

Is a Recession Inevitable in 2023?

ECONOMY

2 The bond market is convinced a recession is inevitable in 2023, as shown by an inverted yield curve. Perhaps bond investors do not believe that we will achieve a “soft landing” from the current economic expansion. Robust current economic indicators conflict with this market expectation.

Rebound in 4Q for U.S., Global Bonds

FIXED INCOME

8 Bonds rose in 4Q but 2022 results remained negative. The gain for the Aggregate was driven by coupon income and spread tightening. The Municipal Bond Index 2022 return was the worst since 1981. Global fixed income 4Q gains were driven largely by U.S. dollar weakness.

Appetite Continues, but Strategies Shift

PRIVATE CREDIT

12 Investors took a new look at upper-middle-market direct lending as all-in spreads have widened and lenders are able to get tighter terms. On average, the asset class has generated net IRRs of 8% to 10% for trailing periods ended Sept. 30, 2022.

First Full-year Drop in Returns Since 2018

INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS

4 All investor types finished 2022 with steep declines. The S&P 500 and Bloomberg Aggregate were down together for three straight quarters (through 3Q22), and for the year, the first time since 1969. But most investors performed better than a 60% stocks/40% bonds benchmark.

NPI Falls 3.5% and REITs Lag Equities

REAL ESTATE/REAL ASSETS

10 The NCREIF Property Index fell 3.5% during 4Q. The NCREIF ODCE Index dropped 5.2%. The FTSE EPRA Nareit Developed REIT Index rose 6.9% compared to a 9.8% gain for MSCI World. The FTSE Nareit Equity REITs Index increased 5.2%, compared to 7.6% for the S&P 500.

Year Ends on a High Note After Tough Start

HEDGE FUNDS/MACs

13 The median Callan Institutional Hedge Fund Peer rose 1.3%. Within the HFRI indices, the best-performing strategy was the emerging market index (+5.1%). Across the Callan Hedge FOF Database, all managers showed gains. The Callan MAC Style Groups also rose.

4Q Gains Can't Stem Big Losses in 2022

EQUITY

6 Stocks gained in 4Q but saw sharp drops over the full year. The drop for U.S. equities was broad-based, and almost every sector experienced negative returns. Global equities also rose in 4Q, as lower-than-expected U.S. inflation data buoyed market optimism at year-end.

Deceleration in 2022; 2023 Very Unclear

PRIVATE EQUITY

11 After a record-shattering 2021, private equity activity fell throughout 2022. On average, year-over-year transaction activity fell by about 20% and dollar volumes by 30%. However, fundraising and company investment and exit activity remain comparable to pre-pandemic levels.

DC Index Falls 4.6%, Third Straight Decline

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION

15 The Callan DC Index™ fell 4.6% in 3Q22 and 16.7% for the trailing one year. Balances within the Index declined by 4.7% after a 12.3% decrease the previous quarter. TDFs reclaimed the top spot in terms of quarterly net flows, garnering 73.6% of flows.

Broad Market Quarterly Returns

U.S. Equity Russell 3000



Global ex-U.S. Equity MSCI ACWI ex USA



U.S. Fixed Income Bloomberg Agg



Global ex-U.S. Fixed Income Bloomberg Global Agg ex US



Sources: Bloomberg, FTSE Russell, MSCI

Is a Recession Inevitable in 2023?

ECONOMY | Jay Kloepfer

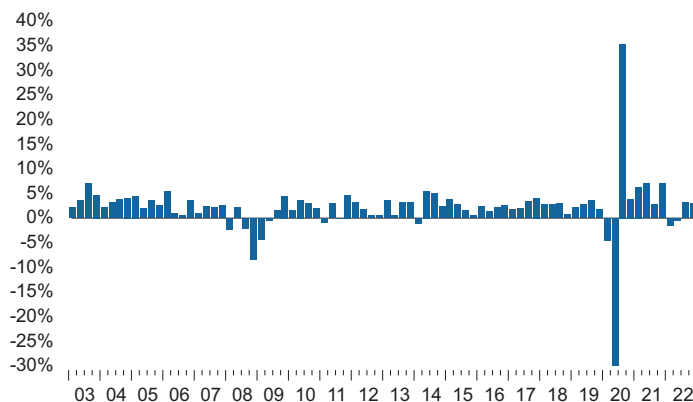
The bond market is convinced a recession is inevitable in 2023. The yield curve is inverted, and this phenomenon has preceded every recession in modern history. This inversion occurs when yields on the short end of the curve are higher than yields on the long end. A normal yield curve is upward sloping, with higher yields offered for taking on debt with greater maturities. An inverted yield curve implies that investors expect interest rates to fall, and that holding longer-dated debt will provide a greater return as rates drop. Why would investors expect interest rates to fall? They believe that a recession is coming, and the Federal Reserve will cut interest rates to stimulate economic growth.

Last year was anything but normal for almost all measures of the capital markets, interest rates, inflation, and the economy. It may be reasonable to be a bit skeptical that the bond market has called this recession correctly. First, the U.S. economy suffered two quarters in a row of GDP loss “way back” in 1Q and 2Q22! A consecutive quarterly decline in GDP is often the rule of thumb used to invoke recession, but last year, such was not the case. The economy resumed robust growth with a solid 3.2% annualized gain in 3Q, and a 2.9% increase in 4Q. As a result, GDP advanced 2.1% for the year, following a strong 5.9% jump in 2021. Where was the growth in 4Q22 and for the year? Consumer spending on services, led by international travel, food services, accommodation, and health care. We also re-built inventories and increased investment in software and equipment. The one large drag was a decline in home construction, as mortgage rates shot up from the low 2% range to over 7% in a matter of months.

Inflation burned out of control by mid-year 2022. Faced with huge increases in the price of daily staples and durable goods like autos, consumers quickly redirected their spending away from goods suffering steep inflation, and spending on such goods within GDP actually declined during the year. This wasn't always captured in the CPI; one of its failings as a measure of inflation is that it assumes a certain basket of goods will continue to be purchased at fixed weights even when prices shoot up. Clearly, higher prices for food staples and rent are impossible to avoid, but consumers substitute budget expenditures with great skill to

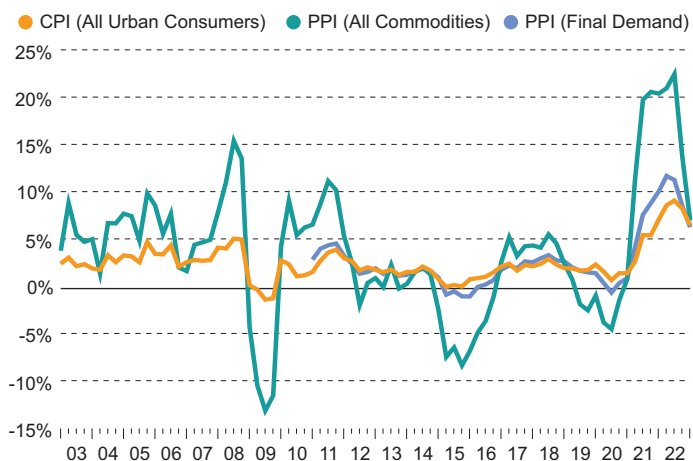
Quarterly Real GDP Growth

(20 Years)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Inflation Year-Over-Year



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

counter price hikes. Inflation measured by the CPI-U rose sharply year-over-year, cresting at 9% by June, but the rate of increase in prices flattened completely in the second half of the year. So while the year-over-year increase for 4Q CPI hit 6.5%, the quarterly CPI for 4Q came in at 0% (change over 3Q). The problem for consumers and businesses is that even though CPI has stopped rising, prices are now “permanently” higher.

