What's Next for Medical Professional Liability Writers?

2014 Casualty Loss Reserve Seminar September 16th, 2014



Overview

- The profit cycle
 - Why it happens
 - Why it is particularly harsh for MPL
 - Where we are now in the cycle
- Surviving the profit cycle
 - New techniques for the reserving actuary

The P&C Profit Cycle

Soft Market

- Slow erosion of profitability by loss trend
- May be accompanied by decreases in rates, but not necessarily
- Continued reliance on release of prior years' reserves to bolster P&L
- Eventually inadequate reserves are booked
- This inadequacy is increased until it can no longer be considered 'reasonable'

Hard Market

- Premium increases occur suddenly, and dramatically to redundant levels (in comparison with the long term return requirements) in order to save the company.
- While reserves are still largely deficient, the reserve hole begins to get filled in from the additional premium
- With rates at redundant levels, eventually the reserve hole is filled in, and reserves begin to build to redundant levels

Repeat



Why does the cycle persist?

- Uncertainty in reserves
- Makes possible the inadequacy and redundancy in reserves
- This in turn, drives the need for changes in premium levels
- Once the cycle sets in, it is difficult for a company to fight it, especially when it takes over a decade from peak to peak

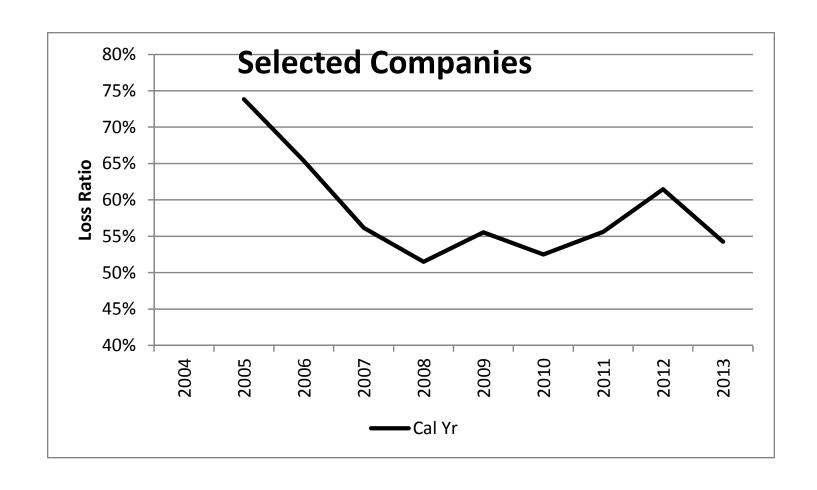


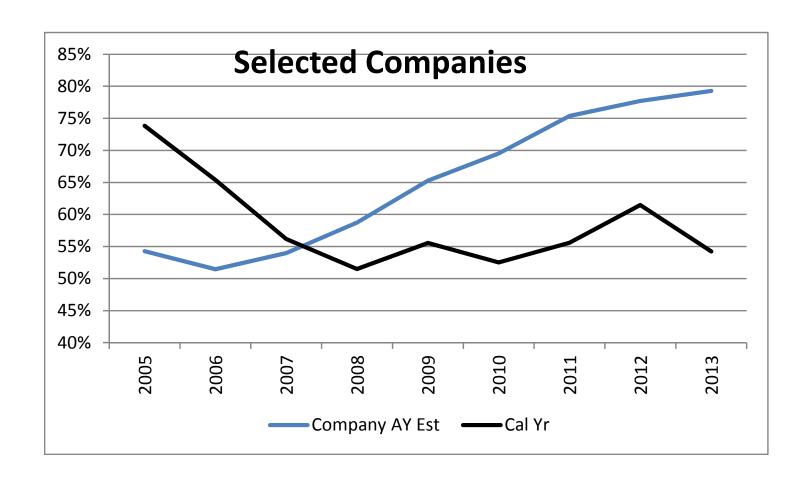
Medical Malpractice

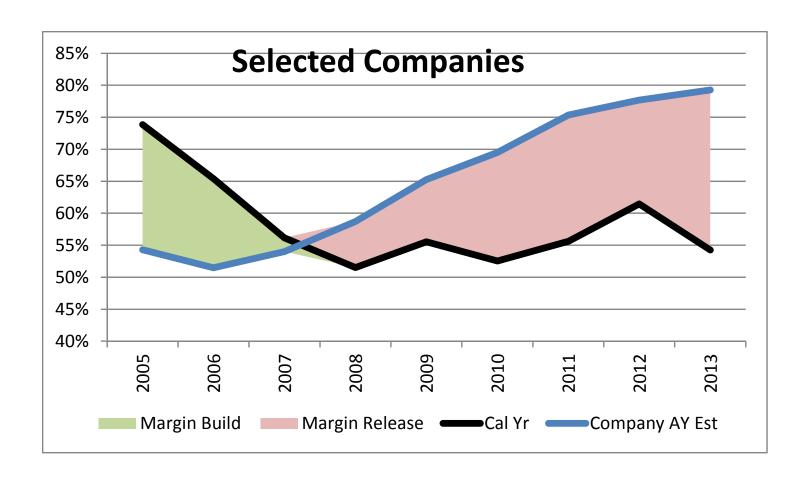
- Enough multi-line participants (and reinsurers), that the cycles are synchronized with regard to <u>timing</u>
- The severe nature of medical malpractice claims increases the uncertainty of reserves
- This results in a generally more <u>severe</u> profit cycle than most other lines of business

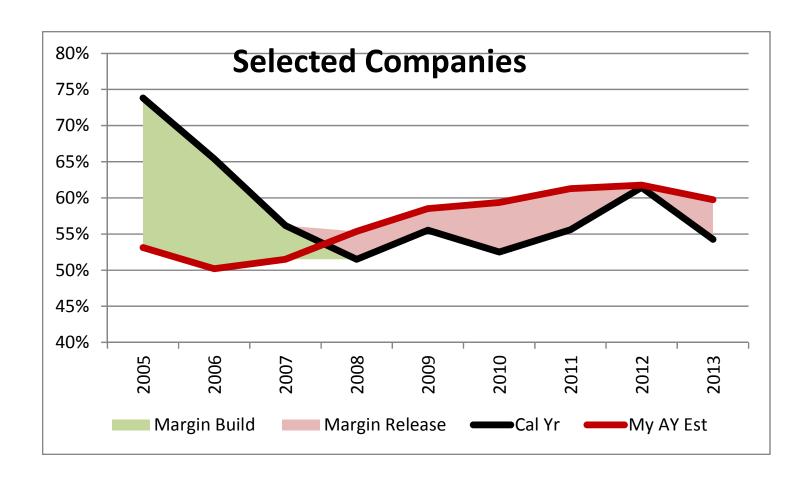
Company Level Review

- Analysis of 100 companies' Annual Statements as of Year-End 2013
- Represents roughly 70% of the marketplace
- Independently developed <u>rough</u> estimates of reserve need for each
- Restated history to show the true dynamics of the cycle, and where we are now





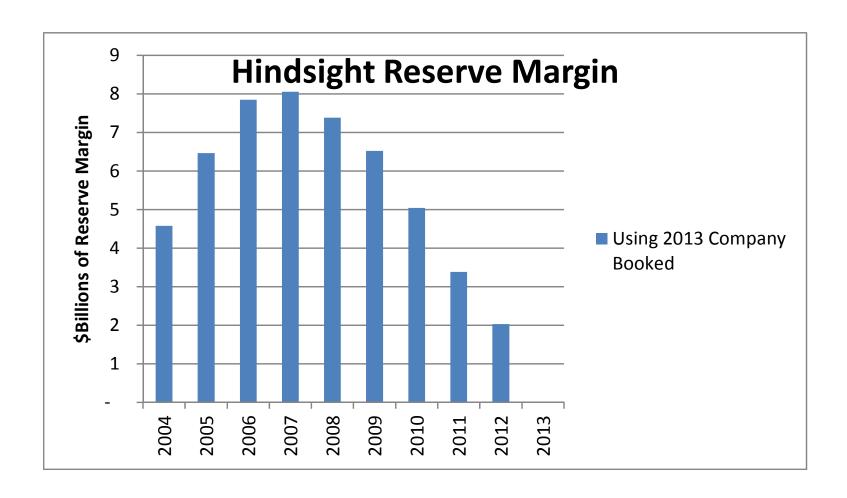




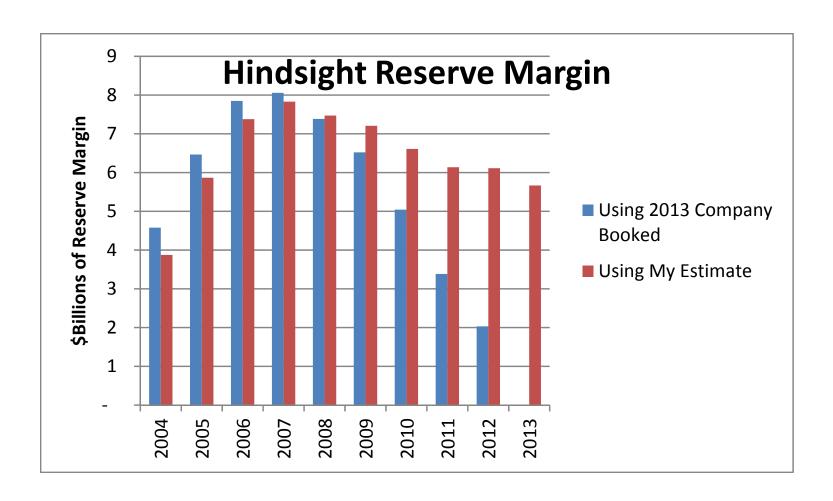
Hindsight View of Reserve Margin

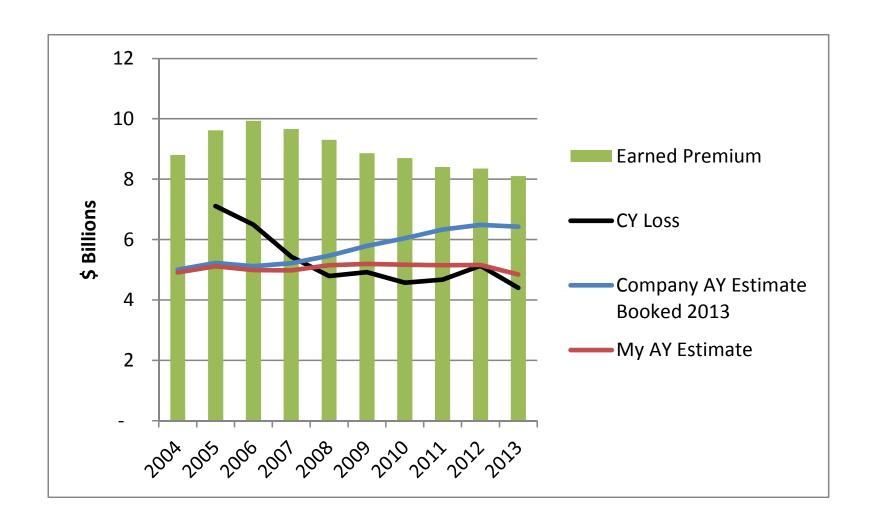
- NAIC Annual Statement Schedule P Part 2 provides the information
- Using the most current view of a Company's results by year, past reserve levels are indicated as being inadequate or redundant

Indicated Reserve Margin for Selected Companies



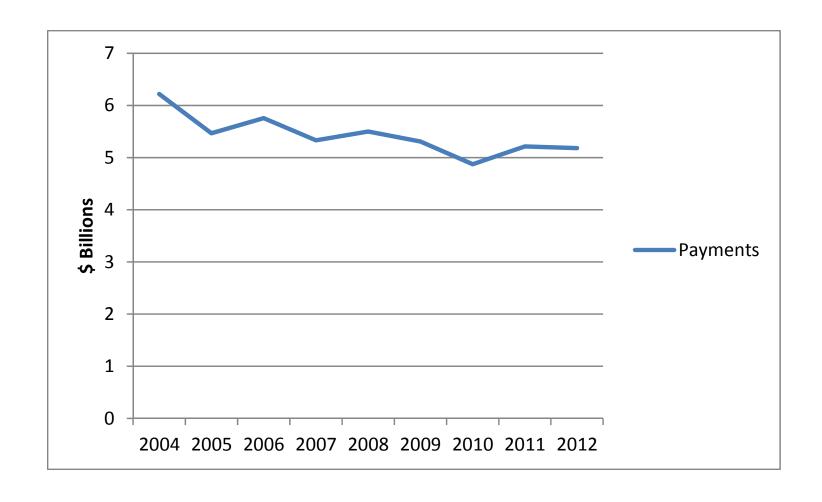
Indicated Reserve Margin for Selected Companies

