Nottingham Advisors

Nottingham Monthly Market Wrap
September 30, 2015

Economic Overview

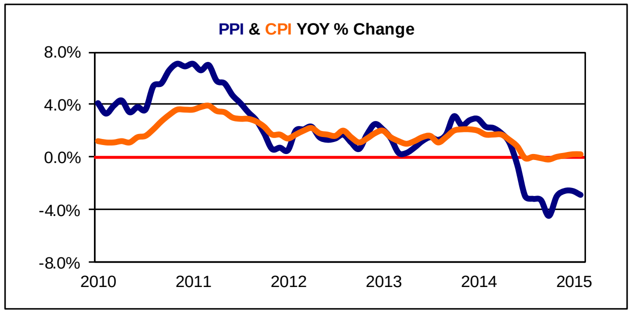
The upside to being a day late in issuing this month's Market Wrap is that we were able to capture September's employment data, which was released this morning. It certainly tempered some of our enthusiasm around a 2015 Fed rate hike, which we now believe will more than likely take place in 2016. Equity futures dropped sharply on the release and US Treasury notes and bonds are rallying strongly.

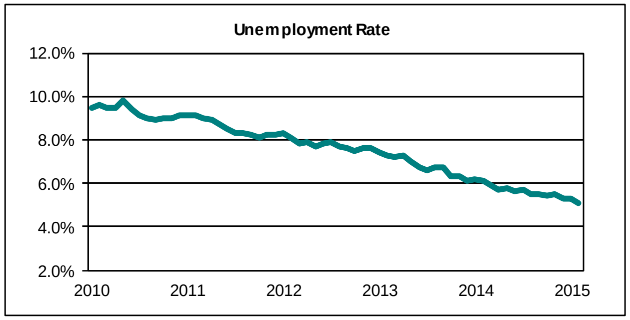
October's report for September employment showed a paltry +142k new jobs created, shy of estimates for +201k, with the unemployment rate holding steady at 5.1%. Importantly, Average Hourly Earnings were unchanged MoM and are up a modest +2.2% YoY. The Underemployment Rate came in slightly better at +10.0% while the Labor Force Participation Rate dropped two tenths of 1% to 62.4%. All in all, a weak jobs report which, coming after a series of strong monthly jobs gains, is likely to keep the Fed at bay at least until Q1 of next year.

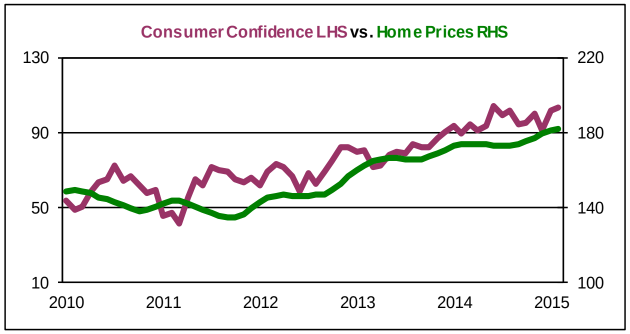
Turning away from the jobs data, September's economic data points were mixed, with strong US Consumer Confidence offsetting a slowdown in manufacturing and international trade. Housing Starts and Existing Home Sales both fell in August while New Home Sales surged. The S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Index showed prices unchanged during the summer months, with a +4.7% gain YoY. It's likely the renewed volatility we're seeing in interest rates has many would-be buyers reconsidering their next move.

The most positive news on the month came from the revised GDP report, albeit focused on Q2. It showed the US economy growing at a +3.9% annualized rate in the springtime, stronger than previously reported. Inflation data continues to reflect little in the way of price increases, which may come as a shock to those that rent rather than own. Headline CPI dropped in August and is up just +0.2% YoY, while the PCE Core number edged up +0.1% MoM and +1.3% YoY.

Again, a mixed bag of economic data on the month, but September's weak employment report will likely force the Fed to stay put at the zero-bound for the remainder of 2015, with the chances of a Q1 2016 hike growing.

