

Investing for Sustainable Returns in our 3-D Hurricane of Deficits, Debt, and Demographics

Presentation to the FPA of the East Bay

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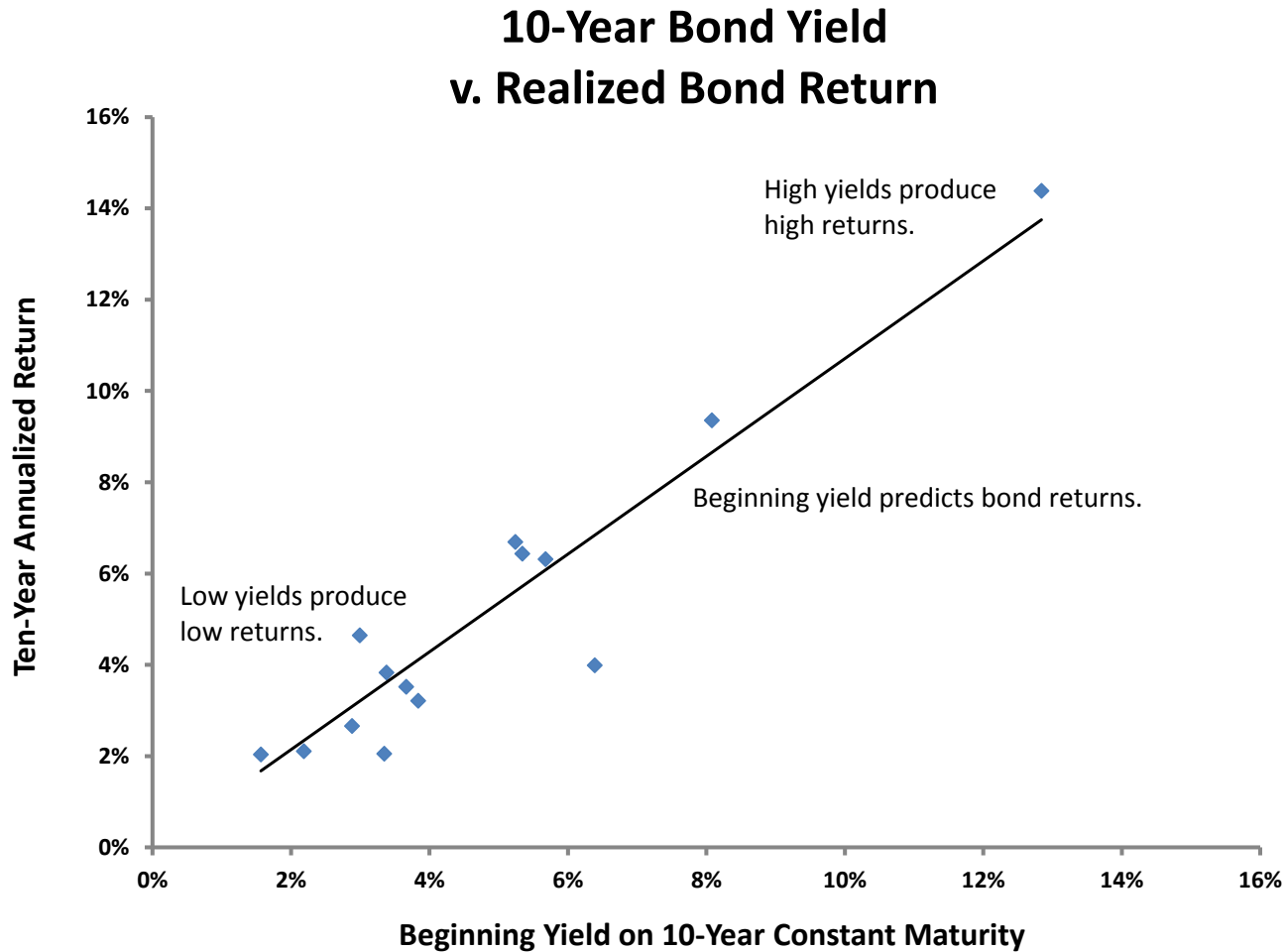
History of Capital Market Returns

