

Taming Catastrophe Risk

Portfolio Management and Pricing Strategies for Catastrophe-Exposed Lines

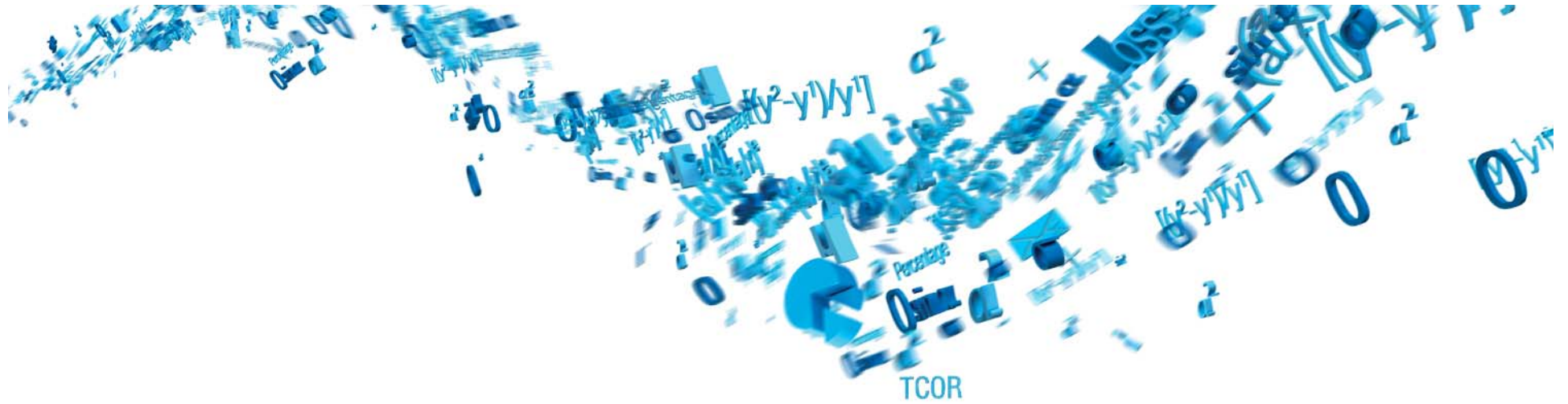
Bob Fox, ACAS, MAAA
CAS Annual Meeting
November 2015

Prepared by Aon Benfield
Analytics | Risk & Capital Strategy



Agenda

Section 1	Cat Score® Framework
Section 2	Applications



Section 1: Cat Score® Framework

Expected Losses

Models

Hurricane

Earthquake
and Fire
Following

Experience

Convective Storm

Winter Storm

Wildfire

Best Practices

Clean and complete data

Multi-model average (where permitted)

- Two independent views better than one
- Tempers impacts of model changes

Assign full credibility

- Based on years of simulation rather than years of experience
- Encompass all available information

Use notional modeling where appropriate

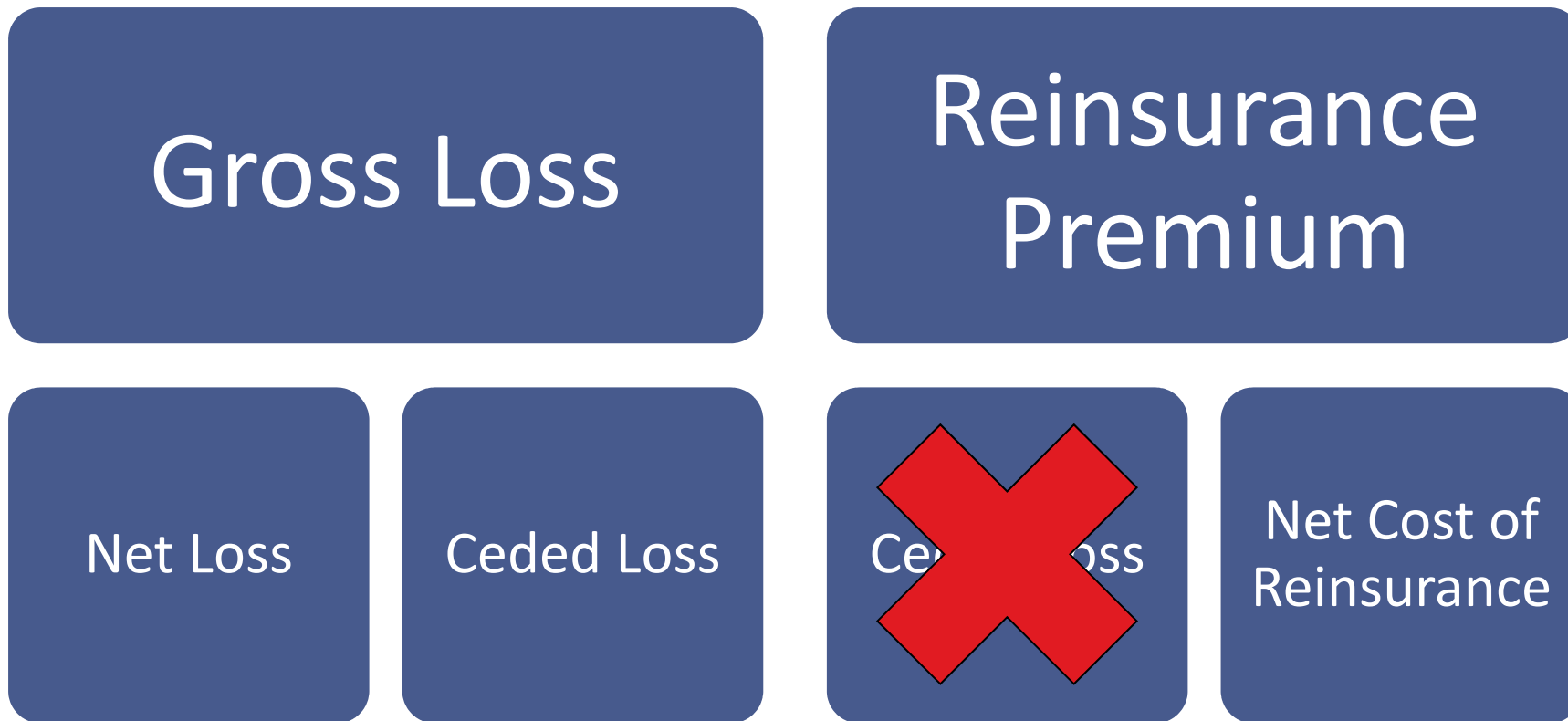
- Allows for evaluation of a rating factor while holding others constant

Pay attention to “switches”

- Demand surge, storm surge, hurricane frequency

Net Cost of Reinsurance

Net Cost of Reinsurance



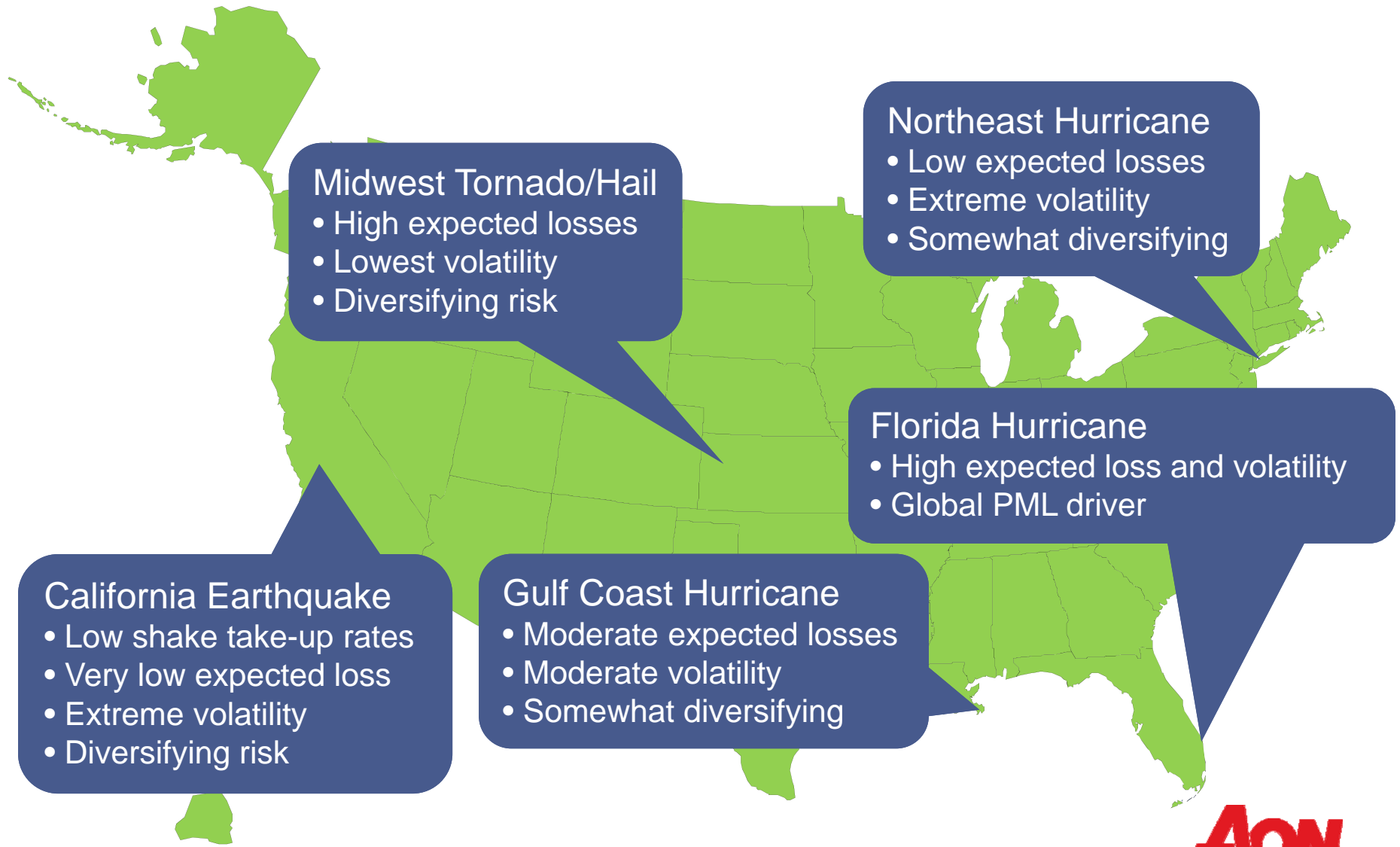
We don't care what expenses, profit provisions, and model/settings are built into the reinsurance premium. We just need to eliminate the overlap.

Typical Allocation

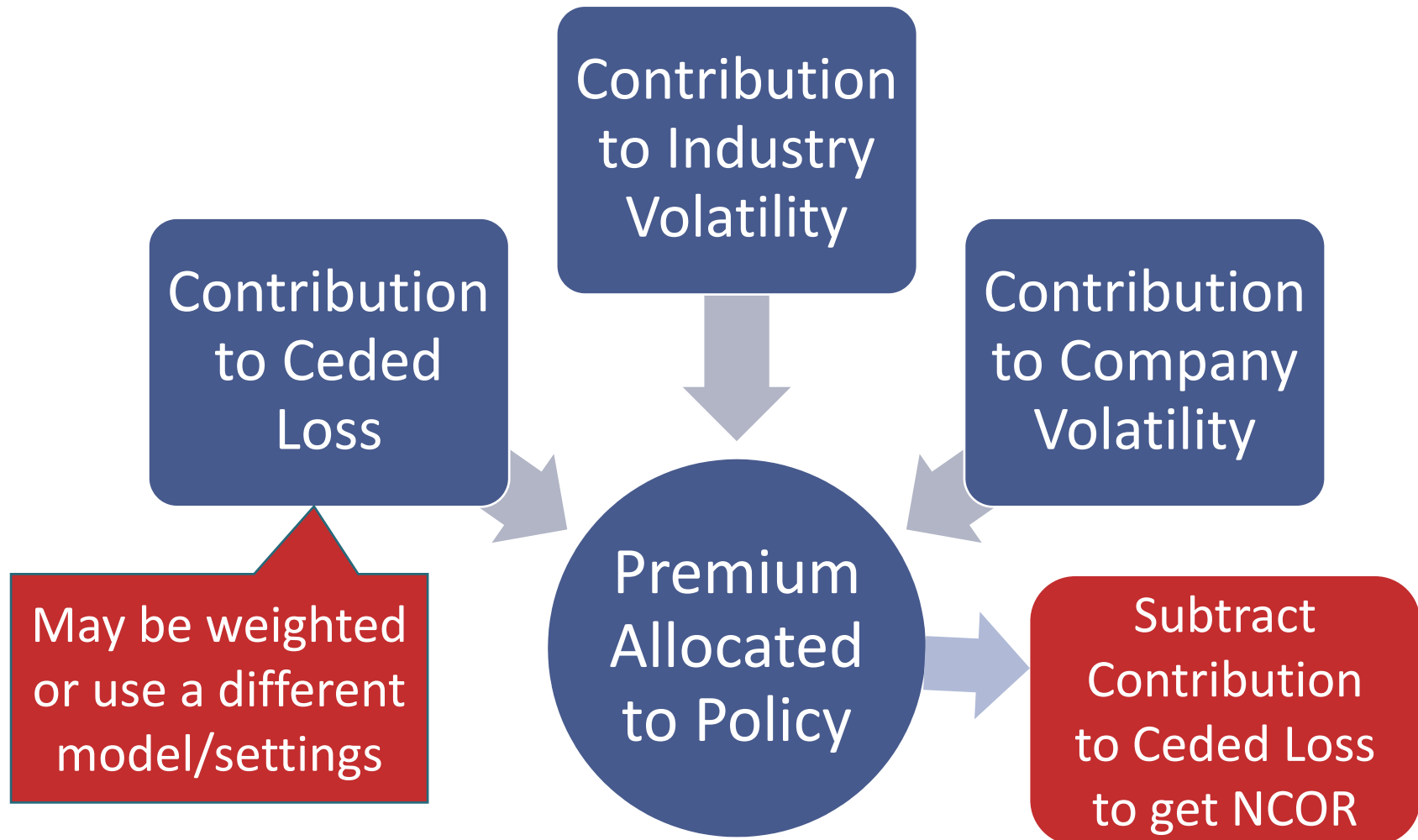
Subtract ceded losses from premium to get NCOR