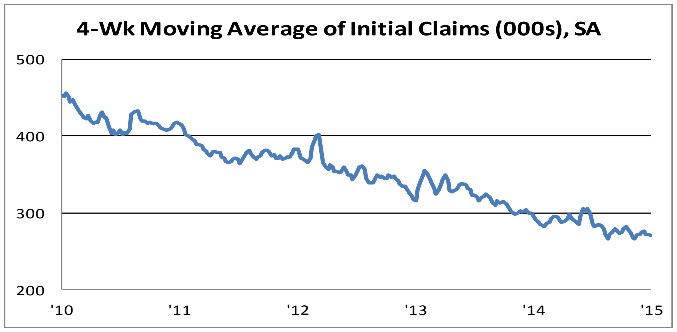


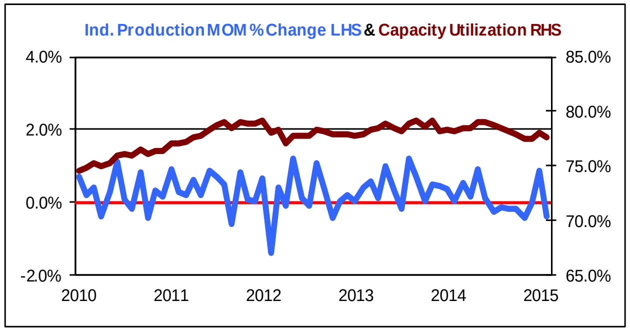




Key Data Points

Name	Current	For	Previous	For
Retail Sales ex. Autos MOM %	0.10%	August	0.60%	July
Housing Starts	1126K	August	1161K	July
Factory Orders MOM %	0.40%	July	2.20%	June
Leading Indicators MOM %	0.10%	August	0.00%	July
Unit Labor Costs	-1.40%	2Q2015	2.60%	1Q2015
GDP QOQ (Annualized)	3.90%	2Q2015	0.60%	1Q2015
Wholesale Inventories	-0.10%	July	0.70%	June
MBA Mortgage Applications	-6.70%	September	11.30%	August





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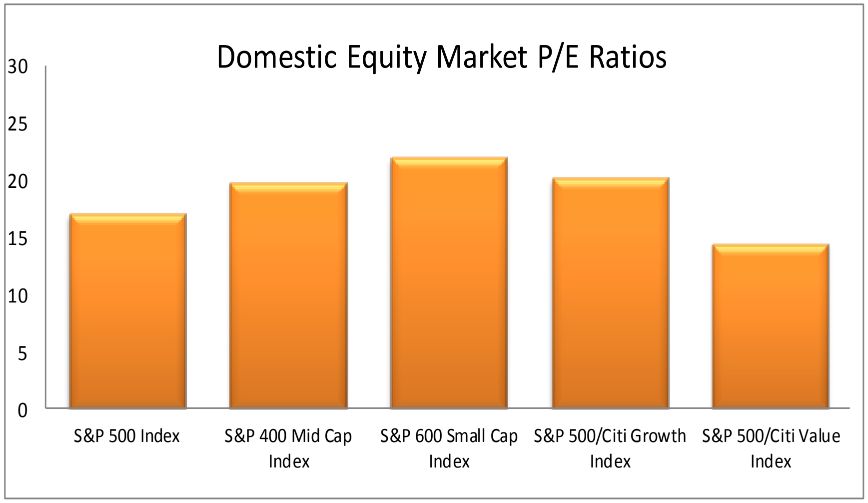
Domestic Equity

Domestic equities as a whole sold off sharply in September, with the benchmark S&P 500 losing -2.47%. The drop was followed closely by mid- and small-caps, which fell -3.22% and -3.50%, respectively. September's losses contributed to a sizeable drop on the quarter, with large-, mid-, and small-caps losing -6.44%, -8.50%, and -9.27%, respectively. Additionally, growth stocks, as measured by the S&P 500 Citi Growth Index, lost -2.20%, continuing a trend of outperformance versus value stocks. As of quarter end, the performance delta between growth and value closed at +649bps, narrower than an intra-month spread that was more than +900bps.

