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# PREDICTIVE MODELING APPROACH TO CASE RESERVES

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What is the ideal case reserve from an actuary's perspective?

One that optimizes the actuary's ability to perform.



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## ACTUARIAL USES OF CASE RESERVES

- Development in loss triangles
- Allocation of total reserve estimate
- Input for pricing analysis

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## QUALITIES OF AN IDEAL ACTUARIAL CASE RESERVE

- Stability (constant adequacy over time)

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## IMPACT OF CHANGE IN MIX ON STABILITY

- Rarely true that types of claims are equally adequate. Differences usually exist by deductible, geography, industry classification, size of account, cause of loss, injury type, etc..
- Change in Mix => Change in Adequacy.
- It is rarely true that there is NO change in mix is occurring along any particular dimension.
- Therefore case adequacy is constantly changing.

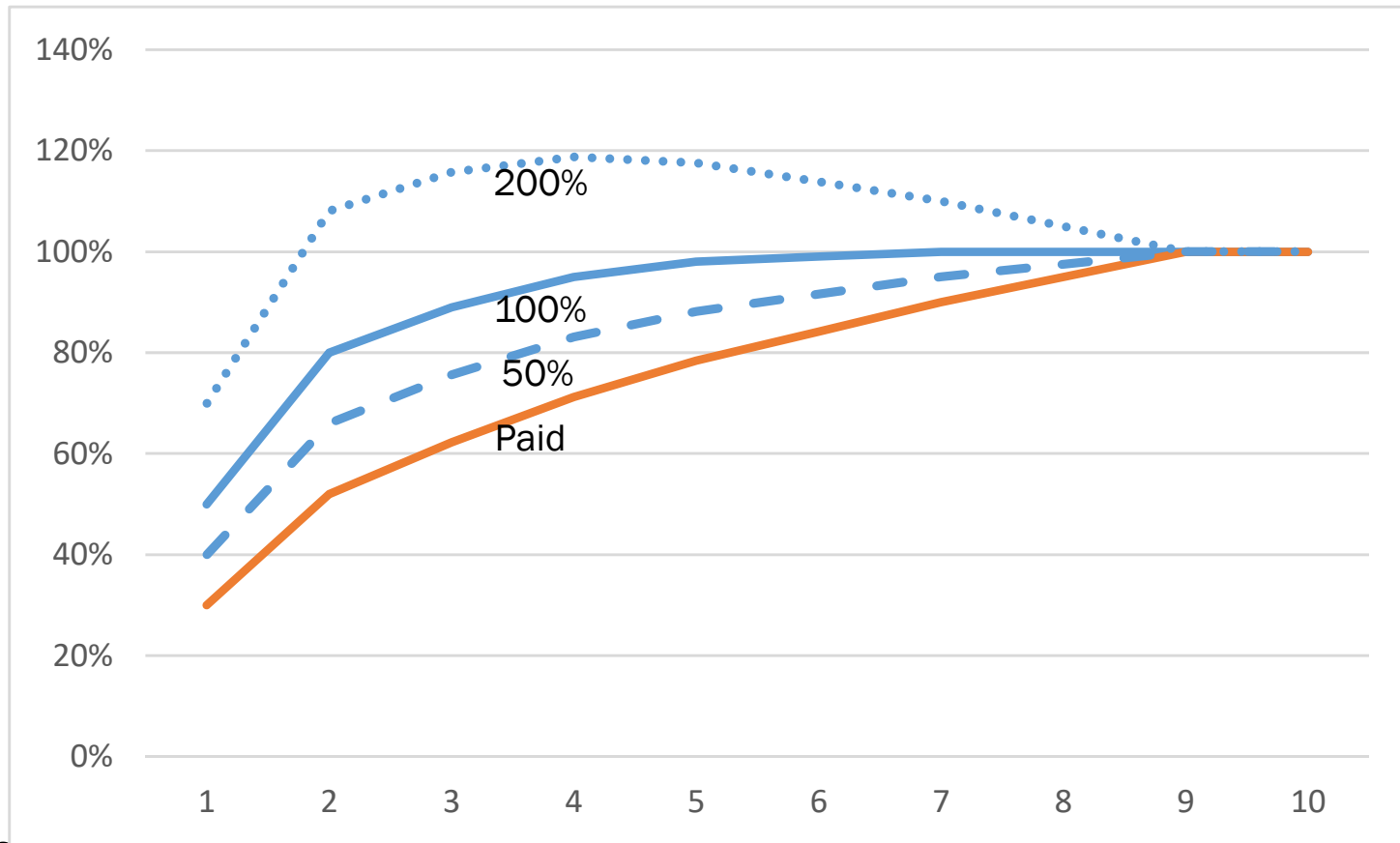
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## QUALITIES OF AN IDEAL ACTUARIAL CASE RESERVE

- Stability (constant adequacy over time)
- Uniformity (constant adequacy across population)

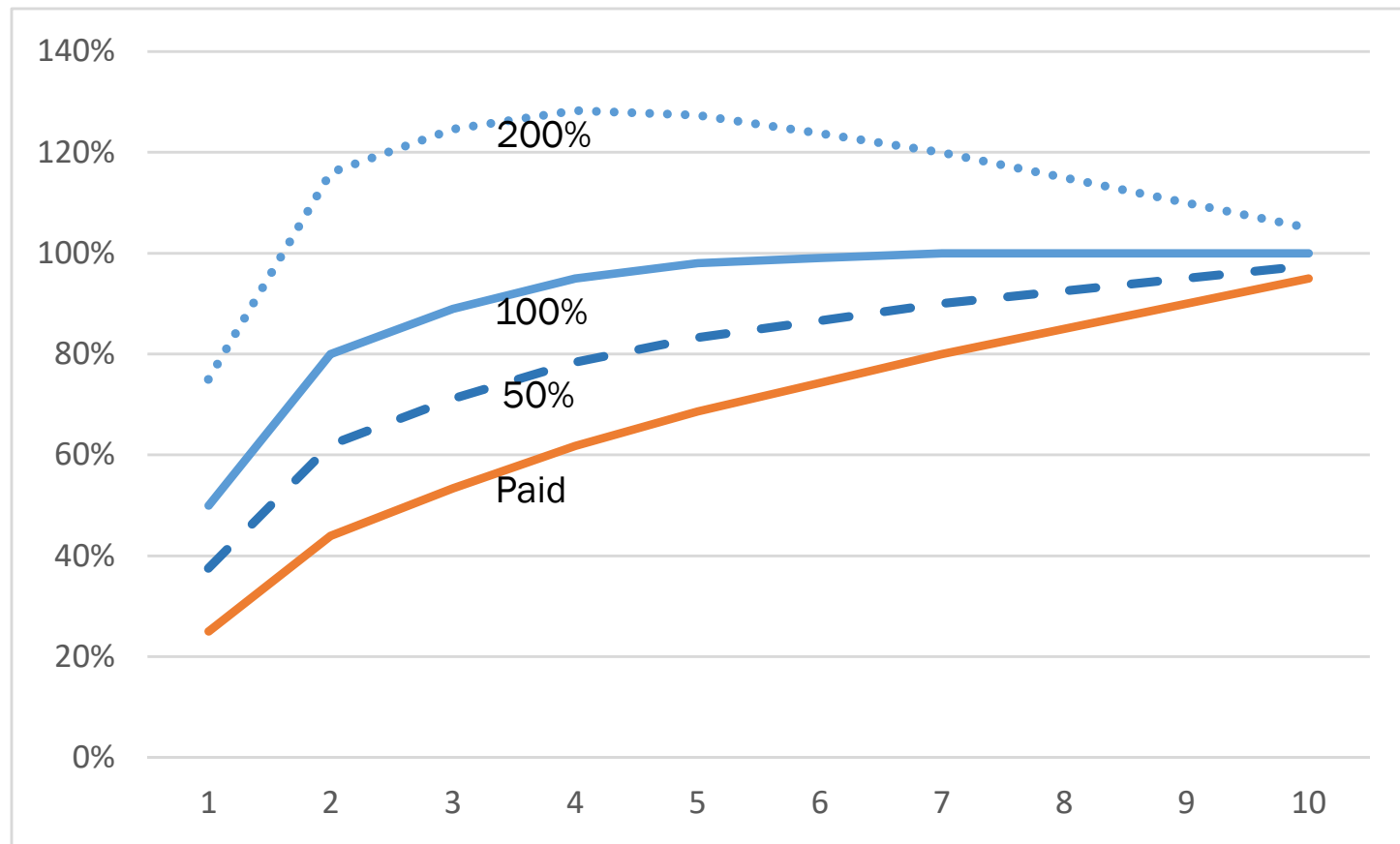
When we talk about the above two are we talking about **case reserves** by themselves or in conjunction with **payments**?

