

Avantis Investors[®]

By American Century Investments[®]

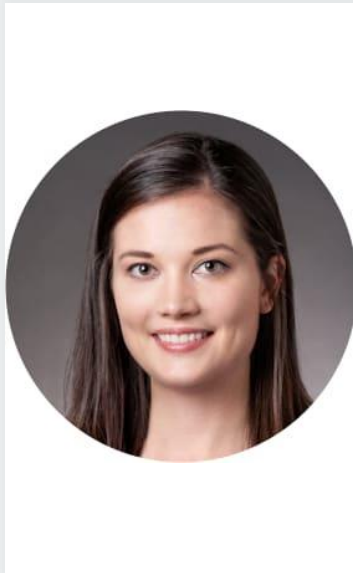
Where Can Indexes and Factors Fall Short?

May 23, 2024

Ted Randall

Senior Portfolio Manager

Your DFW Avantis Team



Spenser Sydow

Relationship Director

213-992-9006

Spenser.Sydow@avantisinvestors.com



Daniel Sharplin, CFP®

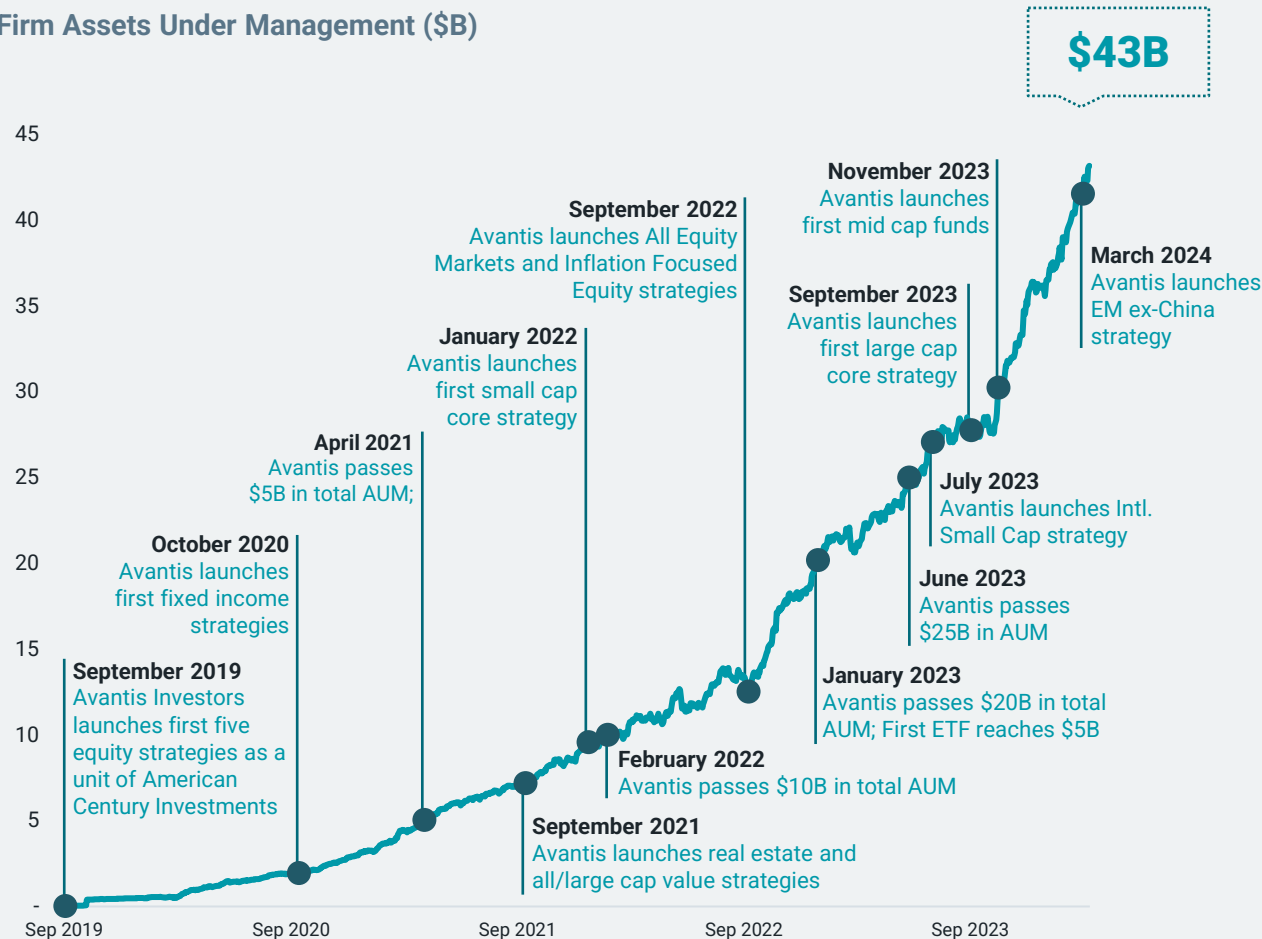
Relationship Director

213-992-9033

Daniel.Sharplin@avantisinvestors.com

Avantis Investors From Launch to Today

Firm Assets Under Management (\$B)



Data as of 3/31/2024.

March 31, 2024

Avantis Investors

- \$43.2 B total AUM
- \$4.4B net flows YTD 2024
- 28 strategies
 - 22 equity
 - 3 fixed income
 - 2 real assets
 - 1 global balanced
- 17 strategies over \$100M
- 3,500+ institutional and advisory clients

Agenda

1

Some Factor
Trivia

2

Design and
Implementation
Issues

3

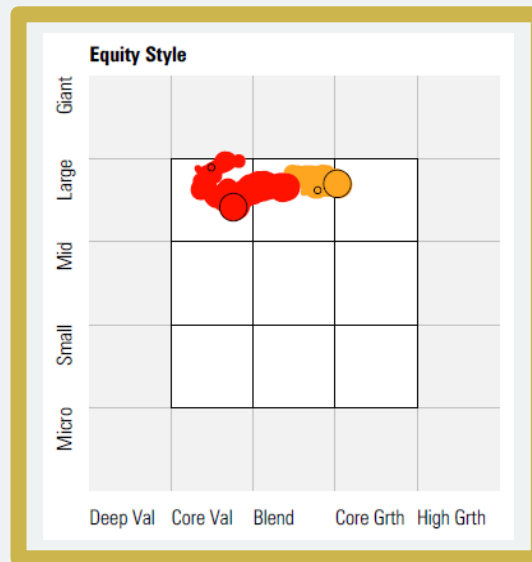
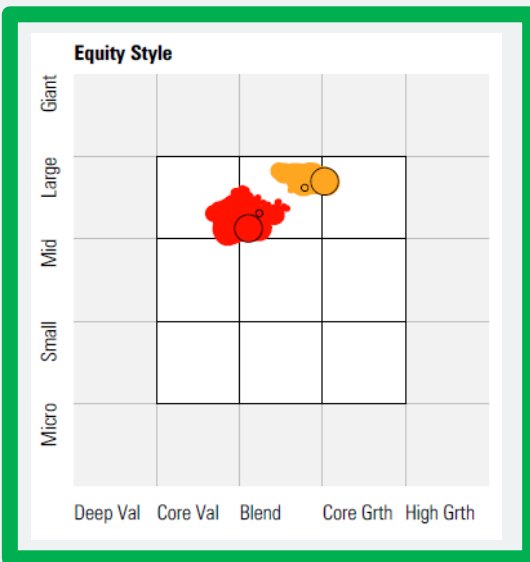
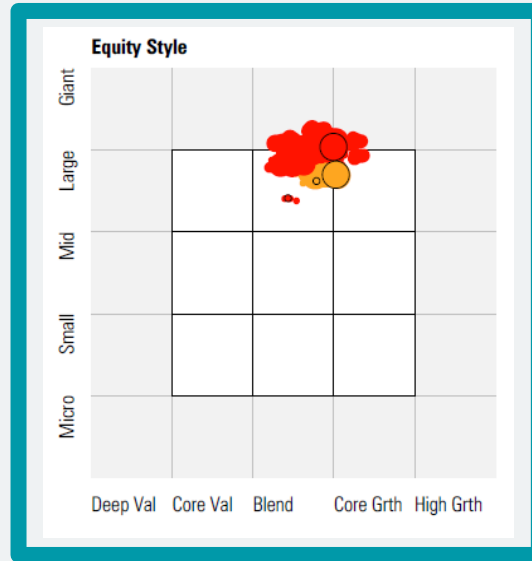
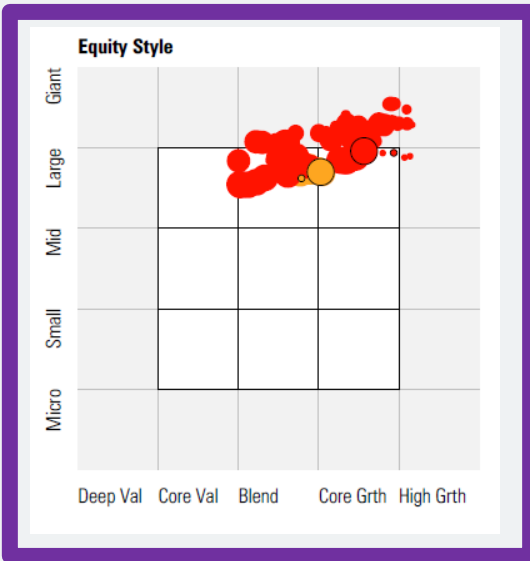
Factors vs.
Fundamentals

