



LIFETIME
RETIREMENT PARTNERS

MARKET FUNDAMENTALS

Revised
06/01/2026



LifetimeRetirementPartners



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Market fundamentals focus on the underlying drivers of stock prices at the company level.

While macroeconomic policy and financial conditions shape the broader economic backdrop, long-term equity returns are ultimately anchored to **corporate earnings**. Over time, stock prices tend to follow the growth in profits that businesses generate for their shareholders, making earnings a central reference point for evaluating market value and sustainability.

A key mechanism through which earnings information is incorporated into prices is **earnings season**. Each quarter, publicly traded companies report financial results and provide updated guidance, allowing analysts and investors to reassess expectations. These announcements often drive short-term market movements, as prices adjust to new information about revenues, margins, and future growth prospects. The cumulative outcome of earnings season offers important insight into the overall health and momentum of corporate America.

Beyond earnings themselves, **capital allocation decisions** play a meaningful role in market fundamentals. Dividends and share repurchases represent direct ways companies return cash to shareholders and can meaningfully influence long-term returns. In addition, corporate activity such as mergers and acquisitions can act as catalysts by reshaping competitive dynamics, signaling management confidence, or unlocking value.

Together, these elements—earnings performance, shareholder returns, and corporate actions—help ground market prices in business fundamentals and provide a practical lens for assessing the durability of market trends beyond short-term volatility.



Stock Valuations (Price-to-Earnings)

DEFINITIONS

In itself, the current price of a stock tells little about its value. The most common method of valuing stocks is to create a ratio which can be compared between stocks.

The **price-to-earnings ratio** divides the current stock price into the corporation's earnings. This can be used to compare a current stock price to either recent historical earnings or, as is often more relevant, projections for future company earnings.

The values quoted here sum the aggregate stock value, divided into the aggregate earnings, of entire stock indices.

CONTEXT

Despite the persistent narrative of *overvalued* stocks forming a bubble, equities in most major indices are only moderately expensive than they were twelve months ago (a comparison which is fraught because stocks were selling off this time last year). All of the major indices are cheaper on a forward-looking basis.

While the market has continued to climb, stocks have generally been rising in price at the same rate that their profits have increased-- not inflating (as a bubble might).

Data Source:

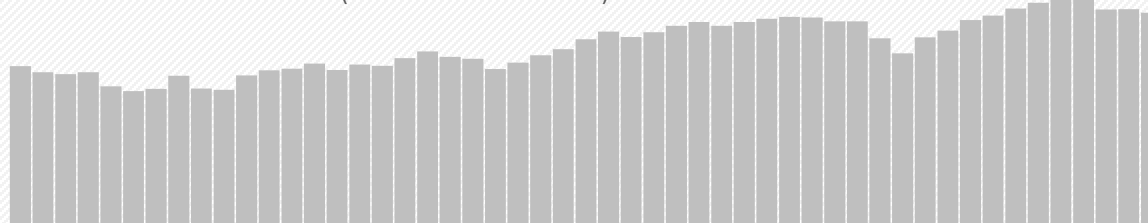
Birinyi Associates (via Wall Street Journal)

Price-to-Earnings Ratios on Major Indexes

	P/E Ratio			Dividend Yield	
	Current	Trailing 12 Mo.	Forward 12 Mo.	Current	Trailing 12 Mo.
Dow Jones Industrial Average	24.45	24.04	20.81	1.70%	1.69%
Russell 2000 Index	38.79	31.15	29.05	1.17%	1.52%
NASDAQ 100 Index	35.28	30.41	27.15	0.56%	0.74%
S&P 500 Index	25.7	23.31	22.37	1.05%	1.31%

Updated: 5/29/2026

S&P 500 Historical P/E Ratio (Month-End Since 2021)



Earnings Season

DEFINITIONS

Most businesses announce current earnings results (and, in some cases, future projections) on a quarterly basis. The period of announcements is known as **earnings season**. Analysts monitor both the growth of top line gross revenue and in earnings per share (essentially net revenue).

In an expanding economy, cautious stock analysts struggle to keep up with corporate growth, and investors reward the companies which overperform expectations. Company profits beginning to catch up with analyst estimates and failing to overperform is a sure sign of a market peak.

CONTEXT

After several quarters in 2025 that came in well ahead of historical earnings and revenue growth averages (helping to propel the market to new highs), the fourth quarter of 2025 concluded with numbers that were stable and steady, but not dynamic. While a strong number of companies overperformed, the average margin of those beats has been less impressive.

