



# Managing Investor Behavior

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## Across the Investor Lifecycle

Presented by:

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Symmetry Partners

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# Your Comprehensive Business Partner

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Partnering with  
Independent  
Advisors since **1994**



Headquartered  
in **Glastonbury,**  
**CT**



**75** Full-time  
Employees



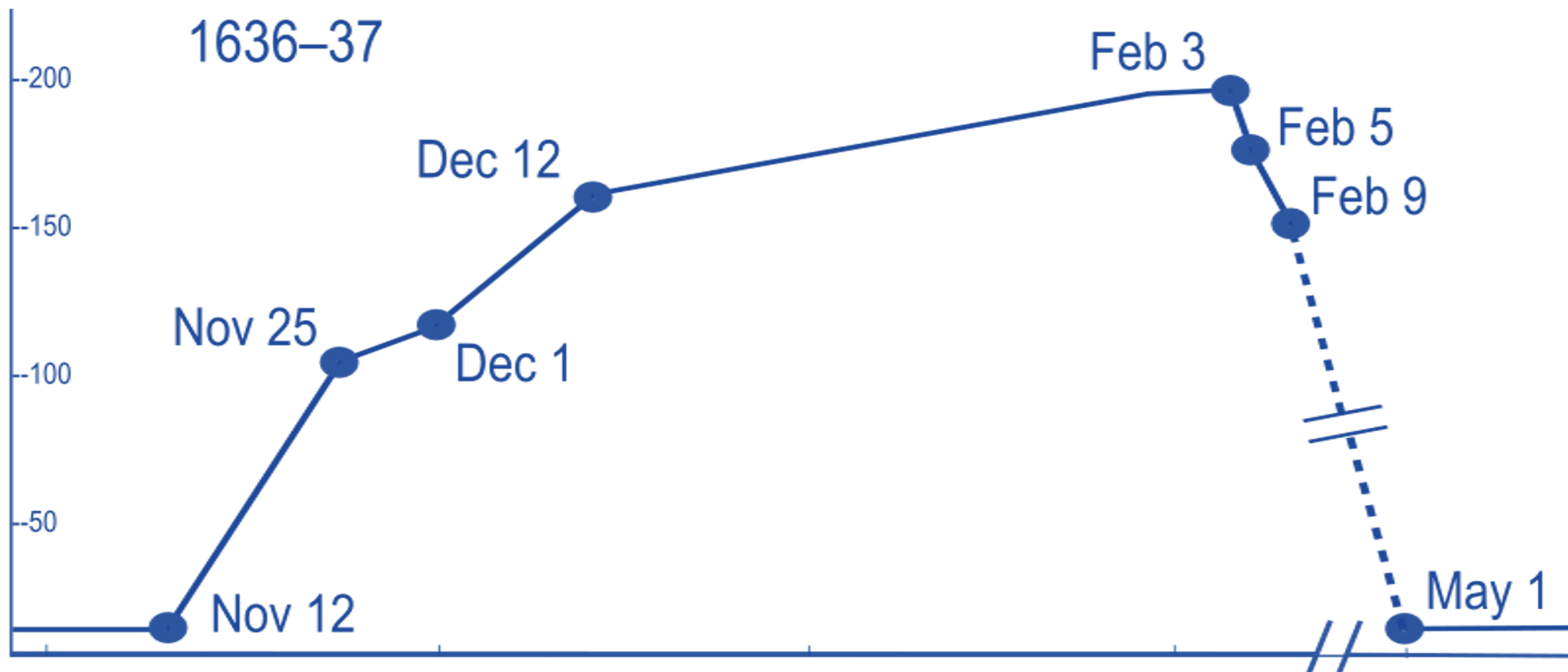
**\$10.1** Billion in  
AUM and  
Advisement\*



**1** Evidence-Based  
Investment  
Philosophy

\*As of 12/31/21. Assets under advisement is where Symmetry acts as a sub-advisor.



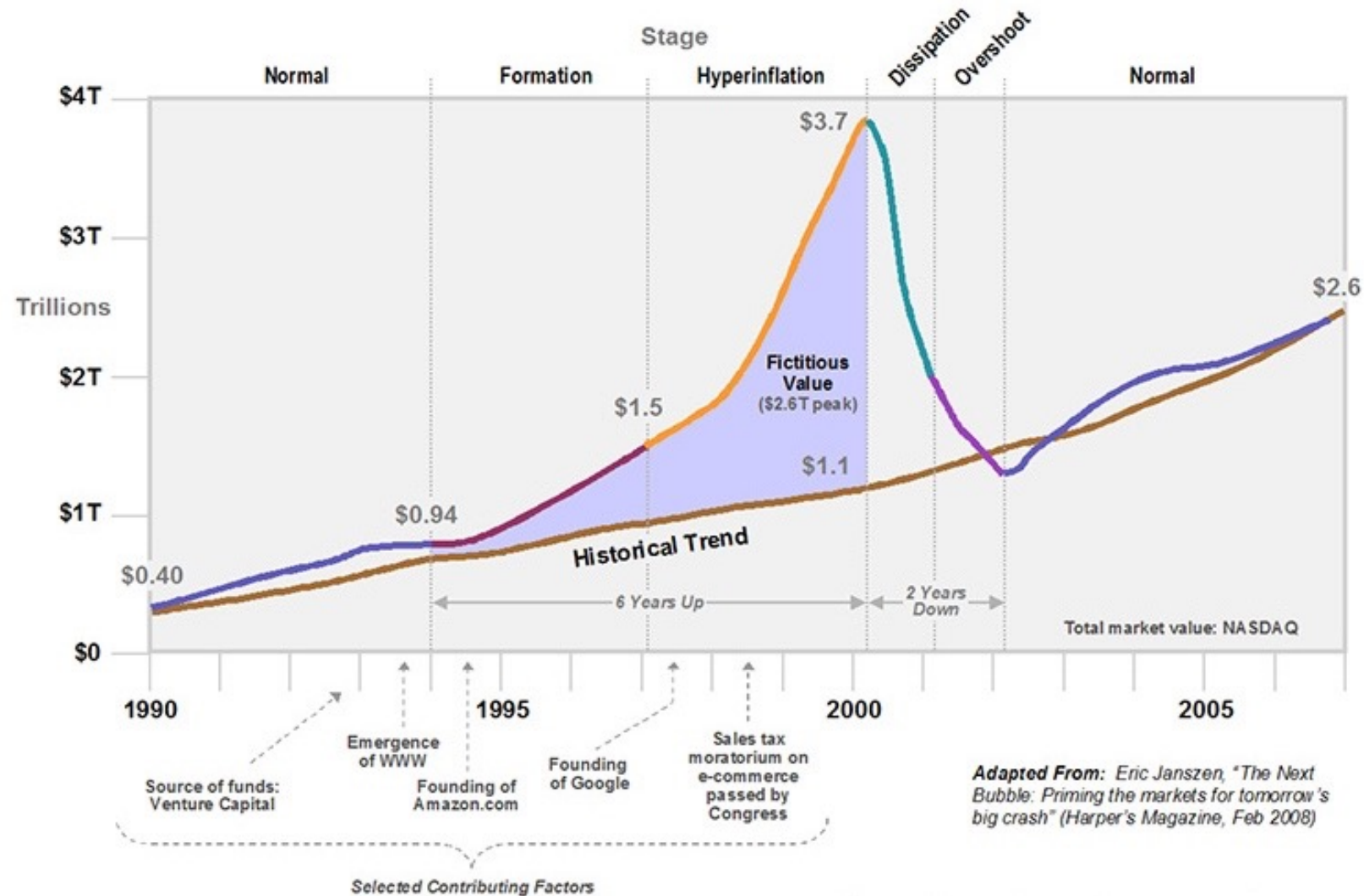


**Source:** "Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions and the Madness of Crowds," by Charles Mackay, 1852. Past performance does not guarantee future results. All data is from sources believed to be reliable but cannot be guaranteed or warranted.



# Dotcom Bubble

1994 – 2002



Adapted from Kampas Research: [www.kampasresearch.com](http://www.kampasresearch.com).

