

2017 Annual Market Review

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2017 Annual Market Review

This report features world capital market performance for the past year.

Overview:

Market Summary

World Asset Classes

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Commodities

Fixed Income

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Market Summary

Index Returns

	US Stock Market	International Developed Stocks	Emerging Markets Stocks	Global Real Estate	US Bond Market	Global Bond Market ex US
2017	STOCKS				BONDS	
	21.13%	24.21%	37.28%	7.41%	3.54%	2.06%
						
Since Jan. 2001						
Avg. Annual Return	8.4%	7.0%	14.8%	11.0%	4.8%	4.5%
Best Year	33.6% 2013	39.4% 2003	78.5% 2009	37.4% 2006	10.3% 2002	9.8% 2014
Worst Year	-37.3% 2008	-43.6% 2008	-53.3% 2008	-45.7% 2008	-2.0% 2013	1.4% 2013

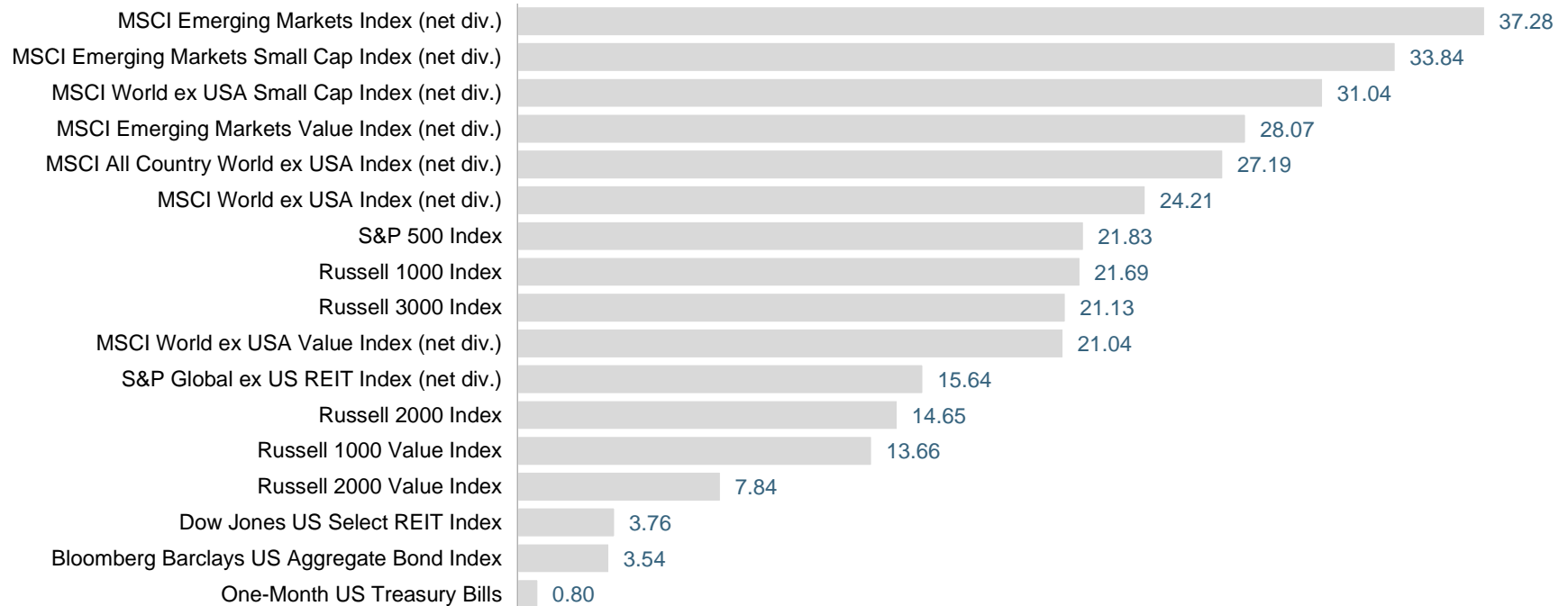
Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Market segment (index representation) as follows: US Stock Market (Russell 3000 Index), International 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 [net div.]), US Bond Market (Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index), and Global Bond ex US Market (Citi 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 2018, all rights reserved. Bloomberg Barclays data provided by Bloomberg. Citi fixed income indices © 2018 by Citigroup.

World Asset Classes

2017 Index Returns (%)

Looking at broad market indices, emerging markets outperformed US and non-US developed markets in 2017.