Allocate on ceded loss or AAL

Allocation Intuition

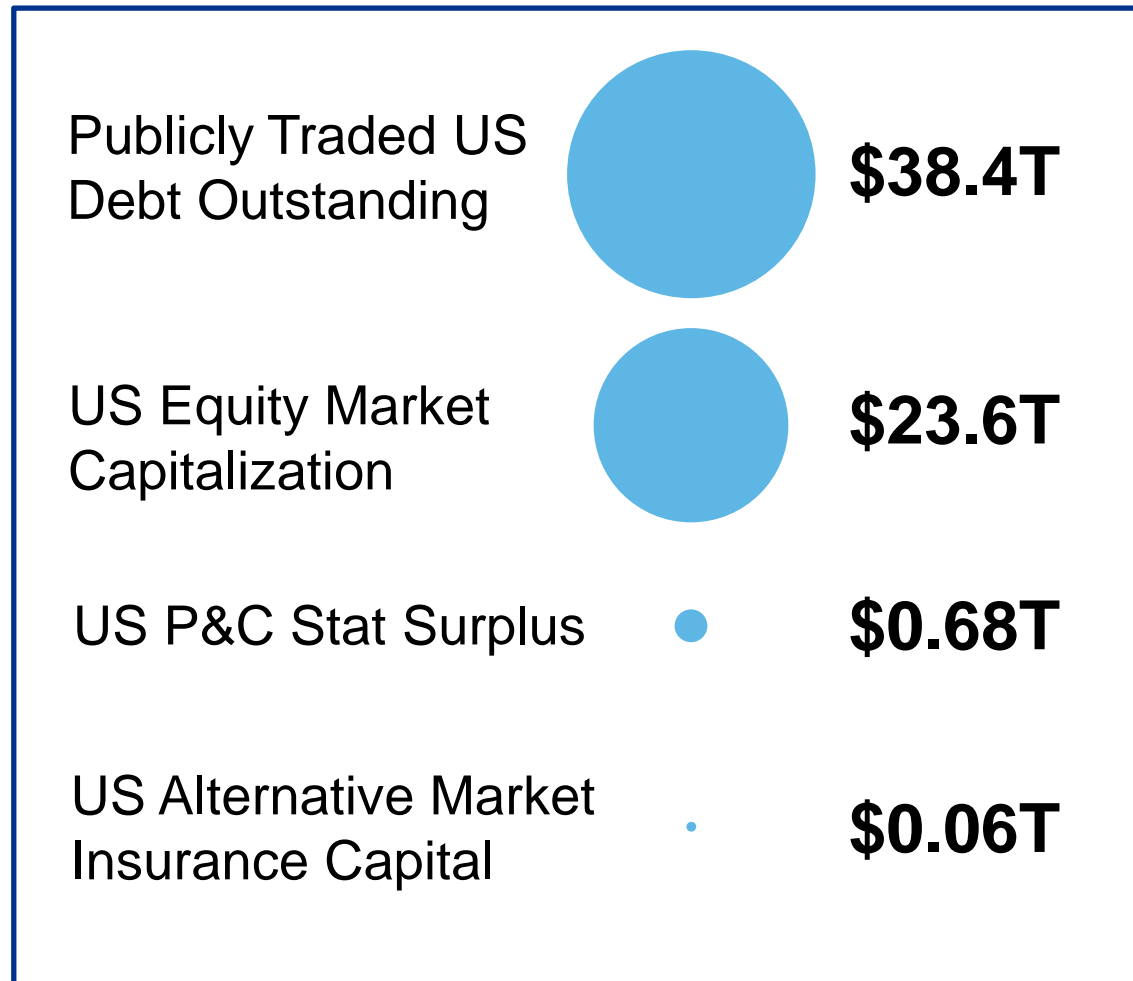


Aon Benfield Allocation



The New Reinsurance Market

- Alternative market capital has overwhelmed the reinsurance market, driving rates down dramatically over the past few years
- Our model has responded accordingly, with the hurricane volatility coefficient dropping 55-65% over that time
- Intuitively, as the cost of capital comes down, the biggest reductions should be seen in the most volatile and industry-correlated states
 - Florida has seen the largest reductions
 - Convective storm states not meaningfully impacted



Best Practices

Increase premium for expected reinstatements

- In practice deducted from reinsurance recoverables

Increase expected losses for “Cat LAE”

- LAE associated with cat event typically recoverable

Allocate appropriately

Treat as a fixed expense

- End of treaty adjustments don't imply a variable cost

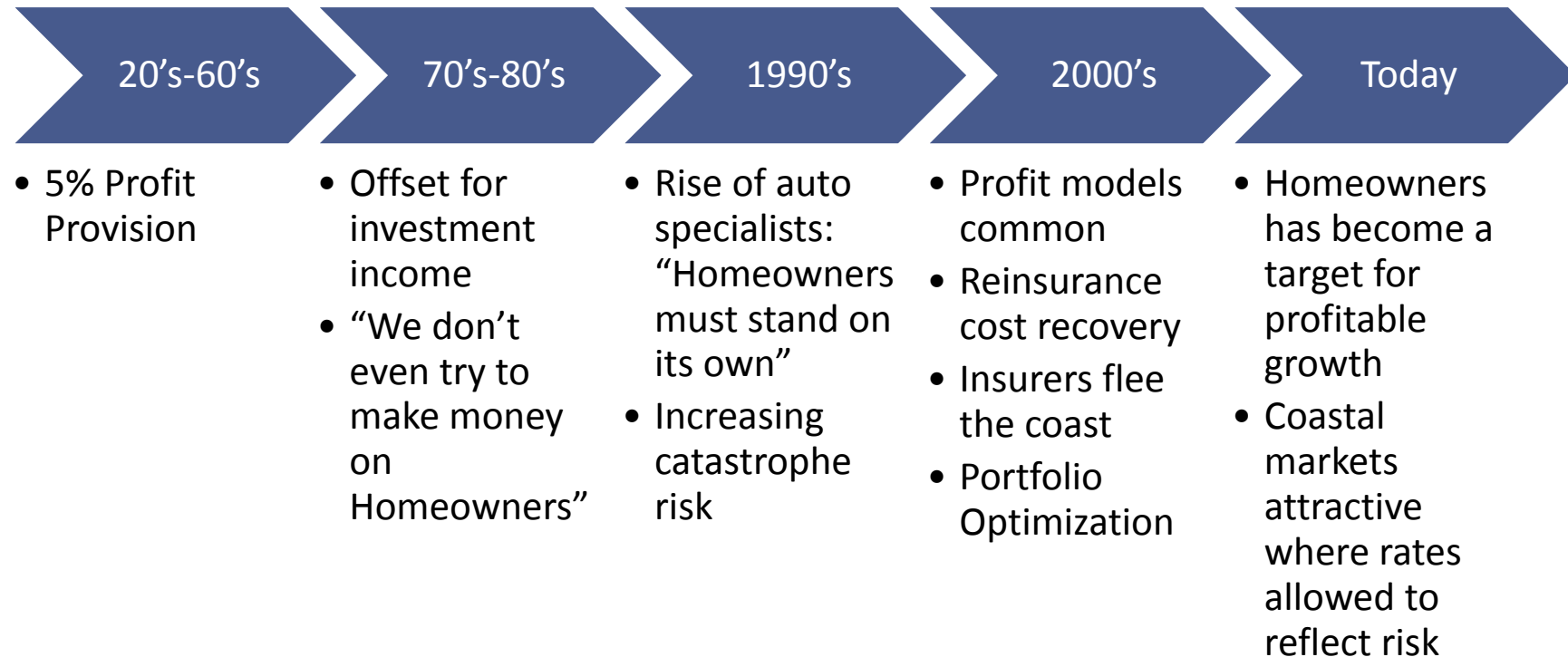
Allocate geographically within state

Poll Question

Does Catastrophe
Reinsurance Increase or
Decrease the Cost of
Insurance for
Policyholders?

Cost of Capital

History of Homeowners Profitability



Actuarial Profit Models

Significant development

- Recognized the necessity of capital to support risk, and the cost of acquiring or holding that capital

Significant Oversight

- WE failed to recognize the catastrophe risk inherent in shorter-tailed property lines

Pricing For Catastrophe Risk

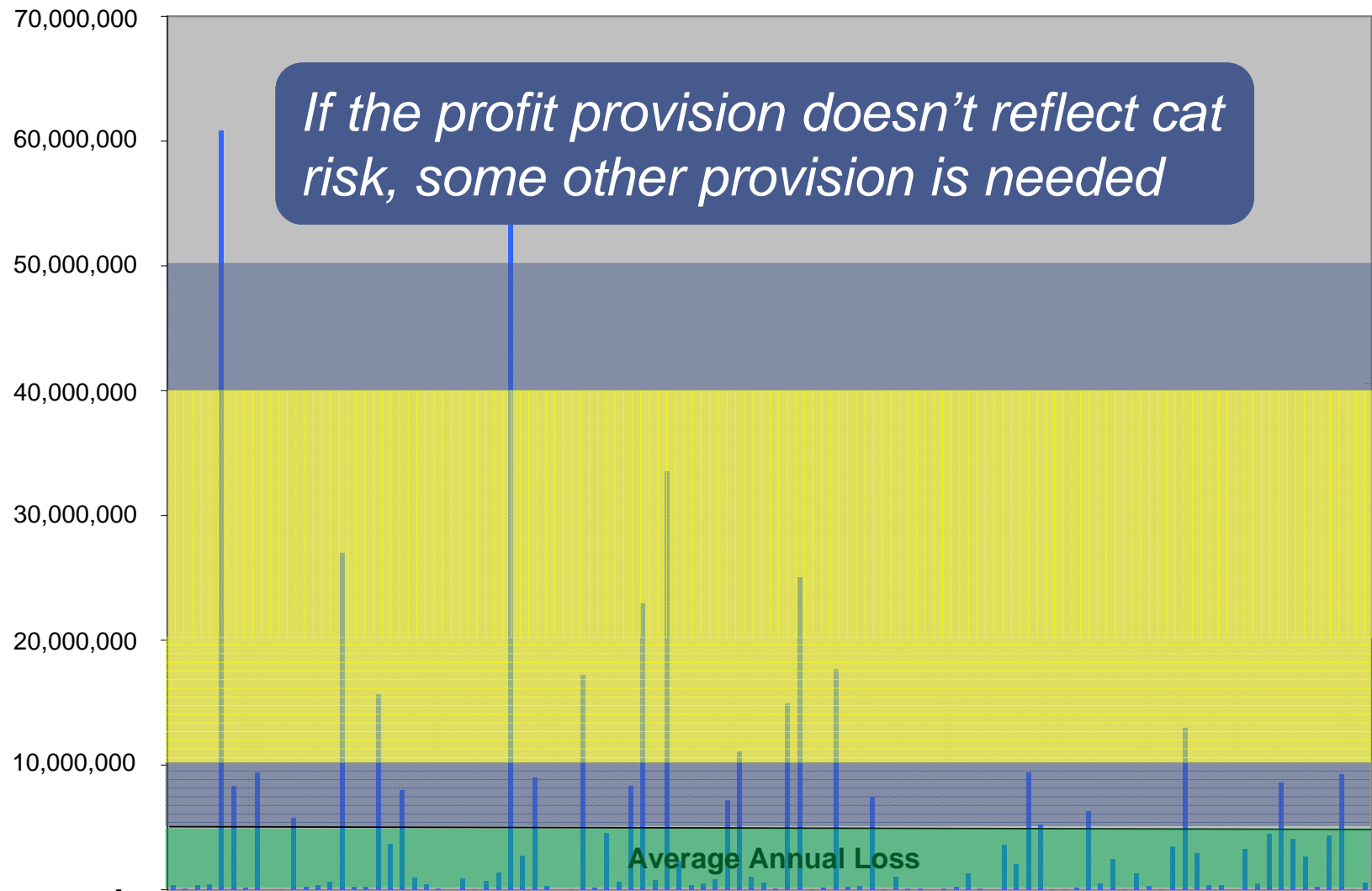


Impact of Reinsurance

	Current Reinsurance
(1) Current Level Projected Earned Premium	150
(2) Credibility-Weighted Expected Attritional Losses & DCC	50
(3) Expected Catastrophe Losses & DCC	30
(4) Fixed Expenses	10
(5) Net Cost of	20
(6) Variable Exp	25%
(7) Premium Re	147
(8) Assumed Premium-to-Surplus Ratio	1.5
(9) Required Surplus	98
(10) Target Return on Surplus	15%
(11) Required Return	15
(12) Profit Provision	9.8%
(13) Adequate Premium	169
(14) Indicated Rate Need	12.4%

We retained more risk, but decreased our profit provision!

Pricing For Catastrophe Risk



Retained Risk Provisions

Market Price of Risk

- Extension of reinsurance pricing
- Reference to cat bond pricing

Cost of Net Required Capital

- Actual capital held
- Assumed P/S ratio or PML/TVAR target
- Rating agency model
- RBC Cat Charge

AM Best Stressed BCAR

Current Structure

- First Event – Maximum of
 - 100-Year Hurricane or Convective Storm
 - 250-Year Earthquake
- Second Event – Maximum of
 - 100-Year Hurricane, Convective Storm or Earthquake
- Both net of reinsurance recoverables and reduced for tax savings

Planned Changes

- First Event – All Perils Net PML Varies by Rating

Rating Level	B	B+/B++	A-/A	A+	A++
PML Threshold	50-yr	100-yr	200-yr	500-yr	1000-yr
Confidence Interval	98%	99%	99.5%	99.8%	99.9%

- Second Event – TBD

Cost of Catastrophe Capital Calculations

Capital Cost Calculation

	A.M. Best
1. Required Catastrophe Capital ¹	102,960
2. Target GAAP ROE	12.0%
3. SAP/GAAP Ratio ²	82.0%
4. Federal Income Tax Rate ²	27.4%
5. Investment Rate of Return ²	2.5%
6. Pre-tax Underwriting Return = [(2)/(3)]/[1-(4)]-(5)	17.7%
7. Cost of Required Catastrophe Capital	18,180

(000s)

