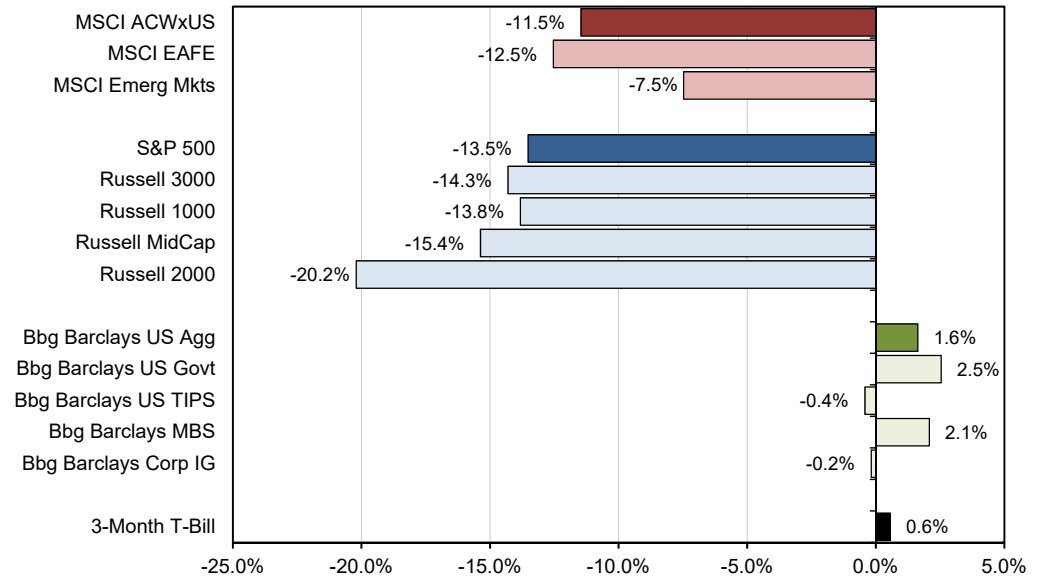


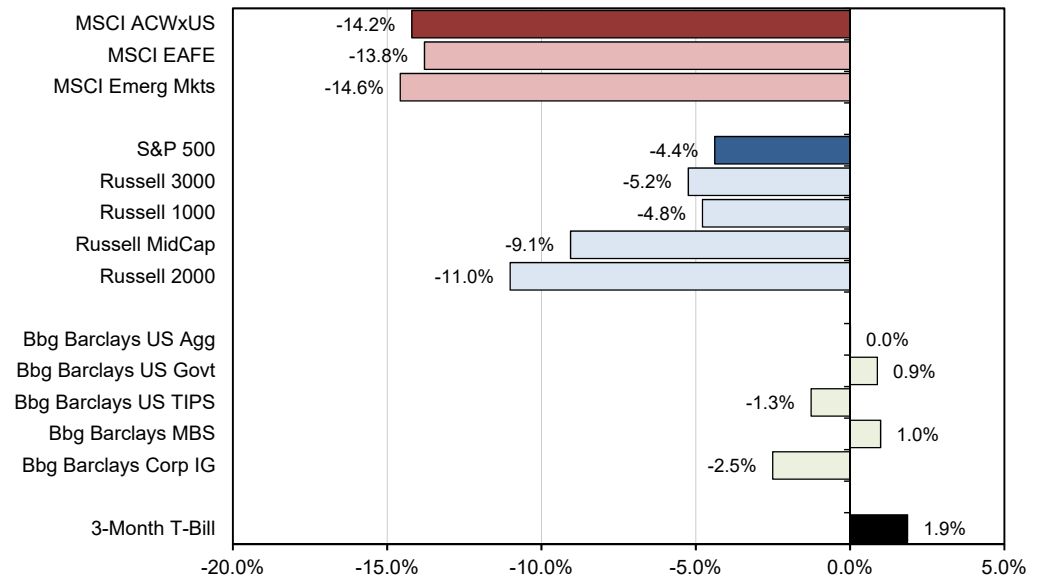
4th Quarter 2018 Market Environment

- Markets were volatile to end the 2018 calendar year. Both international and domestic equity markets had considerable losses during the 4th quarter while fixed income returns were muted, but outperformed relative to equities. Within equities, domestic stocks trailed international markets, reversing the 2018 trend of US market strength. Trade tensions between the US and China, midterm elections in US Congress, the effects of ongoing monetary policy tightening by the Federal Reserve (Fed), federal debt ceiling negotiations and the subsequent partial government shutdown outweighed generally positive corporate earnings and macroeconomic data reported during the quarter. The large cap S&P 500 Index returned -13.5% during the quarter while the small cap Russell 2000 Index fell by over 20% for the period. The drop in equity prices over the last three months was enough to take the returns for major US equity indices into negative territory for the 2018 calendar year. Returns over the 1-year period were -4.4% and -11.0% for the S&P 500 and Russell 2000 respectively.
- Similar to US equities, international equity index returns finished the quarter in negative territory with the MSCI ACWI ex US Index returning -11.5%. International markets faced headwinds from softening global macroeconomic data, tightening global monetary policy, uncertainty around Brexit negotiations, turmoil surrounding global trade relations, falling commodity prices and continued US Dollar (USD) strength. The developed market MSCI EAFE Index fell -12.5% during the 4th quarter, ending the year down -13.8%. Emerging markets performed well by comparison, only losing -7.5% during the quarter. Despite the 4th quarter outperformance, returns for emerging market equities trailed developed markets over the 1-year period with the MSCI Emerging Markets Index returning -14.6% versus a -13.8% return for the MSCI EAFE Index.
- Fixed income securities outperformed equities through both the 4th quarter and calendar year 2018 with the broad market Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Index returning 1.6% and 0.0% respectively. Interest rates on the US Treasury Yield Curve continued their 2018 flattening trend as short-term rates increased to near-term highs while long-term rates fell during the quarter. Some of the increase in short-term rates can be attributed to the late December Fed interest rate hike. This marked the fourth Fed interest rate increase of 2018. This movement in rates did lead to some short-term rates being higher than those of longer dated maturities. More conservative fixed income sectors such as Treasuries and mortgage backed securities outperformed during the quarter and for the year as investors moved toward the relative safety these securities provide while widening credit spreads acted as a headwind to corporate issues.

