

Quarterly Market Review

Third Quarter 2020





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Quarterly Market Review

Third Quarter 2020

This report features world capital market performance and a timeline of events for the past quarter. It begins with a global overview, then features the returns of stock and bond asset classes in the US and international markets.

The report also illustrates the impact of globally diversified portfolios and features a quarterly topic.

Overview:

Market Summary

World Stock Market Performance

World Asset Classes

US Stocks

International Developed Stocks

Emerging Markets Stocks

Select Market Performance

Select Currency Performance vs. US Dollar

Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)

Commodities

Fixed Income

Global Fixed Income

Impact of Diversification

Elections & Markets

Quarterly Topic: When It's Value vs. Growth,

History Is on Value's Side



Q3 Commentary

Markets enter the homestretch for 2020

What a year it's been. Markets hit a new high in February, declined over 30% at the onset of the pandemic, and then went on to stage a dramatic rebound from their March 23 lows with the S&P 500 rallying over 50%. The third quarter again saw the S&P 500 hit new highs. Yet market gains were highly uneven; while the five largest stocks in the index returned a staggering 35% for the year through September 30, the bottom 495 stocks in the index returned -3% for the same period.

As we enter the final quarter of the year—and the last month before the U.S. presidential election--wide swaths of the U.S. economy—including millions of American workers—continue to struggle in the face of COVID-19. Here's seven things you need to know now as we approach year-end.

- Next year should hopefully see less uncertainty. Much of the uncertainty that cripples us today revolves around COVID-19 and the looming U.S. presidential election. But all crises ultimately have their end. The U.S. election will be resolved in November. Maybe not the night of November 3, but certainly soon thereafter and a new presidential term will begin on January 21, 2021. Similarly, it appears researchers are inching ever closer to finding a vaccine for COVID-19 and with luck we should hopefully see one become readily available sometime in 2021.
- **Earnings should recover in 2021.** Economists project GDP growth of 2.7% in 2021. Subsequently, analysts expect a similar recovery in corporate earnings. Consensus estimates put S&P 500 earnings at about \$185 per share by the second half of 2021 with the S&P 500 rising 12% to around 3,767.
- Market performance should broaden in 2021 to include more than just a handful of mega-cap technology stocks. A broader economic recovery should positively affect topline growth and corporate earnings for more companies and more sectors resulting in a much greater broad-based equity market rally than what we've seen over the past few years. Moving beyond the U.S., the expansion of the Fed's balance sheet should continue to put downward pressure on the dollar and subsequently boost non-U.S. equity returns.
- Rates will stay lower for longer. There are a number of powerful forces keeping a lid on interest rates. The \$5 trillion sitting in money markets; the glut of new capital from rising global savings rates; demand for low risk assets; and expansionary monetary policies by global central banks will all act to keep rates lower for longer.
- Low interest rates and COVID have sparked a rally in real estate markets. Many Americans have decided to flee urban environments in search of greener pastures to #WorkFromHome creating a historic shortage of homes for sale in many locales. This exodus from urban and suburban markets has severely impacted tax collections for many cities that rely on wage-related taxes, calling into question the credit quality of their bonds. Further, the #WorkFromHome movement will also have serious implications for commercial real estate as companies reevaluate their real estate needs.



Q3 Commentary (continued)

Markets enter the homestretch for 2020

- Pespite market volatility, most investors still need a healthy allocation to stocks in their portfolios. The Federal Reserve has committed to keeping rates low through 2023. That means bond returns, and the income they produce, will be significantly lower than in years past. While bonds are important stabilizers in your portfolio, they may not be enough to generate the income you need for a comfortable retirement. Subsequently, we often recommend a mix of stocks and bonds, and occasionally other assets—like high yield bonds, real estate, and preferred stocks—for investors to meet their income needs.
- Elections and markets. The next President and Congress will undoubtedly put their own unique stamp on the country's economic, business, and tax policies. But over the past 9 decades—a span that includes 14 different presidential administrations—markets have shown to been highly resilient and reliable venues for wealth creation. History suggests investors should remain fully diversified and focused on their long-term financial goals. To learn more about market returns under various presidential administration, click here.

What should investors do now?

Remember, this is why you're diversified. Diversifying across and within asset classes is the best defense against short-term market volatility. The cash and bond components of your portfolio are act as ballast against equity market volatility; and equities provide the growth engine your portfolio needs to build wealth and outperform inflation over time. And don't ignore the importance of global diversification, especially given the U.S. dollar's recent decline. While U.S. stocks have outperformed their non-U.S. counterparts over the past decade, there are a number of reasons to suggest non-U.S. stocks are positioned to do well given their low prices, higher dividends, and a weakening U.S. dollar.

Stick with your plan. You and your advisor have worked hard to determine the right asset allocation needed to achieve your long-term goals; stick with it. After all, you're not investing for the next two months. You're investing for the next twenty years.

We're here to help. We understand you may have questions and concerns about the election and its potential impact on markets, your portfolio, and your goals. It's important that you feel confident in your financial plan. That's why we encourage you to call at any time to discuss your financial plan and portfolio with your advisor. We're always here to help.

Sincerely,

Donald Calcagni Chief Investment Officer



Quarterly Market Summary

Index Returns

	US Stock Market	International Developed Stocks	Emerging Markets Stocks	Global Real Estate	US Bond Market	Global Bond Market ex US
3Q 2020		STO	BONDS			
	9.21%	4.92%	9.56%	2.37%	0.62%	0.68%

Since Jan. 2001						
Avg. Quarterly Return	2.1%	1.4%	2.8%	2.3%	1.2%	1.1%
Best	22.0%	25.9%	34.7%	32.3%	4.6%	4.6%
Quarter	2020 Q2	2009 Q2	2009 Q2	2009 Q3	2001 Q3	2008 Q4
Worst	-22.8%	-23.3%	-27.6%	-36.1%	-3.0%	-2.7%
Quarter	2008 Q4	2020 Q1	2008 Q4	2008 Q4	2016 Q4	2015 Q2

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Long-Term Market Summary

Index Returns as of September 30, 2020

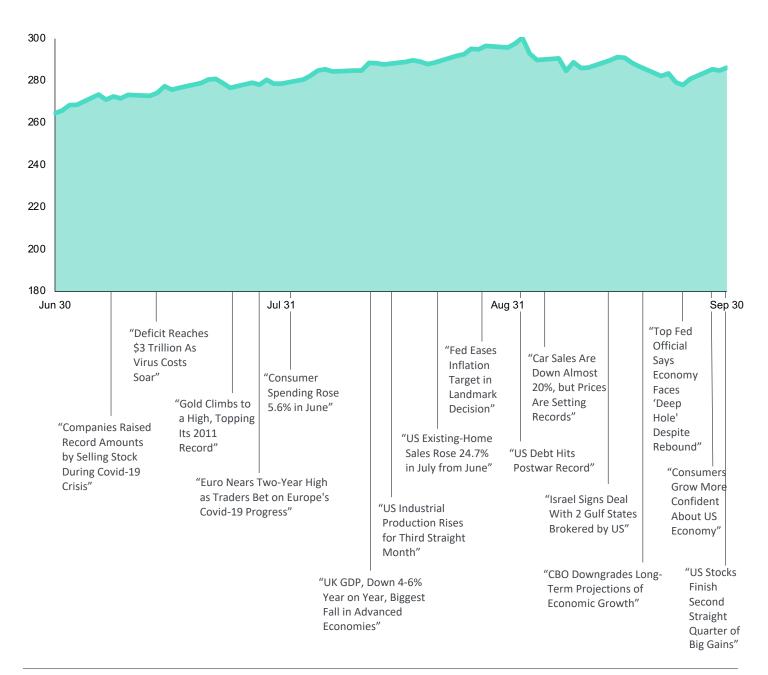


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World Stock Market Performance

MSCI All Country World Index with selected headlines from Q3 2020

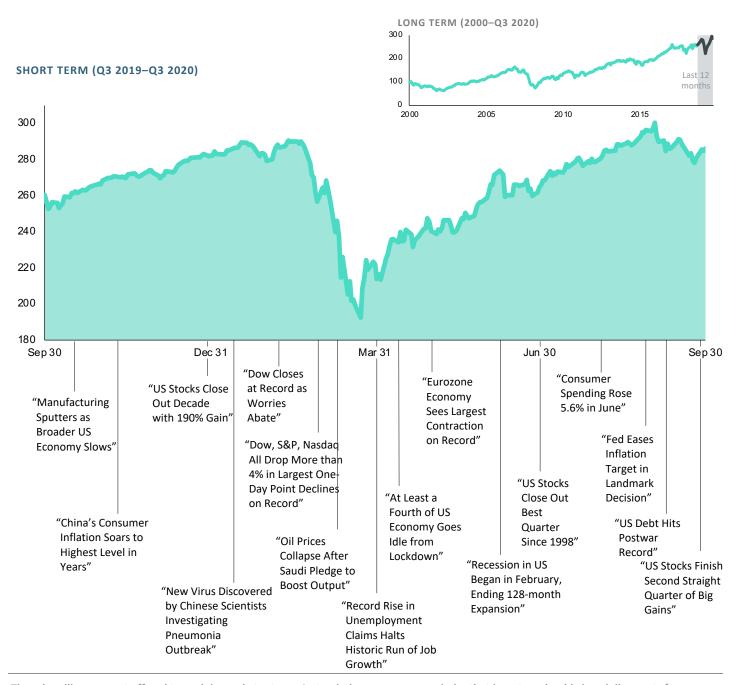


These headlines are not offered to explain market returns. Instead, they serve as a reminder that investors should view daily events from a long-term perspective and avoid making investment decisions based solely on the news.



World Stock Market Performance

MSCI All Country World Index with selected headlines from past 12 months



These headlines are not offered to explain market returns. Instead, they serve as a reminder that investors should view daily events from a long-term perspective and avoid making investment decisions based solely on the news.



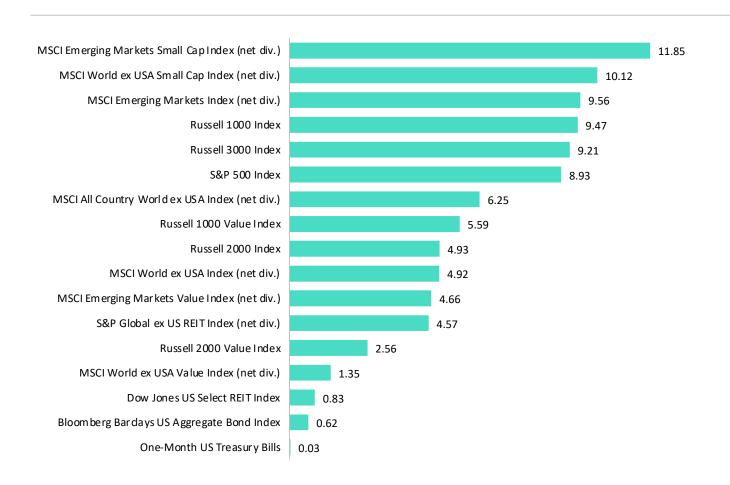
World Asset Classes

Third Quarter 2020 Index Returns (%)

Equity markets around the globe posted positive returns in the third quarter. Looking at broad market indices, emerging markets equities outperformed US and non-US developed markets for the quarter.

Value underperformed growth across regions. Small caps outperformed large caps in non-US developed and emerging markets but underperformed in the US.

REIT indices underperformed equity market indices in both the US and non-US developed markets.



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US Stocks

Third Quarter 2020 Index Returns

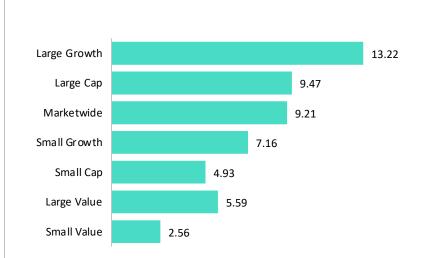
The US equity market posted positive returns for the quarter, outperforming non-US developed markets but underperforming emerging markets.

Value underperformed growth across large and small cap stocks.

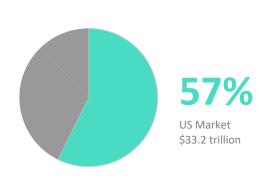
Small caps underperformed large caps.

REIT indices underperformed equity market indices.

Ranked Returns (%)



World Market Capitalization—US



Period Returns (%)

Р	eriod Returns (%)					Allituulizeu
	Asset Class	YTD	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
	Large Growth	24.33	37.53	21.67	20.10	17.25
	Large Cap	6.40	16.01	12.38	14.09	13.76
	Marketwide	5.41	15.00	11.65	13.69	13.48
	Small Growth	3.88	15.71	8.18	11.42	12.34
	Small Cap	-8.69	0.39	1.77	8.00	9.85
	Large Value	-11.58	-5.03	2.63	7.66	9.95
	Small Value	-21.54	-14.88	-5.13	4.11	7.09

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* Annualized



YTD Factor Performance

Momentum continues to significantly outperform as mega cap technology dominates market returns.

