



Diversification – The Single Most Misunderstood Concept

Risk Reduction vs. Surety of Outcome

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The O'Neill Company

Development of Finance Theory

1930: The theory of interest (Irving Fisher)

1952: The theory of optimal portfolio selection (Harry Markowitz)

1958: The Modigliani-Miller capital structure proposition

1965, 1970: Efficient market hypothesis emerged as a prominent theory (Eugene F. Fama)

1976: Agency theory (Jensen and Meckling)

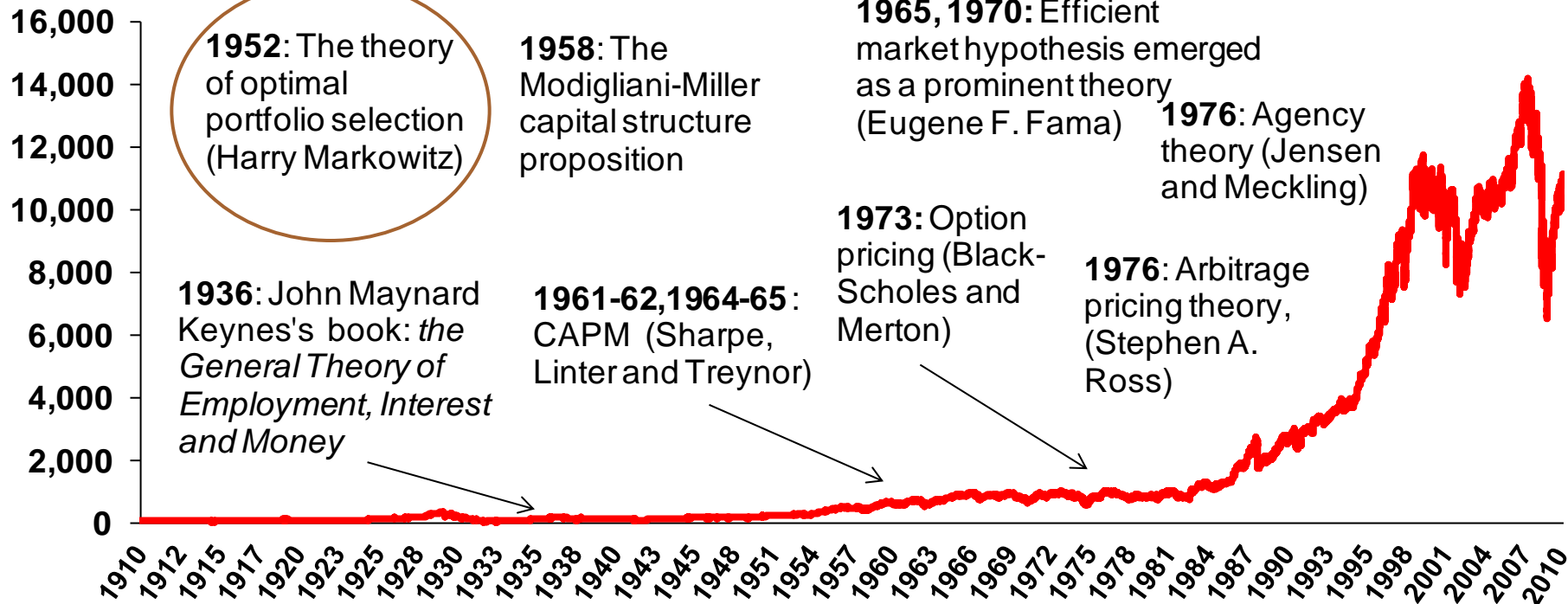
1936: John Maynard Keynes's book: *the General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*

1961-62, 1964-65: CAPM (Sharpe, Linter and Treynor)

1973: Option pricing (Black-Scholes and Merton)

1976: Arbitrage pricing theory, (Stephen A. Ross)

Dow Jones



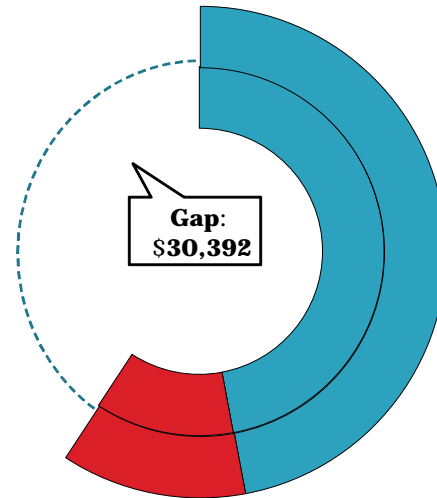
Retirement Shortfall

Annual retirement income needed: \$74,545

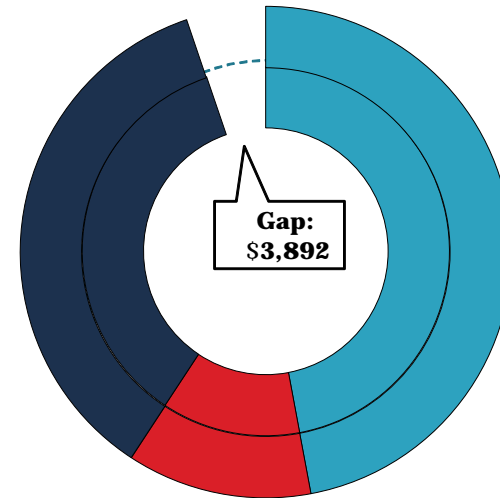
■ Social Security:	\$35,080
■ 401(k):	\$9,073
■ Pension:	\$26,500

Based on a 2009 median income of \$87,700 for households whose heads are 60-62 years old, and a median 2010 401(k) of \$149,400 for that group. Assumes households need 85% of pre-retirement income in retirement.

Households With 401(k)s



Households with 401(k)s and pensions



Sources: Center for Retirement Research at Boston College; Federal Reserve; New York Life Insurance Company

Three Approaches to Risk Management

**Active
tactical asset
allocation**

or

**Balanced portfolio
of stocks and
bonds**

or

Put options

Diversification - Definition

- **“Another means to control portfolio risk is diversification, by which we mean that investments are made in a wide variety of assets so that the exposure to the risk of any particular security is limited. By placing one’s eggs in many baskets, overall portfolio risk actually may be less than the risk”**

Investments, Zvi Bodie, Alex Kane, Alan Marcus, Irwin, Homewood, IL, 1989, Page 138

We Encourage Our Clients to Diversify – We Tell Them This Is a Good Idea Because:

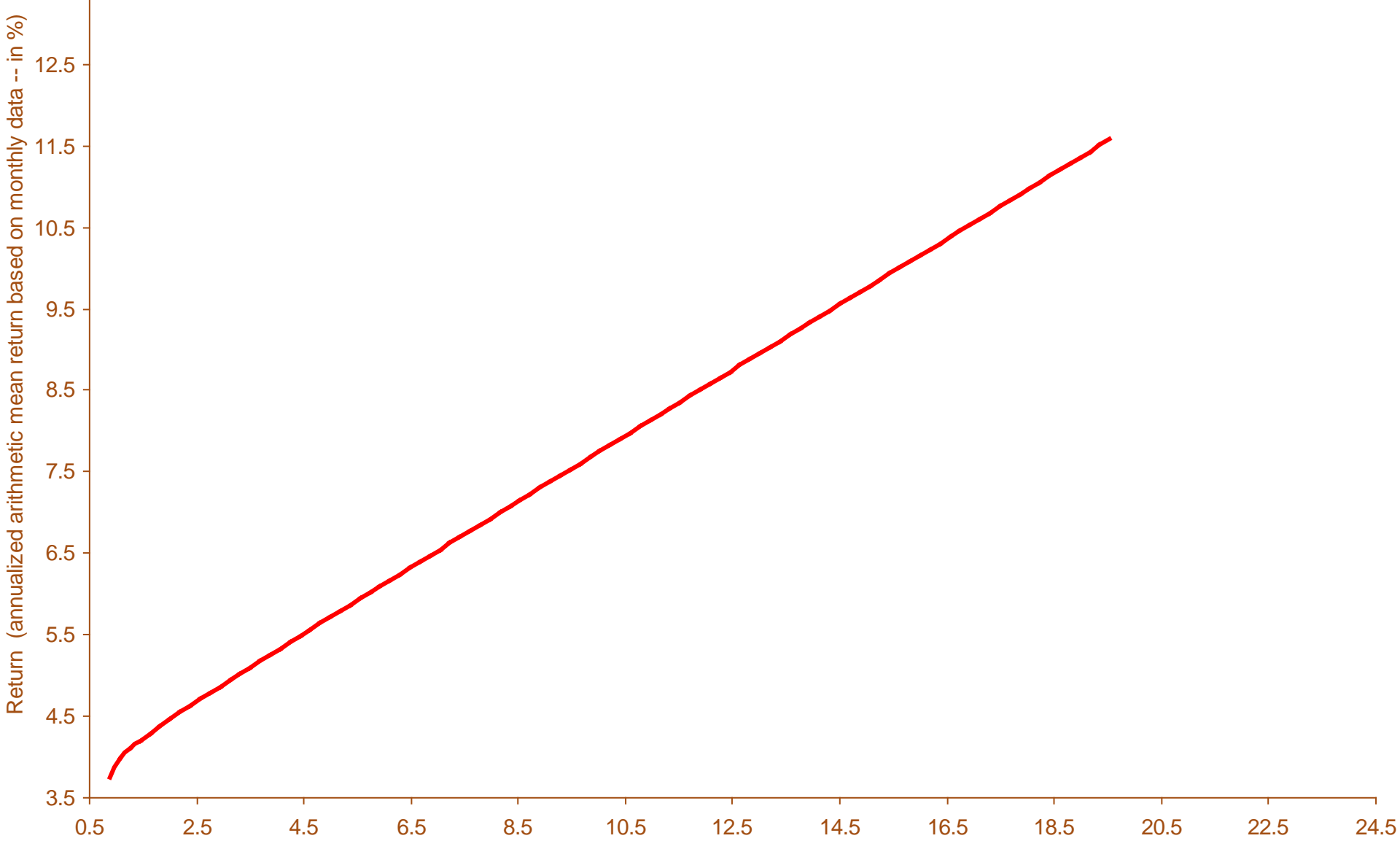
- **Our clients seek higher returns...**
- **...and lower risk**
- **We tell them to diversify because this will reduce the risk of their portfolios**
 - Perhaps... declines will, as a result, be less severe and less likely

Is Multi Asset Class Diversification an Adequate Risk Management Strategy?

Does Diversification Work?

- **Looked at 16 different asset categories**
 - S&P 500 (12/31/25 – 12/10/04)
 - Ibbotson small cap stocks (12/31/25 – 12/10/04)
 - Fama-French small growth stocks (6/30/27 – 12/10/04)
 - Fama-French small value stocks (6/30/27 – 12/10/04)
 - IA mid cap growth stocks (12/31/67 – 12/10/04)
 - IA Mid cap value stocks (12/31/67 – 12/10/04)
 - IA small cap growth stocks (12/31/67 – 12/10/04)
 - IA small cap value stocks (12/31/67 – 12/10/04)
 - IA micro cap growth stocks (12/31/67 – 12/10/04)
 - IA micro cap value stocks (12/31/67 – 12/10/04)
 - MSCI EAFE stocks (12/31/69 – 12/10/04)
 - MSCI World ex US stocks (12/31/69 – 12/10/04)
 - Wilshire real estate securities (1/31/69 – 12/10/04)
 - MLM futures total return (12/31/60 – 12/10/04)
 - Gold (12/31/67 – 12/10/04)
 - Goldman Sachs commodity total return (12/31/69 – 12/10/04)

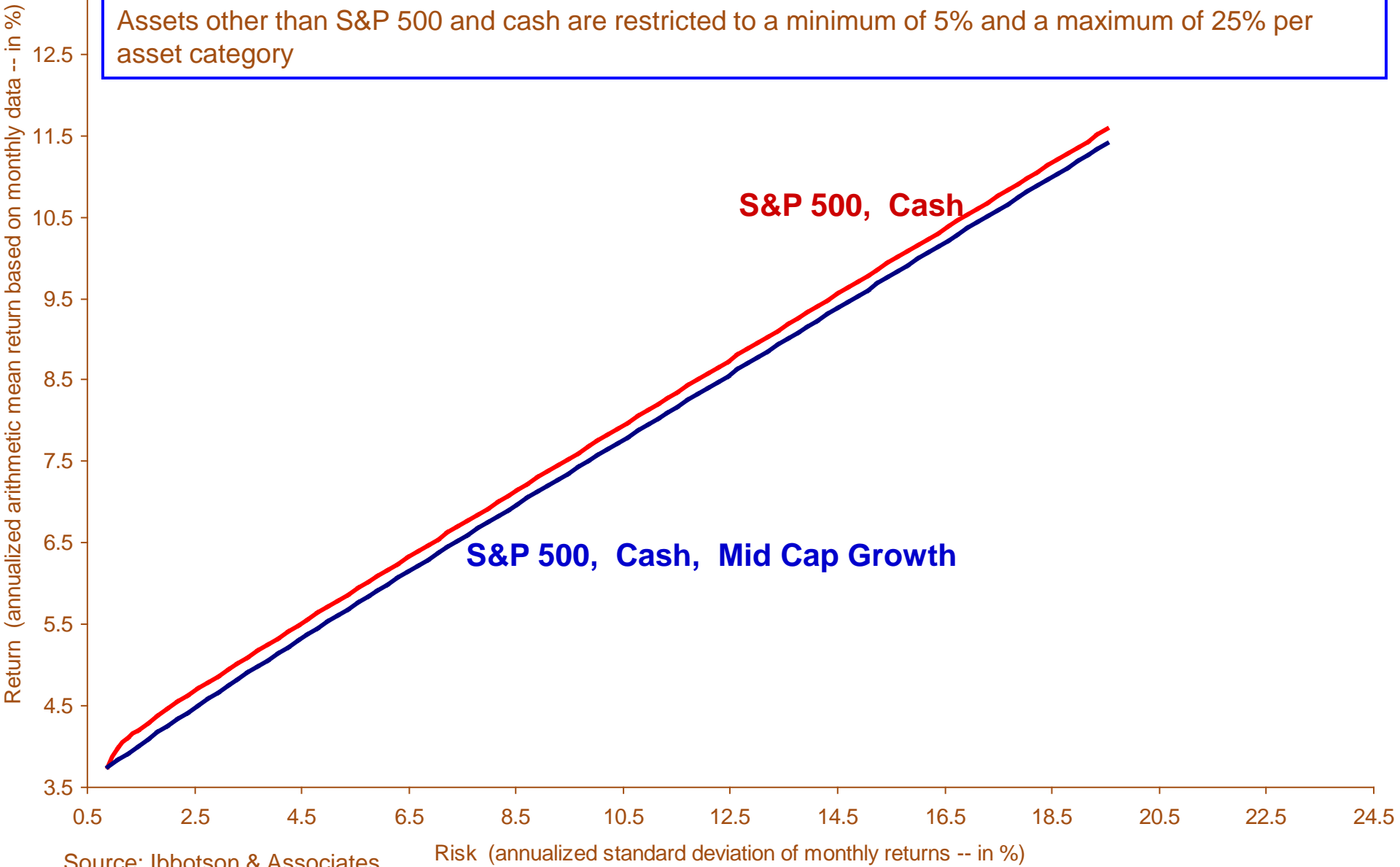
Efficient frontier making use of **ONLY two** asset categories, i.e., S&P 500 and 30-Day US Treasury Bills
Based on data spanning the time period 12/31/1925 – 12/10/04



