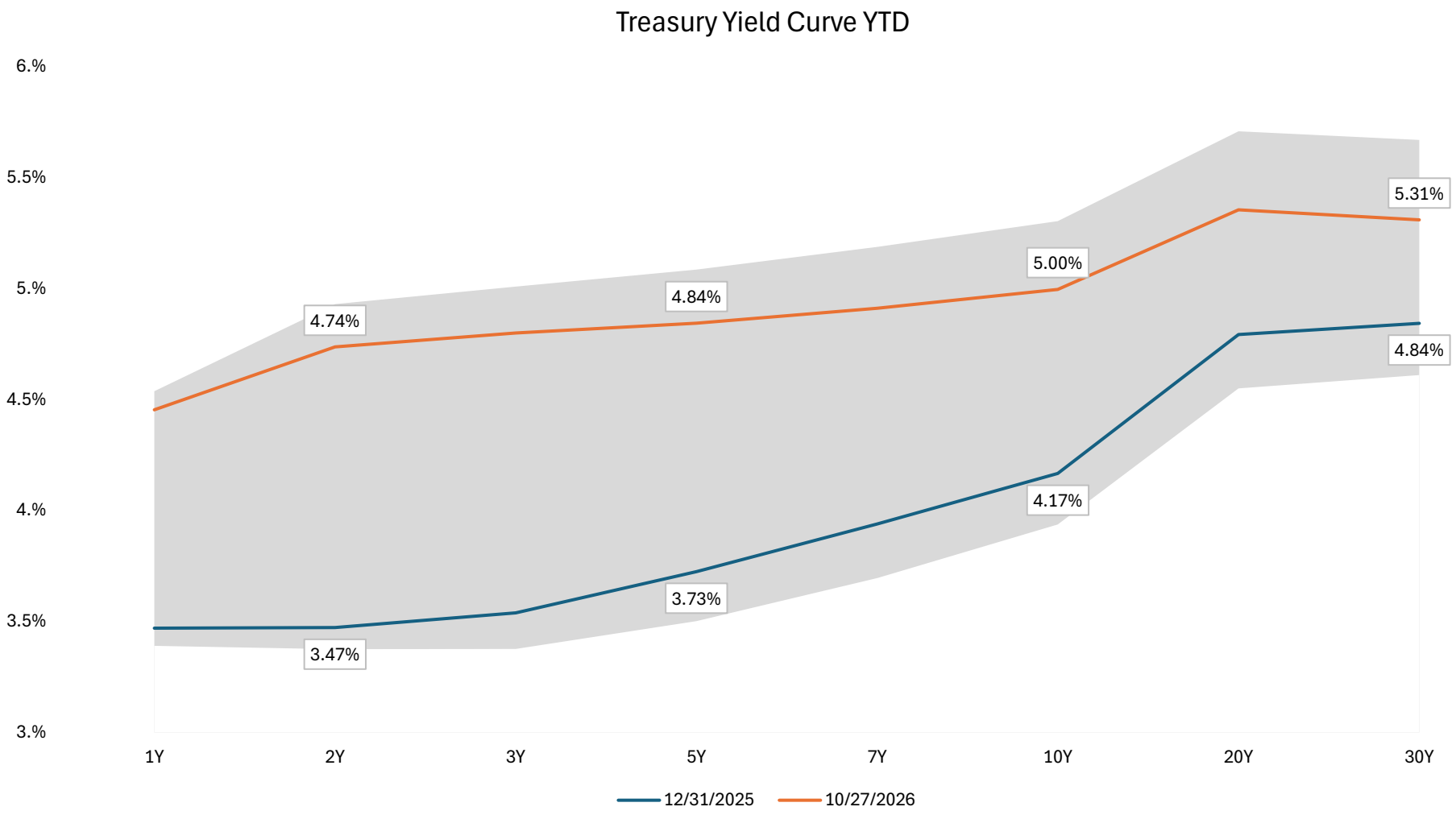
As of: October 28, 2026
Source: RBC Rochdale Research
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Higher and Flatter – UST Curve 2026

- 2-year UST +127 bps YTD; 30-year UST +47 bps YTD.



