



# Investment Synopsis

Second Quarter 2015

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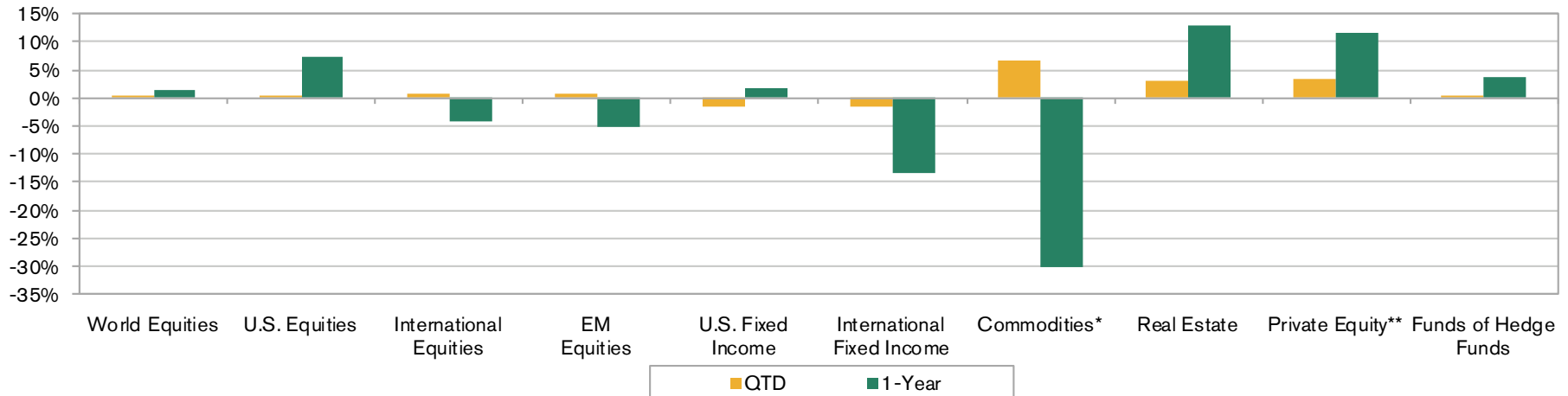


**Rogerscasey**  
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# Second Quarter 2015 Investment Performance: Summary by Asset Class

This section provides data on investment performance for select market indices mostly for the second quarter (Q2) 2015, as well as Rogerscasey's commentary.

## Asset Class Summary: Quarter-to-Date (QTD) and One-Year Returns



Asset Class	Indices	QTD	YTD	1-Year	3-Year	5-Year	10-Year
Equities	MSCI World (Net of dividends)	0.31	2.63	1.43	14.27	13.10	6.38
	Russell 3000	0.14	1.94	7.29	17.73	17.54	8.15
	MSCI EAFE (Net of dividends)	0.62	5.52	-4.22	11.97	9.54	5.12
	MSCI EM (Net of dividends)	0.69	2.95	-5.12	3.71	3.68	8.11
Fixed Income	Barclays Capital Aggregate	-1.68	-0.10	1.86	1.83	3.35	4.44
	Citigroup Non-U.S. WGBI (Unhedged)	-1.54	-5.83	-13.49	-3.88	0.33	2.63
Other	Commodity Splice*	6.70	-0.89	-30.26	-9.74	-4.12	-4.44
	NCREIF NPI	3.14	6.83	12.98	11.63	12.72	8.16
	Thomson Reuters Private Equity**	3.35	11.75	11.75	15.48	14.39	11.99
	HFRI Fund of Funds Composite	0.11	2.61	3.86	6.24	4.08	3.20

World equity markets were positive in Q2. On a global developed factor\* basis, Growth, Quality and Momentum generally performed well, while Risk and Value performed poorly. International developed and emerging market equities modestly outperformed the U.S.

U.S. and international fixed income fell in Q2. Rising Treasury yields were a negative contributor to performance. The Federal Reserve (Fed) indicated that it would continue an accommodative policy.

Commodities ended Q2 in positive territory. On a sector basis, Energy and Grains had strong performance, while Livestock, Precious Metals and Industrial Metals posted negative returns.

Hedge fund of funds were slightly positive during Q2. With regard to direct hedge funds, Equity Hedge, Event-Driven and Relative Value gained while Macro declined.

\*Factors are attributes that explain differences in equity performance. Stocks are sorted based on their exposure to a particular factor, with the factor return being the difference in returns between stocks with high exposure and low exposure to a particular attribute.

\*Commodity Splice, a Rogerscasey index, blends the Bloomberg Commodity Index, formerly known as the DJ UBS Commodity Index (50%) and the S&P GSCI Index (50%), rebalanced monthly.

\*\*Performance reported as of Q4 2014 because Q1 2015 and Q2 2015 performance data is not yet available.  
Sources: eVestment Alliance, Investment Metrics, Thomson One and Hedge Fund Research, Inc.

# World Economy: Key Indicators

This section provides data on select U.S. and global economic indicators for Q2 2015 along with Rogerscasey's commentary.

## GDP Growth

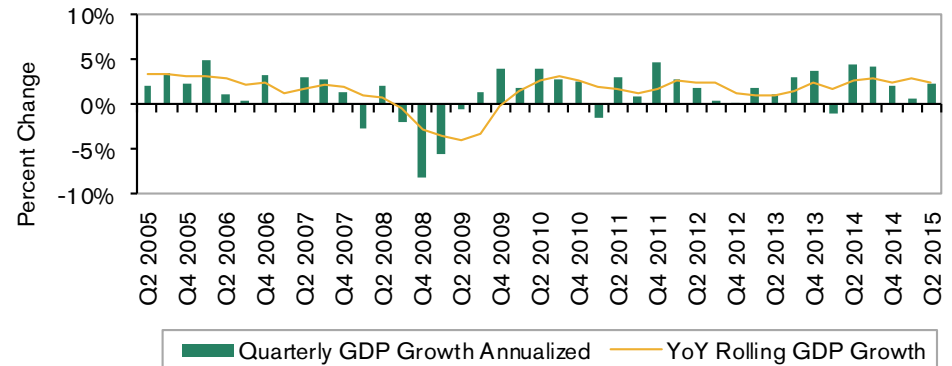
Real GDP grew at an annualized rate of 2.32 percent in Q2. The adjacent graph shows annualized GDP growth, along with the year-over-year (YoY) rolling percentage change in GDP.

Positive contributors for the quarter included personal consumption, exports, state and local government spending, and residential fixed investment.

Federal government spending, private inventory investment, and non-residential fixed investment detracted from GDP during Q2.

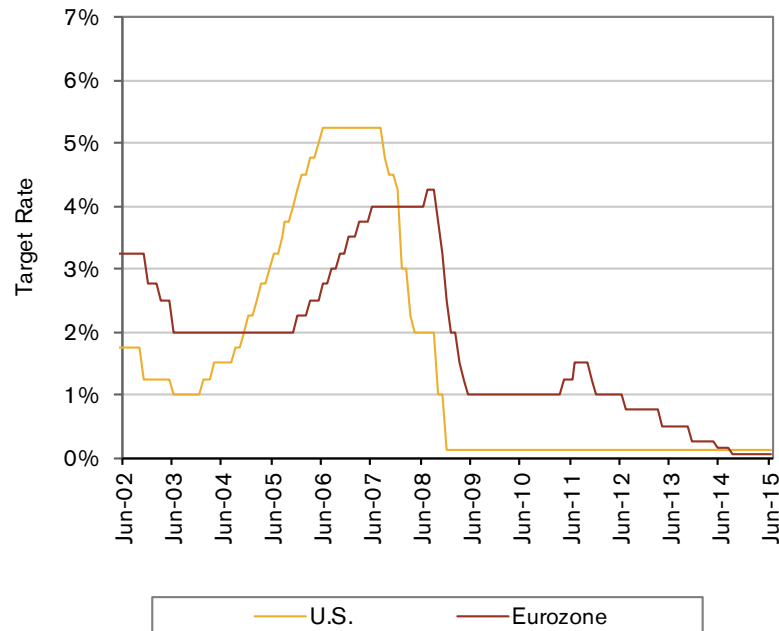
Personal and disposable income grew. The savings rate stood at 4.8 percent.

## U.S. GDP Growth: Annualized Quarterly and Year-over-Year (YoY) Rolling (%)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

## Target Rates: U.S. and Eurozone



Sources: Rogerscasey using data from the Federal Reserve Board and the European Central Bank

## Monetary Policy

As its June meeting, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) stated the following:

- Economic activity expanded moderately and labor market conditions continued to improve,
- Net exports and business fixed investment remained weak,
- Inflation is expected to rise toward 2 percent in the medium term,
- The Federal Funds Rate of 0.0 to 0.25 percent remains appropriate toward the Fed's objectives of maximum employment and price stability,
- The Fed will continue to reinvest principal payments from holdings of agency debt and agency mortgage-backed securities, and roll over maturing Treasury securities at auction so as to maintain an accommodative policy.
- The FOMC will keep accommodation in place as economic conditions warrant, but when it determines conditions are appropriate to remove accommodation, it will take a balanced approach.

The European Central Bank (ECB) held its target refinancing rate at 0.05 percent, its marginal lending rate at 0.30 and its deposit rate at -0.20. The ECB's quantitative easing program consists of monthly purchases of public and private sector securities in the amount of 60 billion euros, but bond purchases may accelerate if liquidity decreases.

The Bank of Japan (BoJ) maintained its quantitative and qualitative easing policy in June with the goal of increasing the monetary base by approximately 80 trillion yen on an annual basis.

# World Economy: Key Indicators

This section provides data on select U.S. and global economic indicators for Q2 2015 along with Rogerscasey's commentary.

## Inflation

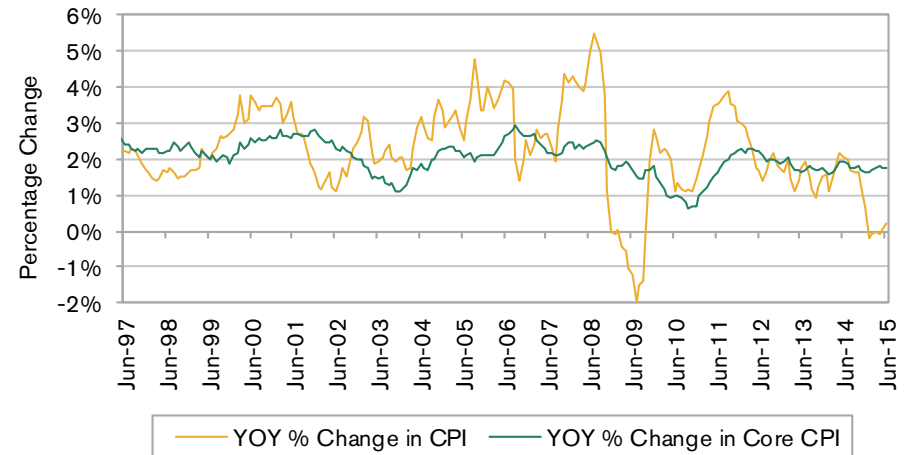
The headline seasonally adjusted Consumer Price Index (CPI)\* rose 0.87 percent in Q2, and increased 0.18 percent on a YoY basis.

