

ibbotson size premium

ibbotson size premium is a key concept in the field of finance and investment, referring to the observed phenomenon where smaller companies tend to outperform larger companies on a risk-adjusted basis over time. This size premium has been extensively studied and documented by financial researchers such as Roger Ibbotson, whose empirical work has significantly influenced asset pricing models and investment strategies. Understanding the ibbotson size premium is crucial for investors, portfolio managers, and financial analysts aiming to optimize returns by incorporating factors beyond traditional market indices. This article explores the origins, empirical evidence, explanations, and practical implications of the ibbotson size premium. Additionally, the discussion will cover how the size premium fits within the broader context of factor investing and its relevance in modern portfolio management.

- Understanding the Ibbotson Size Premium
- Historical Evidence and Empirical Research
- Causes and Explanations of the Size Premium
- Incorporating the Size Premium in Investment Strategies
- Criticisms and Limitations of the Size Premium

Understanding the Ibbotson Size Premium

The ibbotson size premium refers to the tendency for smaller firms' stocks to achieve higher average returns compared to larger firms, after adjusting for risk. This premium is considered one of the foundational factors in asset pricing, alongside the market risk premium and value premium. It was popularized by Roger Ibbotson and Rex Sinquefeld in their seminal research in the 1970s, which analyzed long-term historical returns of stocks sorted by market capitalization. The size premium is typically measured by comparing the returns of small-cap stocks to those of large-cap stocks over extended periods. This differential return persists even after accounting for systematic risk, suggesting that size is a distinct and relevant factor in explaining stock returns.

Definition of Size Premium

In financial terms, the size premium is the additional expected return that investors earn by holding smaller companies' stocks instead of larger ones.

It reflects the compensation investors require for bearing the higher risk and lower liquidity often associated with small-cap stocks. The premium is not guaranteed every year but has been shown to hold over the long run.

Importance in Asset Pricing Models

The inclusion of the Ibbotson size premium in asset pricing models helped pave the way for multifactor models such as the Fama-French three-factor model. This model incorporates market risk, size, and value factors to better explain the cross-section of stock returns. The size premium remains a critical consideration in portfolio construction and risk assessment.

Historical Evidence and Empirical Research

The empirical evidence supporting the Ibbotson size premium comes from decades of historical data analysis. Ibbotson and Sinquefeld's research demonstrated that small-cap stocks outperformed large-cap stocks in the U.S. equity markets over the 20th century. Subsequent studies have confirmed this phenomenon across various markets and time periods, although the magnitude of the premium can vary.

Key Studies and Data

Roger Ibbotson's work utilized data spanning from the early 1900s to the 1970s, showing consistent outperformance by smaller firms. Later research by Eugene Fama and Kenneth French further validated the size effect through rigorous statistical testing and expanded datasets. These studies often use portfolios sorted by market capitalization to isolate the size premium.

Variability Over Time

While the Ibbotson size premium has been robust historically, it is important to note that the size effect is not uniform every year or decade. Periods of economic turbulence, changes in market structure, and investor behavior can influence the size premium's strength. For example, during certain market downturns, small-cap stocks may underperform due to higher perceived risk.

Causes and Explanations of the Size Premium

Multiple theoretical explanations have been proposed to account for the existence of the Ibbotson size premium. These explanations generally relate to risk factors, market inefficiencies, and behavioral biases that affect small-cap stocks differently than large-cap stocks.

Risk-Based Explanations

One common explanation is that smaller companies are inherently riskier due to less stable earnings, limited access to capital markets, and higher sensitivity to economic cycles. Investors demand a premium as compensation for these risks, resulting in the size premium.

Market Inefficiencies and Behavioral Factors

Other explanations focus on market inefficiencies, such as less analyst coverage and lower liquidity for small-cap stocks, which can lead to mispricing and higher expected returns. Additionally, investor behavior, including overconfidence and herding, may contribute to the persistence of the size premium.