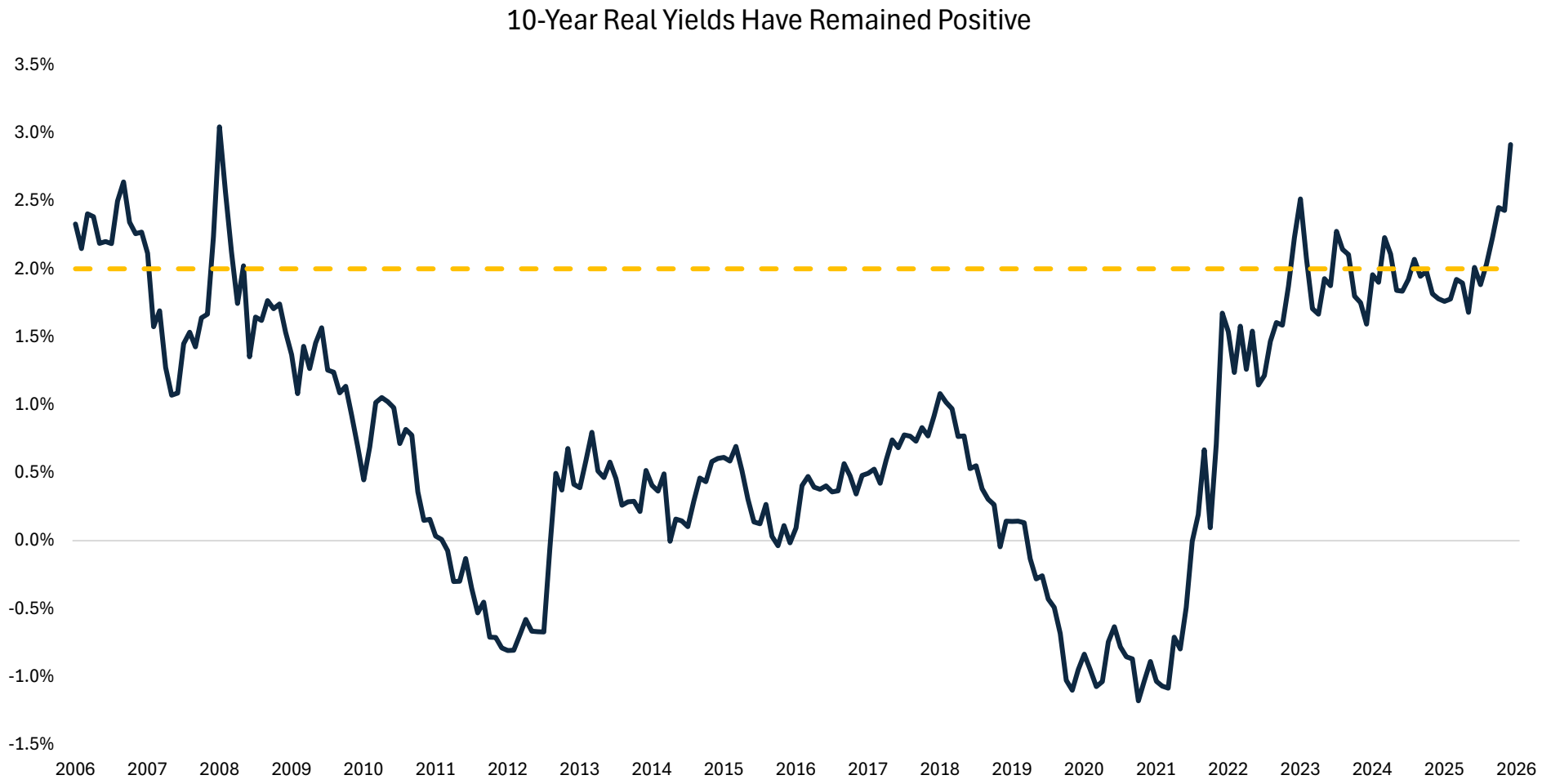
Source: Bloomberg UST Actives Yield Curve as of 10/27/2026. Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results.

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Positive Real Yields Coexist with Tame Breakeven Inflation

- Significant opportunity in real yields as market-based inflation remains subdued.



