

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910676534603321
Autore	Bacon Carl R.
Titolo	Practical portfolio performance measurement and attribution / / Carl R. Bacon
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Hoboken, New Jersey : , : Wiley, , 2023
ISBN	1-119-83197-0 1-119-83195-4
Edizione	[Third edition.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (561 pages)
Disciplina	332.6
Soggetti	Investment analysis Portfolio management Business enterprises - Finance
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Cover -- Title Page -- Copyright -- Contents -- Acknowledgements -- 1 Introduction -- Why Measure Portfolio Performance? -- The Performance Measurement Process -- The Purpose of This Book -- The Role of Performance Analysts -- Book Structure -- 2 The Asset Management Industry -- Asset Classes -- Public Equities -- Bonds (or Fixed Income) -- Cash (and near cash) -- Private Assets -- Real estate -- Private equity -- Private debt -- Infrastructure -- Natural resources -- Commodities -- Derivatives -- Futures -- Forwards -- Swaps -- Options -- Option price sensitivity (the Greeks) -- Warrants -- Convertible bonds -- Contracts for difference (CFDs) -- Overlay strategies -- Currency -- Hedge Funds -- Asset Allocation -- Strategic asset allocation -- Tactical asset allocation -- 3 The Mathematics of Portfolio Return -- Simple Return -- Continuously Compounded (or Logarithmic) Returns -- Moneyweighted Returns (MWRs) -- Internal rate of return (IRR) -- Exante internal rate of return -- Simple internal rate of return -- Expost internal rate of return -- Simple Dietz -- ICAA method -- Modified Dietz -- Timeweighted Returns (TWRs) -- True timeweighted -- Unit price method -- Unit price method with distributions -- Timeweighted versus Moneyweighted Rates of Return -- Approximations to the Timeweighted Return -- Index substitution -- Regression method (or method) -- Analyst's test -- Hybrid

Methodologies -- Linked modified Dietz -- BAI method (or linked IRR) -- Which Method to Use? -- Late trading and market timing -- Self selection -- Large Cash Flow -- Selfselection of methodologies -- Annualised Returns -- Sinceinception internal rate of return (SIIRR) -- Modified IRR (MIRR) -- Return hiatus -- Gross and Netoffee Calculations -- Estimating gross and netoffee returns -- Initial fees -- Performance fees -- Asymmetric or symmetric.

Crystallisation -- Performance fees in practice -- Equalisation -- Reporting hierarchy -- Overlay Strategies -- Overlay performance return calculations -- Base Currency and Local Returns -- Currency conversions -- Hedged Returns -- Currency overlay returns -- Perfectly hedged returns -- Portfolio Component Returns -- Moneyweighted component returns -- Timeweighted component returns -- End of day -- Beginning of day -- Intraday weighted -- Differentiated -- Actual time -- Rulebased -- Extremely large cash flows -- Which timing assumption to use for timeweighted returns? -- Carveouts -- Sub portfolios -- Cash sectors -- Individual security returns -- Multiperiod component returns -- Abnormal returns -- Short positions -- Contribution to Return -- Composite Returns -- 4 Benchmarks -- Benchmarks -- Benchmark attributes -- Best benchmark practice -- The Role of Benchmarks -- Types of Benchmarks -- Commercial Indexes -- Calculation methodologies -- Aggregate price index (price weighted index or Carli type) -- Geometric (or Jevons type) index -- Market capitalisation index -- Laspeyres index -- Paasche index -- Marshall-Edgeworth index -- Fisher index -- Equalweighted indexes -- Fundamental indexes -- Optimised indexes (efficient or minimum variance indexes) -- Style and factorbased indexes -- Fixed income indexes -- Index providers -- Choice of index provider -- Self indexing -- Benchmark regulation -- Choice of index -- Currency effects in benchmarks -- Hedged indexes -- Customised Indexes -- Capped indexes -- Peer Groups and Universes -- Percentile rank -- Random Portfolios -- Exchangetraded Funds (ETFs) -- Target Returns -- Blended Benchmarks (or Balanced Benchmarks) -- Fixedweight and dynamised benchmarks -- Spliced Indexes -- Moneyweighted Benchmarks (or Public Market Equivalents) -- Normal Portfolio -- Benchmark Statistics.

Index turnover -- Upcapture indicator -- Downcapture indicator -- Upnumber ratio -- Downnumber ratio -- Uppercentage ratio -- Downpercentage ratio -- Percentage gain ratio -- Excess Return -- Arithmetic excess return -- Geometric excess return -- 5 Risk -- Definition of Risk -- Risk types -- Risk management versus risk control -- Risk aversion -- Expost and exante -- Descriptive Statistics -- Mean (or arithmetic mean) -- Mean absolute deviation (or mean deviation) -- Variance -- Bessel's correction (population or sample, n or n - 1) -- Sample variance -- Standard deviation (variability or volatility) -- Annualised risk (or time aggregation) -- The central limit theorem -- Frequency and number of data points -- Normal (or Gaussian) distribution -- Histograms -- Skewness (Fisher's or moment skewness) -- Sample skewness -- Kurtosis (Pearson's kurtosis) -- Excess kurtosis (or Fisher's kurtosis) -- Sample kurtosis -- BeraJarque statistic (or JarqueBera) -- Covariance -- Sample covariance -- Correlation () -- Sample correlation -- Performance Appraisal -- Sharpe ratio (reward to variability, Sharpe index) -- Roy ratio -- Risk free rate -- Alternative Sharpe ratio -- Revised Sharpe ratio -- Adjusted Sharpe ratio -- Skewadjusted Sharpe ratio -- Relative Risk -- Tracking error (or tracking risk, relative risk, active risk) -- Information ratio -- Geometric information ratio -- Modified information ratio -- Regression Analysis -- Regression equation -- Regression alpha --

