

### IMPACT OF THE DEREGULATION OF MASSACHUSETTS PERSONAL AUTO INSURANCE

November 17, 2009



- The Players in MA
- Competitive market
  - MA Auto Market pre-4/1/2008
- History of Fixed & Established
- Uncertain Road to Competition
  - What's different this time?
  - What happened next?
- Company Response to Managed Competition
  - All Hands on Deck
  - Overview
  - Indications
  - Modeling
  - Capping
- Early Indicators of Success

# Hanover The Players in MA

- Commissioner of Insurance/SRB/DOI
  - Rates cannot be fixed and established unless competition is :
    - Insufficient to assure rates will not be excessive
    - Conducted in a manner to destructive of competition or a threat to insurer solvency
  - Must promulgate fixed and established rates otherwise
    - · Set fixed and established rates historically
- Attorney General
  - Chief lawyer and law enforcement officer of the Commonwealth
  - Represent interests of consumers in insurance rate-setting proceedings before the Commissioner of Insurance
- AIB
  - Preparation of industry rate filing & hearing support
  - Preparation of fixed & established rate manual
  - Estimation of subsidies in fixed & established rates
  - Other (analysis industry data, support anti-fraud initiatives)
    - Detail Claim database, identification of high-fraud towns
  - Publish mandated vehicle symbols, territory definitions

# The Players in MA cont'd

- ERP
  - Established by state to ensure availability of product in all areas (e.g., urban areas)
  - Wrote as much as 32% of business in the State
- CAR/MAIP the residual market
  - CAR reinsurance facility; ceded business is pooled and results distributed to each company based on adjusted market share;
    - Distorted economic incentives to fight fraud
    - Deficits have been above \$500MM
    - Market share has been as high as 2/3 of MA Auto market
  - MAIP Assigned Risk Plan
  - ERP assignment & redistribution
- 19 Insurers
  - All but three companies supported reform of the residual market & move to competition
- IFB Insurance Fraud Bureau
  - Fight insurance fraud, implemented & manages CIFI Program



- According to NAIC Model Law, relevant tests of workable competition include:
  - Number and size of voluntary market players
  - Availability of coverage and information
  - Nature and size of residual market
  - No barriers to entry/exit
  - Product innovation/discounts
- How does Massachusetts Auto "measure" up?

# Our policy is performance.

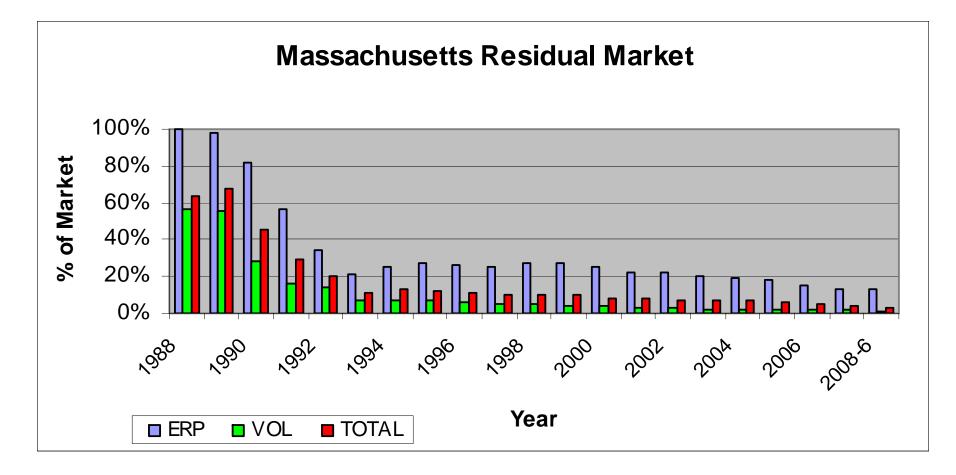
### Massachusetts Auto Market Pre 4/1/2008

