



Markets and Economies

Equities: The Factors Supporting a Bullish Case for 2026

A favorable macro backdrop and the continued penetration of AI are among the potential tailwinds for stocks in the coming year.



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In 2025, equity markets throughout the world delivered excellent returns, a welcome reminder that long-term investors are rewarded for staying the course. (See Figure 1.)

Figure 1. Equity Market Strength Extended Across the Globe in 2025

Index / Market	2025 Price Return (%)
S&P 500 (US)	16.4
FTSE 100 (UK)	21.5
Nasdaq 100 (US)	20.5
DAX (Germany)	23.0
Nikkei 225 (Japan)	26.2
Bovespa (Brazil)	34.0
Hang Seng (Hong Kong)	27.8
TSX (Canada)	28.3

Source Bloomberg. Data as of December 31, 2025. For illustrative purposes only.
Past performance is not indicative of future results.

In the United States, performance was broad-based, with nearly all of the sectors in the S&P 500® Index finishing the year in the black. The S&P 500 itself posted a strong double-digit gain, led by strength in Communication Services, Information Technology, and Industrials, but with participation extending well beyond just a few big names. (As we previously mentioned in our 2026 Investment Outlook, the current bull market, even with a strong absolute performance in 2023–25, has been average compared to history.)

**Figure 2. Broad-Based Strength for U.S. Stocks in 2025**

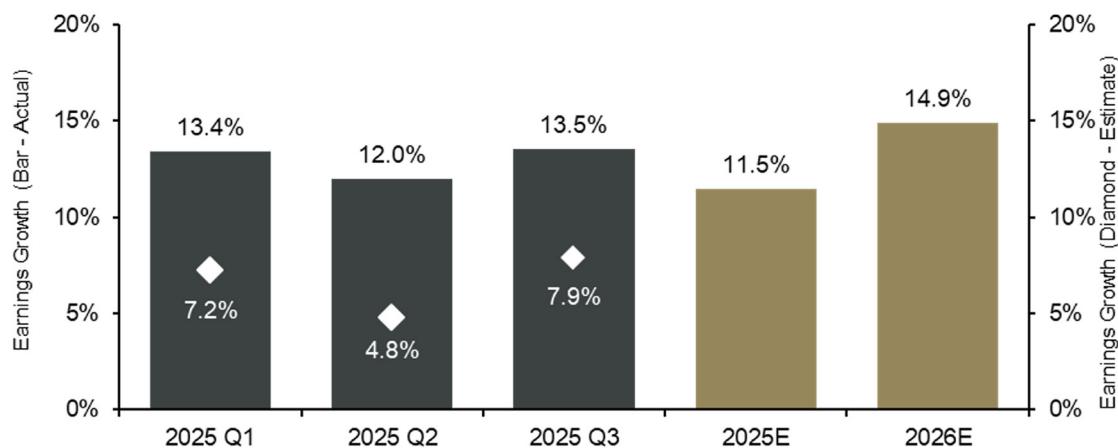
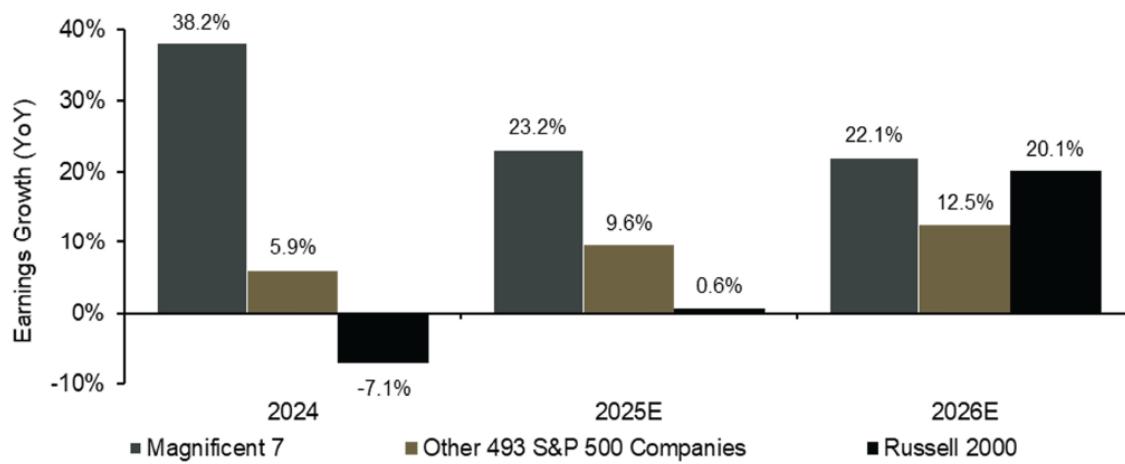
S&P 500 Sector	2025 Price Return (%)
Communication Services	32.4
Information Technology	23.1
Industrials	18.6
Financials	13.3
Utilities	12.7
Health Care	12.5
Materials	8.4
Energy	5.3
Consumer Discretionary	5.3
Consumer Staples	4.8
Real Estate	-0.4

Source Bloomberg. Data as of December 31, 2025. For illustrative purposes only.

Past performance is not indicative of future results.

This market strength has been underpinned by robust earnings growth, which is the result of healthy economic growth, moderating inflation, and a supportive fiscal and monetary policy backdrop. Analysts expect the growth to continue in 2026 and 2027. Importantly, the strength is forecast to extend beyond the mega-cap stocks that dominated measures of market performance over the past couple of years.

