



The **National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER)** is widely recognized as the unofficial authority of starting and ending dates of U.S. recessions. NBER's traditional definition of a recession is: *a significant decline in economic activity that is spread across the economy and that lasts more than a few months*.

The committee's view is that while each of the three criteria — depth (peak to trough), diffusion, and duration—needs to be met individually to some degree, extreme conditions revealed by one criterion may partially offset weaker indications from another. The indicators NBER uses to determine peak and trough dates is based on a range of monthly measures of aggregate real economic activity published by the federal statistical agencies. These include real personal income less transfers (PILT), nonfarm payroll employment, real personal consumption expenditures, wholesale-retail sales adjusted for price changes, employment as measured by the household survey, and industrial production. There is no fixed rule about what measures contribute information to the process or how they are weighted in their decisions.

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).







Source: First Trust Advisors L.P., Bloomberg. Daily returns from 4/29/1942 - 6/28/2024. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** This chart is for illustrative purposes only and not indicative of any actual investment. The S&P 500 Index is an unmanaged index of 500 companies used to measure large-cap U.S. stock market performance. Investors cannot invest directly in an index.

Which Bear Markets Resulted in Recessions?



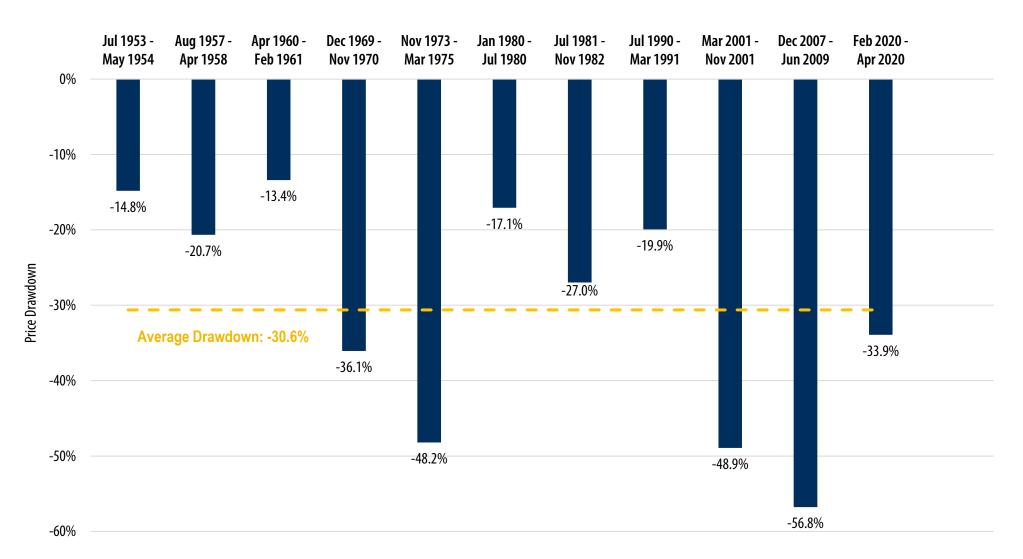


Source: Bloomberg. Data as of 6/28/2024. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results**. This chart is for illustrative purposes and does not represent any actual investment. A bear market was defined as a 20% drawdown in the S&P 500 Index. The S&P 500 Index is an index of 500 companies used to measure large-cap U.S. stock market performance. An index does not charge management fees or brokerage expenses, and no such fees or expenses were deducted from the performance shown. Indices are unmanaged and investors cannot invest directly in an index.

