

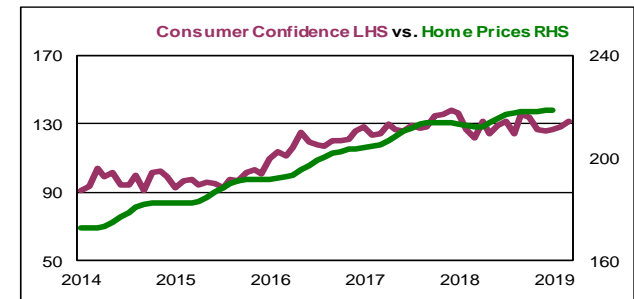
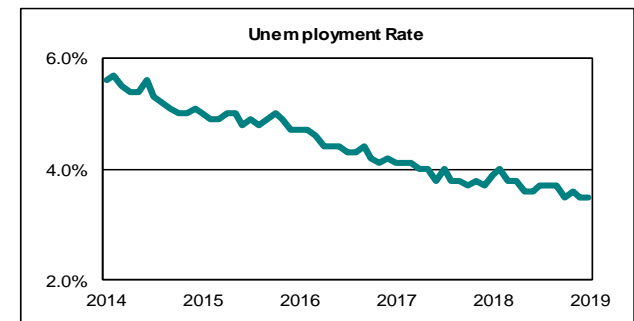
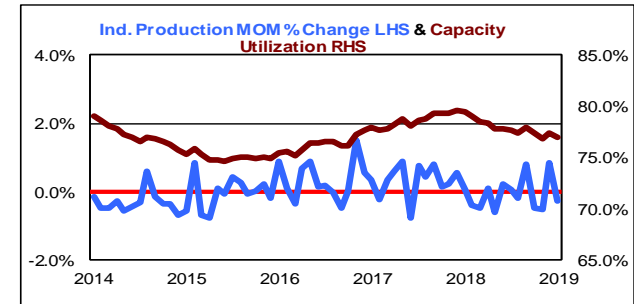
### Economic Overview

Fourth quarter real GDP in the US grew at a 2.1% annual rate, consistent with Q3's pace. Personal consumption, along with federal, state and local government spending all contributed to growth during the last quarter while inventories and nonresidential fixed investment were detractors. Disposable personal income rose \$127 billion in Q4, down slightly from Q3's \$180 billion rise. Personal saving amounted to \$1.29 trillion during the quarter, which translates into a 7.7% savings rate.

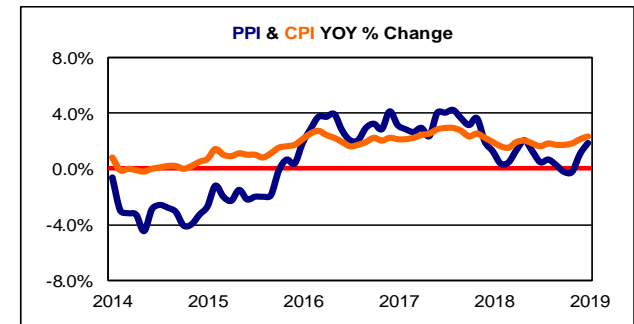
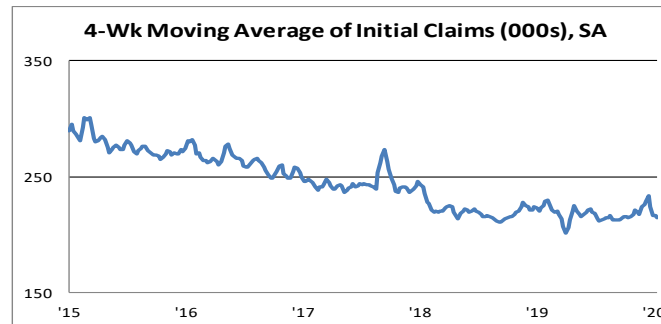
As we go to press, estimates for Q1 GDP are being ratcheted downwards as the world copes with the spreading coronavirus, which emanated out of China in mid-January. The biggest hit so far has been to the Chinese economy, however, the ripple effects of the pandemic are beginning to hit around the globe. The price of oil has fallen 16% since the virus was identified. Early estimates from Goldman Sachs suggest the outbreak may trim 0.5% from US GDP in the first quarter of 2020.

The coronavirus outbreak comes as the global economy was beginning to pick up steam, following the recent US/China trade dispute détente and signing of the new USMCA trade accord. It remains to be seen what impact the virtual shutdown of the Chinese economy will have on the rest of the world. A swift containment of the virus should limit the damage to the world economy, however an extended battle to contain the outbreak will prove more damaging to global growth.

