

CHAPTER 13

EFFICIENT MARKETS AND BEHAVIORAL FINANCE

Topics Covered

- We Always Come Back to NPV
- What is an Efficient Market?
 - Random Walk
 - Efficient Market Theory
- The Evidence Against Market Efficiency
- Behavioral Finance
- The Five Lessons of Market Efficiency

Return to NPV

- NPV employs discount rates
- These discount rates are risk adjusted
- The risk adjustment is a byproduct of market established prices
- Adjustable discount rates change asset values

Return to NPV

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Example

The government is lending you \$100,000 for 10 years at 3% and only requiring interest payments prior to maturity. Since 3% is obviously below market, what is the value of the below market rate loan?

NPV = amount borrowed - PV of interest pmts
 - PV of loan repayment

Return to NPV

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Example

The government is lending you \$100,000 for 10 years at 3% and only requiring interest payments prior to maturity. Since 3% is obviously below market, what is the value of the below market rate loan?

Assume the market return on equivalent risk projects is 10%.

$$NPV = 100,000 - \left[\sum_{t=1}^{10} \frac{3,000}{(1.10)^t} \right] - \frac{100,000}{(1.10)^{10}}$$


$$= 100,000 - 56,988$$

$$= \$43,012$$

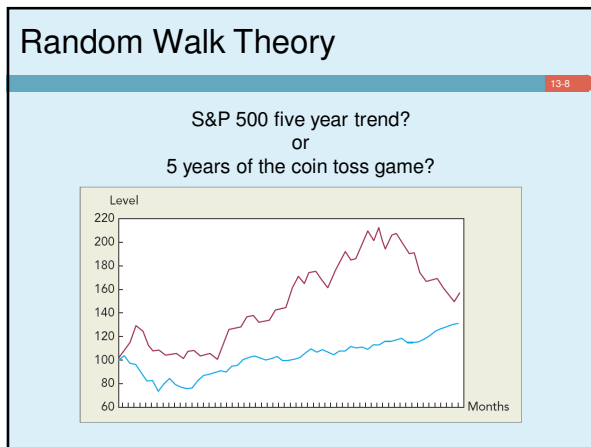
Random Walk Theory

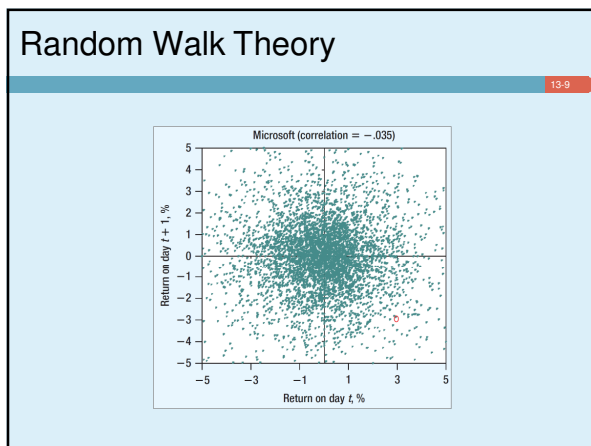
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- The movement of stock prices from day to day DO NOT reflect any pattern
- Statistically speaking, the movement of stock prices is random (skewed positive over the long term)



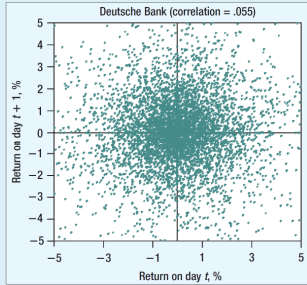






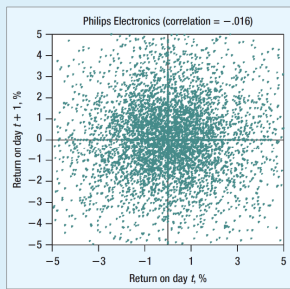
Random Walk Theory

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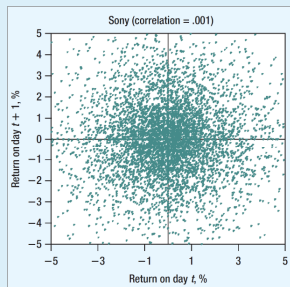
Random Walk Theory

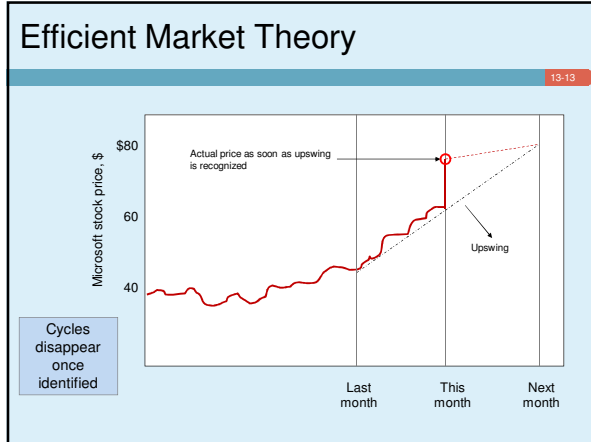
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Random Walk Theory

