NOTTINGHAM ADVISORS

Nottingham Monthly Market Wrap

November 30, 2017

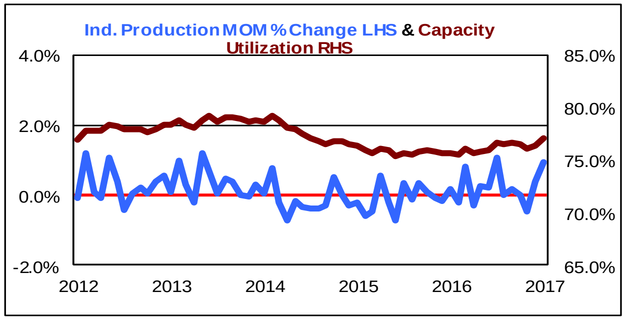
Economic Overview

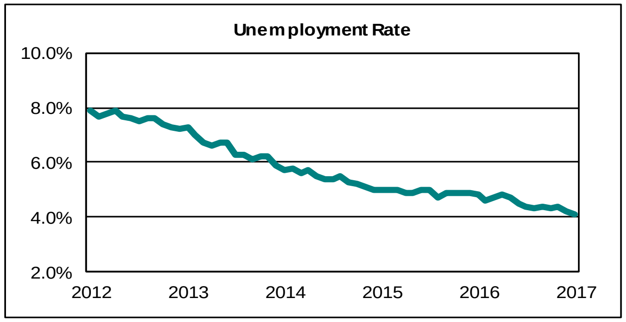
November saw the second estimate of Q3 U.S. real gross domestic product released by the Bureau of Economic Analysis come in at 3.3%, slightly ahead of the advance estimate of 3.0%. Domestic growth was widespread with increases in private inventory investment, nonresidential fixed investment, personal consumption, state and local government spending and exports. Inflation-adjusted GDP grew at a 5.5% annualized rate and now measures the U.S. economy at $19.5 trillion.

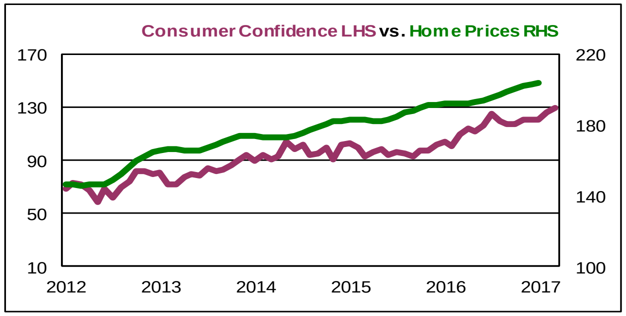
The U.S. unemployment rate for October fell to 4.1%, down from the prior month’s reading of 4.2%. Nonfarm payrolls increased by 261,000 for the month, slightly below expectations, while manufacturing payrolls increased by 24,000, ahead of expectations. Surprisingly, average hourly earnings were flat in October (versus expectations for a +0.2% rise), and are up +2.4% YoY. The labor force participation rate unexpectedly fell to 62.7%, down from the prior reading of 63.1%. The weekly initial jobless claims numbers continue to hover near the lows (see chart below), averaging 239,000 per week.

Broad inflation measures remained subdued as the PCE Deflator for October rose just +0.1% (+1.6% YoY). The consumer price index also edged up just +0.1% on the month (+2.0% YoY) while prices at the wholesale level edged up a higher than expected +0.4% in October (+2.8% YoY). Ex food and energy, CPI is up +1.8% YoY while PPI has risen +2.4%.

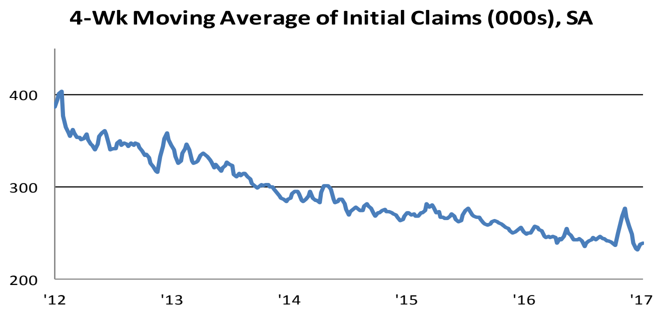
The Conference Board’s Leading Economic Index edged up +1.2% in October suggesting U.S growth should remain strong well into 2018. The index is a broad measure of business cycles and both domestic and global readings point to synchronized global growth continuing across the global well into next year. We’ll look to any downturns in this number as a sign the economy might be slowing but for now all signs point to continued strength.

