

Investment Comparison

Investment Data as of 10/31/2017

Fi360 FIDUCIARY SCORE® OVERVIEW

INVESTMENT	ClearBridge Small Cap Value I	MassMutual Premier Small Cap Opps R5	iShares Russell 2000 Small-Cap Idx Instl	Victory Integrity Discovery Y	Goldman Sachs Small Cap Value Instl
UNIVERSE	OPEN-ENDED MUTUAL FUND	OPEN-ENDED MUTUAL FUND	OPEN-ENDED MUTUAL FUND	OPEN-ENDED MUTUAL FUND	OPEN-ENDED MUTUAL FUND
TYPE	ACTIVE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	ACTIVE
PEER GROUP	SMALL VALUE	SMALL BLEND	SMALL BLEND	SMALL BLEND	SMALL BLEND
IDENTIFIER	SMCYX	MSCDX	MASKX	MMEYX	GSSIX
INCEPTION DATE	04/14/2003	11/01/2004	04/09/1997	12/26/1996	08/15/1997
Fi360 Fiduciary Score®	73	0	0	0	14
1 YR Rolling Average	80	5	8	0	4
3 YR Rolling Average	79	9	21	3	6
5 YR Rolling Average	72	8	22	14	5
10 YR Rolling Average	55	21	29	50	13
	VALUE STATUS	VALUE STATUS	VALUE STATUS	VALUE STATUS	VALUE STATUS
Manager Tenure (Longest)	1.92 Years ⊘	8.44 Years ✓	5.52 Years ✓	6.79 Years ✓	10.85 Years ✓
Product Assets	175.42 Million ✓	212.91 Million ✓	807.19 Million ✓	152.61 Million ✓	6832.05 Million ✓
Composition	98.58% US Equities ✓	94.09% US Equities ✓	98.55% US Equities ✓	96.36% US Equities ✓	98.87% US Equities ✓
Style Drift	Small Cap Value ✓	Small Cap Blend ✓	Small Cap Blend ✓	Small Cap Blend ✓	Small Cap Blend ✓
	VALUE RANK (PEERS) STATUS	VALUE RANK (PEERS) STATUS	VALUE RANK (PEERS) STATUS	VALUE RANK (PEERS) STATUS	VALUE RANK (PEERS) STATUS
Expense Ratio *	0.99% 27 (417) ✓	0.81% 21 (853) ✓	0.13% 4 (853) ✓	1.36% 71 (853) ✓	0.97% 35 (853) ✓
Alpha (3 YR)	-3.80% 80 (368) ⊘	-0.96% 41 (750) ✓	-1.01% 42 (750) ✓	4.24% 1 (750) ✓	-1.10% 43 (750) ✓
Sharpe (3 YR)	0.48% 79 (368) ⊘	0.75% 31 (750) ✓	0.73% 36 (750) ✓	0.88% 9 (750) ✓	0.71% 42 (750) ✓
Total Return (1 YR)	24.69% 34 (403) ✓	27.35% 24 (829) ✓	27.71% 20 (829) ✓	32.70% 4 (829) ✓	24.10% 62 (829) ⊘
Total Return (3 YR)	6.87% 77 (368) ⊘	9.48% 42 (750) ✓	10.12% 30 (750) ✓	13.93% 2 (750) ✓	9.22% 47 (750) ✓
Total Return (5 YR)	11.70% 79 (357) ⊘	16.00% 6 (694) ✓	14.48% 36 (694) ✓	17.13% 2 (694) ✓	14.66% 32 (694) ✓

Mutual funds are sold by prospectus. Please consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses carefully before investing. The prospectus, and, if available, the summary prospectus, which contains this and other information, can be obtained by calling your financial advisor. Read the prospectus and, if available, the summary prospectus carefully before you invest. The performance information shown represents past performance and is not a guarantee of future results. Investment returns and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that when shares are redeemed, they may be worth more or less than their original cost. The performance information shown reflects performance without adjusting for sales charges. If adjusted, the load would reduce the performance quoted. Current performance may be higher or lower than the data shown. For the most recent month-end performance, visit www.fi360.com/directory.

Please see important disclosures in the Statement of Additional Disclosures.

