Nottingham Monthly Market Wrap
September 30, 2017

Nottingham Advisors

Economic Overview

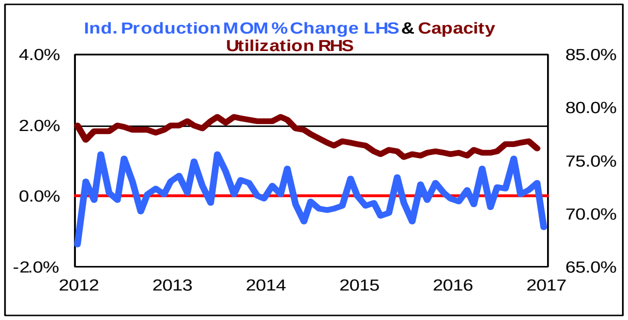
With monetary stimulus winding down here in the U.S., all eyes are on Washington, D.C., looking to see if Congress can enact some form of fiscal stimulus in hopes of driving U.S. GDP above 3.0% going into 2018. Tax-reform is at the center of the debate currently, with Republicans vowing to pass some measures in the coming months. It remains to be seen how effective their plans will be; however, following the healthcare repeal debacle, it's no wonder the markets are casting doubts whether anything substantial will get done.

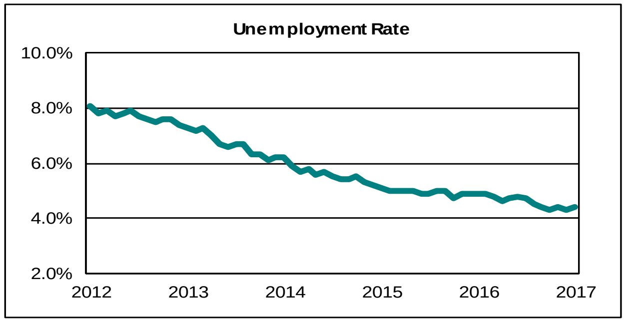
156,000 jobs were created in August, shy of the 180,000 estimate and down from the prior month's 189,000. The unemployment rate ticked up to 4.4% while the underemployment rate held steady at 8.6%. Average hourly earnings edged up +0.1% in August, below expectations, and are now up +2.5% YoY.

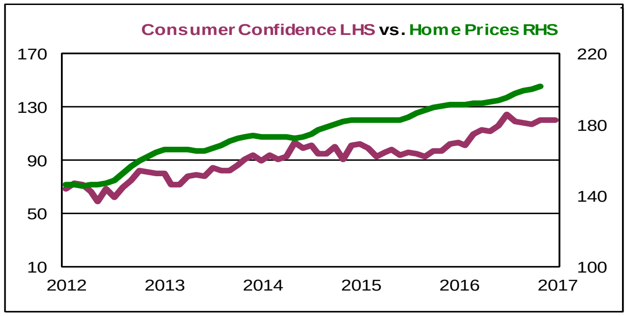
The Markit US Manufacturing PMI held steady MoM at 52.8, despite somewhat lackluster readings on factory orders and durable goods. Factory Orders declined -3.3% in July while Durable Goods for July dropped -6.8%, although they did bounce back with a preliminary August reading of +1.7%. Industrial Production unexpectedly fell -0.9% in August while Capacity Utilization came in at a weaker than expected 76.1%.

The Federal Reserve continues to struggle with the absence of inflation in the U.S. economy. The PCE Deflator rose just +0.2% in August (+1.4% YoY) while the Core PCE edged up just +0.1% (+1.3% YoY). Consumer inflation did increase more than expected in August (+0.4% MoM v. expectations for +0.3%), although CPI is up just +1.9% YoY. Producer Prices rose +0.2% in August and are up +2.4% YoY.