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# Daily \$ Value of 1 Bitcoin

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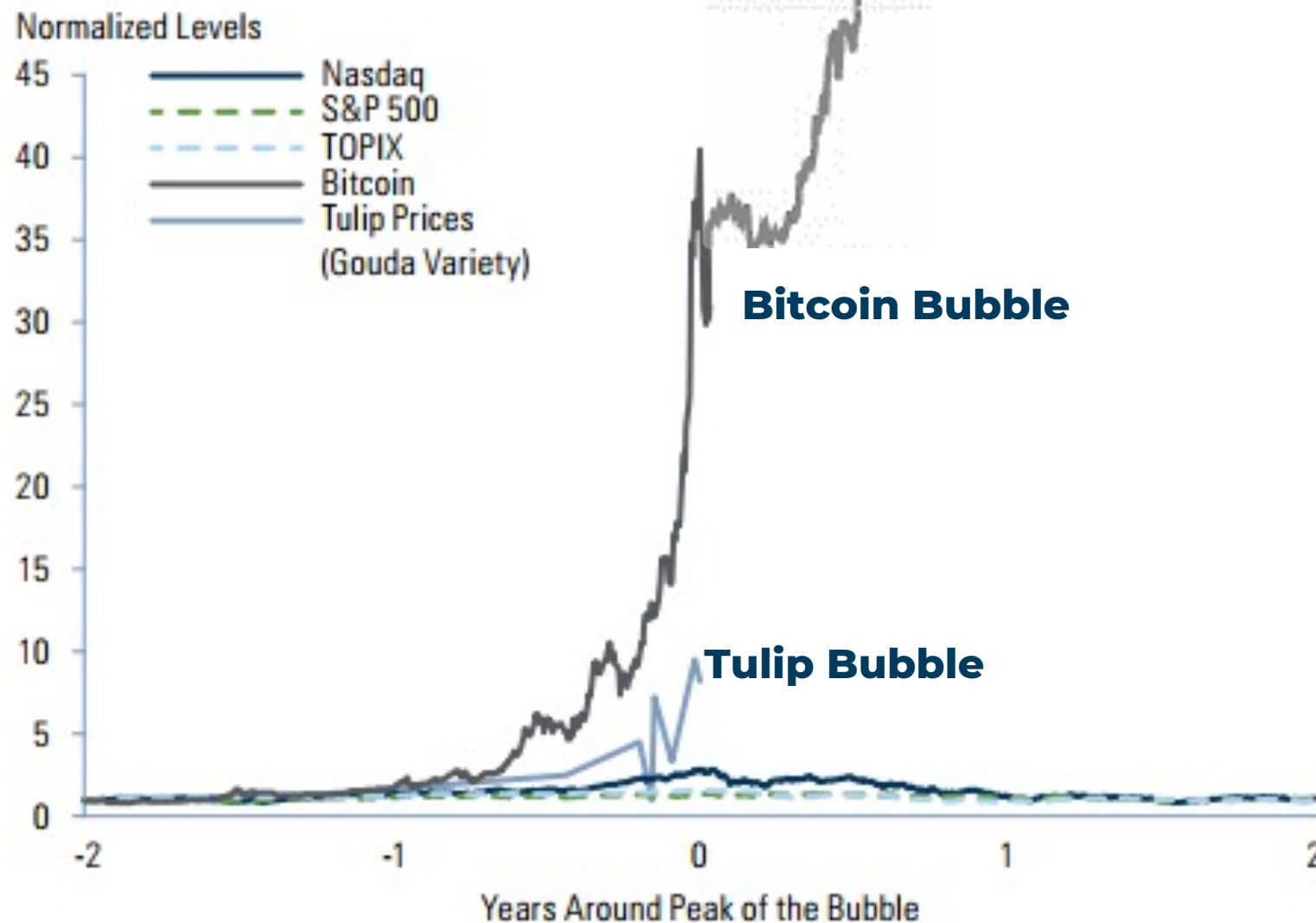
11/2014 – 8/1/2022



Past performance does not guarantee future results.  
Source: [www.coindesk.com](https://www.coindesk.com)

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# Bubbles Compared



**Source:** Goldman Sachs 2018 Outlook: (Un)Steady as She Goes. Past performance does not guarantee future results. All data is from sources believed to be reliable but cannot be guaranteed or warranted. And [www.coindesk.com](http://www.coindesk.com) 12/31/2021



***“I got out of tulips after the market collapsed, but I’m slowly getting back in. Especially pink ones.”***





Nick Murray

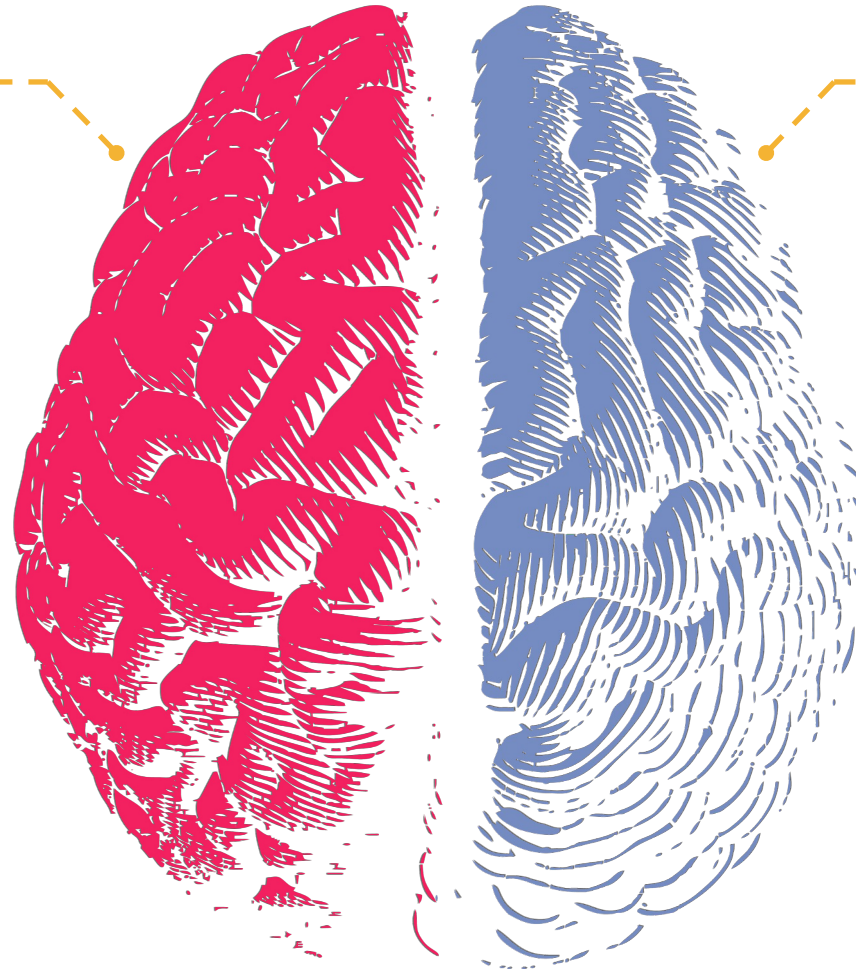
The dominant  
**determinant**  
of real-life, long-term  
investment outcomes  
is not investment  
performance,  
it's **investor behavior**.

# The Brain's 2 Systems

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The other is  
slow &  
analytical



One is fast  
and intuitive

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# Which Line is Longer?

The Müller-Lyer Illusion

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# Which Line is Longer?

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The Müller-Lyer Illusion



**System 1**  
**Fast and**  
**Intuitive**



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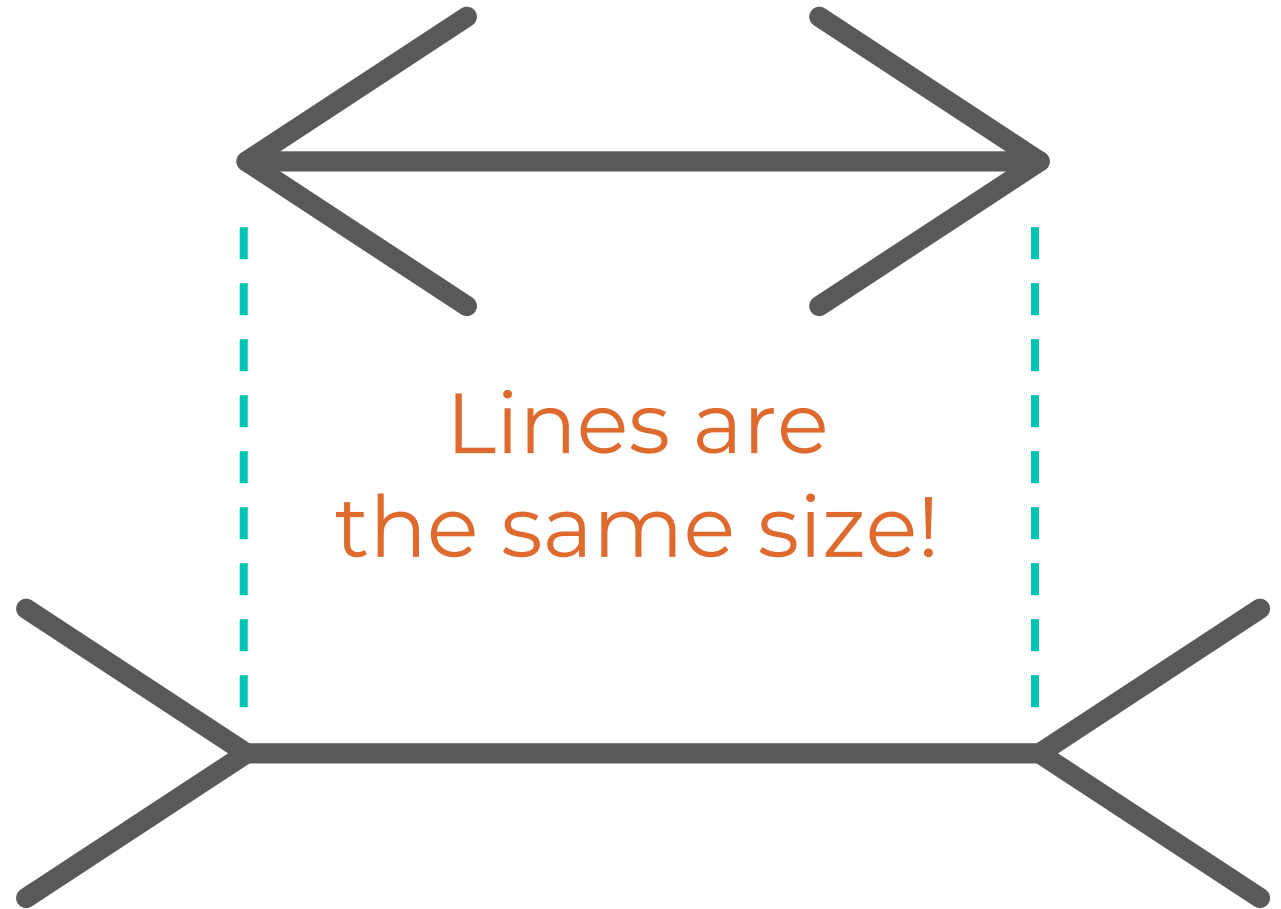
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# Which Line is Longer?

