Better investing through technology

Betterment

Fintech is a big space





Robo-advisor

Fintech is a big space





Fintech is a big space







Robo-advisor

"provides financial advice or investment management online with moderate to minimal human intervention. They provide digital financial advice based on mathematical rules or algorithms, executed by software."

Betterment



Automated, online financial advising platform

- Goal-based advice and investment management
- Higher returns at a lower cost by using technology to automate optimal investing practices



In a nutshell



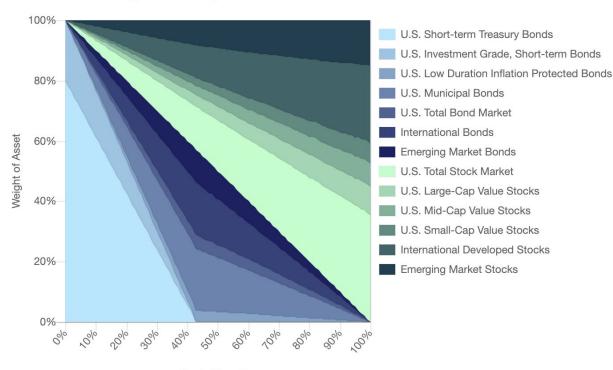
Better investing outcomes through:

- Low costs
- Diversified portfolio
- Smart portfolio management
- Tax optimization
- Good investing behavior



We construct optimal investment portfolios

Asset Class Weight at Every Allocation



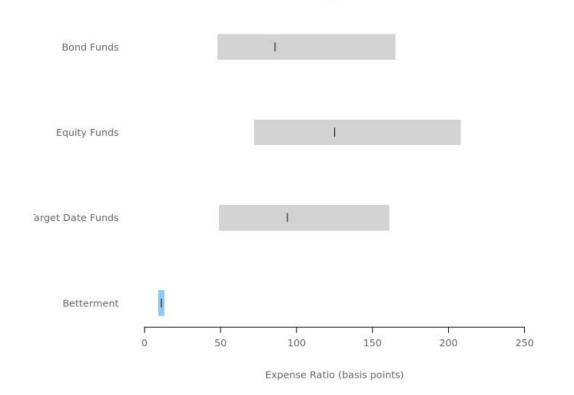
 Global portfolio of stocks and bonds

 Managed algorithmically



We keep costs low

Mean and range of fund cost



 Low-cost broad index ETFs

- Portfolio expense ratios:7bps 17bps
- Technology keeps
 Betterment's
 management fee low:
 25bps



We keep taxes low

Additional Returns with Tax Loss Harvesting+

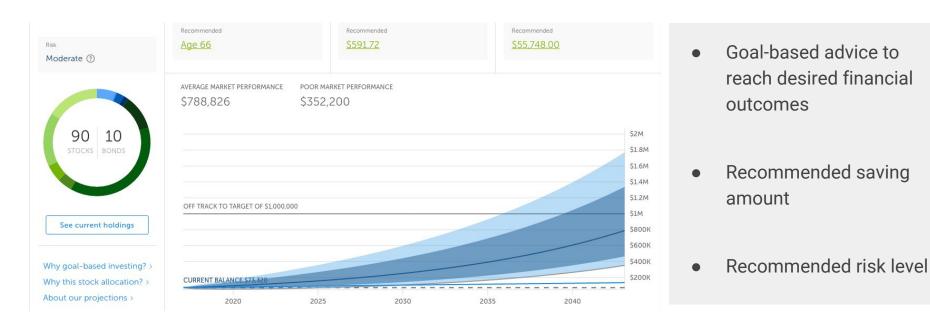
Backtested performance with tax savings reinvested, 2000-2013



- ETFs vs Mutual Funds
- Sell the right lots (FIFO vs smart management)
- Smart rebalancing
- Tax Loss Harvesting
- Asset location

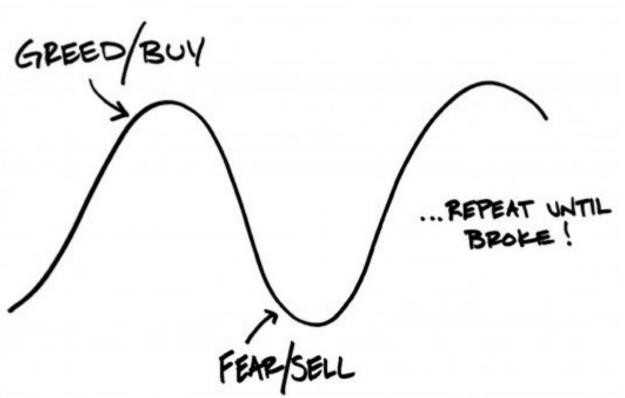


We provide investment advice





We promote good behavior



- Smart defaults
- Automated rebalancing
- Using investor biases for good
- Goal-based



We do this across multiple lines of business







History of technology in financial services

(Told with a brief analogy)

Experts behind screens



- Limited capacity
- ➤ Potential for errors manual, mechanical, and redundant processes.
- ✓ Can solve complicated problems.

