

EFFECTIVENESS OF PORTFOLIO REBALANCING BY EMPIRICAL AND WHOLE SCENARIO ANALYSIS

Shan Tao, Xiang Li, Zhibo Wang
(in alphabetical order)

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CONTENTS

1	Introduction	3
2	Methods	4
2.1	Simulation and Hypothesis Test	4
2.2	Market Data Validation	6
2.3	Another Rebalance Approach	6
3	Results and Discussion	7
3.1	Simulation Analysis	7
3.2	Historical Analysis	16
3.3	New Approach Analysis	17
3.4	Summary	18
4	Appendix	19

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1	7
Figure 2	8
Figure 3	8
Figure 4	9
Figure 5	9
Figure 6	10
Figure 7	10
Figure 8	11
Figure 9	11
Figure 10	12
Figure 11	12
Figure 12	12
Figure 13	13
Figure 14	13
Figure 15	14

Figure 16	14
Figure 17	15
Figure 18	15
Figure 19	15
Figure 20	16
Figure 21	17
Figure 22	17
Figure 23	18
Figure 24	18

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1	Appendix	20
Table 2	Appendix	21
Table 3	Hypothesis Test	22

ABSTRACT

The effectiveness of rebalancing has been a hot topic in the portfolio management field since last century. In this paper, we use scenario analysis method to find out the comparative strengths and weaknesses of rebalancing and buy-and-hold strategy under different market situations which are parameterized by expected return, volatility and risk-free rate. We find that buy-and-hold usually beats rebalancing when the risk asset has extremely positive or negative returns with low volatility, but the associated risk is also higher; rebalancing strategy, however, has more stable Sharpe ratios which are less sensitive to different market situation. Then our findings are verified by real market data with risk assets including S&P 500, gold, oil, etc. Finally, we propose another rebalancing approach which uses criteria to trigger rebalancing signals and could achieve nearly the same performance as traditional rebalancing methods while having lower rebalancing frequency.

Key words: rebalancing, buy-and-hold, scenario analysis, new rebalancing approach

1 INTRODUCTION

Rebalancing is an essential branch of the portfolio management theory. As for holding positions of portfolios, the manager should always aim at the tradeoff between risk and return in the dynamic financial market to improve the performance. Strategies including buy-and-hold and rebalancing could be effective tools to achieve the goal to maximize the portfolio value. Rebalancing is a process in which the investor will reset the weights of assets contained in the portfolio in order to make them reinstate fixed market value proportions, while buy-and-hold strategy is more direct and easier: the investor will buy the assets and build the portfolio, then just hold them without any rebalancing. There is common belief that periodical rebalancing strategy provides more benefits than buy-and-hold and this could be concluded as “the rebalancing bonus” originated by [Bernstein \(1996\)](#). However, it is still a heated issue to discuss which tool is more superior, the buy-and-hold, the regular rebalancing at fixed time intervals or continual rebalancing? Some researchers regard implementing rebalancing for the portfolio to be efficient to reduce risk or increase return, no matter which could improve the overall performance, but other researchers oppose this idea and claim that the benefits of rebalancing lack sufficient mathematical proof. To find the optimal strategy to maximize the portfolio value is always an important and interesting topic for both academic and empirical research.

The topic of portfolio rebalancing has been discussed since long time ago. By using actual stock market data and geometric diffusion model, the probability that continually rebalancing outperforms the ‘buy and hold’ strategy has been evaluated by [Wise \(1996\)](#). He found that with two-asset portfolios, the rebalancing is better than the passive strategy with more than 50% probability. However, Wise does not take into account the portfolio with more than two assets and does not consider transaction costs in the model. Under the Black-Scholes framework [Gabay and Herlemont \(2007\)](#) further shows that with increasing time and volatility, the constant rebalancing strategy can capture an excess growth against the ‘buy and hold’ strategy both in the two assets and n assets scenarios. [Bouchey et al. \(2012\)](#) explore the concept of “volatility harvesting” and draw the conclusion that rebalancing is beneficial to managing risk and enhancing returns in the long run. However, it is also stated that the cost of transactions is likely to outweigh the rebalancing benefit. Thus an effective control of transaction cost is highly needed. At the same time, there are numerous articles that question the effectiveness of rebalancing strategies. By challenging “The Rebalancing Bonus” concept, [Edesess \(2014\)](#) points out the logical and mathematical flaws in the reasoning of the supporter of rebalancing techniques. He finally concludes that rebalancing has no benefit on either increasing returns nor reducing risk and the rebalancing bonus cannot be proved with any obvious evidence. Based on [Edesess \(2014\)](#)’s reasoning, [Kitces \(2015\)](#) states that the value of rebalancing is dependent on the similarity of the returns among the assets in the portfolio. Rebalancing between assets with similar returns and a high (but less than 1.0) correlation does enhance the returns compared to buying-and-holding. [Edesess \(2016\)](#) further claims that the misuse of the medians of the probability distribution of returns with rebalancing and buy-and-hold in finance papers leads to the wrong conclusion which is in favor of rebalancing strategies after comparing the results of most academic finance papers

with Wise (1996)'s. Cuthbertson et al. (2016) also point out that the obvious benefits of rebalancing over an infinite horizon cannot guarantee that those benefits are realized over a finite horizon.

The objective of this project is to study the effectiveness of rebalancing strategies and its efficiency using qualitative and quantitative analysis. We want to base our research on both simulated data and actual financial market data to make our findings and results more reasonable and solid. At first, we use simulated data to test the effectiveness of buy-and-hold and rebalancing strategies under different market scenarios which are parameterized by factors including expected return, volatility and risk-free rate. We use hypothesis tests and graphs to check whether the differences between two strategies are significantly different. Then we verify our findings from simulation by feeding our model with historical market data including S&P 500, gold, oil, etc. At last, we propose another approach for rebalancing that could beat buy-and-hold and the traditional rebalance strategies under some specific situations. Then, conclusions are drawn and a clearer picture of the effectiveness of rebalancing is obtained.

2 METHODS

In our paper, we are going to make a comprehensive analysis of situations which may affect the relative performances of Buy and Hold strategy and rebalance strategy. We split the re-balance strategy into three sub-categories, monthly-rebalance, daily-rebalance, and continuous-rebalance. We then use Monte-Carlo simulation to generate both risk and risk-free assets under different presumed scenarios and get the distribution of the value of the portfolios under both buy-and-hold and the rebalancing strategies. We use hypothesis tests and graphs to check whether performance indicators like mean value, standard deviation of the two strategies are significantly different.

