

THE 9:03 COLLECTIVE · THIRD EDITION, SEPTEMBER 2026

The Next Alpha

Where advisory value migrates when the plan becomes a commodity, and why the advisors who come through the next decade will manage more than money.

A thesis on the industry, written for the people who run it. It argues for a change and does not sell one.

I was on the sixty-first floor.

On September 11, 2001, I was on the sixty-first floor of the South Tower, in a training class. At 8:46 I was on a break, in the restroom, when the alarm went off.

By 9:03 I was in the stairwell, somewhere around the forty-fourth floor. The building swayed. It was louder than the first one. I remember a single scream, and then people kept walking down.

It took about forty-five minutes to get out. The bottom three floors were smoke and dust. When I came out I could not work out where I was standing. Tower One was on my left. I was roughly four blocks away when I understood what was falling.

I got to my parents' kitchen in Ohio at one in the morning.

I was twenty-two. For several years afterward I did what most people in that position do, which was avoid thinking about it carefully. What eventually surfaced was not fear. It was arithmetic. **I had been handed a number of mornings that nobody counts, and I had no clear idea what I was spending them on.**

That question sits underneath this paper. I have spent twenty-five years in and around financial services, fifteen of them at Vanguard, and I have watched the industry become extraordinarily good at one half of the problem. We can tell a client what they have, what it will be worth, and what it will produce. We are much worse at the other half, which is the only half the client actually lives in.

What is the money for?

The argument in seven moves

- 01 Portfolio construction and financial planning have been commoditized. Passive vehicles hold more than half of US fund assets, fees have fallen by roughly half, and planning software produces in minutes what used to take a week.
- 02 Artificial intelligence is doing to the plan what indexing did to the portfolio, and doing it about ten times faster. Three quarters of advised investors already use it for financial questions. Nobody, including the people building it, can say what the next five years look like.
- 03 The industry already measured where its value sits. Vanguard puts good advice at roughly three percent a year, about half of it behavioral. Morningstar measures the planning decisions at 22.6 percent more retirement income. The profession has published this for a decade and structured its meetings as though it had not.
- 04 Life planning has been available to advisors since the late 1990s and never became the main practice, because advisors had no hours and clients had no urgency. Both conditions reversed in the same three years.
- 05 The client base is changing hands. Roughly \$124 trillion moves by 2048, about 81 percent of inheritors intend to change firms, and 70 percent of clients' adult children have never met the advisor.
- 06 What people report as wealth is relationships, health, time and purpose. On the one survey question that asked it directly, money finished last of nine, and it was the only item where fewer than half of Americans felt wealthy.
- 07 The next source of advantage is the deliberate alignment of capital with time, health, relationships and purpose, rebalanced over decades. The shallower the machine makes the technical work, the deeper the relationship has to go to survive it. The depth is where the value sat the whole time.

The plan became a product

In 2024, passive vehicles crossed fifty percent of US fund assets. That crossover took about thirty years and it settled an argument the industry had been having with itself since the 1970s. Access to the efficient frontier is now close to free, available in an afternoon, from a phone.

I sold the product that did this. For fifteen years my job was putting Vanguard ETFs into billion-dollar firms, and I watched the alpha leave the portfolio from the inside. Nobody at those firms decided to let it go. It went because the cheaper thing worked, and the clients could see that it worked.

Fees followed. The average expense ratio an investor actually pays has roughly halved over two decades. Advisory fees have been slower to move and have moved in the same direction.

>50%

of US fund assets are now passive. The crossover the industry spent thirty years arguing about

~50%

the fall in the average expense ratio an investor actually pays, over two decades

1 afternoon

to produce a financial plan that took a week of an associate's time in 2005

Planning software did the same thing to the second half of the job. A financial plan that took a week of an associate's time in 2005 now takes an afternoon, and the output looks the same across firms because the assumptions and the engines are the same across firms. Two advisors in different cities, given the same household, produce plans that differ at the margin and agree in substance.

