

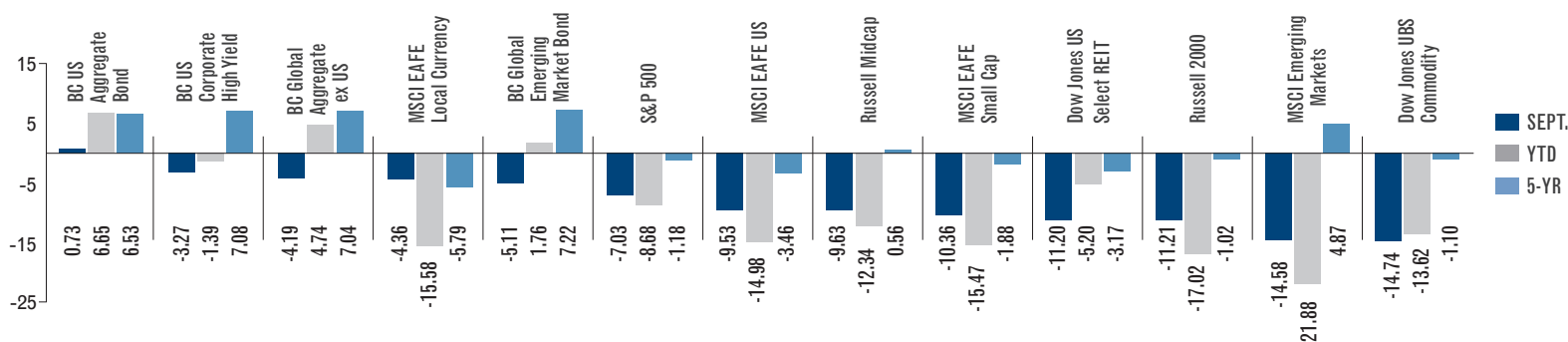
# CAPITAL MARKET REVIEW

Monthly News from Asset Management Services Institutional Research

## SEPTEMBER HIGHLIGHTS

- September was another difficult month for stocks, with most major domestic and international equity indices down more than 7%. Risk was harmful during September, with MSCI: Emerging Markets (-14.58%) and the Russell 2000 (-11.21) being the worst performing equity indices. The strengthening of the U.S. Dollar was a major detractor from international returns as the Dollar appreciated by 7.74% compared to the Euro. This helped cause the MSCI:EAFE Local Currency to significantly beat the MSCI:EAFE U.S. Dollar. (-4.36% and -9.53% respectively).
- High quality U.S. bonds were one of the only safe places to be during the month of September, with the U.S. Aggregate bond index up .73%. This flight to safety resulted in the yield on the 10-Year Treasury Bonds dropping -13.90%. Most higher risk and international bond indices, such as the Barclays Capital: Emerging Market Bond (-5.11%), had negative returns in September.
- The DJ: Commodity Index was the worst performing index considered, down 14.74% for the month of August. This index was harmed by a -10.67% decrease in the price of Gold and a -10.82% decline in the price of Light Crude Oil.
- Investors displayed a strong preference for Large Cap equities in September, and a slight preference for Growth stocks both domestically and internationally.
- The equity markets were harmed the most by the Materials and Energy sectors (-16.36% and -12.54%), and aided the most by the Utilities sector (.19%).

## INDEX RETURNS (%)



## FOCUS ITEMS

	9/30/11	8/31/11	1-mth Change	9/30/10
Yen to Dollar	76.825	76.6754	0.20%	83.4934
Euro to Dollar	0.7492	0.6954	7.74%	0.7337
Gold	1620.00	1813.50	-10.67%	1307.00
10-Year Treasury Rate	1.92	2.23	-13.90%	2.53
Light Crude Oil	79.20	88.81	-10.82%	79.97

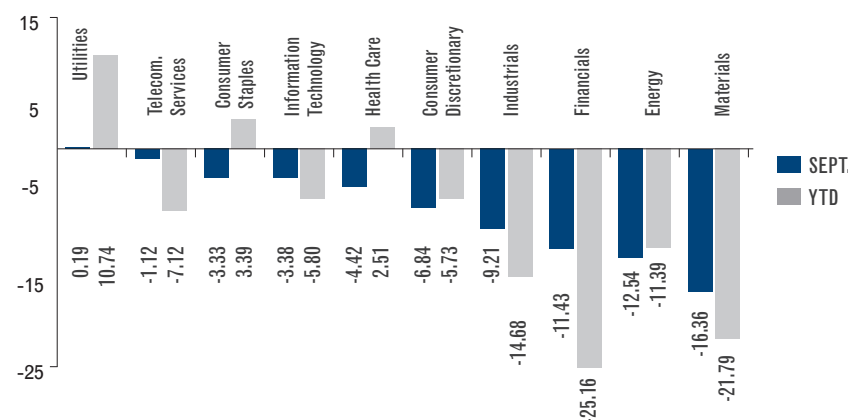
## INTERNATIONAL EQUITY RETURNS (%)

