## INSURANCE INFORMATION INSTITUTE

## Florida Insurance Markets at the Crossroads

Critical Issues in Property, Auto \& Other Key Coverages in a Weak Economy
$5^{\text {th }}$ Annual Insurance Summit, Florida Chamber of Commerce Orlando, FL
November 17, 2011
Download at www.iii.org/presentations
Robert P. Hartwig, Ph.D., CPCU, President \& Economist
Insurance Information Institute • 110 William Street * New York, NY 10038
Tel: 212.346.5520 • Cell: 917.453.1885 • bobh@iff.org • www.iff.org

## iiiINSURANCE INFORMATION INSTITUTE

## Florida's Insurance Markets Are Among the Biggest and Most Volatile in the US

A Strong Insurance Industry Is in the Best Interest of Policyholders and Insurers and Is Essential to Healthy Economy

## Top Ten States by P/C Premium Volume, 2010*



Florida P/C Premiums Written Fell by Approximately 17\% Between 2007 and 2009 As the State's Economy Crashed

## All Lines DWP Growth: FL vs. U.S., 2001-2010

## (Percent)



# Direct Premiums Written: All P/C Lines Percent Change by State, 2005-2010 

## Top 25 States



# Direct Premiums Written: All P/C Lines Percent Change by State, 2005-2010 

## Bottom 25 States



## Direct Premiums Written: Worker's Comp Percent Change by State, 2005-2010*

## Top 25 States


*Excludes monopolistic fund states: ND, OH, WA, WY as well as WV, which transitioned to a competitive structure during this period.

## Direct Premiums Written: Worker's Comp Percent Change by State, 2005-2010*

## Bottom 25 States


*Excludes monopolistic fund states: ND, OH, WA, WY as well as WV, which transitioned to a competitive structure during this period. Sources: SNL Financial LC.; Insurance Information Institute.

## RNW All Lines: FL vs. U.S., 2000-2009

## (Percent)



## RNW PP Auto: FL vs. U.S., 2000-2009



## RNW Homeowners: FL vs. U.S., 2000-2009

## (Percent)



## RNW Comm. Auto: FL vs. U.S., 2000-2009

## (Percent)



## RNW Comm. Multi-Peril: FL vs. U.S., 2000-2009

## (Percent)



## RNW Workers Comp: FL vs. U.S., 2000-2009

## (Percent)



## - ${ }^{-1}$ INSURANCE INFORMATION INSTITUTE

## Florida No-Fault (PIP) Fraud Update

## Fraud and Abuse Have Cost Floridians More Than \$1 Billion Since 2009

## Average No-Fault Claim Severity, 2011:Q2*



Several States Including FL Have Severe and Growing Problems With Rampant Fraud and Abuse in their No-Fault Systems. Claim Severities Are Up Sharply.

[^0]
## Increase in No-Fault Claim Severity: Selected States, 2004-2011*



The no-fault systems in MI, NJ, NY, FL, and MN are under stress due to rising fraud and abuse, which leads to higher premiums for honest drivers.

[^1]
# Top Ten Most Expensive And Least Expensive States For Automobile Insurance, 2008 (1) 

| Rank | Most expensive states | Average expenditure | Rank | Least expensive states | Average expenditure |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | D.C. | \$1,126 | 1 | North Dakota | \$503 |
| 2 | Louisiana | 1,105 | 2 | lowa | 519 |
| 3 | New Jersey | 1,081 | 3 | South Dakota | 520 |
| 4 | Florida | 1,055 | 4 | Nebraska | 547 |
| 5 | New York | 1,044 | 5 | Idaho | 562 |
| 6 | Delaware | 1,007 | 6 | Kansas | 576 |
| 7 | Rhode Island | 986 | 7 | Wisconsin | 581 |
| 8 | Nevada | 970 | 8 | North Carolina | 595 |
| 9 | Connecticut | 950 | 9 | Maine | 600 |
| 10 | Maryland | 922 | 10 | Indiana | 612 |

Florida Is Now Ranked as the 3rd Most Expensive State for Auto Insurance, Recently Overtaking NY, With an Average Expenditure of \$1,055. FL Could Become the Most Expensive State in the US if Nothing Is Done to Control No-Fault Fraud and Abuse
(1) Based on average automobile insurance expenditures.

