

IT-1: Overlooking Tails

CARe Seminar, June 4-5, 2018 Brooklyn, NY

John W. Buchanan, FCAS, MAAA, Managing Principal, Verisk / ISO Aleksey Popelyukhin, Ph.D., Head Actuarial Data Services, Swiss Re Dave Clark, FCAS, MAAA, Senior Actuary, Munich Re



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IT-1: Overlooking Tails Agenda



Overview – John 10 mins

- Introducing the hypothetical submission
- Case study data and benchmarks

Illustrative Ultimate Loss and Reserve Estimates – Aleksey 25 mins

- Initial investigation of information including assessing the tail
- Techniques to test and extrapolate beyond the data given
- Additional considerations

Illustrative Policy Year Pricing Estimates – Dave 25 mins

- Credibility for loss development creating a prior distribution
- Application using a range of benchmark patterns blended with case study data
- Illustration of final layer pricing and aggregate distribution

Wrap-up and Further Investigation - Panel 5 mins

- Tail skill assessment and overconfidence
- Further investigation
- QA 10 mins

To the extent there is time, will pause for questions after each of the main sections. Otherwise, will have questions at the end.

IT-1: Overlooking Tails Overview



- Actuaries are faced with a multitude of decisions when either pricing contracts and establishing reserves. One of the most common decisions to make when confronted with less than fully credible data is establishing what development factors to select, how to weigh them with a library of layered incurred and paid industry benchmarks, and quite importantly trying to assess the length of the "tail".
- ➤ This session will use a "hypothetical real life example" of items typically found in an excess casualty submission, a set of industry benchmarks, and lots of ingenuity to try to derive various pricing, reserving, and aggregate distribution indications. The "real" issue is that the illustrative data is 8x8, while it is expected that the actual development could go to 20+ years. Two very skilled actuaries will try to tackle the analysis in different ways: one from a classical probability approach using various transforming, scaling, and duration mechanisms. While the other approach will use a Bayesian Loss Development Credibility model to try to build a maximum likelihood estimate that compromises between the actual and benchmark patterns when confronted with wide ranges.
- ➤ While at times the presenters will delve into complexities such as using the Cape Cod method, Mata / Verheyen limit adjustments, measuring heteroskedasticity, and loglogistic growth curves, it is hoped that this presentation will provide the practitioner with new tools and ways of thinking for an age-old problem. We will also discuss the measuring of "skill" of indications from five and other years of data when tails are 20+years, with an important concept of not being overconfident when assessing less than mature data.

Moderator:

John W. Buchanan, FCAS, MAAA, Managing Principal, Verisk / ISO

Panelists:

Aleksey Popelyukhin, Ph.D., Head Actuarial Data Services, Swiss Re Dave Clark, FCAS, MAAA, Senior Actuary, Munich Re

Overlooking Tails Case Study Introduction Slides





CARe 2018 - Overlooking Tails Submission Illustrative Account Triangle - Skipper Insurance Company Casualty Treaty Placement Slip

Looking for Expected Loss Costs for:

First Casualty Excess - 500x500k
ALAE ProRata
With and without AAD of 500k
With and without loss free discount

Management Info:

In business 20+ years
Relatively consistent book of niche countrywide Casualty business
Management and reserving philosophy consistency

Skipper

"We appreciate your business, and thanks for all the fish!"

Hypothetical Account – Information and amounts purely for illustration of reserving and pricing principles; all pictures from J. Buchanan

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IT-1: Overlooking Tails Submission (cont.)



Data Provided:

Excess triangles - paid and incurred (Indemnity+ALAE PR), counts and amounts (8-year N-1, N-2,... - all detrended 3% to N-1) Ultimate on-level earned premium and exposure trend (8-year; Subject premium = 20M)

Benchmark generic casualty "penguins" - 10/Fast/All/Slow/90 (Skipper one of hundreds of aggregated companies)

- 4.9Mx100k, 400x100, 500x500; reported and paid (all detrended 3%)

Individual claims > 250k (indemnity only)

Policy limits and deductibles from Skipper

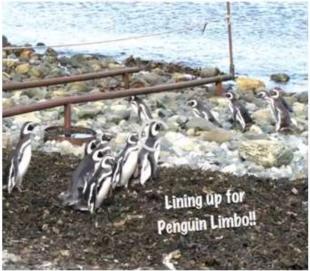
Benchmark policy limit distribution

Exercise #1

Estimate total reserves for loss portfolio transfer pricing (Aleksey)

Exercise #2

Price Policy year N losses and distribution (Dave)



Illustrative

Hypothetical Account – Amounts purely for illustration

4.9M x 100K



The submission included aggregated 8x8 triangles, for 4.9Mx100k, 400x100k, and 500k500k, with relatively little overall credibility (89 claims>100k).