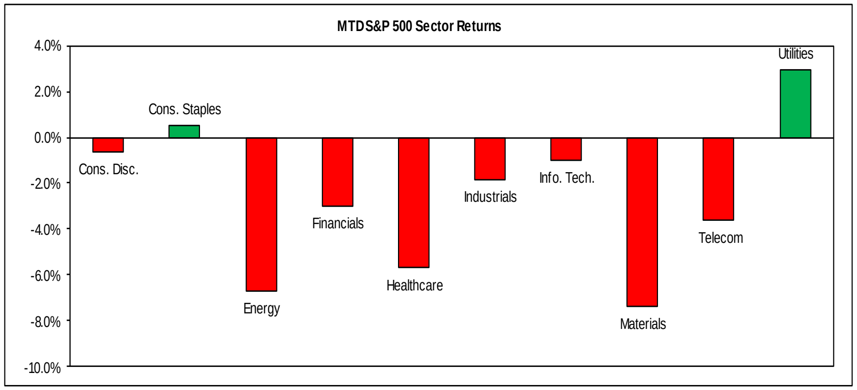
From a sector standpoint, the only positive performers on the month were Utilities and Consumer Staples, with returns of +2.92% and +0.52%, respectively. While both sectors carry defensive properties, the former likely benefitted from the Fed's decision to keep interest rates at rock bottom levels. Energy and Materials continue to be the year's worst performers after losing -6.67% and -7.36%, respectively on the month. Energy is now down -21.28% on the year, and nearly -30% over the past twelve months as crude oil prices have been cut in half.

Other notable sector moves during the month surrounded Financials, Healthcare, and Consumer Discretionary. Financials dropped nearly -3.0% on the month and have largely traded in line with expectations for a Fed rate hike. With the Fed remaining on hold and expectations for a rate rise moving further out in time, Financials are likely to remain under pressure until those expectations change. In terms of Healthcare, the sector was largely dragged lower after a tweet from Hillary Clinton put Biotech companies on notice regarding rising drug prices. The tweet threatened legislation, which however probable or improbable, caused a steep selloff in the Biotech space, with the S&P Biotech Index falling -25.92% on the month. Biotech stocks comprise approximately 20% of the broader S&P 500 Healthcare sector. Lastly, Consumer Discretionary fell -0.62% on the month, and is the lone S&P 500 sector still positive on the year, up +4.08%. Consumer Discretionary remains a market favorite following strong GDP consumption figures, heightened consumer confidence readings, and auto sales at decade highs.



Domestic Equity Returns

Name	MTD	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year
S&P 500 Index	-2.47%	-6.44%	-5.29%	-0.62%	12.37%	13.32%
S&P 400 Mid Cap Index	-3.22%	-8.50%	-4.66%	1.38%	13.07%	12.90%
S&P 600 Small Cap Index	-3.50%	-9.27%	-5.50%	3.79%	12.98%	14.03%
S&P 500/Citi Growth Index	-2.20%	-4.83%	-2.17%	2.78%	13.46%	14.71%
S&P 500/Citi Value Index	-2.79%	-8.25%	-8.66%	-4.31%	11.21%	11.86%



S&P 500 Sector Returns

Sector	MTD	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	% of S&P 500
Consumer Discretionary	-0.62%	-2.56%	4.08%	13.17%	18.55%	19.32%	13.28%
Consumer Staples	0.52%	-0.20%	-0.97%	7.10%	12.46%	14.17%	10.97%
Energy	-6.67%	-17.41%	-21.28%	-29.68%	-4.07%	3.84%	6.80%
Financials	-2.98%	-6.72%	-7.06%	-0.35%	15.38%	11.57%	16.07%
Healthcare	-5.67%	-10.67%	-2.13%	5.19%	20.16%	19.03%	14.43%
Industrials	-1.83%	-6.90%	-9.75%	-3.67%	13.03%	12.29%	9.95%
Information Technology	-1.01%	-3.70%	-2.97%	2.11%	12.14%	14.16%	20.31%
Materials	-7.36%	-16.90%	-16.48%	-17.98%	4.81%	6.73%	2.81%
Telecommunications	-3.60%	-6.85%	-3.91%	-7.91%	1.21%	8.28%	2.35%
Utilities	2.92%	5.40%	-5.85%	6.57%	10.11%	11.04%	3.03%

