

Pandemics, Politics & P/C Insurance

The Indelible Legacy of COVID-19

Casualty Actuarial Society Ratemaking Seminar
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Pandemics & P/C Insurance: Outline

- **P/C Financial Overview & Outlook Amid the COVID-19 Pandemic**
- **COVID-19: Actual vs. Expected Impacts on Key Lines**
- **Investment Market Issues: Volatility Rules, Low Interest Rates are Back**
- **The Economy and COVID-19: Overview & Outlook**
- **CAT Loss Update**
- **Commercial Lines Rate Trends**
- **COVID-19 Litigation Trends**
- **Summary and Q&A**

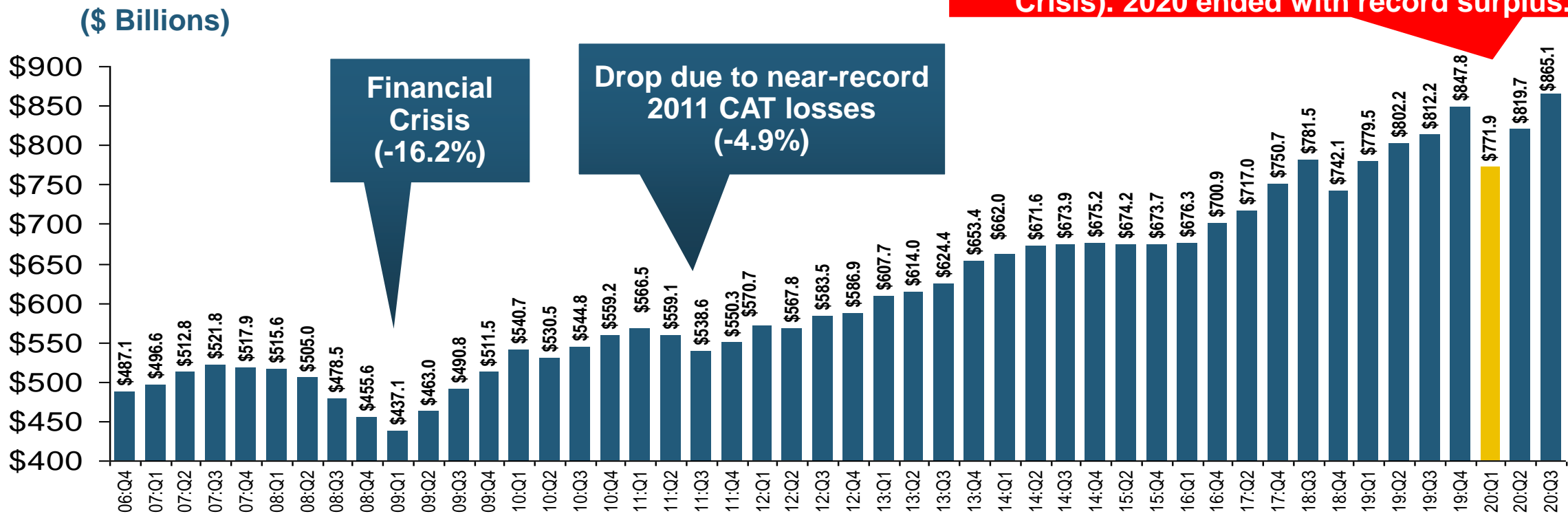
P/C Insurance Industry: Financial Overview Amid the COVID-19 Pandemic

**The P/C Insurance Industry Entered the
COVID-19 Pandemic from a Position of
Financial Strength**

***Economic, Financial Market,
Regulatory and Tort Risks Are Major
Challenges Going Forward***

Policyholder Surplus (Capacity), 2006:Q4–2020:Q3

The P/C insurance industry entered the COVID-19 pandemic from a position strength and was able to withstand the 9.0% surplus decline in Q1 2020 (far less than during the Financial Crisis). 2020 ended with record surplus.

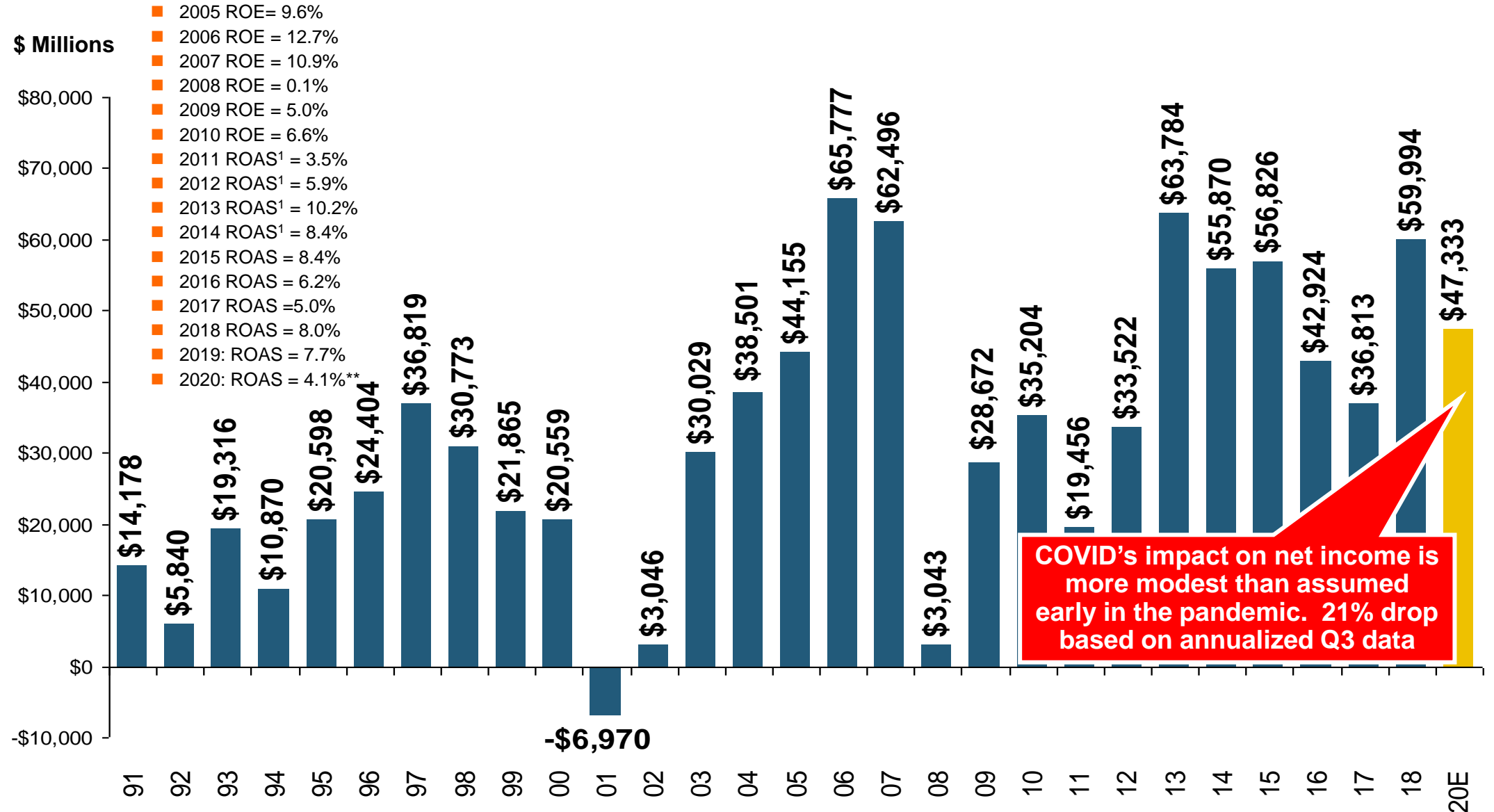


2010:Q1 data includes \$22.5B of paid-in capital from a holding company parent for one insurer's investment in a non-insurance business.

Policyholder Surplus is the industry's financial cushion against large insured events, periods of economic stress and financial market volatility. It is also a source of capital to underwrite new risks.

Sources: ISO, A.M .Best; Risk and Uncertainty Management Center, University of South Carolina.

P/C Industry Net Income After Taxes, 1991–2020E*



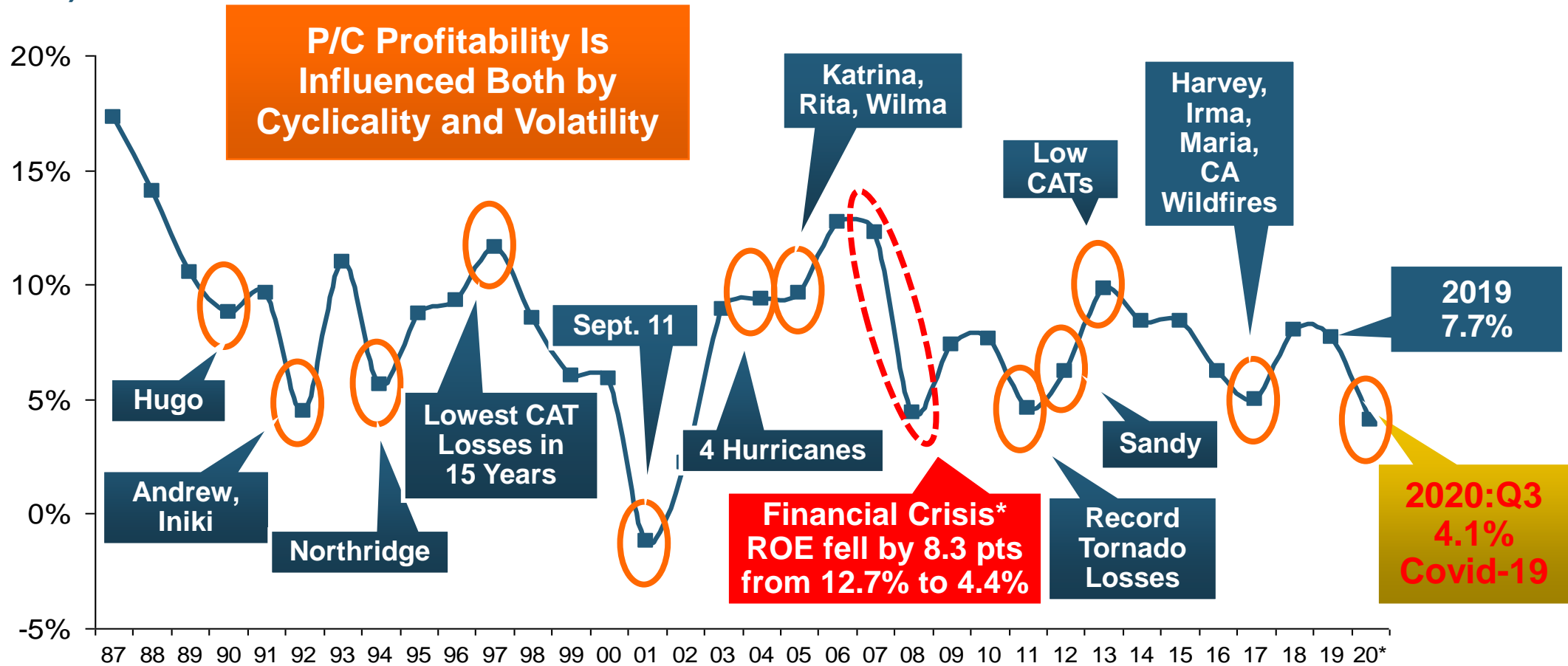
*2020 estimate based on annualized actual Q3:20 figure of \$35.5B. ROE figures are GAAP; ¹Return on avg. surplus. Excludes Mortgage & Financial Guaranty insurers for years (2009-2014).

**Through Q3 2020. A.M. Best estimate for 2020 is \$48.8B (as of 2/25/21).

Sources: A.M. Best, ISO.

ROE: Property/Casualty Insurance by Major Event, 1987–2020:Q3*

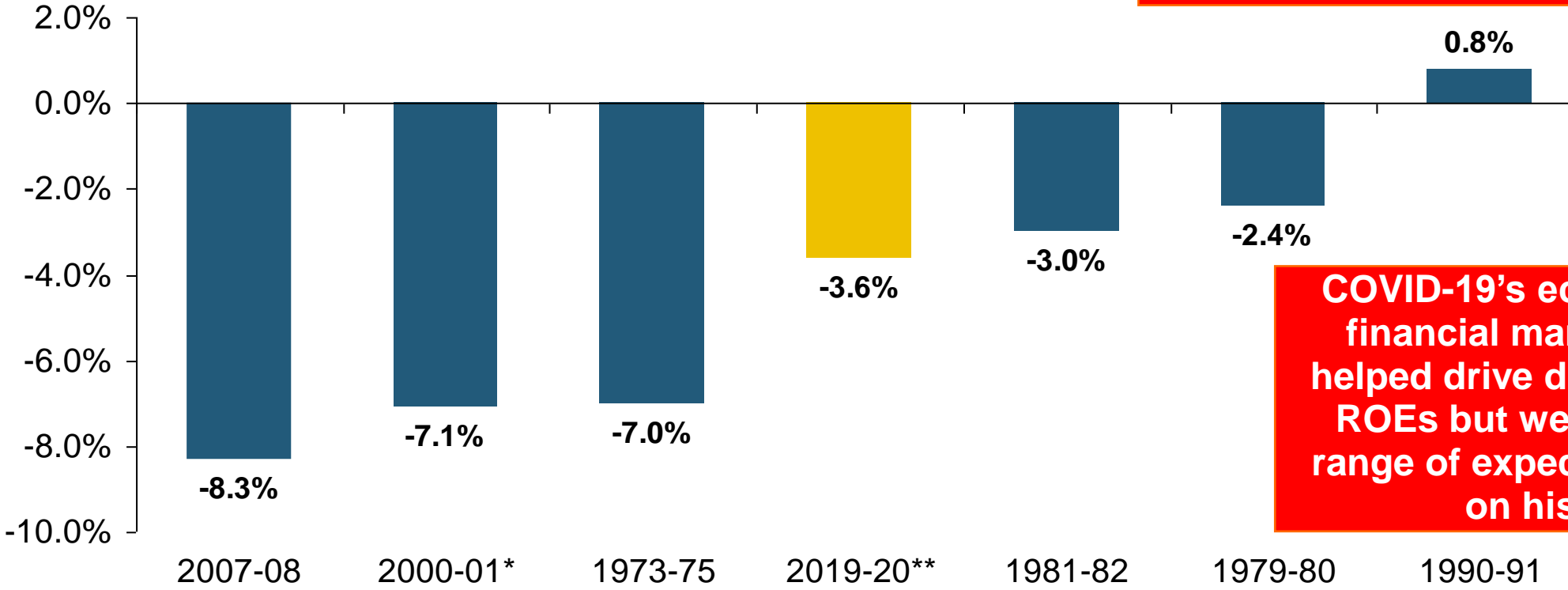
(Percent)



*Excludes Mortgage & Financial Guarantee in 2008 – 2014. 2020:H1 estimate is based on actual Q1 2020 figure of 8.8%.
Sources: ISO, *Fortune*; USC RUM Center.

Percentage Point Change in P/C ROEs During Past Economic Downturns: 1971 - Present

Percentage Point Change



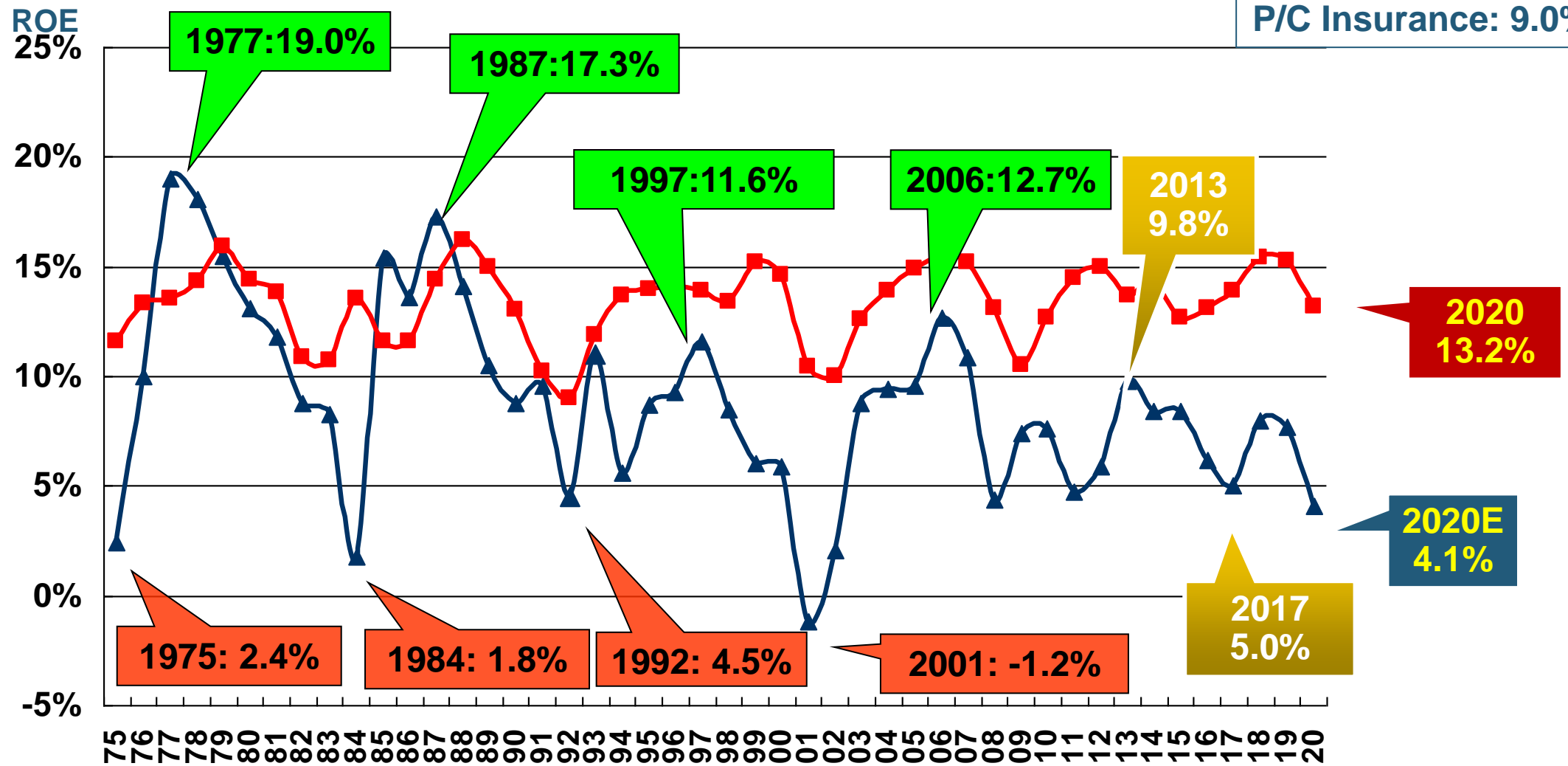
Change in P/C ROE During Past Economic Downturns (pre-Covid)
Avg.: -4.5% (-4.0% ex. 2000-01)
Median: -5.0% (-3.0% ex. 2000-01)

COVID-19's economic and financial market impact helped drive down industry ROEs but well within the range of expectation based on history

*2000-2001 decline impacted by 9/11 losses.
 **As of Q3 2020 vs. annualized Q3 2019 figure

