
Behavioral Finance

Arbitraging Human Emotion

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UNISON
ASSET MANAGEMENT

Understanding Behavioral Finance is foundational to becoming a good investor in the long run.

Three types of investing edges:

- Informational → *“I know something you don’t.”*
- Analytical → *“I understand this better than you.”*
- Behavioral → *“I have more control over my emotions.”*

Informational advantages ...

exist when an investor:

knows more about a business / industry than most market participants.

are gained by:

Scuttlebutt /
investigative
journalism.

Example:

Uber's unit economics.

Analytical advantages ...

exist when an investor:

can process information better than most market participants.

are gained by:

Special degree /
Higher Ed
(e.g., CPA)

Example:

77% (388) of S&P500 cos.
adjusted 2022 income.

35 GAAP losses resulted
in 14 adjusted gains.

Source: Bloomberg

Behavioral advantages ...

exist when an investor:

can control their emotions better than most market participants.

are gained by:

The right temperament
(emotional awareness)

Example:

1. We are more likely to impulse spend when highly emotional.

2. Fins SB LVIII champs

Why is Behavioral most sustainable?

Informational
+
Analytical

Ubiquitous

i. Internet

ii. Social media

iii. Now, AI

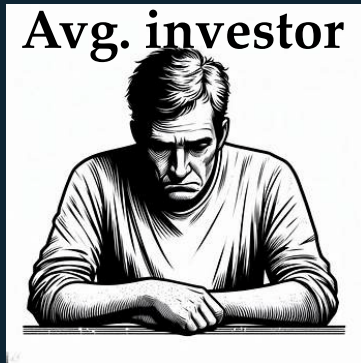
Behavioral

Immutable

Mismatch theory.

- Fight / Flight → *impulsive / quick response to a perceived threat*
- Mate selection → *pretty people tend to be more successful*
- Behavioral → *diabetes and heart disease*

The average investor consistently underperforms the indexes.



20-yr CAGR = ~4%
\$1,000 = \$2,191

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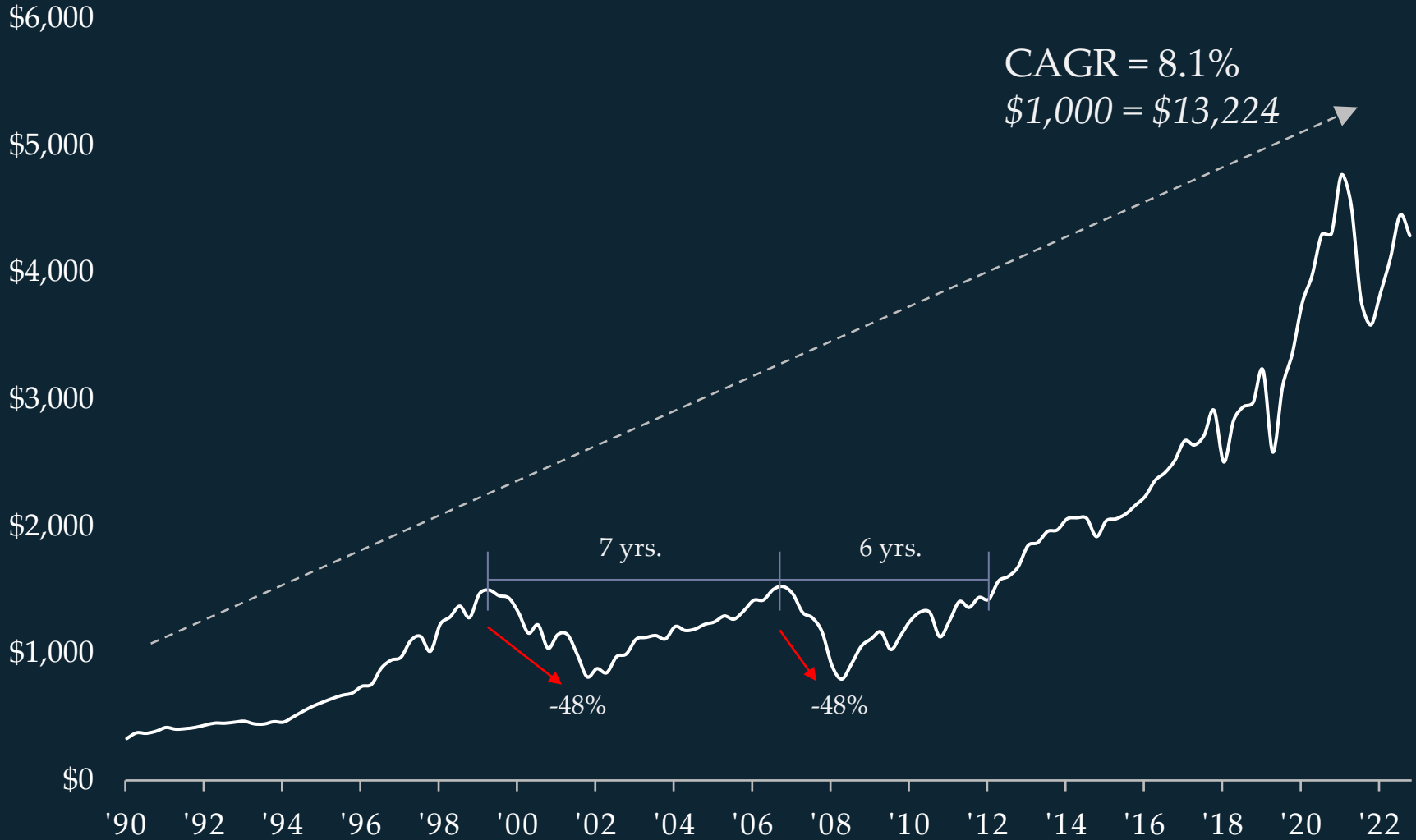
20-yr CAGR = 8.1%
\$1,000 = \$13,224

