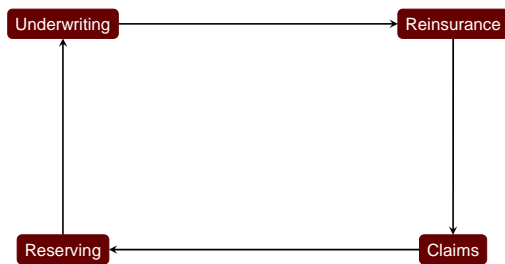


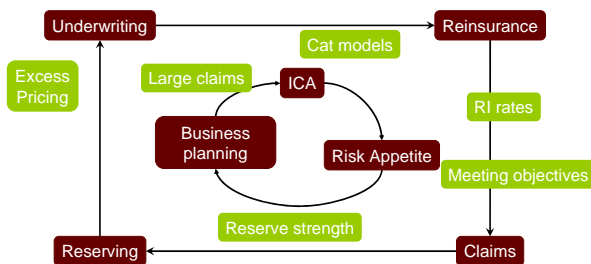
Uncertainty in an Underwriting Environment Pricing, Capital and Reinsurance

David Hughes, James Toller and Mary Casebourne

Uncertainty in an Underwriting Environment



Uncertainty in an Underwriting Environment



Beazley Specialty Lines

- Pricing support
 - Professional Indemnity
 - Medical Malpractice – Hospital
 - Treaty
 - Large Lawyers / specialists
 - Self insured retentions
 - Excess
 - Large dollar deductibles

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Pricing for Uncertainty in Excess Layers

- Lack of data in excess layer
 - Alternative data sources
 - Credibility
- Increased Limit Factors (ILFs)
 - Lack of large claims
 - Selection of appropriate ILF
 - Calculation

[Link to ILF paper](#)

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What is an ILF?

- Price of \$1m limited policy \$2,000
- Price of \$2m limited policy \$3,200
- $ILF = \$3,200 \div \$2,000 = 1.6$

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Excess pricing – A Case Study

- A Healthcare Professional Liability insurer
 - 20,000 Occupied Bed Equivalents
 - 15 years of loss history (5000 claims, Max \$8m)
 - Recent actuarial report on Loss & LAE reserves
 - 90 individual healthcare providers insured
 - Single state domicile
- Excess requirement
 - \$20m xs \$10m

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Excess Pricing –An Approach

- Estimate Basic Limits Price per OBE e.g. \$100k
- Determine appropriate ILF / Loss Distribution
- Estimate Excess Loss Cost

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Excess Pricing – Basic Limits Costs

- Limited fluctuation
- Stable LDFs
- Responds to frequency more than severity
- Listed in most Healthcare actuarial reports
- Underwriters understand this cost

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Excess Pricing – Understanding the risk

- Loss history credible
 - 5,000 claims
 - 98 healthcare providers
- BUT
 - 3 healthcare providers are Paediatric hospitals

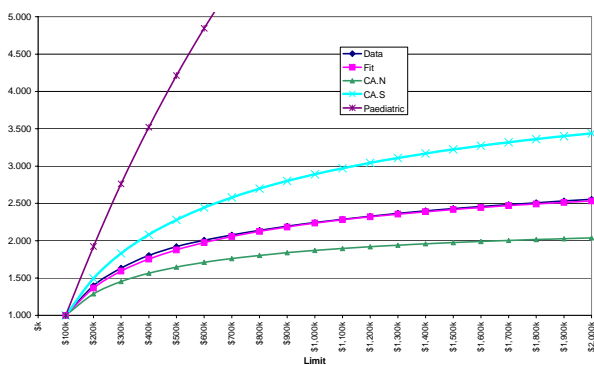
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Excess Pricing - Paediatrics

- Paediatrics
 - 8.5% of OBE but only 1.7% of count claims
 - Lower frequency – larger severity

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Excess Pricing - ILFs



Excess Pricing – The calculation

		Non Paed	Paed
(a)	Basic Limits Loss Cost	\$8.0m	\$0.9m
(b)	ILF	0.10	1.67
(a) x (b)	Total	\$0.8m	\$1.5m

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Excess Pricing – End Result

- Ignoring Paediatrics
 - \$0.9m loss cost
- Including Paediatric assumptions
 - \$2.3m loss cost

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Excess Pricing - Uncertainty

