



Incorporating Reinsurance Considerations

Product design using an augmented price optimization framework

2013 CAS Reinsurance Seminar
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Agenda

- Introduction
 - Reinsurance considerations in product design – current approaches
 - Limitations
- A Price Optimization Approach
 - Price Optimization 101
 - Adding reinsurance considerations - conceptual implications
- Practical Challenges
 - Data
 - Modeling
 - Bringing models together
 - Communication (Building management information systems and dashboards)



Introduction

Reinsurance considerations in primary product design – current approaches

- Let's define product design
- Structure
- Underwriting
- Pricing

Reinsurance considerations in primary product design – limitations to current approaches

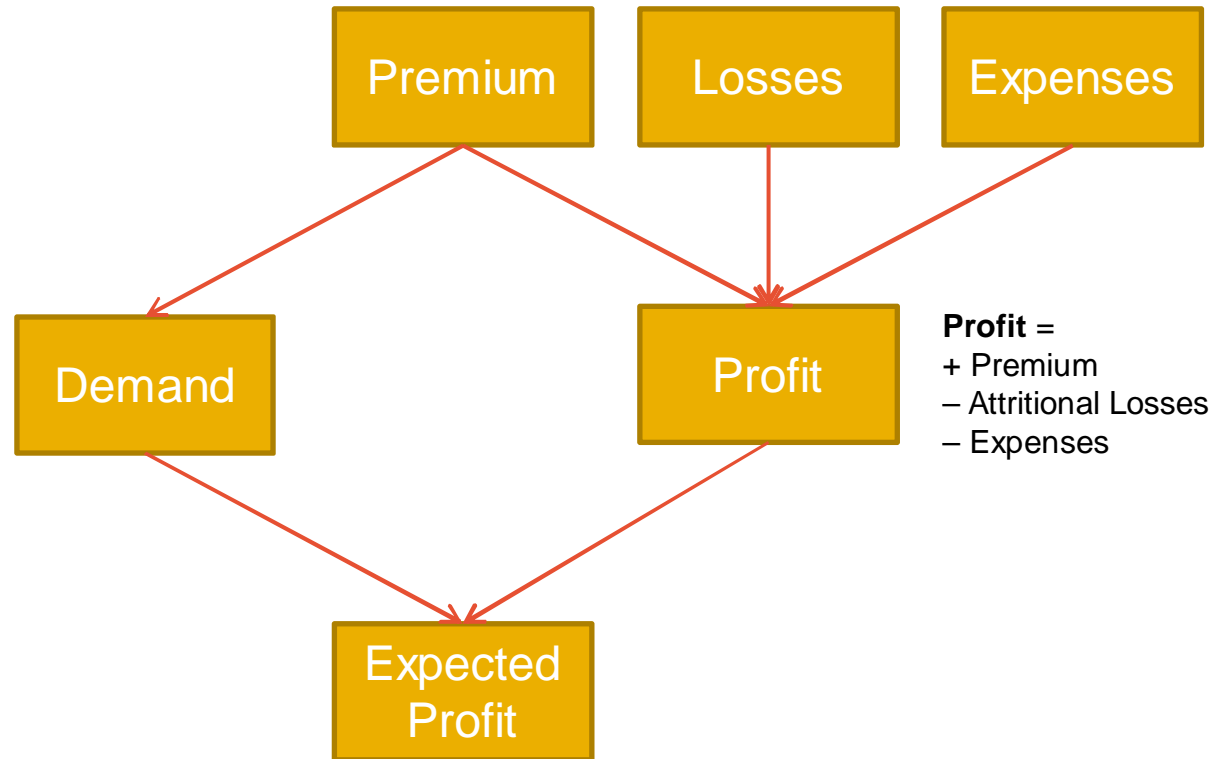
- A rough estimate of profitability
- A disjointed approach



A Price Optimization Approach

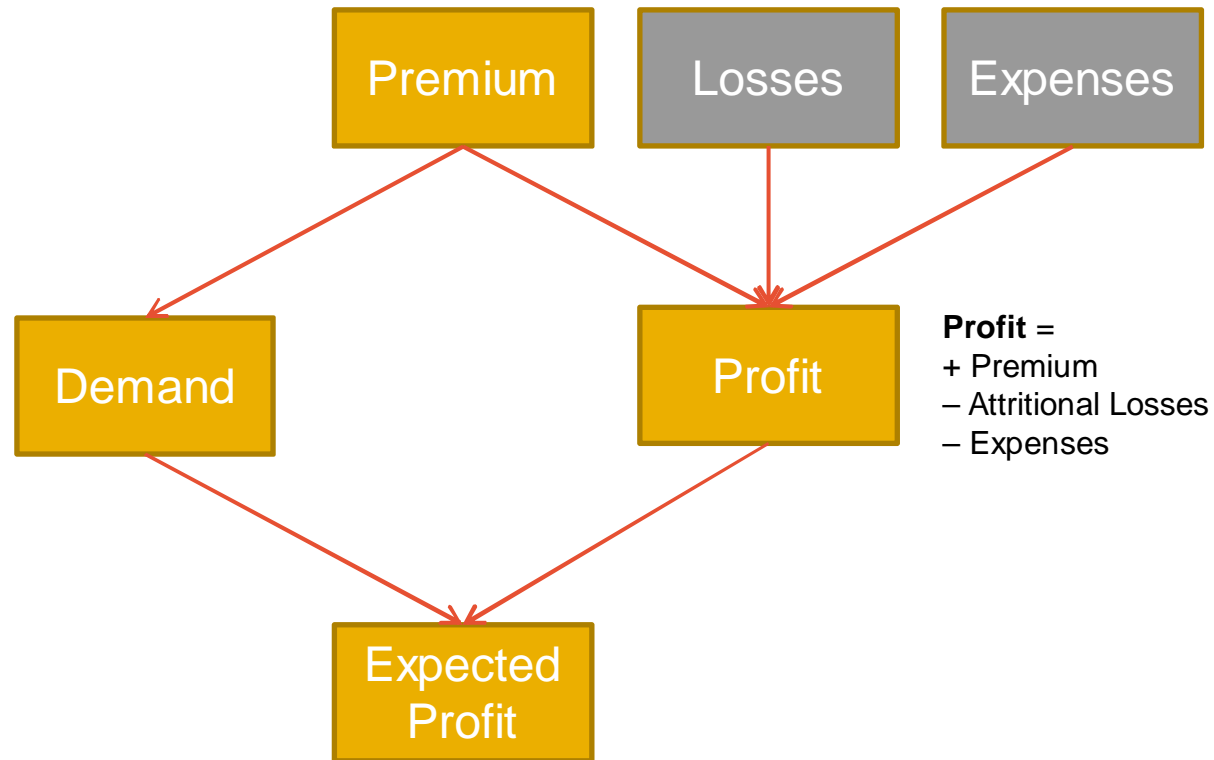
Price Optimization 101

- Integration
 - Losses
 - Demand
 - Premiums
 - Expenses



Price Optimization 101

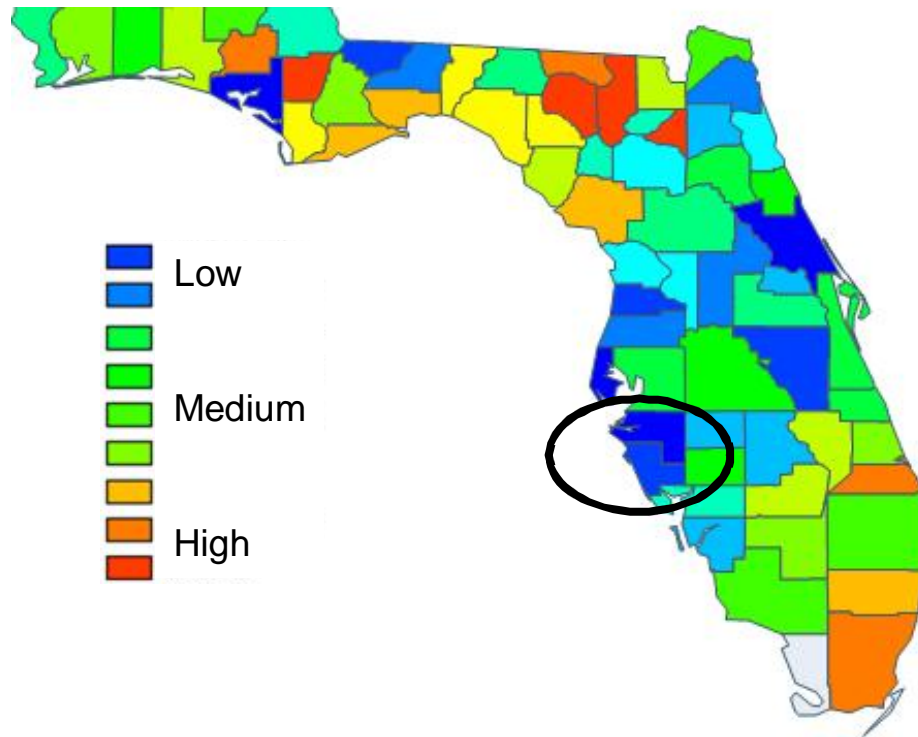
- Components are a function of premium
 - Assuming all else is fixed