Source: J.P. Morgan

Investor psychology is mostly the reason.

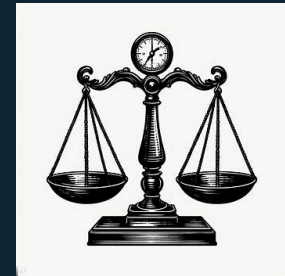
Investing is hard. Very hard.

S&P500 INDEX (1990 – 2022)

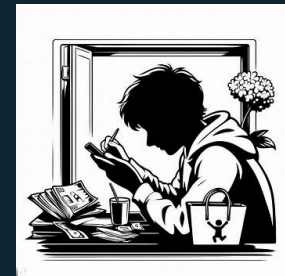


Two common mental pitfalls:

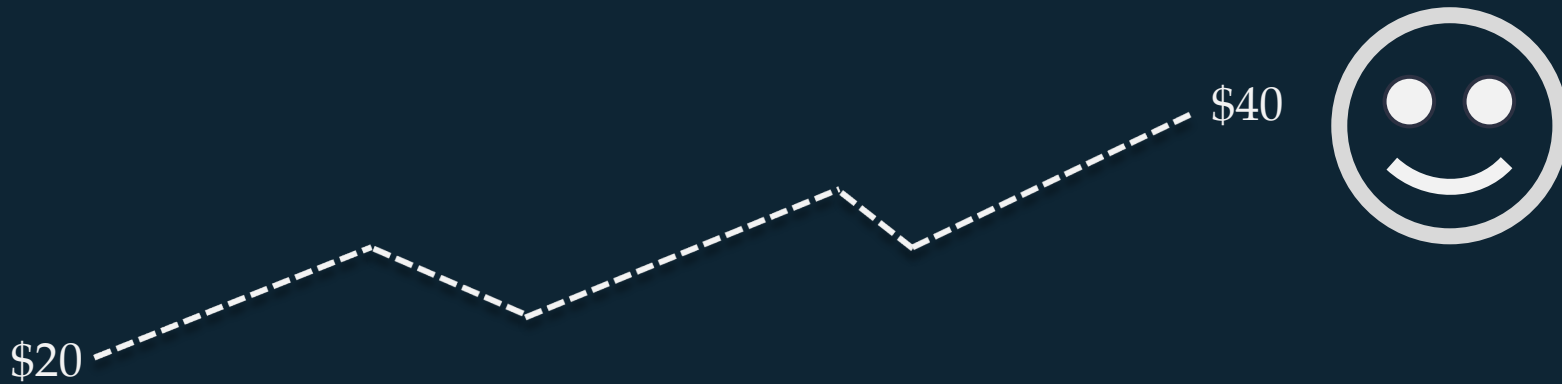
Loss-aversion: our losses are felt more acutely than gains.