While a disconnect remains in the job market between those looking for work and the jobs offered by employers, the job market notched serious gains in net new jobs throughout the year, adding over 4.5 million. The level of employment finally surpassed the

pre-pandemic peak in August 2022. Additions to the unemployment roll measured by weekly jobless claims continued to stay historically low, while continuing unemployment claims dropped from over 5 million at the start of 2021 to 1.7 million in December. Calendar year 2022 saw the lowest level of continuing claims in more than two decades.

With continued economic strength suggested by the robust job market and solid GDP growth, where is the concern over recession coming from in the bond market? The answer is a logic puzzle that can seem like a circular argument. The Fed raised rates quickly and by a large amount starting last March to battle the surge in inflation. The surge stemmed from supply chain dislocations as we emerged from the pandemic lockdown; from a surge in demand for workers, which drove wage growth; from a surge in demand from consumers; and then layered on top of these trends the disruption from the Russian invasion of Ukraine. The bond market suddenly “believed” in the Fed’s stated plans for interest rates through 2022, and yields moved quickly toward long-term equilibrium by mid-year 2022. The Fed’s primary tool to battle inflation is the Fed Funds rate. The premise is that higher rates cool demand for goods and services from all actors in the economy and wring inflation out of the economy. The reality is that higher rates appear to be working as advertised, as demand has lessened and inflation stopped rising month-to-month in the summer of 2022. The inverted yield curve says the bond market believes the very success of the Fed’s inflation policy is now certain to cause recession, and then a reversal of interest rate policy to fight said recession. Perhaps the bond market does not believe that we will achieve the holy grail of Fed policy, which is to engineer a “soft landing” from the current economic expansion.

Recent Quarterly Economic Indicators

	4Q22	3Q22	2Q22	1Q22
Employment Cost: Total Compensation Growth	5.1%	5.0%	5.1%	4.5%
Nonfarm Business: Productivity Growth	3.0%	1.4%	-4.1%	-5.9%
GDP Growth	2.9%	3.2%	-0.9%	-1.6%
Manufacturing Capacity Utilization	78.5%	79.2%	79.5%	79.1%
Consumer Sentiment Index (1966=100)	58.8	56.1	57.8	63.1

Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Federal Reserve, IHS Economics, Reuters/University of Michigan

The Long-Term View

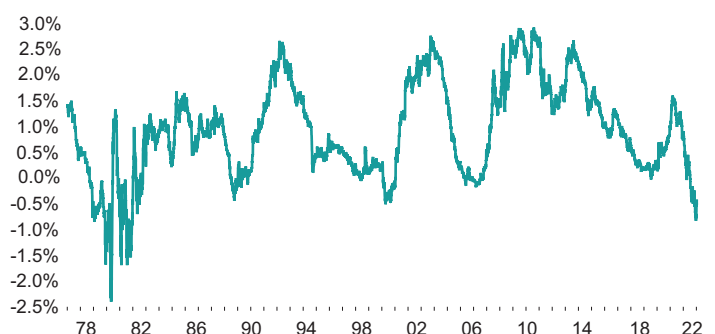
Index	4Q22	Periods Ended 12/31/22			
		1 Yr	5 Yrs	10 Yrs	25 Yrs
U.S. Equity					
Russell 3000	7.2	-19.2	8.8	12.1	7.7
S&P 500	7.6	-18.1	9.4	12.6	7.6
Russell 2000	6.2	-20.4	4.1	9.0	7.1
Global ex-U.S. Equity					
MSCI EAFE	17.3	-14.5	1.5	4.7	4.5
MSCI ACWI ex USA	14.3	-16.0	0.9	3.8	--
MSCI Emerging Markets	9.7	-20.1	-1.4	1.4	--
MSCI ACWI ex USA Small Cap	13.3	-20.0	0.7	5.2	6.9
Fixed Income					
Bloomberg Agg	1.9	-13.0	0.0	1.1	4.0
90-Day T-Bill	0.8	1.5	1.3	0.8	1.9
Bloomberg Long G/C	2.6	-27.1	-1.2	1.6	5.4
Bloomberg GI Agg ex US	6.8	-18.7	-3.1	-1.6	2.7
Real Estate					
NCREIF Property	-3.5	5.5	7.5	8.8	9.0
FTSE Nareit Equity	5.2	-24.4	3.7	6.5	7.9
Alternatives					
CS Hedge Fund	0.9	1.1	4.2	4.2	5.8
Cambridge PE*	-1.8	-3.8	16.8	15.3	14.3
Bloomberg Commodity	2.2	16.1	6.4	-1.3	1.9
Gold Spot Price	9.2	-0.1	6.9	0.9	7.6
Inflation – CPI-U	0.0	6.5	3.8	2.6	2.5

*Data for most recent period lags. Data as of 9/30/22.

Sources: Bloomberg, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Credit Suisse, FTSE Russell, MSCI, NCREIF, Refinitiv/Cambridge, S&P Dow Jones Indices

It is true that we have never achieved a soft landing in the past, so the bond market may be justified in expecting that the Fed will overshoot and tip the U.S. into recession. Robust current economic indicators, especially in the labor market outside of technology, conflict with this market expectation.

10-Year Treasury vs. 2-Year Treasury Spread



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Worst Year Since 2018 as Both Stocks and Bonds Fall

INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS

Double-digit declines mark the end of a tough year

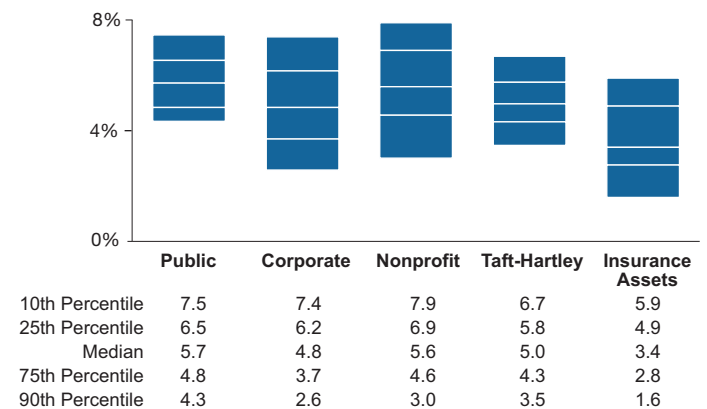
- All investor types finished 2022 with double-digit declines, as both equities and fixed income fell.
- Insurance assets fared the best during the year, while corporate plans saw the lowest returns.
- Most plan types performed better than a benchmark consisting of 60% S&P 500/40% Bloomberg Aggregate, but they had a harder time matching that benchmark over longer time periods.
- The declines in 2022 were far higher than those in 2018, which was the last year that saw drops in the value of portfolios for institutional investors.

Inflation and interest rates are top client concerns

- CPI-U was up more than 8% year-over-year in each month from March through September.
- The Fed has raised rates 425 bps since March, from 0.0%-0.25% to 4.25%-4.50% in December 2022.
- The S&P 500 and Bloomberg Aggregate were down together for three consecutive quarters (through 3Q22), and for the year, the first time since 1969.
- And there was no place to hide in 2022; every asset class except cash was down. It was the worst year for a 60/40 portfolio in decades.

- However, lower asset values but higher returns expected going forward is a silver lining for investors.
- Institutional investors have a greater chance of hitting return targets and can even reduce risk, after years of risking up to chase return.
- There are rising expectations for a recession; the yield curve is inverted.
- Geopolitical risk surrounding China was another area of focus as institutional investors try to understand how its COVID re-opening and tensions regarding Taiwan could impact markets.

