



RETRACTED CHAPTER: Behavioral Finance: An Introduction of Herd Effect - Take the Dotcom Bubble in 2000s as an Example

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Abstract. This essay introduces the formation of behavioral finance, which considers psychological factors on investor's behaviors to explain anomalies in the traditional finance. Using the first market bubble — tulip mania in 17 century as an example to see how irrational behavior affects the stock market. This essay studies the herd effect, which was the main reason causing the market to collapse, in behavioral finance. It explains the origin and three reasons: incomplete information, reputation and speculation which forms the herd mentality. It focuses on how herd mentality affects investors' decision making in the stock market. Then using the dot com bubble in 2000s as the main example to further find out the real impact of herd effect on investors' purchasing craze leading to market bubbles. It has also mentioned the cryptocurrency bubble in recent days which indicates that the market bubble is likely to be repeated in the future.

Keywords: Herd mentality · incomplete information · speculation

1 An Introduction of Behavioral Finance

The traditional finance theorists believe that investors are rational beings and they base their investment decision on various models and information database. It is believed that the investment behavior of investors in financial market is built on Efficient Market Hypothesis: a market is categorized as efficient if the prices can reflect all the available information (including both public and private information). In traditional finance, economists believe that prices are determined only by rational participants. Irrational traders are driven out of market and their behavior can cause no impact to the financial market. The real-life situation, on the contrary, suggests that investors have biases when faced with uncertain investment decisions; they easily rely on heuristics or rule of thumb. People in traditional finance are rational, whereas people in behavioral finance are normal. Behavioral finance is one such field which brought insights from psychology into the area of economics and finance.

To explain the anomalies in the traditional finance with the premise of efficient market hypothesis and rationality, behavioral finance emerged in the 1980s. The largest difference between traditional finance and behavioral finance is that: People in traditional finance are rational, whereas people in behavioral finance are normal. Behavioral finance

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studies the cognition, emotion, attitude and other psychological characteristics of people in the process of financial investment, as well as the market inefficiency caused by it. With the development of behavioral finance, a series of behavioral models were proposed in the 1990s. For example, Shefrin and Statman proposed a behavioral capital asset pricing model (BAPM), which is an extension of the modern capital asset pricing model (CAPM). The subsequent Behavioral Portfolio Theory (BPT), developed in 2000, was put forward based on Markowitz's modern Portfolio Theory. Behavioral finance negates the basic paradigm of traditional finance, set up "irrational behavior" as its core concept, and believes that the psychological factors of people play an important role in people's financial decision-making process.

The phenomenon of behavioral finance was noticed in 2000, when IT bubble was built up and finally busted. Professor Shefrin found that people's over-optimism and over confidence led to the collapse of the technology bubble. Herding mentality showed great impact during that period that investors preferred investing in firms having ".com". Responding to that preference, the share price of IT firms surged much above their intrinsic value or fair value.

1.1 The First Market Bubble Caused by Herding Behavior—"TULipmania"

Another example of irrational behavior can be traced back to the tulip bulb trading on the Amsterdam exchange in the Holland in the mid-1600s, which is known as "Tulipmania". It was the first market bubble caused by of herd investing. Tulips first appeared in Europe in the 16th century, arriving via the spice trading routes that lent a sense of exoticism to these imported flowers that looked like no other flower native to the Continent [6]. It is no surprise that tulips became a luxury item destined for the gardens of the affluent: According to The Library of Economics and Liberty, "it was deemed a proof of bad taste in any man of fortune to be without a collection of [tulips]" [7]. The tulip bulbs were imported to Holland from Constantinople. During that period, tulip bulbs were extremely popular among the Dutch elite class, which considerably increased the price on great heights. At the market's peak, the rarest tulip bulbs traded for as much as six times the average person's annual salary. In 1634, tulip mania swept through Holland. The obsession to possess tulip bulbs was so great that the ordinary industry of the country was neglected, and the population, even to its lowest dregs, embarked in the tulip trade. A single bulb of tulip cost as much as 4,000 to even 5,500 florins – which meant that the best of tulips cost more than \$750,000 in today's money. By 1636, the demand went so high that regular marts for sale of tulips were established on the Stock Exchange of Amsterdam, and professional traders got in on the action [6]. Referring to the diagram, the price index of tulip bulb soared due to investor's greatly increasing demand even passed 200 between 1636 to 1637. People started trading in bulbs in a big way: they sold everything just for buying these bulbs. After a while, people started selling the bulbs and the price started to plummet in March 1637. The sharp decline was driven by the fact that people initially purchased bulbs on credit, hoping to repay when they sold their bulbs for a profit. However, as prices began to decline, holders were forced to sell their bulbs at any price and to declare bankruptcy in the process. By 1638, tulip bulb prices were back to normal (Fig. 1).

