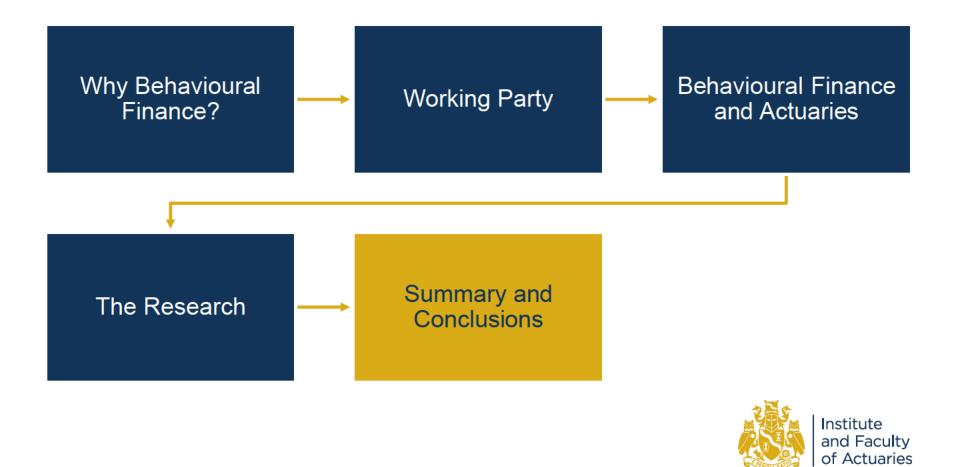


# E6: Behavioural Finance for Actuaries

Kathy Byrne and Paul Cook
Members of the Behavioural Finance for Actuaries
Working Party

# **Agenda**



26 September 2016



# Why Behavioural Finance?

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# Behavioural Finance is topical

**Financial Conduct Authority** 



Occasional Paper No.1

Applying behavioural economics at the Financial Conduct Authority

April 2013

Kristine Erta, Stefan Hunt, Zanna Iscenko, Will Brambley



THE BEHAVIOURAL INSIGHTS TEAM.

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH







#### What is Behavioural Finance

A method of economic analysis that applies psychological insights into human behaviour to explain economic decision-making

Oxford English Dictionary

The field of behavioural finance looks at how a variety of mental biases and decision making errors affect financial decisions. It relates to the psychology that underlies and drives financial decision making behaviour.

ST5 Examiners report Q3 October 2012





# **Behavioural Finance for Actuaries Working Party**

# **Working Party**

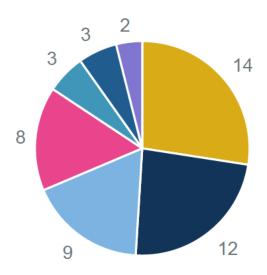
- Kathy Byrne (Co-Chair)
- Iain Clacher (Co-Chair
- Chandni Nakum
- Huw Withey
- Marcus Hurd
- Paul Cook
- Shai Harman
- Siddesh Ramasubramanian
- Simon Pearse





# Behavioural Finance and Actuaries

# **IFoA Library Search**



- Books
- Other Journals/Papers
- Conference Presentations
- The Actuary Articles
- Other Actuarial Journals
- SIAS Papers
- BAJ

