Driehaus Small/Mid Cap Growth Strategy Summary

1ST QUARTER 2022

Market Overview

The March quarter was a poor opening quarter for US and global equities. The market sold off sharply to begin January as it was one of the worst starts to a year in memory. Stocks with higher growth rates declined more dramatically than those with lower growth rates as the market adjusts to the Fed's hawkish change in monetary policy which is now squarely focused on attacking the current high levels of inflation. The market also fears and is discounting the expectation that economic and earnings growth rates will decelerate from recent elevated levels. There is also a global slowdown underway as the economies of Europe and China slow as the Russian invasion of Ukraine drags on and Covid related lockdowns in China have an adverse impact.

During the quarter defensive areas of the market outperformed, as did stocks in industries that benefit from inflation and surging commodity prices. The market was highly rotational as macro fears increased, investor sentiment became more cautious and hedge funds aggressively de-risked and de-grossed their positions. The result was recent market leaders lagged badly and some lagging groups performed better. Valuation was also an important factor as equities with higher valuations underperformed those with lower valuations. Non-earners also underperformed as interest rates rose shifting more attention to companies with earnings.

Within sectors, the rotational nature of the market was quite evident. For instance, technology went from being the best outperforming sector to suddenly the worst as price weakness spread across the whole sector. Healthcare continued to underperform for much of the quarter but began to show encouraging signs of relative and absolute performance late in the quarter. Consumer discretionary was also highly rotational as the US consumer has shifted "from buying stuff to doing stuff". Consumer spending has transitioned from a period of strong household and durable goods buying during the pandemic to now increasing spending on more leisure related activities as we move past the worst phases of Covid. The industrial sector was similarly rotational as there is a shift from early cycle beneficiaries to stocks that tend to do well during later stages of the economic cycle. Core cyclical markets such as home builders, banks and semiconductors went from strength to weakness due to specific macro factors. Materials and energy exited their long bear markets to become outperformers as commodity prices surged, fueled by long periods of reduced investment in supply, growing demand, and most recently the Russian invasion of Ukraine which further stressed supply in many commodity markets.

This is currently a very macro focused market that has a great deal of uncertainty. Supply chain and labor shortages continue to be problematic, but they are displaying some signs of easing. Despite these supply concerns revenue and earnings trends have remained strong with supply limiting or delaying upside to consensus for many companies. Positively, demand exceeds supply in most industries, but many investors fear demand trends will ease as the Fed tightens financial conditions and supply chain improvement will cause inventories to increase. It is clear economic growth will moderate, and inventories need to rise from historically unprecedented low levels. And many companies not only need higher inventory levels to meet demand but also want increased supply as they adjust to geopolitical hotspots, changes in globalization trends, reshoring back to the US and reduced reliance in Just-In-Time inventory practices, which has dominated the structure of supply chains over the past few decades. Some are fearing reduced durable goods demand, double ordering and supply chain improvement will take depleted inventories to an oversupply situation.

A critical question: Can inflation cool without a recession? The answer will rely on many factors. Inflation has largely been driven by three primary factors, all related to Covid: (1) the extraordinary monetary and fiscal response to Covid has driven money supply growth sharply higher; (2) the supply constraints driven by global supply chain disruptions have lagged demand which rapidly recovered and has remained strong and (3) the sharp reduction in labor participation levels has caused labor shortage and wages to spike higher. An additional and more recent factor is strong commodity price increases as investment in commodity production has lagged for years and has now been exacerbated by the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

