

MARCH 2026

# ASSET ALLOCATION AND INVESTOR PSYCHOLOGY

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# The idea that human psychology drives markets is nothing new...

## **Keynes (General Theory, 1936):**

"...the professional investor is forced to concern himself with... the mass psychology of the market"

## **Ben Graham (Intelligent Investor, 1949):**

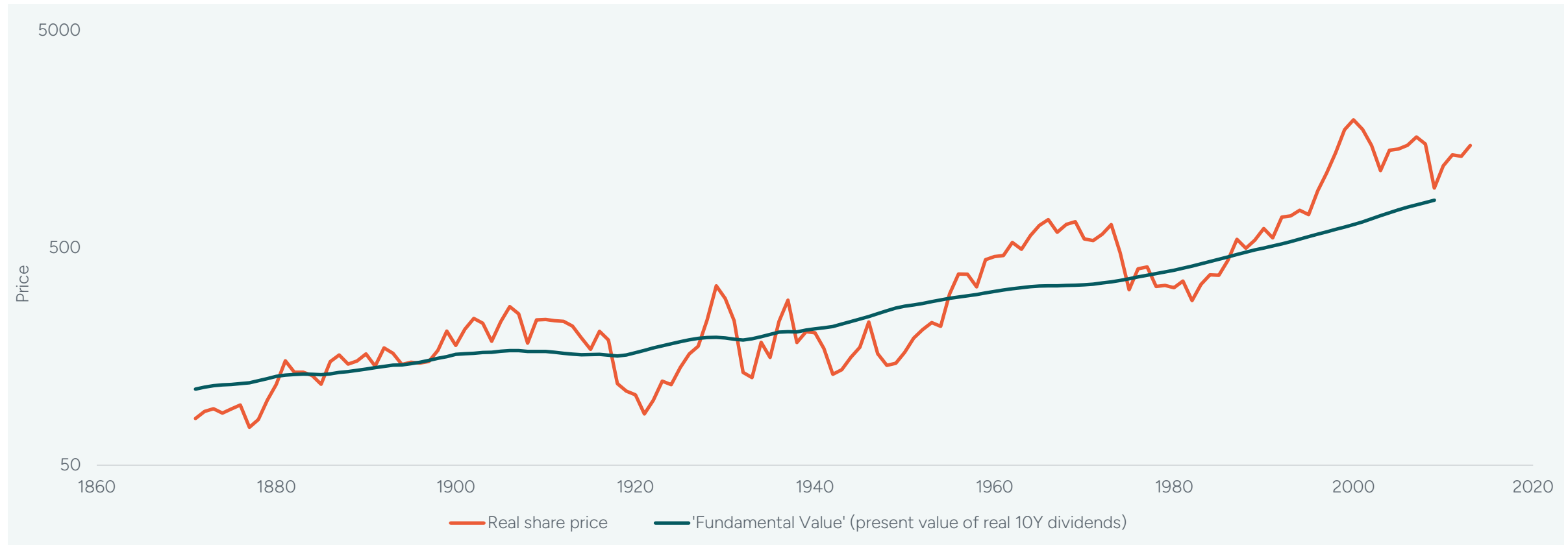
"...Mr. Market lets his enthusiasm, or his fears run away with him, and the value he proposes seems to you a little short of silly."

# Markets seem to be more volatile than they should

If it was all about fundamentals markets would be less volatile than they are

**i** Past performance is not a guide to future performance

## Comparing Actual Real Stock Price with the Present Value of Future Real Dividends

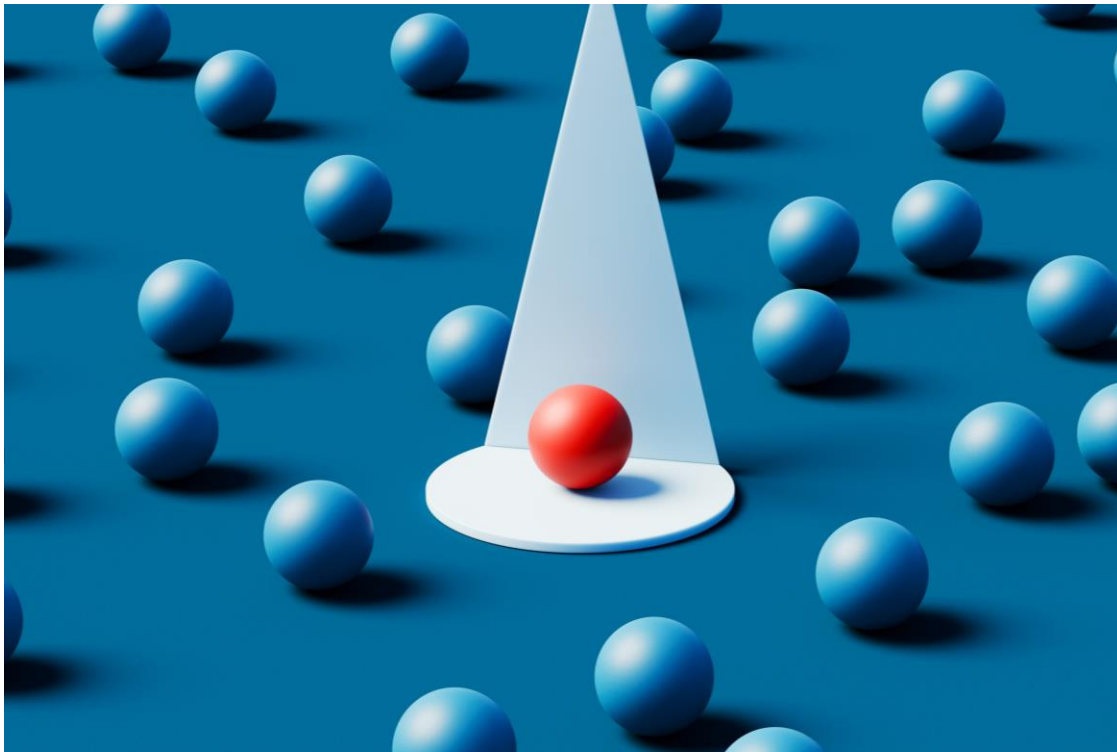


Source: Robert J. Shiller, from his book 'Market Volatility', 1989, revised and updated. Neither Robert J. Shiller nor any affiliates or consultants, are registered investment advisers and do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of the CAPE Ratio here, or any data or methodology either included therein or upon which it is based. No representation is made as to the accuracy of the assumptions made within, or completeness of, any modelling, scenario analysis or back-testing. Link to online data: <http://www.econ.yale.edu/~shiller/data.htm>



# ... and can lead to dangerous thinking

'Everybody else' is biased, it doesn't affect me



The market is 'just wrong,' so I can carry on being smarter



You must ask when and why the market might be wrong

# Why prices move: the common view

The search for alpha/edge is linked to information: better research, more people (committees)