4

Thinking About
Factors as an
Allocator

Some Factor Trivia

Guess the Factors Being Displayed in Red



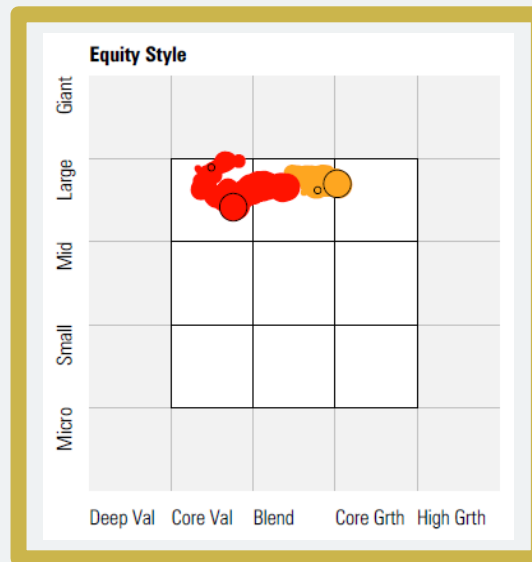
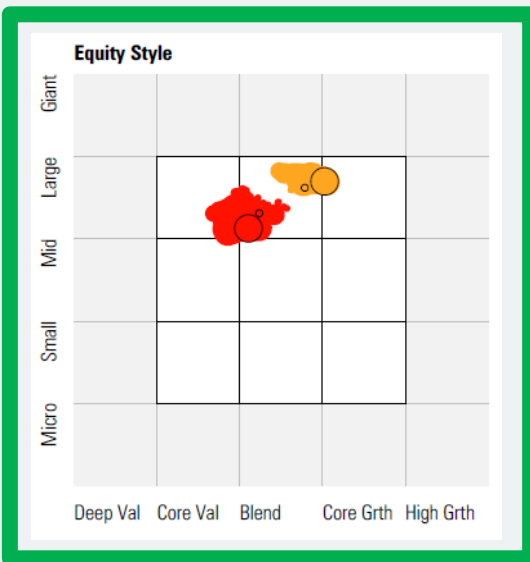
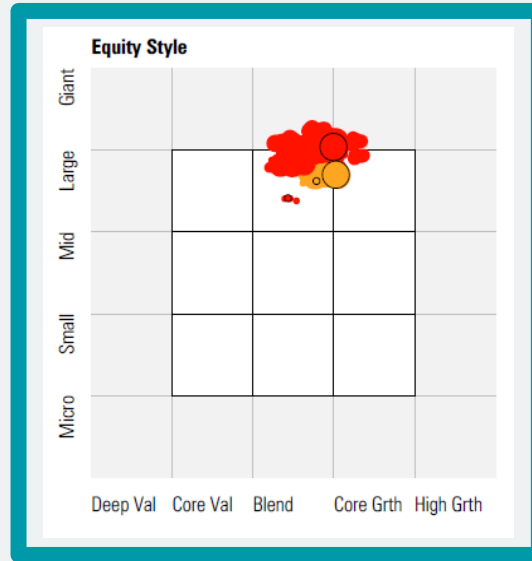
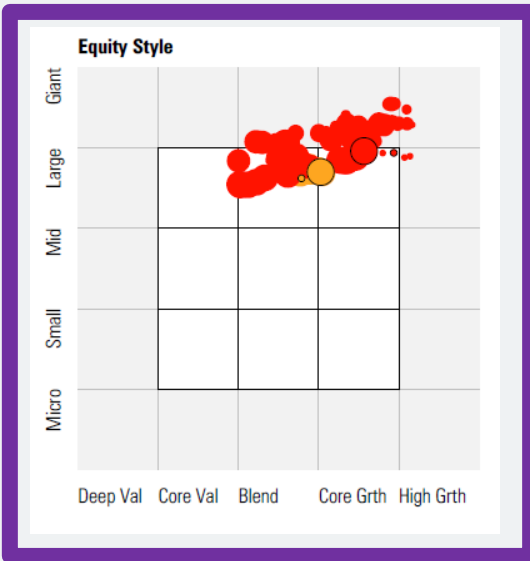
- Momentum
- Low Volatility
- Value
- Quality
- Equal Weight
- Multi-factor

● Russell 3000 Index

Source: Morningstar. Sample data shown for illustrative purposes only.

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Guess the Factors Being Displayed in Red