P/C Insurance ROE vs. Fortune 500, 1975–2020E*

Average: 1975-2019
Fortune 500: 13.3%
P/C Insurance: 9.0%

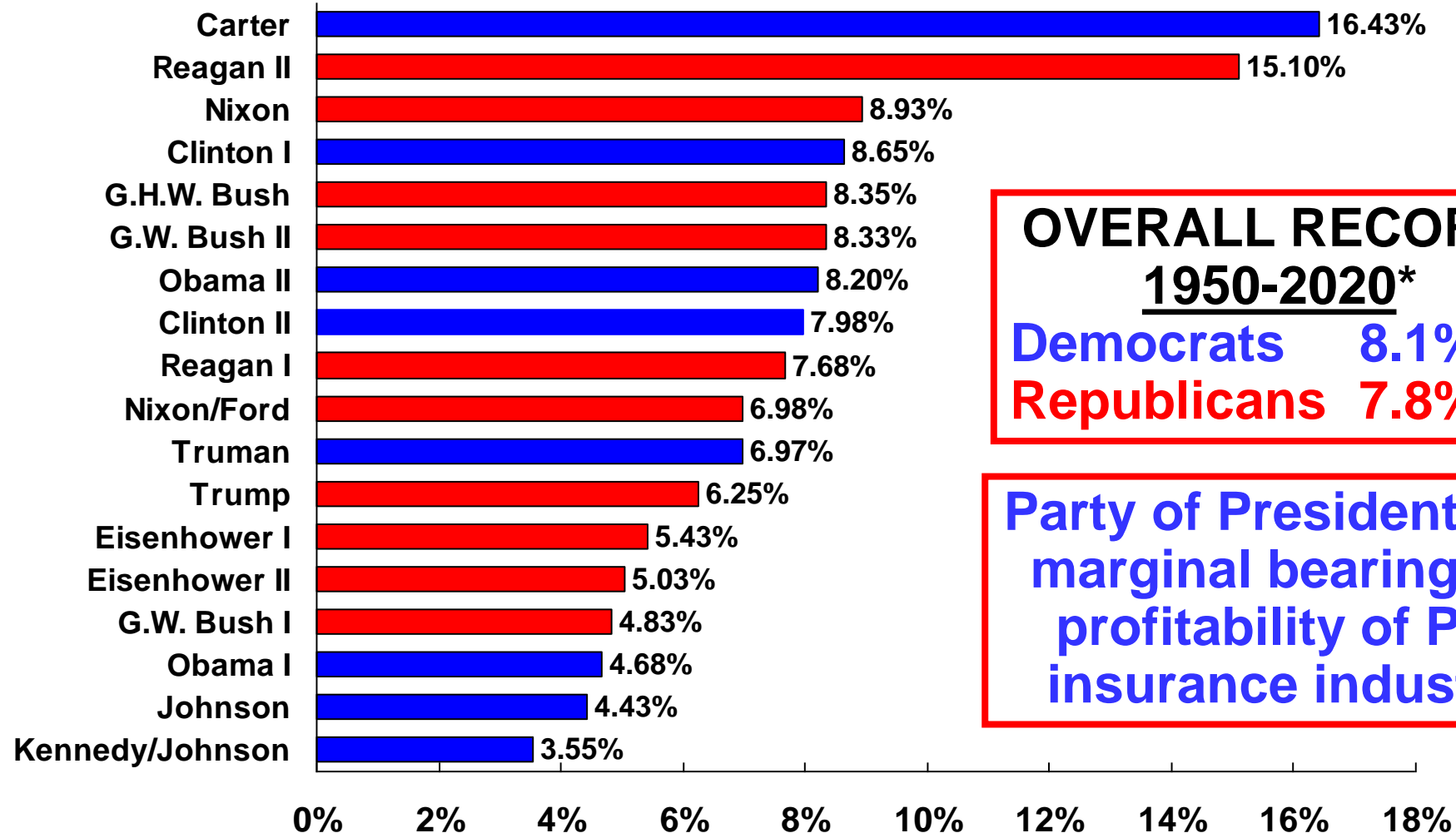


*2020 Fortune 500 figure is an estimate. P/C figure is actual through Q3 2020.
 Profitability = P/C insurer ROEs. 2011-20 figures are estimates based on ROAS data. Note: Data for 2008-2014 exclude mortgage and financial guaranty insurers.
 Source: NAIC, ISO, Fortune.

Profitability & Politics

***How Is Profitability Affected by
the President's Political Party?***

P/C Insurance Industry ROE by Presidential Administration, 1950-2020*



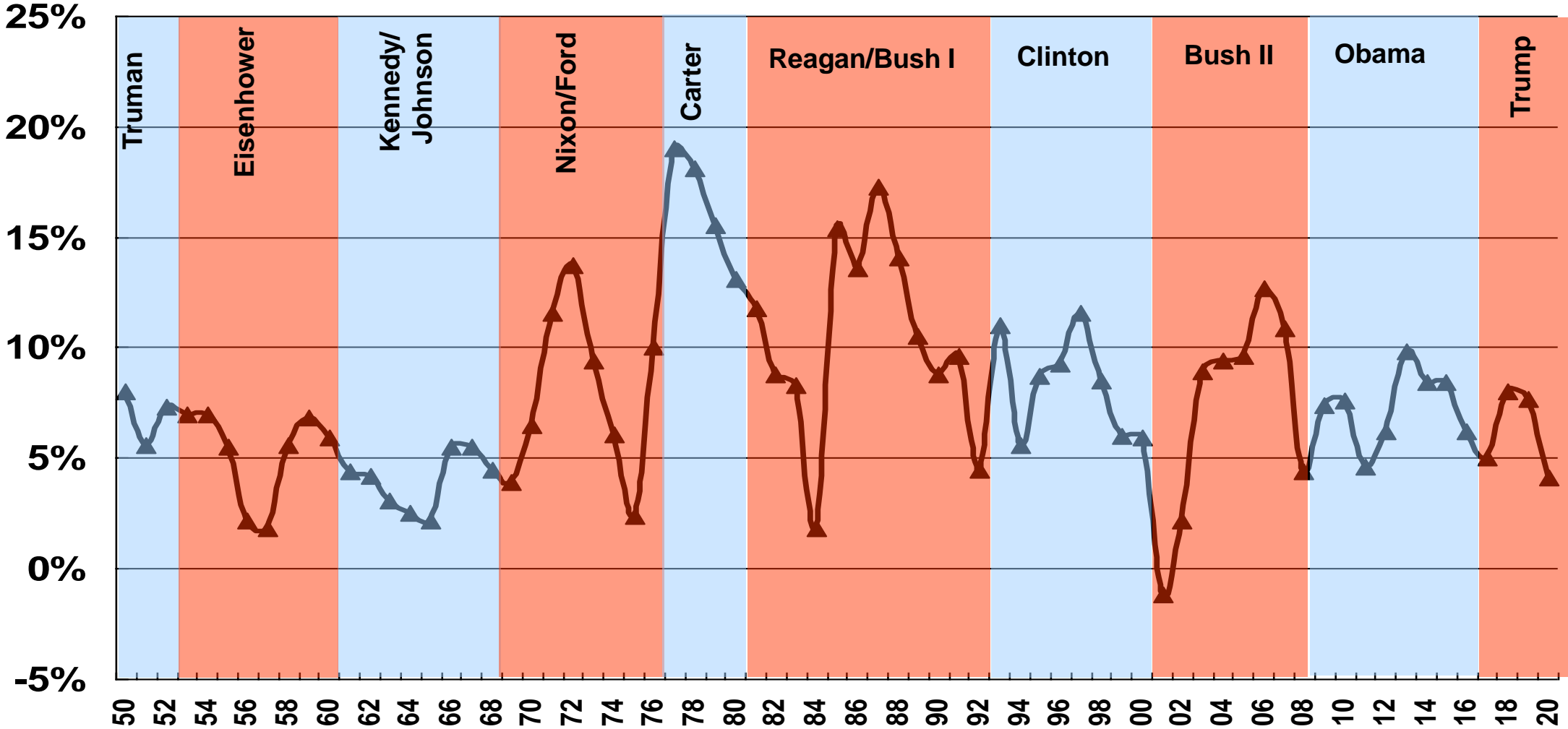
**OVERALL RECORD:
1950-2020***
Democrats 8.1%
Republicans 7.8%

**Party of President has
marginal bearing on
profitability of P/C
insurance industry**

*Trump figure is 2017-2020:Q3 average. ROEs for the years 2008-2014 exclude mortgage and financial guaranty segments.
 Source: Risk and Uncertainty Management Center, University of South Carolina.

P/C insurance Industry ROE by Presidential Party Affiliation, 1950- 2020*

BLUE = Democratic President **RED** = Republican President



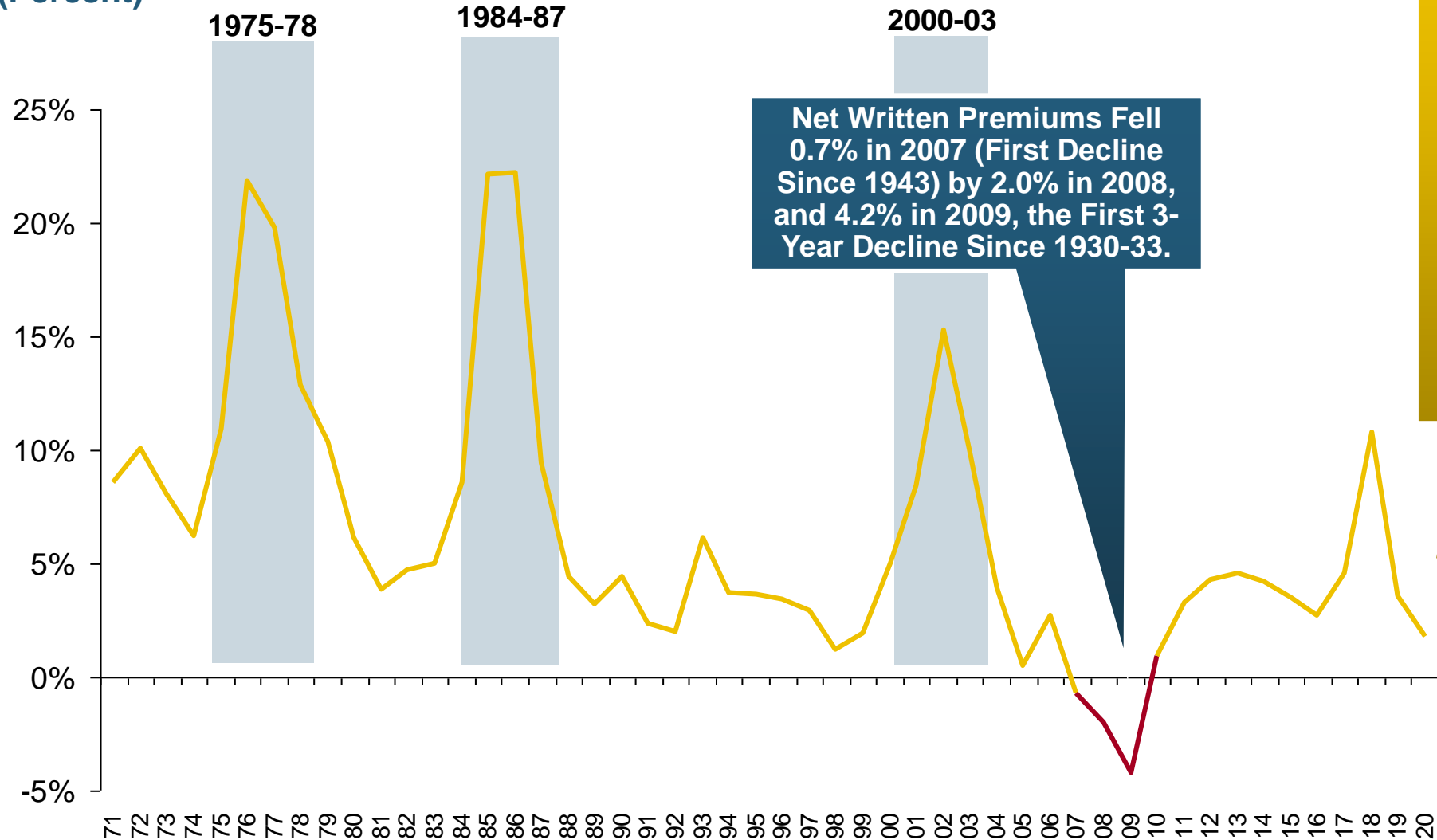
*2020 figure is through Q3. ROEs for the years 2008-2014 exclude mortgage and financial guaranty segments.
 Source: Risk and Uncertainty Management Center, University of South Carolina.

Growth and Underwriting Performance

COVID-19 Has Had a Mixed Impact on the P/C Insurance Industry

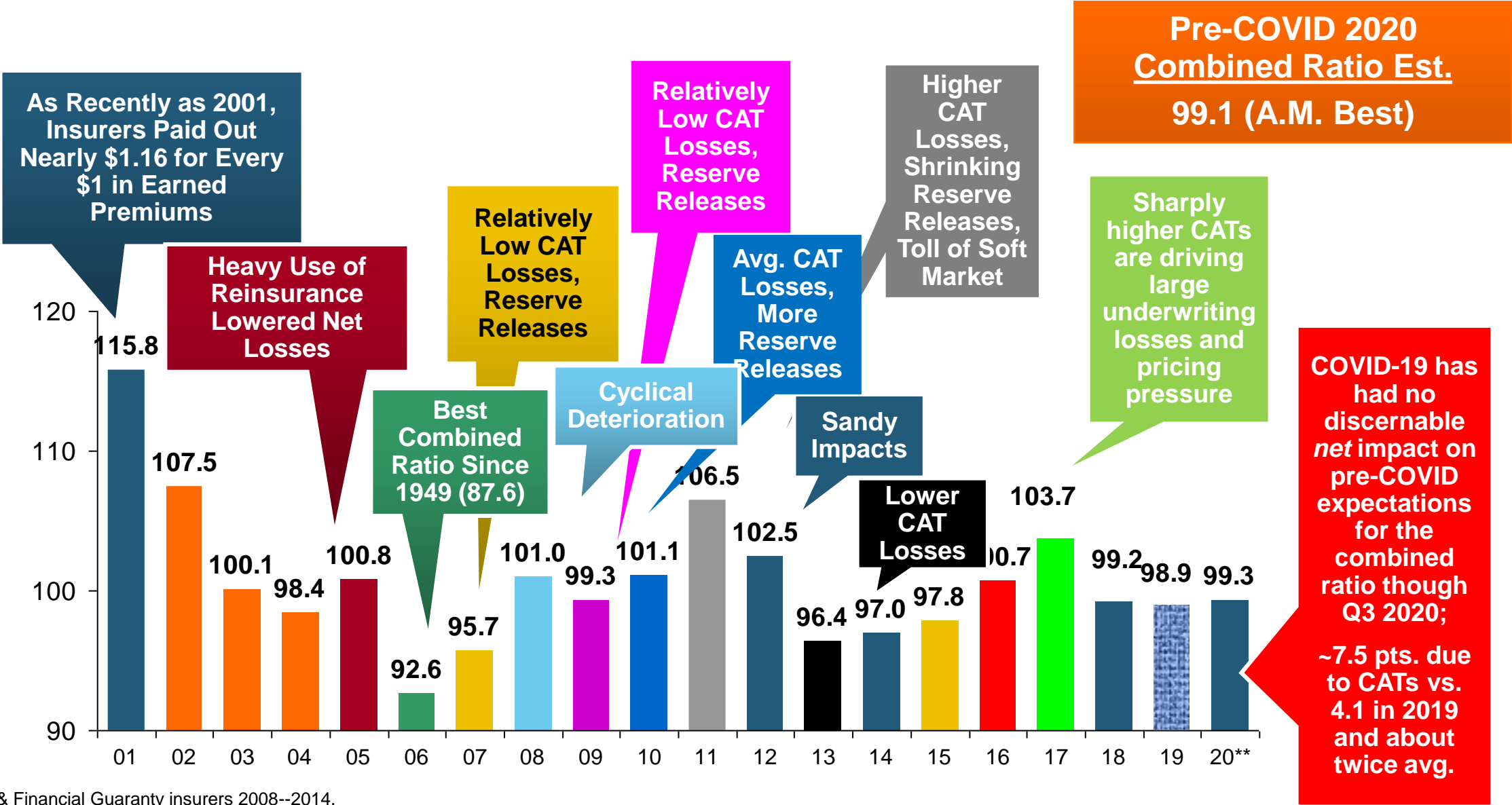
Net Premium Growth (All P/C Lines): Annual Change, 1971—2020E

(Percent)



***Pre/Post-COVID-19 forecast from A.M. Best Review & Preview (Feb. 2020, 2021). NOTE: Shaded areas denote "hard market" periods
Sources: A.M. Best (1971-2013, 2020F), ISO (2014-19); Risk & Uncertainty Management Center, Univ. of South Carolina

P/C Insurance Industry Combined Ratio, 2001–2020E**



*Excludes Mortgage & Financial Guaranty insurers 2008--2014.

**Estimate from A.M. Best Review and Preview (Feb. 2021). Actual though first 9 months 2020 was 98.7.

Sources: A.M. Best, ISO (2014-2019).

How Have Actual Results Differed from Reality?

*A Review of Early Predictions
of COVID's Impact on Insurers*

***US P/C Results Have Generally
Been Better than Anticipated***

Potential Impacts of COVID-19 on Written Premium in 2020, by Key Line

Line	Estimated Premium Impact
Workers Compensation	12.5% to 25% reduction in premium written in 2020 (equates to \$5.9B to \$11.75B DWP)
Business Interruption & Contingency	7% to 13% reduction in premium volume (US & UK)
General Liability*	\$1.5B to \$6.3B premium reduction in US
Personal Auto	~\$10B in refunds, rebates (equates to ~4% of DWP)
Personal Travel Insurance	29% to 78% reduction in premium written (US & UK)
Personal/Comm. Motor	~10% reduction in US; 0% to 11% reduction in UK
Marine/Aviation/Transport	\$0.7B-\$1.5B (US); \$0.6 - \$1.2B (UK)

*Includes nursing home professional liability.

Source: Derived from Willis Towers Watson, *Scenario Analysis of COVID-19 Pandemic* (Fig.11, 14), May 2020. and other sources; Risk and Uncertainty Management Center, University of South Carolina.

Potential Impacts of COVID-19 on LOSSES in 2020, by Key Line

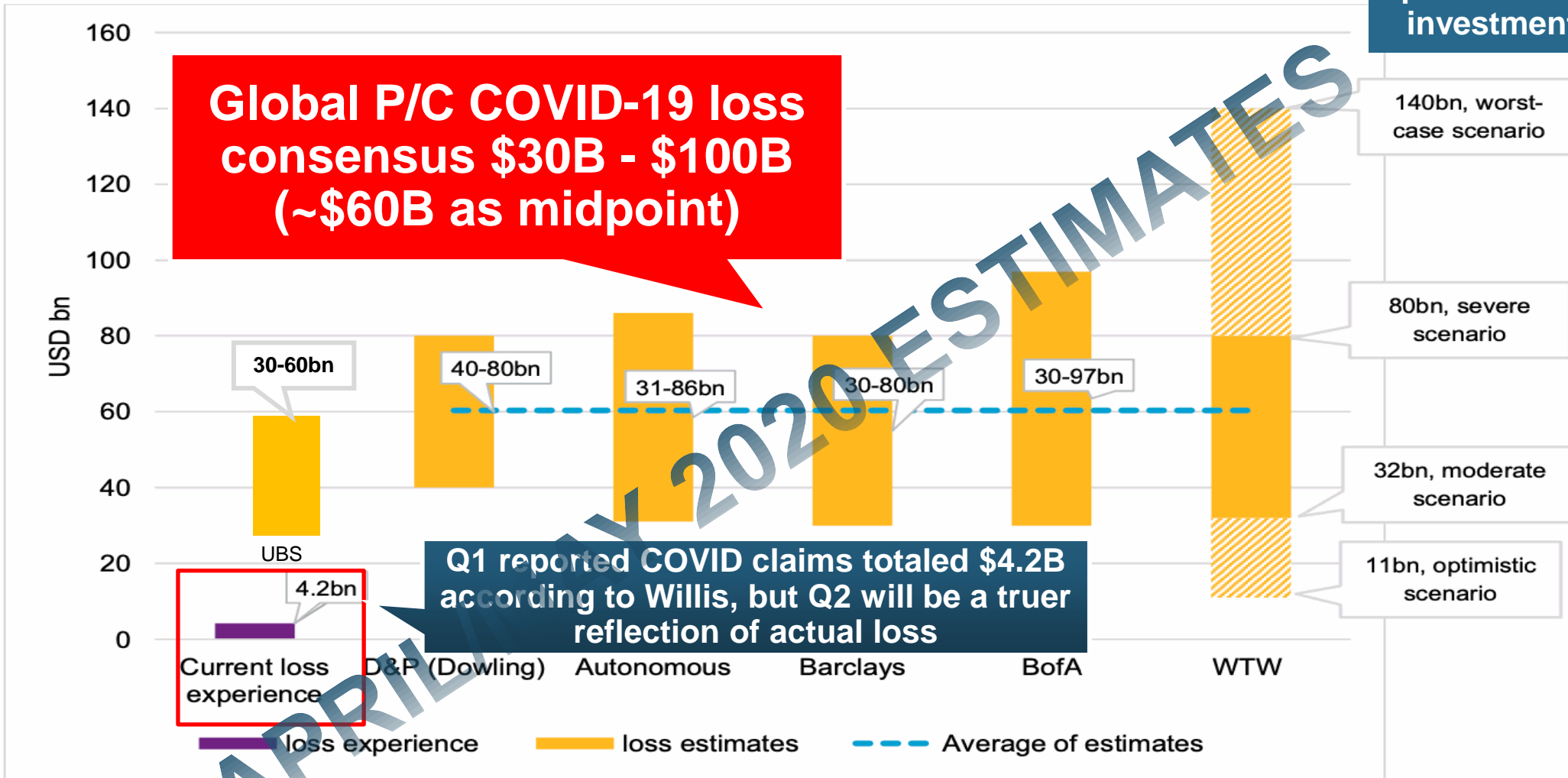
Line	Estimated Loss Impact
Workers Compensation	\$0.2B - \$92B (<i>depends on severity of pandemic and “presumption” determination</i>)
Business Interruption & Contingency	\$2B - \$22B (US); \$1.1B - \$13.9B (UK)
General Liability*	\$0.7B to \$27B loss across US & Bermuda markets
Personal/Comm. Motor	\$26B - \$57B reduction in personal auto and \$4.2B - \$9.4B commercial (US); \$1 - \$7B overall reduction in UK
Mortgage	\$0 - \$1.7B loss across US & Bermuda markets
D&O	\$0.6 - \$4.0 loss across US & Bermuda markets
Marine/Aviation/Transport	\$0.3B-\$1.3B reduction (US); \$0.6 - \$1.1B (UK)

*Includes nursing home professional liability.

