

Allocating on Blind Faith - RIA Pro



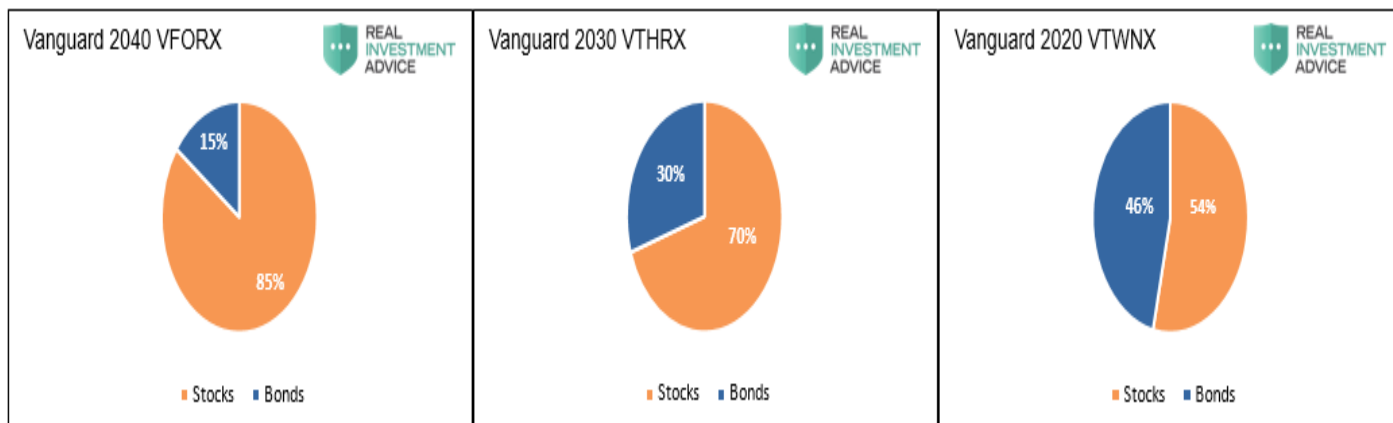
?Successful investing is about managing risk, not avoiding it.? - Benjamin Graham

Almost all passive investment strategies are based on the assumption that younger investors should hold more equities as a percentage of their total portfolio. Likewise, as they age and get closer to retirement, the allocation to fixed income assets should grow while equity holdings shrink. Target Date Funds (TDF?s), which base asset allocation solely on a specific future date, are the poster child for this strategy and demonstrate the current epitome of blind faith in passive strategies. If such a strategy were effective, investing would be simple and we could all meet our retirement goals. Unfortunately, our investment lifespans never line up with valuation peaks and troughs. As such, any strategy that ignores expected returns and the risks associated with asset prices at each point along the investment horizon is destined for failure. In this piece, we focus on an important graph and its construction. We illustrate that there are times, regardless of whether

you are 75 or 25, that you should heavily invest in stocks and other times when bonds should take priority over stocks. *We offer a special thank you to Brett Freeze for help sourcing and compiling the data used in the graphs and tables below.*

Missing the Target

Target Date Funds (TDF?s) are mutual funds that determine asset allocation and particular investments based solely on a target date. These funds are very popular offerings in retirement plans and 529 College Savings Plans due to the known date when someone wishes to retire or send a child to college. When TDFs are newly created, with plenty of time until the target date, they allocate assets heavily towards the equity markets. As time progresses, they gradually reallocate towards government bonds and other highly-rated fixed income products. The following charts show how Vanguard?s TDF allocations transition as the amount of time remaining until the target date declines.



The problem with these funds is that the asset allocations employed are solely a function of a specified future date, giving no consideration to the price paid for those assets. More simply, these funds completely ignore the most basic rule of investing, buy low and sell high.

Expected Returns�

To effectively explain a practical method for allocating between stocks and bonds, we have created a rather complex graph. Rather than present it now and try to explain the myriad of data points represented by the various symbols and lines, we think it is best to walk you through the construction of the graph. Viewing the various components of the graph in isolation will make it easier to interpret and shine a light on the expected outcomes for stocks and bonds.