Next, we use real market data to validate the results we find in simulation by matching the parameters of real market data with the simulated data and comparing the relative goodness of buy-and-hold and the rebalancing strategies under real market scenarios.

Finally, based on our analysis on the pros and cons of traditional buy-and-hold and the rebalancing strategies, we propose yet another innovative rebalancing method which has advantages over the traditional ones and validate its effectiveness with real market data.

2.1 Simulation and Hypothesis Test

In the first part of our work, we use Monte-Carlo simulation to simulate different market scenarios. Here, we considered a simple situation where the portfolio only consists of one risk asset and one riskless asset. For the risk asset, we took stock market as an example and referred to CRR model for stock price simulation which follows a lognormal distribution. Thus, we define μ as its annual return, σ as its annual percentage volatility. For the risk-free asset, we define r as the risk-free interest rate. We assume the risk

and risk-free assets are independent. We assign ω as the weight of risk asset, and accordingly, the weight of risk-free asset is $1 - \omega$.

For risk asset, we assume it follows log-normal distribution and thus its price follows:

$$\ln S_t = \ln S_{t-1} + \mu \Delta t + \sigma \sqrt{\Delta t} \varepsilon_t$$

where:

Δt , the time interval, which equals the total time horizon T over the number of intervals N .

S_t , the value of the risk asset at time t ;

$$\mu, \text{ the annual return of risk asset, i.e. } \mu = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \ln(\frac{S_i}{S_{i-1}})}{n \Delta t} = \frac{\ln(\frac{S_N}{S_0})}{n \Delta t}$$

$$\sigma, \text{ the volatility of the return of risk asset, i.e. } \sigma = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (\ln(\frac{S_i}{S_{i-1}}) - \mu)^2}{(n-1) \Delta t}$$

ε_t , the random process which follows standard normal distribution.

It is worth mentioning that the μ and σ here are not calculated by the formulas given about. Rather, they are defined as input parameters in the simulation process. In our next stage, however, we use the formulas to help us get the μ and σ of the real market data.

For risk-free asset, we have:

$$\ln B_t = \ln B_{t-1} + r \Delta t$$

As we can see, there is no stochastic process. Thus it is risk free.

At time 0, the value of the portfolio P_0 consists of ω risk asset and $1 - \omega$ risk-free asset. The units of risk asset are $\varphi = \frac{\omega \cdot P_0}{S_0}$, and the units of risk-free asset are $\psi = \frac{(1-\omega) \cdot P_0}{B_0}$.

In our buy-and-hold strategy, we keep the units of risk asset and the units of risk-free asset constant over the simulation period. Consequently, the weight ω will change over the time. In the rebalance strategy, however, we reset the weight ω to its original value every time we rebalance the portfolio. For instance, at time t_0 , the weights of risk asset and riskless asset are ω and $1-\omega$ respectively. Everytime the change of stock price increases or decreases the weight of risk asset to ω_t , we would assign the original weights ω and $1-\omega$ to two assets and this process would be done daily, weekly or continuously according to different frequency. As a result, in the continuous rebalancing strategy, the ω is constant over the time while the number of units of assets may change.

The goal of our simulation is to get the distribution of the final value of the portfolio under each strategy. In every iteration of the simulation, we can get one final value of the portfolio. We repeat the process many times, and we can get a distribution of the final values. We then calculate some statistics of the distribution including mean value, standard deviation, sharpe ratio, skewness and kurtosis, and compare the distributions obtained

from each strategy.

To test that the mean value and standard deviation of the two strategies are significantly different, we conduct hypothesis tests using t-test to test their mean values and using F-test to test their standard deviations. For t-test, the null hypothesis and alternative hypothesis are

$$H_0 : \mu_1 = \mu_2$$

$$H_a : \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$$

respectively. For F-test, the null hypothesis and alternative hypothesis are

$$H_0 : \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$$

$$H_a : \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$$

respectively. We set $\alpha = 0.05$ for both t-test and F-test. The difference between mean values or standard deviations could be regarded as statistically significant only if they have a p-value less than 0.05.

2.2 Market Data Validation

Next, we use market data to validate our results obtained from the simulation.

From Bloomberg terminal, we get daily market data of assets including market index, stock, foreign exchange and commodity over the past twenty years. For every single asset, we estimate its μ and σ using the formulas we mentioned in the last section and compare the performance of the portfolio with real asset and that of the simulated one with close μ and σ . If the relative performance between the Buy and Hold strategy and rebalance strategy under simulation shows the same pattern under real market data, we would say that our conclusion from the simulation is validated by the market data.

The validation process is important in that first it shows the correctness of the models used in the simulation to a large degree and second it shows the patterns shown in the simulation are applicable to the real market. We could thus use the conclusion drawn from the simulation to make our investment decisions in real market.

2.3 Another Rebalance Approach

Based on our analysis of the distributions under each market scenario, we finally propose another way of rebalancing that could may outperform the traditional rebalance strategies under some specific situations.

From the previous sections, we know that buy-and-hold strategy keeps the units of asset constant over the time while continuous rebalance strategy keeps the weights of asset constant over the time. Our new approach, however, is a contingent rebalance mechanism which rebalances only if some criteria have been met. Mathematically, it follows:

$$\omega_t = I \cdot \omega_0 + (1 - I) \cdot \left(\frac{\varphi_{t-1} \cdot S_{t-1}}{P_{t-1}} \right)$$

where:

φ_{t-1} is the units of risk assets at time $t-1$;

I is a indicator function:

$$I = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{otherwise} \\ 0, & \text{if } \omega_l < \omega_t < \omega_u \end{cases}$$

In this case, the new approach makes it more reasonable the reset of ω which allows for fluctuation and this kind of feature could reduce the number of transactions. Finally, we compare this new approach with both buy-and-hold strategy and traditional rebalance approaches and validate our conclusion by using real market data.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Simulation Analysis

The results of hypothesis tests are listed in Table 1, Table 2 and Table 3. (See Appendix.) For market scenarios listed in Table 1 and Table 2, both the mean values and standard deviations of buy-and-hold and rebalancing strategies are significantly different. However, for market scenarios listed in Table 3, either mean value or standard deviation of these two strategies are not significantly different. For readers being able to have a straight-forward feeling of how the market scenarios would affect the two strategies, we visualize their relationships in charts.