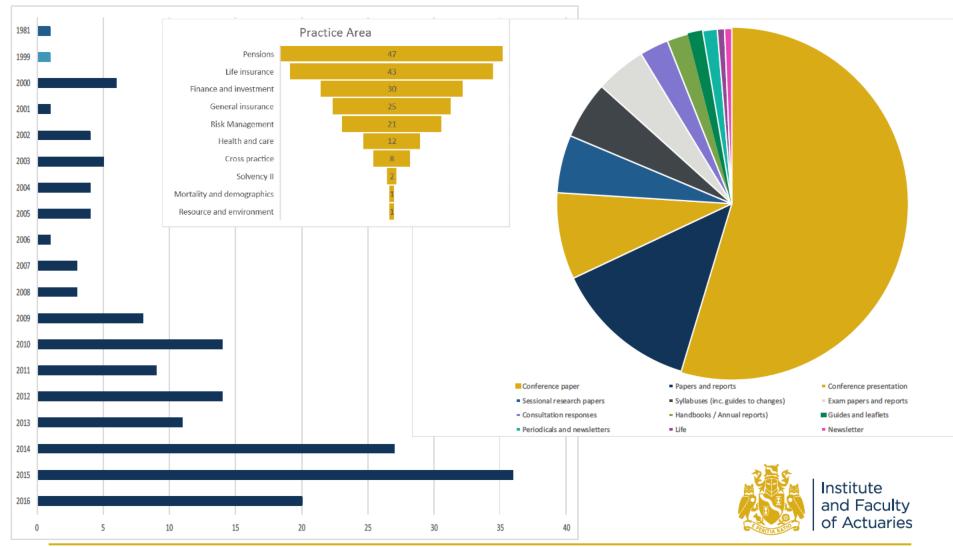


Retrieval software: DB/Text WebPublisher, provided by INMAGIC
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26 September 2016

### **Website Search**



# **Key Actuarial Literature**







# The Research

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### **Research Questions**

- Do actuaries show the same biases as other people?
- Are actuaries more or less biased than other people?



#### Research Instrument

#### Five minute survey

During the month of March, you will see this article in all the IFoA newsletters. Please can you spare five minutes in order to complete a survey and to help an IFoA working party with some research? No technical expertise is required but you do need to be a member of the IFoA. The aim is for you to answer the questions as quickly as possible. The results from the survey will form part of a series of research papers that the working party is writing. Their intention is then to present their findings at relevant conferences. No answers will be attributed to any individual.

Take part in the survey







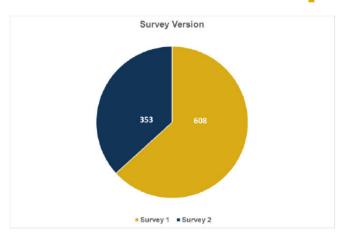


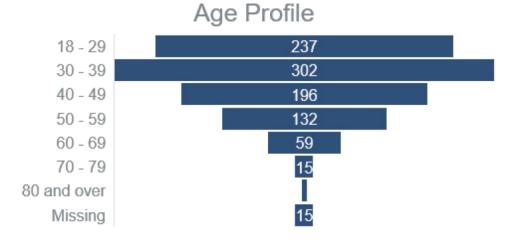


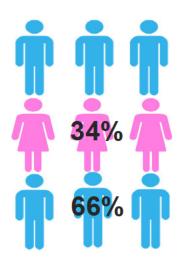


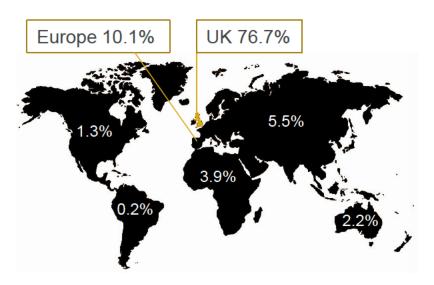


# Research Sample



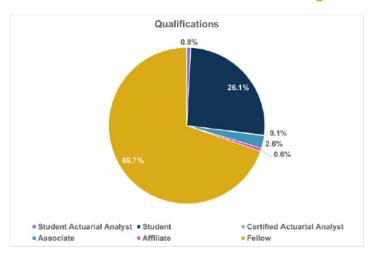


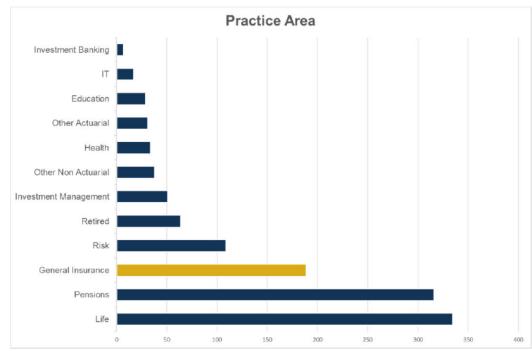


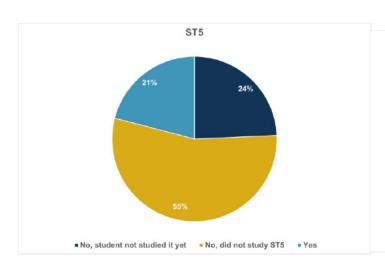


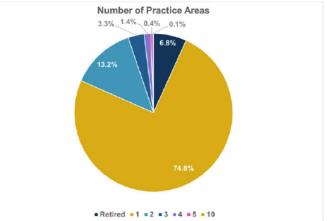


# Research Sample









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# Framing - Avian Flu Programmes

The UK is preparing for an outbreak of avian flu which is expected to kill 600 people. Two alternative programmes to combat the disease have been proposed.

