How Well Is State-Based Insurance Regulation Performing?

Casualty Actuarial Society May 2018 David F. Snyder APCIA

What Metrics Should Be Used?

- <u>Financial Strength</u>—high surplus, few insolvencies and guaranty fund back up
- <u>Market Competition</u>—Low HHIs indicating very unconcentrated markets, intensive advertising and many choices of companies and ways to purchase for most insurance lines

What Metrics Should Be Used?

- <u>Consumer Protection</u>—low level of complaints--1 consumer complaint for every 11, 878 consumer interactions (including rating, underwriting and claims settlement) for auto and homeowners insurance
- Adherence to Time-Tested Standards—despite pressure to abandon them—especially risk-based pricing and the "not excessive, inadequate or unfairly discriminatory" standard

What Metrics Should Be Used?

- <u>Comprehensive Regulatory Standards</u>—laws and regulations governing solvency and investing, rating, underwriting, <u>anti-discrimination</u> and claims settlement
- <u>Enforcement Tools</u>—power to grant, suspend and revoke licenses, issue industry-wide standards, require disclosure of data, conduct market conduct exams, issue cease and desist orders and impose monetary penalties

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What Metrics Should Be Used?

- <u>Resources</u>--state insurance departments have nearly 11,000 personnel, have additional ability to retain expertise
- <u>National Coordination</u>—NAIC and NCOIL through model laws and regulations, regulatory forums, sharing data, research and education

What Are Some Current Matters of Interest?

• <u>New Data, Technology and Innovation</u>—how to assure both regulatory capability and ability of regulated companies to innovate

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 <u>Efficiency</u>—needs for improved efficiency vary between personal lines, commercial lines and reinsurance

What Are Some Current Matters of Interest?

- Political Context--growing political polarization
- <u>Demands to Abandon Risk-Based Pricing</u>—demands to apply disparate impact analysis, although not legislated and fundamentally at odds with legal standards of regulated risk-based pricing

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What Are Some Current Matters of Interest?

- International and Federal Developments—sometimes at odds with time-tested U.S. state-based insurance regulation
- <u>Affordability</u>—cost pressures from underlying causes such as litigation, increased crashes and medical costs
- Larger Societal Issues--terrorism and natural catastrophe risk and financing

How Best to Address the Current Matters of Interest?

- Protect time-tested standards such as risk-based pricing
- Continue to work on how to regulate effectively and support innovation in the context of the availability of new data and models—including modernizing antirebating laws, protecting confidentiality and encouraging full dialogue between regulators and companies

How Best to Address the Current Matters of Interest?

- Examine how to <u>improve regulatory efficiency</u> considering the differences in the realities and dynamics of personal, commercial and reinsurance lines
- Assist the industry and policymakers to <u>explain underlying</u> <u>costs and work on reducing</u> individual and societal <u>cost</u> <u>drivers, as best way to address affordability</u>
- Protect time-tested state-based regulatory standards in international and federal forums and assist in pushing for open international (re)insurance markets

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Summary and Conclusion

- State-based insurance regulation is functioning well according to relevant metrics
- Insurance regulation does not lack topics of discussion
- Addressing current topics effectively will require work on innovation, efficiency and modernization and withstanding political pressures to abandon time-tested regulatory standards
- Especially important to maintain adherence to risk-based pricing and to reduce underlying costs as best way to address affordability