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SPIVA[®] Canada Scorecard

SUMMARY

- The SPIVA Canada Scorecard reports on the performance of actively managed Canadian mutual funds versus that of their benchmarks, corrected for survivorship bias. It also shows equal- and asset-weighted peer averages.
- The index versus active debate has been a contentious subject for decades, and there are strong opinions on both sides. The SPIVA Scorecards are the de facto scorekeepers of this debate, reporting performance over 1-, 3-, 5-, and now 10-year periods.
- All but one fund category outperformed their respective benchmarks on a relative basis over the one-year period ending June 30, 2017. In other words, the majority of active managers across all categories failed to outperform their respective benchmarks, with the exception of Canada Dividend & Income Equity.
- **Domestic Equities:** Despite a slow start during the first four months in the trailing 12-month period, the headline broad market indices posted strong low-double-digit gains, with the [S&P/TSX Composite](#) and the [S&P/TSX 60](#) returning 11.05% and 12.38%, respectively. Most of this return came after the U.S. election in November 2016.
- Compared with other international markets, Canadian equity markets posted relatively weaker returns over the one-year period. This, in turn, led to a higher percentage of active managers outperforming the benchmark, when compared with results from the second half of 2016. Nevertheless, the majority of active managers investing in domestic equity underperformed the benchmark, with only one-third of Canadian equity funds outperforming the S&P/TSX Composite over the one-year period.
- Within the Canadian Dividend & Income Equity category, 51.43% of funds outperformed their respective benchmark over the one-year period. However, over the 10-year period, only 2.13% of funds were able to outpace the [S&P/TSX Canadian Dividend Aristocrats[®]](#).

- The one-year data also showed unfavorable results for actively managed funds in the Canadian Small-/Mid-Cap Equity category. Managers were not able to keep pace with the 7.26% return of the [S&P/TSX Completion Index](#), which resulted in slightly less than half (48.39%) of managers outperforming.
- Over the same period, Canadian Focused Equity managers were among the worst performers, which is the opposite result seen at year-end 2016. Less than one-fifth (17.54%) outperformed the blended index, which allocates 50% of its weight to the [S&P/TSX Composite](#), 25% of its weight to the [S&P 500[®]](#), and 25% of its weight to the S&P EPAC LargeMidCap. This marks the largest negative reversal in any group's outperformance from the year-end 2016 scorecard.
- Over the longer term, the results are unequivocal across all domestic equity categories. The data for the five-year period showed the losing pattern repeating across all categories, as the majority of active managers underperformed their respective benchmarks. The 10-year period showed further struggles for active managers, with less than one-quarter of funds outperforming.
- **Foreign Equities:** Managers investing in U.S equity saw almost no change in their relative performance over the various periods compared with the year-end 2016 scorecard. Managers ended the period with only 28.57% being able to provide excess returns over the S&P 500 (CAD). The data also showed that an even lower percentage of managers outperformed their benchmarks in the International Equity (20.00%) and Global Equity (15.52%) categories.
- Over the five-year period, only 11.54% of active International Equity funds and 6.62% of active Global Equity funds were able to beat their respective benchmarks.
- It should be noted that the U.S. Equity fund category was among the worst performing with respect to longer time horizons. Only 2.33%, 2.15%, and 2.54% were able to outpace the S&P 500 (CAD) over the 3-, 5-, and 10-year periods, respectively. This illuminates the continued struggle for managers in this category.

INTRODUCTION

The SPIVA Canada Scorecard provides a semiannual update on the active versus index debate in Canada. The SPIVA Canada Scorecard shows the performance of actively managed Canadian mutual funds compared with S&P Dow Jones Indices in their respective categories. Although many such reports are available, the SPIVA Canada Scorecard is unique in that it offers the following characteristics.