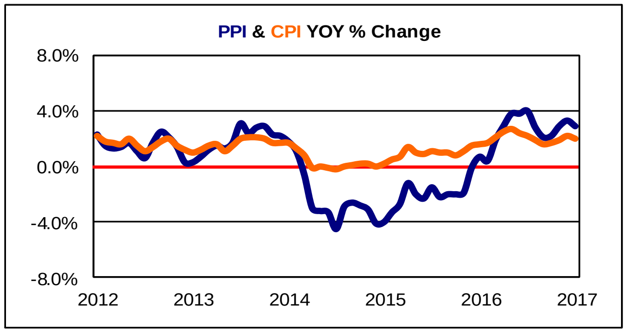






Key Data Points				
Name	**Current**	**For**	**Previous**	**For**
Retail Sales ex. Autos MOM %	0.10%	October	1.20%	September
Housing Starts	1290K	October	1135K	September
Factory Orders MOM %	1.40%	September	1.20%	August
Leading Indicators MOM %	1.20%	October	0.10%	September
Unit Labor Costs	0.50%	Q3 2017	0.30%	Q2 2017
GDP QOQ (Annualized)	3.30%	Q3 2017	3.10%	Q2 2017
Wholesale Inventories	-0.40%	October	0.10%	September
MBA Mortgage Applications	-3.10%	November	-2.60%	October





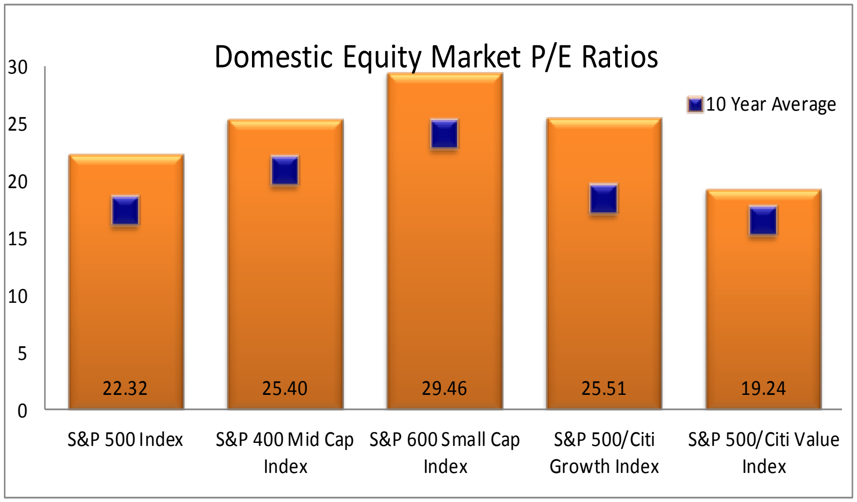
Domestic Equity

Domestic Equities were standout performers in November on renewed hopes of tax reform legislation by the GOP. Mid- and Small-Cap equities posted outsized gains as they likely have the most to gain from a reform package due to their higher relative tax rates. Mid-Caps, as measured by the S&P 400 rose +3.67% on the month, followed closely by Small-Caps, as measured by the S&P 600, which rose +3.51% during the period. Large-Caps, as measured by the S&P 500 were not that far behind, rising a stellar +3.07% during the month.

Within the Large-Cap universe, Value stocks, as measured by the S&P 500 Citi Value Index, rose +3.39%, as their underlying constituents (largely bank financials) rose sharply. The KBW Bank Index of large money center banks rose +3.36% on the month, and an impressive +5.86% in the past week. Much of the rally in Banks (and Value stocks in general) came post-Thanksgiving in the last week of the month as tax reform discussions intensified. A rotation out of Growth oriented stocks (mainly Technology stocks) proved to be a source of funds; however, the S&P 500 Citi Growth Index still managed to post an impressive +2.82% during the period.

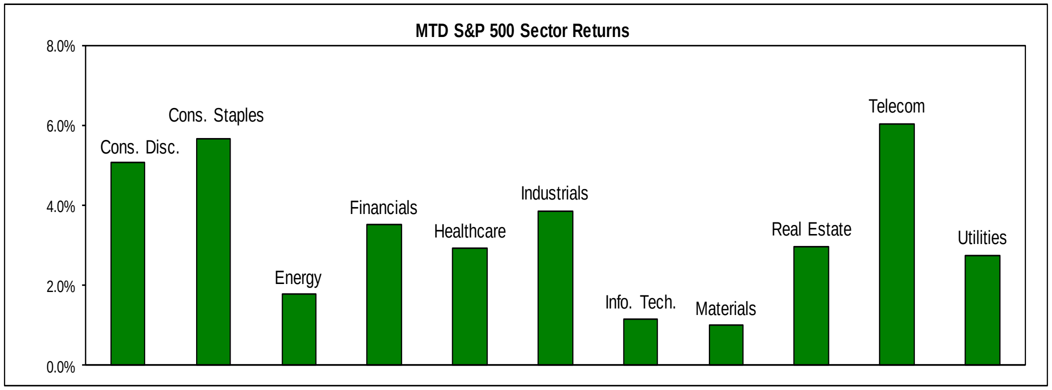
From a sector standpoint, more defensive-oriented laggards such as Telecoms, Consumer Staples, and Consumer Discretionary were the top performers on the month, gaining +6.03%, +5.67%, and +5.06%, respectively. The Telecom and Staples sectors are still some of the ***worst*** performers on a year to date basis, having returned -6.64% and +11.03%, respectively, while Consumer Discretionary continues to be led by Amazon (+56.93% YTD, 16.91% of sector).

