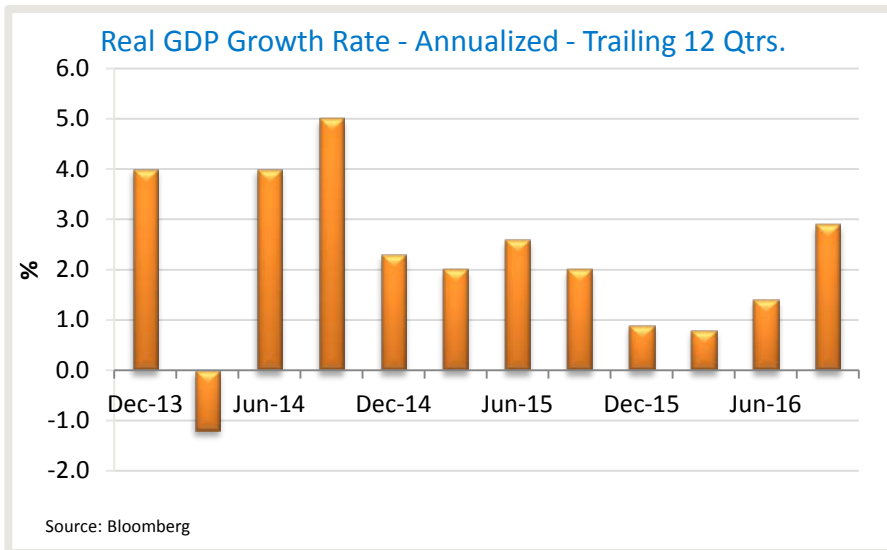


Weekly Market Review

October 28, 2016

Chart of the Week



Weekly Highlights

- **Third quarter GDP grew at 2.9% annualized.** This represents the largest gain in two years and a significant improvement from the first two quarters of the year. In fact, growth in the first half of the year was slightly over 1%. The encouraging third-quarter GDP figure was primarily driven by a steep increase in exports and the durables component. Additionally, this marks the second straight quarter where the previously struggling business investment component improved.
- **Economists believe an increase in rates is possible in December.** In light of the strong economic data, consensus points towards a rate hike from the Federal Reserve at its December meeting. Analysts feel the US is back on track after an underwhelming first half of the year. Furthermore, September housing data was constructive and points to healthy growth in the housing market.
- **The presidential race remains heated.** Amid all the noise surrounding the presidential election, this week's polls show a modest uptick for Donald Trump, although most forecasts still show Hillary Clinton as the probable winner of the election. It is likely this race will dominate headlines, as the election is now just 11 days away.

Talking Points

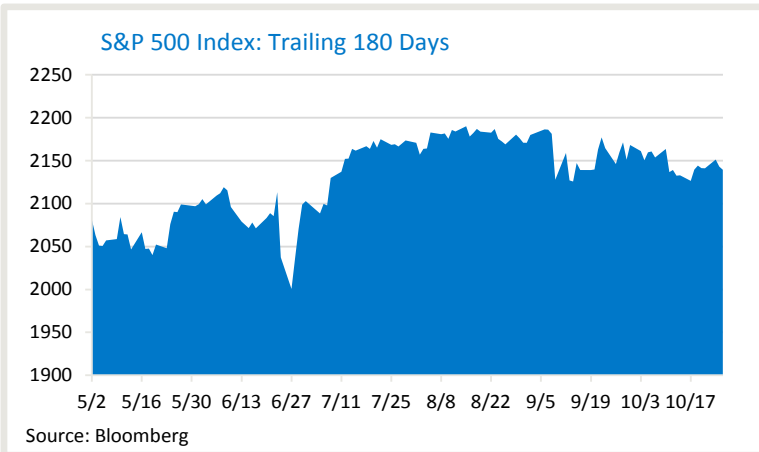
- **Equity markets modestly declined globally,** with small caps posting the largest losses. In general, domestic markets were in line with emerging markets, but lagged international developed equities. Domestically, value-oriented issues outperformed growth-oriented stocks. Overseas, European markets outpaced Asia. Additionally, REITs had a notable pullback on Thursday and finished the week in the red.
- **Treasury yields increased.** Yields have consistently risen during the month of October and the 10-year T-note has increased to roughly 1.85%.
- **Commodity prices increased,** despite a selloff in crude oil. Grains posted solid gains and gold prices were relatively flat.
- **The dollar moderately declined this week** versus European currencies.
- **Among economic data released this week,** the third quarter GDP figure was strong, whereas initial jobless claims slightly declined. Housing data was also constructive, with new home sales nearing a nine-year high and pending home sales posting their best results since April. Conversely, consumer confidence pulled back and came in at its lowest reading since July.

Market Dashboard

	Last Price	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
S&P 500	2,126.41	-14.75	-0.69%	4.0%
Dow Industrials	18,161.19	15.48	0.09%	4.2%
Nasdaq	5,190.11	-67.30	-1.28%	3.6%
Russell 2000	1,187.61	-30.48	-2.50%	4.6%
Euro Stoxx Index	340.80	-3.49	-1.01%	-6.8%
Shanghai Composite	3,104.27	13.33	0.43%	-12.3%
Russell Global	1,712.96	-10.10	-0.59%	3.3%

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

	Last Price	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Russell Global EM	2,865.03	-16.41	-0.57%	12.9%
10-Year US Treas.	1.85	11 bps	NM	NM
DJ UBS Comm. Idx.	85.91	-0.19	-0.22%	9.4%
Gold	\$1,276.08	\$9.61	0.76%	20.3%
Crude Oil	\$48.69	-\$2.16	-4.25%	11.1%
Dollar Index	98.31	-0.34	-0.35%	-0.3%
VIX Index	16.19	2.85	21.36%	-11.1%



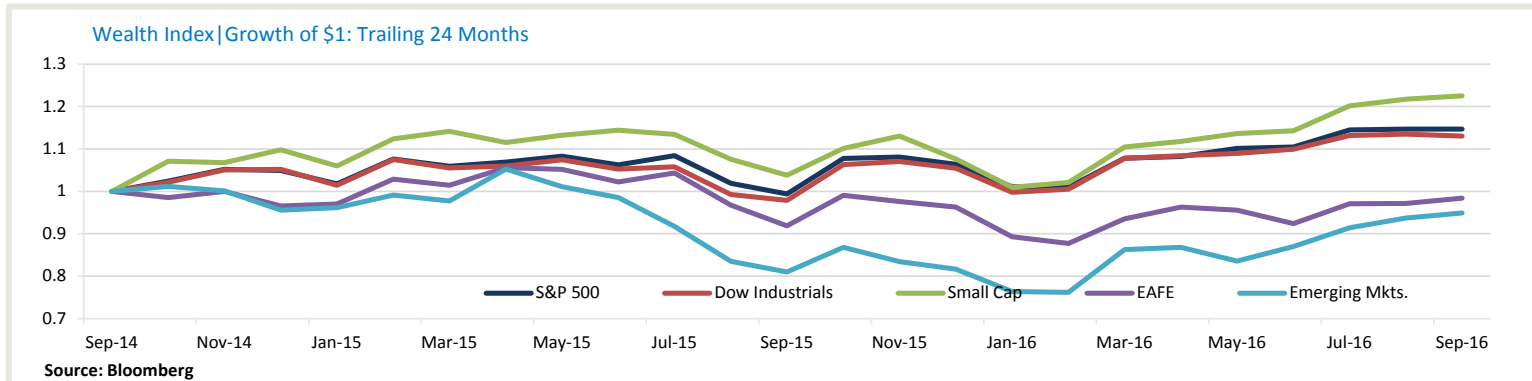
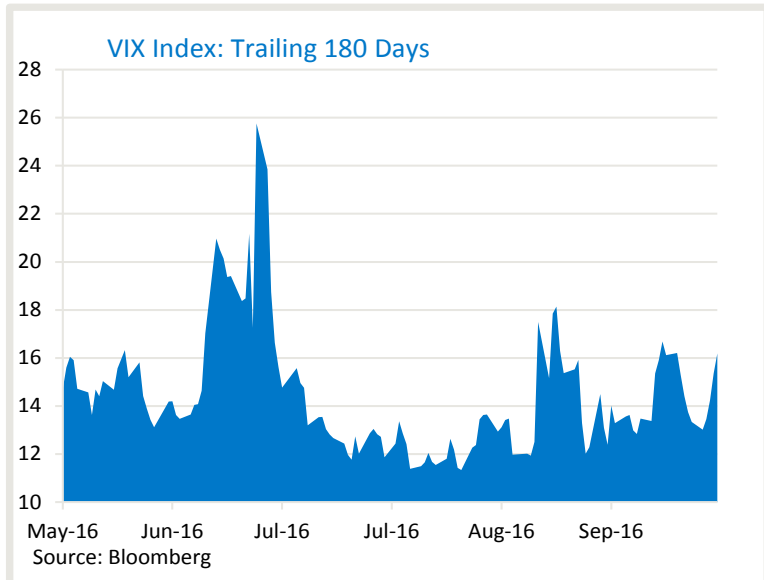
	One Week			YTD		
	Value	Growth		Value	Growth	
L	0.05%	-0.54%	-1.08%	4.73%	3.59%	2.55%
	-1.13%	-1.40%	-1.71%	8.52%	4.90%	1.23%
S	-1.96%	-2.50%	-3.05%	9.35%	4.55%	-0.12%

Source: Bloomberg

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

	% Wgt in S&P 500	Week % Chg.	YTD % Chg.
Consumer Discretionary	12.4	-1.98%	-0.2%
Consumer Staples	10.0	0.97%	4.2%
Energy	7.3	-1.17%	13.9%
Financials	13.3	0.53%	2.0%
Health Care	14.1	-2.78%	-6.0%
Industrials	9.7	0.13%	6.5%
Information Technology	21.6	-0.16%	11.0%
Materials	2.9	-0.76%	7.1%
Telecom Services	2.5	-0.61%	5.3%
Utilities	3.3	0.86%	11.8%

Source: Bloomberg



The Economy and Markets

A Macro View – The Trillion Dollar Problem?

Nearly 45 million Americans, representing about 40% of those between ages 20 and 40, have student debt. Total loans outstanding recently eclipsed \$1.3 trillion—higher than the amount all of Americans owe on credit cards—so it is no surprise that these figures have captured widespread attention. Throughout this heated presidential election season, the issue of student loans has been a common topic of conversation between both candidates. With the dollar amounts so daunting, and the number of Americans affected by student debt increasing, politicians, economists, and voters alike debate whether student loans benefit the overall domestic economy, or instead, could be the catalyst for the next financial crisis.