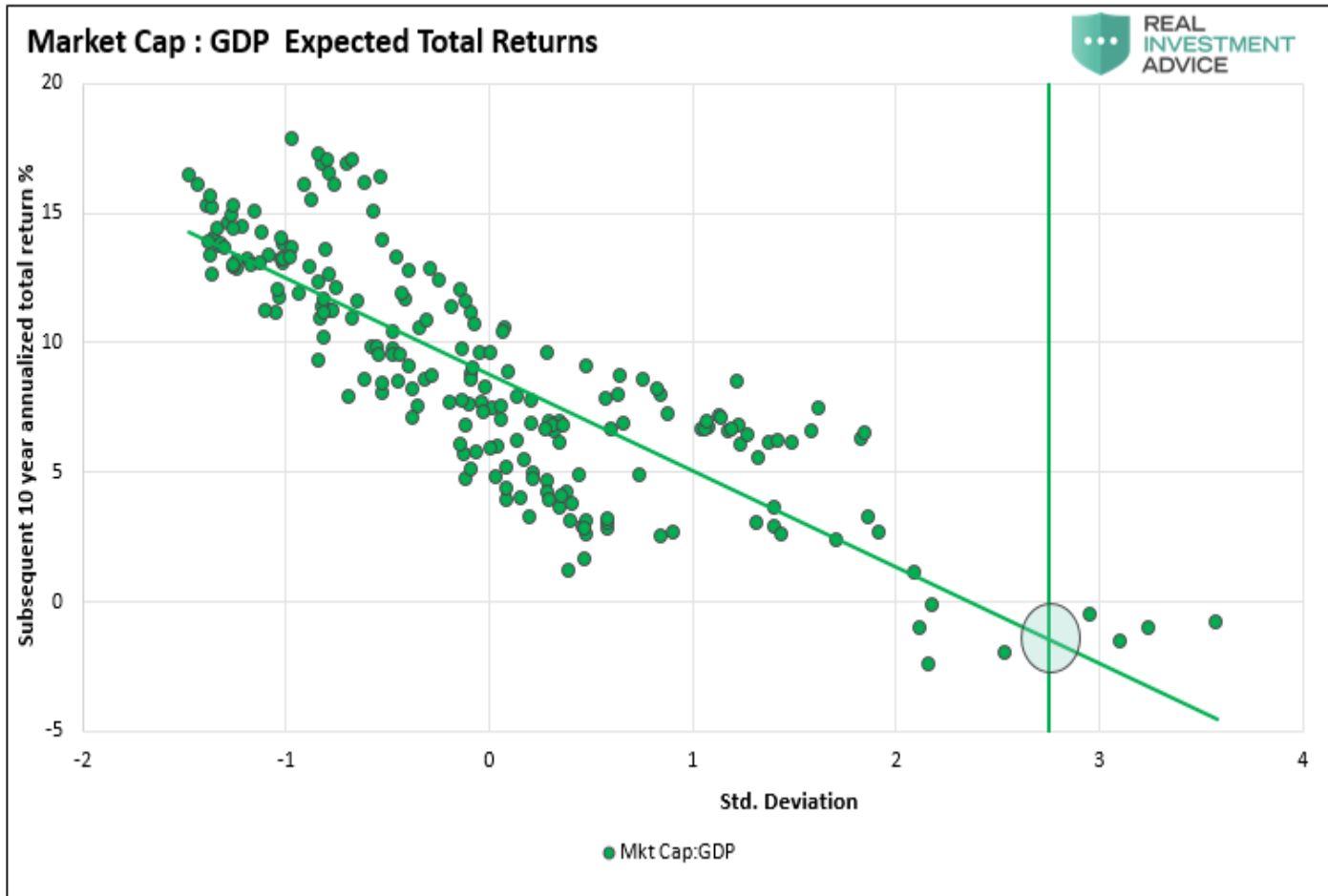
Valuations

The following three graphs are scatter plots of popular equity market valuations and their associated returns. Specifically, the green, orange, and purple markers represent the intersection of a quarterly valuation level and the subsequent 10-year annualized total return. Instead of using the specific valuation data in the x-axis, we use each data point?s standard deviation from the mean. This allows us to more effectively compare the values of the three metrics together. On each graph you will see a downward slanted line, which is the regression trend line of the markers (dots/diamonds). Each graph also has a vertical line representing the current valuation level. The intersection of these two lines is the expected return for the next ten years. The three graphs and the compilation of them shown last is based on nearly 75 years of data.