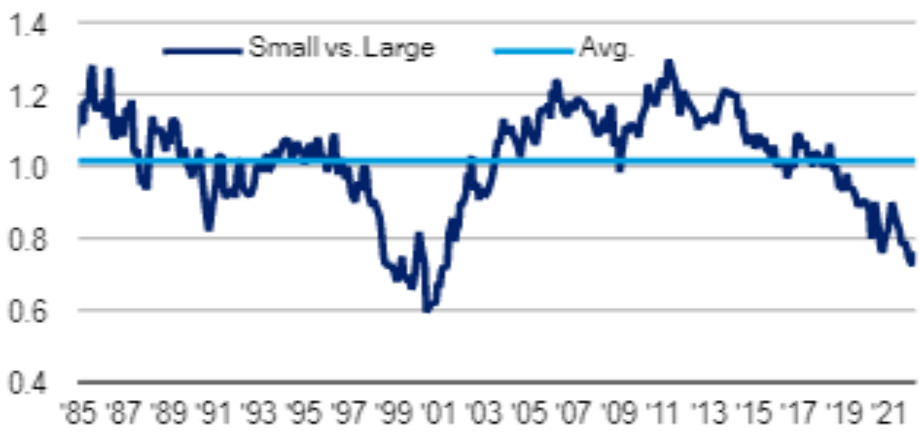
Positively, as inventories rise that should ease the rate of inflation for many goods. As economic growth slows that should help ease commodity prices. Improvement in labor participation, which is beginning to happen, should help ease wage rate escalation. Finally, as the Fed tightens that should slow money supply growth. However, the rate of inflation has not slowed yet and the level of uncertainty has increased as economic conditions are expected to slow. This is increasing pressure on the Fed. The market fears a policy mistake as the Fed tightens. The Russian invasion of Ukraine is first and foremost a tragic, humanitarian crisis and secondly has complicated this economic calculus as the war has negative effects on demand, supply chains and has driven many commodity prices higher. How and when inflation shows evidence of easing should become clearer as this year progresses. Some key economists are forecasting Personal Consumption Expenditure Deflator (PCED) headline and core inflation rates to peak between 6 to 7% in mid-2022, before declining to 4-5% in the second half of the year and 3-4% in 2023. If it does ease like that, considerable pressure should come off the Fed. In the meantime, the market is skeptical that the elevated level will subside so actual improvement is needed.

Another critical question, how much will economic and earnings growth slow? A slower rate of growth for both is well known and deceleration is already factored into consensus estimates. Consensus estimates still call for positive GDP and earnings growth but certainly a slowdown from the unprecedented levels of the past year and a half is not surprising. Stocks have sharply declined discounting this slowdown as the S&P 500 was off more than ten percent (at its March quarter lows) and small caps are down nearly 25%from their November highs. Bears argue Fed policy will overshoot causing an earnings recession and/or an economic recession. Some indicators support that view. Some parts of the yield curve have inverted. Notably, yield curve inversions have given many false signals in the past and the most historically accurate part of the yield curve (the 10 year – 3 month spread) remains nicely upward sloping. Measures of US consumer confidence are also at extreme lows consistent with past recessions. However, consumer confidence is highly correlated with gas prices and general levels of inflation. While inflation will no doubt dent consumer spending, especially at the low end, most indicators of consumer spending remain positive. Simply stated, US economic growth remains strong. Household balance sheets, strong wage growth (up 11% y/y), record job openings (Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTs) data), record low unemployment claims and a very low unemployment rate of 3.6% are the strongest in many decades and should support continued consumer strength. Other key positives are the healthy high yield credit spreads, strong capex spending, infrastructure spending to begin ramping later in 2022 and the general lack of traditional recessionary and credit indicators flashing signs of stress.

A commonly asked question: Are we seeing stagflation like in the 1970s? Stagflation is defined as a period of considerable inflation, little to no economic growth and high unemployment. This is important as stagflation pressures equity multiples. There are similarities between now and that lost decade for equities of the 1970s, as oil and gold have soared, serious geopolitical conflicts are present and of course inflation is very high now like it was then. There are also important differences though. Today, while there is high inflation, growth is strong. Yes, it is expected to slow but it will likely remain positive, and unemployment is exceptionally low. Today, assuming Covid continues to subside, the drivers of inflation should ease over time (though when that happens is not clear), the consumer is strong, labor markets remain robust and innovation and digital trends remain prominent economic and productivity drivers.