High Prices = Low Yields

Low Yields = Low Future Returns



Bond Market Returns Follow Yields Ten-Year Treasuries 1870 – 2010

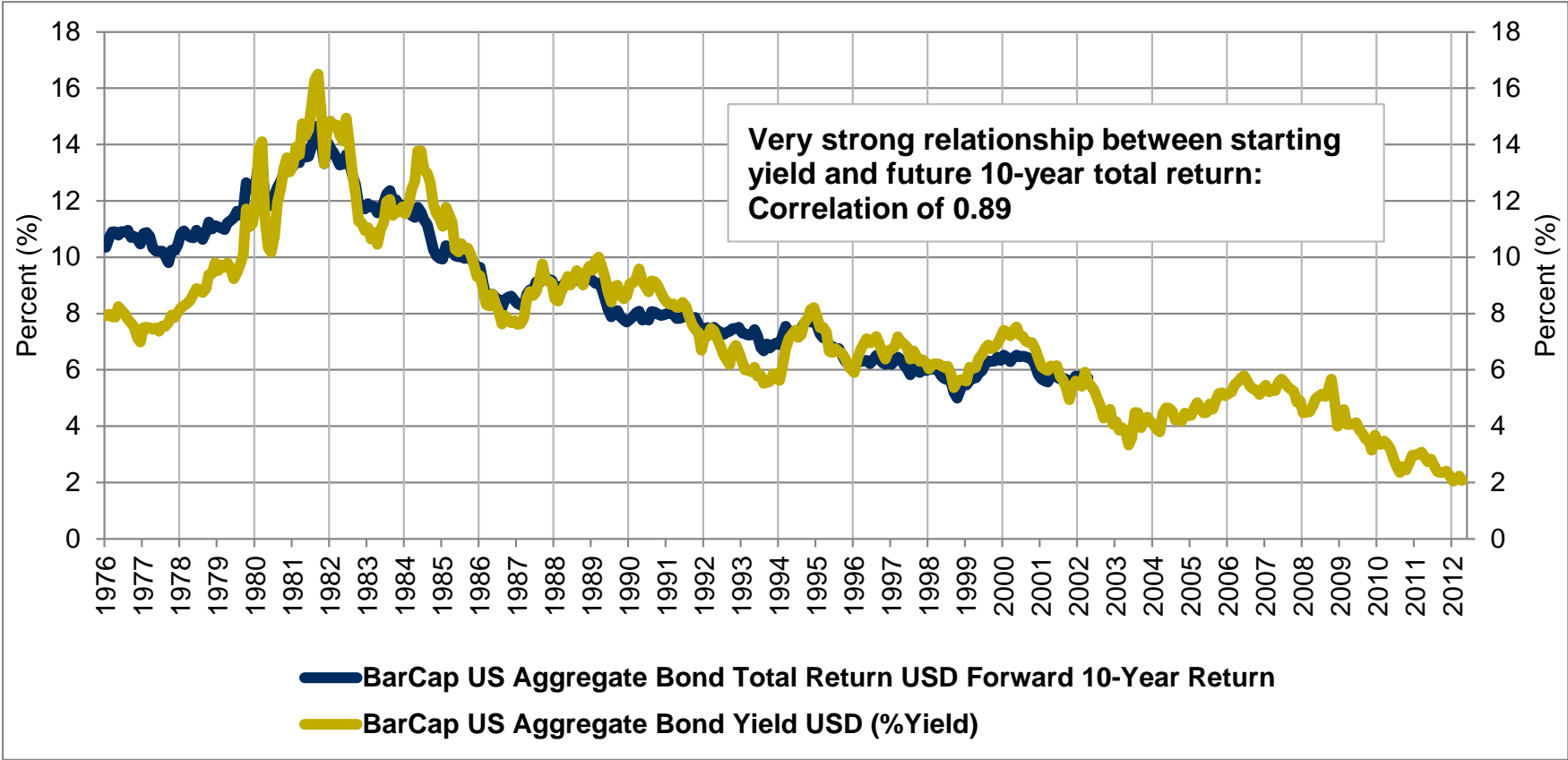


Source: Research Affiliates, LLC based on data from the Federal Reserve

Bond Market Returns Follow Yields

Barclays Capital US Aggregate Bond Index

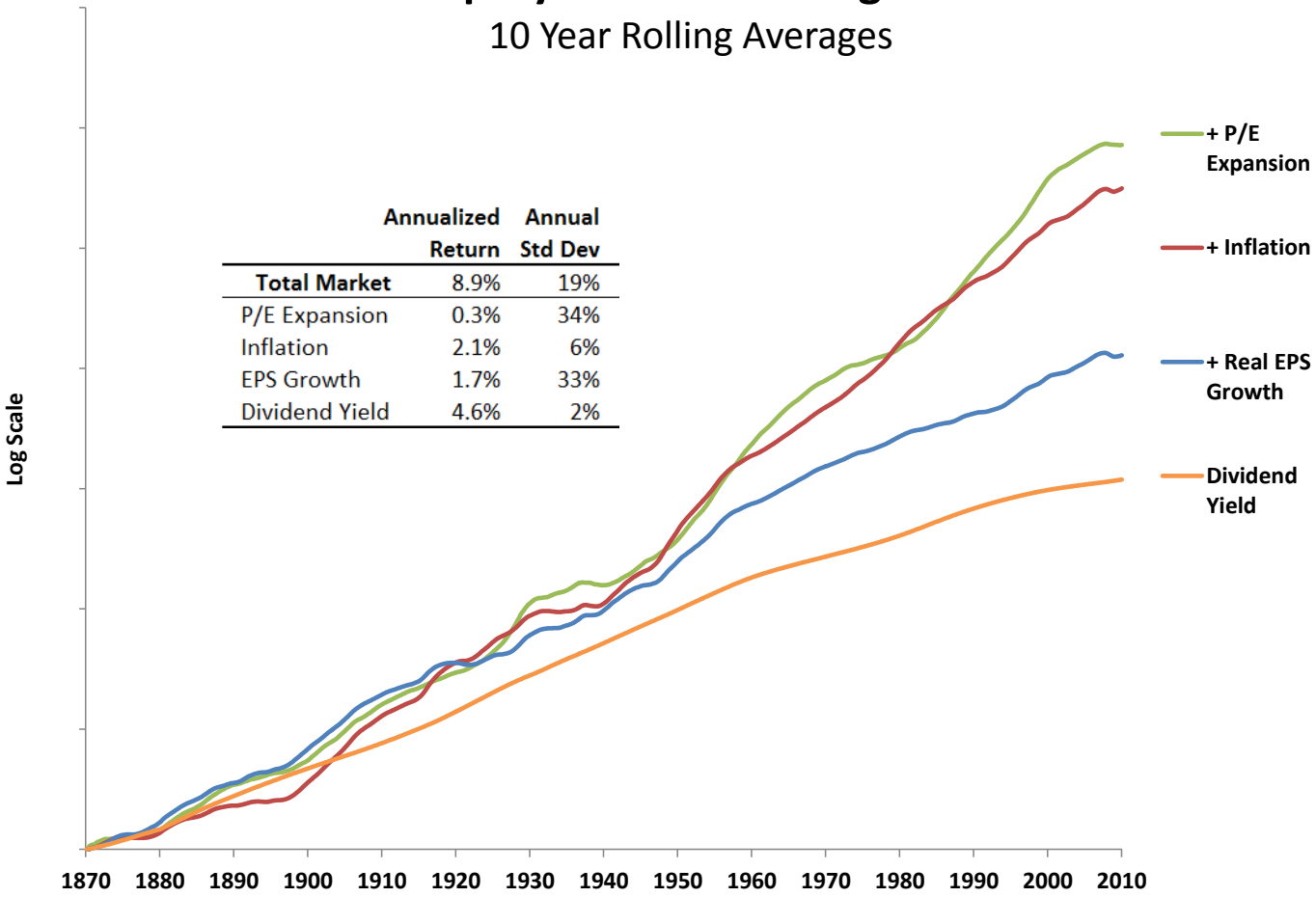
Future *long-term* bond returns closely follow entry yield



Source: Research Affiliates, LLC based on data from Ibbotson and Barclays Capital. As of April 30, 2012

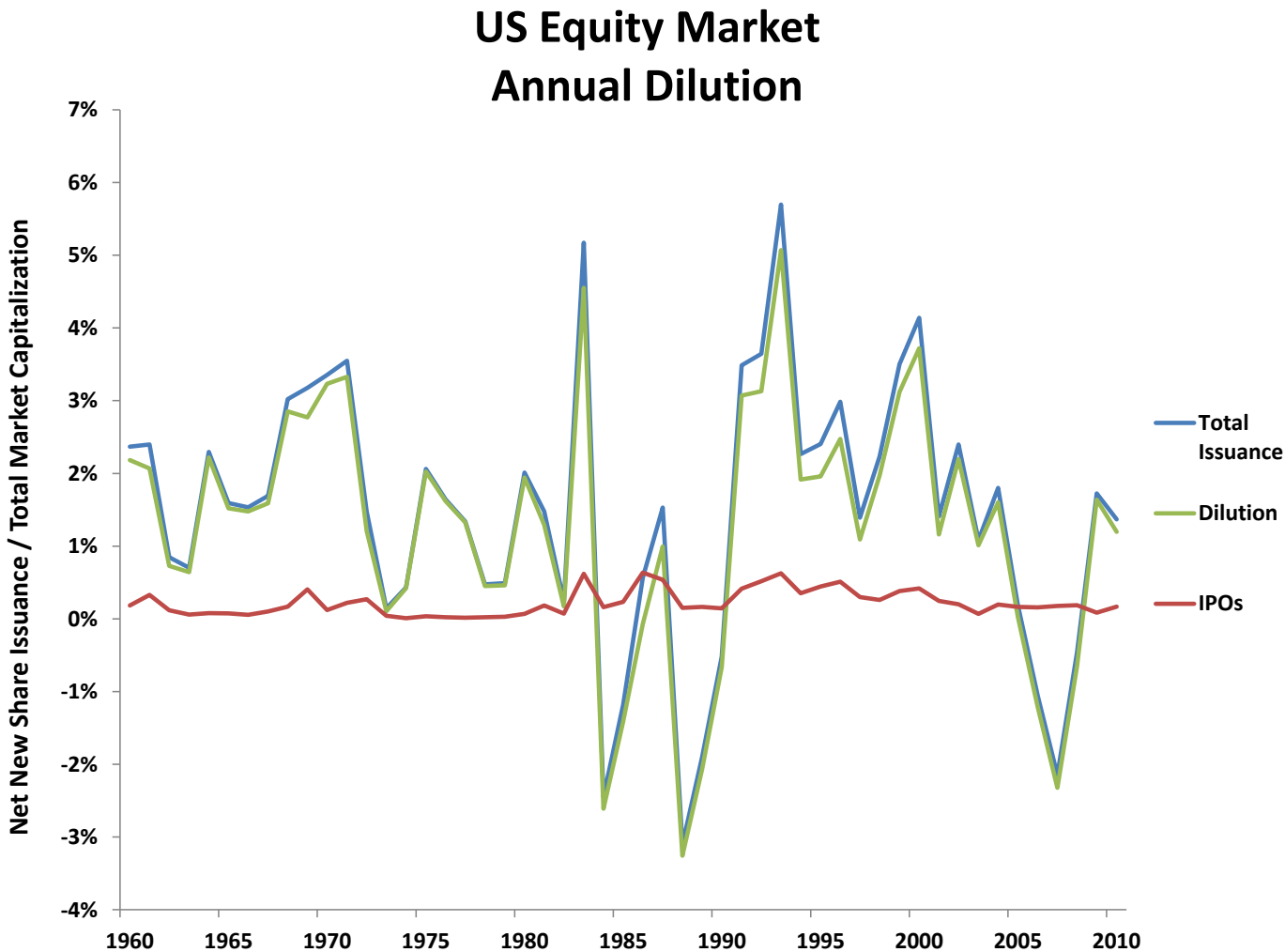
Decomposition of US Equity Market Returns 1870 – 2010