© 2017, Fi360. All rights reserved. The analysis and opinions generated by Fi360 do not constitute professional investment advice and are provided solely for informational purposes.

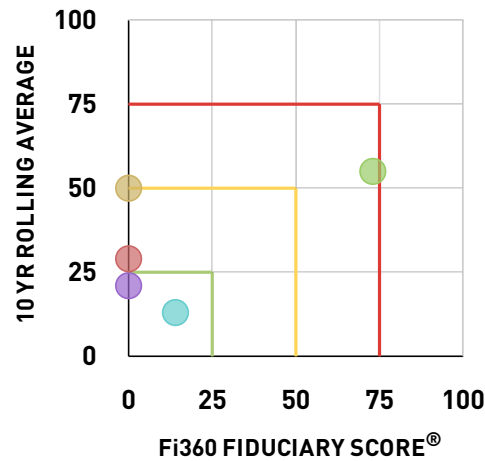
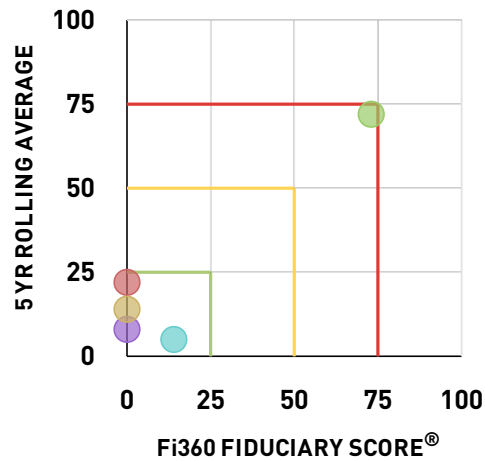
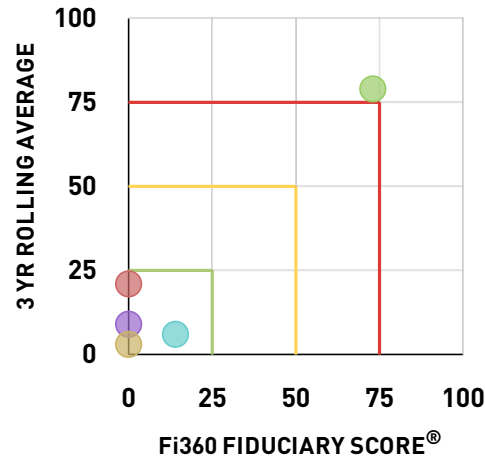
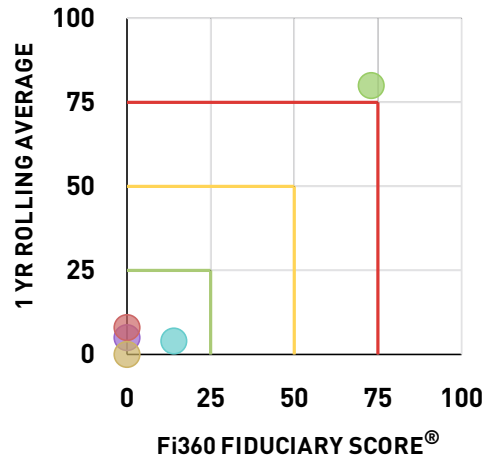
Fi360

Investment and insurance products:
NOT FDIC-INSURED / NO Bank Guarantee / MAY Lose Value

Investment Comparison

Investment Data as of 10/31/2017

Fi360 FIDUCIARY SCORE® SCATTERPLOT



	INVESTMENT	SCORE PEERS	ROLLING AVERAGES			
			1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR
SMCYX	ClearBridge Small Cap Value I	73 368	80 353	79 321	72 261	55 155
MSCDX	MassMutual Premier Small Cap Opps R5	0 750	5 699	9 561	8 494	21 284
MASKX	iShares Russell 2000 Small-Cap Idx Instl	0 750	8 699	21 561	22 494	29 284
MMEYX	Victory Integrity Discovery Y	0 750	0 699	3 561	14 494	50 284
GSSIX	Goldman Sachs Small Cap Value Instl	14 750	4 699	6 561	5 494	13 284

Please see important disclosures in the Statement of Additional Disclosures.

