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# Overview \& Outlook for the P/C Insurance Industry Is the World Becoming a Riskier Place? 

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## What in the World Is Going On?

Is the World Becoming a Riskier Place?

Are We Really Crawling Out of the Abyss or Falling Into a New One?

## Uncertainty, Risk and Fear Abound

- Japan, New Zealand, Haiti, Chile Earthquakes
- Nuclear Fears
- Cell Phone Radiation \& Cancer (WHO Report)
- Cyber Attacks
- Resurgent Terrorism Risk (e.g., Bin Laden Killing)
- Record Tornado Activity \& Flooding in the US
- Political Upheaval in the Middle East
- Echoes of the Financial Crisis
- Housing Crisis
- US Debt and Budget Crisis
- Sovereign Debt \& Currency Crises
- Inflation
- Runaway Energy \& Commodity Prices

■ Era of Fiscal Austerity

- Reshuffling the Global Economic Deck
- China Becomes \#2 Economy in the World

■ Manmade Disasters (e.g., Deepwater Horizon)


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## P/C Insurance Industry Financial Overview

## Profit Recovery Continues <br> Early Stage Growth Begins

## P/C Net Income After Taxes 1991-2010 (\$ Millions)




P-C Industry 2010 profits were\$34.7B vs.\$28.7B in 2009, due mainly to $\$ 5.7 \mathrm{~B}$ in realized capital gains vs. -\$7.9B in previous realized capital losses

## A 100 Combined Ratio Isn't What It Once Was: Investment Impact on ROEs

Combined Ratio / ROE


Combined Ratios Must Be Lower in Today's Depressed Investment Environment to Generate Risk Appropriate ROEs

[^0]
## PRICING TRENDS

## Winds of Change or Moving Sideways?

## Soft Market Persisted in 2010 but Growth Returned: More in 2011?

(Percent)

1975-78



## Shaded areas denote "hard market" periods

Sources: A.M. Best (historical and forecast), ISO, Insurance Information Institute.

2000-03

Net Written Premiums Fell 0.7\% in 2007 (First Decline Since 1943) by 2.0\% in 2008, and 4.2\% in 2009, the First 3-Year Decline Since 1930-33.

## P/C Net Written Premiums by Line: 2008-2010P

| Line of Business | 2008 | 2009 | 2010P | 2009- <br> 2010P <br> Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Personal Auto | $\$ 150.0 \mathrm{~B}$ | $\$ 156.6 \mathrm{~B}$ | $\$ 159.1 \mathrm{~B}$ | $+1.6 \%$ |
| Homeowners | $\$ 55.6$ | $\$ 56.9$ | $\$ 61.2$ | $+7.6 \%$ |
| Other Liab (incl. Prod Liab) | $\$ 42.0$ | $\$ 39.1$ | $\$ 38.2$ | $-2.4 \%$ |
| Workers Compensation | $\$ 33.8$ | $\$ 30.3$ | $\$ 29.9$ | $-1.3 \%$ |
| Commercial Multi Peril | $\$ 30.1$ | $\$ 28.5$ | $\$ 28.7$ | $+0.8 \%$ |
| Commercial Auto | $\$ 23.7$ | $\$ 21.8$ | $\$ 20.9$ | $-4.3 \%$ |
| Fire \& Allied Lines (incl EQ) | $\$ 24.2$ | $\$ 23.4$ | $\$ 22.6$ | $-3.4 \%$ |
| All Other Lines | $\$ 67.7$ | $\$ 61.9$ | $\$ 61.6$ | $-0.5 \%$ |
| Total PIC Industry | $\$ 434.9 B$ | $\$ 418.4 B$ | $\$ 422.1 B$ | $\mathbf{+ 0 . 9}$ |

## Net Written Premium Growth by Segment: 2008-2011F

Personal lines growth resumed in 2010 and will continue in 2011, while commercial lines contracted again in 2010 and but will stabilize in 2011


■ 2008 ■ $2009 \square 2010 \square 2011 \mathrm{~F}$

Rate and exposure are more favorable in personal lines, whereas a prolonged soft market and sluggish recovery from the recession weigh on commercial lines.

# Average Commercial Rate Change, All Lines, (1Q:2004-1Q:2011) 

## (Percent)



# Change in Commercial Rate Renewals, by Account Size: 1999:Q4 to 2011:Q1 

 INFORMATION INSTITUTEPercentage Change (\%)


Market has Been Soft for 7 years and Remains Soft as Capital Hits Record Levels;

But Is Softness
Moderating?

