## **Avantis Investors®**

# Where Can Indexes—and Factors— Fall Short?

**Assessing Tradeoffs in Systematic Strategies** 

September 13, 2022

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# **Agenda**

1

Factors vs. Fundamentals

2

Systematic Investing 1.0 Size and Style Indices



Systematic Investing 2.0

"Factor" Implementation Case Studies



Approach –
Post-Factor
Investing

An Alternative

# **Factors vs. Fundamentals**

In what year was the first single-factor model developed?

- a. 1949
- b. 1964
- c. 1981
- d. 1993

In what year was the first single-factor model developed?

- a. 1949
- b. 1964 CAPM (Sharpe)
- c. 1981
- d. 1993

How many factors have been documented today?

- a. 100
- b. 200
- c. 400
- d. 1,000

How many factors have been documented today?

- a. 100
- b. 200
- c. 400 A Census of the Factor Zoo (Harvey/Liu, 2019)
- d. 1,000

# **400 Factors...and Counting**

Data availability has allowed researchers and practitioners to "search" for patterns using historical data

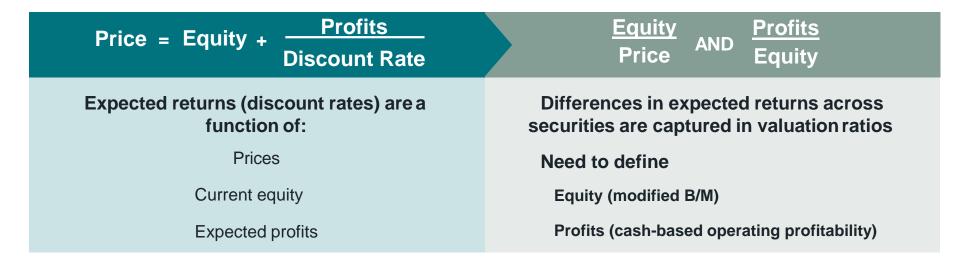
- most of these patterns have no reason to exist they happened randomly in the past
- Some factors provide benefits (but not increased expected returns), e.g.
   Low volatility
- Some factors may not be directly implementable but can enhance expected returns, e.g. momentum

## What should investors do to cut through the factor noise?

See A Census of the Factor Zoo, Harvey/Liu (2019)

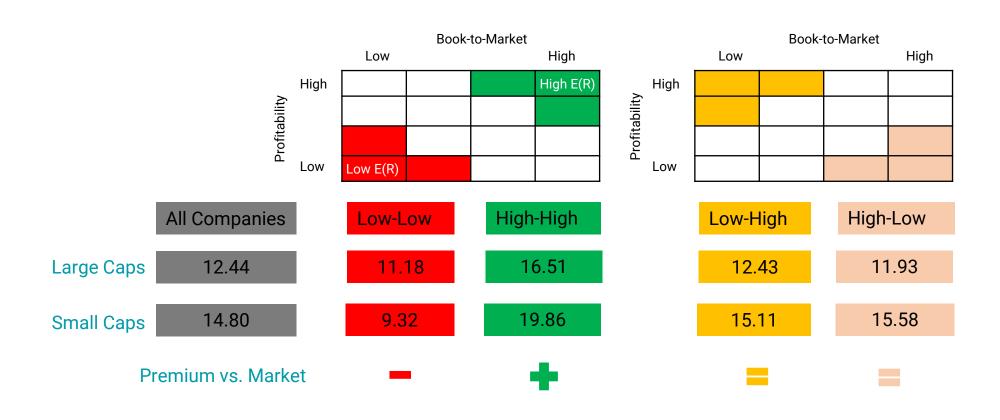
## **We Should Consider Valuation**

Use the learnings from asset pricing and factor research but within a valuation framework.



Goal is to find reliable proxies for equity and profits that incorporate enhancements to have a more robust approach.

# **Implications for Expected Returns**



Source: Avantis Investors and Sunil Wahal, CRSP/Compustat, US Securities, 1973-2021

# Systematic Investing 1.0

# Size and Style Indices

# What's Driven the Growth in Indexing?

# Non-total market index funds capture the majority of index fund assets



**Notes:** The chart shows the development of assets under management in the categories of non-total market index funds, total market index funds, and active funds. Time period observed: January 1995 to December 2020.

Sources: Vanguard calculations, based on data from Morningstar, Inc.