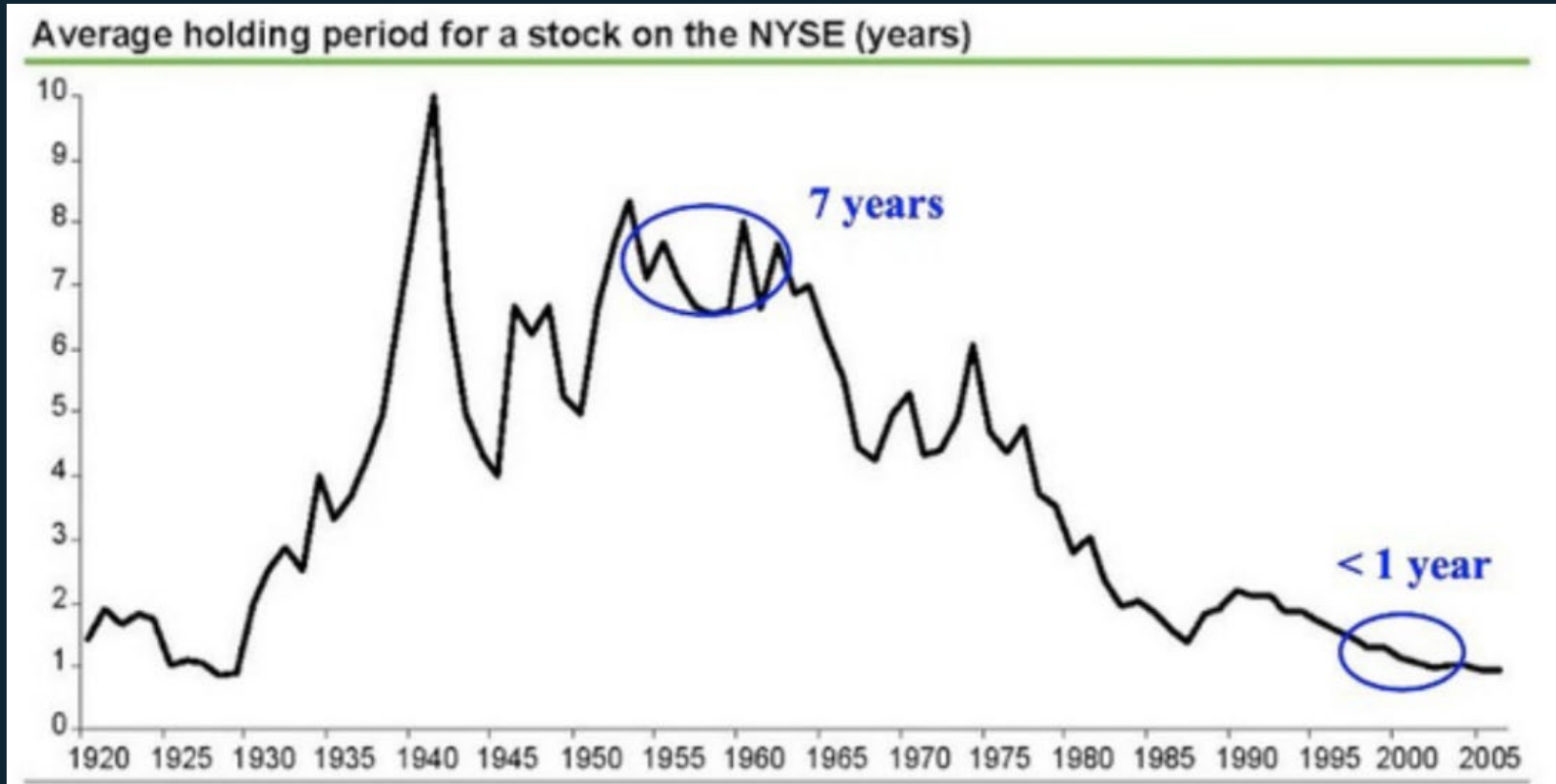
Overconfidence: we tend to overestimate our abilities.



