

Q2

Quarterly Market Review

Second Quarter 2016



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Quarterly Market Review

Second Quarter 2016

This report features world capital market performance and a timeline of events for the past quarter. It begins with a global overview, then features the returns of stock and bond asset classes in the US and international markets.

The report also illustrates the performance of globally diversified portfolios and features a quarterly topic.

Overview:

Market Summary

World Stock Market Performance

World Asset Classes

US Stocks

International Developed Stocks

Emerging Markets Stocks

Select Country Performance

Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)

Commodities







Fixed Income

Global Diversification

Quarterly Topic: GDP Growth and Equity Returns

Market Summary

Index Returns

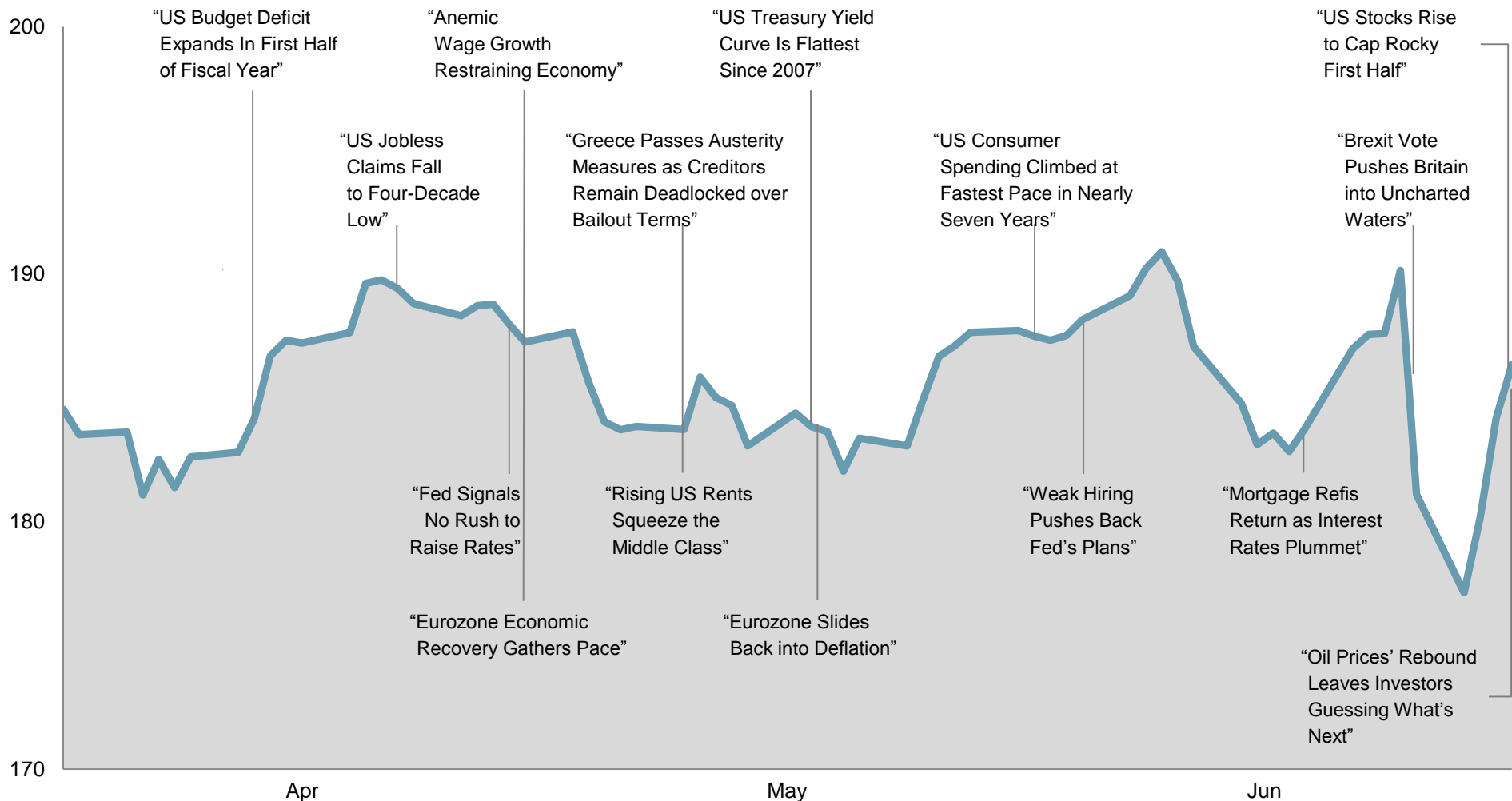
	US Stock Market	International Developed Stocks	Emerging Markets Stocks	Global Real Estate	US Bond Market	Global Bond Market ex US
2Q 2016	STOCKS				BONDS	
	2.63% 	-1.05% 	0.66% 	4.48% 	2.21% 	3.11% 
Since Jan. 2001						
Avg. Quarterly Return	1.7%	1.3%	2.9%	2.9%	1.3%	1.2%
Best Quarter	16.8% Q2 2009	25.9% Q2 2009	34.7% Q2 2009	32.3% Q3 2009	4.6% Q3 2001	5.5% Q4 2008
Worst Quarter	-22.8% Q4 2008	-21.2% Q4 2008	-27.6% Q4 2008	-36.1% Q4 2008	-2.4% Q2 2004	-3.2% Q2 2015

Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio.

Market segment (index representation) as follows: US Stock Market (Russell 3000 Index), International Developed Stocks (MSCI World ex USA Index [net div.]), Emerging Markets (MSCI Emerging Markets Index [net div.]), Global Real Estate (S&P Global REIT Index), US Bond Market (Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index), and Global Bond ex US Market (Citigroup WGBI ex USA 1-30 Years [Hedged to USD]). The S&P data are provided by Standard & Poor's Index Services Group. Frank Russell Company is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks, and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes. MSCI data © MSCI 2016, all rights reserved. Barclays data provided by Barclays Bank PLC. Citigroup bond indices © 2016 by Citigroup.

World Stock Market Performance

MSCI All Country World Index with selected headlines from Q2 2016



These headlines are not offered to explain market returns. Instead, they serve as a reminder that investors should view daily events from a long-term perspective and avoid making investment decisions based solely on the news.

