

Workers Compensation Industry Reserve Analysis

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Overview of NCCI Analysis

- Computations based on NAIC Annual Statement Schedule P Part 1D Accident Year data evaluated 12/31/2006
- Data used is private carrier* workers compensation net combined indemnity and medical reported losses and LAE
- Loss development factors are analyzed and selected for paid loss & LAE, paid+case loss & LAE, and incurred loss & LAE
- Analyze and select ultimate incurred loss and LAE ratios
- Redundancy/Deficiency = Reported NCCI Selected Ultimate



Challenges in Estimating Industry Reserves

- Reserve adequacy estimate for "AY 1996 & prior" period
- The impact of reinsurance usage on reserve estimates



Improvements and Additions

- Estimated reserve adequacy of "AY 1996 & prior" period
- Made appropriate adjustments to link ratios to reflect reinsurance usage



Summary of Changes in NCCI AY Loss & LAE Ratio Selections

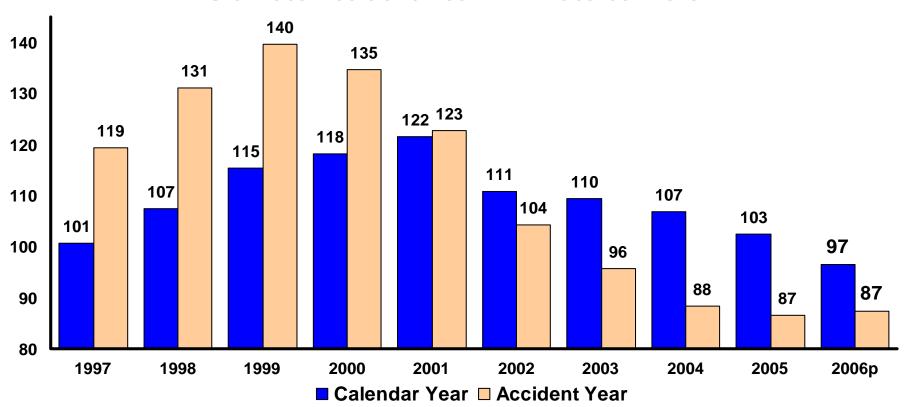
Accident Year	@2005 Loss&LAE Ratio Selections	@2006 Loss&LAE Ratio Selections	Change
1997	88.5%	88.0%	-0.5%
1998	98.5%	99.0%	0.5%
1999	106.0%	106.0%	0.0%
2000	104.0%	103.5%	-0.5%
2001	94.0%	93.0%	-1.0%
2002	79.0%	78.0%	-1.0%
2003	72.0%	72.0%	0.0%
2004	67.0%	65.0%	-2.0%
2005	67.0%	63.0%	-4.0%
2006	n/a	63.0%	n/a

@2005 and @2006 reserve selections include Maine and Minnesota state funds



Accident Year Combined Ratio Another Underwriting Profit in 2006

Workers Compensation Calendar Year vs. Ultimate Accident Year – Private Carriers



p Preliminary

Percent

Accident Year data is evaluated as of 12/31/2006 and developed to ultimate

Source: Calendar Years 1997-2005, A.M. Best Aggregates & Averages;

Calendar Year 2006p and Accident Years 1997-2006p, NCCI analysis based on Annual Statement data

