

LOB-15: Wheels of Misfortune

CLRS Seminar, September, 2018 Anaheim, CA

John W. Buchanan, FCAS, MAAA, Managing Principal, Verisk/ISO Mike Rozema, FCAS, MAAA, Head of Actuarial & Reserving, Swiss Re Diane Injic, CPCU, Director Commercial Auto Underwriting, Verisk/ISO

SERVE | ADD VALUE | INNOVATE

Antitrust Notice



- 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 policy.

Concurrent Session LOB-15: Wheels of Misfortune



- This session will provide an update to the Commercial Auto industry experience, most recently presented at the 2018 March CAS Webinar and June CARe Wheels Down sessions.
- We will review various industry results from the 2000s through 2017. We will include a
 detailed review of 2017 as of 2018 with an emphasis on actual vs. expected testing
 indications, potential lengthening ground-up and excess loss development factors,
 case reserving practices, industry based initial expected loss ratios, rate change
 monitoring, and underwriting cycle ramifications.
- Additional claim drivers and litigation trends will be reviewed including a diagnosis of the past and potential remedies for the future.
- An underwriter / commercial auto product manager who has lived through the wheels ups and downs over the last decade will give their experience from a ground level perspective, including measures to help underwriters improve their insights in this continually challenging line of business.

LOB-15: Wheels of Misfortune Agenda



Introduction and update – John 30 mins

- Review of industry experience from 2009 to 2017, view at 2018
- Review frequency and severity trends, lengthening loss development, profit vs LDF speed,
 IELRs ground-up and excess, market segment review, rate changes
- Loss development and Case reserving run-off tests

Additional industry insights – Mike 20 mins

- Review of industry booked loss ratios and development
- Further analysis of lengthening development patterns
- Claim drivers / trends

A product manager perspective – Diane 15 mins

- A view from the trenches over the last decade
- Winners and losers
- Measures to help improve insights
- Further discussion and Q&A Panel 10 mins



Commercial Auto Views from 2010 - 2017







Frequency

Analysis Method: Premium (MW rate change)

Apriori Trend = 0.03

INCURRED

	Ultimate			
AY	OCCURRENCE	Freq per 1M UOP	YTY Change	Ultimate Prem
2001	287,739	54.8940		5,241,730,845
2002	233,162	45.8150	-16.54%	5,089,250,680
2003	212,072	44.7750	-2.27%	4,736,394,774
2004	205,497	46.4050	3.64%	4,428,370,494
2005	207,560	45.4080	-2.15%	4,571,045,142
2006	197,104	39.1880	-13.70%	5,029,644,311
2007	200,826	39.3190	0.33%	5,107,664,575
2008	177,153	36.6460	-6.80%	4,834,202,298
2009	159,060	34.2520	-6.53%	4,643,800,894
Total/Average	3,139,584	71.8735	-2.84%	43,682,104,012
	Trend 7 year		-5.07%	_
	Trend - all year		-4.98%	

-37.6%

Illustrative

2008

2009



2005

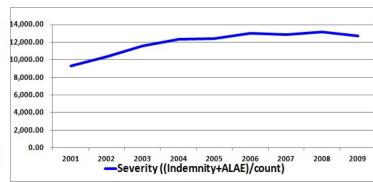
—Freq per 1M UOP

Data Threshold Mil

Severity

Analysis Method: Premium (MW rate change)
Apriori Trend = 0.03

	INCURRED			
AY	Ultimate Severity ((Indemnity+ALAE)/ (count)	Severity ((Indemnity+ALAE)/count)	YTY Change	Ultimate Prem
2001	9,334	9,334	9.11%	5,241,730,845
2002	10,383	10,383	11.24%	5,089,250,680
2003	11,585	11,585	11.58%	4,736,394,774
2004	12,336	12,336	6.48%	4,428,370,494
2005	12,406	12,406	0.57%	4,571,045,142
2006	12,988	12,988	4.69%	5,029,644,311
2007	12,832	12,832	-1.20%	5,107,664,575
2008	13,190	13,190	2.79%	4,834,202,298
2009	12,725	12,725	-3.53%	4,643,800,894
Total/Average	140,980	140,980	3.62%	43,682,104,012
	Trend 7 year		1.60%	1
	Trend - all year		3.69%	



0.00

2001

2002

Looking back at Trend

Frequencies steadily

reducing from early 2000s

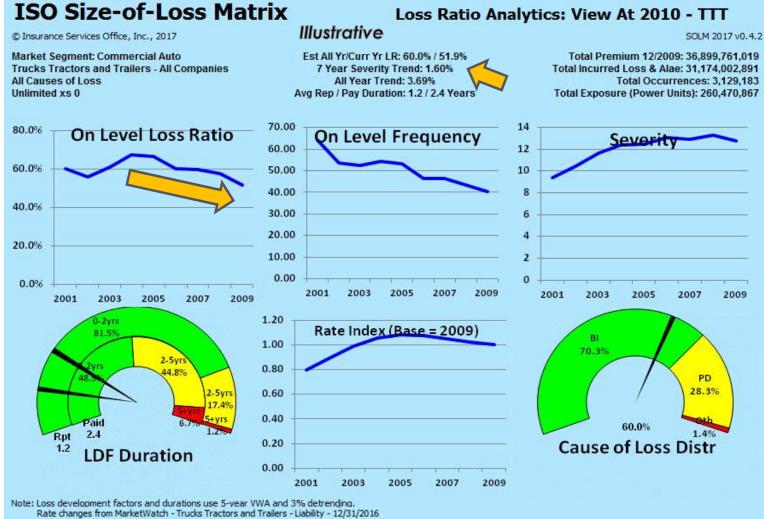
Recent severities overall flat

at 2010:



Holistic view at 2010:

- On level Loss ratios going down since 2004
- Frequencies steadily reducing from early 2000s
- Severities overall recently flat
- Relatively quick LDF duration
 - avg GU reported loss = 1.2 yrs
 - avg paid = 2.4 yrs
- Moderate reductions in rates since 2005
- Mostly BI claims but their trends ok as well
- The interconnected on-level line graphs show what various IELRs would be at current rate levels (useful for residual trend analysis)
- Overall, the current on-level loss ratio compared to long term is 8 pts better (60.0% long-term vs. 51.9% current)

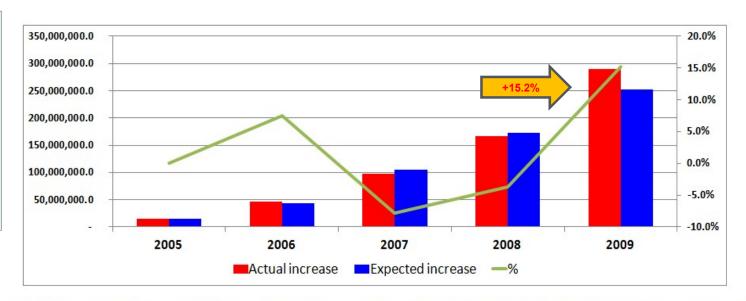




TTT Actual vs. Expected (ERLI Warning) – Excess Layer 900x100k Illustrative

Check to see if any early warning development signs in various layers and components.

Overall ok, except AY 2009 indicates a bit of a blip up – 252M expected, but 290M actual, or 15.2% adverse development.

