

# Liquid Alternative Investments: Build Your Own Fund of Funds with ETFs

By:

**Kevin Means, CFA**

**Principal**

**Select Alternative Investments LLC**

## Seeking attractive alternative investments

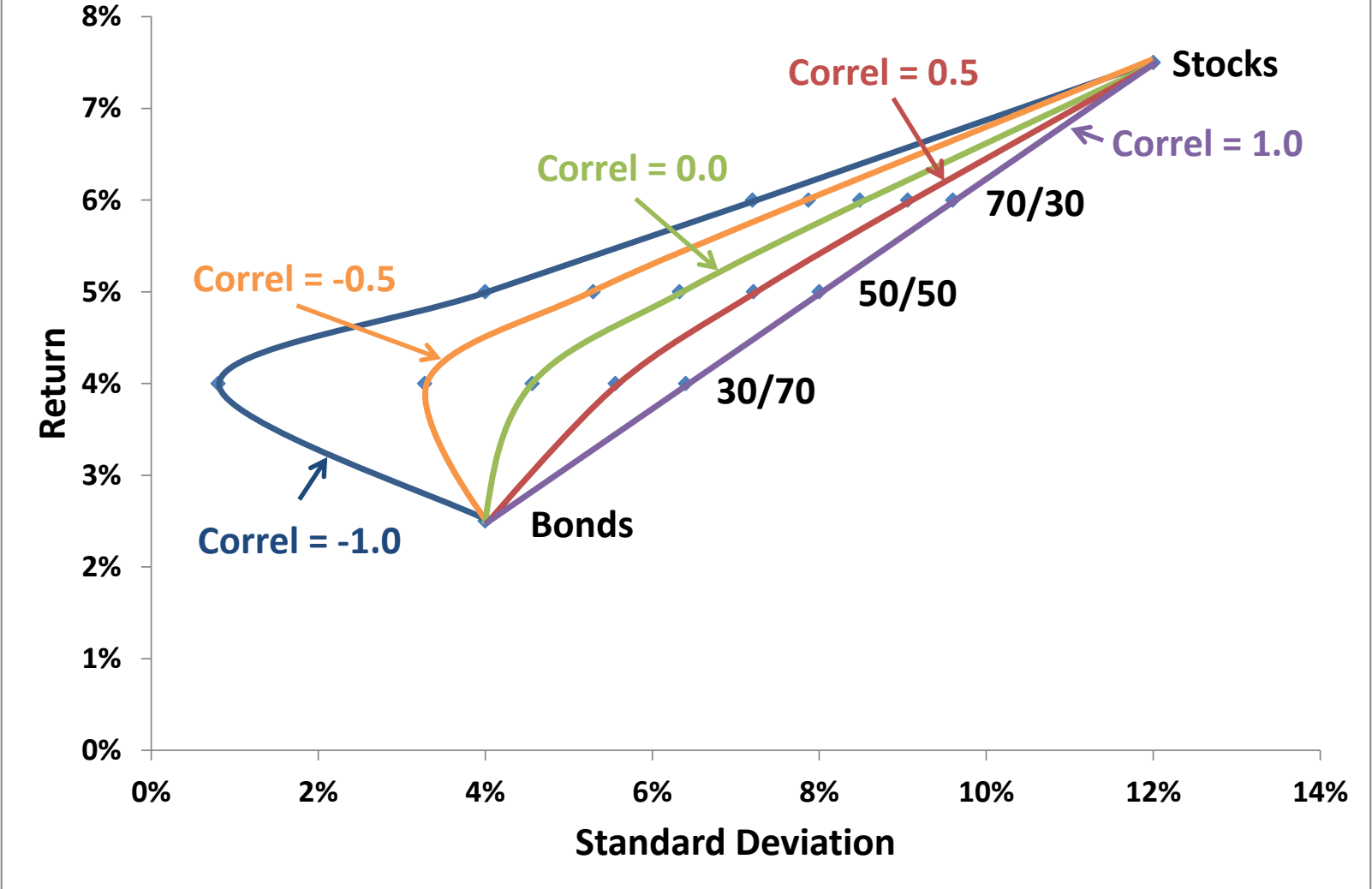
- Ideally, alternative investments would combine
  - **High returns**
  - **Low correlations** with stocks and bonds
- In reality, few such investments have been found



## What is an “alternative” investment?

- Investopedia: “an investment that is **not...traditional**...stocks, bonds or cash.”
- The dividing line between “traditional” and “alternative” is **subjective**.
- The **attributes** that commonly characterize an alternative investment are:
  - Alternative-type asset classes (e.g., commodities and real estate)
  - Alternative-type forms of ownership (e.g., private partnerships)
  - Illiquidity
  - Short selling
  - Leverage
  - Incentive fees
  - Accredited investors
- The **objective**: improve the return/risk tradeoff

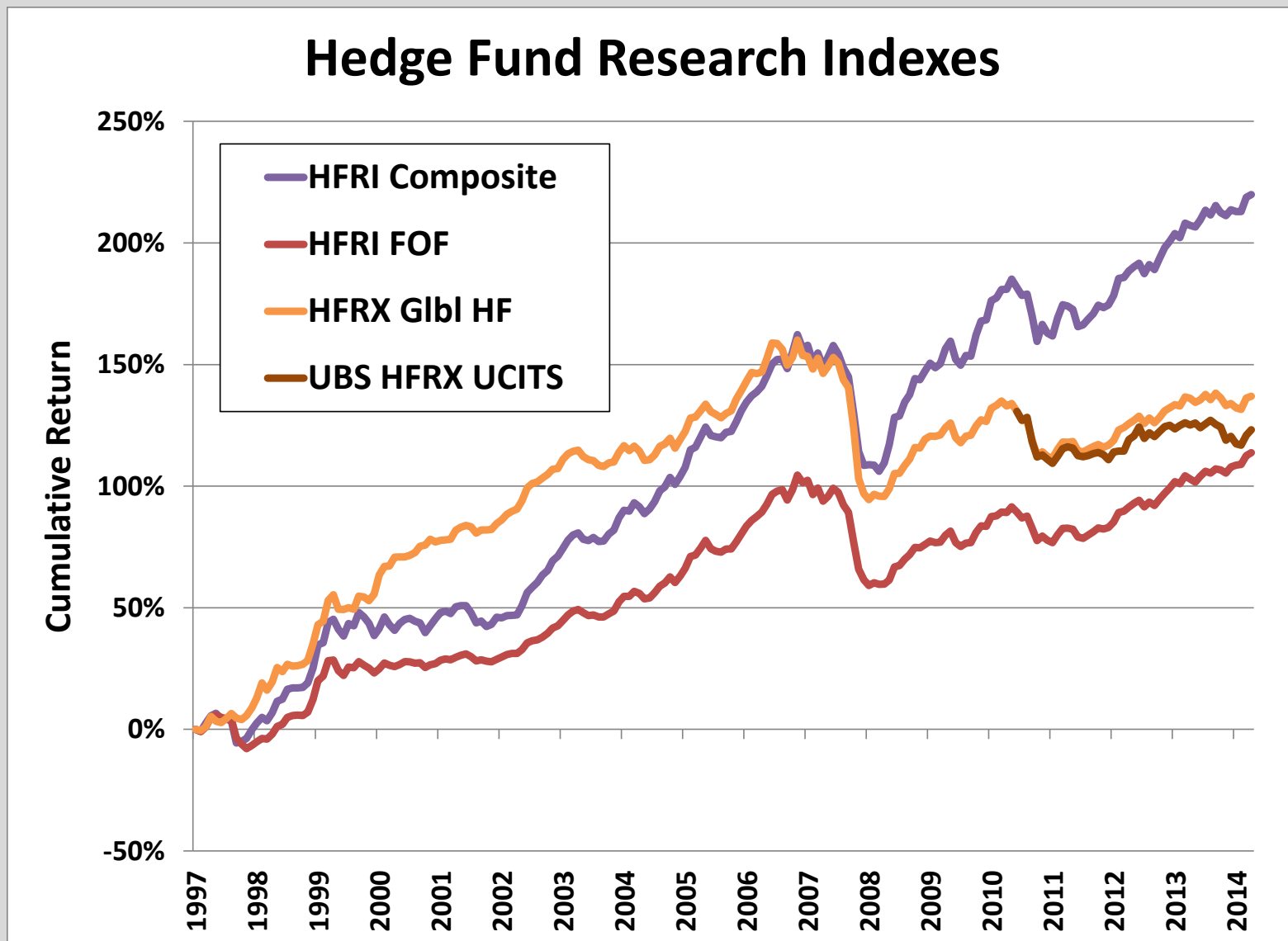
# Return/Risk at Various Correlations



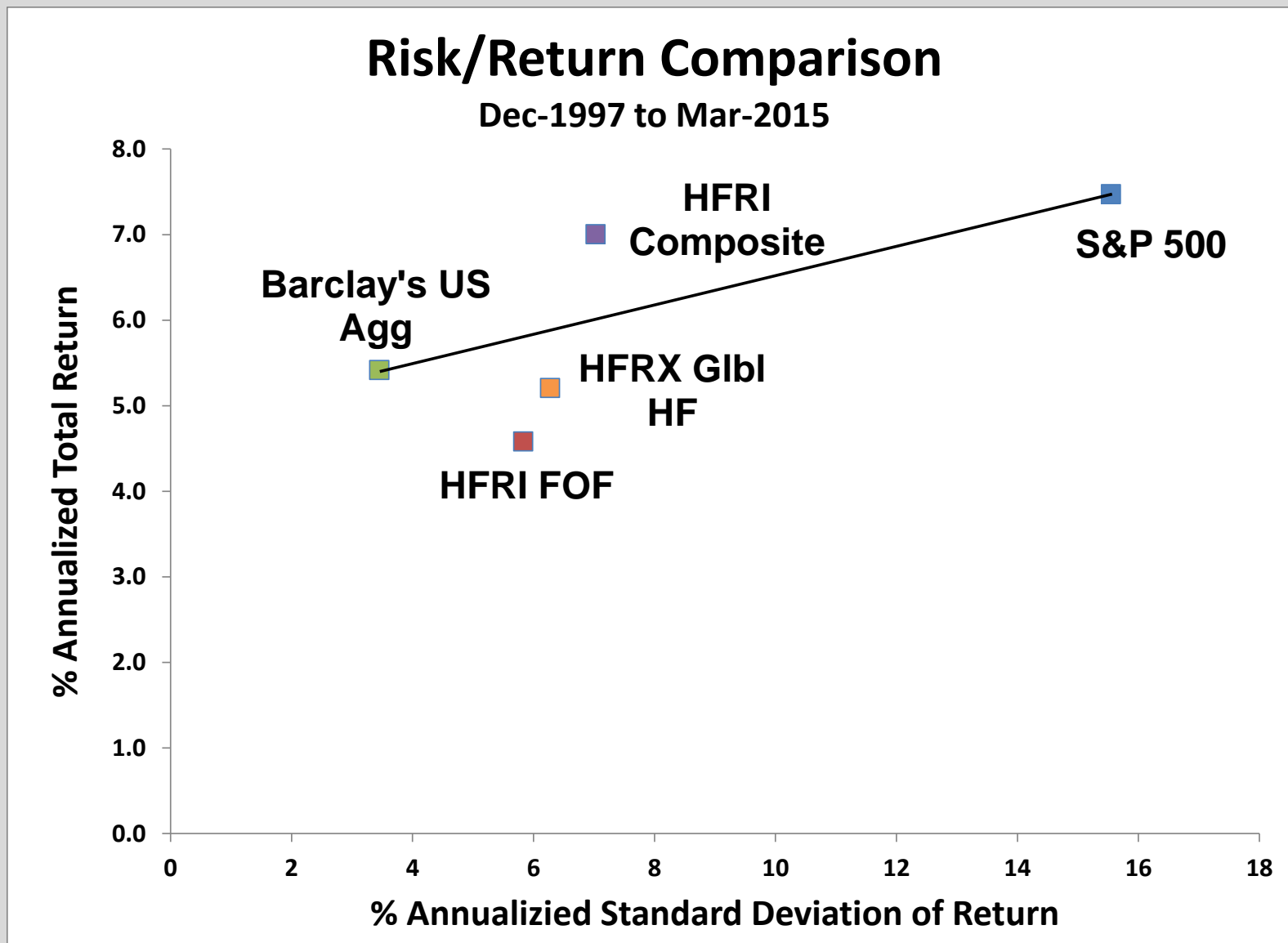
## Most alternative return indexes are completely unreliable

