Risk and Return

Issue
What is investor's *required rate of return*, i.e., the minimum rate for which he's willing to buy/hold asset?

Importance
Discount rate for valuation, investment decisions

Definitions

Return: annual percentage change in wealth, e.g., $\dfrac{D_1 + (P_1 - P_0)}{P_0}$ for common stock

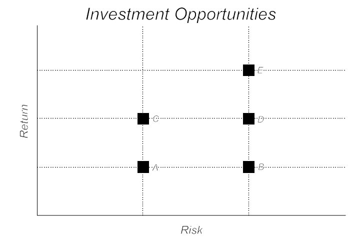
Risk: variability of returns, deviation of actual outcome from expectation

Investors' Attitudes

"Rational" Investors Prefer
More Return (Greedy)
Less Risk (Risk-Averse)
- *will not bear more risk without earning more return*
- will pay (or accept less return) in order to avoid risk

Choices
Rank potential investments by comparing
- expected returns (given risks)
- risks (given expected returns)

Set of non-dominated assets is called "efficient"
Rational investors are interested only in efficient assets



Risk-Return Tradeoff
Can't earn more return without bearing more risk

Required Rate of Return

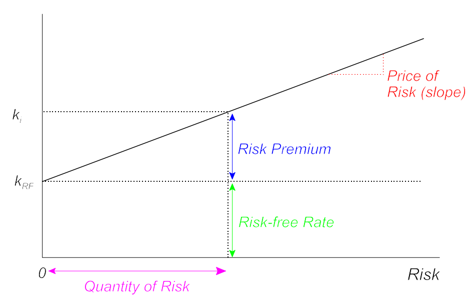
Required Rate of Return

$$k_i = \text{Risk-free Rate} + \text{Risk Premium for Asset } i$$
$$= \quad k_{RF} \quad + \quad RP_i$$

Risk Premium

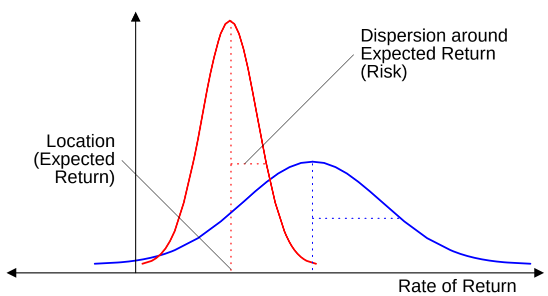
Extra return required to bear a given amount of risk: $RP_i = \begin{pmatrix}\text{Quantity}\\ \text{of}\\ \text{Risk}\end{pmatrix}_i \times \begin{pmatrix}\text{Price}\\ \text{of}\\ \text{Risk}\end{pmatrix}$

All assets pay the risk-free rate.
Risky assets also pay a risk premium.
The riskier the asset, the larger the premium



Distributions of Returns

Probability Distribution of Returns
Definition: list of all possible outcomes, together with their probabilities
Many outcomes are possible ⇒ simplify



Summary Measures
Center of Distribution: Expected Return
Dispersion of Distribution: Standard Deviation (Risk)

Expected Return

Concept
Measures center of distribution
The "typical" outcome, what is expected to happen

Calculation
Average of all possible returns, weighted by their probabilities (more likely outcomes get more weight)

$$\hat{k}_i = \sum_{s=1}^{n} P_s k_{is} = P_1 k_{i1} + P_2 k_{i2} + \cdots + P_n k_{in}$$

where P_s = probability of state *s* occurring
k_{is} = return on asset *i* if state *s* occurs

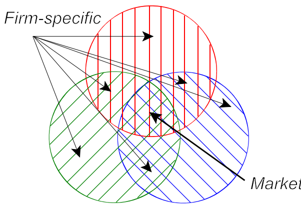
Note
Expected return is in same units as returns: percent per year.