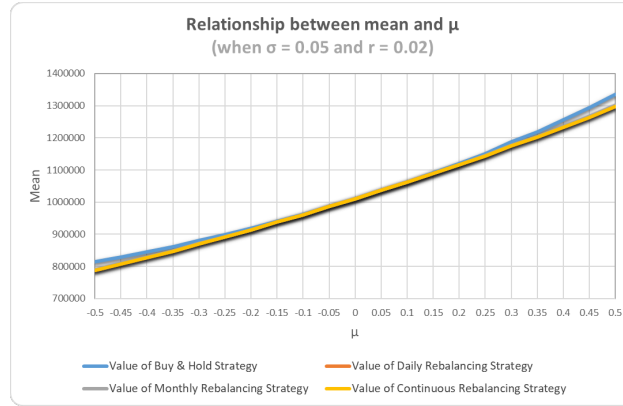


Figure 1

As we can see from Figure 1, the Y-axis represents the mean of the portfolio value at time T , and the X-axis represents the parameter μ which is used in the simulation. We fixed σ at 0.05 and r at 0.02.

Overall, the buy-and-hold and rebalancing strategies have almost the same positive relationships between portfolio's mean value and μ . The subtle differences exist when the absolute values of μ are larger, and then buy-and-hold has the larger value of mean than rebalancing. When μ is close to 0, the advantage of buy-and-hold diminishes, and rebalancing performs slightly better.

The explanation for this phenomena is that when the μ of the risk asset is very high, the risk asset keeps creating value for the whole portfolio, and rebalance will decrease the weight of the profitable risk asset hence decreasing the value of the portfolio. When the μ is very low, however, the value and weight of the risk asset keep decreasing over the time. If the portfolio is rebalanced, the weight of risk asset is enlarged and higher loss for the portfolio is likely to occur.

We also find that the relative relationship between the mean of the portfolio and μ is not sensitive to the change of σ and r . They all show the similar pattern as in Figure 1.

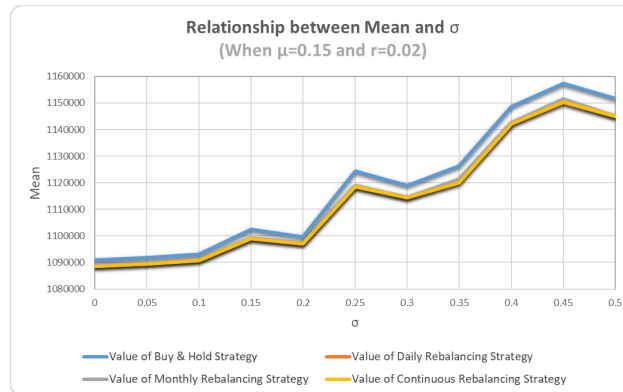


Figure 2

For Figure 2, the Y-axis represents the mean of the portfolio value at time T , and the X-axis represents the parameter σ which is used in the simulation. We fixed μ at 0.15 and r at 0.02.

The two different kinds of strategies have the same pattern of relationships between mean and σ . When σ goes from 0 to 0.5, mean would follow an uptrend. The buy-and-hold strategy has bigger mean value than rebalancing strategies at every point of σ .

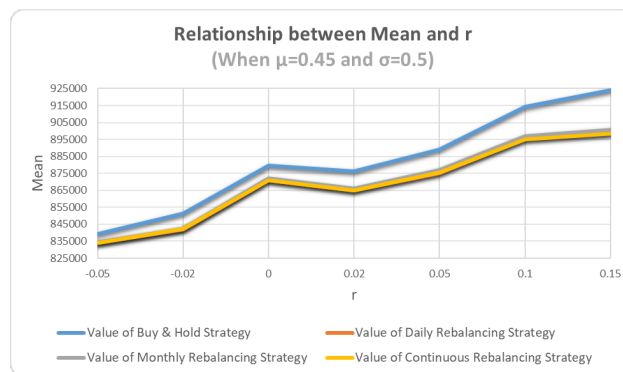


Figure 3

For Figure 3, the Y-axis represents the mean of the portfolio value at time T , and the X-axis represents the parameter r which is used in the simulation.

We fixed μ at 0.45 and σ at 0.5.

The two different kinds of strategies have the same pattern of relationships between mean and r . However, the buy-and-hold strategy has bigger mean value than rebalancing strategies at every point of r . Under the circumstances of same σ , the overall difference between the two different kinds of strategies is bigger if the r is bigger.

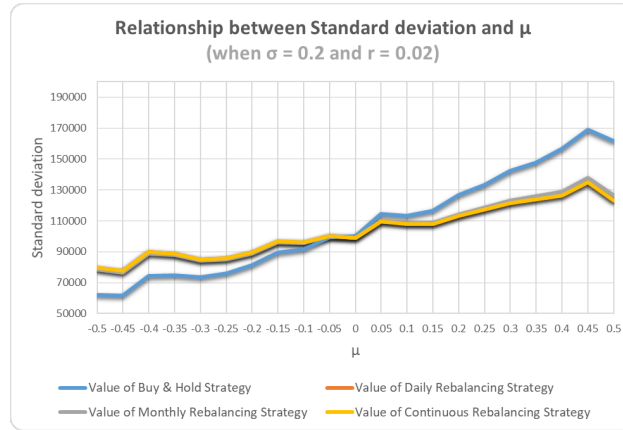


Figure 4

For Figure 4, the Y-axis represents the standard deviation of the portfolio value at time T , and the X-axis represents the parameter μ which is used in the simulation. We fixed σ at 0.2 and r at 0.02.

As μ goes up, the standard deviation will increase correspondingly which indicates that a bull market would lead to more deviation than a bear market. Also, when μ is less than 0, the standard deviation of buy-and-hold strategy is less than rebalancing strategy. Whereas when μ is higher than 0, the standard deviation of buy-and-hold strategy is higher than rebalancing strategy.

This pattern shows that buy-and-hold has less risk when the market is sluggish yet has more risk when the market is thriving.

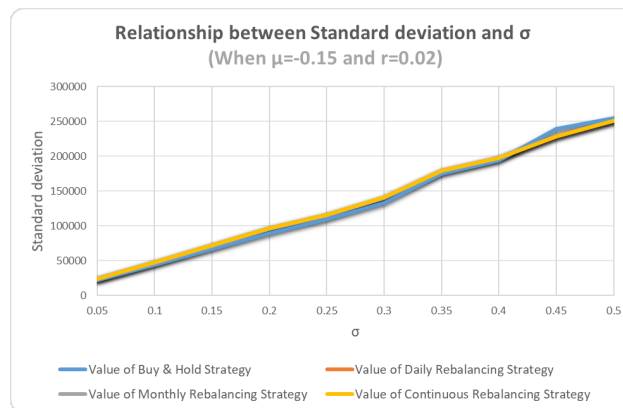


Figure 5

For Figure 5, the Y-axis represents the standard deviation of the portfolio value at time T, and the X-axis represents the parameter σ which is used in the simulation. We fixed μ at -0.15 and r at 0.02.

