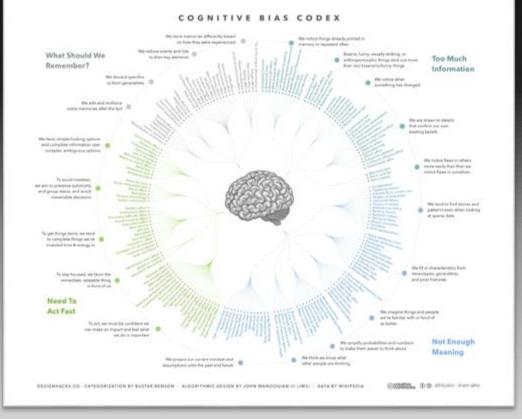


## All Too Human: Behavioural Finance Biases in Trustee Decision Making

Webinar

Thursday 21 May 2020



# A Word From Our Chairman







## **Recent Publications**

Professor Michael Mainelli Executive Chairman Z/Yen Group









# Agenda



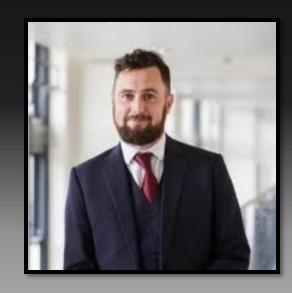
12:00 – 12:05 Chairman's Introduction
12:05 – 12:30 Keynote Address
12:30 – 12:45 Questions & Answers







All Too Human: Behavioural Finance Biases in Trustee Decision Making



## Professor lain Clacher

Associate Professor in Accounting & Finance

Leeds University Business School

# Background





#### Actuarial **Research Centre**

CITY UNIVERSITY LONDON

**UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS** Leeds University Business School



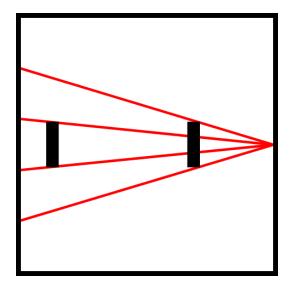


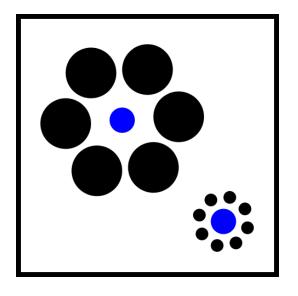






Cognitive biases such as visual illusions do not imply that we cannot navigate the world successfully





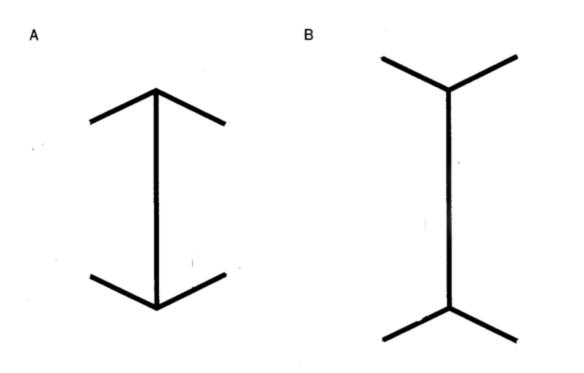
**Ponzo Illusion** 

**Ebbinghaus Illusion** 





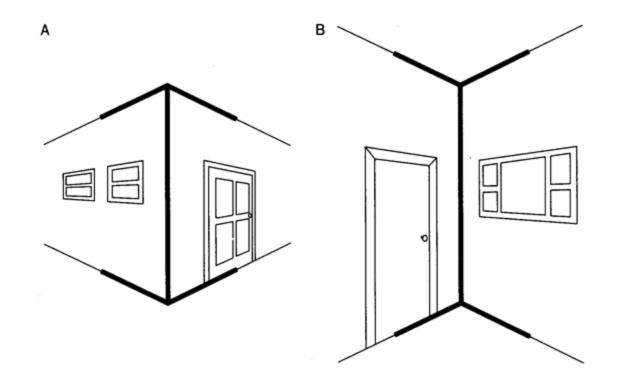
Muller-Lyer illusion: Adaptation to a rectangular world?







Muller-Lyer illusion: Adaptation to a rectangular world?