US Equity Return Building Blocks 10 Year Rolling Averages



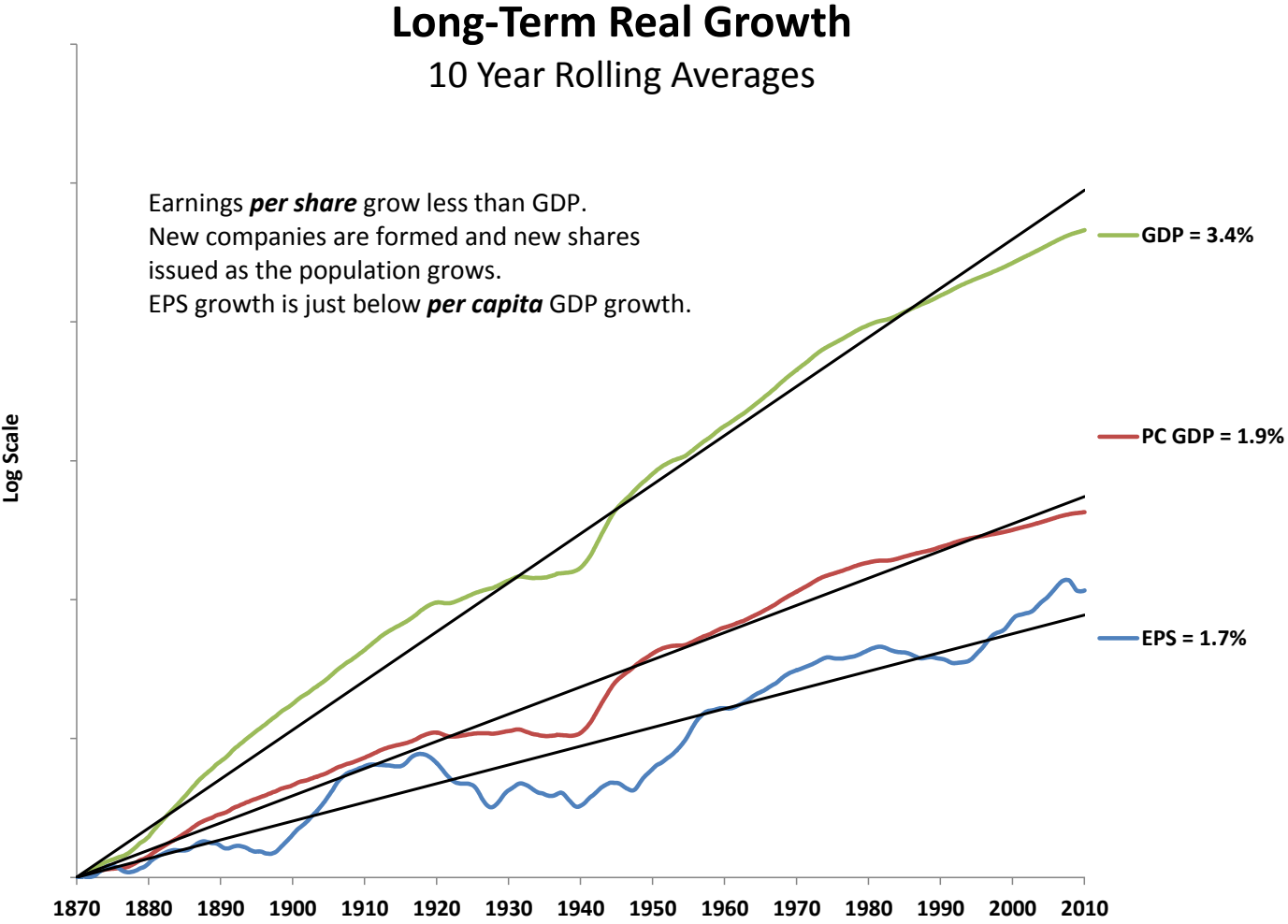
Source: Research Affiliates, LLC., based on data from Robert Shiller

Share Issuance Exceeds Buy Backs = 2% Dilution



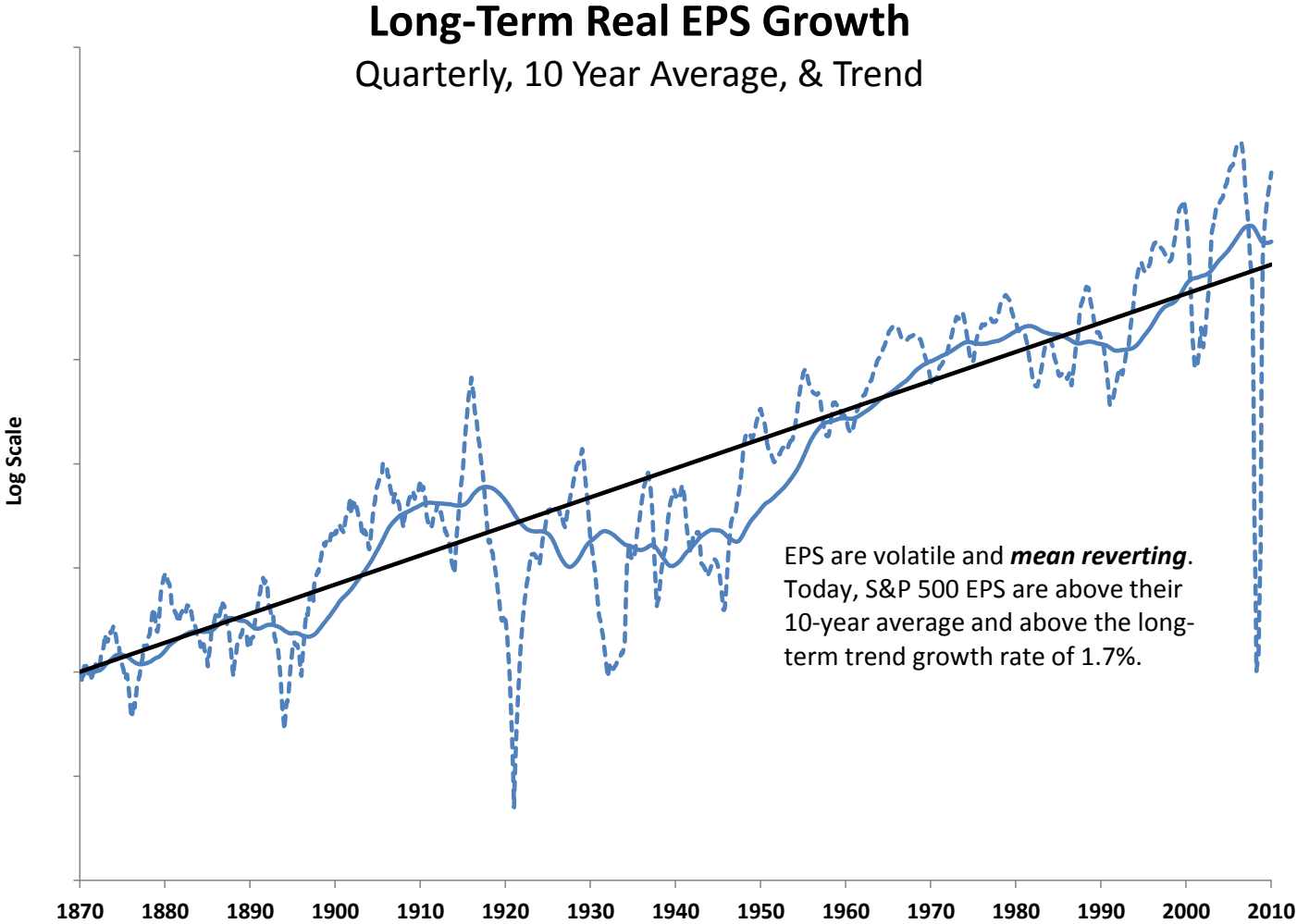
Source: Research Affiliates, LLC., based on data from Jay Ritter, University of Florida, <http://bear.warrington.ufl.edu/ritter/IPOs2010Statistics060111.pdf>

Long Term Real Growth in EPS Follows Per Capita GDP, not Headline GDP



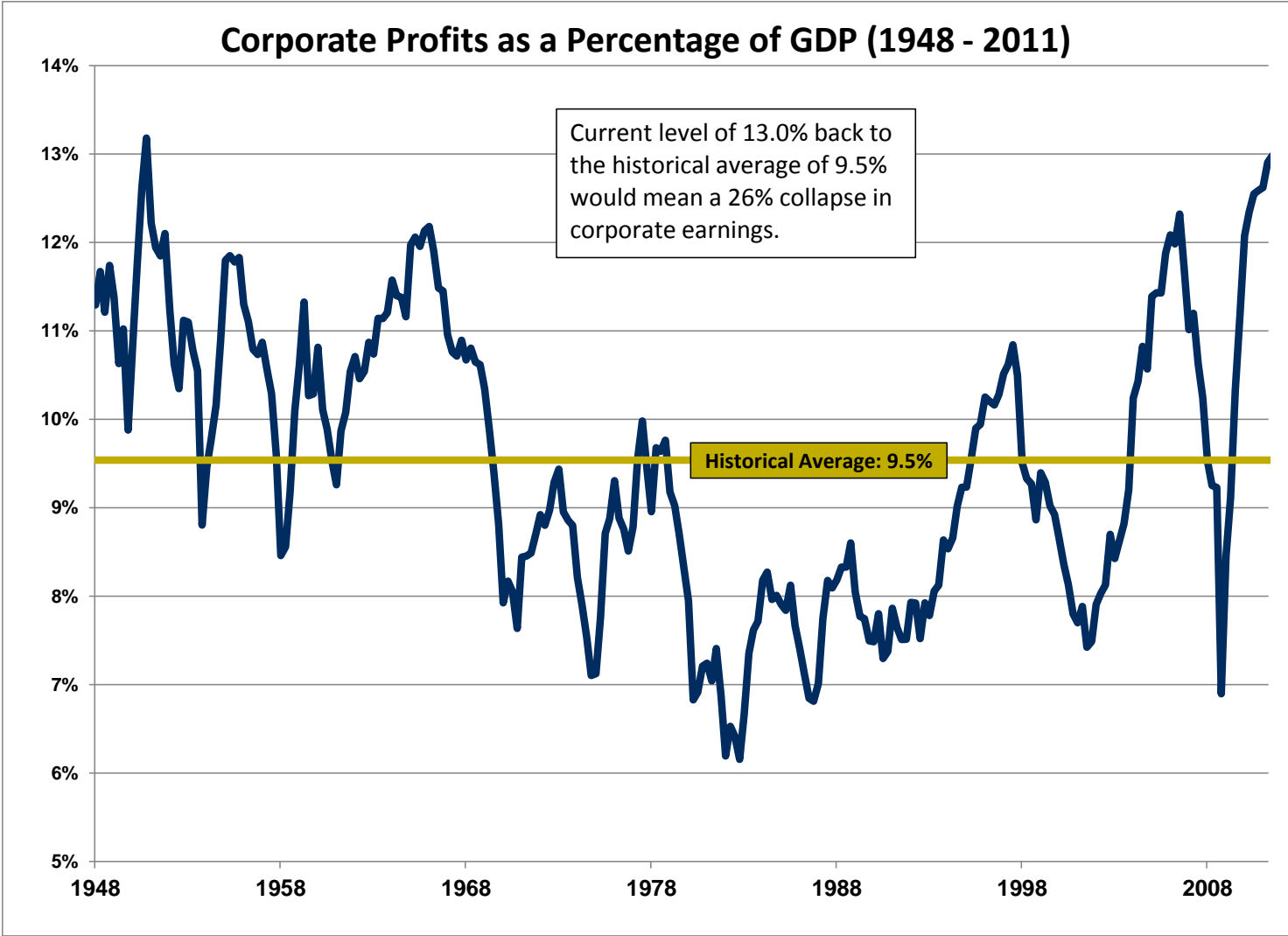
Source: Research Affiliates, LLC., based on data from Robert Shiller and the Bureau of Economic Analysis

