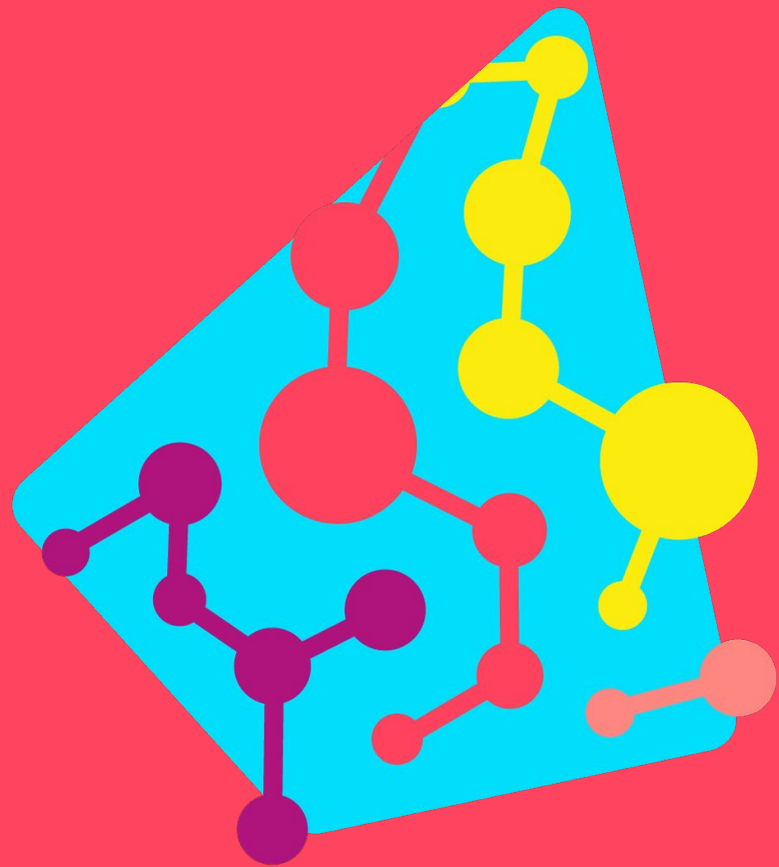




Knowing when to hold 'em...