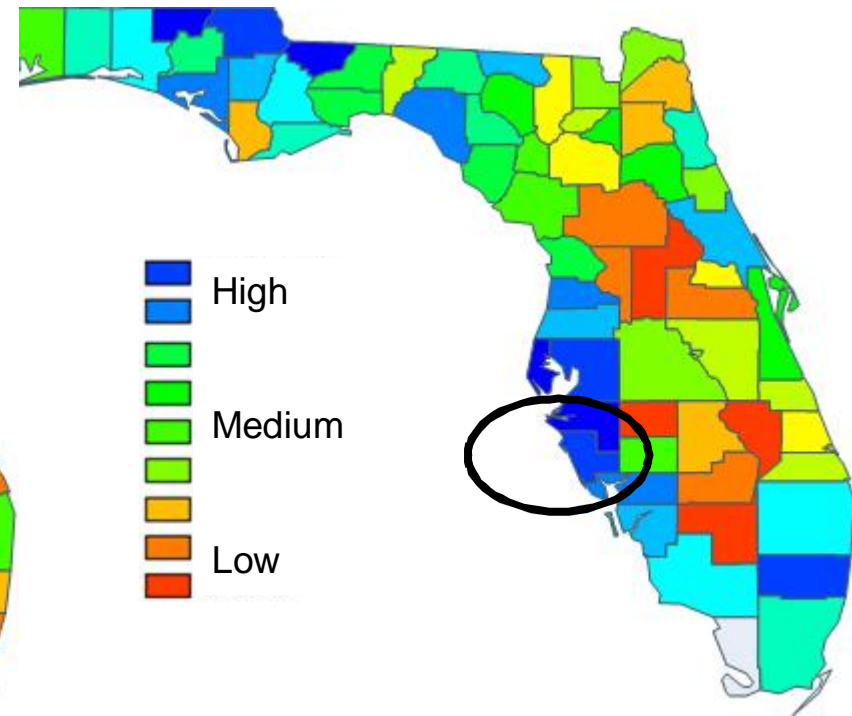
Price Optimization 101

- Overlay with competitive information

Underwriting profit

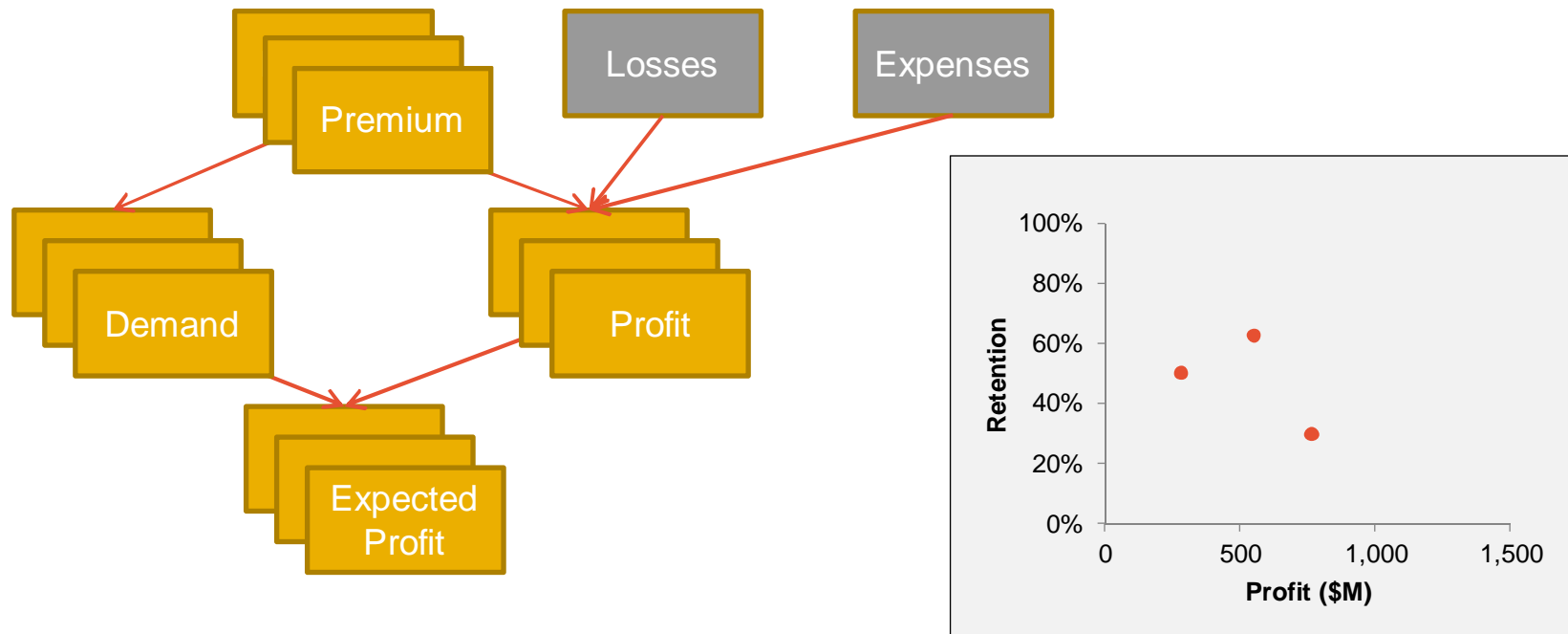


Competitiveness



Price Optimization 101

- Scenario-testing
 - Testing alternative premium propositions
 - A manual process
 - Add time and you have a Customer Lifetime Value framework

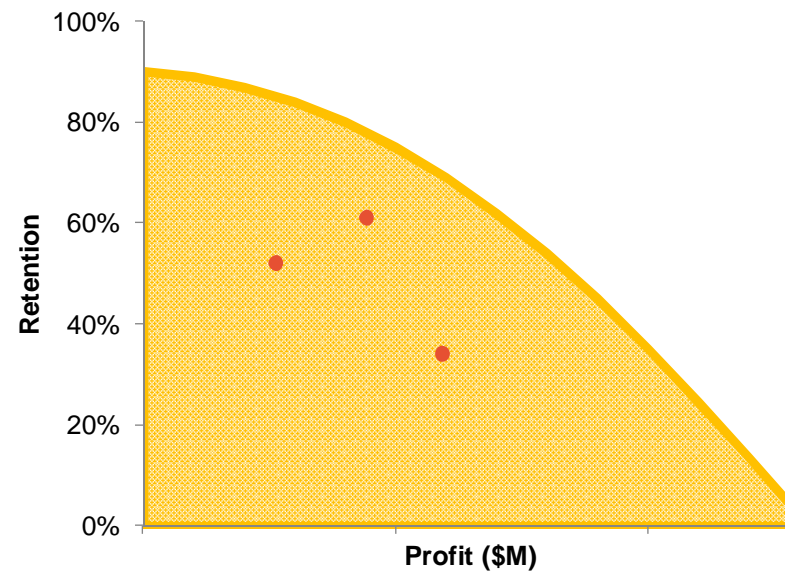


Price Optimization 101

- Simulations
 - To industrialize this scenario-testing
 - Consider range of possible premiums around current premium
 - We just created a universe to search through
 - Millions of possible combinations (at portfolio level)
 - Some will be inferior to others