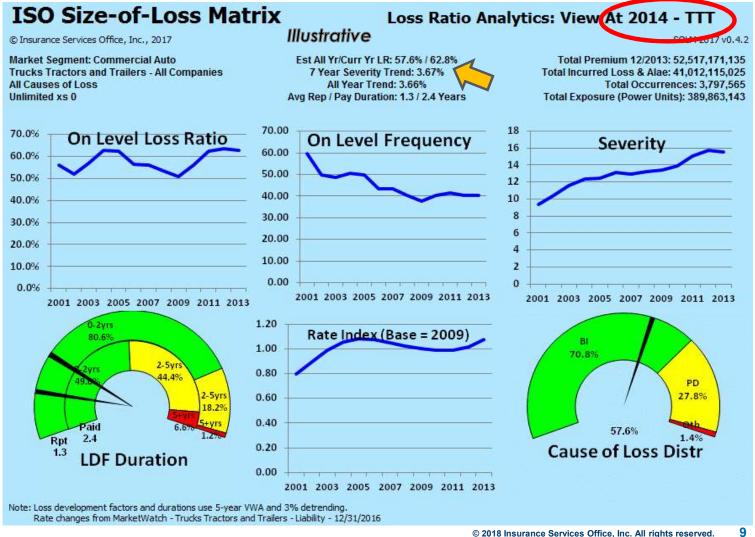


AY	Actual n-6	Actual n-5	5-Yr ATA	Expected n-5	AY	Actual increase	Expected increase	Actual - Expected	9/.
2005	1,097,265,890	1,112,068,639	1.0135	1,112,059,126	2005	14,802,749.0	14,793,235.6	9,513.4	0.1%
2006	1,066,637,325	1,112,815,458	1.0403	1,109,570,434	2006	46,178,133.0	42,933,109.1	3,245,023.9	7.6%
2007	991,509,745	1,088,630,104	1.1063	1,096,882,077	2007	97,120,359.0	105,372,332.4	(8,251,973.4)	-7.8%
2008	722,271,219	888,533,303	1.2391	894,986,382	2008	166,262,084.0	172,715,163.5	(6,453,079.5)	-3.7%
2009	334,768,535	624,898,496	1.7525	586,678,587	2009	290,129,961.0	251,910,051.5	38,219,909.5	15.2%
2010		372,698,496			2010		30 (686		
Sum x2010	12,419,753,463	13,029,933,029		13,010,201,530	Sum x2015	610,179,566	590,448,067	19,731,499	3.3%
1996-1999	3,028,045,461	3,027,332,760		3,027,933,529	2001-2004	(712,701)	(111,932)	(600,769)	-536.7%
2000-2004	5,179,255,288	5,175,654,269		5,182,091,395	2005-2009	(3,601,019)	2,836,107	(6,437,126)	-227.0%
2005-2009	4,212,452,714	4,826,946,000		4,800,176,606	2010-2014	614,493,286	587,723,892	26,769,394	4.6%

iginto rocorrou.



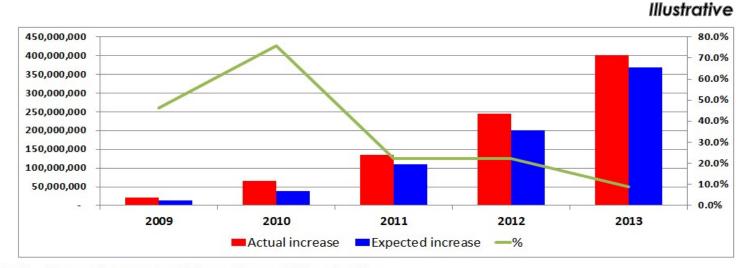
Due to frequencies and severities both ticking up since 2009, overall 2013 TTT IELR went from 51.9% to 62.8%





Commercial Auto – CAu (3 markets) - ERLI Warning – Excess Layer 900x100k

Each calendar year since 2009 had significant adverse development due to lengthening loss development tail.



SOLM Release 2016 (v4.2) - Development Triangle and Analysis ERLI Warning

	- I - I - I - I - I - I - I - I - I - I	CY=2014	2	Ex Ante	The state of the s		N			
AY	Actual n-3	Actual n-2	5-Yr ATA	Expected n-2	AY	Actual increase	Expected	Actual - Expected	%	
2009	927,792,337	948,489,796	1.015	941,937,861	2009	20,697,459	14,145,524	6,551,935	46.3%	
2010	969,391,676	1,035,440,722	1.039	1,006,993,685	2010	66,049,046	37,602,009	28,447,037	75.7%	1
2011	990,401,529	1,125,681,334	1.112	1,100,985,153	2011	135,279,805	110,583,624	24,696,181	22.3%	
2012	796,632,607	1,042,053,515	1.252	997,232,576	2012	245,420,908	200,599,969	44,820,939	22.3%	
2013	448,845,946	849,647,219	1.820	817,040,649	2013	400,801,273	368,194,703	32,606,570	8.9%	
Sum x2014	14,820,297,316	15,698,714,934		15,555,987,734	Sum x2014	878,417,618	735,690,418	142,727,200	15.470	
1999-2002	4,175,976,527	4,176,860,812		4,176,055,046	1999-2002	884,285	78,519	805,766	1026.2%	
2003-2007	5,484,115,606	5,486,515,086		5,485,827,797	2003-2007	2,399,480	1,712,191	687,289	40.1%	
2008-2012	4,711,359,237	5,185,691,817		5,077,064,243	2008-2012	474,332,580	365,705,006	108,627,574	29.7%	

vou.



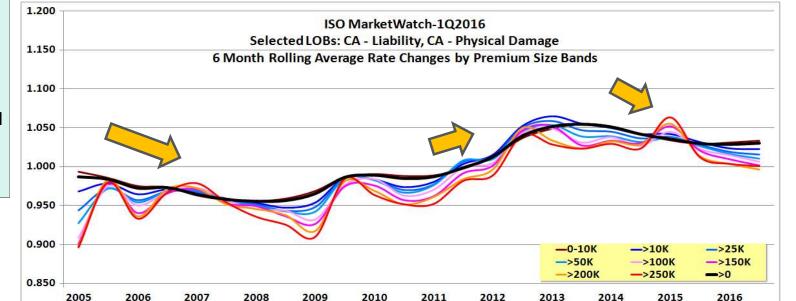
Illustrative

Incremental Rate Changes Through 3/31/2016 - Liability & Physical Damage

Total # of policies

Rates reducing from 2005 to 2011, and importantly didn't go positive until 2012 even though loss trends changed direction 3 years earlier.

Larger policies, in general have larger rate reductions, and back to flat early 2016.



Total Premium (previous)

24,713,668 10,845,455,414 2,879,824,622 1,635,625,849

>200k

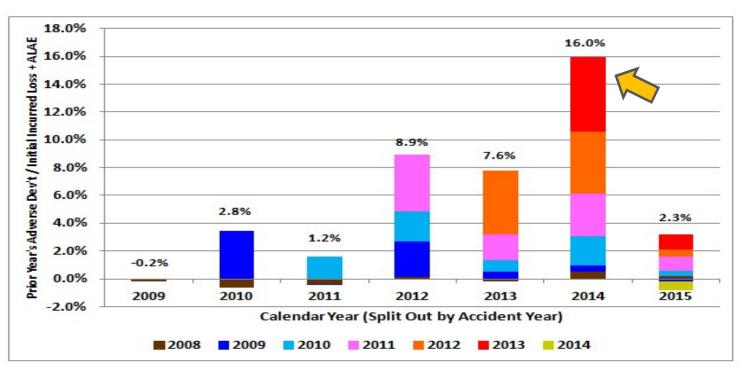
Source: ISO MarketWatch - released 6/15/2016; further details in Commercial Actuarial Panel - December 2016



Illustrative

Commercial Auto – TTT - ERLI Warning through 2015 – Calendar Year

Each calendar year since 2010 had adverse development due to lengthening loss development tail. 2014 being by far the most adverse, with all years contributing besides first look at 2015.



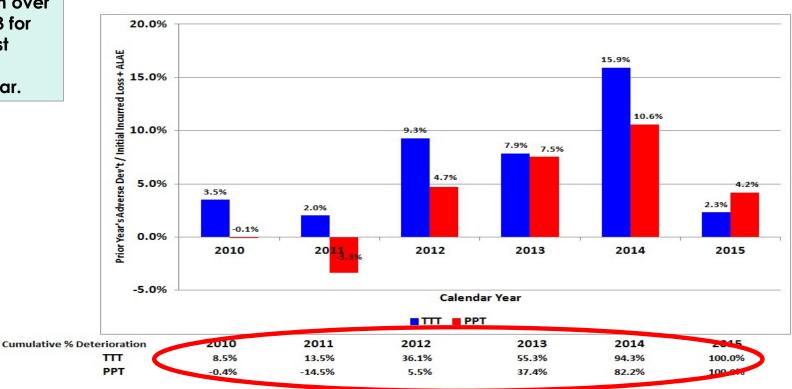
Source: ISO SOLM 2016 v1 - losses developed to ultimate using 5-year VWA (refresh each year); premiums developed to ultimate using Earned Premium triangle
ISO MarketWatch for Rate changes - Auto Commercial Liability - through 12/31/2015 (adjusted policy year to accident year using 6 mo policy term assumption)
CY adverse development for AYs 2009-2014: approximately 40% in CY2014 (about 20% each in CY2013 and CY2012)



Commercial Auto – Comparing TTT to PPT – Calendar Year

TTT had its deterioration show up earlier than PPT, with over half appearing by 2013 for TTT, while PPT had its first meaningful overall deterioration in that year.