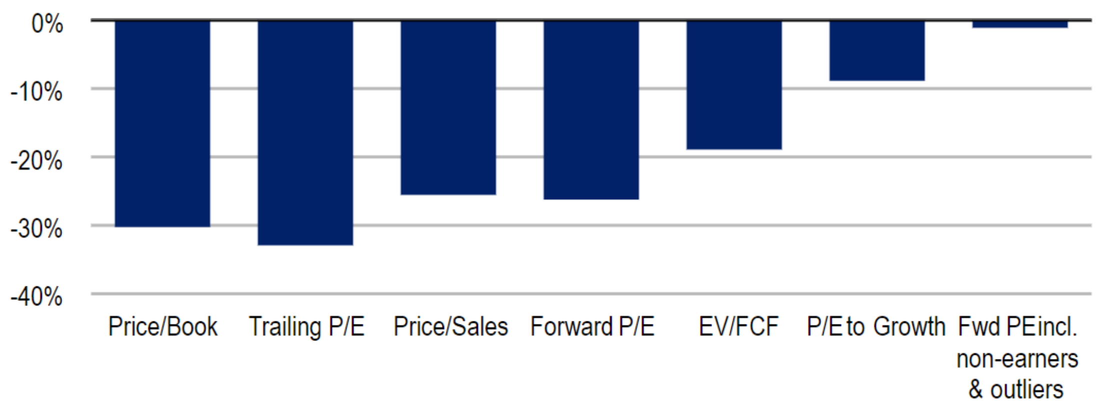
The above macro developments have caused a sharp drop in equity prices since November, especially within small/mid caps. It is interesting to us how the market is discounting a potential recession much further ahead than it typically does. The market is discounting a very aggressive Fed monetary policy into next year. The Fed has only raised the Fed Funds rate once by 25 basis points and it only stopped buying bonds last month. This price and valuation decline has occurred despite little evidence of a recession in 2022 and as the current level of earnings has risen since the start of the year to all-time highs. The valuation of our portfolio has declined by about 25% as stocks have pulled back and earnings have grown. In terms of P/E levels, valuations have declined from our long-term average of just over 20 times the next twelve months (NTM) forward earnings to the current level of just over 15 times. Additionally, small caps trade a sharp discount to large caps as mega caps have behaved in a defensive way. Small caps have frequently traded at a premium to large caps over the past 40 plus years since the inception of the Russell 2000 benchmark. Currently, small caps trade at a sharp discount approaching levels only seen once, just over 20 years ago. Also, across several commonly used valuation metrics, small caps trade at a 20 to 30% discount to large caps. Please see exhibit 1 & 2 below.

Exhibit 1: Small Caps Remain Historically Cheap vs. Large Caps



Source: BofA US Equity & Quant Strategy, FactSet

Exhibit 2: Relative Multiple of Small vs. Large Now Trades Below History on Every Metric We Track



Source: BofA US Equity & Quant Strategy, FactSet

Performance Review

For the March quarter, the Driehaus Small/Mid Cap Growth Strategy underperformed its benchmark. The Strategy declined -15.65%, net of fees, while the Russell 2500 Growth Index declined -12.30%. The vast majority of the quarter's underperformance occurred in the first half of January as stocks with higher growth rates fell dramatically more than stocks with more modest growth rates. From the second half of January through the end of the March, performance was relatively in-line with the benchmark with the month of February performing slightly ahead while the month of March was slightly behind the index.

We pride ourselves on consistency. So, the strategy underperformance in the first half of January was disappointing as the market dynamics were quite difficult. Overall, the market's weakness was widespread with few groups acting well and most declining sharply. Macro concerns drove the multiple compression. Stocks with higher growth rates underperformed and stocks and industries that had performed well to the end of 2021 collapsed to start the year as the market began to aggressively discount the persistently elevated inflation, the Fed's hawkish shift in monetary policy and the likely upcoming deceleration in growth rates in 2022.

Additionally, performance was challenged as the market has been highly rotational as stock and industry leadership is shifting rapidly as macro factors dominated over idiosyncratic (bottom up, company specific) ones during the quarter. Overall earnings reports for our portfolio holdings remained strong with solid forward outlooks but stocks typically fell (in most industries) as stocks saw sharp multiple compression as market participants are instead anticipating deceleration ahead and have questioned the sustainability of the current positive trends.

By sector, in a reversal from recent positive quarters, the following sectors saw negative absolute returns for the quarter as the market was down sharply (in order of magnitude): consumer staples, technology, consumer discretionary, healthcare, and industrials . As the index declined sharply, the energy and materials sectors saw positive absolute returns within the portfolio while materials, energy, healthcare, and financials sector saw positive relative returns.

Technology

Technology underperformed, detracting 361 basis points on a relative basis or more than 100% of the portfolio's relative underperformance for the quarter. While fundamentals continued to be positive, semiconductor holdings sold off sharply in the first two weeks of the year as investors are anticipating a slowdown in the coming quarters. We reduced the portfolio's exposure to semiconductors from an overweight to an underweight position. IT Services and telco equipment were other sub-industries that finished 2021 strongly but then sold off sharply in January on no specific news but on multiple compression as investor fears that the strong results would not continue given the Fed's new hawkish policy. Software continued to be weak but fortunately we had reduced our exposure significantly in 2021.

