



Guide to the Markets[®]

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Global Market Strategist

U.S. | 1Q 2024

As of March 1, 2024





A soft-landing in the U.S. in 2024 is now the base case

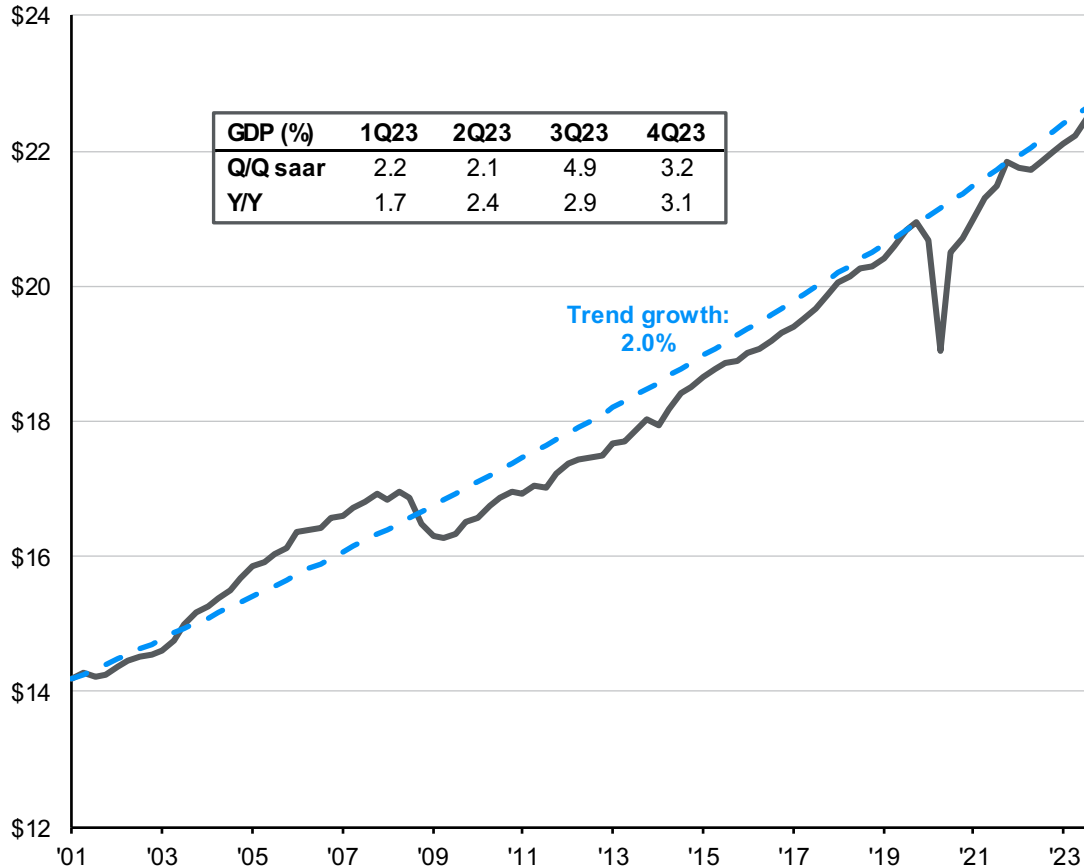
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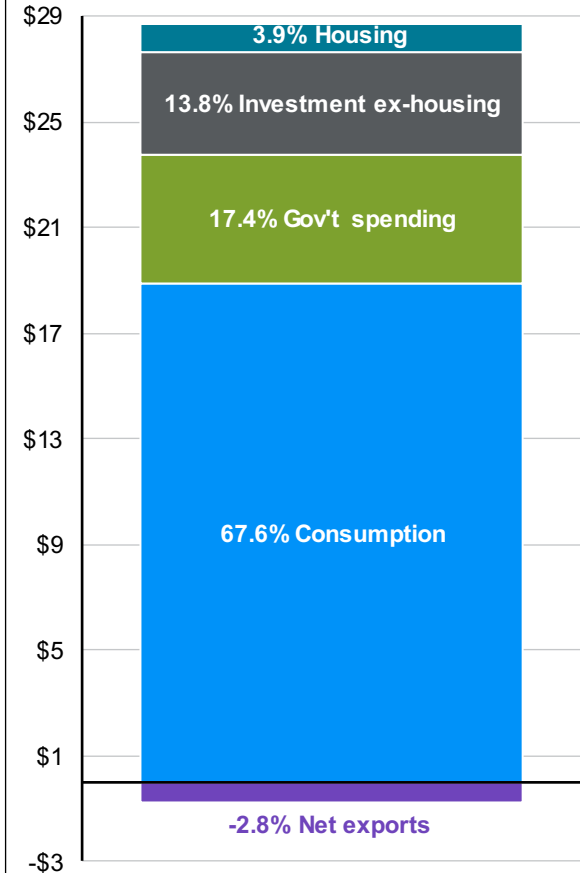
Real GDP

Trillions of chained (2017) dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Components of GDP

4Q23 nominal GDP, USD trillions



Source: BEA, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Values may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Trend growth is measured as the average annual growth rate from business cycle peak 1Q01 to business cycle peak 4Q19.

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Consumers are bending, but not yet breaking

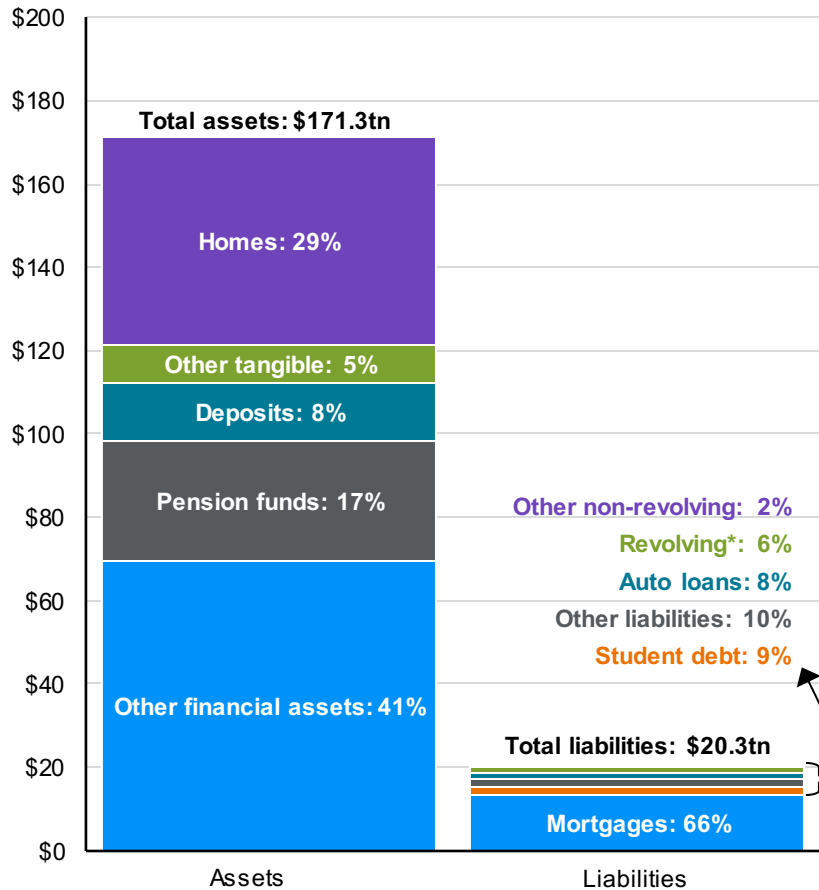
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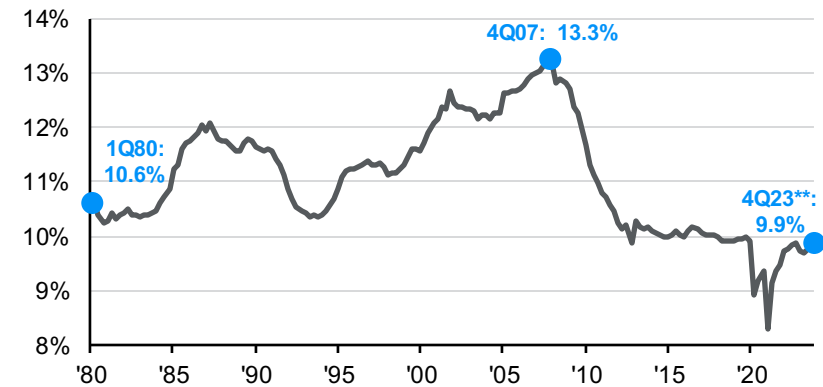
Consumer balance sheet

3Q23, USD trillions, not seasonally adjusted



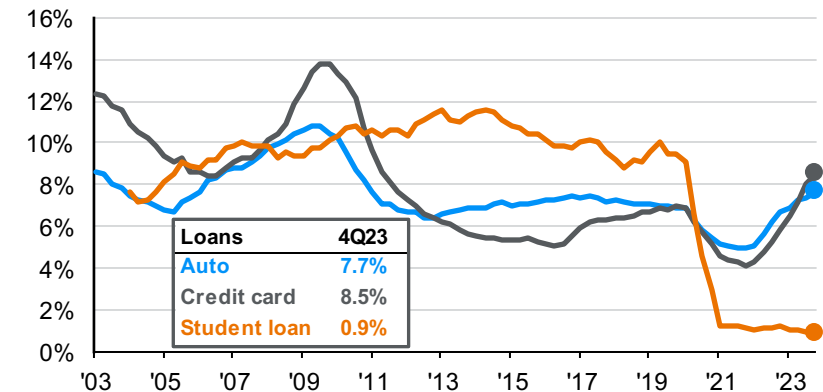
Household debt service ratio

Debt payments as % of disposable personal income, SA



Flows into early delinquencies

% of balance delinquent 30+ days



Source: FactSet, FRB, J.P. Morgan Asset Management; (Top and bottom right) BEA.

Data include households and nonprofit organizations. SA – seasonally adjusted. *Revolving includes credit cards. Values may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

**4Q23 figures for debt service ratio are J.P. Morgan Asset Management estimates.

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Tight labor markets and firm wage growth should support consumption this year

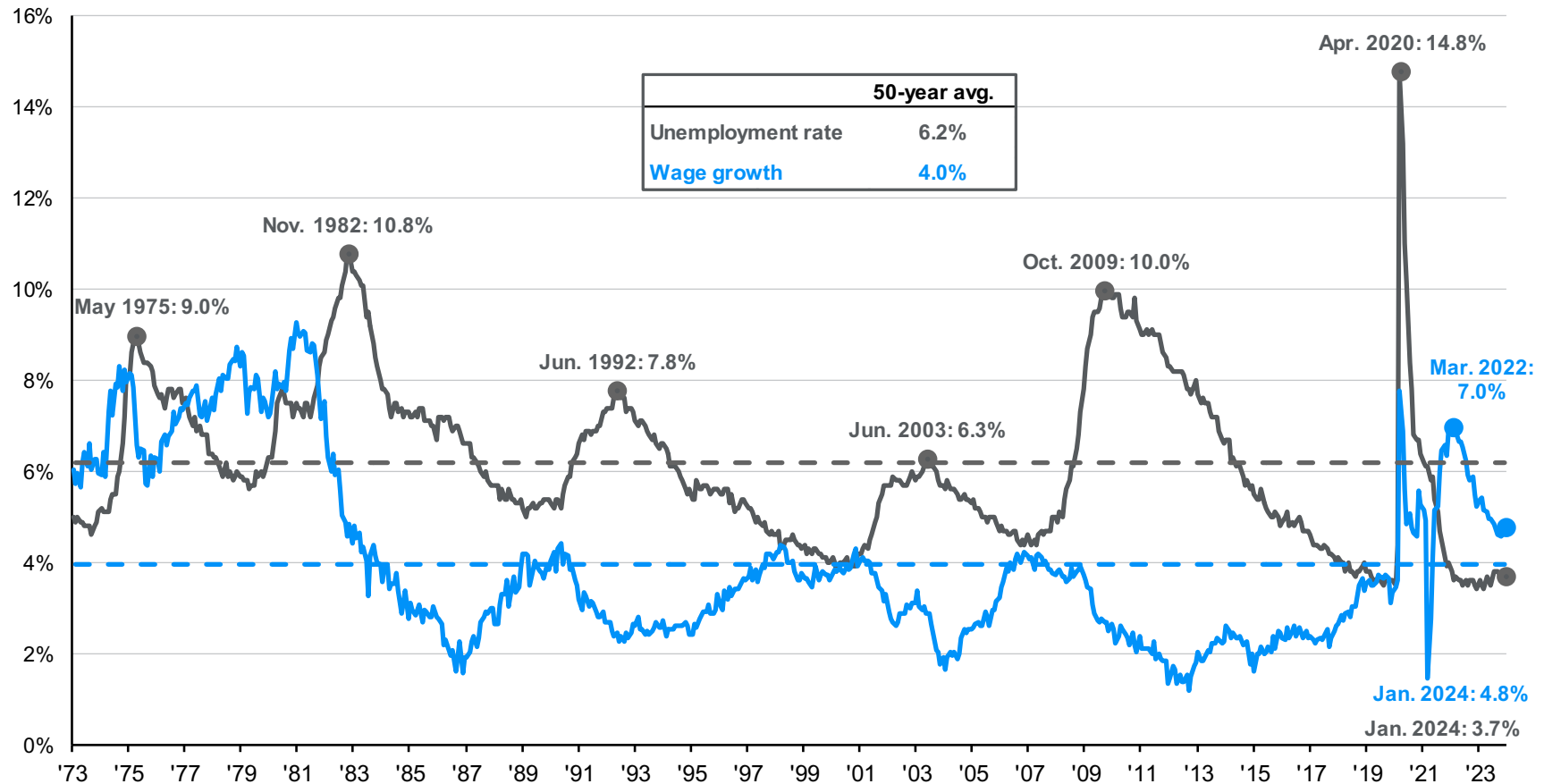
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Civilian unemployment rate and year-over-year wage growth

