Russell Quarterly Economic and Market Review

U.S. strength outweighed global volatility

FOURTH QUARTER 2014

Important information and disclosures

Please remember that all investments carry some level of risk, including the potential loss of Principal invested. They do not typically grow at an even rate of return and may experience negative growth. As with any type of portfolio structuring, attempting to reduce risk and increase return could, at certain times, unintentionally reduce returns.

Diversification does not assure a profit and does not protect against loss in declining markets.

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Standard Deviation is a statistical measure of the degree to which an individual value in a probability distribution tends to vary from the mean of the distribution. The greater the degree of dispersion, the greater the risk.

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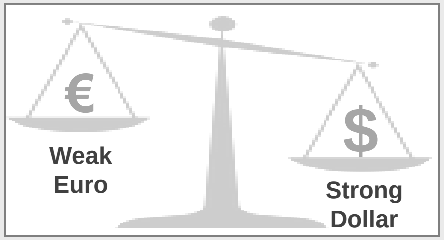
Top news and events in 2014

ALARMIST HEADLINES FAILED TO DISRUPT MARKET'S CLIMB

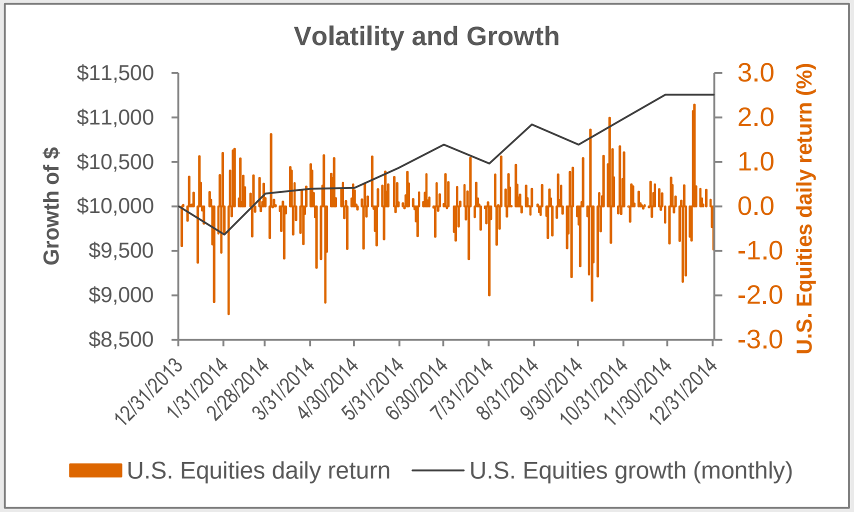

MARCH
Malaysia Airlines 370 disappearance


JUNE–DECEMBER
Oil falls from $115 to $50/barrel




MARCH
Russia annexes Crimea


JULY
Malaysia Airlines 17 Ukraine crash



JUNE
ISIS declares caliphate

SEPTEMBER
Scottish vote for independence


AUGUST
Ferguson riots

SEPTEMBER
Ebola lands in America


School shootings / gun violence in USA

OCTOBER
Virgin Galactic crash



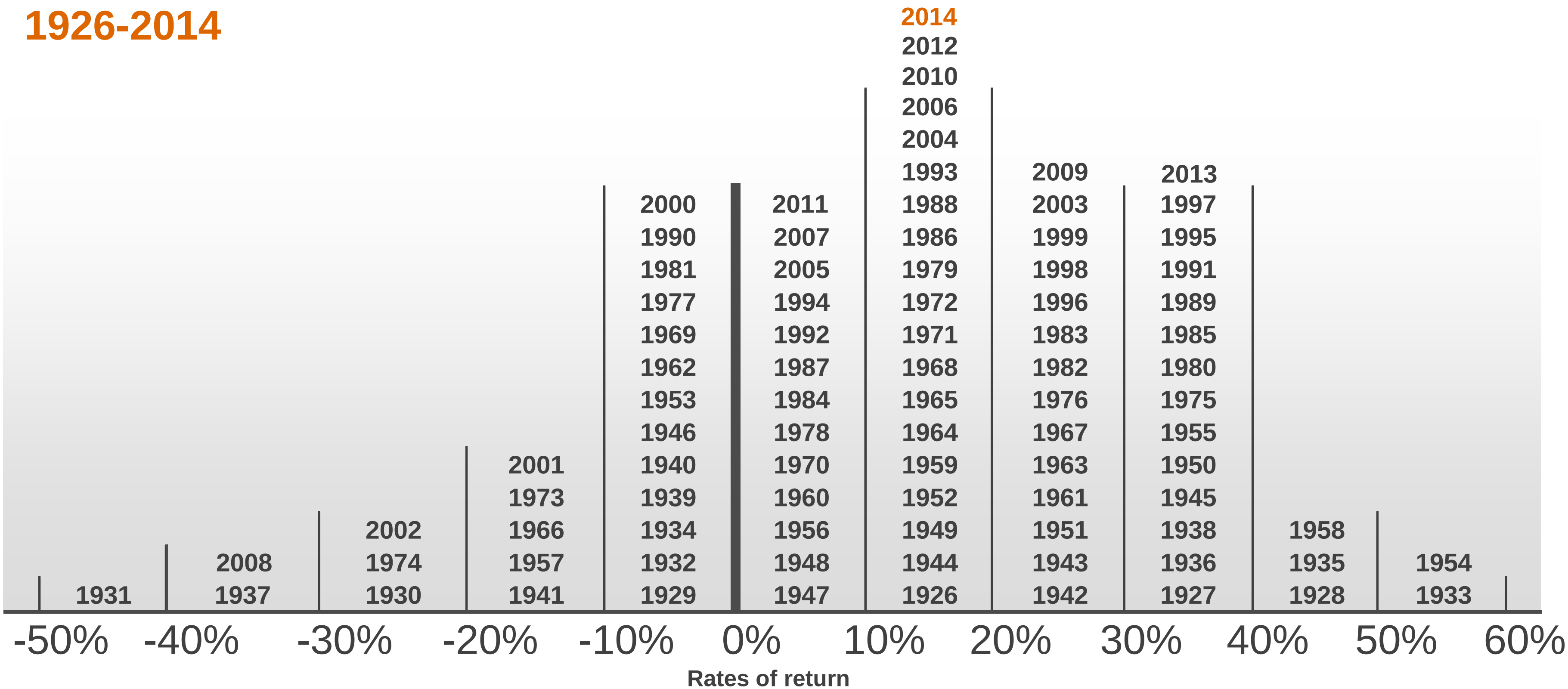
FEBRUARY
Yellen sworn in as U.S. Fed chief

U.S. Equities represented by Russell 3000® Index.
Index returns represent past performance, are not a guarantee of future performance, and are not indicative of any specific investment. Indexes are unmanaged and cannot be invested in directly.

Historically it has paid to own stocks

73% OF THE TIME, U.S. EQUITY MARKET[1] HAS POSTED CALENDAR RETURNS ABOVE ZERO

Calendar Year S&P 500® Index Returns:
1926-2014



When the U.S. stock market exceeded 10%, the following year's average return was 12%

[1]Represented by the S&P 500® Index from 1926-2014

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Economic Indicators Dashboard