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RECESSIONARY PERIOD

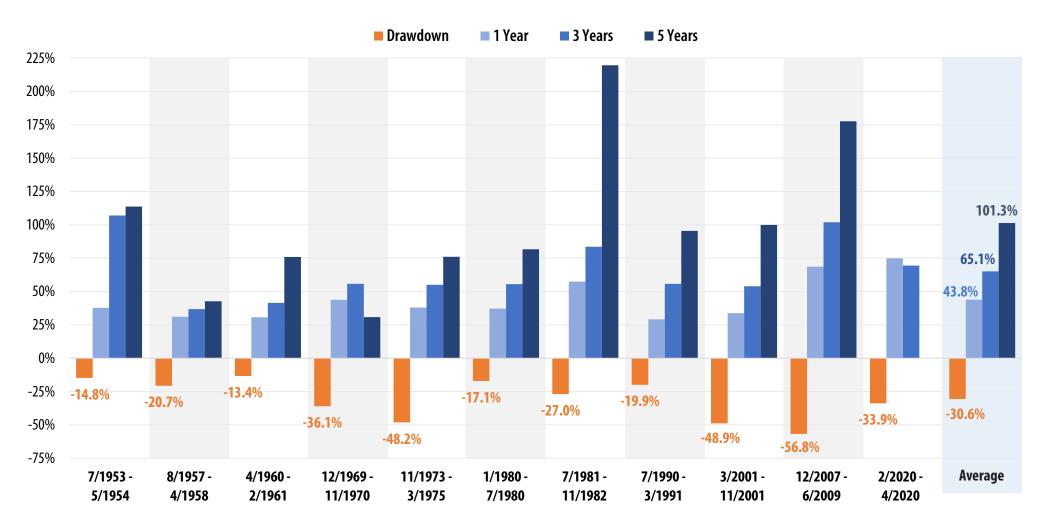


Source: Bloomberg. Data is shown monthly from 1/5/1953 – 6/28/2024. For illustrative purposes only and not indicative of any investment. The S&P 500 Index is an unmanaged index of 500 companies used to measure large-cap U.S. stock market performance. Investors cannot invest directly in an index. **Past performance is not a guarantee of future results**. An index does not charge management fees or brokerage expenses, and no such fees or expenses were deducted from the performance shown. Indices are unmanaged and investors cannot invest directly in an index. The USRINDEX measures whether the U.S. economy is in a recession for a given month and was used to determine the recessionary periods.

Recession Drawdowns and Subsequent Year Returns

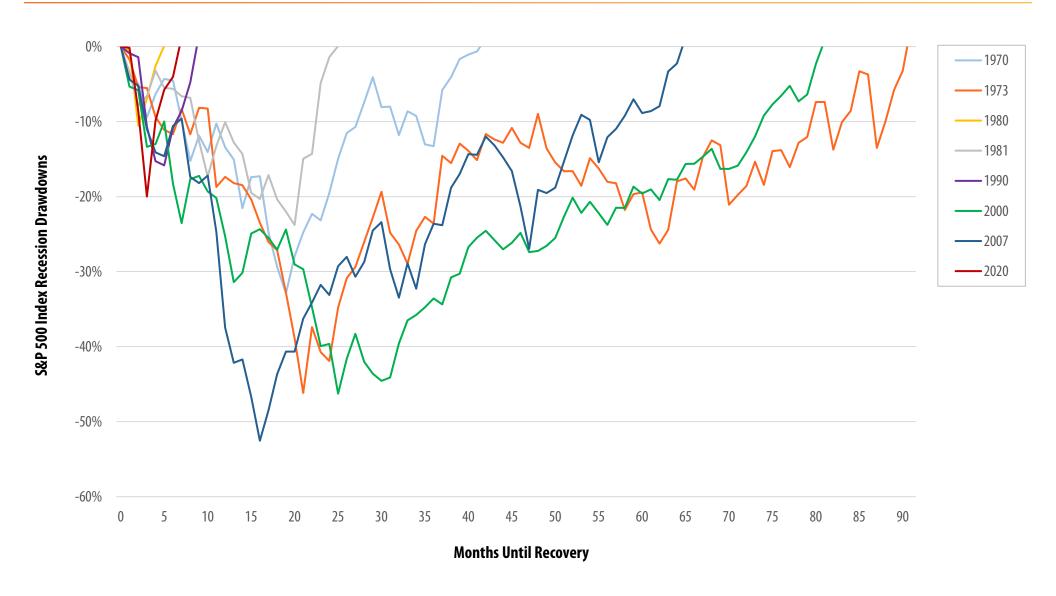


S&P 500 INDEX: RECESSION DRAWDOWNS AND PRICE RETURNS FOR SUBSEQUENT YEARS



Source: Bloomberg and National Bureau of Economic Research. Data as of 6/28/2024. Returns are price returns. The subsequent returns are calculated from the recession trough date. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** This chart is for illustrative purposes and does not represent any actual investment. The S&P 500 Index is an index of 500 companies used to measure large-cap U.S. stock market performance. An index does not charge management fees or brokerage expenses, and no such fees or expenses were deducted from the performance shown. Indices are unmanaged and investors cannot invest directly in an index. The USRINDEX measures whether the U.S. economy is in a recession for a given month and was used to determine the recessionary periods.