© 2017, Fi360. All rights reserved. The analysis and opinions generated by Fi360 do not constitute professional investment advice and are provided solely for informational purposes.



Investment and insurance products:
NOT FDIC-INSURED / NO Bank Guarantee / MAY Lose Value

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

INTRODUCTION

This investment comparison is for informational purposes only and does not constitute professional investment advice. Some data in this report was obtained from third parties. Although Fi360 obtains data from sources it deems to be reliable, it does not independently verify the data, and does not warrant or represent that the data is timely, complete, or accurate.

The investment data source is © 2017 Morningstar, Inc. All rights reserved. The data contained herein: (1) is proprietary to Morningstar, Inc. and/or its content providers; (2) may not be copied or distributed; and (3) is not warranted to be accurate, complete or timely. Neither Morningstar, Inc. nor its content providers are responsible for any damages or losses arising from any use of this information. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Mutual funds are sold by prospectus. Please consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses carefully before investing. The prospectus, and, if available, the summary prospectus, which contains this and other information, can be obtained by calling your financial advisor. Read the prospectus and, if available, the summary prospectus carefully before you invest.

This Statement of Additional Disclosures includes important information regarding the information provided in the report. If an investor does not understand any term or data presented herein, he/she should consult with his/her financial adviser.

Fi360 FIDUCIARY SCORE[®] CRITERIA

The Fi360 Fiduciary Score[®] is a peer percentile ranking of an investment against a set of quantitative due diligence criteria selected to reflect prudent fiduciary management. The Rolling Averages are a one-, three-, five- or ten-year equal-weighted average of an investment's Fi360 Fiduciary Scores during that corresponding time period. The rolling average trend chart (if included) displays the Fi360 Fiduciary Score for each calendar quarter-end during that time period.

1. **Inception Date.** The investment must have at least a 3 year track history
2. **Manager Tenure.** The investment manager must have at least a 2 year track history. (Most senior manager's tenure)
3. **Assets.** The investment must have at least 75 million under management (Total across all share classes for funds/etfs)
4. **Composition.** The investment's allocation to its primary asset class should be greater than or equal to 80%. (Not applied to all peer groups)
5. **Style.** The investment's current style box should match the peer group. (Not applied to all peer groups)
6. **Prospectus Net Exp Ratio.** The investment must place in the top 75% of its peer group
7. **Alpha.** The investment must place in the top 50% of its peer group
8. **Sharpe.** The investment must place in the top 50% of its peer group
9. **1 Year Return.** The investment must place in the top 50% of its peer group
10. **3 Year Return.** The investment must place in the top 50% of its peer group
11. **5 Year Return.** The investment must place in the top 50% of its peer group

* For separately managed accounts, r-squared is used as a replacement criterion for Prospectus Net Exp Ratio. The investment's r-squared must place in the top 75% of its peer group to pass the screen.

Fi360 FIDUCIARY SCORE[®] CRITERIA STATUS LEGEND

✓	Investment meets the criterion
⊘	Investment does not meet the criterion
N/AV	Investment data is not available
N/APP	Investment is not screened on the criterion
N/S	Investment doesn't have the history to be scored

PERFORMANCE

Total Return (No Load). Expressed in percentage terms, a fund's total return is determined each month by taking the change in monthly net asset value, reinvesting all income and capital gains distributions during that month, and dividing by the starting NAV. Reinvestments are made using the actual reinvestment NAV, and daily payoffs are reinvested monthly. Total Return (No Load) is not adjusted for sales charges (such as front-end loads, deferred loads and redemption fees), but do reflect management, administrative, 12b-1 fees and other costs taken out of fund assets. Total returns for periods longer than one year are expressed in terms of compounded average annual returns (also known as geometric total returns).

Total Return (With Load). Expressed in percentage terms, a fund's total return is determined each month by taking the change in monthly net asset value, reinvesting all income and capital gains distributions during that month, and dividing by the starting NAV. Reinvestments are made using

Please see important disclosures in the Statement of Additional Disclosures.