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The Müller-Lyer Illusion

**System 2**  
**Slow &**  
**Analytical**



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+



= “Predictably Irrational” Biases

# What is Behavioral Finance?

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## Traditional Finance...

- Both markets & investors are rational
- Investors have perfect self-control
- Investors are not confused by cognitive errors or information processing errors

## Behavioral Finance....

- Investors are treated as “normal” not “rational”
- Investors have imperfect self-control
- Investors are influenced by their own biases & make wrong decisions

# Biases are Emotional & Cognitive

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*Restraint Bias*

*Bias Blind Spot*

*Choice Supportive Bias*

*Loss Aversion*

*Hindsight Bias*

*Pareidolia*

*Bandwagon Effect*

*Semmelweis Reflex*

*Behavioral Confirmation Effect*

*Primacy Effect*

*Confirmation Bias*

*Hyperbolic Discounting*

*Overconfidence*

*Herding*

*Impact Bias*

*Dunning-Kruger Effect*

*Anchoring Bias*

*Status Quo Bias*

*Action Bias*

*Focusing Bias*

*Von Restorff Effect*

*Projection Bias*

*Authority Bias*

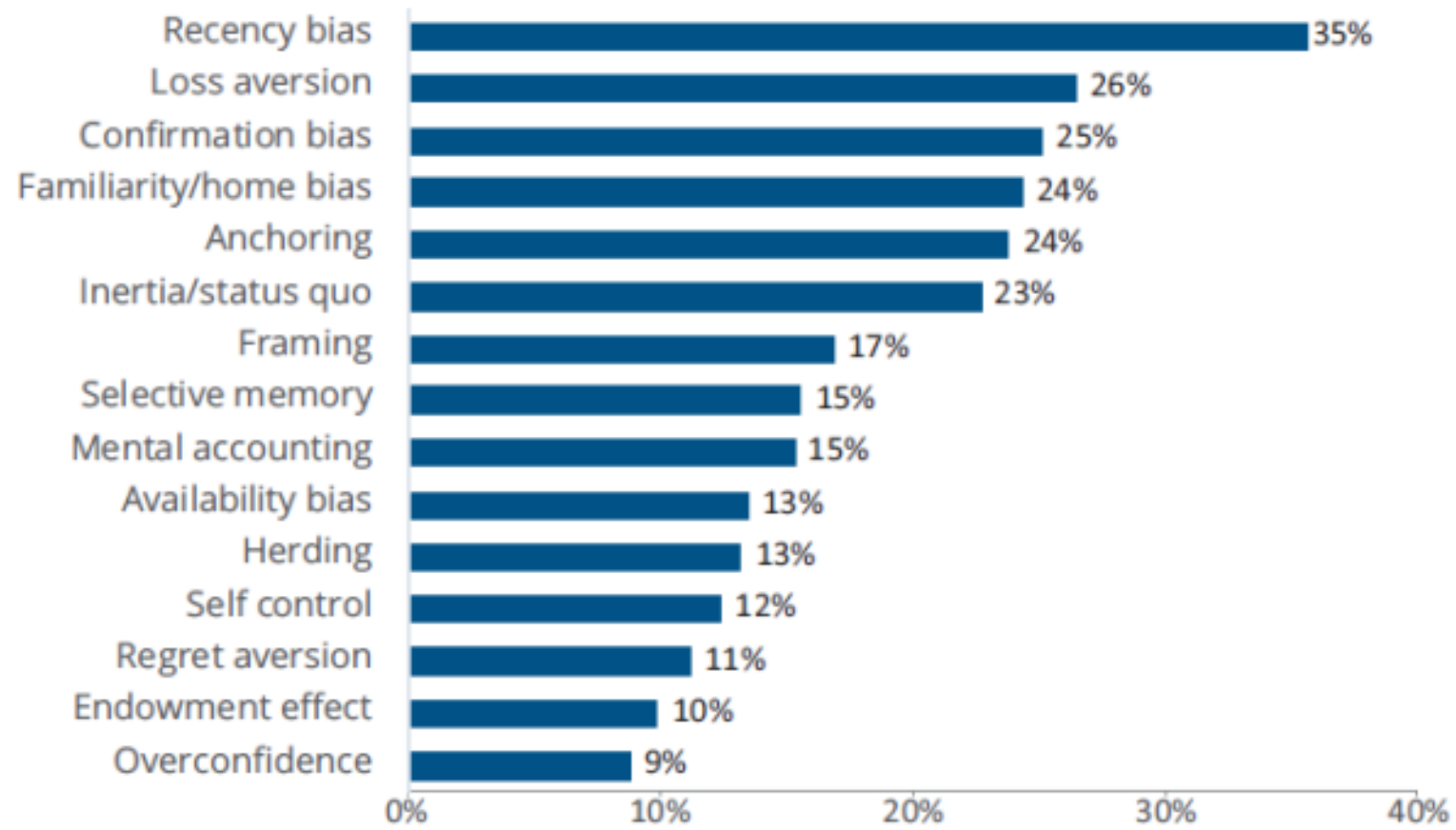
*Optimism Bias*

*Availability Cascade*

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# Some Biases More Common than Others

## Most Significant Behavioral Biases Affecting Client Investment Decisions



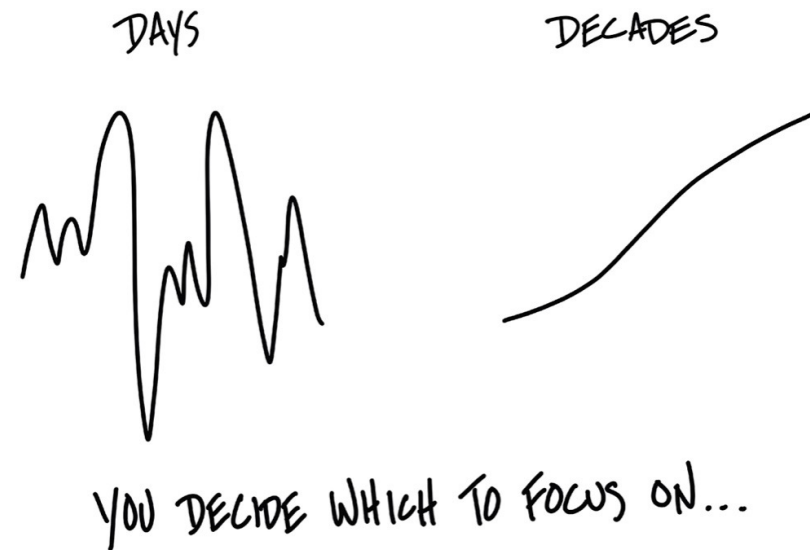
Source: Cerulli Associates, in partnership with the Investments & Wealth Institute (formerly IMCA). 2019

# Recency Bias

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Tendency to be easily influenced by recent news, events, or experiences



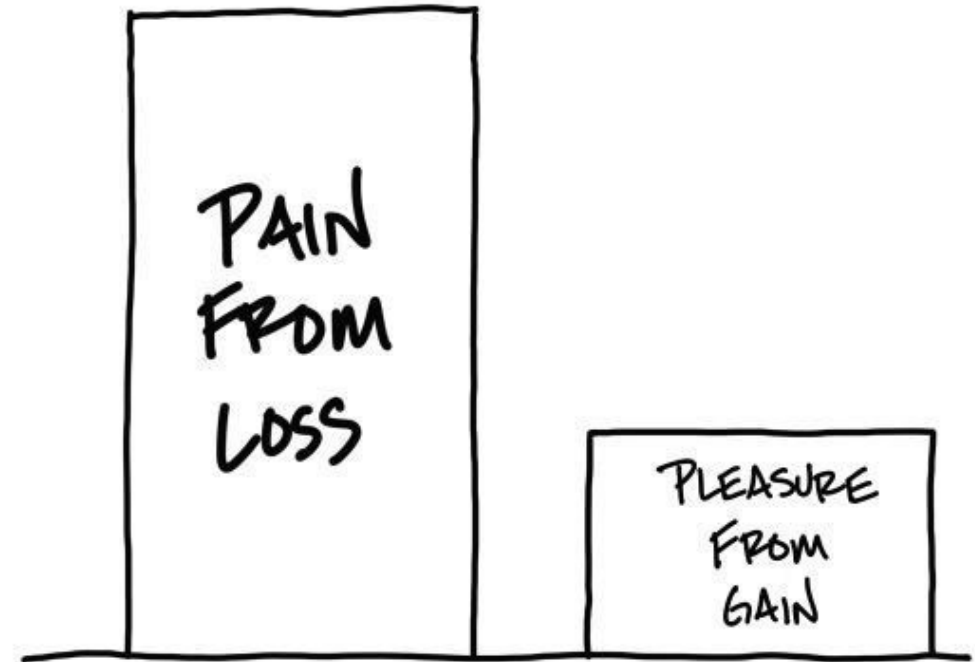
BEHAVIOR | GAP



# Loss Aversion

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Tendency to prefer avoiding losses vs. achieving gains. Often causes clients to accept less(or more) risk than they can tolerate



