

### To start....

### A question that you won't know the answer to (I hope!):

- Before it started erupting, how high was the Eyjafjallajökull volcano in Iceland?
  - (metres above mean sea level )
- Please write down your:
  - Point estimate
  - 90% confidence interval



g.uk Picture source: Wi

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### ... and if you know a bit about your competitors...

- Confer with one of your nearest neighbours ("competitors")
- · What is their point estimate?
- · What is their 90% confidence interval?
- Update your estimate and confidence interval based on knowing what your "competitor" is estimating.

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# Any lessons from that?

- Did you change your point estimate as a result of the discussion?
- Did you widen or narrow your confidence interval?

# ... for a small prize

• With the revised point estimate, who was closest?

Answer was: 1,666m

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### How robust where our confidence intervals?

- How many had the right answer within their first guess confidence interval?
- How many had the right answer within their second guess?
- What conclusions can we draw?

### **Typical results**

### Wisdom of Crowds

- More will tend to have the answer in their second confidence interval than their first...
- ... Despite narrower confidence intervals

### Overconfidence

- Less than 90% of people will have the answer within their 90% confidence interval.
- However, overconfidence reduces with competence (Dunning-Kruger Effect)

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# **Dunning-Kruger Effect**

"People reach erroneous conclusions and make unfortunate choices but their incompetence robs them of the metacognitive ability to realize it."

- Dunning and Kruger, 1999
- The unskilled will rate their ability much higher than it actually is
- The highly skilled underrate their abilities

### Some concepts

• On average, how did we do?

**Wisdom of Crowds** 

• If this were a range of quotes...

Winner's Curse

• How did the winner feel?

**Utility of Winning** 

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# Agenda

- Wisdom of Crowds
- Winner's Curse
- Psychological Effects

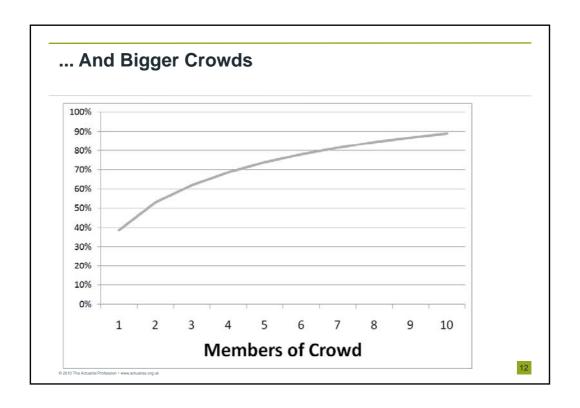
### Wisdom of the Crowd

The theory that a larger group of diverse people can make better decisions, and display more intelligence than any smaller collection of experts

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# **Simple Example**

- Consider estimates of an amount x.
- .... And the estimates come from a distribution N(x,1)
- .... Then approx. 38% of estimates are within 0.5 of the mean.
- ... If we take an average of 2 estimates then approx. 53% are within 0.5



### **Wisdom of Crowds**

- Different companies making different assessments
- Average price should usually be better than any individual price
- Does this mean that the market price is a good estimate?
- Where does it fall down?

### The pit falls...

- Market price is not usually the market average
- Example
  - An underwriter complains about the pricing model you've given him.
  - It is "above the market price" 90% of the time.
  - ... well if there are 10 companies in his market...!!

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### Some more questions...

Who can provide the most accurate price for a risk?

- Claims Manager
- Accountant
- Underwriter
- Actuary
- Broker

.... Or a collaboration of several of the above?

### **Unwise crowds**

Common themes in "unwise" crowds:

- Too homogenous:
  - Similar professional backgrounds
  - Similar types of models
  - Similar source information

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# A "wise" or "unwise" crowd?

Common themes in "unwise" crowds:

- Too homogenous
- Too centralised
  - Decisions taken by hierarchical bureaucracy

### Question

How often do you collaborate with competitors on your pricing?

I hope it's not very often – that would be anti-competitive!!!

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# A "wise" or "unwise" crowd?

Common themes in "unwise" crowds:

- Too homogenous
- Too centralised
- Too divided
  - Information not shared between members of the crowd

### **A Mozart Question**

.... And the answer is...

1756



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# A "wise" or "unwise" crowd?

Common themes in "unwise" crowds:

- Too homogenous
- Too centralised
- Too divided
- Too imitative
  - Where members of the crowd are making decisions in sequence and can be tempted to copy

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# Question Who thinks Actuaries are better looking than Accountants?