## IMPACT OF CLAIM SETTLEMENT SLOW DOWN

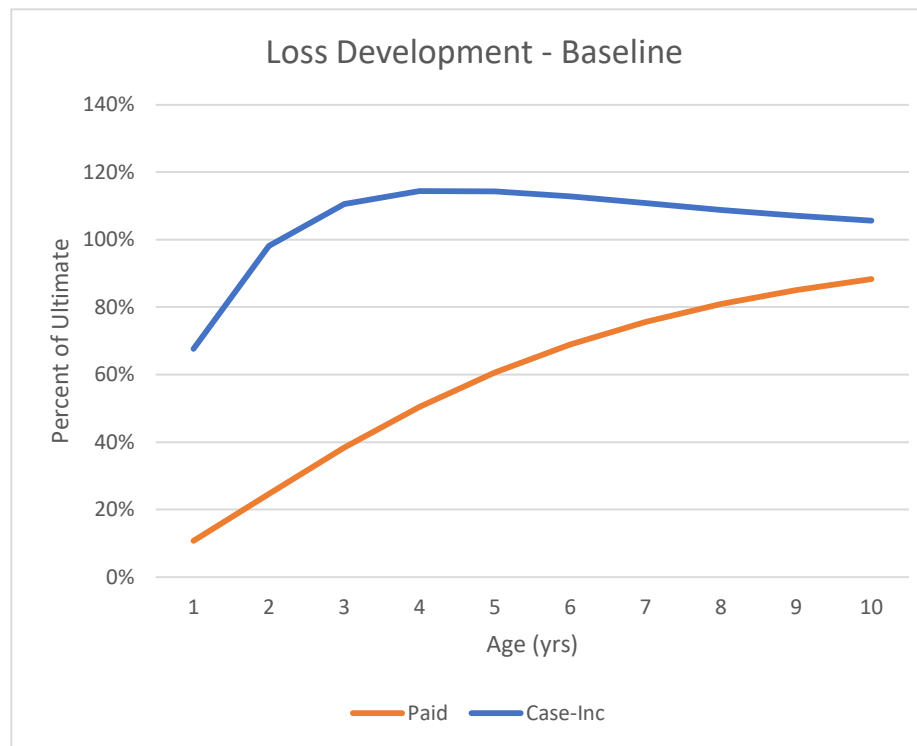




## IMPACT OF CLAIM SETTLEMENT SLOW DOWN

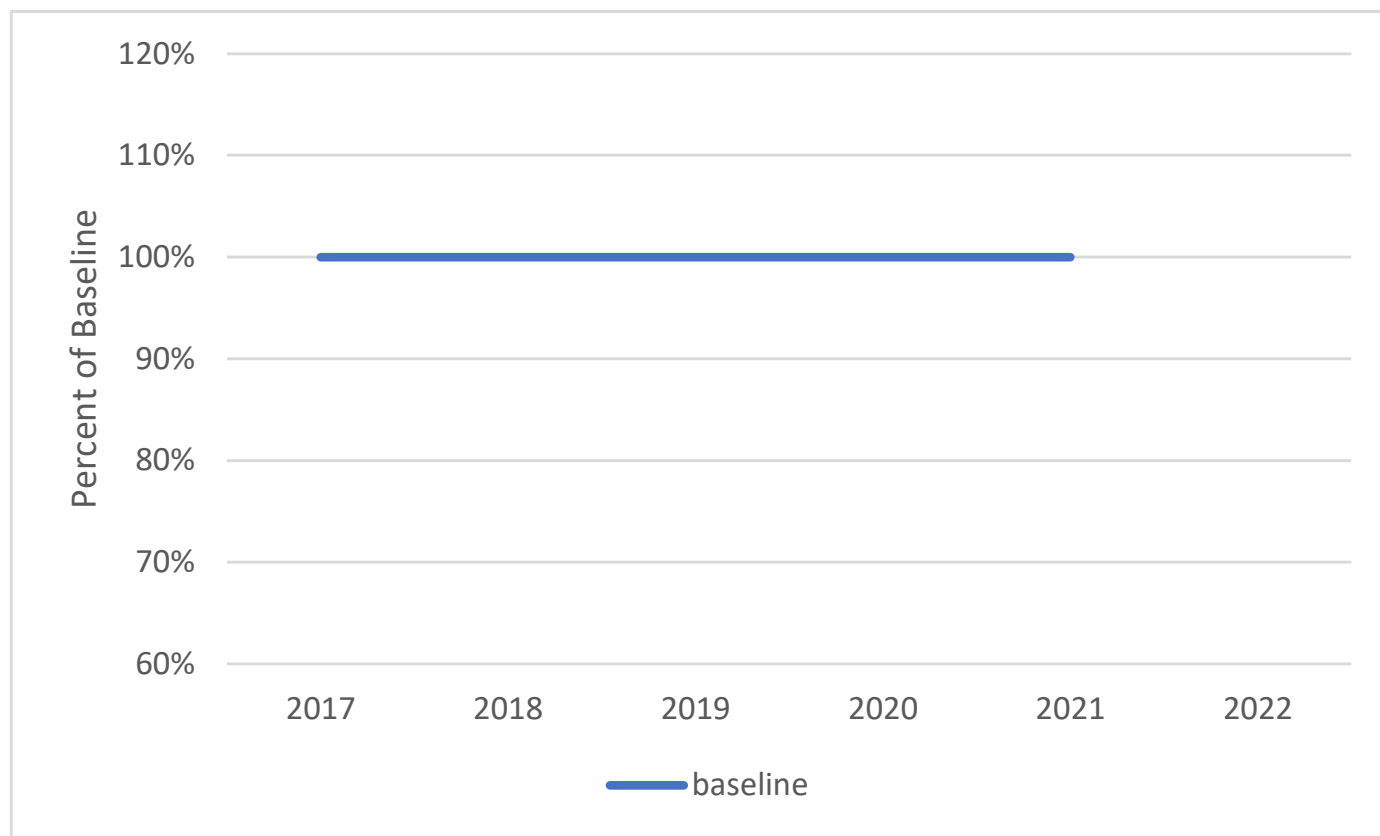


## EXAMPLE OF SOME COVID AND INFLATION DYNAMICS

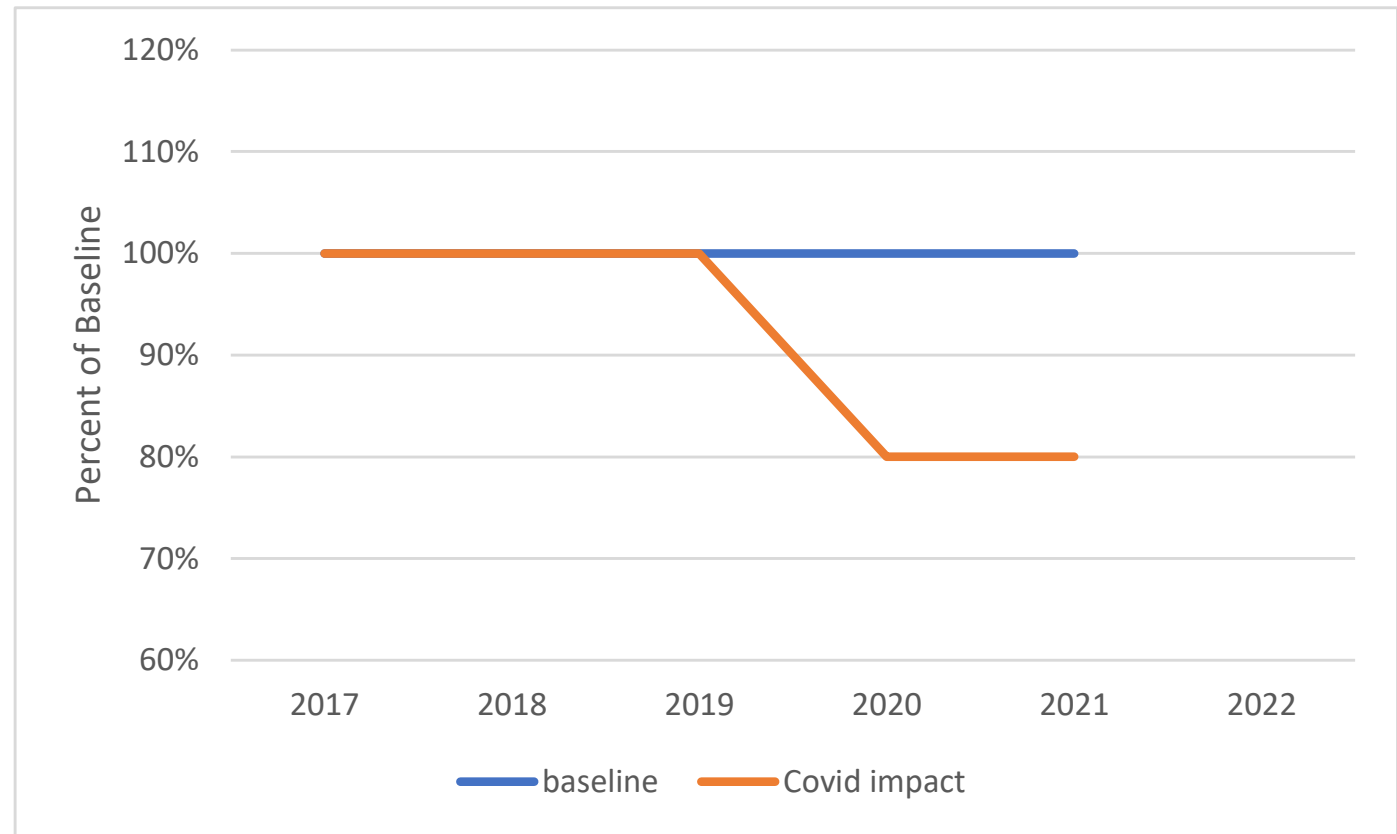




