INDEX RESEARCH · MOTLEY FOOL INVESTMENT ANALYTICS

Inside the Motley Fool 100 Index

How analyst conviction shapes the Fool 100's index construction

SYSTEMATIC. TRANSPARENT. UNCONVENTIONAL.

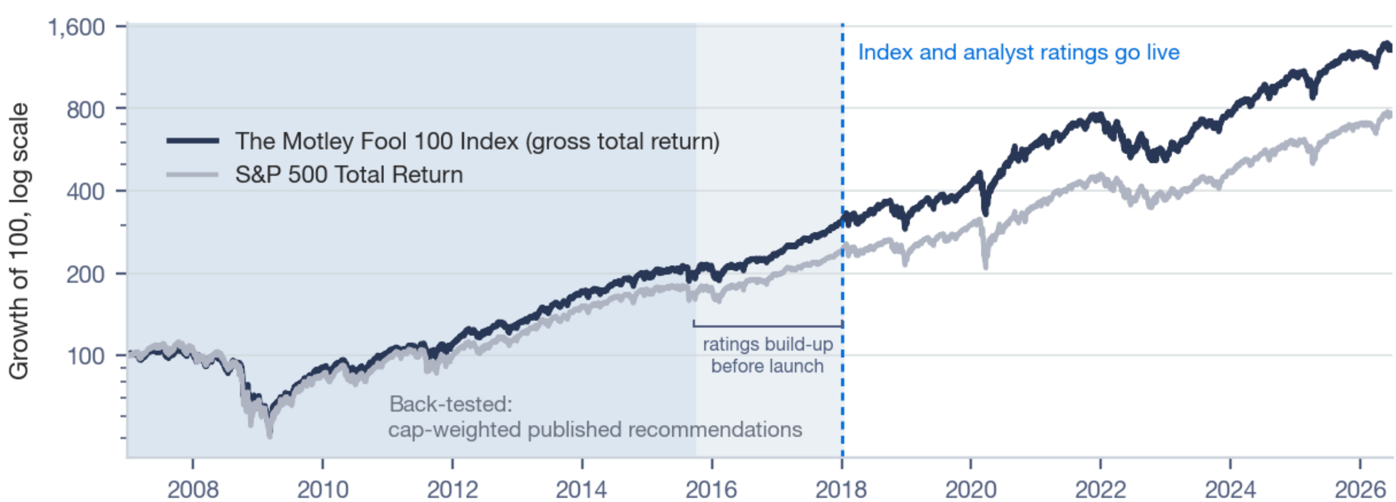
The Motley Fool 100 Index tracks the largest, most liquid United States companies drawn from the research of The Motley Fool, LLC. Its distinguishing feature is the universe it draws from: not a market segment, not a factor screen, but the published conviction of a working research organization. This paper sets out how that universe is assembled from two independent sources of analyst opinion, how each contributes to membership and weight, and how the index's return decomposes across them.

INDEX, ANNUALIZED	RETURN PER UNIT OF RISK	UPSIDE CAPTURE	DOWNSIDE CAPTURE
19.18% S&P 500 14.74% over the same months	**0.89** S&P 500 0.76 · volatility 18.9% against 16.5%	**145%** of S&P 500 gains, across 68 rising months	**101%** of S&P 500 losses, across 34 falling months

Gross total return for both series over the 102 months since live calculation began in January 2018, against the S&P 500 Total Return index. Return per unit of risk is annualized excess return over annualized volatility; capture ratios compound each series over the months the benchmark rose and fell. The index is the more volatile of the two. Past performance does not predict future returns.

The research of 91 analysts, expressed as a rule

The conviction behind this index is not a model output. It is what **91 scored analysts at The Motley Fool, LLC*** actually believed, recorded as **1,699 live ratings** across **561 companies**, refreshed every day. An index makes a research organization of that size available as one rules based decision, held to a published methodology rather than to anyone's judgment.



The Motley Fool 100 Gross Total Return index and the S&P 500 Total Return index, both rebased to 100 at the start of the published series in December 2006. Everything left of the marker is back-tested, the index having begun live calculation in January 2018, and the two shades separate two kinds of back-test. Across the deeper-shaded first 9 years the universe is entirely companies under an open recommendation, each carrying a publication date recorded at the time, so what is retrospective there is the index calculation and not the stock selection. The lighter 2.3 years from September 2015 is the stretch in which ratings were being collected and analyst skill base-scored ahead of launch. Past performance does not predict future returns.

HOW THE UNIVERSE IS SOURCED

Two independent sources of analyst opinion from The Motley Fool, LLC feed the index universe. The first is the **recommendation universe**: every United States company under an open recommendation in a flagship publication of The Motley Fool, LLC, a dated long-horizon call that leaves the universe at the next reconstitution once it closes.

The second is the **analyst research platform**, the internal database in which analysts record conviction. Each allocates up to 100 conviction points across as many companies as they choose, with negative points available for the opposite view, and the 150 highest scoring enter alongside.

** Analyst pool, live ratings and covered companies are as of the 22 Jun 2026 Weighting Date.*

FROM ANALYST OPINION TO INDEX MEMBERSHIP

Each quarter the two sources are combined, screened for eligibility, ranked by size and cut to 100 names. Every step is a published rule, and none of them involves a discretionary judgment about a company on the day.

Service recommendations
Open recommendations in flagship publications of The Motley Fool, LLC.

Analyst conviction scores
Top 150 companies by crowdsourced analyst conviction score, with a 30% continuity buffer applied.