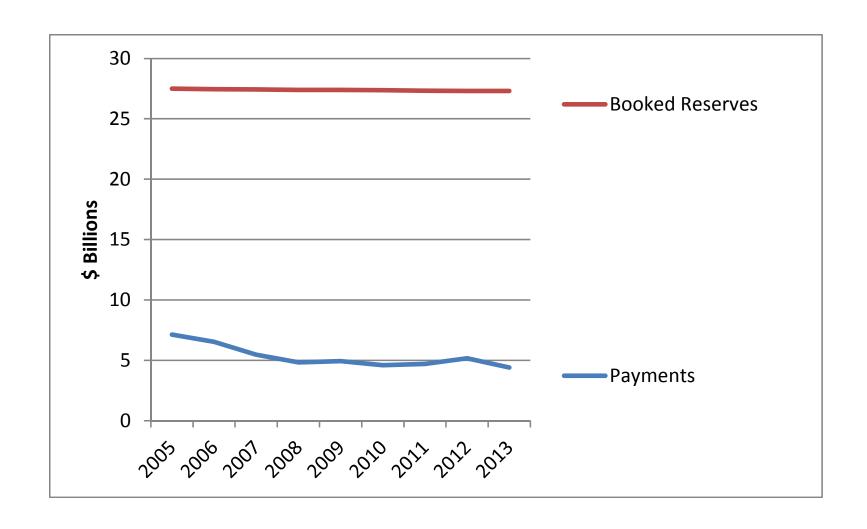


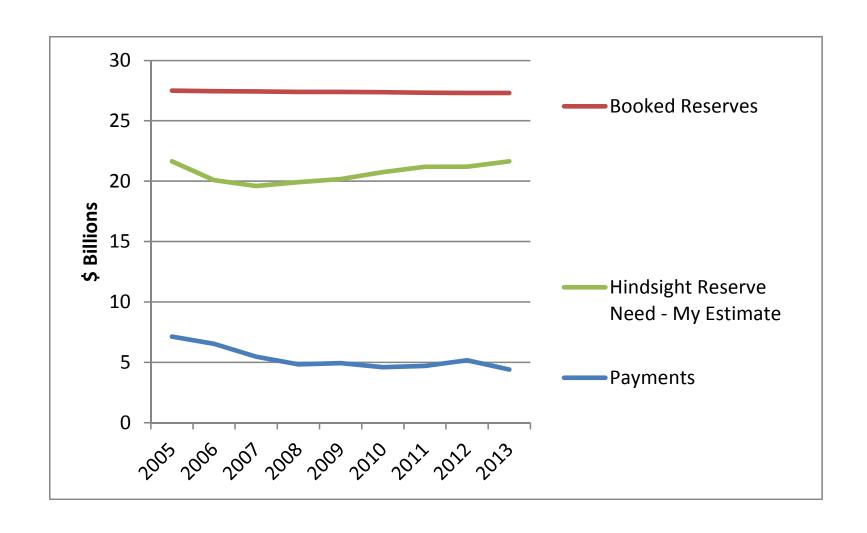


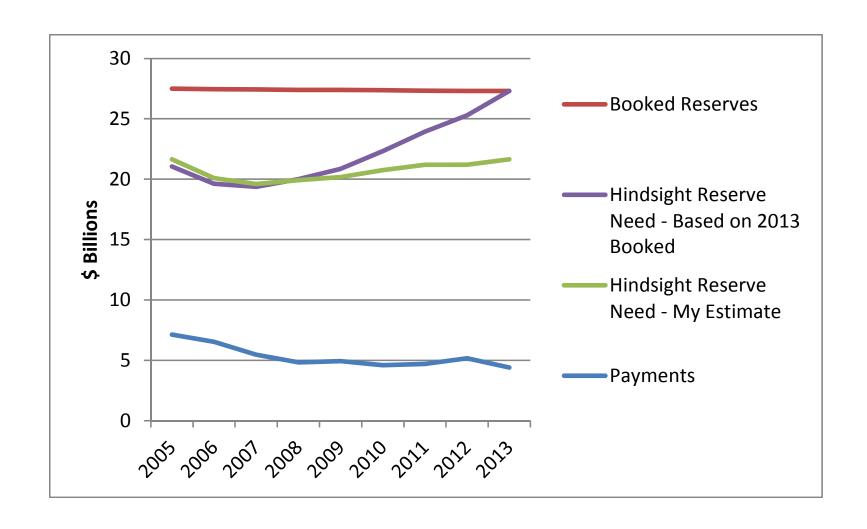
Who's Right?