Efficient frontier making use of **ONLY three** asset categories, i.e., (1) S&P 500, (2) 30-Day US Treasury Bills, and (3) Mid Cap Growth

Based on data spanning the time period 12/31/1925 – 12/10/04

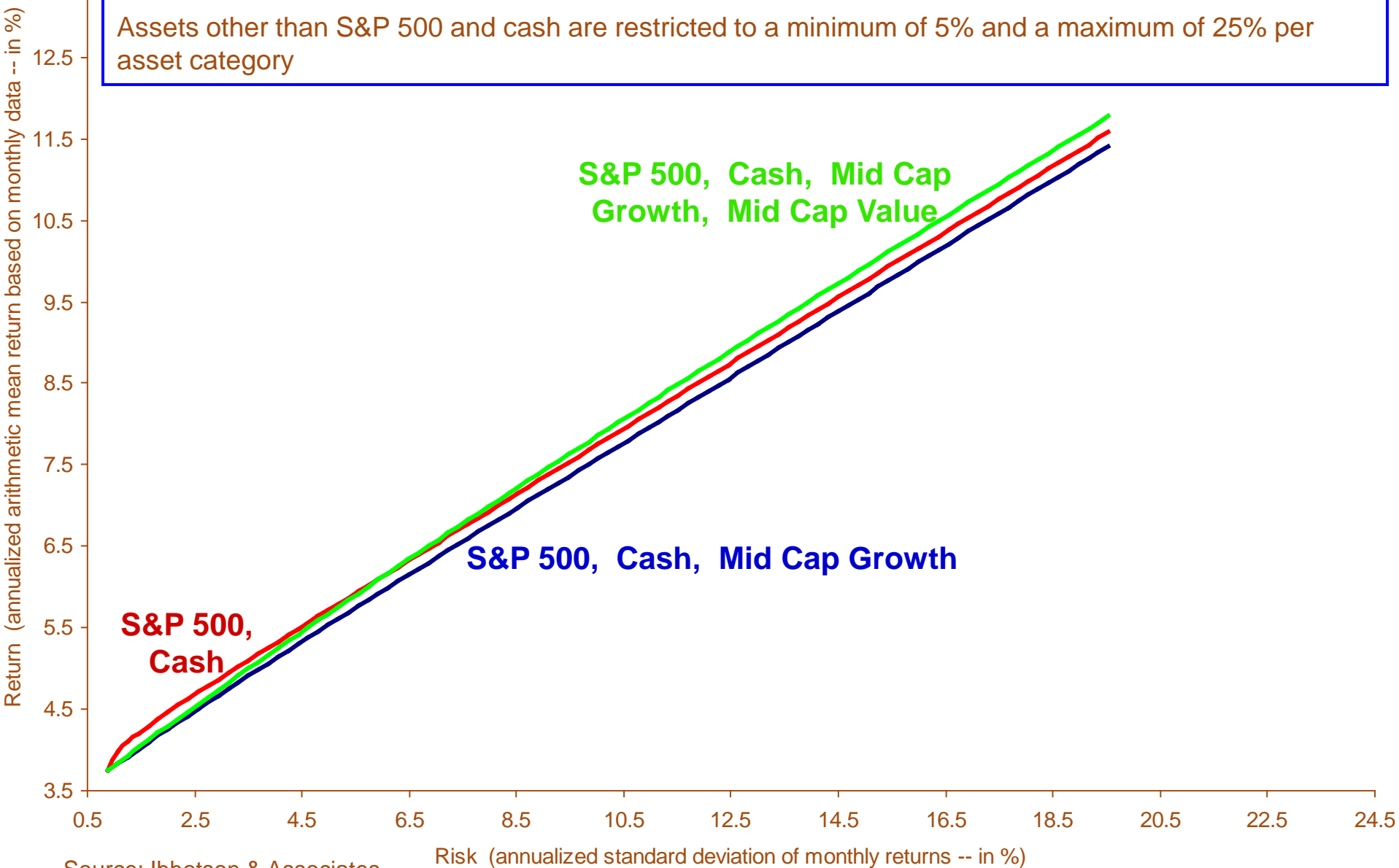
Assets other than S&P 500 and cash are restricted to a minimum of 5% and a maximum of 25% per asset category



Efficient frontier making use of **ONLY four** asset categories, i.e., (1) S&P 500, (2) 30-Day US Treasury Bills, (3) Mid Cap Growth, and (4) Mid Cap Value

Based on data spanning the time period 12/31/1925 – 12/10/04

Assets other than S&P 500 and cash are restricted to a minimum of 5% and a maximum of 25% per asset category

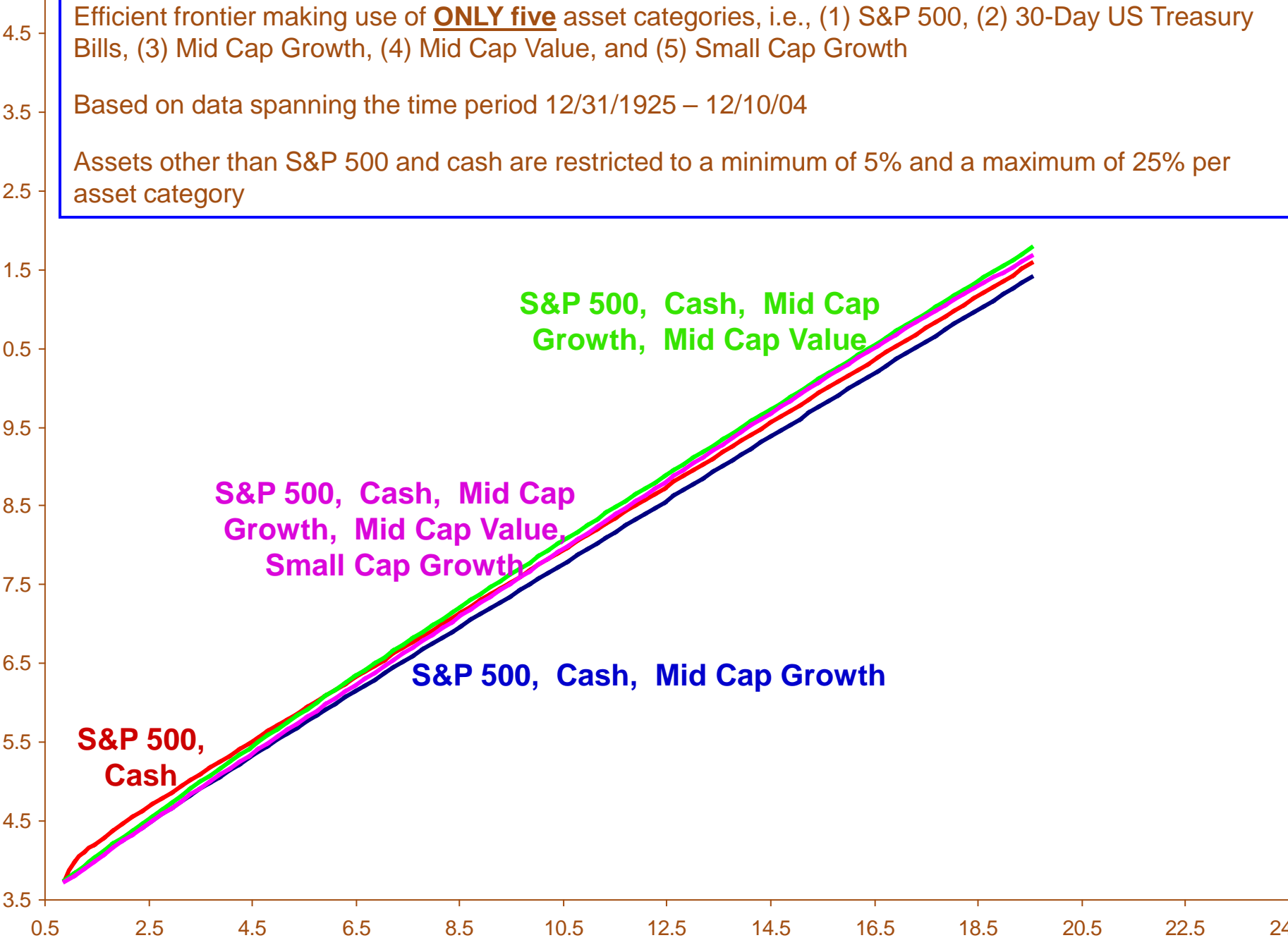


Efficient frontier making use of **ONLY five** asset categories, i.e., (1) S&P 500, (2) 30-Day US Treasury Bills, (3) Mid Cap Growth, (4) Mid Cap Value, and (5) Small Cap Growth

Based on data spanning the time period 12/31/1925 – 12/10/04

Assets other than S&P 500 and cash are restricted to a minimum of 5% and a maximum of 25% per asset category

Return (annualized arithmetic mean return based on monthly data -- in %)



S&P 500, Cash, Mid Cap Growth, Mid Cap Value

S&P 500, Cash, Mid Cap Growth, Mid Cap Value, Small Cap Growth

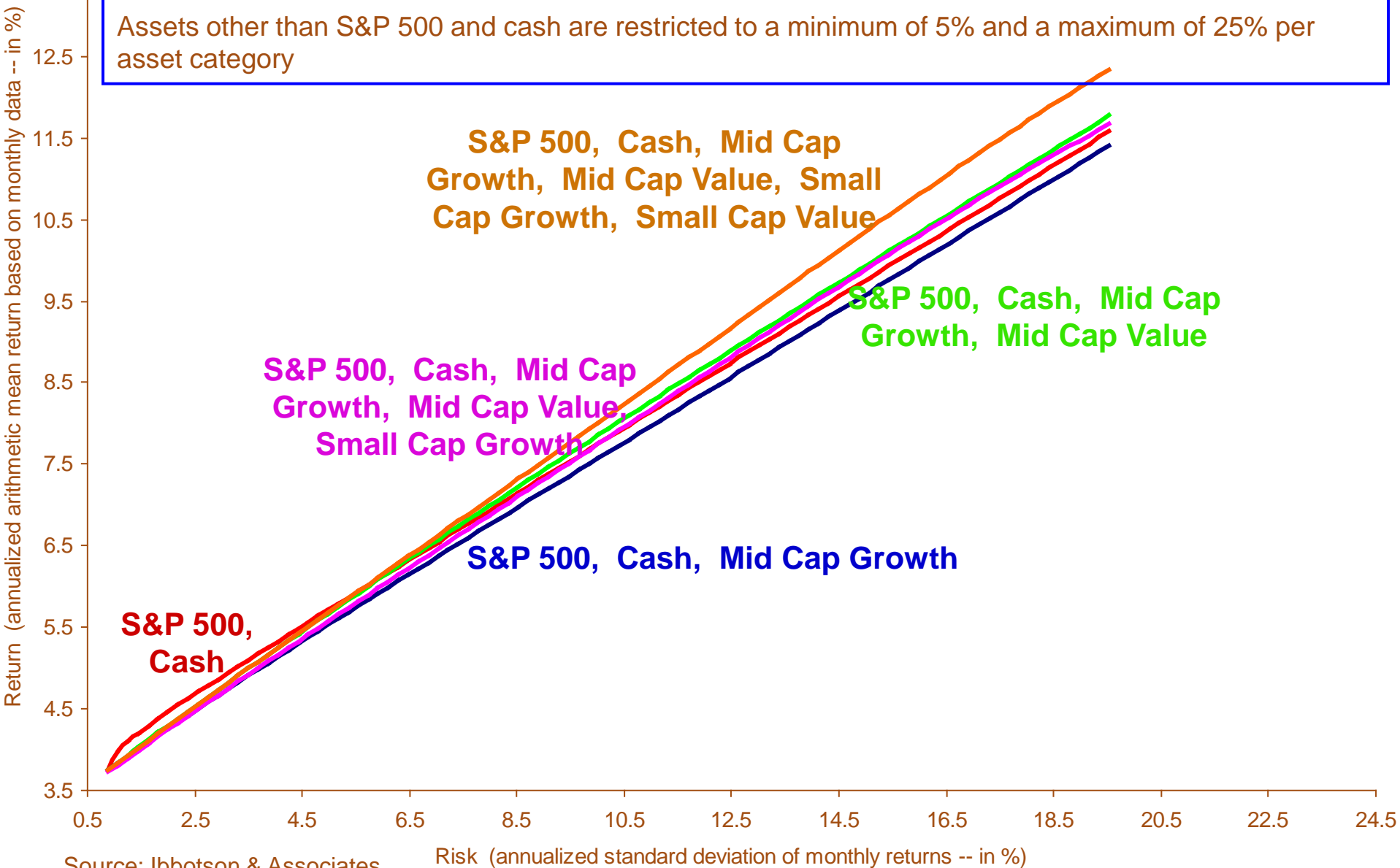
S&P 500, Cash, Mid Cap Growth

S&P 500, Cash

Efficient frontier making use of **ONLY six** asset categories, i.e., (1) S&P 500, (2) 30-Day US Treasury Bills, (3) Mid Cap Growth, (4) Mid Cap Value, (5) Small Cap Growth, and (6) Small Cap Value

Based on data spanning the time period 12/31/1925 – 12/10/04

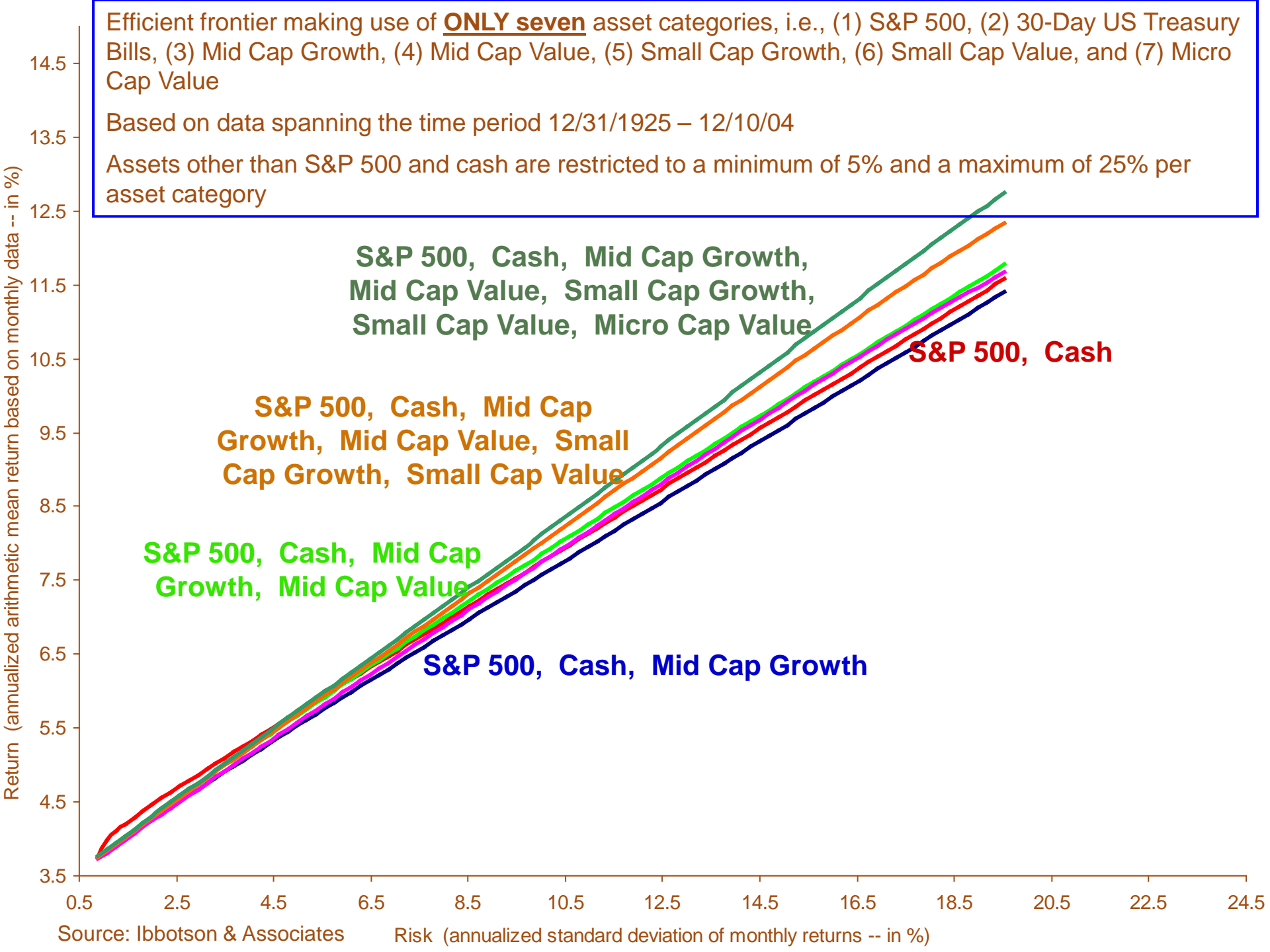
Assets other than S&P 500 and cash are restricted to a minimum of 5% and a maximum of 25% per asset category