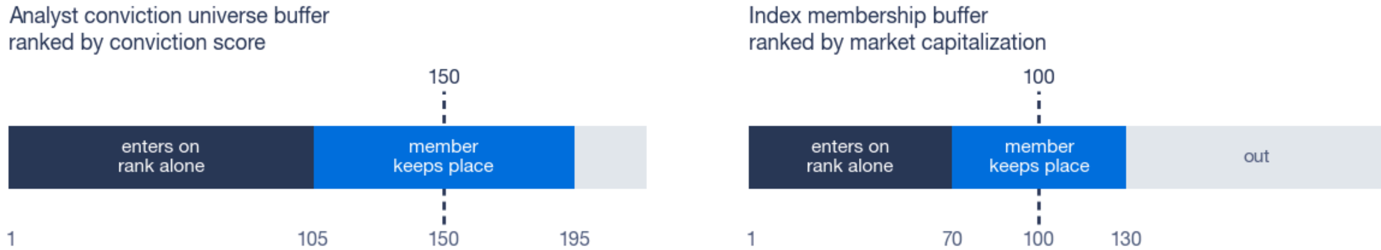
Eligibility screens
United States domiciled, at least $1 million average daily traded value over the preceding three months, current pricing available, and an eligible security type. Common stocks, REITs, tracking stocks and holding companies qualify. Depositary receipts, preferred stock, closed end funds, exchange traded funds and derivatives do not.

Membership and weighting
The 100 largest eligible companies by market capitalization, with a 30% continuity buffer, weighted by market capitalization and then adjusted under the 24/48 concentration rules.

The Motley Fool 100 Index
Reconstituted and reweighted quarterly on the second to last Monday of each calendar quarter. Companies outside the largest 100 form The Motley Fool Next Index.

Why the buffers exist

Conviction scores move every day, and an unbuffered ranking would churn the universe for no economic reason. Two continuity rules absorb that noise, and both are the same rule on a different ranking. The target count sits *inside* the middle band, so the places between the automatic cut and the target are exactly the ones incumbency decides.



Where each buffer applies. A company entering the universe has to reach the top 105 by conviction score, while one already there survives to 195; membership works the same way on market capitalization, at 70 and 130.

WEIGHTING AND CONCENTRATION CONTROL

Index weights are set on the Weighting Date in proportion to each constituent's share of aggregate index market capitalization, then price drifted to the Reconstitution Date. Two adjustments preserve diversification: any single issuer above 24% of the index is reduced to 22%, and if issuers holding positions above 4.8% together exceed 48%, that combined weight is cut to 44% and the balance prorated across the rest, preserving the ordering of the initial weights.

The index is tested against these constraints on an ongoing basis, and a Special Rebalance may be announced whenever one is required. Values are calculated every weekday on both a price return and a total return basis in United States dollars and disseminated end of day. Ordinary dividends are reinvested in proportion to prevailing weights, and special dividends are handled through a divisor adjustment so the distribution does not distort the price series.

What the buffers do to turnover

Across 32 consecutive quarterly reconstitutions the index has replaced an average of **6 of its 100 constituents** per quarter, with a low of 1 and a high of 13. A conviction score that moves on a Tuesday does not move the index, and an implementing portfolio is not asked to trade on one.

RECONSTITUTION MECHANICS

Scheduled changes

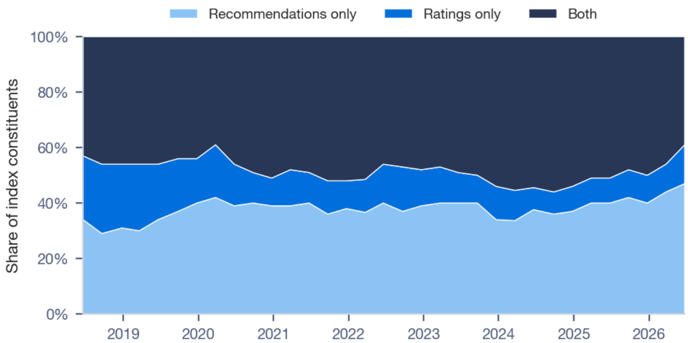
Additions occur at the quarterly reconstitution, none in between other than for qualifying spin offs and acquisitions. A company spun off from a constituent stays until the next one. Where a constituent has two classes of common stock, the class named in the recommendation is used, or the more liquid where neither is.

Corporate actions

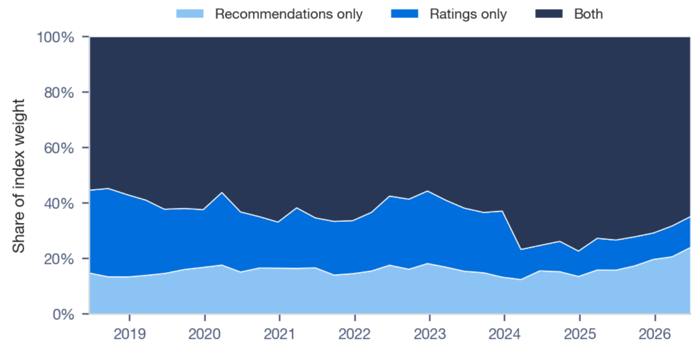
A delisted constituent is removed and the remaining weights adjust proportionately. In a stock funded acquisition of one constituent by another the acquirer's share is increased to reflect the terms; in a cash funded one the target's value at its last close is distributed pro rata across the rest, with mixed consideration split between the two.

