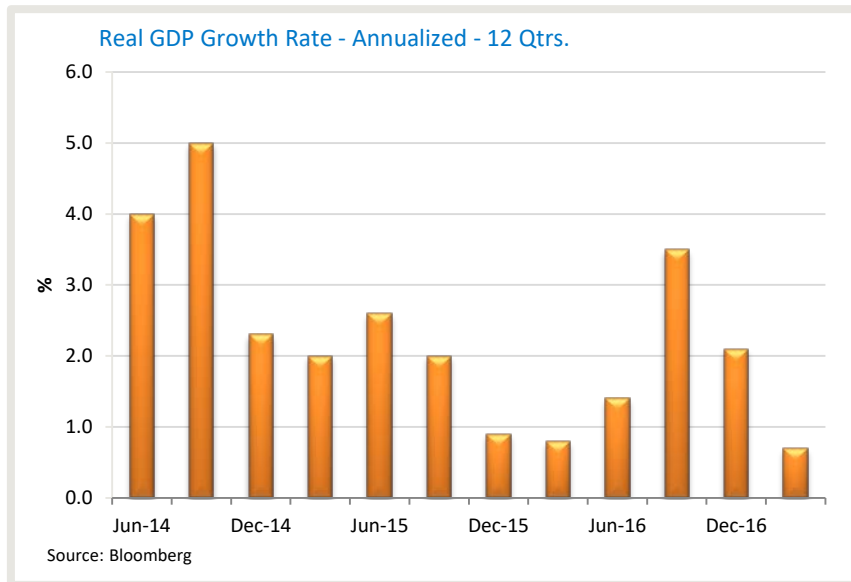


Weekly Market Review

April 28, 2017

Capital Planning provides this e-newsletter in cooperation with ENVESTNET. For more information please call Michael Miller, CEO at (425) 643-1800 or visit www.capplanllc.com.

Chart of the Week



Weekly Highlights

- **Modest economic growth.** US gross domestic product (GDP) grew at an annualized pace of just 0.7% during the first quarter (Q1) of 2017.
- **Home price appreciation accelerating.** The S&P CoreLogic Case-Shiller Home Index rose 5.9% in February from a year ago, accelerating for a fifth consecutive month.
- **Technology stocks surging.** Powered by strong earnings of large technology companies, the Nasdaq Composite Index continued its record-setting advance, surpassing the 6000 level.



Talking Points

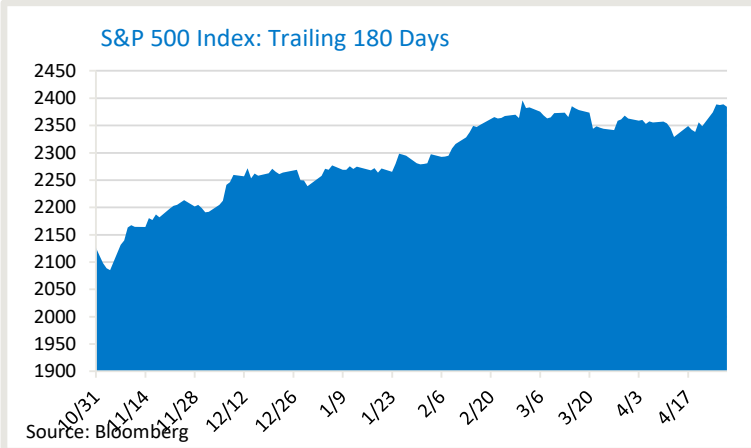
- **Among equities,** large caps underperformed small caps; growth stocks outperformed value stocks; domestic stocks trailed international stocks; and developed markets outshone emerging markets.
- **Treasury yields rose slightly this week.** The yield on the 10-year Treasury note climbed back to near the 2.3% level.
- **Commodity indices were little changed.** The price of crude oil was little changed, whereas precious metal prices slid.
- **The dollar index fell.** The dollar tumbled against the euro and the pound, but rose against the yen.
- **Among major economic data,** Q1 2017 US GDP grew just 0.7%; the S&P CoreLogic Case-Shiller Home Price Index rose 5.9% year-over-year in February.

Market Dashboard

	Last Price	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
S&P 500	2,384.20	35.51	1.51%	6.5%
Dow Industrials	20,940.51	392.75	1.91%	6.0%
Nasdaq	6,047.61	137.08	2.32%	12.3%
Russell 2000	1,400.43	20.57	1.49%	3.2%
Euro Stoxx Index	387.09	8.97	2.37%	7.1%
Shanghai Composite	3,154.66	-18.49	-0.58%	1.6%
Russell Global	1,906.30	38.94	2.09%	8.1%

Source: Bloomberg; Index % change is based on price.

	Last Price	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Russell Global EM	3,101.20	51.37	1.68%	13.5%
10-Year US Treas.	2.28	4 bps	NM	NM
DJ UBS Comm. Idx.	84.01	0.11	0.13%	-4.0%
Gold	\$1,268.49	-\$15.96	-1.24%	10.5%
Crude Oil	\$49.18	-\$0.44	-0.89%	-12.9%
Dollar Index	99.02	-0.96	-0.96%	-3.1%
VIX Index	10.86	-3.77	-25.77%	-22.6%



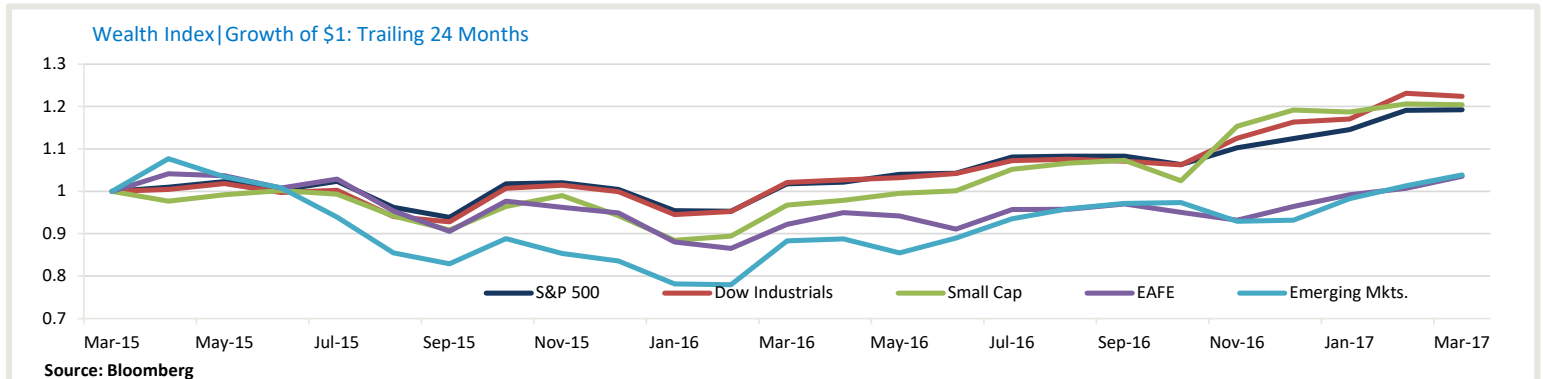
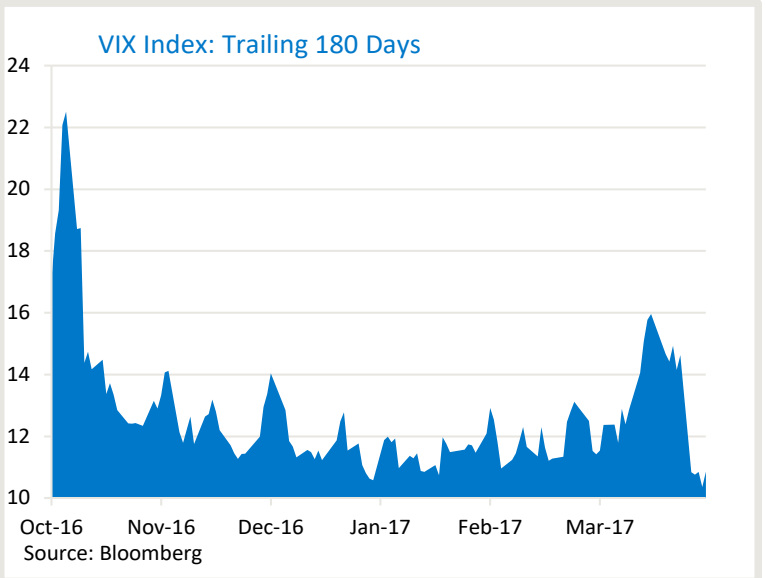
	One Week			YTD		
	Value	Growth		Value	Growth	
L	1.16%	1.71%	2.20%	1.85%	6.93%	11.87%
	0.41%	0.88%	1.44%	3.32%	5.44%	8.12%
S	0.94%	1.49%	2.07%	-0.27%	3.19%	7.04%

Source: Bloomberg

Sector Performance:
S&P/Global Industry Classification Sectors (GICS)

	% Wgt in S&P 500	Week % Chg.	YTD % Chg.
Consumer Discretionary	12.5	2.05%	10.6%
Consumer Staples	9.3	0.33%	6.5%
Energy	6.3	0.08%	-10.0%
Financials	14.1	1.58%	1.1%
Health Care	14.0	2.43%	9.5%
Industrials	10.2	1.26%	5.8%
Information Technology	22.5	2.62%	14.9%
Materials	2.8	1.77%	6.7%
Real Estate	2.9	-2.04%	2.7%
Telecom Services	2.3	-1.47%	-9.2%
Utilities	3.2	-0.14%	6.2%

Source: Bloomberg



The Economy and Markets

A Macro View – The Fine Line Between Boom and Bust

Global markets are at a euphoric high, reflecting optimism around President Trump's pro-growth policies and the prospect of economic expansion. On Wednesday, the White House put the wheels in motion, declaring that President Trump would press for the largest tax cut in history—its centerpiece being a reduction of the business tax rate to 15%. In order to abstain from a political debate, let's put aside the questions of how this plan will be funded and whether it will pass Congress and, instead, examine the economic viability of this move.

Last week, on April 19, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) released its April 2017 Global Financial Stability Report, acknowledging the gain in economic momentum since President Trump came into office. However, a key policy question raised was: *Can the United States corporate sector support a safe economic expansion?* According to the IMF, many firms have the capacity to increase capital expenditures, and their ability to do so will be magnified by the potential tax reforms. However, the bad news is that corporate leverage is close to an all-time high. Rising corporate leverage and increasing signs of stretched valuations pose some serious challenges to the economy and can limit the capacity of firms to expand without increasing stability risks.