Source: © 2010 National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

## Florida No-Fault (PIP) Liability: Frequency and Severity Trends Are Adverse*

Annual Change, 2006 through 2010*


## Florida No-Fault (PIP) Claim Severity Is Trending Sharply Upward*

## 2008:Q4 through 2011:Q2



## The Average Cost of FL No-Fault Claims Is Rising Rapidly

*Claim frequency is defined as the number of claims per 100 earned car years.
Source: ISO/PCI Fast Track data; Insurance Information Institute

## Florida No-Fault (PIP) Claim Frequency Is Trending Sharply Upward*

2008:Q4 through 2011:Q2


## Both the Number and Average Cost of FL No-Fault Claims Are Up Sharply Since Mid-2008

*Claim frequency is defined as the number of claims per 100 earned car years.
Source: ISO/PCI Fast Track data; Insurance Information Institute

## Florida No-Fault (PIP) Pure Premiums Are Trending Sharply Upward*

## 2008:Q4 through 2011:Q2

The premium required to cover the expected cost of a nofault claim soared by $87.9 \%$ between the beginning of 2008:Q1 and 2011:Q2, hitting a new record high. Fraud is driving claims frequency and severity generally upward, forcing up the premium needed to cover expected losses.


Both the Number and Average Cost of FL No-Fault Claims Are Much Higher than in the Past, Pressuring Premiums

[^2]
## Florida No-Fault (PIP) Pure Premiums Are Trending Sharply Upward*

## 2008:Q4 through 2011:Q2**

> The premium required to cover the expected cost of a no-fault claim soared by $66.4 \%$ between the 2008 and 2011:Q2, hitting a new record high. Fraud is driving claims frequency and severity upward, forcing up the premium needed to cover expected losses.


Both the Number and Average Cost of FL No-Fault Claims Are Much Higher than in the Past, Pressuring Premiums

[^3]
## Florida's No-Fault Fraud Tax: Estimated Cost per Insured Vehicle, 2009-2011E

Fraud Tax Per Vehicle
In 2011, the estimated average Florida driver's fraud tax is $\$ 57.60$ per vehicle. This means that the fraud tax on a typical family with 2 cars is more than $\$ 115$ this year last year, more than doubling since 2009


Unscrupulous Medical Providers and Attorneys Are Costing Honest Florida Drivers Hundreds of Millions of Dollars

[^4]Source: Insurance Information Institute calculations and research.

## Florida's No-Fault Fraud Tax: Estimated Aggregate Annual Cost, 2009-2011E (\$ Millions)

The total fraud tax levied on Florida vehicle owners is an estimated \$658 million in 2011.


## Unscrupulous Medical Providers and Attorneys Are Costing Honest Florida Drivers Hundreds of Millions of Dollars

*2011 estimate is based on data through Q2:2011.
Source: Insurance Information Institute calculations and research from ISO/PCI and AIPSO data.

## Florida's No-Fault Fraud Tax: Estimated Cumulative Cost, 2009-2011E (\$ Millions)

## Cumulative Fraud Tax



## Unscrupulous Medical Providers and Attorneys Could Cost Honest Florida Drivers Billions of Dollars

*2011 estimate is based on data through Q2:2011.
Source: Insurance Information Institute calculations and research from ISO/PCI and AIPSO data.

## - ${ }^{-1}$ INSURANCE INFORMATION INSTITUTE

## Florida Property Insurance Market Update Update

More Than Six Years After the Last Major Storm Hit Florida, Deep Problems Remain

## Insured Losses for Top 12 Most Costly Disasters in U.S. History

| FLORIDA IMPACT$\square$ | EVENT | $\begin{gathered} \text { \$ Billions } \\ \text { (in \$ 2010) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Hurricane Katrina, 2005 | \$45.8 |
| $\square$ | 9/11 Attacks, 2001 | \$23.1 |
|  | Hurricane Andrew, 1992 | \$22.6 |
|  | Northridge Earthquake, 1994 | \$17.5 |
|  | Hurricane Ike, 2008 | \$12.8 |
|  | Hurricane Wilma, 2005 | \$11.5 |
| $\Rightarrow$ | Hurricane Charley, 2004 | \$8.6 |
| $\square$ | Hurricane Ivan, 2004 | \$8.2 |
|  | Hurricane Hugo, 1989 | \$6.7 |
| $\longrightarrow$ | Hurricane Rita, 2005 | \$6.3 |
|  | Hurricane Frances, 2004 | \$5.3 |
| $\longrightarrow$ | Hurricane Jeanne, 2004 | \$4.3 |

