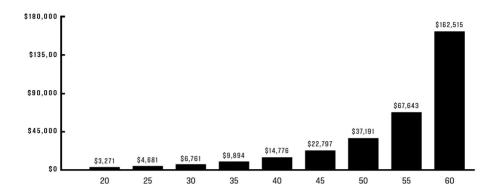


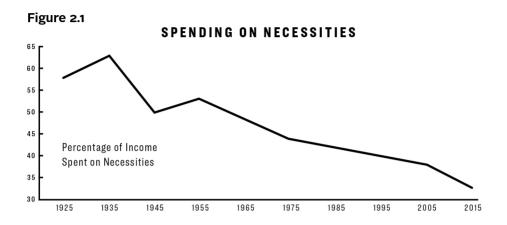
Contents

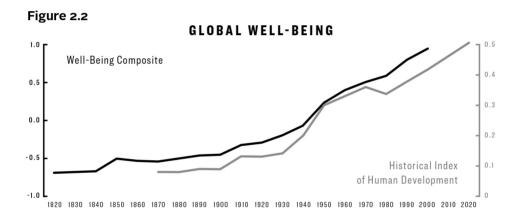
| Figure 1.1 | 3 |
|-------------|----|
| Figure 2.1 | 4 |
| Figure 2.2 | 4 |
| Figure 2.3 | 4 |
| Figure 2.4 | 5 |
| Figure 2.5 | 5 |
| Figure 2.6 | 6 |
| Figure 4.1 | 7 |
| Figure 4.2 | 8 |
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| Figure 11.3 | 24 |
| Figure 11.4 | 25 |
| Figure 11.5 | 26 |
| Figure 11.6 | 27 |
| Figure 11.7 | 28 |
| Figure 14.1 | 29 |