Private production and non-supervisory workers, seasonally adjusted, percent



Source: BLS, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Private production and non-supervisory jobs represent just over 80% of total private nonfarm jobs.
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That said, labor market momentum is slowing

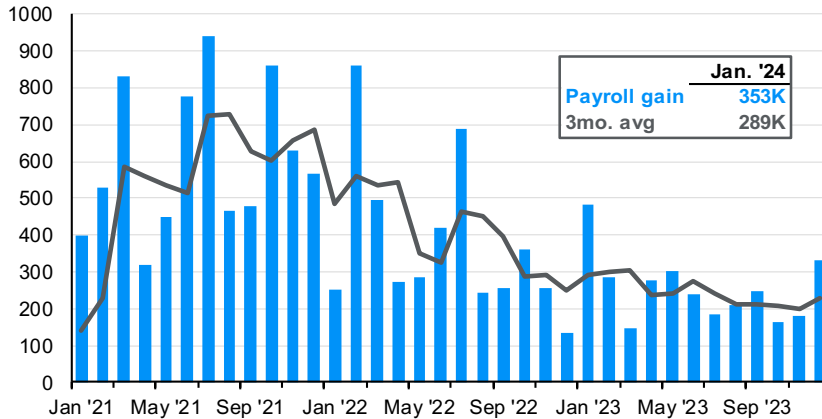
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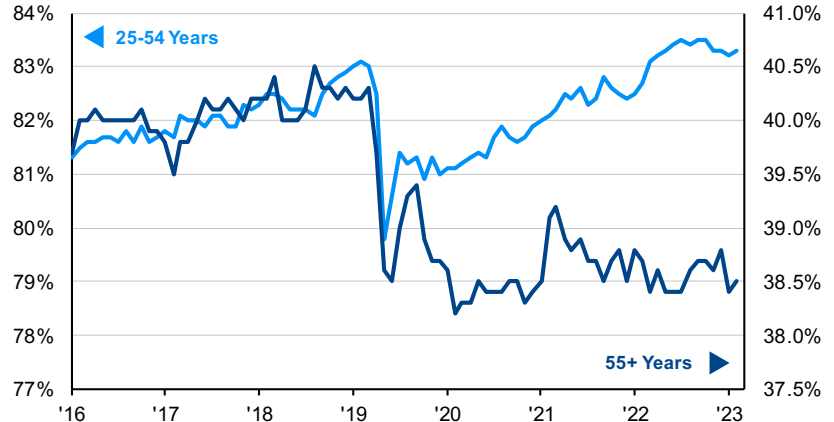
Nonfarm payroll gains

Month-over-month change and 3mo. moving average, SA

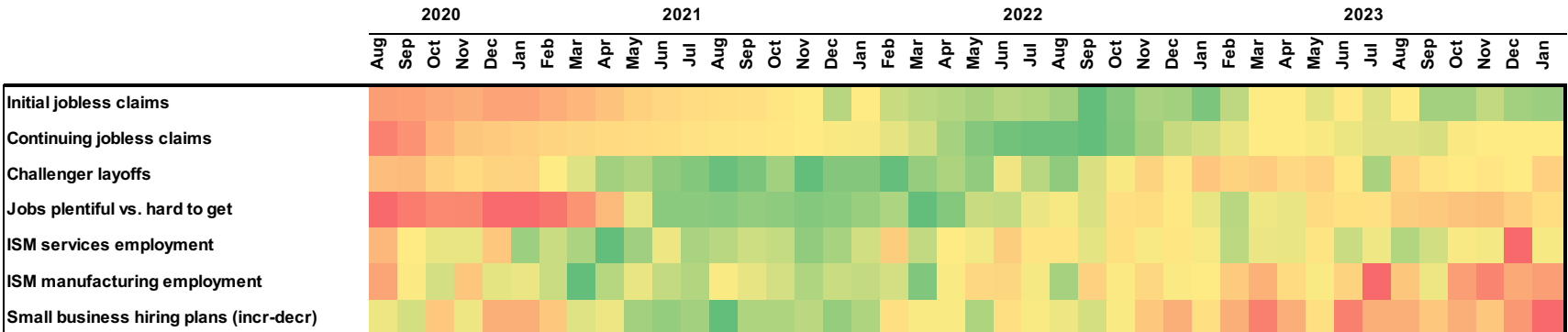


Labor force participation

% of civilian noninstitutional population, SA



Key labor market indicators



Source: BLS, Conference Board, FactSet, ISM, NFIB, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Heatmap shading is relative to the time period shown. For jobless claims and layoffs, red reflects higher values and green reflects lower values. For ISM employment PMIs, shading is centered at a 50 level, with values above 50 indicating acceleration (shaded green) and below 50 indicating deceleration (shaded red) of employment. For jobs plentiful vs. hard to get and small business hiring plans, red reflects low survey values and green reflects high values.
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Deteriorating federal finances pose long-term risks to growth and interest rates

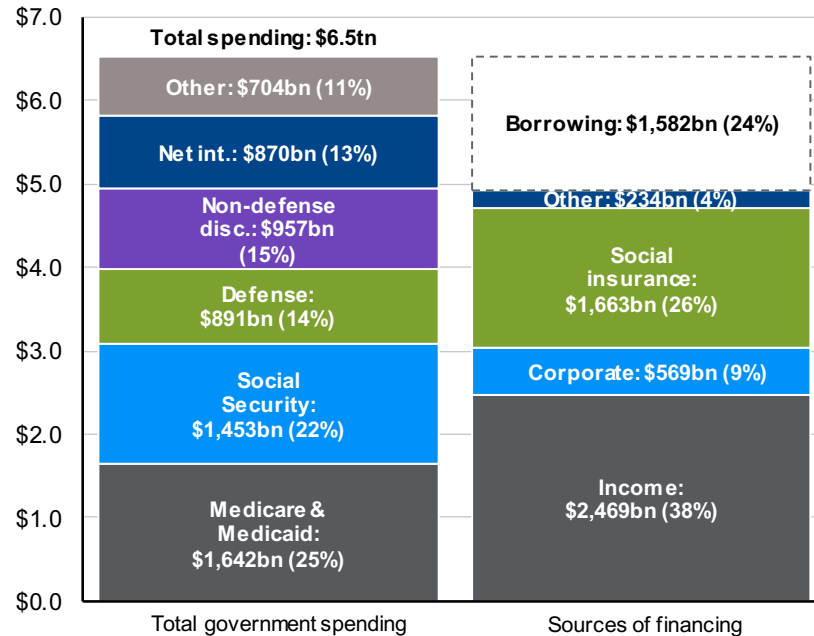
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The 2024 federal budget

USD trillions

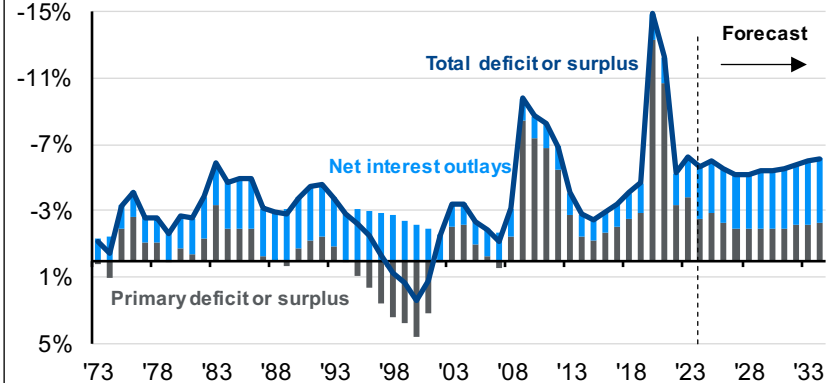


CBO's Baseline economic assumptions

	2024	'25-'26	'27-'28	'29-'34
Real GDP growth	1.8%	2.1%	2.1%	1.9%
10-year Treasury	4.6%	4.3%	3.8%	4.1%
Headline inflation (CPI)	2.6%	2.4%	2.2%	2.2%
Unemployment	4.2%	4.4%	4.4%	4.5%

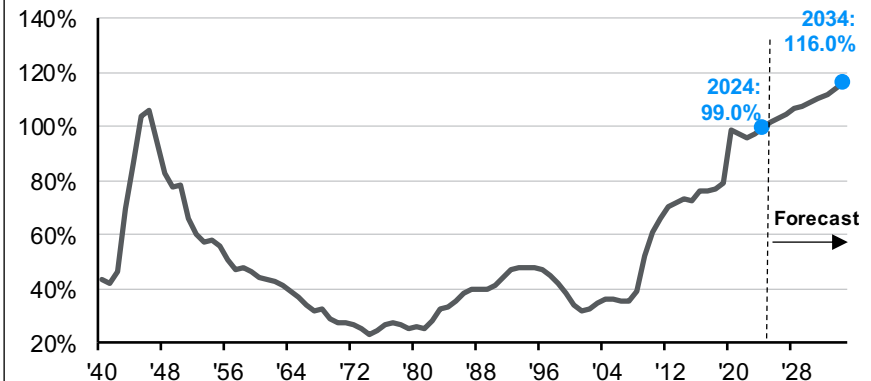
Federal deficit and net interest outlays

% of GDP, 1973-2034, CBO Baseline Forecast



Federal net debt (accumulated deficits)

% of GDP, 1940 – 2034, CBO Baseline Forecast, end of fiscal year



Source: CBO, J.P. Morgan Asset Management; (Top and bottom right) BEA, Treasury Department.

*Estimates are based on the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) February 2024 An Update to the Budget Outlook: 2024 to 2034. Other spending includes, but is not limited to, health insurance subsidies, income security and federal civilian and military retirement. Note: Years shown are fiscal years. Forecasts are not a reliable indicator of future performance. Forecasts, projections and other forward-looking statements are based upon current beliefs and expectations. They are for illustrative purposes only and serve as an indication of what may occur. Given the inherent uncertainties and risks associated with forecasts, projections or other forward-looking statements, actual events, results or performance may differ materially from those reflected or contemplated.

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Earnings growth should be positive this year after a mixed 2023

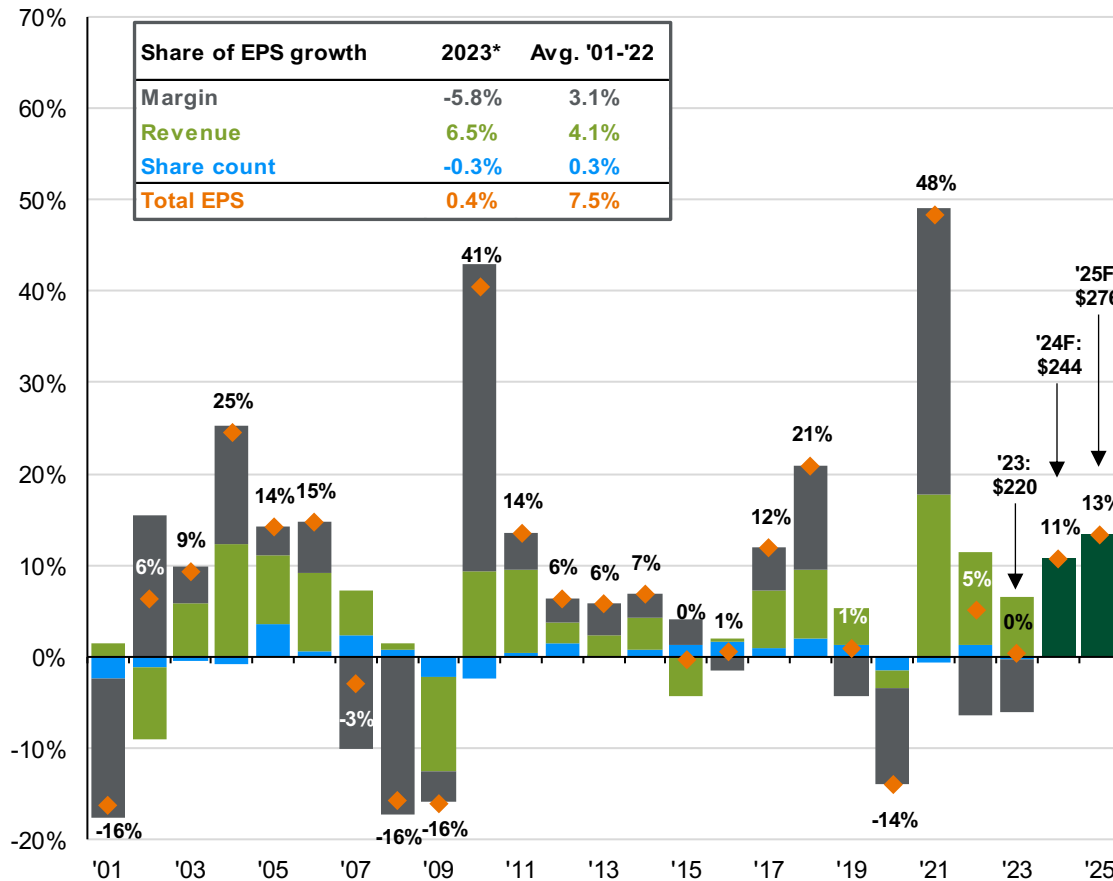
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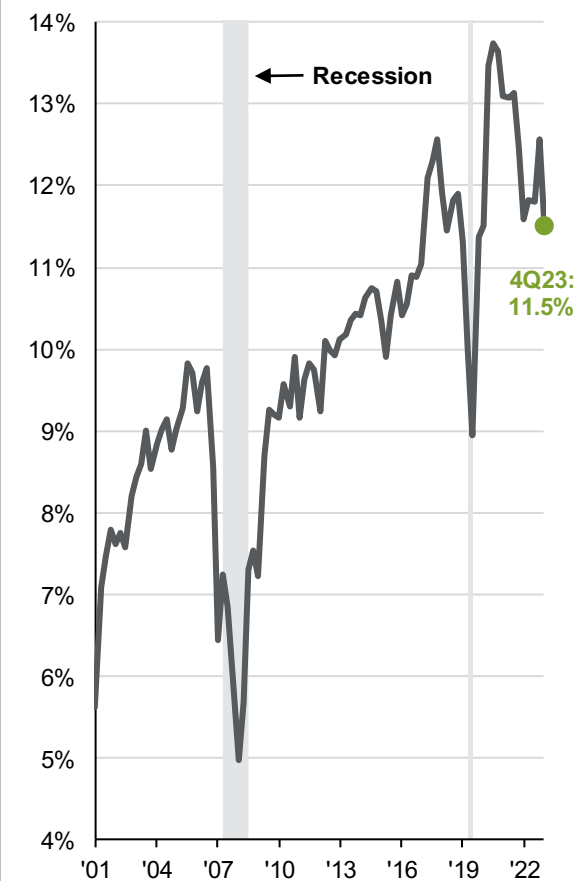
S&P 500 year-over-year pro-forma EPS growth