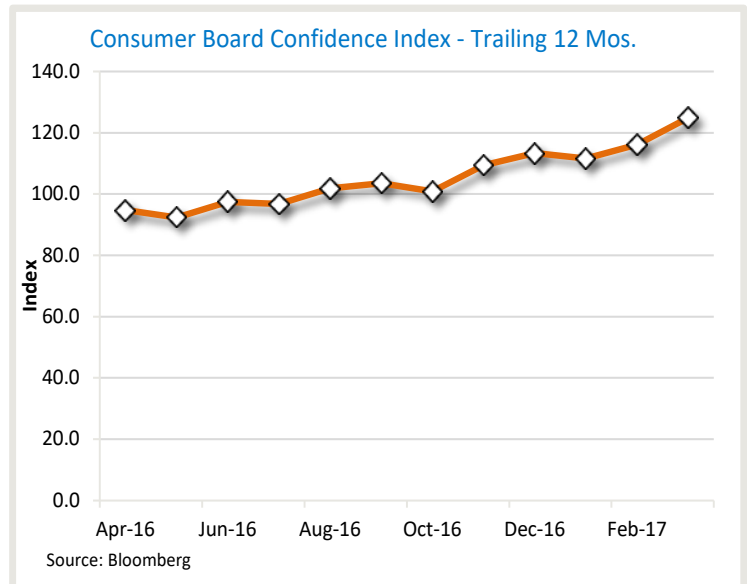
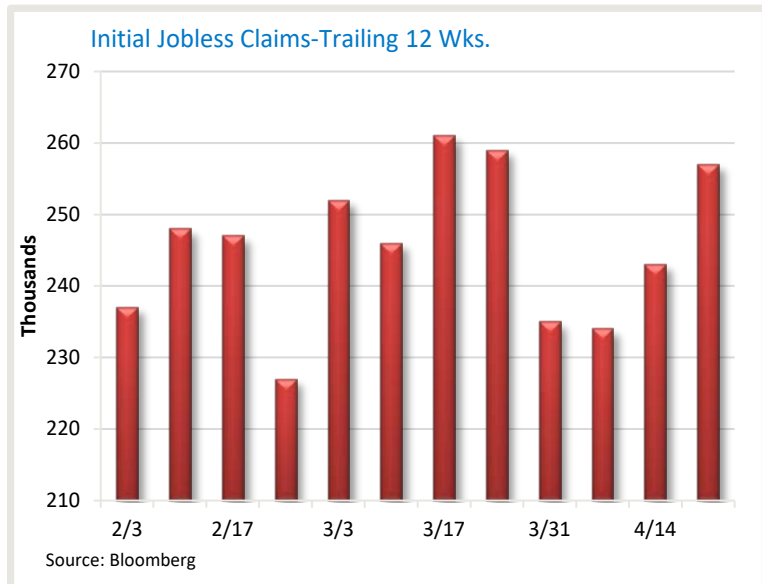
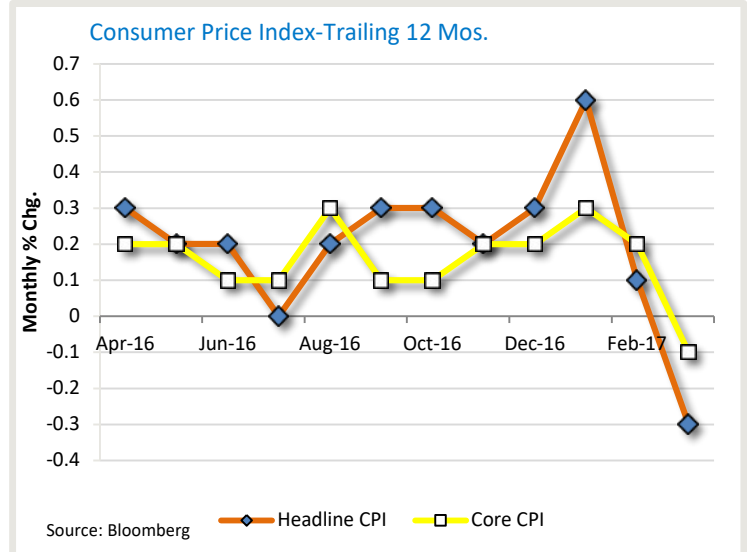
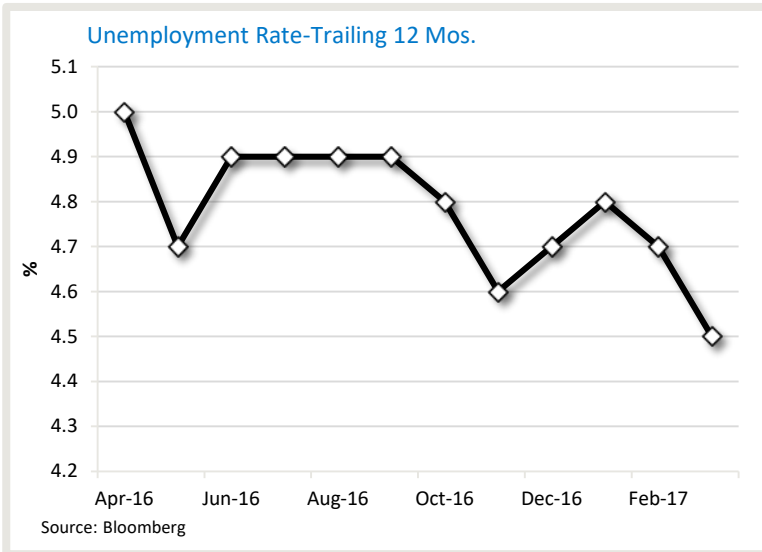
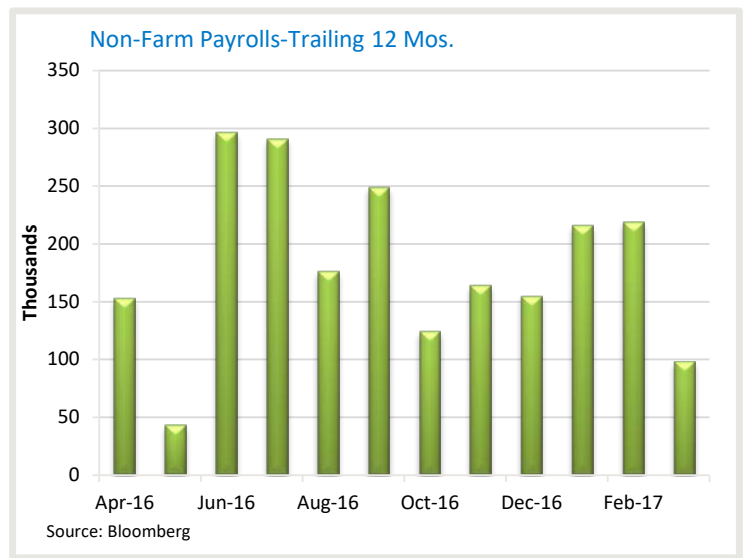
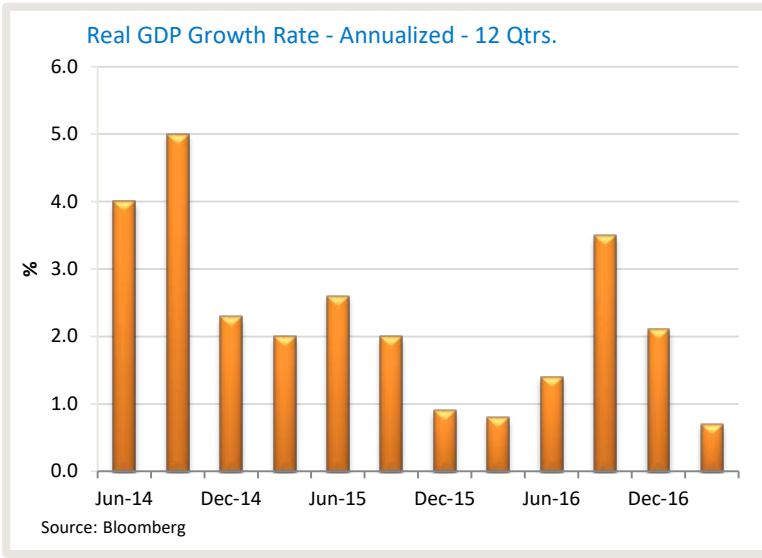
According to the IMF report, the median net debt across firms in the S&P 500 is close to its historic peak of 1.5 times earnings—these firms collectively account for approximately one-third of the \$36 trillion economy-wide sector balance sheet. This trend is not unique to the S&P 500: examining a broader set of approximately 4,000 firms confirms that leverage has risen to levels exceeding those just prior to the global financial crisis. To make things worse, the average interest coverage ratio—a measure of the ability of current earnings to cover interest expenses—has fallen sharply over the past two years, and earnings have dropped to less than six times interest expense. This is close to the weakest multiple since the onset of the global financial crisis.

All this comes at a time when the Federal Reserve (Fed) continues to follow through with a series of prudent rate hikes to bring interest rates back to normalization. The IMF report predicts that, under the Fed's assumed interest rate increases, firms that account for 22% of corporate assets appear to be unable to meet their interest expenses out of current earnings. Although these firms are concentrated in the energy sector as a result of oil price volatility, the proportion of challenged firms has broadened to encompass several other sectors of the economy, such as real estate and utilities. Together, these distressed sectors account for almost half of the US investment landscape.

The US corporate sector is not doomed, but it is walking on eggshells. Looking ahead, the concerns around financial stability are twofold: the heavily indebted state of the corporate sector makes it more vulnerable to a rise in interest rates, and a reduction in tax rates is likely to exacerbate this situation by encouraging firms to engage in more risk-taking behavior. The IMF's recommendation is to get the policy mix right, which may mean balancing stimulus and tax reform against broader policy considerations that safeguard financial stability. Reducing corporate tax rates may be a step in the right direction, but with the deregulation of the financial industry already taking place, it may be just a matter of time until the economy self corrects and finds its way to equilibrium again.

Ling-Wei Hew, CFA
AVP, Senior Investment Analyst

Economic Data



Eurozone

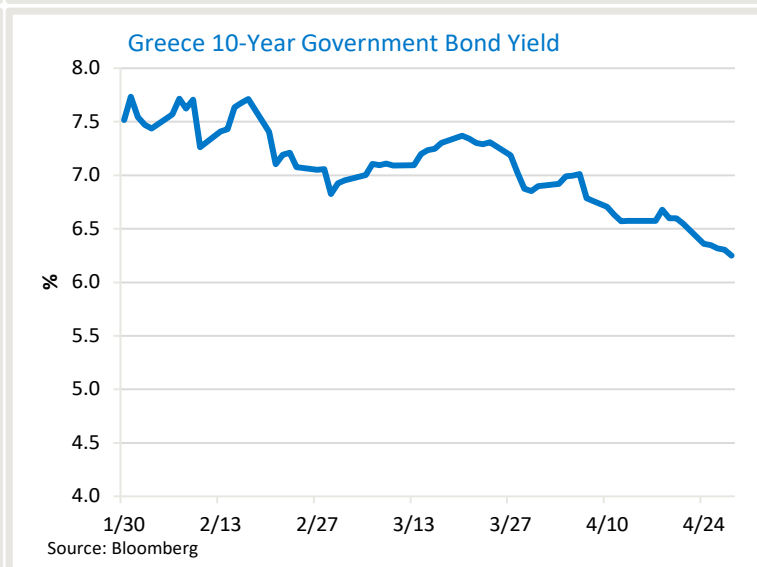
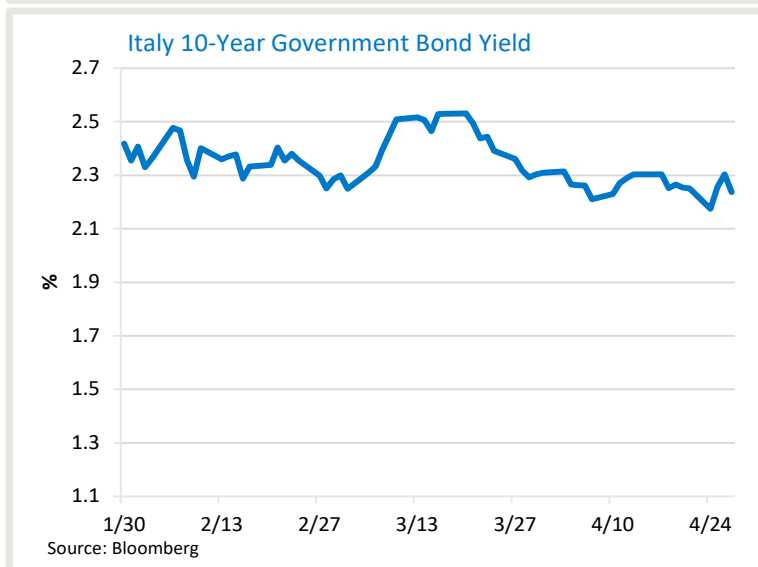
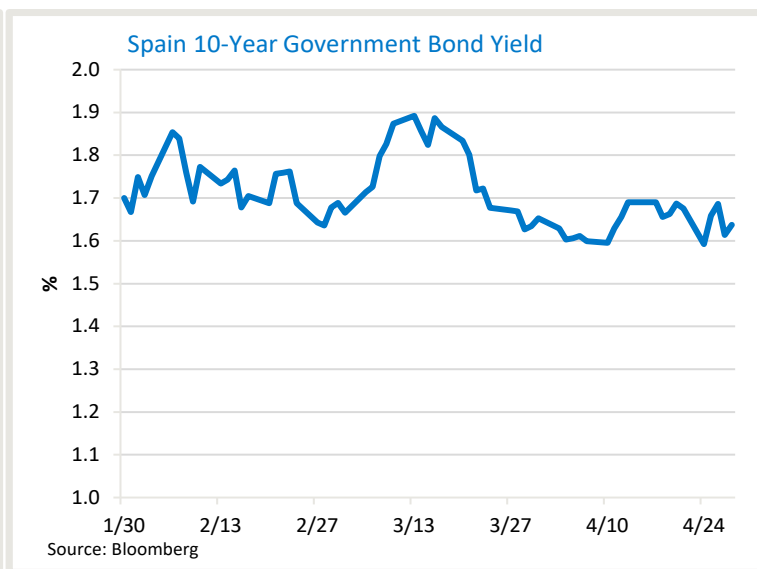
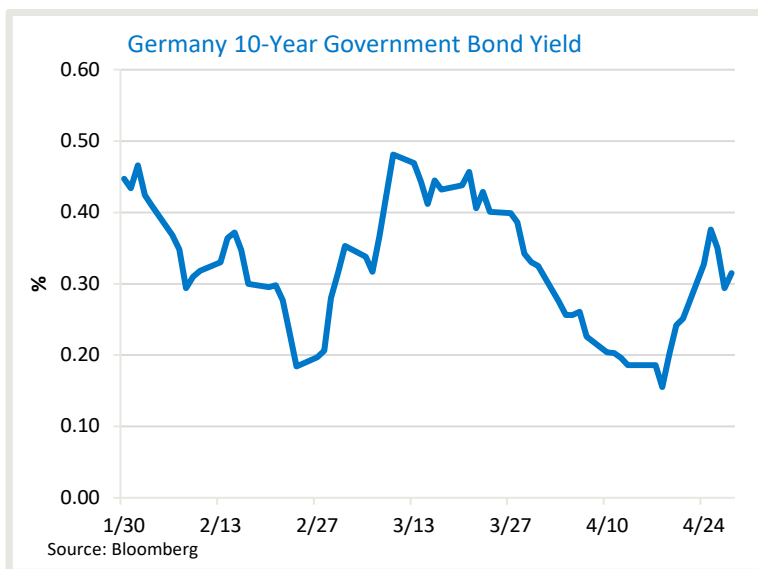
SELECTED EUROPEAN SOVEREIGN YIELD PERFORMANCE

