100% US vs Global

Different allocations. Different comparisons. Neither scenario forecasts the next winning region.

1. Name the comparison before the dollar gap

An all-ex-US portfolio excludes US stocks. A global portfolio includes both US and ex-US stocks. The article’s dated allocation example uses 62% US and 38% ex-US; these are scenario weights, not a live market quote.

Same saving plan, 30 years	Ending balance	Gap vs all-US
100% US at 6.6% real	$2,241,403	—
100% ex-US at 4.3% real	$1,478,566	$762,837
62% US / 38% ex-US blended input	About $1,908,000	About $333,000

The global row uses a constant 5.726% annual real return: 0.62 × 6.6% + 0.38 × 4.3%. This arithmetic blend is an illustrative input, not a backtest of a rebalanced global fund. Values in that row are rounded to thousands.

2. Your split, at a recorded date

Date and source of your holdings: _____

My portfolio outside the US: _____%

Comparison benchmark / date: _____ ex-US: _____%

Difference from that benchmark: _____ percentage points

Record the benchmark date rather than treating 38% as a permanent neutral weight. Country exposure, future spending currency, sector mix and risk capacity remain separate checks.

Four concentration checks

Keep the questions. Record your answer and the evidence; these are not an automatic pass/fail rule.

1. Horizon

Can you hold for a decade or more?

Long-term money can still lose value; separate funds needed for nearer spending.

My evidence / action: _____

2. Vehicle and fees

Are you in broad, low-fee index funds?

A broad US index diversifies companies but retains single-country equity concentration.

My evidence / action: _____

3. Future bills

Are your future bills in US dollars?

Spending currency informs the plan; it does not remove country risk or make US equities a cash substitute.

My evidence / action: _____

4. Regional leadership

Can you name the leading region for 2026–2056?

The scenarios do not establish which region will lead. Diversification need not depend on choosing a winner.

My evidence / action: _____

A long horizon, low fees and dollar spending needs do not by themselves settle an all-US versus global allocation. Use the checks to document a deliberate concentration decision, then review the whole portfolio.

Reproduce the scenarios

Same $10,000 start and $2,000 at each month end for 360 months. Rates are held constant.

Scenario / source window	US real	ex-US real	US minus ex-US
Full-record inputs, 1900–2024	6.6%	4.3%	$762,837
Recent-window inputs, 2000–2024	4.9%	2.0%	$643,678
Hypothetical reversal, not a measured regime	5.0%	7.0%	−$741,057

Formula and limits

For annual effective return r, set $m = (1 + r)^{1/12} - 1$ and $n = 360$. $FV = P(1 + m)^n + C[((1 + m)^n - 1) / m]$. If $m = 0$, use $P + Cn$. P = $10,000 and C = $2,000. Calculate differences before rounding.

The negative row is a hypothetical sensitivity: ex-US finishes $741,057 higher under the stated rates. It is not a prediction, an immediate loss, or a measured historical leadership regime. The global comparison on page 1 uses a different alternative allocation.

The historical US/ex-US real-return inputs are attributed in the article to Dimson, Marsh and Staunton, 1900–2024, 2025 Yearbook. Historical averages do not establish future returns. Country weights change over time; the 62/38 split is the article’s dated illustrative allocation.

Read the full research and conditions

TheFinSense: 100% US vs Global Portfolio — historical windows, twelve sensitivities, source links, allocation discussion and the interactive pure-sleeve model.

All figures are deterministic scenario arithmetic, not an account record or a forecast. Constant real returns omit changing prices, correlations and allocation weights; no separate investor-specific tax or fee deduction is modeled. The balance gap does not measure concentration risk.

Analysis by Danny Hwang, Quant Analyst and Founder, TheFinSense. Educational research; not individualized investment, tax or legal advice.