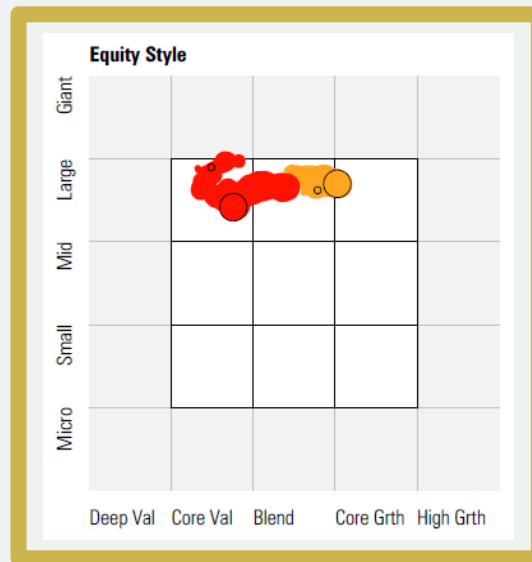
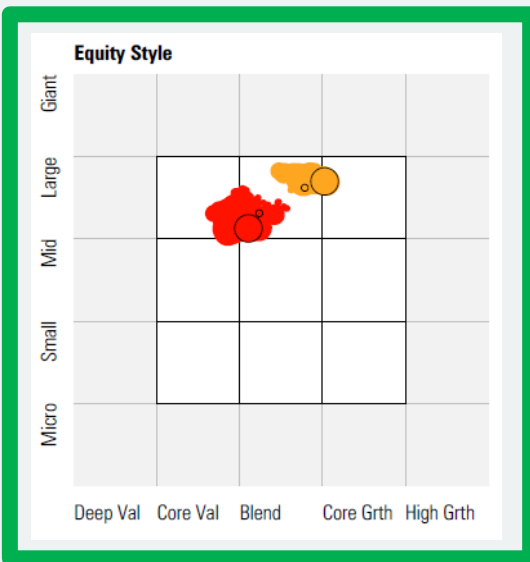
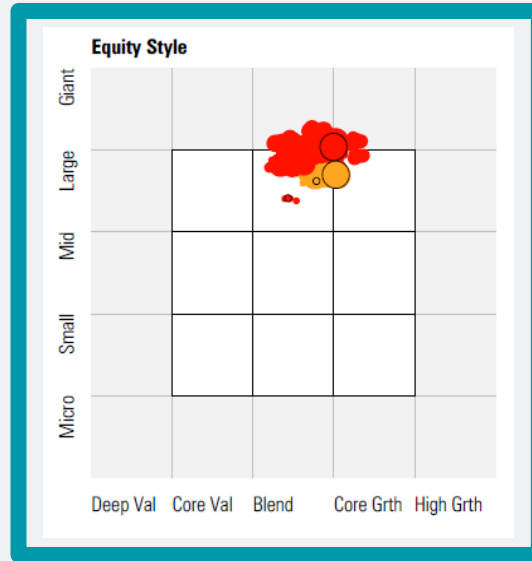
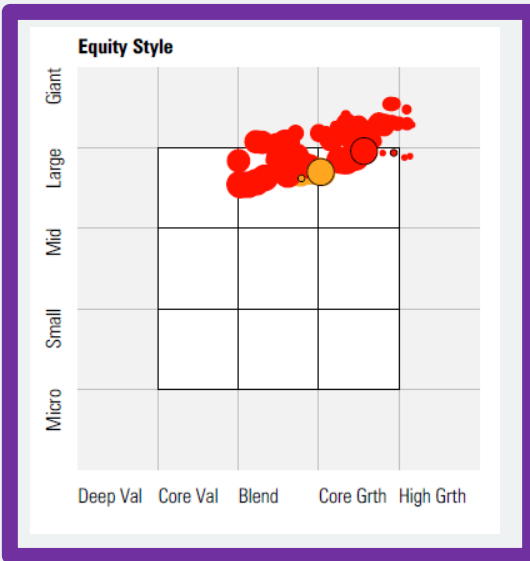
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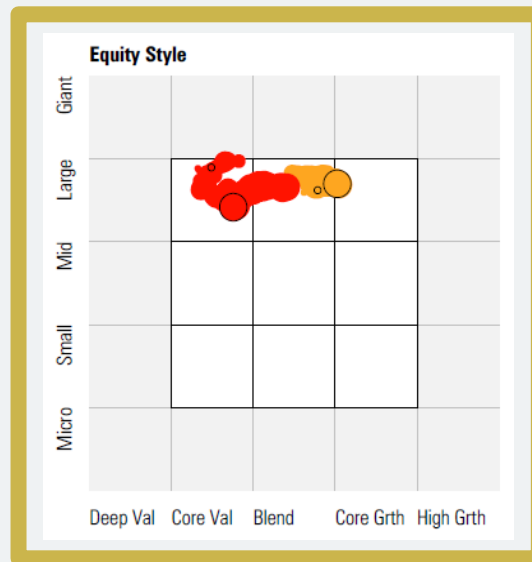
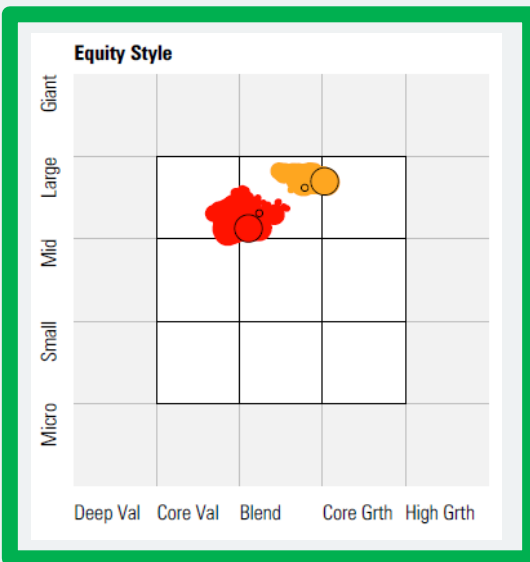
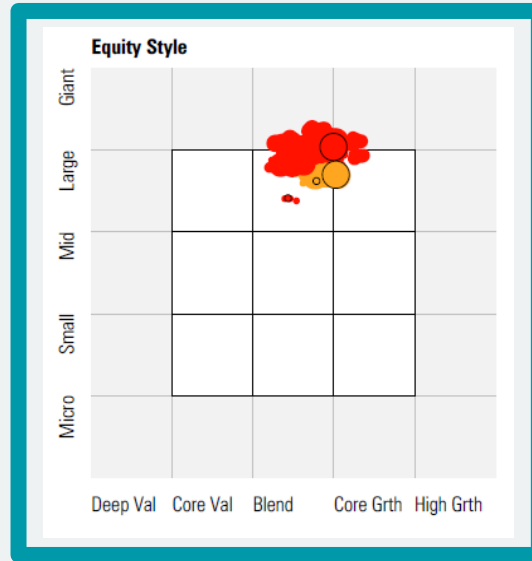
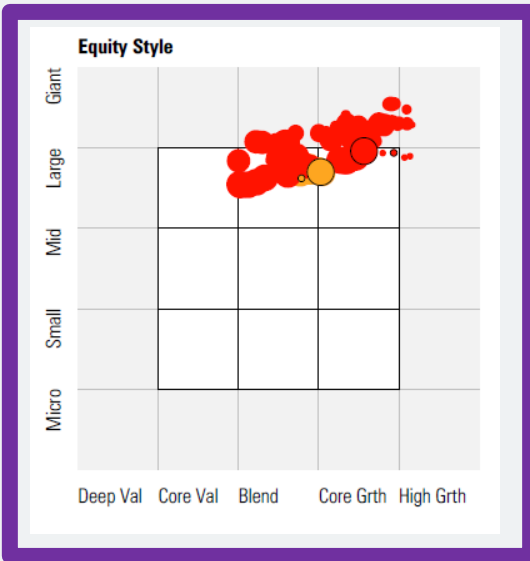
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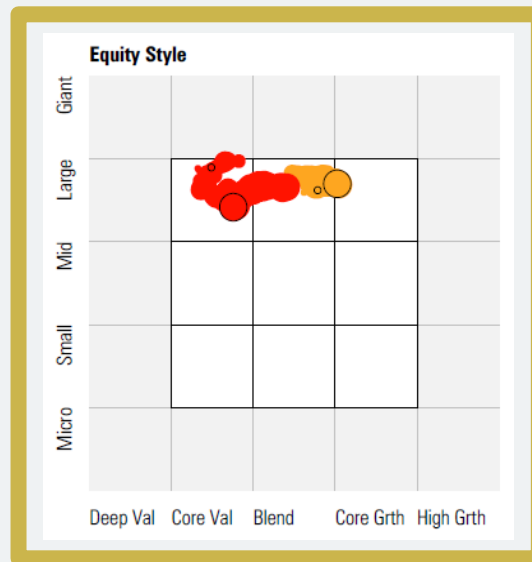
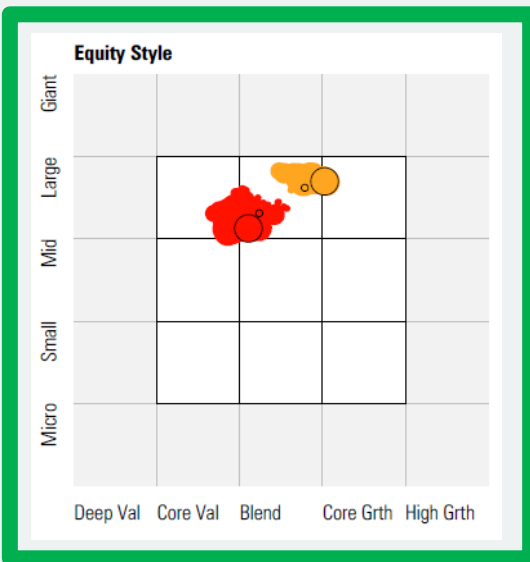
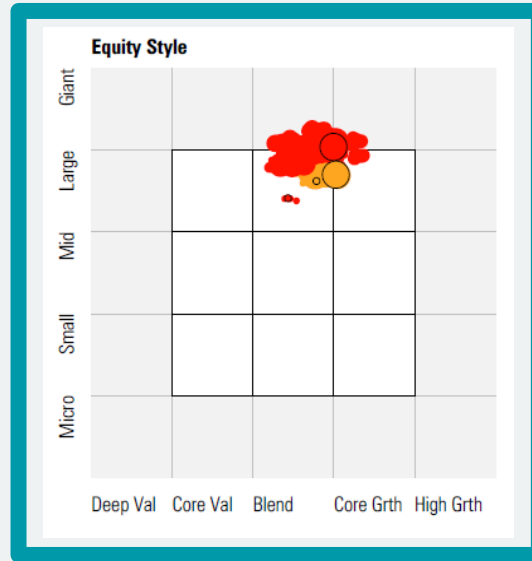
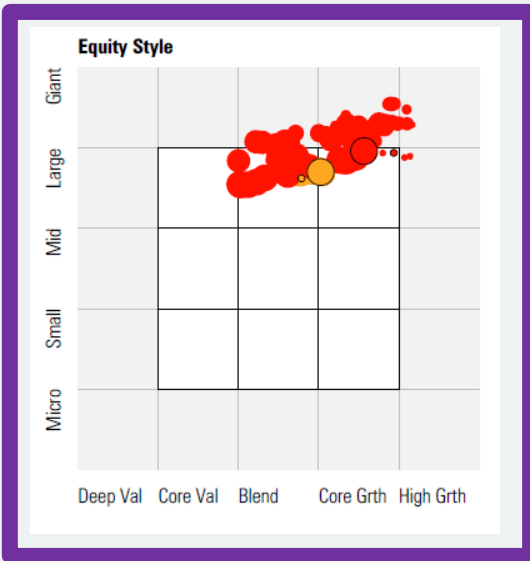
- Momentum
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Guess the Factors Being Displayed in Red



- Momentum
- Low Volatility
- Value
- Quality
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● Russell 3000 Index

Source: Morningstar. Sample data shown for illustrative purposes only.

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Choosing Factors

Which of these indexes has the highest active share with the S&P 500 Index?

- a. S&P 500 Value Index
- b. S&P 500 Momentum Index
- c. S&P 500 Quality Index
- d. S&P 500 Equal Weighted Index
- e. S&P 500 Low Volatility Index
- f. S&P 500 Quality Value Momentum Index

Choosing Factors

Which of these indexes has the highest active share with the S&P 500 Index?

- a. S&P 500 Value Index
- b. S&P 500 Momentum Index
- c. S&P 500 Quality Index
- d. S&P 500 Equal Weighted Index
- e. S&P 500 Low Volatility Index (78%)**
- f. S&P 500 Quality Value Momentum Index

Choosing Factors

Which of these indexes has the lowest active share with the S&P 500 Index?

- a. S&P 500 Value Index
- b. S&P 500 Momentum Index
- c. S&P 500 Quality Index
- d. S&P 500 Equal Weighted Index
- e. S&P 500 Low Volatility Index
- f. S&P 500 Quality Value Momentum Index

Choosing Factors

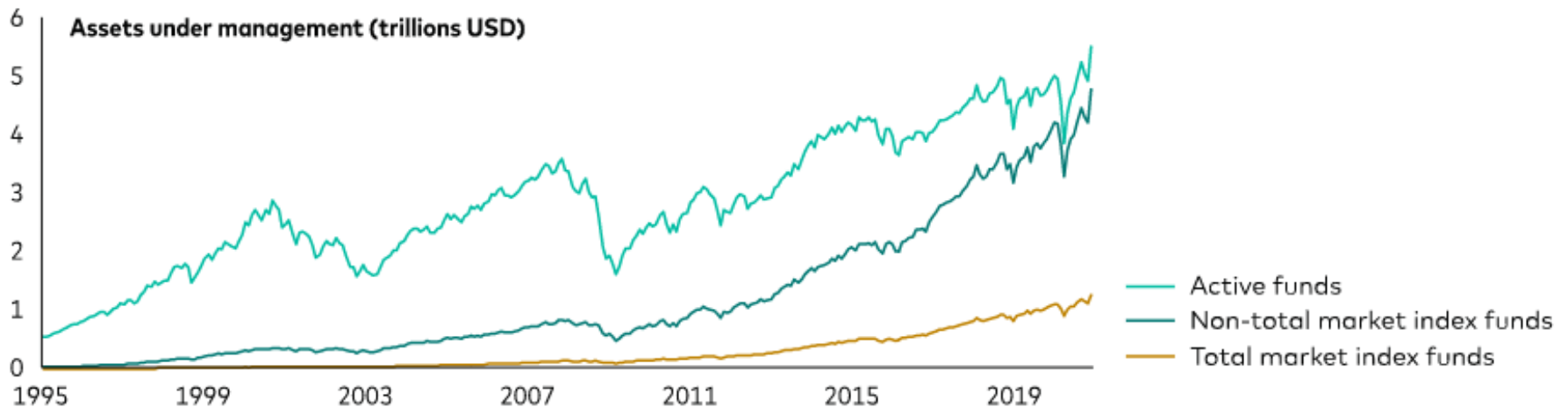
Which of these indexes has the lowest active share with the S&P 500 Index?

