

Fund Focus

FlexShares US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund

Elegantly Sophisticated*For investors seeking an investment that emphasizes US quality and low volatility*

Investing in low volatility stocks is often used as a defensive strategy by investors who want to participate in some of the market's growth while potentially reducing their downside risk. Our research has found, however, that traditional low volatility strategies may introduce unintended sector concentration and interest rate risk, among other challenges.

In this paper, we explain how screening stocks for quality, as well as their relative volatility, may help address those problems and create a defensive strategy that we believe offers greater upside capture and less downside risk.¹



THE HIDDEN RISKS OF LOW VOLATILITY INVESTING

Over the years, equity investors have learned that they must accept short-term fluctuations in stock prices in pursuit of potential long-term gains. Still, for many investors it can be difficult to stay invested in equities when the value of a portfolio declines sharply during a market downturn. In response, some defensive-minded investors are including exposure to stocks with lower relative volatility in an effort to help diversify their portfolios and potentially minimize those fluctuations—giving up some upside potential during positive markets in exchange for reduced downside risk during market declines.



Yet low volatility strategies may come with tradeoffs. They may have high portfolio turnover, as price movements can cause certain holdings to exceed targeted volatility limits. There also are risks to low volatility investing that aren't immediately apparent. Our research suggests that traditional low volatility strategies have historically resulted in unintended sector concentration. Compounding this concentration risk, some of these sectors—such as utilities and consumer staples—tend to be most negatively affected by rising interest rates. As a result, traditional low volatility strategies may provide less upside capture and less downside protection than investors anticipate.

Historical evidence reveals a potential solution: research conducted on stocks in the Russell 1000 Index² between 1998 and 2016 found that the lowest quality stocks tended to experience higher levels of volatility. We believe this data suggests that incorporating a quality screen in a low volatility strategy may help further reduce volatility and add incremental returns.

APPLYING THE LENSES OF RELATIVE VOLATILITY AND QUALITY

The FlexShares US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund (QLV) is designed to provide exposure to US-based companies that possess lower overall absolute volatility and that also exhibit financial strength and stability, which we believe are quality characteristics.

The Fund tracks the Northern Trust Quality Low Volatility Index³ and Northern Trust Investments Inc. (NTI) is the investment adviser for FlexShares ETFs.

NTI starts with the Northern Trust 1250 Index⁴, which represents 1,250 large and mid-capitalization U.S. public companies. Then, they apply a multi-faceted *Quality Score* (QS) to measure a company's core financial health.

THE NTI QUALITY SCORE METHODOLOGY EXAMINES COMPANIES THROUGH THREE LENSES:



MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY

A quantitative evaluation of a firm's deployment of capital and its financing decisions. Firms that aggressively pursue capital expenditures and additional financing generally lose the flexibility to respond to both advantageous and challenging portions of the market cycle.



PROFITABILITY

A way to measure a firm's relative competitive advantage. Firms with wider profit margins may be better positioned to grow compared with firms that have slimmer margins.



CASH FLOW

An assessment of a company's liquidity levels. A firm that cannot meet its debt obligations and day-to-day liquidity needs will be poorly positioned to take advantage of future opportunities and may not have enough financial cushion to withstand periods of distress.

Based on these characteristics, each company's stock receives a quality score and is assigned to quintiles, with quintile 1 representing the highest-quality companies and quintile 5 representing the lowest. The index eliminates all stocks in quintile 5, based on evidence that low-quality companies historically have exhibited higher volatility.

Next, the index employs several rules that we believe help create a properly diversified portfolio, including maximum overweights/underweights for any single stock, industry or sector. The index also targets a portfolio of securities with a historical beta⁵ of 0.70%, which due to historical research suggests that the stock has been 30% less volatile than the overall market. Another rule limits portfolio turnover to 12%.

Finally, NTI optimizes the index by applying a quality tilt to the overall portfolio. This step helps confirm that there is a good representation of low-volatility stocks that also are from the higher quintiles in their respective sectors.



TARGETING IMPROVED RETURNS AND STRONGER RISK MANAGEMENT

In our view, a good defensive strategy shouldn't come at a greater cost than necessary to an investor's long-term return targets. Our research suggests that using a quality screen during the index construction process may capture more of the market's upside potential while protecting against downside risks.

Historically, the Northern Trust Quality Low Volatility Index has offered an up-market capture ratio of 89% on average, while providing a down-market capture ratio of 62% on average in comparison to the Russell 1000 Index⁶. Since inception, the index's standard deviation⁷ has been roughly 20% lower than the standard deviation of the Russell 1000 Index⁸.