# A "wise" or "unwise" crowd?

Common themes in "unwise" crowds:

- Too homogenous
- Too centralised
- Too divided
- Too imitative
- Too emotional
  - Peer Pressure
  - Herd Instinct
  - Collective Hysteria

### **Challenges for Pricing**

- We are a fairly homogenous group
- We sit in separate silos
- · We may be fed the same data
- · Our underwriters may be imitative
- · Peer pressure often exists
- Market prices often follow a herd instinct

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### Dilemma

### **Pricing**

- Pricing below market average
- Pricing close to market average
- Pricing above market average

### **Implications**

- Inadequate pricing
- Adequate price, but low conversion rate
- Over priced

... and we start to revisit the "Winner's Curse" issues discussed at last year's Momentum



# **Agenda**

- Wisdom of Crowds
- Winner's Curse..... a recap!
- Pscyhcological Effects

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### A definition...

### Winner's Curse

• The tendency for a Common Value Auction to be won by a bidder who has over-estimated the value.

### Winner's Curse - Theory

- Capen, Clapp, and Campbell (1971)
   "Competitive Bidding in High-Risk Situations"
- Each bidder making best guess at uncertain cashflows using
  - Own knowledge of similar risks
  - Expert information
  - Developing pricing techniques and expertise
- Variation in bids much greater than variation in true value to different bidders
- Highest bid wins





Image source: the sharegallery.co.uk, Wiki commons

### Winner's Curse & Insurance

- "Competitive Bidding in High-Risk Situations"
- Each bidder making best guess at uncertain cashflows using
  - · Own knowledge of similar risks
  - Expert information
  - Developing pricing techniques and expertise
- Variation in bids much greater than variation in true value to different bidders
- Lowest bid wins





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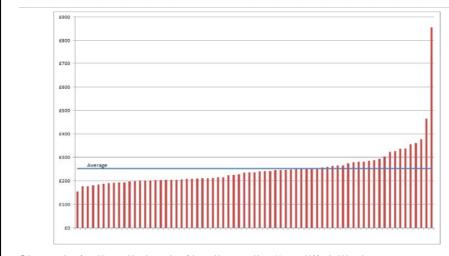
# GoSwitch The Bewildered Mongoose Supermark et. com

1	£154.88
2	£175.96
3	£176.60
4	£180.24
5	£184.10
69	£856.00
Mean	£252.87
Median	£237.38

What's the right price for the risk?

Prices quoted are for a 37-year-old male member of the working party with an 11-year-old Mazda 323 and maximum NCD. Comprehensive cover and £500 excess were requested on the website of a well-known price comparison website. Prices were taken on the 26th September 2009.

# GoSwitchTheBewilderedMongooseSupermarket.com



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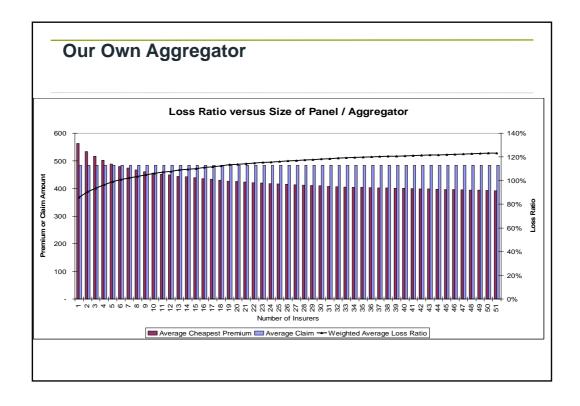
- What's the right price for the risk?
- What influences the purchase decision?
  - Price?
  - Brand?
  - Other?

