

# The Science of Investing: How to Invest Without Needing to Pick Winners

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Derek Van Calligan, CFP<sup>®</sup>, AIF<sup>®</sup>

Investment Consultant & Responsible Investing Specialist



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Senior Investment Consultant & Director of Financial Planning

# The Science of Investing

# Time Budget for Today's Presentation



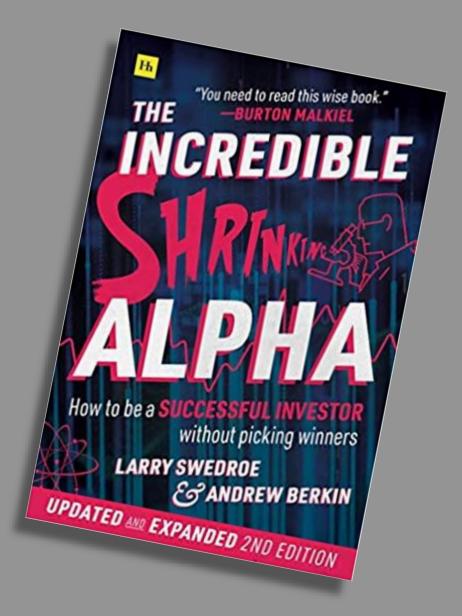


David Bromelkamp and Peter Lynch at the BEEF Luncheon at the Radisson Hotel South, Bloomington, Minnesota on Friday, May 14, 1993

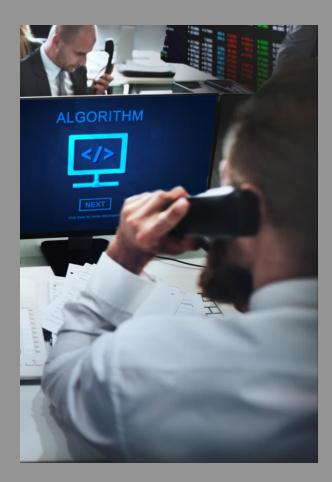


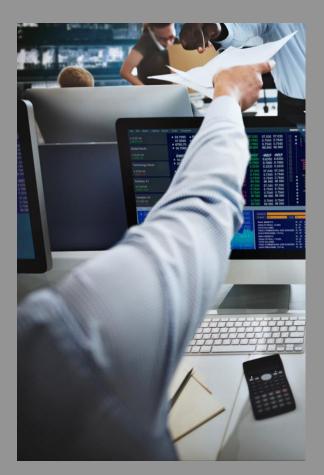
Source: Regis Media@Regis Media (9.18.2018)

#### Larry Swedroe

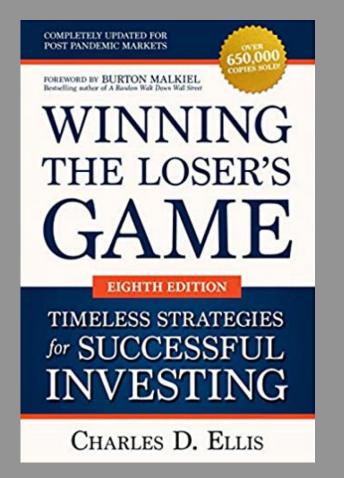


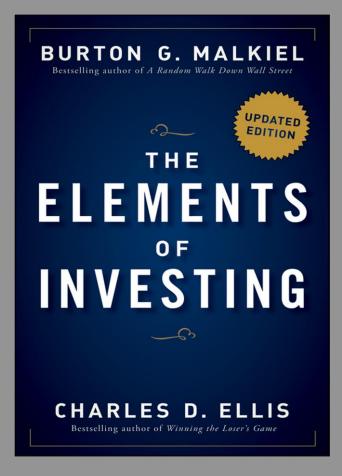
#### **Active vs. Passive**





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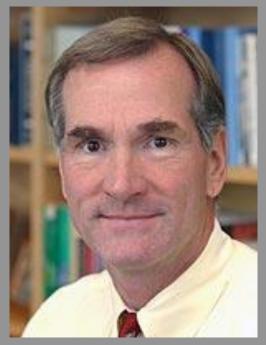






