

# EQUIUS ASSET CLASS<sup>SM</sup>

Modern asset class investing principles, research, and perspectives for long-term investors

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## Friends Don't Let Friends Monkey Around

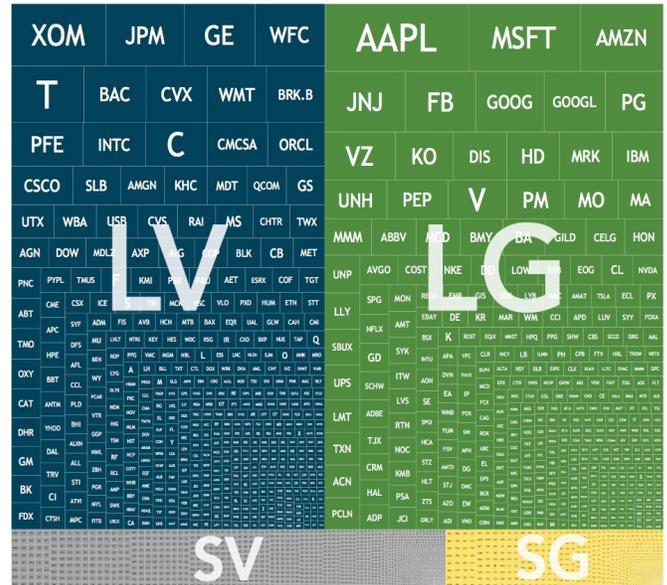
In the world of investment management, there is an oft-discussed idea that blindfolded monkeys throwing darts at pages of stock listings can select portfolios that will do just as well, if not better, than both the market and the average portfolio constructed by professional money managers. If this is true, why might it be the case?

### The Dartboard

**Exhibit 1** shows the components of the Russell 3000 Index (regarded as a good proxy for the US stock market) as of December 31, 2016. Each stock in the index is represented by a box, and the size of each box represents the stock's market capitalization (share price multiplied by shares outstanding) or "market cap" in the index. For example, Apple (AAPL) is the largest box since it has the largest market cap in the index. The boxes get smaller as you move from the top to the bottom of the exhibit, from larger stocks to smaller stocks. The boxes are also color coded based on their market cap and whether they are value or growth stocks. Value stocks have lower relative prices (as measured by, for instance, the price-to-book ratio) and growth stocks tend to have higher relative prices. In the exhibit, blue represents large-cap value stocks (LV), green is large-cap growth stocks (LG), gray is small-cap value stocks (SV), and yellow is small-cap growth stocks (SG).

For the purposes of this analogy, you can think of Exhibit 1 as a proxy for the overall stock market and therefore similar to a portfolio that, in aggregate, professional money managers hold in their competition with their simian challengers because for every investor holding an overweight to a stock (relative to its market cap weighting), there must also be an investor who underweights that stock. This means that, in aggregate, the average dollar invested holds a portfolio that looks like the overall market.<sup>1</sup>

**Exhibit 1. US Stocks Sized by Market Capitalization**



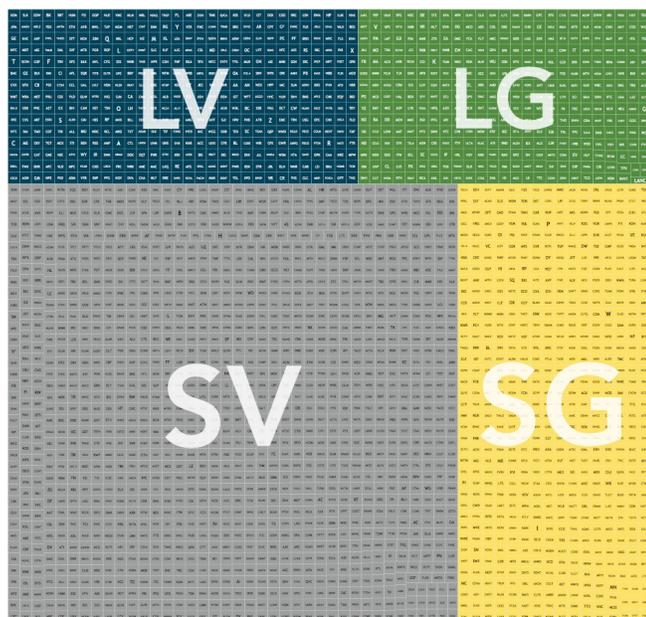
For illustrative purposes only. Illustration includes constituents of the Russell 3000 Index as of December 31, 2016, on a market-cap weighted basis segmented into Large Value, Large Growth, Small Value, and Small Growth. Source: Frank Russell Company is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks, and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes. Please see Appendix for additional information.

