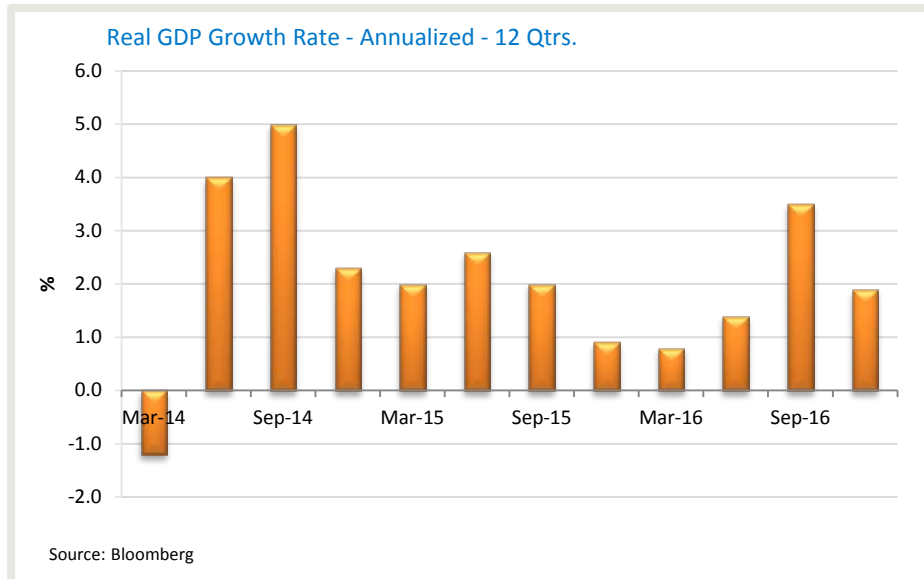


Weekly Market Review

March 24, 2017

Chart of the Week



Weekly Highlights

- **Domestic equity markets suffered their first single-day decline of more than 1% in over 100 days.** Major US indices have posted double-digits since October with a relatively smooth upward trajectory and no major setbacks. Post the US presidential election, investors have demonstrated optimism based on the expectation that the new administration will stimulate growth and boost corporate bottom lines. On Tuesday, equities pulled back in light of worry that President Trump’s business-friendly policies may face challenges in coming to fruition.
- **Affordable Care Act (ACA) replacement bill dominates Friday headlines.** A much-anticipated bill that would repeal the ACA with President Trump’s American Health Care Act was set to be put to a vote on Thursday, but was postponed amid uncertainty surrounding whether or not it would prevail. The President essentially issued an ultimatum to lawmakers Thursday night, saying if the bill fails, he is “done with health care and ready to move on to tax reform.” The vote was rescheduled to take place late Friday afternoon, but was cancelled.
- **Employment data came in mixed, but encouraging.** Initial jobless claims increased 15,000 to a seven-week high of 258,000, but the four-week average remains relatively low. Continuing claims came in strong, declining by 39,000. The unemployment rate for insured workers (less job leavers and re-entrants) fell to a new low of 1.4%.

Talking Points

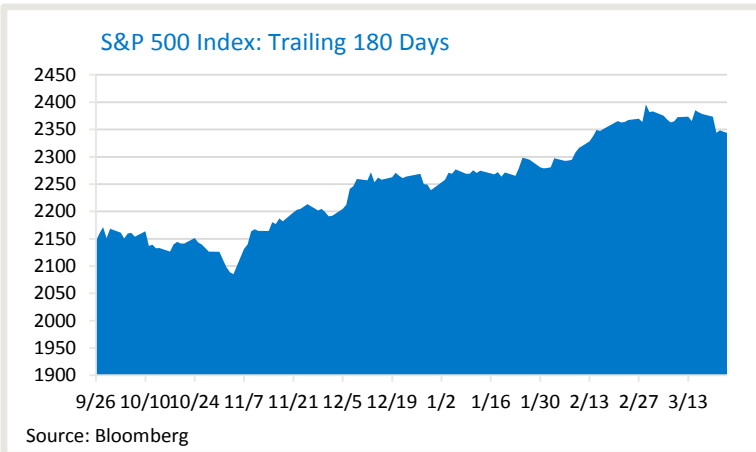
- **Equity markets sold off domestically,** with small caps posting the largest losses. Tuesday marked the most significant US market pullback since October 2016. Additionally, growth-oriented issues outperformed valued-oriented stocks. Globally, markets fared better as developed and emerging markets were relatively flat for the week.
- **Treasury yields declined.** After increasing last week following the Federal Open Market Committee meeting, yields retreated during the middle of the week and fell to roughly 2.40%.
- **Commodity prices were mixed,** with a selloff in crude oil and solid gains in gold, which were most apparent on Tuesday.
- **The dollar moderately declined** this week versus a basket of currencies.
- **Among economic data released this week,** existing home sales came in lighter than expectations, but new home sales beat consensus estimates. Durable goods orders slightly beat expectations (although January’s reading was revised upward), driven primarily by aircraft orders. When removing transportation equipment (which includes aircraft), durable orders actually slowed to 0.4%, which was below estimates.

Market Dashboard

	Last Price	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
S&P 500	2,343.98	-34.27	-1.44%	4.7%
Dow Industrials	20,596.72	-317.90	-1.52%	4.2%
Nasdaq	5,828.74	-72.26	-1.22%	8.3%
Russell 2000	1,354.64	-36.88	-2.65%	-0.2%
Euro Stoxx Index	376.51	-1.81	-0.48%	4.2%
Shanghai Composite	3,269.45	32.00	0.99%	5.3%
Russell Global	1,865.64	-16.90	-0.90%	5.8%

Source: Bloomberg; Index % change is based on price.

	Last Price	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Russell Global EM	3,065.62	6.27	0.20%	12.2%
10-Year US Treas.	2.40	-10 bps	NM	NM
DJ UBS Comm. Idx.	84.53	-0.62	-0.73%	-3.4%
Gold	\$1,246.02	\$15.95	1.30%	8.5%
Crude Oil	\$48.12	-\$1.15	-2.33%	-14.1%
Dollar Index	99.73	-0.61	-0.61%	-2.5%
VIX Index	13.01	1.68	14.89%	-7.7%



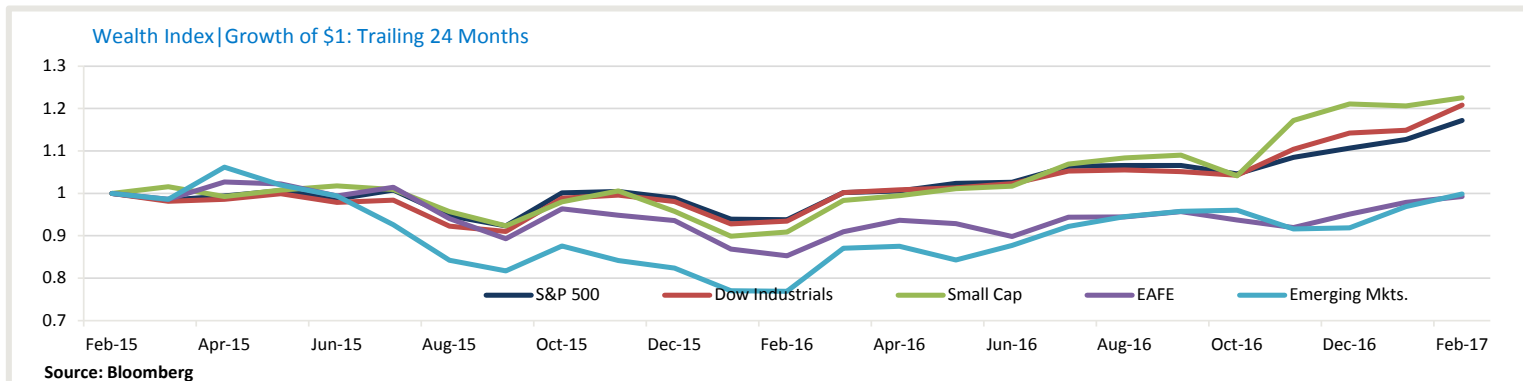
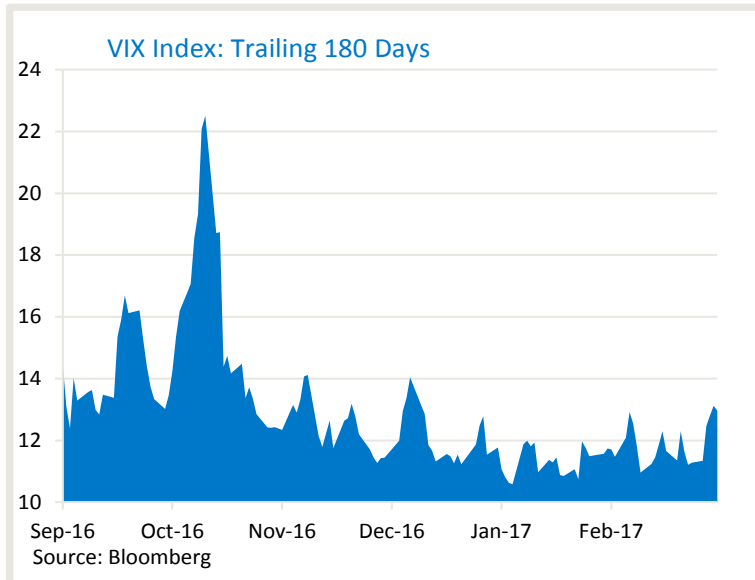
	One Week			YTD		
	Value	Growth		Value	Growth	
L	-2.02%	-1.50%	-1.02%	1.83%	5.06%	8.19%
	-1.67%	-1.51%	-1.31%	1.75%	3.47%	5.64%
S	-3.18%	-2.65%	-2.09%	-3.13%	-0.18%	3.10%

Source: Bloomberg

Sector Performance:
S&P/Global Industry Classification Sectors (GICS)

	% Wgt in S&P 500	Week % Chg.	YTD % Chg.
Consumer Discretionary	12.2	-1.01%	6.3%
Consumer Staples	9.4	-0.72%	5.8%
Energy	6.5	-1.74%	-9.3%
Financials	14.4	-3.81%	1.2%
Health Care	14.0	-1.30%	7.7%
Industrials	10.1	-1.78%	3.1%
Information Technology	22.0	-0.86%	11.0%
Materials	2.8	-1.51%	3.9%
Real Estate	2.9	0.72%	1.9%
Telecom Services	2.4	-1.91%	-4.3%
Utilities	3.3	1.25%	6.8%

Source: Bloomberg



The Economy and Markets

A Macro View – Should Investors Dump the Trump Bump?

Since the surprising presidential election results in November, domestic equities have enjoyed a relatively smooth ride to historical highs in recent weeks. Both the Dow Jones Industrial Average and S&P 500 indices are up more than 10% since Donald Trump won the election, and, until Tuesday, neither had experienced a single-day setback of greater than 1%, going all the way back to October, which was the longest stretch of this nature since 1993. This bull run has been dubbed as the “Trump rally,” “Trump bump,” and “Trump trade,” after the President, whose election theoretically initiated it. On Tuesday, for the first time in more than 100 days, Wall Street reversed course, and major US indices retreated by over 1%.

During the last few months, the market’s steady rise has been attributed primarily to investors’ optimism surrounding President Trump’s pro-growth policies aimed at stimulating the sluggish US economy. Most notably, the President has promised an agenda to support domestic businesses, which includes rolling back regulations, cutting corporate taxes, and promoting infrastructure spending. Given the backdrop of improving unemployment, healthy consumer spending, and relatively low interest rates, any further boost to corporate bottom lines should promote an extremely business-friendly environment. As pointed out above, investors responded favorably to these pledges, and the market prospered.