In this case, the standard deviation is highly positively correlated with σ because the setting of σ would have a big impact on the standard deviation of final results. Also, the difference between buy-and-hold strategy and rebalancing strategy is quite slim.

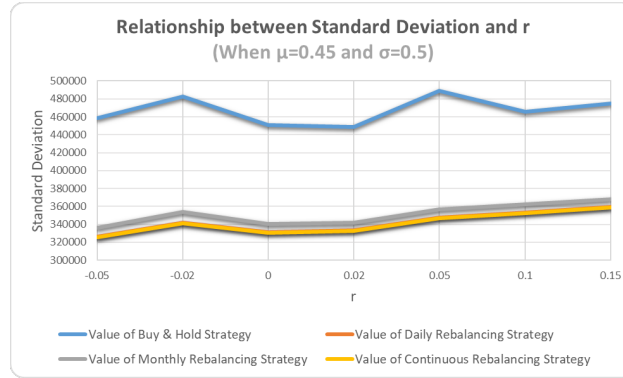


Figure 6

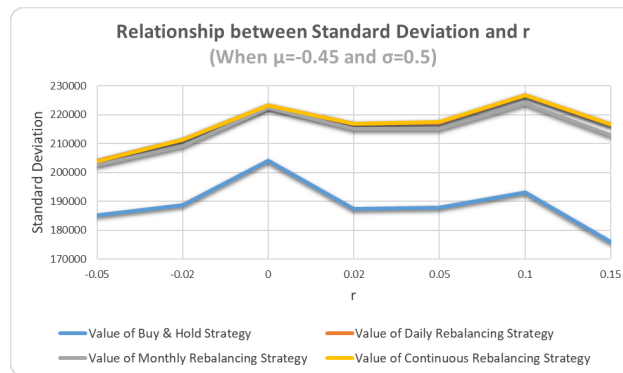


Figure 7

For Figure 6 and 7, the Y-axis represents the standard deviation of the portfolio value at time T, and the X-axis represents the parameter r which is used in the simulation. We fixed μ at 0.45 (figure 6), -0.45 (figure 7) and σ at 0.02 (both).

Standard deviation doesn't change a lot as the variation of interest rate which means r doesn't have a certain impact on the standard deviation. Also, when μ is above 0, which refers to an uptrend, the standard deviation of buy-and-hold strategy is higher than rebalancing strategy while when μ is below 0, which refers to a downtrend, the standard deviation of rebalancing strategy is higher than the buy-and-hold strategy. Consequently, different strategies indicate the function of risk management in a bullish or bearish market.

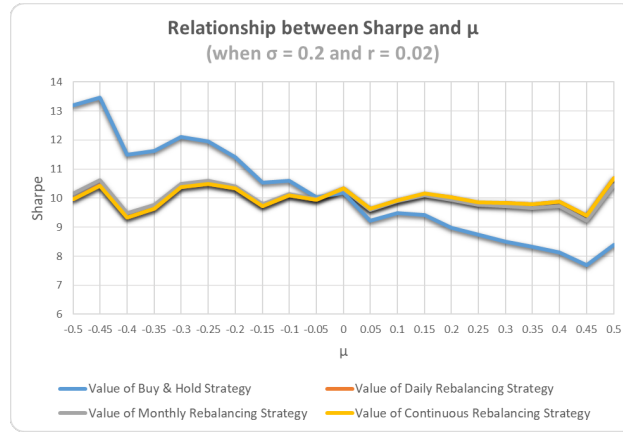


Figure 8

For Figure 8, the Y-axis represents the sharpe ratio of the portfolio value at time T, and the X-axis represents the parameter μ which is used in the simulation. We fixed σ at 0.2 and r at 0.02.

Sharpe ratio of buy and hold strategy decreases as μ increases while sharpe ratio of rebalancing strategy almost remains the same. Thus, when μ is less than 0, the buy-and-hold strategy has bigger sharpe value than rebalancing strategies. When μ is more than 0, the buy-and-hold strategy has smaller sharpe value than rebalancing strategies.

Sharpe ratio measures risk-adjusted return. When comparing figure 9 with figure 1, we notice that the buy-and-hold strategy has higher risk-adjusted return when μ goes to -0.5 and rebalancing strategy outperforms buy and hold strategy in terms of risk-adjusted return when μ goes to 0.5.

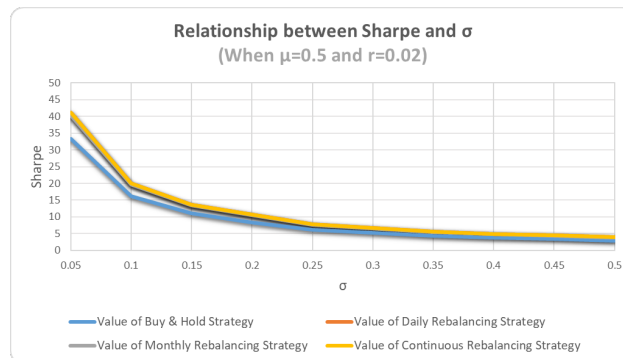


Figure 9

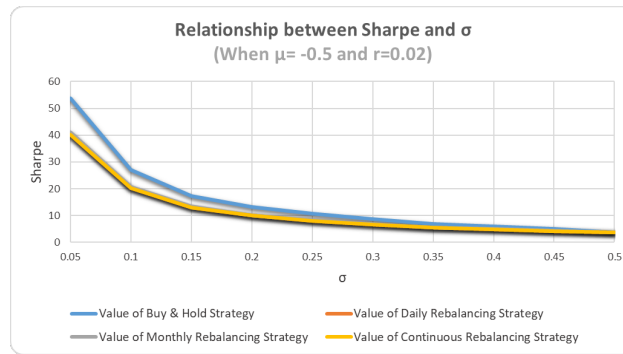


Figure 10

For Figure 9 and 10, the Y-axis represents the sharpe ratio of the portfolio value at time T, and the X-axis represents the parameter σ which is used in the simulation. We fixed μ at 0.5 (figure 9), -0.5 (figure 10) and r at 0.02 (both).

As σ goes up, sharpe ratio goes down and it resembles an exponential function. When σ is close to 0.05, sharpe ratio is quite large yet when σ goes to 0.5, sharpe ratio approaches 0. Similarly, the difference between buy-and-hold strategy and rebalancing strategy is big when σ is small and vice versa.

This pattern indicates that when σ increases even slightly sharpe ratio would decrease dramatically because of the standard deviation of the portfolio.

