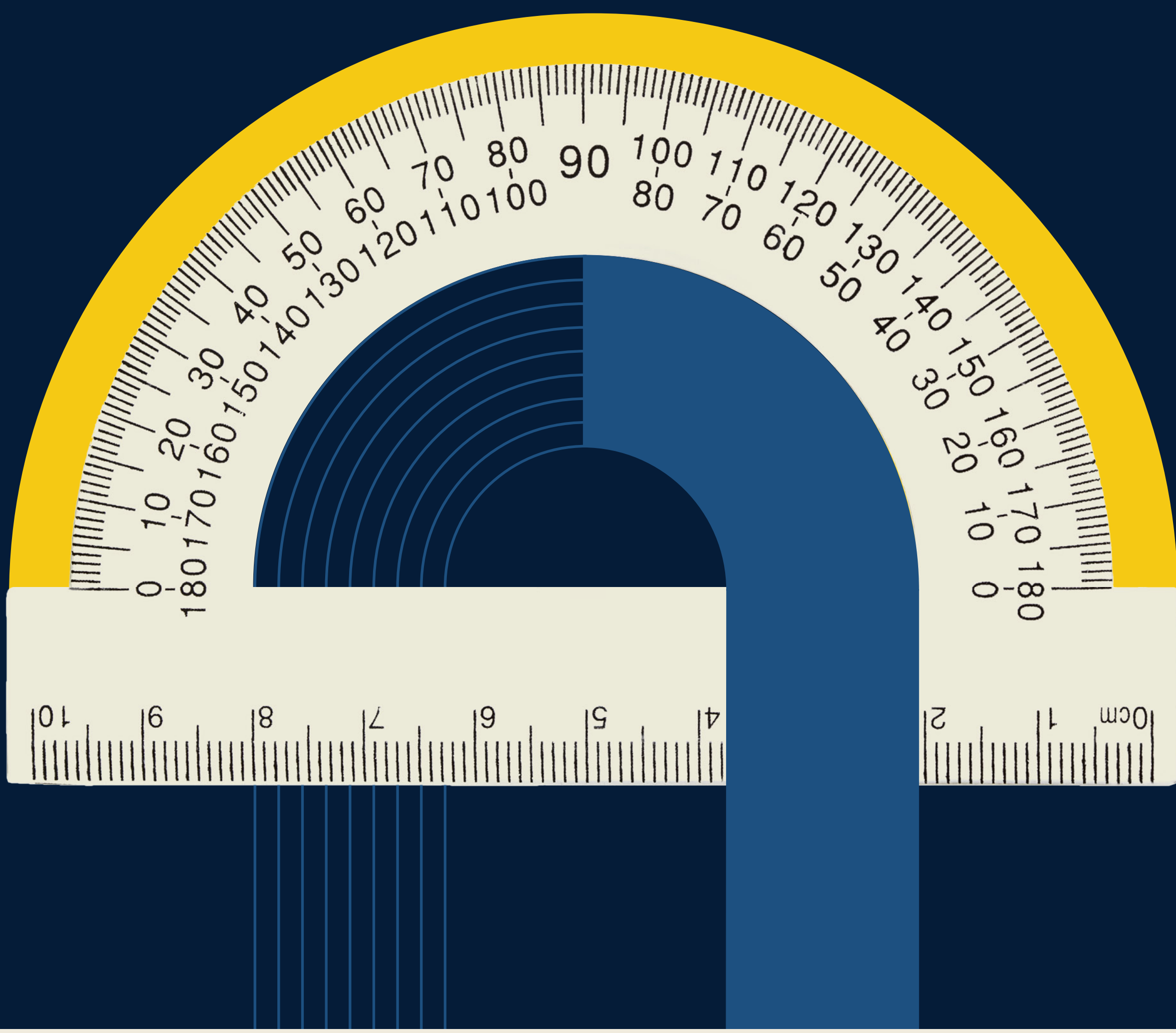
PitchBook

2022

As of Q4 2022 with preliminary Q1 2023 data

GLOBAL

Fund Performance Report



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Contents

Horizon IRRs by strategy*

	Q1 2023**	1-year	3-year	5-year	10-year
Private equity	1.3%	-1.2%	20.6%	17.8%	16.3%
Venture capital	0.2%	-16.8%	21.6%	19.7%	16.1%
Real estate	0.7%	7.7%	12.8%	10.8%	12.1%
Real assets	2.1%	15.6%	11.6%	8.7%	7.5%
Private debt	0.5%	4.0%	7.5%	7.3%	8.2%
Funds of funds	3.8%	-3.6%	21.6%	18.2%	14.1%
Secondaries	1.8%	2.8%	18.9%	16.4%	13.5%
Private capital	**1.3%**	**0.7%**	**17.1%**	**14.7%**	**13.7%**

Source: PitchBook • **Geography:** Global
*Yearly horizons are as of December 31, 2022
**Preliminary quarterly return

An accompanying Excel file contains additional charts and all underlying data for this report.

***PitchBook Benchmarks** (as of Q4 2022 with preliminary Q1 2023 data) may be found here. The quarterly report provides greater detail than the Fund Performance Report, with granular IRR, multiple, and PME breakouts for Global, North America, Europe, Private Equity, Venture Capital, Real Estate, Real Assets, Private Debt, Funds of Funds, and Secondaries. Both Excel and PDF versions are available.*

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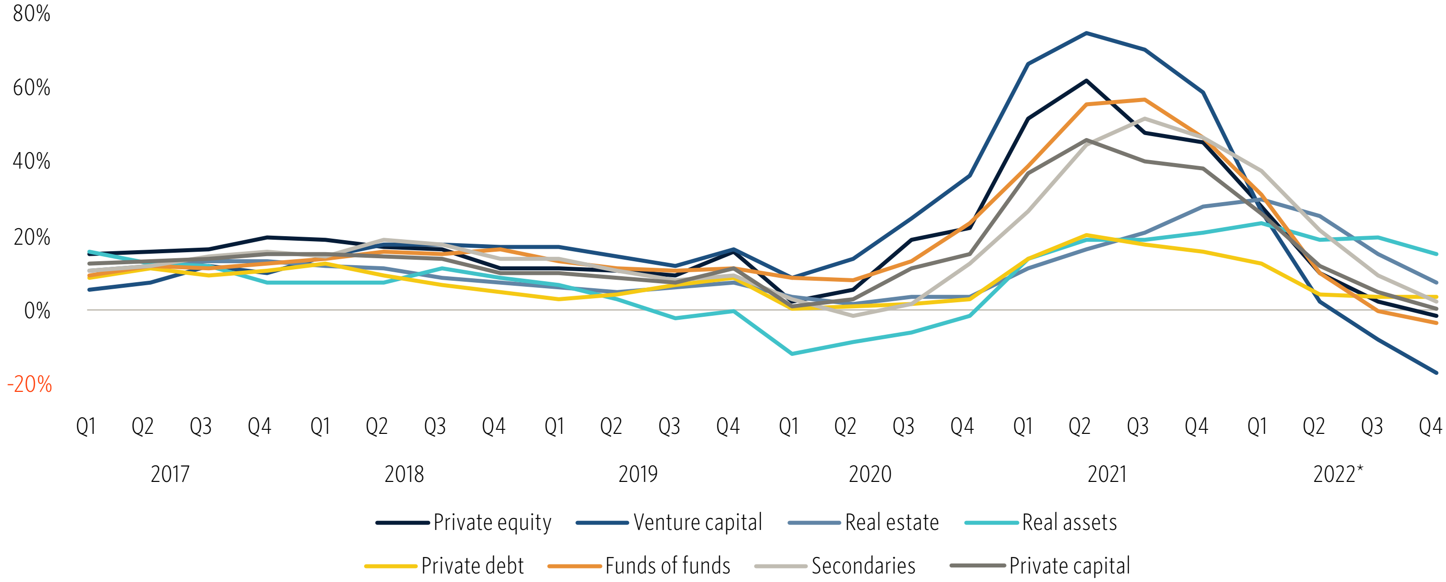
Published on August 2, 2023

Click here for PitchBook's report methodologies.

Click here for PitchBook's private market glossary.

Overview

PitchBook Indexes: Rolling one-year horizon IRRs by strategy*



Source: PitchBook • **Geography:** Global
*As of December 31, 2022

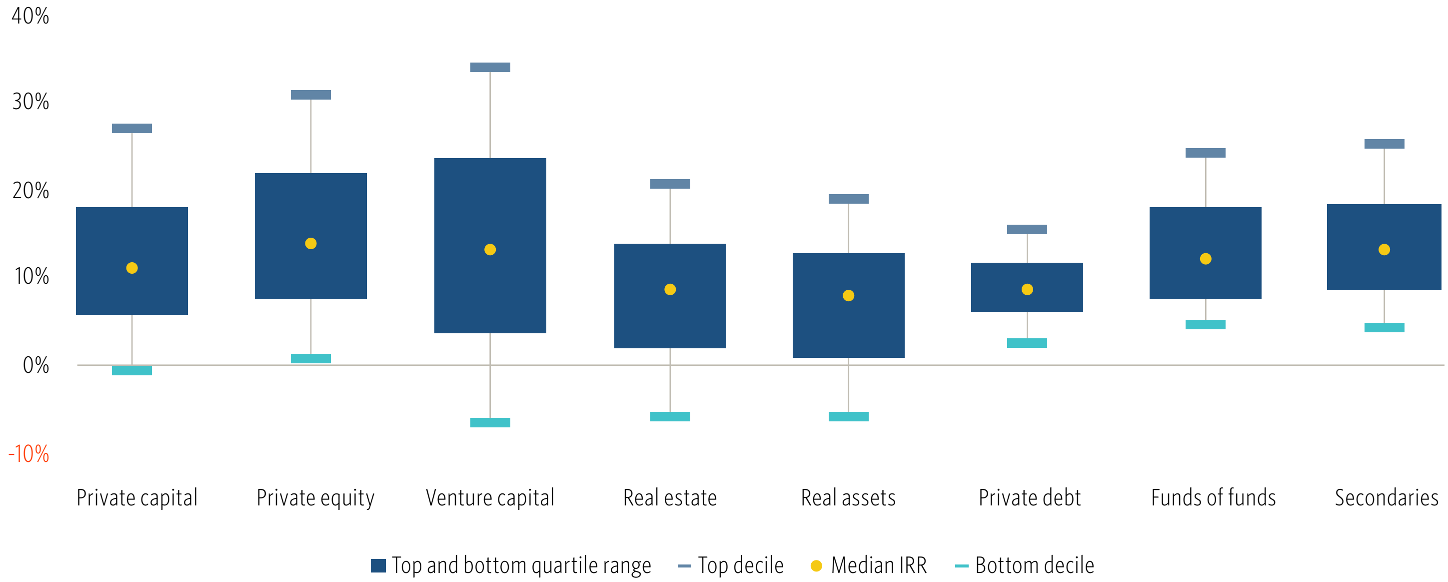
Hilary Wiek, CFA, CAIA
Senior Strategist

The rolling one-year horizon IRR chart only goes back to 2017, but the difference in results across the private market strategies typically ranged between roughly 5% and 15% during years that were, for lack of a better term, fine. The range of results seen across private market strategies in the quarters since 2019, however, shows an extremely different picture. Through Q2 2021, every one of the strategies posted results greater than 15%, whereas, in the year through Q4 2022, five of the seven strategies did worse than 5%. Add to this the dispersion of results seen from managers within each strategy, and outcomes for LPs in the past few years have been highly dependent upon which strategies they allocated to and which managers they selected.

After three significantly down quarters, Q4 2022 and Q1 2023 saw a rally in the public markets. On a preliminary basis, there hasn't been a concurrent performance boost in the private markets. There are a couple of schools of thought around why private strategy returns act as they do. The first is that private markets are less volatile, so one wouldn't expect those returns to outpace public markets when things are going up. That belief was not supported by PE and VC in 2021, as they both far outpaced the public markets. The second school of thought is that the manual process of marking private companies to market involves biases that quickly recognize markups but are slow to capitulate on the downside. While this phenomenon was true in the market sell-off in 2022—when funds were not marked down nearly as much as they had been written up in 2021—Q4 2022 and preliminary numbers for Q1 2023 do not conform to this view, as public markets have risen sharply while VC was down in Q4 and seem to be up only slightly in Q1. PE returns did rise, but to a much smaller degree than the S&P 500.