The Federal Open Market Committee concluded a 2-day meeting on January 29<sup>th</sup> and left interest rates unchanged, signaling a desire to remain on hold for the balance of 2020. Time will tell if the recent virus outbreak will force the Fed to consider lowering interest rates to ward off a significant slowdown in the US economy. With unemployment and interest rates historically low, home-building picking up and fiscal spending robust, the US remains in an enviable position relative to the rest of the world. It's too early to tell if this is the "black swan" event that derails this 11-year expansion; however, we would suggest a cautious stance until we get more clarity around probable outcomes.



Key Data Points				
Name	Current	For	Previous	For
Retail Sales ex. Autos MOM %	0.70%	December	0.00%	November
Housing Starts	1608K	December	1375K	November
Factory Orders MOM %	-0.70%	November	0.20%	October
Leading Indicators MOM %	-0.30%	December	0.10%	November
Unit Labor Costs	2.50%	Q3 2019	0.10%	Q2 2019
GDP QOQ (Annualized)	2.10%	Q4 2019	2.10%	Q3 2019
Wholesale Inventories	-0.10%	December	0.10%	November
MBA Mortgage Applications	7.20%	January	-13.20%	December





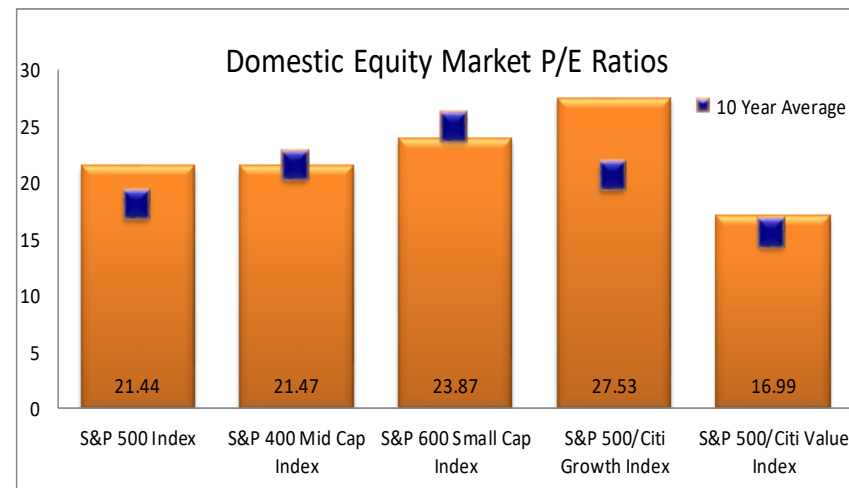
### Domestic Equity

U.S. equities finished the month of January in the red as fears over the Chinese coronavirus spread globally. Markets sold off hardest on Friday, with the S&P 500 losing -1.76% as the number of people infected globally increased and the death toll rose. Furthermore, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the outbreak a global health emergency. Companies including Starbucks, McDonald's, and Apple have closed stores out of an abundance of caution, and have guided forward looking earnings expectations into wider than normal ranges given the uncertainty surrounding the outbreak and its impact on economic activity globally.

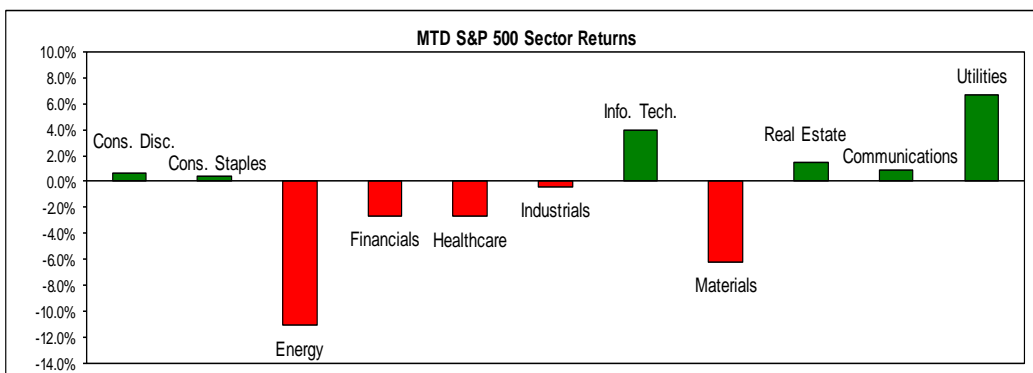
Friday's selloff pushed the benchmark S&P 500 into negative territory for January, with the index down -0.04%. Small- and Mid-Caps fared worse, with the S&P SmallCap 600 and MidCap 400 Indices falling -3.97% and -2.61%, respectively. Low Volatility, Momentum, and Growth stocks bucked the trend and finished in positive territory, with the S&P 500 Low Volatility, Momentum, and Growth Indices posting returns of +3.07%, +2.93%, and +2.27%, respectively thanks to a robust earnings season from Technology stocks, which contributed +0.92% to the S&P 500's performance on the month, helping keep it flat.

