

General insurance pricing seminar, 17 June 2010
Kevin Wenzel, Allianz

Pricing SME business

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Agenda

- Introduction
- Characteristics of SME business
- The core pricing algorithms
- Structure of implementation
- Further developments
- SME Direct
- Conclusion

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Introduction

Why am I here speaking to you today?

- Developed and implemented Allianz SME pricing[^]
- Worked on PremierLine (Allianz direct SME)
- Recently moved to Retail role

Presentation aimed at sharing my experience

- Practical not theoretical – no formulae
- No silver bullet
- Working with underwriters hugely important!

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[^]as part of team inc. underwriting, IT, sales

2

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3

Characteristics of SME business

What definition are we going to use?

Numerical definitions

- Turnover; number of employees; size of balance sheet

Micro <10 employees

vs Small <50 employees

vs Medium <250 employees

With above (EU) definition in 2006 UK SME represented:

99.6% of enterprises; 50.7% of economic value added;

employed 54.8% of employees

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4

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Characteristics of SME business

What definition are we going to use?

Customer definitions

- Does business class itself as SME?

Pricing/underwriting definitions

- Packaged products meet needs

“Business that is capable of being rules based over the short to medium term”

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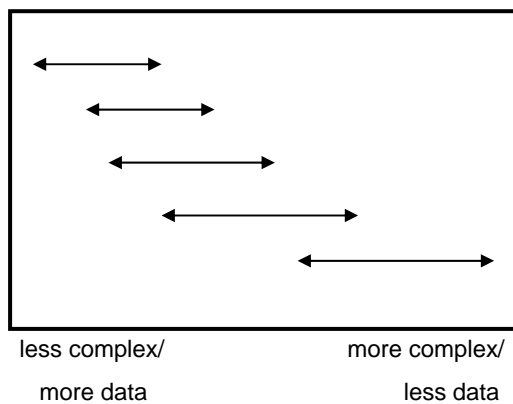
6

Characteristics of SME business

Complexity

Where does SME fall vs other lines of business

Personal household
Personal Motor
SME
Commercial property
Commercial Liability



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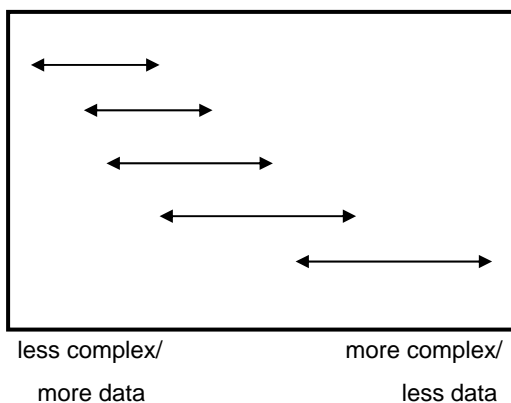
7

Characteristics of SME business Complexity

Where does SME fall vs other lines of business

Personal household
Personal Motor
SME
Commercial property
Commercial Liability

SME lends itself
to PL pricing
techniques



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8

Characteristics of SME business Complexity

- Range of products (trade driven)
 - Retailer (inc. restaurants)
 - Office
 - Contractor
 - Property Owners
 - Business
- Variety of covers/things insured
 - Contents
 - Stock
 - Fixtures and fittings
 - Buildings
 - Goods in transit
 - Employers liability
 - Public liability
 - etc...

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Characteristics of SME business Complexity

- Various causes of loss covered – depending on section of cover
 - Fire
 - Theft
 - Flood
 - Accidental injury or damage to 3rd party or employee etc...
- Policyholders get some cover included as standard, other covers are optional and purchased depending upon need
- Level of cover determined by fixed limits, declared values (e.g. sum insured) etc..

