

Applying Stochastic Reserving Models under a Common Flexible Framework

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General Stochastic Framework

- Let A_{ij} = incremental averages in each cell
- By law of large numbers, average is asymptotically Normal
- So assume averages are independent and come from a Gaussian (Normal) distribution with:

$$E(A_{ij}) = g_{ij}(\theta)$$

$$\text{Var}(A_{ij}) = e^{\kappa - \theta_i} \left(E(A_{ij})^2 \right)^p$$

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Maximum Likelihood Estimation

- Maximum Likelihood Estimators
 - Asymptotically Normal
 - Asymptotically Unbiased
 - Consistent and Sufficient
 - Doesn't need to be linearized
 - Does require distribution assumption

- Minimize negative log likelihood function

$$\ell(A_{1,1}, A_{1,2}, \dots, A_{n,1}; \theta, \kappa, \rho) = \sum \frac{\kappa - e_i + \ln \left(2\pi (g_{ij}(\theta))^{\rho} \right)}{2} + \frac{(A_{ij} - g_{ij}(\theta))^2}{2e^{\kappa - e_i} (g_{ij}(\theta))^{\rho}}$$

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Results Without Parameter Uncertainty

- Future amounts for each period i :

$$R_i \sim N \left(E_i \sum_{j=n-i+2}^n g_{ij}(\hat{\theta}), E_i^2 \sum_{j=n-i+2}^n e^{\kappa - e_i} (g_{ij}(\hat{\theta}))^{\rho} \right)$$

- Future total

$$R_T \sim N \left(\sum_{i=1}^m E_i \sum_{j=n-i+2}^n g_{ij}(\hat{\theta}), \sum_{i=1}^m E_i^2 \sum_{j=n-i+2}^n e^{\kappa - e_i} (g_{ij}(\hat{\theta}))^{\rho} \right)$$

- Note: No parameter uncertainty accounted for, only process uncertainty here

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Accounting for Parameter Uncertainty

- Assuming parameters have a multi-variate Gaussian distribution with:
 - Mean equal to maximum likelihood estimators
 - Variance-covariance matrix equal to inverse of Fisher Information matrix
- Posterior distribution through simulation
 - Randomly select parameters from multi-variate Gaussian distribution
 - Simulate R_i^* (future amounts) from appropriate Gaussian distribution

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Specific Model Parametrization

- Berquist Sherman

$$g_{ij}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \theta_j e^{i\theta_{n+1}}$$

- Think: Average times Trend
- θ_j s are average incrementals for i^{th} exposure period at age j
- θ_{n+1} is the natural log of the annual trend in the data

- Hoerl Curve

$$g_{ij}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \exp(\theta_1 + \theta_2 j + \theta_3 j^2 + \theta_4 \ln(j) + i\theta_5)$$

- Curve fit with trend taken in account
- Expected amounts must be positive in all cells

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Specific Model Parametrization

- Cape Cod

$$g_{ij}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \begin{cases} \theta_1 & \text{if } i=j=1 \\ \theta_1 \theta_j & \text{if } j=1 \text{ and } i>1 \\ \theta_1 \theta_{m+j-1} & \text{if } i=1 \text{ and } j>1 \\ \theta_1 \theta_i \theta_{m+j-1} & \text{if } i>1 \text{ and } j>1 \end{cases}$$

- Think: Exposure period parameters times lag parameters
- θ_j is the scale parameter
- θ_j for $i = 2, \dots, n$ is change from one accident year to the next
- θ_j for $i = n+1, \dots, m+n-1$ incremental change from one lag period (age of development) to the next

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Specific Model Parametrization

- Chain Ladder

$$g_{ij}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \begin{cases} P_i \theta_j & \text{if } j < n \text{ and } i = 1 \\ P_i \left(1 - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \theta_k \right) & \text{if } j = n \text{ and } i = 1 \\ \sum_{k=1}^{n_i} \frac{P_i \theta_j}{\theta_k} & \text{if } j < n \text{ and } i \neq 1 \\ \sum_{k=1}^{n_i} \frac{P_i}{\theta_k} \left(1 - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \theta_k \right) & \text{if } j = n \text{ and } i \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

- Actual average paid to date for exposure period $i = P_i$
- think θ_j as percent emerged at age j
- Condition: expected amount to date = actual

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More

- For more, go to "Stochastic Reserving Today and (Mostly) Tomorrow"
- Hayne, Roger, "A Stochastic Framework for Incremental Average Reserve Models," Casualty Actuarial Society Forum, Fall 2008, pp. 174-195
- Update recently submitted paper to Variance (review process)

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