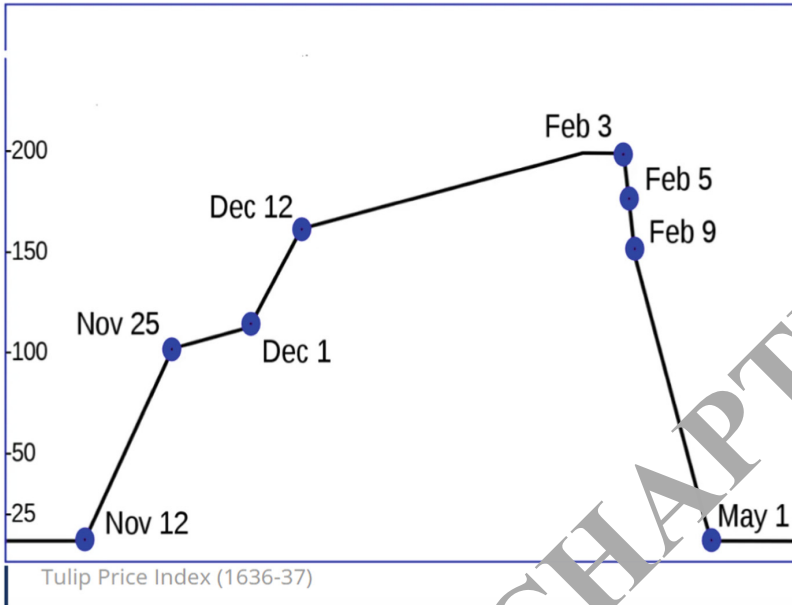


Fig. 1. Tulip price index from 1636–1637. The values of this index were compiled by Earl A. Thompson in Thompson, Earl (2007), “The Tulipmania: Fact or Artifact?”, *Public Choice* 130, 99–114 (2007).

The speculation and herd behavior of investors of tulip bulbs eventually caused this bubble finally collapse, leading to huge losses—the bulb lost nearly 90% of its value. By the end of 1637, the bubble had burst. Buyers announced they could not pay the high price previously agreed upon for bulbs and the market fell apart. While it was not a devastating occurrence for the nation’s economy, it did undermine social expectations [8]. This tulip buying craze was caused by the herding mentality and people’s too high expectation on the value of the bulbs. Investors all thought the future price of the bulbs would be higher and therefore chose to purchase the product as soon as possible. The trend that most investors take part in the transactions led to the irrational following behavior of others.

The tulip mania is a testimony to which herd mentality can affect the behavior of an individual. If a single person were to trade their life’s savings for a flower, they would be considered insane. However, when many people do the same thing, no one notices the inherent stupidity in their behavior. The huge losses made had also reminded economists. At the time then, it was realized that there was something which these conventional models were unable to explain. These softer issues were never addressed and recognized by traditional theorist before. It was Kahnman and Smith who for the first time brought insights from behavioral sciences into the field of finance and economics.

2 An Introduction of Herd Effect

A herd instinct is a behavior wherein people join groups and follow the actions of others. It is distinguished by a lack of individual decision-making or introspection, causing those involved to think and behave in a similar fashion to everyone else around them. Herding occurs in finance when investors follow the crowd instead of their own analysis. In other words, an investor who exhibits herd instinct generally gravitates toward the same or similar investments as others. Herd instinct at scale can create asset bubbles or market crashes via panic buying and panic selling.

This term was firstly used to describe the behavior of animals, which mainly refers to the phenomenon that sheep blindly follow the leader of sheep in the process of searching for food, water or territory. Later, through a large number of researches and practices, it was found that there was a blind following phenomenon similar to herding among people.