WHAT EACH SLEEVE CONTRIBUTES

Because a company can arrive through either source, every constituent carries one of three provenances: it is an open recommendation only, it is a top 150 analyst-rated name only, or it is both. The third case is the interesting one. A company that is simultaneously a published recommendation and a top ranked conviction score has cleared two independent bars, and it is consistently the largest share of index weight.



Share of the 100 index constituents by the sleeve that screened them in, at each quarterly Weighting Date.



Share of index weight by sleeve. Weight concentrates in the double screened names because those companies are also the largest.

UNIVERSE SLEEVE	CONSTITUENTS AVERAGE	CONSTITUENTS RANGE	WEIGHT AVERAGE	WEIGHT RANGE	CONSTITUENTS CURRENT	WEIGHT CURRENT
Both sleeves	48%	39% to 56%	65%	55% to 77%	39%	65%
Analyst ratings only	14%	8% to 25%	19%	9% to 32%	14%	11%
Recommendations only	38%	29% to 47%	16%	12% to 24%	47%	24%

Measured across 33 quarterly Weighting Dates, Jun 2018 to Jun 2026. Shares are of index constituent count and of index weight respectively.

The two sleeves are not redundant

If the analyst ratings simply restated the recommendation list, the ratings only sleeve would be empty. It is not. It supplies a persistent share of both membership and weight, which means the analyst opinion database is routinely surfacing large, liquid companies that the published recommendation list does not carry at that moment.

THE TWENTY LARGEST CONSTITUENTS AND WHERE THEY CAME FROM

The swatch carries the universe sleeve. The service column names the research publication of The Motley Fool, LLC holding an open recommendation at the Weighting Date: **RB** for Rule Breakers, **SA** for Stock Advisor. A dash means the company entered through the analyst conviction sleeve without an open service recommendation behind it.

BOTH SLEEVES · ANALYST RATINGS ONLY · RECOMMENDATIONS ONLY

#	SYMBOL	COMPANY	WEIGHT	CUM.	SERVICE
1	NVDA	NVIDIA	10.09%	10.1%	SA
2	GOOG	Alphabet	9.22%	19.3%	RB, SA
3	AAPL	Apple	9.11%	28.4%	SA
4	MSFT	Microsoft	6.02%	34.4%	SA
5	AMZN	Amazon	5.48%	39.9%	SA
6	BRK.B	Berkshire Hathaway	3.82%	43.7%	SA
7	AVGO	Broadcom	3.70%	47.4%	RB
8	JPM	JPMorgan Chase	3.17%	50.6%	–
9	AMD	Advanced Micro Devices	3.12%	53.7%	RB, SA
10	WMT	Walmart	3.06%	56.8%	–
11	META	Meta Platforms	2.39%	59.2%	RB, SA
12	V	Visa	2.34%	61.5%	SA
13	TSLA	Tesla	2.31%	63.8%	RB, SA
14	INTC	Intel	2.26%	66.1%	SA
15	LRCX	Lam Research	1.73%	67.8%	SA
16	MA	Mastercard	1.63%	69.5%	SA
17	COST	Costco Wholesale	1.45%	70.9%	SA
18	CVX	Chevron	1.16%	72.1%	–
19	GS	Goldman Sachs Group	1.11%	73.2%	–
20	NFLX	Netflix	1.11%	74.3%	SA

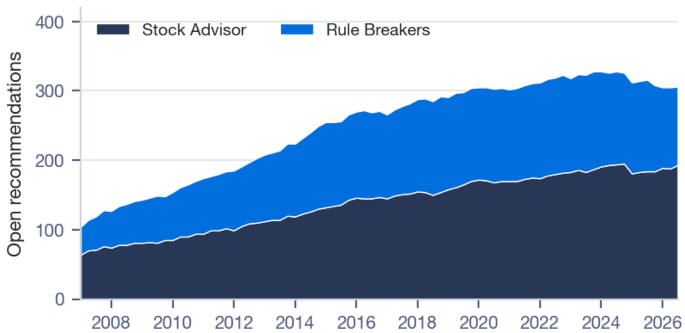
Index constituents by weight at the 22 June 2026 Weighting Date. The ten largest account for 56.8% of index weight and the twenty largest for 74.3%. Of the twenty, 5 carry an open Rule Breakers recommendation, 15 an open Stock Advisor recommendation, and 4 are carried by the analyst conviction sleeve alone. Inclusion in an index is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold any security.

THE PUBLISHED RECOMMENDATION LIST

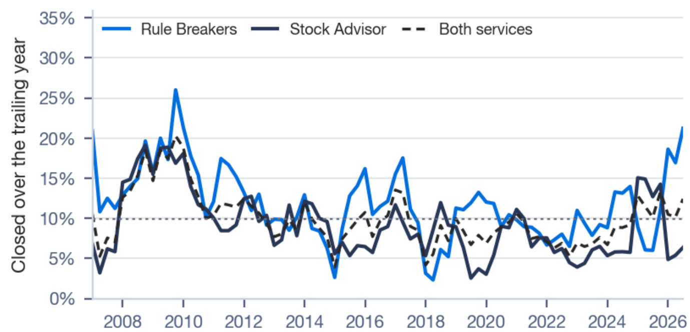
The larger of the two sleeves is the oldest thing in the index. Research publications of The Motley Fool, LLC have been issuing dated buy recommendations since 2002, and two feed the universe: **Stock Advisor** and **Rule Breakers**. A company enters the recommendation universe when a service opens a recommendation on it and leaves at the next reconstitution after that recommendation is closed. Nothing about that process was designed for an index, which is the point: the calls were published to subscribers, dated, in real time, for years before anyone calculated an index from them.