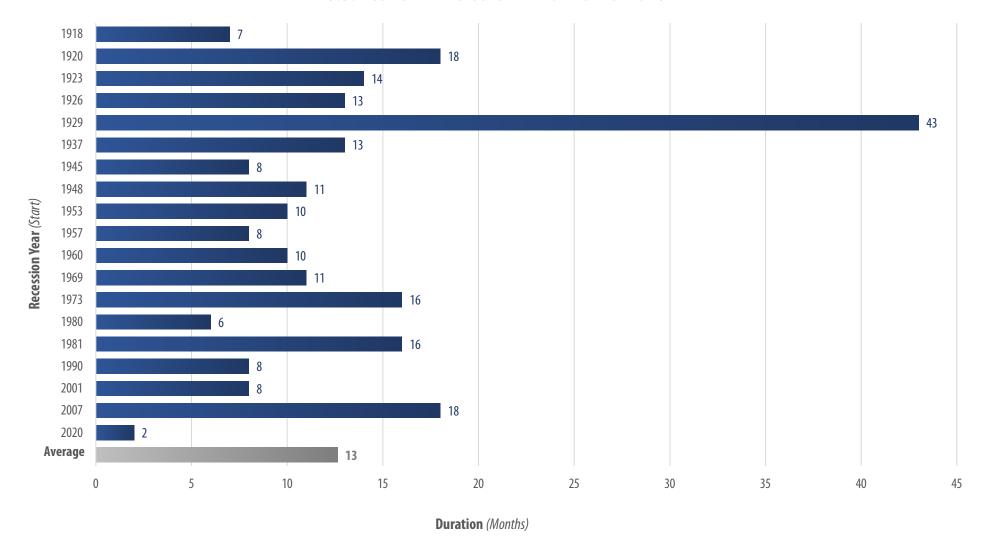




Source: Bloomberg, National Bureau of Economic Research. Data as of 6/28/2024. Drawdowns are based on the S&P 500's peak after the prior recession until the index retraces back to that peak. Returns are based on monthly S&P 500 Index price data. Recessions are based on classifications by the National Bureau of Economic Research. The S&P 500 Index is an unmanaged index of 500 companies used to measure large-cap U.S. stock market performance. Investors cannot invest directly in an index. Index returns do not reflect any fees, expenses, or sales charges. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.**



