

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN RISK TOLERANCE, HERDING BEHAVIOR AND OVERCONFIDENCE AMONG STOCK INVESTORS IN ACEH

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ABSTRACT

Behavioural Finance is starting to be interesting to study because it plays a role in making a person's decision to invest. Investors do not only use estimates of the prospects for investment instruments, but psychological factors also determine investment decisions. The purpose of this study was to determine the extent to which there are gender differences in risk tolerance, overconfidence and investment behavior among stock investors in Aceh. The data used in this research is primary data. Data collection techniques through questionnaires. The population in this study are investors who are domiciled in Aceh Province with a total sample of 386 respondents consisting of 193 male and female respondents. The analytical method used is the Man Whitney U Test. The results showed that: 1) There is a difference in risk tolerance between male and female investors in Aceh, 2) There is no difference in overconfidence between male and female investors in Aceh 3) There is a difference in herding behavior between male and female investors in Aceh. Advances in information technology, education levels, knowledge have made gender differences no longer a barrier for investors in Aceh to feel more confident and courageous in making investment decisions. This study is expected to enrich the literature on investor behavior based on gender and increase the number of capital market investors in Aceh through an investor behavior approach.

Keywords: Behavioral Finance, risk tolerance, overconfidence, herding, Aceh

PERBEDAAN GENDER DALAM TOLERANSI RISIKO, PERILAKU HERDING DAN OVERCONFIDENCE PADA INVESTOR SAHAM DI ACEH

ABSTRAK

Perilaku keuangan mulai menarik untuk diteliti karena berperan dalam pengambilan keputusan seseorang untuk berinvestasi. Investor tidak hanya menggunakan estimasi atas prospek instrumen investasi, tetapi faktor psikologi juga menentukan keputusan berinvestasi. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui sejauhmana perbedaan gender dalam mentolerir risiko, overconfidence dan perilaku investasi pada investor saham di Aceh. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah data primer. Teknik pengumpulan data melalui kusioner. Populasi pada penelitian ini yaitu investor yang berdomisili di Provinsi Aceh dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 386 responden yang terdiri dari responden laki-laki dan perempuan masing-masing 193 responden. Metode analisis yang digunakan adalah dengan Uji Man Whitney. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: 1) Terdapat perbedaan toleransi risiko antara investor pria dan wanita di Aceh, 2) Tidak terdapat perbedaan overconfidence antara investor pria dan wanita di Aceh 3) Terdapat perbedaan perilaku herding antara investor pria dan wanita di Aceh. Kemajuan teknologi informasi, tingkat pendidikan, pengetahuan membuat perbedaan gender tidak lagi menjadi batasan bagi investor di Aceh untuk merasa lebih percaya diri dan berani dalam mengambil keputusan investasi. Kajian ini diharapkan dapat memperkaya literatur tentang perilaku investor berdasarkan gender dan meningkatkan jumlah investor pasar modal di Aceh melalui pendekatan perilaku investor.

Kata-kata Kunci: Perilaku Keuangan, Toleransi Risiko, Overconfidence, Herding, Aceh

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INTRODUCTION

Investment decisions are not only based on the estimates of the prospects of investment instruments, but also on the psychological factors in considering investment decisions. In fact, according to observations from various parties, it is stated that the psychological factors of investors have the biggest role in investing. These psychological factors ultimately affect investment activities and the results.

To make investment decisions in the capital market, every investor has different choices and different levels of risk taking. Differences in behaviour among investors in investment decisions are often inconsistent. Of course, in responding to various alternatives, they must have various characteristics to lead to diverse decision solutions. Moreover, differences in behaviour are also caused by the fact that the capital market consists of people with characters that influence their investing decisions. Their differences are including their expectations, knowledge and experiences. This often creates behavioural bias in the capital market with expectations and preferences of investors tend to differ between investors (Sakir et al, 2017).

In every investment decision-making, including to any group an investor (educated or not, experienced or not, male or female, young or old, big or small investors) he or she must involve emotions in the investment decision-making process (Asri, 2012). The bias in investor behaviour is often detrimental to investors. They may take wrong decisions by simply prioritizing emotions rather than ratios in making investment

decisions. In addition, because some investors have a high level of confidence, they also tend to act without a complete information which potentially risk their investments. Their ability to predict the market is not necessarily the case because the market is strongly influenced by various forms of behavioural bias.

There are several behavioural biases of investors in the capital market that focus on the behaviour of the capital market in Indonesia, namely risk tolerance and herding. All these behaviors often come to beginner investors who have just entered the capital market due to lack of experience and investment knowledge and are affected by market rumors that often confuse them. This condition has an impact on an action called self-deception behaviour (self deception). Self-deceptive behaviour occurs because investors have self-confidence which usually overestimates their knowledge and information accuracy, but ignores other available information, giving rise to the perception that investors have above average abilities. This fact shows that overconfidence behaviour results in biased and inaccurate decisions (Kufepaksi, 2016)

Women are more sensitive to risk than men, this is reflected in all aspects of their decision making, including the choice of profession that will affect income, investment decisions and products to be purchased (Badunenko et al, 2010). Women are described as individuals who are not very independent, emotional, illogical, difficult to make decisions, lack self-confidence and desperately need a sense of security. On the other hand, men are independent individuals, not too

emotional, very logical, easy to make decisions, very confident and do not really need a sense of security.

The development of globalization and the economy has caused capital market investment to get more and more attention from various circles of society, both women and men. So far, capital market investment is seen as one of the solutions that can help the country's economy. With the capital market, companies can obtain alternative funding that is cheaper than through banking. So it is hoped that the existence of the capital market can increase economic development, one of which is the freedom of the country from the problem of poverty and unemployment because indirectly companies that have large business scales can also absorb workers. Therefore, the appeal from the government to intensify capital market investment activities is getting stronger day by day.

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investment activities are getting louder and louder day by day.

According to data obtained from the Indonesia Stock Exchange in Aceh, as of August 2021, the number of stock investors in Aceh has increased to a total of 33,563 investors compared to the previous period. About 60% of equity investors in Aceh are men. Of course, the role of women is also expected to increase transactions in the capital market. This is because 49.91% of the province's population is female. The Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) continues to make capital market outreach and education efforts. Investors in Aceh mostly carry out short-term transactions or are called traders. Of course, this is heavily influenced by psychological aspects such as risk tolerance, overconfidence and herding behavior. Therefore, this study wants to examine more deeply the gender differences in risk tolerance, overconfidence and herding behavior among stock investors in Aceh.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Gender and Herding Behavior

Herding is a tendency of investor behavior to follow the actions of other investors. From a behavioral perspective, herding can lead to emotional deviations. Investors prefer to do herding when they believe that herding can help them to obtain useful and reliable information. Herding has been found among institutional investors and individual investors across developed and emerging markets (Merli dan Roger, 2013); (Rahman et al, 2015). Research also

shows that herding behavior is present among less confident individual investors (Jamshidinavid dan Amiri, 2012). Because women are less confident investors than men, they exhibit stronger herding behavior when investing. Limited empirical findings reveal that female investors tend to imitate the actions of other investors when making investment decisions, especially in emerging markets (Choi, 2016). Based on the literature review and previous research that has been stated above, the hypothesis of this study is as follows:

H1: There are differences in herding behavior between male and female investors.

Gender and Risk Tolerance

Risk tolerance is the level of discomfort that individuals are willing to accept while risking their current wealth for future growth (Gibson dan Van de Venter, 2013). Empirical evidence also shows that female stock investors tend to have a lower risk tolerance compared to males (Charness & Gneezy, 2012). Due to women's risk-averse behavior, they value risk stocks higher than men's assessments of stocks, therefore women rarely trade their stocks (Le Luong & Thi Thu Ha, 2011); Fisher & Yao, 2017). Gender differences in risk tolerance levels between developed and emerging markets (Statman, 2008). The result found that male investors were willing to take more risk than female investors. Based on the literature review and previous research that has been stated above, the hypothesis of this study is as follows:

H2: There is a difference in risk tolerance between male and female investors.

Gender and Overconfidence

According to Salem, 2019, the indicators of overconfidence are having experience confidence in the success of an investment plan, having confidence in your abilities above other investors, trusting your own investment opinions more than others, and having confidence in predicting stocks and assuming losses due to external factors. Investors who prefer risk are more likely to exhibit overconfident behavior and participate more in stock investments (Hassan et al, 2014). As a result, investors become irrational and trade more aggressively and excessively. This behavior negatively impacts their portfolio returns and impairs their trading performance (Hoffmann, & Post, 2016). Several studies conducted on gender differences in investment confidence levels in emerging markets, including the Arab region, confirm the results in developed markets. In particular, studies from Pakistan (Hassan, 2014); Jordan (Alrabadi, 2011) and Saudi Arabia (Alnajjar, 2013) found that male investors were more confident and traded more stocks than female investors. Based on the literature review and previous research that has been stated above, the hypothesis of this study is as follows:

H2: There is a difference in overconfidence between male and female investors.

