

JULEX CAPITAL

Worst common mistakes made by DIY investors

Rob Brown, PhD, CFA

Julex Capital Advisory Board Member, Website www.robrownonline.com



40 Grove Street, Suite 140, Wellesley, MA 02482

Phone 781-489-5398

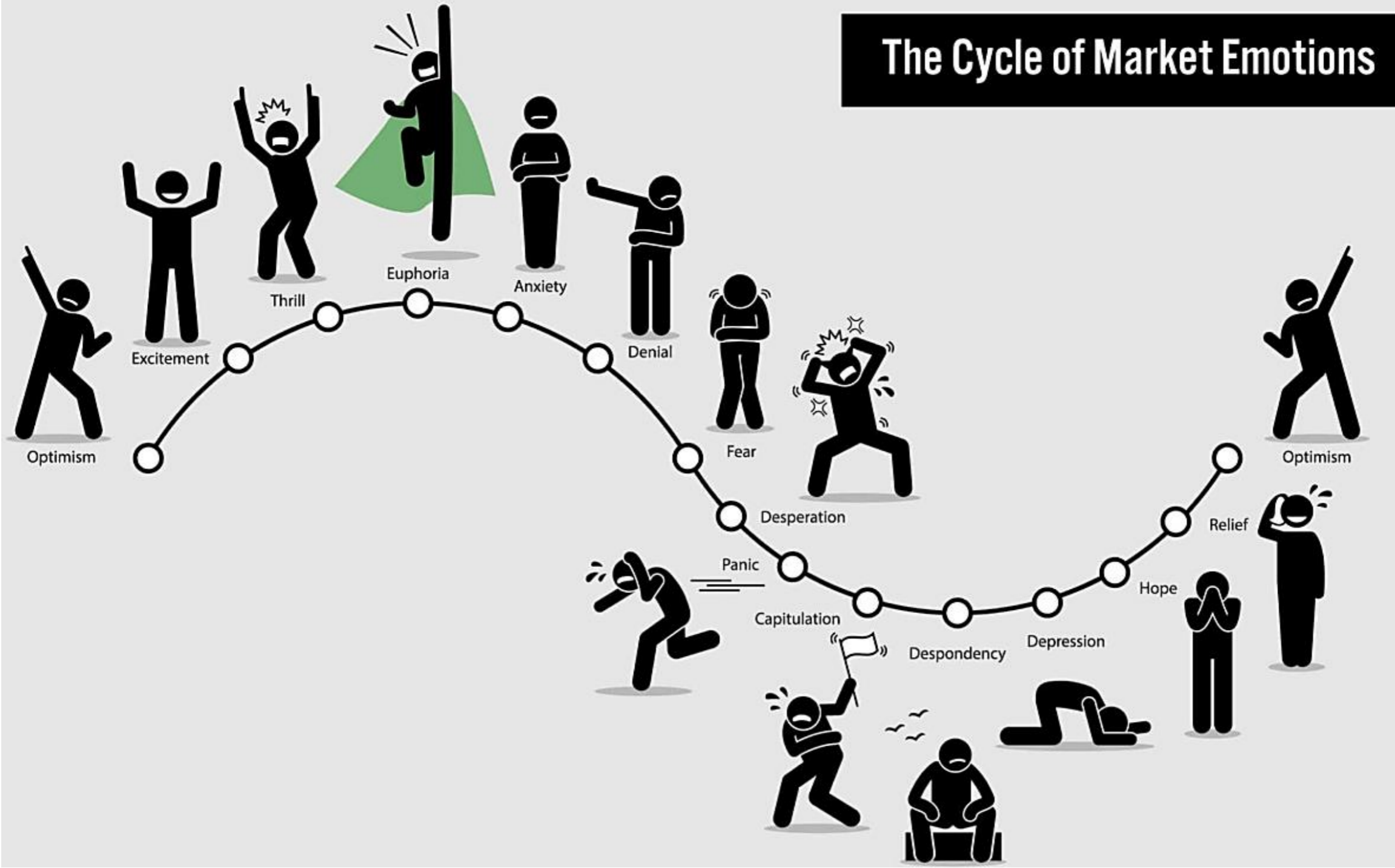
Email info@julexcapital.com

Web www.julexcapital.com

Why DIY investing doesn't work

- Numbers - Prove that it doesn't
- Access - DIY folk lack access
- Industry - Encourages DIY folk to focus on all the wrong things
- Nature of Change - Once every 50 year directional change
- Experience and training - What DIY folk lack
- Behavioral bias - We're all human
- Retirement years - Facing a different set of powerful issues