Quarterly Returns, Callan Database Groups (12/31/22)



Source: Callan

Callan Database Median and Index Returns* for Periods Ended 12/31/22

Database Group	Quarter	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	20 Years
Public Database	5.7	-12.7	4.3	5.3	7.3	7.5
Corporate Database	4.8	-17.4	0.5	3.0	5.8	7.0
Nonprofit Database	5.6	-13.1	3.6	4.8	6.8	7.4
Taft-Hartley Database	5.0	-10.6	4.7	5.7	7.7	7.3
Insurance Assets Database	3.4	-10.0	1.0	2.6	4.0	5.0
All Institutional Investors	5.2	-13.3	3.4	4.7	6.9	7.3
Large (>\$1 billion)	4.9	-12.4	4.1	5.1	7.0	7.6
Medium (\$100mm - \$1bn)	5.2	-13.8	3.3	4.7	7.0	7.2
Small (<\$100 million)	5.5	-13.6	3.2	4.5	6.7	7.0
60% S&P 500/40% Bloomberg Agg	5.3	-15.9	4.0	6.1	8.1	7.4

*Returns less than one year are not annualized.

Source: Callan. Callan's database includes the following groups: public defined benefit (DB) plans, corporate DB plans, nonprofits, insurance assets, and Taft-Hartley plans. Approximately 10% to 15% of the database constituents are Callan's clients. All database group returns presented gross of fees. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Reference to or inclusion in this report of any product, service, or entity should not be construed as a recommendation, approval, affiliation, or endorsement of such product, service, or entity by Callan.

Return to normal in bonds

- The role of core bonds in portfolios was restored; cash is viable again as a liquidity tool.
- A 4.5% yield may change the demand for yield substitutes: IG credit, bank loans, high yield, private credit, even real estate and infrastructure?

Private markets: now over target allocations

- Downward marks are coming, gradually.
- Interest remains strong in all private assets.

Public defined benefit (DB) plan priorities

- Public DB plans are analyzing how the changes to Callan's Capital Markets Assumptions will affect their portfolios.
- Returns in 2022 gave back some of the funded status gains from 2020-21. But downward pressure on actuarial discount rates may now abate as capital markets expectations are higher following the market decline.

Corporate DB plan priorities

- Corporate DB plans focused on de-risking.
- The experience of 2022 has these plans questioning what they are doing with LDI, and why. Funded status no longer translates directly to contributions, or expense.

- Higher interest rates may increase discussions about pension risk transfer. Corporate DB plans appear to be inclined to keep the plan on the balance sheet.

Defined contribution (DC) plan priorities

- New regulations such as SECURE 2.0 and the U.S. Department of Labor's environmental, social, and governance (ESG) rule were on the minds of many sponsors.
- In investment manager searches, DC-friendly vehicles with competitive pricing are a key criterion.

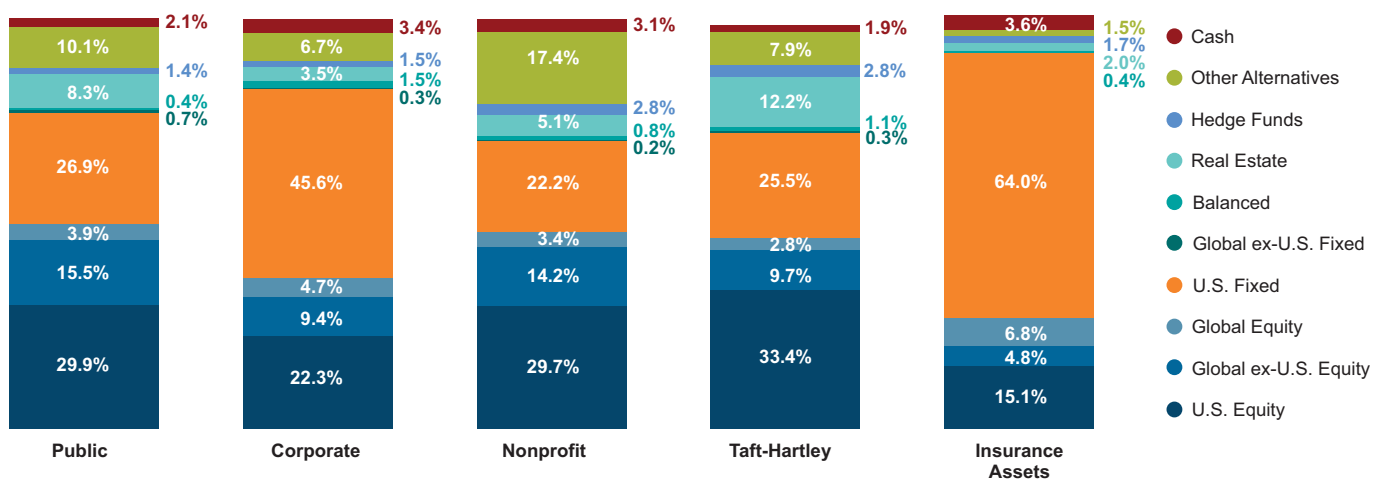
Nonprofit priorities

- Reviews of asset-allocation structures were likely in light of the changed market environment.

Insurance companies' priorities

- They are one of the few investors that "enjoyed" the spike in yields during 2022. Typically invested to match short-term liabilities, they are focused on investment income and use it to offset operating expenses.
- As interest rates rose, insurers sold bonds with lower book yields and took losses, then re-invested at much higher book yields.

Average Asset Allocation, Callan Database Groups



Note: charts may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Other alternatives include but is not limited to: diversified multi-asset, private credit, private equity, and real assets.
Source: Callan

Equity

U.S. Equities

Markets fall in final month of quarter after gains

- The S&P 500 Index posted positive returns in both October and November but fell in December. The index was up 7.6% during 4Q22 but ended 2022 down 18.1%.
- Energy was the best-performing sector during the quarter and 2022, returning 23% and 66% respectively. Consumer Discretionary and Communication Services were the only two sectors that posted negative returns in 4Q.
- Value stocks outperformed growth across the market capitalization spectrum, and for both 4Q and the full year.
- Large cap stocks (Russell 1000) outperformed small caps (Russell 2000) last quarter and for the year.
- Continued macroeconomic concerns (e.g., inflation, potential recession, geopolitical issues) led to higher volatility and a down-year for U.S. equities.

Market valuations have reset with the broad-based sell-off

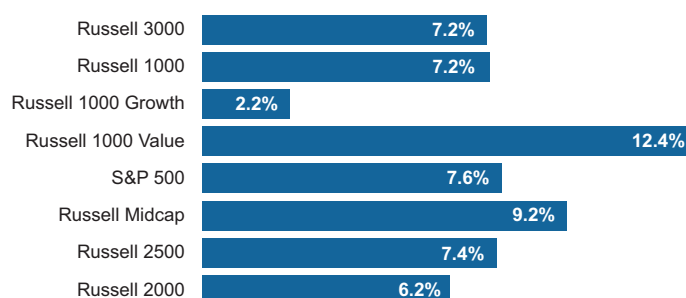
- The drop for equities in 2022 was broad-based, and almost every sector experienced negative returns. Higher interest rates impacted the growth-oriented sectors the most (e.g., Technology, Communication Services).
- Mega-cap technology stocks have underperformed, ending an extended period of market leadership.
- Large cap stocks are now trading around their average P/E ratio, but they are not yet “cheap.”
- Despite the recent outperformance of value stocks, value still looks attractive relative to growth heading into 2023.

Small cap valuations are attractive relative to large cap

- During 4Q22, the Russell 2000 was trading at a 30% discount to its historical P/E average.
- Relative to large caps, the Russell 2000's forward 12 months P/E is trading at the lowest level versus large cap stocks since the Dot-Com Bubble.
- Relative to large and mid caps, small caps have looked significantly cheaper on various valuation metrics recently.