VOLATILITY

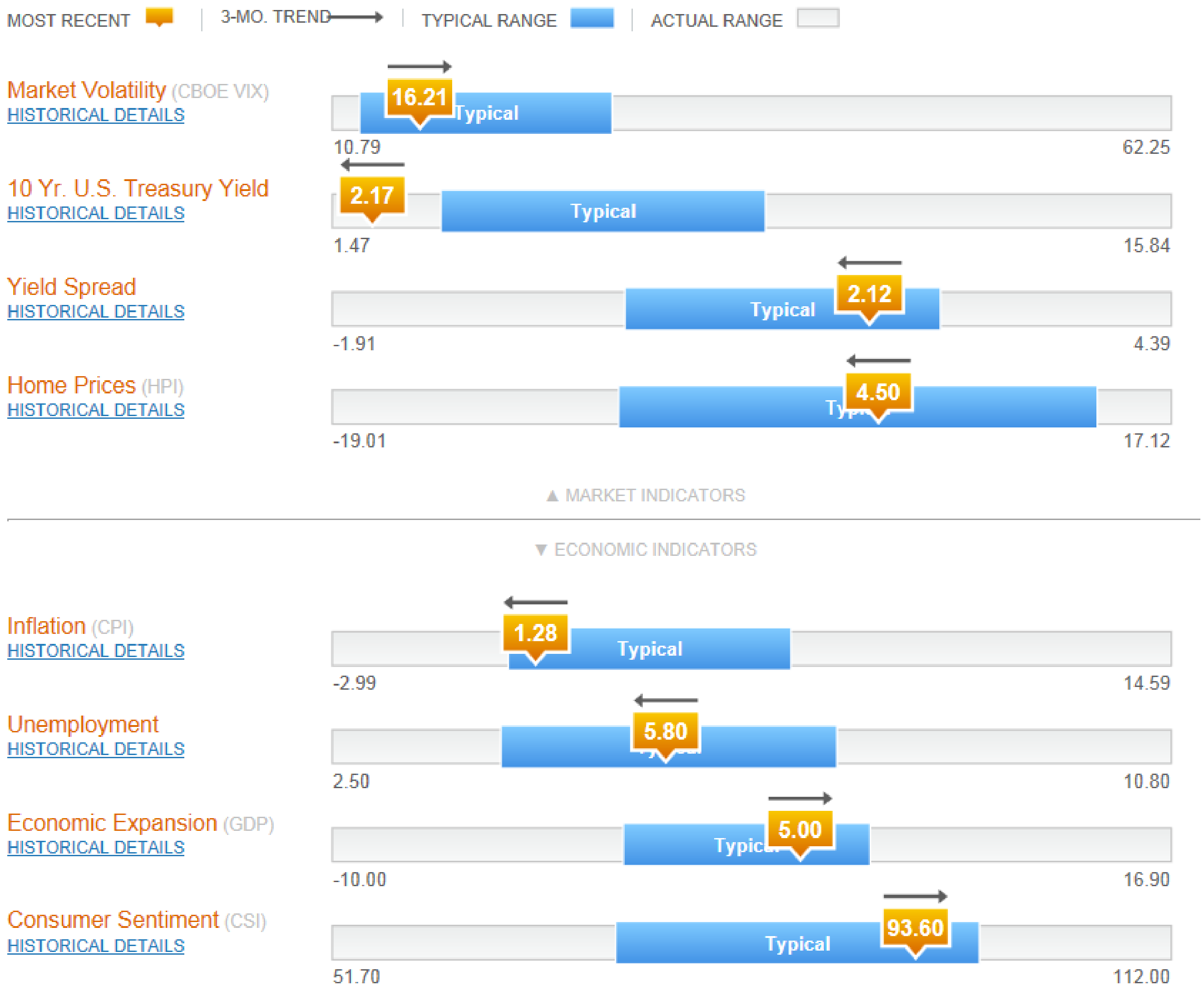
- Volatility increased in 4Q 2014 but was still low for most of the year

INTEREST RATES

- The 10-year U.S. Treasury yield surprised many by ending the year 85 basis points *lower* than it started

UNEMPLOYMENT

- Slow but steady decline over the course of the year

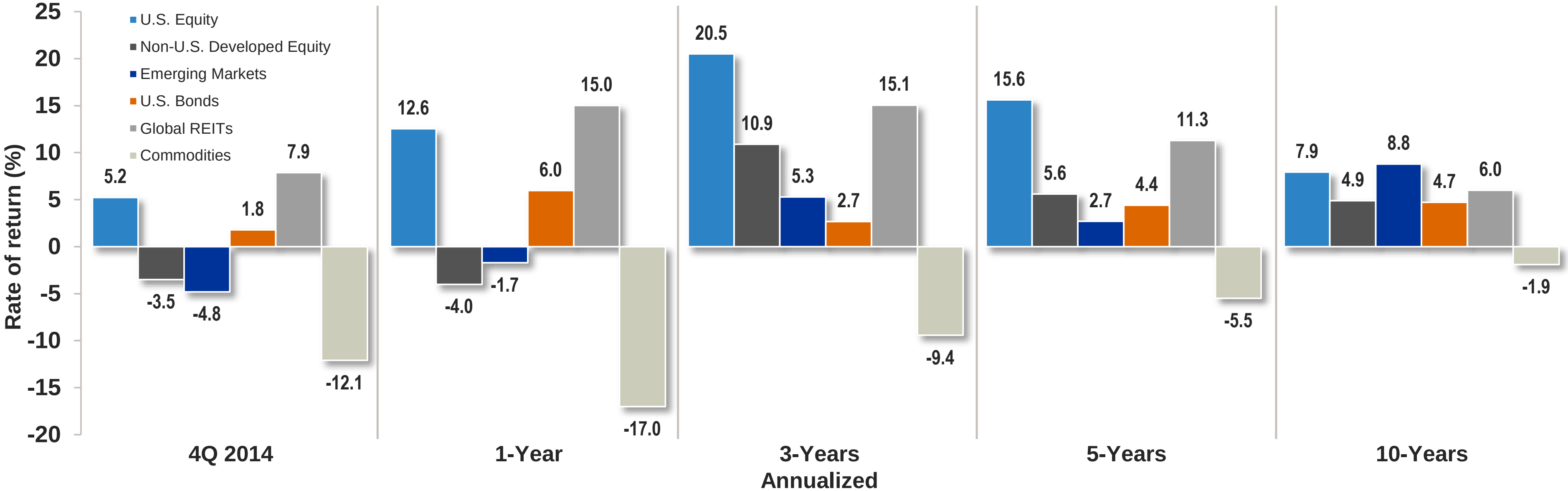


http://www.russell.com, Current state as of 1/1/2015. ***See appendix for category definitions.***
Russell's Economic Indicators Dashboard charts several key indicators to help investors assess economic and market trends.

Capital markets

PERIODS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2014

Capital market returns



U.S. Equity: (Russell 3000® Index) U.S. stock index which includes the 3,000 largest U.S. stocks as measured by market capitalization

Non-U.S. Developed Equity: (Russell Developed ex-U.S. Large Cap Index) International market index that includes Western Europe, Japan, Australia and Canada

Emerging Markets: (Russell Emerging Markets Index) Emerging markets index that includes S. Korea, Brazil, Russia, India and China

U.S. Bonds: (Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index) Broad index for U.S. Fixed Income market

Global REITs: (FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Index) Index for global publicly traded real estate securities

Commodities: (Bloomberg Commodity Index Total Return*) Broad index of common commodities

Capital Markets:

- The U.S. equity market continued its strong run reflecting its leadership role in the global economic recovery
- Non-U.S. developed equity markets posted negative results for U.S. investors influenced by growth concerns and a strong dollar
- Slumping commodity prices and U.S. dollar strength created a headwind for emerging market stocks in 2014
- Surprising year for bonds as interest rates lowered and bond prices rose accordingly
- Global REITs benefited from lower interest rates and posted one of the best asset class returns in 2014
- Dropping energy prices hit commodity indexes hard as reflected by double-digit drops for the quarter and year

Source: Russell, Barclays, Bloomberg, and FTSE NAREIT.

*Effective July 1, 2014, the Dow Jones-UBS Commodity Index Total Return was renamed the Bloomberg Commodity Index Total Return.

Index returns represent past performance, are not a guarantee of future performance, and are not indicative of any specific investment.

