

Why Should You Diversify?

December 2018

As 2019 approaches, and with US stocks outperforming non-US stocks in recent years, some investors have again turned their attention towards the role that global diversification plays in their portfolios.

For the five-year period ending October 31, 2018, the S&P 500 Index had an annualized return of 11.34% while the MSCI World ex USA Index returned 1.86%, and the MSCI Emerging Markets Index returned 0.78%. As US stocks have outperformed international and emerging markets stocks over the last several years, some investors might be reconsidering the benefits of investing outside the US.

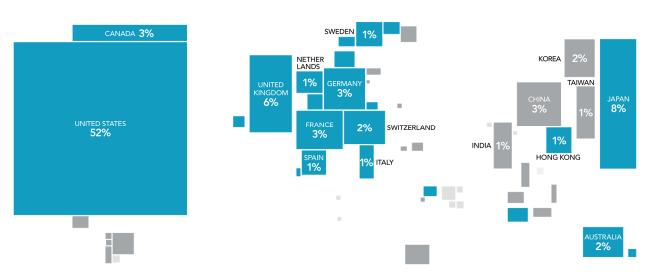
While there are many reasons why a US-based investor may prefer a degree of home bias in their equity allocation, using return differences over a relatively short period as the sole input into this decision may result in missing opportunities that the global markets offer. While international and emerging markets stocks have delivered disappointing returns relative to the US over the last few years, it is important to remember that:

- 1. Non-US stocks help provide valuable diversification benefits.
- 2. Recent performance is not a reliable indicator of future returns.

THERE'S A WORLD OF OPPORTUNITY IN EQUITIES

The global equity market is large and represents a world of investment opportunities. As shown in **Exhibit 1**, nearly half of the investment opportunities in global equity markets lie outside the US. Non-US stocks, including developed and emerging markets, account for 48% of world market capitalization¹ and represent thousands of companies in countries all over the world. A portfolio investing solely within the US would not be exposed to the performance of those markets.

^{1.} The total market value of a company's outstanding shares, computed as price times shares outstanding.



DEVELOPED MARKETS

FRONTIER MARKETS

EMERGING MARKETS

Exhibit 1. World Equity Market Capitalization

As of December 31, 2017. Data provided by Bloomberg. Market cap data is free-float adjusted and meets minimum liquidity and listing requirements. China market capitalization excludes A-shares, which are generally only available to mainland China investors. For educational purposes; should not be used as investment advice.

THE LOST DECADE

We can examine the potential opportunity cost associated with failing to diversify globally by reflecting on the period in global markets from 2000–2009. During this period, often called the "lost decade" by US investors, the S&P 500 Index recorded its worst ever 10-year performance with a total cumulative return of –9.1%. However, looking beyond US large cap equities, conditions were more favorable for global equity investors as most equity asset classes outside the US generated positive returns over the course of the decade. (See **Exhibit 2**.) Expanding beyond this period and looking at performance for each of the 11 decades starting in 1900 and ending in 2010, the US market outperformed the world market in five decades and underperformed in the other six.² This further reinforces why an investor pursuing the equity premium should consider a global allocation. By holding a globally diversified portfolio, investors are positioned to capture returns wherever they occur.

	Total Cumulative Return (%)
S&P 500 Index	-9.10
MSCI World ex USA Index (net div.)	17.47
MSCI World ex USA Value Index (net div.)	48.71
MSCI World ex USA Small Cap Index (net div.)	94.33
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (net div.)	154.28
MSCI Emerging Markets Value Index (net div.)	212.72

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^{2.} Source: Annual country index return data from the Dimson-Marsh-Staunton (DMS) Global Returns Data, provided by Morningstar, Inc.

PICK A COUNTRY?

Are there systematic ways to identify which countries will outperform others in advance? **Exhibit 3** illustrates the randomness in country equity market rankings (from highest to lowest) for 22 different developed market countries over the past 20 years. This graphic conveys how difficult it would be to execute a strategy that relies on picking the best country and the resulting importance of diversification.

