# Unlocking Key Metrics

# A Comprehensive Guide to Understanding Institutional Performance Reports



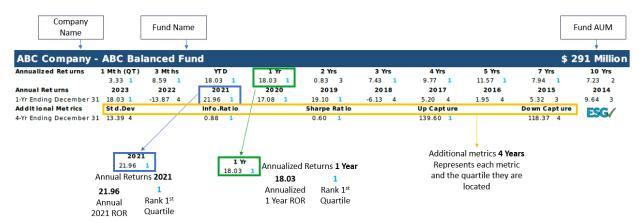


## How to Interpret the Institutional Performance Report

Exploring the Institutional Performance Report (IPR) can seem complex at first. This guide will clarify its significance and demonstrate how you can leverage it effectively. We'll walk you through extracting key data and transferring it onto your ScoreCard, emphasizing the value of understanding these reports to make informed decisions.

Since data changes over time, it's crucial to repeat this process regularly. We recommend reviewing each fund in your portfolio, as well as the overall portfolio performance, on a quarterly basis. With the IPR produced monthly, you'll always have up-to-date information at your fingertips.

Each fund in the report showcases historical rates of return (ROR) alongside five key risk metrics. All values are ranked by quartile, providing an easy way to gauge their performance relative to other funds in the investable universe.

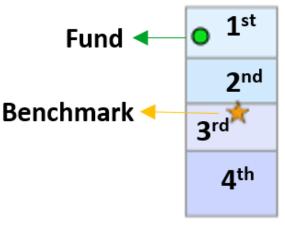


### Fund example from the IPR

#### How to interpret quartile rankings

**Quartile Rank (QT)** divides a dataset into four segments (1st QT, 2nd QT, 3rd QT, 4th QT), each representing a different range of performance within a peer group. A lower quartile rank indicates better performance relative to peers.

- 1. 1st QT: Represents the top 25% of performance, where a fund ranks among the highest in its peer group.
- 2. 2nd QT: Marks the 26th to 50th percentile, with performance above average but not at the very top.
- 3. 3rd QT: Covers the 51st to 75th percentile, indicating below-average performance relative to peers.
- 4. 4th QT: Represents the bottom 25% of performance, where a fund ranks lower compared to others in the same group.





**Annualized Rate of Return:** The rate of return the fund achieves annually, smoothed over a specified period to show consistent performance.

- The Institutional Performance Report (IPR) provides rates of return for various periods, including 1 and 3 months, year-to-date, and annualized returns for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 10 years.
- In the examples below, results (A), (B), and (C) fall in the (1) 1st quartile of their peer group, indicating top-tier performance. Result (D) ranks in the (2) 2nd quartile, reflecting an above-average return.

Annualized Returns	1 Mth (QT) 3.33 1	3 Mt hs 8.59 1	YT D 18.03	1 Yr 18.03 1	2 Yrs 0.83 3	3 Yrs 7.43 1	4 Yrs 9.77 1	5 Yrs 11.57 1	7 Yrs 7.94 1	10 Yrs 7.23
<b>nnual Ret urns</b> -Yr Ending December 31	2023 18.03 1	<b>2022</b>	2021	2020 17.08 1	2019 19.10 1	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b> 5.20 4	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b> 5.32 3	<b>201</b> 4 9.64
-Yr Ending December 31	Std.Dev	Annual	Info.Ratio		Sharpe Rat lo Annualized R 4 Years	eturns	Up Capt ure 139.60 Annualized R 7 Years	eturns	Down Capt ure 118 37 4 Annualized F 10 Yea	ESG Returns
		A 18.03 ROR			ROR Ra	1 hk 1 <sup>st</sup> artile		1 ank 1 <sup>st</sup> uartile		<b>2</b> ank 2 <sup>nd</sup> Quartile

**Annual Returns:** The gains or losses of an investment over a 12-month period, reflecting performance fluctuations within that year.

- The IPR provides the annual returns for the last 10 years, up to the current quarter-end.
- In the examples below, results (E), (G), and (H) fall in the (1) 1st quartile of their peer group, indicating top-tier performance. In contrast, result (F) is in the (4) 4th quartile, reflecting a poor result.



Standard deviation: Measures the variation of returns from their average value.

- A smaller standard deviation indicates less variability and greater consistency, which is generally preferred.
- A larger standard deviation suggests more variability and less consistency, typically seen as unfavourable.
- In the example below, result (I) has a high standard deviation (an unfavourable result) and falls in the (4) 4th quartile of its peer group.