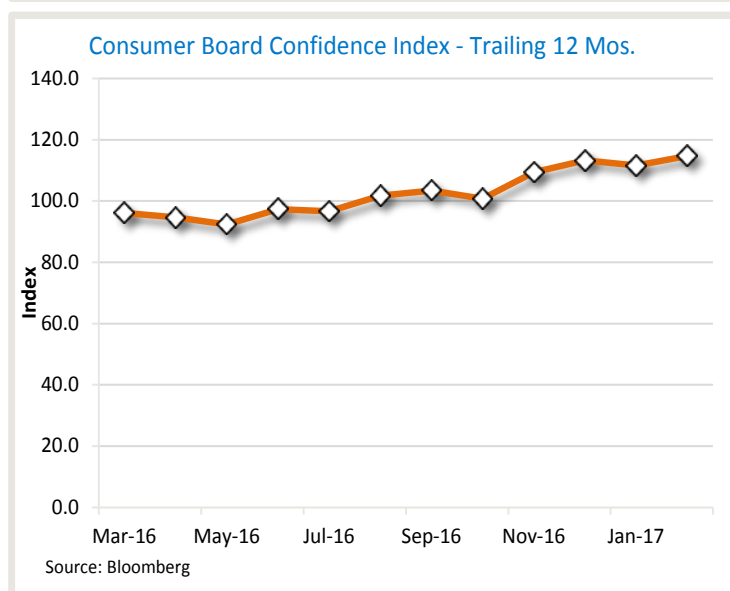
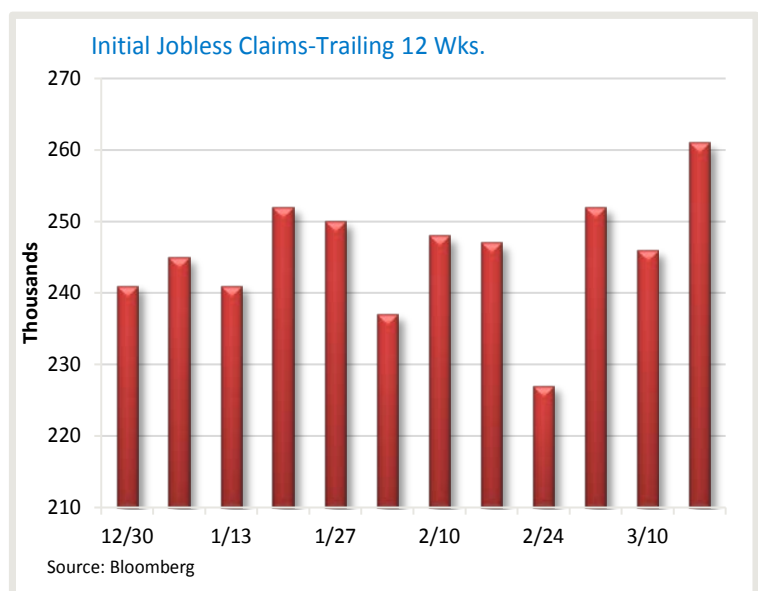
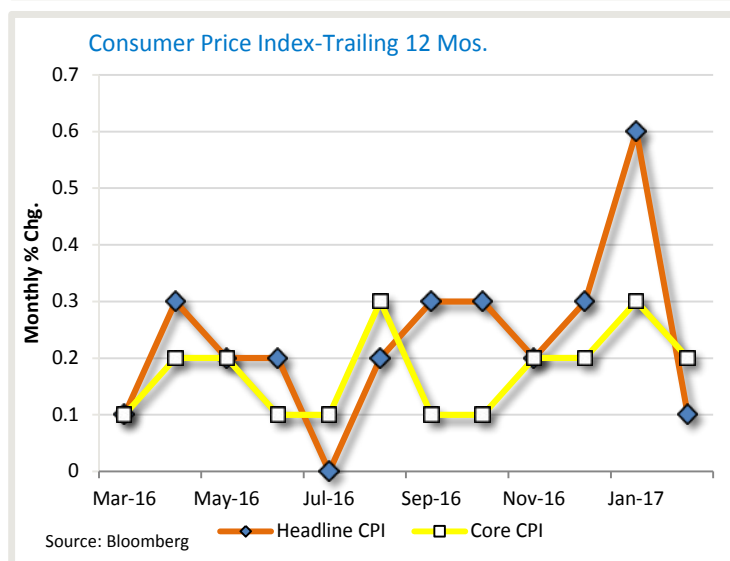
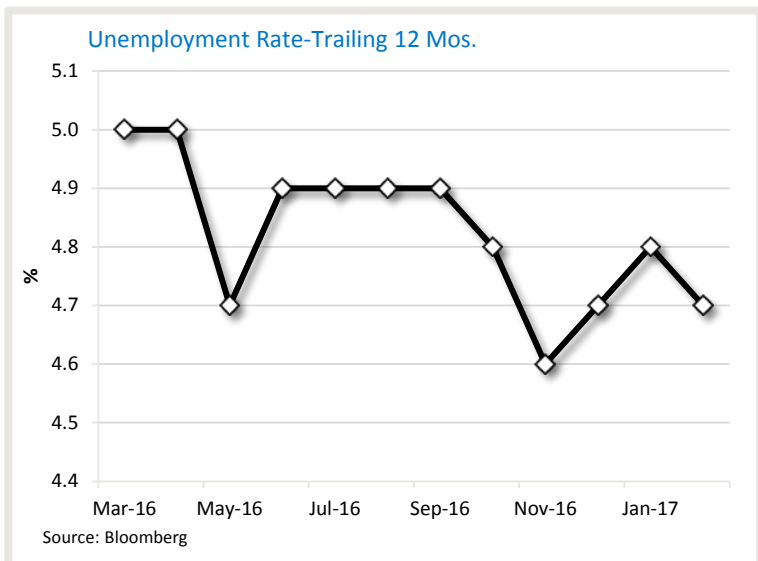
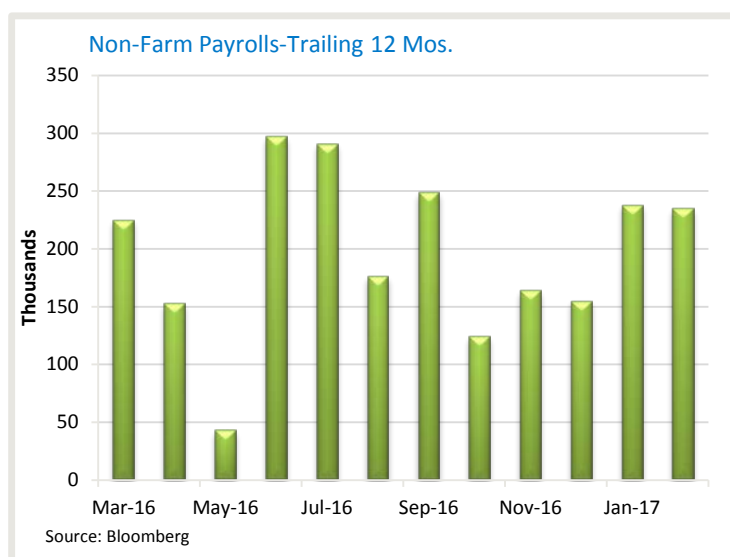
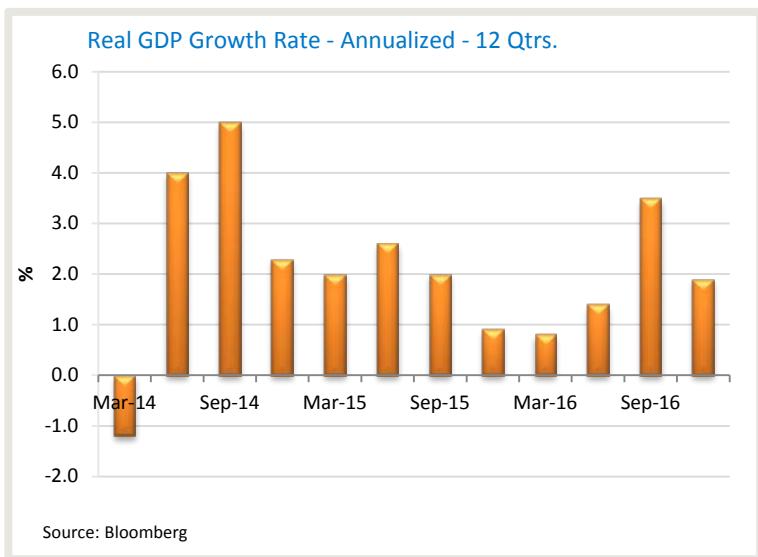
The first indication of a pause this week was on Tuesday, when equities retreated, and traditional safe haven assets, such as US treasuries and gold, benefited. For the most part, the market commentariat blamed the drop on the increasing likelihood that the Trump administration will face challenges to pass proposed reforms and corporate tax cuts, even from within the Republican Party. Despite the headwinds to President Trump’s ability to make good on his pro-growth proposals, the market faces a steep, uphill battle to fulfill investors’ ambitious expectations of fundamentals. In short, US equities are pricey, and the recent run-up has exacerbated their relative cost. A Bank of America Merrill Lynch survey revealed that more than one-third of fund managers believe stocks are “overvalued,” which is the highest reading in the survey’s nearly 20-year existence. Additionally, according to FactSet, the S&P 500 has recently traded at almost 18 times forward earnings, which is well above the five-year average of 15 times forward earnings, and the highest figure since 2004. These numbers point toward the reality that corporate earnings will likely need to increase to validate the market’s optimism.

Although it appears the Trump trade has been driven by optimism and expectations rather than by fundamentals, whether or not the rally is at its end remains to be seen. The market decline dominated financial news on Tuesday, but by historical standards, the pullback was relatively modest in nature, and the market has been fairly stable for the remainder of the week, so it is possible this was just a false alarm. Salil Mehta, a Georgetown University finance professor, highlights a simple observation, that “Stock markets normally decline by at least 1% once every six sessions.”

Furthermore, Bespoke Investment Group strategists conducted a lookback on returns, following a period of more than 100 days without a 1% decline, dating back to 1928. Upon analyzing the 11 times this has occurred, the strategists discovered that on average, during the week, month, and quarter subsequent to the initial decline, the broad market tended to end higher. We do express a note of caution, however: Although the technical data are not as unprecedented as they may seem, it is difficult to dispute that investors have recently priced in high hopes for corporate growth. If the administration fails to push through policies to meet these lofty expectations, a market correction of greater magnitude could result.