Notably, Technology shares were laggards during the month, gaining a mere +1.15%, as Facebook, Apple, Google, and Microsoft underperformed the market, supporting the sector rotation theme that may be in play after Tech stocks have gained +38.82% YTD.



Domestic Equity Returns

Name	MTD	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year
S&P 500 Index	3.07%	5.47%	20.49%	22.87%	10.87%	15.73%
S&P 400 Mid Cap Index	3.67%	6.01%	15.97%	18.51%	11.33%	15.42%
S&P 600 Small Cap Index	3.51%	4.49%	13.80%	17.57%	13.16%	16.82%
S&P 500/Citi Growth Index	2.82%	6.18%	26.70%	28.50%	12.24%	16.82%
S&P 500/Citi Value Index	3.39%	4.58%	13.46%	16.34%	9.03%	14.33%



S&P 500 Sector Returns

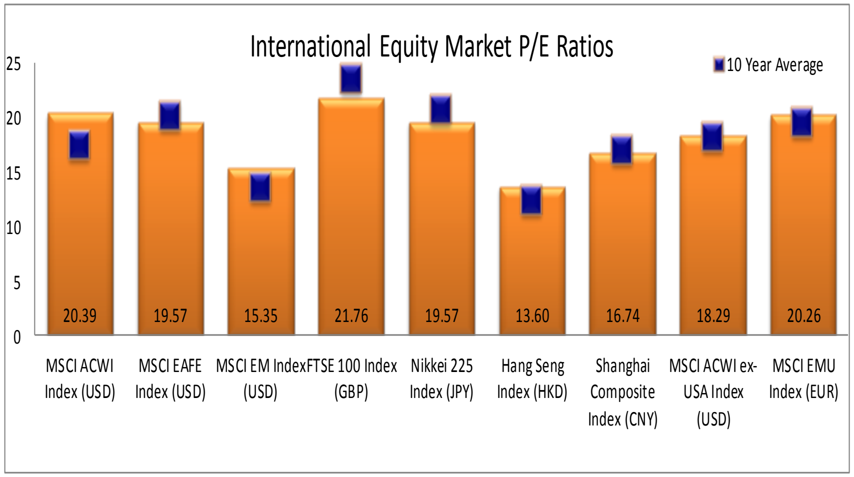
Sector	MTD	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	% of S&P 500
Consumer Discretionary	5.06%	7.28%	20.08%	20.16%	12.25%	17.19%	12.50%
Consumer Staples	5.67%	4.18%	11.03%	14.55%	7.25%	12.28%	8.95%
Energy	1.76%	1.09%	-5.62%	-3.80%	-1.59%	1.92%	5.71%
Financials	3.50%	6.54%	19.84%	24.46%	13.76%	18.81%	14.27%
Healthcare	2.92%	2.13%	22.87%	23.77%	8.02%	17.72%	13.84%
Industrials	3.86%	4.07%	18.78%	19.37%	11.12%	16.83%	10.08%
Information Technology	1.15%	9.00%	38.82%	40.99%	18.01%	20.87%	23.85%
Materials	0.99%	4.89%	21.48%	21.63%	8.84%	12.46%	2.93%
Real Estate	2.97%	3.74%	11.41%	16.26%	4.62%	7.92%	2.92%
Telecommunications	6.03%	-2.05%	-6.64%	0.94%	3.81%	6.28%	1.90%
Utilities	2.75%	6.76%	19.44%	25.34%	10.98%	14.06%	3.05%

International Equity

International equities posted positive returns in November, with both Developed International and Emerging Markets equities in the black. Developed Markets, as measured by the MSCI EAFE Index, rose +1.08%, while Emerging Markets, as measured by the MSCI EM Index eked out a +0.21% return. From a regional standpoint, the Eurozone, as measured by the MSCI EMU Index, rose +0.03% in USD terms, and -2.02% in EUR terms, as concerns over Brexit talks and German elections continue to dominate what has otherwise been a continued streak of strong economic fundamentals in the region.

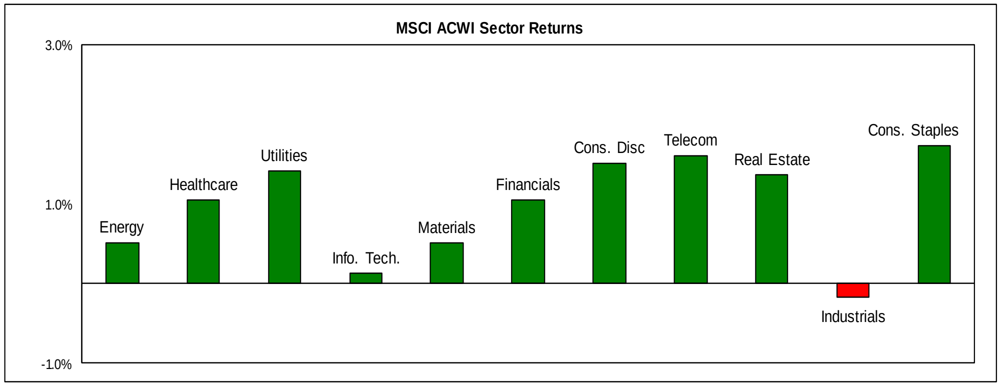
From an individual country perspective, the U.K. (FTSE 100 Index) and Japan (Nikkei 225 Index) posted returns of -0.03% and +4.31% in USD terms, but returned -1.78% in GBP terms and +3.24% in JPY terms, respectively on the month. The U.K. continues to deal with uncertainties from Brexit, a recent interest rate hike, and deteriorating fundamentals. Additionally, a volatile GBP has added uncertainty to investing in U.K. equities as a U.S. based investor. As far as Japan is concerned, economic momentum remains strong across the board and the Bank of Japan continues to maintain Yield Curve Control (YCC) giving Japanese equities a stable monetary policy backdrop.