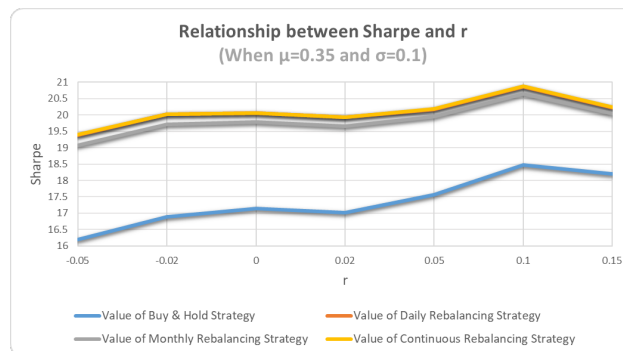


Figure 11

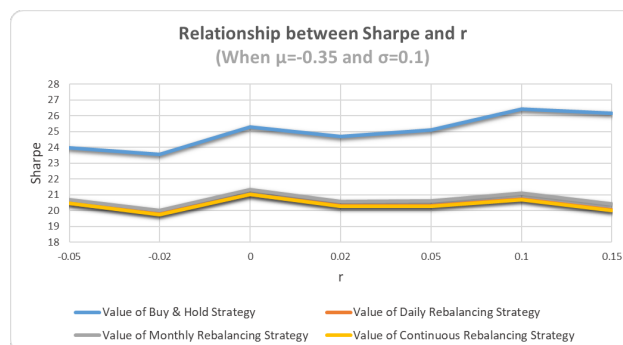


Figure 12

For Figure 11 and 12, the Y-axis represents the sharpe ratio of the portfolio value at time T, and the X-axis represents the parameter r which is used in the simulation. We fixed μ at 0.35 (figure 11), -0.35 (figure 12) and σ at 0.1 (both).

When interest rate increases, sharpe ratio doesn't increase a lot and the plot is quite flat. However, when μ is higher than 0, sharpe ratio of rebalancing strategy is higher than that of buy-and-hold strategy. When μ is less than 0, sharpe ratio of rebalancing strategy is less than that of buy-and-hold strategy. It implies that risk-adjusted return is higher for rebalancing strategy in a bullish market.

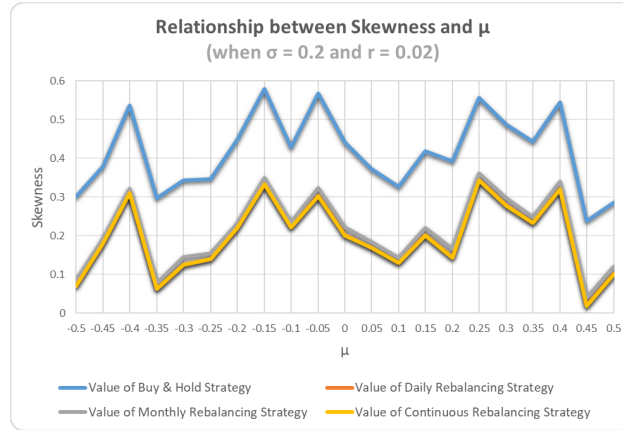


Figure 13

For Figure 13, the Y-axis represents the skewness of the portfolio value at time T, and the X-axis represents the parameter μ which is used in the simulation. We fixed σ at 0.2 and r at 0.02.

There is no trend between skewness and μ and skewness of buy-and-hold strategy is higher than that of rebalancing strategy. Since skewness is a measure of symmetry and positive skew means the long tail is on the positive side of the peak, all strategies show the pattern of right skewness and buy-and-hold strategy is more obvious than rebalancing strategy.

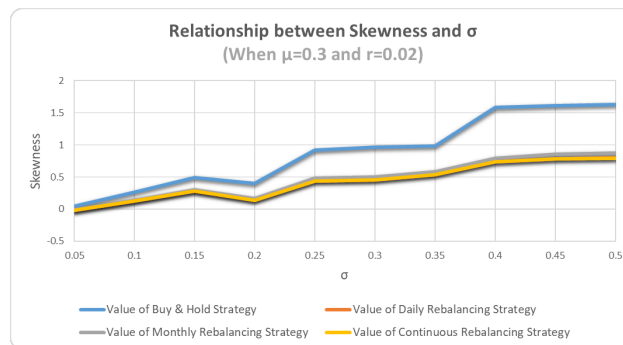


Figure 14

For Figure 14, the Y-axis represents the skewness of the portfolio value at time T, and the X-axis represents the parameter σ which is used in the

simulation. We fixed μ at 0.3 and r at 0.02.

Skewness will increase slightly as σ increases and skewness is above 0. Skewness of buy-and-hold strategy is a little higher than that of rebalancing strategy and as discussed before, they are all right-skewed.

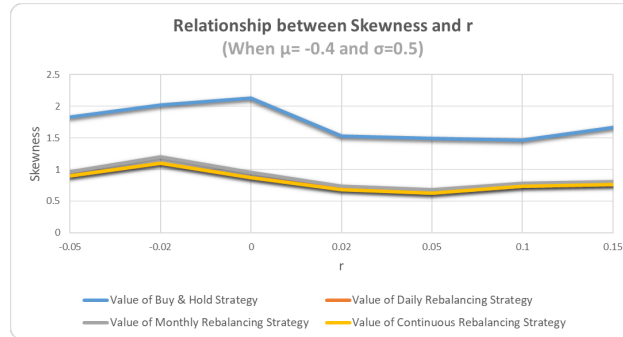


Figure 15

For Figure 15, the Y-axis represents the skewness of the portfolio value at time T , and the X-axis represents the parameter r which is used in the simulation. We fixed μ at -0.4 and σ at 0.5.

The chart shows that skewness doesn't change a lot with the change of interest rate. And skewness of buy-and-hold strategy is higher than that of rebalancing strategy which means the buy-and-hold strategy is more positive skew.

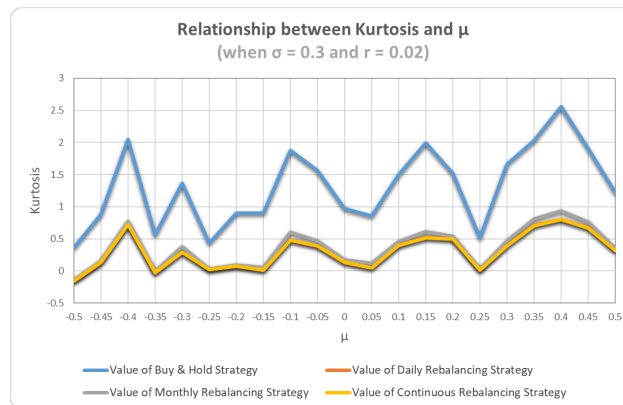


Figure 16

For Figure 16, the Y-axis represents the kurtosis of the portfolio value at time T , and the X-axis represents the parameter μ which is used in the simulation. We fixed σ at 0.3 and r at 0.02.