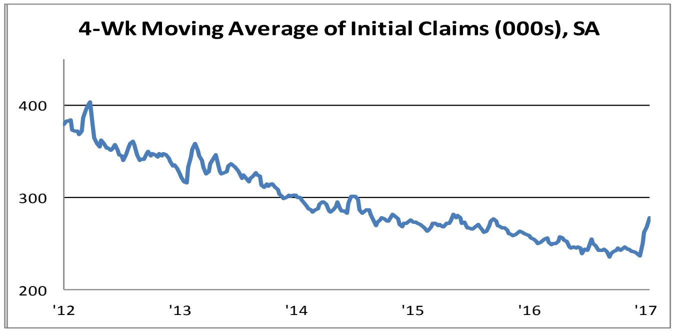
Despite mixed economic data throughout the month, consumer confidence remained strong. Going forward, the data is bound to be quite noisy given the devastating impact of hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria. As rebuilding efforts get underway in Texas, Florida and the Caribbean, we're likely to see some pickup in economic activity throughout the early part of 2018. And should Congress implement meaningful tax reform, it's possible we could see +3.0% growth throughout next year.

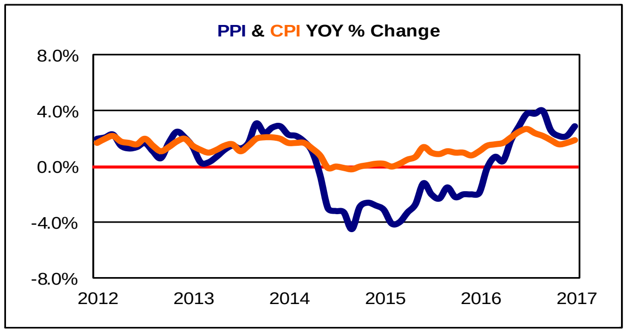






Key Data Points				
Name	**Current**	**For**	**Previous**	**For**
Retail Sales ex. Autos MOM %	0.20%	August	0.40%	July
Housing Starts	1180K	August	1190K	July
Factory Orders MOM %	-3.30%	July	3.20%	June
Leading Indicators MOM %	0.40%	August	0.30%	July
Unit Labor Costs	0.20%	Q2 2017	4.80%	Q1 2017
GDP QOQ (Annualized)	3.10%	Q2 2017	1.20%	Q1 2017
Wholesale Inventories	1.00%	August	0.60%	July
MBA Mortgage Applications	-0.50%	September	-2.30%	August



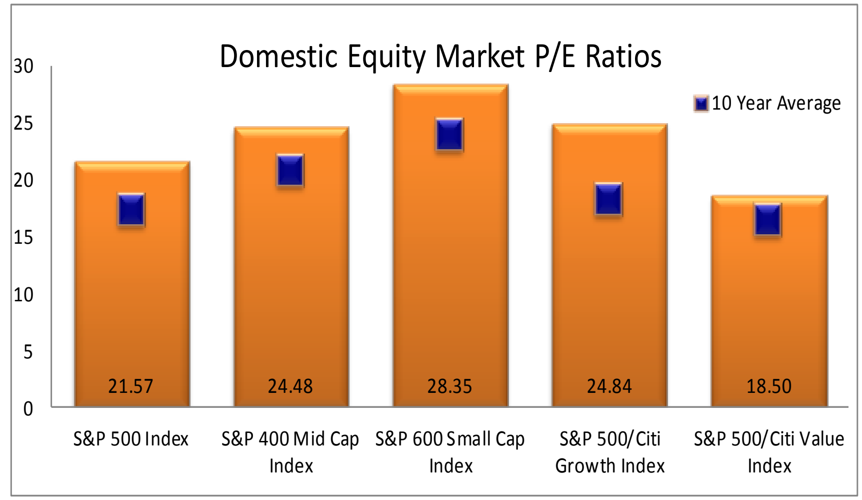


Domestic Equity

Domestic Equities were positive performers in September, led by the S&P 600 Small-Cap Index, which returned +7.71% during the period. Mid-and Large-Caps followed suit, returning +3.92% and +2.06% during the month. Value stocks, as measured by the S&P 500/Citi Value Index, returned +3.28% on the month, outpacing their growth brethren by more than +2%, thanks to the resurgence of the “Trump Trade” that propelled markets post-election. With the performance delta between Growth and Value stocks currently at more than +10% (in favor of Growth), it may be time that Value stocks regain popularity among investors. Continued U.S. economic growth and newly found positive investor sentiment should help as investors rotate out of the year’s best performing sectors (Tech and Healthcare) into those that have lagged.