None of this is a complaint. It is a description of a market working. When the analysis becomes uniform, scarcity moves somewhere else, and the somewhere else is behavior and meaning.

McKinsey said it plainly in January 2026, in a paper about the next decade of US wealth management. Firms will need to expand the scope of what they offer, they wrote, not only to deepen relationships and increase share of wallet, but to sustain pricing power as

traditional planning and investment management become increasingly commoditized.

Clients sense the parity already. They have no way to say it, because the only vocabulary the relationship has given them is performance, and performance is not what they are uneasy about.

And then the machine arrived

The first commoditizer took thirty years. The second is taking about three, and it is not coming for the portfolio. That fight is over. It is coming for the plan, the analysis, the research and the meeting prep.

Think about your own last year. Twelve months ago you had heard of it. Then you used it instead of a search engine. Then you asked it a follow-up, and another one. Then you were typing back and forth with it the way you text a colleague. Then you were talking to it, out loud, in the car, and it was answering in real time. Then one afternoon you asked it to build something, a model, a deck, a plan, and it was done before you finished your coffee, and it was roughly what an associate would have taken a month to produce.

That is one year. You did not decide to do any of it. It arrived, and you used it, because it worked.

23% → 49%

US adults who use AI chatbots, 2023 to 2026. A 26-point rise in three years.

Pew Research Center, Americans and AI 2026, n=5,119

75%

Advised investors who already use AI for financial questions. Their clients are ahead of the public.

Betterment Advisor Solutions, 2026 Advisory Survey, n=1,001

Now ask what five years looks like. I have no idea. Neither does anyone selling you a forecast. The only thing the last twelve months prove is that the ground under the technical half of this job is moving faster than any of us are planning for, and that the pace of the last year is the slowest it will ever be again.

The numbers are already uncomfortable. Betterment surveyed a thousand investors who currently work with a financial advisor. Seventy-five percent of them already use AI for financial questions. Seventy-six percent of the same people say they want a human advisor even if AI could answer all of those questions. Three percent would replace their advisor outright.

Most advisors read the second number as reassurance. It should be read as a warning. The 76 percent is a stated preference, measured today, from people who have never watched the machine do the whole job. Stated preferences for human bank tellers, travel agents and stockbrokers all polled well right up until they did not. A number that measures habit is not a moat.

Your clients are asking a machine the questions they used to save for you, and they still want you in the room. The question is what you are in the room to do, and whether it survives the next five years of the ladder.

Trust has not transferred yet. The CFP Board puts trust in financial advisors at 87 percent and trust in generative AI tools at 37. Willingness to act on AI advice with no verification runs at 31 percent, and rises to 52 percent once a human advisor has checked it. Gallup, working with Edward Jones this April across 5,075 adults, found three percent with a great deal of confidence in AI's financial expertise, against roughly eighty percent for professional advisors. Every one of those figures is a snapshot, and every one of them was taken on a lower rung of the ladder than the reader is standing on now.

Meanwhile the time is being handed back. AssetMark surveyed four hundred advisors in the summer of 2026 and found that more than half of those using AI save four or more hours a week. That is around two hundred hours a year returned to an advisor who has not necessarily decided what to do with them.

And the profession is pointing the technology in a revealing direction. Of independent advisors surveyed in 2024, about 62 percent intended to use AI for efficiency and only about 20 percent for client-facing work. The industry is automating the back office and leaving the front of the house exactly as it was.

One honest note, because this field is full of claims that do not survive checking. There is no credible study of an AI passing the CFP exam. Every search returns exam preparation marketing. The CFA work that exists is real and ran on 2023-era models, which makes it close to meaningless now.

The conclusion is not that advisors are being replaced. It is narrower and more awkward. Every layer the machine has taken so far was a layer shallow enough to take: something a client could describe in a sentence and hand to a tool. What is left is the set of things a client cannot hand to anything, because they have not put them into words yet, and would not if asked directly. Almost nobody has rebuilt their meetings around that.

The alpha that was already measured

Here is the strange part. The industry has known where its value sits for more than a decade, and has published the arithmetic itself.