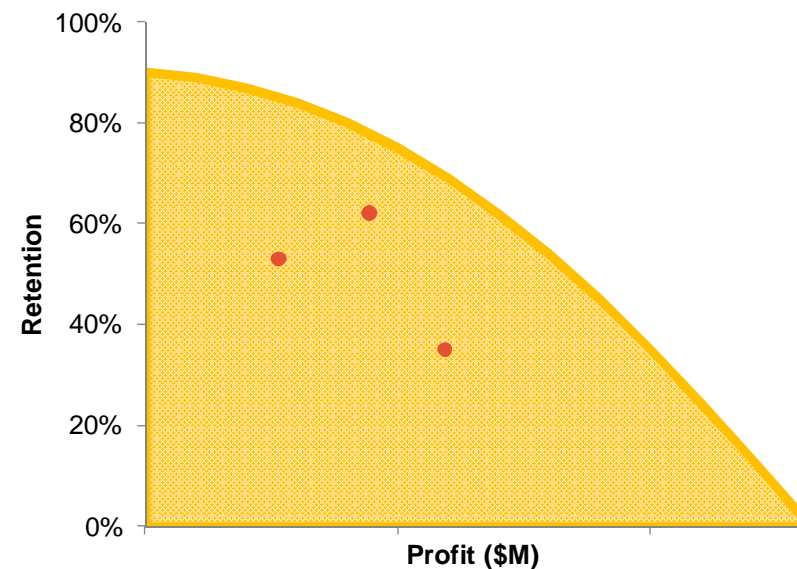
Price Optimization 101

- Optimization
 - At portfolio level
 - Searches the universe of portfolios
 - Identifies best outcome of one metric (e.g. profit) given value of another metric (e.g. volume)
 - Said differently: Identifies best trade-offs btw profit and volume



Price Optimization 101

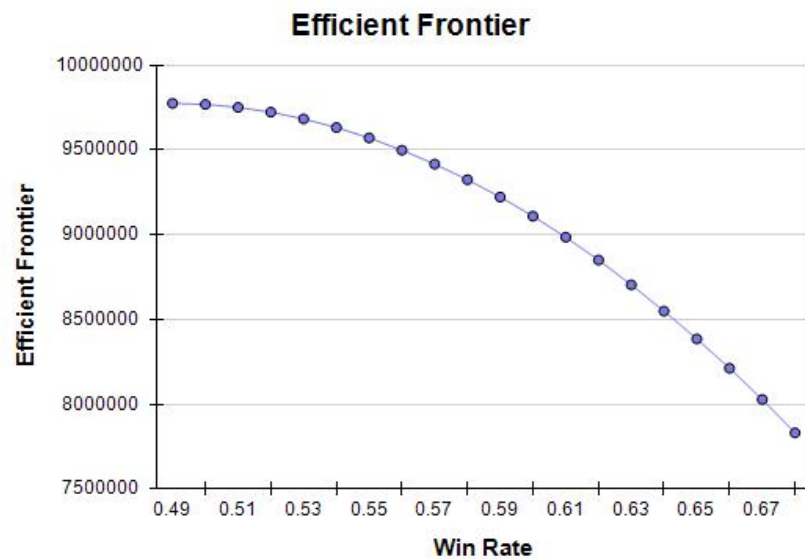
- The search space will contain scenarios you would like to test
 - So, you can situate your scenarios and see how close they are to the frontier
- Next phase is to
 - pick a point
 - adjust your rating algorithm
- Other comments
 - Alternative measures can be used (dislocation, cross-subsidies, etc.)
 - Time dimension
 - CLV



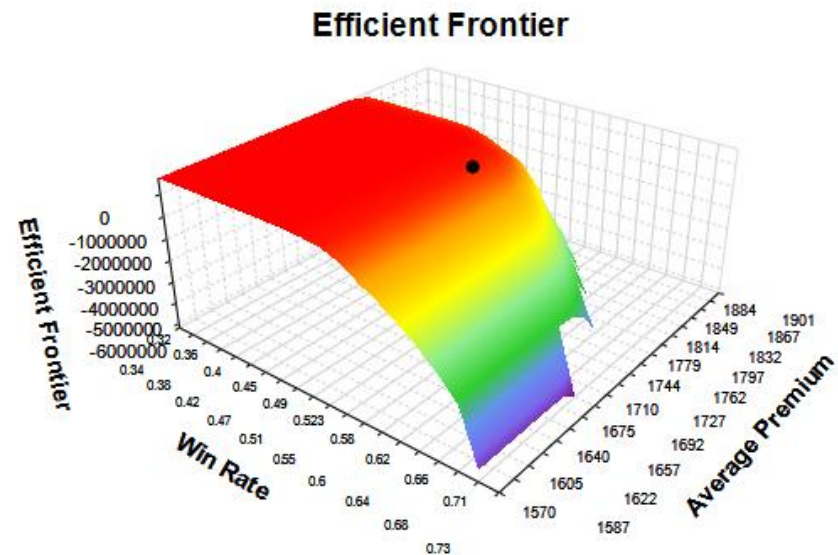
Price Optimization 101

- Example outputs

- One dimension



- Two dimension



Price Optimization 101 – Summary

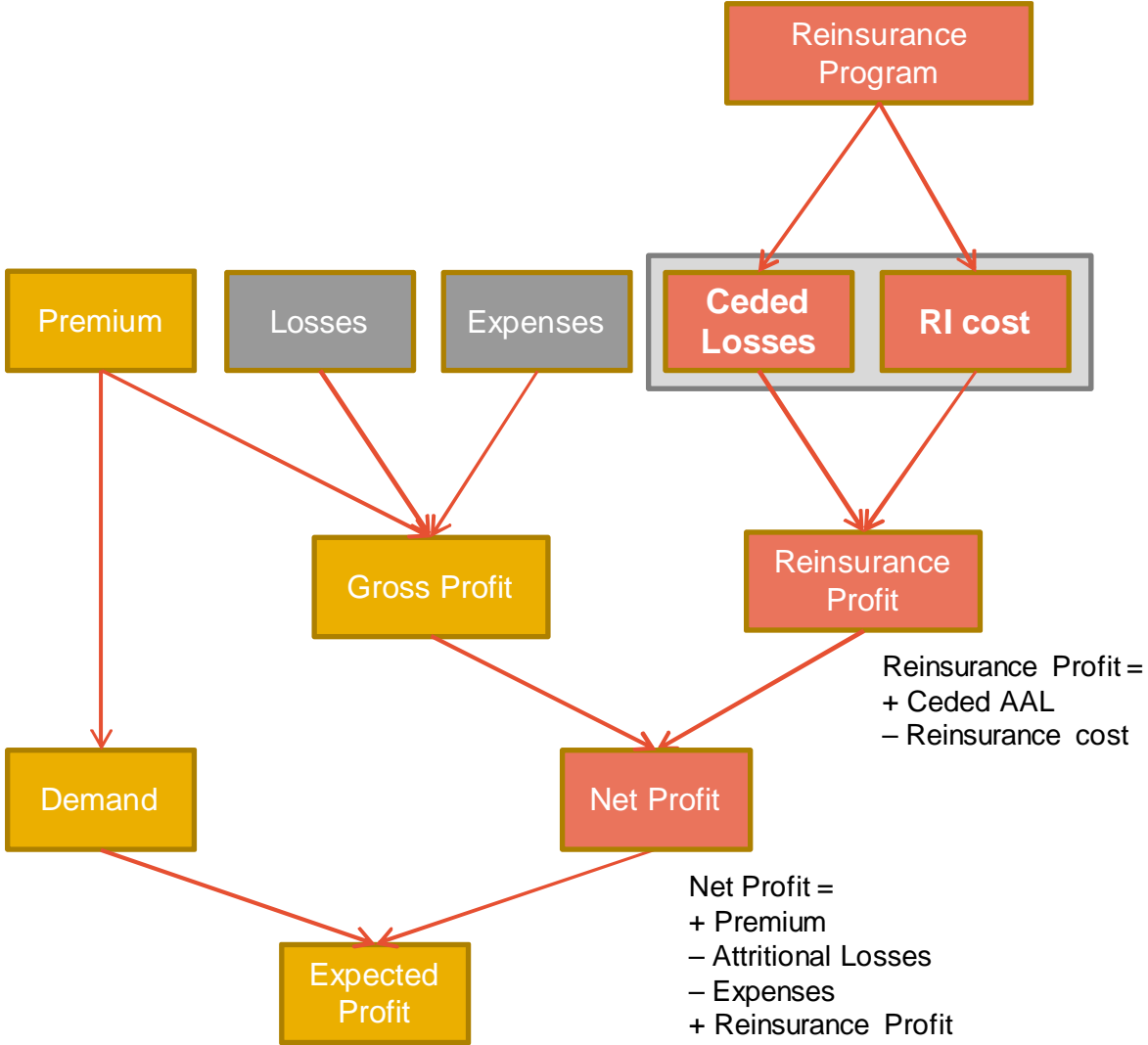
- One lever: premium
- Steps
 - Integration
 - Scenario-testing
 - Simulations
 - Price Optimization
- Technically this is all “optimization”
 - With varying degrees of sophistication

