

Chapter 12 - Behavioral Finance and Technical Analysis

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Conventional finance assumes that investors are rational, but behavioral finance does not

- The premise of behavioral finance is that conventional finance ignores how real people make decisions and that people make a difference
- Behavioral finance
 - Does not assume that investors are always rational
 - *Requires “limits to arbitrage” so that rational arbitrageurs cannot force prices to match intrinsic values*
- Conventional finance
 - Assumes that investors are always rational
 - Therefore, prices are correct and equal to the intrinsic value
 - Therefore, resources are allocated efficiently
 - Consistent with the EMH

There are two broad categories of irrationalities in behavioral finance

- *Information processing errors*: Investors do not always process information correctly and therefore infer incorrect probability distributions of future returns
- *Behavioral biases*: Even when given the correct probability distribution of returns, investors may make inconsistent or suboptimal decisions

Information processing errors: People have limited capacity to process information

- Limited attention, underreaction, and overreaction
 - People have limited time and attention
 - Therefore, they rely on *heuristics* or rules of thumb
 - Limited information processing capacity may also cause them to
 - Overreact to salient information
 - Underreact to less salient information
- Overconfidence
 - Investors tend to overestimate the precision of their beliefs or forecasts
 - Investors tend to overestimate their abilities
 - May lead to excessive trading (and lower returns) and poor corporate investments
- Conservatism
 - Investors are too slow in updating their beliefs in response to new evidence
 - May explain underreaction and momentum
- Confirmation bias
 - Tendency to interpret new information so it confirms your prior

Behavioral biases: Even with perfect information processing, people tend to make irrational decisions

- Framing
 - The framing of choices affects decisions
 - For example, people may choose differently between uncertainty when framed as potential gains from a low baseline and equivalent potential losses from a high baseline
- Mental accounting
 - A specific form of framing where people segregate certain decisions
 - For example, some investors may prefer stocks that pay high cash dividends because they feel free to spend these dividends without “dipping into capital” by selling a few shares of stock that pay low or no cash dividends
- Regret avoidance
 - Individuals whose decisions turn out badly have more regret when that decision was more unconventional
 - For example, losses on blue-chip stocks are less painful than losses on startups because the blue-chip loss can be attributed to bad luck than a bad decision and cause less regret
- Affect and feelings

Prospect theory

A: Conventional Utility Function

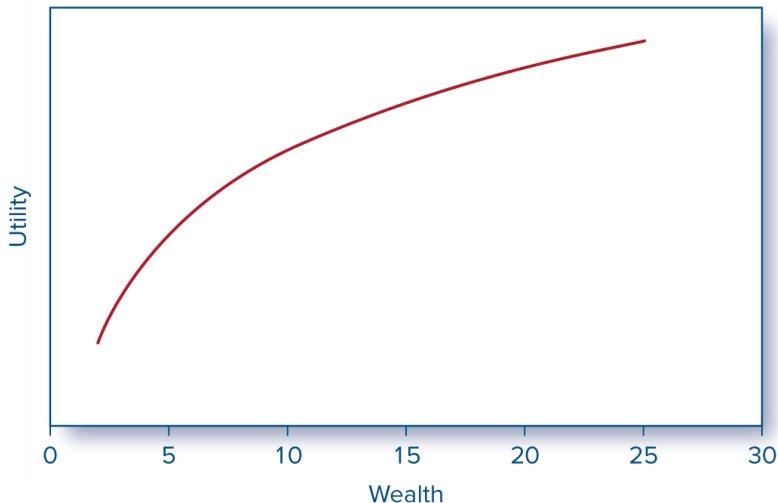


Figure 1: Prospect theory. **Panel A:** A conventional utility function is defined in terms of wealth and is concave, resulting in risk aversion. (BKM 2023, Figure 12.1a)

Limits to arbitrage are necessary to prevent rational arbitrageurs from fully exploiting the mistakes of behavioral investors and correctly pricing stocks

- Fundamental risk
 - “Markets can remain irrational longer than you can remain solvent” – Keynes
 - Intrinsic value and market value may take too long to converge
 - For example, a mutual fund manager may lose clients (and her job) if short-term performance is poor
- Implementation costs
 - It can be costly and difficult to exploit overpricing
 - Transactions costs and restrictions on short-selling can limit arbitrage activity
 - For example, there may be no shares to borrow, or lenders may recall shares with short-notice
- Model risk
 - What if you have a bad model and the market value is correct?

