



Six barriers to investment success

Uncovering your behavioral biases



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Cake or salad?

Every day we are faced with decisions—some are easier to make than others. Imagine you open the fridge for a snack and see a salad and a piece of chocolate cake. For many of us, choosing which one to eat is a challenging decision. (Though some might say it's easy—take the cake!). The conflicting dialogue in our heads may sound like this:



The salad is healthy and I will feel better after eating it. I need to up my daily intake of leafy green vegetables.



That cake looks absolutely delicious. Chocolate makes life worth living. I deserve this and I want it now.

The two seemingly opposing voices come from two different parts of our brain. The **frontal cortex** processes lots of information to help us make a logical and informed choice. This portion of the brain carefully analyzes and reflects on all available information.

But, there's also a small part of the brain known as the **amygdala**. Among other things, the amygdala is responsible for emotions and survival instincts. It's often referred to as the reflexive brain because it processes stimuli and makes quick judgments as it seeks to avoid risks and find rewards.



Six barriers to investment success

Choosing a snack is one thing, but letting our reflexive brain control our reactions when making financial decisions may lead to some undesirable outcomes. As humans, we need to be aware of how our reflexive behavior impacts our investment decision-making ability.

By uncovering the behavioral biases that might affect our financial decisions, we may have a better chance of meeting long-term goals.

The following pages discuss six common barriers to investment success:



1. Availability bias



2. Herding



3. Loss aversion



4. Present bias



5. Anchoring



6. Home country bias

1. Availability bias

Our thinking is strongly influenced by what is personally most relevant, recent or traumatic.

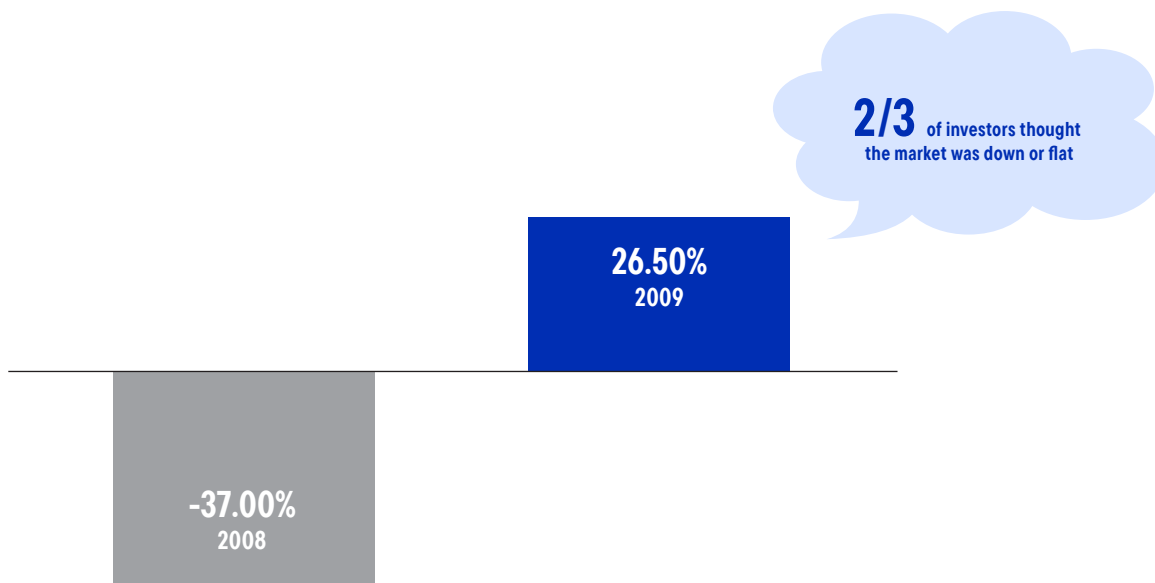


The lasting impact of a down market

For many investors, little was more traumatic than the events of the 2008 financial crisis. The S&P 500 Index was down 37%. But, the following year, in 2009, the market bounced back with a return of 26.5%.¹ After 2009 ended, Franklin Templeton conducted a survey asking people how they thought the market performed that year. Likely due to the traumatic events of the recent crisis, two-thirds of respondents incorrectly thought the market was down or flat in 2009.