BEHAVIOR GAP

# Confirmation Bias

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Tendency to seek information that reinforces pre-existing beliefs, while ignoring contradictory information



# Familiarity/Home Bias

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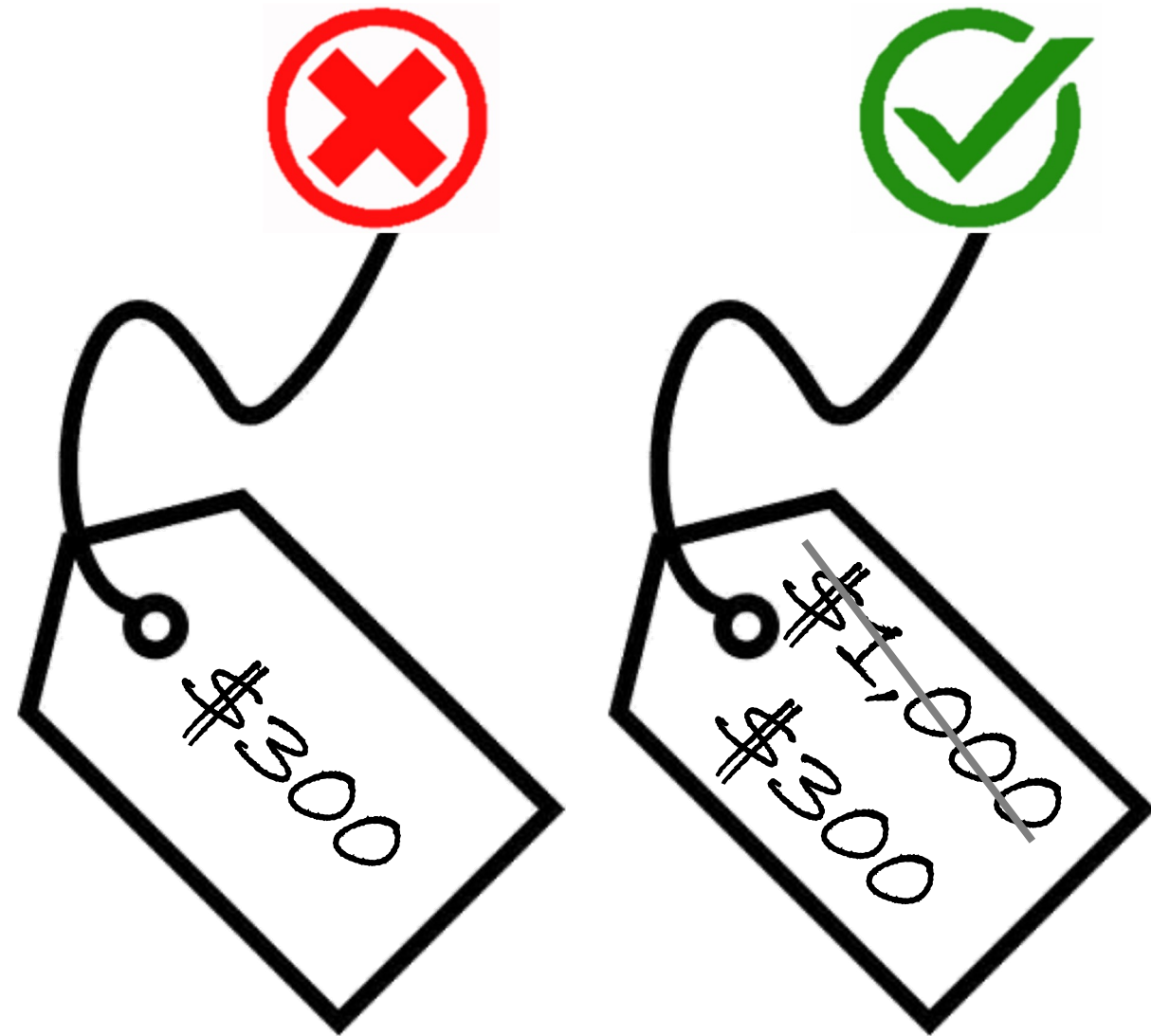
Tendency to make decisions based on our own or familiar experiences

~~Unknown~~

# Anchoring Bias

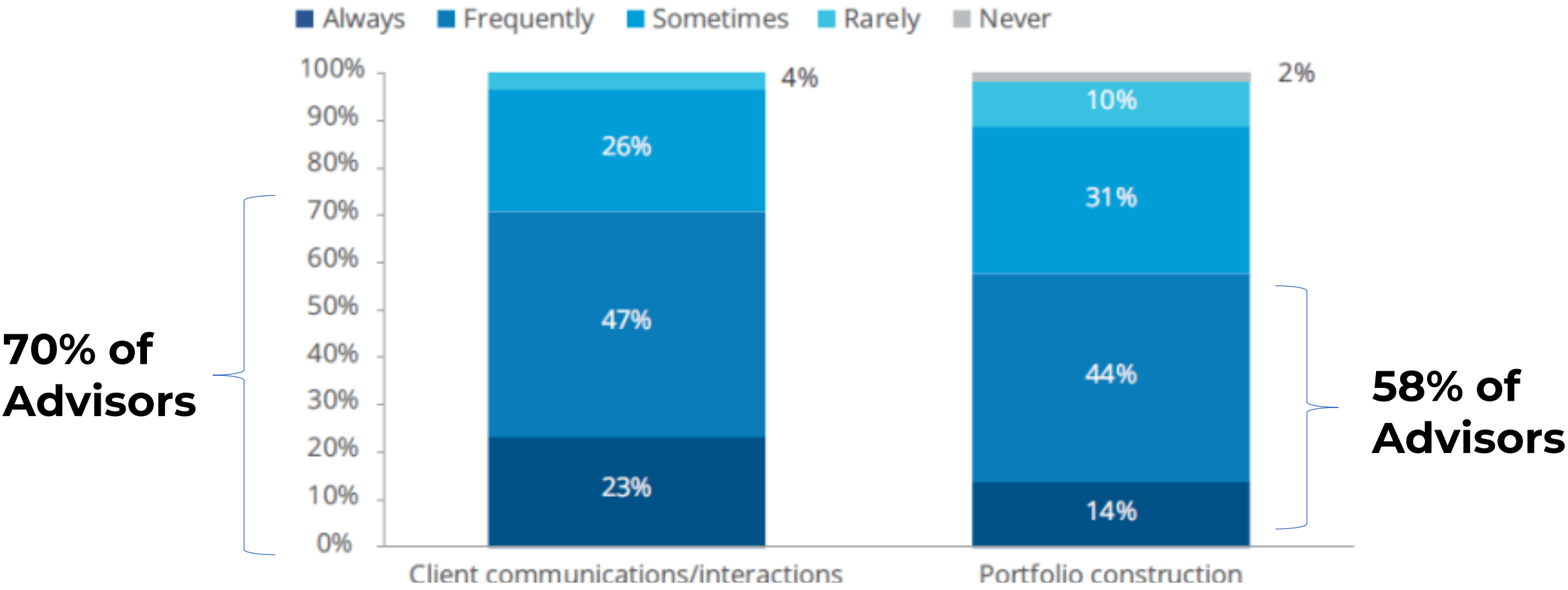
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Tendency to focus on specific reference point when making investment decisions



# Behavioral Advice Implementation

Many Advisors are Using Behavioral Approaches



Sources: Cerulli Associates, in partnership with the Investments & Wealth Institute (formerly IMCA) | Analyst Note: Respondents were asked how often they incorporate behavioral finance into their advisory practice with respect to client communications and portfolio construction. 2019



# Investments vs. Investor Outcomes

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**January 1, 2000 – December 31, 2009**

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S&P 500 Annualized Return: -1%

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CGM Focus Fund Annualized Return 18%