Pricing Turned Negative in Early 2004 and Has Been Negative Ever Since

KRW Effect: No Lasting Impact


$$
\longrightarrow \text { Small Accounts } \simeq \text { Midsized Accounts } \simeq \text { Large Accounts }
$$

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## UNDERWRITING

Cyclicality is Driven Primarily by the Industry's Underwriting Cycle, Not the Economy

## P/C Insurance Industry Combined Ratio, 2001-2010*



[^1]
## Calendar Year Combined Ratios by Segment: 2008-2011F

Personal lines combined ratio is expected to remain stable in 2010 while commercial lines and reinsurance deteriorate


Personal Lines
Commercial Lines
$\square 2008$ ■2009 - 2010P ■ 2011F

Overall deterioration in 2011 underwriting performance is due to expected return to normal catastrophe activity along with deteriorating underwriting performance related to the prolonged commercial soft market

[^2]

Note: 2005 reserve development excludes a $\$ 6$ billion loss portfolio transfer between American Re and Munich Re. Including this transaction, total prior year adverse development in 2005 was $\$ 7$ billion. The data from 2000 and subsequent years excludes development from financial guaranty and mortgage insurance.
Sources: Barclay's Capital; A.M. Best.

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## INVESTMENTS: THE NEW REALITY

Investment Performance is a Key Driver of Profitability Does It Influence Underwriting or Cyclicality?

## Property/Casualty Insurance Industry Investment Gain: 1994-2010 ${ }^{1}$

(\$ Billions)


## Investment Gains Recovered Significantly in 2010 Due to Realized Investment Gains; The Financial Crisis Caused Investment Gains to Fall by 50\% in 2008

[^3]
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## Financial Strength \& Underwriting

Cyclical Pattern is P-C Impairment History is Directly Tied to Underwriting, Reserving \& Pricing


The Number of Impairments Varies Significantly Over the P/C Insurance Cycle, With Peaks Occurring Well into Hard Markets

## Reasons for US PIC Insurer Impairments, 1969-2010

Historically, Deficient Loss Reserves and Inadequate Pricing Are By Far the Leading Cause of P-C Insurer Impairments. Investment and Catastrophe Losses Play a Much Smaller Role


## Performance by Segment: Commercial/Personal Lines \& Reinsurance

## P/C Underwriting Results: 2008-2010P

| Line of Business | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 P |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Personal Auto | 100.3 | 101.3 | 101 |
| Homeowners | 117.0 | 105.6 | 107 |
| Other Liability (incl. Prod Liab) | 95 | 105 | 110 |
| Workers Compensation | 101 | 110.5 | 115 |
| Commercial Multi Peril | 104 | 97 | 101 |
| Commercial Auto | 96.8 | 99.5 | 98 |
| Fire \& Allied Lines (incl. EQ) | 99 | 80 | 83 |
| All Other Lines | 113 | 96 | 101 |
| Total P/C Industry | $\mathbf{1 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 1}$ | 102 |

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## Potential Impacts of Japan Quake \& Other Major CATs on PIC (Re)Insurance Markets

## Impacts Could Be Felt Well Beyond Japan

## Insured Japan Earthquake Loss Estimates*

## (Insured Losses, \$ Billions)


*As of April 21, 2011. Towers Watson estimate includes $\$ 3.0$ (low) to $\$ 4.9$ billion (high) in life insurance losses. RMS estimate includes insured life/health losses of $\$ 3$ to $\$ 8$ billion.
Sources: AIR Worldwide, Eqecat, RMS, Towers Perrin; Insurance Information Institute.

## Recent Major Catastrophe Losses

(Insured Losses, \$US Billions)


## Insured Losses from Recent Major Catastrophe Events Exceed \$60 Billion, an Estimated \$57 Billion of that from Earthquakes

## Nonlife (P/C) Insurance Market Impacts of Japan Earthquake

- No Direct Impact for US Domestic Primary Insurers

■ Primary Insurance: Domestic Japanese Insurers Take Big Losses
■ Few US/Foreign Insurers Had Direct Exposure to Japanese PIC Market

- Low single-digit market share for a small number of companies
- Not a capital event for any non-Japanese primary insurer
- Significant Absorption of Loss by Japanese Government
- Residential earthquake damage
- Nuclear-related property and liability damage

■ Significant Impacts for Global Reinsurers

- Property-Catastrophe covers on Commercial Lines
- Business Interruption/Contingent Business Interruption
- Currently an Earnings Event for Global Reinsurers
* Not a capital event: Global reinsurance markets entered 2011 with record capital
- Cost of Property/Cat Reinsurance Rising in Japan, New Zealand, Australia
- Up for all; Magnitude of increase is sensitive to size of loss
- Impact on Cost of US Property-Cat Reinsurance is Possible/Likely
- Market remains well capitalized and competitive
- Elevated global cat activity could halt/hike price declines for property/cat reinsurance
- FL renewals up 5\%-15\% according to BDA reinsurer statements (late May)
- Offshore energy up 20\%-30\%; Less onshore.
- Casualty-no impact.