Herd effect can be categorized into two types: rational herd effect and irrational herd effect. Rational herd effect refers to the fact that market participants consider participating in herding as the optimal strategy and actively choose to follow and imitate the behaviors of other participants based on factors such as difficulty in obtaining information, incentive factors of actors and payment externalities. Irrational herd behavior, however, is a denial of rational herding behavior, that is, the herding behavior of participants is not from the perspective of interests at all, but just blindly imitate each other and ignore the importance of rational analysis. A characteristic is that the behavior of the investors who take the lead in making decisions enters the market as new information, which has an important impact on the investment decisions of most of the later investors.

As early as in 1934, the British economist John Maynard Keynes put forward the concept of “herd behavior” in the stock market, and he pointed out that there is some strange group extreme, or even a kind of absurd emotions that affect the behavior of the entire market along with the fluctuations of return on investment [10]. In his works, he compared stock market decisions to attending a beauty contest. Participants were asked to choose the 6 most beautiful photos from 100 photos, and the person who was closest to the 6 photos selected by all participants was the winner. Thus, each participant chose the person he imagined the other participants would choose instead of the person he thought was the most beautiful. The result reflects the fact that individual choice follows the choice of the majority of the group.

It makes sense that financial behavior uses sheep to describe the herd mentality of investors. Because of their poor eyesight, shortsightedness and lack of analysis and judgment, these individual sheep, just like the retail investors in the financial market, can only follow the action of the majority of people, and most of the retail investors will have a great chance to become followers.

From a theoretical perspective, assuming that all investors have the same public information, personal information and make decisions in the face of uncertain investment results, investors will imitate the behavior of others, or judge whether the investment profit and infer whether profit in the financial market according to previous investment successful experience, so as to follow the behavior of most people to decide to invest or not.

From the perspective of wealth management, herd behavior mainly refers to the fact that investors are difficult to make accurate forecast on the market due to insufficient information. In this case, the investor's information is often observed from the behavior of the crowd, and the information will be strengthened continuously, finally resulting in a herd behavior. In the herd effect, the individual behavior may be rational, but it may lead to collective irrational behavior [9].

From a view of psychology, it is human nature to follow the crowd, they want to feel as though they're part of a community of people with shared cultural and socioeconomic norms. Human beings are prone to a herd mentality, conforming to the activities and direction of others in multiple ways, from the way we shop to the way we invest. The fear of missing out on a profitable investment idea is often the driving force behind herd instinct, especially in the wake of good news or after an analyst releases a research note, which can be a mistake.

Investors can be induced into following the herd, whether through jumping at the top of a market rally or jumping off the ship in a market sell-off. Behavioral finance theory attributes this conduct to the natural human tendency to be swayed by social influences that trigger the fear of being alone or the fear of missing out. Another motivating force behind crowd behavior is human tendency to look for leadership in the form of the balance of the crowd's opinion (people think that the majority must be right) or in the form of a few key individuals who seem to be driving the crowd's behavior by virtue of their uncanny ability to predict the future.

Since the feature that this type of behavior is instinctual, people who do not succumb to it can often feel distressed or fearful. If the crowd is generally going in one direction, an individual may feel they're wrong by going the opposite way; or they may fear being singled out for not jumping on the bandwagon.

Due to the herd mentality of the market, stock prices are bid up beyond their intrinsic value. When there is an abrupt rise in a particular stock price it indicates that the demand for these shares far exceeds the sellers. Thus, clouding the judgments of individual investors' by making them believe that the stock is worth more than what it actually is. This rise in stock price is seen as a 'positive signal' in the information cascade, emphasizing that this stock is seen as a good value by other investors leading many other individual investors to follow the crowd and purchase the stock. This results in a further rise in prices of the stock. On the other hand, a 'negative signal' is sent to the investors when the particular stock price declines abruptly and is an inadequate investment which is to be sold [3]. Such beliefs have given rise to 'momentum trading' where some investors exploit sudden swings in the market to their advantage. Though a single individual cannot alter stock prices a 'herd' of irrational investors can.