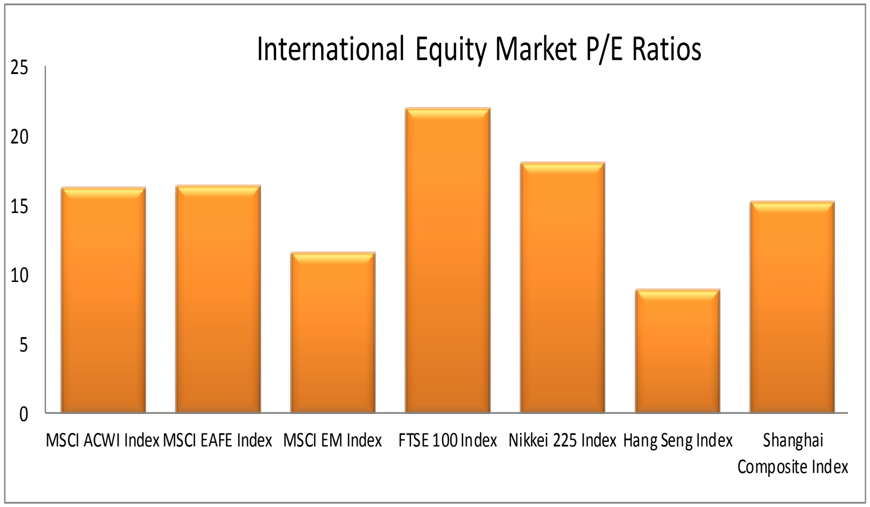
International Equity

International equities were hit the hardest in September, with developed equities feeling the most pain. The benchmark MSCI EAFE Index fell -5.05% on the month, and -10.16% on the quarter. Fears of a Chinese slowdown have trickled through to all corners of the globe, as the world's second largest economy deals with a transition to a more consumer driven economy. These fears have gripped most developed markets, as they've relied heavily on China and other Emerging Markets for growth.

Emerging Markets equities, as measured by the MSCI EM Index, rebounded somewhat during September, losing -2.97%. However, the index still fell -17.79% on the quarter, and has now lost -15.27% on the year. Unsurprisingly, one of the largest contributors to the decline in Emerging Markets is China. The benchmark Shanghai Composite Index fell -4.69% on the month, and -27.90% on the quarter. However, the index is only down -4.16% on the year, and is actually up +31.16% over the past twelve months, highlighting the sharp rise (and subsequent fall) in Chinese equity prices over the past year. Emerging Markets continue to feel the pinch from a strong U.S. Dollar. The broad based JP Morgan EM Currency Index lost -1.74% in September, and -8.64% during the quarter. The index is now down -13.55% year to date, and nearly -19% over the past twelve months.

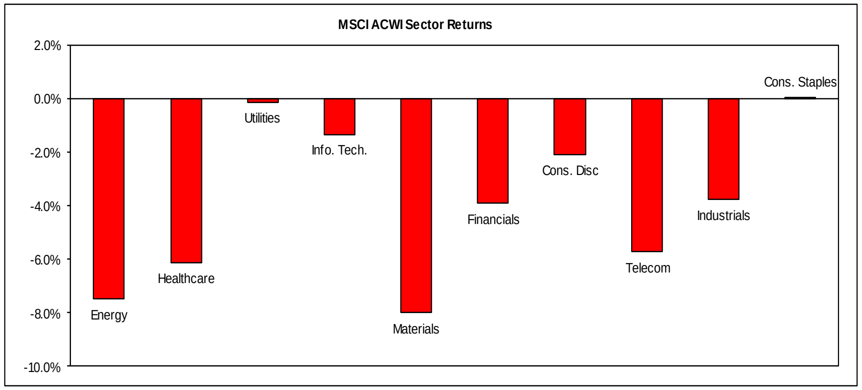
Bright spots in the international equity space largely center around Japan, whose benchmark Nikkei 225 Index is the lone major international equity market index in positive territory on the year, up +1.10%. Recent economic weakness in Japan following a contraction in Q2 GDP includes disappointing readings of industrial production and inflation, and mixed export data, amongst others. These data points have added to uncertainty around the health of the Japanese economy in Q3. The data may have increased pressure on the Bank of Japan (BoJ) to potentially increase quantitative easing (QE) at its meeting in October. This uncertainty likely contributed to profit taking in Japanese equities over the past month and quarter, as the Nikkei shed -7.46% on the month and -13.56% on the quarter.