The value effect was negative in the US, non-US developed markets, and emerging markets. Small caps outperformed large caps in non-US developed markets but underperformed in the US and emerging markets.



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US Stocks

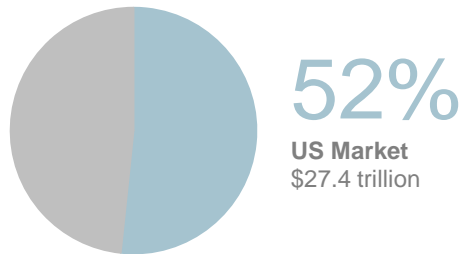
2017 Index Returns

The US equity market posted positive returns for 2017 but underperformed non-US developed and emerging markets.

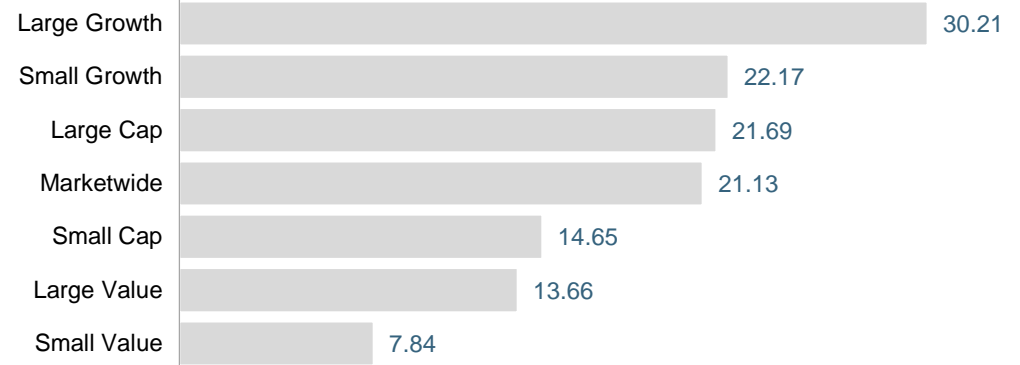
Value underperformed growth in the US across large and small cap indices.

Small caps underperformed large caps in the US.

World Market Capitalization—US



Ranked Returns for 2017 (%)



Period Returns (%)

* Annualized

Asset Class	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Large Growth	30.21	13.79	17.33	10.00
Small Growth	22.17	10.28	15.21	9.19
Large Cap	21.69	11.23	15.71	8.59
Marketwide	21.13	11.12	15.58	8.60
Small Cap	14.65	9.96	14.12	8.71
Large Value	13.66	8.65	14.04	7.10
Small Value	7.84	9.55	13.01	8.17

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International Developed Stocks

2017 Index Returns

In US dollar terms, non-US developed markets outperformed the US market but underperformed emerging markets during 2017.

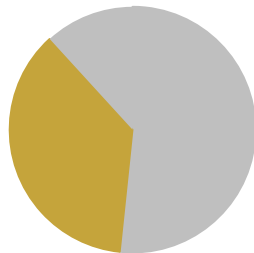
Looking at broad market indices, the value effect was negative.

Small caps outperformed large caps in non-US developed markets.

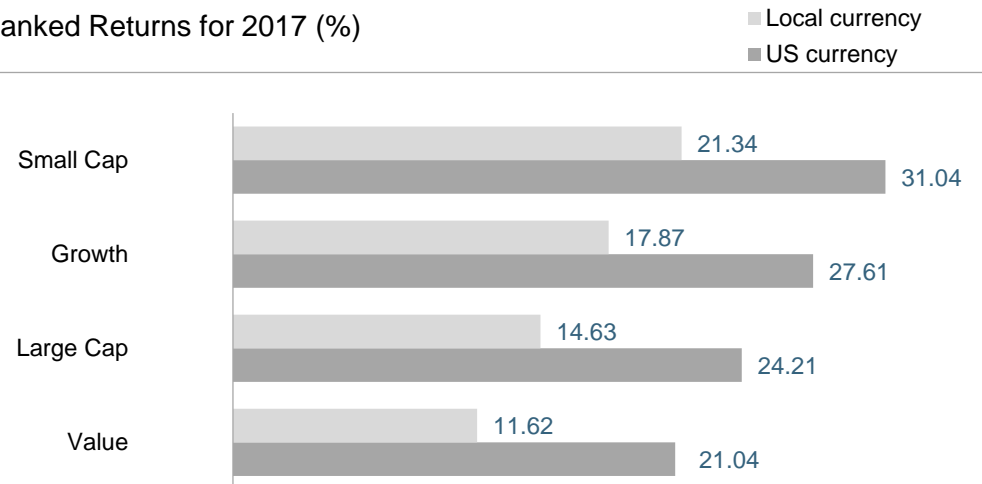
World Market Capitalization—International Developed