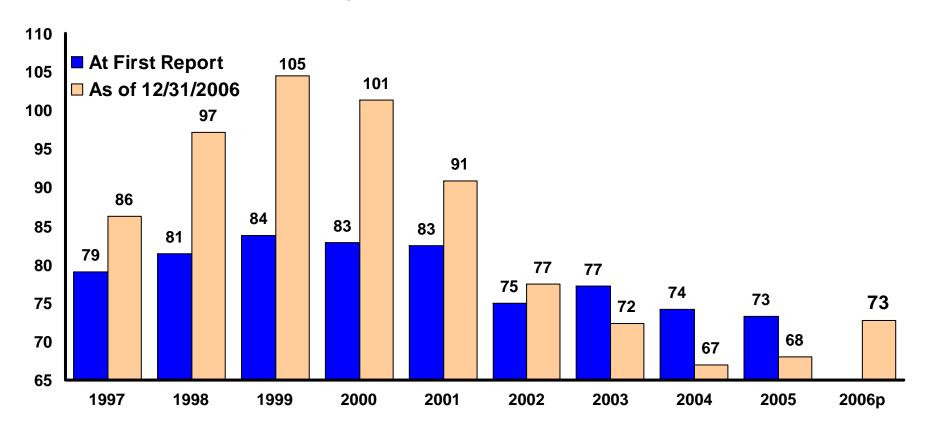
Includes dividends to policyholders



Workers Compensation Accident Year Loss & LAE Ratios

Percent

As Reported—Private Carriers



Accident Year

p Preliminary

Reported Loss and LAE ratios from Schedule P

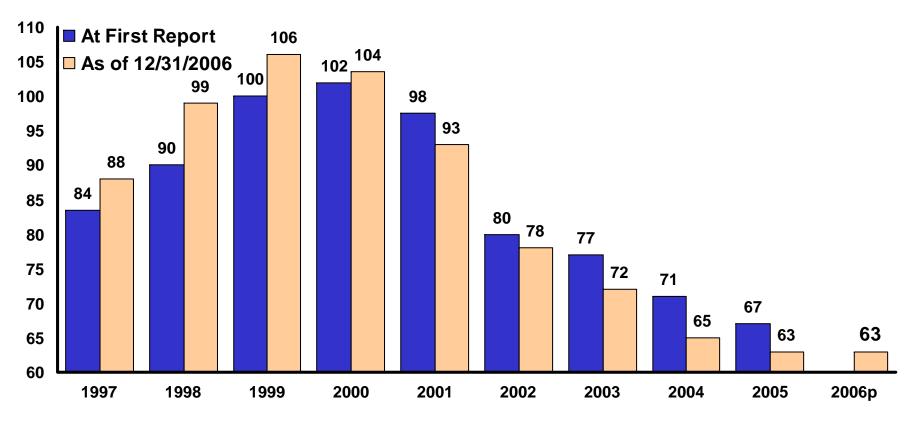
Source: 1997-2006p, NAIC Annual Statement data as reported



Workers Compensation Accident Year Loss & LAE Ratios

NCCI Selections—Private Carriers

Percent



Accident Year

p Preliminary Selected Loss and LAE ratios Source: NCCI Reserve Analysis



Reserve Strengthening by Accident Year

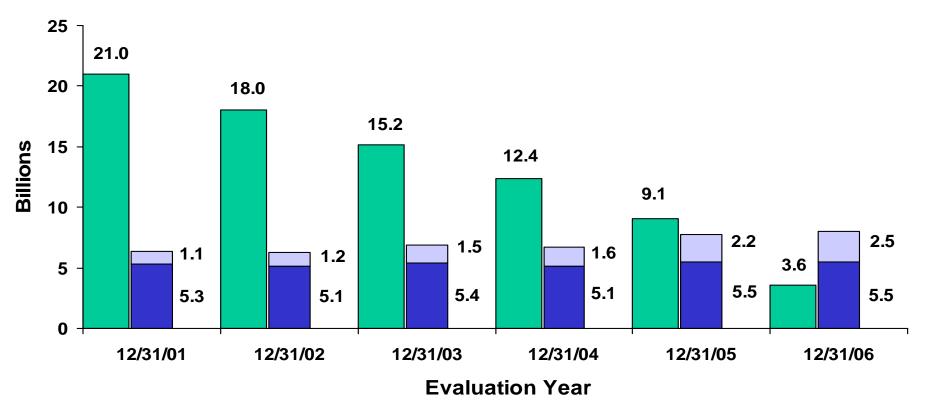
WC Loss & LAE Private Carriers* @12/31/2006

	Total Reserve	
Accident Year	Strengthening (billions)	
Prior	1.2	
1997	0.1	
1998	0.2	
1999	0.2	
2000	0.3	
2001	0.4	
2002	0.2	
2003	0.1	
2004	-0.8	
2005	-1.9.	
2006	N/A	
Total	0.0	