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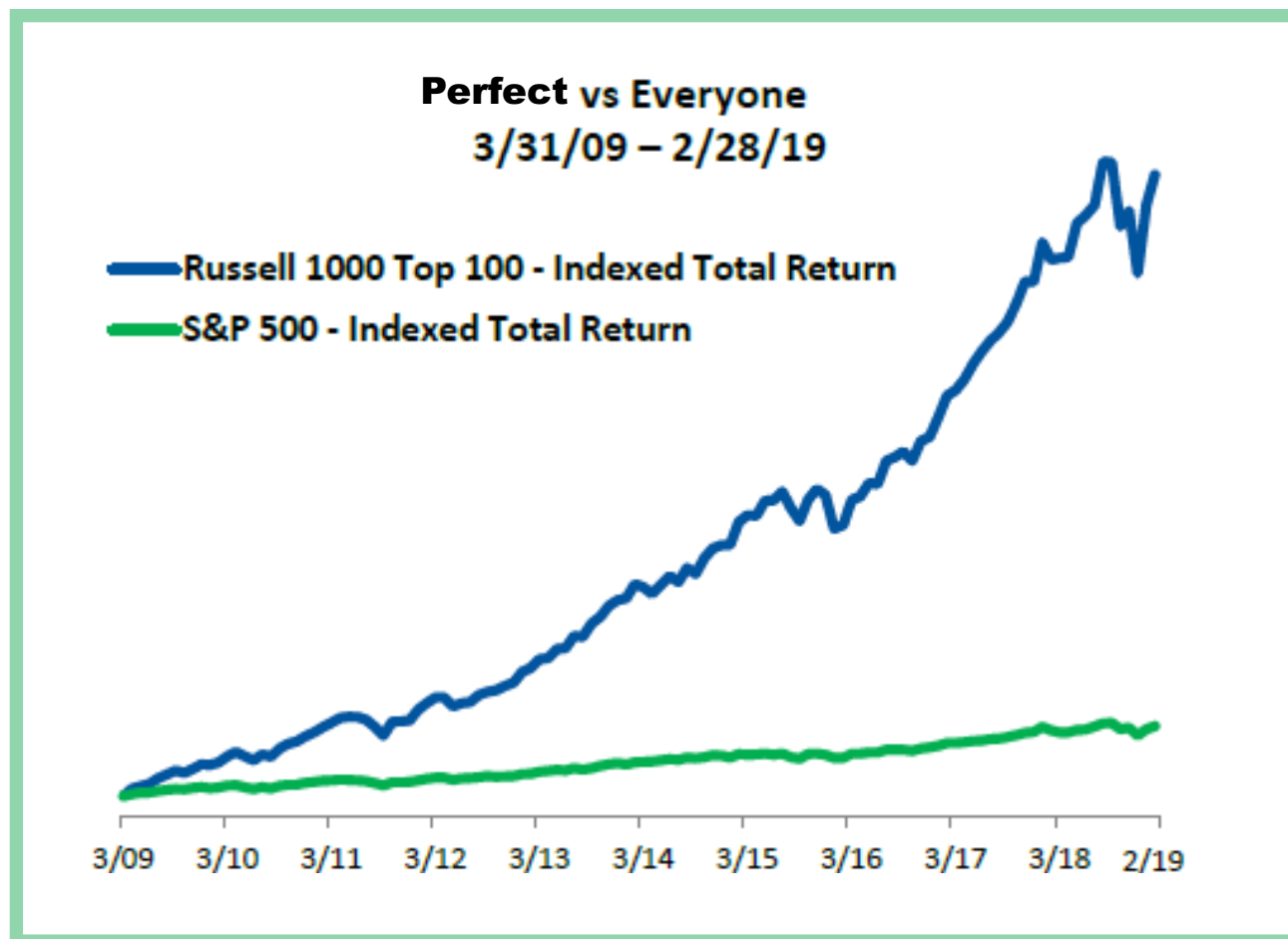
**Fortune Magazine, June 9, 2008**

**Source:** "Best Stock Fund of the Decade: CGM Focus," The Wall Street Journal, 12/31/2009,

# “Perfect” Portfolio of the Last Decade...

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... Suffered Big Declines

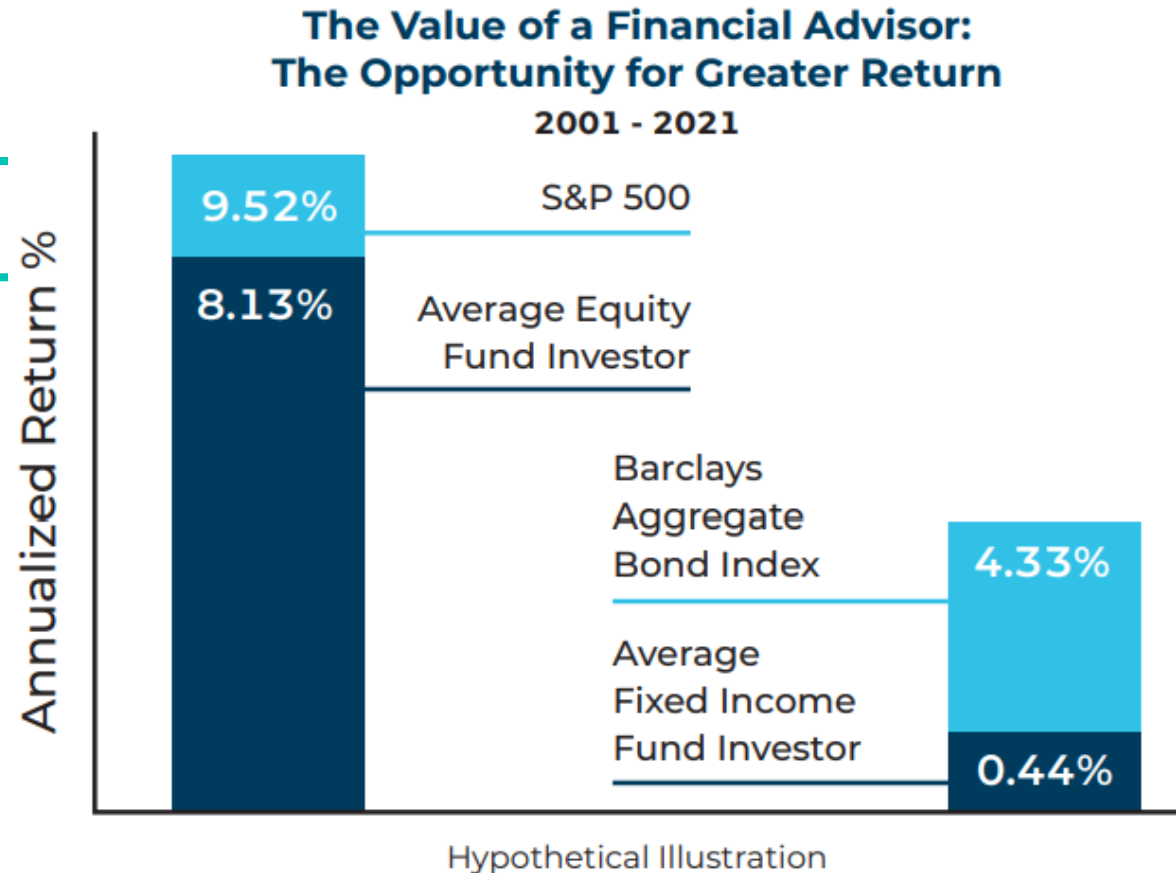
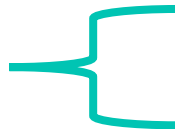


Comparing Stats				
Metric	CAGR	Standard Deviation	Sharpe Ratio	Worst Drawdown
Perfect Portfolio	54.23%	25.28%	1.84	-22.14%
Russell 1000	16.83%	13.13%	1.23	-17.07%
S&P 500	16.67%	12.9%	1.24	-16.26%

Source: Alpha Architect and Bloomberg, “The Perfect Bull Market Portfolio Might Have Blown Up Your Firm,” 3/8/19

# Your Critical Role as Advisor

- Ongoing Education
- Client Meetings
- Portfolio Selection
- Financial Planning



Past performance does not guarantee future results. For additional information regarding Symmetry Partners, the Dalbar study and the S&P 500 index, see the disclosure information at the end of presentation labeled Critical Role of the Advisor Disclosure

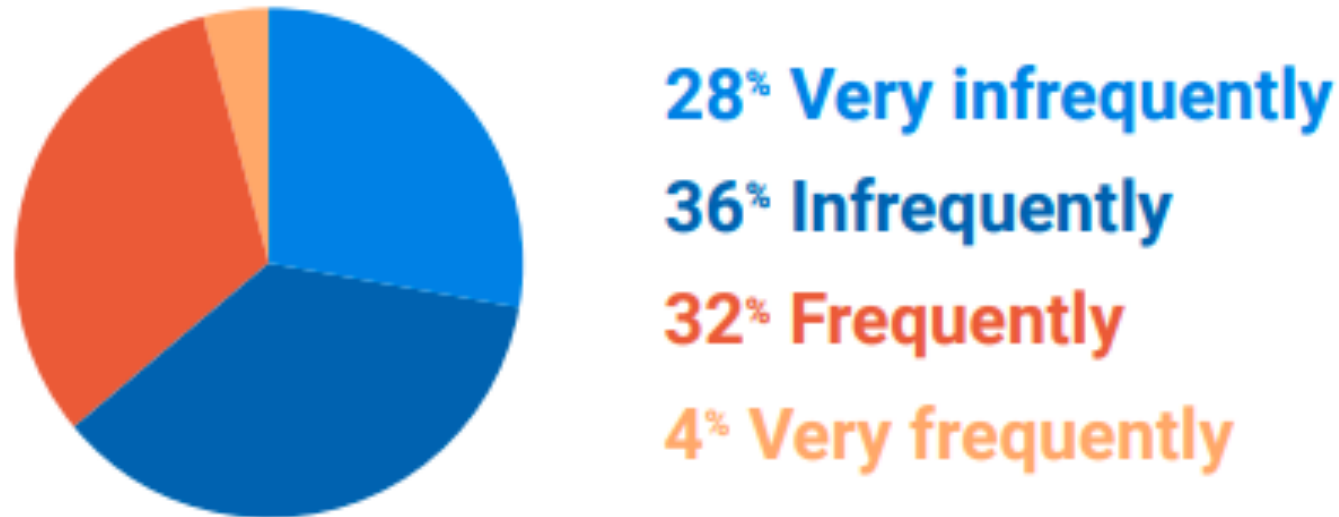
Source: "Quantitative Analysis of Investor Behavior, 2022" DALBAR, Inc. [www.dalbar.com](http://www.dalbar.com)

# Advisor Contact is Low

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## My Advisor contacts me...