Efficient frontier making use of **ONLY seven** asset categories, i.e., (1) S&P 500, (2) 30-Day US Treasury Bills, (3) Mid Cap Growth, (4) Mid Cap Value, (5) Small Cap Growth, (6) Small Cap Value, and (7) Micro Cap Value

Based on data spanning the time period 12/31/1925 – 12/10/04

Assets other than S&P 500 and cash are restricted to a minimum of 5% and a maximum of 25% per asset category



Efficient frontier making use of **eight** asset categories, i.e., (1) S&P 500, (2) 30-Day US Treasury Bills, (3) Mid Cap Growth, (4) Mid Cap Value, (5) Small Cap Growth, (6) Small Cap Value, (7) Micro Cap Value, and (8) MSCI EAFE

Based on data spanning the time period 12/31/1925 – 12/10/04

Assets other than S&P 500 and cash are restricted to a minimum of 5% and a maximum of 25% per asset category

Return (annualized arithmetic mean return based on monthly data -- in %)

S&P 500, Cash, Mid Cap Growth, Mid Cap Value, Small Cap Growth, Small Cap Value, Micro Cap Value, MSCI EAFE

S&P 500, Cash

S&P 500, Cash, Mid Cap Growth, Mid Cap Value, Small Cap Growth, Small Cap Value, Micro Cap Value

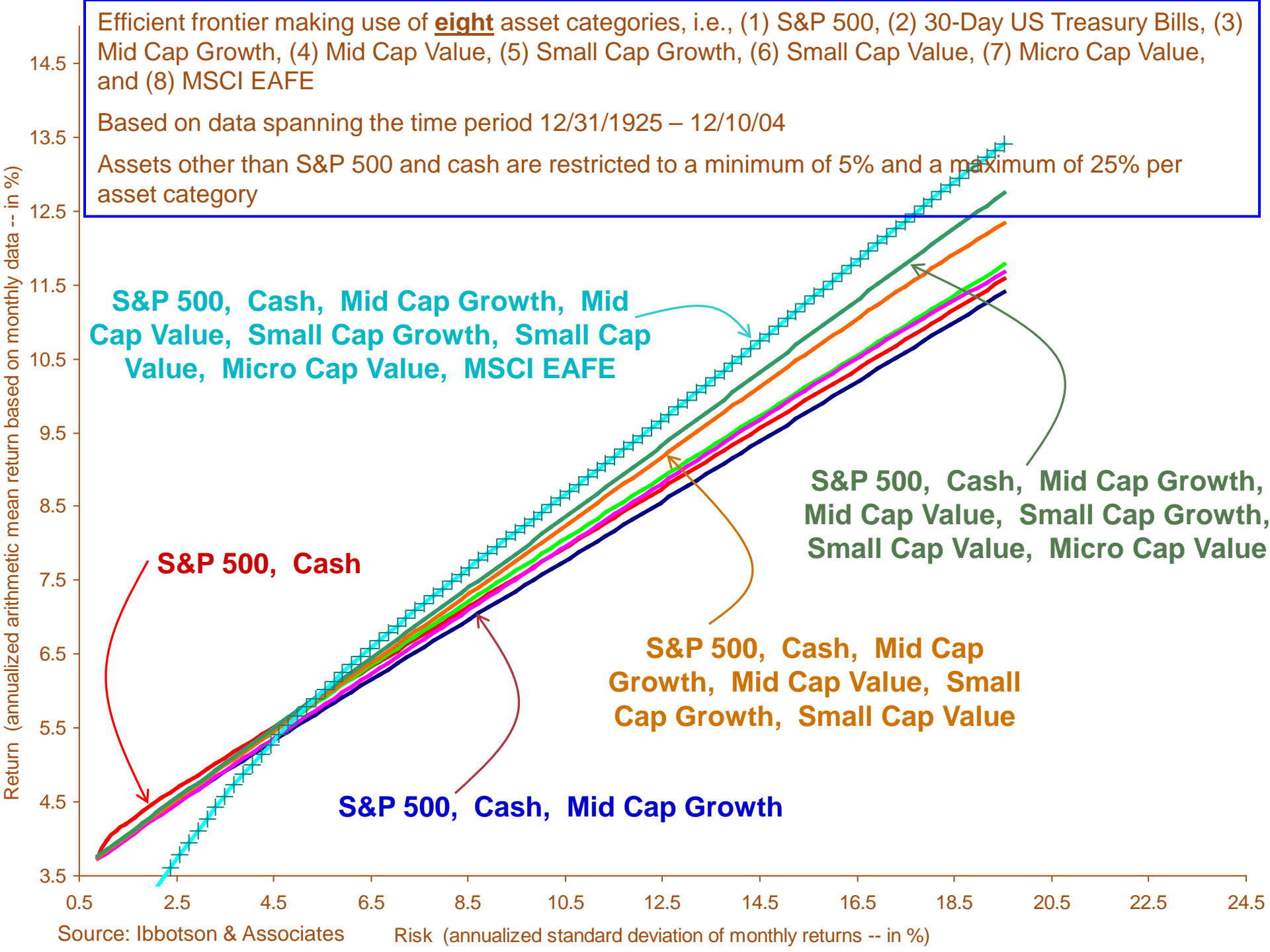
S&P 500, Cash, Mid Cap Growth, Mid Cap Value, Small Cap Growth, Small Cap Value

S&P 500, Cash, Mid Cap Growth

0.5 2.5 4.5 6.5 8.5 10.5 12.5 14.5 16.5 18.5 20.5 22.5 24.5
Risk (annualized standard deviation of monthly returns -- in %)

Source: Ibbotson & Associates

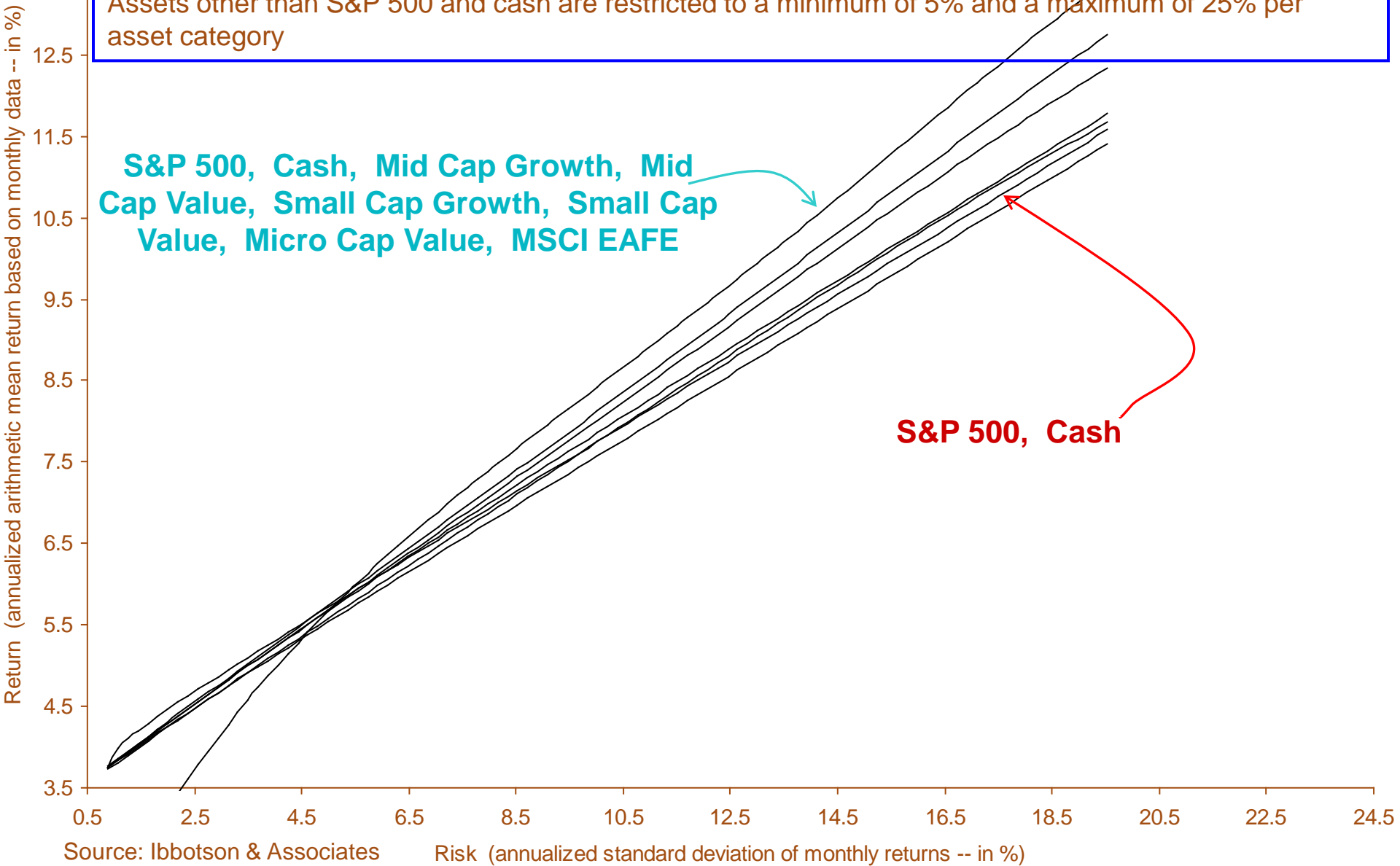
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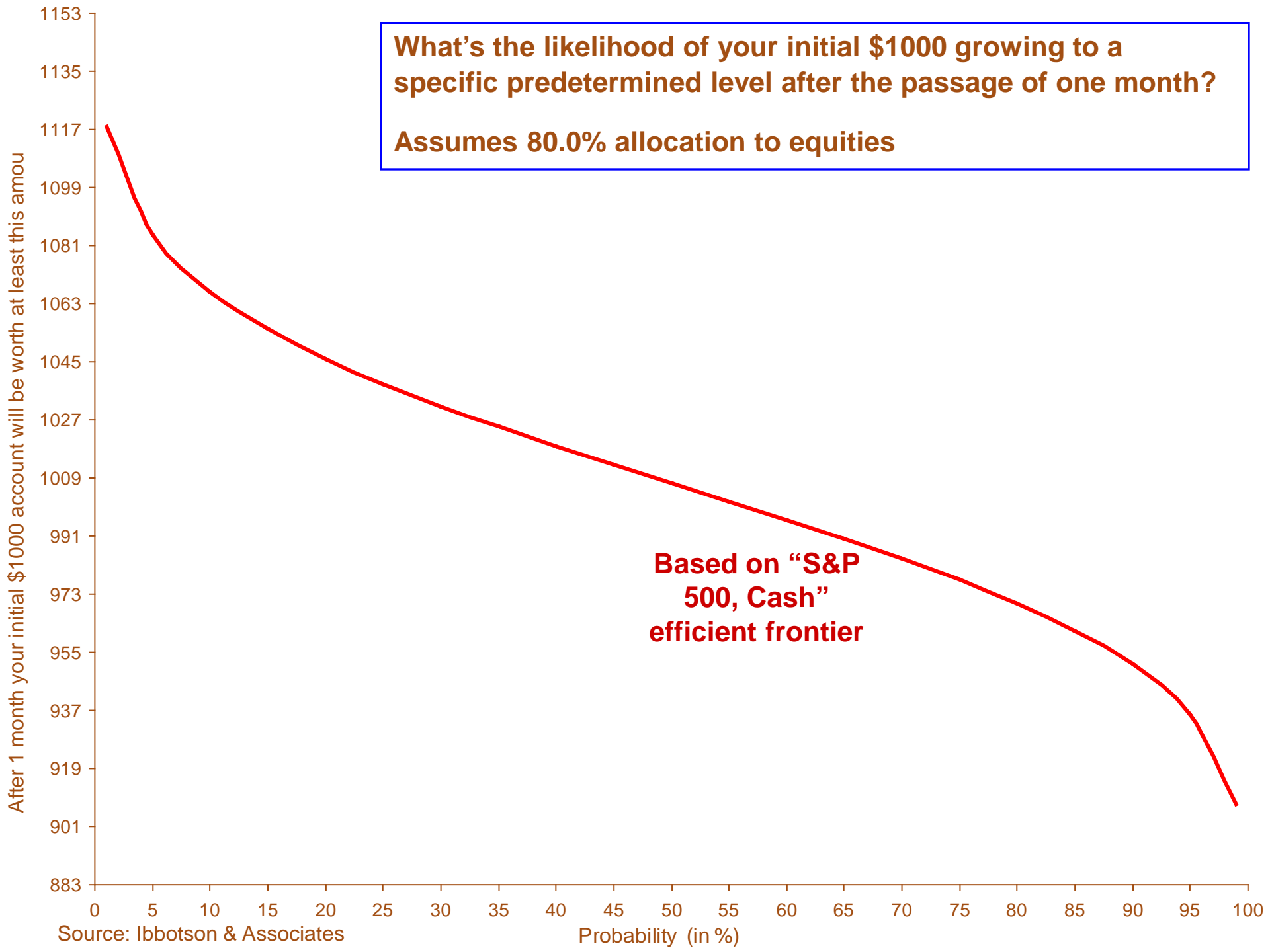