The Cycle of Market Emotions



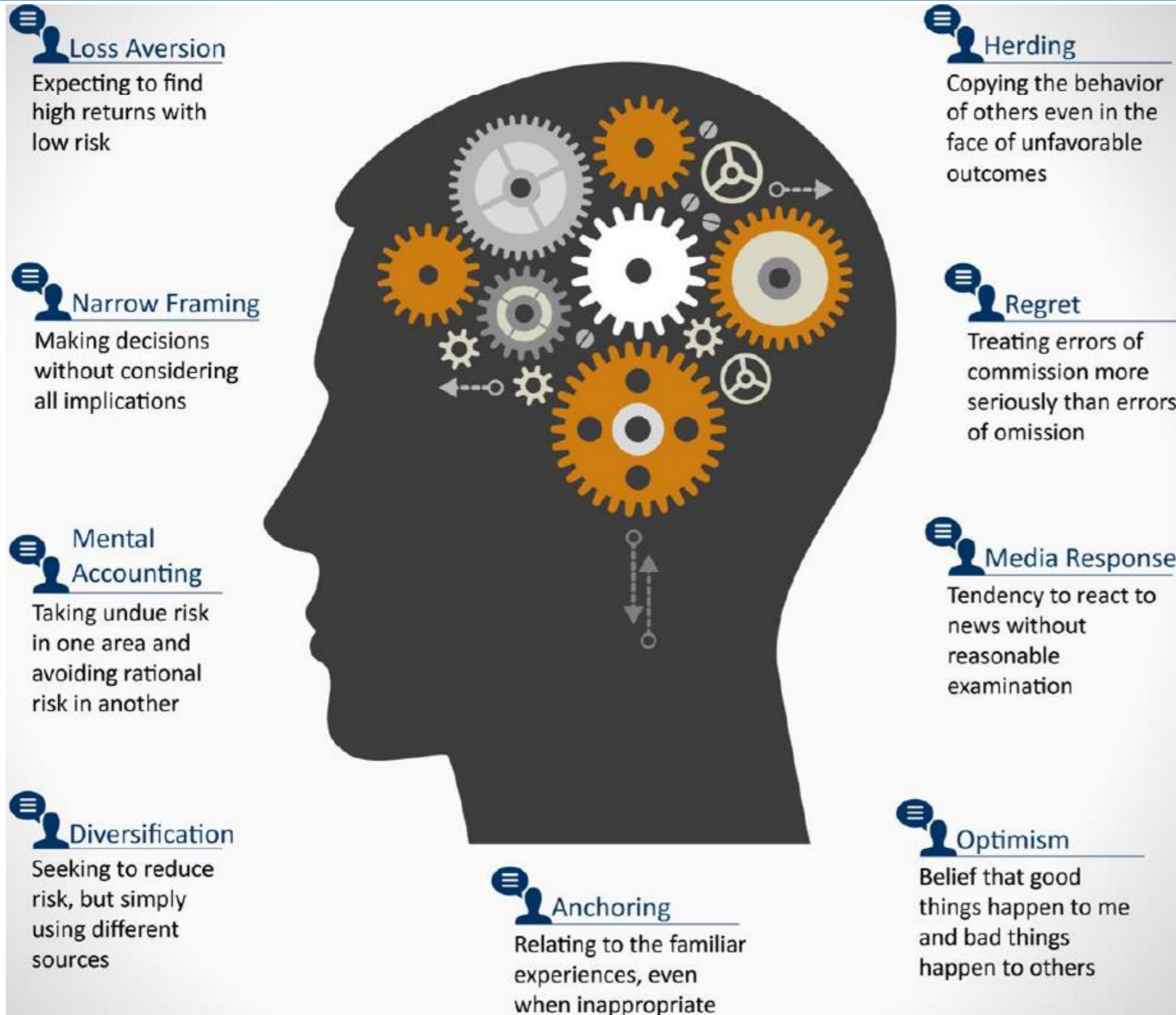
Trend chasing

Believe one can invest in the past

Recency

Recent success decides future decisions

Investing behavioral biases - Nine most common



Loss aversion

Irrational risk avoidance

Diversification

Not understanding the source of risk reduction

Media response

Listening to the news

Narrow framing

Restricting your information

Anchoring

Tying yourself to an initial perspective

Regret

Would of, could of, should of

Mental accounting

Treating different sources differently

Optimism

Overconfidence and lack of humility

Herding

Following the crowd

Worst commonly made mistakes

That we seem to make again, and again, and again

- How organize
- Behavioral bias **vs** lack of training and experience (deep professional gravitas)
- Greatest damage results from errors made due too **behavioral bias**
 - Often . . . are life changing, can never be recovered from, put one on a different path
- Those due to **lack of experience/training** are different
 - Tend to just be a slow grind
 - Continually reducing returns each and every year by a modest amount (but a huge sum over the long-run)

