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Cheap Funds Dupe Investors – 3Q19

Fund holdings affect fund performance more than fees or past performance. A cheap fund is not necessarily a good fund. A fund that has done well in the past is not guaranteed to do well in the future (e.g. 5-star kiss of death and active management has long history of underperformance). Yet, traditional fund research focuses only on low fees and past performance.

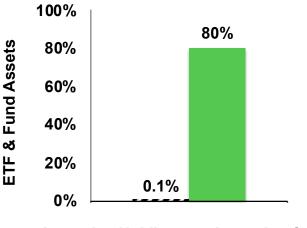
Our <u>Robo-Analyst technology</u>¹ empowers our unique <u>ETF and mutual fund rating methodology</u>, which leverages our rigorous analysis of fund holdings² and enables investors to find funds with high quality holdings (the best chances for outperformance) – AND – low fees.

Get the best fundamental research

Investors are good at picking cheap funds. We want them to be better at picking funds with good stocks. Both are required to maximize success. We make this easy with our <u>predictive fund ratings</u>. A fund's predictive rating is based on its holdings, its total costs, and how it ranks when compared to the rest of the 7000+ ETFs and mutual funds we cover.

Figure 1 shows that 80% of fund assets are in ETFs and mutual funds with low costs but only 0.1% of assets are in ETFs and mutual funds with Attractive holdings. This discrepancy is eye opening. Perhaps, if more investors had access to research on fund holdings, they would allocate to more Attractive-or-better rated funds.

Figure 1: Allocation of Fund Assets by Holdings Quality and By Costs



Attractive Holdings Attractive Costs

Sources: New Constructs, LLC and company filings

2.

We see two key opportunities for improvement in the ETF and mutual fund industry:

- 1. More research into the quality of holdings.
 - Not enough research focuses on the quality of portfolio management of funds
 - More allocation by managers to high-quality holdings or good stocks.
 - With about twice as many funds as stocks in the market, there simply are not enough good stocks to fill all the funds.

These opportunities are related. If investors had more insight into the quality of funds' holdings, we think they

¹ Harvard Business School features the powerful impact of our research automation technology in the case <u>New Constructs: Disrupting</u> <u>Fundamental Analysis with Robo-Analysts</u>.

² This paper compares our analytics on a mega cap company to other major providers. The Appendix details exactly how we stack up.



would allocate a lot less money to funds with poor quality holdings. Many funds would cease to exist.

Quality of holdings is the single most important factor in determining an ETF or mutual fund's future performance. No matter how low the costs, if the ETF or mutual fund holds bad stocks, performance will be poor. Costs are easier to find, but research on the quality of holdings is almost non-existent.

Figure 2 shows investors are not putting enough money into ETFs and mutual funds with high-quality holdings. Only 37 out of 7833 (<1%) ETFs and mutual funds allocate a significant amount of value to quality holdings. 99% of assets are in funds that do not justify their costs and over charge investors for poor portfolio management.

Figure 2: Distribution of ETFs & Mutual Funds (Count & Assets) By Portfolio Management Rating

	Portfolio Management Ratings		
	Attractive- or-better	Neutral	Unattractive- or-worse
# of ETFs & Funds	37	2674	5122
% of Assets	0.1%	50%	50%

Source: New Constructs, LLC and company filings

Figure 3 shows that investors successfully find low-cost funds. 80% of assets are held in ETFs and mutual funds that have Attractive-or-better rated total annual costs, our apples-to-apples measure of the all-in cost of investing in any given fund.

Out of the 7833 ETFs and mutual funds we cover, 2390 (31%) earn an Attractive-or-better total annual costs rating.

Clearly, ETF and mutual funds investors are smart shoppers when it comes to finding cheap investments. But cheap is not necessarily good.

Invesco S&P Small Cap Utilities & Communication Services ETF (XLU) gets an overall predictive rating of Very Unattractive because no matter how low its fees (0.14%) we expect it to underperform because it holds too many Unattractive-or-worse rated stocks. Low fees cannot boost fund performance. Only good stocks can boost performance.

Figure 3: Distribution of ETFs & Mutual Funds (Count & Assets) By Total Annual Costs Ratings

	Total Annual Costs Ratings		
	Attractive- or-better	Neutral	Unattractive- or-worse
# of ETFs & Funds	2390	3205	2238
% of Assets	80%	10%	10%

Source: New Constructs, LLC and company filings

Investors should allocate their capital to funds with both high-quality holdings and low costs because those are the funds that offer investors the best performance potential.

But they do not. Not even close.

Figure 4 shows that 53% of ETF and mutual fund assets are allocated to funds with low costs and high-quality holdings according to our predictive fund ratings, which are based on the quality of holdings and the <u>all-in costs</u> to investors.



Figure 4: Distribution of ETFs & Mutual Funds (Count & Assets) By Predictive Ratings

	Predictive Ratings		
	Attractive- or-better	Neutral	Unattractive- or-worse
# of ETFs & Funds	2352	3137	2344
% of Assets	53%	35%	12%

Source: New Constructs, LLC and company filings

Investors deserve forward-looking ETF and mutual fund research that assesses both costs and quality of holdings. For example, State Street SPDR Portfolio S&P 500 Value ETF (SPYV) has both low costs and quality holdings.

Why is the most popular fund rating system based on backward-looking past performance?

We do not know, but we do know that the lack of transparency into the quality of portfolio management provides cover for the ETF and mutual fund industry to continue to over charge investors for poor portfolio management. How else could they get away with selling so many Unattractive-or-worse ETFs and mutual funds?

Well, maybe, the industry is not getting away with it anymore given the huge flow of fund away from active to passive management.

The late John Bogle was correct — investors should not pay high fees for active portfolio management. His index funds provided investors with many low-cost alternatives to actively managed funds.

However, by focusing entirely on costs, he overlooked the primary driver of fund performance: the stocks held by funds. Investors also need to beware certain <u>Index Label Myths</u>.

Research on the quality of portfolio management of funds empowers investors to make better investment decisions. Investors should no longer pay for poor portfolio management.

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Disclosure: David Trainer, Kyle Guske II, and Sam McBride receive no compensation to write about any specific stock, sector or theme.

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To fulfill the Duty of Care, research should be:

- 1. **Comprehensive** All relevant publicly-available (e.g. 10-Ks and 10-Qs) information has been diligently reviewed, including footnotes and the management discussion & analysis (MD&A).
- 2. **Un-conflicted** Clients deserve unbiased research.
- 3. **Transparent** Advisors should be able to show how the analysis was performed and the data behind it.
- 4. **Relevant** Empirical evidence must provide <u>tangible</u>, <u>quantifiable correlation</u> to stock, ETF or mutual fund performance.

Value Investing 2.0: Diligence Matters: Technology is Key to Value Investing With Scale

Accounting data is only the beginning of fundamental research. It must be translated into economic earnings to truly understand profitability and valuation. This translation requires deep analysis of footnotes and the MD&A, a process that our <u>robo-analyst technology</u> empowers us to perform for thousands of stocks, ETFs and mutual funds.



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