From a sector standpoint, Utilities added +6.65% during the month as investors rushed for safety and the 10-year U.S. Treasury finished the month yielding 1.51%, down from 1.88% at the start of the year. Technology stocks were the next best performing sector, up +3.95% as strong earnings from Microsoft and Apple propelled the sector. Google (part of the Communication Services sector which was up +0.92%) joined the two Tech behemoths in the \$1 Trillion market cap club, while Amazon (part of the Consumer Discretionary sector which was up +0.63%) briefly surpassed \$1 Trillion in market cap after a strong earnings beat, but finished the month with a sub-Trillion dollar market capitalization.

Energy was the worst performing sector, shedding -11.07% during the month after oil prices sank and giants such as ExxonMobil and Chevron announced disappointing results. Materials and Healthcare were also firmly in the red, losing -6.17% and -2.72%, respectively on the month, while Financials gave back -2.58% as yields fell.



Domestic Equity Returns						
Name	MTD	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year
S&P 500 Index	-0.04%	-0.04%	-0.04%	21.67%	14.53%	12.35%
MSCI USA Extended ESG Focus Index	0.57%	0.57%	0.57%	23.29%	15.20%	N/A
S&P 400 Mid Cap Index	-2.61%	-2.61%	-2.61%	11.24%	7.68%	8.67%
S&P 600 Small Cap Index	-3.98%	-3.98%	-3.98%	6.53%	7.00%	9.38%
S&P 500/Citi Growth Index	2.26%	2.26%	2.26%	24.73%	18.38%	14.39%
S&P 500/Citi Value Index	-2.64%	-2.64%	-2.64%	18.29%	10.24%	9.91%



S&P 500 Sector Returns							
Sector	MTD	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	% of S&P 500
Consumer Discretionary	0.63%	0.63%	0.63%	16.73%	15.26%	13.95%	10.32%
Consumer Staples	0.36%	0.36%	0.36%	21.75%	9.42%	8.62%	7.87%
Energy	-11.07%	-11.07%	-11.07%	-10.51%	-5.78%	-3.17%	3.75%
Financials	-2.62%	-2.62%	-2.62%	18.19%	10.88%	12.12%	12.19%
Healthcare	-2.72%	-2.72%	-2.72%	12.11%	14.32%	9.43%	13.51%
Industrials	-0.45%	-0.45%	-0.45%	15.55%	10.02%	10.16%	9.06%
Information Technology	3.96%	3.96%	3.96%	46.07%	27.48%	22.06%	23.90%
Materials	-6.17%	-6.17%	-6.17%	10.80%	5.67%	6.11%	2.47%
Real Estate	1.42%	1.42%	1.42%	18.10%	12.37%	6.53%	2.91%
Communication Services*	0.92%	0.92%	0.92%	21.33%	5.85%	8.34%	10.60%
Utilities	6.65%	6.65%	6.65%	30.29%	15.81%	11.18%	3.41%

\*The S&P 500 Communication Services Sector was reclassified from the Telecommunications Sector on September 21st, 2018

### International Equity

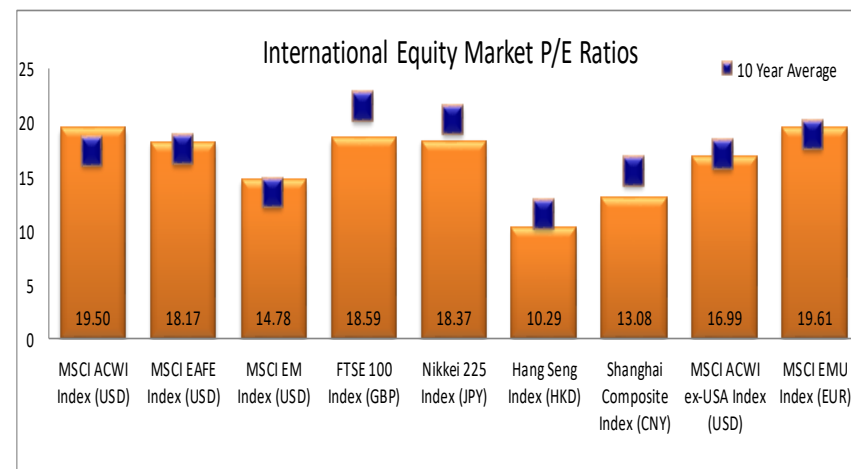
International equities sold off in January as fears over the coronavirus spread and overshadowed the United Kingdom's official exit from the European Union, bringing the Brexit saga to the next phase (of where to next!). Developed International equities, as measured by the MSCI EAFE Index, lost -2.07%, while Emerging Markets, as measured by the MSCI EM Index, lost -4.66%. The benchmark Shanghai Composite Index in China was closed for the Lunar New Year, but resumed trading overnight only to fall -7.7%. The market's drop comes with a caveat that the Index was "catching up" with the rest of the world. Many underlying stocks hit their daily "down limit" of -10%, a cap on how far stocks can fall per day.