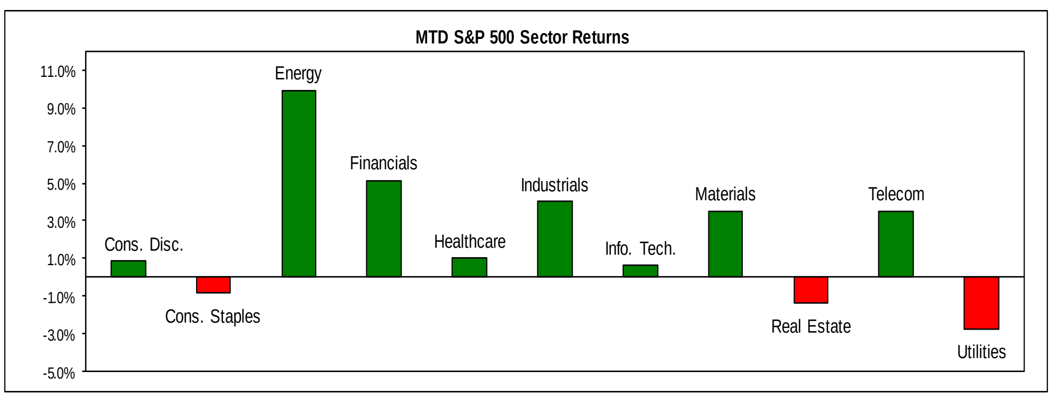
Notable “Trump Trades” that performed well in September included value oriented sectors and industries such as Industrials and Banks, as well as smaller-cap, domestic oriented companies that stand to benefit from renewed talks of tax reform. Banks, as measured by the KBW Bank Index, rose +6.90% in September, while Large-Cap Industrials rose +4.0%. Energy stocks also rose nearly +10.0% during the period helped higher by a surge in WTI crude oil prices. While a great rotation out of Growth tilted sectors (i.e. Tech) may still be a ways off, it is likely that we begin to see investors pare back the year’s winners (i.e. FAANMG names such as Facebook, Apple, Amazon, Netflix, Microsoft and Google), and rotate into cheaper areas of the market.

With the Federal Reserve set to raise interest rates in December, bond proxies were again under pressure, with Utilities, Real Estate, and Consumer Staples shedding -2.74%, -1.39%, and -0.86%, respectively. These sectors are likely to remain under pressure into 2018, as the Fed is projecting another three interest rate increases, which should lessen the appeal of high dividend paying sectors.



Domestic Equity Returns

Name	MTD	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year
S&P 500 Index	2.06%	4.48%	14.24%	18.60%	10.80%	14.20%
S&P 400 Mid Cap Index	3.92%	3.22%	9.40%	17.51%	11.17%	14.39%
S&P 600 Small Cap Index	7.71%	5.96%	8.90%	20.95%	14.02%	15.54%
S&P 500/Citi Growth Index	1.11%	5.29%	19.33%	19.90%	12.23%	14.97%
S&P 500/Citi Value Index	3.28%	3.48%	8.49%	16.46%	8.93%	13.18%



S&P 500 Sector Returns

Sector	MTD	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	% of S&P 500
Consumer Discretionary	0.84%	0.84%	11.93%	14.52%	12.42%	15.91%	12.23%
Consumer Staples	-0.86%	-1.35%	6.57%	4.42%	8.99%	11.45%	8.99%
Energy	9.94%	6.84%	-6.63%	0.16%	-5.73%	1.01%	5.95%
Financials	5.14%	5.24%	12.48%	36.16%	13.37%	17.56%	14.24%
Healthcare	0.99%	3.65%	20.31%	15.49%	10.38%	17.28%	14.29%
Industrials	4.00%	4.22%	14.13%	22.34%	12.16%	16.15%	10.22%
Information Technology	0.64%	8.65%	27.36%	28.88%	17.36%	17.42%	23.07%
Materials	3.52%	6.05%	15.82%	21.26%	6.73%	11.28%	2.95%
Real Estate	-1.39%	0.93%	7.39%	2.66%	7.45%	7.00%	2.95%
Telecommunications	3.52%	6.78%	-4.69%	-0.14%	5.26%	5.59%	2.11%
Utilities	-2.74%	2.87%	11.87%	12.03%	11.90%	11.91%	3.01%