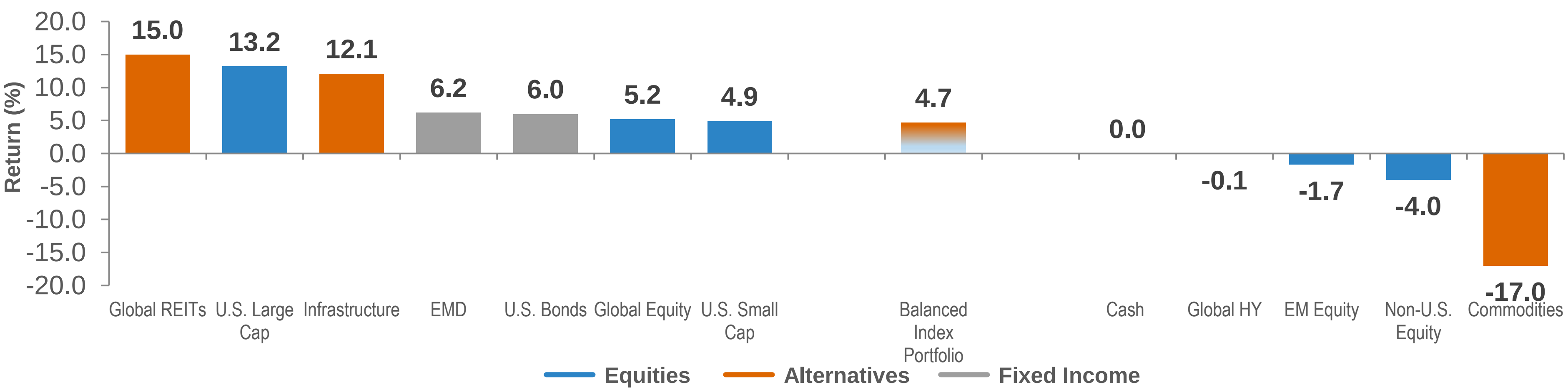
What worked and what didn't in 2014

INTEREST RATES AND STRONG DOLLAR IMPACTED RESULTS

What worked

What didn't work

2014 Calendar year returns



Interest rates helped

- REITs were strongest asset segment
- EMD benefited from higher yielding bonds and USD issuance
- U.S. bonds exceeded expectations

Non-dollar exposure hurt

- Equities outside the U.S. finished up in local currency, down in USD
- Emerging markets and commodities impacted by growth concerns

U.S. Small Cap: Russell 2000® Index; U.S. Large Cap: Russell 1000® Index; Global: Russell Developed Large Cap Index; Non-U.S.: Russell Developed ex-U.S. Large Cap Index; Infrastructure: S&P Global Infrastructure Index; Global High Yield: Barclays Global High Yield Index; Global REITs: FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Index; Cash: Citigroup 1-3 Month Treasury Bill Index; EM Equity: Russell Emerging Markets Index; U.S. Bonds: Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index; EMD: JPMorgan EM Bond Index Plus; Commodities: Bloomberg Commodity Index; Balanced Index: 5% U.S. Small Cap,15% U.S. Large Cap,10% Global, 12% Non-U.S., 4% Infrastructure, 5% Global High Yield, 4% Global REITs, 0% Cash, 6% EM Equity, 30% U.S. Bonds, 5% EMD and 4% Commodities.

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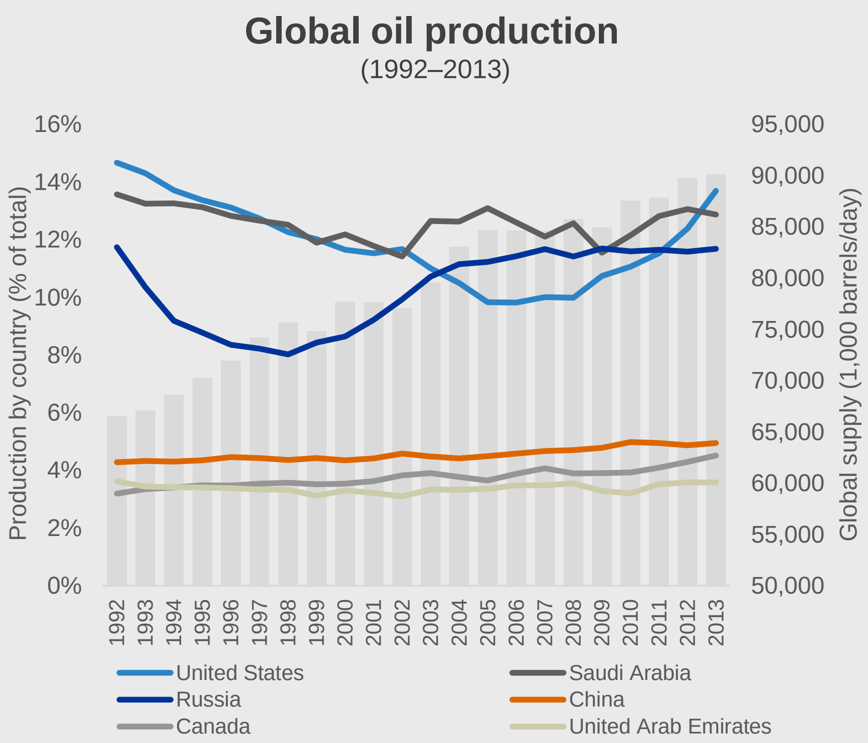
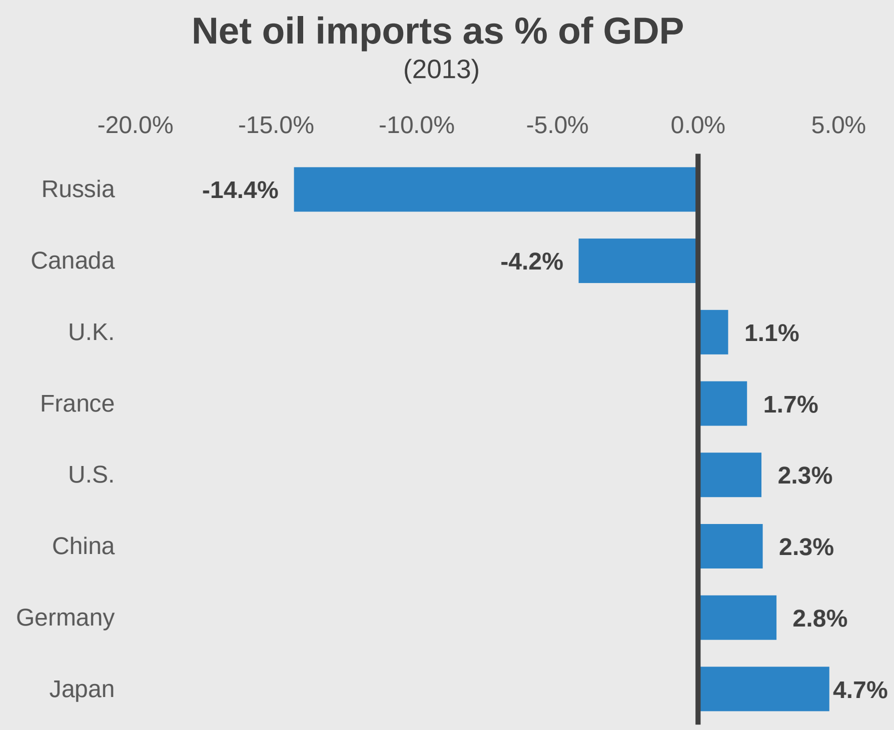
Falling oil prices driven by supply and demand





Supply

› Total global supply increasing

› U.S. leading global oil producer

› OPEC not reducing output to support price

Demand

› Net exporting countries negatively impacted by falling price

› Net importers stand to gain from lower oil costs representing reduced input costs

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, International Monetary Fund, Russell Investments.

