

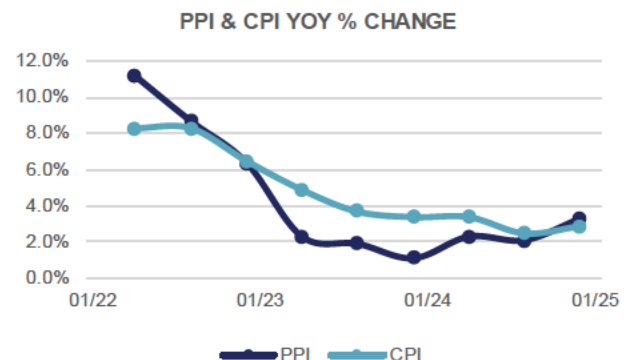
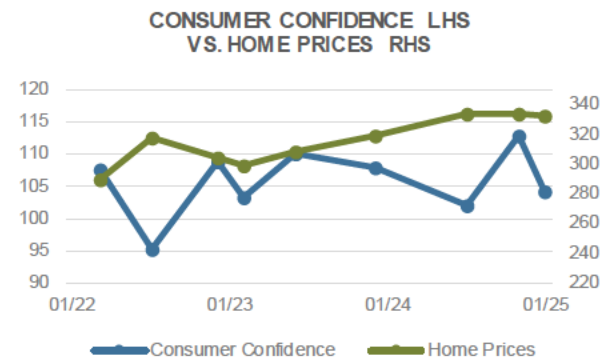
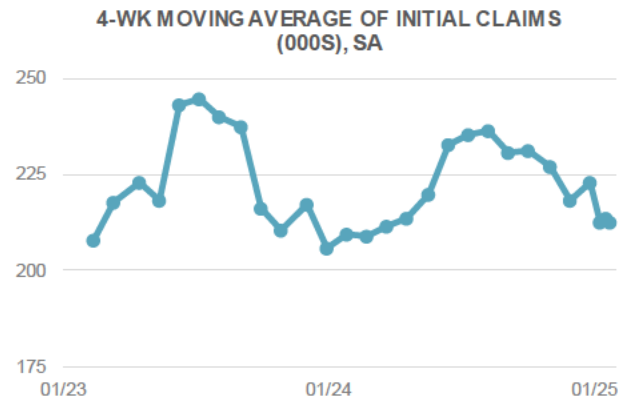
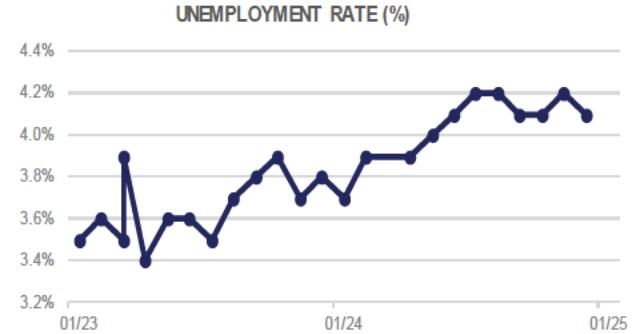
## ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

The U.S. economy demonstrated resilience with a 2.3% annual growth rate in the fourth quarter of 2024, below the 2.8% growth for the whole year. This expansion was largely driven by robust consumer spending. With the unemployment rate at about 4.1%, people with jobs and steady income continue to consume.

Salesforce, Meta, Microsoft, and BP reduced their workforces, citing reasons like technological changes and the rise of artificial intelligence. These layoffs reflect a broader trend across various industries, where companies are restructuring to remain competitive in a rapidly changing technological landscape. We will see if this becomes a broader trend but for now employment remains robust.

On January 20, 2025, Donald Trump was inaugurated as the 47th President of the United States. The President and his team have quickly started implementing policies promised on the campaign trail. Deportation efforts by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) have significant implications for the nation's labor market. Undocumented immigrants constitute a meaningful portion of the workforce particularly in sectors such as agriculture, construction, and hospitality putting strains on an already tight labor market.

We saw a decline in Consumer Confidence Index for the second consecutive month. The index decreased to 106.1 in January from 109.0 in December. To the same tune, the University of Michigan's Consumer Sentiment Index dropped to 71.1 in January from 74.0 in December. This decline was attributed to concerns about the labor market and the potential for inflation to reaccelerate.