Furthermore, in response to the outbreak and market's reaction, The People's Bank of China (PBOC) injected 1.2 Trillion Yuan (\$173 Billion) of liquidity into the financial system over the weekend, the largest bout of stimulus in more than 15 years. The PBOC also instructed securities regulators to have brokerage firms suspend securities lending which could be used for short selling.

While the impact of the virus is unknown and difficult to predict, it is likely to have an impact on the Chinese economy given that it is more heavily dependent on consumption than it was in the early 2000's with the outbreak of SARS. With China (and the world) facing the threat of slowing economic growth, the impact of the virus on consumption, earnings, supply chains, etc. that are still inexplicably linked to China is uncertain. The impact of the virus on the Phase 1 trade deal between the U.S. and China could be another wild card that is impossible to predict.

From a sector standpoint, Utilities were the top performers as investors rushed to safety and yields fell. The Utilities sector rose +4.89%, one of only two sectors (Healthcare) to finish in positive territory on the month. Energy and Materials were the worst performers, down -7.32% and -5.40%, respectively, as oil prices dropped, and fears of slower global growth amplified losses.

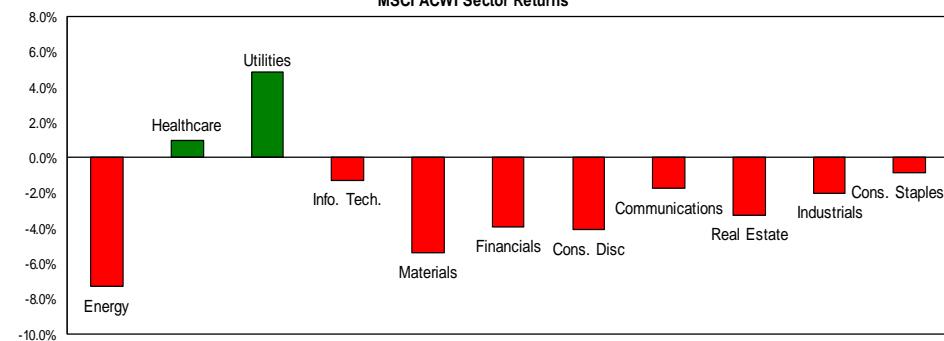
While headlines in China may be scary and get worse, pullbacks may prove opportunistic for long-term investors focused on fundamentals and valuation, which look relatively attractive to those in the U.S.



### International Equity Returns

Name	MTD	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year
MSCI ACWI Index (USD)	-1.08%	-1.08%	-1.08%	16.68%	11.64%	9.12%
MSCI EAFE Index (USD)	-2.07%	-2.07%	-2.07%	12.78%	8.38%	5.71%
MSCI EAFE Ext. ESG Focus Index (USD)	-2.02%	-2.02%	-2.02%	13.30%	8.46%	N/A
MSCI EM Index (USD)	-4.66%	-4.66%	-4.66%	4.08%	8.22%	4.86%
MSCI EM Ext. ESG Focus Index (USD)	-4.41%	-4.41%	-4.41%	4.69%	8.47%	N/A
FTSE 100 Index (GBP)	-3.35%	-3.35%	-3.35%	9.32%	5.18%	5.73%
Nikkei 225 Index (JPY)	-1.90%	-1.90%	-1.90%	14.06%	8.96%	7.64%
Hang Seng Index (HKD)	-6.66%	-6.66%	-6.66%	-2.45%	7.85%	5.16%
Shanghai Composite Index (CNY)	-2.41%	-2.41%	-2.41%	17.98%	0.31%	0.59%
MSCI ACWI ex-USA Index (USD)	-2.67%	-2.67%	-2.67%	10.52%	8.18%	5.51%
MSCI EMU Index (EUR)	-1.68%	-1.68%	-1.68%	17.07%	7.85%	6.21%