A company can also be recommended more than once, and much of the conviction in the list shows up that way rather than in the headcount. The universe rule counts a company once however often it has been recommended, so none of that repetition reaches the index, but it says something the counts do not: these services return to the names they believe in rather than rotating through new ones.

OPEN RECOMMENDATIONS	DISTINCT COMPANIES	RECOMMENDATIONS PER COMPANY	MEDIAN AGE	OLDEST STILL OPEN
306	**264**	**2.07**	**6.4 yrs**	**24 yrs**
193 Stock Advisor, 113 Rule Breakers	42 of them carried by both services	141 carry more than one within a single service	30% have been open more than ten years	42 new recommendations opened in the last year



Open recommendations at each quarter end, by service. A company carried by both services counts once in each, so the top of the stack is 306 recommendations against 264 distinct companies. The universe has grown from 104 companies in 2006, and the series runs through Jun 2026.



Share of the recommendation universe closed over the trailing year, against the average number live across that year, Dec 2006 to Jun 2026. The dashed line is both services together.

> **A 10 year average holding period**
>
> Turnover has averaged 10% a year across both services, which is another way of saying the average recommendation stays open about 10 years. That patience is what makes the list usable as an index universe: a research process replacing a third of its names a year would hand the index a turnover problem no buffer could absorb.

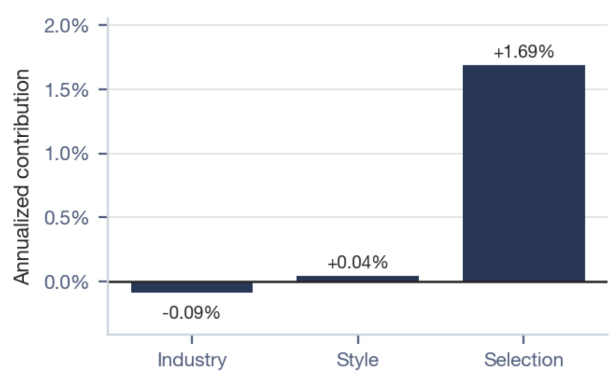
WHERE THE RECOMMENDATION UNIVERSE ADDS VALUE

The recommendation universe has a far longer history than the analyst ratings, so it can be examined over the full span of the index universe. Holding every open recommendation at equal weight, rebalanced monthly, produces an annualized return of **13.85%** against **12.29%** for the S&P 500 Total Return index over 235 months (Dec 2006 to Jun 2026), an excess of **156 bps** a year. The basket held 224 companies on average.

Decomposing that basket through the factor model separates what came from tilting toward particular industries or styles from what came from picking particular companies. Industry and style tilts contribute close to nothing over the full period. Company specific selection contributes **169 bps** a year and carries much the highest information ratio of the three.

SOURCE	ANNUALIZED	INFORMATION RATIO
Industry tilts	-0.09%	-0.03
Style tilts	+0.04%	+0.01
Stock selection	**+1.69%**	**+0.58**

Annualized contribution and information ratio, Dec 2006 to Jun 2026.



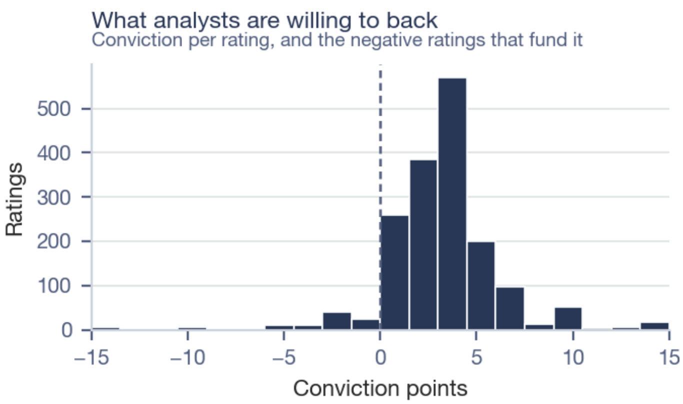
Annualized contribution to the equal weighted recommendation basket by source, Dec 2006 to Jun 2026.

The value the recommendation universe adds is concentrated in company selection, the part a market capitalization weighted index can carry into a replicable portfolio, rather than in factor tilts an allocator can obtain more cheaply elsewhere.

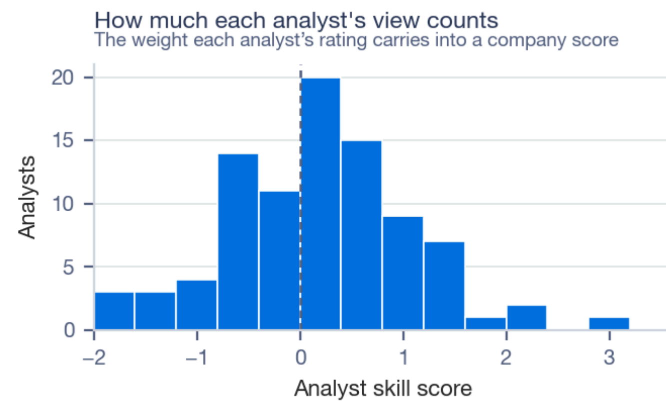
HOW CONVICTION BECOMES A SCORE

The analyst research platform records what analysts at The Motley Fool, LLC actually believe, in a form that can be scored. Each analyst allocates up to 100 conviction points across any number of companies. Allocating more than 100 is permitted provided the analyst funds it with offsetting negative points, so the database captures conviction against a company as well as conviction for one.