Michael Gebhardt
AVP, Investment Analyst

Economic Data



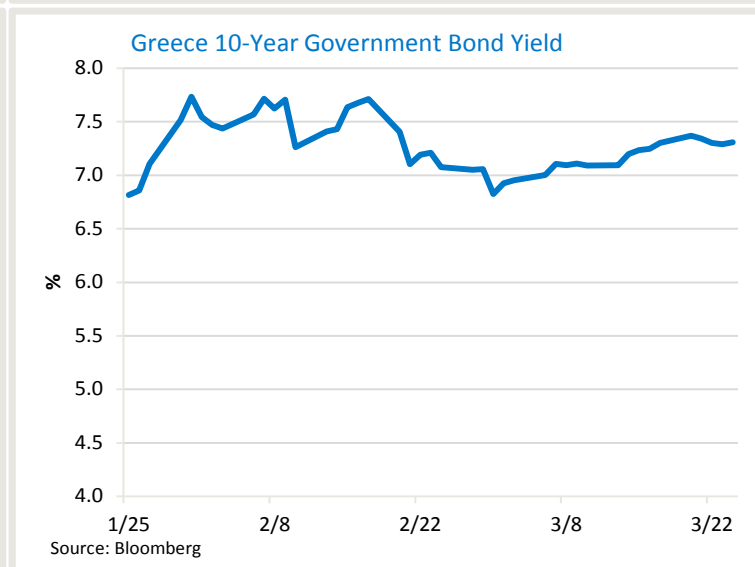
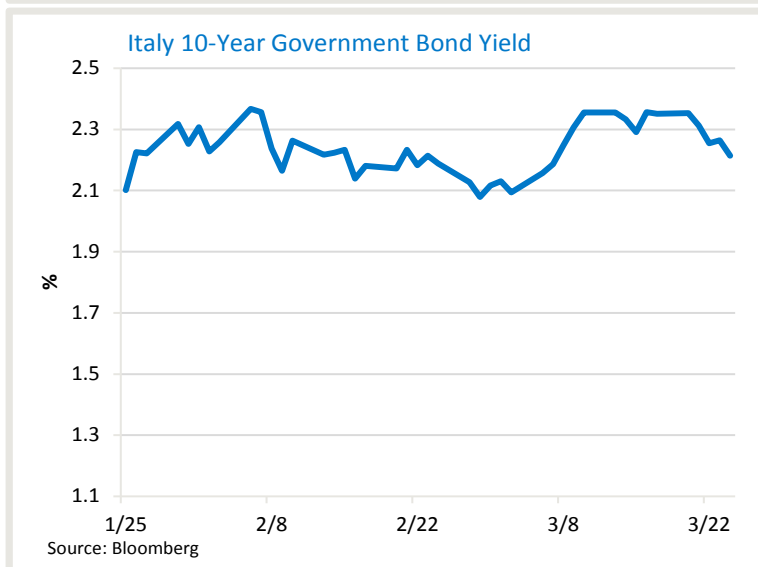
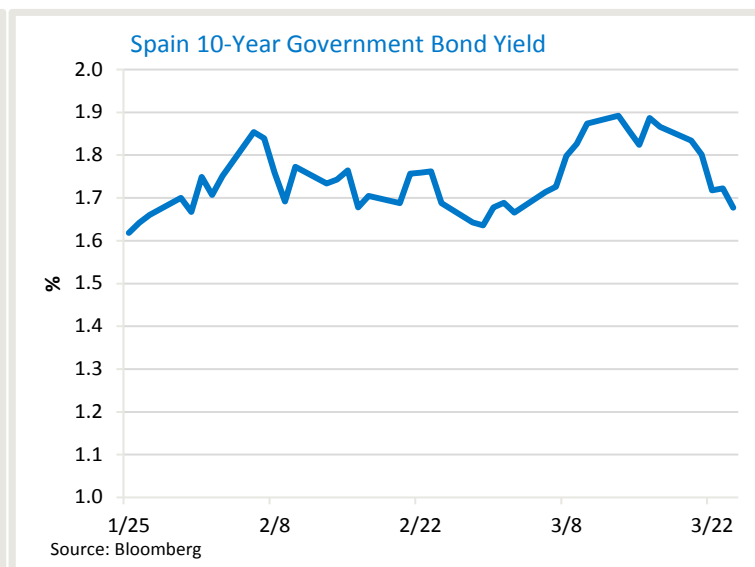
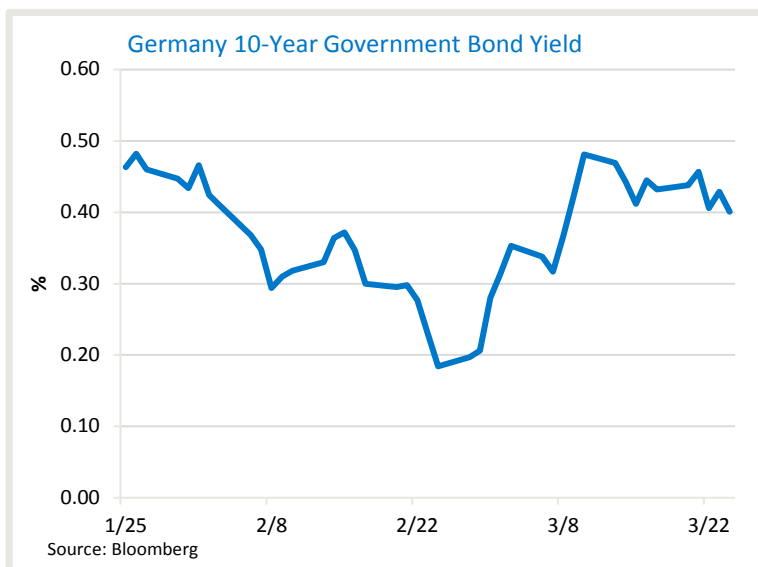
Eurozone

SELECTED EUROPEAN SOVEREIGN YIELD PERFORMANCE

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Germany 10-Yr. Govt.	0.40	3 bps	NM	NM
Greece 10-Yr. Govt.	7.31	0 bps	NM	NM
Italy 10-Yr. Govt.	2.21	11 bps	NM	NM
Spain 10-Yr. Govt.	1.68	17 bps	NM	NM
Belgium 10-Yr. Govt.	0.88	5 bps	NM	NM

Source: Bloomberg
Basis points (bps)

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
France 10-Yr. Govt.	0.98	11 bps	NM	NM
Ireland 10-Yr. Govt.	1.05	7 bps	NM	NM
Portugal 10-Yr. Govt.	4.11	12 bps	NM	NM
Netherlands 10-Yr. Govt.	0.64	4 bps	NM	NM
U.K. 10-Yr. Govt.	1.20	5 bps	NM	NM

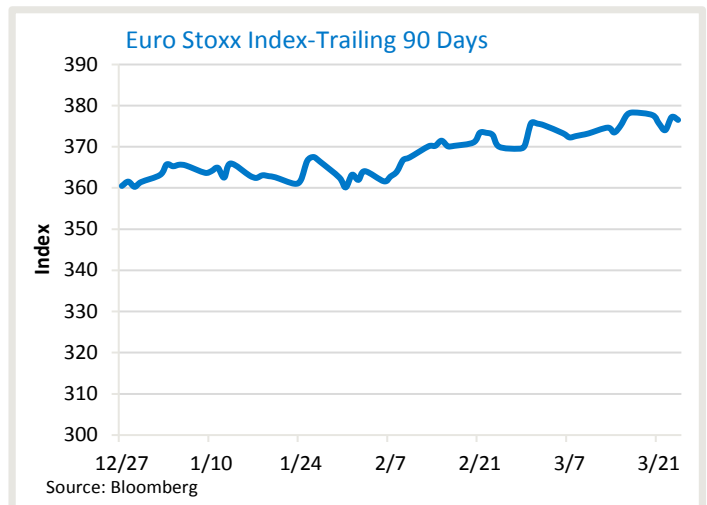
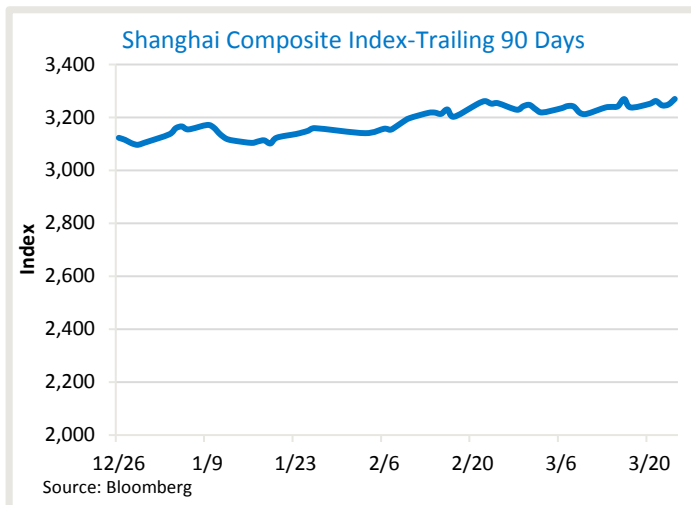
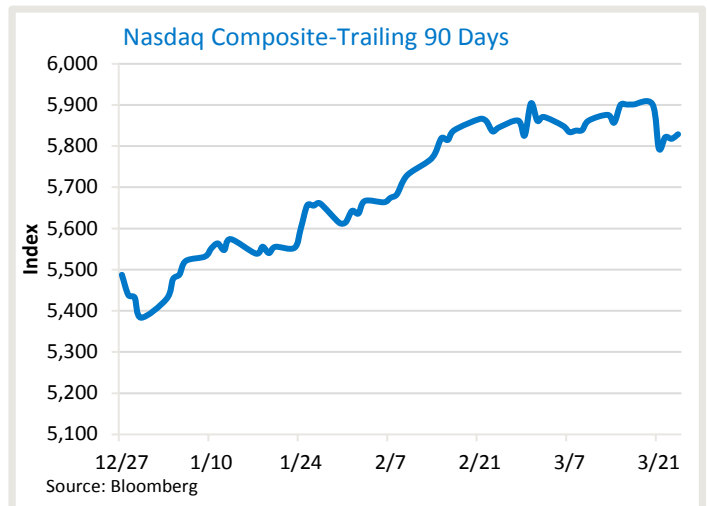
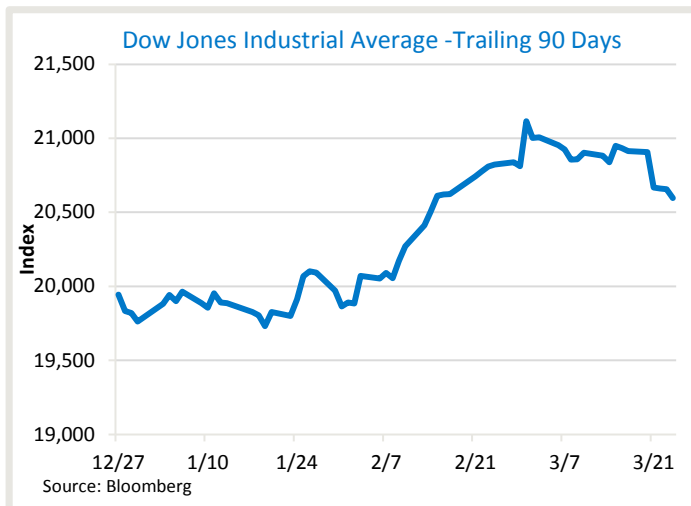


Equities

WORLD MARKET PERFORMANCE

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %		Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
S&P 500	2,343.98	-34.27	-1.44%	4.70%	Swiss Market Index	8,613.64	-84.89	-0.98%	4.79%
Dow Industrials	20,596.72	-317.90	-1.52%	4.22%	CAC 40 Index (France)	5,020.90	-8.34	-0.17%	3.26%
Nasdaq Composite	5,828.74	-72.26	-1.22%	8.28%	DAX Index (Germany)	12,064.27	-30.97	-0.26%	5.08%
Russell Global	1,865.64	-16.90	-0.90%	5.8%	Irish Overall Index	6,612.34	-102.40	-1.53%	1.46%
Russell Global EM	3,065.62	6.27	0.20%	12.2%	Nikkei 225	19,262.53	-327.61	-1.67%	0.78%
S&P/TSX (Canada)	15,442.67	-47.82	-0.31%	1.01%	Hang Seng Index	24,358.27	48.34	0.20%	10.72%
Mexico IPC	49,083.85	490.41	1.01%	7.54%	Shanghai Composite	3,269.45	32.00	0.99%	5.34%
Brazil Bovespa	63,853.77	-356.17	-0.55%	6.02%	Kospi Index (S. Korea)	2,168.95	4.37	0.20%	7.03%
Euro Stoxx 600	376.51	-1.81	-0.48%	4.18%	Taiwan Taiex Index	9,902.98	-5.71	-0.06%	7.02%
FTSE 100	7,336.82	-88.14	-1.19%	2.72%	Tel Aviv 25 Index	1,415.99	-10.87	-0.76%	-3.73%
IBEX 35 (Spain)	10,309.40	63.60	0.62%	10.24%	MICEX Index (Russia)	2,039.77	2.81	0.14%	-8.64%

Source: Bloomberg; Index % change is based on price.