Biases make us sensitive to relative changes more than absolute outcomes.



They also turn us into overactive investors.

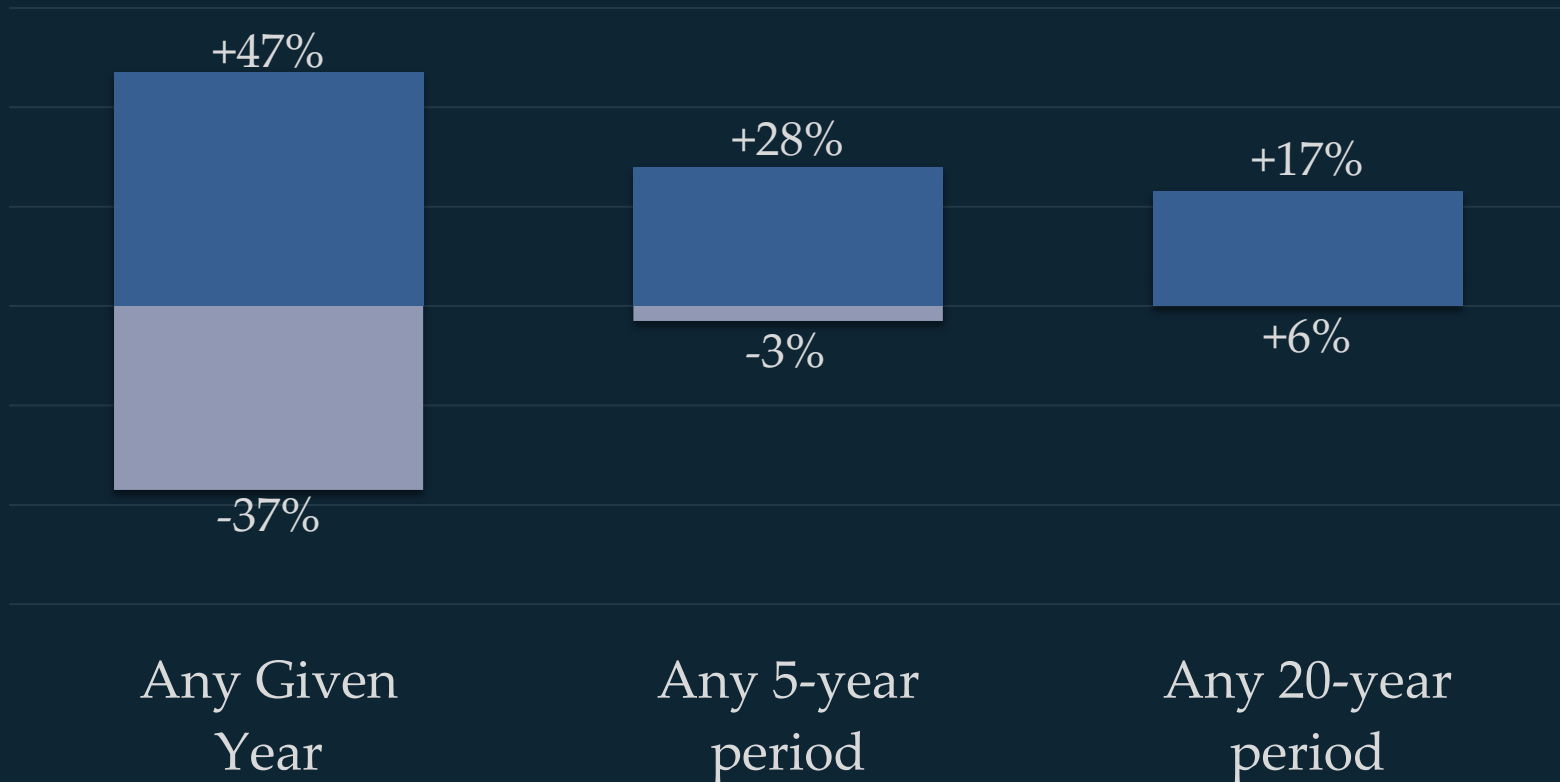


