

### ASSET MANAGEMENT LLC INTRODUCTION TO ASSET ALLOCATION

PAPERS Conference May 25, 2011 Jack White, CFA Todd-Veredus Asset Management

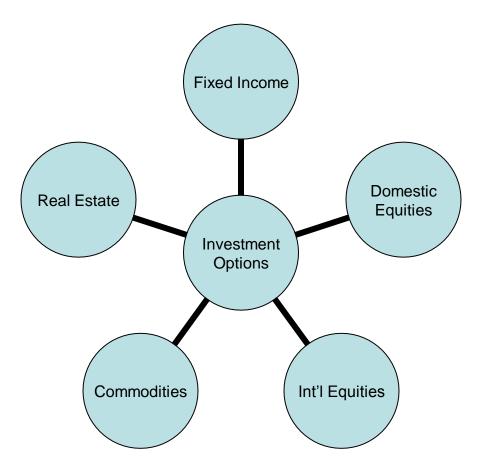
### WHAT IS ASSET ALLOCATION

Asset allocation is the way investors diversify their portfolio among different investment options.

- Stocks versus bonds
- Growth versus value
- Large cap versus small cap
- International versus domestic

Asset Allocation is the Most Important Step in Determining Expected Volatility and Investment Results.

### COMMON ASSET CLASSES



All primary asset classes will fall into one of these groupings, or be derived from them.

Diversification theory shows a mix of assets can lower volatility and improve returns for the risk taken.

Assets have different return and risk characteristics

• Correlation is a key concern

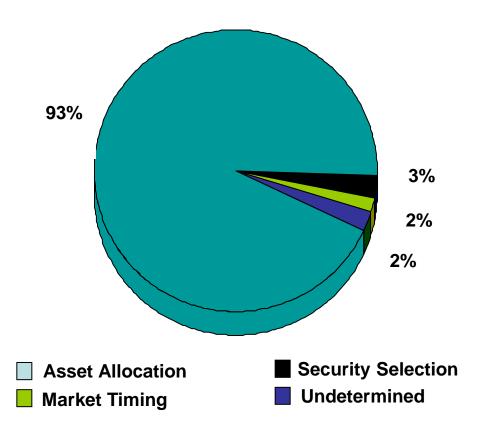
Goal: Minimizing Correlation while improving returns

Cycles do occur

Improved returns with less volatility are the goals of most pension funds.

## ASSET ALLOCATION DRIVES RETURNS

### **Results – Asset Allocation is Primary Ingredient**



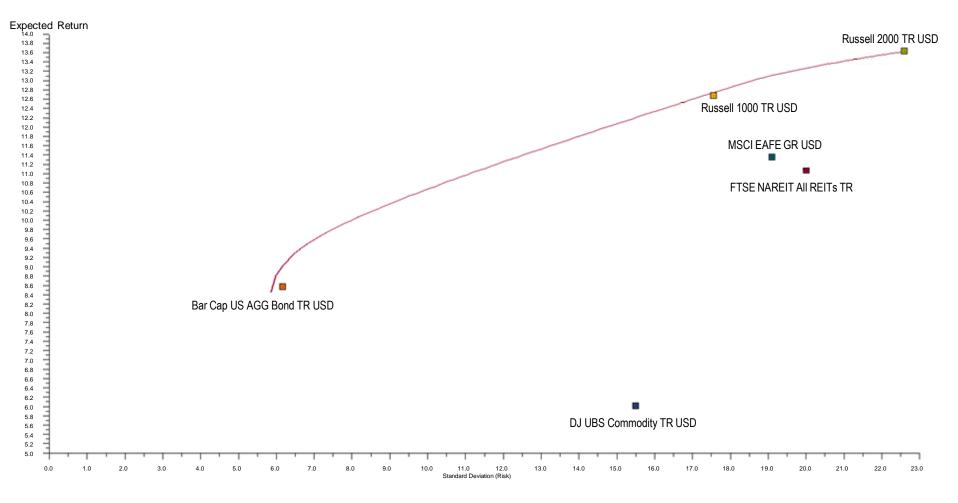
"93%-95% of difference in return is attributable to asset allocation."