The scoring figures in this section and the next are shown on the 22 Jun 2026 Weighting Date, the date on which these scores determined universe membership. On that date there were 1,699 live ratings from 91 scored analysts across 561 companies, and 94% of those ratings were positive, with a median allocation of 3 points.



Conviction points allocated on the 22 Jun 2026 Weighting Date. Allocations beyond plus or minus 15 points are shown at the boundary.



Analyst skill scores on the 22 Jun 2026 Weighting Date. 55 of 91 scored analysts, or 60%, carried a positive score.

Why the score measures stock picking and nothing else

Analysts at The Motley Fool, LLC are generalists. Some carry an industry focus, but none is confined to one, so a naive track record would reward an analyst who happened to cover a sector that went up. To remove that, every rated company's return is decomposed each day through an in house fundamental factor model into the part explained by common factors, meaning market exposure, style tilts and industry membership, and the part that is specific to the company itself. Only the company specific part is carried into an analyst's skill score.

An analyst's score is that company specific return stream, accumulated over a rolling five year window, expressed as a risk adjusted statistic and scaled by the number of observations behind it. An analyst needs at least 100 observations before a score is published. The effect is that an analyst is measured on the decisions attributable to them, not on the habitat they happen to work in, and an analyst who runs into a sustained drawdown across their allocated positions sees their score decline and their influence on company scores fall with it.

A company's overall conviction score is then the sum, across every scored analyst with a live rating on it, of that analyst's skill score multiplied by the direction of their conviction:

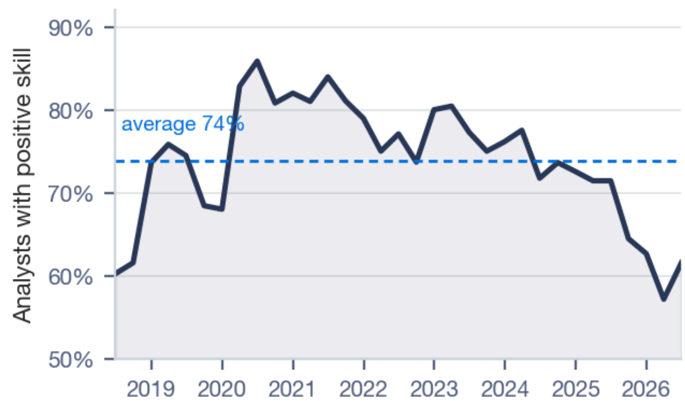
$$\text{Score} = \Sigma \ (\ \text{Skill}_a \times \text{sign}(\text{Points}_a) \ )$$

summed over every scored analyst with a live rating

Using only the direction of the allocation and not its size is deliberate. It caps how far any single analyst can move a company's score, which keeps the measure robust to an outsized allocation from one person. It also means that when an analyst's own score falls below zero, the construction begins to weigh against the companies they favor.

Average skill is not the requirement

Analysts at The Motley Fool, LLC have on the whole carried positive skill scores over the measured history, but the score does not depend on it. Where a record is negative the construction takes the other side of it. What the score does require is dispersion: analysts who follow a persistent process of their own, processes that differ from one another, and ratings that differ as a result.



Share of scored analysts carrying a positive skill score, measured quarterly, Jun 2018 to Jun 2026.

Across that period the share has averaged 74% and has ranged from 57% to 86%. The measure is cyclical: the five year window means a broad drawdown in the kinds of company analysts at The Motley Fool, LLC favor lowers many scores at once, and a sustained recovery lifts them together.

> **A score is an opinion weight, not a forecast**
> The conviction score ranks companies by the accumulated stock picking record of the analysts who hold a view on them. It is an input to a rules based universe definition. It is not a price target, a valuation, or a statement about the advisability of investing in any security.

ONE COMPANY, SCORED LINE BY LINE

The clearest way to show the construction is to take it apart on a single company. On the 22 Jun 2026 Weighting Date, **Tesla, Inc. (TSLA)** carried an overall conviction score of **10.23**, which ranked it **1 of 561** scored companies. 27 scored analysts held a live rating on it. The table lists each of them: the analyst's own skill score, the conviction points they allocated, the direction of that allocation, and the resulting contribution to the company's score.

ANALYST	SKILL	POINTS	DIR.	CONTRIBUTION	ANALYST	SKILL	POINTS	DIR.	CONTRIBUTION
421	-1.87	-1	-1	+1.87	392	+0.20	-2	-1	-0.20
419	-1.45	-10	-1	+1.45	469	+0.23	1	+1	+0.23
462	-1.01	2	+1	-1.01	250	+0.43	4	+1	+0.43
539	-0.55	1	+1	-0.55	47	+0.50	5	+1	+0.50
62	-0.52	-10	-1	+0.52	1014	+0.51	2	+1	+0.51
390	-0.50	11	+1	-0.50	1184	+0.58	-9	-1	-0.58
725	-0.50	-2	-1	+0.50	391	+0.87	5	+1	+0.87
274	-0.48	-3	-1	+0.48	397	+0.87	8	+1	+0.87
44	-0.41	-4	-1	+0.41	502	+1.19	1	+1	+1.19
50	-0.33	-2	-1	+0.33	46	+1.21	2	+1	+1.21
1016	-0.30	7	+1	-0.30	416	+1.48	-1	-1	-1.48
401	+0.09	-4	-1	-0.09	418	+1.49	6	+1	+1.49
417	+0.11	3	+1	+0.11	579	+2.14	10	+1	+2.14
8	+0.15	-5	-1	-0.15					
TSLA overall conviction score, 27 scored analysts					10.23		**Rank among scored companies**		1 of 561

Reading the table

Of the 27 analysts with a live rating, 16 carried a positive skill score and 11 carried a negative one. 15 expressed a favorable view and 12 an unfavorable one.