Seasonally adjusted Core CPI, which excludes both food and energy prices, rose 0.58 percent in Q2, bringing the YoY core CPI increase to 1.77 percent.

On an unadjusted basis for the 12 months ended June 2015, the energy component (-15.0 percent) fell the most. Commodities less food and energy commodities (-0.4 percent) was also slightly negative. Food (1.8 percent) and services less energy services (2.5 percent) were positive.

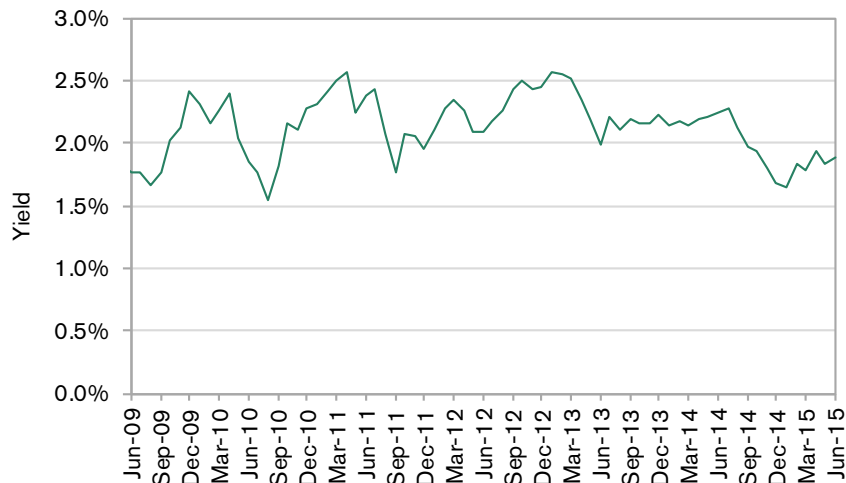
\* Headline CPI is the CPI-U, the CPI for all urban consumers.

## Headline CPI and Core CPI: Percentage Change YoY



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

## 10-Year Break-Even Inflation Rate



Source: Bloomberg

## Break-Even Inflation

The adjacent graph shows the 10-year break-even inflation rate, which measures the difference in yield between a nominal 10-year Treasury bond and a comparable 10-year Treasury inflation-protected security bond (TIPS). The break-even inflation rate is an indicator of the market's inflation expectations over the horizon of the bond.

The 10-year break-even rate increased from 1.78 percent in Q1 to 1.89 percent in Q2. As noted on page 2 (see "Monetary Policy"), the Fed expects inflation to gradually rise to 2 percent.

## World Economy: Key Indicators

This section provides data on select U.S. and global economic indicators for Q2 2015 along with Rogerscasey's commentary.

### Labor Market and the Unemployment Rate

Unemployment fell from 5.5 percent in Q1 to 5.3 percent in Q2. Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 223,000 jobs in June, which was in line with expectations.

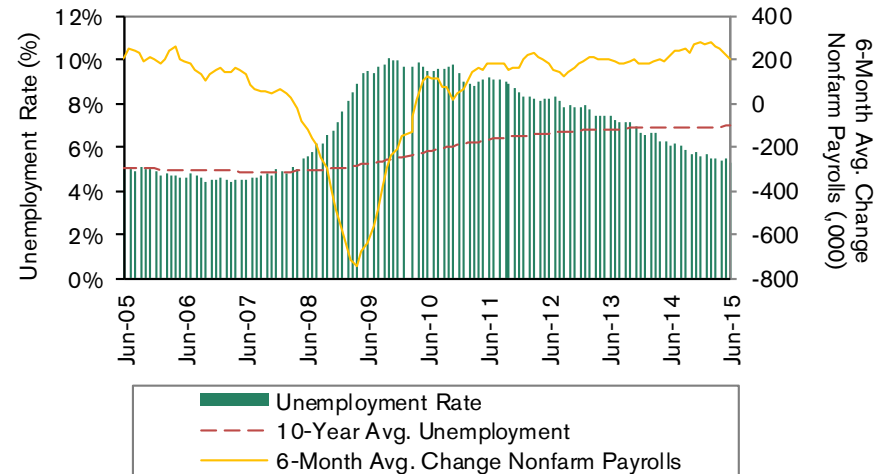
In percent of total terms, goods-producing industries contributed less jobs to payroll gains in Q2 than in Q1, while services contributed more jobs than in Q1, and private industries contributed about the same number of jobs as in Q1.

The one-month diffusion index\* rose to 60.5 in June from 59.3 in March.

The labor force participation rate was 62.6 percent in June, 0.1 percent lower than it was in March.

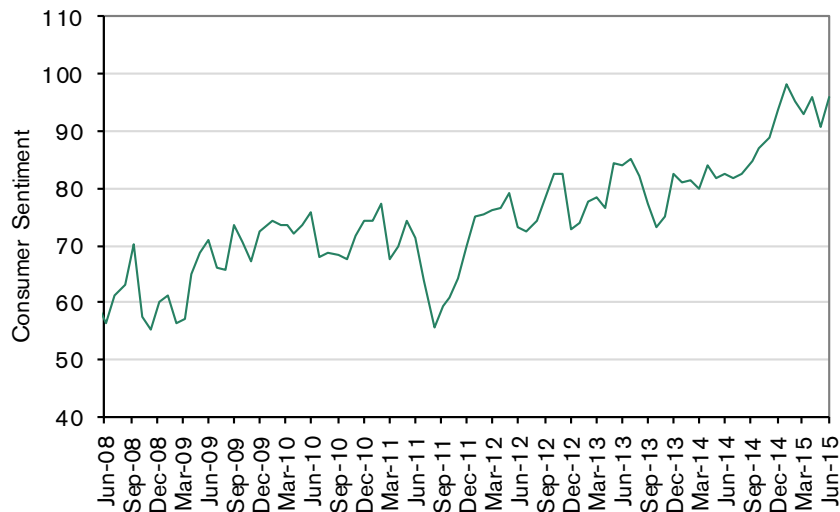
\*According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, figures represent the percent of industries with employment increasing plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment, where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment.

### Unemployment and Nonfarm Payrolls



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

### U.S. Consumer Sentiment



Source: Moody's Economy.com using data from the Thomson Reuters/University of Michigan Consumer Sentiment Index

### Consumer Sentiment

The University of Michigan Index of U.S. Consumer Sentiment is an economic indicator that measures individuals' confidence in the stability of their incomes as well as the state of the economy. The Consumer Sentiment Index increased from 93.0 in March to 96.1 in June. Views on present conditions and expectations rebounded during Q2.

A stronger job market along with low inflation helped to boost consumer confidence. Increases in personal income, which rose more than expectations, with higher consumer outlays (the dollar value of goods purchases) also contributed to the improved sentiment.

Inflation expectations on both a one-year and five-year basis decreased from Q1.

## Investor Sentiment: Mutual Fund Flows

This page presents mutual fund flows across equity and fixed-income funds. Flow estimates are derived from data collected covering more than 95 percent of industry assets and are adjusted to represent industry totals.

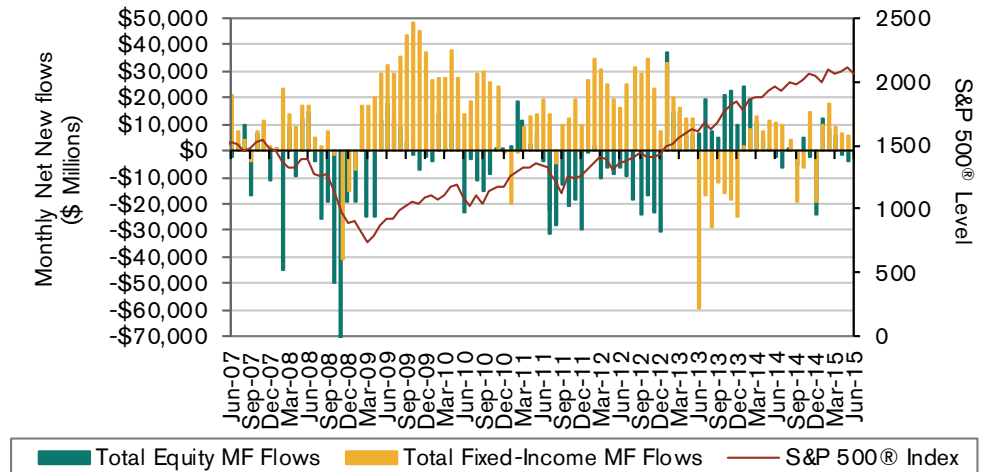
### Net Mutual Fund Flows

The adjacent graph shows net flows into equity and fixed income mutual funds. In Q2, mutual funds experienced net inflows of approximately \$17.7 billion, a significant slowdown from Q1, when roughly \$63.1 billion was invested in such vehicles. Q2 inflows were driven by fixed income mutual funds, as equity flows turned negative.

Treasuries in the U.S. continued to generate positive results for the quarter; the Fed indicated it may raise rates gradually later this year. Overall, the Treasury yield curve widened during Q2. The 10-year Treasury note closed at 2.33 percent, 41 bps higher than Q1.

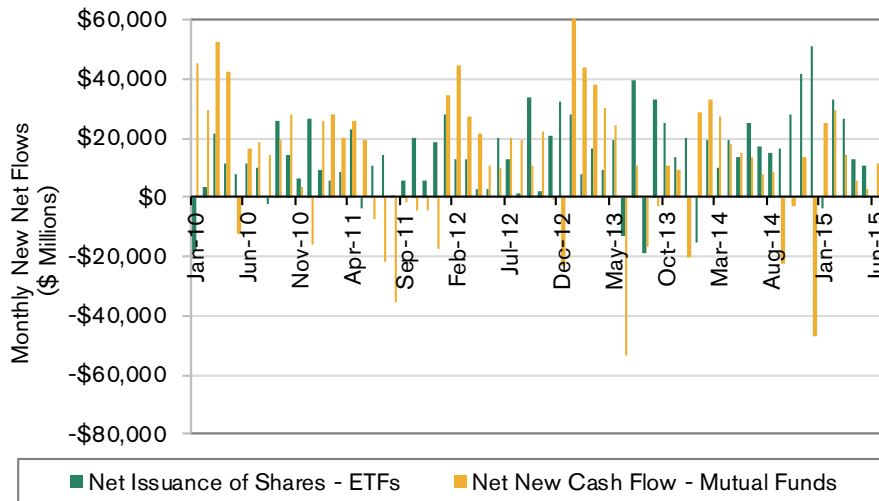
Equity mutual funds experienced around \$6.5 billion in outflows during Q2, as domestic mutual fund outflows of \$50.8 billion exceeded international mutual fund inflows of \$44.3 billion. Hybrid mutual funds experienced inflows of \$2.2 billion.