Emerging Markets continue to post positive returns and remain the world's best performing major market index, up +32.88% year to date. Within the broad MSCI Emerging Markets Index, performance attribution can be boiled down to exposure to China and the Technology sector. While the widely followed Shanghai Composite Index has returned +9.08% YTD in CNY terms, and +14.61% in USD terms, the broader MSCI China index has gained +51.41% in USD terms. Almost more importantly, exposure to Technology stocks such as Samsung, Tencent, Taiwan Semiconductor, and Alibaba (to name a few) have provided outsized returns and positive attribution, having returned +56.36%, +109.15%, +37.49%, and +99.86% YTD in USD terms. Emerging Markets continue to be led by robust earnings growth and remain attractively valued on a relative and absolute basis versus other major global equity markets. Furthermore, for those believers in mean reversion (like us!) the S&P 500's annualized return of +15.73% per year over the trailing 5-year period dwarfs the MSCI EM Index annualized return of +4.96% per year over the same period, adding to the allure of Emerging Market equities in 2018 and beyond.



International Equity Returns

Name	MTD	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year
MSCI ACWI Index (USD)	1.99%	4.13%	22.62%	25.33%	8.61%	11.57%
MSCI EAFE Index (USD)	1.08%	2.62%	23.68%	27.94%	6.55%	8.84%
MSCI EM Index (USD)	0.21%	3.72%	32.88%	33.28%	6.50%	4.96%
FTSE 100 Index (GBP)	-1.78%	0.01%	6.60%	12.32%	6.96%	8.53%
Nikkei 225 Index (JPY)	3.24%	11.64%	20.93%	26.44%	11.18%	21.32%
Hang Seng Index (HKD)	3.40%	6.13%	37.75%	33.00%	10.72%	9.76%
Shanghai Composite Index (CNY)	-2.24%	-0.94%	9.08%	4.17%	9.35%	13.55%
MSCI ACWI ex-USA Index (USD)	0.84%	2.75%	24.98%	28.23%	6.27%	7.61%
MSCI EMU Index (EUR)	-2.02%	0.40%	14.33%	22.31%	9.34%	12.50%



MSCI ACWI Ex U.S. Sector Returns

Sector	MTD	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	% of ACWI Ex. USA
Energy	0.52%	3.10%	12.46%	19.69%	3.46%	0.33%	6.90%
Healthcare	1.05%	-0.55%	16.62%	20.25%	1.09%	8.83%	6.18%
Utility	1.41%	4.16%	19.93%	24.71%	5.64%	9.13%	5.82%
Information Technology	0.13%	6.09%	51.26%	51.65%	17.62%	16.64%	11.33%
Materials	0.51%	3.18%	26.24%	28.83%	7.77%	2.17%	7.18%
Financials	1.05%	1.76%	23.22%	27.29%	5.37%	7.97%	20.86%
Consumer Discretionary	1.52%	3.77%	25.38%	28.75%	6.67%	10.44%	11.54%
Telecommunications	1.61%	1.87%	15.50%	19.24%	0.60%	6.35%	5.44%
Real Estate*	1.37%	2.21%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.53%
Industrials	-0.17%	2.96%	27.48%	29.07%	8.70%	9.48%	11.41%
Consumer Staples	1.73%	2.93%	21.39%	24.28%	6.60%	7.15%	9.81%

Fixed Income

Yields rose coming into month end, as the congressional tax plan seemed to be picking up momentum. Originally, the President had hoped to have it signed by Thanksgiving. Of course, that was overly ambitious and failed to happen. A secondary concern that may be influencing yields is the revival of the debt ceiling debate. The President bought himself some time when he made the agreement to extend it a few months, but its year-end reappearance is not ideal.

The curve continued on its flattening trajectory, with 2-year yields rising 20 bps, while 10-year yields rose only 4 bps, and 30-year yields fell 5 bps. While the curve is fairly flat, we are not yet nearing an inversion, which many would read as a sign of an impending recession. It will be important to continue monitoring the shape of the yield curve as the Federal Reserve expects to raise rates three more times in 2018, while at the same time they hope to continue increasing the amount of Treasury and Agency bonds that are eliminated from their portfolio holdings.

Incoming Fed Chairman Jerome Powell was welcomed by a Congressional interrogation. He came off as intelligent and self-assured, failing to become flustered, even when aggressively, and perhaps disrespectfully addressed by those present. He did note, “I think the case for raising interest rates at our next meeting is coming together.” Not surprisingly, the market currently puts the chance of a December rate increase at 98.3%.