Regression beta -- Regression epsilon -- Capital asset pricing model (CAPM) -- Beta () (systematic risk or volatility) -- Jensen's alpha (Jensen's measure or Jensen's differential return or expost alpha) -- Annualised alpha -- Bull beta ( + ) -- Bear beta ( - ) -- Bear beta (& -- rmbeta -- ) -- Beta timing ratio -- Market timing -- Systematic risk -- Correlation.

R2 (or coefficient of determination) -- Specific (or residual) risk -- Treynor ratio (reward to volatility) -- Appraisal ratio (or TreynorBlack ratio) -- Factor Models -- Fama decomposition -- Selectivity -- Diversification -- Net selectivity -- FamaFrench threefactor model -- Threefactor alpha (or FamaFrench alpha) -- Carhart fourfactor model -- Fourfactor alpha (or Carhart's alpha) -- Multifactor models -- Drawdown -- Average drawdown -- Maximum drawdown -- Largest individual drawdown -- Recovery time (or drawdown duration) -- Drawdown deviation -- Ulcer index -- Pain index -- Calmar ratio (or drawdown ratio) -- MAR ratio -- Sterling ratio -- SterlingCalmar ratio -- Burke ratio -- Modified Burke ratio -- Martin ratio (or ulcer performance index) -- Pain ratio -- Partial Moments -- Downside risk (or semistandard deviation) -- Downside potential -- Pure downside risk -- Half variance (or semivariance) -- Upside risk (or upside uncertainty) -- Mean absolute moment -- Omega ratio () -- Bernardo and Ledoit (or gain-loss) ratio -- d ratio -- Omega-Sharpe ratio -- Sortino ratio -- Reward to halfvariance -- Downside risk Sharpe ratio -- Sortino-Satchell ratio -- Upside potential ratio -- Volatility skewness -- Variability skewness -- Farinelli-Tibiletti ratio -- Prospect ratio -- Fixed Income Risk -- Pricing fixed income instruments -- Redemption yield (yield to maturity) -- Weighted average cash flow -- Duration (effective mean term, discounted mean term or volatility) -- Macaulay duration -- Macaulay-Weil duration -- Modified duration -- Portfolio duration -- Effective duration (or optionadjusted duration) -- Duration to worst -- Convexity -- Modified convexity -- Effective convexity -- Portfolio convexity -- Bond returns -- Duration beta -- Reward to duration -- Miscellaneous Risk Measures -- Hurst index (or Hurst exponent) -- Bias ratio.

Active share -- Value at risk (VaR) -- Riskadjusted Return -- M2 -- M2 excess return -- Differential return -- Adjusted M2 -- Skewadjusted M2 -- Types of Excess Return (or Alpha) -- A Periodic Table of Risk Measures -- Periodic table design -- Why measure expost risk? -- Which risk measures to use? -- Hedge funds -- Smoothing -- Outliers -- Data mining -- Time period -- 6 Return Attribution -- What Is Attribution? -- Definition -- Attribution as an asset management tool -- Early development -- Types of Return Attribution -- Returnsbased (regression or factor) attribution -- Holdingsbased (or buy/hold) attribution -- Transactionbased attribution -- Arithmetic Attribution -- Brinson, Hood and Beebower -- Asset allocation -- Security (or stock) selection -- Interaction -- Brinson and Fachler -- Interaction -- Geometric Excess Return Attribution -- Asset allocation -- Stock selection -- Sector Weights -- Frequency of Analysis -- Securitylevel attribution -- Transaction costs -- Offbenchmark (or zeroweight sector) attribution -- Attribution consistent with the investment decision process -- Marketneutral attribution -- Attribution for 130/30 funds (or extended short funds) -- Leverage (or gearing) -- Attribution Including Derivatives -- Attribution including equity index futures -- Attribution analysis using options -- Multicurrency Attribution -- Ankrim and Hensel -- Karnosky and Singer -- Geometric Multicurrency Attribution -- Naïve currency attribution -- Compounding effects -- Geometric currency allocation -- Currency timing -- Interest Rate Differentials -- Revised currency allocation --

Revised country allocation -- Incorporating forward currency contracts  
-- Summarising -- Other currency issues -- Fixed Income Attribution  
-- The yield curve -- Yield curve analysis -- Carry -- Credit (or spread)  
-- Yield curve decomposition.  
Wagner and Tito.

---

#### Sommario/riassunto

"Performance measurement and attribution are key tools in informing investment decisions and strategies. Performance measurement is the quality control of the investment decision process, enabling money managers to calculate return, understand the behavior of a portfolio of assets, communicate with clients and determine how performance can be improved. The process of adding value via benchmarking, asset allocation, security analysis, portfolio construction, and executing transactions is collectively described as the investment decision process. There are many stakeholders in the investment decision process; this book focuses on the investors or owners of capital and the firms managing their assets (asset managers or individual portfolio managers)"--

---