	Sept.	YTD	12-Mths	5-yrs
MSCI EAFE Growth	-10.84	-15.43	-8.79	-2.16
MSCI EAFE	-9.53	-14.98	-9.36	-3.46
MSCI EAFE Value	-8.17	-14.52	-9.99	-4.82

## FIXED INCOME SECTORS (%)

	Sept.	YTD	12-Mths
Barclays Aggregate	0.73	6.65	5.26
Treasury	1.75	8.85	5.97
Gov't Related	0.28	5.93	4.11
Corporate	0.26	6.11	4.40
Securitized	0.16	5.16	5.45

## SECTOR RETURNS (%)



## STYLE RETURNS (%)

SEPTEMBER	Value	Core	Growth	YEAR-TO-DATE	Value	Core	Growth
	-7.56	-7.46	-7.37		-11.24	-9.25	-7.20
	-9.22	-9.63	-10.05		-13.01	-12.34	-11.59
	-10.92	-11.21	-11.5		-18.51	-17.02	-15.57

Please see next page for additional information. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indexes are not available for direct investment. Any investor who attempts to mimic an index will incur fees and expenses which would reduce returns.

**THIS MATERIAL IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY AND SHOULD NOT BE USED OR CONSTRUED AS A RECOMMENDATION REGARDING ANY SECURITY OUTSIDE OF A MANAGED ACCOUNT.**

There is no assurance that any investment strategy will be successful or that any securities transaction, holdings, sectors or allocations discussed will be profitable. It should not be assumed that any investment recommendation or decisions made in the future will be profitable or will equal any investment performance discussed herein.

Please note that all indices are unmanaged and investors cannot invest directly in an index. An investor who purchases an investment product which attempts to mimic the performance of an index will incur expenses that would reduce returns. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

Fixed income securities are subject to interest rate risk. Generally, when interest rates rise, bond prices fall, and vice versa.

Specific sector investing can be subject to different and greater risks than more diversified investments.

Investing in small-cap and mid-cap stocks generally involves greater risks, and, therefore, September not be appropriate for every investor. International investing also involves special risks, including currency fluctuations, different financial accounting standards, and possible political and economic volatility. High-yield (below investment-grade) bonds are not suitable for all investors. When appropriate, these bonds should only comprise a modest portion of your portfolio. Commodities trading is generally considered speculative because of the significant potential for investment loss.

Specific sector investing such as real estate can be subject to different and greater risks than more diversified investments.

Declines in the value of real estate, economic conditions, property taxes, tax laws and interest rates all present potential risks to real estate investments

**ASSET CLASS RETURNS:** Source: Russell, Barclays, Dow Jones, JP Morgan, Callan Associates.

**S&P 500 SECTOR RETURNS:** [Source: Standard & Poor's] Returns are based on the GICS Classification model. Returns are cumulative total return for stated period, including reinvestment of dividends.

**STYLE RETURNS:** [Source: Russell] Style box returns based on the GICS Classification model. All values are cumulative total return for stated period including reinvestment of dividends. The Indices used from L to R, top to bottom are: Russell 1000 Value Index, Russell 1000 Index, Russell 1000 Growth Index, Russell Mid-cap Value Index, Russell Mid-cap Blend Index, Russell Mid-cap Growth Index, Russell 2000 Value Index, Russell 2000 Index, and Russell 2000 Growth Index.

**INTERNATIONAL EQUITY STYLE RETURNS, AND FOCUS ITEMS:** Source: Callan Associates

**FIXED INCOME SECTORS:** [Source: Barclays] Returns based on the four sectors of Barclays Global Sector Classification Scheme: Securitized (consisting of U.S. MBS Index, the ERISA-Eligible CMBS Index, and the fixed-rate ABS Index), Government Related (consisting of U.S. Agencies and non-corporate debts with four sub sectors: Agencies, Local Authorities, Sovereign, and Supranational), Corporate (dollar denominated debt from U.S. and non-U.S. industrial, utility, and financial institutions issuers), and Treasuries (includes public obligations of the U.S. Treasury that have remaining maturities of one year or more).