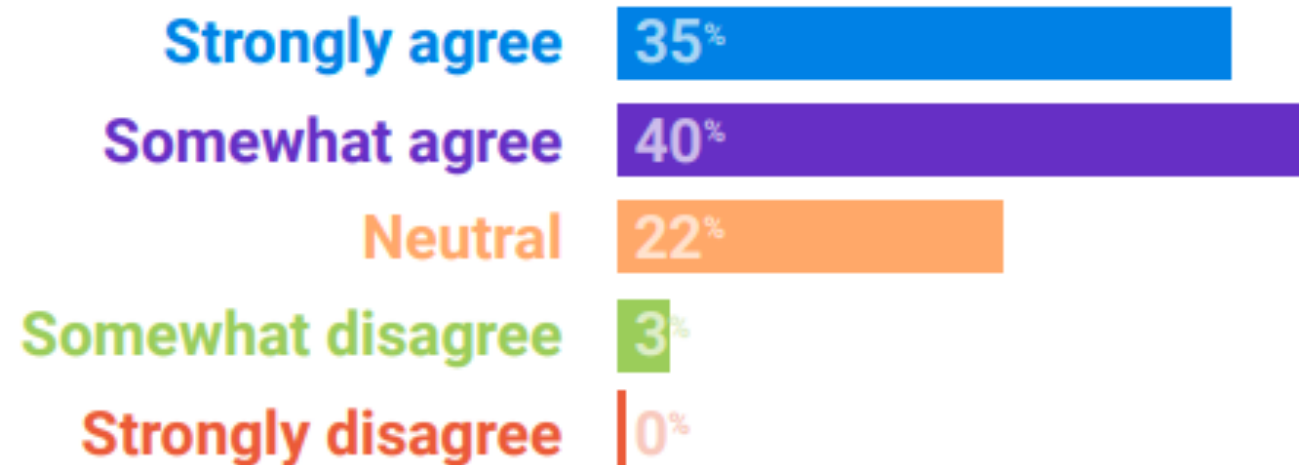
Source: *How Can Advisors Better Communicate With Clients?*, Y-Charts, 2019

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# Proactive Contact is Important

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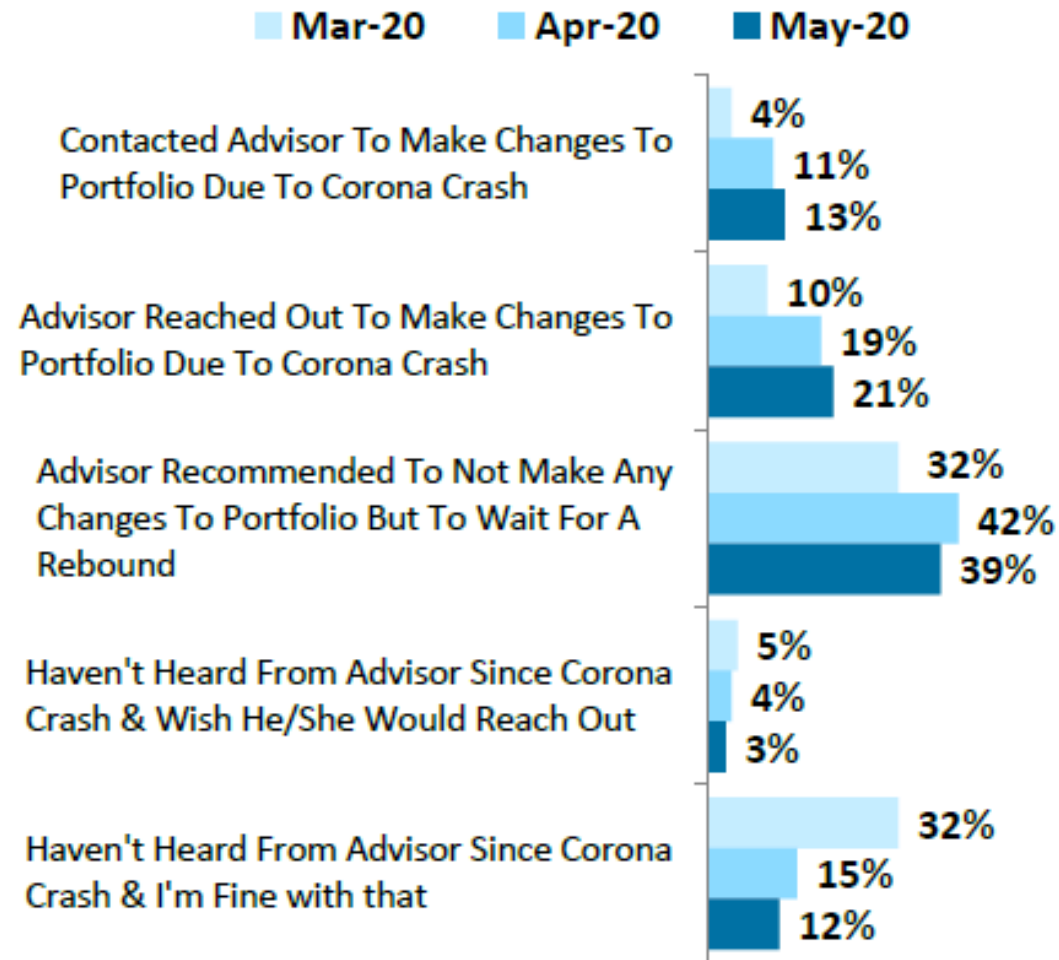
**It's important for my Financial Advisor anticipate questions I might have & reach out proactively...**



Source: *How Can Advisors Better Communicate With Clients?*, Y-Charts, 2019

# Advisor Contact During Corona Crash

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Each month @  
**40% of Advisors**  
did not proactively  
contact clients

Source: Spectrem Group, "Corona Crash: What Advisors Should Be Saying To Investors Now," March -May 2020.

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# Recent Downturns

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Are you saying something like this?

Wealth never disappears; it just shifts. I'm **telling my clients to be very defensive**. That includes **reducing their stock exposure considerably**, as well as **shifting the equities** they're invested in **to consumer staples and utilities**. In a downturn, people may not go on vacation, but they're certainly going to pay their light bill. Also **upping clients' allocation to cash and gold**-gold does well in this environment

*Ivory Johnson, CFP®, ChFC Delancey Wealth Management, LLC*

# Recent Downturns

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Or this?

My recommendation to clients is to **stay the course. Trust the plan.** Our financial plans are not contingent on the short-term swings in the markets. **We plan for volatility and help clients through all phases of accumulating, protecting and living on their assets.**

Clients in the accumulation phase should just keep buying. Those in retirement have enough “safe” or “risk off” assets to get them through the next five to 10 years without having to touch their riskier assets, like stocks. **For anyone who doesn’t have a trusted advisor to help them through volatile markets like we are now experiencing, I would say they need a plan at the very least.**

*David E. Barfield, CFP, Datapoint Financial Planning LLC*

<https://www.thinkadvisor.com/2022/06/21/what-advisors-are-telling-clients-about-buying-the-dip-advisors-advice/>



David Booth

The most important thing  
about an investment  
philosophy  
is that **you have one.**

# Investor Behavior

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By Lifecycle Stage

# Stages of Wealth Management

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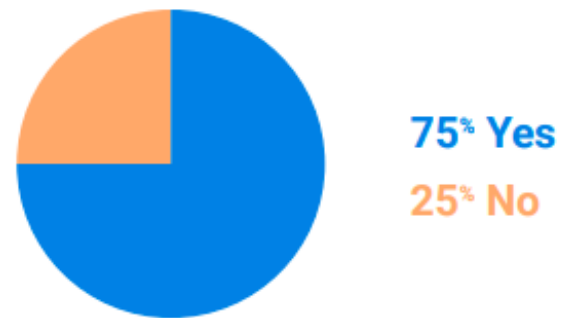


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# Age & Communications

## Relevant Info

**Would you like your Advisor to send you interesting statistics, visuals, and/or articles relevant to your portfolio?**



### Respondents Under 50



### Respondents Over 50



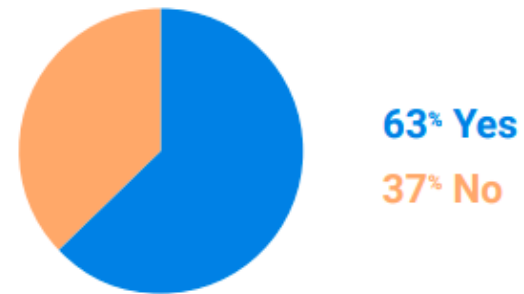
Source: *How Can Advisors Better Communicate With Clients?*, Y-Charts, 2019



# Age & Communications

Frequent & Personalized

**Would more frequent and/or personalized contact with your Advisor result in you having more confidence in your financial plan?**