Ex	Exhibit 3. Equity Returns of Developed Markets																			
Ŧ	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
RETURNS	Finland 121.6	Finland 152.6	Switzerland 5.9	New Zealand 8.4	New Zealand 24.2	^{Sweden} 64.5	Austria 71.5	^{Canada} 28.3	^{Spain} 49.4	Finland 48.7	Japan -29.2	Norway 87.1	Sweden 33.8	Ireland 13.7	^{Belgium} 39.6	Finland 46.0	usa 12.7	Denmark 23.4	Canada 24.6	Austria 58.3
	Belgium 67.7	Singapore 99.4	_{Canada} 5.3	Australia 1.7	Austria 16.5	Germany 63.8	Norway 53.3	Japan 25.5	Portugal 47.4	Hong Kong 41.2	Switzerland —30.5	^{Australia} 76.4	Denmark 30.7	New Zealand 5.5	Denmark 31.3	Ireland 41.2	New Zealand 7.3	Ireland 16.5	New Zealand 18.4	Hong Kong 36.2
	Italy 52.5	Sweden 79.7	Denmark 3.4	Ireland -2.8	Australia —1.3	_{Spain} 58.5	Belgium 43.5	Austria 24.6	Ireland 46.8	Germany 35.2	usa -37.6	Singapore 74.0	Hong Kong 23.2	usa 1.4	Singapore 31.0	usa 31.8	Denmark 6.2	Belgium 12.1	Norway 13.3	Singapore 35.6
	Spain 49.9	Japan 61.5	Norway -0.9	Austria -5.6	Norway -7.3	Austria 57.0	ireland 43.1	Denmark 24.5	Singapore 46.7	Norway 31.4	_{Spain} —40.6	Sweden 64.2	Singapore 22.1	ик –2.6	Germany 30.9	Germany 31,4	Hong Kong 5.1	Japan 9.6	Australia 11.4	Denmark 34.7
	France 41.5	Hong Kong 59.5	Italy -1.3	Belgium —10.9	Italy -7.3	New Zealand 55.4	Sweden 36.3	Norway 24.3	Norway 45.1	Canada 29.6	France -43.3	Hong Kong 60.2	Canada 20.5	Switzerland -6.8	New Zealand	_{Spain} 31.3	Belgium 4.1	Austria 3.5	Austria 11.3	Netherlands 32.2
	Ireland 35.3	Canada 53.7	Netherlands -4.1	Spain -11.4	Japan -10.3	Canada 54.6	New Zealand 35.2	Finland 16.7	Sweden 43.4	Singapore 28.4	Canada —45.5	Belgium 57.5	Japan 15.4	Norway —10.0	Hong Kong 28.3	Netherlands 31.3	Singapore 3.0	Italy 2.3	usa 10.9	France 28.7
	usa 30.1	Norway 31.7	France -4.3	Norway -12.2	Switzerland -10.3	Australia 49.5	Italy 32.5	Switzerland	Denmark 38.8	Australia 28.3	Germany -45.9	Canada 56.2	usa 14.8	Belgium —10.6	Austria 25.9	Belgium 27.6	Ireland 2.3	Finland 2.0	France 4.9	Italy 28.4
	Germany 29.4	France 29.3	Australia —10.0	usa -12.4	Singapore —11.0	Denmark 49.3	Denmark 30.8	Australia	Belgium 36.7	Denmark 25.6	Singapore -47.4	New Zealand 50.4	Australia 14.5	Australia —11.0	Australia 22.1	Japan 27.2	Canada 1.5	Netherlands	Netherlands	Norway 28.3
	Portugal 27.5	USA 21.9	Portugal -10.3	ик –14.0	Canada -13.2	Norway 48.1	Australia 30.3	Singapore	Austria 36.5	Portugal 24.0	Denmark -47.6	Spain 43.5	Switzerland	Netherlands -12.1	Sweden 22.0	Switzerland	Switzerland	Portugal 0.9	Portugal 3.6	Germany 27.7
	Switzerland 23.5	Germany 20.0	–10.3 UK –11.5	Denmark -14.8	Portugal	Ireland 43.8	Spain 28.9	Netherlands	Germany 36.0	Spain 24.0	Netherlands	чз.з ик 43.3	Norway	Spain -12.3	France 21.3	France 26.3	Finland	USA 0.7	Germany 2.8	Spain 27.0
	Netherlands	Australia	Austria	Hong Kong	-13.8 Belgium	Portugal			France	Netherlands	UK	Austria	Finland		Netherlands	Denmark	-0.7 Australia	Switzerland	Japan	Japan
	23.2 UK	17.6 New Zealand	-12.0 Ireland	—18.6 _{Canada}	–15.0 UK	43.0 France	25.0 Portugal	10.3 Germany	34.5 Italy	20.6 France	-48.3 Sweden	43.2 Netherlands	10.3 Austria	-12.7 _{Japan}	20.6 Switzerland	25.2 Sweden	-3.4 Netherlands	0.4 France	2.4 Hong Kong	24.0 Portugal
	17.8 Sweden	12.9 ик	-12.7 USA	-20.4 Switzerland	-15.2 _{Spain}	40.2 Hong Kong	24.7 Singapore	9.9 France	32.5 Netherlands	13.2 New Zealand	-49.9 Italy	42.3 Portugal	9.9 UK	-14.3 Sweden	20.4 Norway	24.5 ик	-3.5 _{Japan}	-0.1 Hong Kong	2.3 Singapore	23.8 Switzerland
	14.0 Denmark	12.5 Denmark	-12.8 Finland	-21.4 Portugal	-15.3 Denmark	38.1 Italy	22.3 Canada	9.9 Belgium	31.4 Australia	8.9 UK	-50.0	40.4 Denmark	8.8 Germany	-16.0 Denmark	18.7 USA	20.7	-4.0 Spain	-0.5 Germany	1.4 Sweden	22.5 Finland
	9.0	12.1	-14.2	-22.0	-16.0	37.8	22.2	9.0	30.9	8.4	-50.7	36.6	8.4	-16.0	15.3	20.4	-4.7	-1.9	0.6	22.5
	Australia 6.1	Netherlands 6.9	Hong Kong —14.7	Netherlands -22.1	Hong Kong —17.8	Singapore 37.6	ик 19.6	Hong Kong 8.4	ик 30.6	_{Italy} 6.1	Hong Kong -51.2	France 31.8	New Zealand 8.3	Hong Kong —16.0	ик 15.3	Austria 13.4	ик -5.4	Sweden -5.0	ик -0.1	ик 22.3
	Japan 5.1	^{Spain} 4.8	Germany -15.6	France -22.4	Netherlands -20.8	Japan 35.9	France 18.5	ик 7.4	Hong Kong 30.4	usa 5.4	Portugal -52.2	Italy 26.6	Netherlands 1.7	France 16.9	Finland 14.6	New Zealand 11.3	Sweden -7.5	New Zealand -6.3	_{Spain} —1.0	usa 21.2
	Austria 0.4	_{Italy} -0.3	_{Spain} —15. 9	Germany -22.4	France -21.2	Belgium 35.3	Germany 16.2	usa 5.1	Finland 29.9	Switzerland 5.3	New Zealand -53.8	usa 26.3	Belgium -0.4	Singapore —17.9	Italy 12.5	Hong Kong 11.1	_{Italy} -9.5	ик -7.6	Finland -4.7	Sweden 20.6
	Hong Kong —2.9	Switzerland -7.0	^{Belgium} -16.8	Singapore -23.4	usa -23.1	Switzerland 34.1	_{Japan} 15.9	^{Spain} 4.4	Switzerland 27.4	Austria 2.2	Finland -55.2	Switzerland 25.3	France -4.1	Germany -18.1	^{Canada} 9.1	Portugal 11.0	France -9.9	Australia —10.0	Switzerland -4.9	Australia 19.9
	_{Canada} -6.1	Portugal -8.9	^{Sweden} -21.3	^{Italy} -26.6	Ireland -26.2	ик 32.1	^{Switzerland} 15.0	_{Italy} 1.9	_{Canada} 17.8	^{Sweden} 0.6	Norway -64.2	Germany 25.2	Portugal -11.3	Portugal -23.1	Japan 8.2	Norway 9.4	Germany -10.4	Norway —15.0	Ireland -7.1	^{Belgium} 18.6
	Singapore -12.9	Austria -9.1	Singapore —27.7	Sweden -27.2	Finland —30.3	usa 28.4	Netherlands 12.2	New Zealand 1.7	New Zealand 16.6	Belgium —2.7	Belgium -66.5	Ireland 12.3	Italy -15.0	Italy -23.2	Ireland 5.7	_{Canada} 5.6	Norway -22.0	_{Spain} —15.6	Belgium -7.6	Ireland 18.1
	New Zealand -22.6	Ireland -12.6	Japan -28.2	_{Japan} -29.4	Sweden -30.5	Netherlands 28.1	usa 10.1	Portugal —1.9	usa 14.7	Japan -4.2	Austria -68.4	Finland 11.1	Ireland -18.1	Finland —31.9	Portugal 3.5	Australia 4.2	Austria 29.8	Singapore —17.7	Italy -10.5	Canada 16.1
▼ MOT	Norway -30.1	Belgium —14.3	New Zealand —33.5	Finland —38.2	Germany —33.2	Finland 19.4	Finland 6.1	Ireland -2.3	Japan 6.2	Ireland —20.1	Ireland -71.9	Japan 6.3	_{Spain} —22.0	Austria -36.4	_{Spain} 3.0	Singapore 1.7	Portugal -38.2	_{Canada} —24.2	Denmark —15.8	New Zealand 11.7