Annualized Returns	1 Mth(QT)	3 Mt hs	YTD	1 Yr	2 Yrs	3 Yrs	4 Yrs	5 Yrs	7 Yrs	10 Yrs
	3.33 1	8.59 1	18.03 1	18.03 1	0.83 3	7.43 1	9.77 1	11.57 1	7.94 1	7.23 2
Annual Ret urns	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
I-Yr Ending December 31	18.03 1	-13.87 4	21.96 1	17.08 1	19.10 1	-6.13 4	5.20 4	1.95 4	5.32 3	9.64 3
Additional Metrics	St d.Dev		Info.Ratio		Sharpe Ratio		Up Capt ure		Down Capture	ESG/
4-Yr Ending December 31	13.39 4		0.88 1		0.60 1		139.60 1		118.37 4	ESG
		<b>13.39</b> 4-year Ra Standard Qu Deviation	<b>4</b> ank 4 <sup>th</sup> uartile							



**Information Ratio:** Measures a fund manager's ability to generate excess returns relative to a benchmark, per unit of risk taken.

- A higher Information Ratio suggests more favourable performance compared to the benchmark, adjusted for risk—this is what you'd like to see.
- A lower Information Ratio indicates less favourable performance, adjusted for risk.
- In the example below, result (J) has a high Information Ratio (a favourable result) and falls in the (1) 1st quartile of its peer group.

Annualized Returns	1 Mth(QT)	3 Mths	YTD	1 Yr	2 Yrs	3 Yrs	4 Yrs	5 Yrs	7 Yrs	10 Yrs
	3.33 1	8.59 1	18.03 1	18.03 1	0.83 3	7.43 1	9.77 1	11.57 1	7.94 1	7.23 2
Annual Ret urns	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
1-Yr Ending December 31	18.03 1	-13.87 4	21.96 1	17.08 1	19.10 1	-6.13 4	5.20 4	1.95 4	5.32 3	9.64 3
Additional Metrics	Std.Dev		info.Ratio		Sharpe Ratio		Up Capture		Down Capture	ESG/
-Yr Ending December 31	13.39 4		0.88 1		0.60 1		139.60 1		118.37 4	LOOV
				<b>0.88</b> -year Info Ran Ratio Qua	1 k 1 <sup>st</sup> artile					

**Sharpe Ratio:** A measure of risk-adjusted return, comparing the return of an investment to its risk, specifically using the iShares Premium Money Market ETF as a baseline.

- A higher Sharpe Ratio indicates more favourable risk-adjusted performance—this is what you'd like to see.
- A lower Sharpe Ratio suggests less favourable performance relative to the amount of risk taken.
- In the example below, result (K) has a high Sharpe Ratio (a favourable result) and falls in the (1) 1st quartile of its peer group.

Annualized Returns	1 Mth (QT)	3 Mt hs	YT D	1 Yr	2 Yrs	3 Yrs	4 Yrs	5 Yrs	7 Yrs	10 Yrs
	3.33 1	8.59 1	18.03 1	18.03 1	0.83 3	7.43 1	9.77 1	11.57 1	7.94 1	7.23 2
Annual Returns	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
1-Yr Ending December 31	18.03 1	-13.87 4	21.96 1	17.08 1	10.10.1	-6.13 4	5.20 4	1.95 4	5.32 3	9.64 3
Additional Metrics	Std.Dev		Info.Ratio		Sharpe Ratio		Up Capture		Down Capture	ESG/
			0.60 4 year Sharpe Ratio	<b>1</b> Rank 1 <sup>st</sup> Quartile						

True Strength!



Up Capture: A measure of the fund's performance in up markets relative to the market itself.

- If the upside is greater than 100%, the fund outperformed during periods of positive market returns.
- For example, a value of 110 suggests the fund performed 10% better than the market during up periods.
- In the example below, result (L) has an up capture of 139% (a favourable result), placing in the (1) 1st quartile of its peer group.

Annualized Returns	1 Mth (QT)	3 Mths	YTD	1 Yr	2 Yrs	3 Yrs	4 Yrs	5 Yrs	7 Yrs	10 Yrs
	3.33 1	8.59 1	18.03 1	18.03 1	0.83 3	7.43 1	9.77 1	11.57 1	7.94 1	7.23 2
Annual Ret urns	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
-Yr Ending December 31	18.03 1	-13.87 4	21.96 1	17.08 1	19.10 1	-6.13 4	5.20 4	1.95 4	5.32 3	9.64 3
Additional Metrics	Std.Dev		Info.Ratio		Sharpe Ratio		Up Capt ure		Down Capture	ESG/
4-Yr Ending December 31	13.39 4		0.88 1		0.60 1		139.60 1		118.37 4	ESGI
							<b>139.60 1</b> 4 year Rank	A640		
						<u> </u>	Up Quar	tile		
							Capture			

Down Capture: A measure of a fund's performance in down markets relative to the market itself.

- If the down capture is less than 100%, the fund loses less than the market during negative periods.
- For example, a value of 90 indicates the fund's loss is only 90% of the market's loss.
- In the example below, result (M) has a down capture of 118.37% (an unfavourable result), placing it in the (4) 4th quartile of its peer group.