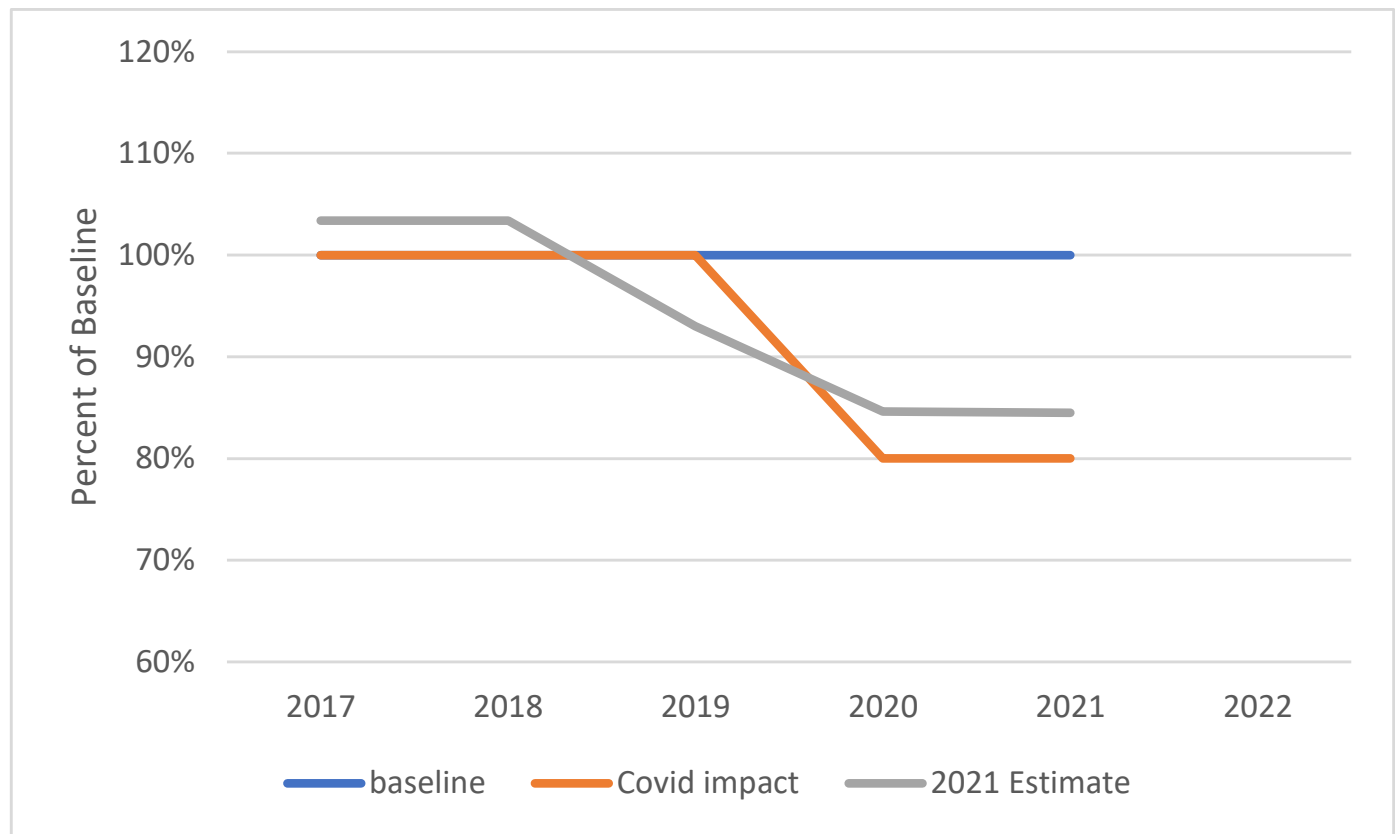
- Baseline Example: Ultimate Losses by year



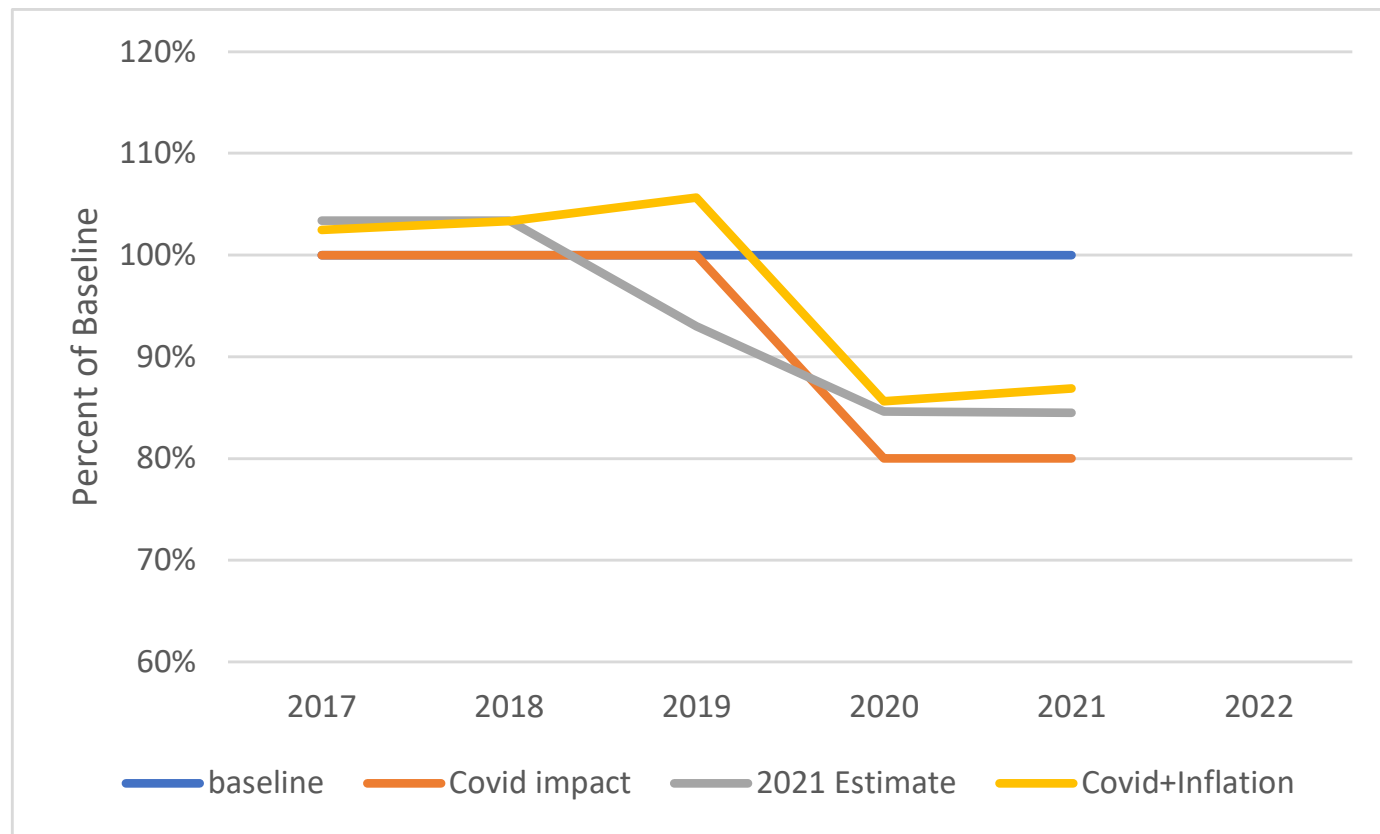
- Drop Ultimate losses 20% in 2020 and 2021
- Also, a slowdown of claim closure from average of 3 years to 4 years