Summary of Causes

- Higher business and financial risk associated with smaller firms
- Lower liquidity and trading volume in small-cap stocks
- Limited analyst coverage and information asymmetry
- Behavioral biases affecting investor decisions

Incorporating the Size Premium in Investment Strategies

Recognizing the Ibbotson size premium allows investors to enhance portfolio performance by strategically allocating to small-cap stocks. Many asset managers integrate size as a factor in multifactor models and use small-cap ETFs or mutual funds to capture this premium.

Portfolio Diversification and Factor Investing

Incorporating size as a factor helps diversify risk and can improve returns when combined with other factors such as value and momentum. Factor investing strategies explicitly target the size premium by selecting stocks based on market capitalization and adjusting weights accordingly.

Practical Considerations

Investors should consider the following when integrating the size premium into their portfolios:

- Understanding the increased volatility and risk of small-cap stocks
- Monitoring economic conditions that may impact small firms
- Balancing size exposure with other investment objectives and constraints
- Utilizing low-cost index funds or ETFs focused on small-cap stocks

Criticisms and Limitations of the Size Premium

Despite its historical significance, the Ibbotson size premium has faced scrutiny and criticism in recent years. Some researchers argue that the size premium has diminished or disappeared in certain markets, raising questions about its reliability as a standalone factor.

Challenges in Recent Markets

Market changes such as increased information availability, technological advancements, and evolving investor behavior may have reduced the size premium. Additionally, the rise of passive investing and widespread adoption of factor strategies can lead to factor crowding, diminishing potential excess returns.

Measurement and Data Issues

There are challenges in accurately measuring the size premium, including survivorship bias, selection bias, and variations in defining small-cap and large-cap categories. These issues can affect the observed magnitude and consistency of the premium.

Summary of Limitations

- Potential decay of size premium due to market evolution
- Variability and inconsistency across different time periods and geographies
- Data and methodological challenges in empirical studies

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the Ibbotson size premium?

The Ibbotson size premium refers to the historical observation that smaller companies tend to have higher average returns compared to larger companies, as identified in the research by Roger Ibbotson.

How is the Ibbotson size premium used in finance?

The Ibbotson size premium is used in asset pricing models and portfolio management to adjust expected returns based on company size, often incorporated in multi-factor models like the Fama-French three-factor model.

Why do smaller companies have a higher size premium according to Ibbotson's research?

Smaller companies are perceived to have higher risk due to less liquidity, limited access to capital, and higher business volatility, which investors demand compensation for, leading to a higher size premium.

Has the Ibbotson size premium persisted in recent years?

The persistence of the size premium has been debated; some recent studies suggest the premium has diminished or become less consistent, possibly due to market efficiency or changes in market dynamics.

How can investors incorporate the Ibbotson size premium into their investment strategies?

Investors can overweight small-cap stocks in their portfolios to potentially capture the size premium, but should also consider the increased risk and volatility associated with smaller companies.

What data sources did Ibbotson use to identify the size premium?

Ibbotson used extensive historical stock market data, including returns on small-cap and large-cap stocks over several decades, to document the size premium phenomenon.

How does the Ibbotson size premium relate to the Fama-French three-factor model?

The Fama-French three-factor model includes the size premium as one of its factors (SMB: Small Minus Big), which captures the excess returns of small-cap stocks over large-cap stocks, building on Ibbotson's findings.

Additional Resources

1. *The Ibbotson Size Premium Explained: Fundamentals and Applications*

This book offers a comprehensive introduction to the concept of the Ibbotson Size Premium in finance. It covers the historical background, methodology, and empirical evidence supporting the size premium phenomenon. Readers will gain insights into how smaller firms tend to outperform larger ones and the implications for portfolio management.

2. *Quantitative Equity Investing: The Role of Size Premium*

Focusing on quantitative strategies, this book explores how the size premium is integrated into equity investing models. It provides detailed explanations of factor-based investing and discusses how size, along with value and momentum, can enhance portfolio returns. Practical examples and case studies illustrate the application of size premiums in real-world scenarios.

