

# MEKETA

INVESTMENT GROUP

## City of San Jose Police and Fire Department Retirement Plan Health Care Trust

As of March 31, 2022

Quarterly Review

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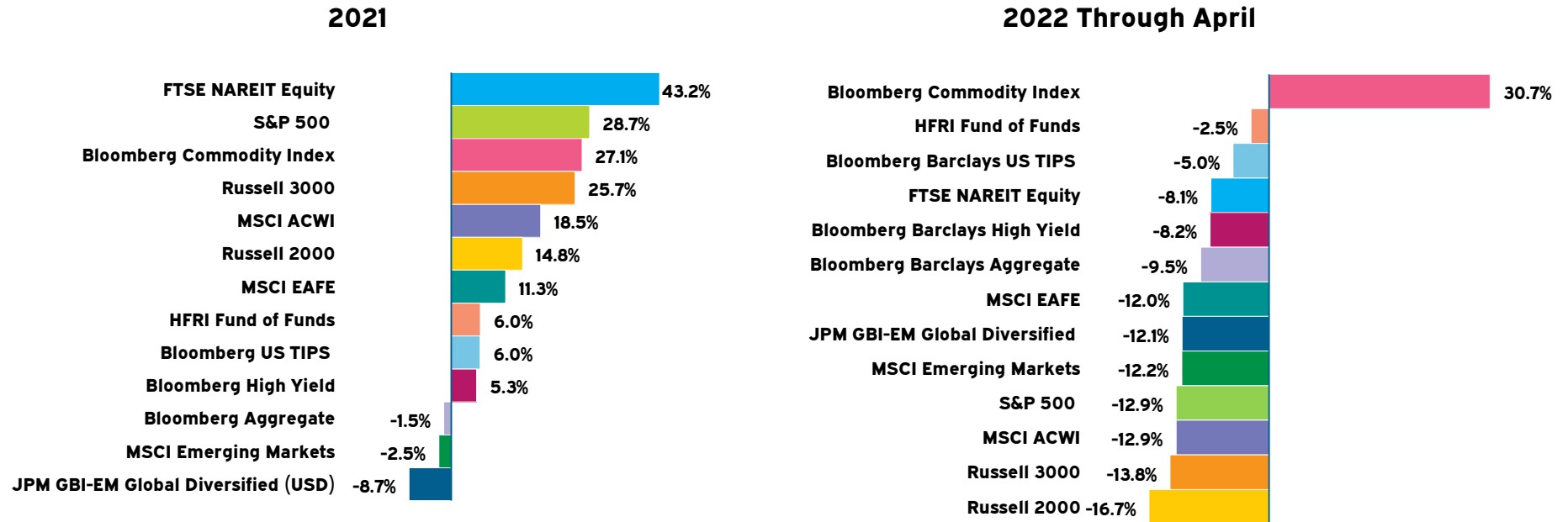
# **Economic and Market Update**

Data as of April 30, 2022

### Commentary

- Market volatility rose sharply in April due to continued inflation pressures, driven by supply chain issues, global stimulus, and the war in Ukraine.
- Except for commodities, all asset classes declined in April.
  - Equities fell across the board with the US experiencing the steepest declines.
  - Value-oriented equities outpaced growth in the US, influenced by higher interest rates and notable weakness in some high-profile technology companies.
  - The global bond selloff continued, as rates rose further on inflation fears and policy expectations.
  - Rates rose across the US yield curve, with the curve steepening after a brief early month inversion.
  - Inflation remains high globally given lingering supply issues from the pandemic and the conflict in Ukraine.
  - The pace of policy tightening will likely increase due to persistent inflation.
- The conflict in Ukraine, lingering COVID-19 issues, persistent inflation, and strict lockdowns in China will all have considerable economic and financial consequences for the global economy going forward.

### Index Returns<sup>1</sup>



→ Outside of emerging markets and the broad US investment grade bond market (Bloomberg Aggregate), most asset classes rose in 2021.

→ In April, most major asset classes extended their losses from the first quarter, with US stocks and bonds having one of their worst starts to a year on record. Commodities continue to be the one exception to the trend, adding 4.1% in April and bringing the year-to-date return to over 30%.

<sup>1</sup> Source: Bloomberg and FactSet. Data is as of April 30, 2022.

### Domestic Equity Returns<sup>1</sup>

Domestic Equity	April (%)	Q1 (%)	YTD (%)	1 YR (%)	3 YR (%)	5 YR (%)	10 YR (%)
S&P 500	-8.7	-4.6	-12.9	-0.5	13.8	13.7	13.6
Russell 3000	-9.0	-5.3	-13.8	-3.9	13.1	13.0	13.2
Russell 1000	-8.9	-5.1	-13.6	-2.8	13.6	13.4	13.5
Russell 1000 Growth	-12.1	-9.0	-20.0	-6.0	16.7	17.3	15.5
Russell 1000 Value	-5.6	-0.7	-6.3	0.5	9.6	9.1	11.1
Russell MidCap	-7.7	-5.7	-12.9	-7.1	10.5	10.7	11.9
Russell MidCap Growth	-11.3	-12.6	-22.4	-17.7	8.7	12.1	12.1
Russell MidCap Value	-5.9	-1.8	-7.7	-0.9	10.2	8.6	11.3
Russell 2000	-9.9	-7.5	-16.7	-17.9	6.7	7.2	9.9
Russell 2000 Growth	-12.3	-12.6	-23.3	-27.4	4.1	7.1	9.8
Russell 2000 Value	-7.8	-2.4	-10.0	-7.7	8.4	6.7	9.7

#### US Equities: Russell 3000 Index declined 9%, and value indices outperformed growth in April.

- The steep declines in US stocks were driven by an overall weakening of economic data and persistent inflation, leading to expectations for the Federal Reserve to increase rates much faster than previously expected.
- Value stocks declined far less than growth stocks for the month, maintaining the recent trend as rising rates and inflation continued to weigh on growth companies.
- Large company stocks outpaced small company stocks for the month, extending year-to-date relative outperformance.

<sup>1</sup> Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of April 30, 2022.

### Foreign Equity Returns<sup>1</sup>

Foreign Equity	April (%)	Q1 (%)	YTD (%)	1 YR (%)	3 YR (%)	5 YR (%)	10 YR (%)
MSCI ACWI ex. US	-6.3	-5.4	-11.4	-11.3	4.3	4.9	5.0
MSCI EAFE	-6.5	-5.9	-12.0	-9.1	4.4	4.8	5.7
MSCI EAFE (Local Currency)	-1.4	-3.7	-5.1	2.9	6.5	6.0	8.7
MSCI EAFE Small Cap	-6.9	-8.5	-14.8	-14.4	4.9	5.0	7.6
MSCI Emerging Markets	-5.6	-7.0	-12.2	-19.3	2.2	4.3	3.0
MSCI Emerging Markets (Local Currency)	-3.5	-6.1	-9.4	-15.3	4.1	6.2	6.0
MSCI China	-4.1	-14.2	-17.7	-37.1	-5.0	2.1	3.9

#### International Developed Market Equities: MSCI EAFE -6.5% in April.

- Non-US stocks fell less than US stocks in April, leading to their smaller year-to-date declines.
- The war in Ukraine, high inflation, continued strength in the US dollar, and slowing growth all weighed on stocks in Europe. A particularly weak currency and diverging monetary policy impacted Japan's results.
- Like the US, value stocks outperformed growth stocks by a wide margin across developed markets, but not in emerging markets where value and growth declined equally in the month of April.

#### Emerging Markets: MSCI EM -5.6% in April.

- Emerging market stocks suffered negative returns in April but outperformed developed market stocks.
- China's strict COVID-19 policies, increased hawkishness from the US Fed, the war in Ukraine, and US dollar strength all contributed to declines.

<sup>1</sup> Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of April 30, 2022.

### Fixed Income Returns<sup>1</sup>

Fixed Income	April (%)	Q1 (%)	YTD (%)	1 YR (%)	3 YR (%)	5 YR (%)	10 YR (%)	Current Yield (%)	Duration (Years)
Bloomberg Universal	-3.7	-6.1	-9.6	-8.5	0.6	1.4	2.1	3.9	6.5
Bloomberg Aggregate	-3.8	-5.9	-9.5	-8.4	0.4	1.2	1.7	3.5	6.7
Bloomberg US TIPS	-2.0	-3.0	-5.0	0.7	5.4	3.9	2.3	3.1	7.5
Bloomberg High Yield	-3.6	-4.8	-8.2	-5.2	2.8	3.7	5.3	7.0	4.8
JPM GBI-EM Global Diversified (USD)	-6.0	-6.5	-12.1	-15.9	-3.1	-1.3	-1.4	6.9	4.9

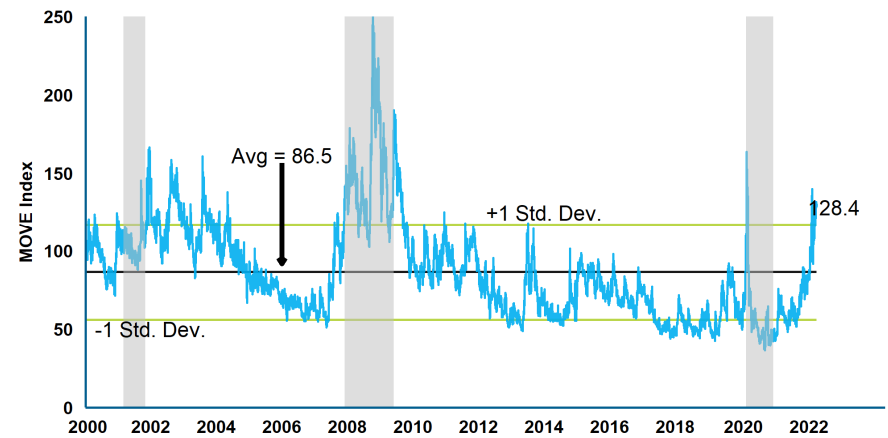
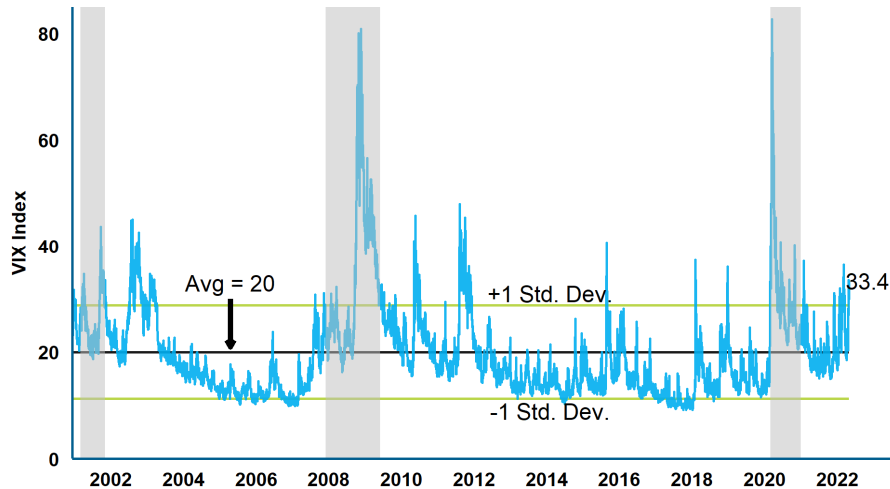
#### Fixed Income: Bloomberg Universal -3.7% in April.

- Continued concerns about policy tightening and inflation led to rates rising further in April resulting in the broad US investment grade bond market (Bloomberg Aggregate) having its worst start to a year on record. The nominal 10-year Treasury yield approached 3% by month-end and real yields moved toward becoming positive (this eventually happened after month-end).
- US credit spreads continued to widen, particularly in high yield, as risk assets fell.
- Emerging market debt experienced the worst declines for the month and year-to date periods with the conflict in Ukraine, rising rates in the US, and strict lockdowns in China all contributing.

<sup>1</sup> Source: Bloomberg. JPM GBI-EM is from InvestorForce. Data is as of April 30, 2022.



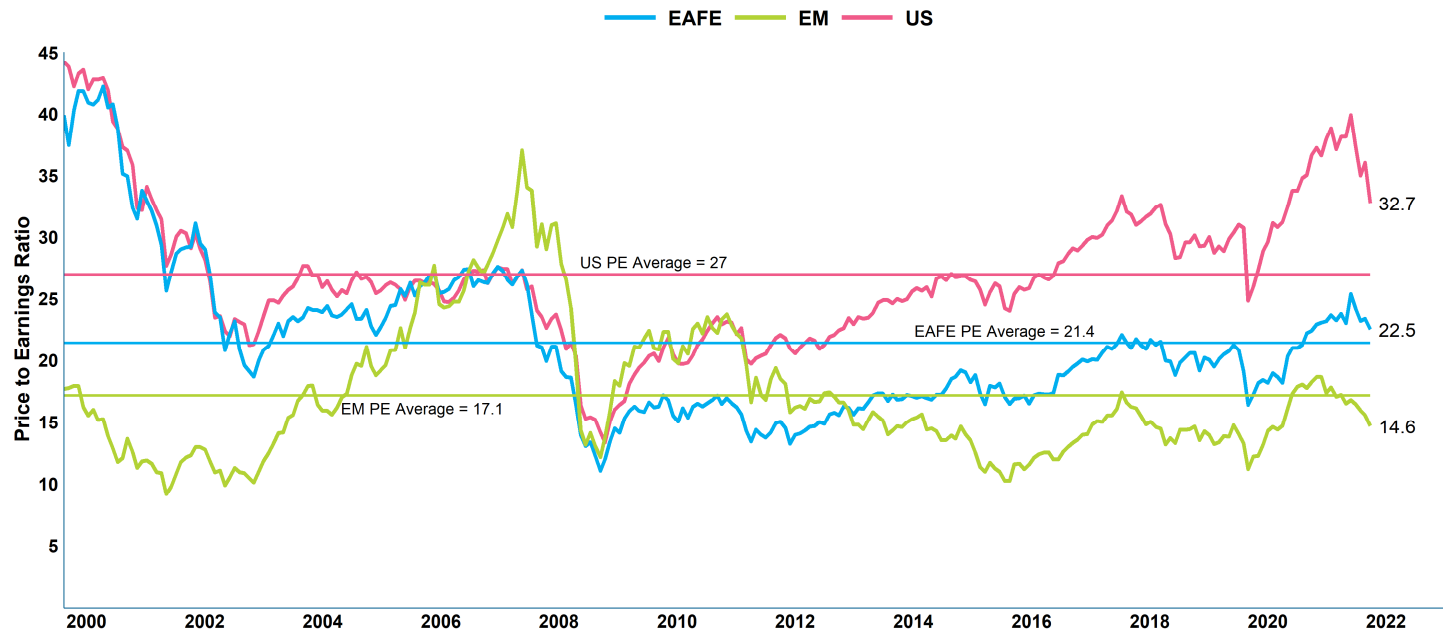
**Equity and Fixed Income Volatility<sup>1</sup>**



- Volatility in both equities (VIX) and fixed income (MOVE) surged in April remaining well above long run averages.
- Concerns over high inflation and the related faster pace of expected policy tightening has led to volatility across markets remaining elevated.