Source: Derived from Willis Towers Watson, *Scenario Analysis of COVID-19 Pandemic* (Fig.11, 14), May 2020. and other sources; Risk and Uncertainty Management Center, University of South Carolina.

COVID-19 Announced Losses vs. Top-Down Industry Estimates (as of May 12, 2020)

Lloyd's: Says its own p/c claims could reach \$4.3B by June 30. Estimates global p/c losses at \$107B; Global investment losses = \$96B*



*Lloyd's CEO John Neil appearance on CNBC, May 14, 2020: <https://www.cnbc.com/2020/05/14/lloyds-of-london-coronavirus-will-be-largest-loss-on-record-for-insurers.html>

Sources: Company disclosures, Dowling & Partners, Barclays Research, Autonomous Research, BofA Global Research, UBS Securities, Willis Towers Watson from Artemis.bm accessed at <https://www.artemis.bm/news/consensus-emerging-on-30bn-to-100bn-covid-19-industry-loss-willis-re/>; Risk and Uncertainty Management Center, University of South Carolina.

Reasons Why P/C Insurance Worst-Case COVID Scenarios Failed to Materialize (*So Far*)

- **Economic Recovery Proceeding More Quickly than Anticipated**
- **Rapid Financial Market Recovery (*and then some...*)**
- **Massive Government Stimulus and Accommodative Fed Policy**
- **Worst-Case Epidemiological Outcome Avoided**
- **Record Pace of Vaccine Development**
- **Employers Did a Reasonably Good Job Protecting Workers from Exposure**
- **Many States Did Not Repeat Spring 2020 Lockdowns**
- **Litigation Outcomes Generally Favor Insurers**
- **WC Presumption Expansions Did Not Lead to Explosion in Claims**
- **Offsetting Exposure Reductions in Many Lines**

BUT...

***There Is No Questions that the
Economic Consequences of
COVID Are Massive and Ongoing***

***The Economic Costs of COVID
Vastly Outstrip the Insured
Loss Component***

Viral Outbreaks Are Not An Insurable Risk

Pandemics are frequent, severe, and widespread (7 pandemics with multi-billion\$ economic losses in just the last 18 years)

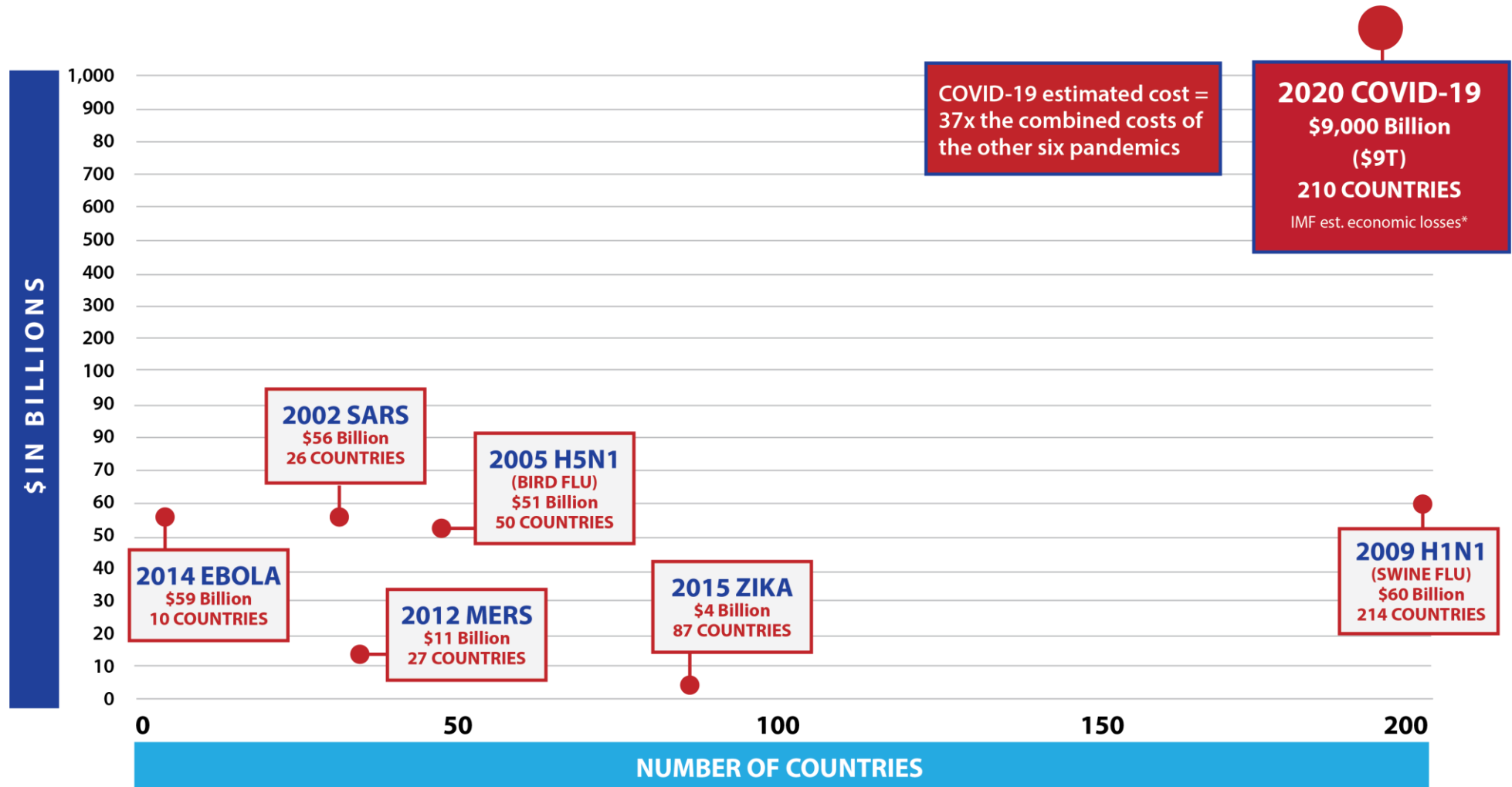
For Reference

2005 Katrina
\$58 Billion

2001 9/11
\$48 Billion

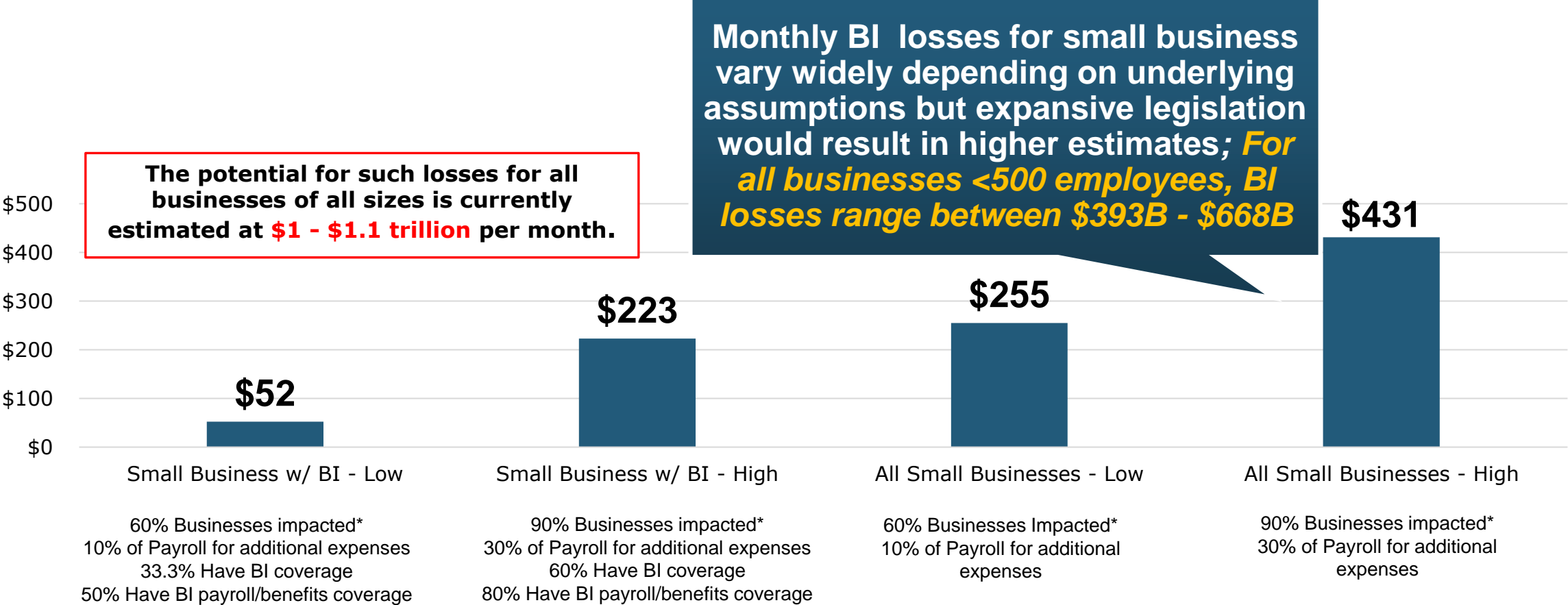
(insured losses)

Economic Losses from Pandemics



*Sources: APCIA using published reports, including IMF, World Bank, Learnbonds.com; APCIA adjustment to 2020 USD

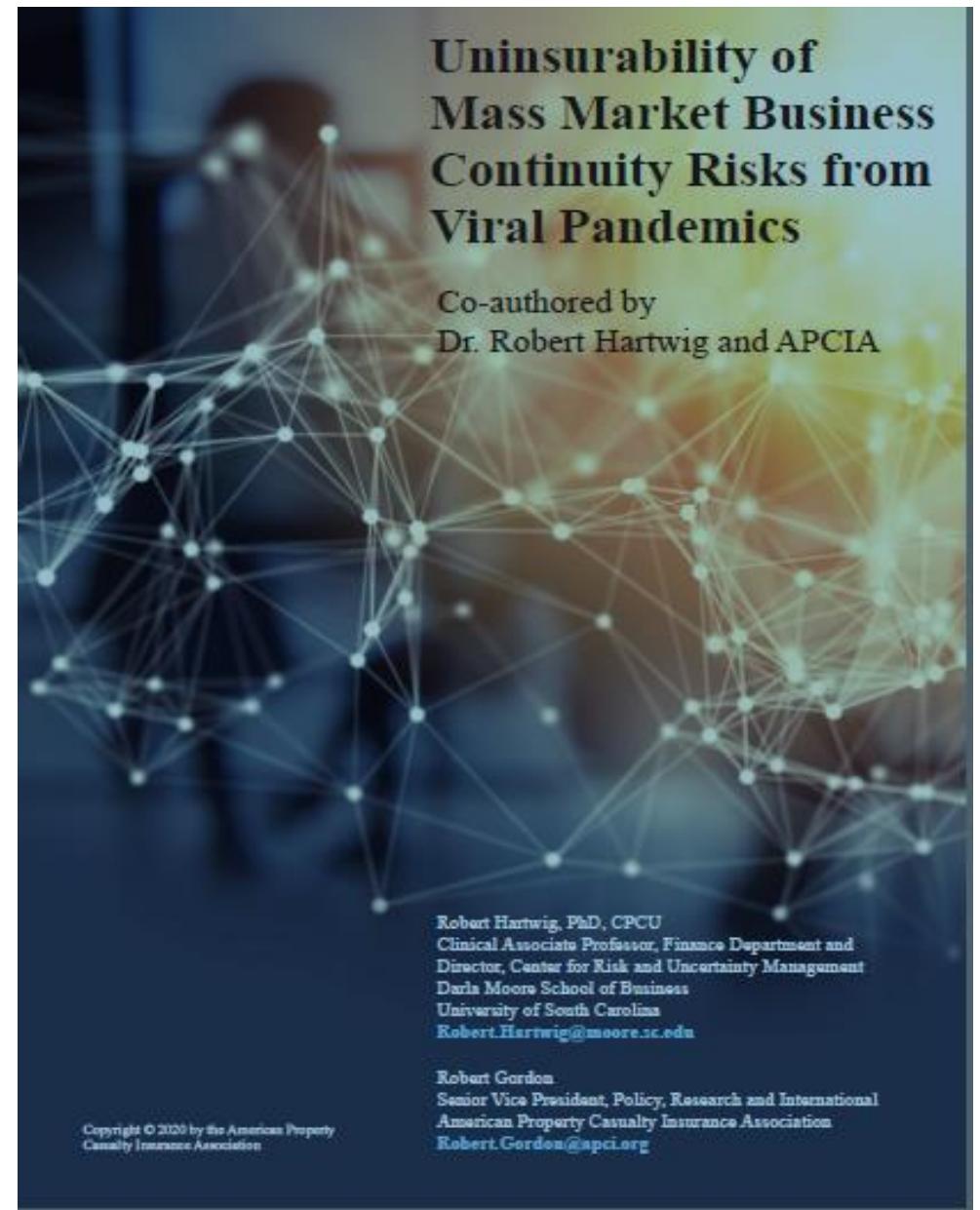
Estimated Monthly U.S. Business Interruption Coronavirus Losses for Small Business—Potential Range (<100 Employees; \$Bill)



* Businesses impacted: Proportion of businesses completely or substantially closed related to coronavirus
 Assumptions: Losses if standard insurance policy exclusions for viruses/pandemics are voided and physical loss/damage requirement is stricken; three main coverages - profit lost, payroll/benefits, additional expenses; average annual \$2m revenue and 7% profit margin; non-wage benefits of small businesses are 25% less than that for average US businesses

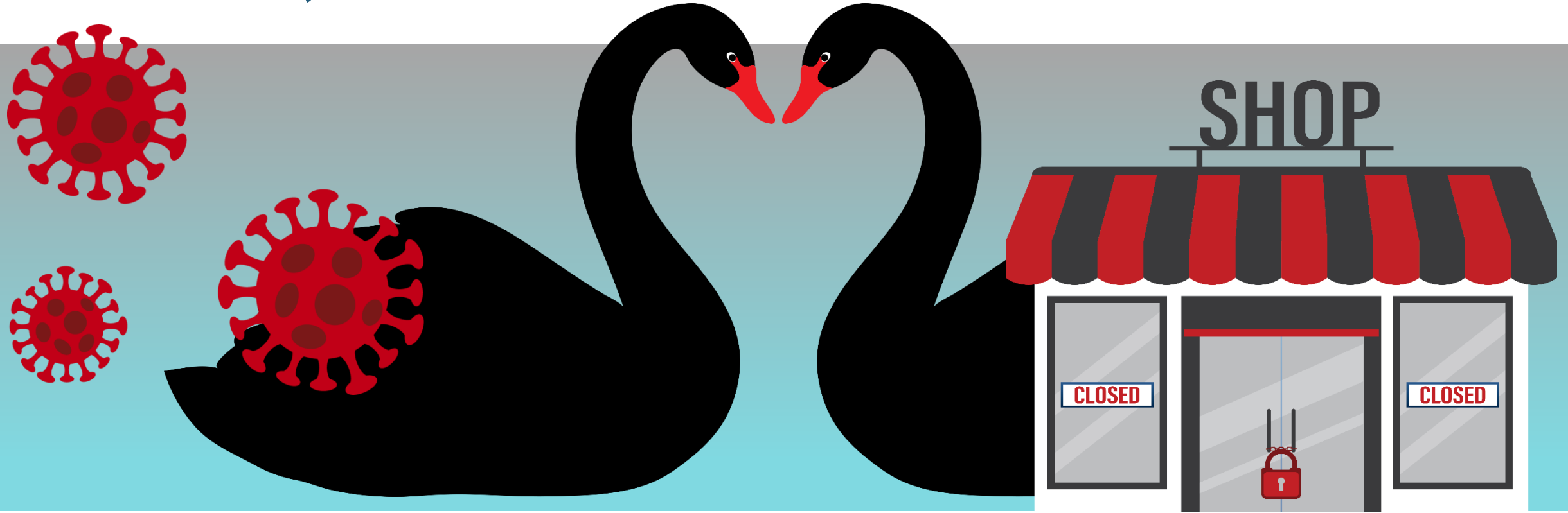
Paper on Insurability of Pandemic Risk

- Large scale business continuity risks from pandemics are generally not insurable in the private sector
- Business continuity risks are largely undiversifiable within private insurance markets and are highly correlated with other risks (e.g., investment risks)
- Large scale business continuity losses pose a potentially systemic risk to the industry and overall economy
- Import role for government



Download at: <https://www.uscriskcenter.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Uninsurability-of-Pandemic-Risk-White-Paper-Hartwig-APCIA-FINAL-WORD.pdf>

Government Mandated Business Closures Were the Real Black Swan, Not the Coronavirus



- The US (and world) has endured several other major infectious disease outbreaks killing 100,000+ Americans without shutting down the economy
 - Hong Kong Flu (1968-70)
 - Asian Flu (1957-58)

- It is the reaction to the virus that is unprecedented and represents the *true* Black Swan event
- The ramifications of this decision will be consequential for a generation (e.g., \$4 trill. in debt)



