

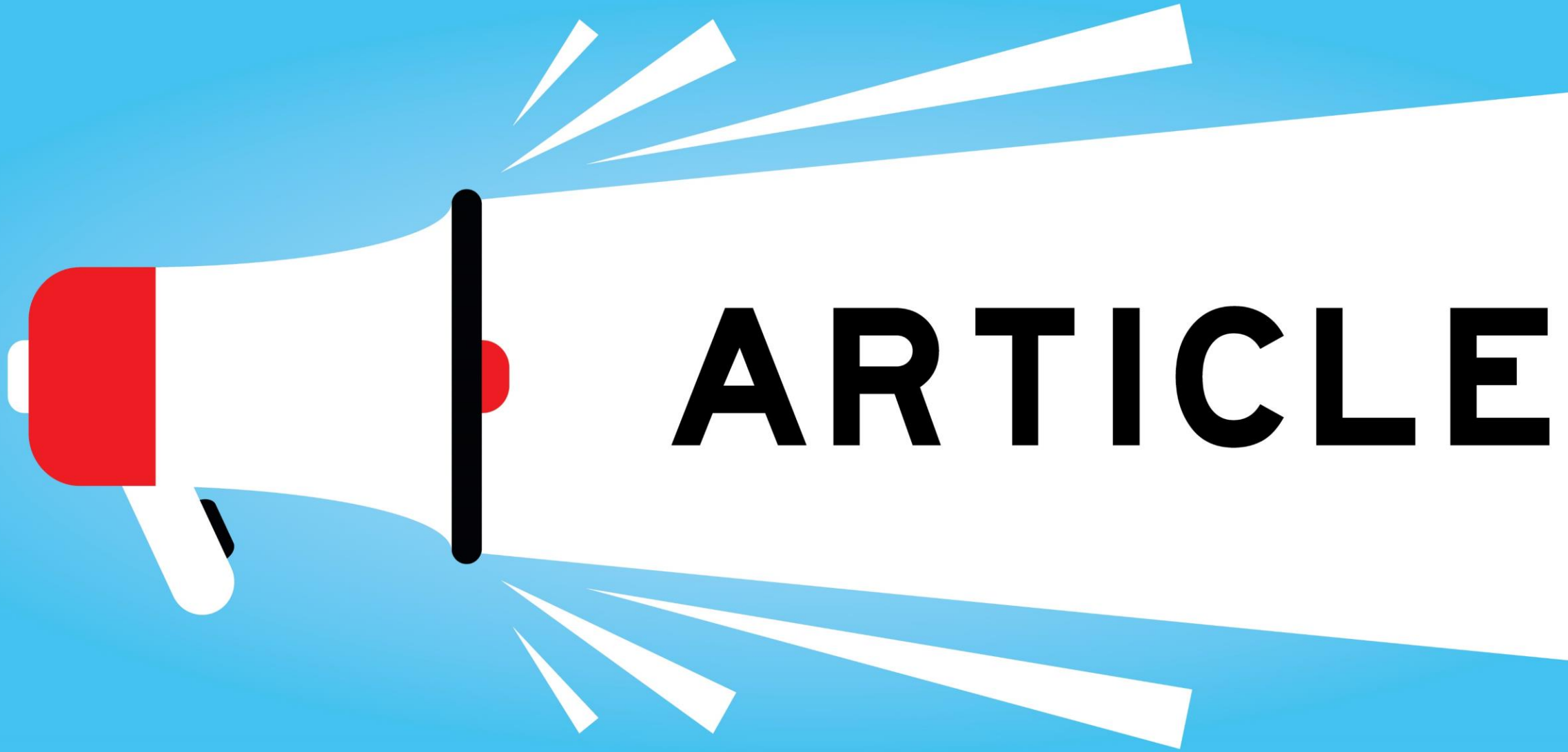
Thoughts & Clarifications on Risk-Adjusted Returns



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23 June 2023

Edinburgh Forum



Typical bifurcation of risk



“Risk Measures” include (but not limited to)

- Standard Deviation
- Tracking Error
- Beta
- Downside Deviation
- Up/Downside Capture Ratio