All the plots under different σ 's and r 's show that the Kurtosis value for buy-and-hold strategy is higher than the rebalancing strategies. And there is no clear pattern between μ and kurtosis, the relationship is quite random. All the strategies have the kurtosis less than 3, which means that they are Platykurtic. The frequency of rebalancing strategies doesn't have too much

impact on the Kurtosis.

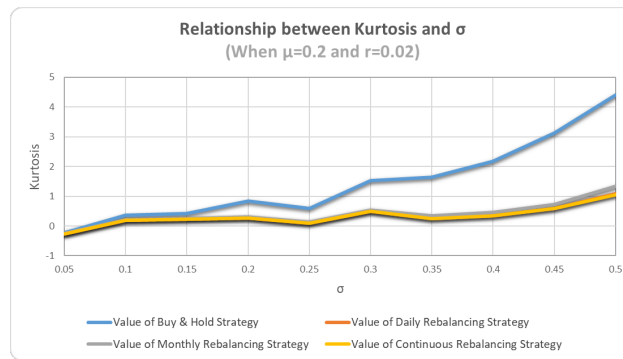


Figure 17

For Figure 17, the Y-axis represents the kurtosis of the portfolio value at time T , and the X-axis represents the parameter σ which is used in the simulation. We fixed μ at 0.2 and r at 0.02.

From this plot, we could see that when μ and r are fixed, as σ becomes bigger, all the strategies' kurtosis becomes bigger also. Overall, the rebalancing strategies' Kurtosis is bigger than buy-and-hold strategies and the difference between buy-and-hold and rebalancing increases as σ grows.

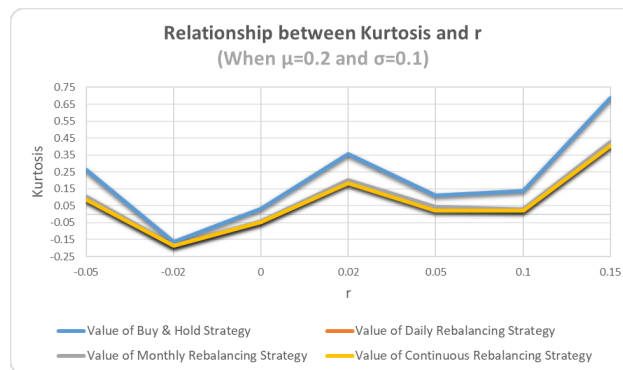


Figure 18

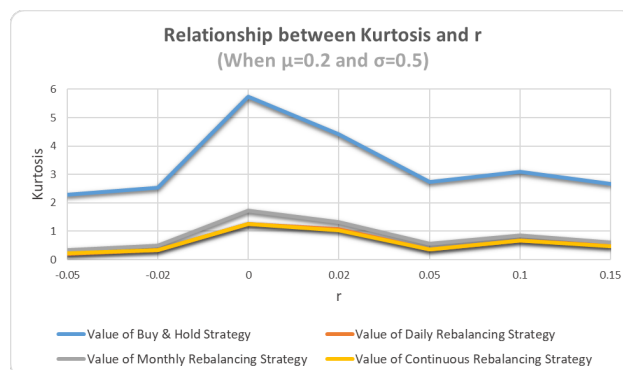


Figure 19

For Figure 18 and 19, the Y-axis represents the kurtosis of the portfolio value at time T , and the X-axis represents the parameter r which is used in the simulation. We fixed μ at 0.2(both) and σ at 0.1(figure 19), 0.5(figure 20).

All the plots under different σ 's and μ 's show that the Kurtosis value for buy-and-hold strategy is higher than the rebalancing strategies. And there is also no clear pattern between r and kurtosis, the relationship is quite random.

Comparing the plot with same μ and different σ , we can find that the difference between buy-and-hold strategy and rebalancing strategies are bigger if σ is bigger. The frequency of rebalancing strategies doesn't have too much impact on the Kurtosis.

Here are the results of hypothesis test. We only selected portfolios that are normally distributed in order to conduct t-test. That is to say we considered that when $p \geq 0.1$, we would not reject the null hypothesis that the data follows normal distribution.

However, for t-test on mean and variance, we considered that when $p \leq 0.05$, we would reject the null hypothesis that there is no difference between buy and hold strategy and the rebalancing strategy. Thus, from the results, we could see that when μ and σ are large, the difference is more likely to be significant. All results are as below:

3.2 Historical Analysis

We then use historical data to validate our findings from simulation.

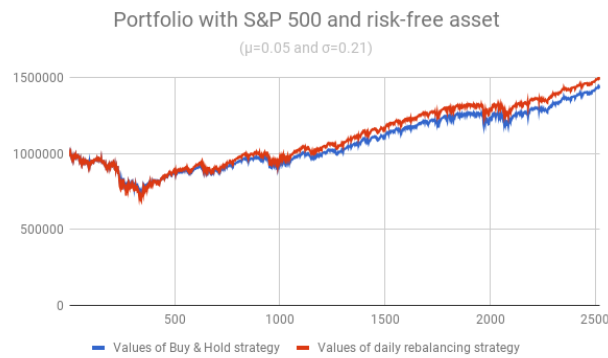


Figure 20

As we can see from Figure 20, the X-axis represents time and Y-axis represents the value of the portfolio at each point of the time. During the backtest period, the estimated μ of SP500 is 0.05, and its estimated σ is 0.21.

We can see from this graph that the rebalance strategy beats buy-and-hold strategy at time T . But the spread between these two is relatively low. This is in accordance with the pattern shown in Figure 1 which is drawn under $\sigma = 0.05$ and $r = 0.02$. (We have mentioned earlier that the pattern is not sensitive to σ and r). When the μ in Figure 1 is close to 0.05, rebalancing performs better than buy-and-hold. This is in harmony with the results in

Figure 20.