### MSCI ACWI Sector Returns



### MSCI ACWI Ex U.S. Sector Returns

Sector	MTD	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	% of ACWI
Energy	-7.32%	-7.32%	-7.32%	-2.16%	5.62%	5.12%	10.84%
Healthcare	0.96%	0.96%	0.96%	22.90%	12.67%	5.43%	6.10%
Utility	4.89%	4.89%	4.89%	21.79%	14.33%	8.19%	6.12%
Information Technology	-1.27%	-1.27%	-1.27%	27.72%	17.81%	13.49%	8.38%
Materials	-5.40%	-5.40%	-5.40%	4.28%	5.27%	5.49%	6.50%
Financials	-3.91%	-3.91%	-3.91%	5.37%	4.88%	4.12%	20.25%
Consumer Discretionary	-4.07%	-4.07%	-4.07%	12.70%	7.43%	4.33%	11.16%
Communication Services*	-1.77%	-1.77%	-1.77%	4.34%	2.91%	0.44%	6.97%
Real Estate**	-3.26%	-3.26%	-3.26%	3.19%	7.67%	N/A	3.34%
Industrials	-2.02%	-2.02%	-2.02%	13.40%	9.02%	6.81%	10.76%
Consumer Staples	-0.88%	-0.88%	-0.88%	11.30%	8.35%	5.32%	9.57%

\*The MSCI ACWI Ex U.S. Communication Services Sector was reclassified on November 30th, 2018 \*\*The MSCI ACWI Ex U.S. Real Estate Sector was developed on August 31st, 2016



### Fixed Income

The recent Fed meeting was uneventful, as expected. The Fed Funds rate did not change and Chairman Powell signaled that he did not think any future moves were likely in the near term. There was discussion of inflation being lower than the committee would like, which can be interpreted as dovish posturing, making the next rate move more likely to be a cut than a raise.

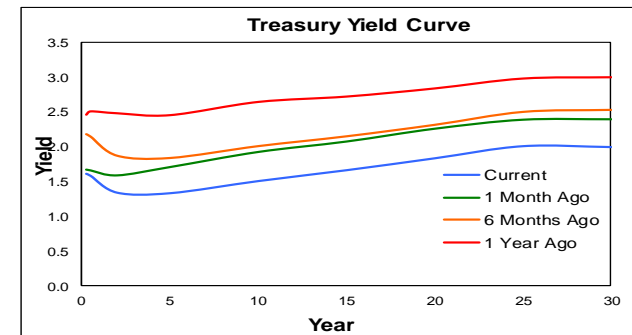
The recent movement in the shape of the yield curve is supportive of a rising likelihood of a Fed rate cut. There was significant concern during 2019 while the yield of 3-month Treasury securities were higher than the yield of 10-year Treasury securities, resulting in an inverted yield curve – which typically precedes a recession. The Fed took its sweet time, but eventually cured the inversion by lowering short-term interest rates below those of longer term rates. The discussion of recession worries declined significantly. Well... the curve has moved lower and the inversion has reappeared. This can be interpreted as the Fed being behind the market, again. If the inversion proves durable and does not resolve itself, the Fed will likely take the hint and adjust the Fed Funds rate (the complication being that this is an election year). Powell would prefer higher rates to lower, but he is also keen to avoid being the reason our extremely long economic expansion comes to an end.

The U.S. Government Bond Index was the top performer for the month. This has a couple drivers. With interest rates declining, duration has continued to be an investor's friend, increasing the value of their bond holdings. One of the things that has changed in the first month of 2020 is the additional return offered by taking on the credit risk of investment grade and high yield corporate bonds. Throughout 2019, spreads consistently tightened, providing a performance tailwind to these exposures. January 2020 has been an about-face, with spreads widening, detracting from the performance offered by these riskier bond allocations. Even with this widening, spreads continue to appear relatively low, and could cause investors additional heartburn if there is an economic slowdown associated with the viral outbreak or other end of cycle issues.

