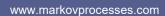
## MPI ENDOWMENT SNAPSHOT (June 2021)

# Harvard: Overview & Performance





At 33.6%, Harvard posted the second lowest lvy league return for FY 2021, possibly due to a

lower risk appetite than its smaller peers. See our research note from 10/27/2021

(https://www.markovprocesses.com/category/blog/endowments/)

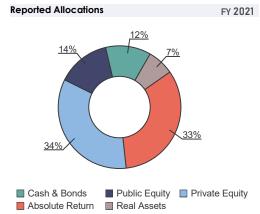
Key Management: Rick Slocum, CIO

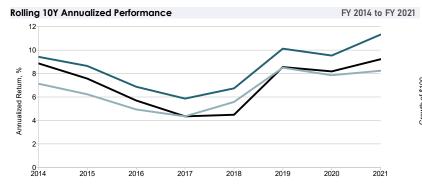
Size: \$53.2 billion

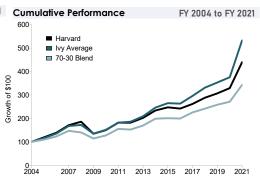
Policy benchmark: unknown

Benchmarks used in analysis: Ivy Average & 70/30 Balanced

Investment office: https://www.hmc.harvard.edu/





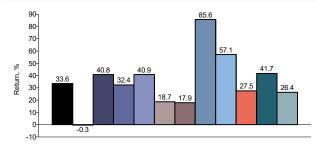


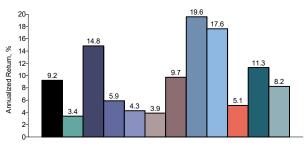
10Y Ann. Performance Ending	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
■ Harvard	8.9	7.6	5.7	4.4	4.5	8.6	8.2	9.2
Ivy Average	9.4	8.6	6.9	5.9	6.7	10.1	9.5	11.3
70-30 Blend	7.1	6.2	4.9	4.4	5.6	8.5	7.9	8.2

### **Current Year Performance**

## FY 2021 10-Year Annualized Performance

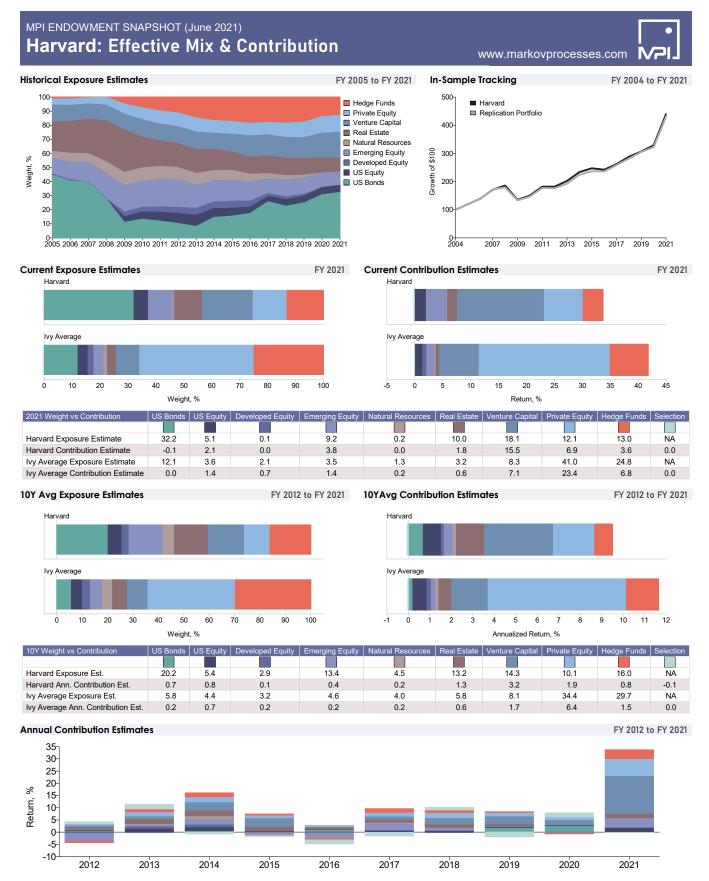
### FY 2012 to FY 2021





Annual Performance	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Harvard	-0.1	11.3	15.4	5.8	-2.0	8.1	10.0	6.5	7.3	33.6
US Bonds	7.5	-0.7	4.4	1.9	6.0	-0.3	-0.4	7.9	8.7	-0.3
■ US Equity	5.4	20.6	24.6	7.4	4.0	17.9	14.4	10.4	7.5	40.8
Developed Equity	-13.8	18.6	23.6	-4.2	-10.2	20.3	6.8	1.1	-5.1	32.4
Emerging Equity	-16.0	2.9	14.3	-5.1	-12.1	23.7	8.2	1.2	-3.4	40.9
Natural Resources	3.0	5.5	17.5	-8.0	-7.1	12.6	7.0	3.0	-8.8	18.7
Real Estate	4.8	12.0	15.4	13.4	8.1	10.3	11.6	6.8	-1.7	17.9
■ Venture Capital	5.9	9.0	29.7	26.8	-1.8	8.3	17.4	21.4	11.9	85.6
Private Equity	6.1	17.3	23.4	13.5	5.8	17.8	19.9	13.6	9.1	57.1
Hedge Funds	-4.3	7.9	9.1	2.3	-2.4	7.9	5.7	1.3	-0.5	27.5
Ivy Average	2.3	12.2	17.7	7.8	-0.8	12.5	11.8	6.7	6.3	41.7
70-30 Blend	-1.7	11.2	17.2	1.1	-0.7	12.8	7.3	6.7	5.2	26.4