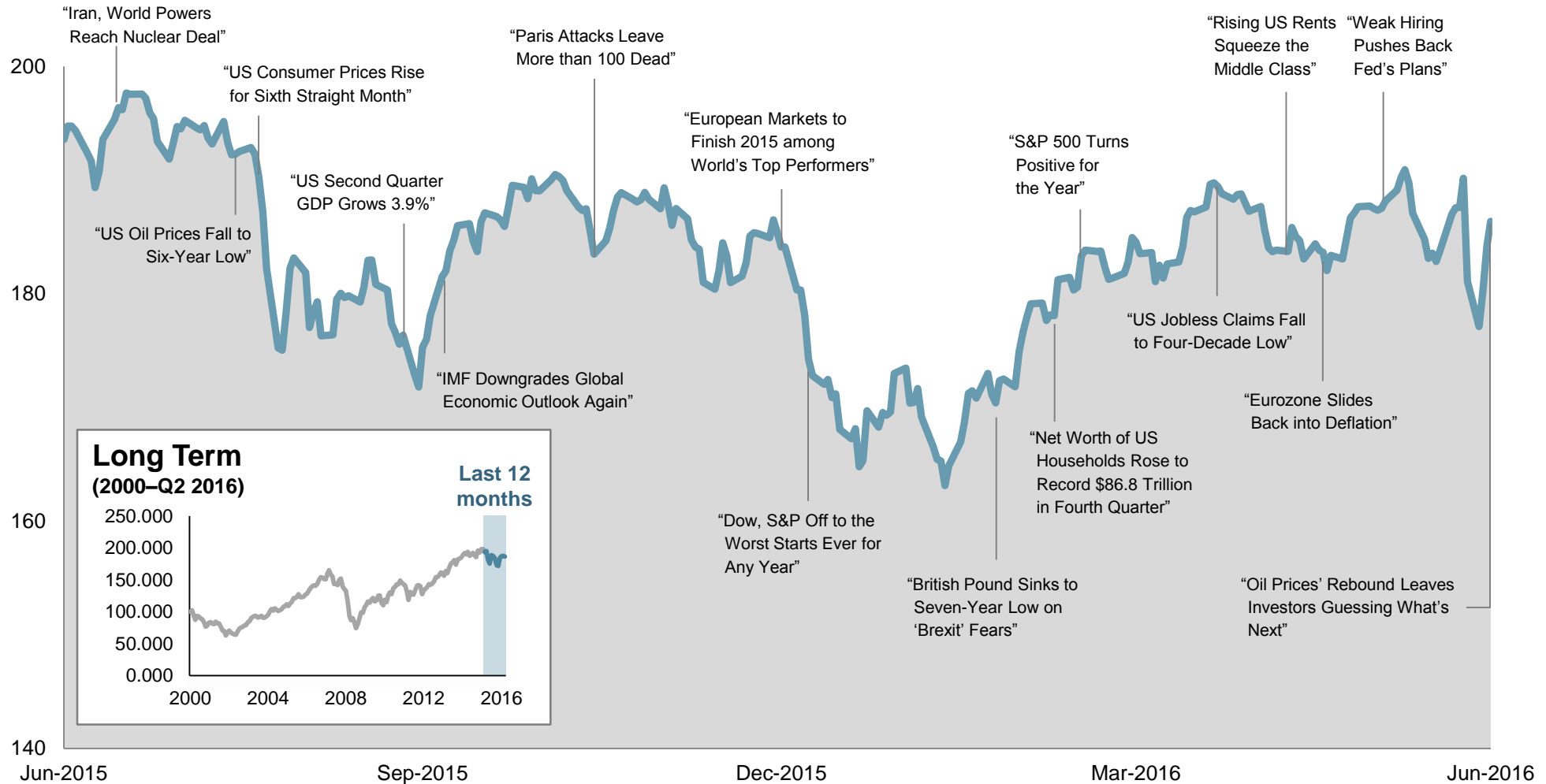
Graph Source: MSCI ACWI Index. MSCI data © MSCI 2016, all rights reserved.

It is not possible to invest directly in an index. Performance does not reflect the expenses associated with management of an actual portfolio. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results.

World Stock Market Performance

MSCI All Country World Index with selected headlines from past 12 months

Short Term (Q3 2015–Q2 2016)



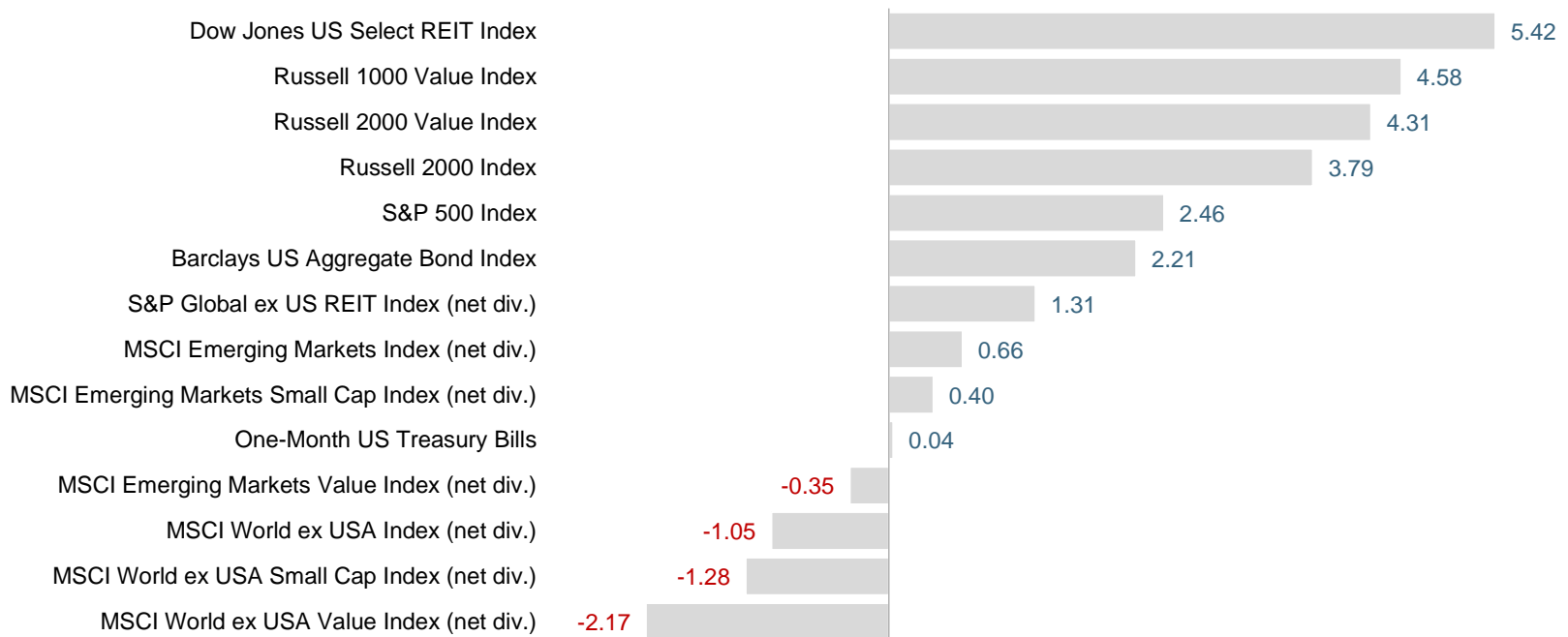
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 Graph Source: MSCI ACWI Index. MSCI data © MSCI 2016, all rights reserved.
 It is not possible to invest directly in an index. Performance does not reflect the expenses associated with management of an actual portfolio. **Past performance is not a guarantee of future results.**

World Asset Classes

Second Quarter 2016 Index Returns (%)

Looking at broad market indices, the US outperformed developed markets outside the US and emerging markets. US REITs recorded the highest returns, outperforming the broad equity market.

