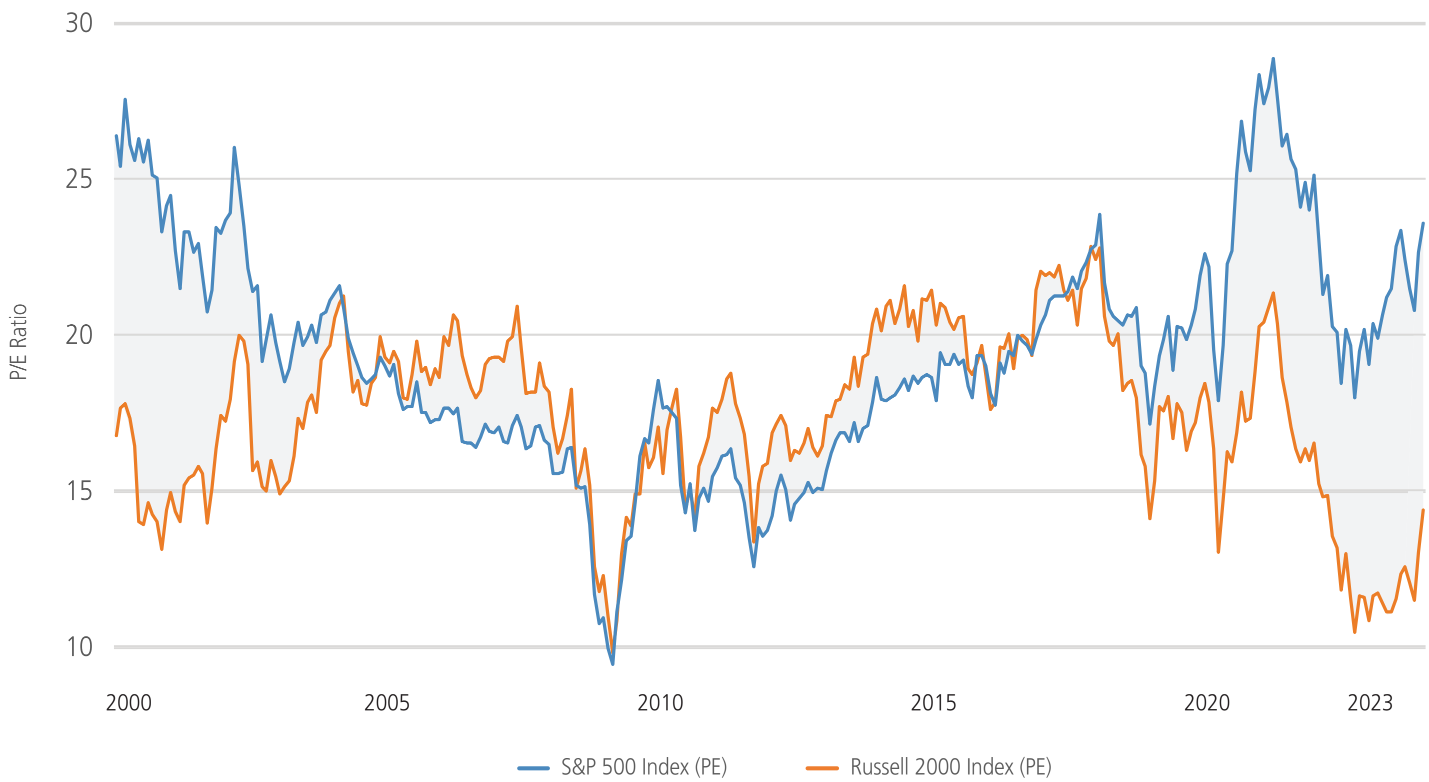
LoCorr Chart Series

Valuation Dislocation Between Small Cap and Large Cap Stocks

Historically, small caps have commanded a premium price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio versus large caps. However, recently, the valuation dispersion between the two has widened to the largest gap in the last 20 years as the mega caps in the S&P 500 Index have rallied. If you adhere to the mean reversion theory, these two ratios could get closer.

S&P 500 Index vs. Russell 2000 Index (P/E) - January 1, 2000 - December 31, 2023



Source: Morningstar Direct. Small caps are represented by the Russell 2000 Index and large caps are represented by the S&P 500 Index. **Past performance is not a guarantee of future results.**

Key Takeaways

- This wide dispersion may indicate that large caps, as represented by the S&P 500, are overvalued, while small caps, as represented by the Russell 2000, are undervalued.
- If small caps become overvalued compared to large caps, investors may shift their preferences, leading to a mean reversion in P/E ratios.
- Investors may adjust their portfolios in anticipation of a mean reversion, expecting the ratios will converge back to their historical averages.