Survey 1	Survey 2
Programme A: 200 Saved	Programme A: 400 Die
Programme B: 1/3 probability that 600 people will be saved, 2/3 probability	

Actuaries

100%

80%

60%

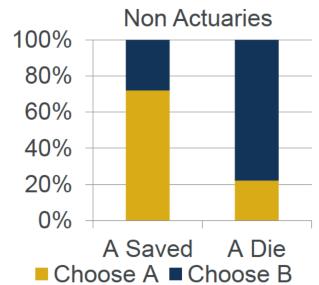
40%

20%

A Saved A Die

Choose A Choose B

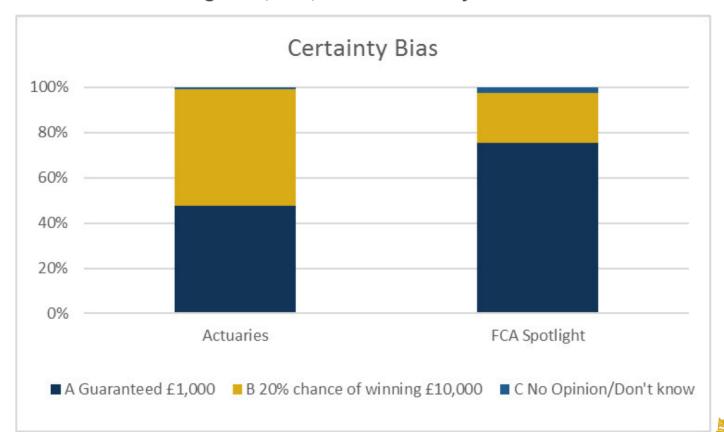
that no people will be saved



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#### **Preference for Guarantees**

If you had a choice between a guaranteed payment of £1,000 and a one in five chance of winning £10,000, which would you choose?



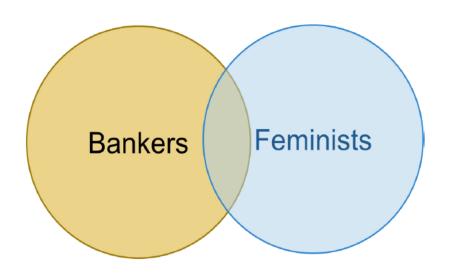
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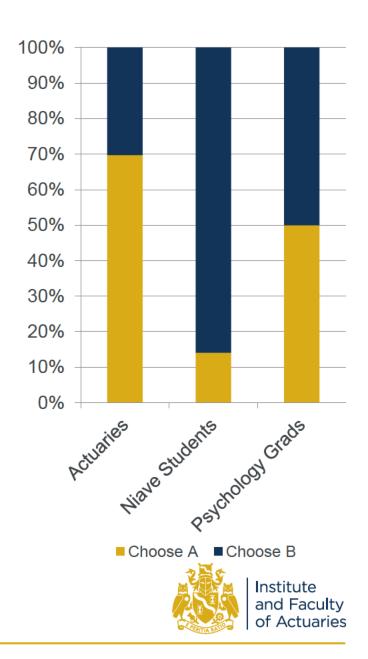
Institute and Faculty of Actuaries

# Representativeness

Linda is 31 years old, single, outspoken, and very bright. She majored in philosophy. As a student, she was deeply concerned with issues of discrimination and social justice, and also participated in antinuclear demonstrations. Which is more probable?

- A Linda works in a bank.
- B Linda works in a bank and is active in the feminist movement.