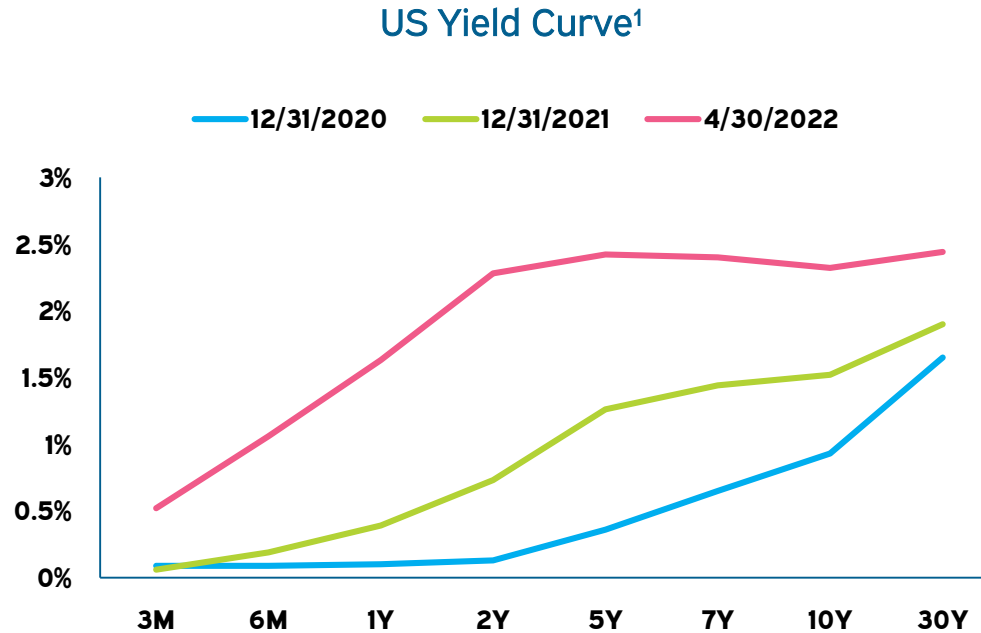
<sup>1</sup> Equity and Fixed Income Volatility – Source: Bloomberg. Implied volatility as measured using VIX Index for equity markets and the MOVE Index to measure interest rate volatility for fixed income markets. Data is as of April 2022. The average line indicated is the average of the VIX and MOVE values between January 2000 and the present month-end respectively.

**Equity Cyclically Adjusted P/E Ratios<sup>1</sup>**



- After a pause in March, US stocks resumed their sell-off in April. Despite the recent sell-off, valuations remain well above long-term averages (near +2 standard deviations).
- International developed market valuations remain below the US, with those for emerging markets under the long-term average.

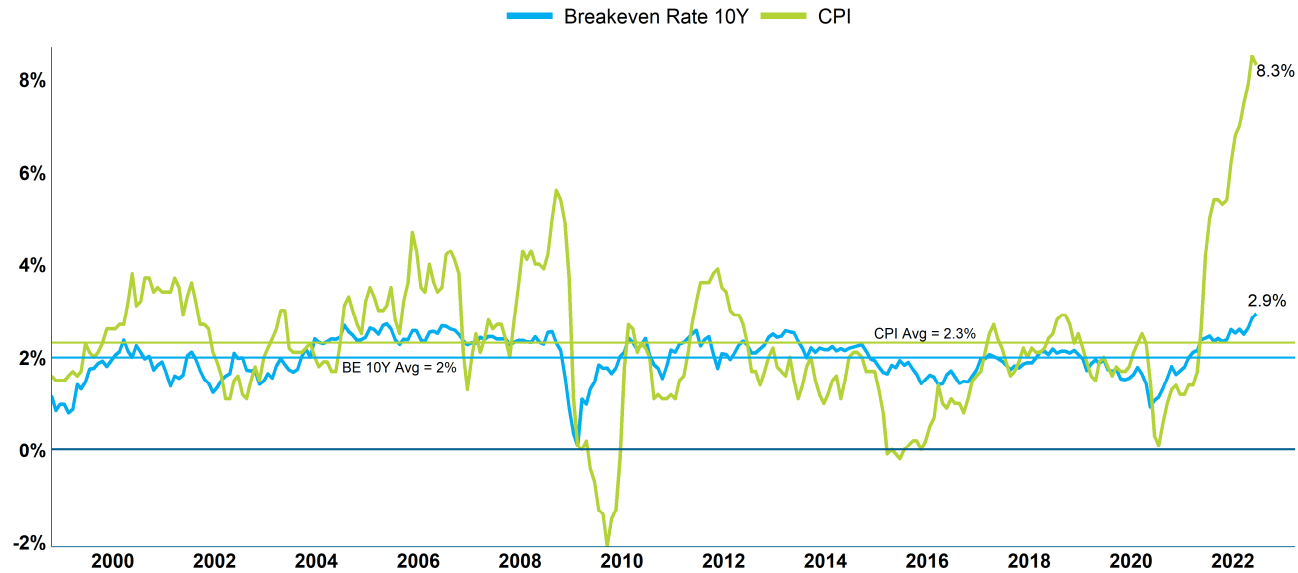
<sup>1</sup> US Equity Cyclically Adjusted P/E on S&P 500 Index. Source: Robert Shiller, Yale University, and Meketa Investment Group. Developed and Emerging Market Equity (MSCI EAFE and EM Index) Cyclically Adjusted P/E – Source: MSCI and Bloomberg. Earnings figures represent the average of monthly “as reported” earnings over the previous ten years. Data is as of April 30, 2022. The average line is the long-term average of the US, EM, and EAFE PE values from December 1999 to month-end respectively.



- In April, the trend of higher rates across maturities persisted as markets continue to reprice inflation, rate expectations, and an accelerated pace of the Federal Reserve reducing its balance sheet.
- After a brief inversion at the start of the month, which historically has often signaled building recessionary pressures, the curve steepened, with the spread between two-year and ten-year Treasuries finishing April at 22.7 basis points.

<sup>1</sup> Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of April 30, 2022.

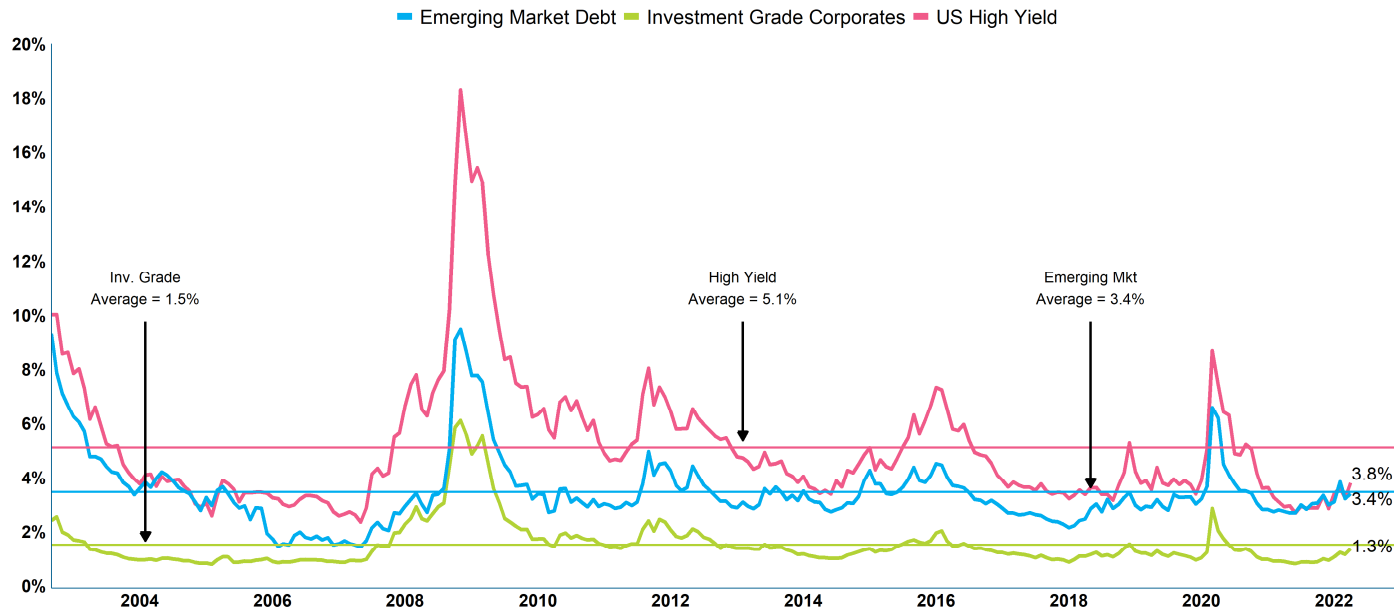
**Ten-Year Breakeven Inflation and CPI<sup>1</sup>**



- Inflation expectations (breakevens) increased slightly in April making a new peak above 3% during the month. It is worth noting that breakevens declined significantly after month-end, on expectations inflation could be peaking.
- Trailing twelve-month CPI declined slightly in April (8.3% versus 8.5%) remaining well above the long-term average of 2.3%.
- Rising prices for energy and food, and for new and used cars, remained key drivers of higher inflation.

<sup>1</sup> Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of April 30, 2022. The CPI and 10 Year Breakeven average lines denote the average values from August 1998 to the present month-end respectively. Breakeven values represent month-end values for comparative purposes.

### Credit Spreads vs. US Treasury Bonds<sup>1</sup>



- Credit spreads (the spread above a comparable maturity Treasury) increased further in April in the risk-off environment extending losses for the year, particularly for riskier bonds.
- In the US, spreads for high yield increased more than investment grade. Emerging market spreads also increased during the month but finished lower than US high yield.
- Despite the recent increase, US high yield spreads remain well below the long-term average (3.8% versus 5.1%).

<sup>1</sup> Sources: Bloomberg. Data is as of April 30, 2022. Average lines denote the average of the investment grade, high yield, and emerging market spread values from August 2000 to the present month-end respectively.

### Global Economic Outlook

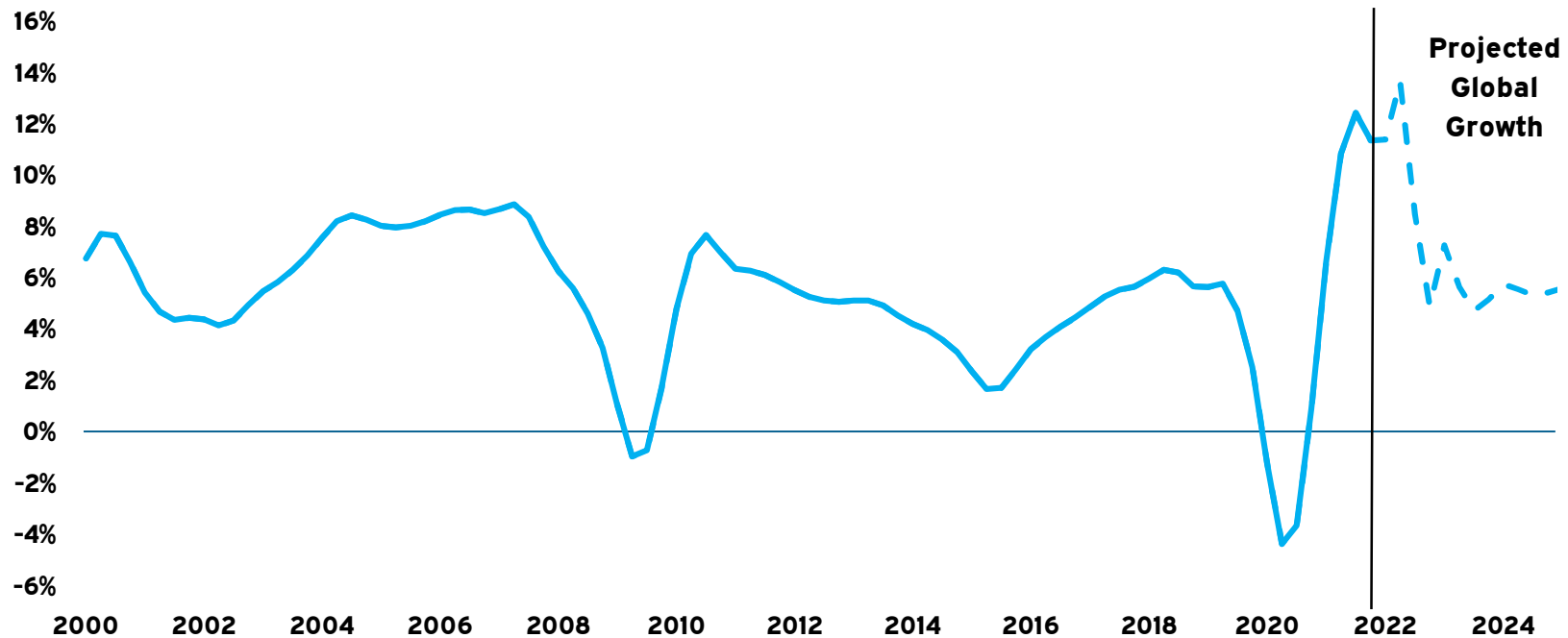
The IMF significantly lowered global growth forecasts in their latest projections, driven by the economic impacts of the war in Ukraine.