The value effect was positive in the US but negative in developed and emerging markets. Small caps outperformed large caps in the US but slightly underperformed in the developed and emerging markets.



US Stocks

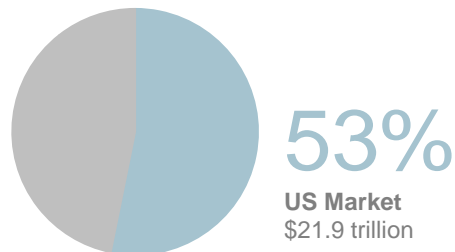
Second Quarter 2016 Index Returns

The broad US equity market recorded positive absolute performance for the quarter.

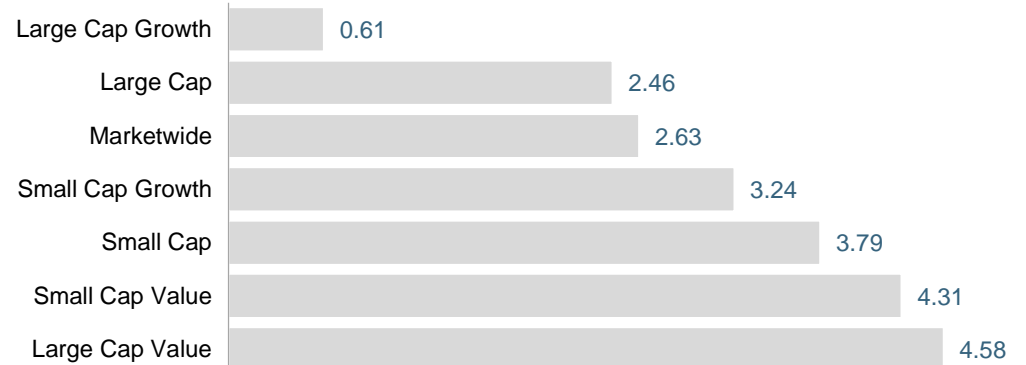
Value indices outperformed growth indices across all size ranges.

Small caps outperformed large caps.

World Market Capitalization—US



Ranked Returns for the Quarter (%)



Period Returns (%)

Asset Class	YTD	1 Year	* Annualized		
			3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Marketwide	3.62	2.14	11.13	11.60	7.40
Large Cap	3.84	3.99	11.66	12.10	7.42
Large Cap Value	6.30	2.86	9.87	11.35	6.13
Large Cap Growth	1.36	3.02	13.07	12.35	8.78
Small Cap	2.22	-6.73	7.09	8.35	6.20
Small Cap Value	6.08	-2.58	6.36	8.15	5.15
Small Cap Growth	-1.59	-10.75	7.74	8.51	7.15

Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Market segment (index representation) as follows: Marketwide (Russell 3000 Index), Large Cap (S&P 500 Index), Large Cap Value (Russell 1000 Value Index), Large Cap Growth (Russell 1000 Growth Index), Small Cap (Russell 2000 Index), Small Cap Value (Russell 2000 Value Index), and Small Cap Growth (Russell 2000 Growth Index). World Market Cap represented by Russell 3000 Index, MSCI World ex USA IMI Index, and MSCI Emerging Markets IMI Index. Russell 3000 Index is used as the proxy for the US market. Frank Russell Company is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks, and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes. The S&P data are provided by Standard & Poor's Index Services Group.

International Developed Stocks

Second Quarter 2016 Index Returns

In US dollar terms, developed markets outside the US lagged both the US equity market and emerging markets indices during the quarter.

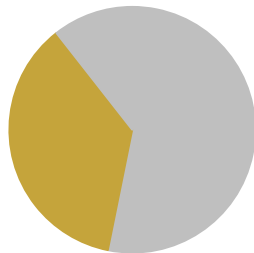
Small caps slightly underperformed large caps in non-US developed markets.

The value effect was negative in non-US developed markets using broad market indices across all size ranges.

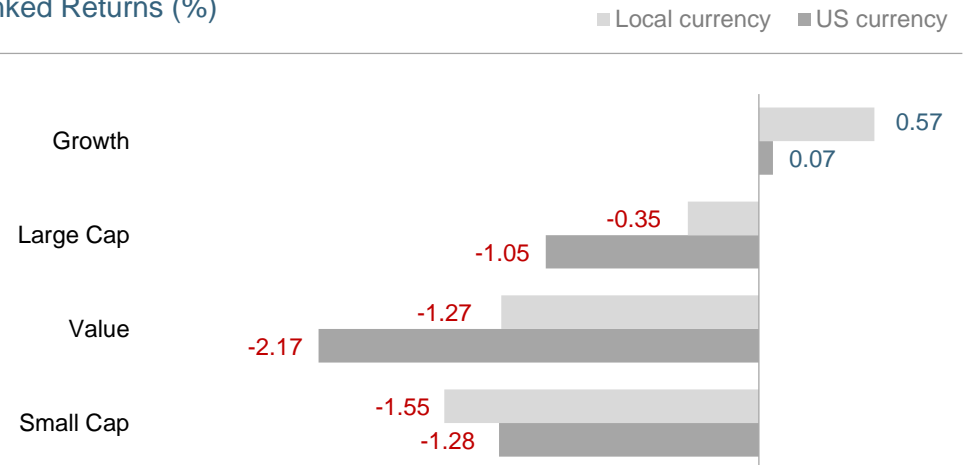
World Market Capitalization—International Developed

36%

International
Developed
Market
\$14.9 trillion



Ranked Returns (%)



Period Returns (%)

Asset Class	YTD	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Large Cap	-2.98	-9.84	1.88	1.23	1.63
Small Cap	-0.69	-3.35	6.34	3.61	3.33
Value	-4.68	-14.35	-0.24	-0.17	0.43
Growth	-1.29	-5.25	3.94	2.58	2.75

* Annualized

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Market segment (index representation) as follows: Large Cap (MSCI World ex USA Index), Small Cap (MSCI World ex USA Small Cap Index), Value (MSCI World ex USA Value Index), and Growth (MSCI World ex USA Growth). All index returns are net of withholding tax on dividends. World Market Cap represented by Russell 3000 Index, MSCI World ex USA IMI Index, and MSCI Emerging Markets IMI Index. MSCI World ex USA IMI Index is used as the proxy for the International Developed market. MSCI data © MSCI 2016, all rights reserved.