Long Term Real Growth in EPS is Below 2% and The Time Series is Mean Reverting



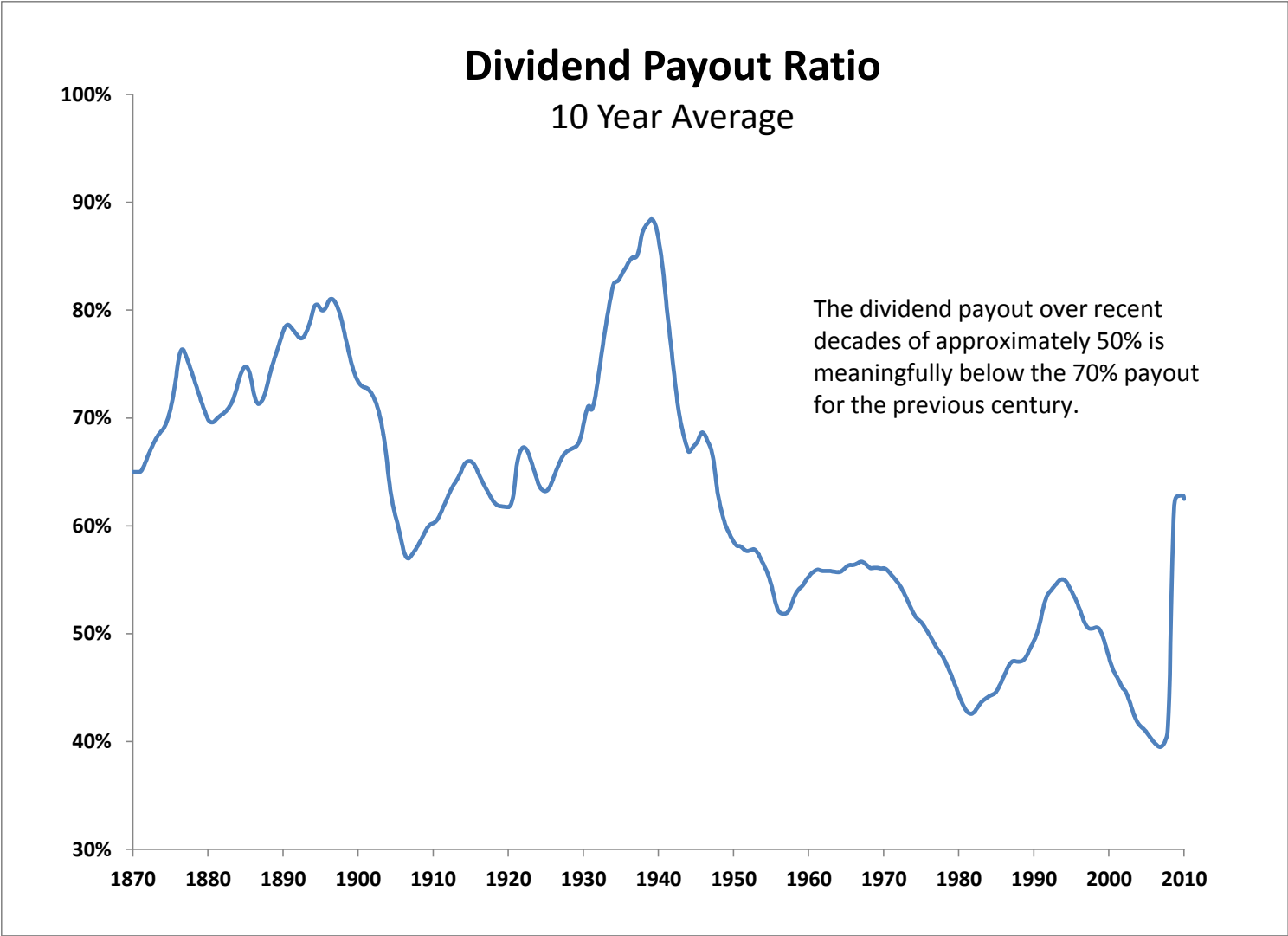
Source: Research Affiliates, LLC., based on data from Robert Shiller

Corporate Profit Margins Are Near All Time Highs



Source: Research Affiliates, LLC., based on data from the BEA

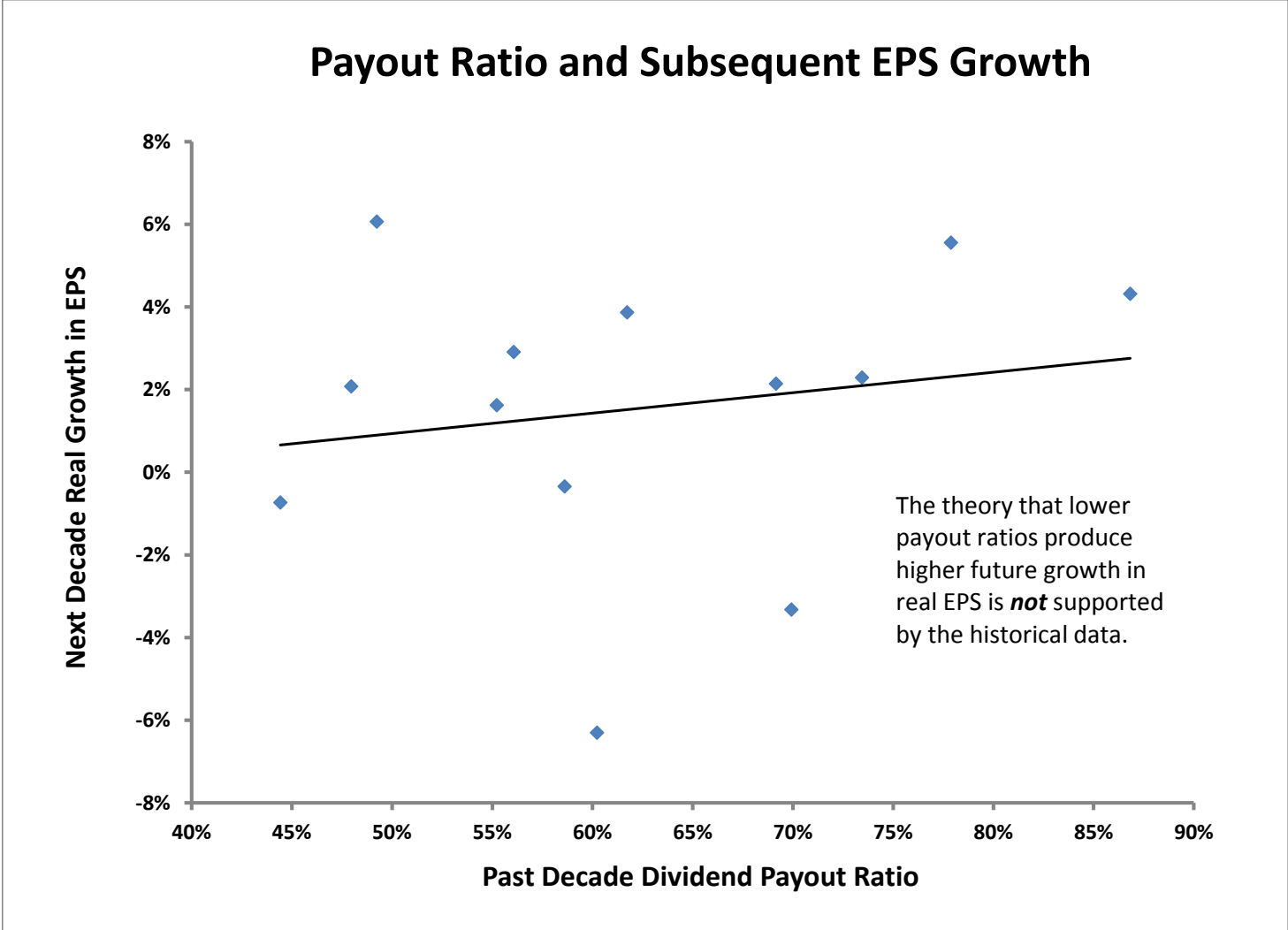
Dividend Payout Ratio is Historically Low



