



Market Insights

—
CELEBRATING
20
YEARS
—

Guide to the Markets[®]

Jordan Jackson,
Global Market Strategist

U.S. | 3Q 2025

As of July 24, 2025



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We are experiencing the highest tariff rate since the 1940's

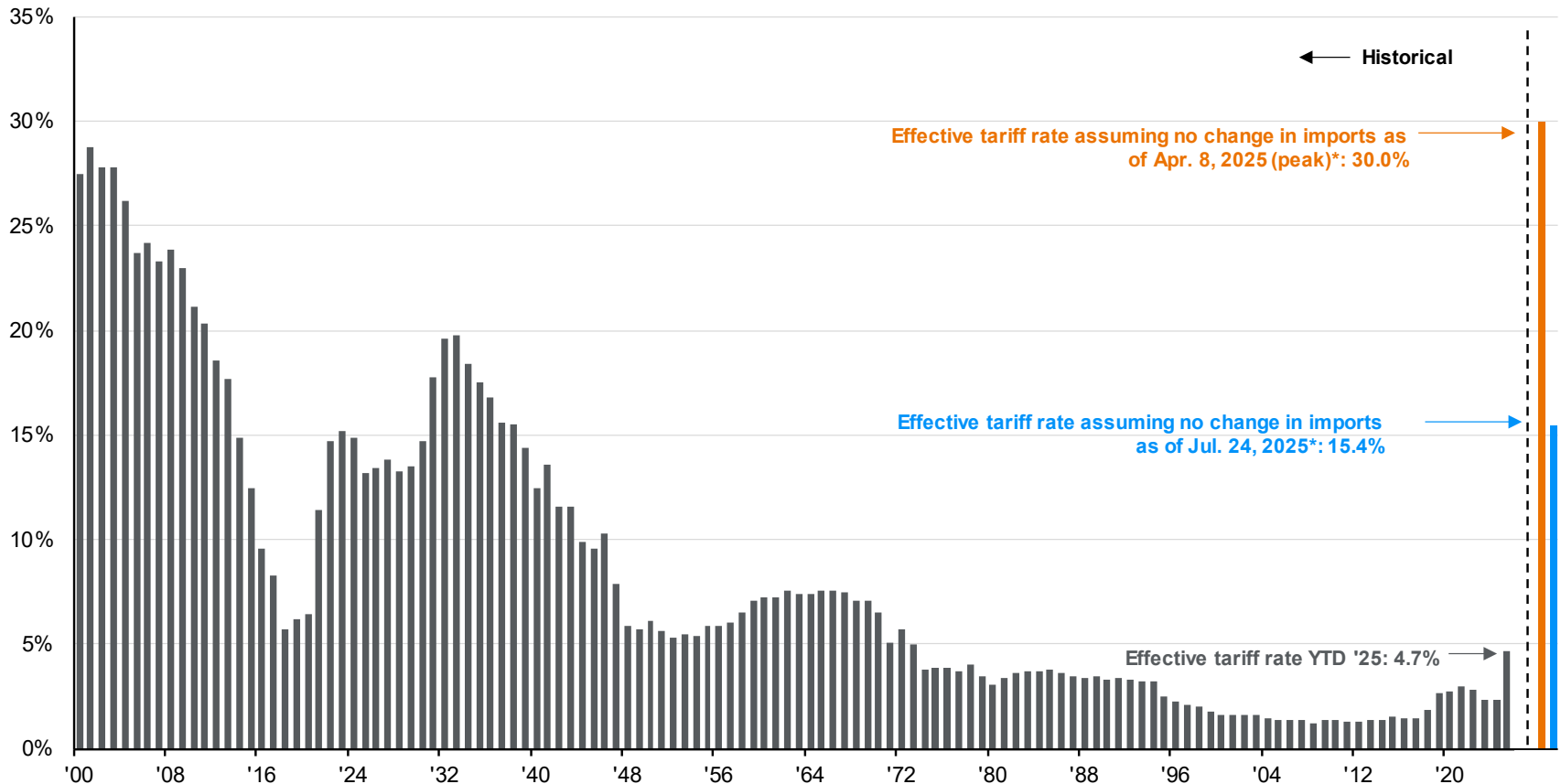
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Average tariff rate on U.S. goods imports for consumption

Duties collected / value of total goods imports for consumption



Source: Goldman Sachs Investment Research, United States International Trade Commission, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. For illustrative purposes only. The estimated weighted average U.S. tariff rate includes the latest tariff announcements. Estimates about which goods are USMCA compliant come from Goldman Sachs Investment Research. Imports for consumption: goods brought into a country for direct use or sale in the domestic market. The estimate does not consider non-tariff barriers, such as value-added taxes. *Figures are based on 2024 import levels and assume no change in demand due to tariff increases. 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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1Q25 growth was heavily impacted by purchases ahead of tariffs, expect a bounce in 2Q growth

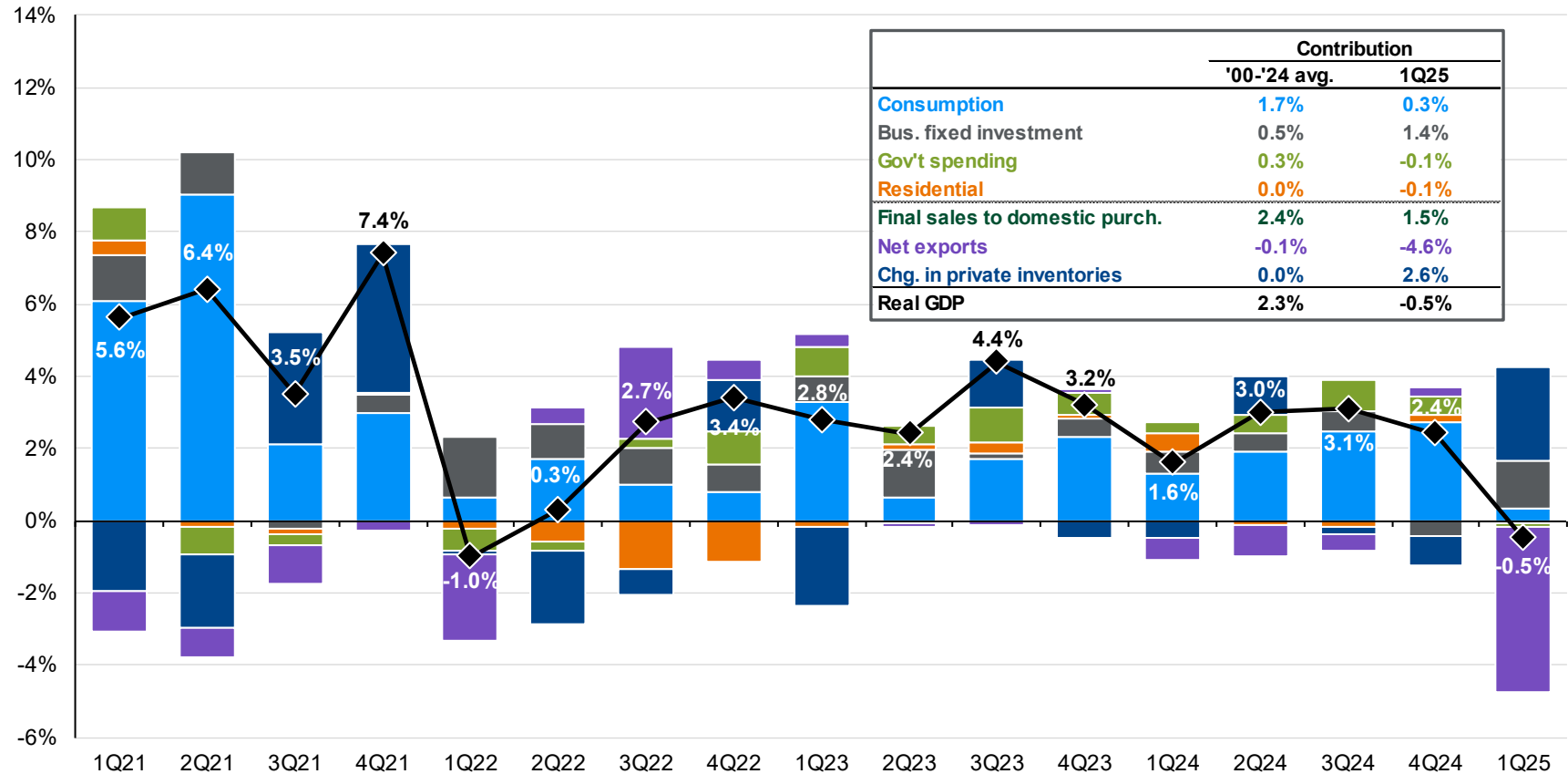
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Contributors to real GDP growth

Quarter-over-quarter, seasonally adjusted annualized rate



Source: BEA, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
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While recession is not our base case, follow these components to track activity in 2H25

