CAS In Focus Seminar: The Underwriting Cycle Oct 5th, 6th 2009

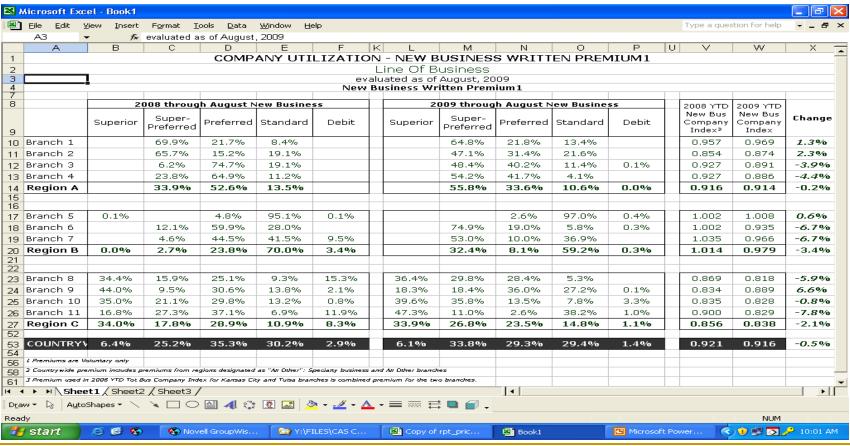
Agenda

- Pricing Levers
- Monitoring
 - Must Haves
 - Challenges
 - Resolution
- Price Change through the Cycle
- Conclusions