Illustrative



Source: ISO SOLM 2016 v1 - losses developed to ultimate using 5-year VWA (refresh each year); premiums developed to ultimate using Earned Premium triangle
ISO MarketWatch for Rate changes - Auto Commercial Liability - through 12/31/2015 (adjusted policy year to accident year using 6 mo policy term assumption)

-13



State Comparison: 2009-2013 Loss Ratios to 2014 and 2015 Rate Changes

Overall loss ratios by state for the most part shows that higher relative loss ratios in the 2009 to 2013 period, produced higher than average rate changes in the following two years (opposite colors).





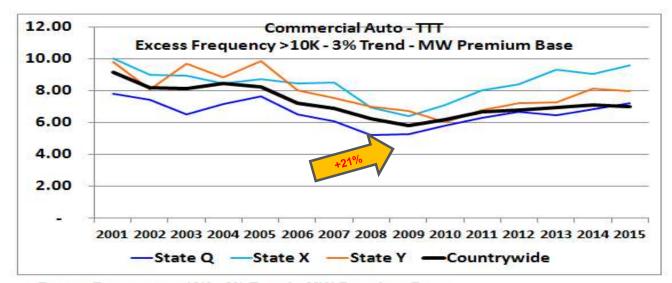


14



Excess Overall Frequency>10k @ 12/2015 and Assuming 3% Severity Trend^{llustrative}

Overall frequency trend for claims excess of 10k is larger than ground-up claims by overall 1.25%, but significant variations by state.



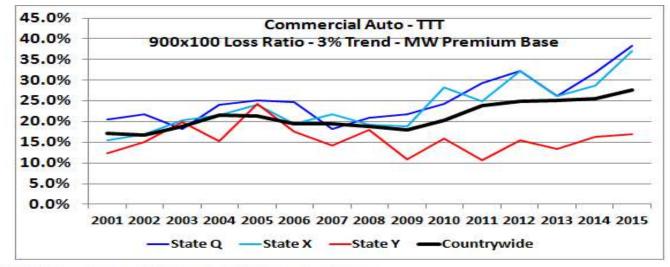
xcess Frequency > 10K - 3	3% Trend - MW Prer	nium Base		
	Countrywide	State Q	State X	State Y
2009	5.78	5.25	6.38	6.74
2010	6.20	5.80	7.10	6.03
2011	6.67	6.29	7.99	6.79
2012	6.77	6.68	8.42	7.22
2013	6.92	6.45	9.30	7.24
2014	7.09	6.83	9.05	8.11
2015	7.01	7.22	9.55	7.98
7 Year Trend	3.15%	4.67%	6.60%	4.17%
Total Occurrences	723,394	48,635	25,544	11,015
Excess vs GU trend	1.25%	1.19%	3.17%	0.06%



Excess Partial Loss Ratios 900x100k @12/2015 Assuming 3% Severity Trend

Illustrative

Overall excess IELRs for 900x100 show relativity has risen from average of 19% in the 2000s, to 27.6% in 2015; this increase suggests pressure on the ILFs; although not all states show the same pattern, overall excess loss ratio trend is larger than ground-up by about .5% per year

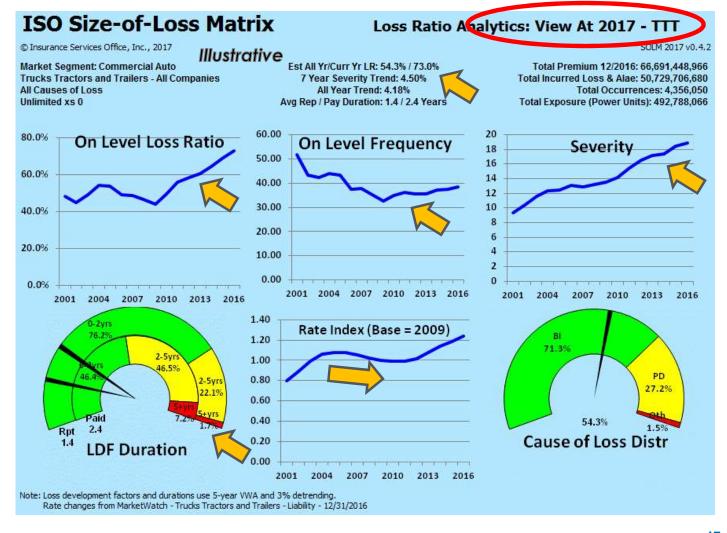


900x100 Loss Ratio - 3% Trend - MW Premium Base

	Countrywide	State Q	State X	State Y
2009	18.0%	21.8%	18.9%	10.9%
2010	20.4%	24.3%	28.3%	16.0%
2011	23.8%	29.3%	24.9%	10.6%
2012	25.0%	32.2%	32.2%	15.4%
2013	25.1%	26.2%	26.1%	13.3%
2014	25.5%	31.9%	28.6%	16.4%
2015	27.6%	38.3%	37.1%	16.9%
7 Year Trend	6.36%	7.58%	7.47%	5.69%
Total Indemnity	17,036,053,171	1,513,152,397	570,861,128	187,616,942
Excess vs GU trend	0.52%	0.52%	-0.55%	-0.07%



The IELR for 2016 has moved to 73.0%, up from 51.9% at 2009. Rebounded frequency, heightened severity trends, and lengthening development factors, coupled with rates that were still going down through 2012 account for the over 20 point increase.



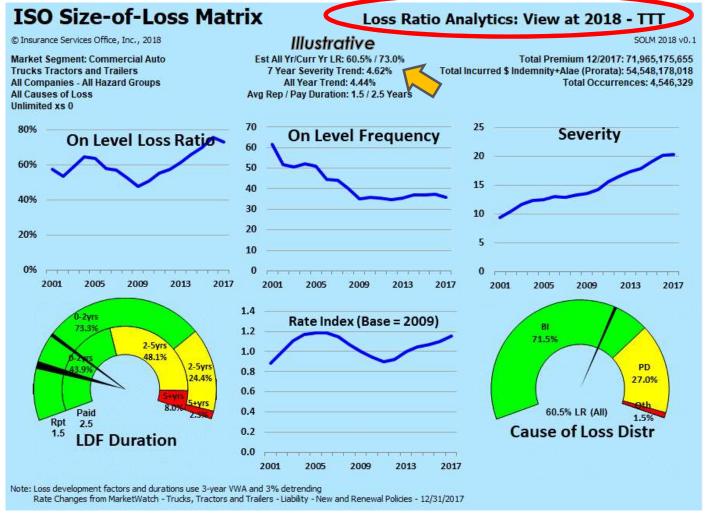
Source: SOLM 2017v1 pre-release





Overall loss ratios deteriorated a bit for 2016 and prior due to further lengthening tail and adverse loss development. 2017 improved a bit due to continued rate activity, and lessened loss trends.

The current TTT loss ratio of 73.0%, is 12.5 points worse than longer term on-level average of 60.5%.



Source: SOLM 2018v1 pre-release (using expanded MarketWatch method 3-new and renewal including impacts from ILFs)

·ou.



SOLM 2018 v0.1

Results using power units as base vs. on-level premium produce similar indications.

Continued adverse development in calendar year 2017 across all years, for 2nd worse CY (2016 worse after minor Iull in 2015).

ISO Size-of-Loss Matrix

@ Insurance Services Office, Inc., 2018

Loss Cost Analytics: View at 2018 - TTT

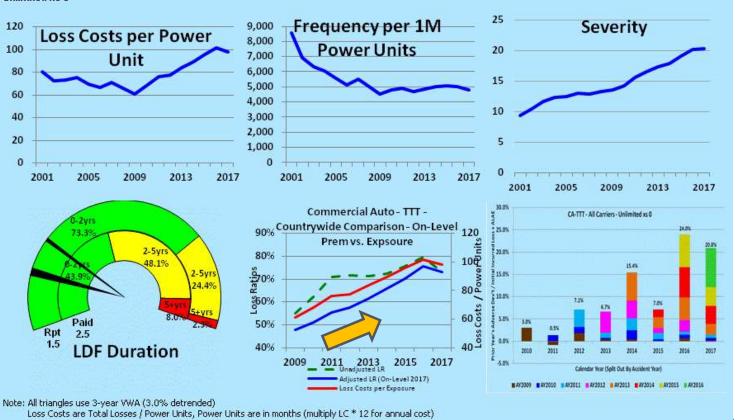
Market Segment: Commercial Auto
Trucks Tractors and Trailers
All Companies - All Hazard Groups
All Causes of Loss
All Causes of Loss
Avg Rep / Pay Duration: 1.5 / 2.5 Years
Unlimited xs 0