3. *Asset Pricing and the Ibbotson Size Premium*

This text delves into the theoretical underpinnings of asset pricing models that incorporate the size premium. It examines the Fama-French three-factor model extensively, highlighting the significance of the size factor. The book is suitable for advanced students and professionals interested in the academic and practical aspects of asset pricing.

4. *Small Cap Stocks: Harnessing the Ibbotson Size Premium*

Dedicated to small-cap investing, this book discusses the unique opportunities and risks associated with small companies. It explains how the size premium can be exploited to achieve superior returns and outlines strategies for selecting and managing small-cap stocks. The author also addresses market anomalies and investor behavior related to small-cap equities.

5. *Historical Perspectives on the Size Premium: Data and Trends*

Providing a historical analysis, this book traces the evolution of the size premium over several decades. It presents extensive data sets and statistical analyses to reveal trends and shifts in the size effect. Readers interested in long-term investment patterns and market cycles will find valuable insights here.

6. *Risk Factors in Equity Markets: Understanding the Size Premium*

This book explores the relationship between risk and return with a focus on the size premium as a key risk factor. It discusses why smaller companies typically command higher expected returns due to increased risk. The text

integrates theory with empirical research to explain how size fits into broader risk factor frameworks.

7. Factor Investing and the Ibbotson Size Premium

A practical guide to factor investing, this book emphasizes the role of the size premium among various equity factors. It explains how investors can construct diversified portfolios using size as a factor to enhance performance and manage risk. The book includes portfolio optimization techniques and performance evaluation metrics.

8. Behavioral Finance and the Size Premium Anomaly

This work investigates behavioral explanations for the size premium anomaly, such as investor biases and market inefficiencies. It discusses how psychological factors may contribute to the persistent outperformance of small-cap stocks. The book bridges behavioral finance theories with empirical observations of the size premium.

9. Global Perspectives on the Ibbotson Size Premium

Expanding beyond the U.S. market, this book examines the size premium in international equity markets. It compares the magnitude and consistency of the size effect across different countries and regions. The author also discusses the challenges and opportunities in applying size premium strategies globally.

Ibbotson Size Premium

Ibbotson Size Premium: Unlocking the Secrets of Small-Cap Investing

Ebook Title: Unlocking Alpha: A Deep Dive into the Ibbotson Size Premium

Ebook Outline:

Introduction: Defining the Ibbotson Size Premium and its historical context.

Chapter 1: The Size Effect and its Empirical Evidence: A detailed exploration of the size effect, including historical data and academic studies.

Chapter 2: Explaining the Size Premium: Examining potential explanations for the size premium, such as higher risk, market inefficiencies, and behavioral finance.

Chapter 3: Investing Strategies Based on Size: Discussing practical investment strategies leveraging the size premium, including portfolio construction and risk management.

Chapter 4: Challenges and Limitations of Size-Based Investing: Analyzing the potential drawbacks and limitations of solely focusing on the size premium.

Chapter 5: Case Studies and Examples: Presenting real-world examples and case studies demonstrating the application of size-based investing.

Chapter 6: The Future of Size Premium Investing: Exploring the long-term viability and potential future trends in size-based investing.

Conclusion: Summarizing key findings and offering practical recommendations.

Appendix: Data sources and further readings.

Ibbotson Size Premium: A Comprehensive Guide

Introduction: Understanding the Size Premium

The Ibbotson Size Premium, often simply referred to as the "size effect," is a well-documented anomaly in financial markets. It refers to the empirically observed tendency of smaller companies (typically measured by market capitalization) to outperform larger companies over the long term. This outperformance, adjusted for risk, is the essence of the size premium. While the exact magnitude and persistence of this premium have fluctuated over time, its existence has been a significant area of research and discussion within the academic and investment communities since its discovery in the 1980s, largely thanks to the work of Roger Ibbotson and others. This effect challenges the traditional Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM), which suggests that risk, as measured by beta, is the sole determinant of expected returns. The size premium suggests that other factors, such as firm size, play a critical role in explaining asset returns. Understanding the size premium is crucial for investors seeking to optimize their portfolio returns and manage risk effectively. This article will delve deeper into the various aspects of the Ibbotson size premium, exploring its historical context, potential explanations, investment strategies, and limitations.

Chapter 1: The Size Effect and its Empirical Evidence

The size effect's existence has been consistently supported by numerous empirical studies. Early research, notably the work of Banz (1981), demonstrated a significant positive relationship between firm size (usually proxied by market capitalization) and future returns. Smaller firms, on average, tended to generate higher returns than larger firms after accounting for risk. These findings have been replicated across various markets and time periods, although the magnitude of the effect has varied. For instance, some studies have shown that small-cap stocks outperform large-cap stocks over long periods, while others have demonstrated that this outperformance is more pronounced during certain market regimes. This variability is largely due to factors like market cycles, economic conditions, and data methodology.

Robust data from sources like the Center for Research in Security Prices (CRSP) and the Ibbotson Associates databases provide extensive historical evidence supporting the existence of the size effect. These datasets allow researchers to analyze the performance of stocks categorized by size, enabling the quantification of the size premium over various time horizons. The results consistently show a tendency for smaller companies to generate higher risk-adjusted returns, although the magnitude of this premium may be subject to periods of underperformance. Understanding the nuances of these data sources and the limitations of backtesting is critical for formulating effective investment strategies.

Chapter 2: Explaining the Size Premium

Several theories attempt to explain the existence of the size premium. One common explanation revolves around higher risk. Smaller companies are often considered riskier investments due to their higher volatility, lower liquidity, and greater susceptibility to financial distress. Investors demand higher returns to compensate for this increased risk, leading to higher valuations for small-cap stocks. However, the risk premium alone cannot fully explain the observed size premium.

Another explanation involves market inefficiencies. Some argue that smaller companies are less covered by analysts and receive less media attention, leading to information asymmetry. This lack of information can result in mispricing, causing small-cap stocks to be undervalued relative to their intrinsic value. This theory suggests that the size premium is a manifestation of market imperfections.

Behavioral finance offers yet another perspective. It suggests that investor biases, such as overreaction to negative news or a preference for familiar larger companies, contribute to the mispricing of small-cap stocks. These biases create opportunities for investors who can identify undervalued small-cap companies.

Finally, liquidity risk plays a vital role. Smaller companies often have lower trading volumes, making it more difficult to buy or sell their shares without significantly impacting the price. This liquidity risk necessitates a premium for investors willing to hold less liquid assets. The interplay of these factors – higher risk, market inefficiencies, behavioral biases, and liquidity risk – likely contributes to the observed size premium.

Chapter 3: Investing Strategies Based on Size

Several investment strategies leverage the size premium. The simplest approach involves constructing a portfolio primarily composed of small-cap stocks. However, this strategy can be highly volatile due to the inherent risk associated with small-cap investments.

A more sophisticated approach involves factor-based investing. This involves constructing a portfolio based on a combination of factors, including size, value, momentum, and quality. By diversifying across factors, investors can potentially enhance returns while mitigating risk.

Smart beta ETFs are another popular option. These ETFs track indices designed to capture the size premium, often using strategies like market capitalization weighting or fundamental weighting. They offer diversification and low expense ratios, making them accessible to a wider range of investors.

Finally, fundamental analysis remains a crucial component of any size-based investment strategy. While relying solely on size may not be optimal, carefully analyzing the financial health, growth prospects, and management quality of individual small-cap companies can enhance the potential for success.

Chapter 4: Challenges and Limitations of Size-Based Investing

Despite the historical evidence supporting the size premium, there are challenges and limitations associated with size-based investing. The size premium's magnitude and persistence are not constant and may vary significantly over time. Periods of underperformance can occur, even extending for considerable durations. This variability requires investors to carefully manage risk and adjust their strategies accordingly.

