



The Economics Approach to Financial Planning

a Five-Part Presentation to Dimensional Fund Advisors

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Outline of Talks

- I. Consumption Smoothing
- 2. MaxiFi Planner Illustrating the Economics Approach
- 3. Pricing Lifestyle Decisions An Example: When Can I Retire?
- 4. Secrets to Maximizing Lifetime Social Security Benefits
- 5. Finding Alpha Raising Households' Living Standards at No Risk

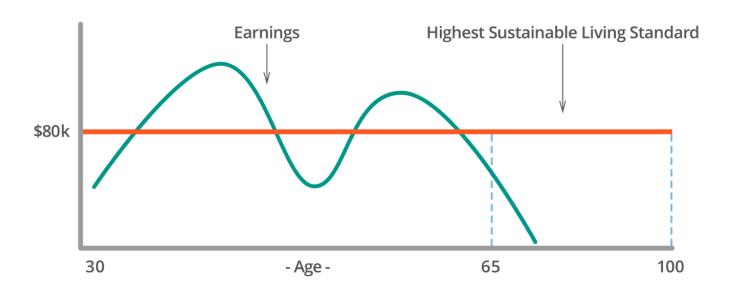


Economics-Based Financial Planning

- Smooths Your Living Standard
- Raises Your Living Standard
- Protects Your Living Standard
- Prices Lifestyle Decisions



Consumption Smoothing Achieving a Stable Living Standard







Living Standard is the Bottom Line

- Living Standard Consumption Per Household Member**
- Households Seek to Maintain their Living Standard or Have it Change Gradually
- Consumption Smoothing Underlies Saving/Spending, Insurance, Portfolio
 Choice
- * * Adjusted for economies in shared living and lower cost of children



Consumption Smoothing Subject to Two Important Constraints

- Lifetime Budget Constraint
- Annual Cash-Flow Constraints



Consumption Smoothing – We All Do It!



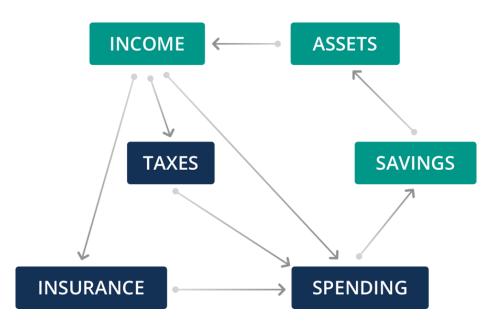


Consumption Smoothing – the Physiological Basis

- Satiation No One Wants to Eat 20 Cupcakes at One Sitting
- No One Wants to Party Today and Starve Tomorrow or Vice Versa
- Squirrels Gather Nuts to Smooth Consumption
- Humans Save, Insure, and Diversify to Smooth Consumption



Consumption Smoothing Is Difficult Myriad Interconnected Factors







The Disconnect Between Economics-Based and Conventional Financial Planning

- Economics-Based Planning Is at Odds with Conventional Planning
- Economists Don't Teach Conventional Planning
- (Most) Practitioners Don't Employ Economics-Based Planning



Problems with Conventional Financial Planning

- Conventional Planning Produces Consumption Disruption
- Conventional Planning Ignores Lifetime Budget Constraint
- Consumption Planning Ignores Cash-Flow Constraints



No Concern with Consumption Smoothing

- Guesswork You specify/target desired post-retirement spending
- Mistargeting Is Guaranteed Ensures consumption disruption
- No Lifetime Budgeting Spend whatever you'd like
- No Recognition of Cash-Flow Constraints



Case Study

- Dan and Sue age 58. Kids are grown.
- Dan earns \$100k. Sarah earns \$150k. Will retire and take Social Security at
 62.
- Live in Illinois in a \$850k home with a \$250k mortgage.
- Jack has \$750k in retirement accounts. Sarah has \$1 million.
- Couple has \$50k in regular assets.