Annual growth broken into changes in revenue, profit margin and share count



S&P 500 profit margins

Quarterly earnings/sales



Source: Compustat, FactSet, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.

Historical EPS levels are based on annual pro-forma earnings per share. 2023 EPS growth is based on actual results and consensus analyst expectations for 4Q23.

2024 and 2025 EPS growth are based on consensus analyst estimates for each calendar year. Past performance is not indicative of future returns.

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And while investors remain concerned around market concentration...

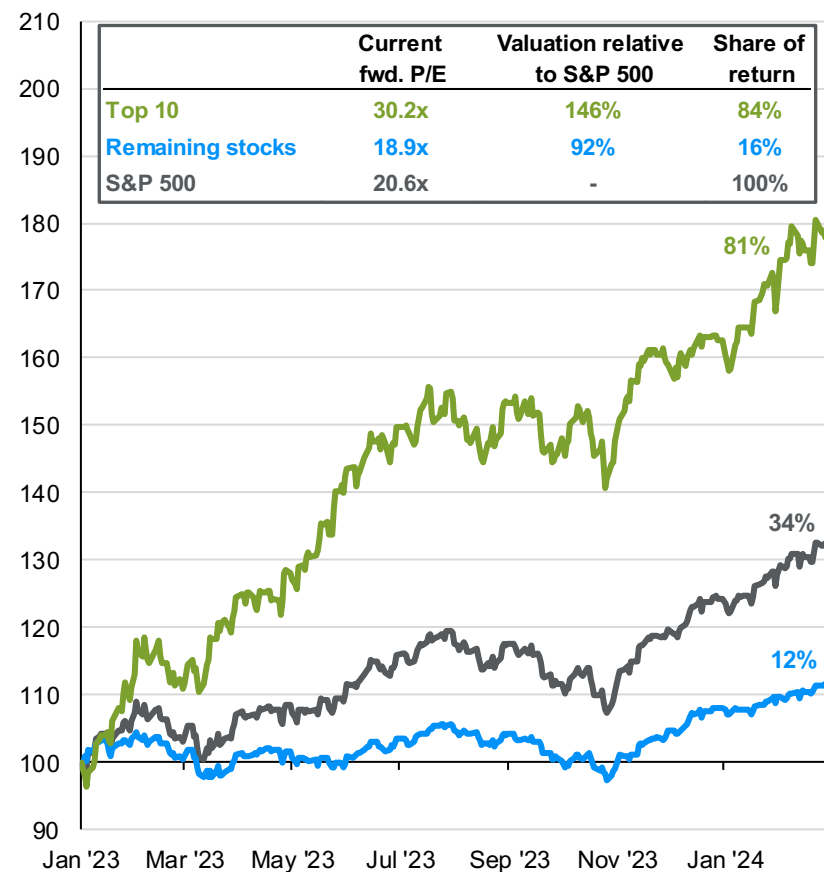
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Performance of the top 10 stocks in the S&P 500

Indexed to 100 on 1/1/2023, price return, top 10 held constant



Weight of the top 10 stocks in the S&P 500

% of market capitalization of the S&P 500



Earnings contribution of the top 10 in the S&P 500

Based on last 12 months' earnings



Source: FactSet, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.

(Left) The top 10 companies used for this analysis are held constant and represent the S&P 500's 10 largest index constituents at the start of 2023.

The top 10 stocks are: AAPL, MSFT, AMZN, NVDA, GOOGL, BRK.B, GOOG, META, XOM, UNH, and TSLA. The remaining stocks represent the rest of the 494 companies in the S&P 500. (Right) The top 10 companies used for these two analyses are updated monthly and are based on the 10 largest index constituents at the beginning of each month. As of 2/29/2024, the top 10 companies in the index were MSFT (7.2%), AAPL(6.2%), NVDA (4.6%), AMZNN (3.8%), META (2.5%), GOOGL (1.9%), BRK.B (1.7%), GOOG (1.6%), LLY (1.4%), AVGO (1.3%) and LLY (1.3%).

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...growth companies have strong balance sheets and are fueling R&D spending

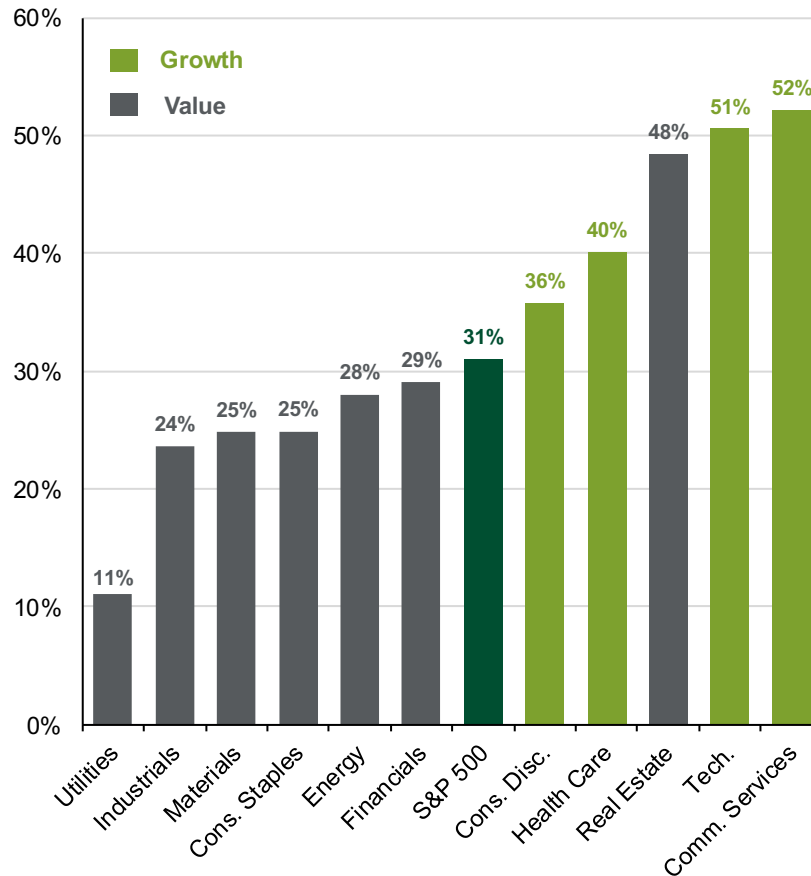
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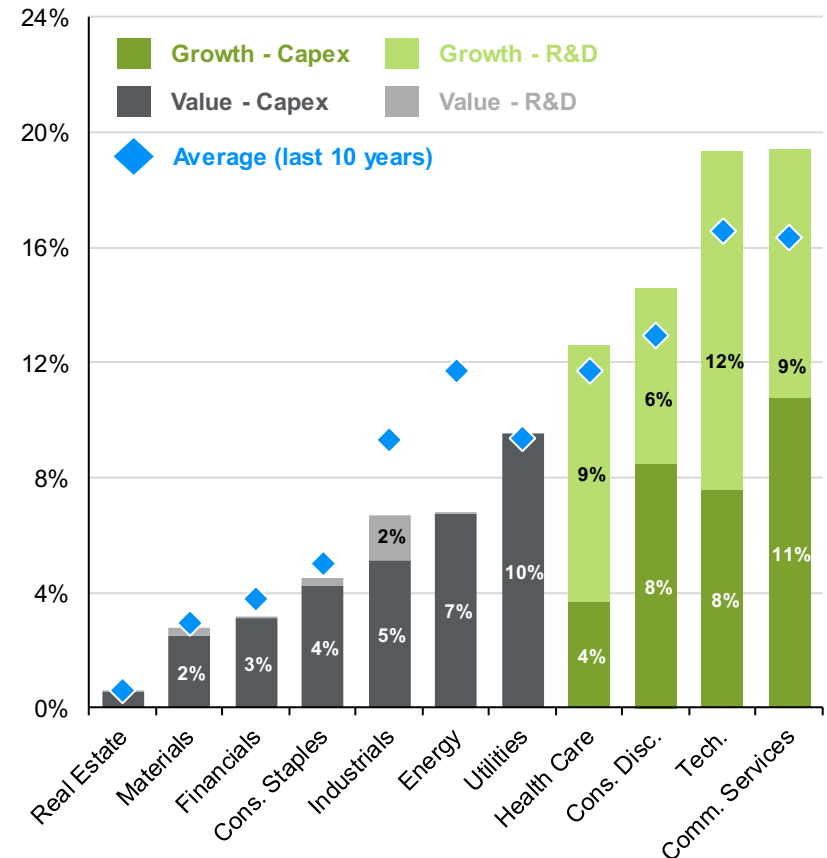
Corporate cash as a % of current assets by sector

Quarterly



Research & development and capex by sector

Share of total S&P 500 R&D and capex by sector, current vs. average



Source: Compustat, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. (Left) Corporate cash and current assets data are based on the latest available quarterly data. Current assets are assets that can be converted into cash within a 12-month time frame. Current assets includes items such as cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, accounts receivable, inventory and other short-term investments. (Right) Research and development (R&D) and capital expenditure (capex) data are year-to-date through 3Q23.

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Value should also be supported in a higher rate environment

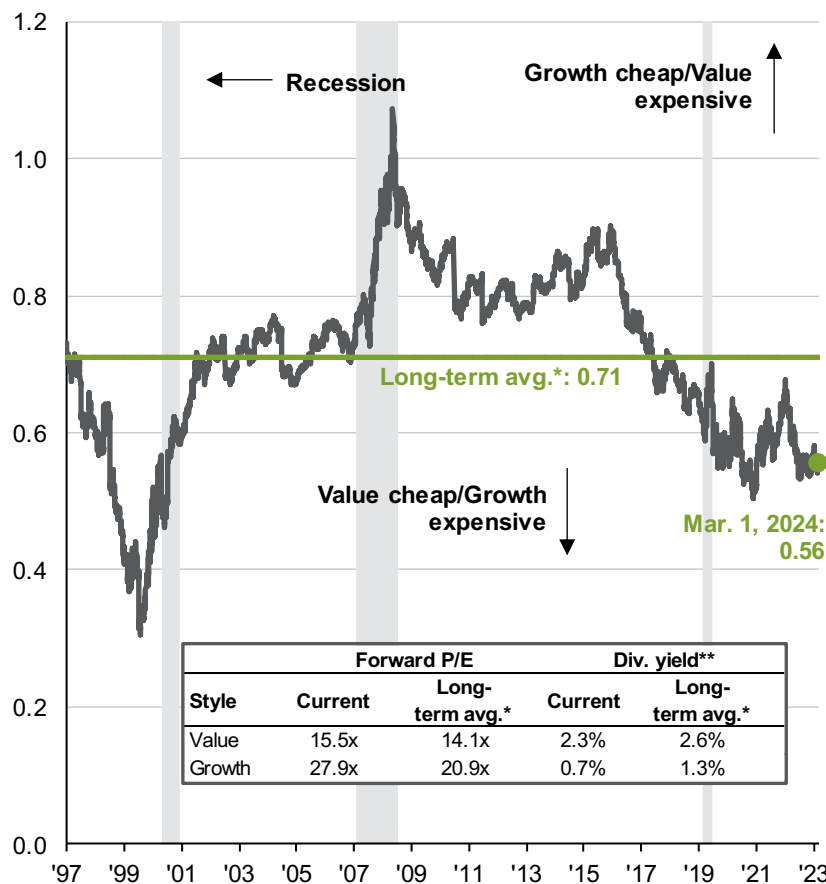
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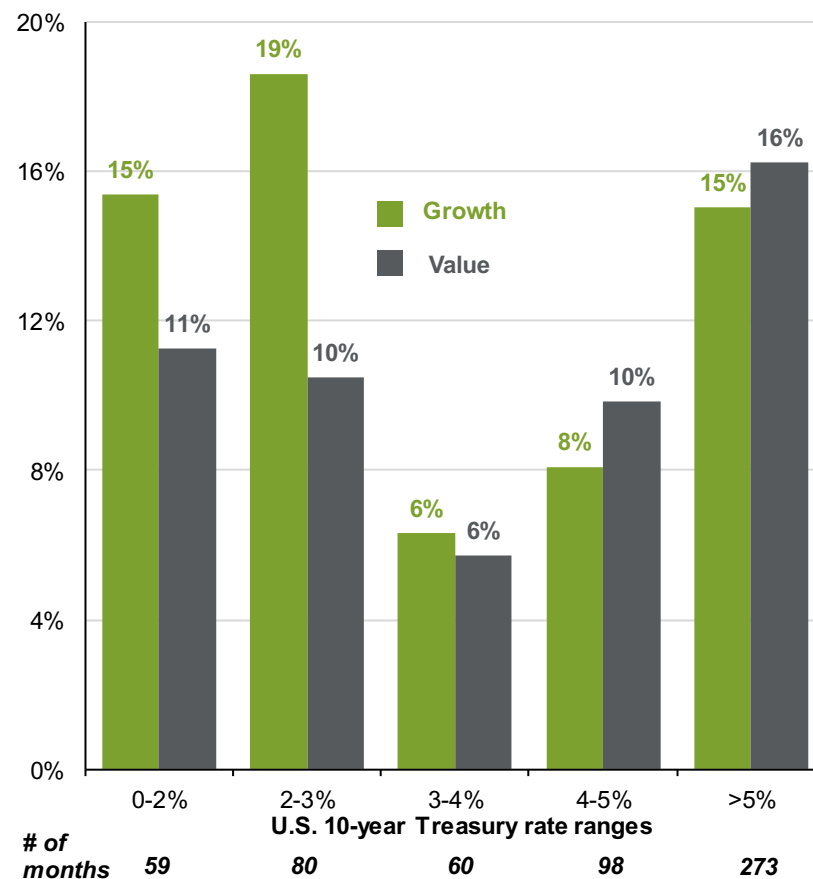
Value vs. Growth relative valuations

