Pension Investments

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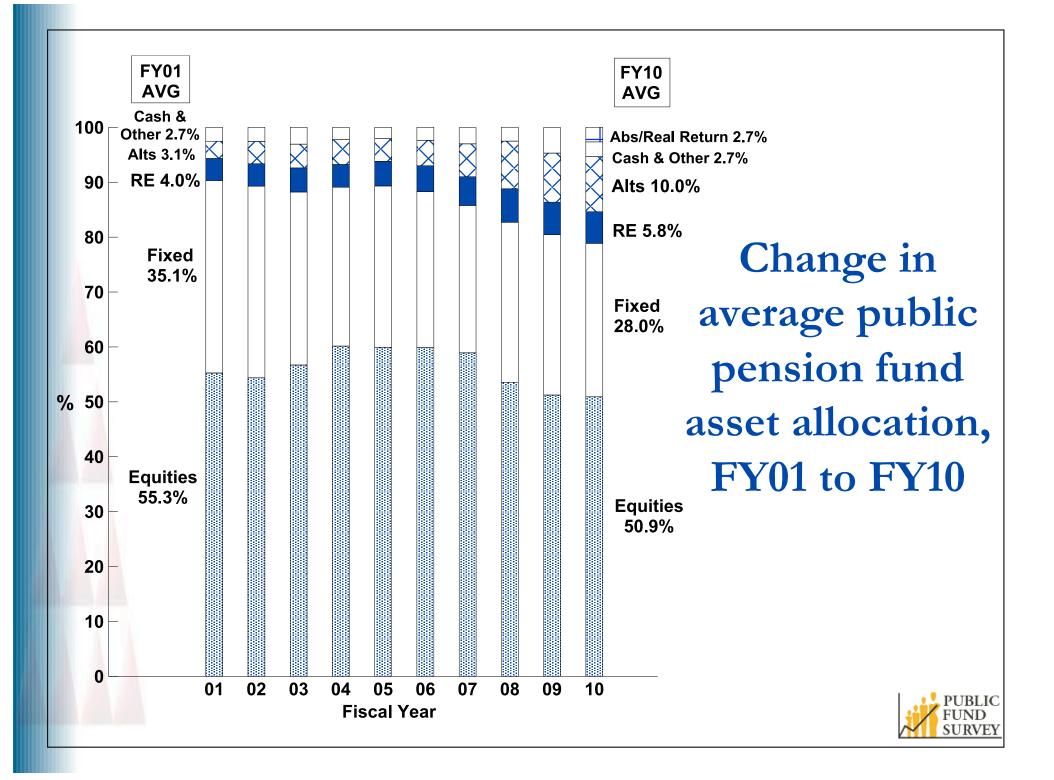
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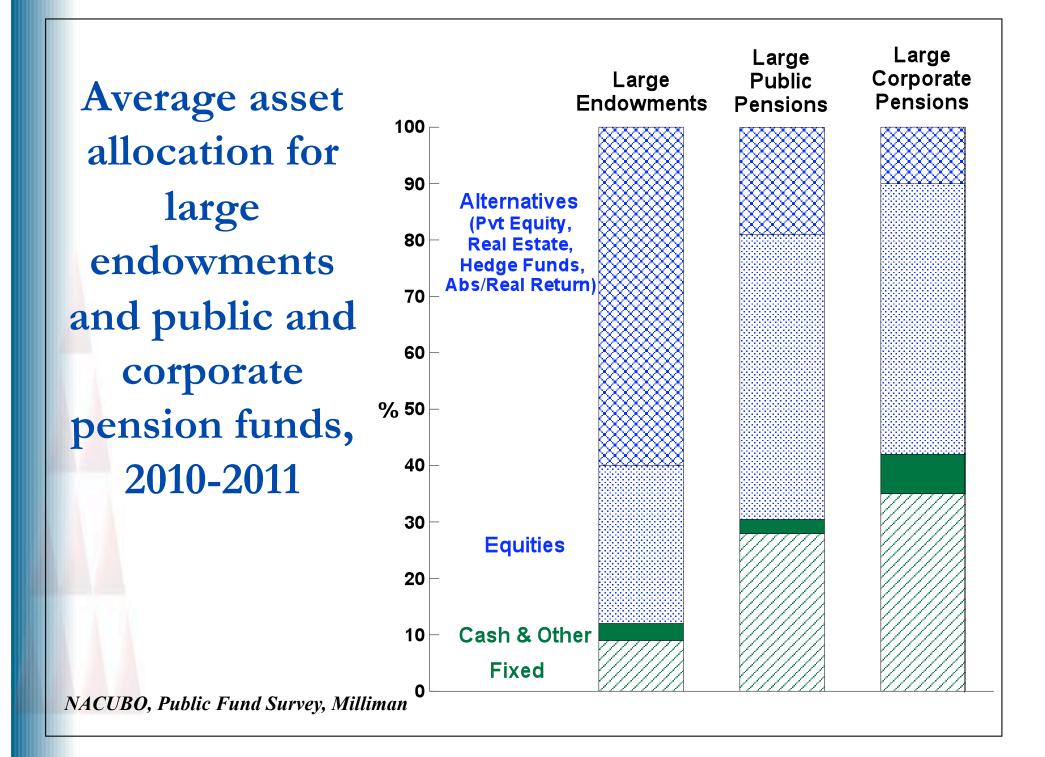
Asset Allocation and Modern Portfolio Theory

- MPT says investors should focus on the portfolio, not individual securities
- Portfolio selection should focus on <u>overall</u> risk-reward characteristics rather than risk-reward features of <u>individual holdings</u>
 - Individual asset classes—stocks, bonds, real estate, foreign assets, hedge funds, and private equity—
 - behave differently in response to economic and market events, and
 - have their own expected risks and rewards

Asset Allocation and Modern Portfolio Theory (cont.)

- MPT demonstrates the power of diversification: adding an asset class that, by itself, is "riskier" can produce a higher level of expected return at the same level of risk, or the same expected return at a lower level of risk
- Every pension plan and every institutional portfolio is unique
- MPT requires that portfolio managers construct their portfolio on the sponsor's unique characteristics, including:
 - Time horizon
 - Risk tolerance
 - Liquidity





The discipline and efficiency of public fund investing

- The largest 75 public pension funds account for ~80 percent of all public pension fund assets
- The smallest of these funds is roughly \$7 billion
- These funds typically display a high level of transparency and investment discipline:
- Financial reporting; establishment of investment processes, targets and policies; due diligence; risk management; rebalancing; and regular review
- Median investment expenses for this group are ~30 basis points (0.30%) of assets annually
- "In It For the Long Haul," NIRS, 2008: Key finding: Public funds are prudent and employ best practices 6