Source: Dresdner Kleinwort Macro research

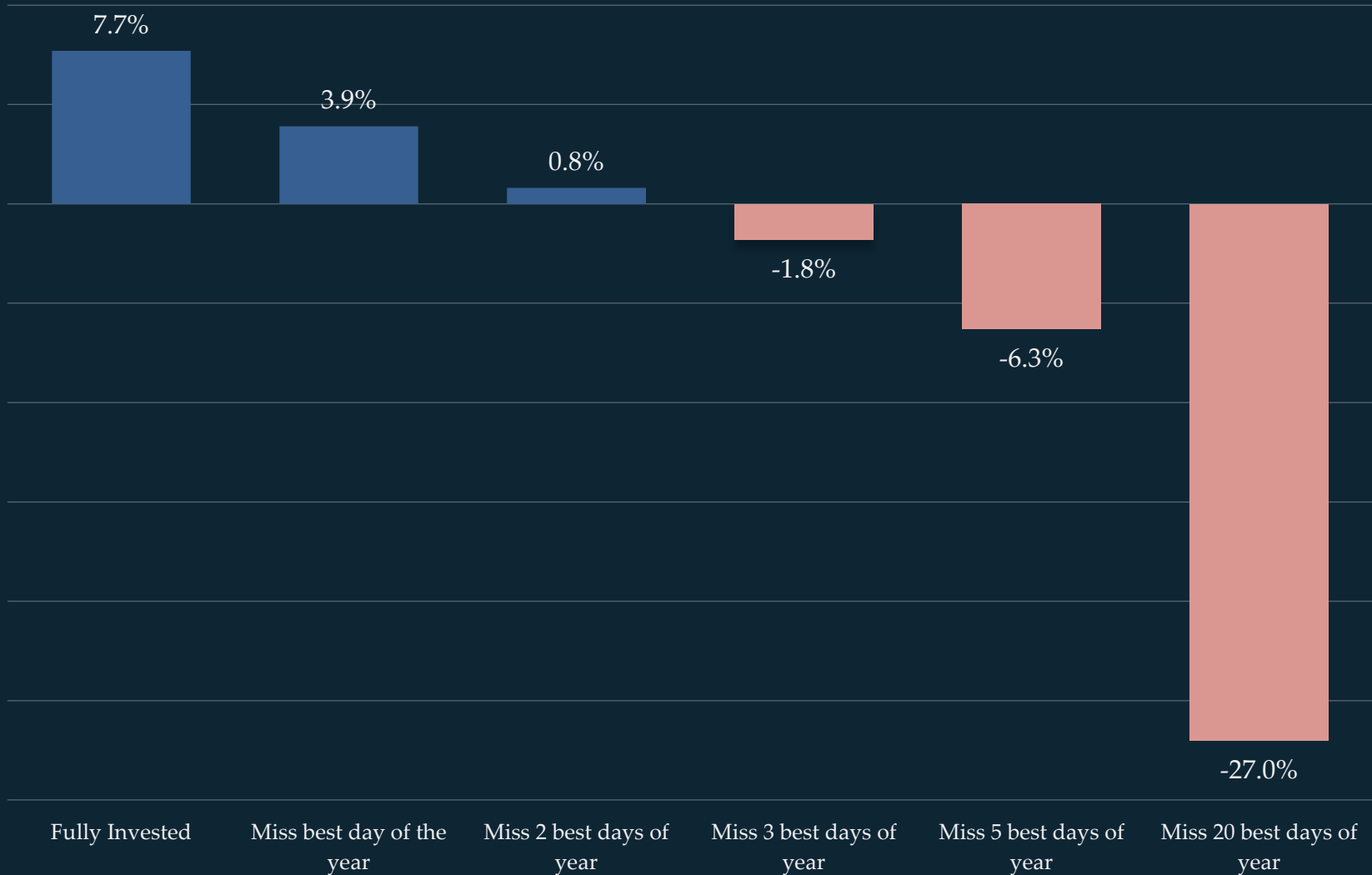
The fastest way to get rich is to go slow.