Quarter Performance

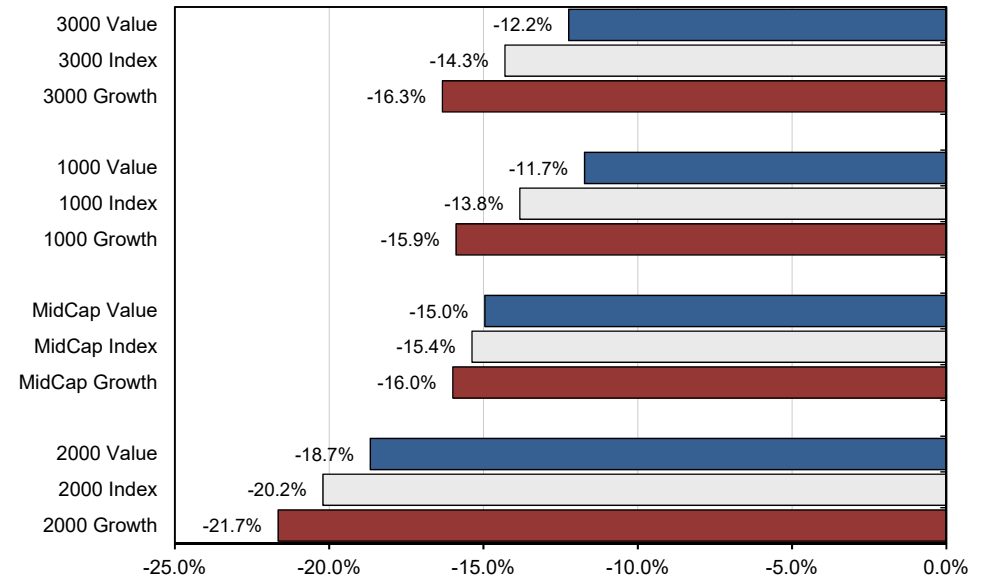


1-Year Performance

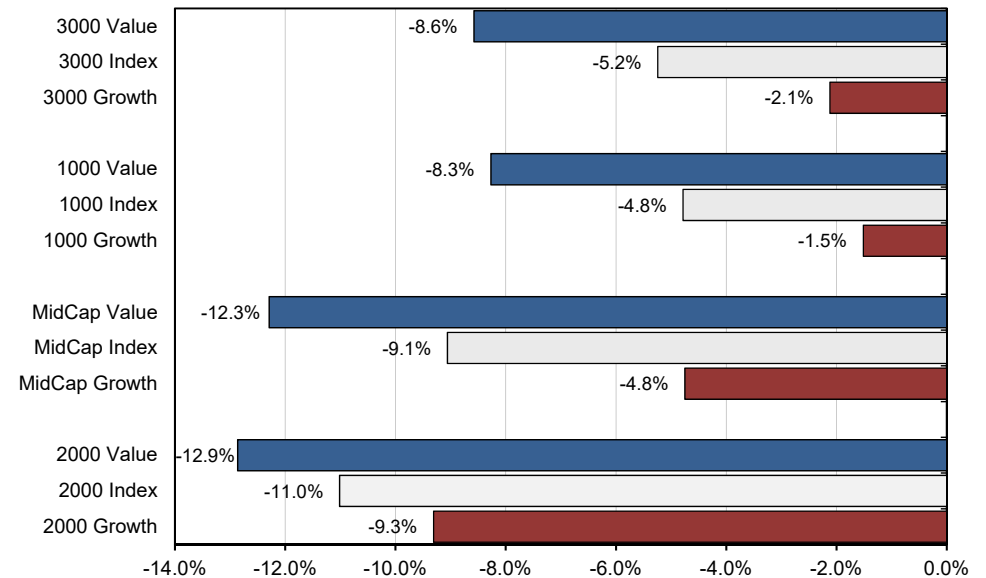


- US equity index returns were strongly negative across the style and capitalization spectrum during the 4th quarter of 2018. Despite these negative results, there was positive data in GDP, unemployment, wage growth, retail sales, and corporate earnings during the period. These positive economic factors were offset by softening data in housing, consumer confidence and manufacturing, tightening monetary policy, negative guidance for future corporate earnings and signs of slowing global growth which all contributed to the heavy selling in equities. Investors also considered the effects of ongoing trade negotiations, especially between the US and China, and the results of the US congressional midterm elections which likely reduced the chances of any major policy changes or new fiscal stimulus measures. The effects of partisan politics was particularly evident at the end of the quarter as budget negotiations between Democrats and Republicans collapsed over disagreement around the inclusion of funds for a border wall with Mexico, leading to a partial government shutdown to end the year.
- During the quarter, large cap stocks outperformed mid and small cap equities across growth, value and core indices. The large cap Russell 1000 Index fell -13.8% during the 4th quarter versus a -20.2% drop for the Russell 2000 Index. Part of the reason for weakness in small cap names is the steady increase in interest rates that occurred over 2018 as small cap companies typically maintain a higher percentage of debt than their large cap peers. Small cap names are also typically more volatile than larger companies and they have historically underperformed during market downturns. Similar to the most recent quarter, large cap stocks outperformed relative to small caps through calendar year 2018. The Russell 1000 returned -4.8% for the 1-year periods compared to a -11.0% return for the Russell 2000.
- Value indices outperformed growth indices across the market cap spectrum during the 4th quarter, reversing a year-to-date trend of growth stock outperformance. The large cap Russell 1000 Value Index was the best performing style index for the period, returning -11.7% for the quarter, while the Russell 2000 Growth Index was the worst performer, returning -21.7%. Value benchmarks tend to outperform in down markets as they benefit from their relative safety and higher dividend yields. Despite the short-term underperformance, growth benchmarks continue to outperform over the 1-year period, however, many of the sector exposures that drove growth stock outperformance during the first three quarters of the year, such as technology and consumer discretionary, were relative detractors during the 4th quarter.