It may be that the mark to market practices of PE and VC can explain both the outperformance of 2021 and the inability to keep up in the more recent quarters. If PE and VC got their upward lift in 2021 from marking to IPO valuations or recent deal values, that would explain the performance patterns that year when VC far overshot the public markets due to its intense focus on tech areas that were significantly outpacing

Fund performance dispersion (vintage years 2004-2017)*



Source: PitchBook • **Geography:** Global
*As of March 31, 2023

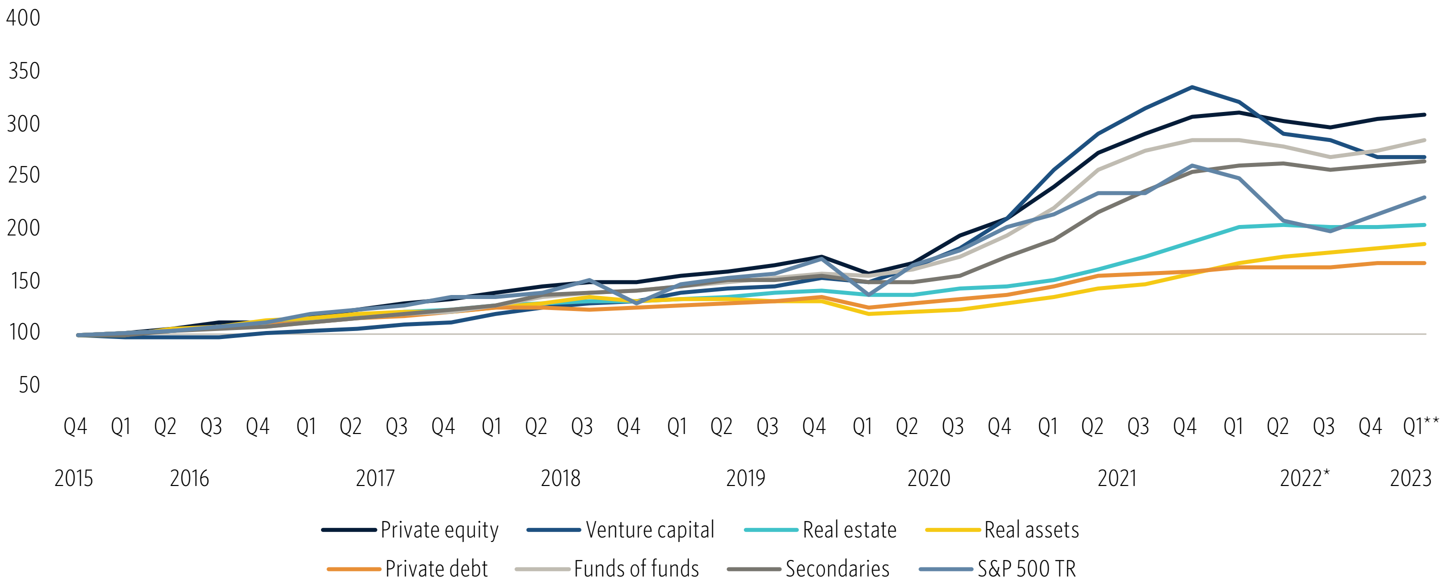
the overall public market indexes. But in 2023, the public markets are rising primarily due to the "Magnificent Seven,"[1] the very largest stocks that are unlikely to be valid valuation comps for companies still in private hands, despite being tech names. The extremely narrow public market rally has put a damper on the usual exits for PE and VC: IPOs and M&A, both of which have remained largely dormant for several quarters. With appropriate public comps still stagnating and few private deals to provide current market value comparisons, there is little to support an upward lift in private market valuations. Another factor is that the demise of Silicon Valley Bank in 2022 may have restricted the ability to access venture debt, which may have forced some equity funding events that required the acceptance of a down round.

Looking at the dispersion of fund returns from the strategies we track, it is interesting to note that the top and bottom deciles and quartiles of funds of funds (FoF) and secondaries have incredible resemblance, not just in the spread, but in the actual numbers. Despite FoF having longer-term holding periods—because they commit to primary funds often across two or more vintage years—and secondaries buying more mature assets and returning capital more quickly, they seem to offer remarkably similar performance profiles across fund managers. The dispersion charts are intended to highlight that while we and many others report median performance for the sake of simplicity, the lived experience of LPs can vary—for VC, the difference between the top quartile and bottom quartile is nearly 20%. This is not the only measure of risk in these funds, but regardless of what risks one deems to be more or less important, the end result in secondaries and FoF has been strangely alike for pooled results of 2004-2017 vintages.

1: "Markets Brief: The 'Magnificent Seven' Stocks Have Driven the Rally, but Are They Too Expensive Now?" Morningstar, Caryl Anne Francia, June 23, 2023.

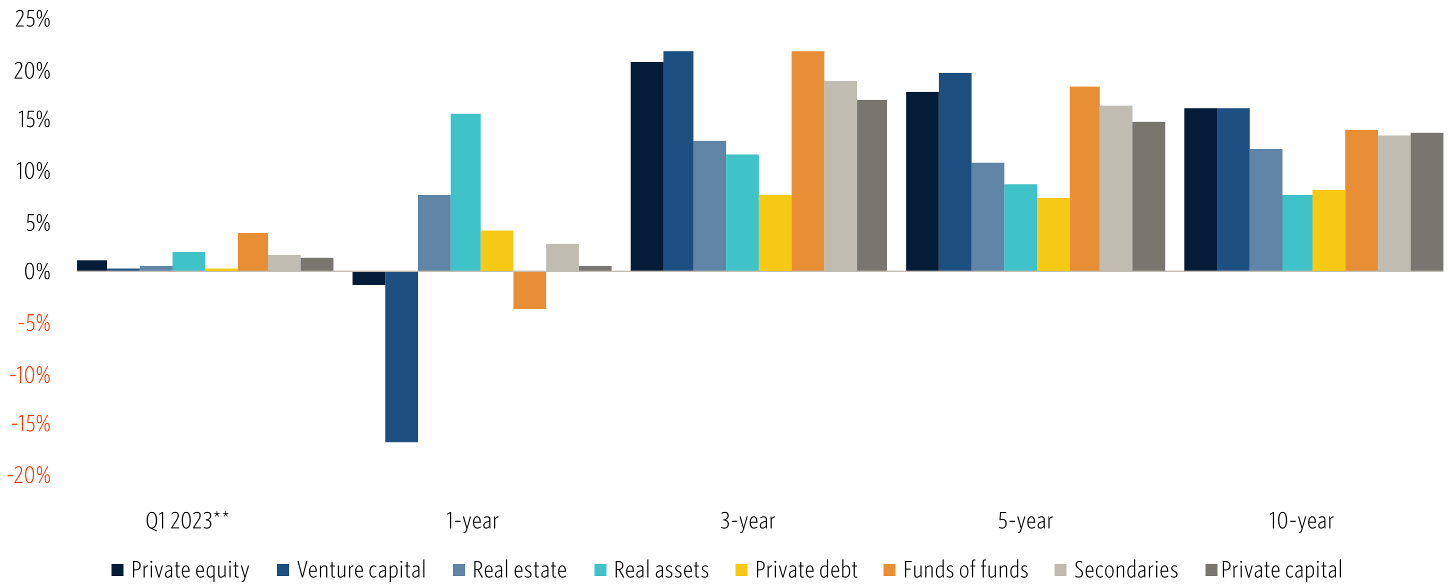
PitchBook

Performance of PitchBook Indexes*



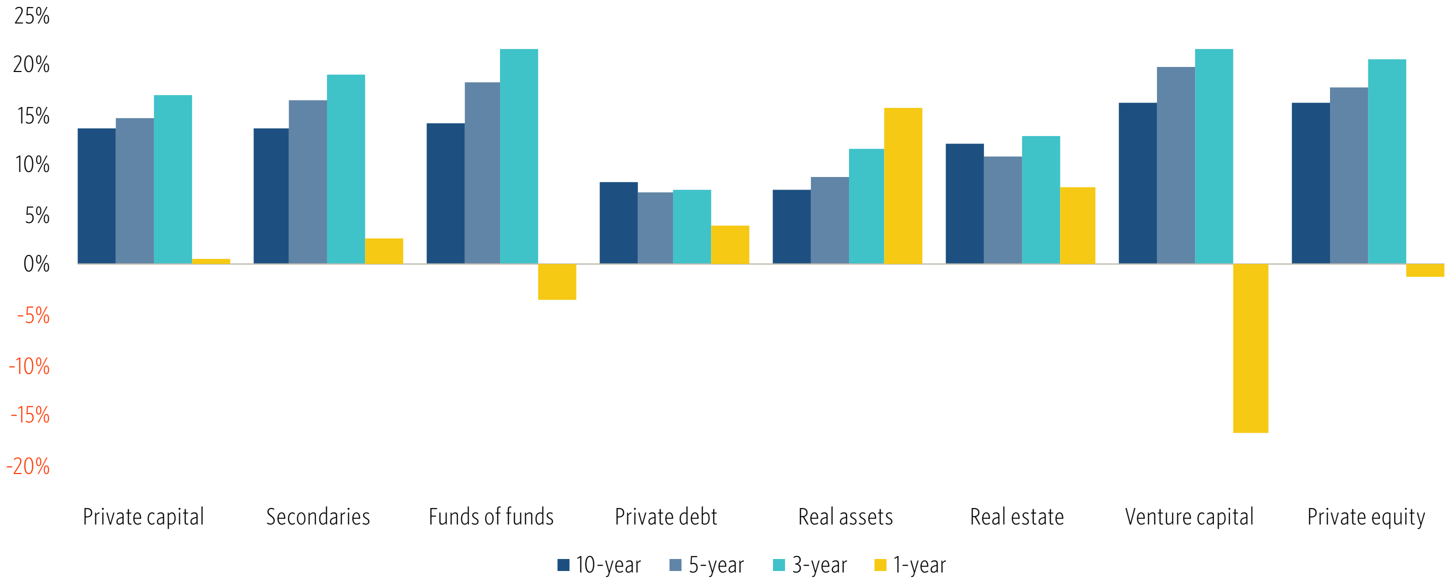
Source: PitchBook • **Geography:** Global
*As of March 31, 2023
**Q1 2023 data is preliminary

PitchBook Indexes: Private capital funds horizon IRRs by time horizon and strategy*



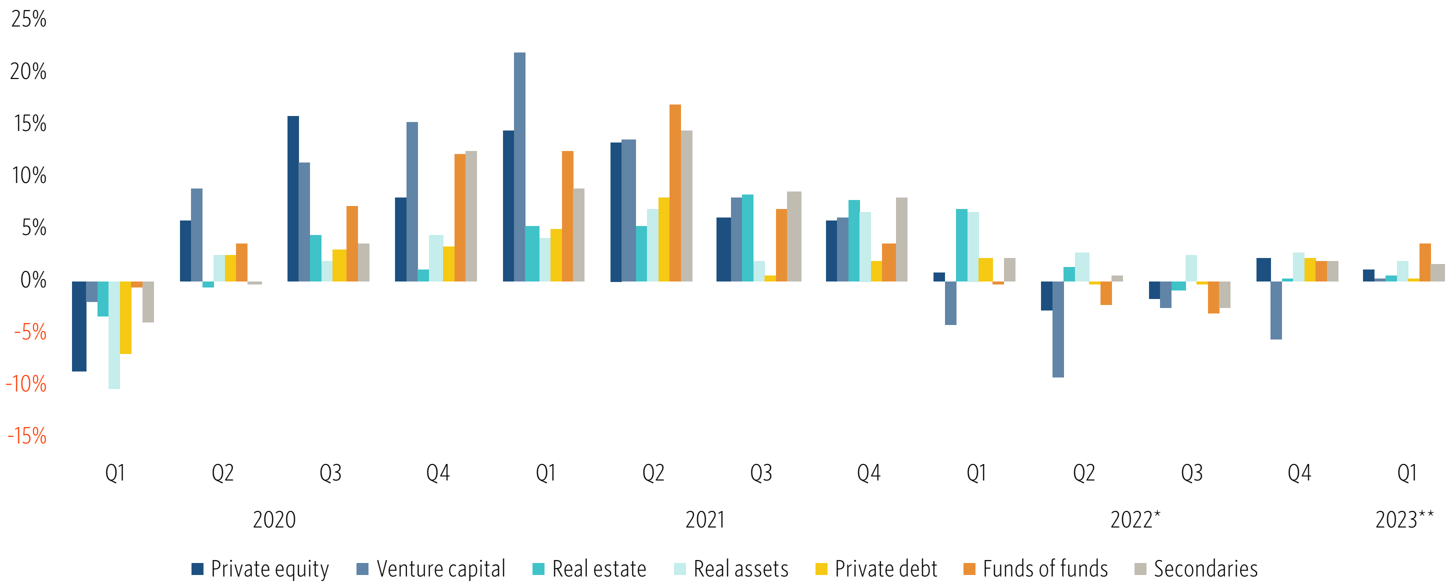
Source: PitchBook • **Geography:** Global
*As of December 31, 2022
**Preliminary returns are as of March 31, 2023