- Number and size of voluntary market players
  - In 1977, there were over 100 insurers writing PPA in Massachusetts
  - In 2007, this number dropped to 19 insurers
- ➢ Not as competitive as other states, but economists agree → not a monopoly/oligopoly; significant opportunity to enhance
- Availability of coverage and information to consumers
  - Few agency appointments in subsidized territories  $\rightarrow$  ERPs
    - Many receiving voluntary contracts
  - Internet age makes dissemination of information to consumers easier
  - Fraud and subsidies in urban areas continue to decline
- Once a big problem, much less now

### Massachusetts Auto Market Pre 4/1/2008

- Product Innovation
  - Very limited offering of product enhancements compared vs. other States
    - CAR Rules created barriers to offering
    - Regulatory environment discouraged innovation
  - OEM Parts endorsement, group discounts and deviations suggest competitive behavior.
- Nature and size of residual market
  - Commonwealth Auto Reinsurers (CAR)
    - Once had 2/3 market share
    - At the end of 2007, share was ~4%
    - Industry deficit at historic lows
- Once a major sign of an uncompetitive market, largely corrected in recent years





### Massachusetts Auto Market Pre 4/1/2008

Our policy is performance.™

### Barriers to entry/exit

- Companies wishing to leave voluntary market must pay their share of the estimated deficit for each of the next three years
  - Some nationals paid over \$200MM each for the right to exit
- No new carriers attracted to the State
  - Rates were fixed and established
    - Large political influence
    - Intentional rate subsidies
  - A handful of carriers amassed large market shares
  - Underwriting and rating factors used in other States not allowed
- Significant barriers to entry and exit have existed, but less of an issue today

- 1930 1976 : Fixed & established on liability, intentional subsidies for urban and youthful drivers
- 1975: Fixed & established rate setting extended to all coverages
- 1976: Rates cannot be fixed and established unless competition is :
  - Insufficient to assure rates will not be excessive
  - Conducted in a manner to destructive of competition or a threat to insurer solvency
- 1977: Sufficient competition  $\rightarrow$  File-and-use
  - January 1 common renewal date
  - 121 companies filed rates; average increase 14.5%
  - Much larger rate increases in Urban areas
- August 1977: Insufficient competition  $\rightarrow$  Fixed & Established
  - Lack of pricing info & not writing business at quoted prices



- 1991: Insurance Fraud Bureau established
- 1996: Competitive discounts allowed, make up premium shortfall if cede
- 2001: Last of the nationals (CU) exits state
- May 2003: Grandmother dies in staged accident; CIFI Task Force established
- 2005: CAR Rules revised deficit sharing formula, credits, ERP redistribution
- 2006: On the eve of introduction, Commerce litigated re: Commissioner's authority & stalls to move to MAIP
- 2006: Supreme court overturns lower court ruling → MAIP to replace CAR; Shift to 4/1/2007 rate effective date
- July 16 2007: **SURPRISE** !!!!

### Uncertain Road to Competition What was different this time?

- Competitive environment
  - Small residual market
  - Preceded by a series of rate decreases
  - More lead time (4/1 vs. 1/1)
  - Less than 10% of business has 1/1 effective date
  - Technology
    - Insurers ability to respond
    - Commissioners ability to share with public
  - Fewer companies
    - Aid DOI in review process
- Clear guidance from Commissioner



### Uncertain Road to Competition What happened next?

- July 16 2007: Managed competition announced
- August 28 2007: Draft Regs released
- October 5 2007: Final Regs released
- October 19 2007: Filing standards released
- November 19 2007: Draft rate filing due date
- November 20 2007: DOI publishes competitor filings
- November 27 2007: Rates, rules & manual due date

### Uncertain Road to Competition Clarification Bulletins

- October 5 2007: Final Regs released
  - Certain rating factors and discounts maintained in 2008
  - Independent merit rating plans allowed
- October 19 2007: Filing standards released
  - Capping rules extended to collision & comprehensive
- November 1 2007: Rating factors
  - Sex, age, credit information
  - Driver assignment (Rule 28) maintained
- November 8 2007: No tiering based on prior BI limits
- November 9 2007: Group Marketing
  - Restrictions on deviations & support
- November 13 2007: Model Year/Symbol Factors
- November 14 2007: Mandated filing format finalized
- November 27 2007: Final rates, rules & manual due