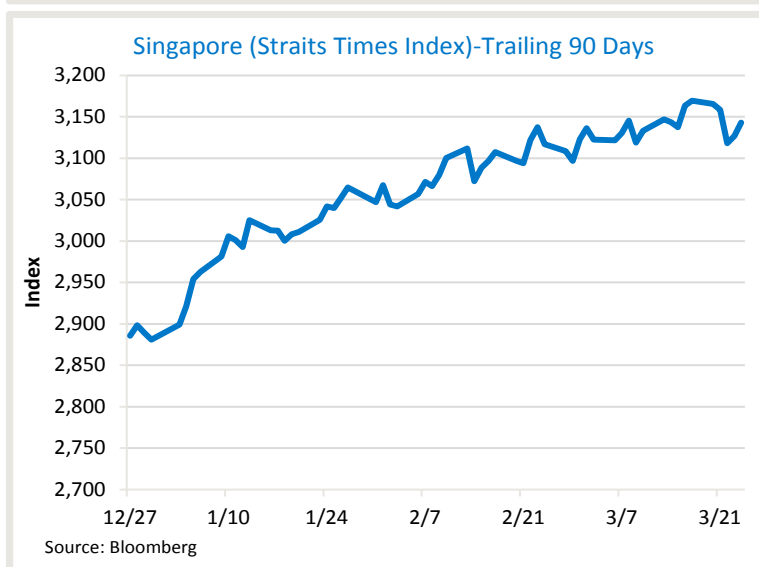
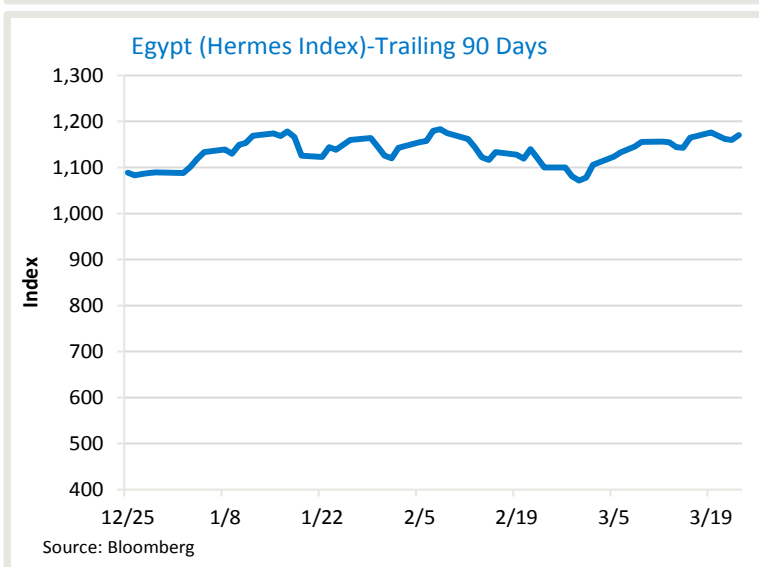
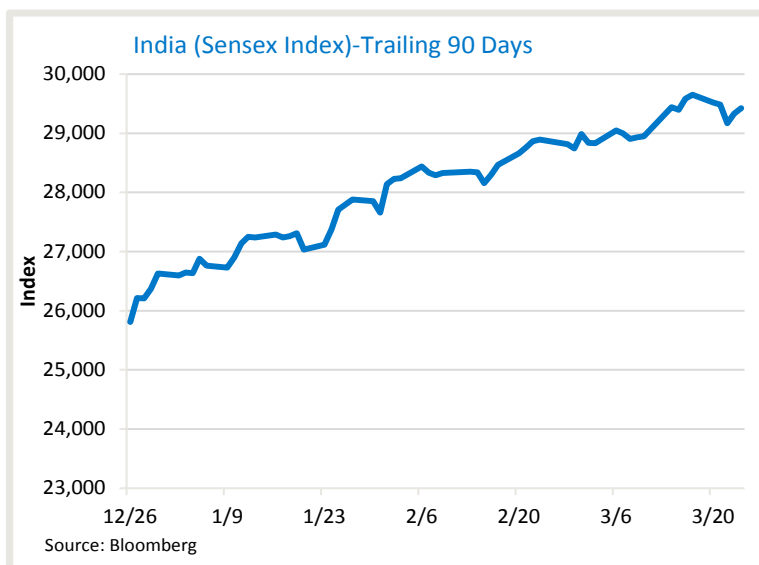
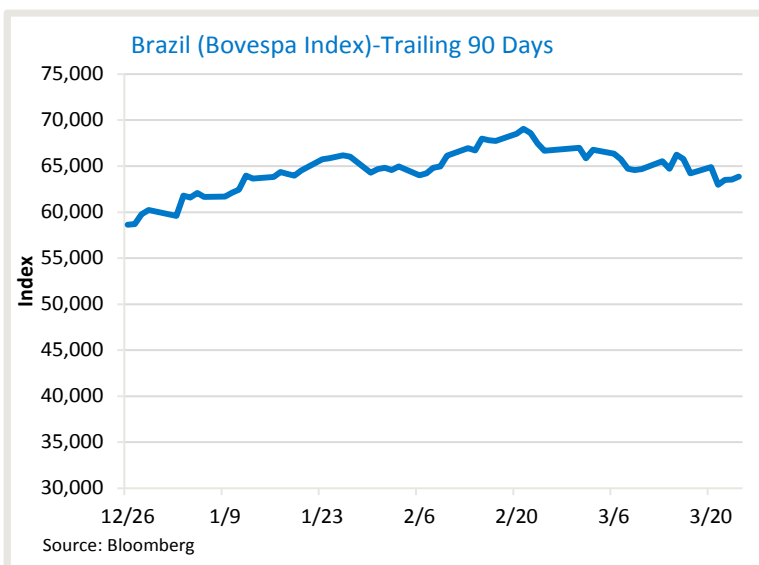
Equities – Emerging and Frontier Markets

EMERGING AND FRONTIER MARKET PERFORMANCE

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Mexico IPC	49,083.85	490.41	1.0%	7.5%
Brazil (Bovespa Index)	63,853.77	-356.17	-0.6%	6.0%
MICEX Index (Russia)	2,039.77	2.81	0.1%	-8.6%
Czech Republic (Prague)	982.53	1.74	0.2%	6.6%
Turkey (Istanbul)	90,382.71	-108.68	-0.1%	15.7%
Egypt (Hermes Index)	1,170.53	6.14	0.5%	7.5%
Kenya (Nairobi 20 Index)	3,077.81	94.13	3.2%	-3.4%
Saudi Arabia (TASI Index)	6,878.68	-42.92	-0.6%	-4.6%
Lebanon (Beirut BLOM Index)	1,231.23	3.56	0.3%	1.6%
Palestine	538.53	1.68	0.3%	1.6%

Source: Bloomberg; Index % change is based on price.

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Hang Seng Index	24,358.27	48.34	0.2%	10.7%
India (Sensex 30)	29,421.40	-227.59	-0.8%	10.5%
Malaysia (KLCI Index)	1,745.75	0.55	0.0%	6.3%
Singapore (Straits Times Index)	3,142.90	-26.48	-0.8%	9.1%
Thailand (SET Index)	1,573.51	12.53	0.8%	2.0%
Indonesia (Jakarta)	5,567.13	26.70	0.5%	5.1%
Pakistan (Karachi KSE 100)	48,971.05	561.70	1.2%	2.4%
Vietnam (Ho Chi Minh)	722.14	11.60	1.6%	8.6%
Sri Lanka (Colombo)	5,996.28	-51.56	-0.9%	-3.7%
Cambodia (Laos)	1,065.05	-53.37	-4.8%	5.0%

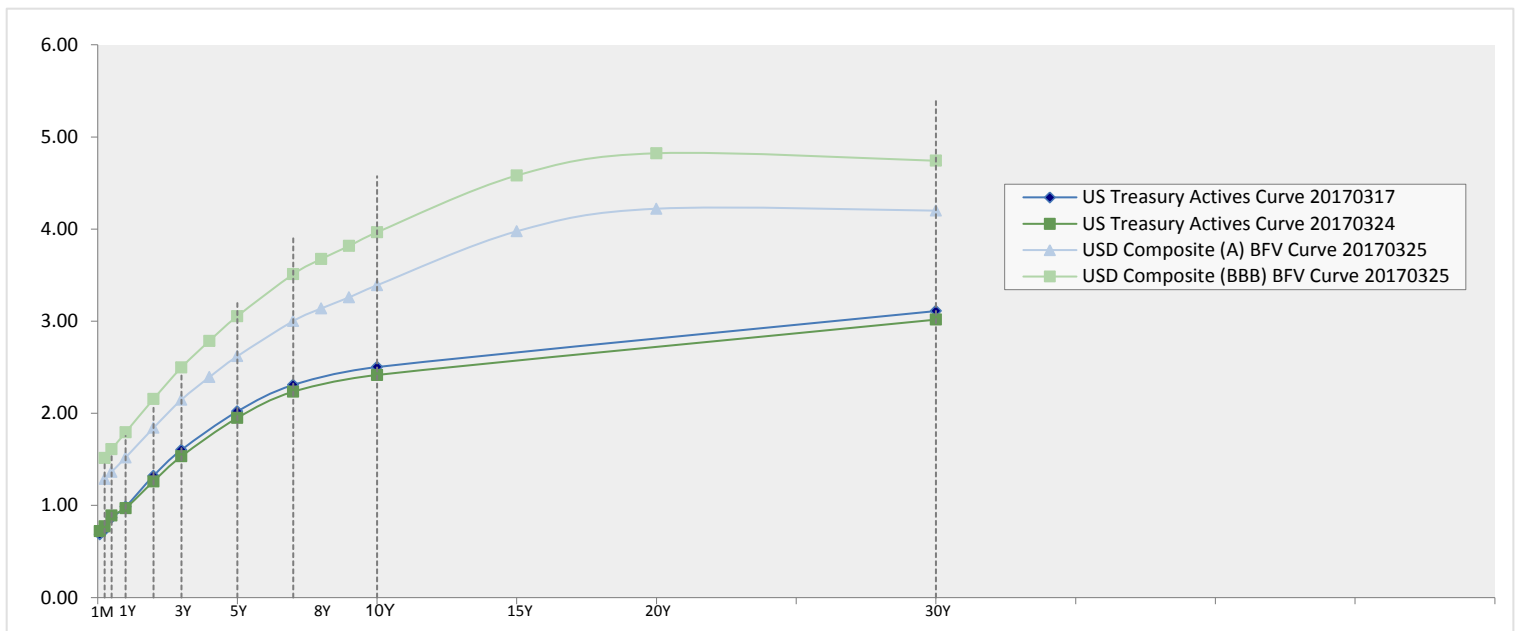


Interest Rates

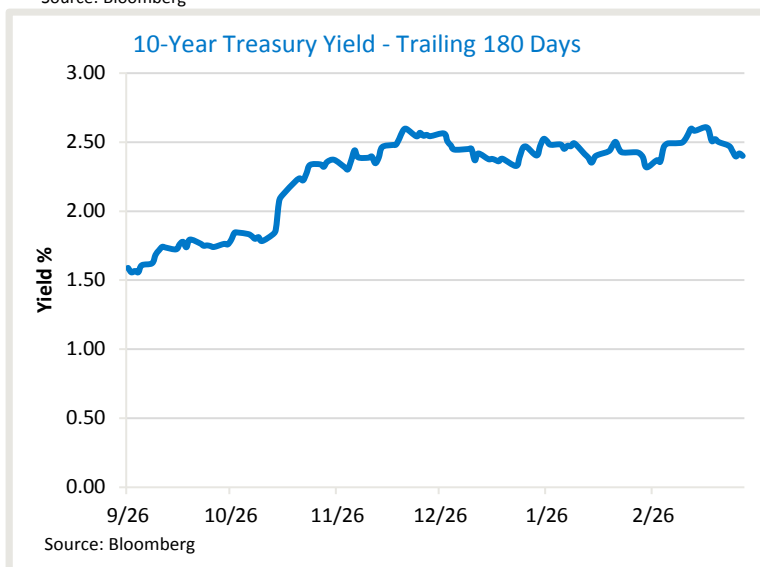
SELECTED INTEREST RATES

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %		Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
2-Yr. U.S. Treasury	1.26%	1 bps	NM	NM	Prime Rate	4.00%	0.00	NM	NM
5-Yr. U.S. Treasury	1.93%	-9 bps	NM	NM	Fed Funds Rate	1.00%	0.00	NM	NM
10-Yr. U.S. Treasury	2.40%	-10 bps	NM	NM	Discount Rate	1.50%	0.00	NM	NM
30-Yr. U.S. Treasury	3.00%	-11 bps	NM	NM	LIBOR (3 Mo.)	1.15%	0 bps	NM	NM
German 10-Yr. Govt.	0.40%	3 bps	NM	NM	Bond Buyer 40 Muni	4.07%	-14 bps	NM	NM
France 10-Yr.	0.98%	11 bps	NM	NM	Bond Buyer 40 G.O.	3.91%	NA	NM	NM
Italy 10-Yr.	2.21%	11 bps	NM	NM	Bond Buyer 40 Rev.	4.08%	NA	NM	NM
Fed 5-Yr Fwd BE Inf.	1.99%	0 bps	NM	NM					