PitchBook Indexes: Private capital funds horizon IRRs by strategy and time horizon*



Source: PitchBook • **Geography:** Global
*As of December 31, 2022

PitchBook Indexes: Private capital funds quarterly returns by strategy*



Source: PitchBook • **Geography:** Global
*As of March 31, 2023
**Q1 2023 data is preliminary

Private market strategies' pooled IRR comparisons by vintage year*

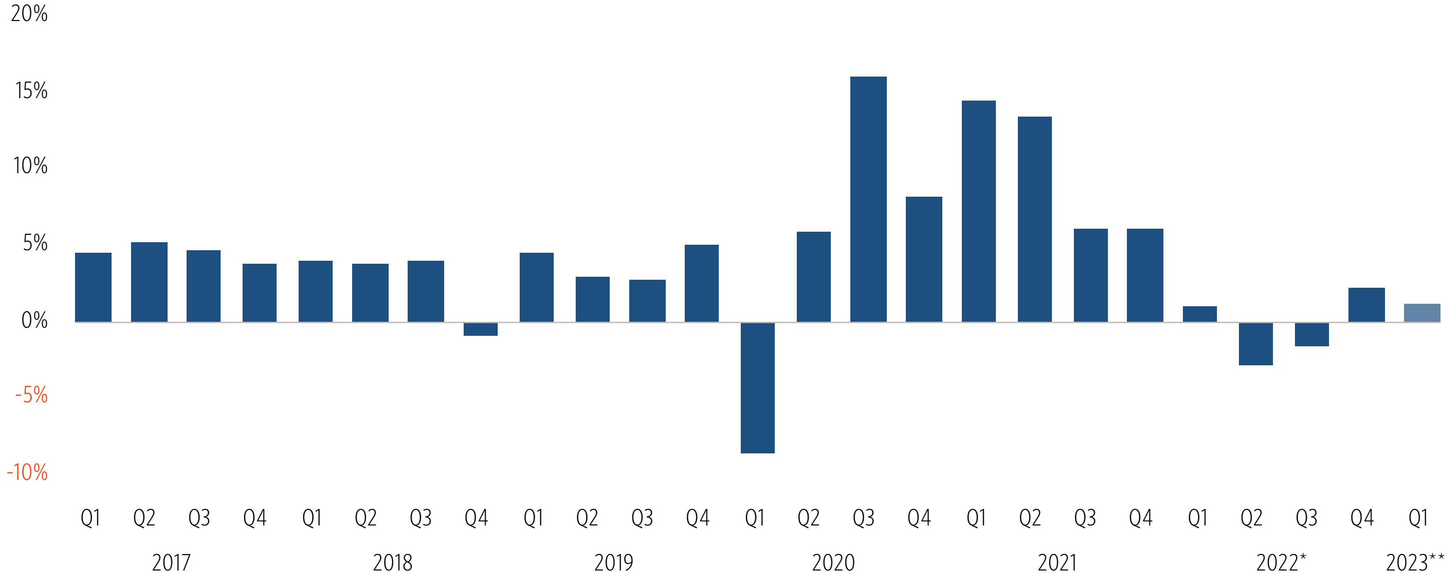
2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	10-year horizon IRR
13.2%	15.8%	18.5%	20.3%	21.2%	17.7%	18.5%	23.1%	21.3%	26.1%	26.3%	26.0%	31.8%	42.1%	17.9%
10.8%	13.4%	13.4%	14.7%	16.6%	16.6%	16.3%	20.5%	19.9%	25.5%	25.7%	24.5%	30.4%	39.4%	16.1%
9.9%	13.3%	12.4%	14.5%	16.1%	16.5%	16.1%	19.0%	18.6%	19.9%	23.9%	22.3%	26.4%	30.1%	16.1%
8.7%	12.2%	12.4%	12.9%	15.8%	14.9%	14.7%	17.6%	16.9%	19.5%	22.6%	21.8%	25.6%	20.6%	14.1%
6.4%	9.6%	12.2%	12.0%	14.9%	13.6%	11.8%	14.8%	16.9%	18.6%	18.7%	19.9%	24.1%	20.5%	13.5%
6.1%	7.2%	11.9%	11.6%	13.3%	13.4%	10.4%	11.9%	13.6%	14.2%	17.8%	16.5%	22.0%	18.2%	12.8%
5.8%	7.0%	11.3%	10.5%	12.7%	12.6%	10.3%	11.6%	12.5%	11.7%	15.0%	15.0%	21.1%	12.6%	12.1%
4.9%	6.0%	9.6%	7.5%	7.6%	11.6%	7.9%	11.3%	10.9%	10.7%	12.1%	12.4%	19.6%	10.2%	10.2%
3.6%	4.1%	6.2%	7.4%	6.0%	6.1%	6.9%	9.3%	10.5%	10.1%	10.7%	11.2%	11.2%	9.3%	8.2%
2.3%	-4.1%	-1.1%	-6.0%	3.2%	0.5%	5.1%	7.5%	7.2%	7.4%	7.8%	8.4%	8.4%	5.5%	4.7%

Buyout · Funds of funds · Growth-expansion · Infrastructure · Oil & gas · Private debt · Value-add real estate · Opportunistic real estate · Secondaries · Venture capital

Source: PitchBook • **Geography:** Global
*As of December 31, 2022

Private equity

PitchBook Indexes: PE funds quarterly returns



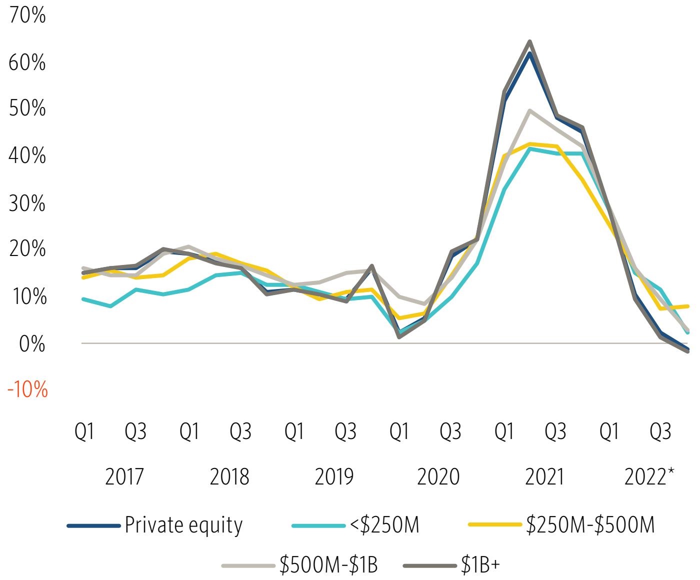
Source: PitchBook • **Geography:** Global
*As of March 31, 2023
**Q1 2023 data is preliminary

Garrett Hinds
Senior Analyst, Private Equity

Global PE fund performance for Q4 2022 came in at 2.3%, reversing a recent rough patch with Q3 down 1.6% and Q2 down 2.7%. Our preliminary estimate for Q1 2023 is up 1.3%. While PE fund performance did recover to positive territory, it still lagged the 9.6% return of the MSCI World Index during Q4 2022, as higher financing costs loom and PE portfolio valuations are reviewed. Still, PE investors can take some consolation that, based on the quilt chart found in the Overview section of this report, PE strategies now hold the top two podium positions on a 10-year horizon IRR basis, with growth-expansion strategies up 17.9% and buyout strategies up 16.1%.

PE funds are facing higher borrowing costs as debt maturities loom for portfolio companies across industries and geographies. As pre-2022 lower-rate financing gradually matures and reprices to higher market rates, the earnings power dynamic will be less favorable to the equity holders.

PitchBook Indexes: PE funds rolling one-year horizon IRRs by size bucket



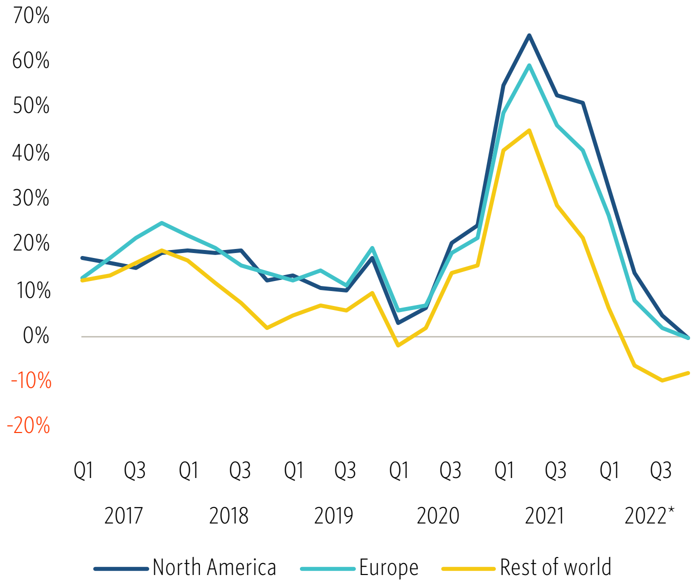
Source: PitchBook • **Geography:** Global
*As of December 31, 2022

Without offsetting topline growth or debt reduction, management will need to increase efficiency and reduce investment to retain earnings power and, even then, may face lower valuation multiples. Hence, we expect further underperformance from PE funds relative to public equities, and as a result, another year of flattish absolute returns.

When dissecting performance on a one-year rolling IRR basis (as of Q4 2022), we find middle-market funds are outperforming. Funds in the $250 million to $500 million range posted the top performance, up 8.2%; followed by funds in the $500 million to $1 billion range, up 2.8%; and funds in under the $250 million range, up 2.4%. Large funds holding over $1 billion—the bulk of the market by capital raised—were down 1.8%, dragging the overall PE segment to a total of down 1.2% on the one-year rolling IRR metric.

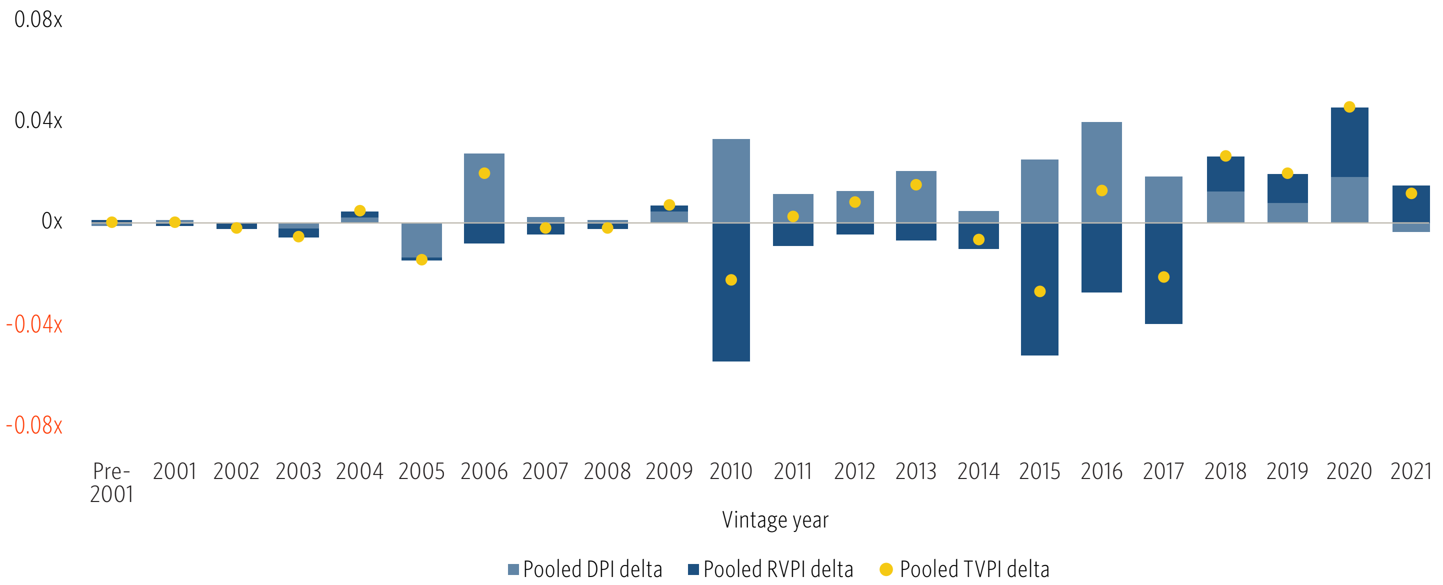
On a geographic basis, North American funds fared relatively better, down 0.4% in Q4 2022 on a one-year rolling IRR basis. Europe-based funds were slightly worse, down 0.6%, while PE funds in the rest-of-world category struggled, down 8.2%.