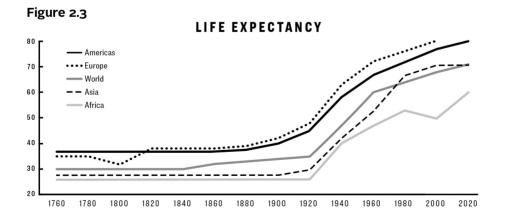
Figure 1.1

ANNUAL SAVINGS TO BECOME A MILLIONAIRE BY 65









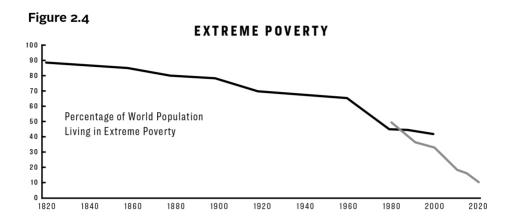


Figure 2.5

YEARS OF SCHOOLING

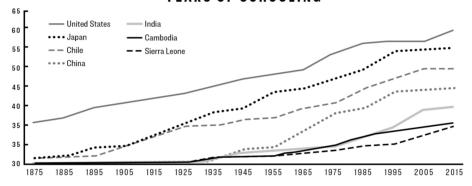


Figure 2.6

THE DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE 1896-2016

HUMAN INNOVATION ALWAYS TRUMPS FEAR

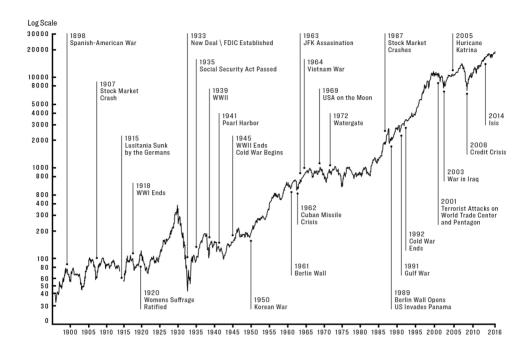


Figure 4.1

WHAT TO AVOID

REASON

| BROKERS | They are not held to the fiduciary standard and are not obligated to comply with the highest legal standard of care. You deserve better. | |
|--|---|--|
| DUALLY REGISTERED Advisors | Dually-Registered Advisors: They are sometimes held to the fiduciary standard and sometimes not. You shouldn't work with someone that is only held to the highest legal standard of care "sometimes." | |
| ANY ADVISOR, INDEPENDENT OR BROKER, THAT ASKS YOU TO CONVERT YOUR ENTIRE TAXABLE ACCOUNT TO CASH TO INVEST IN ONE OF THEIR MODELS. | This shows a blatant disregard for tax consequences that may be nearly impossible for even an excellent money manager to overcome. | |
| A STOCK PICKER | There is nothing wrong with stock picking but it is not financial advice. The role of a financial advisor is to provide you with a personalized approach to money management, matching your investments to your goals. If someone is simply picking stocks, they are not really a financial advisor, but a money manager. If you believe stock picking works and that is all you are looking for, simply buy a low-cost mutual fund and move on. | |
| ANY ADVISOR WITH A FEW MODELS FOR YOU TO CHOOSE FROM. | Watch out square peg, you are about to be shoved into a round hole. You want an advisor that can tailor a portfolio to your needs, not tailor your portfolio into their easy-to-manage model. | |
| AN ADVISOR THAT MAKES COMMISSIONS SELLING INVESTMENTS. | In today's world, the best investment can be purchased without paying an advisor a commission. Avoid the conflict. | |
| AN ADVISOR THAT MAKES INVESTMENT RECOMMENDATIONS WITHOUT FIRST DELIVERING A COMPREHENSIVE, WRITTEN FINANCIAL PLAN. | How can the advisor possibly know what is right for you if they don't know where things stand today and what you are trying to accomplish? | |

Figure 4.2

WHAT TO LOOK FOR

An advisor that works for an RIA and is not dually registered.

An advisor who works for an RIA that does not own any of its own products.

An advisor that takes the time to get to know you and your goals by first preparing a comprehensive, written financial plan, prior to making any investment recommendations.

An advisor whose firm has extensive experience working with people like you.

An advisor whose firm is capable of tailoring a portfolio to match your needs.

An advisor that will never automatically convert your taxable portfolio to cash prior to investing.

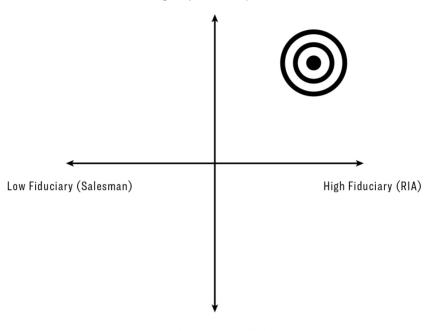
The financial world is changing and you no longer have to choose between a brokerage firm with breadth and depth or an RIA that does not have extensive experience.

Lean on the collective due diligence of other investors and seek out a large RIA with extensive experience customizing portfolios for people like you.

Figure 4.3

NOT ALL FIDUCIARIES ARE CREATED EQUAL

High Sophistication/Skills



Low Sophistication/Skills

Figure 6.1



- (1) For homeowners' multiple peril policies (H0-2, H0-3, H0-5, and HE-7 for North Carolina). Excludes tenants and condominium owners policies. Accident Accident-year incurred losses, excluding loss adjustment expenses, (i.e., indemnity costs per accident year incurred claims). Excludes Alaska, Texas, and Puerto Rico.
- (2) Includes vandalism and malicious mischief.
- (3) Includes coverage for unauthorized use of various cards, forgery, counterfeit money and losses not otherwise classified.