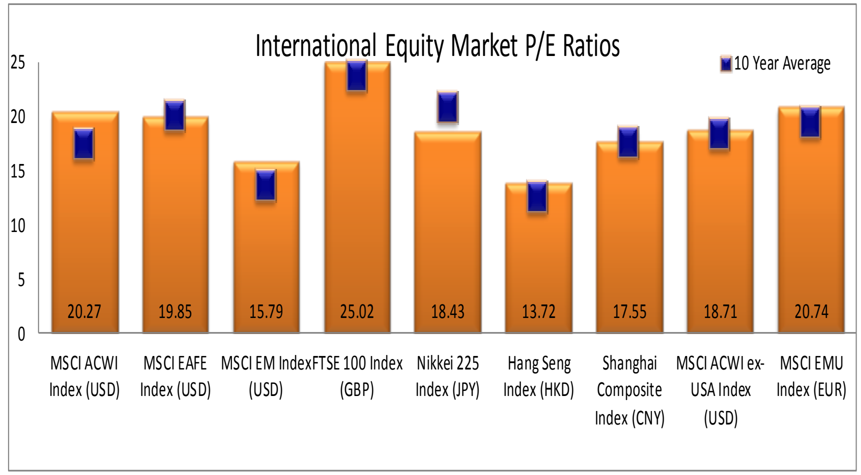
International Equity

International equities were largely positive performers in September, with the MSCI EAFE Index of developed market companies returning +2.50%. Emerging Markets, as measured by the MSCI EM Index, came under slight pressure from a strong U.S. Dollar, as the index gave back -0.39% during the period. Regionally, the Eurozone posted strong gains in Euro terms, with the MSCI EMU Index returning +4.46%; however, recent Euro weakness weighed on gains. The Euro's -0.81% drop against the Dollar means Eurozone equities gained +3.78% in USD terms. Looking ahead into the end of the year, the Euro could come under increasing pressure from political risk (i.e. Germany, Spain/Catalonia) and a "sell the news" type event from the European Central Bank (ECB) as they get set to begin reducing monetary stimulus in the near future. This, coupled with the Federal Reserve allowing some of its balance sheet to run off could put downward pressure on the Euro in the near term.

From an individual country standpoint, Japan was a standout performer, with the Nikkei 225 Index returning +4.19% in local currency terms thanks to a weaker Yen (more than -2% during the period). U.S. Dollar investors that were hedged against the currency weakness could have captured both return streams, instead of having their returns eroded from being a USD investor.

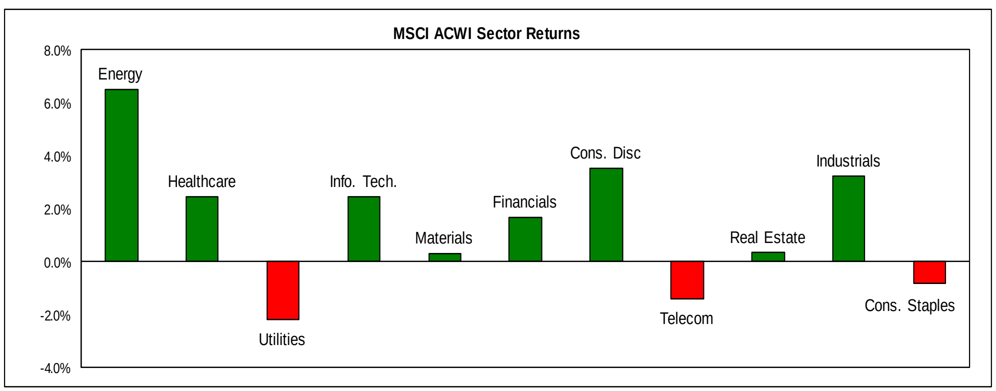
Sector performance during the month was led by Energy stocks, with the sector gaining +6.49%. Notable negative performing sectors included bond proxies such as Utilities, Telecoms, and Consumer Staples, which lost -2.19%, -1.40%, and -0.84%, respectively, as yields inched higher across the developed world.