Guided and self-directed



Machines are better

- Rule-based decisions
- Calculations at scale
- Data aggregation and retrieval

Ex: flight check-in

Humans are better

- Complex decisions
- Abstract thought
- Flexibility in logic and inputs

Ex: lost bag

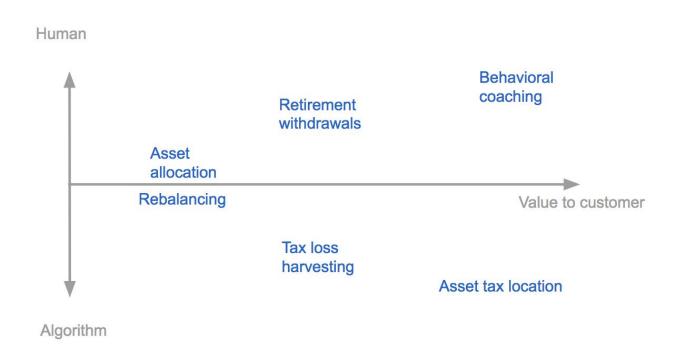
Get customers comfortable interacting with machines (UX)

Financial planning is not flight check-in

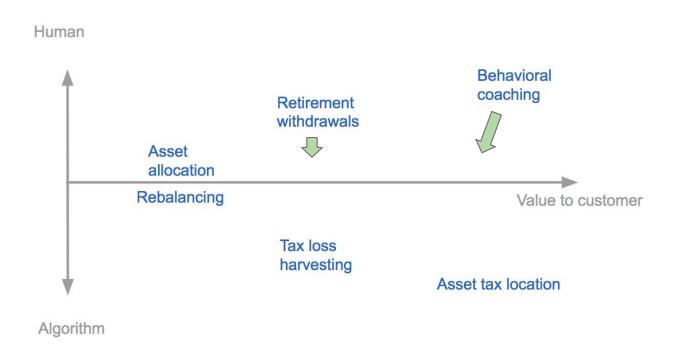
- What can be self-directed?
- What can be automated?
- What requires expert guidance?
- How to deal with complexity
 - Financial complexity
 - Human/behavioral complexity

Adding technology to investment management

Spending time efficiently



The line is moving over time



Optimize returns net of fees, taxes, and behavior. Technology can help.

Portfolio Returns

- fees
- taxes
- behavior

Investor Returns

How we think about investing

Evidence-based investing

- Markets are unpredictable
 - Find other free lunches
 - Diversification
 - Lower taxes
- Computers can do many things better (and cheaper) than humans
 - Rebalancing
 - Tax strategies
- Reduce mistakes
 - Automation
 - Smart defaults / notifications

Most uncertain Asset allocation Fund selection **Trading** Taxes Diversification Low costs Most certain

Hierarchy of Outperformance

Optimize what you can, obsess over what you control

Markets are unpredictable

- Diversify globally
- Lower taxes

Computers can do many things better (and cheaper) than humans

- Rebalancing
- Tax strategies

Reduce mistakes

- Automation
- Smart defaults / notifications

Optimize for Portfolio Returns



Optimize returns net of fees, taxes, and behavior

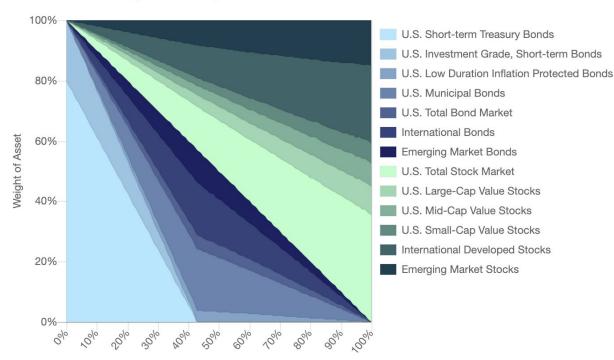
Portfolio Returns

- fees
- taxes
- behavior

Investor Returns

Globally optimal asset allocation

Asset Class Weight at Every Allocation



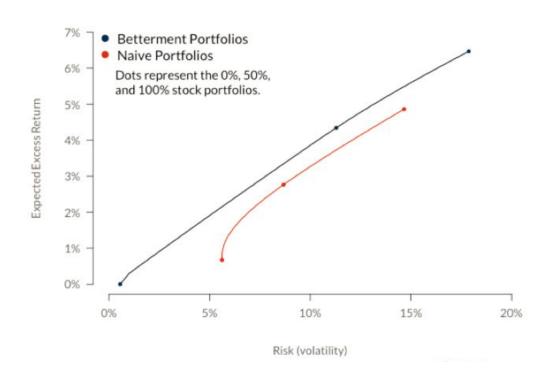
Asset returns
 based on
 equilibrium pricing
 and empirical
 evidence