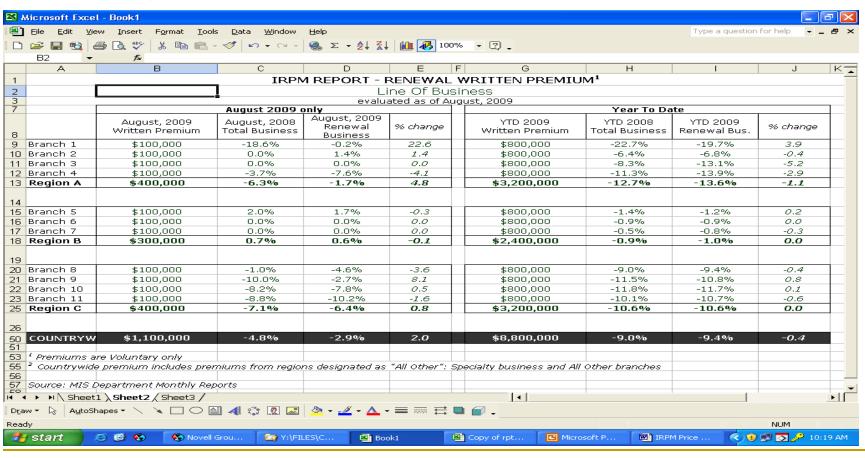
Typical Pricing Levers

- 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



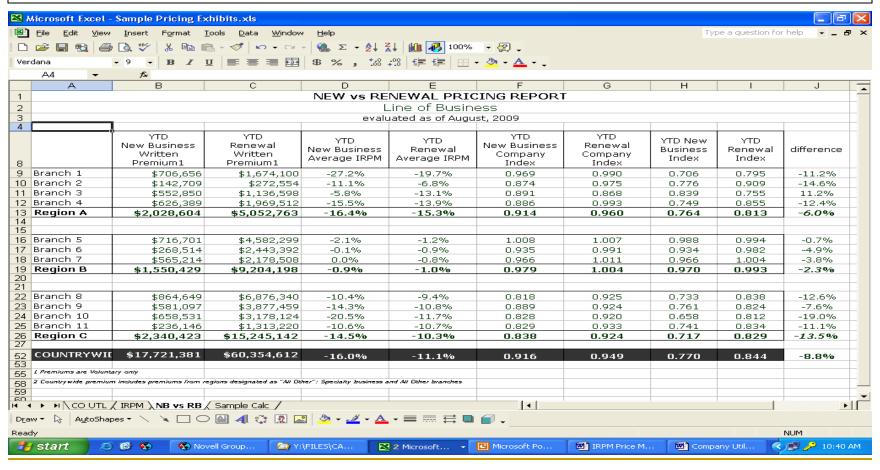
Average IRPM / Schedule Credit

Calculation

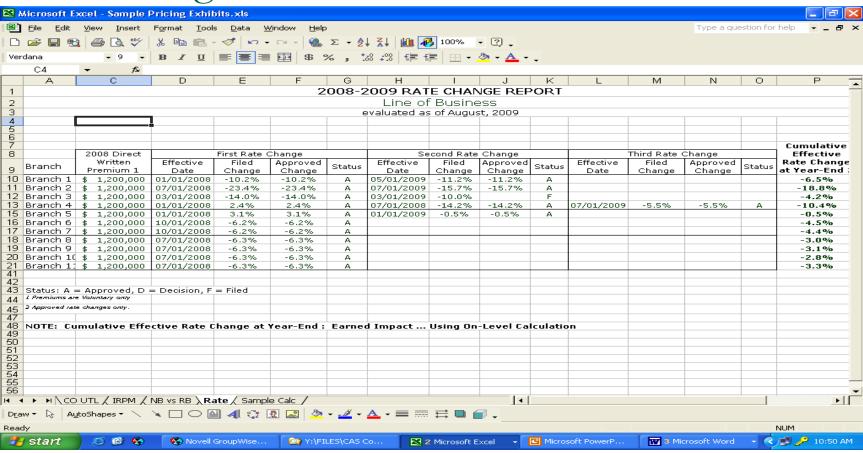
	Collected				Premium exc		
	August, 2009 Written Premium	August, 2008 Total Business	August, 2009 Renewal Business	% change	August, 2008 Total Business	August, 2009 Renewal Business	% Change
Branch 1	\$100,000	-18.6%	-0.2%	22.6	\$122,850	\$100,200	22.6
Branch 2	\$100,000	0.0%	1.4%	1.4	\$100,000	\$98,619	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))
 - \square % 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

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 Components
 - 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%