Municipals had a rough month due to concerns over potential tax cuts reducing the demand for tax-free bonds. Additionally, there is potential for a deluge of deals coming into the market prior to year-end as issuers try to take advantage of current rules which will disappear in 2018 if tax reform is successful. Fears are likely overblown, as reduced demand should be offset by reduced supply as the tax bill decreases the number of entities qualified to issue tax-exempt bonds.

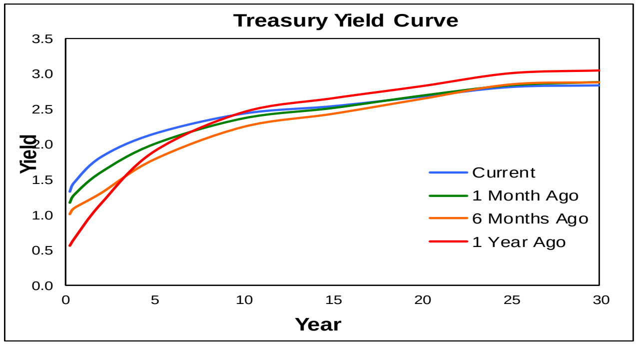
High Grade and High Yield spreads widened slightly in the month, but remain near historically low levels. Very little additional yield is being offered to compensate for the inherent credit risk, at a point quite late in the cycle. We currently favor higher quality holdings for this reason.

Central Bank Activity

Name	Current	1 Month Ago	6 Months Ago	1 Year Ago
Fed Funds Rate	1.25%	1.25%	1.00%	0.50%
Bank of Japan Target Rate	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%
European Central Bank Rate	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Bank of England Official Bank Rate	0.50%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%

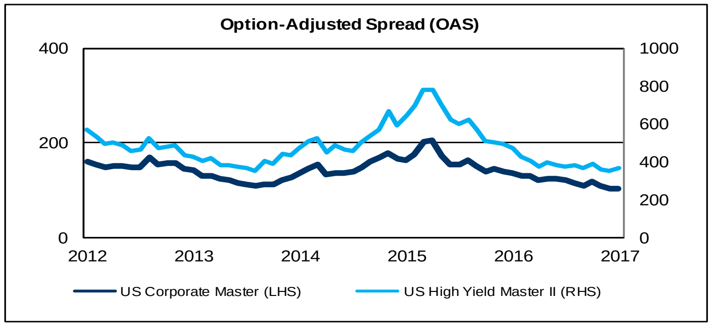
Fixed Income Returns

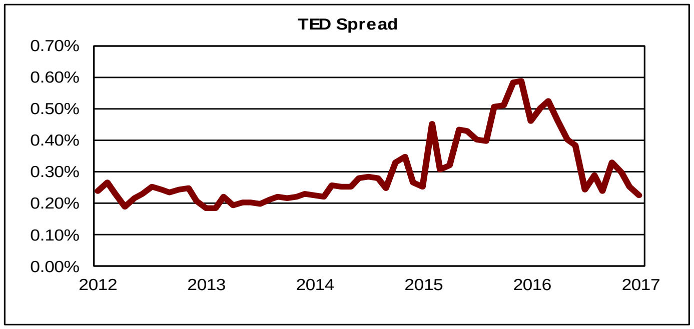
Name	MTD	QTD	YTD	1 Year
ML U.S. Treasury/Agency Master Index	-0.12%	-0.23%	2.08%	1.96%
ML U.S. Broad Market Index	-0.13%	-0.06%	3.14%	3.25%
ML U.S. Corporate Master Index	-0.14%	0.26%	5.58%	6.24%
ML U.S. High Yield Master II Index	-0.27%	0.12%	7.17%	9.28%
ML USD Emerging Market Sovereign & Credit Index	-0.82%	-0.26%	9.16%	11.21%
ML Global Government Bond II Index	0.17%	0.47%	1.16%	1.23%
ML Municipal Master Index	-0.43%	-0.25%	4.37%	5.52%
ML Municipal High Yield Index	0.47%	-0.31%	5.13%	5.51%

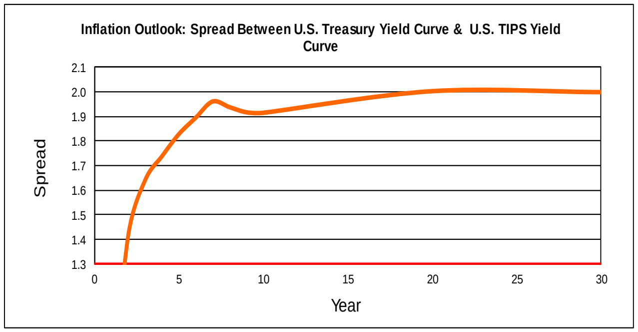


U.S. Treasury Yields

Period	3 Month	6 Month	2 Year	5 Year	10 Year	15 Year	20 Year	25 Year	30 Year
Current	1.33%	1.46%	1.82%	2.15%	2.44%	2.54%	2.68%	2.81%	2.84%
1 Month Ago	1.17%	1.28%	1.60%	2.01%	2.37%	2.52%	2.69%	2.84%	2.89%
6 Months Ago	1.01%	1.09%	1.31%	1.79%	2.25%	2.43%	2.65%	2.85%	2.88%
1 Year Ago	0.56%	0.66%	1.16%	1.90%	2.46%	2.66%	2.83%	3.01%	3.05%