A Disconnect Between Perception and Reality

S&P 500 Index Annual Returns¹ and Franklin Templeton Investor Sentiment Survey Results²



Past performance does not guarantee future results. Index performance returns do not reflect any management fees, transaction costs or expenses. Indexes are unmanaged and one cannot invest directly in an index. This is intended to be of general interest only and should not be construed as individual investment advice or a recommendation, and does not reflect the performance of any Franklin Templeton fund.

1. Source: Morningstar.

2. Source: 2010 Franklin Templeton Investor Sentiment Survey conducted in partnership with ORC International of at least 1,000 US adult respondents.

2. Herding

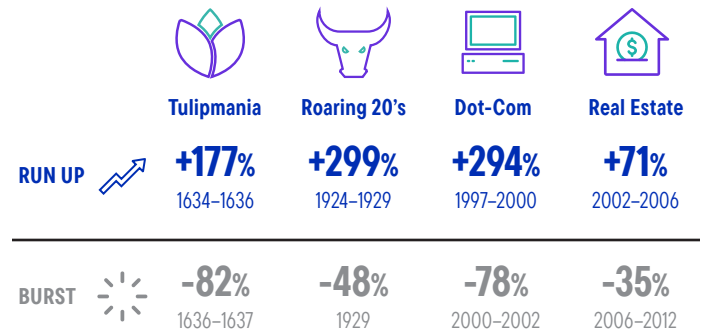
We follow the crowd because we fear making mistakes or missing opportunities.



The wisdom of crowds?

Throughout history, investors have faced strong temptation to join the investment bandwagon based on emotions, rather than a sound financial strategy. The illustration to the right shows four well-known financial bubbles. During the run up of these bubbles, investors bid up the prices of tulip bulbs, stocks and real estate to unsustainable levels. But, even more quickly than they expanded, these markets burst and contracted leaving the herd scrambling.

Bubbles Throughout History³



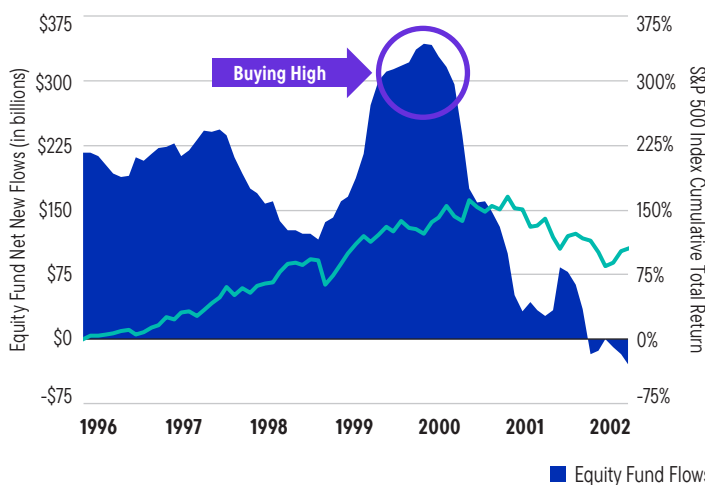
The problem of going with the flow

In the charts below, the green line represents the performance of the S&P 500 Index and the blue shading represents equity fund flows. When the S&P 500 Index performed well during the internet boom, there was an influx of money into equity funds (buying high). Conversely, when the market pulled back after the housing crash, investors withdrew their money from equities (selling low).

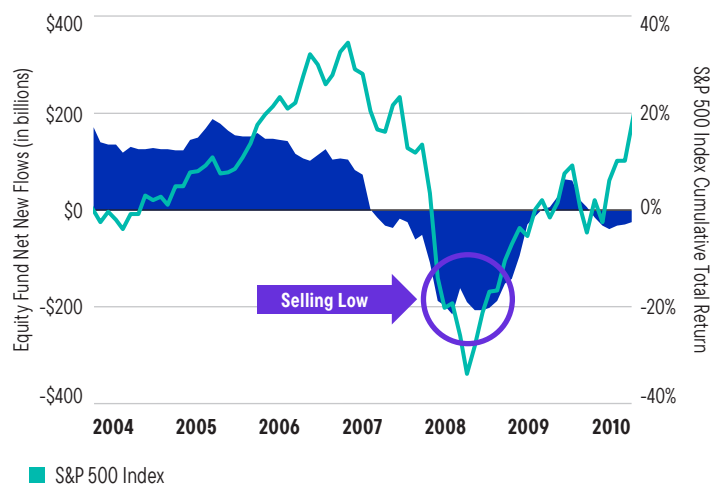
Investors following the herd have historically bought high and sold low

