

Learning outcomes

- Apply principles of education theory to ensure clients understand strategy advice
- Utilise Bloom's Taxonomy to satisfy code of ethics requirements for client care
- Support clients to identify their own behavioural biases
- Develop and enrich client relationships that demonstrate the value of advice

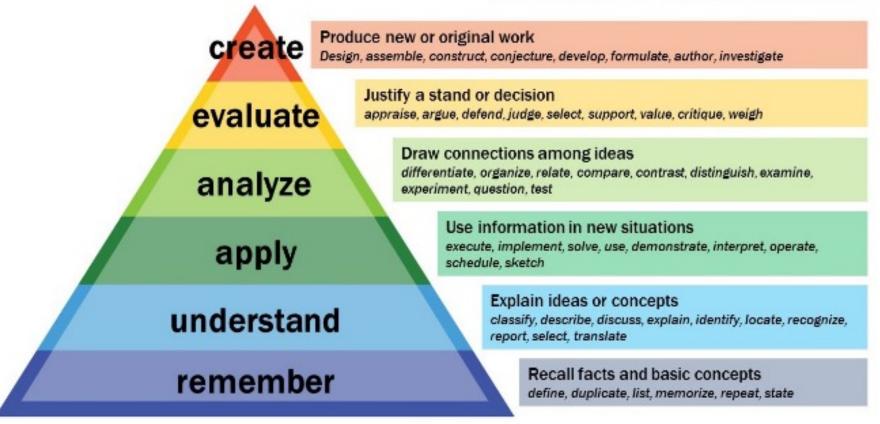


Who has heard of Bloom's Taxonomy?

What do you know about it?



Bloom's Taxonomy



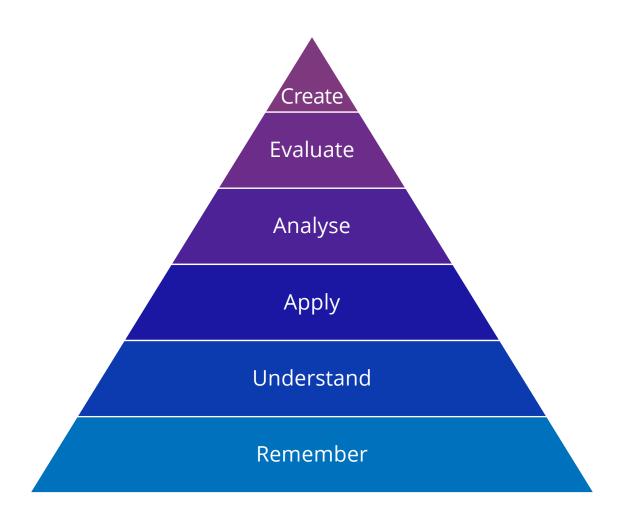
Source: Armstrong, P., Vanderbilt University Center for Teaching, https://cft.vanderbilt.edu/guides-sub-pages/blooms-taxonomy/

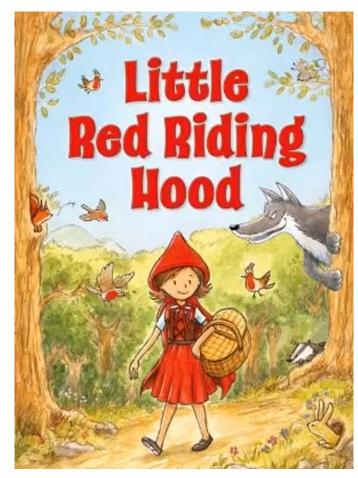


Using Bloom's Taxonomy

- Can encourage us to think about learning in behavioural terms – what action is it that we want the learner to undertake?
- Highlights the need for learning objectives that require higher levels of cognitive skills as this leads to deeper learning and transfer of knowledge and skills across different contexts.