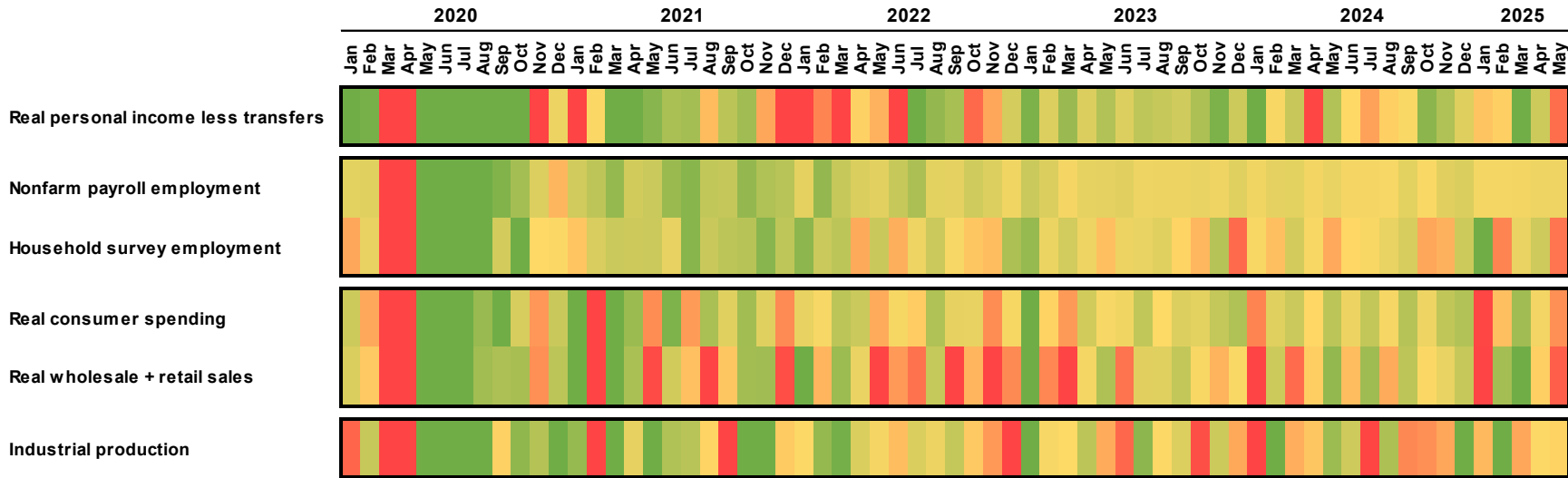
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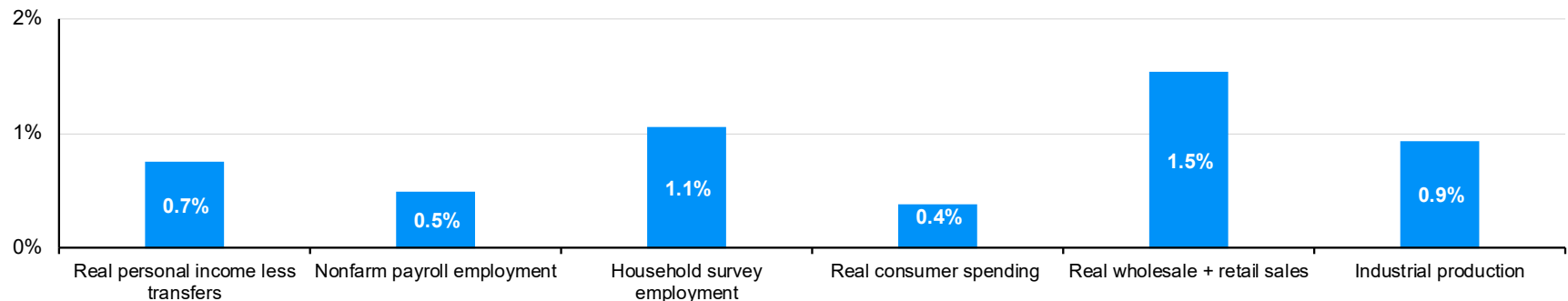
19

Variables used by the NBER in making recession determination*

% change month-over-month



% change, last six months



Source: BEA, BLS, Census Bureau, NBER, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Heatmap shading based on data back to 2020, with green and red reflecting a range of +/- 0.5 standard deviations from a baseline of 0% monthly growth. *The NBER's definition of a recession involves a significant decline in economic activity that is spread across the economy and lasts more than a few months. Specifically, they consider real personal income less transfers, nonfarm payroll employment, employment as measured by the household survey, real personal consumption expenditures, wholesale-retail sales adjusted for price changes and industrial production. There is no fixed rule about which measures contribute to the process or how they are weighted, but the committee notes that "in recent decades, the two measures we have put the most weight on are real personal income less transfers and nonfarm payroll employment." Six-month percent change is calculated from the latest month's data, which may differ by indicator.
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After a solid June employment report, labor markets should modestly soften going forward.

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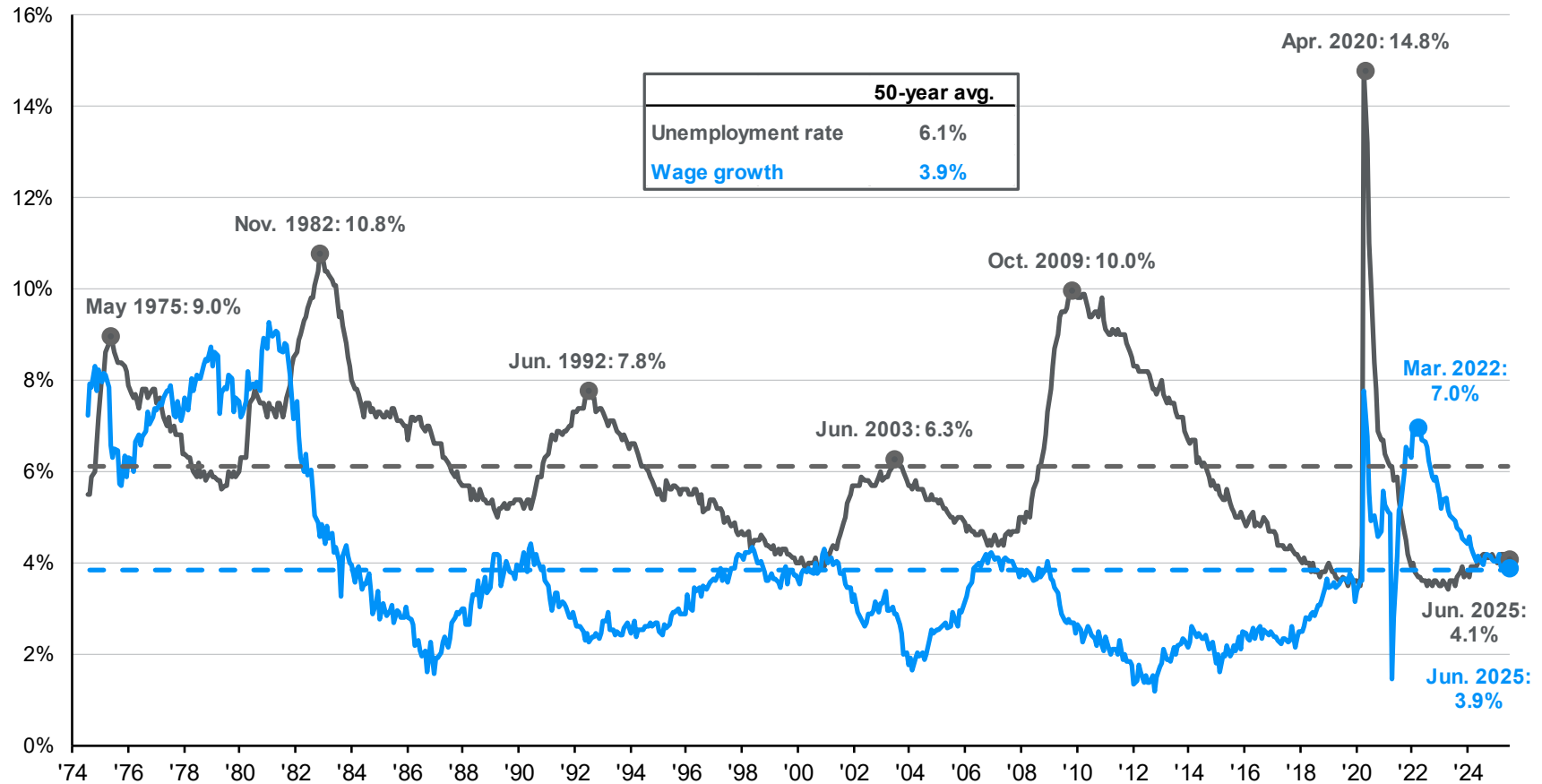
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Economy

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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On net, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act “OBBBA” is set to worsen the fiscal position in the U.S...

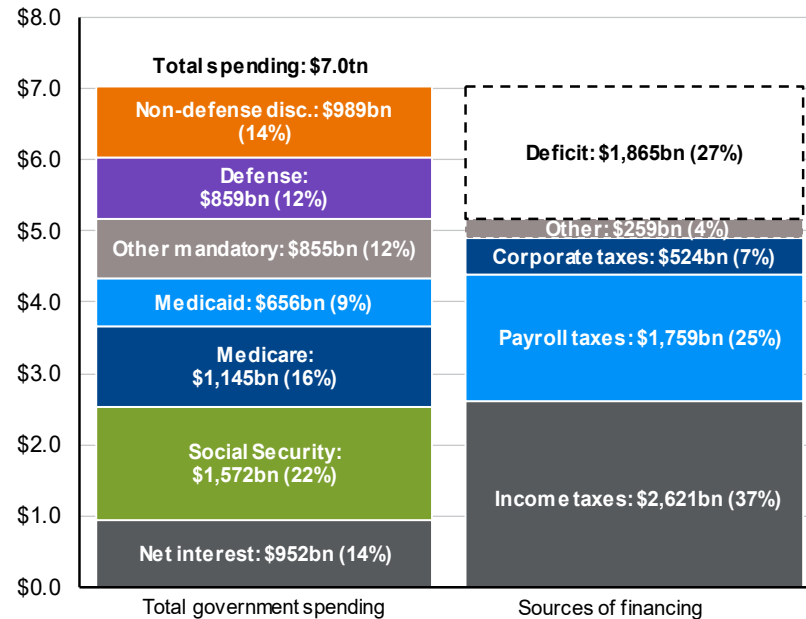
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The 2025 federal budget