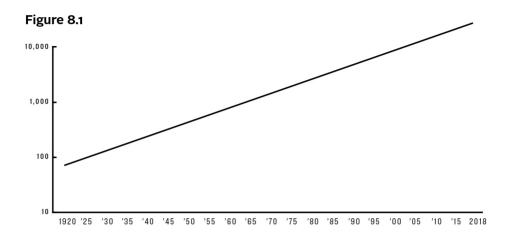


Figure 8.2

DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE, NONLINEAR RETURN

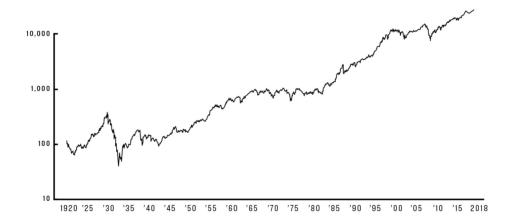
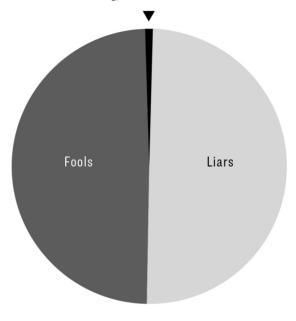


Figure 8.3

MARKET TIMER CAMPS

0.01 percent of people who likely can beat the market by market timing, but we can't find them



DEC 2018 JAN 2018 JAN 2017 we can easily repay.
We spend too much
and borrow too
much"? JAN 2016 "We owe more than JAN 2015 JAN 2014 JAN 2013 carved into echo chambers; increasingly, we hear only the sound of our own passions and fears reverberating." "The nation has been JAN 2012 JAN 2011 JAN 2010 JAN 2009 JAN 2008 woes—among them a real estate crash, a credit crisis, a broken healthcare system and nagging job insecurity."5 new menu of economic But Americans have a JAN 2007 JAN 2006 JAN 2005 JAN 2004 at any other time since the turbulent 70's."4 worried about their financial future than "Americans are more JAN 2003 JAN 2002 JAN 2001 JAN 2000 who never thought they would be on the jobless liness ... are looking for jobs and not finding them."3 JAN 1999 "All sorts of people JAN 1998 JAN 1997 JAN 1996 firms are tottering beneath huge portfolios of bad real estate mortgages."2 "Banks and insurance JAN 1995 JAN 1994 JAN 1993 JAN 1992 Iraq invades Kuwait JAN 1991 "The crash on Wall Street spotlights America's leadership crisis." JAN 1990 Exxon Valdez oil disaster JAN 1989 JAN 1988 JAN 1987 JAN 1986 10,000 25,000 20,000 10,000 5,000 15,000 0

LEARNING FROM THE LESSONS OF TIME

Figure 8.4

13

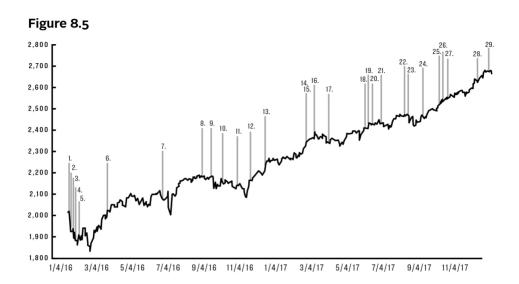


Figure 8.6

S&P 500 INTRA-YEAR DECLINES VS. CALENDAR YEAR RETURNS

DESPITE AVERAGE INTRA-YEAR DROPS OF 13.9%,

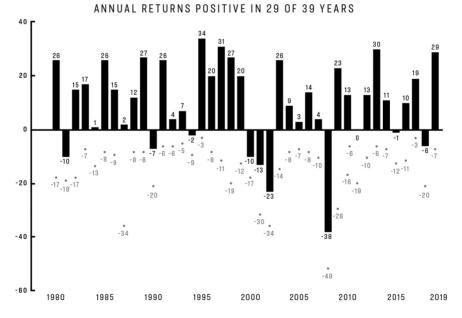


Figure 8.7

BEAR MARKETS: HOW OFTEN, HOW LONG, AND HOW SEVERE?