- a. S&P 500 Value Index (43%)
- b. S&P 500 Momentum Index (75%)
- c. S&P 500 Quality Index (62%)
- d. S&P 500 Equal Weighted Index (51%)
- e. S&P 500 Low Volatility Index (78%)
- f. S&P 500 Quality Value Momentum Index (7%)**

Issues in Design and Implementation

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.

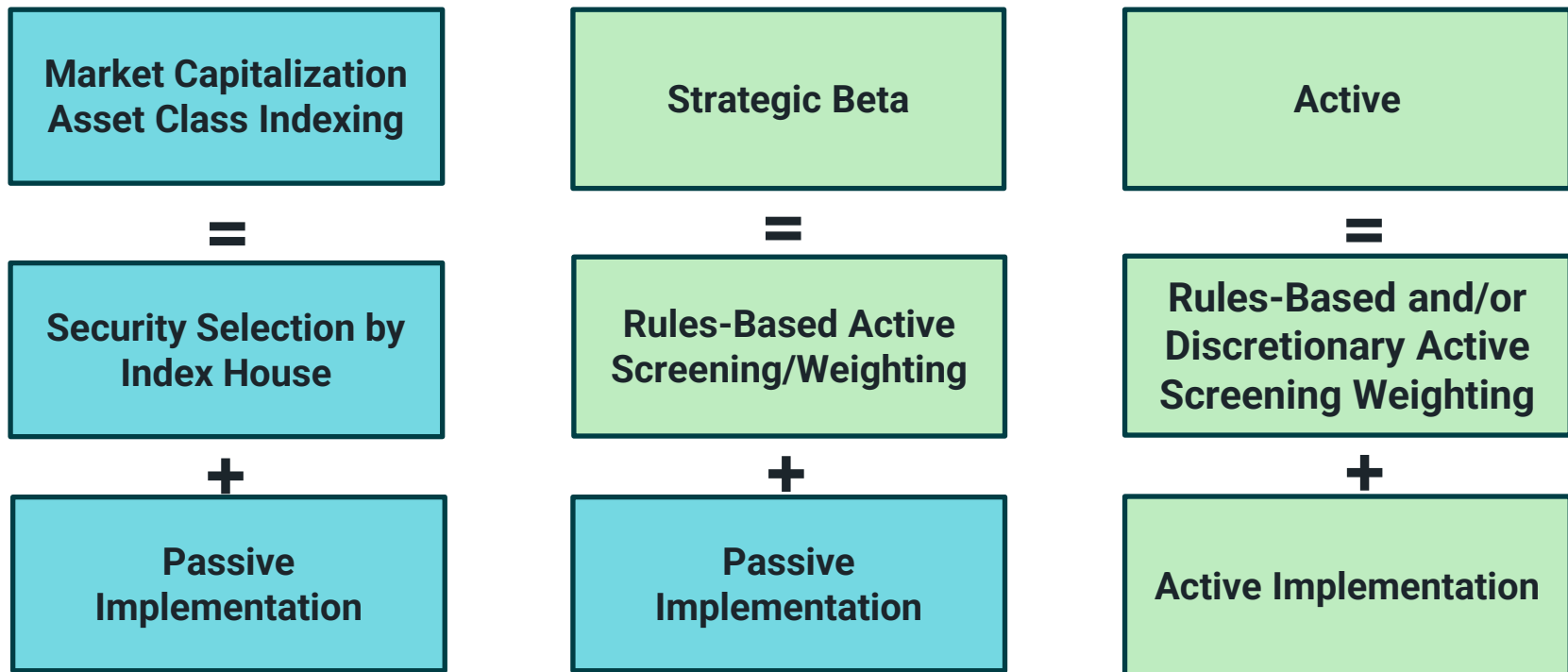
Source: <https://corporate.vanguard.com/content/corporatesite/us/en/corp/articles/new-form-of-active-investing.html>

What is Truly “Passive”?

In “Truly Passive” there is no security selection

**Market Portfolio =
Only Truly Passive**

Once we deviate from the market, “someone” is selecting securities



What's in a Name?

U.S. Large Cap Value Index Returns (%) Ranked from Highest to Lowest (2009-2023)

2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	FULL PERIOD
S&P	Wilshire	Wilshire	S&P	CRSP	Russell	Wilshire	Morningstar	CRSP	CRSP	S&P	Wilshire	CRSP	Morningstar	S&P	S&P 500 Value 12.17
Russell	CRSP	CRSP	Russell	Russell	CRSP	CRSP	S&P	Wilshire	Wilshire	Wilshire	Russell	MSCI	CRSP	Morningstar	CRSP US Large Cap Value 12.04
CRSP	Russell	Morningstar	CRSP	S&P	Wilshire	Morningstar	Russell	S&P	Morningstar	Russell	CRSP	Russell	S&P	Russell	Wilshire US Large Value 11.71
Wilshire	Morningstar	MSCI	Wilshire	Morningstar	S&P	MSCI	CRSP	MSCI	MSCI	CRSP	S&P	S&P	Wilshire	CRSP	Russell 1000 Value 11.09
MSCI	S&P	Russell	Morningstar	MSCI	MSCI	S&P	MSCI	Morningstar	Russell	Morningstar	MSCI	Wilshire	MSCI	Wilshire	Morningstar US LM Value 10.91
Morningstar	MSCI	S&P	MSCI	Wilshire	Morningstar	Russell	Wilshire	Russell	S&P	MSCI	Morningstar	Morningstar	Russell	MSCI	MSCI USA Value 10.01
MAX - MIN RETURN															

U.S. Small Cap Value Index Returns (%) Ranked from Highest to Lowest (2009-2023)

2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	FULL PERIOD
Morningstar	CRSP	CRSP	Wilshire	S&P	CRSP	Wilshire	Russell	CRSP	Wilshire	S&P	Wilshire	Morningstar	Morningstar	CRSP	CRSP US Small Cap Value 13.42
CRSP	Wilshire	S&P	CRSP	CRSP	Morningstar	CRSP	S&P	S&P	CRSP	Wilshire	CRSP	S&P	CRSP	Wilshire	Wilshire US Small Value 12.22
Wilshire	Morningstar	Morningstar	Morningstar	Morningstar	Wilshire	MSCI	Morningstar	MSCI	S&P	CRSP	Russell	MSCI	MSCI	S&P	Morningstar US Small Value 12.08
MSCI	S&P	MSCI	S&P	Russell	S&P	S&P	Wilshire	Morningstar	Russell	Russell	S&P	Wilshire	S&P	MSCI	S&P SmallCap 600 Value 12.02
S&P	Russell	Wilshire	Russell	Wilshire	MSCI	Russell	MSCI	Russell	MSCI	MSCI	MSCI	Russell	Wilshire	Russell	MSCI US Small Cap Value 10.81
Russell	MSCI	Russell	MSCI	MSCI	Russell	Morningstar	CRSP	Wilshire	Morningstar	Morningstar	Morningstar	CRSP	Russell	Morningstar	Russell 2000 Value 10.27
MAX - MIN RETURN															

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Data over the 15-year period from 1/1/2009-12/31/2023. Source: Morningstar. Return periods greater than one year are annualized. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

What's in a Name? Answer: Not Enough

U.S. Large Cap Value Index Returns (%) Ranked from Highest to Lowest (2009-2023)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	FULL PERIOD
S&P	21.18	16.56	3.74	17.68	33.34	13.45	-0.79	20.01	17.16	-5.40	31.93	7.37	26.51	-0.35	22.23	S&P 500 Value 12.17
Russell	19.69	16.06	1.43	17.51	32.53	13.29	-0.86	17.40	16.31	-5.94	27.72	2.80	26.29	-2.01	11.76	CRSP US Large Cap Value 12.04
CRSP	18.42	15.51	1.35	16.71	31.99	13.00	-2.13	17.34	15.36	-6.90	26.54	2.26	25.16	-5.22	11.46	Wilshire US Large Value 11.71
Wilshire	16.98	15.17	0.64	14.56	31.78	12.36	-2.82	16.93	14.42	-7.96	25.85	1.36	24.90	-5.51	9.17	Russell 1000 Value 11.09
MSCI	16.91	15.10	0.39	14.06	31.22	11.36	-3.13	15.83	14.25	-8.27	25.53	0.05	24.53	-6.96	9.17	Morningstar US LM Value 10.91
Morningstar	16.39	13.46	-0.48	13.96	30.24	9.37	-3.83	15.44	13.66	-8.95	24.61	-1.65	23.28	-7.54	8.35	MSCI USA Value 10.01
MAX - MIN RETURN	4.78	3.10	4.22	3.72	3.10	4.08	3.04	4.57	3.49	3.55	7.31	9.01	3.24	7.18	13.88	2.16

U.S. Small Cap Value Index Returns (%) Ranked from Highest to Lowest (2009-2023)