USD trillions

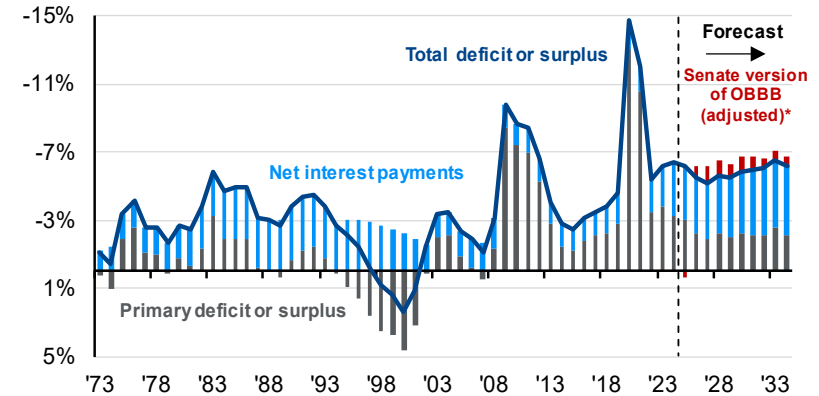


CBO's Baseline economic assumptions

	2025	'26-'27	'28-'29	'30-'35
Real GDP growth	2.2%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%
10-year Treasury	4.1%	3.9%	3.9%	3.8%
Headline inflation (CPI)	2.3%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%
Unemployment	4.2%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%

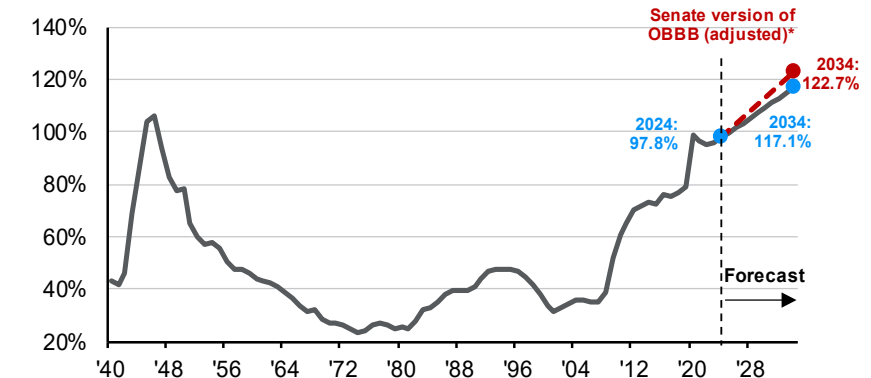
Federal deficit and net interest payments

% 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; (Left) Numbers may not sum to 100% due to rounding; (Top and bottom right) BEA, Treasury Department. Estimates are from the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) January 2025 An Update to the Budget Outlook: 2025 to 2035. "Other" spending includes, but is not limited to, health insurance subsidies, income security and federal civilian and military retirement. Years shown are fiscal years. OBBB refers to the "One Big Beautiful Bill Act." *Adjusted by JPMAM to include estimates from the CBO June 2025 report "Estimated Budgetary Effects of an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute to H.R. 1, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act." Figures are also adjusted to include JPMAM estimates of tariff revenues and the estimated cost of extending expiring tax cuts beyond 2028, based on CBO estimates prepared for the version of the OBBB proposed by the House of Representatives on May 22, 2025. 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.



...alongside growing demand from price sensitive buyers, suggest a floor for long term interest rates

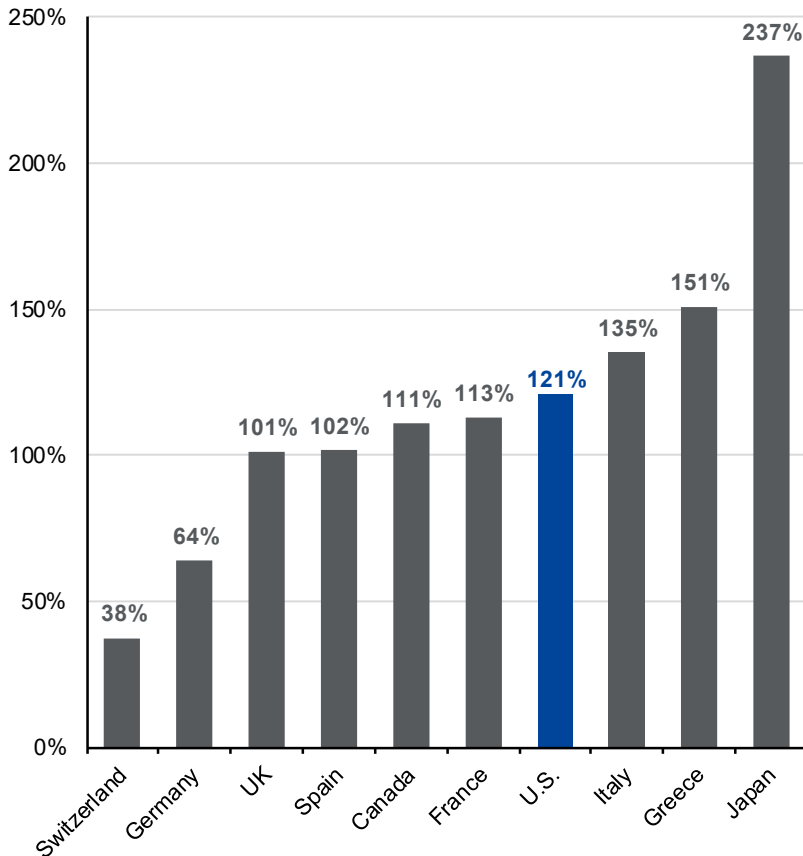
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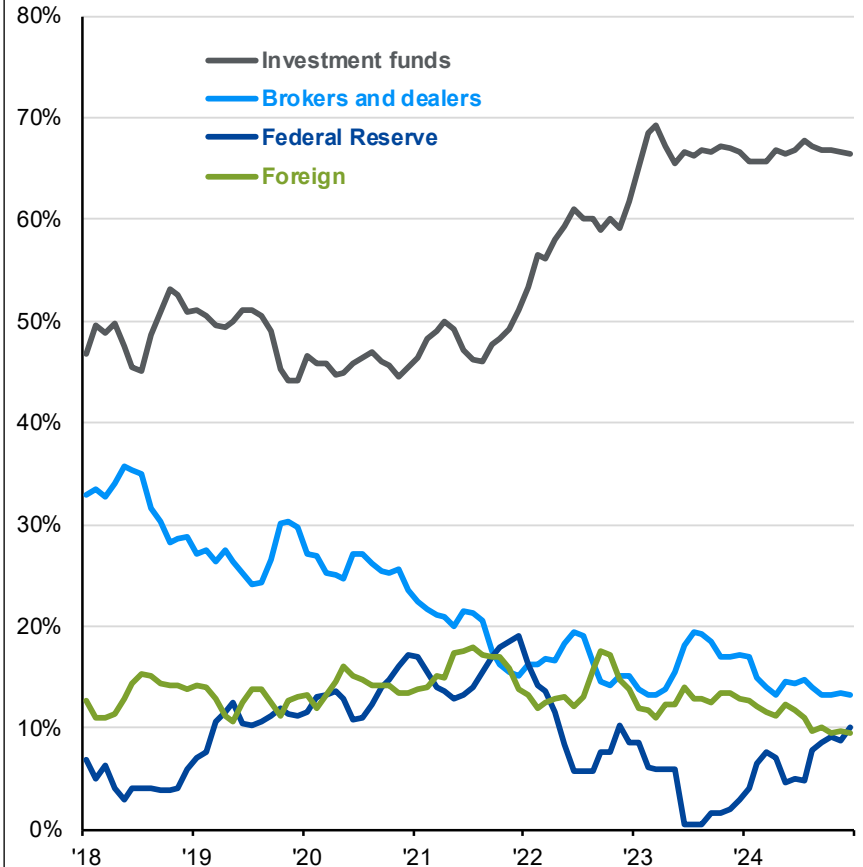
Developed market debt by country

Gross government debt as a % of GDP, 2024



U.S. Treasury bonds by investor type

% of total bond auction allotment awarded by investor type, 3-mo. moving average



Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management; (Left) WEO; (Right) U.S. Treasury Department.

(Left) General government gross debt includes all liabilities that require payment of interest and/or principal by the debtor to the creditor at some future date. Net debt refers to gross debt minus its financial assets held in the form of debt instruments. (Right) Data reflect auctions for 2-, 3-, 5-, 7- and 10-year notes as well as 20- and 30-year bonds. Brokers and dealers include primary dealers, other commercial bank dealer departments and other non-bank dealers and brokers. Figures may not round to 100% due to the exclusion of some smaller categories.

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Trade progress has led to a quick rebound to new highs via valuations

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S&P 500 Price Index



Source: FactSet, Federal Reserve, Refinitiv Datastream, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.

Dividend yield is calculated as consensus analyst estimates of dividends in the next 12 months, provided by FactSet, divided by the most recent S&P 500 index price. Forward P/E ratio is the most recent S&P 500 index price divided by consensus estimates for earnings in the next 12 months, provided by IBES since January 1997 and FactSet since January 2022. Returns are cumulative and do not include the reinvestment of dividends. Past performance is not indicative of future returns.