U.S. ECONOMY RECESSION LENGTH SINCE 1918

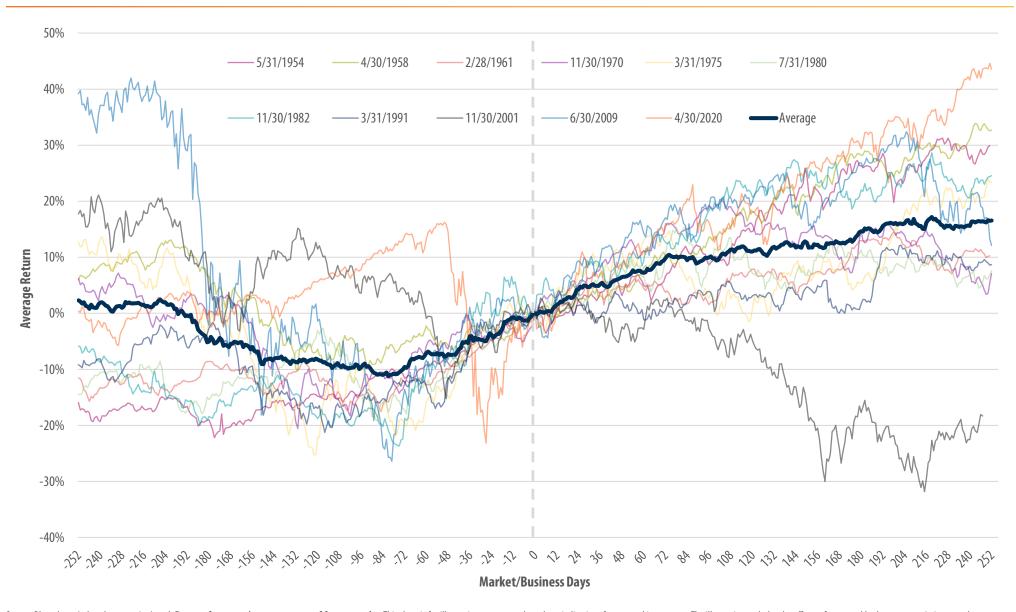


Source: NBER (National Bureau of Economic Research). The historical data in this chart is for illustrative purposes only and is not intended to imply or predict future outcomes.

Average Returns 1 Year Before and After Recessions







Source: Bloomberg. Indexed to recession's end. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** This chart is for illustrative purposes only and not indicative of any actual investment. The illustration excludes the effects of taxes and brokerage commissions or other expenses incurred when investing. These returns were the result of certain market factors and events which may not be repeated in the future. Returns are total returns. The S&P 500 Index is an unmanaged index of 500 companies used to measure large-cap U.S. stock market performance. Investors cannot invest directly in an index.

Recessions: Before and After





		Before		After				
Recession Start	Recession End	6 Months	During Recession	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	
11/30/1948	10/31/1949	-8.99%	19.01%	35.06%	92.80%	177.83%	510.36%	
7/31/1953	5/31/1954	-3.53%	22.94%	36.07%	83.74%	145.16%	295.53%	
8/31/1957	4/30/1958	6.52%	-0.94%	37.23%	66.38%	89.85%	211.22%	
4/30/1960	2/28/1961	-3.83%	19.74%	13.64%	35.15%	68.41%	112.23%	
12/31/1969	11/30/1970	-4.14%	-1.92%	11.25%	20.58%	25.10%	146.56%	
11/30/1973	3/31/1975	-7.63%	-7.80%	28.33%	22.08%	55.64%	253.47%	
1/31/1980	7/31/1980	12.99%	9.58%	13.00%	56.07%	100.53%	344.64%	
7/31/1981	11/30/1982	3.59%	14.23%	25.57%	66.79%	102.96%	350.21%	
7/31/1990	3/31/1991	10.12%	7.94%	11.00%	29.79%	98.08%	284.21%	
3/31/2001	11/30/2001	-18.75%	-0.91%	-16.51%	8.42%	34.29%	33.17%	
12/31/2007	6/30/2009	-1.29%	-35.01%	14.42%	57.66%	136.88%	293.76%	
2/29/2020	4/30/2020	1.91%	-1.12%	45.96%	50.11%	N/A	N/A	
Average		-1.08%	3.81%	21.25%	49.13%	94.06%	257.76%	
Median		-2.41%	3.52%	20.00%	53.09%	98.08%	284.21%	

Source: Bloomberg. As of 6/28/2024. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results**. This chart is for illustrative purposes only and not indicative of any actual investment. The S&P 500 Index is an unmanaged index of 500 companies used to measure large-cap U.S. stock market performance. Investors cannot invest directly in an index. Index returns do not reflect any fees, expenses, or sales charges. Index returns.

Defensive Equity Returns Before, During, and Following a Recession

☐First Trust

S&P 500, S&P 500 Consumer Staples, S&P 500 Health Care, and S&P 500 Utilities Indexes