By way of background, student loans, sponsored by the United States Government as part of the National Defense Education Act, were first issued in the 1950s, and initially were offered only to select groups of students. The Higher Education Act of 1965 made student loans available to a wider group, and by the 1970s, students were borrowing billions of dollars each year. According to the Wall Street Journal, new federally backed student loans today total roughly \$100 billion annually, as the price of education has increased far faster than the rate of inflation, and more people are pursuing college. Additionally, looser borrowing requirements and restrictions have made it easier to obtain student loans than in the 1950s.

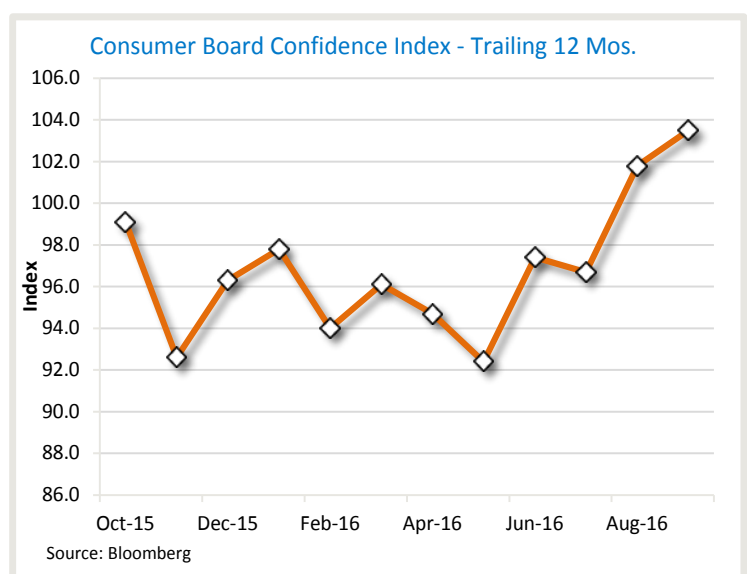
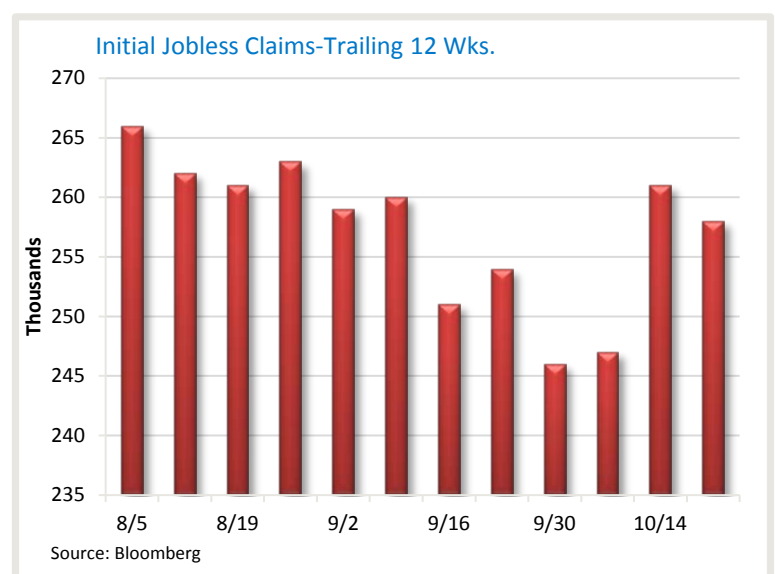
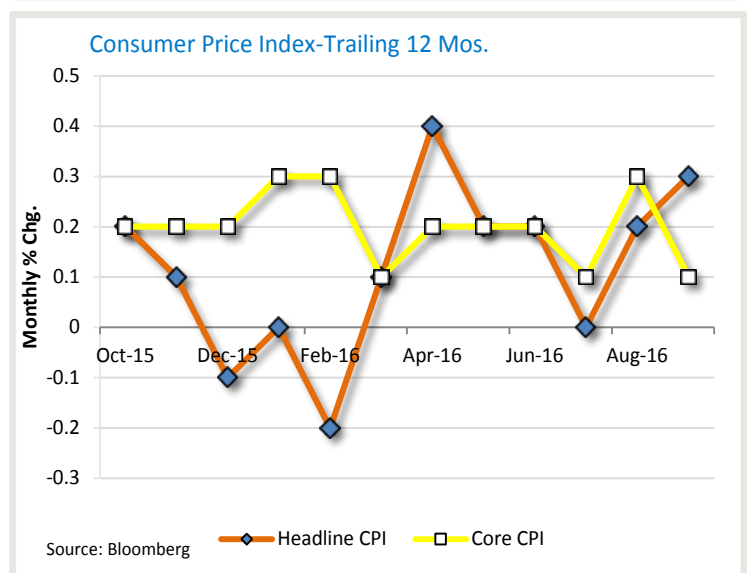
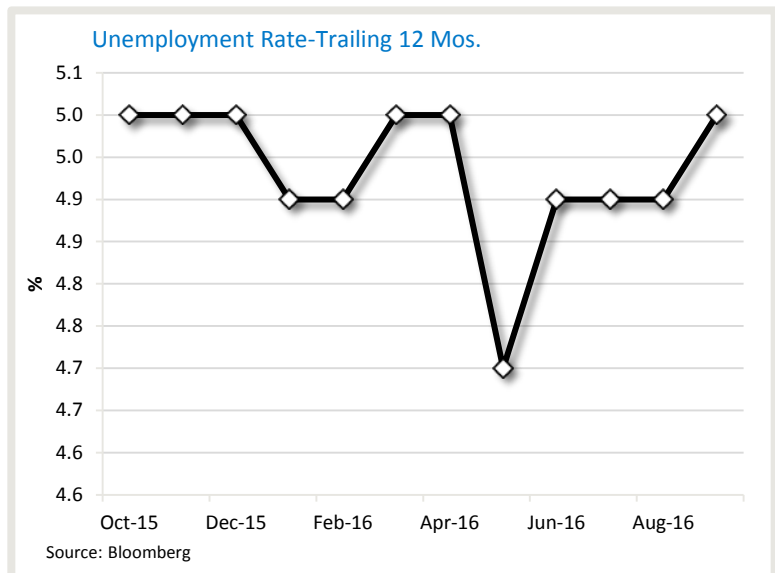
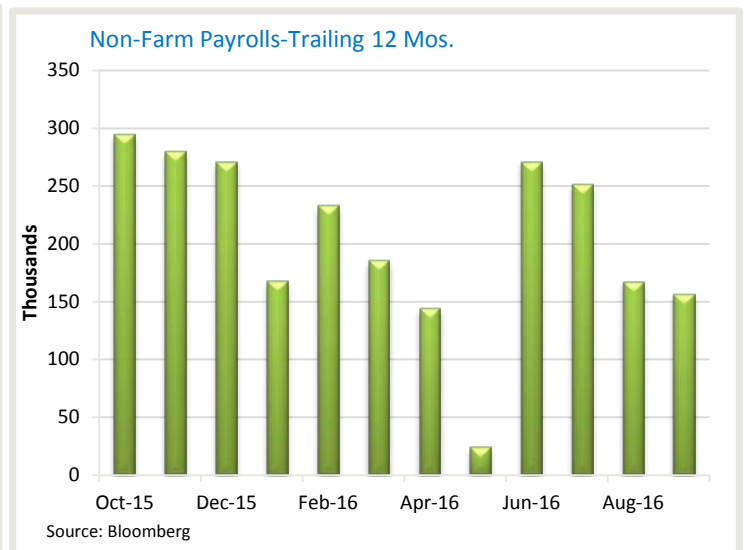
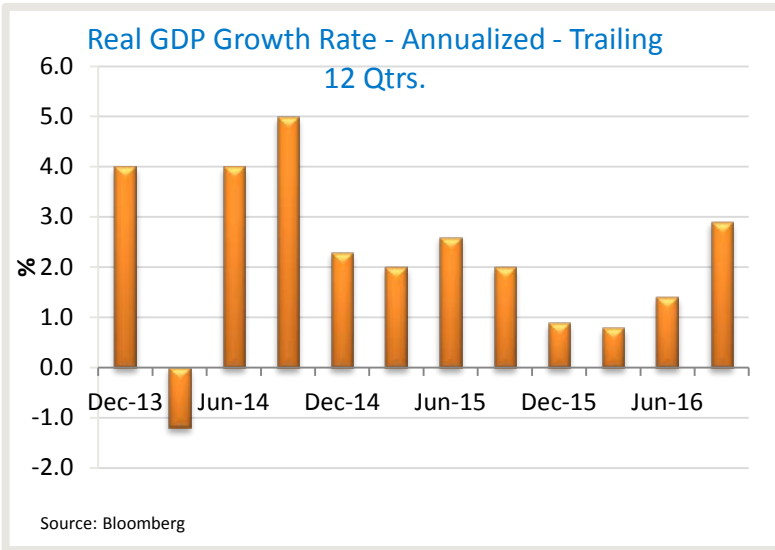
With more than a trillion dollars in loans outstanding that are held mostly by millennials, those opposing the current student debt system believe this debt burden creates an unnecessary strain on our economy. Most notably, it is likely that student loan burdens prevent the younger working generation from making large purchases, such as automobiles or their first home, and even starting families—all of which support economic growth. Carrying this weight is also detrimental to this generation's (and the economy's) future, as it creates challenges in saving for retirement and building wealth at a crucial stage in their careers. Furthermore, this same group is concerned that the ease of borrowing and the sheer figures described earlier could signal a looming bubble that could, in turn, ignite another financial crisis. This can be compared to the housing crisis experienced several years ago, when lenders were overly lenient in their loan-approval process, and defaults ensued that sparked the Great Recession.

Conversely, proponents of student debt argue that in general, these debt instruments are more beneficial than detrimental to the economy. They point out that the majority of borrowers who are unable to repay their loans are those who dropped out of university and represent the minority of all student loan borrowers. Those who do graduate, particularly those with the largest student debt balances, go on to above-average paying careers and add to economic productivity, as they have been taught the skills employers seek. This group also contests the notion that our national student loan liability resembles the mortgage bubble, noting that student debt currently is a substantially lower portion of aggregate disposable income than mortgage debt was in 2007 (9% vs. 84%, according to the Wall Street Journal). Thus, this statistic, coupled with the fact that most borrowers who default on student loans have lower debt balances, is not likely to trigger the next financial crisis.

Both sides of the student debt story are far more complex, but there is no doubt the issue has captured the public's attention, as evidenced by its prominence in the presidential race. Although it seems unlikely that student loans will precipitate the next financial crisis, growing evidence suggests that America's substantial student debt is a burden both for millennials and potentially the overall economy. Whoever wins the election would be wise to address the issue in a substantive manner.