Four combinations are possible and all four appear. A **skilled analyst** adds their full score when favorable and subtracts it when not, which is how genuine disagreement inside the research organization reaches the number. An **unskilled analyst** does the reverse, because the construction takes the other side of a poor track record.

Where the cut falls

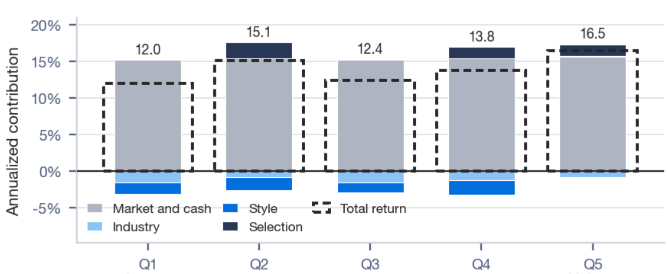
On that Weighting Date the score required to sit inside the top 150 was **1.21**, and the highest scoring analyst in the pool carried a skill score of **3.13**. A single favorable rating from that analyst on a previously unrated company would, on its own, place that company inside the top 150 and trigger the buffer rules.

Analysts scoring that highly are rare, and in practice a company enters on the accumulated records of many rather than the action of one, which is what the buffer and the sign based construction both protect.

> **Scores respond to outcomes, and they propagate**
>
> When a widely held company falls sharply, the analysts who favored it see their skill scores decline, and so do the scores of every other company they rate. That is the mechanism by which the universe steps back from a view that has stopped working, without anyone intervening.

WHY THE SCORE EARNS ITS PLACE

A universe rule is only worth having if the score behind it separates companies. Every scored company is ranked into quintiles of about 112 names at each of 93 month ends, held three months, and decomposed the way the index itself is later in this paper. Q1 is the bottom of the score, Q5 the top.



Annualized return by score quintile with its sources, May 2018 to Mar 2026 formation dates, equal weighted, three-month holding period.

Conviction pays, and it pays at the top. The highest quintile has been the strongest of the five, ahead of the lowest by roughly 4.5 points a year, and that top band is the part of the distribution the top-150 cut is built to capture.

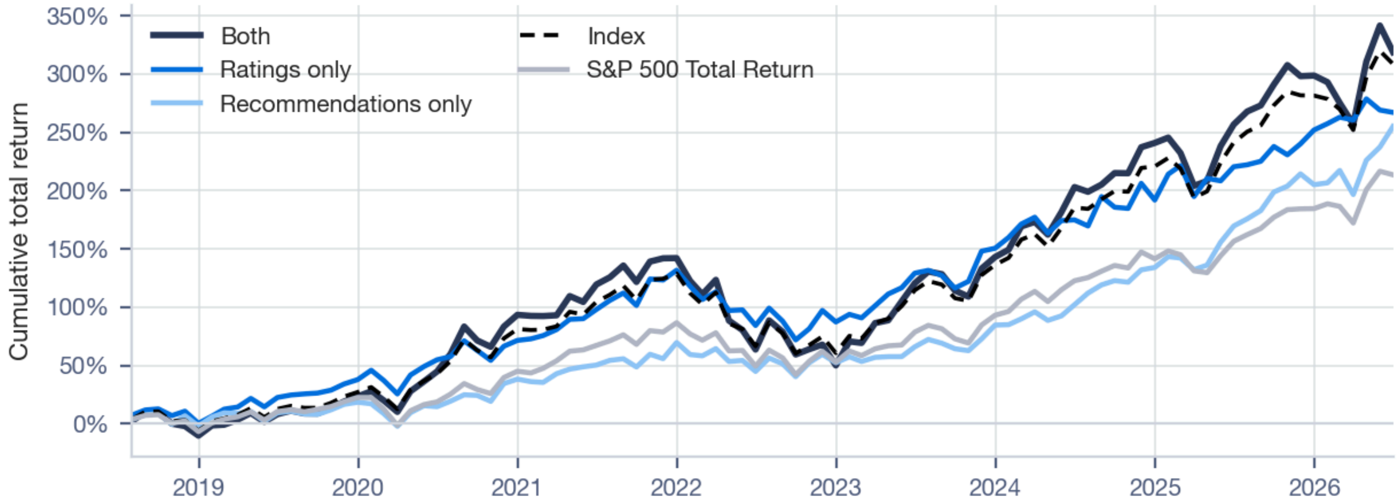
And it pays for the right reason. Market exposure is common to all five quintiles, so none of the advantage is leverage. It comes from analysts being right about individual businesses, worth +1.58% a year at the top against -0.08% at the bottom, and the top quintile is the only one whose style exposure adds to return.

The claim is a narrow one, by design. The middle of the distribution is noisier and the inner quintiles do not step down in order. What it offers is a filter for the top of a large, liquid opportunity set, the job the index asks of it.

Component averages are scaled so they annualize while still summing to the total. Returns beyond minus one hundred to plus one thousand percent are dropped as pricing artifacts, and overlapping windows are not independent. Hypothetical and gross. Past performance does not predict future returns.