From a sector perspective, Consumer Staples and Utilities were the top performers, returning +0.07% and -0.14%, respectively. Materials and Energy were the worst performing sectors, down -8.00% and -7.47%, respectively, as a rout in global commodity prices continue to negatively impact share prices.



International Equity Returns

Name	MTD	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year
MSCI ACWI Index	-3.58%	-9.33%	-6.62%	-6.11%	7.57%	7.45%
MSCI EAFE Index	-5.05%	-10.16%	-4.83%	-8.11%	6.27%	4.64%
MSCI EM Index	-2.97%	-17.79%	-15.27%	-19.00%	-4.95%	-3.25%
FTSE 100 Index	-2.87%	-6.06%	-4.64%	-4.82%	5.87%	5.87%
Nikkei 225 Index	-7.46%	-13.56%	1.10%	9.23%	27.19%	15.26%
Hang Seng Index	-3.16%	-19.81%	-8.86%	-5.94%	3.68%	2.15%
Shanghai Composite Index	-4.69%	-27.90%	-4.16%	31.16%	16.51%	5.37%



MSCI ACWI Sector Returns

Sector	MTD	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	% of S&P 500
Energy	-7.47%	-18.73%	-21.17%	-33.24%	-8.20%	-1.74%	6.98%
Healthcare	-6.11%	-9.28%	-0.11%	2.91%	17.77%	16.85%	11.15%
Utility	-0.14%	-1.63%	-8.49%	-5.24%	5.42%	3.66%	3.40%
Information Technology	-1.32%	-6.53%	-4.65%	-0.72%	11.17%	11.62%	12.79%
Materials	-8.00%	-19.46%	-18.63%	-23.21%	-7.40%	-5.03%	4.98%
Financials	-3.91%	-11.05%	-8.60%	-7.10%	8.37%	5.36%	21.34%
Consumer Discretionary	-2.09%	-6.90%	-0.59%	5.14%	14.52%	13.08%	13.10%
Telecommunications	-5.72%	-9.64%	-5.23%	-7.82%	4.09%	5.87%	5.14%
Industrials	-3.76%	-9.54%	-8.30%	-7.30%	8.39%	7.02%	10.57%
Consumer Staples	0.07%	-1.85%	0.11%	3.24%	8.94%	10.93%	10.55%

Fixed Income

September was a tough month for anything other than Treasuries and Munis, as spreads widened across the board in sympathy with the equity rout that occurred. Since the Fed's "no-decision" on September 17th, Treasury yields have collapsed with 2's dropping -26 bps, 5's -37 bps, 10's -36 bps and the 30-year yield falling -30 bps. After the weak jobs report released this morning, it's likely that the Fed won't look to raise interest rates prior to 2016. There is scant evidence of any inflation and future expectations (5yr-5yr Forwards and TIPS) for inflation continue to fall.

Tax-free Municipal bonds were the winner during September as new-issue supply dropped sharply. The ML Muni Master Index gained +0.22% while the ML Municipal High Yield Index rose +0.43%. In taxable land, the ML US Treasury/Agency Master Index gained +0.06% followed closely by the ML US Broad Market Index which declined by -0.15%. As mentioned, spreads widened as equities fell, crushing both investment grade and high yield corporate bonds. The ML US Corporate Master Index fell -0.67% while the ML US High Yield Master II Index tumbled -1.76%. Since bottoming out last summer, both high-yield and investment-grade spreads over Treasuries have nearly doubled with troubles in the energy sector the main culprit.

