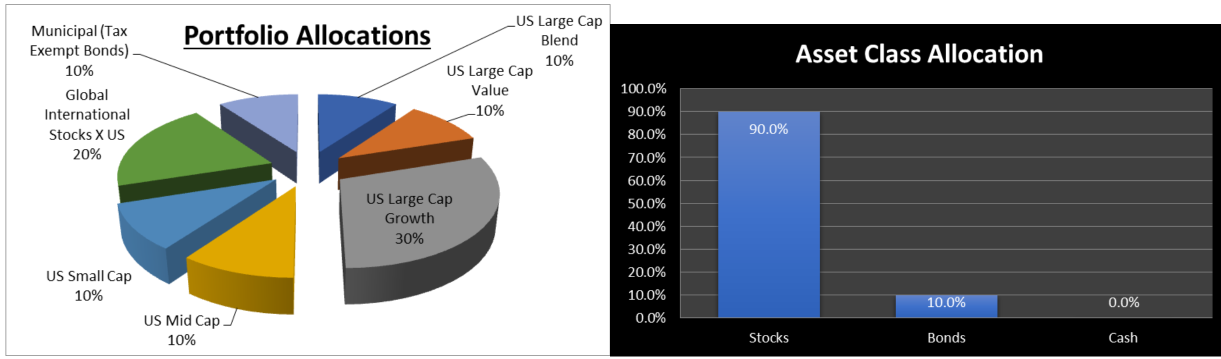
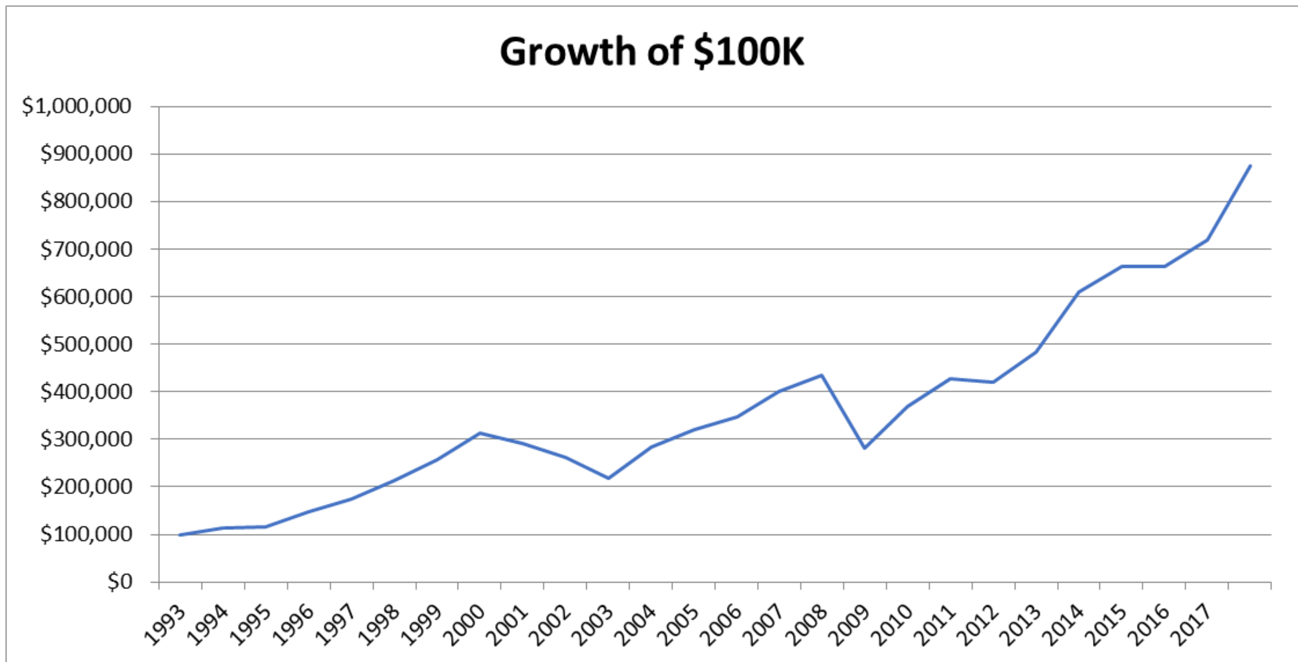
# Aggressive Investment Portfolio




The aggressive portfolio is designed for those with a long time horizon, and a very high tolerance for risk. The above charts show the allocation between asset classes (stocks, bonds, cash) and the diversification within each asset class (left graph).