PitchBook Indexes: PE funds rolling one-year horizon IRRs by region



Source: PitchBook • **Geography:** Global
*As of December 31, 2022

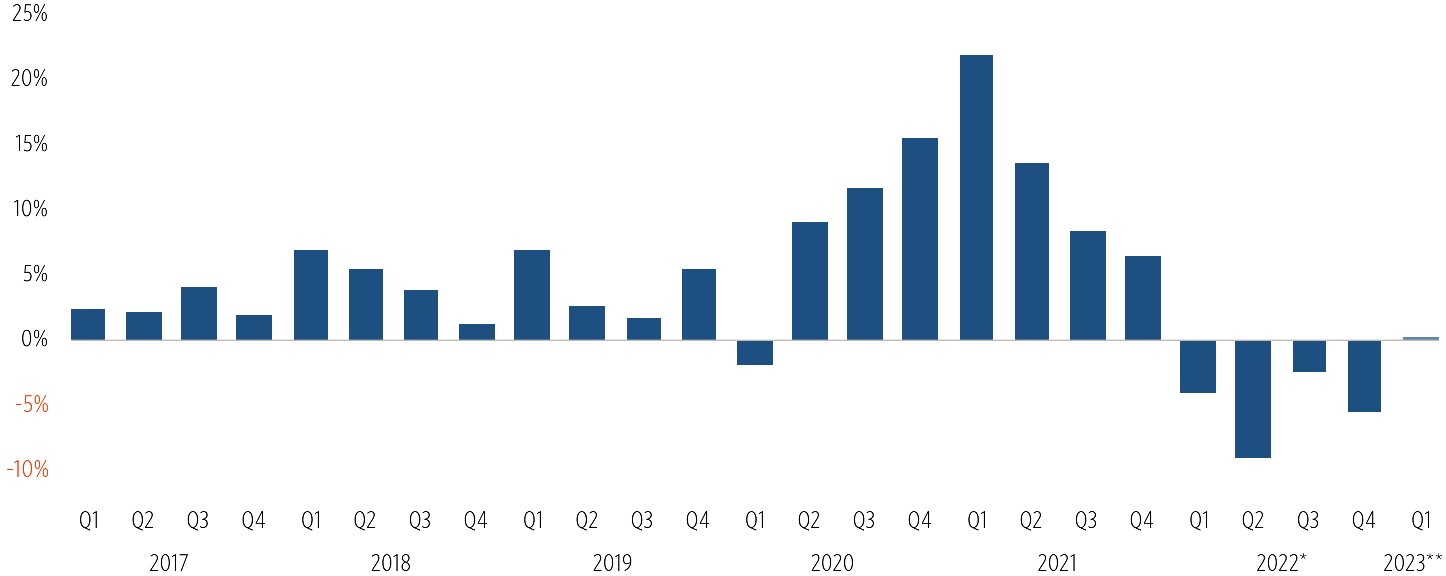
PE funds Q3 2022 to Q4 2022 change in pooled cash flow multiples by vintage*



Source: PitchBook • **Geography:** Global
*As of December 31, 2022

Venture capital

PitchBook Indexes: VC funds quarterly returns



Source: PitchBook • **Geography:** Global
*As of March 31, 2023
**Q1 2023 data is preliminary

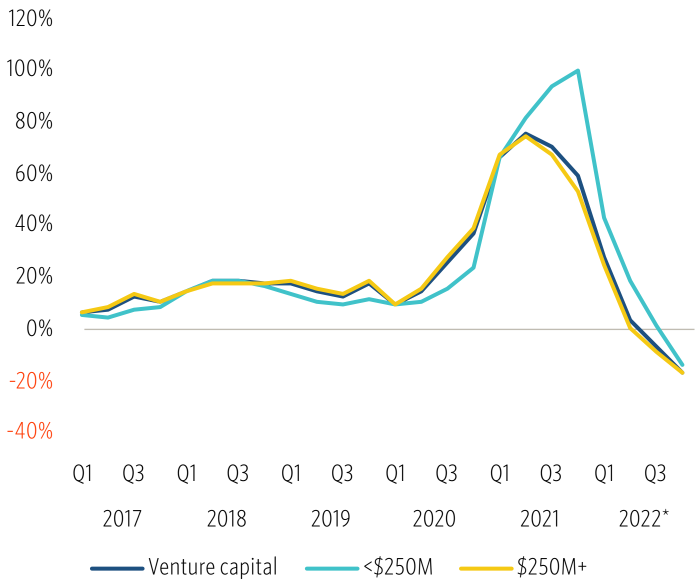
Kaidi Gao
Associate Analyst, Venture Capital

For VC funds, Q4 2022 registered a sixth consecutive quarter of decline in the rolling one-year horizon IRR, and a second successive quarter where the IRR figure landed in the negative territory. This sharp slide stands in stark contrast to the 2021 private market exuberance and IPO frenzy, and the downward trajectory is likely to continue through the next few quarters.

Macroeconomic headwinds and public market volatility have compressed price-sales ratios for public tech companies, resulting in a challenging outlook for startups desiring to IPO but holding high valuations from rounds raised in 2021. Companies are staying private to wait out the market downturn by delaying an exit, but additional holding times pressure fund IRRs.[2]

Smaller venture funds have outperformed their larger counterparts during recent periods. A reason for this outperformance is that those funds have focused on the

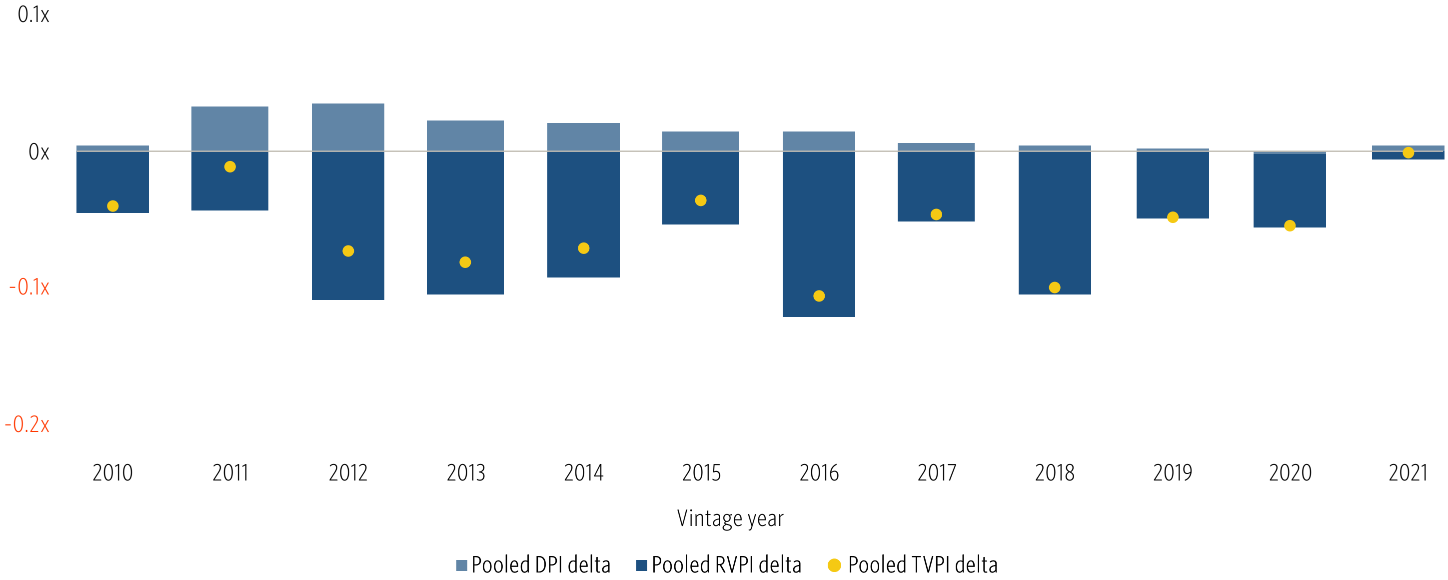
PitchBook Indexes: VC funds rolling one-year horizon IRRs by size bucket



Source: PitchBook • **Geography:** Global
*As of December 31, 2022

2: The public markets have been up but have been driven by the "Magnificent Seven," so the majority of stocks are not experiencing the same level of uplift.

VC funds Q3 2022 to Q4 2022 change in pooled cash flow multiples by vintage*



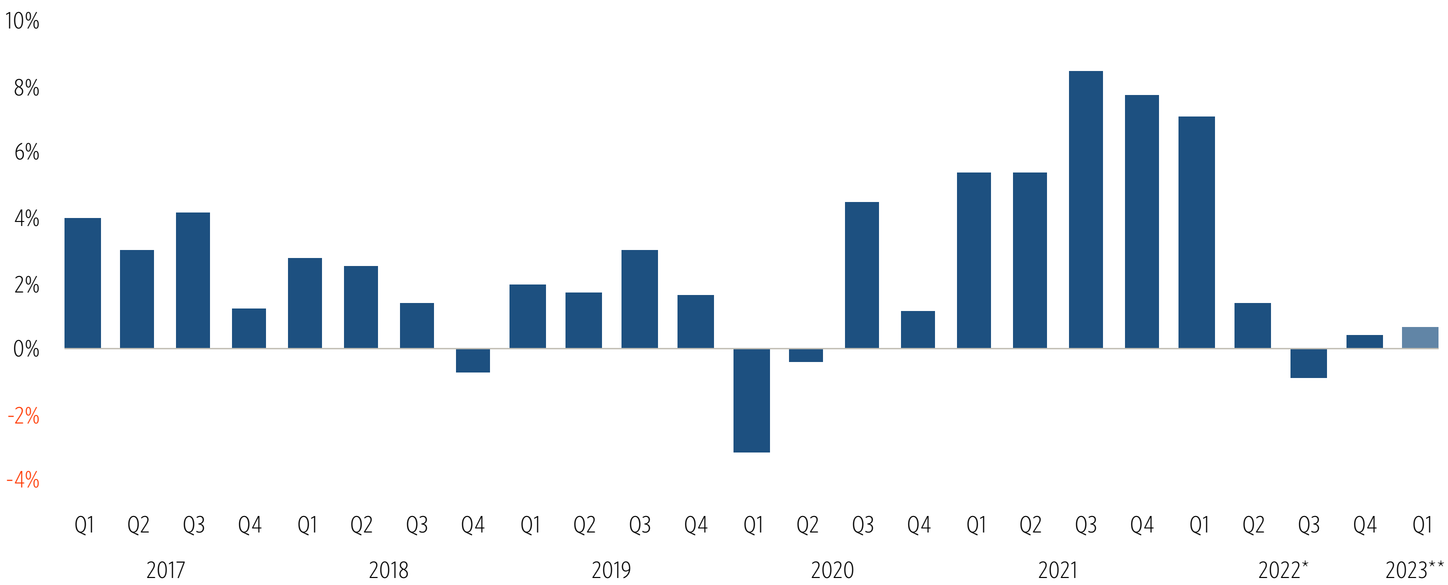
Source: PitchBook • **Geography:** Global
*As of December 31, 2022

earlier stages of the venture lifecycle, where valuations have held up relatively well throughout the slowdown. In addition, GPs with smaller fund sizes might have been unwilling to mark down their portfolio to match the fair market value—either in hopes of waiting for the market downturn to pass and valuations to rebound, or out of concern that they lack strong performance to present to LPs during fundraising conversations.