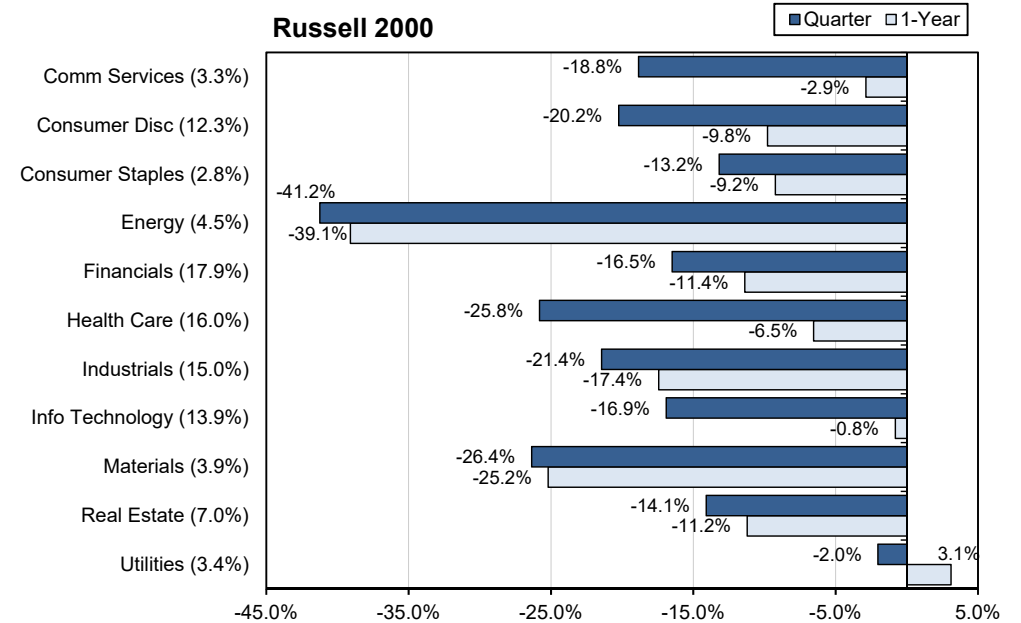
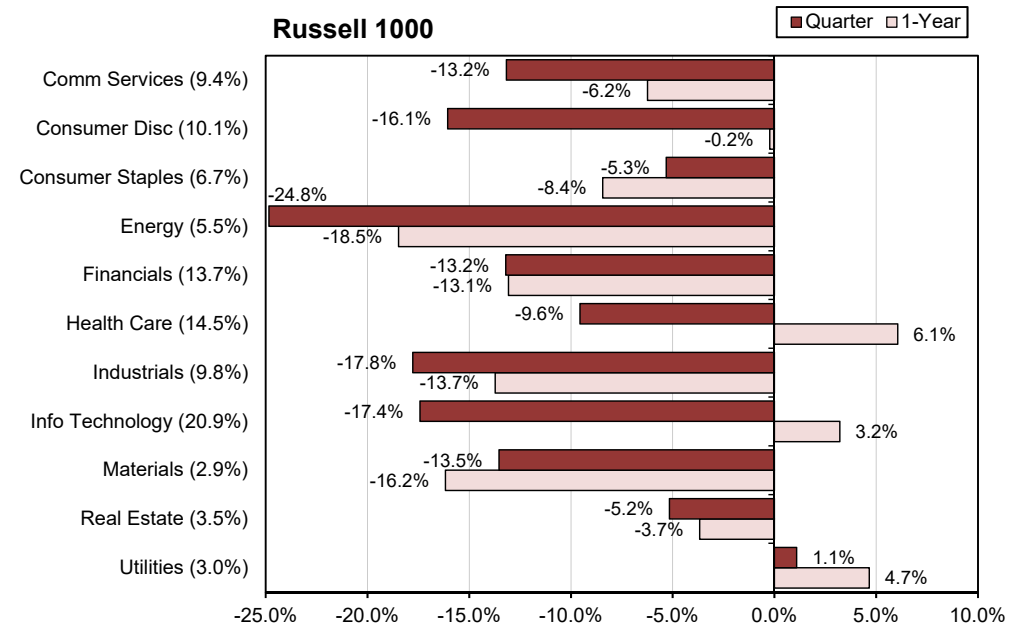
Quarter Performance - Russell Style Series



1-Year Performance - Russell Style Series



- Both S&P Dow Jones Indices and MSCI made changes to the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) sector configurations of their indices, creating a new GICS sector classification called Communication Services which replaced the Telecommunications sector on September 28, 2018. The Communication Services sector is comprised of companies in the Telecommunications sector, as well as certain companies formerly classified as Consumer Discretionary and Information Technology. As a result, the sector, went from a weighting of about 2% of the Russell 1000 Index to almost 10% post reclassification. Notable names now classified under Communication Services include Netflix, Alphabet, Facebook and Disney. This is just the second change to the GICS classifications since 1999.
- Sector performance was broadly negative across large cap sectors for the 4th quarter. All sectors within the Russell 1000 Index with the exception of the utilities sector posted negative returns for the period with seven sectors outpacing the return on the index. Cyclical sectors such as energy, industrials and technology were the worst performers through the quarter returning -24.8%, -17.8% and -17.4% respectively. Energy companies were hurt by a steep decline in oil prices during the quarter while technology and industrial companies fell on negative guidance for future earnings. More defensive, higher dividend paying sectors such as utilities, REITs and consumer staples were the strongest performing sectors with returns of 1.1%, -5.2% and -5.3% respectively. Only three sectors (health care, utilities, technology) posted positive results over the 1-year period with the remaining sectors losing ground during the calendar year.
- Quarterly results for small cap sectors were generally lower relative to their large capitalization counterparts. All eleven sectors had negative returns during the period with six of eleven economic sectors outpacing the Russell 2000 Index return for the quarter. Energy, materials and healthcare posted the worst returns for the period returning -41.2%, -26.4% and -25.8% respectively. Similar to large caps, defensive sectors performed well with utilities, consumer staples and real estate detracting the least returning -2.0%, -13.2% and -14.1% respectively. Over the trailing 1-year period, only utilities posted a gain returning 3.1%. Energy stocks were the worst performers in 2018, falling a considerable -41.2%.
- Using S&P 500 sector valuations as a proxy for the market, forward P/E ratios for three of the eleven GICS sectors were higher than their long-term averages at quarter-end. Using these historical P/E measures, the utilities, consumer discretionary and real estate sectors appear the most extended. In contrast the financials, technology and energy sectors were trading at a discount to their long-term average P/E ratios.