Vanguard's Advisor's Alpha work puts the net value of good advice at roughly three percent a year. About half of that, in the region of 150 basis points, comes from behavioral coaching. Keeping somebody invested. Talking them out of the thing they were going to do in March 2020.

Morningstar arrived at the same place by a different road. Their Gamma research found that better financial planning decisions produce about 22.6 percent more retirement income, the equivalent of roughly 1.59 percent a year, with no outperformance required at all.

Morningstar's Mind the Gap studies keep measuring the cost of the behavior itself. Investors underperform the funds they own by roughly one percent a year, purely through the timing of their own purchases and sales. They own the right things and they hold them wrong.

Schwab's 2025 work found that about 68 percent of investors say they know patience is required, and roughly two in five trade more than they did when they started. Knowing is not the constraint.

What advice is worth, in the client's own language

Vanguard published something newer in June 2025 that has not been picked up widely and should be. They asked 12,443 investors, 7,746 of them advised, what advice was actually worth to them.

100+ hrs

a year saved. 76% say advice saves them time, a median of about two hours a week

86%

report greater peace of mind than when they were self-directed

14% vs 27%

high financial stress: advised clients against the self-directed

Advisor's Alpha priced the behavior in basis points. This one prices it in hours and in stress, which is the language the client is actually using. A hundred hours a year and materially less fear is a proposition a household understands immediately. Three percent net of fees is a proposition they have to be talked through.

The white space is not a gap in the research. It is the distance between what the industry measures and what it puts on the agenda.

Why it never took, and why that is over

A fair reader will stop here and say: this has been tried. George Kinder was teaching life planning to advisors in the late 1990s. Mitch Anthony was writing about financial life planning before the dot-com crash. Every wirehouse has run a wellness initiative. Edward Jones, whose surveys this paper cites, rebuilt its entire positioning around health, family, purpose and finances. Twenty-five years of this, and it never became the main practice.

The reader is right, and the reason it failed is the argument for why it will not fail now.

It failed on two conditions. The advisor had no hours, because the plan and the portfolio consumed the calendar. And the client had no urgency, because the money was doing what it was supposed to do and the questions underneath it could wait. Both conditions have reversed, and they reversed in the same three years.

The hours came back first. That is Part II: two hundred hours a year, returned by the machine, to an advisor who has not decided what they are for.

The urgency is arriving now, from four directions at once

FIGURE 1 · FOUR LINES THAT BENT IN THE SAME THREE YEARS

THE CLOCK

4.18 million Americans turned 65 in 2025

About 11,400 a day, and above 11,000 a day through 2027. By 2030 every boomer is 65 or older. That generation holds about \$83 trillion, roughly 51 percent of US household wealth, while being about 20 percent of the population.

THE FLOOR

57% of adults classified as lonely

The US ranked 23rd in the 2026 World Happiness Report, one place above its lowest ever. Pew has 16 percent lonely all or most of the time and another 38 percent sometimes. About 75 percent of lonely adults report little or no meaning or purpose.

THE HANDOFF

\$124 trillion moves, and 81% intend to leave

Part V. The money is about to change hands, and most of it intends to change firms with it.

THE MACHINE

~200 hours a year handed back

Part II. The only reason the first three could be ignored was that the advisor was busy. The advisor is no longer busy with that.

Life planning has been available to advisors since Kinder (1999) and Anthony (2002). The previous attempts arrived when advisors had no hours and clients had no urgency. Both conditions reversed in the same three years.

A word on the evidence. The Peak 65 figures come from a trade group, though the numbers underneath are Census. The wealth share is Federal Reserve data. The happiness ranking is a three-year Gallup average and cross-sectional. Pew and Cigna use different definitions of loneliness, which is why they disagree. Harvard's survey is a YouGov panel. None of this is causal, and none of it needs to be. The claim is not that loneliness causes anything. The claim is that the households sitting across from advisors are, in growing numbers, wealthy, aging, uncertain and alone, and that no plan on the desk has a line for any of it.