- Large multi-disciplined team established
  - Actuarial (all areas pitched in)
  - Modeling team
  - Systems
  - Others (Legal, Marketing, Senior management)
- Brainstorming sessions
- Decision to move to countrywide multivariate product
- More questions than answers on what the rules will be

### Solution Overview - Actuarial/Modeling

- Rate indication
- Ad hoc analyses/Knowledge Transfer
- Modeling of MA specific parameters needed by countrywide multivariate product
- Capping Transition Factor Adjustment Table
- Measurement of impact on customers/agents
- Development of competitive "rate assessor"



- First MA Automobile filing in a very long time
- Evolving framework
  - New AIB datasets
  - State requirements, what business to be included, state mandated format
- Creation of numerous indications scenarios
  - Rolling 12-month data as at 6/30/2007 vs.
    12/31/2006
  - Expense assumptions including LAE
  - Voluntary Business versus Total Business
  - MAIP assumptions
- DOI expecting rate reductions

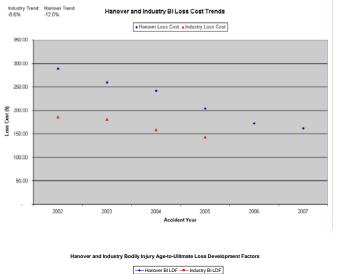
### Hanover Solution Rate Indication cont'd

Our policy is performance.™

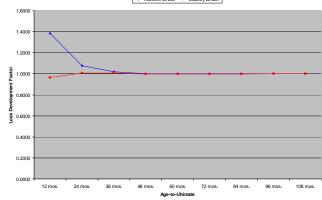
Loss trends

over

Split retrospective from prospective







• Yr weights - Busche Method

# Hanover Busche Method

Our policy is performance.™

- Systematic method to select year weights
  - Explicitly accounts for stability (i.e., retention and growth)
  - Replaces traditional (adhoc) year weight selections
- Calculate C<sub>i</sub> for each year in the analysis; latest year i = 1

 $C_{i} = \{(retention\%) / (1 + growth\%)\}^{i}$  $(Year weight)_{i} = C_{i} / \Sigma C_{i}$ 

#### **Example**

• Estimate based on 3 prior years of data; Retention rate = 90%, Growth rate = 5%

$C_1 = \{0.9 / 1.05\}^1 = 0.8571$	(Year Weight) <sub>1</sub> = 0.8571 / 2.2213 = 38.6%
$C_2 = \{0.9/1.05\}^2 = 0.7346$	(Year Weight) <sub>2</sub> = 0.7346 / 2.2213 = 33.1%
$C_3 = \{0.9 / 1.05\}^3 = 0.6296$	$(Year Weight)_3 = 0.6296 / 2.2213 = 28.3\%$

 $\Sigma C_i = 0.8571 + 0.7346 + 0.6296 = 2.2213$ 

George R. Busche, CAS Spring 1993



- 4/2008 Rates had to comply with DOI regulations:
  - What factors were allowed
  - Relationship between factors
  - Rates within +10% of 4/2007 on most coverages and certify to this effect
- Decision time:
  - Deviate off of Legacy rates
  - Move to (countrywide) multivariate product
    - Rating Algorithms can be very different (see next slide).
    - Need to populate rates & factors and figure out how to cap

### Comparison of Rate Structures Legacy versus Company

Our policy is performance.™

### 4/1/07 Decision Rates (Legacy)

\$ Base Rate (Cov, Terr, MA Class)

- x Limit Factor
- x Annual Miles Discount
- x Multi Car Discount
- x Class 15 Discount
- x Safe Driver Insurance Plan Factor
- x Public Transit Discount
- x Group Discount
- = Final Premium

### 4/1/08 Company Rates

- Underwriting tiers
- Underwriting companies
- Proprietary Merit Rating Plan
- Driver age
- New discounts (good student, student away, account credit, electronic processing discount)
- Cap versus Legacy

PLUS: one to many in <u>both</u> directions

### Adjustments to Countrywide Product

- Data preparation
  - Creation of a historical/in-force dataset mapped to both Legacy and countrywide product rating variable codes.
  - Required for
    - Modeling of required factors
    - Extension of exposures
- Modeling Phase
- Factor selection phase
- Extension of exposures
  - Quantify impact of new rates, including capping
  - Confirm rating is compliant with Regs.
  - Disruption on book, by segment, agency, location, etc
  - Source of required rate comparisons for DOI website

### Adjustments to Countrywide Product

- Need to derive new variables based on raw data
  - Proprietary Merit Rating plan based on driver incident histories
- Programmed and tested current and proposed rating algorithms
  - Aggregate tests
  - Policy-level differences investigated
- Produced databases suitable for modeling and calculating rate impacts.



