



Market Timing: Opportunities and Risks

by Wim Antoons

Strategic asset allocation has been the most important driver of long-term investment success; the long-term odds are not in favor of market timing strategies.

It is often noted that a very small proportion of high volatility days can account for the equivalent of substantially all long-term returns. But a strategy of trying to invest on the “best days” and avoid the “worst days” would be virtually impossible to execute.

In the full paper, we show that the advice of market timing newsletters was generally wrong more than right, and that mutual fund investors on average historically have tended to underperform the returns of the funds in which they invest, largely due to poor timing of buy/sell decisions.

Investors face behavioral challenges in market timing as they tend to be poor forecasters, yet are overconfident in the accuracy of their forecasts.

Additionally, any market timing strategy is likely to increase both trading and opportunity costs.

In general, market timing could be detrimental to a sound and disciplined investment process; we believe any tactical asset allocation (market timing) should be strictly disciplined and limited in scope.

Exhibit 1 (see following page) examines monthly returns for the S&P 500 Index from January 1961 to the end of December 2015. The results are compelling. The buy-and-hold investor would have realized an annual return of 9.87%.

The perfectly accurate market timer who avoided the 25 worst trading days would have generated an annual return of 15.27%, before fees and taxes. However, the investor who missed the best 25 days realized an annual return of only 5.74%.

Seeing the potential benefits of missing the worst-performing days may tempt investors to try to time the market. However, deeper analysis shows that long-term returns were actually realized in very short periods of time. Returns for the best 81 trading days during the period (out of 13,844 trading days) would have equaled the

Strategic asset allocation involves setting target allocations for various asset classes—based on factors such as time horizon, long-term investment objectives and risk tolerance—and periodically rebalancing a portfolio when it deviates from the allocation settings. Strategic asset allocation is compatible with a “buy-and-hold” strategy.

Tactical asset allocation is an active portfolio strategy that seeks to take advantage of market pricing in the short term.

Market timing is the process of attempting to predict the future direction of the market and switching between asset classes and cash with the goal of profiting from changes in market outlook.

...market timing could be detrimental to a sound and disciplined investment process....

This report is provided by The Brandes Institute, who has kindly given Bridgehouse permission to distribute the report to Investors through Registered Dealers and their Registered Sales Persons only.

Exhibit 1: The Lure of Market Timing: Avoiding the Worst Days Would Have Outperformed Buy and Hold

The Results of Market Timing for the S&P 500 Index (1/1/1961 to 12/31/2015)

	Annualized Return (%)	Growth of \$100
Missing 25 Best Days	5.74	\$831
Missing 25 Worst Days	15.27	\$21,886
Buy and Hold	9.87	\$3,550
Missing Worst & Best Days	10.94	\$5,125

Source: S&P 500 Index via Bloomberg, as of 12/31/15. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. One cannot invest directly in an index. Does not reflect the effects of fees and taxes.

total return for a buy-and-hold investor over the entire period. In other words, with perfect foresight, being invested only 0.59% of the time would produce the same results as if an investment were held over the entire 55-year period. Or, from a different perspective, had one missed these 81 best-performing days, the annualized return during the period would fall to a meager 0.03%.

“...had one missed these 81 best-performing days, the annualized return during the period would fall to a meager 0.03%.”

About the Author

Wim Antoons is Head of Asset Management at Bank Nagelmackers and a member of the Brandes Institute Advisory Board. At Nagelmackers, he oversees the investment process for the private banking and fund of funds businesses. He established the firm's value investment philosophy and its open architecture fund platform. He is also co-manager of the Nagelmackers Funds and manager of the Nagelmackers Privilege Fund. Before joining Nagelmackers, he worked for 6 years in the unit-linked business at Fortis Bank Insurance, responsible for the selection of value equity funds.

Past performance is not a guarantee of future results.

The S&P 500 Index is a market capitalization index that measures the equity performance of 500 leading companies in industries of the U.S. economy.

This material was prepared by the Brandes Institute, a division of Brandes Investment Partners®. It is intended for informational purposes only. It is not meant to be an offer, solicitation or recommendation for any products or services. The foregoing reflects the thoughts and opinions of the Brandes Institute.

The information provided in this material should not be considered a recommendation to purchase or sell any particular security. It should not be assumed that any security transactions, holdings or sectors discussed were or will be profitable, or that the investment recommendations or decisions we make in the future will be profitable or will equal the investment performance discussed herein.

No investment strategy can assure a profit or protect against loss.

Diversification does not assure a profit or protect against a loss in a declining market.

Brandes Investment Partners does not guarantee that the information supplied is accurate, complete or timely, or make any warranties with regard to the results obtained from its use.

Copyright © 2016 Brandes Investment Partners, L.P. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. Brandes Investment Partners® is a registered trademark of Brandes Investment Partners, L.P. in the United States and Canada. Users agree not to copy, reproduce, distribute, publish or in any way exploit this material, except that users may make a print copy for their own personal, non-commercial use. Brief passages from any article may be quoted with appropriate credit to the Brandes Institute. Longer passages may be quoted only with prior written approval from the Brandes Institute. For more information about Brandes Institute research projects, visit our website at www.brandes.com/institute.



The Brandes Institute
11988 El Camino Real
Suite 600
P.O. Box 919048
San Diego, CA
92191-9048
858.755.0239
800.237.7119

Get the Latest
Research and Ideas:

