USS Survey of Members' Preference for Sustainability

Selected results from a survey of active members designed and delivered in collaboration between Maastricht University and USS

Fieldwork conducted 20/10/2020 to 04/12/2020

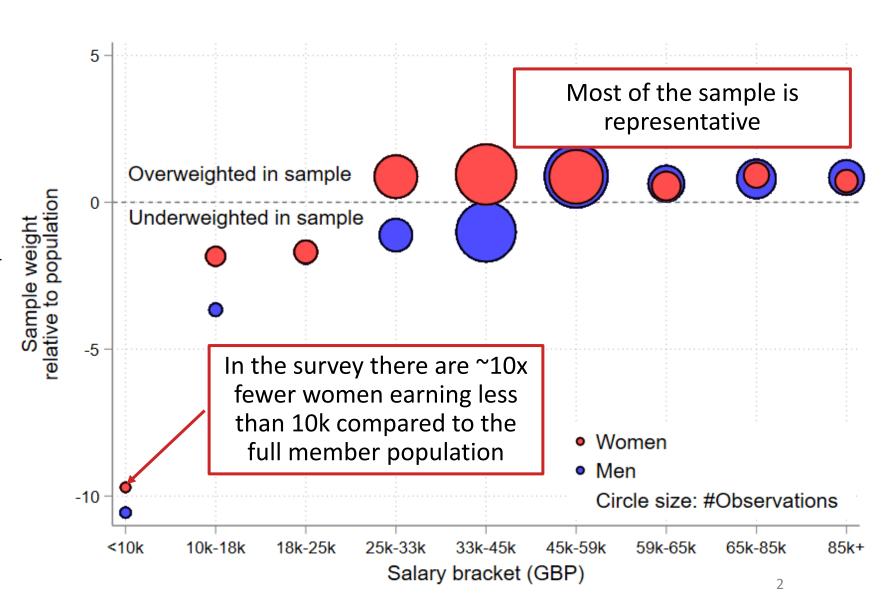






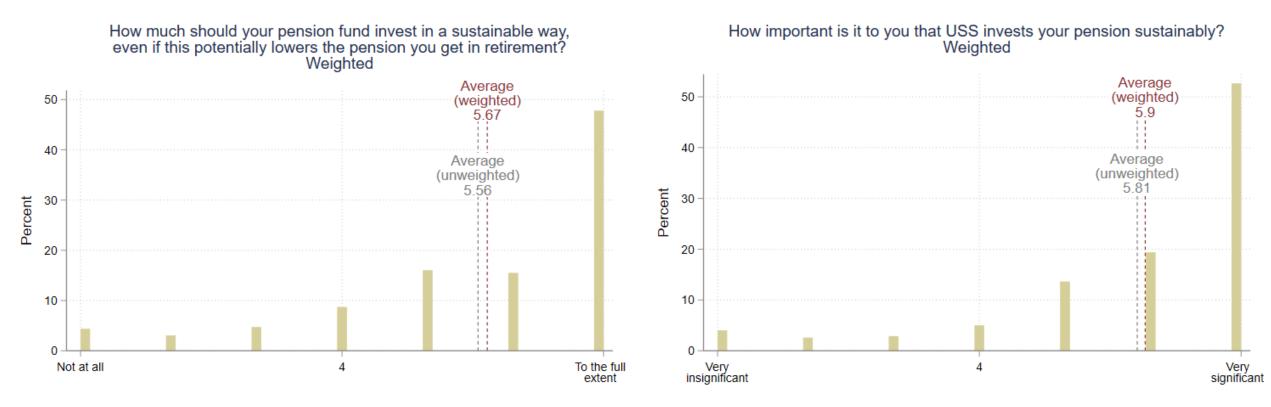


- The survey was sent to all USS employers, to be distributed to their members who were paying in to USS.
- A prize draw (offering five winners £50 in shopping vouchers) was used to encourage a representative response. 3,892 members took part.
- Most of the sample is representative of the entire member population, especially the higher salary brackets.
- Smaller income brackets are not perfectly representative, but also account for a smaller proportion of the sample.
- We have weighted some observations more than others to match the income distribution, separately for men and women.
- Despite these efforts, we are mindful that any voluntary survey will suffer sample bias and statements within this document relate to the survey sample only.





Preferences for sustainable investing



- USS members surveyed showed a very strong preference for sustainable investing: On average this is about 5.7 to 5.9 out of a maximum of 7
- Weighting the survey leads to respondents having a marginally stronger preference for sustainable investing



Who has stronger preferences for sust. investing?

- Which demographic characteristics correlate with the strength of these preferences?
- Preferences for sustainable investing are measured as the average response to the two questions from the previous slide (from 1 to 7)

Compared to men, women have slightly stronger pref. for sustainable investing (6% of the unconditional average)

Dep. variable:	ØPref. for sust. investing Weighted
	(1)
Female	0.32***
	(5.08)
Married	0.17**
	(2.24)
Log #Children in household	0.01
	(0.20)
Has PhD	0.13
	(1.41)
Academic	0.38***
	(4.16)
Salary 60k	-0.30***
	(-4.17)
Hold investment in financial market	-0.00
	(-0.45)
Knowledge about pension-related matters	-0.03
	(-1.14)
More climate concerned due to COVID	0.83***
	(15.29)
Drop in income due to COVID	-0.03
	(-0.32)
Constant	5.14***
	(39.20)
Observations	3,159 4
R-squared	0.11



Who has stronger preferences for sust. investing?