Fund vintages from the period during and immediately after major market corrections have turned out to be better performing, offering a ray of hope amid the current market downturn. An upward trend in the median IRR in the years following 2008 attested to this market wisdom. However, fund managers in the bottom quartile from the 2008 vintage year provided worse IRRs than any vintage year since. For GPs that deploy capital right before valuations crater, the damage to fund performance can be irreparable. In light of the wide disparity in fund performance during and following periods of significant market volatility, historical references could serve as a useful input for investors planning to capitalize on the valuation reset.

Real estate

PitchBook Indexes: Real estate funds quarterly returns



Source: PitchBook • **Geography:** Global
*As of March 31, 2023
**Q1 2023 data is preliminary

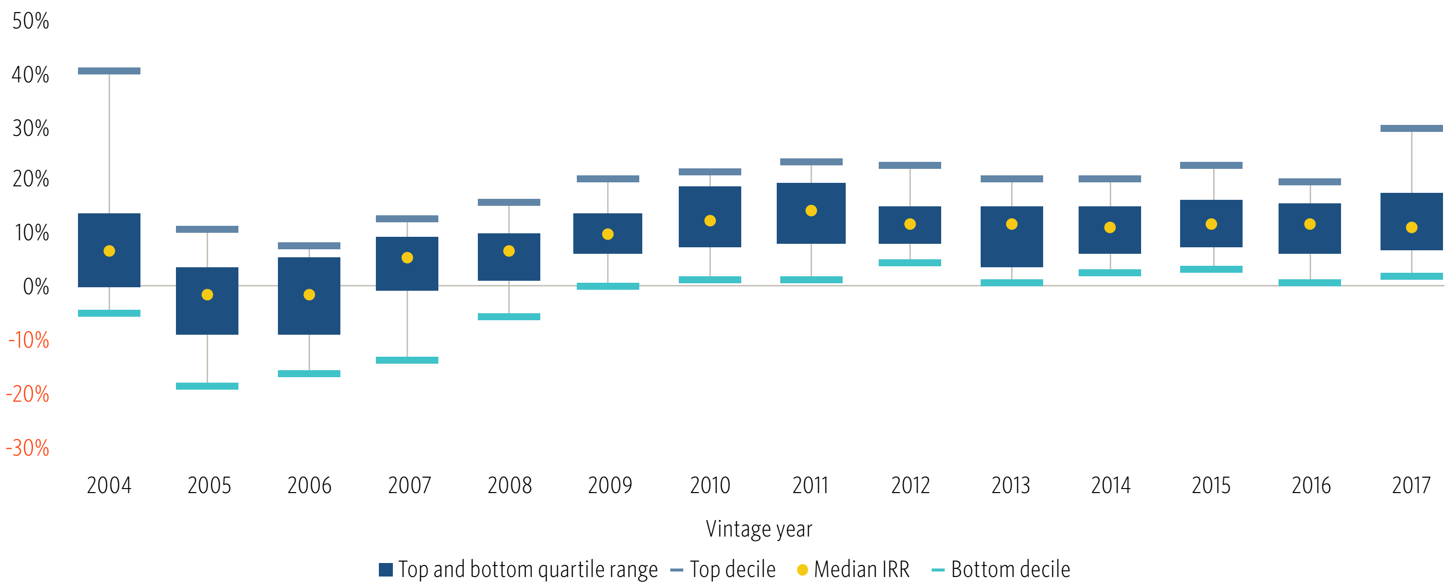
Anikka Villegas
Analyst, Fund Strategies & Sustainable Investing

Despite several consecutive quarters of declining rolling one-year IRRs, real estate returns remained above COVID-19-induced lows at the close of 2022, which cannot be said for most other asset classes. At 7.7%, the one-year numbers were not lofty compared with historical norms, but there were a few bright spots for performance. Distressed funds pulled ahead with respect to one-year returns, with a 10.5% IRR per our Real Estate Benchmarks (as of Q4 2022), as the effects of counter-inflationary monetary policy and market corrections in some areas had presented more fruitful opportunities for the strategy. Value-add funds were a close second, at 10.0%, while opportunistic fund returns came in at 7.8%. This difference may be attributable to the compounding factors faced by opportunistic investors—particularly those nearing the end of their fund lives, who had to make exits in an unfavorable environment after unexpectedly overspending on large construction and renovation projects due to inflation. As the scope of projects involved in value-add strategies are generally smaller, these downward forces were likely felt less intensely.

PitchBook Indexes: Real estate rolling one-year horizon IRR by type

Source: PitchBook • **Geography:** Global
*As of December 31, 2022

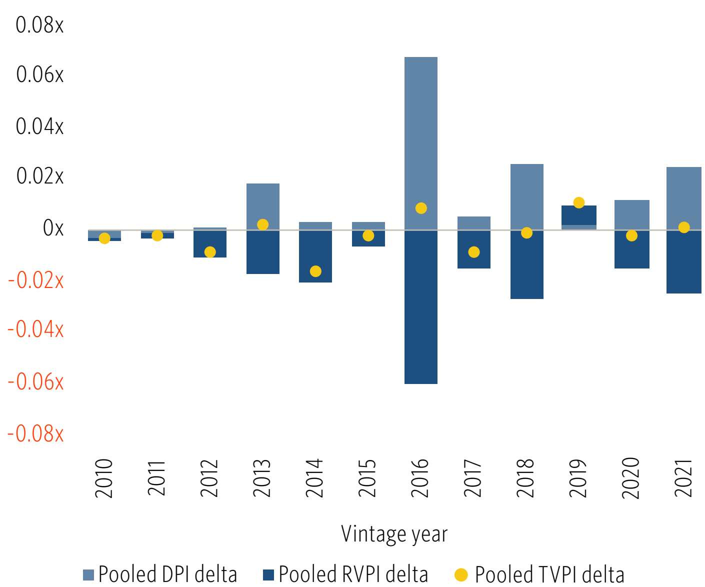
Real estate funds IRR dispersion*



Source: PitchBook • **Geography:** Global
*As of December 31, 2022

Real estate's Q4 2022 quarterly returns and Q1 2023 preliminary numbers were low, but positive, at 0.4% and 0.7%, respectively. While this might suggest the beginning of a performance recovery after Q3's -0.9%, they are still in line with the nadirs of the past decade. Among the different real estate strategies, quarterly returns also indicate a reversal of the trends visible in the one-year numbers. Core and core plus funds' quarterly returns have been crawling up from Q3 2022's -4.3%, reaching -2.5% in Q4 2022 and a preliminary 7.9% return in Q1 2023. With core and core plus' rolling one-year IRR for Q4 2022 being the lowest of all strategy categories at -5.4%, this upward trajectory was likely welcome news to those invested in the two strategies. For value-add vehicles, quarterly returns have been trending downward for the past four quarters and in the negatives for the past two, reflecting lingering impacts from macroeconomic and market shifts.

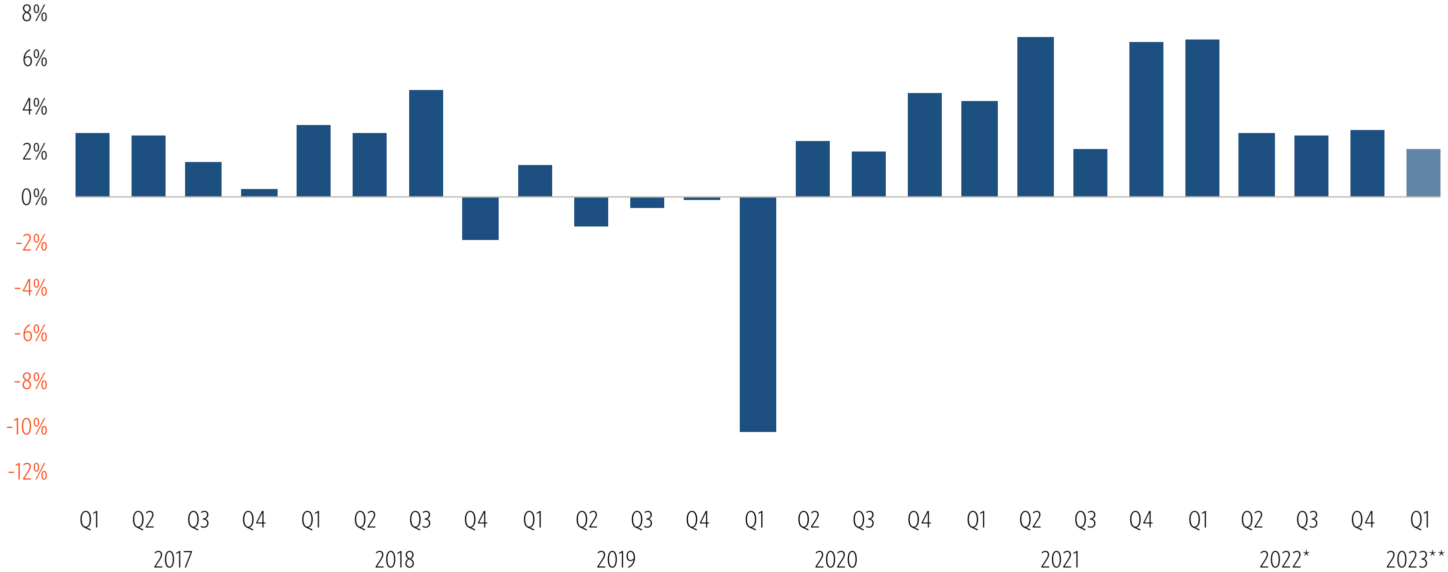
Real estate funds Q3 2022 to Q4 2022 change in pooled cash flow multiples by vintage*



Source: PitchBook • **Geography:** Global
*As of December 31, 2022

Real assets

PitchBook Indexes: Real assets funds quarterly returns

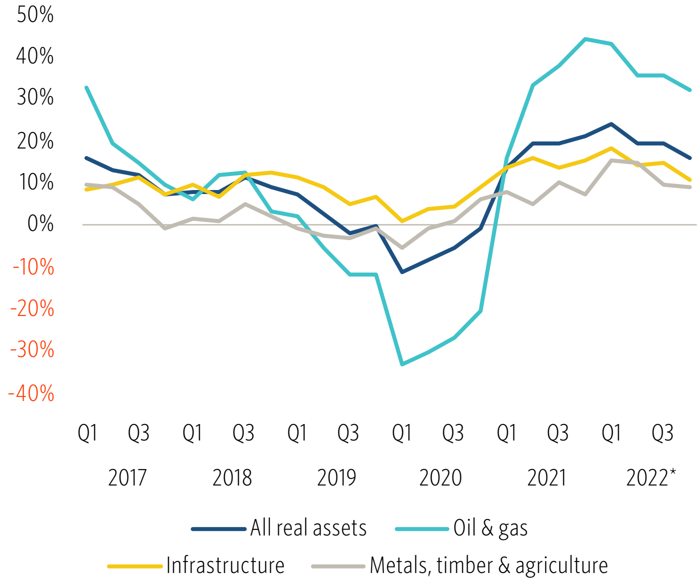


Source: PitchBook • **Geography:** Global
*As of March 31, 2023
**Q1 2023 data is preliminary