### Yale University





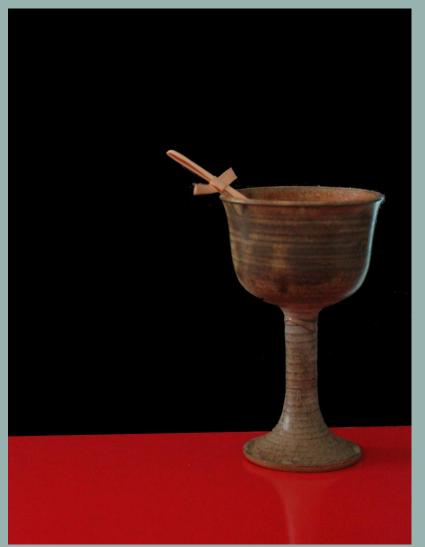
Source: Amazon

#### David Swenson

### Let's start with some definitions...

"Alpha" Additional risk-adjusted returns above a benchmark

"Beta" Risk of an asset compared to the overall market

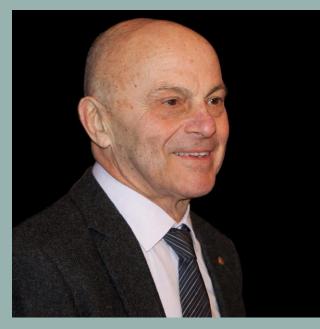




### The Capital Asset Pricing Model



### **Fama-French Three Factor Model**



1. Beta: Stocks outperform riskfree assets (one month T-Bills)

Source: Bengt Nyman from Vaxholm, Sweden, CC BY 2.0 via Wikimedia Commons

#### Eugene Fama

### **Fama-French Three Factor Model**



Source: Bengt Nyman from Vaxholm, Sweden, CC BY 2.0 via Wikimedia Commons

#### Eugene Fama

- 1. Beta: Stocks outperform riskfree assets (one month T-Bills)
- Size: Small company stocks outperformed large company stocks

### **Fama-French Three Factor Model**



Source: Bengt Nyman from Vaxholm, Sweden, CC BY 2.0 via Wikimedia Commons

#### Eugene Fama

- 1. Beta: Stocks outperform riskfree assets (one month T-Bills)
- Size: Small company stocks outperformed large company stocks
- Value: Value ("cheap") stocks outperformed Growth ("expensive") stocks

## **The Holy Grail** Explaining Warren Buffett's Alpha



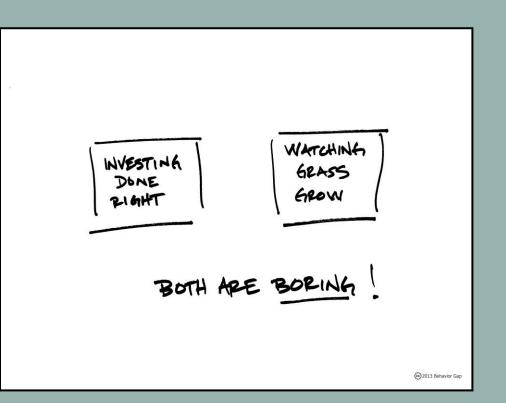
Source: USA International Trade Administration, Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons

### **The Pool of Victims is Shrinking**



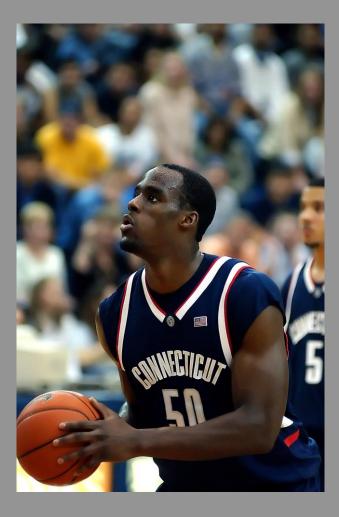
## The Pool of Victims is Shrinking

- 1. Less active / more passive
- Greater
  competition for
  a smaller pie
- Good news for passive and evidence-based investors



### The Competition is Getting Tougher

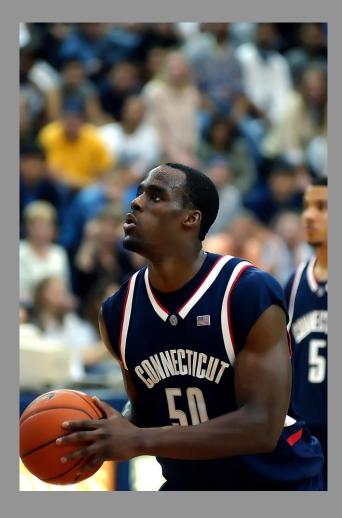
- 1. Best player shoots 90%
- 2. Average player shoots 73%
- 3. You shoot 83%



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Should you participate or take the average of those that do?