S&P500 INDEX

Returns per given period (since 1950)



Time in the market > timing the market



\$100 doubling 10 times

Compounding Tax Free

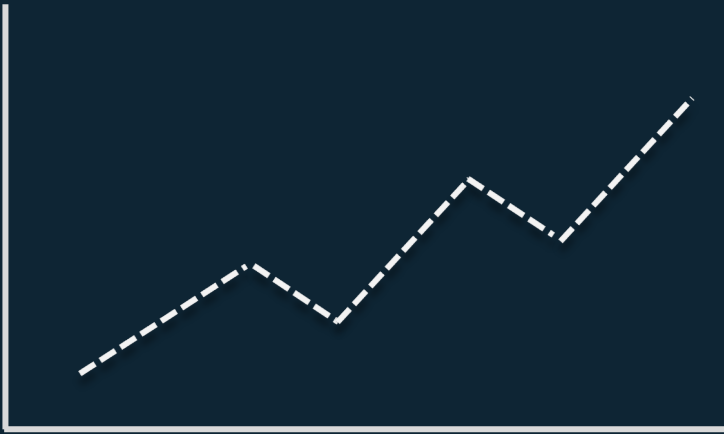
\$1.00
\$2.00
\$4.00
\$8.00
\$16.00
\$32.00
\$64.00
\$128.00
\$256.00
\$512.00
\$1,024.00

Taxable at 25%

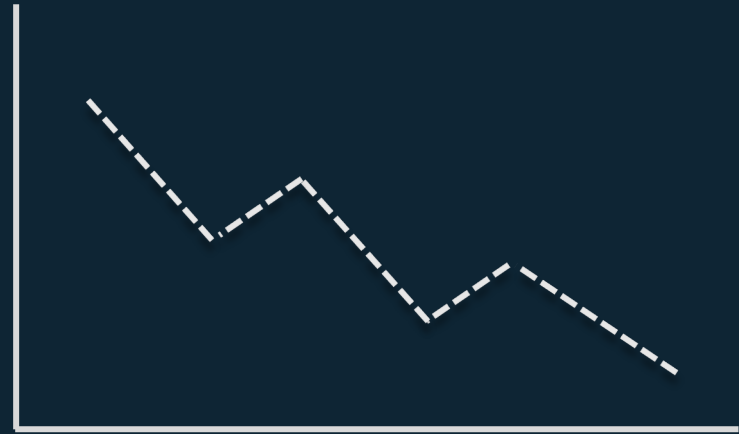
\$1.00
\$1.75
\$3.06
\$5.36
\$9.38
\$16.41
\$28.72
\$50.27
\$87.96
\$153.94
\$269.39

Your portfolio is like a bar of soap.
The more you handle it, the smaller
it gets.

Develop the right mindset.

