For the educated investor:

Evidence-Based Investing



Fort Vancouver Investment Management | www.fortvancouverim.com



How do you invest your money over the long-term? If you've read much of our work, you've probably noticed we embrace evidence-based investing. But what does that mean?

What is Evidence-Based Investing?

Evidence-based investors build and manage their portfolio based on what is expected to enhance future returns and/or dampen related risk exposures, according to the most robust evidence available. This also means sticking with your long-view, evidence-based strategy once it's in place, despite the market's uncertainties and your own self-doubts you'll encounter along the way.

Evidence-Based Investing, Applied

Do you hope ...

Investors can come out ahead by finding mispriced stocks, bonds, and other trading opportunities; and/or by dodging in and out of rising and falling markets?

Or do you accept ...

The market's rapid-fire trading creates relatively efficient pricing that is too random to consistently predict?

There is an overwhelming body of evidence suggesting investors should skip the first approach and act on the second assumption. This has been the case since at least 1952, when Harry Markowitz published "Portfolio Selection" in *The Journal of Finance*. In their book, *In Pursuit of the Perfect Portfolio*, professors Andrew Lo and Stephen Foerster describe:

"While it's commonplace now to think of creating a diversified portfolio rather than investing in a collection of securities that each on their own look promising, that wasn't always the case. It was Harry Markowitz who provided a theory and a process to the notion of diversification. He helped to create the industry of portfolio management."

Markowitz's work became known as **Modern Portfolio Theory (MPT)**. Academics and practitioners have been building on it ever since. His initial work and others' subsequent findings strongly support ignoring all the near-term noise and taking a long-view approach. This involves building a unified investment portfolio, and focusing on more manageable details, such as:

- ▶ Tilting toward or away from entire asset classes to tailor your risks and expected returns
- ▶ Minimizing avoidable risks by diversifying globally
- ► Reducing unnecessary costs
- ▶ Controlling your own damaging behavioral biases

How Do You Decide Which Evidence to Heed?

So far, so good. Then again, at first blush, nearly every investment recommendation may seem "evidence-based." After all, few forecasters would peer into actual crystal balls to make their predictions. And no market guru would admit their stock-picking track record has been no better than a dart-throwing monkey's (even though that's usually the case).

Instead, stock-picking and market-timing enthusiasts tend to argue their cases by turning to articulate analyses, smart charts, and convincing corporate briefs. They use these props to explain the late-breaking news, and recommend what you should supposedly be doing about it.

There's nothing wrong with facts and figures. The critical difference is how we apply them as evidence-based investors. As financial author Larry Swedroe describes it:

"In investing, there is a major difference between information and knowledge. Information is a fact, data or an opinion held by someone. Knowledge, on the other hand, is information that is of value."

Larry Swedroe, ETF.com

No matter how compelling a call to action may be, we discourage frequent reaction to the never-ending onslaught of information. First, we must determine:

Which information might add substantive value to our decisions by refuting or adding to the existing evidence?

Which is just more of the same old noise, already factored into your evidence-based investment strategy?

The Evidence-Based Silver Bullet: Academic Rigor

Because there is a lot more noise than there is valuable knowledge, the basic recipe for evidence-based investing begins and ends with *academic rigor*. It should always be a key ingredient in separating likely fact from probable fiction:

- It requires robust data sets that are large enough, representative enough, and free from other common data analysis flaws.
- Authors should be impartial, lacking incentives to "torture" the data to make a point.
- Other studies should be able to reproduce the same findings under different scenarios, suggesting the results are more likely to persist upon discovery.
- The data, methodology, and results should be published in reputable, peer-reviewed forums where informed colleagues can comment on the findings.
- Enough time must pass to make all of the above possible.

After that, we also must be able to apply the results in the real world. In other words, even if a theoretical strategy is expected to enhance your returns, it must do so *after* considering all practical costs and portfolio-wide tradeoffs involved. For example, sometimes one source of expected returns may offset another, even bigger source. Sometimes, we can combine them for even stronger results; other times, it's best to favor one over the other.