# The consensus is usually wrong



2020:  
Fragile Goldilocks

COVID  
(and equities  
still up)



2021:  
Recovery, revival, rotation

No major  
surprises



2022:  
Less of the same

Rates shock  
(biggest real term  
loss to 60/40 since  
the Great  
Depression)



2023:  
Global recession

No recession in  
US (still waiting).  
Recessions in  
Japan and Europe  
but equities  
strong



2024:  
Higher for longer

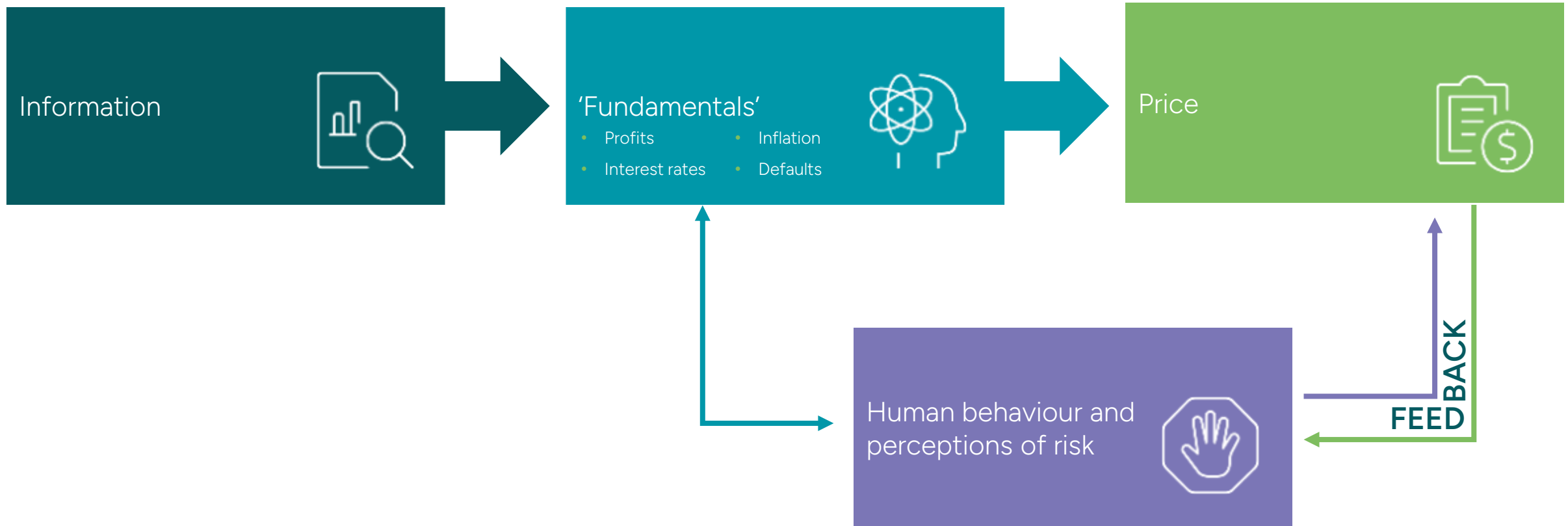
Policy rates  
peak in previous  
year



2025:  
US exceptionalism

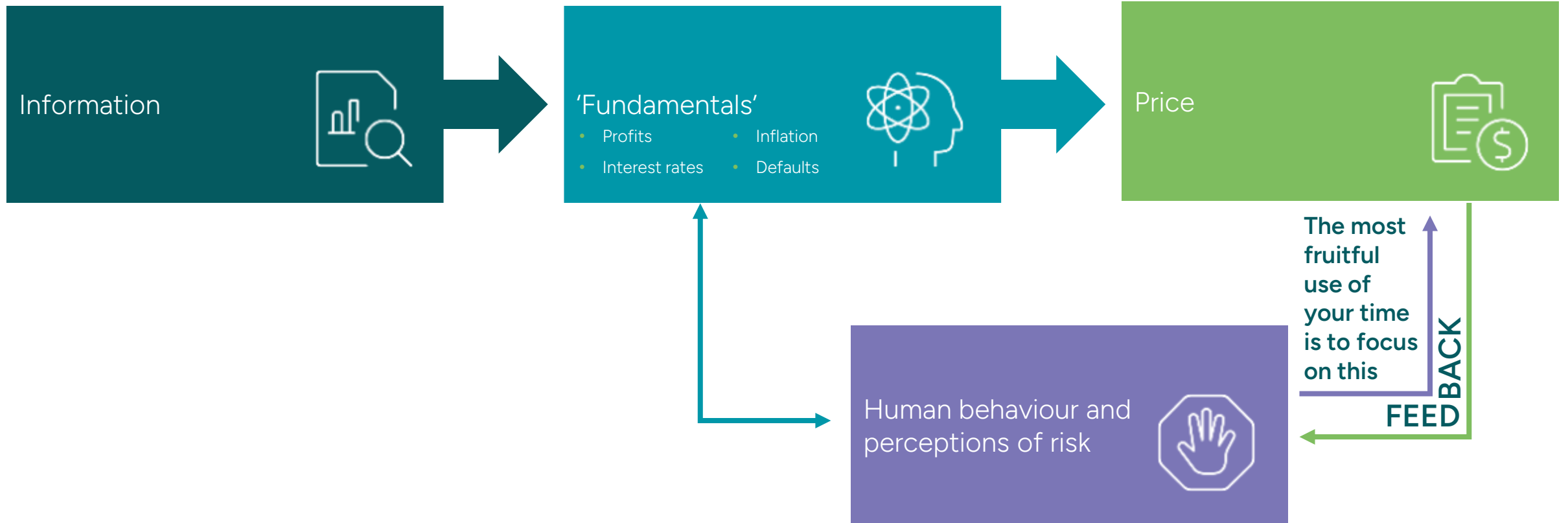
Non-US equity  
markets have best  
year versus US  
since 1993.  
US dollar falls  
sharply