The great handoff

About \$124 trillion changes hands in the United States through 2048. Roughly \$105 trillion of that goes to heirs. A large share moves horizontally first, from one spouse to another, and most often to a woman.

Capgemini put the number that should concentrate the mind at 81 percent. That is the share of inheritors who intend to change firms within a year or two of receiving the assets.

The reason is not service quality. It is that there was never a relationship to keep.

- About 70 percent of clients' adult children have never met their parents' advisor
- About 25 percent of clients' spouses have never met the advisor either
- Roughly 43 percent of women may leave the advisor after a spouse dies
- Households where the spouse and the next generation are both engaged hold about 2.2 times the assets and produce about 1.9 times the revenue

The generational preference is moving underneath this as well. McKinsey reports that 76 percent of Gen Z and 65 percent of millennials already look for financial advice online or through social media rather than from a financial institution. Fourteen percent of Gen Z say they would turn to a financial professional first when facing a money question. Among baby boomers the same figure is 39 percent.

And the conversation that would prevent all of this is not happening. Edward Jones and Morning Consult surveyed 2,202 adults. Seventy-one percent of parents say they are comfortable discussing generational wealth with their children. Twenty-seven percent have actually done it.

71%

of parents are comfortable discussing generational wealth with their children

27%

have actually done it

Heirs do not inherit relationships. They inherit assets, and then they go looking for somebody who knows them.

Retention at the handoff is not a marketing problem and it will not be solved by a better quarterly letter. It requires being in the room for conversations the family is not currently having, about values, about time, and about what any of this was for. Those conversations do not happen at a tax event. They have to be built.

What the money is actually for

In 2025 I took my wife and our two sons to the memorial, the first time I had been back since the day. One of the boys read the wall and asked why my name was not on it.

Alison answered before I could. Because Dad walked out of the building that day.

I count summers now. My sons are eleven and eight. That was my forty-seventh with my parents, who live about twenty minutes away. I know roughly how many of those are left, and I do not find the counting morbid. It is no different from knowing what time it is.

No financial plan I have ever read contains that number. Every one of them contains a projection to ninety-five.

What the research actually says now

The popular version of this literature is out of date, and getting it right strengthens the argument rather than weakening it.

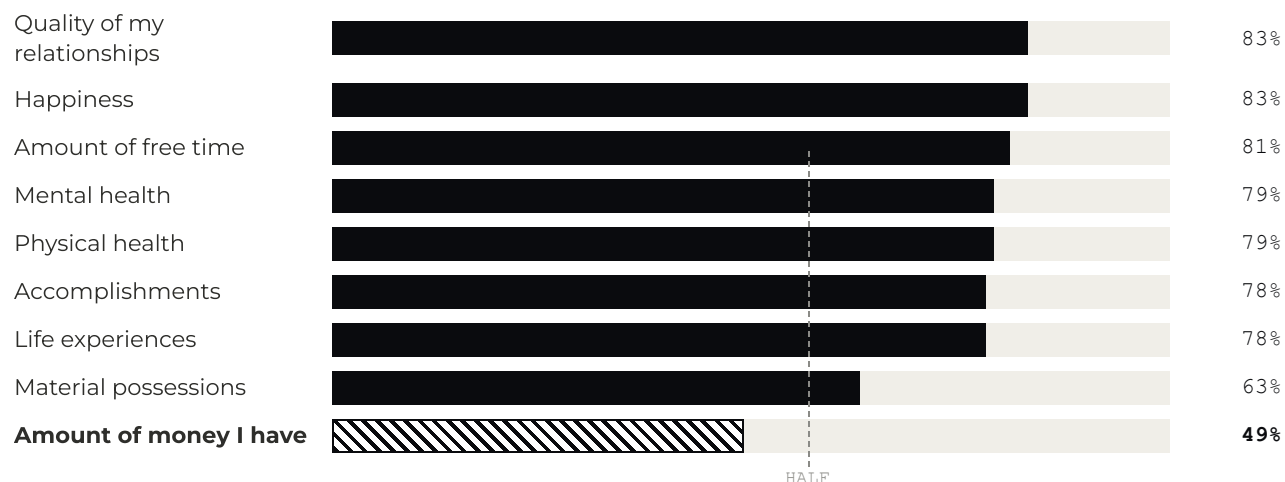
For years the industry repeated that wellbeing plateaus at about \$75,000 of income. That claim was retired by the people who produced it. Killingsworth, Kahneman and Mellers published an adversarial collaboration in 2023, reanalysing 1.7 million experience samples from 33,391 adults. For roughly eighty to eighty-five percent of people, wellbeing keeps rising with income past \$100,000 with no visible ceiling. For an unhappy minority it flattens around that level.