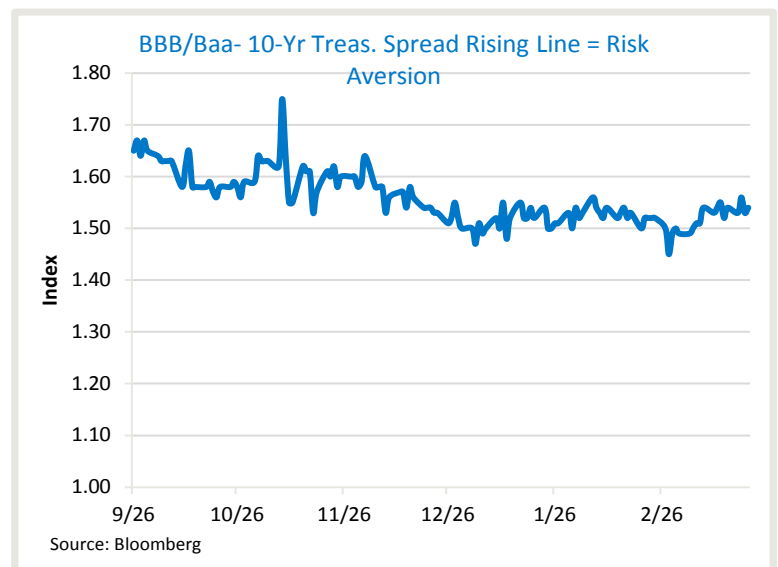
Source: Bloomberg



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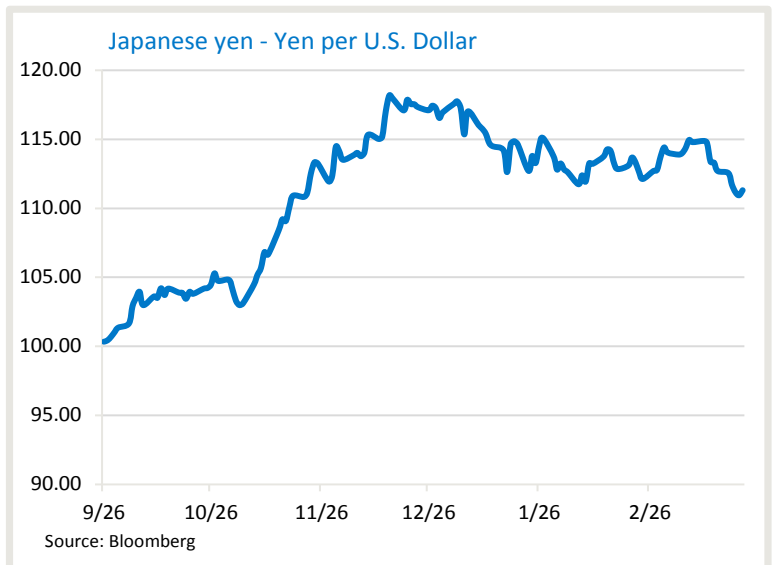
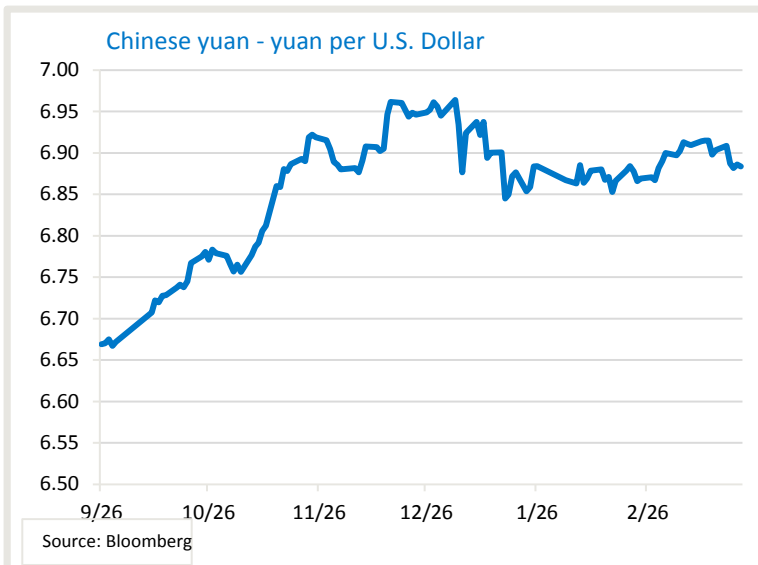
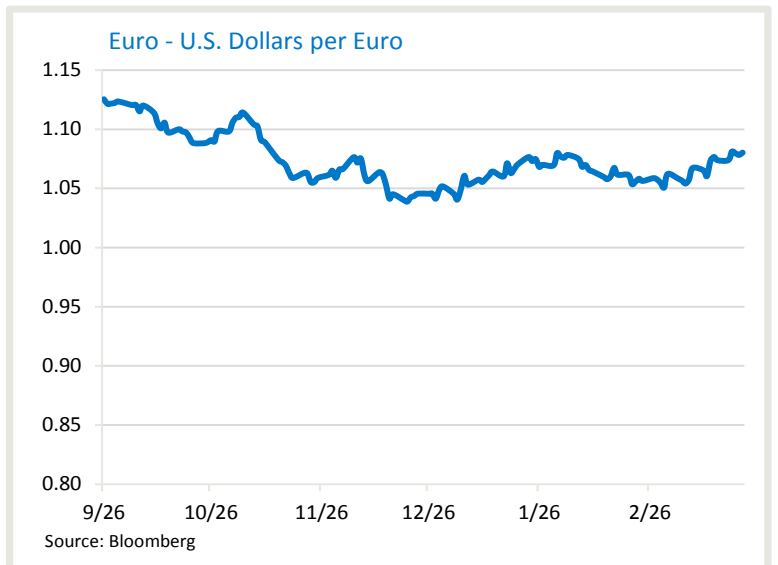
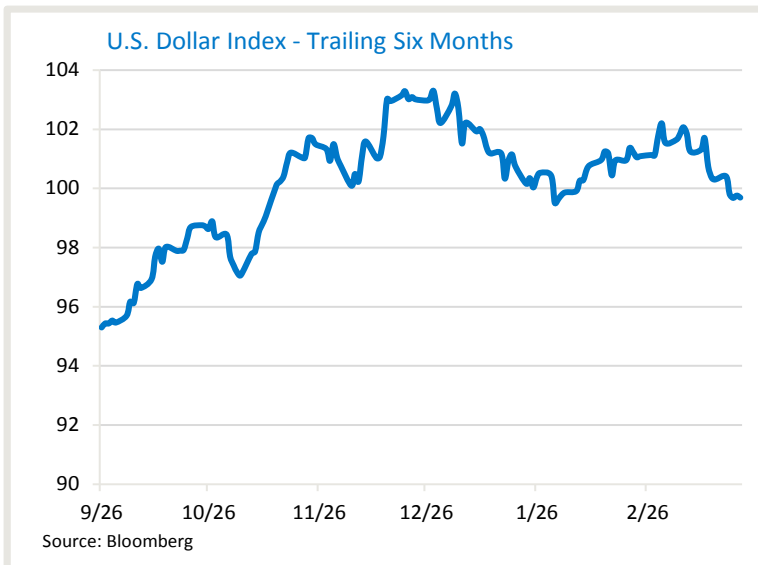
Currencies

SELECTED CURRENCY PERFORMANCE

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Dollar Index	99.70	-0.609	-0.61%	-2.46%
Euro	1.08	0.007	0.61%	2.72%
Japanese Yen	111.24	-1.390	1.25%	5.08%
British Pound	1.25	0.009	0.75%	1.21%
Canadian Dollar	1.34	0.002	-0.13%	0.55%

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Chinese Yuan	6.88	-0.020	0.29%	0.89%
Swiss Franc	0.99	-0.007	0.74%	2.84%
New Zealand Dollar	0.70	0.001	0.20%	1.40%
Brazilian Real	3.11	0.019	-0.62%	4.64%
Mexican Peso	18.76	-0.306	1.63%	10.42%

Source: Bloomberg



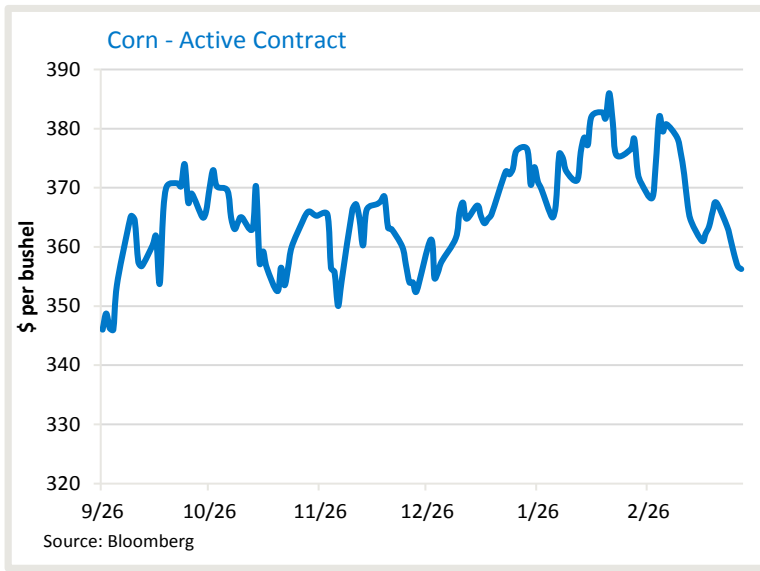
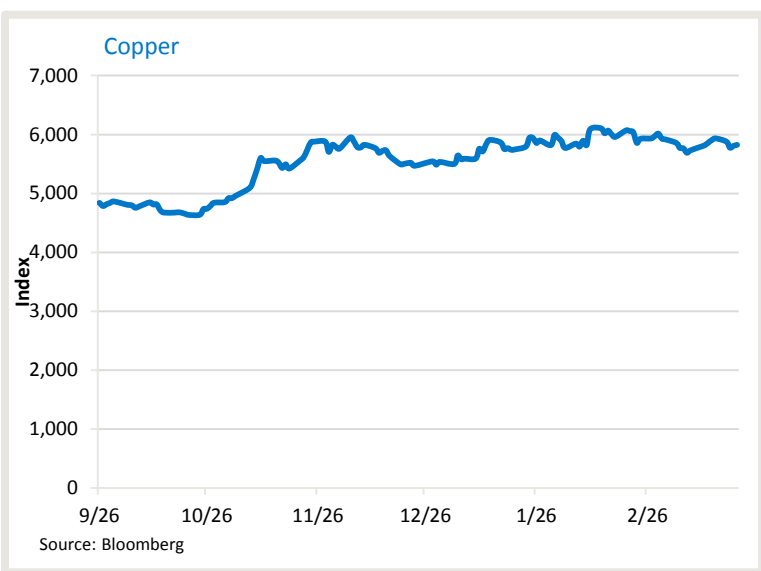
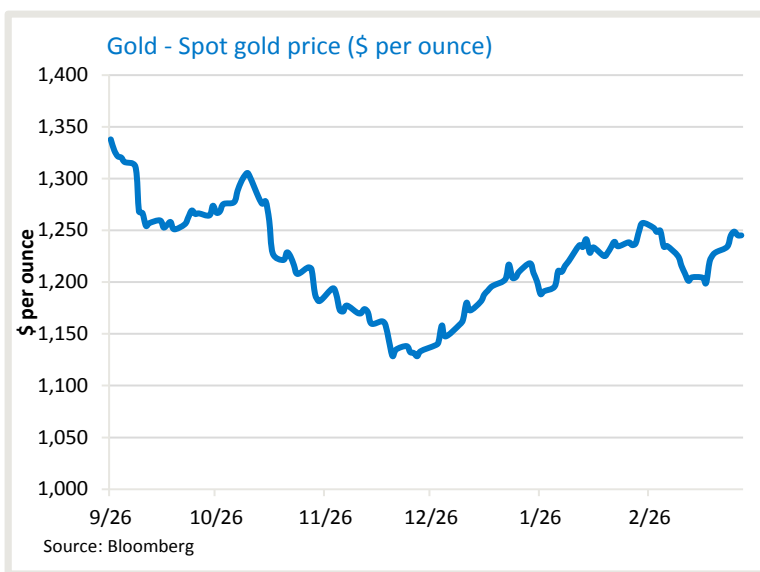
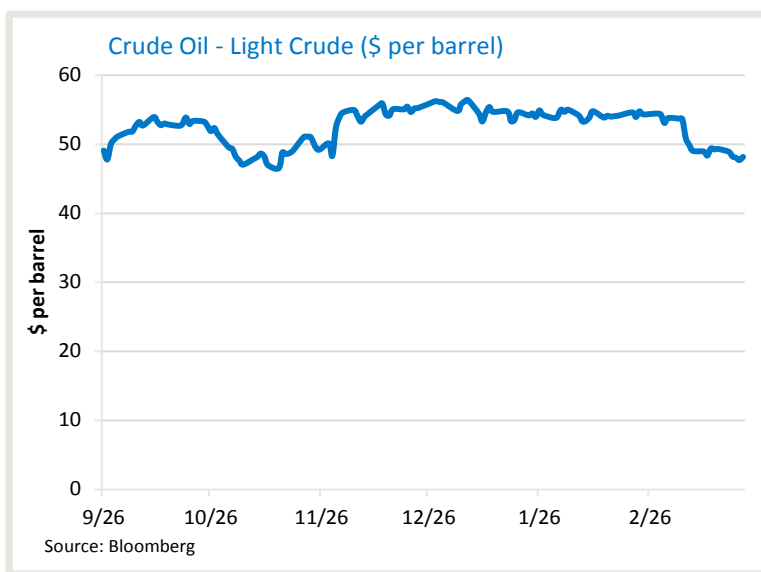
Commodities

