

FTSE
Russell

FTSE 250 Index

Excellence in UK mid cap indexing since 1992



The FTSE 250 Index represents mid cap stocks traded on the London Stock Exchange (LSE), which pass screening for size and liquidity. FTSE 250 Index constituents are traded on the LSE's SETS and SETSmm trading systems.

Features

OBJECTIVE:

The index is designed for use in the creation of index tracking funds, derivatives and as a performance benchmark.

TRANSPARENCY:

The index uses a transparent, rules-based construction process. Index rules are freely available on FTSE Russell's website.

INVESTABILITY:

Stocks are selected and weighted to ensure practical index implementation into investment products.

AVAILABILITY:

The index is calculated based on price and total return methodologies, both real time intra-second and end-of-day.

LIQUIDITY:

Stocks are screened to ensure that investors can replicate the index.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION BENCHMARK:

Index constituents are categorized in accordance with the Industry Classification Benchmark (ICB®), a globally recognized standard for categorizing companies and securities, operated and managed by FTSE Russell.

At a glance

FTSE 250 Index	
Launch Date	12 October 1992
Number of Constituents	250
Weighting Methodology	Float-Adjusted Market Capitalization
Review Frequency	Quarterly
Total Market Cap (GBP billions)	453.2
Dividend Yield (%)	2.67

Constituent Sizes (Net Market Cap GBpm)	
Average	1,569
Largest	4,983
Smallest	190
Median	1,231
Weight of Largest Constituent (%)	1.27
Top 10 Constituents (% Index Market Cap)	10.71

ICB Industry Breakdown	Net Mcap (GBpm)	Weight (%)	No. of Constituents
Financials	135,716	34.60	96
Industrials	101,187	25.80	51
Consumer Services	71,911	18.34	45
Consumer Goods	27,721	7.07	18
Health Care	16,156	4.12	9
Basic Materials	15,772	4.02	13
Oil & Gas	8,791	2.24	7
Technology	5,314	1.36	6
Telecommunications	5,001	1.28	3
Utilities	4,625	1.18	2
Totals	392,194	100.01	250

Source: FTSE Russell. As at 31 August 2017. Past performance is not a guide or an indicator of future returns. Please see disclaimer for important information.

The FTSE 250 Index through time

Index Level Thresholds	Date	FTSE 250 Closing Level	Number of Trading Days between Thresholds
Inception	12/10/1992	831.38	
1,000	31/12/1992	1,000.00	55
1,500	02/02/1994	1,508.80	276
2,000	26/09/1997	2,021.28	922
2,500	21/05/1998	2,504.68	163
3,000	03/03/2000	3,033.77	451
3,500	21/12/2004	3,507.45	1210
4,000	03/08/2005	4,021.71	158
4,500	13/12/2005	4,503.49	91
5,000	17/02/2006	5,020.32	48
5,500	10/10/2006	5,533.21	163
6,000	15/12/2006	6,008.29	48
6,500	10/04/2007	6,528.27	79
7,000	22/12/2010	7,011.55	934
7,500	07/09/2012	7,539.38	435
8,000	02/01/2013	8,115.70	80
8,500	05/02/2013	8,528.16	24
9,000	07/03/2013	9,000.41	22
9,500	17/05/2013	9,556.50	52
10,000	10/09/2013	10,020.30	80
10,500	30/12/2013	10,500.48	76
11,000	28/02/2014	11,064.19	42
11,500	18/02/2015	11,546.91	244
12,000	09/04/2015	12,079.85	37
12,500	28/05/2015	12,515.15	35
13,000	04/10/2016	13,056.18	343
13,500	01/03/2017	13,605.92	102
14,000	13/04/2017	14,062.78	32
14,500	26/05/2017	14,506.76	32
High-water mark	07/08/2017	14,541.35	

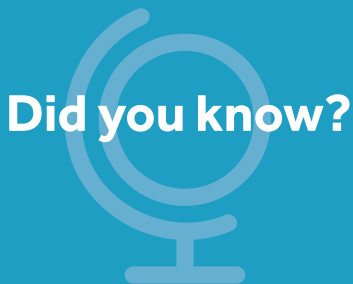
Source: FTSE Russell. FTSE 250 Total return index as at 31 August 2017, performance since index launch. Past performance is not a guide or an indicator of future returns. Please see disclaimer for important information.

The 14,500 Milestone – A 25-Year Journey



The table on the left shows the various milestones since the FTSE 250 Index was launched on 12 October 1992, the date at which each milestone was reached and the number of trading days that it took from one milestone to the next.

Source: FTSE Russell. Performance of the FTSE 250 Total Return Index (from 12-Oct-1992 to 31-Aug-2017). Past performance is not a guide or an indicator of future returns. Please see disclaimer for important information.



Did you know?

24,900 MILES ROUND THE EARTH

Radius, diameter and circumference of planet Earth

The mean radius of planet Earth is 3,959 miles (6,371 kilometers). However, Earth is not quite a sphere. The planet's rotation causes it to bulge at the equator. Earth's equatorial diameter is 7,926 miles

(12,756 km), but from pole to pole, the diameter is 7,898 miles (12,714 km) – a difference of only 28 miles (42 km). The circumference of Earth at the equator is about 24,874 miles (40,030 km), but from pole-to-pole – the meridional circumference – Earth is only 24,860 miles (40,008 km) around. This shape, caused by the flattening at the poles, is called an oblate spheroid.

Density, mass and volume

Earth's density is 5.513 grams per cubic centimeter. Earth is the densest planet in the solar system because of its metallic core and rocky mantle. Jupiter, which is 318 times more massive than Earth, is

less dense because it is made of gases, such as hydrogen. Earth's mass is 6.6 sextillion tons (5.9722 x 10²⁴ kilograms). Its volume is about 260 billion cubic miles (1 trillion cubic kilometers).

How fast would you have to travel to see the sun set twice, or outrun the shadow of the setting sun?

Since the sun "travels" once around Earth every 24 hours, we can get the speed by dividing the equatorial circumference of the Earth by 24: Miles divided by hours = 24,874 / 24 = 1,036.42 miles per hour.

About FTSE Russell

FTSE Russell is a leading global index provider creating and managing a wide range of indexes, data and analytic solutions to meet client needs across asset classes, style and strategies. Covering 98% of the investable market, FTSE Russell indexes offer a true picture of global markets, combined with the specialist knowledge gained from developing local benchmarks around the world.

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Source: FTSE Russell as at 31 August 2017, unless otherwise stated. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Please see disclaimer for important legal information.

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