- **Private real estate**—NACRIEF is based on appraisals and is a small sample of mostly office properties. REIT indexes are preferable and investable through ETFs
- **Private equity**—No recognized index, and the few that exist (e.g., Cambridge) are full of biases. Listed private equity indexes are preferable and investable through ETFs
- **Hedge funds**—even “investable” indexes really aren’t
  - Most widely-cited indexes (HFRI, Credit Suisse) have enormous bias
  - Investable sub-indexes (HFRX) have no tracker funds for U.S. investors
  - Live performance of the few UCITS funds fall far short of their investable hedge fund benchmark indexes

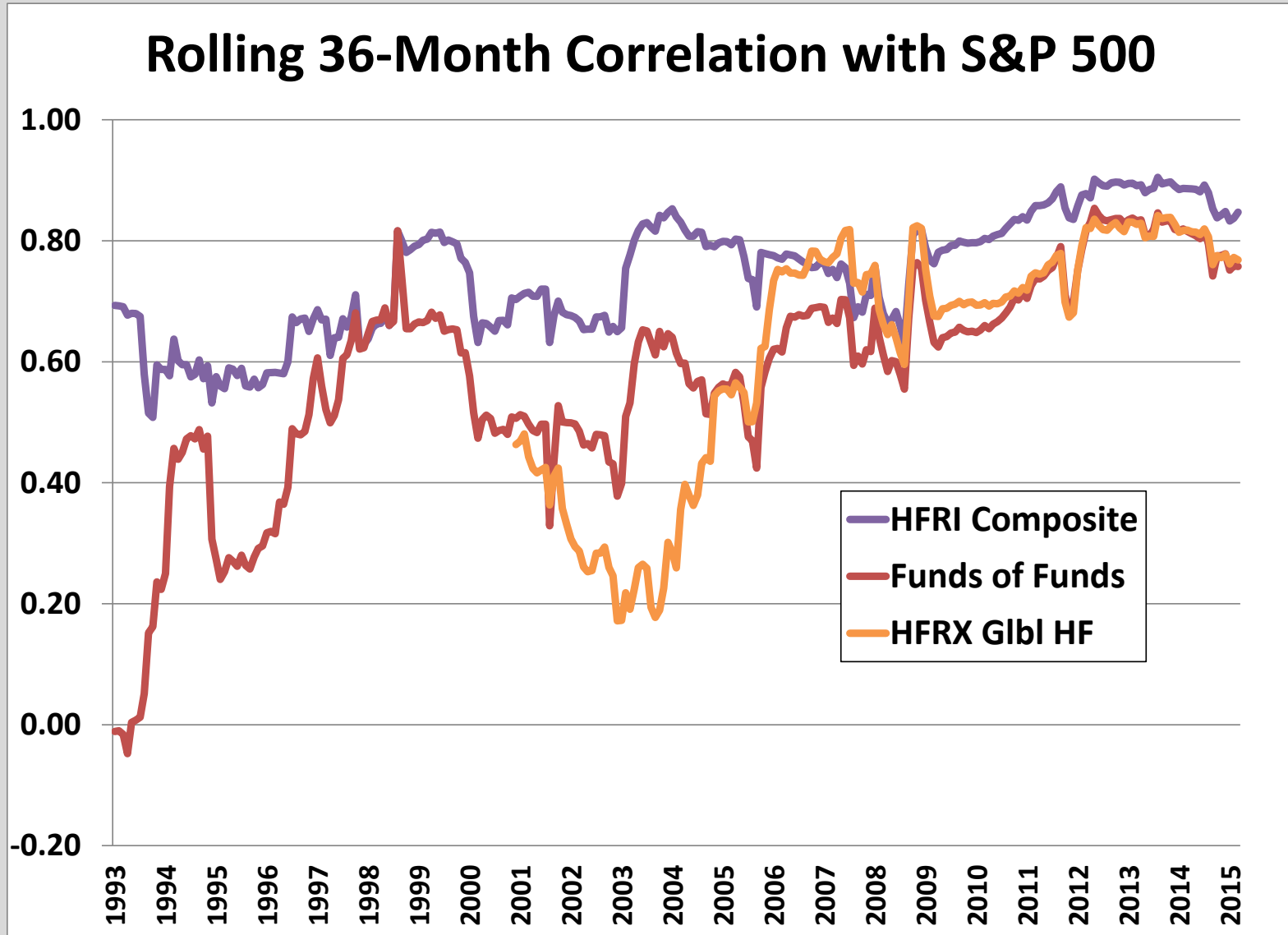
# HFR is the leading provider of hedge fund indexes



# On average, hedge funds have not helped investors



# Hedge funds have provided limited diversification in recent years





## There are many reasons why investors avoid private alternatives

- The published **returns** for private alternative indexes **are unreliable**
  - Returns are biased upward
  - Volatilities are biased downward
- **Other problems** with private alternatives:
  - Lack of liquidity (notice periods, holdbacks, gates, etc.)
  - Lack of pricing transparency
  - Lack of regulation/fear of fraud
  - Tax headaches (K-1s, filing extensions)
  - High income/net worth requirements
  - High minimum investments
  - High fees
- **Liquid alternatives** satisfy these concerns

## Liquid alternatives include mutual funds and ETFs

- **Morningstar categories** of 1,591 alternative **mutual funds**:
  - Bear market (net short or inverse)
  - Long/short equity (largest category)
  - Managed futures (commodities are a separate category)
  - Market neutral (mostly MN equity)
  - Multi-alternative (FOF or multi-strat)
  - Multi-currency (i.e., currency strategies)
  - Trading-inverse (e.g., debt or commodities)
  - Trading-leveraged (e.g., 2x or 3x)
  - Volatility (truncate downside with options or futures)
- Morningstar does not include **global TAA** funds as alternatives
- Morningstar uses the same categories for 311 alternative **ETPs**

## Exchange-traded products (ETPs)

- **ETF** = Exchange-traded fund
  - Owns a portfolio of assets like a mutual fund
  - Most are passively managed to an index
- **ETN** = Exchange-traded note
  - Exposes investors to the credit risk of the issuer
  - Often used for illiquid indexes or for tax reasons
- **ETP** = Exchange-traded product
  - ETPs = ETFs + ETNs
  - Most people use “ETFs” generically to include ETNs
- ETPs are slightly more **tax-efficient** than mutual funds
- **Benchmark indexes** provide meaningful history even for new ETFs
- **Passive management** keeps costs down