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## Summary of April/May 2011 Tornado Outbreaks

2011 Will Be Among the Most Deadly and Expensive for Tornadoes in History

## Summary of Recent Tornado Activity

- There Have Been 1,397 Tornadoes Through June 1 in the US

■ At least 522 People Have Been Killed

- The April 27 Tornado Outbreak Killed at Least 342 People
- Now the $2^{\text {nd }}$ deadliest outbreak in US history (747 killed in march 1925 event)
- States impacted: AR, TN, LA, MS, GA and especially AL
- Insured Losses Estimated at \$2B to \$5B (Eqecat); \$3.7B - \$5.5B (AIR)
- Economic Losses Likely in the $\$ 4$ Bill to $\$ 10$ Bill Range
- The May 22 Tornado in Joplin, MO, Killed at Least 130 People
- Largest number of deaths from a single tornado
- Insured Losses Estimated at \$1B to \$3B (Eqecat)
- P/C Insurance Industry is Very Strong and Will Encounter No Difficulties in Paying these Claims


## Number of Tornadoes and Related Deaths, 1990 - 2011*


*2011 is preliminary data through June 1.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Storm Prediction Center, National Weather Service.

## Severe Weather Reports, January 1-May 31, 2011



# Number of Severe Weather Reports in US, by Type: January 1—May 31, 2011 



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## EXPENSES

## Expense Ratios Are Highly Cyclical and Contribute Deteriorating Underwriting Performance

## Underwriting Expense Ratio*: Personal vs. Commercial Lines, 1990-2010E**


*Ratio of expenses incurred to net premiums written.
**2010 figures are estimates.
Source: A.M. Best; Insurance Information Institute.

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## CAPITAL MANAGEMENT \& LEVERAGE

Excess Capital is a Major Obstacle to a Market Turn;
Capital Management Decisions Will Impact Market Direction

## Policyholder Surplus, 2006:Q4-2010:Q4



## Surplus set a new record in 2010:Q4*


*Includes \$22.5B of paid-in capital from a holding company parent for one insurer's investment in a non-insurance business in early 2010.

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# Merger \& Acquisition 

## Capital Cycles Can <br> Drive Consolidation

## \$ Value of Mergers \& Acquisitions, Worldwide: Will Reg Reform Stifle or Boost Activity?



[^4]
## Inflation

## Is it a Threat to Claim Cost Severities

## Annual Inflation Rates, (CPI-U, \%), 1990-2014F

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The slack in the U.S. economy suggests that inflation should not heat up before 2012, but other forces (commodity prices, inflation in countries from which we import, etc.), plus U.S. debt burden, remain longer-run concerns

Sources: US Bureau of Labor Statistics; Blue Chip Economic Indicators, 3/11 and 5/11 (forecasts).

## P/C Insurance Claim Cost Drivers Grow Faster than even the Medical CPI Suggests

## Price Changes



Healthcare costs are a major liability, med pay, and PIP claim cost driver. They are likely to grow faster than the CPI for the next few years, at least

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## Economic Issues for the Next 3-5 Years

P/C Insurance Industry Growth in the Wake of the "Great Recession"

## US Real GDP Growth*

## Real GDP Growth (\%)

The Q4:2008 decline was the steepest since the Q1:1982 drop of 6.8\%


Demand for Insurance Continues To Be Impacted by Sluggish Economic Conditions, but the Benefits of Even Slow Growth Will Compound and Gradually Benefit the Economy Broadly

[^5]Source: US Department of Commerce, Blue Economic Indicators 5/11; Insurance Information Institute.

## New Private Housing Starts, 1990-2016F



Little Exposure Growth Likely for Homeowners Insurers Until 2013. Also Affects Commercial Insurers with Construction Risk Exposure, Surety

## Auto/Light Truck Sales, 1999-2016F

(Millions of Units)


Car/Light Truck Sales Will Continue to Recover from the 2009 Low Point. It is Too Soon to Assess the Impact of Higher Gas Prices.