Created in MPI Stylus Pro. Performance numbers are based on annual investment performance information reported by or about endowments, used to derive asset exposure estimates using the Dynamic Style Analysis (DSA) model, with resulting asset exposures and their quarterly returns (proxied with public indices for private assets) then used to calculate risk and efficiency estimates. Estimates do not reflect actual holdings. © 2022 Markov Processes International Inc. All Rights Reserved. Neither MPI nor its content providers are responsible for any damages or losses arising from any use of this information.



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#### MPI ENDOWMENT SNAPSHOT (June 2021) Harvard: Risk & Efficiency www.markovprocesses.com Std Dev/Return FY 2005 to FY 2021 **Sharpe Ratio** FY 2005 to FY 2021 Harvard (Hist)\* 12-0.9 Harvard (Curr)\* US Bonds 10 0.8 ■ US Equity Annualized Return, 8-■ Developed Equity Emerging Equity 6-0.6 0.6 0.6 0.5 Natural Resources Real Estate\* 0.5 ■ Venture Capital\* 2-0.4 Private Equity\* n Hedge Funds ♦ Ivy Average (Hist)\* 0.2 35 70-30 Blend 10 15 20 25 30 Annualized Std Dev. % \*uses proxied performance history All Available FY 2005 to FY 2021 Annualized Return, % VaR (95% CVaR) Sharpe Ratio StdDev, % Harvard (Hist)\* 9.10 16.63 11.93 -53.46 17.15 0.54 9.10 12.84 7.86 -36.60 13.24 0.65

10.62

7.42

-47.54

-35.26

16.38

12.33

0.66

0.56

10.93

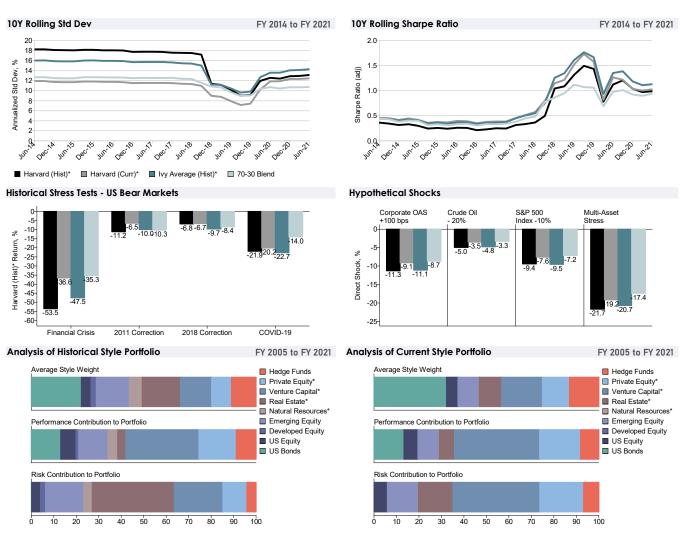
7.52

15.88

11.95

♦ Ivy Average (Hist)\*

♦ 70-30 Blend



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## MPI ENDOWMENT SNAPSHOT (June 2021)

## Methodology

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Mimicking endowment portfolios: We use annual endowment performance data to construct factor-mimicking portfolios via our patented Dynamic Style Analysis (DSA) model, which is also supplied with a set of published market indices corresponding to the asset classes typically disclosed in endowment reports. Because these factor portfolios closely replicate observed endowment performance, we can then use them as proxy series to achieve a sufficient number of data points to produce meaningful corresponding risk, drawdown, and efficiency estimates.

**Accounting for illiquid investments**: Some factors, such as private equity, venture capital, and real assets, are artificially smooth and would cause us to underestimate risk; to address this, we substitute a public proxy for each.

#### Data

Endowment: Annual fiscal year (usually ending June 30th) returns are obtained from public information reported by or about individual endowments.

Endowment (Hist): A synthetic portfolio created using historical (annual) weight estimates of the endowment to the investment indices and the investment indices' quarterly returns. The private asset series used in the historical portfolio construction use public proxies. This portfolio changes over time, and is used as representative of how the endowment behaved in the past for risk and efficiency analysis.

Endowment (Curr): A synthetic portfolio created using the most recent weight estimates of the endowment to the investment indices and the investment indices' quarterly returns. The private asset series used in the portfolio construction use public proxies. This portfolio is constantly rebalanced to maintain the current estimated weights and is used as representative of how the endowment's present composition would have behaved in the past and for risk & efficiency analysis.