1. Market Cap to GDP

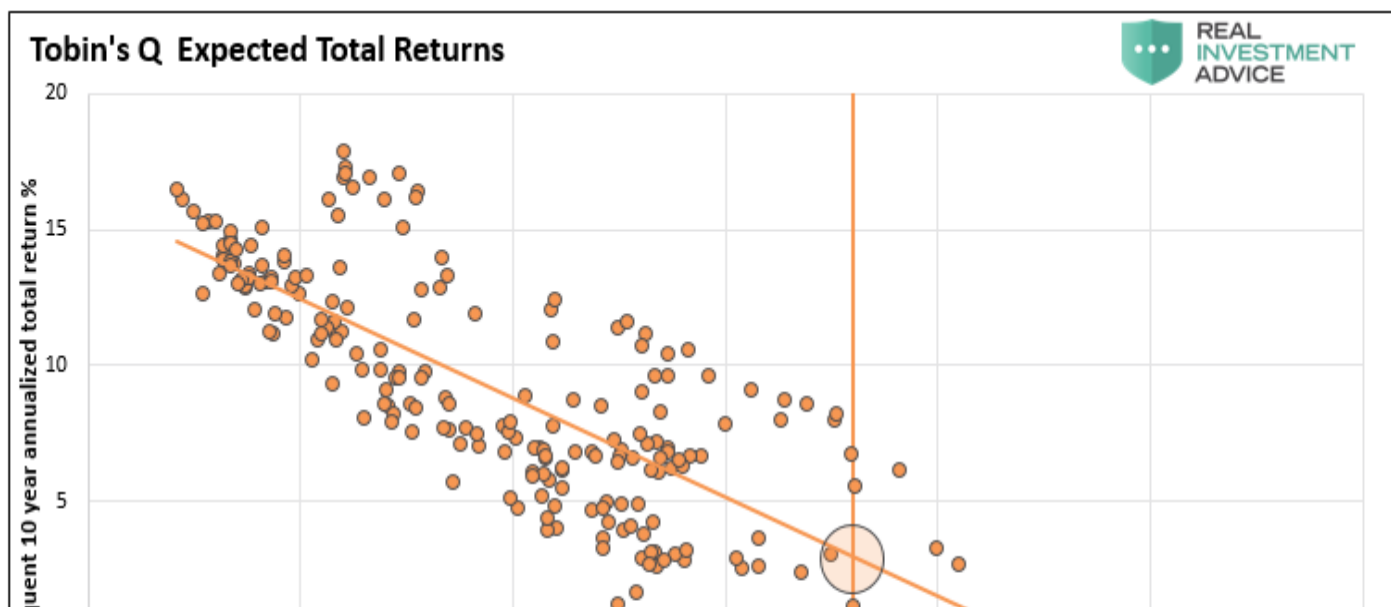
This valuation compares the market capitalization of the broad market to nominal GDP. Given that

corporate earnings are almost entirely a function of economic growth, this ratio provides guidance on whether total market capitalization is appropriate versus GDP. Warren Buffet said this ratio *is probably the best single measure of where valuations stand at any given moment.* The R-squared measuring correlation stands at 0.69, meaning that 69% of ten-year forward returns can be explained by the current valuation. The ten-year annualized expected total return is -1.42% as shown by the circle surrounding the intersection of the current valuation and trend line. Also note that with the exception of one quarterly instance, anytime the ratio was greater than two standard deviations above the average, the following ten years posted a negative return.