Source: https://corporate.vanguard.com/content/corporatesite/us/en/corp/articles/new-form-of-active-investing.html

## Which Index has been the Winner?

Which of these indexes has delivered the highest annualized return since their inception at the end of 1978?

- a. Russell 1000 Growth Index
- b. Russell 1000 Index
- c. Russell 2000 Index
- d. Russell 1000 Value Index

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- d. Russell 1000 Value Index

## **Historical Performance of Value and Growth**

**Annualized Returns Since January 1979 (%)** 

**Russell 1000 Index** 

11.95%

**Russell 1000 Growth Index** 

**Russell 1000 Value Index** 

11.79%

11.71%

**Russell 2000 Index** 

11.10%

Source: A vant is Investors, data from Morningstar and Russell as of July 29, 2022. Inception date is 1/1/1979 for all indices.

## Value vs. Growth - Russell

How many companies that are in the Russell 1000 Value Index are also in the Russell 1000 Growth Index?

- a. 0
- b. 57
- c. 206
- d. 351

# Value vs. Growth - Russell

How many companies that are in the Russell 1000 Value Index are also in the Russell 1000 Growth Index?

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- c. 206
- d. 351

# What Exposure Do "Value" and "Growth" Indices Offer?

#### **Russell 1000 Index**

19.6%

16.5% 100.0%

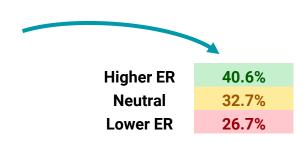
#### **Adjusted Book-to-Market**

Cash-Based Operating Profitability

High

Low

| Low   |       |       |       | High  |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 7.7%  | 8.1%  | 2.6%  | 0.6%  | 0.7%  |
| 1.6%  | 4.2%  | 8.8%  | 3.5%  | 1.7%  |
| 4.5%  | 2.4%  | 9.4%  | 6.0%  | 2.1%  |
| 4.5%  | 1.7%  | 2.1%  | 4.7%  | 6.6%  |
| 1.5%  | 1.3%  | 2.9%  | 4.0%  | 6.7%  |
| 19.9% | 17.7% | 25.8% | 18.9% | 17.8% |
|       |       |       |       |       |



# What Exposure Do "Value" and "Growth" Indices Offer?

#### Russell 1000 Index

19.6%

19.8%

24.4% 19.6%

16.5%

100.0%

#### **Adjusted Book-to-Market**

Cash-Based Operating Profitability

High

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| 19.9% | 17.7% | 25.8% | 18.9% | 17.8% |

Higher ER Neutral

**40.6% 32.7%** 

**Lower ER** 

26.7%

#### **Russell 1000 Growth Index**

#### **Adjusted Book-to-Market**

Cash-Based Operating Profitability





#### **Russell 1000 Value Index**

#### **Adjusted Book-to-Market**

Cash-Based Operating Profitability



| Low | <br>a Book to | High |
|-----|---------------|------|
|     |               |      |
|     |               |      |
|     |               |      |
|     | •             |      |
|     |               |      |

# What Exposure Do "Value" and "Growth" Indices Offer?

#### **Russell 1000 Index Adjusted Book-to-Market** High Low Operating Profitability 7.7% 8.1% 2.6% 0.6% 0.7% High 19.6% Cash-Based **Higher ER** 40.6% 3.5% 19.8% 1.6% 4.2% 8.8% 1.7% 32.7% 2.1% Neutral 4.5% 2.4% 9.4% 6.0% 24.4% 4.5% 1.7% 2.1% 4.7% 6.6% 19.6% Lower ER 26.7% 1.5% 1.3% 2.9% 4.0% 16.5% 6.7% Low 19.9% 17.7% 25.8% 17.8% 18.9% 100.0% **Russell 1000 Growth Index Adjusted Book-to-Market** High Low Operating Profitability 12.7% 15.5% 3.2% 0.5% 0.2% 32.1% High **Sash-Based** 14.5% 2.3% 6.9% 1.6% 0.4% 25.6% **Higher ER** 43.7% 4.8% 4.5% 11.0% 7.3% 0.0% Neutral 33.8% 1.7% 8.0% 1.7% 1.5% 2.5% 0.5% 1.2% 0.9% 1.3% 2.5% 0.7% 6.6% Low Lower ER 22.5% 1.8% 22.7% 29.3% 31.9% 14.4% 100.0% **Russell 1000 Value Index Adjusted Book-to-Market** Low High Operating Profitability 0.7% 1.9% 0.8% 7.1% High 2.7% 1.1% Cash-Based 1.0% 1.6% 3.0% 5.5% 3.0% 14.1% 4.2% 4.2% 0.4% 7.8% 4.6% 37.4% 21.2% **Higher ER** 7.4% 1.8% 2.5% 12.7% 31.2% 6.8% Neutral 31.7% 5.6% 1.8% 1.7% 4.5% 12.8% Low 26.4% Lower ER 30.9% 17.1% 6.1% 19.7% 23.3% 33.7% 100.0%