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We think 2H25 performance will come from a mix of Mag 7 stocks and breadth from the rest of the market

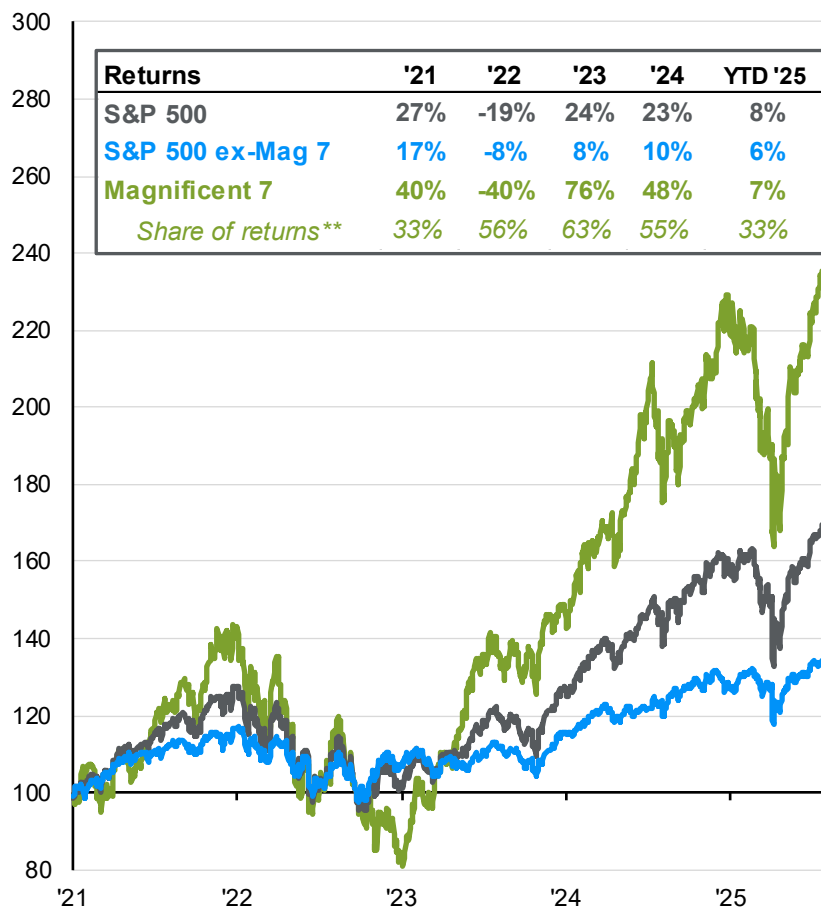
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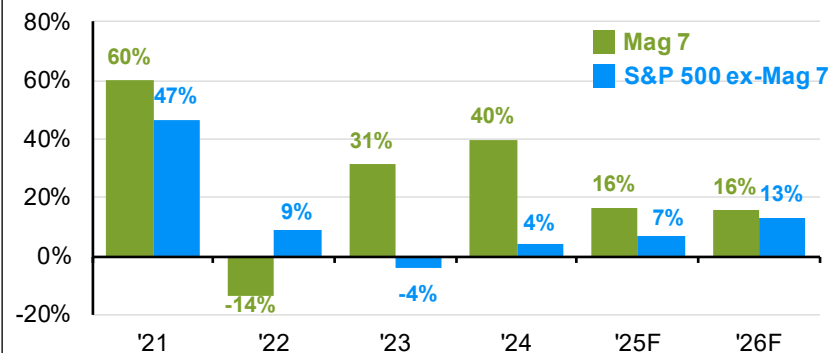
Performance of “Magnificent 7” stocks in S&P 500*

Indexed to 100 on 1/1/2021, price return



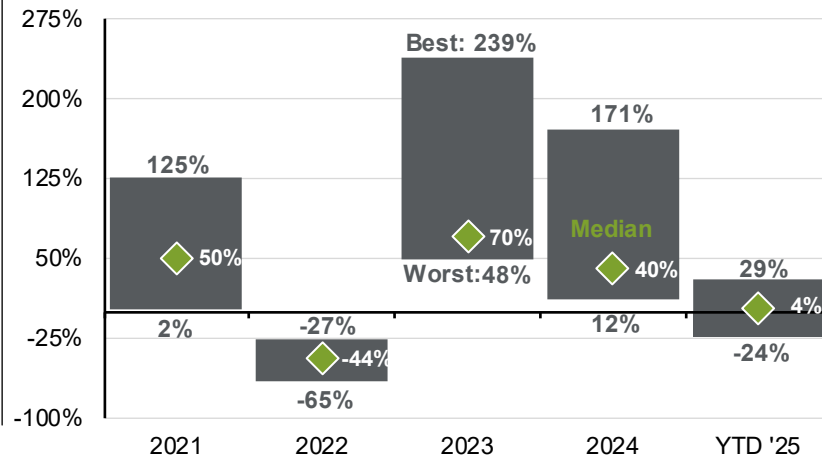
Earnings growth

Year-over-year



Magnificent 7 performance dispersion

Price returns, best, median and worst performing Mag 7 stock by year



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

*Magnificent 7 includes AAPL, AMZN, GOOGL/GOOG, META, MSFT, NVDA and TSLA. Earnings estimates for 2025 and 2026 reflect consensus analyst expectations, provided by FactSet. **Share of returns represent how much each group contributed to the overall return.

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“Be greedy when others are fearful” – Warren Buffet

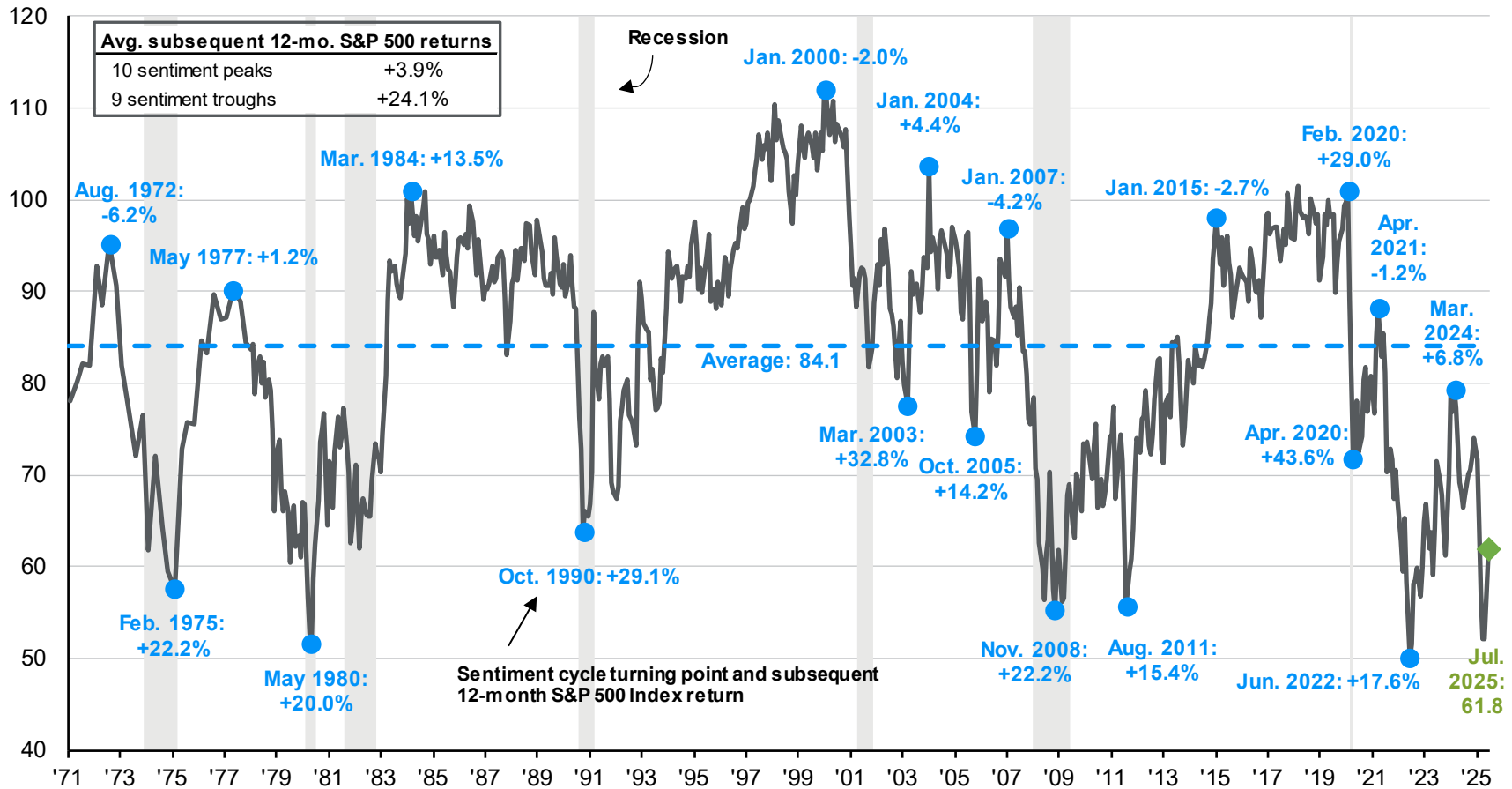
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Economy

Consumer Sentiment Index and subsequent 12-month S&P 500 returns



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

Peak is defined as the highest index value before a series of lower lows, while a trough is defined as the lowest index value before a series of higher highs.

Subsequent 12-month S&P 500 returns are price returns only starting from the end of the month and excluding dividends. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results.

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The Fed missed the inflation surge in '22, they don't want to miss potential tariff-related inflation pressure in '25...