Potential implications of cheap oil in 2015

Price of oil

- Curtails global growth
- Inflation concerns

Too high
~ $110/barrel

- Acceptable price range

- Foreshadows growth concerns
- Deflation
- Flight to safety

Too low
~ $40/barrel

Challenges:

- **High-yield bonds of energy companies:** Energy has become the largest sector of the high yield bond market*. Extended low oil prices may put pressure on select energy firms' ability to service their debt.
- **Energy companies in general:** Firms that are under-capitalized may face financial stresses, including reduced hiring and reduced capital expenditures.
- **Deflation**

Opportunities:

- **Consumer:** Extra money in consumer pockets (unofficial tax cut) may benefit other sectors – retail / consumer goods
  - U.S. drivers saved $14 billion in 2014 / $50- $75 billion projected in 2015 in gasoline expenditures**
- **Companies:** Those with high oil inputs may be more attractive
  - Airlines, auto, trucking, fertilizers (Air Transport stocks up 54% in 2014)***

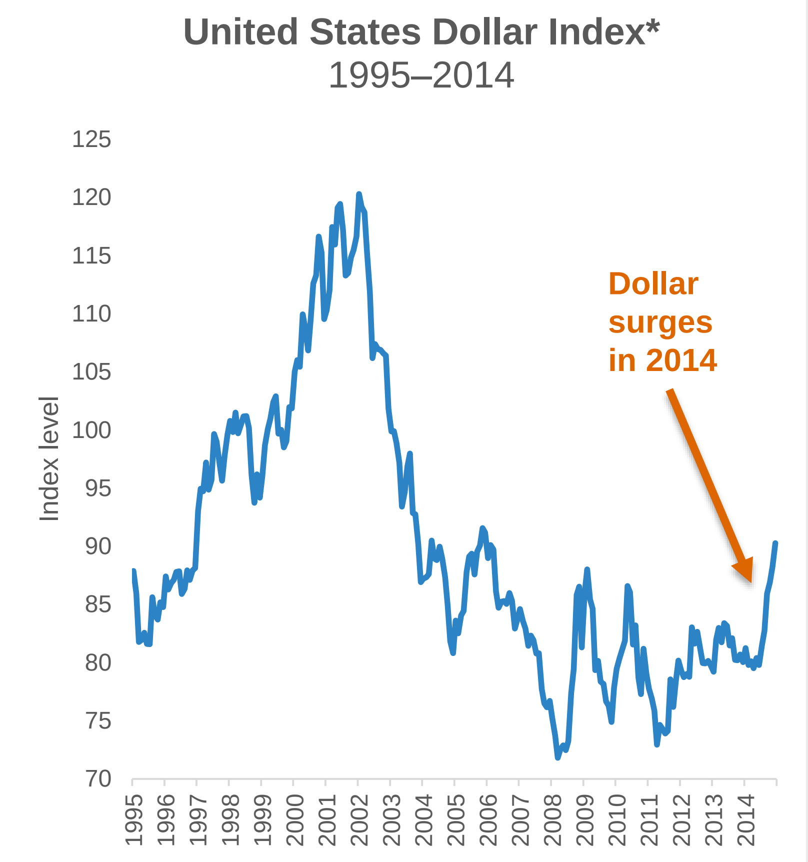
Sources: *High Yield Energy: Barclays HY Index; **Gas price data per AAA; ***Russell Investments: Russell 3000® Air Transport Subsector. As of December 2014.
There is no guarantee the stated projections will occur.

Factors affecting currency

ECONOMIC STRENGTH, CENTRAL BANK ACTION AND INTEREST RATES

Central bank policies around the globe are moving in different directions

- U.S. and U.K. likely to raise interest rates in 2015
  - The U.S. dollar surged against other major currencies in 2014, reflecting a strengthening U.S. economy
  - A strong U.S. dollar tends to help importers, but may hurt exporters, trade and foreign tourism
- Eurozone and Japan poised to keep interest rates low
  - Both currencies weakened in 2014
  - A weaker currency could help exporters boost trade and encourage foreign tourism



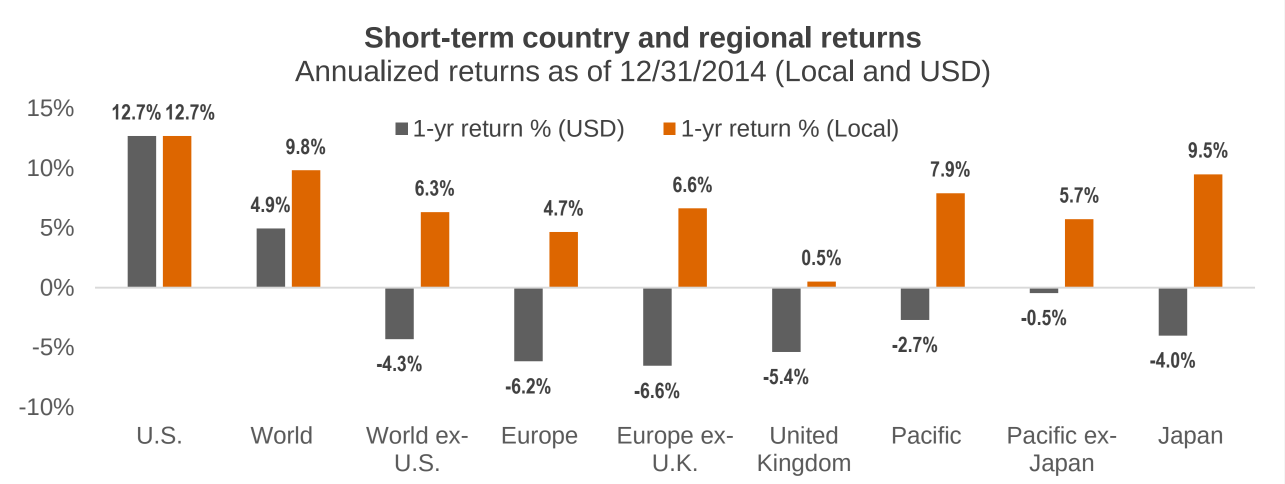
*Measures performance of the U.S. Dollar against a basket of currencies.

Source: Factset, New York Board of Trade. The U.S. Dollar Index measures the performance of the U.S. Dollar against a basket of currencies: 57.6% EUR, 13.6% JPY, 11.9% GBP, 9.1% CAD, 3.6% CHF and 4.2% SEK.
Index returns represent past performance, are not a guarantee of future performance, and are not indicative of any specific investment. Indexes are unmanaged and cannot be invested in directly.

Don’t react to short-term currency volatility

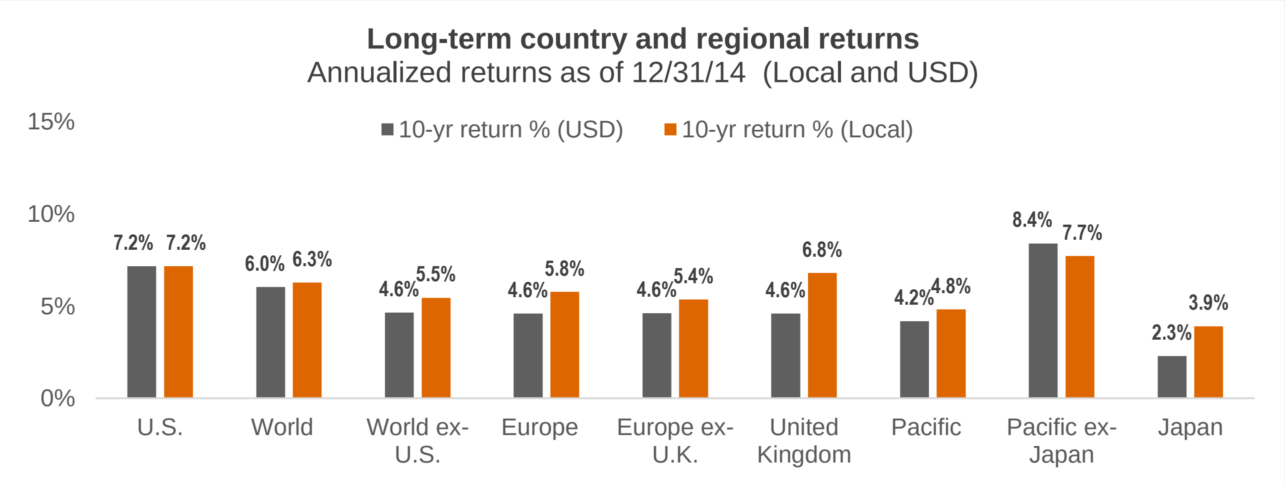
1-YEAR
SHORT-TERM RETURNS

- The strong U.S. dollar hurt non-U.S. returns for U.S. investors
- Europe, Japan, and the U.K. fared well in local currency terms as their economies improved



10-YEAR
LONG-TERM RETURNS

- Over longer time periods, the effect of currency has been muted



Source: MSCI. MSCI USA Index; MSCI World Index; MSCI World ex USA Index; MSCI Europe Index; MSCI Europe ex UK Index; MSCI United Kingdom Index; MSCI Pacific Index; MSCI Pacific ex Japan Index; MSCI Japan Index.

