

# Understanding Concentration Risk

There are many ways an investor can end up holding a large, concentrated stock position. There are also many reasons why an investor may be reluctant to diversify away from that position. But holding a large, concentrated stock position comes with significant risks.

These risks include:

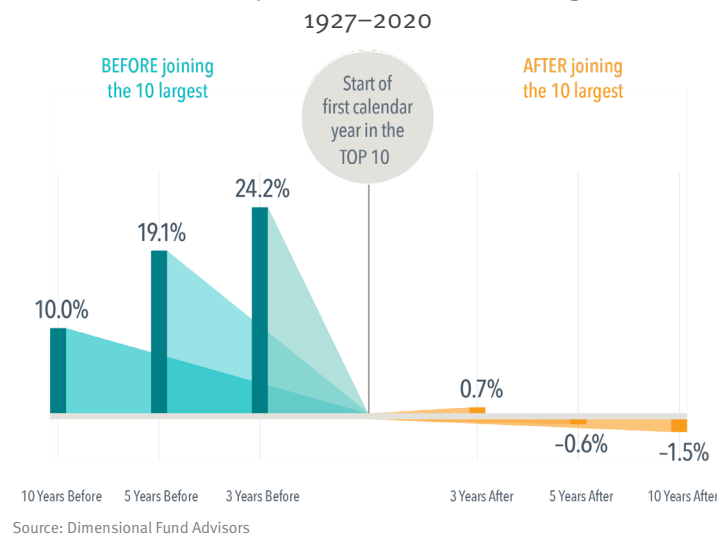
- **Volatility.** A high likelihood that the concentrated position will be significantly more volatile than a broadly diversified portfolio.
- **Poor Returns.** A high likelihood that the long-term return of the concentrated position will be lower than the return of a broadly diversified portfolio.
- **Significant Decline.** A higher likelihood that the concentrated position will experience a very serious decline in value (-50% or more), or even a complete loss, than for a broadly diversified portfolio.

These risks also apply to concentrated positions in a single industry, sector, or investment style.

Even if the concentrated position has performed well in the past, there is a high likelihood that its superior performance will not continue in the future.

As the following graphic shows, from 1927 to 2020, the average annualized return for top-10 stocks over the three years before they became top-10 stocks was almost 25% higher than the return of the market itself. For the three years after joining the top-10, the edge was less than 1%. In the subsequent five years, on average, those stocks underperformed the market.

## Average Annualized Outperformance of Companies Before & After the First Year They Became One of the 10 Largest In US



## The Message Is Clear

Investors who want to improve their odds of reducing volatility, increasing returns, and avoiding catastrophic loss should liquidate their concentrated position and invest in a diversified portfolio.