# **Systematic Investing 1.0**

- Size and Style Indexes offered investors transparent, cheap building blocks to deviate from the market in order to pursue better returns
- Some of the most widely followed indexes have construction methodologies that were established more than 20, and in some cases more than 30, years ago
- Significant differences in asset class definitions and rebalancing schemes across index families contributes to performance dispersion and tracking differences, calling into question the merits of tracking any single index

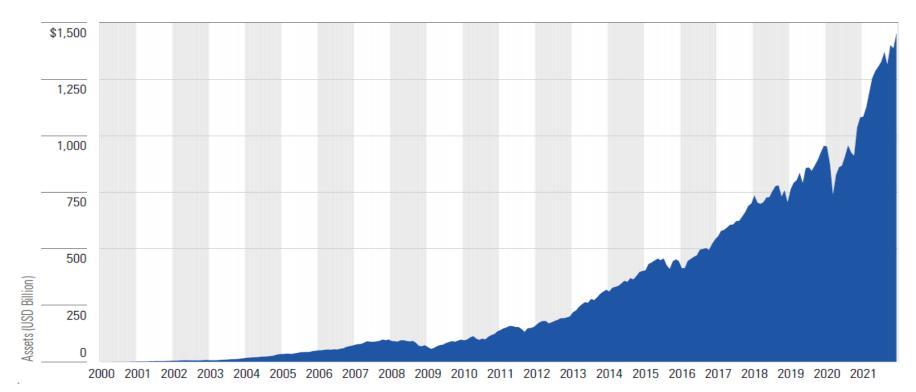
# Systematic Investing 2.0

# "Factor" Implementation Case Studies

# The Proliferation of "Strategic" Beta

As of the end of 2021, there were **622** Strategic-Beta ETPs in the US totaling almost **\$1.5 trillion** in AUM

#### **U.S. Strategic-Beta ETP Asset Growth**



Source: Morningstar's Global Guide to Strategic Beta Exchange-Traded Products, June 2022. Data as of 12/31/2021

# The Proliferation of "Strategic" Beta

As of the end of 2021, there were **622** Strategic-Beta ETPs in the US totaling almost **\$1.5 trillion** in AUM

- This definition includes many market-cap weighted index funds tracking indices like the Russell 1000 Growth and Value
- It also includes many single and multi "factor" indexes

#### **Different Types of Strategic Beta ETPs**

| 30<br>31<br>37<br>28 | 51.6<br>46.7<br>26.6<br>14.6<br>7.8 |  |  |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| 30<br>31             | 46.7<br>26.6                        |  |  |
| 30                   | 46.7                                |  |  |
|                      |                                     |  |  |
| 20                   | 51.6                                |  |  |
| 20                   | F1.0                                |  |  |
| 41                   | 52.2                                |  |  |
| 44                   | 69.4                                |  |  |
| 165                  | 84.7                                |  |  |
| 140                  | 327.2                               |  |  |
| 47                   | 373.4                               |  |  |
| 39                   | 398.3                               |  |  |
| No of ETPs           | Assets (USD Bil)                    |  |  |
|                      | 39<br>47<br>140<br>165<br>44<br>41  |  |  |

#### Do these "factor" indexes solve the issues faced in style indexes?

Source: Morningstar's Global Guide to Strategic Beta Exchange-Traded Products, June 2022. Data as of 12/31/2021