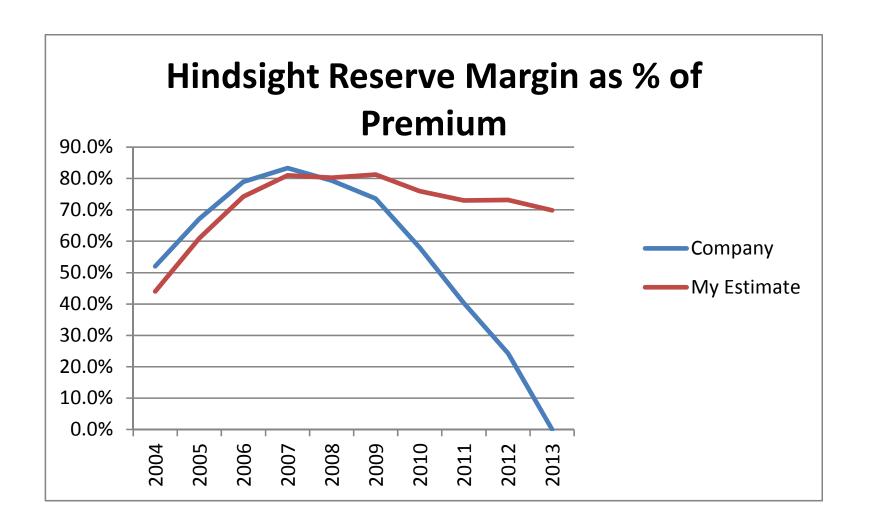
- My opinion is just that, there are certainly others.
 Why should you believe me?
- Not going to get into loss development factors,
 Bornhuetter-Ferguson ratios, etc. here.
- Looking at a broad section of the industry, looking at the trend of actual loss payments is useful for assessing reasonableness of reserves.

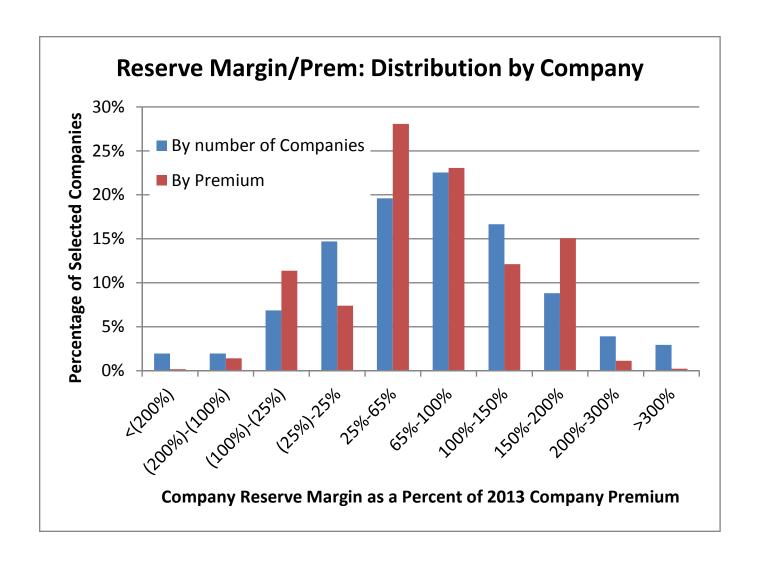














An end to the cycle?

- Possibly This cycle does appear fairly unique compared to the past, with reserve margin remaining high longer.
- My view It's just prolonged
 - The previous soft market was generally not about rate decreases, but about steady erosion of profitability from loss trend.
 - Loss trend appears very low from historical standpoint. Will it remain that way? Tort reform reversals? Impact of ACA? Increased Inflation down the road from QE?
 - Either way, the temptation is too great for market participants who may wish to pick up significant market share by reducing profitability, funded by reserve margin.

Conclusions about the Cycle

- The good news-
 - Rates, while at lower levels than at the past, are still providing true AY loss ratios of around 60%.
- The bad news-
 - True profitability is going to continue to deteriorate for quite some time, perhaps <u>five to ten years</u>, before a hard market will occur. The speed of this deterioration will likely depend on loss trend.

Navigating the Cycle

- Understand the cycle and estimate when it will turn
- Be careful with acquisitions in a soft market
- Watch the business like a hawk
 - Changing rates
 - Changing class mix
 - Changing deductibles
 - Impact on loss ratio and development
- We need new methods. Triangles are not enough.