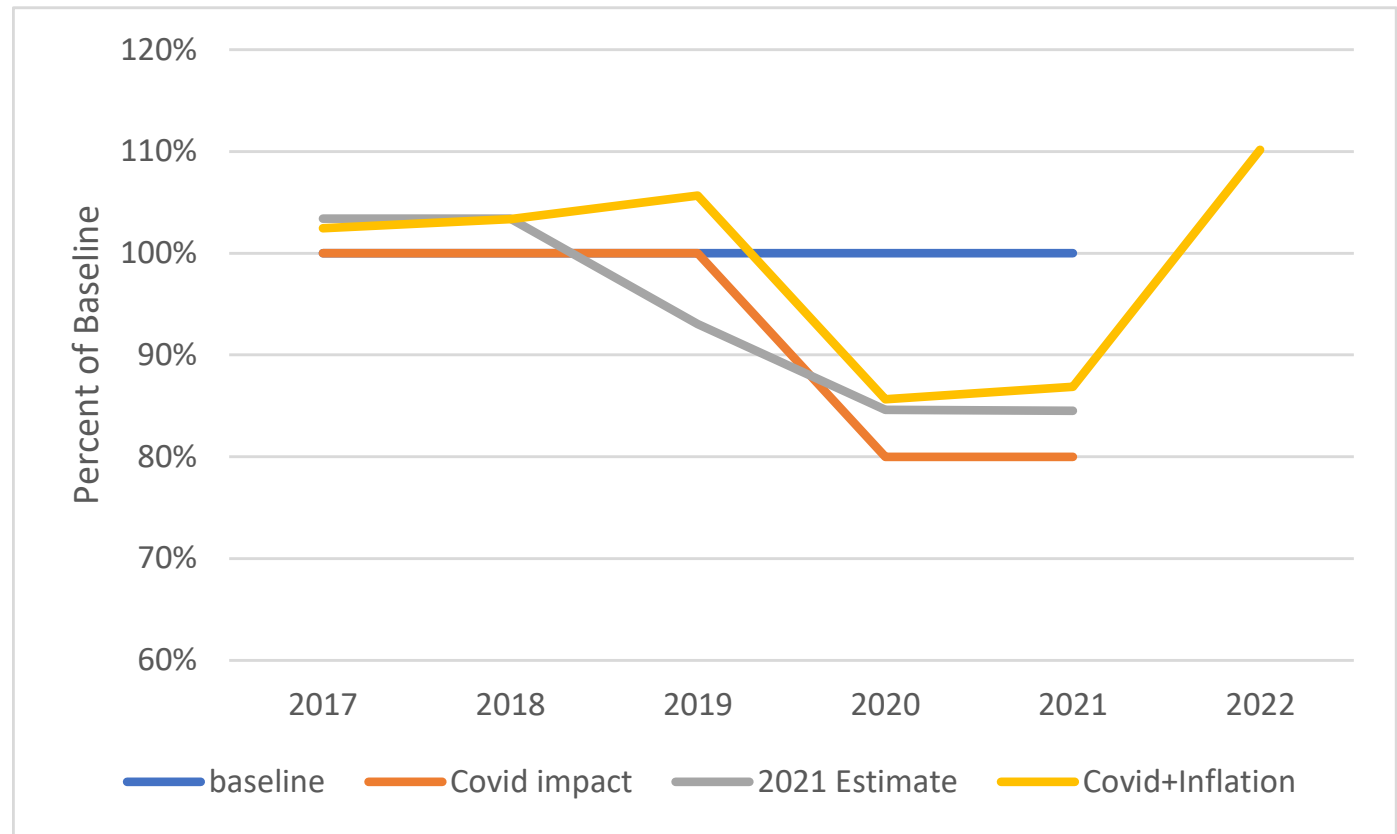
- Actuarial estimate using Link Ratio and B-F techniques



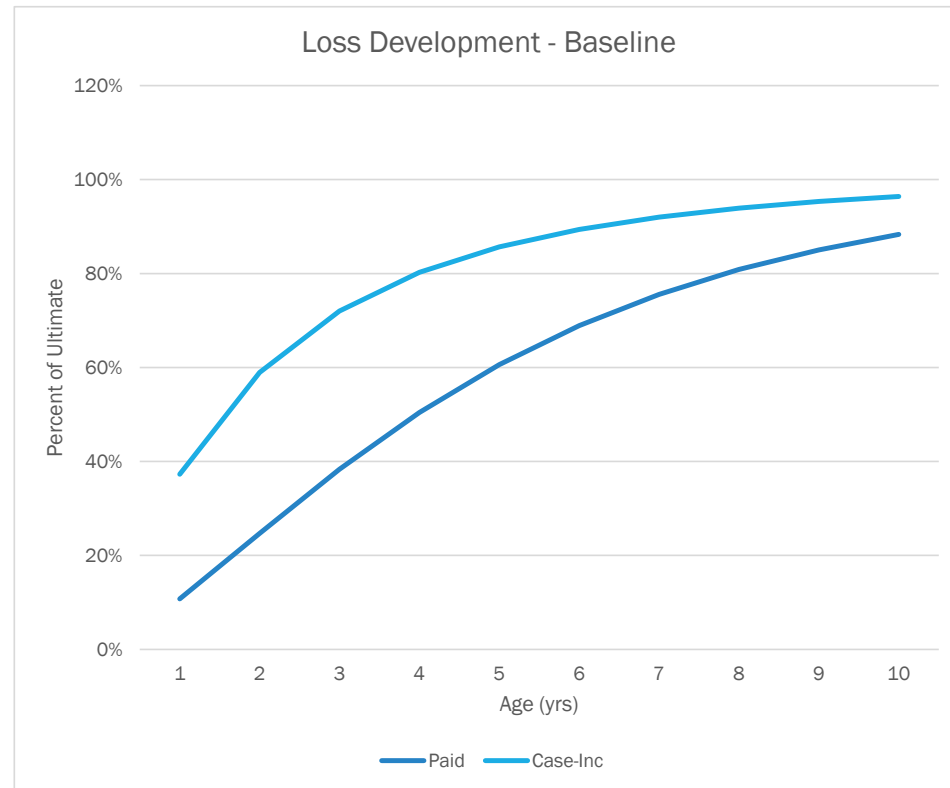
- Additional inflation (3 pts higher for 4 years starting in 2022)



- Return to “normal” hazard/exposure in 2022

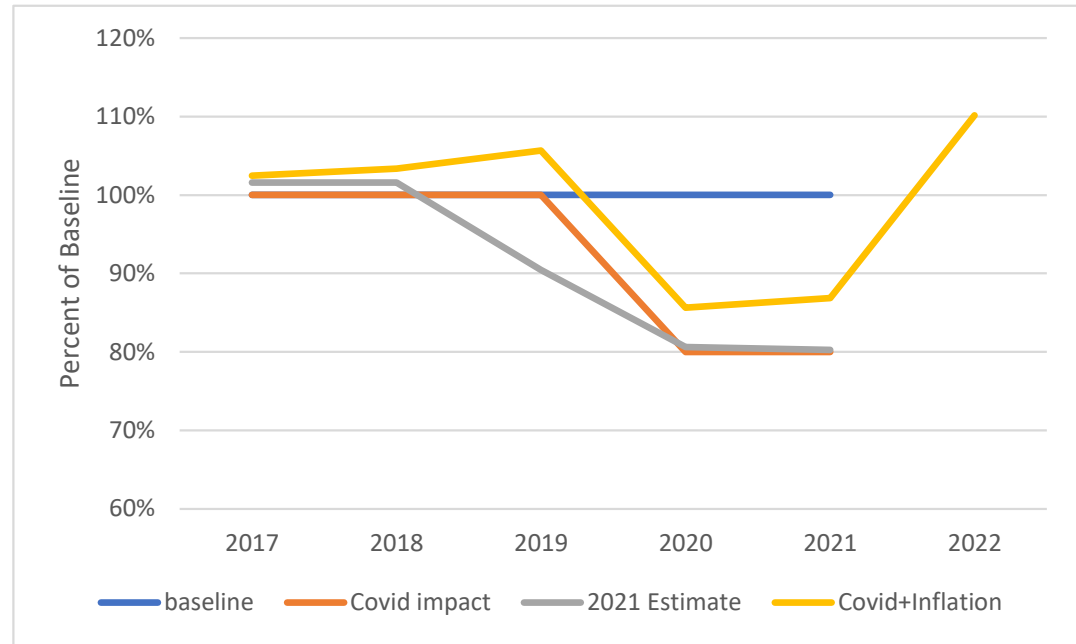


## ALTERNATIVE BASELINE





## ALTERNATIVE BASELINE



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## QUALITIES OF AN IDEAL ACTUARIAL CASE RESERVE

- Case Res =  $E(\text{future payments} \mid \text{available information})$ , i.e. adequate
- Consistent determination over time
- Objective

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What is the ideal case reserve from a claim department's perspective?

One that optimizes the claim department's ability to perform.