37%

International
Developed
Market
\$19.4 trillion



Ranked Returns for 2017 (%)



Period Returns (%)

* Annualized

Asset Class	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Small Cap	31.04	12.96	11.37	5.16
Growth	27.61	8.38	8.22	2.36
Large Cap	24.21	7.36	7.46	1.87
Value	21.04	6.26	6.64	1.32

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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 2018, all rights reserved.

Emerging Markets Stocks

2017 Index Returns

In US dollar terms, emerging markets outperformed the US and non-US developed markets for the year.

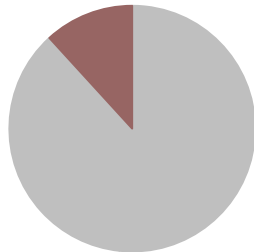
Across the large cap and mid cap space, the value effect was negative; however, in the small cap space, the effect was positive.

Overall, small caps underperformed large caps in emerging markets.

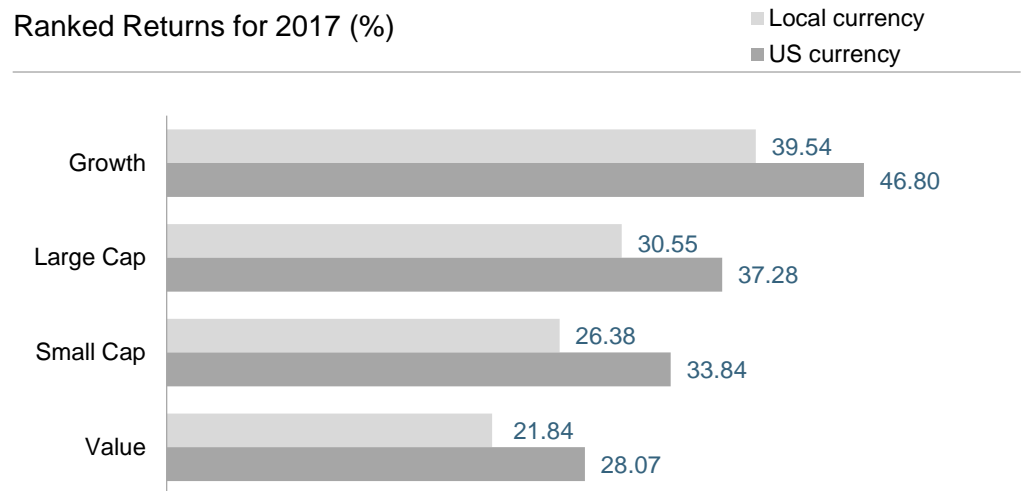
World Market Capitalization—Emerging Markets

12%

Emerging Markets
\$6.2 trillion



Ranked Returns for 2017 (%)



Period Returns (%)

Asset Class	* Annualized			
	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Growth	46.80	11.88	6.85	2.35
Large Cap	37.28	9.10	4.35	1.68
Small Cap	33.84	8.44	5.41	2.78
Value	28.07	6.21	1.75	0.91

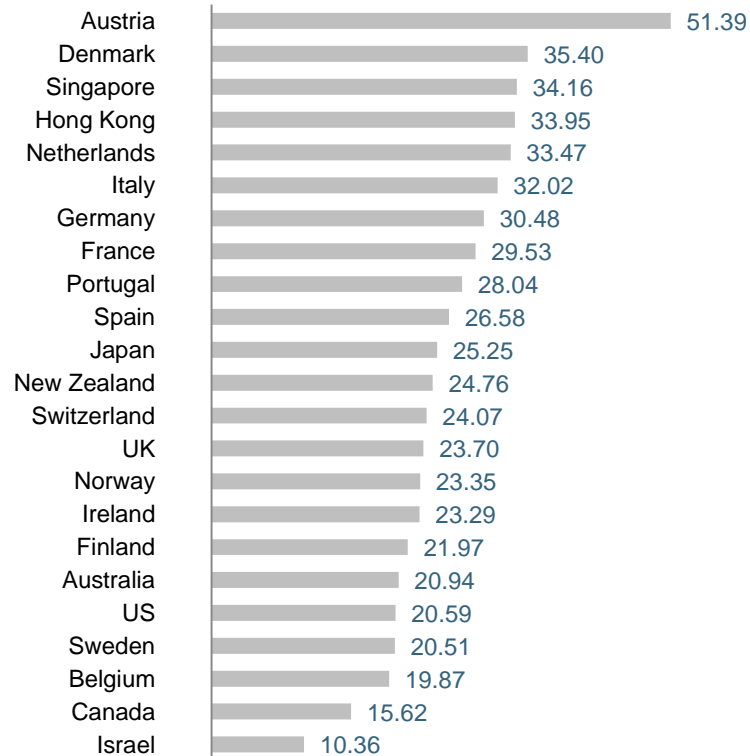
Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Market segment (index representation) as follows: Large Cap (MSCI Emerging Markets Index), Small 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 2018, all rights reserved.

