



# **Private Passenger and Commercial Auto Overview: *Frequency & Severity on the Rise***

**Insurance Information Institute**

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**Robert P. Hartwig, Ph.D., CPCU, President & Economist**

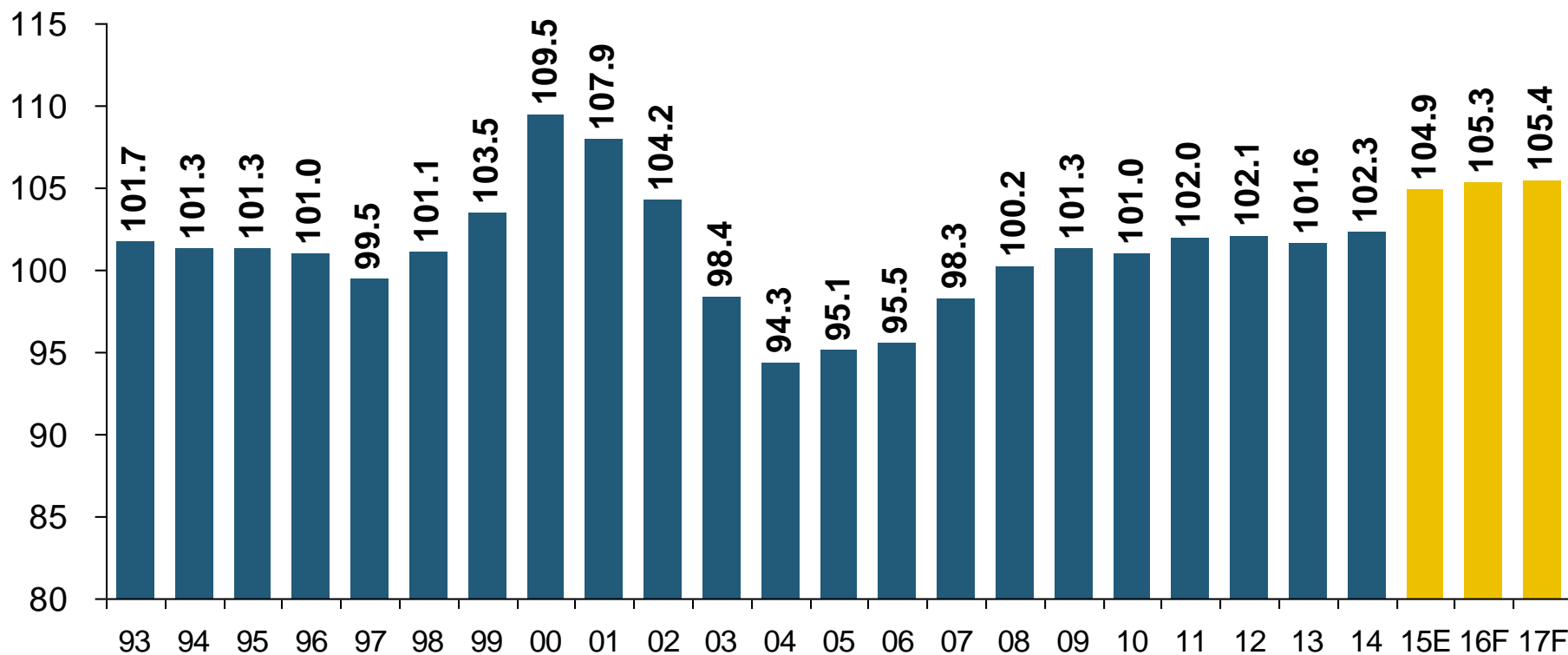
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# Personal & Commercial Auto Underwriting Performance