Built for maximum diversification

Stock Allocation

Starting with a mean variance framework

Expected risk and return



In reality, MVO is very sensitive to its inputs

Real world problems

We don't know future returns or future volatility with very much certainty

 Small changes in estimates of returns will have a big impact on resulting portfolios



MVO as an error maximizer

		Portfolio 1	Portfolio 2		0.5
	St. Dev	E[r]	E[r]		in
US Stocks (SPY)	15.5%	5%	5.5%		re
Int'l Stocks (VEA)	19.4%	6.8%	6.8%		
US Bonds (AGG)	4.0%	0.6%	0.6%		7
		Portfolio 1	Portfolio 2	Change	
		Weights	Weights		1
US Stocks (SPY)		12.6%	58%	45.4%	V
Int'l Stocks (VEA)		67.5%	32.7%	-34.8%	
US Bonds (AGG)		19.9%	9.3%	-10.6%	

0.5% change in expected returns

Massive shift towards US stocks

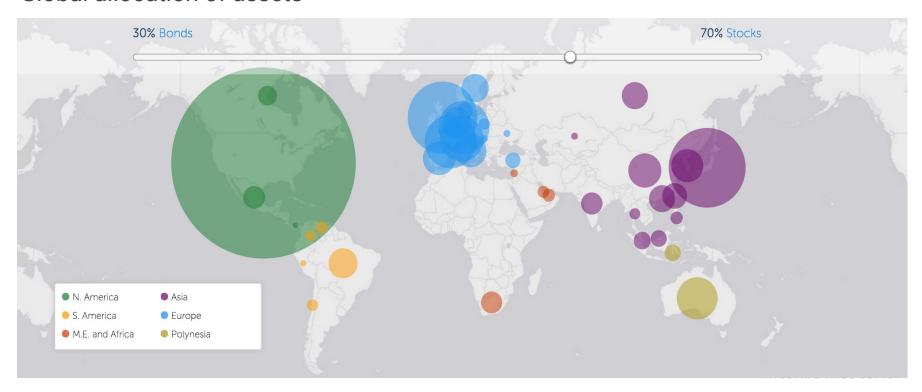


There are a number of solutions

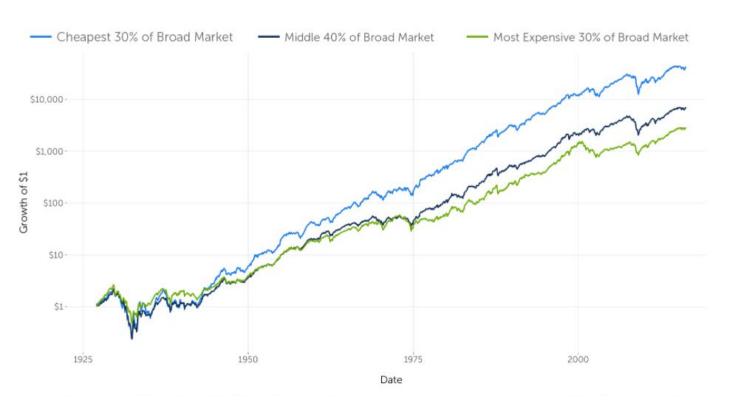
- Asset and group constraints
 - o Eg:
 - Less than 10% weight in any single security
 - Less than 20% weight in any sector/region/etc
- Black-Litterman
 - Assume the market portfolio has the correct returns
 - Then combine with your own view
- Robust optimization
 - Add error into your optimization and run a bunch of times

