

Conejo Valley Estate Planning Council

How to Take Risk

Kevin Cavanaugh & David Lin

# Roadmap

- Traditional definition of risk
- A different way to look at risk
- Lessons from history
- How to take risk



# The traditional framework for risk....



## The allure of financial models

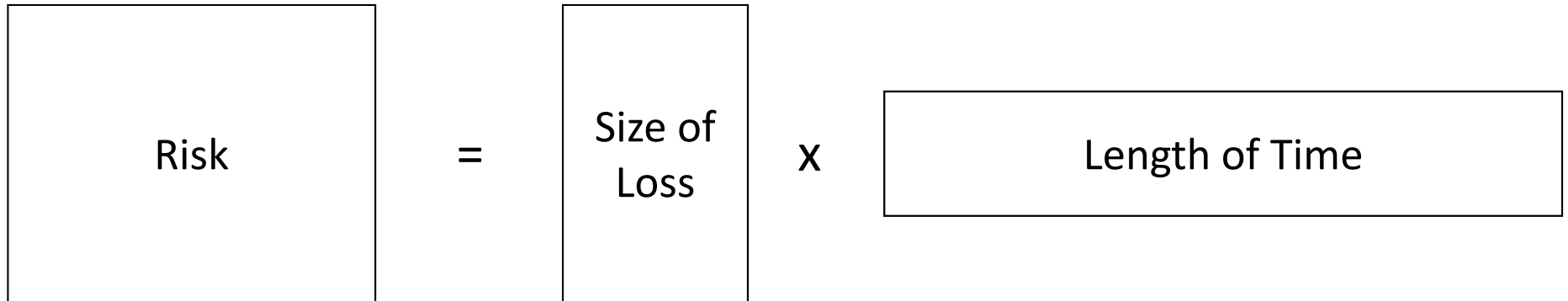
- Capital Asset Pricing Model
- Sharpe Ratio
- Information Ratio

## Reminder from an all-time great

“Investing is foregoing consumption now in order to...  
consume more at a later date.”

- Warren E. Buffett

## Risk re-defined



## Risk re-defined

Shallow Risk

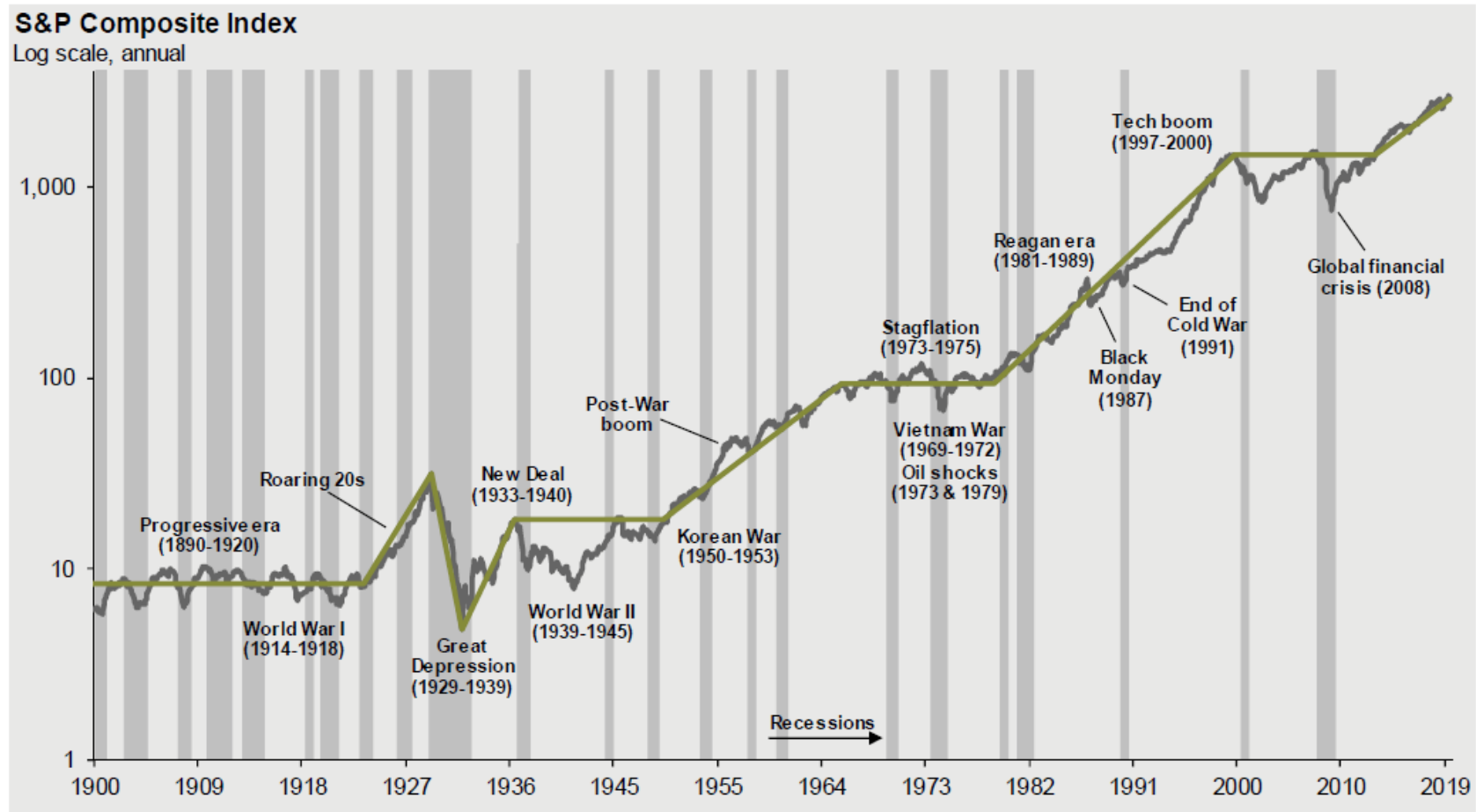
Short-lived loss  
Deprives you of sleep