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	YTD	2005 Ann.	- 2019 Vol.
Momen.	High Div.	Momen.	Min. Vol.	Value	Small Cap	High Div.	Cyclical	Value	Value	Momen.	Small Cap	Momen.	Min. Vol.	Cyclical	Momen.	Momen.	Small Cap
19.3%	21.1%	17.8%	-25.7%	38.8%	26.9%	14.3%	20.1%	43.2%	17.7%	9.3%	21.3%	37.8%	1.5%	36.3%	18.5%	11.0%	18.7%
Multi- Factor	Value	Defens.	Defens.	Cyclical	Multi- Factor	Min. Vol.	Value	Small Cap	Min. Vol.	Min. Vol.	High Div.	Cyclical	Momen.	Quality	Cyclical	Min. Vol.	Value
15.7%	19.7%	17.7%	-26.7%	36.9%	18.3%	12.9%	16.8%	38.8%	16.5%	5.6%	16.3%	27.3%	-1.6%	34.4%	11.5%	10.2%	17.7%
Value	Small Cap	Quality	High Div.	Multi- Factor	Momen.	Defens.	Small Cap	Multi- Factor	High Div.	Quality	Value	Quality	High Div.	Momen.	Quality	Multi- Factor	Cyclical
13.2%	18.4%	10.1%	-27.6%	29.8%	18.2%	10.1%	16.3%	37.4%	14.9%	4.6%	15.9%	22.5%	-2.3%	28.1%	4.2%	9.9%	17.7%
Defens.	Multi- Factor	Multi- Factor	Quality	Small Cap	Cyclical	Quality	Multi- Factor	Cyclical	Multi- Factor	Cyclical	Cyclical	Value	Defens.	Min. Vol.	Min. Vol.	Quality	Momen.
11.1%	16.6%	5.5%	-31.2%	27.2%	17.9%	7.5%	15.7%	35.0%	14.8%	2.6%	14.0%	22.2%	-2.9%	28.0%	-1.1%	9.9%	16.3%
Min. Vol.	Defens.	Min. Vol.	Small Cap	Quality	High Div.	Multi- Factor	Momen.	Momen.	Momen.	High Div.	Multi- Factor	Multi- Factor	Cyclical	Value	Multi- Factor	High Div.	Multi- Factor
6.6%	15.9%	4.3%	-33.8%	24.9%	15.9%	7.3%	15.1%	34.8%	14.7%	0.7%	13.7%	21.5%	-5.3%	27.7%	-2.2%	9.5%	15.4%
Quality	Cyclical	Value	Value	High Div.	Min. Vol.	Momen.			Cyclical	Multi- Factor	Min. Vol.	High Div.	Quality	Multi- Factor	Defens.	Value	Quality
5.4%	15.0%	1.1%	-36.9%	18.4%	14.7%	6.1%	12.8%	34.3%	13.6%	0.4%	10.7%	19.5%	-5.6%	26.6%	-3.5%	9.5%	13.6%
Small Cap	Min. Vol.	High Div.	Multi- Factor	Min. Vol.	Quality	Value	Min. Vol.	High Div.	Defens.	Defens.	Quality	Min. Vol.	Multi- Factor	Small Cap	High Div.	Defens.	High Div.
4.6%	15.0%	0.0%	-39.3%	18.4%	14.2%	-2.7%	11.2%	28.9%	13.0%	-0.9%	9.4%	19.2%	-9.7%	25.5%	-7.2%	9.0%	13.3%
High Div.		Cyclical	Momen.	Momen.	Value	Cyclical	Defens.	Defens.	Quality	Small Cap	Defens.	Small Cap	Small Cap	High Div.	Small Cap	Cyclical	Defens.
3.7%	12.8%	-0.8%	-40.9%	17.6%	12.7%	-3.4%	10.7%	28.9%	10.7%	-4.4%	7.7%	14.6%	-11.0%	22.5%	-8.7%	8.8%	12.3%
Cyclical	Momen.	Small Cap	Cyclical	Defens.	Defens.	Small Cap	High Div.	Min. Vol.	Small Cap	Value	Momen.	Defens.	Value	Defens.	Value	Small Cap	Min. Vol.
2.5%	10.7%	-1.6%	-44.8%	16.5%	12.0%	-4.2%	10.6%	25.3%	4.9%	-6.4%	5.1%	12.3%	-11.1%	21.4%	-15.8%	7.9%	11.7%

Source: FactSet, MSCI, Russell, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. The MSCI High Dividend Yield Index aims to offer a higher than average dividend yield relative to the parent index that passes dividend sustainability and persistence screens. The MSCI Minimum Volatility Index optimizes the MSCI USA Index using an estimated security co-variance matrix to produce low absolute volatility for a given set of constraints. The MSCI Defensive Sectors Index includes: Consumer Staples, Energy, Health Care and Utilities. The MSCI Cyclical Sectors Index contains:

Consumer Discretionary, Communication Services, Financials, Information Technology and Materials. Securities in the MSCI Momentum Index are selected based on a momentum value of 12-month and 6-month price performance. Constituents of the MSCI Sector Neutral Quality Index are selected based on stronger quality characteristics to their peers within the same GICS sector by using three main variables: high return-on-equity, low leverage and low earnings variability. Constituents of the MSCI Enhanced Value Index are based on three variables: price-to-book value, priceto-forward earnings and enterprise value-to-cash flow from operations. The Russell 2000 is used for small cap. The MSCI USA Diversified Multiple Factor Index aims to maximize exposure to four factors – Value, Momentum, Quality and Size. Annualized volatility is calculated as the standard deviation of quarterly returns multiplied by the square root of 4. Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of September 30, 2020.



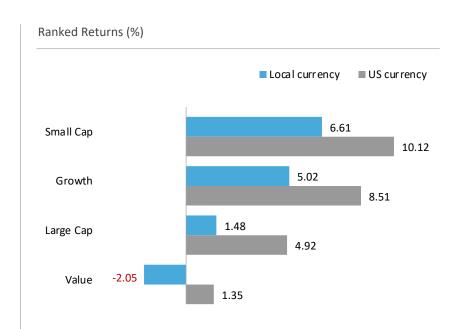
International Developed Stocks

Third Quarter 2020 Index Returns

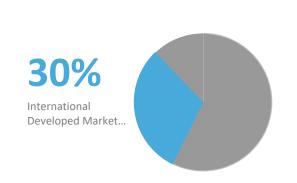
Developed markets outside the US posted positive returns for the quarter but underperformed US and emerging markets equities.

Value underperformed growth.

Small caps outperformed large caps.