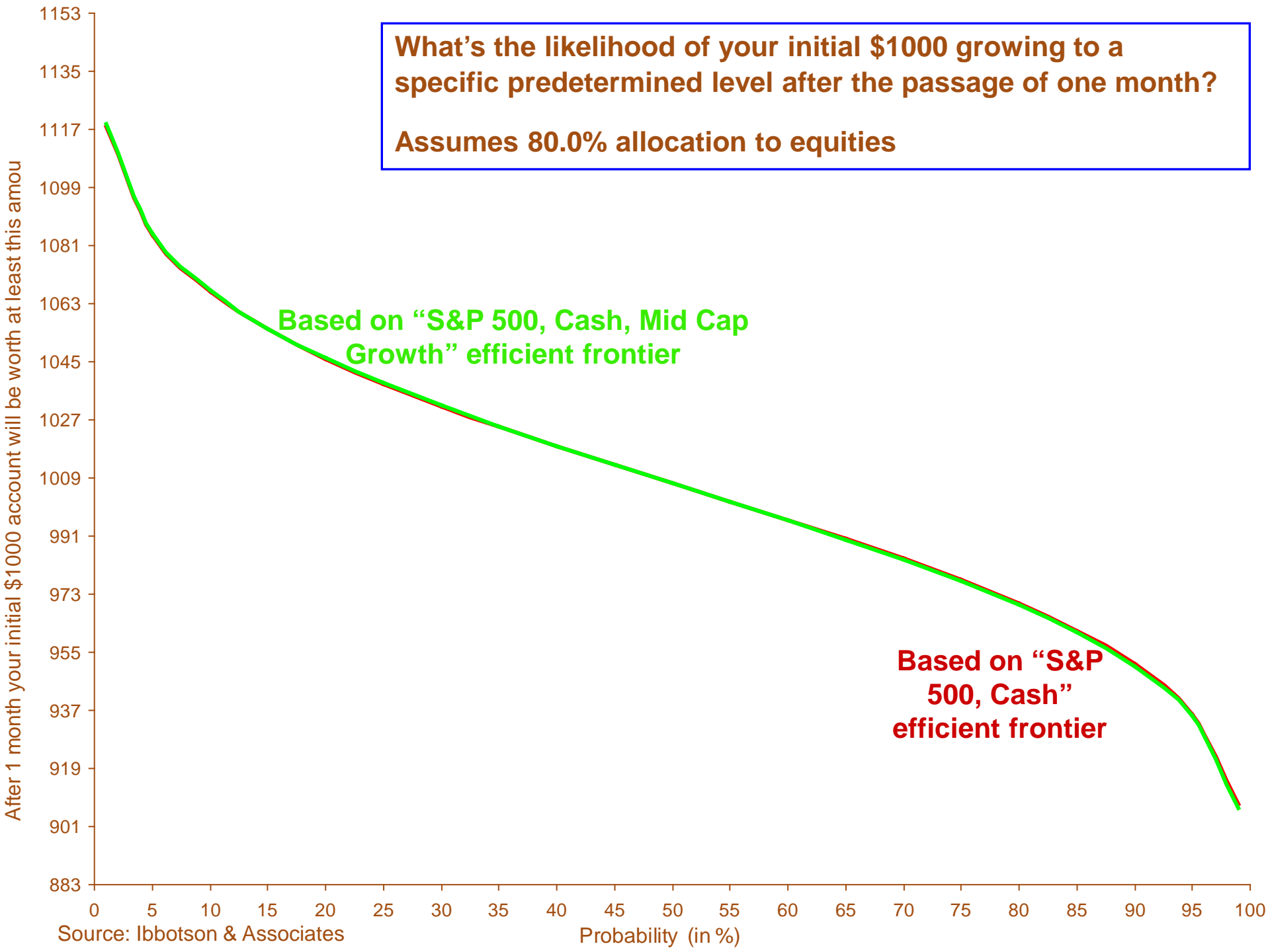
Efficient frontier making use of **eight** asset categories, i.e., (1) S&P 500, (2) 30-Day US Treasury Bills, (3) Mid Cap Growth, (4) Mid Cap Value, (5) Small Cap Growth, (6) Small Cap Value, (7) Micro Cap Value, and (8) MSCI EAFE

Based on data spanning the time period 12/31/1925 – 12/10/04

Assets other than S&P 500 and cash are restricted to a minimum of 5% and a maximum of 25% per asset category







What's the likelihood of your initial \$1000 growing to a specific predetermined level after the passage of one month?

Assumes 80.0% allocation to equities

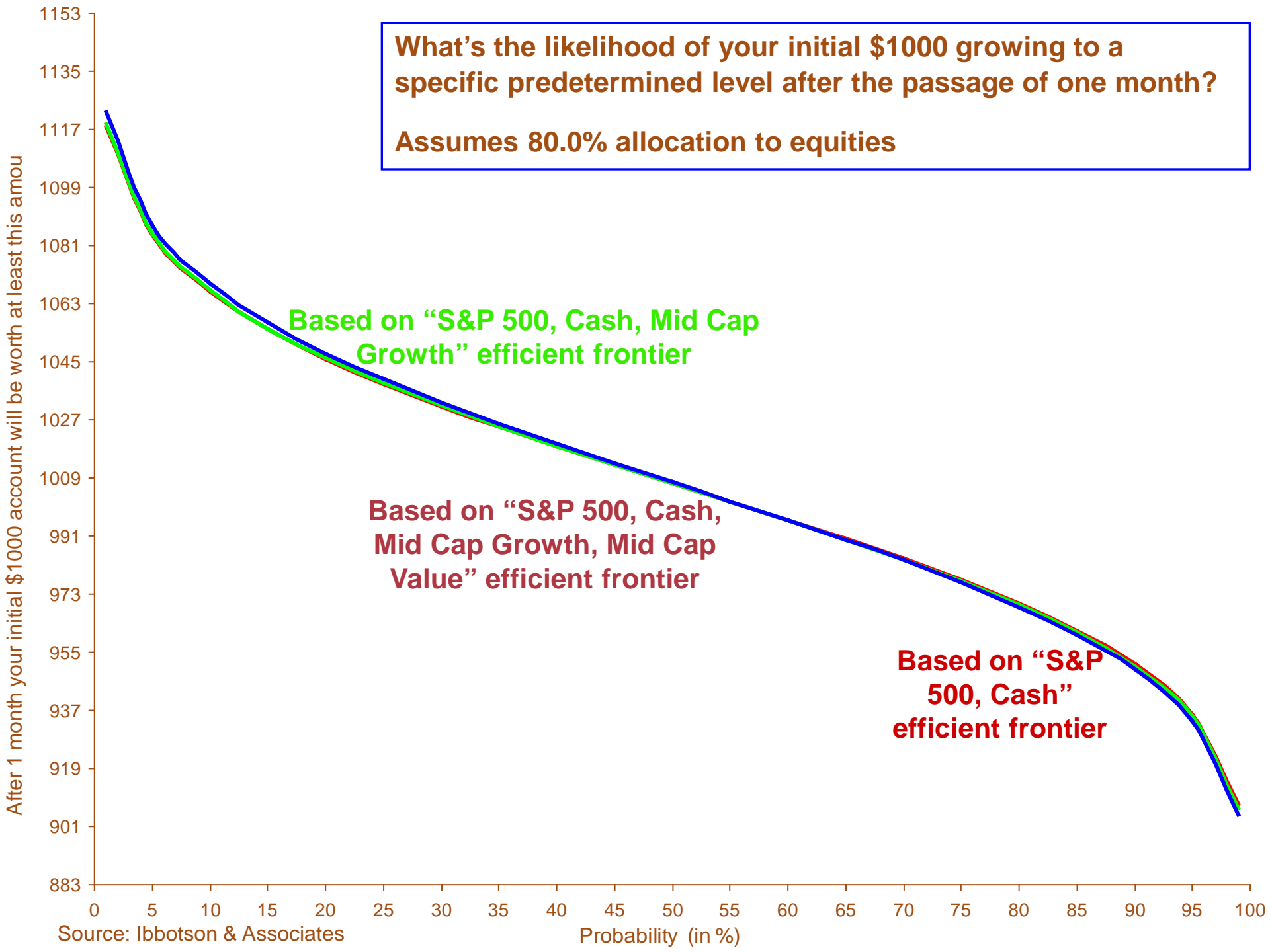
Based on "S&P 500, Cash, Mid Cap Growth" efficient frontier

Based on "S&P 500, Cash" efficient frontier

After 1 month your initial \$1000 account will be worth at least this amou

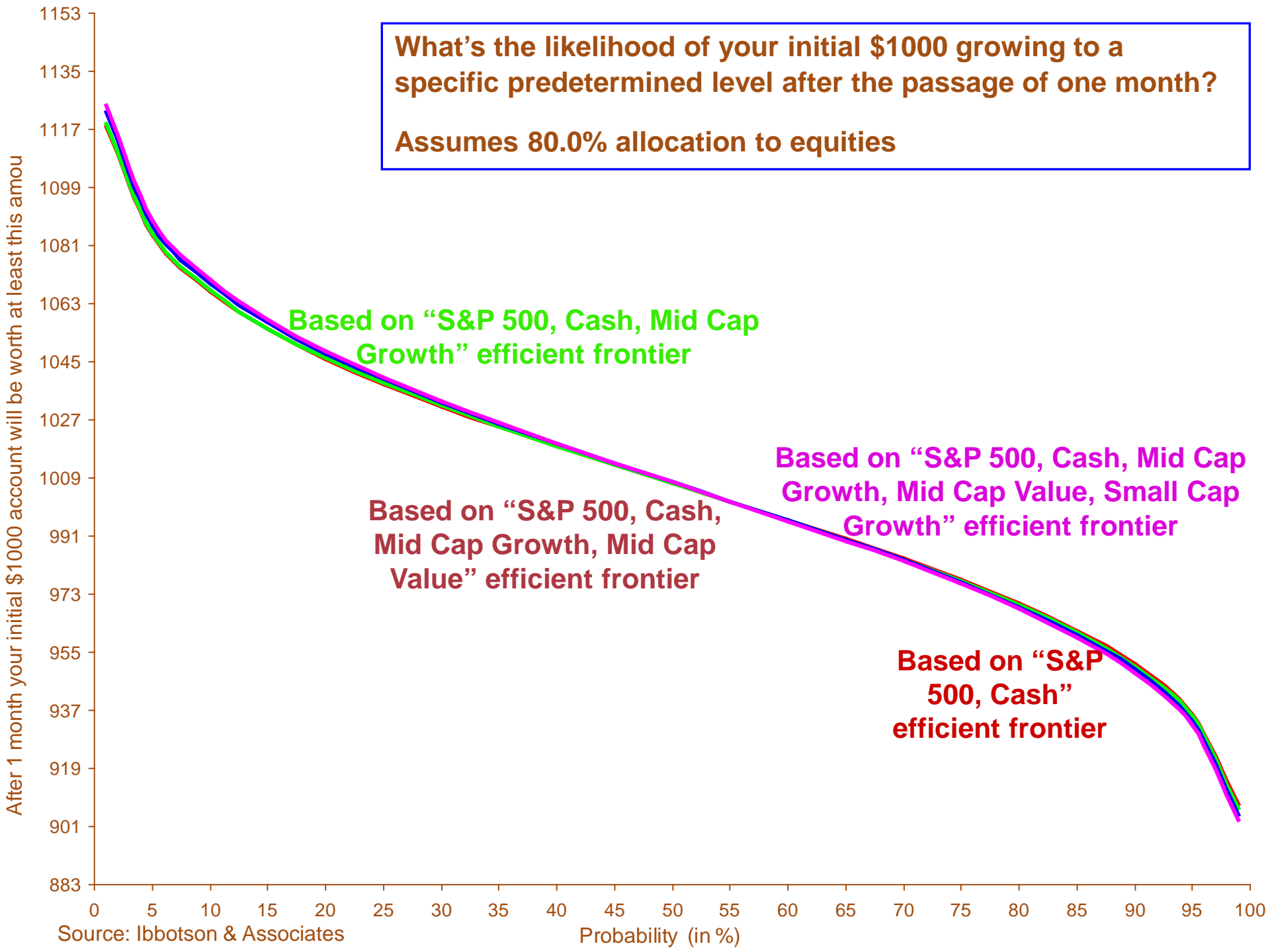
Source: Ibbotson & Associates

Probability (in %)



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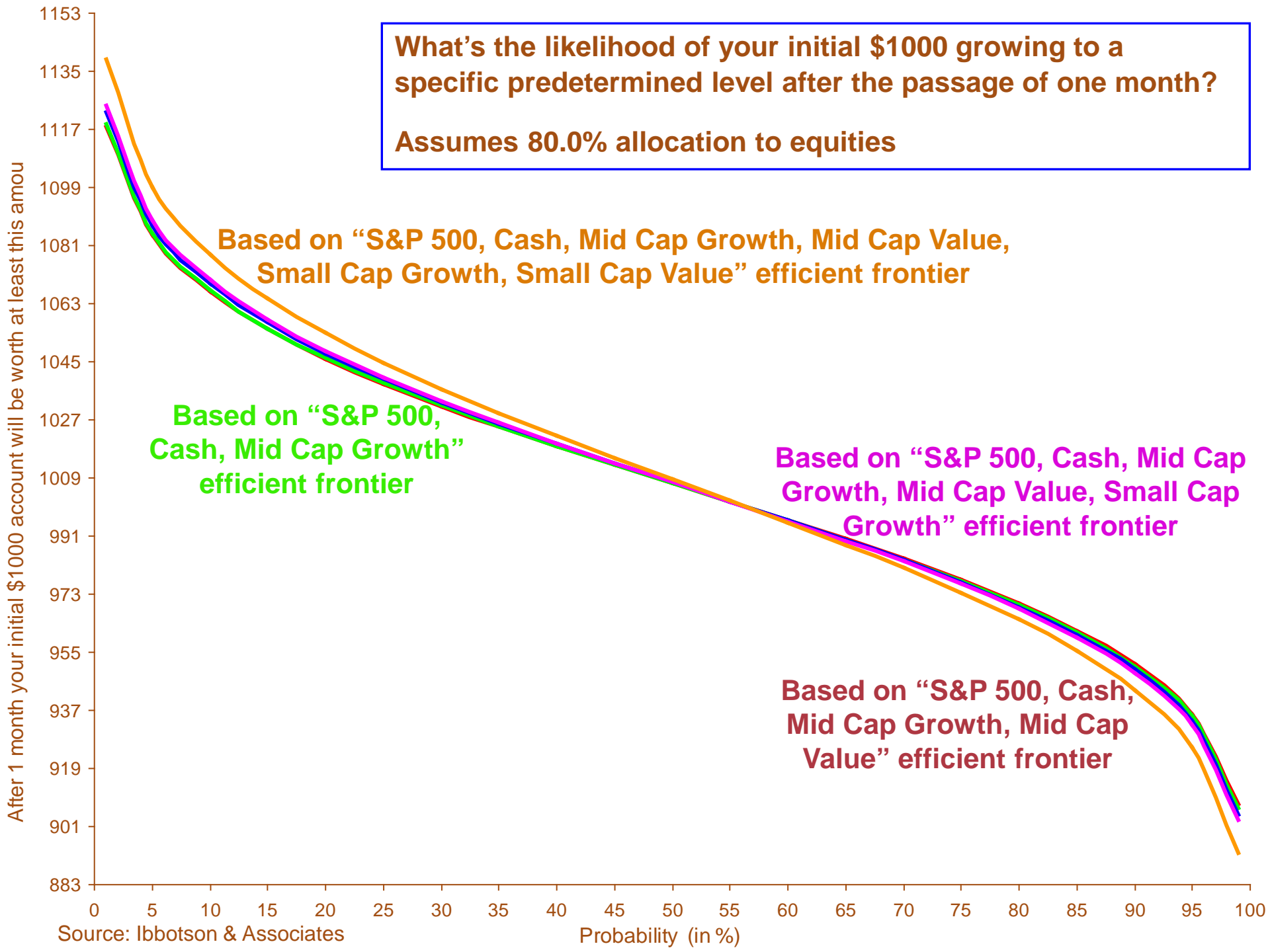
Based on "S&P 500, Cash, Mid Cap Growth" efficient frontier