| YEAR(S) | NUMBER OF DAYS IN LENGTH | % DECLINE IN S&P 500 |
|-----------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1946-1947 | 353 | -23.2% |
| 1956-1957 | 564 | -19.4% |
| 1961-1962 | 195 | -27.1% |
| 1966 | 240 | -25.2% |
| 1968-1970 | 543 | -35.9% |
| 1973-1974 | 694 | -45.1% |
| 1976-1978 | 525 | -26.6% |
| 1981-1982 | 472 | -24.1% |
| 1987 | 101 | -33.5% |
| 1990 | 87 | -21.2% |
| 1998 | 45 | -19.3% |
| 2000-2001 | 546 | -36.8% |
| 2002 | 200 | -32.0% |
| 2007-2009 | 515 | -57.6% |

FROM BEAR TO BULL

| YEAR(S) | NEXT 12 MONTHS (S&P 500) |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| June 13, 1949 | 42.07% |
| October 22, 1957 | 31.02% |
| June 26, 1962 | 32.66% |
| May 26, 1970 | 43.73% |
| October 3, 1974 | 37.96% |
| August 12, 1982 | 59.40% |
| December 4, 1987 | 22.40% |
| September 21, 2001 | -12.50% |
| July 23, 2002 | 17.94% |
| March 9, 2009 | 69.49% |

Figure 8.9
WHO NEEDS CONFIDENCE?

| CONSUMER CONFIDENCE < 60% | NEXT 12 MONTHS (S&P 500) |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1974 | +37% |
| 1980 | +32% |
| 1990 | +30% |
| 2008 | +60% |
| 2011 | +15% |

Figure 8.10

EVEN MARKET TIMING TRUMPS INERTIA

ENDING WEALTH (1993-2012)

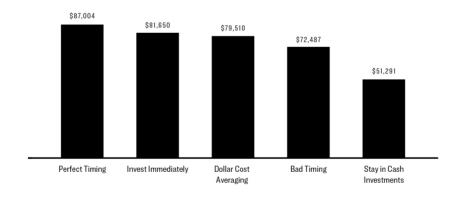


Figure 8.11

MARKET VOLATILITY IN PERSPECTIVE

Short-term market volatility can be trying for even the most disciplined investors.

History provides perspective and shows volatility is just the price investors pay for stocks' longer-term returns.

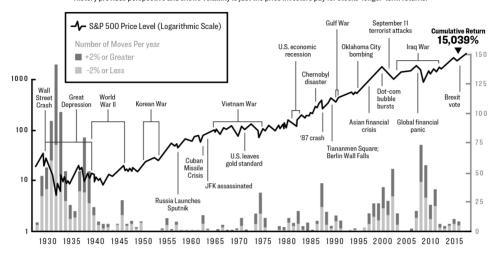


Figure 9.1

DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE

JANUARY 1, 2016-DECEMBER 31, 2016

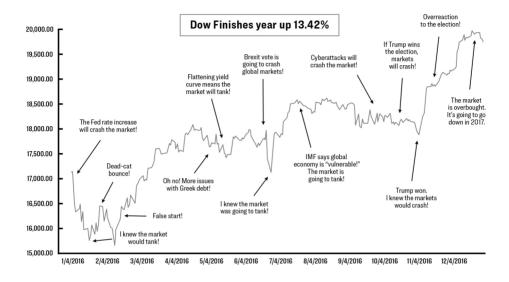


Figure 9.2

INVESTOR CASH FLOWS

| | | | over the p | Investor cash flows over the prior two years (in millions) | | Stock market performance (cumulative) | |
|---------------------------|------------|---------------------|----------------|--|------------------|--|--|
| | Date | Equity Weighting | Stock Funds | Bond Funds | Prior 2 years | Subsequent 2 years | |
| Early in '90s bull market | 1/31/1993 | 34% | - | - | _ | _ | |
| Bull market peak | 3/31/2000 | 62% | \$393,225 | \$5,100 | 41% | -23% | |
| Bear market bottom | 2/28/2003 | 40% | \$71,815 | \$221,475 | -29% | 53% | |
| Bull market peak | 10/31/2007 | 62% | \$424,193 | \$173,907 | 34% | -29% | |
| Bear market bottom | 2/28/2009 | 37% | -49,942 | -83,921 | -51% | 94% | |