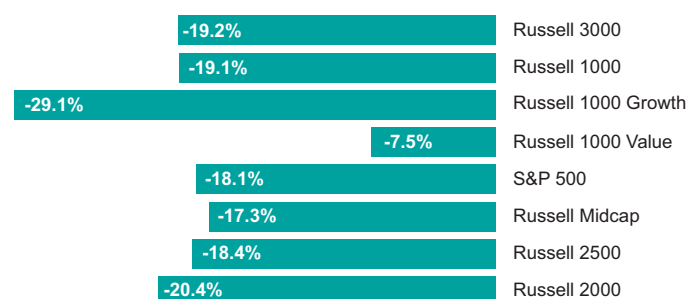
U.S. Equity: Quarterly Returns

(12/31/22)



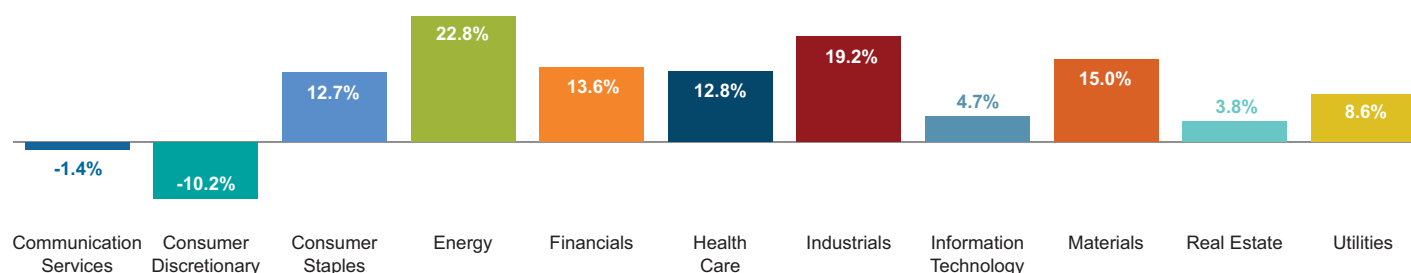
U.S. Equity: One-Year Returns

(12/31/22)



Sources: FTSE Russell and S&P Dow Jones Indices

Quarterly Performance of Industry Sectors (12/31/22)



Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices

Global Equity

Ending on a high note

4Q22 was a bright spot during a tough calendar year in global and global ex-U.S. equity markets.

Encouraging signs

- Lower-than-expected U.S. inflation data buoyed market optimism at the end of the year.
- The Fed slowed its pace of tightening, with further slowing expected in 2023.
- China reversed its zero-COVID policies, prompting exuberance from investors.

Value outpaces growth

- Value outpaced growth in developed and emerging markets.
- Economically sensitive sectors (e.g., Financials and Industrials) benefited from the anticipation of improved growth; Energy was the largest outperformer.

U.S. dollar vs. other currencies

- After reaching a multi-decade high, the dollar fell against all major currencies with signs of inflation easing.
- Despite the 7.7% decline in 4Q22, the dollar still gained nearly 8% over the full year.
- Global central banks' rate hikes and the U.S. Federal Reserve's slowing pace of tightening could prolong U.S. dollar decline.
- Continued weakening of the U.S. dollar would be a tailwind for non-U.S. equities.

What about style?

- A sustained shift to value after the recent prolonged growth cycle would likely favor non-U.S. equities over U.S. equities given the higher representation of traditional value sectors in global ex-U.S. equity universes.

China's reopening spurs hopes for emerging markets

- In addition to pivoting from its zero-COVID policy, Chinese regulators shifted to supportive policies to stabilize the property sector and tech/platform industry.

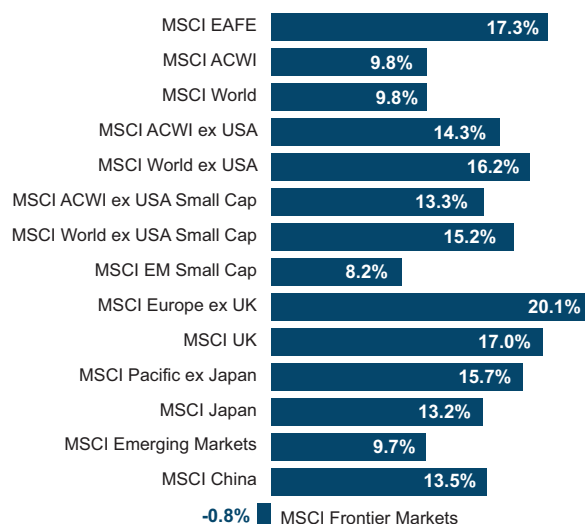
Reopening is expected to jump-start Chinese economy

- China's real GDP growth is estimated to reach 5.5% in 2023 and nearly 7% on a 4Q/4Q basis.
- Real consumption is projected to grow by 8.5% in 2023 as Chinese households have amassed \$2.6 trillion in savings.

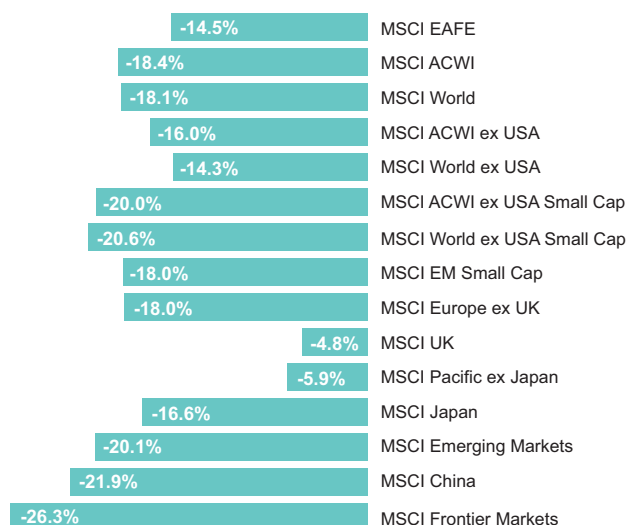
Recovery in China will spill over to other EM regions

- Growth in Chinese consumption is expected to have positive impact on tourism in Southeast Asia; goods exports in Europe, the Middle East, and Africa; and commodities in Latin America.

Global ex-U.S. Equity: Quarterly Returns (U.S. Dollar, 12/31/22)



Global ex-U.S. Equity: One-Year Returns (U.S. Dollar, 12/31/22)



Source: MSCI

Fixed Income

U.S. Fixed Income

Bonds were up in 4Q but 2022 results remain negative

- Gain for the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index driven by coupon income and spread tightening; interest rates rose modestly

Rates were volatile intra-quarter

- U.S. Treasury 10-year yield: high 4.22% on 11/7; low 3.42% on 12/7
- Curve remained inverted at quarter-end: 10-year yield 3.88% and 2-year yield 4.41%; most since 1981

Fed raised rates bringing target to 4.25%-4.50%

- Median expectation from Fed is 5.1% for year-end 2023.
- Inflation showed signs of moderating but job market remained tight with solid wage growth.

Corporates and mortgages outperformed Treasuries in 4Q

- 4Q: Corporates +289 bps excess return; residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) +110 bps
- 2022: Corporates -125 bps excess return; RMBS -223 bps
- RMBS had worst month ever (September: -191 bps) and best month ever (November: +135 bps) in excess returns

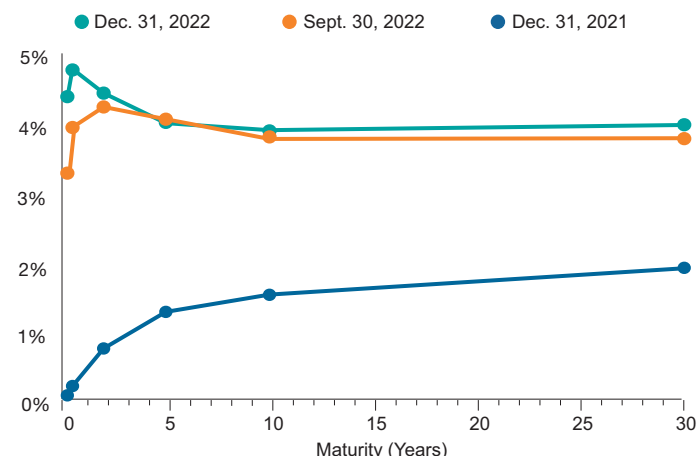
Valuations fair

- While absolute yields are higher, spreads have not widened materially, and most are close to historical averages.
- An economic slowdown could impact credit spreads.
- Higher yields have boosted forward-looking returns across sectors.