2. Tobin's Q Ratio

James Tobin created this ratio to show the market value of all companies versus the replacement value of all those companies' assets. When the measure is 1.0 or greater, it means the aggregate value of stocks is greater than the aggregate value of their assets. The R-squared is 0.67, and the ten-year expected total annualized return is +2.92%.

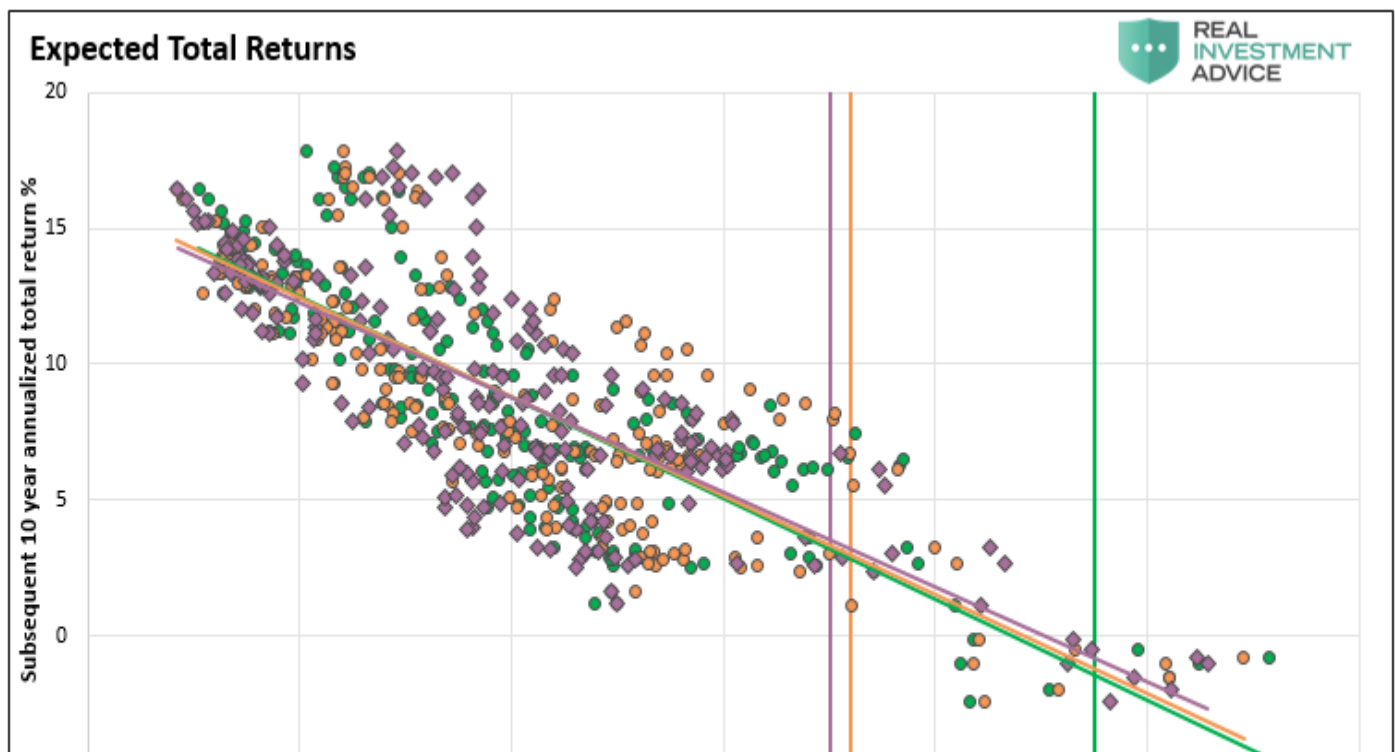


3. Robert Shiller's CAPE

? Cyclically Adjusted Price-to-Earnings ratio (CAPE) is our preferred method of calculating the widely popular price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio. Unlike most P/E measures which use earnings from 12 months prior or forward estimates in the denominator, this method uses an average of the last ten years of earnings. The benefit versus the shorter time frames is that it factors in longer-term earnings trends and complete economic cycles. P/E calculations using 12-months of data are exposed to short-term deviations from the earnings trend and ignore the cyclical activity. The R-squared is 0.62, and the ten-year expected total annualized return is +3.49%.