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- ### Efficient Market Theory
- 13-14
- Weak Form Efficiency
 - Market prices reflect all historical information
 - Semi-Strong Form Efficiency
 - Market prices reflect all publicly available information
 - Strong Form Efficiency
 - Market prices reflect all information, both public and private

Efficient Market Theory

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Fundamental Analysts

- Research the value of stocks using NPV and other measurements of cash flow

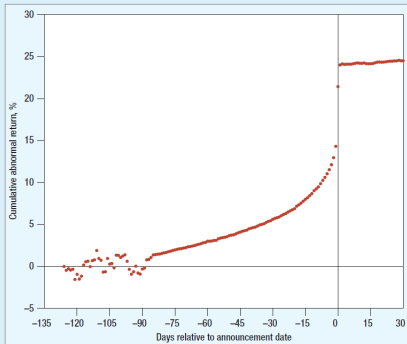
Adjusted stock return = return on stock – return on market index

Expected return = $\alpha + \beta \times$ return on market index

Expected return = actual stock return - expected stock return
 $= \tilde{r} - (\alpha - \beta \tilde{r}_m)$

Efficient Market Theory

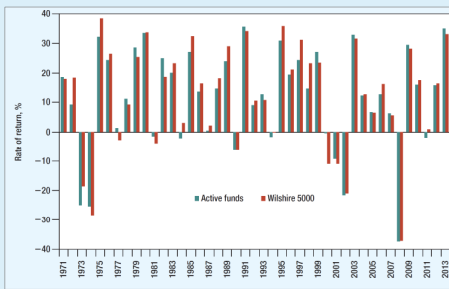
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Efficient Market Theory

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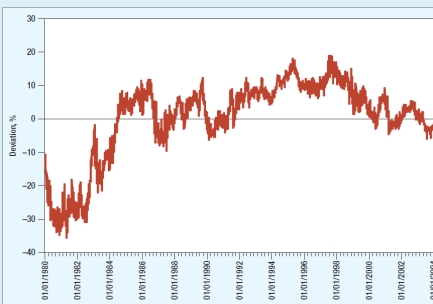
Average Annual Return on Mutual Funds and the Market Index



Price Anomalies

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Log Deviations From Royal Dutch Shell/Shell T&T Parity, 1980 - 2004



Efficient Market Theory 13-19

2014 Market Correction

$$PV(\text{stocks})_{\text{Dec 2014}} = \frac{\text{Div}}{r - g} = \frac{350}{.060 - .040} = \$17,500 \text{ bil}$$

$$PV(\text{stocks})_{\text{growth drops}} = \frac{\text{Div}}{r - g} = \frac{350}{.060 - .035} = \$14,000 \text{ bil}$$

Efficient Market Theory 13-20

2000 Dot.Com Boom

$$PV(\text{index})_{\text{March 2000}} = \frac{\text{Div}}{r - g} = \frac{154.6}{.092 - .08} = 12,883$$

$$PV(\text{index})_{\text{October 2002}} = \frac{\text{Div}}{r - g} = \frac{154.6}{.092 - .074} = 8,589$$

Efficient Market Theory 13-21

1987 Stock Market Crash

$$PV(\text{index})_{\text{pre-crash}} = \frac{\text{Div}}{r - g} = \frac{16.7}{.114 - .10} = 1193$$

$$PV(\text{index})_{\text{post-crash}} = \frac{\text{Div}}{r - g} = \frac{16.7}{.114 - .096} = 928$$

Behavioral Finance

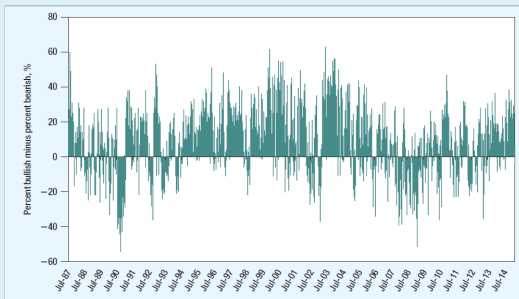
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- Attitudes towards risk
- Beliefs about probabilities
- Sentiment
- Limits to arbitrage
- Incentive problems and the subprime crisis

Behavioral Finance

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Spread between Bullish and Bearish Investors



Lessons of Market Efficiency

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- Markets have no memory
- Trust market prices
- Read the entrails
- The *do it yourself* alternative
- Seen one stock, seen them all