© 2017, Fi360. All rights reserved. The analysis and opinions generated by Fi360 do not constitute professional investment advice and are provided solely for informational purposes.

Fi360

Investment and insurance products:
NOT FDIC-INSURED / NO Bank Guarantee / MAY Lose Value

Investment Comparison

Investment Data as of 10/31/2017

the actual reinvestment NAV, and daily payoffs are reinvested monthly. Total Return (With Load) is adjusted for front-end loads, deferred loads and redemption fees, but not taxes. For funds with front-end loads, the full amount of the load is deducted. For deferred loads and redemption fees, the percentage charged often declines the longer the shares are held. Total returns for periods longer than one year are expressed in terms of compounded average annual returns (also known as geometric total returns).

Percentile Rank. Percentile Rank shows the rank of this fund for the time period measured. Rankings do not account for a fund's sales charge (if applicable). Rankings will not be provided for periods less than one year.

Number of Peers. This is the number of peer funds included in the subject fund's peer group, which is a group of funds with similar investment style.

BENCHMARKS

A benchmark gives an investor a point of reference for evaluating a fund's performance by comparing benchmark returns to the fund's returns. This report uses the following types of benchmarks:

- **Broad Index.** The index used in the calculation of metrics such as Alpha, Beta, and R-Squared. The Broad Index provides a common comparison point for funds with similar investing styles across different peer groups.
- **Peer Group Index.** The index assigned to the fund's peer group, which is a group of funds with similar investment style. Each peer group has its own index which can be used as a common comparison point between funds.
- **Best-fit Index.** The market index that shows the highest correlation with a fund over the most-recent 36 months, as measured by the highest R-squared. In addition, the Best-fit Index can be used to compare the betas and alphas of similar funds that show the same Best-fit Index. The Best-fit Index may not be the fund's benchmark, nor does it necessarily contain the types of securities that may be held by the fund.

This report uses the following indices as benchmarks:

- **Russell.** Russell Investment Group is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes. Russell® is a trademark of Russell Investment Group.

This following indices are part of this family:

- **Russell 2000 Value TR USD.** The index measures the performance of small-cap value segment of the US equity universe. It includes those Russell 2000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. It is market-capitalization weighted. Russell Investment Group is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes. Russell® is a trademark of Russell Investment Group.
- **Russell 2000 TR USD.** The index measures the performance of the small-cap segment of the US equity universe. It is a subset of the Russell 3000 and includes approximately 2000 of the smallest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership. Russell Investment Group is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes. Russell® is a trademark of Russell Investment Group.
- **S&P.** © 2017 Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. Reproduction of the S&P Dow Jones Indices in any form is prohibited except with the prior written permission of S&P. S&P does not guarantee the accuracy, adequacy, completeness or availability of any information and is not responsible for any errors or omissions, regardless of the cause or for the results obtained from the use of such information. S&P DISCLAIMS ANY AND ALL EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ANY WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE. In no event shall S&P be liable for any direct, indirect, special or consequential damages, costs, expenses, legal fees, or losses (including lost income or lost profit and opportunity costs) in connection with subscriber's or others' use of S&P Dow Jones Indices.

This following indices are part of this family:

- **S&P 500 TR USD.** The index measures the performance of 500 widely held stocks in US equity market. Standard and Poors chooses member companies for the index based on market size, liquidity and industry group representation. Included are the stocks of industrial, financial, utility, and transportation companies. Since mid 1989, this composition has been more flexible and the number of issues in each sector has varied. It is market capitalization-weighted.

Indices are unmanaged and cannot be invested in directly.

This report uses the following peer groups:

- **Small Value.** Small-value portfolios invest in small U.S. companies with valuations and growth rates below other small-cap peers. Stocks in the bottom 10% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as small cap. Value is defined based on low valuations (low price ratios and high dividend yields) and slow growth (low growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow).
- **Small Blend.** Small-blend portfolios favor U.S. firms at the smaller end of the market-capitalization range. Some aim to own an array of value and growth stocks while others employ a discipline that leads to holdings with valuations and growth rates close to the small-cap averages. Stocks in the bottom 10% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as small cap. The blend style is assigned to portfolios where neither growth nor value characteristics predominate.