### Monthly Mutual Fund Net Flows (\$ Millions) Q2 2015



Source: Investment Company Institute <http://www.ici.org>

### Mutual Fund Flows vs. ETFs (\$ Millions): New Net Cash Flows



Source: Investment Company Institute <http://www.ici.org>

### Mutual Fund Flows vs. Exchange-Traded Funds

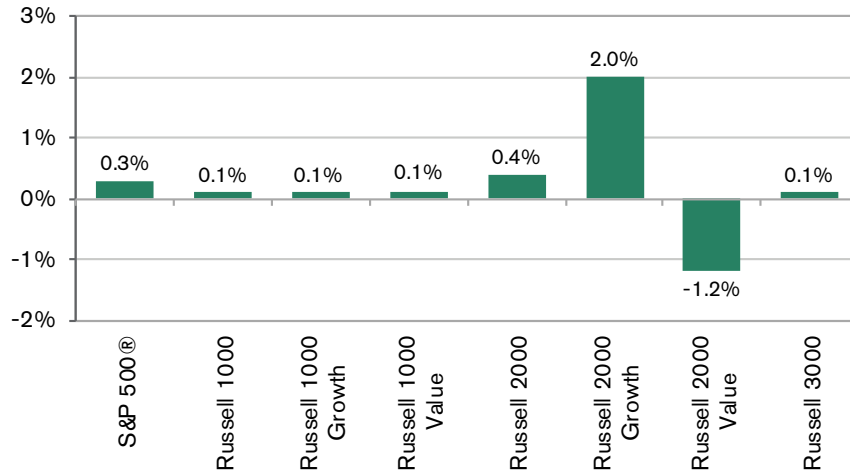
In addition to the \$17.7 billion in Q2 mutual fund net inflows, ETFs also experienced net flows totaling \$23.2 billion during April and May 2015 (June numbers have not yet been reported). At the end of May, ETF assets totaled about \$2.1 trillion, up from around \$1.8 trillion in May 2014. All types of ETFs, including domestic equity, foreign equity, taxable bonds, municipal bonds, and hybrid mutual funds experienced inflows in April and May.

# Investment Performance: U.S. Equities

This section presents data and Rogerscasey's commentary on U.S. equity index returns and sector performance for Q2 2015.

## U.S. Equity Index Returns

The graph below illustrates Q2 2015 rates of return for selected U.S. equity indices. The table shows returns for the latest quarter, year-to-date, one-year, three-year, five-year and 10-year annualized timeframes. All data in the table are percentages.



Equity Indices	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
S&P 500® Index	0.28	1.23	7.42	17.31	17.34	7.89
Russell 1000	0.11	1.71	7.37	17.73	17.58	8.13
Russell 1000 Growth	0.12	3.96	10.56	17.99	18.59	9.10
Russell 1000 Value	0.11	-0.61	4.13	17.34	16.50	7.05
Russell 2000	0.42	4.75	6.49	17.81	17.08	8.40
Russell 2000 Growth	1.98	8.74	12.34	20.11	19.33	9.86
Russell 2000 Value	-1.20	0.76	0.78	15.50	14.81	6.87
Russell 3000	0.14	1.94	7.29	17.73	17.54	8.15

Sources: Standard & Poor's and Russell Investments

## S&P 500 Index® Sector Performance – Q2 2015

	QTD (%)	YTD (%)
Consumer Discretionary	1.9	6.8
Consumer Staples	-1.7	-0.8
Energy	-1.9	-4.7
Financials	1.7	-0.4
Healthcare	2.8	9.6
Industrials	-2.2	-3.1
Information Technology	0.2	0.8
Materials	-0.5	0.4
Telecommunications Services	1.6	3.2
Utilities	-5.8	-10.7

This table shows quarter-to-date and year-to-date price changes for each sector.

Source: Standard & Poor's

## Index and Sector Performance

The S&P 500® (0.3 percent) eked out a positive return, and most major U.S. equity indexes followed suit to a greater or lesser extent. With the Global Financial Crisis becoming a more distant memory, only the 10-year index returns shown in the table above incorporate those bad times; the 3- and 5-year returns are much higher than very long term historical averages for U.S. equities.

Among large cap names, style was not a differentiating factor, as the Russell 1000 Growth and Russell 1000 Value benchmarks were only 1 basis point apart at the end of Q2. This is in contrast to small cap stocks, where the difference between the styles was 318 bps in favor of growth.

At the sector level, Q1 trends continued into Q2. Utilities (-5.8 percent) fell again on concerns about interest rate increases, and Healthcare (2.8 percent) rose as fears about the negative impact of a Republican Congress lost their urgency. Consumer Discretionary (1.9 percent) had another good quarter thanks to healthy spending due to low interest rates and the job market's continued improvement.

# Investment Performance: U.S. Equities

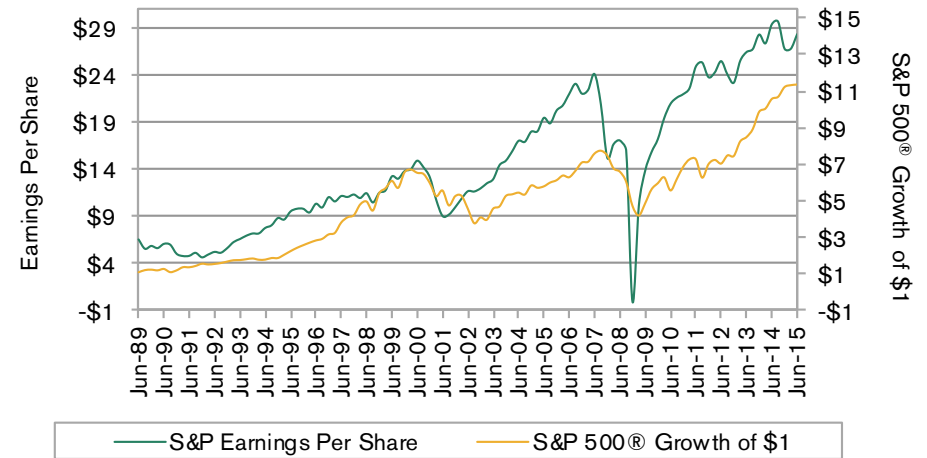
This section presents Rogerscasey's commentary on U.S. equity earnings and growth- vs. value-stock performance for Q2 2015.

## U.S. Equity Market Earnings and Volatility

The adjacent graph compares the earnings per share of companies in the S&P 500® Index and the growth of \$1.00 since June 1989. While earnings per share growth does not align perfectly with the growth of stock prices, there does appear to be a directional linkage, which is something many investors count upon. It is interesting that earnings dipped in Q4 and Q1, but this was not reflected in stock returns.

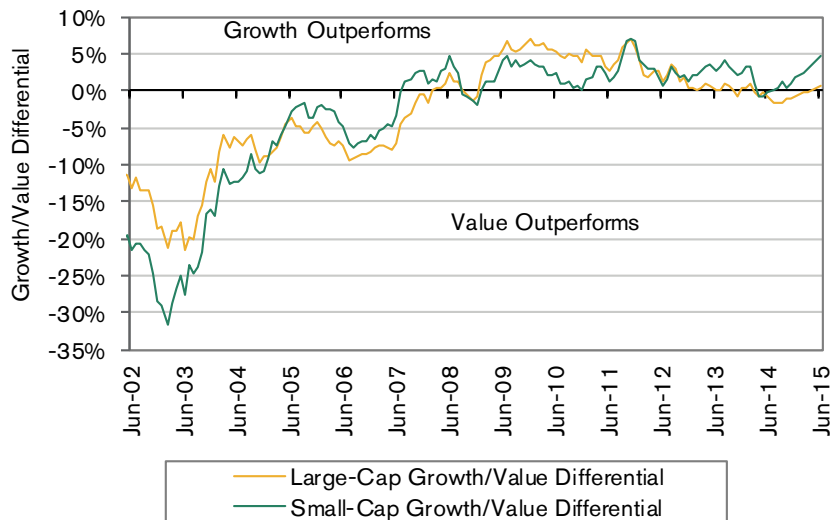
Earnings are perhaps the single most studied metric in a company's financial statements because they show a company's profitability. A company's quarterly and annual earnings are typically compared to analysts' estimates and guidance provided by the company itself. In most situations, when earnings do not meet either of those estimates, a company's stock price will tend to drop. On the other hand, when actual earnings beat estimates by a significant amount, the share price will likely surge. At the aggregate level, these swings tend to be more muted.

S&P 500® Index: Earnings Per Share and Growth of \$1



Source: Standard & Poor's

Growth Stocks vs. Value Stocks (Rolling 3-Year)



Source: Russell Investments

## Growth vs. Value

The adjacent graph depicts the growth versus value differential for both large- and small-cap stocks over rolling three-year intervals. The large-cap calculation uses the Russell 1000 Growth (R1000G) versus the Russell 1000 Value (R1000V) and the small-cap differential is composed of the Russell 2000 Growth (R2000G) versus the Russell 2000 Value (R2000V).

An interesting dynamic in recent years has been the fact that growth and value have largely been irrelevant in driving large cap equity returns, as the spread between the growth and value benchmarks has been quite narrow. Small caps have shown some preference for growth, particularly during the first half of 2015.

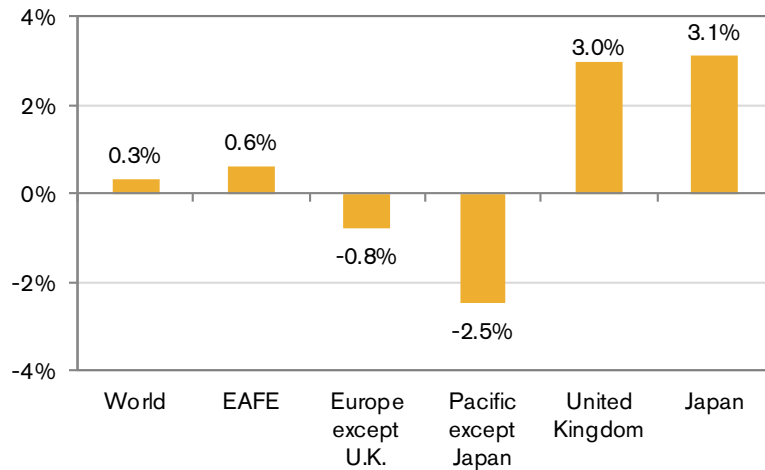


## Investment Performance: Non-U.S. Equities

This section presents data and Rogerscasey's commentary on international equity returns and sector performance for Q2 2015.

### MSCI Non-U.S. Equity Index Returns

The graph below illustrates Q2 2015 rates of return for selected non-U.S. equity indices. The table shows returns for the latest quarter, year-to-date, one-year, three-year, five-year and 10-year annualized timeframes. All data in the table are percentages.



