



2008 ODIN Value Conference

29 May 2008

Why Value Investing Works So Well: Exploiting Investor Irrationality

Robert Q. Wyckoff, Jr.
Managing Director
Tweedy, Browne Company LLC
New York, NY



The real trouble with this world of ours is not that it is an unreasonable world, nor even that it is a reasonable one. The commonest kind of trouble is that it is nearly reasonable, but not quite. Life is not an illogicality; yet it is a trap for logicians. It looks just a little more mathematical and regular than it is; its exactitude is obvious, but its inexactitude is hidden; its wildness lies in wait.

....by G.K. Chesterton



I. Introduction

- Behavioral finance and its implications for investors



I. Introduction

- Behavioral finance and its implications for investors
- Recommended reading list



Recommended Reading List

Influence, Robert B. Cialdini, 1984

Against the Gods, Peter L. Bernstein, 1996

When Genius Failed, Roger Lowenstein, 2000

Irrational Exuberance, Robert J. Shiller, 2000

The Contrarian Investment Strategy, David N. Dreman, 1979

The Superinvestors of Graham & Doddsville, Warren Buffet, Hermes, Columbia Business School, 1984

Academic Economics: Strength and Faults After Considering Interdisciplinary Needs, Charles T. Munger, October 3, 2003 (Herb Kay Undergraduate Lecture, University of California, Santa Barbara Economics Department)

Financial Decision-Making in Markets and Firms: A Behavioral Perspective, Werner F.M. De Bondt and Richard H. Thaler, Working Paper No. 4777, National Bureau of Economic Research, June 1994

Contrarian Investment, Extrapolation and Risk, Josef Lakonishok, Andrei Shleifer and Robert W. Vishny, Journal of Finance, December 1994

Value and Growth Investing: Review and Update, Louis K.C. Chan and Josef Lakonishok, Financial Analysts Journal, January/February 2004

What Has Worked in Investing, Tweedy, Browne, 1994

The Intelligent Investor, Benjamin Graham, 1973

The Black Swan: The Impact of the Highly Improbable, Nassim Nicholas Taleb, Random House, 2007

A Demon of Our Own Design, Richard Bookstaber, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2007



II. History Lesson: Efficient Market Theory Warren Buffett Behavioralists

- 1952 Harry Markowitz: Mean/variance optimization
- 1960's Samuelson, Fama, French: Efficient Market Hypothesis
- 1984 The Superinvestors of Graham & Doddsville
- The Rise of the Behavioralists: Kahneman, Thaler, de Bondt, O'Dean
- 1992 Fama and French: Debunking of Beta
- 1993, 2004 Lakonishok, Shleifer and Vishny: Superiority of Deep Value vs. Growth



Yearly and Geometric Mean Returns to Value and Growth Strategies with Refined Definitions, 1969-2001

A. Large Cap Stocks

Year	Portfolio				Russell 1000	S&P 500	(Deciles 9.10)
	1 (glamour)	2	9	10 (value)	Value Return	Return	- (Deciles 1,2)
1969-2001	4.5%	6.7%	15.6%	16.4%	NA	11.4%	10.4 pps
1979-2001	7.9	10.4	18.6	20.4	15.4%	15.1	10.4
1990-2001	3.8	6.0	16.1	18.0	12.9	12.9	12.2

B. Small Cap Stocks

Year	Portfolio				Russell 2000	Russell 2000	(Deciles 9.10)
	1 (glamour)	2	9	10 (value)	Value Return	Return	- (Deciles 1,2)
1969-2001	-2.8%	4.8%	16.6%	18.3%	NA	NA	16.5 pps
1979-2001	-1.8	7.8	20.8	22.8	16.0%	13.8%	18.8
1990-2001	-6.2	3.6	18.4	17.7	13.4	11.0	19.4

N/A = not available.

Source: Financial Analysts Journal, January/February 2004

Value and Growth Investing: Review and Update, Chan, Louis K.C., Lakonishok, Joseph