### The Competition is Getting Tougher

### The Paradox of Skill



### Is the Market for Alpha Overgrazed?

### Bubbles created due to over-crowding:

- Tech bubble of 2000
- Residential real estate bubble of 2008
- "Tronics" bubble of the 1960s

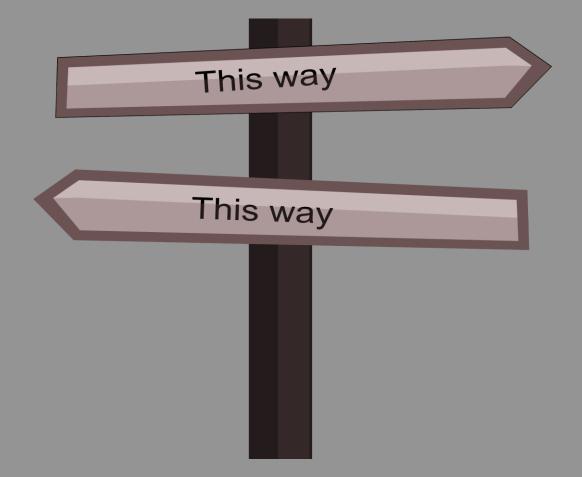


### Is the Market for Alpha Overgrazed?

- 25 years ago, there was approximately \$300 billion invested in hedge funds
- In 2020, there is over \$3 trillion invested in hedge funds



### Why Do Investors Ignore the Evidence?



50% of investors continue to favor actively managed strategies

### Why Do Investors Ignore the Evidence?

"Entertaining, illuminating, and — when you recognize yourself in the stories it tells — mortifying" — Wall Street Journal

# MISTAKES WERE MADE (but not by me)

WHY WE JUSTIFY FOOLISH BELIEFS, BAD DECISIONS, AND HURTFUL ACTS

UPDATED, WITH A NEW CHAPTER: "DISSONANCE, DEMOCRACY, AND THE DEMAGOGUE"

Carol Tavris and Elliot Aronson

"Most people, when directly confronted with proof that they are wrong, don't change their point of view or course of action but justify it even more tenaciously."

-Carol Tavris and Elliot Aronson

# What You Can Do Play the winner's game!



### Focus on the *five critical things* you can control.

### What You Can Do

 Decide what risks to take, and how much of them







### What You Can Do

3. Invest insystematicallymanaged funds

4. Keep your costs low

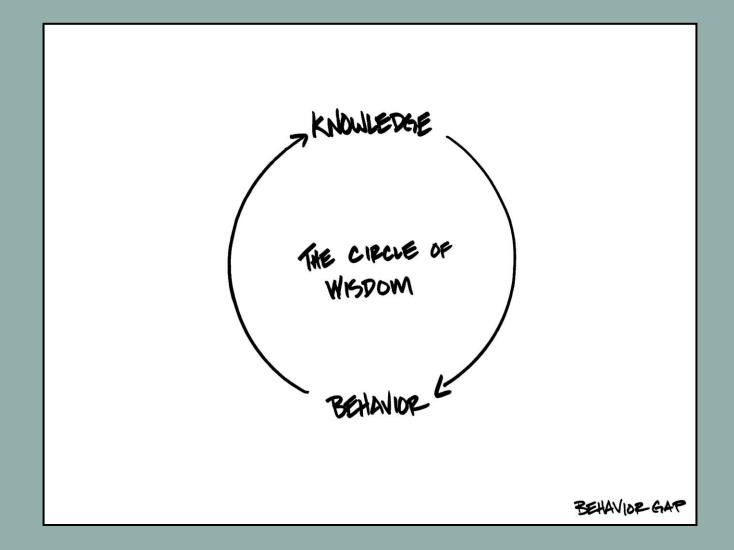
"Success in investing doesn't correlate with IQ. Once you have ordinary intelligence, what you need is the temperament to control the urges that get other people in trouble investing."

