CAS Annual Meeting November 16<sup>th</sup> 2009

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### Anti-Trust Policy

- The Casualty Actuarial Society is committed to adhering strictly to the letter and spirit of the antitrust laws. Seminars conducted under the auspices of the CAS are designed solely to provide a forum for the expression of various points of view on topics described in the programs or agendas for such meetings.
- Under no circumstances shall CAS seminars be used as a means for competing companies or firms to reach any understanding – expressed or implied – that restricts competition or in any way impairs the ability of members to exercise independent business judgment regarding matters affecting competition.
- It is the responsibility of all seminar participants to be aware of antitrust regulations, to prevent any written or verbal discussions that appear to violate these laws, and to adhere in every respect to the CAS antitrust compliance

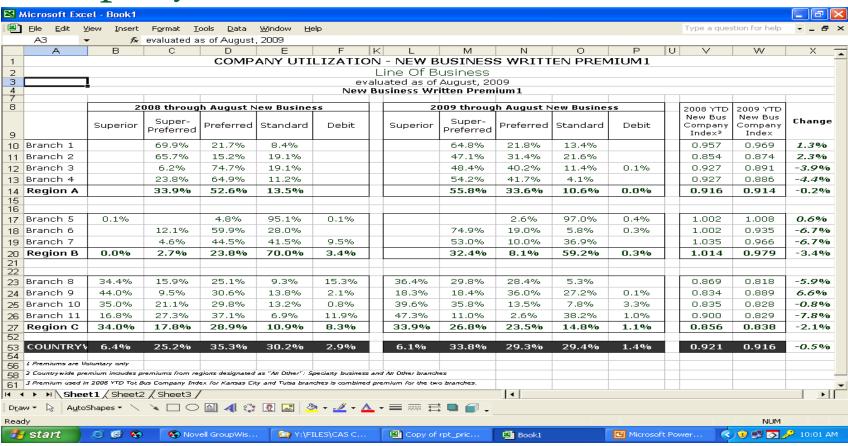
## Agenda

- Pricing Levers
- Monitoring
  - Must Haves
  - Challenges
  - Resolution
- Ongoing Challenges
- Conclusions

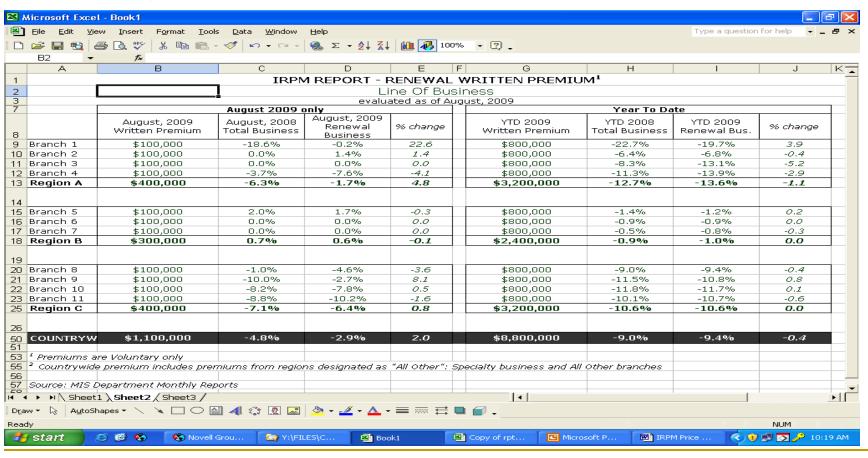
## Typical Pricing Levers

- Company / Underwriting Tier
  - Multiple Underwriting Companies
  - Multiple Underwriting Tiers within a Company
  - May have both
  - Proprietary Rate Structure
    - Base Rate varies by Company based upon a uniform Company Deviation Factor
    - Underwriting Tier Factor within Company
  - ISO Loss Costs
    - LCM by Company
    - Tier Factor within Company
- Discretionary Credit/Debit
  - Individual Risk Premium Modification
  - Schedule Credit