The Market Environment
Top 10 Index Weights & Quarterly Performance for the Russell 1000 & 2000
As of December 31, 2018

Top 10 Weighted Stocks				
Russell 1000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
Microsoft Corp	3.27%	-11.2%	20.3%	Information Technology
Apple Inc	3.24%	-29.9%	-5.4%	Information Technology
Amazon.com Inc	2.59%	-25.0%	28.4%	Consumer Discretionary
Berkshire Hathaway Inc B	1.68%	-4.6%	3.0%	Financials
Johnson & Johnson	1.47%	-6.0%	-5.1%	Health Care
JPMorgan Chase & Co	1.39%	-12.9%	-6.6%	Financials
Alphabet Inc Class C	1.34%	-13.2%	-1.0%	Communication Services
Alphabet Inc A	1.32%	-13.4%	-0.8%	Communication Services
Facebook Inc A	1.32%	-20.3%	-25.7%	Communication Services
Exxon Mobil Corp	1.23%	-19.0%	-15.1%	Energy

Top 10 Performing Stocks (by Quarter)				
Russell 1000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
Tesaro Inc	0.01%	90.3%	-10.4%	Health Care
Red Hat Inc	0.13%	28.9%	46.2%	Information Technology
Virtu Financial Inc A	0.00%	27.1%	45.9%	Financials
Tesla Inc	0.19%	25.7%	6.9%	Consumer Discretionary
SCANA Corp	0.03%	23.2%	23.1%	Utilities
Tribune Media Co A	0.02%	18.9%	9.7%	Communication Services
MarketAxess Holdings Inc	0.03%	18.6%	5.6%	Financials
ARRIS International PLC	0.02%	17.6%	19.0%	Information Technology
United States Cellular Corp	0.00%	16.1%	38.1%	Communication Services
Newmont Mining Corp	0.08%	15.2%	-6.2%	Materials

Bottom 10 Performing Stocks (by Quarter)				
Russell 1000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
Weatherford International PLC	0.00%	-79.4%	-86.6%	Energy
Nabors Industries Ltd	0.00%	-66.8%	-69.3%	Energy
Extraction Oil & Gas Inc	0.00%	-62.0%	-70.0%	Energy
Adient PLC	0.01%	-61.4%	-80.4%	Consumer Discretionary
Whiting Petroleum Corp	0.01%	-57.2%	-14.3%	Energy
Kosmos Energy Ltd	0.00%	-56.5%	-40.6%	Energy
Chesapeake Energy Corp	0.01%	-53.2%	-47.0%	Energy
Conduent Inc	0.01%	-52.8%	-34.2%	Information Technology
NVIDIA Corp	0.33%	-52.4%	-30.8%	Information Technology
SM Energy Co	0.01%	-50.8%	-29.6%	Energy

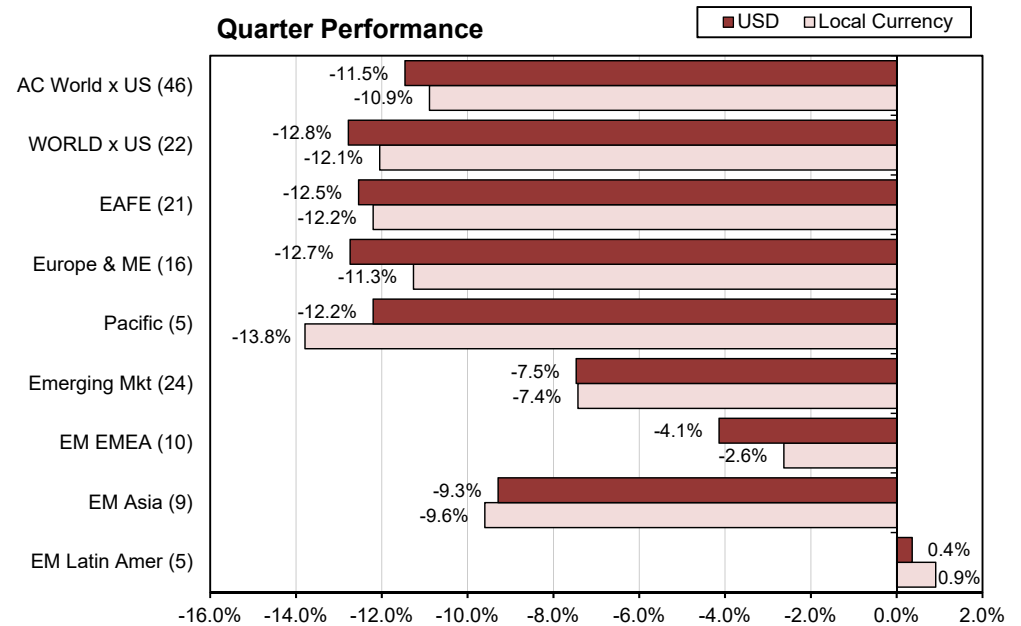
Top 10 Weighted Stocks				
Russell 2000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
Integrated Device Technology Inc	0.35%	3.0%	62.9%	Information Technology
Etsy Inc	0.32%	-7.4%	132.6%	Consumer Discretionary
Five Below Inc	0.31%	-21.3%	54.3%	Consumer Discretionary
Haemonetics Corp	0.29%	-12.7%	72.3%	Health Care
Ciena Corp	0.27%	8.5%	62.0%	Information Technology
Planet Fitness Inc A	0.26%	-0.8%	54.8%	Consumer Discretionary
Idacorp Inc	0.26%	-5.6%	4.6%	Utilities
HubSpot Inc	0.26%	-16.7%	42.2%	Information Technology
LivaNova PLC	0.25%	-26.2%	14.5%	Health Care
Cree Inc	0.24%	13.0%	15.2%	Information Technology