		Before						
	Recession Start	Recession End	6 Months	During Recession	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
	7/31/1990	3/31/1991	10.12%	7.94%	11.00%	29.79%	98.08%	284.21%
eas	3/31/2001	11/30/2001	-18.75%	-0.91%	-16.51%	8.42%	34.29%	33.17%
S&P 500	12/31/2007	6/30/2009	-1.29%	-35.01%	14.42%	57.66%	136.88%	293.76%
Index	2/29/2020	4/30/2020	1.91%	-1.12%	45.96%	50.11%	N/A	N/A
	Average		-2.00%	-7.28%	13.72%	36.50%	89.75%	203.71%
	Med	lian	0.31%	-1.02%	12.71%	39.95%	98.08%	284.21%
	7/31/1990	3/31/1991	22.98%	22.07%	15.36%	16.39%	93.15%	223.28%
COD 500	3/31/2001	11/30/2001	9.44%	3.02%	-3.98%	11.96%	34.62%	93.75%
S&P 500 Consumer	12/31/2007	6/30/2001	8.83%	-16.93%	13.69%	65.17%	123.56%	234.46%
taples Index	2/29/2020	4/30/2020	-2.92%	1.10%	22.79%	46.26%	N/A	N/A
tupies muck	Avei		9.58%	2.32%	11.97%	34.95%	83.78%	183.83%
	Med		9.14%	2.06%	14.53%	31.33%	93.15%	223.28%
	Med	Alali	7.14 70	2.0070	14.3370	31.3370	93.1370	223.2070
	7/31/1990	3/31/1991	23.80%	20.43%	12.72%	-10.99%	85.92%	366.73%
S&P 500	3/31/2001	11/30/2001	-5.33%	6.71%	-18.54%	-13.01%	4.00%	17.46%
Health Care	12/31/2007	6/30/2009	1.02%	-22.68%	8.99%	53.82%	155.63%	323.29%
Index	2/29/2020	4/30/2020	3.67%	8.35%	23.70%	40.66%	N/A	N/A
	Avei	rage	5.79%	3.20%	6.72%	17.62%	81.85%	235.83%
	Med	lian	2.35%	7.53%	10.86%	14.84%	85.92%	323.29%
	7/31/1990	3/31/1991	-0.19%	9.26%	9.68%	27.70%	65.05%	238.27%
S&P 500	3/31/2001	11/30/2001	-3.28%	-27.06%	-30.97%	9.77%	57.48%	84.89%
Utilities	12/31/2007	6/30/2009	9.65%	-30.20%	5.73%	50.95%	95.93%	215.51%
Index	2/29/2020	4/30/2020	0.97%	-7.11%	20.70%	32.63%	N/A	N/A
	Avei		1.79%	-13.78%	1.29%	30.26%	72.82%	179.56%
	Med	dian	0.39%	-17.09%	7.71%	30.17%	65.05%	215.51%

Source: Bloomberg. As of 6/28/2024. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. This chart is for illustrative purposes only and not indicative of any actual investment. The S&P 500 Index is an unmanaged index of 500 companies used to measure large-cap U.S. stock market performance. The S&P 500 Consumer Staples Index, S&P 500 Health Care Index and S&P 500 Utilities Index are three of the 11 major S&P 500 Sector indices that are capitalization-weighted and comprised of S&P 500 constituents representing a specific sector. Index returns do not reflect any fees, expenses, or sales charges. Index returns shown are total returns.

Fixed Income Returns Before, During, and Following a Recession

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Core Bonds, High Yield Bonds, 2-Year U.S. Treasury, and 10-Year U.S. Treasury