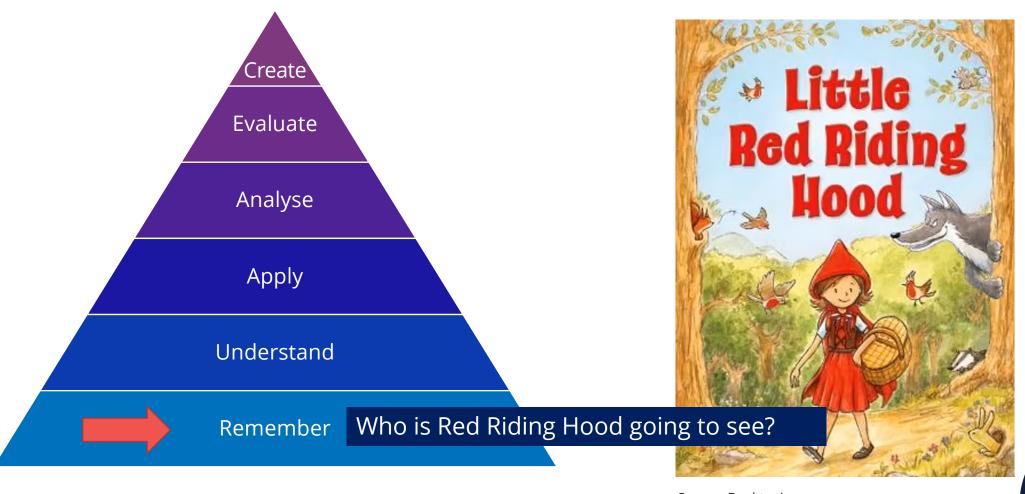


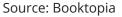




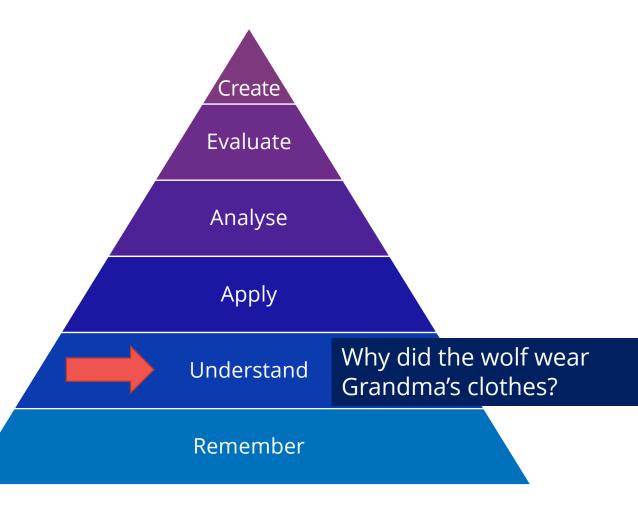


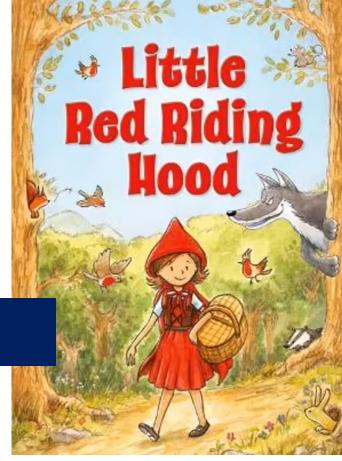






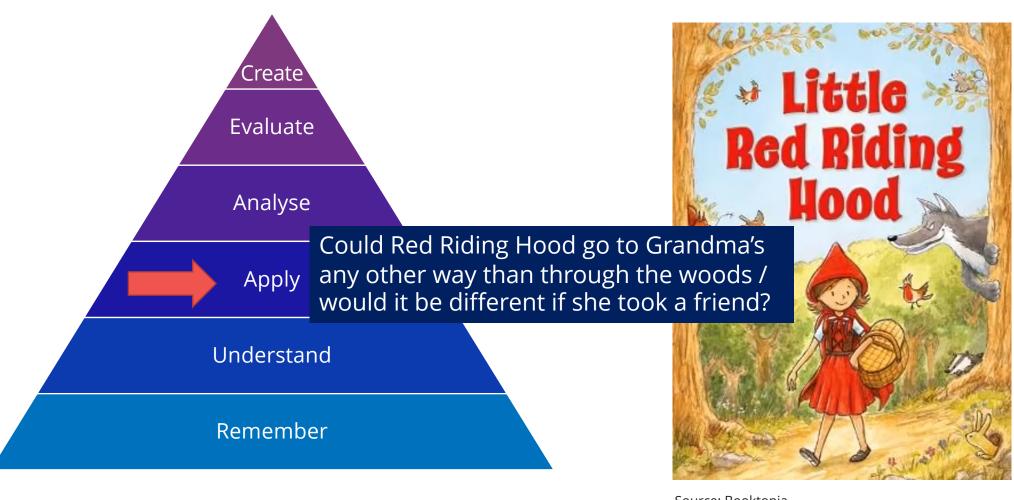






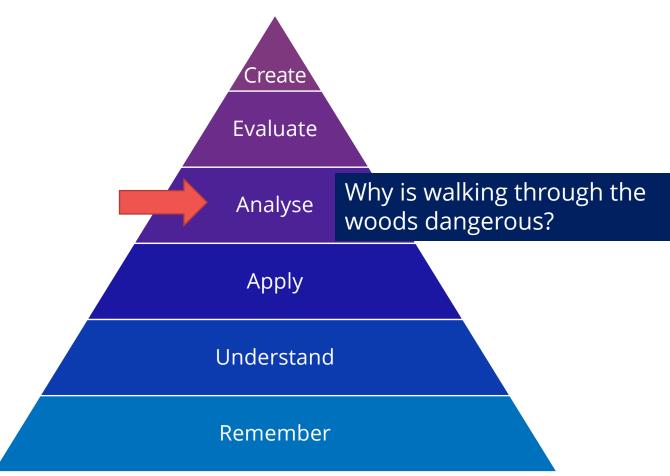


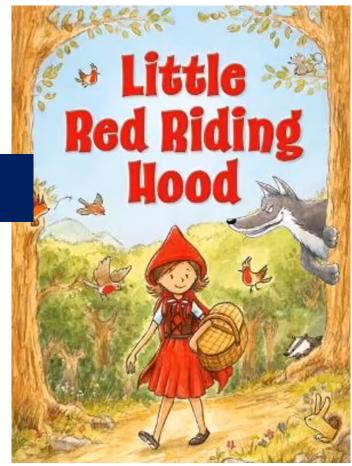






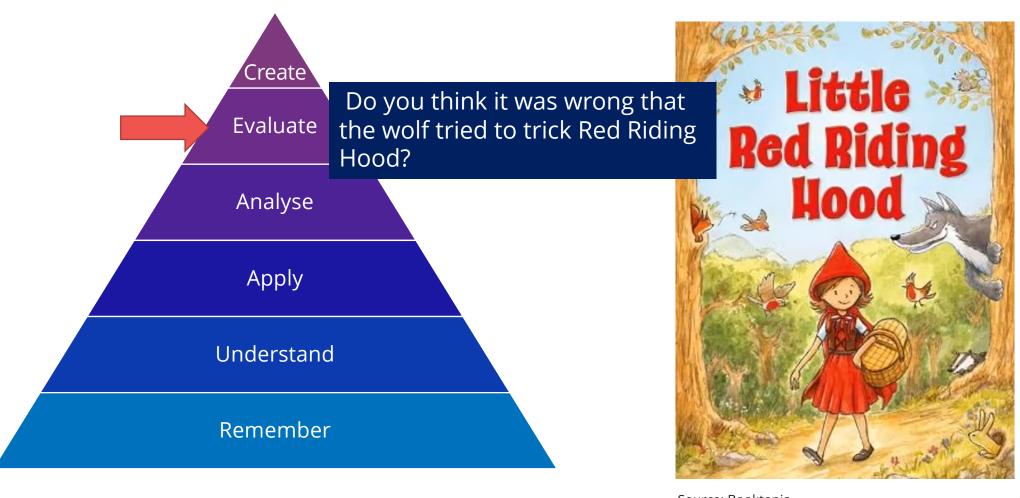






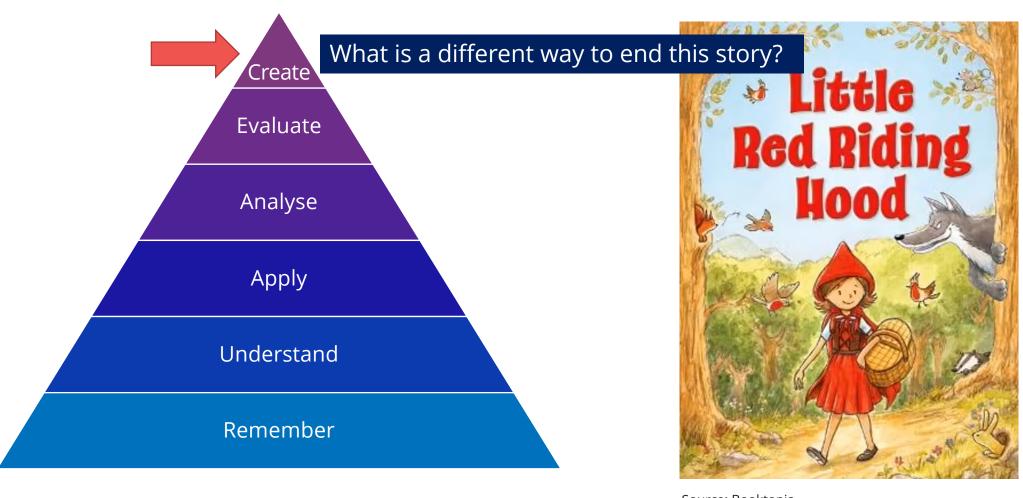