Sources of Return Variability

Scope
Many events contribute to the variability of an asset's returns
Most influence *only one* (or several) asset's returns
Only a few affect *all* assets' returns

Risk of Individual Assets (when held in isolation)

$$\text{Stand-alone Risk } (\sigma_i) = \left\{\begin{matrix}\text{market}\\ \text{nondiversifiable}\\ \text{systematic}\end{matrix}\right\} \text{risk} + \left\{\begin{matrix}\text{firm-specific}\\ \text{diversifiable}\\ \text{unsystematic}\end{matrix}\right\} \text{risk}$$



Portfolios

Definition
Collection of assets

Portfolio State Return
Average of all assets' returns in a given state, weighted by their proportions in portfolio (more important assets get more weight)
Units same as returns: percent per year

$$k_{Ps} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i k_{is} = w_1 k_{1s} + w_2 k_{2s} + \cdots + w_n k_{ns}$$

where k_{Ps} = return on portfolio if state *s* occurs
w_i = proportion of portfolio invested in asset *i*: $\dfrac{\text{\$ invested in asset } i}{\text{\$ invested in portfolio}}$
k_{is} = return on asset *i* if state *s* occurs

Portfolio Expected Return

Expected Return
Average of all possible portfolio returns, weighted by their probabilities (more likely outcomes get more weight)
Units: percent per year

Calculation from portfolio's state-by-state returns

$$\hat{k}_P = \sum_{s=1}^{n} P_s k_{Ps} = P_1 k_{P1} + P_2 k_{P2} + \cdots + P_n k_{Pn}$$

Calculation from assets' expected returns

$$\hat{k}_P = \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i \hat{k}_i = w_1 \hat{k}_1 + w_2 \hat{k}_2 + \cdots + w_n \hat{k}_n$$

Gain from Diversification

Concept
Something for nothing: *It is possible to reduce a portfolio's risk, without reducing its expected return.*

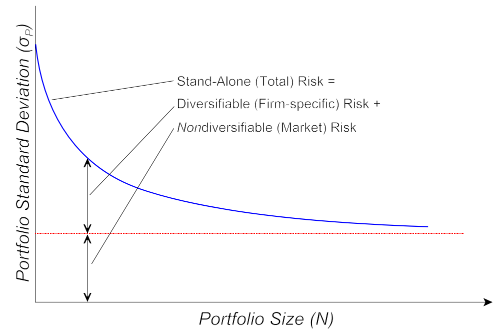
Requirement
Some diversification is possible, as long as the returns of all assets in the portfolio *do not move in lockstep*, so that firm-specific effects may cancel out

Determinants
Gain is greater the
- larger the portfolio (the more assets it contains)
- lower the correlations between the assets' returns (the weaker their interactions)

Portfolio Size and Risk

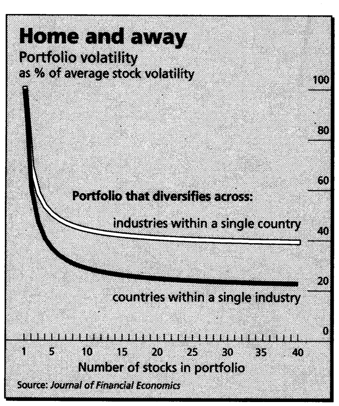
Safety in Numbers?
The larger the portfolio, the greater diversification (other things equal).
However, it is not possible to diversify away *all* risk.
Market risk will always remain, even in a well-diversified portfolio.

(Definition: a *well-diversified* or *efficient* portfolio has *only* market risk)

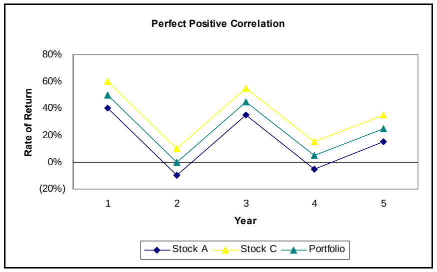


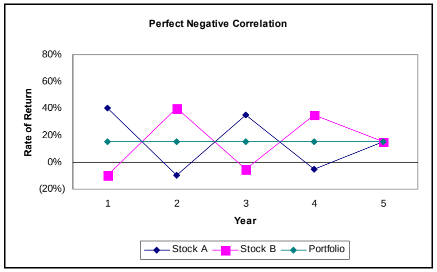
Portfolio Size: International Portfolios

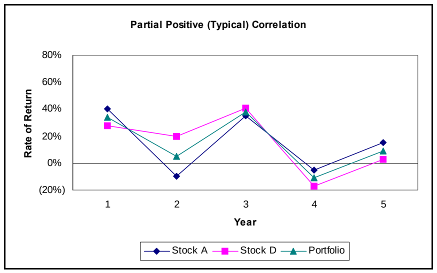
Involves both Size and Correlations
When include rest of world, can form
- larger portfolios
- with lower correlations between assets (because world's markets are "out of sync")



Correlation and Portfolio Risk: Illustrations







Diversification and Portfolio Efficiency

Efficient Assets

- maximize expected return (given risk)
- minimize risk (given expected return)