MSCI Indices	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
World	0.31	2.63	1.43	14.27	13.10	6.38
Europe, Australasia and Far East (EAFE)	0.62	5.52	-4.22	11.97	9.54	5.12
Europe except U.K.	-0.79	4.67	-7.39	14.13	9.66	5.21
Pacific except Japan	-2.48	0.58	-6.79	7.53	8.70	7.94
United Kingdom	2.99	2.00	-8.24	9.10	10.68	4.71
Japan	3.09	13.62	8.31	13.30	8.80	4.23

Source: Morgan Stanley Capital International

### MSCI EAFE Sector Performance – Q2 2015

	QTD (%)	YTD (%)
Consumer Discretionary	-0.9	6.9
Consumer Staples	-0.6	3.5
Energy	1.1	-4.8
Financials	0.5	4.6
Healthcare	-2.0	6.3
Industrials	-0.6	4.8
Information Technology	-1.7	5.0
Materials	-1.8	0.6
Telecommunications Services	3.3	5.4
Utilities	-0.1	-5.2

This table shows quarter-to-date and year-to-date price changes for each sector.

Source: Morgan Stanley Capital International

### Index and Sector Performance

International equity market returns were mixed in Q2, as early gains on improving economic growth were offset by fears of rising interest rates, a worsening debt crisis in Greece, and heightened concerns over slowing growth in China during the second half of the quarter. Both the EAFE and World indices were relatively neutral, returning 0.6 percent and 0.3 percent, respectively. The strongest performance came from Ireland (8.5 percent), Hong Kong (5.6 percent) and Norway (3.3 percent), but these returns were countered by weak numbers in New Zealand (-13.1 percent), Australia (-6.2 percent) and Germany (-5.6 percent). Currency remained a key topic, as the USD weakened against most developed nations' currencies, except New Zealand and Japan, resulting in higher returns for U.S.-based investors. For example, the U.K. fell -2.8 percent in local terms, but earned 3.0 percent when converted back to USD.

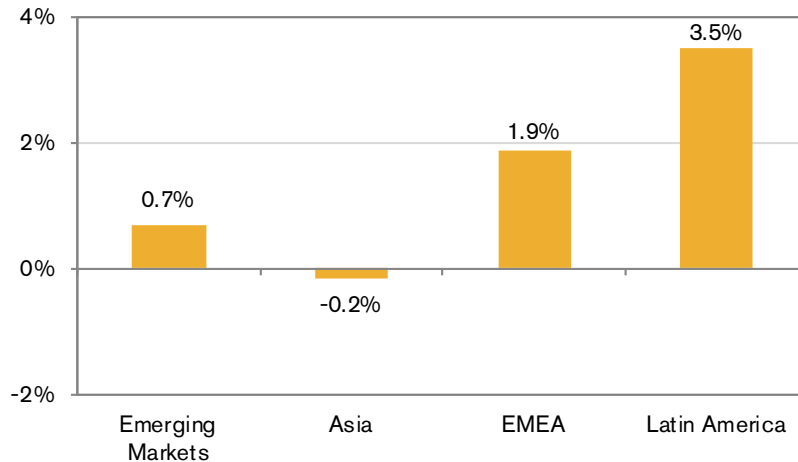
Most sectors of the MSCI EAFE fell during Q2 with the exception of Telecom (3.3 percent), Energy (1.1 percent) and Financials (0.5 percent). Telecom benefitted from increased M&A deals, which helped to fuel activity in the sector, while Energy stocks gained from higher oil prices. Healthcare (-2.0 percent) fell the most in Q2, mainly due to poor performance in the pharmaceutical industry, particularly driven by GlaxoSmithKline and AstraZeneca's double-digit negative returns. Within the Materials sector (-1.8 percent), mining companies were hurt by uncertainty surrounding the subdued growth of the Chinese economy.

# Investment Performance: Emerging Market Equities

This section presents data and commentary on emerging market (EM) equity returns and sector performance for Q2 2015.

## MSCI Emerging Market Equity Index Returns

The graph below illustrates Q2 2015 rates of return for selected emerging market equity indices. The table shows returns for the latest quarter, year-to-date, one-year, three-year, five-year, and 10-year annualized timeframes. All data in the table are percentages.



MSCI EM Indices	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Emerging Markets (All)	0.69	2.95	-5.12	3.71	3.68	8.11
Asia	-0.15	5.07	3.14	8.96	6.79	9.29
Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA)	1.88	3.87	-14.16	-1.39	1.72	4.93
Latin America	3.51	-6.38	-23.41	-8.08	-4.39	7.45

Source: Morgan Stanley Capital International

## MSCI EM Sector Performance – Q2 2015

	QTD (%)	YTD (%)
Consumer Discretionary	-3.2	0.7
Consumer Staples	2.3	4.4
Energy	8.5	11.0
Financials	2.9	2.6
Healthcare	-4.0	2.4
Industrials	1.1	2.4
Information Technology	-4.0	4.2
Materials	1.3	-0.9
Telecommunications Services	0.1	1.5
Utilities	-0.3	-3.5

This table shows quarter-to-date and year-to-date price changes for each sector.  
Source: Morgan Stanley Capital International

## Index and Sector Performance

The MSCI Emerging Markets (EM) Index (0.7 percent) gained in Q2. Strong April performance (7.7 percent), was offset by significant declines in May (-4.0 percent) and June (-2.6 percent). Until the last week of June, Asian markets were buoyed by continued accommodative policies in China. In addition, boding poorly for Q2, was a revival of the Greek debt crisis at the end of June, roiling developed and developing markets alike.

At the total index level, currency did not have a material impact on Q2 performance, as the local and USD returns were nearly identical. That said, the euro, the Russian ruble, and the Brazilian real appreciated versus the USD. Currencies that lost ground against the USD during Q2 included the Thai baht, Turkish lira and Mexican peso.

Latin America (3.5 percent) and EMEA (1.9 percent) posted positive returns in Q2, while Asia (-0.2 percent) slightly declined. Hungary (11.0 percent) and the United Arab Emirates (10.7 percent) were the top-performing EM countries, while Indonesia (-14.1 percent) and Malaysia (-7.8 percent) fell the most. Higher commodity prices helped oil-producing countries such as Brazil (6.7 percent), Russia (7.6 percent), and the United Arab Emirates (10.7 percent).

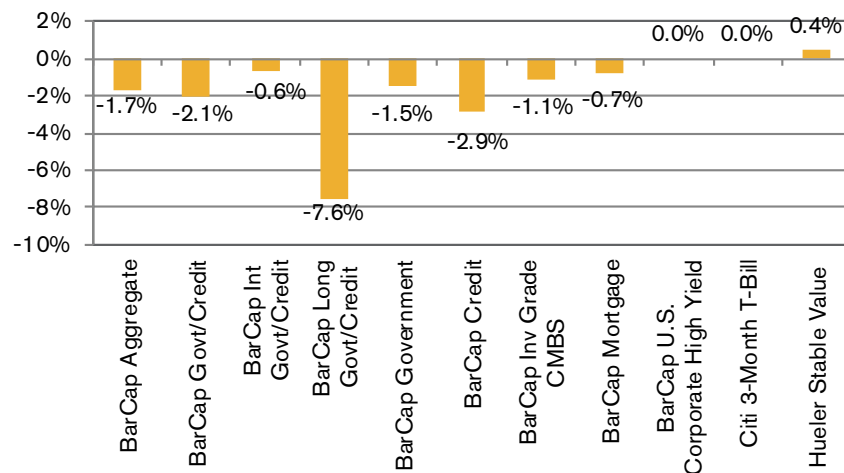
Adding to its Q1 turnaround, Energy (8.5 percent) gained again in Q2 and led all sectors on a quarterly and year-to-date basis. Energy stocks benefitted from a 25 percent rally in oil prices. Healthcare (-4.0 percent) and Information Technology (-4.0 percent) posted the weakest sector returns in Q2, but are still positive year-to-date.

## Investment Performance: U.S. Fixed Income

This section presents select U.S. fixed-income index data along with commentary on option-adjusted spreads (OAS) during Q2 2015.

### U.S. Fixed Income Index Returns

The graph below illustrates Q2 2015 rates of return for selected U.S. fixed-income indices. The table shows returns for the latest quarter, year-to-date, one-year, three-year, five-year and 10-year annualized timeframes. All data in the table are percentages.



Fixed-Income Indices	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
BarCap Aggregate	-1.68	-0.10	1.86	1.83	3.35	4.44
BarCap Govt/Credit	-2.10	-0.30	1.69	1.76	3.52	4.38
BarCap Int Govt/Credit	-0.62	0.82	1.68	1.60	2.79	4.02
BarCap Long Govt/Credit	-7.57	-4.47	1.94	2.48	6.71	6.14
BarCap Government	-1.50	0.08	2.27	0.93	2.63	3.99
BarCap Credit	-2.88	-0.78	0.93	3.03	4.93	5.12
BarCap Inv Grade CMBS	-1.11	0.72	2.00	3.45	5.83	4.87
BarCap Mortgage	-0.74	0.31	2.28	1.92	2.89	4.56
BarCap U.S. Corporate High Yield	0.00	2.53	-0.40	6.81	8.61	7.89
Citi 3-Month T-Bill	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.06	1.34
Hueler Stable Value	0.44	0.88	1.75	1.83	2.18	3.21

Sources: Barclays Capital, Citigroup and Hueler Analytics

### OAS\* in Bps

	03/31/15	06/30/15	Change in OAS	10-Year Average
U.S. Aggregate Index	46	51	5	71
U.S. Agency (Non-mortgage) Sector	54	54	-	42
<b>Securitized Sectors:</b>				
Mortgage-Backed Securities	20	26	6	54
Asset-Backed Securities	62	62	-	134
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	95	101	6	231
<b>Corporate Sectors:</b>				
U.S. Investment Grade	129	145	16	167
Industrial	136	153	17	154
Utility	121	137	16	157
Financial Institutions	118	133	15	190
U.S. High Yield	466	476	10	561

\*OAS is the yield spread of bonds versus Treasury yields taking into consideration differing bond options.  
Source: Barclays Capital

### Option-Adjusted Spreads

Nearly all sectors of the bond market posted negative results in Q2, which was not surprising given the widening of option-adjusted spreads and the rising yield environment. U.S. Agencies' Q2 spread was flat, but it remained the only sector to outperform its respective 10-year spread average.

Corporate spreads widened across all sectors due to heavy supply and uncertainty in Greece and China. The high yield market experienced the least amount of expansion as issuance slowed. Investment grade corporates, along with its underlying sectors, widened the most, as issuance continued to soar and uncertainty surrounding Greece persisted.