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Germany 10-Yr. Govt.	0.32	-6 bps	NM	NM
Greece 10-Yr. Govt.	6.25	19 bps	NM	NM
Italy 10-Yr. Govt.	2.27	-2 bps	NM	NM
Spain 10-Yr. Govt.	1.64	4 bps	NM	NM
Belgium 10-Yr. Govt.	0.77	3 bps	NM	NM

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
France 10-Yr. Govt.	0.83	10 bps	NM	NM
Ireland 10-Yr. Govt.	0.84	8 bps	NM	NM
Portugal 10-Yr. Govt.	3.52	17 bps	NM	NM
Netherlands 10-Yr. Govt.	0.54	-3 bps	NM	NM
U.K. 10-Yr. Govt.	1.08	-6 bps	NM	NM

Source: Bloomberg

Basis points (bps)

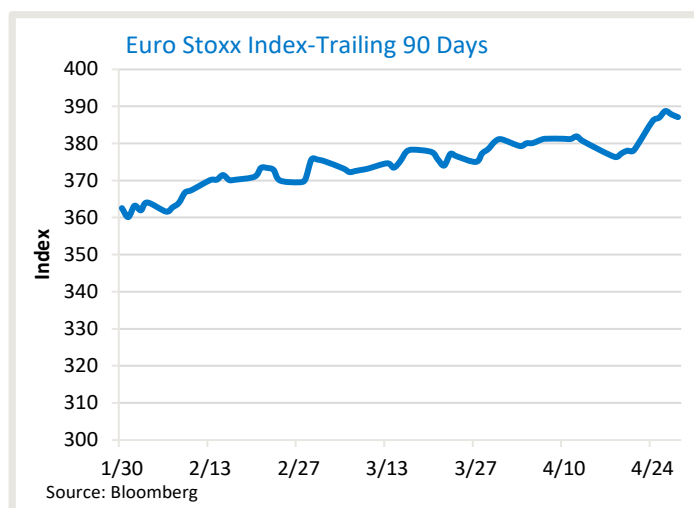
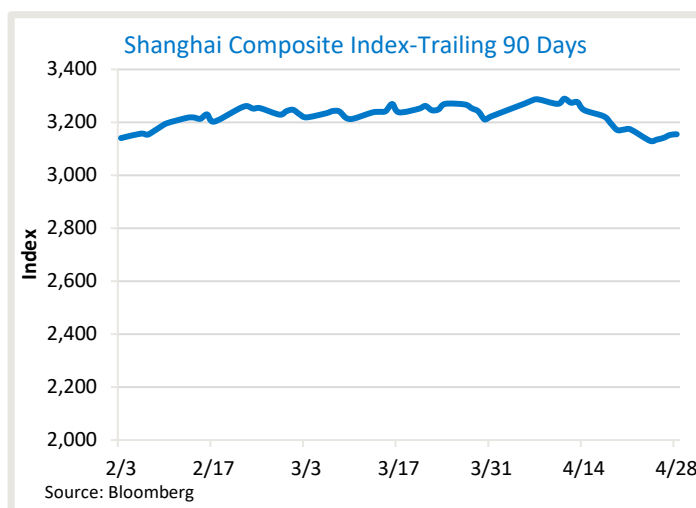
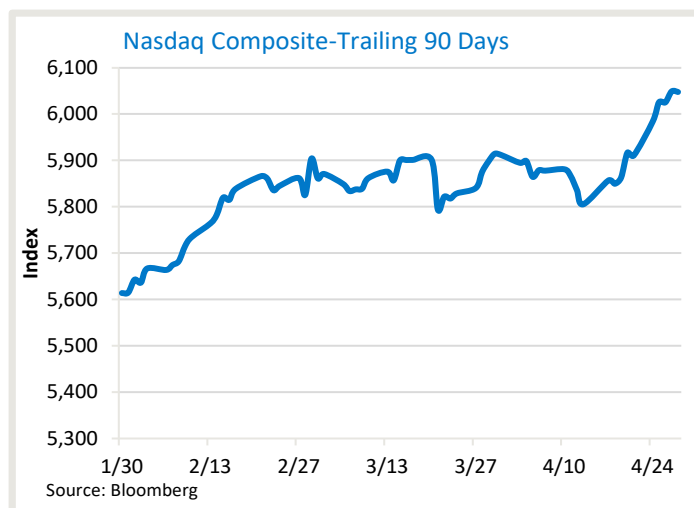
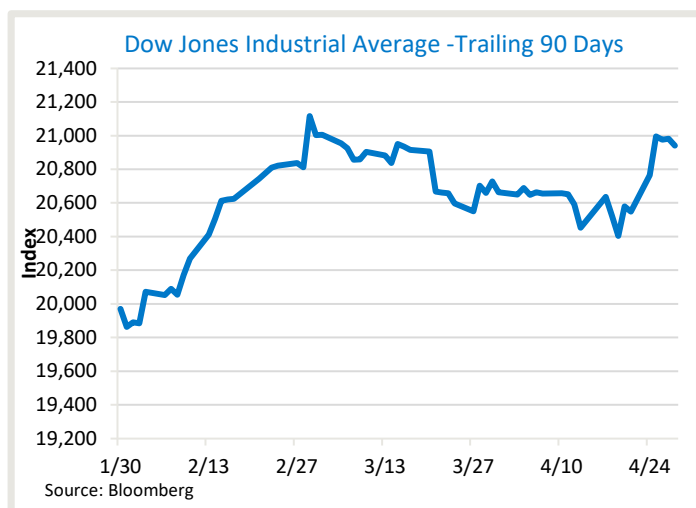


Equities

WORLD MARKET PERFORMANCE

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %		Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
S&P 500	2,384.20	35.51	1.51%	6.49%	Swiss Market Index	8,812.67	258.68	3.02%	7.21%
Dow Industrials	20,940.51	392.75	1.91%	5.96%	CAC 40 Index (France)	5,267.33	208.13	4.11%	8.33%
Nasdaq Composite	6,047.61	137.08	2.32%	12.34%	DAX Index (Germany)	12,438.01	389.44	3.23%	8.34%
Russell Global	1,906.30	38.94	2.09%	8.1%	Irish Overall Index	6,860.78	121.47	1.80%	5.27%
Russell Global EM	3,101.20	51.37	1.68%	13.5%	Nikkei 225	19,196.74	575.99	3.09%	0.43%
S&P/TSX (Canada)	15,586.13	-28.35	-0.18%	1.95%	Hang Seng Index	24,615.13	573.11	2.38%	11.88%
Mexico IPC	49,261.33	293.50	0.60%	7.93%	Shanghai Composite	3,154.66	-18.49	-0.58%	1.64%
Brazil Bovespa	65,403.25	1622.05	2.54%	8.56%	Kospi Index (S. Korea)	2,205.44	40.40	1.87%	8.83%
Euro Stoxx 600	387.09	8.97	2.37%	7.10%	Taiwan Taiex Index	9,872.00	154.59	1.59%	6.68%
FTSE 100	7,203.94	89.39	1.26%	0.86%	Tel Aviv 25 Index	1,405.45	12.31	0.88%	-4.44%
IBEX 35 (Spain)	10,715.80	338.80	3.26%	14.58%	MICEX Index (Russia)	2,016.71	71.99	3.70%	-9.67%

Source: Bloomberg; Index % change is based on price.