World Market Capitalization—International Developed



Period Retu	rns (%)				* Annualized
Asset Cla	ass YTD	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Growth	5.13	13.64	7.06	9.09	6.61
Small Ca	p -4.05	6.88	1.42	7.35	6.55
Large Ca	p -7.13	0.16	0.62	5.32	4.37
Value	-18.88	-12.74	-5.88	1.38	1.99

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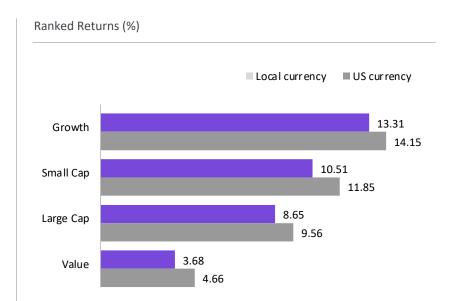
Emerging Markets Stocks

Third Quarter 2020 Index Returns

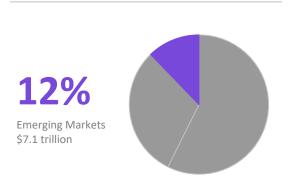
Emerging markets posted positive returns for the quarter, outperforming the US and developed ex US equity markets.

Value underperformed growth.

Small caps outperformed large caps.



World Market Capitalization— Emerging Markets



Period Returns (%)

	, ,				
Asset Cla	ass YTD	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Growth	12.41	27.80	7.45	13.26	5.29
Large Ca	ap -1.16	10.54	2.42	8.97	2.50
Small Ca	ap -2.40	6.89	-1.09	4.60	1.03
Value	-14.23	-5.70	-2.89	4.45	-0.44

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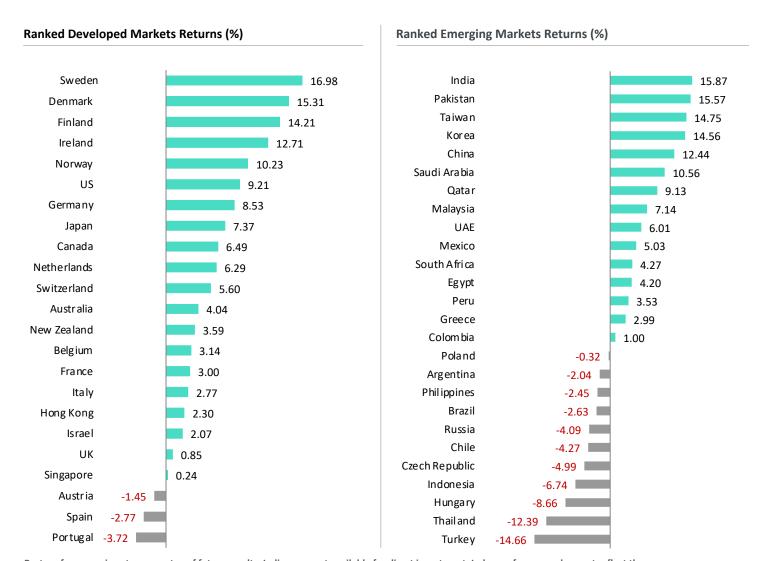
* Annualized



Select Market Performance

Third Quarter 2020 Index Returns

In US dollar terms, Sweden and Denmark recorded the highest country performance in developed markets, while Portugal and Spain posted the lowest returns for the quarter. In emerging markets, India and Pakistan recorded the highest country performance, while Turkey and Thailand posted the lowest performance.



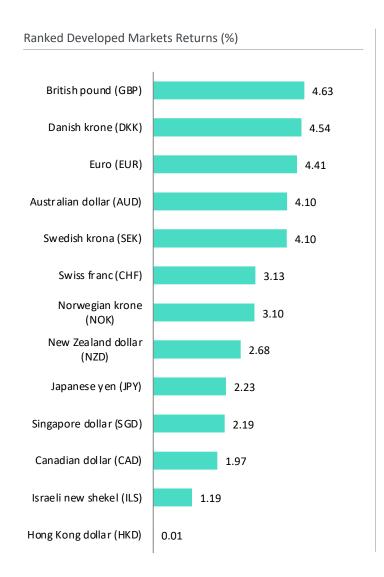
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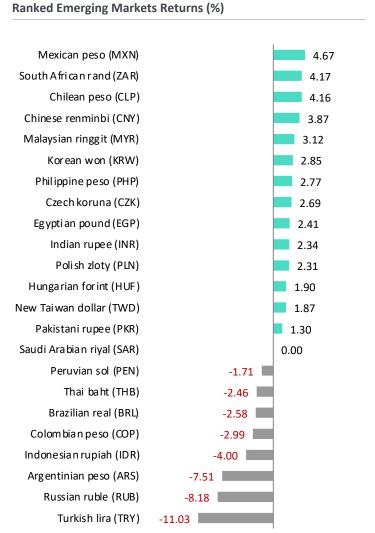


Select Currency Performance vs. US Dollar

Third Quarter 2020

In developed markets, all currencies appreciated versus the US dollar. In emerging markets, currency performance versus the US dollar was mixed. Most currencies generally appreciated versus the US dollar, but some, notably the Turkish lira and Russian ruble, depreciated.