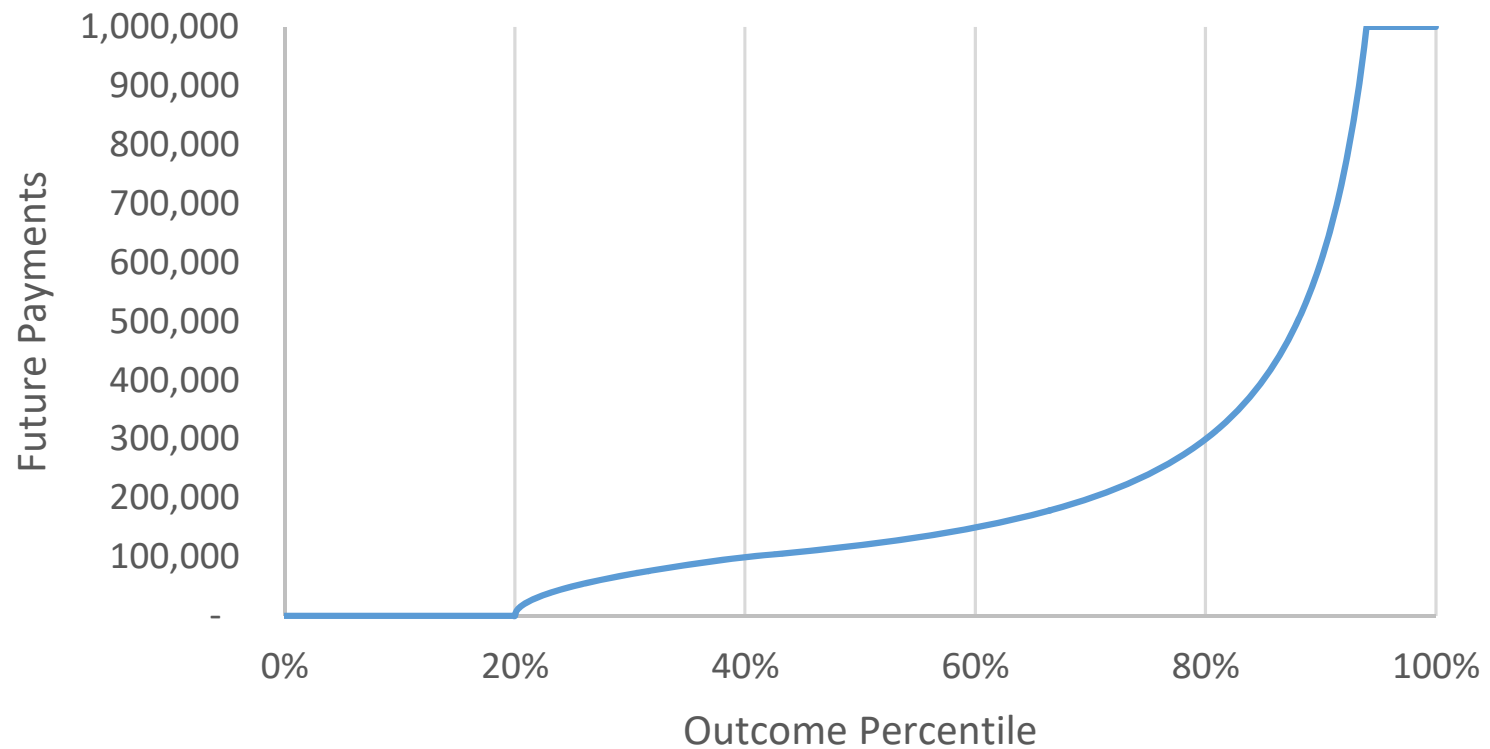


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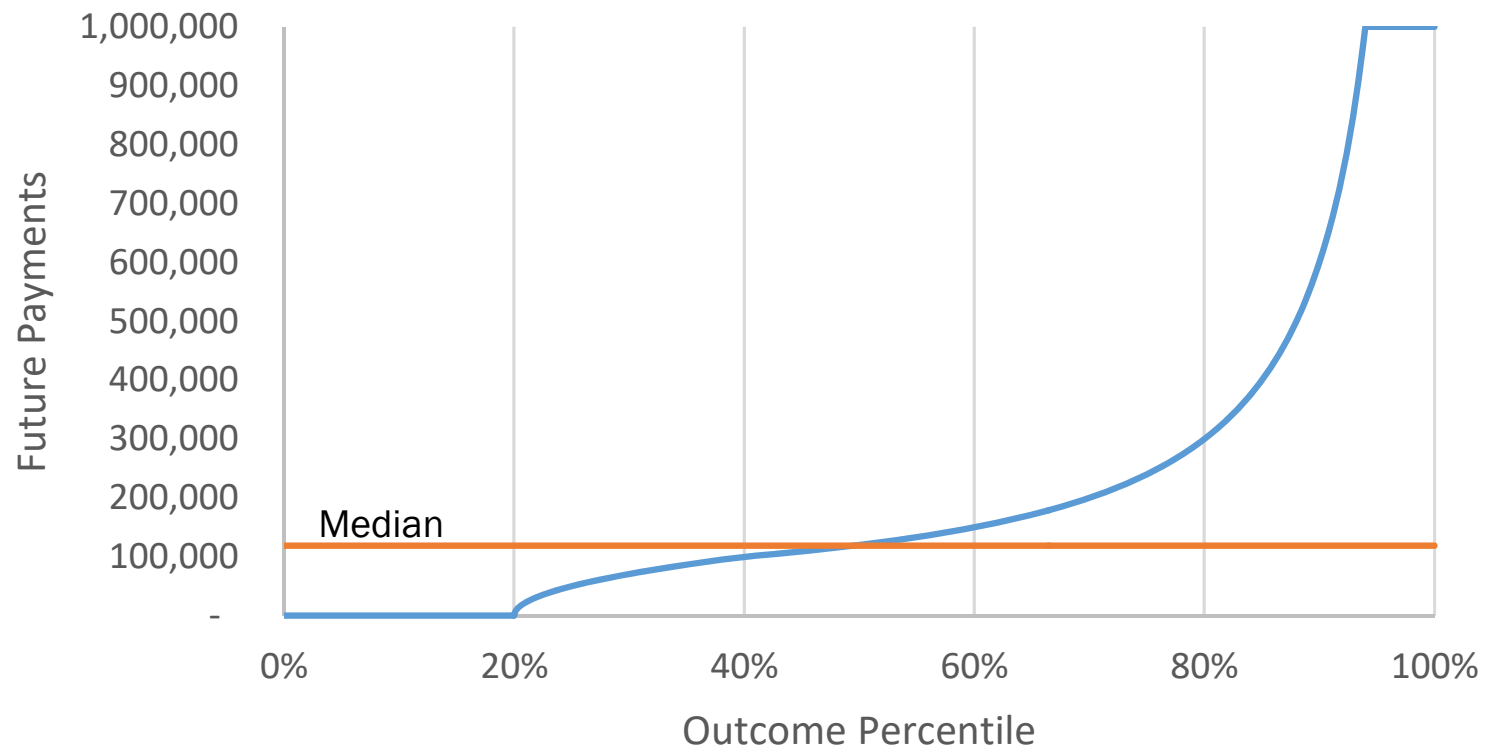
## CLAIM DEPARTMENT USES OF CASE RESERVES

- Communicate their opinion
- Benchmark for negotiation
- Benchmark for performance