# Why prices move: our view



Role of human behaviour frequently underestimated

# Why prices move: our view



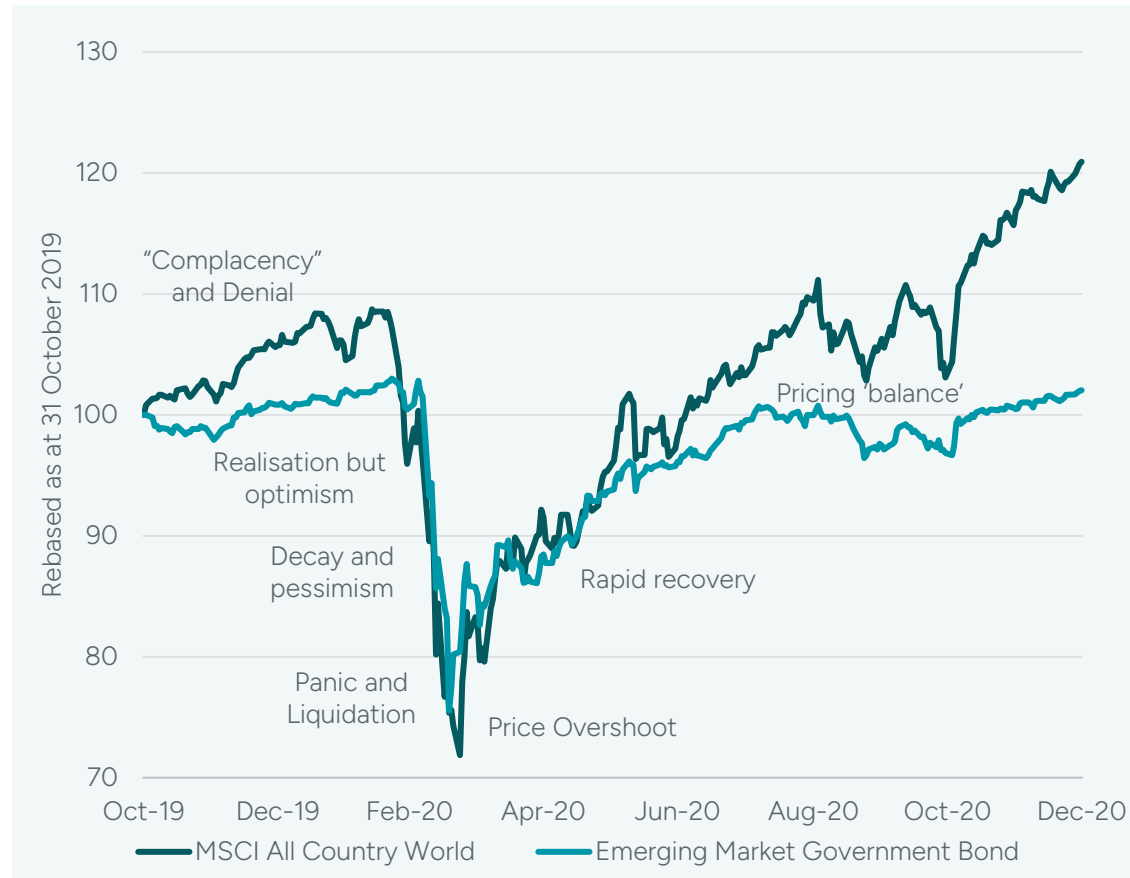
Role of human behaviour frequently underestimated

# What causes behavioural opportunities and how can we identify them?

	Behaviour/bias and result
<b>Overconfidence:</b>	Humans (and markets) often underestimate true range of possible futures
<b>Panic and return chasing:</b>	Short-term loss or gain often dominate decision-making
<b>Investor Emotion:</b>	Pain of loss, regret, excitement can become widespread
<b>Myopia/short-termism:</b>	Investors often inappropriately overweight more salient risks
<b>Herding and anchoring:</b>	Social dynamics and industry incentives create 'groupthink'

# Example: the start of the pandemic in 2020

## MSCI All Country World & Emerging Market Government Bond Index



### ✓ Rapid/correlated moves:

Sharp falls across and within markets



### ✓ Extreme sentiment:

Bearishness and focus on short term loss

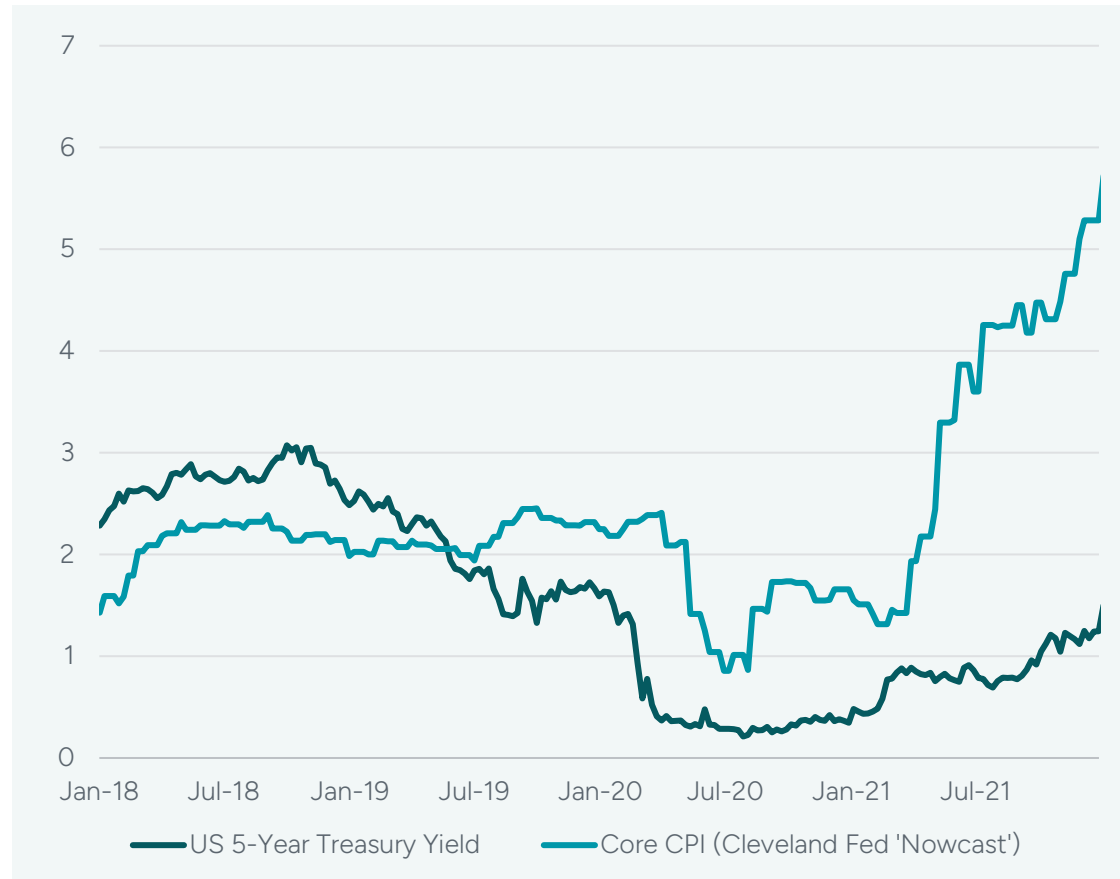


### ✓ Valuation:

Equity valuations most attractive since Eurozone crisis

# Example: bond vulnerability in late 2021

US Five-year Treasury Yield and Core CPI (%)