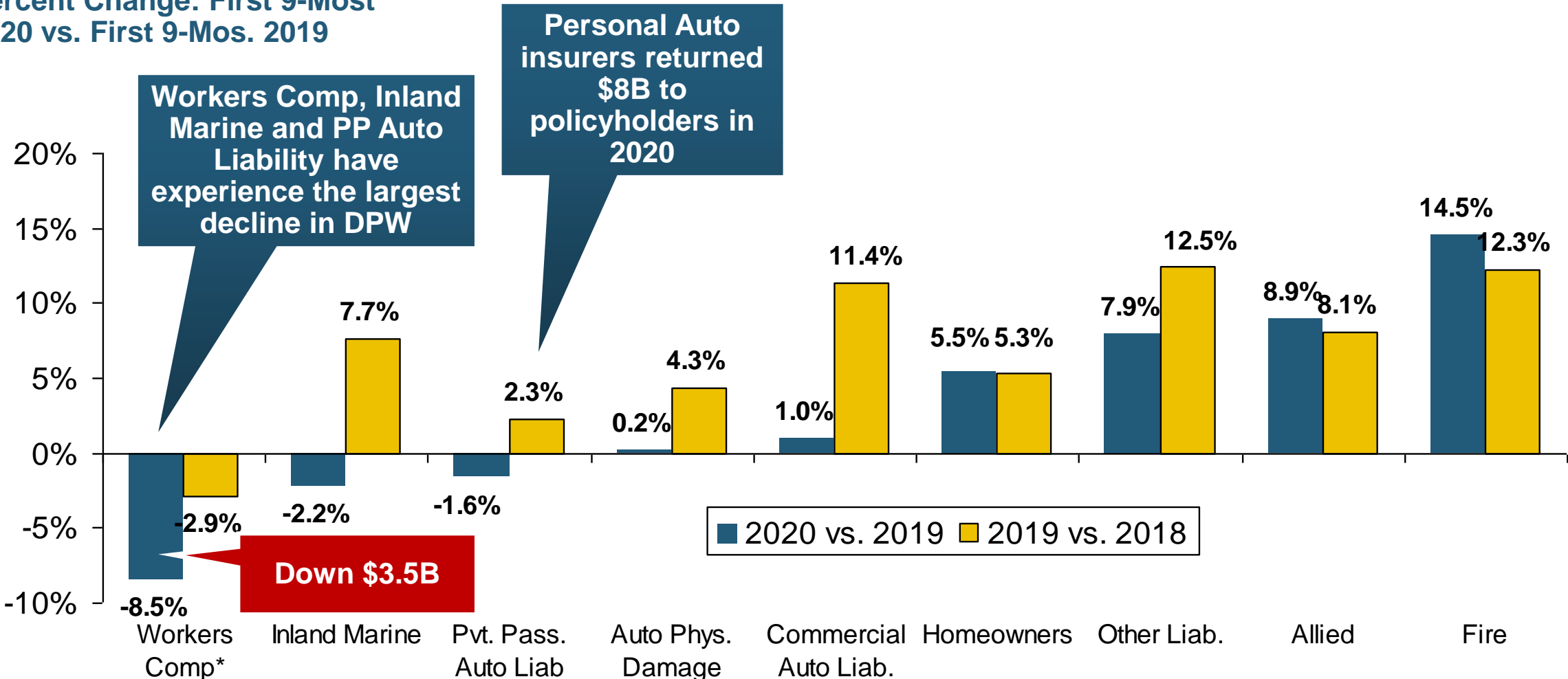
COVID-19: Impacts on Premiums and Claims

**Economically Sensitive Commercial Lines
Were Most Impacted in Terms of Growth**

**Auto Claims Plunged During the Early
Stage of COVID—Will Claims Spike as
the Economy Recovers?**

COVID's Impact on DPW Growth for Largest P/C Lines: First 9-Mos. 2020 and 2019 vs. Same Period Previous Year

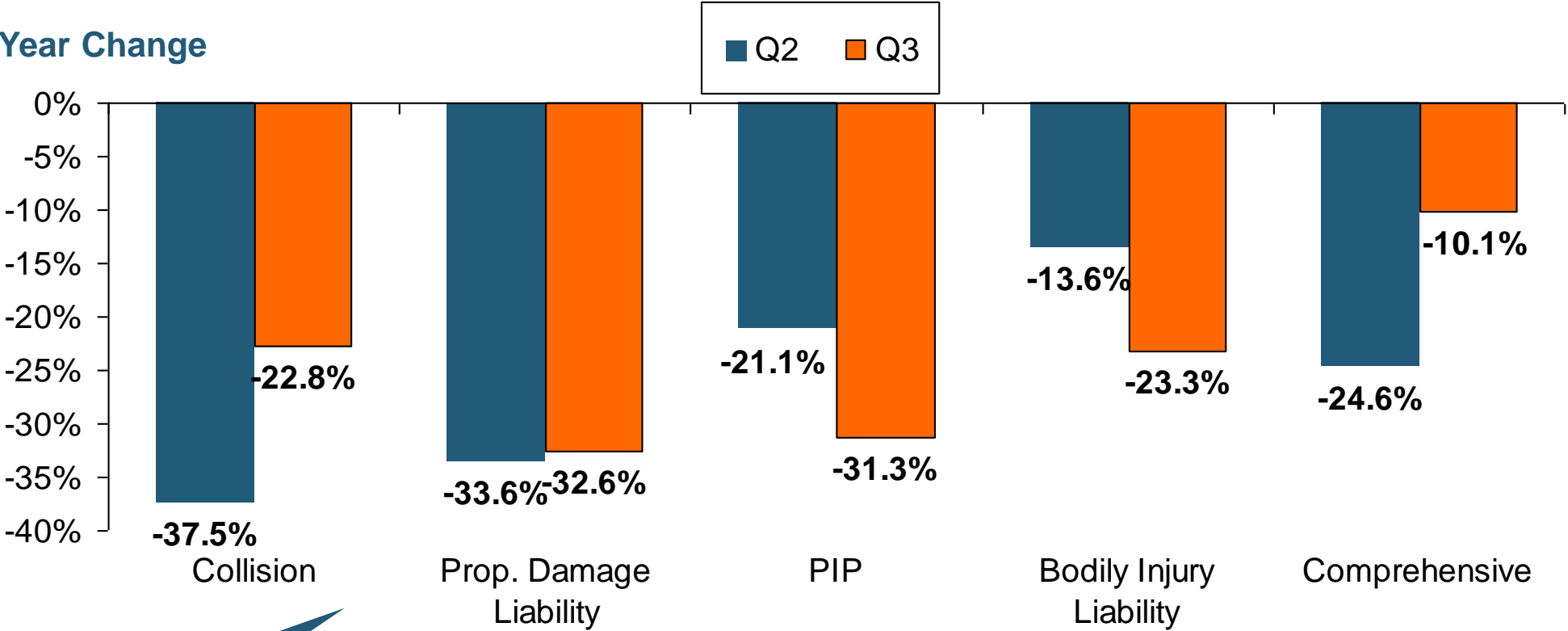
Percent Change: First 9-Mos. 2020 vs. First 9-Mos. 2019



Source: A.M. Best, First Look: 9-Month 2020 P/C Financial Results; Risk and Uncertainty Management Center, Univ. of South Carolina.

Personal Auto Claim Frequency Trends Significantly Impacted by COVID: Q2 and Q3 2020 vs. Q2 and Q3 2019

Year-over-Year Change



Collision and PD Liability claims plunged by more than 1/3

Auto Claims Fell Sharply at the Height of the Pandemic, at least through Q3 2020

Source: ISO/PCI *Fast Track* data for Q3 2020; Risk and Uncertainty Management Center, Univ. of South Carolina.

Catastrophe Loss Update: *Major Driver of Rate Pressure*

The 2020s Got Off to an Ominous Start

**CAT Losses for the 2010s Were Up
Materially—Costliest Ever**

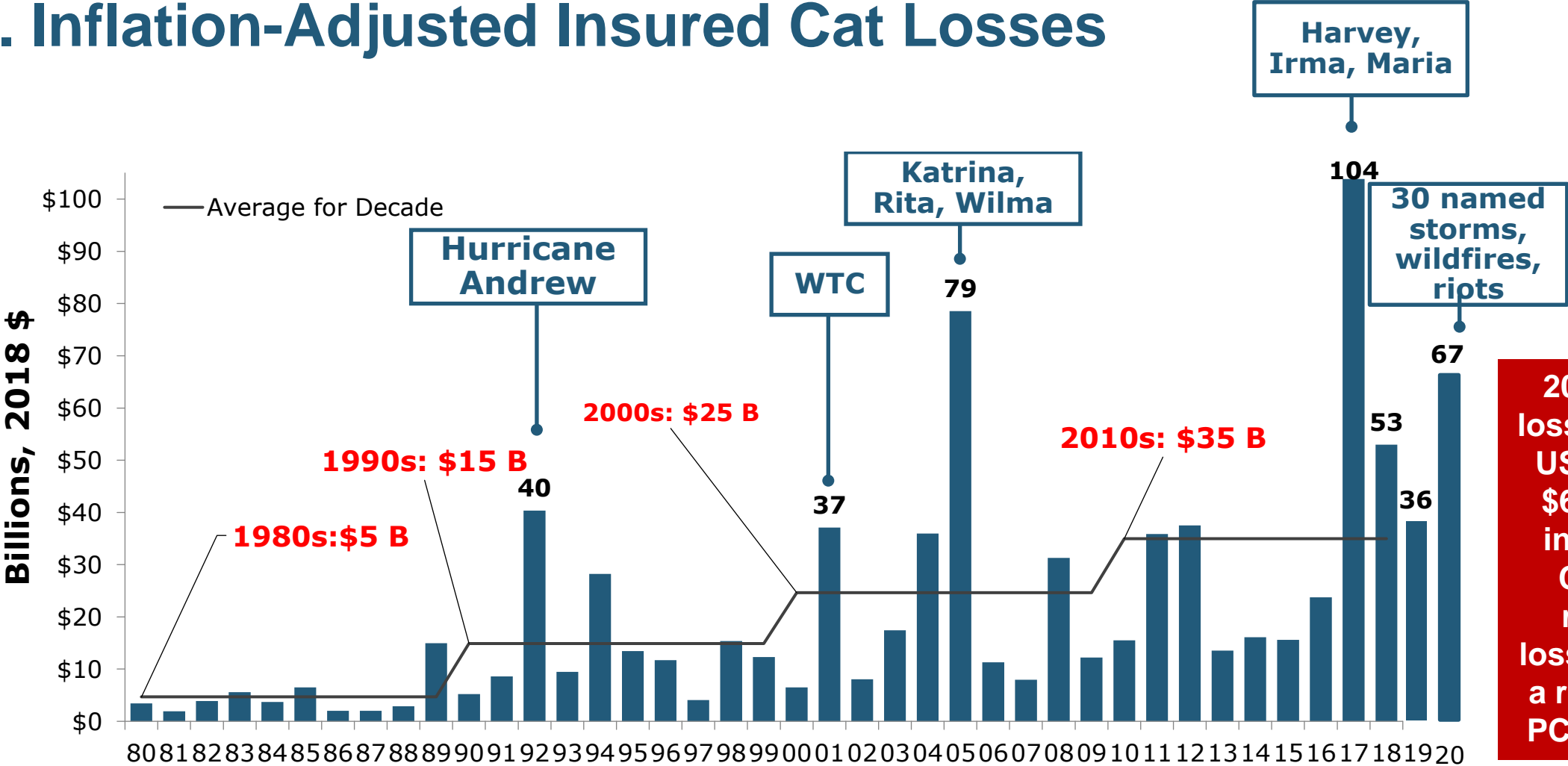
***Primary, Reinsurance and Retro Markets
All Impacted and Are Pressuring Rates***

2020 U.S. Insured Catastrophe Highlights

- **\$67B in insured nat CAT losses—(3rd costliest year ever behind 2017, 2005)**
- **71 designated PCS CATs, the most in PCS's 72-year history**
- **10 declared hurricane/TS events, a PCS record (30 named storms in 2020)**
 - ◆ **~\$26B insured losses in North America**
- **17 declared wildfire events, a new record (6 events in 2017 = previous record)**
 - ◆ **~\$11B insured**
- **~5 million CAT claims**
- **18 PCS events with insured losses > \$1B, a new record**
- **~\$1.5B in insured riot losses + other unusual manmade events (Nashville)**

February 2021 winter storm and extreme cold in the south caused an estimated \$10B - \$20B in insured losses

U.S. Inflation-Adjusted Insured Cat Losses



2020 CAT losses in the US totaled \$67B (not including COVID-related losses) from a record 71 PCS events

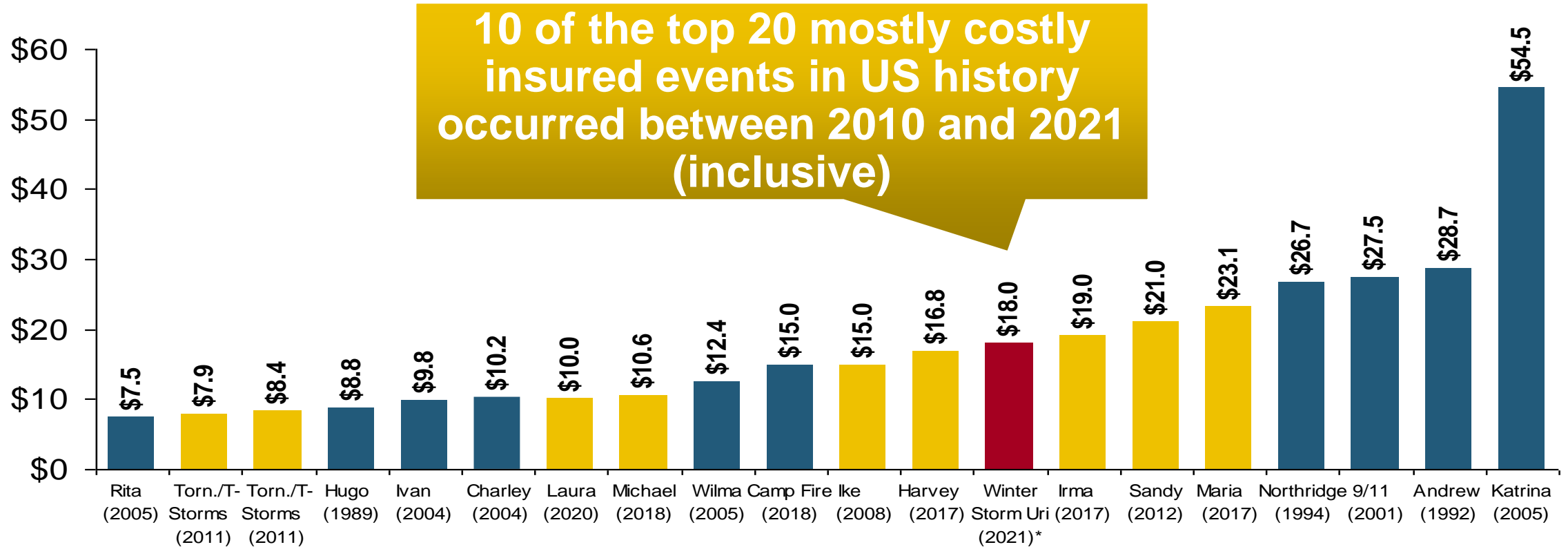
Average Insured Loss per Year for 1980-2020 is \$22.2 Billion

2021 is off to an ominous start with ~\$18B in estimated insured losses from Winter Storm Uri

Sources: Property Claims Service, a Verisk Analytics business (1980-2019); 2020 figure from Munich Re; Insurance Information Institute; University of South Carolina, Risk & Uncertainty Management Center.

Top 20 Most Costly Disasters in U.S. History—Katrina Still Ranks #1

(Insured Losses, 2020 Dollars, \$ Billions)*

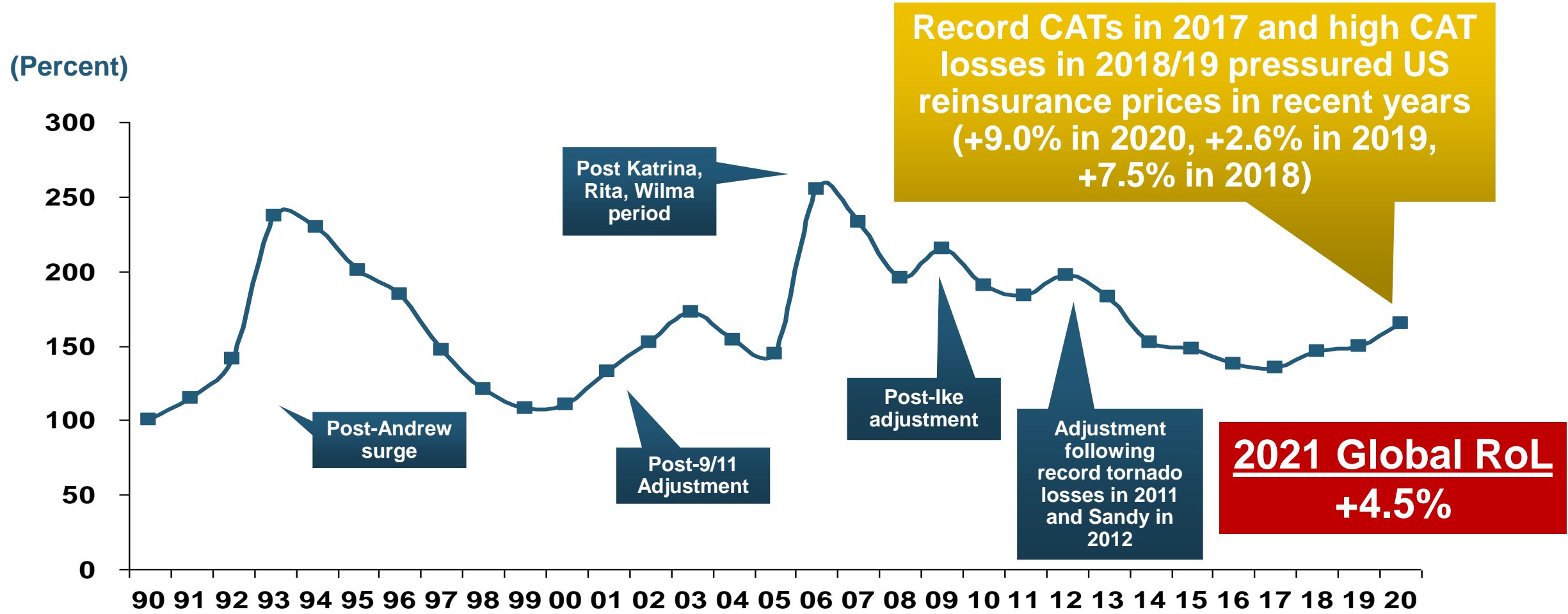


17 of the 20 Most Expensive Insurance Events in US History Have Occurred Since 2004

*Estimated (in 2021 dollars)

Sources: PCS, RMS, Karen Clark & Co; USC Center for Risk and Uncertainty Management adjustments to 2020 dollars using the CPI.

