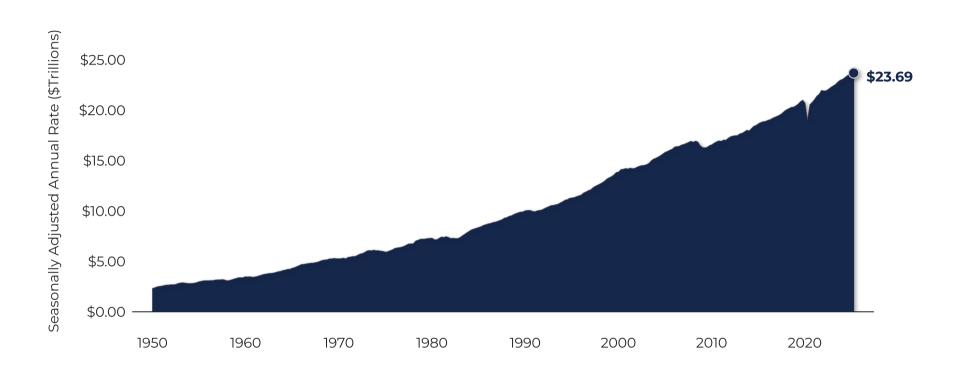
Historical Growth of the U.S. Economy

U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product (Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate)

Quarterly. Since 1950.

U.S. REAL GDP IN \$TRILLIONS



Source: © Exhibit A, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis via FRED | <u>Latest: 2025-04-01</u>

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- Understanding Real GDP: Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) measures the total value of goods and services produced in the U.S. economy, adjusted for inflation to reflect the true value of economic output over time.
- **Recent Trends in U.S. Real GDP**: As of the most recent data point, total U.S. Real GDP was \$23.69 trillion.
- Historical Overview: Real GDP data going back to 1950 reveals the cyclical nature of the U.S. economy, with periods of growth and stagnation. Still, the long-term trajectory has been higher.

Historically, Odds of Gains Increase with Holding Period

How Often S&P 500 Was Higher Over Various Holding Periods

Since 1950

■ HOW OFTEN S&P 500 WAS HIGHER OVER VARIOUS HOLDING PERIODS



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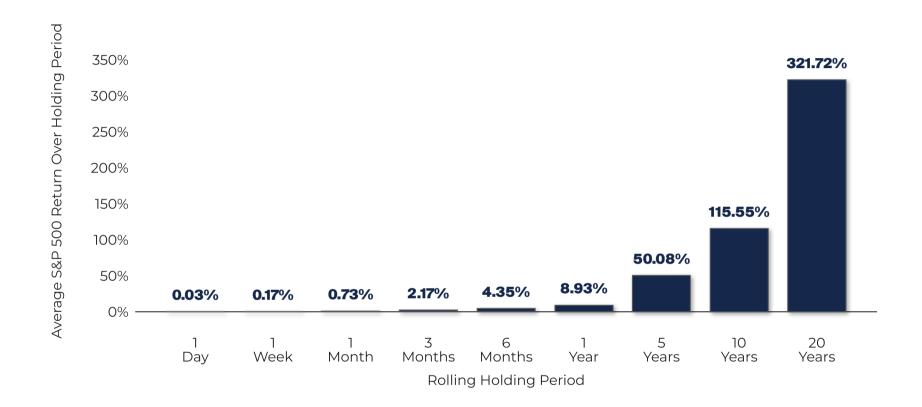
- Why Holding Period Matters: As the holding period has lengthened, the probability of the S&P 500 showing a positive return has increased.
- A Look at the Data: The data reveals a clear trend: the likelihood of the S&P 500 being higher increases as holding period is extended, historically. For example, 100% of all 20-year rolling periods since 1950 have delivered positive returns for the S&P 500.
- Investment Implications: This chart highlights the importance of aligning investment strategy with time horizon. Longer holding periods have historically been associated with a higher probability of positive returns, reinforcing the value of patience and a long-term perspective when building portfolios.

Gains increase with holding period

Average S&P 500 Returns Over Various Holding Periods

Since 1950

AVERAGE S&P 500 RETURN OVER HOLDING PERIOD



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- Historical Market Performance
 Patterns: S&P 500 data since 1950
 demonstrates a clear pattern where
 extended timeframes have been
 associated with improved
 performance outcomes.
- Strategic Role of Investment

 Duration: The length of time an investment is held appears to be a critical factor when developing portfolio strategies and setting expectations.
- Investment Implications for Portfolio Planning: This data suggests that timeframe consideration should be a fundamental component of investment decision-making and client strategy discussions.

Odds of Experiencing a Bear Market Increase by Holding Period

 ${\it Historical\ Odds\ Of\ Experiencing\ a\ 20\%\ Bear\ Market\ in\ the\ S\&P\ 500\ by\ Different\ Forward\ Holding\ Periods}$

Since 1950

ODDS OF EXPERIENCING A 20% BEAR MARKET IN THE S&P 500 BY DIFFERENT FORWARD HOLDING PERIODS



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- The longer your holding period, the more likely you are to experience sharp volatility: Historical data shows that investors with extended time horizons have a higher probability of encountering at least one 20% market decline. This reflects the nature of long-term market participation.
- Market drawdowns are a recurring feature of long-term investing:
 While long-term investing is often associated with potential growth, it also increases the likelihood of experiencing periods of significant decline. These events have occurred regularly throughout market history.
- Why This Matters for Clients: It's important to set the expectation that volatility is a normal part of the investing experience. Understanding that drawdowns are historically common especially over longer timeframes can help clients stay grounded and committed to their long-term plan.

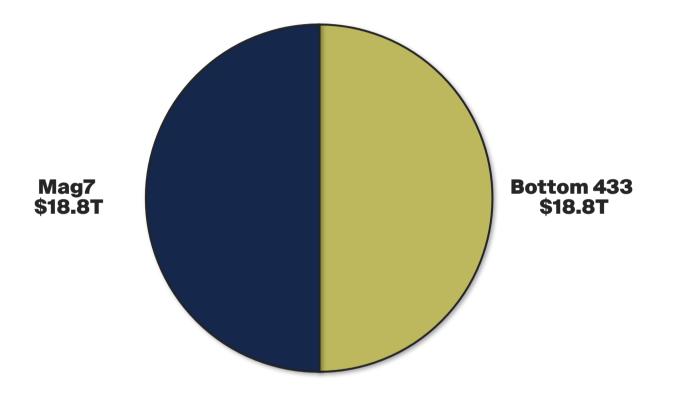
Putting Mag7 Market Cap Into Perspective

Market Cap of Mag7 vs Market Cap of Bottom 433 S&P 500 Stocks

As of 7/24/2025

■ TOTAL MARKET CAP OF THE MAG7 (\$TRILLIONS)

TOTAL MARKET CAP OF BOTTOM 433 S&P 500 STOCKS (\$TRILLIONS)



Source: © Exhibit A, FactSet Research Systems Inc., Standard & Poor's | Latest: 2025-07-24

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- Seven vs. Four Hundred Thirty-Two:
 As of 7/24/2025, the combined
 market cap (value) of just 7
 companies in the U.S., the "Mag7",
 equals that of the bottom 433 stocks
 in the S&P 500.
- A Look at the Data: While the Mag7 average ~\$2.7 trillion each in value, the bottom 433 stocks average just \$43 billion in value. The massive scale gap helps explain why broad index returns can be dominated by just a few names.
- Why It Matters: This visual shows just how concentrated equity markets have become. It's a reminder that broad stock index performance can mask what's happening beneath the surface - and why proper portfolio diversification still matters more than ever.

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