

ACG ASSET CONSULTING GROUP

# Winter Trustee School – CEU Program

#### **Understanding Investment Benchmarks**

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### Understanding Investment Benchmarks

### **Discussion Topics**

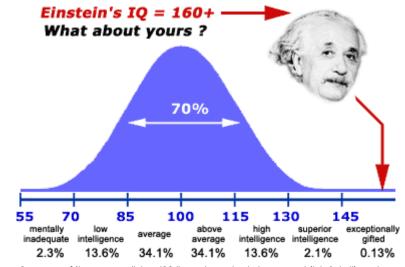
- Why we have them, and what makes a good benchmark
- Benchmarking by asset class
- Benchmarking investment managers
- Benchmarking pension funds

### **Benchmarks - Public Perceptions**



#### Benchmarks help provide context

### **Benchmarks – Public Awareness**



Source: afribary.com/blog/83/how-to-calculate-your-childs-intelligent-quotient



S&P 500

#### **Benchmarks are everywhere**



### Benchmarks – Context is Key

#### Are you impressed with 1125<sup>th</sup> place?



### Benchmarks – Context is Key











### **Understanding Investment Benchmarks**

#### Benchmarks provide many uses for the investment world

- General gauge of market sentiment
- Base for the construction of index funds
- Reference point for comparing manager performance
- Allows for measurement of manager's active risk
- Enables performance and risk measurements of asset classes over periods of time
- Utilized to set performance fees

### **Understanding Investment Benchmarks**

#### A Valid and Effective Benchmark is:

- Unambiguous clearly identifiable components
- Measurable on a frequent and timely basis
- Appropriate consistent with investment style
- Investable possible to replicate and hold
- Specified in Advance prior to evaluation
- Reflective of Current Investment Options

#### Differentiating Characteristics of Equity Indices:

- Price-Weighted vs Market-Value Weighted
- Completeness vs Investability
- Rules for Membership judgement based or objective rules based
- Reconstitution

#### Market Cap Weighted Indexes

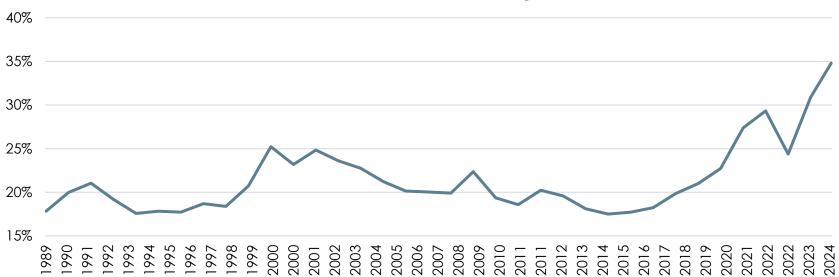
Pros	Cons
<ul> <li>Reflects market's collective</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Increasing stock price can lead to</li></ul>
opinion of stock's relative value	outsized weighting in index
<ul> <li>Large, well-established</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Larger weighted companies can</li></ul>
companies have higher weight,	have disproportionate influence
provide lower volatility	on index
<ul> <li>Reduced turnover and related trading costs for indexing</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Fund managers adding shares of overvalued stocks raises weightings and creates potential for a bubble</li> </ul>

### **Price Weighted Indexes**

Pros	Cons
<ul> <li>Simple and transparent calculation</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Price bias can result from higher- priced stocks being over- represented vs lower-priced</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Can be useful in examining historical market trends</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Overlooks company's size and market influence</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Highlights performance of higher- priced stocks, which can be useful in certain scenarios</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Lower-priced stocks have minimal effect on the index even if they represent significant market players</li> </ul>

	Dow Jones Industrial Average	S&P 500	NASDAQ	
What is it?	A basket of 30 US "blue-chip stocks	An "index" of 500 US large cap stocks	A stock exchange of ~3300 mainly tech stock listings	
Inception Date	1896	1957	1971	
Weighting Scheme	Price Weighted	Market-Cap Weighted	Market-Cap Weighted	
Market Cap	Total: \$19.8 Trillion Median: \$243 Million	Total: \$56 Trillion Median: \$37 Billion	Total: \$37 Trillion Median: \$258 Million	
Membership Criteria	Leaders in industry as selected by editors of the Wall Street Journal	<ul> <li>US company w market cap in excess of \$18 billion</li> <li>Financial viability</li> <li>Adequate liquidity and reasonable price</li> <li>Public float of at least 50%</li> <li>A corporation listed on US Exchange</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Bid price more than \$4</li> <li>Minimum of 1 million publicly traded shares outstanding</li> <li>Must meet criteria under one of four requirement sets around earnings, capitalization with cash flow/revenue</li> </ul>	
ls it a common benchmark used with Pensions?	No	Yes	No	
Why?	Concentration bias	Easy to understand/relate to	Style bias	