Emerging Markets Stocks

Second Quarter 2016 Index Returns

In US dollar terms, emerging markets indices underperformed the US but outperformed developed markets outside the US.

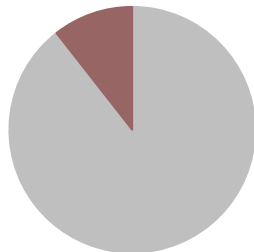
The value effect was negative in emerging markets using broad market indices. Large cap value indices underperformed large cap growth indices. The opposite was true among small caps: Small cap value indices outperformed small cap growth indices.

Small cap indices slightly underperformed large cap indices in emerging markets.

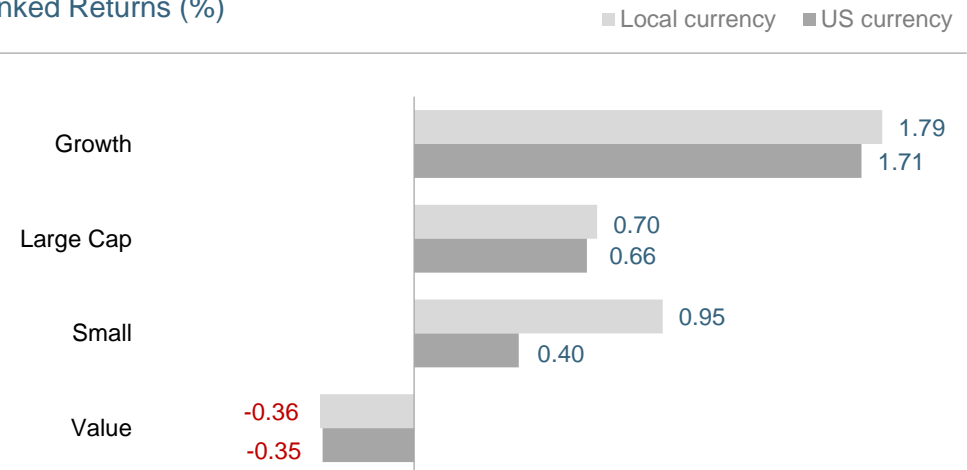
World Market Capitalization—Emerging Markets

11%

Emerging
Markets
\$4.4 trillion



Ranked Returns (%)



Period Returns (%)

* Annualized

Asset Class	YTD	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Large Cap	6.41	-12.05	-1.56	-3.78	3.54
Small Cap	1.38	-12.76	-0.01	-2.29	5.98
Value	7.41	-14.41	-3.30	-5.53	3.29
Growth	5.43	-9.83	0.08	-2.11	3.71

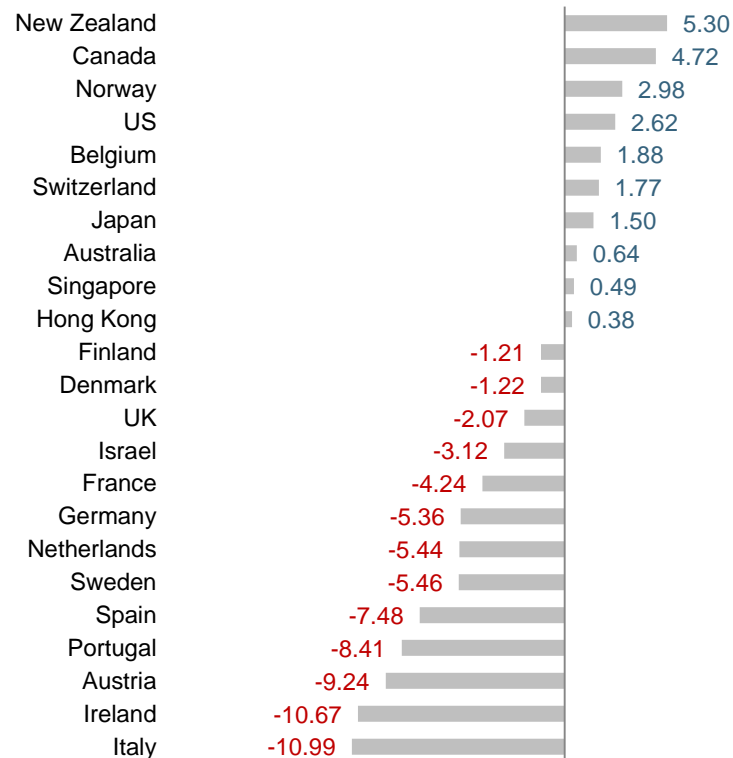
Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Market segment (index representation) as follows: Large Cap (MSCI Emerging Markets Index), Small Cap (MSCI Emerging Markets Small Cap Index), Value (MSCI Emerging Markets Value Index), and Growth (MSCI Emerging Markets Growth Index). All index returns are net of withholding tax on dividends. World Market Cap represented by Russell 3000 Index, MSCI World ex USA IMI Index, and MSCI Emerging Markets IMI Index. MSCI Emerging Markets IMI Index used as the proxy for the emerging market portion of the market. MSCI data © MSCI 2016, all rights reserved.

Select Country Performance

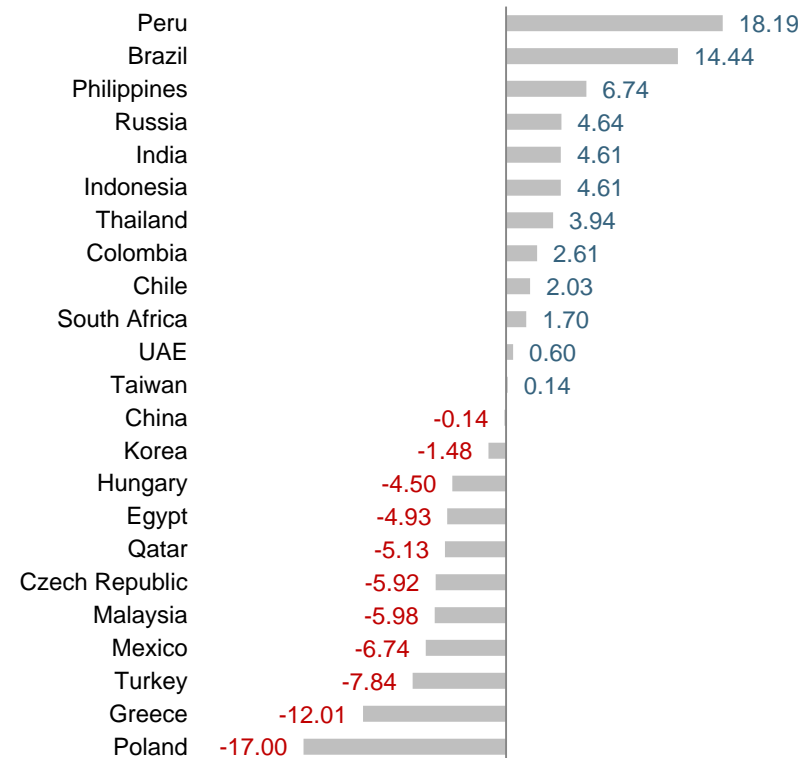
Second Quarter 2016 Index Returns

New Zealand recorded the highest country performance in developed markets, while Italy and Ireland posted the lowest performance for the quarter. In emerging markets, Peru and Brazil again posted the highest country returns, while Poland and Greece recorded the lowest performance.