Rel. fwd. P/E ratio of Value vs. Growth, 1997 - present



Value vs. Growth in different interest rate environments

Annualized total return by 10-year Treasury rate ranges, 1979 - present



Source: FactSet, FTSE Russell, NBER, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.

Growth is represented by the Russell 1000 Growth Index and Value is represented by the Russell 1000 Value Index. (Left) *Long-term averages are calculated monthly since December 1997. **Dividend yield is calculated as the next 12-month consensus dividend divided by most recent price. (Right) Returns are calculated by annualizing the average monthly performance during each interest rate range.

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Even though small caps are cheap, they're exposed to higher rates

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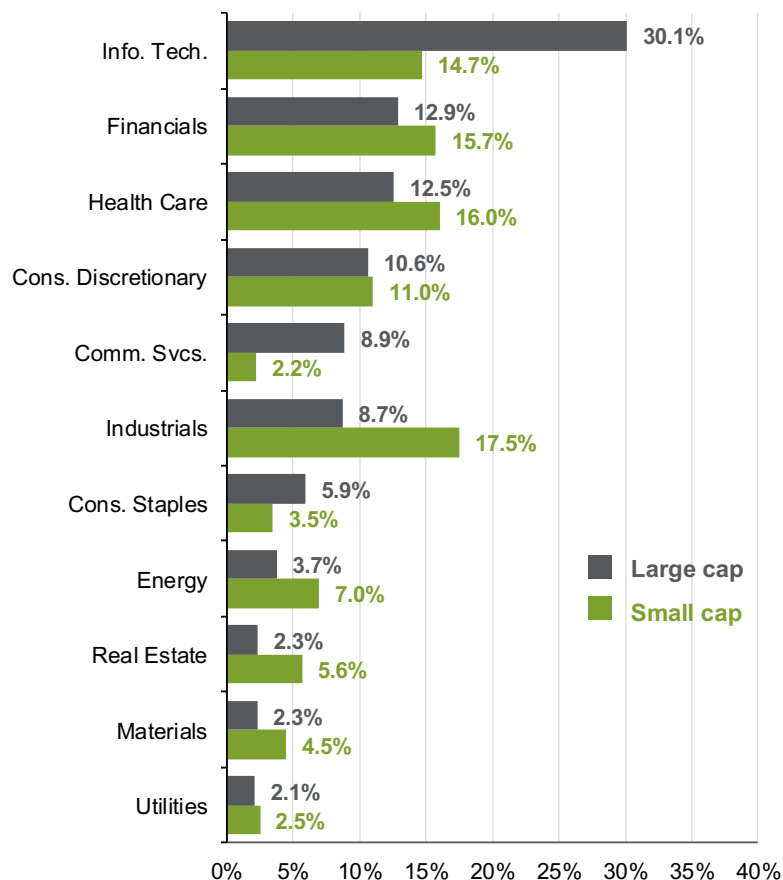
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Equities

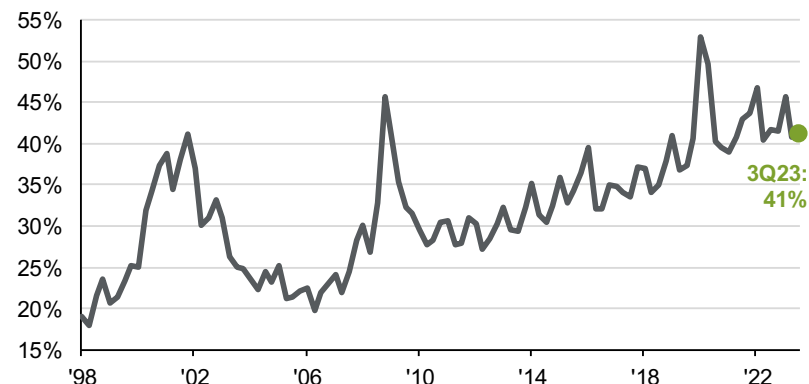
Sector composition

% of index market capitalization



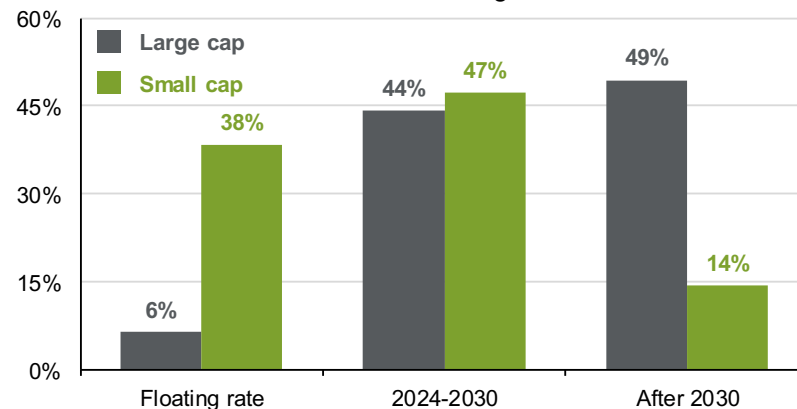
Percent of unprofitable companies in the Russell 2000

1Q98 – 3Q23, pro-forma EPS



Outstanding debt by maturity year

Excl. financials, % of total debt outstanding, USD denominated debt



Source: Compustat, FactSet, FTSE Russell, NBER, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
The S&P 500 is used for large cap and the Russell 2000 is used for small cap.
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Inflation downtrend should continue

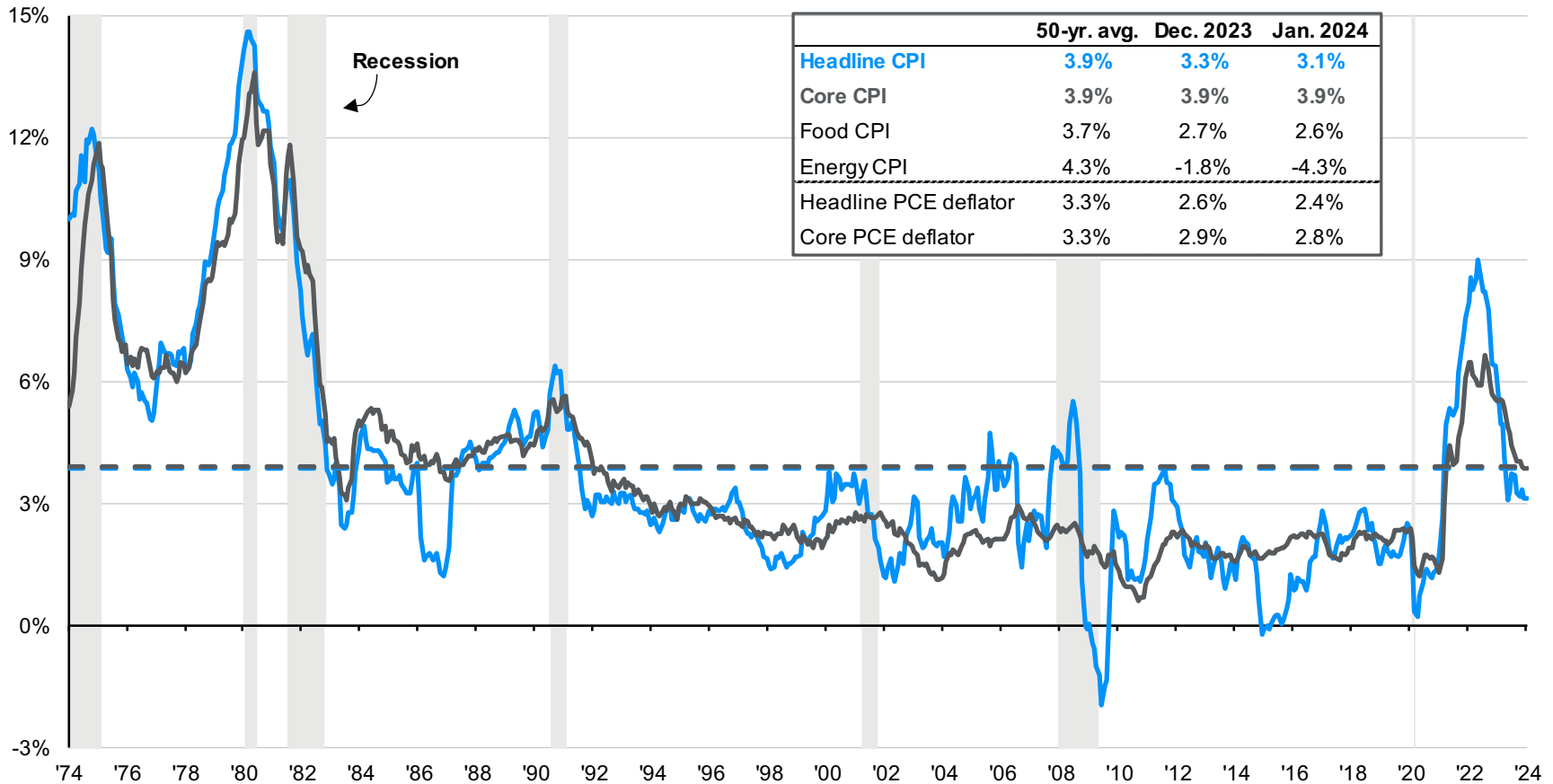
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CPI and core CPI

% change vs. prior year, seasonally adjusted



Source: BLS, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.

CPI used is CPI-U and values shown are % change vs. one year ago. Core CPI is defined as CPI excluding food and energy prices. The Personal Consumption Expenditure (PCE) deflator employs an evolving chain-weighted basket of consumer expenditures instead of the fixed-weight basket used in CPI calculations.