Mistakes due to behavioral bias

For the most part

The two can never be entirely separated . . . since one is a partial cure for the other

Mistakes due to behavior bias

- Patience
- Get rich quick schemes
- Knockout risk
- Herding
- Home bias
- Investing in the past
- Liquid alts
- Retirement DIY investing
- The “Age of Disinformation”
- Painting everything with the same brush
- Inability to let go of a recent winner

- Lack of required patience
- Failing to give the investment the time it needs to germinate, sprout, grow, mature, and be successfully harvested

- Falling for that next get rich quick scheme
- Every era has them
- Florida land - 1920s
- Clicks over bricks - 2000
- Crypto, SPACs, meme stocks, NTFs
- Cathy Wood

- Get a seriously bad 12-month return
- Can't withstand the emotional pain of that loss
- You bail out

- Identifying your preferred herd
- Joining them
- Running with the herd

- Doing what's popular

- You just want to gain approval . . . and be one of the cool kids

- **Overweighting what's**
 - Familiar
 - Comfortable
 - In close proximity

- **Irrationally thinking the U.S. offers a superior risk/return ratio**
 - Doing so, requires the assumption that markets are inefficient and don't work
 - If this were true . . . why would you invest in them?

- Pick investment manager based on who did best
- Select asset mix because it did well since Sep 1981
- Wait to buy until after it's gone up . . . then wait to sell until after it's gone down

- Falling for the enticing well-told stories about how you can have it all
- *“All you need to succeed is use our s”*
- **The story of liquid alts**
 - Full perfect liquidity
 - Zero correlation
 - Return in up markets and return in down markets
 - A new asset category
 - Bringing to your clients what had previously only been available to the Harvard University endowment and the Rockefeller family

- Spousal handoff when one passes
- Shrinking network successful investing needs an “expanding network”
- Cognitive decline
- Change is difficult . . . wait too long and can’t pull it off
- Better use for your time

- Today, we’re inundated, buried with data . . . but mostly just noise
- Failure to ignore
 - Common media
 - Noise
 - Nonsense or irrelevant talk

Painting everything with the same brush

- Mutual funds, ETFs, individual stocks, annuities, bank CDs, bond term funds
- One is not better than the other
- They all have their place, they all have their best use
- The key is to understand that best application . . . and consider all of them

Inability to let go of a recent winner

- Classic mistake resulting from Recency Bias
- Because it was a winner in the past . . . you feel it will be a winner in the future
- Inability to let go of winners

Mistakes due to lack of adequate training/experience

For the most part

The two can never be entirely separated . . . since one is a partial cure for the other

Mistakes due to lack of adequate training/experience

- Ignoring price
- Cost or price
- Taxes
- Risk/time mismatch
- Structure of the investment industry
- Liquidity
- Objective
- Using individual bonds
- Confusing alpha and beta
- Failing to understand how markets work
- Politics

- Price does matter
- **Classic examples, buying**
 - TIPS bonds today because you want inflation protection
 - 10-year U.S. Treasury bond because you want default protection
 - Tech stocks in 2000
 - Housing in 2007

- One of the criteria to consider when selecting which index fund to use is cost
- Why? . . . because an index fund is a commodity

- Question . . .
 - Is your financial advisor a commodity?
 - Is a successful active investment manager a commodity?

- Price is only relevant in the absence of value
- Don't let prospects/client think you're like an index fund

- Letting the tax-tail wage the dog
- Which is more important to you?
 - Make a profit
 - Minimize your taxes
- In the long-run tax minimization makes a huge difference
- In the short-run it's a irrelevant distraction

- Failure to match how much time you've got (or have given the investment)
- With . . .
 - The type of investment you're using
 - The level of risk you've taken
- Old Chinese proverb
 - *If you have one year, plant rice. If you have ten years, plant trees. If you have one hundred years, educate children*

- Failure to adequately understand how the investment industry works
- It's there to make money from you . . . not for you
- Industry's two greatest strengths
 - Identifying a mispricing, exploiting it for great gain, and thereby eliminating the mispricing
 - Making up and delivering enticing stories
- Misleading you into DIY investing

- Most investors are irrational when it comes to liquidity
- They demand more than they need
 - Sacrificing considerable return
- But the opposite is also not uncommon . . . not maintaining sufficient liquidity
 - Then demanding liquidity at the worst possible instant, and being severely hurt