		_	Before	_		Af	ter	
	Recession Start	Recession End	6 Months	During Recession	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
	7/31/1990	3/31/1991	5.51%	7.45%	11.40%	29.20%	50.27%	115.53%
	3/31/2001	11/30/2001	7.37%	5.92%	7.34%	17.91%	27.91%	72.35%
Core Bonds	12/31/2007	6/30/2009	5.93%	7.24%	9.50%	22.27%	26.74%	46.56%
Core bollas	2/29/2020	4/30/2020	3.39%	1.18%	-0.27%	-9.15%	N/A	N/A
	Average		5.55%	5.45%	6.99%	15.06%	34.98%	78.15%
	Med	dian	5.72%	6.58%	8.42%	20.09%	27.91%	72.35%
	7/31/1990	3/31/1991	7.87%	6.06%	28.63%	61.03%	98.51%	161.03%
	3/31/2001	11/30/2001	0.76%	-0.48%	-2.71%	37.98%	57.67%	123.77%
High Yield Bonds*	12/31/2007	6/30/2009	-0.57%	-4.03%	27.46%	56.44%	91.66%	141.10%
	2/29/2020	4/30/2020	1.31%	-8.41%	20.01%	15.19%	N/A	N/A
	Avei		2.34%	-1.71%	18.35%	42.66%	82.61%	141.97%
		dian	1.03%	-2.25%	23.73%	47.21%	91.66%	141.10%
	7/31/1990	3/31/1991	4.62%	6.50%	9.10%	21.90%	36.74%	84.24%
2 V	3/31/2001	11/30/2001	5.45%	5.39%	5.31%	9.56%	15.38%	40.37%
2-Year U.S. Treasury	12/31/2007	6/30/2009	5.27%	7.93%	2.90%	5.01%	6.07%	11.77%
	2/29/2020	4/30/2020	1.74%	1.40%	0.14%	-2.88%	N/A	N/A
	Avei	rage	4.27%	5.30%	4.36%	8.40%	19.40%	45.46%
	Med	dian	4.94%	5.95%	4.10%	7.28%	15.38%	40.37%
10-Year U.S. Treasury	7/31/1990	3/31/1991	4.31%	6.94%	10.71%	29.23%	49.90%	109.83%
	3/31/2001	11/30/2001	8.45%	4.06%	8.65%	17.77%	25.59%	82.45%
	12/31/2007	6/30/2009	10.23%	9.59%	8.19%	29.38%	27.49%	47.08%
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	2/29/2020	4/30/2020	4.14%	4.83%	-7.69%	-17.28%	N/A	N/A
	Avei	rage	6.78%	6.35%	4.97%	14.78%	34.33%	79.78%
	Med	dian	6.38%	5.88%	8.42%	23.50%	27.49%	82.45%

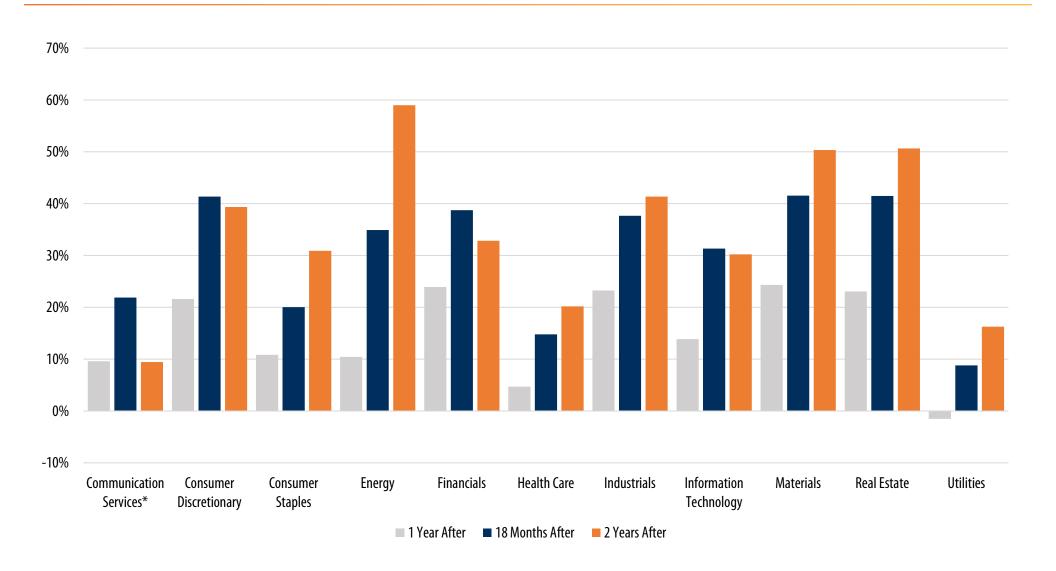
Source: Bloomberg. As of 6/28/2024. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results**. This chart is for illustrative purposes only and not indicative of any actual investment. *7/31/1990 - 3/31/1991 data uses ICE BofA US High Yield Index since ICE BofA US High Yield Constrained data is not available before January 1995. **Core Bonds** - Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index measures the investment grade, USD-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market. **High Yield Bonds** - ICE BofA U.S. High Yield Constrained Index tracks the performance of USD-denominated below investment-grade corporate debt publicly issued in the U.S. domestic market but caps issuer exposure at 2%. **2-Year U.S. Treasury** Bellwethers 2-Yr. Index is an unmanaged index representing the most recently auctioned U.S. Treasury bonds with 2 years' maturity. **10-Year U.S. Treasury** - Bloomberg U.S. Treasury bonds and is used as a benchmark against the market for long-term maturity fixed-income securities. Index returns do not reflect any fees, expenses, or sales charges. Index returns shown are total returns. Indexes are unmanaged and an investor cannot invest directly in an index.