## Investment Performance: U.S. Fixed Income

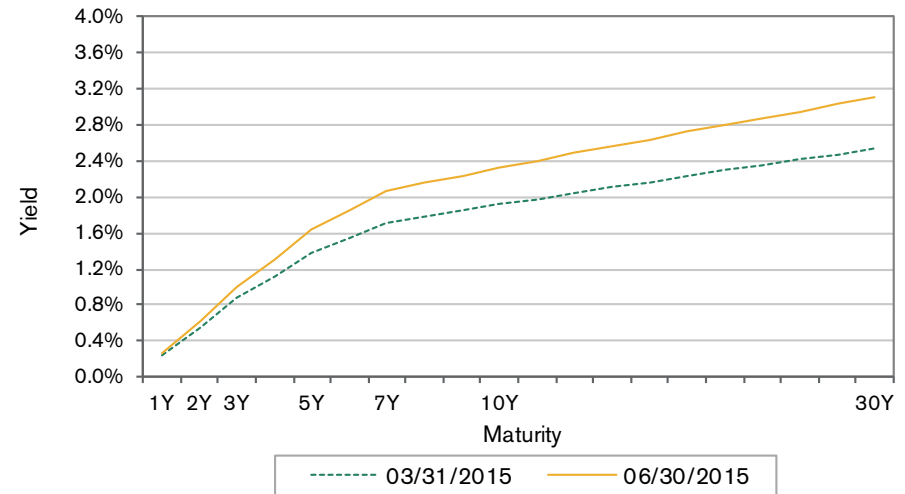
This section presents commentary on the U.S. Treasury yield curve and credit spreads during Q2 2015.

### Yield Curve

The U.S. Treasury yield curve widened during Q2. The yield gap between 2-year and 10-year Treasuries increased from 1.36 percent to 1.70 percent. Yields rose across the curve in response to moderate economic growth, higher and more stable oil prices, and subsiding European deflationary concerns.

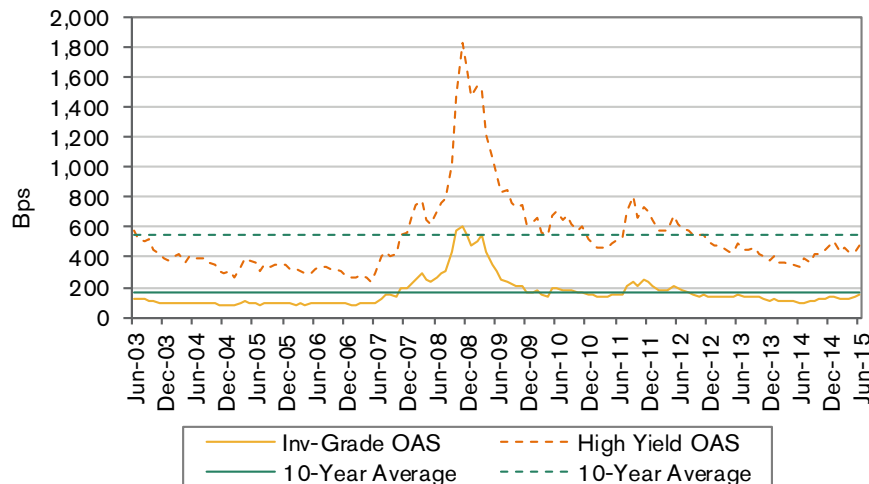
The 10-year U.S. Treasury yield ended Q2 at 2.33 percent, 41 bps above Q1.

### U.S. Treasury Yield Curve



Source: Bloomberg

### Barclays Capital Corporate Bond Spreads



Source: Barclays Capital

### Credit Spreads

Investment grade corporate spreads widened by 16 bps during Q2 2015 and ended the quarter with an option-adjusted spread of 145 bps over Treasuries, as shown in the adjacent graph. From a historical perspective, spreads are 24 bps below the 10-year average of 169 bps.

High yield bond spreads widened by 10 basis points, ending Q2 with a OAS of 4.76 percent at the end of June, which is 73 bps below the 10-year average of 549 bps.

## Investment Performance: Non-U.S. Fixed Income

This page focuses on international fixed-income asset class data and information on EM debt (EMD) for Q2 2015.

### International Fixed Income

In Q2, global sovereign bonds, as measured by the Citigroup World Government Bond Index (WGBI), fell 2.7 percent in local currency terms, and also trailed 1.6 percent in unhedged terms. The BarCap Global Aggregate Index, which includes spread sectors, lost 1.2 percent, lagging the sovereign-only Citigroup WGBI Index by roughly 40 bps on an unhedged basis. Non-U.S. government bonds, as measured by the Citigroup Non-U.S. WGBI, underperformed U.S. government bonds by roughly 160 bps in local currency terms, but led by 10 bps in unhedged currency terms.

On an unhedged basis, nearly all WGBI components finished Q2 in the red. The exceptions were Canada with flat results and the U.K. at 2.0 percent.

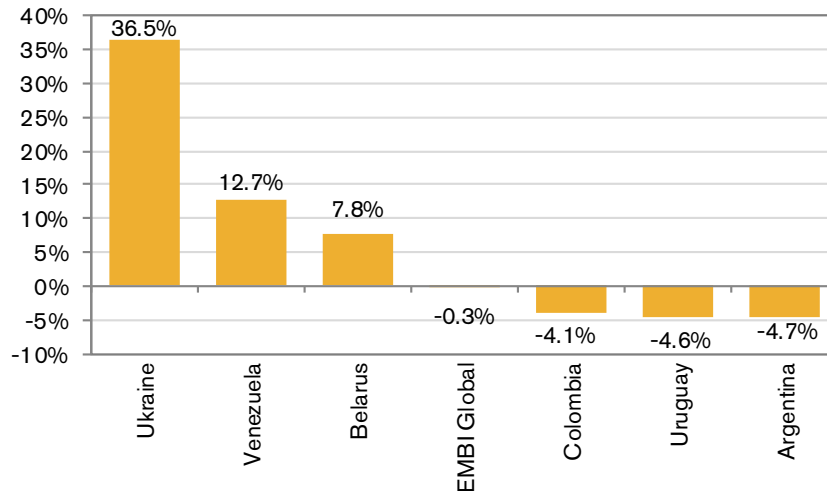
There were several notable underperformers in Q2. Italy (-2.7 percent), Spain (-2.5 percent), and Belgium (-2.5 percent) declined the most on an unhedged basis. Much of the negative results can be attributed to the distress in Greece.

### Citigroup WGBI: Returns of Major Constituents (%)

Country	Local Currency Return (Qtr)	Currency Effect	Unhedged Total Return (Qtr)
United States	-1.6	0.0	-1.6
Canada	-1.4	1.4	0.0
Australia	-2.8	0.6	-2.2
Japan	-0.3	-2.0	-2.3
Austria	-5.1	3.5	-1.6
Belgium	-6.0	3.5	-2.5
France	-5.1	3.5	-1.6
Germany	-4.4	3.5	-0.9
Italy	-6.2	3.5	-2.7
Netherlands	-4.8	3.5	-1.3
Spain	-6.0	3.5	-2.5
United Kingdom	-3.9	5.9	2.0
Non-U.S. Govt. Bond	-3.2	1.7	-1.5
World Govt. Bond	-2.7	1.1	-1.6

Sources: Citigroup and Barclays Capital

### JPMorgan EMBI Global Index Best and Worst-Performing Markets



Source: JPMorgan

### Emerging Market Debt

The JPMorgan Emerging Market Bond Index (-0.3 percent) fell in Q2. Despite the poor overall result, performance by asset class varied as developed market interest rates rose and EM spreads tightened. The three best- and worst-performing markets of the index are noted in the adjacent graph.

The corporate JPMorgan CEMBI Broad Diversified Index gained 1.3 percent. Ukraine (31.9 percent) was the most notable outperformer despite continued tensions with Russia. Nearly all countries within the index posted positive results, excluding the Czech Republic (-3.9 percent) and Morocco (-3.4 percent), which reported modest detractions.

The local JPMorgan GBI-EM Global Diversified Index (-0.3 percent) declined in USD unhedged terms. The currency effect was the primary reason for the drawdown, as the index gained 0.2 percent in local terms. From a regional perspective, Asia was the primary source of negative results, as Indonesia (-5.2 percent) suffered from inflationary risks and a depreciating currency.

# Investment Performance: Commodities and Currencies

This section presents performance information about commodities and major world currencies as of Q2 2015.

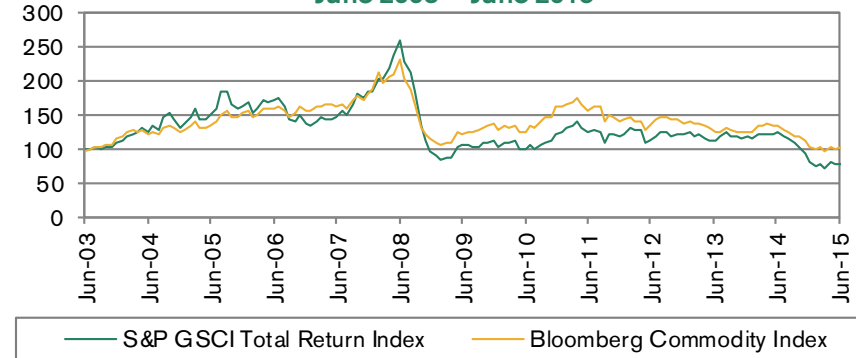
## Commodities

After a weak Q1, commodities, as represented by the Bloomberg Commodity Index (BCI) and the S&P GSCI, rallied in Q2, gaining 4.7 percent and 8.7 percent, respectively. Most commodities are priced in USD, so the overall asset class benefitted from a weaker USD, as its recent strength had dampened international demand.

Sectors posted mixed results. Agriculture and Energy generated positive returns, while Industrial Metals, Precious Metals and Livestock declined. The most significant driver of positive performance during Q2 was Energy, which returned 10.9 percent in the BCI and 13.0 percent in the S&P GSCI. In particular, oil prices, which reached six-year lows in Q1, gained almost 25 percent in Q2 due to expectations of slowing supply and higher demand. Given the Energy's heavy weighting in the S&P GSCI, this served as a large contributor to that index's outperformance relative to the BCI. Cocoa was also a big winner during Q2. The commodity rose more than 20 percent, as Ghana, the second largest cocoa grower, surprised the market with a 30 percent shortfall in this year's crop.

Regarding detractors, Industrial Metals was the biggest laggard in both indices, falling 5.3 percent in the BCI and 5.5 percent in the S&P GSCI. Copper suffered during Q2, dropping 4.5 percent, as demand in China continued to decrease.

Monthly Commodity Returns, Growth of \$100:  
June 2003 – June 2015



The graph above shows the major commodity indices, the S&P GSCI\* Index and Bloomberg Commodity Index\*\*

\* The S&P GSCI Index is calculated primarily on a world production-weighted basis and is composed of the principal physical commodities that are the subject of active, liquid futures markets.

\*\* The Bloomberg Commodity Index is composed of futures contracts on physical commodities, with weighting restrictions on individual commodities and commodity groups to promote diversification.

Source: Investment Metrics

## Nominal Broad Dollar Index: USD vs. Basket of Major Trading Partners



Sources: Federal Reserve and Bloomberg

## Currencies

The adjacent graph shows the U.S. dollar (USD) against a basket of 16 major market currencies, including those listed in the table below: the Canadian dollar (CAD), the euro (EUR), the Japanese yen (JPY), the Swiss franc (CHF), and the British pound-sterling (GBP).