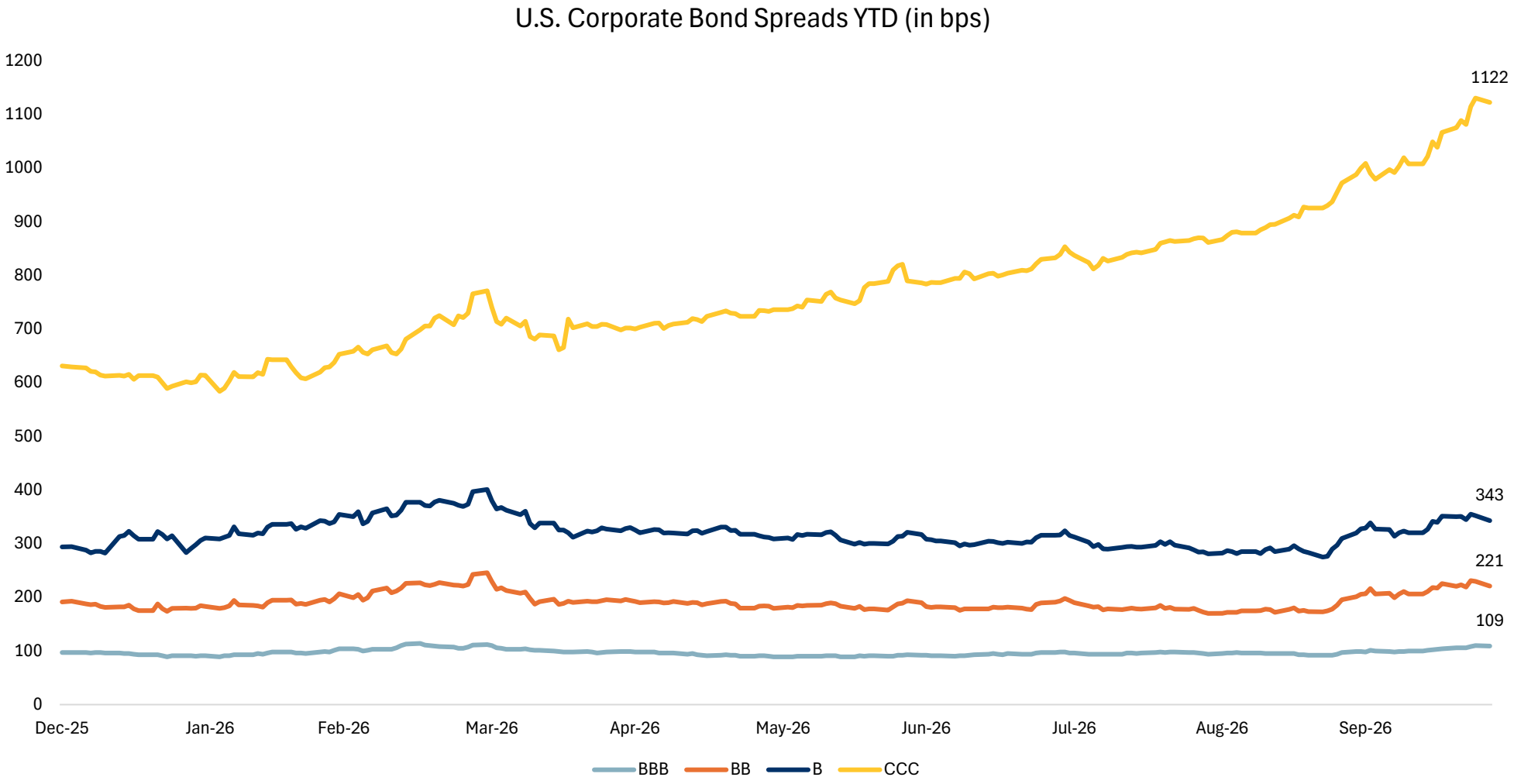
Source: Bloomberg U.S. 10-year Treasury and 10-year U.S. TIP breakeven. Real yield = difference between Treasury and Breakeven. Data through 9/30/2026. Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results.