¹ Required Cat Capital is two times the 100 year net post-cat HU PML

Implementation Options

Increased Profit Provision

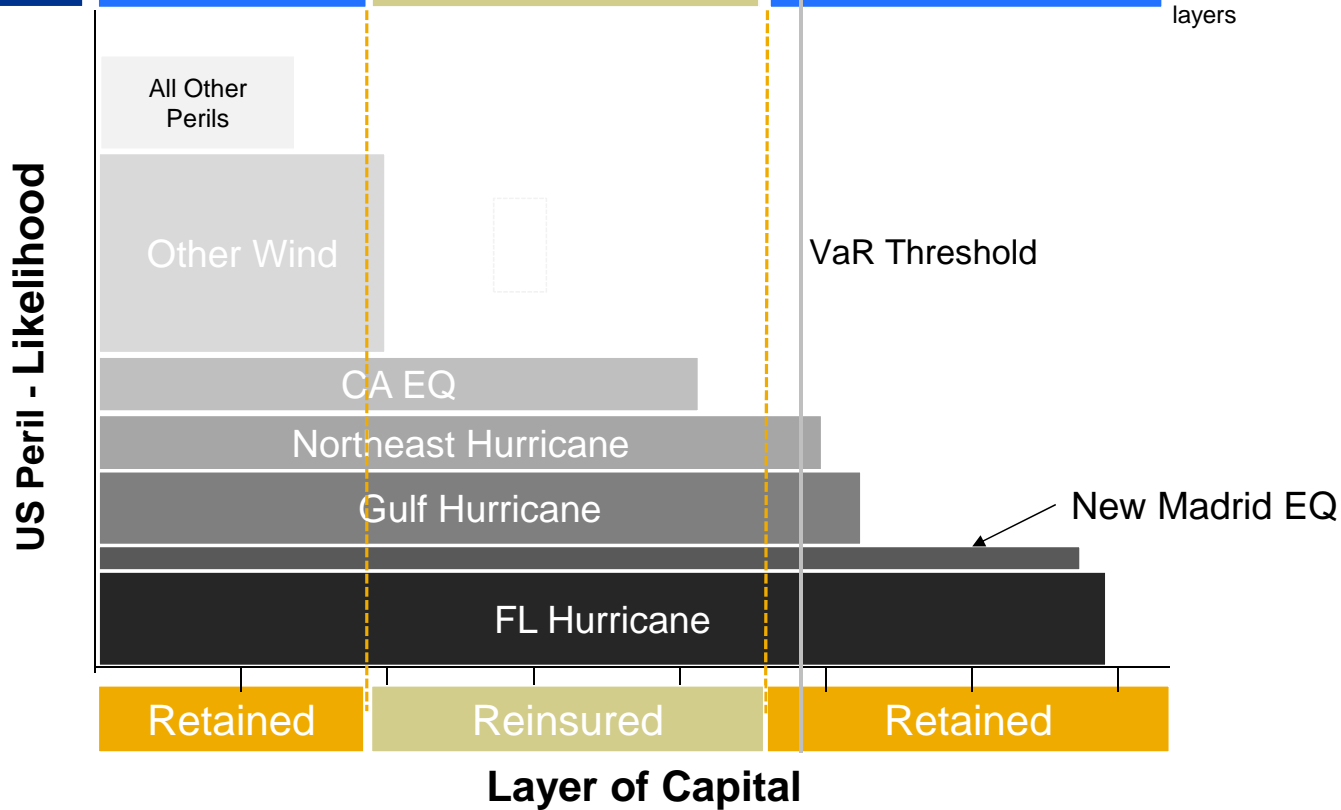
- Assumes variable with premium
 - 10% higher rates require 10% more capital and 10% more profit
- Allocates on premium unless profit provision varied by territory

Fixed Risk Margin

- Independent of premium
- Allocate to territories driving retained volatility

Cat Capital Allocation

VaR	Ignore	Reinsurance Cost Load	Ignore	Single event focus
TVaR	Ignore	Reinsurance Cost Load	Risk Load	Ignores low layer volatility
Marginal Volatility	Risk Load	Reinsurance Cost Load	Risk Load	Loads at entire EP Curve
Capital Tranche	Risk Load X	Reinsurance Cost Load	Risk Load Y	Separate loads low return period layer, XS return period layers



Best Practices

Implement as a fixed risk margin

Allocate geographically within state

- Promotes diversification

Avoid overlap with variable profit provision

- Or replace variable provision with a fixed non-cat risk margin

Avoid charging profit on profit

- If you keep a traditional profit provision, don't apply it to the risk margin

Phase in over time

- Attrition will reduce cost of peaks

Poll Question Result

Does Catastrophe
Reinsurance Increase or
Decrease the Cost of
Insurance for
Policyholders?

Reinsurance Saves Money!

	Without Reinsurance	With Reinsurance
Required Cat Capital	\$185M	\$17M
Annual Cost	\$32M	\$3M
Net Cost of Reinsurance	-	\$4M
Total Volatility Cost	\$32M	\$7M

- Reinsurers can diversify cat risk more efficiently than primary insurers
 - Renting often cheaper than owning
- Why do consumers, regulators, and even pricing actuaries believe that reinsurance purchases increase insurance premiums?

Cat Score® Framework

Cat Score® Framework

Gross Expected Loss

- Expected loss (AAL) is a function of policy terms and conditions but is the same estimate for all carriers
 - Determined using catastrophe models at the location and policy level
-

Net Cost of Reinsurance

- Determined specifically based on the **client reinsurance program**
 - Allocation driven by **contribution to ceded volatility** and **correlation to industry loss**
 - Calibrated using database of observed industry pricing
-

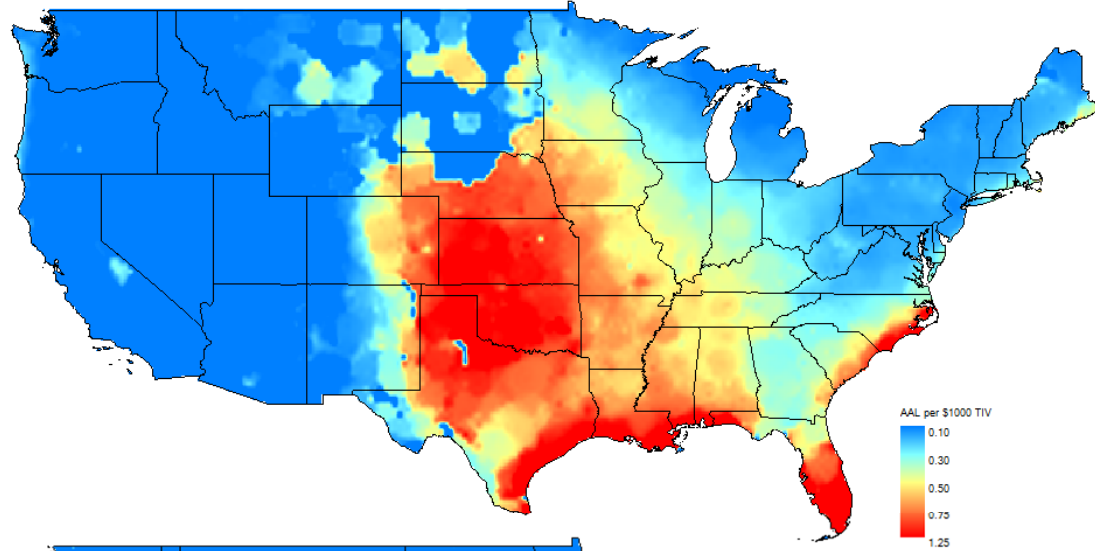
Cost of Capital

- Calibrated to the **client view** of capital required to support retained cat risk
- Allocation driven by **retained volatility** and correlation with **client portfolio**

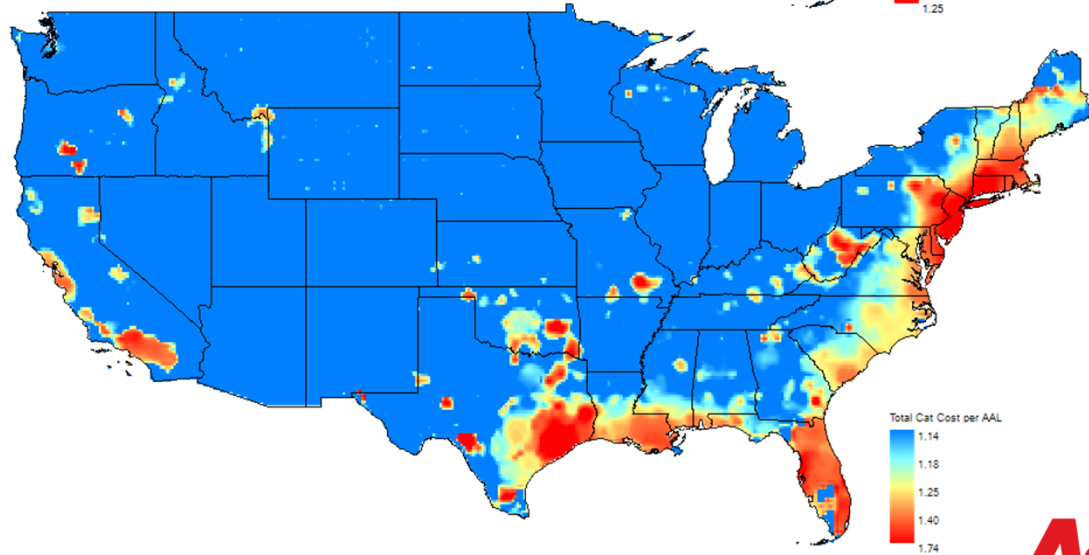
Effective catastrophe risk management requires the measuring and recouping all catastrophe risk cost components