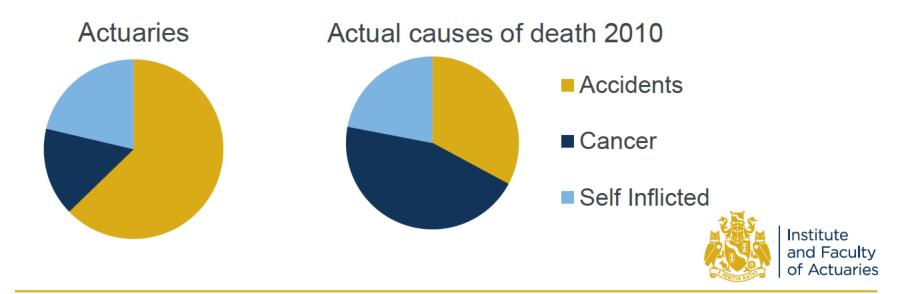




# **Availability**

Which causes more deaths in the UK amongst women aged 20 to 29?

- A Accidents
- **B** Cancer
- C Self inflicted injuries



# **Anchoring**

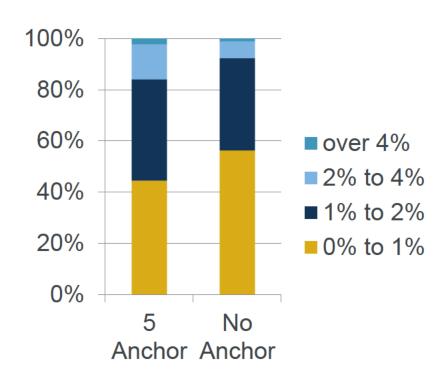
What do you think the rate you earn on your cash savings will be over the next year?

A Less than 1%

B 1% to 2%

C 2% to 4%

D over 4%

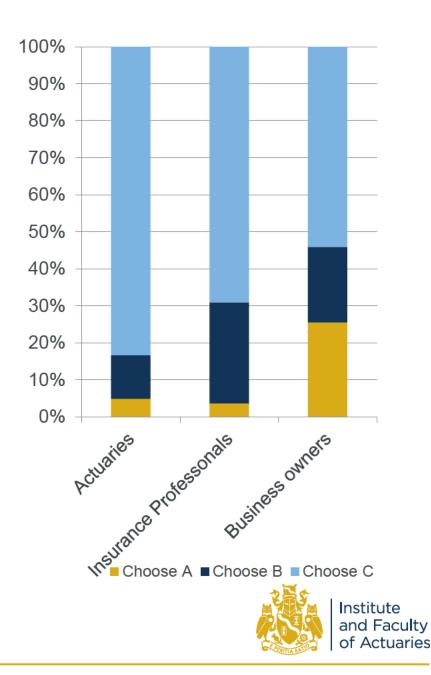




#### **Overconfidence**

What is the capital of Kentucky State in the USA?

- A Princeton
- **B** Springfield
- C Don't Know

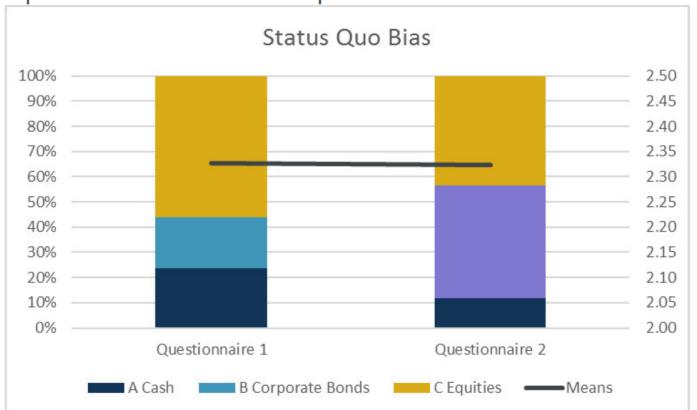


#### **Status Quo Bias**

A great aunt has bequeathed to you a large sum of money.

Questionnaire 1 simply offered a choice of 3 investment options.

Questionnaire 2 said the money was invested in corporate bonds and gave an option to switch to cash or equities.