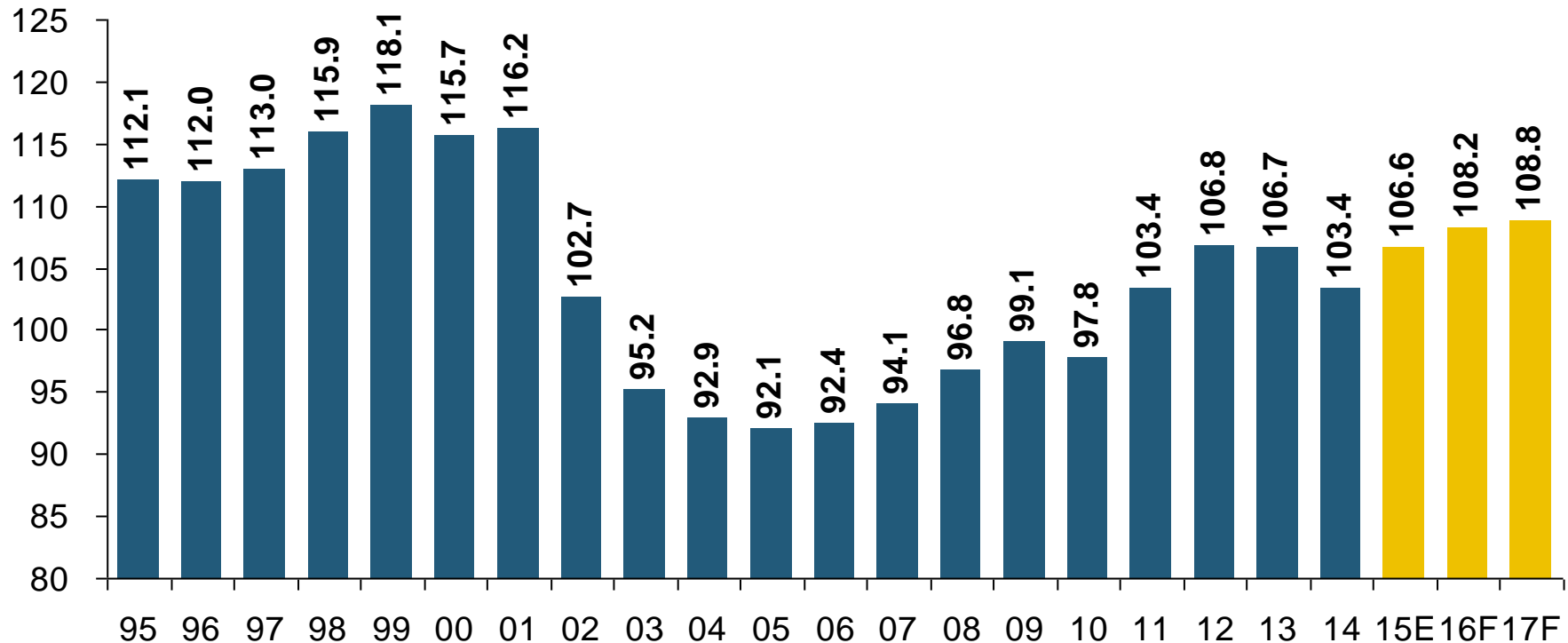
***Auto Has Been Under Some  
Underwriting Pressure Recently  
as Frequency and Severity  
Trends Deteriorate***

# Private Passenger Auto Combined Ratio: 1993–2017F



**Private Passenger Auto Underwriting Performance Is Showing the Strains of Rising Frequency (and Severity) Trends in Many States**