From a year to date standpoint, Emerging Markets remain the standout, up +28.08% during the period, followed closely by Developed Markets, which have gained +20.47%. These returns compare with a +14.24% gain for the S&P 500 Index year to date. Looking ahead, there remains ample runway for international equities to continue outperforming. Emerging Markets remain attractively valued and growth is accelerating in the Eurozone. The recent strength in the U.S. Dollar is a slight concern in the near term, as a stronger Dollar could negatively impact international returns.



International Equity Returns

Name	MTD	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year
MSCI ACWI Index (USD)	1.96%	5.31%	17.74%	19.30%	8.05%	10.82%
MSCI EAFE Index (USD)	2.50%	5.47%	20.47%	19.73%	5.62%	8.97%
MSCI EM Index (USD)	-0.39%	8.01%	28.08%	22.87%	5.27%	4.33%
FTSE 100 Index (GBP)	-0.69%	1.82%	6.59%	11.21%	7.71%	9.12%
Nikkei 225 Index (JPY)	4.19%	2.24%	8.18%	25.90%	9.92%	20.14%
Hang Seng Index (HKD)	-1.17%	8.62%	29.80%	22.95%	10.31%	9.72%
Shanghai Composite Index (CNY)	-0.26%	6.28%	10.12%	13.76%	14.45%	12.58%
MSCI ACWI ex-USA Index (USD)	1.87%	6.25%	21.60%	20.20%	5.25%	7.52%
MSCI EMU Index (EUR)	4.46%	4.37%	13.88%	23.23%	10.04%	13.41%



MSCI ACWI Ex U.S. Sector Returns

Sector	MTD	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	% of ACWI Ex. USA
Energy	6.49%	12.94%	9.08%	18.37%	-3.05%	-0.82%	6.87%
Healthcare	2.45%	0.83%	17.26%	7.80%	1.34%	9.11%	6.35%
Utility	-2.19%	3.53%	15.14%	11.30%	5.62%	7.79%	5.79%
Information Technology	2.43%	10.02%	42.49%	35.47%	16.32%	16.29%	10.90%
Materials	0.30%	10.79%	22.33%	25.54%	5.25%	1.57%	7.20%
Financials	1.67%	6.21%	21.09%	29.58%	5.44%	8.71%	21.07%
Consumer Discretionary	3.51%	6.89%	20.83%	19.73%	7.02%	10.76%	11.49%
Telecommunications	-1.40%	2.57%	13.38%	6.16%	1.09%	5.20%	5.45%
Real Estate*	0.32%	6.19%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.59%
Industrials	3.21%	5.64%	23.81%	21.13%	7.21%	9.59%	11.43%
Consumer Staples	-0.84%	1.15%	17.94%	6.11%	6.38%	7.26%	9.85%

Fixed Income

It was a relatively eventful month for Fixed Income related news.

President Trump reached across the aisle to cement a debt ceiling deal with the Democrats, postponing the issue for a few months. The debate will likely reignite near year-end, possibly running into early 2018.
Fed Reserve Vice Chair Stan Fischer tendered his resignation, with a target effective date of mid-October. This opened another seat on the FOMC that needs to be filled. The Federal Reserve began to unwind the massive balance sheet that grew significantly following the Great Financial Crisis, topping out in excess of $4.5 Trillion. They will begin by allowing $10 Billion in monthly coupon/maturity receipts to run off (no longer be reinvested). The process of shrinking the balance sheet will be gradual and take many years.

Yields moved higher, with the 10 year Treasury increasing to 2.33%, after starting the month in the 2.12% area. The odds for a December rate hike also adjusted markedly higher in September. Fed Chairwoman Yellen said in a speech that it would be imprudent to keep monetary policy on hold until inflation rises to 2%. After beginning with a 34.5% probability, the likelihood of a December raise closed out September at 70%, roughly doubling.