Source: Research Affiliates, LLC., based on data from Robert Shiller

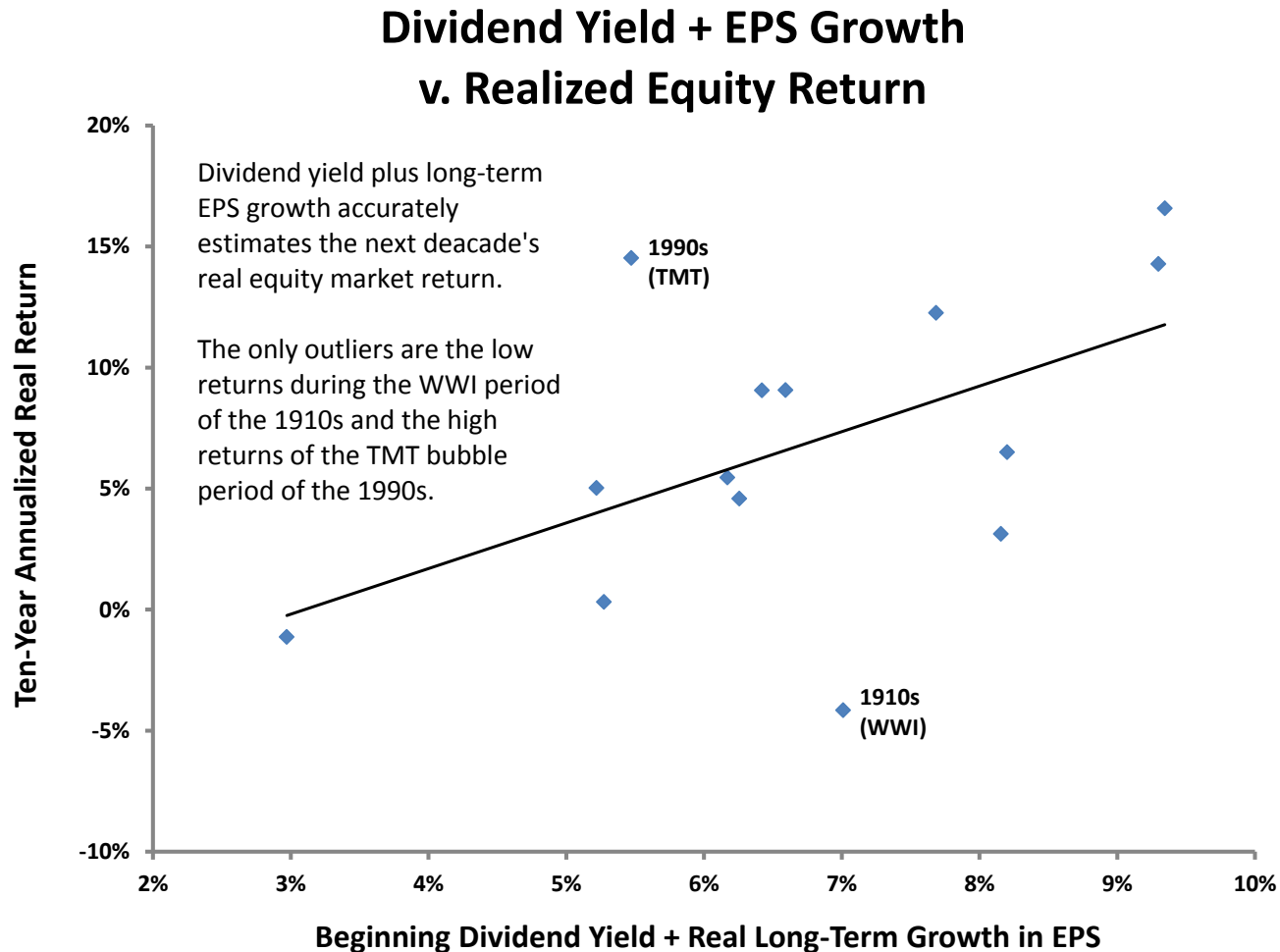
Unsustainable Earnings = Low Payout Ratio

Low Dividend Payout Ratio = Low EPS Growth



Source: Research Affiliates, LLC., based on data from Robert Shiller

The Best Way to Predict Future Equity Returns? Dividend Yield + Long Term Earnings Growth



Past Average Return of 60/40 Portfolio = 7.6%

Current Expected Return of 60/40 Portfolio = 4.3%

Expected Return Model for a 60% Equity / 40% Bond Portfolio

Decades	Beginning Dividend Yield	Real Long-Term EPS Growth	Implied Inflation	Expected Equity Return	Beginning Bond Yield	Expected 60/40 Return	Realized 60/40 Return	Expected Minus Realized
1871 - 1880	5.9%	1.7%	2.4%	10.3%	5.3%	8.3%	8.3%	0.0%
1881 - 1890	4.5%	1.7%	0.8%	7.1%	3.7%	5.7%	3.1%	2.6%
1891 - 1900	4.8%	1.7%	0.5%	7.1%	3.4%	5.6%	6.9%	-1.3%
1901 - 1910	4.4%	1.7%	0.0%	6.1%	2.9%	4.8%	5.7%	-0.9%
1911 - 1920	5.2%	1.7%	0.4%	7.5%	3.3%	5.8%	2.9%	2.9%
1921 - 1930	7.5%	1.7%	2.8%	12.4%	5.7%	9.7%	11.6%	-1.9%
1931 - 1940	6.3%	1.7%	0.1%	8.2%	3.0%	6.1%	3.9%	2.2%
1941 - 1950	6.4%	1.7%	-1.3%	6.7%	1.6%	4.7%	8.6%	-3.9%
1951 - 1960	7.4%	1.7%	-0.7%	8.5%	2.2%	6.0%	10.6%	-4.6%
1961 - 1970	3.4%	1.7%	0.9%	6.2%	3.8%	5.3%	6.3%	-1.0%
1971 - 1980	3.5%	1.7%	3.5%	8.9%	6.4%	7.9%	6.9%	1.1%
1981 - 1990	4.6%	1.7%	9.9%	17.0%	12.8%	15.3%	14.3%	1.0%
1991 - 2000	3.7%	1.7%	5.2%	10.9%	8.1%	9.8%	14.4%	-4.6%
2001 - 2010	1.2%	1.7%	2.3%	5.4%	5.2%	5.3%	3.8%	1.6%
Average	4.9%	1.7%	1.9%	8.7%	4.8%	7.2%	7.6%	-0.5%
Std Deviation							3.9%	2.6%
Current*	2.0%	1.7%	2.1%	5.8%	2.0%	4.3%		