US Property Catastrophe Rate-on-Line Index: 1990 – 2020*



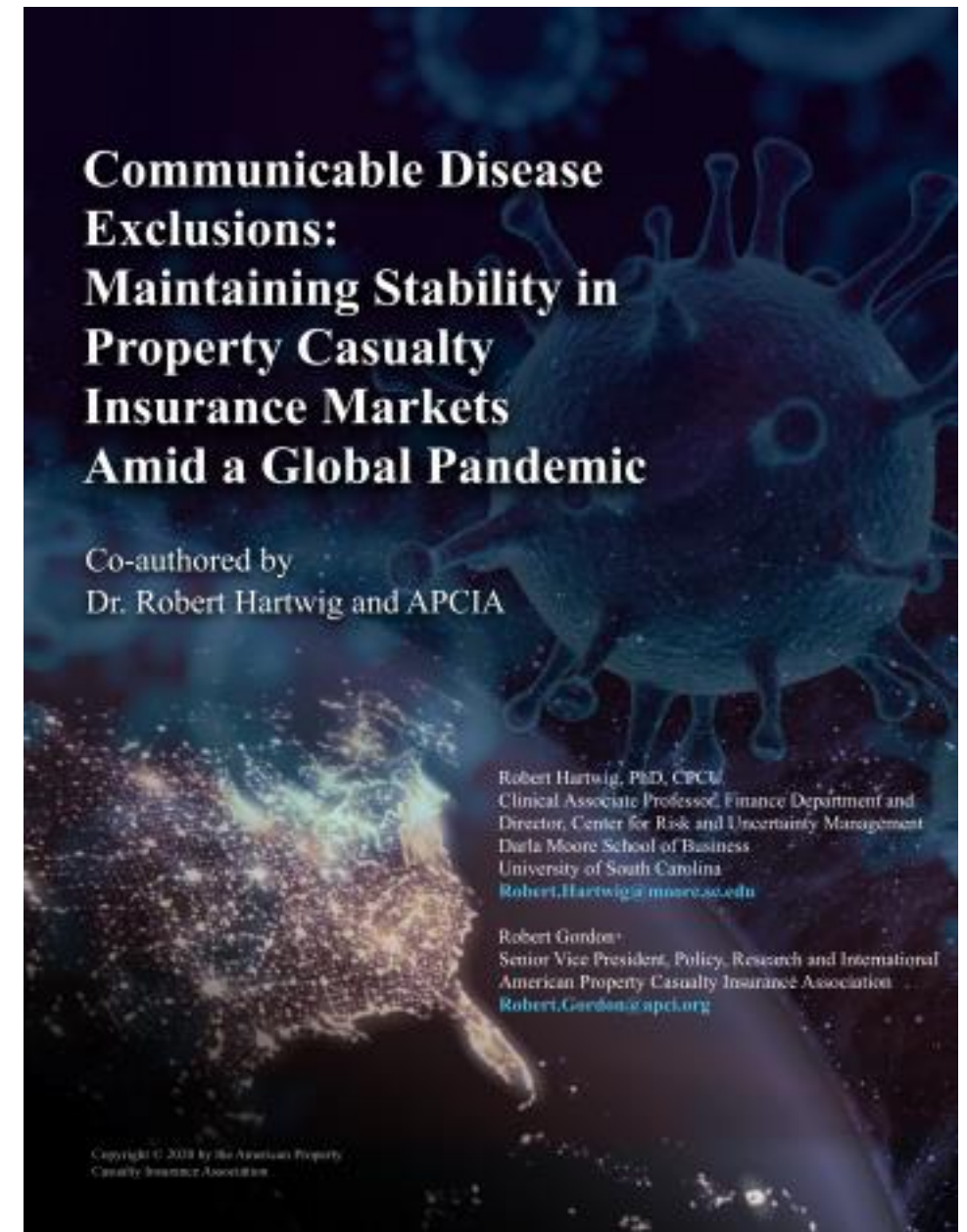
US Reinsurance Pricing Is Sensitive to CAT Activity and Ultimately Impacts Primary Insurance Pricing, Terms and Conditions.

*As of January 1 each year.

Source: Guy Carpenter; Artemis.bm accessed at: <http://www.artemis.bm/us-property-cat-rate-on-line-index>

Paper on Communicable Disease Exclusions and Market Stability

- CD exclusions are becoming more commonplace in reinsurance treaties
- Regulators are generally not approving primary insurers filings for exclusions in underlying primary policies
- Paper addresses the global factors (e.g., accumulation risk, risk aversion, uninsurability) driving the exclusions
- Also addresses market consequences if misalignment persists



Download at: https://www.uscriskcenter.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/CD_Exclusion_Whitepaper-Aug-2020-No-Typo.pdf

INVESTMENTS: THE NEW REALITY

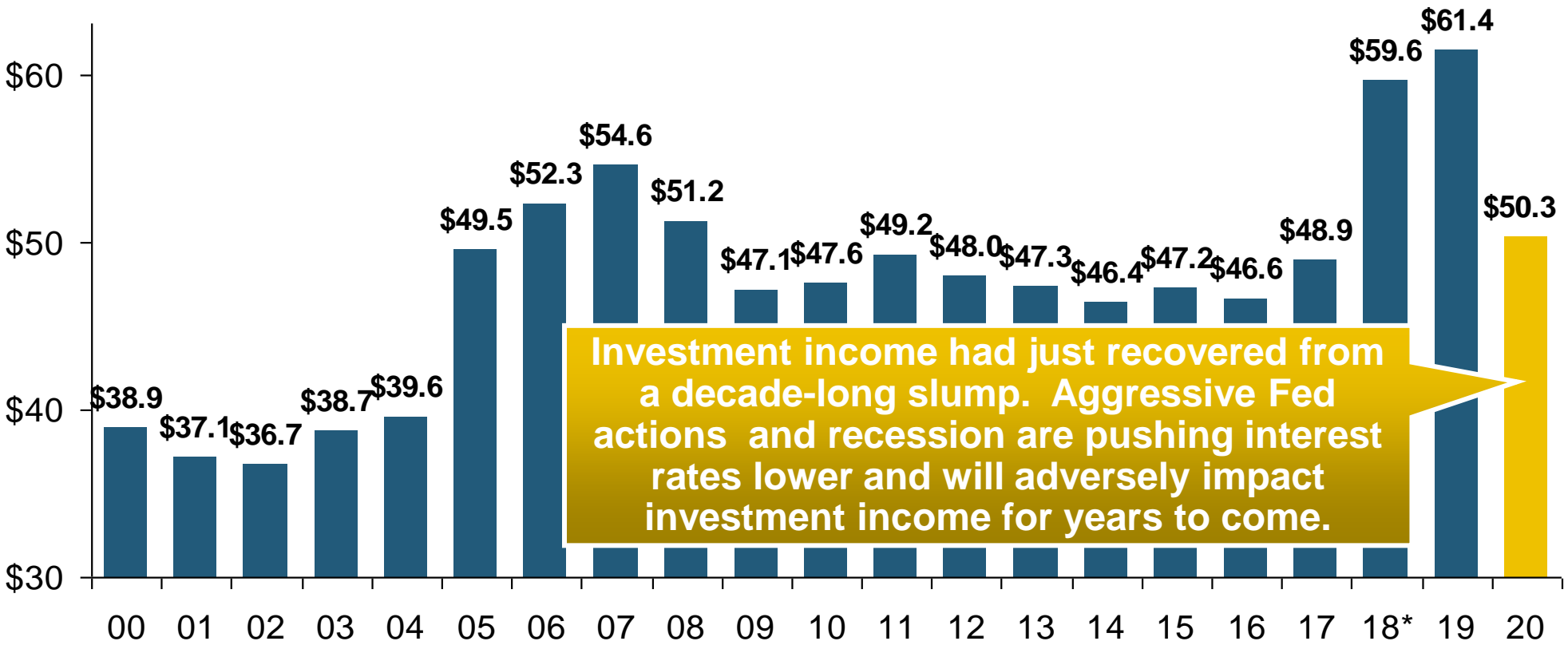
**Investment Performance Is a Key Driver
of Insurer Profitability**

**Aggressive Rate Cuts Will Adversely
Impact Invest Insurer Earnings**

Financial Crisis *Déjà Vu?*

Property/Casualty Insurance Industry Investment Income: 2000–2020E

(\$ Billions)



Investment income had just recovered from a decade-long slump. Aggressive Fed actions and recession are pushing interest rates lower and will adversely impact investment income for years to come.

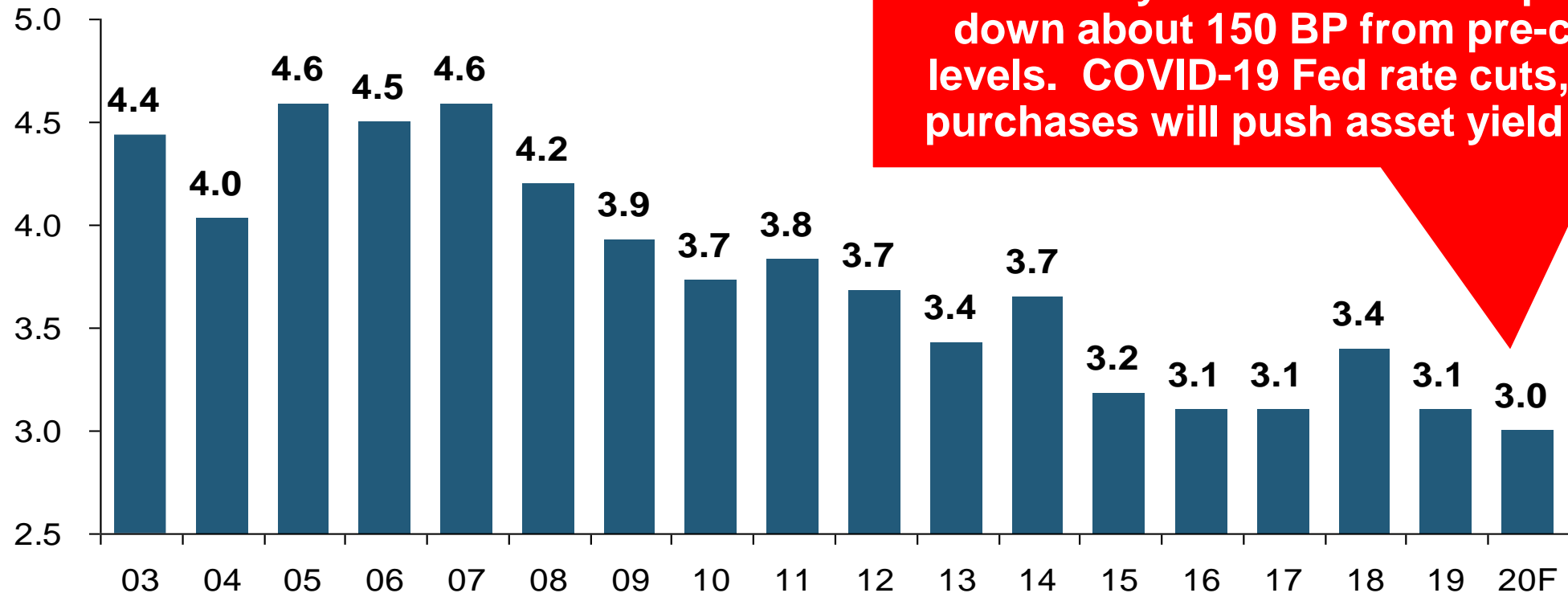
Due to persistently low interest rates, investment income remained below pre-crisis levels for a decade. Lower interest rates post-COVID will drive investment income down once again.

*2020 figure is annualized based on YTD Q3 actual of \$37.7B. 2018-19 figures are distorted by provisions of the TCJA of 2017. Increase reflects such items as dividends from foreign subsidiaries.

¹ Investment gains consist primarily of interest and stock dividends. Sources: ISO; University of South Carolina, Center for Risk and Uncertainty Management.

Net Investment Yield on Property/Casualty Insurance Invested Assets, 2007–2020F*

(Percent)

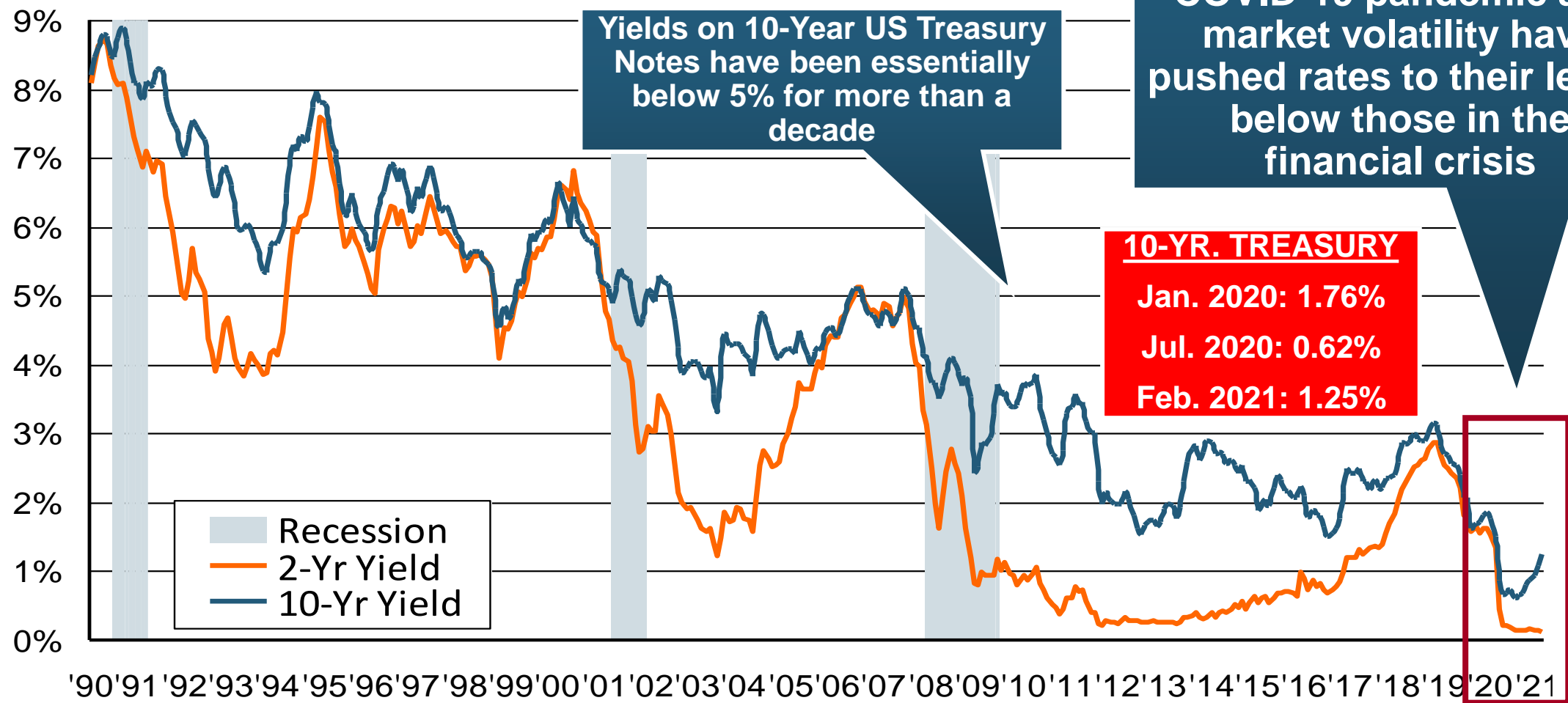


Investment yields remained depressed-- down about 150 BP from pre-crisis levels. COVID-19 Fed rate cuts, bond purchases will push asset yield down

The yield on invested assets remains low relative to pre-crisis yields. Fed rate increases beginning in late 2015 through 2018 halted the slide in yields, but rate cuts in 2019/2020 will preclude future gains

Average: 1960-2019 = 4.9%
Low: 2.8% (1961)
High: 8.2% (1984/85)

US Treasury Security Yields: A Long Downward Trend, 1990–2021*



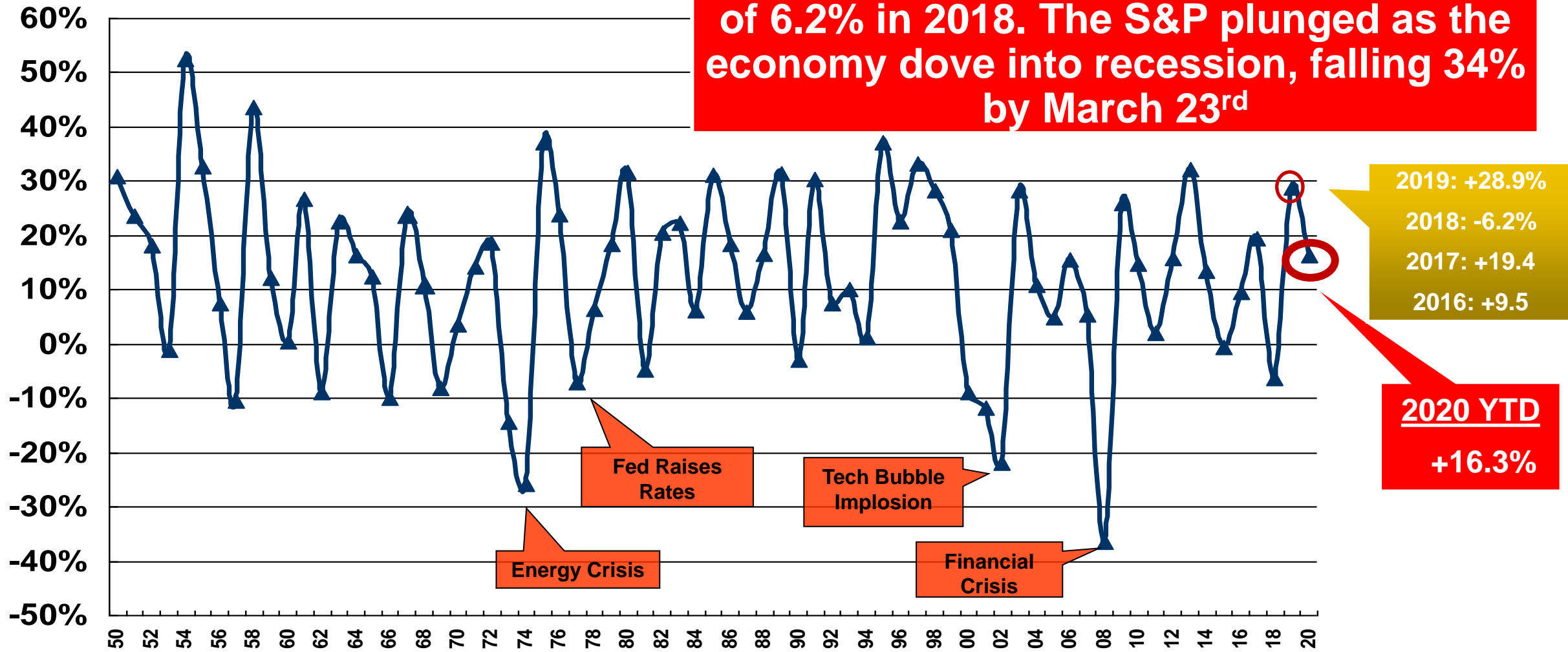
Since roughly 80% of P/C bond/cash investments are in 10-year or shorter durations, most P/C insurer portfolios will have low-yielding bonds for many years to come.

*Monthly, constant maturity, nominal rates, through Feb. 2021.
 Sources: Federal Reserve Bank at <http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h15/data.htm>. National Bureau of Economic Research (recession dates); Risk and Uncertainty Management Center, University of South Carolina.

S&P 500 Index Returns, 1950–2020*

The S&P 500 was up 28.9% in 2019, the best year since 2013, following a decline of 6.2% in 2018. The S&P plunged as the economy dove into recession, falling 34% by March 23rd

Annual Return



*Through Dec. 31, 2020.

