The Role of Unionization in the Investment Management of State-Sponsored Public Pension Systems: A Hazard Model Approach

Hao Sun (Doctoral Candidate)
Rockefeller School of Public Affairs and Policy
University at Albany – SUNY
Presentation at WSSA San Antonio
04/05/2018



Overview

- Research Questions:
 - Whether there is variation in the asset allocation among the investment portfolios of public retirement system?
 - If so, does unionization affect the timing of adjusting risk levels of investment portfolios (Increasing Risk Level of Investment Portfolio)?
- Research Strategy:
 - Modern Portfolio Theory (MPT): Risk vs. Return of Pension Investment Portfolio
 - Perspective of Institutional Theory: "Right to Work" law and Public Retirement System
 - Cox proportional hazards model: evaluate the timing of adjusting asset allocation:
- Data in this Presentation:
 - The Public Plans Data
 - U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and National Right to Work Committee
 - Investment Return Data of Different Assets from Various Sources: equity, fixed income (domestic&international), real estate, cash and an alternative asset



1. Modern Portfolio Theory (MPT) introduced by a Nobel prize laureate, Harry Markowitz. The statement: no added diversification can lower the risk for a given return level and vice versa (no additional returns can be gained for a given risk level).

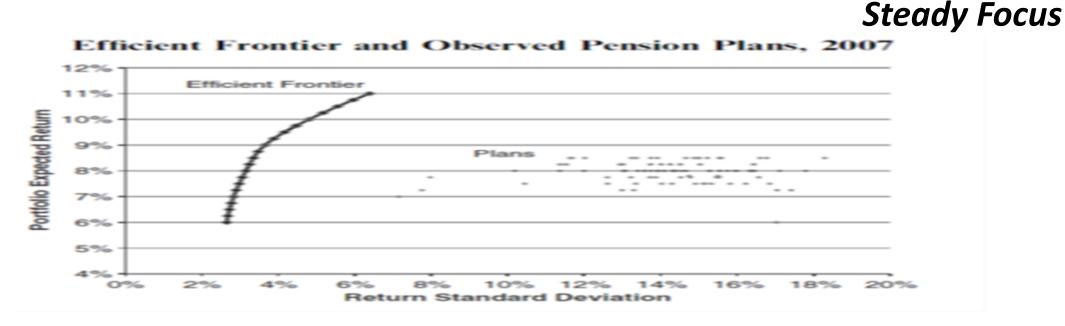


Figure 1. Efficient Frontier of Previous Historical Data and only 2007 Observation¹



- 2. Unions and Investment Management: **Omitted-Variable Biases**
 - Upward Bias: Funding Ratio (Mohan & Zhang, 2012)
 - Downward Bias: Human Incentive Factors (Chen, Yao and Zhang, 2014)
 - Non-causal findings: Asset Allocations (Lucas & Zeldes, 2009); Investment Strategies (Stalebrink, Kriz, and Guo, 2010)

- 3. Unions and Investment Management: Incorrect Approach
 - Perspective of institutional theory is important (Chen, 2016; Coggburn & Reddick, 2007; Matkin et al., 2015; Schneider, 2005)
 - Whether state law permits collective bargaining by state employees ("Right to Work") is particularly a critical factor influencing unions' behavior (Chaney et al., 2002; Mitchell & Smith, 1994).

limitations in the literature:

1. Inappropriate Approach: political economy model vs. institutional theory;

2. Omitted-Variable Biases: either upward or downward bias;

3. Incorrect Focus: Steady focus vs. Dynamic process-oriented focus.

- 1. Heavy focus on political economy model
 - Try to understand the relationship without identifying the pathway
 - Perspective of Institutional theory (Matkin et al., 2015)
- 2. Lack focus of major stakeholder

3. Lack a process-oriented focus



- 1. Heavy focus on political economy model
 - Try to understand the relationship without identifying the pathway
 - Perspective of Institutional theory (Matkin et al., 2015)

Institutional Theory

2. Lack focus of major stakeholder

3. Lack a process-oriented focus



- 1. Heavy focus on political economy model
 - Try to understand the relationship without identifying the pathway
 - Perspective of Institutional theory (Matkin et al., 2015)

Institutional Theory

2. Lack focus of major stakeholder

Right-to-Work & Union Density

3. Lack a process-oriented focus



- 1. Heavy focus on political economy model
 - Try to understand the relationship without identifying the pathway
 - Perspective of Institutional theory (Matkin et al., 2015)

