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

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Commercial Lines Price Monitoring

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Agenda

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

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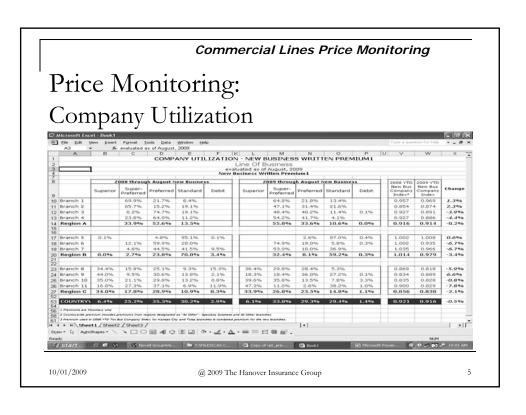
Commercial Lines Price Monitoring

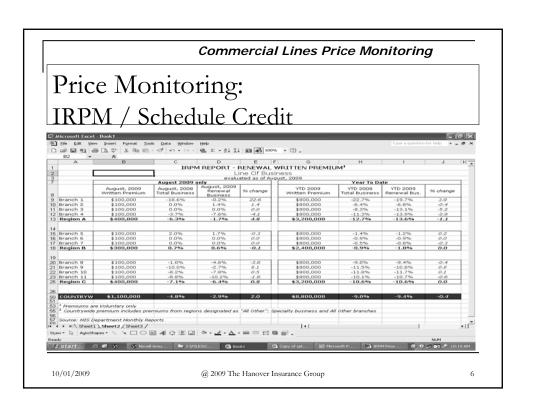
Typical Pricing Levers

- 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

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Average IRPM / Schedule Credit

Calculation

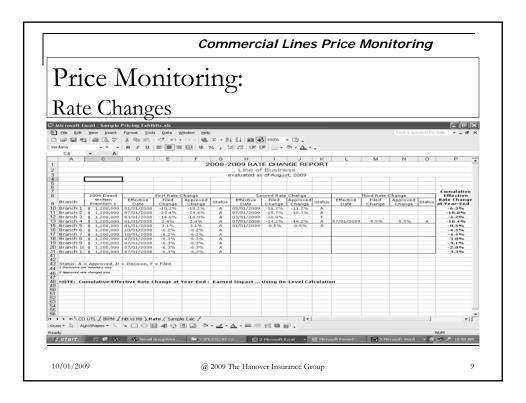
Garcanacon								
	Collected					Premium ex		
	August, 2009 Written Premium	August, 2008 Total Business	August, 2009 Renewal Business	% change		August, 2008 Total Business	August, 2009 Renewal Business	% Change
Branch 1	\$100,000	-18.6%	-0.2%	22.6		\$122,850	\$100,200	22.6
Branch 2	\$100,000	0.0%	1.4%	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)) % 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 for branch
- Use premium specific to the prior to the time period

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Commercial Lines Price Monitoring Price Monitoring: New Versus Renewal NEW VS RENEWAL PRICING REPORT Line of Business evaluated as of August, 2009 10/01/2009 @ 2009 The Hanover Insurance Group



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

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Hidden Pricing Levers

- ITV procedures: Building values
- Audit procedures: GL Exposures; WC Exposures
- Rate Modification Factor:
 - 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

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Commercial Lines Price Monitoring

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%

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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

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Commercial Lines Price Monitoring

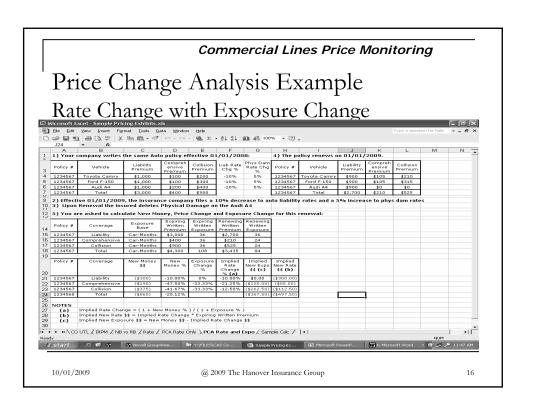
Split New Money into Rate and Exposure Price Change Analysis

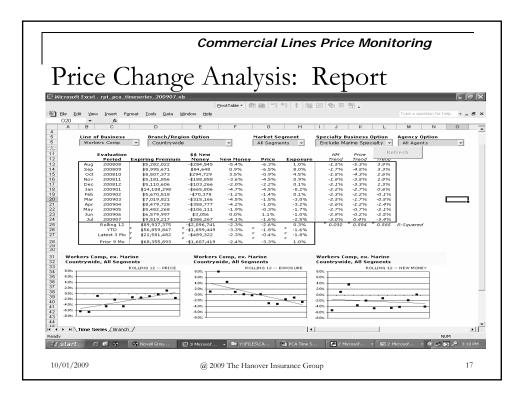
- Start with expiring and renewing written premium & written exposure
 - Sort by Coverage; by Exposure Base
 - Commercial Auto and Workers Compensation
 - Straight forward exposure bases
 - Car years and payroll, respectively with a few exceptions
 - CPP and BOP much more complex
 - Property Exposure 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"

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Price Change Analysis Example Rate Change Only Microrit Book Swep Book for Swept Briting Albituses Price Change Only Microrit Book Swept Book for Swept Book Swept



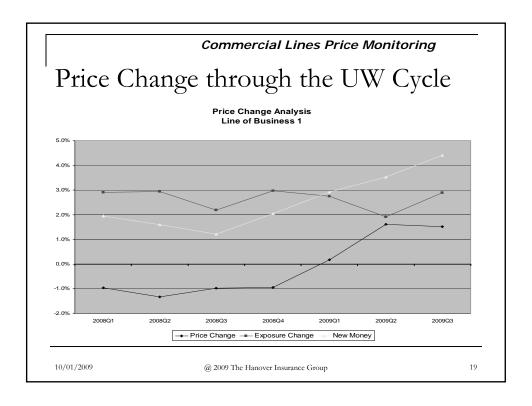


Ongoing Challenges

- Short Term Policies
- 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

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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

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