

Portfolio Compass



May 16, 2012

Navigating The Markets

The Portfolio Compass provides a snapshot of LPL Financial Research views on Equity & Alternative Asset Classes, the Equity Sectors, and Fixed Income. This biweekly publication illustrates our current views and will change as needed over a 3- to 12-month time horizon.

Reading the Portfolio Compass

Fundamental, technical, and valuation characteristics for each category are shown by colored squares.

Negative, neutral, or positive views are illustrated by a solid black bar positioned over the color scale, while an outlined black bar with an arrow indicates change and shows the previous view.

Rationales for our views are provided beneath each category.

Compass Changes

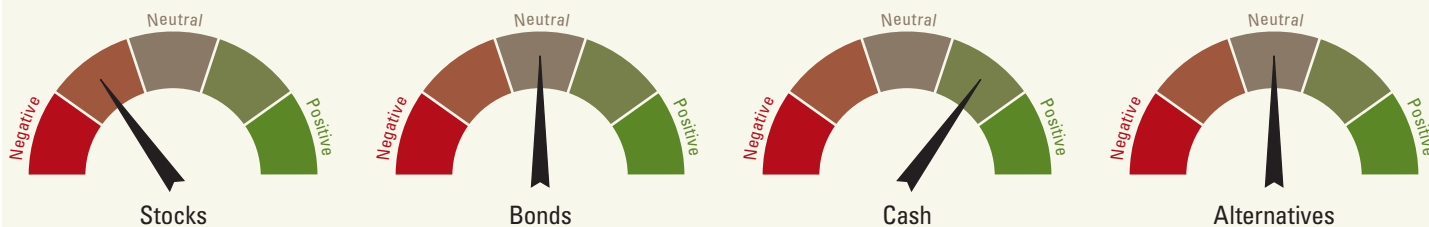
- Downgraded High-Yield Bonds to Neutral/Positive from Positive
- Downgraded Preferreds to Neutral from Neutral/Positive
- Downgraded Emerging Markets Debt to Neutral from Neutral/Positive
- Downgraded Long-Term Munis to Neutral from Neutral/Positive
- Downgraded Precious Metals to Neutral from Neutral/Positive

Investment Takeaways

- The S&P 500, which has returned 7.2% year-to-date, has lost about 5% since the 2012 peak on April 2 (as of May 14). We believe this pullback may have a bit further to go.
- We have reduced our views of several economically sensitive fixed income sectors to reflect heightened near-term European risks. We continue to favor economically sensitive fixed income sectors in general over interest rate sensitive sectors such as Treasuries.
- Our downgraded Long-Term Munis view reflects yields approaching record lows, despite still attractive valuations.
- Within equities, we favor Growth over Value, the business-spending driven Technology and Industrials sectors over defensive sectors and Financials.
- Our lowered Precious Metals view reflects continued US dollar strength and technical deterioration.
- The S&P 500 close below an 11-week symmetrical triangle pattern has established a bearish six-week price objective at 1330.

Broad Asset Class Views

LPL Financial Research's views on Stocks, Bonds, Cash, and Alternatives are illustrated below. The positions of negative, neutral, or positive are indicated by the solid black compass needle, while an outlined needle shows a previous view.