RETURN BY UNIVERSE SLEEVE

The same provenance tag that splits index membership can be applied to index return. Each sleeve is treated as its own sub basket, carrying the index weights it actually holds renormalized to 100% and drifting between Weighting Dates, and its monthly returns are chained. The sub baskets are analytical decompositions of the index rather than published indices, and they are shown gross.



Cumulative gross total return by universe sleeve, Jul 2018 to Jun 2026, the period over which both sleeves have been populated. The dashed line is the index across all constituents.

BASKET	CUMULATIVE	ANNUALIZED	VOLATILITY	RETURN PER UNIT OF VOLATILITY
Both sleeves	319%	19.60%	22.5%	0.87
Analyst ratings only	267%	17.65%	17.0%	1.04
Recommendations only	255%	17.15%	16.2%	1.06
Index (all constituents)	**308%**	**19.23%**	**19.3%**	**1.00**
S&P 500 Total Return	213%	15.35%	16.8%	0.91

96 months, Jul 2018 to Jun 2026. Sleeve baskets are gross of any costs and are not published indices. The index line reconstructs the published index from constituent returns and tracks it within 8 bps a year over this period. Past performance does not predict future returns.

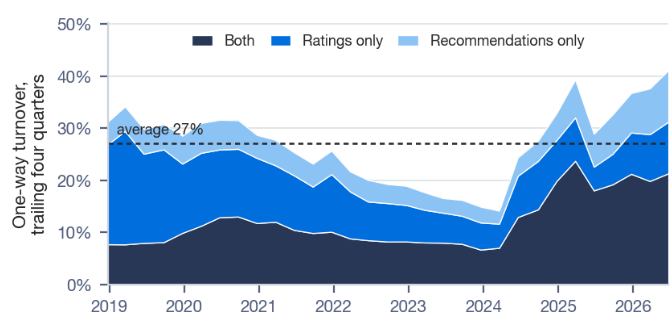
Double screened names lead, and the two sleeves diversify each other
Companies carried by both sources have produced the highest return of the three provenances over this period. Neither single source matches the combination, which is the practical case for building the universe from two independent expressions of analyst conviction rather than one.

WHAT THE INDEX ASKS AN IMPLEMENTER TO TRADE

Return is one half of what a licensee needs to know. The other is how much trading the rules generate. One-way turnover measures the new target weights at each Weighting Date against the previous quarter's weights as they had drifted by then, so it is the trade the index actually asks for rather than a change in the formula.

It has averaged **27% a year** over the period, ranging from 14% to 41% on a trailing four quarter basis, or about 6.9% at a typical reconstitution. For a hundred stock index rebuilt quarterly from a universe that itself changes, that is modest, and it is the buffers doing the work: without them a conviction score crossing a threshold would move a name in or out on nothing more than a rounding.

Splitting it by sleeve shows no single source driving it. 44% of the turnover comes from the double screened names, 37% from the ratings only sleeve and 19% from recommendations only, broadly in line with how much of the index each carries. The recent quarters sit above the long run average.



One-way index weight turnover over the trailing four quarters, stacked by the sleeve each name sits in after the reconstitution. A name that changes sleeve without changing weight adds no turnover.

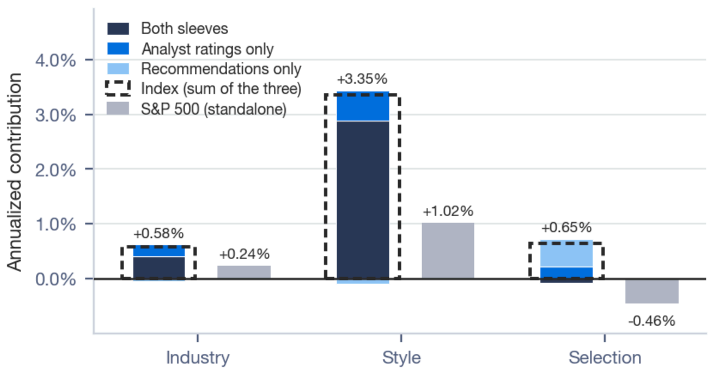
WHERE EACH SLEEVE'S RETURN COMES FROM

The baskets charted on the previous page are the ones decomposed here, month by month, off the same panel and the same weights, so the two pages cannot disagree. Monthly contributions are Carino linked, which means they compound the way returns do rather than simply adding up, and the five sources therefore sum to the annualized return in the last column. Sleeve rows are contributions to the index: each name enters at the index weight it actually carries rather than being renormalized, so the three sleeves add to the index exactly, in every column.

BASKET	INDEX WEIGHT	CASH	MARKET	INDUSTRY	STYLE	SELECTION	CONTRIBUTION	STANDALONE RETURN
Both sleeves	65%	+1.95%	+7.61%	+0.41%	+2.89%	-0.07%	12.78%	19.60%
Analyst ratings only	20%	+0.54%	+2.22%	+0.21%	+0.55%	+0.22%	3.73%	17.65%
Recommendations only	15%	+0.45%	+1.89%	-0.05%	-0.09%	+0.50%	2.72%	17.15%
Index	**100%**	**+2.94%**	**+11.72%**	**+0.58%**	**+3.35%**	**+0.65%**	**19.23%**	**19.23%**
S&P 500 (reference)	–	+2.89%	+11.66%	+0.24%	+1.02%	-0.46%	15.35%	15.35%

Carino-linked annualized contribution to index return by source, 96 months, Jul 2018 to Jun 2026. The five sources sum to the total, and the three sleeves sum to the index. The standalone column is each basket's own compounded return, which is the line charted on the previous page. The S&P 500 is a reference row, not part of the sum: it is a separate portfolio linked on its own returns. Sleeve baskets are analytical decompositions of the index, not published indices, and are shown gross. Past performance does not predict future returns.