The high-yield trade has been particularly challenging as stresses in the energy and commodities space have led to a rising risk of defaults. Although these sectors make up only a small part of the index, fear is contagious and has led to rising redemptions from investors of all stripes. The spread to Treasuries on the ML High Yield Master II Index is now slightly above it's 10-year average and well off the bottoms seen last year. Absent a full-blown recession here in the US, there's likely some value to be had in junk bonds in our eyes.

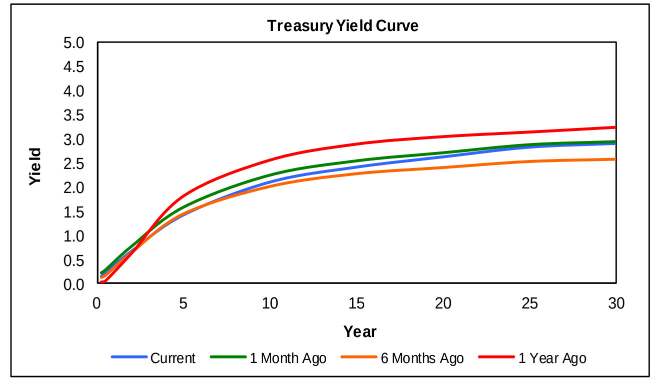
The Fed's decision to keep rates steady in September, followed by the lackluster jobs report, has given fixed income investors the green light to go long Treasuries for at least another 3-6 months. The markets are now forecasting a 50% probability of a rate hike in March and a 60%+ chance by June of next year. Unless inflation picks up, we're likely to see low interest rates for the next several years. Global deflationary forces are still too strong for the Fed to risk falling prices here in the U.S. and as we've mentioned in the past, they would much rather have to fight inflation than battle against broader deflation.

Central Bank Activity

Name	Current	1 Month Ago	6 Months Ago	1 Year Ago
Fed Funds Rate	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%
Bank of Japan Target Rate	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%
European Central Bank Rate	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%	0.15%
Bank of England Official Bank Rate	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%

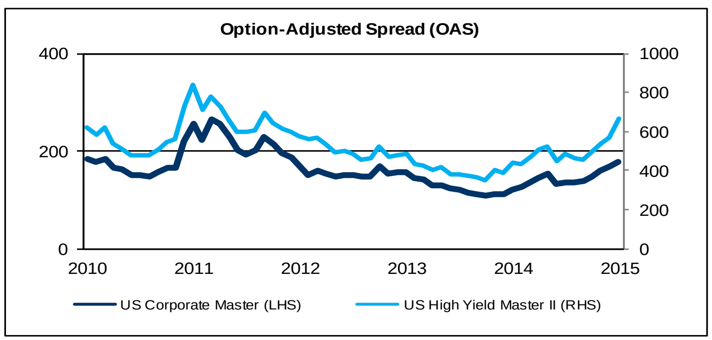
Fixed Income Returns

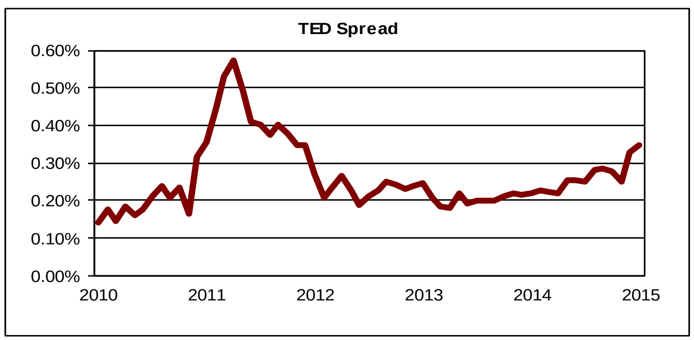
Name	MTD	QTD	YTD	1 Year
ML U.S. Treasury/Agency Master Index	0.06%	0.96%	0.89%	2.49%
ML U.S. Broad Market Index	-0.15%	0.57%	-0.51%	1.69%
ML U.S. Corporate Master Index	-0.67%	-0.14%	-0.59%	-0.42%
ML U.S. High Yield Master II Index	-1.76%	-2.36%	0.07%	-3.07%
ML USD Emerging Market Sovereign & Credit Index	-0.48%	0.06%	6.49%	-4.54%
ML Global Government Bond II Index	-0.18%	1.04%	0.41%	2.95%
ML Municipal Master Index	0.22%	1.01%	1.12%	2.61%
ML Municipal High Yield Index	0.43%	-0.01%	-4.13%	-3.00%