Analysts currently expect earnings growth of 10-12% in 2026. This would be the sixth consecutive year of expansion.

Data Source:

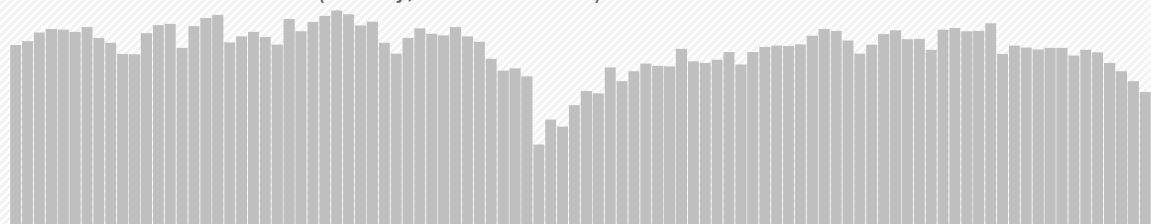
FactSet (insight.factset.com)

Results of Most Recent "Earnings Season"

		Historical Average		Results, Last Four Quarters			
		Last 5 Years	Last 10 Year	2025, Q2	2025, Q3	2025, Q4	2026, Q1
Gross Revenue	Companies that Overperform	70%	67%	80%	77%	73%	80%
	Avg. Size of Overperformance	2.0%	1.5%	2.1%	2.1%	1.6%	1.8%
Earnings Per Share	Companies that Overperform	78%	76%	81%	82%	74%	84%
	Avg. Size of Overperformance	7.3%	7.1%	7.6%	7.0%	7.1%	17.9%

Earnings season underway. 90% of S&P 500 companies have reported.

S&P 500 Forward P/E Ratio (Weekly, Since Mid-2024)



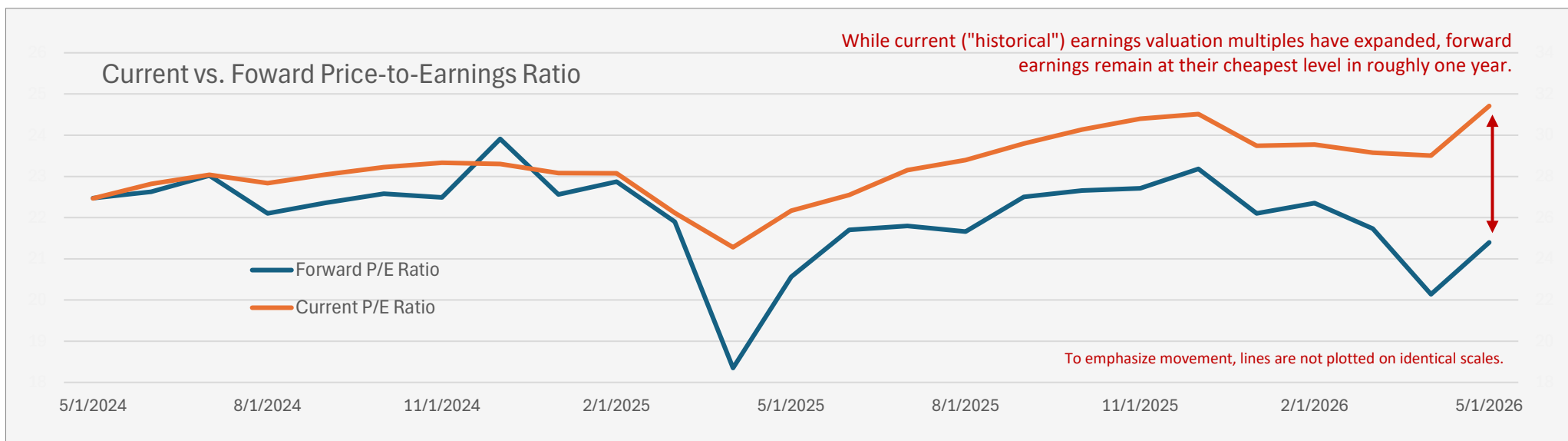
Earnings Season: Other Takeaways

OTHER TAKEAWAYS FROM QUARTERLY CORPORATE EARNINGS & CONFERENCE CALLS

- While stock share buyback figures are not finalized for 2025, they likely closed well above 2024's \$942.5 billion in repurchases.
- For the 12-month September 2025 period, dividends set a record \$664.9 billion payment, up 7.9% on an aggregate basis from the prior 12-month's \$616.2 billion. The pace of growth was broad-based, with particular strength in financials and consumer staples.
- The Wall Street Journal projects total U.S. buybacks to approach \$1 trillion in 2025, a 19% increase from 2024's estimated \$925 billion. The top 20 S&P companies account for 51% of buybacks.
- 2025 was on track to become the second-highest year on record for M&A activity, up roughly 40% in value to an estimated \$4.9 trillion (and up 7% in volume).
- Tariffs were mentioned in 455 out of 500 conference calls in Q1, 2025. That dropped to 220 in the end-of-year quarter.