Est All Yr/Curr Yr LR: 60.5% / 73.0% Total Premium 12/2017: 71,965,175,655

7 Year Severity Trend: 4.62% Total Incurred \$ Indemnity+Alae (Prorata): 54,548,178,018

All Year Trend: 4.44% Total Occurrences: 4,546,329

vg Rep / Pay Duration: 1.5 / 2.5 Years Total Exposure (Power Units): 36,513,373



Illustrative

Source: SOLM 2018v1 pre-release

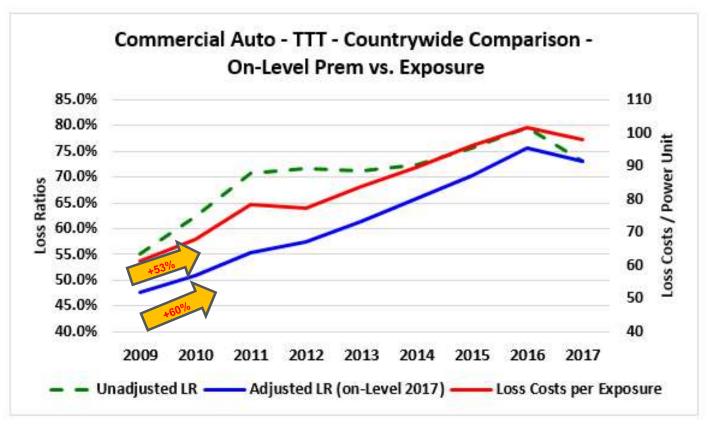


Commercial Auto Trend – TTT – Comparison On-level premium vs. Power Units

Overall increase in cost per on-level premium up by 53% per power unit, and up by 60% per on-level premium.

Small improvement in 2017 due to continued rate activity and somewhat lower trends for TTT.

Illustrative

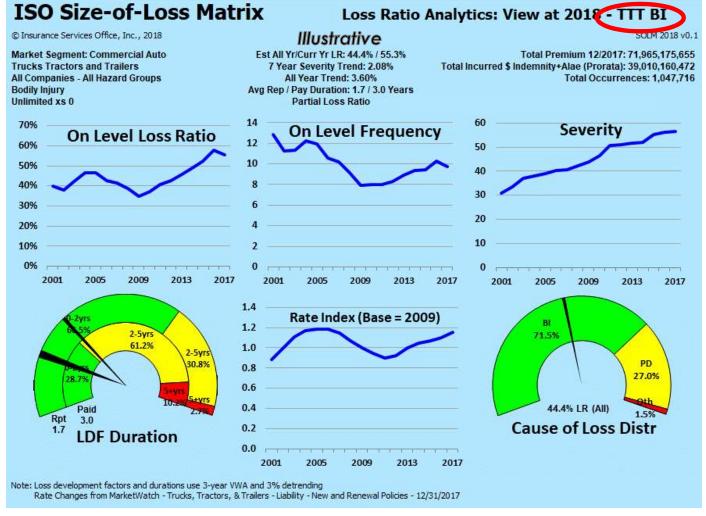


Source: SOLM 2018v1 pre-release; losses developed using 7-yr VWA; uses ISO MarketWatch 12/31/2017 rate changes – CA-TTT Liability; power units in months



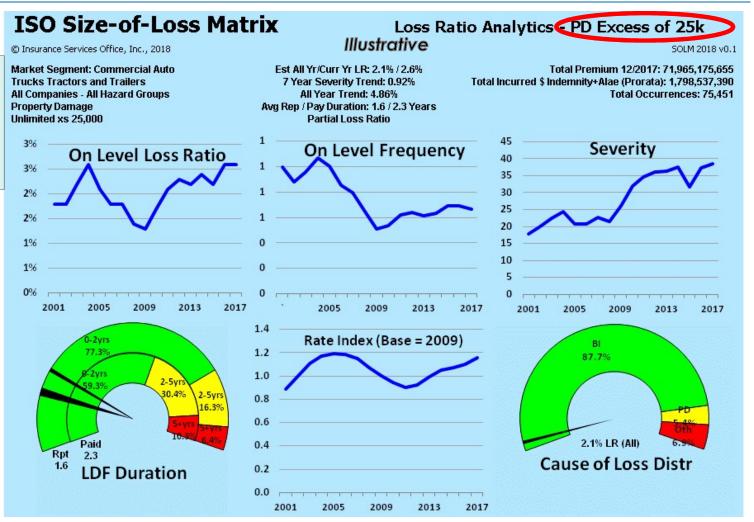
Bodily injury is a somewhat larger portion of total (71.5% vs. 70.3% in 2009), and longer average reported loss and payment duration.

BI shows higher frequency trends but lower severity trends than total and PD.





PD excess of 25k shows somewhat lower frequency trends but somewhat higher overall average severity trends, rising from 21k in 2008 to 38k in 2017 (80% increase)

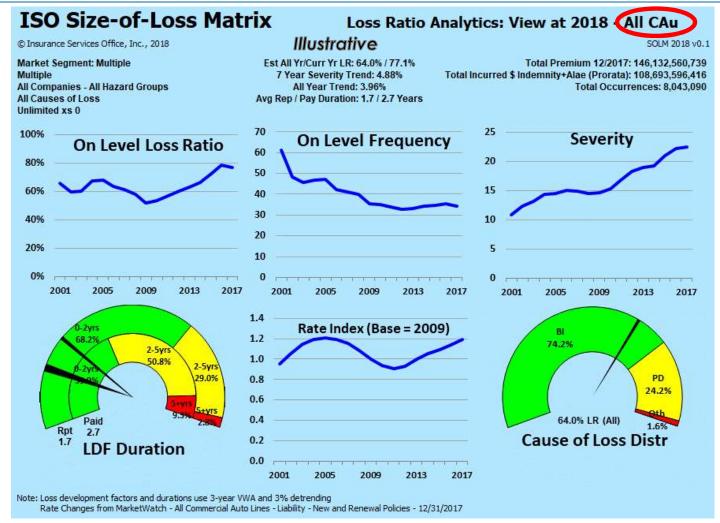


Source: SOLM 2018v1 pre-release using on-level premium as base



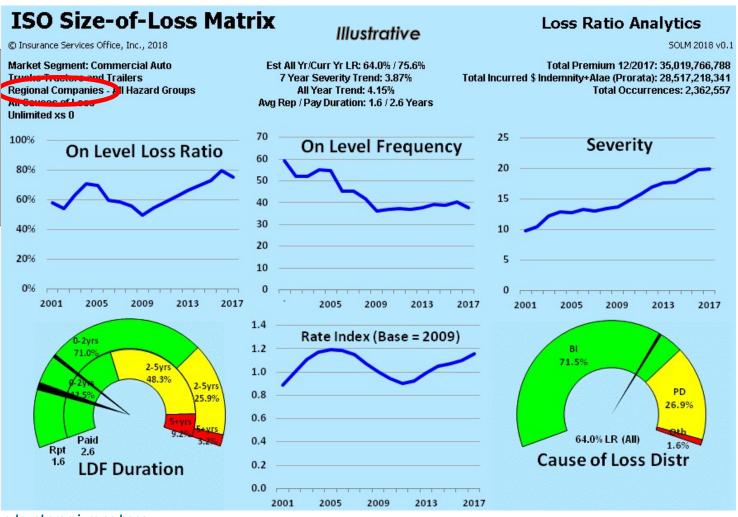
For all of Commercial Auto (TTT is about half of the 8 CAu markets and 38 total commercial markets we analyze), the current loss ratio is 77.1%, vs. long-term on-level average of 64.0%.

Recent somewhat higher overall severity trends (4.9% vs. 4.6% accounting for some of the difference).





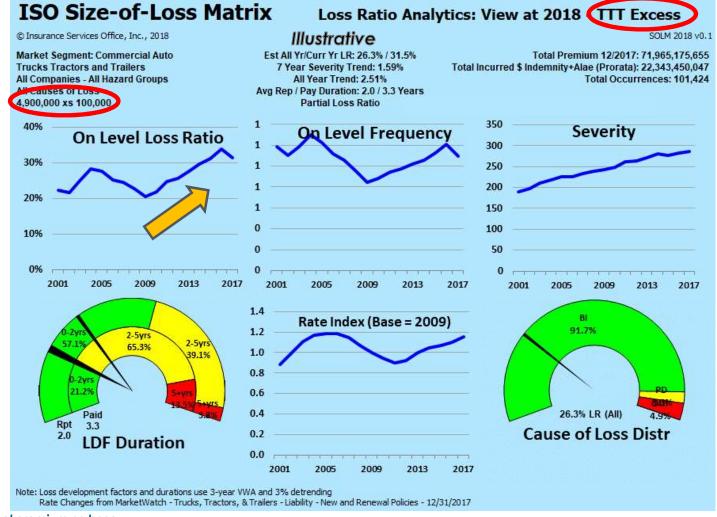
Regional carriers somewhat worse overall experience at 75.6% for ITT, and 11.6 points worse than long-term onlevel average 64%. Significant variations between regional, and all, carriers exist.