S&P 500 Index Performance vs. Equity Fund Net New Flows⁴

1996–2002



2004–2010



These charts are for illustrative purposes only and do not reflect the performance of any Franklin Templeton fund.

Past performance does not guarantee future results.

3. Sources: Tulipmania Dec. 1634–May 1637: Thompson, Earl A. "The tulipmania: Fact or Artifact?" Public Choice, 2007; Roaring '20s Dec. 1924–Nov. 1929: Dow Jones Industrial Average; Dot-Com Jan. 1997–Oct. 2002: NSDAQ Index; Real Estate Jan. 2002–Mar. 2012: Case-Shiller Housing Index.

4. Sources: S&P 500 Index: Morningstar; Equity Fund Flows: ICI. Flows are represented by monthly rolling 12-month net new cash flows. Indexes are unmanaged and one cannot invest directly in an index.

3. Loss aversion

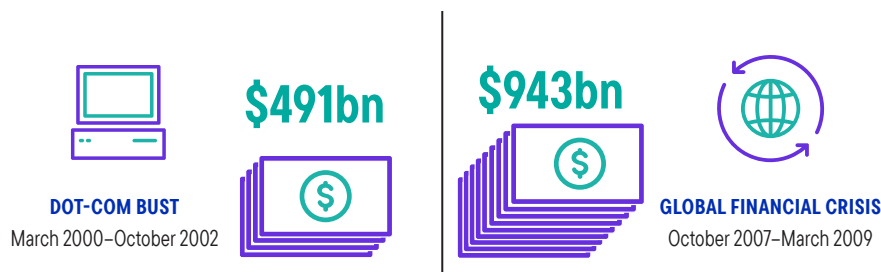
The pain we associate with a loss is much more intense than the reward felt from a gain.



Fear drives investors into cash

For most investors, the primary goal is to avoid a decline in the value of their investments. When markets do take a step back, investors often react by flocking to cash or cash equivalents.

Cash Increases During Market Pull-Backs⁵

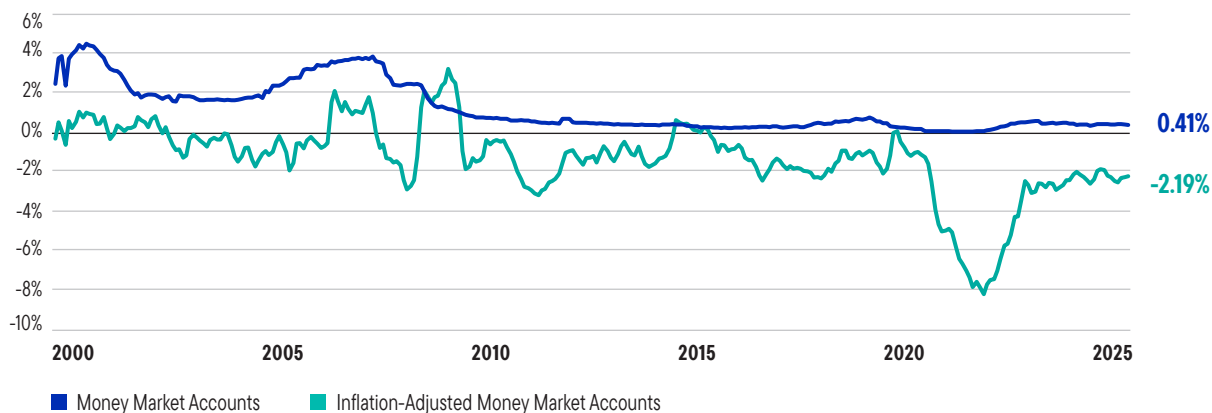


Perceived safety may come at a cost

The chart below shows the average money market account yield since 2000 along with the inflation-adjusted yield. Although some investors may consider money market accounts a more secure investment option while they wait out stock market volatility, they may not be aware of the potential erosion of their purchasing power.