Furthermore, the definition and measurement of "small-cap" can vary across different indices and databases, potentially impacting the performance of size-based investment strategies. Transaction costs can be relatively high for small-cap stocks, reducing the net returns achieved by investors. Finally, the liquidity of small-cap stocks can pose challenges, particularly during times of market stress.

Therefore, relying solely on the size premium as the primary investment factor can be risky. A diversified investment strategy that integrates the size effect alongside other factors offers a more robust and resilient approach.

Chapter 5: Case Studies and Examples

Numerous case studies illustrate the application of size-based investing strategies. For instance, analyzing the performance of small-cap indices over specific periods demonstrates periods of outperformance compared to larger-cap indices. However, isolating the size effect requires careful consideration of other factors influencing these returns. Comparing the performance of portfolios constructed using different size-based strategies further highlights the impact of varying approaches. Examining individual small-cap investments that have significantly outperformed their larger peers helps underscore the opportunities presented by this anomaly.

Studying the strategies of successful small-cap investors reveals the crucial role of fundamental analysis and risk management. These case studies demonstrate that successful size-based investing necessitates a deep understanding of the market, individual companies, and the potential pitfalls associated with this investment approach.

Chapter 6: The Future of Size Premium Investing

The long-term viability of the size premium remains a subject of ongoing debate. Increased market efficiency, improved information dissemination, and the growth of passive investing could potentially reduce the magnitude of the size premium over time. However, the potential for market inefficiencies to persist, particularly in less-developed markets, suggests that the size premium could continue to offer opportunities for skilled investors. Advances in data analytics and the development of more sophisticated investment strategies could also continue to refine our understanding and

exploitation of the size effect.

Furthermore, new factors and alternative data sources may emerge, potentially integrating the size premium into broader factor-based models and leading to more refined strategies. The ongoing evolution of the investment landscape will require adapting and refining existing size-based investing approaches.

Conclusion

The Ibbotson size premium represents a significant anomaly in financial markets, providing valuable insights for investors seeking to enhance returns and manage risk. While the size effect's persistence and magnitude are subject to variation, its existence continues to be supported by significant empirical evidence. Effective exploitation of the size premium requires a nuanced understanding of the underlying factors driving this anomaly, coupled with carefully constructed investment strategies that incorporate diversification, risk management, and thorough fundamental analysis. This article has aimed to provide a comprehensive overview of the Ibbotson size premium, its complexities, and the implications for investors.

FAQs

1. What is the Ibbotson Size Premium? It's the tendency for smaller companies (by market cap) to outperform larger companies over the long term, after adjusting for risk.
2. Is the size premium consistent over time? No, its magnitude fluctuates, and there are periods of underperformance.
3. How can I invest in the size premium? Through small-cap stocks, factor-based investing, smart beta ETFs, or active management focused on small companies.
4. What are the risks of size-based investing? Higher volatility, liquidity issues, and potential for periods of prolonged underperformance.
5. Why do smaller companies outperform? Possible explanations include higher risk, market inefficiencies, behavioral biases, and liquidity risk.
6. What is the role of fundamental analysis? Crucial for identifying undervalued small-cap companies with strong growth potential.
7. What are smart beta ETFs? ETFs tracking indices designed to capture the size premium, offering diversification and low fees.
8. Can I solely rely on size for investing? No, diversification and consideration of other factors are essential.
9. What are the future prospects for the size premium? The long-term viability is debated, but opportunities may persist in less efficient markets.