[1]The performance data represents the strategy's composite of small/mid cap growth accounts managed by Driehaus Capital Management LLC (DCM) (the composite). These returns are estimated for the period as the underlying accounts' data is yet to be reconciled to the custodian bank. Net of fee returns reflect the payment of advisory fees and in some instances, other fees and expenses such as administrative and custodian fees while the gross of fee returns do not. Both are net of brokerage commissions charged to the accounts and reflect the reinvestment of income and other earnings. The performance data shown above represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted.

Healthcare

Healthcare's bear market continued as the sector lagged in absolute terms but the sector did outperform slightly; biotech & pharma outperformed by 43 basis points as therapeutic stocks have begun to perform better. We did increase our exposure to healthcare later in the quarter as the group is beginning to see better absolute and relative price performance.

Consumer Discretionary

Consumer discretionary underperformed by 92 basis points on a relative basis. Weakness was widespread as retailers, consumer goods manufacturers and home builders all lagged due to macro fears. This is despite consumer spending remaining strong. Some companies were impacted by supply chain issues and elevated inflation. However, most consumer stocks suffered as the market questioned the sustainability of the consumer's strength. As we are seeing a positive shift from spending on goods to spending on leisure activities and experiences as the impact of Covid continues to subside. A shift from 'buying stuff to doing stuff'.

Industrials

Industrials underperformed by 35 basis points on a relative basis. The rotational nature of the group increased during the quarter as some early cyclical stocks, such as transports and machinery, have begun to lag. We are seeing strength in services and some non-early cyclicals that continue to have strong, sustainable outlooks.

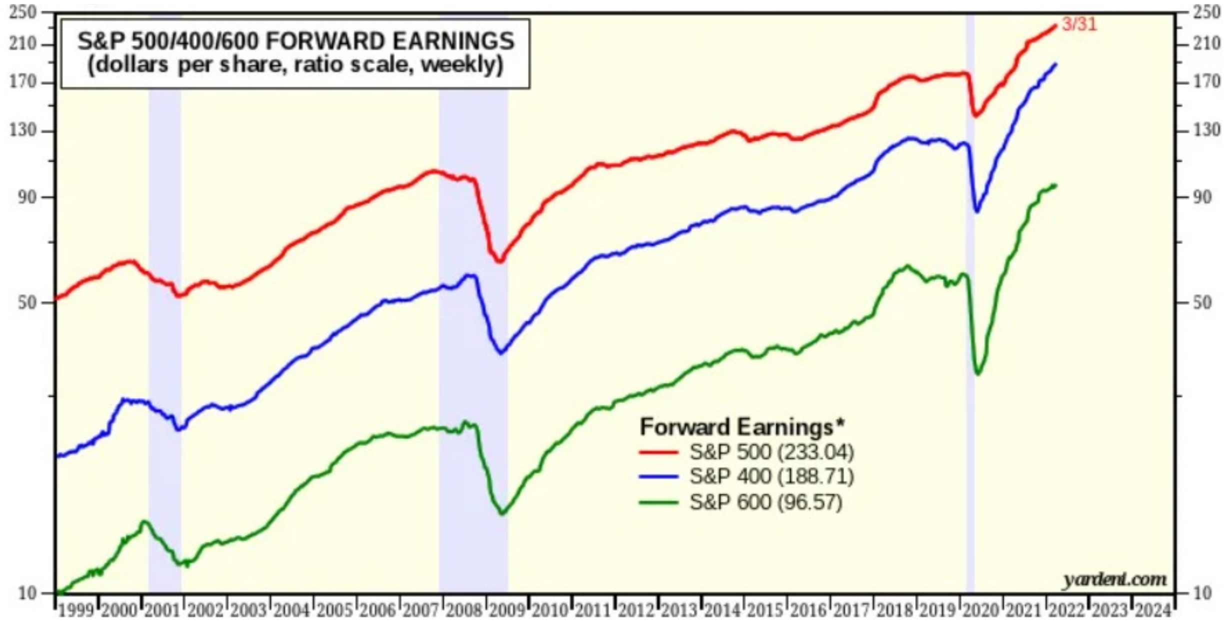
Energy and Materials

Energy and Materials outperformed by a combined 139 basis points as they performed well as commodity prices rose driven underinvestment in supply in recent years, continued strong demand and the disruption of supply chains and commodity production due to the Russian invasion. Areas of strength were exploration and production, uranium, rare earth elements, aerospace, and agricultural related products.