METHODS

The population of this research is investors who live in Aceh, 10,800 people (www.idx.co.id). Sampling in this study used the probability sample (probability sampling). The type of sampling used

is simple random sampling. Based on the Slovin formula, the number of samples obtained is 385.7, which is rounded up to 386 stock investors in Aceh. Data were collected using a questionnaire circulated online via google forms and some were directly distributed to investors. The questionnaire asked the respondent's data (demographic factors), and questions about the level of risk tolerance, overconfidence level, and herding behavior. Questionnaires were presented in multiple-choice questions, each with scale 1 to 5. The higher the weight obtained, the higher the level of risk tolerance, level of overconfidence, and herding behavior.

In this study the types and sources of data used were primary and secondary data. Primary data was data obtained by researchers directly through questionnaires to find out information about risk tolerance, overconfidence and herding behavior. While secondary data was research data obtained by researchers indirectly and through intermediary media such as: 1) Libraries, in the form of theoretical books that support calculations and analysis, 2) website www.idx.co.id, 3) www.ojk.go.id and other media sites.

This study uses the help of computer software program SPSS for windows in

conducting data analysis and the non-parametric test (Mann-Whitney U). Overall, nonparametric tests were applied to analyze data when the results do not follow a normal distribution, such as when the results are ordinal or ranking variables (Sullivan, 2018). Since this study used a likert scale and the data were not normally distributed, non-parametric tests were appropriate. This study used the Mann-Whitney test to identify gender differences in investment behavior (risk tolerance, overconfidence, and herding behavior), where gender is an independent variable with two groups of men and women.

Operational variables in this study are risk tolerance, overconfidence and herding behavior. Indicators of risk tolerance were adapted from Salem, R. (2019) and Kourtidis & Chatzoglou (2011). Indicators of overconfidence are adapted from Salem, R. (2019). Furthermore, Indicator herding was adapted from Salem, R. (2019); Merli & Roger (2013).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Respondents Characteristic

Based on Table 1 shows that respondents characteristics. Most of the respondents were male with 249 respondents or 64.5%.

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics	Number	%
Gender		
Male	249	64.5
Female	137	35.5
Total	386	100%
Age		
Under 19 years	33	8.5
20-29 years	141	36.5
30-39 years	116	30.1
40-49 years	70	18.1
50 years	26	6.7

Total	386	100
Marriage Status		
Married	186	51,8 %
Single	200	48,2 %
Total	386	100%
Income		
≤Rp.5.000.000	165	42.7
Rp.5.000.000 - Rp.10.000.000	153	39.7
Rp.10.000.000 - Rp.15.000.000	34	8.8
>Rp.15.000.000	34	8.8
Total	386	100
Education level		
High School	98	25,4 %
Diploma (D1/D2/D3)	9	2,3 %
Bachelor (S1)	143	37%
Magister	101	26,2 %
PhD	35	9,1%
Total	386	100%
Working Status		
Civil Servant	120	31
State-owned enterprises	8	2.1
Non-Government Lectures	8	2.1
State-owned enterprises staffs	8	2.1
Non-Government staffs	60	15.5
College students	115	29.8
Entrepreneurs	59	15.3
others	8	2,1
Total	386	100

Source: Research Results, 2015.

Validity Test Result

Validity testing was conducted to determine the level of validity of the instrument (questionnaire) used in collecting the data obtained. A questionnaire is said to be valid if the questions and questionnaires are able to reveal something measured by the questionnaires. This test was performed using Bivariate Pearson correlation (Pearson Product Moment). The minimum

requirement that is considered valid is the value of $r = 0.3$ [21]. The following are the results of validity testing for the variables risk tolerance, overconfidence and herding. Based on Table 2 shows that test results of all questions to measure the risk tolerance, overconfidence and herding variables, the results of the r value are above 0.3, which means that all indicators of each variable are valid.

Table 2. Results of Testing the Validity of Risk Tolerance Variables

No	Variable	Questions	Total Correlation	Item Note
1	Risk Tolerance	I dare to make investment decisions when the information I get is relevant	0.897	Valid
		When I invest, I am more concerned with the rate of return (return) than the risk factor	0.833	Valid
		I prefer high risk investments with high returns over low risk investments with low returns	0.851	Valid
		I do not consider risk in investing as a situation to be avoided at all costs	0.946	Valid
		I prefer investing in stocks over investing in deposits or mutual funds	0.909	Valid