### KEY DATA POINTS

DATA POINT	CURRENT	FOR	PREVIOUS	FOR
Retail Sales ex. Autos MOM %	0.4	Dec	0.2	Nov
Housing Starts	1499K	Dec	1294K	Nov
Factory Orders MOM %	-0.40	Nov	0.50	Oct
Leading Indicators MOM %	-0.10	Dec	0.40	Nov
Unit Labor Costs	0.80	Q3 2024	-1.10	Q2 2024
GDP QOQ (Annualized)	2.30	Q4 2024	3.10	Q3 2024
Wholesale Inventories	-0.50	Dec	-0.10	Nov
MBA Mortgage Applications	-2.00	Jan	-12.60	Dec

# DOMESTIC EQUITY

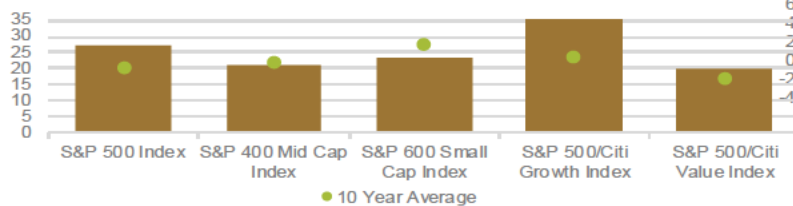
U.S. equities rose across the board in January with the benchmark S&P 500 gaining +2.8% to close at 6,041. Mid- and Small-Caps, as measured by the S&P 400 and 600 Indices, fared better, gaining +3.9% and +2.9%, respectively. Generally speaking, equities of most shapes and sizes rose as the Dollar declined and interest rates fell, reversing course from December. While Mid- and Small-Caps outperformed, renewed fears of higher interest rates and higher inflation remain a key risk in 2025. What's more, fears over global tariffs and a trade war have renewed fears of a stagflationary scenario of slowing growth and rising inflation. While much remains to be seen, near term focus turns to earnings season which is upon us.

From a style perspective, Growth and Value stocks performed similarly, posting returns of +2.7% and +2.9%, respectively. Momentum and Quality were standout factor performers on the month, with the S&P 500 Momentum and S&P 500 Quality Indices outperforming the broader market, with gains of +5.4% and +4.1%, respectively.

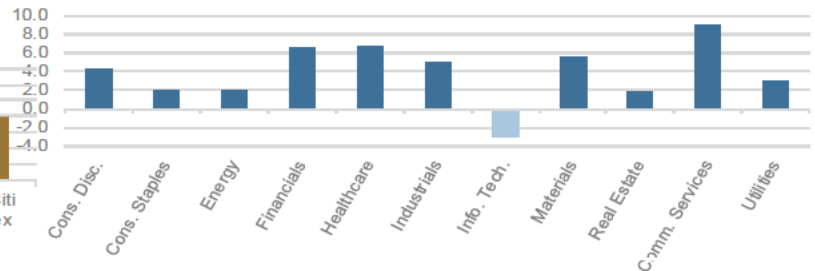
At the sector level, Communication Services was the top performer, gaining +9.1% during the month. Strong performance from Meta boosted performance of the sector. Additional sectors that outperformed the broad index included Healthcare (+6.8%), Financials (+6.6%), Materials (+5.6%), and Industrials (+5.0%). Underperforming sectors that finished the month in positive territory included Energy (+2.1%), Staples (+2.0%), and Real Estate (+1.8%). Technology was the lone negative performer during the month, losing -2.9% as the artificial intelligence (AI) trade came under pressure on news of a lower cost, less energy consuming competitor to the likes of ChatGPT, putting pressure on shares on Nvidia, Microsoft, and Apple, the three largest companies in the market.

Moving forward, investor attention will remain focused on earnings season, the threat of tariffs, and the overall trend within the AI arena. Market concentration remains a significant risk, with valuations favoring the "average" stock, along with both Mid- and Small-Caps, and Value oriented parts of the market.