- Lack of clearly defined objective
- Inconstant, continually mutating objective
- Multi-dimensional objective with numerous internal contradictions and inconsistencies
- Disconnected from life-needs . . . e.g.: “best the S&P 500”
- Confusing wants and needs
 - Needs . . . generally define the specific objectives of a best-lived, life-long financial journey
 - Wants . . . generally play to your emotional devils

- Just criminal
- Accepting a large level of additional risk with no offsetting benefit
- Additional risks
 - Liquidity
 - Idiosyncratic
 - Default
 - Pricing
- It's impossible to adequately diversify
- Trade costs are horrific and generally well hidden
- The most interesting and useful areas of fixed-income aren't even available . . . forcing you into the least rewarding corners
- Individual bond portfolios are an anachronism from a dark past

- Incredibly common
- “Don’t confuse brilliance and a bull market”
- Example
 - Bond manager
 - Put up 9.5% annualized since Sep 1981
 - With remarkable consistency
 - Falsely erroneously conclude that they’re brilliant
 - When in fact this manager actually lost you an average -25bps per annum
 - The returns were all attributable to the bull market on bonds
 - And when the bond market reverses . . . This “investment” will be unusually tragic

- Not understanding that investment markets are
- In the **long-run**
 - Weighing machines
- In the **short-run**
 - Voting machines
 - Think of the famous “Keynesian Beauty Contest”

- Letting one's political views to guide or influence their investment decisions
- We've got 100 years of rock-solid data on this
- Investment managers who've based their investment decisions on political views fail
- The behavior of U.S. stock and bond markets is unrelated to political control of the legislature and/or administration
- Except in rare and unusual circumstances

Advisor value added

Just how much does the advisor save the client by preventing mistakes and behavioral bias?

- **External** . . . Dalbar or Cerulli Associates
- **Internal** . . . when an organization has the client data
- **Survey** . . . Vanguard, Envestnet, Dimensional, Morningstar
- My understanding is that the number is solidly between 200bps and 300bps
- And that's actually pretty easy to understand
- Given just how much damage is done by some of these mistakes

- How do they make their selection
- Who is quoting the lowest **fee**
- Who is showing me the hottest **past performance** numbers
- Who will **beat the markets** by the greatest amount
- Who **wines and dines** me the best

Maybe . . . clients would be best served by . . .

- Basing their selection of a financial advisor on . . .
- Which advisor will do the best job of
 - Eliminating behavioral biases (**both** mine and theirs)
 - Preventing the types of mistakes just mentioned
- The data says . . . clients would be best served by such an approach

For more information contact



Jeff Megar, CFA
Email jeff.megar@julexcapital.com
Office 781-772-1378



Liam Flaherty
Email liam.flaherty@julexcapital.com
Office 781-489-5398

The end of an era (Sep 1981 - Oct 2021)

So, what's next?

Friday

February 11th

11:00 a.m. EASTERN

All data and statistics were provided by Global Financial Data, Inc. (unless otherwise indicated in the exhibit)

This information in this presentation is for the purpose of information exchange. This is not a solicitation or offer to buy or sell any security. You must do your own due diligence and consult a professional investment advisor before making any investment decisions. The use of a proprietary technique, model or algorithm does not guarantee any specific or profitable results. Past performance is not indicative of future returns. The performance data presented are gross returns, unless otherwise noted.

The risk of loss in trading securities can be substantial. You should therefore carefully consider whether such trading is suitable for you in light of your financial condition. All information posted is believed to come from reliable sources. We do not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information made available and therefore will not be liable for any losses incurred.

Some part of the investment performance shown is HYPOTHETICAL. It is based on the back tests of historical data. Hypothetical performance results have many inherent limitations, some of which are described below. No representation is being made that any account will or is likely to achieve profits or losses similar to those shown. In fact, there are frequently sharp differences between hypothetical performance results and the actual results subsequently achieved by any particular trading program.

One of the limitations of hypothetical performance results is that they are generally prepared with the benefit of hindsight. In addition, hypothetical trading does not involve financial risk, and no hypothetical trading record can completely account for the impact of financial risk in actual trading. For example, the ability to withstand losses or adhere to a particular trading program in spite of trading losses are material points which can also adversely affect actual trading results. There are numerous other factors related to the markets in general or to the implementation of any specific trading program which cannot be fully accounted for in the presentation of hypothetical performance results and all of which can adversely affect actual trading results.

The composition of a benchmark index may not reflect the manner in which a Julex portfolio is constructed in relation to expected or achieved returns, investment holdings, portfolio guidelines, restrictions, sectors, correlations, concentrations, volatility, or tracking error targets, all of which are subject to change over time.

No representation or warranty is made to the reasonableness of the assumptions made or that all assumptions used to construct the performance provided have been stated or fully considered.