Peer groups are for comparison only, and do not represent any investable products.

VOLATILITY METRICS

Standard Deviation. Standard deviation is a statistical measure of the historical volatility of a fund. It depicts how widely the returns varied over a certain period of time. Investors use standard deviation to try to predict the range of returns that are most likely for a given fund. When a fund has a high standard deviation, the predicted range of performance is wide, implying greater volatility. If the fund is the only holding in an investor's portfolio, then it is an appropriate measure of risk. The figure cannot be easily calculated for more than one fund because the standard deviation for a portfolio of multiple funds is a function of not only the individual standard deviations, but also of the degree of correlation among the fund's returns. If a fund's returns follow a normal distribution, then approximately 68 percent of the time they will fall within one standard deviation of the mean return for the fund, and 95 percent of the time within two standard deviations.

Sharpe Ratio. The Sharpe Ratio is a risk-adjusted measure developed by Nobel Laureate William Sharpe. The higher the Sharpe ratio, the better the fund's historical risk-adjusted performance. The Sharpe ratio is calculated for the past three or five-year period by dividing the fund's annualized excess return by the standard deviation of a fund's annualized excess return. Since this ratio uses standard deviation as its risk measure, it is most appropriately applied when analyzing a fund that is an investor's sole holding. The Sharpe ratio can be used to compare two funds directly on how much risk a fund had to bear to earn excess return over the risk-free rate.

Please see important disclosures in the Statement of Additional Disclosures.

© 2017, Fi360. All rights reserved. The analysis and opinions generated by Fi360 do not constitute professional investment advice and are provided solely for informational purposes.

Fi360

Investment and insurance products:
NOT FDIC-INSURED / NO Bank Guarantee / MAY Lose Value

Investment Comparison

Investment Data as of 10/31/2017

MPT STATISTICS

Alpha. Alpha is measure of the difference between a fund's actual returns and its expected performance, given its level of risk as measured by beta. Alpha is often seen as a measure of the value added or subtracted by a portfolio manager. A positive alpha figure indicates the fund has performed better than its beta (or expected return) would predict. In contrast, a negative alpha indicates the fund underperformed, given the expectations established by the fund's beta.

Beta. Beta is a measure of a fund's sensitivity to market movements. The beta of the market is 1.00 by definition. A fund with a beta greater than 1.00 is more volatile than the market, and a fund with a beta less than 1.00 is less volatile than the market.

R-Squared. This statistic reflects the percentage of a fund's movements that can be explained by movements in its benchmark index, showing the degree of correlation between the fund and the benchmark. An R-squared of 100 indicates that all movements of a fund can be explained by movements in the index. Thus, index funds that invest only in S&P 500 stocks will have an R-squared very close to 100. Conversely, a low R-squared indicates that very few of the fund's movements can be explained by movements in its benchmark index. An R-squared measure of 35, for example, means that only 35% of the fund's movements can be explained by movements in the benchmark index. R-squared can be used to ascertain the significance of a particular beta. Generally, a higher R-squared will indicate a more reliable beta figure. If the R-squared is lower, then the beta is less relevant to the fund's performance.

EXPENSES

Prospectus Net Expense Ratio. The percentage of investment assets used to pay for operating expenses and management fees, including 12b-1 fees, administrative fees, and all other asset-based costs incurred by the fund, except brokerage costs. Fund expenses are reflected in the fund's Net Asset Value. Sales charges are not included in the expense ratio. The expense ratio for fund of funds is the aggregate expense ratio defined as the sum of the wrap or sponsor fees plus the estimated weighted average of the underlying fund fees. A higher expense ratio will "drag" on the overall performance of a fund compared to peers with a lower expense ratio.

Prospectus Gross Expense Ratio. The total gross expenses (net expenses with waivers added back in) divided by the fund's average net assets. If it is not equal to the net expense ratio, the gross expense ratio portrays the fund's expenses had the manager not waived a portion, or all, of its fees. Thus, to some degree, it is an indication of fee contracts. Some fee waivers have an expiration date; other waivers are in place indefinitely.