Source: SOLM 2018v1 pre-release using on-level premium as base SERVE | ADD VALUE | INNOVATE



Continued significant pressure on increased limits factors for layer 4.9M xs of 100k, going from low 20% in 2009 to above 30% currently, driven by higher frequency and steady severity trend excess of 3%.

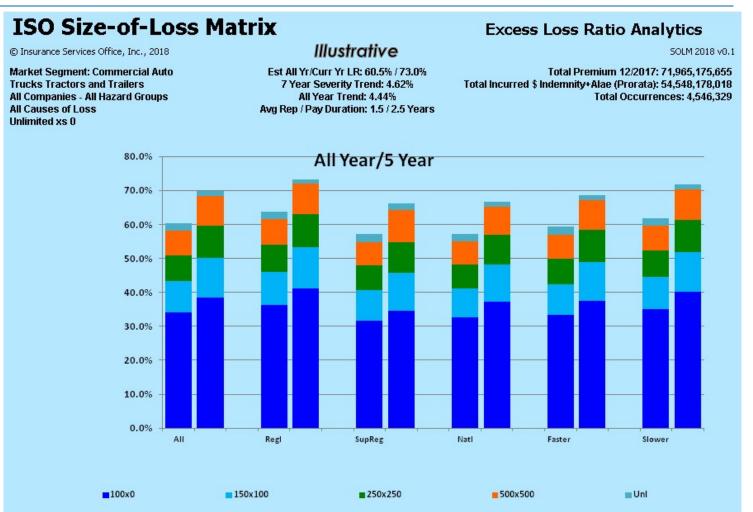


Source: SOLM 2017v1 pre-release using on-level premium as base



Regional carriers have worse experience than super-regional or national carriers, with losses less than 100k providing much of the difference.

Faster developing companies having better experience than slower companies.





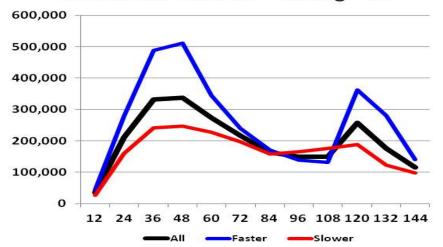
Is There a Connection between Profitability and LDF Speed?

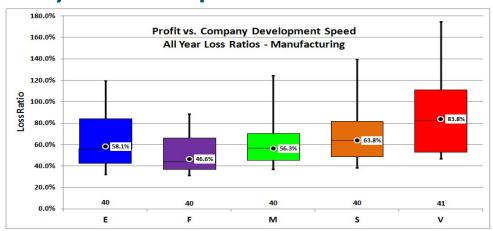
Illustrative

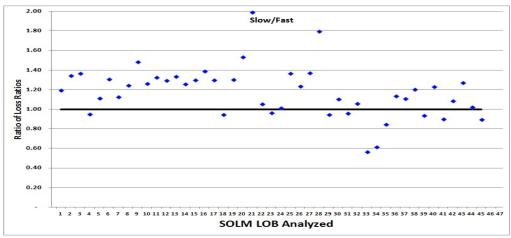
Faster and slower companies generally have significantly different average case reserves at comparable maturities, with faster companies putting up reserves much faster.

We have shown a very significant link between faster reporting companies and better overall results in the 38 markets we analyze on a macro basis.

Commercial Auto TTT - Average OS







Source: Verisk Monday Webinar – 9/11/2017 – John Buchanan, Marni Wasserman (recorded) http://webinars.verisk.com/line-of-insurance/profitability-company-loss-development-speed/

Loss Development and Reserve Runoff Testing





Continuing Reported Lengthening Loss Development – 4.9M xs 100k

Illustrative

LDF Factors continue to lengthen in 2017, especially at early maturities. All views at 2017 use 3-year averages – if use more recent or trend LDFs, indications would be higher.

	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96
AY 1997	355,264,602	608,682,744	745,848,695	833,301,037	899,726,136	929,042,072	934,852,469	937,165,
AY 1998	364,072,942	615,886,827	774,726,342	898,842,391	946,683,658	966,048,321	974,453,538	974,978,
AY 1999	370,272,825	630,115,254	843,990,492	972,904,373	1,018,862,211	1,043,988,830	1,054,644,834	1,058,216,
AY 2000	372,263,727	670,637,370	891,252,145	1,018,824,073	1,080,643,575	1,094,078,246	1,094,132,434	1,100,728,
AY 2001	364,721,191	645,068,835	856,253,354	1,005,484,887	1,038,759,560	1,045,705,628	1,050,559,011	1,053,024,
AY 2002	371,777,192	649,665,122	840,935,267	928,445,250	952,285,727	976,780,779	980,015,103	980,894,
AY 2003	402,974,499	700,425,397	874,739,196	994,041,218	1,030,712,246	1,047,723,872	1,049,455,034	1,047,256,
AY 2004	442,610,208	762,111,746	945,303,690	1,041,447,509	1,087,772,917	1,107,288,931	1,108,814,997	1,112,338,
AY 2005	452,086,653	766,408,383	941,174,855	1,051,772,671	1,092,040,508	1,113,094,508	1,122,836,482	1,126,132,
AY 2006	443,060,155	761,433,808	954,499,616	1,048,681,435	1,097,845,533	1,114,461,643	1,119,806,423	1,122,032,
AY 2007	449,809,851	759,343,172	941,700,469	1,043,502,464	1,088,184,815	1,109,864,697	1,116,634,928	1,117,380,
AY 2008	421,817,444	692,775,246	859,070,663	952,419,664	990,311,852	1,005,811,481	1,015,199,765	1,017,805,
AY 2009	315,224,780	589,509,272	742,720,514	852,442,255	895,450,048	914,762,876	916,891,453	925,305,
		621,549,508	808,799,694					
AY 2010	347,620,007		and the second s	909,502,022	974,970,229	995,084,915	1,007,306,031	1,016,392,
AY 2011	398,045,378	730,342,259	931,379,459	1,070,351,074	1,137,372,922	1,165,510,192	1,179,944,765	
AY 2012	391,366,902	741,003,007	974,687,116	1,105,555,391	1,190,315,100	1,209,474,875		
AY 2013	411,038,684	783,334,253	1,017,773,426	1,208,137,090	1,303,628,069			
AY 2014	453,765,972	796,972,033	1,109,671,439	1,312,978,428				
AY 2015	468,654,360	918,092,526	1,226,788,487					
AY 2016	501,684,814	1,000,840,684						
AY 2017	497,010,097							
)15,2016,2017:	17,831,449,583	19,102,140,293	20,689,969,093	22,343,450,047				
	24/12	36/24	48/36	60/48	72/60	84/72	96/84	108/96
AY 1997	1.713	1.225	1.117	1.080	1.033	1.006	1.002	1.001
AY 1998	1.692	1.258	1.160	1.053	1.020	1.009	1.001	1.002
AY 1999	1.702	1.339	1.153	1.047	1.025	1.010	1.003	1.001
AY 2000	1.802	1.329	1.143	1.061	1.012	1.000	1.006	0.999
AY 2001	1.769	1.327	1.174	1.033	1.007	1.005	1.002	0.998
AY 2002	1.747	1.294	1.104	1.026	1.026	1.003	1.001	1.000
AY 2003	1.738	1.249	1.136	1.037	1.017	1.002	0.998	1.004
AY 2004	1.722	1.240	1.102	1.044	1.018	1.001	1.003	1.001
AY 2005	1.695	1.228	1.118	1.038	1.019	1.009	1.003	1.001
AY 2006	1.719	1.254	1.099	1.047	1.015	1.005	1.002	1.002
AY 2007	1.688	1.240	1.108	1.043	1.020	1.006	1.001	1.003
AY 2008	1.642	1.240	1.109	1.040	1.016	1.009	1.003	1.000
AY 2009	1.870	1.260	1.148	1.050	1.022	1.002	1.009	1.004
AY 2010	1.788	1.301	1.125	1.072	1.021	1.012	1.009	
AY 2011	1.835	1.275	1.149	1.063	1.025	1.012		
AY 2012	1.893	1.315	1.134	1.077	1.016			
AY 2013	1.906 1.756	1.299	1.187	1.079				
		1.392	1.183					
AY 2014 AY 2015	1.959	1.336						l l



TTT - Reserve Run-off Test @12/31/2017 - 4.9M xs 100k

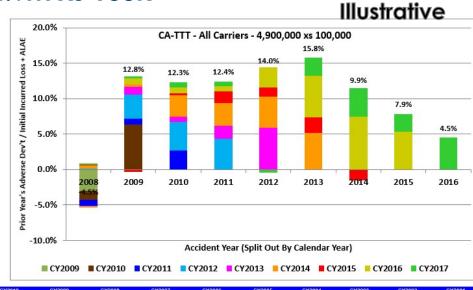
Comparing to initial selected excess losses at 12 months using a mechanical 7-year average, produces deterioration over 10% for accident years 2009 to 2013.