- The IMF forecasts final global GDP to come in at 6.1% in 2021 and 3.6% in 2022 (0.8% below the prior 2022 estimate), both still above the past ten-year average of 3.0%.
- In advanced economies, GDP is projected to increase 3.3% in 2022 and 2.4% in 2023. The US has limited economic ties with Russia but saw another downgrade in the 2022 growth forecast (3.7% versus 4.0%) largely due to policy tightening happening faster than previously expected. The euro area saw a significant downgrade in expected growth (2.8% versus 3.9%) in 2022 as rising energy prices particularly weigh on the region that is a net importer of energy. The Japanese economy is expected to grow 2.4% this year.
- Growth projections for emerging markets are higher than developed markets, at 3.8% in 2022 and 4.4% in 2023. China's growth was downgraded (4.4% versus 4.8%) for 2022 given tight COVID-19 restrictions and continued property sector problems.
- The global inflation forecast was significantly increased for 2022 (7.4% versus 3.8%) due to the war in Ukraine.

	Real GDP (%) <sup>1</sup>			Inflation (%) <sup>1</sup>		
	IMF 2022 Forecast	IMF 2023 Forecast	Actual 10 Year Average	IMF 2022 Forecast	IMF 2023 Forecast	Actual 10 Year Average
World	3.6	3.6	3.0	7.4	4.8	3.5
Advanced Economies	3.3	2.4	1.6	5.7	2.5	1.5
US	3.7	2.3	2.1	7.7	2.9	1.9
Euro Area	2.8	2.3	0.9	5.3	2.3	1.2
Japan	2.4	2.3	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.5
Emerging Economies	3.8	4.4	4.2	8.7	6.5	5.1
China	4.4	5.1	6.7	2.1	1.8	2.1

<sup>1</sup> Source: IMF World Economic Outlook. Real GDP forecasts from April WEO Update. Inflation forecasts are as of the April 2022 Update. "Actual 10 Year Average" represents data from 2012 to 2021.

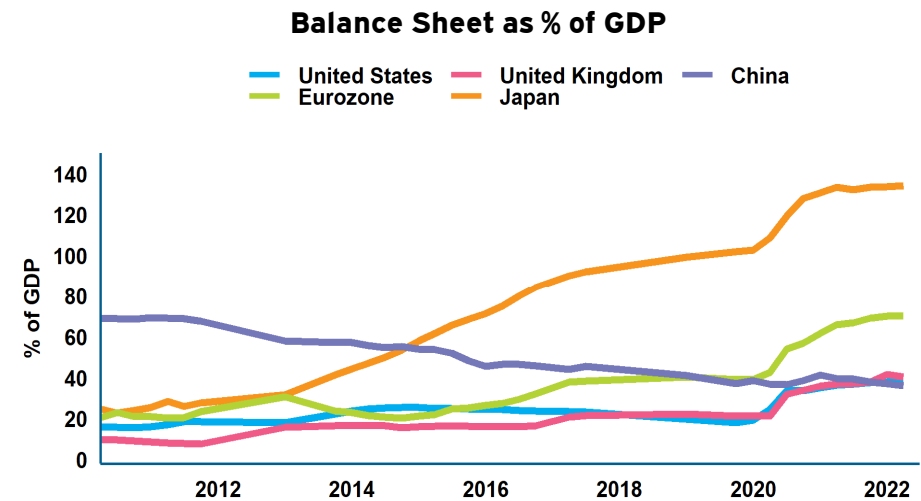
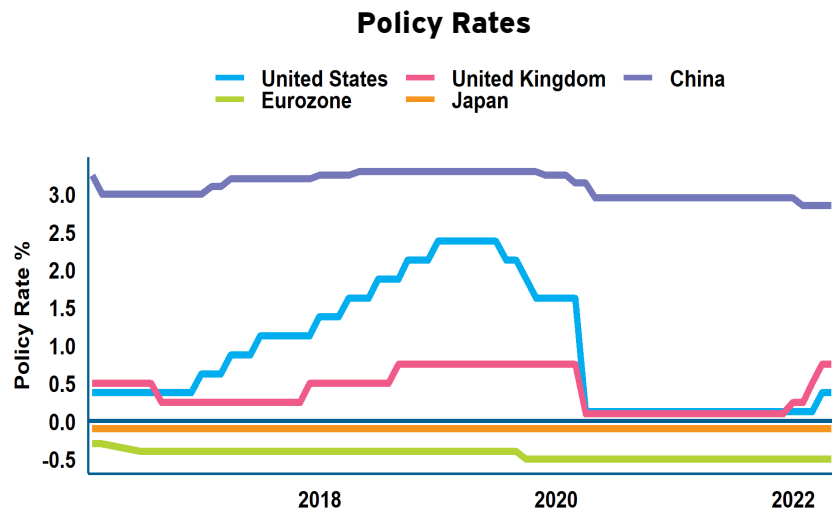
### Global Nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Growth<sup>1</sup>



- Global economies are expected to slow in 2022 compared to 2021 but are forecasted to have another year of largely above-trend growth as economies continue to emerge from the pandemic.
- Looking forward, the track of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, continued supply chain issues, ongoing inflationary pressures, tighter monetary policy, and lingering pandemic problems all remain key with the risk for continued downgrades in growth forecasts.

<sup>1</sup> Source: Oxford Economics (World GDP, US\$ prices & PPP exchange rate, nominal, % change YoY). Updated April 2022.

### Central Bank Response<sup>1</sup>

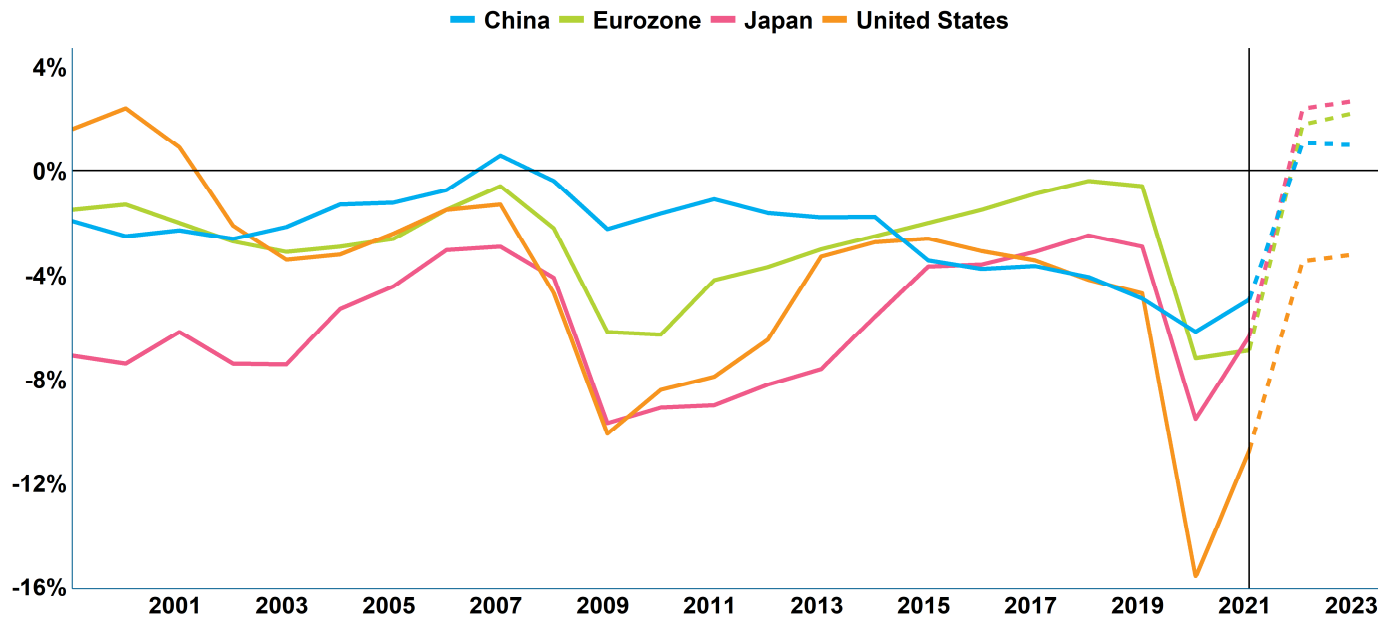


- After global central banks took extraordinary action to support economies during the pandemic including policy rate cuts and emergency stimulus through quantitative easing (QE), many are considering reducing support in the face of high inflation.
- The pace of withdrawing support will likely vary across central banks with the US expected to take a more aggressive approach. The risk remains for a policy error, particularly overtightening, as the war in Ukraine and a tough COVID-19 policy in China could suppress global growth.
- The one notable outlier is China, where the central bank recently lowered rates and reserve requirements in response to slowing growth.

<sup>1</sup> Source: Bloomberg. Policy rate data is as of April 30, 2022. China policy rate is defined as the medium-term lending facility 1 year interest rate. Balance sheet as % of GDP is based on quarterly data and is as of March 31, 2022.



**Budget Surplus / Deficit as a Percentage of GDP<sup>1</sup>**

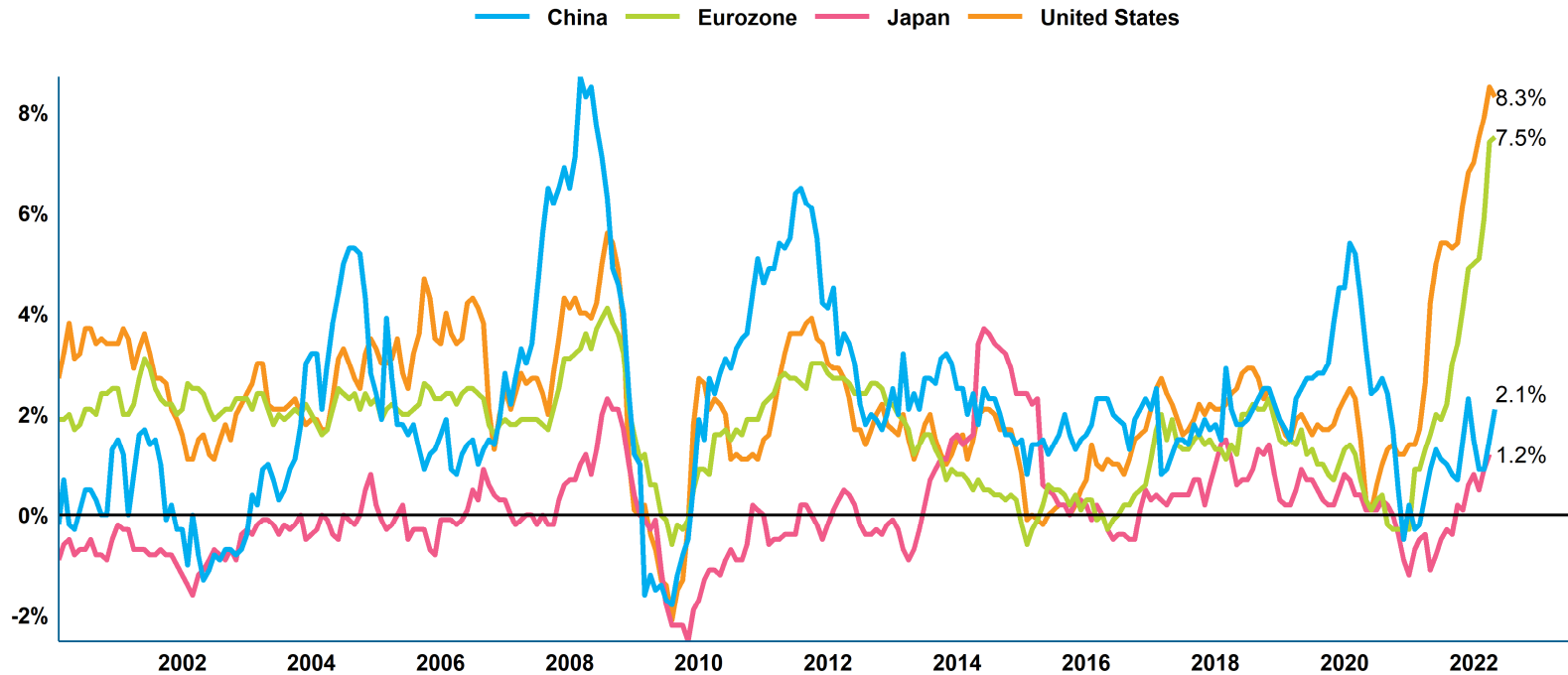


→ Budget deficits as a percentage of GDP drastically increased for major world economies, particularly the US, due to massive fiscal support and the severe economic contraction's effect on tax revenue in 2020 and 2021.

→ As fiscal stimulus programs end, and economic recoveries continue, deficits should improve in the coming years.

<sup>1</sup> Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of March 31, 2022. Projections via IMF Forecasts from April 2022 Report. Dotted lines represent 2022 and 2023 forecasts.