Select Country Performance

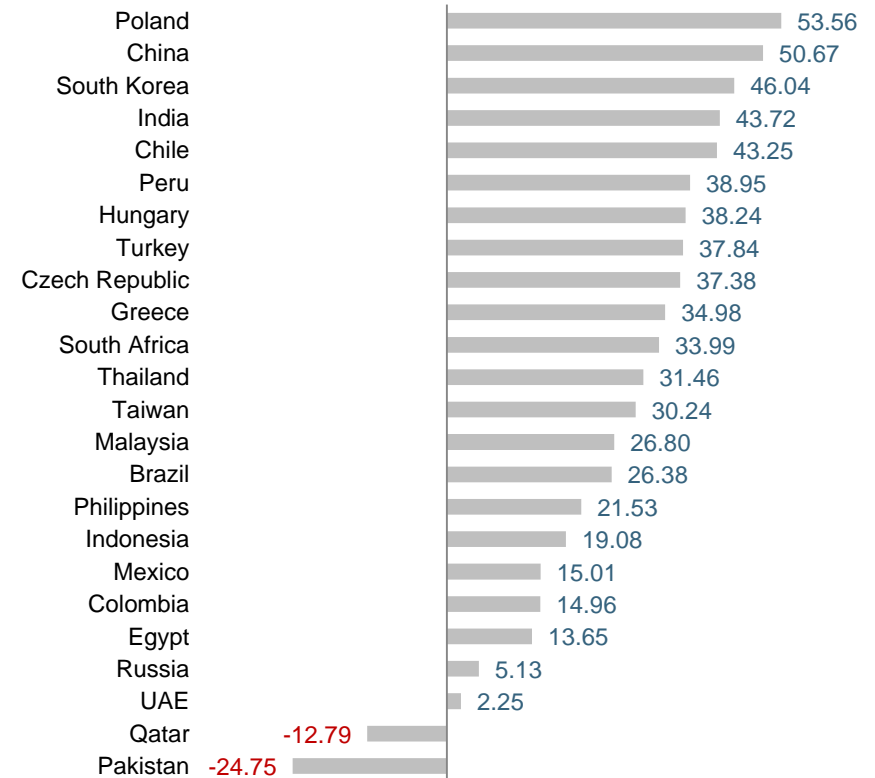
2017 Index Returns

In US dollar terms, Austria recorded the highest country performance in developed markets with a gain of more than 50%, while Israel posted the lowest return for the year. In emerging markets, Poland and China posted the highest country returns, each returning over 50%, while Pakistan and Qatar had the lowest performance.

Ranked Developed Markets Returns (%)



Ranked Emerging Markets Returns (%)