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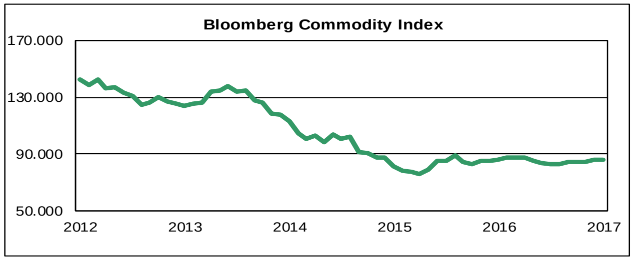
Alternative Investments

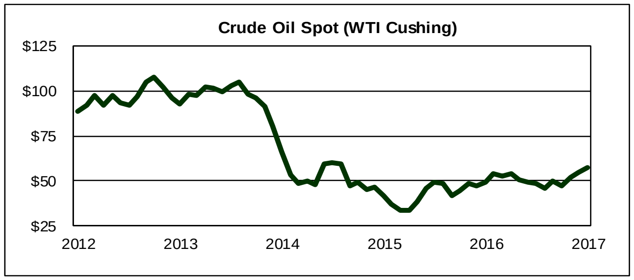
Alternative Investments posted mixed results in November. The U.S. Dollar, as measured by the DXY Index, lost -1.6% on the month, even as prospects for tax reform and a December rate hike by the Federal Reserve remain in vogue. Tax reform talks gained steam in the final days of November, but didn't manifest itself in a stronger Dollar. Additionally, the Senate confirmation hearing for newly appointed Fed Chair Powel was positive and the probability of a rate hike at the Fed's December 12-13 meeting stands at 98.3% according to data compiled by Bloomberg. The weaker Dollar didn't provide much of a boost for Gold, as spot gold prices rose a few dollars to $1,275/ounce, a gain of +0.3% on the month. Gold prices have remained relatively stable over the past few months, and remain a viable hedge against global geopolitical risks and equity market volatility that may emerge in the future. The weaker Dollar did propel the Euro, which gained +2.22% on the month to close at $1.19 USD/EUR, near the highest level in 3-years.

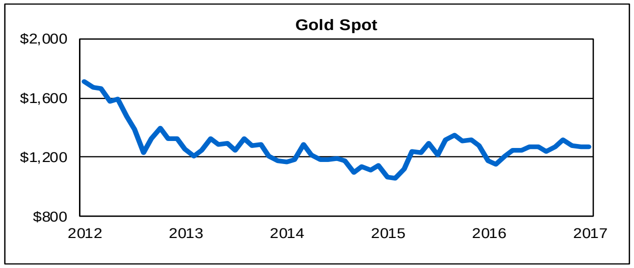
Strong gains from U.S. equities (the S&P 500 gained +3.07% during the month) and gains from the more "unloved" sectors of the year, helped Real Estate catch a bid. REITs, as measured by the FTSE NAREIT All REIT Index gained +2.4% during the month, with the index hitting a new 52-week high; however, REITs remain an underperforming asset class versus the broader market, returning +11.41% YTD.

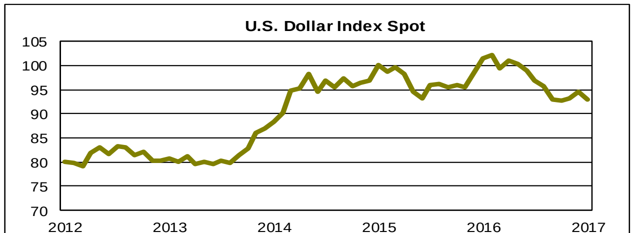
West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil gained $3/barrel, or +5.6%, during the month, to close above $57/barrel on the NYMEX. Crude's gains were stronger intra-month, having neared the psychological $60 / barrel mark for the first time since June 2015 as prospects for an new OPEC production deal were anticipated and confirmed on November 30. Under the new deal, production curbs will be extended through December 2018; however, a number of OPEC countries remain exempt and continue to bring on additional supply, while the U.S. continues to pump oil at near record volumes. Despite the strong gains in crude, the broad based Bloomberg Commodities Index shed -0.6% on the month and remains down -2.1% for the year.

Hedge Funds continued to struggle in November, with only 3 of 10 strategies posting positive returns. All 10 strategies have posted year to date gains; however, even the top strategies on average trail the S&P 500 by more than 10 percentage points, highlighting the difficulties hedge funds have had in the current bull market.