Comparison of the Deficiency at Different Evaluation Dates

WC Loss & LAE Reserves – Private Carriers*



■ Tabular Reserve Discount □ Non-Tabular Reserve Discount ■ Deficiency

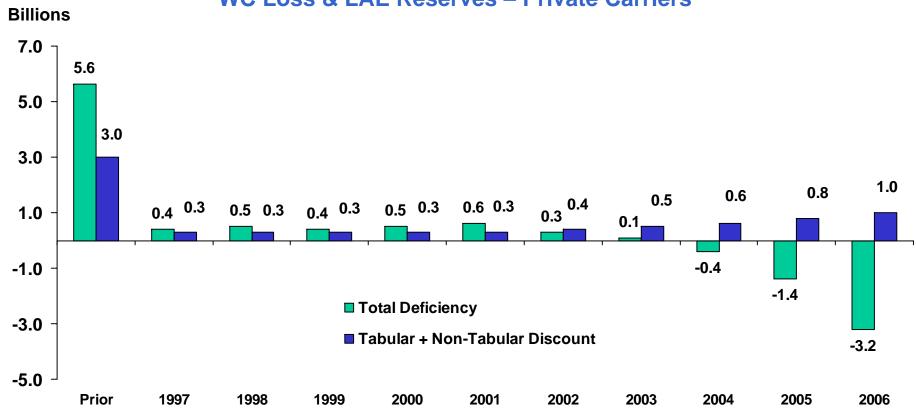
Figures are based on the respective Annual Statement data for each evaluation date and NCCI latest selections



^{*@12/04} through @12/06 include Maine and Minnesota state funds Considers all reserve discounts as deficient

Reserve Deficiency and Reserve Discount by Accident Year as of 12/31/2006

WC Loss & LAE Reserves – Private Carriers*



Deficiency considers all reserve discounts as deficient *Include Maine and Minnesota state funds

Accident Year



Prior Period Reserve Adequacy Overview

- In previous analyses, "prior period" reserve deficiency was equal to the tabular discount
- Similar to last year, prior period adequacy was estimated using open claim counts multiplied by average outstanding (o/s) reserve
- Source of claim count distribution is NCCI Financial Call data @2006, by accident year for NCCI states



Prior Period Reserve Adequacy Method

- Determine distribution of open claims for 10th-20th reports from @06 Financial Call data (preliminary)
- Allocate Schedule P prior period open claims to AY, corresponding to 10th-20th reports
- Estimate average o/s reserve using Schedule P data case and bulk reserves for 7th-10th reports



Prior Period Reserve Adequacy Method

- Estimate average outstanding reserve for each year for 11th-20th reports by trending average o/s for 7th-10th report
- Trend options used: 2%, 3%, and 4% annual trend, based on trend in average o/s between 7th-10th reports (also used 0% trend as lower bound)
- Methods used for average o/s for claims > 20th report:
 - Assume open claims > 20th report have same average o/s as trended 15th report
 - Assume open claims > 20th report have same average o/s as trended 20th report



Prior Period Reserve Adequacy Method

- Multiply average outstanding reserve by outstanding claim counts for each AY to get total outstanding reserve
- Sum each AY total outstanding reserve for prior period to get "additional prior period reserve excluding tabular discounts"
- Subtract carried prior period reserve excluding tabular discounts
- Selected \$2.6B additional inadequacy, same as last year although the trend selection increased from 2% to 3%



Prior Period Reserve Adequacy Results of Alternative Methods

Method ¹	Trend	Additional AY 1996 & Prior Period Reserve Deficiency ²
Avg 11-20	0%	0.0B
Age 15	2%	0.9B
Age 15	3%	2.6B
Avg 11-20	4%	2.9B
Age 20	4%	6.7B



¹Method for estimating the average o/s for all claims older than 20 years

²Excludes Tabular Discounts

Prior Period Reserve Adequacy Method

NCCI Estimated Additional Prior Period Deficiency (2.6B)

plus

Prior Period Reserve Discounts

(3.0B)

equals

AY 1996 & Prior Period Deficiency

(5.6B)



