

Accredited Estate Planner® Designation



No one professional can do it all and by earning the Accredited Estate Planner, AEP* designation I communicate to my clients and peers that I am actively engaged in building relationships with like-minded professionals who are aligned with my passion for excellence in estate planning. This collaborative approach brings out the best in me and my team in service to our clients. I highly recommend this designation so that you, too, can take your practice to the next level." - Paul S. Viren, CLU®, ChFC®, AEP®, designee since 2011,

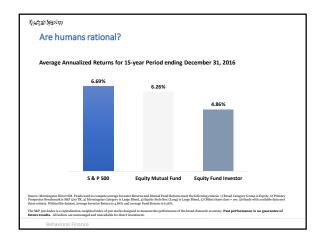
Past President NAEPC

Morgan Stanley

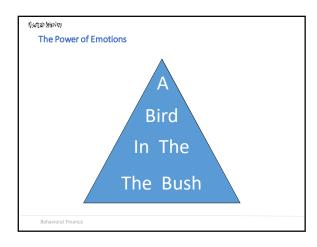
Behavioral Finance

Which is it Rational & Efficient or Irrational & Inefficient?

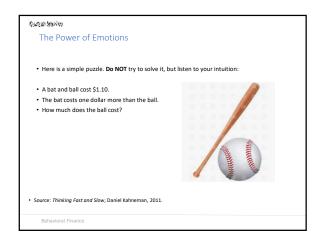
> Kit Mac Nee, CFP®CRPC® Financial Advisor Morgan Stanley Tuesday, September 10, 2019











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Behavioral Biases

- Cab drivers stop driving after they reach a certain level of income.
- On rainy days, drivers reach goal quickly & quit early
- On slow days, it takes longer.
- Why do they choose to work less when it is easy and work longer hours when it is more difficult? Is this rational?



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Behavioral Finance

Liberal Paternalism

 Supposedly irrelevant factors are in fact highly relevant in predicting behavior – Tversky & Kahneman 1974.

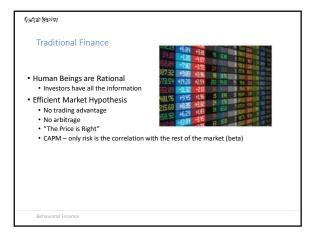


Behavioral Finance

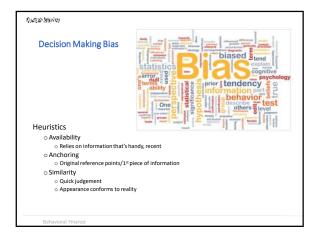
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Topics for Discussion

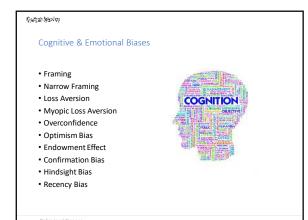
- Foundations of Behavioral Finance
- Biases
- What does this have to do with investingLessons for Practitioners

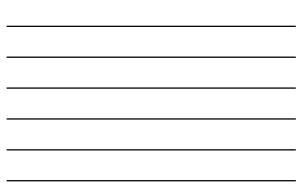












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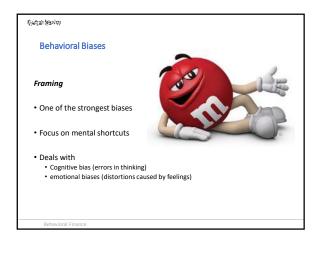
Behavioral Biases Mental Accounting

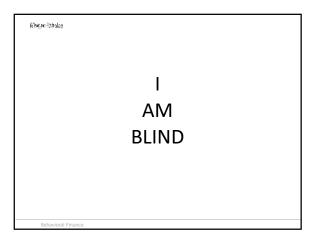


- Richard Thaler, Cornell University
- Categorize and evaluate economic outcomes, dividing current and future assets into separate groups
- Rationally, all dollars should be fungible
- We treat income and spending in a different way
- Plays a role in "Goals Based Investing"/bucketing