Institutional Theory

2. Lack focus of major stakeholder

Right-to-Work & Union Density

3. Lack a process-oriented focus

Cox Proportional Hazard Model

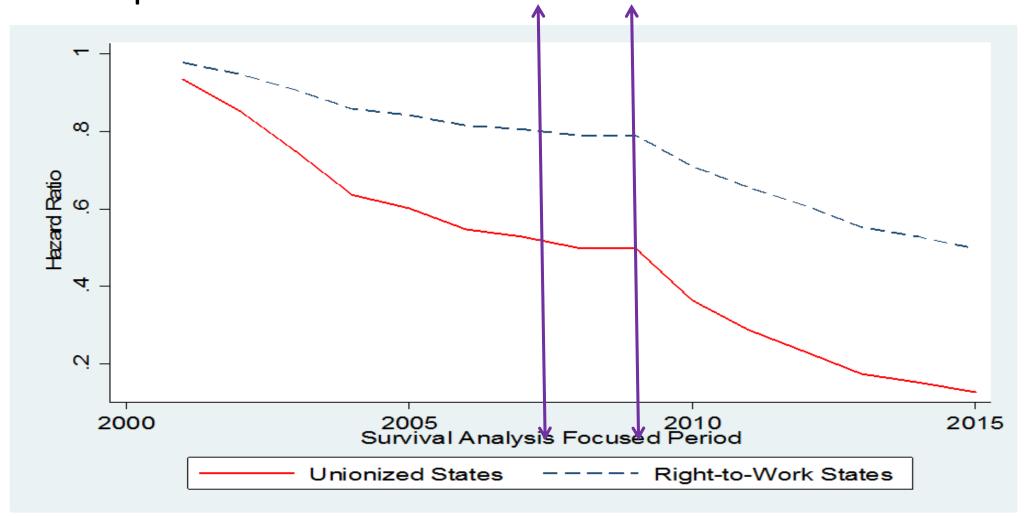
Methodology

Cox proportional hazard model overcomes the three limitations:

- 1. Appropriate Model: institutional perspective is based upon the competing hazard ratios for institutional measurement "Right-to-Work" (RTW), relying on the institutionalization process of institutions (Tolbert & Zucker, 1996);
- 2. **Role of Unions**: consider unions and institutional environment of the investment management studies;
- 3. Correct Focus:
- A. Nonlinear baseline hazard ratio;
- B. Process-based understanding of investment managerial behavior examining the timing of adjusting risk level of public pension systems (Increasing Risk Level).



Example: Figure 2. Unionized States Were Faster Decreasing Discount Rates





The Result

Research Questions

- Whether there is variation in the asset allocation practice of public retirement systems referring to the efficient frontier suggested by the Modern Portfolio Theory (MPT)?
- If so, how will unionization affect the timing of adjusting risk levels of investment portfolios (Increasing Risk)?
 - Increase the risk level of investment portfolios

Research Question 1: Efficient Frontier and Observed Pension Plans 2001 -2016 – VARY