**DOMESTIC EQUITY MARKET P/E RATIOS**



**MTD S&P 500 SECTOR RETURNS**



## DOMESTIC EQUITY RETURNS

NAME	MTD	QTD	YTD	1YR	3YR	5YR
S&P 500 Index	2.78	2.78	2.78	26.35	11.87	15.13
S&P 400 Mid Cap Index	3.85	3.85	3.85	20.34	8.83	11.72
S&P 600 Small Cap Index	2.91	2.91	2.91	16.40	5.43	9.79
S&P 500/Citi Growth Index	2.67	2.67	2.67	35.73	11.83	17.14
S&P 500/Citi Value Index	2.89	2.89	2.89	15.18	10.77	11.68

## S&P 500 FACTOR RETURNS

NAME	MTD	QTD	YTD	1YR	3YR	5YR
S&P 500 Quality	4.09	4.09	4.09	27.01	12.88	15.97
S&P 500 Momentum	5.42	5.42	5.42	45.43	20.10	19.93
S&P 500 Equal Weight	3.50	3.50	3.50	17.94	7.23	11.92
S&P 500 High Beta	3.07	3.07	3.07	14.89	8.14	17.10
S&P 500 Low Volatility	2.09	2.09	2.09	15.49	5.49	5.99

## S&P 500 SECTOR RETURNS

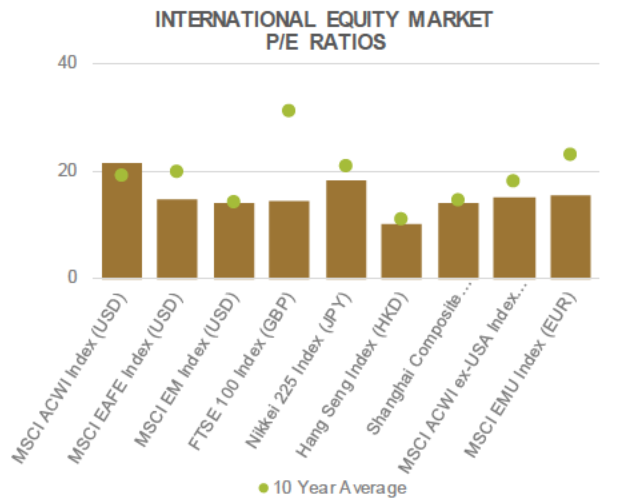
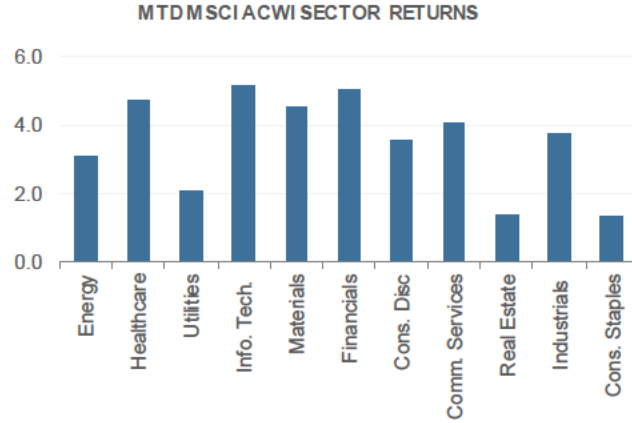
SECTOR	MTD	QTD	YTD	1YR	3YR	5YR	% Wt.
Consumer Discretionary	4.41	4.41	4.41	40.85	10.46	14.93	12%
Consumer Staples	2.04	2.04	2.04	15.44	5.88	8.91	6%
Energy	2.07	2.07	2.07	8.32	13.88	15.15	3%
Financials	6.52	6.52	6.52	34.91	11.66	13.63	14%
Healthcare	6.79	6.79	6.79	6.34	5.53	10.01	10%
Industrials	5.03	5.03	5.03	24.30	12.98	13.16	8%
Information Technology	-2.90	-2.90	-2.90	27.60	17.30	22.83	30%
Materials	5.59	5.59	5.59	9.84	3.80	11.27	2%
Real Estate	1.84	1.84	1.84	12.49	-0.94	4.63	2%
Communication Services	9.12	9.12	9.12	45.70	15.16	16.35	10%
Utilities	2.93	2.93	2.93	30.99	7.41	5.86	2%

## INTERNATIONAL EQUITY

International equities had a strong month of January. The MSCI ACWI index was up +3.4% on the month and each sector exhibited positive returns. Developed markets were up +5.3%, outpacing emerging markets, which were up +1.8%.

