




Individual claim loss reserving conditioned by case estimates

Greg Taylor
Taylor Fry Consulting Actuaries
University of Melbourne
University of New South Wales


Gráinne McGuire
James Sullivan
Taylor Fry Consulting Actuaries

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The project

- Work carried out by Taylor Fry personnel
- Data (Medical Liability) provided by a large specialist insurer
- Supported by research grant of £15,000 from Institute of Actuaries for Stochastic Reserving
- Paper at http://www.actuaries.org.uk/files/pdf/library/taylor_reserving.pdf



Why individual claim loss reserving ?

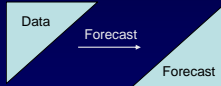
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 - Or let's call it micro-reserving



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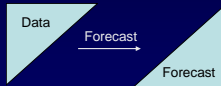
Conventionally



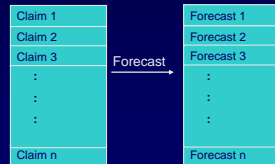
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 - Or let's call it micro-reserving

Conventionally



Micro-reserving



Why micro-reserving (cont'd)

Raw data

Claim 1
Claim 2
Claim 3
:
:
:
Claim n

- Date of accident
- Date of notification
- Age
- Gender
- Income
- etc

Why micro-reserving (cont'd)

Raw data

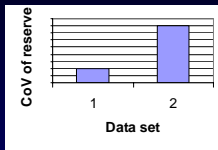
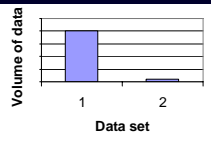
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Summary data

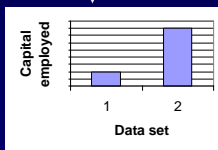
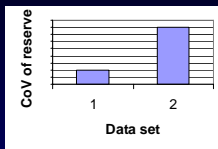
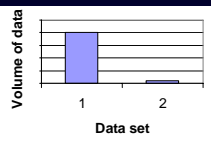
Accident period
Development period

Information lost

Why does quantity of data matter?



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One form of micro-reserving model

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Claim 3
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- etc

One form of micro-reserving model

Raw data (finalised claims)

Claim 1 (cost Y_1)
Claim 2 (cost Y_2)
Claim 3 (cost Y_3)
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:
Claim n (cost Y_n)

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- Date of notification
- Age
- Gender
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- etc

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- Data vector X_i for claim i**

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$$Y_i = X_i \beta + \epsilon_i$$

Parameter vector

Stochastic error

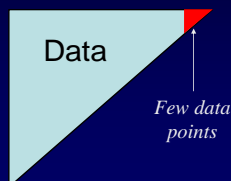
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Why case estimates?

- Simply more information
 - So more efficient prediction
- Tail data
 - Few finalised claims
 - Claim sizes often at their largest
 - So extrapolating heavy tail from few data points
 - But usually plenty of case estimate data

In "old" triangle terms



Factoring case estimates into model

- Natural to think in terms of modelling a development ratio:

$$\frac{\text{Finalised claim size}}{\text{Current estimate of incurred cost}}$$

- But what about nil claims? either
 - Nil finalised cost; OR
 - Nil current estimate of incurred cost

Factoring case estimates into model (cont'd)

Current estimate of incurred cost	Finalised claim size	Model required
+	+	Severity
+	0	Frequency
0	+	Frequency Severity

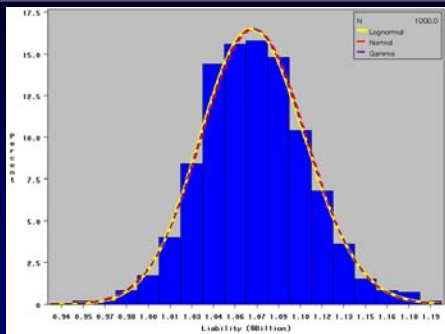
Final estimate of liability

- Possibilities are
 - Adopt the "paid" estimate
 - Adopt the "incurred" estimate
 - Adopt some mixture of the two
- There are two versions of the last
 - "Blended" estimate:** weighted average of the two estimates for each accident year with weights dependent on accident year
 - "Unified" estimate:** fit a generalised model that includes "paid" and "incurred" models as special cases

Some (very brief) results

Model	Forecast	Predictive CoV
Mack (chain ladder)	\$888M	10.5%
Paid	\$1,000M	5.3%
Incurred	\$1,040M	5.3%
Blended	\$1,021M	3.8%
Unified	\$1,071M	3.4%

Bootstrap distribution of unified forecast of loss reserve



Conclusion

- Micro-reserving useful as a means of reducing prediction error associated with liability estimates
- Can be carried out by means of a “paid” model
- Significant further reduction may be achievable by extension of the model to include case estimates