# Commercial Auto Combined Ratio: 1993–2017F



**Commercial Auto Results Are Challenged as Rate Gains Barely Have Yet to Offset Adverse Frequency and Severity Trends**



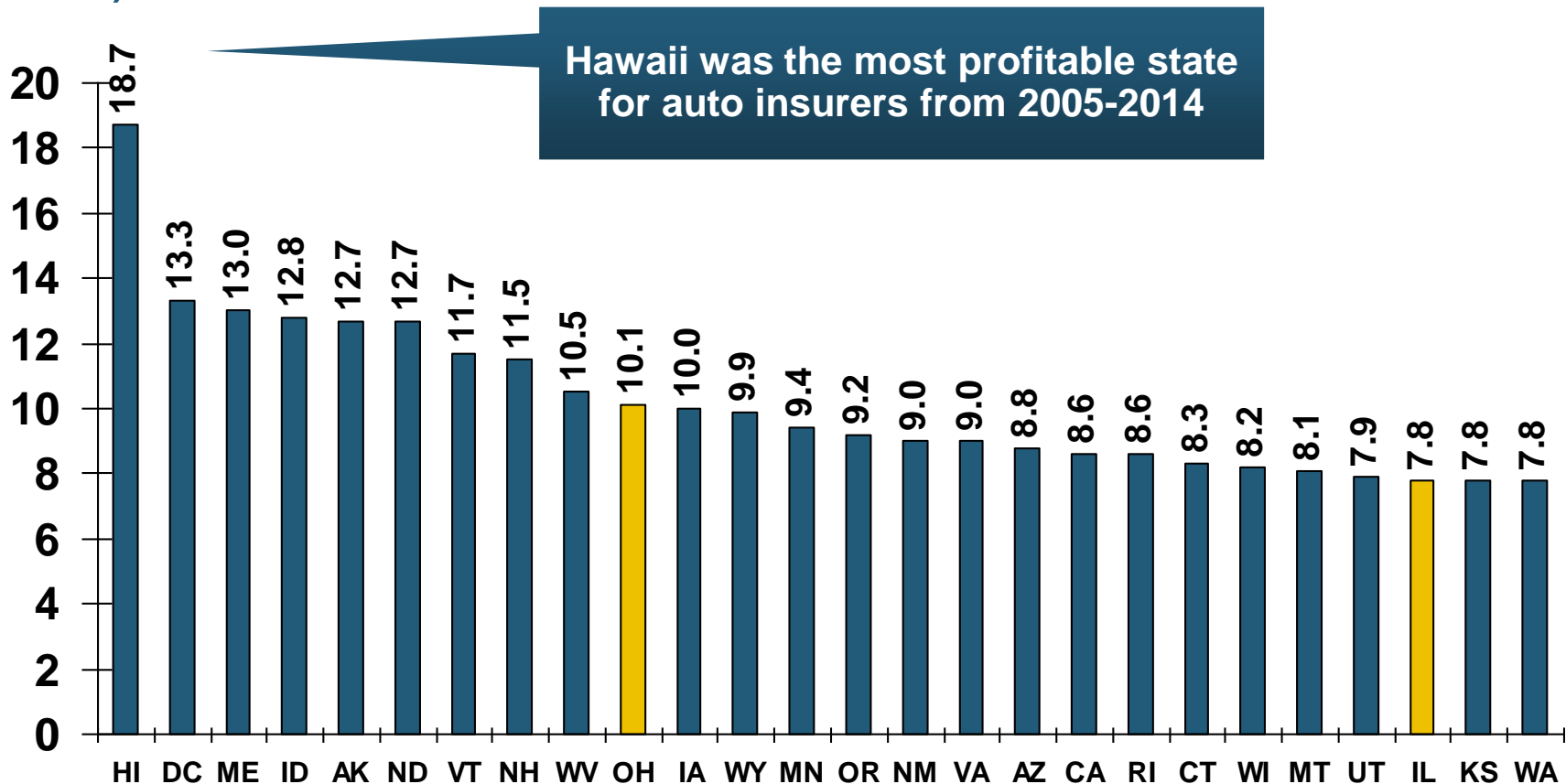
# **Profitability and Growth in Personal and Commercial Auto Insurance Markets**