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Credit Weakness Isolated to CCC-Rated Bonds

- CCC-rated bonds, private credit, and software under stress; higher quality HY/IG spreads stable.



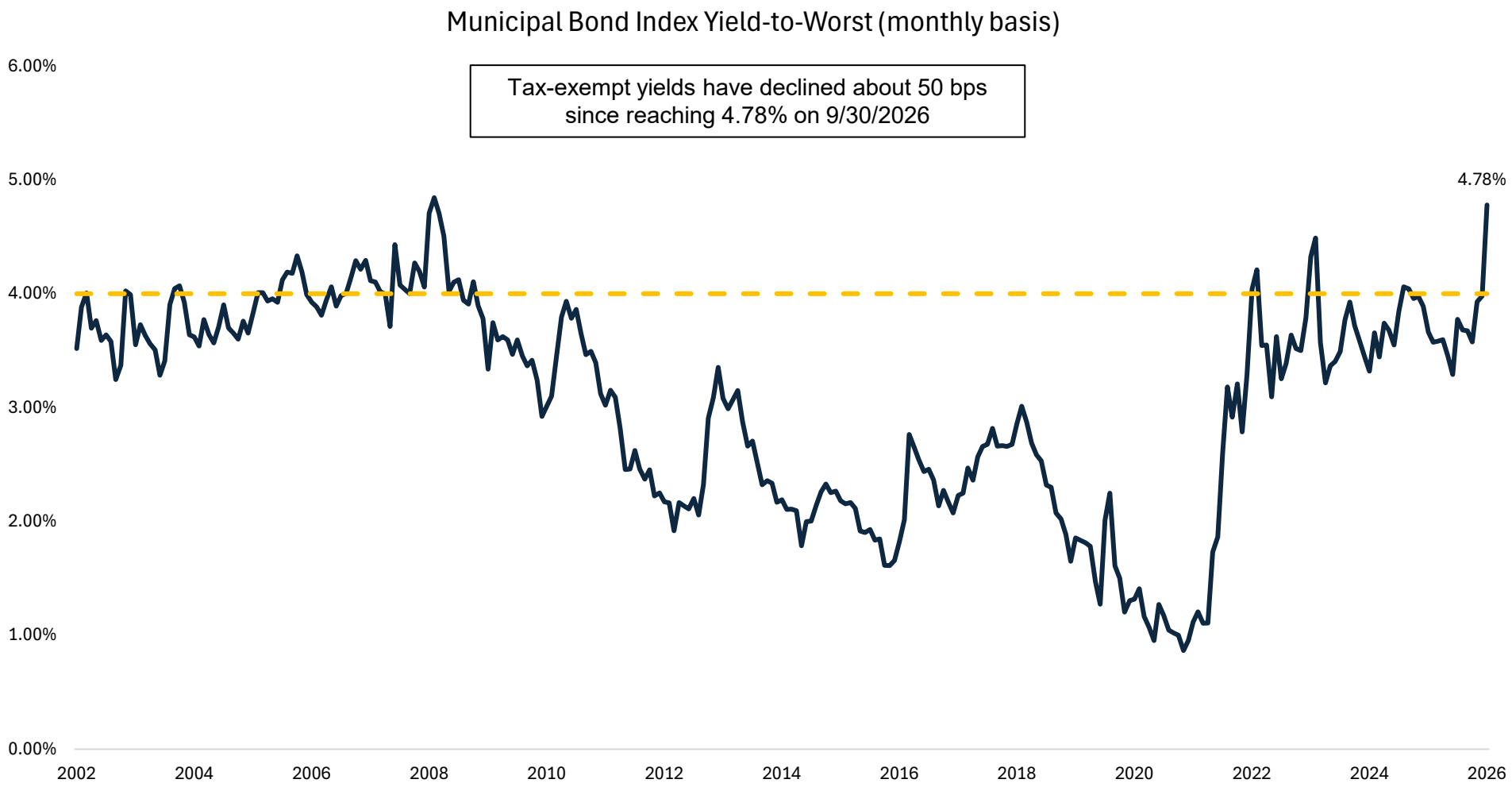
Source: Bloomberg U.S. Corporate sub-indices as of 10/26/2026. Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results.