So money keeps working. What changes is how much each additional dollar buys, and what it cannot buy at any level, which is the rest of this section.

How wealthy people feel, by category

Schwab's 2025 Modern Wealth Survey asked two thousand Americans a question worth reproducing in full. For each of these, how wealthy do you feel today?

FIGURE 2 · NINE CATEGORIES. MONEY IS THE ONLY ONE UNDER THE LINE.



Share who say they feel wealthy in each category. Charles Schwab Modern Wealth Survey 2025, Q.10, n=2,000 US adults 21 to 75, Logica Research, April to May 2025. Median investable assets of the sample: \$75,000.

Nine categories. Money finished ninth, and it is the only one where fewer than half of people feel wealthy. Relationships beat it by thirty-four points.

A skeptic will say money finishes last because it is the only category with an objective comparison. You can look up what your neighbor's house sold for. You cannot look up their marriage. That is fair, and it is also the point. Money is the one holding a client can benchmark, so it is the one they feel poorest in, and the industry has spent forty years building better benchmarks.

The one thing they hired you to manage is the one thing they feel least wealthy about.

And it does not resolve with a bigger number

The obvious objection to that survey is that its median respondent holds about \$75,000 in investable assets, and your clients are not that. The objection does not survive the data.

Northwestern Mutual's 2025 Planning and Progress Study, run by Harris Poll across 4,626 adults with a high-net-worth oversample, found that 64 percent of American millionaires do not consider themselves wealthy. The previous year's wave put it at 66.7 percent.

FIGURE 3 · THE THRESHOLD FOR FEELING WEALTHY, BY WHO IS ANSWERING



57% of the general public say \$1 million would make them feel wealthy. Among affluent households, 53% say they would need more than \$3 million and about a third say more than \$5 million. Edelman Financial Engines; Schwab Modern Wealth Survey 2025, Q2. And 64% of American millionaires do not consider themselves wealthy (Northwestern Mutual, 2025).

The target moves. A client chasing the feeling of enough through the portfolio is chasing something that accelerates as they approach it. No amount of the thing you currently sell closes that gap, which is not an argument against managing money well. It is an argument that managing money well was never going to be sufficient, and that somebody should say so out loud in the meeting.

What does move the outcome

- **Relationships.** The Harvard Study of Adult Development has followed people for more than eighty-five years and finds relationship quality the strongest predictor of later health and happiness, ahead of wealth, fame or social class. Holt-Lunstad's meta-analysis of 148 studies and 308,849 people puts the survival advantage of strong social relationships at about fifty percent. In the comparison the US Surgeon General published in 2023, lacking social connection carries a premature mortality risk of similar magnitude to smoking up to fifteen cigarettes a day.
- **Purpose.** Alimujiang and colleagues followed more than seven thousand adults over fifty and found that those with the weakest sense of life purpose carried roughly 2.4 times the mortality risk of those with the strongest.
- **Time.** Whillans and colleagues find that people who spend money to buy time report higher life satisfaction, and that people systematically over-optimize money while under-protecting time. The behavior does not follow the preference.
- **Health that lasts.** Mayo Clinic researchers put the US gap between lifespan and healthspan at about 12.4 years, the largest of 183 nations studied. Every plan on your desk funds the lifespan. Almost none of them address the gap.