Behavioral Finar







(sear (service IT IS SPRINGTIME AND I AM BLIND

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Behavioral Biases

Narrow Framing

- Narrow framing consider problems as singular
- Kahneman and Lovallo
- Humans too optimistic about future outcomes $\ensuremath{\textit{anchored}}$ on plans rather than results
- Too timid focus on risks associated with a single action rather than considering risk in the aggregate
- Use intuition shared in large part by how accessible information is, or importantly, how easily that information may come to mind.
- Involves binary thinking, in terms of either/or

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Behavioral Biases

Loss Aversion

• Kahneman & Tversky found that individuals feel the pain of losses two to 2.5 times more deeply than they feel gains

- The length and severity of those losses matter
- Eric Johnson, Columbia University, older adults evidenced a pain from losses 5 times greater than any pleasure from gains –"Hyper Loss Aversion"
- Source: Prospect Theory: An analysis of Decision under Risk, Daniel Kahneman and Amos Twenky, Econometrical, 47(2), pages 263-291,page 273
 March 1979. Hypothetical example for educational purposes only. Not representative of an actual client or transaction.

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Behavioral Biases	
Loss Aversion	
Example 1	Example 2
Award of \$100,000 AND	Award of \$200,000 AND
(a) Certain gain of \$50,000	(a) Certain loss of \$50,000
OR	OR
(b) Flip a coin in which you have:	(b) Flip a coin in which you have:
H: 50% chance of a gain of \$100,000	H: 50% chance of <i>loss</i> of \$100,000
T: 50% chance of gain of \$0	T: 50% chance of loss of \$0
 Source: Prospect Theory: An analysis of Decision under Risk, Daniel Kahneman and A 	nos Tversky. Econometrical 47(2). pazes 263-291. page 273

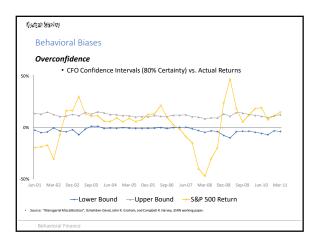
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Behavioral Biases

Myopic Loss Aversion

- Intense pain due to losses
- 1997 study
 - Reviewed 2 portfolios on a monthly basis vs. an annual basis
 Monthly review lead to 59% bonds and 42% stocks.

 - Annual review lead to 70% stocks and 30% bonds
 Those with most feedback took less risk



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Behavioral Biases

Optimism Bias

Belief that our chances of experiencing a negative event are lower than that of the average person. 1980 study by Neil Weinstein; comes from both cognitive and emotional reasons. Not everyone is above average

• 120 Female College Students 93% Above average drivers

Protects our self-esteem

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Behavioral Biases

Endowment Effect

- Tendency to give a greater value to what we already own
- Thaler, Kahneman and Knetsch study
 - Students would not part with mugs at a reasonable price, Asked 3xs more than students that didn't own the mug
 Boston Condo owners between 1990-97

 - Linked to loss aversion
 - Ownership-relation between people and their stuff
- Linked to Loss Aversion

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Behavioral Biases

Confirmation Bias

- The human tendency to select information or evidence which corroborates what we already believe
- Select the facts which confirm what we already believe and filter our contradictory facts, even if they are extremely relevant
- Research shows that most physicians already have in mind two or more possible diagnoses within minutes of meeting a patient, and that they tend to develop their hunches from very incomplete information, heuristics

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Behavioral Biases

Hindsight Bias

- The belief the event was really inevitable, foregone conclusion
- We knew it all along
- Fail to dig deeper
- Pay less attention to alternative explanations
- Those with greater hindsight bias underestimated volatility & had poorer results

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Which Bias?