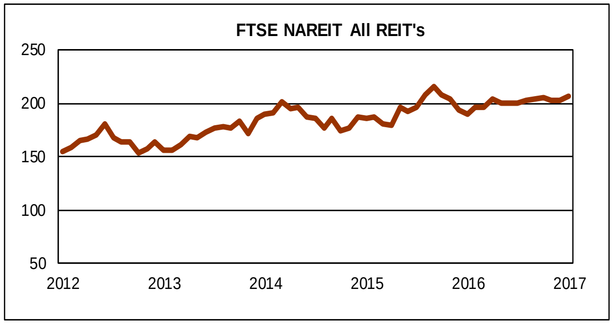




Hedge Funds

Name	MTD	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year
Global Hedge	-0.07%	0.62%	5.08%	5.98%	0.99%	2.13%
Convertible Arbitrage	0.35%	0.93%	6.65%	7.46%	3.71%	2.65%
Distressed Securities	0.24%	-0.46%	1.96%	3.87%	2.40%	2.91%
Equity Hedge (L/S)	0.68%	1.47%	8.64%	8.83%	1.84%	3.75%
Equity Market Neutral	-0.10%	-0.45%	2.32%	1.23%	0.80%	1.56%
Event Driven	-0.69%	-0.83%	5.70%	7.73%	2.83%	3.87%
Macro	-0.05%	1.87%	1.78%	2.26%	-0.95%	0.15%
Merger Arbitrage	-0.08%	-0.07%	1.66%	2.42%	4.86%	4.32%
Relative Value Arbitrage	-0.31%	0.21%	3.06%	3.91%	-0.39%	0.38%
Absolute Return	-0.53%	-0.12%	3.13%	3.34%	1.87%	2.23%

Note: Price Return, Returns as of 11/29/17



Spot Rates

Description	Current	1 Month Ago	3 Months Ago	6 Months Ago	1 Year Ago
CAD / USD	1.29	1.29	1.25	1.35	1.34
JPY / USD	112.54	113.64	109.98	110.78	114.46
USD / GBP	1.35	1.33	1.29	1.29	1.25
USD / EUR	1.19	1.16	1.19	1.12	1.06

S&P 500 Index (SPX) – Standard and Poor's 500 Index is a capitalization-weighted index of 500 stocks. The index is designed to measure performance of the broad domestic economy through changes in the aggregate market value of 500 stocks representing all major industries.

S&P 500 Sector Indices (S5COND, S5CONS, S5ENRS, S5FINL, S5HLTH, S5INDU, S5INFT, S5MATR, S5TELS, S5UTIL) – The S&P 500 is broken down into ten sub-indices according to the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) sectors. These ten sectors include Consumer Discretionary, Consumer Staples, Energy, Financials, Health Care, Industrials, Information Technology, Materials, Telecommunication Services, and Utilities.

S&P 400 Mid Cap Index (MID) – Standard and Poor's Mid Cap 400 Index is a capitalization-weighted index, which measures the performance of the mid-range sector of the U.S. stock market.

S&P 600 Small Cap Index (SML) – Standard & Poor's Small Cap 600 Index is a capitalization-weighted index that measures the performance of selected U.S. stocks with a small market capitalization.

S&P 500/Citigroup Growth Index (SGX) – The S&P 500/Citigroup Growth Index is a market capitalization-weighted index. All the stocks in the underlying parent index are allocated into value or growth. Stocks that do not have pure value or pure growth characteristics have their market caps distributed between the value & growth indices.

S&P 500/Citigroup Value Index (SVX) – The S&P 500/Citigroup Value Index is a market capitalization-weighted index. All the stocks in the underlying parent index are allocated into value or growth. Stocks that do not have pure value or pure growth characteristics have their market caps distributed between the value & growth indices.

MSCI AC World Index (MXWD) – The MSCI AC World Index is a free float-weighted equity index. The index includes both emerging and developed world markets.

MSCI EAFE Index (MXEA) – The MSCI EAFE Index is a capitalization-weighted index that monitors the performance of stocks from developed markets in Europe, Australia-Asia, and the Far East.

MSCI Emerging Market Index (MXEF) – The MSCI Emerging Market Index is a free-float weighted index that is designed to measure the equity performance of international emerging markets.

FTSE 100 Index (UKX) – The FTSE 100 Index is a capitalization-weighted index of the 100 most highly capitalized companies traded on the London Stock Exchange. The equities use an investability quotient weighting in the index calculation.

Nikkei 225 Stock Average Index (NKY) – The Nikkei-225 Stock Average is a price-weighted average of 225 top-rated Japanese companies listed in the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

Hang Seng Index (HSI) – The Hang Seng is a free-float capitalization-weighted index of selected companies from the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong. The components of the index are divided into four sub-indexes: Commerce and Industry, Finance, Utilities, and Properties.

Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index (SHCOMP) – The Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index is a capitalization-weighted index. The index tracks the daily price performance of all A-shares and B-shares listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

S&P Global 1200 Index (SPGLOB) – The S&P Global 1200 Index is a composite index, comprised of seven regional and country indices – S&P 500, S&P Europe 350, S&P/TOPIX 150 (Japan), S&P TSX 60 (Canada), S&P/ASX 50 (Australia), S&P Asia 50, and S&P Latin America 50. The S&P Global 1200 is calculated in US dollars. The index is market-cap weighted.

ML U.S. Treasury & Agency Index (G0A0) – The Merrill Lynch U.S. Treasury and Agency Index tracks the performance of U.S. dollar denominated U.S. Treasury and non-subordinated U.S. agency debt issued in the U.S. domestic market.