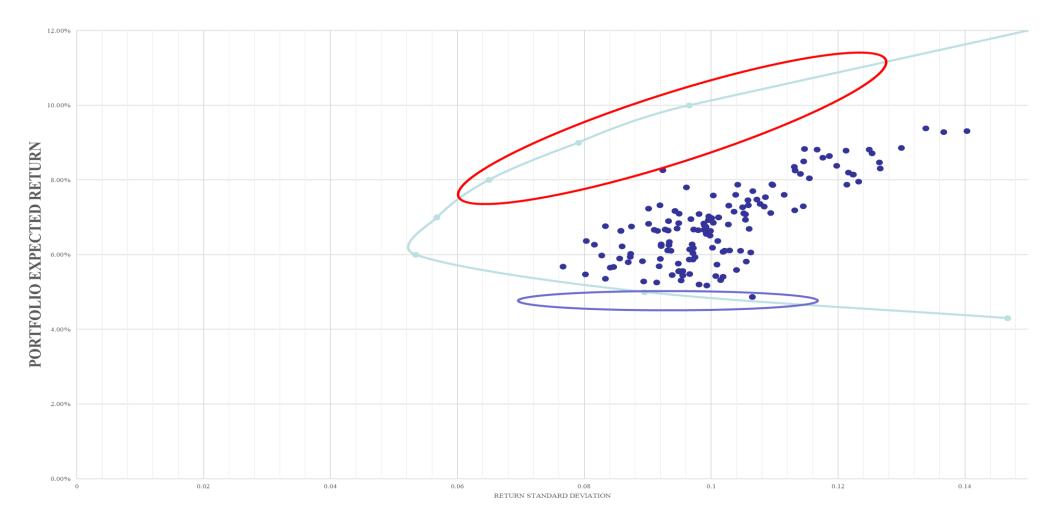
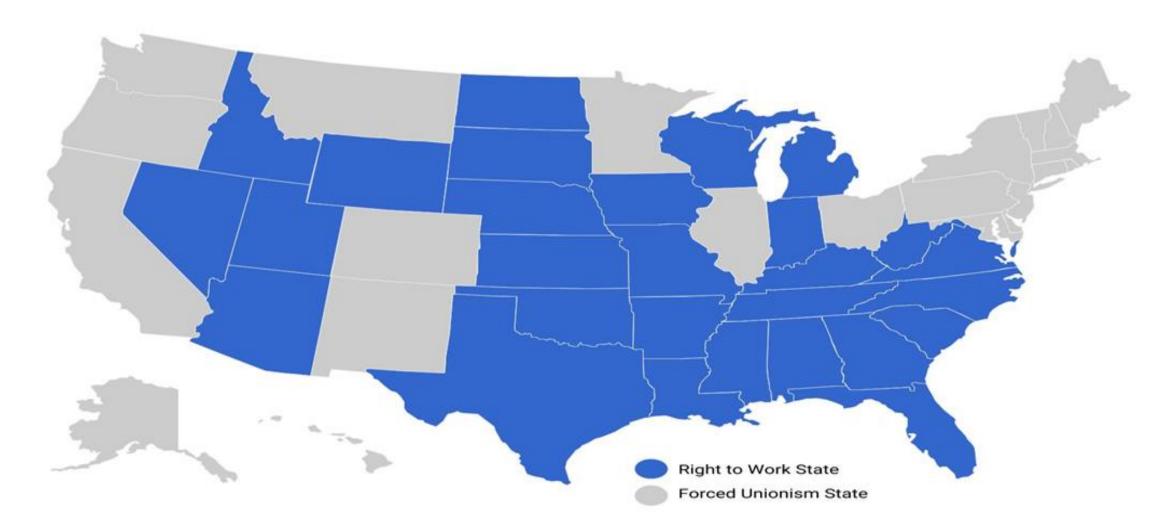


Figure 3. Efficient Frontier with PPD 2001 - 2016



Figure 4. Quoted from 2017 the National Right to Work Committee

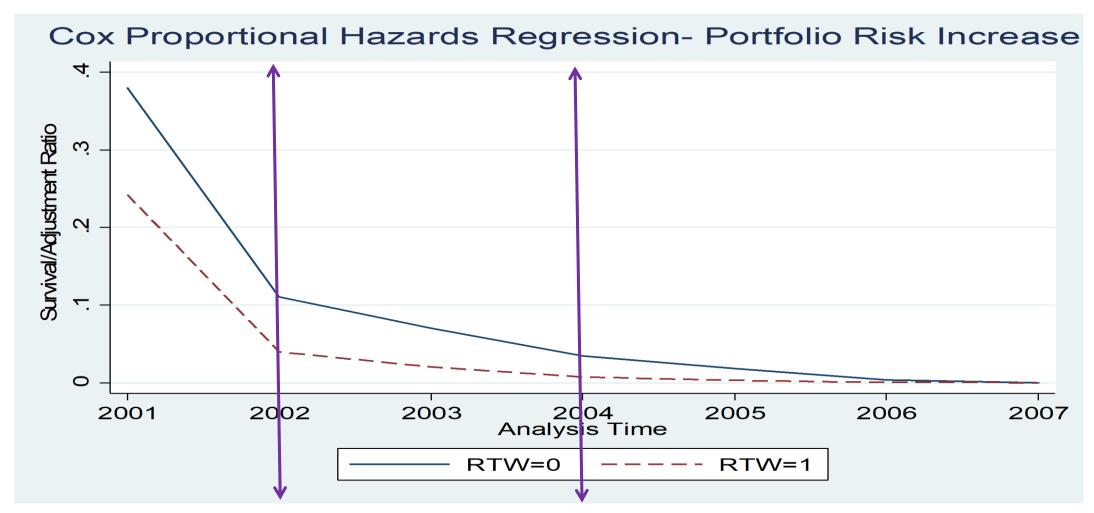


Hypothesis of Research Question 2

Unionized states are slower to adopt changes that reduce financial sustainability of pension systems, thus

- Slower to increase risk level of investment portfolio;
- The risk level here is the difference between real risk and expected risk in MPT.