Deep Risk

Permanent loss of wealth  
Deprives you of sustenance



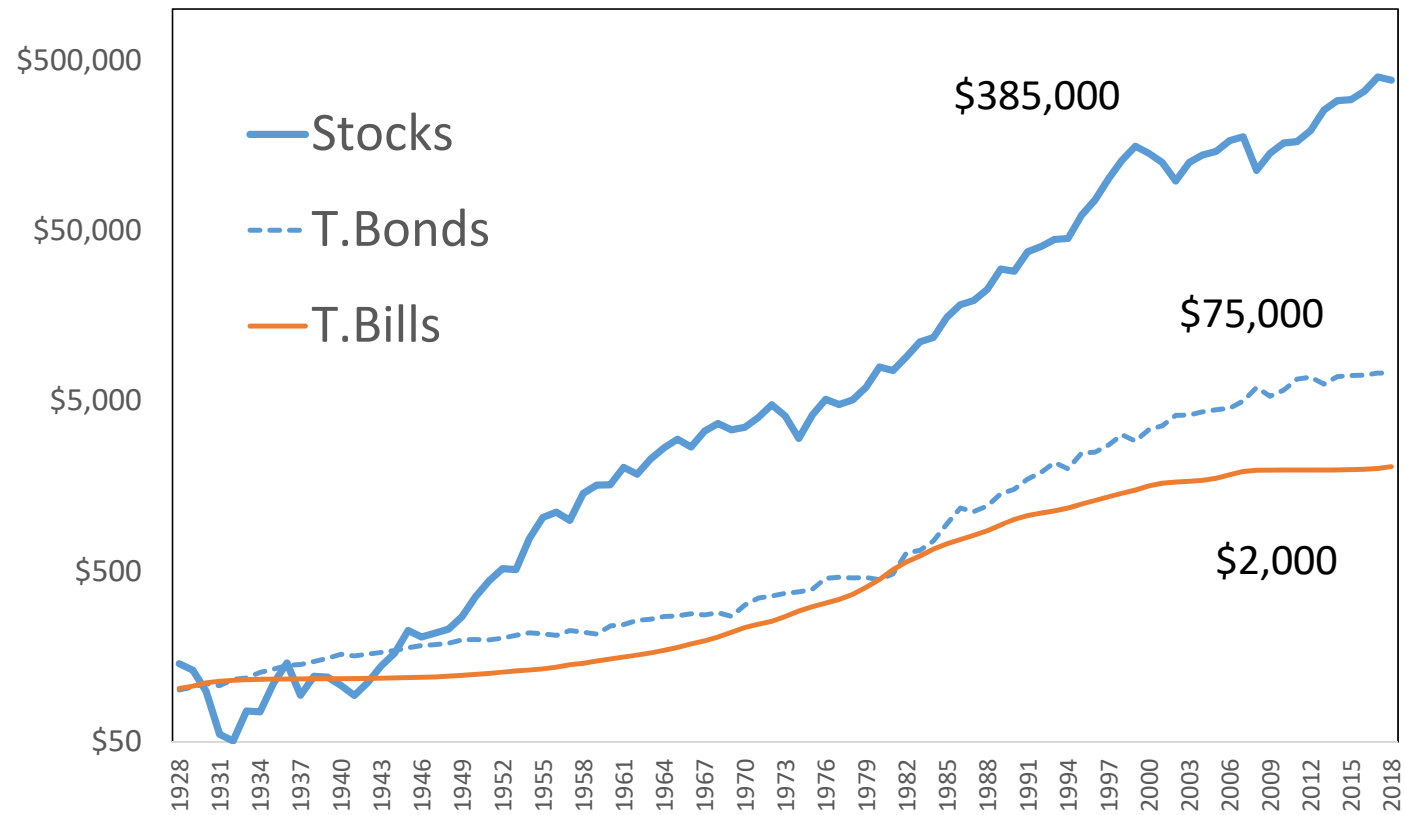
# History of the U.S. Stock Market



## Shallow risk

1. We've recovered from most drawdowns quickly
2. Unlikely to suffer another Great Depression, decades long natural resource shocks.

# What if you invested \$100 in 1927?



## Deep risk

1. On purchasing power, bonds are riskier than stocks.
2. Permanent loss of wealth – hence “deep” loss.

# Real yields on bonds



Source: U.S. Treasury Department, Bureau of Economic Analysis

# The Economic Cycle

DEPRESSION



HYPERINFLATION



## Deflationary cycle

DEPRESSION



### What works?

Own bonds

Accumulate hard assets, collectibles

Deleverage

## Inflationary cycle



### What works?

Own stocks

Own income-producing assets

Borrow to buy assets



# How to Take Risk

## What Investors Listen to Since 2008