2.1 The Origins of Herd Behavior

Herding theory was announced by Keynes, who focused on the motivation of people to imitate and follow the crowd in uncertain situations. Keynes conceived herding as a response to uncertainty and individual's perceptions of their own ignorance: people may follow the crowd because they think that the rest of the crowd is better informed [11]. This will cause instability in the financial market as herding is a key factor causing speculation to take place. Keynes stated that motivators of herding behavior can be

categorized into three main reasons: learning, reputation or beauty contests. Keynes observed that the action of following others may help individuals to maintain good reputations; it is reasonable to follow the crowd as numbers make them feel safe.

2.2 Reasons of Herd Behaviors

Herd effect can be caused by incomplete information and reputation and reward. Information can reduce uncertainty, which means that if investors have access to gain accurate, timely and effective information, they can get high return or avoid huge financial losses. However, in real markets, the acquisition of information requires economic costs. Institutional investors usually have the scale advantages of capital, technology and talent, which means they are much more efficient and more likely to perform better in the market. Individual investors, in order to seek profits and avoid risks and obtain more real economic signals, will probably look around for “stable push” of the banker or be fond of saying unwarranted information, which to a greater extent encourages the market’s tendency to follow the trend. For institutional investors, they are even more likely to have herd behavior since they know more about the buying and selling situation of their peers and have higher information inference ability.

The second reason of herd behavior is caused by reputation and reward, which often occurs on fund managers and analysts. Since the competence of investment managers is unknown, concerns about reputation arise. For instance, if investment of the first manager has received a signal of high return, then second manager will follow the same investment strategy as the first manager. Because if he gets it right, his reputation will grow; if it is wrong, it means that either they are both stupid or smart, which does not do harm to their reputation. If the strategies are different, investors will always think at least one manager is stupid. Therefore, the following manager will always use herding strategy regardless of the difference between him and the first manager. That makes the trend of herding behavior to take place in the market.

2.3 The Herd Creates Market Bubbles

2.3.1 The Dotcom Bubble in 2000s

The feature of herding makes it has a history of starting large, unfounded market rallies and sell-offs that are often based on a lack of fundamental support to justify either. Herd instinct can be a significant driver of asset bubbles (and market crashes) in financial markets. The dotcom bubble of the late 1990s and early 2000s is a prime example of the ramifications of herd instinct in the growth and subsequent bursting of that industry’s bubble.

With the creation of the World Wide Web the 90s mark the first steps of the internet network. It is from 1994 that the internet has democratized and arrived in the homes of the developed countries. The ‘dot-com’ companies were growing exponentially, especially in regions of the Silicon Valley. At the same time there was abundant capital available for the markets and indeed there were very accommodative monetary policies in the United States and Japan while the baby boomers were preparing for their retirement.

The change in the Internet market has occurred when Netscape – the first public browser was introduced in 1995 by Jim Clark. With this introduction, the company’s

stock rose from \$28 to \$75 in one day and reached \$2 billion in market capitalization. The start-ups in the IT and telecommunications sectors have realized that the Initial Public Offering (IPO) was a tremendous vector of growth [2]. This was the beginning of the euphoria around the companies of the new information and communication technologies which was quickly referred to as the 'new economy'. The gains promised the investors while attracting the available capital. The increase in start-ups was facilitated by low interest rates and the development of venture capitalists, business angels, and incubators. In 1999 almost 500 IPOs took place and most of the internet start-ups were financed by bank loans and credits [1].

Additionally, the turnover of the IT sector was stimulated by the adaptation of the computer systems in the year 2000 and the introduction of the euro as a single currency in Europe. The NASDAQ stock index was multiplied by 5 between July 1995 and September 2000 from 1006 to 5046 points. The 'Dot-com' companies were raising high amounts of capital, but these start-ups lacked a business model not generated any profits but were celebrating their IPOs by spending millions of dollars. The valuation of companies was exaggerated in relation to their real turnovers along with disproportionate profitability forecasts in the medium term. It is in the early 2000 when investors realized that the dot-com fantasy has transformed into a classic speculative bubble. The US Federal Reserve has just increased its long-term interest rate six times in a row since 1999, raising them from 5% to 6.50%. This rise in interest rates accompanies by the awareness of investors about the non-profitable 'dot-com' companies – the bubble burst on March 13, 2000. Within a few weeks, the NASDAQ index lost 40% of its value [4].