Ranked Developed Markets Returns (%)



Ranked Emerging Markets Returns (%)



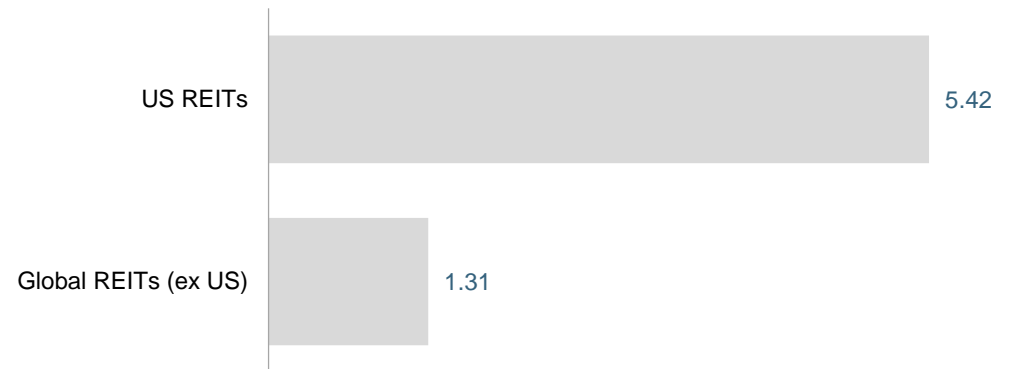
Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Country performance based on respective indices in the MSCI World ex US IMI Index (for developed markets), Russell 3000 Index (for US), and MSCI Emerging Markets IMI Index. All returns in USD and net of withholding tax on dividends. MSCI data © MSCI 2016, all rights reserved. Frank Russell Company is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks, and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes. UAE and Qatar have been reclassified as emerging markets by MSCI, effective May 2014.

Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)

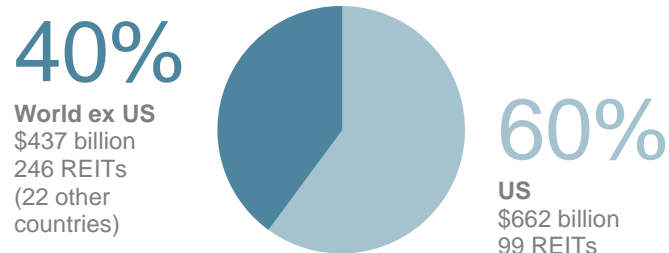
Second Quarter 2016 Index Returns

US REITs had very strong positive returns for the quarter, outperforming the broad equity market. REITs in developed markets recorded positive returns, also outperforming broad developed equity markets indices.

Ranked Returns (%)



Total Value of REIT Stocks



Period Returns (%)

Asset Class	YTD	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
US REITs	10.82	22.85	13.55	12.30	6.86
Global REITs (ex US)	10.02	7.25	6.96	5.91	3.31

* Annualized

Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio.

Number of REIT stocks and total value based on the two indices. All index returns are net of withholding tax on dividends. Total value of REIT stocks represented by Dow Jones US Select REIT Index and the S&P Global ex US REIT Index. Dow Jones US Select REIT Index used as proxy for the US market, and S&P Global ex US REIT Index used as proxy for the World ex US market. Dow Jones US Select REIT Index data provided by Dow Jones ©. S&P Global ex US REIT Index data provided by Standard and Poor's Index Services Group © 2016.

Commodities

Second Quarter 2016 Index Returns

Commodities were broadly positive during the quarter. The Bloomberg Commodity Index Total Return gained 12.78%. Energy turned positive with natural gas gaining 30.88%, Brent crude oil 19.51%, and WTI crude oil 18.64%.

The Softs complex was also positive with sugar gaining 29.84%, coffee 10.90%, and cotton 10.29%.

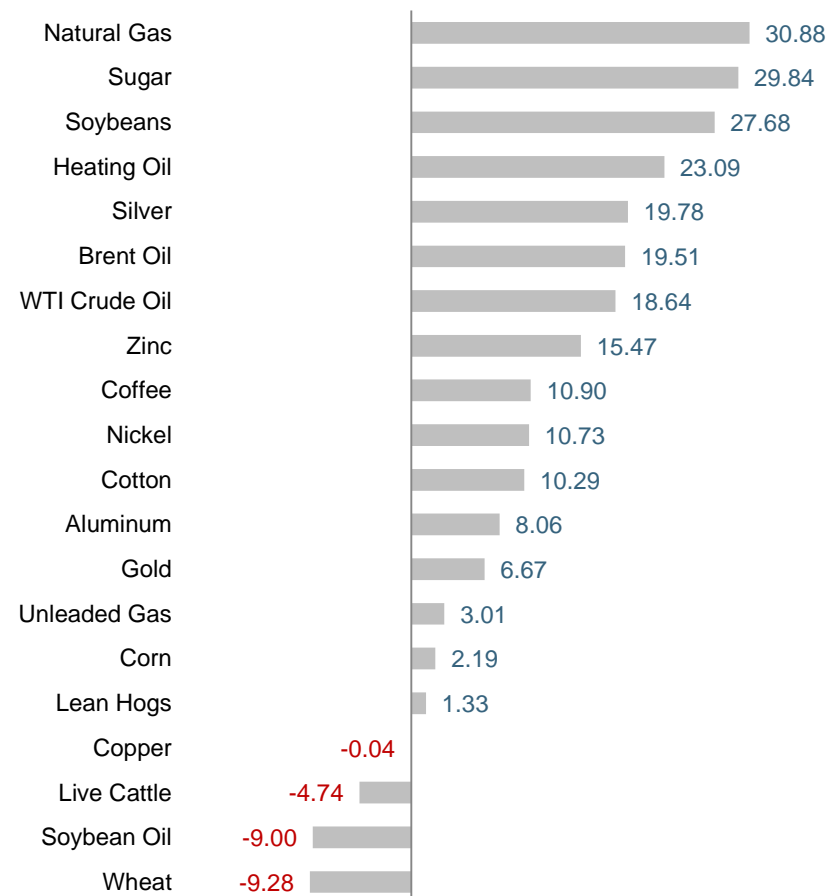
Grains were mixed: Soybeans returned 27.68%, yet Kansas wheat and Chicago wheat declined 16.26% and 9.28%, respectively.