The total triangle, and underlying layer of 400x100 shows a fair amount of continuing development, the target layer of 500x500, did not. Inspecting the paid and incurred triangles also indicates a fair amount is still outstanding in the latter part of the triangles.

But how much credibility can you give this?

CARe 2018 - Overlooking Tails Submission Illustrative Account Triangle - Skipper Insurance Company



Illustrative

Incurred \$ Indemnity+Alae (Prorata) Triangle

Threshold Min	Threshold Max		12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96
81,310	4,065,457	AY 2009	14,700	933,700	1,867,400	2,305,400	2,806,400	3,125,900	4,014,400	4,963,600
83,749	4,187,421	AY 2010	196,900	1,060,500	1,786,100	2,517,000	3,641,500	4,262,700	4,794,700	
86,261	4,313,043	AY 2011	459,000	1,369,100	2,158,000	2,684,000	2,805,600	2,744,700		
88,849	4,442,435	AY 2012	215,700	527,800	1,507,700	2,731,100	2,541,100			
91,515	4,575,708	AY 2013	332,100	1,508,100	3,096,400	3,965,300				
94,260	4,712,979	AY 2014	284,800	1,206,900	2,292,300					
97,088	4,854,368	AY 2015	132,800	262,100						
100,001	5,000,000	AY 2016	20,100							
			12,752,000	18,249,900	21,583,900					

Incurred # Occurrence Indemnity Triangle

Threshold Min	Threshold Max		12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96
81,310	4,065,457	AY 2009	1	4	7	9	11	14	16	19
83,749	4,187,421	AY 2010	3	8	12	15	16	19	21	
86,261	4,313,043	AY 2011	2	6	8	10	12	14		
88,849	4,442,435	AY 2012	2	5	7	10	11			
91,515	4,575,708	AY 2013	2	7	12	15				
94,260	4,712,979	AY 2014	2	6	7					
97,088	4,854,368	AY 2015	2	3						
100,001	5,000,000	AY 2016	1							
			55	75	89					



Illustrative

Historical premium was onleveled using historical rate changes. Benchmark policy limit information was given, with attachments and limits from submission also supplied on individual large claim listing.

If this information isn't supplied, adjustments would need to be made accordingly.

Ultimate On-Level Earned Premium

 2009
 18,432,700

 2010
 17,258,900

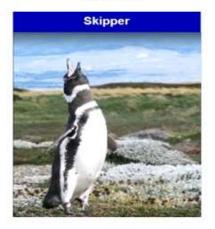
 2011
 17,916,600

 2012
 18,544,100

Accident Year

2012 18,544,100 2013 18,470,700 2014 19,199,500 2015 19,157,800

2016 19,374,100 148,354,400



Policy Limit Distribution - from LOB Family of Benchmarks

	300k	1 M	5M
2008	10.0%	85%	5.0%
2009	9.5%	85%	5.5%
2010	9.0%	85%	6.0%
2011	8.0%	85%	7.0%
2012	7.5%	85%	7.5%
2013	7.0%	85%	8.0%
2014	6.5%	85%	8.5%
2015	5.5%	85%	9.5%
2016	5.0%	85%	10.0%

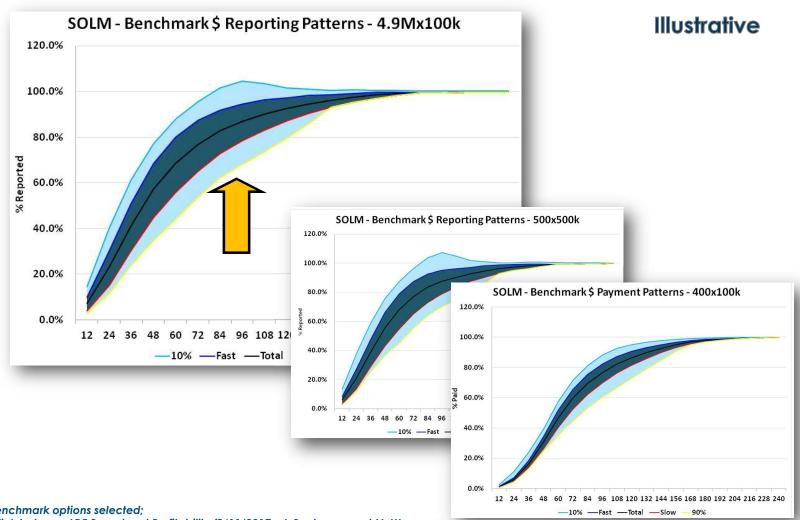


Limits tend to cluster around 3 sizes

(

A set of general casualty incurred and paid benchmark patterns by layer and "company speed" was supplied. These show the significant variation in company loss development factors.