# Mutual funds tend to be more expensive than ETFs

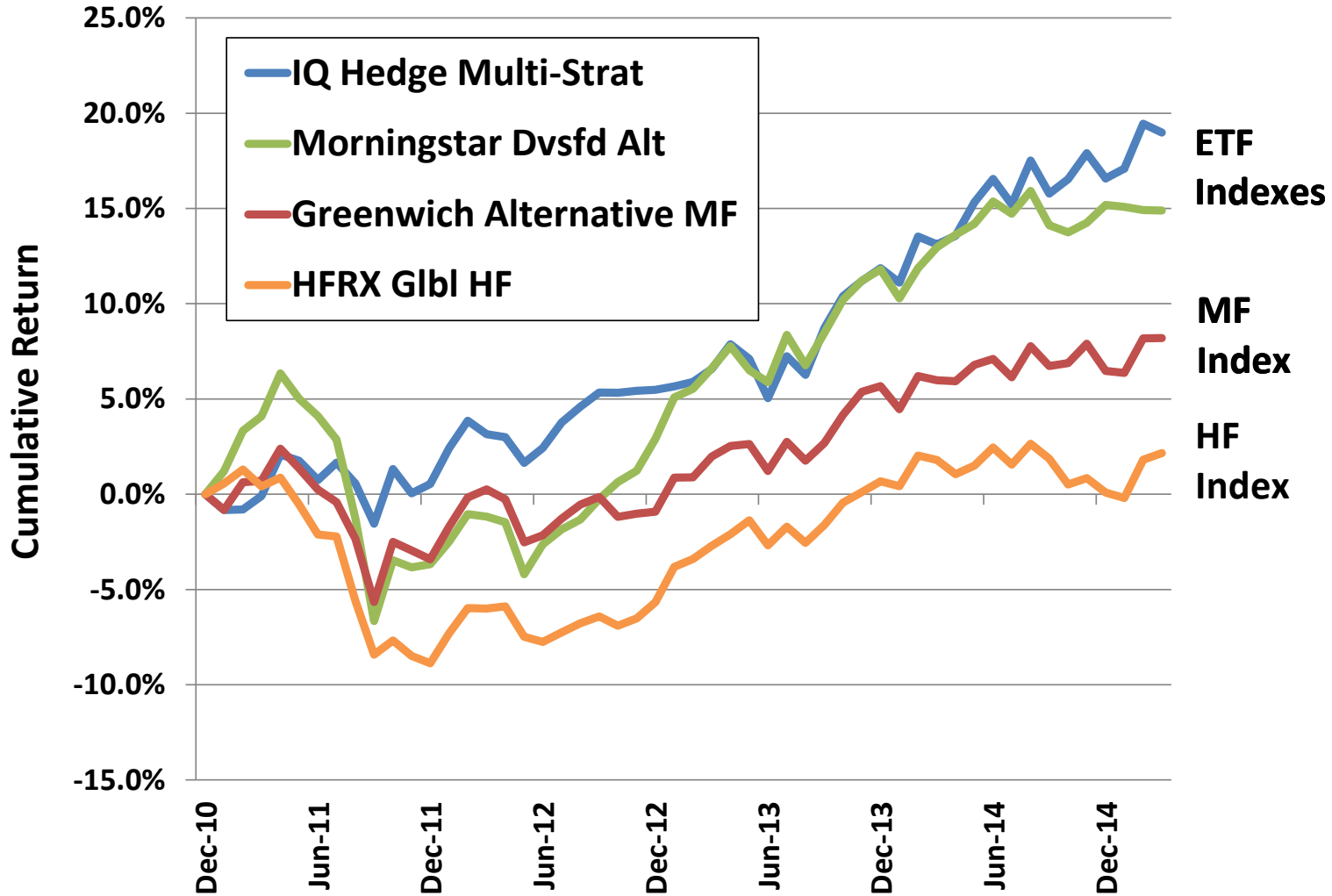
## Expense Ratio Comparisons

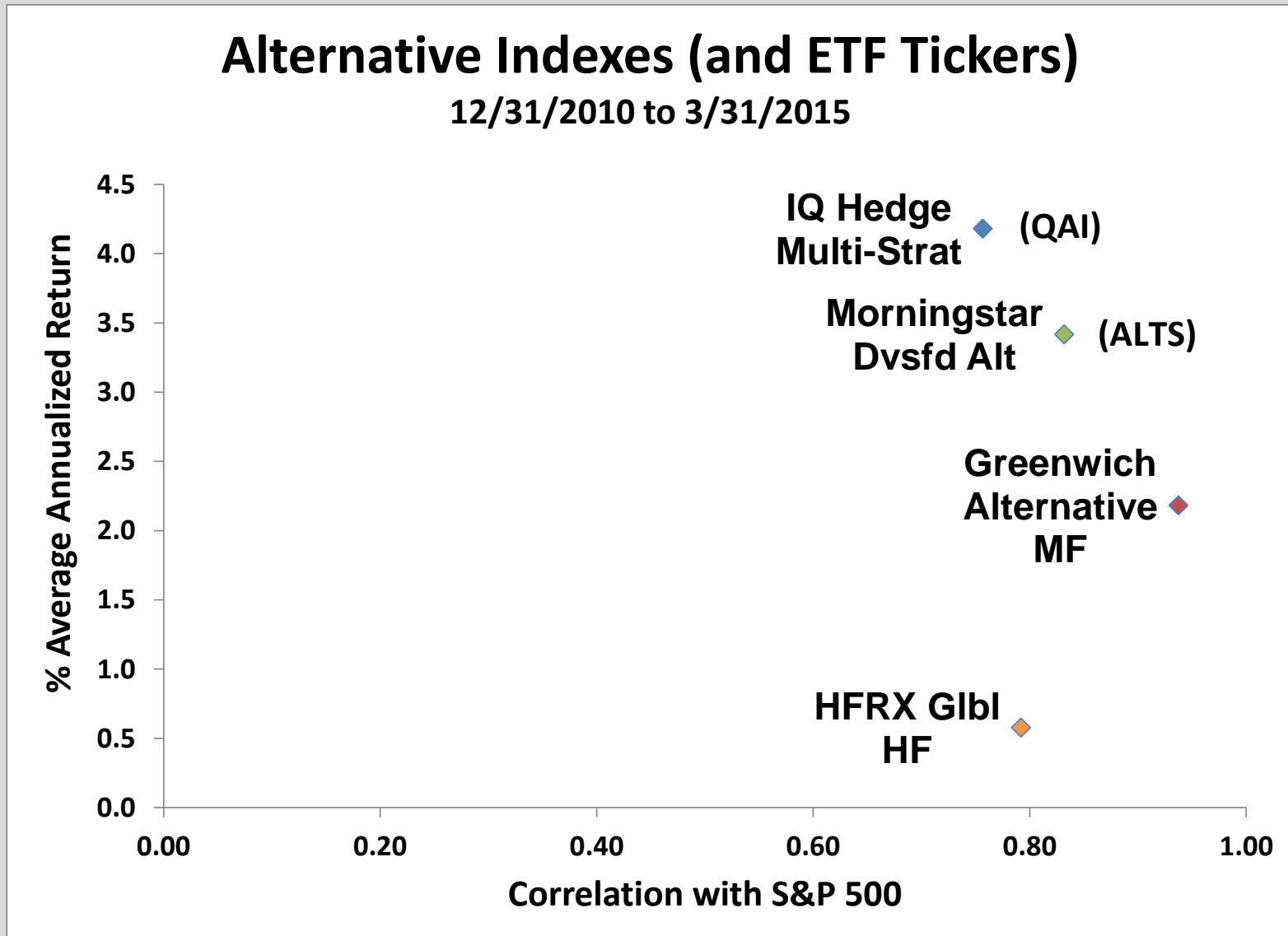


Sources: \*Morningstar's Long/Short Equity Handbook (2011)

\*\*SelectAlts' internal database

## Alternative Indexes

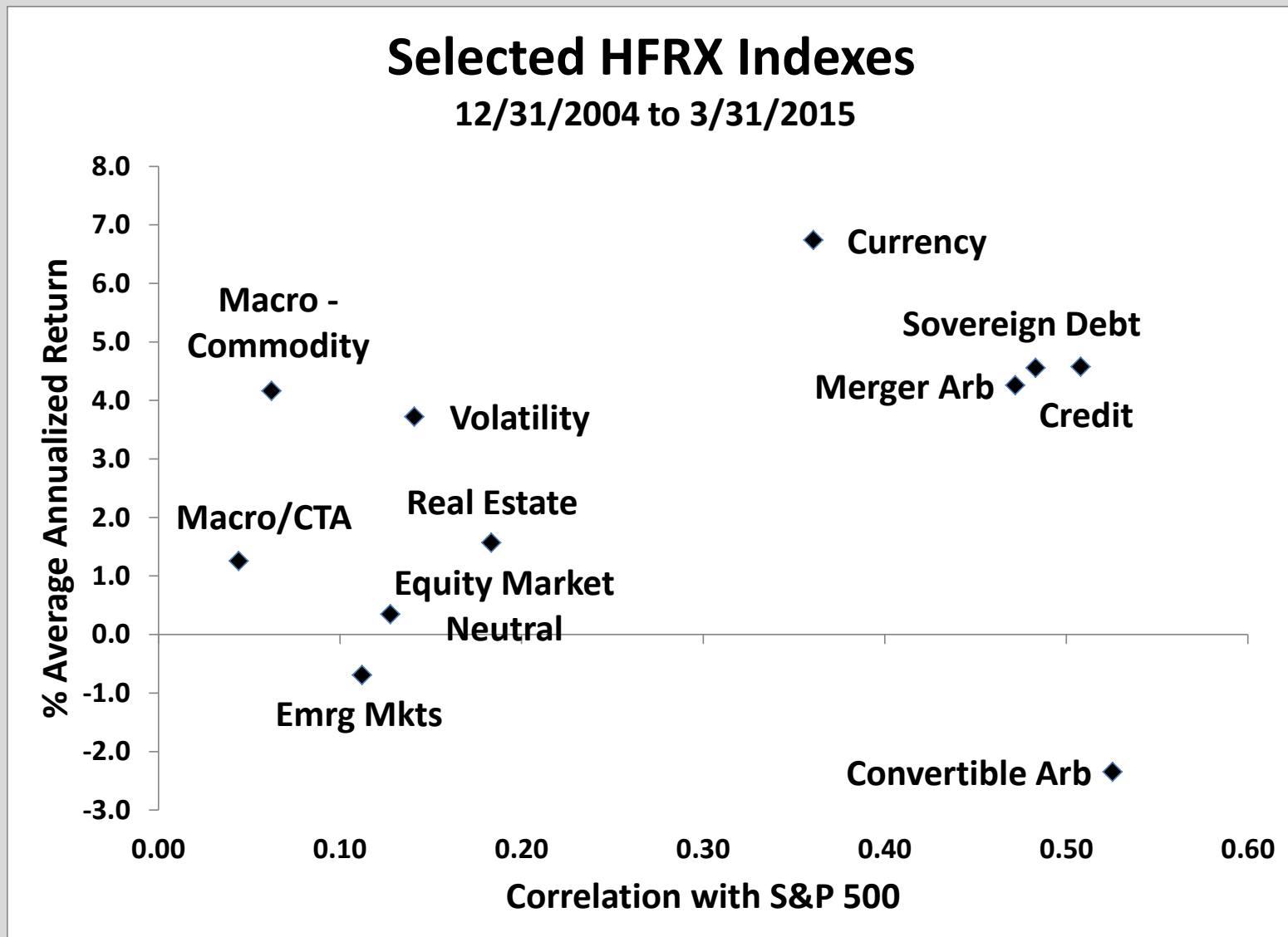




## Lower correlations can be found in certain alternative strategies.

- Strategy-specific HFRX (investable) indexes provide an indication of potentially attractive alternative strategies
- Most HFRX sub-indexes start on 12/31/2004
- 11 of them had S&P 500 correlations of .5 or below

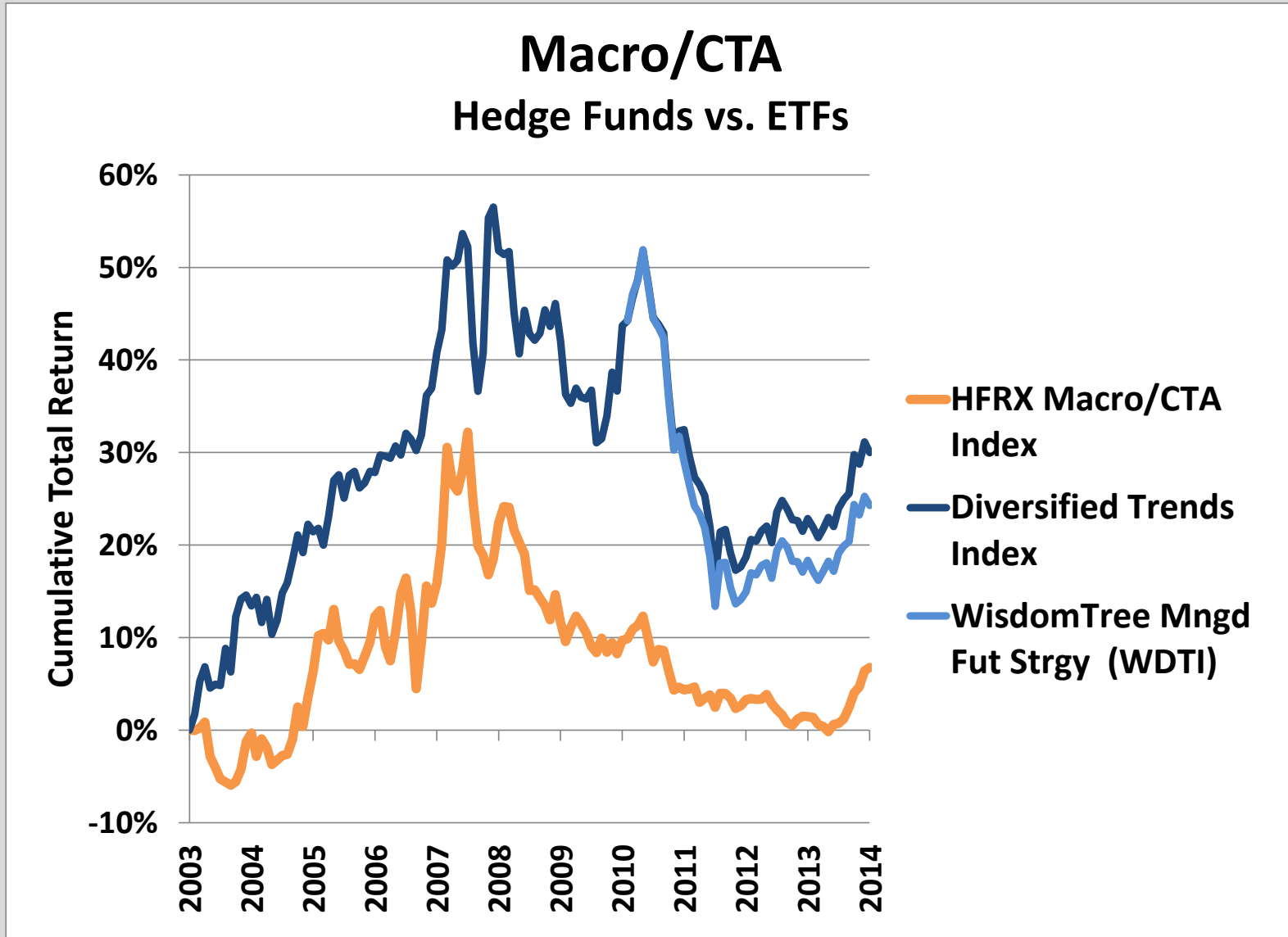
# HFRX index characteristics suggest which strategies might be attractive