## Respondents Under 50



## Respondents Over 50



Source: *How Can Advisors Better Communicate With Clients?*, Y-Charts, 2019

# Advisor Value Differs by Lifecycle

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Under age 40 Millennials care more about lifestyle and work/life balance.	Ages 40-64 Gen X is goal-oriented.	Ages 65+ Boomers are more conservative and focused on preservation.
Top 2 Most Important Value Statements for Each Generation		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• We help you make more informed and effective financial decisions...feel relieved, confident, self-assured and empowered—and good about your wealth</li><li>• We take great joy in helping clients attain the lifestyle they're striving for, maintain that lifestyle for the rest of their life and for generations to come</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• We help you reach your goals with tailored solutions that meet your needs</li><li>• We help you make more informed and effective financial decisions...feel relieved, confident, self-assured and empowered—and good about your wealth</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• We focus on capital preservation and income</li><li>• We are a registered investment advisor with a fiduciary duty to your interests</li></ul>

Source: Advisor Value Propositions: How Advisors Showcase Their Value to Investors—and What Investors Secretly Think, BNY Mellon Pershing, 2019

# Most Common Generational Biases

Millennials (>41)	Generation X (41 - 57)	Baby Boomers (57 - 75)	Silent Genera- tion (75+)
Framing	Recency bias	Anchoring	Familiarity/ home bias
Herding	Mental accounting	Loss aversion	Loss aversion
Confirmation bias	Confirmation bias	Overconfidence	Selective memory
Self control	Self control	Confirmation bias	Anchoring
Availability bias	Regret aversion	Mental accounting	Framing

Source: Cerulli Associates, in partnership with the Investments & Wealth Institute (formerly IMCA). 2019

# Growth/Accumulate Phase

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Millennials (>41)	Generation X (41 - 57)
Framing	Recency bias
Herding	Mental accounting
Confirmation bias	Confirmation bias
Self control	Self control
Availability bias	Regret aversion

## Results

- May believe the hype
- May play it too safe
- May act impulsively
- May buy or sell at the worst of times



# Growth/Accumulate Phase

Millennials (>41)	Generation X (41 - 57)
Framing	Recency bias
Herding	Mental accounting
Confirmation bias	Confirmation bias
Self control	Self control
Availability bias	Regret aversion



## Your Role

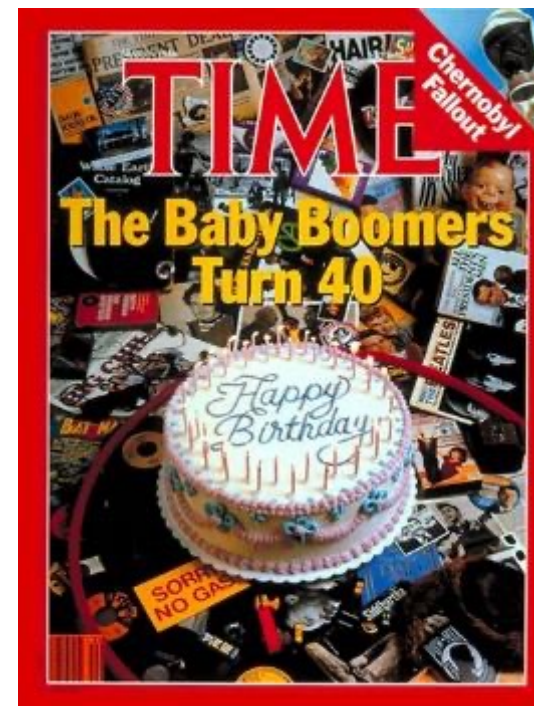
- Communicate about risk management techniques
- Advise against “what’s happening now” – emphasize long-term focus
- Pre-emptively coach against “following the crowd”



# Protect/Consolidate Phase

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Generation X (41 - 57)	Baby Boomers (57 - 75)
Recency bias	Anchoring
Mental accounting	Loss aversion
Confirmation bias	Overconfidence
Self control	Confirmation bias
Regret aversion	Mental accounting



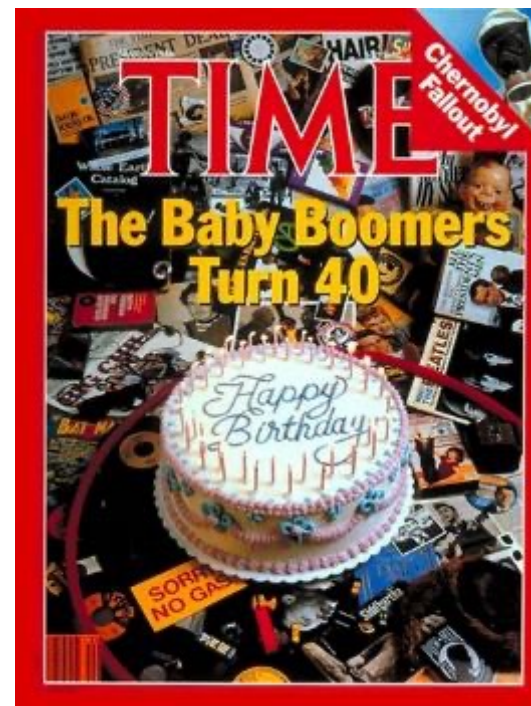
## Results

- May have unrealistic expectations of market returns they can achieve in their relatively short investing time frame.
- May assume too much risk given their wealth and their goals
- May not take enough risk given their goals

# Protect/Consolidate Phase

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Generation X (41 - 57)	Baby Boomers (57 - 75)
Recency bias	Anchoring
Mental accounting	Loss aversion
Confirmation bias	Overconfidence
Self control	Confirmation bias
Regret aversion	Mental accounting



## Your Role

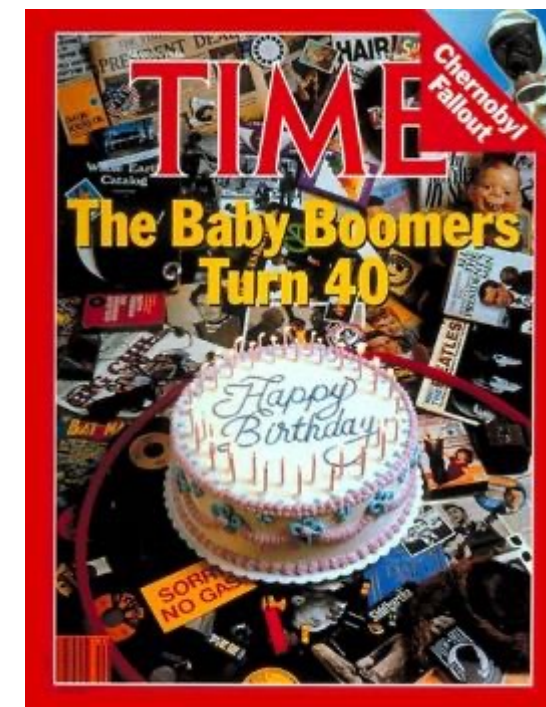
- Coach against taking unnecessary risks – help client envision comfortable, realistic retirement
- Where appropriate, discuss need for more risk vs. tradeoffs
- Focus on client's long-term plan



# Distribute/Spend Phase

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Baby Boomers (57 - 75)	Silent Generation (75+)
Anchoring	Familiarity/ home bias
Loss aversion	Loss aversion
Overconfidence	Selective memory
Confirmation bias	Anchoring
Mental accounting	Framing



## Results

- “Out of date” plan or investment philosophy might have served them well to date, but no longer be appropriate
- May play it too safe in regards to “Risk” given rising costs and perhaps longer life expectancy than originally planned

# Distribute/Spend Phase

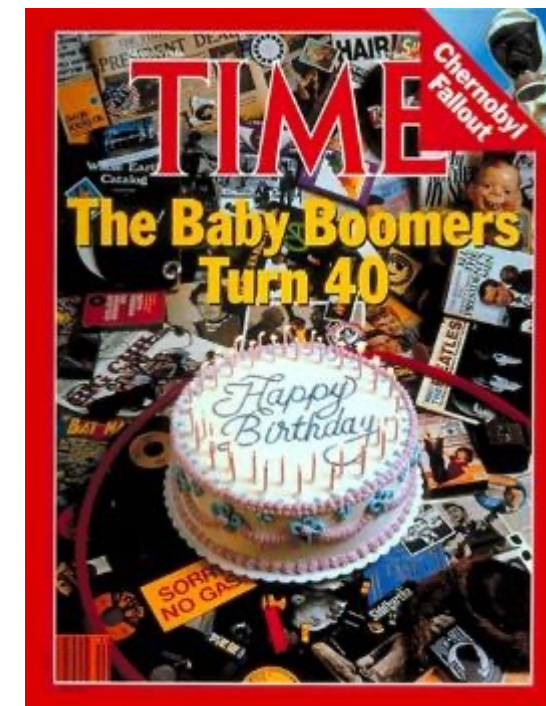
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Baby Boomers (57 - 75)	Silent Generation (75+)
Anchoring	Familiarity/ home bias
Loss aversion	Loss aversion
Overconfidence	Selective memory
Confirmation bias	Anchoring
Mental accounting	Framing



## Your Role

- Communicate about changing trends and risk of outliving one's assets – encourage allocation adjustments if called for.
- Coach against fear associated with making a wrong decision which can be associated with too many choices



# Age & Investment Decisions

## The Science

- Older (75+) investors hold **less risky portfolios**, exhibit stronger preference for **diversification**, trade **less** frequently, & exhibit **weaker behavioral biases**...This reflect greater investing knowledge
- However, financial literacy scores **decline about 1% annually after age 60**, but **confidence in decision-making does not decline** with age
- Older investors' **investment skills deteriorates sharply around age 70**. They earn **about 3-5% lower annual return** on a risk-adjusted return basis.