Audited Net Expense Ratio. The percentage of fund assets paid for operating expenses and management fees, including 12b-1 fees, administrative fees, and all other asset-based costs incurred by the fund, except brokerage costs. Fund expenses are reflected in the fund's NAV. This expense ratio is pulled directly from the fund's annual report. Sales charges are not included in the expense ratio. For fund of funds, the underlying fund expense ratios are not included in the expense ratio.

Management Fee. Fee charged for the management of pooled investments such as collective investment funds, insurance/annuity products, mutual funds and individually managed accounts.

12b-1 Fee. Maximum annual charge deducted from investment assets to pay for distribution and marketing costs. Although usually shown as a percentage, this amount will occasionally be a flat figure. This information is taken from the fund's prospectus, and includes distribution, service and other expenses incurred.

Front Load. The Front Load is a one-time deduction from a purchase made into the fund. The amount is relative to the amount of the investment, so that larger investments incur smaller rates of charge. The sales charge serves as a commission for the broker who sold the fund. Potential fees and sales charges are an important factor to consider before making an investment. The load compensates the broker or financial planner for the service of providing professional investment advice.

Deferred Load. The Deferred Load is a one-time charge paid at the time of the sale of the fund. The amount is relative to the amount of the investment, so that larger investments incur smaller rates of charge. The sales charge serves as a commission for the broker who sold the fund. Potential fees and sales charges are an important factor to consider before making an investment. The load compensates the broker or financial planner for the service of providing professional investment advice.

Redemption Fee. The redemption fee is an amount charged when money is withdrawn from the fund. This fee does not go back to the investment company, but rather into the fund itself and thus does not represent a net cost to shareholders. Also, unlike contingent deferred sales charges, redemption fees typically operate only in short, specific time clauses, commonly 30, 180, or 365 days. However, some redemption fees exist for up to five years. Charges are not imposed after the stated time has passed. These fees are typically imposed to discourage market timers, whose quick movements into and out of a fund can be disruptive. The charge is normally imposed on the ending share value, appreciated or depreciated from the original value.

Initial Minimum Investment. The smallest investment amount accepted for establishing a new investment in the fund. Funds often charge a lower fee for larger initial investments and will have several share classes that provide an alternative initial investment.

Fee Waiver/Cap. The elimination of all or part of a fund's expense or the cap or maximum fee charged by the portfolio manager. Some fee waivers and caps have an expiration date; others are in place indefinitely. Some funds adopt this practice at various times to make their returns more competitive.

GROWTH OF 10K

The Growth of 10k shows a fund's performance based on how \$10,000 invested in the fund would have grown over time with dividends reinvested. The returns used in the graph are not load-adjusted. The growth of \$10,000 begins at the fund's inception, or the first year listed on the graph, whichever is appropriate. Located alongside the fund's graph line are lines that represent the growth of \$10,000 in the fund's Broad Index, Peer Group Index, and Best-fit Index Benchmarks, which are listed in the Benchmarks section. All lines are plotted on a logarithmic scale, so that identical percentage changes in the value of a fund have the same vertical distance on the graph. This provides a more accurate representation of performance than would a simple arithmetic graph.

WEIGHTINGS & HOLDINGS

Sector Weightings. Calculated for all stock and bond funds based on the securities in the fund's most recent portfolio. For stock funds, this statistic shows the percentage of the fund's stock assets invested in each of the 12 major equity sectors. For taxable bond funds, this statistic shows the percent of the fund's cash and bond assets invested in each of the 14 fixed-income sectors. For municipal bond funds, this statistic shows the percentage of the fund's municipal assets invested in each of the 11 muni sectors.

Regional Weightings. This data set provides a broad breakdown of a fund's geographical exposure for a region. Each region's exposure is presented as a percentage of non-cash equity assets held by the fund. Regional exposure information summarizes a portfolio's exposure to geopolitical risk.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY

A written summary of the Investment Objectives and Policy section found in every fund prospectus. It states the objective of the fund, and how the managers intend to invest to achieve this objective. It includes any limitations as to the fund's investment policies, as well as any share class structure difference, previous names, merger, liquidation, and opening or closing information. This statement is from the fund prospectus.

Please see important disclosures in the Statement of Additional Disclosures.