Based on "S&P 500, Cash, Mid Cap Growth, Mid Cap Value" efficient frontier

Based on "S&P 500, Cash, Mid Cap Growth, Mid Cap Value, Small Cap Growth" efficient frontier

Based on "S&P 500, Cash" efficient frontier

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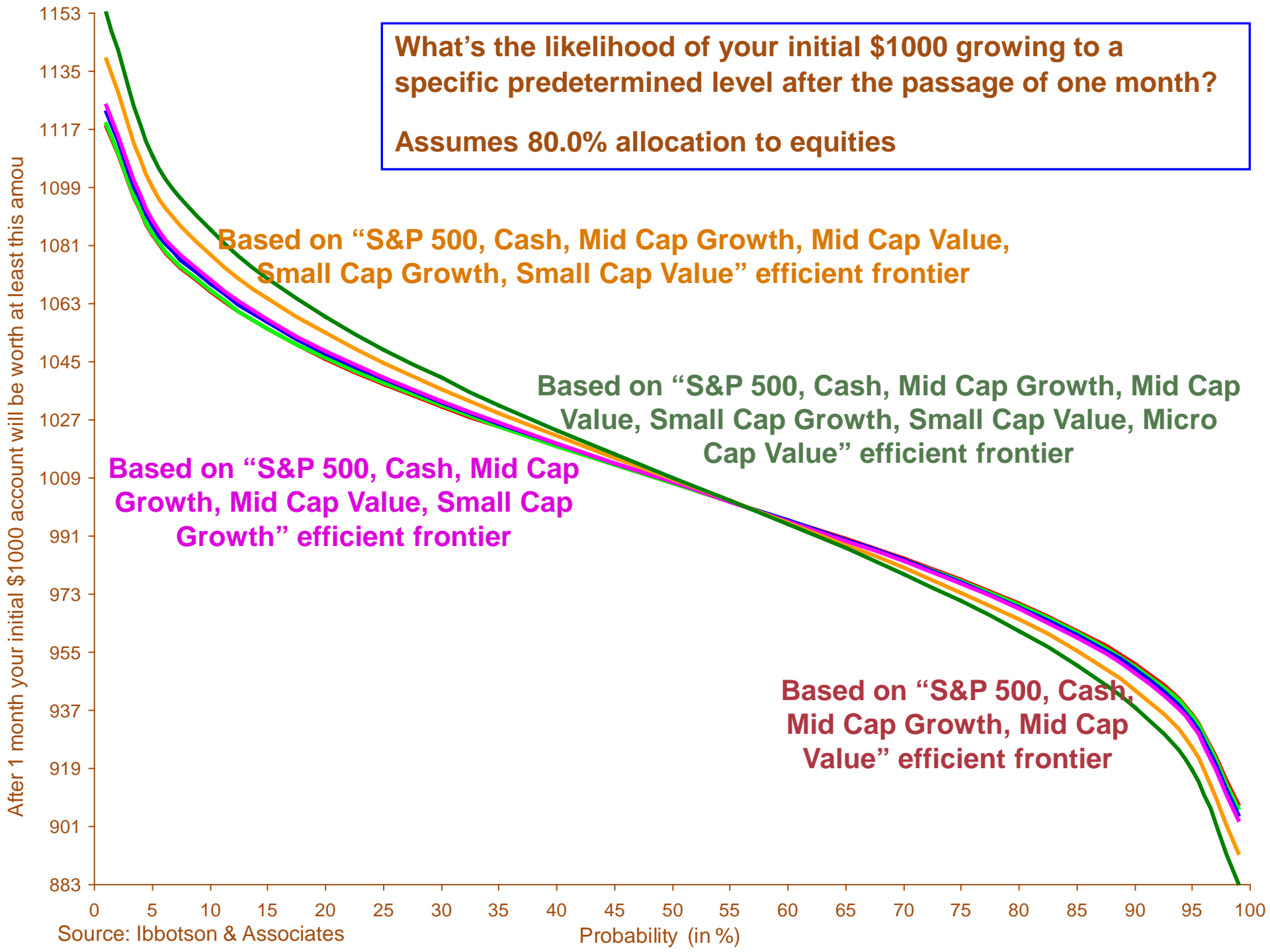
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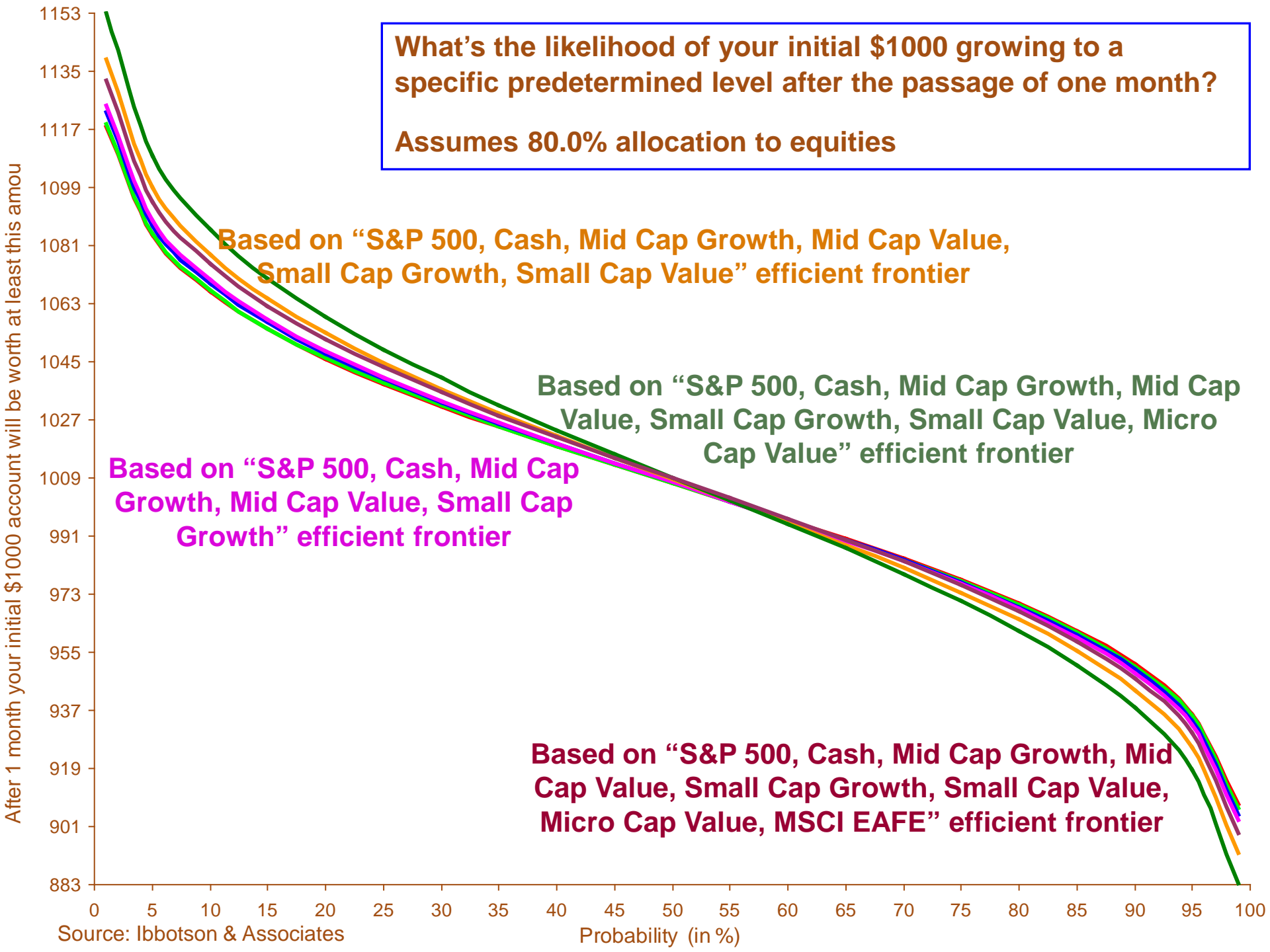
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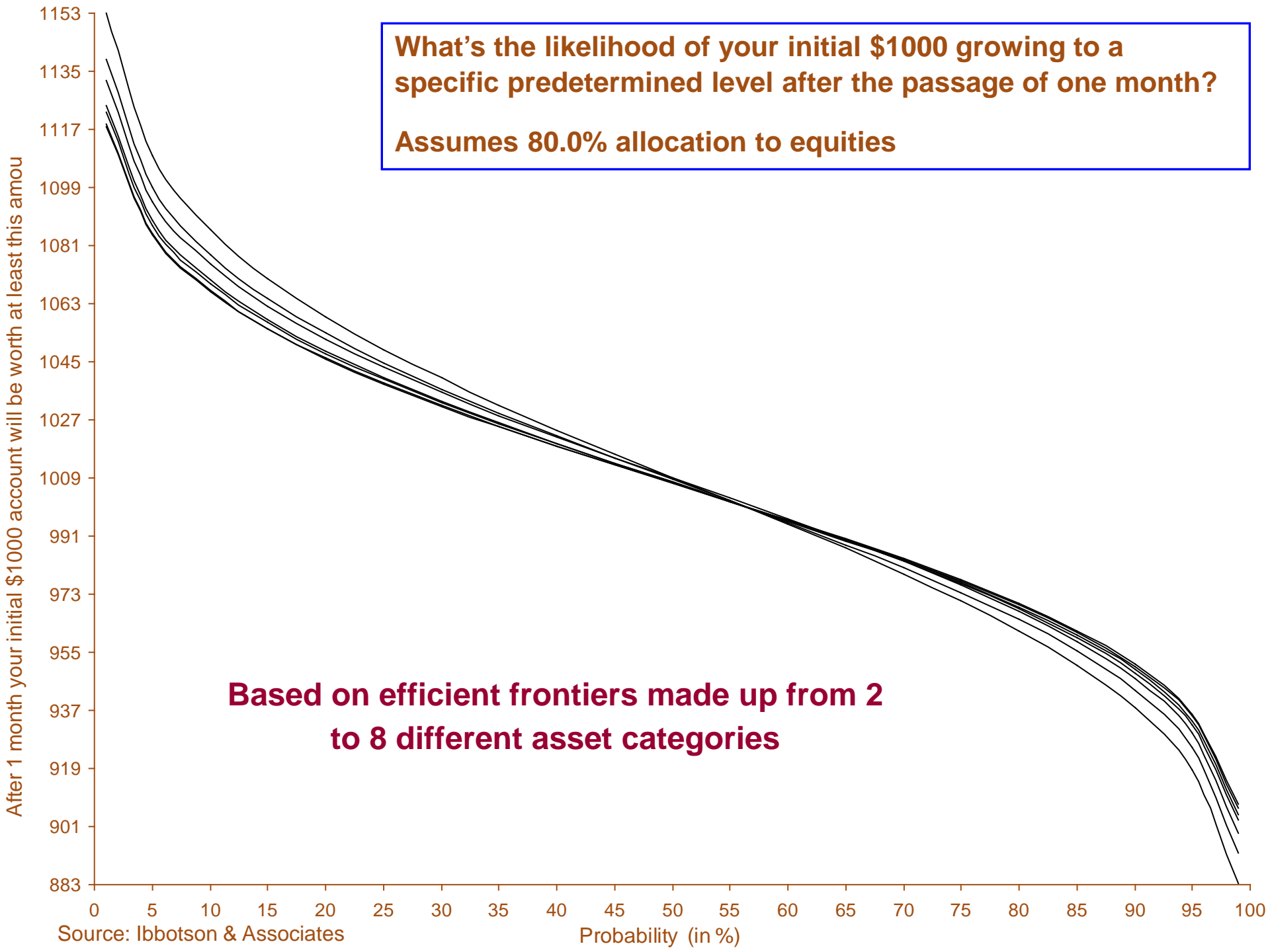
Based on "S&P 500, Cash, Mid Cap Growth, Mid Cap Value, Small Cap Growth" efficient frontier

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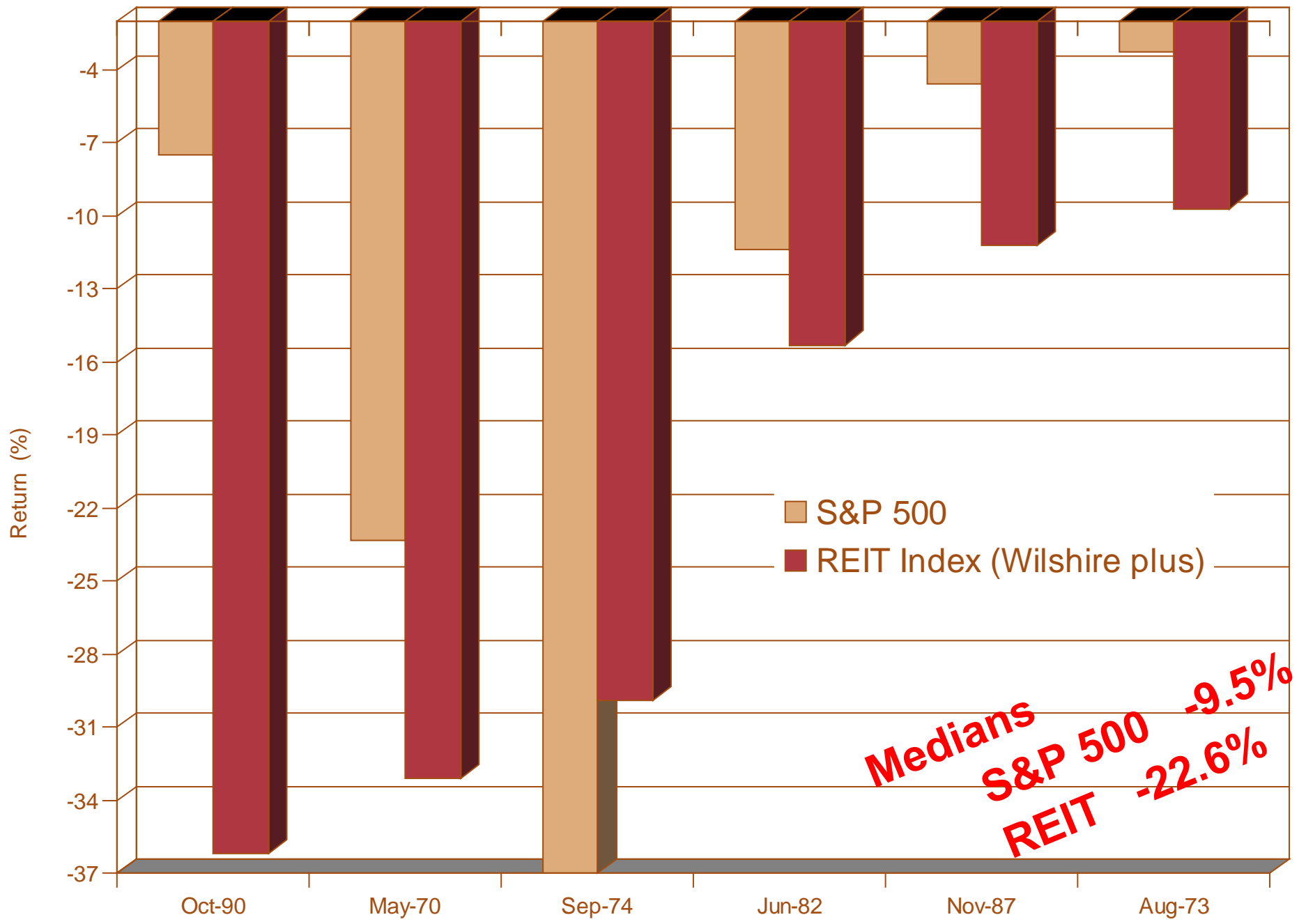
After 1 month your initial \$1000 account will be worth at least this amount