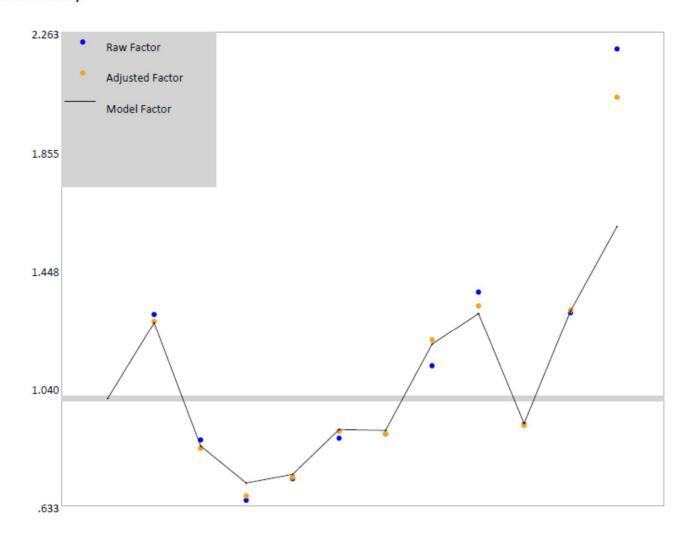
Claim Life Cycle Model

- Analyze individual claim emergence and development as a predictive modeling exercise using available claim and exposure characteristics
- Simulate future emergence and development using these models
- Provides a wealth of predictive information about the business



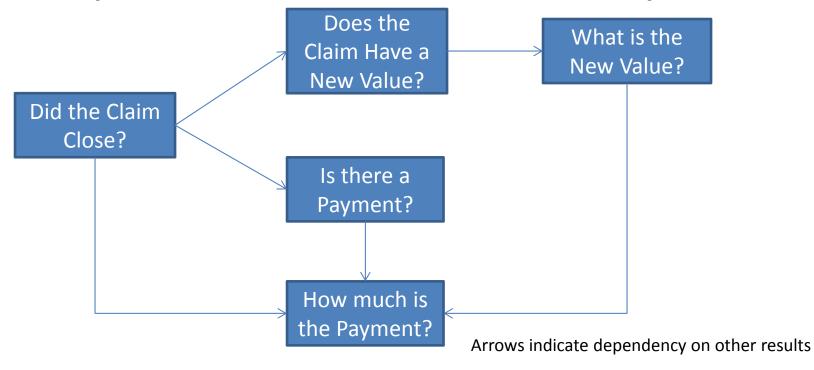
Characteristic: SeverityDescription

Closure Probability



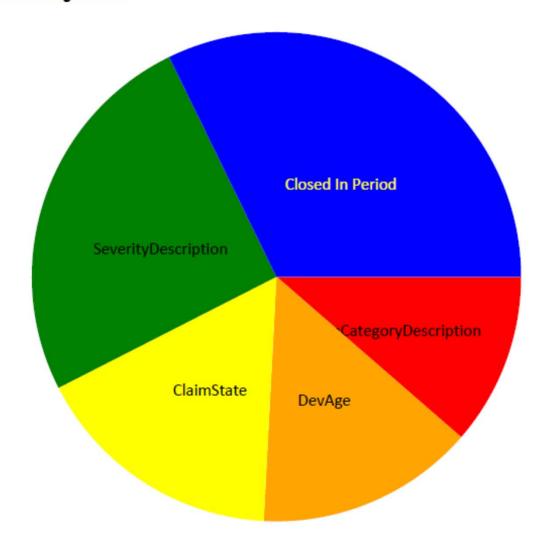


Claim activity from the beginning of the quarter to the end of the quarter



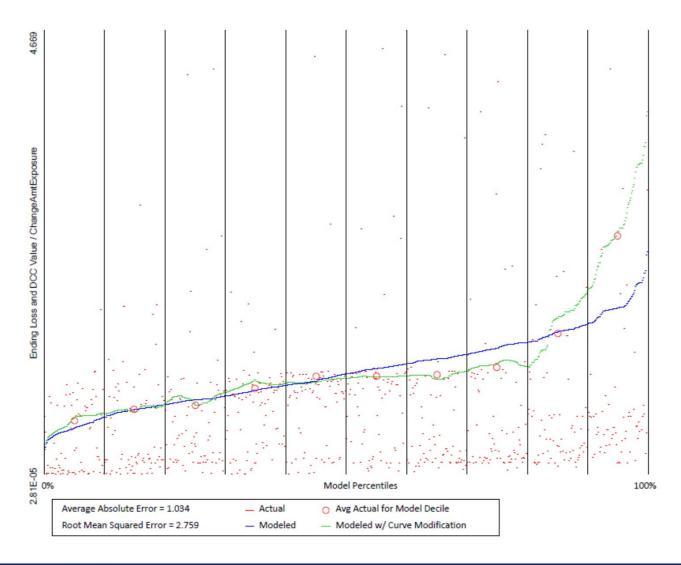
A number of available claim or exposure characteristics may have predictive value for any of these questions.