- **Survivorship Bias Correction:** Many funds might be liquidated or merged during a period of study. However, for a market participant making a decision at the beginning of the period, these funds are part of the opportunity set. Unlike other commonly available comparison reports, SPIVA Canada Scorecards remove this survivorship bias.
- **Apples-to-Apples Comparison:** A fund's returns are often compared with a popular benchmark regardless of its investment category. SPIVA Canada Scorecards make an appropriate comparison by measuring a fund's returns against the returns of a benchmark that reflects the fund's investment category.
- **Asset-Weighted Returns:** Average returns for a fund group are often calculated using only equal weighting, which results in the returns of a Canadian dollar (CAD) 10 billion fund affecting the average in the same manner as the returns of a CAD 10 million fund. The SPIVA Canada Scorecard shows both equal- and asset-weighted averages. Equal-weighted returns are a measure of average fund performance. Asset-weighted returns are a measure of the performance of the average invested Canadian dollar.

Please note that neither S&P Dow Jones Indices, nor any of its affiliates make any assurance or provide any investment recommendation on the appropriateness of investing in either index or active investing. S&P Dow Jones Indices does not sponsor, endorse, sell, or promote any investment fund or other investment vehicle that is offered by third parties and that seeks to provide an investment return based on the performance of any index. The SPIVA Canada Scorecard simply provides quarterly statistics according to the SPIVA methodology and a brief analysis of those statistics. Further, S&P Dow Jones Indices does advise that anyone reading this report also read the SPIVA methodology at the end of the report in order to understand how the data was derived.

Canadian Equity Funds

The Canadian Equity category¹ performed near the middle of the categories over the five-year period, with 25.00% of actively managed funds outperforming the [S&P/TSX Composite](#) (see Report 1). Results for the 10-year period came in at 8.89%, while 33.33% managed to outperform over the one-year period.

For all periods, the equal-weighted average returns of active Canadian Equity funds were lower than those of the S&P/TSX Composite. Asset-weighted returns were marginally higher in the one- and five-year periods (see Reports 3 and 4). In addition, asset-weighted returns for all periods were higher than their equal-weighted counterparts. This finding once again highlights the importance of averaging

¹ This report uses the Canadian Investment Funds Standard Committee's (CIFSC) fund categories. Additional information regarding this organization and their categories can be found at www.cifsc.com.

schemes, which can be used to gauge whether funds with more assets are doing better than funds with fewer assets.

Canadian Small-/Mid-Cap Equity Funds

During the one-year period, 48.39% of actively managed equity funds in the Canadian Small-/Mid-Cap Equity category outperformed the [S&P/TSX Completion](#)² (see Report 1). That figure decreased to 27.78%, 41.03%, and 20.69% over the 3-, 5-, and 10-year periods, respectively. Performance was mixed with regard to weighted returns. Underperformance appears to have been centralized in recent years, as both asset- and equal-weighted returns lagged the index for both the one- and three-year periods (see Reports 3 and 4) while providing 1.81% alpha over the five-year period.

Canadian Dividend & Income Equity Funds

The mandate of constituents of the Canadian Dividend & Income Equity fund category is to invest primarily in income-generating securities. S&P Dow Jones Indices' comparable index is the [S&P/TSX Canadian Dividend Aristocrats](#), which includes constituents that have followed a managed-dividend policy of consistently increasing dividends every year for at least five years. As dividends and income themes continued to dominate the investment landscape, the majority (51.43%) of Canadian active income funds outperformed the S&P/TSX Canadian Dividend Aristocrats over the 12-month period studied. Over the three- and five-year periods, the figures were slightly lower, with 35.00% and 29.31% of funds outperforming the benchmark, respectively. However, over the 10-year horizon, only 2.13% managed to provide any alpha with respect to the benchmark. The fund category's weighted returns were mixed and showed no clear trends.

U.S. Equity Funds

The U.S. Equity fund category offers Canadian market participants insight into the U.S. equity market with returns expressed in Canadian dollars. In addition to equity risk, these funds carry currency risk. Few funds in this category outperformed the [S&P 500](#) (in Canadian dollar terms) over the one-, three-, and five-year periods, which is a similar finding as the year-end 2016 scorecard (see Report 1). A bright spot for the category is the 28.57% of funds that outperformed the benchmark over the one-year period, which is similar to year-end 2016. The S&P 500 outperformed active funds in both the asset- and equal-weighted categories in all time periods examined. This accentuates the struggles that managers in this category have faced.