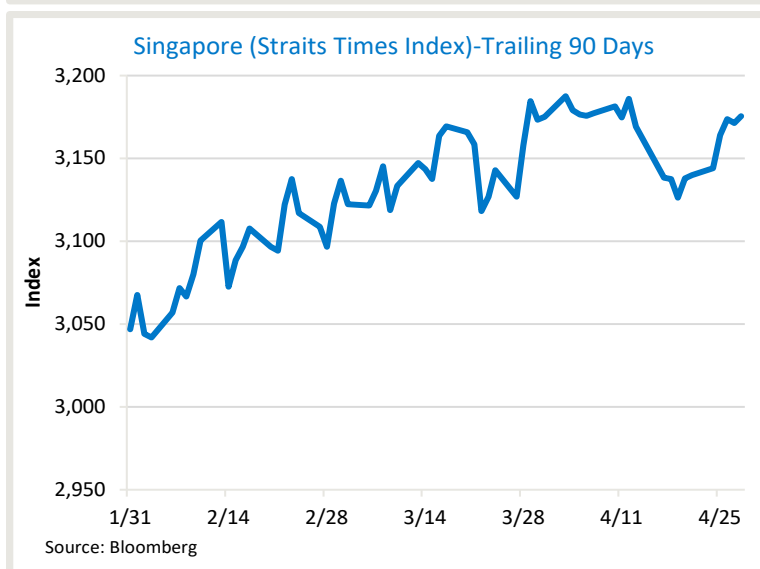
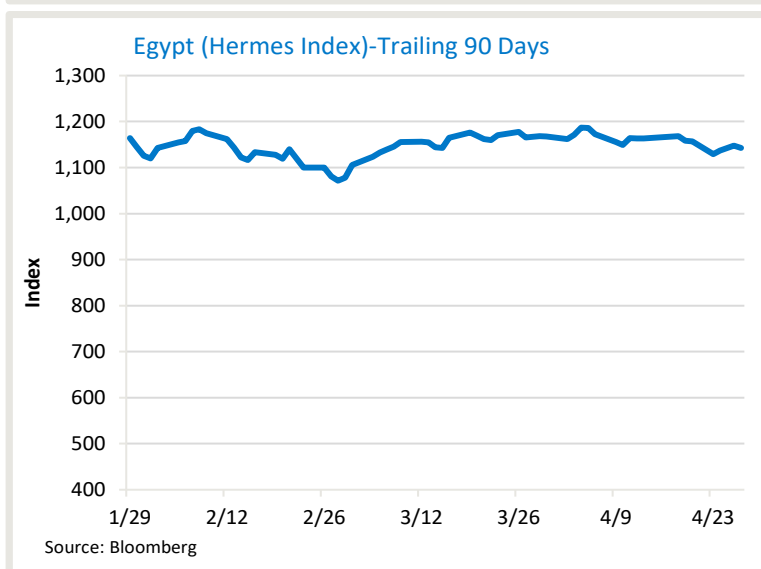
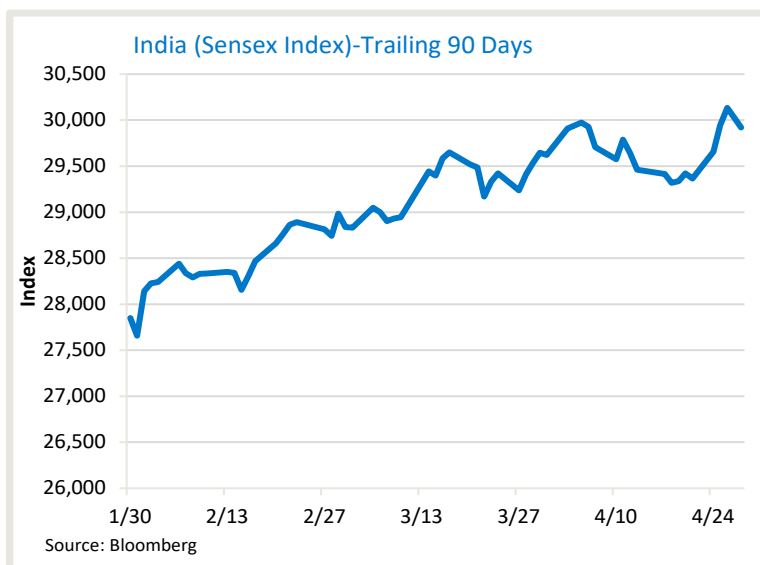
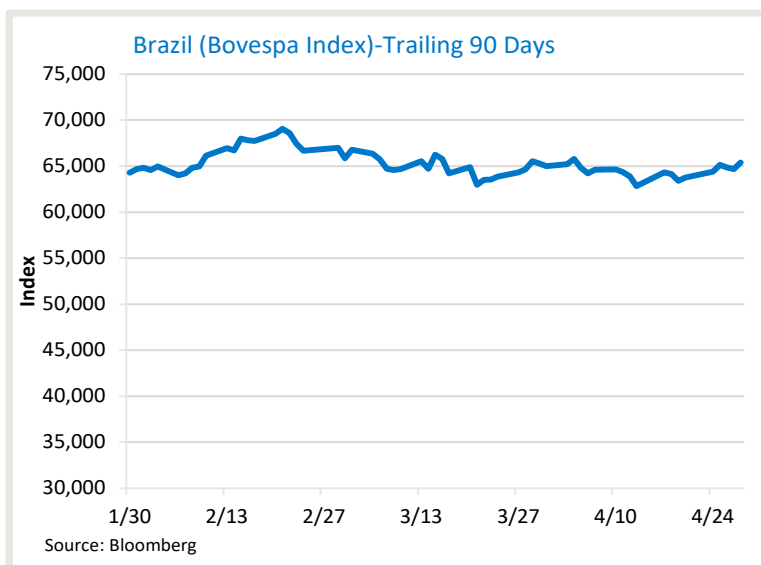
Equities – Emerging and Frontier Markets

EMERGING AND FRONTIER MARKET PERFORMANCE

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Mexico IPC	49,261.33	293.50	0.6%	7.9%
Brazil (Bovespa Index)	65,403.25	1622.05	2.5%	8.6%
MICEX Index (Russia)	2,016.71	71.99	3.7%	-9.7%
Czech Republic (Prague)	1,007.87	30.00	3.1%	9.4%
Turkey (Istanbul)	94,655.31	2231.38	2.4%	21.1%
Egypt (Hermes Index)	1,142.95	-14.27	-1.2%	5.0%
Kenya (Nairobi 20 Index)	3,157.58	28.89	0.9%	-0.9%
Saudi Arabia (TASI Index)	6,945.74	46.74	0.7%	-3.7%
Lebanon (Beirut BLOM Index)	0.00	-5.62	-0.5%	-3.9%
Palestine	522.98	-0.46	-0.1%	-1.4%

Source: Bloomberg; Index % change is based on price.

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Hang Seng Index	24,615.13	573.11	2.4%	11.9%
India (Sensex 30)	29,918.40	553.10	1.9%	12.4%
Malaysia (KLCI Index)	1,768.06	12.01	0.7%	7.7%
Singapore (Straits Times Index)	3,175.44	35.61	1.1%	10.2%
Thailand (SET Index)	1,566.32	-3.70	-0.2%	1.5%
Indonesia (Jakarta)	5,685.30	89.99	1.6%	7.3%
Pakistan (Karachi KSE 100)	49,300.90	-407.75	-0.8%	3.1%
Vietnam (Ho Chi Minh)	717.73	5.32	0.7%	8.0%
Sri Lanka (Colombo)	6,610.46	74.92	1.1%	6.1%
Cambodia (Laos)	1,034.12	-2.41	-0.2%	1.9%

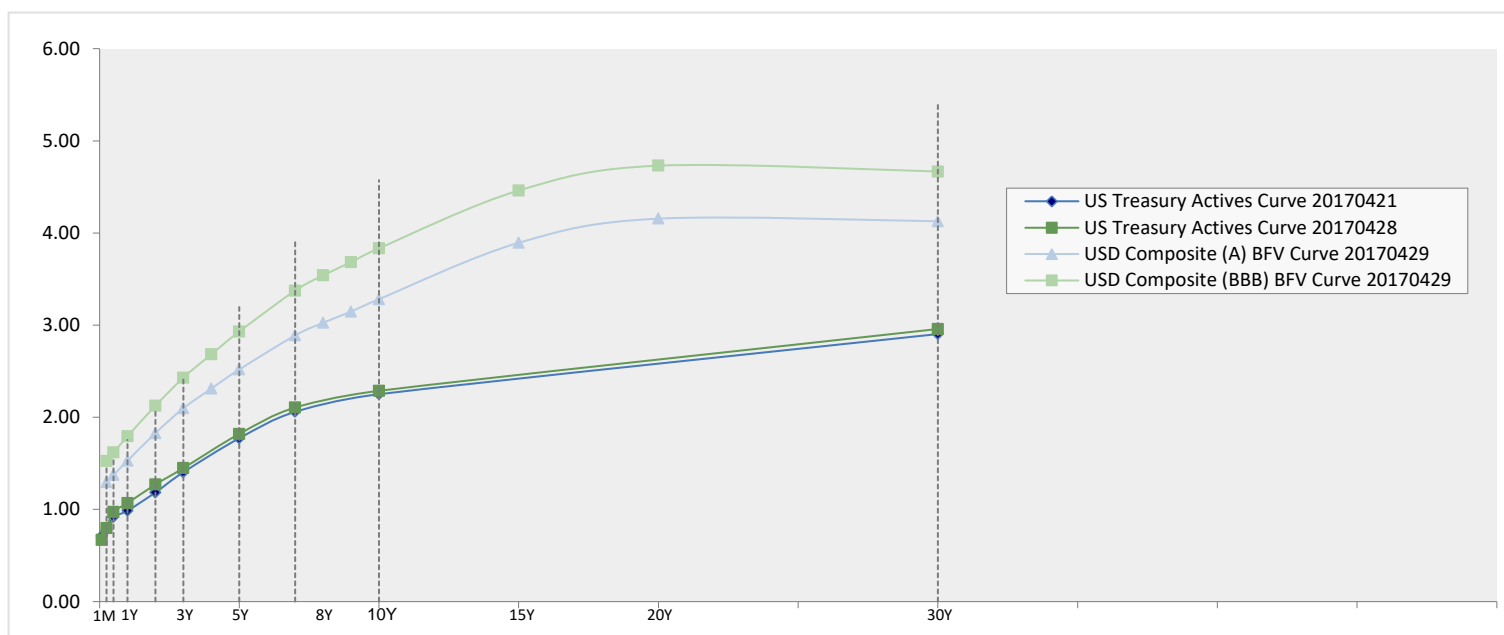


Interest Rates

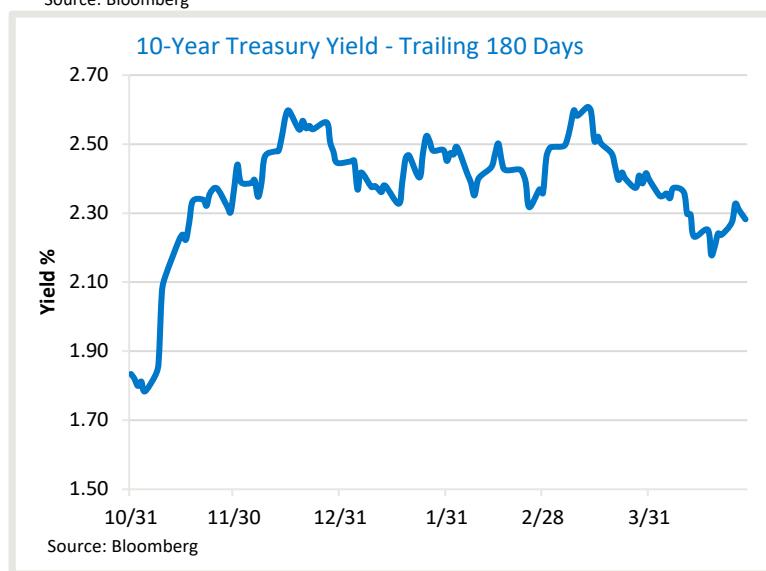
SELECTED INTEREST RATES

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %		Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
2-Yr. U.S. Treasury	1.27%	-1 bps	NM	NM	Prime Rate	4.00%	0.00	NM	NM
5-Yr. U.S. Treasury	1.82%	6 bps	NM	NM	Fed Funds Rate	1.00%	0.00	NM	NM
10-Yr. U.S. Treasury	2.28%	4 bps	NM	NM	Discount Rate	1.50%	0.00	NM	NM
30-Yr. U.S. Treasury	2.95%	6 bps	NM	NM	LIBOR (3 Mo.)	1.17%	1 bps	NM	NM
German 10-Yr. Govt.	0.32%	-6 bps	NM	NM	Bond Buyer 40 Muni	3.97%	12 bps	NM	NM
France 10-Yr.	0.83%	10 bps	NM	NM	Bond Buyer 40 G.O.	3.82%	NA	NM	NM
Italy 10-Yr.	2.27%	-2 bps	NM	NM	Bond Buyer 40 Rev.	4.02%	NA	NM	NM
Fed 5-Yr Fwd BE Inf.	1.87%	-4 bps	NM	NM					