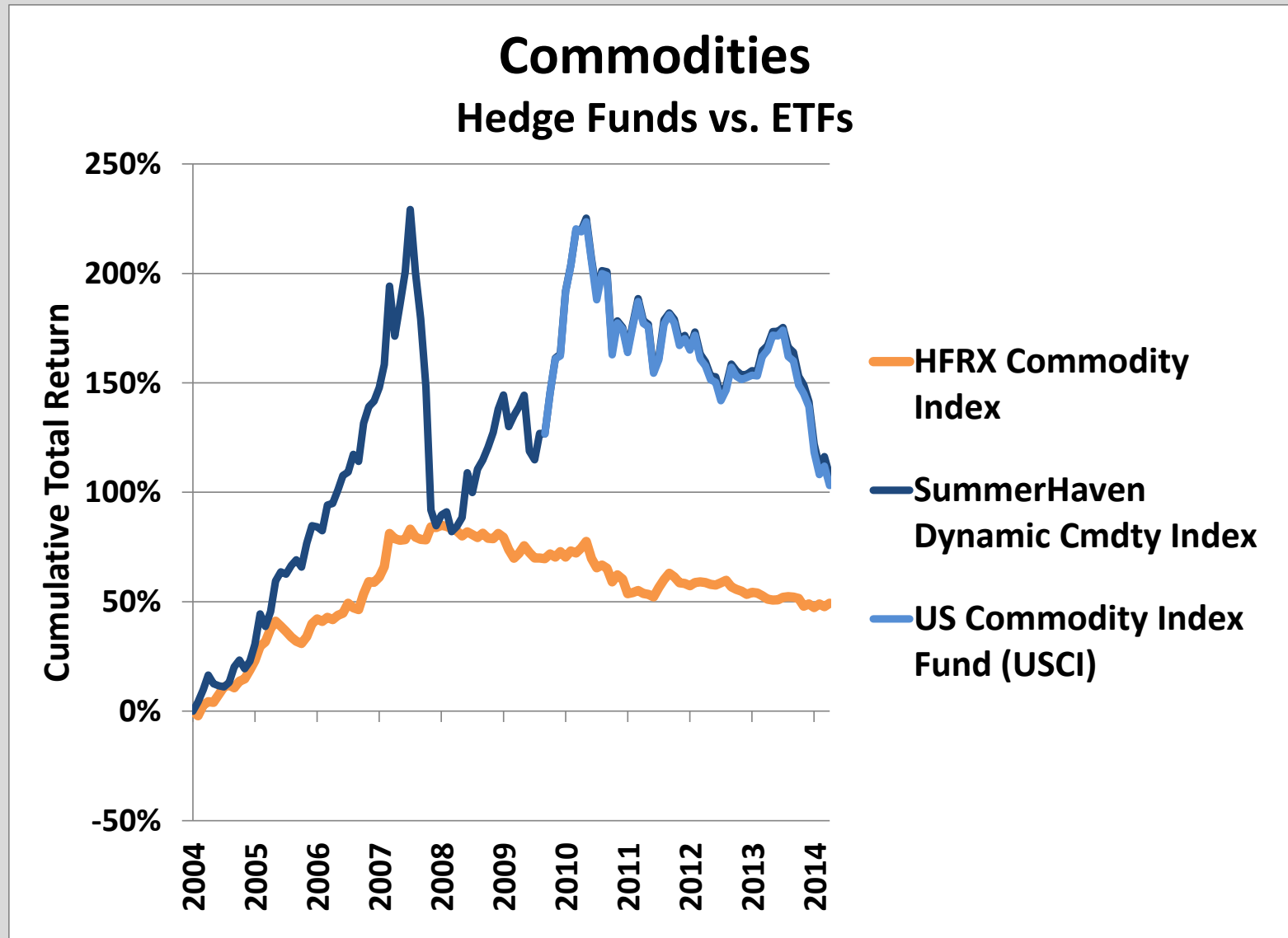


## How does the performance of ETFs compare with hedge funds?

- 11 strategy-specific HFRX (investable) indexes had S&P 500 correlations of .5 or below
- ETFs in these categories generally had higher returns
- Often only one ETF in a category exists
- Where there was more than one I chose the largest and most liquid
- The average expense ratio for all ETFs shown below is 0.59%
- All expense ratios are under 1.00%
- Most HFRX sub-indexes start on 12/31/2004
- Almost no alternative ETFs were around back then
- However the benchmark indexes for many ETFs have a long history
- A good pro-forma approximation for ETF historical returns is:  
Benchmark index return – expense ratio = pro-forma fund return