Insight on member switching
behaviours in a crisis

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Agenda

Research context **3**

Key findings **5**

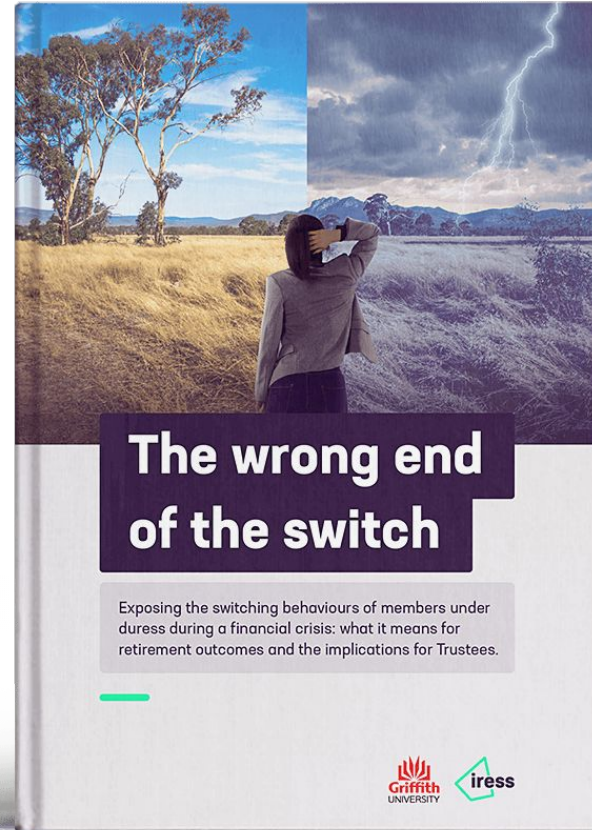
Recommendations **10**



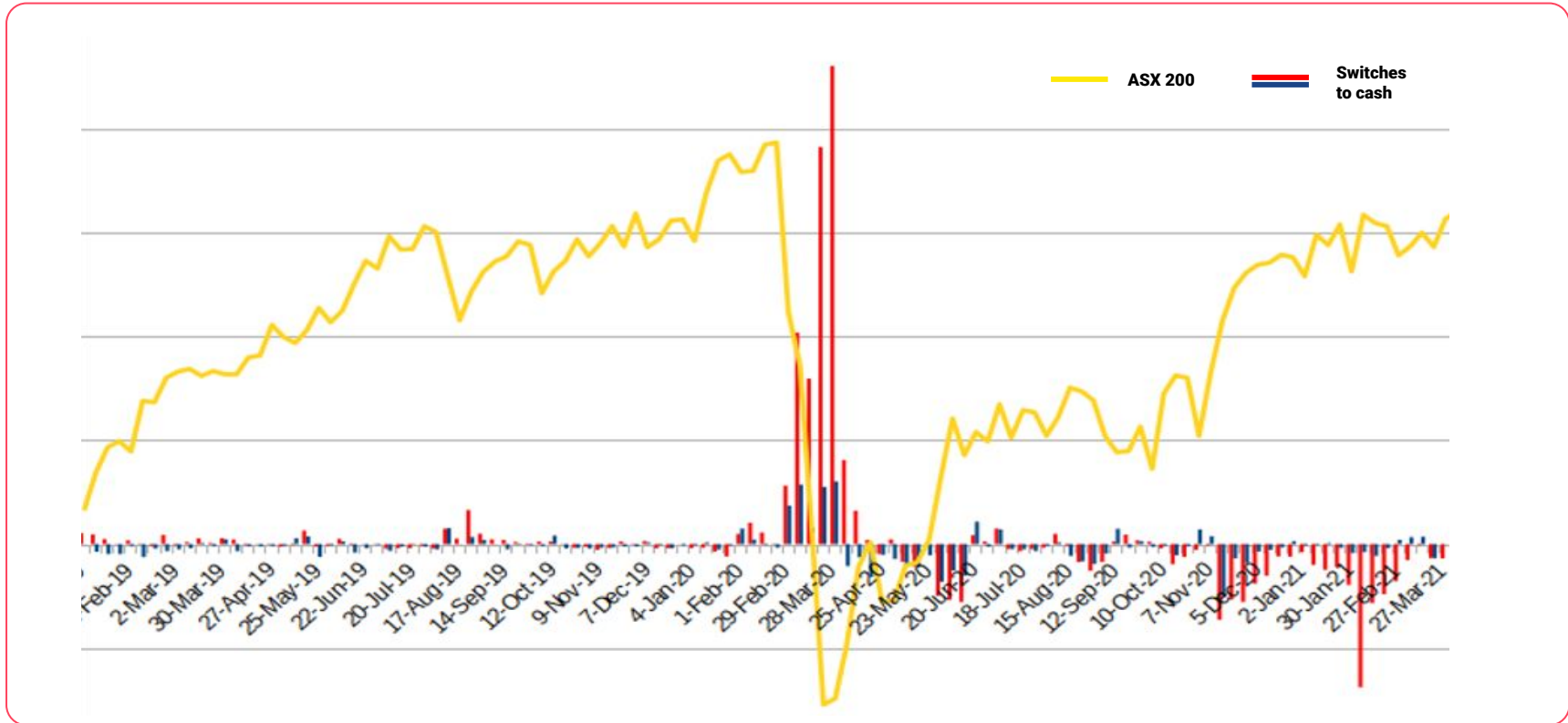


Phase one research key findings:

- Single switch activity doubled and transaction values increased when COVID-19 hit
- Of single switchers in March and April 2020, more than **70% were worse off**
- Bad switches more likely by those who may be least able to afford it



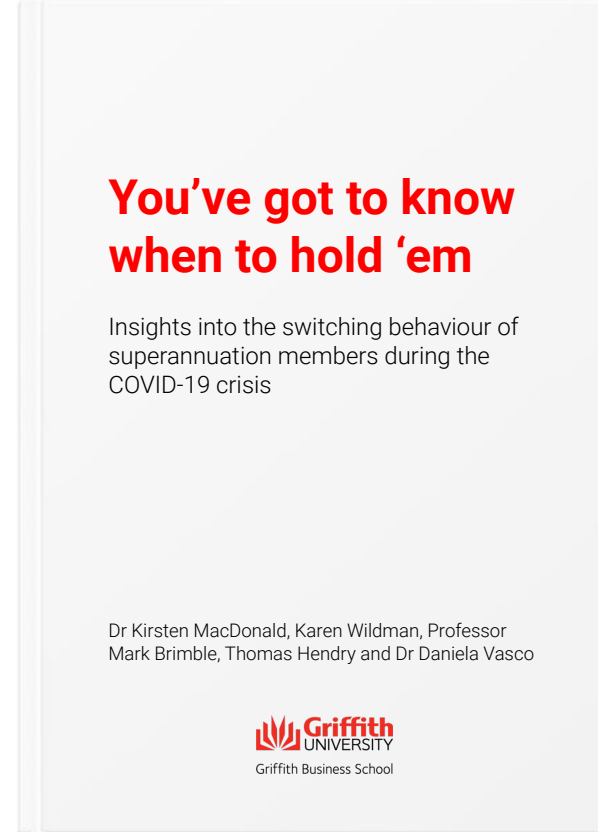
Clearly, we haven't learnt the lessons of the GFC