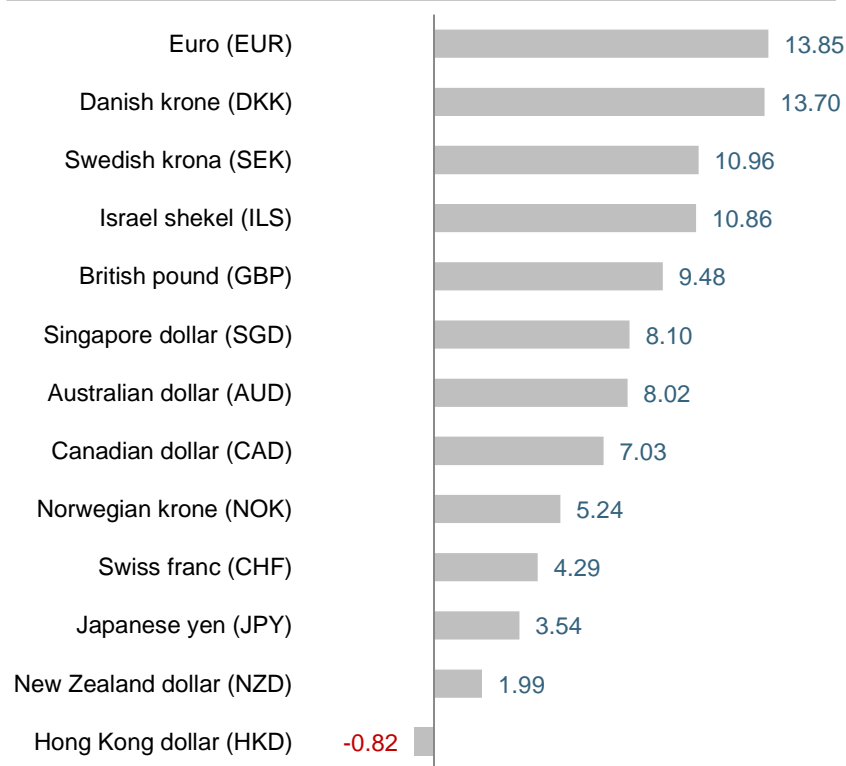
Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Country performance based on respective indices in the MSCI World ex US IMI Index (for developed markets), MSCI USA IMI Index (for US), and MSCI Emerging Markets IMI Index. All returns in USD and net of withholding tax on dividends. MSCI data © MSCI 2018, all rights reserved. UAE and Qatar have been reclassified as emerging markets by MSCI, effective May 2014.

Select Currency Performance vs. US Dollar

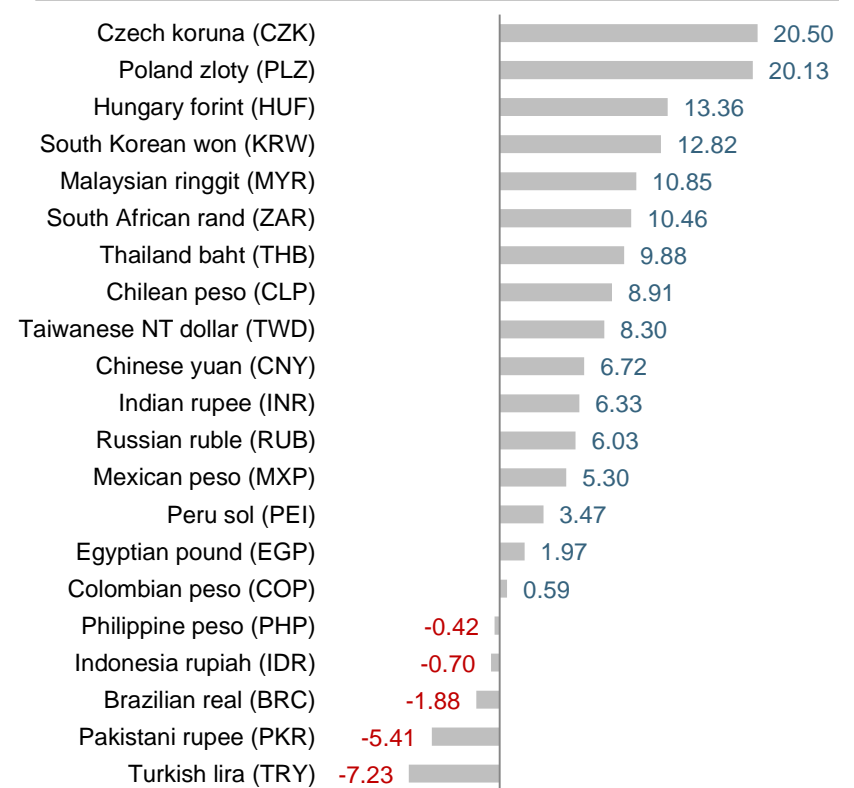
2017 Index Returns

Most developed market currencies appreciated against the US dollar in 2017. The euro and Danish krone appreciated the most with gains of almost 14%, while the Hong Kong dollar depreciated. In emerging markets, the Polish zloty and the Czech koruna appreciated more than 20%, while the Turkish lira depreciated over 7%.