THE ECONOMY

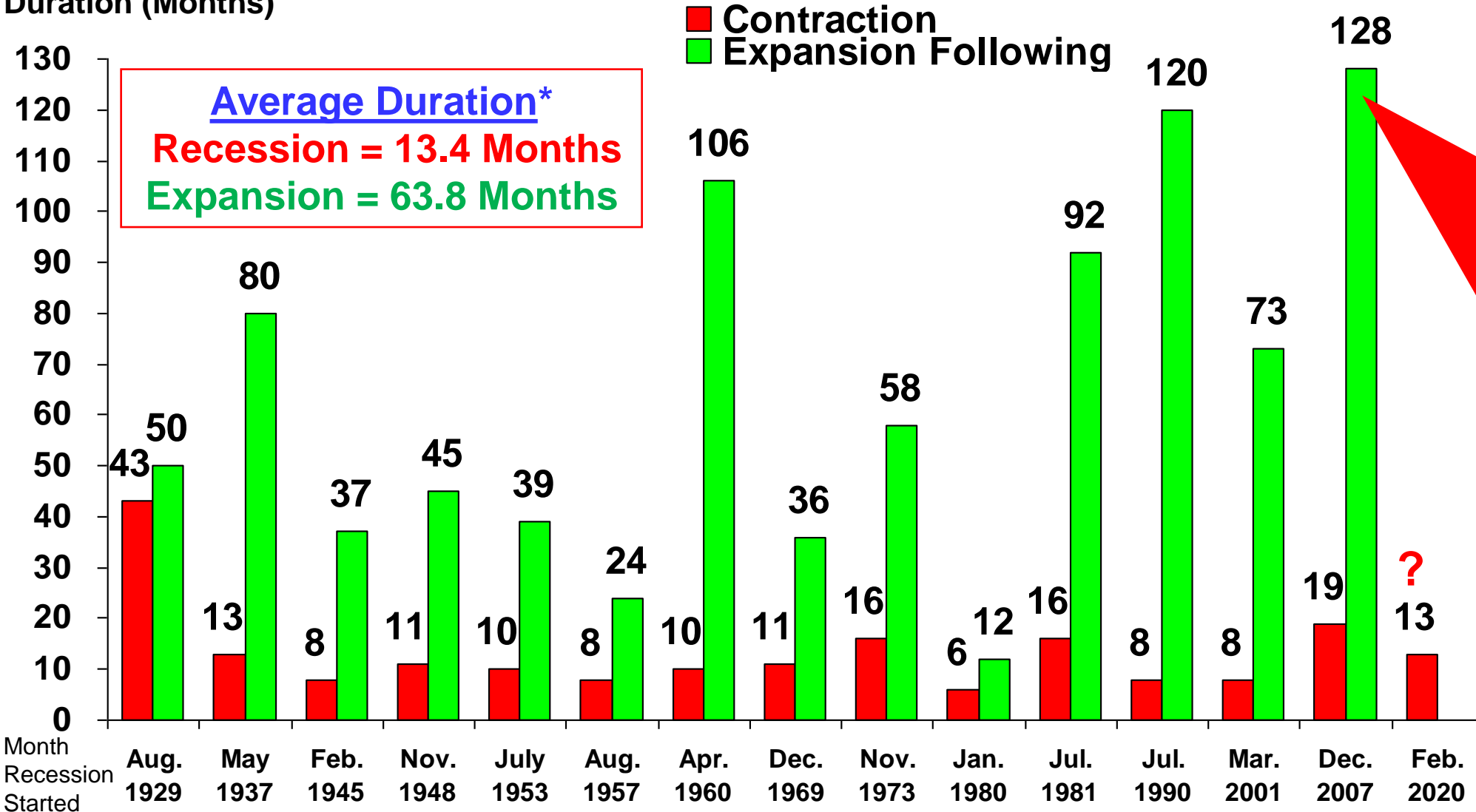
COVID-19 Pandemic Will Directly and Severely Impact Growth As Exposure Growth Rapidly Shrinks

The Strength of the Economy Has Always Influenced Growth in Insurers' Exposure Base Across Most Lines

The Links Between the Economy and the P/C Insurance Industry Are Strengthening

Length of US Business Cycles, 1929-Present*

Duration (Months)



Average Duration*
Recession = 13.4 Months
Expansion = 63.8 Months

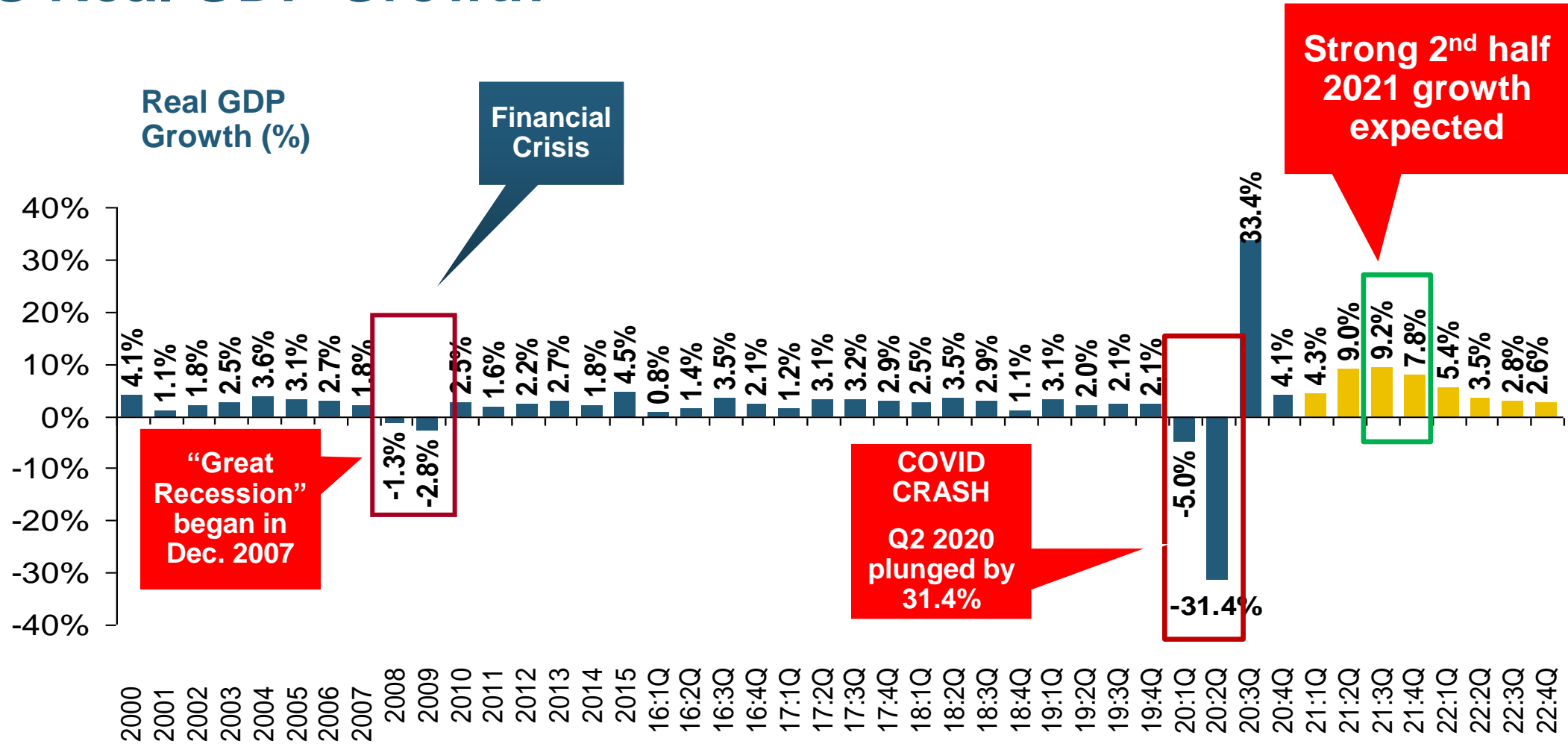
The most recent economic expansion ended in Feb. 2020 and was the longest in US history (began July 2009)

Will likely take 2+ years to recover lost growth

* Excludes current COVID-19 recession which began in Feb. 2020 but with an indeterminate end.

Sources: National Bureau of Economic Research; Risk and Uncertainty Management Center, University of South Carolina.

US Real GDP Growth*



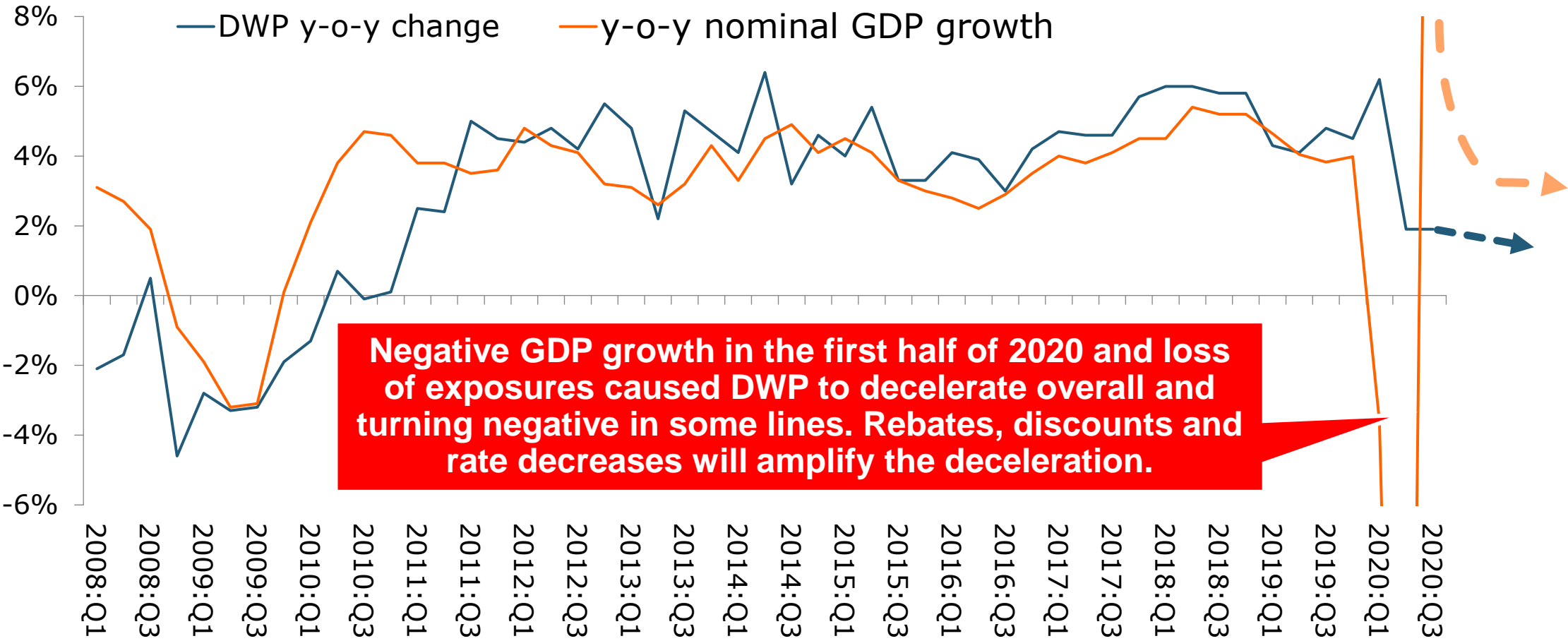
Demand for Insurance Will Increase Materially in H2 2021—Particularly in Economically Sensitive Commercially Lines Such as WC

* Estimates/Forecasts from Wells Fargo Securities.

Source: US Department of Commerce, Wells Fargo Securities 3/21; Center for Risk and Uncertainty Management, University of South Carolina.

The Economy Drives P/C Insurance Industry Premiums: 2006:Q1–2020:Q3*

Direct Premium Growth (All P/C Lines) vs. Nominal GDP: Quarterly Y-o-Y Pct. Change

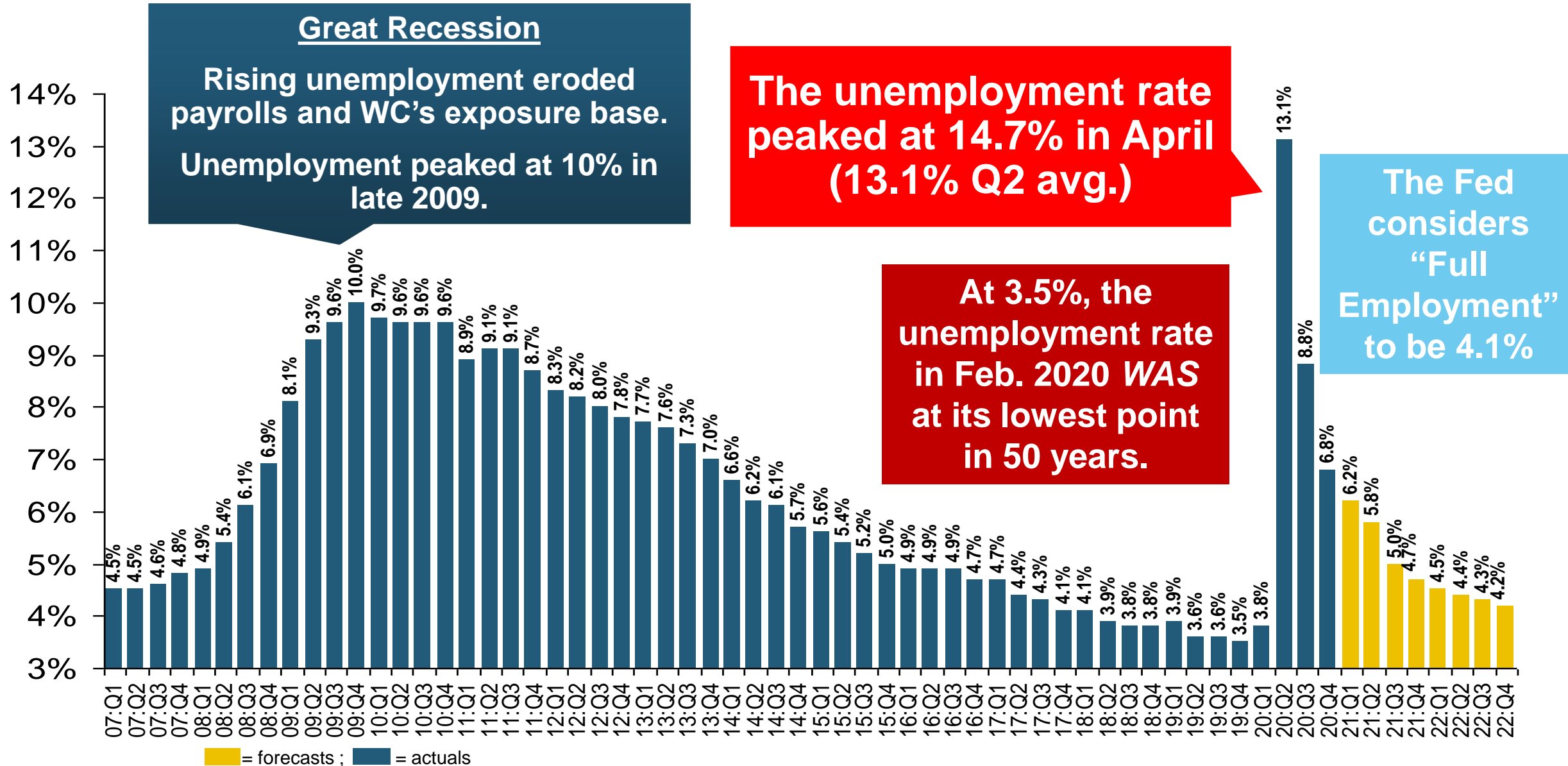


Negative GDP growth in the first half of 2020 and loss of exposures caused DWP to decelerate overall and turning negative in some lines. Rebates, discounts and rate decreases will amplify the deceleration.

Direct written premiums track nominal GDP fairly tightly over time, suggesting the P/C insurance industry’s growth prospects inextricably linked to economic performance.

Sources: SNL Financial; U.S. Commerce Dept., Bureau of Economic Analysis; ISO; I.I.I.; Risk and Uncertainty Management Center, University of South Carolina.

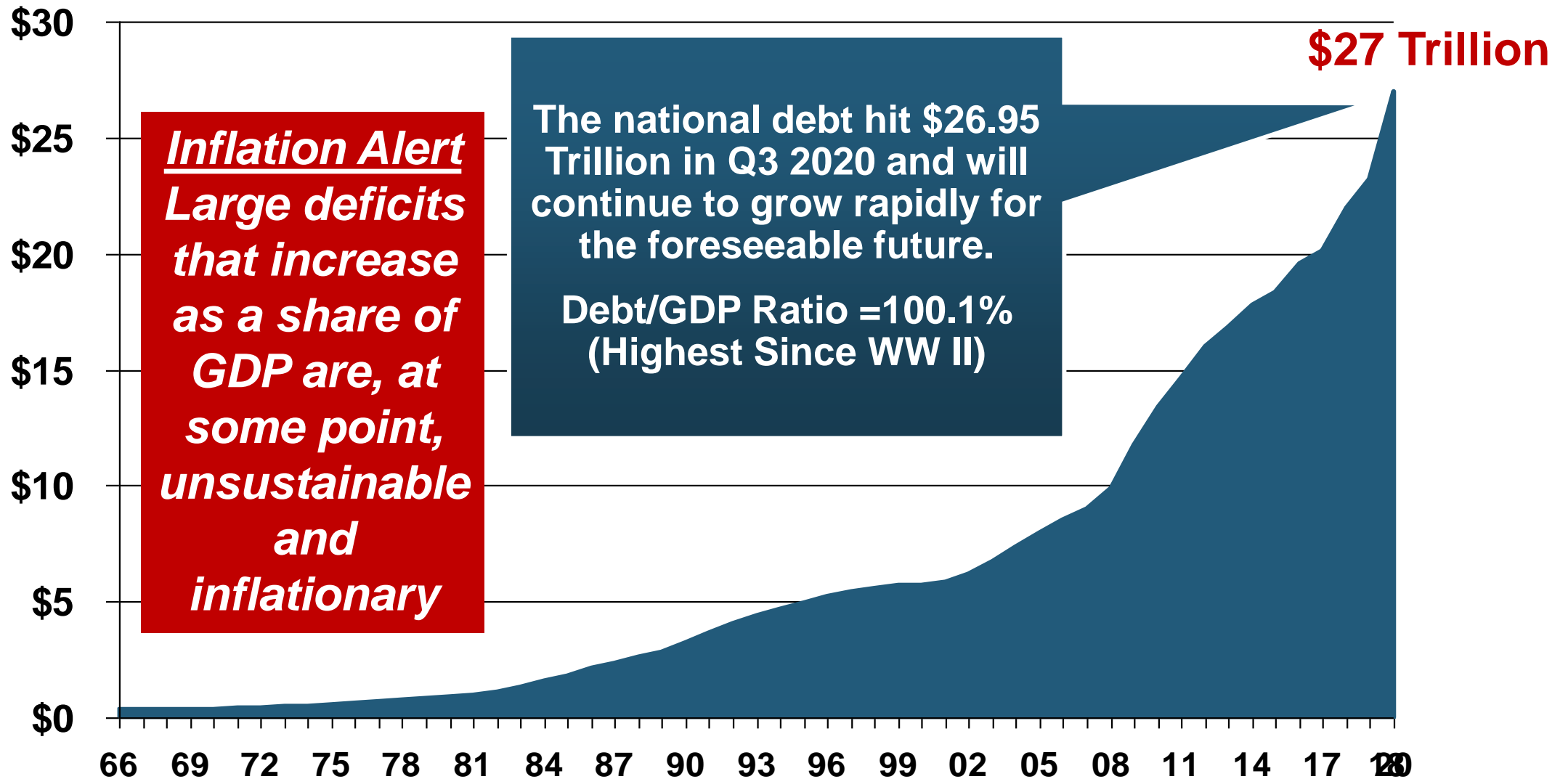
US Unemployment Rate Forecast: 2007:Q1–2022:Q4



Sources: US Bureau of Labor Statistics; Wells Fargo Securities (3/21 edition); Risk and Uncertainty Management Center, University of South Carolina.