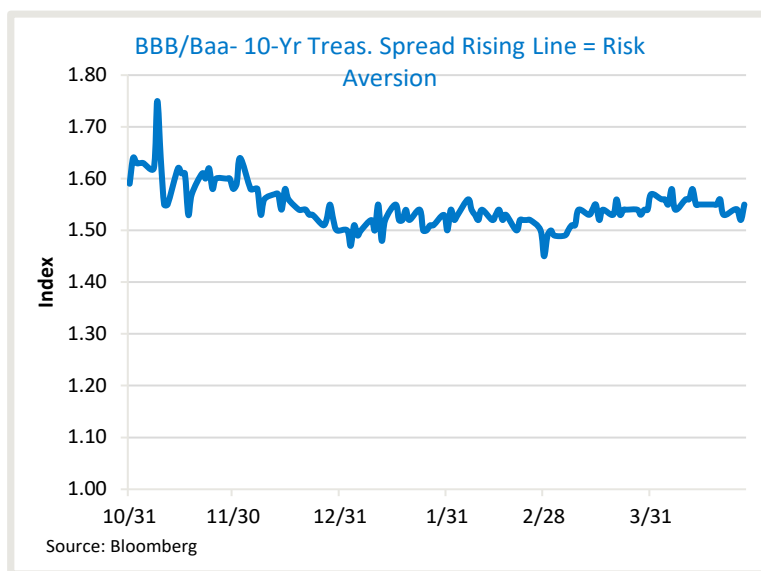
Source: Bloomberg



Source: Bloomberg



Source: Bloomberg



Source: Bloomberg

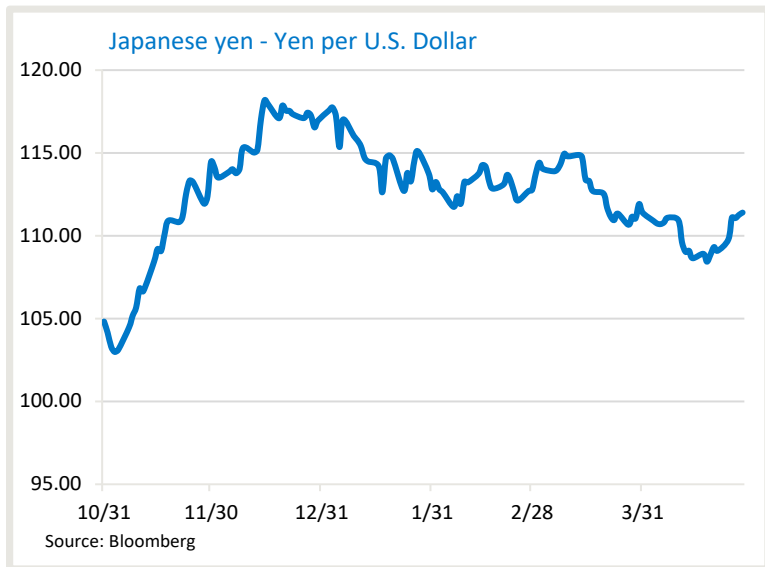
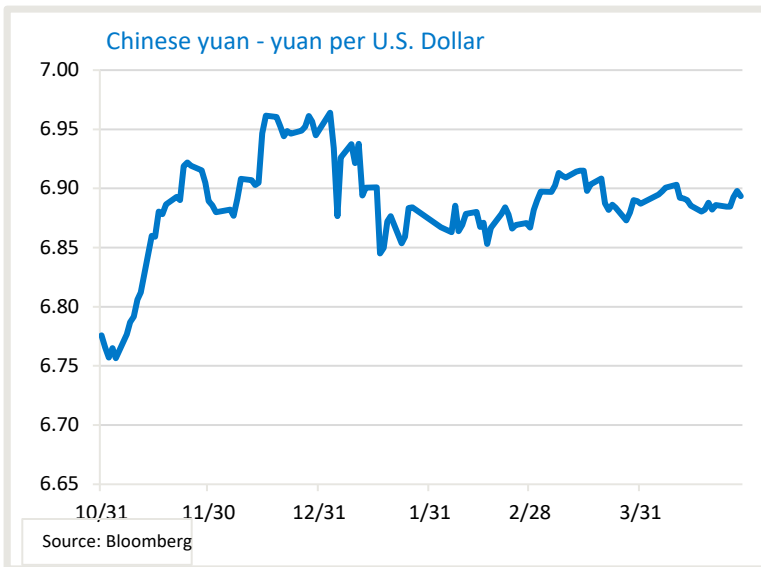
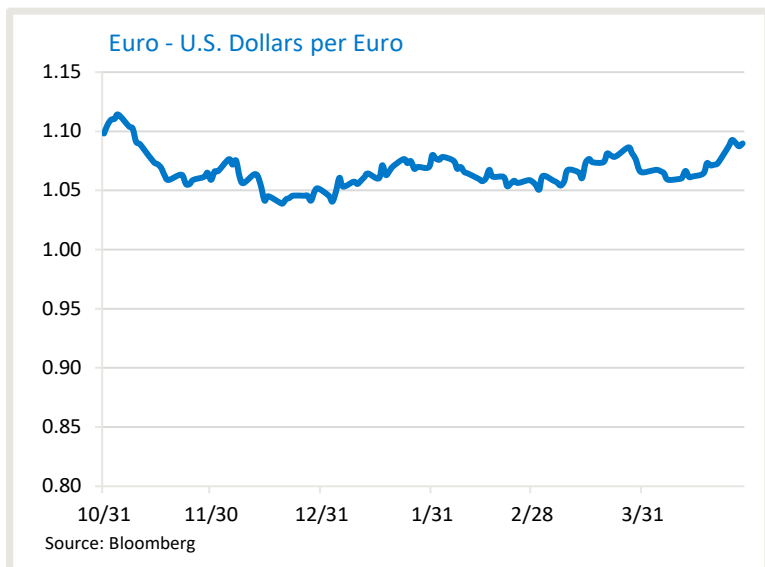
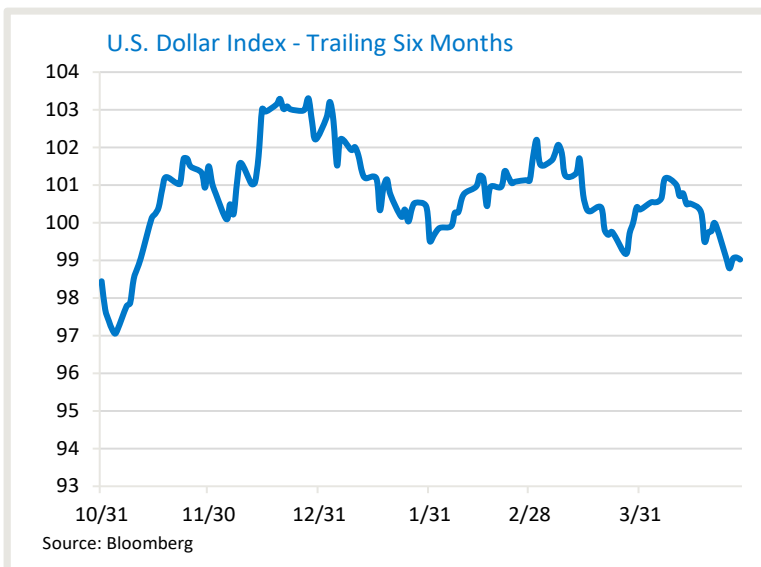
Currencies

SELECTED CURRENCY PERFORMANCE

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Dollar Index	99.02	-0.959	-0.96%	-3.12%
Euro	1.09	0.017	1.58%	3.61%
Japanese Yen	111.42	2.310	-2.07%	4.99%
British Pound	1.30	0.013	1.05%	4.95%
Canadian Dollar	1.36	0.015	-1.09%	-1.51%

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Chinese Yuan	6.89	0.008	-0.11%	0.75%
Swiss Franc	0.99	-0.002	0.15%	2.43%
New Zealand Dollar	0.69	-0.016	-2.24%	-1.00%
Brazilian Real	3.18	0.030	-0.95%	2.26%
Mexican Peso	18.83	0.016	-0.09%	10.09%

Source: Bloomberg



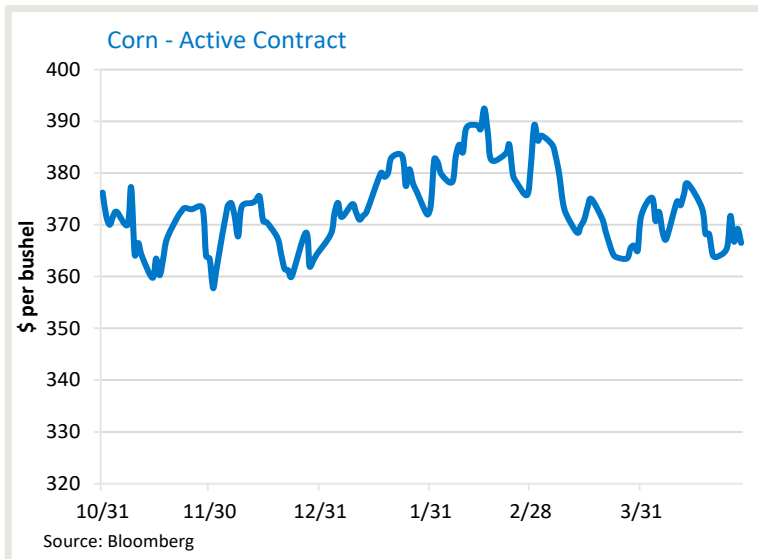
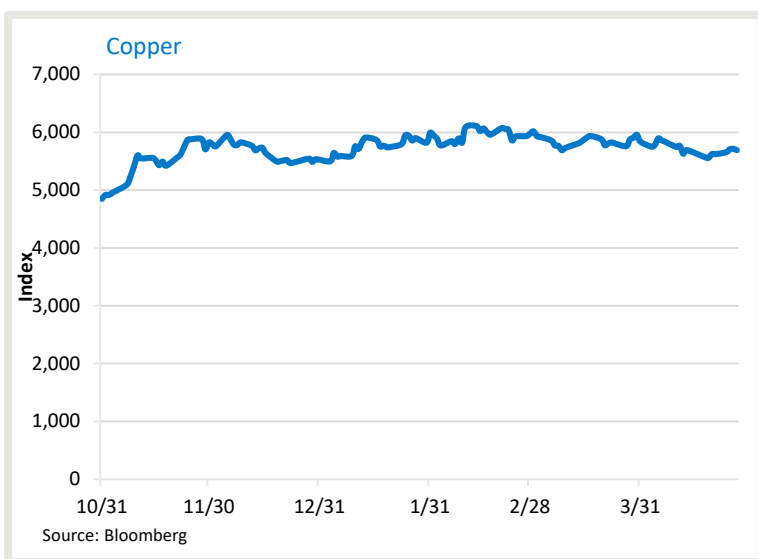
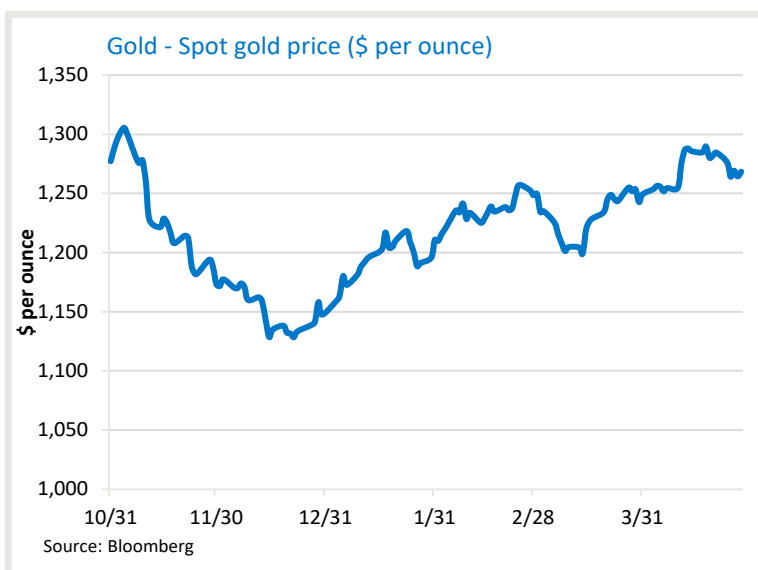
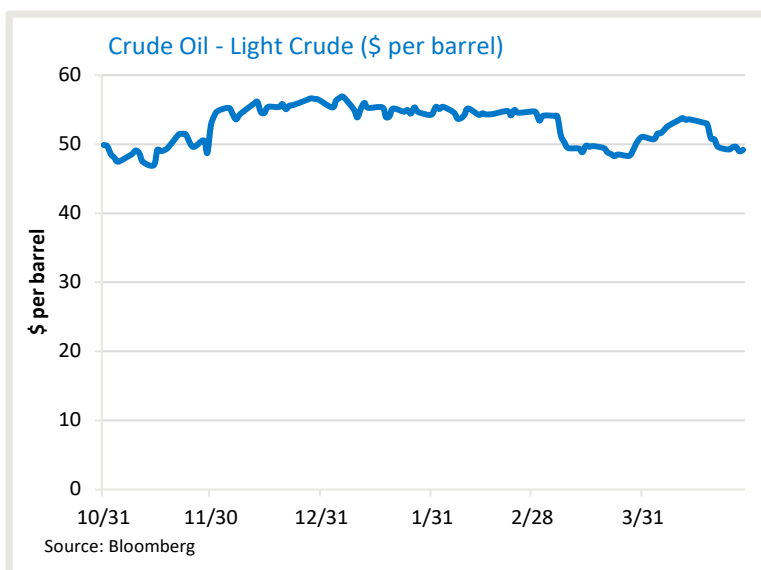
Commodities

SELECTED COMMODITY MARKET PERFORMANCE

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Bloomberg Comm. Idx.	84.01	0.11	0.13%	-4.00%
Crude Oil	\$49.18	-\$0.44	-0.89%	-12.94%
Natural Gas	\$3.26	\$0.08	2.38%	-8.20%
Gasoline (\$/Gal.)	\$2.40	-\$0.02	-0.95%	2.65%
Heating Oil	150.50	-5.50	-3.53%	-13.99%
Gold Spot	\$1,268.45	-\$15.96	-1.24%	10.54%
Silver Spot	\$17.23	-\$0.69	-3.85%	8.25%

Source: Bloomberg; % change is based on price.