### Price Monitoring: Company Utilization



# Price Monitoring: IRPM / Schedule Credit



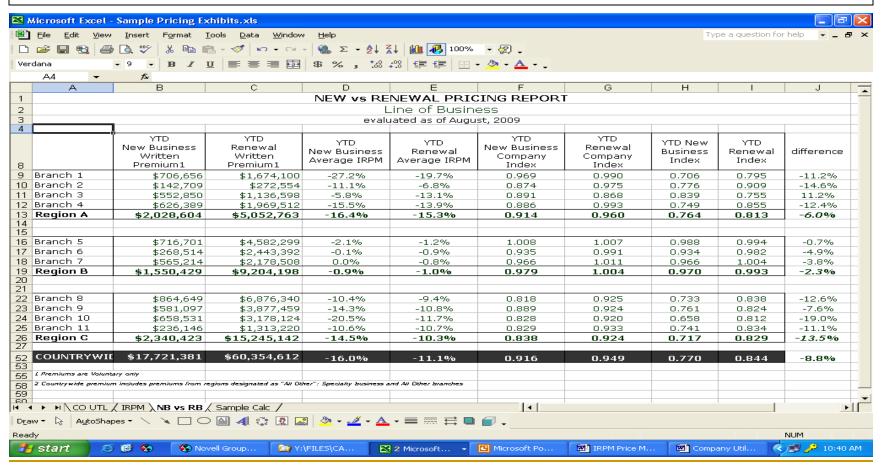
### Average IRPM / Schedule Credit

### Calculation

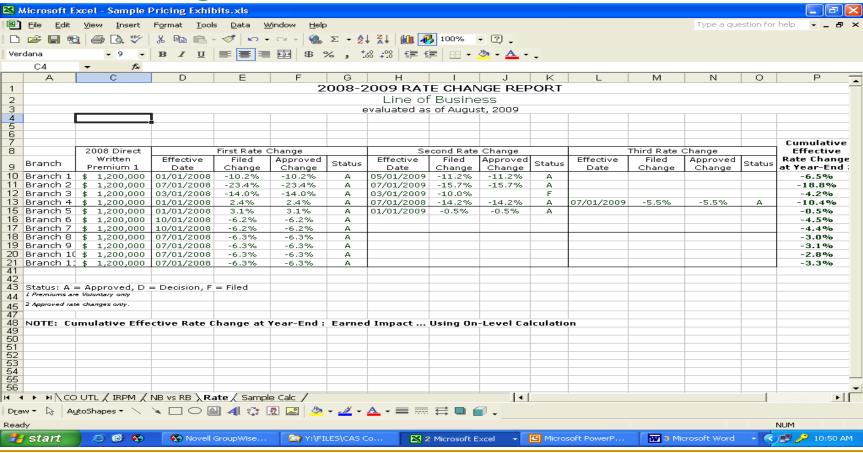
	Collected				Premium exc		
	August, 2009 Written Premium	August, 2008 Total Business	August, 2009 Renewal Business	% change	August, 2008 Total Business	August, 2009 Renewal Business	% Change
Branch 1	\$100,000	-18.6%	-0.2%	22.6	\$122,850	\$100,200	22.6
Branch 2	\$100,000	0.0%	1.4%	1.4	\$100,000	\$98,619	1.4
Branch 3	\$100,000	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	\$100,000	\$100,000	0.0
Branch 4	\$100,000	-3.7%	-7.6%	-4.1	\$103,842	\$108,256	-4.1
Region A	\$400,000	-6.3%	-1.7%	0.0	\$426,692	\$407,076	4.8

