

# CS-19

# Rate Monitoring

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# Antitrust Notice

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# The Company

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- ◆ Low Frequency / High Severity
- ◆ Relatively small number of policies
- ◆ Lines of Business
  - Excess Liability
  - Professional Lines
  - Excess Property
  - Political Risk

# Excess Liability

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- ◆ Coverage/Form
  - Occurrence First Reported
  - Claims-Made
  - Occurrence Follow Form
  
- ◆ Industry Segment
  - Pharmaceuticals
  - Petro-Chemical
  - Consumer Goods
  - Transportation
  
- ◆ Product
  - Up to \$150m in Limit
  - Attachment above \$100m

# Professional Lines

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- ◆ Coverage/Form
  - CODA
  - A-Side Follow Form
  - ABC
  - E&O
  
- ◆ Industry Segment
  - Fortune 1000
  
- ◆ Product
  - Up to \$75m in Limit
  - Attachment above \$100m

# Monitoring Analytics

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- ◆ Monthly Process
- ◆ Rate Change
  - Excludes
    - New Business
    - Multi Year Policies
    - Possibly Outliers
    - One-time Adjustments (e.g. Additional Premiums)
- ◆ Rate Adequacy
  - New and Renewal Business

# Rate Change

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- ◆ Phase 1 - Written Premium Report
  - Produced one week prior to month end from internal systems
  - Separately for each line of business
  - Lists gross premium transactions that occurred during the calendar month
  - Pass to underwriters to enter detailed characteristics of policies
  
- ◆ Phase 2: Underwriter Input
  - Expiring vs. Renewing Premium
  
  - Quantify changes in
    - Limits & Attachments (ILFs)
    - Exposure
    - Terms & Condition
    - Coverage
    - Other

# Rate Change

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- ◆ Phase 3 - Analysis

- Check for abnormal or unusual rate changes
- Premium ties with Finance reports

Information is broken down by

- Company
- Industry code (Professional Lines) or Business Class (Excess Liability)



# Rate Change

## ◆ Example

- Consolidated exhibit is created
- Compares Actual to Planned Rate Change
- Summarizes rate Changes by Month, Quarter and YTD

	Renewal GWP	New GWP	Other GWP	Total GWP	Gross Renewal Price Change	Plan Price Change
<b>April 2009</b>						
Prof. Lines - TOTAL	14,000	1,700	1,000	15,700	5.3%	5.4%
Product A	6,000	200	-	6,200	3.4%	4.0%
Product B	2,500	1,250	-	3,750	-1.6%	0.0%
Product C	4,000	250	-	4,250	12.7%	10.0%
Product D	1,500	-	-	1,500	4.7%	7.5%

(Values in \$000s)

# Rate Adequacy

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## ◆ Target Rate per Mille

- Ratio of Gross Premium to Total Limit
- Set at the beginning of the year
- Developed by business class/industry group

Based on

- Historical Ultimate Losses
- Historical Pricing Information (adjusted for trend)
- Using on-Level Premiums

Adjusted for

- Changes in Limit and Attachment
- Inflation

# Rate Adequacy

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- ◆ Compares Actual RpM to Target
  - Includes All Business (New, Renewal, APs, etc.)
- Adjusts Monthly For
  - Limit and Attachment Changes
  - Change in Mix of Business

# Rate Adequacy

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- ◆ Phase 1 – Data Extraction

- Create a Premium Extract Table

Group Data by

- Department
- Policy Year and Month
- Sum Gross Premium and Total Limits

- ◆ Phase 2: Calculate Individual RpMs

- Each Policy allocated to proper Industry Code/Business Class

# Rate Adequacy

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## ◆ Phase 3 - Analysis

- Compare Actual RpMs to Target by Industry Code/Business Class
- Calculate Overall RpM based on each classes' % of Total GWP

Consider Anomalies/Outliers

- Policies that attach over a certain level (e.g. 1 Billion)
- Policies with Extremely Low/High RpMs

# Rate Adequacy

- ◆ Example
  - Actual vs Target RpMs
  - Total and separately for New and Renewals
  - Show Current Month and Cumulative YTD

TOTAL - MONTHLY				CLASS A					CLASS B				
2009	Target RpM	Actual RpM	Rate Adequacy	Target RpM	Actual GWP	Actual % of Book	Actual RpM	Rate Adequacy	Target RpM	Actual GWP	Actual % of Book	Actual RpM	Rate Adequacy
January	\$ 5,800	\$ 6,348	109%	\$ 4,000	\$ 1,500	55%	\$ 5,000	125%	\$ 8,000	\$ 1,227	45%	\$ 7,995	100%
February	\$ 5,405	\$ 6,020	111%	\$ 4,025	\$ 900	60%	\$ 4,000	99%	\$ 7,475	\$ 600	40%	\$ 9,050	121%
March	\$ 7,563	\$ 8,209	109%	\$ 6,250	\$ 1,800	65%	\$ 7,500	120%	\$ 10,000	\$ 969	35%	\$ 9,525	95%
April	\$ 8,352	\$ 7,880	94%	\$ 7,800	\$ 1,200	54%	\$ 6,500	83%	\$ 9,000	\$ 1,022	46%	\$ 9,500	106%

(Values in \$s)

# Key Points/Issues

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- ◆ Actuaries cannot operate in a bubble
  - Interaction with Underwriting and their by-in is crucial
  - Management Support is needed
  - Timing is Everything

# Questions?

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