All subsequent years continue the same pattern of deterioration.

ISO SOLM 2018 v1.99a - Development Triangle and Analysis Ex-ante Reserving Analysis Runoff Tests (through 12/31/2017)

Market Analysis: CA-TTT - All Carriers

market rilarysis. Cart III - All Cattlets
Incurred \$ Indemnity+Alae (Prorata); 4,900,000 xs 100,000; 7 yr VWA (100% wt); 3.0% detrended threshold



24	Select Metric here:			CY2017	CY2016	CY2015	CY2014	CY2013	CY2012	CY2011	CY2010	CY2009	CY2008	CY2007	CY2006	CY2005	CY2004	CY2003	CY2002	CY2001
	Ultimate Est.																			
Runoff %	INCURRED @12	Adverse (Fav)																		
Adv (Fav)	mos	Devt	AY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
5.7%	879,073,511	50,040,803	2000	(16,651)	(33,724)	(257,609)	410,714	719,096	(509,105)	822,183	(1,111,961)	(2,213,713)	(2,335,399)	4,229,270	(9,204,322)	(14,401,882)	1,472,961	(762,665)	36,246,493	36,987,117
1.7%	987,946,588	16,386,008	2001	(4,165)	(430,178)	792,627	(204,849)	633,461	(987,250)	(808,484)	(66,730)	(3,081,024)	(901,297)	(1,609,309)	(16,020,299)	(26,679,482)	26,137,116	24,586,599	15,029,271	
-5.7%	1,047,585,314	(59,285,146)	2002	(76,964)	210,663	478,067	870,059	1,102,075	424,672	(1,557,906)	(327,442)	(2,088,819)	(2,492,891)	6,501,131	(26,282,435)	(38,727,463)	(1,695,532)	4,377,639		
-5.4%	1,136,393,938	(61,464,242)	2003	166,881	(150,142)	(914,882)	(618,966)	(861,792)	602,927	3,678,745	(5,016,464)	(3,980,707)	(3,592,861)	(12,375,477)	(5,170,349)	(33,417,979)	186,821			
-7.2%	1,259,116,652	(90,100,749)	2004	762,499	147,978	(88,540)	(2,127,020)	(557,314)	881,538	1,325,262	(3,890,012)	(1,668,240)	(3,122,576)	(37,530,968)	(37,200,772)	(7,032,584)				
-6.5%	1,260,826,044	(82,470,007)	2005	12,936	(747,146)	390,522	1,171,564	(21,248)	936,556	5,085,693	1,841,102	(5,073,476)	(19,446,020)	(47,140,374)	(19,480,116)					
-4.9%	1,225,363,033	(59,434,095)	2006	212,601	150,599	(1,974,463)	2,071,691	(495,542)	574,520	(2,568,400)	6,074,394	(32,075,552)	(23,035,902)	(8,368,040)						
-4.2%	1,236,815,028	(51,960,837)	2007	211,898	1,351,605	2,051,468	(1,745,840)	2,850,346	4,122,570	1,791,813	(15,390,603)	(24,251,968)	(22,952,126)							
-4.5%	1,125,279,902	(50,296,101)	2008	2,581,652	(1,519,626)	1,134,230	4,944,475	(1,567,517)	1,175,707	(9,227,953)	(13,632,685)	(34,184,384)								
12.8%	814,731,656	104,521,112	2009	1,926,039	7,062,298	(2,489,500)	2,735,048	9,341,017	27,605,431	6,734,579	51,606,201	100000000000000000000000000000000000000								
12.3%	890,937,778	109,877,672	2010	6,569,800	7,303,944	2,617,655	26,661,016	7,006,909	35,667,173	24,051,175					Minimum	Maximum	Actual vs Exp	ected Develor	ment: AY x CY	•
12.4%	1,008,983,651	125,196,708	2011	6,972,985	7,079,897	16,324,612	32,724,308	18,178,029	43,916,877						-3.7%	-1.2%		Favorable develop	ment	
14.0%	1,012,604,251	141,974,008	2012	(4,137,906)	29,311,090	12,674,733	44,271,155	59,854,936							-1.2%	-0.1%		Somewhat favoral	ole	
15.8%	1,088,849,300	171,720,272	2013	27,665,954	64,290,413	23,740,015	56,023,889								-0.1%	0.1%		Within +1%of orig	inal estimate	
9.9%	1,247,034,013	123,835,679	2014	50,230,236	92,581,791	(18,976,348)									0.1%	2.4%		Somewhat advers		
7.9%	1,310,828,158	103,053,830	2015	32,903,029	70.150.801										2.4%	7.4%		Adverse developn		
4.504	4 500 440 000	,,																		

Sources: Using pre-release SOLM 2018 v2 – mechanical selections of VWA (100% 7-year)

31

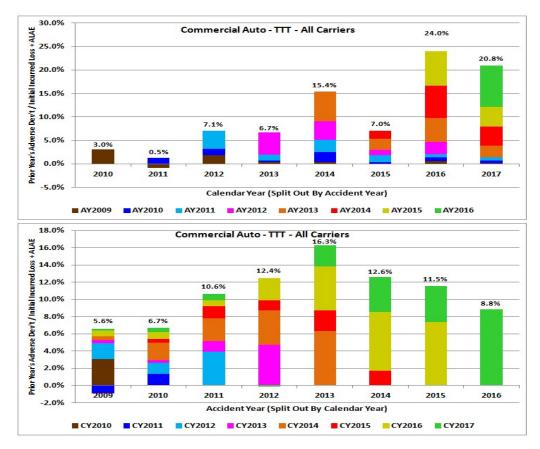


TTT - ERLI Warning through 12/31/2017

Illustrative

Calendar year 2017 2nd worse year for adverse development for TTT, with 2016 worse and 2015 a small Iull.

Adverse development across all AYs.



Sources: Using pre-release SOLM 2018 v1 - mechanical selections of VWA (50% all-year, 50% 5-year)

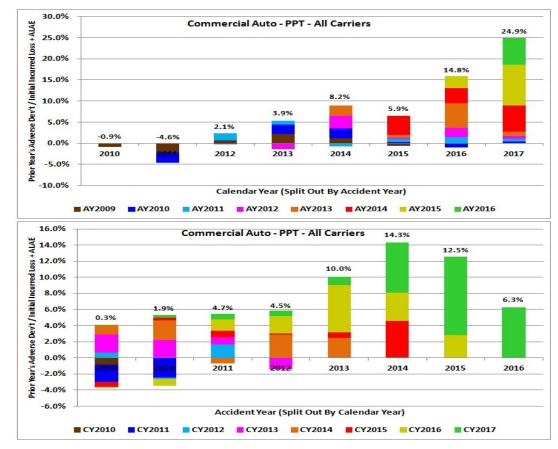


PPT - ERLI Warning through 12/31/2017

Illustrative

Calendar year 2017 worse year for adverse development for PPT, continuing lag vs. TTT shown previously.

Adverse development across all AYs.



Sources: Using pre-release SOLM 2018 v1 - mechanical selections of VWA (50% all-year, 50% 5-year)

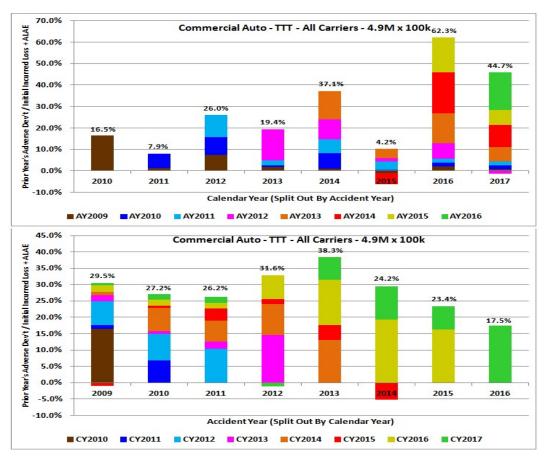


TTT XS - ERLI Warning through 12/31/2017

Illustrative

Excess TTT adverse development is higher than ground-up for 2017, continuing overall pattern of 2016 worse and 2015 a small lull.