William F. Sharpe

Source: Financial Analysts Journal, July-August 1986

### ASSET CLASS RISKS VERSUS RETURNS

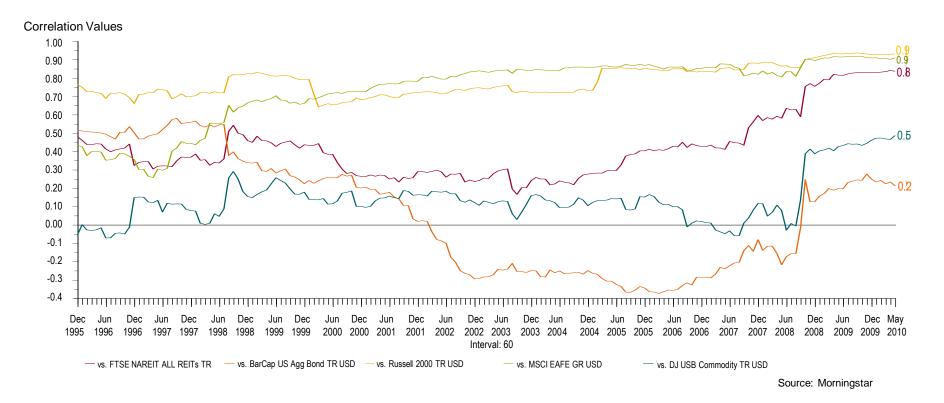
Asset Class Returns and Volatility 1991-2010



Source: Morningstar

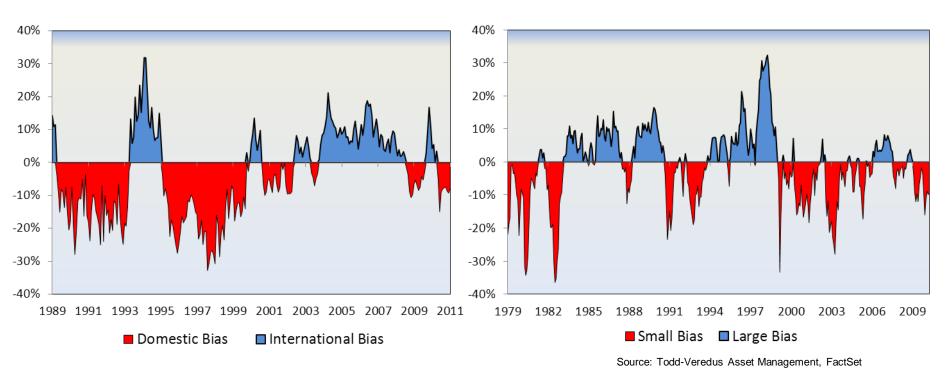
### ASSET CORRELATIONS: WHY THEY MATTER.

Correlation of Selected Asset Classes to Large Cap Stocks 1995-2010



Higher correlations between asset classes dilute diversification benefits.

## PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS - CYCLES



12 Month Returns - Rolling Monthly (12/89 - 03/11)

#### 12 Month Returns - Rolling Monthly (12/79 - 03/11)

EAFE vs. SPX

### Russell 1000 vs. Russell 2000

### TYPES OF ASSET ALLOCATION

### Two major camps - Strategic vs. Tactical

- **Strategic –** (Static) takes a long-term view and does not change much from year to year. Evolutionary... not revolutionary.
- **Tactical** (Active) structures portfolios to take advantage of shorter term market inefficiencies. Asset weights vary more from year to year.
  - Tactical Asset Allocation
  - Global Tactical Asset Allocation
  - Dynamic Asset Allocation
  - Market Timing

# ASSET ALLOCATION IMPLEMENTED

• What is Standard- 60/40? 70/30? Other?

• Benchmarked to an index

• Constrained versus unconstrained

• Class limitations

# **OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

• Rebalancing Frequency

• Implementation- Active or Passive

• Liability Driven Investing

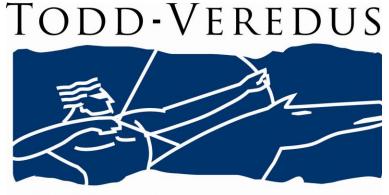
• Glide Path Investing

### **BENEFITS OF ASSET ALLOCATION**

• Investors set goals and risk tolerances

• Improves probability of achieving goals

• It provides a benchmark to judge results from



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