A Price Optimization Approach (with Reinsurance)

- Let us assume a non-simple reinsurance program
- Steps
 - Integration
 - Scenario-testing
 - Price Simulations
 - Price Optimization

Integration

- Components
 - Losses
 - Demand
 - Premiums
 - Expenses
 - **Ceded Losses**
 - **Reinsurance Cost**



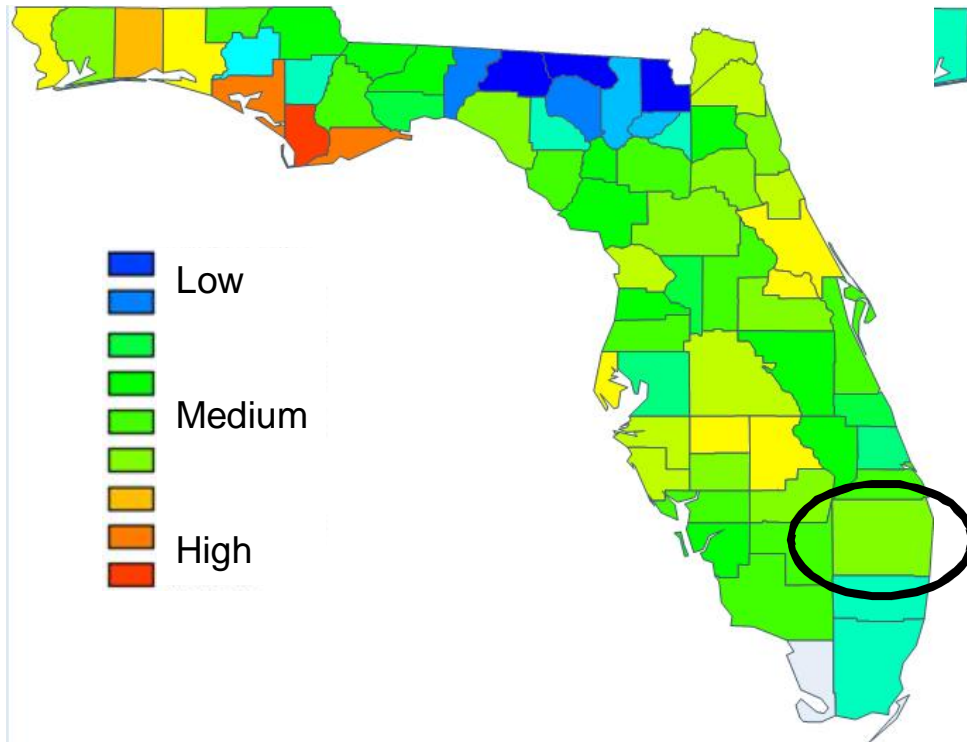
Output

- Quantify impact of reinsurance on profitability
- Estimate of performance including reinsurance
 - Very useful where reinsurance is a large component of BS and P&L
 - Cat-exposed business (Florida, severe convective storms, etc.)
 - Low frequency / high severity risks
 - Identify those policies driving up reinsurance cost but not contributing to overall profit
- Circle back into underwriting at individual risk level
 - Underwriting
 - Price changes
 - Cross-subsidies