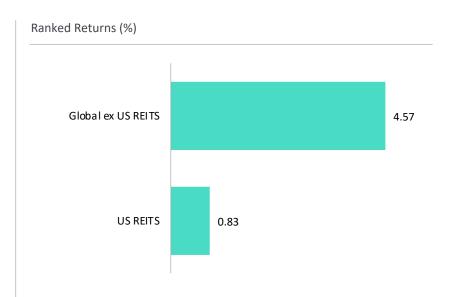




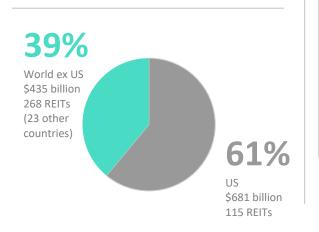
Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)

Third Quarter 2020 Index Returns

US real estate investment trusts underperformed non-US REITs during the quarter.



Total Value of REIT Stocks



Period Returns (%)				,	* Annualized
Asset Class	YTD	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
US REITS	-21.36	-22.33	-1.85	1.99	7.03
Global ex US REITS	-21.84	-18.37	-1.62	1.67	4.13

Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Number of REIT stocks and total value based on the two indices. All index returns are net of withholding tax on dividends. Total value of REIT stocks represented by Dow Jones US Select REIT Index and the S&P Global ex US REIT Index. Dow Jones US Select REIT Index used as proxy for the US market, and S&P Global ex US REIT Index used as proxy for the World ex US market. Dow Jones and S&P data © 2020 S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, a division of S&P Global. All rights reserved.



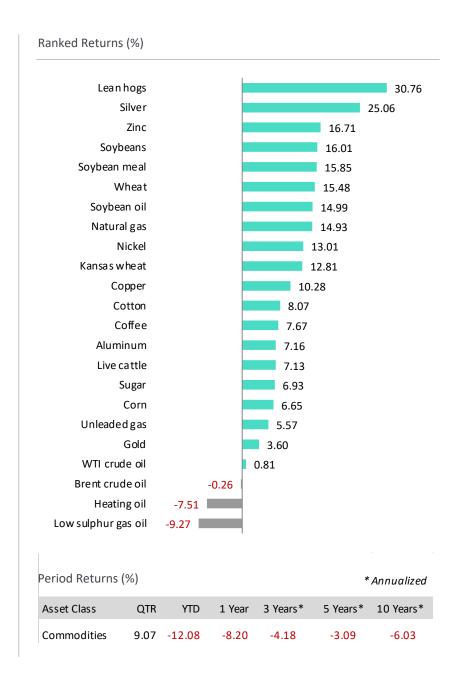
Commodities

Third Quarter 2020 Index Returns

The Bloomberg Commodity Index Total Return returned 9.07% for the third quarter of 2020.

Lean hogs and Silver were the best performers, returning 30.76% and 25.06%, respectively.

Low sulfur gas and Heating oil were the worst performers, declining 9.27% and 7.51%, respectively.





Fixed Income

Third Quarter 2020 Index Returns

Interest rate changes were mixed in the US Treasury fixed income market during the third quarter. The yield on the 5-year US Treasury note decreased by 3 basis points (bps), ending at 0.31%. The yield on the 10-year US T-note rose by 3 bps to 0.64%. The 30-year US T-bond yield increased by 5 bps to 1.46%.

On the short end of the yield curve, the 1-month US Treasury bill yield decreased to 0.08%, while the 1-year T-bill yield decreased by 5 bps to 0.14%. The 2-year US T-note yield finished at 0.09% after a decrease of 2 basis points.

In terms of total returns, short-term corporate bonds returned 0.92% for the quarter. Intermediate-term corporates returned 1.33%.

The total return for short-term municipal bonds was 0.83%, while intermediate munis returned 1.40%. Revenue bonds outperformed general obligation bonds.



Period Returns (%)					*Annua	lized
Asset Class	QTR	YTD	1 Year	3 Years*	5 Years*	10 Years*
Bloomberg Barclays US High Yield Corporate Bond Index	4.60	0.62	3.25	4.21	6.79	6.47
Bloomberg Barclays US TIPS Index	3.03	9.22	10.08	5.79	4.61	3.57
FTSE World Government Bond Index 1-5 Years	2.01	4.16	5.21	2.03	2.01	0.21
Bloomberg Barclays Municipal Bond Index	1.23	3.33	4.09	4.28	3.84	3.99
Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index	0.62	6.79	6.98	5.24	4.18	3.64
FTSE World Government Bond Index 1-5 Years (hedged to USD)	0.24	3.04	3.22	3.02	2.31	1.90
Bloomberg Barclays US Government Bond Index Long	0.13	21.13	16.21	11.79	8.18	7.18
ICE BofA 1-Year US Treasury Note Index	0.08	1.77	2.37	2.19	1.54	0.93
ICE BofA US 3-Month Treasury Bill Index	0.04	0.64	1.10	1.69	1.20	0.64

One basis point (bps) equals 0.01%. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Yield curve data from Federal Reserve. State and local bonds are from the S&P National AMT-Free Municipal Bond Index. AAA-AA Corporates represent the ICE BofA US Corporates, AA-AAA rated. A-BBB Corporates represent the ICE BofA US Corporates, BBB-A rated. Bloomberg Barclays data provided by Bloomberg. US long-term bonds, bills, inflation, and fixed income factor data © Stocks, Bonds, Bills, and Inflation (SBBI) Yearbook™, Ibbotson Associates, Chicago (annually updated work by Roger G. Ibbotson and Rex A. Sinquefield). FTSE fixed income indices © 2020 FTSE Fixed Income LLC, all rights reserved. ICE BofA index data © 2020 ICE Data Indices, LLC. S&P data © 2020 S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC, a division of S&P Global. All rights reserved.