Money Market Accounts' Average Yield Before and After Inflation⁶

January 1, 2000–December 31, 2025



This chart is for illustrative purposes only and does not reflect the performance of any Franklin Templeton fund. It's important to note that money market accounts are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) for up to \$250,000.

5. Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.

6. Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bankrate, Bloomberg, Macrobond. Inflation is represented by year-over-year changes of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) plotted on a monthly basis.

4. Present bias

We often overvalue immediate rewards at the expense of long-term goals.



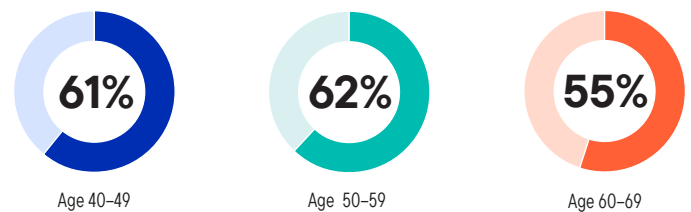
Delaying gratification is challenging

When a short-term reward is staring us in the face, we often give in to the temptation of instant gratification. Unfortunately, the tendency to focus on the now often puts us at risk of not achieving important long-term goals.

A Franklin Templeton survey recently found that 79% of respondents felt they were behind on saving for retirement. When asked what the primary reason for being behind was, over half of respondents said daily expenses or other financial goals took priority. Surprisingly, the results didn't improve much for those near retirement age.

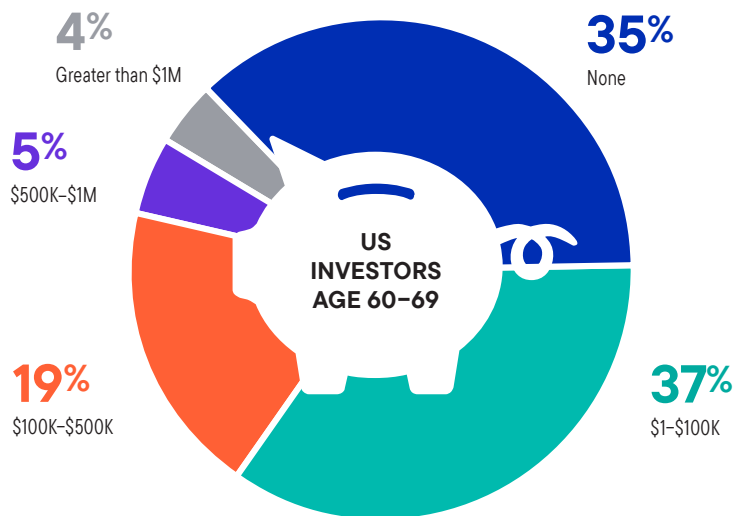
Planning for financial goals takes a backseat

Percentage of respondents who prioritized daily expenses, paying down current debts or saving for other goals instead of saving for retirement⁷



Retirement savings are meager

The lack of long-term planning and saving is having a significant impact on those nearing retirement. As shown below, 37% of those age 60-69 have between \$1 and \$100,000 saved for retirement and a shocking 35% haven't saved anything at all.⁷



7. The Franklin Templeton Retirement Strategies and Expectations (RISE) Survey. The RISE survey was conducted among a sample of 2,029 adults 40 years of age and older and weighted by age, gender, geographic region, race, and education. The custom-designed program assigns a weighted factor to the data based on current population statistics from the US Census Bureau and was administered February 17-28, 2022 by ENGINE INSIGHT'S Online CARAVAN®, which is not affiliated with Franklin Templeton.