## **Analysis by Selected States and United States Totals**

# RNW Pvt. Passenger Auto, 2005-2014

## Average: Highest 25 States

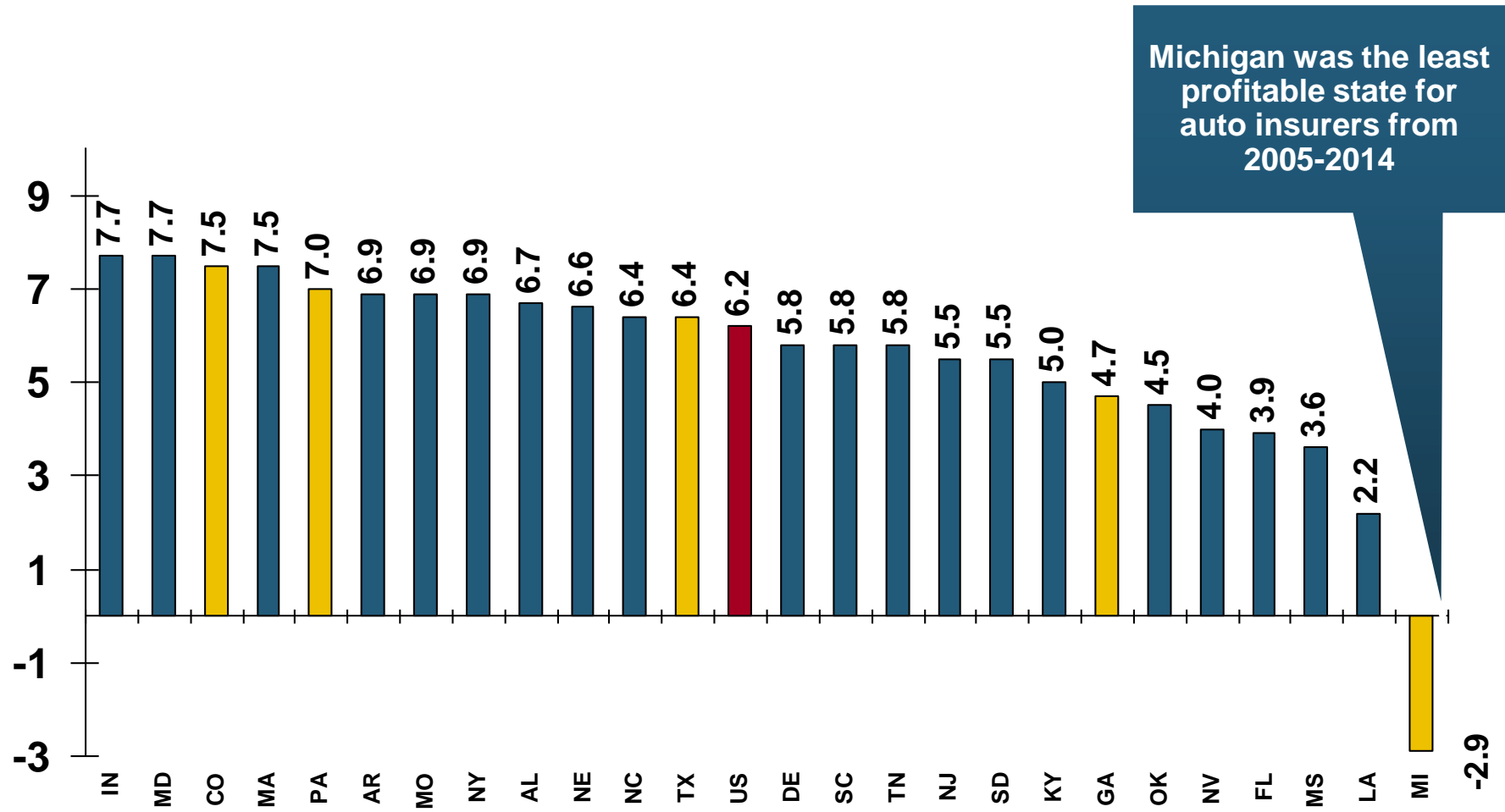
(Percent)



Sources: NAIC; Insurance Information Institute

# RNW Pvt. Passenger Auto, 2005-2014 Average: Lowest 25 States

(Percent)