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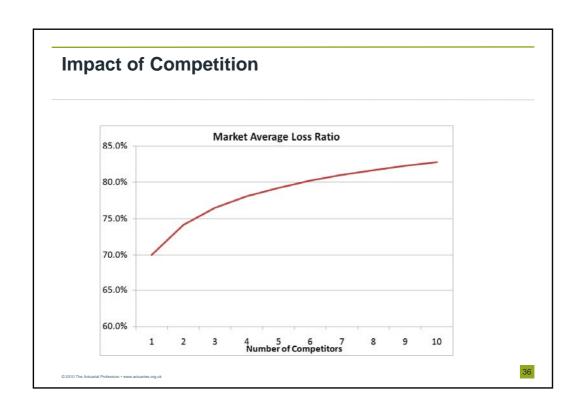


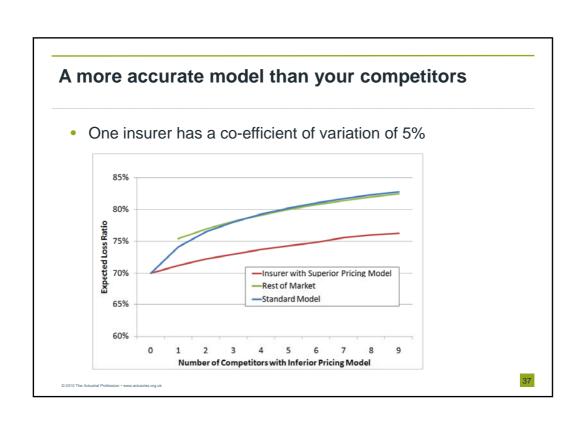
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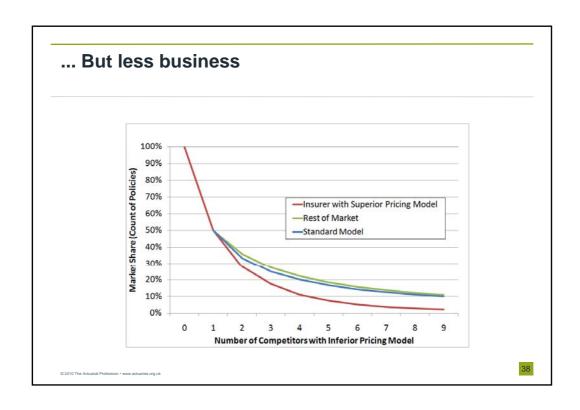


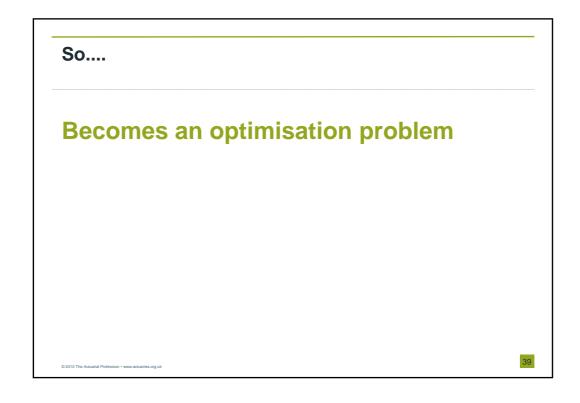
# **A Simple Model**

- Normally distributed prices
- Up to 10 individual insurers with identically distributed prices
- Co-Efficient of Variation 10%
- Target loss ratio 70%









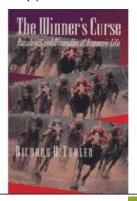
### **Pricing Implications**

- Importance of good quality data & pricing sophistication
- Danger of panels/aggregators
- Opportunities in product differentiation and niches
- Importance of Cross Selling
- Importance of Cost Efficiency
- Value of strong brand
- Good reason to "talk up" the market
- Subscription markets/Best Terms/Vertical Pricing
- Danger of chasing market share as competition increases
- New broker opportunities (e.g. Reverse auctions)

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### For more information on Winner's Curse

- 2009 Working Party Paper
- 2009 GIRO presentations (plenary and workshop)
- 2009 Momentum presentation
- Extensive reading list included in the paper



# **Agenda**

- Wisdom of Crowds
- Winner's Curse
- Psychological Effects

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## "Win"

- Synonyms
  - accomplish, achieve, attain, gain, success, triumph
- Antonyms
  - fail, forfeit, lose, miss, relinquish, suffer defeat

### **Utility of Winning**

- · Winning feels good
- Psychological benefit from winning
- Risk of wrong reaction to competition

.... Related to other psychological effects

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### **Biases**

- Anchoring
  - Over-reliance on one piece of information
- Status Quo
  - Bias towards existing price
- Recency
  - Placing more importance on recent events

Some interesting thoughts on "Cognitive Bias" in David Drury's 2007 CARe presentation.

### **Conclusions**

Think about your pricing in the context of your competitors' actions and reactions

- Game Theory

Beware of the psychological influences on your decisions

- Cognitive Bias

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