The move up in yields resulted in weak bond return numbers for the month. The High Yield Corporate and Municipal Indices, along with the EM Sovereign/Credit were able to produce positive returns due to their yield being significant enough to compensate for the impact of the rate increase. The remainder of the high grade indices experienced moderately negative returns for the month, although year to date performance is still good.

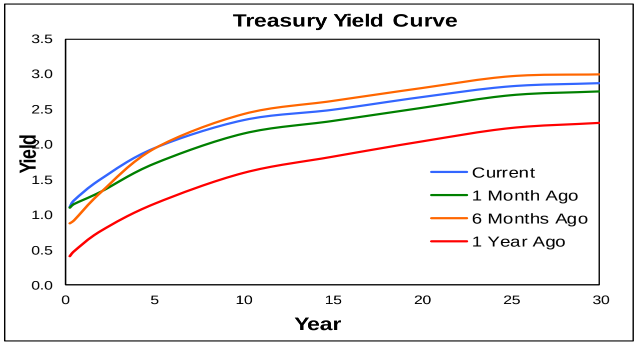
Spreads tightened across the board, as risk-on in fixed income remains strong. Investment grade, high yield, and global corporate spreads are all near multi-year lows, as investors stretch for yield. One interesting sign of global bond investors' strong stomach was Ukraine's ability to not only access the debt market ~2 years after forcing a 20% "haircut" onto bondholders, but to have the $3 Billion issuance oversubscribed by approximately $7 Billion!

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	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%

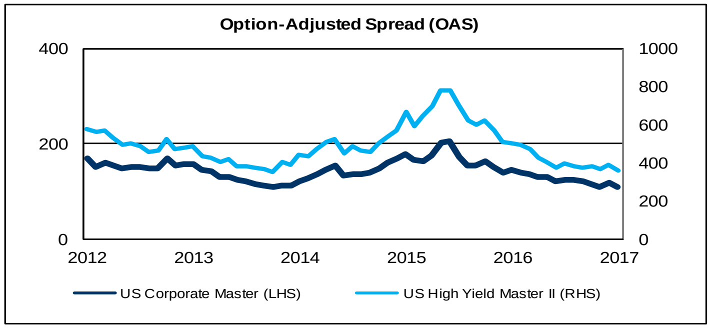
Fixed Income Returns

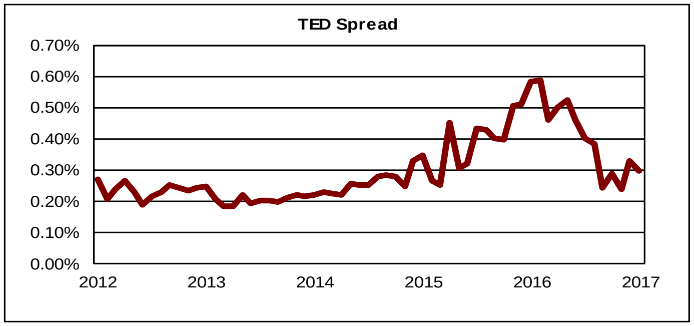
Name	MTD	QTD	YTD	1 Year
ML U.S. Treasury/Agency Master Index	-0.86%	0.40%	2.31%	-1.65%
ML U.S. Broad Market Index	-0.52%	0.83%	3.20%	0.02%
ML U.S. Corporate Master Index	-0.23%	1.37%	5.30%	2.27%
ML U.S. High Yield Master II Index	0.90%	2.04%	7.05%	9.06%
ML USD Emerging Market Sovereign & Credit Index	0.47%	2.91%	9.45%	7.77%
ML Global Government Bond II Index	-0.75%	0.30%	0.68%	-2.34%
ML Municipal Master Index	-0.38%	1.20%	4.63%	0.97%
ML Municipal High Yield Index	0.14%	2.28%	5.46%	0.92%

