

Characteristics of bull and bear markets

	Bear markets			Macro environment				Bull markets		
Market Corrections	Market peak	Bear return*	Duration (months)*	Recession	Commodity spike			Bull begin date	Bull return	Duration (months)
1 Crash of 1929 - Excessive leverage, irrational exuberance	Sep 1929	-86%	33	•			•	Jul 1926	152%	38
2 1937 Fed Tightening - Premature policy tightening	Mar 1937	-60%	63	•		•		Mar 1935	129%	24
3 Post WWII Crash - Post-war demobilization, recession fears	May 1946	-30%	37	•			•	Apr 1942	158%	50
4 Flash Crash of 1962 - Flash crash, Cuban Missile Crisis	Dec 1961	-28%	7				•	Oct 1960	39%	14
5 Tech Crash of 1970 - Economic overheating, civil unrest	Nov 1968	-36%	18	•	•	•		Oct 1962	103%	74
6 Stagflation - OPEC oil embargo	Jan 1973	-48%	21	•	•			May 1970	74%	32
7 Volcker Tightening - Whip Inflation Now	Nov 1980	-27%	21	•	•	•		Mar1978	62%	33
8 1987 Crash - Program trading, overheating markets	Aug 1987	-34%	3				•	Aug 1982	229%	61
9 Tech Bubble - Extreme valuations, .com boom/bust	Mar 2000	-49%	31	•			•	Oct 1990	417%	115
10 Global Financial Crisis - Leverage/housing, Lehman collapse	Oct 2007	-57%	17	•	•	•		Oct 2002	101%	61
Current Cycle								Mar 2009	204%	86
Averages	-	-45%	25					-	152%	54

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

*A bear market is defined as a 20% or more decline from the previous market high. The bear return is the peak to trough return over the cycle. Periods of "Recession" are defined using NBER business cycle dates. "Commodity spikes" are defined as significant rapid upward moves in oil prices. Periods of "Extreme valuations" are those where S&P 500 last 12 months' P/E levels were approximately two standard deviations above long-run averages. "Aggressive Fed Tightening" is defined as Federal Reserve monetary tightening that was unexpected and/or significant in magnitude. Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of March 31, 2016.