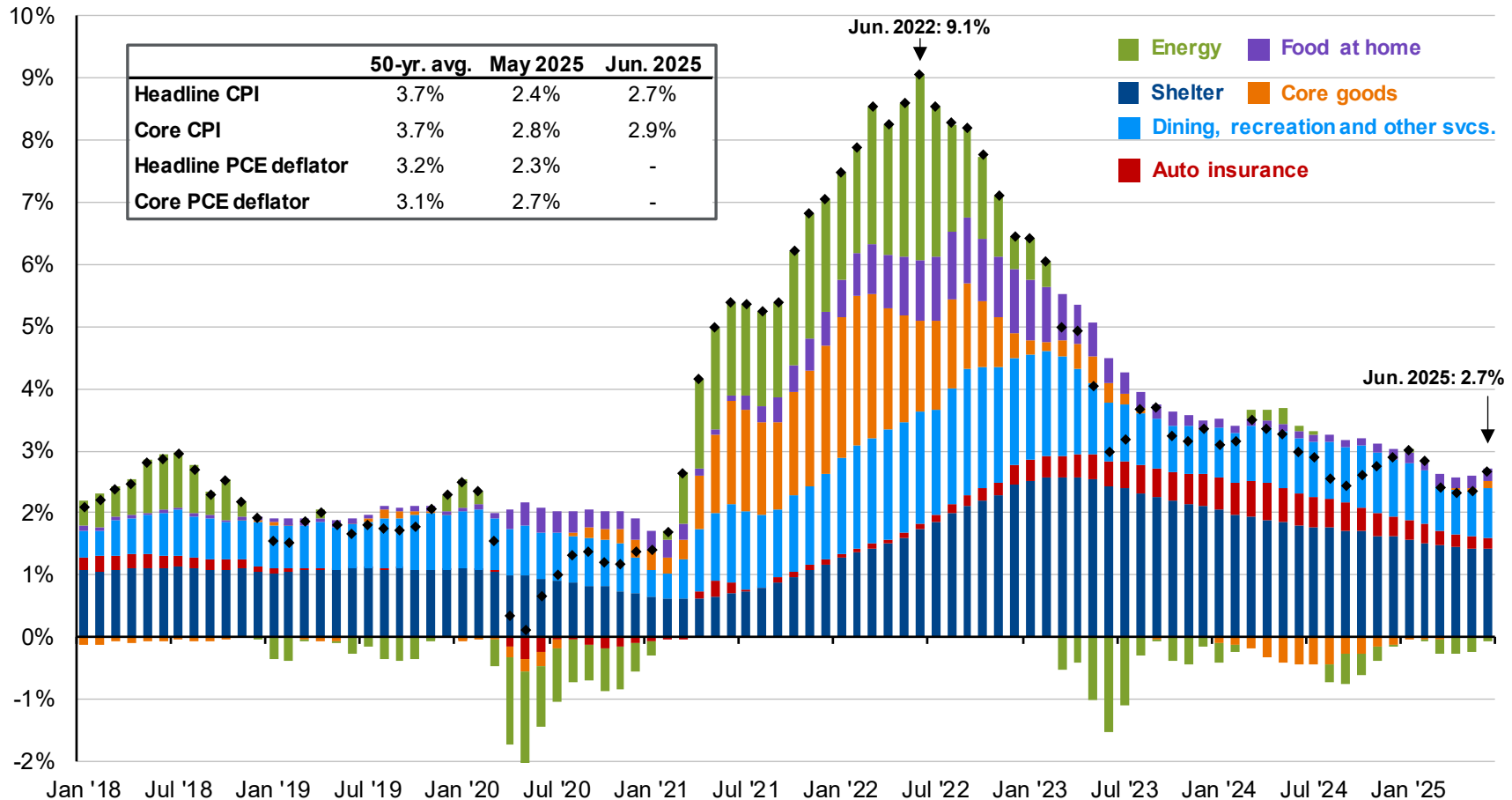
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Contributors to headline CPI inflation

Contribution to y/y % change in CPI, non-seasonally adjusted



Source: BLS, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Contributions mirror the BLS methodology on Table 7 of the CPI report. Values may not sum to headline CPI figures due to rounding and underlying calculations. "Shelter" includes owners' equivalent rent, rent of primary residence and home insurance. "Food at home" includes alcoholic beverages.

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...suggesting fewer cuts.

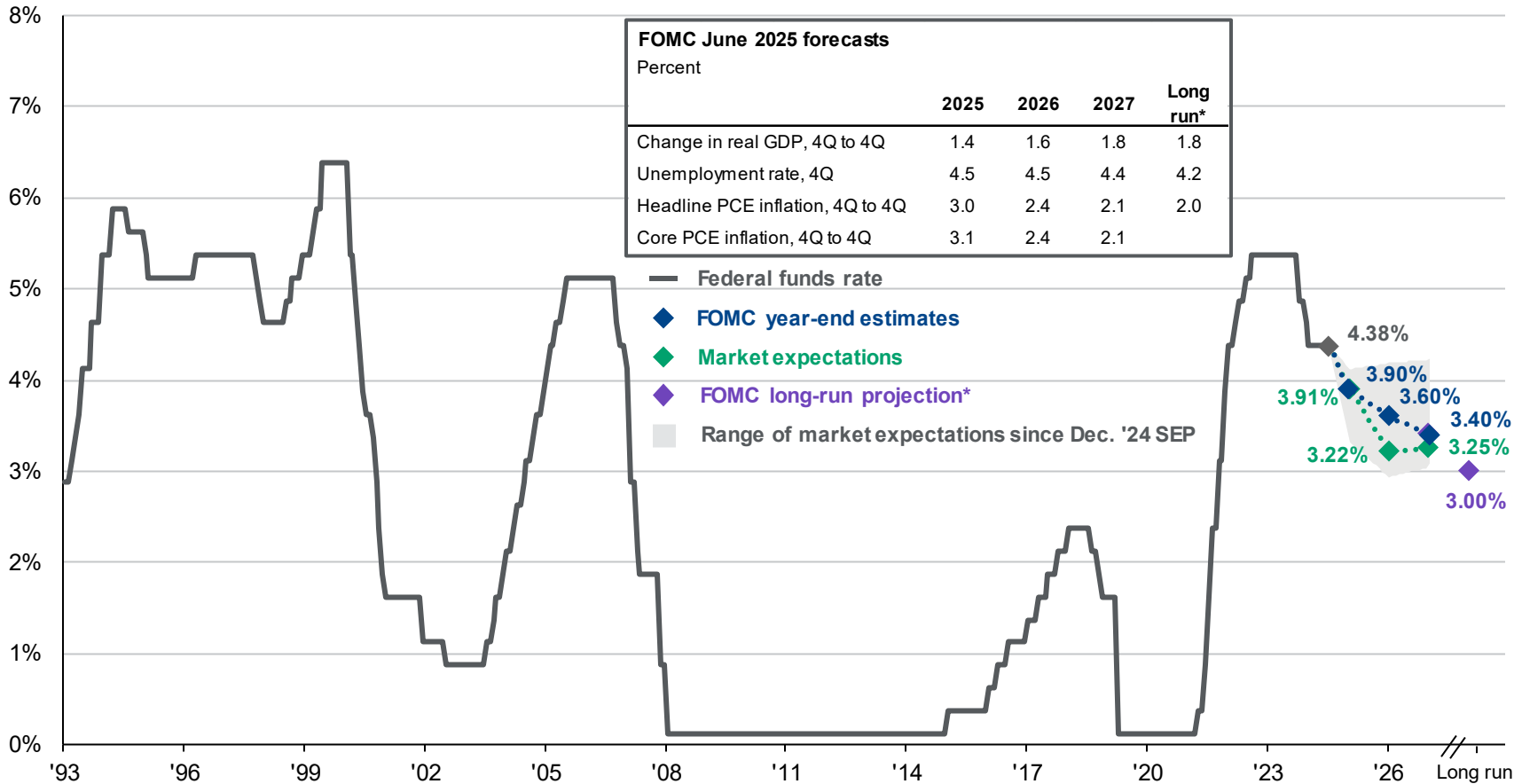
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Federal funds rate expectations

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, 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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Bonds have held their own, and attractive yields can help offset any upward pressure on rates

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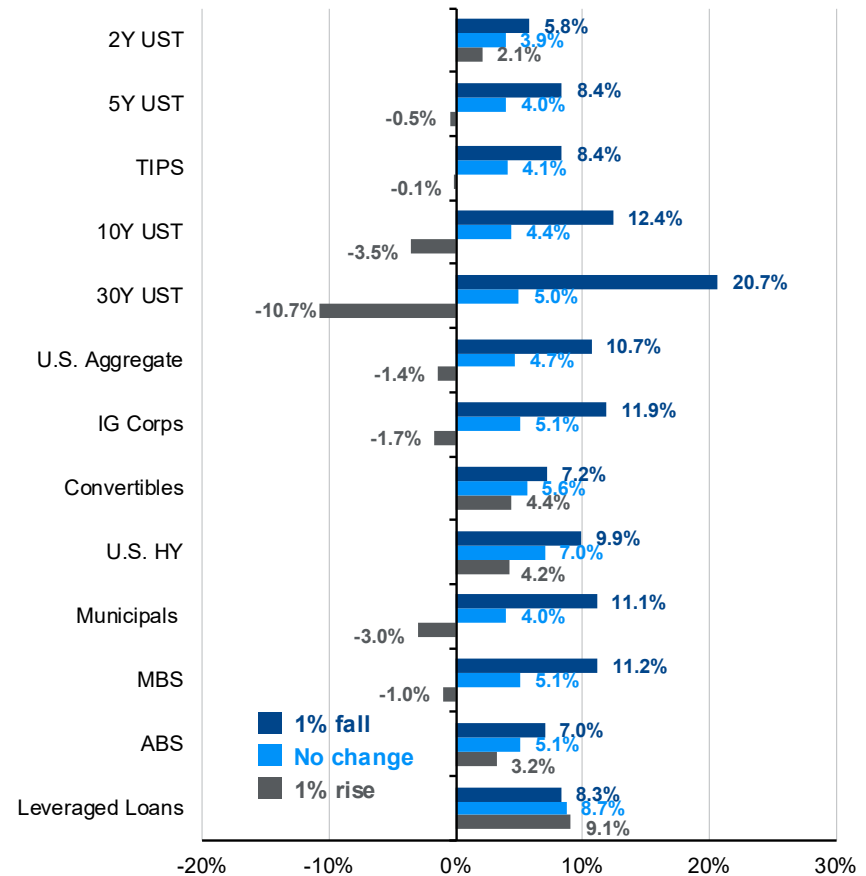
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Fixed Income

U.S. Treasuries	Yield		Return		Avg. Maturity	Correlation to 10-year	Correlation to S&P 500
	7/24/2025	12/31/2024	2025				
2-Year	3.91%	4.25%	2.60%	2 years	0.74	0.02	
5-Year	3.98%	4.38%	4.19%	5	0.94	0.01	
TIPS	1.73%	2.13%	4.80%	7.2	0.74	0.35	
10-Year	4.43%	4.58%	3.87%	10	1.00	-0.04	
30-Year	4.96%	4.78%	-0.27%	30	0.93	-0.08	
Sector							
U.S. Aggregate	4.67%	4.91%	3.40%	8.4	0.90	0.27	
IG Corps	5.10%	5.33%	3.79%	10.4	0.70	0.49	
Convertibles	5.59%	6.13%	10.43%	-	-0.01	0.86	
U.S. HY	7.02%	7.49%	5.08%	4.7	0.11	0.79	
Municipals	4.03%	3.74%	-1.03%	13.3	0.74	0.28	
MBS	5.11%	5.27%	3.51%	8.0	0.82	0.28	
ABS	5.11%	5.38%	3.22%	2.1	0.41	0.27	
Leveraged Loans	8.67%	8.68%	3.64%	4.6	-0.21	0.62	