International Equity Funds

This category encompasses funds that invest most of their assets in developed countries other than Canada and the U.S. In addition to equity risk, these funds carry currency risk. For active funds in this category, we see 20.00% were able to provide excess returns over the one-year period. This number rises to 24.39% over the three-year horizon, and falls to 11.54% over the five-year period (see Report 1). Returns for the S&P EPAC LargeMidCap surpassed the equal- and asset-weighted active fund returns over the one-, three-, and five-year horizons, at times by a sizable amount.

² The S&P/TSX Completion comprises constituents of the S&P/TSX Composite that are not in the S&P/TSX 60.

Global Equity Funds

The Global Equity funds category can include securities domiciled anywhere across the globe. In addition to equity risk, these funds carry currency risk. Over the one- and three-year periods, 15.52% and 11.20% of the funds, respectively, outperformed the benchmark, the [S&P Developed LargeMidCap](#) (see Report 1). When viewed over the five-year period, the performances were also low, with only 6.62% of active global equity funds able to beat the benchmark. Equal- and asset-weighted average returns for the S&P Developed LargeMidCap surpassed those of the respective active funds in all of the time periods examined.

Canadian Focused Equity Funds

These funds have a large Canadian equity allocation, but they also include investments in equities outside of Canada. The comparable benchmark, a blended index that allocates 50% of its weight to the [S&P/TSX Composite](#), 25% of its weight to the [S&P 500](#), and 25% of its weight to the S&P EPAC LargeMidCap, saw its returns lag only 17.54% of active funds in this category over the one-year period (see Report 1). However, the longer periods are among the worst of the scorecard for active funds, with 5.71% and 5.75% lagging the benchmark over the three- and five-year period, respectively. The blended index had higher equal- and asset-weighted returns than the active funds in all of the periods examined (see Reports 3 and 4).

Survivorship

A key advantage of the SPIVA methodology is its correction for survivorship bias, which can skew results as funds merge or liquidate. For example, if there are 100 funds at the beginning of a five-year period, and 20 have dropped out or merged at the end of the period (leaving 80), this implies 80% survivorship.

In our study of Canadian funds, we see that survivorship correlates inversely with measurement horizons. Survivorship for the five-year period was 50.00% (Canadian Equity), 70.97% (U.S. Equity), 71.15% (International Equity), and 72.79% (Global Equity). The corresponding survivorship figures in the three-year time frame were higher, at 71.93%, 82.56%, 90.24%, and 80.00%, respectively. In other words, a sizable percentage of funds in these four categories were merged or liquidated over the five-year period.

The Canadian Dividend & Income Equity category continued to have the highest survivorship rate over the 10-year period, at 63.83%, while the others were near or below a coin flip. Over the five-year period, survivorship rates varied greatly, but Global Equity managers started the period with the most funds and had the highest percentage of funds survive.

SPIVA METHODOLOGY

Data

S&P Dow Jones Indices obtains a custom feed of monthly return data from Fundata Canada for all equity mutual funds that have information in its database. The feed includes data on funds that have merged or liquidated. Fundata applies the following filters to the file S&P Dow Jones Indices receives.

- All non-equity funds are excluded
- All pooled funds, segregated funds, or other specialized categories that do not qualify as retail mutual funds are excluded
- Multiple occurrences of the same fund's portfolio reporting in two or more currencies are also excluded, as S&P Dow Jones Indices only uses the Canadian dollar version
- Only a single share class is included

The file contains the following data fields on a monthly basis.

- Fund name
- Fund identifier
- Month and year
- Fund returns for the month, after management and other costs, including distributions
- Fund assets under management in that month
- Fund categorization in that month
- Management type (i.e., whether the fund is indexed or actively managed)

S&P Dow Jones Indices then limits the subset using the following filter.