Ranked Developed Markets (%)



Ranked Emerging Markets (%)

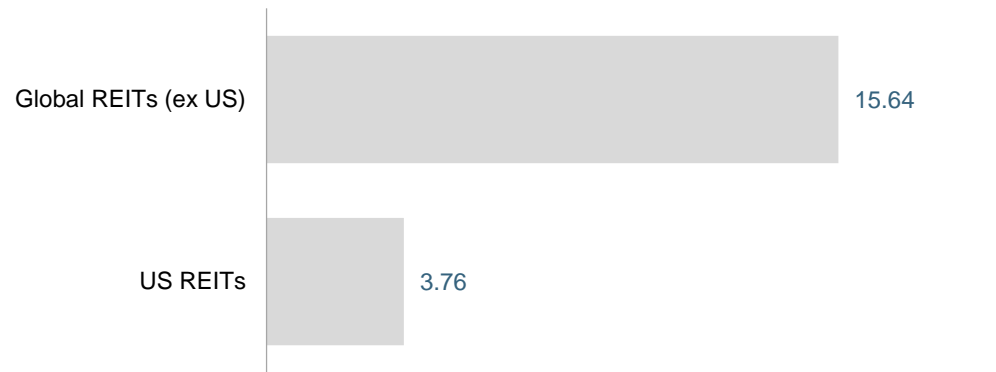


Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)

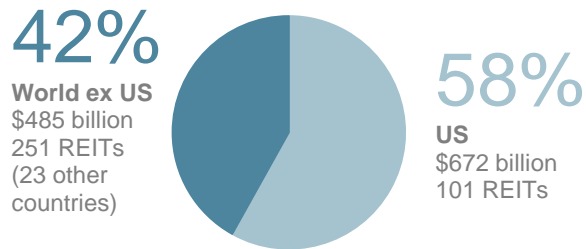
2017 Index Returns

Non-US real estate investment trusts outperformed US REITs in 2017.

Ranked Returns for 2017 (%)



Total Value of REIT Stocks



Period Returns (%)

Asset Class	* Annualized			
	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Global REITs (ex US)	15.64	4.78	5.49	2.05
US REITs	3.76	4.97	9.09	7.07

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 © 2018.

Commodities

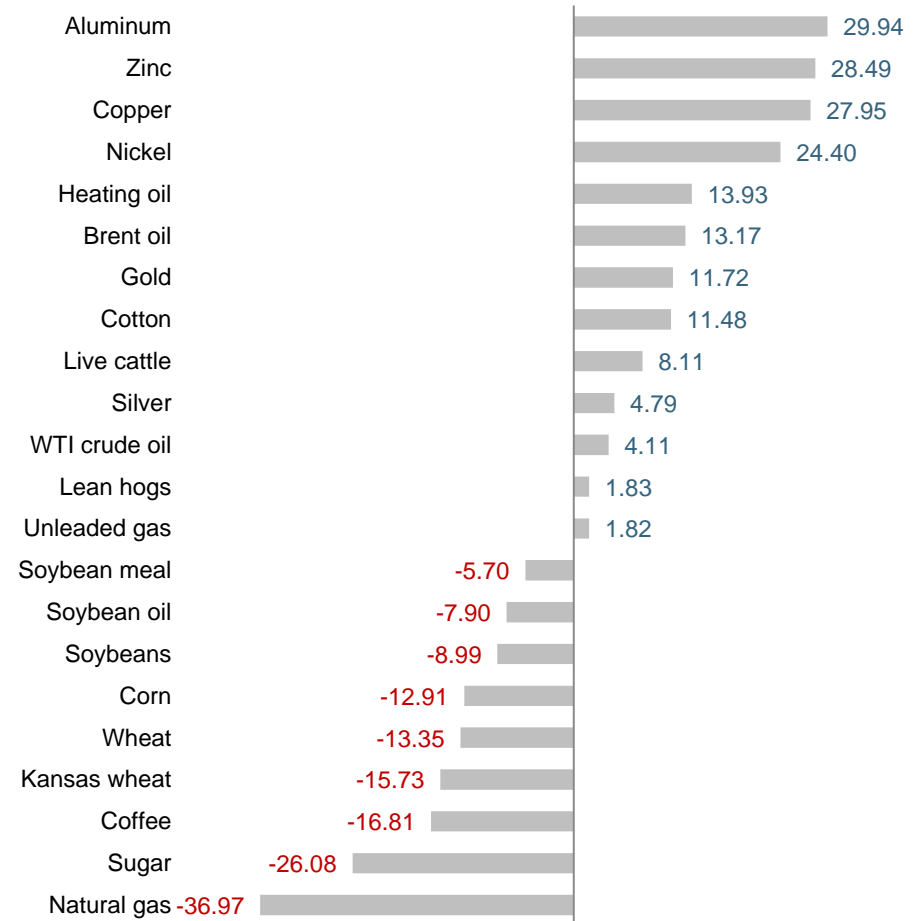
2017 Returns

The Bloomberg Commodity Index Total Return advanced 1.70% in 2017.