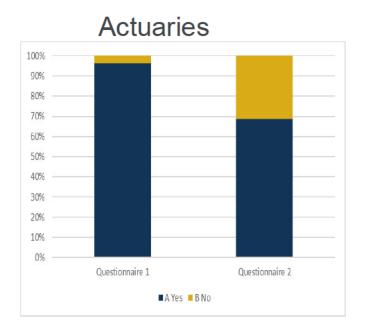


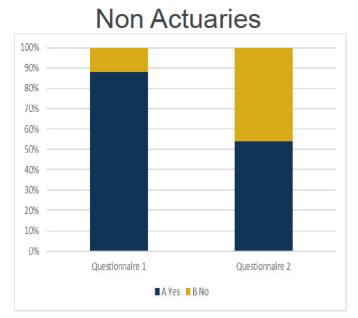


# **Mental Accounting**

Imagine that you have decided to see a play where admission is £20 per ticket.

- As you enter the theatre you discover that you have lost a £20 note.
- As you enter the theatre you discover that you have lost the ticket.
   Would you still pay £20 for a ticket to the play?

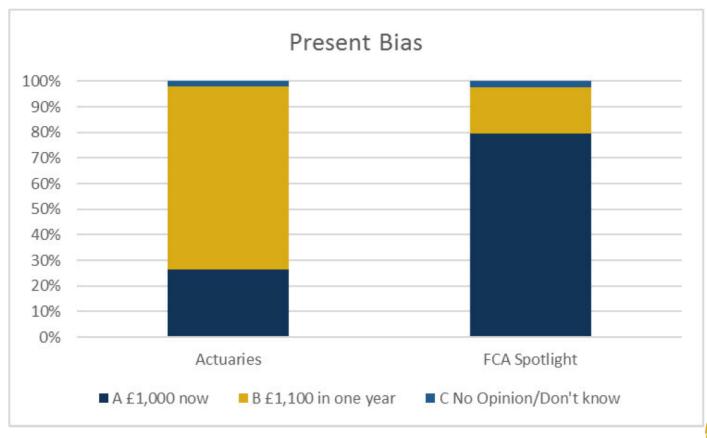






#### **Present Bias**

Which would you choose, receiving £1,000 today or £1,100 pounds in a year's time?



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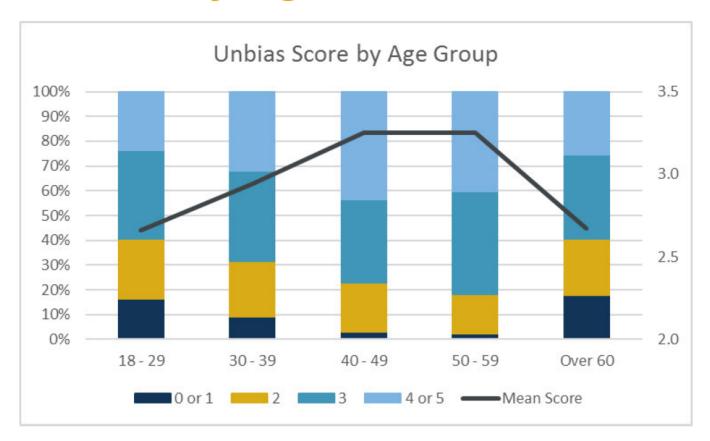
# Bias concept

#### Unbiased score

- Certainty Bias (Utility)
- Representativeness (Probability)
- Causes of death (Probability)
- Overconfidence (Fact)
- Present Bias (Utility)