		The amount of my investment in the capital market is greater than the investment in a bank account	0.90	Valid
		When I make an investment plan, I believe it will be successful	0.892	Valid
		I always believe that I will correctly predict stock price movements	0.868	Valid
		I can identify stocks that will profit in the market in the future	0.761	Valid
		When I buy a stock and get a return, I think it is because of my knowledge and financial ability	0.816	Valid
2	Overconfidence	I believe that the experience of investment losses are mainly due to external factors beyond my control (such as the financial crisis)	0.737	Valid
		I trust more in the opinions of financial analysts, friends, and family members compared to my own investment opinions	0.805	Valid
		When I want to invest, I depend on other people's investment decisions	0.833	Valid
		When investing in stocks, I follow the recommendations of friends, colleagues, or close relatives	0.800	Valid
		I react quickly to changes in other investors' decisions	0.846	Valid
		I prefer to buy shares if there are a lot of shares that have been ordered since the beginning of trading	0.817	Valid
		If in the last month the overall trading volume on the stock market was higher than usual, I would increase the amount of my stock market holdings	0.810	Valid
3	Herding Behavior	I see that foreign investors have better investment performance than domestic investors	0.819	Valid

Reliability Test Result

The test results are said to be reliable if the Cronbach's Alpha value is higher than 0.60. Meanwhile, if the value of Cronbach's Alpha lower than 0.60, then the test results are said to be unreliable or inconsistent. Based on Table 3 shows the results of the reliability test, it shows that the Cronbach's Alpha value > 0.60 for all question items used to measure the risk tolerance, overconfidence and herding. This indicates that all variables are reliable.

Table 3. Reliability Test Results

Variable	Number of item	Cronbach's Alpha		Note
		Tes t	standard	
Risk Tolerance	7	0,813	0,6	Reliabl e
Overconfiden ce	6	0,810	0,6	Reliabl e

		0,7		Reliabl
Herding	8	96	0,6	e

Hypothesis Testing

To analyze the research data and test its three main hypotheses, the Mann-Whitney U Test was used. The Mann-Whitney U Test is a very popular non-parametric test among number ranking tests; used to compare the difference between two independent groups when the dependent variable is continuous or ordinal. Overall, the Mann-Whitney test is stronger than the t-test unless the data are normally distributed Vickers, (2005). Furthermore, this study uses the Mann-Whitney test to identify gender differences in investment behavior (in terms of risk tolerance, overconfidence level, and herding behavior), where gender is an independent variable with two groups of men and women. The basis for making

the decision on the Man-Whitney U test is if the value of Asymp.Sig. (2-tailed) < 0.05 then the hypothesis is accepted, and vice versa if the value of Asymp.Sig. (2-tailed) > 0.05 then the hypothesis is rejected.

Based on the test results in the Table 4, they show that U value for risk tolerance (TTR) variable is 14,118 and W value is 23,571. When converted to a Z value, the amount is -2.824. Significant value or P Value of 0.005 < 0.05. This shows that H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, which means that there is a significant difference in risk tolerance for men and women in Aceh. U value for overconfidence (TOV) variable is 16,913 and W value is 48,038. When converted to a Z value, the amount is -0.139. Significant value or P Value of 0.890 > 0.05. This shows that Ho is accepted and H2 is rejected, which means that there is no significant difference in overconfidence of men and women in Aceh. U value for herding (THR) variable is 12,884.5 and W value is 44,009.5. When converted to a Z value, the amount is -4.015. Significant value or P Value of 0.000 < 0.05. This shows that Ho is rejected and H3 is accepted, which means that there is a significant difference in overconfidence of men and women in Aceh.

Table 4. Mann-Whitney U Test Results for Risk Tolerance, Overconfidence and Herding

	TTR	TOV	THR
Mann-Whitney U	14118.000	16913.000	12884.500
Wilcoxon W	23571.000	48038.000	44009.500

Z	-2.824	-.139	-4.015
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed).	.005	.890	.000
a. Grouping Variable: Gender			

Table 5. Test Results Mean Ranks Variables Risk Tolerance, Overconfidence and Herding Behavior

Variable			Mean	Sum of
	Gender	N	Rank	Ranks
Risk Tolerance	Male	249	205.30	51120.00
	Female	137	172.05	23571.00
	Total	386		
Overconfidence	Male	249	192.92	48038.00
	Female	137	194.55	26653.00
	Total	386		
Herding	Male	249	176.74	44009.50
	Female	137	223.95	30681.50
	Total	386		