# What Exposure Do "Value" and "Quality" Factor Indexes Offer?

#### **Russell 1000 Index Adjusted Book-to-Market** High Low Cash-Based Operating Profitability 0.7% 7.7% 8.1% 2.6% 0.6% High 19.6% **Higher ER** 40.6% 3.5% 19.8% 1.6% 4.2% 8.8% 1.7% Neutral 32.7% 2.1% 4.5% 2.4% 9.4% 6.0% 24.4% 19.6% 4.5% 1.7% 2.1% 4.7% 6.6% Lower ER 26.7% 1.5% 1.3% 2.9% 4.0% 16.5% Low 6.7% 19.9% 17.7% 25.8% 18.9% 17.8% 100.0%

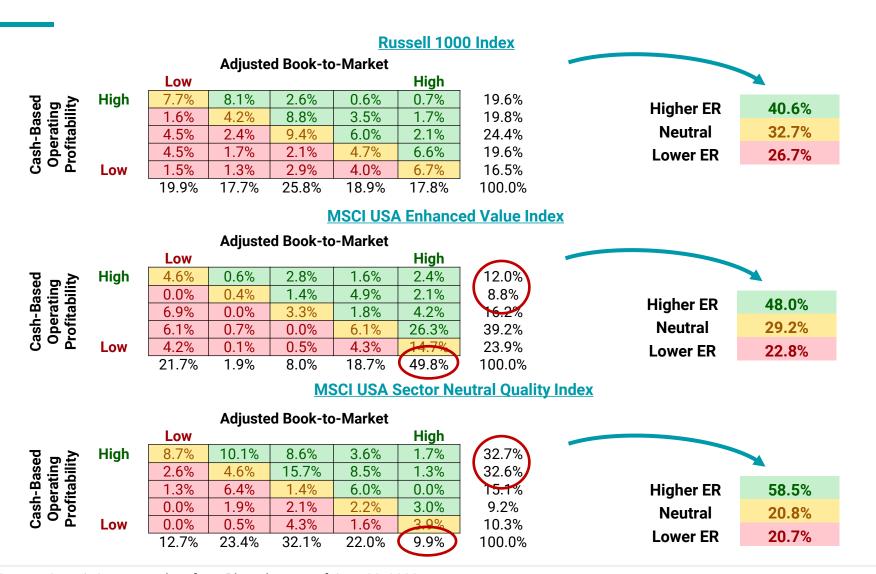
#### **MSCI USA Enhanced Value Index**



#### **MSCI USA Sector Neutral Quality Index**

|                           |      |     | Adjuste | d Book-to | -Market |      |
|---------------------------|------|-----|---------|-----------|---------|------|
|                           |      | Low |         |           |         | High |
| tage                      | High |     |         |           |         |      |
| Based<br>ating<br>ability |      |     |         |           |         |      |
|                           |      |     |         |           |         |      |
| Cash-<br>Oper<br>Profit   |      |     |         | •         |         |      |
| 2 o F                     | Low  |     |         |           |         |      |

# What Exposure Do "Value" and "Quality" Factor Indexes Offer?



# **What Issues Do Factor Indexes Face?**

Let's see the effects of deviating from the market

#### U.S. Companies Sorted by Profitability and Book-to-Market

|                           |      |       | Adjuste | d Book-to | o-Market |       |        |
|---------------------------|------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|-------|--------|
|                           |      | Low   |         |           |          | High  |        |
| ℧_>                       | High | 7.5%  | 7.7%    | 2.7%      | 0.8%     | 0.7%  | 19.4%  |
| Based<br>ating<br>ability |      | 1.8%  | 4.2%    | 8.4%      | 3.5%     | 1.8%  | 19.7%  |
|                           |      | 4.3%  | 2.5%    | 9.4%      | 5.9%     | 2.3%  | 24.3%  |
| Cash<br>Ope<br>Profi      |      | 4.4%  | 1.8%    | 2.2%      | 4.7%     | 6.5%  | 19.7%  |
| S - F                     | Low  | 1.7%  | 1.5%    | 3.0%      | 4.0%     | 6.6%  | 16.8%  |
|                           |      | 19.7% | 17.7%   | 25.7%     | 19.0%    | 17.9% | 100.0% |

Source: Avantis, Bloomberg, U.S. Securities, June 30, 2022

# What Issues do Factor Indexes Face?

Shifting an allocation towards high BtM produces a shift to companies with low profitability.