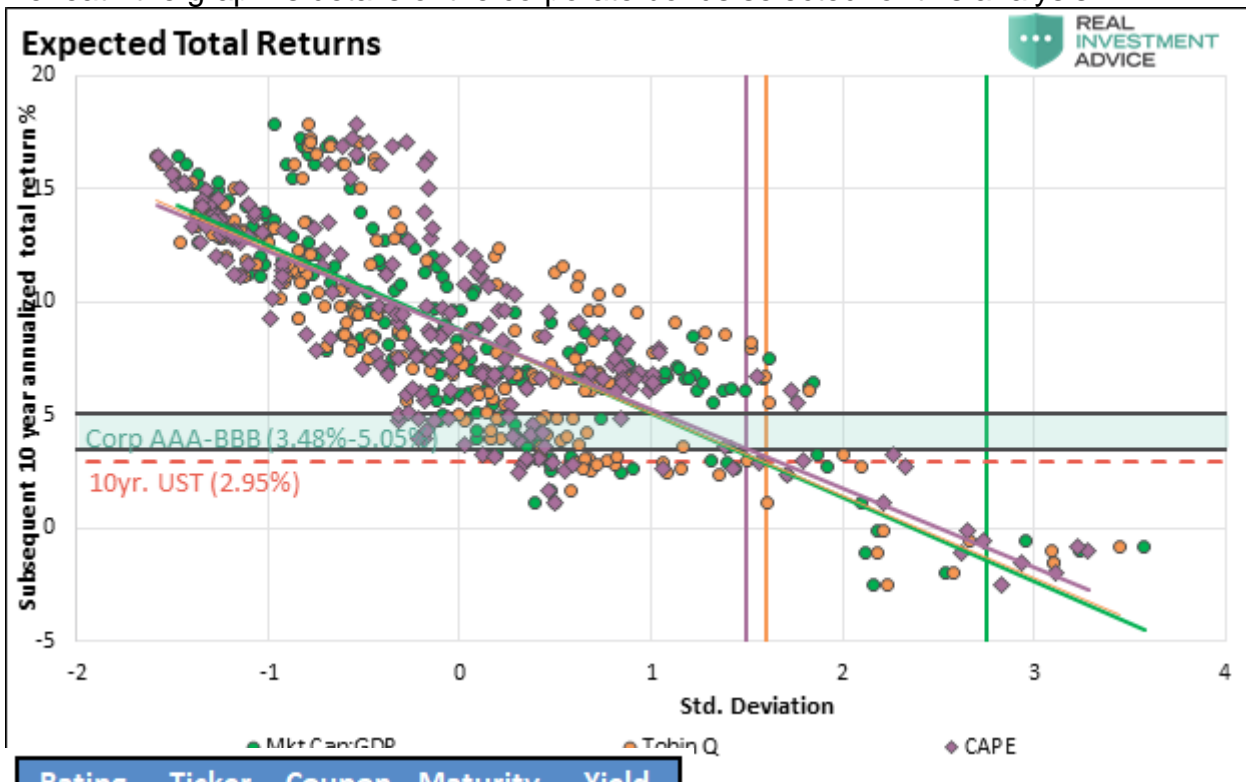
Now we compile the data from the three graphs to get a broad picture of what these valuations portend.



We find it fascinating that the trend lines and data points for three different valuation methods are so closely aligned. While each valuation measure points to a different expected return, the broad message is clear that higher valuations imply weaker future returns and vice versa. More importantly, the current valuation levels all point to poor expected returns. Factor in inflation and the returns for all three measures are likely at or below zero.