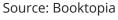














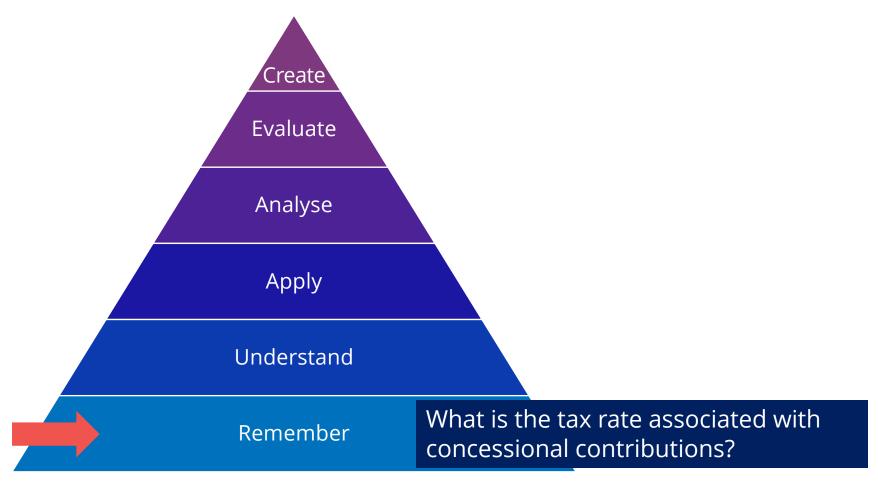
Superannuation Case Study: Jack & Jill

Jack and Jill, both 40 years of age are married with one child Josh aged 4.

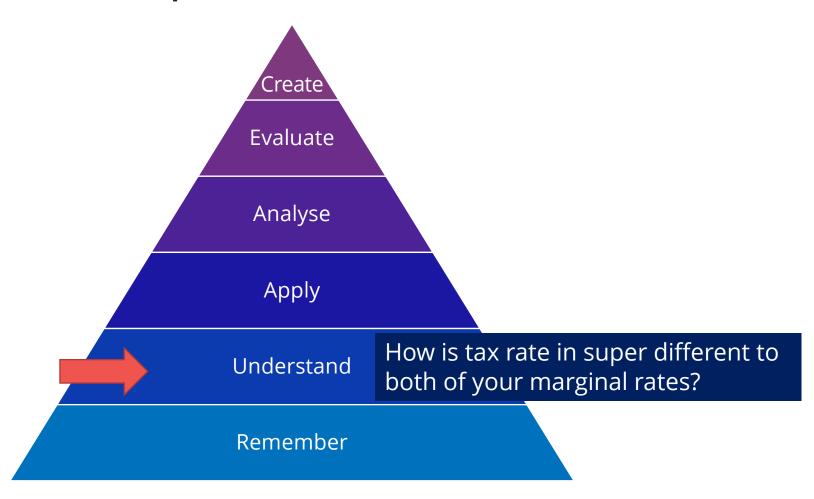
- Jill works full-time earning \$150,000p.a.
- Jack works part-time earning \$35,000p.a. while studying and caring for Josh.
- They are seeking advice regarding their superannuation contributions.
- Jill has always contributed 5% of her income to super as concessional contributions and is doing so currently.
- Jack recently inherited \$10,000 and thinking of putting this into his super.

What is the strategy you will recommend?
How do you capture that your client understands the strategy
using Bloom's taxonomy?