✓ **Valuation:**  
Yields below pre-COVID levels

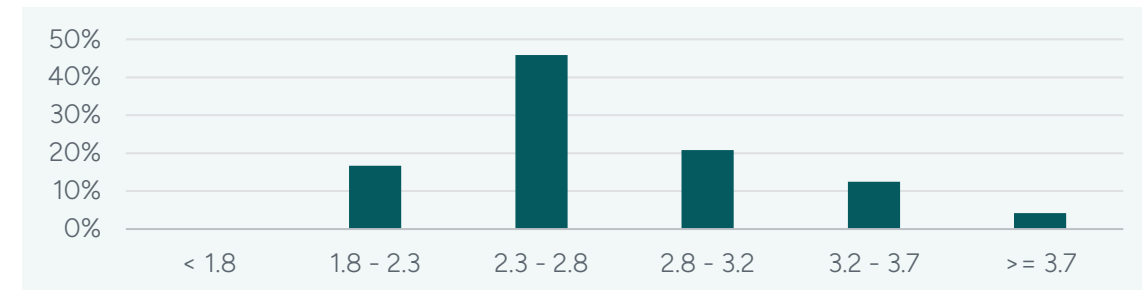


✓ **Inconsistency:**  
Yields stable as inflation rises



✓ **Herding:**  
High confidence that inflation will fall

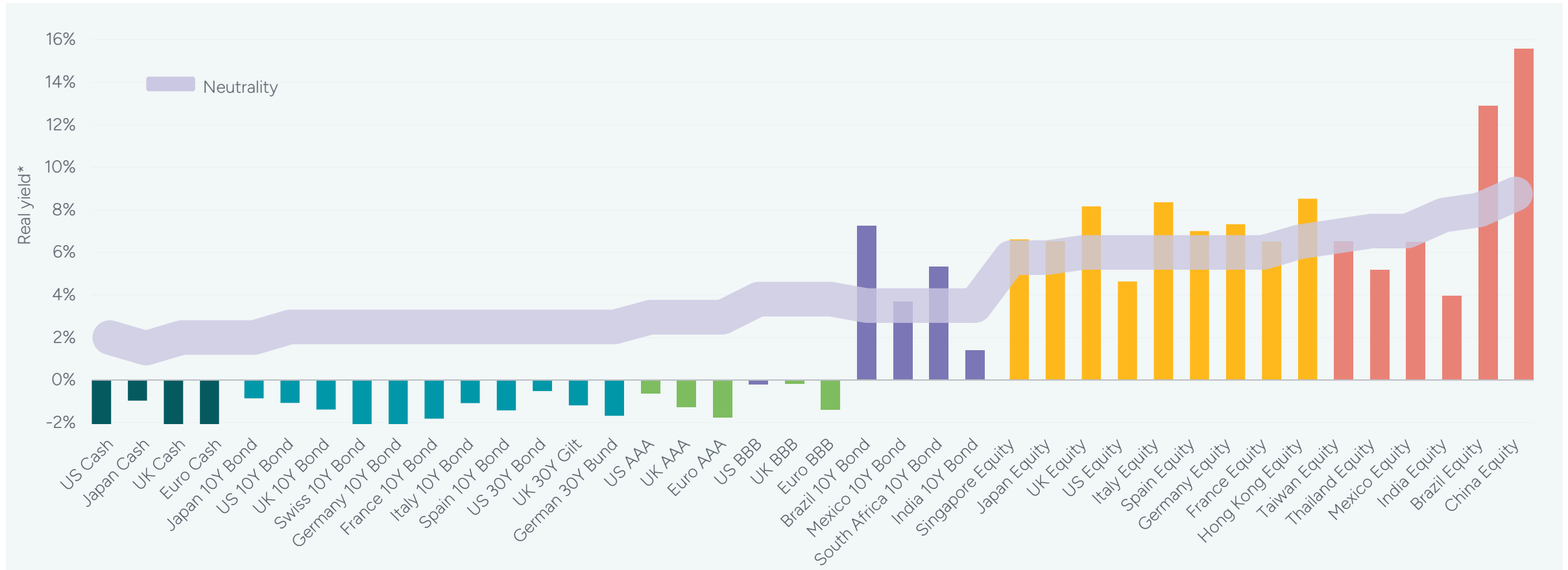
Herding: Economists' 2022 Inflation forecasts in July 2021



# Valuation signals: Q4 2021

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## Sample of assets, showing real yield against an assessment of neutrality



Neutrality is the positioning if all assets were trading at their 'fair value'.

\*Real yield. For cash/bonds = prevailing interest rate/nominal yield minus consensus long term inflation expectations. For equities = inverted p/e ratio, using forward consensus earnings data. The above data is a hypothetical representation for illustrative purposes only and is not representative of any M&G product or strategy. No representation is being made that any account, product, or strategy will or is likely to achieve profits, losses, or results similar to those shown.

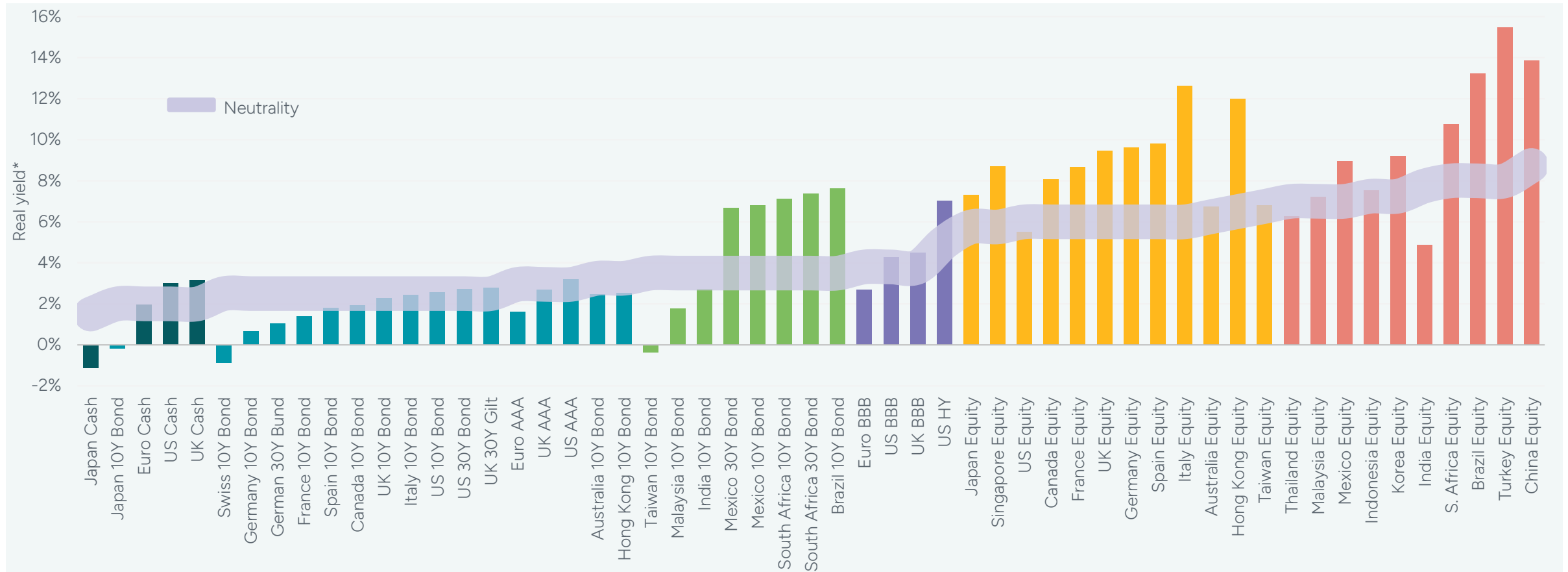
Investors cannot invest directly in an index.