Change Probability Predictive Significance





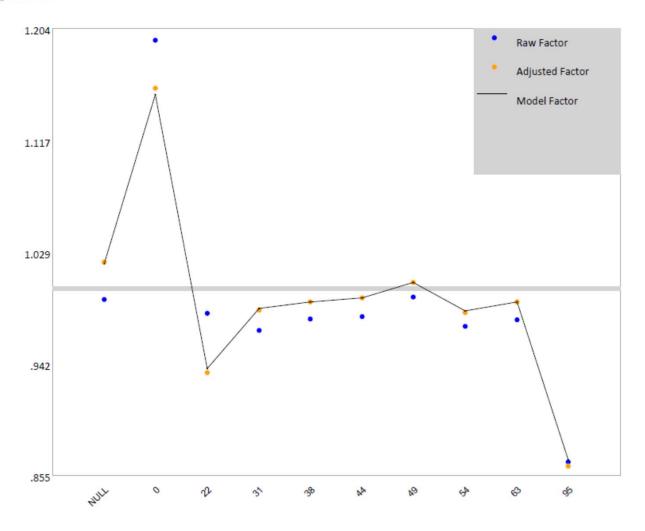
Change in Value Test Data Fit by Model Deciles





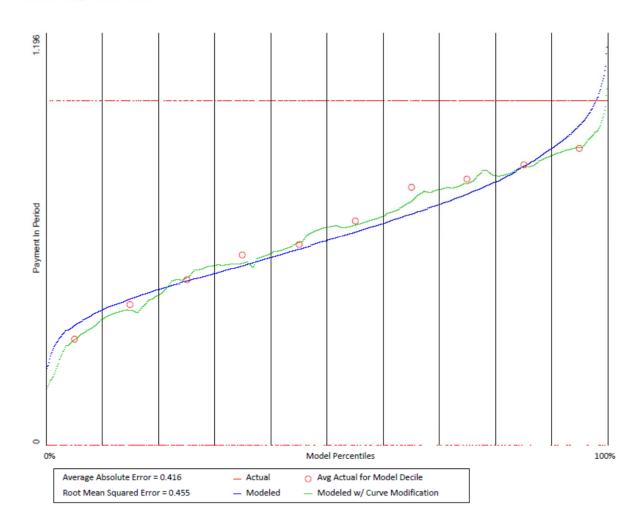
Characteristic: ClaimantAge

Change in Value





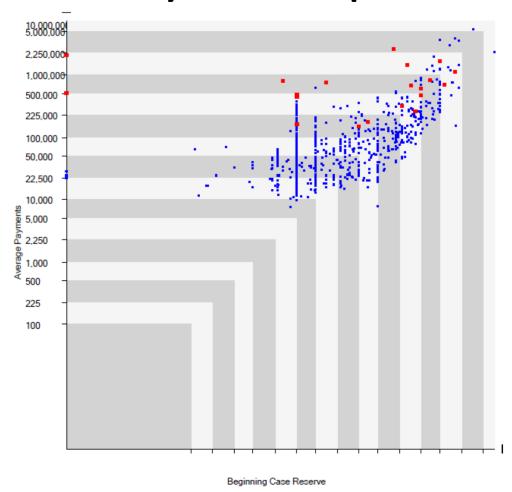
Payment Probability Test Data Fit by Model Deciles