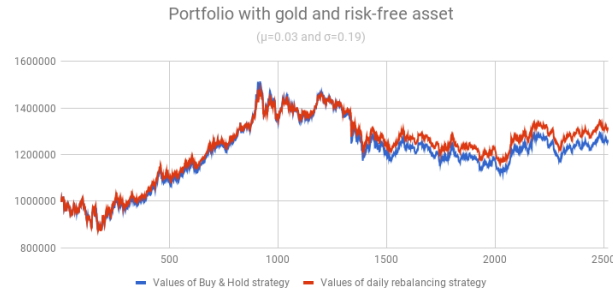


Figure 21

The same is true with gold, as shown in Figure 21. When the μ is close to 0, rebalancing usually performs slightly better than buy-and-hold at time T .

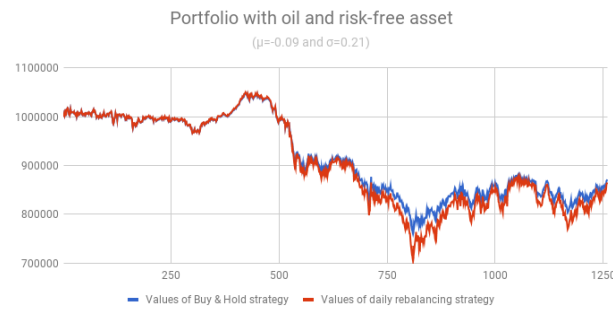


Figure 22

For oil market, however, the situation is different. As we can see from Figure 22, its μ is -0.09 which is farther from 0 than SP500 and gold. And it is shown that the buy-and-hold slightly beat rebalancing in the end, which also validates our conclusion from the simulation.

3.3 New Approach Analysis

As we can see from the simulation analysis and the historical analysis, both buy-and-hold and rebalancing strategies have advantages over one another under some certain market scenarios. Here, based on our previous analysis, we are going to propose another new approach for rebalancing which also shows its superior features under some specific situations.

This new approach uses some predetermined criteria to trigger rebalancing signals. For example, when the weight of risk asset is higher than 60%, we rebalance its weight back to its original 50%. We could make the criteria even more complex, based on how we interpret the market.

To better understand the feature of this strategy, we select a special scenario where $\mu = 0$ and $\sigma = 0.50$. This is typically a mean-reversion market with high volatility. Intuitively, it seems wise to increase the weight of the risk asset when its price falls under some level in case it goes up in the

short future, and decrease the weight when some gains have already been made. Accordingly, we set out rebalancing criteria as: rebalance, if the weight of risk asset ω is higher than 0.6 or lower than 0.4; no action, otherwise. $\omega = 0.5$ at time 0.

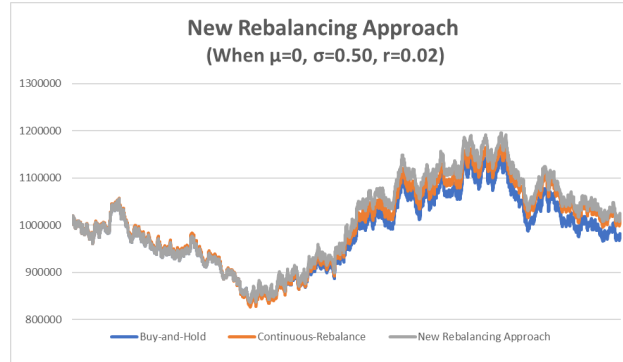


Figure 23

Figure 23 shows that under this scenario, our new rebalancing approach performs better than other two strategies. This is also in accordance with our previous findings: when μ is close to 0, rebalancing performs better than buy-and-hold.

	Buy-and-Hold	Continuous-Rebalance	New Rebalancing Approach
Mean	1073550	1070119	1068909
Std	316874	280603	279906
SharpeRatio	3.388	3.814	3.819
Skewness	2.261	0.931	1.309
Kurtosis	11.429	1.976	3.242

Figure 24

Figure 24 shows some statistics of the distribution under each strategy. The skewness and kurtosis of our new rebalancing approach are among those of the other two strategies. However, its Sharpe Ratio is the highest among all of them.

It is worth mentioning that our new rebalancing approach only rebalances a few times during the whole simulation period, which dramatically reduces transaction costs compared to continuous rebalancing.

3.4 Summary

To sum up, both buy-and-hold strategy and rebalancing strategy have its advantages under specific market scenarios. As for portfolio returns, buy-and-hold usually beats rebalancing when the risk asset return μ is too high and too low; while rebalancing shows its advantage when μ is close to 0 (See Figure 1). As for the risk-adjusted return, however, (as we can see from

Figure 8), the Sharpe ratio of rebalancing is stable no matter what the μ is, while the Sharpe ratio of buy-and-hold decreases with the increase of μ . We also find that the frequency of rebalancing does not matter too much.

We use historical data to further support our findings in the simulation. We find that in either stock market, gold market or oil market, over the past 20 years, our simulation results are applicable. This indicates the correctness of our simulation model as well as the results we find in the simulation.

At last, based on our observation of the simulation results and intuition about the market, we propose another new rebalancing approach which use some predetermined criteria to trigger rebalance signals. It shows its superior advantage under some extreme situations. Generally, it has performance between the other two strategies. However, we have yet to take into consideration the transaction costs which may dramatically decrease the performance of high-frequent rebalancing. As a result, our new rebalancing approach may be a better choice than traditional rebalancing.

4 APPENDIX

Table 1,2,3 are the results of hypothesis test. To satisfy the assumptions of t-test and F-test, the two samples being tested should follow normal distribution. However, this is not always the case for the two strategies' distributions under every market scenario. Hence, before conducting t-test and F-test, we use Shapiro-Wilk Normality Test to filter out the scenarios under which the strategies' distributions are not normal.

Table 1 and table 2 present the results that show significance in both mean and standard deviation.

Table 3, however, present the results that either difference between mean or difference between standard deviation is not significant.