Outlook & Positioning

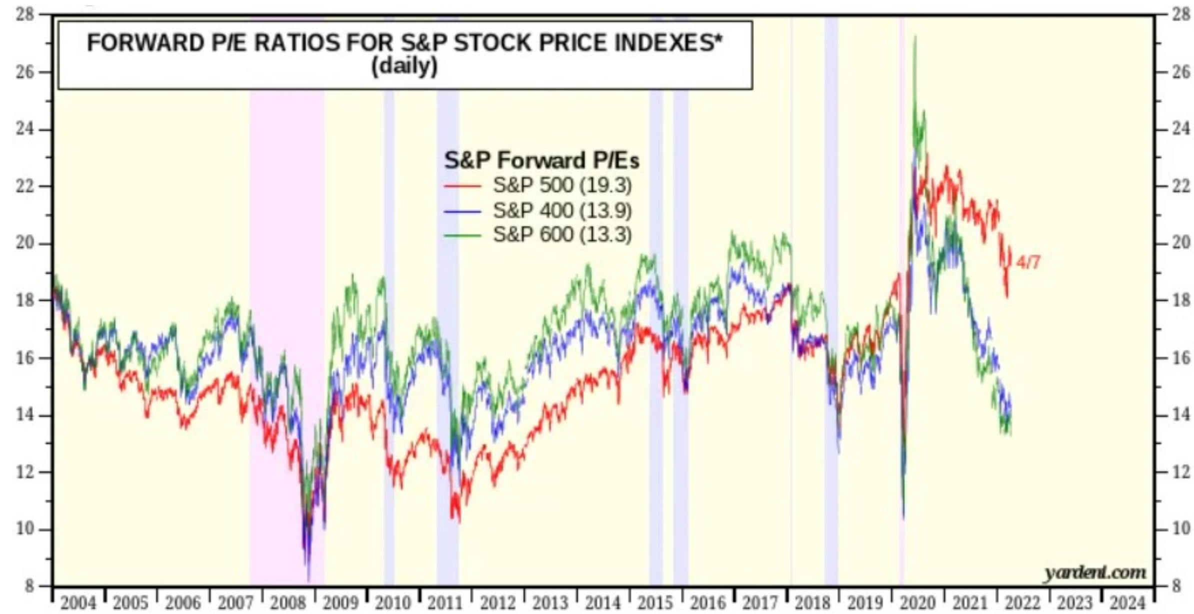
Economic conditions and earnings trends remained strong as we enter the second quarter. The market's sharp decline since November is sharply discounting the Fed's aggressive shift in monetary policy as the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) seeks to reduce the current elevated inflation. The market's fear is a monetary policy mistake or a so-called hard landing as the Fed seeks to slow economic demand and financial conditions. U.S. economic growth will slow and decelerate as is currently estimated by consensus. Inflation should ease as well, as consensus expectations also expect. The pace and the amount of time it takes for inflation to ease is certainly an open question. As inflation begins to ease it will be very well received by the market and the Fed. The risk is growth slows materially but inflation does not, reducing earnings along the way. However, it is very plausible that the market is overly discounting the slowdown ahead of us and the ability of the Fed to adjust to slowing conditions and inflation as we distance ourselves from Covid and its many negative effects continue to subside. Small/Mid cap corporate earnings remain at new highs as equity multiples are off sharply. Please note exhibit 3 and 4.