Equity & Alternative Asset Classes

Maintaining Cautious Stock Market View, Downgrading Precious Metals

- The S&P 500 has lost about 5% since the 2012 peak on April 2 and we believe this pullback may have a bit further to go. The Index has returned 7.2% year-to-date (as of May 14, 2012), near our 2012 forecast for 8–12%* returns.
- Large Caps held up best in April but the market capitalization has not been a differentiator of performance so far in May. Year-to-date, Mid Caps have led (as of May 14, 2012), as measured by the Russell 1000 Index.
- We continue to favor Growth due to its tendency to outperform in slow-growth environments and to our preference for Technology, the biggest Growth sector, over Financials, the biggest Value sector. Growth has outperformed Value by 400 basis points year-to-date, based on Russell 3000 Indices.
- The U.S. has now outperformed Emerging Markets and Large Foreign in 2012 after recent relative strength. The MSCI Emerging Markets and EAFE Indexes have returned 4.8% and 2.4% year-to-date compared to 7.4% for the Russell 3000.
- Despite recent progress by European policymakers, the debt crisis is not over as illustrated by Greece's failed efforts to form a coalition government and heightened Spanish bank fears. Our Large Foreign view remains negative as much of Europe is in or entering recession.
- We have lowered our Precious Metals view to Neutral on continued US dollar strength and recent technical deterioration, although Federal Reserve policy remains accommodative.

		Fundamentals	Technicals	Valuations	Negative	Neutral	Positive	
Style/Capitalization	Large Growth	■	■	■	■	■	■	
	Large Value	■	■	■	■	■	■	
	Favor Growth over Value due to superior earnings trends in slow-growth economy, attractive relative valuations and our positive Technology view. Growth is leading Value again in 2012.							
	Mid Growth	■	■	■	■	■	■	
	Mid Value	■	■	■	■	■	■	
	Earnings trends and merger & acquisition activity are positive for Mid Caps. But after such a strong start to 2012, we tempered our optimism some in anticipation of a modest stock market pullback.							
	Small Growth	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Small Value	■	■	■	■	■	■		
The favorable environment for merger & acquisition activity and solid earnings growth favor Small Caps; however, the risk of more stock market weakness steers us toward a more cautious near-term view.								
Region	U.S. Stocks	■	■	■	■	■	■	
	Large Foreign	■	■	■	■	■	■	
	Small Foreign	■	■	■	■	■	■	
	Emerging Markets	■	■	■	■	■	■	
In the Euro zone, Greece's struggles to form a coalition government and escalating Spanish bank fears illustrate that the crisis is not over as much of the region is in or entering recession. Japan's recovery from last year's natural disasters has been uneven. The U.S. has now outperformed both the Emerging Markets and EAFE benchmarks year-to-date after recent relative strength.								
REITs	REITs	■	■	■	■	■	■	
	Interest rate risk is contained now, but credit markets may be due for a pause, job data is mixed.							
Commodities	Industrial Metals	■	■	■	■	■	■	
	Precious Metals	■	■	■	■	■	■	
	Energy	■	■	■	■	■	■	
	Agricultural	■	■	■	■	■	■	
We have become increasingly constructive on Agriculture on recent weakness as seasonal factors turn favorable. Our lowered Precious Metals Commodities view reflects continued US dollar strength and technical deterioration, although the Federal Reserve remains very accommodative. Natural gas prices are starting to rebound but have been a huge drag on Commodities returns in 2012.								
Other	Non-Correlated Strategies				■	■	■	
	Favor distressed assets for volatile environment, Long/Short Equity vehicles as market increasingly rewards fundamentals, and Merger-Arbitrage/Event-Driven strategies on increased corporate activity.							

Real Estate/REITs may result in potential illiquidity and there is no assurance the objectives of the program will be attained. The fast price swings of commodities will result in significant volatility in an investor's holdings. International and emerging markets involve special risks such as currency fluctuation and political instability. The price of small and mid-cap stocks are generally more volatile than large cap stocks. Value investments can perform differently from the market as a whole. They can remain undervalued by the market for long periods of time. Precious metal investing is subject to substantial fluctuation and potential for loss. These securities may not be suitable for all investors. Alternative strategies may not be suitable for all investors and should be considered as an investment for the risk capital portion of the investor's portfolio. The strategies employed in the management of alternative investments may accelerate the velocity of potential losses. Stock investing may involve risk including loss of principal.