Figure 9.3

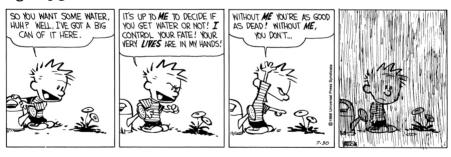


Figure 10.1

INFLATION ADJUSTED ANNUAL AVERAGE GOLD PRICES

(1914-2018) IN MARCH 2018 DOLLARS

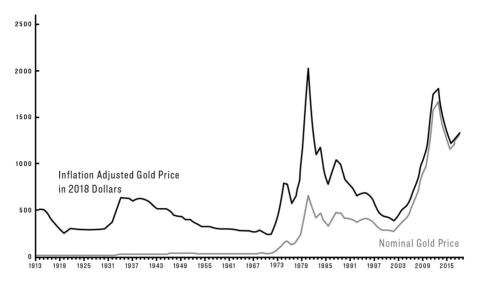


Figure 10.2

NUMBER OF U.S. LISTED COMPANIES, 1991-2018

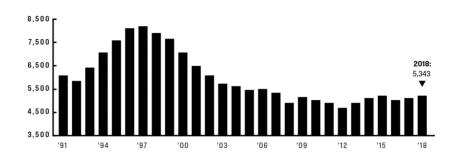


Figure 10.3

PUBLIC VS. PRIVATE EQUITY RETURNS

MCSI AC WORLD TOTAL RETURN

AND GLOBAL BUYOUT & GROWTH EQUITY INDEX

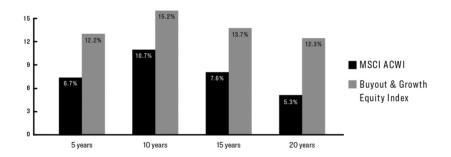


Figure 11.1

THE PERFORMANCES OF VARIOUS MIXES OF U.S. STOCKS AND BONDS
1926-2018

| ASSET Allocation | AVERAGE ANNUAL RETURN |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 100% bonds | 5.3% |
| 10% stocks 90% bonds | 5.9% |
| 20% stocks 80% bonds | 6.6% |
| 30% stocks 70% bonds | 7.1% |
| 40% stocks 60% bonds | 7.7% |
| 50% stocks 50% bonds | 8.2% |
| 60% stocks 40% bonds | 8.6% |
| 70% stocks 30% bonds | 9.1% |
| 80% stocks 20% bonds | 9.4% |
| 90% stocks 10% bonds | 9.8% |
| 100% stocks | 10.1% |