Source: MSCI country indices (net dividends) for each country listed. Does not include Israel, which MSCI classified as an emerging market prior to May 2010. MSCI data
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In addition, concentrating a portfolio in any one country can expose investors to large variations in returns. The difference between the best- and worst-performing countries can be significant. For example, since 1998, the average return of the best-performing developed market country was approximately 44%, while the average return of the worst-performing country was approximately –16%. Diversification means an investor's portfolio is unlikely to be the best or worst performing relative to any individual country, but diversification also provides a means to achieve a more consistent outcome and more importantly helps reduce and manage catastrophic losses that can be associated with investing in just a small number of stocks or a single country.

A DIVERSIFIED APPROACH

Over long periods of time, investors may benefit from consistent exposure in their portfolios to both US and non-US equities. While both asset classes offer the potential to earn positive expected returns in the long run, they may perform quite differently over short periods. While the performance of different countries and asset classes will vary over time, there is no reliable evidence that this performance can be predicted in advance. An approach to equity investing that uses the global opportunity set available to investors can provide diversification benefits as well as potentially higher expected returns.

Source: Dimensional Fund Advisors LP.

Indices are not available for direct investment. Their performance does not reflect the expenses associated with the management of an actual portfolio. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. Diversification does not eliminate the risk of market loss.

There is no guarantee investment strategies will be successful. Investing involves risks, including possible loss of principal. Investors should talk to their financial advisor prior to making any investment decision.

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