As we go to print, President Trump's announced tariffs on imports from Mexico, Canada, and China are likely to have significant economic repercussions. Starting February 4, 2025, a 25% tariff will be applied to most goods from Canada and Mexico, with a lower 10% tariff on Canadian energy resources, while Chinese imports will face a 10% tariff. Canada and Mexico could suffer severe economic setbacks as the United States is a major trade partner, with both nations sending over 80% of exports to the U.S. These tariffs will have an outsized effect on Mexico and Canada. The countries' combined gross domestic product equates to roughly one-seventh of U.S. GDP. The U.S. relies on Canada for most of its imported oil while Mexico supplies many foods and consumer goods. Both countries have announced retaliatory tariffs on U.S. imports. Canadian prime minister Justin Trudeau plans to impose similar, 25% tariffs on U.S. consumer goods and eventually automotive, agricultural, and industrial goods. Mexico is considering adding rotating retaliatory tariffs, giving them flexibility. In Trump's executive order, there is a clause that will allow the U.S. to raise tariffs if either country retaliates.

Switching gears to the Eurozone, GDP was flat in Q4 and showed signs of stagnation. The ECB was hopeful that cooling inflation rates and a rise in wages would help drive consumer spending in 2024 but, that did not prove to be the case as many households chose to save, rather than spend. Europe's largest economy, Germany, shrank by 0.2% in Q4 while the French economy also contracted and the Italian economy was stagnant. Meanwhile, unemployment edged up in December from 6.2% to 6.3% as the number of unemployed workers rose by 96,000. Given the slowing of the Eurozone, it came as no surprise when the ECB cut interest rates for the fifth time in eight months in an effort to help bolster economic growth.



### MSCI ACWI EX U.S. SECTOR RETURNS

SECTOR	MTD	QTD	YTD	1YR	3YR	5YR	%
Energy	3.13	3.13	3.13	1.24	5.68	6.25	9%
Healthcare	4.75	4.75	4.75	2.62	2.60	3.39	7%
Utilities	2.10	2.10	2.10	18.63	5.08	4.59	6%
Information Technology	5.16	5.16	5.16	18.51	6.37	12.91	12%
Materials	4.49	4.49	4.49	-2.17	-1.91	5.62	6%
Financials	5.04	5.04	5.04	24.98	9.81	9.79	22%
Consumer Discretionary	3.57	3.57	3.57	10.11	0.48	3.20	11%
Communication Services	4.08	4.08	4.08	18.62	-2.09	0.17	6%
Real Estate	1.36	1.36	1.36	4.80	-5.27	-5.05	2%
Industrials	3.75	3.75	3.75	12.43	7.30	7.91	13%
Consumer Staples	1.32	1.32	1.32	-4.54	-2.73	-0.04	7%

### INTERNATIONAL EQUITY RETURNS

NAME	MTD	QTD	YTD	1YR	3YR	5YR
MSCI ACWI Index (USD)	3.38	3.38	3.38	21.28	8.93	11.57
MSCI EAFE Index (USD)	5.27	5.27	5.27	9.29	5.75	6.86
MSCI EM Index (USD)	1.81	1.81	1.81	15.29	-0.32	3.41
FTSE 100 Index (GBP)	6.20	6.20	6.20	17.88	9.02	7.28
Nikkei 225 Index (JPY)	-2.66	-3.44	-3.44	8.37	14.51	13.03
Hang Seng Index (HKD)	-0.04	1.16	1.16	36.44	-1.46	-1.75
Shanghai Composite Index (CNY)	-2.71	-2.71	-2.71	20.57	1.83	4.50
MSCI ACWI ex-USA Index (USD)	4.05	4.05	4.05	11.52	4.02	6.06
MSCI EMU Index (EUR)	7.32	7.32	7.32	15.92	9.05	9.32
MSCI China Index (USD)	1.27	1.27	1.27	34.70	-4.71	-2.09
MSCI Canada Index (USD)	3.58	3.58	3.58	26.58	10.75	11.86
MSCI EM ex-China (USD)	2.12	2.12	2.12	8.46	1.30	5.87



## FIXED INCOME

The Federal Reserve met in late January, announcing on the afternoon of the 29<sup>th</sup> that they would hold the Federal Funds Rate steady. This was widely expected. After getting a fast start to the rate cutting cycle, the Fed has lowered expectations for future cuts. This is because momentum in the battle against inflation has slowed significantly. Without continued progress in lowering inflation, or a significant deterioration in the employment market, there is no strong need to push rates lower. The Fed believes we will see inflation resume falling, while the market needs additional convincing.