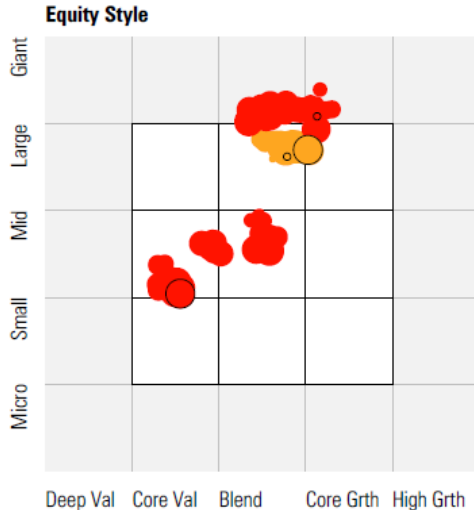
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	FULL PERIOD
Morningstar	40.28	27.18	0.01	21.52	39.98	10.63	-4.36	31.74	11.83	-12.04	24.54	6.16	31.79	-6.60	15.91	CRSP US Small Cap Value 13.42
CRSP	37.81	26.76	-1.38	20.50	38.47	10.03	-4.64	31.32	11.51	-12.27	23.08	5.75	30.95	-9.27	15.35	Wilshire US Small Value 12.22
Wilshire	37.45	25.96	-1.84	18.30	35.71	9.09	-5.89	27.96	8.44	-12.64	22.76	4.63	29.77	-10.33	14.89	Morningstar US Small Value 12.08
MSCI	29.21	24.72	-4.72	18.21	34.52	7.54	-6.67	27.68	8.40	-12.86	22.39	2.53	29.24	-11.04	14.77	S&P SmallCap 600 Value 12.02
S&P	22.85	24.50	-5.34	18.05	33.80	6.64	-7.47	26.62	7.84	-13.60	21.27	1.20	28.27	-14.22	14.65	MSCI US Small Cap Value 10.81
Russell	20.58	24.21	-5.50	17.69	32.73	4.22	-8.65	24.82	7.42	-16.61	19.96	1.01	28.15	-14.48	14.58	Russell 2000 Value 10.27
MAX - MIN RETURN	19.70	2.97	5.51	3.82	7.25	6.41	4.28	6.92	4.41	4.57	4.57	5.16	3.64	7.88	1.33	3.15

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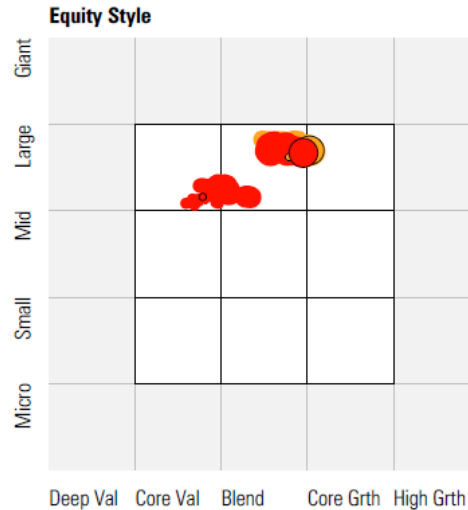
Data over the 15-year period from 1/1/2009-12/31/2023. Source: Morningstar. Return periods greater than one year are annualized. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Multi-Factor Faces Similar Labeling Issues

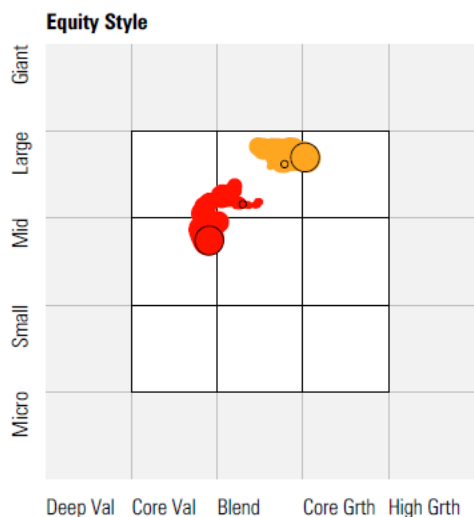
Russell 1000 Dynamic Multifactor Index



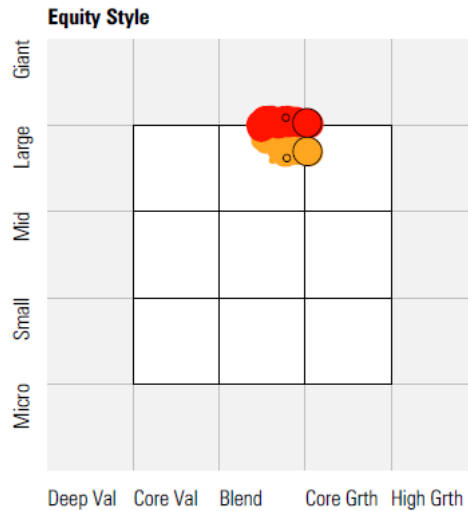
STOXX U.S. Equity Factor Index



JPMorgan Diversified Factor US Equity Index



S&P 500 QVM Top 90% MF Index



These are all holdings-based style trails of multi-factor index-based strategies with large cap core benchmarks.

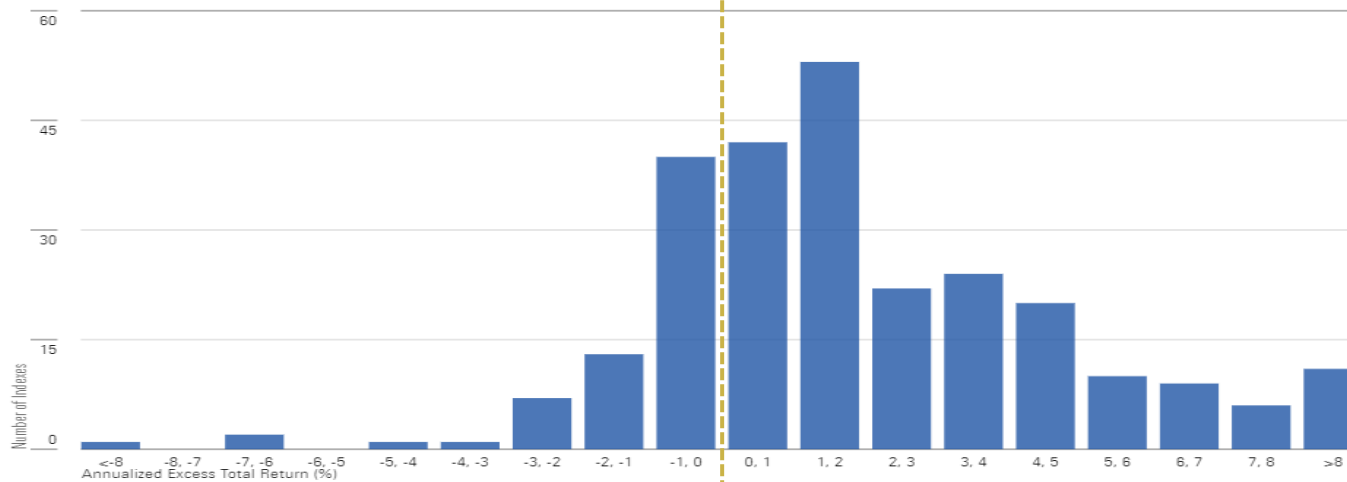
- Active share versus the Russell 1000 Index ranges from **7% to 94%**
- Number of holdings ranged from **<200** to **>700**
- 2023 turnover ranged from **20%** to **350%**
- Realized annualized tracking error versus the Russell 1000 Index over the last 5 years ranged from **<2%** to **>7%**

Source: Morningstar. Sample data shown for illustrative purposes only.

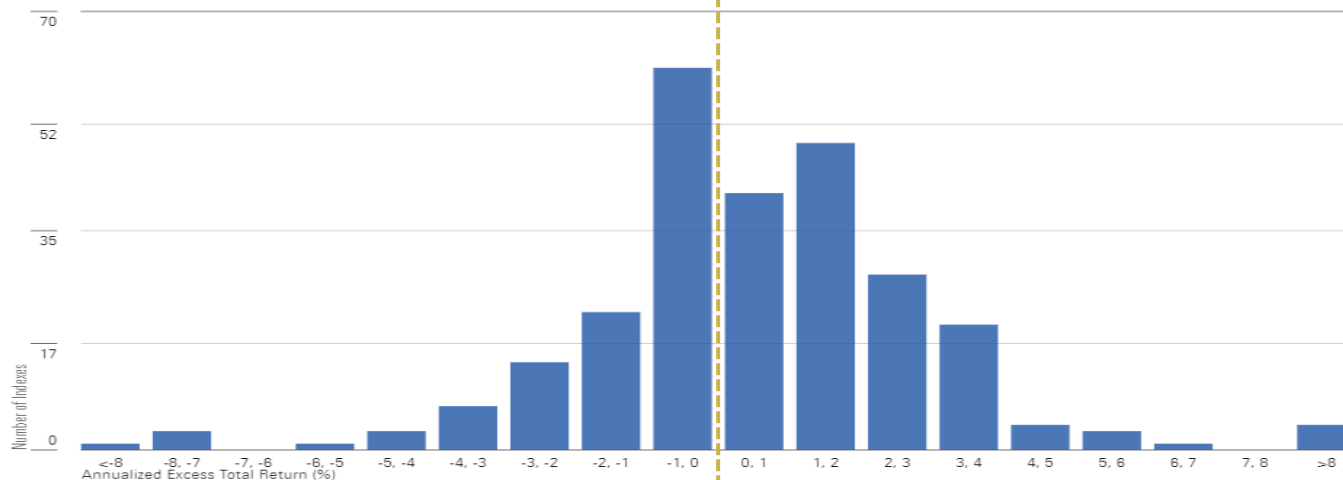
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Pre-Launch vs. Post-Launch

Index Excess Total Return Prior to Fund Launch



Index Excess Total Return After Fund Launch

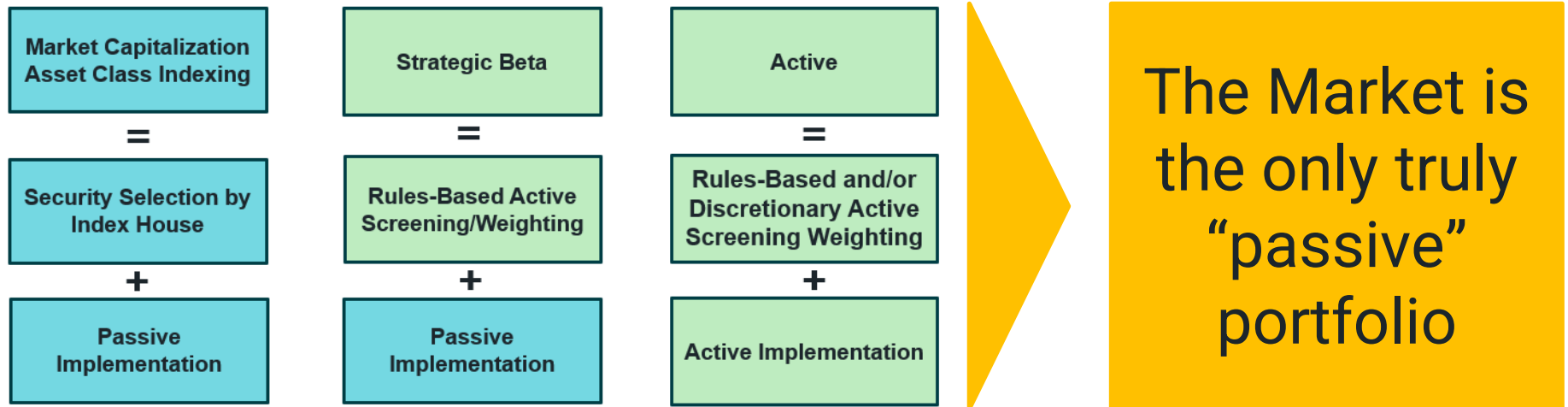


Research from Morningstar shows how indexes that index funds are tracking have performed pre-fund launch and post-fund launch.