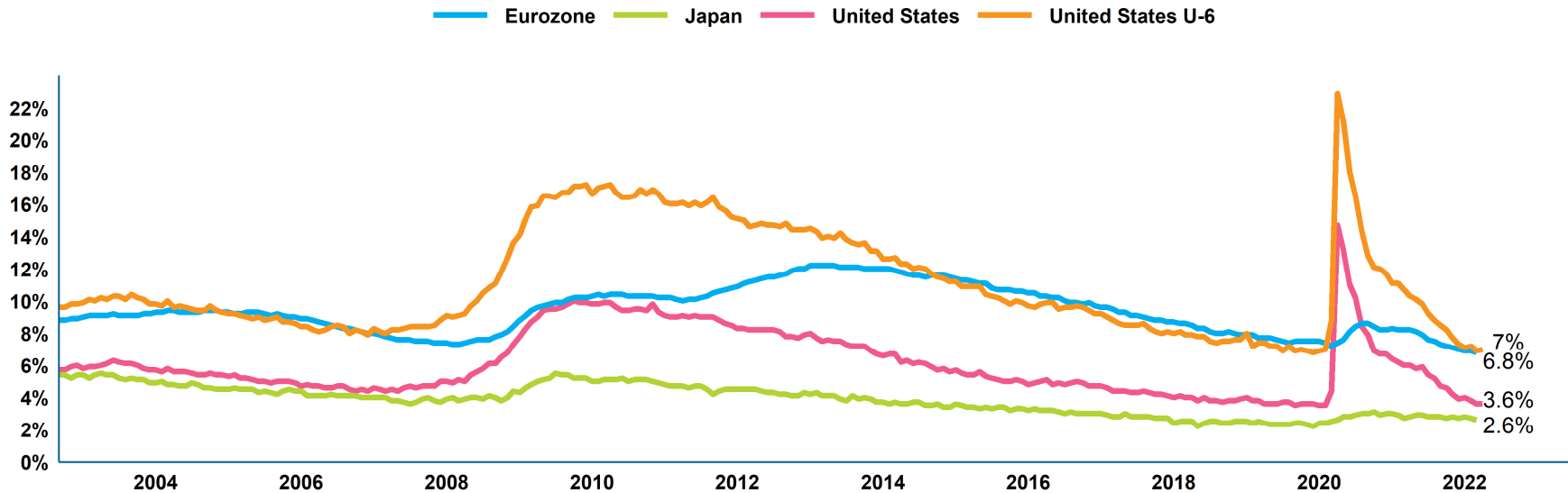
**Inflation (CPI Trailing Twelve Months)<sup>1</sup>**



- Inflation increased dramatically from the lows of the pandemic, particularly in the US and Eurozone where it remains at levels not seen in decades.
- Supply issues related to the pandemic and higher prices in many commodities driven by the Russia and Ukraine conflict have been key drivers of inflation globally.

<sup>1</sup> Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of April 2022, except for Japan, where the most recent data available is as of March 31, 2022.

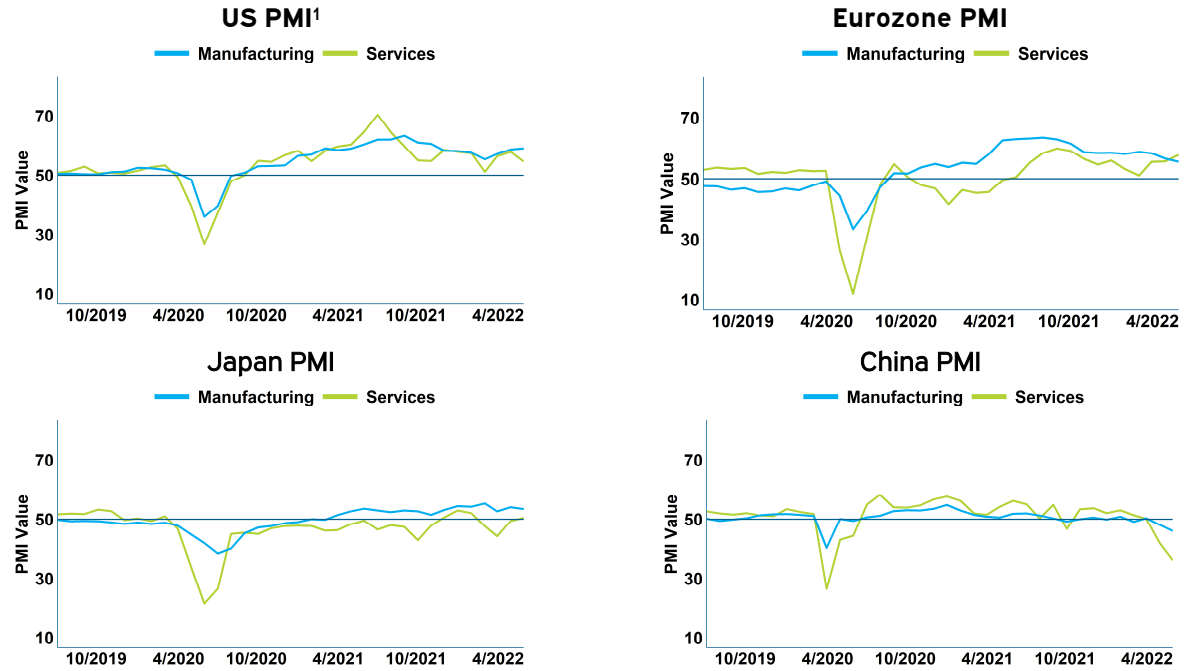
### Unemployment<sup>1</sup>



- As economies have largely reopened, helped by vaccines for the virus, improvements have been seen in the labor market.
- US unemployment, which experienced the steepest rise from the pandemic, has declined back to pre-pandemic levels. The broader measure (U-6) that includes discouraged and underemployed workers declined but is much higher at 7.0%.

<sup>1</sup> Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of April 30, 2022, for the US. The most recent data for Eurozone and Japanese unemployment is as of March 31, 2022.

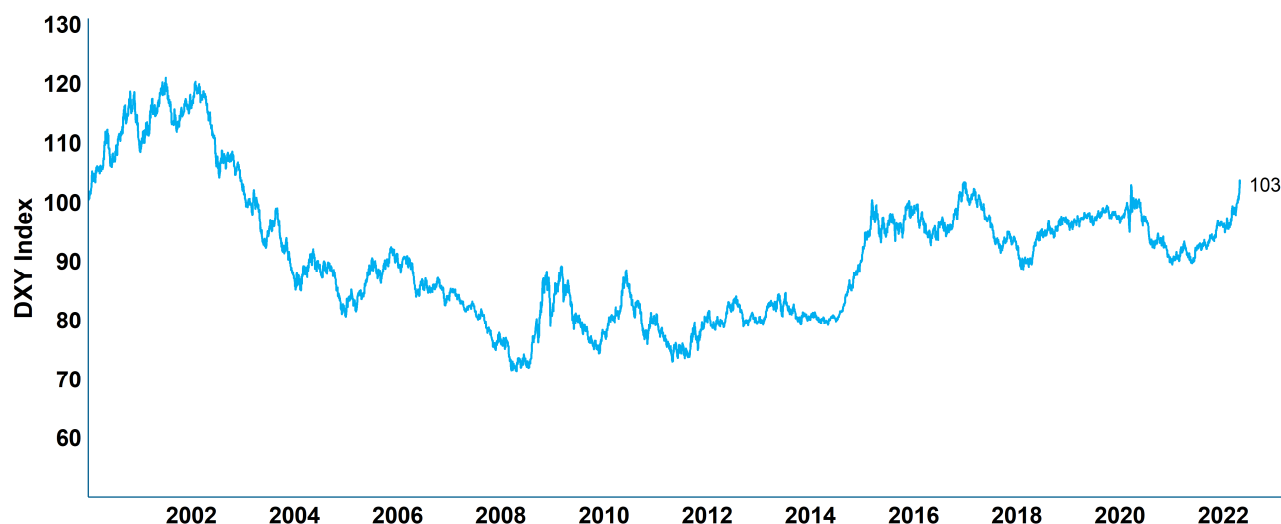
### Global PMIs



- After improvements from the lows of the pandemic, Purchasing Managers Indices (PMI), based on surveys of private sector companies, have experienced some pressures recently.
- Service sector PMIs have seen some improvements in the US and Europe lately as the effects of the Omicron variant wane, while Japan and China remain weaker due to a rise in COVID-19 cases, with China still in contraction due to their strict policies.
- In most countries, manufacturing PMIs are in expansion territory as pandemic-related production issues ease and orders increase. China is the one exception, though, with the manufacturing PMI falling below 50 due to increased COVID-19 restrictions.

<sup>1</sup> Source: Bloomberg. US Markit Services and Manufacturing PMI, Caixin Services and Manufacturing PMI, Eurozone Markit Services and Manufacturing PMI, Jibun Bank Services and Manufacturing PMI. Data is as of April 2022. Readings below 50 represent economic contractions.

US Dollar versus Broad Currencies<sup>1</sup>



- The US dollar continued its trend of strengthening against a broad basket of peers in April of 2022 with further increases after month-end.
- Safe-haven flows, relatively stronger growth, and higher rates have all been key drivers of the dollar’s on-going strength.
- The euro, yen, and yuan have all experienced significant declines versus the dollar, adding to inflation and slowing growth concerns.

<sup>1</sup> Source: Bloomberg. Data as of April 30, 2022.

## Summary

### Key Trends in 2022:

- The war in Ukraine has created significant uncertainty, with a wide range of potential outcomes. Volatility will likely remain high.
- Expect growth to slow globally in 2022 but remain above the long-term trend for the year. The pandemic's impact on economic activity and the war will be key.
- Inflationary pressures could linger, particularly if the Russian invasion of Ukraine intensifies or expands.
- The end of many fiscal programs is expected to put the burden of continued growth on consumers. Higher energy and food prices will depress consumer ability to spend in other areas.
- Monetary policy will likely tighten globally but will remain relatively accommodative. The risk of overtightening policy impacting growth remains.
- Valuations remain high in the US, but relatively low interest rates and strong margins could be supportive of equity markets.
- Outside the US, equity valuations remain lower in both emerging and developed markets, but risks remain, including continued strength in the US dollar, higher inflation particularly weighing on Europe, and China maintaining its restrictive COVID-19 policies.

**Executive Summary**  
**As of March 31, 2022**

The value of the City of San Jose Police and Fire Department Retirement Plan Health Care Trust's assets was \$273.5 million on March 31, 2022, compared to \$283.4 million the end of the prior quarter. The Trust had net cash outflows of \$1.1 million and an investment loss of \$8.8 million in the 3-month period.

→ The Health Care Trust's net of fees performance was -3.1%, compared to the Policy Benchmark return of -3.0%. Over the trailing one-year period, the Trust returned +4.1%, compared to the Policy Benchmark return of +5.3%. The Trust ranked in or near the top quartile of the peer group for the quarter, 1-year, 3-year, and 5-year periods.

- Growth returned -6.2% for the quarter and +2.9% over the trailing one-year period. Growth was roughly in line with the Public Equity Benchmark over both periods.
- Low Beta returned +0.1% for the quarter and +0.1% over the trailing one-year period, in line with the ICE Bank of America Merrill Lynch 91 Days T-Bill TR benchmark over both periods.
- Other assets returned +1.5% for the quarter and 9.6% over the trailing one-year period, versus the Other Benchmark returns of +0.5% and +7.7% over the same time periods, respectively. Commodities had the highest absolute performance during the quarter, with a return of 17.2%.

→ The Health Care Trust didn't have any manager changes during the quarter.



Investment Manager	Asset Class	Changes/ Announcements	Meketa Recommendation <sup>1</sup>	Comments
BlackRock Core Property	Core Real Estate	---	---	---
Clarion Lion Properties	Core Real Estate	---	---	---
TA Realty Core Property	Core Real Estate	---	---	---
Clarion Lion Industrial Trust	Core Real Estate	---	---	---
Credit Suisse Risk Parity	Commodities	---	---	---

<sup>1</sup> The Meketa Investment Group recommendations are based on organizational or resource changes at each manager.

Watch List<sup>1,2</sup>

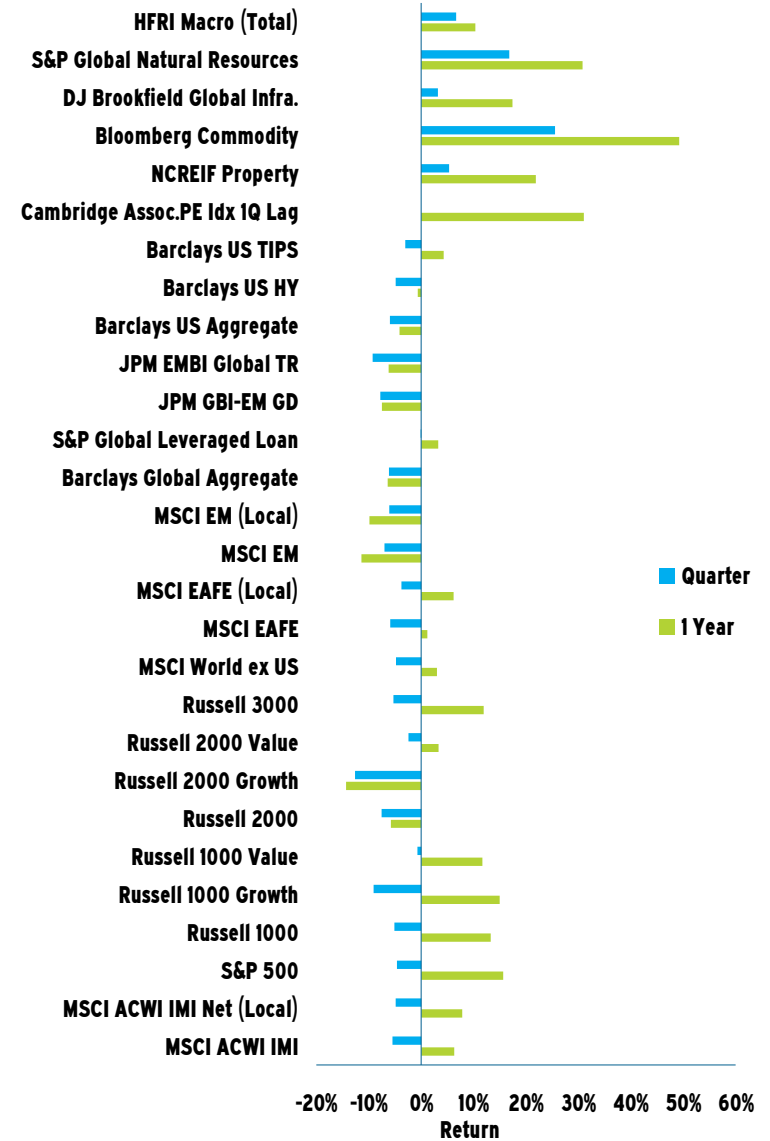
Investment Manager	Asset Class	Watch List Status	Comments
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<sup>1</sup> Watch List excludes Private Markets and Passive Funds.