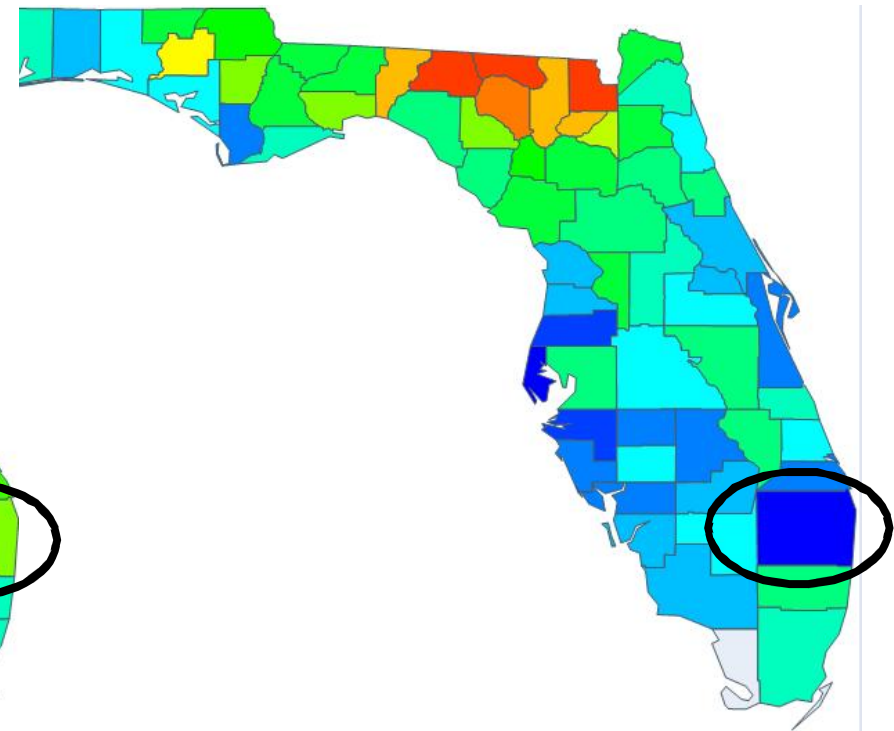
Output

- A finer estimate of profitability

Average Retained Annual Loss to Premium Ratio



Underwriting Profit to Premium Ratio

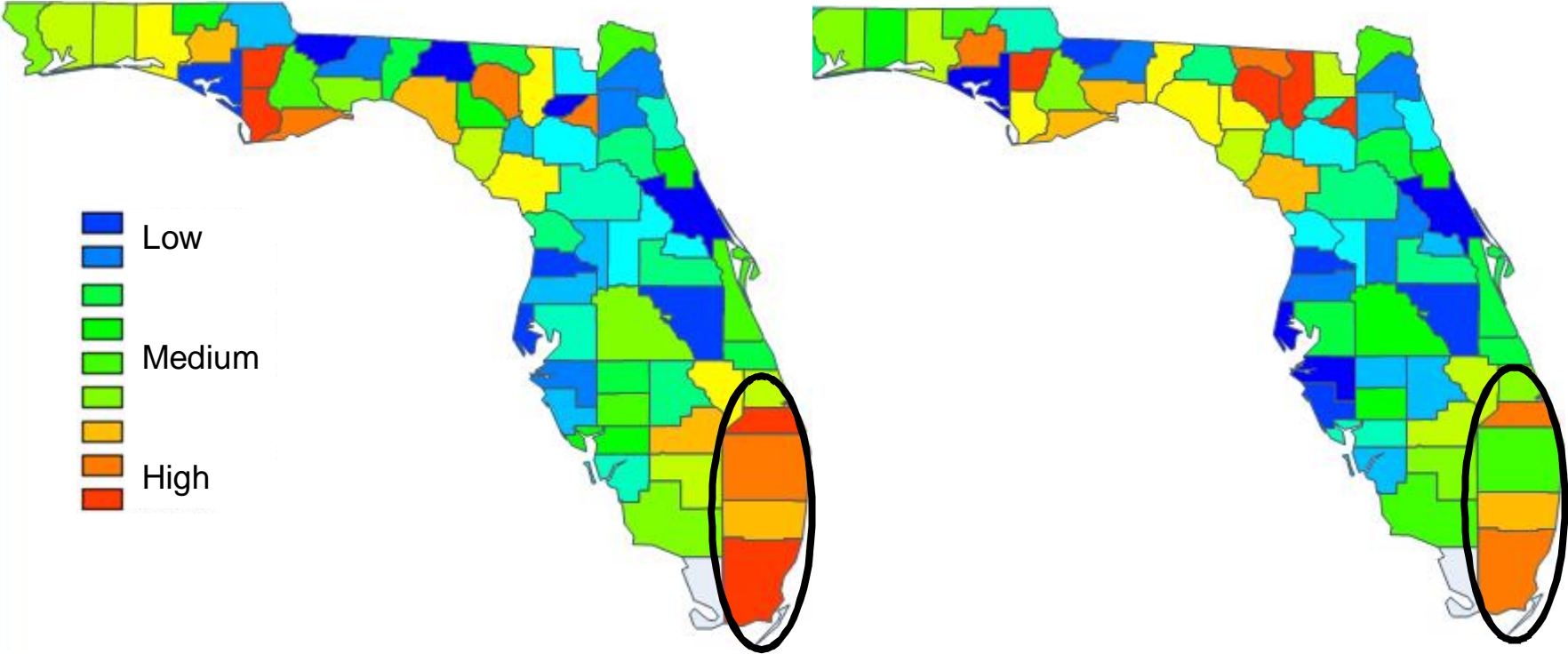


Output

- Impact of reinsurance

Gross Profit

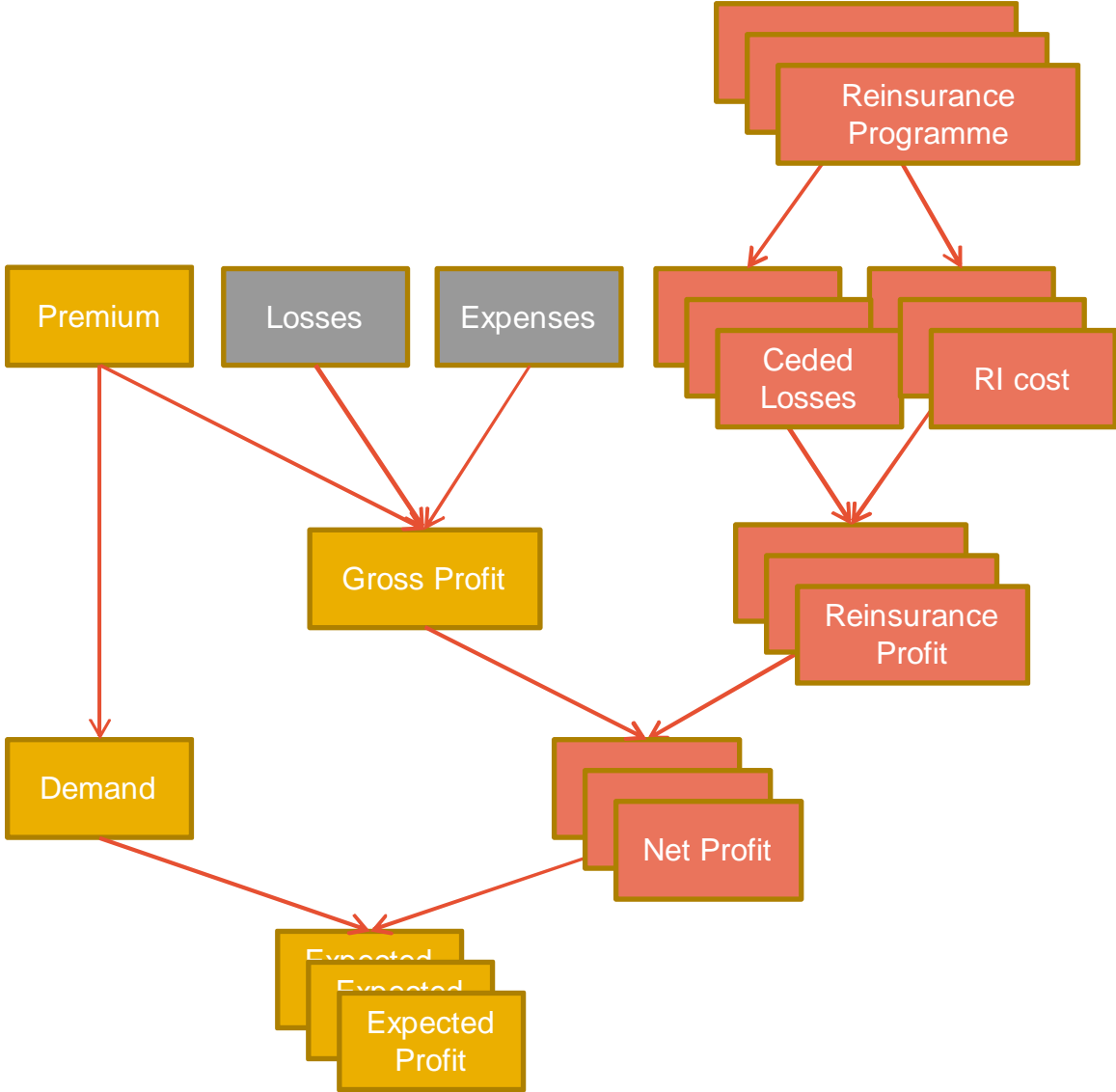
Net Profit



Scenario Testing

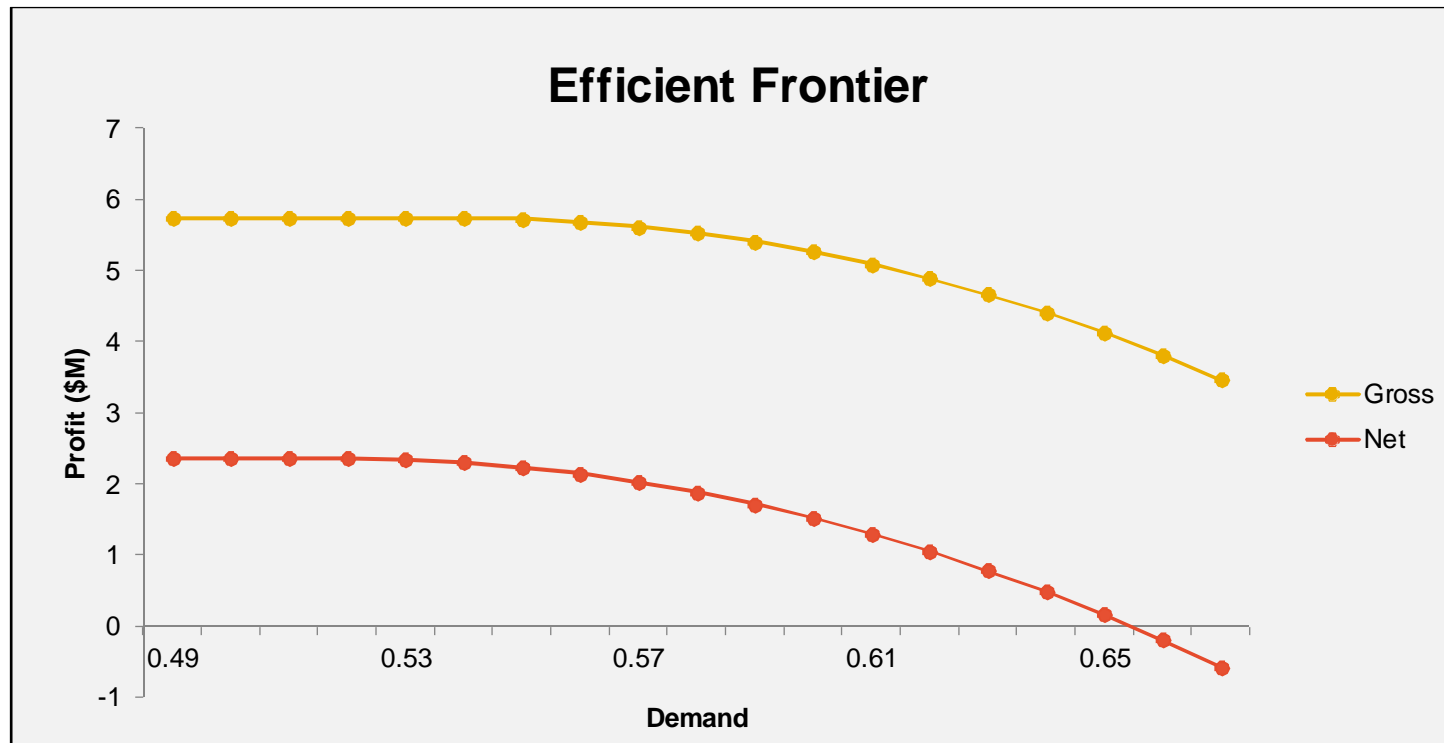
- Test alternative premium propositions
 - Assuming fixed reinsurance

- Test alternative reinsurance
 - Assuming fixed premiums
 - Or optimize premiums under each scenario



Scenario Testing

- How would the frontier change (conceptually)
 - Points on and under the efficient frontier will translate vertically
 - E.g. change in RoL, limits, etc.