Michael Gebhardt
Investment Analyst

Economic Data



Eurozone

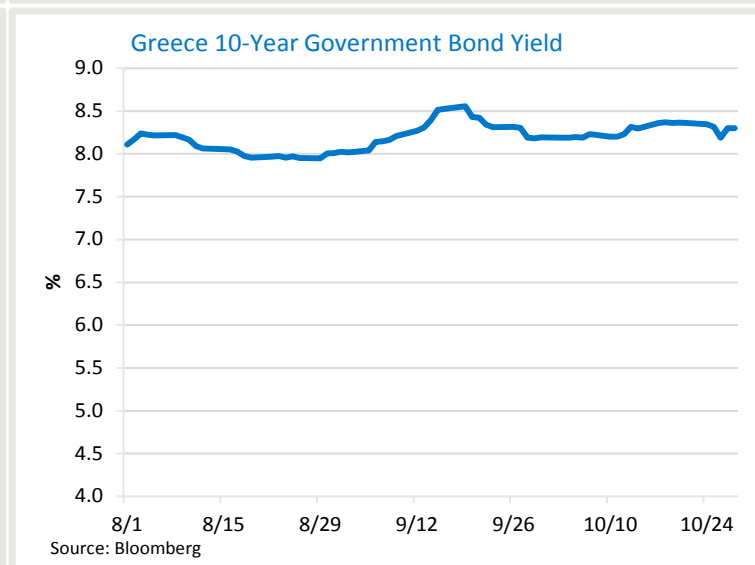
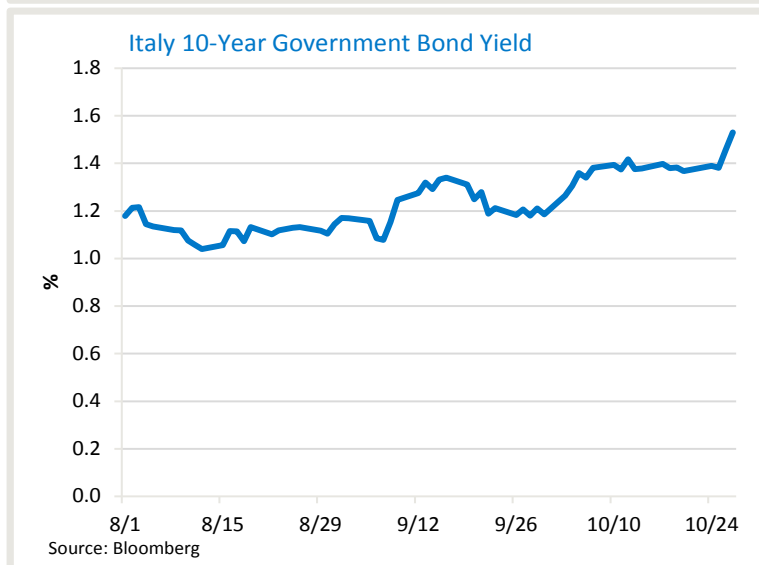
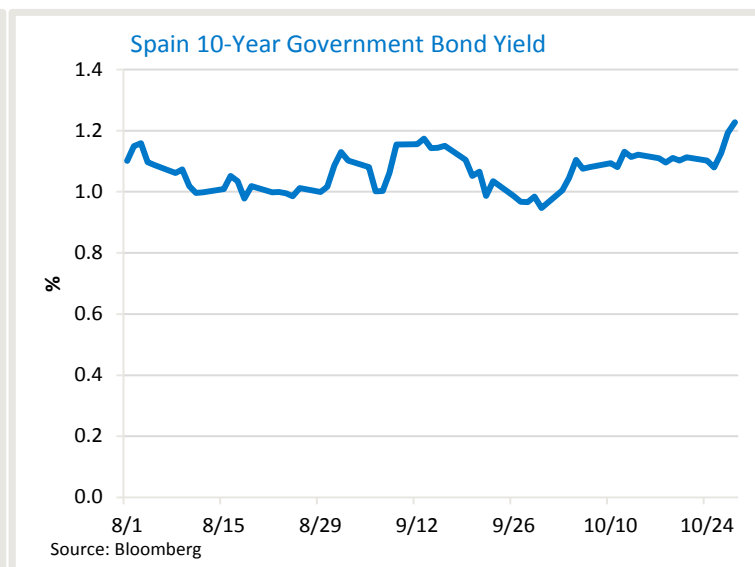
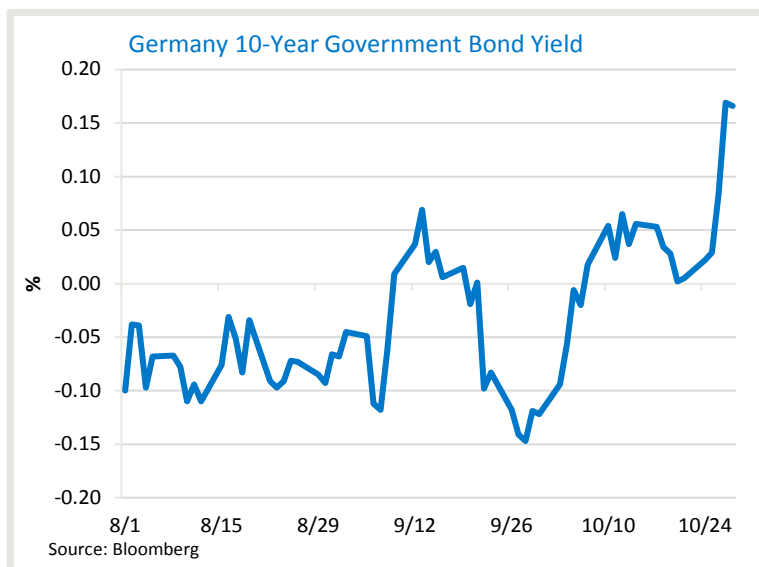
SELECTED EUROPEAN SOVEREIGN YIELD PERFORMANCE

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Germany 10-Yr. Govt.	0.17	-16 bps	NM	NM
Greece 10-Yr. Govt.	8.30	4 bps	NM	NM
Italy 10-Yr. Govt.	1.58	-19 bps	NM	NM
Spain 10-Yr. Govt.	1.23	-11 bps	NM	NM
Belgium 10-Yr. Govt.	0.39	-16 bps	NM	NM

Source: Bloomberg

Basis points (bps)

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
France 10-Yr. Govt.	0.46	-18 bps	NM	NM
Ireland 10-Yr. Govt.	0.62	-16 bps	NM	NM
Portugal 10-Yr. Govt.	3.32	-12 bps	NM	NM
Netherlands 10-Yr. Govt.	0.27	-16 bps	NM	NM
U.K. 10-Yr. Govt.	1.26	-16 bps	NM	NM

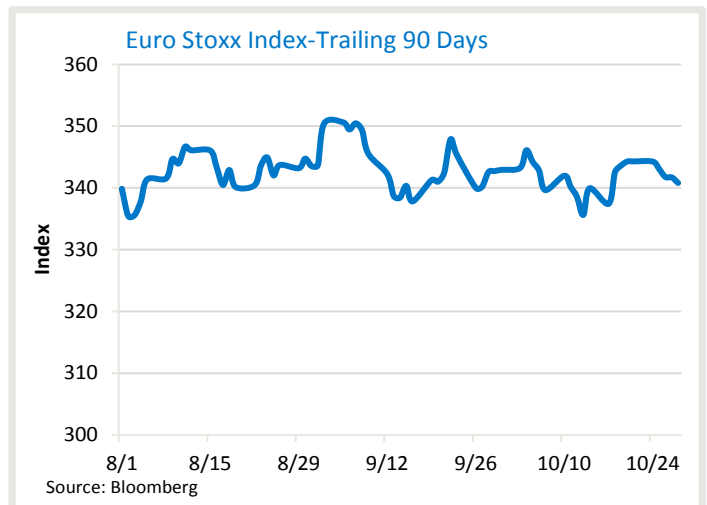
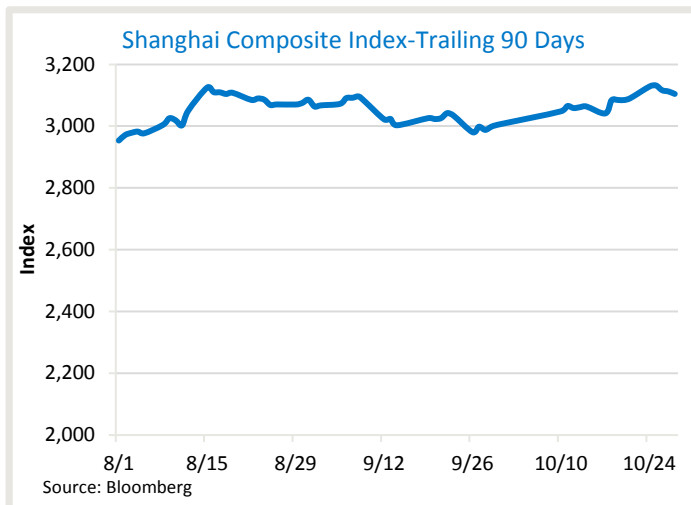
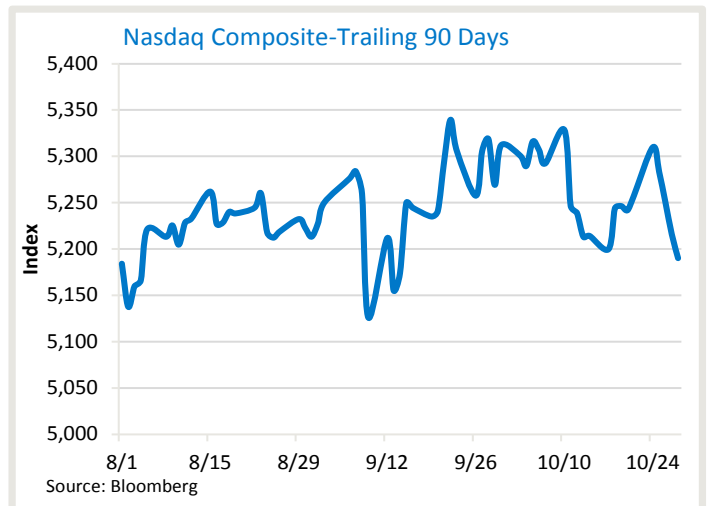
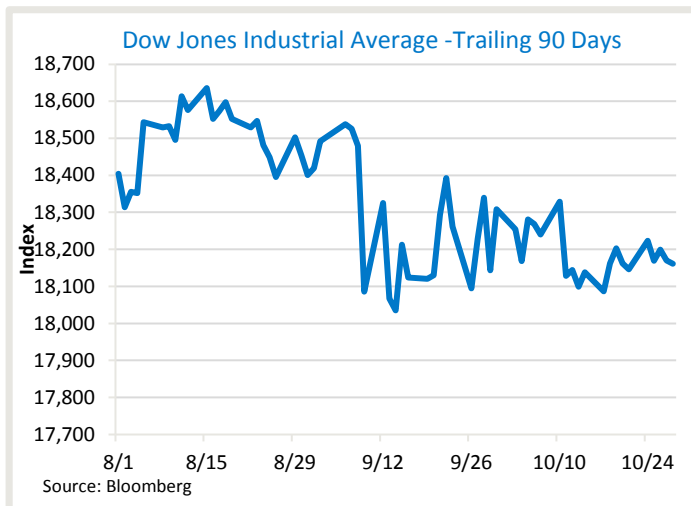