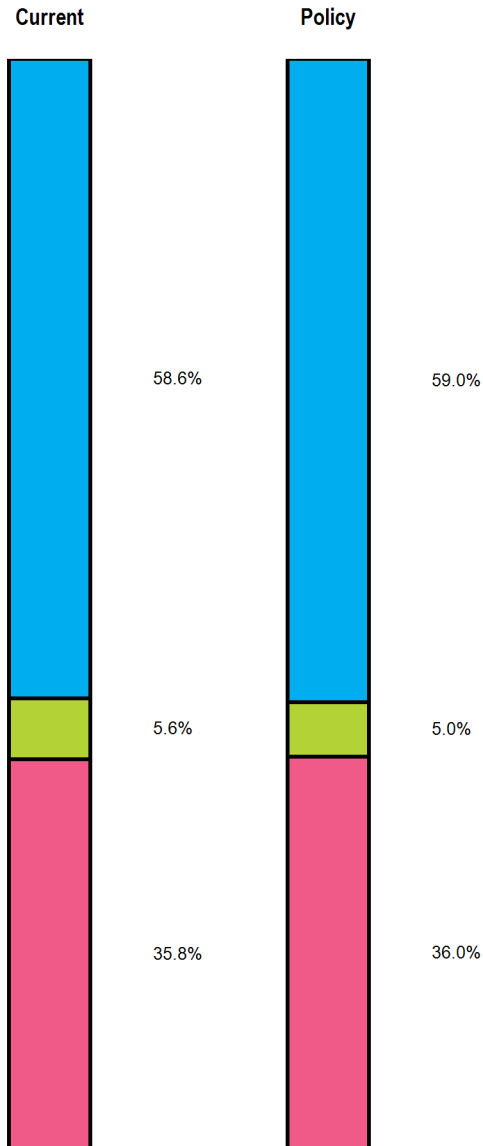
<sup>2</sup> Placement on the Watch List includes qualitative reasons and manager underperformance versus the appropriate benchmark over a three and or five-year period as outlined in the Investment Policy Statement.

### Market Environment – 1Q22 Overview

Benchmark	Scope	1Q22 (%)	1 YR (%)	3 YR (%)	5 YR (%)	10 YR (%)
<b>Global Equity</b>						
MSCI ACWI IMI	World	-5.5	6.3	13.5	11.4	10.0
MSCI ACWI IMI Net (Local)	World (Local Currency)	-4.8	7.9	13.7	11.4	11.2
<b>Domestic Equity</b>						
S&P 500	Large Core	-4.6	15.6	18.9	16.0	14.6
Russell 1000	Large Core	-5.1	13.3	18.7	15.8	14.5
Russell 1000 Growth	Large Growth	-9.0	15.0	23.6	20.9	17.0
Russell 1000 Value	Large Value	-0.7	11.7	13.0	10.3	11.7
Russell 2000	Small Core	-7.5	-5.8	11.7	9.7	11.0
Russell 2000 Growth	Small Growth	-12.6	-14.3	9.9	10.3	11.2
Russell 2000 Value	Small Value	-2.4	3.3	12.7	8.6	10.5
Russell 3000	All Cap Core	-5.3	11.9	18.2	15.4	14.3
<b>International Equity</b>						
MSCI World ex US	World ex-US	-4.8	3.0	8.6	7.1	6.3
MSCI EAFE	International Developed	-5.9	1.2	7.8	6.7	6.3
MSCI EAFE (Local)	International Developed (Local Currency)	-3.7	6.2	8.2	6.6	8.6
MSCI EM	Emerging Markets	-7.0	-11.4	4.9	6.0	3.4
MSCI EM (Local)	Emerging Markets (Local Currency)	-6.1	-9.9	6.3	7.5	6.3
<b>Global Fixed Income</b>						
Barclays Global Aggregate	Global Core Bonds	-6.2	-6.4	0.7	1.7	1.0
S&P Global Leveraged Loan	Bank Loans	-0.1	3.3	4.1	4.1	4.0
JPM GBI-EM GD	Emerging Markets Bonds (Local Currency)	-7.8	-7.5	2.0	3.6	5.2
JPM EMBI Global TR	Emerging Market Bonds	-9.3	-6.2	0.5	1.7	3.4
<b>Domestic Fixed Income</b>						
Barclays US Aggregate	Core Bonds	-5.9	-4.2	1.7	2.1	2.2
Barclays US HY	High Yield	-4.8	-0.7	4.6	4.7	5.7
Barclays US TIPS	Inflation	-3.0	4.3	6.2	4.4	2.7
<b>Other</b>						
Cambridge Associates PE Index 1Qtr Lag	Private Equity	0.0	31.0	29.1	24.3	18.7
NCREIF Property	Real Estate	5.3	21.9	9.6	8.5	9.6
Bloomberg Commodity	Commodities	25.5	49.3	16.1	9.0	-0.7
DJ Brookfield Global Infrastructure	Infrastructure	3.2	17.5	8.6	8.0	8.6
S&P Global Natural Resources	Natural Resources	16.8	30.8	15.4	12.5	5.5
HFRI Macro	Hedge Funds	6.7	10.3	8.0	4.8	2.8



## 1Q22 Review



Allocation vs. Targets and Policy			
	Current Balance	Current Allocation	Policy
<b>Growth</b>	\$160,281,007	58.6%	59.0%
Public Equity	\$160,281,007	58.6%	59.0%
<b>Low Beta</b>	\$15,397,985	5.6%	5.0%
Short-Term IG Bonds	\$12,187,990	4.5%	5.0%
Cash	\$3,209,994	1.2%	0.0%
<b>Other</b>	\$97,796,146	35.8%	36.0%
Core Real Estate	\$33,502,309	12.3%	12.0%
Commodities	\$14,620,258	5.3%	5.0%
Investment Grade Bonds	\$36,766,587	13.4%	14.0%
Long-Term Government Bonds	\$12,906,992	4.7%	5.0%
<b>Total</b>	\$273,475,138	100.0%	100.0%

Asset Class Net Performance Summary										
	Market Value (\$)	% of Portfolio	QTD (%)	Fiscal YTD (%)	1 Yr (%)	3 Yrs (%)	5 Yrs (%)	10 Yrs (%)	Inception (%)	Inception Date
<b>Health Care Trust</b>	<b>273,475,138</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>Jul-12</b>
<i>Policy Benchmark</i>			-3.0	0.2	5.3	9.1	8.0	--	6.7	Jul-12
<i>InvMetrics Health &amp; Welfare \$50mm - \$250mm Net Median</i>			-4.1	-1.7	2.0	6.4	5.7	4.9	5.0	Jul-12
<i>InvMetrics Health &amp; Welfare \$50mm - \$250mm Net Rank</i>			20	28	19	19	26	--	30	Jul-12
<b>Growth</b>	<b>160,281,007</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>-6.2</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>Aug-12</b>
<i>Public Equity Benchmark</i>			-5.8	-3.1	3.5	12.5	11.0	--	10.7	Aug-12
<b>Public Equity</b>	<b>160,281,007</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>-6.2</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>Aug-12</b>
<i>Public Equity Benchmark</i>			-5.8	-3.1	3.5	12.5	11.0	--	10.7	Aug-12
<b>US Equity</b>	<b>83,465,199</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>Jul-18</b>
<i>Russell 3000</i>			-5.3	3.4	11.9	18.2	--	--	15.8	Jul-18
<b>International Equity</b>	<b>37,574,993</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>-6.8</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>Jul-18</b>
<i>MSCI EAFE</i>			-5.9	-3.8	1.2	7.8	--	--	5.5	Jul-18
<b>Emerging Markets Equity</b>	<b>39,240,816</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>-7.5</b>	<b>-16.4</b>	<b>-12.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>Jul-18</b>
<i>MSCI Emerging Markets</i>			-7.0	-15.6	-11.4	4.9	--	--	4.1	Jul-18
<b>Low Beta</b>	<b>15,397,985</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>Jul-12</b>
<i>ICE BofA 91 Days T-Bills TR</i>			0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.1	--	0.6	Jul-12
<b>Short-Term IG Bonds</b>	<b>12,187,990</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>Nov-18</b>
<i>ICE BofA 91 Days T-Bills TR</i>			0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	--	--	1.0	Nov-18

<sup>1</sup> Fiscal Year begins July 1.

<sup>2</sup> Please see the final page of the performance report for composition of the Policy Benchmark and Public Equity Benchmark.

	Market Value (\$)	% of Portfolio	QTD (%)	Fiscal YTD (%)	1 Yr (%)	3 Yrs (%)	5 Yrs (%)	10 Yrs (%)	Inception (%)	Inception Date
<b>Cash</b>	<b>3,209,994</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	--	<b>0.5</b>	<b>Jul-12</b>
<i>ICE BofA 91 Days T-Bills TR</i>			<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.1</i>	--	<i>0.6</i>	<i>Jul-12</i>
<b>Other</b>	<b>97,796,146</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	--	<b>3.2</b>	<b>Aug-12</b>
<i>Other Benchmark</i>			<i>0.5</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>4.9</i>	--	<i>4.0</i>	<i>Aug-12</i>
<b>Investment Grade Bonds</b>	<b>36,766,587</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>-5.9</b>	--	--	--	--	<b>-5.9</b>	<b>Jun-21</b>
<i>Bloomberg US Aggregate TR</i>			<i>-5.9</i>	<i>-5.9</i>	--	--	--	--	<i>-5.9</i>	<i>Jun-21</i>
<b>Long-Term Government Bonds</b>	<b>12,906,992</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>-10.3</b>	<b>-7.4</b>	--	--	--	--	<b>-7.4</b>	<b>Jun-21</b>
<i>Bloomberg US Treasury Long TR</i>			<i>-10.6</i>	<i>-7.4</i>	--	--	--	--	<i>-7.4</i>	<i>Jun-21</i>
<b>Core Real Estate</b>	<b>33,502,309</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>	--	<b>8.5</b>	<b>Aug-12</b>
<i>Core Real Estate Benchmark</i>			<i>7.7</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>7.8</i>	--	<i>8.5</i>	<i>Aug-12</i>
<b>Commodities</b>	<b>14,620,258</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>	--	<b>1.1</b>	<b>Oct-12</b>
<i>Bloomberg Commodity Index TR USD</i>			<i>25.5</i>	<i>31.7</i>	<i>49.3</i>	<i>16.1</i>	<i>9.0</i>	--	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>Oct-12</i>

<sup>1</sup>Please see the final page of the performance report for composition of the Policy Benchmark and Public Equity Benchmark.

Trailing Net Performance										
	Market Value (\$)	% of Portfolio	QTD (%)	Fiscal YTD (%)	1 Yr (%)	3 Yrs (%)	5 Yrs (%)	10 Yrs (%)	Inception (%)	Inception Date
<b>Health Care Trust</b>	<b>273,475,138</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>Jul-12</b>
<i>Policy Benchmark</i>			-3.0	0.2	5.3	9.1	8.0	--	6.7	Jul-12
<i>InvMetrics Health &amp; Welfare \$50mm - \$250mm Net Median</i>			-4.1	-1.7	2.0	6.4	5.7	4.9	5.0	Jul-12
<i>InvMetrics Health &amp; Welfare \$50mm - \$250mm Net Rank</i>			20	28	19	19	26	--	30	Jul-12
<b>Growth</b>	<b>160,281,007</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>-6.2</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>Aug-12</b>
<i>Public Equity Benchmark</i>			-5.8	-3.1	3.5	12.5	11.0	--	10.7	Aug-12
<b>Public Equity</b>	<b>160,281,007</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>-6.2</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>Aug-12</b>
<i>Public Equity Benchmark</i>			-5.8	-3.1	3.5	12.5	11.0	--	10.7	Aug-12
<b>US Equity</b>	<b>83,465,199</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>Jul-18</b>
<i>Russell 3000</i>			-5.3	3.4	11.9	18.2	--	--	15.8	Jul-18
Northern Trust Russell 3000	83,465,199	30.5	-5.3	3.4	11.9	18.2	--	--	15.6	Jul-18
<i>Russell 3000</i>			-5.3	3.4	11.9	18.2	--	--	15.8	Jul-18
<b>International Equity</b>	<b>37,574,993</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>-6.8</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>Jul-18</b>
<i>MSCI EAFE</i>			-5.9	-3.8	1.2	7.8	--	--	5.5	Jul-18
Northern Trust MSCI EAFE	37,574,993	13.7	-6.8	-4.7	0.5	7.6	--	--	5.8	Jul-18
<i>MSCI EAFE</i>			-5.9	-3.8	1.2	7.8	--	--	5.5	Jul-18
<b>Emerging Markets Equity</b>	<b>39,240,816</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>-7.5</b>	<b>-16.4</b>	<b>-12.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>Jul-18</b>
<i>MSCI Emerging Markets</i>			-7.0	-15.6	-11.4	4.9	--	--	4.1	Jul-18
Northern Trust MSCI EM	39,240,816	14.3	-7.5	-16.4	-12.2	4.5	--	--	4.0	Jul-18
<i>MSCI Emerging Markets</i>			-7.0	-15.6	-11.4	4.9	--	--	4.1	Jul-18



	Market Value (\$)	% of Portfolio	QTD (%)	Fiscal YTD (%)	1 Yr (%)	3 Yrs (%)	5 Yrs (%)	10 Yrs (%)	Inception (%)	Inception Date
<b>Low Beta</b>	<b>15,397,985</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>Jul-12</b>
<i>ICE BofA 91 Days T-Bills TR</i>			0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.1	--	0.6	Jul-12
<b>Short-Term IG Bonds</b>	<b>12,187,990</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>Nov-18</b>
<i>ICE BofA 91 Days T-Bills TR</i>			0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	--	--	1.0	Nov-18
BlackRock 3-Month T-Bill	12,187,990	4.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	--	--	1.0	Nov-18
<i>ICE BofA 91 Days T-Bills TR</i>			0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	--	--	1.0	Nov-18
<b>Cash</b>	<b>3,209,994</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>Jul-12</b>
<i>ICE BofA 91 Days T-Bills TR</i>			0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.1	--	0.6	Jul-12
<b>Other</b>	<b>97,796,146</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>Aug-12</b>
<i>Other Benchmark</i>			0.5	4.2	7.7	4.7	4.9	--	4.0	Aug-12
<b>Investment Grade Bonds</b>	<b>36,766,587</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>-5.9</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>-5.9</b>	<b>Jun-21</b>
<i>Bloomberg US Aggregate TR</i>			-5.9	-5.9	--	--	--	--	-5.9	Jun-21
Northern Trust Core Bonds	36,766,587	13.4	-6.0	-5.9	--	--	--	--	-5.9	Jun-21
<i>Bloomberg US Aggregate TR</i>			-5.9	-5.9	--	--	--	--	-5.9	Jun-21
<b>Long-Term Government Bonds</b>	<b>12,906,992</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>-10.3</b>	<b>-7.4</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>-7.4</b>	<b>Jun-21</b>
<i>Bloomberg US Treasury Long TR</i>			-10.6	-7.4	--	--	--	--	-7.4	Jun-21
BlackRock Long Treasury	12,906,992	4.7	-10.3	-7.4	--	--	--	--	-7.4	Jun-21
<i>Bloomberg US Treasury Long TR</i>			-10.6	-7.4	--	--	--	--	-7.4	Jun-21

Core Real Estate values are one-quarter lagged.