U.S. National Debt, 1966 – 2020:Q3

(\$ Trillions)

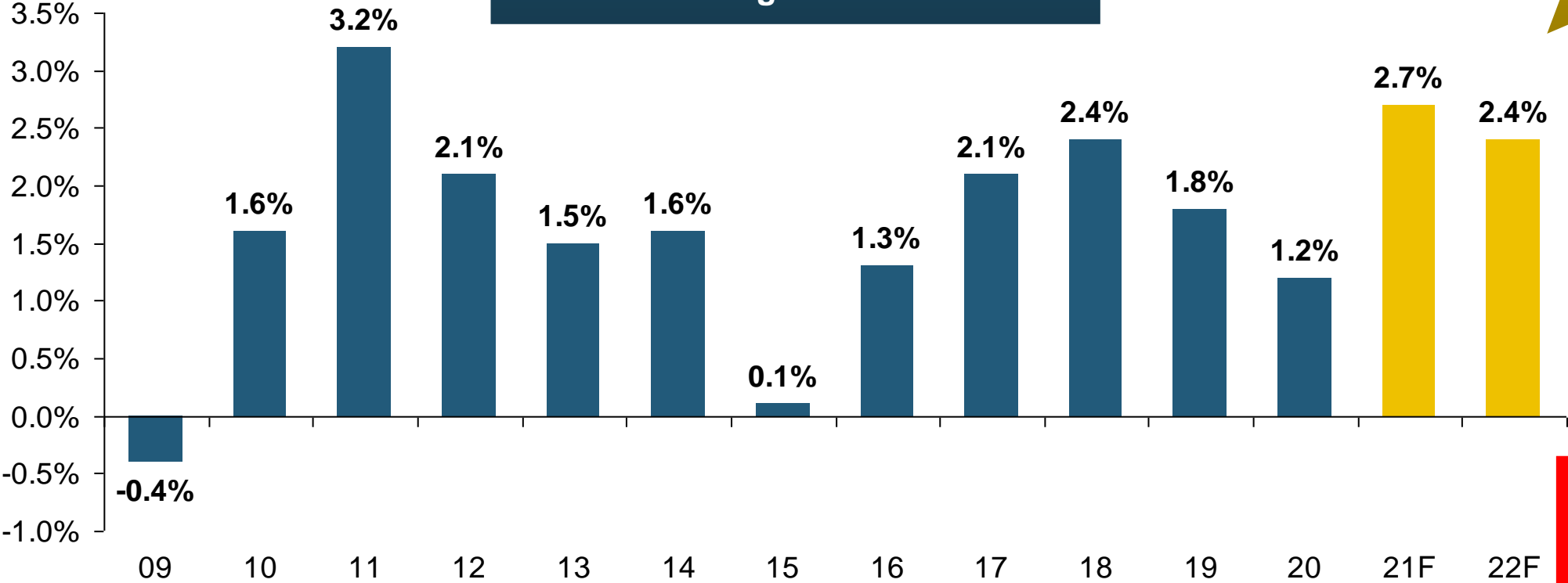


U.S. Inflation Rate: 2009-2022F*

There's a great deal of concern that trillions of dollars of stimulus plus the post-COVID recovery could cause the economy to overheat, resulting in inflation

Inflation is expected to accelerate sharply in 2021—though diminish thereafter—making the case for a Fed rate hike more remote (Fed is looking to keep long-run inflation rate ~2%)

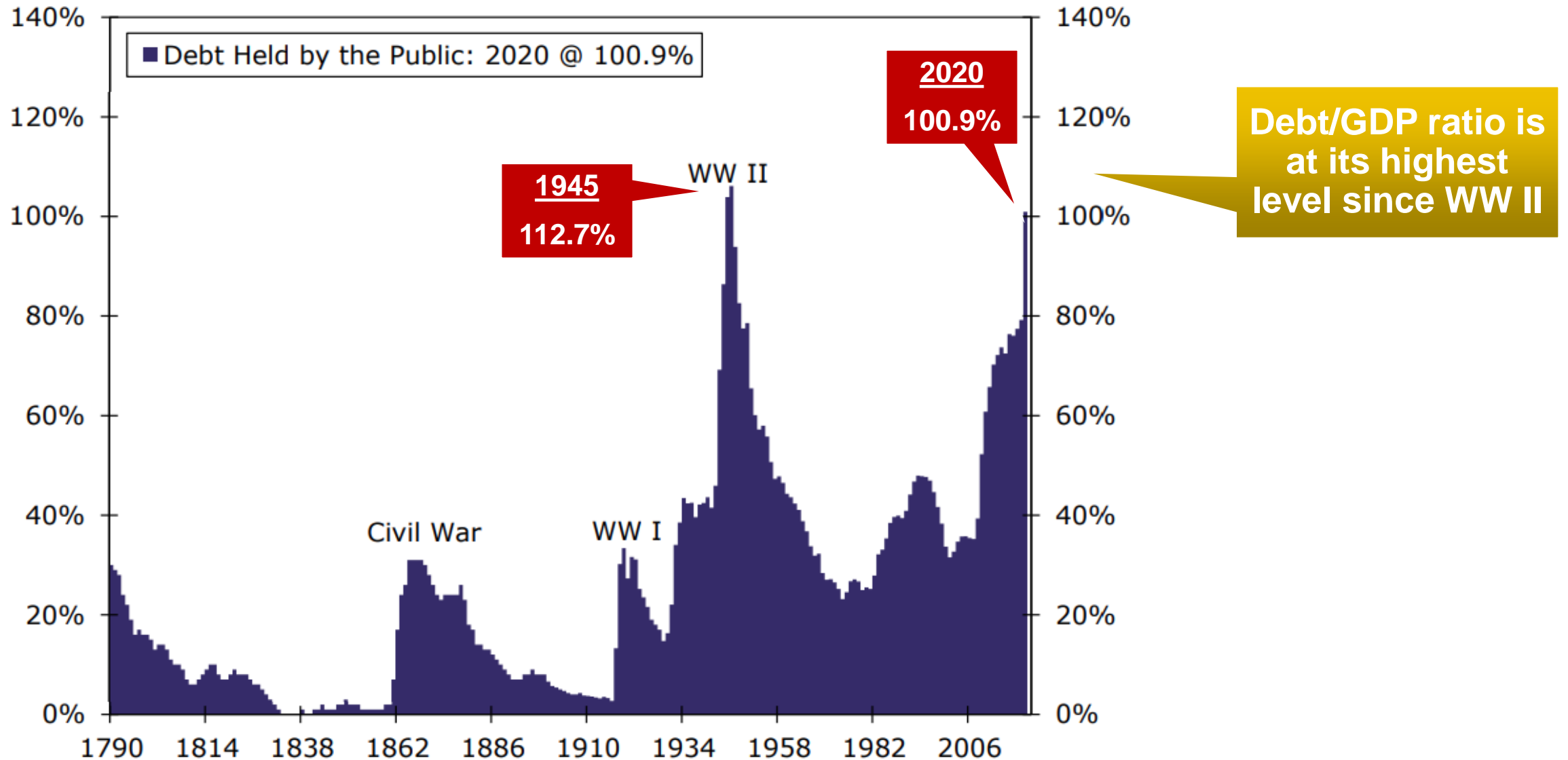
Percentage Change (%)



Insurer Concerns About Inflation
Rate Inadequacy
Reserve Inadequacy

*Annual change in Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U).
 Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; Wells Fargo Securities (3/21); USC Center for Risk and Uncertainty Management.

Debt Held by the Public as a Percent of GDP: 1790 – 2020

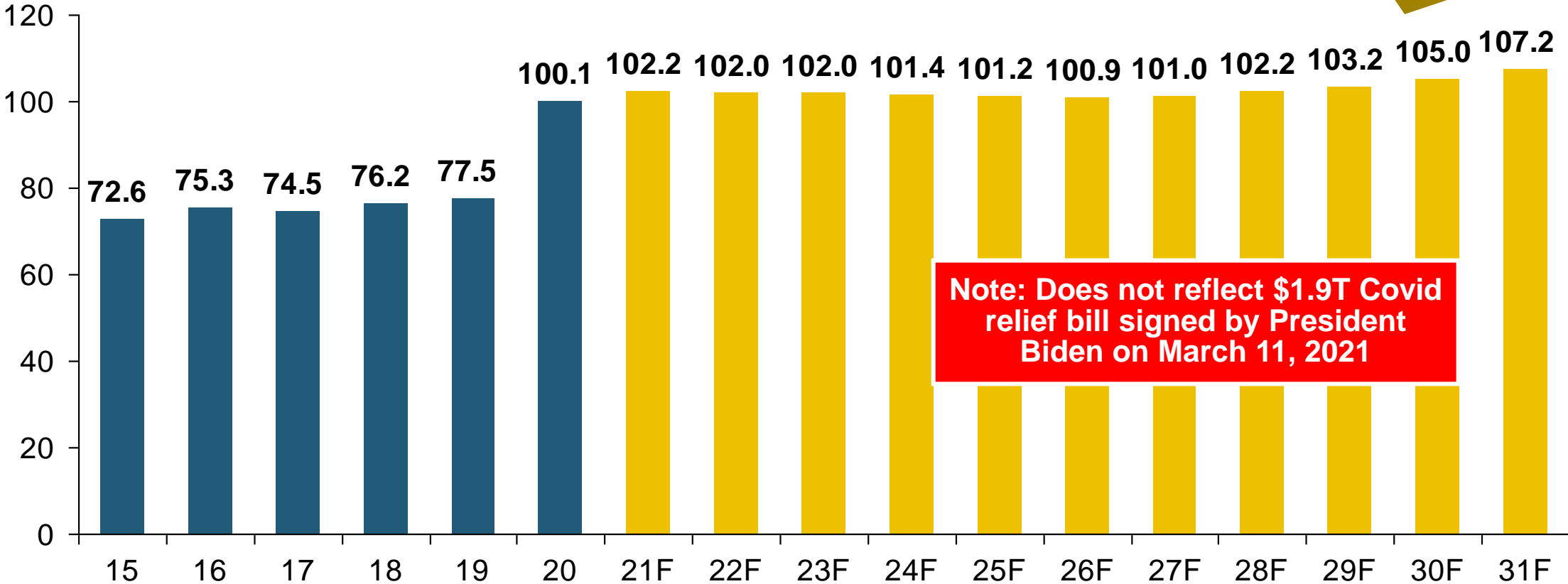


Source: Congressional Budget Office; Wells Fargo Securities (3/21); Risk and Uncertainty Management Center, University of South Carolina.

Debt Held by the Public as a Percentage of GDP: 2015-2031F*

US Debt-to-GDP ratio—already at their highest level since WW II—will remain high and even grow due to increasing entitlement obligations (Social Security, Medicare, etc.)

(Debt-to-GDP %)



Note: Does not reflect \$1.9T Covid relief bill signed by President Biden on March 11, 2021

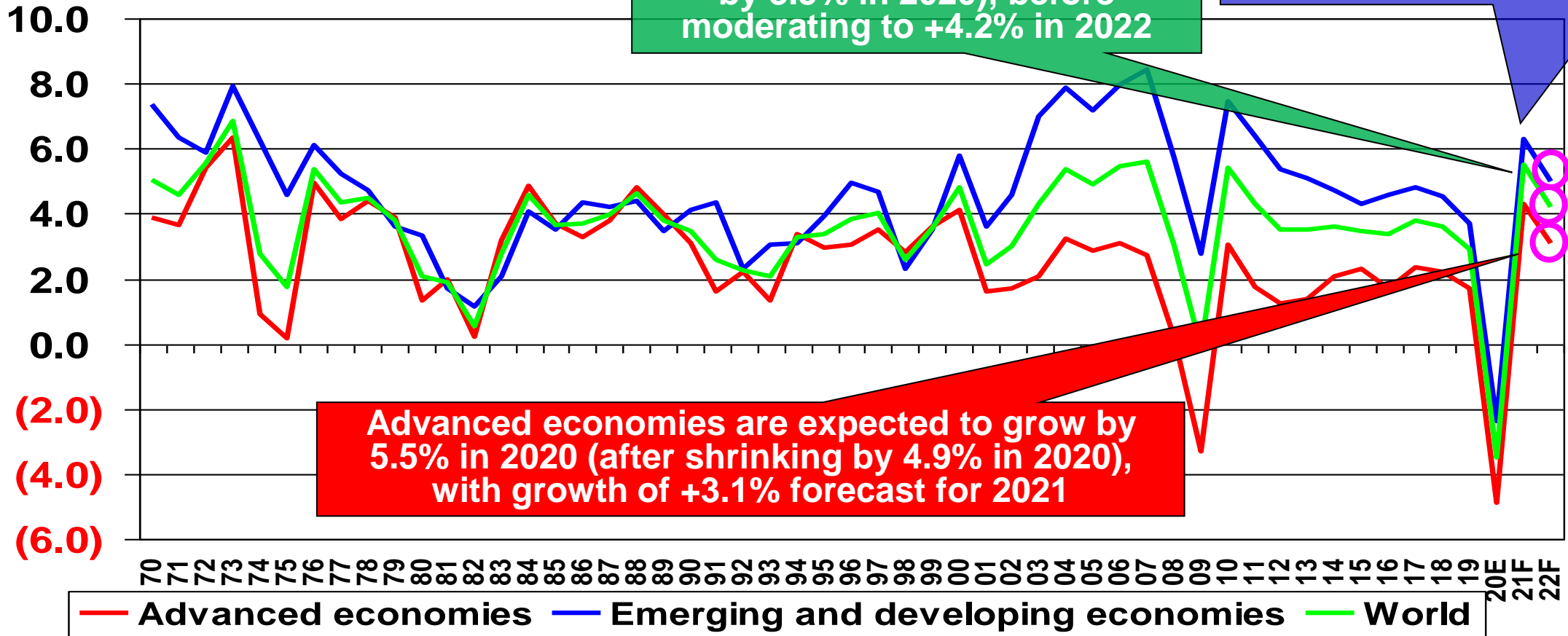
Source: Congressional Budget Office (Feb. 2021); USC Center for Risk and Uncertainty Management.

Global Economic Outlook

**Geopolitical Instability, Trade Disputes and
Fragile Supply Chains Will Present
Additional Challenges**

GDP Growth: Advanced & Emerging Economies vs. World, 1970-2022F

GDP Growth (%)



Global GDP is forecast to surge by 5.5% in 2021 (after shrinking by 3.5% in 2020), before moderating to +4.2% in 2022

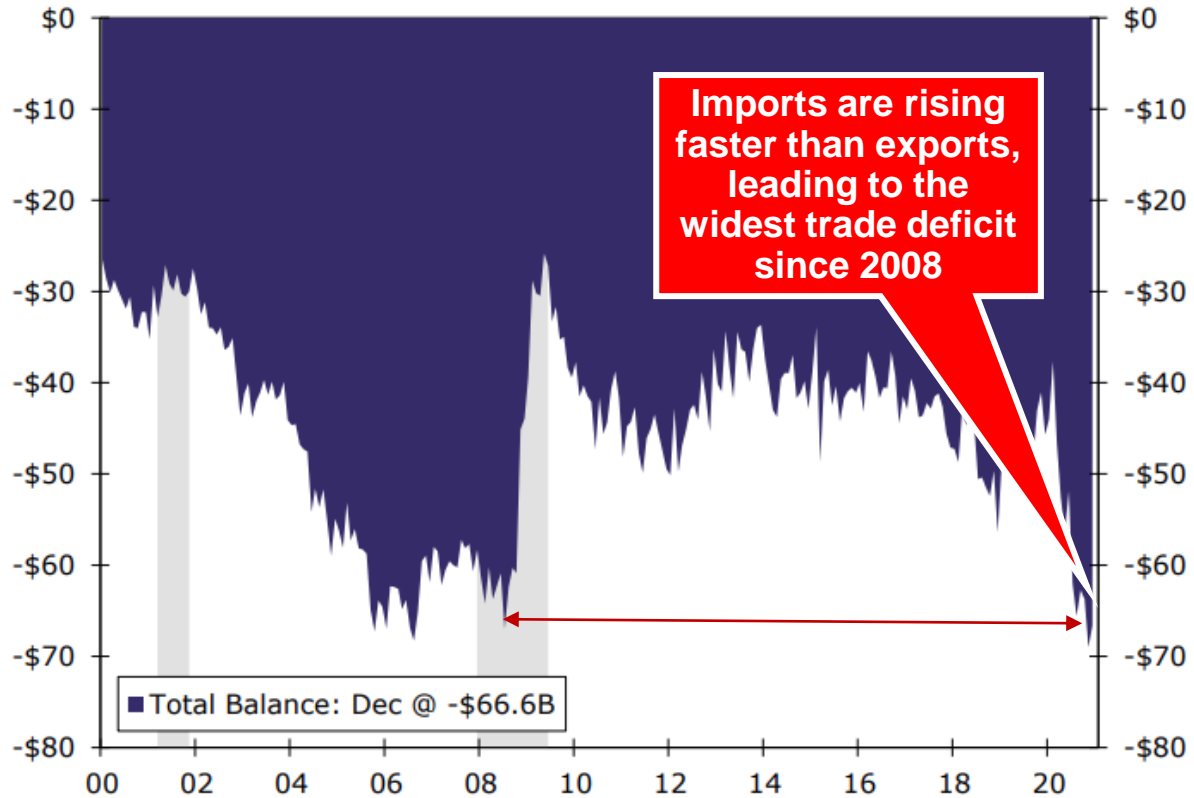
Emerging economies (led by China and India) are expected to grow by 6.3% in 2021 (after falling 2.4% in 2020) decelerating to +5.0% in 2022

Advanced economies are expected to grow by 5.5% in 2020 (after shrinking by 4.9% in 2020), with growth of +3.1% forecast for 2021

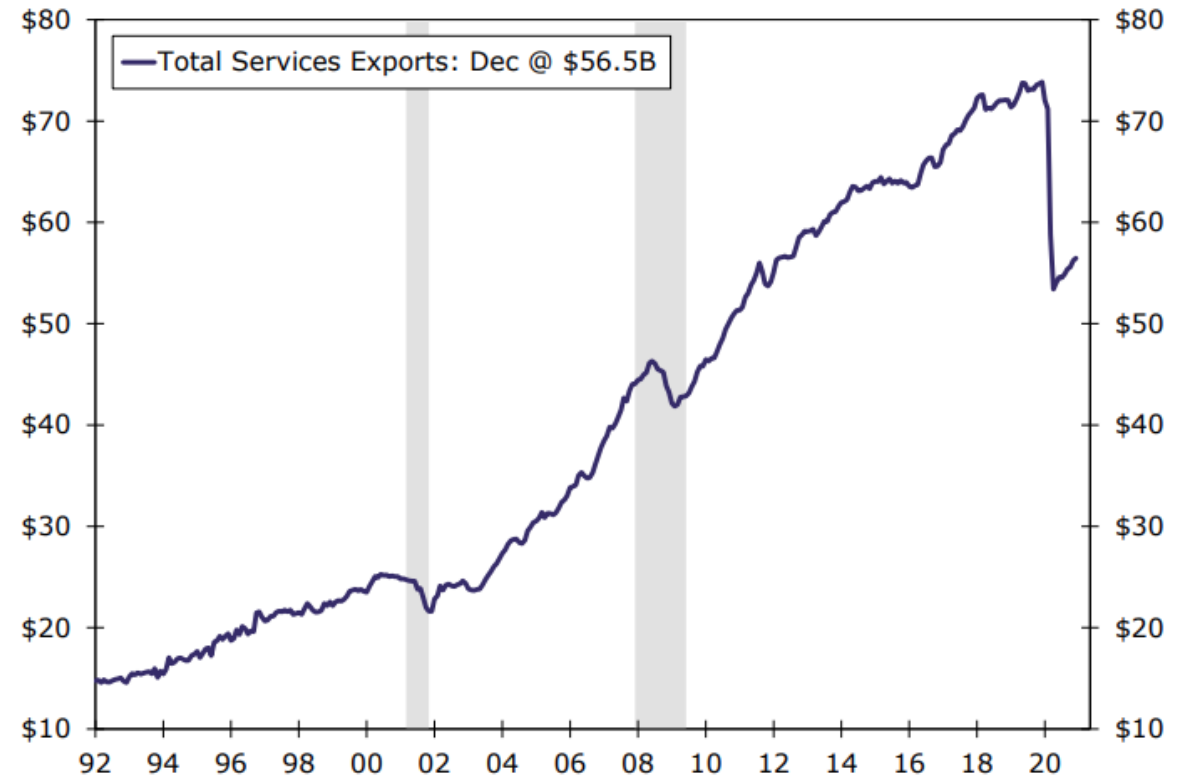
Source: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook*, Jan. 2021; Univ. of South Carolina, Risk and Uncertainty Management Center.