Weights anchored to the global market portfolio

Global allocation of assets



Combine with views

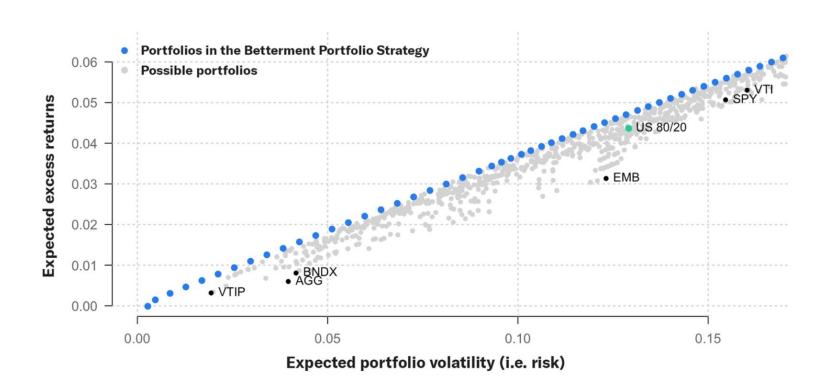


- + Small-cap stocks
- + Value stocks

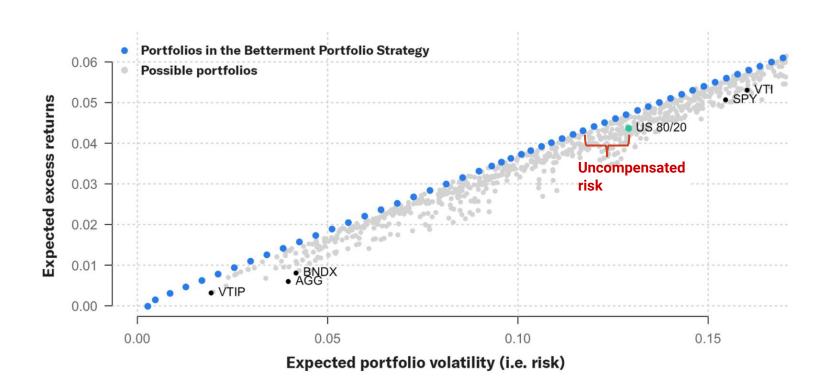
(H/T: Fama-French)



Resulting Betterment portfolio



Resulting Betterment portfolio



Manage to optimal portfolio weights with technology

Manage to target weights automatically

Current Portfolio



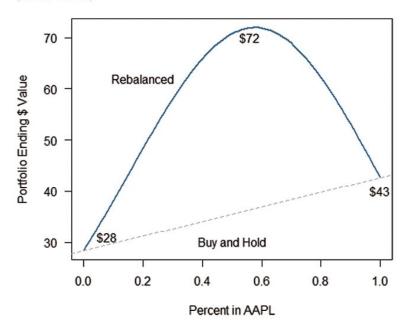
Target Allocation

70% stocks

- Use technology to monitor portfolio risk intra-day
- Use cash flows to rebalance when possible

Rebalancing as a source of alpha

Growth of \$1 for Apple and Starbucks Portfolios (1994–2011)



Rebalancing less than 100% correlated assets results in outperformance compared to simple buy and hold of either asset

Bouchey, 2012

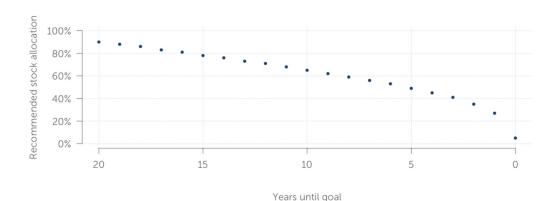
Rebalancing as a source of alpha

Growth of \$1:
$$g = \mu - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}$$

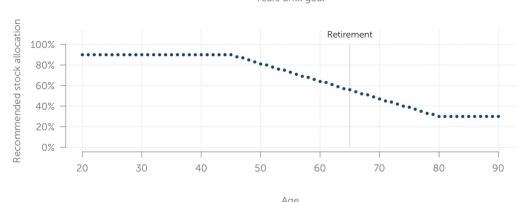
Growth of portfolio:
$$g_p = \sum_{i=1}^N w_i g_i + \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N w_i \sigma_i^2 - \sum_{i,j=1}^{N,M} w_i \sigma_{ij} w_j \right)$$

- = Average Growth + ½ Average Variance
 - ½ Portfolio Variance
- = Average Growth + Rebalancing Premium

Risk levels by goal type and horizon



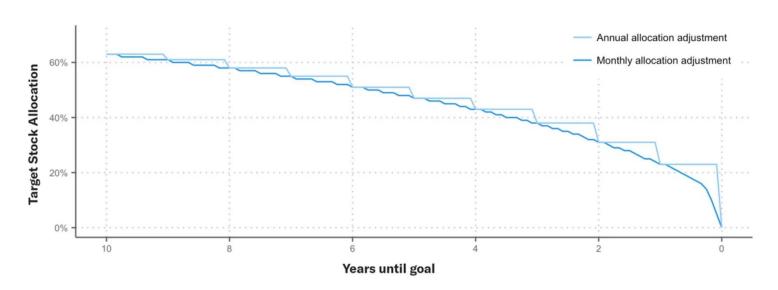
Major Purchase - Shorter time horizons; liquidate full account value at maturity