Cat Score as a Loss Cost (AAL) Multiplier

AAL

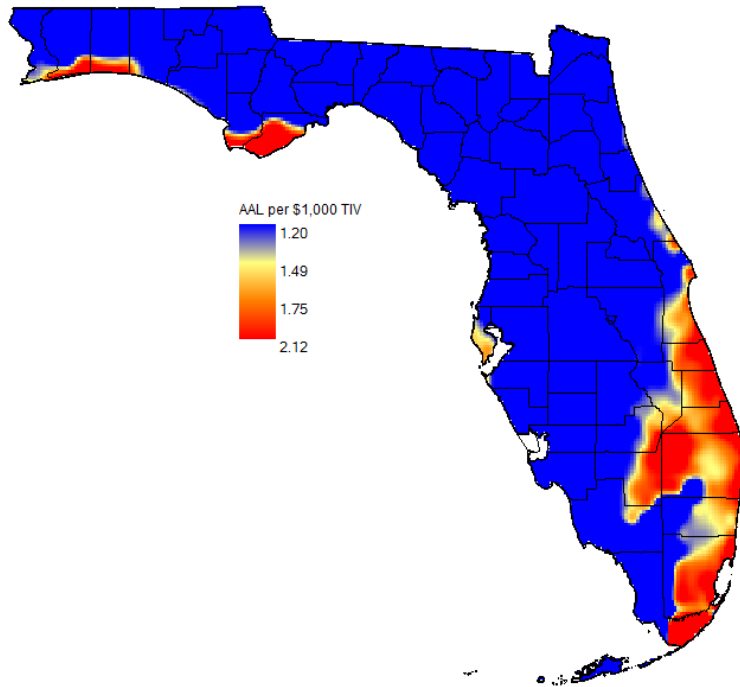


$\frac{\text{Cat Score}}{\text{AAL}}$

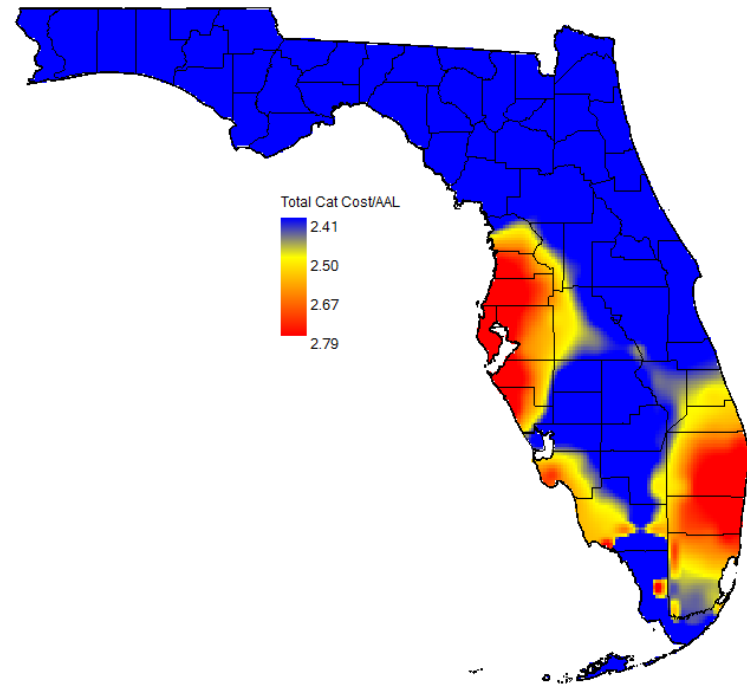


Cat Score as a Loss Cost (AAL) Multiplier

AAL

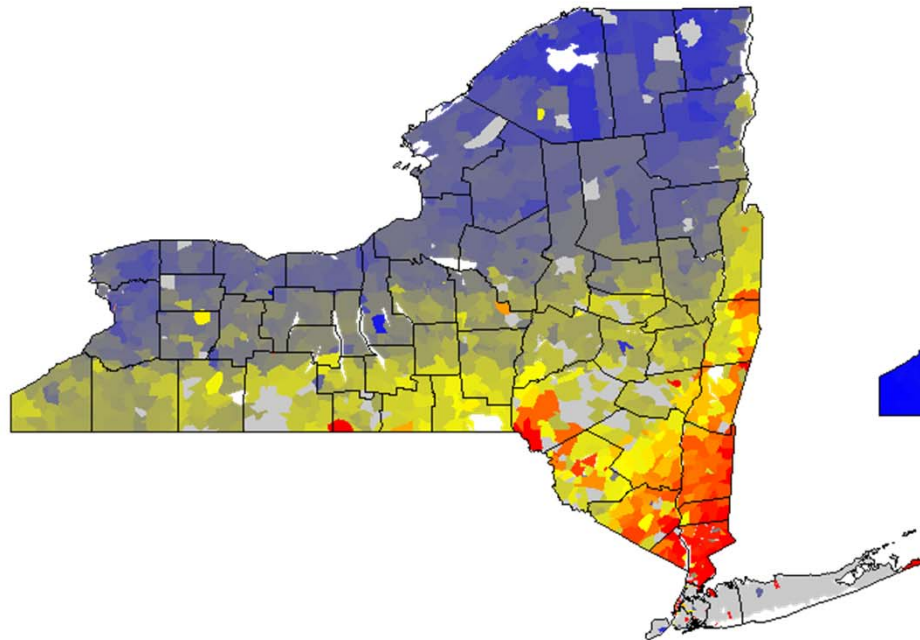


$\frac{\text{Cat Score}}{\text{AAL}}$

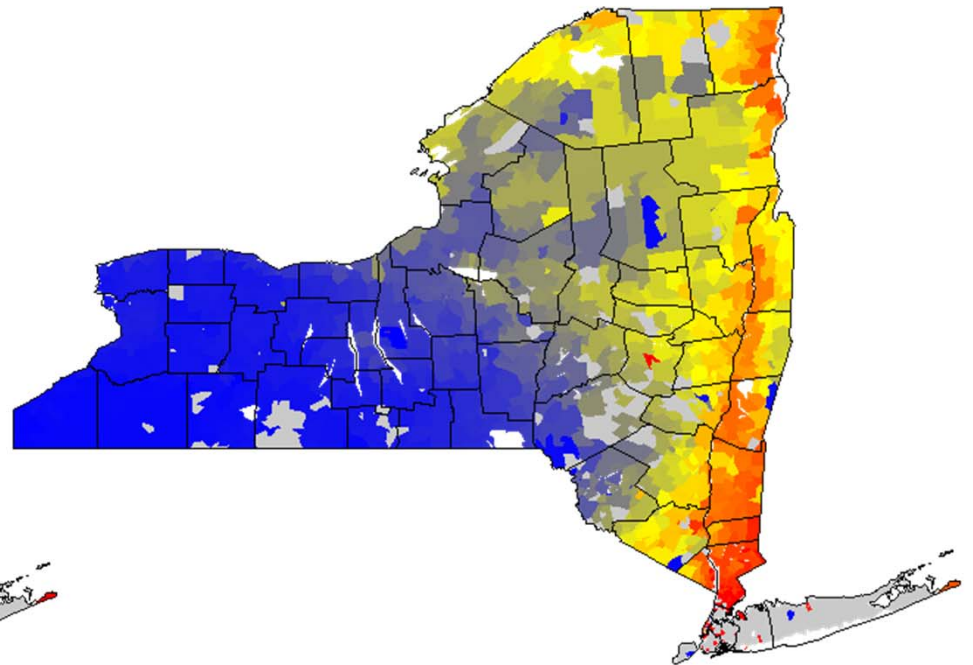


Cat Score as a Loss Cost (AAL) Multiplier

AAL

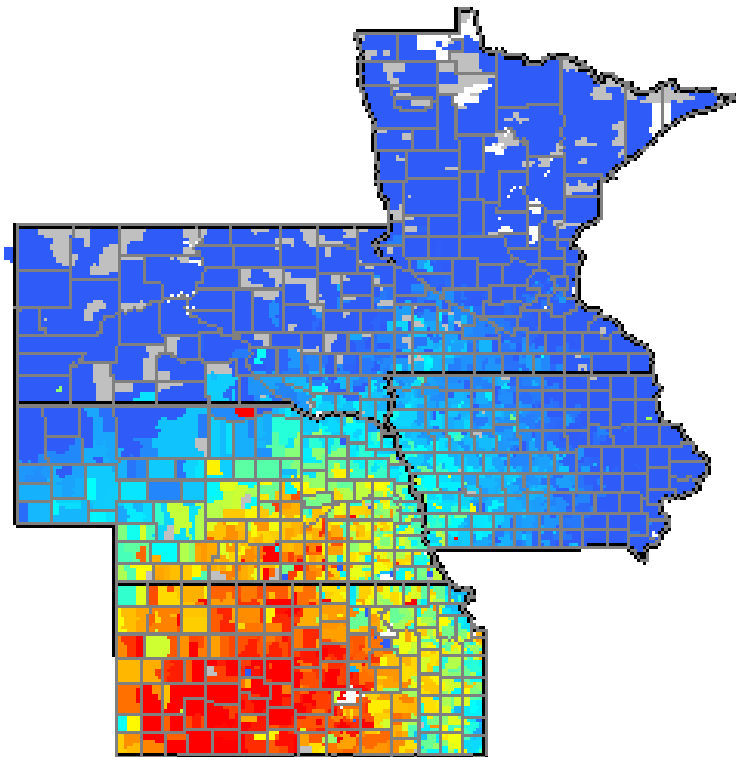


$\frac{\text{Cat Score}}{\text{AAL}}$

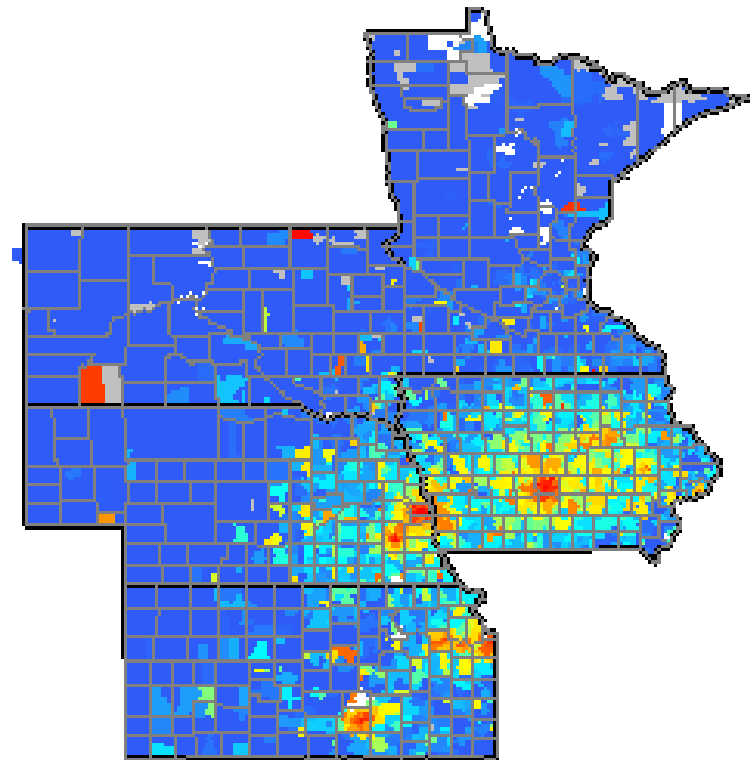


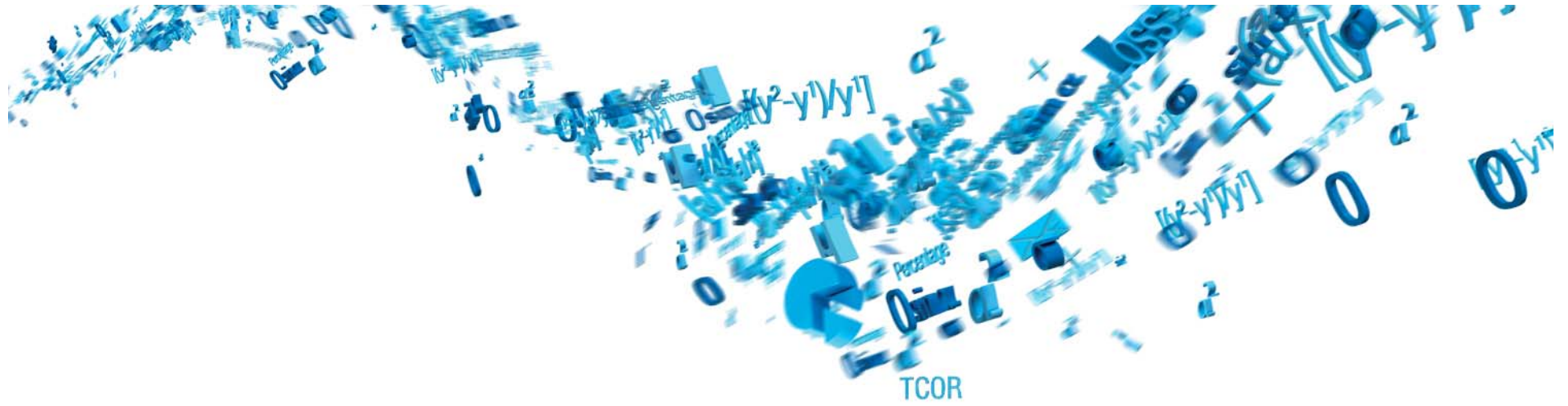
Cat Score as a Loss Cost (AAL) Multiplier

AAL



$\frac{\text{Cat Score}}{\text{AAL}}$





Section 2: Applications

Catastrophe Risk Management

Identify and track exposure concentrations



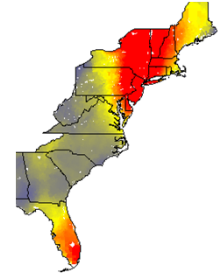
Model Exposures



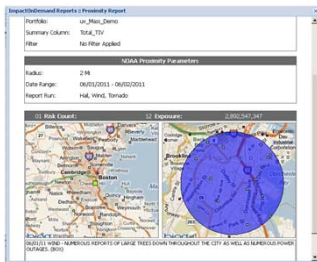
Structure Reinsurance



Allocate catastrophe costs to determine pricing risk loads



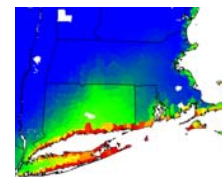
Monitor cat event tracts & exposed locations



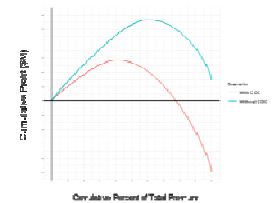
Monitor new business for rate adequacy and PML impact

Address	Area	Structure	Value	Year	Rate	PML
1000 Main St	1000	Office	1000000	2010	1.00	1000000
2000 Main St	2000	Office	2000000	2011	1.00	2000000
3000 Main St	3000	Office	3000000	2012	1.00	3000000
4000 Main St	4000	Office	4000000	2013	1.00	4000000
5000 Main St	5000	Office	5000000	2014	1.00	5000000

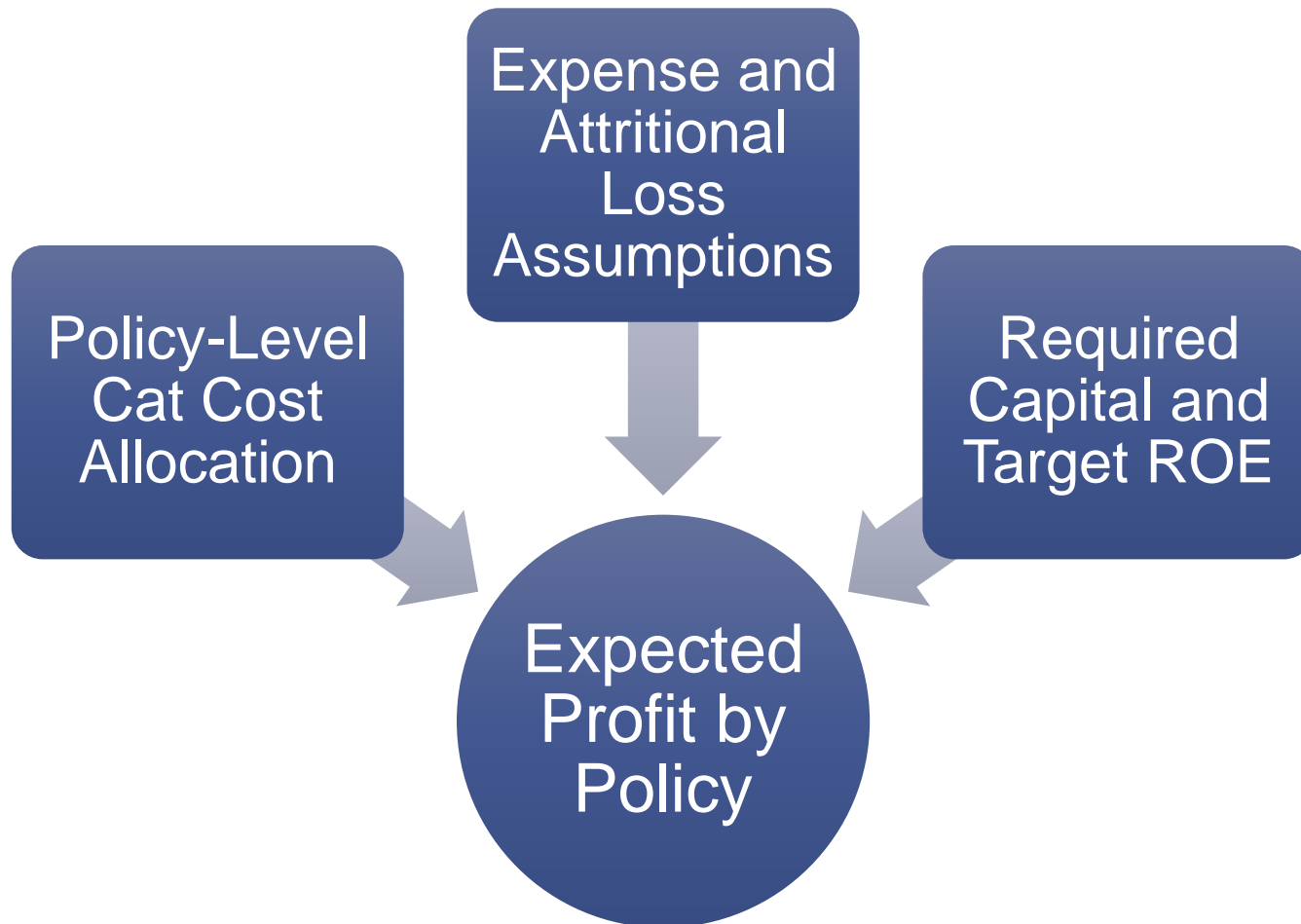
Allocate Production Capacity



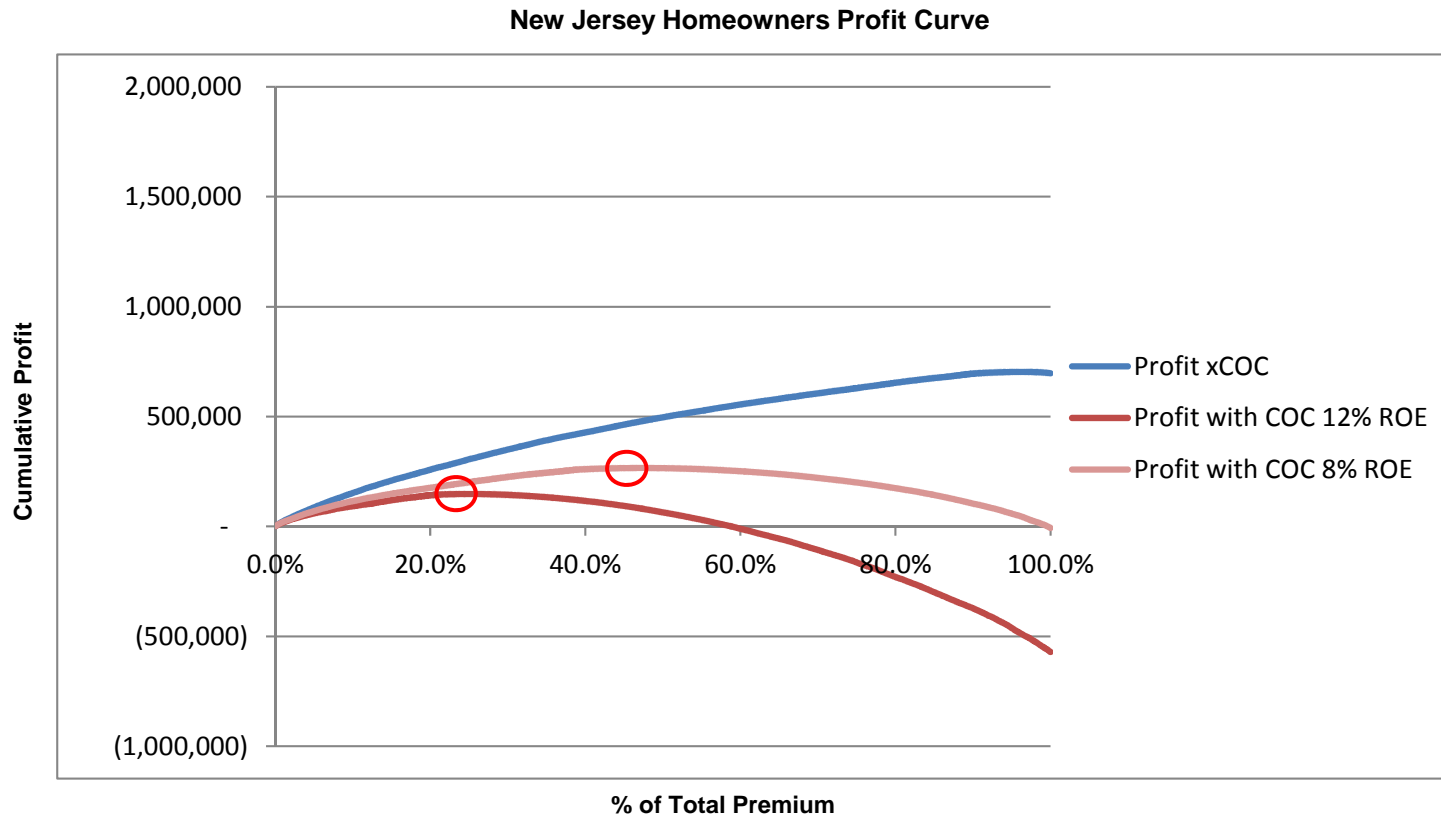
Evaluate Profitability & set growth capacity