ML U.S. Broad Market Index (US00) – The Merrill Lynch U.S. Broad Market Index tracks the performance of U.S. dollar denominated investment grade debt publicly issued in the U.S. domestic market, including U.S. Treasury, quasi-government, corporate, securitized, and collateralized securities.

ML U.S. Corporate Index (C0A0) – The Merrill Lynch U.S. Corporate Index tracks the performance of U.S. dollar denominated investment grade corporate debt publicly issued in the U.S. domestic market.

ML U.S. High Yield Index (H0A0) – The Merrill Lynch U.S. High Yield Index tracks the performance of U.S. dollar denominated below investment grade corporate debt publicly issued in the U.S. domestic market.

ML Global Government Index (W0G1) – The Merrill Lynch Global Government Index tracks the performance of investment grade sovereign debt publicly issued and denominated in the issuer's own domestic market and currency.

ML U.S. Municipal Securities Index (U0A0) – The Merrill Lynch U.S. Municipal Securities Index tracks the performance of U.S. dollar denominated investment grade tax-exempt publicly issued by U.S. states and territories, and their political subdivisions, in the U.S. domestic market.

FTSE NAREIT All REITs Index (FNAR) – The FTSE NAREIT All REITs Index is a free float adjusted market capitalization-weighted index that includes all tax qualified REITs listed in the NYSE, AMEX, and NASDAQ National Market.

Dow Jones UBS Commodity Index (DJUBS) – The Dow Jones UBS Commodity Index is composed of futures contracts on 19 physical commodities. It reflects the return of underlying commodity futures price movements only. Previously, the index was the Dow Jones AIG Commodity Index.

U.S. Dollar Index (DXY) – The U.S. Dollar Index (USDX) indicates the general int'l value of the USD. The USDX does this by averaging the exchange rates between the USD and 6 major world currencies. The ICE US computes this by using the rates supplied by some 500 banks.

HFRX Global Hedge Fund Index (HFRXGL) – The HFRX Global Hedge Fund Index is designed to be representative of the overall composition of the hedge fund universe. It is comprised of all eligible hedge fund strategies.

HFRX Convertible Arbitrage Index (HFRXCA) – The HFRX Convertible Arbitrage Index is designed to reflect the general performance of strategies in which the investment thesis is predicated on realization of a spread between related instruments in which one or multiple components of the spread is a convertible fixed income instrument.

HFRX Distressed Securities Index (HFRXDS) – The HFRX Distressed Securities Index is designed to reflect the general performance of strategies focused on corporate fixed income instruments, primarily on corporate credit instruments of companies trading at significant discounts to their value at issuance of obliged (par value) at maturity as a result of either formal bankruptcy proceeding or financial market perception of near term proceedings.

HFRX Macro Index (HFRXM) – The HFRX Macro Index reflects the general performance of strategies in which the investment process is predicated on movements in underlying economic variables and the impact these have on equity, fixed income, hard currency, and commodity markets.

HFRX Equity Hedge Index (HFRXEH) – The HFRX Equity Hedge Index is designed to reflect the general performance of strategies that maintain both long and short positions in primarily equity and equity derivative securities. A wide variety of investment processes can be employed to arrive at an investment decision, including both quantitative and fundamental techniques. Strategies can be broadly diversified or narrowly focused.

HFRX Equity Market Neutral Index (HFRXEMN) – The HFRX Equity Market Neutral Index is designed to reflect the general performance of strategies that employ sophisticated quantitative techniques of analyzing price data to ascertain information about future price movement and relationships between securities.

HFRX Event Driven Index (HFRXED) – The HFRX Event Driven Index reflects the general performance of strategies that maintain positions in companies currently or prospectively involved in corporate transactions of a wide variety including, but not limited to, mergers, restructurings, financial distress, tender offers, shareholder buybacks, debt exchanges, security issuance, or other capital structure adjustments.

HFRX Merger Arbitrage Index (HFRXMA) – The HFRX Merger Arbitrage Index reflects the general performance of strategies which employ an investment process primarily focused on opportunities in equity and equity related instruments of companies which are current engaged in a corporate transaction.

HFRX Relative Value Arbitrage Index (HFRXRVA) – The HFRX Relative Value Arbitrage Index reflects the general performance of strategies that maintain positions in which the investment thesis is predicated on realization of a valuation discrepancy in the relationship between multiple securities.

Economic Data Sources:
PPI & CPI – Bureau of Labor Statistics
Unemployment Rate – Bureau of Labor Statistics
Consumer Confidence – Conference Board
S&P/Case-Shiller Composite 20 – Case-Shiller
Industrial Production – Federal Reserve
Capacity Utilization – Federal Reserve
Retail Sales – U.S. Census Bureau
Housing Starts – U.S. Department of Commerce
Factory Orders – U.S. Census Bureau
Leading Indicators – Conference Board
Unit Labor Costs – Bureau of Labor Statistics
GDP – Bureau of Economic Analysis
Wholesale Inventories – U.S. Census Bureau
MBA Mortgage Applications – Mortgage Bankers Association
4-Week Moving Average of Initial Claims, SA – Bureau of Labor Statistics

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