### Adjustments to Countrywide Product

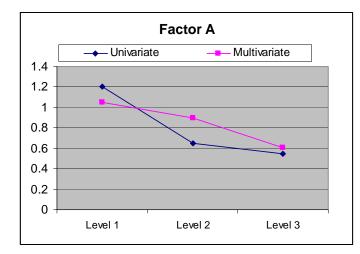
Our policy is performance.™

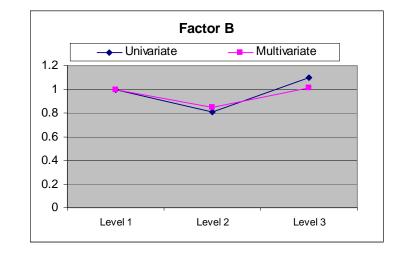
 Fitted rate factors using Generalized Linear Model (GLM)

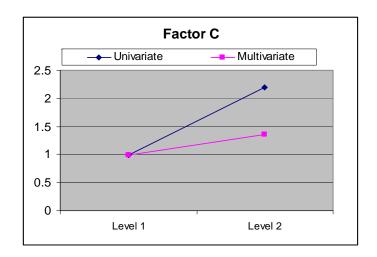
• Significant benefit over one-way analyses

• Tested to ensure not over fit



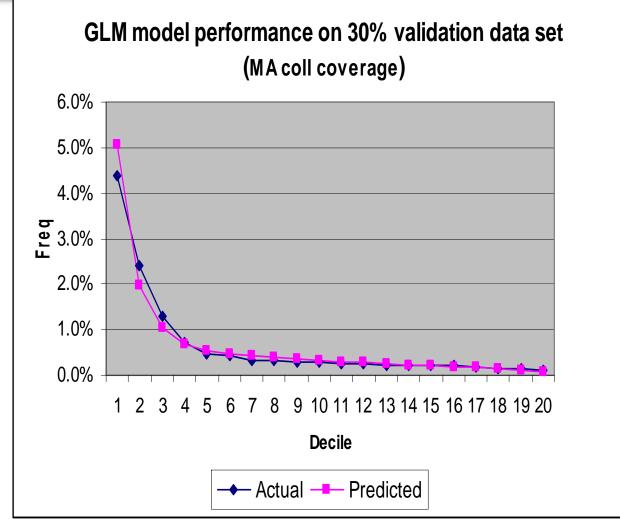








### **GLM Model Performance Test**



**Note.** Model has consistent performance on holdout dataset, which indicates the model is not over fitting.



- Balance between:
  - Modeling
  - Intuition, including Legacy factors and countrywide factors in other states
- Post-filing, loss ratio tests confirmed enhanced performance of proposed factors
- How will we comply with the +10% mandated cap?
- → TransFAT (Transition Factor Adjustment Table)



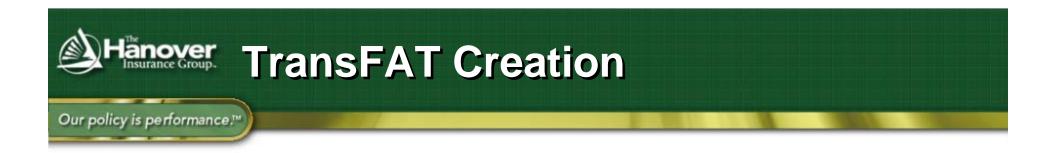
- Need to apply factor at end of rating to make sure rate change for any coverage was between XX% and +10%. First step was to calculate overall rate change. Getting a capping factor was then simple algebra. Full rerate of 4/07 rates not option.
- 2. Express 4/07 and 4/08 rates as a product of *n* factors.