Source: M&G, Bloomberg, 31 December 2021.

# Valuation signals: Q4 2023

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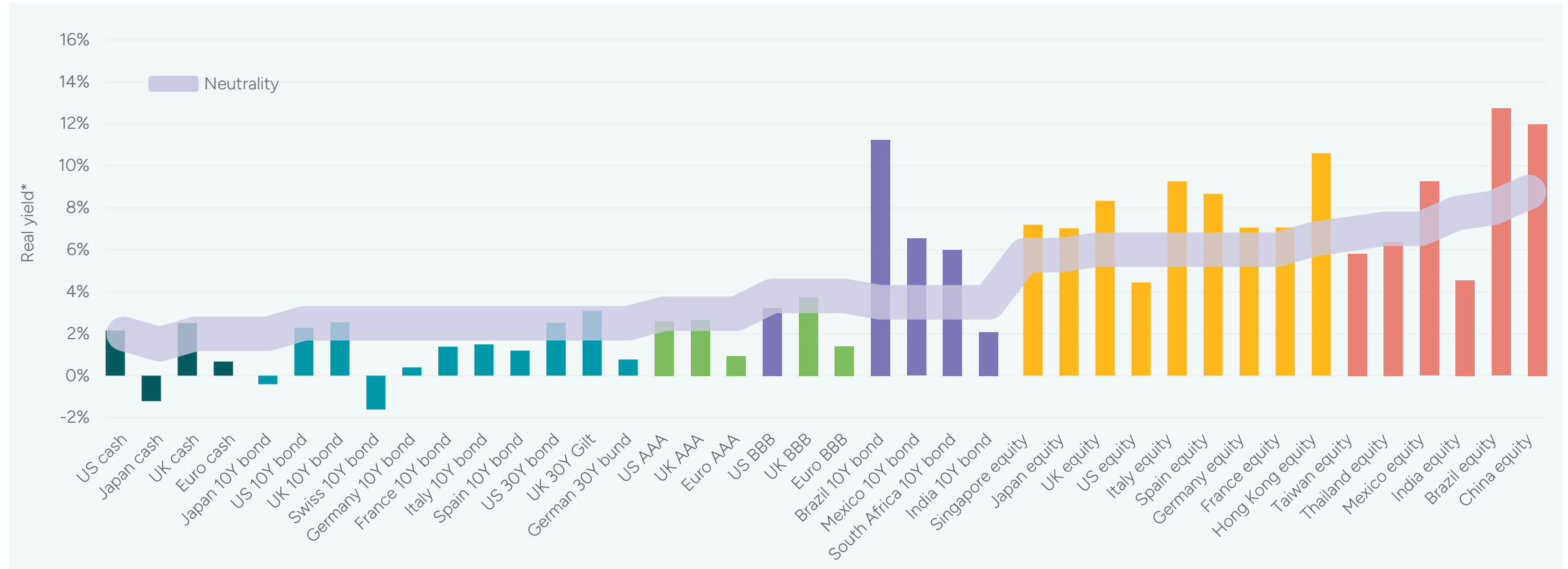
Investors cannot invest directly in an index.

Source: M&G, Bloomberg, 31 December 2023.

WHAT ABOUT  
TODAY?

# Valuation signals: January 2025

## Sample of assets, showing real yield against an assessment of neutrality



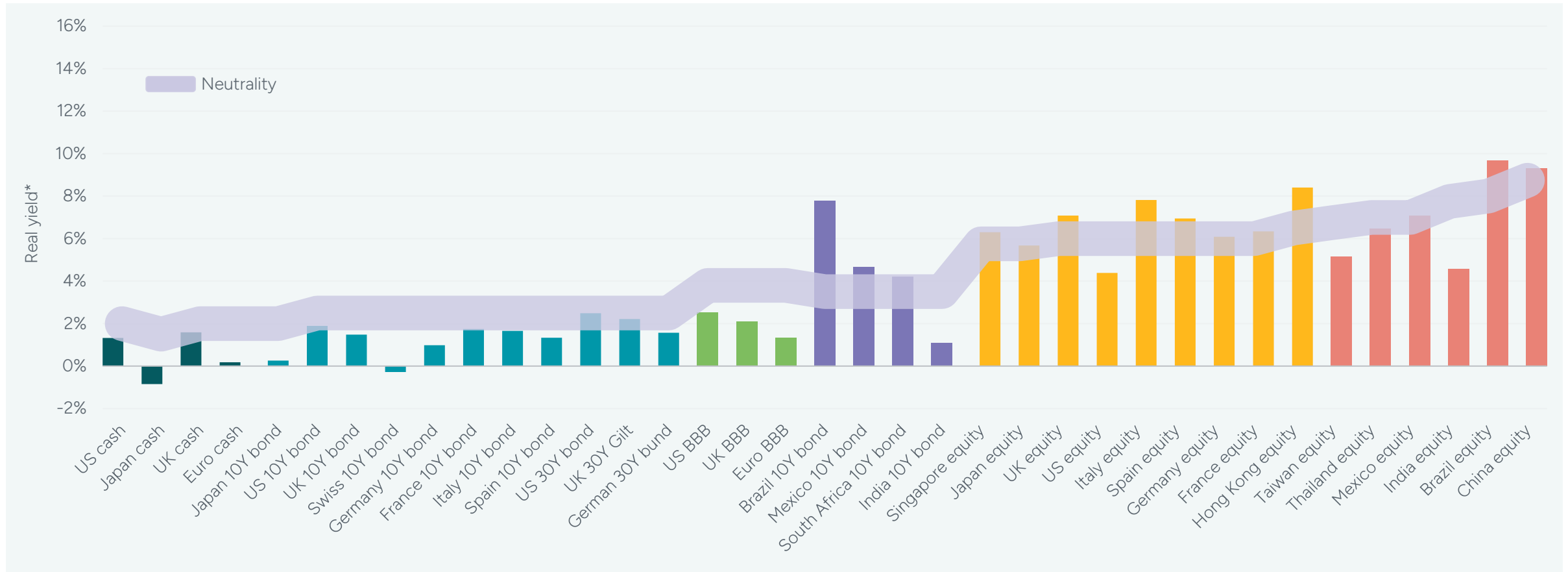
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Source: M&G, LSEG Datastream, 27 January 2025.