Anikka Villegas
Analyst, Fund Strategies & Sustainable Investing

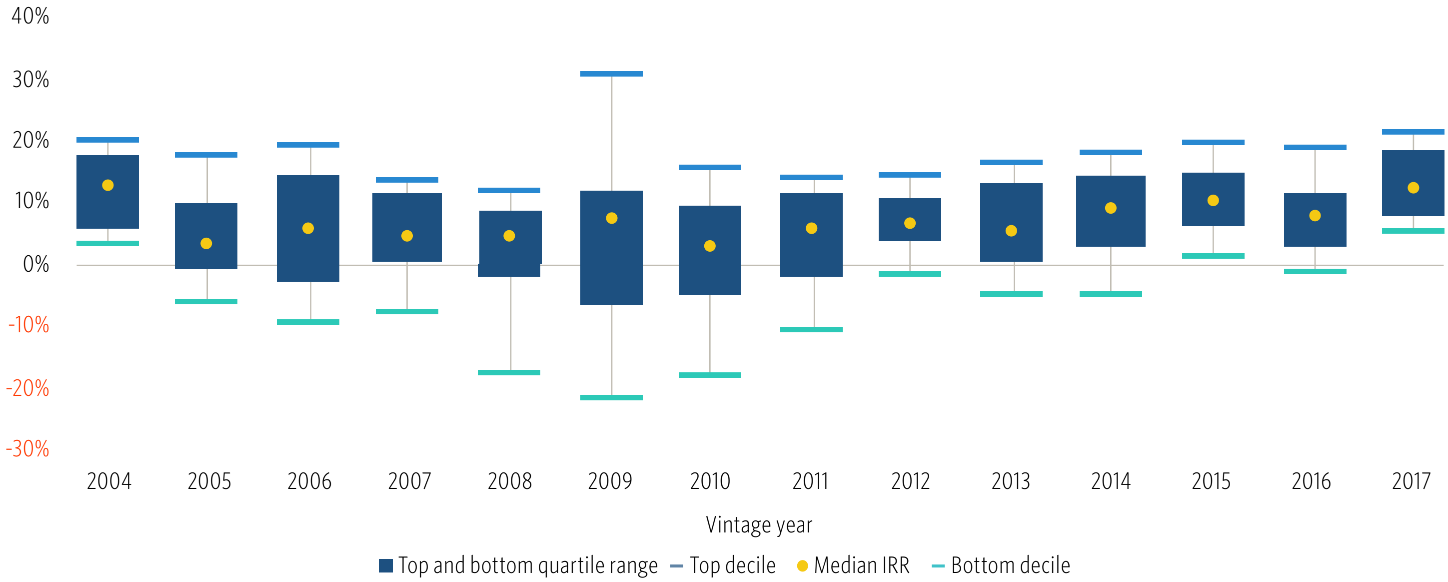
In Q4 2022, real assets claimed the highest rolling one-year IRR of any private capital strategy for the second straight quarter. The asset class' one-year number remains higher than its 3-year, 5-year, and 10-year IRRs, at 15.6%, despite falling approximately four percentage points from the previous quarter. Infrastructure funds' one-year IRR fell by the same amount, sitting at 10.8% as of Q4 2022, as higher interest rates and the delayed recognition of the 2022 bear market put downward pressure on returns. Still, infrastructure's one-year IRR is not low compared with historical figures or the returns of other asset classes, and its Q4 2022 and Q1 2023 preliminary quarterly returns inspire cautious optimism about continued modest-yet-steadfast returns. Per our Real Assets Benchmarks (as of Q4 2022), quarterly returns for Q3 2022 were 3.0%, 2.7% for Q4 2022, and preliminary numbers for the following quarter were 2.8%.

PitchBook Indexes: Real assets rolling one-year horizon IRR by type



Source: PitchBook • **Geography:** Global
*As of December 31, 2022

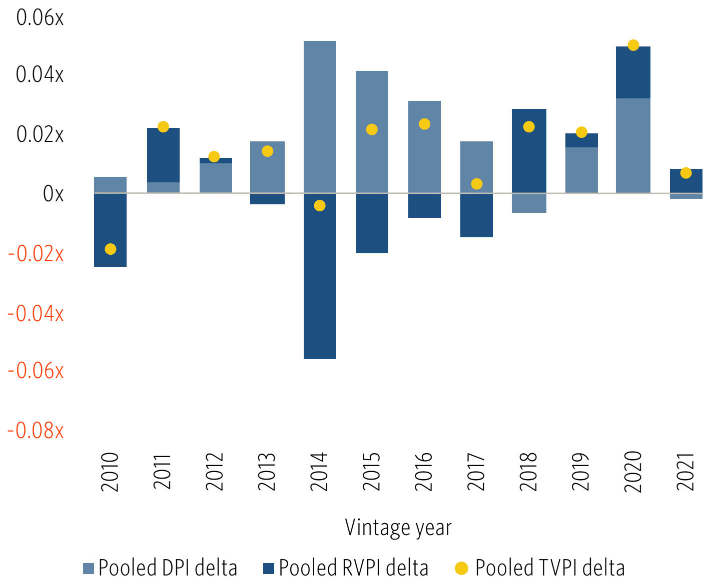
Real assets funds IRR dispersion*



Source: PitchBook • **Geography:** Global
*As of December 31, 2022

The other major subgroup of real assets, oil & gas, has continued buoying real assets' overall returns since early 2021. With a Q4 rolling one-year IRR of 32.3%, its performance was strong through the end of 2022, as the shock waves of the European Energy Crisis curtailed supply. Quarterly returns, however, paint a less rosy picture of future performance, with Q4 2022 showing a 3.7% return and preliminary Q1 2023 results slightly in the negative at -0.2%. Following Europe's successful energy management during the 2022/2023 winter, without any substantial interruptions to energy or electricity supply,[3] some have downgraded the severity of the crisis.[4] This, combined with moderating energy prices in early 2023—as discussed in our Q1 2023 Global Real Assets Report—has raised questions about how long private oil & gas funds will continue to outperform.

Real assets funds Q3 2022 to Q4 2022 change in pooled cash flow multiples by vintage*



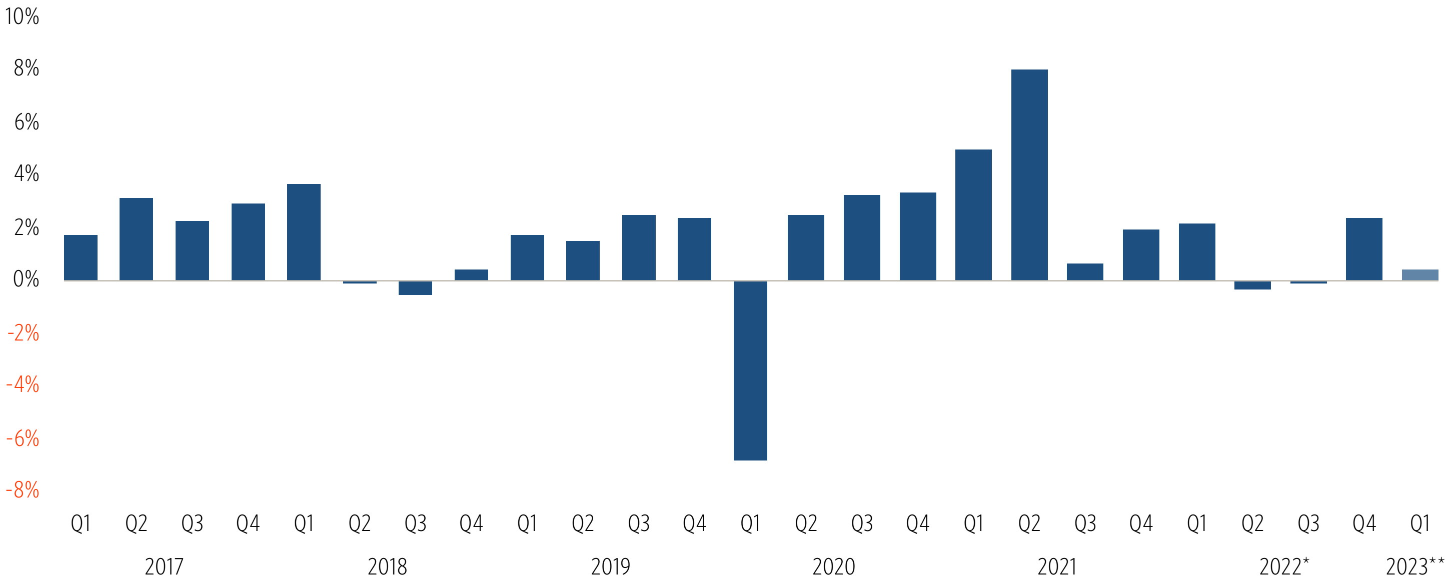
Source: PitchBook • **Geography:** Global
*As of December 31, 2022

3: "Europe is Out of the Immediate Energy Crisis," Politico, Ben McWilliams, Simone Tagliapietra and Georg Zachmann, March 15, 2023.
4: "Europe Has Weathered an Energy Crisis, For Now," The New York Times, Stanley Reed and Melissa Eddy, February 23, 2023.

PitchBook

Private debt

PitchBook Indexes: Private debt funds quarterly returns



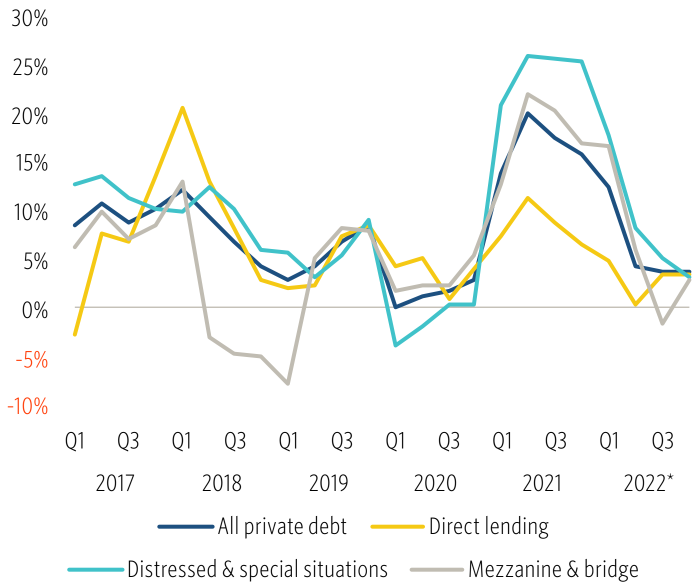
Source: PitchBook • **Geography:** Global
*As of March 31, 2023
**Q1 2023 data is preliminary

Tim Clarke
Lead Analyst, Private Equity

Private debt has proven to be an effective hedge in a rising interest rate environment. Floating rate loans, which comprise most of what private debt funds own—and the entirety of its more liquid counterpart, the broadly syndicated leveraged loan market—continues to protect principal and deliver attractive relative returns. In 2022, stock and bond investors suffered large losses of -18.1% for the S&P 500 and -15.7% for high-grade corporate bonds. Meanwhile, the Morningstar LSTA US Leveraged Loan Index was relatively unchanged at down 0.6%. Private debt performed even better, returning 4.0% across all funds and strategies in 2022.

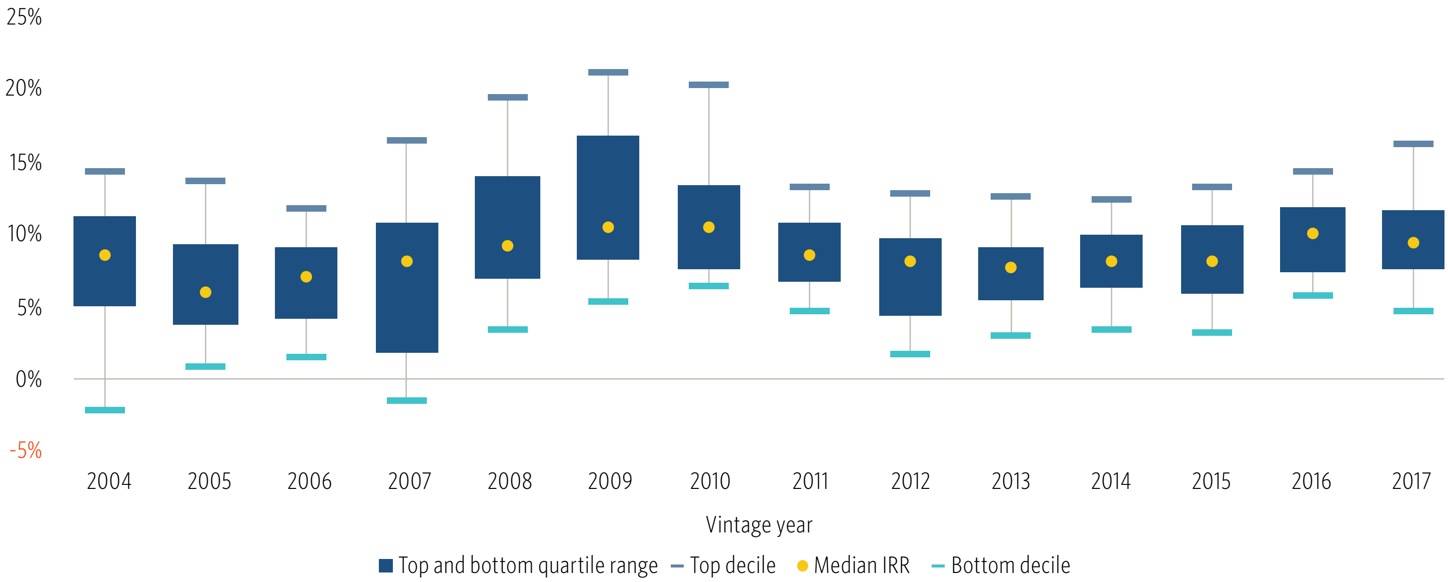
For the year, private debt's return ranked ahead of all other private market strategies, with the exception of real assets and real estate. Its 4.0% return surpassed the 0.7% return for all of private markets for the first time since Q2 2013. That last occurrence of private debt outperforming private markets lasted four quarters and was driven more by a recovery in balance sheets from the wreckage of the global financial crisis (GFC)—a different set up than today's cycle, which has been more interest rate driven.