- Which demographic characteristics correlate with the strength of these preferences?
- Preferences for sustainable investing are measured as the average response to the two questions from the previous slide (from 1 to 7)

Academics also show stronger preferences for sustainable investing

Dep. variable:	ØPref. for sust. investing Weighted
	(1)
Female	0.32***
	(5.08)
Married	0.17**
	(2.24)
Log #Children in household	0.01
	(0.20)
Has PhD	0.13
A 1 .	$\frac{(1.41)}{0.20***}$
Academic	0.38***
Salary 60k+	-0.30***
Salary ook+	(-4.17)
Hold investment in financial market	-0.00
Tiold investment intanetal market	(-0.45)
Knowledge about pension-related matters	-0.03
Horaco de Porsera resucca resuccas	(-1.14)
More climate concerned due to COVID	0.83***
	(15.29)
Drop in income due to COVID	-0.03
	(-0.32)
Constant	5.14***
	(39.20)
Observations	3,159 5
R-squared	0.11



Who has stronger preferences for sust. investing?

- Which demographic characteristics correlate with the strength of these preferences?
- Preferences for sustainable investing are measured as the average response to the two questions from the previous slide (from 1 to 7)

Respondents with a high income have weaker preferences for sustainable investing

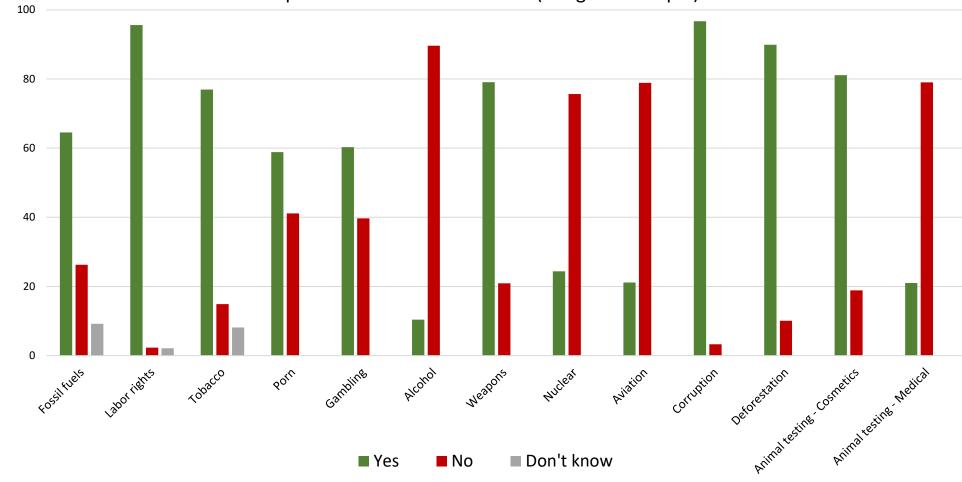
Dep. variable:	ØPref. for sust. investing Weighted	
	(1)	
Female	0.32***	
	(5.08)	
Married	0.17**	
	(2.24)	
Log #Children in household	0.01	
	(0.20)	
Has PhD	0.13	
	(1.41)	
Academic	0.38***	
	(4.16)	
Salary 60k+	-0.30***	
	(-4.17)	
Hold investment in financial market	-0.00	
	(-0.45)	
Knowledge about pension-related matters	-0.03	
	(-1.14)	
More climate concerned due to COVID	0.83***	
	(15.29)	
Drop in income due to COVID	-0.03	
	(-0.32)	
Constant	5.14***	
	(39.20)	
Observations	3,159 6	
R-squared	0.11	

Preferences for further exclusions



- Weighting responses does not have a large impact on exclusion preferences either:
- Compared to the unweighted sample,
 0.5% - 2.8% more members want to exclude additional industries

In your opinion: Should all companies involved in the ... industry be excluded from your pension fund's investments? (Weighted sample)



Revision of the USS Ethical Fund Exclusions



- USS did some further subgroup analysis of the data to support a review of the USS Ethical Guidelines. These Guidelines set out the investments that are excluded from our Ethical Lifestyle and Ethical Equity fund options.
- We gave extra attention to the views of members who expressed a high level of interest in ethical investment and could be more likely to use the ethical fund options. (This was defined as the group that preferred sustainable investment even if it could lower their pension, answering 6 or 7 to the first question on page 3 of this report.)
- We found that most of the existing exclusions had majority support, but members wanted to see stronger commitments on labour rights and corruption, and a new commitment to avoid companies associated with deforestation. Few members felt that alcohol production should be excluded.
- The Guidelines have now been updated to better reflect these preferences. We will continue to run member survey questions on this topic and keep the Guidelines under review.

	Previously excluded from USS Ethical	Percentage of members who would prefer it was excluded from all USS investments (unweighted)	
Investment type / activity	Funds?	All respondents	High interest group
Companies that violate	Majority of fund	95%	99%
labour rights	managers avoid		
Corruption/extortion/bribery	Majority of fund	96%	98%
	managers avoid		
Deforestation	No	88%	96%
Weapons production	Yes	77%	90%
Tobacco	Yes	75%	87%
Animal testing - cosmetics	Yes	79%	87%
Fossil Fuels (e.g. oil and gas)	Yes	62%	84%
Gambling	Yes	59%	70%
Pornography	Yes	59%	62%
Nuclear power	Yes	23%	30%
Aviation	No	20%	30%
Animal testing - medical	No	21%	24%
Alcohol production	Majority of fund managers avoid	9%	12%