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Though firm labor markets and sticky inflation suggests the Fed doesn't need to be in a rush to cut rates

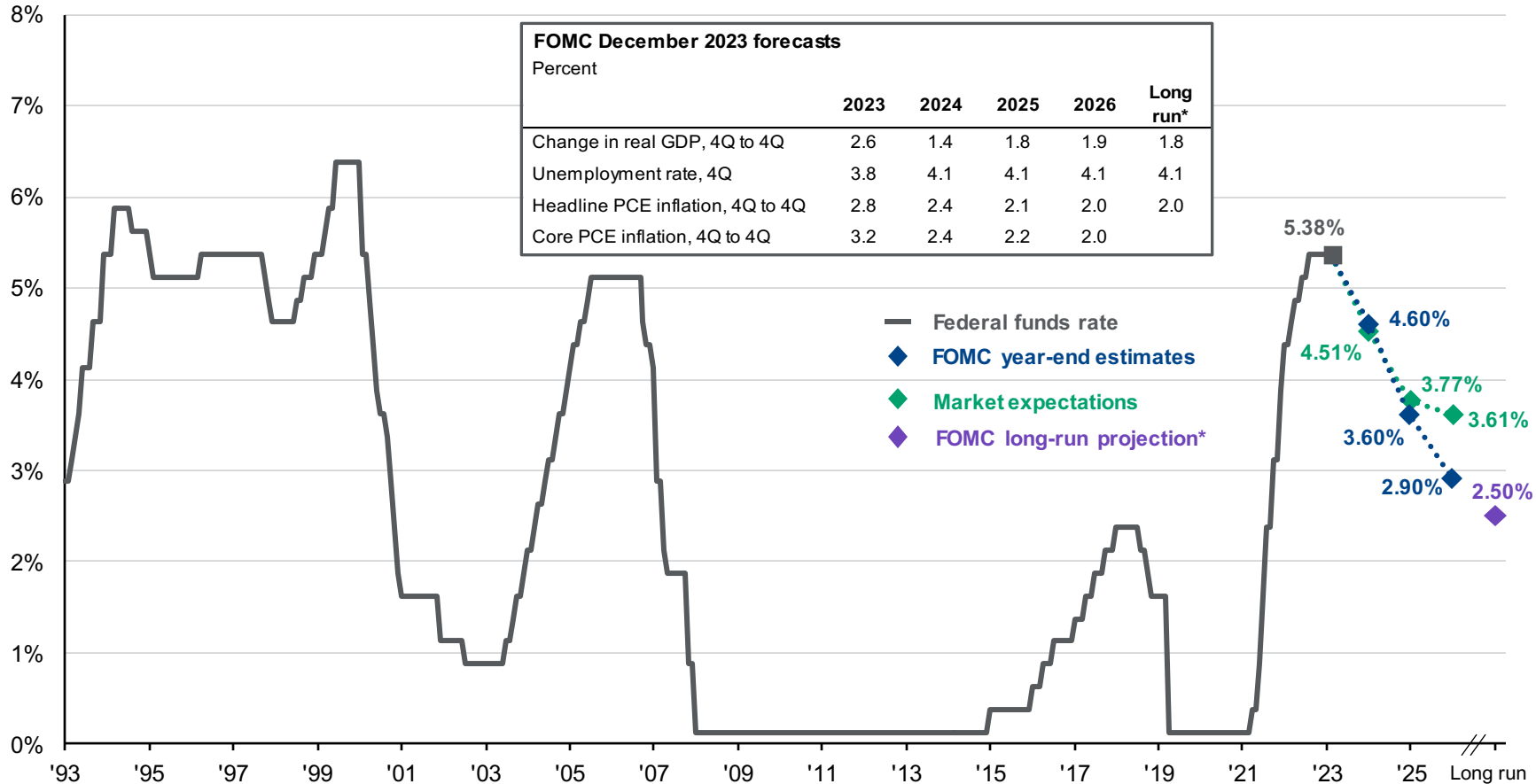
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Federal funds rate expectations

FOMC and market expectations for the federal funds rate



Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, Federal Reserve, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.

Market expectations are based off of USD Overnight Index Swaps. *Long-run projections are the rates of growth, unemployment and inflation to which a policymaker expects the economy to converge over the next five to six years in absence of further shocks and under appropriate monetary policy. Forecasts are not a reliable indicator of future performance. Forecasts, projections and other forward-looking statements are based upon current beliefs and expectations. They are for illustrative purposes only and serve as an indication of what may occur. Given the inherent uncertainties and risks associated with forecasts, projections or other forward-looking statements, actual events, results or performance may differ materially from those reflected or contemplated.

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While we believe we are passed peak yields, rates are still attractive in fixed income

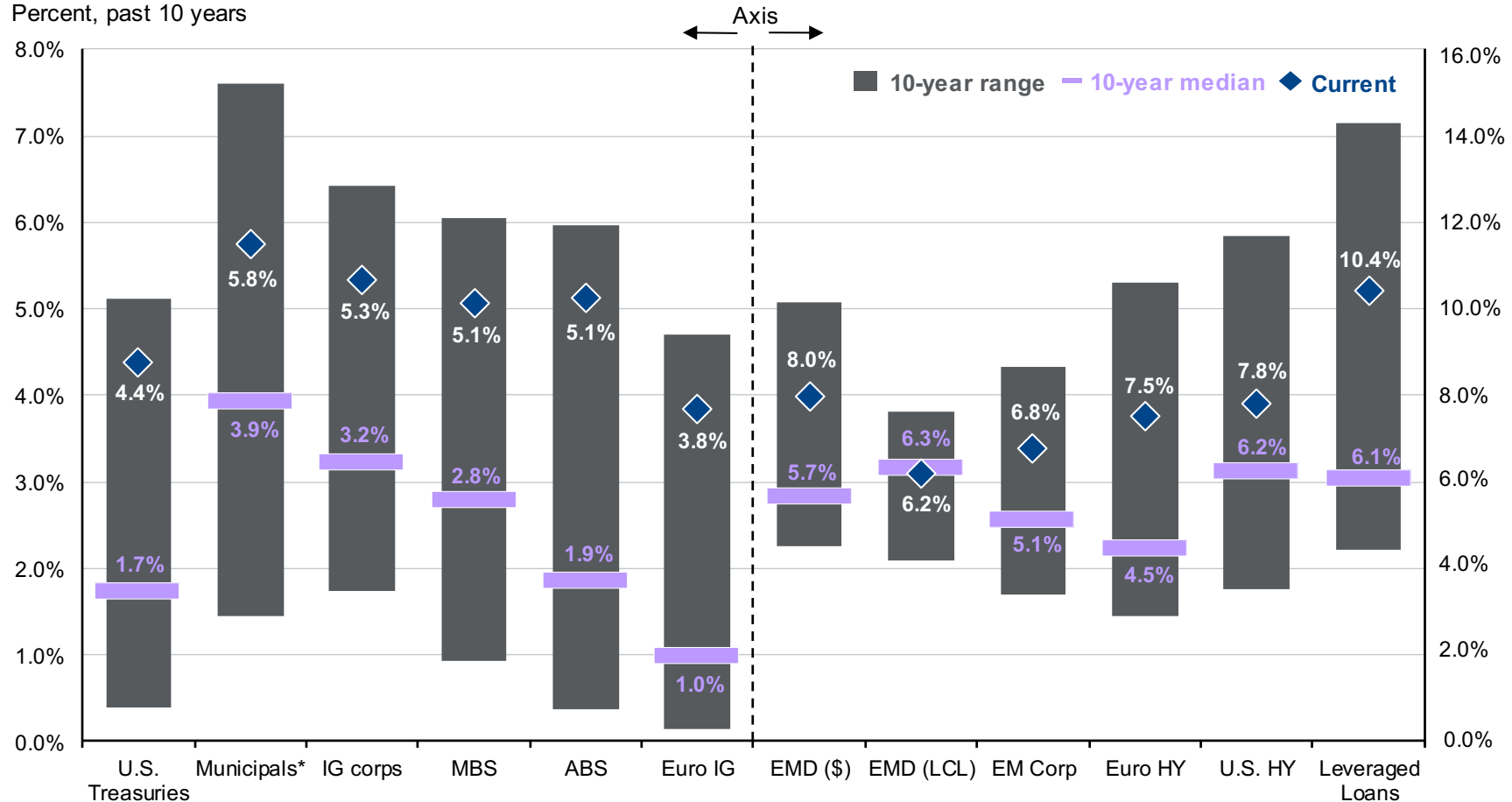
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Yield-to-worst across fixed income sectors

Percent, past 10 years



Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Credit Research, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.

Indices used are Bloomberg except for emerging market debt and leveraged loans: EMD (USD): J.P. Morgan EMIGLOBAL Diversified Index; EMD (LCL): J.P. Morgan GBI-EM Global Diversified Index; EM Corp.: J.P. Morgan CEMBI Broad Diversified; Leveraged Loans: JPM Leveraged Loan Index; Euro IG: Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Corporate Index; Euro HY: Bloomberg Pan-European High Yield Index. Yield-to-worst is the lowest possible yield that can be received on a bond apart from the company defaulting and considers factors like call provisions, prepayments and other features that may affect the bonds cash flows. *All sectors shown are yield-to-worst except for Municipals, which is based on the tax-equivalent yield-to-worst assuming a top-income tax bracket rate of 37% plus a Medicare tax rate of 3.8%.

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Notably, should yields decline, bond returns could be quite strong

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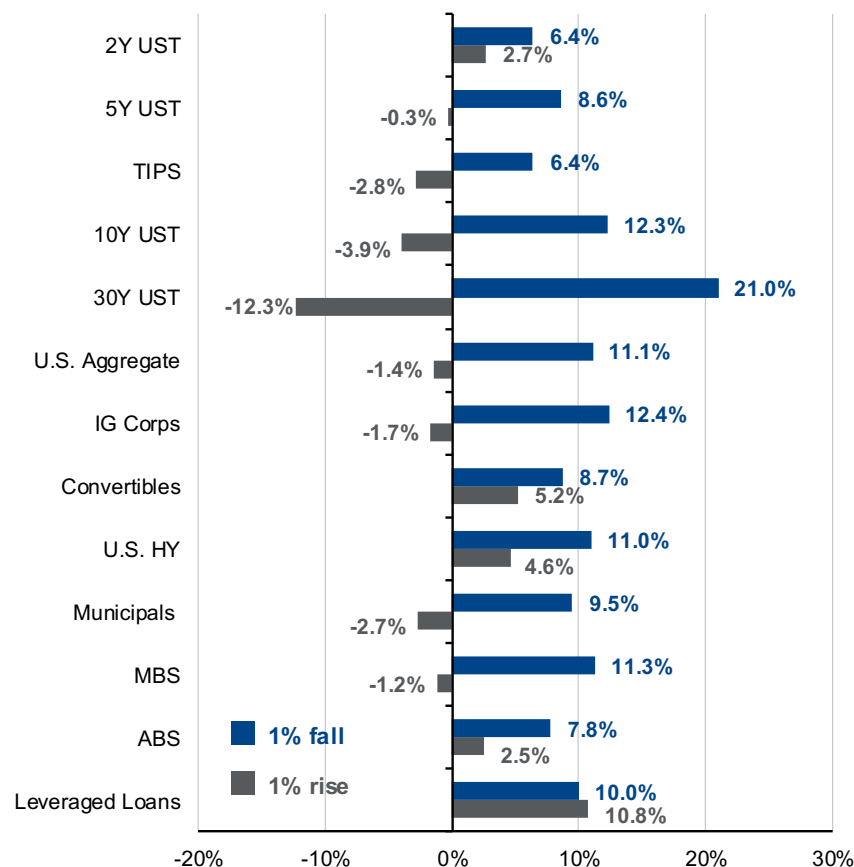
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Fixed Income

U.S. Treasuries	Yield		Return			
	3/1/2024	12/31/2023	2024 YTD	Avg. Maturity	Correlation to 10-year	Correlation to S&P 500
2-Year	4.54%	4.23%	0.08%	2 years	0.75	-0.01
5-Year	4.17%	3.84%	-0.95%	5	0.94	-0.05
TIPS	1.82%	1.72%	-0.53%	7.4	0.71	0.32
10-Year	4.19%	3.88%	-1.95%	10	1.00	-0.11
30-Year	4.33%	4.03%	-4.29%	30	0.93	-0.15
Sector						
U.S. Aggregate	4.84%	4.53%	-1.30%	8.6	0.87	0.24
IG Corps	5.34%	5.06%	-1.28%	10.8	0.59	0.47
Convertibles	6.64%	7.26%	-0.16%	-	-0.09	0.87
U.S. HY	7.82%	7.59%	0.47%	4.9	-0.01	0.76
Municipals	3.41%	3.22%	-0.37%	13.4	0.67	0.27
MBS	5.06%	4.68%	-1.67%	7.8	0.79	0.24
ABS	5.76%	5.65%	1.14%	3.6	0.25	0.26
Leveraged Loans	10.41%	10.59%	1.76%	4.4	-0.27	0.60

Impact of a 1% rise or fall in interest rates

Total return, assumes a parallel shift in the yield curve



Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, Standard & Poor's, U.S. Treasury, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Sectors shown above are provided by Bloomberg unless otherwise noted and are represented by – U.S. Aggregate; MBS: U.S. Aggregate Securitized - MBS; ABS: J.P. Morgan ABS Index; IG Corporates: U.S. Corporates; Municipals: Muni Bond; High Yield: Corporate High Yield; Leveraged Loans: J.P. Morgan Leveraged Loan Index; TIPS: Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities; Convertibles: U.S. Convertibles Composite. Convertibles yield is as of most recent month-end and is based on U.S. portion of Bloomberg Global Convertibles Index. Yield and return information based on bellwethers for Treasury securities. Yields shown for TIPS are real yields. Sector yields reflect yield-to-worst. Leveraged loan yields reflect the yield to 3Y takeout. Correlations are based on 15-years of monthly returns for all sectors. ABS returns prior to June 2012 are sourced from Bloomberg. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of March 1, 2024.

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The potential for a weaker dollar...