**Yearly and Geometric Mean Returns to Value and Growth Strategies with Refined Definitions
in EAFE Markets, 1989-2001**

Year	Portfolio				EAFE Free Return	(Deciles 9,10) - (Deciles 1,2)
	1 (glamour)	2	9	10 (value)		
1989	35.6%	33.5%	48.9%	53.2%	21.5%	16.5 pps
1990	-35.4	-33.6	-24.8	-23.6	-29.9	10.3
1991	-5.5	0.6	8.2	15.8	8.6	14.5
1992	-18.4	-15.5	-4.6	2.0	-6.3	15.7
1993	13.7	17.5	41.5	49.3	29.3	29.8
1994	-4.8	-1.7	0.3	3.2	-2.1	5.0
1995	1.5	1.1	1.4	5.8	9.6	2.3
1996	0.9	10.2	10.3	12.4	11.4	5.8
1997	-3.3	-4.5	3.5	3.2	13.2	7.3
1998	12.9	8.9	6.3	-5.9	12.4	-4.8
1999	84.7	46.7	26.9	26.5	33.2	-39.0
2000	-27.8	-21.3	8.1	15.8	-7.3	36.5
2001	-49.5	-34.2	0.7	11.5	-16.3	47.9
Period Mean	-4.5	-2.0	8.2	12.3	4.5	13.5

Source: Financial Analysts Journal, January/February 2004

Value and Growth Investing: Review and Update, Chan, Louis K.C., Lakonishok, Joseph



III. Cognitive Biases and Agency Effects Lie at the Root of the Spread

- Behavioral Errors
 - Prospect theory: Kahneman and Tversky
 - Thaler's "Endowment Effect"
 - "Availability Effect"
 - Mental accounting: Frequency of valuation



**Percentage of Periods When Returns on Stocks
Beat the Returns on Treasury Bond and Bills:
1871 through 1992**

Holding Period	Percentage of the Periods When Stocks Beat Treasury Bonds	Percentage of the Periods When Stocks Beat Treasury Bills
1 Year	59%	64%
2 Years	65	69
5 Years	71	75
10 Years	82	84
20 Years	94	99
30 Years	100	100

Source: *The Road to Wealth: Long Term Investment in Stocks*, Tweedy, Browne Company, 1993.



III. Cognitive Biases and Agency Effects Lie at the Root of the Spread

- Behavioral Errors
 - Prospect theory: Kahneman and Tweedy
 - Thaler's "Endowment Effect"
 - "Availability Effect"
 - Mental accounting: Frequency of valuation
- Agency Effects
 - Pre-occupation with short term performance, near term volatility, benchmarking and tracking error
 - Herding, bunching, benchmark hugging and bias for glamour