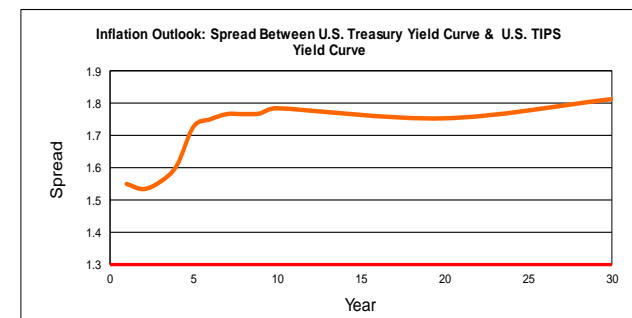
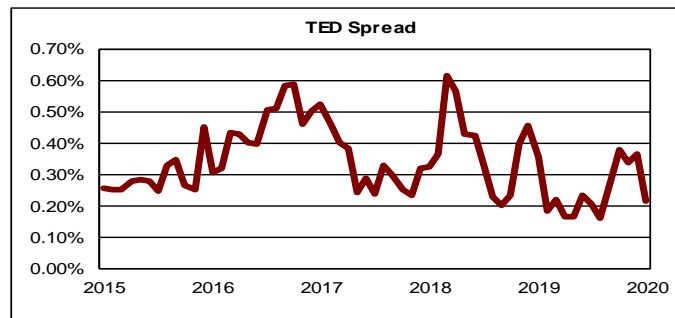
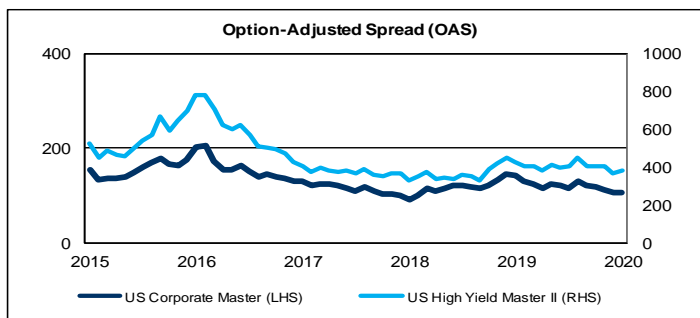
The Green Bond Index offers a yield that is low relative to other options, but it does carry a significant amount of duration amongst its holdings. That duration has acted as ballast, providing strong performance this month, and over the last twelve months as rates have decreased.

Central Bank Activity				
Name	Current	1 Month Ago	6 Months Ago	1 Year Ago
Fed Funds Rate	1.75%	1.75%	2.25%	2.50%
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	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%

Fixed Income Returns				
Name	MTD	QTD	YTD	1 Year
Bloomberg Barclays US Government Index	2.42%	2.42%	2.42%	9.21%
Bloomberg Barclays US Agg Index	1.92%	1.92%	1.92%	9.92%
Bloomberg Barclays US Corporate Index	2.34%	2.34%	2.34%	14.69%
Bloomberg Barclays US Corporate High Yield Index	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	9.27%
Bloomberg Barclays EM USD Agg Index	1.54%	1.54%	1.54%	11.28%
Bloomberg Barclays Global Agg Treasuries USD Index	1.97%	1.97%	1.97%	8.55%
Bloomberg Barclays Municipal Index	1.80%	1.80%	1.80%	8.68%
S&P Green Bond Select Index Total Return	2.16%	2.16%	2.16%	8.76%



U.S. Treasury Yields									
Period	3 Month	6 Month	2 Year	5 Year	10 Year	15 Year	20 Year	25 Year	30 Year
Current	1.61%	1.58%	1.34%	1.33%	1.51%	1.66%	1.83%	2.01%	1.99%
1 Month Ago	1.68%	1.66%	1.59%	1.71%	1.93%	2.07%	2.26%	2.38%	2.39%
6 Months Ago	2.19%	2.15%	1.88%	1.85%	2.01%	2.16%	2.32%	2.50%	2.53%
1 Year Ago	2.46%	2.51%	2.48%	2.45%	2.64%	2.72%	2.84%	2.99%	3.00%



### Alternative Investments

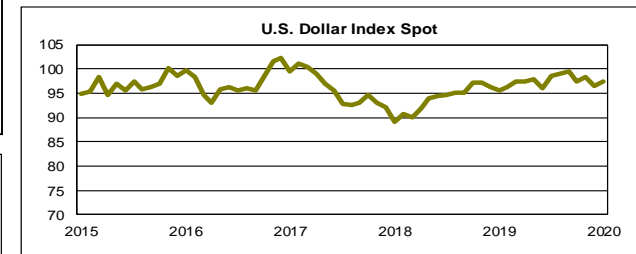
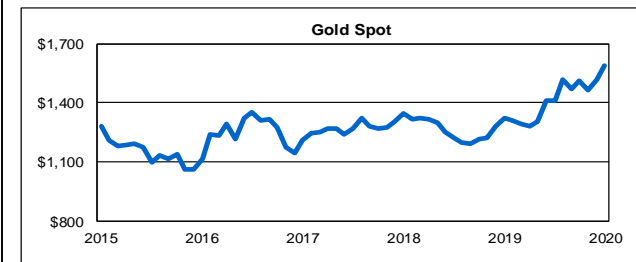
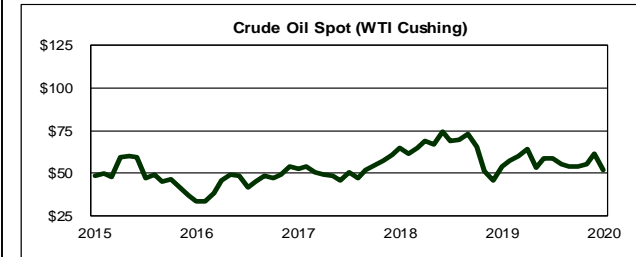
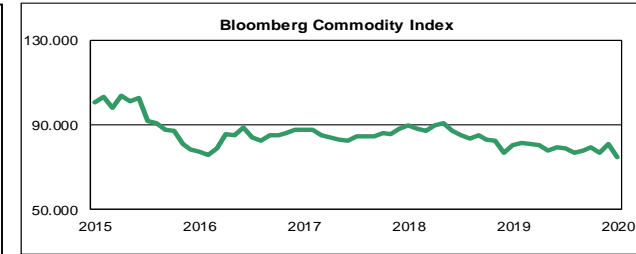
Alternative investments such as Gold, Real Estate, and the U.S. Dollar, proved their worth in January as global equities sold off; however, commodities and oil prices fell on fears that the coronavirus could slow consumption and future economic growth.

