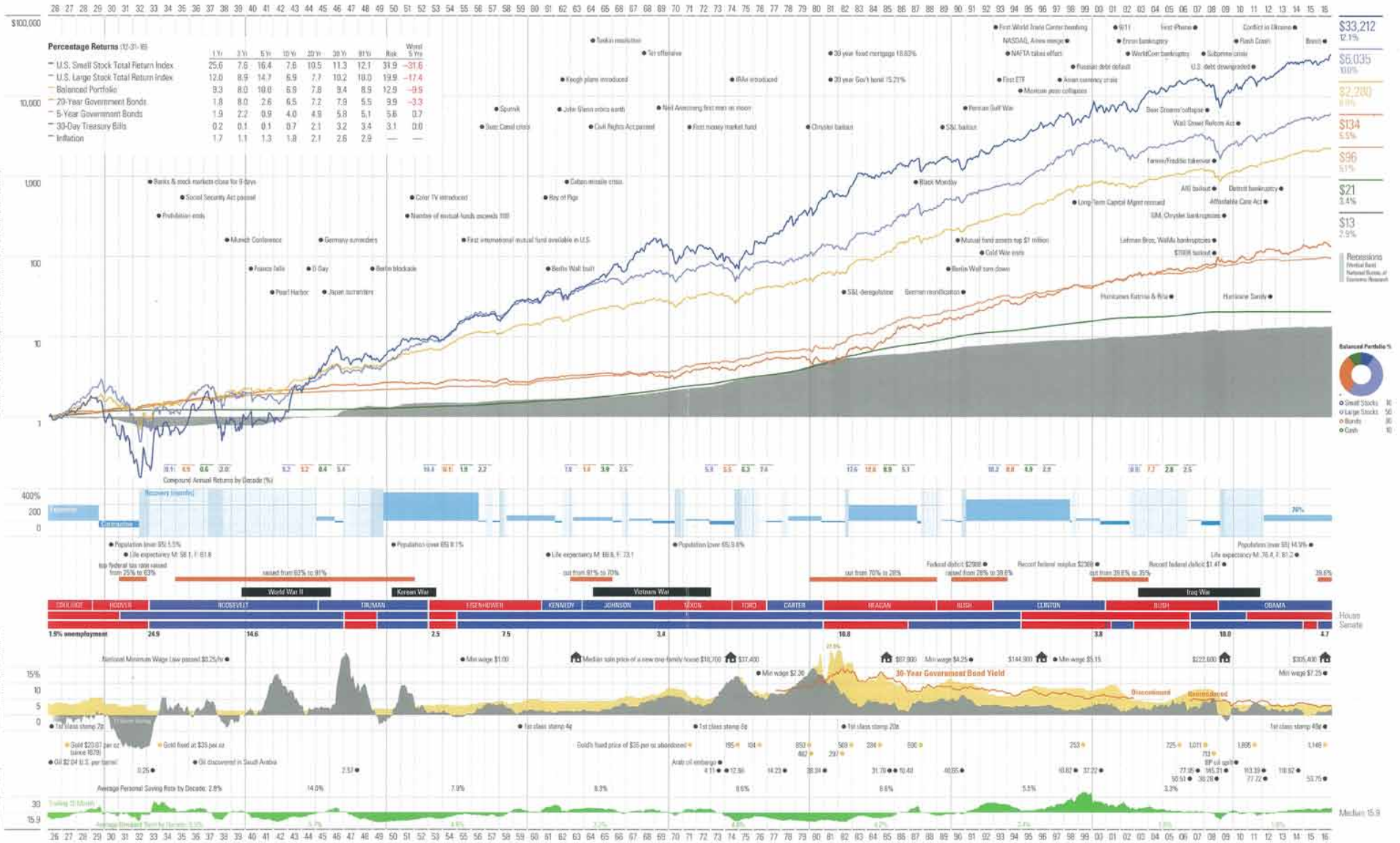
2017 Morningstar® Andex® Chart



Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Hypothetical value of $1 invested at the beginning of the time period indicated. Assumes reinvestment of income and no transactions costs or taxes. This is for illustrative purposes only and not indicative of any investment. An investment cannot be made directly in an index. Government bonds and Treasury bills are guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States government as to the timely payment of principal and interest, while stocks are not guaranteed and have been more volatile than the other asset classes. Furthermore, small stocks are more volatile than large stocks and are subject to increased risks fluctuations, business risks, and are thinly traded. The balanced portfolio was created for illustrative purposes only. It is neither a recommendation, nor an actual portfolio. All income was reinvested and the portfolio was rebalanced monthly. Recession data is from the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). NBER does not define a recession in terms of two consecutive quarters of decline in real GDP. Rather, a recession is a recurring period of decline in total output, income, employment, and trade usually lasting two six months to a year, and marked by widespread contractions in many sectors of the economy. Gold prices are from London Bullion Market Association and represent the London P.M. daily closing prices per troy ounce. Oil prices are for West Texas Intermediate Crude per barrel from Macrotrends. Split and oil prices quoted in U.S. dollars. Market expansions, contractions, and recoveries are defined for U.S. Large Stocks, which are representative of the stock market. A contraction is defined by a decline in the stock market from its peak by 20% or more. A recovery is represented as the number of months from the bottom of a contraction to its previous peak. An expansion measures the subsequent performance of the index from the recovery until it reaches the next peak level before another 20% decline. Returns are compound annual returns, and risk is measured by standard deviation. Standard deviation measures the fluctuation of returns around the arithmetic average return of the investment. The worst 5-year calculations are out of 1033 rolling 60-month periods. Source: U.S. Small Stocks—Ibbotson® Small Company Stock Index; U.S. Large Stocks—Ibbotson® Large Company Stock Index; 20-year Government Bonds—Ibbotson® U.S. Long-Term Government Bond Index; 5-Year Government Bonds—Ibbotson® U.S. Intermediate-Term Government Bond Index; 30-Day Treasury Bills—30-day U.S. Treasury bill; Inflation—Consumer Price Index; Prime Interest Rate—The Federal Reserve; 30-Year Government Bond Yield—The Federal Reserve; S&P 500 Price Earnings Ratio—Robert Shiller (Yale) from 1926–1936 and Morningstar thereafter. Life expectancy data from The National Center for Health Statistics, Historical Vital Statistics Reports. Minimum wage data from the U.S. Department of Labor. Federal deficit data from usgovernmentspending.com. Federal tax rates from the Tax Foundation. Personal saving rate and unemployment data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Median house price and population statistics from the U.S. Census Bureau.

©2017 Morningstar. All Rights Reserved. **The reproduction of part or all of this chart without prior written consent from Morningstar® is prohibited.**

BLUE SPARK CAPITAL ADVISORS