## Top 12 Most Costly Disasters in U.S. History: Most Impacted Florida

(Insured Losses, 2010 Dollars, \$ Billions)


## Top 10 Most Expensive Hurricanes: Florida's Share of Loss Only

(Insured Losses, 2010 Dollars, \$ Billions)


## Top 15 Most Costly World Insurance Losses, 1970-2011*

(Insured Losses, 2010 Dollars, \$ Billions)


[^5]
## Hurricanes, Insolvencies and Insured Losses, 1984-2011

Insured Loss (\$ Bill, 2009 Dollars)
No. of Insolvent Insurers


Sources: Florida TaxWatch, Risk \& Reform: A Florida TaxWatch Analysis of Florida's Property Insurance System,
November 2011, citing the Insurance Information Institute and the Florida Hurricane Fact File.

# Top Ten Most Expensive And Least Expensive States For Homeowners Insurance, 2008 (1) 

 INFORMATION INSTITUTE
## Florida ranked as the 2nd most expensive state for homeowners insurance in 2008, with an average expenditure of $\$ 1,390$.

| Rank | Most <br> expensive states |  | Average <br> expenditure | Rank |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R1,460 | Least <br> expensive states |  | Average <br> expenditure |  |  |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | Texas (3) | 1 | Idaho | $\$ 387$ |  |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | Florida (4) | $\mathbf{1 , 3 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | Utah | 432 |
| 3 | Louisiana | 1,155 | 3 | Oregon | 439 |
| 4 | Oklahoma | 1,048 | 4 | Washington | 471 |
| 5 | Massachusetts | 1,026 | 5 | Wisconsin | 503 |
| 6 | New York | 983 | 6 | Delaware | 535 |
| 7 | Connecticut | 980 | 7 | Ohio | 565 |
| 8 | Mississippi | 980 | 8 | Maine | 572 |
| 9 | D.C. | 926 | 9 | Pennsylvania | 586 |
| 10 | Kansas | 916 | 10 | Kentucky | 601 |

(1) States with the same premium receive the same rank.
(2) Based on the HO-3 homeowner package policy for owner-occupied dwellings, 1 to 4 family units. Provides "all risks" coverage (except those specifically excluded in the policy) on buildings and broad named-peril coverage on personal property, and is the most common package written.
(3) The Texas Department of Insurance developed home insurance policy forms that are similar but not identical to the standard forms.
(4) Florida data excludes policies written by Citizen's Property Insurance Corporation, the state's insurer of last resort, and therefore are not directly comparable to other states.

Note: Average premium=Premiums/exposure per house years. A house year is equal to 365 days of insured coverage for a single dwelling. The NAIC does not rank State Average Expenditures and does not endorse any conclusions drawn from this data.

Source: © 2010 National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC). Reprinted with permission. Further reprint or distribution strictly prohibited without written permission of NAIC.

## Federal Disasters Declarations by State, 1953 - Nov. 13, 2011: Highest 25 States



Source: FEMA: http://www.fema.gov/news/disaster totals annual.fema; Insurance Information Institute.

## Federal Disasters Declarations by State, 1953 - Nov. 13, 2011: Lowest 25 States*

Over the past nearly 60

*Includes Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia.
Source: FEMA: http://www.fema.gov/news/disaster totals annual.fema; Insurance Information Institute.

## Natural Loss Events, January - September 2011



## - Natural catastrophes

Selection of significant loss events (see table)- Geophysical events (earthquake, tsunami, volcanic activity)
- Meteorological events (storm)
- Hydrological events (flood, mass movement)
- Climatological events (extreme temperature, drought, wildfire)


## Worldwide Natural Disasters, 1980-2011

## Insured losses 1980-2011 (January - June only): US\$ 389bn



| Continent | Insured losses [US\$ m] Jan - June only |
| :--- | :---: |
| Africa | $\mathbf{1 , 0 0 0}$ |
| America | $\mathbf{2 3 7 , 2 0 0}$ |
| Asia | $\mathbf{4 5 , 1 0 0}$ |
| Australia/ | $\mathbf{2 5 , 1 0 0}$ |
| Oceania | $\mathbf{8 0 , 9 0 0}$ |
| Europe |  |