Aluminum was the strongest performer, posting a return of 29.94%. Zinc and copper followed with respective returns of 28.49% and 27.95%. Natural gas was the weakest performer, falling 36.97%.

Period Returns (%)		* Annualized		
Asset Class	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Commodities	1.70	-5.03	-8.45	-6.83

Ranked Returns for Individual Commodities (%)



Fixed Income

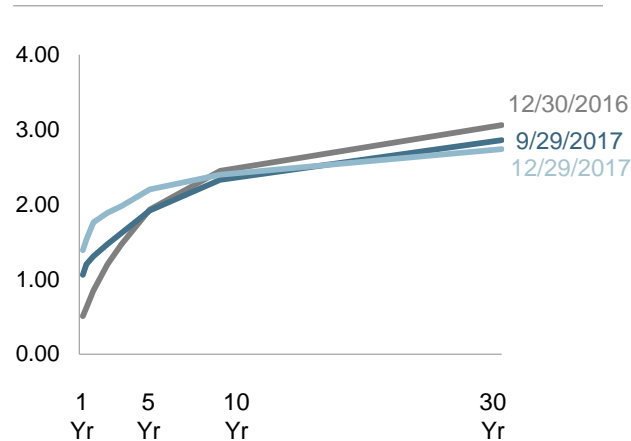
2017 Index Returns

Interest rate changes across the US fixed income market were mixed during the fourth quarter. The yield on the 5-year Treasury note rose 28 basis points (bps), ending at 2.20%. The yield on the 10-year Treasury note increased 7 bps to 2.40%. The 30-year Treasury bond yield decreased 12 bps to finish at 2.74%.

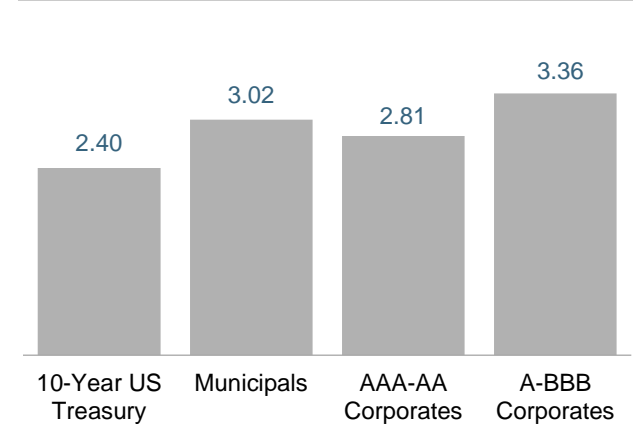
In terms of total returns, short-term corporate bonds declined 0.04% during the quarter but increased 1.85% for the year. Intermediate-term corporate bonds gained 0.17% for the quarter and 3.92% for the year.

The total returns for short-term municipal bonds were -0.65% for the quarter and 1.61% for the year. Intermediate-term municipal bonds fell 0.09% for the quarter but gained 4.70% for the year. Revenue bonds outperformed general obligation bonds for the year.

US Treasury Yield Curve (%)



Bond Yields across Issuers (%)



Period Returns (%)

Asset Class	* Annualized			
	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Bloomberg Barclays Long US Government Bond Index	8.53	2.85	3.49	6.49
Bloomberg Barclays US Corporate High Yield Index	7.50	6.35	5.78	8.03
Bloomberg Barclays Municipal Bond Index	5.45	2.98	3.02	4.46
Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index	3.54	2.24	2.10	4.01
Bloomberg Barclays US TIPS Index	3.01	2.05	0.13	3.53
Citi World Government Bond Index 1-5 Years (hedged to USD)	1.13	1.21	1.23	2.13
ICE BofAML 3-Month US Treasury Bill Index	0.86	0.41	0.27	0.39
ICE BofAML 1-Year US Treasury Note Index	0.57	0.49	0.38	0.90

One basis point equals 0.01%. 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. Yield curve data from Federal Reserve. State and local bonds are from the S&P National AMT-Free Municipal Bond Index. 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. Bloomberg Barclays data provided by Bloomberg. 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). Citi fixed income indices © 2018 by Citigroup. ICE BofAML index data © 2018 ICE Data Indices, LLC. The S&P data are provided by Standard & Poor's Index Services Group.