Retirement - Longer time horizons; periodic withdrawals

Adjust risk level automatically

Major Purchase Target Allocation through Time



Continuous risk management, better opportunity for rebalancing with cash flows

Minimize fees

Optimize returns net of fees, taxes, and behavior

Portfolio Returns

- fees
- taxes
- behavior

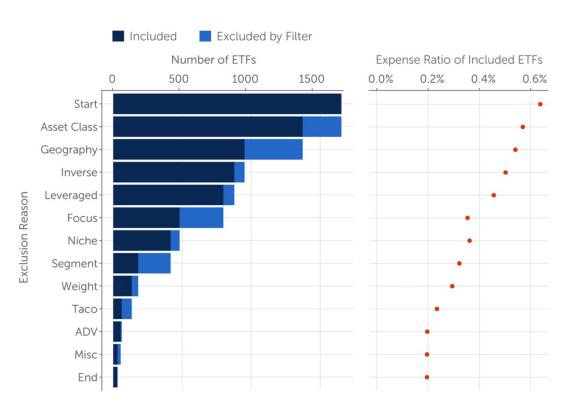
Investor Returns

Technology + experts for fund selection

- Use technology to filter, rank and sort securities in our investable universe
- Display the top candidates in more detail
- Expert review and investment committee approval before adding to portfolio



Start by filtering investable universe



- Start with the all investable ETFs
- Remove concentrated, niche and specialty funds
- Focus on broad-based index funds

https://www.betterment.com/resources/investment-strategy/etfs/how-betterment-aut omates-etf-selection/

Sort by Total Cost of Ownership (TACO)



Cost to Hold

Expense Ratio

Tracking Difference



Cost to Trade

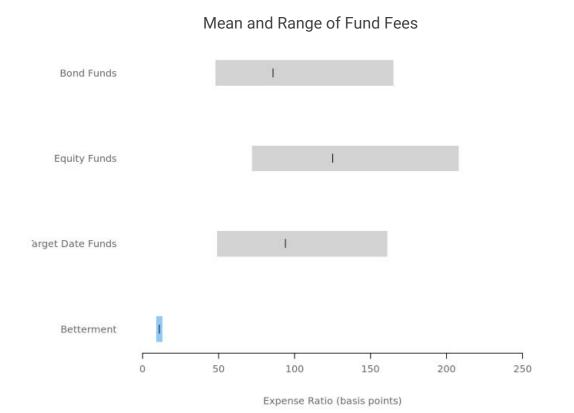
Bid-Ask Spread

Liquidity (Volume)

Detailed view of top candidates

Component \$	Ticker 🌲	Name 🍦	ExpRatio (bps)	Spread (bps)	Cost to trade (bps)	Track. Diff \$ (bps)	taco 🌲	taco_rank \$	ADV 	Index 🏺	Potential ExpRatio \$ (bps)
EQ_US_AC_AS_NA	VTI	Vanguard Total Stock Market ETF	4	0.8	0.9	-0.7	3.9	1	234.34	CRSP US Total Market Index	
EQ_US_AC_AS_NA	SCHB	Schwab US Broad Market ETF	3	2.7	14.3	-6.1	6.8	2	21.44	Dow Jones US Broad Stock Market Index	
EQ_US_AC_AS_NA	ІТОТ	iShares Core SP Total US Stock Market ETF	3	3.9	15.2	-8	7.1	3	29.52	SP Total Market Index	
EQ_US_AC_AS_NA	IWV	iShares Russell 3000 ETF	20	1.9	13.3	-18.1	23	4	16.79	Russell 3000 Index	

Process keeps costs low



Low-cost, broad index ETFs

Portfolio expense ratios:

7bps - 17bps

 Technology keeps management fees low:

25bps

Keep taxes low

Optimize returns net of fees, taxes, and behavior

Portfolio Returns

- fees

- taxes

- behavior

Investor Returns

Tax minimization strategies

- Asset location
- Tax loss harvesting
- Lot sorting
- Rebalancing
- Investment vehicle (ETFs)

Asset location

Putting tax-inefficient investments (bonds) in tax-efficient accounts (IRAs)

Asset Location

Not asset located:

 Self-contained diversified portfolio in each account -- Roth, Traditional and taxable accounts



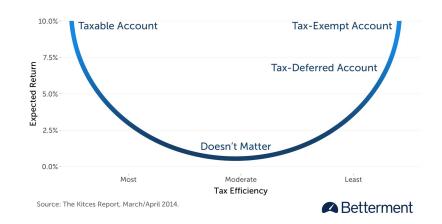
Asset located:

- Maintain overall level of diversification
- Locate tax-inefficient assets in tax-advantaged accounts



Asset location can be optimized

- Optimized using linear programming
- Accounts are continuously monitored
- Goes beyond rules of thumb:
 - Consider growth rate of assets
 - Dividend yield and growth rate matter
 - Consider tax drag and liquidation taxes
 - QDI ratios



Asset location implementation is tested for tax alpha using tax lot monte carlo simulations

As a result, investors can get higher take-home returns from TCP than they do traditionally

Asset Allocation	Additional Tax Alpha with TCP (Annualized)				
50% Stocks	0.82%				
70% Stocks	0.48%				
90% Stocks	0.27%				

Tax loss harvesting



Tax Loss Harvesting: An example

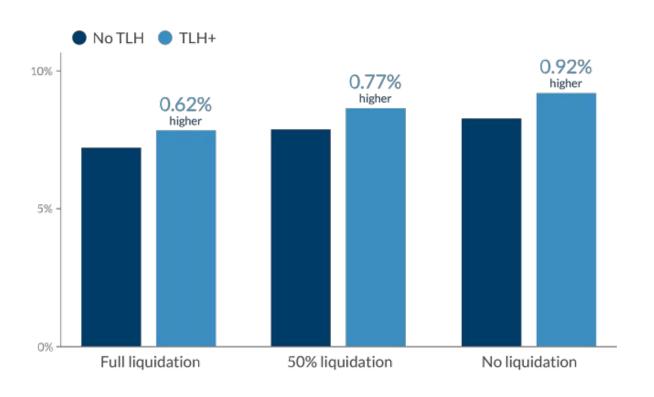
Emerging Markets, 1/2/2014 - 5/21/2014



TLH innovations

- Stay in secondary ticker after harvest (ie, don't switch back immediately)
- Rebalance with each harvest
- Considering spousals accounts to avoid wash sales
- Different secondary ticker for IRA accounts to avoid permanent wash sale rule
- Continuous, intraday monitoring

TLH is backtested to demonstrate after-tax alpha



- Average rate tax payer
- Average savings schedule

Tax lot management



Intelligent lot sorting



- Automatically manage sales at the lot-level intelligently
- Sell lots with losses first, then least gains

Other tax features

Smart Rebalancing

- Rebalance with dividends and inflows/outflows
- Only rebalance by selling (and realizing a potential tax event) if we have to
- TLH as rebalancing opportunity

ETFs vs Mutual funds

- ETFs lower tax bills due to their legal structure
- Benefits from create-redeem structure to keep basis high.
- Mutual fund holders must pay the capital gains taxes from those who redeemed shares



Behavior matters

Don't just do something...
Do something useful

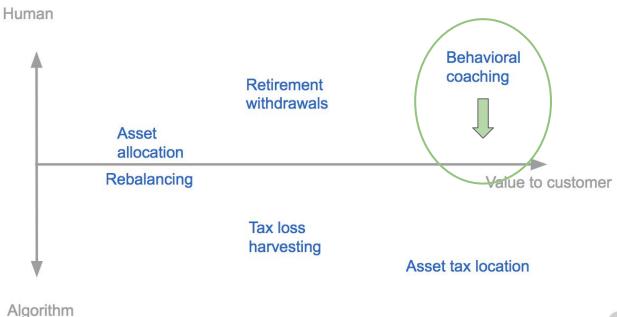
Optimize returns net of fees, taxes, and behavior

