

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

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Senior Investment Consultant & Director of Financial Planning

The Science of Investing

Time Budget for Today's Presentation



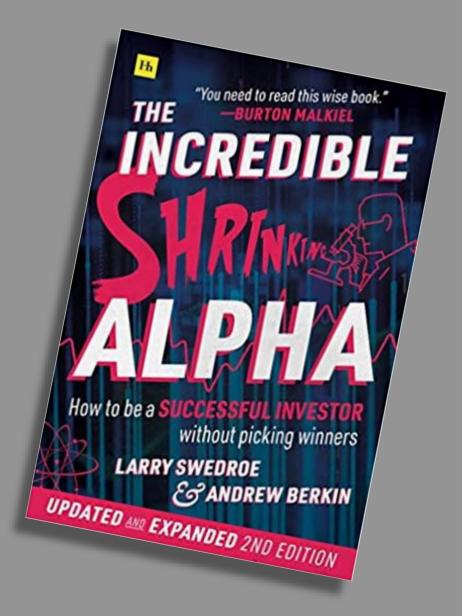


David Bromelkamp and Peter Lynch at the BEEF Luncheon at the Radisson Hotel South, Bloomington, Minnesota on Friday, May 14, 1993

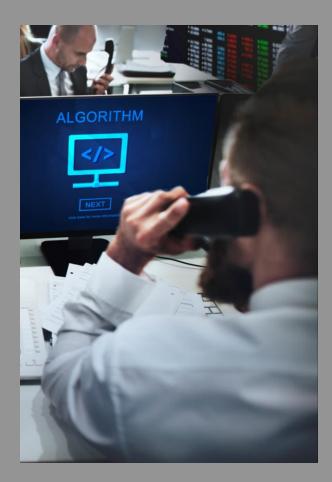


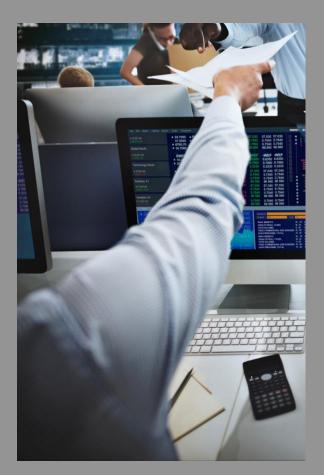
Source: Regis Media@Regis Media (9.18.2018)

Larry Swedroe

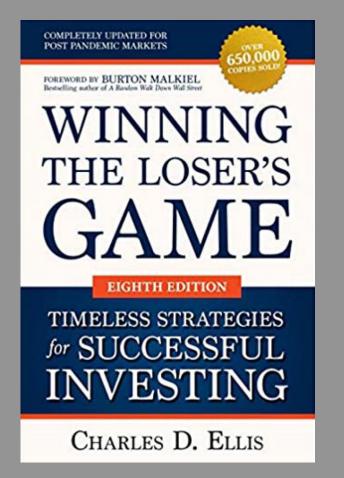


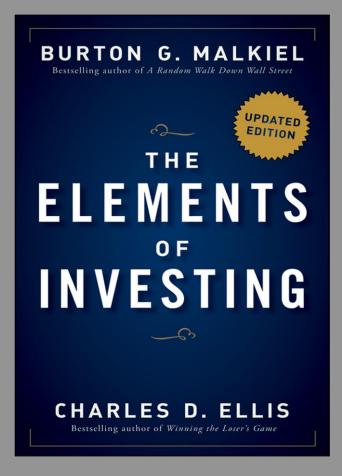
Active vs. Passive





Active vs. Passive



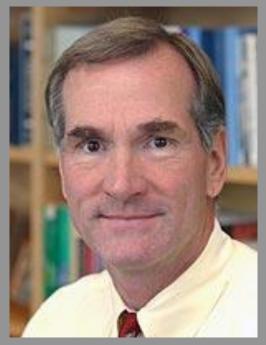






Yale University





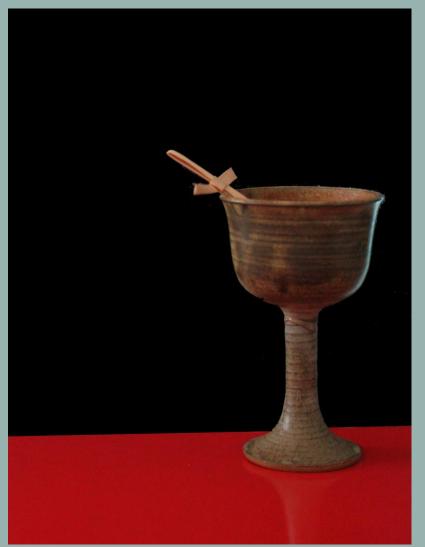
Source: Amazon

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

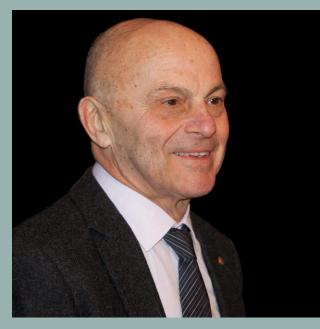




The Capital Asset Pricing Model



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



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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



