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COURSE BROCHURE

Investor Psychology and Market Anomalies Training Course

1 – 5 March 2027
Barcelona

Investor Psychology and Market Anomalies Training Course

Ref: 2246_83301 **Date:** 1 – 5 March 2027 **Location:** Barcelona **Fees:** 5600 GBP

Investor Psychology and Market Anomalies is a 1-week training course for portfolio managers, analysts and wealth advisers who want an investment process that catches bias before it reaches a trade, ending with a written bias audit of their own investment process. Persistent pricing anomalies and client reactions to volatility keep exposing the gap between rational models and real decisions. Jupiter Prime Training offers this course on Investor Psychology and Market Anomalies.

Why Investor Psychology and Market Anomalies Matters Now

Three pressures keep the subject on the agenda of investment desks. Price swings test the discipline of both professionals and their clients, who often sell after falls and chase recent winners. Investment committees increasingly ask managers to explain decisions in terms of process, not only outcome. Return patterns such as momentum and post-earnings drift continue to attract capital, raising the question of whether they reward risk or exploit error. A desk that reads these signals protects client wealth; one that ignores them repeats costly errors. The course draws on prospect theory, the efficient market hypothesis and the adaptive markets view.

Who Gains Most from Investor Psychology and Market Anomalies

- Those who select securities and size positions within a mandate
- Those who research companies and write investment recommendations for a committee
- Those who advise private clients on allocation and guide them through drawdowns
- Those who design screening rules and rebalancing policies for model portfolios

An investment desk gains most when its managers, analysts and advisers attend together, so shared blind spots surface across research and client work.

Investor Psychology and Market Anomalies Capabilities

Participants learn to treat their own judgement as a source of risk, and to separate an anomaly worth harvesting from a pattern that merely flatters hindsight.

- Assess recent investment decisions for overconfidence, confirmation and disposition effects — the portfolio manager
- Weigh behavioural and risk-based explanations of momentum, value and drift anomalies — the strategy choice
- Test whether an apparent anomaly survives costs, capacity limits and data-mining checks — the research committee
- Design pre-commitment rules, sell disciplines and decision journals — the investment process
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Apply framing and choice architecture in client conversations — the wealth adviser and client
- Build a bias audit with prioritised process changes — the head of investments

Key Investor Psychology and Market Anomalies Terms

- Prospect theory — a model showing that people weigh losses more heavily than equal gains and judge outcomes against a reference point.
- Disposition effect — the tendency to sell winning positions too early and hold losing positions too long.
- Market anomaly — a persistent return pattern that standard asset pricing models fail to explain.
- Momentum — the observed tendency of assets with strong recent returns to keep outperforming over the following months.
- Limits to arbitrage — costs and risks that stop informed traders from fully correcting a mispricing.
- Decision journal — a written record of the reasoning, expectations and confidence behind an investment call, made before the outcome is known.

Investor Psychology and Market Anomalies Day by Day

Day 1: Rational Models and Real Investors

- Efficient Market Hypothesis — What Prices Should Reflect and Why
- Prospect Theory and Reference Points — Reading Gains and Losses
- Adaptive Markets View — How Strategies Rise and Fade
- Heuristics in Security Selection — Shortcuts That Shape Analyst Calls
- Decision Outcome Versus Decision Quality — Judging Calls Fairly

Day 2: Biases Inside the Investment Desk

- Overconfidence and Narrow Confidence Intervals — Position Sizing Errors
- Confirmation and Narrative Bias — Research That Defends a Thesis
- Disposition Effect — Sell Decisions on Winners and Losers
- Mental Accounting — Separate Pots and Portfolio Coherence
- Group Dynamics in Investment Committees — Dissent and Conformity

Day 3: Market Anomalies Examined

- Momentum and Reversal Patterns — Trend Persistence Across Horizons
- Value and Size Premiums — Risk Reward or Mispricing
- Post-Earnings Announcement Drift — Slow Reaction to News
- Calendar and Event Effects — Separating Signal From Noise
- Limits to Arbitrage and Data Mining — Whether Anomalies Survive

Day 4: Designing Bias-Resistant Processes

- Pre-Commitment Rules and Sell Disciplines — Removing Discretion at Weak Points
- Decision Journals and Premortems — Recording Reasoning Before Outcomes
- Checklists for Investment Proposals — Committee Challenge Standards
- Choice Architecture for Client Portfolios — Defaults and Framing in Advice
- Rebalancing Policies — Systematic Responses to Market Swings

Day 5: Practising the Investment Process Bias Audit

- Trade Review Exercise — Applying Bias Diagnostics to Past Equity Decisions
- Anomaly Evaluation Case — Applying Robustness Tests to a Factor Strategy
- Client Drawdown Role Play — Applying Framing to a Private Wealth Conversation
- Committee Simulation — Challenging a Proposal With the Checklist
- Completed Bias Audit of the Investment Process — Prioritised Changes

Applying Investor Psychology and Market Anomalies After the Course

- Start a decision journal for every new position and review entries with a colleague after one month.
- Run a premortem on the next proposal brought to the investment committee and record the risks it surfaces.

Investor Psychology and Market Anomalies Questions FAQ

What is Investor Psychology and Market Anomalies and why does it matter now?

It is the study of how human judgement shapes investment decisions and asset prices. It matters now because volatile markets test discipline, and committees expect managers to show sound process rather than lucky outcomes.

Which roles gain most from Investor Psychology and Market Anomalies?

Portfolio managers, investment analysts and wealth advisers gain most. Managers improve sell decisions, while advisers guide clients through falling markets with better framing.

How does Investor Psychology and Market Anomalies differ from a course on corporate finance for investment decisions?

It focuses on the people and price patterns behind market decisions, not on statements and valuation. A corporate finance course appraises projects, while this subject audits how investors judge securities and react to markets.

What do you bring back from Investor Psychology and Market Anomalies?

You bring back a bias audit of your own investment process with prioritised changes, plus a decision journal format and a proposal checklist.

Investor Psychology and Market Anomalies: The Way Forward

The completed bias audit of the investment process first informs which rule to change, often the sell discipline. Portfolio managers apply it to live positions, analysts use it to frame research and advisers adapt it for client reviews. After its first quarter in use, the decision journal entries are worth revisiting to see which biases persisted.