# Valuation signals: January 2026

## Sample of assets, showing real yield against an assessment of neutrality



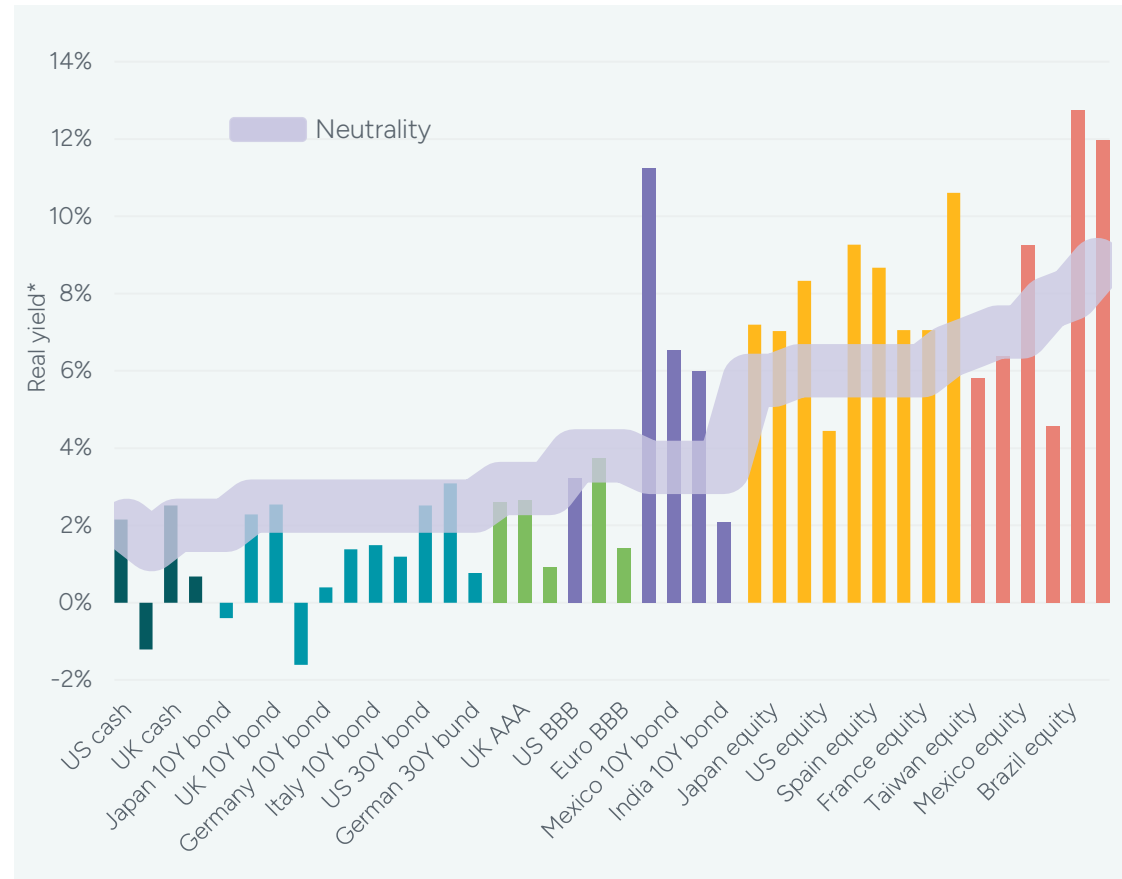
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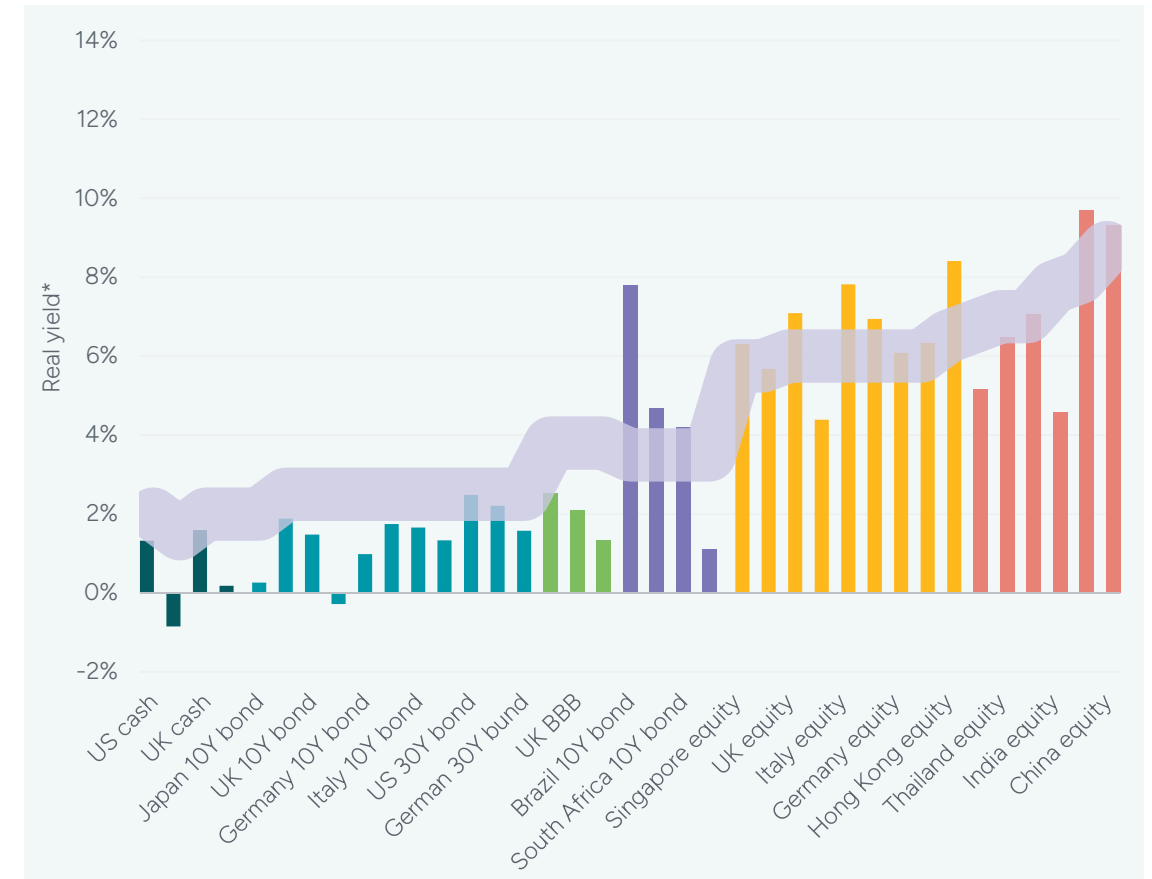
Source: M&G, Bloomberg, 16 January 2026.

# Valuation signals: January 2025 & 2026

## January 2025



## January 2026



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Source: M&G, Bloomberg, January 2025 and January 2026.