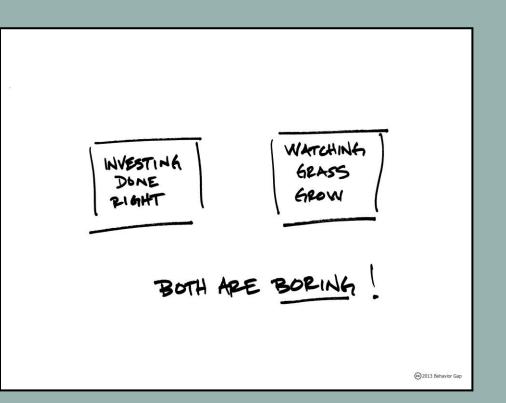
Source: USA International Trade Administration, Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons

The Pool of Victims is Shrinking



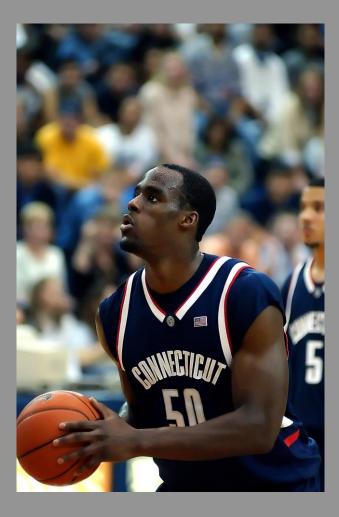
The Pool of Victims is Shrinking

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



The Competition is Getting Tougher

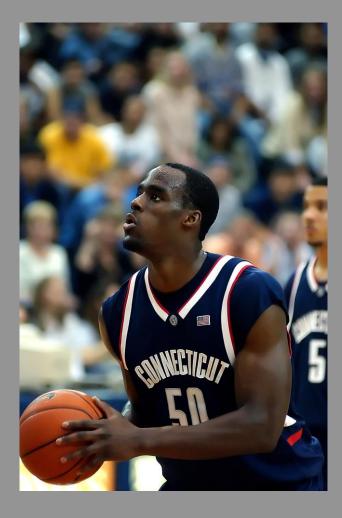
- 1. Best player shoots 90%
- 2. Average player shoots 73%
- 3. You shoot 83%



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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

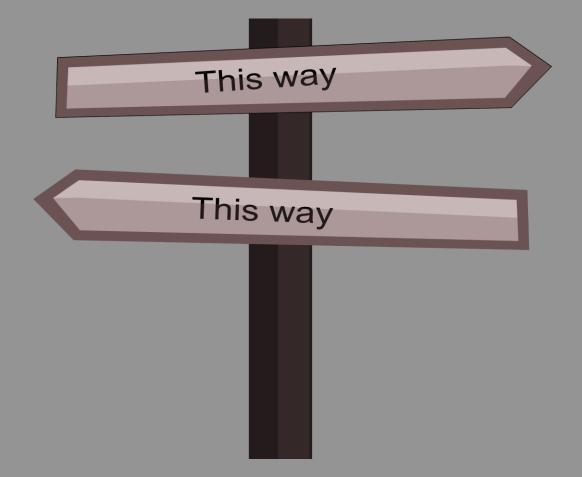


Is the Market for Alpha Overgrazed?

- 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

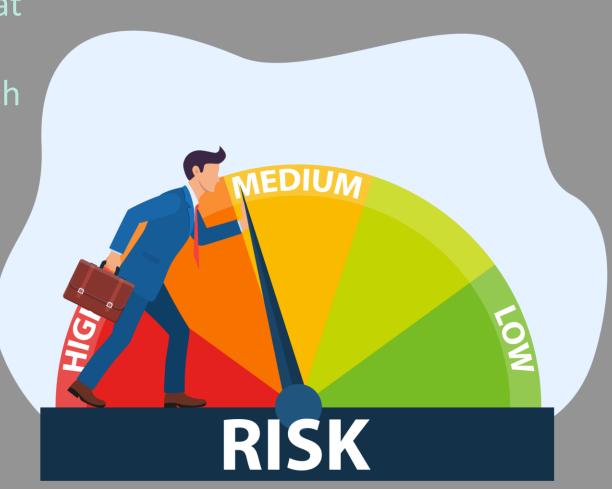
What You Can Do Play the winner's game!