Core covers are responsible for majority of the claims cost

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10

Characteristics of SME business Complexity

What data is available

- Exposure information
 - Various definitions for different sections
- Matched claims information
- External data or groupings

Considerations

- Are items to be used for rating completed correctly?
 - plain English
 - commercial discounts vs underwriting adjustments

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11

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12

The core pricing algorithms

What I am not doing

- Changing underwriting question set
- Changing range of products and things insured
- Changing excess levels

What I am doing

- Splitting risk, profit and expense (component pricing)

What I could do

- Analyse frequency and severity separately
- Use GLM techniques

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The core pricing algorithms

- Break the pricing down into 3 distinct elements
 - Risk premium – to cover the cost of the insurance claims
 - Expense premium – to cover the cost of all expenses
 - Profit – to provide our required contribution to profit
- Calculate the cost of each element at the level each is operating
 - Risk calculated per peril per section of cover and per location
 - Expenses and profit calculated at total policy level
- Allocate each item of premium back to the low level
 - if you add items up they equal the total policy premium

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14

The core pricing algorithms

Features of the algorithm are:

- Multiplicative rating from a base rate
- Additive for each peril, location and section
- Multiplicative for policy level loadings, but
 - some element still additive e.g. fixed expenses
- No minimum premium as a result of this structure, but
 - an implicit minimum for the lowest possible risk & exposure
- Analysis is forward looking

Build the structure; Capture more data ; Refine in future

→

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15

The core pricing algorithms

The main benefits of this approach are:

- Rating factors better aligned to risk e.g. Trade effect
 - previously need to allocate/average across all perils but..
 - could be a poor risk from theft point of view,
 - but ok in terms of fire risk
 - Now able to rank as different risk by each peril, and apply appropriate exposure measure

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16

The core pricing algorithms

The main benefits of this approach are:

- Expenses better aligned to costs and more easily tracked
 - Fixed element for basic policy quote costs and maintenance
 - Variable element for ability to bear larger £'s on bigger cases
- Profits aligned with plan expectations
 - Can explicitly move to follow underwriting cycle expectations
 - Split discounts away from the risk costs
 - Measure risk costs against claims instead of mixed with profit

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17

The core pricing algorithms

Calculation of risk premium

Policy					
Section 1		Section 2		Section 3	Section 4
Location 1	Location 2	Location 1	Location 2		
Peril 1	Peril 1	Peril 1	Peril 1	Peril 1	Peril 1
Peril 2	Peril 2	Peril 2	Peril 2	Peril 2	Peril 2
Peril 3	Peril 3				Peril 3

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18

The core pricing algorithms

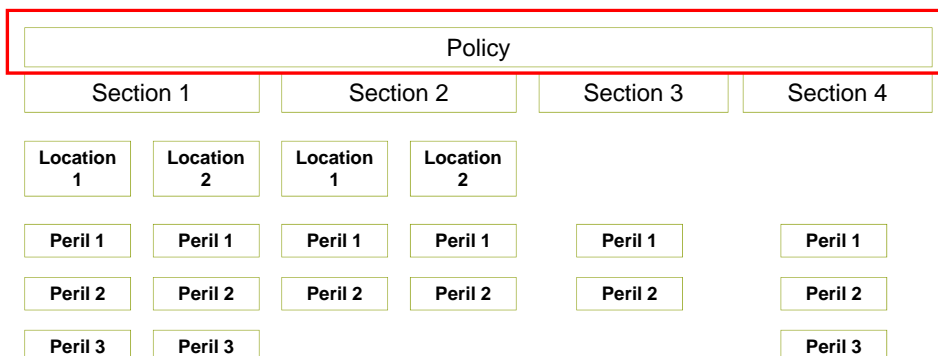
Calculation of risk premium

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Peril 2	Peril 2	Peril 2	Peril 2	Peril 2	Peril 2
Peril 3	Peril 3				Peril 3