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Platinum Spot	\$947.36	-\$24.81	-2.55%	4.92%
Corn	366.50	2.75	0.76%	0.62%
Wheat	432.25	11.25	2.67%	-0.46%
Soybeans	956.25	-4.50	-0.47%	-6.16%
Sugar	16.13	-0.38	-2.30%	-14.43%
Orange Juice	158.35	5.95	3.90%	-16.64%
Aluminum	1,924.00	-9.50	-0.49%	13.64%
Copper	5,692.00	69.00	1.23%	2.83%

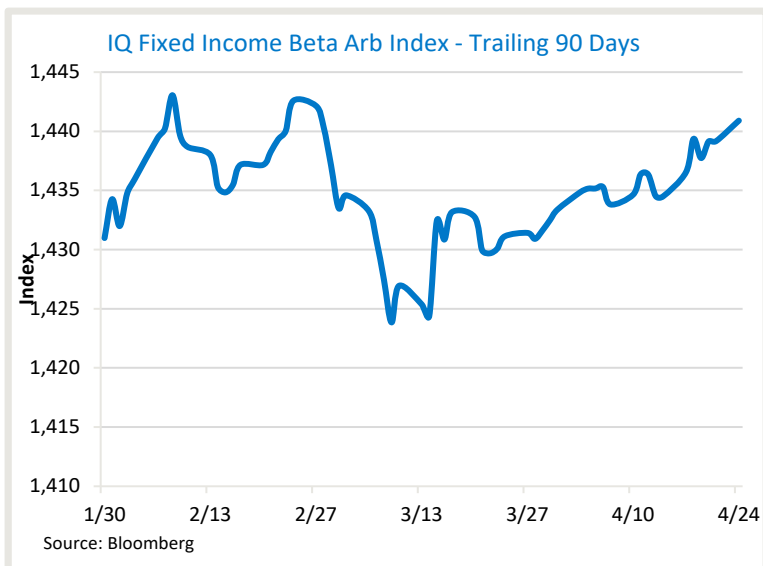
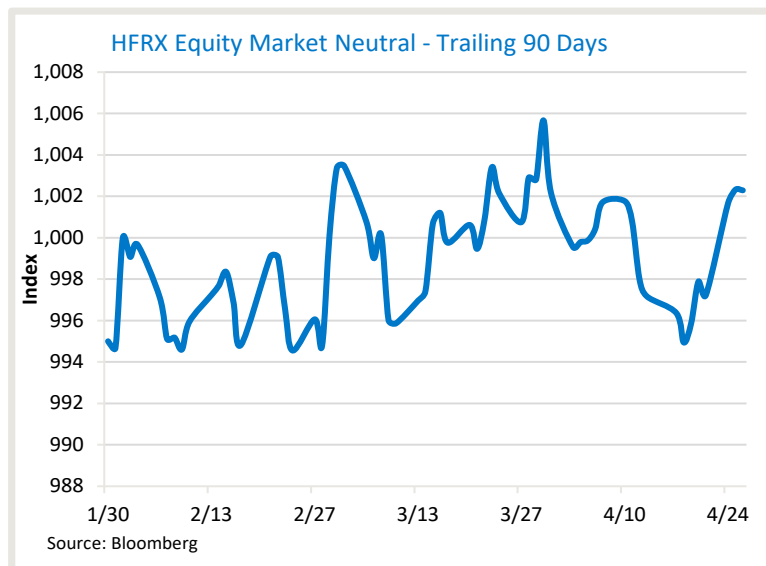
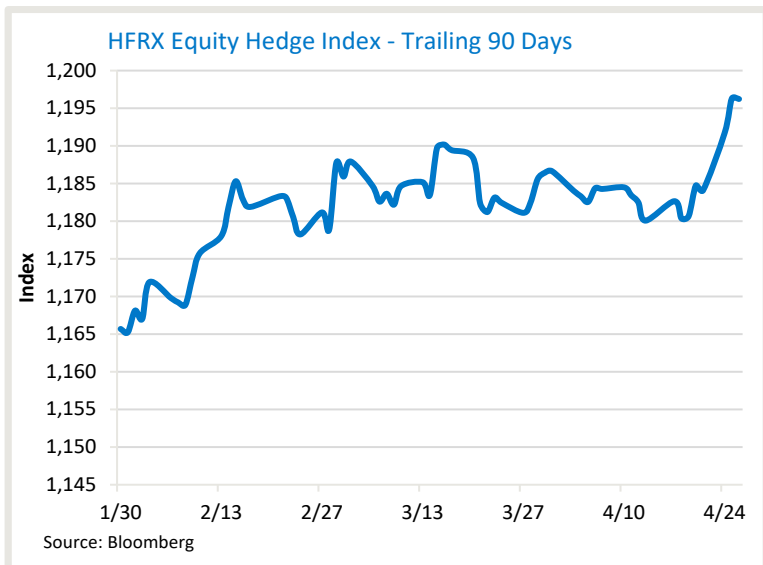
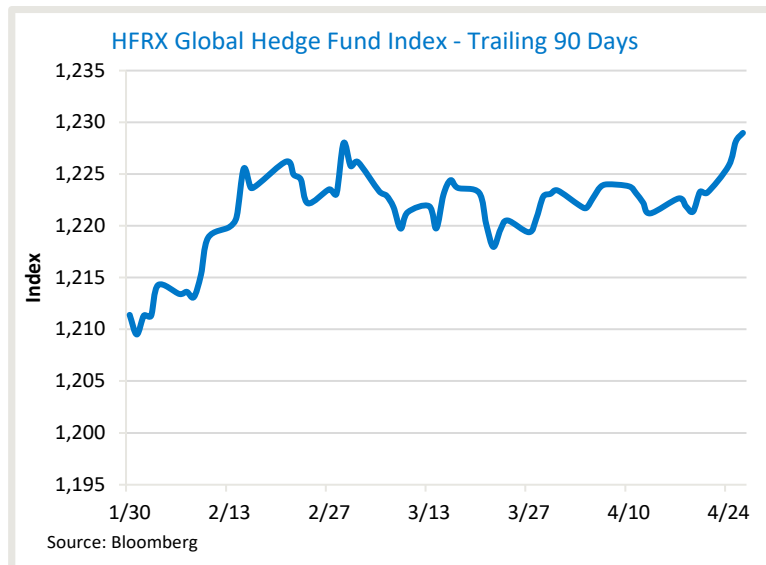


Alternative Investments

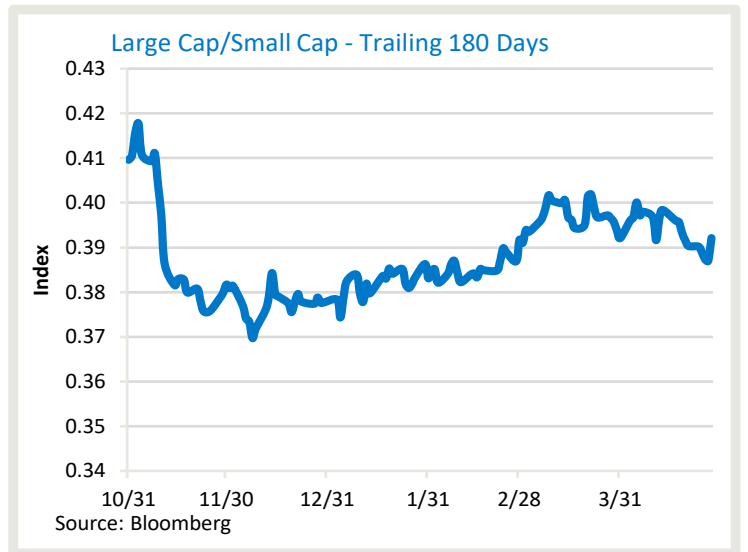
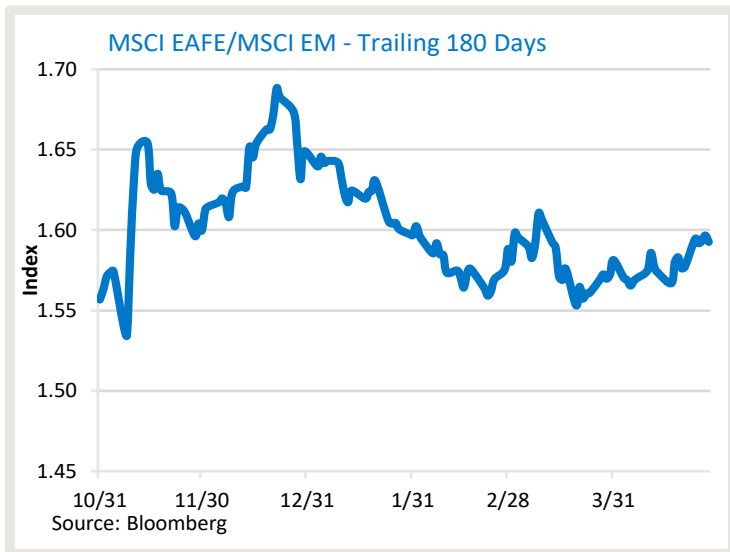
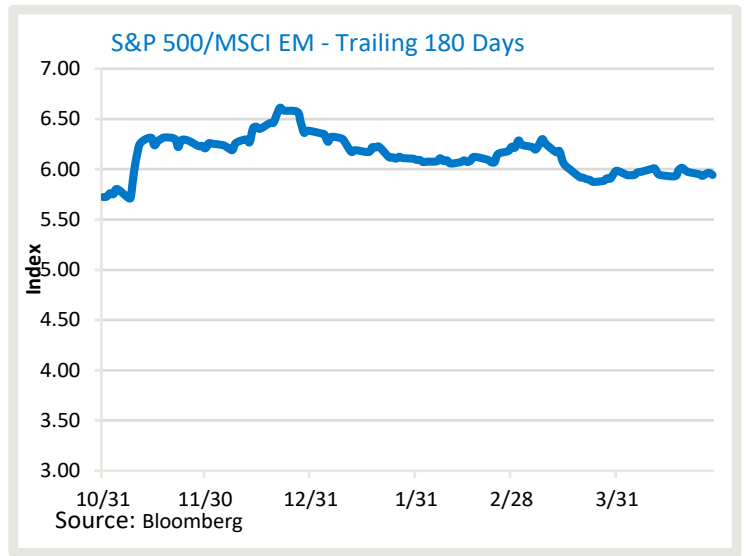
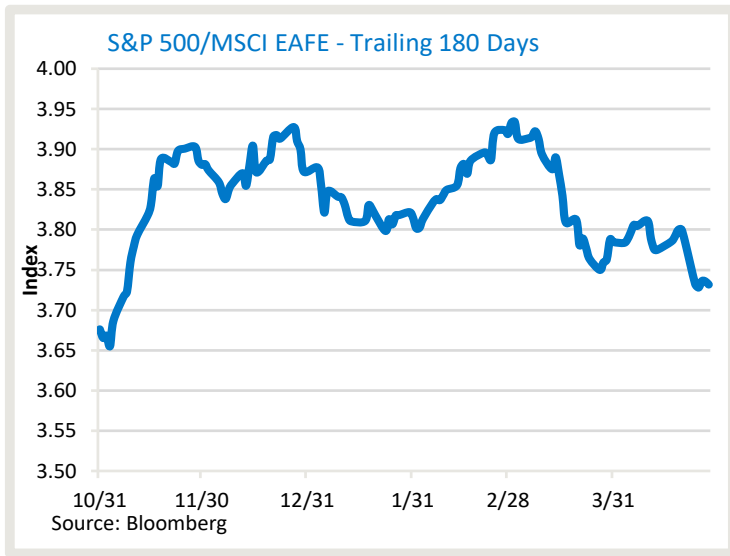
SELECTED ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENT INDEX PERFORMANCE