Figure 11.2

THE MIXTURE OF ASSETS DEFINES THE SPECTRUM OF RETURNS

BEST, WORST, AND AVERAGE RETURNS
FOR VARIOUS STOCK/BOND ALLOCATIONS, 1926-2018

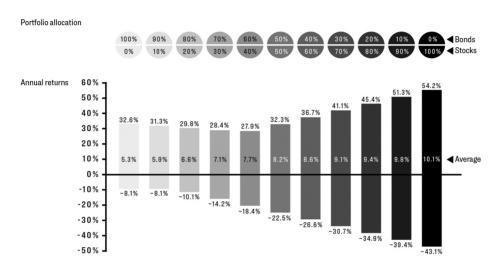


Figure 11.3

RELATIVE MAGNITUDE OF HOME-COUNTRY BIAS

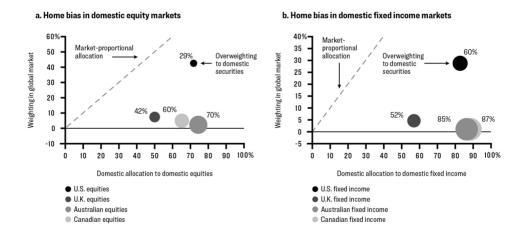


Figure 11.4

DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE COMPONENT COMPANIES

| 1979 | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| 3M | Eastman Kodak | Johns-Manville | | |
| Allied Chemical | Esmark | Owens-Illinois | | |
| Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa) | Exxon | Proctor & Gamble | | |
| American Can Company | General Electric | Sears | | |
| AT&T | General Foods | Texaco | | |
| American Tobacco Company (B shares) | General Motors | Union Carbide | | |
| Bethlehem Steel Corporation | Goodyear | US Steel | | |
| Chevron | Inco Ltd. | United Technologies | | |
| Chrysler | International Harvester Company | Westinghouse | | |
| Dupont | International Paper | Woolworth's | | |
| 2019 | | | | |
| 3 M | Exxon Mobil | Nike | | |
| American Express | Goldman Sachs | Pfizer | | |
| Apple | The Home Depot | Proctor & Gamble | | |
| Boeing | IBM | Travelers | | |
| Caterpilar | Intel | UnitedHealth | | |
| Chevron | Johnson & Johnson | United Technologies | | |
| Cisco | JP Morgan Chase | Verizon | | |
| Coca-Cola | McDonald's | Visa | | |
| Disney | Merck | Walmart | | |
| Dow-DuPont | Microsoft | Walgreens | | |

Figure 11.5

Data: Innosight analysis based on public S&P 500 data sources.

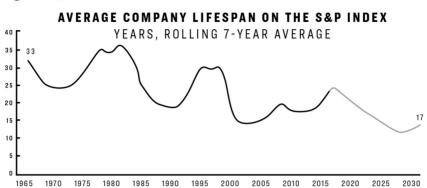


Figure 11.6

INVESTOR ALLOCATION BY REGION

LIKELIHOOD OF OWNING STOCKS IN AN

INDUSTRY VS. NATIONAL AVERAGE



% +/- National Average

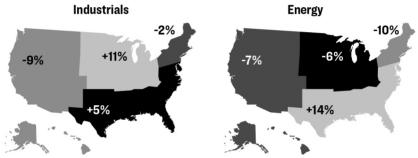


Figure 11.7

IMPACT OF TAXES ON INVESTMENT GROWTH

| YEAR | TAX FREE | 33% TAX ON Earnings |
|------|----------------|------------------------|
| | \$1.00 | \$1.00 |
| 1 | \$2.00 | \$1.67 |
| 2 | \$4.00 | \$2.79 |
| 3 | \$8.00 | \$4.66 |
| 4 | \$16.00 | \$7.78 |
| 5 | \$32.00 | \$12.99 |
| 6 | \$64.00 | \$21.69 |
| 7 | \$128.00 | \$36.23 |
| 8 | \$256.00 | \$60.50 |
| 9 | \$512.00 | \$101.03 |
| 10 | \$1,024.00 | \$168.72 |
| 11 | \$2,048.00 | \$281.76 |
| 12 | \$4,096.00 | \$470.54 |
| 13 | \$8,192.00 | \$785.80 |
| 14 | \$16,384.00 | \$1,312.29 |
| 15 | \$32,768.00 | \$2,191.53 |
| 16 | \$65,536.00 | \$3,659.85 |
| 17 | \$131,072.00 | \$6,111.95 |
| 18 | \$262,144.00 | \$10,206.96 |
| 19 | \$524,288.00 | \$17,045.63 |
| 20 | \$1,048,576.00 | \$28,466.20 |

Figure 14.1

RANKING HIGHER THAN