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Investment Grade Municipal Bond Yields Are Attractive

- Tax-exempt yields above 4% occur infrequently and typically are short-lived.



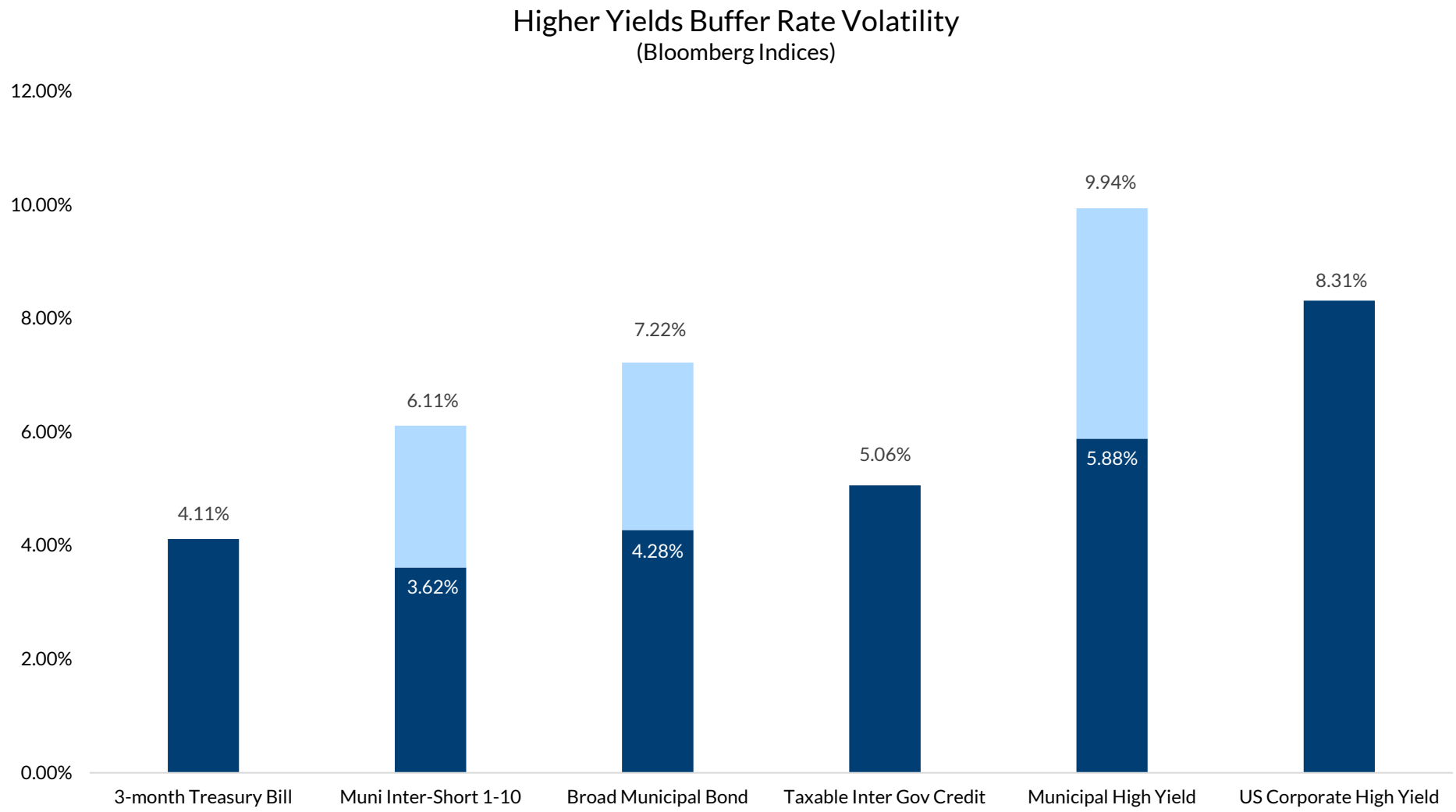
Source: Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index as of 9/30/2026. Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results.

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Fixed Income Yields Remain Compelling For Investors

- Yields are above their multi-year averages, improving forward return prospects.



Source: Bloomberg indices as of 10/26/2026.