- Re-state the premium to a "manual" level by dividing out the average IRPM or company deviation
  - □ Premium excluding IRPM for Branch 1: \$122,850 = \$100,000 / (1 + (-0.186))
  - $\Box$  % Change = \$122,850 / \$100,200 1 = 0.226
  - Change in IRPM is old / new because IRPM is in the denominator.
- Do this policy by policy, sum of collected premium / sum of manual premium = average for branch
- Use premium specific to the prior to the time period

### Price Monitoring: New Versus Renewal



# Price Monitoring: Rate Changes



### Leaves Gaps

- Bare Minimum not Enough
  - Monitor average company deviation
  - Monitor average discretionary price change
  - Monitor expected average base rate change
  - Estimate expected average inflationary exposure change
- Total did not explain overall movement in average premium
- Identify Gaps
  - Error in the base rate change estimate
  - Actual versus expected exposure change
  - Hidden pricing levers

## Hidden Pricing Levers

- ITV procedures: Building values
- Audit procedures: GL Exposures; WC Exposures
- Rate Modification Factor:
  - Expense Credit
  - Experience Modification
  - "Other" Credit
  - Size of Premium Credit
- Lack of system edits (Can processor over-ride rating factors in the processing system?)
- Manually Rated Coverage
  - Non-Filed Inland Marine Classes
  - A-Rated Classes
  - Broadening Endorsements
  - COP (Commercial Output Policy)
  - Subcontracting Loss Cost

### Solution: "New Money"

- Compares renewing written premium to expiring written premium
- Looks only at those policies that <u>have renewed</u>
- Expressed as a percentage and as a dollar amount
  - Formula:
  - □ New Money Amount = Renewing Premium Expiring Premium
  - New Money Percent = New Money Amount / Expiring Premium
  - (or, Renewing Premium / Expiring Premium 1)
  - Example;
    - A policy expires at \$1,000 and renews for \$1,100
    - New Money amount = \$100
    - New Money percent = \$100 / \$1,000 = +10%

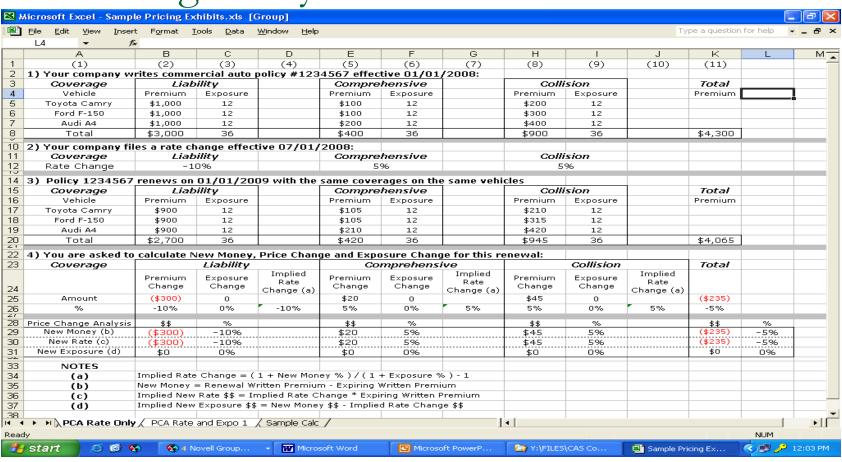
### Components of New Money

- Price Change
  - Filed base rates, increased limits, deductibles, class plan, etc....
  - Movement between companies or tiers
  - Experience Rating and Schedule Rating/IRPM
  - Changing policy limits
- Exposure Change Changes in vulnerability to loss
  - Adding or deleting a vehicle/building from a policy
  - Change in building/contents value (amount of insurance, TIV)
  - Increasing or decreasing payroll
  - Adding or deleting specific coverage