- S&P Dow Jones Indices chooses funds that are actively managed, excluding index funds.

Fund Categories

S&P Dow Jones Indices chooses funds that have, at any point in the previous 120 months, been classified in at least one of the following seven Canadian Investment Funds Standards Committee (CIFSC)³ categories.

- Canadian Equity
- Canadian Small-/Mid-Cap Equity
- Canadian Dividend & Income Equity
- U.S. Equity
- International Equity
- Global Equity
- Canadian Focused Equity

The categories reviewed in this report represent the major areas of interest for Canadian market participants.

³ Refer to www.cifsc.org for additional information regarding CIFSC and its categories.

The CIFSC governs the categorization of Canadian mutual funds. In August 2007, the CIFSC's fund categorization structure changed, posing some challenges for S&P Dow Jones Indices' reports. For example, the Canadian Equity (Pure) category was eliminated; the funds in that category were folded into the revised definition of Canadian Equity, which now encompasses funds primarily invested in Canadian securities. Also, the Canadian Small-Cap Equity category was expanded to the Canadian Small-/Mid-Cap Equity category. According to the CIFSC, "for each small-/mid-cap equity category there is a market capitalization threshold that determines whether a fund has a small enough market cap to meet that category. The threshold is determined by comparing the geometric mean market cap of a fund to that same measure for an appropriate benchmark index."⁴ In this case, the benchmark index the CIFSC uses for the Canadian Small-/Mid-Cap Equity category is the [S&P/TSX Completion](#).

In terms of the Canadian Equity category change, the Fundata file helps achieve comparability across history by backfilling the classifications before the classification system restructuring. S&P Dow Jones Indices realizes that this introduces a backward-looking bias, but fortunately the benchmark for both the Canadian Equity and Canadian Equity (Pure) categories is the [S&P/TSX Composite](#).

The Canadian Small-Cap Equity category restructuring presented additional challenges. The backfilling of classifications resulted in small-cap funds being reclassified historically as small-cap or mid-cap equities, and these same funds were benchmarked to the S&P/TSX Completion rather than the [S&P/TSX SmallCap Index](#).

In addition, as a result of the elimination of the Small-Cap Equity category, S&P Dow Jones Indices can no longer compare small caps with the S&P/TSX SmallCap Index. If this category is reinstated, it will be added to our reports.

The Income Trust Equity category is no longer relevant for the Canadian investable universe, so it has been excluded from this report.

Benchmarks

The S&P/TSX Canadian Indices were subject to a number of additional changes in 2007. Following a consultation process with the indexing community, the S&P/TSX SmallCap Index's methodology was adjusted to create a more appropriate Canadian benchmark of small-cap equities. The S&P/TSX SmallCap Index is now separate from the S&P/TSX Composite Index Series. In addition, the S&P/TSX MidCap was renamed the S&P/TSX Completion and its methodology was revised. It includes the constituents of the S&P/TSX Composite that are not in the [S&P/TSX 60](#). In 2011, the methodology for the [S&P/TSX Canadian Dividend Aristocrats](#) was revised to allow for one year of static dividend payments.

The benchmark indices used in the SPIVA Canada Scorecard are shown in Exhibit 1. All index returns are total returns (i.e., include dividend reinvestment) in Canadian dollars. **There has been no deduction of index returns to account for fund investment expenses.** Active fund returns are after expenses, but they do not include front- or back-end loads or other commissions that market participants might pay.

⁴ Canadian Investment Funds Standards Committee—2007 Retail Investment Fund Category Definitions.

Exhibit 1: Fund Categories and Their Benchmarks	
FUND CATEGORY	COMPARISON BENCHMARK
Canadian Equity	S&P/TSX Composite
	S&P/TSX Capped Composite ⁵
Canadian Small-/Mid-Cap Equity	S&P/TSX Completion
Canadian Dividend & Income Equity	S&P/TSX Canadian Dividend Aristocrats
U.S. Equity	S&P 500 (CAD)
International Equity	S&P EPAC LargeMidCap (CAD)
Global Equity	S&P Developed LargeMidCap (CAD)
Canadian Focused Equity	50% S&P/TSX Composite + 25% S&P 500 (CAD) + 25% S&P EPAC LargeMidCap

Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC. Table is provided for illustrative purposes. Benchmarks shown are total return indices.