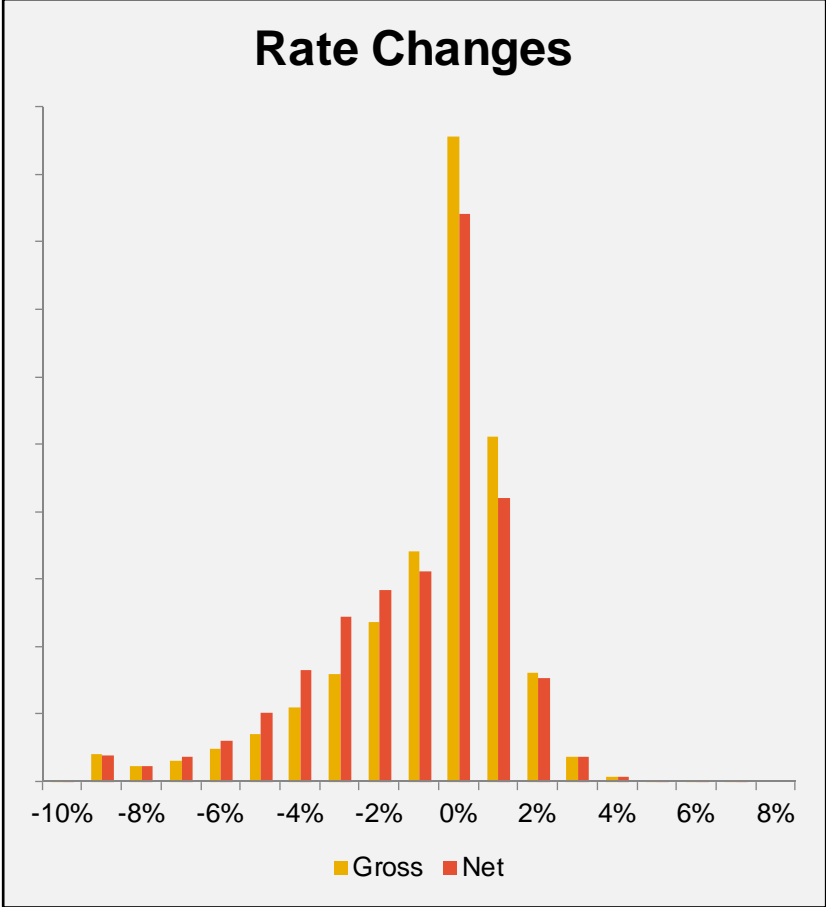
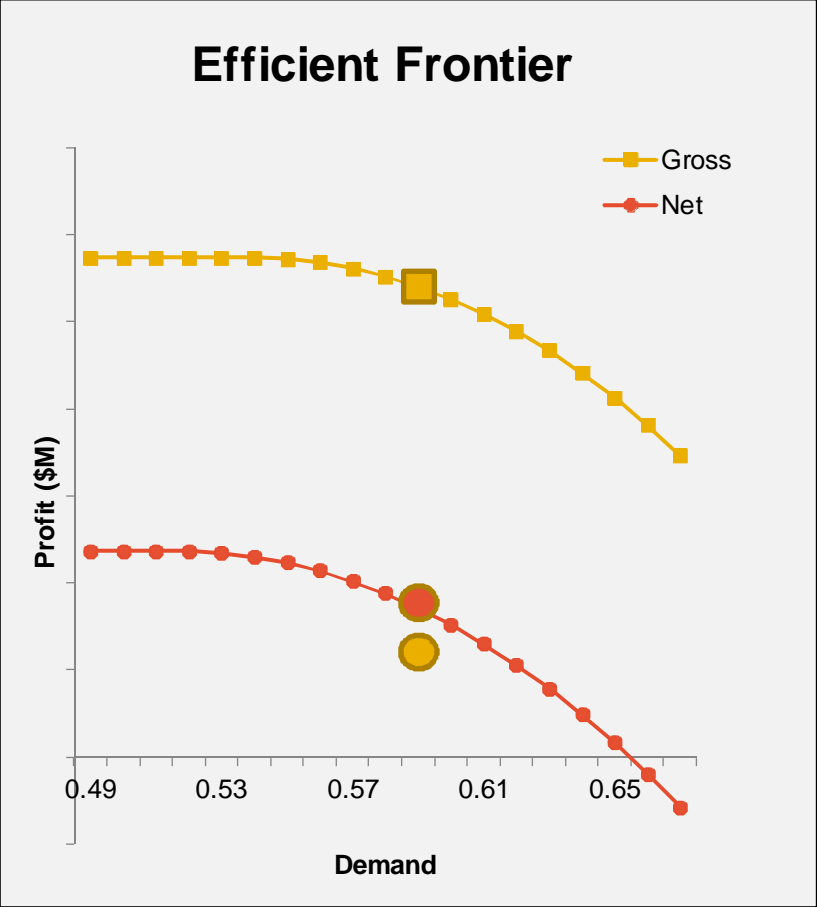


Scenario Testing

- How to design reinsurance program more efficiently
 - Increase the reinsurance profit
 - Sensitivity test layers
 - Compare RI cost with impact on PMLs and see if effective (cost/benefit analysis)
 - Cost changes across layers
- Circle back into underwriting
 - Underwriting
 - Price changes
 - Cross-subsidies
- Overlay with competitor data
 - Simulate price change scenarios
 - Price sensitivity tells you who will react to rate increases/decreases (and how strongly)