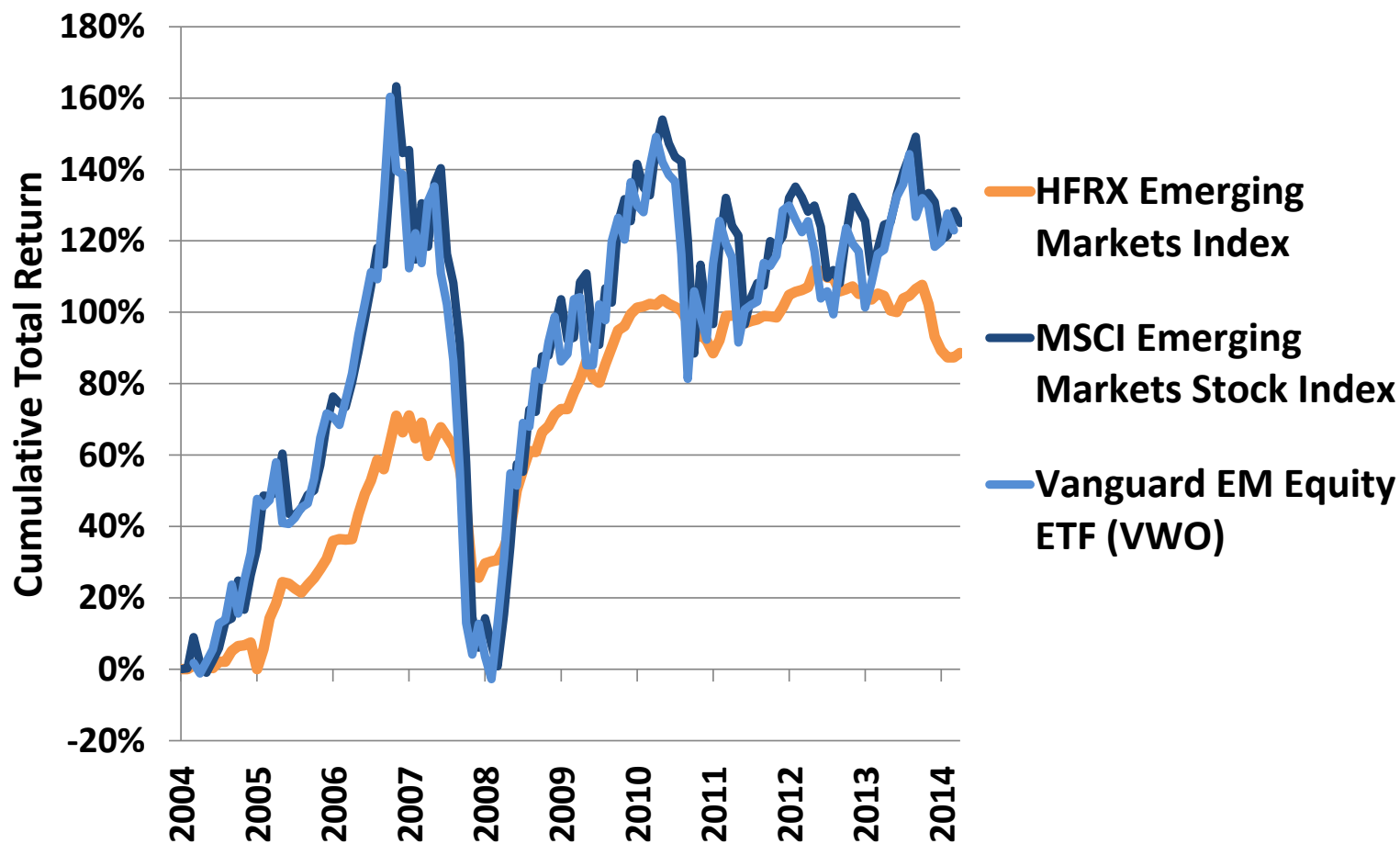


# USCI selects 14 from 27 commodities based upon roll yield and momentum

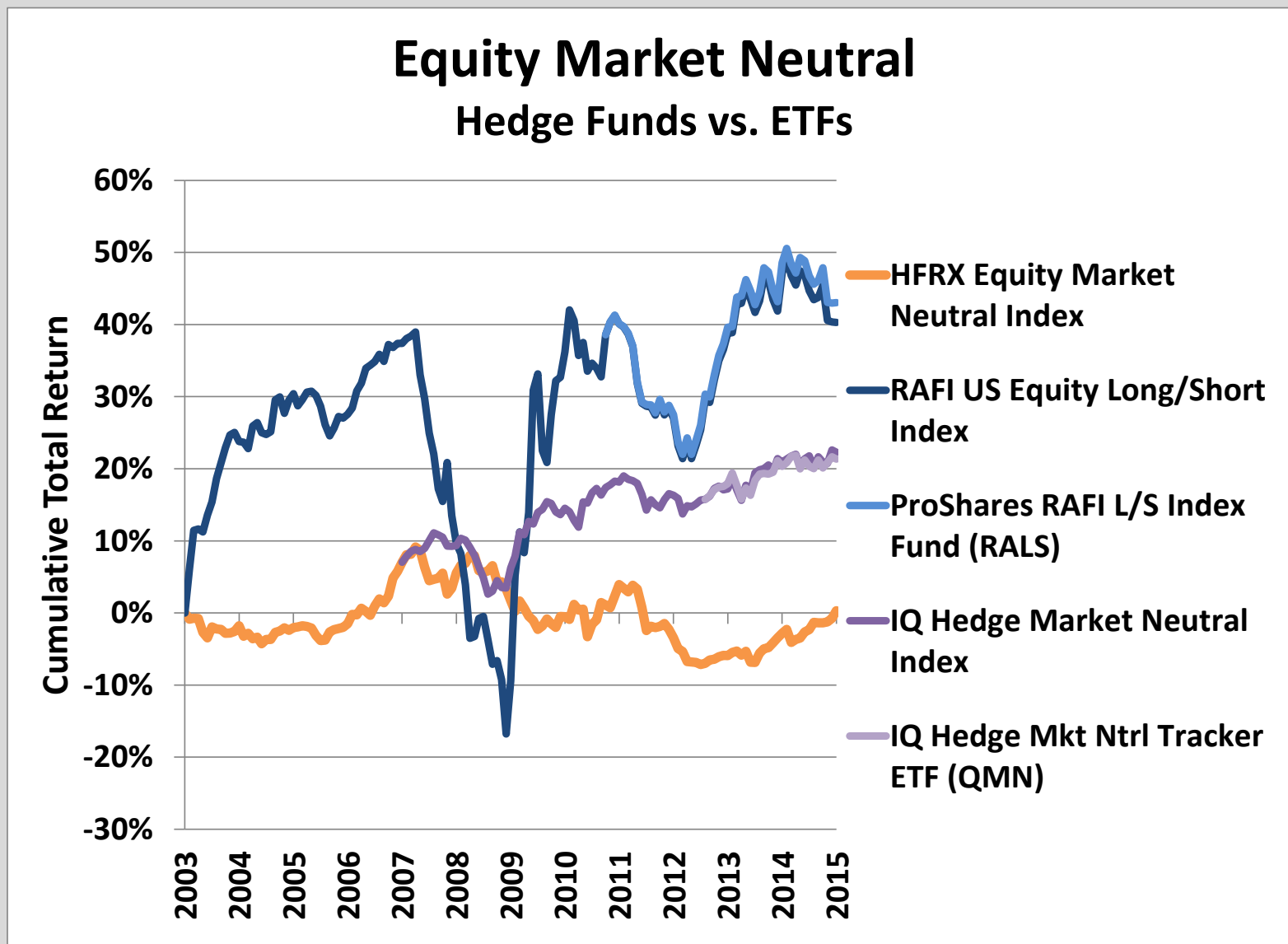


# The cheap generic (VWO) beat the average (expensive) hedge fund

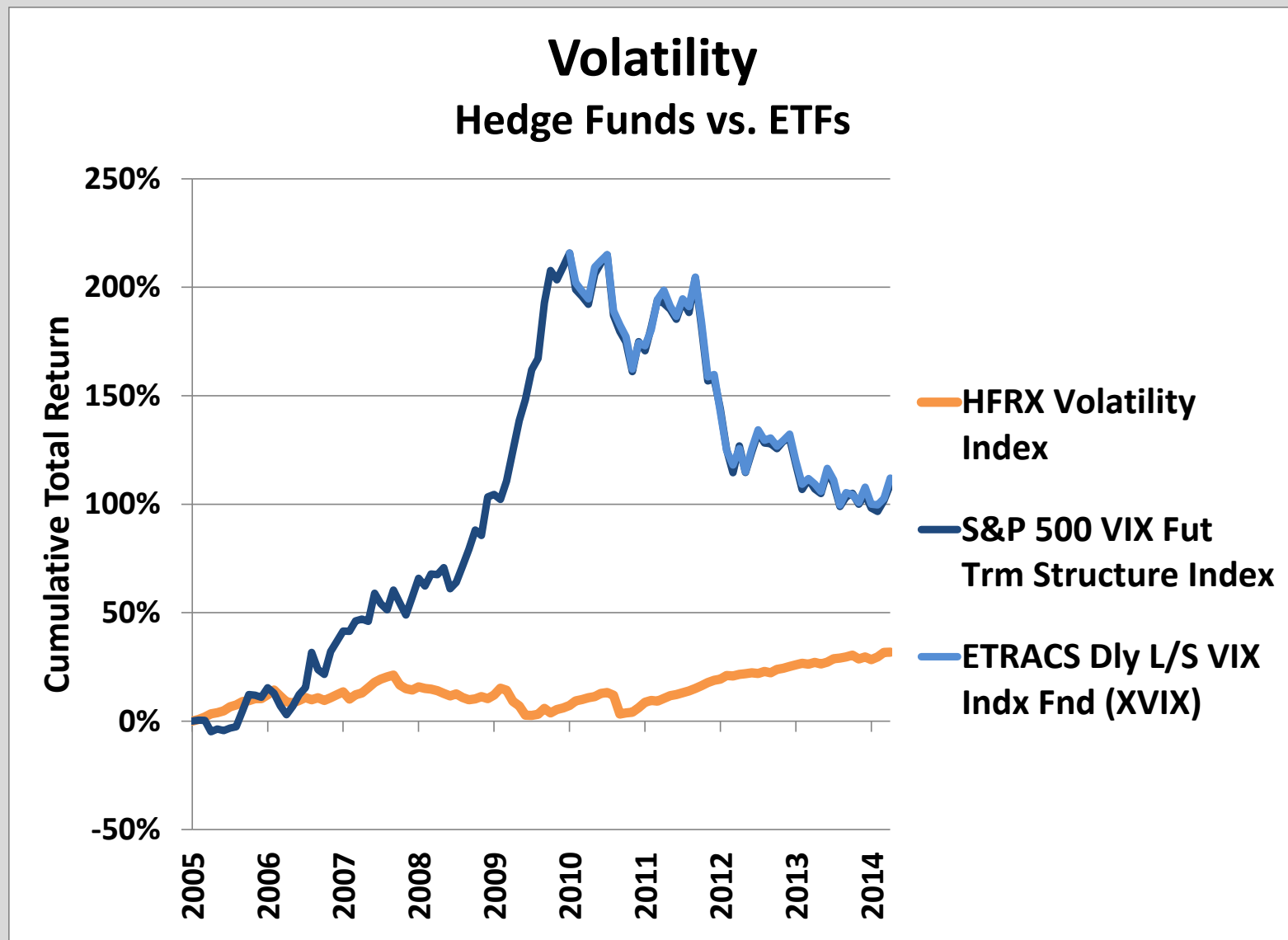
## Emerging Market Equities Hedge Funds vs. ETFs



