

John Hancock Value Equity Fund

Effective July 26, 2019, the fund is closed to new investments in advance of its expected liquidation on or about October 18, 2019.

A: JVEAX C: JVECX I: JVEIX R6: JVERX

Objective

Long-term capital appreciation

Use for

Conservative equity allocation

Morningstar category

Large Value

Strategy

A focus on value

Seeking to identify undervalued companies that offer a higher dividend yield than that of the broad U.S. equity market

Risk-aware approach

Seeking to keep pace in rising markets and mitigate the impact of falling markets through risk control, diversification, and yield

Stable, experienced value manager

One of the largest value-oriented equity managers in the United States, with over 35 years of experience

Managed by

BARROW, HANLEY,
MEWHINNEY & STRAUSS

Traditional, value-oriented manager following a disciplined investment process for over 35 years that employs fundamental research to find undervalued opportunities



Mark Giambrone, CPA
On the fund since 2014.
Investing since 1992



Michael B. Nayfa, CFA
On the fund since 2014.
Investing since 2002



Terry L. Pelzel, CFA
On the fund since 2014.
Investing since 2005

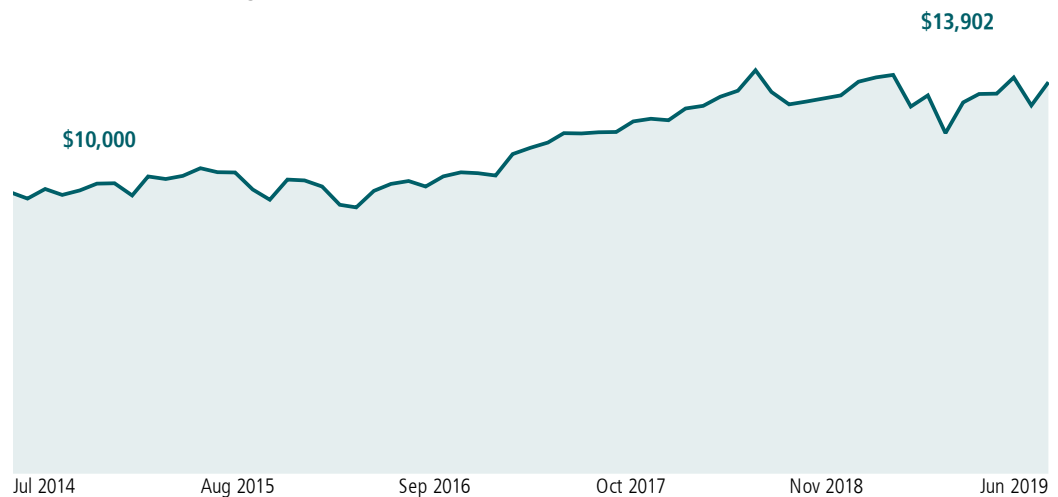
Average annual total returns¹

	QTD	YTD	1 YEAR	3 YEAR	5 YEAR	10 YEAR	LIFE OF FUND	LIFE OF FUND DATE	%
Class I without sales charge	3.02	14.95	3.49	10.88	6.81	—	6.75	6/26/14	
Class A without sales charge	3.02	14.85	3.25	10.56	6.51	—	6.45	6/26/14	
Class A with sales charge	-2.11	9.13	-1.91	8.69	5.41	—	5.36	6/26/14	
Russell 1000 Value Index	3.84	16.24	8.46	10.19	7.46	—	7.44	—	
Large value category	3.04	14.67	5.81	10.28	6.62	—	6.61	—	
EXPENSE RATIOS ²		GROSS		NET (WHAT YOU PAY)		CONTRACTUAL THROUGH			
Class I		0.97%			0.82%		2/29/2020		
Class A		1.26%			1.11%		2/29/2020		

The past performance shown here reflects reinvested distributions and the beneficial effect of any expense reductions, and does not guarantee future results. With sales charge figures reflect the maximum sales charge, which is 5.0%. Returns for periods shorter than one year are cumulative, and results for other share classes will vary. Shares will fluctuate in value and, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance cited. For the most recent month-end performance, visit jhinvestments.com.

Growth of a hypothetical \$10,000 investment³

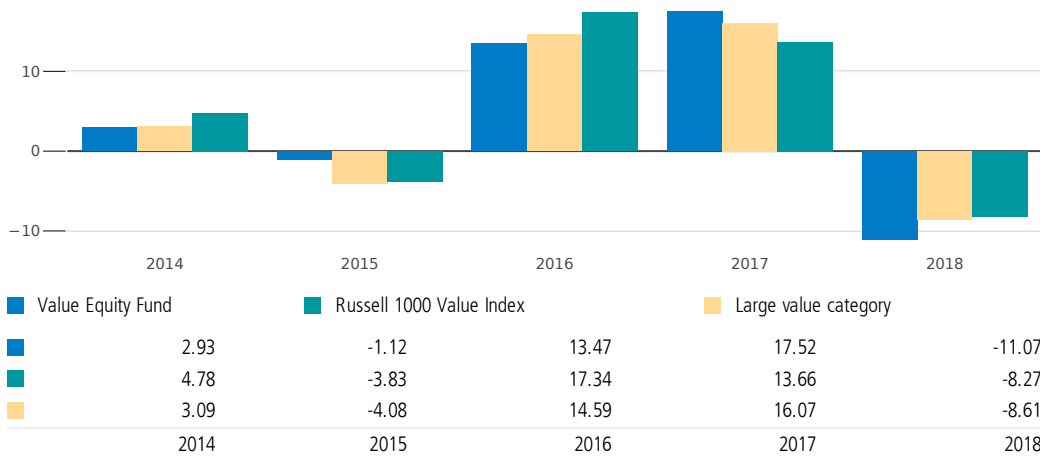
Class I without sales charge – 7/1/14 – 6/30/19