Equity Sectors

Balanced Cyclical Positioning, with More Cautious Near-term Macro View

- Continue to favor cyclical sectors which, with the exception of Consumer Discretionary, we find attractively valued relative to the overall market and defensive sectors.
- We remain cautious on Financials despite attractive valuations, with the JPMorgan Chase trading mishap highlighting a challenging regulatory environment that may get tougher. European risks are rising.
- Strength in the defensive sectors continued in early May. Telecom and Utilities are the only sectors in positive territory for the month, while Financials and the resource sectors have suffered the biggest losses. The S&P 500 has lost 4.1% so far this month (as of 5/14/12).
- Despite recent weakness, the Technology sector remains the top-performing sector year-to-date, followed closely by Financials and Consumer Discretionary. The sector has benefited from solid earnings results, attractive valuations and the mobility trend.
- Our neutral resource sector views reflect heightened volatility surrounding the China-driven growth theme and earnings and technical deterioration.
- Our positive outlook for domestic business spending, and expectations for a modest slowdown and easier monetary policy in China support our positive views of Industrials and Technology.
- We continue to under-emphasize defensive sectors, seasonality, falling oil prices and our expectation of a near-term stock market pullback are supportive of Consumer Staples.

	Fundamentals	Technicals	Valuations	Negative	Neutral	Positive	S&P 500 Weight (%)
Cyclical	Materials	■	■	■	■	■	3.4
	Still expect only a modest slowdown in China, but near-term overseas risks have risen.						
	Energy	■	■	■	■	■	10.9
	Easing Mideast tensions, demand concerns, the strong US dollar have pressured oil prices in May.						
	Industrials	■	■	■	■	■	10.5
	Positive business spending outlook, top Q1 earnings grower, seasonality is a near-term concern.						
	Consumer Discretionary	■	■	■	■	■	11.2
	Tepid income growth, valuations are concerns but confidence and falling gas prices help.						
	Technology	■	■	■	■	■	20.0
	Top sector of 2012 on strong earnings, attractive valuations, powerful mobility trend.						
Defensive	Financials	■	■	■	■	■	14.4
	Europe, regulatory risks rising, sluggish growth outlook, though valuations remain attractive.						
	Utilities	■	■	■	■	■	3.6
	Underperformance in 2012 attributable largely to earnings declines and depressed natural gas prices.						
	Healthcare	■	■	■	■	■	11.7
	Under-emphasizing defensive sectors, Supreme Court ruling on Affordable Care Act coming in June.						
	Consumer Staples	■	■	■	■	■	11.2
Warming up to this sector as margin pressures ease, seasonally a strong summer performer.							
Telecommunications	■	■	■	■	■	3.1	
Rich valuation, interest rate risk remain concerns, but Q1 earnings surprise was significant.							

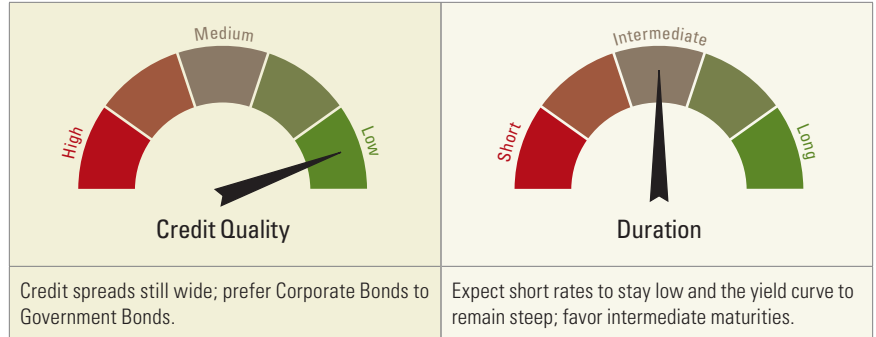
* For more detailed information, please refer to the quarterly *Sector Strategy* publication.

Because of their narrow focus, sector investing will be subject to greater volatility than investing more broadly across many sectors and companies.

Fixed Income

Favor Economically Sensitive Sectors to Help Take Advantage of Higher Yields

- Municipal bond valuations remain attractive relative to Treasuries but yields have approached record lows tempering our enthusiasm.



