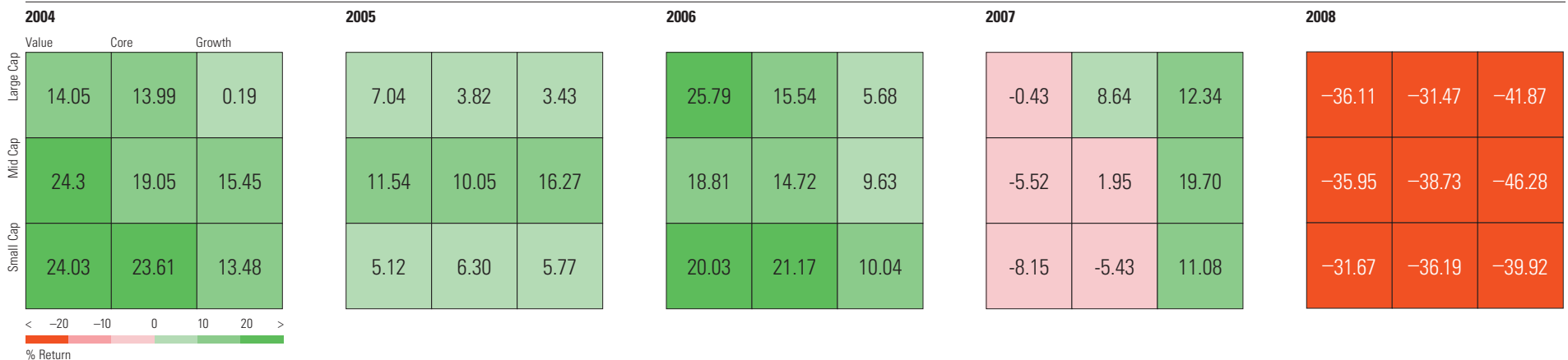


Morningstar® Market Barometer™ Five-Year Recap, 2004–2008

The Morningstar Market Barometer™ provides an at-a-glance perspective of the U.S. equity market, allowing instant analysis of performance trends. This analysis helps identify investment opportunities and explain the long-term benefits of diversification. The five years represented below illustrates the end of a U.S. equity bull market that was fueled by rapidly rising housing wealth and profligate consumer spending. The market collapse in 2008 was indiscriminate in terms of style as the entire U.S. financial system fell into severe distress.



Total Annual Return: 12.4%

Despite lingering uncertainty over the prospects for the U.S. economy, the stock market closed 2004 on an optimistic note. The US Market Index gained 12.4%—thanks in part to a 10.1% spike in the fourth quarter. Growth stocks continued to lag behind value stocks—the US Growth Index gained only 4.4% while the US Value Index picked up 16.9%. Similarly, large-cap stocks trailed small-cap stocks.

Total Annual Return: 6.5%

The US Market Index posted a modest gain of 6.5% against the difficult backdrop of interest rate increases and surging commodity prices. The index achieved nearly half its gain in the fourth quarter, as rate increases appeared to be coming to an end. Mid-cap stocks ruled the roost, with the Mid Growth™ Index leading the way with a gain of 16.3%. Large-cap stocks lagged for the year again, but outperformed during the fourth-quarter rally.

Total Annual Return: 15.7%

Markets enjoyed robust health in 2006, boosted by the end of the Federal Reserve’s two-year rate-hike campaign. The Morningstar US Market Index returned 15.7% for the year, a handsome improvement over 2005’s paltry 6.5% gain. Value stocks remained dominant, as in past years. Large-value stocks’ 25.8% gain took the top spot without much dispute. Though large-caps fought against a multiyear trend of underperformance and generally fared well, large-growth stocks remained sluggish.

Total Annual Return: 5.9%

Markets turned sharply volatile in 2007 as the housing market collapsed, subprime defaults mounted, and a credit crisis engulfed the financial sector. The Morningstar US Market Index managed to finish the year with a 5.9% gain, well off the dizzy heights scaled earlier in the year, and a far cry from the 15.7% return that index posted in 2006. After years of neglect, growth stocks and large-cap stocks scored thumping victories over their value and small-cap rivals respectively.