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Key Takeaways

Interest rates have fallen over the month, a divergence from their recent correlation with oil prices. Despite this recent slight decline rates remain elevated since the start of the year, where forecast at that time had been for rates to fall accompanying the expectations for cuts from the Federal Reserve, not the hikes we have seen and now expect. However these treasury rates have done part of the job for the Federal Reserve, and are tempering the moves seen late September and early October.

Rates are off their highs

- Interest rates have fallen the past few weeks, breaking their tight correlation with oil prices as economic data has come in easing hiking pressure off of the Federal Reserve

Real yields are attractive

- Starting yields today remain attractive for investor to lock in higher returns, providing opportunity to extend duration.

Lower quality moves more than higher lower quality

- CCC rated high yield has seen its spread widen through the year as concerns have increased on companies with weaker balance sheets compared to higher rated high yield securities

Municipal bonds attractive now

- Municipal bonds now trade above 4%, an attractive yield when factoring in taxable equivalents if applicable to your state.

As of: October 28, 2026
Source: RBC Rochdale Research
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Q&A

Definitions

The S&P 500® is widely regarded as the best single gauge of large-cap U.S. equities and serves as the foundation for a wide range of investment products. The index includes 500 leading companies and captures approximately 80% coverage of available market capitalization.

A hyperscaler is a massive cloud computing and data center provider—such as Amazon Web Services (AWS), Microsoft Azure, or Google Cloud Platform—that offers elastic computing, vast storage, and global networking capabilities to handle extreme workloads and scale resources on demand.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total monetary or market value of all the finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period.

A consumer price index (CPI) measures changes in the price level of a market basket of consumer goods and services purchased by households. The CPI is a statistical estimate constructed using the prices of a sample of representative items whose prices are collected periodically.

The "core" Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) price index is defined as prices excluding food and energy prices. The core PCE price index measures the prices paid by consumers for goods and services without the volatility caused by movements in food and energy prices to reveal underlying inflation.

Core CPI (Consumer Price Index) is a measure of inflation that tracks the change in prices for consumer goods and services while excluding food and energy

The Sticky-Price Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures inflation by tracking items in the Consumer Price Index whose prices change slowly over time

The Flexible-Price Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a sub-index that tracks consumer goods and services whose prices change frequently

Forward EPS (Earnings Per Share) is an estimate of a company's profit allocated to each share of common stock over a future period, usually the next 12 months or the next fiscal year

The forward Price-to-Earnings (Forward P/E) ratio is a financial metric that compares a company's current stock price to its expected earnings per share over the next 12 months

Equity Risk Premium (Forward 12-Month EPS): The additional return investors expect from equities over risk-free Treasuries, calculated by comparing the forward earnings yield (next 12 months' EPS divided by current price) to the risk-free rate.

Earnings Yield Spread (Trailing 12-Month): The difference between the trailing 12-month S&P 500 earnings yield and the 10-year Treasury yield,

Trimmed Mean PCE: A Federal Reserve inflation measure that excludes the most extreme monthly price movements (24% from bottom, 31% from top) across all categories to filter volatility and reveal underlying inflation trends more clearly.

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Definitions

Unit Labor Cost (ULC): The average cost of labor required to produce one unit of output, calculated as total labor costs divided by total output, indicating whether productivity is growing faster or slower than wage growth.

Cyclical Jobs: Employment positions in industries highly sensitive to economic cycles (e.g., construction, manufacturing, retail) that experience significant demand fluctuations during booms and recessions.

Non-Cyclical Jobs: Employment positions tied to essential services and basic needs (e.g., healthcare, education, utilities) that remain relatively stable regardless of economic cycles.

Initial Jobless Claims: The number of people filing for unemployment benefits for the first time in a given week, serving as a leading indicator of labor market health and potential economic shifts.

Continuing Jobless Claims: The number of individuals who have already filed for unemployment and continue to receive benefits, reflecting the persistence of unemployment and how quickly people are finding work.

US Dollar Index (DXY): A measure of the U.S. dollar's strength relative to a basket of six major world currencies (euro-57.6%, yen-13.6%, pound-11.9%, Canadian dollar-9.1%, krona-4.2%, franc-3.6%), with rising values indicating a stronger dollar.

