The Russell 2000® Index is preferred by discerning institutional investors, who value the index’s rigorous methodology and comprehensive, unbiased measure of the small-cap segment of the US equity universe.

**Give your clients the same advantages enjoyed by institutional investors**

**Diversify your holdings**
Are you overweighted in FAANGs? If so, that can crowd out other investments and skew portfolio performance. The small-cap stocks in the Russell 2000 can introduce a wealth of new opportunities and risk factors for more effective diversification.

**Right-size your allocations**
Like the market itself, many portfolios are top-heavy with a few large stocks in one or two sectors. By using the Russell 2000 as your index, you may find your allocation model benefits from flatter stock distribution and a more balanced industry/sector profile.

**Allocate easily and with confidence**
The ability to allocate assets accurately is critical for capturing an investment strategy. The Russell 2000 perfectly complements other Russell Indexes, enabling precise asset class coverage. In addition, the Russell 2000 is the center of a vast ecosystem of ETFs and investment funds, making it easy to find, buy and sell as your investment strategy dictates.

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**RUSSELL 2000 INDEX FAST FACTS**
- Created: 1984
- Coverage: ~2,000 small-cap US equities
- Reconstituted: Annually
- IPOs: Added quarterly

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FTSE RUSSELL
An LSEG Business
The Russell 2000 Index

**Opportunity knocks often**

**Driven by rules and the market**

Membership in the Russell 2000 is driven by rules and the market, and Russell's rigorous methodology calls for new IPOs to be added quarterly, meaning investors tracking the index can benefit from exposure to stocks early in their growth cycle. In 2021, the Russell 2000 added 172 IPOs, including Rent the Runway, On24 and Honest Company.

**A stock’s value may change significantly after its ipo**

By comparison, S&P takes a more subjective approach to adding IPOs to the S&P SmallCap 600 Index, with a committee periodically voting on whether to admit new members. The result of this approach is that a stock's value may change significantly after its IPO, but before it can have an impact on index performance. This systemic lag creates a tracking error with regard to the true state of the market.

**Amzn and NFLX were added to the russell 2000 within two months of their ipos**

To cite two prominent examples, Amazon and Netflix each were added to the Russell 2000 within two months of their respective IPOs. For comparison, more than eight years passed before those same stocks were voted into the S&P 500. As shown in the table on the right, the value of each stock appreciated considerably during the long period before it was added to the S&P 500.

**An inexact index may deliver distorted results**

*Index composition has a direct effect on index performance*

**Index Comparison**

Russell 2000 vs S&P Small-Cap 600

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Russell 2000 Index Range</th>
<th>Includes small-cap stocks exclusively</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S&amp;P Small-Cap 600 Index Range</td>
<td>Includes micro-cap, mid-cap and even large-cap stocks in addition to small-cap</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Diversification matters**

As explained in the “Russell 2000 Index Quarterly Chart Book” (December 2021), “Academic and practitioner research confirms that large-cap stocks behave differently than small-cap stocks.” Indeed, a FTSE Russell analysis from March 2022, “US small caps outperform in global meltdown,” noted that “Amid the widespread stock-market wreckage arising from the Russian-Ukraine conflict in February, there was one notable survivor: US small caps actually posted gains for the month, eclipsing the broad US market and most markets elsewhere.”

Many ETFs and investment funds track the Russell 2000. To explore these, please visit our website.