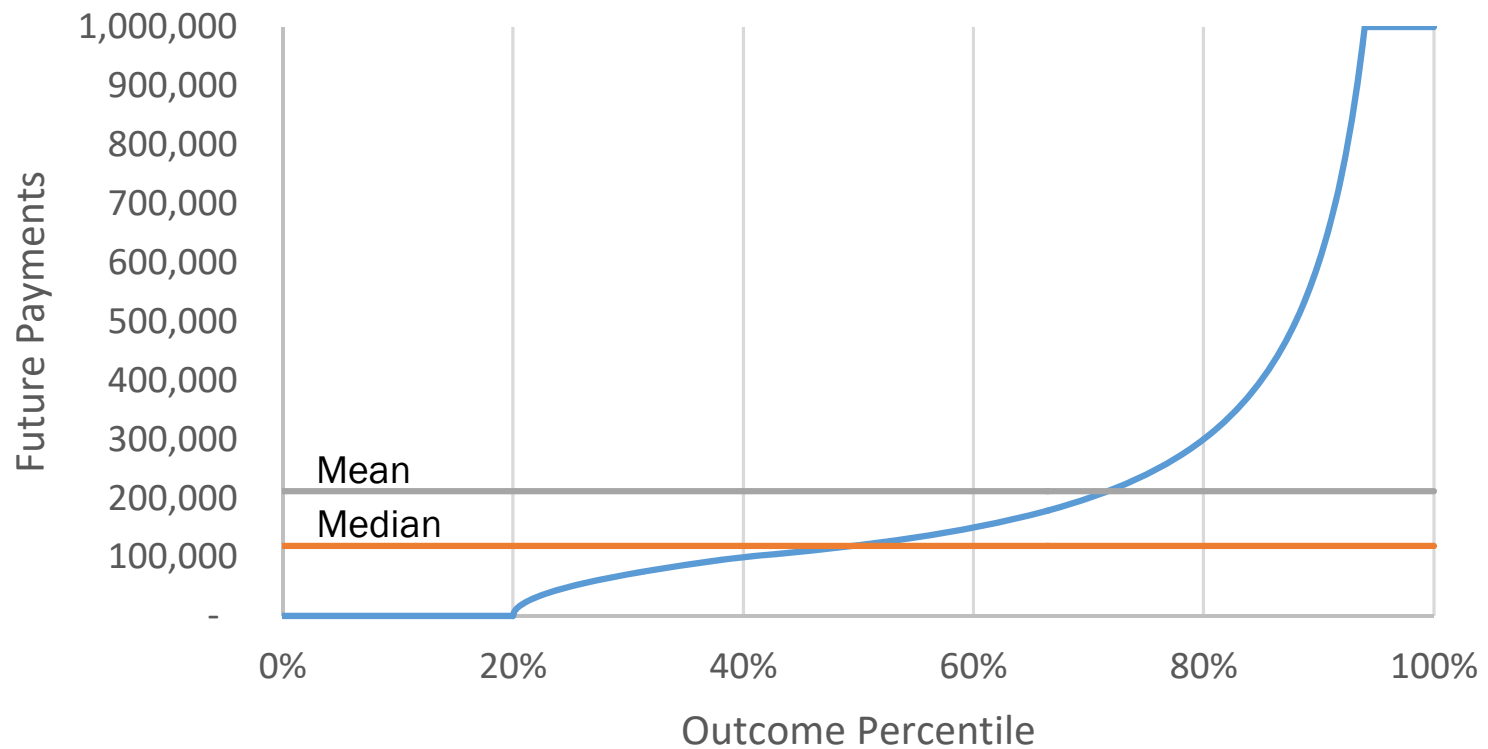
## Claim X



## Claim X



## Claim X



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## HISTORICAL PLEA FROM ACTUARY TO CLAIM DEPARTMENT

- Don't change things!
- Unrealistic
- Suboptimal with regard to outcomes



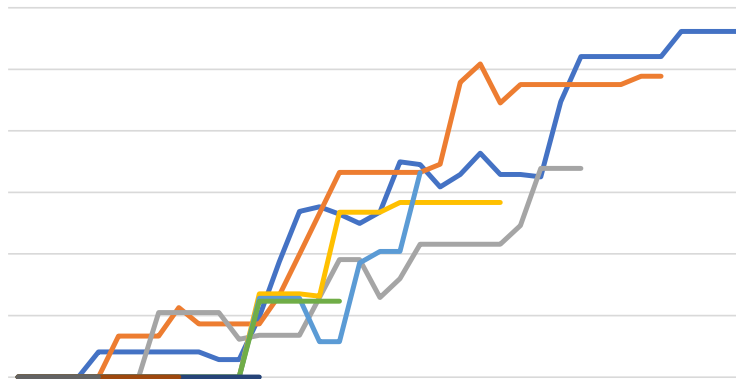
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## THE SOLUTION

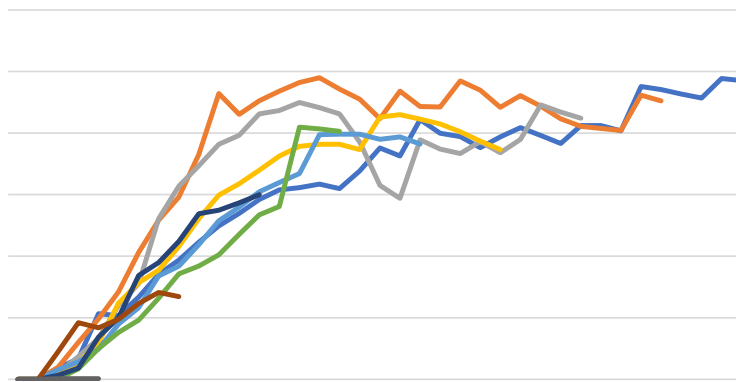
- Two separate case reserve estimates
  - One controlled by the claim department for their purposes
  - One controlled by the actuarial department for their purposes
  - Comparison and discussion where appropriate

# EXCESS CLAIMS

Using Claim Dept Case Reserves



Using Actuarial Case Reserves



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## MONITORING OF RESULTS/MODEL

- Faster recognition of expected value of claims when they are reported or when the facts change
- Since expected development at a claim level is zero, Actual vs Expected is far more powerful

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# USE OF ACTUARIAL CASE RESERVES -GENERAL PROCESS

- Build an actuarial algorithm for case reserves
- Apply to every open claim at each triangle point
- Replace historical case reserves
- Organize into triangle
- Generalization of Berquist-Sherman

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## VARIABLES TO INCLUDE AS PREDICTORS

- Age of claim
- Payments to date
- Recent payments
- Claim variables
- Exposure variables
- Limit Remaining
- Time component?
- NOT the current case reserve



## DATA TO INCLUDE

- Closed Claims
  - Advantage of being complete
  - Disadvantage of being biased toward simpler claims
  - Could use a cutoff point of where substantially ALL claims are closed, but relevance will likely suffer.
- Open Claims
  - Payments to date on these claims are known
  - There is information in the case reserves
  - Need to remove known biases

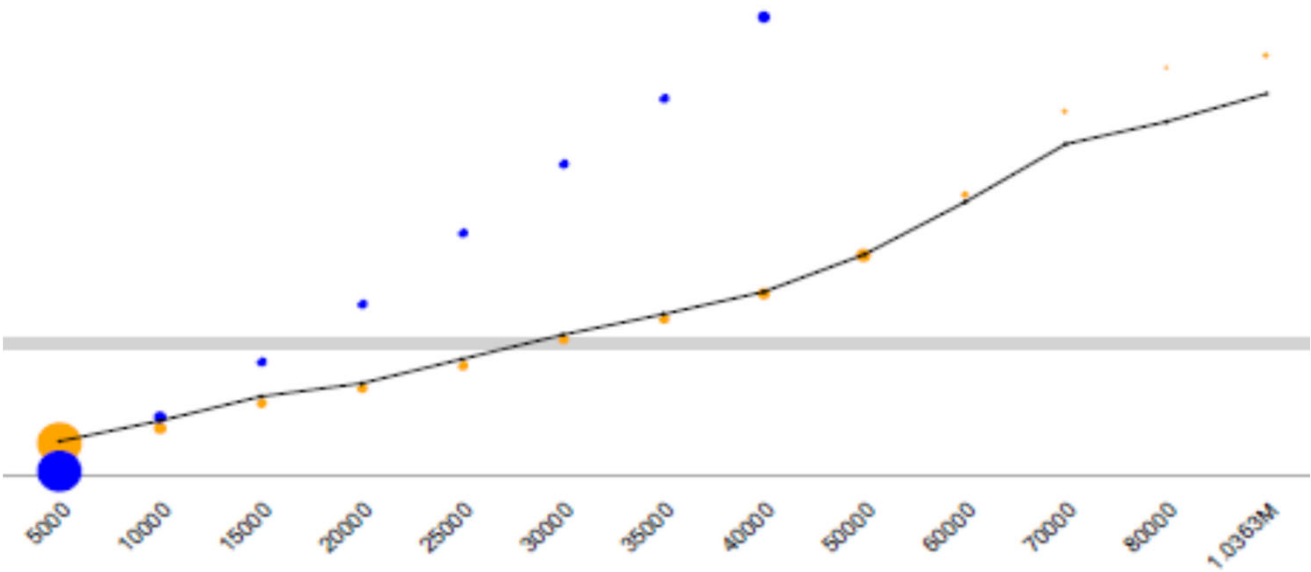
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## ADJUSTMENT TO CURRENT CASE

- It is likely that some known biases are already understood – general or specific
- In the specific case, individual development models may have been built to study the behavior of case reserves
- In the general case, IBNER might already be expected.
- In either case, adjustment is appropriate before building the actuarial case algorithm
- Marker-Mohl backwards-recursive approach, applied to “report-period by age” triangles is an easy starting point (develops factors that are applied to case reserves as of a certain age)