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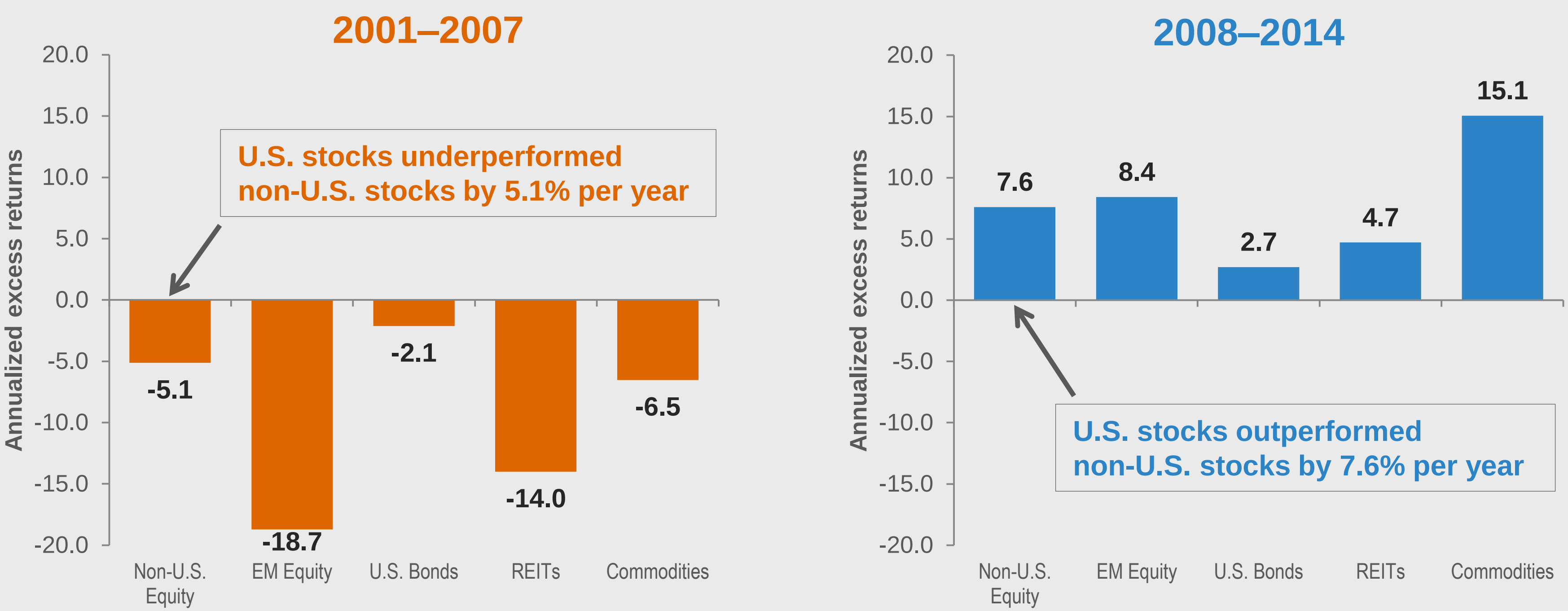
A reason to diversify: market leadership rotates

U.S. equity excess return vs. other asset classes



- U.S. equity strongly outperformed all major asset classes from 2008–2014
- But the previous seven years exhibited the opposite trend

Source: U.S. Equity: Russell 1000® Index; Non-U.S. Equity: Russell Developed ex-U.S. Large Cap Index; REITs: Linked FTSE NAREIT All Equity REITs Index January 2001 – February 2005/FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Index March 2005 – December 2014; Emerging Markets Equity: Russell Emerging Markets Index; U.S. Bonds: Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index; Commodities: Bloomberg Commodity Index.
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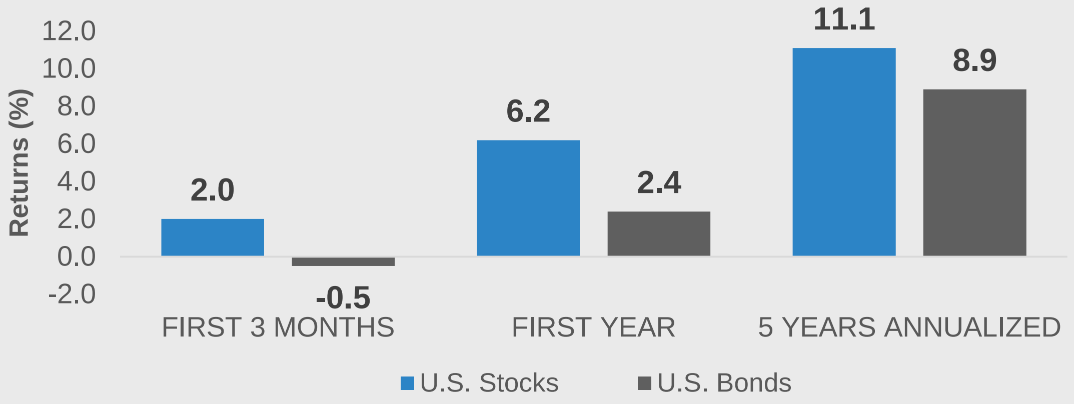
Market reactions to Federal Funds Rate increases

Historical capital market returns after first rate hikes
Average returns for last eight rate hike cycles



Time of initial Fed hike	Rate at 1st hike	FIRST 3 MONTHS		FIRST YEAR		FIVE YEARS ANNUALIZED	
		Stocks	Bonds	Stocks	Bonds	Stocks	Bonds
May-71	4.2%	-7.3	-1.5	13.3	7.8	3.8	6.6
May-77	4.7%	1.6	2.1	6.6	2.4	9.7	4.6
Aug-80	9.0%	7.7	-5.7	6.0	-3.6	14.0	14.7
May-83	8.6%	2.0	-3.5	-7.1	0.4	12.6	12.0
Nov-86	6.0%	11.5	3.2	-7.6	1.8	11.5	9.4
Apr-88	6.6%	6.6	1.2	22.0	7.9	14.6	11.3
Jan-94	3.0%	-3.8	-2.9	-0.7	-2.3	22.3	7.1
Jul-04	1.0%	-1.9	3.2	16.9	4.8	0.4	5.1

- Federal Reserve interest rate hike anticipated for 2015
- Capital markets history has demonstrated mixed results after prior rate hikes
- First year returns have been “below average”
- Five-year returns are within normal historical ranges

Sources: Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Stocks: S&P 500® Index (1970 – 1978) and Russell 3000® Index (1979 – Present), Bonds: Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index.
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Global asset classes and balanced index portfolio returns