Related Articles:

1. Small-Cap Investing Strategies: A detailed guide to various small-cap investment approaches, including stock picking, ETFs, and mutual funds.
2. The Value Premium in Small-Cap Stocks: Examining the intersection of size and value investing and the potential for enhanced returns.
3. Risk Management in Small-Cap Investing: Strategies for mitigating the inherent risks associated with small-cap investments.
4. Factor Investing and the Size Effect: A comprehensive overview of factor investing and its role in capturing the size premium.
5. Behavioral Finance and the Size Premium: Exploring the impact of investor biases on small-cap stock valuations.
6. Liquidity Risk and Small-Cap Stocks: A deep dive into the liquidity challenges associated with investing in small-cap companies.
7. Comparing Small-Cap and Large-Cap Performance: A historical analysis of the relative performance of small and large companies.
8. International Small-Cap Investing: Opportunities and challenges in investing in small-cap stocks in emerging and developed markets.
9. The Role of Information Asymmetry in Small-Cap Markets: Examining the impact of information gaps on the pricing of small-cap stocks.

ibbotson size premium: Stocks, Bonds, Bills, and Inflation Roger G. Ibbotson, Rex A. Sinquefeld, 1989

ibbotson size premium: Popularity: A Bridge between Classical and Behavioral Finance Roger G. Ibbotson, Thomas M. Idzorek, Paul D. Kaplan, James X. Xiong, 2018 Classical and behavioral finance are often seen as being at odds, but the idea of “popularity” has been introduced as a way of reconciling the two approaches. Investors like or dislike various characteristics of securities for rational reasons (as in classical finance) or irrational reasons (as in behavioral finance), which makes the assets popular or unpopular. In the capital markets, popular (unpopular) securities trade at prices that are higher (lower) than they would be otherwise; hence, the shares may provide lower (higher) expected returns. This book builds on this idea and expands it in two major ways. First, it introduces a rigorous asset pricing model, the popularity asset pricing model (PAPM), which adds investor preferences for security characteristics other than the risk and expected return that are part of the capital asset pricing model. A major conclusion of the PAPM is that the expected return of any security is a linear function of not only its systematic risk (beta) but also of all security characteristics that investors care about. The other major contribution of the book is new empirical work that, while confirming the well-known premiums (such as size, value, and liquidity) in a popularity context, supports the popularity hypothesis on the basis of portfolios of stocks based on such characteristics as brand value, sustainable competitive advantage, and reputation. Popularity unifies the factors that affect price in classical finance with those that drive price in behavioral finance, thus creating a unifying theory or bridge between classical and behavioral finance.

ibbotson size premium: 2017 Stocks, Bonds, Bills, and Inflation (SBBI) Yearbook Roger Ibbotson, Roger J. Grabowski, James P. Harrington, Carla Nunes, 2017-04-10 The latest, most complete data for more informed investment decisions The 2017 Stocks, Bonds, Bills, and Inflation (SBBI) Yearbook is the industry standard performance data reference, with comprehensive records dating back to 1926. Covering common stocks, long-term government bonds, long-term corporate bonds, Treasury bills, and the Consumer Price Index, this book provides the essential information

advisors, planners, and brokers need to analyze asset class performance. Historical return figures include the riskless rate of interest, equity risk premium, bond default premium, and the maturity premium between the return on long-term governments and Treasury bills, and total returns and index values cover large and small company stocks, long- and intermediate-term government bonds, inflation, and more. Charts and graphs allow for quick visual reference, and a clear hierarchical organization pattern facilitates efficient data location. As the go-to reference for information and capital market returns, this book provides investors with the critical background they need to analyze future investments. With the most complete historical data available, investors will be able to: Find annual index levels and total rates of return for five basic asset series Access historical return figures for four component series Estimate cost-of-capital based on comprehensive, reliable data Make informed judgments about future investment opportunities Performance analysis is critical to successful investing, but the analysis can only be as useful as the data is accurate. Decisions made from scant information are not good investment decisions; investors need complete, top-quality data to make informed choices and properly balance risk with reward. The 2017 Stocks, Bonds, Bills, and Inflation (SBBI) Yearbook is the definitive study of historical capital market data in the United States, and the gold-standard reference industry-wide.