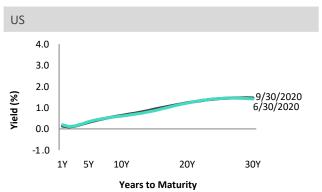
Global Fixed Income

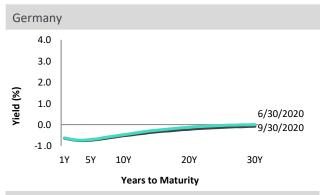
Third Quarter 2020 Yield Curves

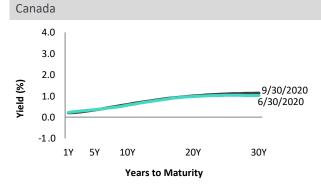
Changes in Government bond interest rates in the global developed markets were mixed for the quarter.

Longer-term bonds generally outperformed shorter-term bonds in global ex-US developed markets.

Short- and intermediate-term nominal interest rates were negative in Japan, while all maturities finished the quarter in negative territory in Germany.

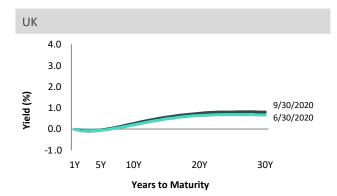


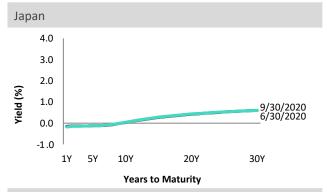


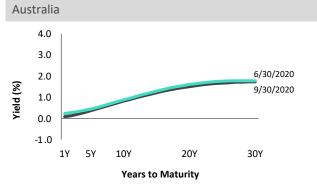


Changes in Yields (bps) since 6/30/2020

	1Y	5Y	10Y	20Y	30Y
US	-5.4	-3.3	3.4	1.3	5.3
UK	0.0	1.8	6.1	10.7	13.9
Germany	-2.0	-2.8	-5.7	-9.2	-7.6
Japan	3.0	-1.1	-1.2	-1.2	0.2
Canada	-2.1	-1.9	3.9	2.6	12.2
Australia	-14.5	-8.3	-5.9	-9.6	-5.1





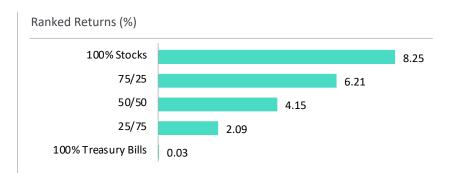


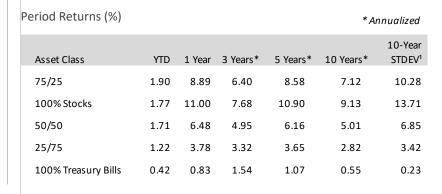


Impact of Diversification

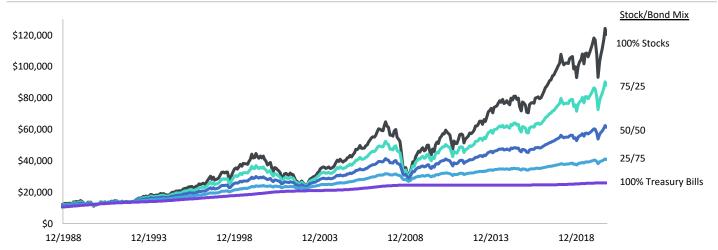
Third Quarter 2020

These portfolios illustrate the performance of different global stock/bond mixes and highlight the benefits of diversification. Mixes with larger allocations to stocks are considered riskier but have higher expected returns over time.