Equities

WORLD MARKET PERFORMANCE

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %		Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
S&P 500	2,126.41	-14.75	-0.69%	4.03%	Swiss Market Index	7,908.57	-126.29	-1.57%	-10.31%
Dow Industrials	18,161.19	15.48	0.09%	4.22%	CAC 40 Index (France)	4,548.58	12.51	0.28%	-1.91%
Nasdaq Composite	5,190.11	-67.30	-1.28%	3.65%	DAX Index (Germany)	10,696.19	-14.54	-0.14%	-0.44%
Russell Global	1,712.96	-10.10	-0.59%	3.3%	Irish Overall Index	5,932.18	-103.63	-1.72%	-12.66%
Russell Global EM	2,865.03	-16.41	-0.57%	12.9%	Nikkei 225	17,446.41	261.82	1.52%	-8.34%
S&P/TSX (Canada)	14,785.29	-153.75	-1.03%	13.65%	Hang Seng Index	22,954.81	-419.59	-1.80%	4.75%
Mexico IPC	48,007.20	-411.20	-0.85%	11.70%	Shanghai Composite	3,104.27	13.33	0.43%	-12.29%
Brazil Bovespa	64,307.63	199.55	0.31%	48.35%	Kospi Index (S. Korea)	2,019.42	-13.58	-0.67%	2.96%
Euro Stoxx 600	340.80	-3.49	-1.01%	-6.84%	Taiwan Taiex Index	9,306.92	0.35	0.00%	11.62%
FTSE 100	6,996.26	-24.21	-0.34%	12.08%	Tel Aviv 25 Index	1,423.46	-6.30	-0.44%	-6.89%
IBEX 35 (Spain)	9,201.30	100.90	1.11%	-3.59%	MICEX Index (Russia)	1,981.76	24.06	1.23%	12.51%

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



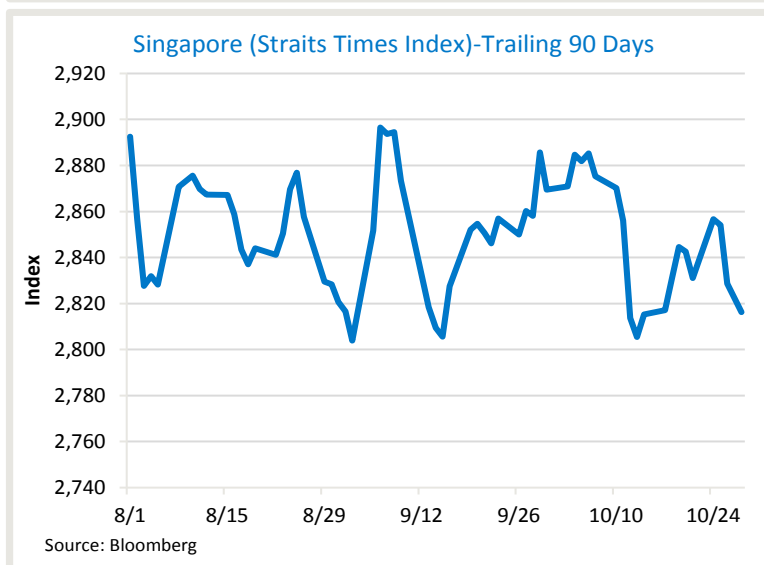
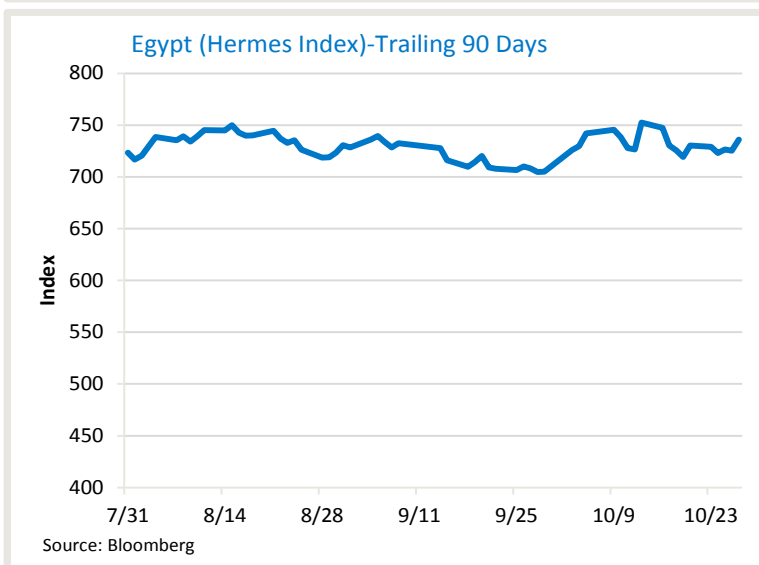
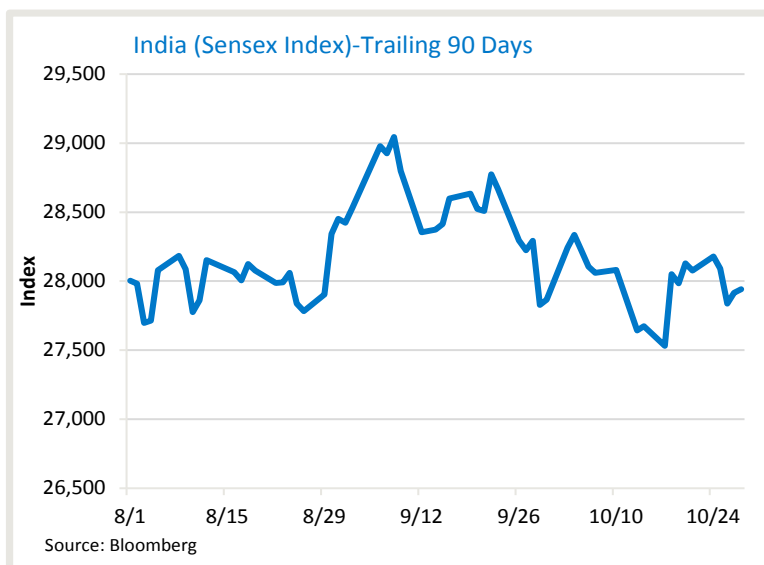
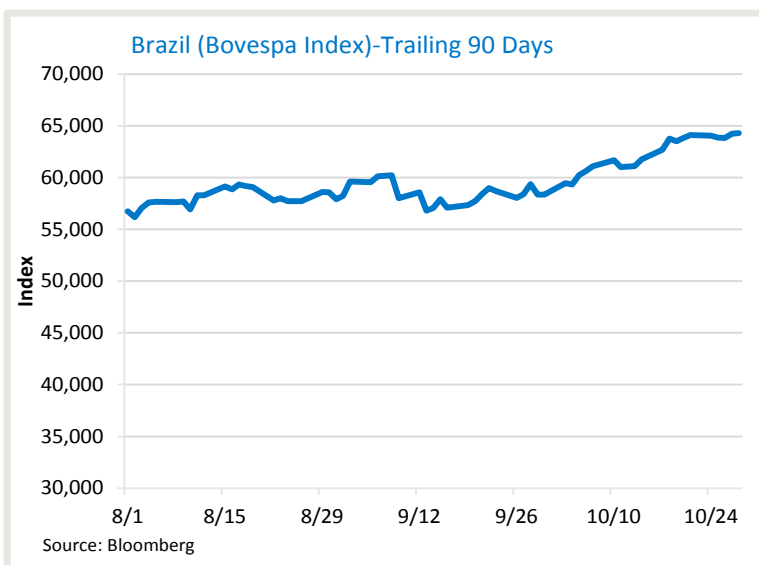
Equities – Emerging and Frontier Markets

EMERGING AND FRONTIER MARKET PERFORMANCE

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Mexico IPC	48,007.20	-411.20	-0.8%	11.7%
Brazil (Bovespa Index)	64,307.63	199.55	0.3%	48.3%
MICEX Index (Russia)	1,981.76	24.06	1.2%	12.5%
Czech Republic (Prague)	925.46	-2.82	-0.3%	-3.2%
Turkey (Istanbul)	78,332.88	-510.79	-0.6%	9.2%
Egypt (Hermes Index)	736.02	5.59	0.8%	16.7%
Kenya (Nairobi 20 Index)	3,204.67	1.29	0.0%	-20.7%
Saudi Arabia (TASI Index)	5,936.30	284.50	5.0%	-14.1%
Lebanon (Beirut BLOM Index)	1,226.65	21.11	1.8%	4.9%
Palestine	515.76	0.04	0.0%	-3.2%

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

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Hang Seng Index	22,954.81	-419.59	-1.8%	4.7%
India (Sensex 30)	27,941.51	-135.67	-0.5%	7.0%
Malaysia (KLCI Index)	1,670.27	0.29	0.0%	-1.3%
Singapore (Straits Times Index)	2,816.26	-14.80	-0.5%	-2.3%
Thailand (SET Index)	1,494.44	1.71	0.1%	16.0%
Indonesia (Jakarta)	5,410.27	1.03	0.0%	17.8%
Pakistan (Karachi KSE 100)	39,872.88	-1418.55	-3.4%	21.5%
Vietnam (Ho Chi Minh)	682.25	-2.58	-0.4%	17.8%
Sri Lanka (Colombo)	6,424.85	-22.68	-0.4%	-6.8%
Cambodia (Laos)	995.21	-6.19	-0.6%	-15.2%

