The Actuarial Profession **Practical Aspects of** Catastrophe Risk Management James Orr (James.Orr@towersperrin.com) A Useful Reference "Catastrophe Modelling: A New Approach to Managing Risk" Edited by: Patricia Grossi Howard Kunreuther [Springer: ISBN 0-387-24105-1] Contents Introduction A Little Theory Ten Practical Tips Recap and Questions

# The Real World Hazards act upon Exposed Values generating Financial Losses as a series of random numbers The World is Complex Chaotic and only partially known We wish to control loss potential To protect revenue and profit To protect capital and security



# Ten Top Tips

## 1. Accumulations, Accumulations, Accumulations

- Portfolio Theory in Insurance
  - Building a book of risks to get greater diversification
  - But THINGS happen which have consequences
  - Sometimes those THINGS have multiple impacts
- We need to identify and record what these aggregating THINGS are
  - Deduce from past experience and causal links
  - Speculate what other THINGS might happen

The Actuarial Profession

1. Accumulations, Accumulations, Accumulations

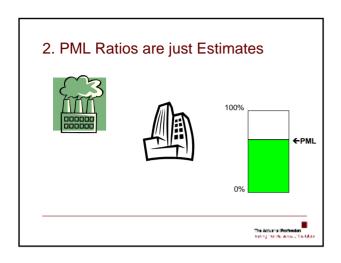
Accumulations

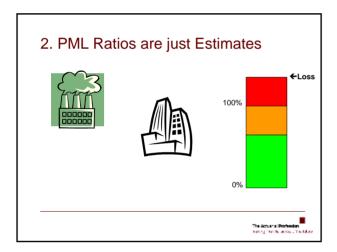
This is a second of the company o

# 1. Accumulations, Accumulations, Accumulations

- Common Loss Drivers
  - Class, region, peril
  - Any THING that might lead to multiple losses/claims
- Understand and Measure Exposure
  - Monitor overall levels
    - Objective
    - Indicator of change
    - Better for insurance than reinsurance

The Actuar al Profession







### 4. Know Your Reinsurance



- The net result matters most
- R/I doesn't just scale or crop

  R/I recovery depends on loss circumstances
- Probe net result with specific
  - Then, given gross loss, how might net vary?

  - Where are holes in programme?What might fall through cracks?

### 5. Insurance ≠ Reinsurance

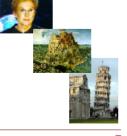
- Consider loss as %age of exposure
  - Diverse insurance portfolios ⇒ low %age
    - Relying on "law of large numbers" and "miss factor"
  - Focused reinsurance protection ⇒ high %age
    - Near binary behaviour
- Information typically incomplete for R/I, but
  - Reinsurance = "Distillation" of Risk
  - ILWs = "Abstraction" of Risk
  - So characteristic features can be predicted

### 6. Think "Weakest Link"

- Models estimate losses
  - Using <u>estimated</u> impacts
  - On <u>estimated</u> exposures
- From <u>estimated</u> hazards No natural correction in bias

  - Limited benefit in improving best elements in model
- Need to focus on weakest part
  - Exposure?Vulnerability?

  - Hazard?



### 6. Is Data Quality the Weakest Link?

- Many cases of understated insured values
  - Lloyd's introducing averaging and limit clauses
  - Valuations cannot be kept totally up-to-date
- Clear need for standards (e.g. ACORD)
- Need to consider treatment of missing data
  - Attribute data often missing or questionable
- However, ultimately, will have to rely on data

The Actuarial Profession nating Transic Journal of the Muse

### 7. Use More than One Method

- Different models and approaches have
  - Different strengths
  - Different biases
- Using more than one method
  - Introduces the potential for correcting bias
  - Creates opportunity for insight into differences
    - If you look at them
- For instance, could use top-down and bottom-up
  - Portfolio market-share v. sum of policy estimates

The Actuarial Profession halong the decisions of the follow

### 8. Ranking good, Likelihood less so

- Relative loss levels relatively well behaved
  - If Exposure ↑ then Loss ↑
  - If Magnitude ↑ then Loss ↑
- Likelihood (return periods) not well behaved
  - Difficult to calibrate, practically impossible to verify
  - Extreme events rare and the world keeps changing
- So what?
  - Can identify personal catastrophes
  - Can map to industry loss levels and benchmark loss scenarios
  - Can estimate anticipated market share of losses

The Actuarial Profession 198 bg for the ways of the falls

# P. Know Your Limits Limit Risk To protect revenue & profit To protect capital & security But all Risk? Post-apocalyptic pay out? Accept most extreme risks How to define appetite Industry loss ruin level? Probability of ruin? Against peers?

### 10. Think and be Cynical

- Apply logic to considering
  - The mechanisms of loss
  - Potential losses
  - The consequences of events (THINGS)
- Cat. Modelling = "The study of bad THINGS"
  - THINGS can take a turn for the worse
  - THINGS (and people?) can go against you
  - Unexpected THINGS do happen!



### Recap

- 1. Accumulations, Accumulations, Accumulations
- 2. PML Ratios are just Estimates
- 3. Use Scenarios
- 4. Know Your Reinsurance
- 5. Insurance ≠ Reinsurance
- 6. Think "Weakest Link"
- 7. Use More than One Method
- 8. Ranking good, Likelihood less so
- 9. Know your Limits
- 10. Think and be Cynical

	_
	_
The Actuar ai Profession	

### Addendum

- 11. Think about the un-modelled risk!
- Is it fundamentally different?
- Or just missing from the exposure data?
- Is it likely to be a stable proportion of modelled losses?
- What do we need to do to make it model-able?
- If we can't model it, should we be writing it?

The Actuarial Profession making francis, serve of the follow

## Any Questions?



http://news.bbc.co.uk/sport1/hi/athletics/photo\_galleries/default.stm

The Actuarial Profession haking introducement if he follow