Reinsurance Usage

- Reinsurance usage surveys performed for @2003 analysis
- Reinsurance usage varies by AY; peaked in 2001
- Observed low link ratios for AY 2000 and 2001 latest diagonals (4th/5th and 5th/6th link ratios in this year's analysis)



Reinsurance Usage

- Follow up surveys confirmed that low link ratios are due to reinsurance usage and are not likely to continue for recent AYs
- NCCI selected @2004 (2 yr) average link ratio for paid and paid+case for 4th/5th and 5th/6th to avoid understating future development on recent AYs
- Reserve Analysis impact: increases paid indications 2.3% on recent AYs (compared to 2 year average for 4th/5th and 5th/6th link ratios)
- Reserve Analysis impact: increases paid+case indications 3.6% on recent AYs

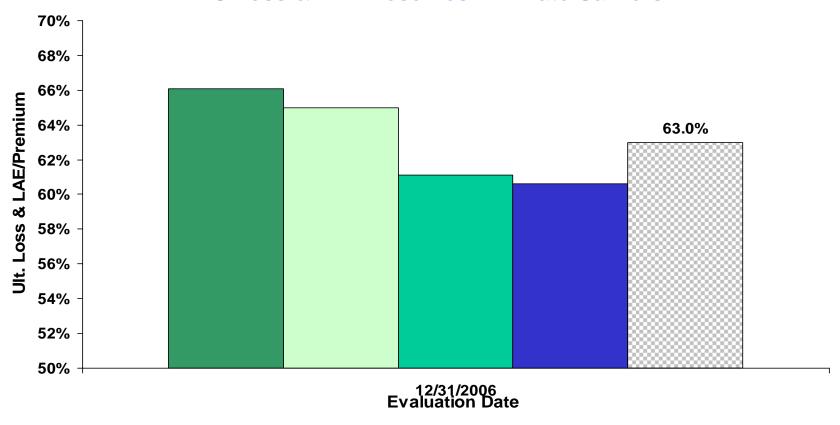


NCCI Uses a Variety of Methods to Estimate Ultimate Losses

- Paid losses and LAE
- Paid losses, case reserves, and LAE
- Incurred losses (including company IBNR estimates)
- Bornhuetter-Ferguson