PitchBook Indexes: Private debt funds rolling one-year horizon IRRs by type



Source: PitchBook • **Geography:** Global
*As of December 31, 2022

Private debt funds performance dispersion*

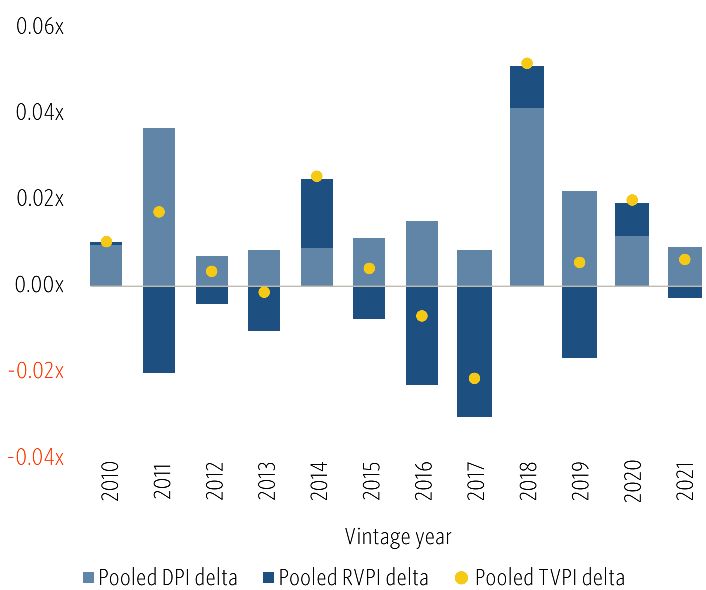


Source: PitchBook • **Geography:** Global
*As of December 31, 2022

Drilling into the main substrategies, returns were in a very tight range in 2022. Direct lending, the largest and least risky strategy within private debt, returned 3.8% for the year, compared with distressed and mezzanine returning 3.7% and 3.2%, respectively; normally, the spread is much wider. In 2021, for example, distressed and special situation funds returned 25.6% versus 6.8% for direct lending funds, well above the typical gap that has averaged 360 basis points over the last 10 years.

Looking into Q1 2023, our preliminary figure points to a return of 0.5% with less than half of our typical population of funds yet to report. Meanwhile, the Morningstar LSTA US Leveraged Loan Index—a close proxy to private debt, only with daily pricing—is on track for its best year since the GFC, with a return of 6.5% through June 30. This bodes well for private debt for continuing and extending its streak of outperformance in private markets.

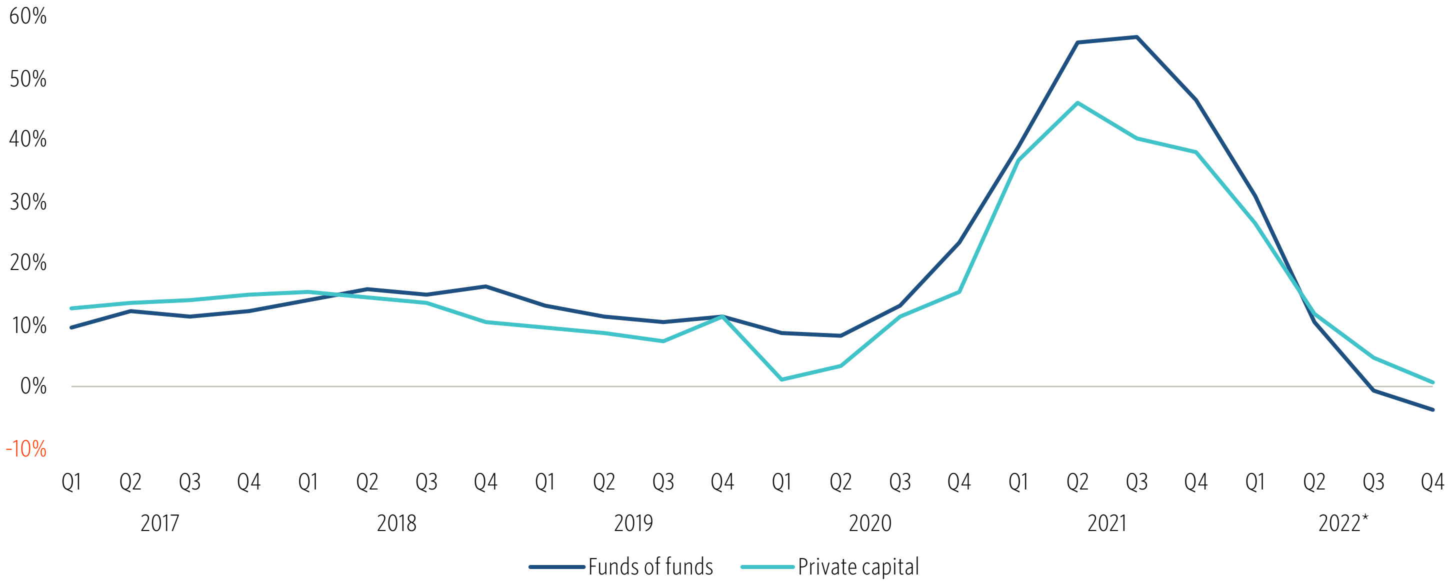
Private debt funds Q3 2022 to Q4 2022 change in pooled cash flow multiples by vintage*



Source: PitchBook • **Geography:** Global
*As of December 31, 2022

Funds of funds

PitchBook Indexes: FoF rolling one-year horizon IRR



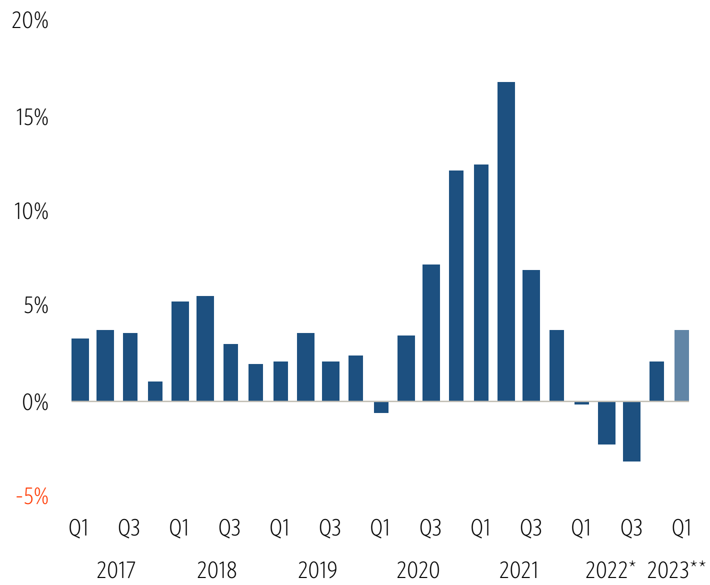
Source: PitchBook • **Geography:** Global
*As of December 31, 2022

Hilary Wiek, CFA, CAIA
Senior Strategist

Juliet Clemens
Analyst, Fund Strategies

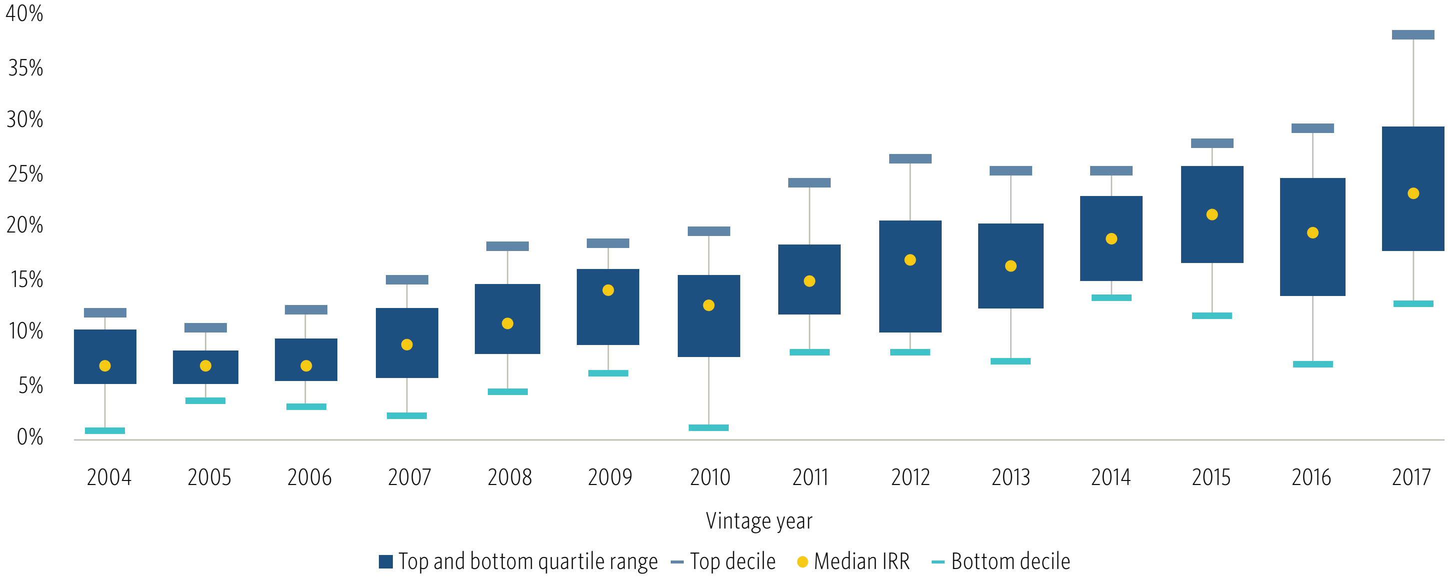
The FoF universe is not homogenous but is made up of both generalist and specialist funds. The generalist funds typically manage their portfolios like public equity managers—determining which areas to over or underweight versus the market as a whole—only, in the public space they may overweight tech stocks versus the S&P 500 weight, while FoF managers in the private markets will tilt the portfolio toward areas that they believe could boost their returns, such as VC. Holding more VC than is found in the broader private markets would have helped FoF in 2021 and hurt them in 2022. Looking at results using rolling one-year IRRs, FoF had a lengthy period of outperforming overall private capital for all but one of 16 quarters between Q2 2018 and Q1 2022; and then, they abruptly shifted to underperformance in Q2 2022, just as VC started to post negative results.

PitchBook Indexes: FoF quarterly returns



Source: PitchBook • **Geography:** Global
*As of March 31, 2023
**Q1 2023 data is preliminary

FoF performance dispersion*

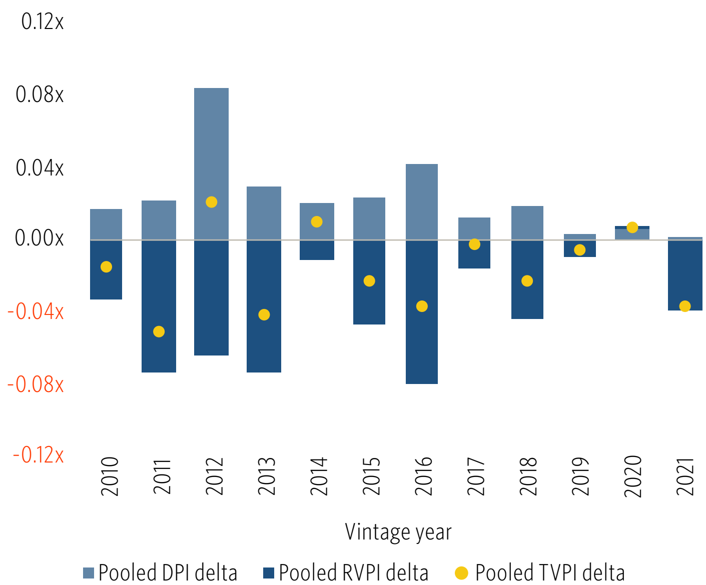


Source: PitchBook • **Geography:** Global
*As of December 31, 2022

Adding to the tilt in the FoF universe are the specialized funds that are often used by LPs to access parts of the market they find challenging to properly diligence or gain access to. These may include asset managers dedicated to sourcing fund managers in parts of Asia or providing access to top-tier VC funds. These also typically happen to be areas of the private markets perceived to be more risky, so the fact that FoF have exhibited higher highs and lower lows during the wide market swings of the past few years tracks to the inclusion of these focused funds. One example showing the prevalence of more risky strategies in the FoF space is that 514 VC FoF have been raised since 2017, versus only 32 private debt funds.