# The two largest MN ETFs trounced the hedge fund competition

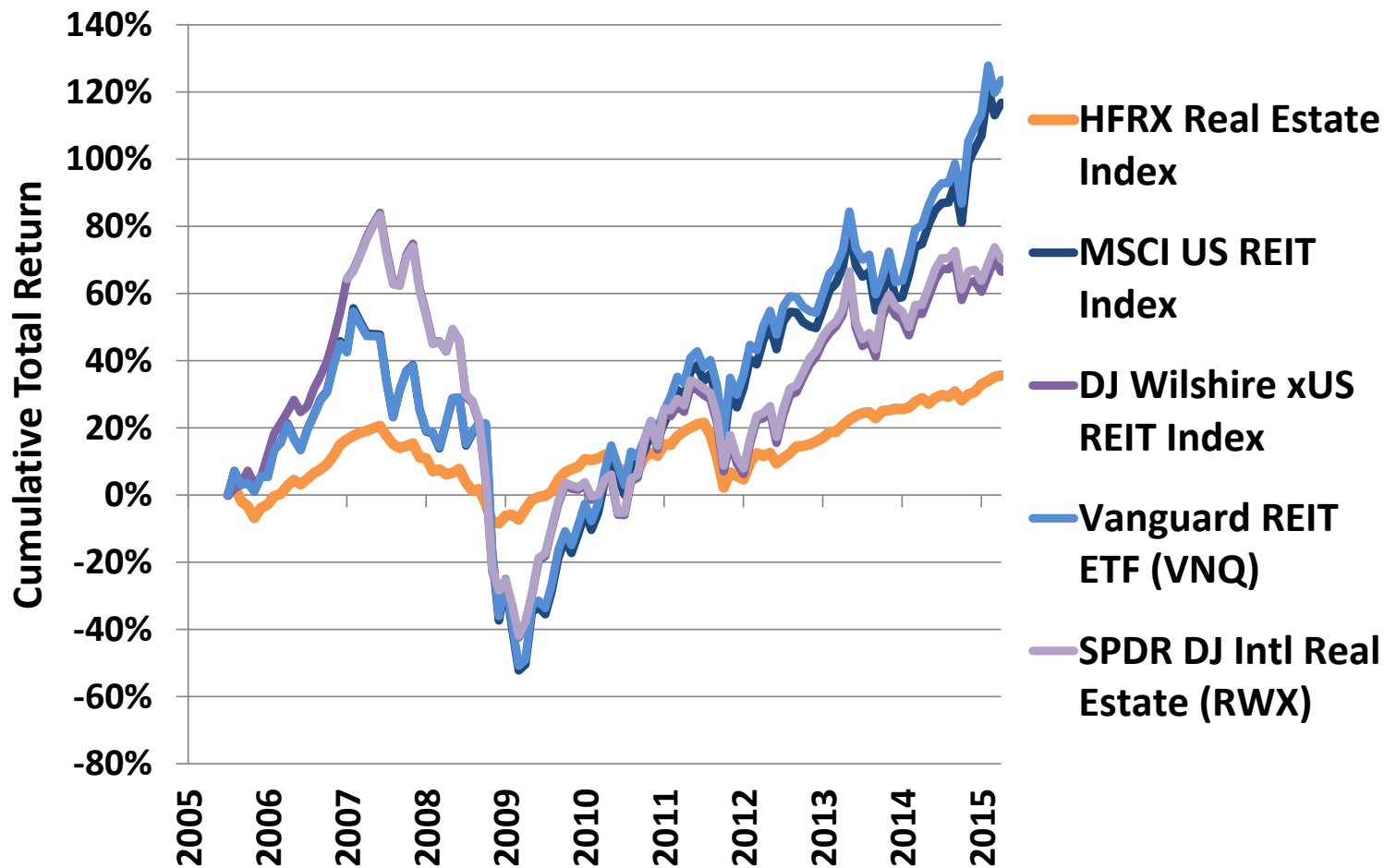


# XVIX combines long medium-term VIX with short near-term VIX futures

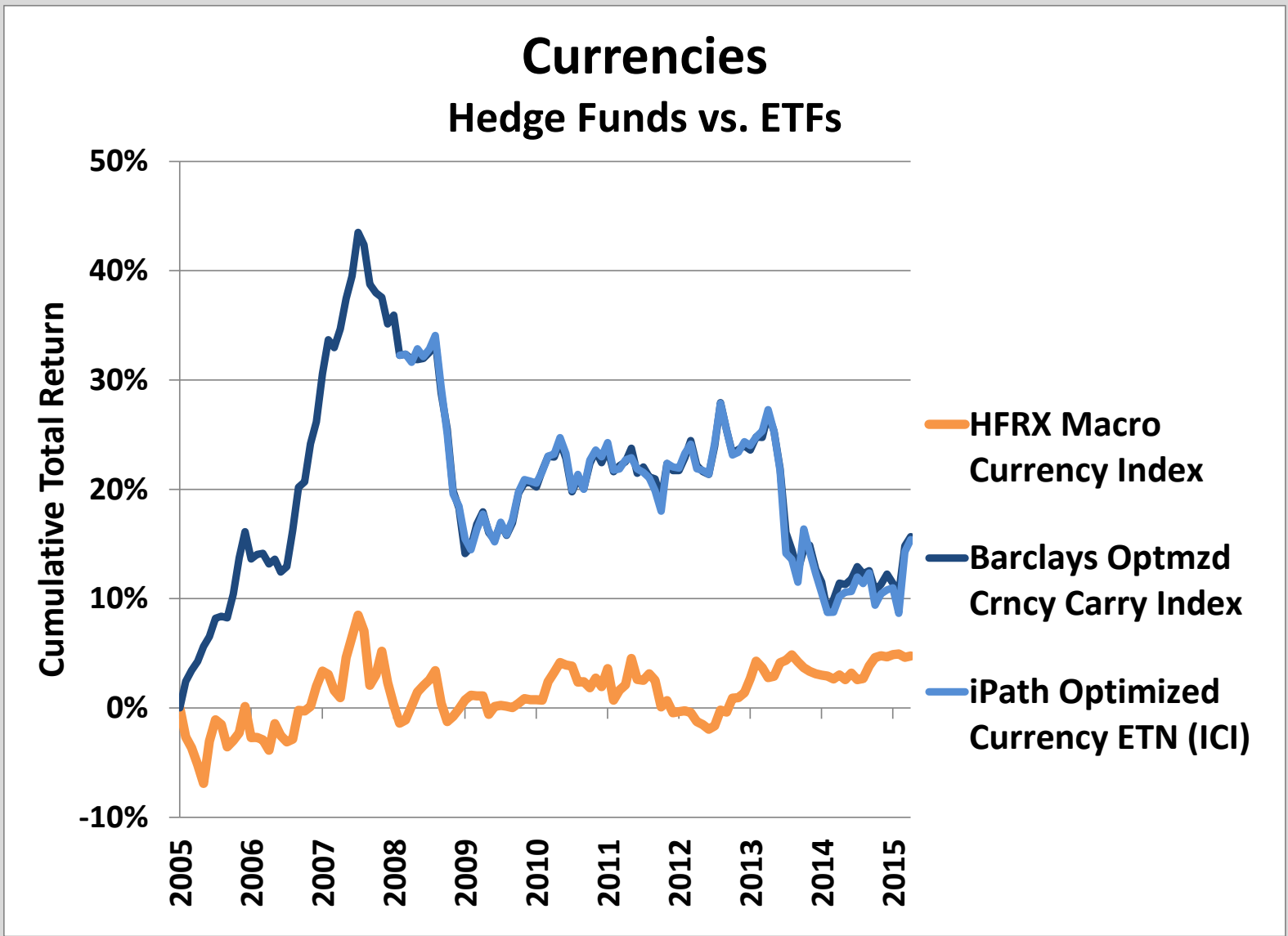


# VNQ (US) and RWX (int'l) both handily outperformed the avg. hedge fund

## Real Estate Hedge Funds vs. ETFs

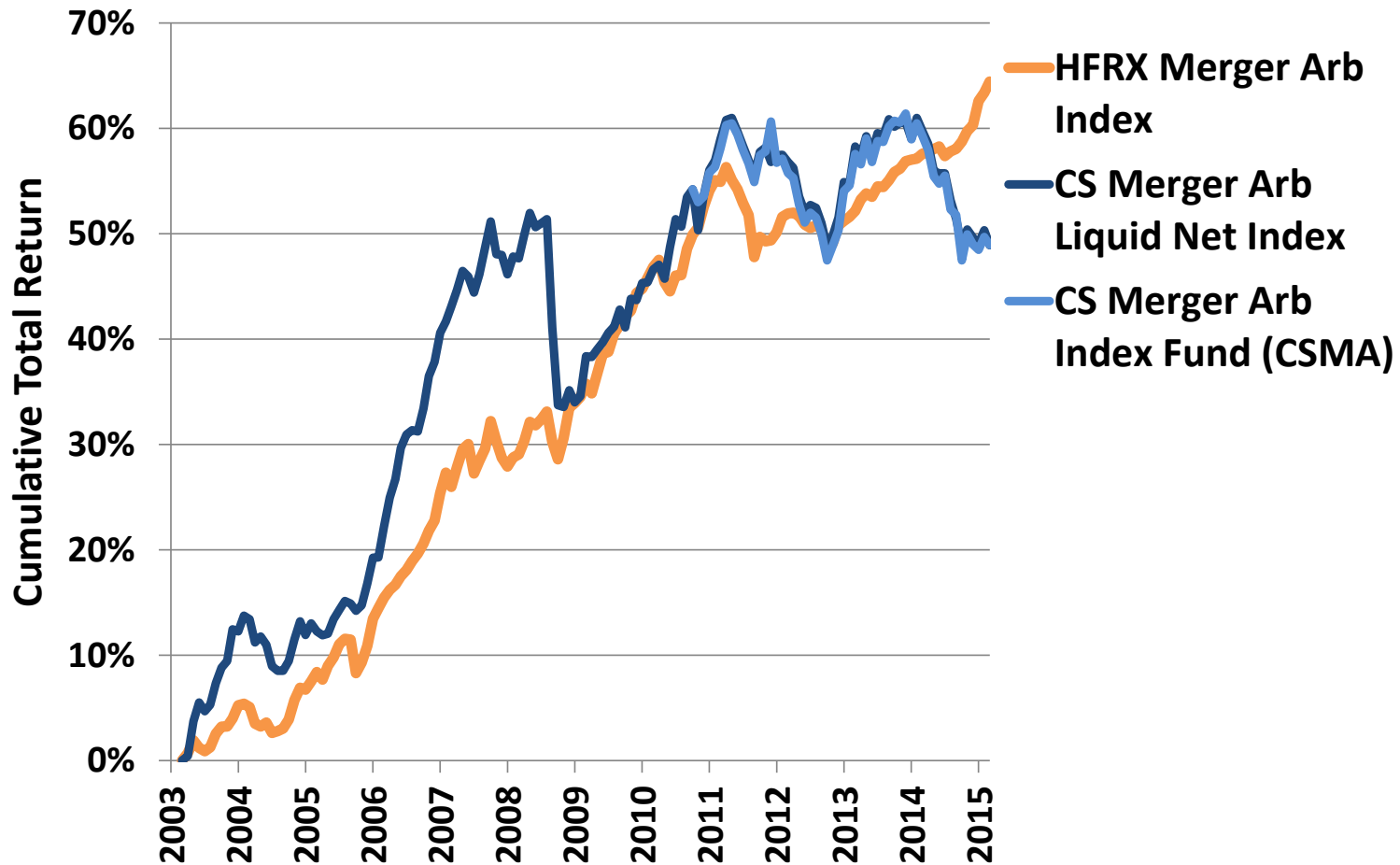


# ICI utilizes a long/short "carry trade" in the G10 currencies

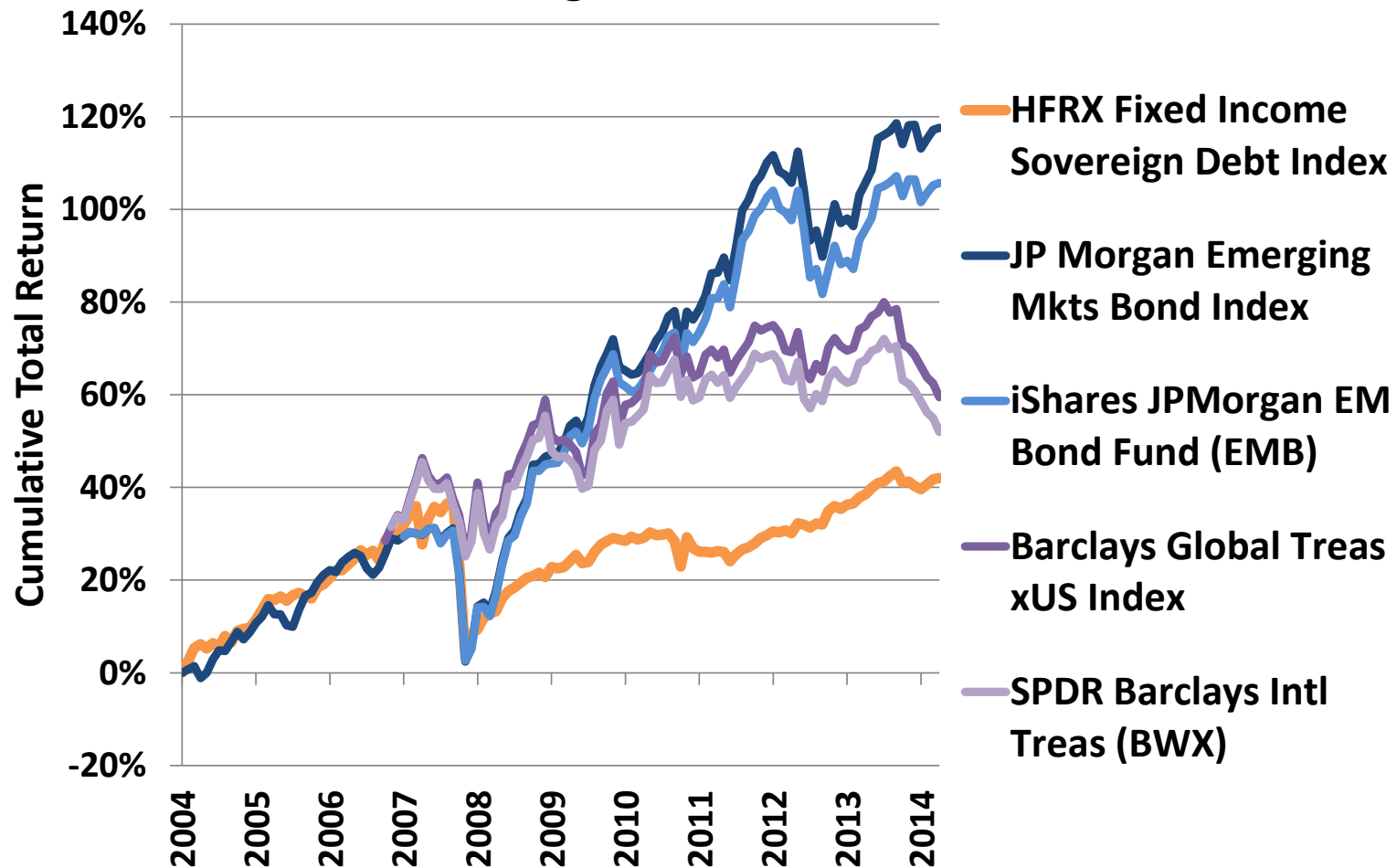




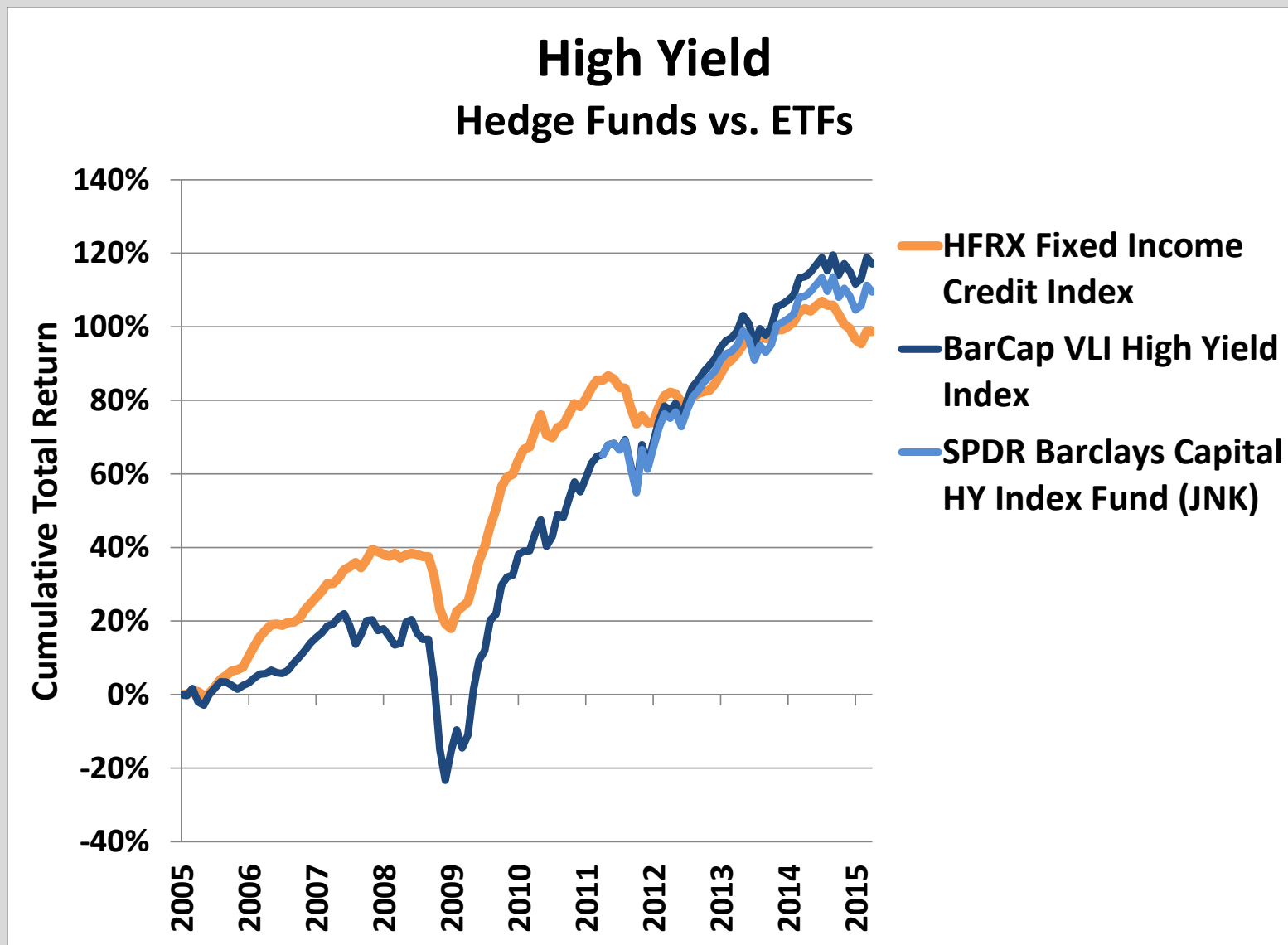
## Merger Arbitrage Hedge Funds vs. ETFs