In Q2, the U.S. nominal broad dollar weakened by 0.98 percent. Despite the drop, the USD will continue to benefit from higher relative economic growth and potential for rising interest rates.

USD Major Trading Partners	Pairs	Q2 Level	YTD	5-Year Average
Canada	USD/CAD	1.2494	7.51%	1.0536
Eurozone	USD/EUR	0.8979	8.63%	0.7660
Japan	USD/JPY	122.5000	2.27%	93.2237
Switzerland	USD/CHF	0.9355	-5.91%	0.9254
U.K.	USD/GBP	0.6367	-0.81%	0.6287

# Investment Performance: Hedge Funds

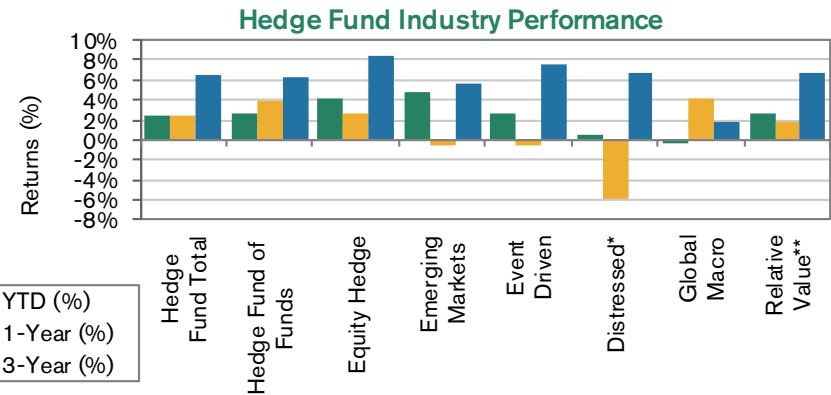
This section provides an overview of hedge fund results along with an analysis of strategy performance during Q2 2015.

## Hedge Fund Overview

The Hedge Fund Research, Inc. (HFRI) Fund Weighted Composite Index gained 0.3 percent in Q2. Hedge funds broadly produced gains in April and May, but losses in June detracted from performance. Four of the five major hedge fund strategies posted positive returns in Q2. The strongest performer was Emerging Markets (3.7 percent), followed by Equity Hedge (2.0 percent), Event Driven (0.8 percent) and Relative Value (0.7 percent). Meanwhile, Global Macro (-3.5 percent) was the worst performing major hedge fund strategy.

Longer-term results were also positive. Hedge funds recorded a gain of 6.4 percent over the three-year period ending June 30, 2015, as measured by the HFRI Fund Weighted Composite Index.

Hedge funds of funds were mostly flat in Q2, as represented by the HFRI Fund of Funds (FOF) Composite Index's 0.1 percent return. The HFRI FOF: Conservative Index (0.2 percent) posted a slight gain and the HFRI FOF: Diversified Index (-0.2 percent) fell.



\* Distressed funds focus on companies that are close to or in bankruptcy.

\*\*Relative-value funds focus on arbitrage opportunities between equity and fixed income securities

Source: Hedge Fund Research, Inc.

## HFRI Index Returns – Q2 2015 (%)

	Apr	May	June	QTD	YTD
Fund of Funds Composite	0.3	1.0	-1.2	0.1	2.6
FOF: Conservative	0.2	0.7	-0.7	0.2	2.1
FOF: Diversified	0.0	0.9	-1.1	-0.2	2.4
Fund Weighted Composite	0.9	0.6	-1.2	0.3	2.5
Equity Hedge (Total)	1.8	1.0	-0.7	2.0	4.1
Equity Market Neutral	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.8	2.4
Short Bias	-0.3	-0.8	0.3	-0.8	-2.9
Event-Driven (Total)	1.3	0.7	-1.2	0.8	2.6
Distressed/Restructuring	0.9	0.3	-1.4	-0.2	0.6
Merger Arbitrage	0.6	1.0	-0.6	0.9	3.1
Relative Value (Total)	1.1	0.4	-0.7	0.7	2.6
FI-Convertible Arbitrage	1.4	0.8	-0.8	1.3	3.4
Global Macro (Total)	-1.2	0.0	-2.3	-3.5	-0.3
Emerging Markets (Total)	5.5	0.1	-1.8	3.7	4.7

Source: Hedge Fund Research, Inc.

## Strategy Analysis

The HFRI Emerging Markets Index (3.7 percent) gained in Q2. Strong performance in April offset mostly flat performance in May and losses during June. China managers led gains followed by Asia ex-Japan, Russia, MENA, Global and Latin American managers. Meanwhile, India managers detracted from returns.

The HFRI Equity Hedge Index (2.0 percent) was positive in Q2, as gains in April and May offset losses during June. Technology/Healthcare managers posted the strongest returns of the group, followed by Fundamental Growth, Fundamental Value, Energy/Basic Materials, Multi-Strategy, Market Neutral and Quantitative Directional managers. Meanwhile, Short-Biased managers (-0.8 percent) detracted from the return.

The HFRI Event-Driven Index (0.8 percent) gained in Q2. Activist managers contributed the most to performance, followed by Special Situations, Credit Arbitrage, and Merger Arbitrage managers. Meanwhile, Multi-Strategy and Distressed/Restructuring managers weakened Q2 performance.

The HFRI Relative Value Index (0.7 percent) posted a positive return in Q2. Volatility managers were the strongest performers, followed by Fixed-Income Asset Backed, Fixed Income Convertible Arbitrage, Fixed-Income Sovereign, Fixed Income Multi-Strategy, and Fixed-Income Corporate managers. Meanwhile, Yield Alternatives managers detracted from Q2 gains.

The HFRI Global Macro Index (-3.5 percent) fell in Q2 and was the only major hedge fund strategy to post a loss. Discretionary Thematic was the only underlying strategy that reported positive Q2 results. Meanwhile, Systematic Diversified managers detracted the most from performance, followed by Active Trading, Multi-Strategy, Currency, and Commodity strategies.

# Investment Performance: Private Equity

This section provides data on private equity industry performance, fundraising, buyout funds, initial public offering (IPO) activity and venture capital. The information in this section reflects the most recent private equity data available.

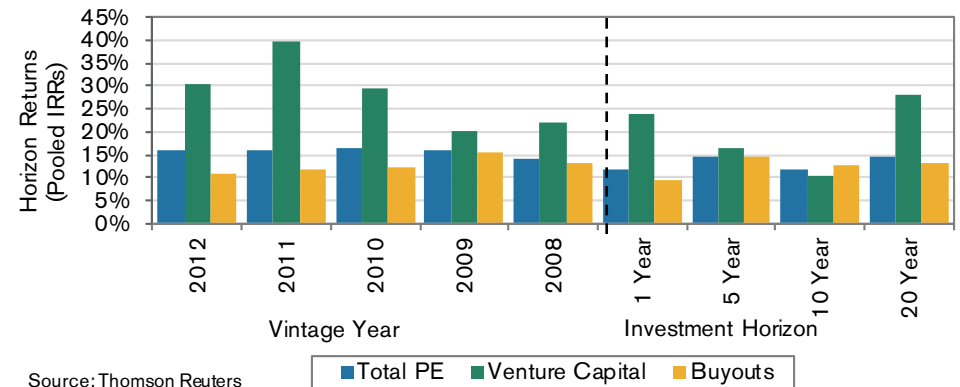
## Private Equity Industry Performance

The adjacent graph shows private equity fund performance for Q4 2014, calculated as pooled internal rates of return (IRR) of funds reporting to Thomson One. Performance for 2008 through 2012 vintage-year\* funds, as well as one-, five-, 10- and 20-year returns is calculated for funds in the following categories: all private equity, venture capital and buyouts.

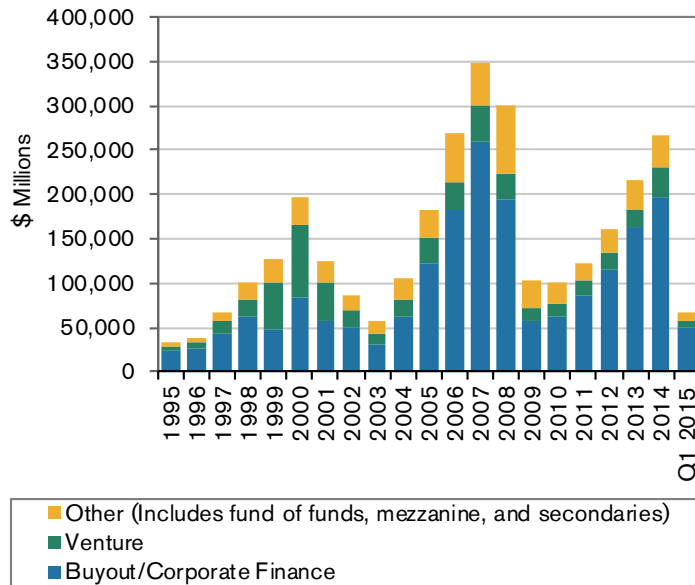
Private equity funds for all regions returned approximately 3.4 percent in Q4 2014 and 11.8 percent over the one-year period. This includes performance across all private equity strategies. Over a 20-year period, all private equity, venture capital and buyout funds generated double-digit returns of 14.6 percent, 28.0 percent and 13.2 percent, respectively.

\*"Vintage year" refers to the first year capital was committed in a particular fund. Vintage-year performance is calculated as the median percentile returns of all funds reporting as pooled IRRs.

## Private Equity Performance by Vintage Year and Investment Horizon: All Regions



## Private Equity Commitments: United States



Venture capital deal activity reached \$13.4 billion, which was less than Q4 by 10 percent, but was the highest Q1 total since 2000 and 26 percent greater than the amount invested in Q1 2014. Buyout deals totaled \$34.9 billion, an increase of approximately 13 percent over Q1 2014.

\*The JOBS Act was signed into U.S. law in 2012 to encourage small business/startup growth by easing regulatory requirements on emerging growth companies and allowing crowdfunding, with limitations, from private individuals. Under the JOBS Act, if an emerging growth company decides to go public, it submits an initial, confidential registration to the SEC for feedback before its privately held information becomes public.

## Private Equity Overview

According to *Private Equity Analyst*, private equity funds raised \$66.1 billion in Q1 2015, the strongest first quarter result since Q1 2008. The potent exit environment over the past several years, especially in 2014, supplied institutional investors with capital to reinvest in new funds. Additionally, copious cheap debt and a fairly stable U.S. economy led to increased buyout activity, although there are pricing concerns and some limits on leveraged lending.

Corporate finance funds, particularly industry-focused and energy-related vehicles, along with secondary funds, saw the greatest gains over Q1 2014. Energy-related funds raised approximately \$20.1 billion, which is triple the capital those funds garnered one year prior. Secondaries, which had a record year in 2014 in terms of deal volume, raised \$4.2 billion in Q1, more than double the funding of Q1 2014. Venture capital, mezzanine and fund of funds raised less capital than they did one year ago.