SELECTED COMMODITY MARKET PERFORMANCE

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Bloomberg Comm. Idx.	84.53	-0.62	-0.73%	-3.41%
Crude Oil	\$48.13	-\$1.15	-2.33%	-14.08%
Natural Gas	\$3.09	\$0.14	4.61%	-13.52%
Gasoline (\$/Gal.)	\$2.29	\$0.00	-0.17%	-1.97%
Heating Oil	150.52	-0.25	-0.17%	-13.42%
Gold Spot	\$1,246.06	\$15.95	1.30%	8.52%
Silver Spot	\$17.76	\$0.34	1.95%	11.40%

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Platinum Spot	\$964.63	-\$0.74	-0.08%	6.77%
Corn	356.25	-11.25	-3.06%	-0.35%
Wheat	424.75	-11.50	-2.64%	1.01%
Soybeans	975.75	-24.25	-2.43%	-3.63%
Sugar	17.71	-0.46	-2.53%	-8.00%
Orange Juice	180.35	-0.60	-0.33%	-5.92%
Aluminum	1,933.50	19.50	1.02%	14.21%
Copper	5,825.00	-110.00	-1.85%	5.23%

Source: Bloomberg; % change is based on price.

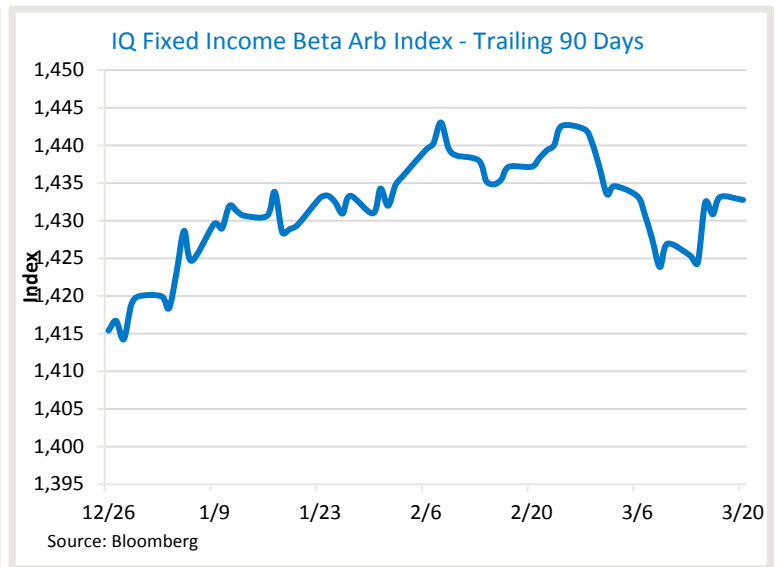
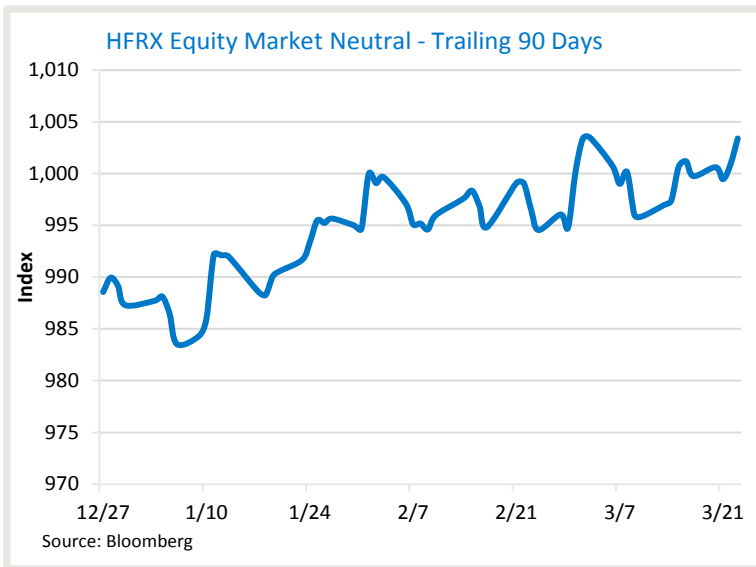
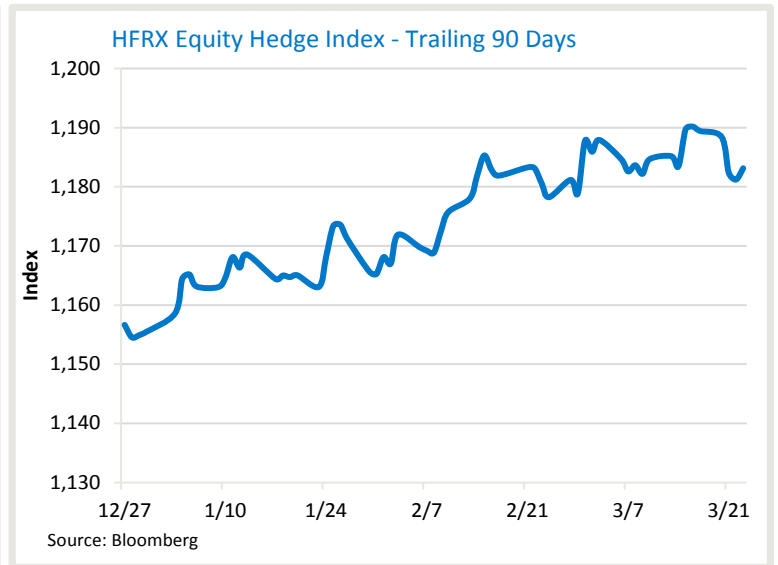
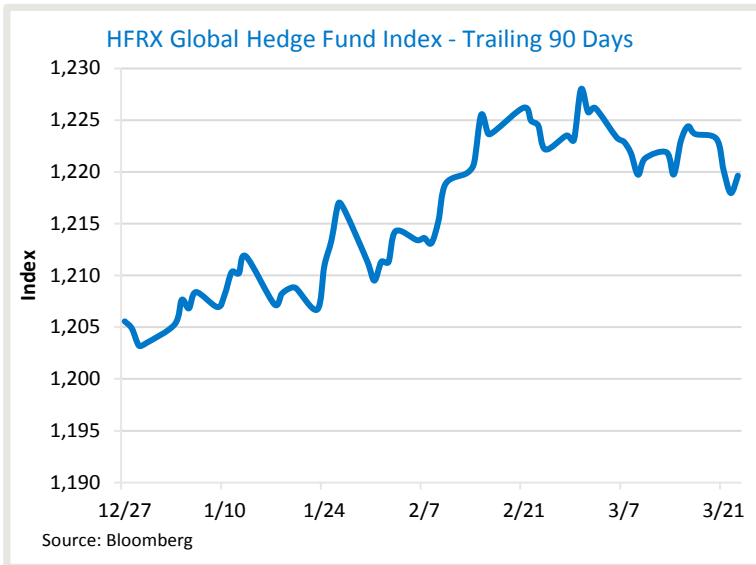


Alternative Investments

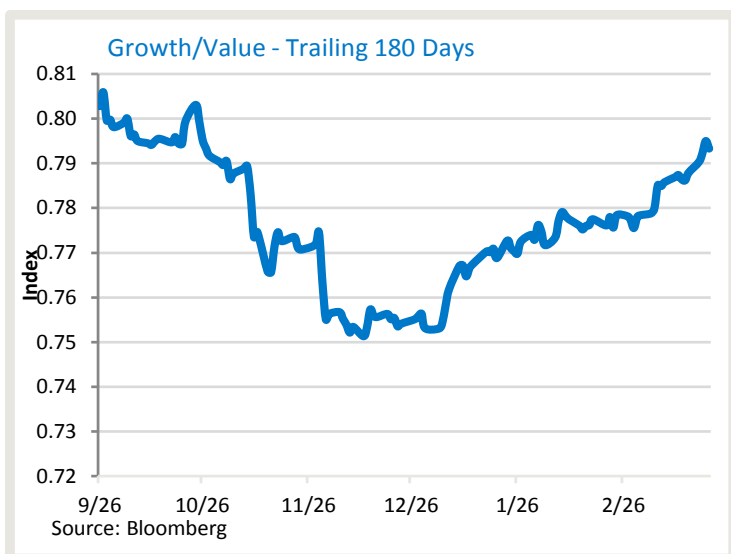
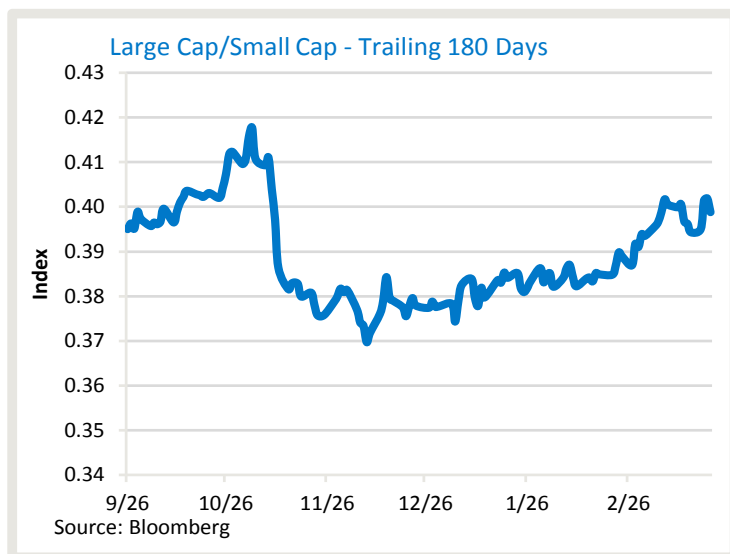
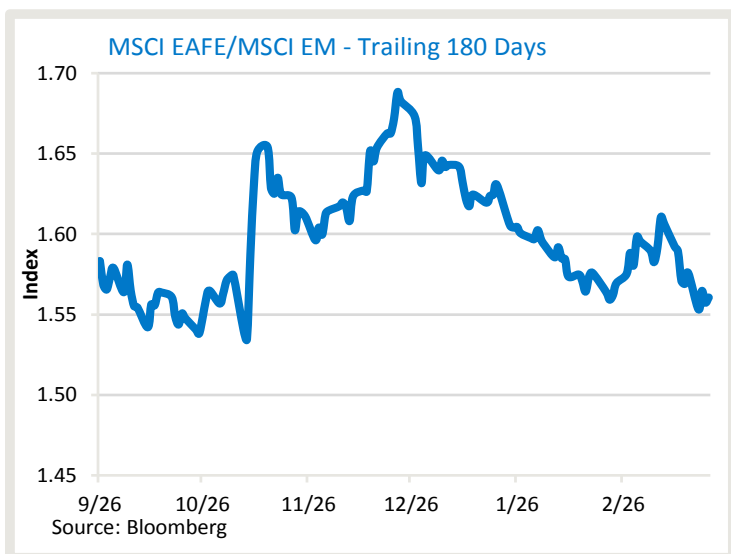
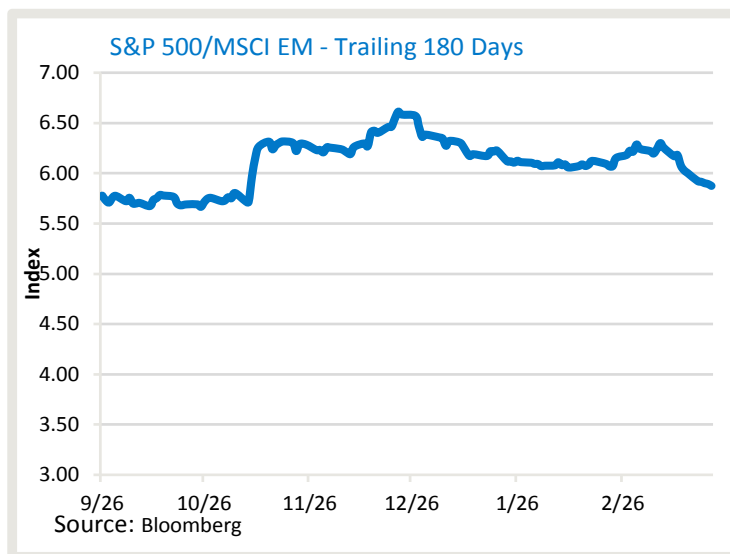
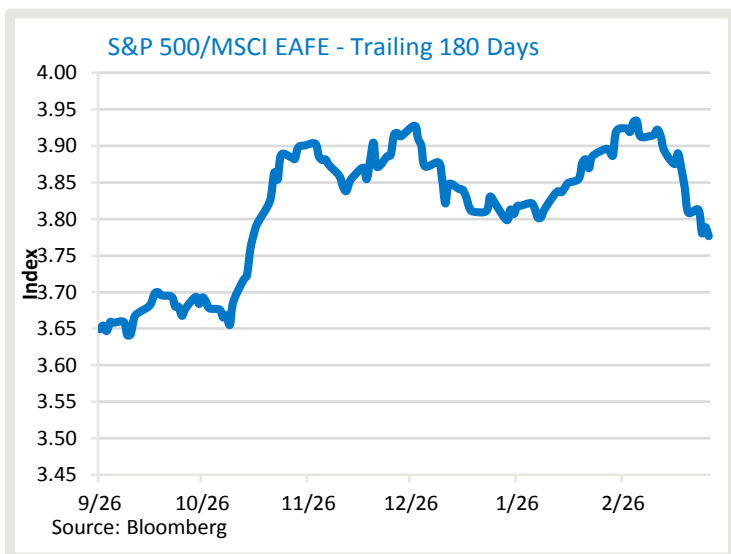
SELECTED ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENT INDEX PERFORMANCE

