



Risk Control along the Glide Path

By Craig L. Israelsen and Ron Surz

May 26, 2009

Advisor Perspectives welcomes guest contributions. The views presented here do not necessarily represent those of Advisor Perspectives

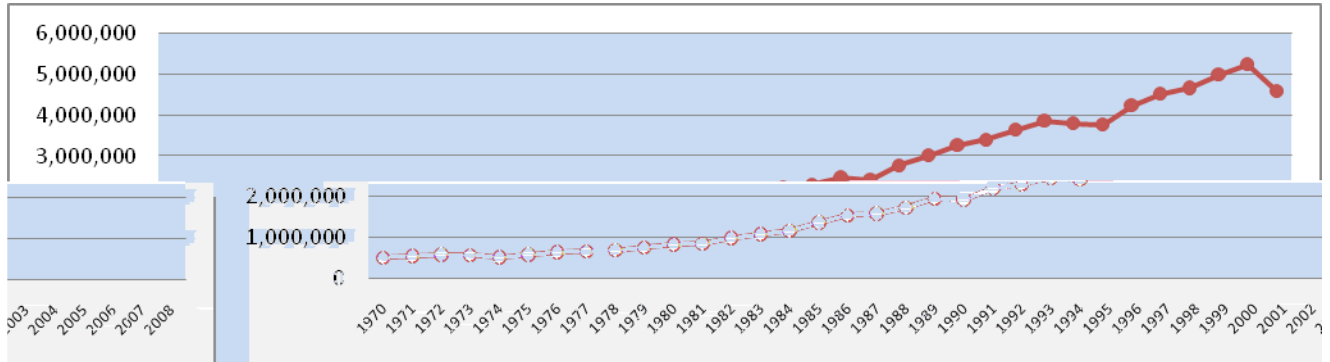
Timing matters, and it matters before and after retirement.

The growth of a lump sum investment is independent of the sequence of returns in an investment portfolio. Therefore, when money is being invested annually the sequence of returns does matter. For example, a \$2,000 annual investment in a 60+ equity, 40+ fixed income portfolio grew to about \$1,000,000 over the 90-year period from 1920 to 2000. If the returns are reversed (meaning we start with 2000 and end with 1920) the final account balance is about \$1.2 million. The \$800,000 difference is a result of encountering the meltdown of 2000 at the start of the 90-year period. When the account value was very small versus at the end of the period when the account value was very large.

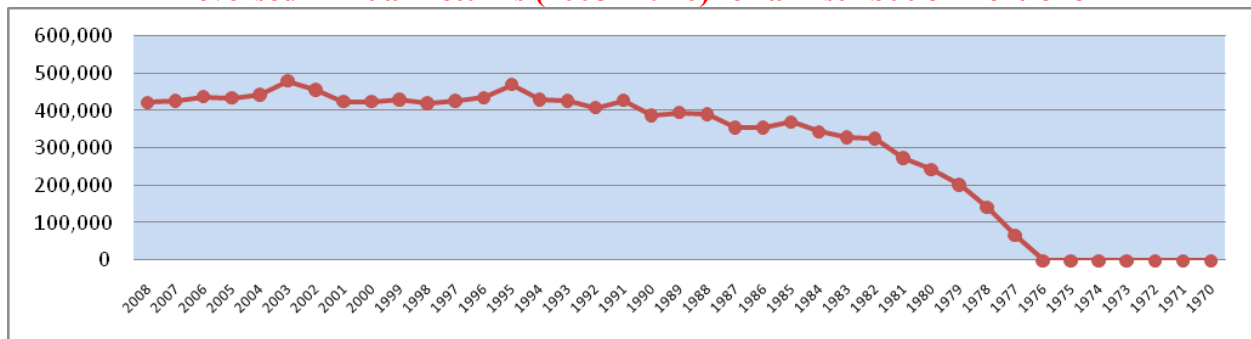
Even more dramatic is the impact of the return sequence in a retirement distribution portfolio when money is being withdrawn annually. Let's assume a starting balance of \$700,000 at retirement and a withdrawal of \$27,000, adjusted annually based on 3% inflation increases over time. The portfolio allocation is 60+ equity, 40+ fixed income. Using actual returns from 1920 to 2000, the ending balance of the distribution portfolio was \$1 million as shown in the first graph. But, when it is a really bad sequence realized in the first year of the withdrawal period: Reverse the returns; assume 2000 realized first; and, as seen in the second graph, the portfolio was depleted after 12 years, leaving the hypothetical retiree broke over their seven years.

Most target date funds are currently designed to serve participants throughout the accumulation and distribution. Accordingly, they really should be renamed target death date funds because the implied target year is not the year of retirement, but the investor's death date. We believe extending the automatic glide path beyond the stated target date is a mistake. Doing so overlooks the critically important transition phase from accumulation to distribution that occurs from a few years before retirement to a few years after retirement. The year 2000 is the only reason we need.

Bottom line: Controlling risk in retirement portfolios is the highest priority. (For guidelines on building target date funds that implement prudent risk control visit us at www.advisorperspectives.com.)



Reversed Annual Returns (2008 - 1970) for a Distribution Portfolio



www.advisorperspectives.com

(or a free subscription to the Advisor Perspectives newsletter, visit www.advisorperspectives.com/subscribers/subscribe#!)