Growth of Wealth: The Relationship between Risk and Return

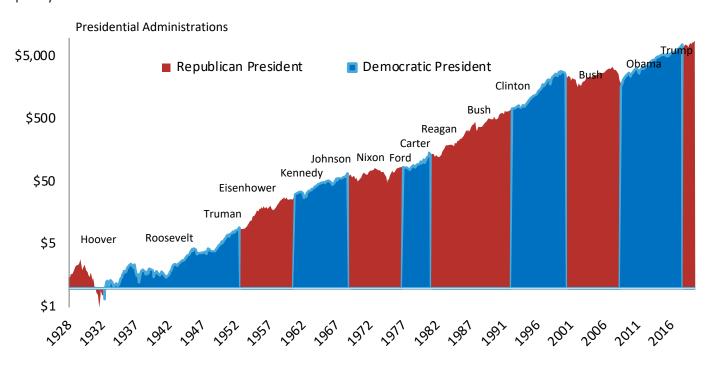


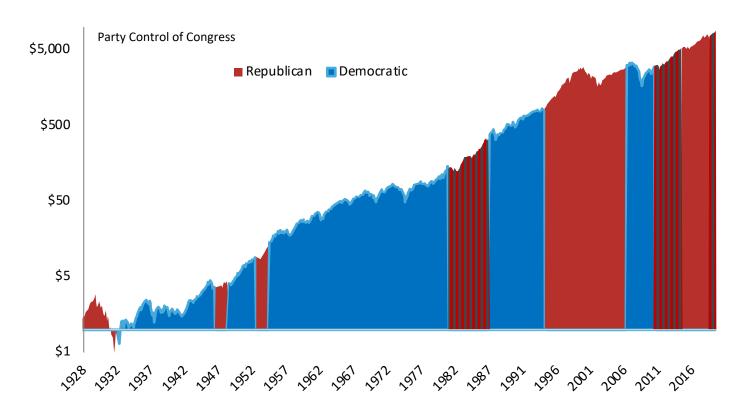
1.STDEV (standard deviation) is a measure of the variation or dispersion of a set of data points. Standard deviations are often used to quantify the historical return volatility of a security or portfolio. Diversification does not eliminate the risk of market loss. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Indices are not available for direct investment. Index performance does not reflect expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Asset allocations and the hypothetical index portfolio returns are for illustrative purposes only and do not represent actual performance. Global Stocks represented by MSCI All Country World Index (gross div.) and Treasury Bills represented by US One-Month Treasury Bills. Globally diversified allocations rebalanced monthly, no withdrawals. Data © MSCI 2020, all rights reserved. Treasury bills © Stocks, Bonds, Bills, and Inflation Yearbook™, Ibbotson Associates, Chicago (annually updated work by Roger G. Ibbotson and Rex A. Sinquefield).



Elections & Markets

Markets have rewarded long-term investors under a variety of presidents, regardless of party affiliation.







When It's Value vs. Growth, History Is on Value's Side

Third Quarter 2020

Logic and data provide the basis for a positive expected value premium, offering a guide for investors targeting higher potential returns. There is pervasive historical evidence of value stocks outperforming growth stocks. Data covering nearly a century in the US, and nearly five decades of market data outside the US, support the notion that value stocks— those with lower relative prices—have higher expected returns.

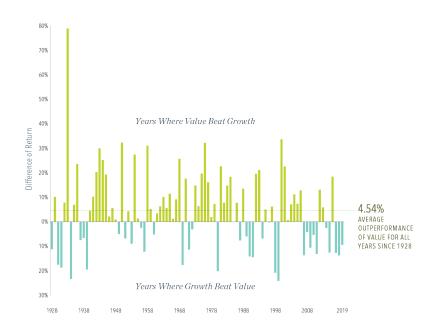
Recently, growth stocks have enjoyed a run of outperformance vs. their value counterparts. But while disappointing periods emerge from time to time, the principle that lower relative prices lead to higher expected returns remains the same. On average, value stocks have outperformed growth stocks by 4.54% annually in the US since 1928, as **Exhibit 1** shows.

Some historical context is helpful in providing perspective for growth stocks' recent outperformance. As **Exhibit 1** demonstrates, realized premiums are highly volatile. While periods of underperformance are disappointing, they are also within the range of possible outcomes.

We believe investors are best served by making decisions based on sound economic principles supported by a preponderance of evidence. Value investing is based on the premise that paying less for a set of future cash flows is associated with a higher expected return. That's one of the most fundamental tenets of investing. Combined with the long series of empirical data on the value premium, our research shows that value investing continues to be a reliable way for investors to increase expected returns going forward.

Exhibit 1. Value Add

Yearly observations of premiums: value minus growth in US markets, 1928–2019



Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Investing risks include loss of principal and fluctuating value. There is no guarantee an investment strategy will be successful. Indices are not available for direct investment. Their performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio.

In US dollars. Yearly premiums are calculated as the difference in one-year returns between the two indices described. Value minus growth: Fama/French US Value Research Index minus the Fama/French US Growth Research Index.

Fama/French US Value Research Index: Provided by Fama/French from CRSP securities data. Includes the lower 30% in price-to-book of NYSE securities (plus NYSE Amex equivalents since July 1962 and Nasdaq equivalents since 1973).

Fama/French US Growth Research Index: Provided by Fama/French from CRSP securities data. Includes the higher 30% in price-to-book of NYSE securities (plus NYSE Amex equivalents since July 1962 and Nasdaq equivalents since 1973).

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When It's Value vs. Growth, History Is on Value's Side

(continued from page 23)

GLOSSARY

Value Stock: A stock trading at a low price relative to a measure of fundamental value such as book equity.

Growth Stock: A stock trading at a high price relative to a measure of fundamental value such as book equity.

Value Premium: The return difference between stocks with low relative prices (value) and stocks with high relative prices (growth).

DISCLOSURES

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