#### U.S. Companies Sorted by Profitability and Book-to-Market

|                            |      | Adjusted Book-to-Market |      |      |      |                  |
|----------------------------|------|-------------------------|------|------|------|------------------|
|                            |      | Low                     |      |      |      | <b>High</b> 0.7% |
| 5 T 5                      | High | 7.5%                    | 7.7% | 2.7% | 0.8% | 0.7%             |
| Based<br>ating<br>ability  |      | 1.8%                    | 4.2% | 8.4% | 3.5% | 1.8%             |
| ital                       |      | 4.3%                    | 2.5% | 9.4% | 5.9% | 2.3%             |
| Cash-B<br>Opera<br>Profita |      | 4.4%                    | 1.8% | 2.2% | 4.7% | 6.5%             |
| 90 E                       | Low  | 1.7%                    | 1.5% | 3.0% | 4.0% | 6.6%             |
|                            |      |                         |      |      |      |                  |

Companies with High BtM tend to have Low Profitability

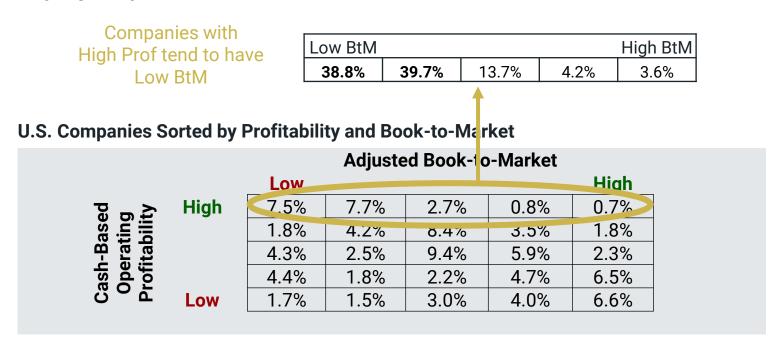
| Low Prof  | 36.4%<br>36.9% |
|-----------|----------------|
| l         | 26 40          |
|           | 12.8%          |
|           | 10.0%          |
| High Prof | 3.9%           |

Searching for a BtM premium, as suggested by the factor, produces a negative profitability premium.

Source: Avantis, Bloomberg, U.S. Securities, June 30, 2022

# **But We Have Complications to Deal With**

Shifting an allocation towards high profitability produces a shift to companies with low BtM.



Searching for a profitability premium, as suggested by the factor, produces a negative BtM premium.

Source: Avantis, Bloomberg, U.S. Securities, June 30, 2022

# **Systematic Investing 2.0**

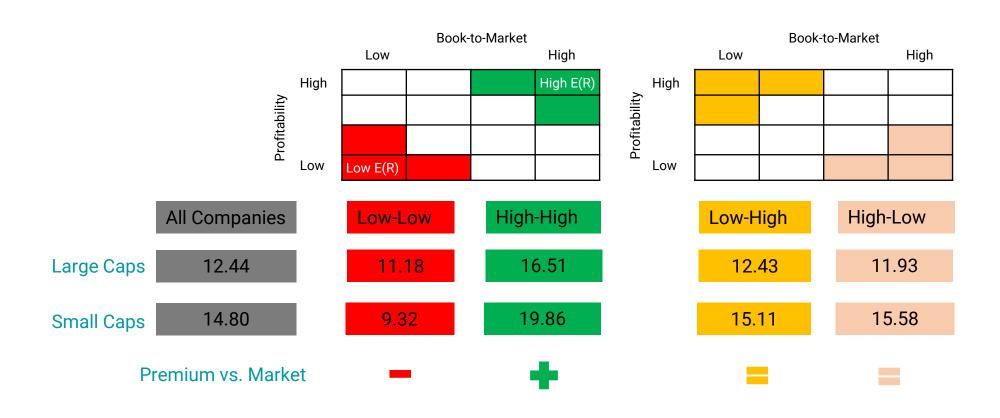
- The creation of factor indexes and smart/strategic beta strategies tracking factor indexes increased the number of tools available to implement systematic factor tilts into asset allocations
- Many single factor indexes can run into similar challenges of style-based indexes
- Single and multi-factor strategies can become too "factor focused", ignoring interaction effects and sacrificing diversification and other risk management principles unnecessarily