The Treasury International Capital (TIC) reporting system is the U.S. government's source of data on capital flows into and out of the United States, excluding direct investment, and the resulting levels of cross-border claims and liabilities

Silicon Data LLM Token Expenditure Weighted Price Index (SDLLMTK): A daily benchmark tracking the actual usage-weighted effective price paid for one million large-language-model inference tokens across the active market, reflecting real spending rather than listed rates.

Anera Labs Intelligence Indices Token Demand Index (AI-TDI): An index measuring paid institutional-scale adoption of AI inference by tracking the volume of tokens consumed by businesses and institutions for AI tasks, serving as a macroeconomic benchmark for AI demand.

Federal Funds Target Rate - Upper Bound: A target interest rate set by the central bank in its efforts to influence short-term interest rates as part of its monetary policy strategy. This indicator shows the new target interest rate on the date the new rate was announced.

FOMC: Federal Reserve's monetary policymaking body that sets interest rates and steers U.S. monetary policy to promote stable prices and maximum employment. Composed of 12 members (Board of Governors and Reserve Bank presidents), it holds eight meetings annually to determine the federal funds rate.

FOMC Dots Forecast: A quarterly chart showing individual Federal Reserve policymakers' anonymized projections of where the federal funds rate should be at year-end and beyond, reflecting normative assessments rather than binding policy commitments.

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Fed Funds Effective Rate: The average interest rate at which U.S. banks lend reserve balances to each other overnight, serving as a critical benchmark that influences broader economy-wide interest rates and reflects the Fed's monetary policy stance.

The European Central Bank (ECB) deposit facility rate is the interest rate banks receive for parking their excess cash overnight with the European Central Bank, acting as a floor for short-term money market interest rates in the eurozone. This policy is set by the ECB Governing Council.

The Bank of England (BoE) base rate—officially called the Bank Rate—is the core interest rate set by the UK's central bank. It is the interest rate the BoE pays to commercial banks and financial institutions that hold money with it, as well as the rate the central bank charges them for emergency or short-term loans.

The Bank of Japan (BOJ) balance rate refers to the interest rate applied to the current account balances (reserves) that commercial financial institutions hold at the central bank. It also represents the primary short-term policy tool used to steer money market rates. Under its current monetary framework, the BOJ applies this policy rate to the excess reserves and general balances that commercial banks keep deposited at the central bank

PBOC (People's Bank of China): The central bank of China, established in 1948, responsible for implementing monetary policy to maintain price stability and economic growth, managing the Chinese yuan, regulating financial institutions, and overseeing foreign exchange reserves and credit flows.

BOC (Bank of Canada): Canada's central bank mandated by the Bank of Canada Act to promote economic and financial welfare by maintaining low, stable, and predictable inflation through an inflation-control target of 2% (within a 1–3% range) and policy adjustments to the overnight interest rate.

Energy: Companies engaged in exploration, production, refining, and marketing of oil, gas, coal, and related fuels, plus energy equipment and services.

Materials: Businesses involved in mining, chemical production, forestry, and construction/packaging materials.

Industrials: Companies in manufacturing, distribution, and services across capital goods, commercial services, and transportation.

Consumer Discretionary: Non-essential goods and services including automobiles, apparel, hotels, restaurants, and leisure.

Consumer Staples: Producers and distributors of essential products (food/beverages, household/personal care, tobacco).

Health Care: Pharmaceutical firms, biotechnology companies, medical device manufacturers, and health care providers.

Financials: Banks, investment funds, insurance providers, and financial services firms (excluding REITs, now separate).

Information Technology: Software, hardware, telecommunications, and semiconductor companies.

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Definitions

Communication Services: Telecom services combined with media, entertainment, and interactive content companies.

Utilities: Companies operating in electricity, gas, water, and renewable energy sectors.

Real Estate: Firms involved in real estate development, management, operations, and Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs).

Bloomberg 1-5 Year Government/Credit Index (taxable): Tracks the total return performance of U.S. dollar-denominated investment-grade government and corporate bonds with maturities between one and five years, covering Treasuries, agencies, and investment-grade corporate debt.