Top 10 Performing Stocks (by Quarter)				
Russell 2000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
Electro Scientific Industries Inc	0.05%	71.7%	39.8%	Information Technology
Fluent Inc	0.01%	67.4%	3.4%	Communication Services
Mitek Systems Inc	0.02%	53.3%	20.8%	Information Technology
Arsanis Inc	0.00%	43.2%	-81.8%	Health Care
Inovalon Holdings Inc	0.05%	41.1%	-5.5%	Health Care
K12 Inc	0.05%	40.1%	55.9%	Consumer Discretionary
Investment Technology Group Inc	0.05%	39.9%	59.0%	Financials
Eidos Therapeutics Inc	0.01%	37.9%	N/A	Health Care
Belmond Ltd Class A	0.13%	37.2%	104.3%	Consumer Discretionary
Pacific Biosciences of California Inc	0.06%	36.8%	180.3%	Health Care

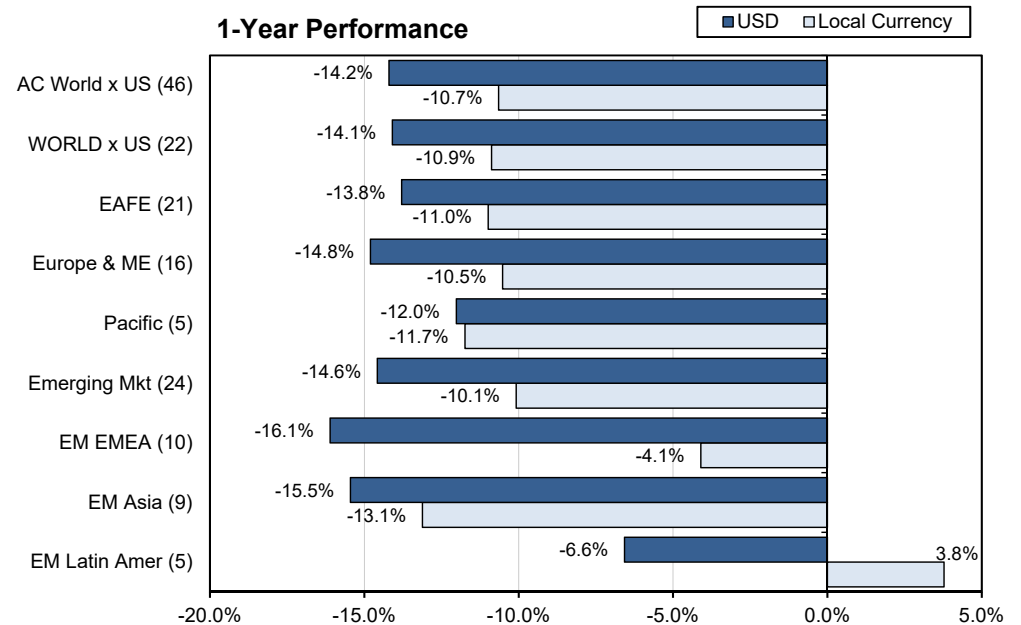
Bottom 10 Performing Stocks (by Quarter)				
Russell 2000	Weight	1-Qtr Return	1-Year Return	Sector
Synergy Pharmaceuticals Inc	0.00%	-93.3%	-94.9%	Health Care
Sanchez Energy Corp	0.00%	-88.3%	-94.9%	Energy
Sienna Biopharmaceuticals Inc	0.00%	-84.3%	-87.2%	Health Care
Cloud Peak Energy Inc	0.00%	-84.1%	-91.8%	Energy
Selecta Biosciences Inc	0.00%	-82.9%	-72.9%	Health Care
Clearside Biomedical Inc	0.00%	-82.6%	-84.7%	Health Care
Key Energy Services Inc	0.00%	-81.9%	-82.4%	Energy
AAC Holdings Inc	0.00%	-81.7%	-84.4%	Health Care
PHI Inc Non-Voting Shares	0.00%	-80.2%	-84.0%	Energy
Bristow Group Inc	0.00%	-80.0%	-82.0%	Energy