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19

The core pricing algorithms

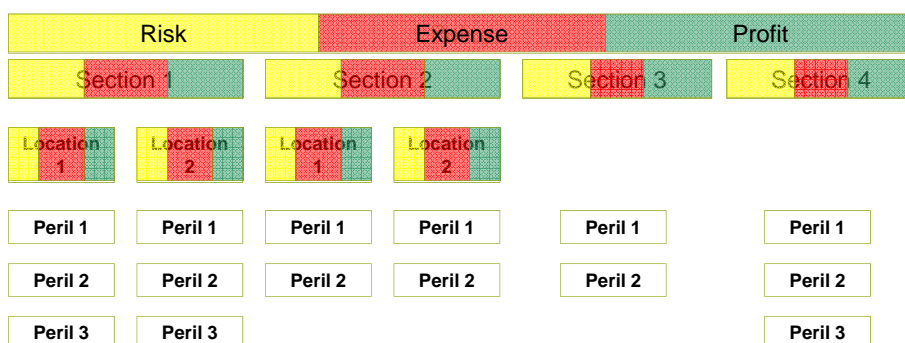


Calculation of expense and profit loadings

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20

The core pricing algorithms



Expense and profit allocated back down Sum of lower levels = higher levels

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The core pricing algorithms Summary

- Total risk premium is sum of
 - Perils per location
 - Locations per section
 - Sections per policy
- Total expense/profit loadings
 - Fixed and variable expenses
 - Commission
 - Required profit load
 - Investment income
 - Reinsurance costs
 - Commercial load/discount[^]

[^]set by various rating factors – will discuss later

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The core pricing algorithms Calculating the risk premium

Step 1 – detailed discussions between actuarial and underwriting

- We have x questions which may be used as factors
- We have y sections of cover with various perils
- Tabulate in 2 way table and for each combination decide:
 - Will use in rating (Y)
 - May use in rating (?)
 - Will not use in rating (N)
- Some specific questions for certain trades
- Decide which exposure method will be used in each case
- Issue on sum insured vs scaling factor

If using GLM could take all variables and test significance

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The core pricing algorithms

Calculating the risk premium

		Derived field		Policy data			Location data	
Section	Peril	# locations	Trade	Frying range	Past Claims	New	postcode	construction
Contents	Fire	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
	Theft	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	?
	Other	N	Y	N	?	?	Y	?
Money	all	N	Y	N	?	?	Y	?
EL	all	?	Y	?	?	?	?	?

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24

The core pricing algorithms

Calculating the risk premium

Step 2 – investigate claims and exposure data

- Extract of claims data
- Adjust for inflation and cap large losses
- IBNR and large loss loading applied e.g. from reserving data
- Link to exposures
- Link to other underwriting questions e.g. survey system



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The core pricing algorithms

Calculating the risk premium

Step 3a – challenge

- For each factor (Y or ?) consider:
 - underwriting view
 - pricing data
 - Interactions – are 2 way or 3 way tables better?
 - market practice
- Often not enough data so revert to judgement but..
 - Sometimes data supports presupposition – new rating impact
 - Try other data in company e.g. PL postcode tables
 - Try external data e.g. proprietary cat models

Aim to set relativities for each section of cover and peril

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The core pricing algorithms

Calculating the risk premium

Step 3b – future proofing and ease of maintenance

- Set some tables up for future use and populate with 1s
 - Variables which may impact but too little data
- Widen ranges e.g. 20 rating areas but create with 1 to 60
 - Allows smaller steps if we move areas up/down scale
- Allocate some adjustment tables for ease of maintenance
 - Base rate adjustment factors A and B for property vs liability
 - Trade adjustment at policy level to drive simple overall change

Build up front as table value changes easier than new tables

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27

The core pricing algorithms

Calculating the risk premium – an example

Contents	Fire	Sum insured	Per location
Base rate	Adjustment factor		
Trade code	Trade group	Postcode	Postcode group
#claims last 5 yrs			
New venture	Take away food		
Construction type			
Occupied at night			
Type of heating			
Shopping centre			
Frying range			

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28

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29

Structure of implementation

Putting rates into market

Before launching rates we consider

- New vs old prices on existing policies
- Recent quotes – converted vs unsuccessful
- Market comparison data
- If radical changes then how to deal with transition
 - e.g. cap/floor mechanisms
 - translate into discount/load on policy

MIS needs to support rating complexity

Discounting strategy needs to be addressed

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30

Structure of implementation

Putting rates into market

MIS as a minimum

- Conversion
- Retention
- Rate strength
- Discounting
- Change in end price to customer
- Claims frequency
- Loss ratios (takes long time to develop)
- Volumes (premium and policies)