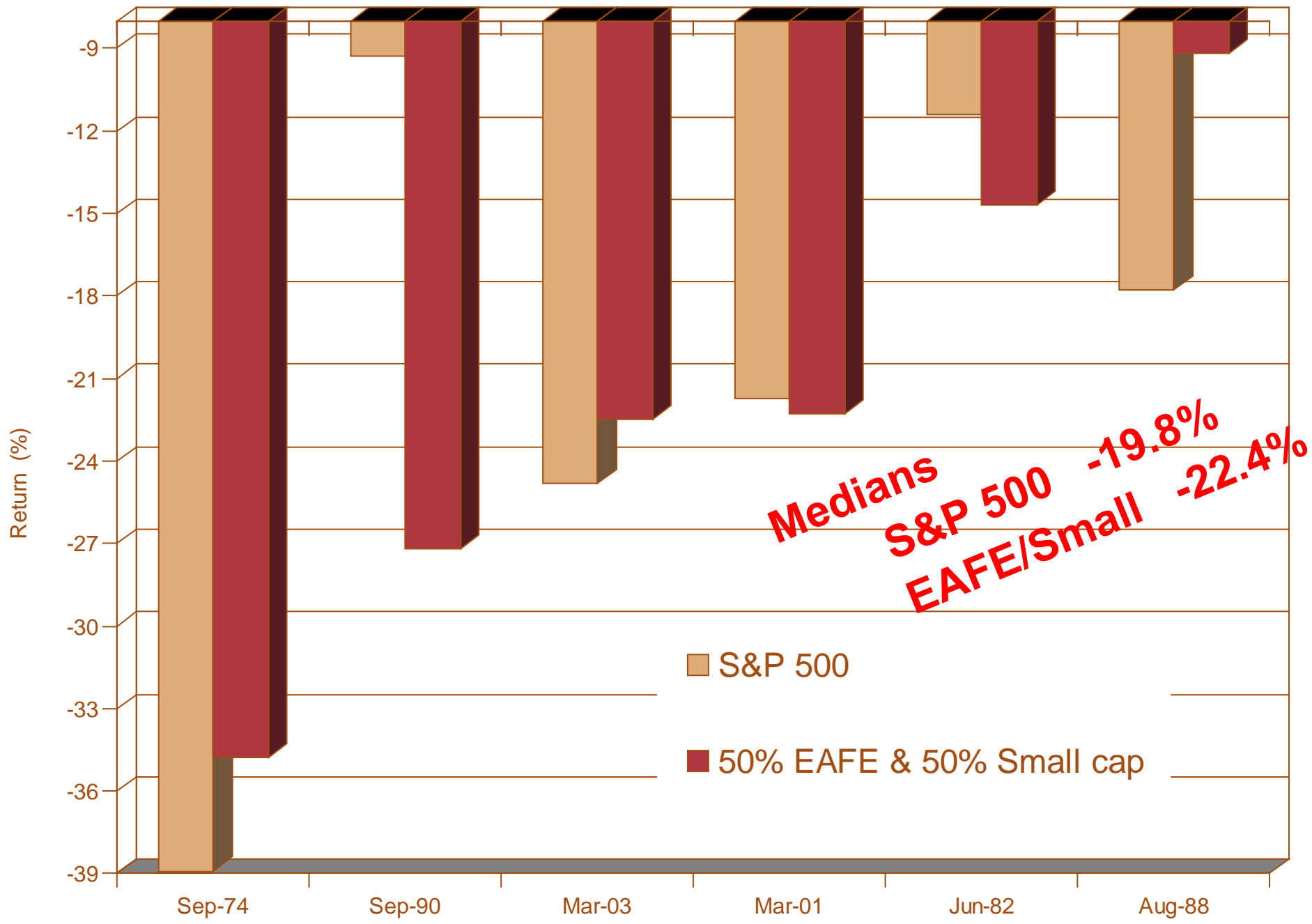




Diversification is Not a Useful Risk Management Tool



Medians
S&P 500 -9.5%
REIT -22.6%



Source: Ibbotson & Associates

Return (%) for the 12-months ending...

Does Diversification Work?

- **Found that**

- Out of last 945 months, S&P was negative 364 months (38.5% of the time)*

*Updated through 9/30/04

Does Diversification Work?

- **Found that**

- Out of last 945 months, S&P was negative 364 months (38.5% of the time)*
- **Of these 364 months of negative S&P 500 returns, 48.5% of the time equal-weighting diversification made the returns worse**

*Updated through 9/30/04

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- **Found that**

- Out of last 945 months, S&P was negative 364 months (38.5% of the time)*
- Of these 364 months of negative S&P 500 returns, 48.5% of the time equal-weighting diversification made the returns worse
- **Median amount worse was -1.74% (per month)**

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- Of these 364 months of negative S&P 500 returns, 48.5% of the time equal-weighting diversification made the returns worse
- Median amount worse was -1.74% (per month)

- **Found that**

- **Equal-weighting diversification delivered a lower return than simple use of S&P 500 49.1% of the time**

*Updated through 9/30/04

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- Out of last 945 months, S&P was negative 364 months (38.5% of the time)*
- Of these 364 months of negative S&P 500 returns, 48.5% of the time equal-weighting diversification made the returns worse
- Median amount worse was -1.74% (per month)

- **Found that**

- Equal-weighting diversification delivered a lower return than simple use of S&P 500 49.1% of the time
- **Median amount was -1.57% (per month)**

*Updated through 9/30/04

Does Diversification Work?

- **Found that**

- Out of last 945 months, S&P was negative 364 months (38.5% of the time)*
- Of these 364 months of negative S&P 500 returns, 48.5% of the time equal-weighting diversification made the returns worse
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- **Found that**

- Equal-weighting diversification delivered a lower return than simple use of S&P 500 49.1% of the time
- Median amount was -1.57% (per month)

- **Found that**

- **Out of last 945 months, S&P fell more than 5% during 98 months (10.4% of the time)***

*Updated through 9/30/04

Does Diversification Work?

- **Found that**

- Out of last 945 months, S&P was negative 364 months (38.5% of the time)*
- Of these 364 months of negative S&P 500 returns, 48.5% of the time equal-weighting diversification made the returns worse
- Median amount worse was -1.74% (per month)

- **Found that**

- Equal-weighting diversification delivered a lower return than simple use of S&P 500 49.1% of the time
- Median amount was -1.57% (per month)

- **Found that**

- Out of last 945 months, S&P fell more than 5% during 98 months (10.4% of the time)*
- **Of these 98 months of sub -5% S&P 500 returns, 56.3% of the time equal-weighting diversification made the returns worse***

*Updated through 9/30/04

Does Diversification Work?

- **Found that**

- Out of last 945 months, S&P was negative 364 months (38.5% of the time)*
- Of these 364 months of negative S&P 500 returns, 48.5% of the time equal-weighting diversification made the returns worse
- Median amount worse was -1.74% (per month)

- **Found that**

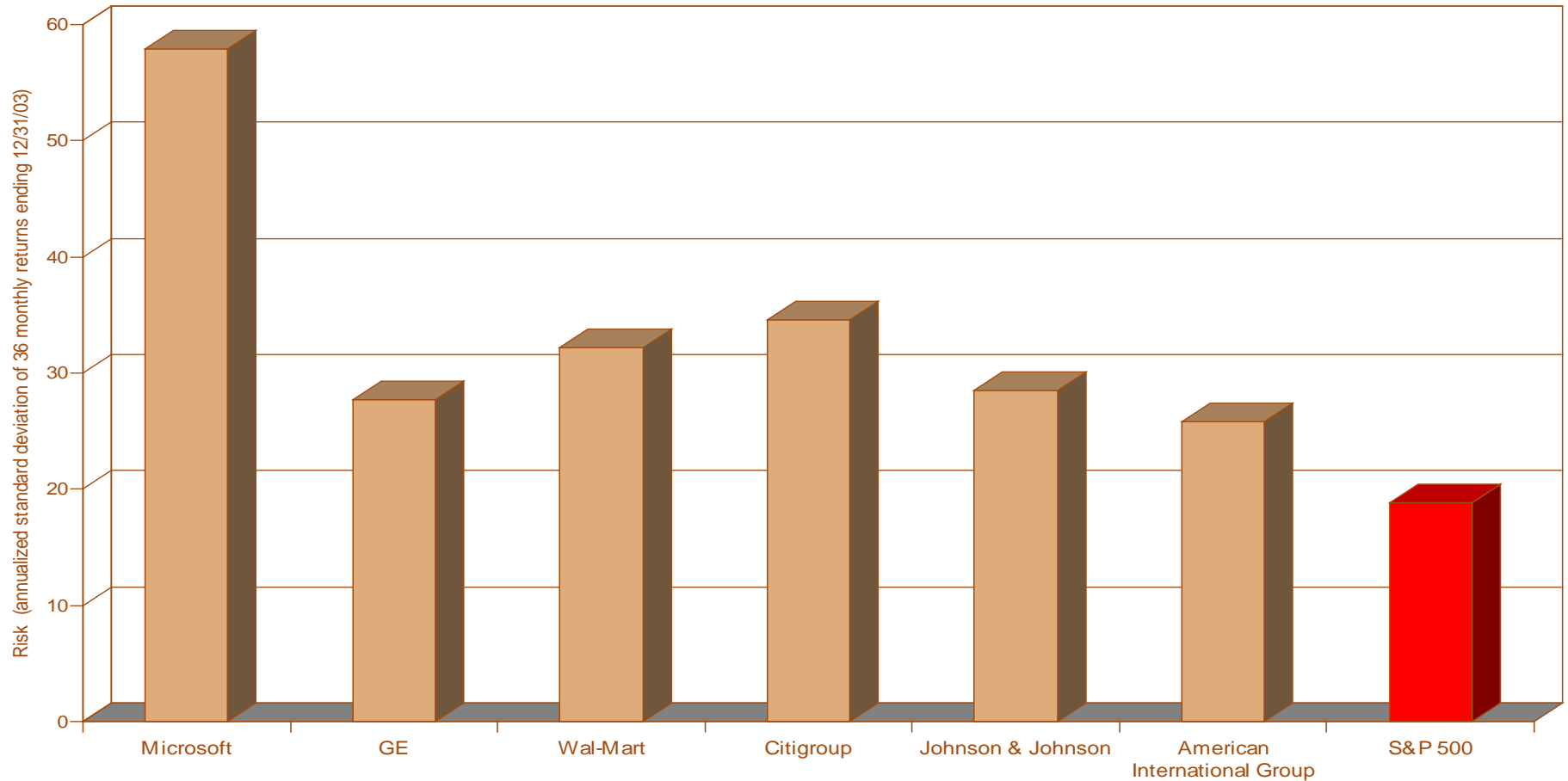
- Equal-weighting diversification delivered a lower return than simple use of S&P 500 49.1% of the time
- Median amount was -1.57% (per month)

- **Found that**

- Out of last 945 months, S&P fell more than 5% during 98 months (10.4% of the time)*
- Of these 98 months of sub -5% S&P 500 returns, 56.3% of the time equal-weighting diversification made the returns worse*
- **Median amount worse was -2.30% (per month)**

*Updated through 9/30/04

Diversifying to the Level of the S&P 500 is Value Added



Source: Ibbotson & Associates

Diversification

Proposed Argument

Conventional wisdom holds that diversification is a useful tool for risk-reduction covering short-term periods such as a year or less. It claims that by encouraging our clients to spread their portfolios across a series of different asset classes we help them to reduce the chance of loss. However, the data since 1925 demonstrates that over the long term, diversification's power, as a risk-management tool is at best negligible.

Proposed Argument

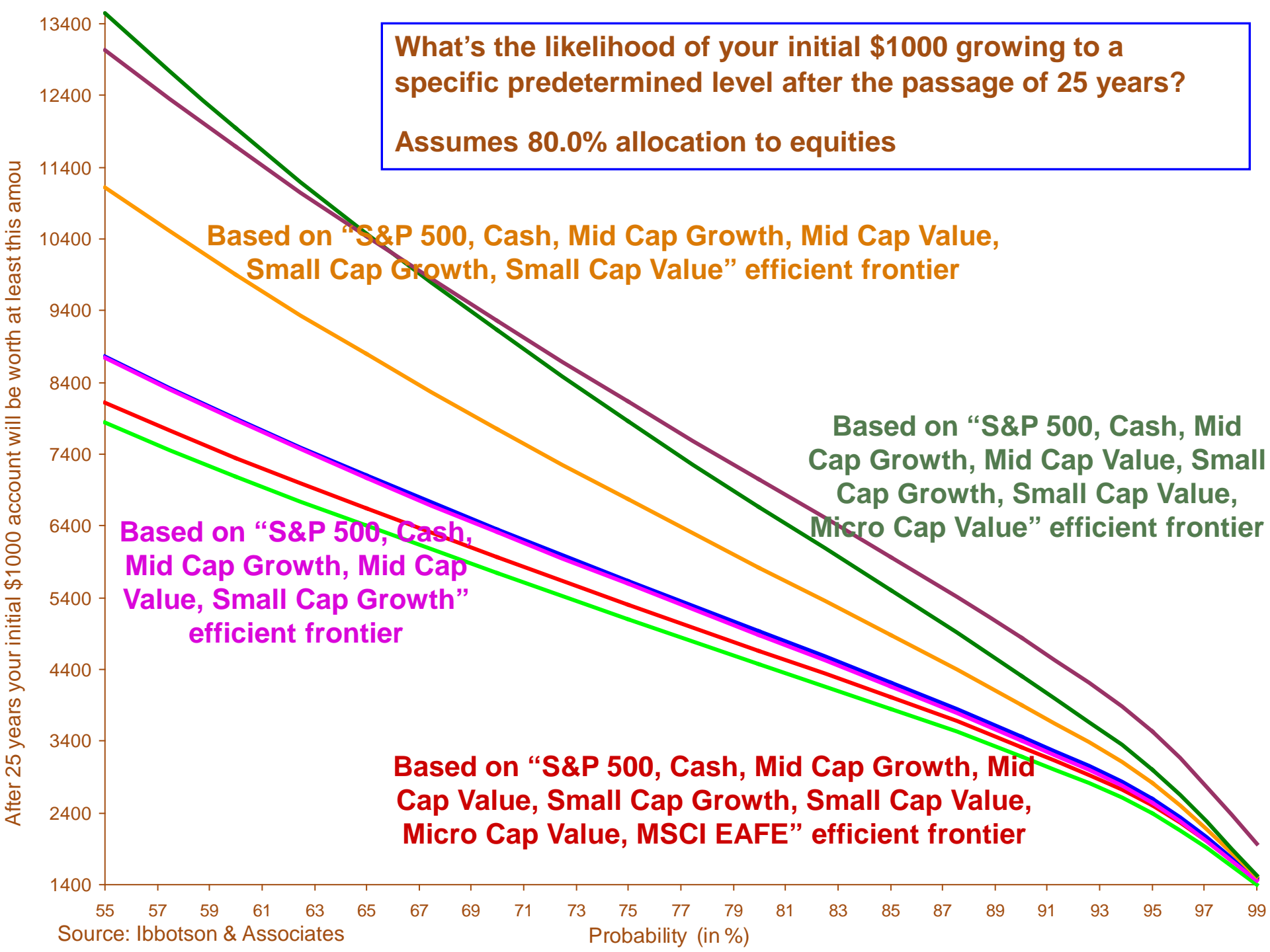
Conventional wisdom holds that diversification is a useful tool for risk-reduction covering short-term periods such as a year or less. It claims that by encouraging our clients to spread their portfolios across a series of different asset classes we help them to reduce the chance of loss. However, the data since 1925 demonstrates that over the long term, diversification's power, as a risk-management tool is at best negligible.