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Average Post-Recession Sector Index Total Returns

S&P 500 Index





Source: Bloomberg. Data from 11/30/2001 - 6/28/2024. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results**. This chart is for illustrative purposes only and not indicative of any actual investment. The S&P 500 Index is an unmanaged index of 500 companies used to measure large-cap U.S. stock market performance. Investors cannot invest directly in an index. The S&P 500 Sector Indices are capitalization-weighted and comprised of S&P 500 constituents representing a specific sector. Index returns do not reflect any fees, expenses, or sales charges. These returns were the result of certain market factors and events which may not be repeated in the future.

*As of 9/28/18, the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) was reconstituted, and the Telecommunications Services sector was renamed Communication Services. GICS sector information for periods prior to 9/28/18 may not necessarily be comparable to the reconstituted sectors.

The information precented is not intended to constitute an investment recommendation for a required precent of the information for periods prior to 9/28/18 may not necessarily be comparable to the reconstituted sectors.

Factors and Economic Cycles



Fed Policy Accommodative Neutral Tightening Accommodative Accommodative Risk-On Risk-On Risk-Off Risk-		Recovery	Expansion	Late Expansion	Early Recession	Late Recession
Sentiment Risk-On Risk-On Switching from Risk-Off Risk-Of	Economy	High Growth Off Bottom	Continued Stable Growth	Slowing Growth	Negative Growth	Negative Growth
Equities High Equity Returns High Equity Returns Lower Equity Returns Negative Returns Highest R Top Factors Size and Value Momentum and Value Early: Momentum Late: Low Volatility and Quality Dividend Yield and Quality Size and Co 10% 20% 10% 20% 10% 10% 4% 20% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 1	Fed Policy	Accommodative	Neutral	Tightening	Accommodative	Accommodative
Top Factors Size and Value Momentum and Value Early: Momentum Late: Low Volatility and Quality Dividend Yield and Quality 10% 20% 10% 1	Sentiment	Risk-On	Risk-On	_	Risk-Off	Risk-Off
Top Factors Size and Value Momentum and Value Late: Low Volatility, Dividend Yield and Quality 30% 20% 10% 25% 20% 16% 20% 16% 20% 10% 1	Equities	High Equity Returns	High Equity Returns	Lower Equity Returns	Negative Returns	Highest Returns
25% 20% 15% 10% 5% 0% 20% 4% 20% 20% 40% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 20% 2	Top Factors	Size and Value	Momentum and Value	Late: Low Volatility		Size and Quality
Mark Low V Quali Si Si Auduali Low V Div Yie Quali Auduali Auduali Low V Div Yie Auduali Si Si Si Si Si	AVERAGE ANNUAL RETURN	25% 20% 15% 10% 5%	16% 12% 8% 4%	8% 6% 4% 2% 0% -2%	-5% -10% -15% -20% -25% -30%	120% 100% 80% 60% 40% 20%

As of 6/28/2024. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** This example is for illustrative purposes and does not represent any actual investment. We define economic cycles as follows: Recovery — 18 months following the end of a recession. Expansion — time between recovery and late-expansion. Late expansion — last 18 months before peak economic growth. Early recession — start of a recessionary period until 3 months before it ends. Late recession — last 3 months before the economy bottoms. Business cycle dates were sourced from the National Bureau of Economic Research. Data source for performance: Kenneth R. French data library using the CRSP database, July 1963 through May 2022 (for the purposes of this analysis we ended expansion 18 months from the end of late recession). Universe includes all NYSE, AMEX & NASDAQ stocks. Top 30% of stocks by factor are selected. Stocks are then market cap weighted.