**IRAN**

# Identifying 'episodes'

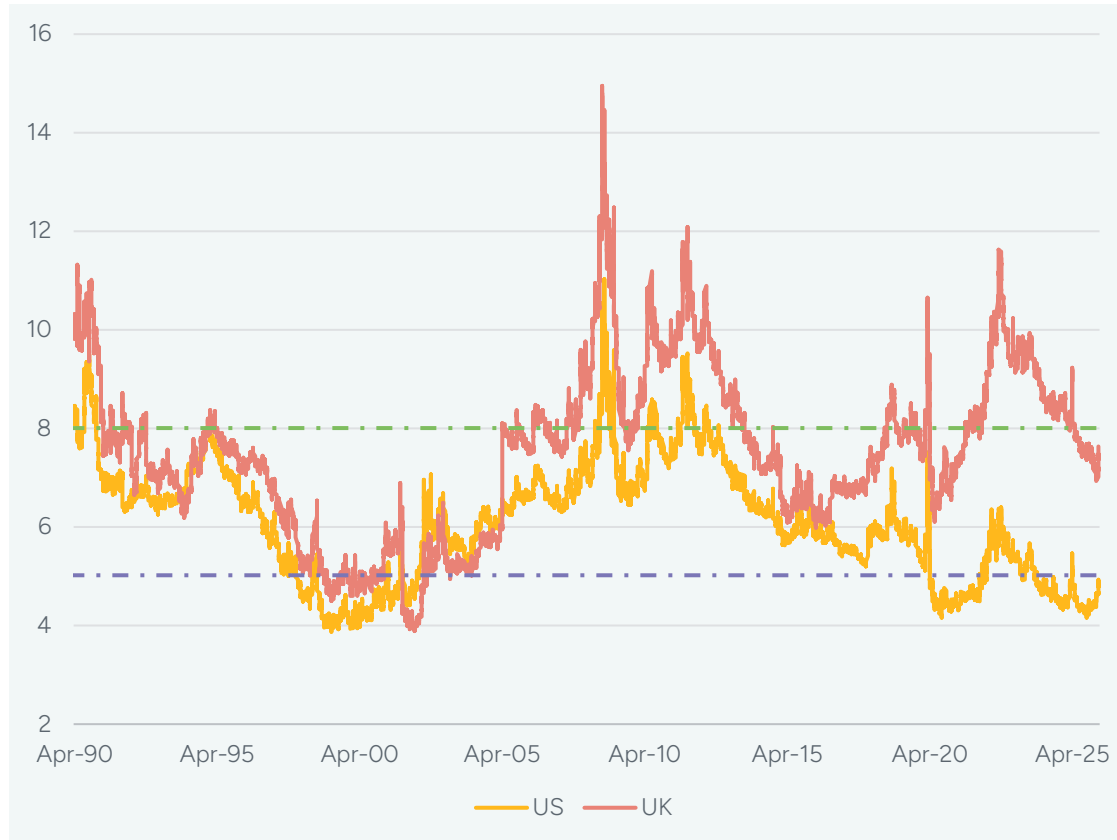
		Primary Indicators			
		Equity	Govt Bonds	Corp Bonds/CDX	Currency
Quantitative	 <b>Value</b> Looking for extremes vs. history/theory	Earnings yield	Real yield (using consensus/ LT inflation)	Spread	Carry
	 <b>Price</b> Rapid and correlated moves	Speed of moves vs own history, heightened correlation within and across markets			
Qualitative	 <b>Sentiment</b> Panic or excitement	Attention to single story and tone of coverage			
	 <b>Price response to news*</b> Inconsistency with fundamentals	Earnings	Inflation and policy	Defaults	Rate expectations, macro trends
	 <b>Overconfidence/Bias in beliefs</b> Herding, extrapolation, anchoring	Clustering of beliefs, narrow distributions, expectations at odds with historic trend delivery			

\*Price moves inconsistent with new information on "Fundamentals": Real Rates, inflation, growth (GDP and profits), defaults.  
 Source: M&G, for illustrative purposes only.

# Valuation

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## US and UK Equity Markets (earnings yield, %)