¹ The Russell 1000 Value Index tracks the performance of publicly traded large-cap companies in the United States with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. ² "Net (what you pay)" represents the effect of a fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement and is subject to change. ³ Performance data shown excludes fees and expenses. The performance data would be lower if such fees and expenses were included.

Calendar year returns⁴

Class I without sales charge

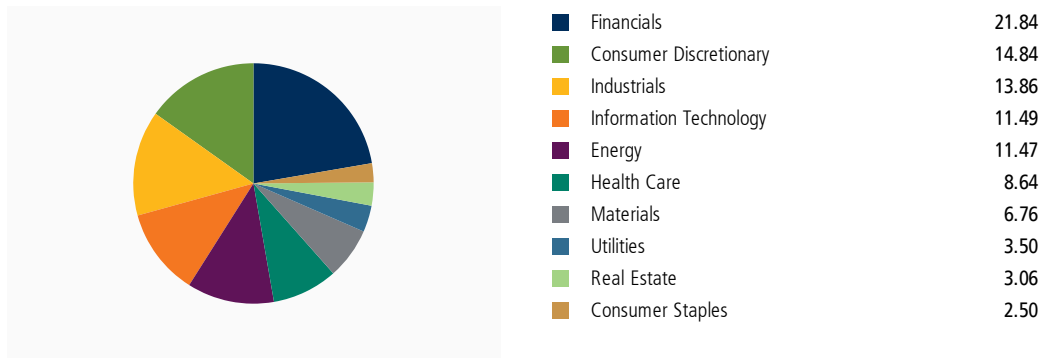


Key facts

Total net assets	\$65.31 m
Portfolio turnover ⁶ (%)	32
Number of holdings	72
Benchmark	Russell 1000 Value Index
Average market cap ⁷	
Fund	\$91.86 b
Benchmark	\$129.49 b
Beta ⁸	1.06
R-squared ⁹ (%)	94.63
Sharpe ratio ¹⁰	0.46
Standard deviation ¹¹ (%)	
Fund	12.95
Benchmark	11.83
Upside capture ratio ¹² (%)	103.45
Downside capture ratio ¹² (%)	105.98

Based on Class I shares for the five-year period.

Sector composition⁵



10 largest holdings⁵

Rank	Company	Percentage
1.	Air Products & Chemicals, Inc.	2.22
2.	American Express Company	2.12
3.	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	2.10
4.	Comcast Corp.	1.99
5.	UnitedHealth Group, Inc.	1.98
6.	Willis Towers Watson PLC	1.98
7.	Anthem, Inc.	1.95
8.	Linde PLC	1.95
9.	Hess Corp.	1.93
10.	Dollar General Corp.	1.92

What you should know before investing

Stock prices can be volatile and are affected by both general economic conditions and the financial prospects of individual companies. The valuations and prices of value stocks may not increase. Large company stocks could fall out of favor; the stock prices of small and midsize companies may be more volatile and less liquid than those of large companies. Investing in foreign securities may entail the risk of currency fluctuations or heightened economic and political instability. The use of hedging and derivatives could produce disproportionate gains or losses and may increase costs. Please see the fund's prospectus for additional risks.

Request a prospectus or summary prospectus from your financial advisor, by visiting jhinvestments.com, or by calling us at 800-225-5291. The prospectus includes investment objectives, risks, fees, expenses, and other information that you should consider carefully before investing.

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⁴ Returns for the fund's first year are since fund inception. ⁵ Listed holdings reflect the largest portions of the fund's total and may change at any time. They are not recommendations to buy or sell any security. Data is expressed as a percentage of net assets and excludes cash and cash equivalents. ⁶ The portfolio turnover is as of the fund's fiscal year end and is subject to change. The fund's annual report includes further details regarding the portfolio turnover ratio. ⁷ FactSet. Average market cap is based on a weighted average. ⁸ Beta measures the sensitivity of the fund to its benchmark. The beta of the market (as represented by the benchmark) is 1.00. Accordingly, a fund with a 1.10 beta is expected to have 10% more volatility than the market. ⁹ R-squared measures what portion of the fund's return can be explained by variations against the broad market. A lower than 70.00% R-squared means the fund's performance is less dependent on market moves. ¹⁰ Sharpe ratio is a measure of excess return per unit of risk, as defined by standard deviation. A higher Sharpe ratio suggests better risk-adjusted performance. ¹¹ Standard deviation is a statistical measure of the historic volatility of a portfolio. It measures the fluctuation of a fund's periodic returns from the mean or average. The larger the deviation, the larger the standard deviation and the higher the risk. ¹² Upside capture ratio measures a manager's performance in up markets relative to the market itself. Downside capture ratio measures a manager's performance in down markets relative to the market itself.