Indemnity Case Reserves Factor



**MOST RECENT YEAR'S INDEMNITY PAYMENTS**





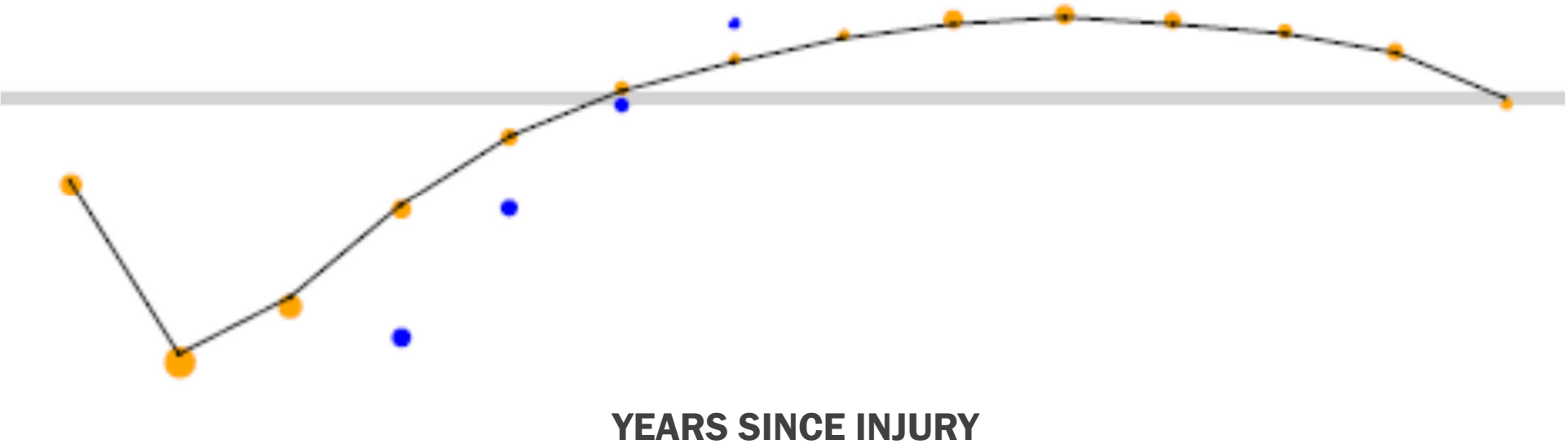
Indemnity Case Reserves Factor



CLAIM STATUS

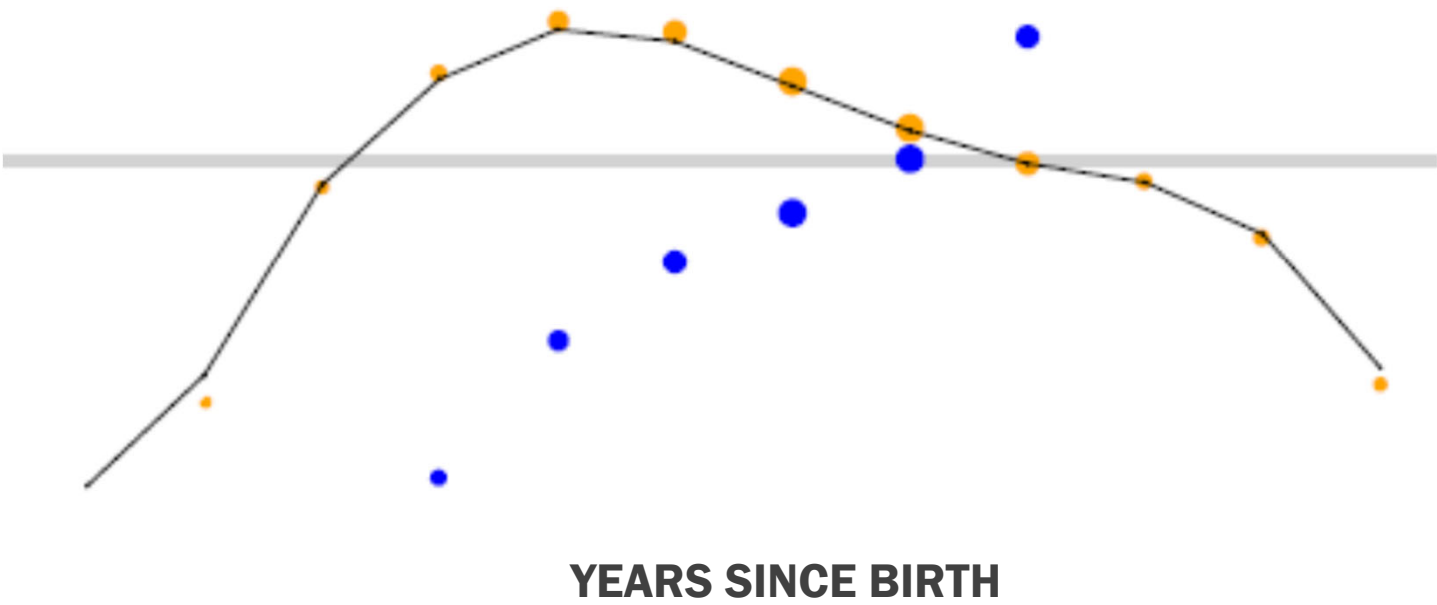


Indemnity Case Reserves Factor



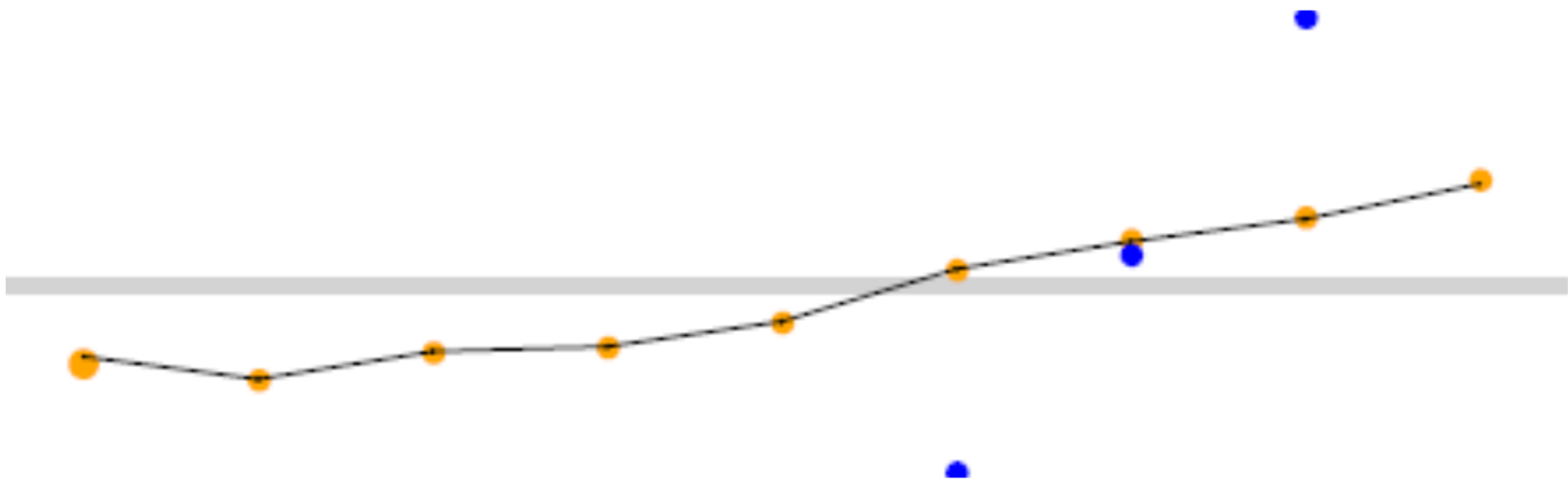


Indemnity Case Reserves Factor





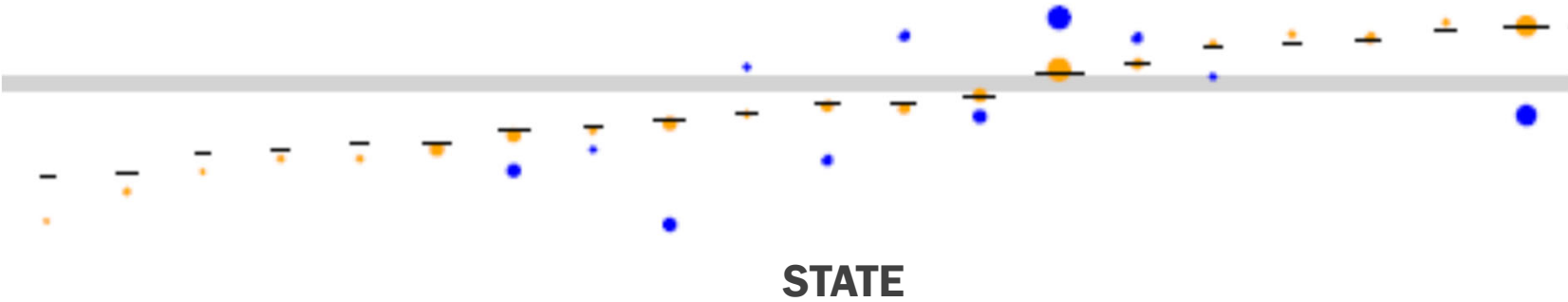
Indemnity Case Reserves Factor

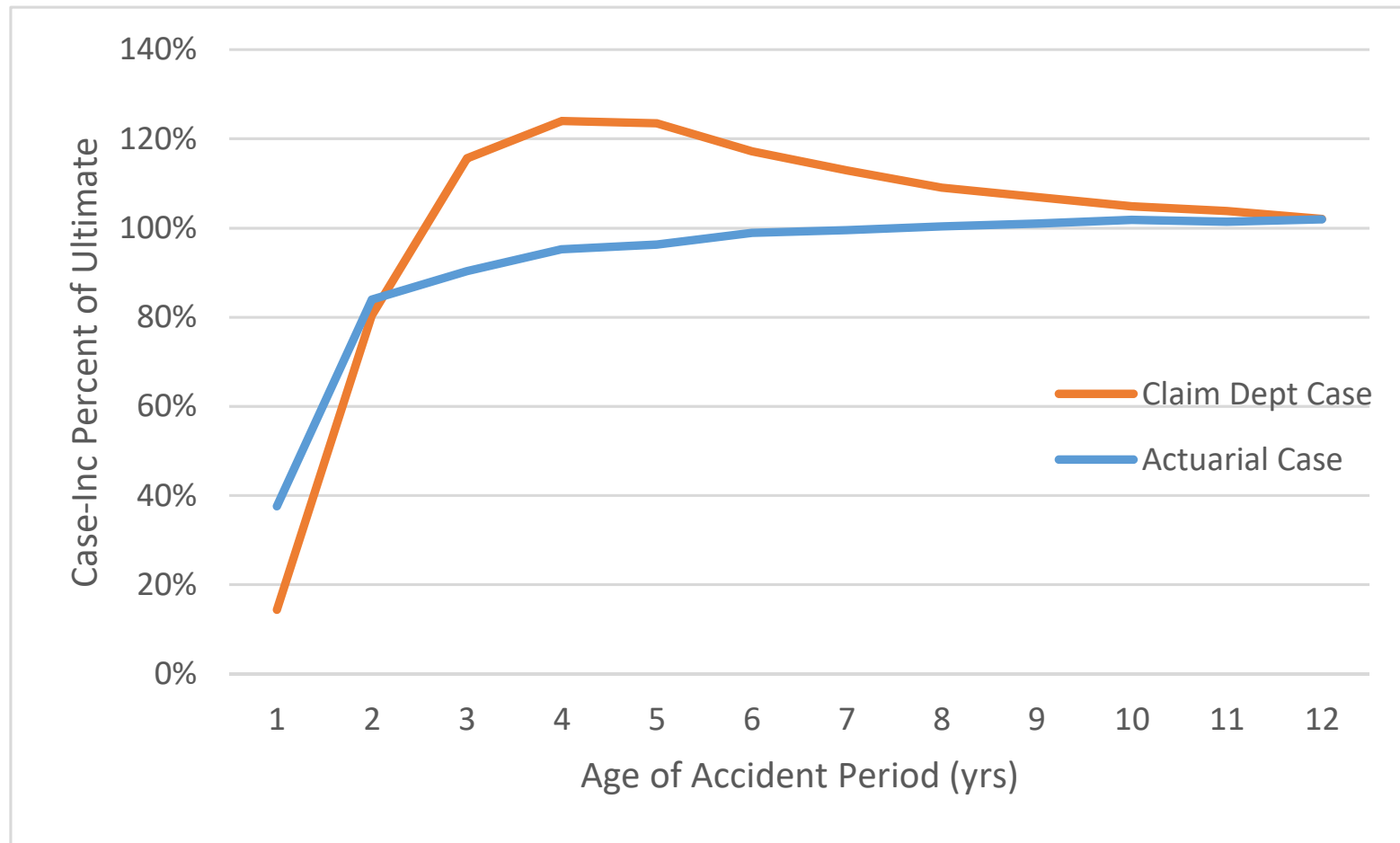


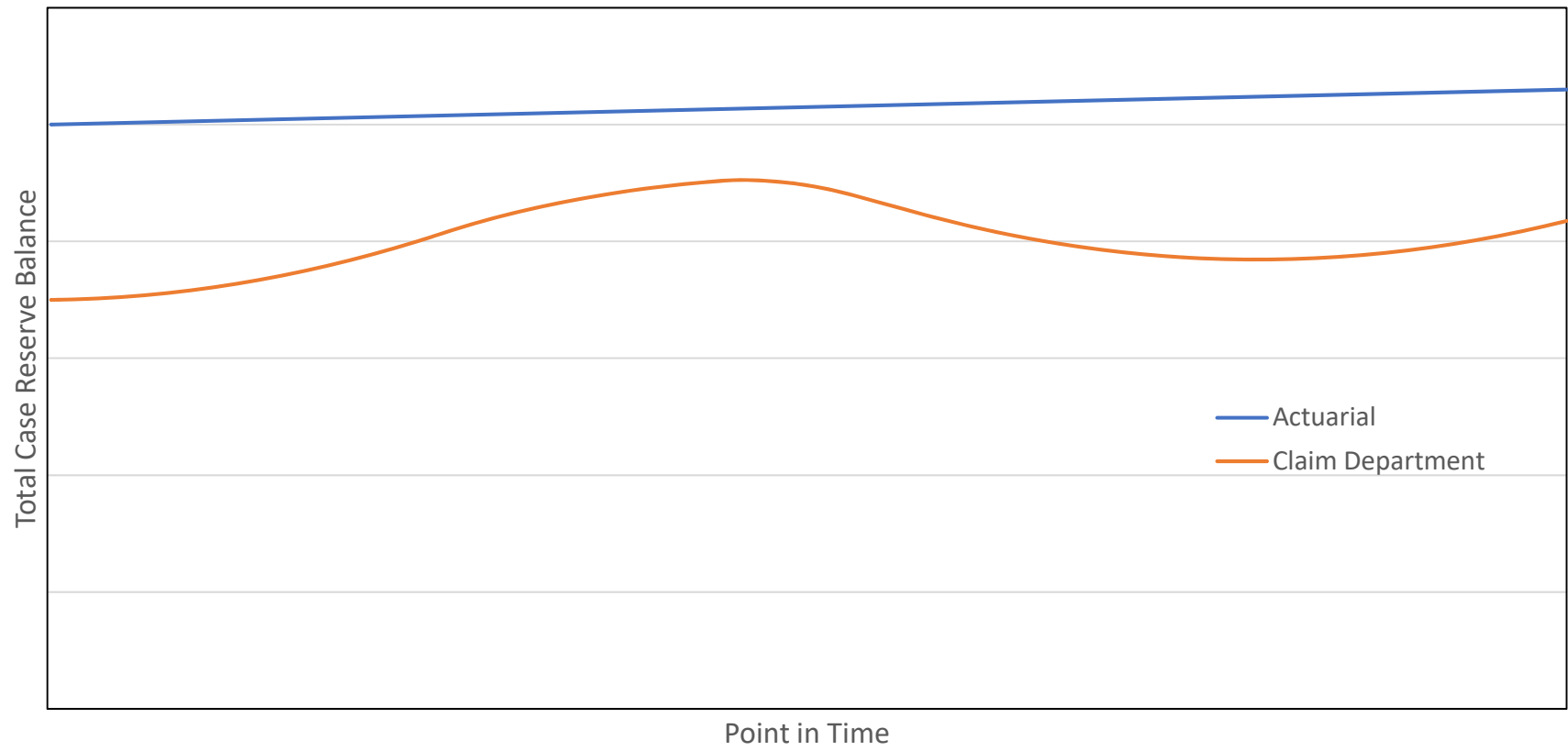
**MOST RECENT YEAR'S MEDICAL PAYMENTS**



Indemnity Case Reserves Factor







*The relationship company*

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## PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS OF ACTUARIAL CASE RESERVES

- Planning
- Reforecasting / Monitoring
- Evaluating U/W and Claims Performance
- Evaluating Impact of Initiatives



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## ACR USE CASE: PLANNING

- How do we pick the right starting loss ratio?
- How much of past experience is signal vs. noise?
- How will planned mix shifts impact AY and CY loss ratios?

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## ACR USE CASE: EVALUATING U/W AND CLAIMS PERFORMANCE:

There are only three drivers of insurance results:

1. Risks available in the submitted book
2. Actions taken by the carrier
3. Dumb luck

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## ACR USE CASE: EVALUATING U/W AND CLAIMS PERFORMANCE

Using IBNR0\* and ACR, we can

- Evaluate the (changing) quality of the submitted book
- Calculate projected profit at the policy level, at inception