Period Returns (%)

* Annualized

Asset Class	YTD	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Commodities	13.25	-13.32	-10.55	-10.82	-5.59

Ranked Returns for Individual Commodities (%)



Fixed Income

Second Quarter 2016 Index Returns

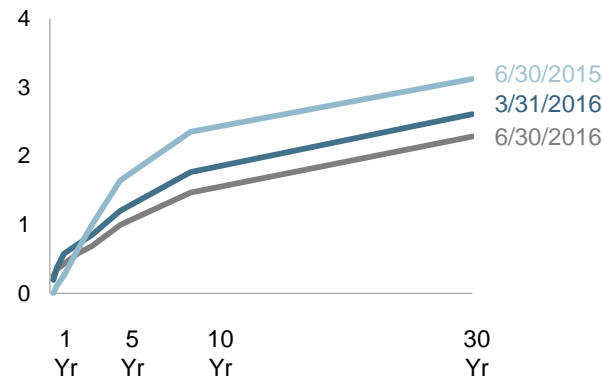
Interest rates across the US markets generally decreased during the quarter. The yield on the 5-year Treasury note fell 20 basis points (bps) to end at 1.01%. The yield on the 10-year T-note decreased 29 bps to 1.49%. The 30-year Treasury bond declined 31 bps to finish with a yield of 2.30%.

The 1-year T-bill ended the quarter yielding 0.45% and the 2-year T-note finished at 0.58%, for declines of 14 and 15 bps, respectively. The 3-month T-bill increased 5 bps to yield 0.26%, while the 6-month T-bill dipped 3 bps to 0.36%.

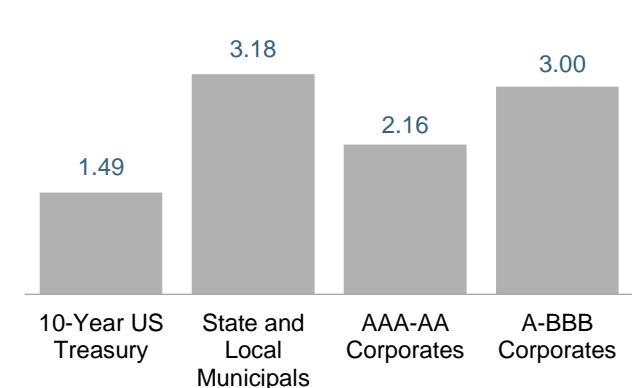
Short-term corporate bonds gained 1.05%. Intermediate-term corporates returned 2.24%, while long-term corporate bonds returned 6.64%.¹

Short-term municipal bonds returned 0.66%, while intermediate-term municipal bonds gained 1.84%. Revenue bonds slightly outperformed general obligation bonds.²

US Treasury Yield Curve (%)



Bond Yields across Issuers (%)



Period Returns (%)

Asset Class	YTD	1 Year	* Annualized		
			3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
BofA Merrill Lynch Three-Month US Treasury Bill Index	0.15	0.19	0.09	0.09	1.04
BofA Merrill Lynch 1-Year US Treasury Note Index	0.65	0.59	0.38	0.34	1.69
Citigroup WGBI 1-5 Years (hedged to USD)	1.86	2.36	1.82	1.84	2.98
Barclays Long US Government Bond Index	14.94	18.98	10.38	10.17	8.69
Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index	5.31	6.00	4.06	3.76	5.13
Barclays US Corporate High Yield Index	9.06	1.62	4.18	5.84	7.56
Barclays Municipal Bond Index	4.33	7.65	5.58	5.33	5.13
Barclays US TIPS Index	6.24	4.35	2.31	2.63	4.76

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1. Barclays US Corporate Bond Index. 2. Barclays Municipal Bond Index. Yield curve data from Federal Reserve. State and local bonds are from the Bond Buyer Index, general obligation, 20 years to maturity, mixed quality.

AAA-AA Corporates represent the Bank of America Merrill Lynch US Corporates, AA-AAA rated. A-BBB Corporates represent the Bank of America Merrill Lynch US Corporates, BBB-A rated. Barclays data provided by Barclays Bank PLC. US long-term bonds, bills, inflation, and fixed income factor data © Stocks, Bonds, Bills, and Inflation (SBBBI) Yearbook™, Ibbotson Associates, Chicago (annually updated work by Roger G. Ibbotson and Rex A.

Sinquefeld). Citigroup bond indices © 2016 by Citigroup. The BofA Merrill Lynch Indices are used with permission; © 2016 Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated; all rights reserved. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bank of America Corporation.

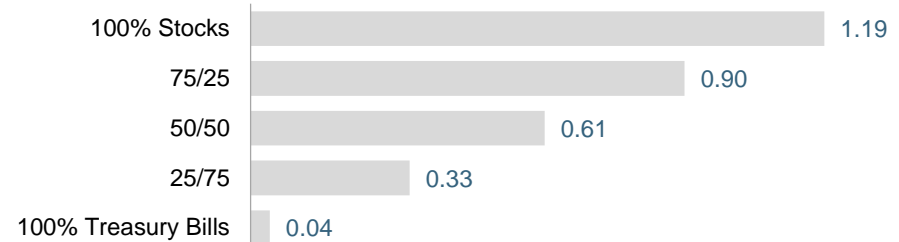
Global Diversification

Second Quarter 2016 Index Returns

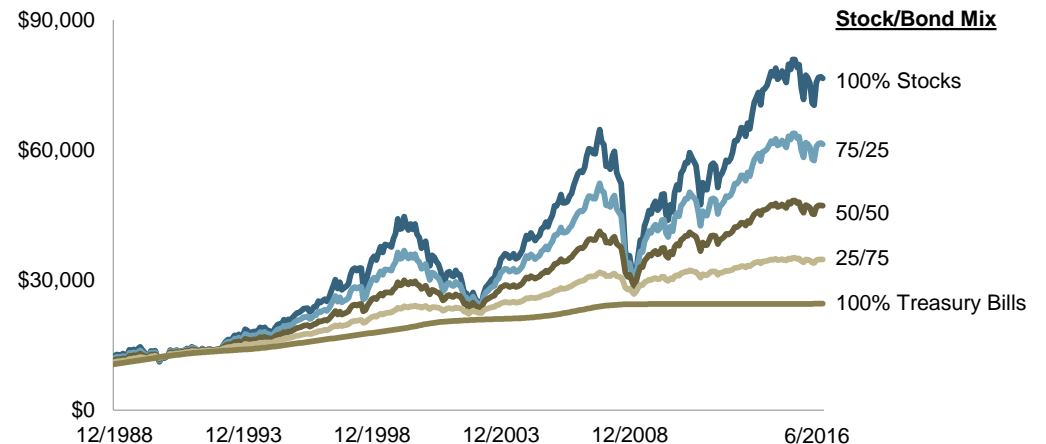
These portfolios illustrate the performance of different global stock/bond mixes and highlight the benefits of diversification. Mixes with larger allocations to stocks are considered riskier but have higher expected returns over time.

