

Interactive Guide to Asset Allocation

Asset allocation is a rational strategy for investment selection. Simply put, it is the process of diversifying your investment dollars across different asset classes. It helps you to maximize your return potential while reducing your risk. How your investments are diversified depends on your willingness to handle risk. In general, the greater the risk, the greater the potential return. By diversifying a portfolio, you can pursue attractive

performance potential wrille simultaneously spreading y	our investment risk.		
Questionnaire	5. While riskier than bond investments, stock		
1. Your current age is:	investments offer the potential of higher long-term investment returns. What is your		
① Over 70 (1 point)	feeling about investing a portion of your money in stock investments?		
2 60-70 (4 points)	1) I am concerned that stock investments are too		
3 50-59 (8 points)	risky and would prefer a higher allocation to bonds (1 point)		
(4) 35-49 (12 points)	I understand there is additional risk with stock		
5 34 or younger (16 points)	investments and would consider a more balanced allocation to stocks and bonds		
2. When do you anticipate taking regular cash	(5 points)		
distributions from your account?	(3) I understand there may be some additional		
Less than 5 years (2 points)	risks in stock investing, but the opportunity to achieve long-term growth with a higher		
(2) 5 - 9 years (5 points)	allocation to equities is worth serious		
3 10 - 15 years (7 points)	consideration (9 points)		
More than 15 years, or I do not anticipate taking cash distributions (10 points)	I understand the risks, but recognize there are growth opportunities in stock markets, and		
3. In addition to your current employer-sponsored	would like to maximize those opportunities (12 points)		
retirement plan, do you have other retirement plan benefits such as a defined benefit pension or defined	6. Given the volatility of the capital markets, your		
contribution profit sharing plan?	account value will fluctuate over time. The three		
1) No (0 points)	choices below show potential account value ranges after a three year investment period. If you were to		
(2) Yes (20 points)	invest \$50,000, which portfolio would you select?		
4. If \$100,000 was invested at the beginning	1) Account value range of \$48,000 - \$53,000 (2 points)		
of the year, which example best describes your	2) Account value range of		
tolerance for risk?	\$45,000 - \$58,000 (6 points)		
Portfolio A (\$95,000-\$115,000) 1 point	(3) Account value range of		
(2) Portfolio B (\$90,000-\$125,000) 4 points	\$40,000 - \$60,000 (10 points)		

Total points:

Portfolio C (\$85,000-\$140,000) 7 points

Portfolio D (\$80,000-\$150,000) 10 points

Take your total points from the questionnaire and look for the profile that best describes you.

	Conservative	Moderately Conservative	Moderate	Moderately Aggressive	Aggressive
Capital preservation	30%	17%	12%	7%	3%
Bonds	40%	38%	28%	18%	7%
Large-cap					
Small/Mid-cap	5%	8%		14%	16%
International	9%	14%	19%	24%	30%

Note: In the Asset Allocation Tool on NYSDCP.com, Small cap and Mid cap are listed separately.

V Put a check mark next to your portfolio code/investor profile.



0 - 16 = Conservative

Designed for an investor with a low risk tolerance and/or a short time horizon. It is targeted toward the investor seeking stability and whose main objective is to preserve capital while providing income. Fluctuations in the value of these portfolios are minor.



17 - 26 = Moderately Conservative

Appropriate for an investor who seeks both modest investment value increases and income from his/her portfolio. This investor will have either a moderate time horizon or a slightly higher risk tolerance than someone who chooses a Conservative profile.



27 - 39 = **Moderate**

Best suits an investor who seeks relatively stable growth and a low level of income. The investor will have a higher tolerance for risk and/or a longer time horizon than a conservative or moderately conservative investor. The main objective is to limit fluctuations to less than those of the overall stock market.



40 - 57 = Moderately Aggressive

Designed for an investor with a high tolerance for risk and a longer time horizon. This investor has little need for current income and seeks above-average growth from his/her investable assets.



58 - 78 = Aggressive

Appropriate for an investor with both a high tolerance for risk and a long time horizon. The main objective of this portfolio is to provide high growth without providing current income.

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