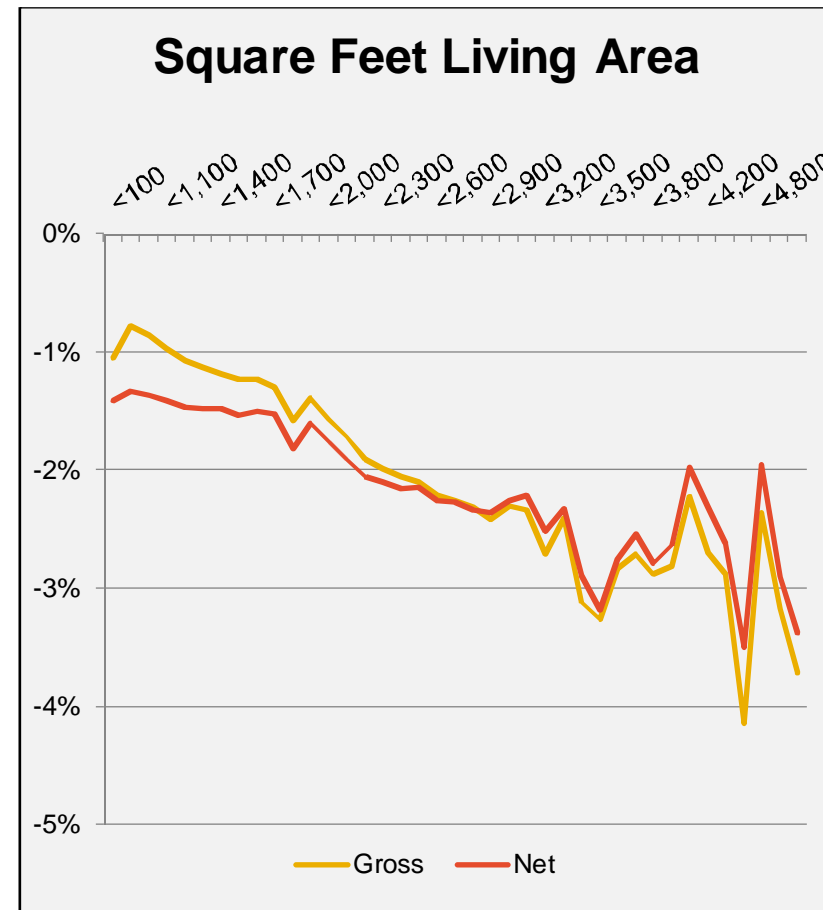
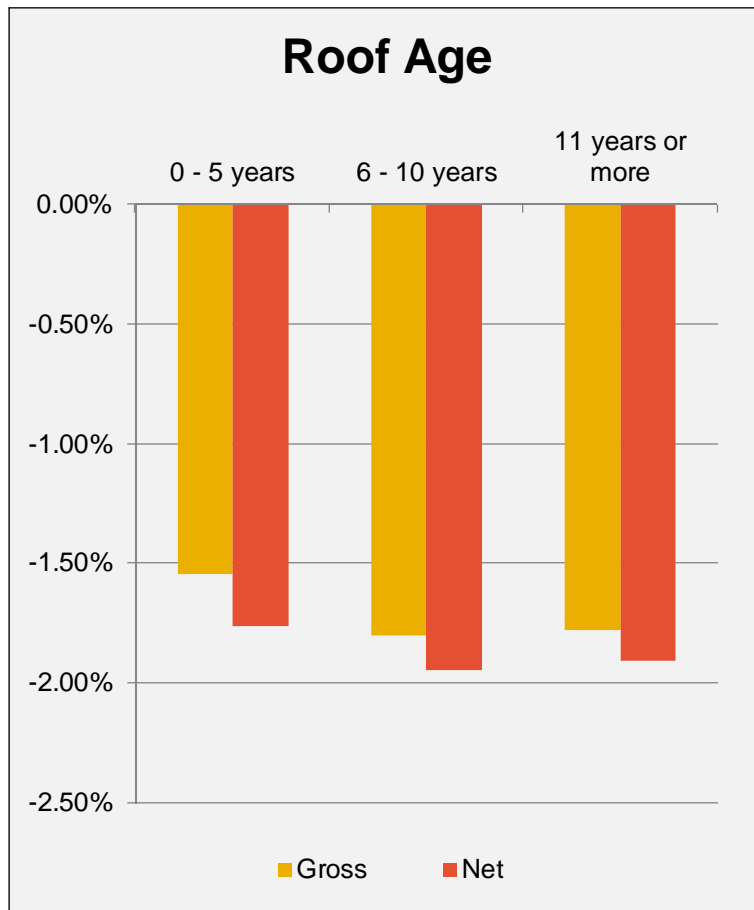
Scenario Testing

- Illustrative Analysis Output (same retention)



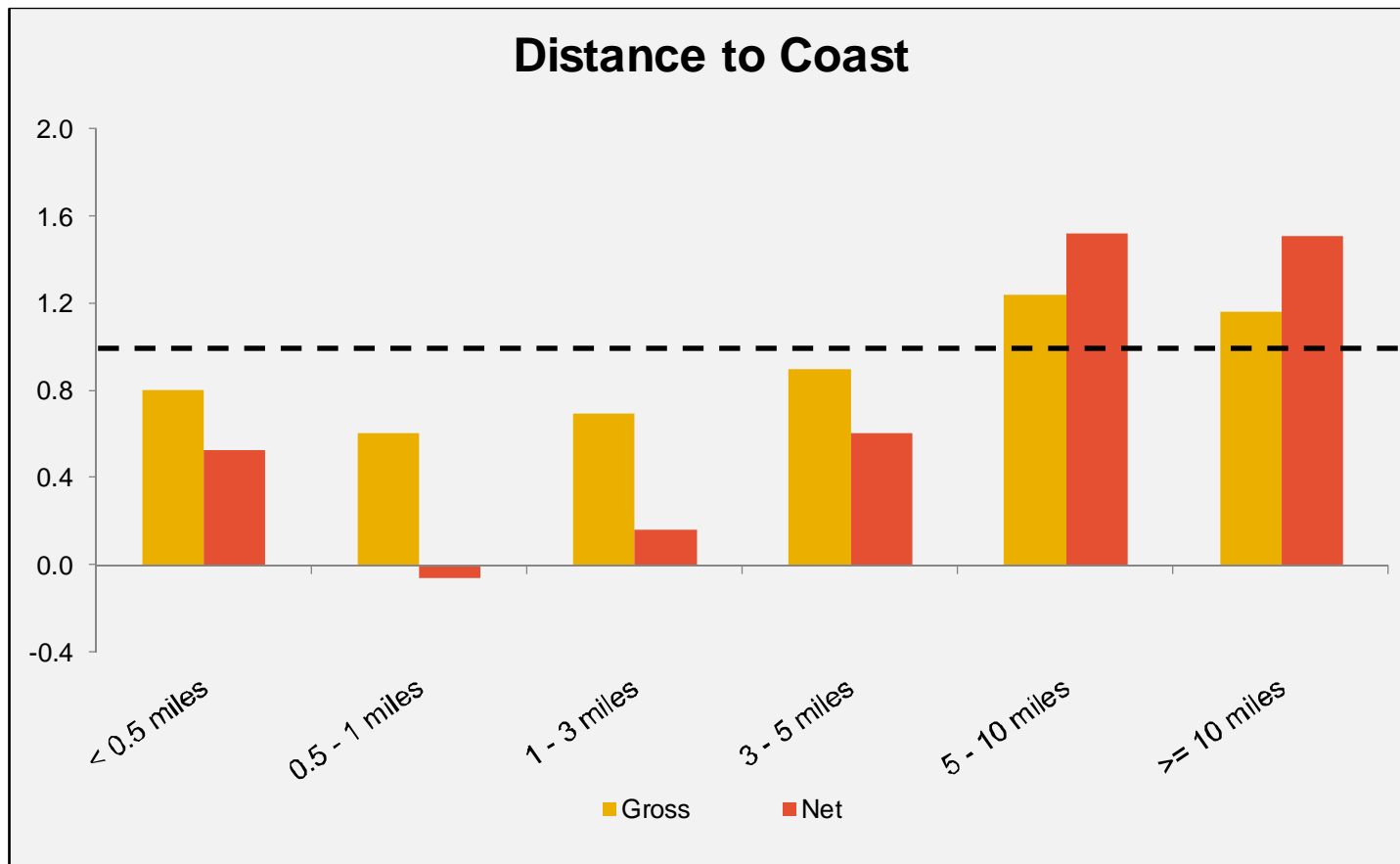
Scenario Testing

- Illustrative Analysis Output: Average Rate Change



Scenario Testing

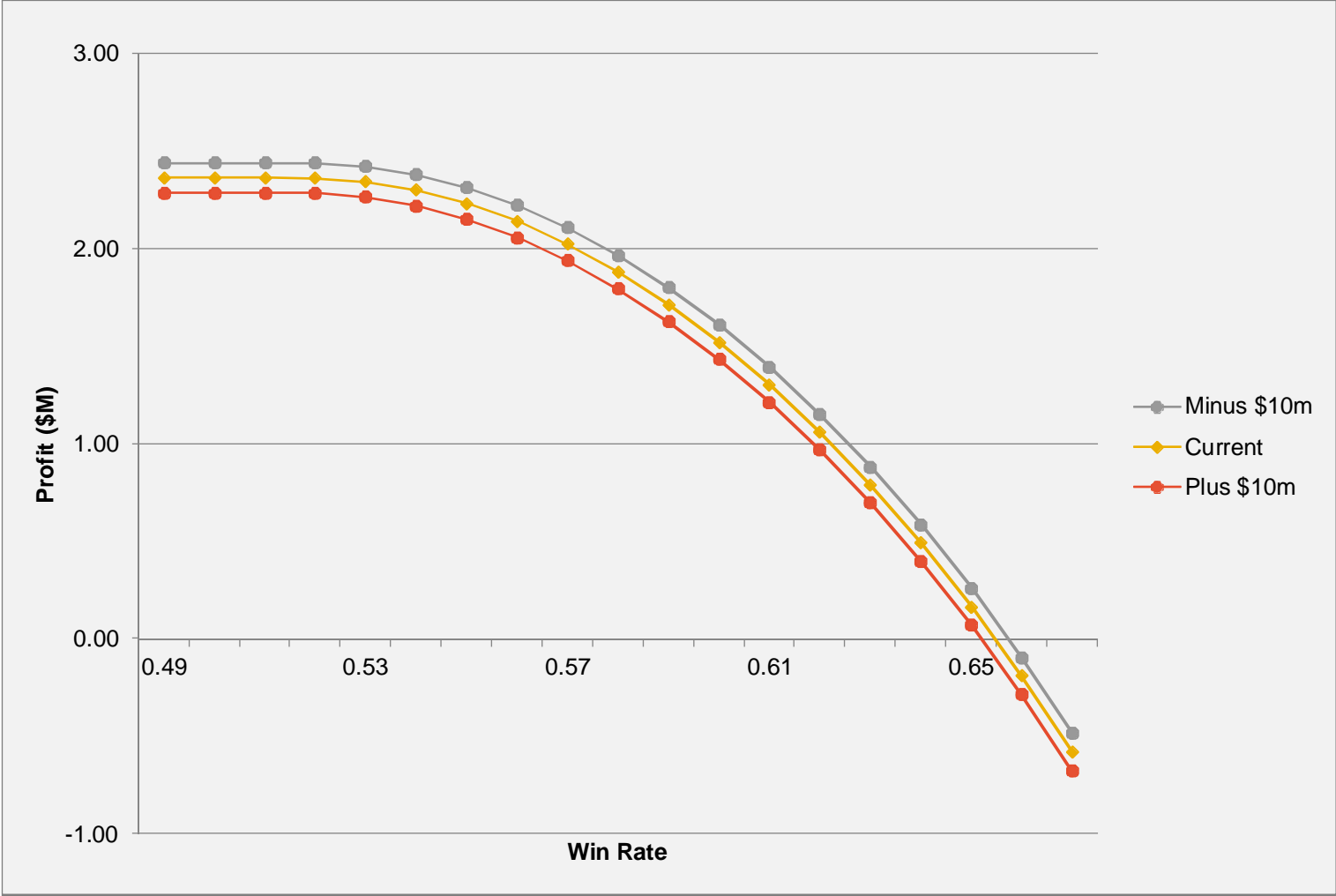
- Illustrative Analysis Output: Profit Margin (ratio to average)



