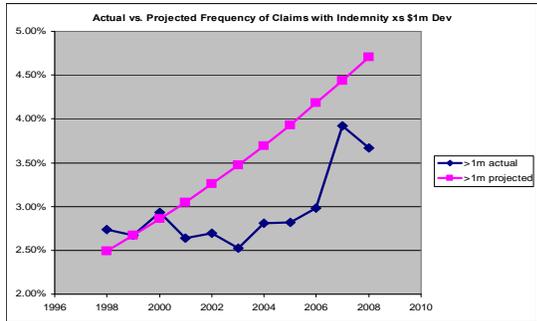


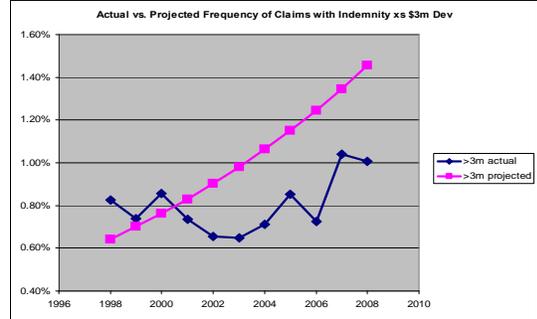
Actual vs. Projected Frequencies
\$1m – somewhat in line with expectations



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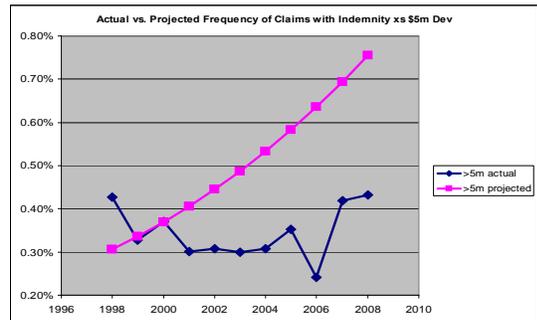
Actual vs. Projected Frequencies
\$3m – divergence from expectation



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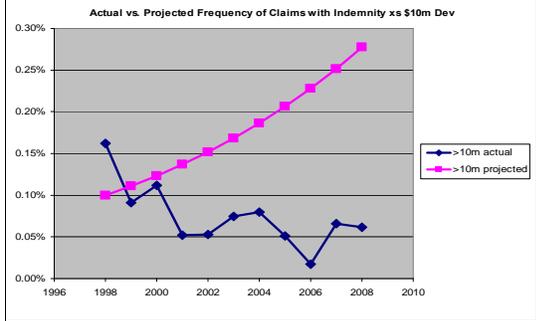
Actual vs. Projected Frequencies
\$5m – divergence from expectation



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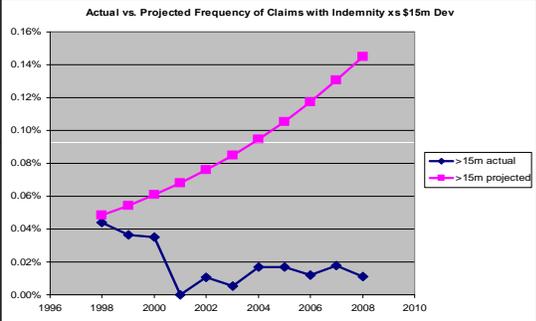
**Actual vs. Projected Frequencies
\$10m – divergence from expectation**



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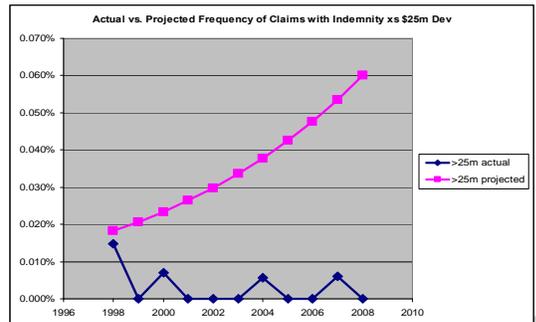
**Actual vs. Projected Frequencies
\$15m – divergence from expectation**



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**Actual vs. Projected Frequencies
\$25m – divergence from expectation**



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Observations and Possible Conclusions



1. Trend is significantly higher for lower layers.
2. Expected increase in large claims was not observed.
3. Trend in Excess layer was actually less than in Primary layer

Traditional trend assumption: uniform for losses in all layers

$$X \rightarrow a X$$

For All Xs

We have strong evidence to suggest that Trend IS size-dependent.
The 'transformation' function is not linear, but a function of size of loss.

$$X \rightarrow f(X) X$$

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What is a 'large' sum of money? Perception...



- Evidence suggests that these 'large' losses are not subject to the same inflationary pressures as 'small' losses.
- Large losses are likely to be impacted by the perception of what 'a large sum of money' is.
- Social Economics appears to play a big role.
 1. Late 90s early 2000s: internet bubble changed the perception of '\$1m' – people became millionaires overnight – the social definition of a 'large sum of money' changed drastically (period of high trends)
 2. Early 2000s to present (after internet bubble burst) – the social definition of a 'large sum of money' has not changed materially (period of low to moderate trends).
 3. In my opinion, we were ready for another 'jump' in 2008-2009, but 'Great Recession' has reset our expectations
 4. For extremely large sums of money (ie \$10m+) – the social definition of '\$10m' has not changed materially (it was 'a lot' of money in 2001 and is 'a lot' of money in 2011).

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Simplified Example Hypothetical Example: will not work for all X



Assume X has a transformation as follows

$$X \rightarrow a X^b$$

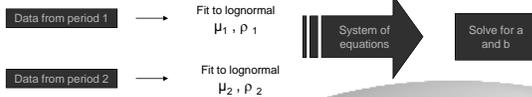
Then, assuming a lognormal distribution and using 1st and 2nd moments we can solve for μ_2 and ρ_2 in terms of μ_1 and ρ_1

Recursive relationship:

$$\mu_2 = \ln(a) + b \mu_1$$

$$\rho_2 = b \rho_1$$

Now, by looking at blocks of data such as:



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