(Continued on the next page)

**Figure 3. Earnings Growth Has Outpaced Expectations and Is Expected to Maintain a Double-Digit Pace ...***S&P 500 EPS growth (estimated and reported)***... While Continuing to Broaden Beyond the Magnificent 7***Year-over-year EPS growth for indicated indexes (estimated and reported)*

Source: FactSet and Bloomberg. Data as of December 31, 2025. E = estimated. EPS = earnings per share. The Magnificent 7 (Mag 7) refers to mega-cap names Apple, Amazon, Microsoft, Alphabet, Meta, NVIDIA, and Tesla. **Past performance is not a reliable indicator or guarantee of future results.** The index data provided are not representative of any Lord Abbett product. There is no guarantee these forecasts will be achieved.

A major force carrying this momentum forward into 2026 continues to be generative artificial intelligence (AI). What began as a story dominated by data center builders, chip manufacturers, and hyperscalers (large cloud data service providers) is now expanding into the real economy. We are seeing AI tools quietly but meaningfully improve productivity across industries, from manufacturing floors and logistics networks to financial firms, marketing departments, and small businesses.



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This shift matters. As AI adoption broadens, its impact becomes more durable and more widespread. It supports earnings growth across a wider swath of the market, reinforcing the idea that this cycle is not just about a handful of winners, but about a more powerful and productive global economy. Price movements often lead data, and the breadth of 2025 returns suggests that the market is anticipating the broad-based impacts of AI before it shows up in reported economic statistics.

In our view, there are a few other factors also supporting a bullish case for 2026, including:

- International stocks may be in the first inning of a long-awaited revival, reflecting strong earnings estimates, historically attractive valuations, and favorable macro factors.
- Beyond tech and AI, fundamentals appear strong for areas such as infrastructure, biotechnology, and defense.
- Outside the mega caps, valuations do not appear stretched.

We will monitor markets and intend to explore some of these topics in the months to come.

A Final Word

While signs point to a continuation of equity-market strength in 2026, we would note that in our experience, bull markets are never smooth, and investors should not expect them to be. Risks are ever present. These include the timing and diffusion of AI investment returns, geopolitical tensions, policy and election-year uncertainty, as well as employment or inflation surprises.

It is also worth remembering a simple but overlooked fact: In most years, U.S. equity markets experience a drawdown of about 10% at some point during the year, even during bull markets. Pullbacks are a part of the process and can help dispel the speculative excesses that can sometimes build up during a bull run. Provided that underlying conditions remain intact—healthy economic growth, steady employment, moderating inflation, and the powerful tailwind of ongoing AI innovation—we view market sell-offs not as reasons to retreat but as opportunities to lean in. Across every market capitalization, both in the U.S. and abroad, Lord Abbett active managers are ready to capitalize on potential alpha opportunities.



Glossary & Index Definitions

Bullish refers to an optimistic outlook and to a belief that certain investments may potentially increase in value in the future. **Bull market** refers to a time when stock prices are rising and market sentiment is optimistic. Generally, a bull market occurs when there is a rise of 20% or more in a broad market index over at least a two-month period. **Bearish** refers to a pessimistic outlook and generally refers to a belief that certain investment prices may fall in the future. **Bear market** refers to a time when stock prices are declining and market sentiment is pessimistic. Generally, a bear market occurs when a broad market index falls by 20% or more over at least a two-month period.

Consensus estimate is an aggregate forecast of a public company's expected earnings based on the combined estimates of all analysts that cover the stock.

Earnings-per-share is the monetary value of earnings per outstanding share of common stock for a company. It is a key measure of corporate profitability.

Generative AI is a subfield of artificial intelligence that uses generative models to produce new content such as text, images, videos, or other forms of data. These models learn the underlying patterns and structures of their training data and use them to generate new data based on input prompts.

The Magnificent 7 (Mag 7) refers to a group of seven mega-cap technology and tech-related companies that have dominated U.S. equity market performance in recent years. The companies include: Apple, Amazon, Microsoft, Alphabet, Meta, NVIDIA, and Tesla.

Market capitalization: The U.S. Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, or FINRA, defines the following categories of stocks based on their market value: mega cap stocks, \$200 billion or more; large cap stocks, between \$10 billion and \$200 billion; mid cap stocks, between \$2 billion and \$10 billion; small cap stocks, between \$250 million and \$2 billion; and micro- cap stocks, less than \$250 million.

The **Bovespa Index**, or Ibovespa, is the benchmark indicator of the Brazilian stock market's average performance. It is a free-float-weighted, total return index comprised of stocks traded on the Sao Paulo Stocks, Mercantile & Futures Exchange.

The **DAX** is a German stock market index that tracks the performance of the 40 largest and most liquid companies trading on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange.

The **FTSE 100 Index** is a market-capitalization weighted index of UK-listed blue chip companies. The index is part of the FTSE UK Series and is designed to measure the performance of the 100 largest companies traded on the London Stock Exchange that pass screening for size and liquidity.

The **Hang Seng Index (HSI)** is a free-float, market capitalization-weighted index of Hong Kong's largest companies.

The **Nasdaq 100 Index** aggregates the largest 100 nonfinancial companies listed on the Nasdaq exchange based on market capitalization.

The **Russell 2000® Index** measures the performance of the 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 Index, which represents approximately 10% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 3000 Index. The Russell 3000® Index measures the performance of the largest 3000 U.S. companies representing approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity market.

The **S&P 500® Index** is widely regarded as the standard for measuring large cap U.S. stock market performance and includes a representative sample of leading companies in leading industries.

The **S&P/TSX Composite** is the principal broad market measure for the Canadian equity markets. It includes common stocks and income trust units.

Indexes are unmanaged, do not reflect the deduction of fees or expenses, and are not available for direct investment.

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