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %		Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
HFRX Global Hedge Fund Index	1228.98	5.78	0.47%	2.12%	HFRX Distressed Index	1094.58	-1.60	-0.15%	2.01%
HFRX Equity Market Neutral	1002.29	5.06	0.51%	1.52%	HFRX Merger Arbitrage Index	1823.75	4.21	0.23%	0.62%
HFRX Equity Hedge Index	1196.22	12.13	1.02%	3.53%	HFRX Convertible Arbitrage Index	765.79	1.94	0.25%	3.12%
HFRX Event-Driven Index	1622.46	7.95	0.49%	3.71%	HFRX Macro CTA Index	1125.20	0.94	0.08%	-0.89%
HFRX Absolute Return Index	1038.09	0.95	0.09%	0.94%	IQ Fixed Income Beta Arb Index	1441.29	2.12	0.15%	1.50%

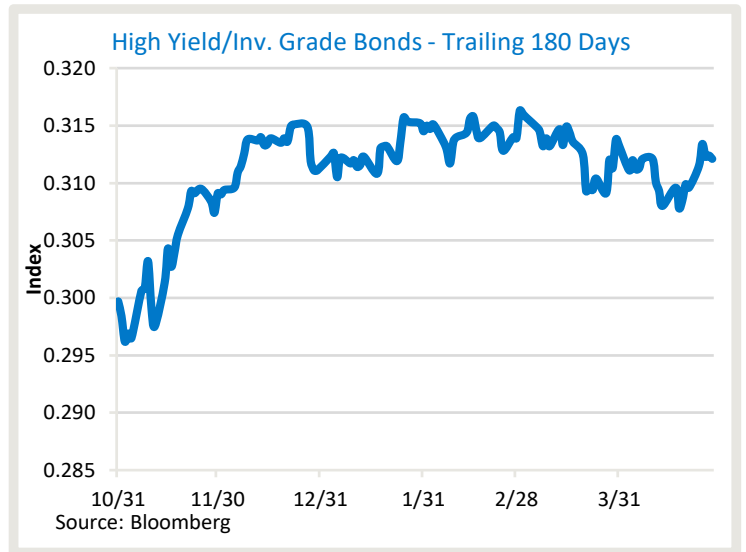
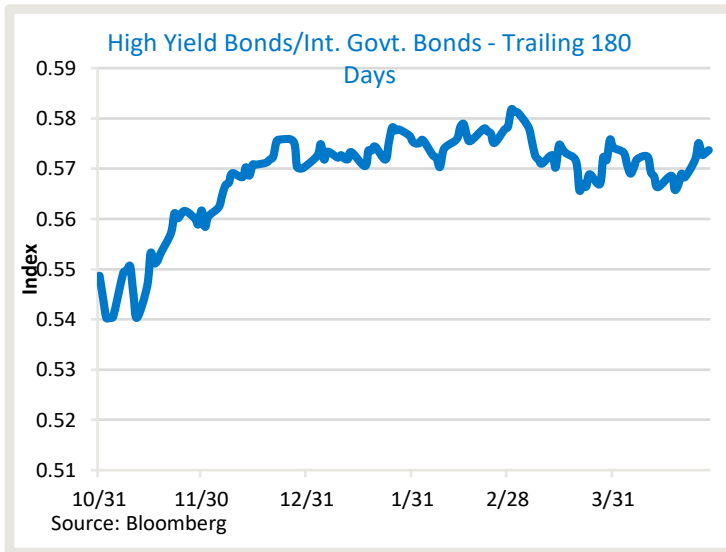
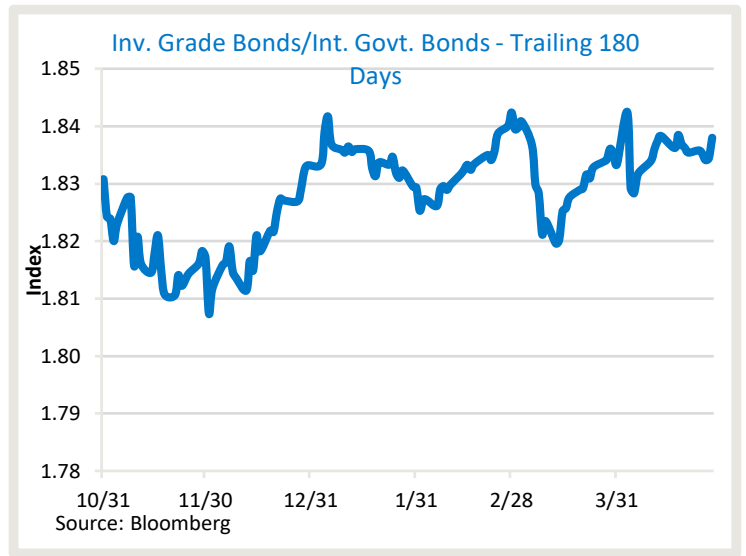
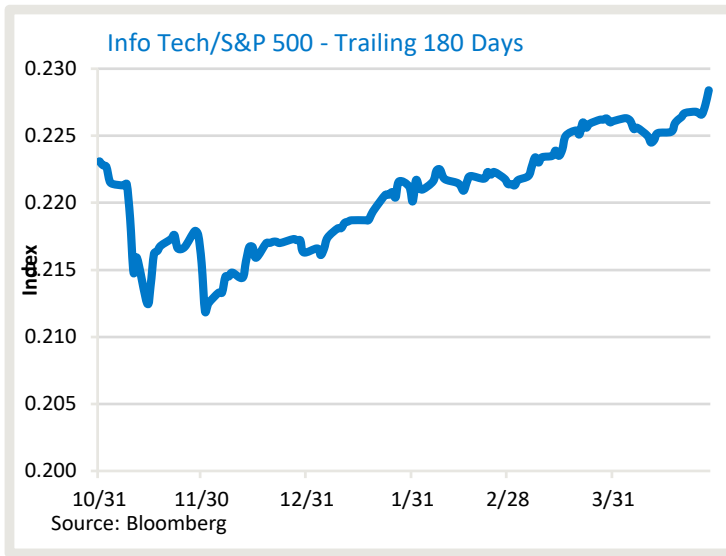
Source: Bloomberg; Index % change is based on price.



Portfolio Construction



Portfolio Construction (continued)



WEEKLY ASSET CLASS PERFORMANCE (Prior 12 weeks ending Thursday)

			2/9	2/16	2/23	3/2	3/9	3/16	3/23	3/30	4/6	4/13	4/20	4/27
Equity	Domestic Equity	Large Cap (R200)	1.18%	1.88%	0.83%	0.84%	-0.48%	0.58%	-1.57%	0.90%	-0.41%	-1.20%	1.01%	1.47%
		Small Cap (R2000)	1.55%	1.49%	-0.32%	0.07%	-2.55%	1.90%	-2.35%	2.14%	-1.30%	-1.41%	2.89%	2.38%
	Int'l. Equity	MSCI EAFE	-0.13%	1.45%	0.27%	-0.32%	-0.60%	2.80%	-0.21%	0.51%	-1.20%	-0.03%	0.21%	2.93%
		MSCI Em. Mkts.	1.13%	2.17%	0.69%	-1.65%	-1.43%	4.36%	0.49%	0.16%	-0.64%	-0.05%	-0.46%	2.21%
Fixed Income	BarCap Agg. (AGG)	2.85%	-8.91%	3.04%	-1.27%	1.07%	-2.33%	4.11%	-1.56%	17.34%	29.55%	-4.73%	-2.04%	
	High Yield (JNK)	0.19%	0.19%	0.57%	-0.16%	-2.05%	0.85%	-0.71%	1.59%	-0.54%	-0.16%	0.54%	0.62%	
Commodities	Bloomberg Commodity Index	0.14%	-0.05%	-1.25%	-0.44%	-2.77%	0.35%	-0.33%	0.90%	0.47%	0.64%	-2.15%	-0.98%	
Alternatives	Hedge Funds (HFRX Global)	0.33%	0.69%	0.07%	0.11%	-0.49%	0.38%	-0.39%	0.28%	0.05%	-0.21%	0.17%	0.46%	
Asset Allocation	60/40*	1.55%	-2.07%	1.39%	-0.32%	-0.29%	0.23%	0.69%	0.07%	5.57%	9.83%	-1.03%	0.54%	
	48/32/20 (w/Alts.)**	1.31%	-1.52%	1.12%	-0.24%	-0.33%	0.26%	0.47%	0.11%	4.47%	7.82%	-0.79%	0.53%	

Source: Bloomberg; *60/40 portfolio = 30% Large Cap/10% Small Cap/15% EAFE/5% Emerging Markets/35% BarCap Agg./5% High Yield.

**48/32/20 portfolio = 24% Large Cap/8% Small Cap/12% EAFE/4% Emerging Markets/28% BarCap Agg./4% High Yield/20% HFRX Global Index.

RELATIVE STRENGTH MATRIX (BASED ON 30-DAY RSI)

	Large Cap Core	Large Cap Growth	Large Cap Value	Mid Cap Core	Mid Cap Growth	Mid Cap Value	Small Cap Core	Small Cap Growth	Small Cap Value	Int'l. Developed	Emerging Markets	REITs	Comm.	Int. Bond	High Yield
Large Cap Core	1.00	0.87	1.17	1.03	0.97	1.09	1.04	0.99	1.08	0.92	0.98	1.10	1.50	1.02	1.05
Large Cap Growth	1.15	1.00	1.35	1.18	1.12	1.25	1.19	1.14	1.25	1.06	1.12	1.27	1.73	1.18	1.21
Large Cap Value	0.85	0.74	1.00	0.88	0.83	0.93	0.88	0.85	0.93	0.79	0.83	0.94	1.29	0.87	0.90
Mid Cap Core	0.97	0.85	1.14	1.00	0.95	1.06	1.01	0.97	1.06	0.90	0.95	1.07	1.46	1.00	1.02
Mid Cap Growth	1.03	0.89	1.20	1.06	1.00	1.12	1.07	1.02	1.12	0.95	1.00	1.13	1.55	1.05	1.08
Mid Cap Value	0.92	0.80	1.08	0.94	0.89	1.00	0.95	0.91	1.00	0.85	0.90	1.01	1.38	0.94	0.97
Small Cap Core	0.97	0.84	1.13	0.99	0.94	1.05	1.00	0.96	1.05	0.89	0.94	1.06	1.45	0.99	1.02
Small Cap Growth	1.01	0.88	1.18	1.04	0.98	1.10	1.04	1.00	1.09	0.93	0.98	1.11	1.52	1.03	1.06
Small Cap Value	0.92	0.80	1.08	0.95	0.90	1.00	0.96	0.91	1.00	0.85	0.90	1.02	1.39	0.94	0.97
Int'l. Developed	1.08	0.94	1.27	1.11	1.05	1.18	1.12	1.07	1.17	1.00	1.06	1.19	1.63	1.11	1.14
Emerging Markets	1.02	0.89	1.20	1.05	1.00	1.11	1.06	1.02	1.11	0.95	1.00	1.13	1.54	1.05	1.08
REITs	0.91	0.79	1.06	0.93	0.88	0.99	0.94	0.90	0.99	0.84	0.89	1.00	1.37	0.93	0.96
Commodities	0.66	0.58	0.78	0.68	0.65	0.72	0.69	0.66	0.72	0.61	0.65	0.73	1.00	0.68	0.70
Int. Bond	0.98	0.85	1.14	1.00	0.95	1.06	1.01	0.97	1.06	0.90	0.95	1.08	1.47	1.00	1.03
High Yield	0.95	0.82	1.11	0.98	0.92	1.03	0.98	0.94	1.03	0.88	0.93	1.05	1.43	0.97	1.00

Source: Bloomberg

The Relative Strength Matrix provides an indication of how the various asset classes have performed relative to one another over the past 30 days. A number greater than 1.0 indicates that the asset class in the far left column has outperformed the corresponding asset class in the top row over the past 30 days. A number below 1.0 means the asset class on the left has underperformed the asset class at the top. The green shading indicates outperformance, and the red shading indicates underperformance.