THE LACK OF REPEATABLE PATTERNS IS WHY INVESTORS DIVERSIFY

10 Years ending 12/04*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	10 Years ending 12/14†
GLOBAL REAL ESTATE 14.8	EMERGING MARKETS 32.6	GLOBAL REAL ESTATE 41.8	EMERGING MARKETS 40.9	U.S. TREASURIES 6.6	EMERGING MARKETS 83.8	EMERGING MARKETS 21.7	U.S. BONDS 7.8	GLOBAL REAL ESTATE 27.7	U.S. EQUITY 33.6	GLOBAL REAL ESTATE 15.0	EMERGING MARKETS 8.8
U.S. EQUITY 12.0	COMMODITIES 21.4	INFRA-STRUCTURE 38.6	INFRA-STRUCTURE 22.4	U.S. BONDS 5.2	GLOBAL BONDS 60.7	GLOBAL REAL ESTATE 19.6	GLOBAL BONDS 3.2	GLOBAL BONDS 18.9	GLOBAL EQUITY 27.4	U.S. EQUITY 12.6	U.S. EQUITY 7.94
BALANCED 9.4	NON-U.S. EQUITY 14.3	EMERGING MARKETS 33.4	COMMODITIES 16.2	GLOBAL BONDS (27.0)	GLOBAL REAL ESTATE 37.1	U.S. EQUITY 16.9	U.S. TREASURIES 1.5	EMERGING MARKETS 18.8	NON-U.S. EQUITY 21.7	INFRA-STRUCTURE 12.1	GLOBAL BONDS 7.9
GLOBAL EQUITY 9.2	INFRA-STRUCTURE 14.2	NON-U.S. EQUITY 25.9	NON-U.S. EQUITY 13.2	BALANCED (27.4)	NON-U.S. EQUITY 35.6	COMMODITIES 16.8	INFRA-STRUCTURE - 1.3	NON-U.S. EQUITY 16.7	INFRA-STRUCTURE 14.0	U.S. BONDS 6.0	INFRA-STRUCTURE 7.8
GLOBAL BONDS 8.8	GLOBAL REAL ESTATE 11.8	GLOBAL EQUITY 20.1	GLOBAL EQUITY 9.2	COMMODITIES (35.6)	GLOBAL EQUITY 31.5	GLOBAL BONDS 15.4	U.S. EQUITY 1.0	U.S. EQUITY 16.4	BALANCED 12.5	GLOBAL EQUITY 5.2	GLOBAL EQUITY 6.3
COMMODITIES 8.4	GLOBAL EQUITY 9.6	U.S. EQUITY 15.7	BALANCED 9.1	U.S. EQUITY (37.3)	U.S. EQUITY 28.3	BALANCED 12.8	BALANCED (1.3)	GLOBAL EQUITY 16.2	GLOBAL BONDS 7.1	BALANCED 4.7	BALANCED 6.1
U.S. BONDS 7.7	BALANCED 8.9	BALANCED 15.0	U.S. TREASURIES 7.3	INFRA-STRUCTURE (39.5)	BALANCED 24.4	GLOBAL EQUITY 12.4	GLOBAL EQUITY (5.7)	BALANCED 12.1	GLOBAL REAL ESTATE 3.7	GLOBAL BONDS 2.5	GLOBAL REAL ESTATE 5.9
NON-U.S. EQUITY 6.8	U.S. EQUITY 6.1	GLOBAL BONDS 12.0	U.S. BONDS 7.0	GLOBAL EQUITY (41.2)	INFRA-STRUCTURE 24.0	NON-U.S. EQUITY 9.6	GLOBAL REAL ESTATE (6.5)	INFRA-STRUCTURE 10.9	U.S. TREASURIES 0.4	U.S. TREASURIES 0.6	NON-U.S. EQUITY 4.9
U.S. TREASURIES 5.7	GLOBAL BONDS 3.3	U.S. BONDS 4.3	U.S. EQUITY 5.1	NON-U.S. EQUITY (44.2)	COMMODITIES 18.9	U.S. BONDS 6.5	NON-U.S. EQUITY (12.3)	U.S. BONDS 4.2	EMERGING MARKETS 0.02	EMERGING MARKETS (1.7)	U.S. BONDS 4.7
EMERGING MARKETS 2.4	U.S. BONDS 2.4	U.S. TREASURIES 3.9	GLOBAL BONDS 1.7	GLOBAL REAL ESTATE (48.2)	U.S. BONDS 5.9	INFRA-STRUCTURE 4.8	COMMODITIES (13.3)	U.S. TREASURIES 0.4	U.S. BONDS (2.0)	NON-U.S. EQUITY (4.0)	U.S. TREASURIES 2.5
INFRA-STRUCTURE N/A	U.S. TREASURIES 1.7	COMMODITIES 2.1	GLOBAL REAL ESTATE (7.4)	EMERGING MARKETS (55.5)	U.S. TREASURIES 0.8	U.S. TREASURIES 2.4	EMERGING MARKETS (19.4)	COMMODITIES (1.1)	COMMODITIES (9.5)	COMMODITIES (17.0)	COMMODITIES (1.9)

*Annualized return. †10 year period ending 12/03: International – MSCI EAFE Index (1/1/1995 – 6/28/1996) & Russell Developed ex-U.S. Large Cap Index; Global Equity – MSCI World Index (1/1/1995 – 6/28/1996) & Russell Developed Large Cap Index; Emerging Markets – MSCI Emerging Markets Index (1/1/1995 – 6/28/1996) & Russell Emerging Markets Index; Global Real Estate – FTSE NAREIT Equity REITs (1/1/1995 – 2/18/2005) & FTSE NAREIT Dev. Balanced: 30% Russell 3000® Index; 35% Barclays U.S. Aggregate; 20% Russell Developed ex-U.S. LC; 5% Russell Emerging Markets; 5% FTSE NAREIT all Equity; 5% Bloomberg Commodity. Please note that this chart is based on past index performance and is not indicative of future results. Indexes are unmanaged and cannot be invested in directly. Index performance does not include fees and expenses an investor would normally incur when investing in a mutual fund. Diversification and strategic asset allocation do not assure profit or protect against loss in declining markets.

Russell's 2015 economic & market outlook

	UNITED STATES continued strength	EUROZONE building momentum	ASIA more of the same
Economic outlook	› Forecast 3.0% real GDP growth and 2.0% core inflation › Employment gains projected at +200k/mo › Federal Reserve to raise Federal Funds Rate mid-year	› Forecast 1.0-1.5% real GDP growth › Favorable monetary and fiscal policy support	› Forecast 7.0% real GDP growth in China › Extremely stimulatory Japanese monetary policy › Australasian economies to slow to 2.0% GDP growth
Market outlook	› Mid-to-upper-single-digit equity market returns › U.S. 10-year Treasury yield at 3.0% at end of 2015	› Valuations attractive relative to U.S. assets › Expectation of earnings growth momentum	› Strengthening Japanese recovery › Asia-Pacific equities performing in line with global peers, albeit with heightened volatility

There is no guarantee the stated expectations will be met.

As of 1/1/2015.

2015: Extraordinary ride to an ordinary outcome?

SETTING EXPECTATIONS FOR THE YEAR AHEAD

Revise

Expect equity returns more in line with historical norms than within last six years

Temper

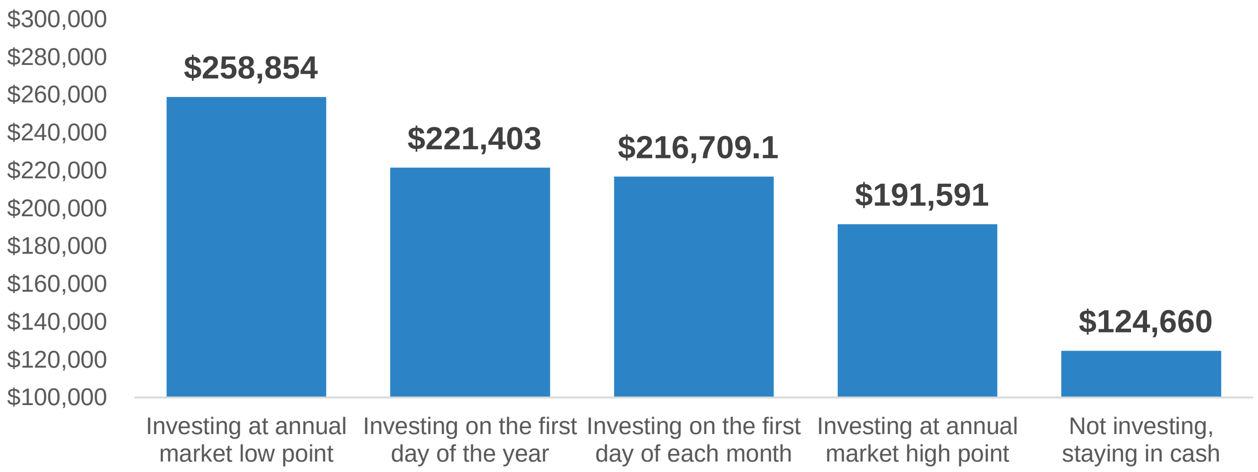
Market volatility is likely to increase amid central bank policy decoupling

Remind

The power of being invested

Hypothetical ending wealth after investing $12,000 per year for 10 years

Period ending December 31, 2014



Assumes a one-time investment of $12,000 per year into a hypothetical U.S. index portfolio represented by the Russell 3000 Index with dividends reinvested and no withdrawals between January 1, 2005 and December 31, 2014.
Source: Russell Investments.