WC Loss & LAE Reserves – Private Carriers*

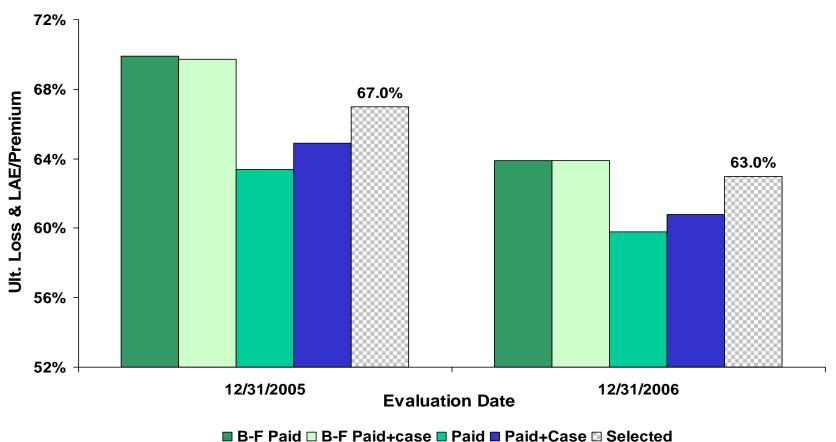


■ B-F Paid ■ B-F Paid+case ■ Paid ■ Paid+Case ■ Selected

All methods include LAE
*Includes Maine and Minnesota state funds



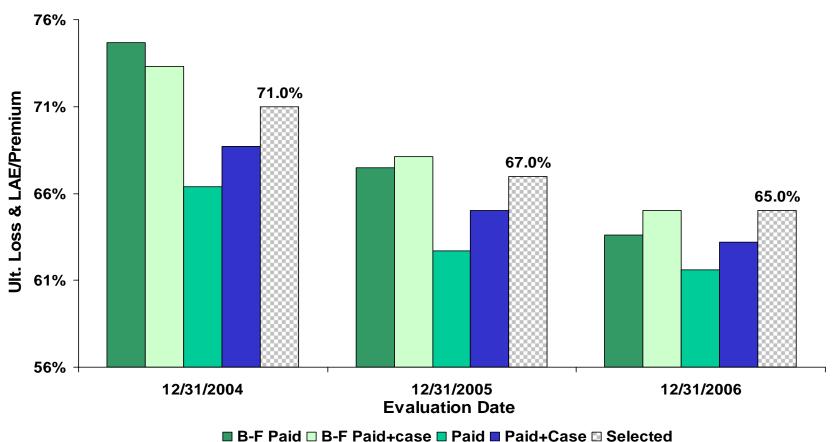
WC Loss & LAE Reserves – Private Carriers*



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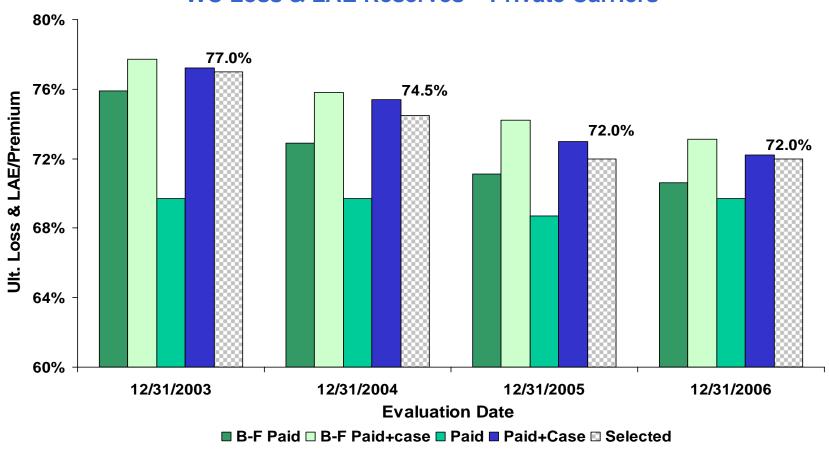
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All methods include LAE
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WC Loss & LAE Reserves – Private Carriers*



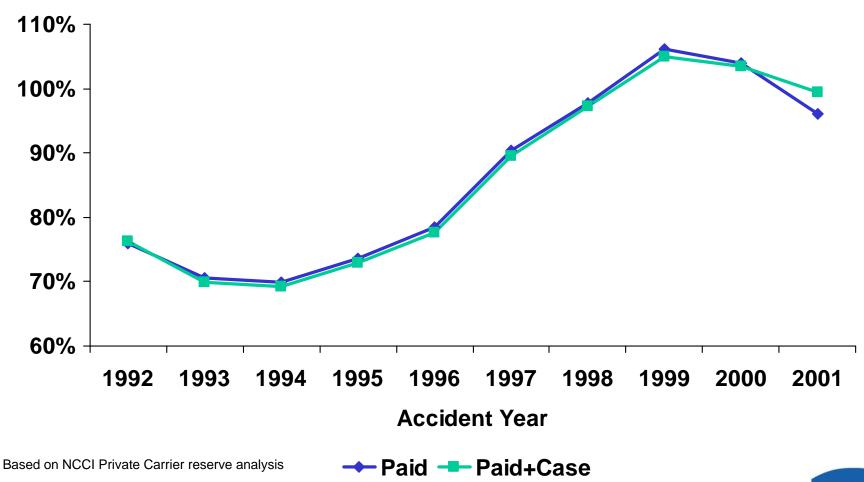
All methods include LAE

*@12/31/2003 excludes Maine and Minnesota state funds, @2004 through @2006 include Maine and Minnesota state funds © Copyright 2007 National Council on Compensation Insurance, Inc. All Rights Reserved.