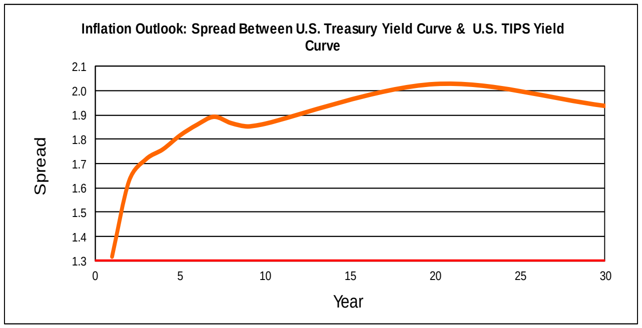


U.S. Treasury Yields

Period	3 Month	6 Month	2 Year	5 Year	10 Year	15 Year	20 Year	25 Year	30 Year
Current	1.11%	1.21%	1.51%	1.94%	2.34%	2.49%	2.67%	2.82%	2.87%
1 Month Ago	1.10%	1.15%	1.33%	1.73%	2.15%	2.33%	2.52%	2.70%	2.75%
6 Months Ago	0.88%	0.92%	1.32%	1.94%	2.43%	2.62%	2.80%	2.97%	2.99%
1 Year Ago	0.41%	0.48%	0.77%	1.15%	1.59%	1.82%	2.04%	2.23%	2.30%







Alternative Investments

Alternatives were a mixed bag in September with notable price action in multiple assets. The Dollar snapped a seven month losing streak in September, with the greenback rising +0.4%. Dollar strength came on the back of renewed expectations for the Federal Reserve to raise interest rates in December (now 70%), as well as weakness in the Euro due to political concerns from recent German elections. The Euro has fallen from a high of $1.204 to $1.174 after the AfD party won 13% of the German vote to become the first far-right party to win seats in the Bundestag since WWII, achieving the 5% hurdle required to gain seats. This likely serves as a reminder that populist views are still alive in the developed world, especially evidenced by Catalonia's vote over the weekend to break away from Spain. Whether or not this movement continues to gain momentum remains to be seen; however, the possibility will likely continue to give investors pause, and keep a lid on the Euro around $1.20.

The Dollar's strength contributed to weaker Gold prices during the period. Gold prices fell $41/oz, or more than -3.1%, to close at $1,280/oz on the NYMEX. Despite September's weakness, Gold has served investors well thus far in 2017, up +11.1%. The safe haven alternative continues to be a favorable hedge against potential geopolitical conflict with North Korea, even though a strong Dollar may weigh on prices in the near term.

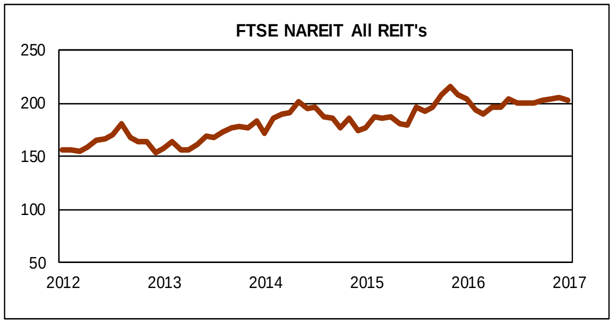
West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil rose sharply by +9.4%, or $4 per barrel to close September near $52/bbl. Hurricane Harvey's aftermath continues to be felt at the pump, with gasoline prices up more than +10% in the past two months, as large swaths of production and refinery capacity in Texas remains subdued. WTI prices have remained largely range bound between $45 and $55 over the past 18 months, with $50 serving as a psychological line in the sand as well as the point where U.S. producers begin to sell oil futures forward. We continue to see prices range bound for the foreseeable future, as drilling activity continues to ramp up within U.S. shale plays.

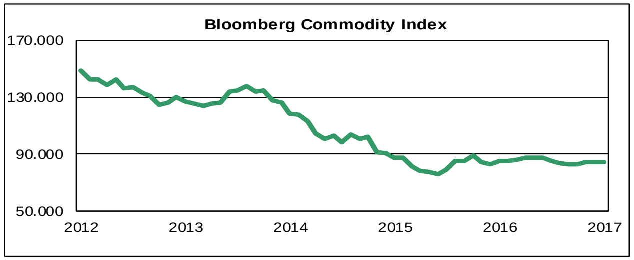
Hedge Fund performance was largely positive in September, with Macro strategies the lone negative performing strategy, down -0.99% on the month. Interestingly, Macro strategies are also the only negative performer on the year too, down -0.05%, in a year where nearly all major global equity indices have posted double digit returns.