Period Returns (%)		* Annualized				
Asset Class	YTD	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*	
100% Stocks	1.58	-3.17	6.60	5.95	4.82	
75/25	1.29	-2.16	5.06	4.62	4.12	
50/50	0.95	-1.28	3.45	3.19	3.23	
25/75	0.54	-0.52	1.78	1.66	2.16	
100% Treasury Bills	0.09	0.10	0.04	0.04	0.91	

Ranked Returns (%)



Growth of Wealth: The Relationship between Risk and Return



Diversification does not eliminate the risk of market loss. **Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio.** Asset allocations and the hypothetical index portfolio returns are for illustrative purposes only and do not represent actual performance. Global Stocks represented by MSCI All Country World Index (gross div.) and Treasury Bills represented by US One-Month Treasury Bills. Globally diversified allocations rebalanced monthly, no withdrawals. Data © MSCI 2016, all rights reserved. Treasury bills © Stocks, Bonds, Bills, and Inflation Yearbook™, Ibbotson Associates, Chicago (annually updated work by Roger G. Ibbotson and Rex A. Sinquefeld).

GDP Growth and Equity Returns

Many investors look to gross domestic product (GDP) as an indicator of future equity returns

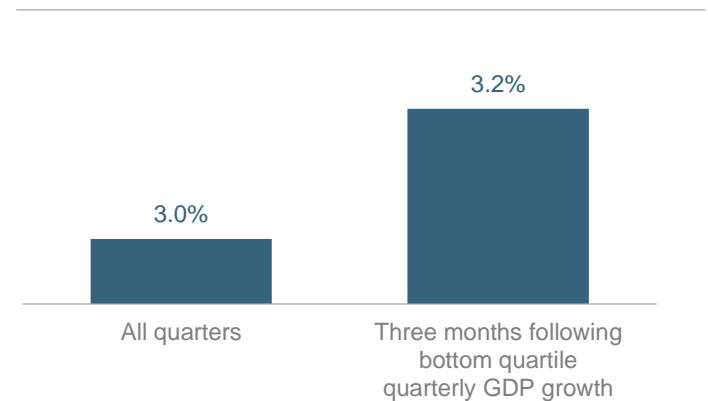
According to the advance GDP estimate released by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) on April 28, annualized real US GDP growth was 0.5% in the first quarter of 2016—below the historical average of 3.2%.¹ This might prompt some investors to ask whether below-average quarterly GDP growth has implications for their portfolios.

Market participants continually update their expectations about the future, including expectations about the future state of the economy. The current prices of the stocks and bonds held by investors therefore contain up-to-date information about expected GDP growth and a multitude of other considerations that inform aggregate market expectations. Accordingly, only new information that is not already incorporated in market prices should impact stock and bond returns.

Quarterly GDP estimates are released with a one-month lag and are frequently revised at a later point in time. Initial quarterly GDP estimates were revised for 54 of the 56 quarters from 2002 to 2015.² Thus, the final estimate for last quarter may end up being higher or lower than 0.5%.

Prices already reflect expected GDP growth prior to the official release of quarterly GDP estimates. The unexpected component (positive or negative) of a GDP growth estimate is quickly incorporated into prices when a new estimate is released. A relevant question for investors is whether a period of low quarterly GDP growth has information about short-term stock returns going forward.

Quarterly S&P 500 Index Returns, 1948–2016



From 1948 to 2016, the average quarterly return for the S&P 500 Index was 3%. When quarterly GDP growth was in the lowest quartile of historical observations, the average S&P 500 return in the subsequent quarter was 3.2%, which is similar to the historical average for all quarters. This data suggests there is little evidence that low quarterly GDP growth is associated with short-term stock returns above or below returns in other periods.

Sources: S&P Dow Jones Indices, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment; therefore, their performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio.

1. Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

2. 2002 to 2015 is the longest time period for which BEA provides data comparing initial to final estimates. The average difference between an initial and final estimate was 1% in absolute magnitude over this time period.

Adapted from "GDP Growth and Equity Returns," Issue Brief, May 2016. Dimensional Fund Advisors LP is an investment advisor registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

All expressions of opinion are subject to change. This information is intended for educational purposes, and it is not to be construed as an offer, solicitation, recommendation, or endorsement of any particular security, products, or services.

Disclosures

A **basis point** is the smallest measure used in quoting yields or interest rates. One basis point is equal to one one-hundredth of one percentage point (0.01%).

There is no guarantee that a **diversified portfolio** will enhance overall returns or outperform a non-diversified portfolio. Diversification does not protect against market risk.

Bonds are subject to market and interest rate risk if sold prior to maturity. Bond values will decline as interest rates rise and bonds are subject to availability and change in price. Bond yields are subject to change. Certain call or special redemption features may exist which could impact yield.

The price of **equity** securities may rise, or fall because of changes in the broad market or changes in a company's financial condition, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, sectors or industries, or the securities market as a whole, such as changes in economic or political conditions. Equity securities are subject to "stock market risk" meaning that stock prices in general may decline over short or extended periods of time.

Investments in **emerging markets** can be more volatile. As mentioned above, the normal risks of investing in foreign countries are heightened when investing in emerging markets. In addition, the small size of securities markets and the low trading volume may lead to a lack of liquidity, which leads to increased volatility. Also, emerging markets may not provide adequate legal protection for private or foreign investment or private property.

Investments in **commodities** may have greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, particularly if the instruments involve leverage. The value of commodity-linked derivative instruments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political and regulatory developments. Use of leveraged commodity-linked derivatives creates an opportunity for increased return but, at the same time, creates the possibility for greater loss.

Real estate investments may be subject to a higher degree of market risk because of concentration in a specific industry, sector or geographical sector. Real estate investments may be subject to risks including, but not limited to, declines in the value of real estate, risks related to general and economic conditions, changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trust and defaults by borrower. Investing in Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) involves special risks such as potential illiquidity and may not be suitable for all investors. There is no assurance that the investment objectives of this program will be attained.

International investing involves a greater degree of risk and increased volatility. Changes in currency exchange rates and differences in accounting and taxation policies outside the U.S. can raise or lower returns. Also, some overseas markets may not be as politically and economically stable as the United States and other nations.

Treasury inflation-protected securities (TIPS) help eliminate inflation risk to your portfolio as the principal is adjusted semiannually for inflation based on the Consumer Price Index – while providing a real rate of return guaranteed by the U.S. Government. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities, or TIPS, are subject to market risk and significant interest rate risk as their longer duration makes them more sensitive to price declines associated with higher interest rates.

