



## Beta

Beta is a measure of an investment's volatility compared with that of the broader market.

It is derived from the relationship between the market return, the risk-free rate (a notional figure usually derived from short-term government bond yields) and the actual return received.

Beta of security/portfolio:

- Equal to 1 = expected to deliver the same return as the broader market.
- Less than 1 = expected to be less volatile than the market.
- Close to 0 = will behave more like cash.
- Greater than 1 = expected to be more volatile than the market.

Beta allows investors to calculate the relationship between market movements (market volatility) and price movement of the individual security or a portfolio.

## Formula for calculating beta $(\beta)$ of a fund:

There are several ways to calculate beta, but this formula provides a simple way:

$$\beta = (Ri - Rf)/(Rm - Rf)$$

β = beta

> Ri = return of the investment

Rf = risk-free rate of return

> Rm = market return

## Example

Ri = return of the investment = 12%

Rf = risk-free rate of return = 3%

Rm = market return = 8.5%

 $\beta = (12 - 3)/(8.5 - 3) = 1.64$ 

The fund in this example has produced a beta  $(\beta)$  greater than 1.

You would expect the fund to be more volatile than its market.

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