Fixed Income Alternatives

Having seen return expectations for stocks, we now shift focus to consider the potential return on other asset classes. While there are many alternative assets in which one can invest, we chose to simplify this analysis and compare equities to the yields of liquid, high-quality fixed-income securities. The primary reason is that the U.S. Treasury note and investment-grade bonds we use are easy to acquire and guarantee a fixed ten-year return barring a default. Default risk for the bonds we selected for this analysis is very low. The following graph combines the guaranteed yields of the bonds we selected (barring default) as compared to the equity outcomes shown above. The red dotted line in the graph represents the current yield on a risk-free ten-year U.S. Treasury (2.95%), while the aqua shaded area provides a range of yields for the corporate bonds. Beneath the graph is details of the corporate bonds selected for this analysis.



Rating	Ticker	Coupon	Maturity	Yield
AAA	JNJ	6.95	9/1/2029	3.48%
A	GE	4.25	9/15/2028	4.52%
BBB	ATT	6.50	3/15/2029	5.05%

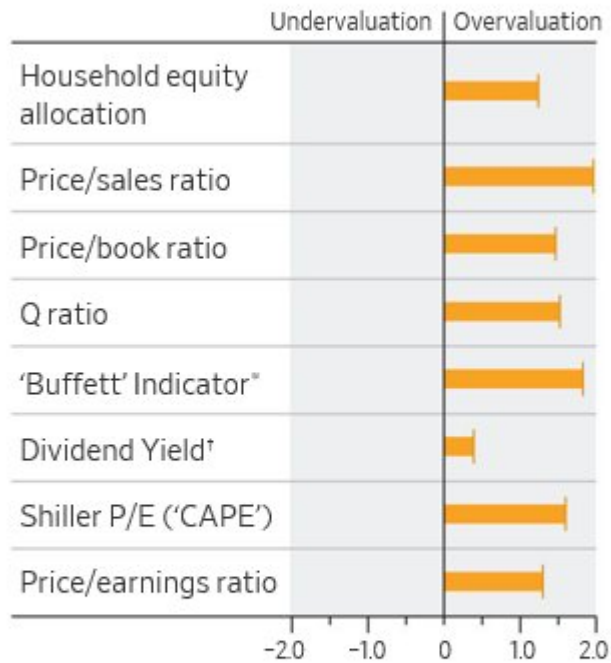
The following table compares the expected

returns for equities, Treasury note, and the selected corporate bonds.

Expected 10 Year Annualized Expected Return					
	Equities	US Tsy	JNJ	GE	ATT
Market Cap: GDP	-1.42%	2.95%	3.48%	4.52%	5.05%
Tobin's Q Ratio	2.92%	2.95%	3.48%	4.52%	5.05%
CAPE	3.49%	2.95%	3.48%	4.52%	5.05%

Overvalued by Almost Any Measure

Ratio of S&P 500's current reading to average since 1954



*Stocks as percentage of GDP †In case of Dividend Yield, amount by which current reading is below average

Sources: Robert Shiller; Ned Davis Research; www.HulbertRatings.com

on in this analysis. We did not cherry pick valuations three indicators as well as five others.

For an investor who elects to continue to chase the

stock market higher, do so with the understanding that the market is well overdue for a serious drawdown. **If you are a passive investor and do not track day to day price changes or follow technical studies, we recommend you take this analysis seriously and formulate a plan to manage risk.** However, doing so requires some work and effort which runs counter to current investment norms. Passive investing is 'easy' and requires no effort. Plus, the fees are low. In contrast, identifying times when the market is cheap or expensive requires some work and usually cuts against popular opinion. The evidence of historical data is clear; we are all but guaranteed to achieve a better return on bonds than stocks for the next ten years. The only question we all must answer is when should we stop following the equity herd and start following the long lesson of the history books? Despite the insistence of many popular investors and the financial media, this time is not different. As Benjamin Graham notes in his classic book *The Intelligent Investor*, 'Successful investing is about managing risk, not avoiding it.' Ultimately, risk is most effectively managed by being discriminating about the price paid for an asset. Target date funds and many other passive strategies intentionally disregard his advice.