“Risk-Adjusted Measures” include

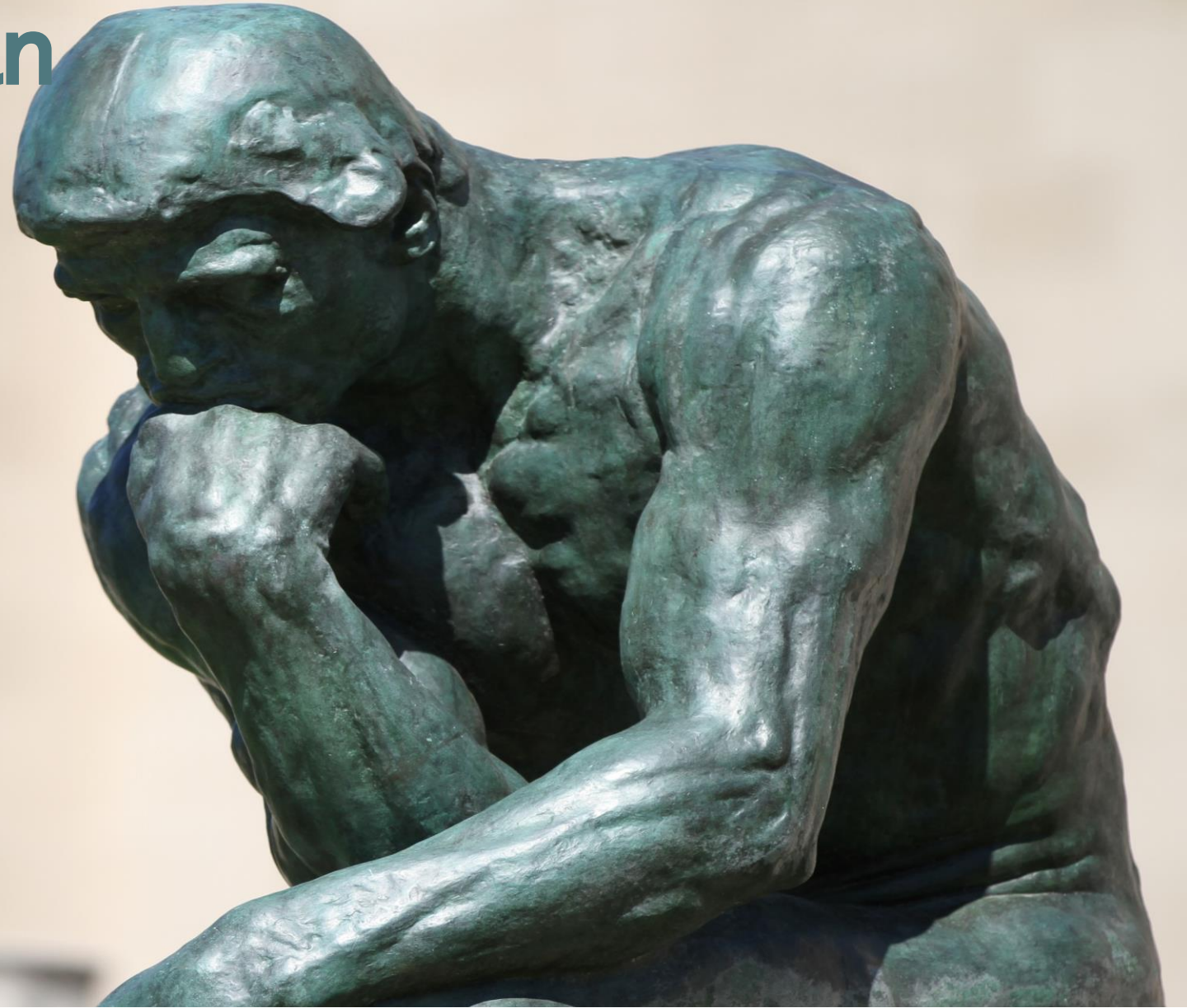
- Treynor Ratio
- Sharpe Ratio
- Sortino Ratio
- Information Ratio
- Jensen’s Alpha
- Modigliani-Modigliani [M^2]

What does it mean ...