Disclosures



All indexes are unmanaged and an individual cannot invest directly in an index. Unmanaged index returns do not reflect fees, expenses, or sales charges. Index performance is not indicative of the performance of any investment. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

The **Russell 3000 Index**® measures the performance of the 3,000 largest U.S. companies based on total market capitalization.

The **Russell 1000 Index** consists of the 1,000 largest securities in the Russell 3000 Index, which represents approximately 90% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 3000 Index. It is a large-cap, market-oriented index and is highly correlated with the S&P 500 Index.

The **Russell 2000 Index** ® measures the performance of the 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 Index.

The **Russell 2000 Value Index** ® measures the performance of those Russell 2000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

The **MSCI World ex USA Index** captures large and mid cap representation across 22 of 23 Developed Markets (DM) countries*--excluding the United States. With 1,005 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

The **MSCI World ex USA Small Cap Index** captures small cap representation across 22 of 23 Developed Markets (DM) countries* (excluding the United States). With 2,437 constituents, the index covers approximately 14% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

The **MSCI Emerging Markets Small Cap Index** includes small cap representation across 23 Emerging Markets countries*. With 1,792 constituents, the index covers approximately 14% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country. The small cap segment tends to capture more local economic and sector characteristics relative to larger Emerging Markets capitalization segments.

The **MSCI World ex USA Value Index** captures large and mid cap securities exhibiting overall value style characteristics across 22 of 23 Developed Markets countries*. The value investment style characteristics for index construction are defined using three variables: book value to price, 12-month forward earnings to price and dividend yield. With 540 constituents, the index targets 50% coverage of the free float-adjusted market capitalization of the MSCI World ex USA Index.

The **MSCI Emerging Markets Value Index** captures large and mid cap securities exhibiting overall value style characteristics across 23 Emerging Markets (EM) countries*. The value investment style characteristics for index construction are defined using three variables: book value to price, 12-month forward earnings to price and dividend yield. With 484 constituents, the index targets 50% coverage of the free float-adjusted market capitalization of the MSCI EM Index.

Disclosures

The **MSCI Emerging Markets IndexSM** is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance in the global emerging markets. As of June 2007, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index consisted of the following 25 emerging market country indices: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, and Turkey.

The **MSCI ACWI (All Country World Index) Index** is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed and emerging markets. As of June 2009 the **MSCI ACWI** consisted of 45 country indices comprising 23 developed and 22 emerging market country indices.

The **S&P 500 Index** is widely regarded as the best single gauge of the U.S. equities market. This world renowned index includes a representative sample of 500 leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy. Although the S&P 500 Index focuses on the large-cap segment of the market, with approximately 75% coverage of U.S. equities, it is also an ideal proxy for the total market. An investor cannot invest directly in an index.

A member of the S&P Global Property Index Series, **the S&P Global REIT Index** serves as a comprehensive benchmark of publicly traded equity REITs listed in both developed and emerging markets.

The **S&P Global ex-U.S. Property Index** defines and measures the investable universe of publicly traded property companies domiciled in developed and emerging markets excluding the U.S. The companies included are engaged in real estate related activities such as property ownership, management, development, rental and investment.

The Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index is a broad-based flagship benchmark that measures the investment grade, US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market. The index includes Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, MBS (agency fixed-rate and hybrid ARM pass-throughs), ABS and CMBS (agency and non-agency). Provided the necessary inclusion rules are met, US Aggregate eligible securities also contribute to the multi-currency Global Aggregate Index and the US Universal Index, which includes high yield and emerging markets debt. The US Aggregate Index was created in 1986 with history backfilled to January 1, 1976.

The **S&P/Citigroup International Treasury Bond Ex-U.S. 1-3 Years Index** is designed to reflect the performance of bonds issues by non-U.S. developed market countries maturing in 1-3 years.

The **Dow Jones U.S. Select REIT Index** intends to measure the performance of publicly traded REITs and REIT-like securities. The index is a subset of the Dow Jones U.S. Select Real Estate Securities Index (RESI), which represents equity real estate investment trusts (REITs) and real estate operating companies (REOCs) traded in the U.S. The indices are designed to serve as proxies for direct real estate investment, in part by excluding companies whose performance may be driven by factors other than the value of real estate.

Disclosures

The **Bloomberg Commodity Index** is composed of futures contracts on physical commodities and represents twenty two separate commodities traded on U.S. exchanges, with the exception of aluminum, nickel, and zinc

This **U.S. Treasury Index** is a component of the U.S. Government index.

The **BofA Merrill Lynch Three-Month US Treasury Bill Index** is an unmanaged market index of U.S. Treasury securities maturing in 90 days that assumes reinvestment of all income.

The **BofA Merrill Lynch 1-3 US Year Treasury Index** is an unmanaged index that tracks the performance of the direct sovereign debt of the U.S. Government having a maturity of at least one year and less than three years. It is not possible to invest directly in an unmanaged index

The **Citigroup WGBI 1-5 Years Index** measures the performance of the short-term global government bond market.

The **Barclays U.S. Government Index** is comprised of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agency Indices. The U.S. Government Index includes Treasuries (public obligations of the U.S. Treasury that have remaining maturities of more than one year) and U.S. agency debentures (publicly issued debt of U.S. Government agencies, quasi-federal corporations, and corporate or foreign debt guaranteed by the U.S. Government). The U.S. Government Index is a component of the U.S. Government/Credit Index and the U.S. Aggregate Index.

The **Barclays US Corporate High Yield Bond Index** measures the USD-denominated, high yield, fixed-rate corporate bond market. Securities are classified as high yield if the middle rating of Moody's, Fitch and S&P is Ba1/BB+/BB+ or below. Bonds from issuers with an emerging markets country of risk, based on Barclays EM country definition, are excluded. The US Corporate High Yield Index is a component of the US Universal and Global High Yield Indices. The index was created in 1986, with history backfilled to July 1, 1983.

The **Barclays U.S. Municipal Index** covers the USD-denominated long-term tax exempt bond market. The index has four main sectors: state and local general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, insured bonds, and prerefunded bonds. Many of the subindices of the Municipal Index have historical data to January 1980. In addition, several subindices based on maturity and revenue source have been created, some with inception dates after January 1980 but no later than July 1, 1993. In January 1996, Barclays Capital also began publishing a noninvestment grade municipal bond index and "enhanced" state-specific indices for Arizona, Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Ohio. These indices are published separately from the Barclays Capital Municipal Bond Index. In 2005, Barclays Capital began publishing Managed Money Municipal Indices and Insurance Mandate Municipal Indices.

The **Barclays US Treasury Index** measures US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate, nominal debt issued by the US Treasury. Treasury bills are excluded by the maturity constraint, but are part of a separate Short Treasury Index. STRIPS are excluded from the index because their inclusion would result in double-counting. The US Treasury Index is a component of the US Aggregate, US Universal, Global Aggregate and Global Treasury Indices. The US Treasury Index was launched on January 1, 1973.