Clients have already voted, in surveys, in longitudinal studies, and in what they say when a meeting runs long and the agenda has been exhausted. The industry has been reading the ballots and filing them.

What your clients already asked for

Everything above could be dismissed as a thesis about where the market is going. This section is about where it already is.

Absolute Engagement and the Investments and Wealth Institute surveyed a thousand advised clients. Forty-three percent said the greatest benefit of their advisor relationship was gaining a clear vision for the life they wanted in retirement. About half said their advisor had actually helped them plan for health, fulfillment, family time or experiences.

So the single most valued thing in the relationship is being delivered about half the time, by the advisor's own clients' account.

43%

say the greatest benefit of the relationship is a clear vision for the life they wanted

29% → 52%

share of investors seeking more holistic advice, 2018 to 2023

57%

of parents say a financial professional would make the family conversation easier

The demand is also growing quickly. McKinsey's Affluent and High-Net-Worth Consumer Survey found the share of investors seeking what they call more holistic advice rose from 29 percent in 2018 to 52 percent in 2023. That is close to a doubling in five years, and it measures what people are asking for rather than predicting what they might.

And on the family conversation specifically, 57 percent of parents in the Edward Jones study said a financial professional would make the conversation easier. More than half of the market is asking, out loud, for somebody in the room.

This is a market that has been asking, in survey after survey, while the profession kept answering a different question.

The next alpha, defined

Next alpha (n.) the improvement in a client's return on life produced by deliberately aligning capital with time, health, relationships and purpose, and rebalancing all of it, on purpose, over decades.

Wealth was always more than the money. The industry only ever managed the part with a price on it, because that was the part it could measure, bill for and benchmark. Money is the liquid sleeve of a portfolio that is mostly illiquid. Advisors got very good at the liquid sleeve and called it wealth management.

If the whole balance sheet is the asset, it needs a structure, because anything without a structure becomes a nice conversation that never appears on an agenda twice. Here is what a whole one looks like.

Four asset classes. Twelve holdings.

PILLAR	HOLDINGS
Physical	Move, Fuel, Recover
Mental	Connection, Emotion, Presence
Financial	Time, Real Wealth, North Star
Spiritual	Awareness, Authorship, Transcendence

Nobody in the industry has a statement for the other nine. The uncertainty the machine introduces is a forced rebalancing, and the advisors who come through it are the ones who were already paying attention to the positions without a price.

Which brings up the concentration nobody names. Work occupies about eleven percent of a lifetime's waking hours. It sets how a substantial share of the other eighty-nine percent feels. And most successful clients hold the bulk of their identity in that one position.

No fiduciary would allow that concentration in a portfolio. Most of us have never once mentioned it in a review.

What value looks like when the plan is free

Here is a definition an advisor can test against their own calendar. Value is whatever the client would still pay for if the plan cost nothing.

Most advisors, asked to list what that is, produce a short list. That is not a criticism. It is the size of the opportunity. Every hour the technology returns is an hour the client can now see was never the point, and the client's question shifts, without warning, from is my plan right to what was any of this for. An advisor who has only ever answered the first question is standing in the wrong room.

The abstractions in this paper, trust, health, joy, purpose, are not beyond the money. They are the return on it, and nobody is currently measuring the return. Each of them has a face.

- **Trust** is the adult children knowing the advisor's name before the funeral.
- **Health** is the client still capable at eighty, since the plan already funds them to ninety-five.
- **Joy** is the two hours a week Vanguard measured, spent on something the client would defend.
- **Purpose** is the answer to the question a plan never asks: what, exactly, is this for.

Killingsworth's finding, that happiness keeps rising with income, is not a finding that money stops working. It is a finding that most clients are spending the income on the wrong holdings.

Why this lands on the advisor's desk

It could have landed on the coach, the physician or the app. It did not, for three reasons.

- **Trust.** The advisor already holds the most private data in the client's life. The client has told them what they earn, what they owe, what they are afraid of and who they intend to leave it to. Nobody else in their life has that file.