Profitability Analysis by Policy



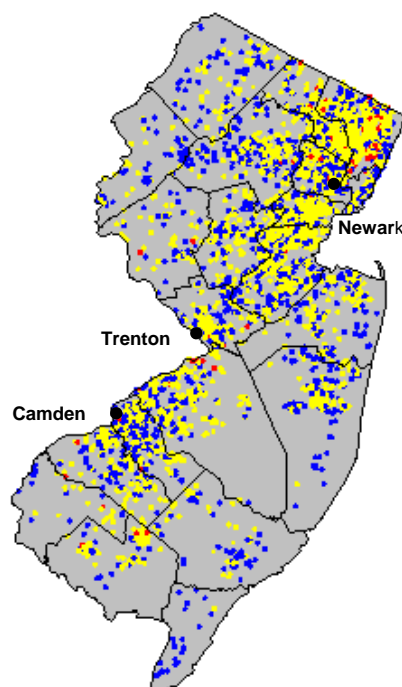
Cumulative Profit Curves



- The blue line shows that almost all policies are expected to earn a positive profit
- The pink line shows that 47% of policies are expected to earn an 8% risk-adjusted ROE
- The red line shows that 25% of policies are expected to earn a 12% risk-adjusted ROE

Expected Profitability by Policy

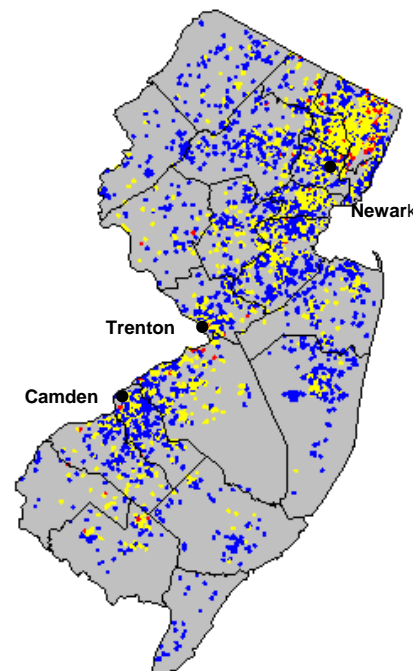
Profitability – 12% ROE



Risk is acceptable as long as

- A solvency concern is not being created, *and*
- Adequate compensation is being secured

Profitability – 8% ROE



Key Observations

- Very few policies priced at an expected negative profit
- There may be opportunities to write profitably on the coast
- Target combined ratios vary by geography

A Comparison of Target Combined Ratios in New York

Company A

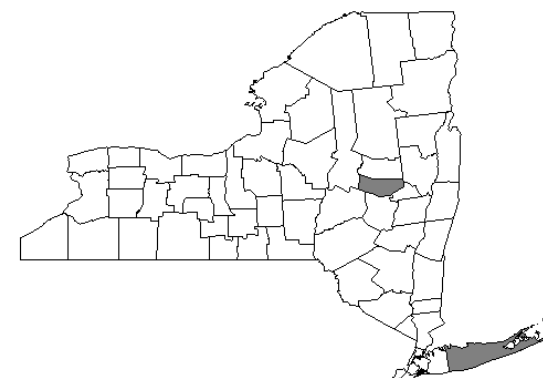
Target CR at Varying
ROE

ROE	Target CR
5%	93.2%
8%	88.3%
10%	84.9%
12%	81.6%
15%	76.7%

Company B

Target CR at Varying
ROE

ROE	Target CR
5%	87.6%
8%	75.2%
10%	67.0%
12%	58.7%
15%	46.3%

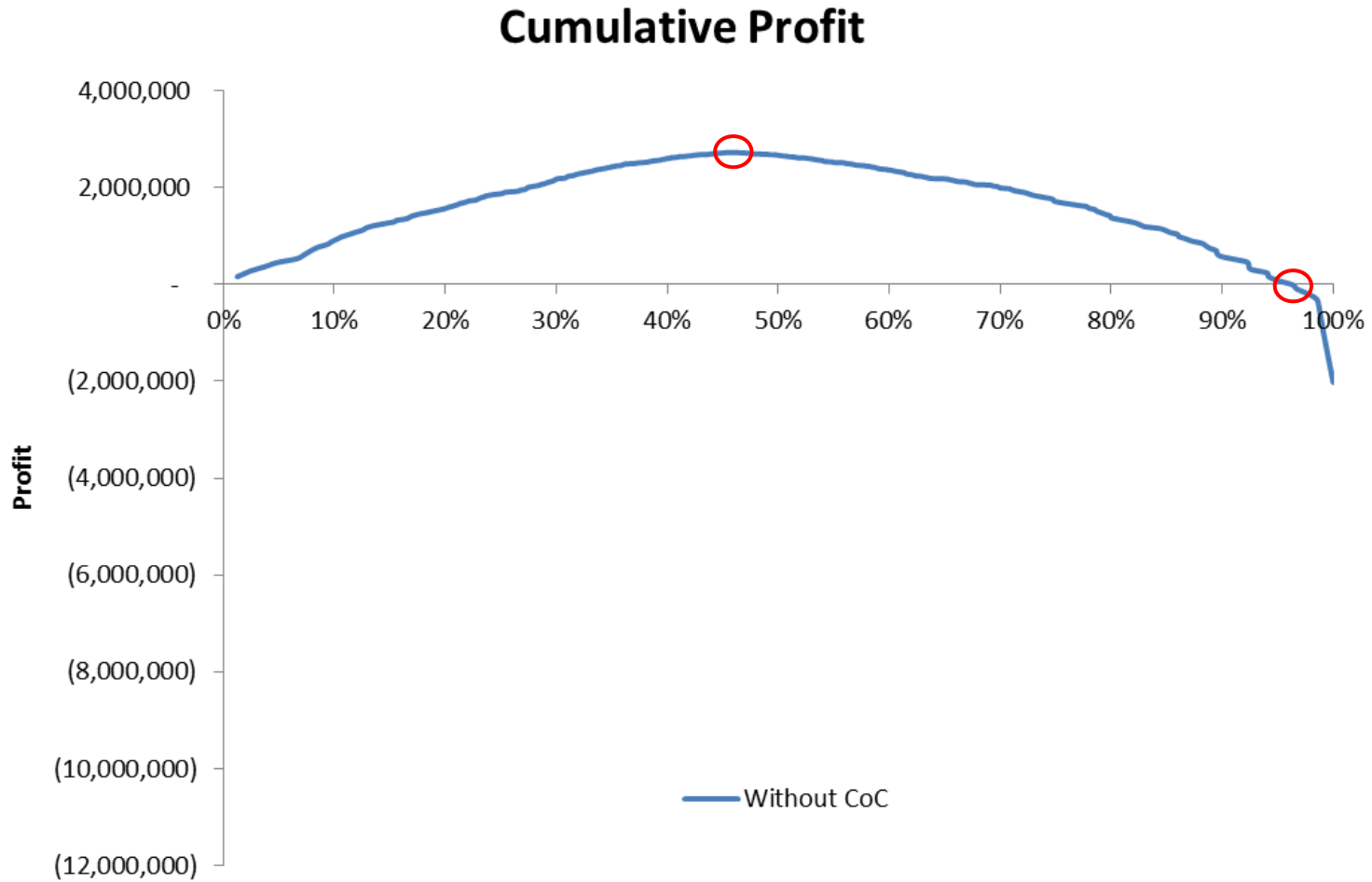


County	Target CR
Montgomery County	91.2%
Suffolk County	55.9%

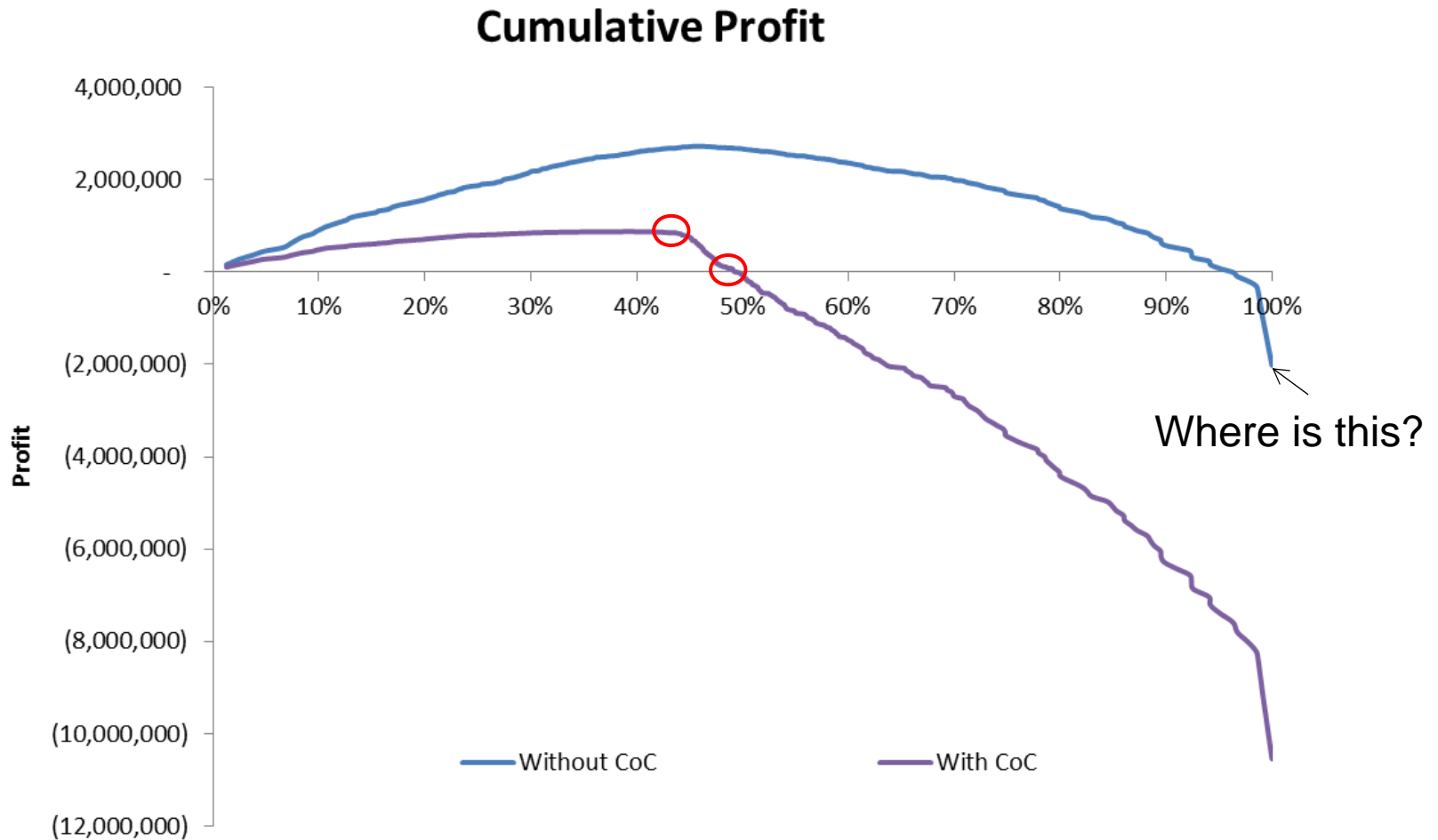
- Company B writes significantly more on Long Island
- Company A buys significantly more reinsurance