5. Anchoring

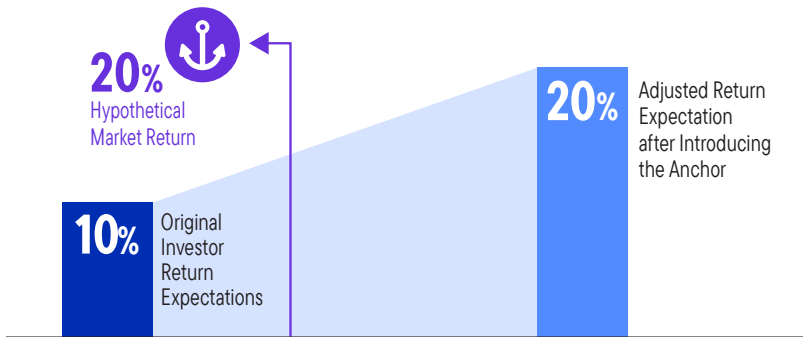
We often focus too heavily on one piece of information when making decisions.



Anchors influence performance expectations

When Franklin Templeton surveyed investors about their portfolio return expectations over a five-year period, the median response was 10% annually. But, when presented with a hypothetical market that was up 20%, median return expectations increased to 20%. The hypothetical strong-performing market anchor caused investors to expect stronger returns that matched the market.

Franklin Templeton Investor Sentiment Survey Results⁸



Upside only, please

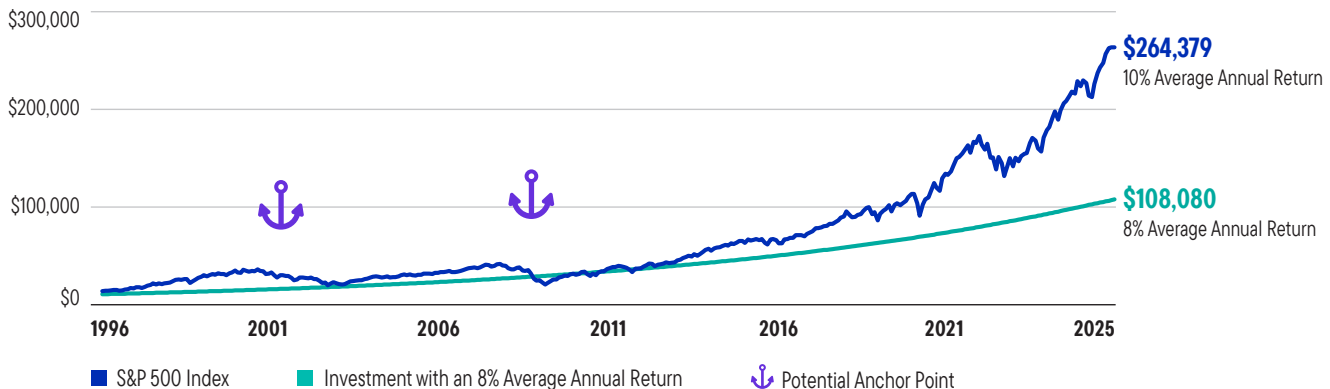
When presented with a hypothetical market that was down 20%, investors' median portfolio return expectation was 3%. Surprisingly, investors expected to outperform a down market by 23%.

The full picture tells a different story

Anchors can influence how we feel about the progress of our investment plans. A hypothetical investor may say they want an 8% return over the life of their portfolio. However, as shown by the S&P 500 Index returns below, investing often involves volatility. Many investors anchor to market high points, setting unrealistic future return expectations. If the market drops, they may feel they're doing poorly despite still being largely on track to reach their long-term goals.

S&P 500 Index vs. an 8% Average Annual Return⁹

Growth of a \$10,000 Investment for the 30-Year Period Ended December 31, 2025



This chart is for illustrative purposes only and does not reflect the performance of any Franklin Templeton fund.

Past performance does not guarantee future results.

8. Source: 2020 Franklin Templeton Investor Sentiment Survey conducted in partnership with Qualtrics of at least 500 US adult investors. Most recent data available.

9. Sources: S&P, Morningstar Direct. Indexes are unmanaged and one cannot invest directly in an index.

6. Home country bias

We tend to favor companies and products from our home country or region.