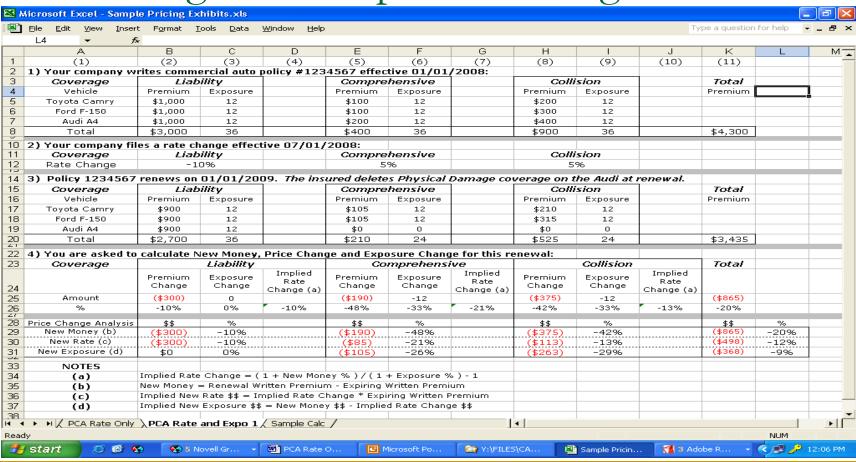
# Split New Money into Rate and Exposure Price Change Analysis

- Start with expiring and renewing written premium & written exposure
  - Sort by Coverage; by Exposure Base
  - Commercial Auto and Workers Compensation
    - Straight forward exposure bases
    - Car years and payroll, respectively, with a few exceptions
  - CPP and BOP much more complex
    - Property Exposure is Total Insured Value
    - General Liability Exposure varies by Class Code
      - □ 50 Different Exposure Bases ... # of Farm Animals
      - Sales, Payroll, Square Footage are most common
- Determine the % change in exposure at each level of detail
- Use exposure % change to calculate an implied rate change; "new rate"

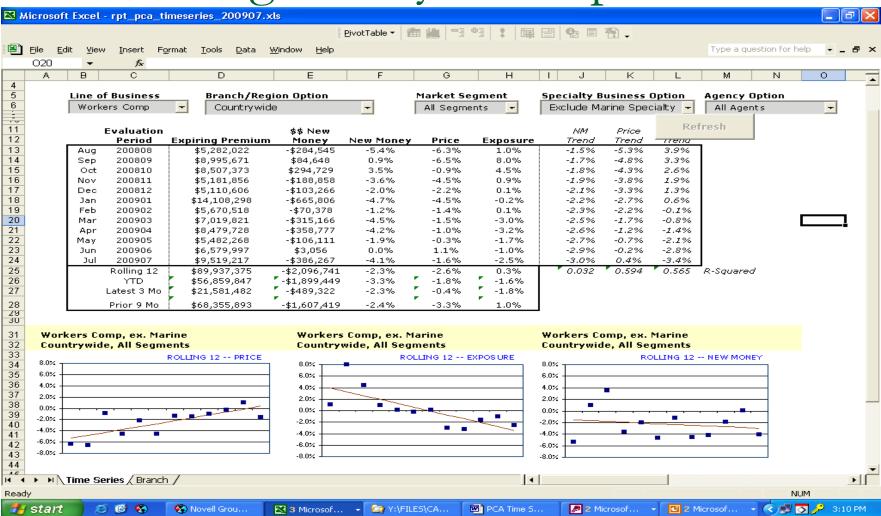
### Price Change Analysis Example Rate Change Only



Price Change Analysis Example Rate Change with Exposure Change



Price Change Analysis: Report



### Ongoing Challenges

- Short Term Policies
- Deductible / Coinsurance %
- Change in Liability Limit
  - Rate or Exposure?
  - Current Calculation puts with rate
- Direct Basis Only
- Premium Audit
- Policies that are canceled and rewritten to same effective date

### Conclusions

- Commercial Line pricing is not easy to monitor
- Start by monitoring the known pricing levers
- Institute Pricing Standards
- Audit Pricing Practices
- Automate / Edit as many pricing options as possible
- Monitor the final result: Renewal Price Change
- Establish goals and accountability
- Build tools that enable understanding