Simulations

- Is Reinsurance profit dynamic or static?
 - Ceded Losses
 - Depend on reinsurance terms
 - Depend on risk profile
 - Reinsurance Cost
 - Depends on premium (proportional RI)
 - Does not depend on premium (for XoL)
- Reinsurance terms is not a simple function of anything
 - Unlike premiums and gross expected profit
 - For XoL: use the highest layer limit?
 - This could be a two-dimensional optimization

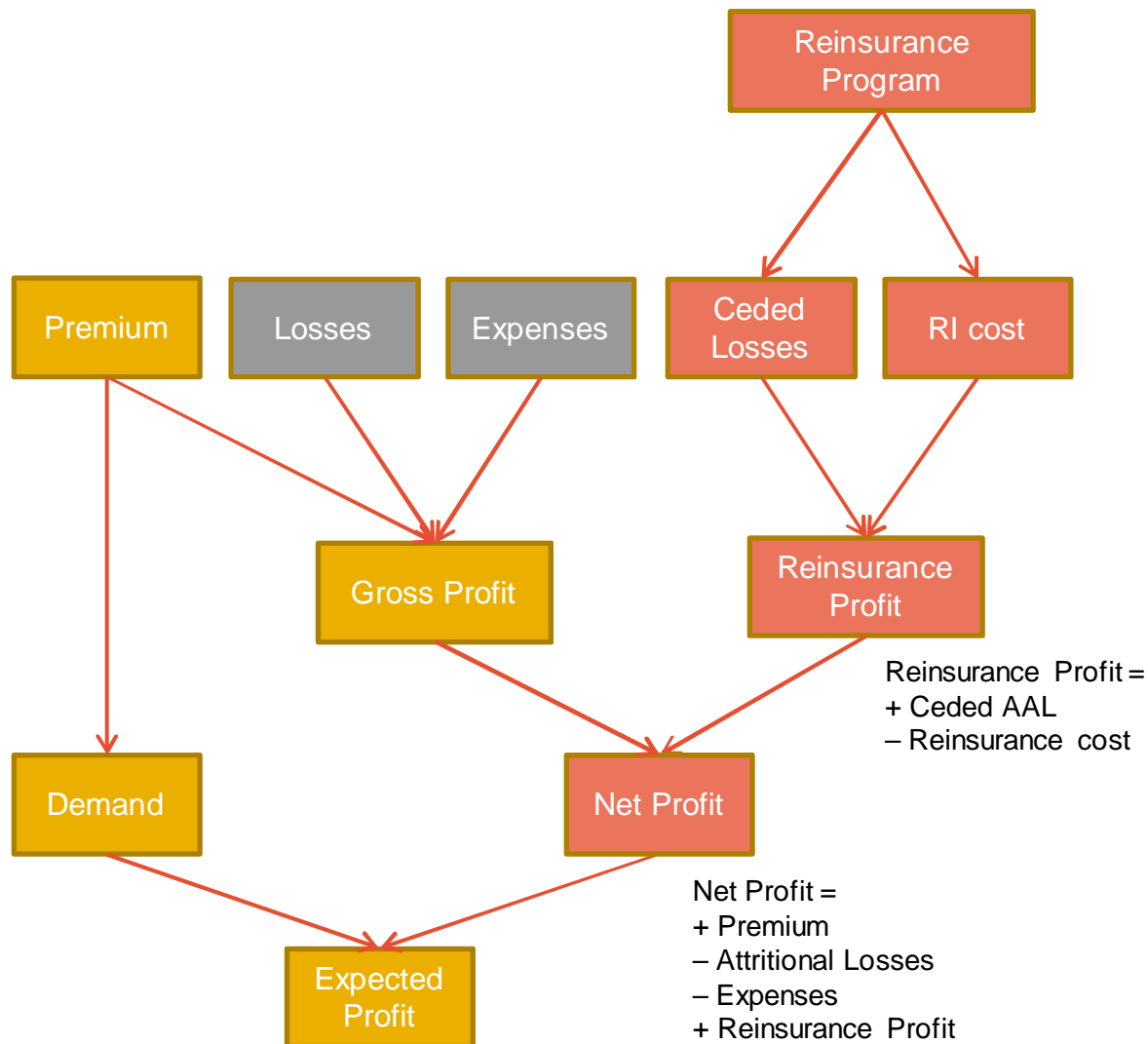
Output



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Learnings

- To do optimization you need
 - To identify what your levers are
 - Them to be at policy level
- Reinsurance
 - Book level
 - Scenario testing
- At individual level
 - Premiums
 - Additional services
- Policy allocation methodology will impact optimization results



The background of the slide is a vibrant red color. It is filled with a complex, abstract pattern of thin, light-orange lines. These lines are arranged in a way that suggests a network or a series of connections, with some lines being solid and others being dashed. The lines intersect to form various geometric shapes, including triangles and quadrilaterals, though they are not perfectly straight or aligned. The overall effect is one of dynamic energy and interconnectedness.

Practical Challenges

Practical Challenges

- Typical challenges are
 - Data
 - Modeling
 - Resources
 - Integration
 - Communication
- They apply irrespective of complexity of existing Optimization

Practical Challenges - Data

- Manage multiple sources
 - Underwriting, Reinsurance, Actuarial information
- Needed:
 - Policy information (claims, policy characteristics)
 - Loss cost estimate
 - Competitive information
 - Detail of reinsurance conditions (program, RoLs)
 - If “predictive underwriting”: live integration to quotation systems
- At different points in time
 - Current
 - Next year
 - Future years

Practical Challenges – Modeling & Resources

- Models needed:
 - Loss cost models
 - Policyholder behavior models
 - Estimate of ceded claims
 - In aggregate – e.g. cat model output (risk location, TIVs)
 - Policy by policy and policy-level attribution of aggregate metrics
 - Reinsurance layer exhaustion
- Resources
 - Software
 - Knowledge
 - Cooperation / internal buy-in


Practical Challenges - Integration

- Data
- Systems/software
- Ideally as smooth as possible
- A process which is
 - Repeatable and easily updatable : Productivity gains
 - Adaptable: where individual components can be enhanced/replaced
- For optimization
 - Methodology
 - Tools supporting the methodology
 - Software

Practical Challenges - Communication

- Building management information systems and dashboards
- It's a complex analysis – how quickly can you run it again?

Questions

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**“In theory, theory and
practice are the same.
In practice, they are not”
- Albert Einstein**