Previous SPIVA Canada Scorecards included a report (Report A2) that compared the Canadian Equity Fund category with a blended index of the [S&P/TSX Composite](#) (70%) and the [S&P 500](#) (30%). As a result of the foreign content limit removal in 2005, increasing numbers of Canadian market participants started redeploying funds outside of Canada to gain international equity exposure. Funds in the Canadian Focused Equity category include non-Canadian equity exposure. This category is compared to a monthly returning series comprising the S&P/TSX Composite (50%), the [S&P 500](#) (25%), and the S&P EPAC LargeMidCap (25%).

For additional information on any of the benchmark indices, please see the glossary at the end of this report, or visit our website at www.spindices.com.

⁵ The main reports show a comparison with the S&P/TSX Capped Composite, since mutual funds are restricted from holding more than 10% of their portfolio in a single stock. A capped index better represents an active manager's opportunity set in periods during which the history includes a concentration problem. In practical terms, both benchmarks would be equivalent when the history under consideration does not have greater than 10% single-stock concentration in the S&P/TSX Composite.

REPORTS

Report 1: Percent of Active Funds Outperforming Index

This report shows the percentage of funds that have outperformed their comparable benchmarks over 1-, 3-, 5-, and 10-year periods. The comparison starts with the funds in a category at the beginning of the period. At the end of the period, the report shows what percentage of funds have survived and outperformed their benchmark. The fund's category at the end of the period is not considered because the category at the beginning of the holding period is of interest.

Most reports that purport to show the percent of active funds outperforming an index work with the funds in a category at the end of the period and then compare their historical returns to the benchmark. The SPIVA Canada Scorecard corrects for this survivorship bias by starting with the funds at the beginning of the period.

Report 1: Percentage of Funds Outperforming the Index					
FUND CATEGORY	COMPARISON INDEX	ONE-YEAR (%)	THREE-YEAR (%)	FIVE-YEAR (%)	TEN-YEAR (%)
Canadian Equity	S&P/TSX Composite	33.33	17.54	25.00	8.89
	S&P/TSX Capped Composite	33.33	17.54	25.00	8.89
Canadian Small/Mid Cap Equity	S&P/TSX Completion	48.39	27.78	41.03	20.69
Canadian Dividend & Income Equity	S&P/TSX Canadian Dividend Aristocrats	51.43	35.00	29.31	2.13
U.S. Equity	S&P 500 (CAD)	28.57	2.33	2.15	2.54
International Equity	S&P EPAC LargeMidCap (Canadian Dollar)	20.00	24.39	11.54	NA
Global Equity	S&P Developed LargeMidCap (Canadian Dollar)	15.52	11.20	6.62	NA
Canadian Focused Equity	50% S&P/TSX Composite + 25% S&P 500 (CAD) + 25% S&P/Citigroup EPAC PMI	17.54	5.71	5.75	NA

Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Funddata. Data as of June 30, 2017. CIFS categories are used. Financial information provided by Fundata Canada Inc. Table is provided for illustrative purposes. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. NA: Not Available.

Report 2: Survivorship

This report shows the number of funds that existed in a particular category at the beginning of the one-, three-, five-, and ten-year periods, and how many survived at the end of those periods. The fund's category at the end of the period is not considered because the category at the beginning of the holding period is of interest.