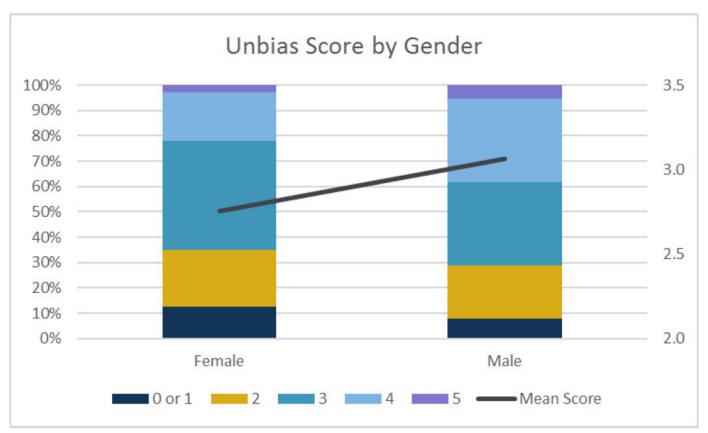


# **Scores by Age**



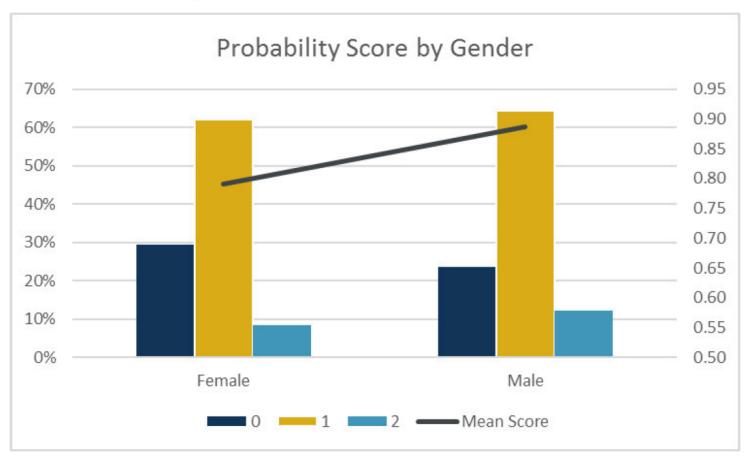


# **Scores by Gender**



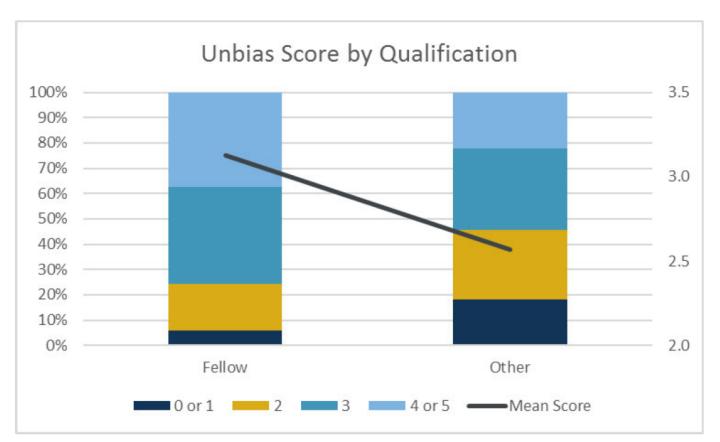


# **Scores by Gender**



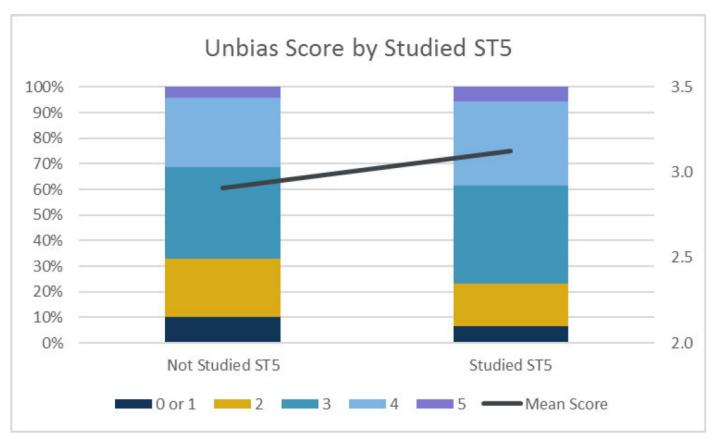


# **Scores by Qualification**



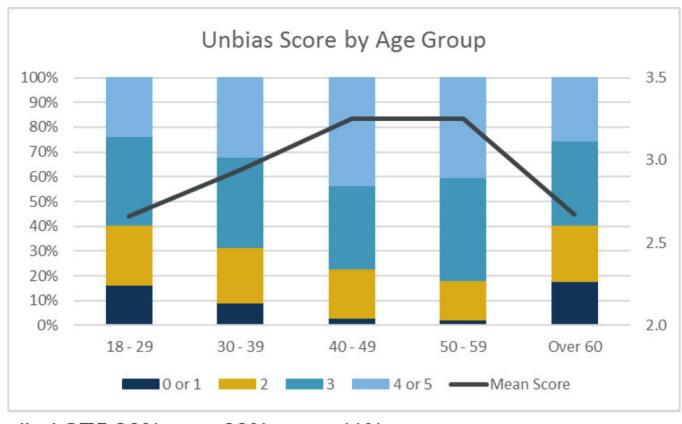


# **Scores by Studied ST5**





# **Scores by Age**



Studied ST5 26% 60% 11%



# **Actuarial Example: Cook's Paradox**

You are one of two beneficiaries of a trust that has been established with capital of £1m.