- **Cadence.** The meeting already exists. It is on the calendar, twice a year, for decades. No coach, no clinician and no application has a recurring appointment with this household stretching out thirty years.
- **Incentive.** Clients whose lives are aligned behave better with capital. They panic less, they stay longer, and their families stay with them. The behavioral alpha in Part III and the retention problem in Part V have the same solution.

And this is the one position the ladder does not reach. Not because the technology cannot reason about a family. Because nobody would let it, and because the value of the person doing it comes partly from the fact that it costs them something. What I cannot do, and what no machine will be permitted to do, is sit at a kitchen table, know that the older son has not spoken to his father in two years, and hold that fact in the room for a decade.

The shallower the machine makes the technical work, the deeper the relationship has to go to survive it. The depth was where the value sat the whole time.

The objections

A thesis is only as strong as what it has to defeat. These are the five I hear most, from the people best placed to make them.

The comp model pays for one pillar

True, and it is the weak joint in the whole argument. The advisor is asked to hold all four pillars while being paid on one. The honest answer is that the comp model followed the value once before. Commissions gave way to assets under management when the value moved from the trade to the allocation. It took about fifteen years and a great deal of complaining. If the value is moving again, the comp model will follow again, late and reluctantly, and the firms that move first will set the terms. In the meantime, the behavioral and retention arithmetic in Parts III and V already pays for the conversation on the current model.

This was tried and it failed

It did, and it failed on two conditions: the advisor had no hours, because the plan and the portfolio consumed the calendar, and the client had no urgency, because the money was doing what it was supposed to do. Both reversed in the same three years. That is the whole of Part IV.

The compliance officer will not allow it

The line has to be drawn out loud, and it is a clean one. None of this asks an advisor to become a therapist, a physician or a clergyman. When something clinical surfaces, it gets referred, and a firm that handles that well earns more trust than one that never encounters it. The questions in this paper are about capability, calendars, time and intent. They sit inside a supervised, recorded, fiduciary conversation exactly as a question about a client's risk tolerance does, and for the same reason: the answer changes what the money should do.

Money finishes last because it is the only thing people can measure

Correct, and that is the argument rather than a rebuttal of it. Money is the one holding a client can benchmark against a neighbor, so it is the one they feel poorest in, and the industry has spent forty years building better benchmarks for exactly that holding. (Part VI.)

Clients will always want a human

Maybe. The data says they do today. The data also said that about bank tellers, and the preference did not survive the convenience. This paper does not rest on the preference lasting. It rests on there being a kind of value the machine makes more visible rather than less, and on the advisor deciding to be the one who provides it before the client stops asking.

THE CLOSE

Four questions

Everything in this paper reduces to four questions, one per pillar, that fit inside a review meeting without adding a service line or a fee. They cost nothing to try.

PHYSICAL

The plan funds you to ninety-five. What are you doing, this year, to make sure you are capable at eighty?

MENTAL

Who are the five people you most want in your life in ten years, and does your calendar know it? Do they?

FINANCIAL

If we audited your last five hundred waking hours the way we audit this portfolio, would you call it diversified?

SPIRITUAL

If the money finished its job tomorrow, what exactly would it have bought?

An advisor who asks the third one and then stops talking will learn more about the household in ninety seconds than the last three reviews produced.

I still have the badge.

I walked down sixty-one floors on a Tuesday morning and it took about forty-five minutes. I have spent the twenty-five years since trying to be worth it, and most of what I got right had very little to do with money, though money made a good deal of it possible.

Your clients are doing a version of the same arithmetic, quietly, without any help from the one professional they pay to help them think about the future.

The portfolio is table stakes. The plan is a product, and the machine is climbing toward what is left of it faster than anyone can forecast. The client base is changing hands and most of it intends to leave. The households on the other side of the desk are wealthier, older, lonelier and less certain than any generation of clients this profession has served. The only asset still compounding, and the only one nobody has found a way to index, is a life lived on purpose with somebody paying disciplined attention to it.

The first alpha was measured in basis points. The next one is measured in years that were actually lived.

Adam Bruderly, BCC

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