Depending upon the market, these variations can be significant.



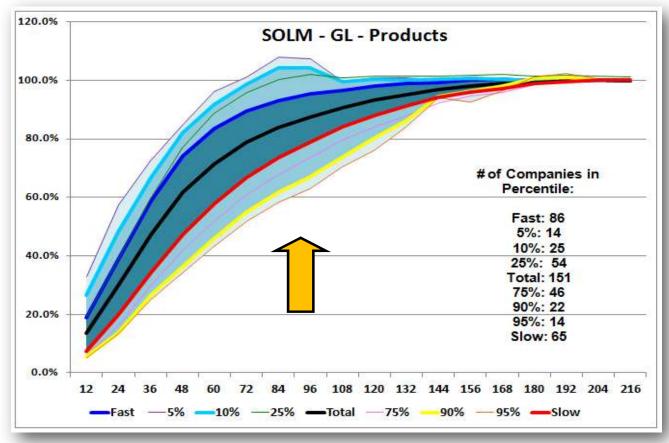
Note: Values shown may not match benchmark options selected;

See Verisk Monday Webinar on link between LDF Speed and Profitability (9/11/2017 – J. Buchanan and M. Wasserman



The general casualty benchmarks were established through a company ranking exercise with 20-year triangles. The tail to pick at 8 years can run from close to only 60% reported for the slowest companies, to being over reserved for the fastest companies for this market.

The LDF speed can also dramatically affect profitability.



Illustrative



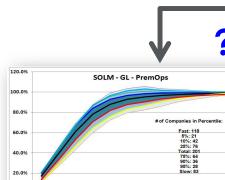
CARe 2018 - Overlooking Tails Submission Illustrative Account Triangle - Skipper Insurance Company

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91,515	4,575,708	AY 2013	332,100	1,508,100	3,096,400	3,965,300	- X2
94,260	4,712,979	AY 2014	284,800	1,206,900	2,292,300		_
97,088	4,854,368	AY 2015	132,800	262,100			
100,001	5.000.000	AY 2016	20,100				

12,752,000 18,249,900 21,583,900





72

4,262,700

4,014,400

4,794,700

SOLM - GL - Products

12 24 36 48 60 72 84 96 108 120 132 144 156 168 180 192 204 216 —Fast —5% —10% —25% —Total —75% —90% —95% —Slov

4,963,600

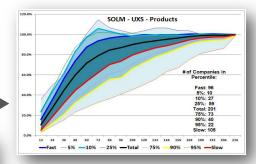
of Companies in

60 2,305,400 2,806,400 3,125,900

> > 100.0%

40.0%

Illustrative



0.0%

24 36 48 60 72 84 96 108 120 132 144 —Fast —5% —10% —25% —Total —75% —90% —95% —Slow

Note: Values shown may not match benchmark options selected

A wide array of benchmarks are

available. The selection of the tail

can often make or

break an analysis.

How do you choose, and what adjustments

do you make, with

limited information?



Illustrative

Individual claim information (41 claims over 250k threshold) was also given. Additional requests for claims ever over the threshold was given.

How to use this additional information?