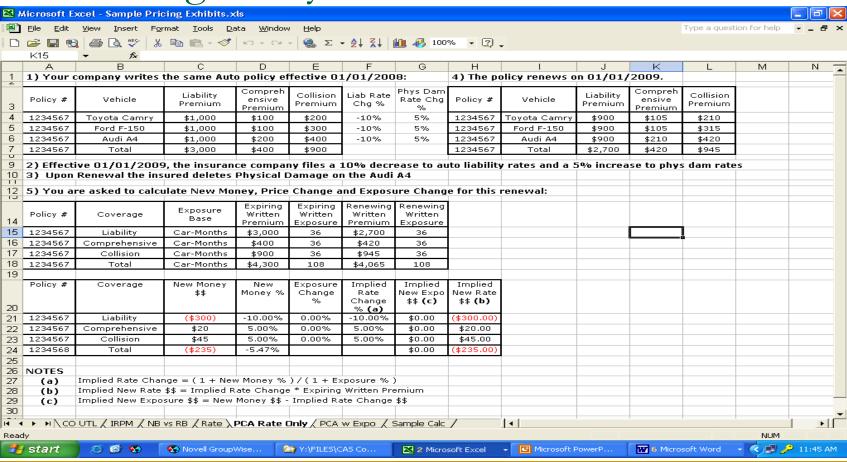
Components of New Money

- 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

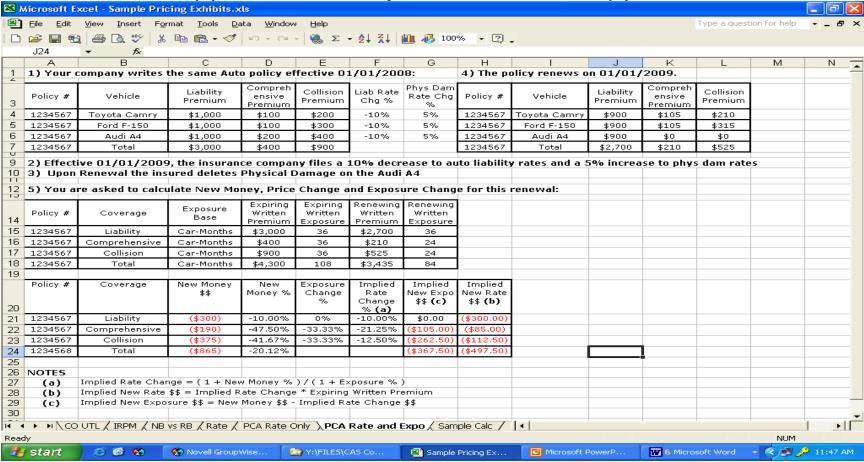
- Start with expiring and renewing written premium & written exposure
 - Sort by Coverage; by Exposure Base
 - Commercial Auto and Workers Compensation fairly straight forward exposure bases
 - CPP and BOP much more complex
 - Property Exposure is Total Insured Value
 - General Liability Exposure varies 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

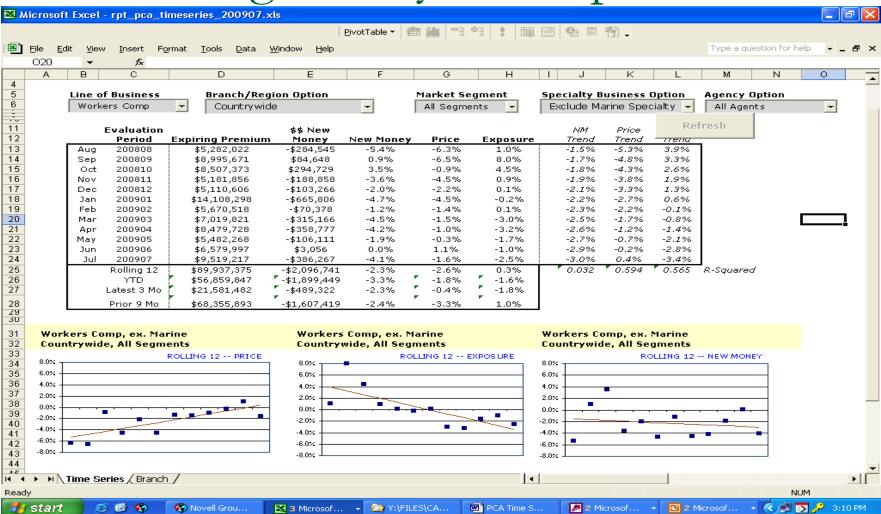


Price Change Analysis Example

Rate Change with Exposure Change



Price Change Analysis: Report

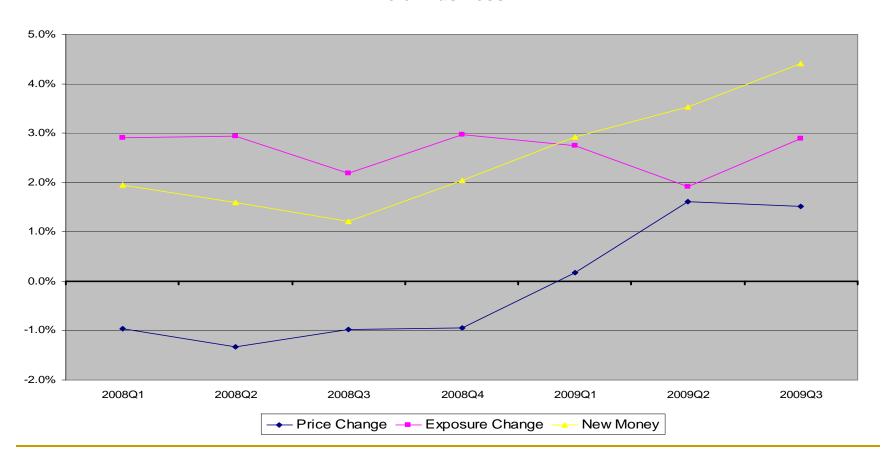


Ongoing Challenges

- Short Term Policies
- Change in Mix by Class / Exposure Base
- 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

Price Change through the UW Cycle

Price Change Analysis Line of Business 1



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