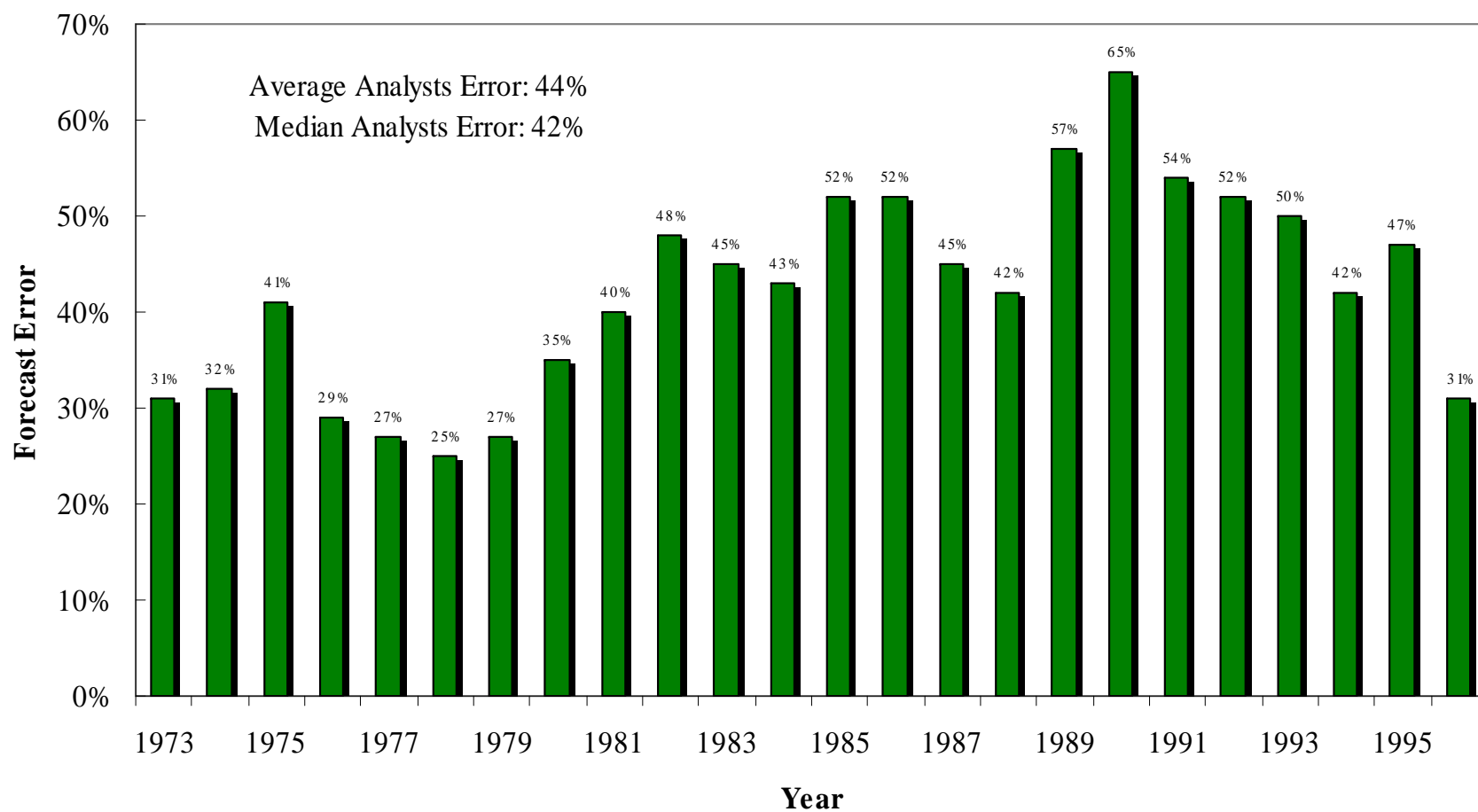


IV. The Overconfidence Factor

- The tech bubble and day trading cabbies
- Swedish drivers and university graduate students
- Dreman's study of EPS forecast error



Forecast Error as a Percent of Reported Earnings 1973 - 1996



Source of data: A-N Research Corp. (Formerly the research department of Abel Noser Corp.) and I/B/E/S, 1973-1996; *Contrarian Investment Strategies: The Next Generation*, by David Dreman, 1998.



IV. The Overconfidence Factor

- The tech bubble and day trading cabbies
- Swedish drivers and university graduate students
- Dreman's study of EPS forecast error
- O'Dean and Barber's turnover studies
- Mutual fund turnover



Mutual Funds: Annual Turnover Rates

1959	16.4%
1979	63.3%
1998	83%

“The Velocity of Learning and the Future of Active Management”,
Jason Zweig, *Economics and Portfolio Strategy*, Peter L. Bernstein,
February 1, 1999



IV. The Overconfidence Factor

- The tech bubble and day trading cabbies
- Swedish drivers and university graduate students
- Dreman's study of EPS forecast error
- O'Dean and Barber's turnover studies
- Mutual fund turnover
- Hedge fund mania/leverage and concentration



V. Examples of Two Rational Institutional Superinvestors

- FMC Corporation



**FMC Corporation Pension Fund
Investment Record
1980 - 2007**

**Annualized Returns
Periods Ending December 31, 2007**

	<u>27 yrs</u>	<u>25 yrs</u>	<u>20 yrs</u>	<u>15 yrs</u>	<u>10 yrs</u>	<u>5 yrs</u>
FMC	14.18%	13.45%	12.48%	12.38%	9.95%	11.78%
Wilshire TUCS % Rank	1	1	4	2	5	51
S&P 500	12.31%	12.73%	11.82%	10.49%	5.92%	12.84%
Wilshire TUCS % Rank	13	4	9	23	86	33



FMC Corporation 1980 - 2007

Consistency or Inconsistency of Returns?

FMC outperformed the S&P 500:

**13 out of 27
calendar year
periods**

48%

**12 out of 25
rolling 3 year
periods**

48%

**10 out of 23
rolling 5 year
periods**

43%

**8 out of 18
rolling 10 year
periods**

44%



V. Examples of Two Rational Institutional Superinvestors

- FMC Corporation
- Grinnell College



Grinnell College
Endowment Fund Performance
Periods Ending June 30, 2006

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Grinnell	9.3%	13.3%	11.5%	13.7%
S&P 500	8.6%	11.2%	2.5%	8.3%



VI. Getting Out of Our Own Way

- Awareness of human behavioral bias
- Checklist



Avoiding Irrationality ...

- ✓ Don't obsess over near-term volatility and the randomness of markets
- ✓ View risk as more than an algorithm
- ✓ Avoid short cuts and oversimplification
- ✓ Don't frenetically transact
- ✓ Be wary of the crowd
- ✓ Limit the government's tax take
- ✓ Diversify
- ✓ Think long term and be humble
- ✓ Read your Benjamin Graham



BILL GATES, FOUNDER OF MICROSOFT, READS *THE INTELLIGENT INVESTOR*

