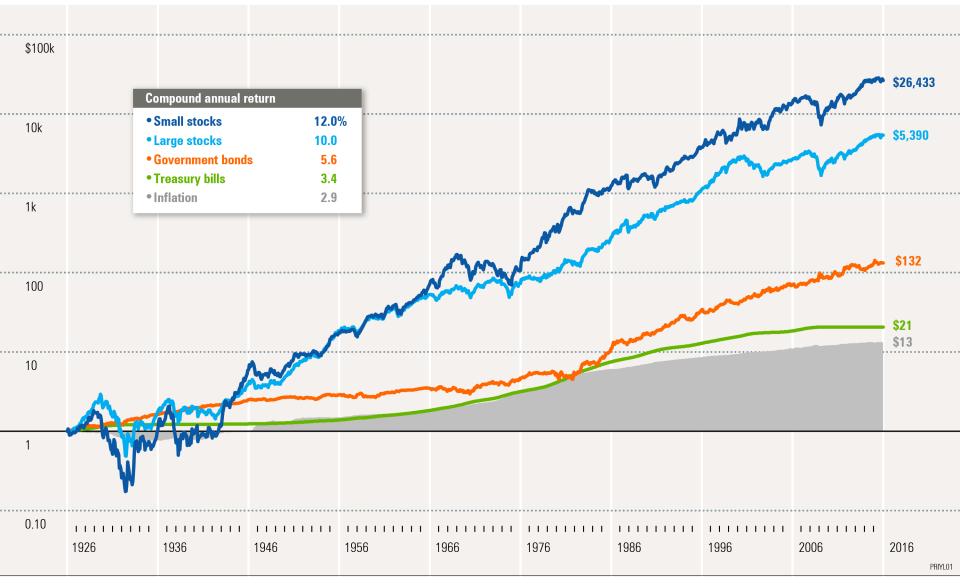
Ibbotson[®] SBBI[®] Stocks, Bonds, Bills, and Inflation 1926–2015



Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Hypothetical value of \$1 invested at the beginning of 1926. Assumes reinvestment of income and no transaction costs or taxes. This is for illustrative purposes only and not indicative of any investment. An investment cannot be made directly in an index. © Morningstar. All Rights Reserved.

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Ibbotson® SBBI® Stocks, Bonds, Bills, and Inflation 1926–2015

Small stocks in this example are represented by the Ibbotson® Small Company Stock Index. Large stocks are represented by the Ibbotson® Large Company Stock Index. Government bonds are represented by the 20-year U.S. government bond, treasury bills by the 30-day U.S. Treasury bill, and inflation by the Consumer Price Index. Underlying data is from the *Stocks, Bonds, Bills, and Inflation*® (*SBBI*®) *Yearbook*, by Roger G. Ibbotson and Rex Sinquefield, updated annually. An investment cannot be made directly in an index. Ibbotson® SBBI® 1926 -2014

An 89-year examination of past capital market returns provides historical insight into the performance characteristics of various asset classes. This graph illustrates the hypothetical growth of inflation and a \$1 investment in four traditional asset classes over the time period January 1, 1926, through December 31, 2014.

Large and small stocks have provided the highest returns and largest increase in wealth over the past 89 years. As illustrated in the image, fixed-income investments provided only a fraction of the growth provided by stocks. However, the higher returns achieved by stocks are associated with much greater risk, which can be identified by the volatility or fluctuation of the graph lines.

Government bonds and Treasury bills are guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. 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, are subject to significant price fluctuations and business risks, and are thinly traded.

About the data

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