Sources: Robert Shiller, Federal Reserve, BEA, Research Affiliates®

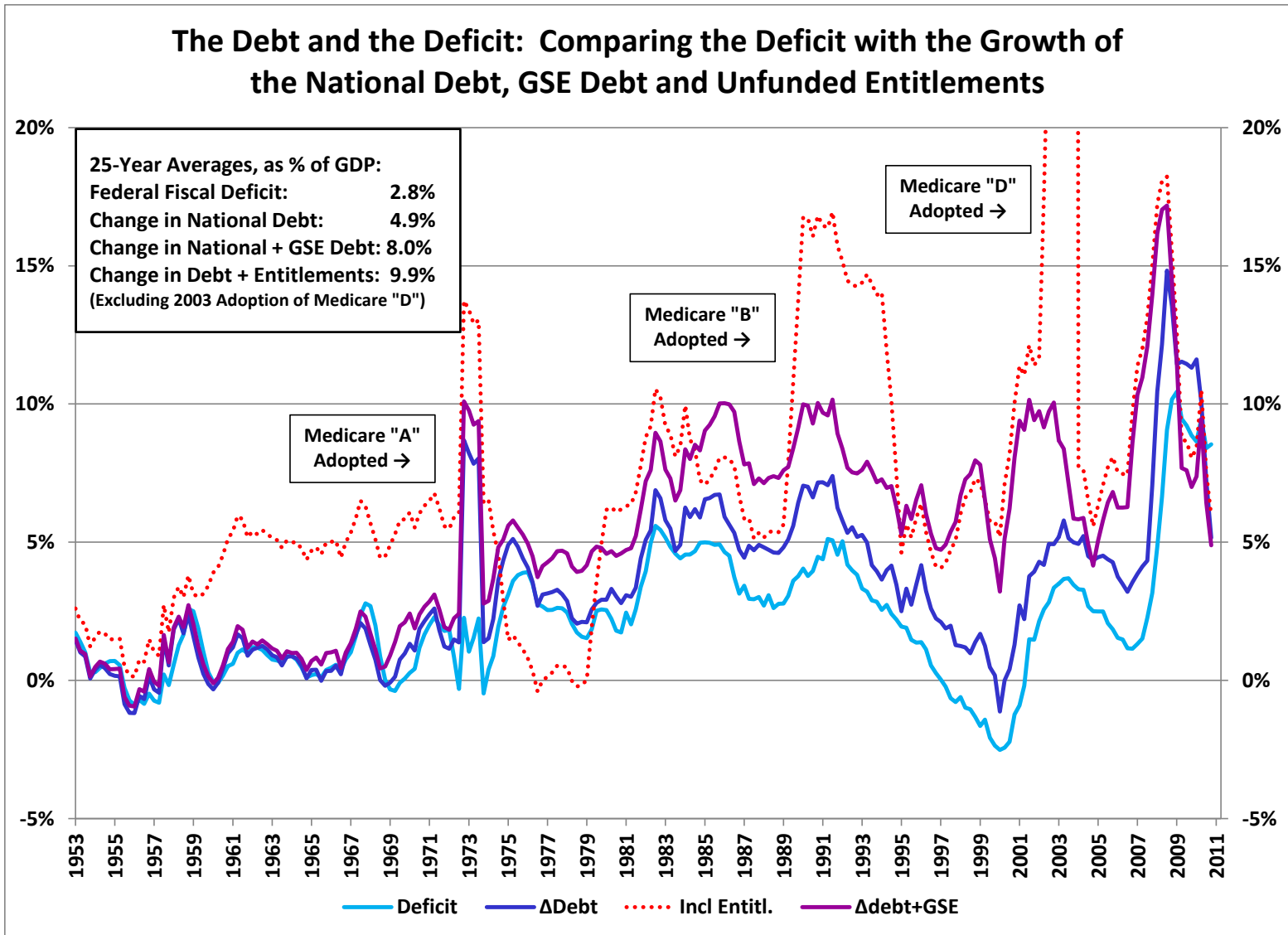
*Data as of March 31, 2012.

Looking to the Future

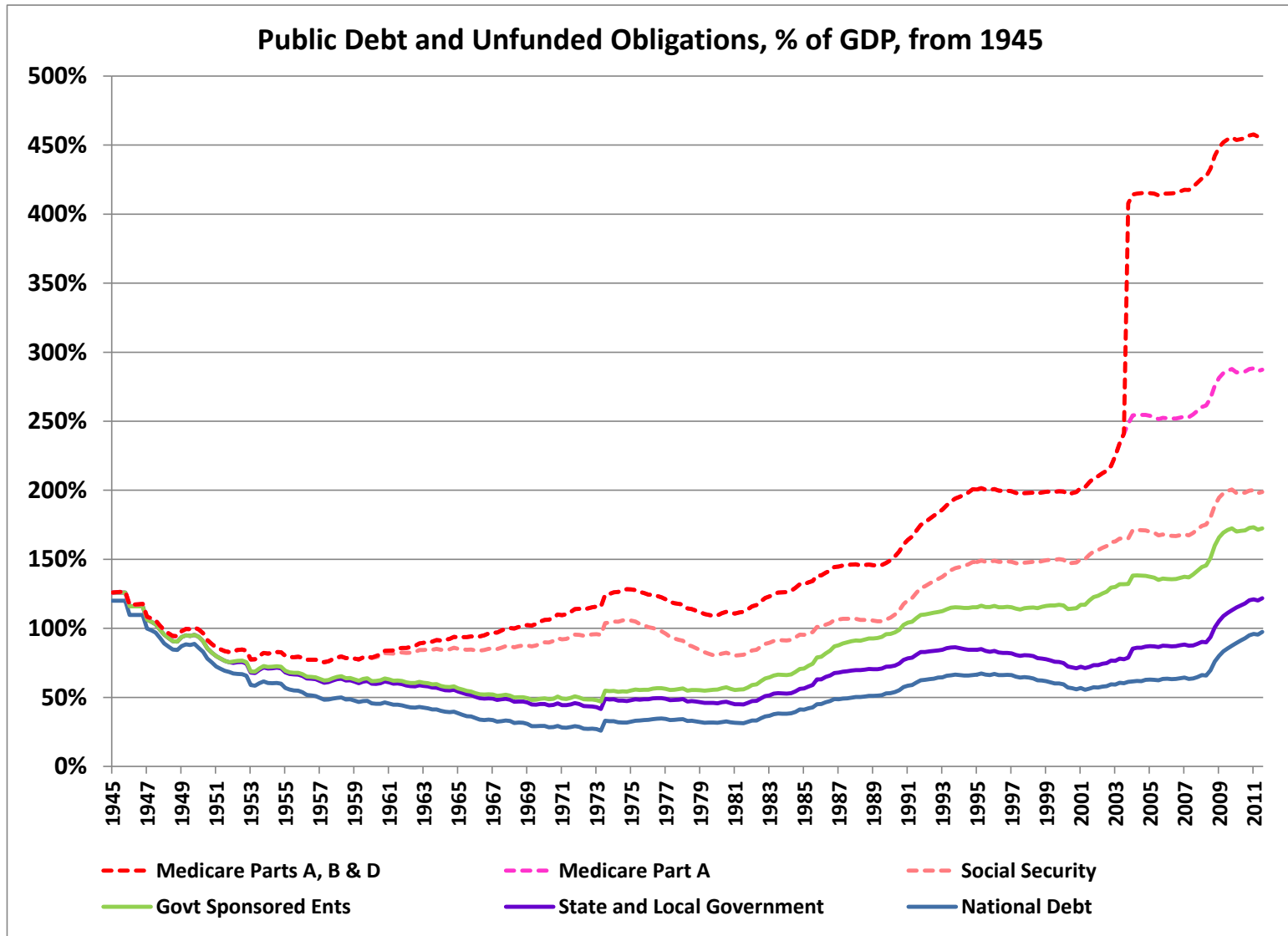
A 3-D Hurricane: Our Deficit, Debt, and Demographics



What's the True Deficit? Under GAAP Accounting, Far Higher Than Official Statistics