After a record-high year for exits in 2014, Q1 2015 experienced the slowest exit activity in two years. Seventeen venture-backed IPOs raised \$1.4 billion, which was 54 percent less in number of offerings and 58 percent less in dollars versus Q1 2014. Although Q1 results were weak, activity is expected to increase throughout 2015, as 54 venture-backed companies have filed publicly for IPOs with the SEC, and more registrations have likely been filed confidentially under the JOBS Act\*. Venture-backed M&A activity decelerated to its lowest levels since Q1 2013 with 86 deals, 16 of which are disclosed and total \$2.1 billion. Buyout exit activity also slowed from Q4 and one year ago, but disclosed deal volume remained strong at \$33.3 billion versus \$35.2 billion in Q4, which was one of the best quarterly exit deal volume totals of the decade.



## Investment Performance: Real Estate

This page presents data and Rogerscasey's commentary on private and public real estate. The information below reflects the most recent data available.

### Private Real Estate

The National Council of Real Estate Investment Fiduciaries (NCREIF) Property Index (NPI), which tracks private real estate in the U.S., gained 3.1 percent during Q2. The total return is composed of 1.3 percent income and 1.9 percent property-level appreciation. Over the trailing one-year period, the Index gained 13.0 percent, composed of 7.5 percent property-level appreciation and 5.2 percent income.

In the regions of the U.S., the West performed the best during Q2 and over the last 12 months, as shown in the adjacent table.

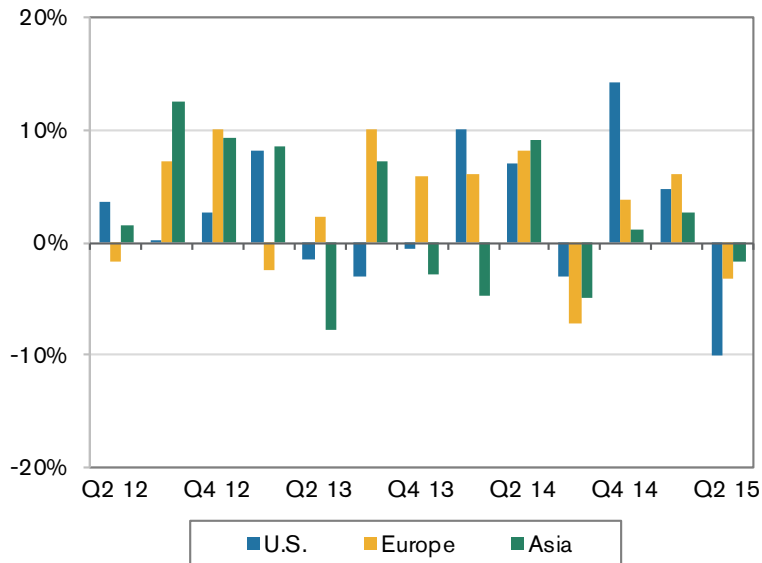
Property valuations continue to strengthen due to solid operating fundamentals and demand from investors for high-quality assets. The increase in interest rates during Q2 did not reduce investor demand and private core real estate values remain, on average, 15 percent above the peak levels reached in 2007. Supply is building in markets with strong tenant demand and rent growth albeit more slowly than previous cycles with the exception of the apartment sector where construction starts have risen to historical norms. There is also increasing supply in the office and industrial sectors, but most consists of build-to-suit/pre-leased buildings.

### National Property Index Sector and Region Performance

	Ending Weight (%)	Returns as of Q2 2015	
		QTD (%)	1 Year (%)
<b>NCREIF NPI Total Return</b>	100.0	3.1	13.0
<b>Sector</b>			
Apartment	24.1	3.0	11.6
Hotel	1.3	3.5	14.0
Industrial	13.2	3.8	14.8
Office	38.1	3.1	12.9
Retail	23.3	3.0	13.6
<b>NCREIF Region</b>			
East	34.2	2.9	11.0
Midwest	9.4	3.0	12.5
South	20.4	3.1	13.9
West	36.0	3.4	14.5

Source: National Council of Real Estate Investment Fiduciaries

### Regional Real Estate Securities Performance



Source: National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts

### Public Real Estate

The FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Global Developed Real Estate Index total market capitalization declined to \$1.2 trillion in Q2, broken down as follows: North America \$683 billion, Europe \$209 billion, and Asia \$351 billion. Despite strong property valuations and transaction activity in the U.S., rising interest rates led to a 6.7 percent loss on a global basis in Q2. Asia (-1.8 percent) lost less than Europe (-3.3 percent) and the U.S. (-10.0 percent) as measured by the FTSE EPRA/NAREIT indices.

Sector performance in the U.S. was negative across the board: Specialty Office (-0.5 percent), Manufactured Home Communities (-4.7 percent), Self Storage (-5.0 percent), Apartments (-6.1 percent), and Lodging (-6.2 percent) fell substantially, but outperformed the broader index, while Healthcare (-14.3 percent), Primary CBD Office (-13.1 percent), Shopping Centers (-12.6 percent), Net Lease (-12.5 percent), Industrial (-12.4 percent) and Student Apartments (-11.8 percent) declined more sharply than the index.

Property stocks in Europe were negatively affected by concern over Greece and higher bond yields. The U.K. (3.9 percent), Greece (0.5 percent) and Spain (-1.0 percent) outperformed Europe (-3.3 percent), while Finland (-14.9 percent), Sweden (-9.9 percent), France (-9.5 percent), Germany (-8.2 percent) and Ireland (-7.0 percent) fell more than the region as a whole. Asia fell, primarily due to lower economic and earnings growth expectations in Japan. Hong Kong (4.0 percent) gained while New Zealand (-7.7 percent), Japan (-5.1 percent), and Singapore (-2.0 percent) declined.

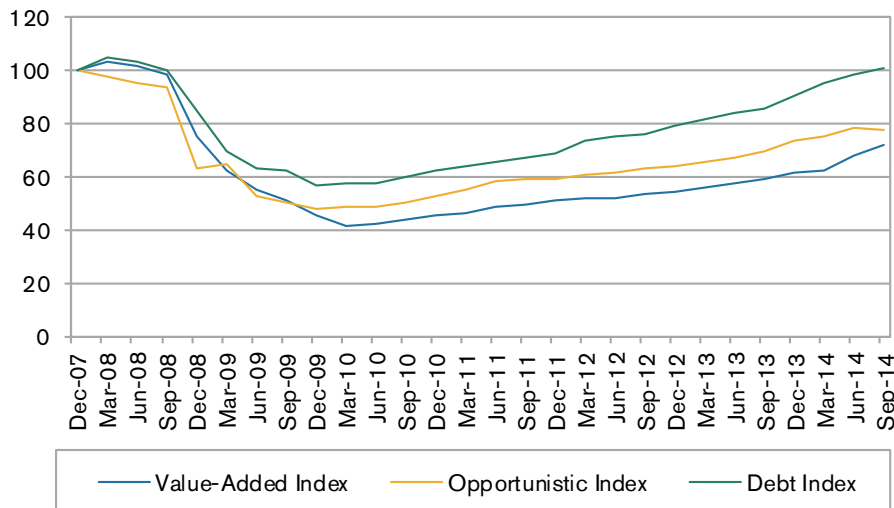
# Investment Performance: Real Estate

This page presents data and Rogerscasey's commentary on value-added and opportunistic real estate. The information in this section reflects the most recent data available.

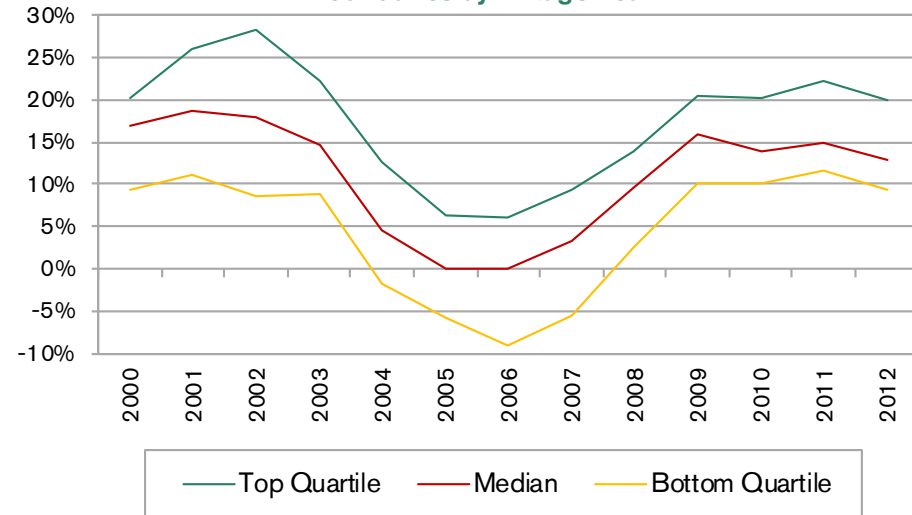
## Value-Added and Opportunistic Real Estate

Value-added and opportunistic private real estate strategies have attracted investor interest over the last few years due, in part, to the economic recovery, the strong overall performance of these strategies, and high core real estate valuations. According to Preqin, during Q2, 23 value-added and 7 opportunistic funds closed raising \$9.6 billion and \$7.2 billion, respectively, while 6 debt funds closed raising \$6.0 billion. As shown in the graph below at left, the returns earned by investors in their closed-end, private, value-added, opportunistic, and real estate debt portfolios have steadily recovered from the lows set in late 2009 and early 2010; however, real estate debt funds have outperformed. Furthermore, as illustrated in the graph below at right, closed-end private real estate dry powder has risen with increased investor interest in these strategies. Lastly, as shown in the graph at right, closed-end private real estate funds of vintage years 2005 (0.1 percent) and 2006 (0.0 percent) have the lowest median net IRRs in recent history, while the last two years for which data is available show continued improvement with the median net IRRs of 2011 and 2012 funds rising to 15.0 percent and 12.8 percent, respectively.