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

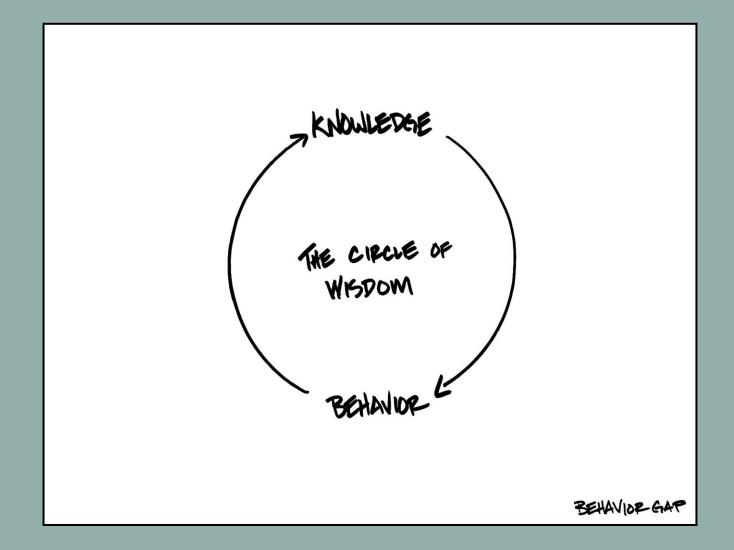
"Success in investing doesn't correlate with IQ. Once you have ordinary intelligence, what you need is the temperament to control the urges that get other people in trouble investing."

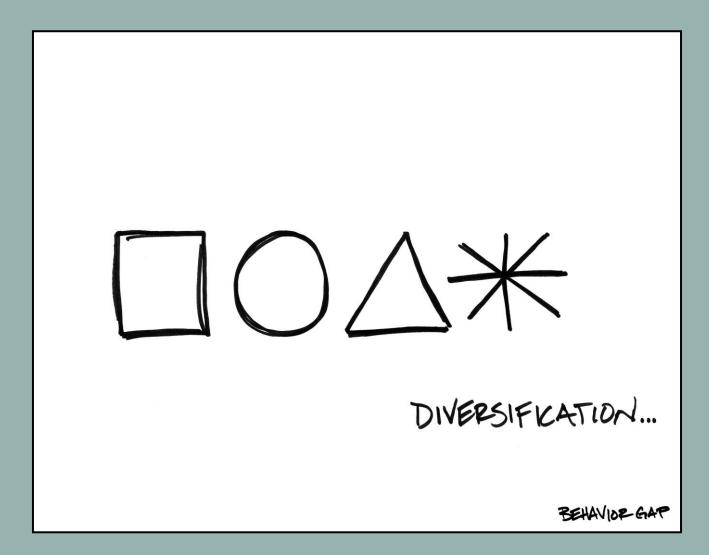


-Warren Buffett, Business Week, June 25, 1999

"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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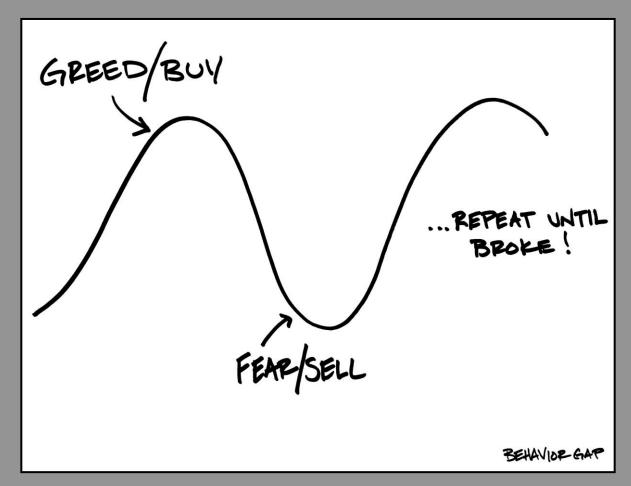
- 1. Investment horizon
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- 3. Need for liquidity

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

Asset Allocation Decisions

- 1. Equities vs. Fixed Income
- 2. U.S. vs. International/Emerging Market

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- 2. U.S. vs. International/Emerging Market
- 3. Large-cap vs. Small-cap

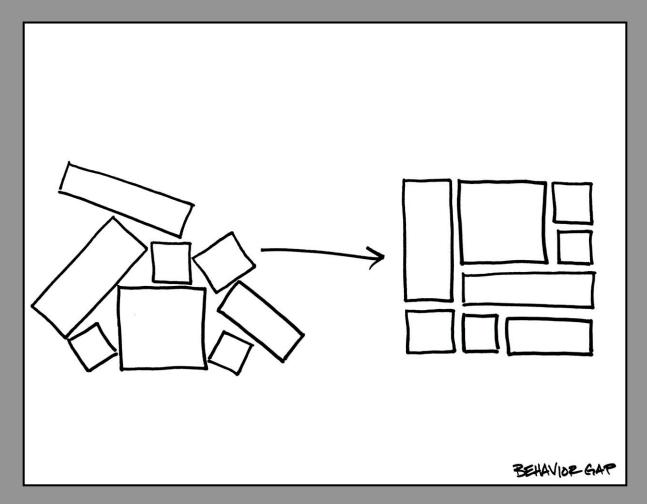
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- 4. Factors (such as Value vs. Growth)

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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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