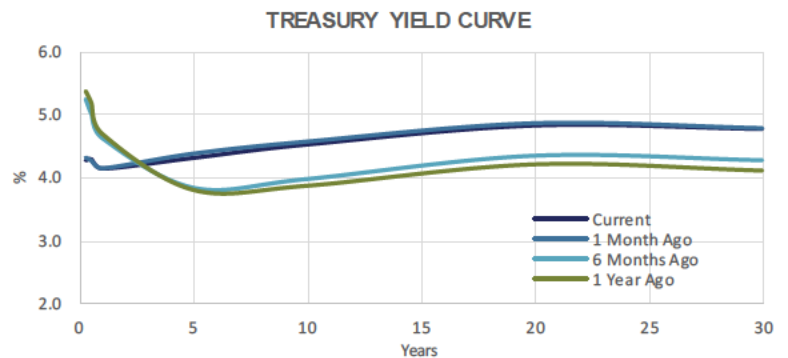
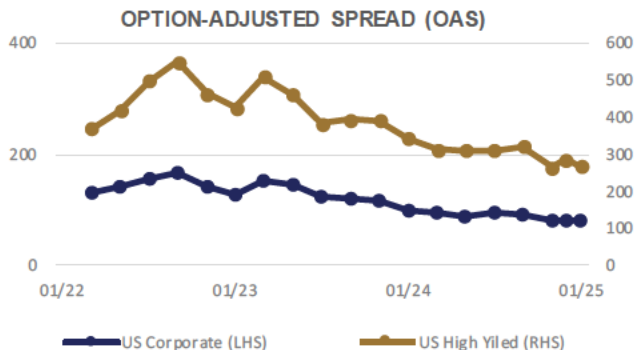
The shape of the yield curve was roughly static in the month. Yields inside of 12 months were higher by a few basis points, and yields further out the curve were lower by a few basis points (except for the 30-year Treasury which was half a bp higher). The minimal change in rates from the start of the new year until now is impressive given the level of yield volatility experienced during the month.

January provided another month of strong performance for the riskier sectors of the bond market, with High Yield corporate bonds leading the way, followed by Emerging Market bonds. This is a continuation of last year's trend of rewarding risk-taking. High Yield bonds experienced roughly 6 basis points of spread tightening. This combined with their high starting yields resulted in an attractive monthly return. The path forward for risky bonds does get more difficult as they run out of room for spreads to tighten meaningfully, and spreads have the potential to widen significantly if the benign backdrop weakens for the fixed income markets.

Investment Grade corporate bond spreads widened just a touch, which was a headwind to their January returns. They still managed to outperform Government bonds, helped by their higher starting yields.

Tax-free municipal bonds performed well in January, with most maturities becoming slightly more expensive compared to Treasury bond yields. Only the longest maturity municipal bonds cheapened slightly in the month.

Inflation prints will be very important to watch as we move forward, particularly, with tariffs likely to go into effect on multiple trading partners over the next month or so.



### U.S. TREASURY YIELDS

PERIOD	3MOS	1YR	5YR	10YR	20YR	30YR
Current	4.29	4.16	4.33	4.54	4.84	4.79
1 Month Ago	4.30	4.17	4.41	4.60	4.88	4.81
6 Months Ago	5.18	4.37	3.62	3.79	4.18	4.11
1 Year Ago	5.37	4.81	3.98	4.02	4.33	4.22

### CENTRAL BANK ACTIVITY

NAME	CURRENT	1MTH AGO	6 MTH AGO	1YR AGO
Fed Funds Rate	4.50	4.50	5.50	5.50
Bank of Japan Target Rate	0.50	0.25	0.25	-0.10
European Central Bank Rate	2.90	3.15	4.25	4.50
Bank of England Base Rate	4.75	4.75	5.00	5.25