Adverse development across all AYs.



Sources: Using pre-release SOLM 2018 v1 – mechanical selections of VWA (50% all-year, 50% 5-year)



All CAu – Reserve Run-off Test @12/31/2017 – 4.9M xs 100k

Illustrative

Comparing to initial selected excess loss frequencies at 12 months using a mechanical 7-year average, produces deterioration over 10% for accident years 2011 to 2015.

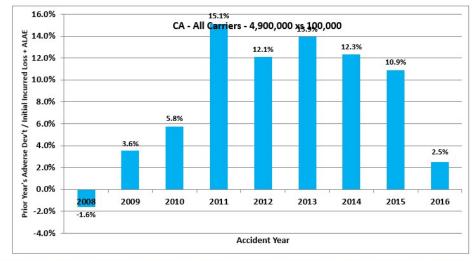
All years from 2009 have large loss deterioration

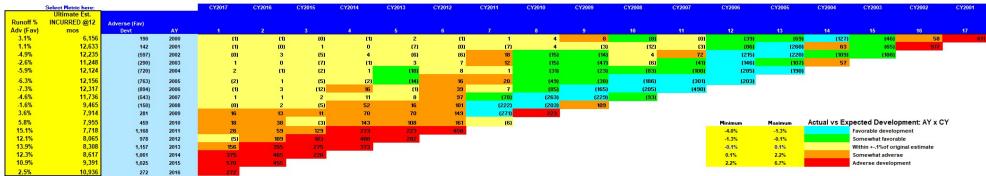
ISO SOLM 2018 v1.99a - Development Triangle and Analysis

Ex-ante Reserving Analysis Runoff Tests (through 12/31/2017)
Market Analysis:

CA - All Carriers

Assumptions: Incurred # Occurrence Indemnity; 4,900,000 xs 100,000; 7 yr VWA (100% wt); 3.0% detrended threshold





Sources: Using pre-release SOLM 2018 v2 – mechanical selections of VWA (100% 7-year)

35



TTT Paid - ERLI Warning through 12/31/2017

43.857.816.084

Illustrative

A check of payment patterns, also shows continuing adverse development or a lengthening of the tail. In particular in CY 2017 and 2016, so not just a case reserve issue.

40.924.982.311

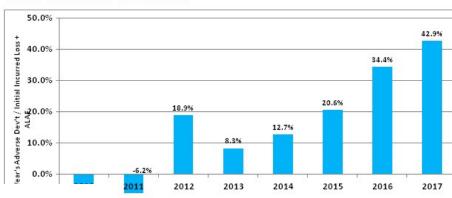
2.097

2.069

2.078

2.084

2.206



Calendar Year

CA-TTT - All Carriers - Unlimited xs 0

0.5 2011,2010	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	10,02 1,002,011	.0,00.,0.0,00.	,,,	00,010,010,100				
Paid	l \$ Indemnity	/+Alae (Prorat:	a) Triangle	Com	mercial Auto	Trucks Tractors	and Trailers	Un	I xs 0
		24/12	36/24	48/36	60/48	72/60	84/72	96/84	108/96
,	AY 1997	2.028	1.409	1.189	1.101	1.049	1.017	1.008	1.005
,	AY 1998	1.993	1.430	1.208	1.097	1.038	1.018	1.007	1.004
,	AY 1999	2.042	1.424	1.216	1.090	1.041	1.020	1.007	1.003
	AY 2000	1.993	1.426	1.207	1.106	1.040	1.015	1.007	1.004
,	AY 2001	1.989	1.440	1.208	1.103	1.040	1.015	1.007	1.003
	AY 2002	2.001	1.438	1.212	1.092	1.036	1.019	1.005	1.003
	AY 2003	2.085	1.455	1.241	1.109	1.037	1.014	1.005	1.004
	AY 2004	2.120	1.454	1.210	1.094	1.043	1.015	1.006	1.004
	AY 2005	2.092	1.415	1.223	1.096	1.038	1.015	1.007	1.004
	AY 2006	2.026	1.451	1.218	1.100	1.043	1.016	1.007	1.003
	AY 2007	2.071	1.398	1.210	1.103	1.039	1.016	1.005	1.004
,	AY 2008	2.066	1.410	1.222	1.097	1.040	1.017	1.007	1.005
,	AY 2009	1.991	1.410	1.238	1.107	1.042	1.018	1.010	1.005
,	AY 2010	2.020	1.451	1.228	1.115	1.043	1.019	1.011	
	AY 2011	2.096	1.419	1.227	1.119	1.052	1.022		

1.120

1.130

1.047

47.101.153.754

Sources: Using pre-release SOLM 2018 v1 – mechanical selections of VWA (50% all-year, 50% 5-year)

1.244

1.276

1.265

1.438

1.450

1.476

1.505

AY 2012

AY 2013

AY 2014 AY 2015

CY tots-2014.2015.2016.2017:

Appendix Rate Change Information

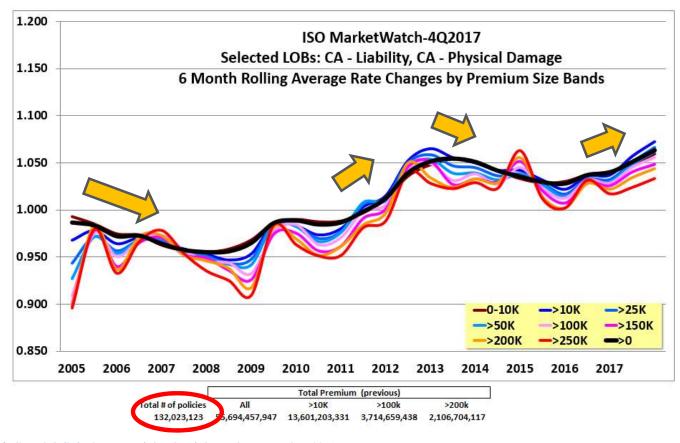




Incremental Rate Changes Through 12/31/2017 – Renewal Policies

Illustrative

Rates ride a roller coaster ride, but lagged by a few years compared to actual experience.



Source: ISO MarketWatch - released 3/22/2018; further details in Commercial Actuarial Panel - December 2016

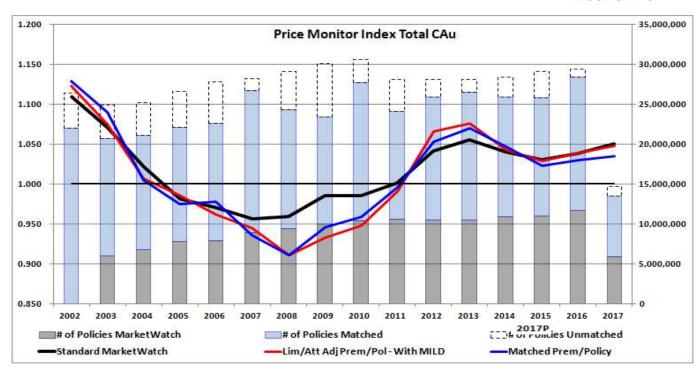


Sample Price Monitors - Commercial Auto Liability – New and Renewal Policies

Illustrative

Renewal vs. New and renewal rate changes show different patterns throughout the underwriting cycle.

For example, renewal policies show a reduction of about 2% in 2009 and 2010, while new and renewal (adjusted for different average attachment and limits offered), shows a reduction of closer to 7% and 5% (-8% in 2008).



Note: Renewal Policies (Standard MarketWatch) - the # of policies underlying this policy level method is shown by the height of the grey bar. The black line represents the incremental rate changes. This method analyzes policy level data, only including policies with a common footprint from year to year for limit, attachment, capping, etc.

New and Renewal Policies (Expanded MW) - the # of policies underlying this company level method is shown by the total height of the grey and blue bars. The blue line represents the incremental rate changes. This method analyzes company level data from year to year, excluding companies for a particular year that have significant changes. This method does not include impacts due to the average number or type of exposures underlying the policy counts.

Limit/Attachment Adjusted - includes adjustments for aggregated limit and attachment differences using MILD for casualty lines (no adjustment for property).