- Broad international equity returns were negative for the quarter in both local currency and USD terms. Geopolitical concerns, weakening economic data and the tightening of global monetary policy drove most of the negative performance. The USD also continued to strengthen against most currencies for the period which provided a headwind for USD based investors. The MSCI ACWI ex US Index fell -10.9% in local currency terms and -11.5% in USD terms during the 4th quarter. Returns for international indices were also broadly negative over the 1-year period in both local currency and USD terms with the MSCI ACWI ex US returning -10.7% and -14.2% respectively.
- Fourth quarter results for developed market international indices were negative in both local currency and USD terms with the MSCI EAFE Index returning -12.2% and -12.5% respectively. Returns were dampened for US investors as the USD continued to appreciate against most currencies, pushing returns lower. Global economic reporting during the quarter fueled concerns that global growth was beginning to slow. Japanese economic data faced headwinds from several natural disasters and data out of Europe was generally disappointing. Investors also weighed the effects of several significant political events in Europe including riots in France, ongoing budget negotiations between Italy and the EU and uncertainty around Brexit. Concerns over a “no deal” Brexit grew during the quarter as the draft withdrawal agreement presented by UK Prime Minister Theresa May was poorly received leading to a wave of cabinet resignations, a delay in the parliamentary vote and a “no confidence” vote which she ultimately won. The MSCI EAFE Index returned -11.0% and -13.8% for the last twelve months in local currency and USD terms respectively.
- Emerging markets outperformed relative to developed markets for the 4th quarter, but still declined in both local currency and USD terms with the MSCI Emerging Markets Index returning -7.4% and -7.5% respectively. Returns in emerging markets were hurt by the continued uncertainty surrounding trade relations between the US and China as both countries agreed to a 90-day hold on any new tariffs to allow for continued negotiations. Chinese economic data also appeared to be slowing during the quarter prompting the announcement of additional monetary and fiscal stimulus. The election of President Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador hurt returns in Mexico as investors feared the potential ramifications of his nationalist campaign promises. In contrast, Brazil was one of the few bright spots during the quarter as market participants looked favorably on the election of President Jair Bolsonaro in anticipation of market friendly economic reforms, including reforms associated with the country’s bloated state pension system which has weighed heavily on the country’s debt load. One year returns for the MSCI Emerging Market Index were -10.1% in local currency terms and -14.6% in USD terms.

Quarter Performance



1-Year Performance



The Market Environment
US Dollar International Index Attribution & Country Detail
As of December 31, 2018

MSCI - EAFE	Sector Weight	Quarter Return	1-Year Return
Communication Services	5.6%	-7.7%	-12.1%
Consumer Discretionary	11.2%	-14.2%	-16.1%
Consumer Staples	11.6%	-8.4%	-10.8%
Energy	5.9%	-17.5%	-7.2%
Financials	19.5%	-13.7%	-20.1%
Health Care	11.2%	-10.3%	-4.3%
Industrials	14.3%	-14.6%	-15.7%
Information Technology	6.0%	-16.7%	-15.6%
Materials	7.4%	-15.2%	-17.5%
Real Estate	3.7%	-5.4%	-9.9%
Utilities	3.8%	-0.1%	1.1%
Total	100.0%	-12.5%	-13.8%

MSCI - ACWIxUS	Sector Weight	Quarter Return	1-Year Return
Communication Services	7.6%	-5.5%	-11.9%
Consumer Discretionary	10.6%	-14.1%	-20.2%
Consumer Staples	9.9%	-7.4%	-11.2%
Energy	7.3%	-16.3%	-8.1%
Financials	22.2%	-10.7%	-16.8%
Health Care	8.4%	-11.2%	-6.2%
Industrials	11.7%	-13.7%	-15.1%
Information Technology	8.0%	-14.6%	-17.6%
Materials	7.7%	-13.4%	-15.9%
Real Estate	3.4%	-3.8%	-11.6%
Utilities	3.4%	0.5%	-0.9%
Total	100.0%	-11.5%	-14.2%

MSCI - Emerging Mkt	Sector Weight	Quarter Return	1-Year Return
Communication Services	14.1%	-3.7%	-14.9%
Consumer Discretionary	10.4%	-13.5%	-32.5%
Consumer Staples	6.7%	-4.6%	-13.7%
Energy	8.0%	-10.6%	4.7%
Financials	24.8%	-0.9%	-8.7%
Health Care	2.8%	-16.2%	-20.9%
Industrials	5.5%	-3.8%	-12.6%
Information Technology	14.2%	-12.7%	-19.3%
Materials	7.7%	-10.8%	-11.6%
Real Estate	3.0%	1.4%	-17.2%
Utilities	2.7%	3.6%	-3.8%
Total	100.0%	-7.5%	-14.6%