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %		Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
HFRX Global Hedge Fund Index	1219.64	-4.03	-0.33%	1.34%	HFRX Distressed Index	1083.96	-5.30	-0.49%	1.02%
HFRX Equity Market Neutral	1003.40	3.64	0.36%	1.63%	HFRX Merger Arbitrage Index	1815.48	3.71	0.20%	0.16%
HFRX Equity Hedge Index	1183.13	-6.31	-0.53%	2.39%	HFRX Convertible Arbitrage Index	757.69	-1.78	-0.23%	2.03%
HFRX Event-Driven Index	1597.39	-6.10	-0.38%	2.11%	HFRX Macro CTA Index	1130.43	0.02	0.00%	-0.43%
HFRX Absolute Return Index	1035.61	2.30	0.22%	0.70%	IQ Fixed Income Beta Arb Index	1431.12	-2.05	-0.14%	0.79%

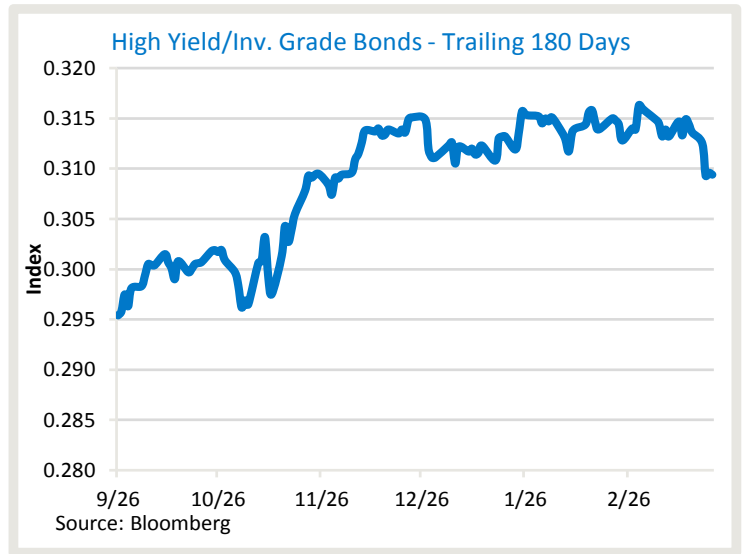
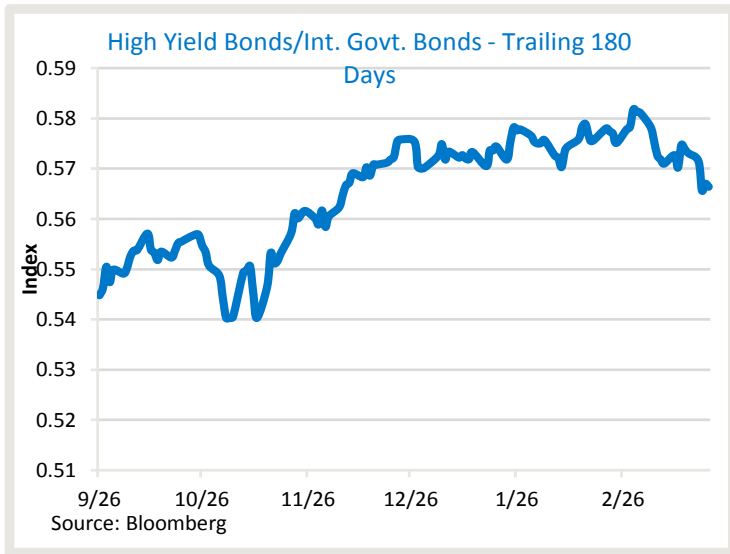
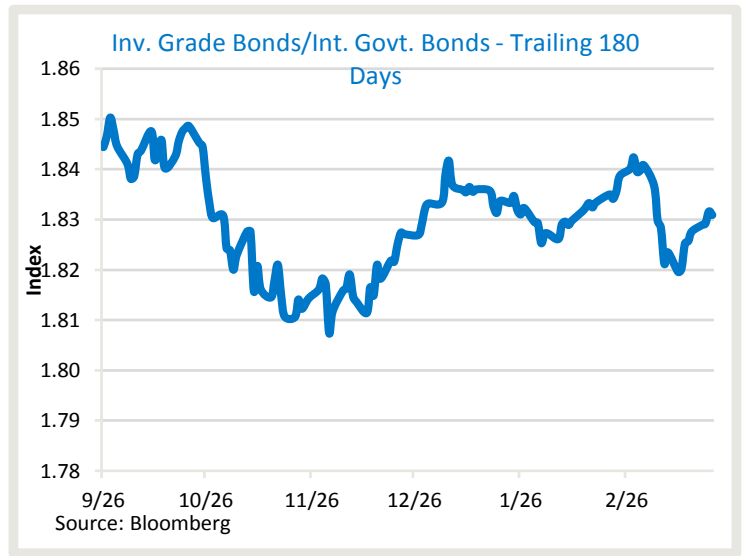
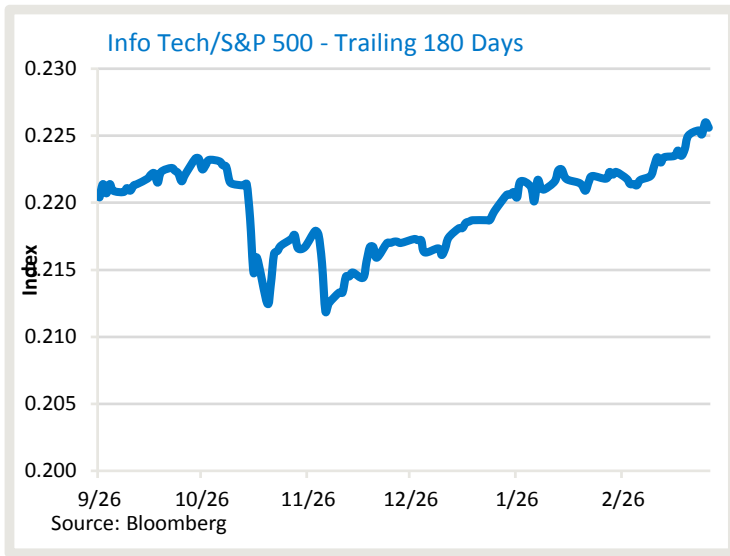
Source: Bloomberg; Index % change is based on price.



Portfolio Construction



Portfolio Construction (continued)



WEEKLY ASSET CLASS PERFORMANCE (Prior 12 weeks ending Thursday)

			1/5	1/12	1/19	1/26	2/2	2/9	2/16	2/23	3/2	3/9	3/16	3/23
Equity	Domestic Equity	Large Cap (R200)	0.85%	0.10%	-0.28%	1.36%	-0.68%	1.18%	1.88%	0.83%	0.84%	-0.48%	0.58%	-1.57%
		Small Cap (R2000)	0.64%	-0.79%	-1.13%	2.22%	-1.32%	1.55%	1.49%	-0.32%	0.07%	-2.55%	1.90%	-2.35%
	Int'l. Equity	MSCI EAFE	2.77%	0.03%	-0.58%	1.59%	-0.18%	-0.13%	1.45%	0.27%	-0.32%	-0.60%	2.80%	-0.21%
		MSCI Em. Mkts.	2.71%	1.69%	-0.24%	2.48%	-0.17%	1.13%	2.17%	0.69%	-1.65%	-1.43%	4.36%	0.49%
Fixed Income	BarCap Agg. (AGG)	0.75%	-0.04%	-0.52%	-0.05%	-0.01%	0.46%	-0.33%	0.44%	-0.70%	-0.65%	0.49%	0.73%	
	High Yield (JNK)	0.91%	0.11%	-0.24%	0.79%	-0.46%	0.19%	0.19%	0.57%	-0.16%	-2.05%	0.85%	-0.71%	
Commodities	Bloomberg Commodity Index	-0.16%	1.09%	-0.37%	0.13%	0.15%	0.14%	-0.05%	-1.25%	-0.44%	-2.77%	0.35%	-0.33%	
Alternatives	Hedge Funds (HFRX Global)	0.30%	0.28%	-0.12%	0.69%	-0.47%	0.33%	0.69%	0.07%	0.11%	-0.49%	0.38%	-0.39%	
Asset Allocation	60/40*	1.18%	0.03%	-0.49%	1.02%	-0.40%	0.72%	0.93%	0.48%	-0.12%	-0.89%	1.22%	-0.49%	
	48/32/20 (w/Alts.)**	1.00%	0.08%	-0.42%	0.95%	-0.41%	0.64%	0.89%	0.39%	-0.08%	-0.81%	1.05%	-0.47%	

Source: Bloomberg; *60/40 portfolio = 30% Large Cap/10% Small Cap/15% EAFE/5% Emerging Markets/35% BarCap Agg./5% High Yield.

**48/32/20 portfolio = 24% Large Cap/8% Small Cap/12% EAFE/4% Emerging Markets/28% BarCap Agg./4% High Yield/20% HFRX Global Index.