The total # of policies issued by line of business is the total height of all 3 bars (the bar height is the current year policy counts, rather than the prior year). The largest reported exposure bases (by policy count) for this line are: Car Months 89%, Employee Months 7%, Cost of Hire 1%

J001 10u.



Sample Price Monitors – New and Renewal – YE 2017

Illustrative

There are different indications of renewal vs. new & renewal policies in 2017.

Including new policies, including those that go from company to company in an aggregated method, show about 2 points lower across all markets we analyze (38 property and casualty).

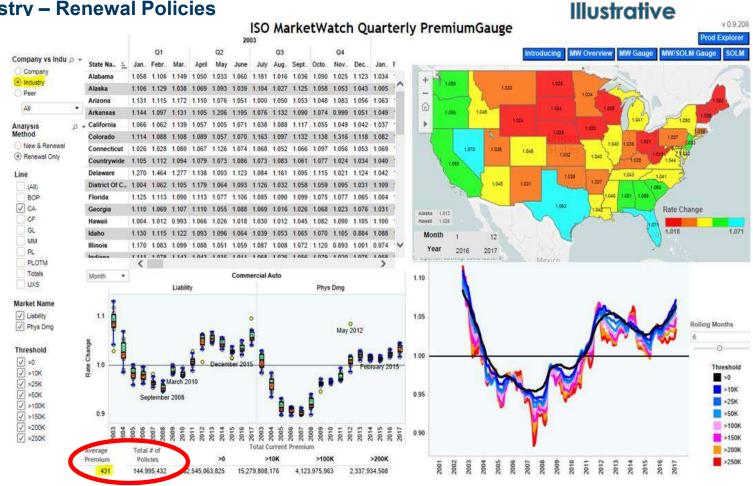
N)	YE2017*			2017Q4*		
	Policy Count (UM)	New & Renewal Rate Change	Renewal Rate	Policy Count	New & Renewal Rate Change	Renewal Rate Change
Commercial Auto	28,789,355	4.3%	5.5%	5,940,365	3.0%	6.7%
General Liability	7,393,845	-1.6%	0.3%	1,495,559	-2.2%	0.6%
Commercial Property	12,726,062	0.5%	1.0%	2,746,918	-0.3%	1.3%
Total Casualty	22,395,468	1.6%	3.5%	4,517,038	1.5%	4.2%
Total Property	38,314,433	0.8%	1.6%	8,172,385	-0.9%	2.0%
Total P&C	60,709,901	0.8%	2.8%	12,689,423	0.4%	3.4%

Source: ISO MarketWatch (* Preliminary through 4Q2017; not including aggregate changes in limits and attachment points)
Renewal Commercial Auto contains CRR, while New and Renewal does not (both contain Auto Physical Damage)
Renewal General Liability does not contain CRR, Liquor, and Pollution, while New and Renewal does
Renewal Total Property does not contain BOP, while New and Renewal does



Total Commercial Auto Industry – Renewal Policies

There are significant rate change differences by renewal vs new/renewal, state, month, year, premium size, aggregated peer groups such as regional/superregional/national, line of business and market.



Note: MarketWatch Dashboard (expected release 3Q2018); vlues shown may not match options selected



Industry Comparative Gauges – Hypothetical Sample: Alabama – July 2017 (Renewal only)

There are significant rate change differences by company, aggregated peer companies, and industry.

Illustrative

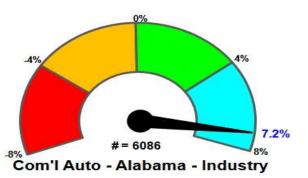




Peer



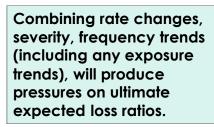
Industry



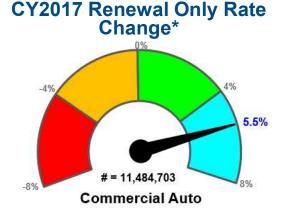


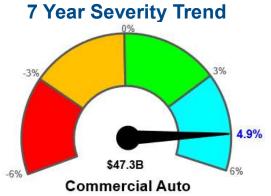
Holistic View of Rate Changes, Loss Trends and Loss Ratios

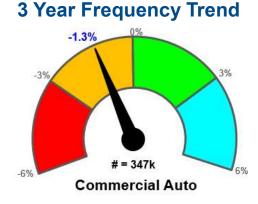
Illustrative

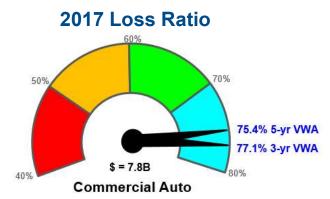












Sources: ISO MarketWatch (* Preliminary through 4Q2017; not including aggregate changes in limits and attachment points)

SOLM (Using pre-release SOLM 2018 v1 data as of 12/31/2017, on-leveled using new and renewal rate changes for Commercial Auto through 12/31/2017)

Bios





John W. Buchanan, FCAS Verisk / ISO

John.Buchanan@verisk.com



John Buchanan, FCAS, MAAA, is a principal in charge of ISO's Excess and Reinsurance Division. He has over 30 years of experience as a front-line pricing actuary and consultant in the US, London, and other international reinsurance marketplaces.

In John's career, he has conceptualized, developed and implemented extensive benchmarking and modeling services for various reinsurers, excess carriers, and industry groups. He has pioneered extensive work to extend information gathered in mature benchmarking markets, and applying the information to other International markets making use of local and customized knowledge. He was a frontline sign-off actuary for many domestic and international lines of business. While a consultant, he was also the main contact for many years for the Reinsurance Association of America and the Reinsurance Research Council of Canada as well as having worked extensively with the London and European reinsurance market through the Casualty Actuaries in Reinsurance in London. He also formed and is the chairperson of the joint IFoA-CAS International Pricing Research Working Party. The paper prepared for the 2016 GIRO Conference, "Analyzing the Disconnect Between the Reinsurance Submission and Global Underwriter's Needs - Property Per Risk", won the UK Brian Hey award for best paper presented at the conference. He is spearheading the potential for a 2019 GIRO version, focused on Energy risks.

John's professional accomplishments also include being heavily involved with many international meteorological groups including NOAA, UK-Met, GLOBE, ACRE, and was chairperson of the CAS Climate Change Student Outreach subcommittee. He is on the CARe committee responsible for many of the annual CARe conference educational tracks, and previously at the CAS Ratemaking Seminar. He has been a moderator and panelist at dozens of industry seminars on the topic of domestic and international reinsurance pricing, the underwriting cycle, international benchmarking, etc.

Prior to joining Verisk, John was a Senior Vice President at Platinum Underwriters (previously St. Paul Reinsurance), a Principal at Tillinghast (now Towers Watson), and a Senior Consultant at KPMG, Peat Marwick. He has also competed as an amateur in the annual Miami World Salsa Summit championships, and is determined to write the book "The Mathematician's Guide to Salsa Dancing". He has also written and directed a few sponsored films entitled "Franklin Climate Change" and "Cuba People to People" with the former being used to incentivize middle and high school students around the world to investigate the connection between old weather records and today, and the latter selected to run at various in-person and on-line film festivals in the short documentary category in 2017 and 2018. The *Actuarial Review* is preparing a 2018 article on these non-actuarial pursuits.



Mike Rozema, FCAS

Swiss Re America
Michael Rozema@swissre.com



Mike Rozema joined Swiss Re in 2002 and has served as Head of Actuarial and Reserving for Reinsurance in the Americas Region for the past 5 years. During Mike's first 10 years at Swiss Re he led treaty pricing for the US Broker unit.

Prior to his current role, Mike was a consulting actuary with KPMG. While at KPMG, Mike advised his clients on a wide variety of reserving, ratemaking, cost allocation and modeling solutions.

Mike is a Fellow of the Casualty Actuarial Society and a Member of the American Academy of Actuaries. He received Masters of Science and Bachelor of Science degrees in Statistics from the University of California, Riverside.



Diane Injic, CPCU

Verisk / ISO
Diane.Injic@verisk.com



Diane is a CPCU, and leads Verisk's Commercial Auto Underwriting Products. Including innovative policy and vehicle level underwriting solutions, which offer speed, efficiently and profit improvement to commercial auto books.

Diane has over 18 years of commercial auto industry experience, including claims, underwriting and product management. She has worked very closely with actuaries through her career as Product Manager to help attain growth and improve profitability.

No part of this presentation may be copied or redistributed without the prior written consent of Insurance Services Office, Inc. This material was used exclusively as an exhibit to an oral presentation. It may not be, nor should it be relied upon as reflecting, a complete record of the discussion.

© Insurance Services Office, Inc., 2018