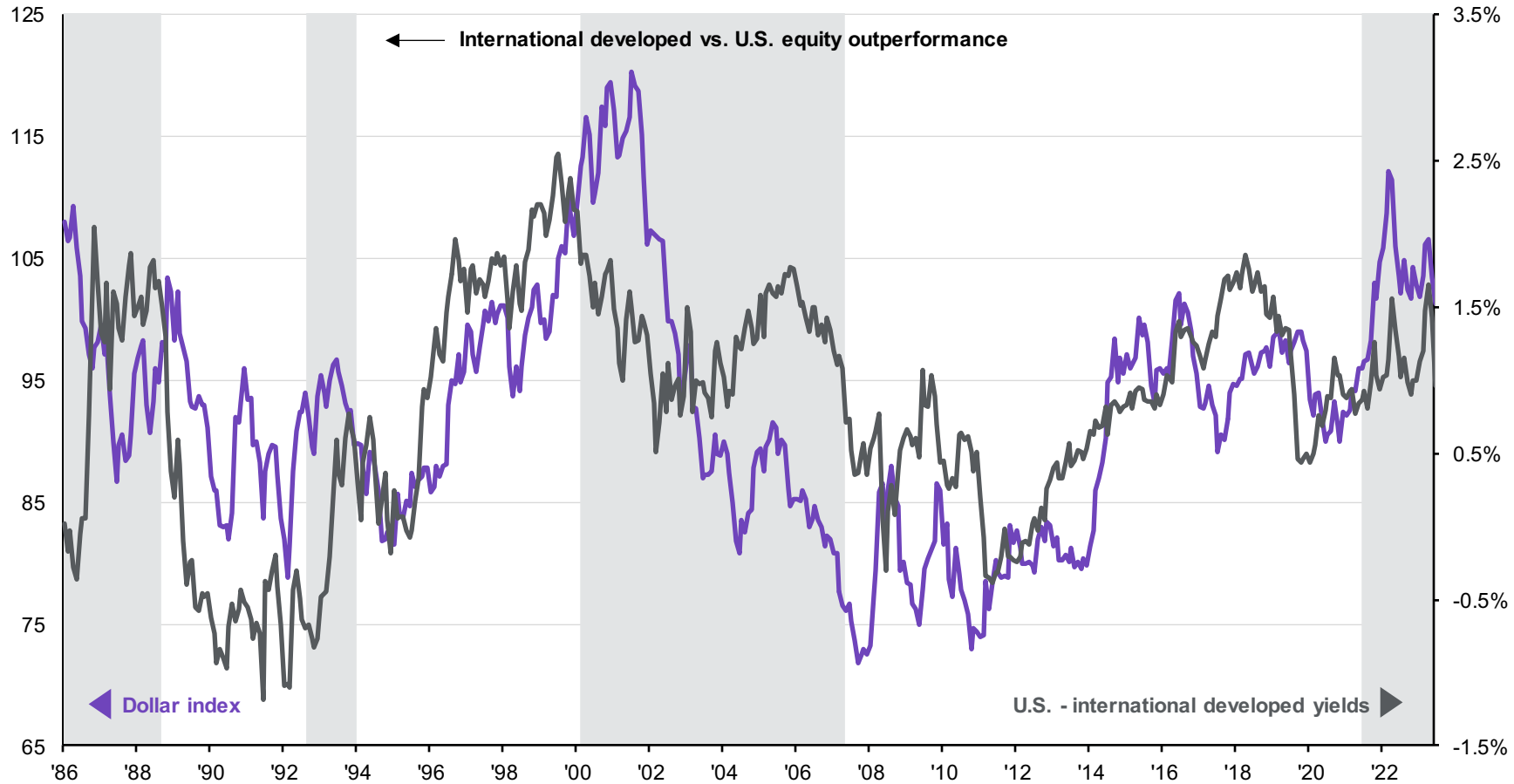
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U.S. dollar and interest rate differentials

Monthly



Source: Bank of Canada, FactSet, Federal Reserve Economic Data (FRED), Ministry of Finance of Japan, MSCI, OECD, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. The dollar index (DXY Index) is a nominal trade-weighted index of major trading partners' currencies. Major currencies are the British pound, Canadian dollar, euro, Japanese yen, Swedish kroner and Swiss franc. DM is developed markets, and the yield is calculated as a GDP-weighted average of the 10-year government bond yields of Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Switzerland and the UK. DM ex. U.S. = MSCI EAFE Index, U.S. = S&P 500 Index. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results.
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...attractive valuations, more shareholder-friendly activity...

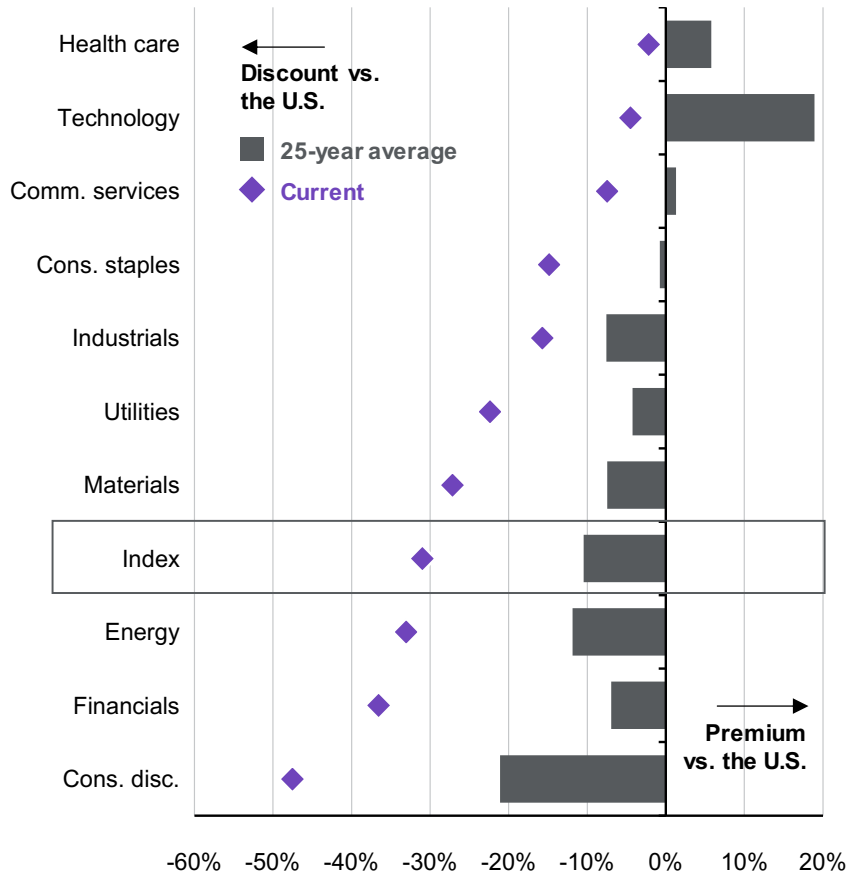
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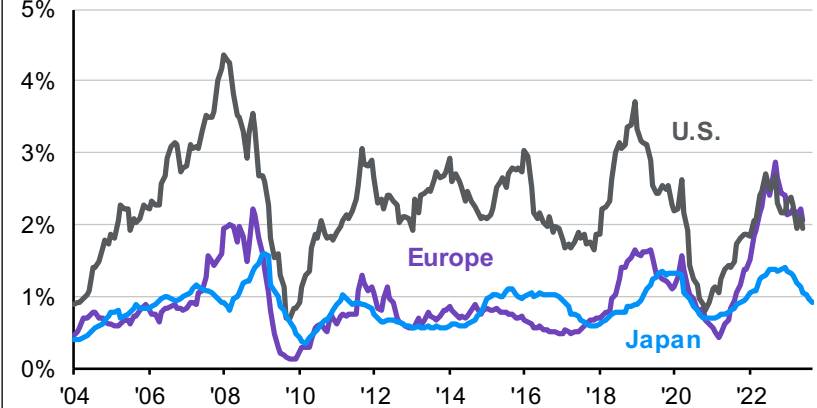
Intl. dev. relative valuation vs. the U.S. by sector

Forward P/E ratio, premium or discount vs. the U.S.



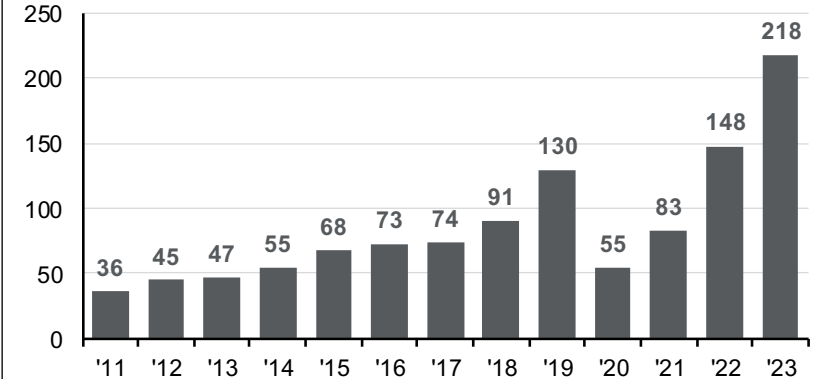
Buyback yields

Net buybacks divided by market capitalization



Buyback announcements in Japan

TOPIX, number of share buyback announcements, fiscal year



Source: J.P. Morgan Asset Management. (Left) FactSet, MSCI Intl. dev.: MSCI EAFE Index, U.S.: S&P 500 Index. Chart shows the current percentage discount of the index or sector 12-month forward P/E ratio versus the equivalent S&P 500 sector, and the 25-year average. (Top right) Bernstein, Bloomberg. Buyback yields are the value of total stock buyback announcements over the previous 12 months as a percentage of regional index market cap. Europe = MSCI Europe Index, U.S. = S&P 500 Index, Japan = TOPIX Index. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results. (Bottom right) Bank of America Global Research, QUICK. Based on companies in the TOPIX Index with fiscal year ending in May. Share buybacks aggregated from April 1 to May 18 for each year. Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of March 1, 2024.

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...and a backdrop of higher inflation and interest rates suggest optimism around international investing

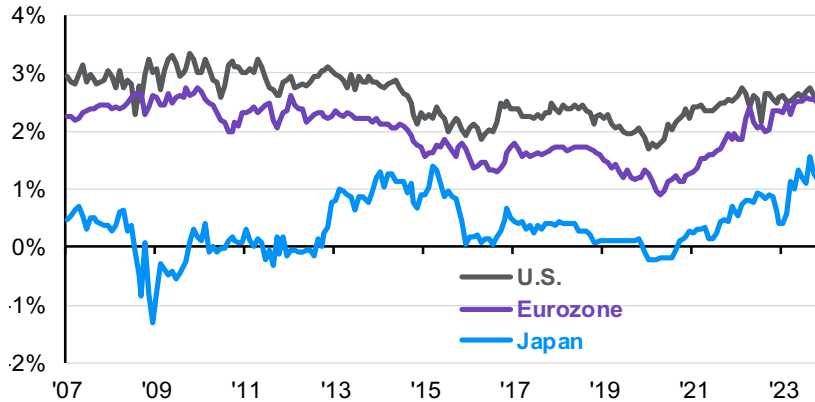
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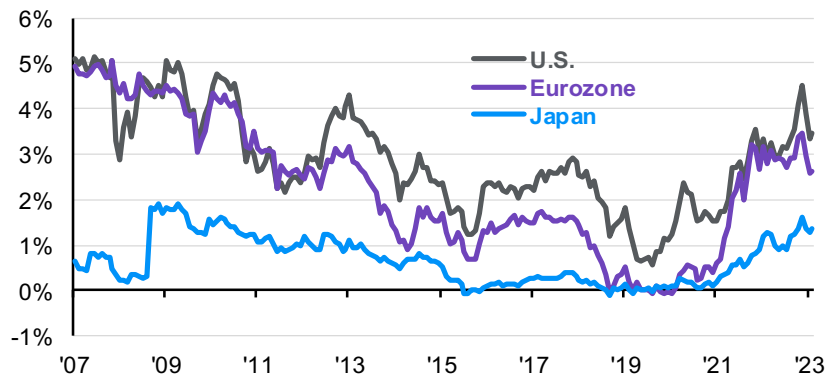
Inflation expectations by country