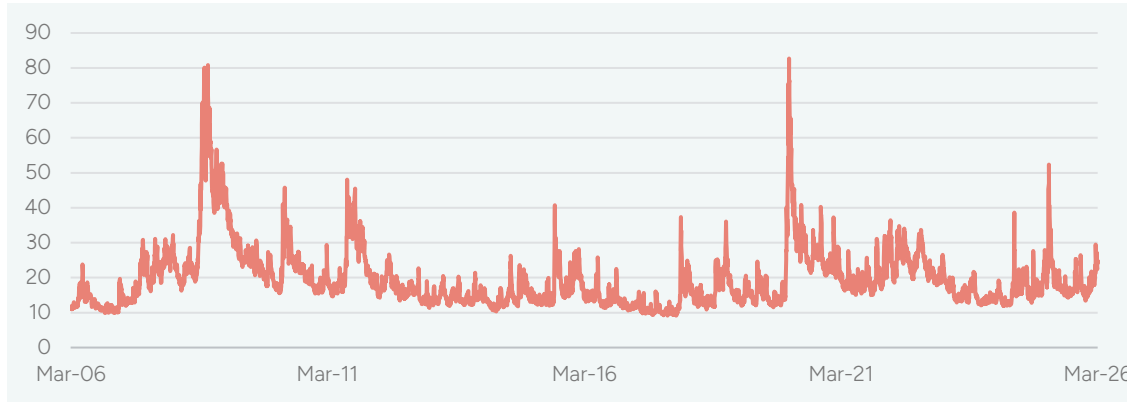


## US and UK 10Y Government Bonds (real yield, %)

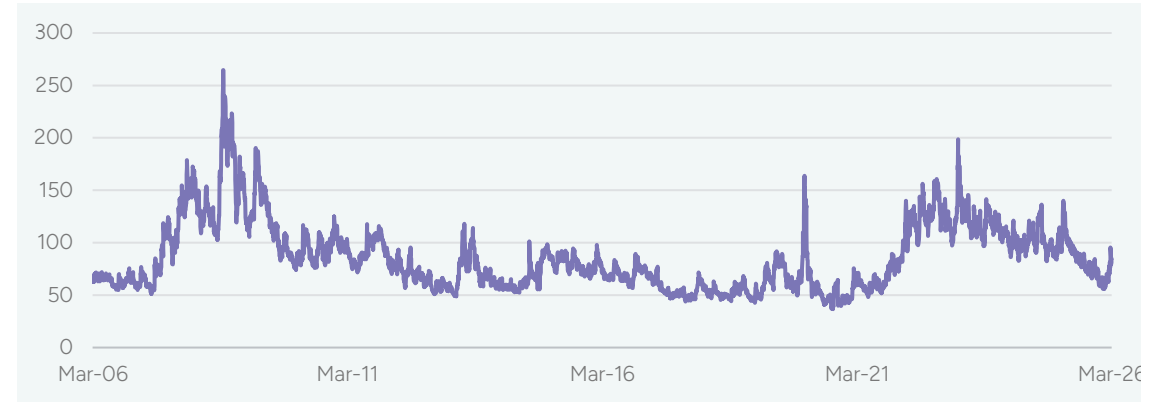


# Price moves

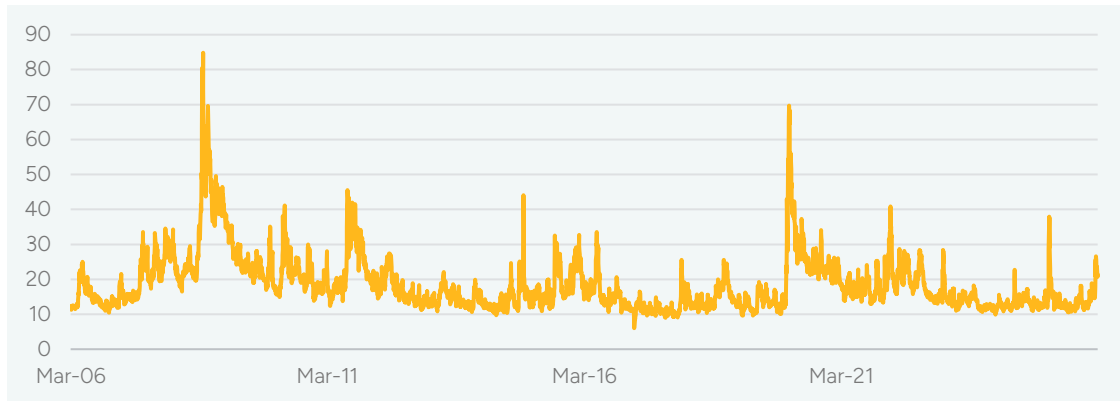
## US equity (Vix) Volatility Index



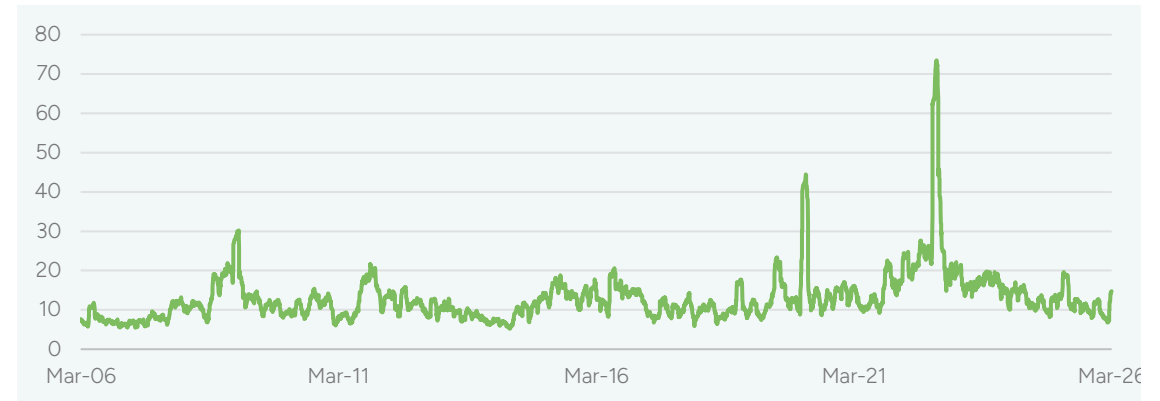
## US Bond (MOVE) Volatility Index



## UK equity (FTSE 100) Volatility Index



## UK Gilt (UK 5Y+) Volatility Index



# Key takeaways

- If you are engaging in active management, or selecting active managers, it is important to have a philosophy as to why markets make mistakes
  
- Behavioural finance can be part of this
  - It provides tools to protect against your own mistakes,
  - but also provides a model for identifying broader market inefficiencies
  
- Used correctly, it can provide a vital framework for dealing with uncertainty

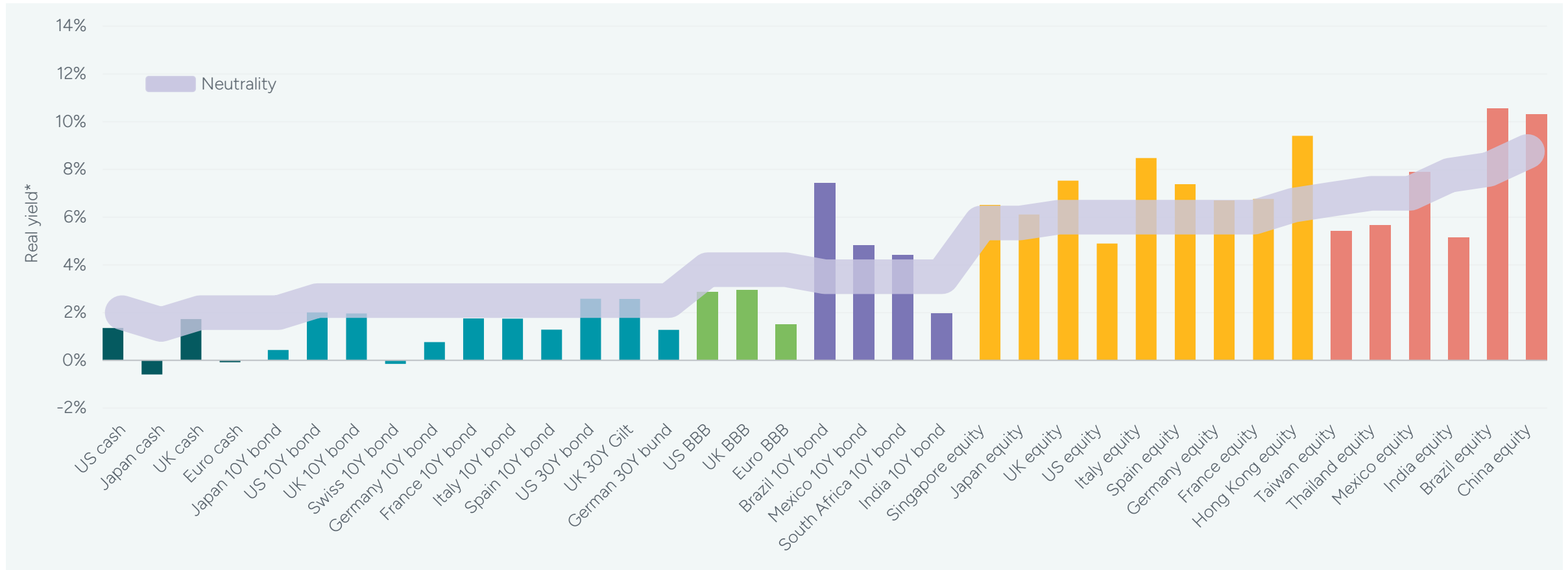


# APPENDIX

# Valuation signals: March 2026

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