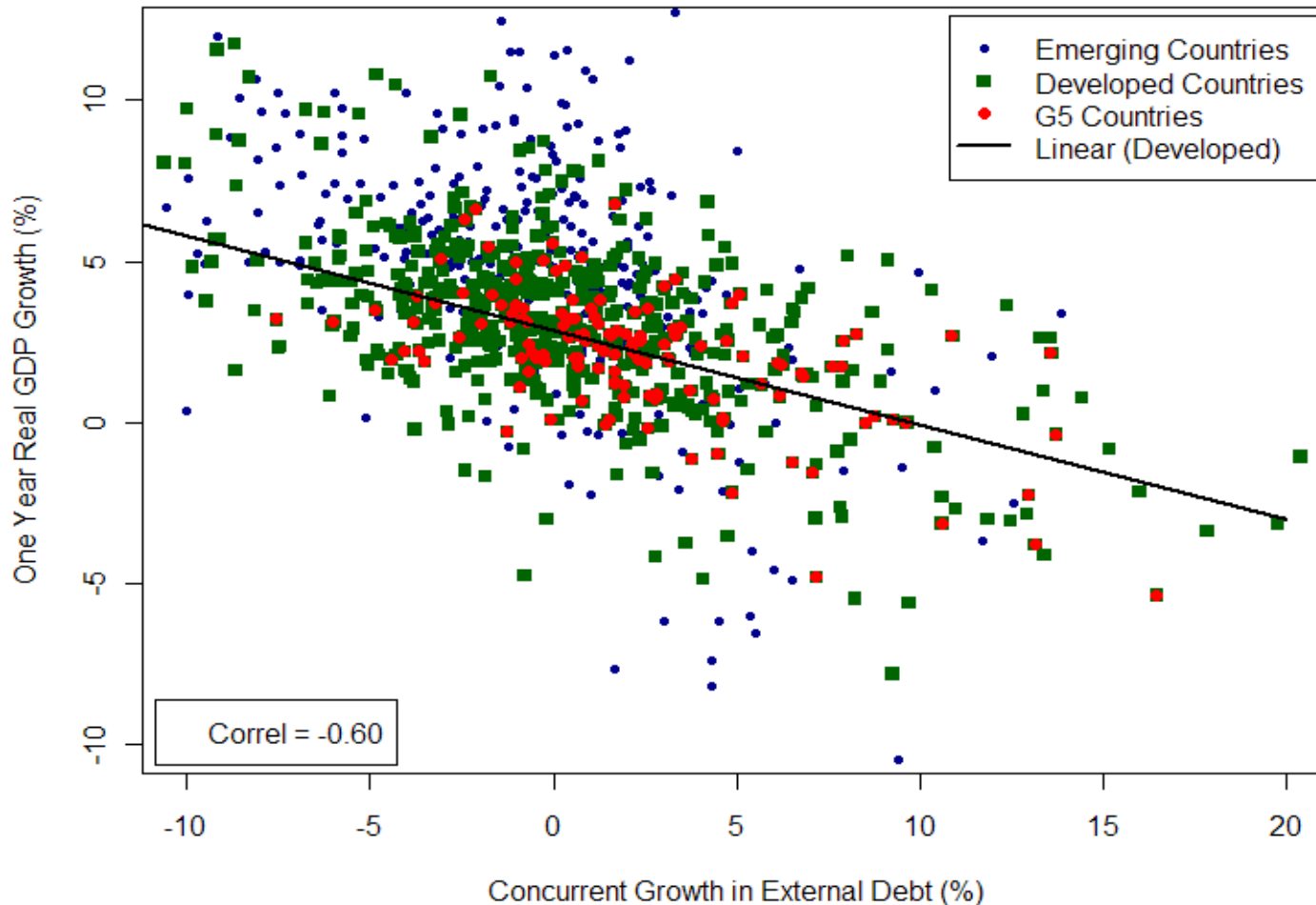


Public Debt and Entitlement Obligations are Growing at a Frightful Pace



Growth in Debt is Correlated with Slower Real GDP Growth

Linkage of GDP Growth with Change in External Debt, 1980-2009



Demography Matters... More Than We Might Expect



Our Findings

GDP per capita growth

- Highest GDP growth associated with young adults 20–39
- Young children hurt GDP growth—a little
- Senior citizens hurt GDP growth—a lot

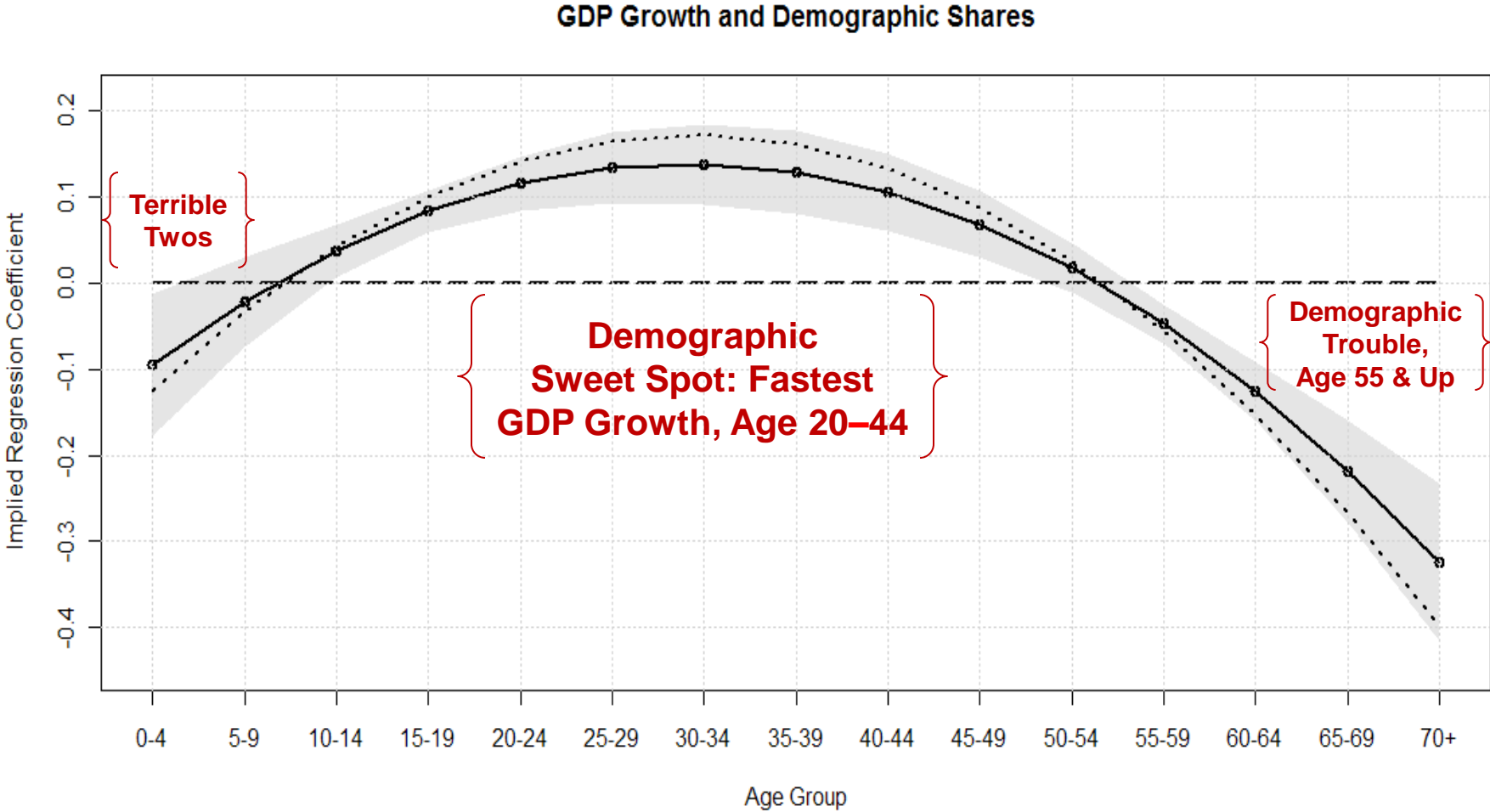
Stocks perform better

- When there are many in the 35–59 age cadres
- And, much worse, when there are many senior citizens or children
- When 45–64 age cadres are growing faster
- But, much worse, with young adult or 70+ age cadres growing fast
- Age shift for rates of demographic change

Demography affects bonds

- With roughly a five-year age difference from stocks
- With greater statistical significance than stocks