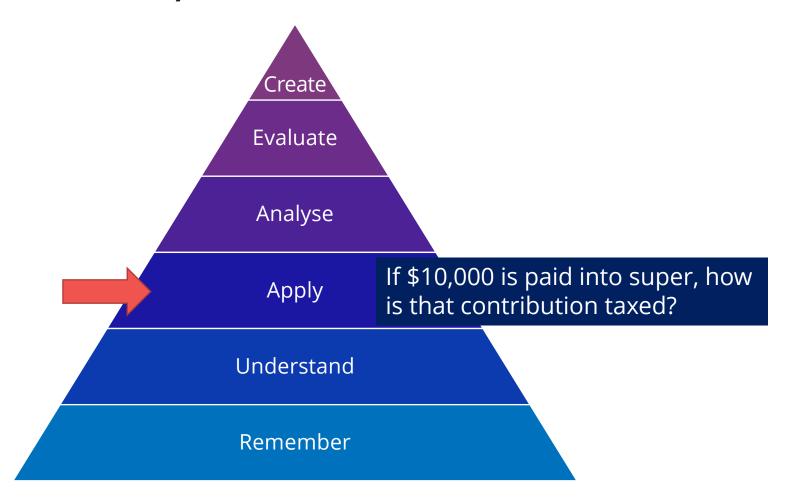




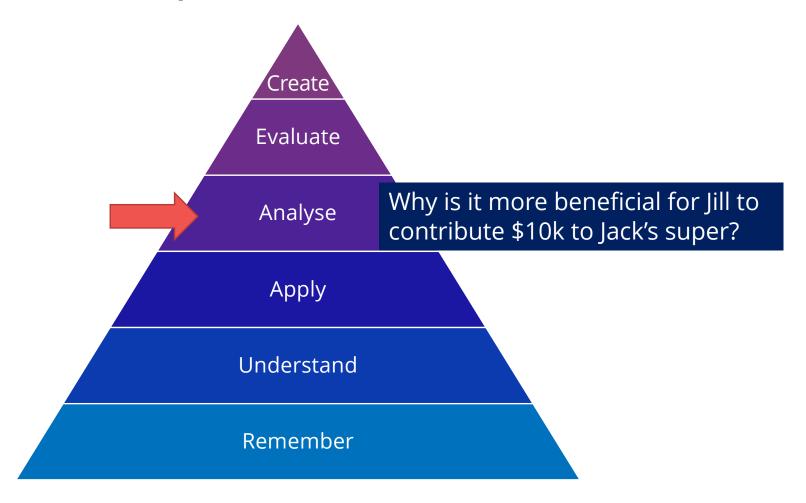




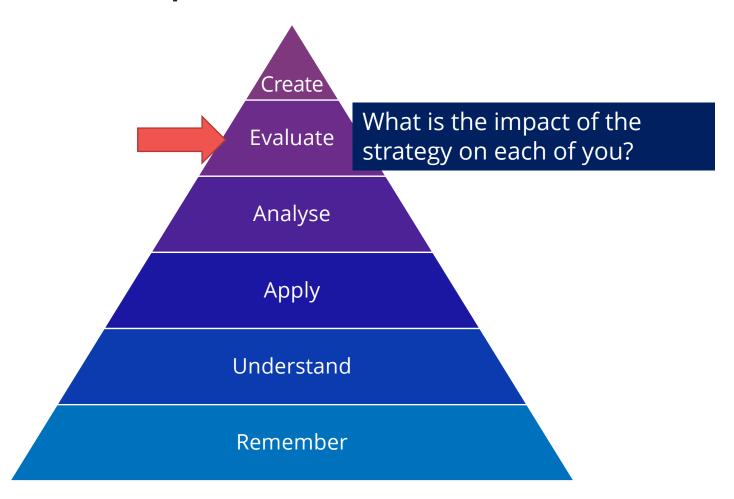




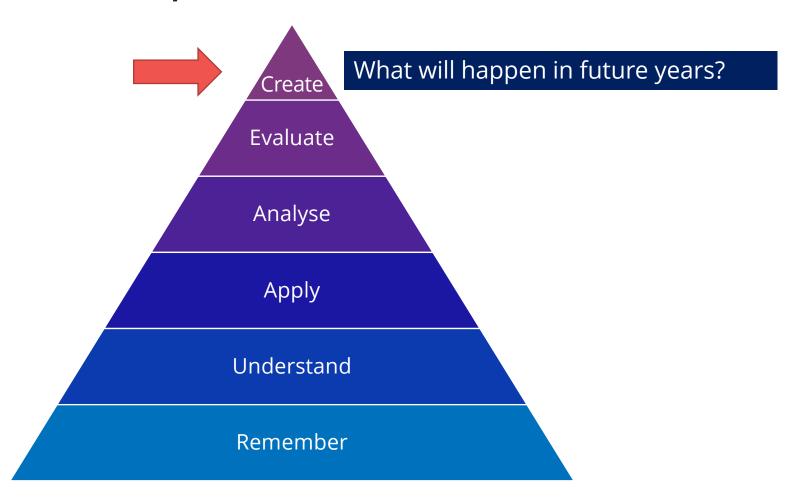






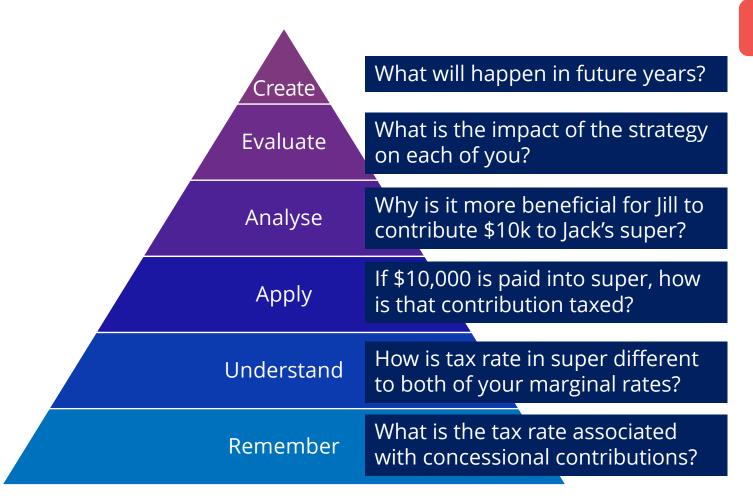








Bloom's Taxonomy and the Code of Ethics



Code of Ethics

- ➤ You must be satisfied the client understands your advice, and the benefits, costs and risks of the financial products that you recommend, and you must have reasonable grounds to be satisfied. (Standard 5)
- You may act for a client only with the client's free, prior and informed consent. (Standard 4)
- Actively consider the client's broader long-term interests and likely circumstances. (Standard 6)



Behavioural biases

- Over confidence
- Loss aversion
- Confirmation bias
- Anchoring
- Familiarity effect





Storytelling

- Show, don't Tell
- Capture biases