Investments typically take time to compound significant returns, so an aggressive portfolio is only for those with a 10+ year time horizon. Due to the extreme volatility an aggressive portfolio can exhibit at times, investors must be able to withstand and accept the potential for significant declines in the account value. Declines of 50% or more are possible during times of recession or extreme volatility events such as a war or terrorist attack.




The above chart shows the growth of $100K over the last 25 years (1993-2017). The initial $100K investment in 1993, turned into $875,821.08 today. This resulted in a total return of 775.82%, or 9.07% annually. During this time period, 6 of the 25 years ended with a negative total return (24%), while 76% of years ended with a positive total return.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| DRAWDOWNS FOR HISTORICAL MARKET STRESS PERIODS | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RANK | EVENT | START | END | LENGTH | RECOVERY | DRAWDOWN |
| 1 | Subprime Crisis | Nov-07 | Mar-09 | 1 Yr 5 Months | 2 Yrs 2 Months | -47.68% |
| 2 | Dotcom Crash | Mar-00 | Oct-02 | 2 Yrs 7 Months | 2 Yrs 10 Months | -37.37% |
| 3 | European Debt Crisis | May-11 | Sep-11 | 5 Months | 11 Months | -17.57% |
| 4 | Russian Debt Default | Jul-98 | Oct-98 | 3 Months | 3 Months | -14.25% |
| 5 | China Currency Devaluation | Jun-15 | Feb-16 | 9 Months | 1 Year 2 Months | -9.91% |

Of course, a portfolio like this is not immune to market declines. The above chart shows the five declines during the last 25 years, that investors would have had to endure in order to achieve the ending results. These declines consist of a maximum drawdown of 47.68% during the 2008 financial crisis. It is possible that investors could experience a larger decline in the future.

Stocks do decline periodically. But a well-diversified portfolio such as this, has always recovered eventually, and has provided investors with a solid return. There is a tradeoff between risk and reward in any legitimate investment. The aggressive portfolio is intended to achieve maximum potential returns, and as a result it will suffer through some extremely difficult periods of volatility. An investor must understand and accept these risks in order to initiate a portfolio such as this.

**Disclaimer:** Investing involves a great deal of risk, including the loss of all or a portion of your investment. Nothing herein should be construed as a warranty or guarantee of investment results.

**About Us**

***James D. Maxon*** is a Registered Investment Advisor with over 16 years of experience helping clients meet and exceed their financial goals. He is a graduate of Bentley University with a degree in Accounting and a degree in Economics from the University of Massachusetts - Lowell. Jim is also a Certified Public Accountant with a wide range of experience in helping clients in a variety of financial matters.

***Michael Gouvalaris*** is an Investment Advisor Representative and an active contributor to the popular financial website Investing.com. He is the author of “The Trading Playbook” available on Amazon and a technical analysis website (TheTechnicalInvestor.wordpress.com) that has garnered the attention of many in the financial media.

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**Definitions:**

**Large Caps** – Large caps are companies with a market capitalization above $10 billion (Johnson & Johnson, Microsoft, Apple, ETC.). Market capitalization is defined as the company's stock price multiplied by number of shares outstanding. The S&P 500 and Dow are made up of Large cap stocks. They tend to outperform during recessions (more stable companies) but underperform during expansions.

**Large Cap Growth** – Large cap companies that are growing at an above average rate.

**Large Cap Value** – Large cap companies that are trading below their fair value estimates for a variety of possible reasons.

**Mid Caps** – Mid cap companies are defined as companies with a market cap between $2 to $10 billion.

**Small Caps** – Small caps are companies under $2 billion in market cap. Usually consists of young companies with greater risk/reward potential. Small caps tend to be more volatile and underperform during recessions. The Russell 2000 index is dedicated to the small cap space.

**International Developed Stocks** – A broad, diversified group of international equities across 21 developed markets. This includes the UK, Germany, France, Japan, Italy, among others. The markets are cyclical in nature, sometimes US markets outperform and sometimes International markets outperform. By maintaining exposure to International markets, you "go along for the ride" without having to predict what may or may not outperform in any given year. (Something no one can predict with any reliable accuracy)

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