Exhibit 3: S&P 500/400/600 Forward Earnings



*Time-weighted average of consensus estimates for current year and next year.
Note: Shaded areas recessions according to the National Bureau of Economic Research
Source: Yardeni Research

Exhibit 4: Forward P/E Ratios For S&P Stock Price Indexes



*Daily stock price index divided by 52-week forward consensus expected operating earnings per share.
Note: Shaded areas are S&P 500 bear market declines of 20% or more. Blue shaded areas are correction declines of 10% to less than 20%. Yellow areas are bull markets.
Source: Yardeni Research

Macro risks and concerns are many and investor sentiment is extremely negative. A brief list of important positive factors include: the still positive U.S. economic trends (yes it will slow), favorable corporate earnings, the strongest labor market and consumer balance sheets in our lifetimes which should support consumer spending, a positive sloping yield curve (long end (one year) vs short end (3 months)), and no signs of credit stress, all of which sharply reduce the chances of a near-term recession. That said, the challenging rotational market likely continues near-term. As the year progresses, we will continue to actively monitor and assess the push and pull between these negatives and positives as we find more companies with improving earnings power and sustainable fundamental trends.

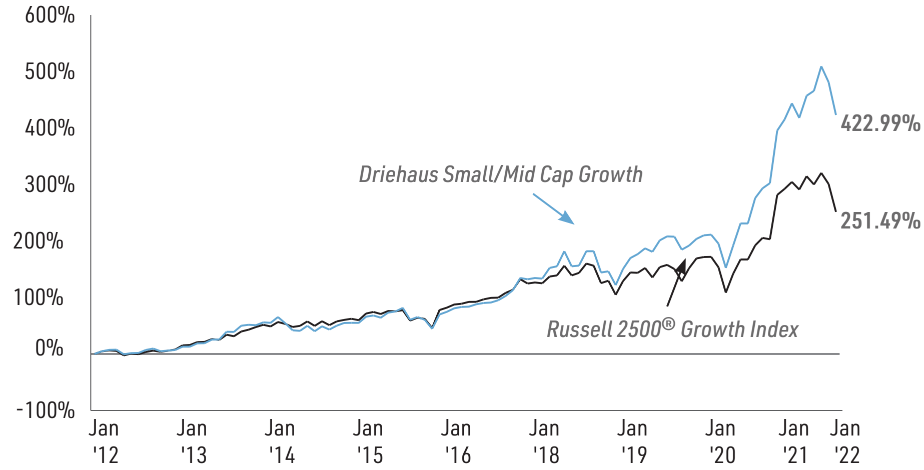
In terms of portfolio positioning, we have an attractive mix of secular and cyclical growth holdings. By sector healthcare remains our largest absolute weight, followed by consumer discretionary, industrials, energy, and technology. Relative to the benchmark, the strategy is overweight industrials, materials, energy, communication services, and financials. The strategy is underweight technology, health care, and consumer discretionary. Overall, we still see many dynamic investment opportunities which have reduced valuations versus the start of the year and a year ago. These holdings nicely fit our investment philosophy of companies exhibiting growth inflections, differentiation, market share gains, strong revenues and expanding profitability.

Driehaus Small/Mid Cap Growth Strategy

% Month-End Performance (as of 3/31/22)

	MTH	QTD	YTD	Annualized 1 Year	Annualized 3 Year	Annualized 5 Year	Annualized 10 Year	Annualized Inception[2]
Driehaus Small/Mid Cap Growth Composite (Gross)	**0.32**	**-15.59**	**-15.59**	**-4.85**	**21.69**	**22.55**	**17.15**	**17.67**
Driehaus Small/Mid Cap Growth Composite (Net)	**0.29**	**-15.65**	**-15.65**	**-5.36**	**20.98**	**21.82**	**16.40**	**16.92**
Russell 2500® Growth Index (Benchmark)	0.72	-12.30	-12.30	-10.12	12.99	13.22	12.69	13.16

Cumulative Return Since Inception Net of Fees[1] (as of 3/31/22)



Sources: Driehaus Capital Management LLC, Factset Research Systems, Inc., eVestment Alliance Data as of 3/31/22.

The performance data represents the strategy's composite of small/mid cap growth accounts managed by Driehaus Capital Management LLC (DCM). These returns are estimated for the period as the underlying accounts' data is yet to be reconciled to the custodian bank. Net of fee returns reflect the payment of advisory fees and in some instances, other fees and expenses such as administrative and custodian fees while the gross of fee returns do not. Both are net of brokerage commissions charged to the accounts and reflect the reinvestment of income and other earnings. The performance data shown above represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted.

[1]2/1/2012. [2]Portfolio characteristics represent the strategy's composite. [3]Data is calculated monthly.