# **An Alternative Approach**

# **Post-Factor Investing**

**Going Back to Fundamentals With Our New Lenses** 

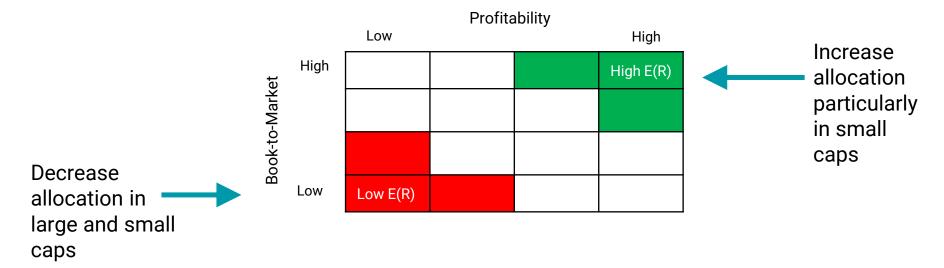
# **Implications for Expected Returns**



Source: Avantis Investors and Sunil Wahal, CRSP/Compustat, US Securities, 1973-2021

# **Implementing Portfolios**

Goal: create an efficient portfolio with increased expected returns while minimizing deviations from the market and tracking error

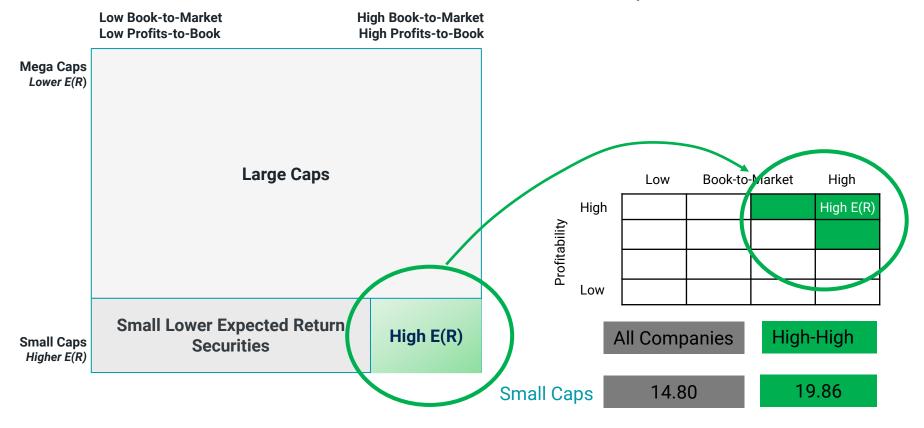


# **Small Value Strategy Design and Execution**

#### A more holistic approach:

Continuous focus on small cap companies with high profitability and high book-to-market

Broad diversification and low turnover effected when necessary

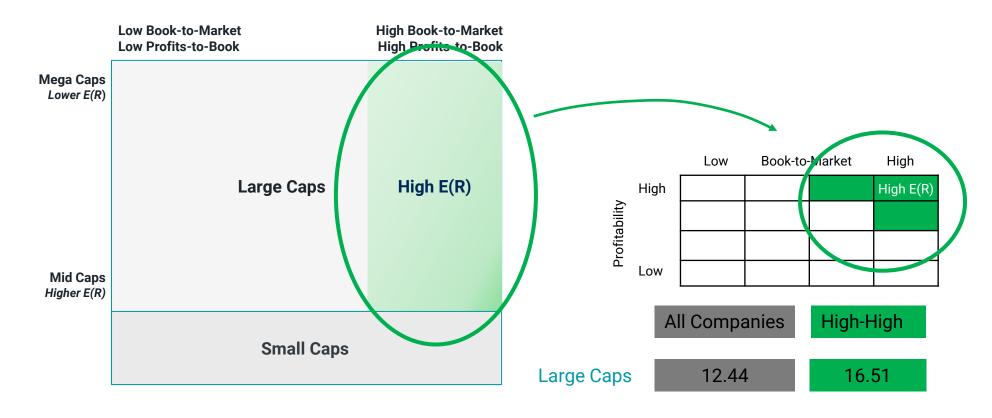


Source: Avantis Investors and Sunil Wahal, CRSP/Compustat, US Securities, 1973-2021

# **Large Value Strategy Design and Execution**

#### A more holistic approach:

Continuous focus on large cap companies with high profitability and high book-to-market Broad diversification and low turnover effected when necessary