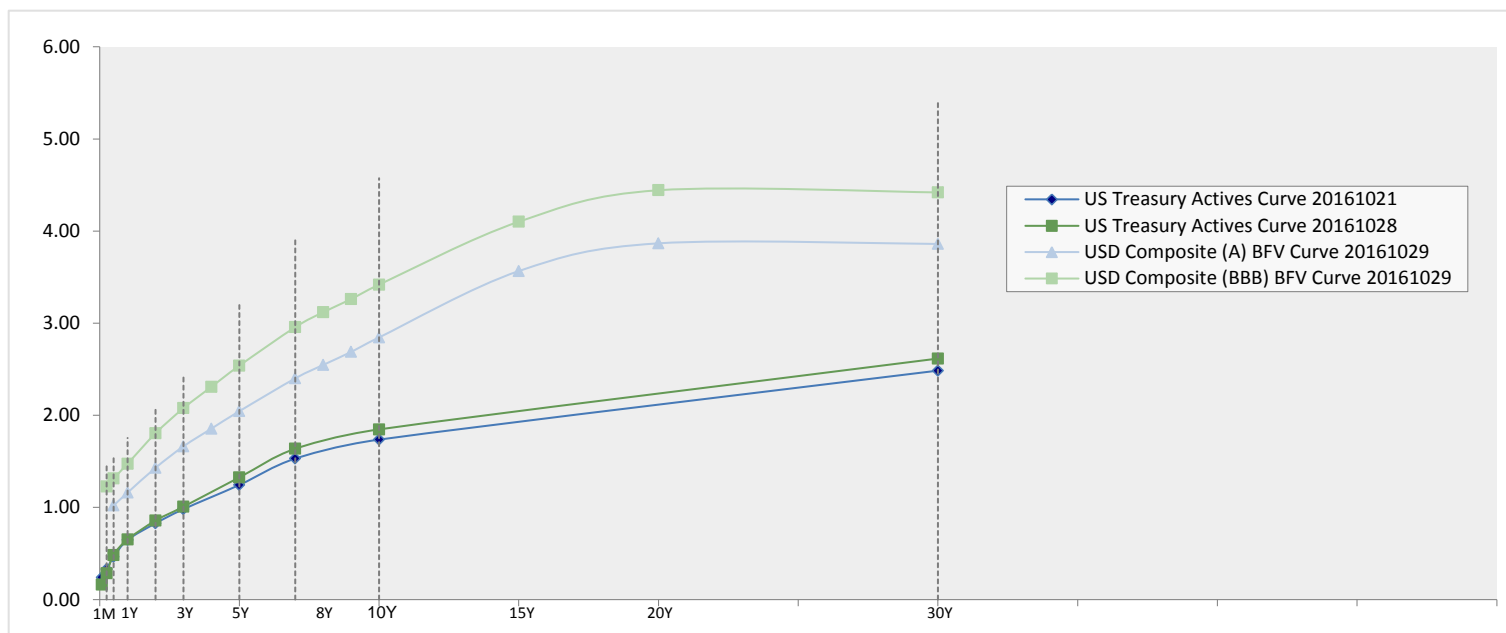


Interest Rates

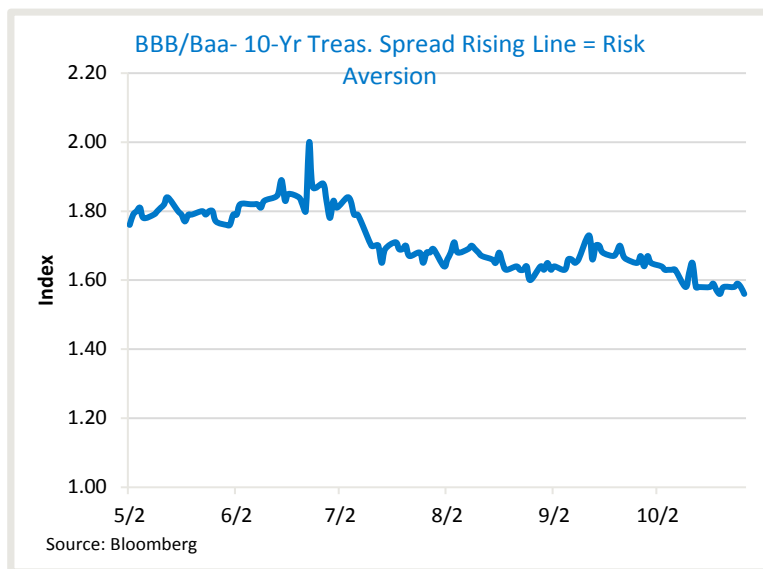
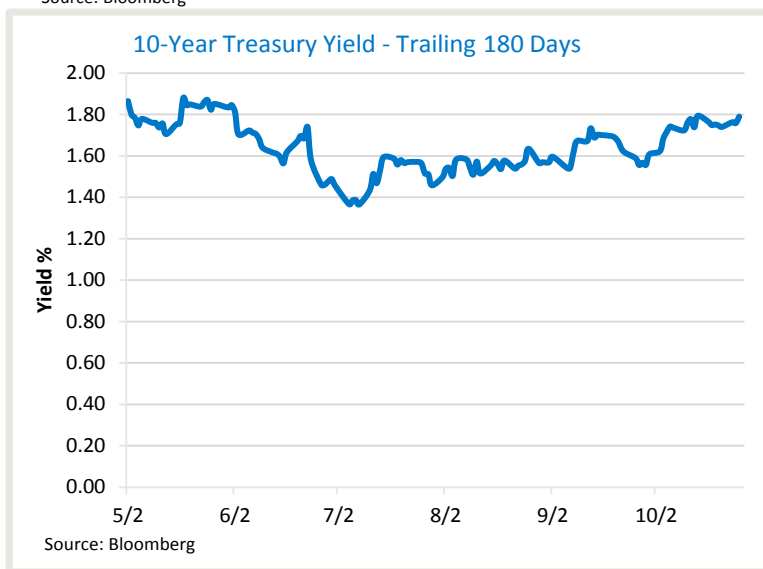
SELECTED INTEREST RATES

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %		Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
2-Yr. U.S. Treasury	0.85%	0 bps	NM	NM	Prime Rate	3.50%	0.00	NM	NM
5-Yr. U.S. Treasury	1.32%	8 bps	NM	NM	Fed Funds Rate	0.50%	0.00	NM	NM
10-Yr. U.S. Treasury	1.85%	11 bps	NM	NM	Discount Rate	1.00%	0.00	NM	NM
30-Yr. U.S. Treasury	2.62%	12 bps	NM	NM	LIBOR (3 Mo.)	0.89%	1 bps	NM	NM
German 10-Yr. Govt.	0.17%	-16 bps	NM	NM	Bond Buyer 40 Muni	3.33%	8 bps	NM	NM
France 10-Yr.	0.46%	-18 bps	NM	NM	Bond Buyer 40 G.O.	3.32%	NA	NM	NM
Italy 10-Yr.	1.58%	-19 bps	NM	NM	Bond Buyer 40 Rev.	3.53%	NA	NM	NM
Fed 5-Yr Fwd BE Inf.	1.61%	7 bps	NM	NM					

Source: Bloomberg



Source: Bloomberg



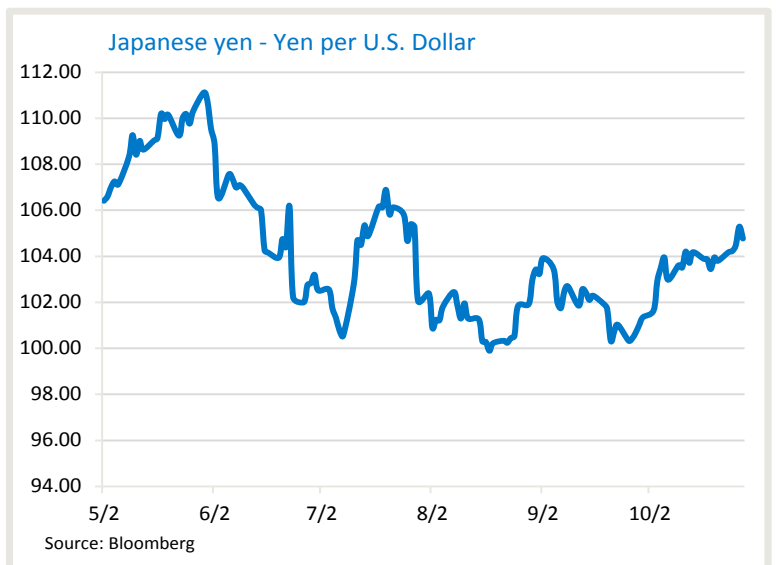
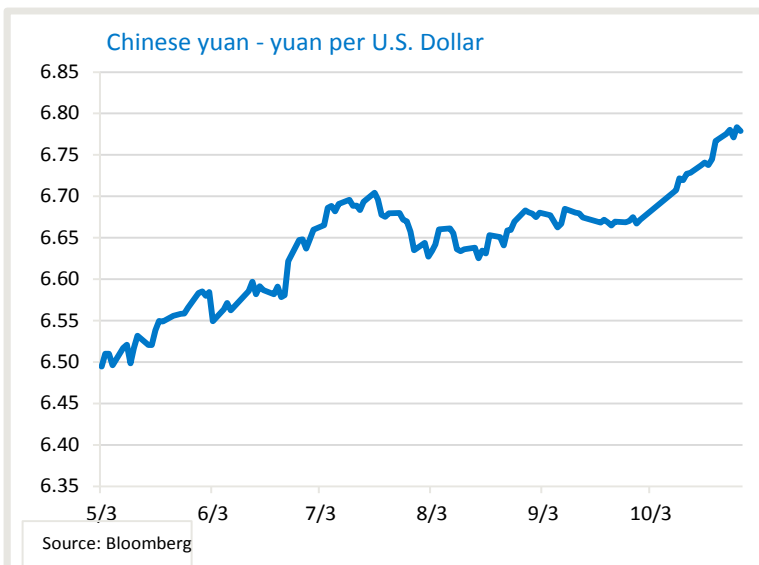
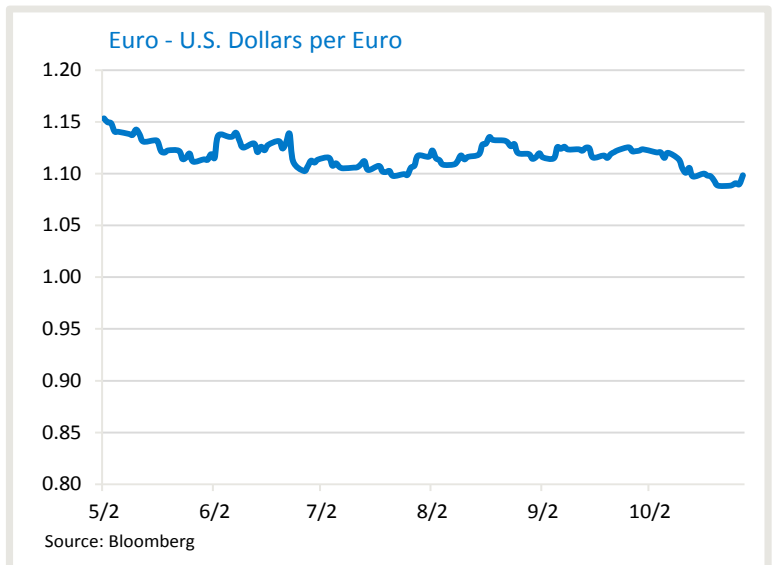
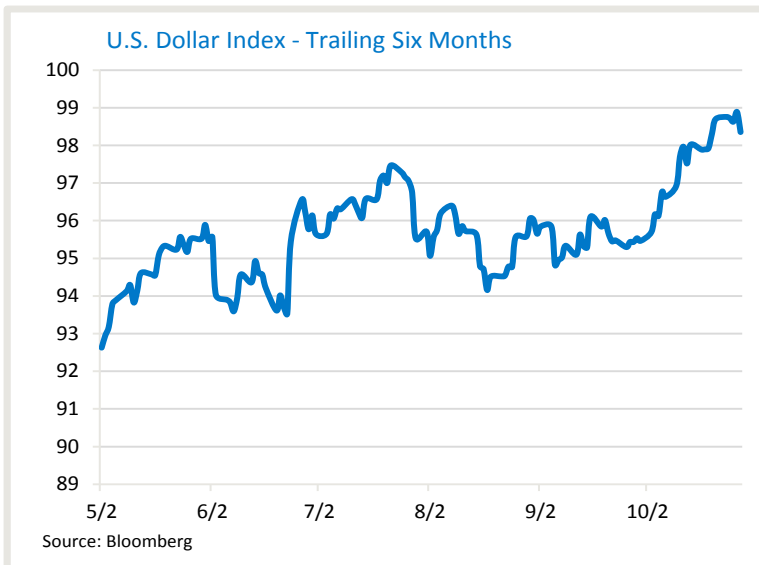
Currencies

