

ASK THE ADVISERS

The views and opinions expressed in "Ask the Advisers" are solely those of Keith Singer.



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Defined Outcome ETF's

For investors in or near retirement, one of the most important characteristics of a portfolio is reliability. A high expected return is wonderful, but any portfolio with a wide range of potential outcomes makes planning for the future much more difficult.

There have been decades where the S&P averaged over 14% per year and there also have been decades where the stock market lost a lot of money. Most of our clients do not ask us to give them a portfolio that makes them the most money possible. They ask us to create a plan to ensure they can potentially maintain their lifestyle without worrying if they will run out of money, even if they live a long time and the stock market has a bad decade.

In order to achieve their objectives, they need more predictable investments than the typical 60/40 portfolios. One of the tools we use to reduce the variance of our client portfolios is Defined Outcome ETFs. These

funds track a major index like the S&P 500 however the fund uses derivatives to create downside protection.

In exchange for that protection there is a limit on the upside. For instance, if you want 15% downside protection, there may be an upside limit of approximately 18%. In a year that the index is down 16%, investors would only lose one percent. A \$100,000 investment would be worth \$99,000 before fees after a year. Conversely if the index ended the year up 20% the ETF would only appreciate by the cap of 18%. If you are comfortable with a 10% downside buffer, your cap could be higher, perhaps 23%.

Typically, when you take less you risk you get less potential reward but since the year 2000 an ETF with a 15% buffer and 18% cap would have not only had much less risk than the S&P 500 index, it would have returned more than the index as well since the big down years would have been eliminated or substantially mitigated.

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