Based on 5y5y swaps



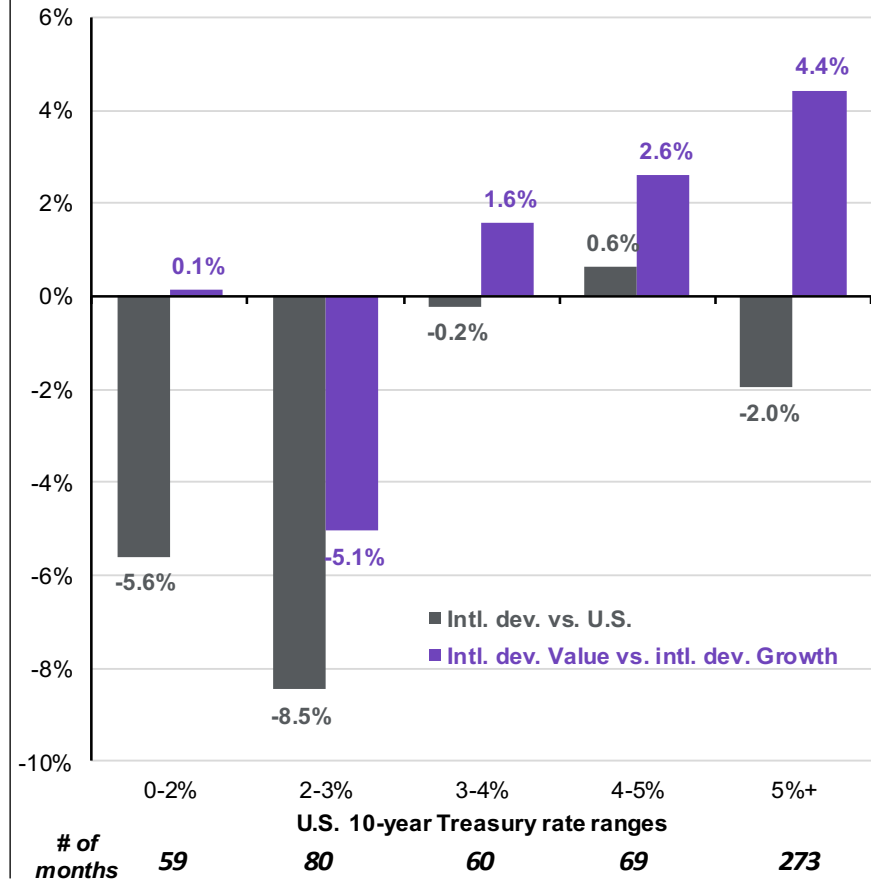
Interest rate expectations by country

Based on 5y5y swaps



Relative performance in different interest rate environments

U.S. 10-year, annualized avg. total return, USD, 1979-present



Source: J.P. Morgan Asset Management. (Top and bottom left) Bloomberg. These series represent measures of expected inflation and interest rates (on average) over the five-year period that begins five years from today. (Right) FactSet, MSCI, Standard & Poor's. U.S. = S&P 500 Index, intl. dev. = MSCI EAFE Index, intl. dev. Value = MSCI EAFE Value Index, intl. dev. Growth = MSCI EAFE Growth Index.
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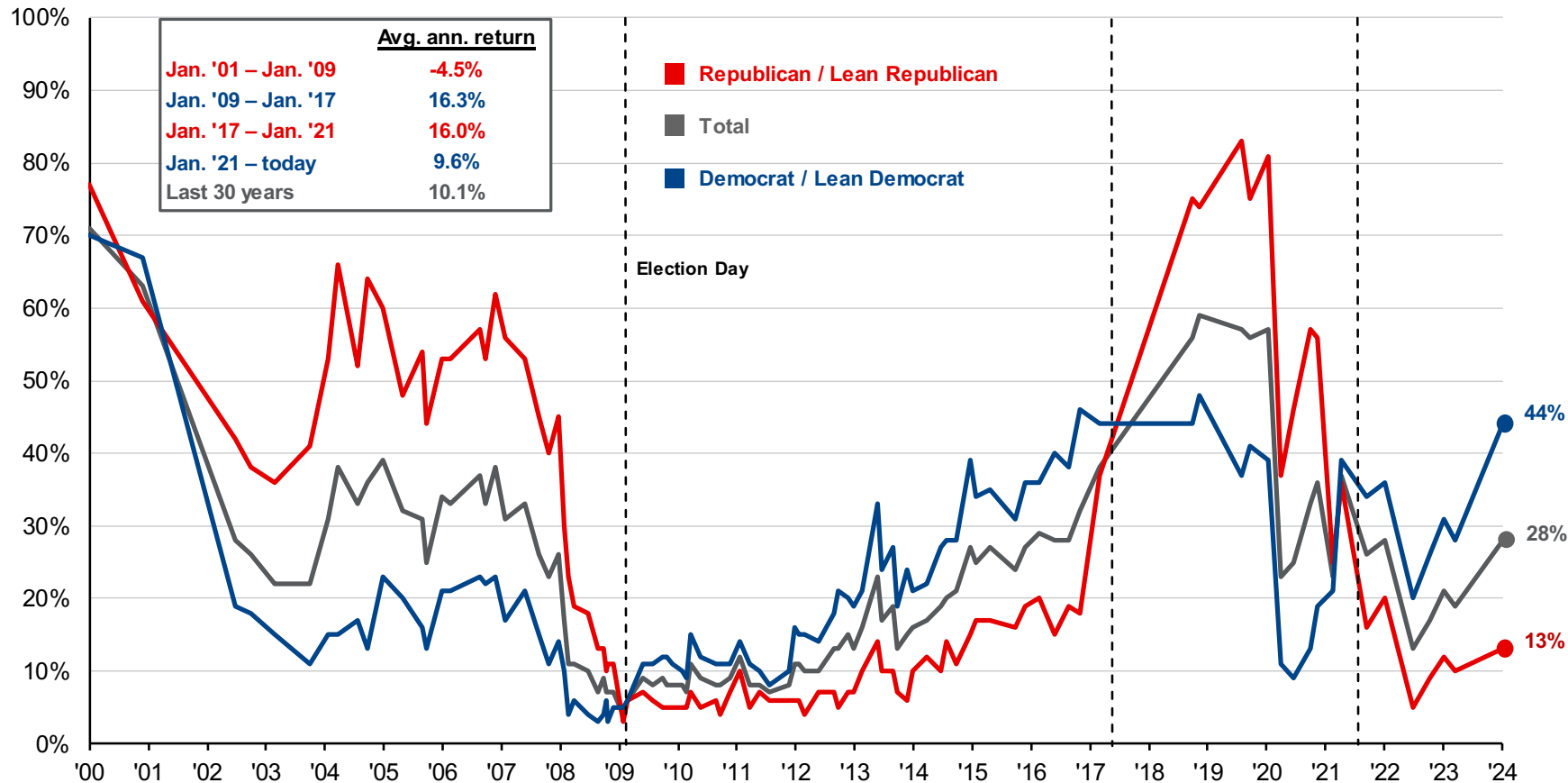
In an election year, investors should be reminded that it is policies that matter for markets, not politics

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Percentage of Republicans and Democrats who rate national economic conditions as excellent or good



Source: Pew Research Center, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Pew Research Center, "Republicans, Democrats Move Even Further Apart in Coronavirus Concerns." Question: Thinking about the nation's economy, How would you rate economic conditions in this country today... as excellent, good, only fair, or poor? The survey was last conducted in January 2024.

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Above all, diversify...

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2009-2023

Ann.	Vol.	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	YTD
Large Cap 14.0%	Small Cap 21.9%	EM Equity 79.0%	REITs 27.9%	REITs 8.3%	REITs 19.7%	Small Cap 38.8%	REITs 28.0%	REITs 2.8%	Small Cap 21.3%	EM Equity 37.8%	Cash 1.8%	Large Cap 31.5%	Small Cap 20.0%	REITs 41.3%	Comdty. 16.1%	Large Cap 26.3%	Large Cap 8.0%
Small Cap 11.3%	REITs 21.2%	High Yield 59.4%	Small Cap 26.9%	Fixed Income 7.8%	High Yield 19.6%	Large Cap 32.4%	Large Cap 13.7%	Large Cap 1.4%	High Yield 14.3%	DM Equity 25.6%	Fixed Income 0.0%	REITs 28.7%	EM Equity 18.7%	Large Cap 28.7%	Cash 1.5%	DM Equity 18.9%	DM Equity 3.2%
REITs 10.9%	EM Equity 20.3%	DM Equity 32.5%	EM Equity 19.2%	High Yield 3.1%	EM Equity 18.6%	DM Equity 23.3%	Fixed Income 6.0%	Fixed Income 0.5%	Large Cap 12.0%	Large Cap 21.8%	REITs -4.0%	Small Cap 25.5%	Large Cap 18.4%	Comdty. 27.1%	High Yield -12.7%	Small Cap 16.9%	Small Cap 2.6%
High Yield 8.6%	DM Equity 18.4%	REITs 28.0%	Comdty. 16.8%	Large Cap 2.1%	DM Equity 17.9%	Asset Alloc. 14.9%	Asset Alloc. 5.2%	Cash 0.0%	Comdty. 11.8%	Small Cap 14.6%	High Yield -4.1%	DM Equity 22.7%	Asset Alloc. 10.6%	Small Cap 14.8%	Fixed Income -13.0%	Asset Alloc. 14.1%	Asset Alloc. 2.4%
Asset Alloc. 8.1%	Comdty. 16.6%	Small Cap 27.2%	Large Cap 15.1%	Cash 0.1%	Small Cap 16.3%	High Yield 7.3%	Small Cap 4.9%	DM Equity -0.4%	EM Equity 11.6%	Asset Alloc. 14.6%	Large Cap -4.4%	Asset Alloc. 19.5%	DM Equity 8.3%	Asset Alloc. 13.5%	Asset Alloc. -13.9%	High Yield 14.0%	Cash 0.9%
DM Equity 7.4%	Large Cap 16.1%	Large Cap 26.5%	High Yield 14.8%	Asset Alloc. -0.7%	Large Cap 16.0%	REITs 2.9%	Cash 0.0%	Asset Alloc. -2.0%	REITs 8.6%	High Yield 10.4%	Asset Alloc. -5.8%	EM Equity 18.9%	Fixed Income 7.5%	DM Equity 11.8%	DM Equity -14.0%	REITs 11.4%	High Yield 0.8%
EM Equity 6.9%	High Yield 11.5%	Asset Alloc. 25.0%	Asset Alloc. 13.3%	Small Cap -4.2%	Asset Alloc. 12.2%	Cash 0.0%	High Yield 0.0%	High Yield -2.7%	Asset Alloc. 8.3%	REITs 8.7%	Small Cap -11.0%	High Yield 12.6%	High Yield 7.0%	High Yield 1.0%	Large Cap -18.1%	EM Equity 10.3%	EM Equity 0.3%
Fixed Income 2.7%	Asset Alloc. 11.5%	Comdty. 18.9%	DM Equity 8.2%	DM Equity -11.7%	Fixed Income 4.2%	Fixed Income -2.0%	EM Equity -1.8%	Small Cap -4.4%	Fixed Income 2.6%	Fixed Income 3.5%	Comdty. -11.2%	Fixed Income 8.7%	Cash 0.5%	Cash 0.0%	EM Equity -19.7%	Fixed Income 5.5%	Comdty. -0.5%
Cash 0.8%	Fixed Income 4.5%	Fixed Income 5.9%	Fixed Income 6.5%	Comdty. -13.3%	Cash 0.1%	EM Equity -2.3%	DM Equity -4.5%	EM Equity -14.6%	DM Equity 1.5%	Comdty. 1.7%	DM Equity -13.4%	Comdty. 7.7%	Comdty. -3.1%	Fixed Income -1.5%	Small Cap -20.4%	Cash 5.1%	Fixed Income -1.3%
Comdty. -0.2%	Cash 0.7%	Cash 0.1%	Cash 0.1%	EM Equity -18.2%	Comdty. -1.1%	Comdty. -9.5%	Comdty. -17.0%	Comdty. -24.7%	Cash 0.3%	Cash 0.8%	EM Equity -14.2%	Cash 2.2%	REITs -5.1%	EM Equity -2.2%	REITs -24.9%	Comdty. -7.9%	REITs -2.0%

Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, MSCI, NAREIT, Russell, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
 Large cap: S&P 500, Small cap: Russell 2000, EM Equity: MSCI EME, DM Equity: MSCI EAFE, Comdty: Bloomberg Commodity Index, High Yield: Bloomberg Global HY Index, Fixed Income: Bloomberg US Aggregate, REITs: NAREIT Equity REIT Index, Cash: Bloomberg 1-3m Treasury. The "Asset Allocation" portfolio assumes the following weights: 25% in the S&P 500, 10% in the Russell 2000, 15% in the MSCI EAFE, 5% in the MSCI EME, 25% in the Bloomberg US Aggregate, 5% in the Bloomberg 1-3m Treasury, 5% in the Bloomberg Global High Yield Index, 5% in the Bloomberg Commodity Index and 5% in the NAREIT Equity REIT Index. Balanced portfolio assumes annual rebalancing. Annualized (Ann.) return and volatility (Vol.) represents period from 12/31/2009 to 12/31/2023. Please see disclosure page at end for index definitions. All data represents total return for stated period. The "Asset Allocation" portfolio is for illustrative purposes only. Past performance is not indicative of future returns.
 Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of March 1, 2024.



...outside of cash

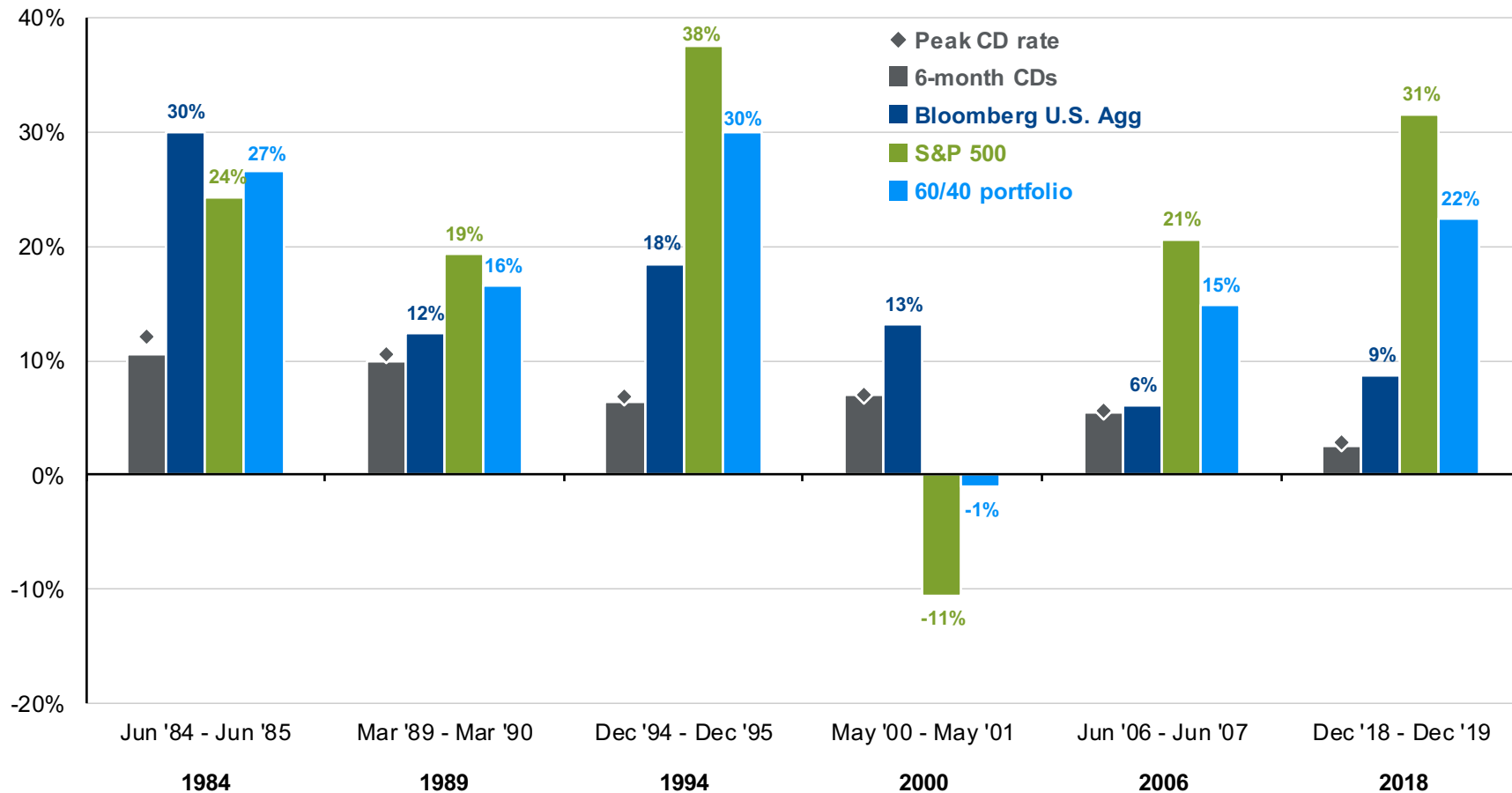
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Investment opportunities outside of CDs

Peak 6-month certificate of deposit (CD) rate during previous rate hiking cycles and subsequent 12-month total returns



Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, Federal Reserve, Robert Shiller, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.