		Fundamentals	Technicals	Valuations	Negative	Neutral	Positive	
Tax-Free Bonds	Munis - Short-term	■	■	■	[Red bar with needle pointing to Negative]			
	Muni curve is steep, and short-term yields are very low.							
	Munis - Intermediate term	■	■	■	[Red bar with needle pointing to Neutral]			
	Attractive valuations partially offset by lower yields.							
	Munis - Long-term	■	■	■	[Red bar with needle pointing to Neutral]			
	Valuations attractive but yields back near record lows.							
Munis - High Yield	■	■	■	[Red bar with needle pointing to Neutral]				
Yield to be bigger driver of return in 2012. Defaults to remain isolated.								

continued on next page

All bonds are subject to market and interest rate risk if sold prior to maturity. Bond values will decline as interest rates rise and are subject to availability and change in price. High yield/junk bonds are not investment grade securities, involve substantial risks and generally should be part of the diversified portfolio of sophisticated investors. Municipal interest income may be subject to the alternative minimum tax. Federally tax-free but other state and local taxes may apply. Corporate bonds are considered higher risk than government bonds but normally offer a higher yield and are subject to market, interest rate and credit risk as well as additional risks based on the quality of issuer coupon rate, price, yield, maturity and redemption features.

Fixed Income (CONT.)

Favor Economically Sensitive Sectors to Help Take Advantage of Higher Yields

- Slow growth, benign inflation, and the Fed’s pledge to keep interest rates low until late-2014 suggest favoring intermediate bonds which currently possess a substantial yield advantage relative to short-term bonds.
- European uncertainties continue to exert downward pressure on yields, keeping Treasuries expensive.
- We take a more cautious near-term view over more economically sensitive bonds, such as high-yield bonds, as European risks may remain elevated over coming weeks.
- For the full-year, growth is likely to be sluggish but remain positive, which provides a favorable backdrop for more economically sensitive bonds such as corporate bonds.
- Among government related sectors, we prefer mortgage-backed securities, given their yield advantage and a favorable supply-demand backdrop.

	Fundamentals	Technicals	Valuations	Negative	Neutral	Positive	
Taxable Bonds - U.S.	Treasuries	■	■	■	■	■	
	European issues putting downward pressure on yields, keeping Treasuries expensive.						
	TIPS	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Prefer to nominal Treasuries as easy monetary policy is inflationary over time.						
	Mortgage-Backed Securities	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Currently most attractive government bond option. Supply/demand balance aided by Fed reinvestment.						
	Investment Grade Corporates	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Yield spreads still attractive. Credit quality stable.						
	Preferred Stocks	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Good income generator but European banks a near-term risk.						
High Yield Corporates	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Europe presents near-term risks but longer-term attractive.							
Bank Loans	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Prefer High-Yield for income, with rising rate catalyst delayed with FOMC on hold until late-2014.							
Taxable Bonds - Foreign	Foreign Bonds - Hedged	■	■	■	■	■	
	Sovereign risks and low yields still a concern.						
	Foreign Bonds - UnHedged	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Low yields and Euro currency risk a concern.						
Emerging Market Debt	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Fundamentals and valuations attractive but sensitive to European risks.							

All bonds are subject to market and interest rate risk if sold prior to maturity. Bond values will decline as interest rates rise and are subject to availability and change in price. High yield/junk bonds are not investment grade securities, involve substantial risks and generally should be part of the diversified portfolio of sophisticated investors. Mortgage Backed Securities are subject to credit, default risk, prepayment risk that acts much like call risk when you get your principal back sooner than the stated maturity, extension risk, the opposite of prepayment risk, and interest rate risk. International and emerging market investing involves risks such as currency fluctuation and political instability and may not be suitable for all investors. Bank loans are loans issued by below investment grade companies for short term funding purposes with higher yield than short-term debt and involve risk. Treasury inflation-protected securities (TIPS) help eliminate inflation risk to your portfolio as the principal is adjusted semiannually for inflation based on the Consumer Price Index - while providing a real rate of return guaranteed by the U.S. Government. Corporate bonds are considered higher risk than government bonds but normally offer a higher yield and are subject to market, interest rate and credit risk as well as additional risks based on the quality of issuer coupon rate, price, yield, maturity and redemption features. Foreign Bonds – Hedged: Non-U.S. fixed income securities generally from investment grade issuers in developed countries, with hedged currency exposure. Foreign Bonds – Unhedged: Non-U.S. fixed income securities normally denominated in major foreign currencies.