- Clients self-identify
- Advisers utilise a 'menu' of taxonomic questions





Behavioural biases scenario: 'Sue'

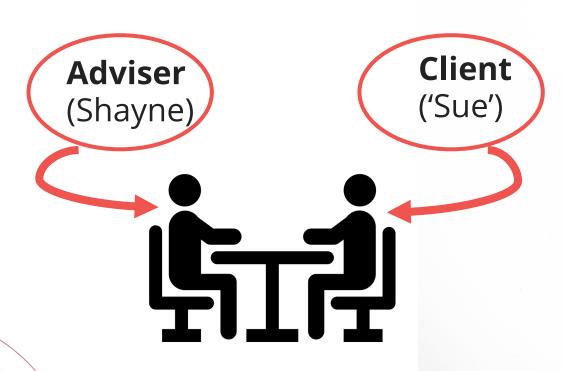
- Sue has worked with ASX:ADK for 10 years.
- Sue receives shares as a part of an incentive scheme and has accrued many shares over time.
- As a part of the business and industry, Sue feels she is 'on the pulse' of the market.
- Over time, Sue 's overall asset allocation was heavily exposed to ASX:ADK and she feels comfortable as knows the company and their place in the market.
- Sue has not diversified.

What behavioural bias/es does Sue have?
What is the risk for Sue?
How do you help Sue identify her own bias and thus the risk exposure?



Using Storytelling with Bloom's Taxonomy: Helping Clients Identify Their Own Bias

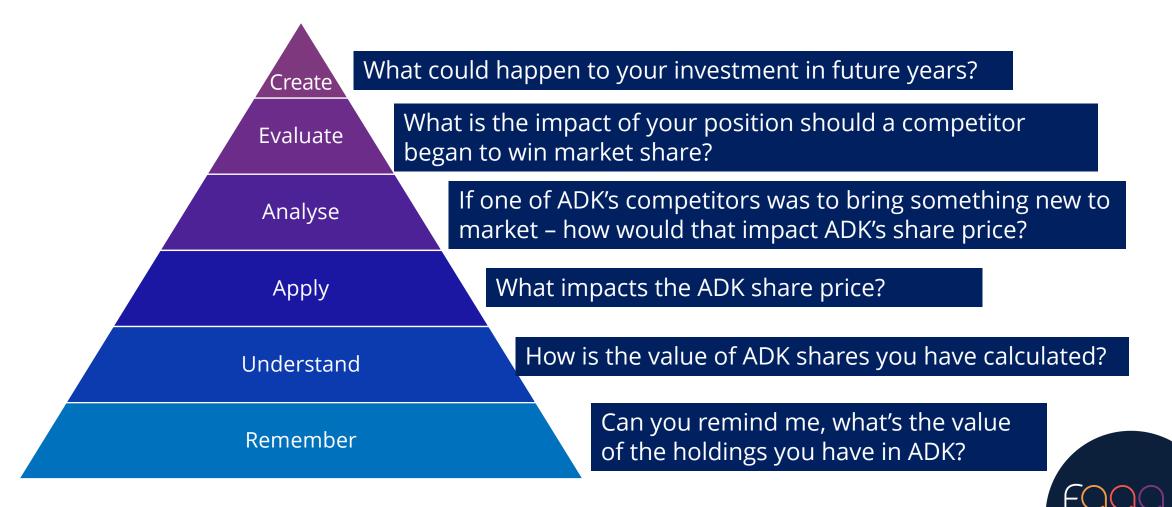
Let's do a role play...