Beneficiary 1 and their descendants receive the income from the trust for the next 100 years.

Beneficiary 2 and their descendants receive the capital in 100 years' time. The capital is invested in short dated gilts and cash with a guaranteed return of 3% p.a. The present value of a payment £1m in 100 years' time is about £50,000.

How much is each Beneficiary's share worth?



# **Actuarial Example: Survey Samples**

Questionnaire 1: You and your descendants receive the capital in 100 years' time.

Questionnaire 2: You and your descendants receive the income from the trust for the next 100 years.

- Each asked to value their own share
- Each then asked to value the other beneficiary's share

	Capital Values	Income Values
Α	Less than £10,000	Less than £600,000
В	£10,000 to £25,000	£600,000 to £750,000
С	£25,000 to £49,999	£750,000 to £949,999
D	£50,000 exactly	£950,000 exactly
Е	More than £50,000	More than £950,000

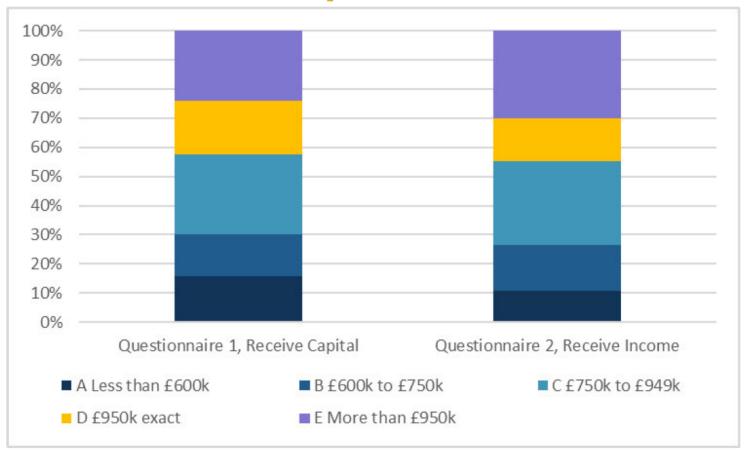


# **Actuarial Example: Capital Values**



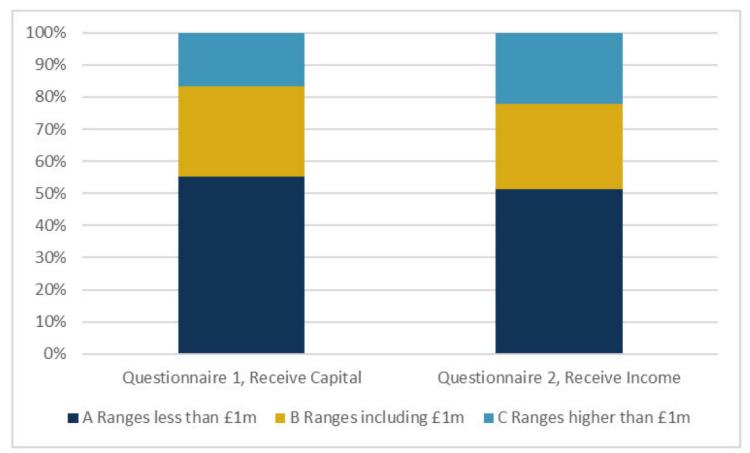


# **Actuarial Example: Income Values**





#### **Cooks Paradox: Total Values**







# **Summary and Conclusions**

#### **Conclusions**

- Actuaries do show the same biases as other people
- In some areas actuaries show less bias than other people
  - Probability and statistics
  - Overconfidence
  - BUT bias in a real life actuarial example
- Age, education and experience appear to be key factors in reducing the impact of bias





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