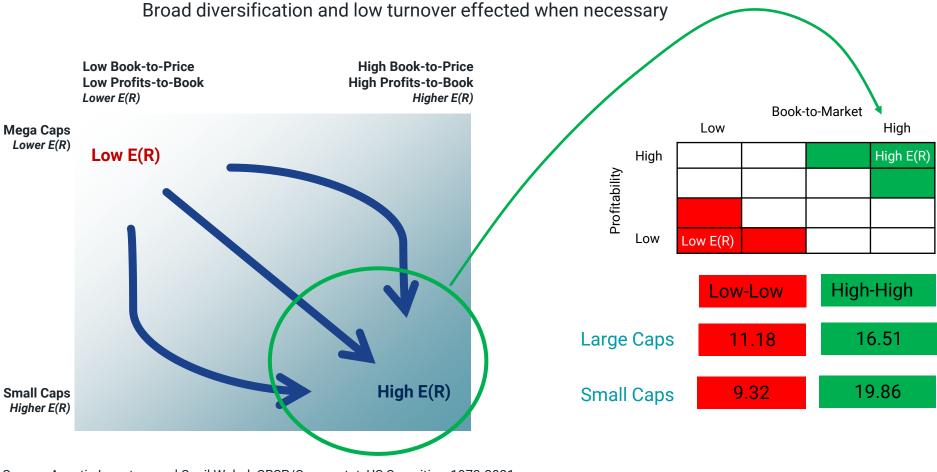


Source: Avantis Investors and Sunil Wahal, CRSP/Compustat, US Securities, 1973-2021

# **All Cap Strategy Design and Execution**

#### A more holistic approach:

Emphasize large and small cap companies with high profitability and high book-to-market



# **Post-Factor Investing**

Financial Science and Research on Asset Pricing and Factors taught us:

Certain stock characteristics are associated with premiums

Premiums can be linked to valuations

#### To create better portfolios:

We do not need the factors factors are just <u>one possible</u> implementation of a concept

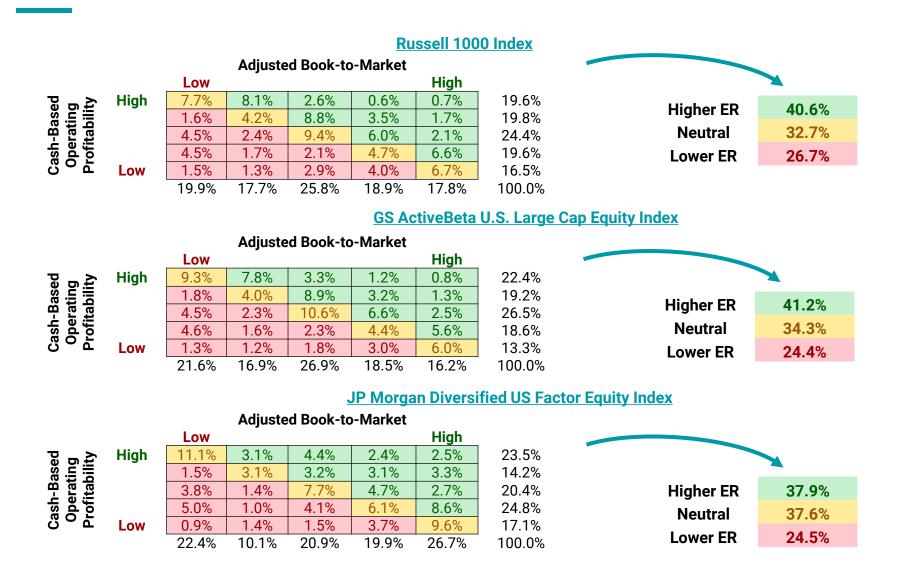
We need the underlying concepts we learned from research and their interactions

Bassu (1977), Stattman (1980), Banz (1981), Rosenberg (1985), Bhandari (1988)

# Questions?

# **Appendix**

## **What About Multi-Factor Indexes?**



### **Disclosures**

Expected Returns: Valuation theory shows that the expected return of a stock is a function of its current price, its book equity (assets minus liabilities) and expected future profits, and that the expected return of a bond is a function of its current yield and its expected capital appreciation (depreciation). We use information in current market prices and company financials to identify differences in expected returns among securities, seeking to overweight securities with higher expected returns based on this current market information. Actual returns may be different than expected returns, and there is no guarantee that the strategy will be successful.

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