Report 2: Survivorship		
FUND CATEGORY	NO. OF FUNDS AT START	SURVIVORSHIP (%)
ONE-YEAR		
Canadian Equity	48	87.50
Canadian Small/Mid Cap Equity	31	90.32
Canadian Dividend & Income Equity	35	94.29
U.S. Equity	77	93.51
International Equity	40	92.50
Global Equity	116	87.07
Canadian Focused Equity	57	94.74
THREE-YEAR		
Canadian Equity	57	71.93
Canadian Small/Mid Cap Equity	36	77.78
Canadian Dividend & Income Equity	40	80.00
U.S. Equity	86	82.56
International Equity	41	90.24
Global Equity	125	80.00
Canadian Focused Equity	70	77.14
FIVE-YEAR		
Canadian Equity	76	50.00
Canadian Small/Mid Cap Equity	39	71.79
Canadian Dividend & Income Equity	58	55.17
U.S. Equity	93	70.97
International Equity	52	71.15
Global Equity	136	72.79
Canadian Focused Equity	87	59.77
TEN-YEAR		
Canadian Equity	90	37.78
Canadian Small/Mid Cap Equity	58	46.55
Canadian Dividend & Income Equity	47	63.83
U.S. Equity	118	50.00
International Equity	NA	NA
Global Equity	NA	NA
Canadian Focused Equity	NA	NA

Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Funddata. Data as of June 30, 2017. CIFSC categorizations are used. Financial information provided by Funddata Canada Inc. Table is provided for illustrative purposes. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. NA: Not Available.

Report 3: Equal-Weighted Fund Returns

This report shows the equal-weighted average returns of funds in a particular category for the 1-, 3-, 5-, and 10-year periods. For every month in the time period, S&P Dow Jones Indices takes all funds from a particular category and calculates the simple average return. The returns from all months in the period are then compounded. These returns are compared with those of the benchmark. The funds used in the averaging process in one month might not be the same as those used in the next month because some funds may have been merged or liquidated, new funds may have been formed, and some may have had their categories changed.

This report essentially shows the equal-weighted performance of actively managed funds in a category over the time period, with a monthly level of granularity for determining the eligible population in that category.

Most reports that purport to show average active fund performance work with the funds in a category at the end of the period and then take the average of their historical returns. The SPIVA Canada Scorecard presents a more accurate picture of active-fund performance in a category by calculating the average performance of the active funds in existence for a given category each month.

Report 3: Equal Weighted Fund Returns

CATEGORY	ONE-YEAR (ANNUALIZED %)	THREE-YEAR (ANNUALIZED %)	FIVE-YEAR (ANNUALIZED %)	TEN-YEAR (ANNUALIZED %)
Canadian Equity	10.72	2.00	8.41	2.49
S&P/TSX Composite	11.05	3.08	8.74	3.89
Canadian Small/MidCap Equity	6.93	-0.28	8.81	3.21
S&P/TSX Completion	7.26	0.34	7.00	3.64
Canadian Dividend & Income Equity	10.78	2.56	7.98	4.02
S&P/TSX Canadian Dividend Aristocrats	10.29	4.11	8.64	7.20
U.S. Equity	15.82	12.24	16.28	5.92
S&P 500 (CAD)	17.90	17.10	20.32	9.34
International Equity	16.55	6.95	12.17	NA
S&P EPAC LargeMidCap (Canadian Dollar)	21.19	8.79	14.59	NA
Global Equity	15.46	8.71	13.23	NA
S&P Developed LargeMidCap (Canadian Dollar)	19.17	13.01	17.44	NA
Canadian Focused Equity	11.60	3.49	9.35	NA
50% S&P/TSX Composite + 25% S&P 500(CAD) + 25% S&P/Citigroup EPAC PMI	15.33	8.07	13.17	NA

Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Fundata. Data as of June 30, 2017. CIFSC categorizations are used. Financial information provided by Fundata Canada Inc. Table is provided for illustrative purposes. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. NA: Not Available.

Report 4: Asset-Weighted Fund Returns

This report shows the asset-weighted average returns of funds in a particular category for the one-, three-, five-, and ten-year periods. For every month, S&P Dow Jones Indices takes all funds in a category and calculates the average return by weighing each fund's return by its month-end assets. The returns from all the months in the period are then compounded. These returns are compared with those of the benchmark. The funds used in the averaging process in one month might not be the same as those used the next month because some funds may have been merged or liquidated, new funds may have been formed, and some might have had their categories changed.