Fixed income returns in different interest rate scenarios

Total return, assumes a parallel shift in the yield curve



Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, 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. TIPS returns consider the impact that inflation could have on returns by assuming the Cleveland Fed's 1-year inflation expectation forecasts are realized. 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.
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Bond yields still look attractive relative to recent history

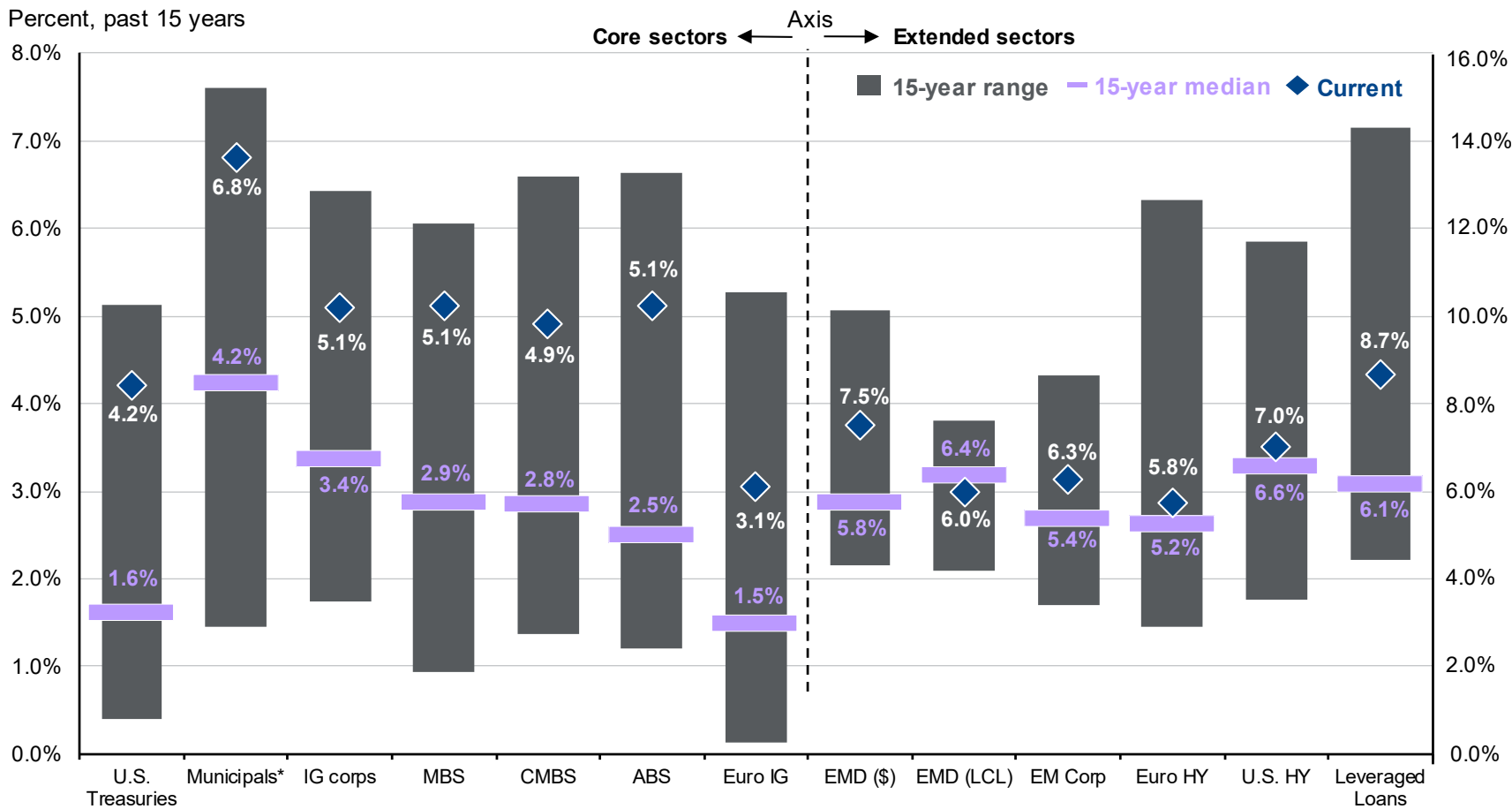
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Yield-to-worst across fixed income sectors

Percent, past 15 years



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

Indices used are Bloomberg except for ABS, emerging market debt and leveraged loans: ABS: J.P. Morgan ABS Index; CMBS: Bloomberg Investment Grade CMBS Index; 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. ABS data begins in 2012. *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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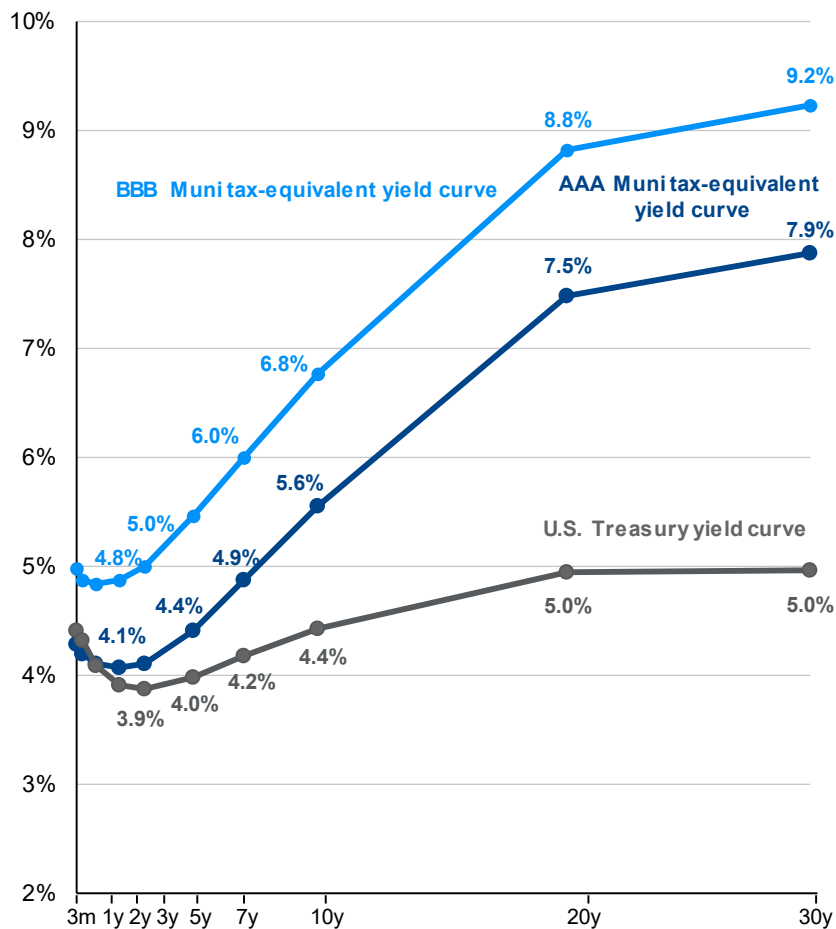
Particularly across the tax-exempt market

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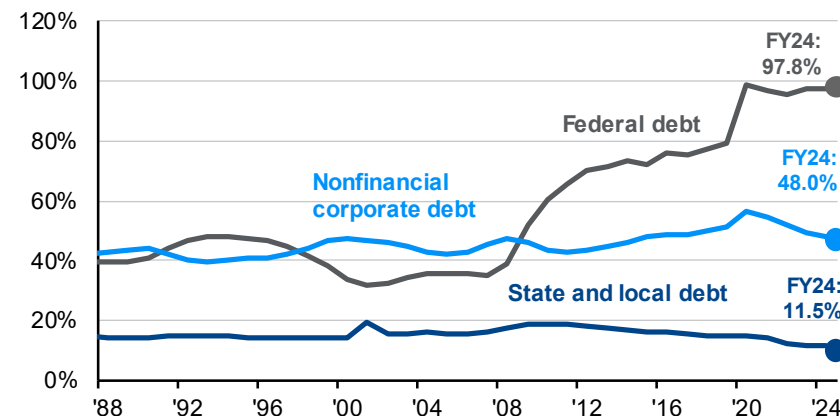
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Muni tax-equivalent and Treasury yield curves



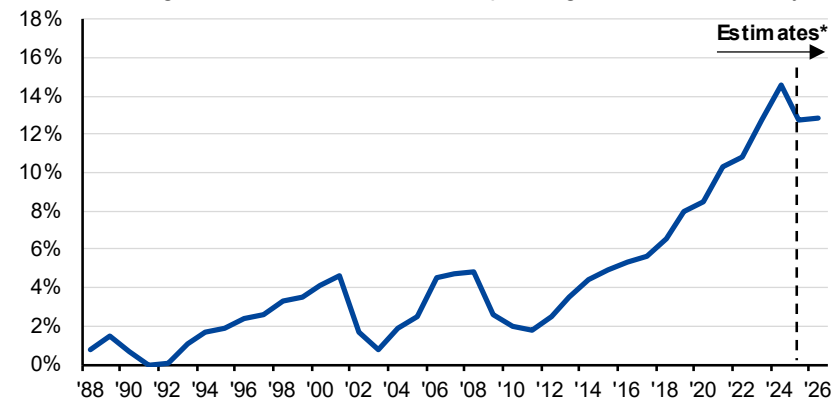
State and local, federal and corporate debt

% of GDP, 1988-2024, end of fiscal year



State Rainy Day Fund balances

Median savings balances as a % of total spending, 1988-2026, fiscal year



Source: J.P. Morgan Asset Management; (Left) Bloomberg, FactSet, Federal Reserve, S&P Global; (Top right) Census Bureau, Congressional Budget Office (CBO), Federal Reserve; (Bottom right) NASBO Fiscal Survey of States Spring 2025. Municipal tax-equivalent yields are calculated based on municipal bond curves for each credit rating according to S&P Global and assume a top-income tax bracket rate of 37% plus a Medicare tax rate of 3.8% for a total tax rate of 40.8%. State and local debt are based on the Census Bureau's Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances. A rainy day fund, also known as a budget stabilization fund or reserve fund, is a collection of funds that local governments use to prepare for financial emergencies and future stability. *Estimates are sourced from NASBO's Spring 2025 Fiscal Survey of States. Figures for FY 2025 are estimates while figures for FY 2026 are projected based on governors' recommended budgets.

