CHAPTER 9 Behavioral Finance and Technical Analysis

9.1 THE BEHAVIORAL CRITIQUE

Behavioral Finance

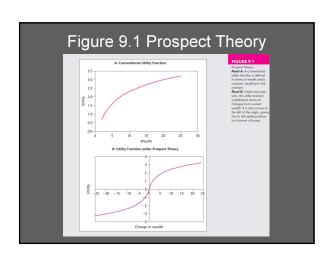
- Investors do not always process information correctly
- Investors often make inconsistent or systematically suboptimal decisions

Information Processing Critique

- Forecasting errors
- Overconfidence
- Conservatism
- Sample size neglect and representativeness

Behavioral Biases

- Framing
- Mental accounting
- Regret avoidance
- Prospect theory



Limits to Arbitrage

- Fundamental risk
- Implementation costs
- Model risk

Limits to Arbitrage and the Law of One Price

- Siamese twin companies
- Equity carve-outs
- Closed-end funds

Figure 9.2 Pricing of Royal Dutch Relative to Shell (Deviation from Parity)

Fiscip of Royal Dutch relative to Shell (deviation from parity)

Source: O. A. Lamont and R. H. Thaler, "Anomalies: The Law of One Price in Financial Markets," Journal of Economic Perspectives 17 (Full 2003), pp. 191–20

Bubbles and Behavioral Economics

- As the dot-com boom developed, it seemed to feed on itself
- Investors were increasingly confident of their investment prowess

Evaluation of the Behavioral Critiques

- Arguments that the evidence does not support one type of irrationality
- Relatively new field

9.2 TECHNICAL ANALYSIS AND BEHAVIORAL FINANCE

Trends and Corrections

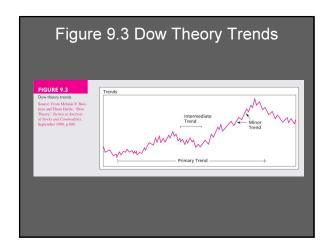
- Dow theory
- Point and figure charts

Trends and Corrections

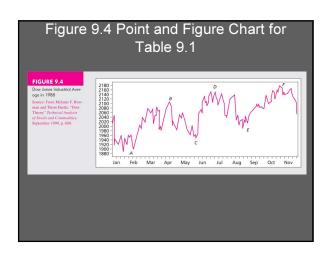
- Moving averages
 - Average price over some historical period (5 weeks or 200 days)
 - When current price crosses the average a trading signal occurs
 - Bullish signal when the current price rises above the moving average
 - Bearish sign when the current price falls below the moving average

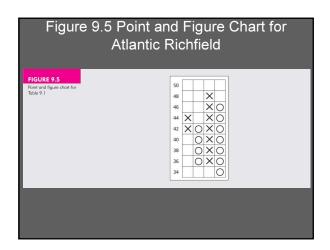
Trends and Corrections

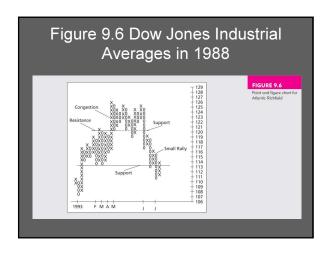
- Breadth
 - The extent to which movements in a broad index are reflected widely in movements of individual stocks
 - Spread between advancing stocks and declining stocks
 - $-\operatorname{\mathsf{Also}}$ used in industry indexes

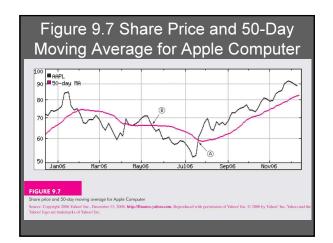


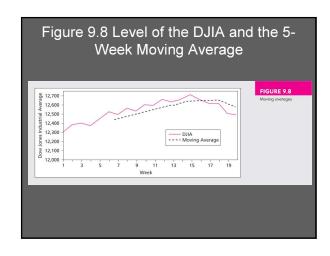




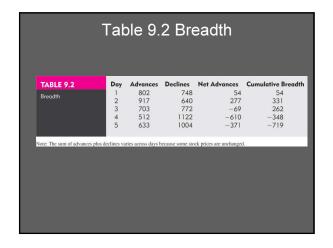












Sentiment Indicators Trin Statistics: Trin = Volume declining/Number declining Volume advancing/Number advancing Relative strength - Measures the extent to which a security has outperformed or underperformed either the market or its industry

Sentiment Indicators Confidence index Ratio of the average yield on 10 top-rated corporate bonds divided by the average yield on 10 intermediate-grade corporate bonds Put/call ratio Call options give investors the right to buy at a fixed exercise price and a put is the right to sell at a fixed exercise price Change in ratio can be given a bullish or bearish interpretation

Sentiment Indicators

- Short Interest total number of shares that are sold short
 - When short sales are high a signal occurs
 - Bullish interpretation
 - Bearish interpretation

A Warning

■ Although the ability to discern apparent patterns with stock market prices is irresistible—it is also possible to perceive patterns that may not exist