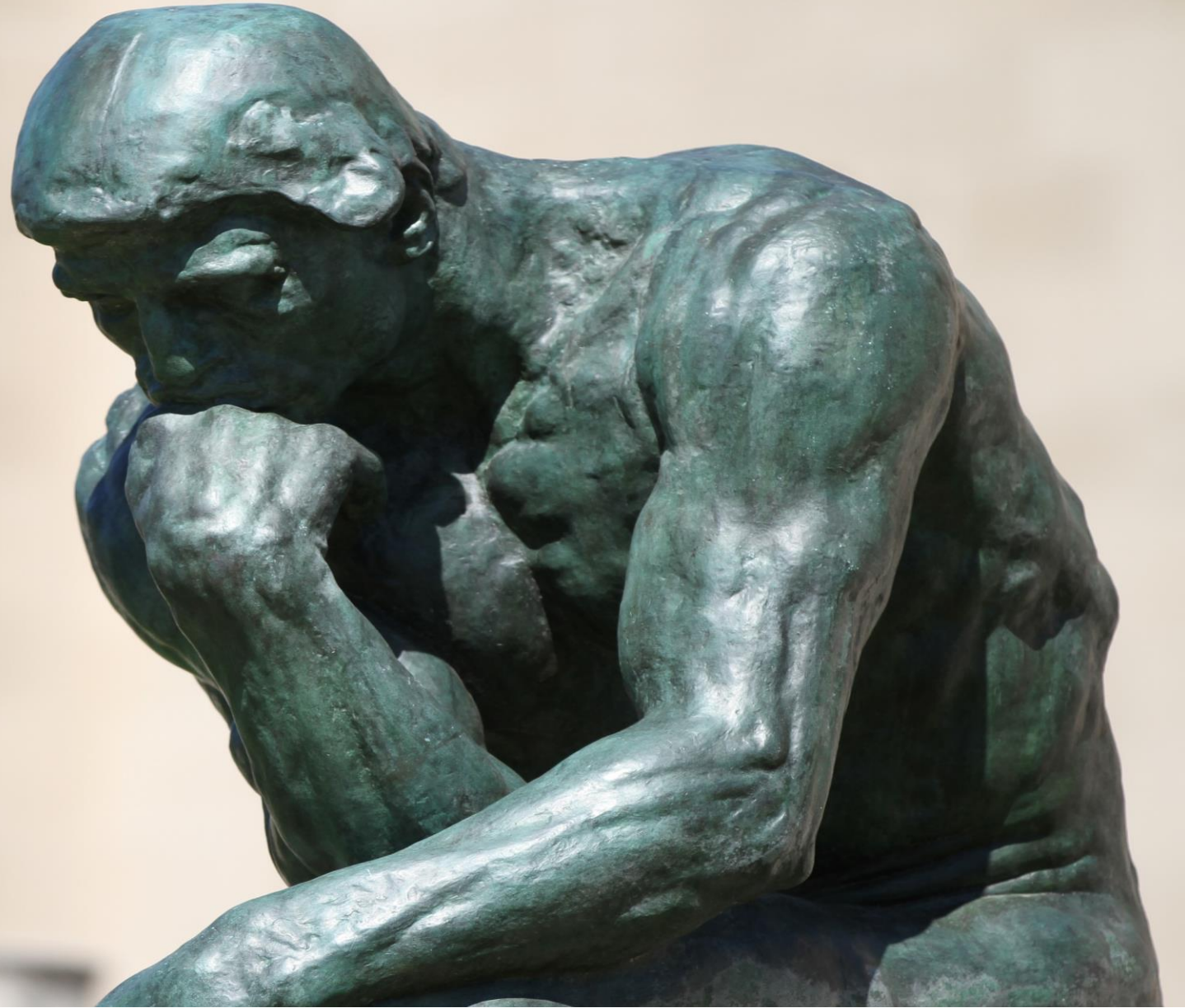
to adjust performance
or returns?

Wouldn't that mean
that the return values
are actually adjusted?
Or altered?



How does a ratio
adjust or alter the
return?

Answer: it doesn't



In my view,

The Sharpe, Treynor, Sortino, and Information Ratios
do not adjust or alter returns or performance.



In a recent LinkedIn Post

- I coined* the term, “return-risk ratio,” because this is what they are.
- They are not risk-adjusted returns.
- They are ratios:
Some Return Measure ÷ Some Risk Measure
- They provide the return received [typically an excess return of some sort] per unit of risk taken.



* Source: <https://tinyurl.com/3swdepf4>

SO

What are the risk-adjusted return measures?

What are the risk-adjusted return measures?

- Modigliani-Modigliani (M^2) is a risk-adjusted return or risk-adjusted performance (RAP) measure*
- Jensen's Alpha is a risk-adjusted excess return measure*
- I cannot think of any other measure that qualifies to be labeled as risk-adjusted*
- Can you?*

Risk should be trifurcated

Return-Risk Ratios

Risk-Adjusted Measures

Risk Measures

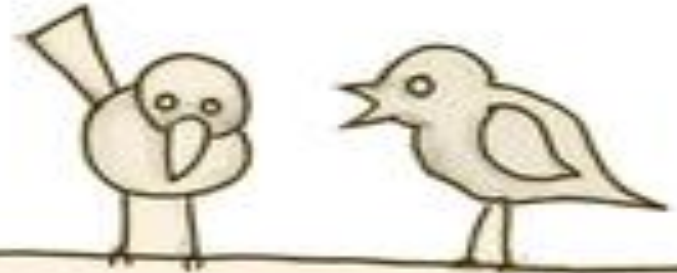


Risk Measurement

**WHAT
DO YOU
THINK ?**



Have
any
questions?



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