While the rolling one-year IRR was still in the negative through the end of 2022, representing a 420 basis point deficit to the private capital figure, we show that the Q4 2022 return turned positive for the first time since Q4 2021. Preliminary figures for Q1 2023 show that quarter as being even better than its predecessor.

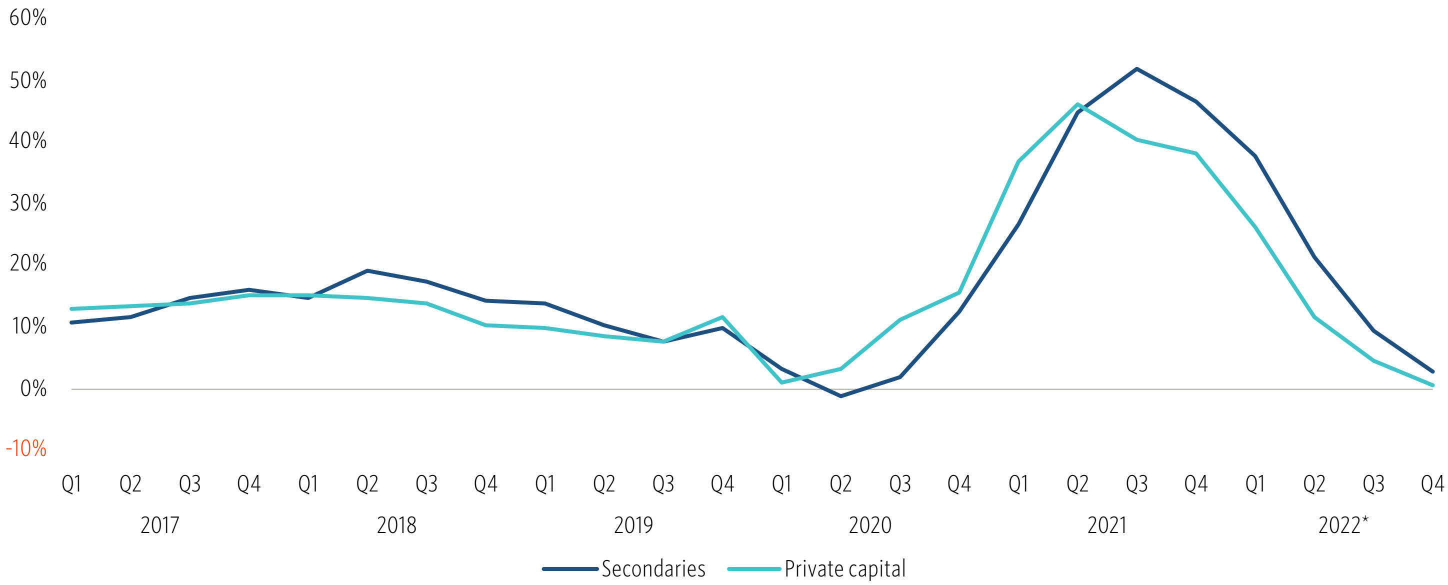
FoF Q3 2022 to Q4 2022 change in pooled cash flow multiples by vintage*



Source: PitchBook • **Geography:** Global
*As of December 31, 2022

Secondaries

PitchBook Indexes: Secondaries rolling one-year horizon IRRs



Source: PitchBook • **Geography:** Global
*As of December 31, 2022

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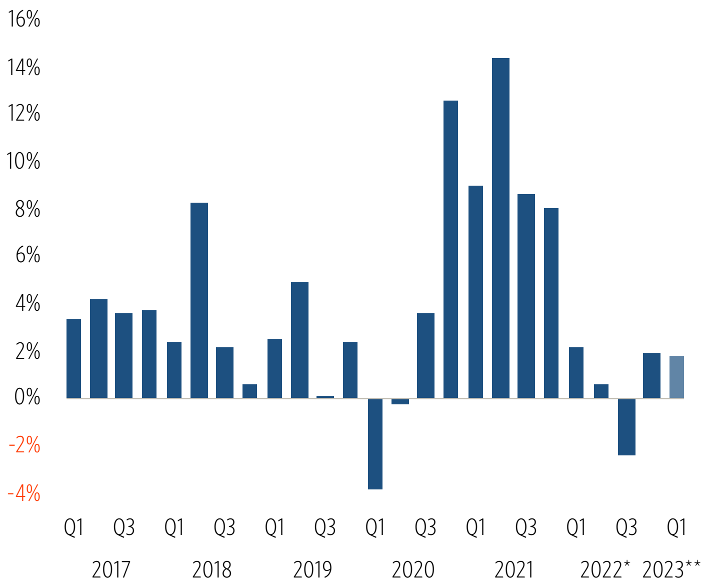
Senior Strategist

Juliet Clemens
Analyst, Fund Strategies

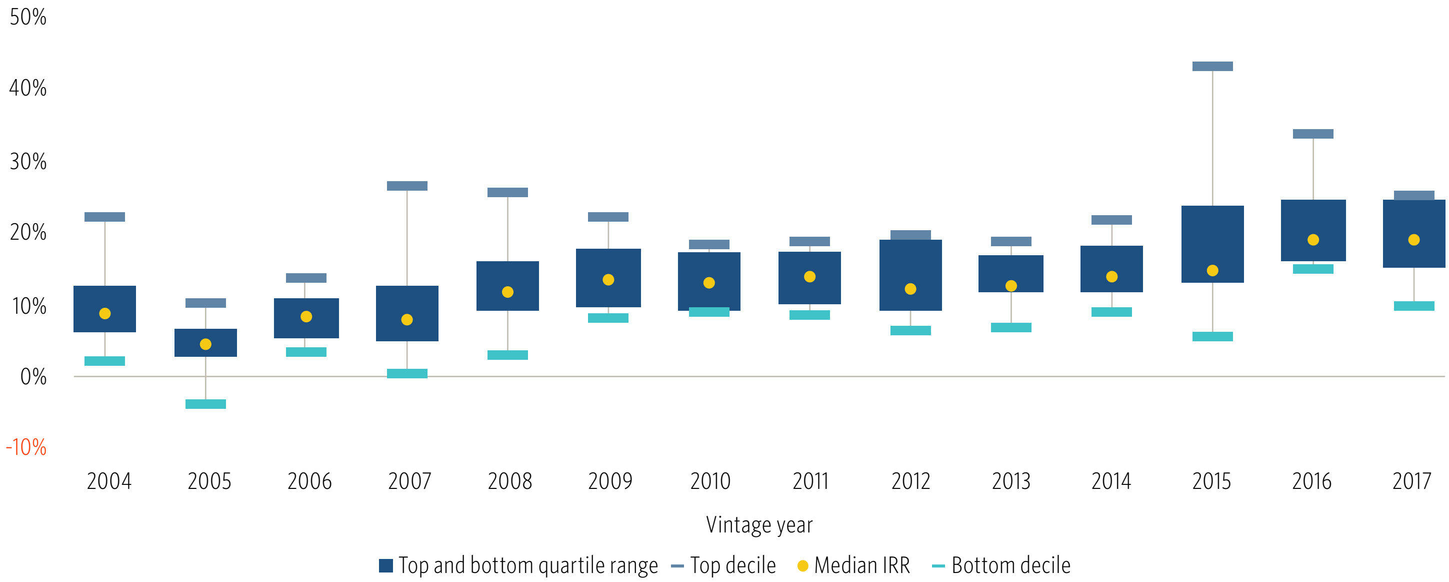
Looking at rolling one-year IRRs, the secondaries downturn was short-lived, as Q3 2022 was the only full-year negative figure in the recent cycle. Secondaries have a remarkable record of posting positive returns, but from Q4 2020 through the end of Q4 2021, the returns were extraordinary for the group, although they did lag private capital overall when private market funds were at their peak. That said, Q4 2022 was the sixth consecutive quarter in which the secondaries one-year IRR outperformed the overall private capital universe, posting a return of 2.8% compared with private capital's 0.7%. However, the margin of outperformance has steadily eroded over the past four quarters: In Q1 2022, secondaries funds surpassed private capital by a margin of 11.3 percentage points, a figure that has decreased every quarter since. While transaction volume was down in 2022—

PitchBook Indexes: Secondaries funds quarterly returns



Source: PitchBook • **Geography:** Global
*As of March 31, 2023
**Q1 2023 data is preliminary

Secondaries funds performance dispersion*

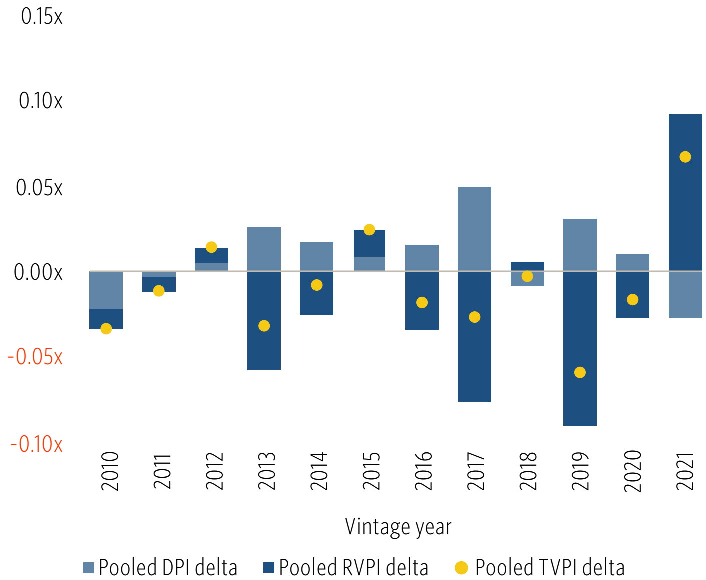


Source: PitchBook • **Geography:** Global
*As of December 31, 2022

according to our research in [Secondaries and Liquifying Illiquid Investments Webinar Recap]—what did close was purchased at more attractive discounts than usual, providing a buffer to the markdowns going on in the primary funds that secondaries funds were purchasing. This in turn led to outperformance versus the broader private capital landscape.

While the rolling one-year horizon IRR chart shows a steep decline in absolute performance from secondaries funds after the Q3 2021 peak, it is only in the last few quarters that the returns fell below long-term averages. Performance from Q4 2020 through to Q2 2022 was extraordinary, ranging between 12.5% and 51.9% in a strategy that more typically posts one-year figures below 10.0%. Market conditions improved in late 2022, putting less pressure on NAV marks, with quarterly returns turning back into positive territory at 1.9%. The preliminary Q1 2023 figure of 1.8% indicates the same: While well-below peak levels, rebounds in public markets have led buyers to believe that private market valuations have avoided a steep correction.

Secondaries funds Q3 2022 to Q4 2022 change in pooled cash flow multiples by vintage*



Source: PitchBook • **Geography:** Global
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Additional research

Private markets

PitchBook Analyst Note: How Tough is the Fundraising Environment Actually?

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Q1 2023 Global Private Market Fundraising Report

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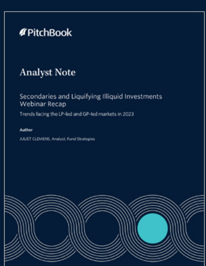

PitchBook Analyst Note: Secondaries and Liquifying Illiquid Investments Webinar Recap

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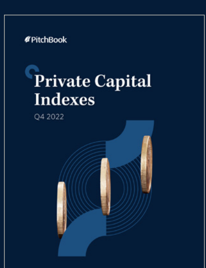

Q4 2022 PitchBook Private Capital Indexes

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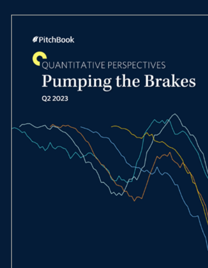

Q2 2023 Quantitative Perspectives: Pumping the Brakes

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