Key Features

- Benchmark aware, not benchmark constrained
- Opportunistic investment approach
- High active share

Facts

Inception Date	2/1/12
Strategy Assets Under Management	$1,325M
Firm Assets Under Management	$13.4B
Investment Style	Growth Equity
Available Investment Vehicles:	Separately Managed Account Mutual Fund

Portfolio Characteristics[2]

5-year period	STRATEGY	BENCHMARK
Annualized Alpha	8.62	n/a
Sharpe Ratio	1.00	0.58
Information Ratio	1.49	n/a
Beta	0.99	1.00
Standard Deviation	21.51	20.76
Tracking Error	6.24	n/a
R-squared	0.92	1.00

Market Cap Breakout	STRATEGY	BENCHMARK
< $2.5 billion	0.0%	18.6%
$2.5 - $15 billion	70.1%	70.5%
> $15 billion	29.9%	10.9%

	STRATEGY	BENCHMARK
Number of Holdings	106	1,468
Weighted Avg. Market Cap (M)	$12,125	$7,382
Median Market Cap (M)	$7,814	$1,443
Active Share (3-year avg.)[3]	82.38	n/a

Portfolio Management

Jeff James , Portfolio Manager
31 years of industry experience

Michael Buck, Portfolio Manager
21 years industry experience

Prakash Vijayan, Assistant Portfolio Manager
16 years industry experience

Top 5 Holdings[1] (as of 2/28/22)

Company	Sector	% of Strategy
ON Semiconductor Corporation	Information Technology	2.5
Diamondback Energy, Inc.	Energy	2.2
Signature Bank	Financials	2.1
Calix, Inc.	Information Technology	1.9
Ulta Beauty Inc	Consumer Discretionary	1.9

Sector Weights (%)

Month-End Absolute Weights (%)

	Comm. Services	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Staples	Energy	Financials	Health Care	Industrials	Information Technology	Materials	Real Estate	Utilities	Cash
Strategy	**5.6**	**12.3**	**1.5**	**6.4**	**6.5**	**16.0**	**22.7**	**16.5**	**8.3**	**1.4**	**0.0**	**2.7**
Benchmark	2.3	14.5	2.8	2.9	5.8	21.2	15.2	28.6	3.4	2.9	0.4	0.0
Active Weights	*3.4*	*-2.1*	*-1.4*	*3.6*	*0.8*	*-5.2*	*7.6*	*-12.1*	*4.9*	*-1.6*	*-0.4*	*2.7*

Sources: Driehaus Capital Management LLC, Factset Research Systems, Inc., eVestment Alliance
Data as of 3/31/22. Benchmark: Russell 2500® Growth Index
[1]Holdings subject to change.

Sector Performance Attribution 1st Quarter – 12/31/21 to 3/31/22

	Driehaus Small/Mid Cap Growth Composite (Port) (%)		Russell 2500 Growth Index[1] (Bench) (%)		Attribution Analysis (%)		
GICS Sector	Port Avg. Weight	Port Contrib To Return	Bench Avg.Weight	Bench Contrib To Return	Allocation Effect	Selection + Interaction	Total Effect
Communication Services	3.52	-0.06	2.29	-0.21	-0.01	0.08	0.07
Consumer Discretionary	15.45	-4.24	15.42	-2.92	0.13	-1.05	-0.91
Consumer Staples	1.32	-0.69	2.86	-0.32	-0.02	-0.49	-0.51
Energy	4.78	0.97	2.52	0.64	0.67	-0.20	0.47
Financials	6.58	-0.51	5.86	-0.64	-0.06	0.09	0.03
Health Care	16.46	-3.21	20.99	-3.95	0.16	-0.04	0.12
Industrials	20.94	-2.68	15.32	-1.88	-0.05	-0.29	-0.34
Information Technology	19.81	-5.89	28.01	-2.57	-0.33	-3.28	-3.61
Materials	6.70	0.78	3.43	-0.20	0.07	0.86	0.92
Real Estate	0.84	-0.07	2.88	-0.27	-0.04	-0.03	-0.07
Utilities	0.00	0.00	0.42	-0.02	-0.02	0.00	-0.02
Cash	3.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.56
Other[2]	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.00	-0.10	0.00	-0.10
Total	100.00	-15.73	100.00	-12.34	0.97	-4.35	-3.38

Data as of 3/31/22

Sources: Driehaus Capital Management LLC, Factset Research Systems, Inc., eVestment Alliance

[1]The Russell 2500® Growth Index measures the performance of those Russell 2500® Index companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. The performance data includes reinvested dividends. [2]Other refers to securities not recognized by Factset.