Based on the results of data processing, it shows that H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, which means that there is a significant difference in risk tolerance for men and women in Aceh. Based on the results of data processing in Table 5, they show that the risk tolerance variable produces a mean rank value for men of 205.30 while the mean rank for women is 172.05. This shows that the risk tolerance in men is greater than in women. The level of risk tolerance in men is higher because of the high optimism and masculine traits possessed by men. This makes them more daring to invest in riskier stocks because they expect a higher rate of return. Meanwhile the results of the study show that women in Aceh have a lower level of risk tolerance because on average women in Aceh

prefer to invest in stocks with lower fluctuations or whose stock price movements tend to be more stable. In addition, female investors in Aceh also tend to prefer to invest in fixed assets such as gold and time deposits with lower variance and volatility, even though the rate of return is lower. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Badunenko & Schäfer (2010) which states that women have a lower risk tolerance level than men. Women value risk stocks higher than men's assessments of stocks so that women rarely trade stocks because of women's risk-averse behavior (Fisher & You, 2017; Lee & Zhu, 2010). This tends to happen in emerging markets (Statman, 2008).

The results of data processing show that H2 rejected, meaning that there is no significant difference in overconfidence between male and female investors in Aceh. The overconfidence variable produces a mean rank value for males of 192.92 while the mean rank for females is 192.92. This shows that overconfidence behavior in women is greater than in men. The herding variable produces a mean rank value for males of 176.74 while the mean rank for females is 223.95. This shows that herding behavior in women is greater than in men. These results indicate that the ease of access to information about investments is obtained by every investor, both male and female in Aceh, especially through social media. This also shows that the level of financial ability and knowledge of women's investment products in Aceh is quite good so that

the overconfidence behavior of women is not significantly different from that of male investors in Aceh. Advances in information technology, education level, knowledge and financial security that make gender differences are no longer a barrier to feeling more confident and brave in making investment decisions. When people believe in their skills or knowledge, they become more willing to follow their own judgment, which can lead to one of the cognitive lapses of overconfidence when investing.

Finally, the results of data processing show that H3 is accepted, which means that there are significant differences in herding between male and female investors in Aceh. The herding variable produces a mean rank value for males of 176.74 while the mean rank for females is 223.95. This shows that herding behavior in women is greater than in men. The results also show that the mean rank for the herding variable for female investors is higher than for male investors in Aceh. This shows that the behavior of women in Aceh tends to quickly follow the changing trends around them, including in choosing assets to invest. Female investors are more likely to follow the actions of other investors in making investment decisions. The information they get from their relatives or trusted parties will quickly change their investment decisions. Female investors also tend to engage in herding behavior when making investment decisions, especially in developing markets (Lin, 2011). Investors prefer to do herding when they believe that herding can

help them to obtain useful and reliable information. Meanwhile, men who tend to be more independent. This trait makes them more confident to consider their own opinions in making investment decisions.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion that have been described, it shows that there are significant differences between male and female investors in Aceh. The mean rank value for male investors shows a higher value than female investors in Aceh. The level of risk tolerance in men is higher because of the high optimism and masculine traits possessed by men. This makes them more willing to invest in riskier stocks. Meanwhile, on average, women in Aceh prefer to invest in stocks with lower fluctuations. In addition, female investors in Aceh also tend to prefer to invest in fixed assets such as gold and deposits with a lower average volatility.

Furthermore, the results also show that there is no significant difference in overconfidence behavior between male and female investors in Aceh. Advances in information technology, education level, knowledge and financial security that make gender differences are no longer a barrier to feeling more confident and brave in making investment decisions.

Finally, the research results also show that significant differences between male and female investors in Aceh. The results also show that the mean rank for the herding variable for female

investors is higher than for male investors in Aceh. This shows that the behavior of women in Aceh tends to quickly follow the changing trends around them, including in choosing assets to invest. Female investors are more likely to follow the actions of other investors in making investment decisions. The information they get from their relatives or trusted parties will quickly change their investment decisions.

It is essential for investors to consider relevant information in making investment decisions in order to gain optimal profits. In addition, risk tolerance, overconfidence and herding behavior may potentially affect investment performance. The Indonesia Stock Exchange and securities companies can support and work together to provide capital market information, facilities and infrastructure for investment galleries spread across universities in Aceh to improve investment performance of investors in Aceh. Investment galleries in Aceh in order to facilitate the academic world as a medium for early introduction to the capital market so that they can build human resources who have good financial literacy and capital market literacy, are trained, and have optimism, as well as direct involvement in improving the economy through the capital market. In future research, it is suggested to add other variables to observe investor behavior and use different analytical methods to see the effect of investor behavior on investment decisions. In addition, further research is recommended to use different sampling techniques such as cluster

random sampling based on area or region to obtain more accurate results in observing investor behavior.

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