	Market Value (\$)	% of Portfolio	QTD (%)	Fiscal YTD (%)	1 Yr (%)	3 Yrs (%)	5 Yrs (%)	10 Yrs (%)	Inception (%)	Inception Date
<b>Core Real Estate</b>	<b>33,502,309</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>Aug-12</b>
<i>Core Real Estate Benchmark</i>			7.7	18.8	18.8	8.0	7.8	--	8.5	Aug-12
BlackRock Core Property Fund	9,090,364	3.3	10.9	19.3	19.3	9.7	--	--	9.1	Feb-19
<i>Core Real Estate Benchmark 2</i>			7.7	18.8	18.8	7.8	--	--	7.6	Feb-19
Clarion Lion Properties Fund	11,900,212	4.4	7.7	20.2	20.2	9.4	--	--	9.3	Mar-19
<i>Core Real Estate Benchmark 2</i>			7.7	18.8	18.8	7.8	--	--	7.9	Mar-19
TA Realty Core Property Fund	10,621,178	3.9	8.7	--	--	--	--	--	8.7	Oct-21
<i>Core Real Estate Benchmark 3</i>			7.7	--	--	--	--	--	7.7	Oct-21
Clarion Lion Industrial Trust	1,890,555	0.7	11.2	--	--	--	--	--	11.2	Oct-21
<i>Core Real Estate Benchmark 3</i>			7.7	--	--	--	--	--	7.7	Oct-21
<b>Commodities</b>	<b>14,620,258</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>Oct-12</b>
<i>Bloomberg Commodity Index TR USD</i>			25.5	31.7	49.3	16.1	9.0	--	-1.2	Oct-12
Credit Suisse Risk Parity Commodity Fund	14,620,258	5.3	17.2	24.9	36.1	16.1	10.0	--	1.8	Nov-12
<i>Bloomberg Commodity Index TR USD</i>			25.5	31.7	49.3	16.1	9.0	--	-0.8	Nov-12

Cash Flow Summary						
QTD Ending March 31, 2022						
	Beginning Market Value	Contributions	Withdrawals	Net Cash Flow	Net Investment Change	Ending Market Value
BlackRock 3-Month T-Bill	\$12,179,694	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,296	\$12,187,990
BlackRock Core Property Fund	\$11,594,364	\$0	-\$3,400,000	-\$3,400,000	\$896,000	\$9,090,364
BlackRock Long Treasury	\$14,393,467	\$0	\$0	\$0	-\$1,486,476	\$12,906,992
Cash	\$1,142,479	\$6,188,603	-\$4,121,494	\$2,067,109	\$406	\$3,209,994
Clarion Lion Industrial Trust	\$1,700,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$190,555	\$1,890,555
Clarion Lion Properties Fund	\$11,131,095	\$0	-\$77,318	-\$77,318	\$846,435	\$11,900,212
Credit Suisse Risk Parity Commodity Fund	\$14,704,255	\$0	-\$2,600,000	-\$2,600,000	\$2,516,004	\$14,620,258
Northern Trust Core Bonds	\$39,096,757	\$0	\$0	\$0	-\$2,330,170	\$36,766,587
Northern Trust MSCI EAFE	\$39,230,431	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$1,000,000	-\$2,655,438	\$37,574,993
Northern Trust MSCI EM	\$40,255,330	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$2,000,000	-\$3,014,515	\$39,240,816
Northern Trust Russell 3000	\$88,109,202	\$0	\$0	\$0	-\$4,644,003	\$83,465,199
TA Realty Core Property Fund	\$9,882,500	\$0	-\$107,285	-\$107,285	\$845,963	\$10,621,178
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$283,419,575</b>	<b>\$9,188,603</b>	<b>-\$10,306,097</b>	<b>-\$1,117,494</b>	<b>-\$8,826,943</b>	<b>\$273,475,138</b>

Attribution Summary						
3 Months Ending March 31, 2022						
	Wtd. Actual Return	Wtd. Index Return	Excess Return	Selection Effect	Allocation Effect	Total Effects
US Equity	-5.3%	-5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
International Equity	-6.8%	-5.9%	-0.9%	-0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
Emerging Markets Equity	-7.5%	-7.0%	-0.5%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Short-Term IG Bonds	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cash	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Investment Grade Bonds	-6.0%	-5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Long-Term Government Bonds	-10.3%	-10.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Core Real Estate	9.0%	7.7%	1.4%	0.2%	-0.2%	0.0%
Commodities	17.2%	25.5%	-8.4%	-0.4%	0.1%	-0.3%
Infrastructure	--	--	--	--	0.0%	--
TIPS	--	--	--	--	0.0%	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>-3.1%</b>	<b>-2.8%</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>

### Attribution Effects

3 Months Ending March 31, 2022

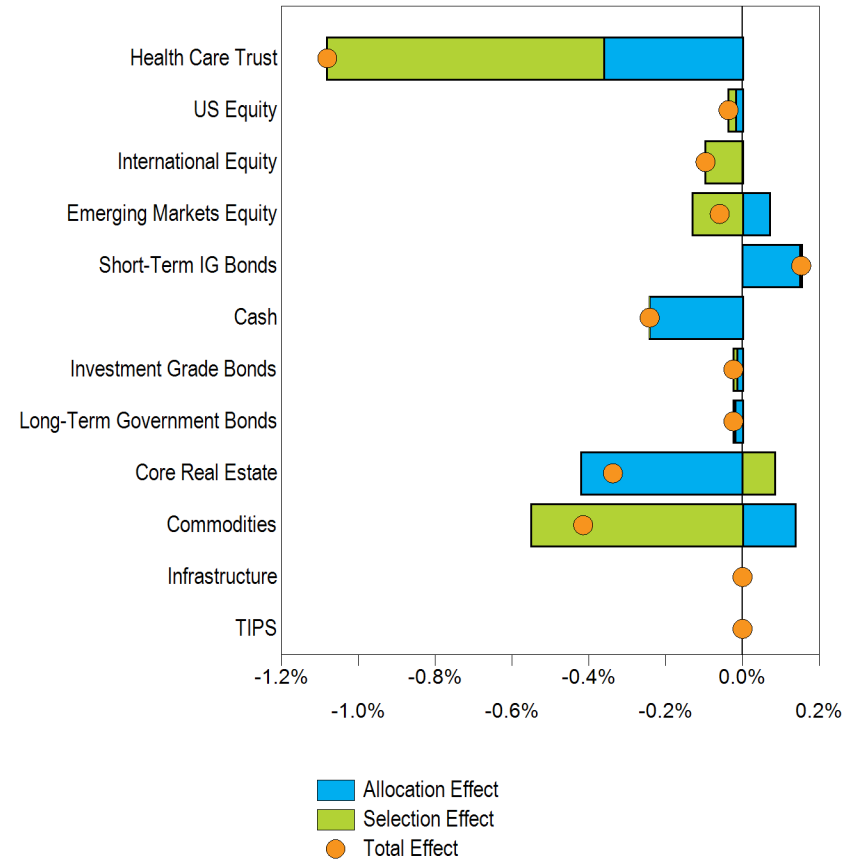


<sup>1</sup> Differences in attribution returns and returns in the performance summary may occur as a result of the different calculation methodologies that are applied by InvestorForce.

Attribution Summary						
1 Year Ending March 31, 2022						
	Wtd. Actual Return	Wtd. Index Return	Excess Return	Selection Effect	Allocation Effect	Total Effects
US Equity	11.9%	11.9%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
International Equity	0.5%	1.2%	-0.7%	-0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
Emerging Markets Equity	-12.2%	-11.4%	-0.8%	-0.1%	0.1%	-0.1%
Short-Term IG Bonds	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Cash	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%
Investment Grade Bonds	-5.4%	-4.2%	-1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Long-Term Government Bonds	-4.0%	-1.4%	-2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Core Real Estate	19.2%	18.8%	0.4%	0.1%	-0.4%	-0.3%
Commodities	36.1%	49.3%	-13.1%	-0.6%	0.1%	-0.4%
Infrastructure	0.0%	5.9%	-5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
TIPS	0.0%	3.0%	-3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>

### Attribution Effects

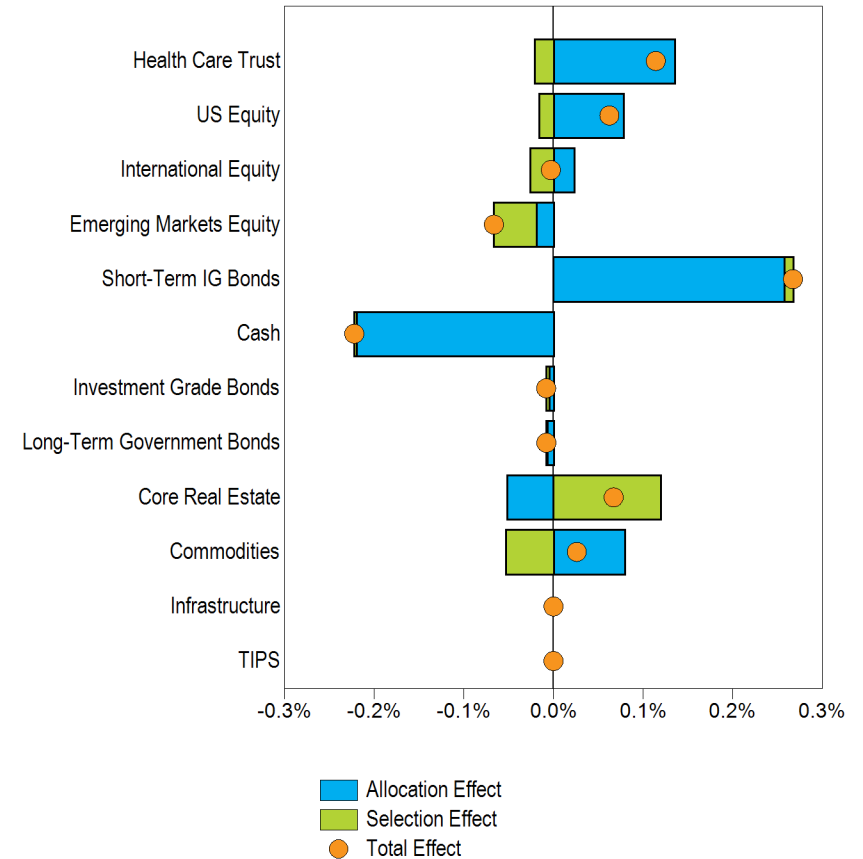
1 Year Ending March 31, 2022



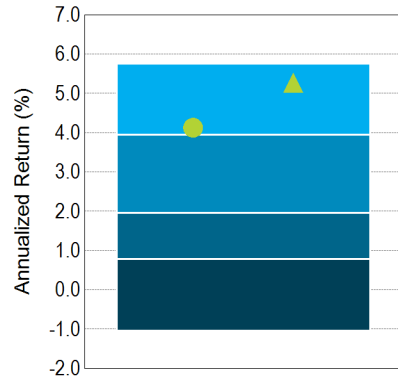
Attribution Summary						
3 Years Ending March 31, 2022						
	Wtd. Actual Return	Wtd. Index Return	Excess Return	Selection Effect	Allocation Effect	Total Effects
US Equity	18.2%	18.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
International Equity	7.6%	7.8%	-0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Emerging Markets Equity	4.6%	4.9%	-0.4%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%
Short-Term IG Bonds	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cash	0.7%	0.8%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Investment Grade Bonds	-1.8%	1.7%	-3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Long-Term Government Bonds	-1.4%	3.3%	-4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Core Real Estate	9.0%	8.0%	1.0%	0.1%	-0.2%	-0.1%
Commodities	16.1%	16.1%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Infrastructure	0.0%	4.9%	-4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
TIPS	0.0%	4.1%	-4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>

### Attribution Effects

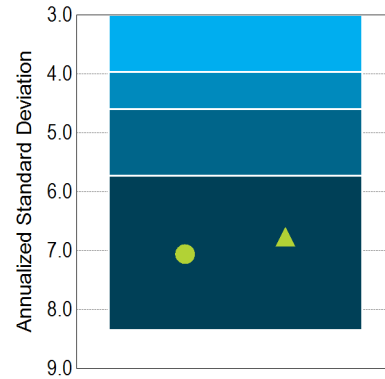
3 Years Ending March 31, 2022



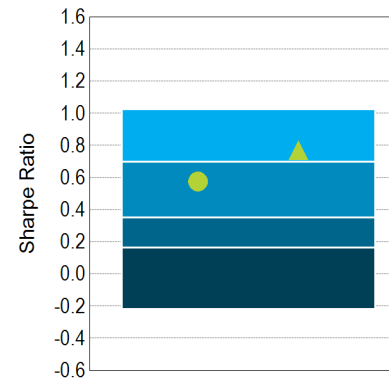
**Annualized Return (%)**  
vs. InvMetrics Health & Welfare \$50mm - \$250mm Net



