The Rewarding Distribution of US Stock Market Returns

MODERNIST' EINANCIAL

CRSP 1–10 INDEX RETURNS BY YEAR, 1926–2021

24

72 Positive Years

(75%)

Negative Years (25%)

1994 -0.1% 2015 -0.5% 1981 -10.0% -3.6% 1941 1977 -10.1% -4.3% 1962 2018 -10.2% -5.0% 1969 1990 -10.9% -6.0% 2001 1946 -11.1% -6.2% 2000 1940 -11.4% -7.1% 1929 1932 -15.2% -8.6% 1973 1966

0%

28.7% 28.4% 18.0% 28.2% 9.8% 17.7% 26.9% 1926 1972 1976 8.4% 16.8% 26.8% 8.3% 16.2% 25.2% 7.5% 16.2% 25.2% 38.8% 2005 6.2% 16.1% 24.3% 38.5% 1964 24.0% 5.8% 16.1% 38.4% 4.5% 16.1% 36.8% 23.5% 15.5% 4.1% 22.6% 35.2% 3.6% 14.5% 22.0% 34.7% 1944 2.8% 14.1% 21.5% 33.5% 13.6% 2.1% 21.4% 32.8% 1.7% 13.4% 32.3% 21.1% 12.7% 32.2% 1.2% 21.0% 0.8% 12.0% 21.0% 31.6% 50.0% 0.7% 11.6% 20.7% 31.4% 45.0%

29.6%

28.9%

2009 28.8% Annual stock market returns are unpredictable, but "up" years have occurred much more frequently than "down" years in the U.S. That may be reassuring to investors, especially if they find market downturns unsettling.

- The US stock market posted positive returns in 75% of the calendar years from 1926 through 2021.
- The market gained an annualized average of 10.2% during this period. Yet nearly two-thirds of yearly observations were at least 10 percentage points above or below the average.
- Another noteworthy trend: More than two-thirds of the down years were followed by up years.
 The most recent example: a 5.0% loss in 2018 followed by a 30.4% gain in 2019.

The stock market tends to reward investors who can weather annual ups and downs and stay committed to a long-term plan.

-34.7%