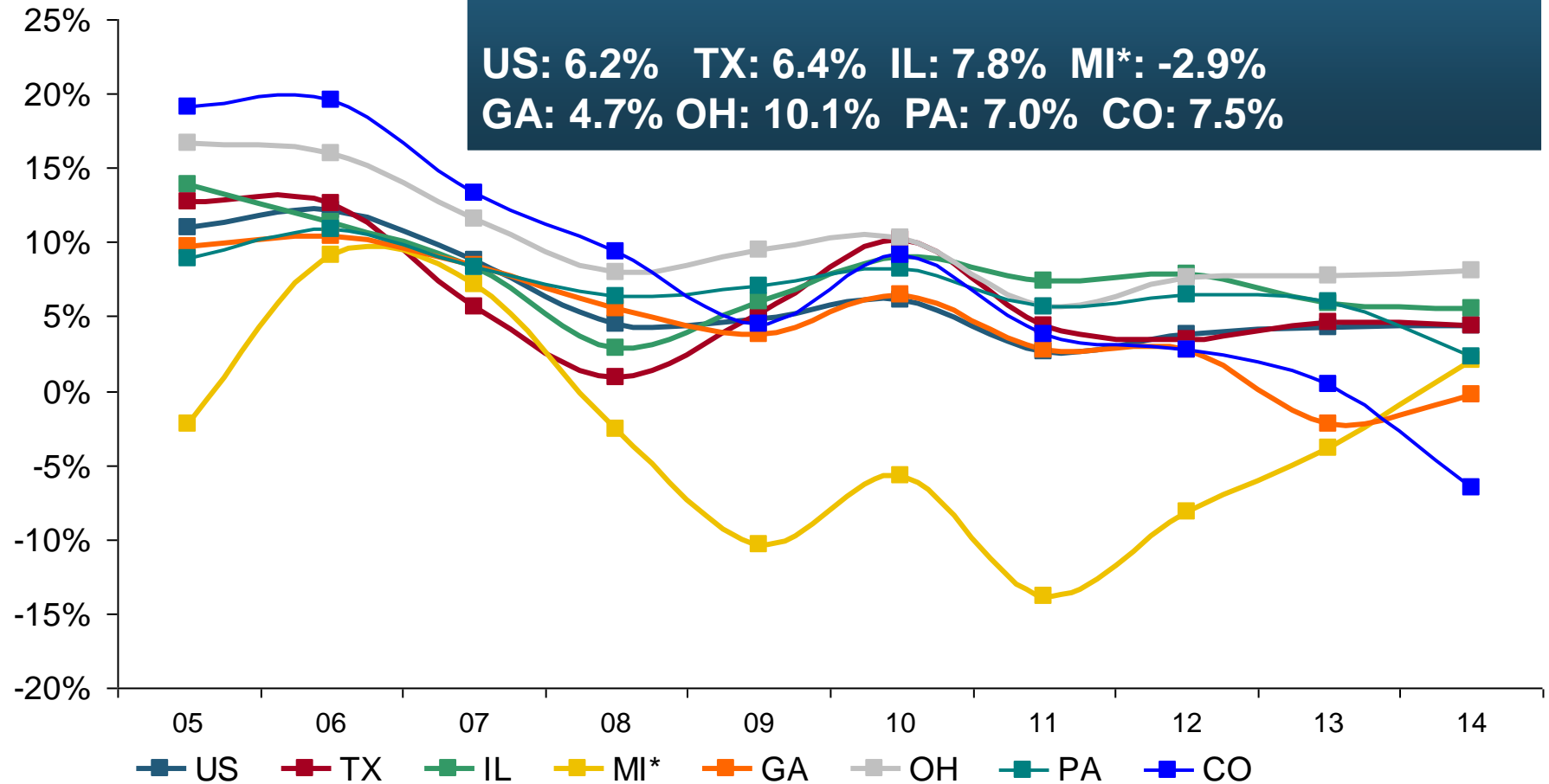


Sources: NAIC; Insurance Information Institute

# RNW PP Auto: Selected States vs. U.S., 2005-2014

## Average 2005-2014

US: 6.2% TX: 6.4% IL: 7.8% MI\*: -2.9%  
GA: 4.7% OH: 10.1% PA: 7.0% CO: 7.5%



Source: NAIC.

\*The profit reported for Michigan's passenger and commercial auto liability lines are not meaningful because of data reporting anomalies arising from the data related to the Michigan Catastrophic Claims Association.