Portfolio Returns

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Investor Returns

Spending time efficiently



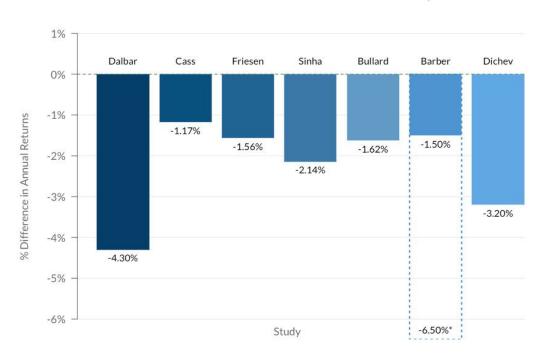


Fighting market timing



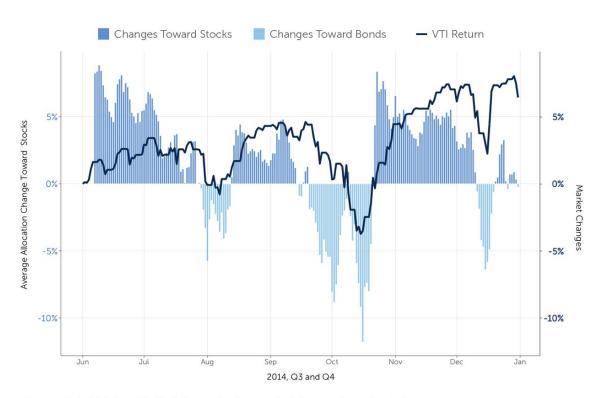
Bad behavior is costly

Estimates of the Behavior Gap



bit.ly/BehGap

A minority of customers market time

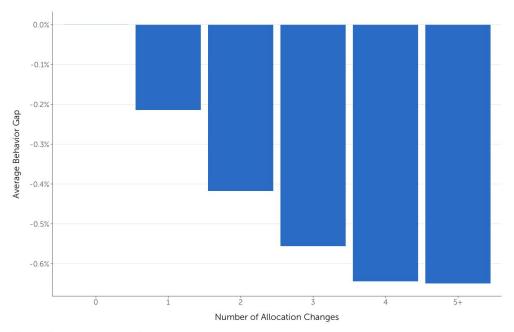


.. and tend to do it badly, by reacting to markets

- Average behavior gap of 22 bps
- 74% of accounts are better than this average

Sources: Market data from Xignite; Betterment customer data. Active users for each period are those who changed their allocation in the previous 7 days

The more you futz, the worse off you generally are



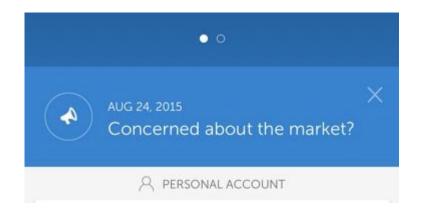
The number of allocation changes is clearly related to the size of your behavior gap.

Sources: Betterment customer data.

Engaging during downturns

Platform and testing FTW

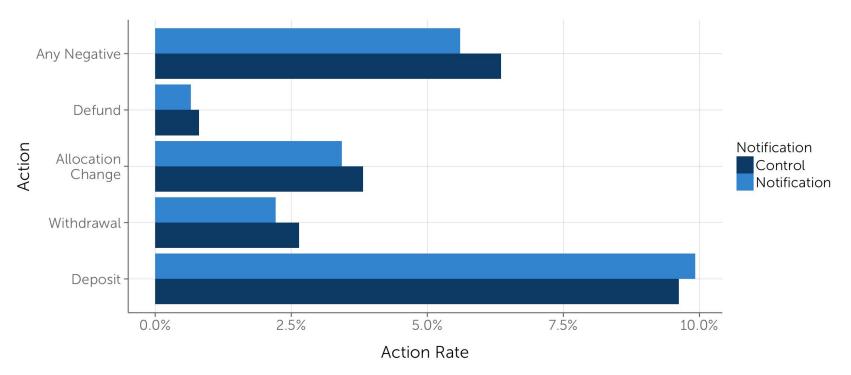
Behaviorally targeted notification



Not every customer is stressed by markets...

How do we target just those who need reassurance?

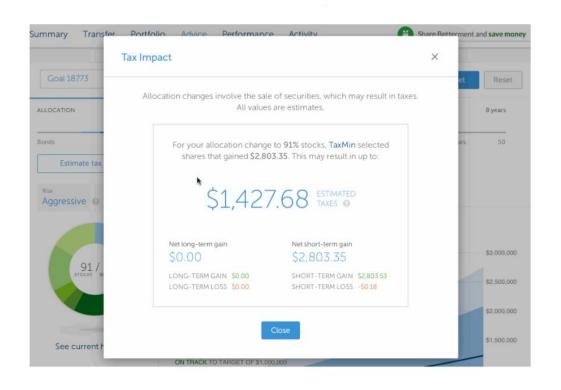
How effective is a simple in-app notification?





Pitting biases against each other

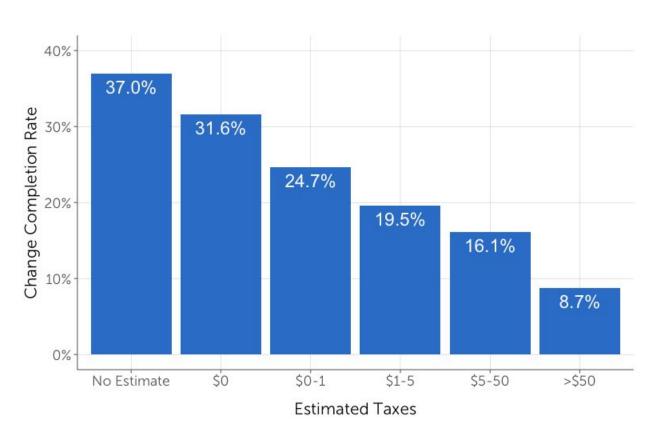
Pit biases against each other: Market timing vs taxes



- Before an action (allocation change, withdrawal), we show you the likely tax impact.
- You decide if it's still worth it, after-taxes.