Regardless of the above, the Law of One Price should always hold, but it does not! I

- “Siamese Twin” companies
 - Royal Dutch should sell for 1.5 times Shell because they are a joint company that splits profits 60/40
 - However, these shares have deviated from the 1.5 ratio for extended periods
 - These deviations are an example of fundamental risk because the deviations have grown as large as 17%

Regardless of the above, the Law of One Price should always hold, but it does not! II

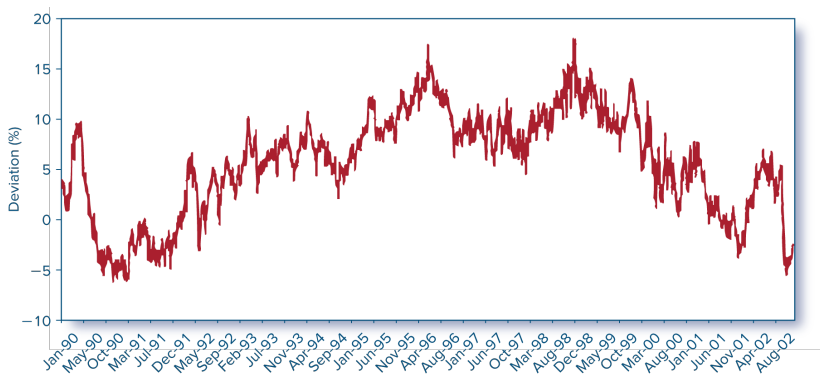


Figure 3: Pricing of Royal Dutch relative to Shell (deviation from parity) (BKM 2023, Figure 12.2)

- Equity carve-outs
 - Examples: 3Com and Palm

Regardless of the above, the Law of One Price should always hold, but it does not! III

- In 1999, 3Com spun off its Palm division with an IPO of 5% of Palm
- 3Com committed to spin-off the remaining 95% of Palm by giving each 3Com share 1.5 shares of Palm
- Therefore, after the Palm spin-off, 3Com share prices should have been *at least* 1.5 times Palm share prices
- However, Palm's share price was *higher* than 3Com's share price!
- We can estimate 3Com's *stub value* as 3Com's share price minus Palm's share price
- 3Com had assets of \$10 per share, so its stub value should have been at least \$10
- However, 3Com's estimated stub value was *negative* for more than two months!
- The limit to arbitrage here was that traders had borrowed and sold short almost all available Palm shares
- Closed-end funds (CEFs)
 - CEFs often sell at premiums or discounts to NAV
 - BKM call this *nearly* a violation of the Law of One Price

Regardless of the above, the Law of One Price should always hold, but it does not! IV

- Might sell at a discount to NAV because NAV does not reflect the fees and expenses that CEF investors will pay in the coming months and years
- Might sell at a premium to NAV because NAV does not reflect future investment decisions of the CEF manager
- Deviations are larger for CEFs that are difficult to arbitrage
- However, there are rational return expectation explanations, too!
 - We can use the constant-growth dividend discount model to express the CEF discount as

$$\frac{\text{Price} - \text{NAV}}{\text{NAV}} = \frac{\alpha - \varepsilon}{\delta + \varepsilon - \alpha}$$

where α is the risk-adjusted return, δ is the dividend yield, and ε is the expense ratio

- If $\alpha > \varepsilon$, the CEF will *rationaly* sell at a premium
- Most CEFs trade at discounts to NAV, consistent with most managers not covering their expenses

Bubbles are easier to spot after they end!

- Dot-com bubble
 - Cooper, Dimitrov, and Rau (2001) show that adding “.com” to a business name generates abnormal returns!
 - 6-year period beginning in 1995 where the tech-heavy NASDAQ Index increased its level by a factor of 6
 - The NASDAQ Index eventually fell 75% from its peak
 - Can be explained by overconfidence and representativeness biases
- Housing bubble
 - Set off the worst financial crisis in 75 years
 - Again, can be explained by overconfidence and representativeness biases
- *However*, there are often rational explanations for stock market bubbles using the dividend discount model
 - S&P 500 is worth \$12,883 million if the dividend growth rate is 8% (close to the actual value in 2000)
 - S&P 500 is worth \$8,589 million if the dividend growth rate is 7.4% (close to the actual value in 2002)

Behavioral finance explanations of efficient market anomalies do not always give guidance on how we can exploit them!