Gold prices rose sharply in January, rising +4.74%, or nearly \$72/ounce, to close at \$1,589/ounce, the highest monthly closing level since early 2013. Gold now has a 1-year return of +20.28%, greater than Global Equities, as measured by the MSCI ACWI Index, which gained +16.68% over the same time frame. Gold was buoyed both by investors seeking safe haven assets as well as falling interest rates, as the benchmark 10-Year U.S. Treasury yield fell -37bps during the month. Real Estate, as measured by the FTSE NAREIT All REIT Index, gained +1.28% on the month, helped by the aforementioned falling interest rates. Additionally, the U.S. Dollar, as measured by the DXY Index, rose +1.04% during the period to close at 97.4, but remains below its monthly closing high of 99.4 from September 2019.

Commodities, as measured by the Bloomberg Commodities Index, fell -7.48% during the month, led by a steep drop in crude oil prices. West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil lost -15.56%, or nearly \$10/barrel on the month, the sharpest monthly decline since May 2019. Facing the possibility of further oil price declines, Saudi Arabia is reported to be advocating for OPEC production cuts in response to recent weakness, allegedly in the 500,000 to 1 million barrel per day range; however, an emergency OPEC meeting has not yet been scheduled.

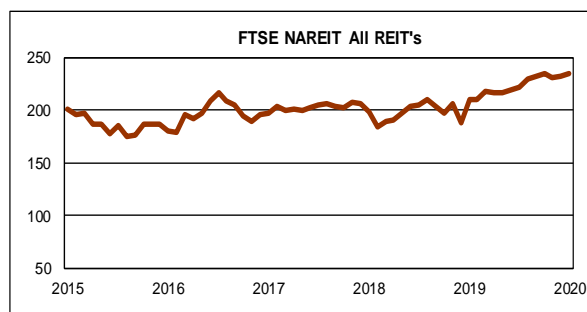
Volatility spiked, with the CBOE VIX Index level rising +28.69% to 18.84, and is now up +13.70% over the past year. Despite the rise in volatility over the past year, hedge funds continue to underperform many financial assets, including bonds. During the month of January, seven of nine strategies tracked posted positive returns on average, with Macro (+1.05%) and Convertible Arbitrage (+0.83%) performing the strongest, while Equity Market Neutral (-1.39%) and Equity Hedge Long Short (-0.02%) lost ground.

Lastly, the United Kingdom officially exited the European Union, bringing the Brexit saga to the next phase (of where to next!?). The Pound barely budged against the U.S. Dollar on the month, and remains largely unchanged over the past year; however, the Pound remains sharply weaker, down -11.2% since June 2016 when Brexit was first announced.



Hedge Funds						
Name	MTD	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year
Global Hedge	0.54%	0.54%	0.54%	6.93%	2.42%	1.35%
Convertible Arbitrage	0.83%	0.83%	0.83%	4.59%	3.85%	3.63%
Equity Hedge (L/S)	-0.02%	-0.02%	-0.02%	6.52%	3.02%	1.65%
Equity Market Neutral	-1.39%	-1.39%	-1.39%	-3.35%	-1.82%	-0.95%
Event Driven	0.44%	0.44%	0.44%	7.71%	0.92%	1.75%
Macro	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	8.00%	1.99%	-0.40%
Merger Arbitrage	0.23%	0.23%	0.23%	-0.52%	0.34%	2.34%
Relative Value Arbitrage	0.74%	0.74%	0.74%	4.75%	3.05%	1.55%
Absolute Return	0.08%	0.08%	0.08%	3.18%	2.32%	1.96%