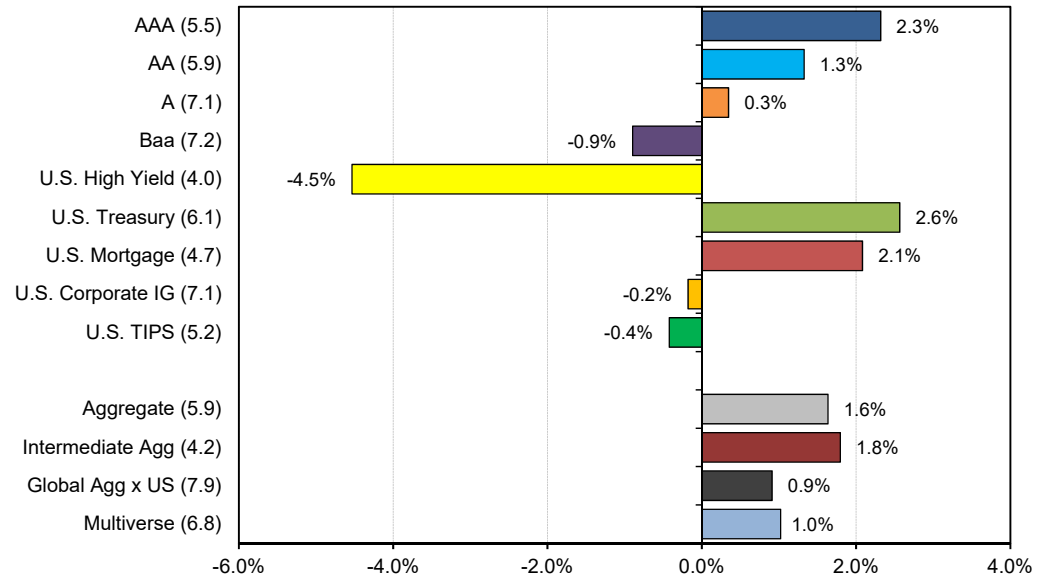
Country	MSCI-EAFE Weight	MSCI-ACWIxUS Weight	Quarter Return	1-Year Return
Japan	24.6%	16.6%	-14.2%	-12.9%
United Kingdom	16.9%	11.4%	-11.8%	-14.2%
France	11.1%	7.5%	-15.1%	-12.8%
Germany	8.8%	6.0%	-15.5%	-22.2%
Switzerland	8.7%	5.8%	-8.9%	-9.1%
Australia	6.9%	4.7%	-10.0%	-12.0%
Hong Kong	3.9%	2.6%	-4.5%	-7.8%
Netherlands	3.4%	2.3%	-11.0%	-13.1%
Spain	3.1%	2.1%	-8.7%	-16.2%
Sweden	2.7%	1.8%	-14.2%	-13.7%
Italy	2.3%	1.5%	-11.8%	-17.8%
Denmark	1.8%	1.2%	-9.8%	-15.4%
Singapore	1.4%	0.9%	-6.7%	-9.4%
Finland	1.0%	0.7%	-14.7%	-3.4%
Belgium	1.0%	0.6%	-18.5%	-26.9%
Norway	0.7%	0.5%	-18.1%	-8.6%
Ireland	0.5%	0.4%	-17.7%	-25.3%
Israel	0.5%	0.4%	-14.4%	-5.5%
Austria	0.2%	0.2%	-20.7%	-27.4%
New Zealand	0.2%	0.2%	-6.6%	-4.0%
Portugal	0.2%	0.1%	-14.3%	-11.1%
Total EAFE Countries	100.0%	67.5%	-12.5%	-13.8%
Canada		6.5%	-15.3%	-17.2%
Total Developed Countries		74.0%	-12.8%	-14.1%
China		7.9%	-10.7%	-18.9%
Korea		3.6%	-13.1%	-20.9%
Taiwan		3.0%	-13.7%	-8.9%
India		2.4%	2.5%	-7.3%
Brazil		2.0%	13.4%	-0.5%
South Africa		1.6%	-3.8%	-24.8%
Russia		1.0%	-9.0%	-0.7%
Mexico		0.7%	-18.8%	-15.5%
Malaysia		0.6%	-5.8%	-6.0%
Thailand		0.6%	-10.2%	-5.5%
Indonesia		0.6%	9.7%	-9.2%
Poland		0.3%	-3.0%	-12.9%
Philippines		0.3%	5.3%	-16.5%
Qatar		0.3%	8.4%	29.8%
Chile		0.3%	-8.7%	-19.7%
United Arab Emirates		0.2%	-5.5%	-7.7%
Turkey		0.2%	4.8%	-41.4%
Colombia		0.1%	-19.0%	-11.5%
Peru		0.1%	-2.9%	1.6%
Hungary		0.1%	5.9%	-6.1%
Greece		0.1%	-16.0%	-36.8%
Czech Republic		0.0%	-8.7%	-4.5%
Egypt		0.0%	-9.4%	-14.0%
Pakistan		0.0%	-22.4%	-34.8%
Total Emerging Countries		26.0%	-7.5%	-14.6%
Total ACWIxUS Countries		100.0%	-11.5%	-14.2%

Source: Morningstar Direct, MSCI Global Index Monitor (Returns are Net in USD)

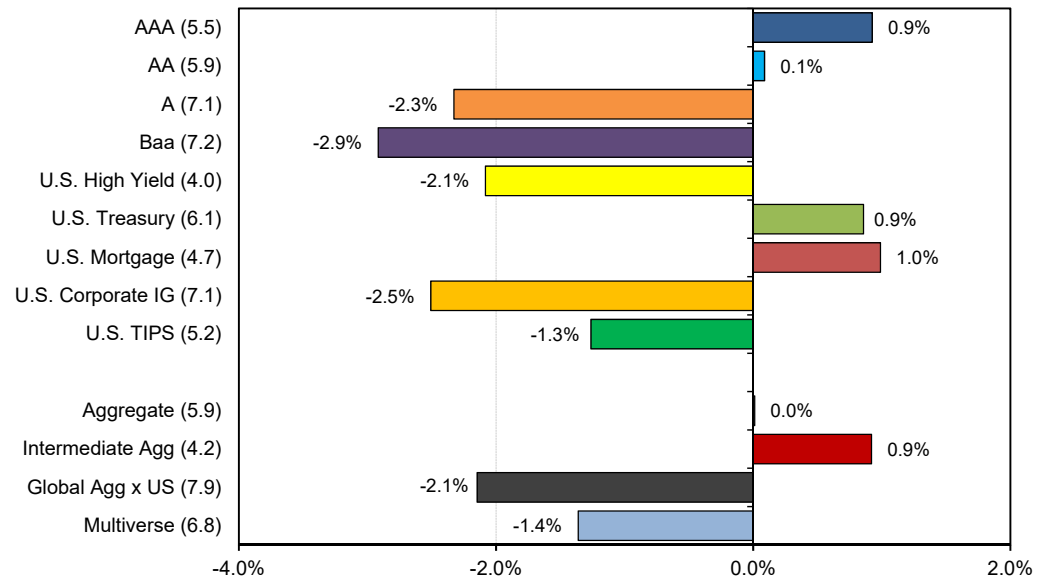
As a result of the GICS classification changes on 9/28/2018 and certain associated reporting limitations, sector performance represents backward looking performance for the prior year of each sector's current constituency, post creation of the Communication Services sector.