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Active management in fixed income is crucial to yield enhancement, diversification, and alpha for clients

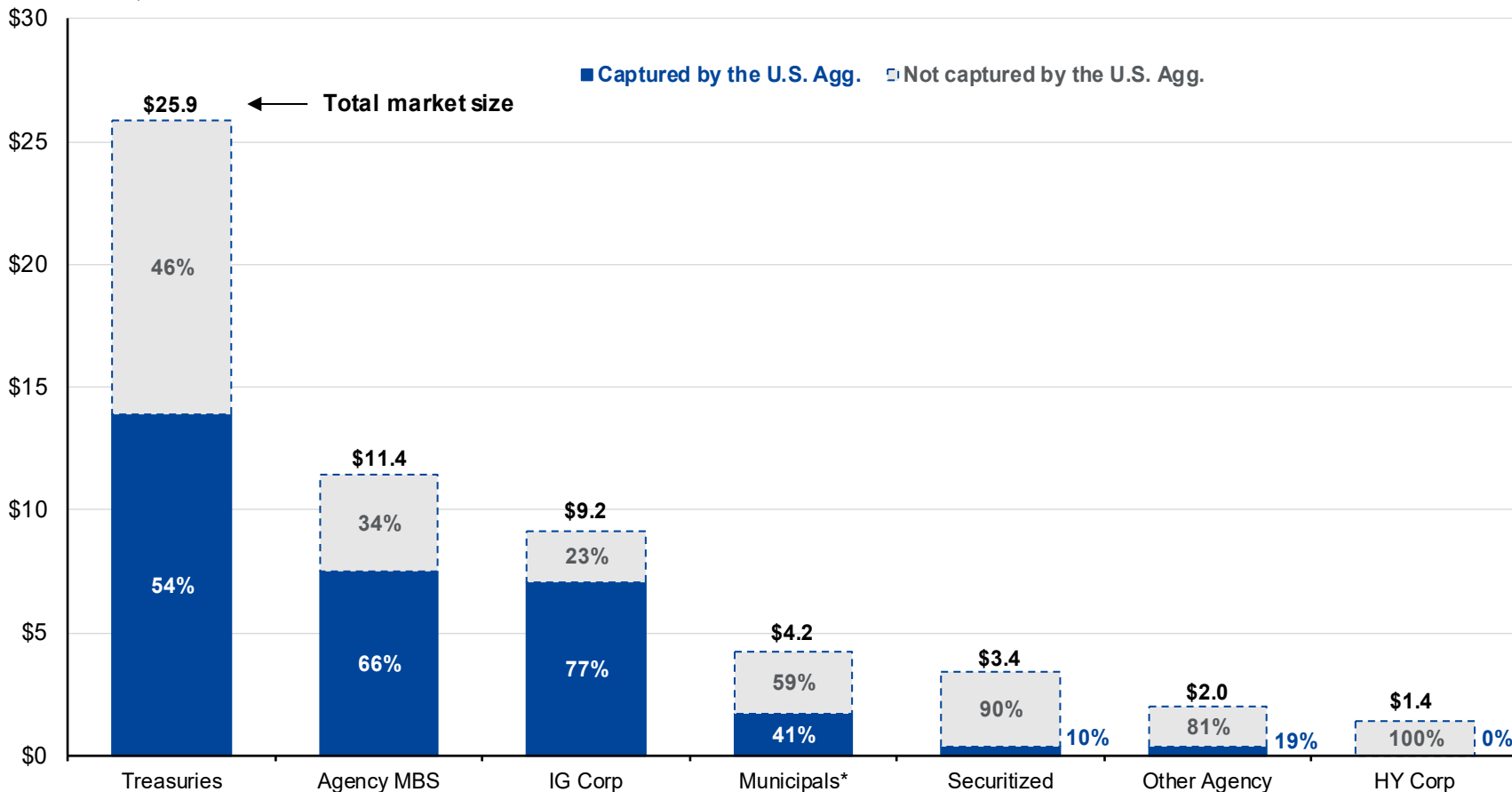
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Fixed income investable market vs. the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index*

USD trillions, 1Q25



Source: Bank of America, Bloomberg, SIFMA, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.

The investable universe for Treasuries, municipals and other agency securities are sourced from SIFMA and reflect par value outstanding. The investable universe for agency MBS, CMBS, CMOs, CLOs, CDOs, ABS, investment grade corporates and high yield corporates are sourced from Bank of America and reflect market value outstanding. Treasuries include outstanding bills, bonds and notes. Agency MBS includes MBS, CMBS, and CMOs. Securitized includes ABS, CLOs, CDOs, non-agency CMBS and non-agency RMBS. Sector classifications for constituents in the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate are based on classifications provided by Bloomberg. *Due to the exclusion of tax-free municipals from the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate, municipals index representation is based on the Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index.

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International has started to shine this year after 15-years of underperformance

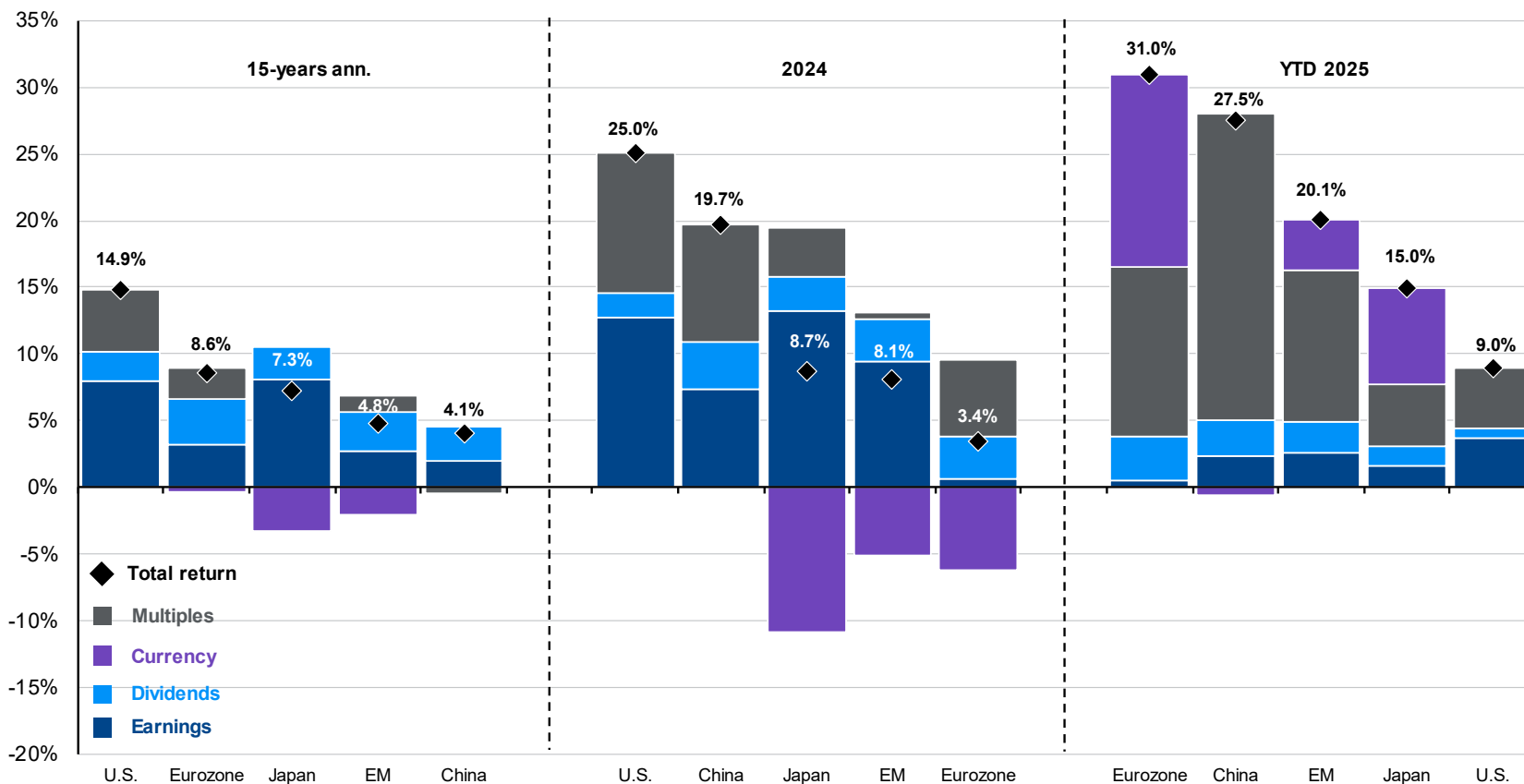
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Sources of global equity returns*

Total return, USD



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

15-years ann. is a rolling 15-year period ending with the previous month-end. All return values are MSCI Gross Index data, except the U.S., which is the S&P 500.