Economic slowdown clouds the corporate credit picture

- Despite prospects for an economic slowdown in 2023, fundamental credit metrics for many issuers are strong.
- Default rates are expected to tick up, albeit not to the same extent as in previous recessions.
- Investors may be biased toward higher-quality investment grade issuers as they weigh the threat of a looming recession and potential implications for increased volatility in lower-quality corporate credit markets.

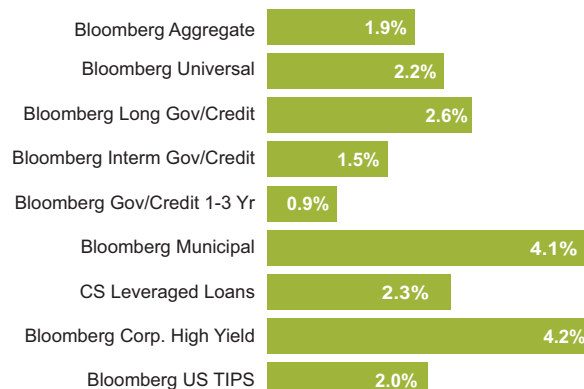
U.S. Treasury Yield Curves



Source: Bloomberg

U.S. Fixed Income: Quarterly Returns

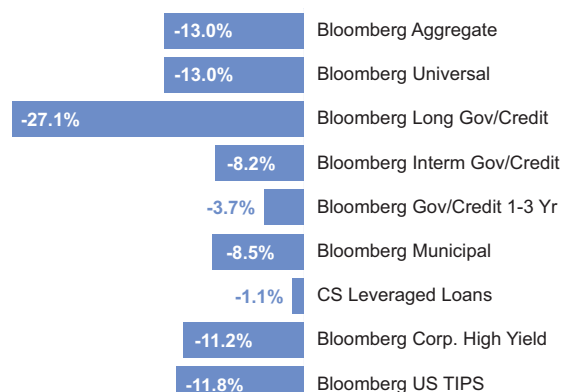
(12/31/22)



Sources: Bloomberg and Credit Suisse

U.S. Fixed Income: One-Year Returns

(12/31/22)



Sources: Bloomberg and Credit Suisse

TIPS: Beware of duration

- Despite a rise in inflation, TIPS saw marked declines in 2022 amid rising interest rates.
- TIPS, like nominal Treasuries, are sensitive to changes in interest rates, and as a result, shorter-duration TIPS fared better than full spectrum TIPS in 2022.
- Shorter-term TIPS exhibit a higher correlation to realized inflation but also provide a similar risk-adjusted return as that of full spectrum TIPS.

Municipal Bonds

Gains in 4Q but most 2022 results remain negative

- Municipal Bond Index calendar year return worst since 1981
- Higher quality outperformed in 4Q (AAA: +4.3%; AA: +4.1%; A: +4.0%; BBB: +3.9%; High Yield: +3.5%) and in 2022
- Munis outperformed most other fixed income sectors in 4Q and in 2022

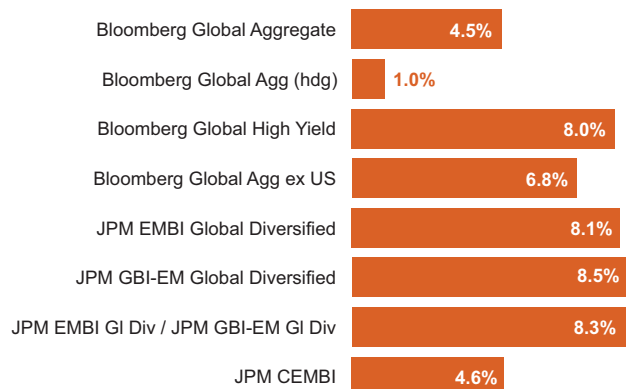
Valuations relative to U.S. Treasuries on the rich side

- 10-year AAA Muni/10-year U.S. Treasury yield ratio 68%; below 10-year average of 88%
- After-tax yield of Muni Bond Index = 6.0% (Source: Eaton Vance)

Supply/demand

- Mutual fund outflows hit a record \$122 billion in 2022, with tax loss harvesting being a key driver.
- ETFs saw inflows as some investors reinvested in them.
- Supply also down; \$71 billion in 4Q and the lowest in 13 years; 2022 issuance off roughly 20% from 2021

Global Fixed Income: Quarterly Returns (12/31/22)



Sources: Bloomberg and JPMorgan Chase

Credit quality remained stable

- State and local tax collections robust and reserves elevated; state revenues up 16% on average vs. 2021

Global Fixed Income

4Q returns driven largely by U.S. dollar weakness

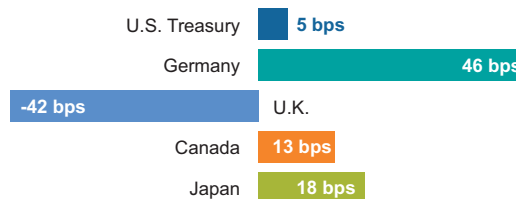
- U.S. dollar down 9% vs. euro, 10% vs. yen, 8% vs. pound
- For the year, dollar up 6% vs. euro, 13% vs. yen, and 11% vs. pound
- Rates up across most of Europe and in Japan
- Rates fell in the U.K.

Emerging market debt also did well

- Returns varied across countries but most were positive

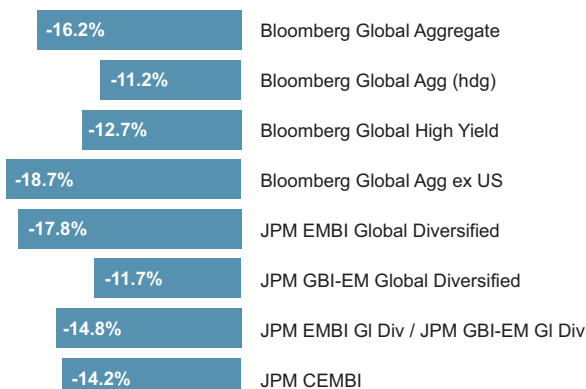
Change in 10-Year Global Government Bond Yields

3Q22 to 4Q22



Source: Bloomberg

Global Fixed Income: One-Year Returns (12/31/22)



Sources: Bloomberg and JPMorgan Chase

NPI Falls 3.5% and REITs Lag Equities

REAL ESTATE/REAL ASSETS | Kristin Bradbury, Munir Iman, and Aaron Quach

Negative appreciation in four major sectors

- The NCREIF Property Index, a measure of U.S. institutional real estate assets, fell 3.5% during 4Q22. The income return was 1.0% while the appreciation return was -4.5%.
- Hotels, which represent a small portion of the index, led property sector performance with a gain of 3.4%. Office finished last with a loss of 4.8%.
- Regionally, the South led with a loss of 2.5%, while the East was the worst performer with a loss of 3.9%.
- All major property sectors and regions, except for Hotel, experienced negative appreciation.
- The NCREIF Open-End Diversified Core Equity (ODCE) Index, representing equity ownership positions in U.S. core real estate, fell 5.2% during 4Q, with an income return of 0.59% and an appreciation return of -5.76%.