40	0.000	220000000	2200	797	8320	1900	19.22		d Indemnity	223	10,102	5233	52	2.27	8220	10	Paid In		1223	92.28	533
aim	Year	Deductible	Limit	6	18	30	42	54	66	78	90	102	Б	18	30	42	54	66	78	90	102
1	2009					50,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000				225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	225
2	2009		W. W. C.			1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000				1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000
3	2009	0	1,000,000				360,000	359,800	422,000	422,000	422,000	422,000						422,000	422,000	422,000	422
4	2009	0	1,000,000		1,000	50,000	50,000	250,200	250,200	250,200	250,200	250,200					200	200	200	200	
5	2009	0	1,000,000								25,000	350,000									
6	2009	0	1,000,000			93.00 Acces 6	A - 250 - 2 - 2 - 2	25,000	25,000	25,000	225,000	210,000							100000000000000000000000000000000000000		210
7	2009		45050505			25,000	25,000	50,000	50,000	262,500	358,600	358,600							12,500	358,600	358
8	2009	0	1,000,000							35,000	236,400	236,400									236
9	2009		100000000000000000000000000000000000000			1,000	10,000	10,000	95,000	95,000	295,000	295,000						45,000	45,000	295,000	295
10	2009	0	1,000,000			50,000	50,000	50,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	250,000									250
11	2009					200,000	200,000	400,000	420,000	420,000	420,000	420,000						420,000	420,000	420,000	420
12	2010	0	1,000,000		10,000	10,000	400,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000						375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	
13	2010		A 177.2				100,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	- 1					400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	
14	2010						200,000	350,000	790,000	790,000	790,000	- 1						790,000	790,000	790,000	
15	2010			1,000	150,000	250,000	265,000	265,000	265,000	265,000	265,000	- 1				265,000	265,000	265,000	265,000	265,000	
16	2010						25,000	25,000	300,000	308,100	308,100	- 1							308,100	308,100	
17	2010			1,000	264,800	264,800	264,800	264,800	264,800	264,800	264,800	- 1		264,800	264,800	264,800	264,800	264,800	264,800	264,800	
18	2010							374,400	224,400	224,400	224,400	- 1					374,400	224,400	224,400	224,400	
19	2010	0	1,000,000		25,000	466,000	355,600	355,600	355,600	355,600	355,600	- 1				355,600	355,600	355,600	355,600	355,600	
20	2010	0	1,000,000								400,000	- 1									
21	2011	0	1,000,000	1,000	750,000	750,000	705,000	705,000	705,000	705,000		Г				705,000	705,000	705,000	705,000		
22	2011							137,500	400,000	224,500		- 1							224,500		
23	2011				70,000	225,000	475,000	300,000	488,800	488,800		- 1					488,800	488,800	488,800		
24	2011							180,000	283,500	283,500		- 1						283,500	283,500		
25	2011	100,000	1,000,000					1,000	150,000	275,000		- 1							1000000		
26	2011				25,000	25,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000						300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000		
42	2011					500,000	250,000	62,500	12,500	12,500							12,500	12,500	12,500		
27	2012				5,000	5,000	850,000	850,000	850,000			г					850,000	850,000			
28	2012		100 (4) 4 (2)		25.76	50,000	50,000	264,300	264,300			- 1					264,300	264,300			
29	2012	0	1,000,000				40,000	250,000	250,000												
43	2012					1,000	500,000	500,000	500												
30	2013			1,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000						240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000				
31	2013			1,000	25,000	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000							,000	2.1,000	1,000,000				
32	2013	0	1,000,000		1,000	1,000	1,000	325,000				- 1									
33	2013	0	1,000,000		4000	500,000	500,000	500,000				- 1					I				
34	2013	0	1,000,000			10,000	300,000	300,000				- 1									
35	2013	ů.	1,000,000		1,000	1,000	250,000	250,000				- 1					1 1 2 2 2				
36	2013	ň	1,000,000	1,000	250,000	250,000	425,000	425,000				- 1				325,000	325,000				
37	2013	o o	1,000,000	1,000	175,000	178,500	178,900	428,900				- 1		175,000	175,000	178,900	178,900				
38	2014	0	1,000,000	1,000	180,000	460,000	424,800	.25,000						,000	5,000	24,800	5,000				
39	2014	ő	1,000,000		50,000	550,000	1,000,000					- 1				24,000					
40	2014	0	1,000,000		1,000	300,000	300,000					- 1									
41	2014	9	1,000,000	1.000	300,000	288,400	288,400					- 1			288,400	288,400					

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John's Wrapup Slides



Bios





John W. Buchanan

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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 2018-2019 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.



Dave R. Clark

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There is no need to boast of your accomplishments and what you can do. A great man is known, he needs no introduction.

David R Clark is a Fellow of the Casualty Actuarial Society (FCAS) and a member of the American Academy of Actuaries (MAAA). He works for Munich Reinsurance as part of the Actuarial Research and Modeling team in Princeton.



Dave began his career in the insurance field at CIGNA Property & Casualty (now ACE USA Chubb) in Philadelphia in 1985 and joined Munich Reinsurance in 2000. He is known within the actuarial community for his study note on "Basics of Reinsurance Pricing" on the CAS examination syllabus. He was the recipient of the CAS's Non-Technical Reserving Call Paper Prize in 2015 for his paper on "Accident Year and Development Year Interactions" co-written with Diana Rangelova.



Aleksey Popelyukhin

Aleksey Popelyukhin@swissre.com



In addition to numerous publications, Aleksey helps to advance actuarial science by building convenient software tools for actuaries such as Triangle Maker®, Affinity and Actuarial Toolchest™ as well as proprietary systems for his numerous employers and clients. For those actuaries having troubles explaining statistics to the management Aleksey built a DRM presentation template available from CAS website. For those having troubles fitting clean models to dirty data Aleksey developed an advanced data quality service called Data Quality ShieldSM. For those needing help with visualizing actuarial reports Aleksey wrote a white paper as part of "Good Actuarial Report" working party. Aleksey strongly believes in gamezation of activity: his integrated pricing/reserving modeling system for reinsurance looks and feels like an action/adventure video game and suitably called "SimActuary".

He also utilizes his fine-arts background by working on huge painting depicting our Ultimate Destination which he tentatively named "Actuarial Judgment Day."