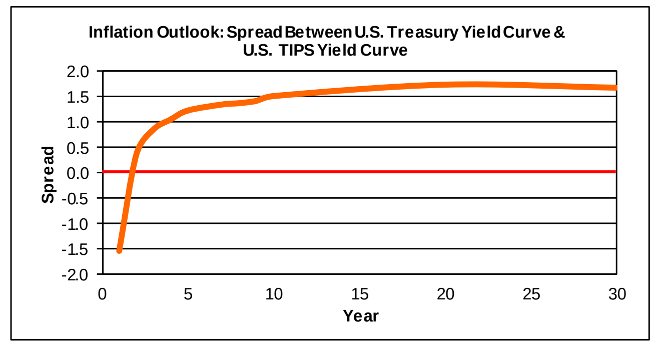


U.S. Treasury Yields

Period	3 Month	6 Month	2 Year	5 Year	10 Year	15 Year	20 Year	25 Year	30 Year
Current	0.15%	0.22%	0.67%	1.42%	2.10%	2.41%	2.62%	2.83%	2.90%
1 Month Ago	0.22%	0.28%	0.77%	1.58%	2.24%	2.54%	2.71%	2.88%	2.94%
6 Months Ago	0.12%	0.17%	0.64%	1.44%	2.01%	2.27%	2.40%	2.53%	2.57%
1 Year Ago	0.03%	0.05%	0.62%	1.81%	2.56%	2.89%	3.04%	3.14%	3.24%





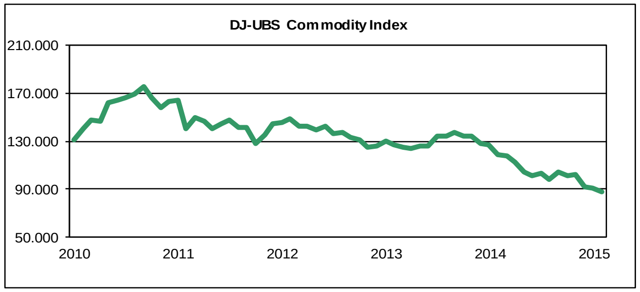


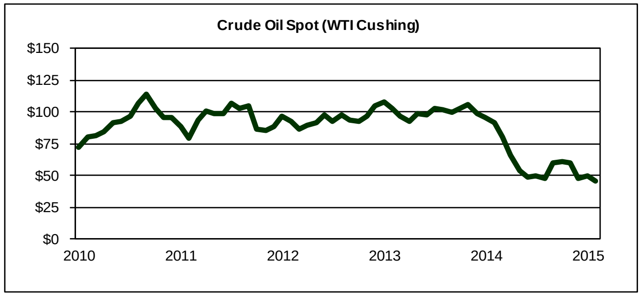
Alternative Investments

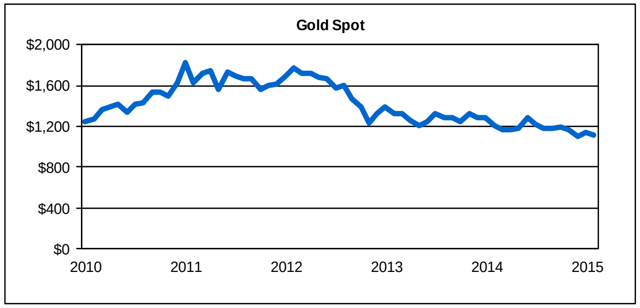
Alternative investments were a mixed bag in September, with West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil again taking center stage. WTI continued its decline, falling -8.35%, or more than $4/bbl to close at $45.09 on the NYMEX. Crude oil finished off the quarter down a whopping -24.2%, and is now down a staggering -57.2%, or $60/bbl, from its June 30, 2014 close. WTI also continues to be extremely volatile, with the OVX Index, a measure of oil volatility, up +40% on the quarter. The decline in crude oil dragged the entire Bloomberg Commodities index down -3.4% on the month, and -14.5% on the quarter. To put the current index level into perspective, commodities as a whole are now at levels not seen since 1999, when WTI traded around $20/bbl. While much of the weakness in commodities can be attributed to oversupply (namely crude) and a strong U.S. Dollar, the larger theme at play is slowing global growth. If global growth continues to slow, more losses are likely in store for commodities.