**Exhibit 2**, on the other hand, represents the dartboard the monkeys are using to play their game. Here, the boxes represent the same stocks shown in Exhibit 1, but instead of weighting each company by market cap, the companies are weighted equally. For example, in this case, Apple's box is the same size as every other company in the index regardless of its market cap. If one were to pin up pages of newspaper stock listings to throw darts at, Exhibit 2 would be much more representative of what the target would look like.

When looking at Exhibits 1 and 2, the significant differences between the two are clear. In Exhibit 1, the surface area is dominated by large value and large growth (blue and green) stocks.

In Exhibit 2, however, small cap value stocks dominate (gray). Why does this matter? Research has shown that, historically over time, small company stocks have had higher returns relative to large company stocks. Research has also shown that, historically over time, value (or low relative price) stocks have had higher returns relative to growth (or high relative price) stocks. Because Exhibit 2 has a greater proportion of its surface area dedicated to small cap value stocks, it is more likely that a portfolio of stocks selected at random by throwing darts would end up being tilted towards stocks which research has shown to have had higher returns when compared to the market.

### Exhibit 2. US Stocks Sized Equally



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### So...Throw Away?

This does not mean, however, that haphazardly selecting stocks by tossing a dart is an efficient or reliable way to invest. For one thing, it ignores the complexities that arise in competitive markets.

Consider as an example something seemingly as straightforward as a strategy that holds every stock in the Russell 3000 Index at an equal weight (the equivalent of buying the whole dartboard in Exhibit 2). In order to maintain an equal weight in all 3,000 securities, an investor would have to rebalance frequently, buying shares of

companies that have gone down in price and selling shares that have gone up. This is because as prices change, so will each individual holding's respective weight in the portfolio. By not considering whether or not these frequent trades add value over and above the costs they generate, investors are opening themselves up to a potentially less than desirable outcome.

Instead, if there are well-known relationships that explain differences in expected returns across stocks, using a systematic and purposeful approach that takes into consideration real-world constraints is more likely to increase your chances for investment success. Considerations for such an approach include things like understanding the drivers of returns and how to best design a portfolio to capture them, what a sufficient level of diversification is, how to appropriately rebalance, and how to manage the costs associated with pursuing such a strategy.

### The Long Game

Finally, the importance of having an asset allocation well suited for your objectives and risk tolerance, as well as being able to remain focused on the long term, cannot be overemphasized. Even well-constructed portfolios pursuing higher expected returns will have periods of disappointing results. As financial advisors, it's our job to understand our clients' risk preferences, work with them to develop an appropriate asset allocation, and coach them to stick with it until something in their life necessitates a change.

### Conclusion

So what insights can investors glean from this analysis? First, by tilting a portfolio toward sources of higher expected returns, investors can potentially outperform the market without needing to outguess market prices. Second, implementation and patience are paramount. If one is going to pursue higher expected returns, it is important to do so in a cost-effective manner and to stay focused on the long term.

1. For more on this concept, please see "The Arithmetic of Active Management" by William Sharpe.

**Appendix:** Large cap is defined as the top 90% of market cap (small cap is the bottom 10%), while value is defined as the 50% of market cap of the lowest relative price stocks (growth is the 50% of market cap of the highest relative price stocks). For educational and informational purposes only and does not constitute a recommendation of any security. The determinations of Large Value, Large Growth, Small Value, and Small Growth do not represent any determinations Dimensional Fund Advisors may make in assessing any of the securities shown.

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