Evidence-Based Investment Factors

So, which factors appear to best explain different outcomes among different portfolios? In what combinations are these factors expected to create the strongest, risk-adjusted portfolios? What explains each factor's return-generating powers, and can we expect those powers to persist?

Based on the academic answers to these practical questions, we typically mix and match the following factors in our evidence-based portfolios, varying specific exposures based on each investor's personal goals and risk tolerances:

The Market:

Stocks (equities) vs. bonds (fixed income)

Profitability:

High-profit vs. low-profit company stocks

Company Size: Small vs. large company stocks

Term: Long-term vs. short-term bonds (based on maturity date)

Relative Price:

Value vs. growth company stocks

Credit:

"Safer" vs.
"riskier" bonds
(based on credit quality)

What's in an Evidence-Based Name?

Last but not least, it's worth mentioning, others may refer to the same or similar approaches by various names, such as *factor-based*, *asset-based*, or *science-based* investing. These terms are relatively interchangeable, but there's a reason we've chosen evidence-based as our preferred expression. Heeding sound reason and rational evidence is at the root of what we do. Therefore, we believe it should be at the root of what we call it.

What would your best evidence-based investment portfolio look like? It depends on your personal financial goals; as well as your willingness, ability, and need to take on investment risks in pursuit of those goals. That's where we come in, to structure the right mix for you, and help you navigate through the ever-distracting informational overload. To learn more, let's talk!

Disclosure: The information contained in this white paper is provided by Fort Vancouver Investment Management, LLC ("FVIM"), a registered investment adviser in the State of Washington. The views and information expressed are for educational and informational purposes only and should not be construed as specific investment, legal, or tax advice.

Investing involves risks, including the potential loss of principal. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Readers should not assume that any discussion or reference to a security, sector, or strategy is a recommendation to buy or sell, or that FVIM will continue to utilize such strategies in the future.

While believed to be accurate as of the publication date, FVIM makes no warranties as to accuracy or completeness and disclaims liability for any errors or omissions.

Individuals should consult with a qualified financial advisor to obtain advice tailored to their personal circumstances before making any investment decisions.



FORT VANCOUVER INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, LLC

FOUNDED

2011

ADVISORY EXPERIENCE

OVER 2 DECADES

SERVING

INDIVIDUAL INVESTORS NATIONWIDE

ADVISORS

ROB POOL, CFP® FOUNDER

MATT EBELING, CFP®
PARTNER, LEAD ADVISOR

ANDREA SILBERNAGEL, CFP®, EA

SERVICE TEAM

HOLLY BREEDEN
DIRECTOR OF COMPLIANCE

SARAH YOUNG OPERATIONS MANAGER

MADELINE KOO CLIENT SERVICE SPECIALIST

ILONA VORONKO
CLIENT SERVICE SPECIALIST

ASSETS UNDER MGMT

\$199 MILLION

(AS OF JAN 2025)

MISSION

By focusing on your unique financial needs and personal goals, we build enduring relationships, dedicated to simplifying the complex, and delivering the clarity you need to remain in control of your financial future.

SERVICES

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT
FINANCIAL PLANNING
RETIREMENT PLANNING
TAX PLANNING

KEY QUALITIES

WE ARE:

An independent, fee-only, fiduciary Registered Investment Advisor firm

We are your dedicated financial advocate focused on serving you.

YOUR CLIENT EXPERIENCE IS:

Proactive and personalized to your unique needs

Through planning, process, and thoughtful collaboration, we've got you covered – from your greatest wealth interests to every granular detail.

YOUR INVESTMENTS ARE:

Low-cost, globally diversified, evidence-based

Apply the timeless tenets of sensible investing to accomplish your personal financial goals.

VALUED RESOURCES



Our select fund manager alliances help us consistently apply your ideal investment strategy.







CHARLES SCHWAB Avantis Investors®



YOUR MONEY IS HELD AT

Your assets are held independently, with transparent transaction reports sent directly to you.

CHARLES SCHWAB



ALSO AFFILIATED WITH

Additional professional affiliations ensure we gain from, and contribute to best financial advisory practices: advancing transparent, low-cost, strictly fiduciary levels of client care.