#### Benchmarks can become more/less concentrated over time



S&P 500 Top 10 Stock Weight

#### Differentiating Characteristics of Fixed Income Indexes:

- Bond markets are considerably larger than equity markets
- Bonds are traded over the counter, not on exchanges
- Fixed Income indexes are typically constructed based on the type of bond (sectors), maturity profile, and credit risk

Bloomberg Index	US Treasuries	Corporate Bonds	Govt Bonds	Asset- Backed Mortgages	Non-US Bonds	Investment Grade	Non-IG High-Yield	Duration
US Agg Bond	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$		6.1
US Gov/Credit	✓	✓	$\checkmark$			$\checkmark$		6.1
US Interm. Gov/Cred	✓	✓	✓			$\checkmark$		3.7
US MBS				✓		$\checkmark$		6.2
Multiverse	$\checkmark$	✓	✓	✓	✓	$\checkmark$	✓	6.4
US Corp High Yield		✓					✓	3.1
US Long Treasury	✓							14.7

#### **Common Issues with Fixed Income Benchmarks:**

- Bum Issue: in a cap-weighted index, issuers with the most debt are heaviest weighted
- Credit Market Growth and Volatility Issue: credit have taken on a greater percentage of broad fixed income benchmarks – leading to increased risk in fixed income benchmarks
- Duration Issue: duration structure driven by preferences of issuers which can conflict with an investor's time horizon preference

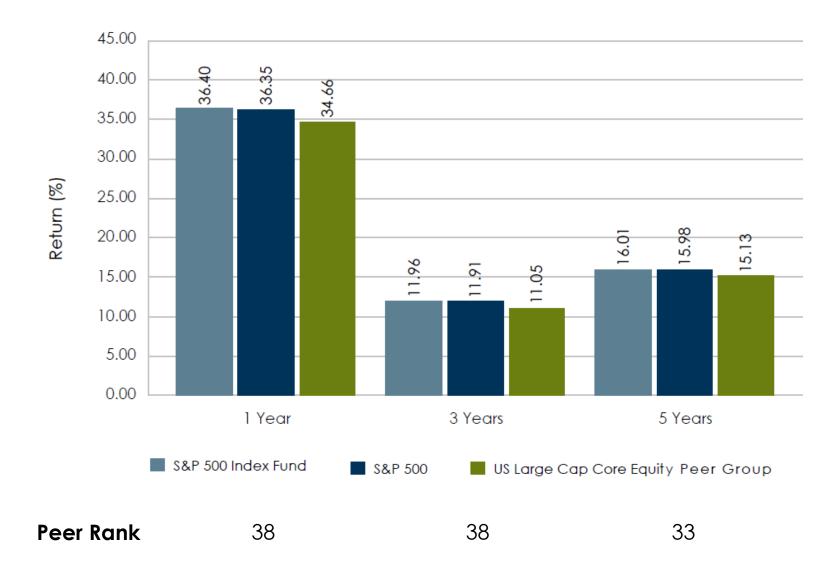
### Private Markets Benchmarks

#### **Key Considerations**

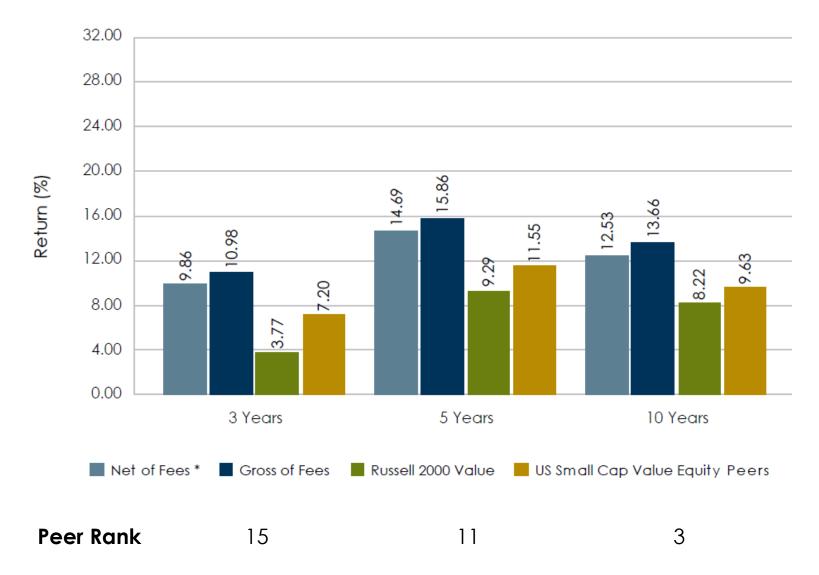
- Private market strategies (Private Equity, Private Credit, Real Estate) are not transparent and have limited data around asset prices and transactions
- One approach is to benchmark against a peer group of funds with similar investment strategies (Pitchbook, NFI ODCE)
- Another approach is to use a public market proxy an index with similar economic drivers to risk and return. Investors may add a liquidity premium to index performance.