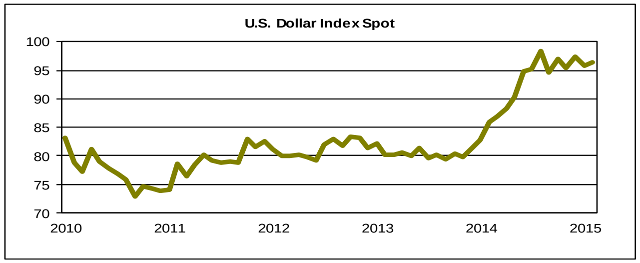
Bright spots in the alternatives space included real estate, currencies, and gold. Real estate, as measured by the FTSE NAREIT All REIT Index rose +1.16% on the month, after the Federal Reserve maintained a target of 0-0.25% on the Federal Funds rate. Despite the fact that the Fed did not raise its benchmark interest rate, the Dollar, as measured by the DXY Index still managed to eke out a +0.55% gain on the month. The greenback is now up +0.91% on the quarter, and +6.74% on the year. Gold remains in limbo, caught between diminishing inflation expectations and rising global volatility. The shiny metal lost -1.74% on the month, and finished the quarter down -4.89%. For the year, gold has fallen -5.89%, and looks like it could fall further given global deflation fears.

Hedge Fund strategies on average posted negative returns last month, with the lone bright spot being Equity Market Neutral strategies, which gained +1.62% in September. Year to date, Hedge Fund returns are all over the board, with many high profile managers posting losses reminiscent of the carnage of 2008.



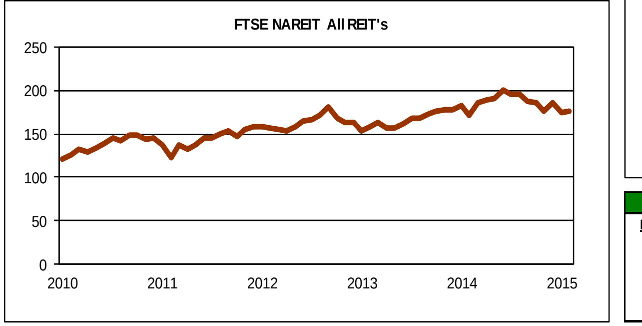






Hedge Funds

Name	MTD	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year
Global Hedge	-2.54%	-4.73%	-3.52%	-5.20%	1.05%	-0.06%
Convertible Arbitrage	-0.12%	-0.66%	1.82%	-6.59%	1.13%	1.66%
Distressed Securities	-3.14%	-5.96%	-5.15%	-7.69%	-0.67%	-0.68%
Equity Hedge (L/S)	-2.94%	-6.20%	-3.98%	-3.80%	3.13%	-0.36%
Equity Market Neutral	1.62%	3.27%	4.14%	5.14%	3.41%	0.86%
Event Driven	-3.95%	-8.37%	-7.06%	-12.13%	0.84%	0.45%
Macro	-0.63%	-0.28%	-1.63%	0.95%	0.51%	-0.63%
Merger Arbitrage	-0.34%	0.79%	4.37%	5.86%	3.61%	2.41%
Relative Value Arbitrage	-2.17%	-2.73%	-0.95%	-4.01%	-0.15%	0.19%
Absolute Return	-0.46%	-0.09%	1.92%	0.90%	2.38%	0.79%



Spot Rates

Description	Current	1 Month Ago	3 Months Ago	6 Months Ago	1 Year Ago
CAD / USD	1.33	1.31	1.25	1.27	1.12
JPY / USD	119.88	121.23	122.50	120.13	109.65
USD / GBP	1.51	1.53	1.57	1.48	1.62
USD / EUR	1.12	1.12	1.11	1.07	1.26

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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