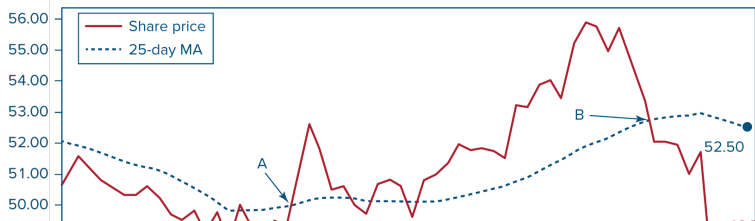
- Still, behavioral finance is important because we rely on market prices to allocate capital
- Inefficient prices, whether we can exploit them or not, can result in inefficient investment
- Among financial economists:
 - Many believe behavioral finance is too unstructured and tries to explain too many anomalies from a long list of psychological biases because it is easy to fit an empirical finding to one of these biases
 - Many are not convinced it indicts or refutes the EMH because risk-adjusted profits are small and fleeting
- *Bottom line:* We should not expect risk-adjusted profits from behavioral finance, but it still provides a useful list of common errors we should avoid as investors and managers

Technical analysis attempts to exploit recurring and predictable patterns in stock prices to generate superior investment performance

- Technicians do not deny the usefulness of fundamental analysis
 - However, they believe that prices adjust gradually to intrinsic values
 - As a result, they believe they can profit from slow price adjustments when fundamentals change
- The disposition effect is the tendency of investors to sell winners and hold onto losers
 - Losses are only “paper losses” that investors can ignore until they sell these losers
 - As a result, the demand for shares depends on price history
 - For example, investors holding onto their winners can generate momentum in stock prices
- *Technical analysis and behavioral finance have a lot of overlap, and we might think of technical analysis as a playbook for exploiting behavioral biases*

Much of technical analysis tries to discover trends in market prices

- In other words, technical analysis is the search for momentum
- Moving averages are a popular tool to search for momentum
 - A moving average is an average price over a given time interval, where the interval updates as time passes
 - Crossing the moving average from below is a *bullish signal*, signifying a shift from a falling trend to a rising trend
 - In contrast, crossing the moving average from above is a *bearish signal*
- Other popular tools are *Elliot wave theory* and *Kondratieff waves*, which decompose price movements into long-term and short-term trends



Relative strength measures the extent to which a security has outperformed the market or industry

- Calculated as the ratio of the price of the security to a price index for the market or industry
- A rising ratio implies outperformance and a signal to buy if we assume outperformance will persist

Breadth measures the extent to which market movements are reflected widely in the price movements of all the stocks in the market

- The most common breadth measure is the spread between the number of stocks that advance and decline in price
- Some technicians cumulate breadth each day

Market Dairy

Issues	NYSE	NASDAQ
Advancing	2,744	3,962
Declining	633	862
Unchanged	129	199
Total	3,506	5,023

Share Volume (millions)

Advancing	1,127.8	4,664.6
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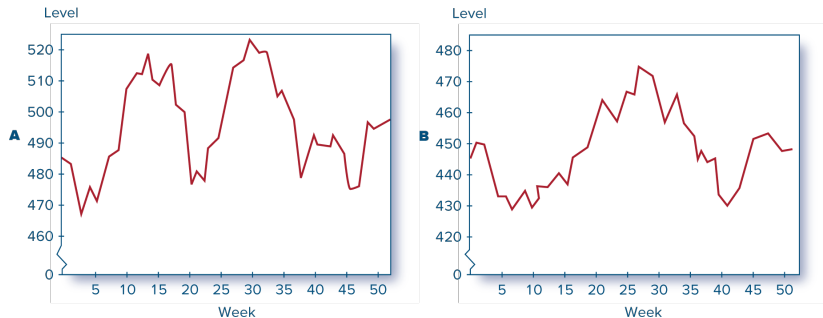
Machine learning, technical analysis, and Renaissance Technologies (RenTech)