Cash return based on return of $12,000 invested each year in a hypothetical portfolio of 3-month Treasury bonds represented by the Citigroup 3 month U.S. Treasury Bill Index without any withdrawals between January 1, 2005 and December 31, 2014.
Source: Citigroup.

Indexes are unmanaged and cannot be invested in directly. Returns represent past performance in directly. Returns represent past performance, are not a guarantee of future performance, and are not indicative of any specific investment.

Important information and disclosures

Risks of asset classes discussed in this presentation:

Global, International and Emerging markets return may be significantly affected by political or economic conditions and regulatory requirements in a particular country. Investments in non-U.S. markets can involve risks of currency fluctuation, political and economic instability, different accounting standards and foreign taxation. Such securities may be less liquid and more volatile. Investments in emerging or developing markets involve exposure to economic structures that are generally less diverse and mature, and political systems with less stability than in more developed countries.

Real Asset risks:

Investments in infrastructure-related companies have greater exposure to adverse economic, financial, regulatory, and political risks, including, governmental regulations. Global securities may be significantly affected by political or economic conditions and regulatory requirements in a particular country.

Commodities may have greater volatility than traditional securities. The value of commodities may be affected by changes in overall market movements, changes in interest rates or sectors affecting a particular industry or commodity, and international economic, political and regulatory developments.

Declines in the value of real estate, economic conditions, property taxes, tax laws and interest rates all present potential risks. Investments in international markets can involve risks of currency fluctuation, political and economic instability, different accounting standards, and foreign taxation.

Small capitalization (small cap) investments involve stocks of companies with smaller levels of market capitalization (generally less than $2 billion) than larger company stocks (large cap). Small cap investments are subject to considerable price fluctuations and are more volatile than large company stocks. Investors should consider the additional risks involved in small cap investments.

Large capitalization (large cap) investments involve stocks of companies generally having a market capitalization between $10 billion and $200 billion. The value of securities will rise and fall in response to the activities of the company that issued them, general market conditions and/or economic conditions.

Defensive style emphasizes investments in equity securities of companies that are believed to have lower than average stock price volatility, characteristics indicating high financial quality, (which may include lower financial leverage) and/or stable business fundamentals.

Dynamic style emphasizes investments in equity securities of companies that are believed to be currently undergoing or are expected to undergo positive change that will lead to stock price appreciation. Dynamic stocks typically have higher than average stock price volatility, characteristics indicating lower financial quality, (which may include greater financial leverage) and/or less business stability.

Although stocks have historically outperformed bonds, they also have historically been more volatile. Investors should carefully consider their ability to invest during volatile periods in the market.

An Investment Grade is a system of gradation for measuring the relative investment qualities of bonds by the usage of rating symbols, which range from the highest investment quality (least investment risk) to the lowest investment quality (greatest investment risk).

Gross domestic product (GDP) refers to the market value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a given period. It is often considered an indicator of a country's standard of living.

Bonds:

With fixed income securities, such as bonds, interest rates and bond prices tend to move in opposite directions. When interest rates fall, bond prices typically rise and conversely when interest rates rise, bond prices typically fall. When interest rates are at low levels there is risk that a sustained rise in interest rates may cause losses to the price of bonds. Bond investors should carefully consider these risks such as interest rate, credit, repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction risks. Greater risk, such as increased volatility, limited liquidity, prepayment, non-payment and increased default risk, is inherent in portfolios that invest in high yield ("junk") bonds or mortgage backed securities, especially mortgage backed securities with exposure to sub-prime mortgages. Investment in non-U.S. and emerging market securities is subject to the risk of currency fluctuations and to economic and political risks associated with such foreign countries. When interest rates are at low levels there is risk that a sustained rise in interest rates may cause losses to the price of bonds.

Growth:

Growth investments focus on stocks of companies whose earnings/profitability are accelerating in the short-term or have grown consistently over the long-term. Such investments may provide minimal dividends which could otherwise cushion stock prices in a market decline. A stock's value may rise and fall significantly based, in part, on investors' perceptions of the company, rather than on fundamental analysis of the stocks. Investors should carefully consider the additional risks involved in growth investments.

Value:

Value investments focus on stocks of income-producing companies whose price is low relative to one or more valuation factors, such as earnings or book value. Such investments are subject to risks that the stocks' intrinsic values may never be realized by the market, or, that the stocks may turn out not to have been undervalued. Investors should carefully consider the additional risks involved in value investments.

Index definitions

BofA Merrill Lynch Global High Yield Index: USD, CAD, GBP and EUR denominated below investment grade corporate debt publicly issued in the major domestic or Eurobond markets.

Barclays Global High-Yield Index: An index which provides a broad-based measure of the global high-yield fixed income markets. The Global High-Yield Index represents that union of the U.S. High-Yield, Pan-European High-Yield, U.S. Emerging Markets High-Yield, CMBS High-Yield, and Pan-European Emerging Markets High-Yield Indices.

Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index: An index, with income reinvested, generally representative of intermediate-term government bonds, investment grade corporate debt securities, and mortgage-backed securities. (specifically: Barclays Government/Corporate Bond Index, the Asset-Backed Securities Index, and the Mortgage-Backed Securities Index).

Barclays Long U.S. Treasuries Index: Includes all publicly issued, U.S. Treasury securities that have a remaining maturity of 10 or more years, are rated investment grade, and have $250 million or more of outstanding face value.

Bloomberg Commodity Index Family: Represents the major commodity sectors within the broad index: Energy (including petroleum and natural gas), Petroleum (including crude oil, heating oil and unleaded gasoline), Precious Metals, Industrial Metals, Grains, Livestock, Softs, Agriculture and ExEnergy. Also available are individual commodity sub-indexes on the 19 components currently included in the DJ-UBSCI℠, plus brent crude, cocoa, feeder cattle, gas oil, lead, orange juice, platinum, soybean meal and tin.

Bloomberg Commodity Index Total Return: Composed of futures contracts on physical commodities. Unlike equities, which typically entitle the holder to a continuing stake in a corporation, commodity futures contracts normally specify a certain date for the delivery of the underlying physical commodity. In order to avoid the delivery process and maintain a long futures position, nearby contracts must be sold and contracts that have not yet reached the delivery period must be purchased. This process is known as "rolling" a futures position.

Citigroup 1-3 Month Treasury Bill Index: An unmanaged index that tracks short-term U.S. government debt instruments.

FTSE NAREIT: An Index designed to present investors with a comprehensive family of REIT performance indexes that span the commercial real estate space across the U.S. economy, offering exposure to all investment and property sectors. In addition, the more narrowly focused property sector and sub-sector indexes provide the facility to concentrate commercial real estate exposure in more selected markets.

FTSE NAREIT all Equity Index: Measures the performance of the commercial real estate space across the U.S. economy offering exposure to all investment and property sectors.

FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Index: A global market capitalization weighted index composed of listed real estate securities in the North American, European and Asian real estate markets.

JPMorgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Plus (EMBI+): Tracks total returns for traded external debt instruments in the emerging markets. EMBI+ covers U.S. dollar-denominated Brady bonds, loans and Eurobonds.

MSCI All Country World ex-U.S. Index: A market capitalization-weighted and designed to provide a broad measure of stock performance throughout the world, with the exception of U.S. based companies. Includes both developed and emerging markets.