Note: Price Return, Returns as of 1/30/20



Spot Rates					
Description	Current	1 Month Ago	3 Months Ago	6 Months Ago	1 Year Ago
CAD / USD	1.32	1.30	1.32	1.32	1.31
JPY / USD	108.35	108.61	108.03	108.78	108.89
USD / GBP	1.32	1.33	1.29	1.22	1.31
USD / EUR	1.11	1.12	1.12	1.11	1.14

**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, S5RLST)** – The S&P 500 is broken down into eleven sub-indices according to the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) sectors. These eleven sectors include Consumer Discretionary, Consumer Staples, Energy, Financials, Health Care, Industrials, Information Technology, Materials, Communication Services, Utilities, and Real Estate.

**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.

**MSCI USA Extended ESG Focus Index**- The Index is designed to maximize exposure to positive environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors while exhibiting risk and return characteristics similar to those of the MSCI USA Index.

**MSCI EAFE Extended ESG Focus Index**- The Index is designed to maximize exposure to positive environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors while exhibiting risk and return characteristics similar to those of the MSCI EAFE Index.

**MSCI Emerging Markets Extended ESG Focus Index**- The Index is designed to maximize exposure to positive environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors while exhibiting risk and return characteristics similar to those of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index.

**MSCI ACWI ex USA Index (MXWDU)** – The MSCI ACWI ex USA Index is a free-float weighted index.

**MSCI ACWI ex USA Sector Indices**– The MSCI ACWI ex USA Index is broken down into eleven sub-indices according to the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) sectors. These eleven sectors include Consumer Discretionary, Consumer Staples, Energy, Financials, Health Care, Industrials, Information Technology, Materials, Communication Services, Utilities, and Real Estate.

**MSCI EMU Index (MXEM)** – The MSCI EMU (European Economic and Monetary Union) Index is a free-float weighted equity index.

**Bloomberg Barclays Global Treasuries USD Hedged Index (LGTTRUH)**– The Bloomberg Barclays Global Treasury Index tracks fixed-rate, local currency government debt of investment grade countries. The index represents the treasury sector of the Global Aggregate Index and contains issues from 37 countries denominated in 24 currencies.

**Bloomberg Barclays Municipal Bond Index (LMBITR)**– The Bloomberg Barclays Municipal Bond Index covers the USD-denominated long-term tax exempt bond market. The index has four main sectors: state and local general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, insured bonds, and prerefunded bonds.

**Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Government Index**- Bloomberg Barclays US Government Bond Index is comprised of the US Treasury and US Agency Indices. The index includes US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate, nominal US Treasuries and US agency debentures (securities issued by US government owned or government sponsored entities, and debt explicitly guaranteed by the US government).

**Bloomberg Barclays EM Hard Currency Aggregate Index (LG20TRUU)**- The Bloomberg Barclays Emerging Markets Hard Currency Aggregate Index is a hard currency Emerging Markets debt benchmark that includes USD-denominated debt from sovereign, quasi-sovereign, and corporate EM issuers.

**Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (LBSTRUU)**- The Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index is a broad-based benchmark that measures the investment grade, US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market. The index includes Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, MBS (agency fixed-rate and hybrid ARM pass-throughs), ABS and CMBS (agency and non-agency).

**Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate Index (LUACTRUU)**- The Bloomberg Barclays US Corporate Bond Index measures the investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable corporate bond market. It includes USD denominated securities publicly issued by US and non-US industrial, utility and financial issuers.

**Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corp High Yield Index (LFTR ML U.S. Corporate Index (COA0))** – The Bloomberg Barclays US Corporate High Yield Bond Index measures the USD-denominated, high yield, below-investment grade fixed-rate corporate bond market.

**S&P Green Bond Select Index (SPGRSLLT)**- The S&P Green Bond Select Index is a market value-weighted subset of the S&P Green Bond Index that seeks to measure the performance of green-labeled bonds issued globally, subject to stringent financial and extra-financial eligibility criteria.

**ML U.S. Corporate Index (COA0)** – 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.

**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.

**Bloomberg Commodity Index (BCOM)** – Bloomberg Commodity Index (BCOM) is calculated on an excess return basis and reflects commodity futures price movements. The index rebalances annually weighted 2/3 by trading volume and 1/3 by world production and weight-caps are applied at the commodity, sector and group level for diversification. Roll period typically occurs from 6th-10th business day based on the roll schedule.

**U.S. Dollar Index (DXY)** – The U.S. Dollar Index (USDIX) indicates the general int'l value of the USD. The USDIX 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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