Only a small subset of *feasible* assets are *efficient* (most are portfolios)
Rational investors want to own only efficient assets

Risk of Individual Asset

$$\text{Total (Stand-alone) Risk}(\sigma_i) = \text{Market Risk} + \text{Firm-specific Risk}$$

Risk of Efficient (Well-Diversified) Portfolio

$$\text{Total Risk } (\sigma_P) = \left\{\begin{matrix}\text{market} \\ \text{nondiversifiable} \\ \text{systematic}\end{matrix}\right\} \text{risk}$$

Sensitive only to *general economic events*
Highly correlated with market as a whole

Assets in Portfolios: Market Risk

Market Efficiency
Since firm-specific risk is easily diversified away, no one will pay to avoid it or pay you to bear it: *only market (non-diversifiable) risk earns a risk premium*.

Asset's Market Risk
Contribution to risk of well-diversified portfolio, reflects asset's correlation with market

Calculating Beta

$$\beta_i = \frac{\sigma_{iM}}{\sigma_M^2} = \frac{\sigma_{iM}}{\sigma_{MM}} \quad \textit{or} \quad r_{iM}\left(\frac{\sigma_i}{\sigma_M}\right)$$

Portfolio Beta
Simpler than portfolio standard deviation: a simple weighted average of the assets' betas

$$\beta_P = \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i \beta_i$$

Beta Measures Market Risk

Beta measures Market Risk
Beta is a scaled Covariance:
An asset's risk *shared with market* (σ_{iM}),
relative to market (σ_M^2 or σ_{MM})

$$\beta_i = \frac{\sigma_{iM}}{\sigma_M^2} = \frac{\sigma_{iM}}{\sigma_{MM}}$$

Sign
Same meaning as sign of covariance and correlation

positive	asset's return tends to rise and fall together with market's
negative	asset's return tends to move opposite to market's (rare)

Size
Relative volatility: how much asset's returns tend to change when market's return changes by 1%

$$\beta_i = \frac{\%\Delta k_i}{\%\Delta k_M}$$

Interpreting Beta

Market is Benchmark
Average risky asset
Beta of the market = 1.0

Asset's Beta
Measures asset's market risk compared to market's own risk (a ratio)

$$\beta_i \left\{\begin{matrix} > \\ = \\ < \end{matrix}\right\} 1.0 \Leftrightarrow \text{asset } i \text{ is} \left\{\begin{matrix}\text{riskier than} \\ \text{as risky as} \\ \text{less risky than}\end{matrix}\right\} \text{the market}$$

If asset's beta = 1.4, it is 1.4 times as risky as the market (it has 40% more market risk than the average risky asset)

High-beta (> 1.0) assets called "aggressive," low-beta (<1.0) assets called "defensive"

Forecast
For given change in market return, can forecast change in asset's return:

$$\%\Delta k_i = \beta_i (\%\Delta k_M)$$

Pricing Risk: Individual Assets

Risk Premium
Extra return required to bear a given amount of risk

$$RP_i = \begin{pmatrix} \text{Quantity} \\ \text{of} \\ \text{Risk} \end{pmatrix}_i \times \begin{pmatrix} \text{Price} \\ \text{of} \\ \text{Risk} \end{pmatrix}$$

Since asset *i*'s risk is measured relative to the market (β_i), so is its risk premium (RP_i):

$$RP_i = \beta_i\,(RP_M)$$
$$= \beta_i\,(k_M - k_{RF})$$

Price of Market Risk
The market risk premium, $k_M - k_{RF}$, is the extra return (over the risk-free rate) for bearing of one unit of market risk

Since beta = 1.4 means an asset has 1.4 times as much market risk as the market, its risk premium will be 1.4 times the market's.

Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM)

Security Market Line (SML)
Required Return for *any* asset

$$k_i = k_{RF} + RP_i$$
$$= k_{RF} + \beta_i\,(k_M - k_{RF})$$

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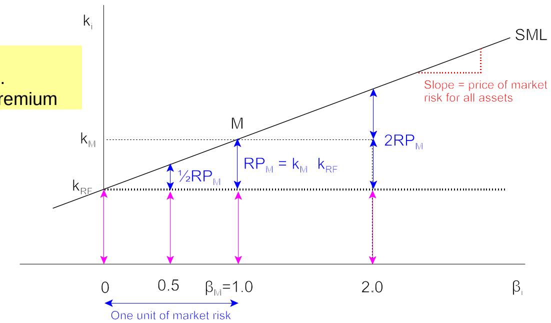
Risky assets also pay a risk premium.
The riskier the asset, the larger the premium

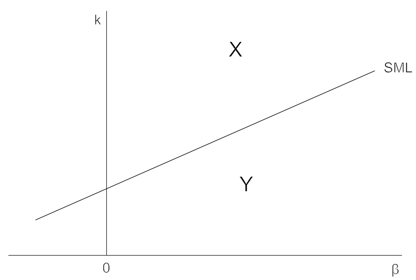


CAPM: SML and Equilibrium

Equilibrium
Expected return equals required return
Price equals value

Dynamics
Suppose an asset were to drift off the SML

$k \sim \hat{k}$?	Buy/Sell	Price	$\hat{k}$	Price Was?
>	Buy	rise	fall	Under-
=				Correct
<	Sell	fall	rise	Over-

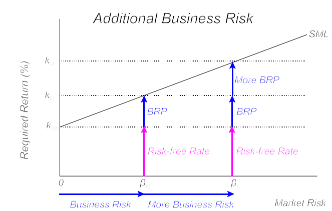


What Might Change a Firm's Market Risk (β)?

$$\text{Market Risk}\,(\beta_i) = \text{Business Risk}_i + \text{Financial Risk}_i$$

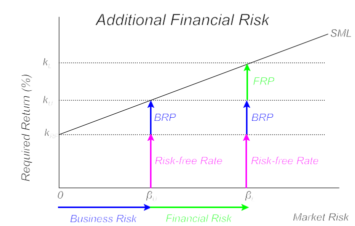
Business Risk: Investment Decisions
Determined on asset side of balance sheet by
Industry
Production Technique

Measured by unlevered (all-equity) or asset beta



Financial Risk: Financing Decisions
Determined on claims side of balance sheet by
Financial Leverage, i.e., *fixed-cost* financing

Measured by difference between actual beta and unlevered (all-equity) or asset beta

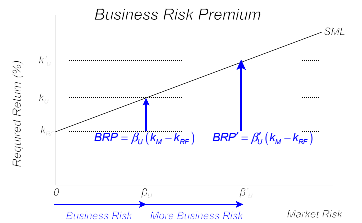


Calculating Business and Financial Risk Premiums

Business Risk Premium
All firms

$$k_U = k_{RF} + \beta_U (k_M - k_{RF})$$

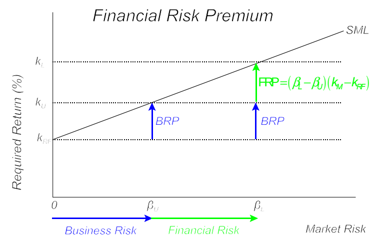
$$BRP = k_U - k_{RF} = \beta_U (k_M - k_{RF})$$



Financial Risk Premium
Levered firms only

$$k_L = k_{RF} + \beta_L (k_M - k_{RF})$$

$$FRP = k_L - k_U = (\beta_L - \beta_U)(k_M - k_{RF})$$



Recall: Market risk premium, $k_M - k_{RF}$, is slope of SML (the price of risk)

Business Risk, Financial Risk and Beta (Hamada)

$$\text{Market Risk} = \text{Business Risk} + \text{Financial Risk}$$

$$\beta = \beta_U + (\beta - \beta_U)$$

$$= \beta_U + \beta_U (1 - T_C)\left(\frac{D}{E}\right)$$

$$= \beta_U \left[1 + (1 - T_C)\left(\frac{D}{E}\right)\right]$$

where β is the actual beta, β_U is the unlevered (asset) beta, T_C is the marginal corporate tax rate and D and E are the market values of debt and equity, respectively.

Without taxes, this simplifies to $\beta = \beta_U \left[1 + \left(\frac{D}{E}\right)\right]$, or

$$\beta_U = \left(\frac{E}{V}\right)\beta$$

Estimating Beta: Linear Regression

Data

Year	Market	Stock J
1	23.8%	38.6%
2	-7.2%	-24.7%
3	6.6%	12.3%
4	20.5%	8.2%
5	30.6%	40.1%

Basic Statistics

	Market	Stock J
$\bar{k}$	14.9%	14.9%
σ_k	15.1%	26.5%
r_{MJ}		0.91

Regression Estimates

Intercept	-0.09
Slope	1.60
R^2	0.83