### FIXED INCOME RETURNS

NAME	MTD	QTD	YTD	1YR	3YR	5YR
Bloomberg US Government Index	0.52	0.52	0.52	1.42	-2.01	-1.00
Bloomberg US Agg Index	0.53	0.53	0.53	2.07	-1.52	-0.60
Bloomberg US Corporate Index	0.55	0.55	0.55	2.86	-0.96	-0.05
Bloomberg US Corporate High Yield Index	1.37	1.37	1.37	9.68	4.34	4.49
Bloomberg EM USD Agg Index	1.06	1.06	1.06	8.33	0.75	0.54
Bloomberg Global Agg Treasuries USD Index	0.28	0.28	0.28	3.55	-0.11	-0.11
Bloomberg Municipal Index	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.08	0.54	0.73

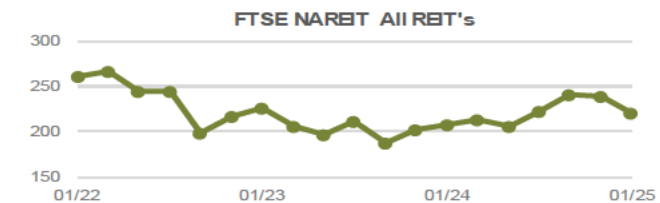
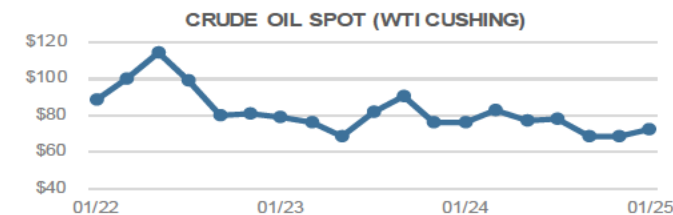
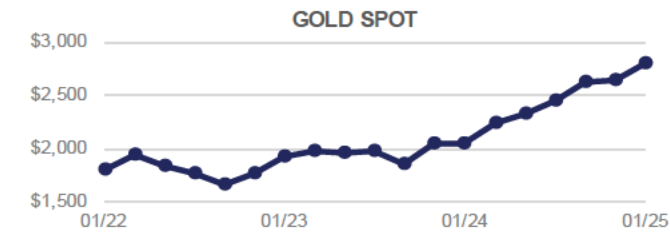
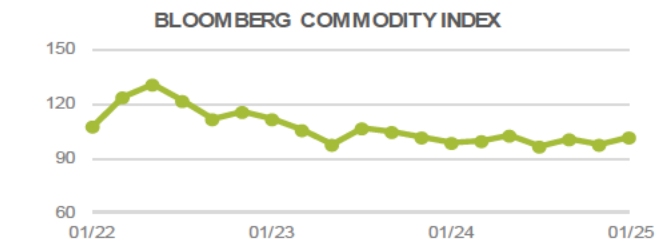
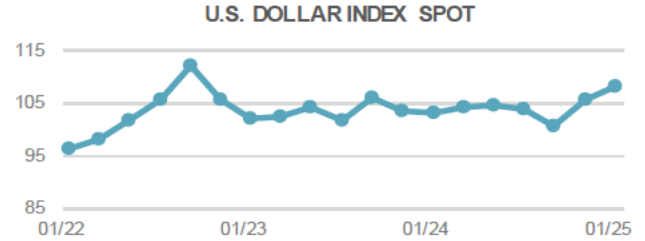
## ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS

Alternative investments produced broadly positive results in January. Commodities, as measured by the Bloomberg Commodity Index, returned +3.6% during the period. Gold was one of the leading commodity performers, returning +6.6% during the month and is now up +37.2% over the past 12 months.

As previously mentioned, President Trump announced tariffs on hundreds of billions of dollars in imports primarily from Canada and Mexico. This surprised many investors who thought tariffs would be used primarily as a negotiating tactic but implemented on a much smaller scale. The ripple effects could be widespread across global commodity markets as tariffs may affect global growth, currencies, and supply chains. For example, Canada and Mexico are significant importers to the U.S. in the metals market, from around 20% of copper imports to almost 80% of zinc, according to JP Morgan. U.S. Midwest oil refining capacity is also very reliant on Canadian oil supply, were hit with a lower 10% tariff rate than the general levy of 25%.