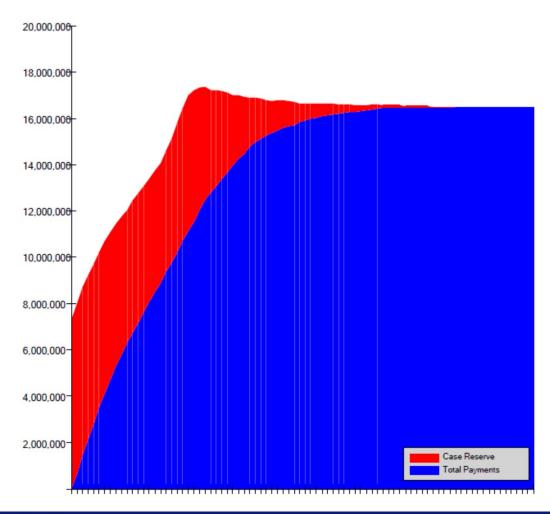




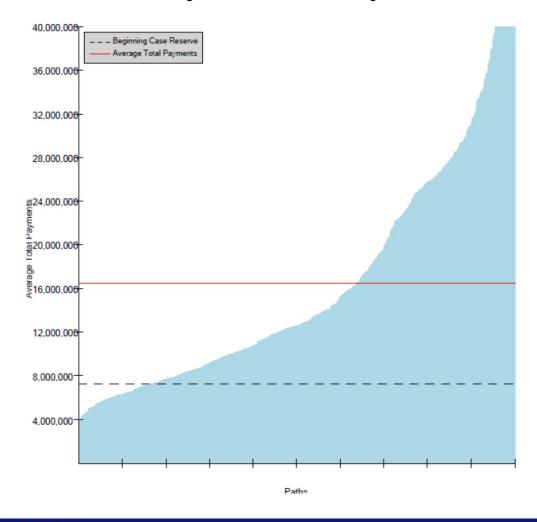
Simulate Going Forward

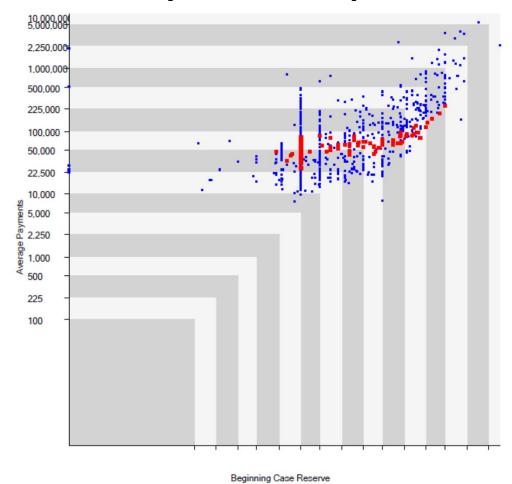
- Claim Development
 - Start with current inventory of open claims
 - For each open claim simulate a number of potential outcomes for the next time-step (using the claims' characteristics)
 - For those simulated claim-paths that are still open simulate forward another time-step.
 - Continue until all simulated claim-paths are closed



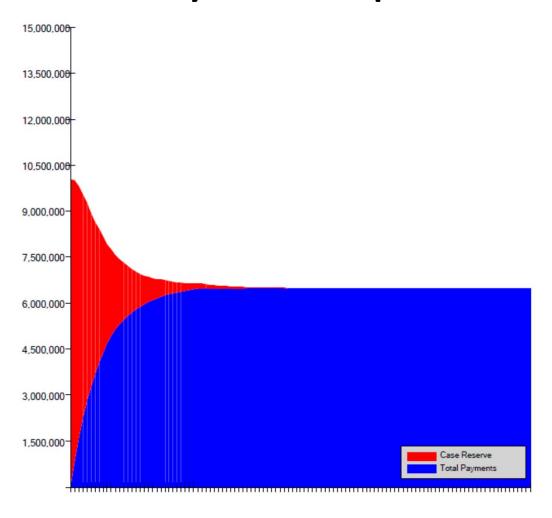




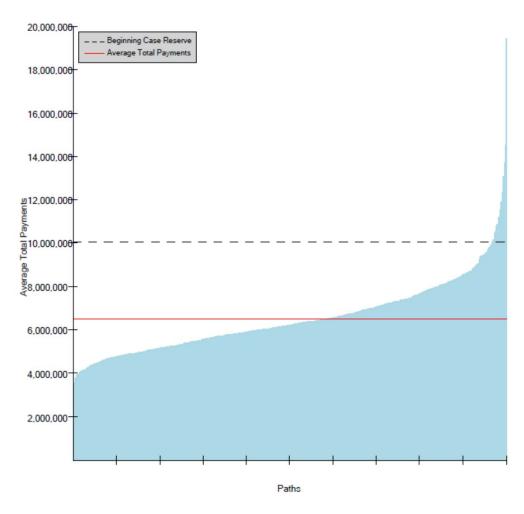












Changes that could impact reserves

- Deductible/Limit
- Geography
- Changes in reinsurance program
- Class mix
- Doctor characteristics
- Types of claims/claimants

Summary

- The softening in the market is likely to remain for some time to come
- MPL writers will need to tread carefully in the next few years
- Actuaries need to be more aware of changes in the book of business when looking at reserves.
- Predictive modeling techniques in reserving can help