## Global Property Catastrophe Rate on Line Index, 1990-2011 YTD (6/1/11)



## Global Reinsurance Capital, 2007-2011:H1

## Reinsurer Capital



## High Global Catastrophe Losses Have Had a Modest Adverse Impact on Global Reinsurance Market Capacity

[^6]
## U.S. Policyholder Surplus, 2006:Q4-2011:Q2



## INSURANCE INFORMATION INSTITUTE

# Florida's Economy: Weakness Hurts Insurer Growth Prospects 

## Insurance Will Help Facilitate Accommodate Future Growth in the Florida Economy

## Real GDP Growth: Florida vs. US, 2007-2012F

Annual Change, 2007 through 2012F

> FL economy sank faster than the US during the crisis; Recovery is similar to US.


## Faster Growth Will Benefit All Floridians as Well as Their Insurers

Source: US Depart. of Labor, US Dept. of Commerce (historical); Wells Fargo Securities (FL forecasts) as of September 2011; Blue Chip Economic Indicators (US Forecast, Nov. 2011); Insurance Information Institute.

## European Exports as a Percent of State GDP

No. of Insolvent Insurers


## Unemployment Surged, Incomes Plunged in FL As the Real Estate Bubble Collapsed

Unemployment Rate (\%)


High Unemployment and Lower Income Are a Drag on Florida's Economy

Source: US Department of Labor (historical); Wells Fargo Securities (FL forecasts) as of September 2011; Insurance Information Institute.

## Unemployment Rates by State, September 2011: Highest 25 States*


*Provisional figures for September 2011, seasonally adjusted.
Sources: US Bureau of Labor Statistics; Insurance Information Institute.

## Unemployment Rates By State, September 2011: Lowest 25 States*



## Weak Population Growth, Slow Household Formation Is Tempering FL Growth

Thousands

- Change in FL Population
$\square$ Change in No. Households



## FL's Construction Sector, One of Most Critical of FL's Growth Engines, Remains in a Deep Recession

## Housing Permits: Multi-Family Unit Growth Poised to Soar, Single-Family Weak

Annual Change, 2007 through 2012F


Source: Dept. of Commerce (historical); Wells Fargo Securities (FL forecasts) as of September 2011; Insurance Information Institute. INSTITUTE

## Profitability and Growth in Florida P/C Insurance Markets

## Analysis by Line and Nearby State Comparisons

## All Lines: 10-Year Average RNW FL \& Nearby States

2000-2009


Source: NAIC, Insurance Information Institute

## PP Auto: 10-Year Average RNW FL \& Nearby States

2000-2009


Source: NAIC, Insurance Information Institute

# Top Ten Most Expensive And Least Expensive States For Automobile Insurance, 2008 (1) 

| Rank | Most <br> expensive states | Average <br> expenditure | Rank |  | Least <br> expensive states |  | Average <br> expenditure |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | D.C. | $\$ 1,126$ | 1 | North Dakota | $\$ 503$ |  |  |
| 2 | Louisiana | 1,105 | 2 | Iowa | 519 |  |  |
| 3 | New Jersey | 1,081 | 3 | South Dakota | 520 |  |  |
| 4 | Florida | 1,055 | 4 | Nebraska | 547 |  |  |
| 5 | New York | 1,044 | 5 | Idaho | 562 |  |  |
| 6 | Delaware | 1,007 | 6 | Kansas | 576 |  |  |
| 7 | Rhode Island | 986 | 7 | Wisconsin | 581 |  |  |
| 8 | Nevada | 970 | 8 | North Carolina | 595 |  |  |
| 9 | Connecticut | 950 | 9 | Maine | 600 |  |  |
| 10 | Maryland | 922 | 10 | Indiana | 612 |  |  |

Florida ranked 4th in 2008, with an average expenditure for auto insurance of \$1,055.
(1) Based on average automobile insurance expenditures.