Table 1: Appendix

mu	sigma	r	mean_test	var_test	isMeanDiff	isVarDiff
-0.05	0.05	0.15	0.001	0.021	TRUE	TRUE
-0.1	0.05	0.15	0	0.003	TRUE	TRUE
-0.1	0.1	0.15	0.008	0.003	TRUE	TRUE
-0.15	0.05	0.02	0.011	0.039	TRUE	TRUE
-0.15	0.05	0.05	0	0.016	TRUE	TRUE
-0.15	0.05	0.15	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
-0.2	0.05	-0.02	0.002	0.024	TRUE	TRUE
-0.2	0.05	0.02	0	0.007	TRUE	TRUE
-0.2	0.05	0.05	0	0.002	TRUE	TRUE
-0.2	0.05	0.1	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
-0.2	0.05	0	0	0.015	TRUE	TRUE
-0.25	0.05	-0.02	0	0.004	TRUE	TRUE
-0.25	0.05	0.02	0	0.001	TRUE	TRUE
-0.25	0.05	0.05	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
-0.25	0.05	0.1	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
-0.25	0.05	0	0	0.002	TRUE	TRUE
-0.25	0.1	0.02	0.001	0.001	TRUE	TRUE
-0.25	0.1	0.05	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
-0.25	0.1	0.1	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
-0.25	0.1	0.15	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
-0.3	0.05	-0.05	0	0.002	TRUE	TRUE
-0.3	0.05	0.1	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
-0.3	0.05	0.15	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
-0.35	0.05	-0.05	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
-0.35	0.05	0.02	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
-0.35	0.05	0.05	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
-0.35	0.05	0.1	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
-0.35	0.05	0.15	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
-0.4	0.05	-0.02	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
-0.4	0.05	-0.05	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
-0.4	0.05	0.02	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
-0.4	0.05	0.05	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
-0.4	0.05	0.15	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
-0.4	0.05	0	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
-0.4	0.1	-0.02	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
-0.4	0.1	0.02	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
-0.4	0.1	0.05	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
-0.45	0.05	-0.02	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
-0.45	0.05	0.02	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
-0.45	0.05	0.05	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
-0.45	0.05	0.1	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
-0.45	0.05	0	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
-0.45	0.1	0	0	0	TRUE	TRUE

Table 2: Appendix

mu	sigma	r	mean_test	var_test	isMeanDiff	isVarDiff
-0.5	0.05	-0.02	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
-0.5	0.05	-0.05	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
-0.5	0.05	0.02	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
-0.5	0.05	0.05	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
-0.5	0.05	0.1	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
-0.5	0.05	0.15	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
-0.5	0.05	0	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
-0.5	0.1	0.15	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
0.15	0.05	-0.02	0.01	0.035	TRUE	TRUE
0.15	0.05	-0.05	0	0.012	TRUE	TRUE
0.2	0.05	-0.02	0	0.006	TRUE	TRUE
0.2	0.05	-0.05	0	0.002	TRUE	TRUE
0.2	0.05	0	0.001	0.014	TRUE	TRUE
0.2	0.1	-0.02	0.038	0.006	TRUE	TRUE
0.25	0.05	-0.02	0	0.001	TRUE	TRUE
0.25	0.05	-0.05	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
0.25	0.05	0.02	0	0.005	TRUE	TRUE
0.25	0.05	0.05	0.002	0.014	TRUE	TRUE
0.3	0.05	-0.02	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
0.3	0.05	-0.05	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
0.3	0.05	0.02	0	0.001	TRUE	TRUE
0.3	0.05	0.05	0	0.002	TRUE	TRUE
0.3	0.05	0.15	0.024	0.044	TRUE	TRUE
0.3	0.1	0	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
0.35	0.05	-0.02	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
0.35	0.05	-0.05	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
0.35	0.05	0.02	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
0.35	0.05	0.05	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
0.35	0.05	0.1	0	0.002	TRUE	TRUE
0.35	0.05	0.15	0	0.01	TRUE	TRUE
0.35	0.05	0	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
0.35	0.1	0.05	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
0.35	0.1	0	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
0.4	0.05	0.15	0	0.001	TRUE	TRUE
0.4	0.05	0	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
0.4	0.1	0.02	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
0.45	0.05	0.02	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
0.45	0.05	0.05	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
0.45	0.05	0.1	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
0.45	0.05	0	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
0.45	0.1	-0.02	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
0.45	0.1	0.1	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
0.45	0.1	0	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
0.5	0.05	0.02	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
0.5	0.05	0.05	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
0.5	0.05	0.1	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
0.5	0.05	0	0	0	TRUE	TRUE
0.5	0.1	0.15	0	0	TRUE	TRUE

Table 3: Hypothesis Test

mu	sigma	r	mean_test	var_test	isMeanDiff	isVarDiff
-0.05	0.05	-0.02	0.951	0.745	FALSE	FALSE
-0.05	0.05	-0.05	1	0.959	FALSE	FALSE
-0.05	0.05	0.1	0.066	0.082	FALSE	FALSE
-0.1	0.05	-0.02	0.577	0.311	FALSE	FALSE
-0.1	0.05	-0.05	0.832	0.52	FALSE	FALSE
-0.15	0.05	-0.05	0.408	0.224	FALSE	FALSE
-0.15	0.1	-0.02	0.456	0.11	FALSE	FALSE
-0.15	0.1	-0.05	0.726	0.241	FALSE	FALSE
-0.2	0.05	-0.05	0.058	0.067	FALSE	FALSE
0.05	0.05	-0.02	0.651	0.366	FALSE	FALSE
0.05	0.05	-0.05	0.393	0.213	FALSE	FALSE
0.05	0.05	0.02	0.932	0.674	FALSE	FALSE
0.05	0.05	0.05	0.999	0.947	FALSE	FALSE
0.05	0.05	0.1	0.856	0.592	FALSE	FALSE
0.05	0.05	0.15	0.47	0.272	FALSE	FALSE
0.05	0.1	0.05	0.977	0.904	FALSE	FALSE
0.1	0.05	-0.02	0.197	0.142	FALSE	FALSE
0.1	0.05	-0.05	0.05	0.063	FALSE	FALSE
0.1	0.05	0.1	0.984	0.938	FALSE	FALSE
0.1	0.05	0.15	0.893	0.657	FALSE	FALSE
0.1	0.05	0	0.39	0.234	FALSE	FALSE
0.1	0.1	-0.02	0.529	0.131	FALSE	FALSE
0.1	0.1	-0.05	0.333	0.065	FALSE	FALSE
0.1	0.1	0.02	0.808	0.398	FALSE	FALSE
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.977	0.99	FALSE	FALSE
0.15	0.05	0.02	0.146	0.117	FALSE	FALSE
0.15	0.05	0.05	0.37	0.226	FALSE	FALSE
0.15	0.05	0.15	0.975	0.887	FALSE	FALSE
0.15	0.05	0	0.055	0.066	FALSE	FALSE
0.2	0.05	0.1	0.328	0.19	FALSE	FALSE
0.25	0.05	0.1	0.048	0.057	TRUE	FALSE
0.3	0.1	0.1	0.067	0.01	FALSE	TRUE
0.3	0.1	0.15	0.251	0.048	FALSE	TRUE
0	0.05	-0.02	0.955	0.759	FALSE	FALSE
0	0.05	-0.05	0.791	0.477	FALSE	FALSE
0	0.05	0.1	0.405	0.247	FALSE	FALSE
0	0.05	0	0.994	0.957	FALSE	FALSE
0	0.1	0.15	0.384	0.085	FALSE	FALSE

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