- **75% of indexes** beat their Morningstar Category Index over the five years prior to the fund launch, with a median outperformance of **140 bps per year**.
- In the five years following launch, those numbers shrank to **57%** and **39 bps per year**.

What is Truly “Passive”?

How should we distinguish between active and passive?



Once we move away from the market, “someone” is selecting securities.

Stock selection and implementation matter!!!

Factors vs. Fundamentals

The Factor Craze – Evolution

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

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

The Factor Craze – Evolution

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

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

The Factor Craze – Evolution

How many factors have been documented today?

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

The Factor Craze – Evolution

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)

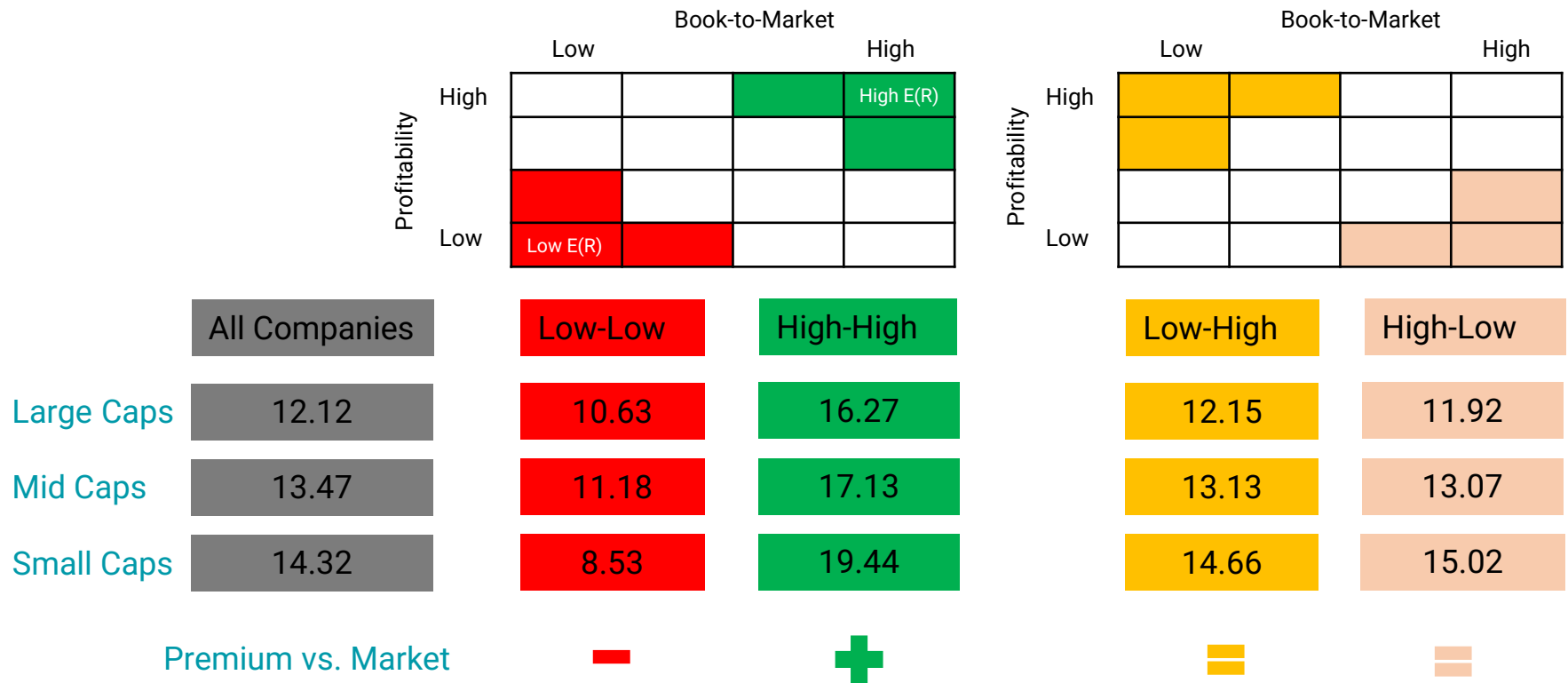
We Should Consider Valuation

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

Price = Equity + $\frac{\text{Profits}}{\text{Discount Rate}}$	$\frac{\text{Equity}}{\text{Price}}$ AND $\frac{\text{Profits}}{\text{Equity}}$
Expected returns (discount rates) are a function of: Prices Current equity Expected profits	Differences in expected returns across securities are captured in valuation ratios Need to define Equity (modified B/M) Profits (cash-based operating profitability)

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

Implications for Expected Returns

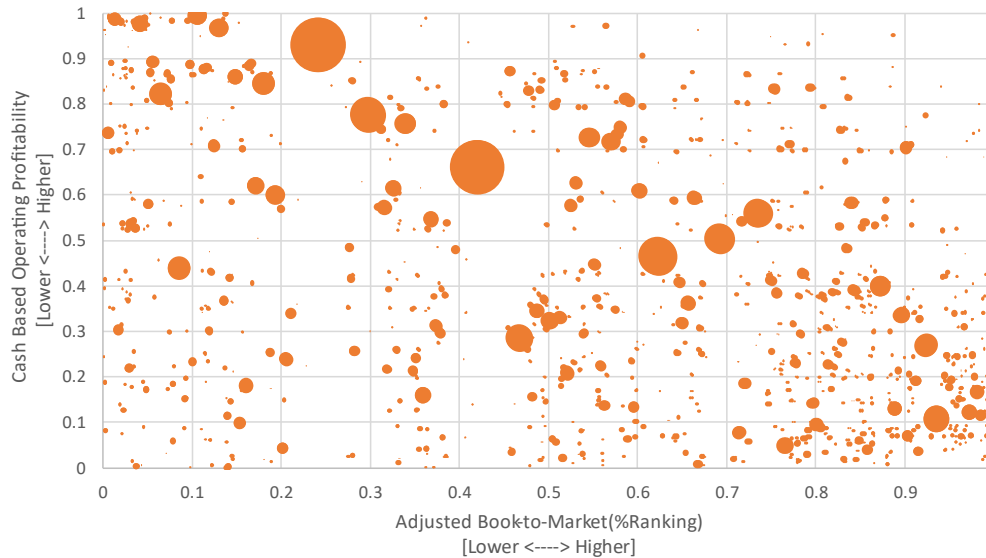
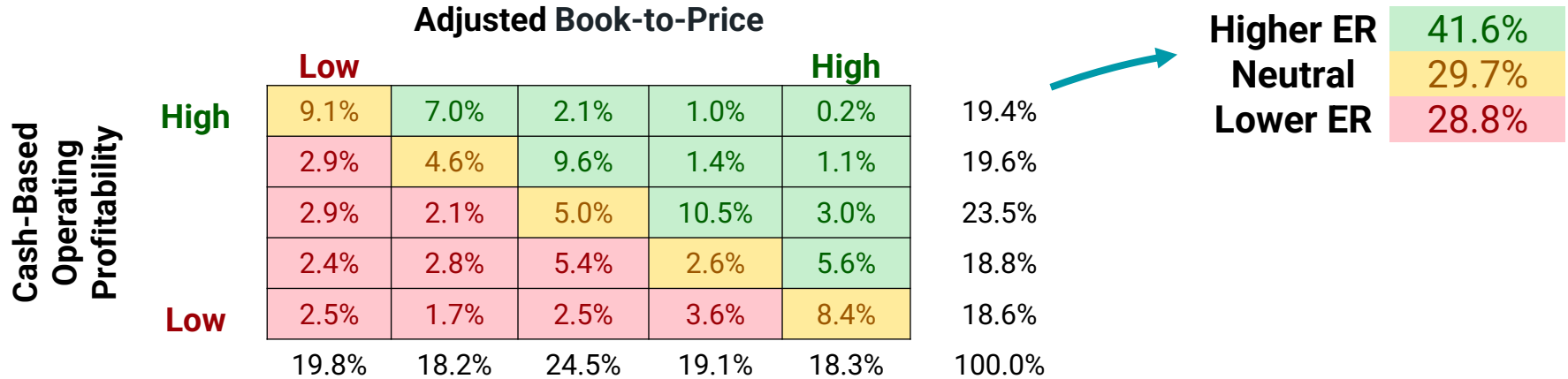


Source: Avantis Investors and Sunil Wahal, CRSP/Compustat, US Securities, 1973-2023.