During that period, the many saw the impact the internet would have in generating a companies' revenue which led to a wild speculation where public internet companies were sold on the stock exchange and companies which were not generating any revenues were abruptly valued high. Therefore sending 'positive signals' to the investors leading to further bloating for the bubble. Stock market indices like NASDAQ reaching an all-time high (Valliere and Peterson, 2004). For investors, many Internet companies do not generate income, let alone profits. The herding instincts of investors made them anxious to pursue the next initial public offering (IPO), while completely ignoring the traditional investment basis. With the market entering the peak period, the investment capital began to dry up, the bubble burst, and the investment loss was heavy. The dot-com bubble eventually burst like the others when the investors have understood that they were clouded by irrational herd mentality.

According to the study conducted by (Singh, 2012) the results show that herding for all stocks was higher during the time period of dot com bubble than in the previous periods and herding was higher for internet stocks compared to the other stocks during this period – this suggests that the mutual identity of the internet stocks could have been partially responsible for the high levels of herding [5]. This can be concluded based on the study by (M.Patterson and Sharma, 2007) here herding was generally higher for internet stocks than that of non-internet stocks during this period [4]. Also, these internet companies have experienced more buy herding in the bubble period and more sell herding during the crash period as compared to the non-internet firms. Also as mentioned above that herding is also driven by an informational cascade, it is safe to assume that herding will be more evident in younger stocks where the information is very scarce.

To conclude with the dotcom example, innovation can be the driving force of economic growth and sometimes they are also the main cause of cyclical fluctuations in an economy. (Schumpeter, 1966) A characteristic of fundamental technological innovation of internet technologies transformed global and economic development which can justify the ‘investors’ enthusiasm. In the early phases of a diffusion of a new innovation new firms emerge to exploit this new technology and investment, and employment tends to expand in the respective industries. The demand for new internet technology reinforced the favourable internet climate in the 1990s from the newly created internet firms.

2.3.2 The Crypto Bubbles

Though the dot com bubble burst in the 2000s, it seems like it has been given a second chance in this era of bitcoin and blockchain. Cryptocurrencies are not been subject to the same variety of rampant ‘irrational exuberance’ which has infected the dot-com era. In the recent times, cryptocurrencies have given rise to the speculative behavior led by the ‘Bit-coin’ currency.

Unfortunately, herd mentality all too frequently results in the herd running off a cliff together. The history of markets is replete with examples of investors driving markets drastically upwards, only for herd panic to crash those markets. A more recent example of herd investing is the explosion of interest in the cryptocurrency markets. Cryptocurrency is an attractive investment. But it is notoriously volatile, and the crypto investing herd quickly responds to even minute suggestions about price direction. Once, the Tesla founder’s support for dogecoin helped its price skyrocket in early 2021. But when he made a joke on Saturday Night Live about dogecoin being a “hustle,” the price quickly plummeted. From October 2020 to April 2021, the price of Bitcoin increased sixfold, from \$10,000 to over \$60,000. Since that time, it has lost a third of its value. And this is the second crypto bubble in less than five years. In early 2018, Bitcoin lost 65% of its value in a single month. By the end of 2018, cryptocurrency markets had seen a larger percentage decline than the stock market did during the dot-com bubble.

3 Conclusion

This essay introduces the origin of behavioral finance, which was announced by Keynes. Behavioral finance considers psychological factors in investors’ behaviors to explain anomalies in investing, which cannot be explained by traditional finance. Using the first market bubble—tulip mania in the 17 century as an example to introduce the concept of behavioral finance and studies how irrational behavior affects the stock market. The essay studies the herd effect, which was the main reason causing the market to collapse. By considering another example of the dot-com bubble in the 2000s, the paper further finds out the real impact of the herd effect on investors’ purchasing craze leading to market bubbles. Then, the essay summarizes three main reasons which caused the herd effect: imperfect information, reputation and speculation. It has also mentioned the cryptocurrency bubble in recent days which indicates that the market bubble is likely to happen due to the herd effect in the future.

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