



## Summary of Constituent Weights in the Russell 3000 Index As of 10/31/2019

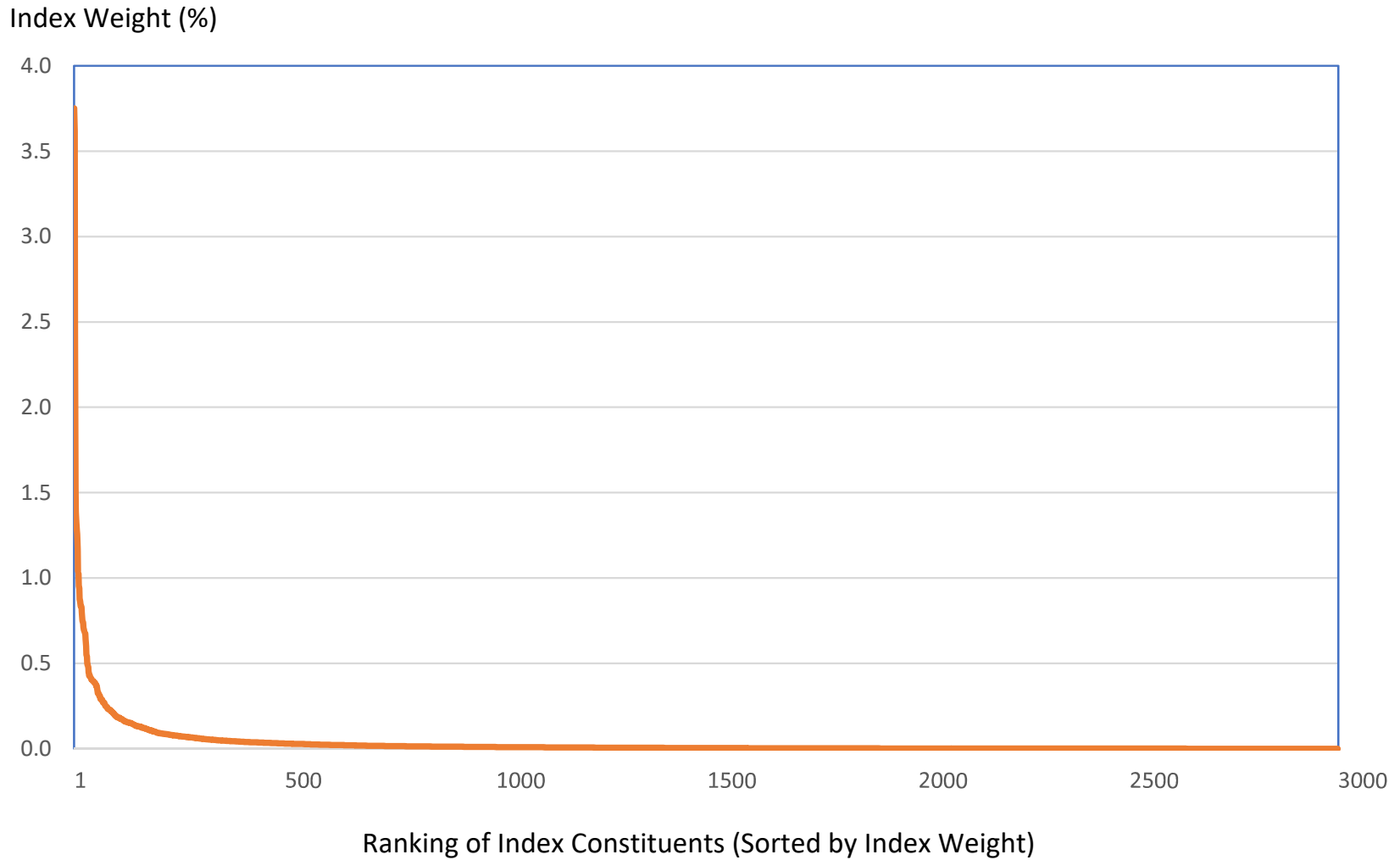
Position Sizes (%)			
Average	Median	Largest	Smallest
<b>0.033</b>	<b>0.004</b>	<b>3.750</b>	<b>&lt; 0.0001</b>

Number of Positions*						
Less Than 0.01%	Between 0.01% & 0.05%	Between 0.05% & 0.10%	Between 0.10% & 0.25%	Between 0.25% & 0.50%	Between 0.50% & 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%
<b>1,989</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>

\* As of 10/31/2019, there were 2,993 securities in the Russell 3000 Index. Certain companies, such as Alphabet, Inc. have multiple share classes included as constituents in the index.



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## Should it be 120/20, 130/30, or 150/50?

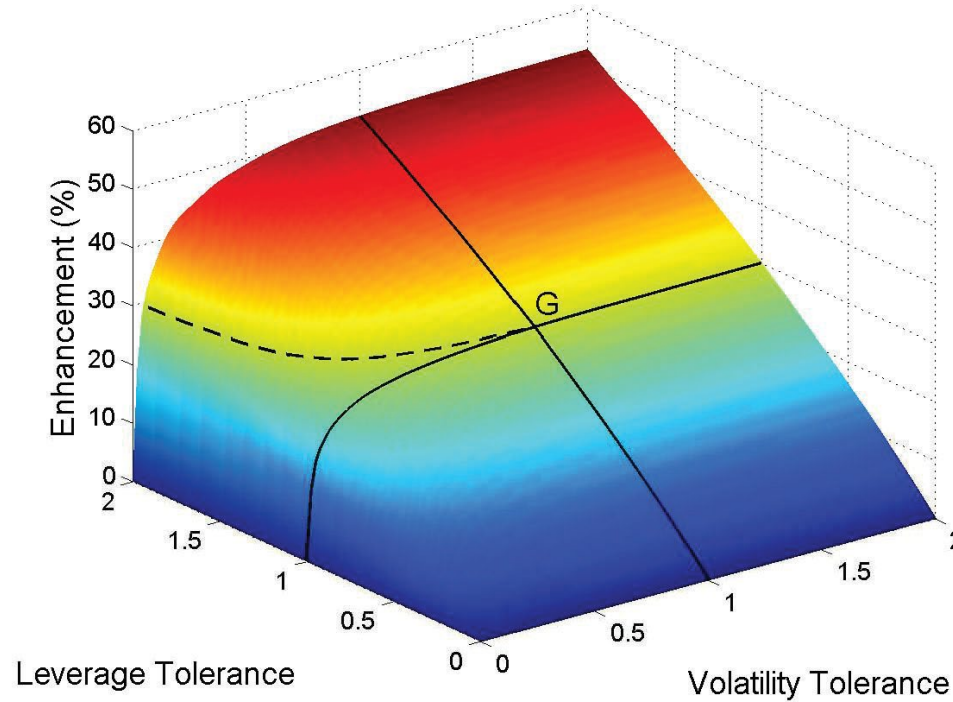
### Optimal Level of Leverage Depends on:

- Leverage Tolerance
- Volatility Tolerance
- Stock Loan Costs
- Transaction Costs
- Desired Level of Active Risk
- Characteristics of the Benchmark (such as concentration in large cap names)
- Security Volatility
- Manager Insight

**130/30 is a Common Choice for Institutional Investors**

# Illustration of Optimal Level of Leverage (“Enhancement”)

Mean-Variance-Leverage Efficient Surface



Source: Bruce Jacobs and Ken Levy, 2014, “The Unique Risks of Portfolio Leverage: Why Modern Portfolio Theory Fails and How to Fix It,” *The Journal of Financial Perspectives* 2(3), Figure 10, p. 123.