Bloomberg Intermediate Government/Credit Index (taxable): Measures the total return of U.S. dollar-denominated investment-grade government and corporate bonds with intermediate maturities (generally one to ten years), including Treasuries, government-related, and corporate securities.

Bloomberg US High Yield Corporate Index (taxable): Tracks the total return of U.S. dollar-denominated, non-investment-grade corporate bonds (rated Ba1/BB+ or below) with at least one year to maturity and a minimum outstanding amount, serving as a broad benchmark for the U.S. high yield market.

Bloomberg Municipal Short 1-5 Year Index (Municipal): Tracks investment-grade, tax-exempt municipal bonds with maturities between one and five years, providing a benchmark for the short end of the U.S. municipal bond market.

Bloomberg Municipal Intermediate-Short 1-10 Year Index (Municipal): Measures the performance of investment-grade, tax-exempt municipal bonds with maturities between one and ten years, covering the short-to-intermediate segment of the U.S. municipal market.

Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index (Municipal): A broad benchmark tracking the total return of the investment-grade, tax-exempt U.S. municipal bond market, including general obligation, revenue, insured, and pre-refunded bonds with at least one year to maturity.

Bloomberg Municipal High Yield Index (Municipal): Tracks the total return of non-investment-grade and non-rated U.S. dollar-denominated municipal bonds, serving as the primary benchmark for the high yield tax-exempt municipal market.

Bloomberg BBB Corporate Index (Credit Rating): Tracks the option-adjusted spread (OAS) of U.S. dollar-denominated, investment-grade corporate bonds rated BBB (the lowest investment-grade tier), providing a benchmark for spread performance at the BBB rating tier within the broader corporate bond market.

Bloomberg BB US High Yield Index (Credit Rating): Tracks the OAS of U.S. dollar-denominated high yield corporate bonds rated BB (the highest sub-investment-grade tier), serving as a benchmark for the upper tier of the U.S. high yield market.

Bloomberg B US High Yield Index (Credit Rating): Tracks the OAS of U.S. dollar-denominated high yield corporate bonds rated B, representing the mid-tier of the speculative-grade market and providing a benchmark for single-B credit spread performance.

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Definitions

Bloomberg CCC US High Yield Index (Credit Rating): Tracks the OAS of U.S. dollar-denominated high yield corporate bonds rated CCC and below (Caa and lower in Moody's nomenclature), serving as a benchmark for the most distressed tier of the U.S. high yield market.

US Generic Government 3-Month (Rates): Represents the generic yield on the 3-month U.S. Treasury bill, widely used as a proxy for the risk-free rate and a benchmark for short-term money market instruments

2-Year Treasury Yield: The annualized return on a U.S. Treasury note maturing in two years, highly sensitive to Fed policy expectations and used as a benchmark for near-term interest rate and economic conditions.

10-Year Treasury Yield: The annualized return on a U.S. Treasury note maturing in 10 years, serving as a longer-term reference rate for the economy and financial markets.

Credit Default Swap (CDS): A financial derivative that acts as insurance, with the buyer making periodic payments to the seller in exchange for compensation if a reference entity (borrower) defaults or experiences a predefined credit event.

Rochdale Speedometers[SM] are indicators that reflect forecasts of a six-to-nine-month time horizon. The colors of each indicator, as well as the direction of the arrows, represent our positive/negative/neutral view for each indicator. Thus, arrows directed toward the (+) sign represent a positive view, which in turn makes it green. Arrows directed toward the (-) sign represent a negative view, which in turn makes it red. Arrows that land in the middle of the indicator, in line with the (0), represents a neutral view which in turn makes it

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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.

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.

Municipal securities. 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 the municipal securities of a particular state or territory may be subject to the risk that changes in the economic conditions of that state or territory will negatively impact performance. These events may include severe financial difficulties and continued budget deficits, economic or political policy changes, tax base erosion, state constitutional limits on tax increases and changes in the credit ratings.

Investing in international markets carries risks such as currency fluctuation, regulatory risks, 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.

Indices are unmanaged, and one cannot invest directly in an index. Index returns do not reflect a deduction for fees or expenses.

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