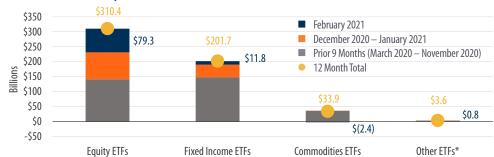
Ryan O. Issakainen, CFA | Senior Vice President | ETF Strategist

Total Assets Under Management: US-Listed ETFs

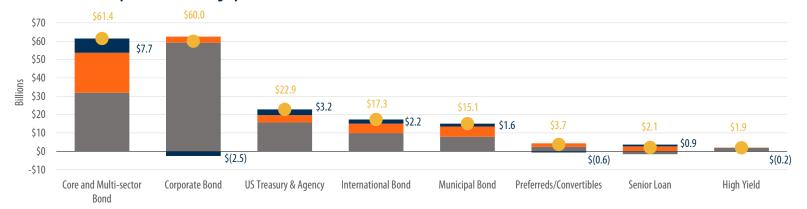
ETF Net Asset Flows by Asset Class



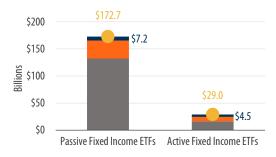
- Net inflows for US-listed ETFs were robust in February, totaling \$89.5 billion. Total ETF assets under management reached \$5.71 trillion, an all-time month-end high water mark.
- Equity ETFs had the strongest net inflows in February (+\$79.3 billion), bringing trailing 12-month net inflows to \$310.4 billion.
- Fixed income ETFs brought in \$11.8 billion of net inflows in February, bringing trailing 12-month net inflows to \$201.7 billion.
- Commodities ETFs had \$2.4 billion of net outflows in February, bringing trailing 12-month net inflows to \$33.9 billion. Most of February's net outflows came from precious metals ETFs (-\$3.5 billion), while net inflows for broad market commodity ETFs accelerated to \$1.3 billion.

FIXED INCOME ETFs February 2021 December 2020 – January 2021 Prior 9 Months (March 2020 – November 2020) 12 Month Total

ETF Net Asset Flows by Fixed Income Category



Active vs. Passive Net Flows



ETF Net Asset Flows by Fixed Income Maturity Target



- Core and multi-sector bond ETFs were the strongest category for fixed income ETFs in February with net inflows totaling \$7.7 billion. US Treasury & Agency (+\$3.2 billion), international bond (+\$2.2 billion), and municipal bond (+\$1.6 billion) all had net inflows >\$1 billion. Conversely, corporate bond ETFs had \$2.5 billion in net outflows.
- Fixed income ETFs with broad maturities (+\$6.3 billion) had the strongest net inflows in February, followed by short-term/ultra-short-term (+\$5.0 billion), intermediate (+\$1.4 billion), and floating rate (+\$1.1 billion). On the other hand, long-term (-\$2.1 billion) had net outflows.
- Actively-managed fixed income ETFs had \$4.5 billion in net inflows in February, compared to \$7.2 billion for passively-managed fixed income ETFs. Assets in actively-managed fixed income ETFs rose to \$116.1 billion, accounting for 10.6% of all fixed income ETF assets (+\$1.10 trillion), as of 2/28/21.

Data Sources: FactSet and Morningstar.
*"Other ETFs" includes asset allocation, alternatives, and currency ETFs.

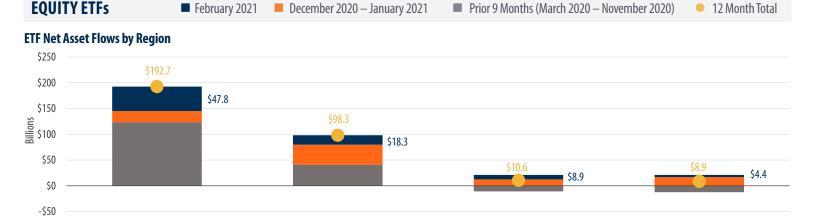


ETF DATA WATCH: ASSET FLOWS MONITOR

MARCH 2021

Emerging Markets Equity

Ryan O. Issakainen, CFA | Senior Vice President | ETF Strategist



Global Equity

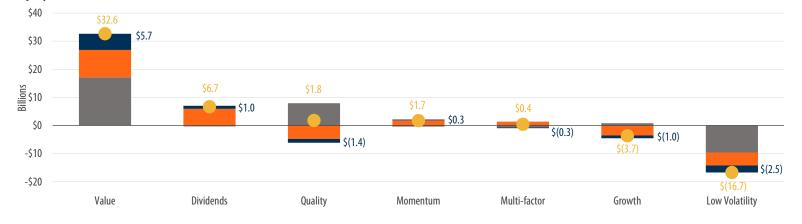
Sector ETFs: Net Asset Flows

US Equity



Developed Markets International Equity

Equity Factor ETFs: Net Asset Flows



- Net inflows for equity ETFs totaled \$79.3 billion in February, with US equity (+\$47.8 billion), global equity (+\$18.3 billion), developed markets international equity (+\$8.9 billion), and emerging markets equity (+\$4.4 billion) all receiving net inflows.
- Net inflows for equity sector ETFs were \$24.8 billion in February, led by theme (+\$6.2 billion), technology (+\$5.3 billion), financials (+\$4.7 billion), energy (+\$2.6 billion), and real estate (+\$2.3 billion). Basic materials (+\$1.7 billion), consumer cyclicals (+\$1.7 billion), industrials (+\$1.1 billion), and health care (+\$1.0 billion) also had >\$1 billion in net inflows.
- Within the "theme" category, net inflows into green/renewable energy ETFs slowed to \$0.7 billion in February, bringing trailing 12-month net inflows to \$11.5 billion.
- Net inflows for factor-based equity ETFs were \$1.9 billion in February, as value (+\$5.7 billion) continued its winning streak, followed by dividends (+\$1.0 billion). These two categories also led over the trailing twelve months, with net inflows totaling \$32.6 billion and \$6.7 billion, respectively. On the other hand, low volatility (-\$2.5 billion) continued its losing streak in February, bringing trailing 12-month net outflows to \$16.7 billion.

Data Sources: FactSet and Morningstar

The information presented is not intended to constitute an investment recommendation for, or advice to, any specific person. By providing this information, First Trust is not undertaking to give advice in any fiduciary capacity within the meaning of ERISA, the Internal Revenue Code or any other regulatory framework. Financial professionals are responsible for evaluating investment risks independently and for exercising independent judgment in determining whether investments are appropriate for their clients.