**INDEX DESCRIPTIONS:**

**Barclays EM Debt:** The Barclays Capital Global Emerging Markets Index represents the union of the USD-denominated U.S. Emerging Markets Index and the predominately EUR-denominated Pan Euro Emerging Markets Index, covering the emerging markets in the following regions: Americas, Europe, Middle East, Africa and Asia.

**Barclays Aggregate Index:** Measures changes in the fixed rate debt issues rated investment grade or higher by Moody's Investors Service, Standard and Poor's, or Fitch Investor's Service, in that order. The Aggregate Index is comprised of the Government/Corporate, the Mortgage-Backed Securities, and the Asset-Backed Securities indices.

**Barclays Global Aggregate ex U.S.:** Measures changes in global investment-grade, fixed-rate debt markets. It combines non-U.S. dollar-denominated versions of the (an-European Index and the Japanese, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand components of the Global Treasury Index.

**Barclays High Yield:** Covers the universe of fixed rate, non-investment grade debt. Pay-in-kind (PIK) bonds, Eurobonds, and debt issues from countries designated as emerging markets (e.g., Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, etc.) are excluded, but Canadian and global bonds (SEC registered) of issuers in non-EMG countries are included. Original issue zeroes, step-up coupon structures, and 144-As are also included.

**MSCI EAFE (Europe, Australasia, Far East):** A free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure developed market equity performance, excluding the United States & Canada. The EAFE consists of the country indices of 21 developed nations.

**Dow Jones U.S. Select REIT:** is a subset on the Dow Jones REIT Composite Index which contains all the publicly traded U.S. REITs in the Dow Jones U.S. stock universe. To be included, a company must be both an equity owner and operator of commercial and/or residential real estate, have a minimum total market capitalization of at least \$200 million at the time of its inclusion, and at least 75% of the company's total revenue must be derived from the ownership and operation of real estate assets. The real estate indexes are weighted by float-adjusted market capitalization.

**MSCI EAFE Small Cap:** The MSCI Developed Markets Small Cap Indices offer an exhaustive representation of this size segment by targeting companies that are in the Investable Market Index but not in the Standard Index in a particular developed market. The indices include Value and Growth style indices and industry indices based on the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS).

**MSCI EAFE Value:** Represents approximately 50% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization of the MSCI EAFE index, and consists of those securities classified by MSCI as most representing the value style.

**MSCI EAFE Growth:** Represents approximately 50% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization of the MSCI EAFE index, and consists of those securities classified by MSCI as most representing the growth style.

**MSCI Emerging Markets:** Designed to measure equity market performance in 25 emerging market indexes. The index's three largest industries are materials, energy, and banks.

**MSCI Local Currency:** A special currency perspective that approximates the return of an index as if there were no currency valuation changes from one day to the next. **MSCI EAFE U.S. Dollar:** An unmanaged capitalization-weighted index of companies representing the stock markets of Europe, Australasia and the Far East.

**Russell 1000:** Measures the performance of the 1,000 largest companies in the Russell 3000 Index, which represents approximately 90% of the investable U.S. equity market.

**Russell 1000 Value Index:** Measures the performance of those Russell 1000 companies with higher price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

**Russell 1000 Growth Index:** Measures the performance of those Russell 1000 companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

**Russell Mid-cap:** Measures the performance of the 800 smallest companies of the Russell 1000 Index, which represent approximately 30% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 1000 Index.

**Russell Mid-cap Value Index:** Measures the performance of those Russell Mid-cap companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

**Russell Mid-cap Growth Index:** Measures the performance of those Russell Mid-cap companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

**Russell 2000:** Measures the performance of the 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 Index, which represent approximately 8% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 3000 Index.

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

**Russell 2000 Growth Index:** Measures the performance of those Russell 2000 companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

**Standard & Poor's 500 (S&P 500):** Measures changes in stock market conditions based on the average performance of 500 widely held common stocks. Represents approximately 68% of the investable U.S. equity market.

**Dow Jones US Commodity Index:** Composed of futures contracts on 19 physical commodities (including precious metals, energy and livestock) traded on US exchanges, with the exception of aluminium, nickel and zinc, which trade on the London Metal Exchange (LME). The index serves as a diversified and highly liquid benchmark for the commodity futures market.

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