Strategic Planning

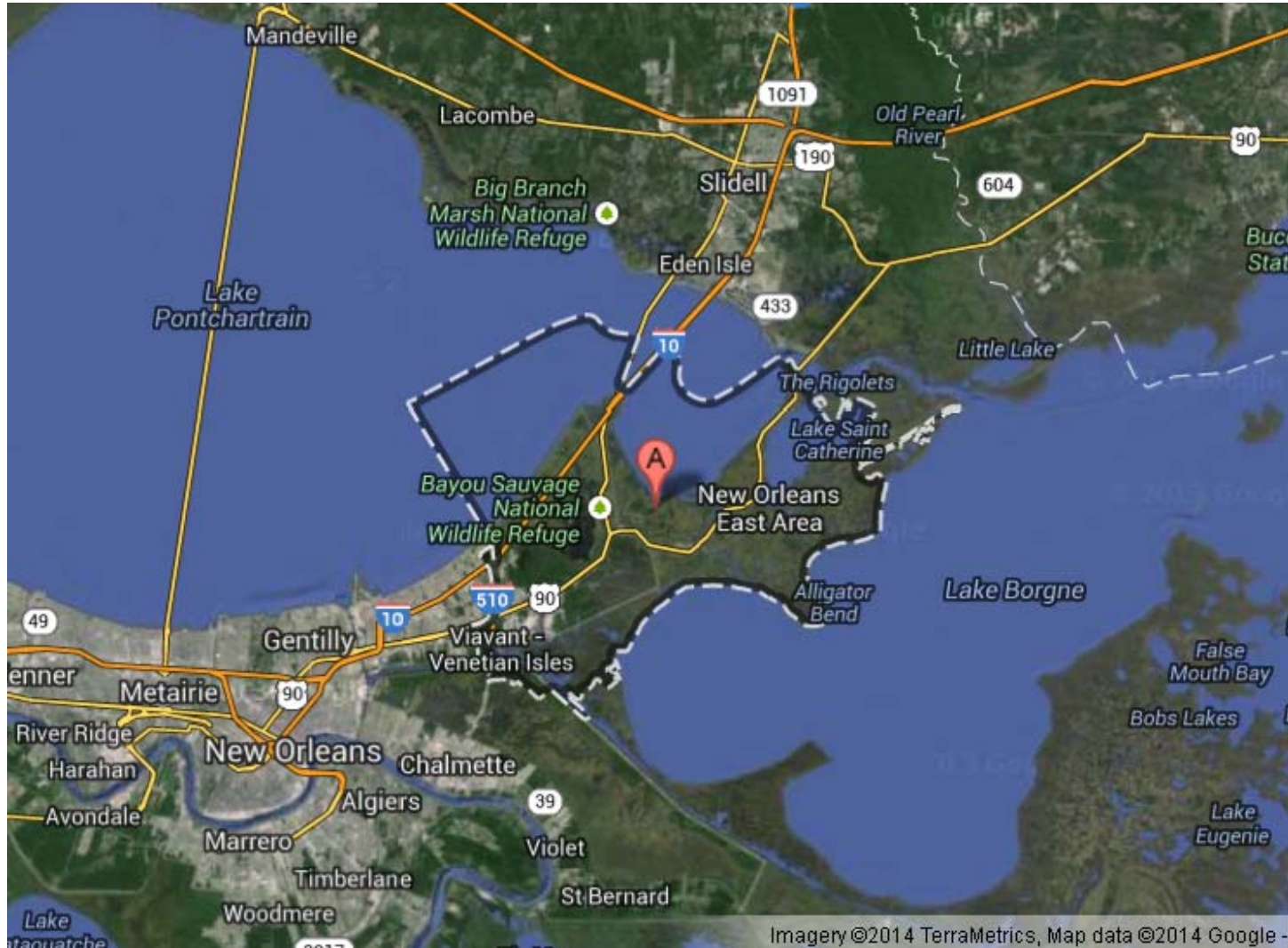
Cumulative Expected Profit per Policy



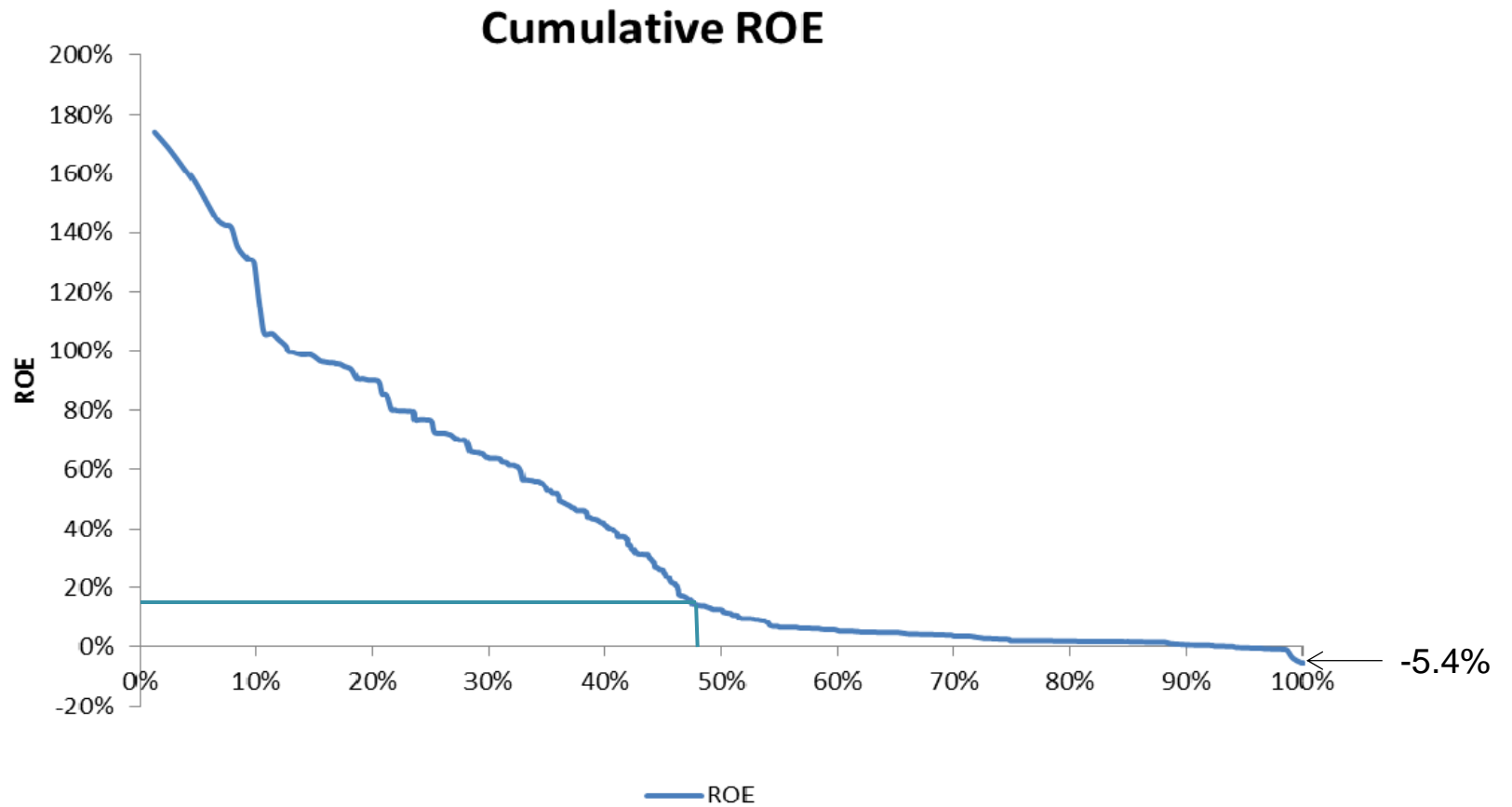
Cumulative Expected Profit per Policy



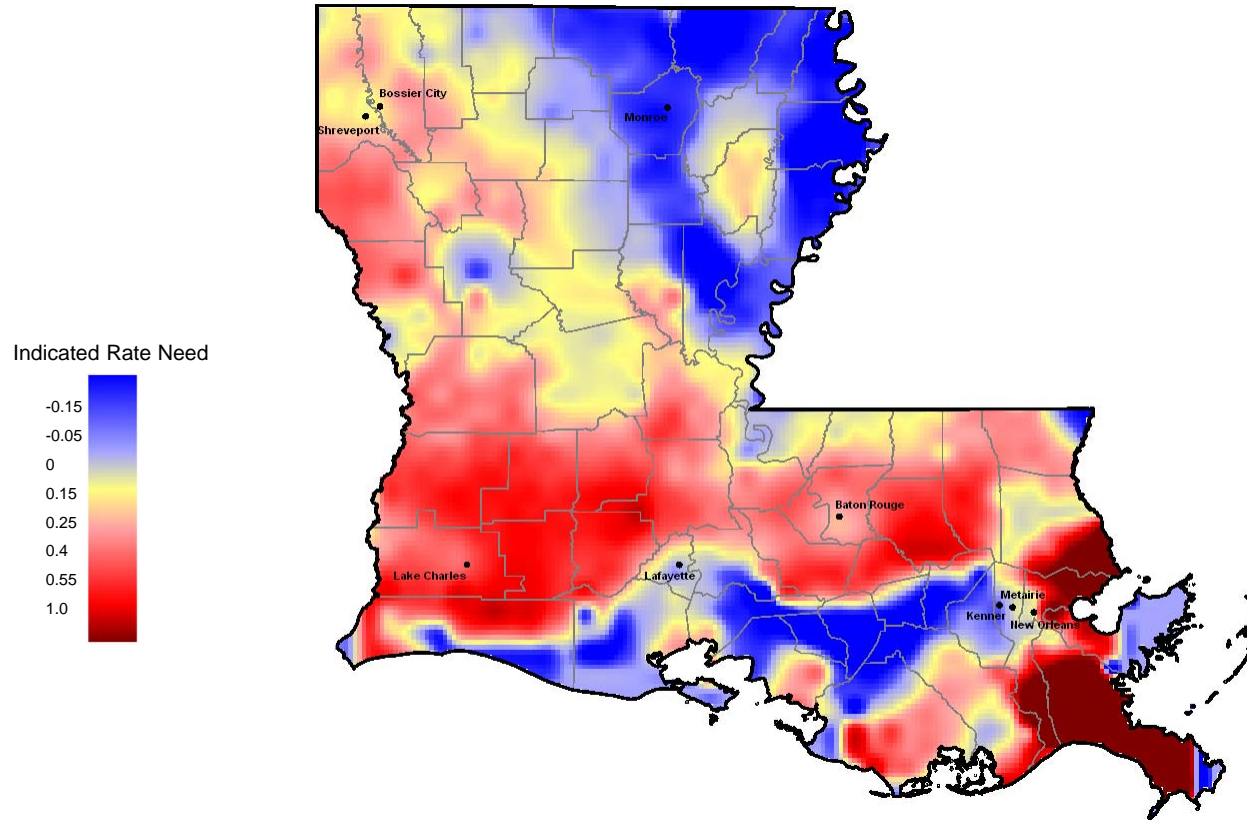
Zip Code 70129



Cumulative Expected Profit per Policy



Indicated Rate Need per Policy

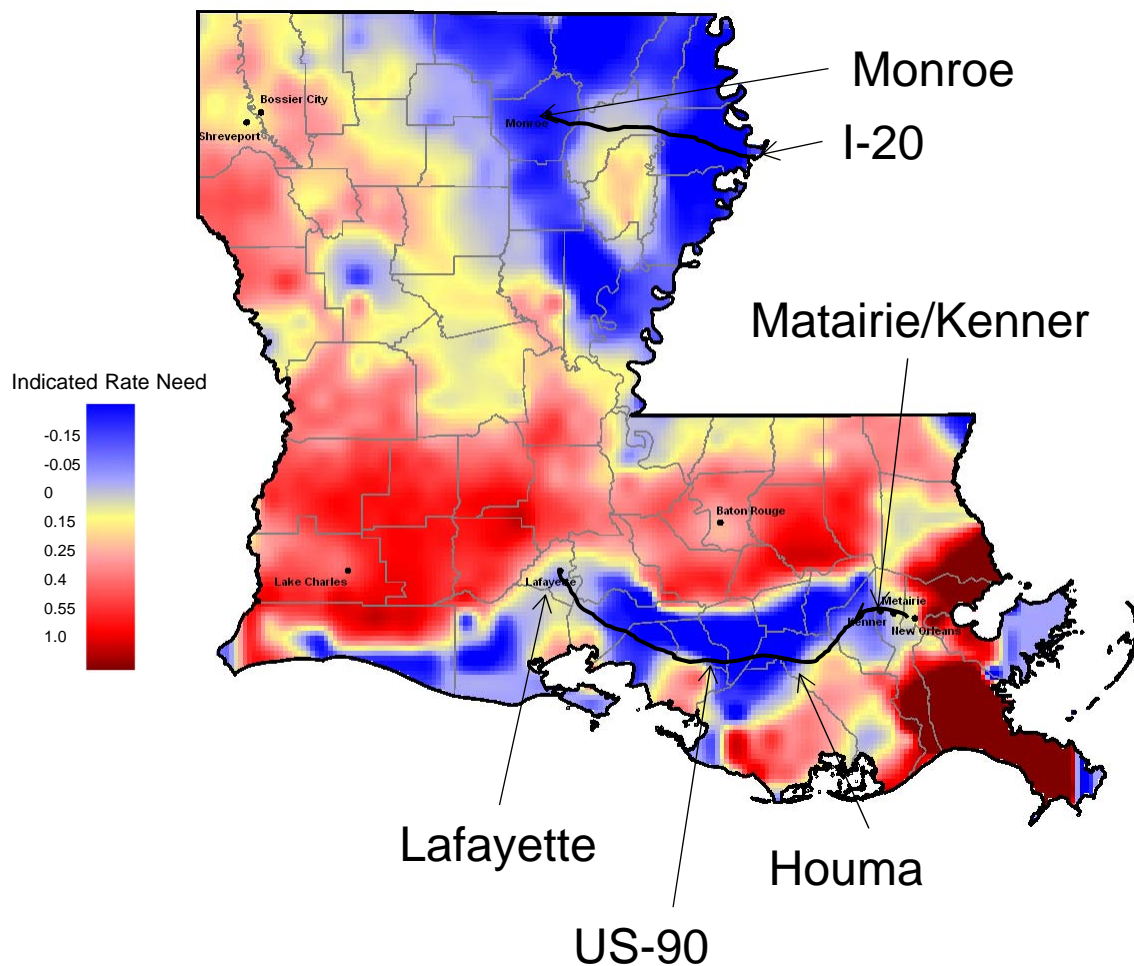


Plan for Rate Activity

- +32.1% indicated rate need
- +10% achievable statewide rate increase based on recent approvals
- Group policies by zip to approximate rating territories
 - Or potential rating territories
- Raise rates by 40% of indicated
 - Tempered due to expected attrition and impact on volatility costs
 - 20% cap to avoid regulatory push-back
- Assumed incremental attrition based on selected rate changes

Attrition Rates	
Rate Increase	Attrition
5-10%	1%
10-15%	2%
Over 15%	4%

Potential Growth Targets



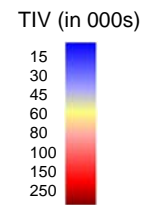
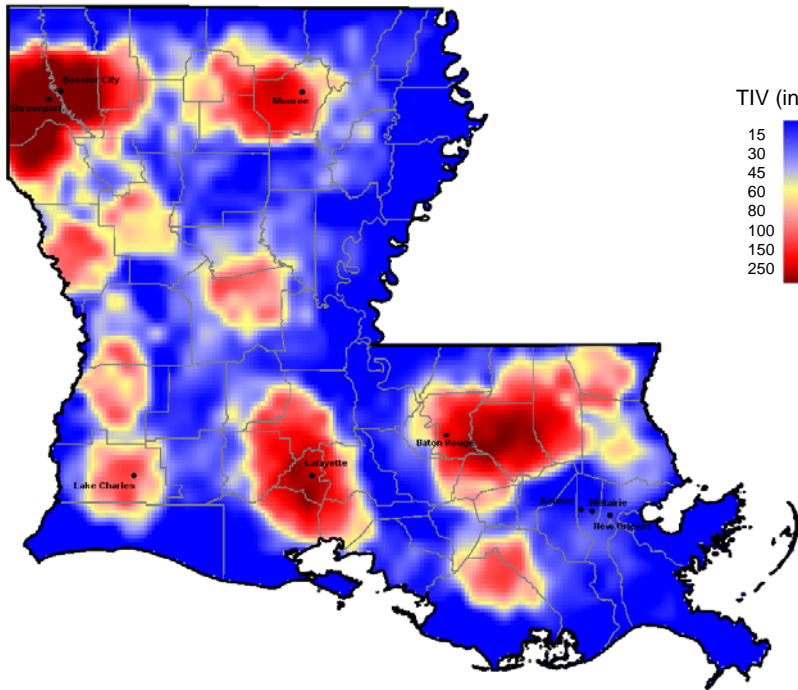
Metro Area	Population
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner	1.2
Baton Rouge	0.8
Shreveport-Bossier City	0.4
Lafayette	0.3
Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux	0.2
Lake Charles	0.2
Monroe	0.2