- Benchmark agnostic little/no regard for constraints or guardrails of benchmark holdings
- Benchmark hugging sector/industry/market cap
- Peer group benchmarks, multiple benchmarks
- Changing benchmarks

S&P 500 Index Fund



#### **Small Cap Value Manager**



- Sometimes one benchmark does not tell the full story
- Multiple benchmarks might be needed
- Sometimes they provide conflicting results
- Conflicting results could be ok, as long as there is good understanding of why

	1 Month (%)	YTD (%)	1 Year (%)	3 Years (%)	5 Years (%)	10 Years (%)
As of December 31, 2022						
Liquid Absolute Return Manager Returns	0.12	-5.64	-5.64	0.71	1.82	2.43
Bloomberg Universal	-0.34	-12.99	-12.99	-2.54	0.18	1.33
Difference (+/-)	0.46	7.35	7.35	3.25	1.64	1.10
US T-Bills 90 Day	0.36	1.46	1.46	0.72	1.26	0.76
Difference (+/-)	-0.24	-7.10	-7.10	-0.01	0.56	1.67

### **Benchmarking Pension Funds**

- Broad Policy Benchmark: ex (60% ACWI, 40% US Agg)
- Strategic Policy Benchmark: ex (20% S&P, 10% Russell 2000, 20% MSCI ACWI ex US, 10% Pitchbook, 25% US Agg, 15% NFI ODCE)
- Allocation Benchmark: ex (24% S&P, 13% Russell 2000, 17% MSCI ACWI ex US, 11% Pitchbook, 22% US Agg, 13% NFI ODCE)
- Peer Group Benchmark: ex All Reporting Public Defined Benefit Plans, or All Reporting Total Fund Between 50%-60% Equity
- Target Return: 7.00% or CPI + 5%

	YTD	Rank	1 Year	Rank	3 Years	Rank	5 Years	Rank	10 Years	Rank Since Incp
	(%)		(%)		(%)		(%)		(%)	(%)
	12.93	17 / 45	22.64	21 / 50	5.86	11 / 19	8.78	23 / 42	7.76	20 / 37 8.24
Strategic Policy Index	12.20		22.12		4.83		8.19		7.43	7.33
Allocation Index	12.40		22.77		4.56		8.40		7.52	7.46
Peers TF Between 55-70% Equity	12.77		22.63		4.99		8.58		7.42	

# **Benchmarking Pension Funds**

	Pros	Cons
Broad Policy Index	<ul> <li>Easily understood</li> <li>Emphasis on strategic asset class implementation</li> <li>"Default" asset allocation</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Least similar to how portfolio is invested (widest dispersions)</li> <li>Manager over- and under-performance likely muted</li> </ul>
Strategic Policy Index	<ul> <li>Easily understood</li> <li>Evluates the impact of both assetclass over- and under-weights and manager selection</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Not evaluating decisions surrounding composition of strategic asset allocation decisions</li> </ul>
Allocation Index	<ul> <li>Likely tighetest dispersion between actual and benchmark performance</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Evaluation of asset allocation decisions are benchmarked away and just evaluating manager selection</li> </ul>
Median Fund/ Peer Universe	<ul> <li>Evaluates portfolio performance relative to others investing in the same markets with same investment options</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Not investable</li> <li>"Peers" in universe might be in very different situations and have sginficantly different portfolio objectives</li> </ul>
Target Return	<ul> <li>Evaluates if portfolio is hitting long term spending or actuarial return target</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Does not incorporate short-term market dynamics</li> <li>Hard to assess what is driving overall over- or under-performance</li> </ul>

### **Understanding Investment Benchmarks**

### **Discussion Topics**

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#### **Questions?**

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