- Machine learning based on past prices and trading data is related to technical analysis
- One of the most successful hedge funds has been RenTech, which generated before-fee average annual returns of about 66% between 1988 and 2018
- RenTech's Medallion fund uses machine learning to turn large amounts of data into profitable trades (on average)
 - Is RenTech's success a violation of EMH?
 - Unlikely, because they admit that only slightly more than 50% of their trades are profitable
 - RenTech is very good at finding coins with a slight edge and then repeatedly flipping these coins
 - With fast trades and low trading costs, a slight edge grows exponentially!
 - Medallion no longer has outside investors, suggesting that these coins with a slight edge are in limited supply

Sentiment is the general level of optimism

- Trin statistic
 - Measures the strength of market rise or fall
$$\text{Trin} = \frac{\text{Volume declining/Number declining}}{\text{Volume advancing/Number advancing}} = \frac{\text{Average volume declining}}{\text{Average volume advancing}}$$
 - Trin ratios greater than 1 are bearish, whereas ratios less than 1 are bullish
 - However, rising volume in a rising market should not necessarily indicate a larger imbalance of buyers versus sellers because, for every buyer, there is a seller
- Confidence index
 - Measures trends in the *bond* market, which may soon move to the *stock* market
 - Ratio of the average yield on ten top-rated corporate bonds divided by the average yield on ten intermediate-grade corporate bonds
 - Ratio will always be less than one because intermediate-grade yields are always greater than top-rated yields
 - Higher values are bullish signals, and lower values are bearish signals
- Short interest

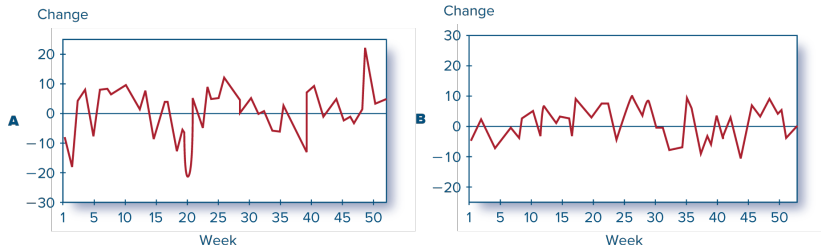
With technical analysis, we can find patterns that do not exist! I



Friday closing levels, December 30, 1955–December 28, 1956, Dow Jones Industrial Average

Figure 7: Actual and simulated levels for stock market prices of 52 weeks (BKM 2023, Figure 12.6)

With technical analysis, we can find patterns that do not exist! II



Changes from Friday to Friday (closing) January 6, 1956–December 28, 1956, Dow Jones Industrial Average

Figure 8: Actual and simulated changes in weekly stock prices for 52 weeks (BKM 2023, Figure 12.7)

Summary from BKM (2023)

1. Behavioral finance focuses on systematic irrationalities that characterize investor decision making. These “behavioral shortcomings” may be consistent with several efficient market anomalies.
2. Among the information processing errors uncovered in the psychology literature are heuristic decisions, overconfidence, conservatism, confirmation bias, and representativeness. Behavioral tendencies include framing, mental accounting, regret avoidance, and loss aversion.
3. Limits to arbitrage activity impede the ability of rational investors to exploit pricing errors induced by behavioral investors. For example, fundamental risk means that even if a security is mispriced, it still can be risky to attempt to exploit the mispricing. This limits the actions of arbitrageurs who take positions in mispriced securities. Other limits to arbitrage are implementation costs, model risk, and costs to short-selling. Occasional failures of the Law of One Price suggest that limits to arbitrage are sometimes severe.
4. The various limits to arbitrage mean that even if prices do not equal intrinsic value, it still may be difficult to exploit the mispricing. As a result, the failure of traders to beat the market may not be proof that markets are actually efficient, with prices equal to intrinsic value.
5. Technical analysis is the search for recurring and predictable patterns in stock prices. It is based on the premise that prices only gradually close in on intrinsic value. As fundamentals shift, astute traders can exploit the adjustment to a new equilibrium.
6. Technical analysis also uses volume data and sentiment indicators. These are broadly consistent with several behavioral models of investor activity. Moving averages, relative strength, and breadth are used in other trend-based strategies.
7. Some sentiment indicators are the trin statistic, the confidence index, short interest, and the put/call ratio.

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