Index Overview & Key Definitions

Fed, The Fed or FED refers to the Federal Reserve System, the central bank of the United States. The **Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC)** is the monetary policymaking body of the Federal Reserve System. **Fed Funds Rate**, the interest rate at which a depository institution lends funds maintained at the Federal Reserve to another depository institution overnight. The **European Central Bank (ECB)** is the central bank for Europe's single currency, the euro. The ECB's main task is to maintain the euro's purchasing power and thus price stability in the euro area. The euro area comprises the 19 European Union countries that have introduced the euro since 1999. The **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** rate is a measurement of the output of goods and services produced by labor and property located in the United States. **Basis Point(s)** is a unit that is equal to 1/100th of 1%, and is used to denote the change in a financial instrument. The basis point is commonly used for calculating changes in interest rates, equity indexes and the yield of a fixed-income security. A **separately managed account (SMA)** is an individual managed investment account offered typically by a brokerage firm through one of their brokers or financial consultants and managed by independent investment management firms (often called money managers for short) and have varying fee structures. The **Consumer Price Index (CPI)** measures the change in the cost of a fixed basket of products and services. The **Producer Price Index (PPI)** program measures the average change over time in the selling prices received by domestic producers for their output. The prices included in the PPI are from the first commercial transaction for many products and some services. **Core CPI** is an additional CPI Index, excludes energy and food item price changes, and measures the "core" or "underlying" rate of inflation. The **PCE (Personal Consumption Expenditure) Index of Prices** is a US-wide indicator of the average increase in prices for all domestic personal consumption. Using a variety of data including U.S. Consumer Price Index and Producer Price Index prices, it is derived from personal consumption expenditures; essentially a measure of goods and services targeted towards individuals and consumed by individuals.

The **Dow Jones Industrial Average (DOW or DJIA)** is an unmanaged index of 30 common stocks comprised of 30 actively traded blue chip stocks, primarily industrials and assumes reinvestment of dividends. The **S&P 500 Index** is an unmanaged index comprised of 500 widely held securities considered to be representative of the stock market in general. The **S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Indices** measure the residential housing market, tracking changes in the value of the residential real estate market in 20 metropolitan regions across the United States. The **Nasdaq Composite Index** is a stock market index of the common stocks and similar securities listed on the NASDAQ stock market. The **US Dollar Index** is a 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 (Euro, Japanese yen, Pound sterling, Canadian dollar, Swedish krona (SEK) & Swiss franc). The **Nikkei Index (Nikkei 225 or Nikkei)** is a stock market index for the Tokyo Stock Exchange calculated daily by the Nihon Keizai Shimbun (Nikkei) newspaper since 1950. It is a price-weighted index (the unit is yen), and the components are reviewed once a year. The **FTSE 100 Index (FTSE 100)** is a share index of the 100 companies listed on the London Stock Exchange (LSE) with the highest market capitalization. The **Bloomberg Commodity Index (formerly the Dow Jones-UBS Commodity Index)** tracks prices of futures contracts on physical commodities on the commodity markets and is designed to minimize concentration in any one commodity or sector (currently 22 commodity futures in seven sectors). The **Barclays Capital US Credit Index** is an unmanaged index considered representative of publicly issued, SEC-registered US corporate and specified foreign debentures and secured notes. The **Barclays Capital US Aggregate Bond Index** is a market capitalization-weighted index of investment-grade, fixed-rate debt issues, including government, corporate, asset-backed, and mortgage-backed securities, with maturities of at least one year. The **Barclays Capital US Corporate High Yield Index** covers the USD-denominated, non-investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable 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. The index may include emerging market debt. The **Barclays Capital Municipal Bond Index** is an unmanaged index comprised of investment-grade, fixed-rate municipal securities representative of the tax-exempt bond market in general. The **Barclays Capital US Treasury Total Return Index** is an unmanaged index of public obligations of the US Treasury with a remaining maturity of one year or more. The **Barclays Capital Global Aggregate ex-U.S. Index** is a market capitalization-weighted index, meaning the securities in the index are weighted according to the market size of each bond type. Most U.S. traded investment grade bonds are represented. Municipal bonds, and Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities are excluded, due to tax treatment issues. The index includes Treasury securities, Government agency bonds, Mortgage-backed bonds, Corporate bonds, and a small amount of foreign bonds traded in U.S. The **Barclays Capital U.S. 5-10 Year Corporate Bond Index** measures the investment return of U.S. dollar denominated, investment-grade, fixed rate, taxable securities issued by industrial, utility, and financial companies with maturities between 5 and 10 years. Treasury securities, mortgage-backed securities (MBS) foreign bonds, government agency bonds and corporate bonds are some of the categories included in the index. The **Barclays Capital U.S. Corporate High-Yield Index** is composed of fixed-rate, publicly issued, non-investment grade debt. The **Barclays Capital U.S. Corporate 5-10 Year Index** includes U.S. dollar-denominated, investment-grade, fixed-rate, taxable securities issued by industrial, utility, & financial companies, with maturities between 5 & 10 years. The **DJ-UBS Commodity Index Total Return SM** measures the collateralized returns from a basket of 19 commodity futures contracts representing the energy, precious metals, industrial metals, grains, softs and livestock sectors. The **Russell 1000 Index** is a market capitalization-weighted benchmark index made up of the 1000 largest U.S. companies in the Russell 3000 Index. The **Russell 1000 Growth Index** is an unmanaged index considered representative of large-cap growth stocks. The **Russell 1000 Value Index** is an unmanaged index considered representative of large-cap value stocks. The **Russell 2000 Index** is an unmanaged index considered representative of small-cap stocks. The **Russell 2000 Growth Index** is an unmanaged index considered representative of small-cap growth stocks. The **Russell 2000 Value Index** is an unmanaged index considered representative of small-cap value stocks. The **Russell 3000 Index** is an unmanaged index considered representative of the US stock market. The **Russell Midcap Index** is a subset of the Russell 1000 Index. It includes approximately 800 of the smallest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership. The **Russell Midcap Growth Index** is an unmanaged index considered representative of mid-cap growth stocks. The **Russell Midcap Value Index** is an unmanaged index considered representative of mid-cap value stocks. The **HFRX Indices** are a series of benchmarks of hedge fund industry performance which are engineered to achieve representative performance of a larger universe of hedge fund strategies. Hedge Fund Research, Inc. employs the HFRX Methodology (UCITS compliant), a proprietary and highly quantitative process by which hedge funds are selected as constituents for the HFRX Indices. The **University of Michigan Consumer Sentiment Index (MCSI)** is a survey of consumer confidence conducted by the University of Michigan using telephone surveys to gather information on consumer expectations regarding the overall economy. The **CBOE Volatility Index (VIX)** is an up-to-the-minute market estimate of expected volatility that is calculated by using real-time S&P 500 Index option bid/ask quotes. The Index uses nearby and second nearby options with at least 8 days left to expiration and then weights them to yield a constant, 30-day measure of the expected volatility of the S&P 500 Index. The **MSCI EAFE Index** is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets outside of the U.S. & Canada. The **MSCI EAFE Growth Index** is an unmanaged index considered representative of growth stocks of Europe, Australasia and the Far East. The **MSCI EAFE Value Index** is an unmanaged index considered representative of value stocks of Europe, Australasia and the Far East. The **MSCI EM (Emerging Markets) Latin America Index** is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of emerging markets in Latin America. The **MSCI World ex-U.S. Index** captures large and mid-cap representation across 22 of 23 Developed Markets (DM) countries - excluding the US. With 1,002 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country. The **MSCI Japan Index** is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid-cap segments of the Japanese market. With 320 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in Japan. The **MSCI Emerging Markets Index** is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance in the global emerging markets. The **MSCI Europe Index** is an unmanaged index considered representative of stocks of developed European countries. The **MSCI Pacific Index** is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of the developed markets in the Pacific region. The **Barclays Intermediate US Government/Credit Bond Index** is a market capitalization-weighted index of investment-grade, fixed-rate debt issues, including Treasuries, government-related and U.S. corporate securities, with maturities of at least one year and less than 10 years. The **Philadelphia Fed Manufacturing Index** is a regional Federal Reserve Bank index measuring changes in business growth and is constructed from a survey of participants who voluntarily answer questions regarding the direction of change in their overall business activities. The **ISM Non-Manufacturing Index** is an index based on surveys of more than 400 non-manufacturing firms' purchasing and supply executives, within 60 sectors across the nation, by the Institute of Supply Management (ISM) and also tracks economic data, like the ISM Non-Manufacturing Business Activity Index. A composite diffusion index is created based on the data from these surveys that monitors economic conditions of the nation. The **Housing Market Index (HMI)** is based on a monthly survey of NAHB members designed to take the pulse of the single-family housing market. In May 2007, **Markit's U.S. PMI** research was extended out to cover producers of metal goods. In October 2009, Markit's U.S. Manufacturing PMI survey panel was extended further to cover all areas of U.S. manufacturing activity. The **NY Empire State Index** is an index based on the monthly survey of manufacturers in New York State - known as the Empire State Manufacturing Survey - conducted by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The headline number for the NY Empire State Index refers to the survey's main index, which summarizes general business conditions in New York State.

The information, analysis, and opinions expressed herein are for general and educational purposes only. Nothing contained in this weekly review is intended to constitute legal, tax, accounting, securities, or investment advice, nor an opinion regarding the appropriateness of any investment, nor a solicitation of any type. All investments carry a certain risk, and there is no assurance that an investment will provide positive performance over any period of time. An investor may experience loss of principal. Investment decisions should always be made based on the investor's specific financial needs and objectives, goals, time horizon, and risk tolerance. The asset classes and/or investment strategies described may not be suitable for all investors and investors should consult with an investment advisor to determine the appropriate investment strategy. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

Information obtained from third party sources are believed to be reliable but not guaranteed. Envestnet|PMC™ makes no representation regarding the accuracy or completeness of information provided herein. All opinions and views constitute our judgments as of the date of writing and are subject to change at any time without notice.

Investments in smaller companies carry greater risk than is customarily associated with larger companies for various reasons such as volatility of earnings and prospects, higher failure rates, and limited markets, product lines or financial resources. Investing overseas involves special risks, including the volatility of currency exchange rates and, in some cases, limited geographic focus, political and economic instability, and relatively illiquid markets. Income (bond) securities are subject to interest rate risk, which is the risk that debt securities in a portfolio will decline in value because of increases in market interest rates.

Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) are subject to risks similar to those of stocks, such as market risk. Investing in ETFs may bear indirect fees and expenses charged by ETFs in addition to its direct fees and expenses, as well as indirectly bearing the principal risks of those ETFs. ETFs may trade at a discount to their net asset value and are subject to the market fluctuations of their underlying investments. Investing in commodities can be volatile and can suffer from periods of prolonged decline in value and may not be suitable for all investors.

Index Performance is presented for illustrative purposes only and does not represent the performance of any specific investment product or portfolio. An investment cannot be made directly into an index.

Alternative Investments may have complex terms and features that are not easily understood and are not suitable for all investors. You should conduct your own due diligence to ensure you understand the features of the product before investing. Alternative investment strategies may employ a variety of hedging techniques and non-traditional instruments such as inverse and leveraged products. Certain hedging techniques include matched combinations that neutralize or offset individual risks such as merger arbitrage, long/short equity, convertible bond arbitrage and fixed-income arbitrage. Leveraged products are those that employ financial derivatives and debt to try to achieve a multiple (for example two or three times) of the return or inverse return of a stated index or benchmark over the course of a single day. Inverse products utilize short selling, derivatives trading, and other leveraged investment techniques, such as futures trading to achieve their objectives, mainly to track the inverse of their benchmarks. As with all investments, there is no assurance that any investment strategies will achieve their objectives or protect against losses.

Neither Envestnet, Envestnet|PMC™ nor its representatives render tax, accounting or legal advice. Any tax statements contained herein are not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used, for the purpose of avoiding U.S. federal, state, or local tax penalties. Taxpayers should always seek advice based on their own particular circumstances from an independent tax advisor.

© 2017 Envestnet Asset Management, Inc. All rights reserved.

ABOUT ENVESTNET®

Envestnet, Inc. (NYSE: ENV) is the leading provider of intelligent systems for wealth management and financial wellness. Envestnet's unified technology enhances advisor productivity and strengthens the wealth management process, delivering unparalleled flexibility, accuracy, performance, and value. Envestnet enables a transparent, independent, objective, and fiduciary standard of care, and empowers enterprises and advisors to more fully understand their clients and deliver better outcomes.

For more information on Envestnet, please visit www.envestnet.com.