Data Source:

FactSet (insight.factset.com)



Share Buybacks

DEFINITIONS

Share buybacks occur when a company uses cash to repurchase its own outstanding shares on the open market or through tender offers.

By reducing the number of shares outstanding, buybacks increase each remaining shareholder's ownership stake and can boost earnings per share, all else equal. Buybacks are often used as a method of returning excess capital to shareholders and may signal management's confidence in the company's long-term prospects.

Over time, consistent repurchase activity can support stock prices by reducing share float and improving per-share financial metrics, complementing dividends as a tool for shareholder returns.

CONTEXT

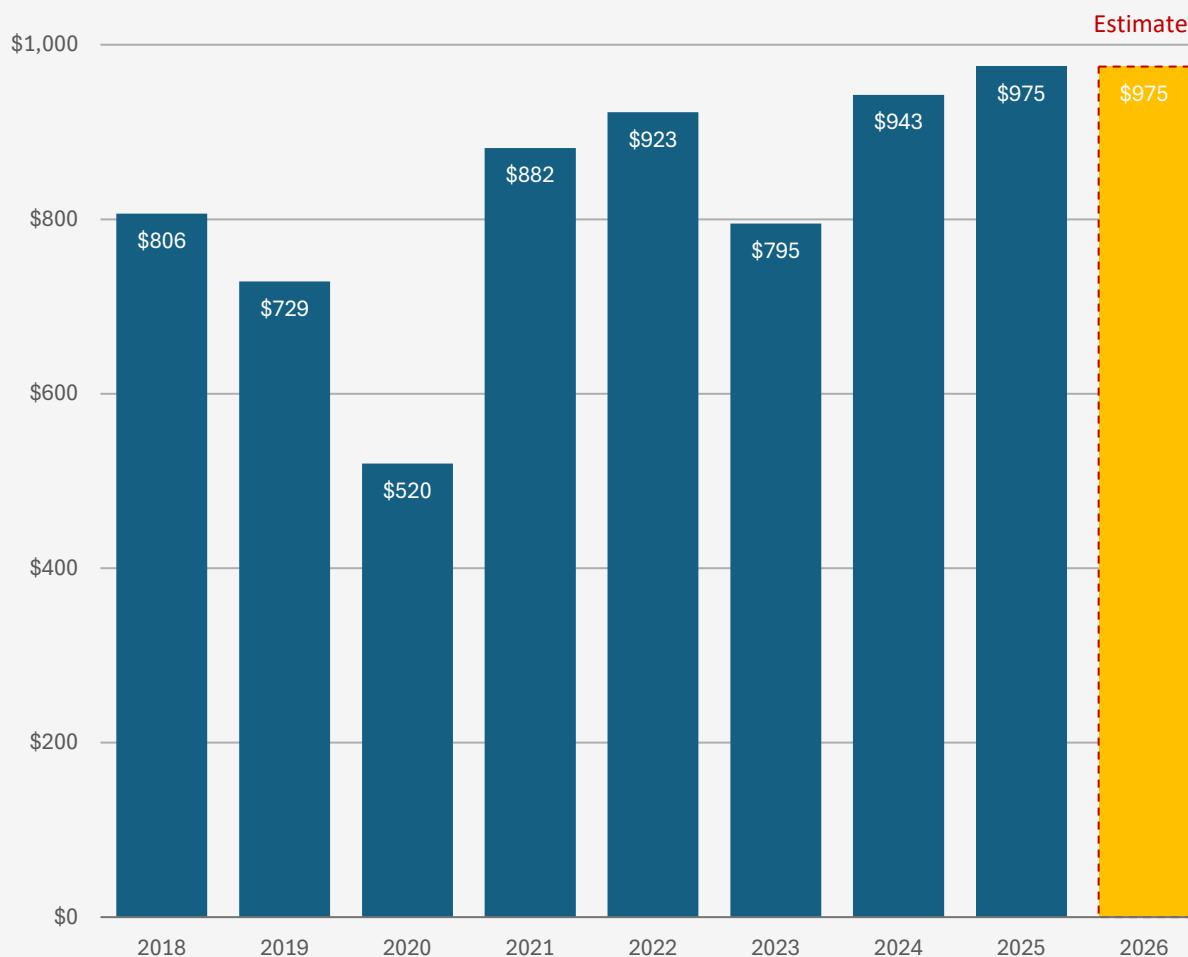
Many share buyback announcements were put on hold during 2020 and the Covid pandemic.