© 2017, Fi360. All rights reserved. The analysis and opinions generated by Fi360 do not constitute professional investment advice and are provided solely for informational purposes.

Fi360

Investment and insurance products:
NOT FDIC-INSURED / NO Bank Guarantee / MAY Lose Value

Investment Comparison

Investment Data as of 10/31/2017

STYLE STATISTICS

Equity Fund Style Box

Morningstar Style Box™. The Morningstar Style Box reveals a fund's investment strategy. Morningstar classifies funds as being large-cap, mid-cap, or small-cap based on the market capitalization of long stocks owned; and as value, blend, or growth based on the value-growth orientation of the stock holdings. The nine possible combinations of these characteristics correspond to the nine squares of the Morningstar Style Box-size is displayed along the vertical axis and style is displayed along the horizontal axis.

Equity Fund Style Statistics

The referenced data elements below are a weighted average of the long equity holdings in the portfolio.

- **Price/Earnings Ratio** is a weighted average of the price/earnings ratios of the stocks in the underlying fund's portfolio. The P/E ratio of a stock is calculated by dividing the current price of the stock by its trailing 12-months' earnings per share. In computing the average, portfolio holding is weighted by the percentage of equity assets it represents.
- **Price/Cash Flow Ratio** is a weighted average of the price/cash-flow ratios of the stocks in a fund's portfolio. Price/cash-flow shows the ability of a business to generate cash and acts as a gauge of liquidity and solvency.
- **Price/Book Ratio** is a weighted average of the price/book ratios of all the stocks in the underlying fund's portfolio. The P/B ratio of a company is calculated by dividing the market price of its stock by the company's per-share book value. Stocks with negative book values are excluded from this calculation.
- **Geometric Average Market Capitalization** of a fund's equity portfolio offers a measure of the size of the companies in which the mutual fund invests.

RISK/REWARD

This chart helps to visually review the relative reward (measured by investment return) received by a fund for the risk or volatility (measured by standard deviation) of the fund over a three or five-year period. Relatively speaking, it is preferable for the diamond to fall in the upper left quadrant of the graph. This shows that the fund has lower volatility than the median manager in its peer group (represented by the vertical line) and has a higher return than the median manager in its peer group (represented by the horizontal line).

Investing involves risk. Loss of principal is possible. An investment in a fund is not a bank deposit, and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency. Each fund carries its own specific risks which depend on the types of investments in the fund. Investors should review the fund's prospectus carefully to understand the risks before investing.

In general, some of the risks associated with the Morningstar Categories shown in this report are as follows:

Small/Mid Cap Equities. Portfolios that invest in stocks of small- to mid-cap companies involve additional risks. Smaller companies typically have a higher risk of failure, and are not as well established as larger blue-chip companies. Historically, smaller company stocks have experienced a greater degree of market volatility than the overall market average.

UP/DOWN CAPTURE RATIO

Upside/Downside Capture Ratio shows whether a given fund has outperformed—gained more or lost less than—a broad market benchmark during periods of market strength and weakness, and if so, by how much. Upside capture ratios for funds are calculated by taking the fund's monthly return during months when the benchmark had a positive return and dividing it by the benchmark return during that same month. Downside capture ratios are calculated by taking the fund's monthly return during the periods of negative benchmark performance and dividing it by the benchmark return. Upside and downside capture ratios over three- and five-year periods are determined by calculating the geometric average for both the fund and index returns during the up and down months, respectively, over each time period. An upside capture ratio over 100 indicates a fund has generally outperformed the benchmark during periods of positive returns for the benchmark. Meanwhile, a downside capture ratio of less than 100 indicates that a fund has lost less than its benchmark in periods when the benchmark has been in the red. All stock funds' upside and downside capture ratios are calculated versus the S&P 500, whereas bond and international funds' ratios are calculated relative to the Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index and MSCI EAFE Index, respectively.

Please see important disclosures in the Statement of Additional Disclosures.

© 2017, Fi360. All rights reserved. The analysis and opinions generated by Fi360 do not constitute professional investment advice and are provided solely for informational purposes.

Fi360

Investment and insurance products:
NOT FDIC-INSURED / NO Bank Guarantee / MAY Lose Value