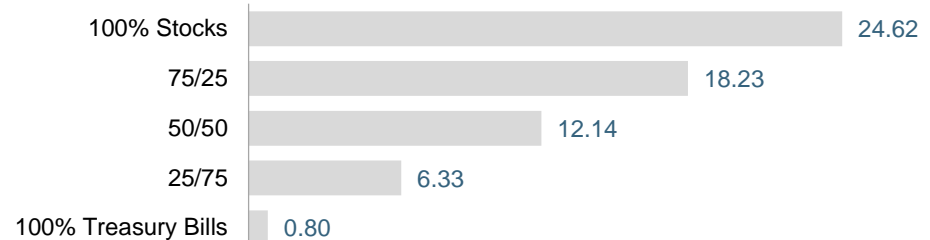
Impact of Diversification

2017 Index Returns

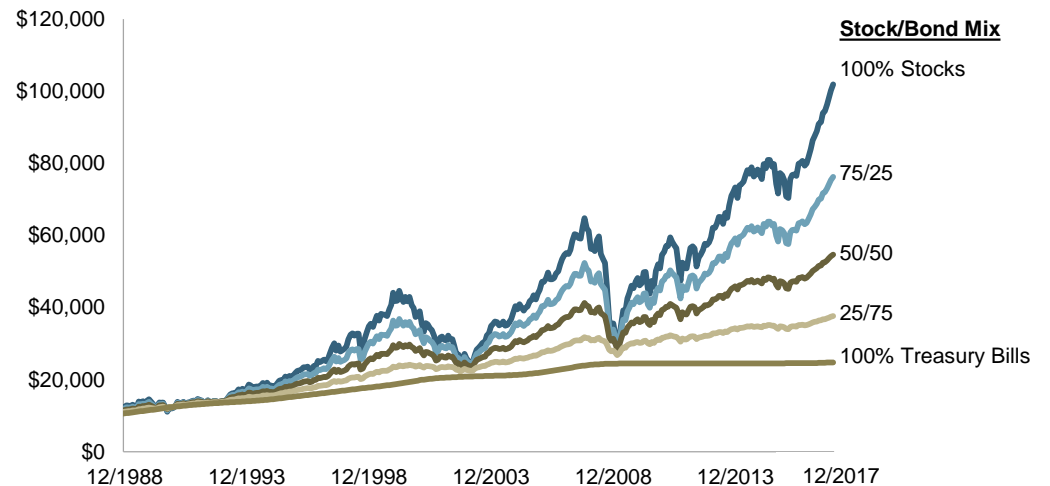
These portfolios illustrate the performance of different global stock/bond mixes. Mixes with larger allocations to stocks are considered riskier but have higher expected returns over time.

Period Returns (%)					* Annualized
Asset Class	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*	10-Year STDEV ¹
100% Stocks	24.62	9.89	11.40	5.22	16.80
75/25	18.23	7.54	8.59	4.26	12.59
50/50	12.14	5.15	5.79	3.11	8.38
25/75	6.33	2.75	3.00	1.78	4.18
100% Treasury Bills	0.80	0.34	0.21	0.30	0.16

Ranked Returns for 2017 (%)



Growth of Wealth: The Relationship between Risk and Return



1. STDEV (standard deviation) is a measure of the variation or dispersion of a set of data points. Standard deviations are often used to quantify the historical return volatility of a security or portfolio. 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 2018, 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).

Disclosures



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.

Disclosures (cont'd.)



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.

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.

Disclosures (cont'd.)



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.

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.

Disclosures (cont'd.)



The S&P/Citigroup International Treasury Bond Ex-U.S. 1-3 Years Index is designed to reflect the performance of bonds issued 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.

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.

Disclosures (cont'd.)



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.

The Consumer Price Index is a measure that examines the weighted average of prices of a basket of consumer goods and services, such as transportation, food and medical care. The CPI is calculated by taking price changes for each item in the predetermined basket of goods and averaging them; the goods are weighted according to their importance. Changes in CPI are used to assess price changes associated with the cost of living.

The S&P 500 Total Return Index is a type of equity index that tracks both the capital gains of a group of stocks over time, and assumes that any cash distributions, such as dividends, are reinvested back into the index. It is designed to measure performance of the broad domestic economy through changes in the aggregate market value of 500 stocks representing all major industries.