Share repurchase have since rebounded and, in 2025 nearly passed \$1 trillion in total, aggregate buyback volume for the first time. A similar amount is projected for 2026.

Data Source:

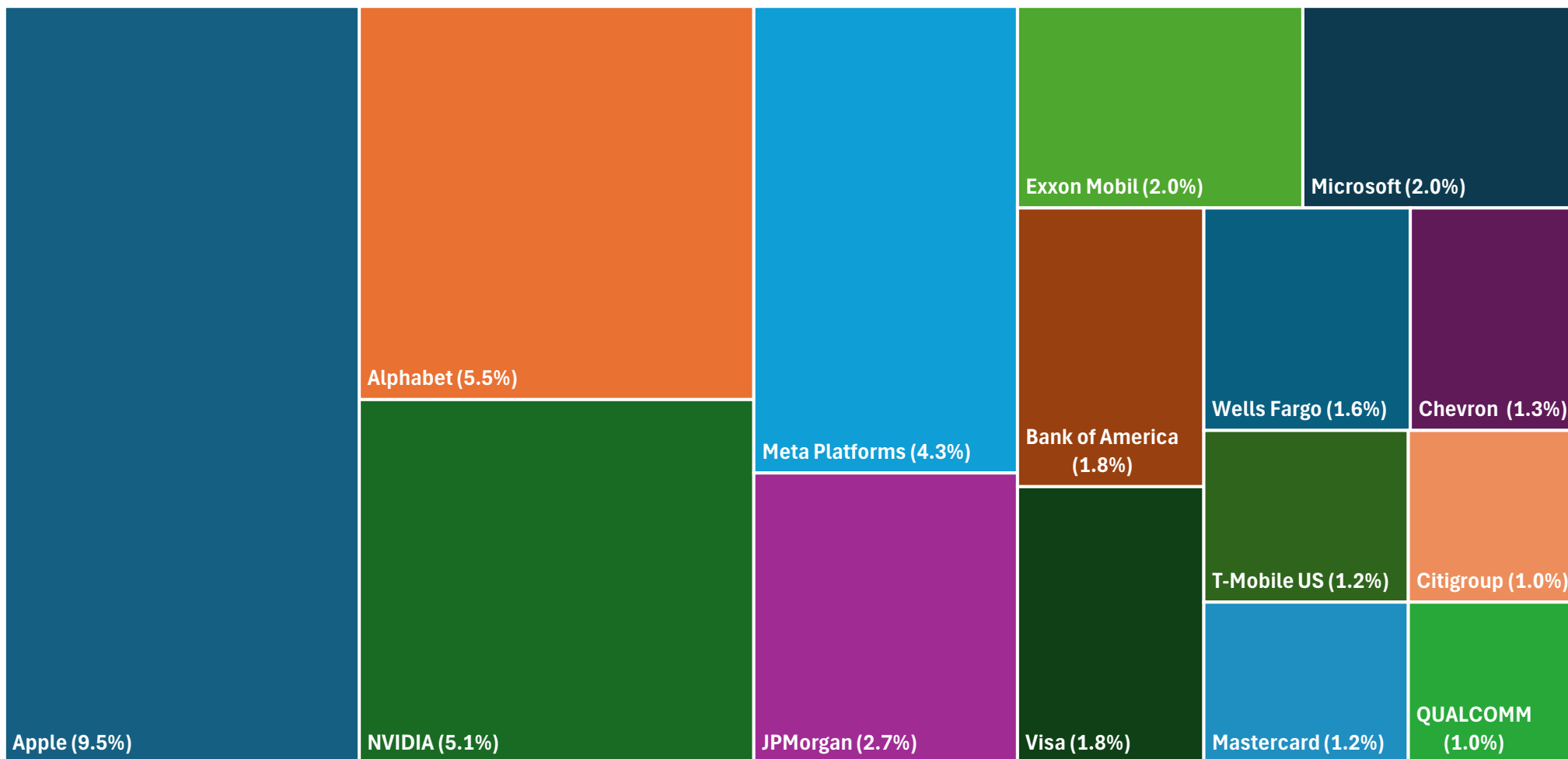
S&P 500 Dow Jones Stock Buyback Dataset

Total Annual Share Buybacks (Millions of USD)



Share Buybacks

15 LARGEST BUYBACKS. LAST 12 MONTHS (THROUGH SEPT. 2025)



Data Source:

S&P 500 Dow Jones Stock Buyback Dataset

Indicated percent in graph represents company's total value of **all** stock repurchases over the last twelve months. The top fifteen buybacks equal 42% of all buybacks. Large cap companies dominate stock buybacks, and the magnitude has increased over time.