REITs lagged equity indices

- The FTSE EPRA Nareit Developed REIT Index, a measure of global real estate securities, rose 6.9% during 4Q22 compared to a 9.8% rise for global equities (MSCI World).
- U.S. REITs, as measured by the FTSE Nareit Equity REITs Index, rose 5.2%, in contrast with the S&P 500 Index, which gained 7.6%.
- Despite strong earnings, forward REIT earnings estimates continued to weaken, reflecting the potential for an economic slowdown as well as financing cost pressures.

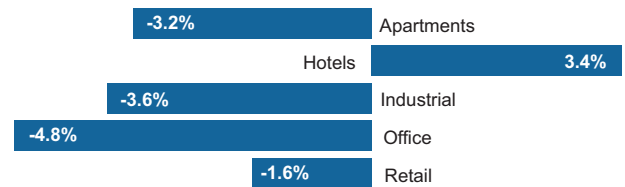
Callan Database Median and Index Returns* for Periods Ended 12/31/22

Private Real Assets	Quarter	Year to Date	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	15 Years
Real Estate ODCE Style	1.1	11.3	11.3	10.2	8.3	9.5	5.4
NFI-ODCE (value-weighted, net)	-5.2	6.5	6.5	9.0	7.7	9.1	5.3
NCREIF Property	-3.5	5.5	5.5	8.1	7.5	8.8	6.5
NCREIF Farmland	2.0	9.5	9.5	6.8	6.4	8.8	10.1
NCREIF Timberland	4.9	12.9	12.9	7.5	5.4	5.8	4.7
Public Real Estate							
Global Real Estate Style	7.0	-25.1	-25.1	-2.3	2.3	5.1	4.1
FTSE EPRA Nareit Developed	6.9	-25.1	-25.1	-4.9	-0.2	3.0	2.1
Global ex-U.S. Real Estate Style	11.0	-25.9	-25.9	-6.8	-0.9	3.9	2.1
FTSE EPRA Nareit Dev ex US	10.3	-24.3	-24.3	-8.7	-3.0	0.9	0.1
U.S. REIT Style	4.3	-24.9	-24.9	1.0	5.0	7.4	7.2
FTSE EPRA Nareit Equity REITs	5.2	-24.4	-24.4	-0.1	3.7	6.5	6.2

*Returns less than one year are not annualized. Sources: Callan, FTSE Russell, NCREIF

Sector Quarterly Returns by Property Type

(12/31/22)



Source: NCREIF

- The FTSE EPRA Nareit Asia Index (USD), representing the Asia/Pacific region, rose 9.0%, lifted by a rally in rate-sensitive Australian REITs.
- European REITs, as measured by the FTSE EPRA Nareit Europe Index (USD), rose 13.9%, driven by currency tailwinds in both the euro and the pound.

Real assets held up in the quarter

- Real assets as a group performed well in 4Q.
- The S&P GSCI Index rose 3.4%; Gold (S&P Gold Spot Price Index: +9.2%), REITs (MSCI US REIT: +5.2%), infrastructure (DJB Global Infrastructure: +9.6%), and TIPS (Bloomberg TIPS: +2.0%) all posted solid returns.
- Full year results remained poor, however, for most real assets outside of those related to energy. The Alerian MLP Index gained 30.9% as it benefited from higher energy prices.

Deceleration in 2022, with Trends for 2023 Very Unclear

PRIVATE EQUITY | Gary Robertson

Private equity showed a gradual decline in 2022, but fundraising and company investment and exit activity remain comparable to the pre-pandemic levels seen in 2018 and 2019.

Fundraising ► In 2022 private equity partnerships holding final closes raised \$870 billion across 2,211 partnerships (unless otherwise noted, all data is from PitchBook and 4Q numbers are very preliminary). The dollar amount is 16% lower than 2021, but partnerships plunged by 47%. 4Q had final closes totaling \$166 billion, down 21% from 3Q. The number of funds totaled 407, down 20%.

Buyouts ► New buyout investments for 2022 totaled 12,985, down 14% from 2021. Dollar volume fell 9% to \$837 billion. 4Q saw 2,625 new investments, a 20% decrease from 3Q, but dollar volume rose 27% to \$239 billion.

VC Investments ► The year produced 51,020 rounds of new investment in venture capital (VC) companies, down 16% from 2021. Announced volume of \$509 billion was down 31%. 4Q saw 9,280 new rounds, a 20% decline from 3Q, and dollar volume fell 21% to just \$81 billion.

Exits ► Last year saw 2,901 buyout-backed private M&A exits, down 23% from 2021, with proceeds of \$590 billion, down 26%. 4Q had 551 private exits, down 22% from 3Q, with proceeds

of \$132 billion, down 2%. The year's 201 buyout-backed IPOs dropped 55% from 2021, with proceeds of \$33 billion, down 75%. 4Q IPOs numbered 50, down 21% from 3Q, and proceeds of \$8 billion declined 27%. Venture-backed M&A exits for the year totaled 2,625, down 24% from 2021. Announced dollar volume of \$110 billion fell 57%. The final quarter had 462 exits, down 20% from 3Q, and value of only \$7 billion, plunging 72%. The year's 317 venture-backed IPOs sank 51% from 2021, with proceeds of \$41 billion, falling 75%. There were 106 in 4Q, up 33% from 3Q, but the \$8 billion of proceeds fell 47%.

Returns ► In 3Q, and in the two prior quarters, private equity fell by only about 35% of the public equity market's decline. With the upcoming 4Q valuations being subject to annual audits, continued moderate declines are likely.

Funds Closed 1/1/22 to 12/31/22

Strategy	No. of Funds	Amt (\$mm)	Share
Venture Capital	1,369	259,199	30%
Growth Equity	156	117,800	14%
Buyouts	477	362,629	42%
Mezzanine Debt	17	26,998	3%
Distressed/Special Credit	40	50,955	6%
Energy	7	2,340	0%
Secondary and Other	116	41,703	5%
Fund-of-funds	29	8,808	1%
Totals	2,211	870,432	100%

Source: PitchBook (Figures may not total due to rounding.)

Private Equity Performance (%) (Pooled Horizon IRRs through 9/30/22*)

Strategy	Quarter	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	15 Years	20 Years	25 Years
All Venture	-2.7	-9.1	28.4	23.8	19.4	13.6	12.4	20.6
Growth Equity	-1.8	-9.4	20.8	18.4	15.7	12.8	14.3	14.5
All Buyouts	-1.9	-1.5	18.5	16.1	15.3	10.6	14.7	13.1
Mezzanine	0.2	5.0	11.8	11.1	11.3	10.3	11.1	10.0
Credit Opportunities	0.7	3.9	8.4	7.2	8.3	8.6	9.9	9.5
Control Distressed	-0.2	11.3	19.4	13.8	12.7	10.5	11.9	11.9
All Private Equity	-1.8	-3.7	20.2	17.3	15.5	11.3	13.7	13.8
S&P 500	-4.9	-15.5	8.2	9.2	11.7	8.0	9.8	7.5
Russell 3000	-4.5	-17.6	7.7	8.6	11.4	7.9	9.9	7.5

Note: Private equity returns are net of fees. Sources: Refinitiv/Cambridge and S&P Dow Jones Indices

*Most recent data available at time of publication

Note: Transaction count and dollar volume figures across all private equity measures are preliminary figures and are subject to update in subsequent versions of the *Capital Markets Review* and other Callan publications.