### **Investment Indices:**

- Cash 3-month Tbills
- US Bonds BB US Aggregate Index
- US Equity S&P 500 Index
- Developed Equity MSCI EAFE USD Index
- Emerging Equity MSCI EM USD Index
- Natural Resources Pregin Natural Resources Index
- Real Estate Cambridge Associates Real Estate Index
- Private Equity Cambridge Associates Private Equity Index
- Venture Capital Cambridge Associates Venture Capital Index
- Hedge Funds HFRI Fund Weighted Composite Index

<u>Peer Benchmark</u>: A set of endowments of similar size and/or approach are selected for comparison purposes. The average value is displayed when used as a benchmark.

<u>Peer Benchmark (Hist)</u>: A synthetic portfolio created using historical (annual) weight estimates of the peer benchmark to the investment indices and the investment indices' quarterly returns. The private asset series used in the historical portfolio construction use public proxies. This portfolio changes over time, and is used as representative of how, on average, comparable endowments behaved in the past for risk and efficiency analysis.

<u>Market Benchmark</u>: A simple blended market benchmark is included for comparison purposes. Composition and weights match those used internally by the endowment if known, or a blend of 70% MSCI ACWI Index and 30% US Bonds, if unknown.

<u>Frequency</u>: Performance and exposure estimates on pages 1&2 are calculated using annual reported data. Performance, risk and efficiency estimates on page 3 are calculated using style portfolios, proxied private indices and quarterly data.

### Glossary

<u>Conditional Value at Risk (CVaR)</u>: A measure of investment risk, presented as the expected, or average, loss over a specified time period, once the VaR threshold has been breached. In this report, CVaR is estimated on a quarterly basis.

<u>De-smoothing</u>: The returns of private assets (Private Equity, Real Estate, Venture Capital) often have a downward bias in variance, due to infrequent trading and appraisal-based valuations. The de-smoothing technique (described <u>here</u>) may be applied to transform the quarterly returns of these assets in the case where public proxy results are unavailable.

Dynamic Style Analysis (DSA): MPI's proprietary method for dynamic factor analysis.

Historical Stress Test: The performance of a fund or portfolio during a specific historical time period, such as the great financial crisis.

<u>Hypothetical Shock</u>: The estimated immediate effect on a fund or portfolio in response to a specific external stress, such as a sudden drop in equity prices.

## MPI ENDOWMENT SNAPSHOT (June 2021)

## Methodology

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<u>Portfolio Analysis</u>: Portfolio contributions to performance (or risk) decompose a Portfolio's return (or risk) over a given time period into the contributions made by each of the Portfolio's holdings. The individual contributions of portfolio holdings sum to the total portfolio return (or risk). Assets that detract from performance produce negative contributions, as do assets which reduce volatility.

<u>Public Proxy:</u> The returns of private assets often have a downward bias in variance, due to infrequent trading and appraisal-based valuation. To eliminate this "staleness" we use DSA to estimate the exposures of each respective private index to lagged public index returns as factors, and allowing for leverage to adjust for higher betas. The aggregate return of these factor exposures is used as the public proxy for each private index.

<u>Sharpe Ratio</u>: The Sharpe Ratio is a risk-return ratio that measures a manager's return per unit of risk. It is calculated as the manager's return in excess of the risk-free rate divided by the standard deviation of the same.

Standard Deviation: A measure of the extent to which a series of returns deviates from its arithmetic mean. It is used to assess the risk and uncertainty involved in investing in the asset.

Style Portfolio: The style portfolio is a synthetic portfolio consisting of the investment indices, dynamically weighted by their historically estimated exposures in the endowment.

<u>Value at Risk (VaR)</u>: A measure of risk, presented as a loss threshold over a specified time period, below which there is a small, pre-defined probability (usually 1% or 5%) of a greater loss.

Style Attribution: A basic decomposition of the estimated sources of return to a fund or portfolio. It is calculated as the product of an asset's estimated weight in the portfolio and the return of the asset. Selection return is often included, representing the portfolio return not explained by systematic factors. Note that return attribution is only additive to the portfolio's return when calculated for a single period. Over multiple periods, an interaction term can be added in order for the sum to be equivalent to the portfolio return.

#### References

- 1. Fragkiskos, Apollon and Ryan, Sean and Markov, Michael, Alpha and Performance Efficiency of Ivy League Endowments: Evidence from Dynamic Exposures (January 8, 2018). Available at SSRN: https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\_id=3098198
- 2. Getmansky, Mila, Andrew W Lo, and Igor Makarov, 2004, An econometric model of serial correlation and illiquidity in hedge fund returns, Journal of Financial Economics, 74(3), 529–609.
- 3. Li, D., Markov, M., and Wermers, R. "Monitoring Daily Hedge Fund Performance When Only Monthly Data is Available." Journal of Investment Consulting, Vol. 14, No. 1, 57-68, 2013.