Over time, investing in the stock market has paid off



There has always been a reason not to invest in stocks

1975	Clouded economic prospects
1976	Economic recovery slows
1977	Market slumps
1978	Interest rates rise
1979	Oil prices skyrocket
1980	Interest rates at all-time high
1981	Steep recession begins
1982	Worst recession in 40 years
1983	Cold War tension
1984	Record federal deficits
1985	Economic growth slows
1986	Iran-Contra affair
1987	Black Monday crash

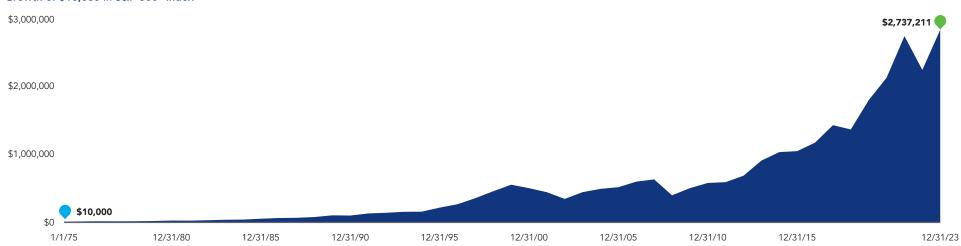
1988	Iran/Iraq war	
1989	October "mini-crash"	
1990	Persian Gulf crisis	
1991	Recession	
1992	Clinton elected president	
1993	Tax and budget uncertainties	
1994	Worst bond market since 1927	
1995	Mexican peso crisis	
1996	Greenspan's "irrational exuberance"	
1997	Liquidity crisis	
1998	Emerging markets crisis	
1999	Tech bubble	
2000	Tech bubble bursts	

2001	September 11th
2002	Corporate accounting issues
2003	War in Iraq
2004	Presidential election uncertainty
2005	Rising interest rates
2006	Oil prices hit \$78/barrel
2007	Subprime mortgage crisis
2008	Global financial crisis
2009	Roller coaster
2010	Five little PIIGS
2011	Year of investing dangerously
2012	Political dysfunction
2013	Taper tantrum

2014	Ukraine crisis
2015	China scare
2016	Geopolitical risk
2017	D.C. discord
2018	Trade wars
2019	Trade wars, the sequel
2020	Global Covid-19 crisis
2021	Inflation
2022	Fed tightening
2023	Recession concerns

...and **one** good reason why you should

Growth of \$10,000 in S&P 500® Index







Sources: Federated Hermes, Morningstar, Inc.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Performance over shorter time periods of time would have varied. Investment products are subject to risks and fluctuate in value. Stocks are more volatile than other investments in return for their greater growth potential.

Performance quoted is for illustrative purposes only and is not representative of performance for any specific investment.

\$&P 500® Index is an unmanaged capitalization-weighted index of 500 stocks designated to measure performance of the broad domestic economy through changes in the aggregate market value of 500 stocks representing all major industries. Investments cannot be made directly in an index.