Source: © 2010 National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

## Comm. Auto: 10-Year Average RNW FL \& Nearby States

2000-2009


Source: NAIC, Insurance Information Institute

## Comm. M-P: 10-Year Average RNW FL \& Nearby States

2000-2009


Source: NAIC, Insurance Information Institute

## Homeowners: 10-Year Average RNW FL \& Nearby States

2000-2009


Source: NAIC, Insurance Information Institute

# Top Ten Most Expensive And Least Expensive States For Homeowners Insurance, 2008 (1) 

 INFORMATION INSTITUTE
## Florida ranked as the 2nd most expensive state for homeowners insurance in 2008, with an average expenditure of $\$ 1,390$.

| Rank | Most <br> expensive states |  | Average <br> expenditure | Rank |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R1,460 | Least <br> expensive states |  | Average <br> expenditure |  |  |
| 1 | Texas (3) | 1 | Idaho | $\$ 387$ |  |
| 2 | Florida (4) | 1,390 | 2 | Utah | 432 |
| 3 | Louisiana | 1,155 | 3 | Oregon | 439 |
| 4 | Oklahoma | 1,048 | 4 | Washington | 471 |
| 5 | Massachusetts | 1,026 | 5 | Wisconsin | 503 |
| 6 | New York | 983 | 6 | Delaware | 535 |
| 7 | Connecticut | 980 | 7 | Ohio | 565 |
| 8 | Mississippi | 980 | 8 | Maine | 572 |
| 9 | D.C. | 926 | 9 | Pennsylvania | 586 |
| 10 | Kansas | 916 | 10 | Kentucky | 601 |

(1) States with the same premium receive the same rank.
(2) Based on the HO-3 homeowner package policy for owner-occupied dwellings, 1 to 4 family units. Provides "all risks" coverage (except those specifically excluded in the policy) on buildings and broad named-peril coverage on personal property, and is the most common package written.
(3) The Texas Department of Insurance developed home insurance policy forms that are similar but not identical to the standard forms.
(4) Florida data excludes policies written by Citizen's Property Insurance Corporation, the state's insurer of last resort, and therefore are not directly comparable to other states.

Note: Average premium=Premiums/exposure per house years. A house year is equal to 365 days of insured coverage for a single dwelling. The NAIC does not rank State Average Expenditures and does not endorse any conclusions drawn from this data.

Source: © 2010 National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC). Reprinted with permission. Further reprint or distribution strictly prohibited without written permission of NAIC.

## Workers Comp: 10-Year Average RNW FL \& Nearby States

2000-2010


Source: NAIC, Insurance Information Institute

## All Lines DWP Growth: FL vs. U.S., 2001-2010

## (Percent)



## Comm. Lines DWP Growth: FL vs. U.S., 2001-2010

(Percent)


## Personal Lines DWP Growth: FL vs. U.S. 2001-2010

(Percent)


## Private Passenger Auto DWP Growth: FL vs. U.S., 2001-2010

(Percent)


## Homeowner's MP DWP Growth: FL vs. U.S., 2001-2010



## Insurance Information Institute Online:

## www.itl.org

## Thank you for your time and your attention!

Twitter: twitter.com/bob_hartwig
Download at www.iii.org/presentations


[^0]:    *Average of the four quarters ending 2011:Q2.
    Source: ISO/PCI Fast Track data; Insurance Information Institute.

[^1]:    *2011 figures are for the 4 quarters ending 2011:Q2.
    Sources: Insurance Information Institute research from ISO/PCI Fast Track data.

[^2]:    *Pure Premium is defined as the premium that is required to pay the expected loss. It excludes expenses and other costs of doing business.
    Source: ISO/PCI Fast Track data; Insurance Information Institute

[^3]:    *Pure Premium is defined as the premium that is required to pay the expected loss. It excludes expenses and other costs of doing business.
    **Figures are for the 4 prior quarters ending in the period.
    Source: ISO/PCI Fast Track data; Insurance Information Institute

[^4]:    *2011 estimate is based on data through Q2:2011.

[^5]:    *Through June 20, 2011. 2011 disaster figures are estimates; Figures include federally insured flood losses, where applicable.
    Sources: Swiss Re sigma 1/2011; Munich Re, AIR Worldwide, RMS, Eqecat; Insurance Information Institute.

[^6]:    Source: Aon Reinsurance Market Outlook, September 2011 from Individual Company and AonBenfield Analytics;
    Insurance Information Institute.