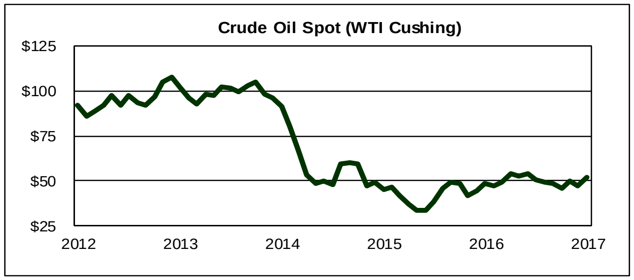
Hedge Funds

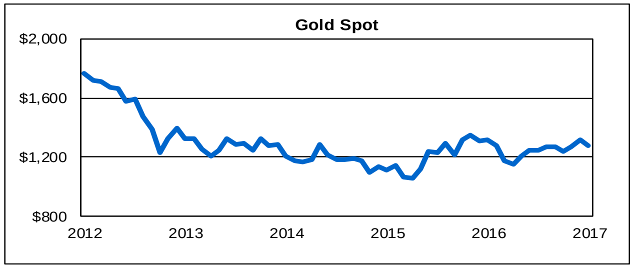
Name	MTD	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year
Global Hedge	0.48%	1.71%	4.31%	5.51%	0.41%	1.96%
Convertible Arbitrage	0.63%	1.29%	5.70%	6.29%	0.80%	2.55%
Distressed Securities	0.03%	-0.27%	2.28%	7.83%	1.93%	2.37%
Equity Hedge (L/S)	1.60%	2.99%	6.84%	7.69%	1.53%	3.60%
Equity Market Neutral	0.45%	1.88%	2.59%	1.33%	1.21%	1.75%
Event Driven	0.68%	1.77%	6.46%	10.35%	1.34%	3.96%
Macro	-0.99%	0.70%	-0.05%	-1.85%	-0.80%	-0.36%
Merger Arbitrage	0.37%	0.27%	1.65%	2.77%	5.24%	4.14%
Relative Value Arbitrage	0.12%	0.99%	2.71%	4.03%	-0.86%	0.21%
Absolute Return	0.53%	1.68%	3.08%	2.72%	1.74%	2.29%

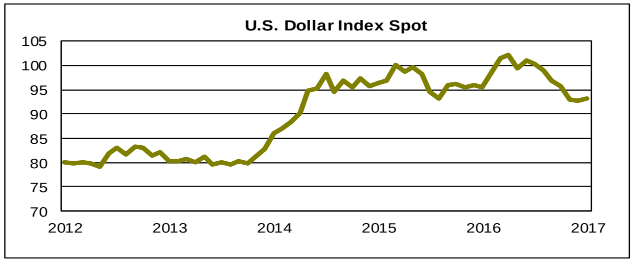
Note: Price Return, Returns as of 09/28/17











Spot Rates

Description	Current	1 Month Ago	3 Months Ago	6 Months Ago	1 Year Ago
CAD / USD	1.25	1.25	1.30	1.33	1.31
JPY / USD	112.51	109.98	112.39	111.39	101.35
USD / GBP	1.34	1.29	1.30	1.26	1.30
USD / EUR	1.18	1.19	1.14	1.07	1.12

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

If you have any questions or comments, please feel free to contact any member of our investment team:

Tom Quealy, *Chief Executive Officer* – tom.quealy@nottinghamadvisors.com
Larry Whistler, CFA, *President/Chief Investment Officer* – larry.whistler@nottinghamadvisors.com
Nick Verbanic, CFP® *V.P./Portfolio Manager* – nick.verbanic@nottinghamadvisors.com
Matthew Krajna, CFA, *Senior Portfolio Manager* – matthew.krajna@nottinghamadvisors.com
Tim Calkins, CFA, *Senior Portfolio Manager, Director of Fixed Income* – timothy.calkins@nottinghamadvisors.com