- Broad fixed income benchmarks had mixed results during the 4th quarter. Interest rates rose across short-term maturities, but fell on those on the middle and long end of the US Treasury Yield Curve. The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC), decided to increase short-term interest rates by 25 basis points at their December meeting citing the strength of the US economy which caused an increase in short-term interest rates, but equity market volatility led market participants toward less volatile assets, pushing rates lower on maturities greater than 1-year. This was the fourth rate hike of 2018. The current Fed Funds Rate target range sits at 2.25%-2.50%. This caused continued flattening in the yield curve with some moderate inversion, which happens when short-term maturities have greater yields than long-term securities, in the middle of curve. The difference in yields between the 2-year and 10-year Treasury now sits at just 0.21%. Historically, an inverted yield curve has signaled a greater probability of a recession. The Fed is also continuing the reduction of the size of its balance sheet by slowing its pace of reinvestment as the securities it holds mature. However, the Fed did lower its guidance for future rate increases in 2019 following a reduction in expectations for GDP and inflation. The Fed is now projecting just two additional interest rate increases in 2019. The Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Index was positive during the quarter, posting a 1.6% return, but was flat, returning 0.0% over the 1-year period.
- Within investment grade credit, higher quality issues outperformed lower quality issues as investors preferred more conservative securities. On an absolute basis, without negating the duration differences in the sub-indices, AAA rated credit was the best performing investment grade credit quality segment returning 2.3% for the quarter, while Baa was the worst performing, falling -0.9%. High yield debt trailed investment grade credit as spreads widened the most for these issues, returning -4.5%. Returns are mixed for the investment grade quality segments when viewed over the 1-year period with higher quality issues outperforming lower quality securities. High yield performed well relative to lower quality investment grade debt due to the relatively strong returns experienced during the first three quarters of 2018.
- During the 4th quarter, the more defensive Treasury and mortgage backed sectors of the Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Index's three broad sectors were the best performers returning 2.6% and 2.1% respectively. Investment grade corporate credit underperformed, returning -0.2%, as credit spreads widened considerably during the period. This trend carried through to the 1-year period as both Treasuries and mortgage backed securities outperformed both investment grade and high yield corporate debt. Calendar year 2018 performance for the Treasury, mortgage backed and investment grade corporate issues was 0.9%, 1.0% and -2.5% respectively. US TIPS returned -0.4% and -1.3% for the 4th quarter and 1-year period.

Quarter Performance

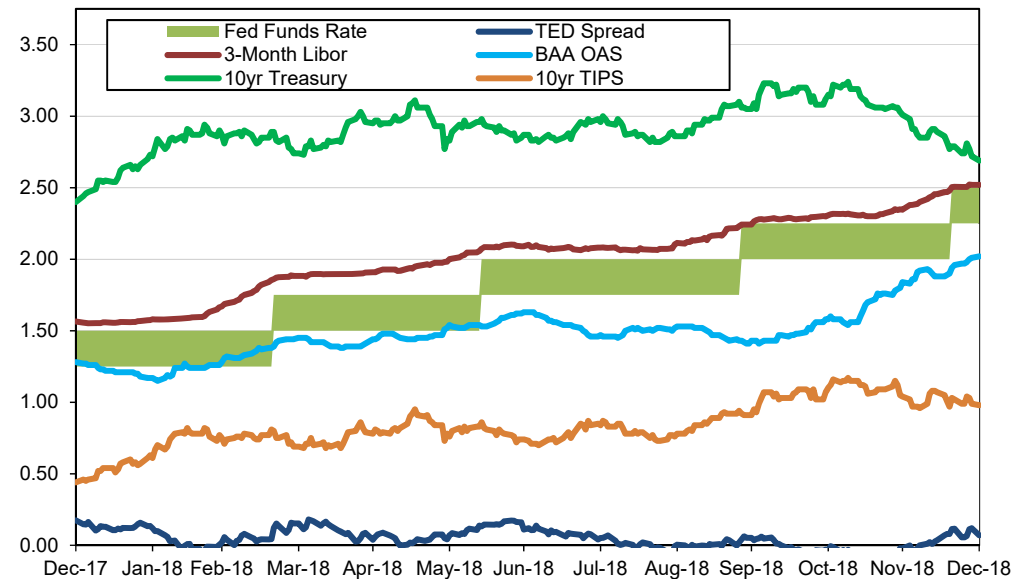


1-Year Performance



- Global fixed income indices continue to struggle relative to their domestic counterparts, underperforming during the 4th quarter. These indices have lower yields and the returns of these indices are also significantly influenced by fluctuations in their currency denomination relative to the USD. During the 4th quarter the USD strengthened against most other currencies, negatively impacting the returns on global bond indices. The return on global bonds, as represented by the Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate ex US Index, was 0.9% and -2.1% for the quarter and 1-year period respectively. As the global economy continues to recover, several international central banks have started to move toward less accommodative postures. Notably, the ECB, began to slow its monthly bond purchase program in September, reducing new purchases to 15 billion euro per month from 30 billion euro per month and ended the program entirely at year end. However, they have indicated a continuation of reinvestment in maturing securities and would likely not raise interest rates from current levels until summer 2019. The Bank of England and the Bank of Japan made no major policy changes during the quarter as they continue to review macroeconomic data within their respective countries.
- Much of the index performance detailed in the bar graphs on the previous page is visible on a time series basis by reviewing the line graphs to the right. The '1-Year Trailing Market Rates' chart illustrates that the 10-year Treasury yield (green line) fell during the 4th quarter after rising steadily through most of the year as investors moved to safe haven assets during the period, ending the year at 2.69%. The blue line illustrates changes in the BAA OAS (Option Adjusted Spread). This measure quantifies the additional yield premium that investors require to purchase and hold non-Treasury issues. This line illustrates a relatively tight range in credit spreads throughout most of 2018, but highlights an abrupt increase during the 4th quarter as investors moved to higher quality assets. This increase is equivalent to an interest rate increase on corporate bond index returns. These credit spreads have widened by about 59 basis points over the last 3-months. The green band across the graph illustrates the gradual increase in the Federal Funds Rate (four increases in the last twelve months) due to the continued tightening of US monetary policy.
- The lower graph provides a snapshot of the US Treasury yield curve at the end of each of the last four calendar quarters. As mentioned, the yield curve continues to flatten as yields on shorter-term maturities have risen more than interest rates on the long end of the curve. The upward momentum of interest rates as well as a general flattening of the yield curve are clearly visible over the last twelve months with some minor inversion visible in the middle of the yield curve.

1-Year Trailing Market Rates



Treasury Yield Curve