SELECTED CURRENCY PERFORMANCE

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Dollar Index	98.33	-0.343	-0.35%	-0.28%
Euro	1.10	0.010	0.92%	1.12%
Japanese Yen	104.79	0.970	-0.93%	14.75%
British Pound	1.22	-0.005	-0.37%	-17.28%
Canadian Dollar	1.34	0.006	-0.43%	3.36%

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Chinese Yuan	6.78	0.012	-0.18%	-4.21%
Swiss Franc	0.99	-0.006	0.61%	1.46%
New Zealand Dollar	0.72	0.000	0.00%	4.83%
Brazilian Real	3.20	0.044	-1.38%	23.75%
Mexican Peso	18.97	0.371	-1.96%	-9.27%

Source: Bloomberg

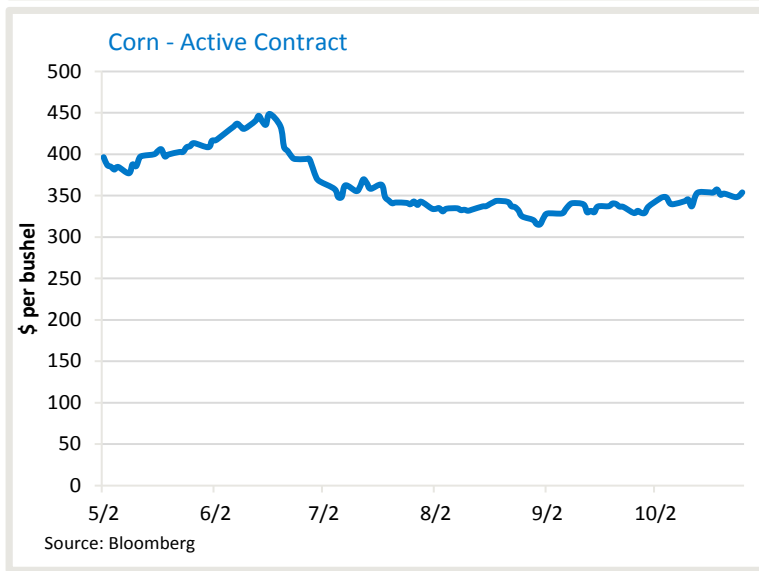
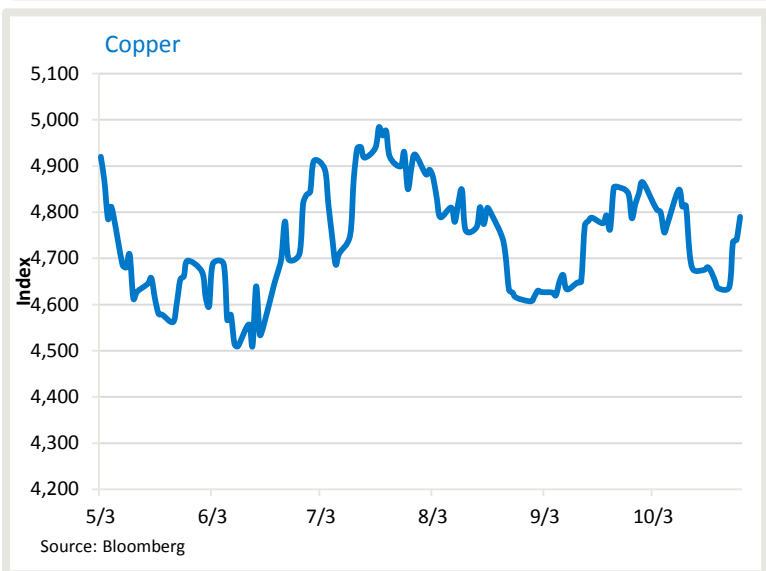
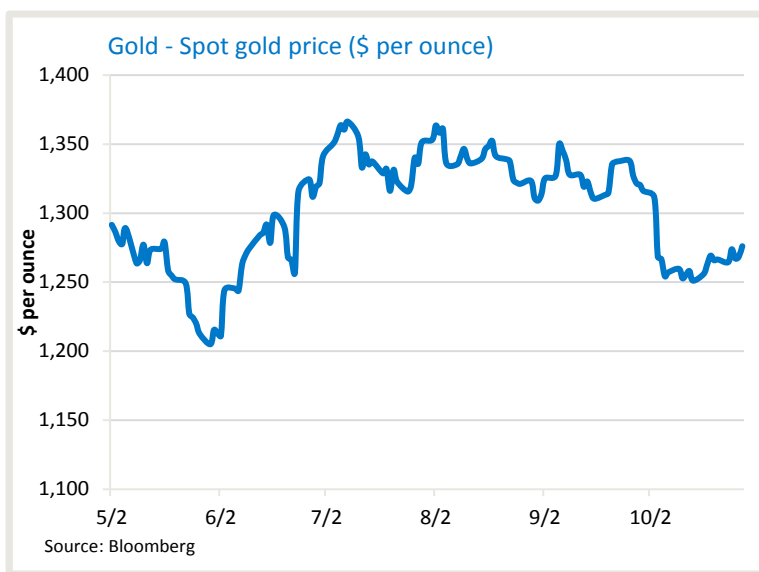
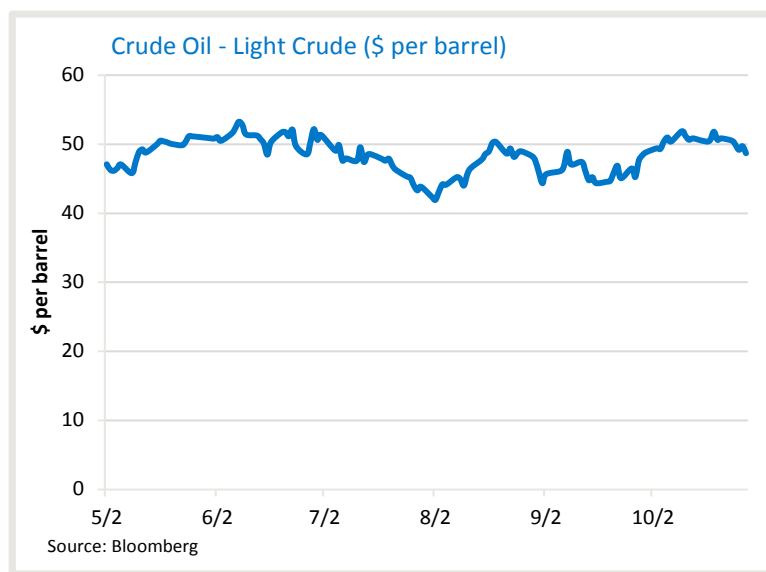


Commodities

SELECTED COMMODITY MARKET PERFORMANCE

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %		Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Bloomberg Comm. Idx.	85.91	-0.19	-0.22%	9.36%	Platinum Spot	\$980.75	\$46.40	4.97%	9.97%
Crude Oil	\$48.69	-\$2.16	-4.25%	11.09%	Corn	355.00	2.50	0.71%	-7.31%
Natural Gas	\$3.11	-\$0.25	-7.38%	12.55%	Wheat	408.50	-6.00	-1.45%	-19.51%
Gasoline (\$/Gal.)	\$2.22	-\$0.01	-0.23%	11.22%	Soybeans	1,012.00	19.75	1.99%	13.90%
Heating Oil	154.22	-2.83	-1.80%	16.10%	Sugar	22.16	-0.55	-2.42%	46.75%
Gold Spot	\$1,276.05	\$9.61	0.76%	20.26%	Orange Juice	213.15	14.50	7.30%	46.60%
Silver Spot	\$17.77	\$0.23	1.32%	28.37%	Aluminum	1,699.00	74.00	4.55%	12.74%
					Copper	4,790.00	155.00	3.34%	1.81%

Source: Bloomberg; % change is based on price.