DEFINITIONS:

EQUITY AND ALTERNATIVES ASSET CLASSES

Large Growth: Stocks in the top 70% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as Large Cap. Growth is defined based on fast growth (high growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow) and high valuations (high price ratios and low dividend yields).

Large Value: Stocks in the top 70% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as Large Cap. Value is defined based on low valuations (low price ratios and high dividend yields) and slow growth (low growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow).

Mid Growth: The U.S. mid-cap range for market capitalization typically falls between \$1 billion and \$8 billion and represents 20% of the total capitalization of the U.S. equity market. Growth is defined based on fast growth (high growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow) and high valuations (high price ratios and low dividend yields).

Mid Value: The U.S. Mid Cap range for market capitalization typically falls between \$1 billion and \$8 billion and represents 20% of the total capitalization of the U.S. equity market. Value is defined based on low valuations (low price ratios and high dividend yields) and slow growth (low growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow).

Small Growth: Stocks in the bottom 10% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as Small Cap. Growth is defined based on fast growth (high growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow) and high valuations (high price ratios and low dividend yields).

Small Value: Stocks in the bottom 10% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as Small Cap. Value is defined based on low valuations (low price ratios and high dividend yields) and slow growth (low growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow).

U.S. Stocks: Stock of companies domiciled in the U.S.

Large Foreign: Large-cap foreign stocks have market capitalizations greater than \$5 billion. The majority of the holdings in the large foreign category are in the MSCI EAFE Index.

Small Foreign: Small-cap foreign stocks typically have market capitalizations of \$250M to \$1B. The majority of the holdings in the small foreign category are in the MSCI Small Cap EAFE Index.

Emerging Markets: Stocks of a single developing country or a grouping of developing countries. For the most part, these countries are in Eastern Europe, Africa, the Middle East, Latin America, the Far East and Asia.

REITs: REITs are companies that develop and manage real-estate properties. There are several different types of REITs, including apartment, factory-outlet, health-care, hotel, industrial, mortgage, office, and shopping center REITs. This would also include real-estate operating companies.

Commodities – Industrial Metals: Stocks in companies that mine base metals such as copper, aluminum and iron ore. Also included are the actual metals themselves. Industrial metals companies are typically based in North America, Australia, or South Africa.

Commodities – Precious Metals: Stocks of companies that do gold- silver-, platinum-, and base-metal-mining. Precious-metals companies are typically based in North America, Australia, or South Africa.

Commodities – Energy: Stocks of companies that focus on integrated energy, oil & gas services, oil & gas exploration and equipment. Public energy companies are typically based in North America, Europe, the UK, and Latin America.

Merger Arbitrage is a hedge fund strategy in which the stocks of two merging companies are simultaneously bought and sold to create a riskless profit. A merger arbitrageur looks at the risk that the merger deal will not close on time, or at all. Because of this slight uncertainty, the target company's stock will typically sell at a discount to the price that the combined company will have when the merger is closed. This discrepancy is the arbitrageur's profit.

EQUITY SECTORS

Materials: Companies that engage in a wide range of commodity-related manufacturing. Included in this sector are companies that manufacture chemicals, construction materials, glass, paper, forest products and related packaging products, metals, minerals and mining companies, including producers of steel.