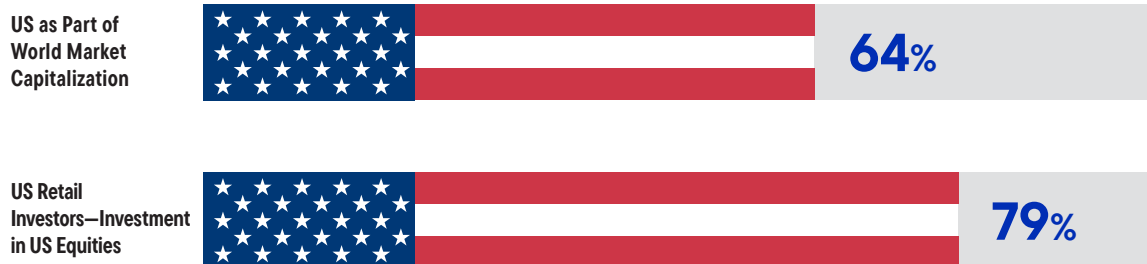


Home sweet home

Where we live has a big influence on our everyday lives—from the foods we like, to the sports teams we cheer for, we tend to prefer what’s nearby. It’s the same with our investments. As shown below, the United States makes up 63% of the total world market capitalization. However, the average US investor allocates over three-quarters of their portfolio to US equities, demonstrating a clear preference for domestic investments.

Potential for Greater Allocation to Foreign Investments by US Investors¹⁰

As of December 31, 2025

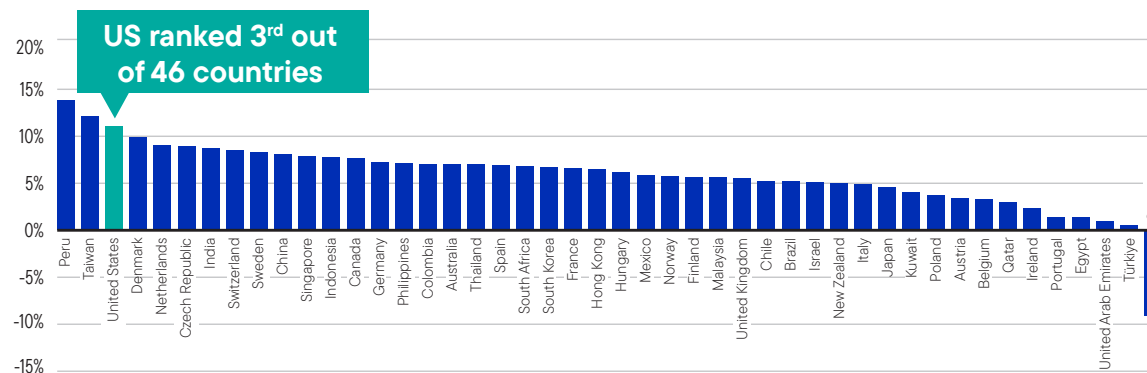


Investors may be out of step

The problem with investing so heavily in the US is that, even with recent stronger performance, the US ranked 3rd out of the 46 markets in the MSCI All Country World Index over the 20-year period ended December 31, 2025. While average US retail investors prefer domestic investment opportunities, they may be missing out on opportunities offered by foreign investments.

Stock Market Performance by Country

Total Return for the 20-Year Period Ended December 31, 2025¹¹



10. Sources: World Market Capitalization: MSCI Perspectives; US Retail Investors: ICI. Based on total net assets of equity mutual funds invested in world equity funds.

11. Sources: MSCI, Macrobond. Based on the MSCI All Country World Index. The performance of countries and unmanaged indexes does not reflect expenses and may not correspond to the performance of a mutual fund, which may be actively managed and incur expenses. The All Country MSCI World Index is a free float-adjusted, market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of global developed and emerging markets. MSCI makes no warranties and shall have no liability with respect to any MSCI data reproduced herein. Indexes are unmanaged and one cannot invest directly in an index.

What now?

After learning about the impact of these investor biases, you might be asking yourself, what can I do to make better financial decisions?

One of the best ways to make better financial decisions is to work with a financial professional. A financial professional will take the time to understand your individual needs, and create an investment strategy that is tailored to your specific goals, how long you have to invest and your risk tolerance. And as you navigate the market, a professional can help you keep your emotions and biases in check and stay on track with regular portfolio reviews and adjustments.

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