Growth Rates

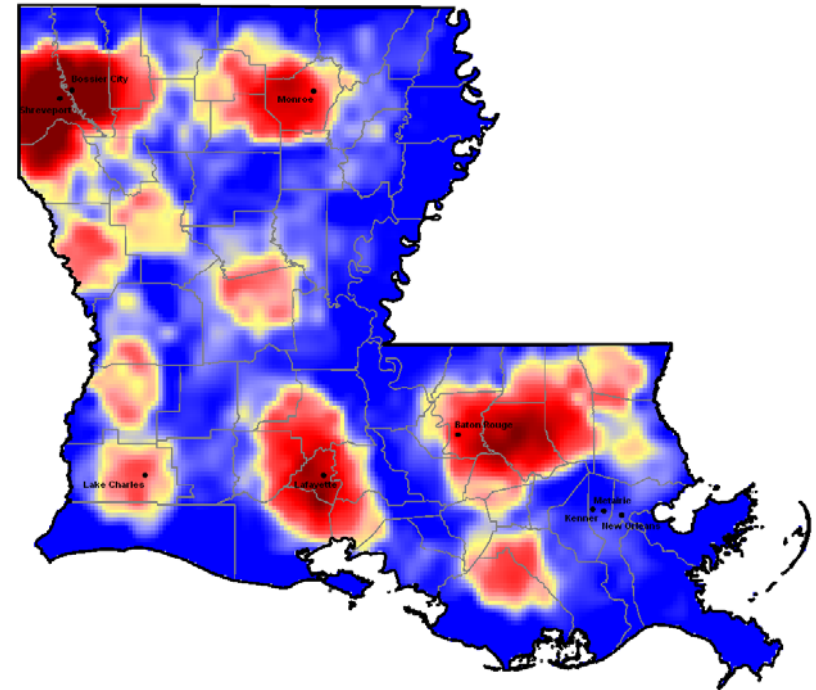
Profit Margin	Growth
5-10%	1%
10-15%	2%
Over 15%	4%