2007 Rate =  $F_1 * F_2 * ... * F_n$ 2008 Rate =  $F'_1 * F'_2 * ... * F'_n$ 

- 3. Rate Change factor can be expressed as product of factor changes as follows:
  - 2008 Rate / 2007 Rate =  $(F_1 / F_1) \times (F_2 / F_2) \times \dots \times (F_n / F_n)$
- 4. Factor changes were calculated using extension of exposures, see next slide.
- 5. Constructed TransFAT as product of all grouped common change factors.

#### **Notes**

1. If factor (say  $F'_i$ ) is new for 2008, corresponding 2007 factor ( $F_i$ ) is set to 1.000



How do we know it works?

- Intuition says it should
- For each risk in our in-force book (i) estimated overall change as product of factor changes and (ii) compared to change calculated via extension of exposures.
- $\rightarrow$  Estimates matched exactly



- Rerate of our in-force under key competitor rate programs
  - Our rate program is amongst the most complex
  - Required deconstruction of rates via competitor filings
  - Used Winrater to validate SAS tool was working
- Developed "user friendly" tool to rank Company versus competitors



- Companies restricted to charge not more than MAIP rate for predefined package (20/40 BI, \$5k property damage, \$8k PIP& 20/40 Uninsured Motorist)
- Companies must charge assigned risks the lesser of the company rate and MAIP rate
- Restrictions by class & territory relaxed somewhat

Cap our rates at the MAIP rates via TransFAT



- Companies restricted to charge not more than MAIP rate for predefined package (20/40 BI, \$5k property damage, \$8k PIP& 20/40 Uninsured Motorist)
  - Only applies to customers w/ no prior lapse and less than 5 points
- Companies must charge assigned risks the lesser of the company rate and MAIP rate
- Must limit rate increases to +25% versus last year's rates
  Cap our rates via TransFAT



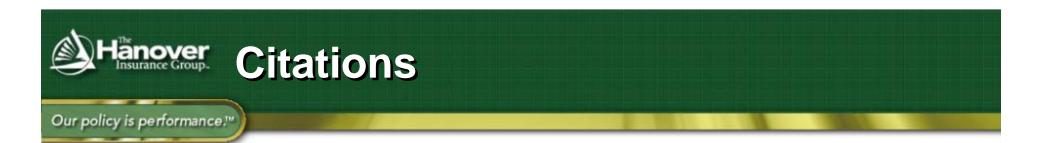
### Massachusetts Auto Market Post 4/1/2008

- Number and size of voluntary market players
  - In 2007, this number stood at 19 insurers
- A number of "new" entrants have entered/returned; 9+
- Availability of coverage and information to consumers
  - Agency appointments in subsidized territories
    - Many former ERPs received voluntary contracts
  - Dissemination of information to consumers easier
    - InsureMASS website: <u>www.insuremass.doi.state.ma.us</u>
      - Consumer Information & Insurance Premium Comparison Website
  - According to a Massachusetts Insurance Federation Study 71% of consumers indicated that managed competition for auto insurance is better for the consumer because there are more choices of products, prices and companies.

### Massachusetts Auto Market Post 4/1/2008

- Product Innovation New rating variable, discounts and coverages:
  - Road Density
  - Prior Bodily Injury Limit
  - Current Bodily Injury Limit
  - Tenure w/ Company
  - Good Student Discount
  - Student Away Discount
  - Electronic Processing Discount
  - Replacement Cost Coverage
  - Pet Insurance
  - Enhanced Towing
  - OEM Parts endorsement
  - Group discounts
- Nature and size of residual market
  - Assigned Risk Plan
  - Credit offer designed to keep it manageable in size





- George R. Busche; A Method to Include Multiple Years of Data in a Company's Rate Indication; CAS Forum - Special Edition 1993, Ratemaking Call Papers
- Anderson, D.; Feldblum, S; Modlin, C; Schirmacher, D.;Schirmacher, E.; and Thandi, N., "A Practitioner's Guide to Generalized Linear Models" (Second Edition), CAS Study Note, May 2005 [Note: the study note edition is a revised version of a paper from the CAS Discussion Paper Program].