The performance of the index is shown for comparison purposes only. The securities and other instruments included in this index is not necessarily included in any LoCorr Fund portfolio and criteria for inclusion in the index is different than those for investment in any such portfolio. The performance of this index was obtained from published sources believed to be reliable, but which are not warranted as to accuracy or completeness. Unless noted otherwise, index returns do not reflect fees or transaction costs and reflect reinvestment of net dividends. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results.

Opinions expressed are subject to change at any time, are not guaranteed and should not be considered investment advice.

The referenced indices are shown for general market comparisons and are not meant to represent any Fund discussed within. One cannot invest directly in an index.

Russell 2000 Index measures the performance of approximately 2000 small-cap companies in the Russell 3000 Index, which is made up of 3000 of the biggest U.S. stocks. The Russell 2000 serves as a benchmark for small-cap stocks in the United States. **S&P 500 Index** is a capitalization weighted unmanaged benchmark index that includes the stocks of 500 large capitalization companies in major industries. This total return index includes net dividends and is calculated by adding an indexed dividend return to the index price change for a given period.

Past performance does not guarantee future results. The performance data quoted represents past performance and current returns may be lower or higher. The investment return and principal value will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed may be worth more or less than the original cost. Securities in the Funds do not match those in the indexes and performance of the Funds will differ. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. For current Fund performance, please visit https://locorrfunds.com/investment-solutions/mutual-funds/

Diversification does not assure a profit or protect against loss in a declining market. Price-to-earnings (P/E) Ratio is the ratio for valuing a company that measures its current share price relative to the earnings per share (EPS).

The Funds' investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses must be considered carefully before investing. The prospectus contains this and other important information about the investment company, and it may be obtained by calling 1.855.LCFUNDS, or visiting www.LoCorrFunds.com. Read it carefully before investing.

Mutual fund investing involves risk. Principal loss is possible. Non-diversified investments may concentrate assets in fewer individual holdings than diversified investments. Therefore, the investments are more exposed to individual stock volatility than diversified funds. The Funds invest in foreign investments and foreign currencies which involve greater volatility and political, economic and currency risks and differences in accounting methods. These risks are greater for emerging markets. The Funds may make short sales of securities, which involves the risk that losses may exceed the original amount invested. Investing in commodities may subject the Funds to greater risks and volatility as commodity prices may be influenced by a variety of factors including unfavorable weather, environmental factors, and changes in government regulations. The Funds may invest in derivative securities, which derive their performance from the performance of an underlying asset, index, interest rate or currency exchange rate. Derivatives can be volatile and involve various types and degrees of risks, and, depending upon the characteristics of a particular derivative, suddenly can become illiquid. Investments in debt securities typically decrease in value when interest rates rise. This risk is usually greater for longer-term debt securities. Investments in Asset-Backed, Mortgage-Backed, and Collateralized Mortgage-Backed Securities include additional risks that investors should be aware of such as credit risk, prepayment risk, possible illiquidity and default, as well as increased susceptibility to adverse economic developments. Investments in small- and medium-capitalization companies involve additional risks such as limited liquidity and greater volatility. Investments in lower-rated and non-rated securities present a greater risk of loss to principal and interest than higher-rated securities. ETF investments are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Funds. As a result, the cost of investing in the Funds will be higher than the cost of investing directly in ETFs and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. ETFs are subject to specific risks, depending on the nature of the ETF. A Fund's real estate portfolio may be significantly impacted by the performance of the real estate market generally, and the Fund may be exposed to greater risk and experience higher volatility than would a more economically diversified portfolio. Property values may fall due to increasing vacancies or declining rents resulting from economic, legal, cultural, or technological developments. Investments in Limited Partnerships (including master limited partnerships) involve risks different from those of investing in common stock including risks related to limited control and limited rights to vote on matters affecting the Limited Partnership, risks related to potential conflicts of interest between the Limited Partnership and the Limited Partnership's general partner, cash flow risks, tax risk, dilution risks and risks related to the general partner's limited call right. Underlying Funds are subject to management and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. Investments in Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) involve additional risks such as declines in the value of real estate and increased susceptibility to adverse economic or regulatory developments. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Diversification does not assure a profit nor protect against loss in a declining market.