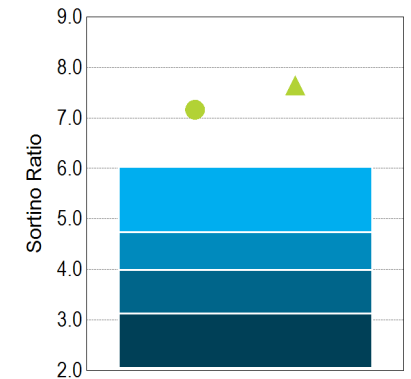
**Annualized Standard Deviation**  
vs. InvMetrics Health & Welfare \$50mm - \$250mm Net



**Sharpe Ratio**  
vs. InvMetrics Health & Welfare \$50mm - \$250mm Net



**Sortino Ratio**  
vs. InvMetrics Health & Welfare \$50mm - \$250mm Net



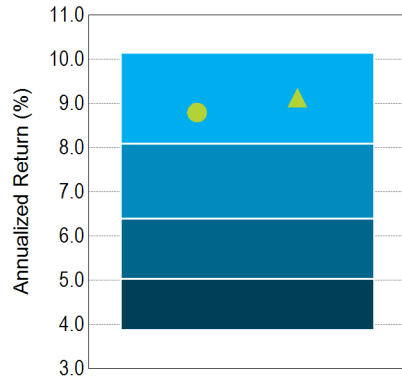
● Health Care Trust	
Value	4.1
Rank	19
▲ Policy Benchmark	
Value	5.3
Rank	9
Universe	
5th %tile	5.8
25th %tile	4.0
Median	2.0
75th %tile	0.8
95th %tile	-1.0

● Health Care Trust	
Value	7.1
Rank	86
▲ Policy Benchmark	
Value	6.8
Rank	85
Universe	
5th %tile	3.0
25th %tile	4.0
Median	4.6
75th %tile	5.7
95th %tile	8.3

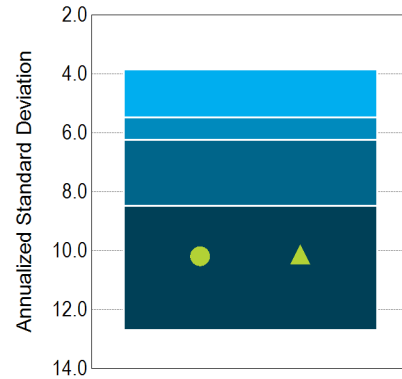
● Health Care Trust	
Value	0.6
Rank	32
▲ Policy Benchmark	
Value	0.8
Rank	14
Universe	
5th %tile	1.0
25th %tile	0.7
Median	0.4
75th %tile	0.2
95th %tile	-0.2

● Health Care Trust	
Value	7.2
Rank	4
▲ Policy Benchmark	
Value	7.6
Rank	2
Universe	
5th %tile	6.0
25th %tile	4.7
Median	4.0
75th %tile	3.1
95th %tile	2.1

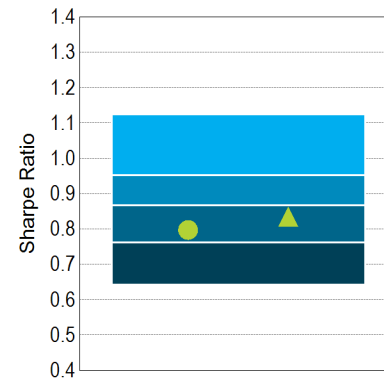
**Annualized Return (%)**  
vs. InvMetrics Health & Welfare \$50mm - \$250mm Net



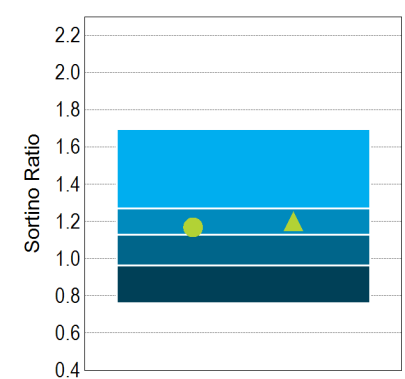
**Annualized Standard Deviation**  
vs. InvMetrics Health & Welfare \$50mm - \$250mm Net



**Sharpe Ratio**  
vs. InvMetrics Health & Welfare \$50mm - \$250mm Net



**Sortino Ratio**  
vs. InvMetrics Health & Welfare \$50mm - \$250mm Net



● Health Care Trust	
Value	8.8
Rank	19
▲ Policy Benchmark	
Value	9.1
Rank	15
Universe	
5th %tile	10.1
25th %tile	8.1
Median	6.4
75th %tile	5.0
95th %tile	3.9

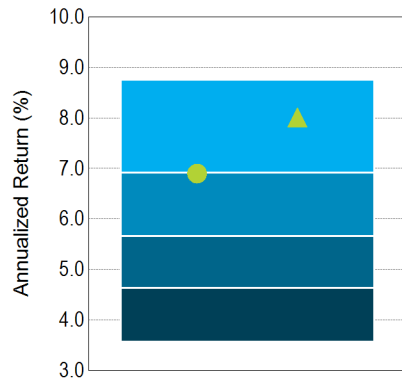
● Health Care Trust	
Value	10.2
Rank	87
▲ Policy Benchmark	
Value	10.1
Rank	86
Universe	
5th %tile	3.8
25th %tile	5.5
Median	6.2
75th %tile	8.5
95th %tile	12.7

● Health Care Trust	
Value	0.8
Rank	68
▲ Policy Benchmark	
Value	0.8
Rank	60
Universe	
5th %tile	1.1
25th %tile	1.0
Median	0.9
75th %tile	0.8
95th %tile	0.6

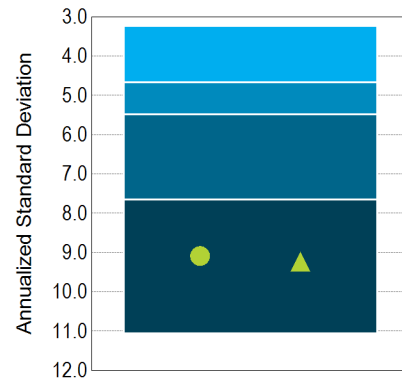
● Health Care Trust	
Value	1.2
Rank	43
▲ Policy Benchmark	
Value	1.2
Rank	39
Universe	
5th %tile	1.7
25th %tile	1.3
Median	1.1
75th %tile	1.0
95th %tile	0.8



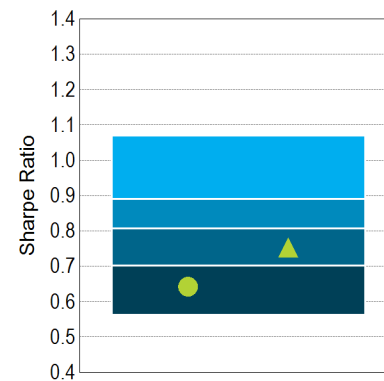
**Annualized Return (%)**  
vs. InvMetrics Health & Welfare \$50mm - \$250mm Net



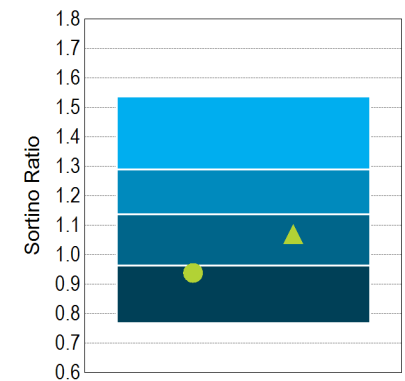
**Annualized Standard Deviation**  
vs. InvMetrics Health & Welfare \$50mm - \$250mm Net



**Sharpe Ratio**  
vs. InvMetrics Health & Welfare \$50mm - \$250mm Net



**Sortino Ratio**  
vs. InvMetrics Health & Welfare \$50mm - \$250mm Net



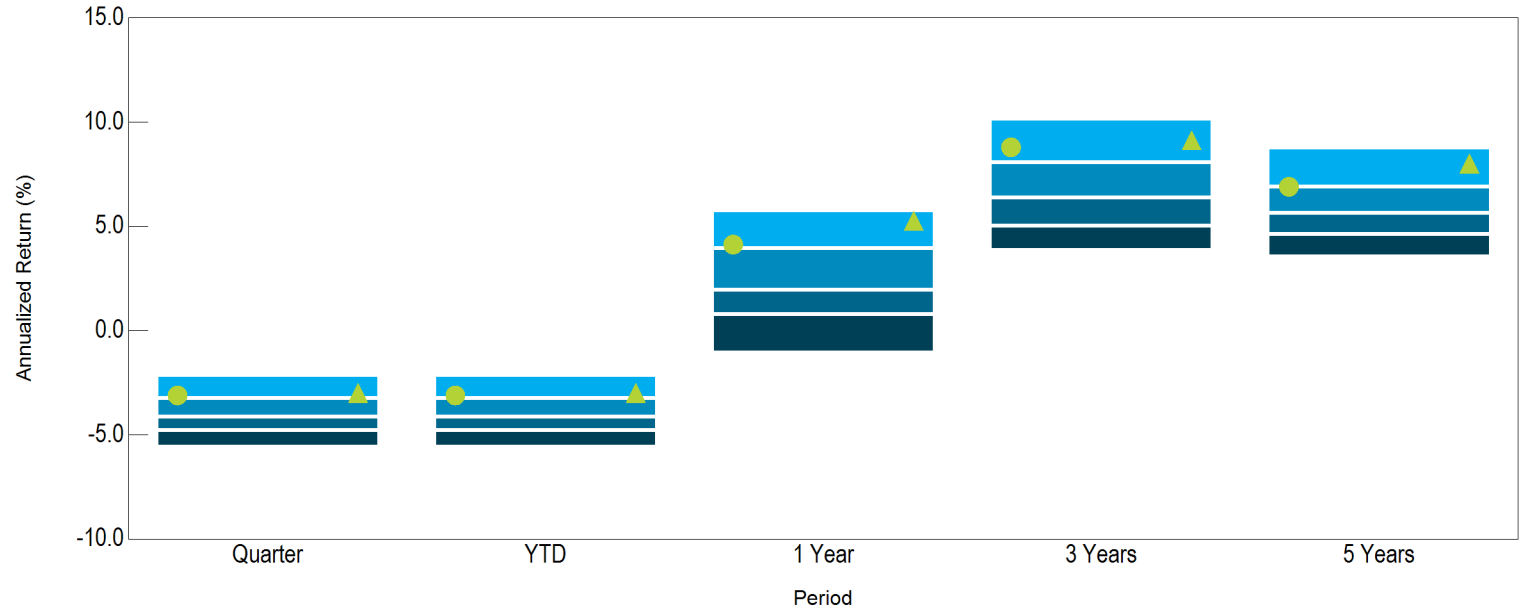
● Health Care Trust	
Value	6.9
Rank	26
▲ Policy Benchmark	
Value	8.0
Rank	13
Universe	
5th %tile	8.8
25th %tile	6.9
Median	5.7
75th %tile	4.6
95th %tile	3.6

● Health Care Trust	
Value	9.1
Rank	87
▲ Policy Benchmark	
Value	9.2
Rank	88
Universe	
5th %tile	3.2
25th %tile	4.6
Median	5.5
75th %tile	7.6
95th %tile	11.0

● Health Care Trust	
Value	0.6
Rank	86
▲ Policy Benchmark	
Value	0.8
Rank	64
Universe	
5th %tile	1.1
25th %tile	0.9
Median	0.8
75th %tile	0.7
95th %tile	0.6

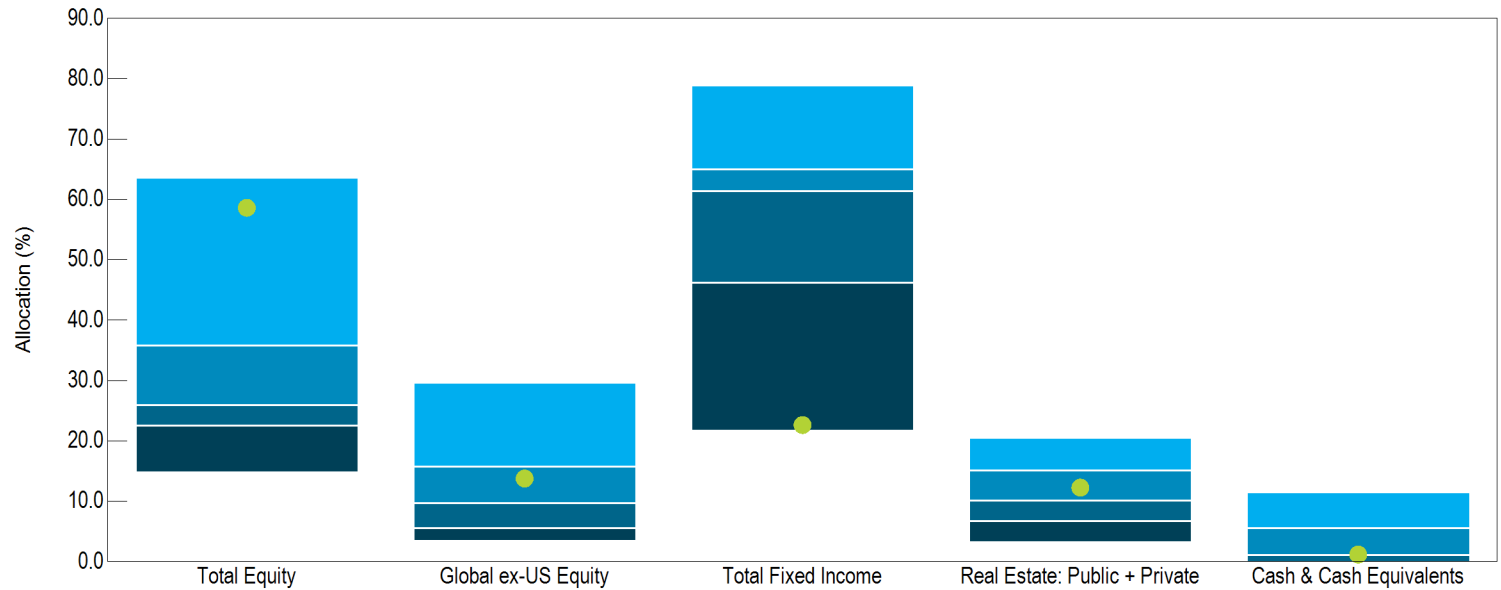
● Health Care Trust	
Value	0.9
Rank	79
▲ Policy Benchmark	
Value	1.1
Rank	62
Universe	
5th %tile	1.5
25th %tile	1.3
Median	1.1
75th %tile	1.0
95th %tile	0.8