### Old Age and the Decline in Financial Literacy

**Abstract:** We investigate whether knowledge of basic concepts essential to effective financial choice declines after age 60. Consistent with prior studies of cognitive decline in old age, we find that financial literacy scores decline by about 1% each year after age 60. Results from regressions by respondent groups and financial literacy topic areas suggest that the decline is not related to cohort effects or differences in gender or educational attainment. Confidence in financial decision making abilities does not decline with age. Increasing confidence and reduced abilities can explain poor credit and investment choices by older respondents.

JEL: D14 (Personal Finance), D12 (Consumer Economics: Empirical Economics)  
Keywords: Aging, Financial Literacy, Cognitive Ability, Household Finance

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### DO OLDER INVESTORS MAKE BETTER INVESTMENT DECISIONS?

George M. Korniotis and Alok Kumar\*

**Abstract** – This paper examines the investment decisions of older individual investors. We find that older and experienced investors are more likely to follow “rules of thumb” that reflect greater investment knowledge. However, older investors are less effective in applying their investment knowledge and exhibit worse investment skill, especially if they are less educated, earn lower income, and belong to minority racial/ethnic groups. Overall, the adverse effects of aging dominate the positive effects of experience. These results indicate that older investors’ portfolio decisions reflect greater knowledge about investing but investment skill deteriorates with age due to the adverse effects of cognitive aging.  
(JEL D14, G11, J14)

#### I. Introduction

The older population in the United States is growing at a dramatic pace and it is also becoming more diverse in terms of its racial and ethnic composition.<sup>1</sup> Because of this growth in the proportion of older people, there has been heightened interest in understanding their post-

\*Korniotis: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; Kumar: McCombs School of Business, University of Texas at Austin. We would like to thank two anonymous referees, Warren Bailey, Robert Battalio, Jeff Bergstrom, Sudheer Chava, George Constantinides, Shane Corwin, Tom Cosimano, Alex Edmans, Joe Egan, Xavier Gabaix, John Griffin, David Hirshleifer, Roger Huang, Mark Hulbert, Zoran Ivkovich, Jerry Langley, Souya Lim, Tim Loughran, Alex Michaelides, Fred Mitchell, David Ng, David Pearce, Jim Poterba, Paul Schultz, Bob Shiller, John Stiver, Paul Tetlock, Stathis Tompaolis, Mitch Warachka, Mark Watson (the editor), Frank Ye, Eduardo Zambano, Margaret Zhu, and seminar participants at Notre Dame, University of Amsterdam, NHH Bergen, BI Norwegian School of Management, and University of Cyprus for helpful discussions and valuable comments. In addition, we would like to thank Ramar Simonson for making the investor data available to us and Brad Barber and Terrance Odean for answering numerous questions about the investor database. We are responsible for all remaining errors and omissions. This paper previously circulated under the title “Does Investment Skill Decline due to Cognitive Aging or Improve with Experience?”.

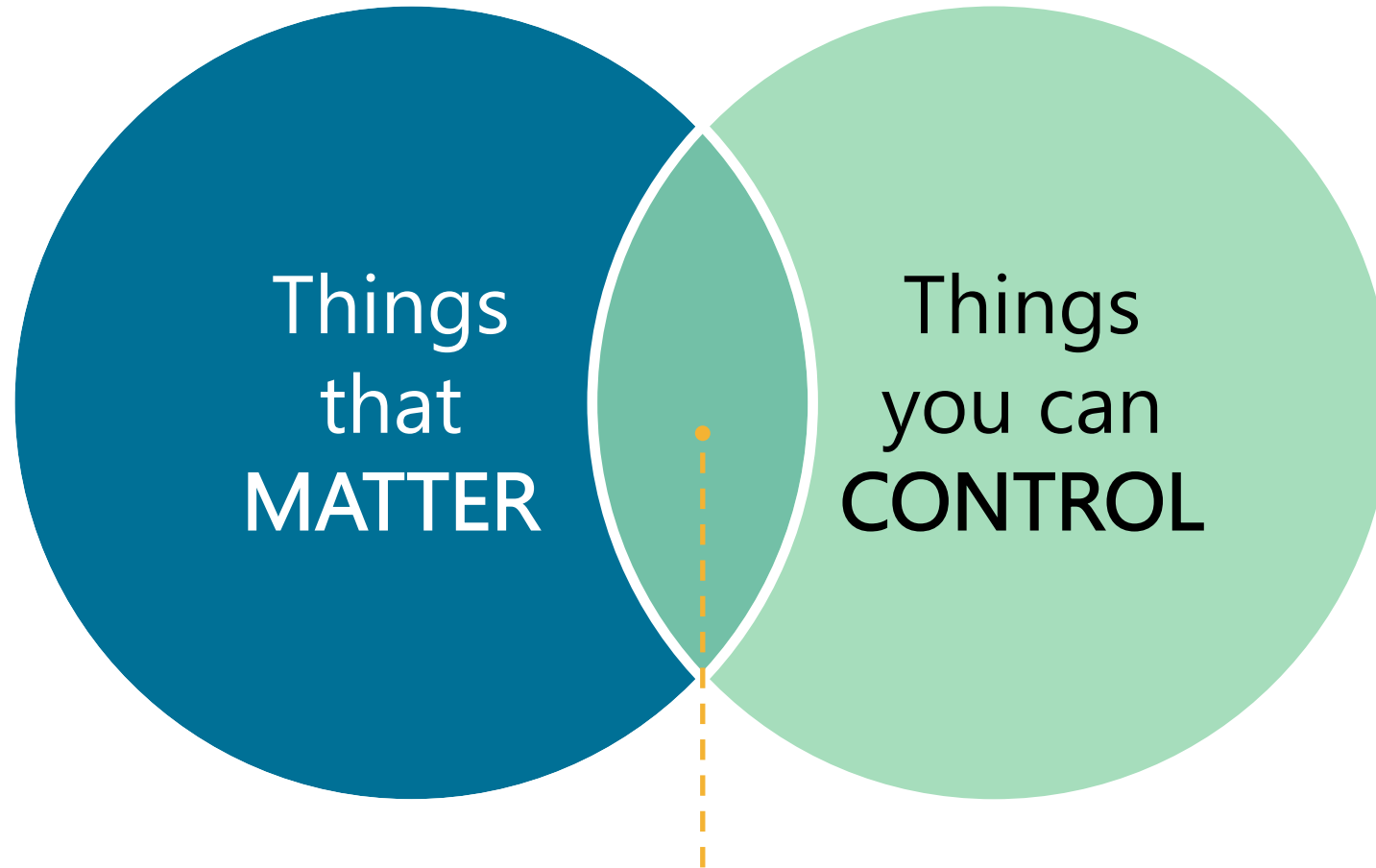
Source: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/michaelcannivet/2019/01/26/how-investing-ability-changes-with-age/?sh=438176c37f43>

# Behavioral Bias Mitigation

## Most Effective Techniques



Source: Cerulli Associates, in partnership with the Investments & Wealth Institute (formerly IMCA). 2019



What you should FOCUS on



# Benefits of Behavioral Approach



Source: Cerulli Associates, in partnership with the Investments & Wealth Institute (formerly IMCA). 2019



Nick Murray

We will never be allowed to charge enough for **first-rate planning** and **behavioral coaching**.

While anything we charge for timing and selection is too much, **because we can't consistently deliver them.**





# Thank You

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**Andrea Loin**

Associate Director, Marketing

Email: [aloin@symmetrypartners.com](mailto:aloin@symmetrypartners.com)

"Scrappy," the Symmetry bull is a symbol of our firm's belief in the long-term power of markets.

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## Disclosures

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Source: "Quantitative Analysis of Investor Behavior, 2019," DALBAR, Inc. [www.dalbar.com](http://www.dalbar.com)

Equity benchmark performance and systematic equity investing examples are represented by the Standard & Poor's 500 Composite Index, an unmanaged index of 500 common stocks generally considered representative of the U.S. stock market. Indexes do not take into account the fees and expenses associated with investing, and individuals cannot invest directly in any index. Past performance cannot guarantee of future results.

Average equity investor performance results are calculated using data supplied by the Investment Company Institute. DALBAR is an independent, Boston-based financial research firm. Investor returns are represented by the change in total mutual fund assets after excluding sales, redemptions and exchanges. This method of calculation captures realized and unrealized capital gains, dividends, interest, trading costs, sales charges, fees, expenses and any other costs. After calculating investor returns in dollar terms, two percentages are calculated for the period examined: Total investor return rate and annualized investor return rate. Total return rate is determined by calculating the investor return dollars as a percentage of the net of the sales, redemptions and exchanges for each period.

Indices are unmanaged. Investors cannot directly invest in an index. Indexes have no fees. Historical performance results for indexes generally do not reflect the deduction of transaction and/or custodial charges or investment management fees, the incurrence of which have the effect of decreasing historical performance results. Actual performance for client accounts may differ materially from index portfolios.