Expected Impact on Exposures

Current

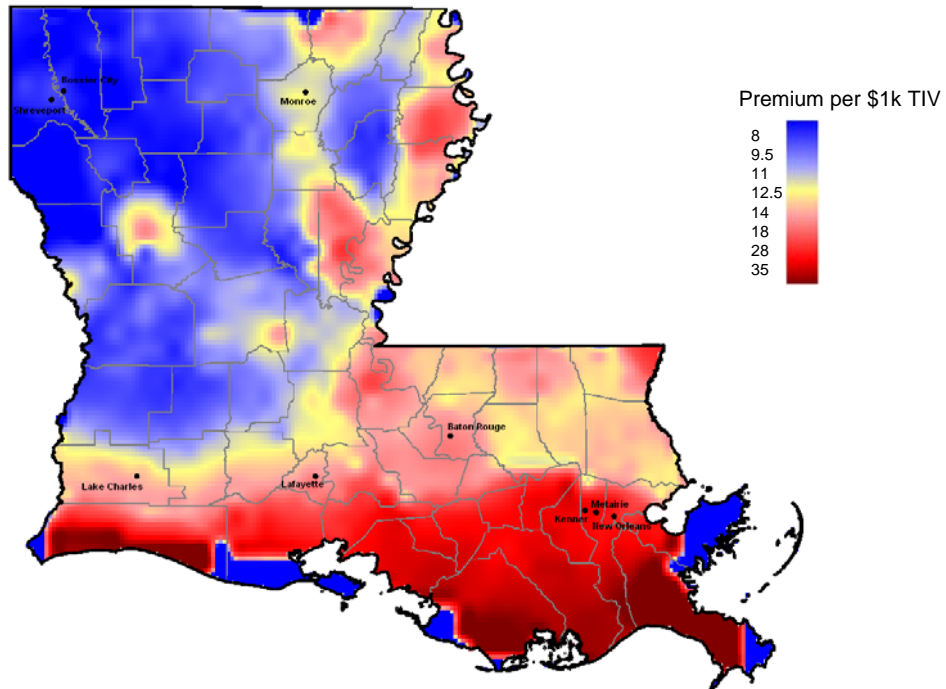


After Implementation

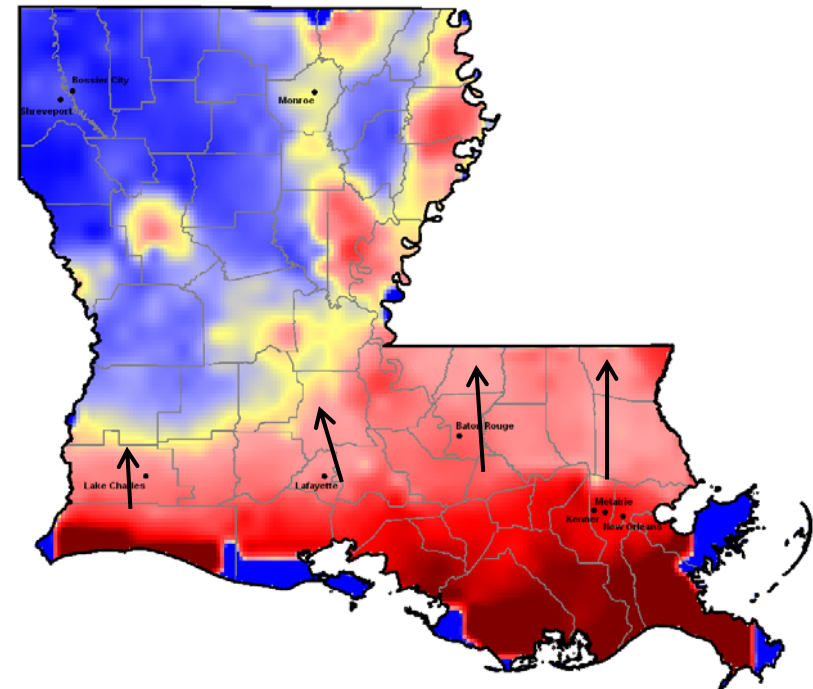


Expected Impact on Premium

Current

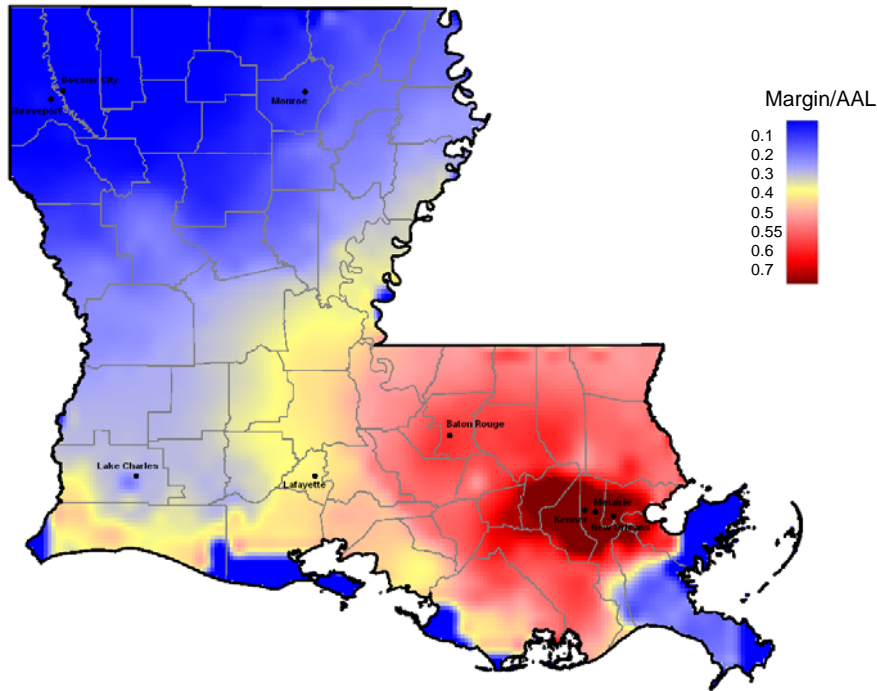


After Implementation

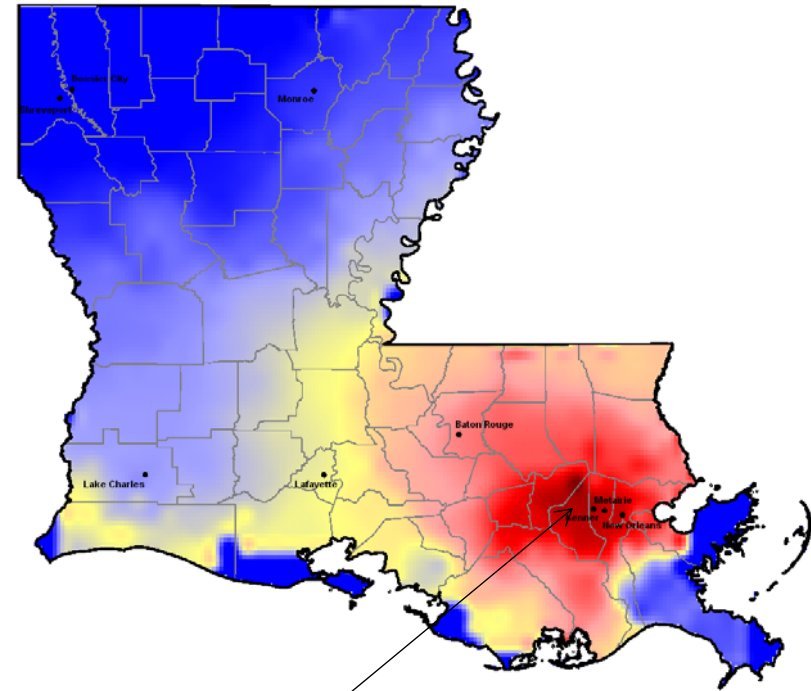


Expected Impact on Reinsurance

Current

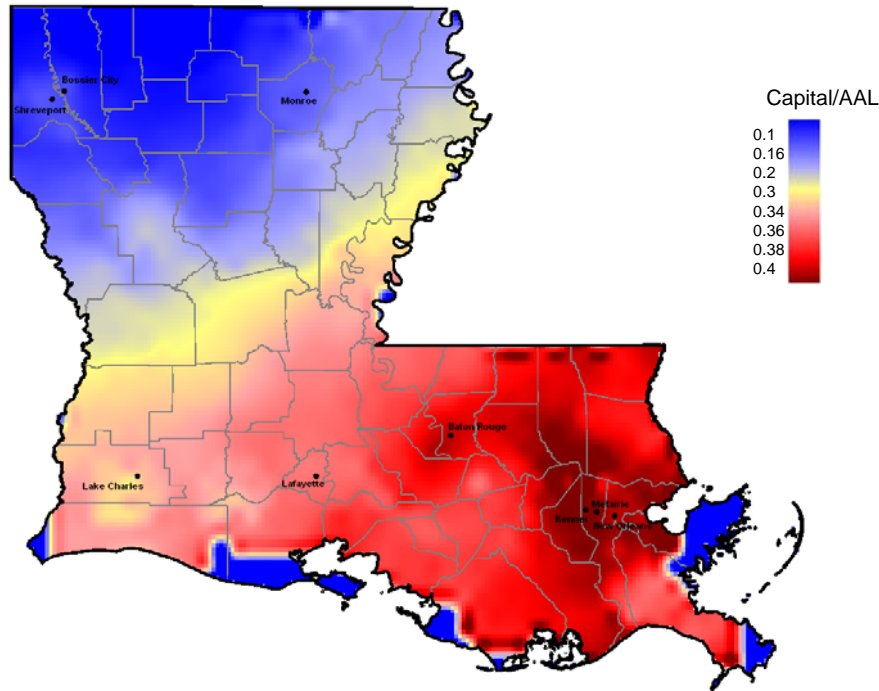


After Implementation

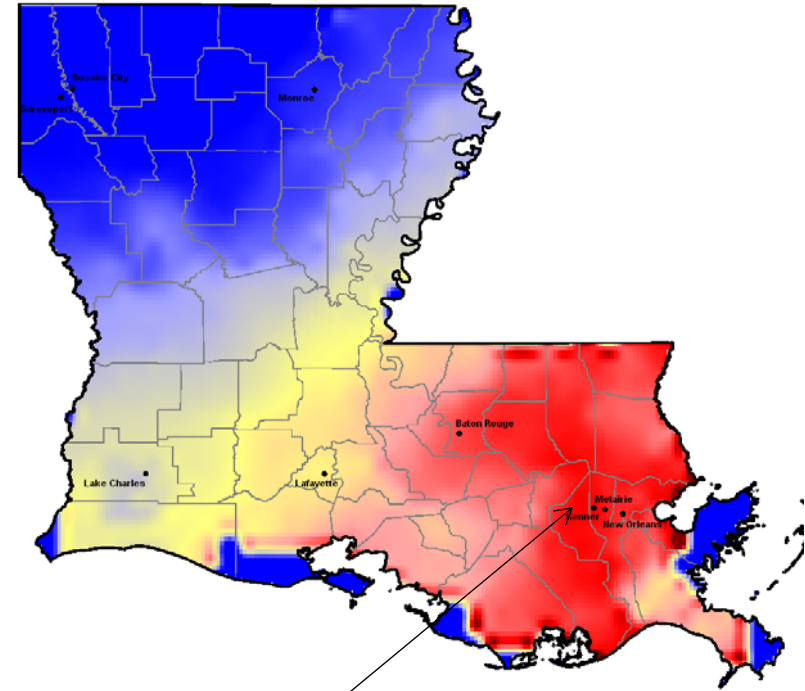


Expected Impact on Capital Costs

Current



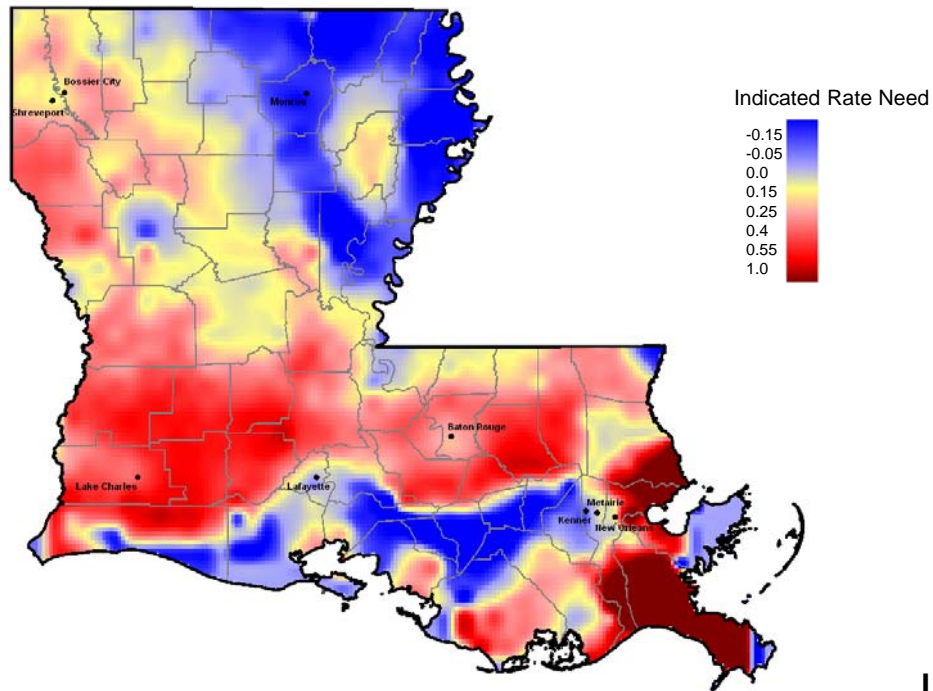
After Implementation



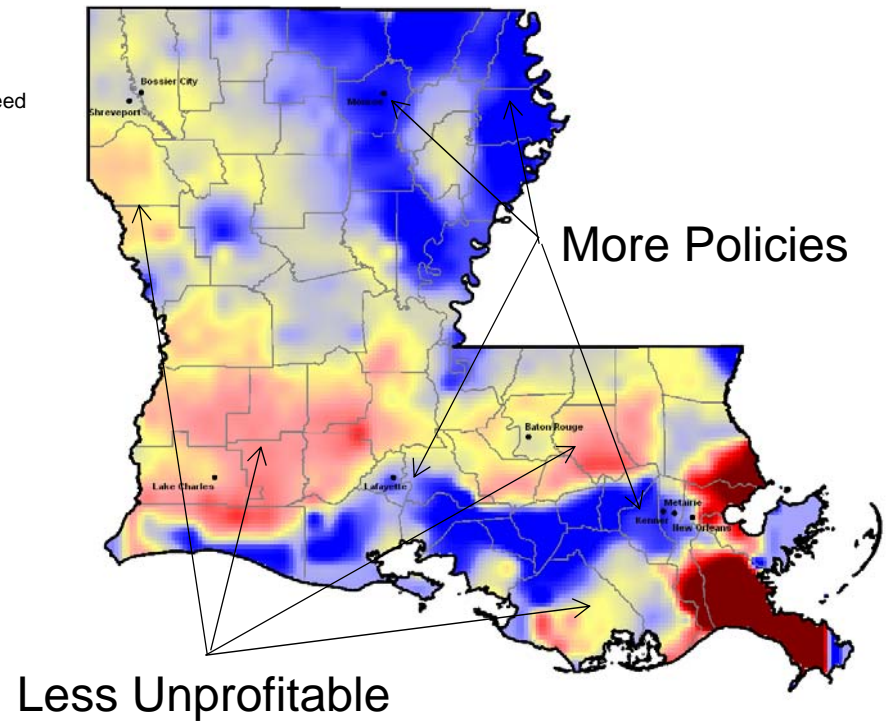
Flattened Peak

Expected Impact on Profitability

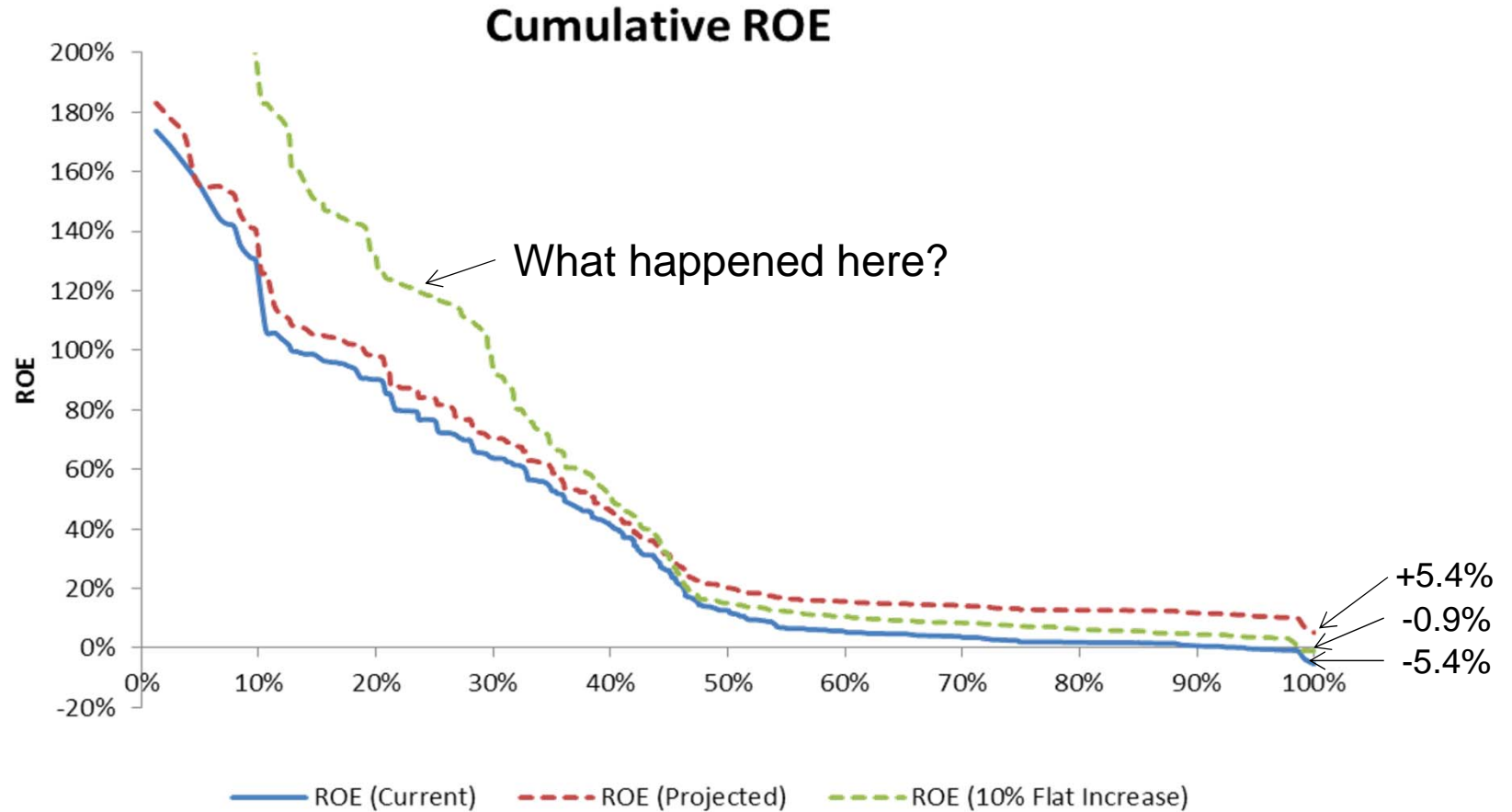
Current



After Implementation

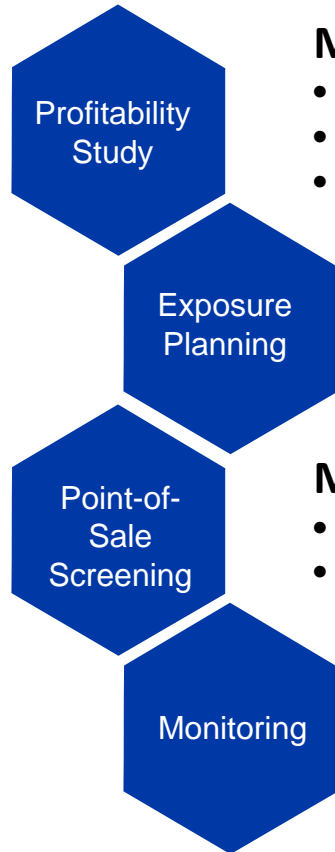


Comparison to Flat Rate Increase



- The green line demonstrates the benefit of a flat 10% rate increase
- The red line demonstrates the benefit of a targeted 10% rate increase combined with targeted growth

Collaborative Steps for Successful Execution



Make sure the Price Is Right

- Evaluate cost of catastrophe differentials across the portfolio
- Combine with client view of attritional and expense differences
- Balance rate change and growth targets by territory and segment

Plan for Exposure Accumulation

- Plan to grow where profitable, hold elsewhere
- Use Cat Score **Portfolio Manager** to quantify impact and test plan alternatives

Maintain Margin Discipline at Point of Sale

- **Cat Score Location Analyzer** provides total cost of catastrophe by location
- Used to filter new business applications for Accept/Reject decision

Track Exposure Change Impact to PML

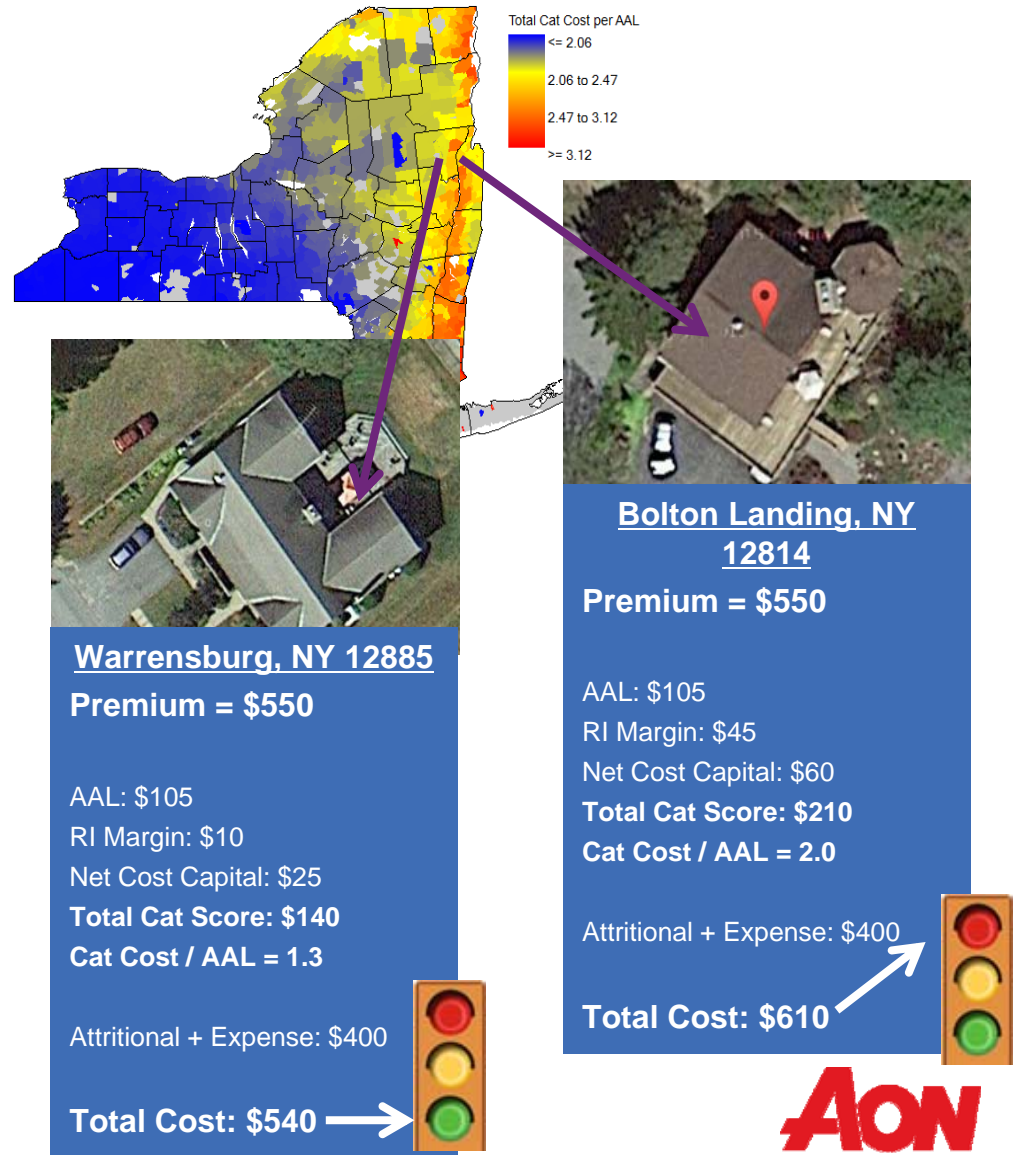
- **Cat Score Portfolio Manager** used to track PML in between model runs
- Evaluate book roll opportunities
- Re-allocate capacity if actual exposure deviates from plan

Benefits include improved profitability while facilitating growth in profitable areas, better diversification, and continued improvement over time

Cat Score[®] Location Analyzer

Quantifying total cat costs for individual prospective risks at point of sale

- **Cost components**
 - Gross Expected Loss
 - Reinsurance Margin
 - Cost of Net Capital
- **WebServices technology delivery**
 - Link to your own pricing system
 - Also available by website
 - Accessible through ImpactOnDemand
- **Application by clients:**
 - Strategically grow into new geographic regions with adequate price
 - Identify inadequately priced risks
 - Provide key cost component for combined cat, non-cat price adequacy evaluation



Use Portfolio Manager to Monitor Planned Growth

Current Portfolio Metrics

Economic Costs				
Metric	ALL	EQ	HU	OW
Gross AAL	15,970	153	7,245	8,572
Ceded AAL	0	0	0	0
Reins Margin	0	0	0	0
Reins Premium	0	0	0	0
Capital Cost	0	0	0	0
Total Cat Cost	15,970	153	7,245	8,572

US \$ in Thousands

Accumulation Metrics

Metric	ALL	EQ	HU	OW
PML-100	131,975	407	130,626	28,705
PML-250	232,161	3,838	232,161	42,385
TVaR-100	266,036	10,734	265,872	48,030
TVaR-250	401,559	24,695	401,559	68,297
SD	35,454	2,469	34,505	7,767

US \$ in Thousands

Portfolio Metrics after Growth

Economic Costs				
Metric	ALL	EQ	HU	OW
Gross AAL	16,337	161	7,348	8,829
Ceded AAL	0	0	0	0
Reins Margin	0	0	0	0
Reins Premium	0	0	0	0
Capital Cost	0	0	0	0
Total Cat Cost	16,337	161	7,348	8,829

US \$ in Thousands

Accumulation Metrics

Metric	ALL	EQ	HU	OW
PML-100	133,184	490	132,984	29,609
PML-250	235,394	4,386	235,394	44,601
TVaR-100	269,658	11,497	269,386	49,119
TVaR-250	406,802	26,156	406,802	69,297
SD	35,944	2,534	34,964	7,945

US \$ in Thousands

- The two tables above are examples of information that can be obtained from portfolio manager
- The table on the left represents the current book of business
- This can be updated at any desired interval (quarterly, monthly, weekly) by company staff trained by Aon Benfield