What Exposure do Indexes and Factors Offer Through The Lens of Fundamentals?

What Exposure Do Factor Indexes Offer?

Russell 1000 Index

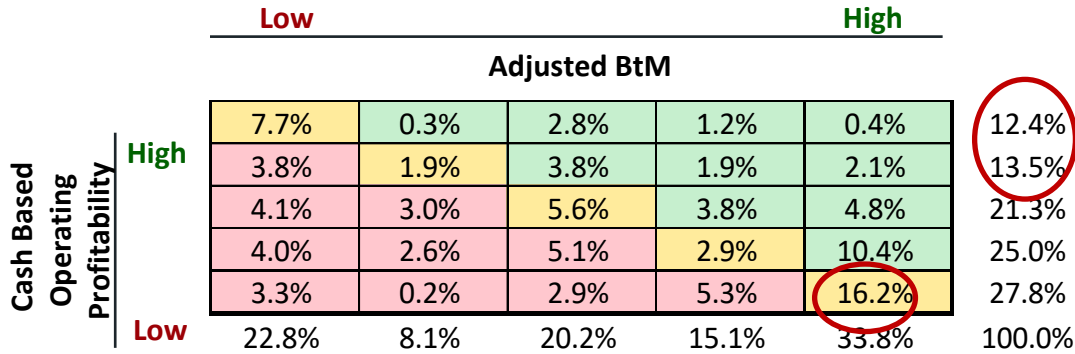


Source: Avantis Investors, data from Bloomberg as of December 31, 2023

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What Exposure Do Factor Indexes Offer?

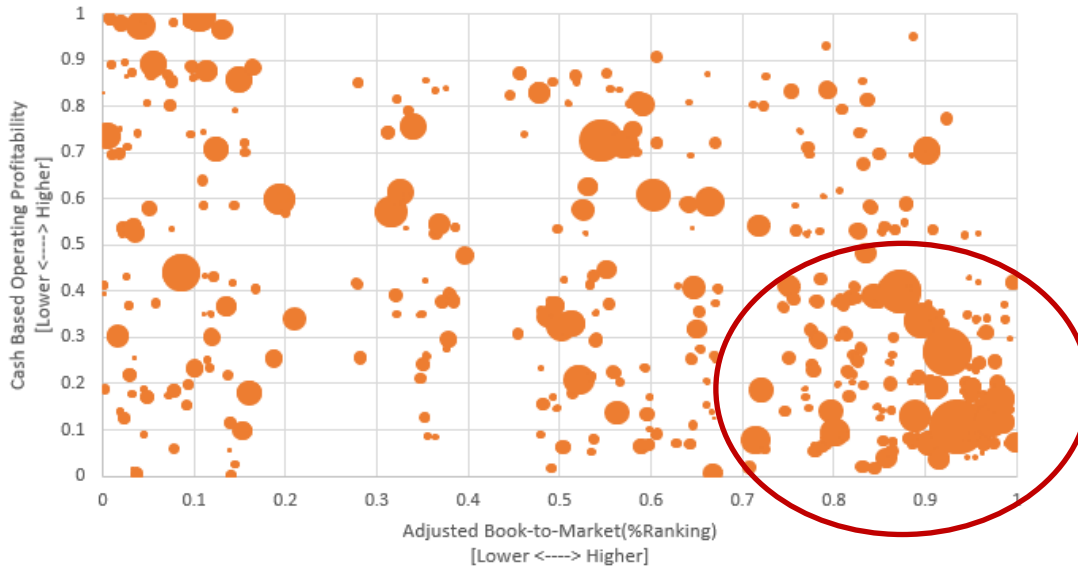
S&P 500 Value Index



Higher ER	31.5%
Neutral	34.2%
Lower ER	34.2%

Russell 1000 Index

Higher ER	41.6%
Neutral	29.7%
Lower ER	28.8%

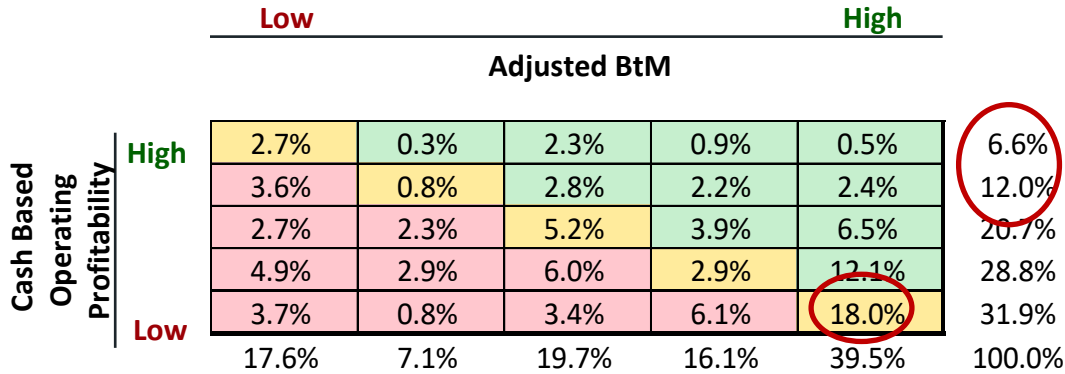


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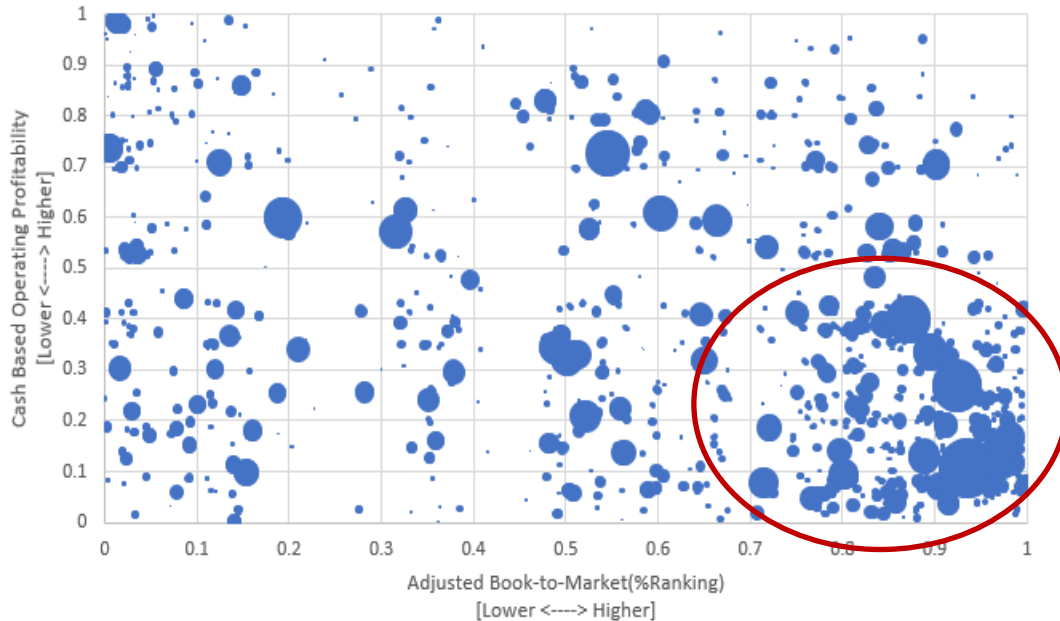
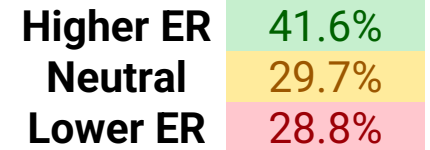
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What Exposure Do Factor Indexes Offer?

Russell 1000 Value Index



Russell 1000 Index



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What Exposure Do Factor Indexes Offer?

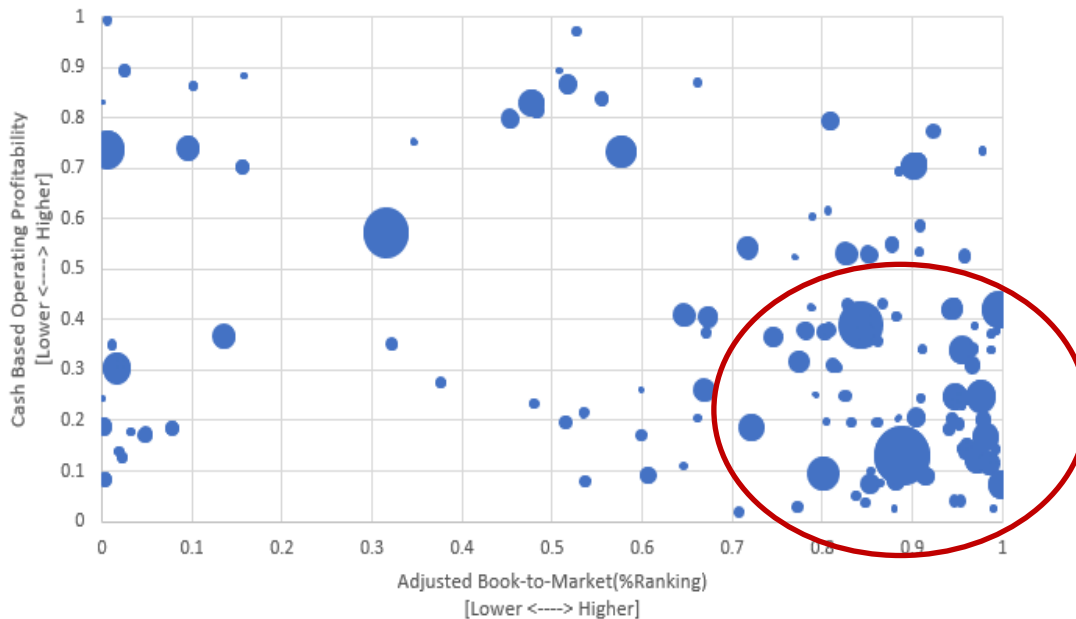
Value Factor Index

		Adjusted BtM					
		Low		High			
Cash Based Operating Profitability	High	1.0%	0.2%	3.8%	0.2%	-	5.2%
		5.0%	0.1%	3.1%	0.1%	4.4%	12.7%
		-	5.2%	1.8%	3.4%	10.5%	20.8%
		5.0%	0.6%	0.6%	4.3%	18.8%	29.4%
	Low	3.0%	-	1.0%	5.6%	22.4%	31.9%
		14.0%	6.1%	10.3%	13.6%	56.0%	100.0%