The three sources that differ between the baskets. Cash and market exposure are left out: every basket earns essentially the same from them, so they explain none of the differences.



Annualized contribution to index return, Jul 2018 to Jun 2026. The three sleeves stack, building up from zero where they contribute and down where they detract, so the net of each stack is the index total drawn over it as a dashed outline. That outline is the bar to read against the S&P 500 alongside, which is standalone.

Two sleeves, two distinct jobs. The three groups reach the index by different routes, and the table shows they do not earn their return the same way. The double screened names, at 65% of index weight, carry most of the index's style and size profile; the two single screened sleeves contribute through other columns. The universe is not one idea applied three times.

And the sources stay separable. Because every name enters at the weight it actually carries rather than being renormalized, the three sleeves add to the index exactly, in every column. Which part of the construction is doing which part of the work is visible directly, quarter after quarter, rather than taken on trust.

This is what a capitalization weighted benchmark cannot do. Over the same months the S&P 500 returned 15.35% a year, with a style contribution of +1.02% and selection of **-0.46%**, because by construction it has no security selection to give. The Motley Fool 100 Index has some, and it arrives through the research the universe is built on.

METHODOLOGY NOTES

Measurement dates

Every figure in this paper is pinned to Q2 2026 (data through 30 June 2026). The paper is refreshed each quarter on the same basis.

Index history

The Motley Fool 100 Index began live calculation in January 2018. Index performance quoted in this paper is measured from that date. Published index levels carry history prior to live calculation which is back-tested, and no back-tested index performance is quoted here.

Universe provenance

Sleeve tags are taken from the index production record at each Weighting Date, matched at the company level so that a constituent held in a different share class than the universe row still resolves. Off-cycle Special Rebalances are excluded from the composition series because they carry no universe determination.

Factor decomposition

Returns are decomposed with an in-house fundamental factor model estimated on a broad United States investable universe. Each period's asset return separates into a risk free component, a market component, style tilts, industry membership and a company specific residual. The components are additive within a period.

Sleeve and universe baskets

Sleeve baskets and the equal weighted recommendation basket are analytical constructions used to attribute index behavior to its inputs. They are hypothetical, gross of all costs, taxes and fees, cannot be invested in, and are not published indices. Hypothetical results have inherent limitations and do not reflect the effect of trading, liquidity constraints or the timing of actual capital flows.

Benchmark

The S&P 500 is shown for reference only and is not the benchmark of The Motley Fool 100 Index. Its factor attribution is built from the constituents of an exchange traded fund tracking the index, run through the same stock-level panel and the same quarterly construction as the index itself, so that the two decompositions are stated on one basis.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

About the index provider

Motley Fool Investment Analytics (MFIA) constructs, publishes, and licenses indices based on rule-based, quantitative methodologies. MFIA is not an SEC-registered investment adviser and does not provide investment advice, offer securities, or make representations regarding the advisability of investing in any instrument. Nothing in this document should be taken as constituting financial or investment advice. MFIA is not permitted to provide investment advice, and any decision to invest in a security should not be made in reliance on the information contained in this document. Inclusion of a security within a MFIA index is not a recommendation to buy, sell, or hold such security.

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Performance

Past performance is not a guide to, and does not predict, future returns. Index performance does not reflect any management fees, transaction costs, taxes or expenses that would be incurred by a portfolio seeking to track the index, and an investor cannot invest directly in an index. Index returns quoted in this document are gross total return, meaning ordinary dividends are treated as reinvested across the index in proportion to prevailing constituent weights.

Where this document presents universe sleeves or equal weighted baskets, those are hypothetical analytical constructions used to explain index behavior. They are not indices, are not licensable, are gross of all costs, and could not have been invested in. Hypothetical performance has inherent limitations: it is prepared with the benefit of hindsight over the construction rules, does not reflect actual trading, liquidity, or the financial risk borne in actual investing, and may be affected by the fact that the rules were specified with knowledge of the period studied.

The Motley Fool 100 Index began live calculation in January 2018. Index performance in this document is measured from the commencement of live calculation. The published index level series extends before that date on a back-tested basis. Back-tested performance is hypothetical, is not indicative of any actual investment result, and is not quoted in this document.

Analyst data

Conviction points, analyst skill scores and company conviction scores are drawn from the internal analyst research platform maintained by The Motley Fool, LLC and used by MFIA as an input to rules-based universe determination. Analysts are identified in this document by numeric identifier only. Scores are historical measurements of company-specific return outcomes associated with prior expressed views. They are not forecasts, price targets, or assessments of the merits of any security, and they carry no implication that any analyst will produce comparable outcomes in future.

Index data and third parties

Company fundamental, pricing and classification data is sourced from S&P Global Market Intelligence. Published index levels are produced by MFIA's independent third-party calculation agent. The S&P 500 Total Return index is a product of S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC and is shown for reference only. Neither its inclusion nor any comparison in this document implies any sponsorship, endorsement or affiliation.

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Full methodologies for The Motley Fool 100 Index and every index in the index family of The Motley Fool, LLC are published in full, including membership criteria, weighting rules, reconstitution schedule and corporate action treatment.

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