## Judge-advisor systems



Judges egocentrically discount advice received

However advice can receive higher weights in certain situations – <u>all below</u> <u>apply to trustees</u>

- When the decision is cued, and not independent
- To diffuse responsibility (legal liability of trustees)
- When the task is complex/important
- When the adviser is confident and articulated
- When advice is paid-for



## Surrogate decision-making



Surrogates are really poor at making decisions for others

Surrogates project their own preferences, and adjust (insufficiently) from them

Choose what other should do, instead of what they would do

Choices are more regressive towards social norm / less extreme

• Can lead to wrong levels of risk taking



## New empirical research



- We collected data on-line and in person from 208 trustees
- Trustees accessed via Aon,
- We will report the findings from 3 experiments
- All experiments based on scenarios familiar to trustees (e.g., "We would like you to imagine that you are a trustee of a DC pension scheme. As part of your duties, you must help select the default investment funds.")



## Data



- Three types of trustees:
  - Member-nominated
  - Employer-nominated
  - Professional
- Significant differences in expertise metrics
  - Professionals worked longer as trustee, have finance jobs, have investments – more experienced with financial markets
  - Member-nominated worked fewer years as trustees, have fewer financial qualifications, roles, or personal investments
  - Employer-nominated are between the other 2

Measurement	Member nominated	Employer nominated Professional		Difference
Age	60	57	60	p=.16
Female	14%	20%	19%	p=.62
Trustee (yrs)	8.5	9.9	12.9	p=.002
Qualification	25%	48%	55%	p<.001
Finance job	21%	41%	66%	p<.001
Investments	70%	79%	91%	p=.01
Total YES	1.2	1.7	2.1	p<.001
Weighted	10.2	15.0	25.3	p<.001
Total Count	133	61	58	



# Experiment 1: Naïve diversification set-up



### 2 Funds - Balanced

#### Fund

**FTSE All-Share companies** 

FTSE UK Conventional Gilts All

#### 4 Funds - Balanced

#### Fund

FTSE All-Share companies FTSE 100 companies FTSE UK Conventional Gilts All FTSE UK Conventional Gilts over 15 years

### 2 Funds – Unbalanced/Shares

## Fund

FTSE All-Share companies

Balanced Fund (50% FTSE All-Share, 50% FTSE All Gilts)

### <u>4 Funds – Unbalanced/Shares</u>

#### Fund

FTSE All-Share companies FTSE 350 companies FTSE 100 companies FTSE UK Conventional Gilts over 15 years

There were 2 more conditions unbalanced towards bonds



# Experiment 1: Naïve diversification results



Condition	Bond % (95% Cl)
Balanced	63% (56%~69%)
Bond-Heavy	70% (63%~76%)
Equity-Heavy	44% (37%~51%)

- The Mix of Funds influenced the proportion allocated to bonds (p<.001)</li>
- All trustee types showed the same bias (p=.13)

Condition	Concentration (95% CI)	Funds Chosen
2 Funds	0.67 (0.63~0.71)	1.8 (1.6~2.0)
4 Funds	0.44 (0.39~0.49)	2.8 (2.6~3.0)

- The Number of Funds offered influenced the number of funds chosen and concentration between funds (p<.001)</li>
- All trustee types showed the same bias (p=.27)