Phase two research snapshot:

- **Aim:** To infer behaviours of multi switchers against market movements
- **Sample:** De-identified data from major Australian Super fund, 125,174 switches performed by 63,283 members
- **Timeframe:** Jan 19 - Mar 21 split as:
 - Pre COVID - Jan 2019 - Dec 2019
 - Early COVID - Jan - mid Mar 2020
 - During COVID - late Mar 2020 - Mar 2021



Meet the Serial Switchers



Switch **volumes tripled** versus GFC (18% vs 6%)

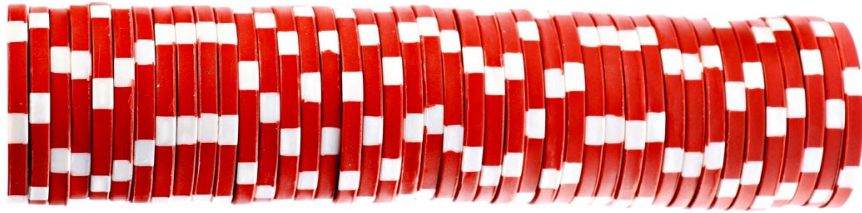


A minority (**34%**) **was responsible** for 68% of the switches.



Some of the 34% **switched faster, more often** and with **less risk** than the rest.





97% of members more likely to go backwards through switching

Odds of a switch gain are 63% lower for this group. Most are single switchers more likely to switch in the 'during COVID' period. The single switch study found the loss was as much a 30% of the amount switched.



3% more likely than not to get it right

Frequent switchers had 56% chance of a good outcome and were twice as likely to make high returns compared to the other cluster [34% vs 15%].

Turns out, few know when to hold 'em

**Analysis of the small group more likely
to get it right showed they were typically:**

Older, male, switch in every time period,
switch more frequently and make positive
tilts rather than all in/out decisions.



And too many fold 'em... just at the wrong moment

The 97% majority more likely to get a switch 'wrong', on further analysis, typically reacted:

After the market moved, with more aggressive decisions in term of asset risk held, and switched less, meaning they held a poorer option longer.





Before the next crisis, the challenge is to:

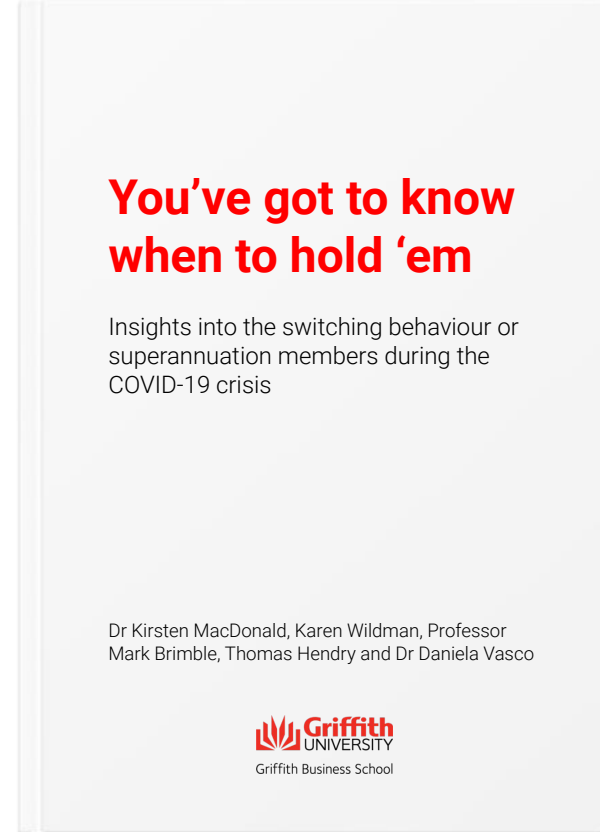
1. **Lift the bar on financial capability**, particularly concepts like behavioural biases
2. **Create a 'tsunami warning'** for those likely to be affected in crises, potentially with interventionist steps
3. **Deliver advice at scale**, with significant ramp ups to support the 'tsunami warning' response





Where to next?

- Full research paper available from the **Griffith University team** soon
- **Further opportunities** are available to participate in this ongoing research
- Talk to your **Iress Relationship Manager** about Iress Education + Digital Advice offerings





Thank you



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