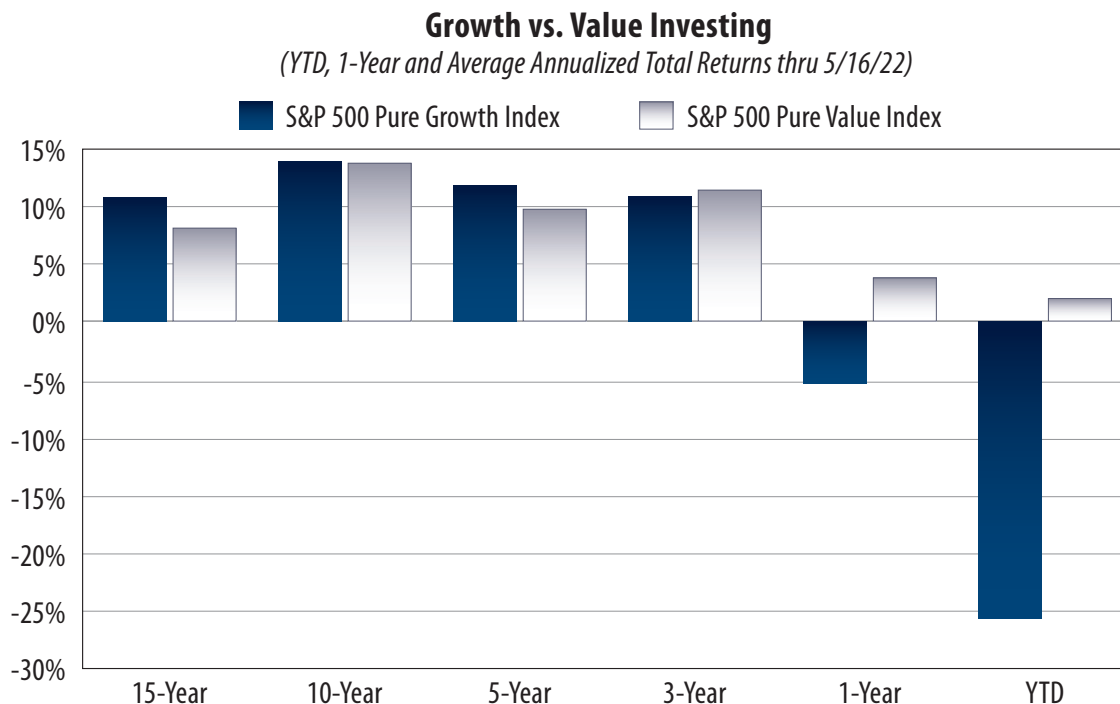


A Snapshot of Growth vs. Value Investing



Source: Bloomberg. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.**

View from the Observation Deck

1. We update this post every few months so that investors can see which of the two styles (growth or value) are delivering the better results.
2. The most recent results show that value stocks have significantly outperformed growth stocks on a 1-year and year-to-date basis.
3. Having said that, the S&P 500 Pure Growth Index outperformed its value counterpart in three of the six periods featured in the chart above.
4. The total returns through 5/16/22 were as follows (Pure Growth vs. Pure Value): 15-year avg. annual (10.78% vs. 8.12%); 10-year avg. annual (13.97% vs. 13.79%); 5-year avg. annual (11.81% vs. 9.77%); 3-year avg. annual (10.84% vs. 11.44%); 1-year (-5.47% vs. 3.77%); and year-to-date (-25.96% vs. 1.97%).
5. As of 4/29/22, the largest sector weighting in the S&P 500 Pure Growth Index was Information Technology at 35.1%, according to S&P Dow Jones Indices. The largest sector weighting in the S&P 500 Pure Value Index was Financials at 30.0%.
6. From 12/31/21 through 5/16/22 (YTD), the S&P 500 Information Technology Index posted a total return of -22.70%, compared to -14.50% for the S&P 500 Financials Index, according to Bloomberg. The S&P 500 Index was down 15.46% over the same period.
7. At a combined weighting of 26.2%, the S&P 500 Pure Value Index's exposure to Energy, Consumer Staples and Utilities was significantly higher than the 9.0% combined weighting in the S&P 500 Pure Growth Index as of 4/29/22, according to S&P Dow Jones Indices. They are the three best-performing sectors, and the only sectors in positive territory, so far in 2022.
8. From 12/31/21 through 5/16/22 (YTD), the S&P 500 Energy, Consumer Staples and Utilities Indices posted total returns of 50.71%, 0.97% and 0.86%, respectively, according to Bloomberg.
9. Value stocks have tended to outperform growth stocks when the yield on the benchmark 10-year Treasury note (T-note) rises, and vice versa. For the 12-month period ended 5/16/22, the yield on the 10-year T-note rose 126 basis points to 2.89%, according to Bloomberg.

This chart is for illustrative purposes only and not indicative of any actual investment. The illustration excludes the effects of taxes and brokerage commissions or other expenses incurred when investing. Investors cannot invest directly in an index. The S&P 500 Index is an unmanaged index of 500 companies used to measure large-cap U.S. stock market performance. The S&P 500 Pure Growth Index is a style-concentrated index designed to track the performance of stocks that exhibit the strongest growth characteristics based on three factors: sales growth, the ratio of earnings-change to price, and momentum. It includes only those components of the parent index that exhibit strong growth characteristics, and weights them by growth score. Constituents are drawn from the S&P 500 Index. The S&P 500 Pure Value Index is a style-concentrated index designed to track the performance of stocks that exhibit the strongest value characteristics based on three factors: the ratios of book value, earnings, and sales to price. It includes only those components of the parent index that exhibit strong value characteristics, and weights them by value score.

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