## Business Bankruptcy Filings, 1980-2010



Significant Exposure Implications for All Commercial Lines as Business Bankruptcies Begin to Decline

[^6]
## Private Sector Business Starts, 1993:Q2 - 2010:Q3*



Business Starts Were Down Nearly 20\% in the Recession, Holding Back Most Types of Commercial Insurance Exposure

[^7]
## 11 Industries for the Next 10 Years: Insurance Solutions Needed

## Health Care

Health Sciences
Energy (Traditional)
Alternative Energy

## Agriculture

## Natural Resources

Environmental

Many industries are poised for growth, but many insurers do not write in these economic segments

Technology (incl. Biotechnology)
Light Manufacturing
Export-Oriented Industries
Shipping (Rail, Marine, Trucking)

## Labor Market Trends

Massive Job Losses Sapped the Economy and Commercial/Personal Lines Exposure, But Trend is Improving

## Unemployment and Underemployment Rates: Falling in 2011

January 2000 through May 2011, Seasonally Adjusted (\%)


U-6 went from 8.0\% in March 2007 to 17.5\% in October 2009; Stood at 16.0\% in May 2011

## Unemployment rate rose to $9.1 \%$ in May

Unemployment peaked at 10.1\% in October 2009, highest monthly rate since 1983.

Peak rate in the last 30 years: 10.8\% in November December 1982

| Jan | Jan | Jan | Jan | Jan | Jan | Jan | Jan | Jan | Jan | Jan | Jan |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00 | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 06 | 07 | 08 | 09 | 10 | 11 |

## Stubbornly high unemployment and underemployment

 will constrain payroll growth, which directly affects WC exposure[^8]
## Monthly Change in Private Employment

January 2008 through May 2011* (Thousands)


Private Employers Added 2.323 million Jobs Since Jan. 2010 After Having Shed 4.66 Million Jobs in 2009 and 3.81 Million in 2008 (Local Govt. Employment is Down 416,000 Since Sept. 2008 Peak)

## Catastrophic Loss Catastrophe Losses Trends Are Trending Adversely

## US Insured Catastrophe Losses



> \$100 Billion CAT Year is Coming Eventually


## 2010 CAT Losses Were Close to "Average" Figures Do Not Include an Estimate of Deepwater Horizon Loss

*First quarter 2011.
Note: 2001 figure includes $\$ 20.3 B$ for $9 / 11$ losses reported through 12/31/01. Includes only business and personal property claims, business interruption and auto claims. Non-prop/BI losses $=\$ 12.2 \mathrm{~B}$.
Sources: Property Claims Service/ISO; Munich Re; Insurance Information Institute.

## Combined Ratio Points Associated with Catastrophe Losses: 1960 - 2010E

## Combined Ratio Points



The Catastrophe Loss Component of Private Insurer Losses Has Increased Sharply in Recent Decades

[^9]
## Natural Disasters in the United States, 1980-2010

Number of Events (Annual Totals 1980-2010)


## U.S. Thunderstorm Loss Trends, 1980 - 2010 (Annual Totals)



## Inflation Adjusted US Catastrophe Losses by Cause of Loss, 1990-2009¹



1. Catastrophes are defined as events causing direct insured losses to property of $\$ 25$ million or more in 2009 dollars.
2. Excludes snow.
3. Does not include NFIP flood losses
4. Includes wildland fires
5. Includes civil disorders, water damage, utility disruptions and non-property losses such as those covered by workers compensation.

Source: ISO's Property Claim Services Unit.

## Insurance Information Institute Online:

## www.ifi.org

## Thank you for your time and your attention!

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[^0]:    * 2009 and 2010 figures are return on average statutory surplus. 2008, 2009 and 2010 figures exclude mortgage and financial guaranty insurers
    Source: Insurance Information Institute from A.M. Best and ISO data.

[^1]:    * Excludes Mortgage \& Financial Guaranty insurers in 2008, 2009 and 2010. Including M\&FG, 2008=105.1, 2009=100.7, 2010=102.4

    Sources: A.M. Best, ISO.

[^2]:    Sources: A.M. Best . Insurance Information Institute.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Investment gains consist primarily of interest, stock dividends and realized capital gains and losses.

    * 2005 figure includes special one-time dividend of \$3.2B.

    Sources: ISO; Insurance Information Institute.

[^4]:    Sources: Conning Research; Insurance Information Institute.

[^5]:    * Estimates/Forecasts from Blue Chip Economic Indicators.

[^6]:    Sources: American Bankruptcy Institute at
    http://www.abiworld.org/AM/AMTemplate.cfm?Section=Home\&TEMPLATE=/CM/ContentDisplay.cfm\&CONTENTID=61633 ; Insurance Information Institute

[^7]:    * Data through September 30, 2010 are the latest available as of May 3, 2011; Seasonally adjusted

    Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, http://www.bls.gov/news.release/cewbd.t08.htm.

[^8]:    Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics; Insurance Information Institute.

[^9]:    Notes: Private carrier losses only. Excludes loss adjustment expenses and reinsurance reinstatement premiums. Figures are adjusted for losses ultimately paid by foreign insurers and reinsurers.
    Source: ISO; Insurance Information Institute estimate for 2010.