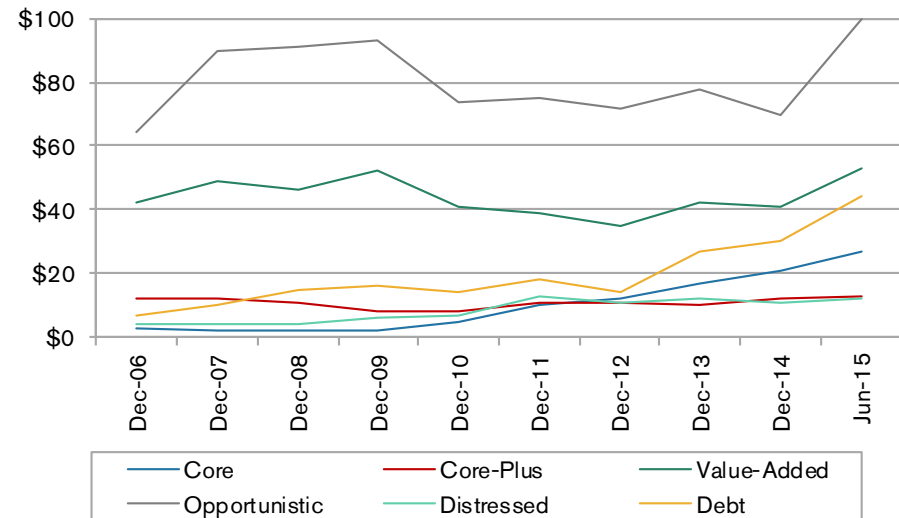
Closed-End Private Real Estate Index Performance



Closed-End Private Real Estate Funds Median Net IRRs and Quartile Boundaries by Vintage Year



Closed-End Private Real Estate Dry Powder (\$ billion) by Strategy



Source (this page): Preqin Real Estate Online

## Noteworthy Developments

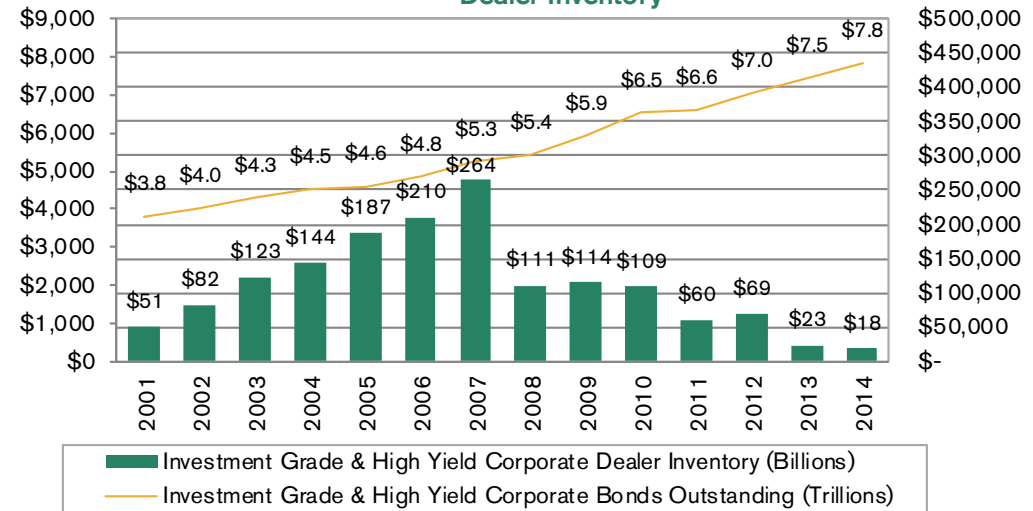
Rogerscasey finds the developments discussed in this section to be noteworthy for investors.

### A Liquidity Challenged Bond Market

The adjacent graph highlights the declining role of traditional broker-dealers in fixed income markets, which is widely believed to have a negative impact on liquidity and volatility.

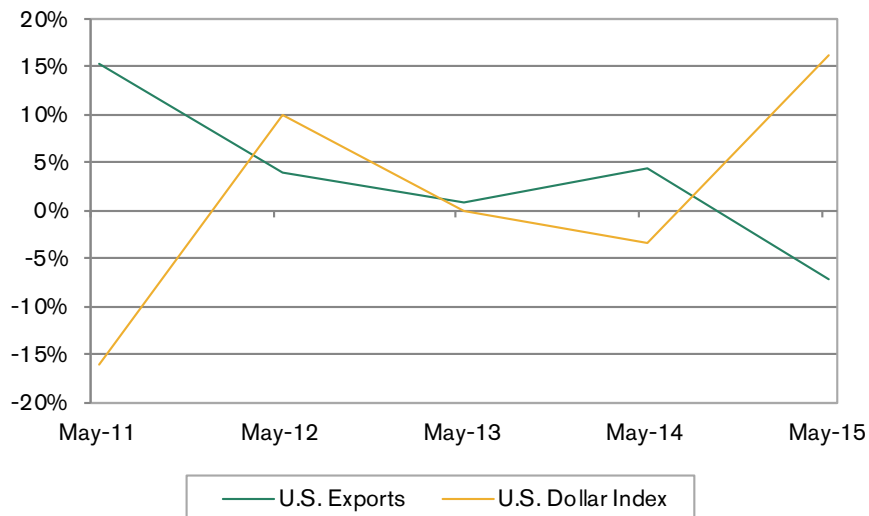
While there is evidence of higher bid/ask spreads and increased price sensitivity to asset flows from mutual funds and ETFs, there are a number of other considerations worth noting. For example, demand has been exceptionally strong, with new issuance often significantly oversubscribed; long term-oriented and patient institutional investors, both in the U.S. and abroad, have also increasingly stepped in as opportunistic buyers; and institutions continue to build out and improve electronic trading platforms and other related activities. Finally, while probably far from perfect, it is important to remember that one of the primary objectives of financial reform was to remove systemic risks in the banking system in an effort to avert or mitigate the next financial crisis.

### Investment Grade and High Yield Corporate Bonds Outstanding vs. Dealer Inventory



Sources: FINRA, SIFMA, Federal Reserve

### U.S. Exports vs. The U.S. Dollar Index



Sources: Bloomberg and The U.S. Census Bureau

### The Strong U.S. Dollar's Effect on Exports and The Economy

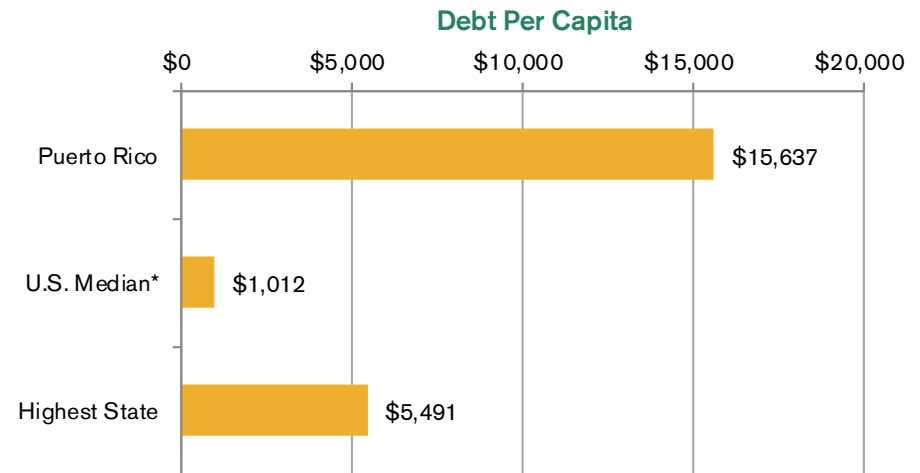
The adjacent graph compares the USD to exports. As a result of a strong USD's effect on exports, foreign companies and consumers of U.S. goods and services could experience higher prices, which might create a headwind for GDP growth and the earnings of U.S. companies selling abroad. In addition, U.S. companies with large foreign operations could see a decline in earnings when converted back to USD. However, a stronger USD would also lower the price of imports, including commodities such as oil prices, which benefits U.S. consumers. It is uncertain whether this would spur them to import more or simply benefit from an increase in disposable income. In the case of both exports and imports, the potential impact could be a modest headwind to U.S. GDP growth and inflation, both of which could impact the timing and magnitude of any Fed interest rate increases. In May, the trade deficit increased by 2.9 percent to \$41.9 billion as imports declined by 0.8 percent and exports fell by 0.8 percent. Ultimately, the impact of a stronger USD creates some uncertainty and is difficult to forecast given all the moving pieces of the global economy.

## Noteworthy Developments

Rogerscasey finds the developments discussed in this section to be noteworthy for investors.

### Puerto Rico's Debt Crisis

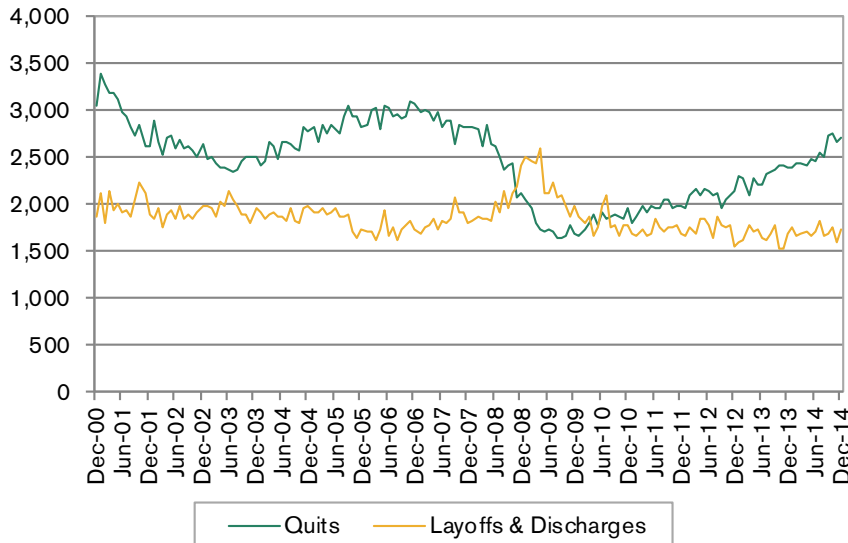
A combination of factors from U.S. tax law to economic misfortune and mismanagement has turned the Puerto Rican debt burden into a crisis of Greek-like proportions. The island's own governor, Alejandro Garcia Padilla, announced in June that Puerto Rico's debts are "not payable." The outstanding debt at \$72 billion is more than any state's except for California and New York, but the territory of Puerto Rico has the population of San Diego county and shrinking. Puerto Rico's debt per capita is about 15 times the U.S. median, and three times as much as Connecticut, the state with the highest debt per capita. With no provision for bankruptcy process and no ability to print money, options are few and solutions are likely to result in years of court battles.



\* U.S. median does not include Puerto Rico

Source: Moody's Investors Service

### Job Separations: Voluntary Quits vs. Layoffs/Discharges



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

### Another Way to Measure Labor Market Improvement

According to the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, total job separations, which comprise quits and layoffs and discharges, grew 7.2 percent during 2014, but voluntary quits contributed significantly more to that increase (10.4 percent vs. 2.7 percent). As shown in the adjacent graph, layoffs and discharges outnumbered voluntary quits during the financial crisis and shortly thereafter, but the gap between voluntary quits and involuntary separations has widened over the past several years, especially from 2012 onward, when involuntary job departures stabilized while voluntary separations climbed.

An increase in voluntary quits is a good indicator of labor market improvement because it suggests that workers feel comfortable enough in future prospects to leave their current positions. Decreased layoffs and discharges are indicative of employer confidence, but they are also a result of an increased number of quits. The expanding spread between the two types of departures paints a positive picture of the job market and is good news for the U.S. economy as a whole.