*Multiple expansion is based on the forward P/E ratio, and EPS growth outlook is based on NTMA earnings estimates. Chart is for illustrative purposes only. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

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However, international has held its own, while the U.S. has arguably been a “one trick” pony/one stock story

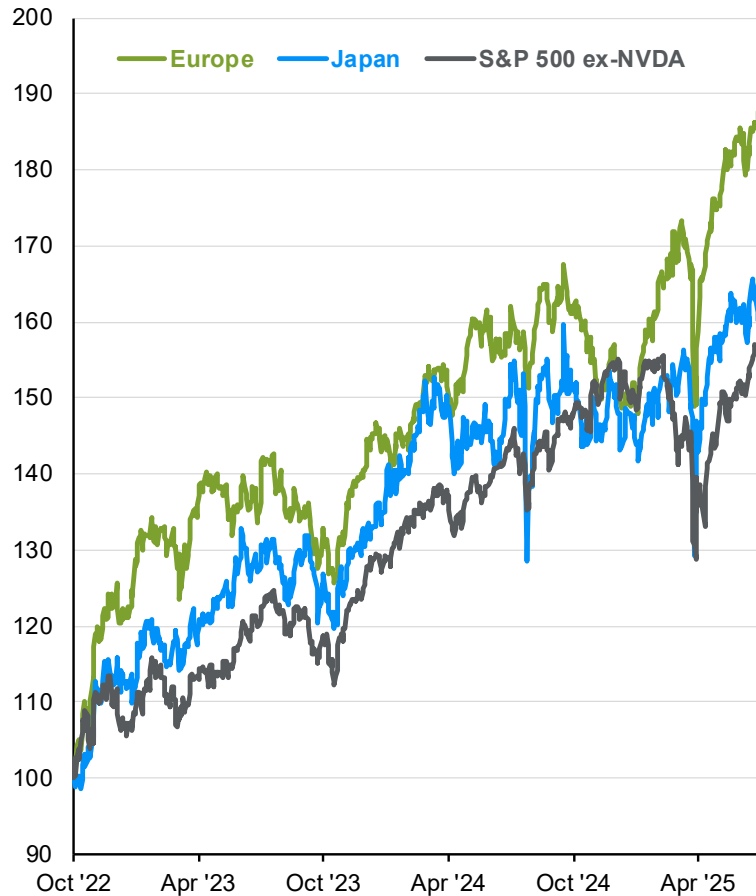
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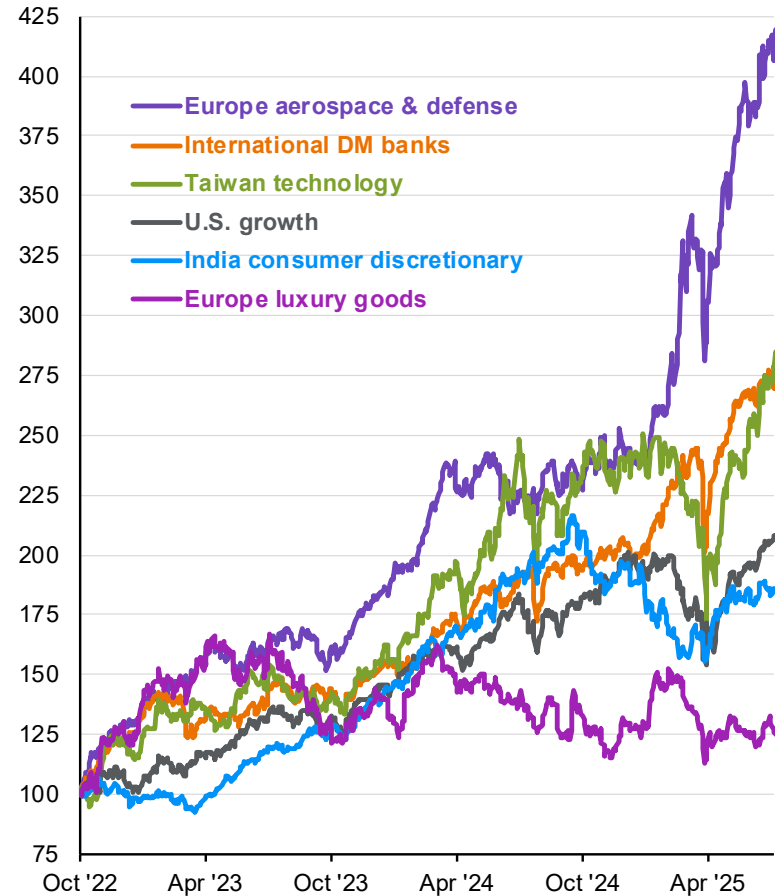
Regional performance since 2022

Oct. 12, 2022 = 100, total return, USD



Major global investment themes

Oct. 12, 2022 = 100, total return, USD



Source: FactSet, MSCI, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. 10/12/2022 was the market bottom for U.S. equities. (Right) Russell. Each country/sector/industry is represented by its respective MSCI index except U.S. growth, which is represented by the Russell 1000 Growth Index. International DM banks = MSCI EAFE / Banks Index.
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The best defense against uncertainty is diversification.

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2010–2024		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	YTD
Ann.	Vol.																
Large Cap	Small Cap	REITs	REITs	REITs	Small Cap	REITs	REITs	Small Cap	EM Equity	Cash	Large Cap	Small Cap	REITs	Comdty.	Large Cap	Large Cap	DM Equity
13.9%	20.6%	27.9%	8.3%	19.7%	38.8%	28.0%	2.8%	21.3%	37.8%	1.8%	31.5%	20.0%	41.3%	16.1%	26.3%	25.0%	22.7%
Small Cap	EM Equity	Small Cap	Fixed Income	High Yield	Large Cap	Large Cap	Large Cap	High Yield	DM Equity	Fixed Income	REITs	EM Equity	Large Cap	Cash	DM Equity	Small Cap	EM Equity
10.3%	17.9%	26.9%	7.8%	19.6%	32.4%	13.7%	1.4%	14.3%	25.6%	0.0%	28.7%	18.7%	28.7%	1.5%	18.9%	11.5%	20.1%
REITs	REITs	EM Equity	High Yield	EM Equity	DM Equity	Fixed Income	Fixed Income	Large Cap	Large Cap	REITs	Small Cap	Large Cap	Comdty.	High Yield	Small Cap	Asset Alloc.	Large Cap
9.4%	16.8%	19.2%	3.1%	18.6%	23.3%	6.0%	0.5%	12.0%	21.8%	-4.0%	25.5%	18.4%	27.1%	-12.7%	16.9%	10.0%	9.0%
Asset Alloc.	DM Equity	Comdty.	Large Cap	DM Equity	Asset Alloc.	Asset Alloc.	Cash	Comdty.	Small Cap	High Yield	DM Equity	Asset Alloc.	Small Cap	Fixed Income	Asset Alloc.	High Yield	Asset Alloc.
7.2%	16.5%	16.8%	2.1%	17.9%	14.9%	5.2%	0.0%	11.8%	14.6%	-4.1%	22.7%	10.6%	14.8%	-13.0%	14.1%	9.2%	8.8%
High Yield	Comdty.	Large Cap	Cash	Small Cap	High Yield	Small Cap	DM Equity	EM Equity	Asset Alloc.	Large Cap	Asset Alloc.	DM Equity	Asset Alloc.	Asset Alloc.	High Yield	EM Equity	Comdty.
5.9%	16.1%	15.1%	0.1%	16.3%	7.3%	4.9%	-0.4%	11.6%	14.6%	-4.4%	19.5%	8.3%	13.5%	-13.9%	14.0%	8.1%	8.1%
DM Equity	Large Cap	High Yield	Asset Alloc.	Large Cap	REITs	Cash	Asset Alloc.	REITs	High Yield	Asset Alloc.	EM Equity	Fixed Income	DM Equity	DM Equity	REITs	Comdty.	High Yield
5.7%	15.1%	14.8%	-0.7%	16.0%	2.9%	0.0%	-2.0%	8.6%	10.4%	-5.8%	18.9%	7.5%	11.8%	-14.0%	11.4%	5.4%	7.5%
EM Equity	Asset Alloc.	Asset Alloc.	Small Cap	Asset Alloc.	Cash	High Yield	High Yield	Asset Alloc.	REITs	Small Cap	High Yield	High Yield	High Yield	Large Cap	EM Equity	Cash	REITs
3.4%	10.4%	13.3%	-4.2%	12.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-2.7%	8.3%	8.7%	-11.0%	12.6%	7.0%	1.0%	-18.1%	10.3%	5.3%	4.3%
Fixed Income	High Yield	DM Equity	DM Equity	Fixed Income	Fixed Income	EM Equity	Small Cap	Fixed Income	Fixed Income	Comdty.	Fixed Income	Cash	Cash	EM Equity	Fixed Income	REITs	Fixed Income
2.4%	9.4%	8.2%	-11.7%	4.2%	-2.0%	-1.8%	-4.4%	2.6%	3.5%	-11.2%	8.7%	0.5%	0.0%	-19.7%	5.5%	4.9%	3.4%
Cash	Fixed Income	Fixed Income	Comdty.	Cash	EM Equity	DM Equity	EM Equity	DM Equity	Comdty.	DM Equity	Comdty.	Comdty.	Fixed Income	Small Cap	Cash	DM Equity	Cash
1.2%	4.7%	6.5%	-13.3%	0.1%	-2.3%	-4.5%	-14.6%	1.5%	1.7%	-13.4%	7.7%	-3.1%	-1.5%	-20.4%	5.1%	4.3%	2.4%
Comdty.	Cash	Cash	EM Equity	Comdty.	Comdty.	Comdty.	Comdty.	Cash	Cash	EM Equity	Cash	REITs	EM Equity	REITs	Comdty.	Fixed Income	Small Cap
-1.0%	0.9%	0.1%	-18.2%	-1.1%	-9.5%	-17.0%	-24.7%	0.3%	0.8%	-14.2%	2.2%	-5.1%	-2.2%	-24.9%	-7.9%	1.3%	1.7%

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 U.S. Aggregate, REITs: NAREIT Equity REIT Index, Cash: Bloomberg 1-3m Treasury. The "Asset Allocation" portfolio is for illustrative purposes only and assumes annual rebalancing with 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 U.S. 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. Annualized (Ann.) return and volatility (Vol.) represents the period from 12/31/2009 to 12/31/2024. Please see the disclosure page at the end for index definitions. All data represent total return for stated period. Past performance is not indicative of future returns.

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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 March 28, 2025 or most recently available.

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