What's more, we believe that the index's diversification controls may help avoid overweighting interest-rate sensitive sectors such as utilities and consumer staples. When we examine historical evidence, this balanced approach has helped the index outperform traditional low volatility indexes during periods of rising interest rates. For example, when the 10-year Treasury rate rose from 2.12% to 3.14% between August 2017 and October 2018, the Northern Trust Quality Low Volatility Index returned 12.08%, compared to the 11.76% return of the Russell 1000 Index and the 8.37% return of the S&P 500 Low Volatility Index⁹.

Together, these results suggest that applying a quality lens to a low volatility strategy may help to further diversify a portfolio and reduce volatility—without sacrificing returns.

CONCLUSION

Low-volatility strategies can be a helpful defensive strategy for investors who want to reduce potential portfolio declines during market downturns, while still capturing some of the gains that come during positive markets. We believe that the FlexShares US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund (QLV), which incorporates our research-driven findings about the role of quality in a stock's potential volatility, can help investors meet their risk management and capital appreciation goals.

FIND OUT MORE

The FlexShares approach to investing is, first and foremost, investor-centric and goal oriented. We pride ourselves on our commitment to developing products that are designed to meet real-world objectives for both institutional and individual investors. If you would like to discuss the attributes of the ETF discussed in this report in greater depth or find out more about the index methodology behind it please don't hesitate to call us at 1-855-FlexETF (1-855-353-9383).

FOOTNOTES

- 1 The up-market capture ratio is the statistical measure of an investment manager's overall performance in up-markets. It is used to evaluate how well an investment manager performed relative to an index during periods when that index has risen. The ratio is calculated by dividing the manager's returns by the returns of the index during the up-market and multiplying that factor by 100.
- 2 Russell 1000 Index is an index of approximately 1,000 of the largest companies in the U.S. equity market.
- 3 Northern Trust Quality Low Volatility Index tracks a portfolio of is designed to reflect the performance of a selection of companies that, in aggregate, possess lower overall absolute volatility characteristics relative to the Northern Trust 1250 Index.
- 4 The Northern Trust 1250 Index is designed to provide broad-based exposure to the US equity markets, with a bias towards large and mid-capitalization companies. In an effort to include a greater number of dividend-paying companies, a constituent limit of 1250 is used at the time of each annual reconstitution.
- 5 Historical Beta is the coefficient term of the regression of a security versus the market, and is also a measure of the systematic, non-diversifiable risk of a security or portfolio. Beta represents the market sensitivity, relative to a given market index and time period. For example, a security exhibiting a beta of 1.0 indicates that the security has the same sensitivity as the market index it is being compared to, while a security with a beta of 1.5 would indicate that the security has 1.5 times the sensitivity of the market index.
- 6 Source: Bloomberg. For the time period of 30 November 2012 – 31 December 2019.
- 7 Standard deviation is a statistical measurement; when applied to the annual rate of return of an investment, it sheds light on the historical volatility of that investment. The greater the standard deviation of a security, the greater the variance between each price and the mean, indicating a larger price range.
- 8 Source: Bloomberg. For the time period of 30 November 2012 – 31 December 2019.
- 9 Source: Bloomberg. For the time period of 1 August 2017 – 31 October 2018. The S&P 500 Low Volatility Index measures performance of the 100 stocks with the lowest realized volatility over the past 12 months from within the broader S&P 500 Index.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Before investing, carefully consider the FlexShares investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses. This and other information is in the prospectus and a summary prospectus, copies of which may be obtained by visiting www.flexshares.com. Read the prospectus carefully before you invest.

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Please remember that all investments carry some level of risk, including the potential loss of principal invested. They do not typically grow at an even rate of return and may experience negative growth. As with any type of portfolio structuring, attempting to reduce risk and increase return could, at certain times, unintentionally reduce returns.

The FlexShares US Quality Low Volatility Index Fund (QLV) is passively managed and uses a representative sampling strategy to track its underlying index. Use of a representative sampling strategy creates tracking risk where the Fund's performance could vary substantially from the performance of the underlying index along with the risk of higher portfolio turnover. Although the fund seeks lower volatility than the broader U.S. equity market, there is no guarantee it will be successful as securities or other assets in the Fund's portfolio may be subject to greater price volatility than the market as a whole. The Fund may also invest in derivative instruments. Changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate with the underlying asset, rate or index and the Fund could lose more than the principal amount invested. The Fund is also at increased risk of Industry Concentration, where it may be more than 25% invested in the assets of a single industry.