Storytelling, Bloom's Taxonomy and Client Bias



Using Bloom's Taxonomy to Demonstrate Value of Advice

Tangible

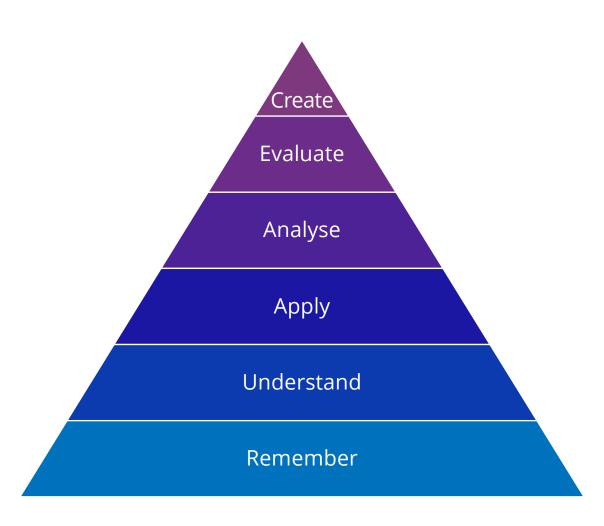
- Objective outcomes
- Tax savings
- Asset growth
- Returns

Intangible

- Subjective outcomes
- Self-awareness
- Trust
- Confidence
- Self-awareness
- Reputation