Nevertheless, diversification may be one of the most powerful, useful tools we have available to use with our clients. The magnitude of the benefit is well beyond what is generally understood by most clients.

Proposed Argument

Conventional wisdom holds that diversification is a useful tool for risk-reduction covering short-term periods such as a year or less. It claims that by encouraging our clients to spread their portfolios across a series of different asset classes we help them to reduce the chance of loss. The actual data since 1925 demonstrate that diversification's power, as a risk-management tool is at best negligible. However, the data since 1925 demonstrates that over the long term, diversification's power, as a risk-management tool is at best negligible. The magnitude of the benefit is well beyond what is generally understood by most clients.

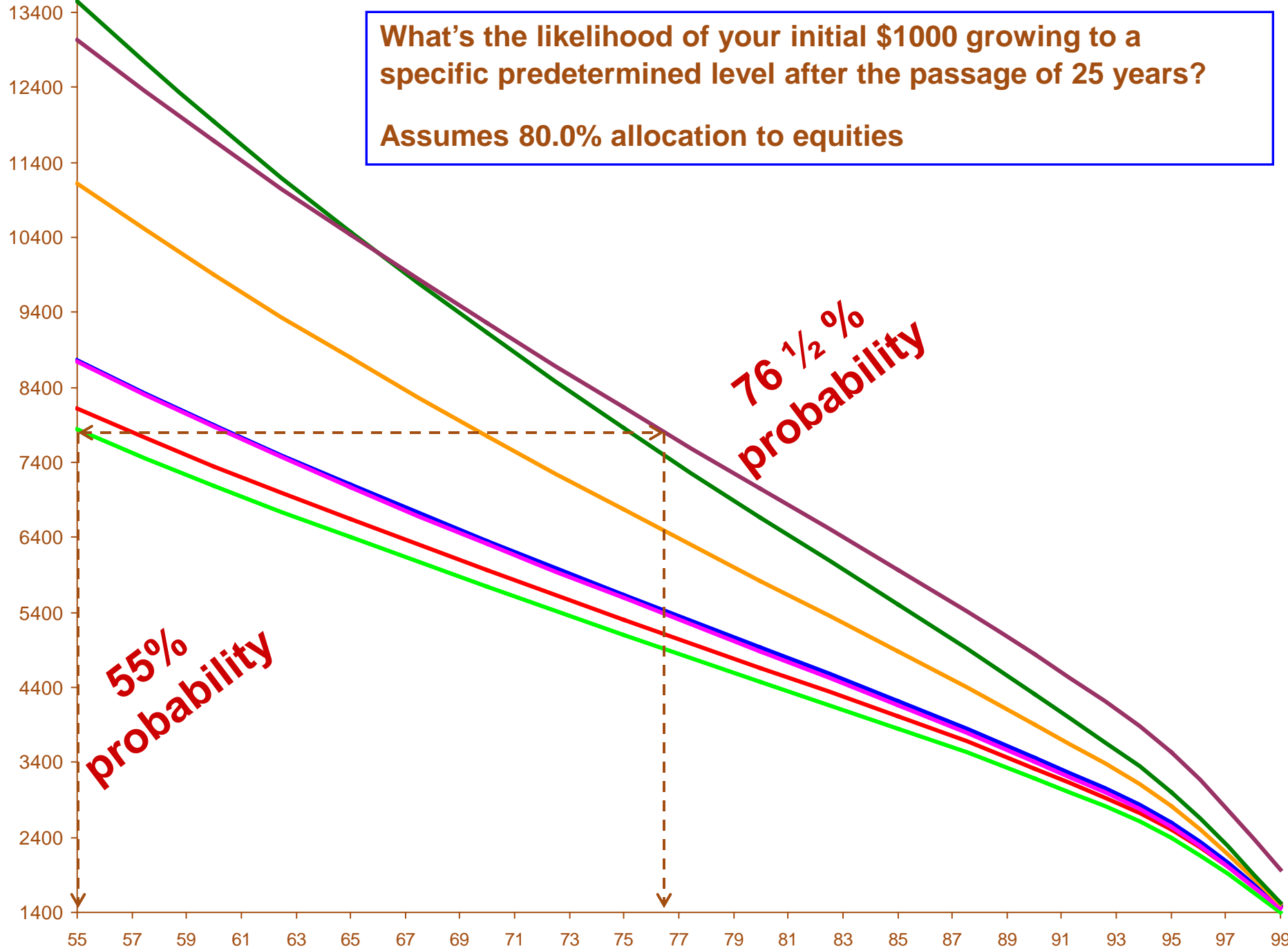
Diversification's power, however, is not as a risk-reduction mechanism, but instead as a method for radically increasing the probability of achieving some long-range (e.g., 25 years out) investment goal.



What's the likelihood of your initial \$1000 growing to a specific predetermined level after the passage of 25 years?

Assumes 80.0% allocation to equities

After 25 years your initial \$1000 account will be worth at least this amount



55% probability

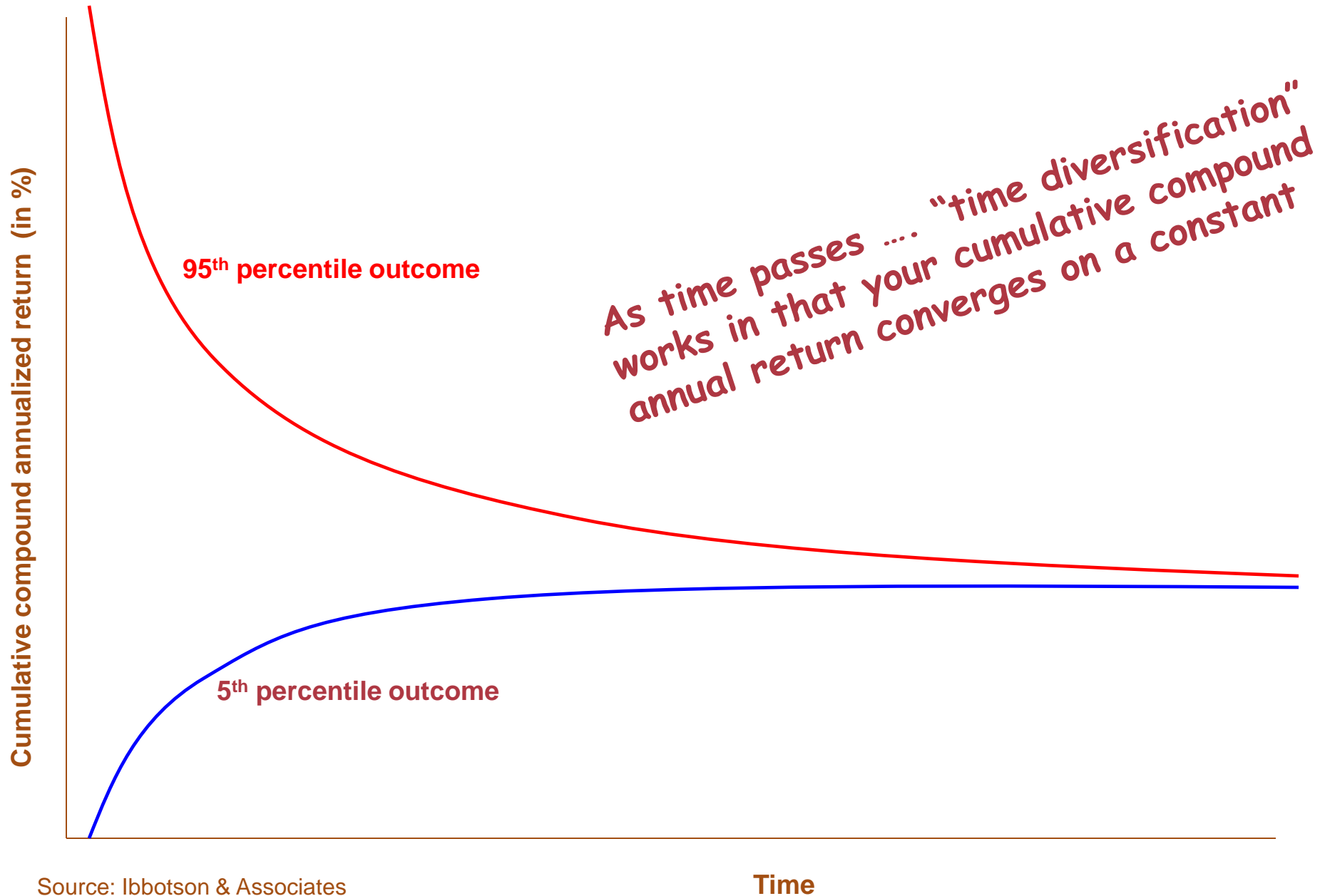
76 1/2 % probability



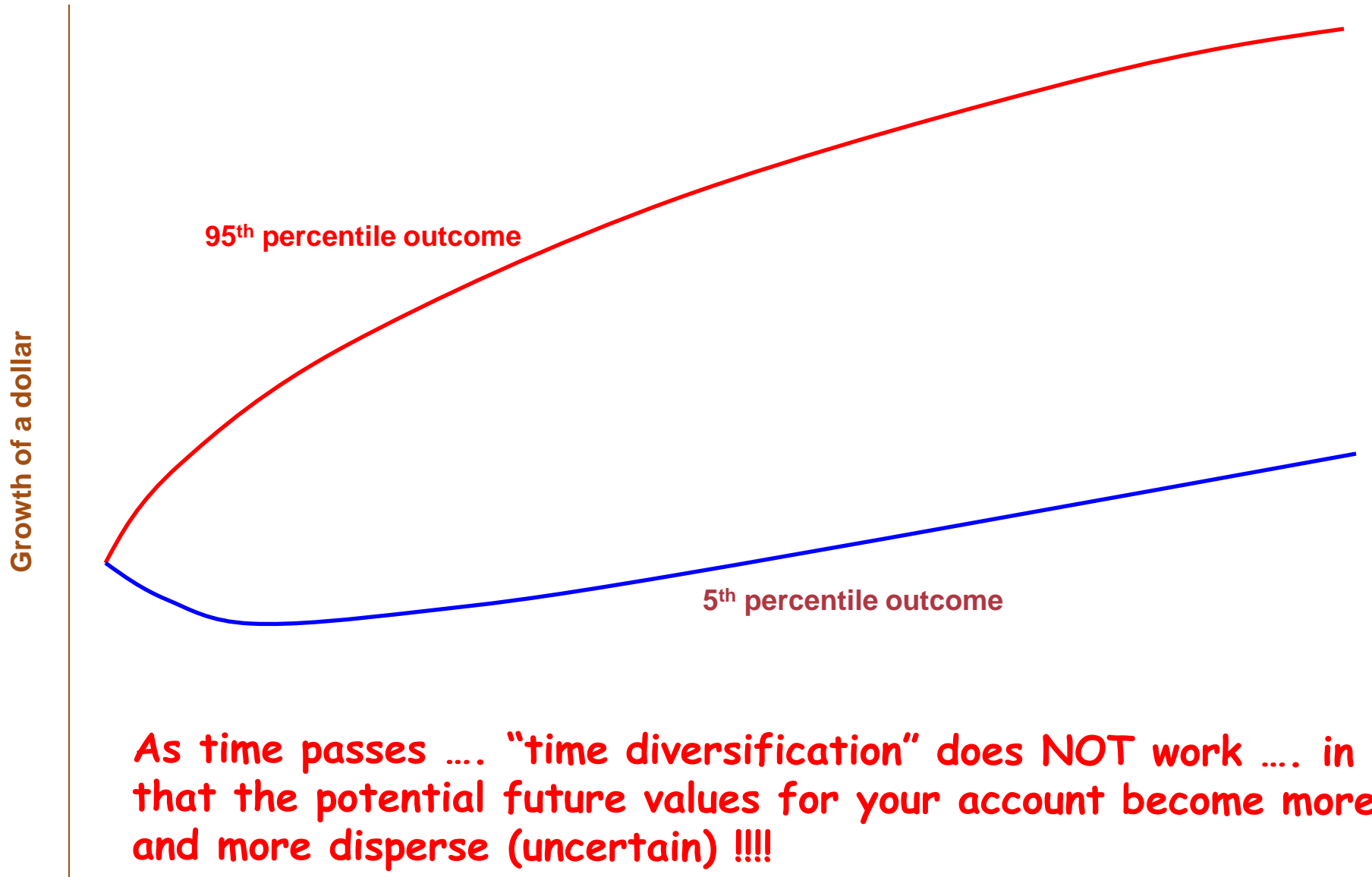
Source: Ibbotson & Associates

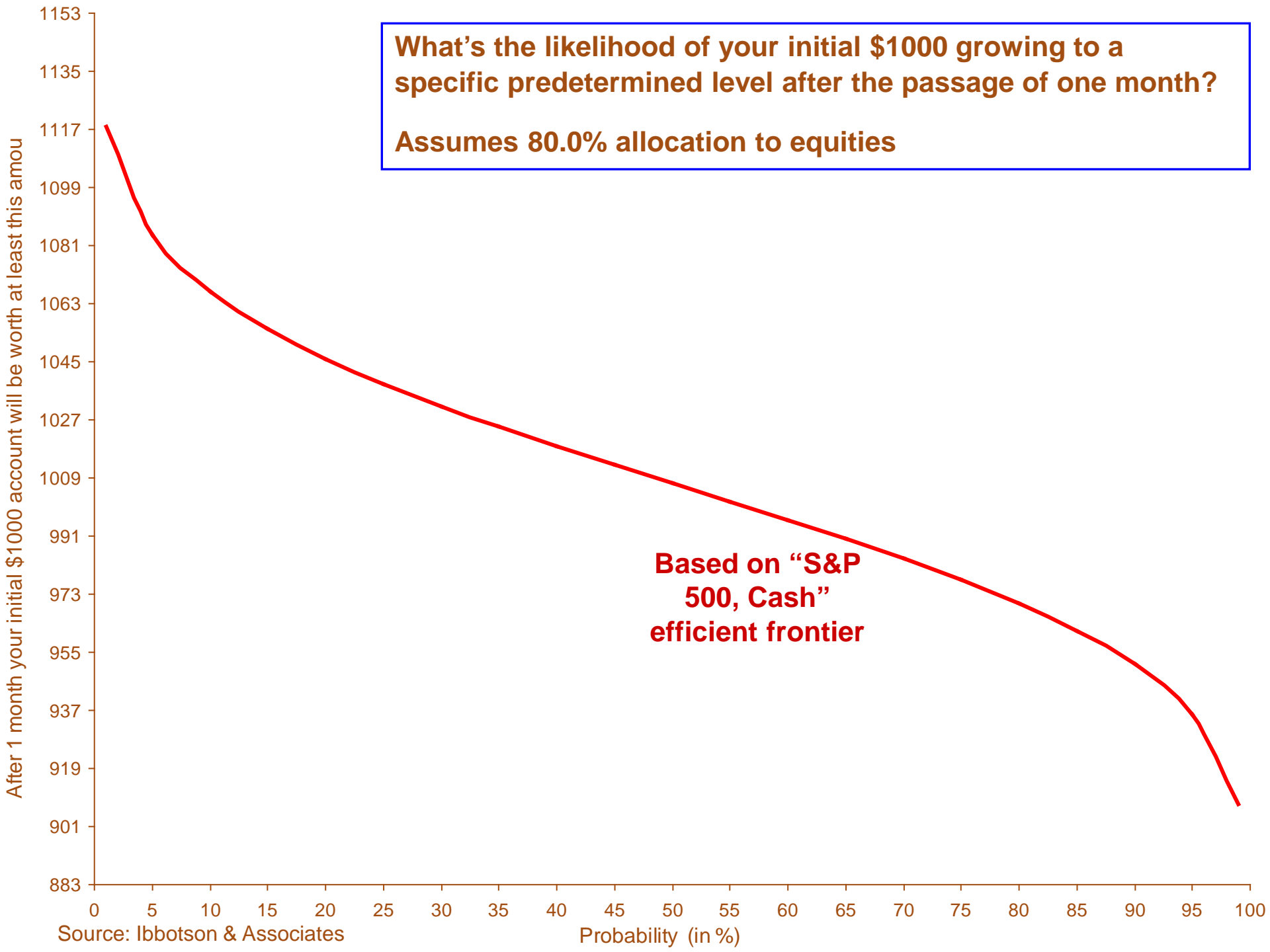
Number of asset categories reflected in portfolio