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hundreds of exceptions. This belongs in every practitioner's collection of must-have valuation books. —Aswath Damodaran, Professor, Stern School of Business, New York University Pratt and Grabowski have done it again. Just when you thought they couldn't possibly do a better job, they did. Cost of Capital, Fourth Edition is a terrific resource. It is without a doubt the most comprehensive book on this subject today. What really distinguishes this book from other such texts is the fact that it is easy to read—no small feat given the exhaustive and detailed research and complicated subject matter. This book makes you think hard about all the alternative views out there and helps move the valuation profession forward. —James R. Hitchner, CPA/ABV/CFF, ASA, Managing Director, Financial Valuation Advisors; CEO, Valuation Products and Services; Editor in Chief, Financial Valuation and Litigation Expert; and President, Financial Consulting Group The Fourth Edition of Cost of Capital continues to be a 'one-stop shop' for background and current thinking on the development and uses of rates of return on capital. While it will have an appeal for a wide variety of constituents, it should serve as required reading and as a reference volume for students of finance and practitioners of business valuation. Readers will continue to find the volume to be a solid foundation for continued debate and research on the topic for many years to come. —Anthony V. Aaron, Americas Leader, Quality and Risk Management, Ernst & Young Transaction Advisory Services

ibbotson size premium: Financial Valuation James R. Hitchner, 2006-09-30 Praise for Financial Valuation This Second Edition addresses virtually all of the recent hot topics in business valuation, and there are many of them since the first edition. Most chapters are updated with new material, including, especially, the Duff & Phelps Risk Premium Report as an alternative to Ibbotson's risk premium data. As with the first edition, the authors are very well-known and provide incisive analysis. --Shannon Pratt, CFA, FASA, MCBA, CM&AA, CEO, Shannon Pratt Valuations, LLC Though the first edition of Mr. Hitchner's book was excellent in all regards, this Second Edition squarely puts Hitchner and his team of authors at the top of the list of authorities in the field of business valuation. Few publications on the subject even come close to the book's thorough coverage of the topic, but equally impressive is the clarity with which Hitchner depicts and explains highly complex subject matters. So impressed with Financial Valuation Applications and Models, the National Association of Certified Valuation Analysts has developed a three-day course based upon this book entitled, 'Advanced Valuation and Case Study Workshop,' which is now a cornerstone training program for our organization. --Parnell Black, MBA, CPA, CVA, Chief Executive Officer, NACVA This book is a valuable resource for every BV library. It has material not covered in other BV books and this Second Edition has much more information than the first. Financial Valuation Applications and Models is the primary textbook for AICPA's business valuation education and it covers most of the topics on the test for the AICPA's Accredited in Business Valuation (ABV) credential. Its thirty authors are nationally respected practitioners who have written this book for practitioners. Many of the authors are current or former members of the AICPA Business Valuation Committee and the AICPA BV Hall of Fame. --Michael A. Crain, CPA/ABV, ASA, CFA, CFE, Chair, AICPA Business Valuation Committee, Managing Director, The Financial Valuation Group This book has a tremendous wealth of information that all valuation analysts must have in their libraries. From those just starting their careers to the most experienced practitioner, all valuation analysts will benefit from the invaluable information, ranging from fundamental practices to the most innovative economic and valuation ideas of today. --Scott R. Saltzman, CPA, CVA, ASA, DABFA, Managing Member, Saltzman LLC; President, National Association of Certified Valuation Analysts Coauthors: Mel H. Abraham, R. James Alerding, Terry Jacoby Allen, Larry R. Cook, Michael A. Crain, Don M. Drysdale, Robert E. Duffy, Edward J. Dupke, Nancy J. Fannon, John R. Gilbert, Chris Hamilton, Thomas E. Hilton, James R. Hitchner, Steven D. Hyden, Gregory S. Koonsman, Mark G. Kucik, Eva M. Lang, Derald L. Lyons, Michael J. Mard, Harold G. Martin Jr., Michael Mattson, Edward F. Moran Jr., Raymond E. Moran, James S. Rigby Jr., Ronald L. Seigneur, Robin E. Taylor, Linda B. Trugman, Samuel Y. Wessinger, Don Wisehart, and Kevin R. Yeanoplos

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