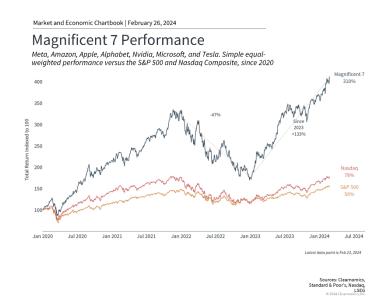
Perspective on the Magnificent 7 and Valuations

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The stock market continues to reach new heights, driven by a stronger-than-expected economy and the largest technology stocks. In particular, Nvidia, a maker of graphics chips used in artificial intelligence applications, recently helped to push markets higher after it beat Wall Street earnings expectations. This has added to the gains made by the group known as the Magnificent Seven which consists of fast-growing technology companies, many of which have market capitalizations of a trillion dollars or more. In this environment, some investors may be nervous that the market has risen so far, so fast. At the same time, other investors may have a growing fear that they are missing out. How can long-term investors stay balanced when markets have climbed so quickly?

Large technology stocks have propelled the market

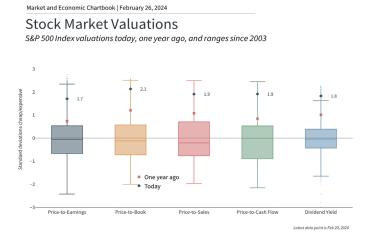


Perhaps the most important consequence of the bull market rally of the past year is that valuation levels are no longer as attractive. The S&P 500 has gained about 28% during this time while the Nasdaq and Dow Jones Industrial Average have risen 40% and 19%, respectively. As a result, the price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio for the S&P 500 is now 20.4, meaning that investors are willing to pay \$20.40 for every dollar of expected earnings. While this is below both its peak before the 2022 bear market as well as the historic high during the dot-com bubble, it is still well above its long-run average of 15.6. Not surprisingly, the P/E ratio of the Information Technology sector of the S&P 500 is one of the loftiest at 28.1.

Why are valuations important to long-term investors? Simply put, valuations are among the best tools that investors have to gauge the attractiveness of the stock market over years and decades. Unlike stock prices on their own, valuations don't just tell you how much something costs, but what you get for your money. After all, holding shares of a company means you are entitled to a portion of its value which ideally grows over time. Valuations are correlated with long-term portfolio returns for this reason - buying when the market is cheap can improve the chances of success and buying when the market is relatively expensive can be a drag on future returns.

However, valuations are neither market timing tools nor do they explain all market movements. Instead, they are simply guideposts that can help investors determine appropriate asset allocations based on their financial goals. As the accompanying chart shows, most valuation measures are now well above their long run averages including price-to-book, price-to-sales, dividend yield, and more. This is partly because the underlying fundamentals are still catching up with the market rally. As sales grow, earnings improve, and interest rates stabilize, valuations could begin to improve as well. Thus, higher valuations are not a reason to avoid stocks but are instead a reminder to focus on diversifying both within the stock market as well as across asset classes.

Valuations have increased over the past year



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Case in point: the rally in mega cap technology stocks is an important reason to be diversified across a variety of sectors. Not only do diversified investors benefit from the returns experienced by the Magnificent Seven and the technology sector more broadly, but they also protect their portfolios from downside risk and position themselves to take advantage of growth in other parts of the market. As all investors know, past performance is no guarantee of future returns. Investors with long time horizons ought to remain balanced across a variety of sectors and styles that are tied to trends in the underlying economy.

Beyond today's valuations and returns, another concern that some investors have is that a small group of companies is having an outsized impact on the overall stock market. Perhaps the simplest way to see this is to compare the standard S&P 500 index, which places a weight on each stock based on its size, to one which gives an equal weight to each stock. Both weighting methods are useful in different ways: using market cap weights provides a more accurate sense of the composition of the stock market - i.e., where the dollars are. Using equal weights helps investors to benefit from a broader base of companies to naturally diversify.

Historically, stocks of all sizes have contributed to market returns



As the accompanying chart shows, it's not the case that large companies have always dominated stock market returns. For much of the history of the stock market, the largest companies were often seen as the most boring (e.g. "blue chips") and primarily served as a source of stable dividends. Over the past 15 years, the equal weight S&P 500 index has actually outperformed the market cap-weighted index since it benefits from returns across a wider array of stocks. Although the largest companies have outperformed in recent years, taking a longer perspective paints a different picture. It's important for investors to keep this in mind as they make portfolio decisions.

AVALAN'S Key Takeaway

With the market near all-time highs and seemingly driven by a small group of stocks, investors out to focus more on valuations and staying diversified. History shows that doing so can help investors to achieve their long-term financial goals regardless of market conditions.

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