#### InvMetrics Health & Welfare \$50mm - \$250mm Net Return Comparison Ending March 31, 2022



	Return (Rank)									
5th Percentile	-2.1	(20)	-2.1	(20)	5.8	(19)	10.1	(19)	8.8	(26)
25th Percentile	-3.2	(19)	-3.2	(19)	4.0	(9)	8.1	(15)	6.9	(13)
Median	-4.1		-4.1		2.0		6.4		5.7	
75th Percentile	-4.8		-4.8		0.8		5.0		4.6	
95th Percentile	-5.6		-5.6		-1.0		3.9		3.6	
# of Portfolios	61		61		61		61		61	
● Health Care Trust	-3.1	(20)	-3.1	(20)	4.1	(19)	8.8	(19)	6.9	(26)
▲ Policy Benchmark	-3.0	(19)	-3.0	(19)	5.3	(9)	9.1	(15)	8.0	(13)

Total Plan Allocation vs. InvMetrics Health & Welfare \$50mm - \$250mm Net  
As of March 31, 2022



	Allocation				
5th Percentile	63.6	29.7	78.9	20.5	11.5
25th Percentile	35.9	15.8	65.1	15.2	5.6
Median	26.0	9.8	61.5	10.2	1.2
75th Percentile	22.6	5.7	46.3	6.8	0.1
95th Percentile	14.8	3.6	21.8	3.3	0.0
# of Portfolios	50	30	53	28	44
● Health Care Trust	58.6	13.7	22.6	12.3	1.2
Rank	13	33	93	40	52

**Benchmark History**  
As of March 31, 2022

Health Care Trust

6/1/2021	Present	30% Russell 3000 / 14% MSCI EAFE / 15% MSCI Emerging Markets / 5% ICE BofA 91 Days T-Bills TR / 14% Bloomberg US Aggregate TR / 5% Bloomberg US Treasury Long TR / 12% Core Real Estate Benchmark / 5% Bloomberg Commodity Index TR USD
7/1/2019	5/31/2021	28% Russell 3000 / 13% MSCI EAFE / 15% MSCI Emerging Markets / 29% ICE BofA 91 Days T-Bills TR / 10% Core Real Estate Benchmark / 5% Bloomberg Commodity Index TR USD
10/1/2018	6/30/2019	28% Russell 3000 / 13% MSCI EAFE / 15% MSCI Emerging Markets / 29% ICE BofA 91 Days T-Bills TR / 10% MSCI US REIT / 5% Bloomberg Commodity Index TR USD
7/1/2018	9/30/2018	57% MSCI ACWI IMI (Net) / 30% Bloomberg US Aggregate TR / 8% MSCI US REIT Gross / 5% Bloomberg Commodity Index TR USD
2/1/2017	6/30/2018	43% MSCI ACWI IMI (Net) / 15% Bloomberg US Aggregate TR / 10% MSCI US REIT Gross / 9% Bloomberg Commodity Index TR USD / 3% DJ Brookfield Global Infrastructure Net TR USD / 20% 60% MSCI World & 40% Citigroup WGBI
9/1/2014	1/31/2017	43% MSCI ACWI IMI (Net) / 15% Bloomberg US Aggregate TR / 10% MSCI US REIT Gross / 9% Custom Commodity Risk Parity Index / 3% CPI + 5% (Unadjusted) / 20% 60% MSCI World & 40% Citigroup WGBI

Growth

10/1/2018	Present	50% Russell 3000 / 23.21% MSCI EAFE / 26.79% MSCI Emerging Markets
8/1/2012	9/30/2018	MSCI ACWI IMI Net USD

Public Equity

10/1/2018	Present	50% Russell 3000 / 23.21% MSCI EAFE / 26.79% MSCI Emerging Markets
8/1/2012	9/30/2018	MSCI ACWI IMI Net USD

US Equity

7/1/2018	Present	Russell 3000
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International Equity

7/1/2018	Present	MSCI EAFE
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Emerging Markets Equity

7/1/2018	Present	MSCI Emerging Markets
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Short-Term IG Bonds		
11/1/2018	Present	ICE BofA 91 Days T-Bills TR
Cash		
7/1/2012	Present	ICE BofA 91 Days T-Bills TR
Other		
6/1/2021	Present	38.89% BBgBarc US Aggregate TR / 13.89% BBgBarc US Treasury Long TR / 33.33% Core Real Estate Benchmark / 13.89% Bloomberg Commodity Index TR USD
7/1/2019	5/31/2021	66.67% Core Real Estate Benchmark / 33.33% Bloomberg Commodity Index TR USD
10/1/2018	6/30/2019	66.67% MSCI US REIT / 33.33% Bloomberg Commodity Index TR USD
8/1/2012	9/30/2018	35.09% 60% MSCI World & 40% Citigroup WGBI / 26.32% BBgBarc US Aggregate TR / 17.54% MSCI US REIT / 15.79% Bloomberg Commodity Index TR USD / 5.26% DJ Brookfield Global Infrastructure Net TR USD
Core Real Estate		
6/1/2021	Present	NCREIF ODCE Value-Weighted
7/1/2019	5/31/2021	NCREIF ODCE Equal-Weighted
8/1/2012	6/30/2019	MSCI US REIT Gross
Commodities		
10/1/2012	Present	Bloomberg Commodity Index TR USD
Infrastructure		
1/1/2014	Present	DJ Brookfield Global Infrastructure Net TR USD
Investment Grade Bonds		
8/1/2012	Present	BBgBarc Global Aggregate TR
TIPS		
7/1/2018	Present	100% BBgBarc US Treasury TIPS 0-5 Yr TR

## **Glossary and Notes**

**Credit Risk:** Refers to the risk that the issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., the issuer will be unable to make timely principal and/or interest payments on the security.)

**Duration:** Measure of the sensitivity of the price of a bond to a change in its yield to maturity. Duration summarizes, in a single number, the characteristics that cause bond prices to change in response to a change in interest rates. For example, the price of a bond with a duration of three years will rise by approximately 3% for each 1% decrease in its yield to maturity. Conversely, the price will decrease 3% for each 1% increase in the bond's yield. Price changes for two different bonds can be compared using duration. A bond with a duration of six years will exhibit twice the percentage price change of a bond with a three-year duration. The actual calculation of a bond's duration is somewhat complicated, but the idea behind the calculation is straightforward. The first step is to measure the time interval until receipt for each cash flow (coupon and principal payments) from a bond. The second step is to compute a weighted average of these time intervals. Each time interval is measured by the present value of that cash flow. This weighted average is the duration of the bond measured in years.

**Information Ratio:** This statistic is a measure of the consistency of a portfolio's performance relative to a benchmark. It is calculated by subtracting the benchmark return from the portfolio return (excess return), and dividing the resulting excess return by the standard deviation (volatility) of this excess return. A positive information ratio indicates outperformance versus the benchmark, and the higher the information ratio, the more consistent the outperformance.

**Jensen's Alpha:** A measure of the average return of a portfolio or investment in excess of what is predicted by its beta or "market" risk.  $\text{Portfolio Return} - [\text{Risk Free Rate} + \text{Beta} * (\text{market return} - \text{Risk Free Rate})]$ .

**Market Capitalization:** For a firm, market capitalization is the total market value of outstanding common stock. For a portfolio, market capitalization is the sum of the capitalization of each company weighted by the ratio of holdings in that company to total portfolio holdings; thus it is a weighted-average capitalization. Meketa Investment Group considers the largest 65% of the broad domestic equity market as large capitalization, the next 25% of the market as medium capitalization, and the smallest 10% of stocks as small capitalization.

**Market Weighted:** Stocks in many indices are weighted based on the total market capitalization of the issue. Thus, the individual returns of higher market-capitalization issues will more heavily influence an index's return than the returns of the smaller market-capitalization issues in the index.

**Maturity:** The date on which a loan, bond, mortgage, or other debt/security becomes due and is to be paid off.

**Prepayment Risk:** The risk that prepayments will increase (homeowners will prepay all or part of their mortgage) when mortgage interest rates decline; hence, investors' monies will be returned to them in a lower interest rate environment. Also, the risk that prepayments will slow down when mortgage interest rates rise; hence, investors will not have as much money as previously anticipated in a higher interest rate environment. A prepayment is any payment in excess of the scheduled mortgage payment.

**Price-Book Value (P/B) Ratio:** The current market price of a stock divided by its book value per share. Meketa Investment Group calculates P/B as the current price divided by Compustat's quarterly common equity. Common equity includes common stock, capital surplus, retained earnings, and treasury stock adjusted for both common and nonredeemable preferred stock. Similar to high P/E stocks, stocks with high P/B's tend to be riskier investments.

**Price-Earnings (P/E) Ratio:** A stock's market price divided by its current or estimated future earnings. Lower P/E ratios often characterize stocks in low growth or mature industries, stocks in groups that have fallen out of favor, or stocks of established blue chip companies with long records of stable earnings and regular dividends. Sometimes a company that has good fundamentals may be viewed unfavorably by the market if it is an industry that is temporarily out of favor. Or a business may have experienced financial problems causing investors to be skeptical about its future. Either of these situations would result in lower relative P/E ratios. Some stocks exhibit above-average sales and earnings growth or expectations for above average growth. Consequently, investors are willing to pay more for these companies' earnings, which results in elevated P/E ratios. In other words, investors will pay more for shares of companies whose profits, in their opinion, are expected to increase faster than average. Because future events are in no way assured, high P/E stocks tend to be riskier and more volatile investments. Meketa Investment Group calculates P/E as the current price divided by the I/B/E/S consensus of twelve-month forecast earnings per share.

**Quality Rating:** The rank assigned a security by such rating services as Fitch, Moody's, and Standard & Poor's. The rating may be determined by such factors as (1) the likelihood of fulfillment of dividend, income, and principal payment of obligations; (2) the nature and provisions of the issue; and (3) the security's relative position in the event of liquidation of the company. Bonds assigned the top four grades (AAA, AA, A, BBB) are considered investment grade because they are eligible bank investments as determined by the controller of the currency.

**Sharpe Ratio:** A commonly used measure of risk-adjusted return. It is calculated by subtracting the risk free return (usually three-month Treasury bill) from the portfolio return and dividing the resulting excess return by the portfolio's total risk level (standard deviation). The result is a measure of return per unit of total risk taken. The higher the Sharpe ratio, the better the fund's historical risk adjusted performance.

**STIF Account:** Short-term investment fund at a custodian bank that invests in cash-equivalent instruments. It is generally used to safely invest the excess cash held by portfolio managers.

**Standard Deviation:** A measure of the total risk of an asset or a portfolio. Standard deviation measures the dispersion of a set of numbers around a central point (e.g., the average return). If the standard deviation is small, the distribution is concentrated within a narrow range of values. For a normal distribution, about two thirds of the observations will fall within one standard deviation of the mean, and 95% of the observations will fall within two standard deviations of the mean.

**Style:** The description of the type of approach and strategy utilized by an investment manager to manage funds. For example, the style for equities is determined by portfolio characteristics such as price-to-book value, price-to-earnings ratio, and dividend yield. Equity styles include growth, value, and core.

**Tracking Error:** A divergence between the price behavior of a position or a portfolio and the price behavior of a benchmark, as defined by the difference in standard deviation.



**Yield to Maturity:** The yield, or return, provided by a bond to its maturity date; determined by a mathematical process, usually requiring the use of a “basis book.” For example, a 5% bond pays \$5 a year interest on each \$100 par value. To figure its current yield, divide \$5 by \$95—the market price of the bond—and you get 5.26%. Assume that the same bond is due to mature in five years. On the maturity date, the issuer is pledged to pay \$100 for the bond that can be bought now for \$95. In other words, the bond is selling at a discount of 5% below par value. To figure yield to maturity, a simple and approximate method is to divide 5% by the five years to maturity, which equals 1% pro rata yearly. Add that 1% to the 5.26% current yield, and the yield to maturity is roughly 6.26%.

$$\frac{5\% \text{ (discount)}}{5 \text{ (yrs. to maturity)}} = 1\% \text{ pro rata, plus } 5.26\% \text{ (current yield)} = 6.26\% \text{ (yield to maturity)}$$

**Yield to Worst:** The lowest potential yield that can be received on a bond without the issuer actually defaulting. The yield to worst is calculated by making worst-case scenario assumptions on the issue by calculating the returns that would be received if provisions, including prepayment, call, or sinking fund, are used by the issuer.

**NCREIF Property Index (NPI):** Measures unleveraged investment performance of a very large pool of individual commercial real estate properties acquired in the private market by tax-exempt institutional investors for investment purposes only. The NPI index is capitalization-weighted for a quarterly time series composite total rate of return.

**NCREIF Fund Index - Open End Diversified Core Equity (NFI-ODCE):** Measures the investment performance of 28 open-end commingled funds pursuing a core investment strategy that reflects funds' leverage and cash positions. The NFI-ODCE index is equal-weighted and is reported gross and net of fees for a quarterly time series composite total rate of return.

Sources: Investment Terminology, International Foundation of Employee Benefit Plans, 1999.  
The Handbook of Fixed Income Securities, Fabozzi, Frank J., 1991

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Throughout this report, numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Returns for periods greater than one year are annualized throughout this report.

Values shown are in millions of dollars, unless noted otherwise.