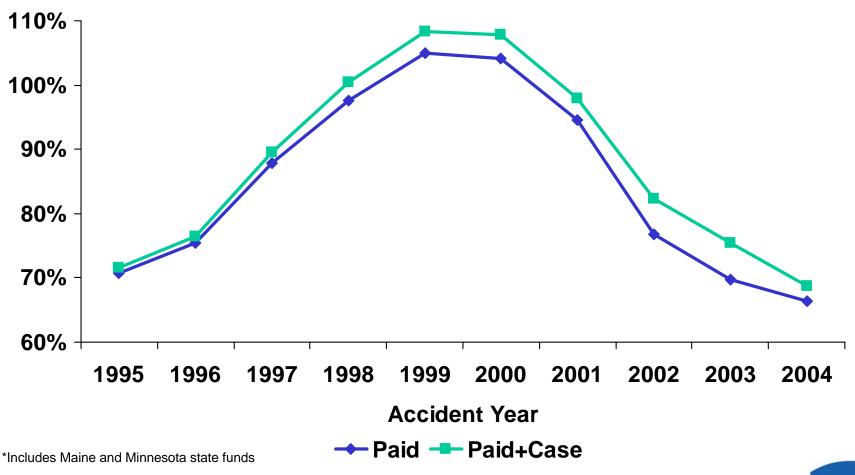
Paid vs. Paid+Case Loss and LAE Ratios Valued as of 12/01(1992-2001)

WC- Private Carriers



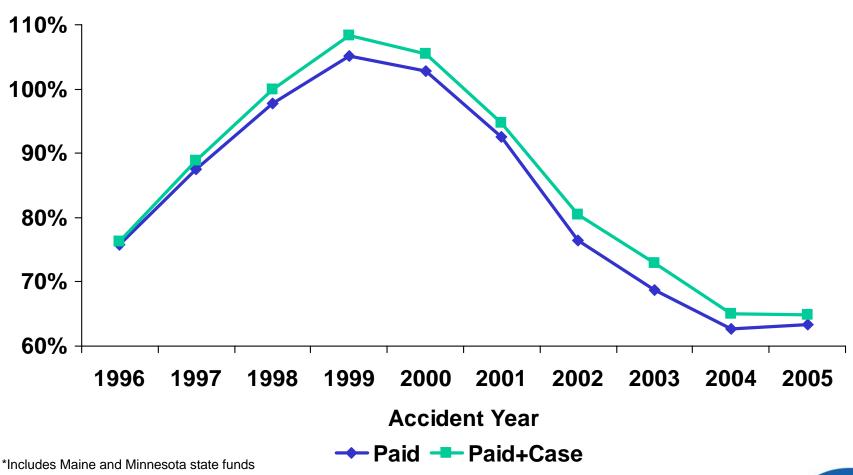
Paid vs. Paid+Case Loss and LAE Ratios Valued as of 12/04 (1995-2004)

WC- Private Carriers*



Paid vs. Paid+Case Loss and LAE Ratios Valued as of 12/05 (1996-2005)

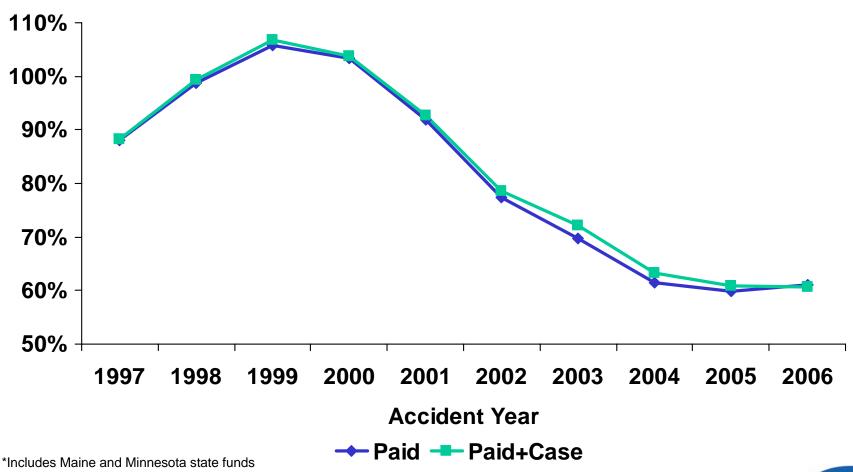






Paid vs. Paid+Case Loss and LAE Ratios Valued as of 12/06 (1997-2006)

WC- Private Carriers*



Questions and Answers?