Total Annual Return: -37.03%

The U.S. housing market collapse in 2008 shattered the financial services sector, which sparked a global credit crisis that impacted equities across the board. The US Market Index dropped 37.0% in 2008 and there was no place to hide, according to the Market Barometer. Value did trump growth; the US Growth Index dropped 42.6% in 2008, 6.8 percentage points farther than the US Value Index. Little was gained by a flight to “large-cap safety” as the Large Cap and Small Cap Indexes both ended down 36%.

For more information on Morningstar Indexes, call 1 312 384-3735 or visit us on the Web at <http://indexes.morningstar.com>.

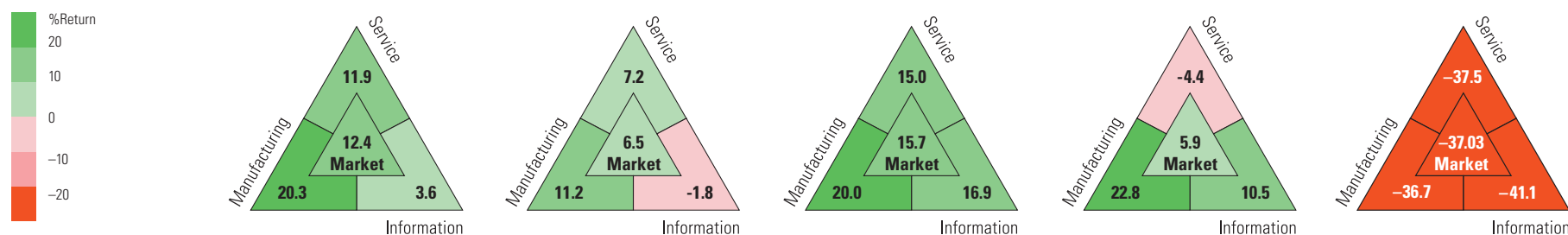
Barclays Global Investors offers exchange traded funds based on Morningstar Style Indexes. For more information, please visit <http://www.ishares.com>.

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The Morningstar Market Barometer provides a snapshot view of the market, allowing instant analysis of performance trends using Morningstar Style Indexes. By rendering each index’s return in varying shades of red and green according to performance, market movements are clearly revealed. The color scale at the bottom indicates the range of return corresponding to that color.

Morningstar® Sector Barometer™ Five-Year Recap, 2004–2008

Sector investing has gained increased prominence over the years and emerged as a vital component of the portfolio construction process. In 2002, Morningstar developed a sector classification system that offers a unified and consistent framework for mapping the equity universe. We created three broad Super Sectors—Information, Service, and Manufacturing. Each of these Super Sectors is then further divided into four constituent sectors. Our Super Sector structure represents a unique way to classify companies based on the broad economic spheres in which they operate. The Morningstar® Sector Indexes produce meaningful differences in returns and risk exposure, making them perfect tools for market monitoring, asset allocation, and portfolio assembly.



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Information Sector	3.57	-1.79	16.90	10.47	-41.14
Software	10.76	-2.65	17.61	15.83	-38.96
Hardware	-3.76	2.47	9.14	16.94	-44.49
Media	4.74	-11.00	22.09	-12.89	-41.47
Telecommunications	18.02	-2.35	35.57	11.21	-34.02
Service Sector	11.89	7.17	14.98	-4.36	-37.52
Healthcare	3.93	8.15	7.88	9.57	-24.11
Consumer Services	17.25	1.95	10.96	-5.23	-27.57
Business Services	15.29	15.95	13.36	13.75	-35.07
Financial Services	14.06	6.75	21.46	-15.92	-51.27
Manufacturing Sector	20.26	11.24	19.95	22.78	-36.74
Consumer Goods	11.94	2.14	17.55	11.28	-22.89
Industrial Materials	18.82	2.87	17.65	20.52	-46.97
Energy	33.02	34.37	23.07	37.23	-37.96
Utilities	23.40	14.80	24.77	18.16	-28.71

Claymore Securities Inc. offers exchange-traded funds based on Morningstar Super Sector Indexes. For more information, please visit <http://www.claymore.com>.

The Morningstar Sector Barometer provides an at-a-glance view of the U.S. equity market by depicting the performance of major economic spheres, while placing them in context of the overall market. Each angle of the barometer represents the performance of one of the three Morningstar Super Sector Indexes—Manufacturing, Services, and Information.