- Edward decided to donate a sizable sum to a charity that rehomes orphaned animals. His grandfather was a famous zoologist and has fond memories with his grandfather.
- 2014-15 fiscal year Malaysia Airlines saw a dramatic decline in their market value and sales. After MH 370 went missing, it saw a net loss of 59% in the fiscal quarter. (https://www.bbc.com/news/business-27435455)
- In 1977, Ronald Wayne sold his share of the company Apple Computer. He sold because he feared the significant bumps might affect him as he has experienced in the past with unstable ventures.
- Two employees are presented innovations to management with H2O Sources Ltd, The first idea will help source rain clouds from one area to another. It is difficult to articulate the idea to management. Next is an idea about a new purifying tablet that can be made at minimal cost. Successfully demonstrated the tablet and presented projected costs and revenues. Which one was chosen?

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McElroy Family Business

Mike McElroy, the patriarch of the family, wants to grow McElroy Software Designs. It was started by Mike with his son-in-law Frank, and Jack Crawford, CEO of McElroy Furniture and family friend.

In order to focus on the growth of this new venture, Mike wants to sell off his manufacturing business, McElroy furniture, after 40 years. Mike comes from a long line of furniture makers in NC.

Nike, Jr. and Charles are both hesitant about selling the furniture company. They had hoped to take on the family business after Mike, Sr. retired. Neither are technology experts although they could move into management.

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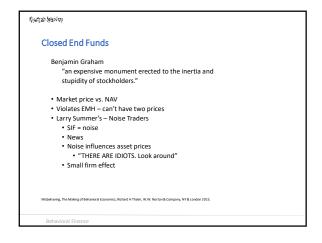
McElroy Family Business

What are some of the reasons that could be causing tension and discord among the family due to the potential sale of the family business?

How can we help Mike, Sr. reframe the proposed sale of McElroy Furniture to mitigate the growing tension and discord of impending loss to members of the family?

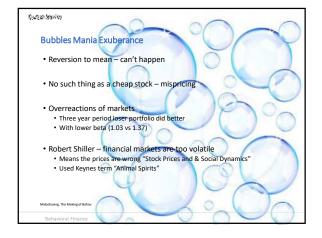






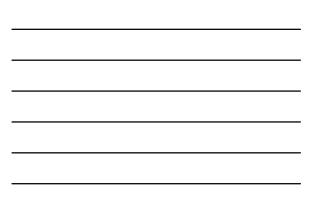


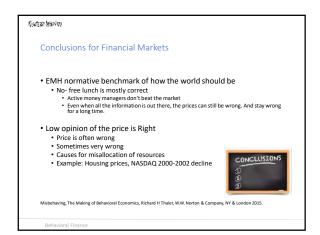


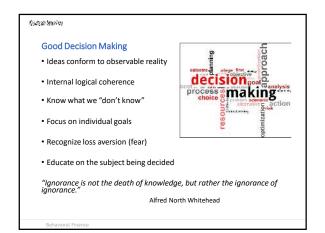




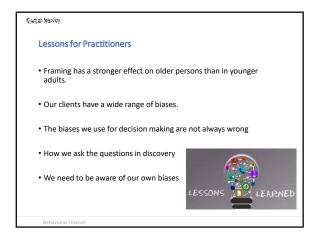
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Law of One Price • Splitting company up should not raise value BEST PRICE
SCom and Palm Magically worth more separated
EMH: 3Com = Palm + remainder of 3Com
\$40/share = Palm + remainder of 3Com (12-13-99)
\$100/share = Palm + remainder of 3Com (3-1-2000)
Day of IPO divide into 2 investments
1 share new 3Comm = 1.5 shares Palm + remainder of 3Comm
\$82.00 = \$143 + (-\$61)
Mitchehaving, The Making of Behavioral Economics, Richard H Thaler, W.W. Norton & Company, WY & London 2015. Behavioral Finance







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Lessons for Practitioners



Seek out information which challenges our assumptions

• Evaluate this new information fairly and fully

Focus on goals

Add other factors, other alternatives, enrich the process to determine "real" value

Consider context of past data as well as current circumstances



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Disclosures

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