MSCI country indices: Indices which include securities that are classified in that country according to the MSCI Global Investable Market Index Methodology, together with companies that are headquartered or listed in that country and carry out the majority of their operations in that country.

MSCI EAFE (Europe, Australia, Far East) Index: A free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets, excluding the U.S. and Canada.

MSCI Emerging Markets Index: A free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance of emerging markets.

MSCI Europe Index: A free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure developed market equity performance in Europe.

MSCI Europe ex-UK Index: Captures large and mid cap representation across 14 Developed Markets (DM) countries in Europe.

MSCI Japan Index: A free-float adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to track the equity market performance of Japanese securities listed on Tokyo Stock Exchange, Osaka Stock Exchange, JASDAQ and Nagoya Stock Exchange.

MSCI Pacific Index: Captures large and mid cap representation across 5 Developed Markets (DM) countries in the Pacific region. With 454 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

MSCI Pacific ex-Japan Index: Captures large and mid cap representation across 4 of 5 Developed countries (excluding Japan) and 8 Emerging Markets countries in the Asia Pacific region.

MSCI United Kingdom Index: Designed to measure the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the UK market. With 109 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted capitalization in the UK.

MSCI USA Index: A free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure large and mid cap equity market performance.

MSCI World Index: A free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets.

Russell 1000® Index: Measures the performance of the large-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe. It is a subset of the Russell 3000® Index and includes approximately 1000 of the largest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership. The Russell 1000 represents approximately 92% of the U.S. market.

Russell 1000® Growth Index: Measures the performance of the large-cap growth segment of the U.S. equity universe. It includes those Russell 1000 companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

Russell 1000® Value Index: Measures the performance of the large-cap value segment of the U.S. equity universe. It includes those Russell 1000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower expected growth values.

Russell 1000® Defensive Index: Subset of top 1000 U.S. equities with companies that demonstrate less than average exposure to certain risk. (lower stock price volatility, higher quality balance sheets, stronger earnings profile).

Russell 1000® Dynamic Index: Subset of top 1000 U.S. equities with companies that demonstrate than average exposure to certain risks. (higher stock price volatility, lower quality balance sheets, uneven earnings profile).

Russell 2000® Index: Measures the performance of the small-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe. The Russell 2000 Index is a subset of the Russell 3000® Index representing approximately 10% of the total market capitalization of that index. It includes approximately 2000 of the smallest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership

Russell 2000® Growth Index: Measures the performance of the large-cap growth segment of the U.S. equity universe. It includes those Russell 2000 companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

Russell 2000® Value Index: Measures the performance of the large-cap value segment of the U.S. equity universe. It includes those Russell 2000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower expected growth values.

Russell 3000® Index: Index measures the performance of the largest 3000 U.S. companies representing approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity market.

Russell Developed Large Cap Index: Offers investors access to the large-cap segment of the developed equity universe. Constructed to provide a comprehensive and unbiased barometer for the large-cap segment of this market and is completely reconstituted annually to accurately reflect the changes in the market over time.

Russell Developed ex-U.S. Large Cap Index: Offers investors access to the large-cap segment of the developed equity universe, excluding companies assigned to the U.S. Constructed to provide a comprehensive and unbiased barometer for this market segment and is completely reconstituted annually to accurately reflect the changes in the market over time.

Russell Emerging Markets Index: Measures the performance of the investable securities in emerging countries globally. Constructed to provide a comprehensive and unbiased barometer for this market segment and is completely reconstituted annually to accurately reflect the changes in the market over time.

Index definitions (cont'd)

Russell Global Index: Measures the performance of the global equity market based on all investable equity securities. All securities in the Russell Global Index are classified according to size, region, country, and sector, as a result the Index can be segmented into thousands of distinct benchmarks.

The S&P 500® Index is a free-float capitalization-weighted index published since 1957 of the prices of 500 large-cap common stocks actively traded in the United States. The stocks included in the S&P 500® are those of large publicly held companies that trade on either of the two largest American stock market exchanges: the New York Stock Exchange and the NASDAQ.

The S&P Global Infrastructure Index: Provides liquid and tradable exposure to 75 companies from around the world that represent the listed infrastructure universe. To create diversified exposure across the global listed infrastructure market, the index has balanced weights across three distinct infrastructure clusters: Utilities, Transportation, and Energy.

U.S. Dollar Index (USDX): An Index (or measure) of the value of the United States dollar relative to a basket of foreign currencies. It is a weighted geometric mean of the dollar's value relative to other select currencies.

U.S. Energy: Within the Russell 3000®, those energy-related businesses, such as oil companies involved in the exploration, production, servicing, drilling and refining processes, and companies primarily involved in the production and mining of coal and other fuels used in the generation of consumable energy. Gas extraction, distribution and pipeline companies classify into this Sector.

U.S. Health Care: Within the Russell 3000®, those companies that manufacture health care equipment and supplies or provide health care-related services such as lab services, in-home medical care and health care facilities. Also included are companies involved in research, development and production of pharmaceuticals and biotechnology.

U.S. Material & Processing: Within the Russell 3000®, those companies that extract or process raw materials, and companies that manufacture chemicals, construction materials, glass, paper, plastic, forest products and related packaging products. Metals and minerals miners, metal alloy producers, and metal fabricators are included.

U.S. Technology: Within the Russell 3000®, those companies that serve the information technology, telecommunications technology and electronics industries.

Economic Indicators Dashboard definitions

Market Indicators

MARKET VOLATILITY(VIX) – CBOE VIX (Chicago Board Options Exchange Volatility Index) measures annualized implied volatility as conveyed by S&P 500 stock index option prices and is quoted in percentage points per annum. For instance, a VIX value of 15 represents an annualized implied volatility of 15% over the next 30 day period. The VIX measures implied volatility, which is a barometer of investor sentiment and market risk.

10 YR. U.S. TREASURY YIELD – The yield on the 10 year U.S. Treasury note issued by the U.S. Government. It is important because it is seen as a benchmark for interest rate movements and borrowing costs in the economy.

YIELD SPREAD – The spread between 3 month Treasury bill yields and 10 year Treasury note yields measures the market outlook for future interest rates. A normal or upward-sloping yield curve, can imply that investors expect the economy to grow and inflation to eat into asset returns. They thus demand a higher yield for long-term Treasuries. An inverted yield curve has often been an indicator of coming recessions, but not always. For example, reduced inflation expectations could cause the yield curve to flatten.

HOME PRICES – The S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Index is a measurement of U.S. residential real estate prices, tracking changes in top 20 metropolitan regions. This indicator value represents the trailing year over year % change in the home prices index as of last month-end. Residential real estate represents a large portion of the US economy and the Home Price index helps us monitor the value of real estate.

Economic Indicators

INFLATION – The Consumer Price Index (CPI) NSA (non-seasonally adjusted) measures changes in the price level of a market basket of consumer goods and services purchased by households. This indicator value represents the trailing year over year % change in the CPI index as of last month-end.

UNEMPLOYMENT – The Bureau of Labor Statistics measures employment and unemployment of all persons over the age of 15 using two different labor force surveys conducted by the United States Census Bureau (within the United States Department of Commerce) and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (within the United States Department of Labor) that gather employment statistics monthly. The data reported here is seasonally adjusted (SA) to account for seasonal gains in employment leading up to Christmas.

ECONOMIC EXPANSION (GDP) – GDP (Gross Domestic Product) measures the total market value of a nation's output of goods and services during a specific time period. It is usually measured on a quarterly basis. Current GDP is based on the current prices of the period being measured. Nominal GDP growth refers to GDP growth in nominal prices (unadjusted for price changes). Real GDP growth refers to GDP growth adjusted for price changes. Calculating Real GDP growth allows economists to determine if production increased or decreased, regardless of changes in the purchasing power of the currency.

CONSUMER SENTIMENT – The University of Michigan Survey of Consumer Sentiment Index is an economic indicator which measures the degree of optimism that consumers feel about the overall state of the economy and their personal financial situation.

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