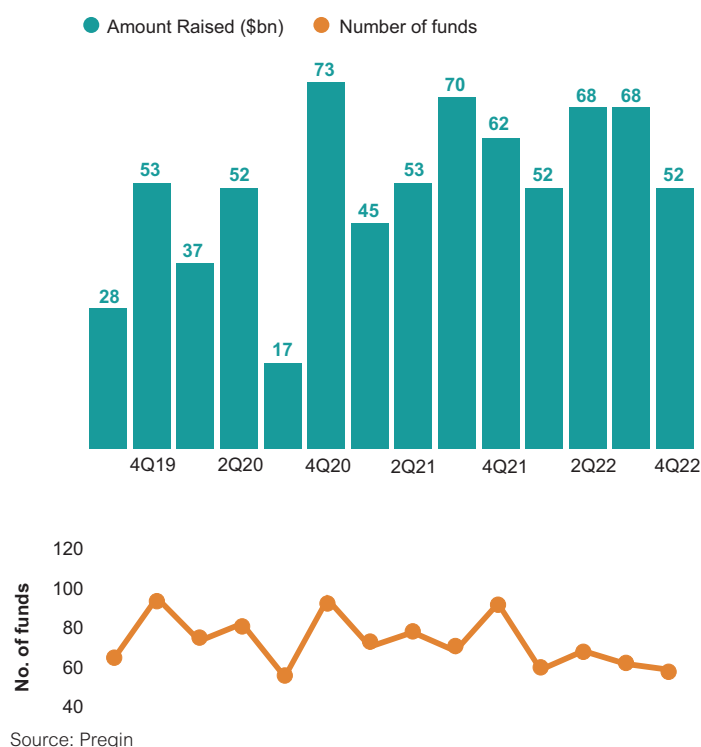
Investor Appetite Continues, but Strategies of Interest Shift

PRIVATE CREDIT | Catherine Beard

Upper-middle-market direct lending gets a new look

- During 4Q22, clients took a new look at upper-middle-market direct lending as all-in spreads have widened by over 400 bps and lenders are able to get tighter terms. Strong deal volume was driven partially by a shift from public to private market debt financings in the recent market environment.
- As economic headwinds are expected to create stress on over-levered companies, there is a renewed interest in stressed and distressed investment opportunities.
- Demand continued to be strong for less-competitive areas of private credit with high barriers to entry and attractive risk/reward opportunities such as specialty finance, non-sponsor, lower-middle-market, and opportunistic lending.
- LPs are seeking alternative structures designed to streamline the investment process while improving underlying liquidity. A number of GPs are launching evergreen structures and private, non-tradeable business development companies as a response to LP interest.
- Private credit performance varies across sub-asset class and underlying return drivers. On average, the asset class has generated net IRRs of 8% to 10% for trailing periods ended Sept. 30, 2022. Higher-risk strategies performed better than lower-risk strategies.
- As interest rates declined after the GFC, private credit attracted increased interest from institutional investors.
- Private credit fundraising was robust leading into the COVID dislocation, with a particular focus on direct lending, asset-based lending, and distressed strategies.
- In the current rising rate environment, a renewed focus has been placed on relative value, downside protection, and managers' internal workout resources.

Private Credit Fundraising (\$bn)



Private Credit Performance (%) (Pooled Horizon IRRs through 9/30/22*)

Strategy	Quarter	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	8 Years	10 Years	15 Years	20 Years
Senior Debt	-2.4	-3.5	4.6	5.1	5.7	5.9	6.3	6.1
Mezzanine	0.2	5.0	11.8	11.1	10.8	11.3	10.5	11.3
Credit Opportunities	0.7	3.9	8.4	7.2	6.6	8.3	8.6	9.7
Total Private Credit	-0.1	2.6	8.4	7.7	7.4	8.6	8.8	9.7

Source: Refinitiv/Cambridge

*Most recent data available at time of publication

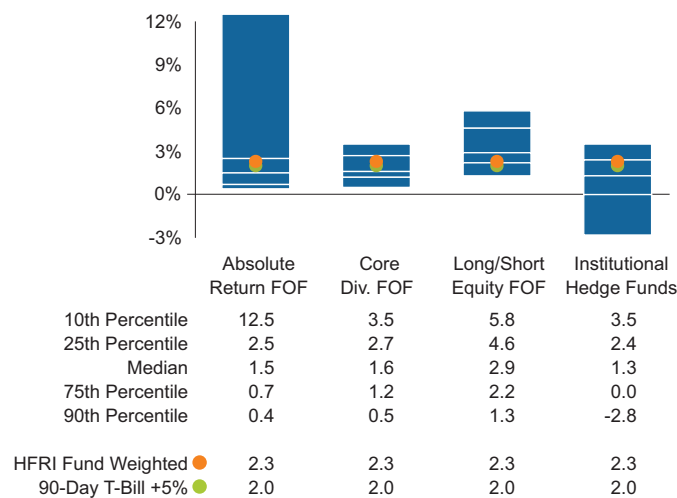
Managers See Declines but Outpace Benchmarks

HEDGE FUNDS/MACs | Joe McGuane

- Risk assets rallied in 4Q22, as U.S. inflation showed a steady decline from the peak over summer, boosting hopes for fewer rate increases heading into 2023. In addition, corporate earnings were generally better than expected, and China announced the lifting of its zero-COVID policy.
- As the quarter wore on, the Federal Reserve remained committed to tighter monetary conditions, signaling more rate hikes in 2023 in addition to the 50 basis point increase at its December meeting.
- Despite a December sell-off, the S&P 500 gained 8% for the quarter. Value significantly outperformed growth, and stocks across most sectors rebounded, with the energy sector notably higher for the quarter. Global ex-U.S. equities outperformed U.S. equities, as cooling energy prices dragged down inflation. China's reopening and easing of the zero-COVID policy led to Asian equities recovering their initial losses from October.

Hedge Fund Style Group Returns

(12/31/22)



Sources: Callan, Credit Suisse, Federal Reserve

Callan Peer Group Median and Index Returns* for Periods Ended 12/31/22

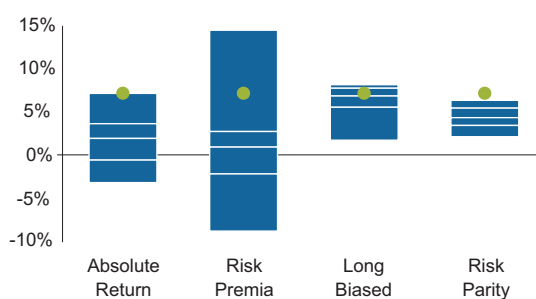
Hedge Fund Universe	Quarter	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	15 Years
Callan Institutional Hedge Fund Peer Group	1.3	4.8	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.7
Callan Fund-of-Funds Peer Group	1.9	-1.3	4.9	4.2	4.7	3.5
Callan Absolute Return FOF Style	1.5	4.0	5.6	4.8	5.1	3.9
Callan Core Diversified FOF Style	1.6	-1.2	5.0	4.1	4.4	3.4
Callan Long/Short Equity FOF Style	2.9	-10.4	2.2	3.5	4.8	3.6
HFRI Fund-Weighted Index	2.3	-4.2	5.7	4.4	4.7	3.6
HFRI Fixed Convertible Arbitrage	3.1	-1.2	6.3	5.1	5.1	4.9
HFRI Distressed/Restructuring	2.0	-3.1	7.8	4.9	4.8	4.2
HFRI Emerging Markets	5.1	-12.7	1.7	0.9	2.9	1.4
HFRI Equity Market Neutral	1.1	1.6	2.8	1.9	3.0	1.9
HFRI Event-Driven	3.3	-4.6	5.4	4.3	4.9	4.2
HFRI Relative Value	1.3	-0.8	3.3	3.4	4.0	4.3
HFRI Macro	-1.3	9.0	7.3	4.8	3.1	2.9
HFRI Equity Hedge	4.2	-10.2	5.7	4.5	5.6	3.6
HFRI Multi-Strategy	1.1	-9.8	3.7	1.8	2.9	2.8
HFRI Merger Arbitrage	2.5	2.9	6.2	5.7	4.6	4.0
90-Day T-Bill + 5%	2.0	6.5	5.7	6.3	5.8	5.7