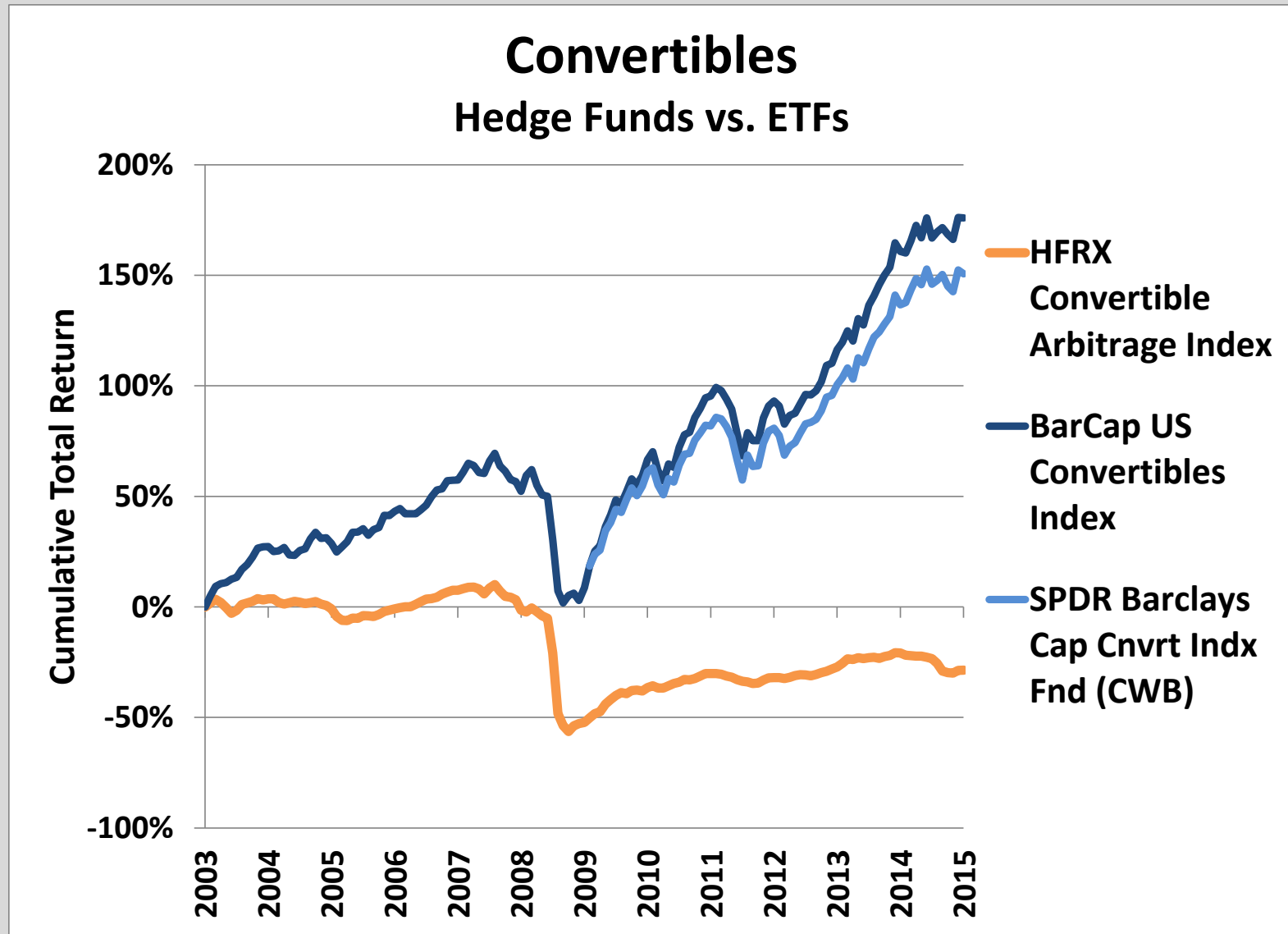
## Sovereign Debt Hedge Funds vs. ETFs



# JNK owns (long) the largest and most liquid high-yield bonds



# CWB owns (long) the largest and most liquid convertible securities



## Many other alternative ETFs are available.

- BIZD and PSP – Listed private equity
- BKLN – Bank loans
- CSLS – Long/short equity
- ALFA and GURU – hedge fund 13f holdings replication
- PBP – Buy write
- HVPW – Put write
- IAU and GLD – physical gold
- PKW – stock buybacks
- FM and FRN – frontier markets
- WOOD – timber
- FPX – IPOs
- IWC – micro-cap
- MTUM and PDP – momentum
- CSD – spinoffs
- VLUE - value

## How much should I allocate to alternatives?

- Answer #1—what are others doing?
  - In a 2012 survey, college and university endowments allocate 11% to 80%.<sup>1, 2</sup>
  - A recent survey of pension plans cited an average allocation of 17.3%.<sup>3</sup>
  - Alternative mutual funds are very popular with individual investors.
  - In all cases, allocations to alternatives have been increasing.
  
- Answer #2—what is the “market” allocation?

<sup>1</sup><http://www.nacubo.org/Documents/research/2012NCSEFinalPressReleaseJanuary292013.pdf>

<sup>2</sup>[http://investments.yale.edu/images/documents/Yale\\_Endowment\\_12.pdf](http://investments.yale.edu/images/documents/Yale_Endowment_12.pdf)

<sup>3</sup><http://www.pionline.com/gallery/20121129/SLIDESHOW/112909999/3>

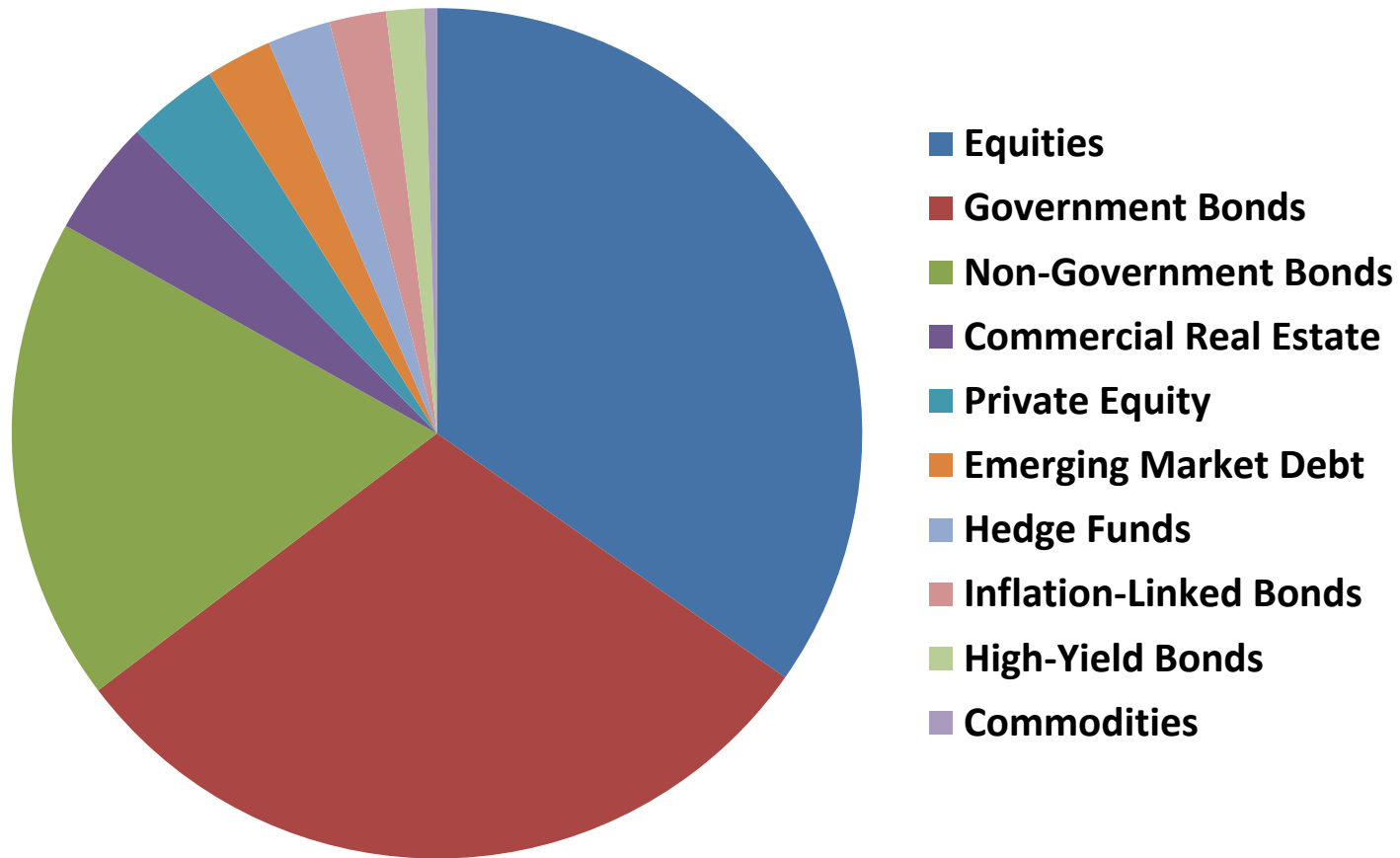
# The market allocation to alternatives (broadly defined) is roughly 17%

## Global Market Portfolio as of 12/31/2011

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>\$Trillion</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Equities	Equity	29.0	34.7
Government Bonds	Debt	25.0	30.0
Non-Government Bonds	Debt	15.4	18.4
Commercial Real Estate	Alternative	3.7	4.4
Private Equity	Alternative	2.9	3.5
Emerging Market Debt	Alternative	2.1	2.6
Hedge Funds	Alternative	2.0	2.4
Inflation-Linked Bonds	Alternative	1.8	2.2
High-Yield Bonds	Alternative	1.2	1.4
Commodities	Alternative	0.4	0.5
Total Equity		29.0	34.7
Total Debt		40.4	48.4
Total Alternative		14.1	<b>16.9</b>
Grand Total		83.5	100.0

Source: Doeswijk, Lam, and Swinkels; *Strategic Asset Allocation: The Global Multi-Asset Market Portfolio 1959-2011*; November 2012  
(<http://ssrn.com/abstract=2170275>)

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  - In all cases, allocations to alternatives have been increasing.
- Answer #2—what is the “market” allocation?
- Answer #3—what would have been the optimal historical allocation?