Higher ER	44.5%
Neutral	29.6%
Lower ER	25.9%

Russell 1000 Index

Higher ER	41.6%
Neutral	29.7%
Lower ER	28.8%

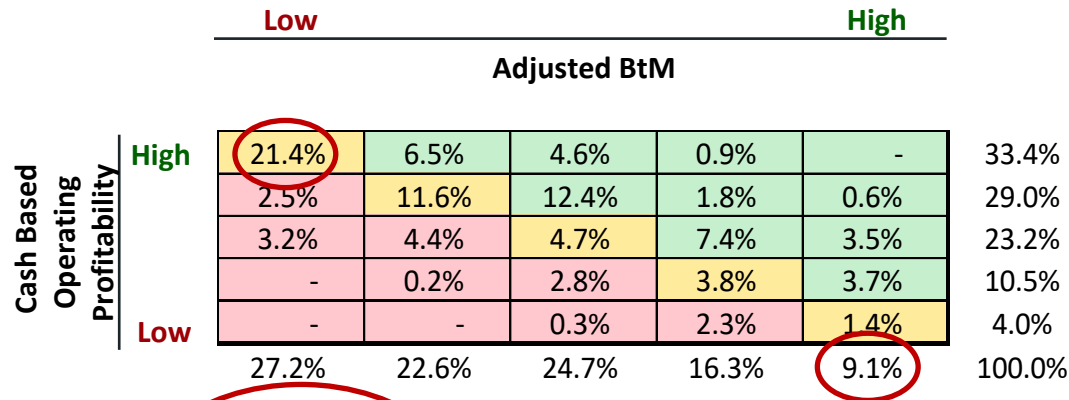


Source: Avantis Investors, data from Bloomberg as of December 31, 2023

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What Exposure Do Factor Indexes Offer?

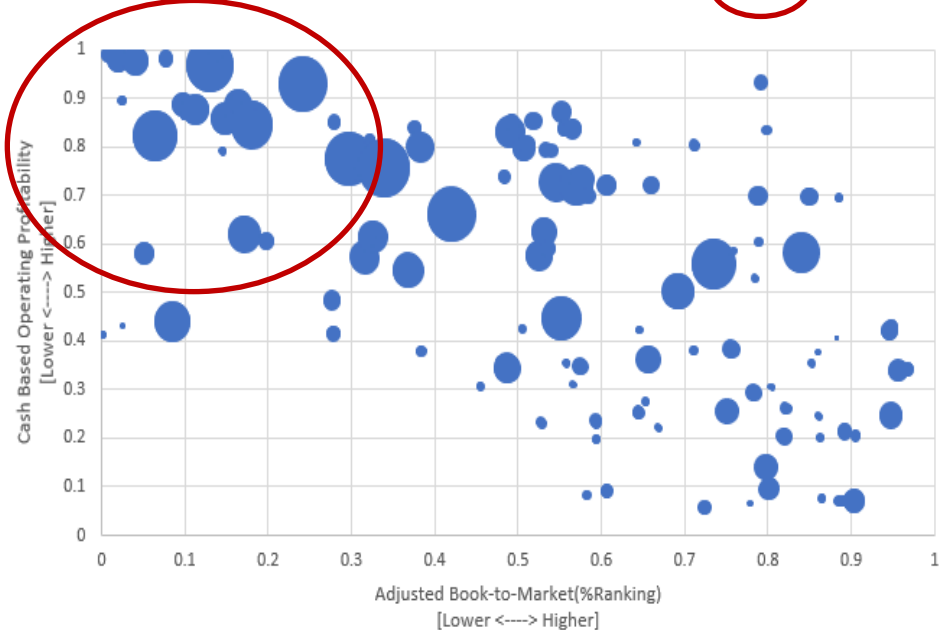
Quality Factor Index



Higher ER	41.4%
Neutral	42.8%
Lower ER	15.8%

Russell 1000 Index

Higher ER	41.6%
Neutral	29.7%
Lower ER	28.8%



Source: Avantis Investors, data from Bloomberg as of December 31, 2023

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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-Price

		Adjusted Book-to-Price					
		Low		High			
Cash-Based Operating Profitability	High	8.9%	6.8%	2.2%	1.1%	0.3%	19.2%
		3.0%	4.6%	9.2%	1.5%	1.2%	19.4%
	2.8%	2.1%	5.1%	10.2%	3.3%	23.5%	
	2.5%	2.9%	5.3%	2.7%	5.8%	19.1%	
	Low	2.5%	1.8%	2.6%	3.6%	8.1%	18.7%
		19.6%	18.1%	24.5%	19.1%	18.7%	100.0%

Source: Avantis, Bloomberg, U.S. companies represented by the Russell 3000 Index, December 31, 2023

What Issues Do Factor Indexes Face?

Shifting an allocation towards high B/P produces a shift to companies with low profitability.

U.S. Companies Sorted by Profitability and Book-to-Price

		Adjusted Book-to-Price				
		Low				High
Cash-Based Operating Profitability	High	8.9%	6.8%	2.2%	1.1%	0.3%
		3.0%	4.6%	9.2%	1.5%	1.2%
		2.8%	2.1%	5.1%	10.2%	3.3%
		2.5%	2.9%	5.3%	2.7%	5.8%
	Low	2.5%	1.8%	2.6%	3.6%	8.1%

Companies with High B/P tend to have Low Profitability

High Prof	1.6%
	6.3%
	17.5%
	31.2%
Low Prof	43.5%

Searching for a B/P premium, as suggested by the factor, produces a negative profitability premium.

Source: Avantis, Bloomberg, U.S. companies represented by the Russell 3000 Index, December 31, 2023

What Issues Do Factor Indexes Face?

Shifting an allocation towards high profitability produces a shift to companies with low B/P.

Companies with High Prof tend to have Low B/P

Low B/P			High B/P	
46.2%	35.2%	11.6%	5.6%	1.5%

U.S. Companies Sorted by Profitability and Book-to-Price

		Adjusted Book-to-Price				
		Low				High
Cash-Based Operating Profitability	High	8.9%	6.8%	2.2%	1.1%	0.3%
		3.0%	4.6%	9.2%	1.5%	1.2%
		2.8%	2.1%	5.1%	10.2%	3.3%
		2.5%	2.9%	5.3%	2.7%	5.8%
	Low	2.5%	1.8%	2.6%	3.6%	8.1%

Searching for a profitability premium, as suggested by the factor, produces a negative B/P premium.

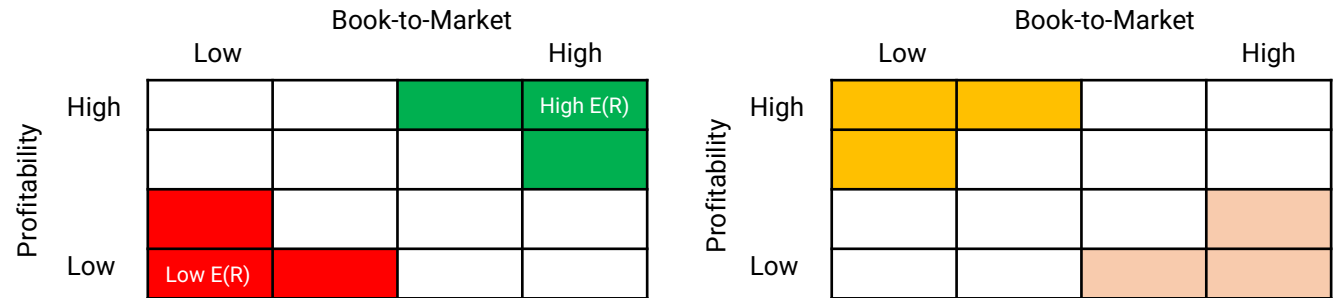
Source: Avantis, Bloomberg, U.S. companies represented by the Russell 3000 Index, December 31, 2023

Choosing Factors

- 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

Implications for Asset Allocators

Implications for Expected Returns



	All Companies	Low-Low	High-High	Low-High	High-Low
Large Caps	12.12	10.63	16.27	12.15	11.92
Mid Caps	13.47	11.18	17.13	13.13	13.07
Small Caps	14.32	8.53	19.44	14.66	15.02

Premium vs. Market - + = =

Source: Avantis Investors and Sunil Wahal, CRSP/Compustat, US Securities, 1973-2023.

Implications for Asset Allocation

Expectations from empirical evidence based on the valuation framework.

Exclude/Underweight to Increase Expected Returns

High price (low BtM) despite low profitability implies a low discount rate.

High price (low BtM) due to high profitability. No expectations of high discount rate or high expected returns.

		Book-to-Market			
		Low		High	
Profitability	High				High E(R)
	Low	Low E(R)			

Select/Overweight to Increase Expected Returns

Low price (high BtM) despite high profitability implies a high discount rate.

		Book-to-Market			
		Low		High	
Profitability	High				
	Low				

Low price (high BtM) due to low profitability, not a high discount rate. No expectations of high expected returns.

Thinking Beyond Factors and Indexes

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 one possible 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

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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