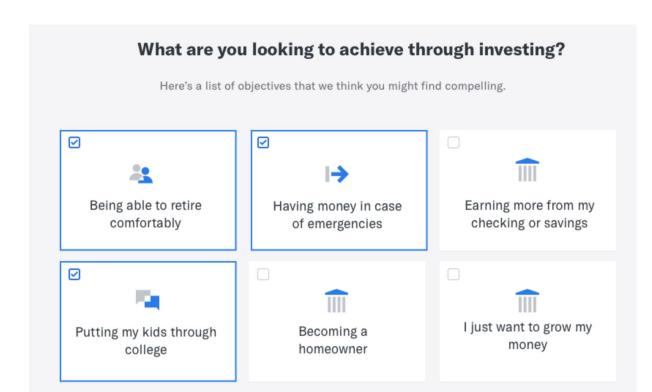
 We give customers the power to do cost/benefit analysis in real time and this impacts their behavior

We saw a significant reduction in realized gains



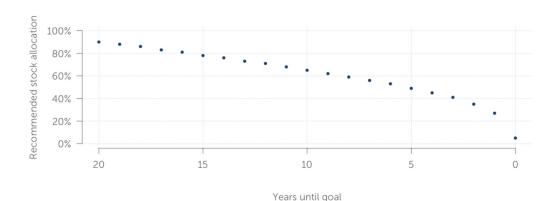
Personalized advice

Advice is goal based

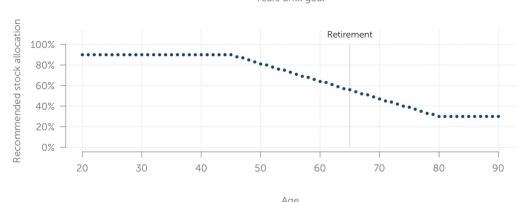


- Aligns portfolio risk with financial objective more accurately
- Mirrors how people actually think about money
 - Mental accounting

Risk levels by goal type and horizon

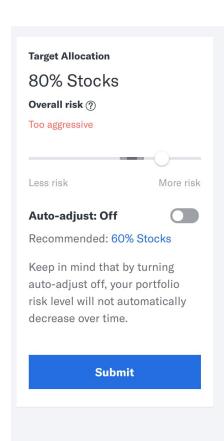


Major Purchase - Shorter time horizons; liquidate full account value at maturity



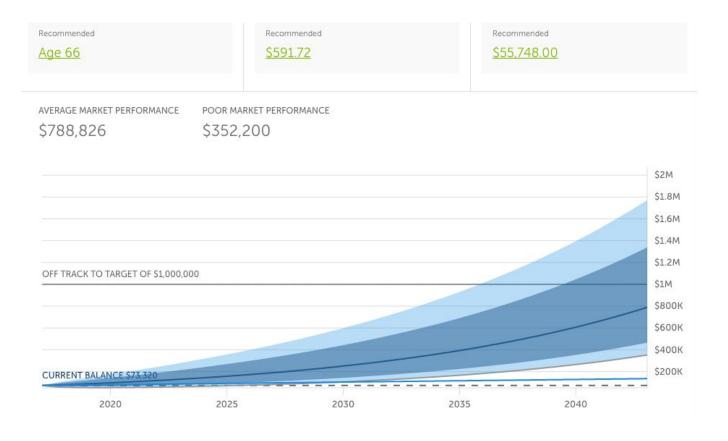
Retirement - Longer time horizons; periodic withdrawals

Feedback on portfolio risk level





We recommend the right amount to save



- Project customer balances into the future
- Show distribution of likely outcomes
- Recommend the right savings amount to reach their goals

Advice on all accounts: External account advice

Total Fees Per Year ? High \$2,264.01

Idle Cash (?)
High \$64,875





Holdings	Shares	Fund Fees per Year % \$	
Mutual Fund			
FCNTX: Fidelity Contra Fund US Stock and 1 more	79.31	0.68%	(!)
FDCAX: Fidelity Capital Trust Capital Appreciation Pt. US Stock and 2 more	166.98	0.61%	①
FDVLX: Fidelity Value Fund US Stock and 2 more	150.86	0.67%	(!)
FLPSX: Fidelity Low-Priced Stock Fund US Stock and 2 more	61.53	0.88%	(!)

Thanks!

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Betterment