The 60/40 portfolio is 60% invested in S&P 500 Total Return Index and 40% invested in Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Total Return Index. The S&P 500 total return figure from the 1984 period was calculated using data from Robert Shiller. The analysis references the month in which the month-end 6-month CD rate peaked during previous rate hiking cycles. CD rate data prior to 2013 are sourced from the Federal Reserve, whereas data from 2013 to 2023 are sourced from Bloomberg. CD subsequent 12-month return calculation assumes reinvestment at the prevailing 6-month rate when the initial CD matures.

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J.P. Morgan Asset Management – Index definitions

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All indexes are unmanaged and an individual cannot invest directly in an index. Index returns do not include fees or expenses.

Equities:

The **Dow Jones Industrial Average** is a price-weighted average of 30 actively traded blue-chip U.S. stocks.

The **MSCI ACWI (All Country World Index)** is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed and emerging markets.

The **MSCI EAFE Index(Europe, Australasia, Far East)** is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets, excluding the US & Canada.

The **MSCI Emerging Markets Index** is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance in the global emerging markets.

The **MSCI Europe Index** is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure developed market equity performance in Europe.

The **MSCI Pacific Index** is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance in the Pacific region.

The **Russell 1000 Index®** measures the performance of the 1,000 largest companies in the Russell 3000.

The **Russell 1000 Growth Index®** measures the performance of those Russell 1000 companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

The **Russell 1000 Value Index®** measures the performance of those Russell 1000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

The **Russell 2000 Index®** measures the performance of the 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 Index.

The **Russell 2000 Growth Index®** measures the performance of those Russell 2000 companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

The **Russell 2000 Value Index®** measures the performance of those Russell 2000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

The **Russell 3000 Index®** measures the performance of the 3,000 largest U.S. companies based on total market capitalization.

The **Russell Midcap Index®** measures the performance of the 800 smallest companies in the Russell 1000 Index.

The **Russell Midcap Growth Index®** measures the performance of those Russell Midcap companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. The stocks are also members of the Russell 1000 Growth index.

The **Russell Midcap Value Index®** measures the performance of those Russell Midcap companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. The stocks are also members of the Russell 1000 Value index.

The **S&P 500 Index** is widely regarded as the best single gauge of the U.S. equities market. The index includes a representative sample of 500 leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy. The **S&P 500 Index** focuses on the large-cap segment of the market; however, since it includes a significant portion of the total value of the market, it also represents the market.

Fixed income:

The **Bloomberg 1-3 Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index** includes all publicly issued zero-coupon US Treasury Bills that have a remaining maturity of less than 3 months and more than 1 month, are rated investment grade, and have \$250 million or more of outstanding face value. In addition, the securities must be denominated in U.S. dollars and must be fixed rate and non convertible.

The **Bloomberg Global High Yield Index** is a multi-currency flagship measure of the global high yield debt market. The index represents the union of the US High Yield, the Pan-European High Yield, and Emerging Markets (EM) Hard Currency High Yield Indices. The high yield and emerging markets sub-components are mutually exclusive. Until January 1, 2011, the index also included CMBS high yield securities.

The **Bloomberg Municipal Index** consists of a broad selection of investment-grade general obligation and revenue bonds of maturities ranging from one year to 30 years. It is an unmanaged index representative of the tax-exempt bond market.

The **Bloomberg US Dollar Floating Rate Note (FRN) Index** provides a measure of the U.S. dollar denominated floating rate note market.

The **Bloomberg US Corporate Investment Grade Index** is an unmanaged index consisting of publicly issued US Corporate and specified foreign debentures and secured notes that are rated investment grade (Baa3/BBB or higher) by at least two ratings agencies, have at least one year to final maturity and have at least \$250 million par amount outstanding. To qualify, bonds must be SEC-registered.

The **Bloomberg US High Yield Index** covers the universe of fixed rate, non-investment grade debt. Eurobonds and debt issues from countries designated as emerging markets (sovereign rating of Baa1/BBB+/BBB+ and below using the middle of Moody's, S&P, and Fitch) are excluded, but Canadian and global bonds (SEC registered) of issuers in non-EMG countries are included.

The **Bloomberg US Mortgage Backed Securities Index** is an unmanaged index that measures the performance of investment grade fixed-rate mortgage backed pass-through securities of GNMA, FNMA and FHLMC.

The **Bloomberg US TIPS Index** consists of Inflation-Protection securities issued by the U.S. Treasury.

The **J.P. Morgan Emerging Market Bond Global Index(EMBI)** includes U.S. dollar denominated Brady bonds, Eurobonds, traded loans and local market debt instruments issued by sovereign and quasi-sovereign entities.

The **J.P. Morgan Domestic High Yield Index** is designed to mirror the investable universe of the U.S. dollar domestic high yield corporate debt market.

The **J.P. Morgan Corporate Emerging Markets Bond Index Broad Diversified (CEMBI Broad Diversified)** is an expansion of the **J.P. Morgan Corporate Emerging Markets Bond Index (CEMBI)**. The CEMBI is a market capitalization weighted index consisting of U.S. dollar denominated emerging market corporate bonds.

The **J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global Diversified (EMBI Global Diversified)** tracks total returns for U.S. dollar-denominated debt instruments issued by emerging market sovereign and quasi-sovereign entities: Brady bonds, loans, Eurobonds. The index limits the exposure of some of the larger countries.

The **J.P. Morgan GBI EM Global Diversified** tracks the performance of local currency debt issued by emerging market governments, whose debt is accessible by most of the international investor base.

The **U.S. Treasury Index** is a component of the U.S. Government index.



J.P. Morgan Asset Management – Definitions

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Other asset classes:

The **Alerian MLP Index** is a composite of the 50 most prominent energy Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs) that provides investors with an unbiased, comprehensive benchmark for the asset class.

The **Bloomberg Commodity Index** and related sub-indices are composed of futures contracts on physical commodities and represents twenty two separate commodities traded on U.S. exchanges, with the exception of aluminum, nickel, and zinc

The **Cambridge Associates U.S. Global Buyout and Growth Index®** is based on data compiled from 1,768 global (U.S. & ex-U.S.) buyout and growth equity funds, including fully liquidated partnerships, formed between 1986 and 2013.

The **CS/Tremont Hedge Fund Index** is compiled by Credit Suisse Tremont Index, LLC. It is an asset-weighted hedge fund index and includes only funds, as opposed to separate accounts. The Index uses the Credit Suisse/Tremont database, which tracks over 4500 funds, and consists only of funds with a minimum of US\$50 million under management, a 12-month track record, and audited financial statements. It is calculated and rebalanced on a monthly basis, and shown net of all performance fees and expenses. It is the exclusive property of Credit Suisse Tremont Index, LLC.

The **HFRI Monthly Indices (HFRI)** are equally weighted performance indexes, utilized by numerous hedge fund managers as a benchmark for their own hedge funds. The HFRI are broken down into 4 main strategies, each with multiple sub strategies. All single-manager HFRI Index constituents are included in the HFRI Fund Weighted Composite, which accounts for over 2200 funds listed on the internal HFR Database.

The **NAREIT EQUITY REIT Index** is designed to provide the most comprehensive assessment of overall industry performance, and includes all tax-qualified real estate investment trusts (REITs) that are listed on the NYSE, the American Stock Exchange or the NASDAQ National Market List.

The **NFI-ODCE**, short for NCREIF Fund Index -Open End Diversified Core Equity, is an index of investment returns reporting on both a historical and current basis the results of 33 open-end commingled funds pursuing a core investment strategy, some of which have performance histories dating back to the 1970s. The NFI-ODCE Index is capitalization-weighted and is reported gross of fees. Measurement is time-weighted.

Definitions:

Investing in **alternative assets** involves higher risks than traditional investments and is suitable only for sophisticated investors. Alternative investments involve greater risks than traditional investments and should not be deemed a complete investment program. They are not tax efficient and an investor should consult with his/her tax advisor prior to investing. Alternative investments have higher fees than traditional investments and they may also be highly leveraged and engage in speculative investment techniques, which can magnify the potential for investment loss or gain. The value of the investment may fall as well as rise and investors may get back less than they invested.

Bonds are subject to interest rate risks. Bond prices generally fall when interest rates rise.

Investments in **commodities** may have greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, particularly if the instruments involve leverage. The value of commodity-linked derivative instruments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political and regulatory developments. Use of leveraged commodity-linked derivatives creates an opportunity for increased return but, at the same time, creates the possibility for greater loss.

Derivatives may be riskier than other types of investments because they may be more sensitive to changes in economic or market conditions than other types of investments and could result in losses that significantly exceed the original investment. The use of derivatives may not be successful, resulting in investment losses, and the cost of such strategies may reduce investment returns.

Distressed Restructuring Strategies employ an investment process focused on corporate fixed income instruments, primarily on corporate credit instruments of companies trading at significant discounts to their value at issuance or obliged (par value) at maturity as a result of either formal bankruptcy proceeding or financial market perception of near term proceedings.

Investments in **emerging markets** can be more volatile. The normal risks of investing in foreign countries are heightened when investing in emerging markets. In addition, the small size of securities markets and the low trading volume may lead to a lack of liquidity, which leads to increased volatility. Also, emerging markets may not provide adequate legal protection for private or foreign investment or private property.

The price of **equity** securities may rise, or fall because of changes in the broad market or changes in a company's financial condition, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, sectors or industries, or the securities market as a whole, such as changes in economic or political conditions. Equity securities are subject to "stock market risk" meaning that stock prices in general may decline over short or extended periods of time.

Equity market neutral strategies employ sophisticated quantitative techniques of analyzing price data to ascertain information about future price movement and relationships between securities, select securities for purchase and sale. Equity Market Neutral Strategies typically maintain characteristic net equity market exposure no greater than 10% long or short.

Global macro strategies trade a broad range of strategies in which the investment process is predicated on movements in underlying economic variables and the impact these have on equity, fixed income, hard currency and commodity markets.

International investing involves a greater degree of risk and increased volatility. Changes in currency exchange rates and differences in accounting and taxation policies outside the U.S. can raise or lower returns. Some overseas markets may not be as politically and economically stable as the United States and other nations.

There is no guarantee that the use of **long and short positions** will succeed in limiting an investor's exposure to domestic stock market movements, capitalization, sector swings or other risk factors. Using long and short selling strategies may have higher portfolio turnover rates. Short selling involves certain risks, including additional costs associated with covering short positions and a possibility of unlimited loss on certain short sale positions.

Merger arbitrage strategies which employ an investment process primarily focused on opportunities in equity and equity related instruments of companies which are currently engaged in a corporate transaction.

Mid-capitalization investing typically carries more risk than investing in well-established "blue-chip" companies. Historically, mid-cap companies' stock has experienced a greater degree of market volatility than the average stock.

Price to forward earnings is a measure of the price-to-earnings ratio (P/E) using forecasted earnings. **Price to book value** compares a stock's market value to its book value. **Price to cash flow** is a measure of the market's expectations of a firm's future financial health. **Price to dividends** is the ratio of the price of a share on a stock exchange to the dividends per share paid in the previous year, used as a measure of a company's potential as an investment.

Real estate investments may be subject to a higher degree of market risk because of concentration in a specific industry, sector or geographical sector. Real estate investments may be subject to risks including, but not limited to, declines in the value of real estate, risks related to general and economic conditions, changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trust and defaults by borrower.

Relative Value Strategies maintain positions in which the investment thesis is predicated on realization of a valuation discrepancy in the relationship between multiple securities.

Small-capitalization investing typically carries more risk than investing in well-established "blue-chip" companies since smaller companies generally have a higher risk of failure. Historically, smaller companies' stock has experienced a greater degree of market volatility than the average stock.



J.P. Morgan Asset Management – Risks & disclosures

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Unless otherwise stated, all data are as of December 1, 2023 or most recently available.

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