- Identify results that deviate from expectations, given all information available at inception and at every evaluation date thereafter

\*IBNR0: The IBNR at the policy level at time=0, or inception date. Technically not IBNR, as these losses are not yet incurred. Instead, IBNR0 includes expected final loss on the full exposure yet to be earned. Equivalent to Pure Premium.

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## ACR USE CASE: REFORECASTING AND MONITORING

Common questions that are hard to answer:

- Is the observed frequency/severity of loss unexpected?
- Is the change in development pattern unexpected?
- What's our new estimate of annual net income, based on observed changes in mix?

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## ACR USE CASE: QUANTIFYING “UNDERWRITING INITIATIVES”

“We expect to see a ten-point reduction in loss ratio, because we are no longer writing stuffed animal manufacturers, and we’re raising rates by 5% across the board.”

- Was the targeted class really driving poor results?
- Will the mix shift result in changes to emergence that hide other problems?
- Is the rate hike driving adverse selection?



## UPDATES

- No need to go through the whole predictive modeling process each reserve analysis
- Simply re-apply the algorithm
- Revisit the algorithm less frequently or as new variables present themselves
- Not unusual to end up with different level of adequacy after adjustment, despite goal of 100%
  - With consistent application across triangle development factors should adjust

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## QUESTIONS?