### **Experiment 2: Framing / context effects** set-up **UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS**

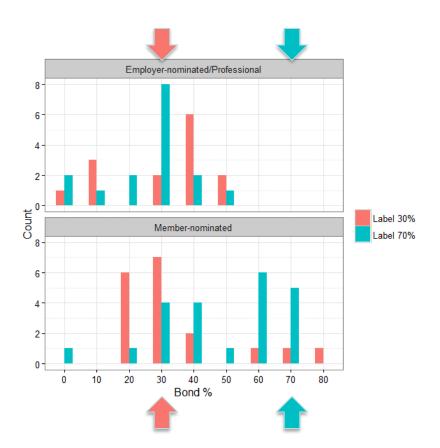
Label 30%	Bonds	Stocks	Worst Case	Average Case	Best Case	Label 70%	Bonds	Stocks	Worst Case	Average Case	Best Case
	100%	0%	£11,000	£11,000	£11,000		100%	0%	£11,000	£11,000	£11,000
	90%	10%	£10,750	£11,500	£12,250	Conservative	90%	10%	£10,750	£11,500	£12,250
	80%	20%	£10,500	£12,500	£14,500		80%	20%	£10,500	£12,500	£14,500
	70%	30%	£10,000	£13,500	£17,000	Moderate	70%	30%	£10,000	£13,500	£17,000
	60%	40%	£9,500	£15,000	£20,500		60%	40%	£9,500	£15,000	£20,500
Conservative	50%	50%	£9,000	£16,500	£24,000	Aggressive	50%	50%	£9,000	£16,500	£24,000
	40%	60%	£8,900	£18,000	£28,000		40%	60%	£8,900	£18,000	£28,000
Moderate	30%	70%	£7,000	£20,000	£33,000		30%	70%	£7,000	£20,000	£33,000
	20%	80%	£6,000	£22,000	£35,000		20%	80%	£6,000	£22,000	£35,000
Aggressive	10%	90%	£5,000	£24,000	£43,000		10%	90%	£5,000	£24,000	£43,000
	0%	100%	£2,500	£26,000	£49,500		0%	100%	£2,500	£26,000	£49,500

Leeds University Business School

# Experiment 2: Framing / context effects

Trustee Type	Bonds %	р	
	Label 30%	Label 70%	value
Member nominated	34%	48%	.01
Employer nominated	25%	27%	.85
Professional	27%	26%	.85

- Member-nominated trustees were influenced by the extraneous labels, choosing the fund labelled "moderate" more often
- Employer-nominated and professional trustees not influenced by the labels



# Experiment 3: Surrogate decision-making set-up



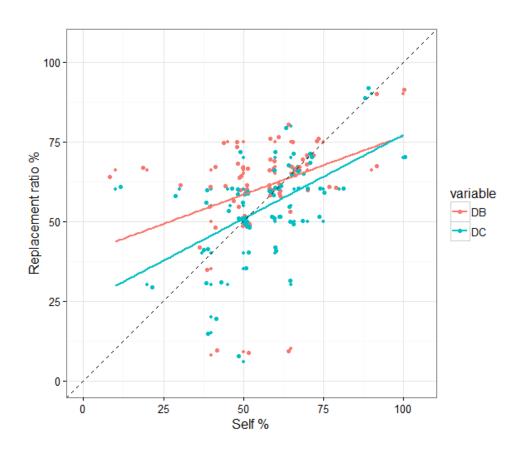
- Scenario: Assume a state pension of £7200/year, retirement at 65, contributions for 45 years, final salary of £60,000
- Question: What is an appropriate level of pension replacement income (excluding state pension or savings):
  - For an average DB pension scheme member?
  - For an average DC pension scheme member?
  - For you?



# Experiment 3: Surrogate decision-making results



- Trustee's own replacement ratio significantly influenced their answer (b=0.42, p<.001)</li>
  - Surrogate decisions adjusting from own preferences
  - Relatively richer trustees' answers might not be applicable to general member population
- Higher answers to DB (59%) funds than DC (51%) funds (p<.001)</li>
  - Legacy effects
- Target ratios should be independent







- Trustee decisions are set in environments that differ from the majority of extant behavioural finance research:
  - Sophisticated investors making decisions in group, with advice, on behalf of others
- Trustees unlikely to be immune from decision-making biases
- Further investigation of these biases crucial for sustainability of future pensions and influencing policy



## Conclusions



- Trustees exhibit behavioural biases, but to a lesser extent than
   unsophisticated investors
- Less experienced member-nominated trustees generally more susceptible to biases than more experienced professional trustees
- Trustees displayed naïve diversification, were influenced by extraneous information, and projected their own preferences when deciding for members



# Questions, Comments & Answer(s)?











# Thank You

## **Forthcoming Webinars**

22 May 2020 (10:30) Banks, Blunders and Lessons Learned: Misadventures in a data-driven world and how to solve them

26 May 2020 (10:30) Insuring The Next Pandemic

27 May 2020 (14:30) Leadership In Financial & Technical Firms In A Time Of Covid-19

28 May 2020 (12:00) <u>Contact Tracing – A Solution? A Privacy & GDPR Nightmare? A Technical Bridge Too</u> <u>Far?</u>

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