Surging Trade Deficit as Trade Flows Begin Slow Recovery

Trade Balance in Goods & Services



US Exports

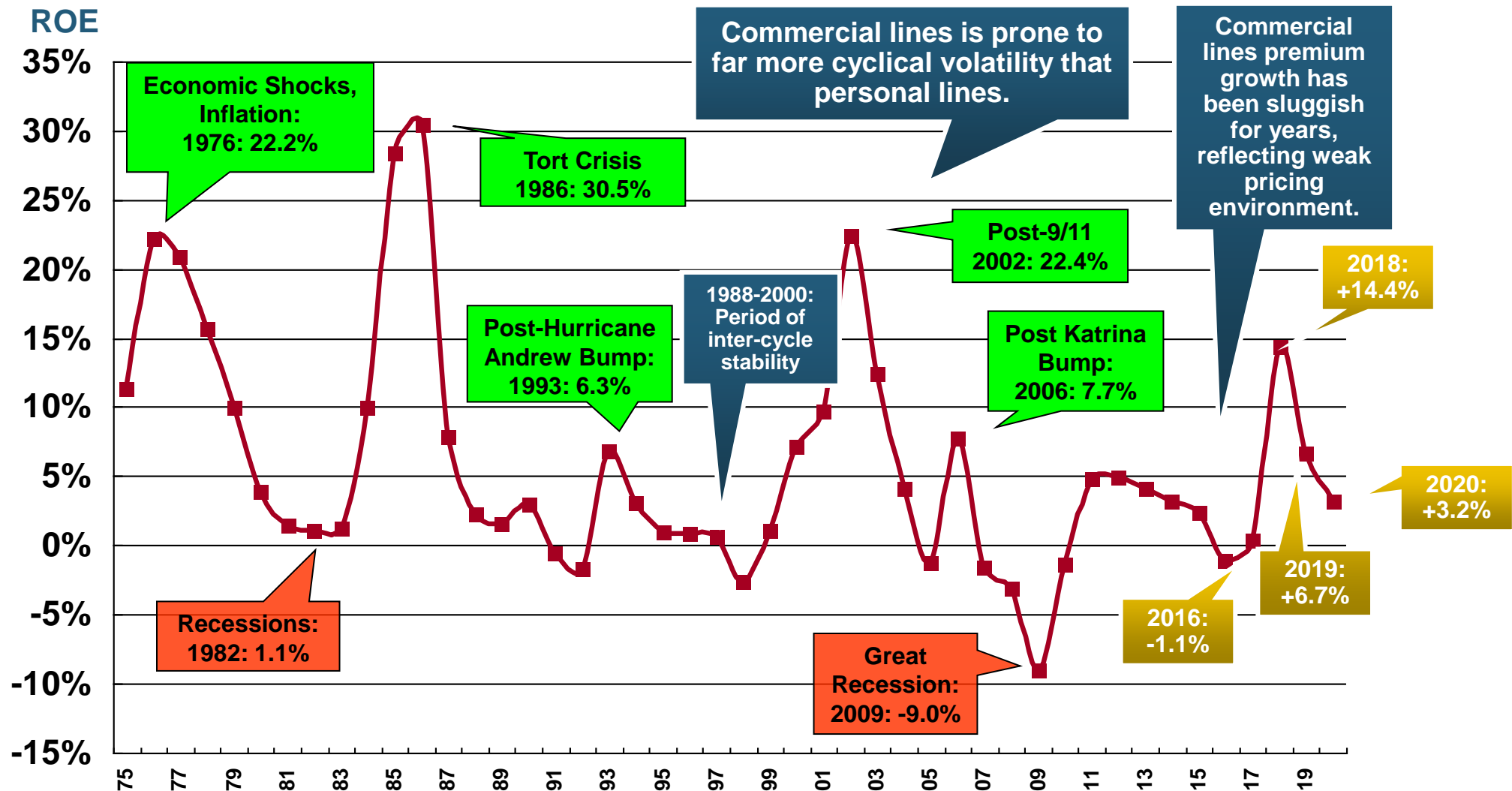


Imports are booming while exports are lagging resulting in a massive expansion of the US trade deficit. US multi-nationals are hurt by relatively weak recoveries with many major trading partners as well as still-simmering trade disputes

Commercial Lines Growth, Underwriting Performance & Pricing Cyclicalities

Pricing Pressures Are Intensifying

Commercial Lines NPW Premium Growth: 1975 – 2020E

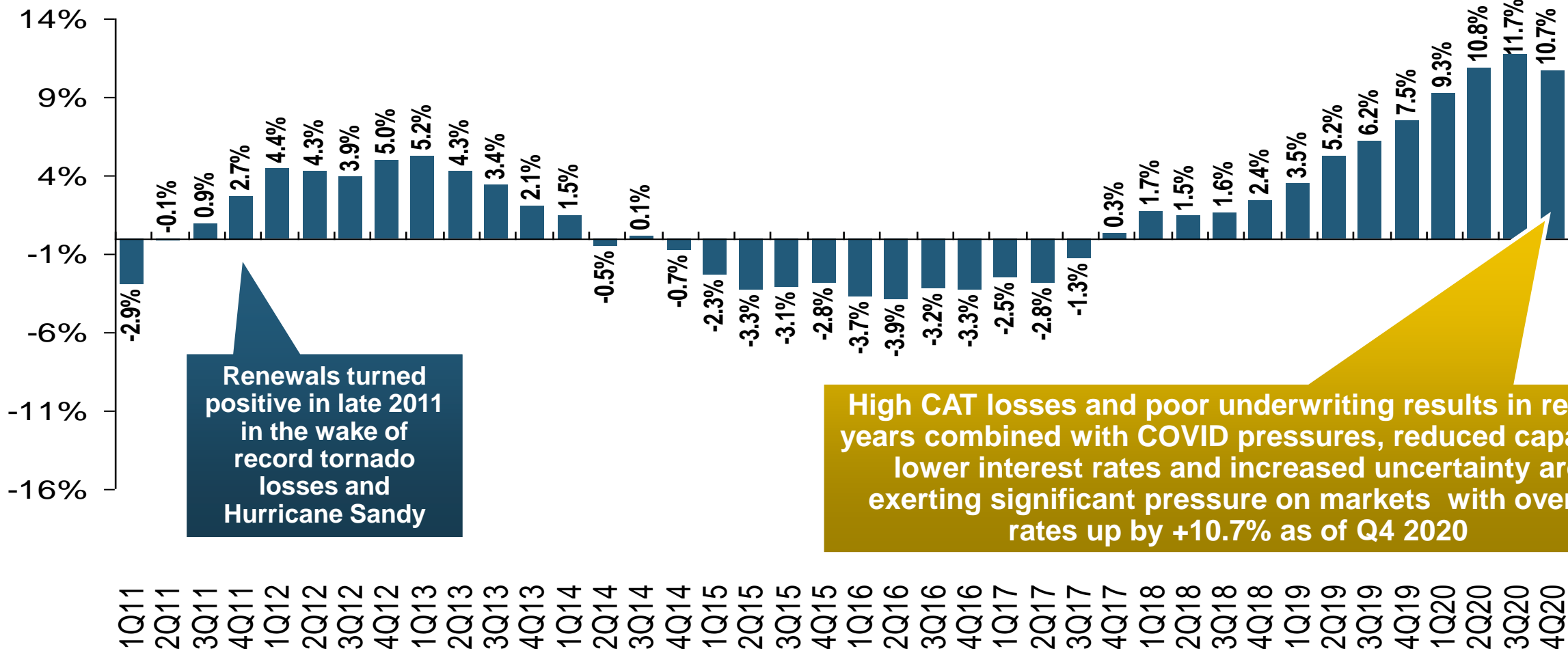


Note: Data include state funds beginning in 1998.

Source: A.M. Best; Insurance Information Institute; Univ. of South Carolina Center for Risk and Uncertainty Management, ISO.

CIAB: Average Commercial Rate Change, All Lines, 2011:Q1–2020:Q4*

(Percent)



Largest increases since 2003 for some accounts

Renewals turned positive in late 2011 in the wake of record tornado losses and Hurricane Sandy

High CAT losses and poor underwriting results in recent years combined with COVID pressures, reduced capacity, lower interest rates and increased uncertainty are exerting significant pressure on markets with overall rates up by +10.7% as of Q4 2020

*Latest available.

Note: CIAB data cited here are based on a survey. Rate changes earned by individual insurers can and do vary, potentially substantially.

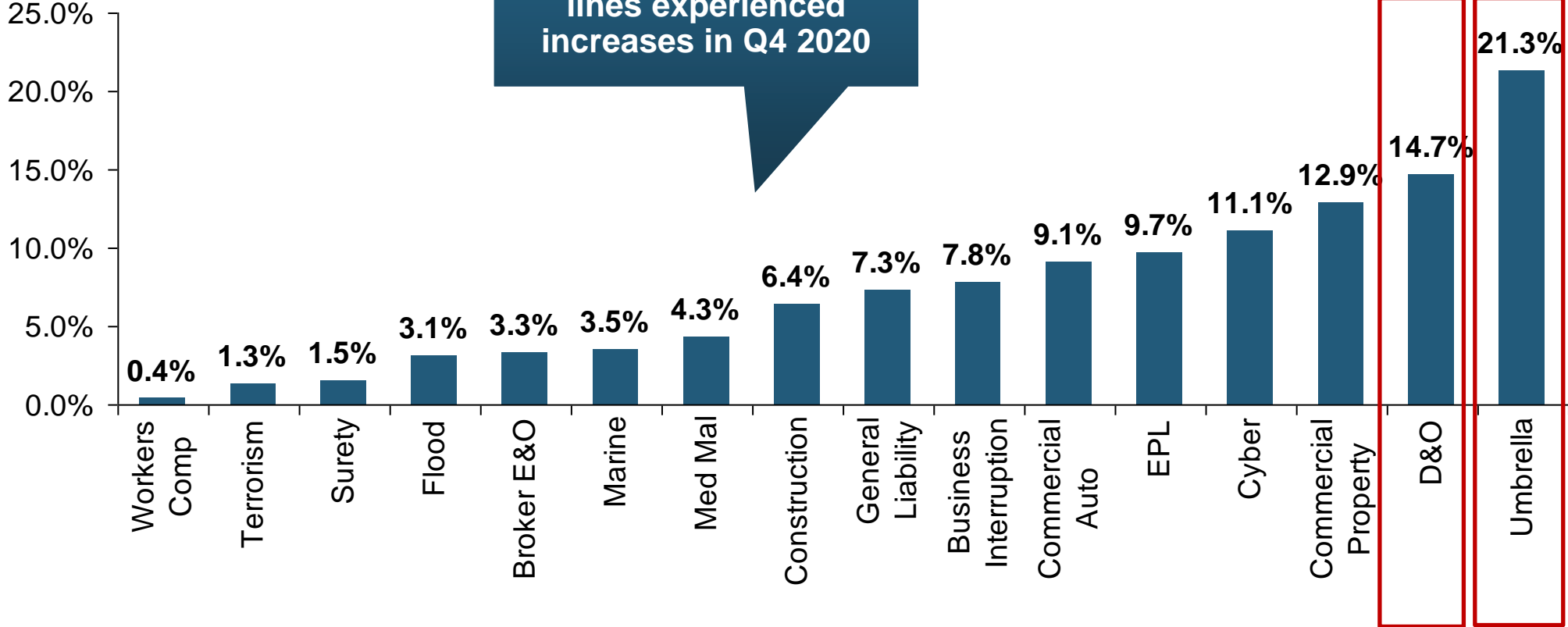
Source: Council of Insurance Agents & Brokers; Center for Risk and Uncertainty Management, Univ. of South Carolina.

Change in Commercial Rate Renewals, by Line: 2020:Q4

Umbrella now leads all major commercial lines in terms of rate gains, exceeding D&O and CP

Percentage Change (%)

All major commercial lines experienced increases in Q4 2020



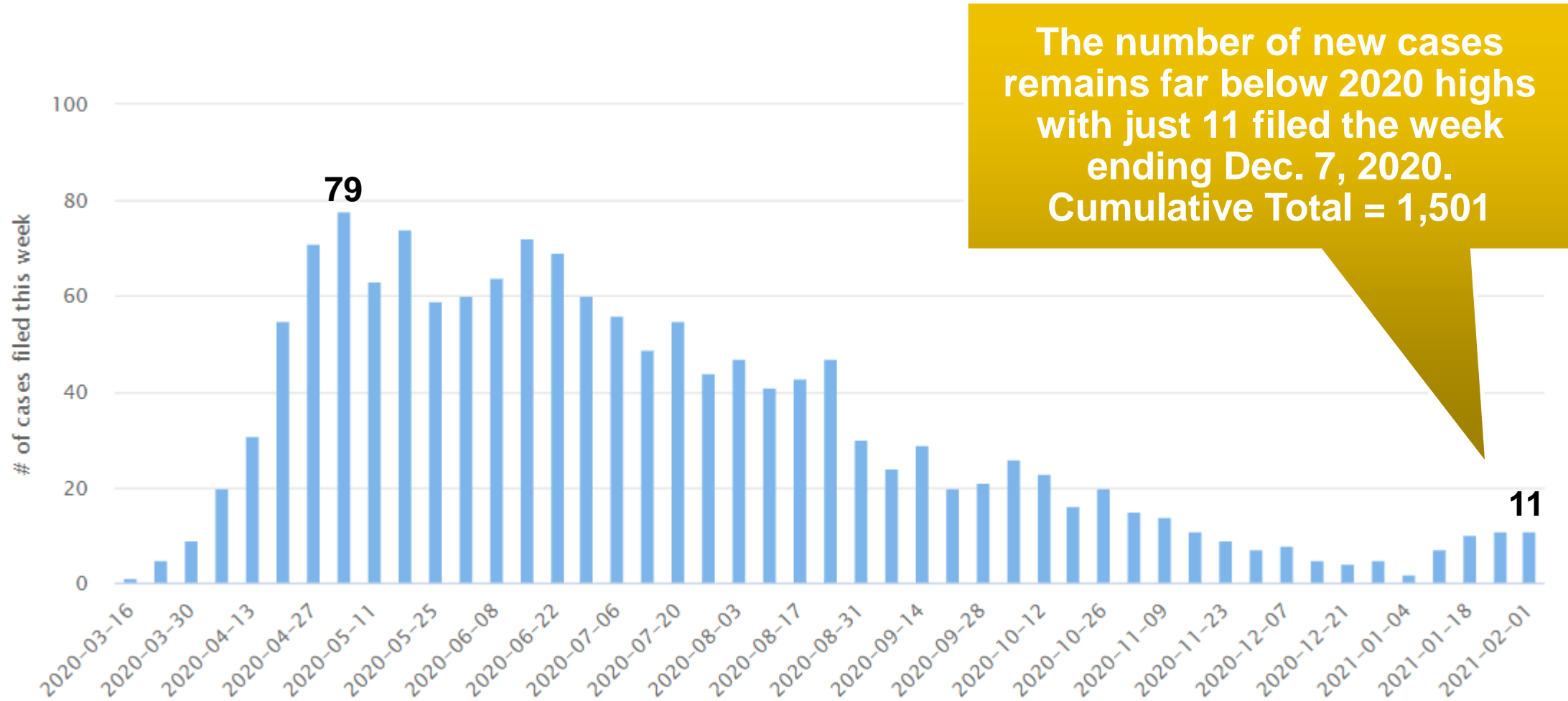
Note: CIAB data cited here are based on a survey. Rate changes earned by individual insurers can and do vary, potentially substantially.

Source: Council of Insurance Agents and Brokers; USC Center for Risk and Uncertainty Management.

COVID-19 Litigation Trends

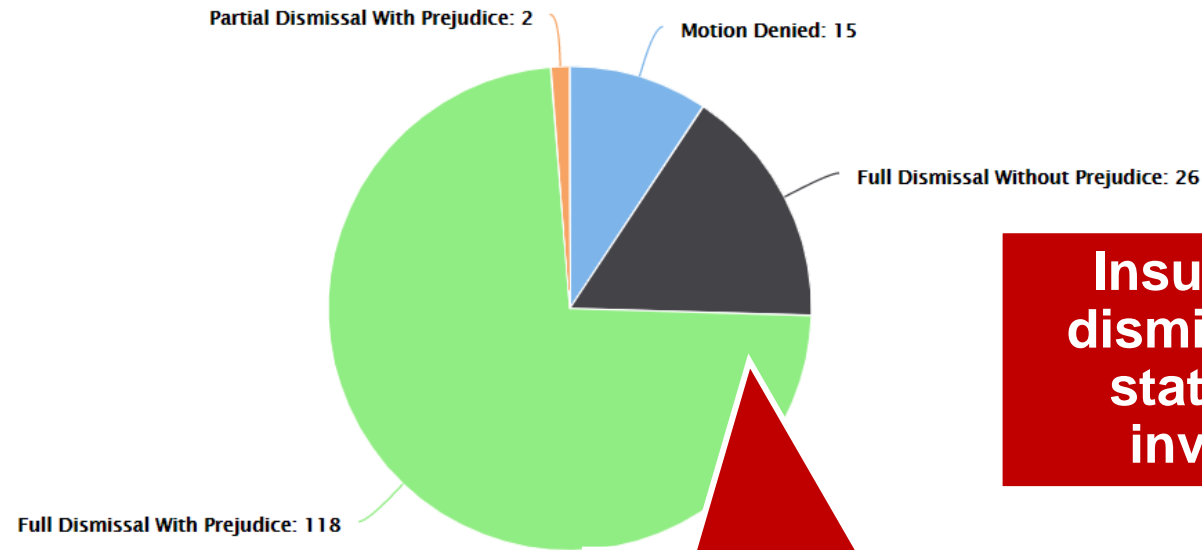
Court Decisions Have Largely Favored Insurers, but Concerns Remain

Weekly Number of COVID-Related Lawsuits Filed: (Weeks Ending Mar. 16, 2020 to Feb. 1, 2021) [Latest Available]



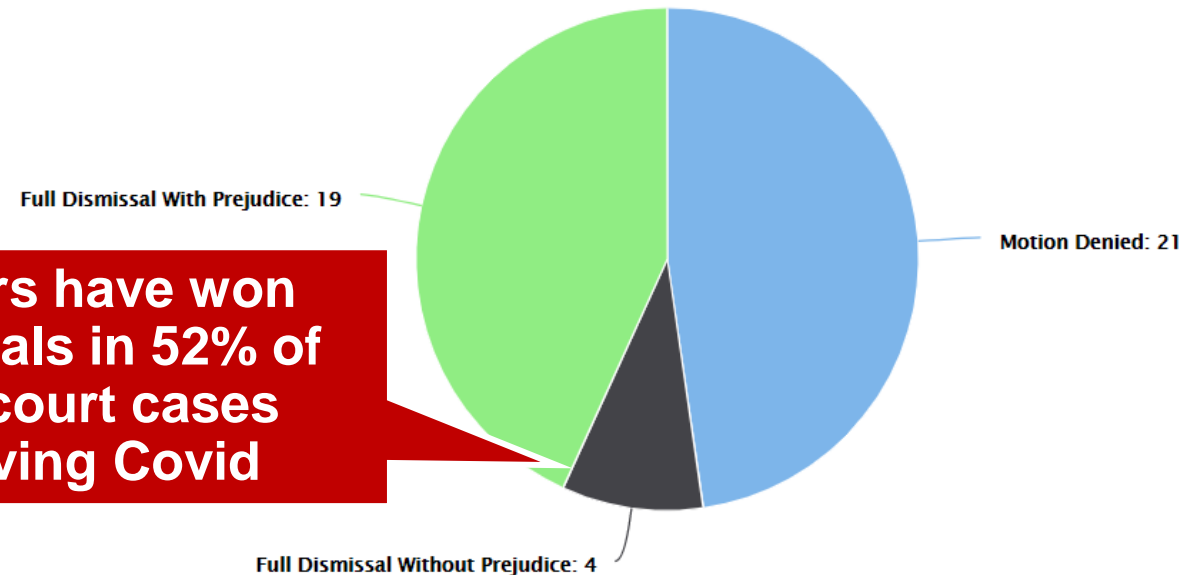
COVID Litigation: Merits Rulings on Motions to Dismiss: Federal vs. State Courts *(Total through Feb. 1, 2021) [Latest Available]*

Federal Courts



Insurers have won dismissals in 91% of federal court cases involving Covid

State Courts



Insurers have won dismissals in 52% of state court cases involving Covid

SUMMARY

- **The P/C Insurance Industry Remains Strong, Stable, Sound and Secure**
- **Worst-Case Scenarios Have, So Far, Been Averted**
- **An Anticipated Acceleration in the Economic Recovery in the Second Half of 2021 Should Help Restore Most P/C Exposures to Pre-Pandemic Levels by early-2022 or sooner**
- **Asset Price Volatility Will Persist and Low Interest Rates Will Pressure Investment Earnings for Years**
- **COVID-19 Exposures Are Manageable with Headline Risk on BI and WC Issues; Overall tort environment remains challenging**

QUESTIONS?



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and your attention!*

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