*Net of fees. Sources: Callan, Credit Suisse, Hedge Fund Research

- Hedge funds ended the final quarter on a positive note, as equity hedge managers clawed back some of their negative performance. Those with a focus on real estate, energy, and industrials saw positive gains while growth-focused managers continued to lag.
- Event-driven strategies had a nice quarter, driven primarily by their event equities that moved higher with the broader markets.
- Relative value strategies finished out the year on a strong note, as managers continued to benefit from elevated rate volatility levels, the convergence of key relative value relationships, global quantitative tightening, and uncertainty surrounding central bank actions.
- Macro strategies ended the quarter slightly lower, as losses were taken in short U.S. equities themes, along with short positions in the Chinese renminbi versus the U.S. dollar.
- The median Callan Institutional Hedge Fund Peer Group rose 1.3%.
- Within the HFRI indices, the best-performing strategy last quarter was the emerging market index (+5.1%), as Asian equities rallied in November and December.
- Across the Callan Hedge FOF Database, the median Absolute Return FOF rose 1.5%, as their allocations to multi-strategy managers put up solid returns on the year.
- The median Callan Long-Short Equity FOF increased 2.9%, as managers benefited from an equity rally in October and November.
- The Callan Core Diversified FOF gained 1.6%, as equity hedge exposure drove performance, offsetting some negative performance from macro managers.
- Within Callan's database of liquid alternative solutions, the median Long Biased MAC manager generated a gain of 6.9%, as long equity exposure drove performance for the peer group.
- The Callan Risk Parity MAC index, which typically targets an equally risk-weighted allocation to the major asset classes with leverage, was up 4.4%.
- The Callan Absolute Return MAC peer returned a positive 2.0%, as a bias toward value equities and credit helped performance on the quarter.
- The Callan Risk Premia MAC peer rose 1.0%, as equity performance was slightly offset by currency exposure.

MAC Style Group Returns

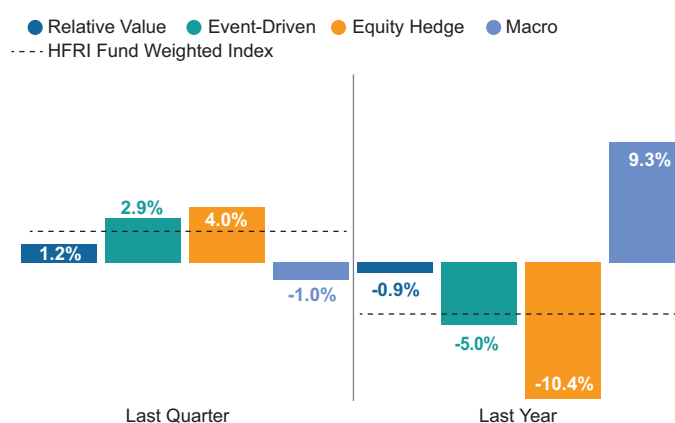
(12/31/22)



10th Percentile	7.2	14.5	8.2	6.4
25th Percentile	3.7	2.8	7.8	5.5
Median	2.0	1.0	6.9	4.4
75th Percentile	-0.5	-2.1	5.6	3.5
90th Percentile	-3.1	-8.7	1.8	2.2
60% MSCI ACWI/ 40% Bloomberg Agg	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6

HFRI Hedge Fund-Weighted Strategy Returns

(12/31/22)



Source: HFRI

Sources: Bloomberg, Callan, Eurekahedge, S&P Dow Jones Indices

Third Straight Drop for DC Index

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION | Patrick Wisdom

Performance: Index dips for third straight quarter

- The Callan DC Index™ fell 4.6% in 3Q22, its third straight quarterly decline, which brought the Index's trailing one-year loss to 16.7%.
- The Age 45 Target Date Fund fell 6.1% in the quarter.

Growth Sources: Another decline in balances

- Balances within the DC Index declined by 4.7% after a 12.3% decrease the second quarter.

Turnover: Net transfers well below average

- Turnover (i.e., net transfer activity levels within DC plans) in the DC Index decreased to 0.14% from the previous quarter's 0.37%. With the decrease, the Index's historical average (0.56%) fell slightly.

Net Cash Flow Analysis: TDFs reclaim top spot

- After taking a back seat to stable value in 2Q22, TDFs reclaimed the top spot, garnering 73.6% of net flows.
- Investors withdrew assets from U.S. large cap equity (-33.1%); global ex-U.S. equity saw net inflows (+9.2%).

Equity Allocation: Drop in exposure

- The Index's overall allocation to equity (69.3%) fell slightly from the previous quarter's level (69.8%).

Asset Allocation: Capital preservation gains

- Stable value (10.0%) and U.S. fixed income (5.9%) were among the asset classes with the largest percentage increases in allocation.

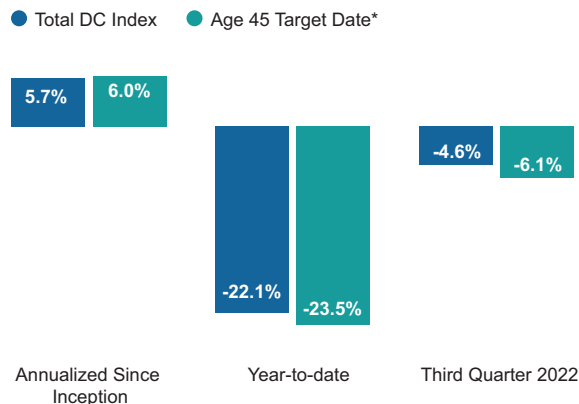
Prevalence of Asset Class: Balanced funds dip

- The prevalence of a balanced fund (40.9%) decreased again to its lowest level since the inception of the Index in 2006.

Underlying fund performance, asset allocation, and cash flows of more than 100 large defined contribution plans representing approximately \$400 billion in assets are tracked in the Callan DC Index.

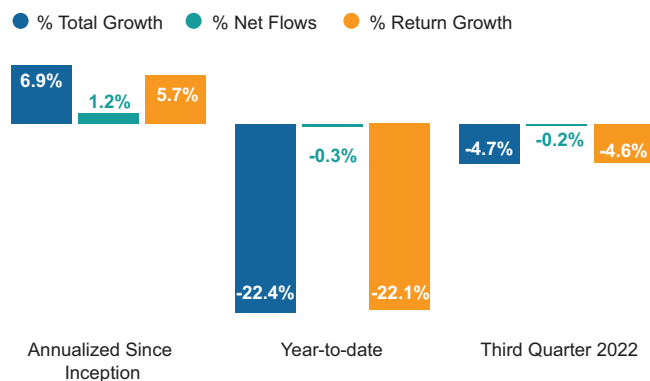
Investment Performance

(9/30/22)



Growth Sources

(9/30/22)



Net Cash Flow Analysis (3Q22)

(Top Two and Bottom Two Asset Gatherers)

Asset Class	Flows as % of Total Net Flows
Target Date Funds	73.6%
Brokerage Window	13.8%
U.S. Small/Mid Cap	-25.3%
U.S. Large Cap	-33.1%
Total Turnover**	0.1%

Data provided here is the most recent available at time of publication.

Source: Callan DC Index

Note: DC Index inception date is January 2006.

* The Age 45 Fund transitioned from the average 2035 TDF to the 2040 TDF in June 2018.

** Total Index "turnover" measures the percentage of total invested assets (transfers only, excluding contributions and withdrawals) that moved between asset classes.

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The *Capital Markets Review* is a quarterly macroeconomic indicator newsletter that provides thoughtful insights on the economy and recent performance in the equity, fixed income, alternatives, real estate, and other capital markets.

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