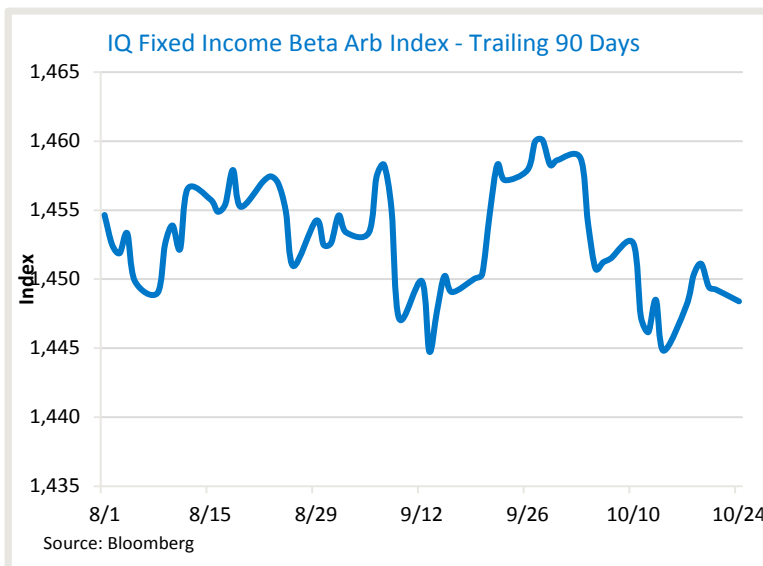
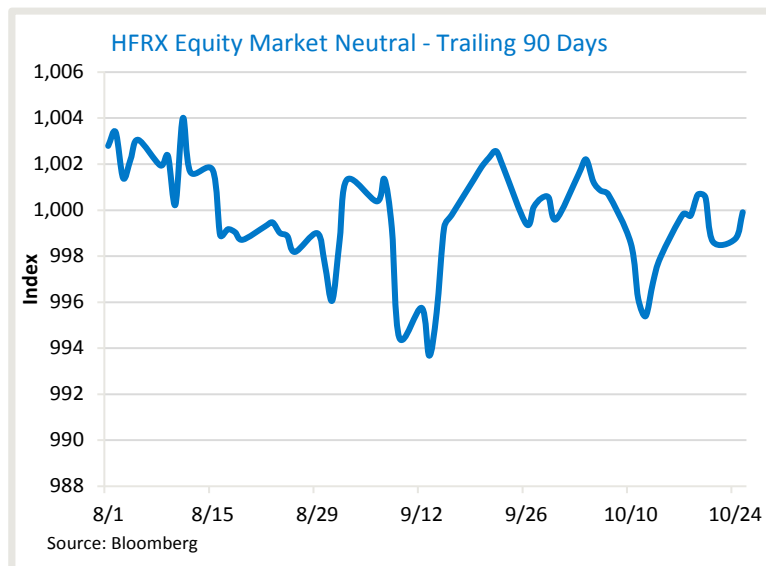
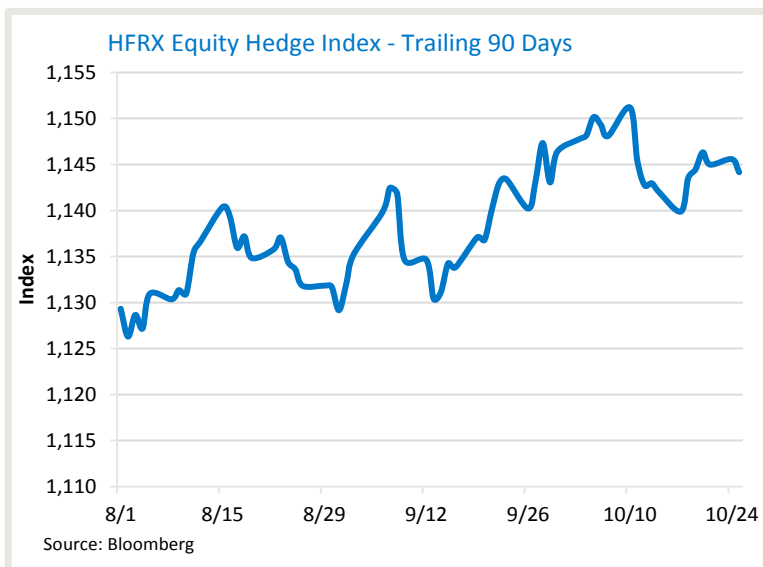
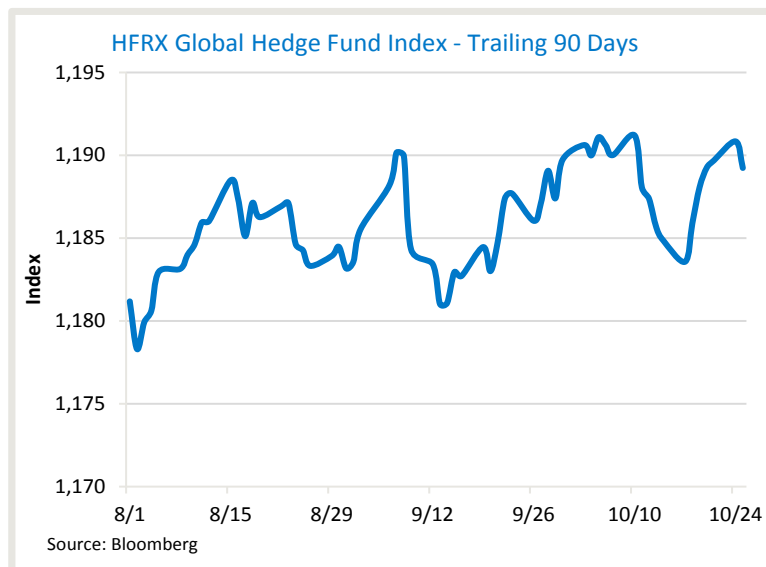


Alternative Investments

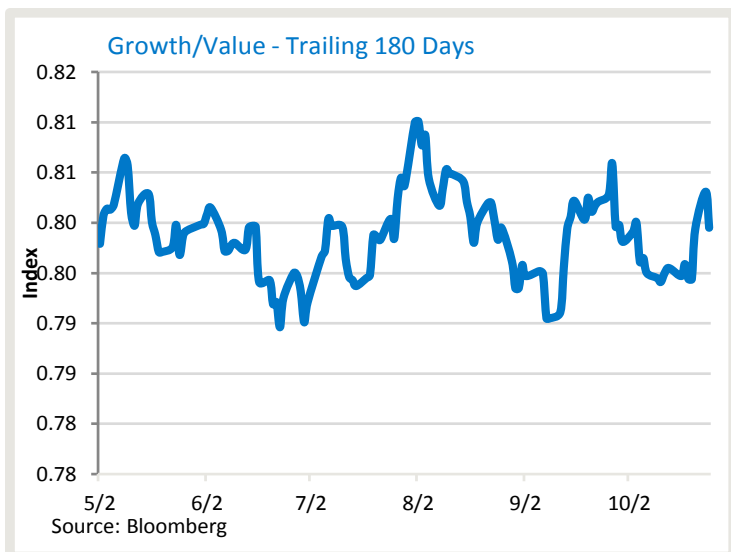
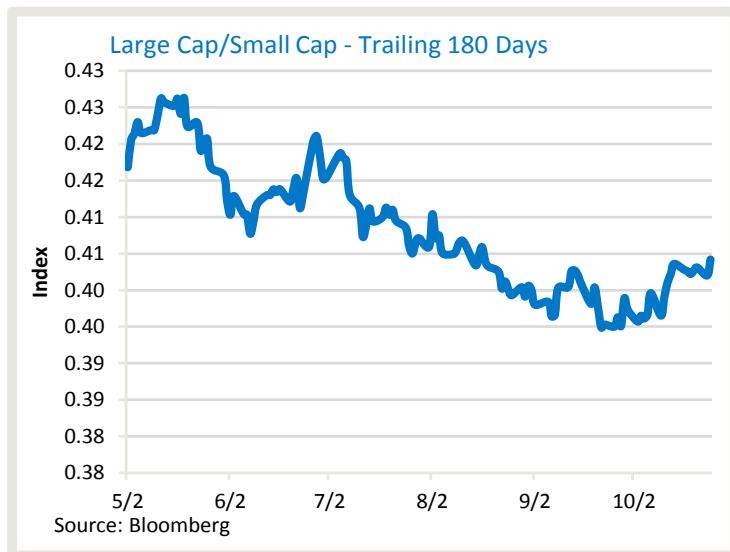
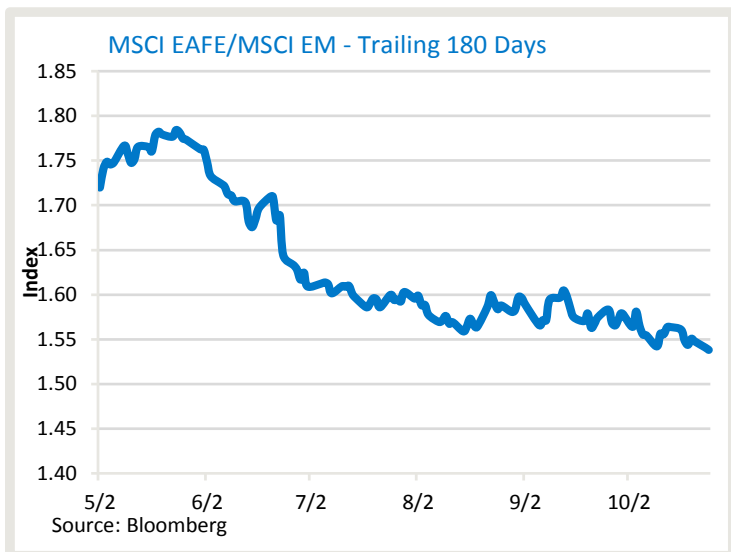
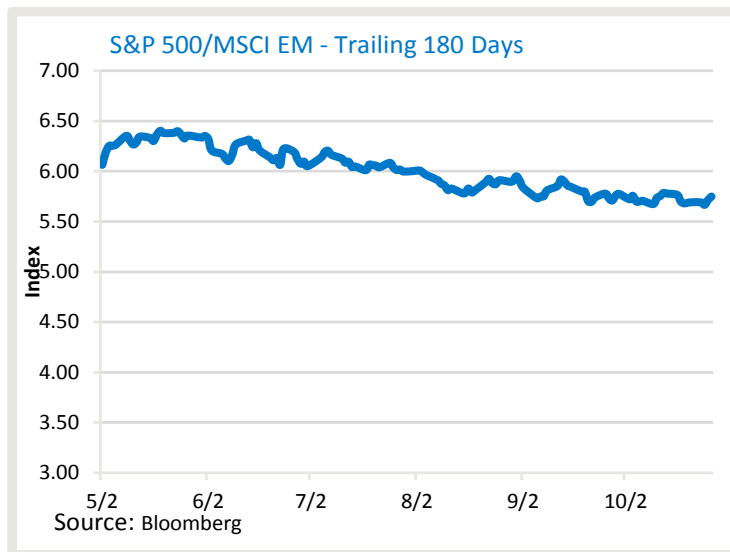
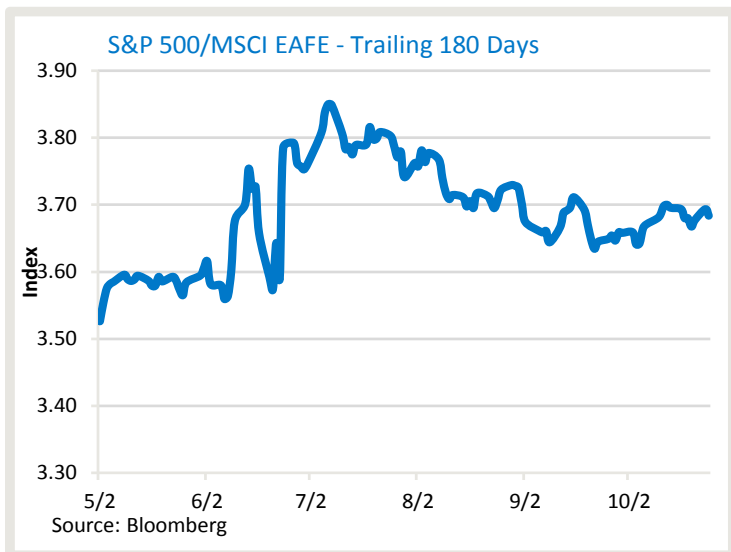
SELECTED ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENT INDEX PERFORMANCE