Energy: Companies whose businesses are dominated by either of the following activities: The construction or provision of oil rigs, drilling equipment and other energy-related service and equipment, including seismic data collection or the exploration, production, marketing, refining and/or transportation of oil and gas products, coal and consumable fuels.

Industrials: Companies whose businesses: Manufacture and distribute capital goods, including aerospace and defense, construction, engineering and building products, electrical equipment and industrial machinery; provide commercial services and supplies, including printing, employment, environmental and office services; provide transportation services, including airlines, couriers, marine, road and rail, and transportation infrastructure.

Consumer Discretionary: Companies that tend to be the most sensitive to economic cycles. Its manufacturing segment includes automotive, household durable goods, textiles and apparel, and leisure equipment. The service segment includes hotels, restaurants and other leisure facilities, media production and services, consumer retailing and services and education services.

Technology: Companies that primarily develop software in various fields such as the Internet, applications, systems and/or database management and companies that provide information technology consulting and services. Technology hardware & equipment include manufacturers and distributors of communications equipment, computers and peripherals, electronic equipment and related instruments, and semiconductor equipment and products.

Financials: Companies involved in activities such as banking, consumer finance, investment banking and brokerage, asset management, insurance and investment, and real estate, including REITs.

Utilities: Companies considered electric, gas or water utilities, or companies that operate as independent producers and/or distributors of power.

Healthcare: Companies in two main industry groups: Healthcare equipment and supplies or companies that provide healthcare-related services, including distributors of healthcare products, providers of basic healthcare services, and owners and operators of healthcare facilities and organizations or companies primarily involved in the research, development, production and marketing of pharmaceuticals and biotechnology products.

Consumer Staples: Companies whose businesses are less sensitive to economic cycles. It includes manufacturers and distributors of food, beverages and tobacco, and producers of non-durable household goods and personal products. It also includes food and drug retailing companies.

Telecommunications: Companies that provide communications services primarily through a fixed line, cellular, wireless, high bandwidth and/or fiber-optic cable network.

FIXED INCOME

Credit Quality: An individual bond's credit rating is determined by private independent rating agencies such as Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch. Their credit quality designations range from high ('AAA' to 'AA') to medium ('A' to 'BBB') to low ('BB', 'B', 'CCC', 'CC' to 'C').

Duration: A measure of the sensitivity of the price (the value of principal) of a fixed-income investment to a change in interest rates. Duration is expressed as a number of years. Rising interest rates mean falling bond prices, while declining interest rates mean rising bond prices. The bigger the duration number, the greater the interest-rate risk or reward for bond prices.

Munis – Short-term: Bonds issued by various state and local governments to fund public projects. The income from these bonds is generally free from federal taxes. These bonds generally have maturities of less than three years.

Munis – Intermediate: Bonds issued by various state and local governments to fund public projects. The income from these bonds is generally free from federal taxes. These bonds generally have maturities of between 3 and 10 years.

Munis – Long-term: Bonds issued by various state and local governments to fund public projects. The income from these bonds is generally free from federal taxes. These bonds generally have maturities of more than 10 years.

Munis – High Yield: Bonds issued by various state and local governments to fund public projects. The income from these bonds is generally free from federal taxes. These bonds generally offer higher yields than other types of bonds, but they are also more vulnerable to economic and credit risk. These bonds are rated BB+ and below.

Treasuries: A marketable, fixed-interest U.S. government debt security. Treasury bonds make interest payments semi-annually and the income that holders receive is only taxed at the federal level.

TIPS (Treasury Inflation Protected Securities): A special type of Treasury note or bond that offers protection from inflation. Like other Treasuries, an inflation-indexed security pays interest every six months and pays the principal when the security matures. The difference is that the underlying principal is automatically adjusted for inflation as measured by the consumer price index (CPI).