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Total Bank Credit, All Commercial Banks

DEFINITIONS

Total Bank Credit, All Commercial Banks, is a Federal Reserve calculation of the dollar value of all loans and securities held by U.S. commercial banks. It reflects the total amount of credit extended through the U.S. banking system.

Bank lending has been described as oil in the gears of the economy. It is a primary leading indicator economic health. During positive economic conditions, banks are more apt to lend. During periods of economic concern, bank lending tightens through measures like increased borrower qualifications or interest rates.

CONTEXT

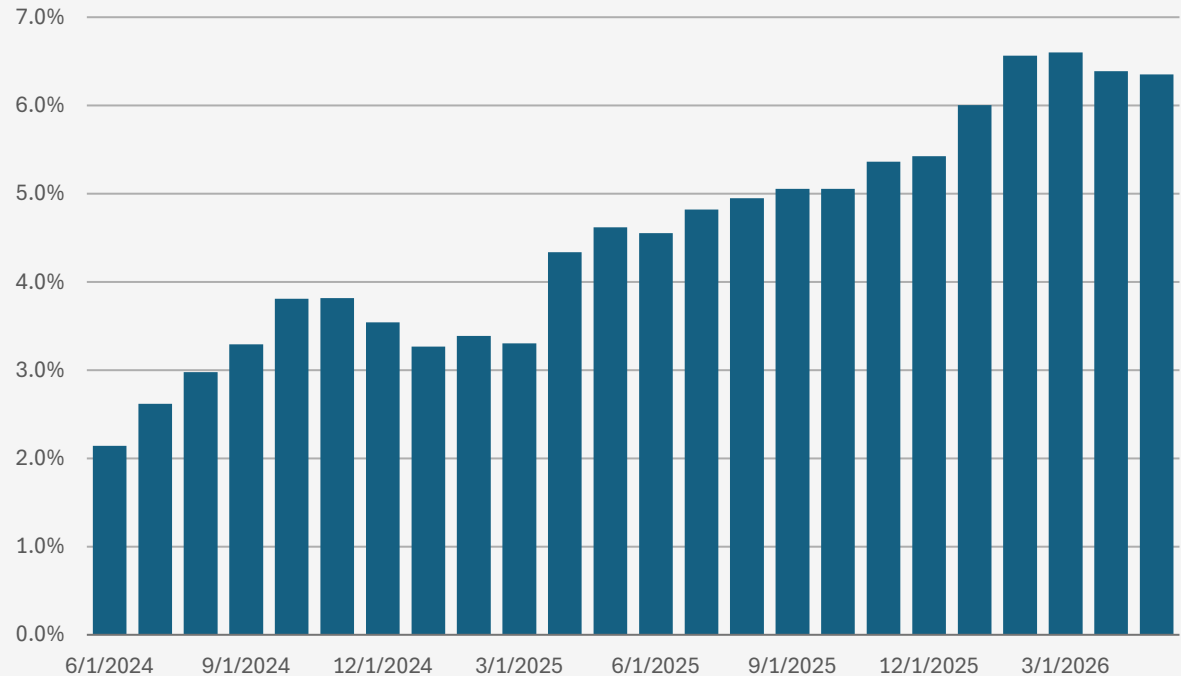
At \$19.4 trillion cumulative outstanding, bank lending is currently increasing at an annualized rate of over 6%.

This type of lending is consistent with a normal economic expansion-- neither contractionary nor dangerously overheating. For reference, Total Bank Credit contracted during the Great Recession, surged as high as 12% during the early 2000's boom-and-bust cycle, and tends to pace around 3-6% during periods of economic expansion.

Historical Data Source:

Bureau of Economic Analysis (FRED Database)
 SERIES: TOTBKCRNSA

Total Bank Credit, YoY Change (Monthly, Last Two Years)



Bank Credit Since 01/01/2020 (Monthly, YoY Change)

