

Definitions

30 Day SEC Yield without waivers, or “unreimbursed” meaning it does not take into account a fund’s expense reduction, and reflects an estimated yield to maturity. It should be regarded as an estimate of the fund’s rate of net investment income, and it may not equal the fund’s actual income distribution rate, which reflects a fund’s past dividends paid to shareholders. The 30 Day SEC Yield without waivers is calculated in accordance with SEC standards.
30 Day SEC Yield with waivers, or “reimbursed” meaning it takes into account a fund’s expense reduction, and reflects an estimated yield to maturity. It should be regarded as an estimate of the fund’s rate of investment income, and it may not equal the fund’s actual income distribution rate, which reflects a fund’s past dividends paid to shareholders. The 30 Day SEC Yield with waivers is calculated in accordance with SEC standards.
30 Day Yield is the fund’s income dividend per share from the last 30 days, annualized (by dividing by 30 and multiplying by 365) and shown as a percentage of the fund’s net asset value (NAV) for that day.
Alpha compares the risk-adjusted performance of a portfolio to a benchmark index. A positive alpha means the portfolio has outperformed the index on a risk-adjusted basis.
Beta is a measure of the volatility of a portfolio in comparison to a benchmark index. Less than one means the portfolio is less volatile than the index, while greater than one indicates more volatility than the index.
Bond ratings are measured on a scale that generally ranges from AAA (highest) to D (lowest) for S&P, and from Aaa (highest) to C (lowest) for Moody’s.
Correlation is a statistical measure of how two securities or groups of securities move in relation to each other.
Distribution Yield for Janus Flexible Bond, Global Bond, Global Unconstrained, High-Yield, Multi-Sector Income, Short-Term Bond and Real Return Funds is calculated by annualizing actual dividends distributed for the monthly period ended on the date shown and dividing by the net asset value on the last business day for the same period. The yield does not include long- or short-term capital gains distributions.
Distribution Yield for Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs), INTECH Global Income Managed Volatility, Perkins Value Plus Income, Janus Balanced, Growth and Income and Global Real Estate Funds is calculated by taking the trailing 365 days of distributions and dividing by the net asset value on the last business day for the same period. The yield does not include long- or short-term capital gains distributions.
Enhanced Beta or Smart Beta defines a set of investment strategies that emphasize the use of alternative index construction rules to traditional market capitalization based indices.
Excess Return indicates how much returns have outperformed or underperformed a benchmark index.
Information Ratio is a measure of portfolio management’s performance against risk and return relative to a benchmark or alternative measure.
Intraday value of Indicative Optimized Portfolio Value (IOPV) is a real-time estimate of an ETF's fair value, based on the most recent prices of its underlying securities.
Premium/Discount data indicate whether the ETF is currently selling at a higher or lower price than the current value of the securities in the portfolio.
R-Squared (R^2) represents the percentage of the portfolio’s performance that can be explained by the general movements of a benchmark index. An R^2 of 1.00 indicates perfect correlation to the index and an R^2 of 0.00 indicates no correlation. The lower the R^2 , the more the portfolio’s performance is affected by factors other than the market as measured by that benchmark index.
Sharpe Ratio measures risk-adjusted performance by dividing the portfolio’s excess returns (returns above a "risk-free" rate such as a Treasury bill) by the standard deviation of those returns. The higher the ratio, the better the portfolio’s return per unit of risk.
Standard deviation measures historical volatility. Higher standard deviation implies greater volatility.
Up/Down capture shows what percentage of the market's performance (as evidenced by an appropriate market index) the manager "captured." Up market capture is the extent to which the strategy gained value relative to the index over months when the index achieved gains. Down market capture is the extent to which the strategy lost value over months when the index declined. A measure of 100% means the strategy results went up (or down) exactly the same amount as the broader market index.