RELATIVE STRENGTH MATRIX (BASED ON 30-DAY RSI)

	Large Cap Core	Large Cap Growth	Large Cap Value	Mid Cap Core	Mid Cap Growth	Mid Cap Value	Small Cap Core	Small Cap Growth	Small Cap Value	Int'l. Developed	Emerging Markets	REITs	Comm.	Int. Bond	High Yield
Large Cap Core	1.00	0.91	1.12	1.11	1.05	1.16	1.18	1.12	1.23	0.90	0.86	1.08	1.34	1.08	1.26
Large Cap Growth	1.10	1.00	1.23	1.22	1.16	1.27	1.30	1.23	1.36	1.00	0.95	1.19	1.48	1.19	1.39
Large Cap Value	0.89	0.81	1.00	0.99	0.94	1.03	1.05	1.00	1.10	0.81	0.77	0.97	1.20	0.97	1.13
Mid Cap Core	0.90	0.82	1.01	1.00	0.95	1.04	1.07	1.01	1.12	0.82	0.78	0.98	1.21	0.98	1.14
Mid Cap Growth	0.95	0.86	1.07	1.06	1.00	1.10	1.12	1.07	1.18	0.86	0.82	1.03	1.28	1.03	1.20
Mid Cap Value	0.87	0.78	0.97	0.96	0.91	1.00	1.02	0.97	1.07	0.78	0.75	0.94	1.16	0.94	1.09
Small Cap Core	0.85	0.77	0.95	0.94	0.89	0.98	1.00	0.95	1.05	0.77	0.73	0.92	1.14	0.92	1.07
Small Cap Growth	0.90	0.81	1.00	0.99	0.94	1.03	1.06	1.00	1.11	0.81	0.77	0.97	1.20	0.97	1.13
Small Cap Value	0.81	0.73	0.91	0.90	0.85	0.94	0.96	0.90	1.00	0.73	0.70	0.88	1.08	0.88	1.02
Int'l. Developed	1.11	1.00	1.24	1.23	1.16	1.28	1.31	1.24	1.37	1.00	0.96	1.20	1.48	1.20	1.40
Emerging Markets	1.16	1.05	1.29	1.28	1.21	1.34	1.36	1.29	1.43	1.05	1.00	1.25	1.55	1.25	1.46
REITs	0.92	0.84	1.03	1.02	0.97	1.07	1.09	1.03	1.14	0.83	0.80	1.00	1.24	1.00	1.17
Commodities	0.75	0.68	0.83	0.83	0.78	0.86	0.88	0.83	0.92	0.67	0.65	0.81	1.00	0.81	0.94
Int. Bond	0.92	0.84	1.03	1.02	0.97	1.07	1.09	1.03	1.14	0.83	0.80	1.00	1.24	1.00	1.17
High Yield	0.79	0.72	0.89	0.88	0.83	0.91	0.93	0.88	0.98	0.71	0.68	0.86	1.06	0.86	1.00

Source: Bloomberg

The Relative Strength Matrix provides an indication of how the various asset classes have performed relative to one another over the past 30 days. A number greater than 1.0 indicates that the asset class in the far left column has outperformed the corresponding asset class in the top row over the past 30 days. A number below 1.0 means the asset class on the left has underperformed the asset class at the top. The green shading indicates outperformance, and the red shading indicates underperformance.

Index Overview & Key Definitions

Fed, The Fed or FED refers to the Federal Reserve System, the central bank of the United States. The **Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC)** is the monetary policymaking body of the Federal Reserve System. **Fed Funds Rate**, the interest rate at which a depository institution lends funds maintained at the Federal Reserve to another depository institution overnight. The **European Central Bank (ECB)** is the central bank for Europe's single currency, the euro. The ECB's main task is to maintain the euro's purchasing power and thus price stability in the euro area. The euro area comprises the 19 European Union countries that have introduced the euro since 1999. The **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** rate is a measurement of the output of goods and services produced by labor and property located in the United States. **Basis Point(s)** is a unit that is equal to 1/100th of 1%, and is used to denote the change in a financial instrument. The basis point is commonly used for calculating changes in interest rates, equity indexes and the yield of a fixed-income security. A **separately managed account (SMA)** is an individual managed investment account offered typically by a brokerage firm through one of their brokers or financial consultants and managed by independent investment management firms (often called money managers for short) and have varying fee structures. The **Consumer Price Index (CPI)** measures the change in the cost of a fixed basket of products and services. The **Producer Price Index (PPI)** program measures the average change over time in the selling prices received by domestic producers for their output. The prices included in the PPI are from the first commercial transaction for many products and some services. **Core CPI** is an additional CPI Index, excludes energy and food item price changes, and measures the "core" or "underlying" rate of inflation. The **PCE (Personal Consumption Expenditure) Index of Prices** is a US-wide indicator of the average increase in prices for all domestic personal consumption. Using a variety of data including U.S. Consumer Price Index and Producer Price Index prices, it is derived from personal consumption expenditures; essentially a measure of goods and services targeted towards individuals and consumed by individuals.

The **Dow Jones Industrial Average (DOW or DJIA)** is an unmanaged index of 30 common stocks comprised of 30 actively traded blue chip stocks, primarily industrials and assumes reinvestment of dividends. The **S&P 500 Index** is an unmanaged index comprised of 500 widely held securities considered to be representative of the stock market in general. The **S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Indices** measure the residential housing market, tracking changes in the value of the residential real estate market in 20 metropolitan regions across the United States. The **Nasdaq Composite Index** is a stock market index of the common stocks and similar securities listed on the NASDAQ stock market. The **US Dollar Index** is a measure of the value of the United States dollar relative to a basket of foreign currencies. It is a weighted geometric mean of the dollar's value relative to other select currencies (Euro, Japanese yen, Pound sterling, Canadian dollar, Swedish krona (SEK) & Swiss franc). The **Nikkei Index (Nikkei 225 or Nikkei)** is a stock market index for the Tokyo Stock Exchange calculated daily by the Nihon Keizai Shimbun (Nikkei) newspaper since 1950. It is a price-weighted index (the unit is yen), and the components are reviewed once a year. The **FTSE 100 Index (FTSE 100)** is a share index of the 100 companies listed on the London Stock Exchange (LSE) with the highest market capitalization. The **Bloomberg Commodity Index (formerly the Dow Jones-UBS Commodity Index)** tracks prices of futures contracts on physical commodities on the commodity markets and is designed to minimize concentration in any one commodity or sector (currently 22 commodity futures in seven sectors). The **Barclays Capital US Credit Index** is an unmanaged index considered representative of publicly issued, SEC-registered US corporate and specified foreign debentures and secured notes. The **Barclays Capital US Aggregate Bond Index** is a market capitalization-weighted index of investment-grade, fixed-rate debt issues, including government, corporate, asset-backed, and mortgage-backed securities, with maturities of at least one year. The **Barclays Capital US Corporate High Yield Index** covers the USD-denominated, non-investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable corporate bond market. Securities are classified as high-yield if the middle rating of Moody's, Fitch and S&P is Ba1/BB+/BB+ or below. The index may include emerging market debt. The **Barclays Capital Municipal Bond Index** is an unmanaged index comprised of investment-grade, fixed-rate municipal securities representative of the tax-exempt bond market in general. The **Barclays Capital US Treasury Total Return Index** is an unmanaged index of public obligations of the US Treasury with a remaining maturity of one year or more. The **Barclays Capital Global Aggregate ex-U.S. Index** is a market capitalization-weighted index, meaning the securities in the index are weighted according to the market size of each bond type. Most U.S. traded investment grade bonds are represented. Municipal bonds, and Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities are excluded, due to tax treatment issues. The index includes Treasury securities, Government agency bonds, Mortgage-backed bonds, Corporate bonds, and a small amount of foreign bonds traded in U.S. The **Barclays Capital U.S. 5-10 Year Corporate Bond Index** measures the investment return of U.S. dollar denominated, investment-grade, fixed rate, taxable securities issued by industrial, utility, and financial companies with maturities between 5 and 10 years. Treasury securities, mortgage-backed securities (MBS) foreign bonds, government agency bonds and corporate bonds are some of the categories included in the index. The **Barclays Capital U.S. Corporate High-Yield Index** is composed of fixed-rate, publicly issued, non-investment grade debt. The **Barclays Capital U.S. Corporate 5-10 Year Index** includes U.S. dollar-denominated, investment-grade, fixed-rate, taxable securities issued by industrial, utility, & financial companies, with maturities between 5 & 10 years. The **DJ-UBS Commodity Index Total Return SM** measures the collateralized returns from a basket of 19 commodity futures contracts representing the energy, precious metals, industrial metals, grains, softs and livestock sectors. The **Russell 1000 Index** is a market capitalization-weighted benchmark index made up of the 1000 largest U.S. companies in the Russell 3000 Index. The **Russell 1000 Growth Index** is an unmanaged index considered representative of large-cap growth stocks. The **Russell 1000 Value Index** is an unmanaged index considered representative of large-cap value stocks. The **Russell 2000 Index** is an unmanaged index considered representative of small-cap stocks. The **Russell 2000 Growth Index** is an unmanaged index considered representative of small-cap growth stocks. The **Russell 2000 Value Index** is an unmanaged index considered representative of small-cap value stocks. The **Russell 3000 Index** is an unmanaged index considered representative of the US stock market. The **Russell Midcap Index** is a subset of the Russell 1000 Index. It includes approximately 800 of the smallest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership. The **Russell Midcap Growth Index** is an unmanaged index considered representative of mid-cap growth stocks. The **Russell Midcap Value Index** is an unmanaged index considered representative of mid-cap value stocks. The **HFRX Indices** are a series of benchmarks of hedge fund industry performance which are engineered to achieve representative performance of a larger universe of hedge fund strategies. Hedge Fund Research, Inc. employs the HFRX Methodology (UCITS compliant), a proprietary and highly quantitative process by which hedge funds are selected as constituents for the HFRX Indices. The **University of Michigan Consumer Sentiment Index (MCSI)** is a survey of consumer confidence conducted by the University of Michigan using telephone surveys to gather information on consumer expectations regarding the overall economy. The **CBOE Volatility Index (VIX)** is an up-to-the-minute market estimate of expected volatility that is calculated by using real-time S&P 500 Index option bid/ask quotes. The Index uses nearby and second nearby options with at least 8 days left to expiration and then weights them to yield a constant, 30-day measure of the expected volatility of the S&P 500 Index. The **MSCI EAFE Index** is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets outside of the U.S. & Canada. The **MSCI EAFE Growth Index** is an unmanaged index considered representative of growth stocks of Europe, Australasia and the Far East. The **MSCI EAFE Value Index** is an unmanaged index considered representative of value stocks of Europe, Australasia and the Far East. The **MSCI EM (Emerging Markets) Latin America Index** is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of emerging markets in Latin America. The **MSCI World ex-U.S. Index** captures large and mid-cap representation across 22 of 23 Developed Markets (DM) countries - excluding the US. With 1,002 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country. The **MSCI Japan Index** is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid-cap segments of the Japanese market. With 320 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in Japan. The **MSCI Emerging Markets Index** is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance in the global emerging markets. The **MSCI Europe Index** is an unmanaged index considered representative of stocks of developed European countries. The **MSCI Pacific Index** is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of the developed markets in the Pacific region. The **Barclays Intermediate US Government/Credit Bond Index** is a market capitalization-weighted index of investment-grade, fixed-rate debt issues, including Treasuries, government-related and U.S. corporate securities, with maturities of at least one year and less than 10 years. The **Philadelphia Fed Manufacturing Index** is a regional Federal Reserve Bank index measuring changes in business growth and is constructed from a survey of participants who voluntarily answer questions regarding the direction of change in their overall business activities. The **ISM Non-Manufacturing Index** is an index based on surveys of more than 400 non-manufacturing firms' purchasing and supply executives, within 60 sectors across the nation, by the Institute of Supply Management (ISM) and also tracks economic data, like the ISM Non-Manufacturing Business Activity Index. A composite diffusion index is created based on the data from these surveys that monitors economic conditions of the nation. The **Housing Market Index (HMI)** is based on a monthly survey of NAHB members designed to take the pulse of the single-family housing market. In May 2007, **Markit's U.S. PMI** research was extended out to cover producers of metal goods. In October 2009, Markit's U.S. Manufacturing PMI survey panel was extended further to cover all areas of U.S. manufacturing activity. The **NY Empire State Index** is an index based on the monthly survey of manufacturers in New York State - known as the Empire State Manufacturing Survey - conducted by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The headline number for the NY Empire State Index refers to the survey's main index, which summarizes general business conditions in New York State.

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