All at detailed segmented level

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31

Structure of implementation Putting rates into market

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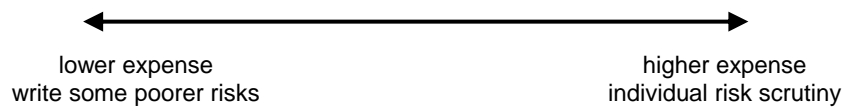
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Structure of implementation Putting rates into market

Discounting and underwriting strategy needs addressing

- Complex rating – doesn't help expert underwriting adjustment
- Order taking vs underwriting



- Better the algorithm, less problem of poor risk acceptance
- Consider where underwriters add value: referrals; terms; excess
- Underwriters may support other lines of business
- Better book rates for reference against if making judgement

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33

Structure of implementation

Putting rates into market

Discounts can now be identified as commercial only

- High level of discounts will distort pricing aims
- Build in commercial discounts/loads in algorithm
 - By rating factors (and combinations)
 - Explicit cross subsidies exposed and monitored
 - Drives segmentation
- Need to significantly reduce other discounting authority

Business model is akin to personal lines

Negotiated business – but automated bespoke underwriting

- Consideration of what do with cases that fall outside rules

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34

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35

Further developments

Let's look to personal lines for pointers

- Ever more complex risk rating analyses e.g. spatial analysis
- Increased use of external data to supplement own
- Price optimisation through highly targeted profit load/discount
- Expense components reflecting distribution costs
- Profit from ancillary sales and downstream income
- Commission modelling of net rated to improve optimisation
- Rapid rate changes

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36

Further developments

Other suggestions

- More bespoke products by trade
- More trade specific questions
- Reduced referrals as automatic rating extends
- Increased underwriting footprint
- More innovative use of discounts
- Facilitates no touch underwriting and e-business

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37

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38

SME direct Distribution

All ready a number of companies in this area

- PremierLine
- Direct line for business
- More than business etc....

And brokers getting involved on line

- The AA
- Endsleigh etc....

And traditional banks

- Lloyds TSB business etc....

Examples from a Google search of shop insurance – page 1

To the customer these all look like buying direct

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39

SME direct Distribution

Appearance of some aggregator type models

- SMEinsurance.com
- Constructaquote.com
- Simplybusiness.co.uk
- Quotesearcher.co.uk etc....

The same search
produced these sites
– some PPC some
natural search

And well known aggregators taking part

- Moneysupermarket.co.uk
- Gocompare.com etc....

But few have online quotation and comparison functionality

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SME direct Distribution

Some companies have pulled out of this channel

- Aviva website now directs you to a broker

Link with Commercial Vehicle is strong

- Direct line for business advertising appeared to switch

Very much an evolving landscape

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41

SME direct Characteristics

How do things differ for pricing

- Core risk attributes are the same
- Second order effects of choosing to buy direct
- Expense costs up front and big
- ...but renewal costs low
- Leads to lifetime value considerations
- ...and sunk costs so marginal pricing discussions
- Potentially more data available

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42

SME direct Characteristics

How do things differ for the customer

- More time and effort involved
- Need to understand covers, definitions
 -so important we help e.g. plain English
- Trust and brand may be important
- Price expectations
- Service expectations

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43

SME direct Characteristics

What else matters?

- Customer contact and interaction
 - Call centre vs web
- Acquisition work
 - Traditional Mailing
 - E-mail
 - Advertising
 - Affinity marketing
 - Web PPC and SEO

All feeds into expense
element of pricing

but do we want to apply
different end prices by
acquisition channel ?

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44

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45

Conclusion

Definition of SME: Small; Package products; Rules based pricing

Similarities with personal lines

Commercial discounts vs underwriting adjustments

Split of premium: Risk/Profit/Expense; Section/Location/Peril

Future proof the calculations – ease of updating

Implementation of rating

Role of the underwriter

Further areas of sophistication

Role of SME direct

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46

Conclusion Final thoughts

If you do SME pricing:

- talk to your personal lines pricing colleagues
- and
- work closely with your underwriters

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47

Conclusion

Questions or comments?

Expressions of individual views by members of The Actuarial Profession and its staff are encouraged.

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