Summary

- Homogenous data required
- Understand the risk
- Get complimentary data

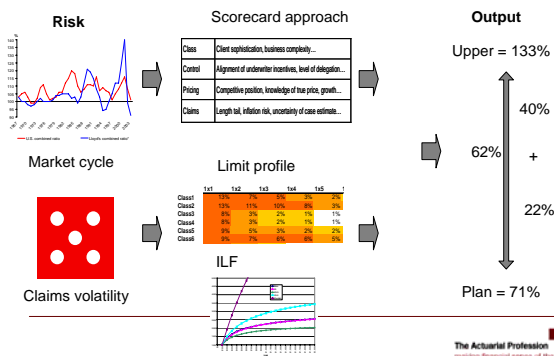
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Excess Pricing - Conclusion

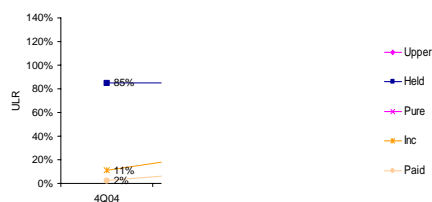
- Actuarial techniques powerful,
BUT
- One must know where the areas of uncertainty are and how best to sail through them

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Underwriting link to capital

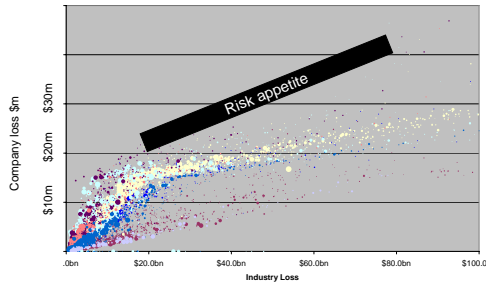


Reserve strength



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Catastrophe risk appetite



<http://www.iso.com>

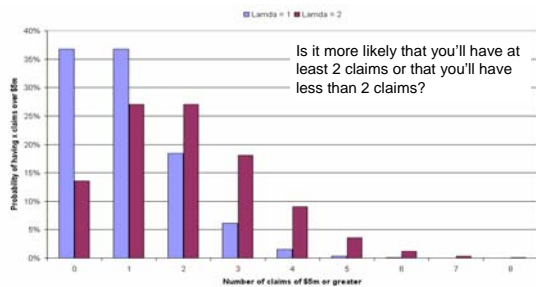
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Where does the uncertainty in reinsurance purchase exist?

1. In the claims the reinsurance is being bought to cover
2. Possibly in the reasons behind the reinsurance purchase
3. Possibly in whose objectives it's being bought to cover – Group v Business units
4. In the pricing achievable/availability in the reinsurance market

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Uncertainty in the claims being covered



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2. Uncertainty in reason for purchase

Likely to be trying to satisfy many objectives which can conflict

It keeps losses in check

Improves return on capital

Required to meet RDS requirement of 20% stamp

Rating

Keeps me in line with peers

If I've got it all wrong it'll save me

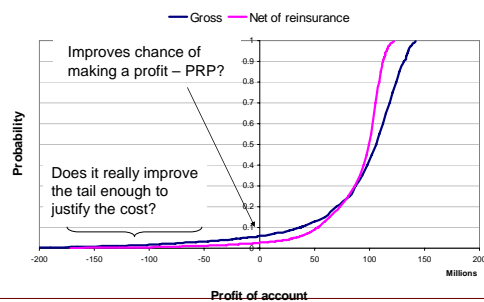
It seems good value for money

More likely to meet my PRP

Garage Sale

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2. Measuring Objectives



2. Objectives need to be prioritised if there is conflict

4

It keeps losses in check

5

Improves return on capital

Required to meet RDS requirement of 20% stamp

Rating

Inertia

Keeps me in line with peers

If I've got it all wrong it'll save me

6

It seems good value for money

3

More likely to meet my PRP

Garage Sale

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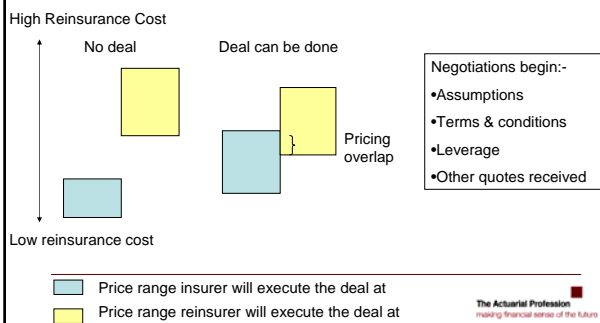
3. Uncertainty in Group v Business Unit

Both have objectives to meet but these objectives conflict:-

- 3 courses of action
- 1. Satisfy the Group requirements only
- 2. Satisfy the business unit only
- 3. Set up a framework to satisfy them both

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4. Uncertainty in achievable price of reinsurance



Summary

- Simple linked processes
- Evolving
- ...

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