This report essentially shows asset-weighted performance of actively managed funds in a category over the time periods studied, with the level of granularity for determining the eligible population in that category being monthly.

Most fund reports do not show asset-weighted returns. The SPIVA Canada Scorecard presents an accurate picture of asset-weighted, active fund performance in a category by calculating the asset-weighted average performance of the active funds in existence in a category each month.

Report 4: Asset Weighted Fund Returns				
CATEGORY	ONE-YEAR (ANNUALIZED %)	THREE-YEAR (ANNUALIZED %)	FIVE-YEAR (ANNUALIZED %)	TEN-YEAR (ANNUALIZED %)
Canadian Equity	11.41	2.74	8.83	2.95
S&P/TSX Composite	11.05	3.08	8.74	3.89
Canadian Small/Mid Cap Equity	6.95	-0.12	8.81	3.55
S&P/TSX Completion	7.26	0.34	7.00	3.64
Canadian Dividend & Income Equity	12.94	4.49	9.44	4.41
S&P/TSX Canadian Dividend Aristocrats	10.29	4.11	8.64	7.20
U.S. Equity	17.72	12.20	16.49	5.66
S&P 500 (CAD)	17.90	17.10	20.32	9.34
International Equity	14.79	6.37	11.98	NA
S&P EPAC LargeMidCap (Canadian Dollar)	21.19	8.79	14.59	NA
Global Equity	14.39	8.72	13.30	NA
S&P Developed LargeMidCap (Canadian Dollar)	19.17	13.01	17.44	NA
Canadian Focused Equity	9.37	2.97	8.78	NA
50% S&P/TSX Composite + 25% S&P 500 (CAD) + 25% S&P/Citigroup EPAC PMI	15.33	8.07	13.17	NA

Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, Fundata. Data as of June 30, 2017. CIFSC categorizations are used. Financial information provided by Fundata Canada Inc. Table is provided for illustrative purposes. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. NA: Not Available.

APPENDIX: GLOSSARY

S&P 500

Widely regarded as the best single gauge of the U.S. equities market, this index includes a representative sample of 500 leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy and provides over 80% market coverage of the U.S. equities market.

S&P/TSX Canadian Dividend Aristocrats

This index is designed to measure the performance of Canadian securities that have followed a managed dividends policy of consistently increasing dividends every year for at least five years.

S&P/TSX Capped Composite

This includes all the constituents of the [S&P/TSX Composite](#) with relative weighting of each constituent capped at 10%.

S&P EPAC LargeMidCap

This index is a float-weighted, rules-based benchmark that captures the universe of securities in the developed markets, excluding North America. The S&P EPAC LargeMidCap constitutes the top 85% of the available market capitalization of the global S&P EPAC BMI. The S&P EPAC LargeMidCap was previously named the S&P/Citigroup EPAC PMI Index and represented 80% of the available market cap. On Oct. 1, 2008, the new size divisions and name change took effect.

S&P Developed LargeMidCap

This index is a float-weighted, rules-based benchmark that captures securities in the developed markets. The [S&P Developed LargeMidCap](#) constitutes the top 85% of the available market cap of the global [S&P Developed BMI](#). The S&P Developed LargeMidCap was previously named the S&P/Citigroup World PMI Index and represented 80% of the available market capitalization. On Oct. 1, 2008, the new size divisions and name change took effect.

S&P/TSX Completion

This is a modular component of the S&P/TSX Composite. This index comprises constituents of the S&P/TSX Composite that are not in the [S&P/TSX 60](#).

S&P/TSX Composite

This is the headline index and the principal broad market measure for Canadian equity markets. The S&P/TSX Composite is the basis for numerous subindices, which break down the Canadian market by different factors including size, liquidity, and Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®).

For more information on SPIVA Scorecards, please [click here](#).

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