Per FactSet Research Systems Inc., the attribution report provides an in-depth analysis of relative performance. With this report one can research whether or not a portfolio outperformed a benchmark, and how each group contributed to performance. The performance data shown above is estimated and represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. The information presented is intended for informational purposes only.

ATTRIBUTION ANALYSIS CATEGORIES ARE DEFINED AS:

Allocation Effect - Measures the impact of the decision to allocate assets differently than those in the benchmark.

Security Selection Effect - Measures the effect of choosing securities, which may or may not outperform those of the benchmark.

Interaction Effect - Jointly measures the effect of allocation and selection decisions.

Total Effect - The Total Effect for each MSCI/GICS Sector is equal to the sum of the individual Attribution Effects for that MSCI/GICS Sector.

Notes // Driehaus Small/Mid Cap Growth Strategy

FIRM DEFINITION
Driehaus Capital Management LLC (DCM) is a registered investment adviser with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). DCM provides investment advisory services using growth equity and credit strategies to individuals, organizations, and institutions. The firm consists of all accounts managed by DCM (the Company).

DCM claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®).

COMPOSITE DESCRIPTION
The Small/Mid Cap Growth Composite was created in February 2012. An account is considered to be a small/mid cap growth account if it primarily invests in U.S equity securities of high growth companies with market capitalization ranges at the time of purchase as those included in the Russell 2500® Growth Index between $500 million and $15 billion. However, there is no requirement to be exclusively invested in small cap and mid cap stocks, and the accounts have invested, to a lesser extent, in stocks with a smaller or larger capitalization from time to time.

PERFORMANCE RESULTS
Net of fee returns reflect the payment of advisory fees and in some instances, other fees and expenses such as administrative and custodian fees while the gross of fee returns do not. Both are net of brokerage commissions charged to the accounts and reflect the reinvestment of income and other earnings.

Valuations and returns are computed and stated in U.S. dollars. Returns are presented on a pretax basis.

Past performance is not indicative of future results. All investments have risks and you could lose money.

Additional information regarding policies for valuing investments, calculating performance and preparing GIPS Reports are available upon request. A list of composite descriptions and a list of broad distribution pooled funds are available upon request. Please contact our sales, marketing and relationship management department at 312-932-8621.

INDICES
The Russell 2500® Growth Index measures the performance of the small to midcap growth segment of the U.S equity universe. It measures the performance of those Russell 2500® Index companies with higher growth earning potential as defined by FTSE Russell's leading style methodology. Data includes reinvested dividends.

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TERMS
Active share represents the share of portfolio holdings that differ from the benchmark index holdings. **Alpha** is the measure of performance on a risk-adjusted basis. Alpha takes the volatility (price risk) of a mutual fund and compares its risk-adjusted performance to a benchmark index. The excess return of the fund relative to the return of the benchmark index is a fund's alpha. **Beta** is a measure of a portfolio's volatility. A beta of 1.00 implies perfect historical correlation of movement with the market. A higher beta manager will rise and fall more rapidly than the market, whereas a lower beta manager will rise and fall slower. **Information Ratio (IR)** measures a portfolio manager's ability to generate excess returns relative to a benchmark, but also attempts to identify the consistency of the investor. This ratio will identify if a manager has beaten the benchmark by a lot in a few months or a little every month. The higher the IR the more consistent a manager is and consistency is an ideal trait. **R-Squared** is a statistical measure that represents the percentage of a fund or security's movements that can be explained by movements in a benchmark index. For fixed-income securities, the benchmark is the T-bill. For equities, the benchmark is the S&P 500. **Sharpe Ratio** is calculated by finding the portfolio's excess return and then dividing by the portfolio's standard deviation. **Standard Deviation** is a measure of the average deviations of a return series from its mean; often used as a measure of portfolio volatility. A large standard deviation implies that there have been large swings or volatility in the manager's return series. **Tracking Error** is a divergence between the price behavior of a position or a portfolio and the price behavior of a benchmark. This is often in the context of a hedge or mutual fund that did not work as effectively as intended, creating an unexpected profit or loss instead.

For more information about Driehaus Capital Management LLC, please contact us at 312.932.8621.