The Bloomberg US Dollar Index, which measures the US Dollar against a basket of 10 other major currencies, had relatively muted returns of -0.2% in January. However, Tariffs may lead to higher inflation and thus a stronger dollar in the future, making it more difficult for international purchases to buy dollar-denominated commodities.

Relating to the tariff discussion above, it is important to note that this is a very fluid situation that depends on details of implementation and if any last minute trade deals are struck.



### SPOT RATES

DESCRIPTION	CURRENT	1 MTH AGO	3 MTHS AGO	6 MTHS AGO	1 YR AGO
CAD / USD	1.46	1.44	1.39	1.38	1.35
JPY / USD	154.70	157.26	152.13	144.18	148.68
GBP / USD	0.81	0.80	0.77	0.78	0.80
EUR / USD	0.97	0.97	0.92	0.91	0.93

### HEDGE FUNDS

NAME	MTD	QTD	YTD	1YR	3YR	5YR
Global Hedge	-0.45%	1.05%	11.12%	10.89%	4.65%	6.06%
Convertible Arbitrage	0.36%	2.24%	13.40%	12.52%	6.10%	7.85%
Event Driven	-1.09%	0.60%	8.56%	8.55%	4.25%	6.86%
Macro Hedge	-0.35%	-0.23%	7.27%	7.16%	3.59%	4.60%
Merger Arbitrage	0.33%	-0.65%	2.99%	3.60%	3.35%	5.37%

Note: Price Return, Returns as of 12/31/2024

### COMMODITIES

	MTD	QTD	YTD	1YR	3YR	5YR
Dollar	-0.15%	-0.15%	-0.15%	5.62%	3.38%	1.80%
BCOM	3.58%	3.58%	3.58%	3.79%	-1.75%	6.44%
Gold	6.63%	6.63%	6.63%	37.21%	15.89%	11.97%
WTI	1.13%	1.13%	1.13%	17.27%	-5.91%	8.13%
FTSENAREIT	1.03%	1.03%	1.03%	11.41%	-1.08%	3.18%

\*WTI Crude Oil uses price returns; annualized numbers are calculated using arithmetic returns

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

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**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-indices: 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 Global Treasuries USD Hedged Index (LGTTRUH)** – The Bloomberg 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 Municipal Bond Index (LMBITR)** – The Bloomberg 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 pre-refunded bonds.

**Bloomberg U.S. Government Index** – Bloomberg 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 EM Hard Currency Aggregate Index (LG2OTRUU)** - The Bloomberg 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 U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (LBSTRUU)** - The Bloomberg 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-through), ABS and CMBS (agency and non-agency).

**Bloomberg U.S. Corporate Index (LUACTRUU)** - The Bloomberg 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 U.S. Corp High Yield Index (LFTR ML U.S. Corporate Index (COAO))** – The Bloomberg 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 (COAO)** – 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 (HOAO)** – 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.

The Bloomberg All Hedge Index represents the average performance of hedge funds, as defined by the Bloomberg Hedge Fund Classifications.

The Bloomberg Convertible Bond Arbitrage Hedge Fund Index represents the average performance of hedge funds with a convertible bond arbitrage strategy, as defined by the Bloomberg Hedge Fund Classifications.

The Bloomberg Event Driven Hedge Fund Index represents the average performance of hedge funds with an event driven strategy, as defined by the Bloomberg Hedge Fund Classifications.

The Bloomberg Macro Hedge Fund Index represents the average performance of hedge funds with a macro strategy, as defined by the Bloomberg Hedge Fund Classifications.

The Bloomberg Merger Arbitrage Hedge Fund Index represents the average performance of hedge funds with a merger arbitrage strategy, as defined by the Bloomberg Hedge Fund Classifications.

**Economic Data Sources:**

**PPI & CPI** – Bureau of Labor Statistics

**Unemployment Rate** – Bureau of Labor Statistics

**Consumer Confidence** – Conference Board

**SP/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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