## CAS RBC

Dependency and Calibration Working Party (DCWP)

DCWP STATUS

November 12, 2014

Presenting today:
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CAS RBC DCWP - 11/12/14

## Key Findings

1. Size (LOB-size) matters
2. Type of company matters
3. Diversification metrics
4. Diversification effect
5. Time scale matters
6. Reinsurance matters

Not surprising... but it's not just "law of large numbers"

Especially significant for specialty lines
Little difference between simple and complex metrics

Bottom up (100+ parameters) vs. top down (2 parameters)

Need enough years of data to work with

More reinsurance $=$ higher risk charge

## 1. Size Matters

- Indicated risk charge (87.5 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ percentile) varies with size
- Pattern appears to depend on factors in addition to size
- Standard formulas generally choose risk charge that does not vary with size, e.g.
- Median
- Based on "large enough" companies

Size Matters: PRF for WCA


Size Matters: RRF for PPA


## 2. Type of Company Matters

- Risk charge varies by type of company
- Reinsurer, standard lines insurer, PL specialist, etc.
- Calibrating on data points that exclude "minor lines" removes much (but not all) of the effect
- "Minor line" = LOB as \% of total company less than some threshold (e.g., 5\%)


## Type matters: Reinsurers



## 3. Diversification Metrics

- NAIC RBC diversification measure
- (Max LOB Premium)/(All LOB premium)
- Alternative diversification measures
- HHI index (sum of squares of percentages by LOB)
- Covariance matrix
- Company diversification rankings similar, regardless of diversification measure




## 4. Diversification Effect

- Divide companies by size and diversification
- 5 size bands
- 6 diversification bands, incl. monoline (0 diversification)
- Total of 30 cells
- Calculate 87.5 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ \%ile all-LOB PRF for each cell
- If no diversification effect, PRFs constant down columns
- Decreasing PRF measures diversification benefit


## Diversification Effect: Actual vs. Model



Current and Alternative