Zvi Bodie Makes the Argument Against “Time Diversification”

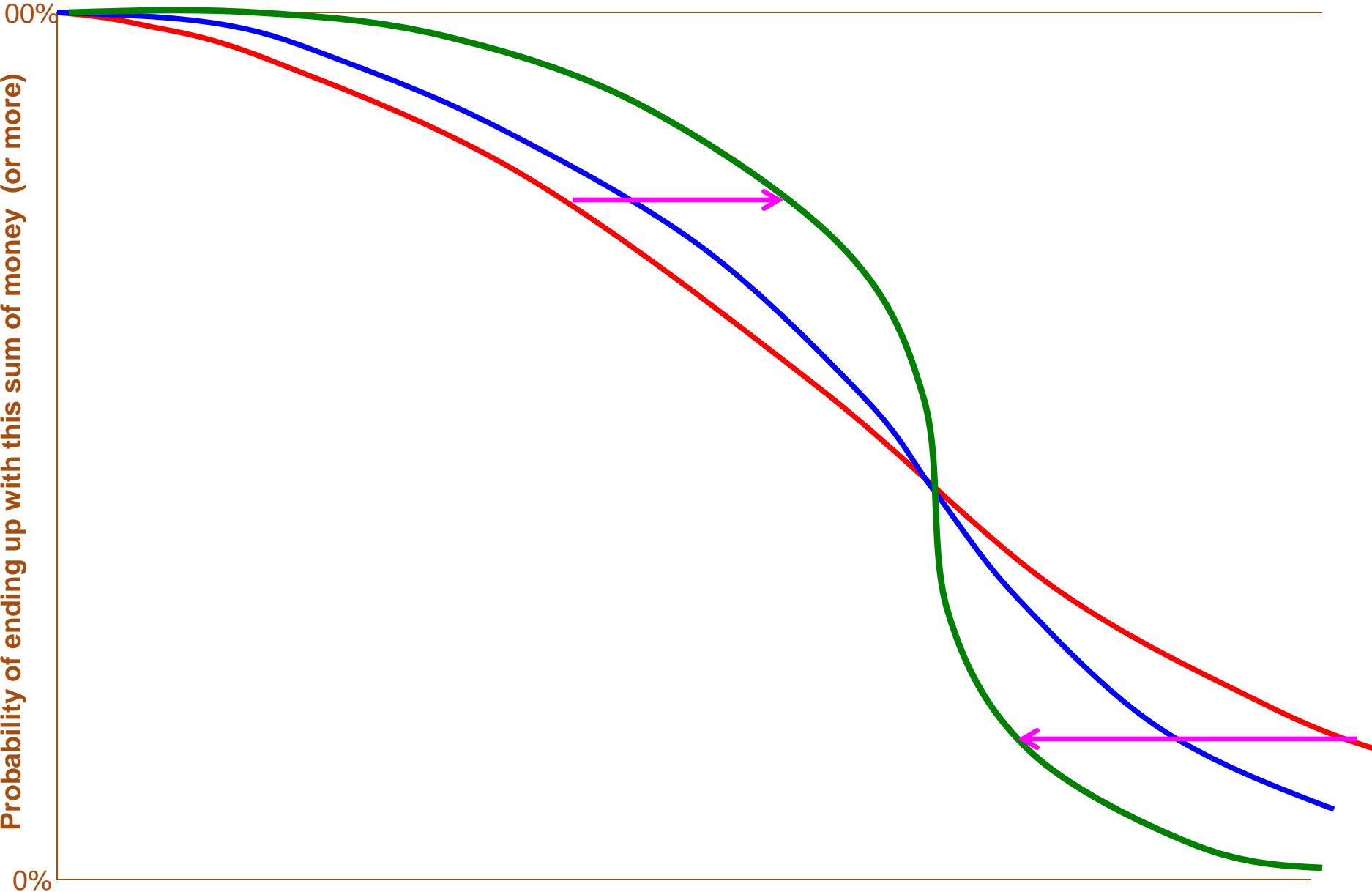


Zvi Bodie Makes the Argument Against “Time Diversification”





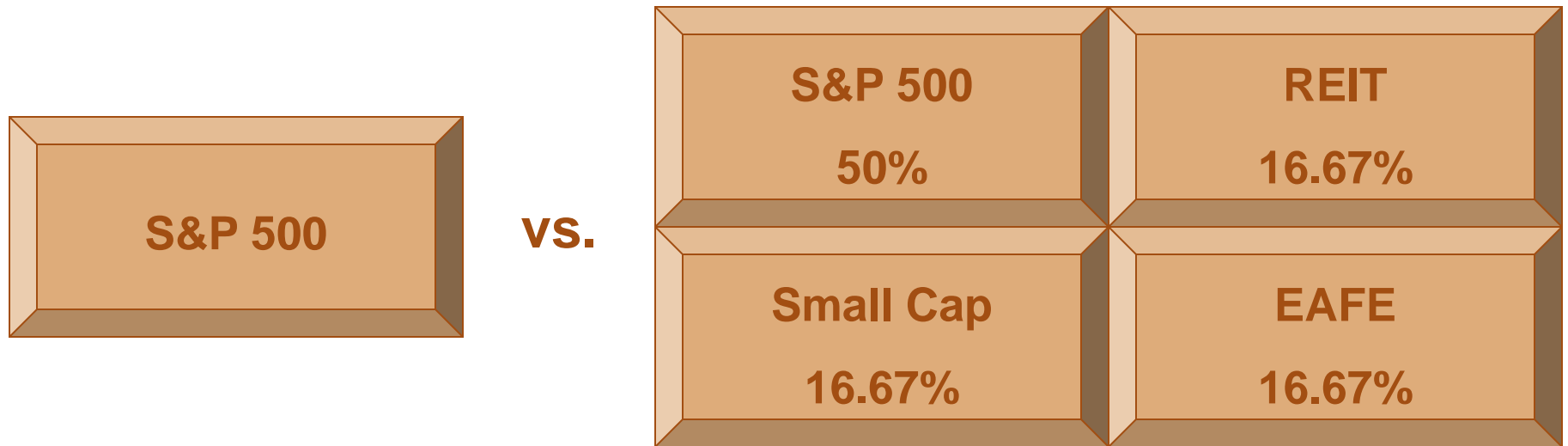
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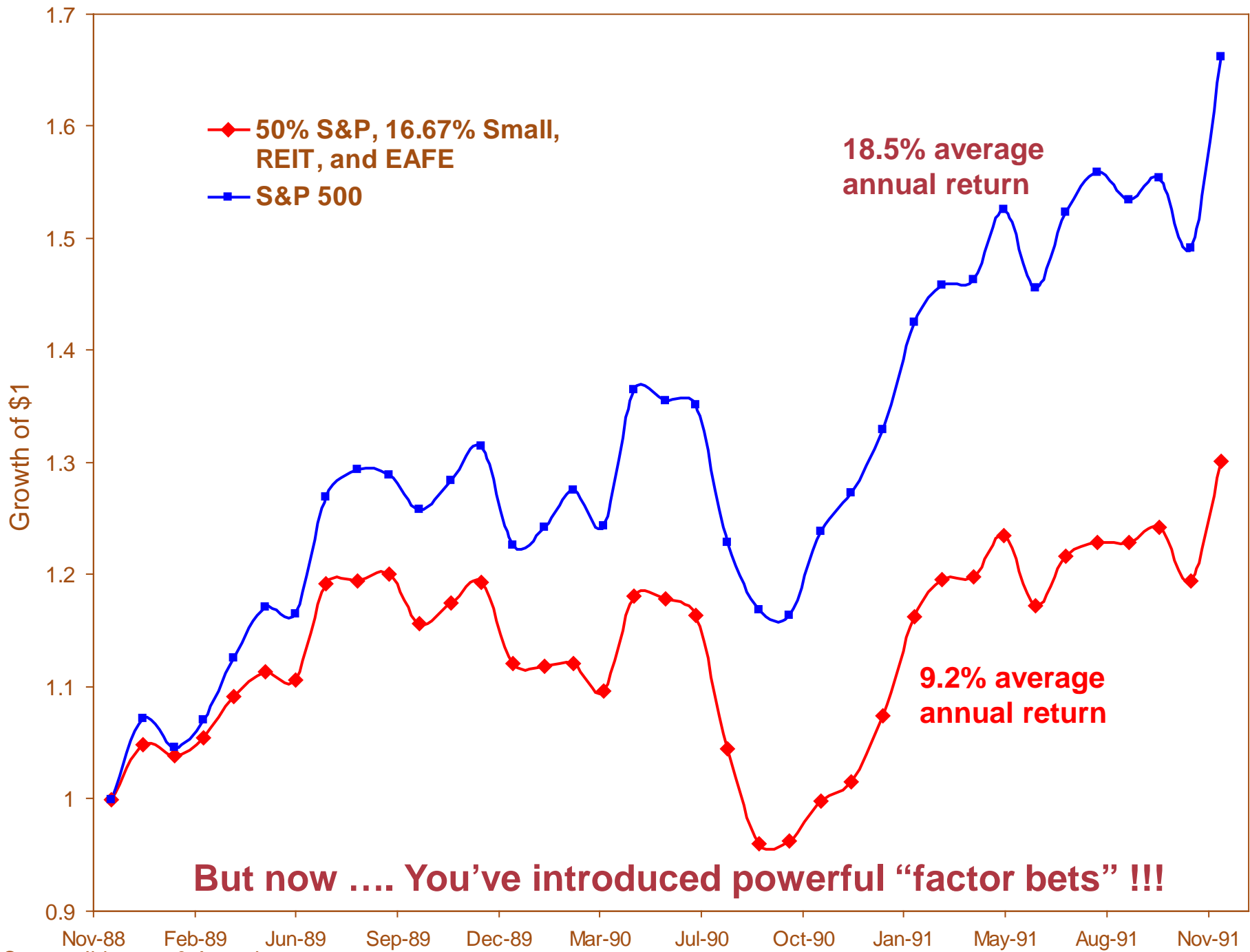
Source: Ibbotson & Associates

Dollar value of account at end of time period

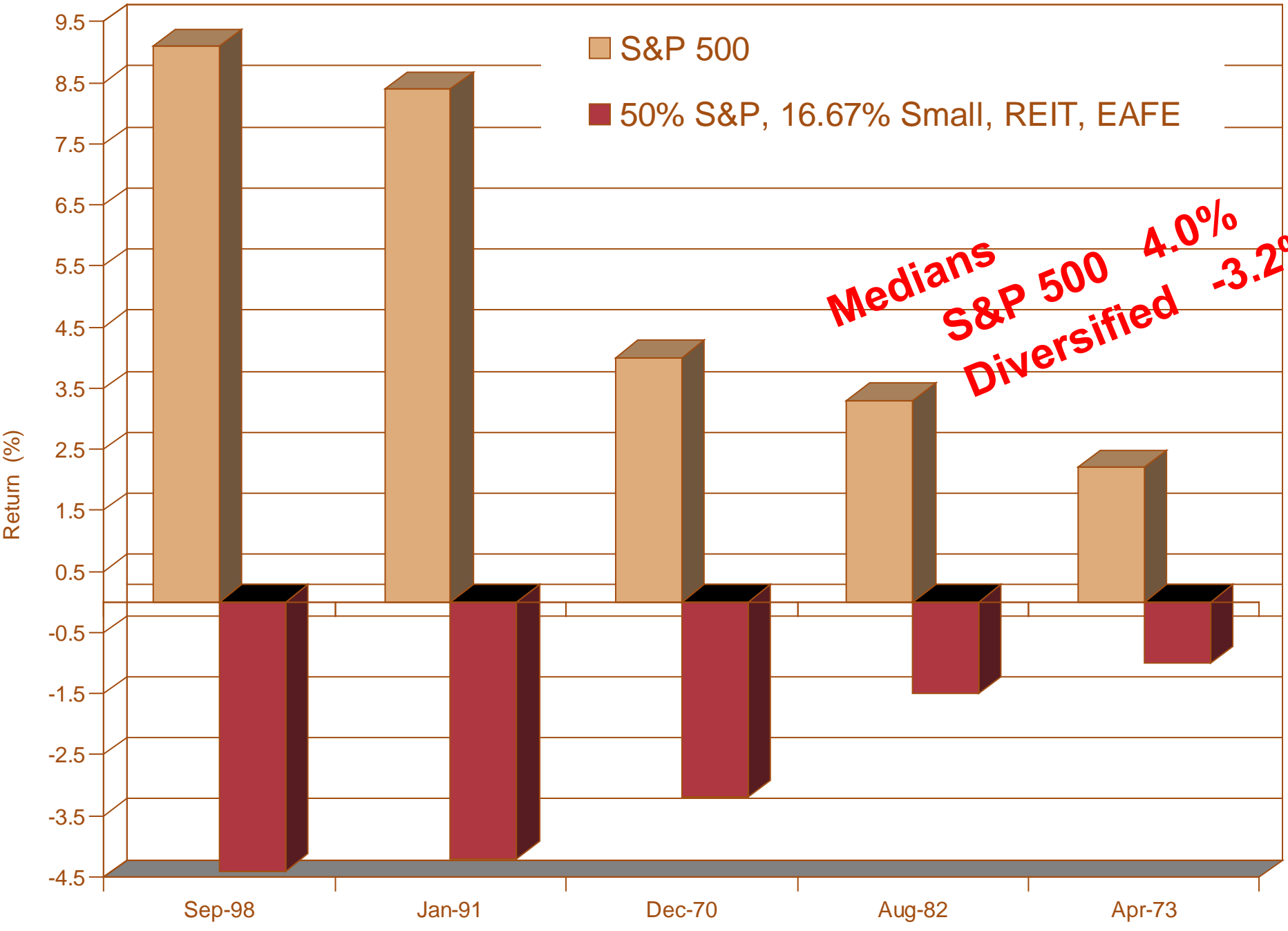
Burden of Expectations Management



But now...You've introduced powerful "factor bets" !!!



Source: Ibbotson & Associates



Conclusions

- **Diversification is not useful for “risk management”**
- **Use it anyway because:**
 - Extremely powerful tool
 - Useful for “surety of long-term outcomes”
- **Burden of expectations management**
- **If insufficient ... don't use**

Thank you!

**Thank you for your time,
attention and participation**

Terry R. O'Neill of The O'Neill Company is a Registered Investment Advisor.

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