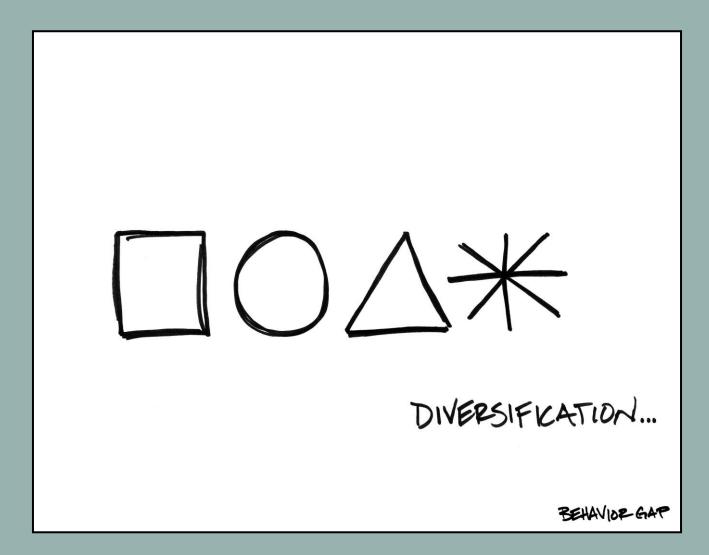


-Warren Buffett, Business Week, June 25, 1999

"One of the most common mistakes investors make, and one that can cause the most damage, is that when it comes to evaluating investments and investment strategies most think that three years is a long time, five years a very long time, and 10 years an eternity. In fact, financial economists know that 10 years can be nothing more than noise."

—Larry Swedroe





- Each Individual's Three Tests:
  - 1. Ability to take risk
  - 2. Willingness to take risk
  - 3. Need to take risk



# The Ability To Take Risk

An investor's *ability* to take risk is determined by four factors:

1. Investment horizon

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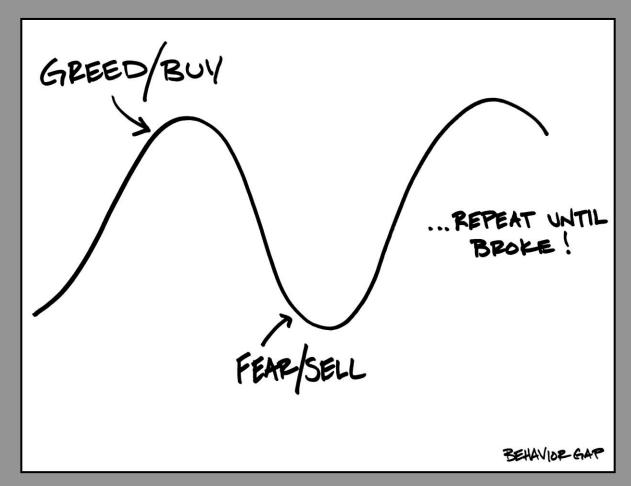
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# The Ability To Take Risk

An investor's *ability* to take risk is determined by four factors:

- 1. Investment horizon
- 2. Stability of earned income
- 3. Need for liquidity
- 4. Options if a "Plan B" is needed

#### The Willingness to Take Risk



# The Need To Take Risk

- Needs vs. desires
- The "marginal utility of wealth"







# Asset Allocation Decisions1. Equities vs. Fixed Income

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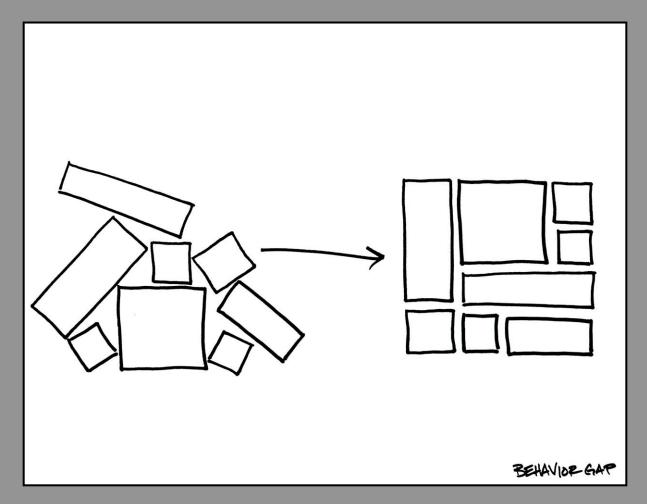
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- 4. Factors (such as Value vs. Growth)
- 5. Use of other asset classes (alternatives)

#### Implementation



#### Care and Maintenance of a Portfolio



# **Summary**

- 1. The Science of Investing
- 2. Active versus Passive
- 3. The Holy Grail = Manager Alpha
- 4. Pool of Victims, Competition, Overgrazed
- 5. Ignoring the Evidence?
- 6. What You Can Do
- 7. Asset Allocation







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