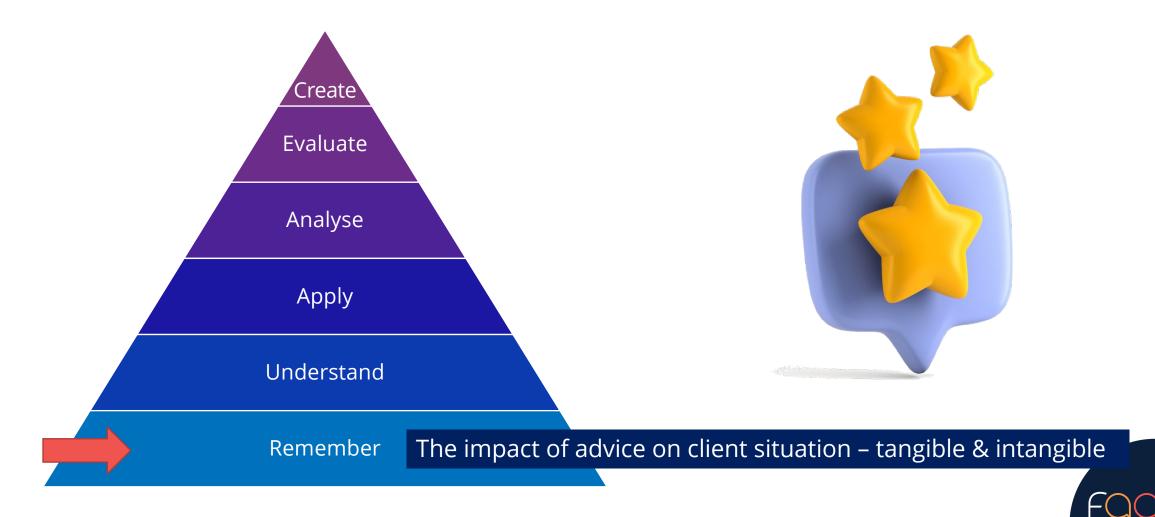
Value of Advice & Bloom's Taxonomy

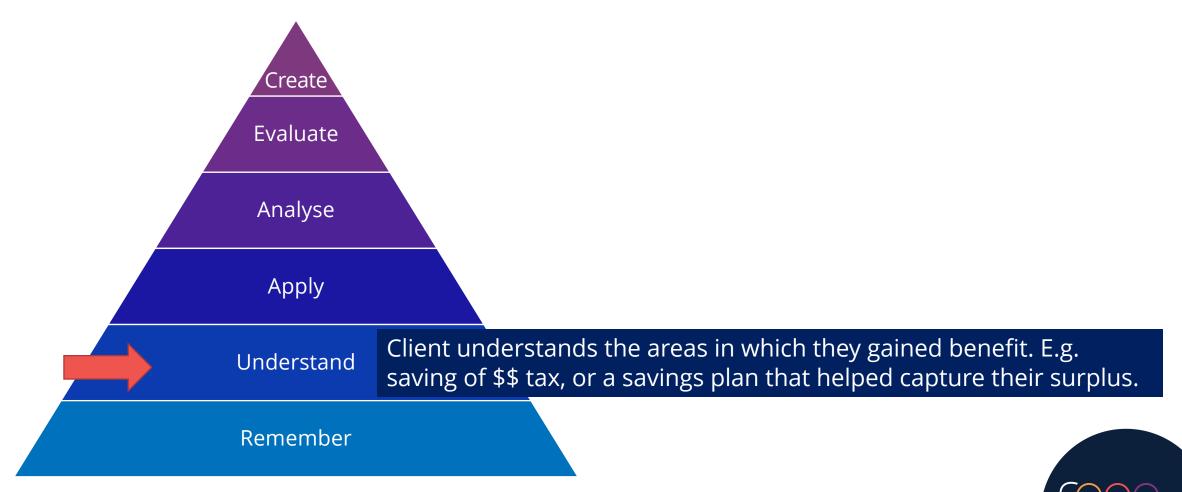




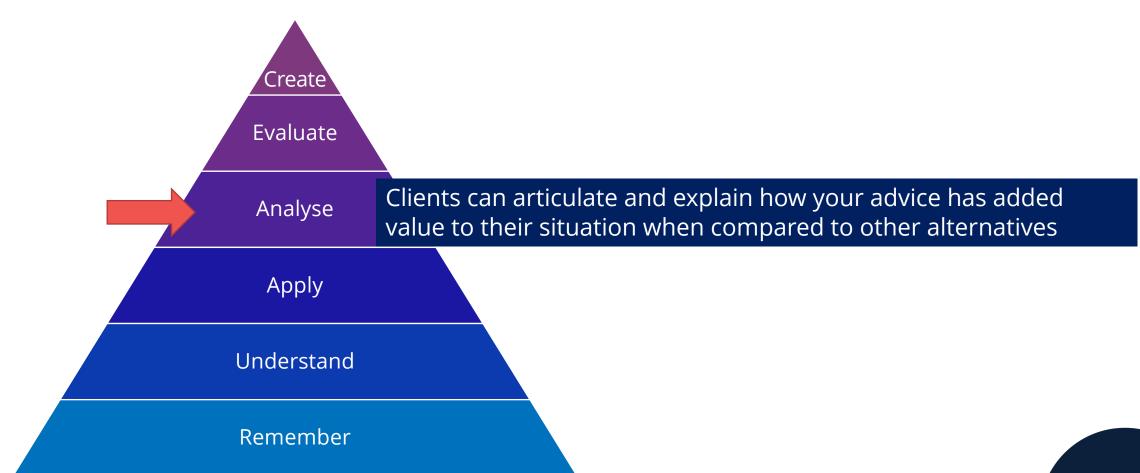


Value of Advice & Bloom's Taxonomy



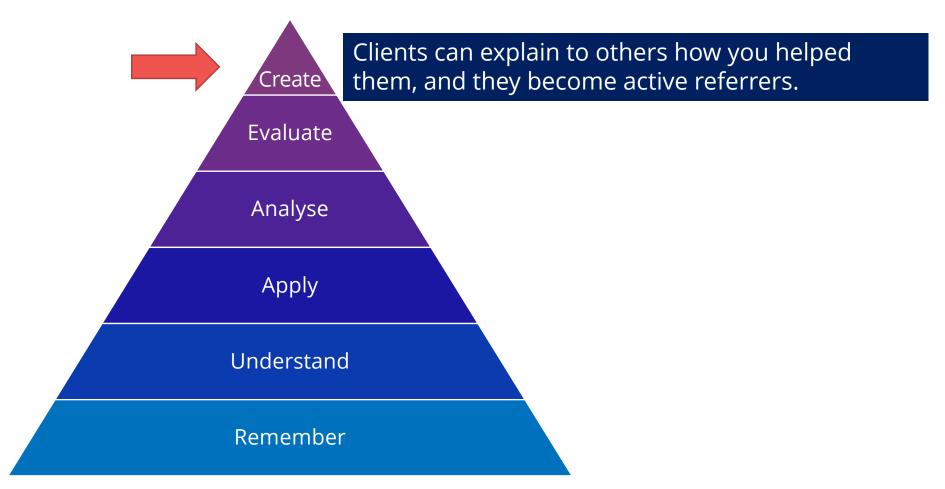














How else can we use Bloom's Taxonomy to improve client communication and care?