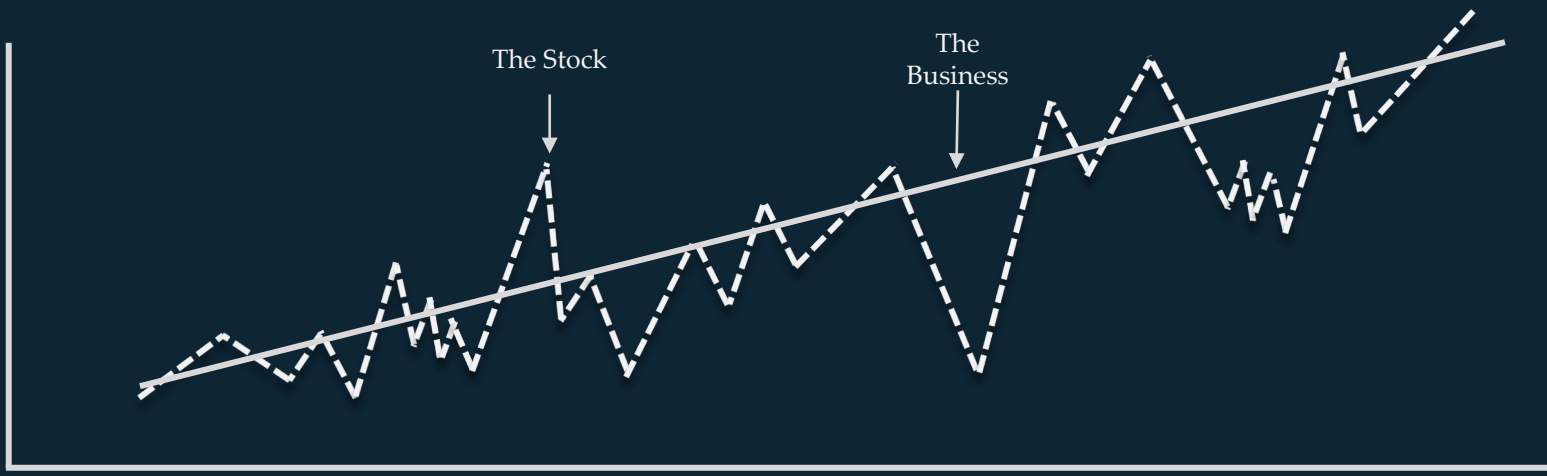


*“Hurray!
My net worth
went up!”*

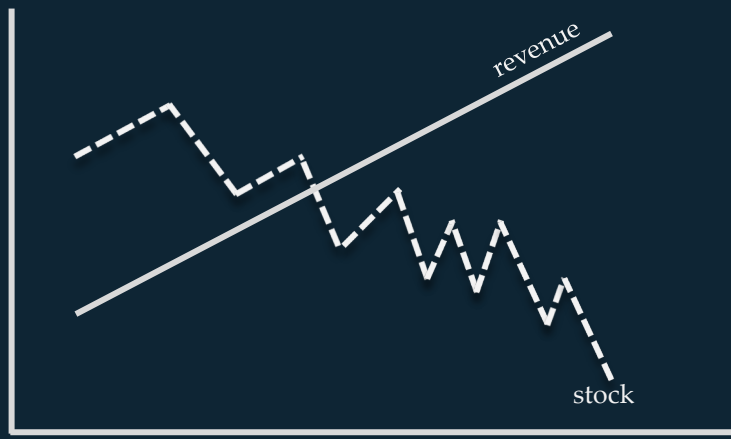


*“Hurray!
My favorite
stocks are
on sale!”*

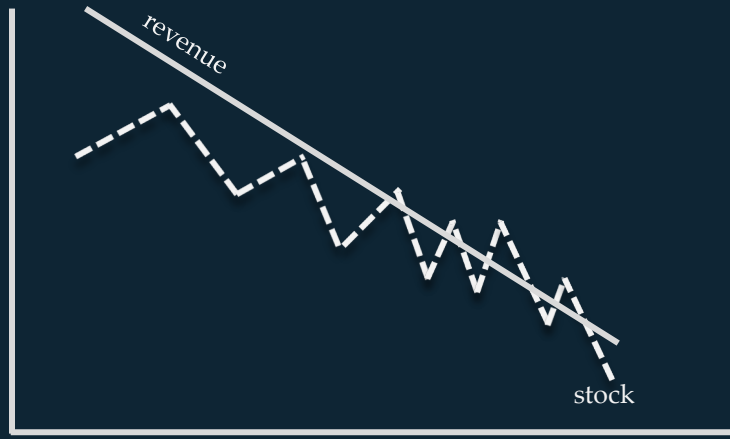
Know the difference between a stock and a business.



Buy damaged stocks.



Avoid damaged businesses.



Systematic Processes over Specific Goals.

“I want to own a great business at a good price.”



“I want to make \$100k betting on stocks.”

Effectiveness over Efficiency.

“Widespread fear is my friend.”



“Personal fear is my enemy.”

In closing...

Buy good companies.

Don't overpay.

Do nothing.