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %		Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
HFRX Global Hedge Fund Index	1184.94	-4.75	-0.40%	0.93%	HFRX Distressed Index	1037.20	1.89	0.18%	15.73%
HFRX Equity Market Neutral	994.73	-3.90	-0.39%	-4.36%	HFRX Merger Arbitrage Index	1791.28	-0.93	-0.05%	3.08%
HFRX Equity Hedge Index	1139.06	-5.92	-0.52%	-1.32%	HFRX Convertible Arbitrage Index	739.52	-0.42	-0.06%	5.32%
HFRX Event-Driven Index	1506.30	-5.65	-0.37%	6.96%	HFRX Macro CTA Index	1144.53	-7.24	-0.63%	-2.15%
HFRX Absolute Return Index	1026.97	-2.81	-0.27%	0.16%	IQ Fixed Income Beta Arb Index	1445.76	-3.47	-0.24%	4.22%

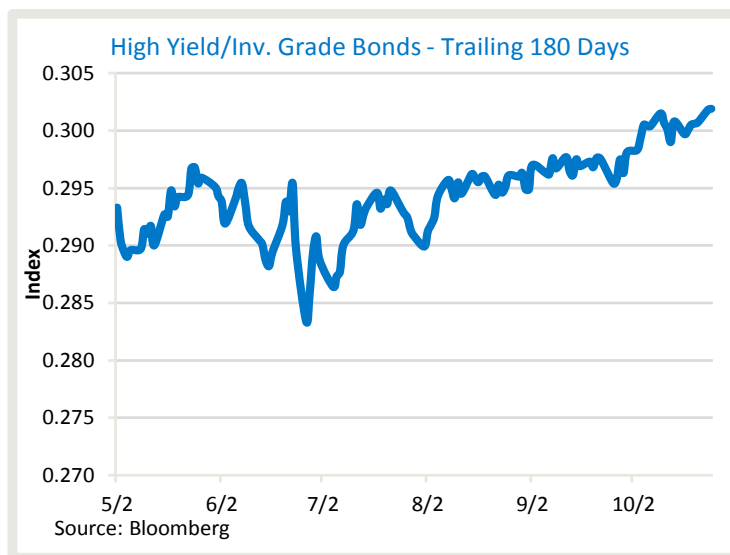
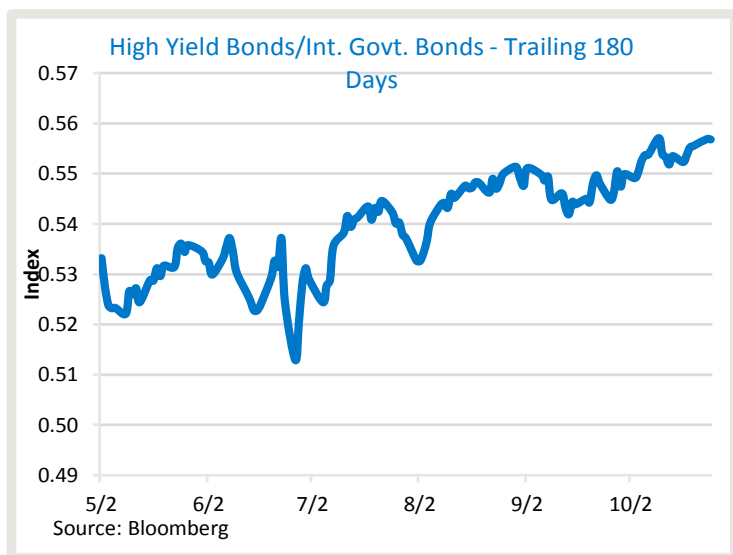
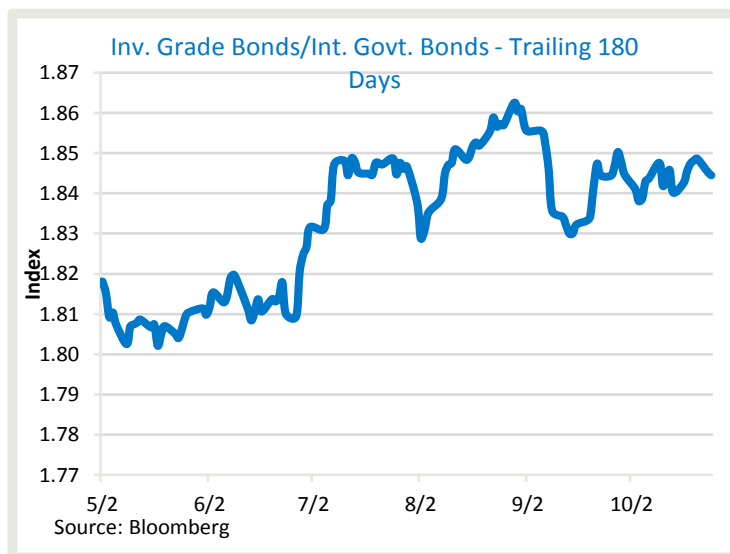
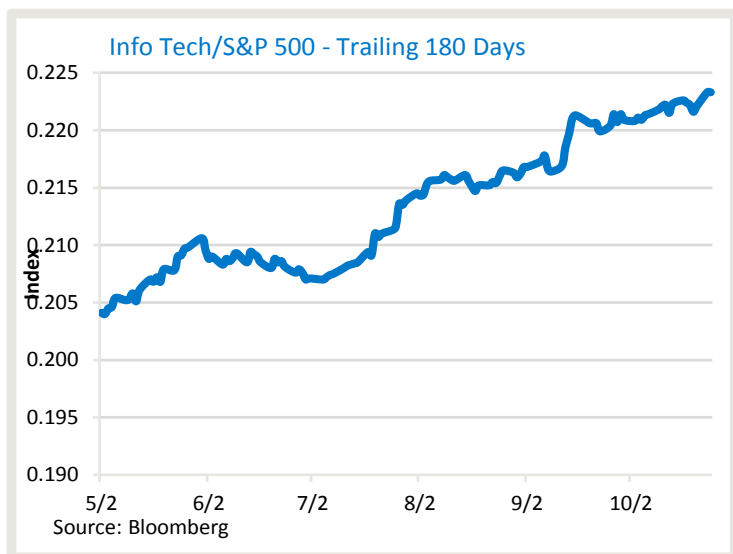
Source: Bloomberg; Index % change is based on price.



Portfolio Construction



Portfolio Construction (continued)



WEEKLY ASSET CLASS PERFORMANCE (Prior 12 weeks ending Thursday)

			8/11	8/18	8/25	9/1	9/8	9/15	9/22	9/29	10/6	10/13	10/20	10/27
Equity	Domestic Equity	Large Cap (R200)	1.01%	-0.04%	-0.70%	0.04%	0.46%	-1.32%	1.24%	-1.27%	0.56%	-1.14%	0.36%	-0.04%
		Small Cap (R2000)	1.27%	0.63%	0.26%	-0.02%	1.50%	-2.49%	2.97%	-2.03%	0.69%	-2.45%	0.33%	-2.45%
	Int'l. Equity	MSCI EAFE	2.69%	-0.02%	-0.34%	-0.45%	2.27%	-3.27%	3.10%	-1.24%	-0.69%	-2.39%	1.54%	-0.75%
		MSCI Em. Mkts.	3.60%	0.97%	-2.00%	-0.78%	4.06%	-4.13%	3.59%	-0.82%	0.40%	-2.88%	2.55%	-0.88%
Fixed Income	BarCap Agg. (AGG)	-0.17%	0.33%	-0.19%	-0.05%	-0.21%	-0.45%	0.48%	0.25%	-0.87%	0.00%	0.18%	-0.54%	
	High Yield (JNK)	1.22%	0.63%	-0.30%	-0.25%	0.25%	-0.99%	1.16%	-0.08%	0.11%	-0.19%	0.74%	-0.73%	
Commodities	Bloomberg Commodity Index	0.08%	3.29%	-1.95%	-3.47%	3.71%	-2.43%	2.92%	-0.33%	0.34%	0.90%	-0.30%	0.23%	
Alternatives	Hedge Funds (HFRX Global)	0.45%	0.10%	-0.24%	-0.06%	0.54%	-0.59%	0.38%	0.00%	0.27%	-0.42%	0.30%	-0.36%	
Asset Allocation	60/40*	1.02%	0.24%	-0.41%	-0.13%	0.77%	-1.55%	1.54%	-0.73%	-0.15%	-1.10%	0.60%	-0.64%	
	48/32/20 (w/Alts.)**	0.90%	0.21%	-0.38%	-0.11%	0.72%	-1.36%	1.31%	-0.58%	-0.05%	-0.96%	0.54%	-0.58%	

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	1.00	1.00	1.13	1.20	1.07	1.12	1.19	1.05	1.04	0.94	1.28	0.92	1.18	0.95
Large Cap Growth	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.13	1.21	1.07	1.12	1.19	1.05	1.04	0.94	1.28	0.92	1.18	0.95
Large Cap Value	1.00	0.99	1.00	1.13	1.20	1.06	1.12	1.18	1.04	1.03	0.94	1.27	0.92	1.18	0.95
Mid Cap Core	0.89	0.88	0.89	1.00	1.07	0.95	0.99	1.05	0.93	0.92	0.83	1.13	0.81	1.05	0.84
Mid Cap Growth	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.94	1.00	0.89	0.93	0.99	0.87	0.86	0.78	1.06	0.76	0.98	0.79
Mid Cap Value	0.94	0.93	0.94	1.06	1.13	1.00	1.05	1.11	0.98	0.97	0.88	1.20	0.86	1.11	0.89
Small Cap Core	0.89	0.89	0.90	1.01	1.08	0.95	1.00	1.06	0.94	0.93	0.84	1.14	0.82	1.06	0.85
Small Cap Growth	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.95	1.02	0.90	0.94	1.00	0.88	0.87	0.79	1.08	0.77	0.99	0.80
Small Cap Value	0.96	0.95	0.96	1.08	1.15	1.02	1.07	1.13	1.00	0.99	0.90	1.22	0.88	1.13	0.91
Int'l. Developed	0.97	0.96	0.97	1.09	1.16	1.03	1.08	1.15	1.01	1.00	0.91	1.23	0.89	1.14	0.91
Emerging Markets	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.20	1.28	1.14	1.19	1.26	1.11	1.10	1.00	1.36	0.98	1.26	1.01
REITs	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.88	0.94	0.84	0.88	0.93	0.82	0.81	0.74	1.00	0.72	0.92	0.74
Commodities	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.23	1.31	1.16	1.22	1.29	1.14	1.13	1.02	1.39	1.00	1.29	1.03
Int. Bond	0.85	0.84	0.85	0.96	1.02	0.90	0.95	1.01	0.89	0.88	0.80	1.08	0.78	1.00	0.80
High Yield	1.06	1.05	1.06	1.19	1.27	1.13	1.18	1.25	1.10	1.09	0.99	1.35	0.97	1.24	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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