

## Objectives

- Discuss brand effect in pricing
- Business perspective, NOT actuarial (no formulas / techniques)
- Challenges - embedding / influencing commercial outcomes


A GOOD DEAL BETTER

privilege
NatWest
Sainsbury's

㞼RBS
6) Nationwide

## Winners Curse paper (2009)

- GIRO Working party
- Assumption - 'customers always chooses cheapest price - no brand effect' (p. 53)
- Personal Lines is an ultra-competitive "lowest-price wins" auction (p. 70)
- Certainty of price - superior pricing models - better outcomes


## Pricing analysis - risk costs



## But . . . Some recognition of brand

- Impact of brand:
- Win if within 5\% cheapest price
- Lower loss ratio
- Greater market share
- Caveat . . . Brand strength (p. 59):
- Subjective
- Varies over time
- Dependent on layout of results screen
- 'Circumstantial evidence of influence'
- But, Implications for Insurers:
- "Insurers can build a proposition not solely based on price [by] building a strong brand" (p. 74)

Aggregators - perfect market?


## Price-volume




## Customer Lifetime Value



## Brand influences

- Market Price
- Elasticity - Conversion
- Loss Ratio (claims behaviour?)
- Add-on's / ancillaries
- Persistency / shopping behaviour
- Expenses

Brand is driver of economic value.

Marketing analytics


## Pricing insight

- Customer insight - behaviours
- Channel dynamics - price discovery, comparisons
- Data
- Modelling
- Experimentation - trials
- Influence - commercial colleagues, marketing
- Drive commercial benefits


## Summary

- Clear brands are important - key economic levers
- Commercial benefits, not theoretical
- Pricing / analytical roles critical
- Influencing commercial decisions