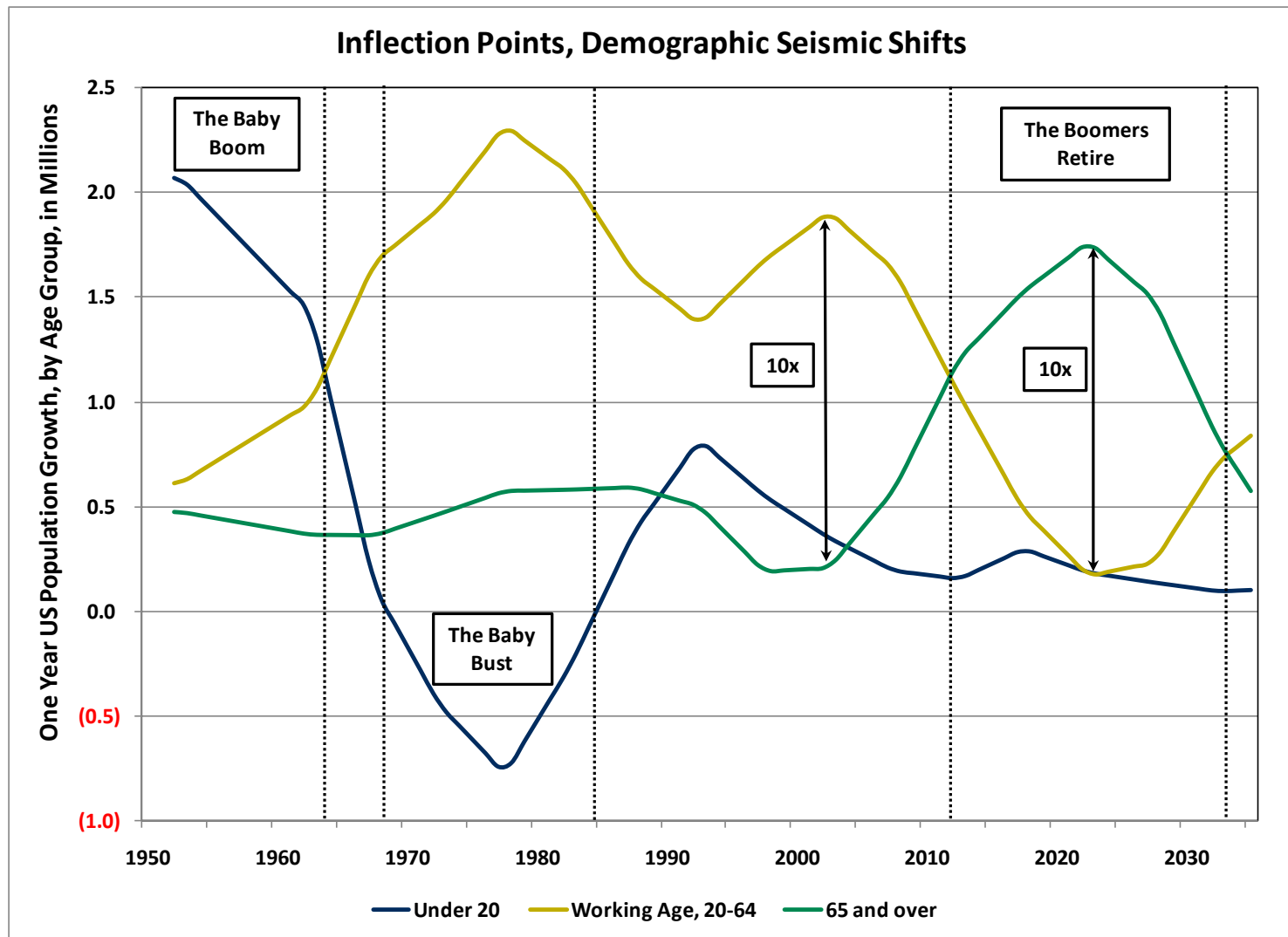
Relationship between GDP Growth and Demographic Composition ($R^2 = 0.30$), Net of Valuation Effects



Source: Research Affiliates, based on data from United Nations, Penn World Table, and Global Financial Data

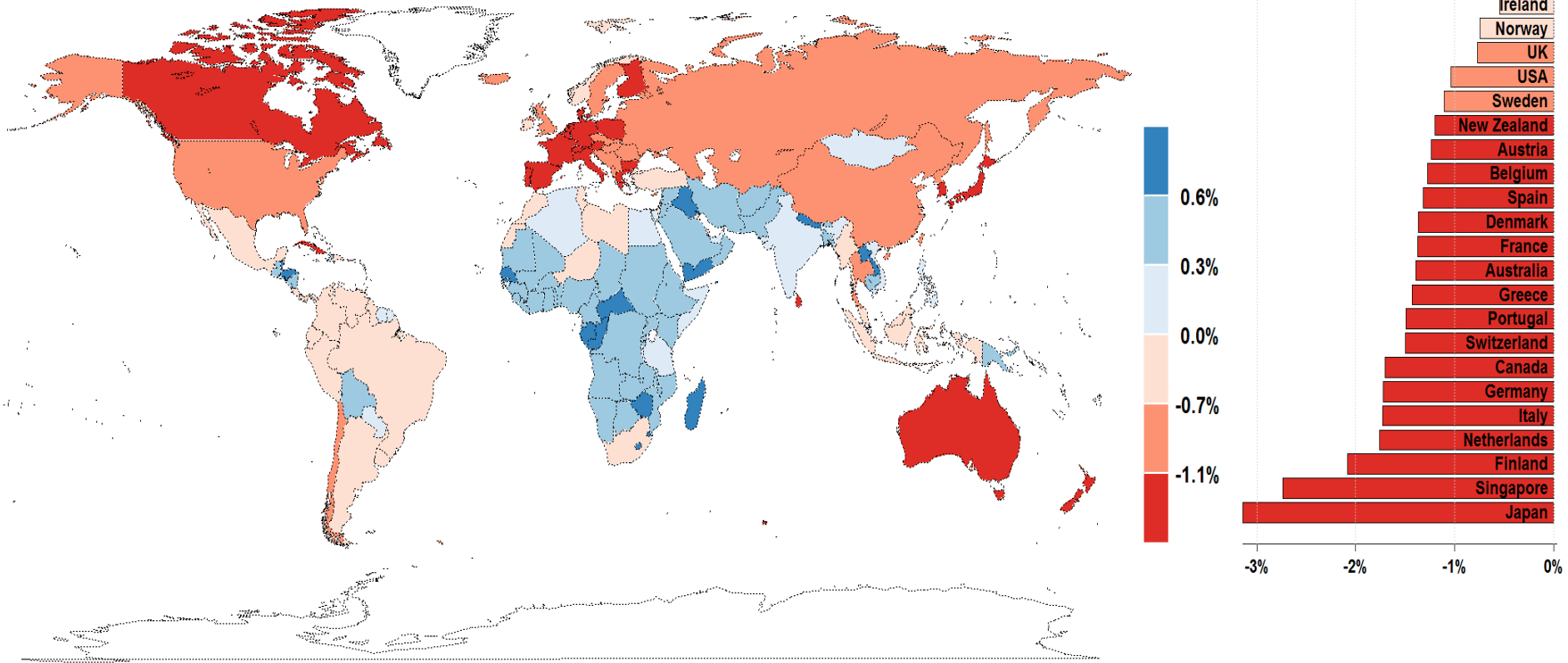
1980 to 2000 Strong Demographic Tailwind

2010 to 2030 Gail Force Demographic Headwind



Source: Research Affiliates, LLC, based on population data and projections from the U.S. Social Security Administration

Forecasts for GDP Growth, Based on Demographic Composition, 2011–2020



Source: Research Affiliates, based on data from United Nations, Penn World Table, and Global Financial Data

Recap of the Headwinds

Deficit Spending *Creates* Phony GDP

- Cutting 10% deficit to zero in 5-10 years reduces GDP growth by 1-2% per year.

Debt Incurs Debt Service Costs

- National debt up from 50% to 100% of GDP in the past 30 years implies 0.83% slower GDP growth until debt is reduced.

Demographic Aging Slows GDP Growth

- GDP growth = growth in work force + productivity growth.
- Slower work force growth costs the difference, 0.8%, in GDP.

Real GDP Growth: 2.4% past 30 years, 2.7% past 50 years

- With these headwinds, 2% GDP growth is a home run.
- 1% is far more likely. *New Normal, Indeed!*

Investment Implications of the 3-D Hurricane

If our debt burden is too large, choices are:

- Pay the debt, abrogate, or reflate

Which will our politicians choose?

- Inflation protection will be priced at a premium
- Retirees selling assets to a proportionally smaller pool of buyers
- Equities under pressure
- Opportunities in emerging markets

The “Third Pillar” should be considered:

- The first two pillars, stocks & bonds, crater during reflation
- Diversifying into EM, alternative markets, and inflation hedges

Getting to 7–8%: Hope is Not a Strategy



Pollyanna Projections

Quantifying the best case scenario for three major asset classes:

	Building Block Return	Pollyanna Projection	How Pollyanna Projection is Calculated
Equities	5.8%	9.5%	75th Percentile of 10-Year Returns from Starting P/E Ratios of 18-22 from 1870-2011
Bonds	2.1%	2.8%	75th Percentile of 10-Year Premium Above Starting Yield of BarCap Aggregate Index from 1976-2011
Alternatives	7.0%	8.9%	75th Percentile of 10-Year Return of HFRI HFOF Composite from 1990-2011

Getting to 7–8% on Hope

Portfolios can “get there” only by assuming top quartile results for stocks, bonds, and alternatives (simultaneously over the same span!)

	Traditional 60/40	Average Plan Allocation
Equities	60.0%	51.9%
Bonds	40.0%	30.3%
Alternatives	0.0%	17.8%
Pollyanna Expected Return	6.8%	7.4%
Building Block Expected Return	4.3%	4.9%
Standard Deviation of Pollyanna	11.5%	11.0%

Return assumption should be reduced, systematically and steadily, to a more realistic level. But...we should still aspire to this very aggressive return target.

Achieving Sensible Returns? Yes, We Can.

Three Paths to Improved Return Potential

Consider Other Asset Classes

- Stocks and bonds are not the only choices
- Unconventional assets can be priced to offer better returns

Seek Alpha

- Conservatively, focusing on avoiding negative alpha, or
- Aggressively, if you have confidence in the opportunities

Actively Manage the Asset Mix

- *Include* alternative markets in these decisions
- Seek assets which are out of favor, priced for better returns

We Believe All Three Paths Can Be Pursued in Parallel!

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