Mortgage-Backed Securities: A type of asset-backed security that is secured by a mortgage or collection of mortgages. These securities must also be grouped in one of the top two ratings as determined by an accredited credit rating agency, and usually pay periodic payments that are similar to coupon payments. Furthermore, the mortgage must have originated from a regulated and authorized financial institution.

Investment-Grade Corporates: Securities issued by corporations with a credit rating of BBB- or higher. Bond rating firms, such as Standard & Poor's, use different designations consisting of upper- and lower-case letters 'A' and 'B' to identify a bond's investment grade credit quality rating. 'AAA' and 'AA' (high credit quality) and 'A' and 'BBB' (medium credit quality) are considered investment grade.

Preferred Stocks: A class of ownership in a corporation that has a higher claim on the assets and earnings than common stock. Preferred stock generally has a dividend that must be paid out before dividends to common stockholders and the shares usually do not have voting rights.

High-Yield Corporates: Securities issued by corporations with a credit rating of BB+ and below. These bonds generally offer higher yields than investment grade bonds, but they are also more vulnerable to economic and credit risk.

Bank Loans: In exchange for their credit risk, these floating-rate bank loans offer interest payments that typically float above a common short-term benchmark such as the London interbank offered rate, or LIBOR.

Foreign Bonds – Hedged: Non-U.S. fixed income securities generally from investment grade issuers in developed countries, with hedged currency exposure.

Foreign Bonds – Unhedged: Non-U.S. fixed income securities normally denominated in major foreign currencies.

Emerging Market Debt: The debt of sovereigns, agencies, local issues, and corporations of emerging markets countries and subject to currency risk.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES

The opinions voiced in this material are for general information only and are not intended to provide or be construed as providing specific investment advice or recommendations for any individual. To determine which investments may be appropriate for you, consult your financial advisor prior to investing. All performance referenced is historical and is no guarantee of future results. All indices are unmanaged and cannot be invested into directly.

*LPL Research provided this range based on our earnings per share growth for 2012, and a modest expansion in the price-to-earnings ratio. Additional explanation can be found in the 2012 Outlook publication.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Treasury Bills are guaranteed by the U.S. government as to the timely payment of principal and interest and, if held to maturity, offer a fixed rate of return and fixed principal value.

Corporate bonds are considered higher risk than government bonds but normally offer a higher yield and are subject to market, interest rate and credit risk as well as additional risks based on the quality of issuer coupon rate, price, yield, maturity and redemption features.

Investing in alternative investments may not be suitable for all investors and involve special risks such as risk associated with leveraging the investment, potential adverse market forces, regulatory changes, and potential illiquidity. There is no assurance that the investment objective will be attained.

Long positions may decline as short positions rise, thereby accelerating potential losses to the investor.

Stock investing involves risk including loss of principal.

The Standard & Poor's 500 Index is a capitalization-weighted index of 500 stocks designed to measure performance of the broad domestic economy through changes in the aggregate market value of 500 stocks representing all major industries.

The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance of emerging markets. As of May 27, 2010 the MSCI Emerging Markets Index consisted of the following 21 emerging market country indices: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, and Turkey.

The Russell Mid Cap Growth Index offers investors access to the mid-cap growth segment of the U.S. equity universe. The Russell Mid Cap Growth Index is constructed to provide a comprehensive and unbiased barometer of the mid-cap growth market. Based on ongoing empirical research of investment manager behavior, the methodology used to determine growth probability approximates the aggregate mid-cap growth manager's opportunity set.

Default Rate is the interest rate charged to a borrower when payments on a revolving line of credit are overdue. This higher rate is applied to outstanding balances in arrears in addition to the regular interest charges for the debt.

This research material has been prepared by LPL Financial.

To the extent you are receiving investment advice from a separately registered independent investment advisor, please note that LPL Financial is not an affiliate of and makes no representation with respect to such entity.

Not FDIC or NCUA/NCUSIF Insured | No Bank or Credit Union Guarantee | May Lose Value | Not Guaranteed by any Government Agency | Not a Bank/Credit Union Deposit