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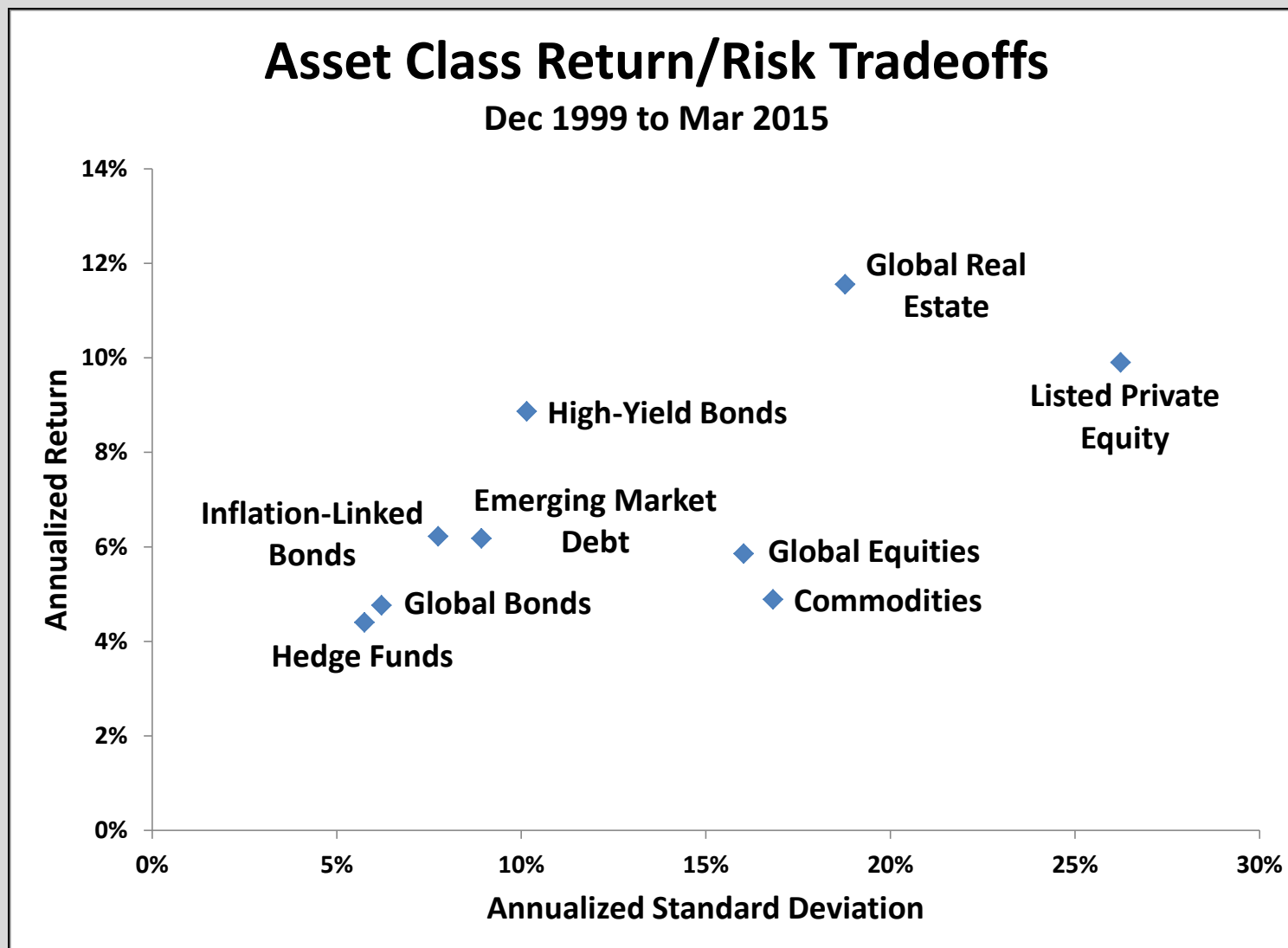
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## Global Market Portfolio

Dec 1999 to Mar 2015

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Index Name</u>	<u>Std. Dev.</u>	<u>Return</u>
Global Equities	Equity	MSCI AC World Daily TR Net USD	16.02%	5.86%
Global Bonds	Debt	Barclays GlobalAgg Total Retur	5.75%	4.40%
Global Real Estate	Alternative	EPRA/NAREIT Dev TR USD	18.77%	11.55%
Listed Private Equity	Alternative	S&P Listed Private Equity Inde	26.24%	9.90%
Emerging Market Debt	Alternative	S&P/Citigroup International Tr	8.92%	6.18%
Hedge Funds	Alternative	HFRX Global Hedge Fund Index	6.21%	4.76%
Inflation-Linked Bonds	Alternative	Barclays Global Inflation-Link	7.75%	6.22%
High-Yield Bonds	Alternative	Barclays Global High Yield Tot	10.15%	8.86%
Commodities	Alternative	DJUBS Commodity TR	16.82%	4.89%

# Their long-term return/risk characteristics are reasonable

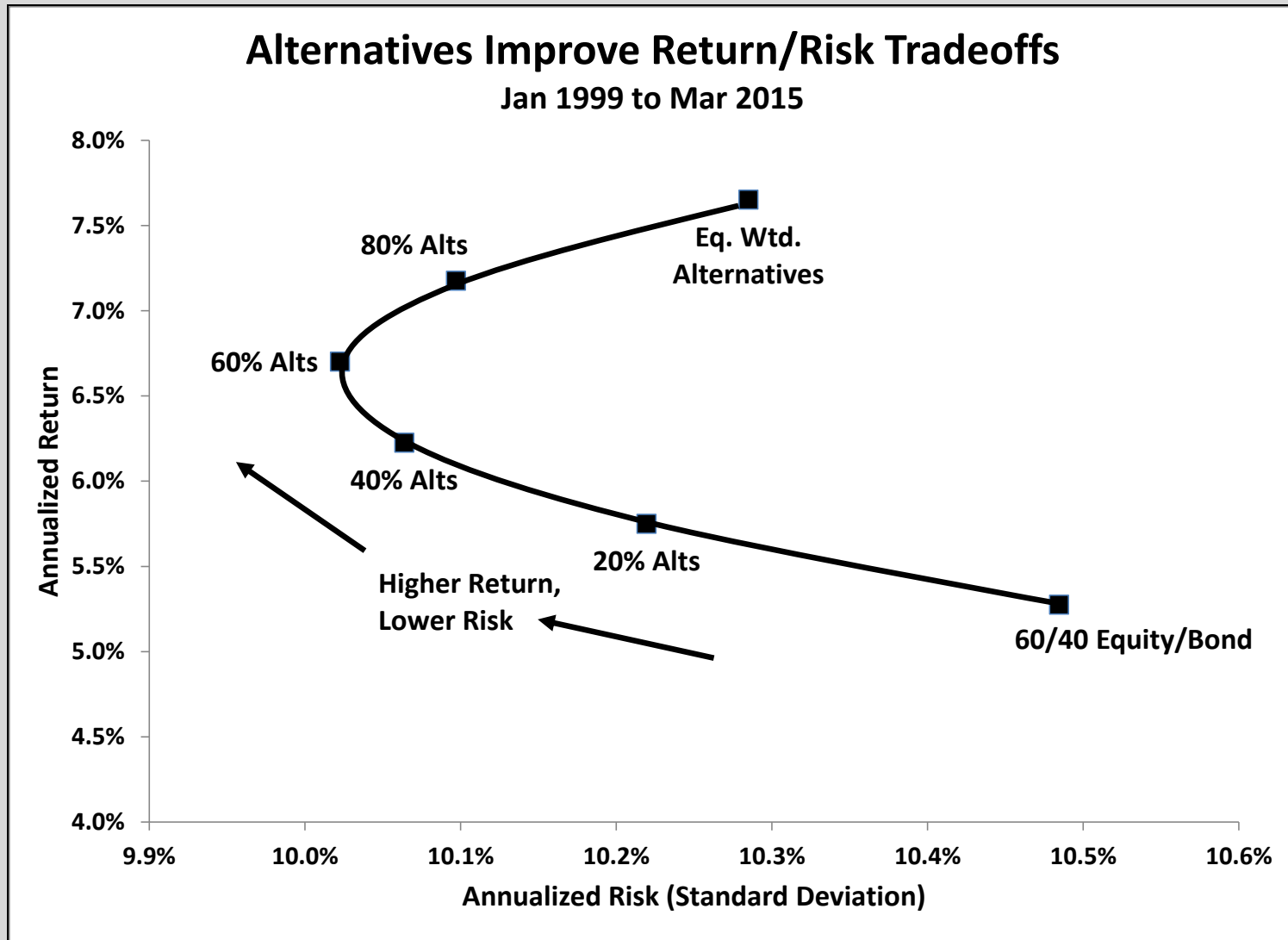


# A 60/40 traditional portfolio and an equal-weighted mix of alternatives

## Core-Satellite Portfolio

<u>Weight</u>	<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Index Name</u>
	<u>Core</u>			
60.0%	Global Equities	Equity	Global Equities	MSCI AC World Daily TR Net USD
<u>40.0%</u>	Global Bonds	Debt	Global Bonds	Barclays GlobalAgg Total Retur
100.0%				
	<u>Satellite</u>			
14.3%	Global Real Estate	Alternative	Global Real Estate	EPRA/NAREIT Dev TR USD
14.3%	Listed Private Equity	Alternative	Listed Private Equity	S&P Listed Private Equity Inde
14.3%	Emerging Market Debt	Alternative	Emerging Market Debt	S&P/Citigroup International Tr
14.3%	Hedge Funds	Alternative	Hedge Funds	HFRX Global Hedge Fund Index
14.3%	Inflation-Linked Bonds	Alternative	Inflation-Linked Bonds	Barclays Global Inflation-Link
14.3%	High-Yield Bonds	Alternative	High-Yield Bonds	Barclays Global High Yield Tot
<u>14.3%</u>	Commodities	Alternative	Commodities	DJUBS Commodity TR
100.0%				

# 60% in alternatives was the minimum optimal allocation historically



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  - Alternative mutual funds are very popular with individual investors.
  - In all cases, allocations to alternatives have been increasing.
- Answer #2—what is the “market” allocation?—**17% to 25%**
- Answer #3—what would have been the optimal historical allocation?—**60% to 100%**

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## Conclusion: build your own fund of funds with ETFs

- Alternative ETFs provide **low-cost building blocks** for an alternative portfolio
- One option: a **strategic** alternative ETF portfolio of ETFs with the lowest correlations with the S&P 500 and with each other
  - Equal-weight the 14 ETFs discussed above (for example)
  - Rebalance annually
- Another option: an actively managed **tactical** alternative ETF portfolio of ETFs with the highest expected returns
  - Opportunistically select from a larger universe of ETFs
  - Estimate returns with combination of value and momentum
- Either way, the result will be **far better** than nearly any other approach
  - Save 1%-3% annually on fees
  - Concentrate on strategies with the best diversification
- Just do it!

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Principal  
Select Alternative Investments LLC

[www.selectalts.com](http://www.selectalts.com)

[Kevin@selectalts.com](mailto:Kevin@selectalts.com)

Cell: 860-305-9695

Office: 860-674-0688