Figure 5. Competing Hazard Ratios Unionized States vs. Right-to-Work States



Unionized States were more conservative while Right-to-Work states were faster increasing to higher risk level



Summary

- This project explores and examines the role of public employee unions and investment management process:
 - There is variation in the asset allocation of investment portfolios
 - The timing of adjusting investment risk level of public retirement system also varies
- Institutional perspective (RTW) is significant in the investment management process;
 - Slower when compatible (Unionized States)
 - Faster when conflicting ("RTW" States)?





State University of New York

Thank you and Questions?

Appendices (Fixed Effects vs. Survival Analysis)

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)
	Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio Increase
	Fixed Effects	Perfect SA
Pension Plan Sizes (Lg Assets_Value)	0.0125	-0.00517
	(0.0212)	(0.0715)
Financial Sustainability (Active Member%)	-1.368***	-0.286
	(0.246)	(0.842)
Finiancial Condition (ActFundedRatio%)	-0.188	-0.129
	(0.141)	(0.477)
Finiancial Discipline (Contribution paid%)	0.0105	0.161
	(0.0415)	(0.221)
Investment Strategy (Equities%)	-1.105***	-0.632
	(0.210)	(0.843)
InvestmentReturn(1yr)	-2.404***	-0.770
	(0.190)	(0.776)
EmployerType	-0.0170	-0.106
	(0.0630)	(0.203)
Union Density (Coverage %)	0.0249*	0.0816
	(0.0133)	(0.0534)
Union Density (Member %)	-0.0133	-0.0657
	(0.0131)	(0.0510)
Right to Work	0.664***	0.941**
	(0.123)	(0.476)
Union Density (Member %) * Right to Work	-0.0150***	-0.0215
	(0.00405)	(0.0152)
Observations	1870	406
R-squared	0.105	
Plan Fixed effects	Yes	
Standard errors in parentheses	*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1	



Appendices

- 1. Equity Return: The Closing Price of S&P 500 (^GSPC) SNP SNP Real Time Price (in USD). Data source: Yahoo Finance https://finance.yahoo.com/quote/%5EGSPC?p=%5EGSPC
- Fixed Income Domestic Return: The BofA Merrill Lynch US Corporate Master Index value, which tracks the performance of US dollar denominated investment grade rated corporate debt publicly issued in the US domestic market.
 Data source: FRED Graph Observations Federal Reserve Economic Data https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/BAMLCCOAOCMTRIV
- 3. Fixed Income International Return: The BofA Merrill Lynch Emerging Markets Corporate Plus Index tracks the performance of US dollar (USD) and Euro denominated emerging markets non-sovereign debt publicly issued within the major domestic and Eurobond markets.
 - Data source: FRED Graph Observations Federal Reserve Economic Data https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/BAMLEMCBPITRIV
- 4. Real Estate return: Wilshire US Real Estate Securities Total Market Index (Wilshire US RESI) Data source: FRED Graph Observations Federal Reserve Economic Data https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/WILLRESIND
- Cash 3-Month Treasury Bill: Secondary Market Rate Data source: FRED Graph
 Observations Federal Reserve Economic Data https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/TB3MS
- 6. Alternative asset:
 - a. Barclay Hedge Fund Index Historical Data: The Barclay Hedge Fund Index is a measure of the average return of all hedge funds (excepting Funds of Funds) in the Barclay database. Data source: Barclay https://www.barclayhedge.com/research/indices/ghs/Hedge_Fund_Index.html b. S&P GSCI
 - b. Commodity Index Spot Level: The S&P GSCI is the first major investable commodity index. It is one of the most widely recognized benchmarks that is broad-based and production weighted to represent the global commodity market beta. Data source: YCharts https://ycharts.com/indices/%5EGNX/level



Appendices Asset Allocation (PPD 2001-2016 173 Plans)

Total	2720
">0.90", "<1.10"	2477
">0.95", "<1.05"	2457
">0.98", "<1.02"	2444
">0.99", "<1.01"	2415



Appendices Years Right-to-Work Legislation Enacted (2001 to 2017)

State	Year Enacted
Arkansas	1944
Arizona	1946
Nebraska	1946
South Dakota	1946
Georgia	1947
lowa	1947
North Carolina	1947
Tennessee	1947
Virginia	1947
North Dakota	1948
Nevada	1952
Alabama	1953
South Carolina	1954
Utah	1955
Kansas	1958
Mississippi	1960
Wyoming	1963
Florida	1968
Louisiana	1976
Idaho	1986
Texas	1993
Oklahoma	2001
Indiana	2012
Michigan	2012
Wisconsin	2015
West Virginia	2016
Kentucky	2017
Missouri	2017

