



31 May – 03 June 2016
at ISEG – Lisbon School of Economics
and Management

How to infer the layer variance from the expectation

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When do you need that?

- **Mock reporting:** You did a *quick and dirty* rating, but have to report the outputs of a *sound* rating.
- **Portfolio extrapolation:** You need to simulate the impact of e.g. a Variance loading for a large number of layers, but don't have rating details in your data base.



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Approach

Stick to your expected loss, construct key figures – or a whole model – being consistent to it.

- Collective model
- Use market knowledge to “infer” some parameters.

It is surprising how high/low model uncertainty can be.



Layer notation

I xs d per loss, then **AAL xs AAD** per year

X_i layer losses

λ layer loss frequency (*entry*)

λ^* total loss frequency (*exit*)

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^N X_i$$

$$E(S) = \lambda E(X)$$

$$RoL = E(S) / I$$

$$\lambda \geq RoL \geq \lambda^*$$

$$S^* = \min[(S - AAD)^+, AAL]$$



Reparametrize loss count: Contagion

$$c := Ct(N) := \left(\frac{Var(N)}{E(N)} - 1 \right) / E(N) = CV^2(N) - \frac{1}{E(N)}$$

- We have $Var(N) = \lambda + c\lambda^2$
- c indicates overdispersion
- *Poisson*: $c=0$, *Binomial*: $c=-1/n$, *NegBin* / *Mixed Poisson*: $c=Var(\text{mixing distribution})$
- c is the same for all layers!
- c is **hard** to estimate



Collective model

$$CV^2(S) = c + \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{E(X^2)}{E^2(X)}$$

non-"diversifiable"

severity shape

Define $\tau_X := \frac{E(X^2)}{E(X)^2} \leq 1$

X heavy tailed: \approx

$$CV^2(S) = c + \frac{\tau_X}{RoL} \approx 1/RoL \quad (\text{last resort})$$



Example GPD / Pareto

$$\tau_X = \tau(\alpha, \gamma) = \frac{2}{\gamma - 1} \left(\frac{\alpha - 1}{\alpha - 2} \frac{1 - \gamma^{2-\alpha}}{1 - \gamma^{1-\alpha}} - 1 \right)$$

- **GPD:** $\alpha = 1/\xi$, $\gamma = 1 + \xi l / \sigma$
 $\xi = 0, 0.5, 1$ via L'Hopital's rule
- **Pareto:** special case $\xi > 0$, $\sigma = \xi d$
 $\gamma = 1 + l/d$ *relative layer length*



Model selection

- **N**: select plausible c (not always 0!)

High model risk for low layers

- **X**: according to available info

RoL Pareto, plausible α

RoL, λ Pareto, calculate α (works!)

RoL, λ , λ^* GPD, calculate ξ , σ (works!)

Low model risk for not-too-long layers



After AAD/AAL

AAD=0: $E(S^*) \leq E(S)$, $CV(S^*) \leq CV(S)$

- usually \approx (AAL high, low impact)

AAD>0 (comprises StopLoss!)

- collective model for layer AAL xs AAD

- count Bernoulli $\chi_{S^* > 0}$ severity $S^* | S^* > 0$

- $c' = -1$, $RoL' = E(S^*) / AAL$

- Pareto/GPD

$$CV^2(S^*) = -1 + \frac{\tau_{S^* | S^* > 0}}{RoL'}$$



Remarks

- For *unlimited* layers similar parametric approach possible, e.g. GPD
- If λ and λ^* are known, τ_X can be assessed parameter-free:

$$1 - \frac{\lambda - RoL}{\lambda - \lambda^*} \frac{RoL - \lambda^*}{RoL} \leq \tau_X \leq 1$$

Narrower bounds for concave cdf,
e.g.

$$\tau_X \leq 1 - \frac{1}{3} \frac{RoL - \lambda^*}{RoL}$$



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Thanks

Feedback welcome, now or later.

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Literature

Loss count

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