Dan and Sue's Lifetime Balance Sheet

Lifetime Income

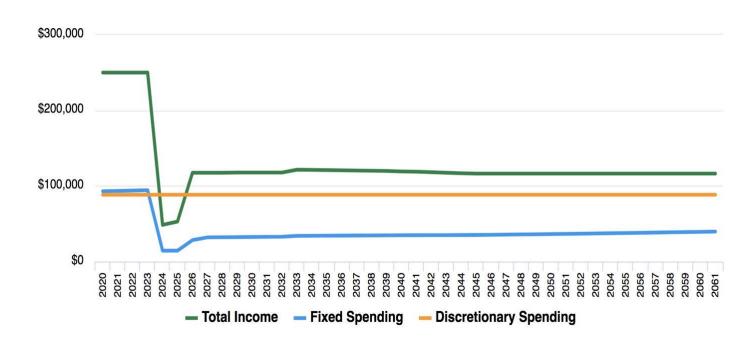
Lifetime Spending

TOTAL	\$5,391,958	TOTAL	\$5,391,957
Regular Assets	\$50,625	Discretionary Spending	\$3,714,088
Special Receipts	\$0	Life Insurance Premiums	\$0
Real Estate Income	\$0	Medicare Part B Premiums	\$258,752
Reserve Fund Assets	\$0	Ending Reserve Fund	\$0
529 Account Withdrawals	\$0	529 Contributions and Expenses	\$0
Retirement Account Withdrawals	\$2,322,125	Retirement Account Contributions	\$32,000
Pensions and Annuities	\$0	Federal and State Taxes	\$778,117
Social Security Benefits	\$2,019,208	Other Expenses	\$0
Labor Earnings	\$1,000,000	Housing Expenses	\$609,000

SENSIBLE FINANCIAL PLANNING



Consumption Smoothing

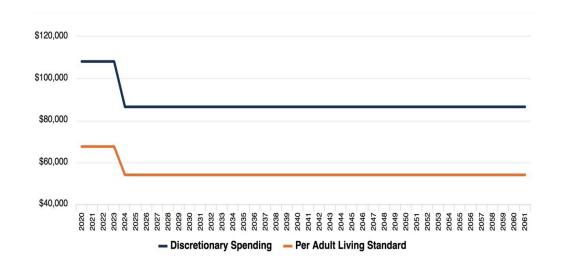






Targeting 20 Percent Too Low

Discretionary Spending Drops from \$108,102 to \$86,482



Note: All results are presented in Today's Dollars.

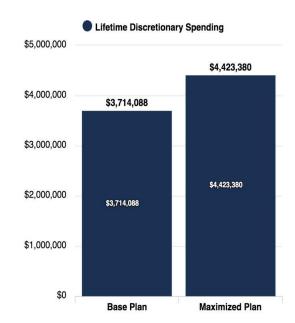




Maximizing Dan & Sue's Lifetime Discretionary Spending

\$709,292

Increase in Lifetime Discretionary
Spending Under the Maximized Plan





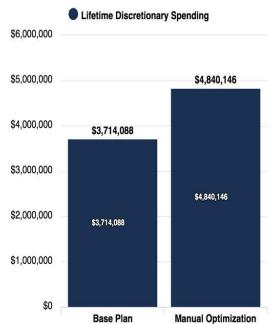


Manually Maximize Dan & Sue's Lifetime Spending

Example: Both Retire at 67

\$1,126,058

Increase in Lifetime Discretionary Spending Under the Manual Optimization







Conventional Investment Advice

- Set a post-retirement spending target
- Assume pre-retirement spending is given
- Simulate plan success probability dying with money on the table
- Choose portfolio to maximize plan success probability subject to a given level of failure risk
- Advice predicated on
 - Sub-optimal saving pre-retirement
 - Sub-optimal spending post-retirement
 - Assuming no spending adjustment during retirement
- Conventional planning reflects computational ease, not a method grounded in economic science



Economics-Based Investment Advice

- Economics focus is on Expected Lifetime Utility
- Utility in a given year is a mathematical formula based on the household's living standard in that year
- Utility function (formula) depends on key variable coefficient of risk aversion
- Expected lifetime utility determined by living standard trajectories
- Optimal time-varying investment strategy maximizes expected lifetime utility
- Upside Investing







Q&A

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