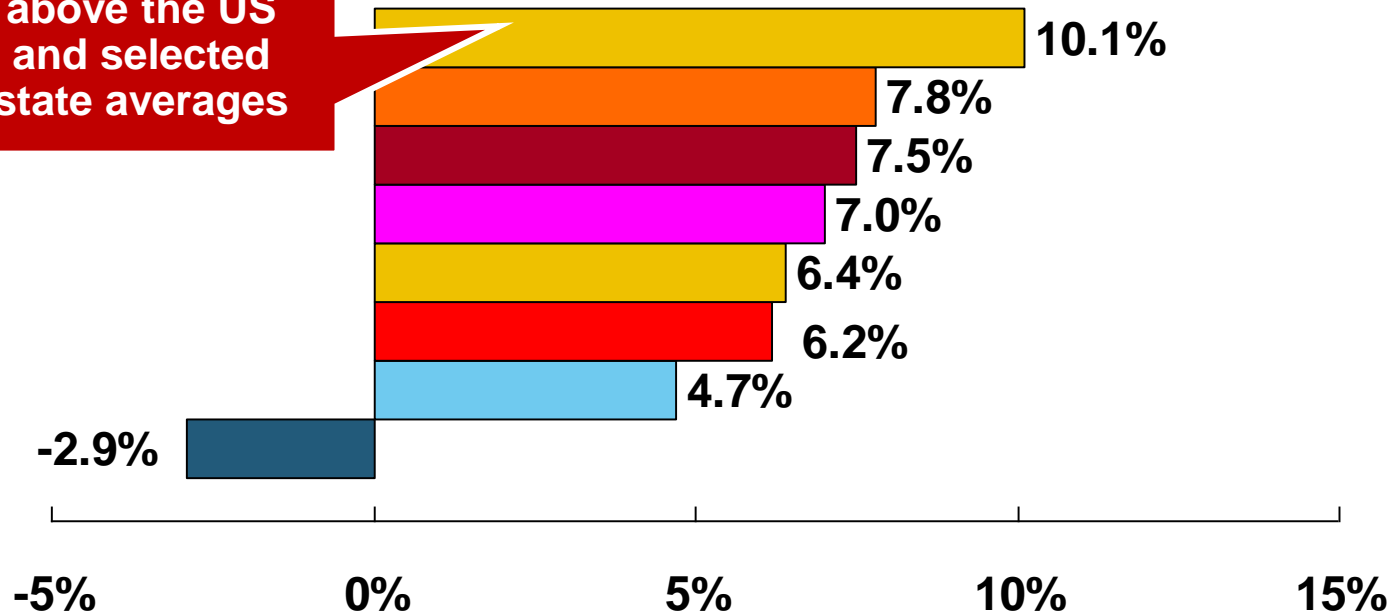


# PP Auto: 10-Year Average RNW Select States & The U.S.

2005-2014

■ Michigan ■ Georgia ■ U.S. ■ Texas ■ Pennsylvania ■ Colorado ■ Illinois ■ Ohio

Ohio's PP Auto  
profitability is  
above the US  
and selected  
state averages



Source: NAIC, Insurance Information Institute

# Top Ten Most Expensive And Least Expensive States For Pvt. Pass. Auto Insurance, 2013 (1)

Rank	Most expensive states	Average expenditure	Rank	Least expensive states	Average expenditure
1	New Jersey	\$1,254.10	1	Idaho	\$553.38
2	D.C.	1,187.49	2	Iowa	572.14
3	New York	1,181.86	3	South Dakota	580.99
4	Louisiana	1,146.29	4	Maine	592.82
5	Florida	1,143.83	5	North Dakota	604.58
6	Michigan	1,131.40	6	Wisconsin	621.05
7	Delaware	1,101.12	7	Indiana	621.71
8	Rhode Island	1,066.25	8	North Carolina	624.76
9	Connecticut	1,011.27	9	Nebraska	638.74
10	Massachusetts	1,007.98	10	Wyoming	639.71

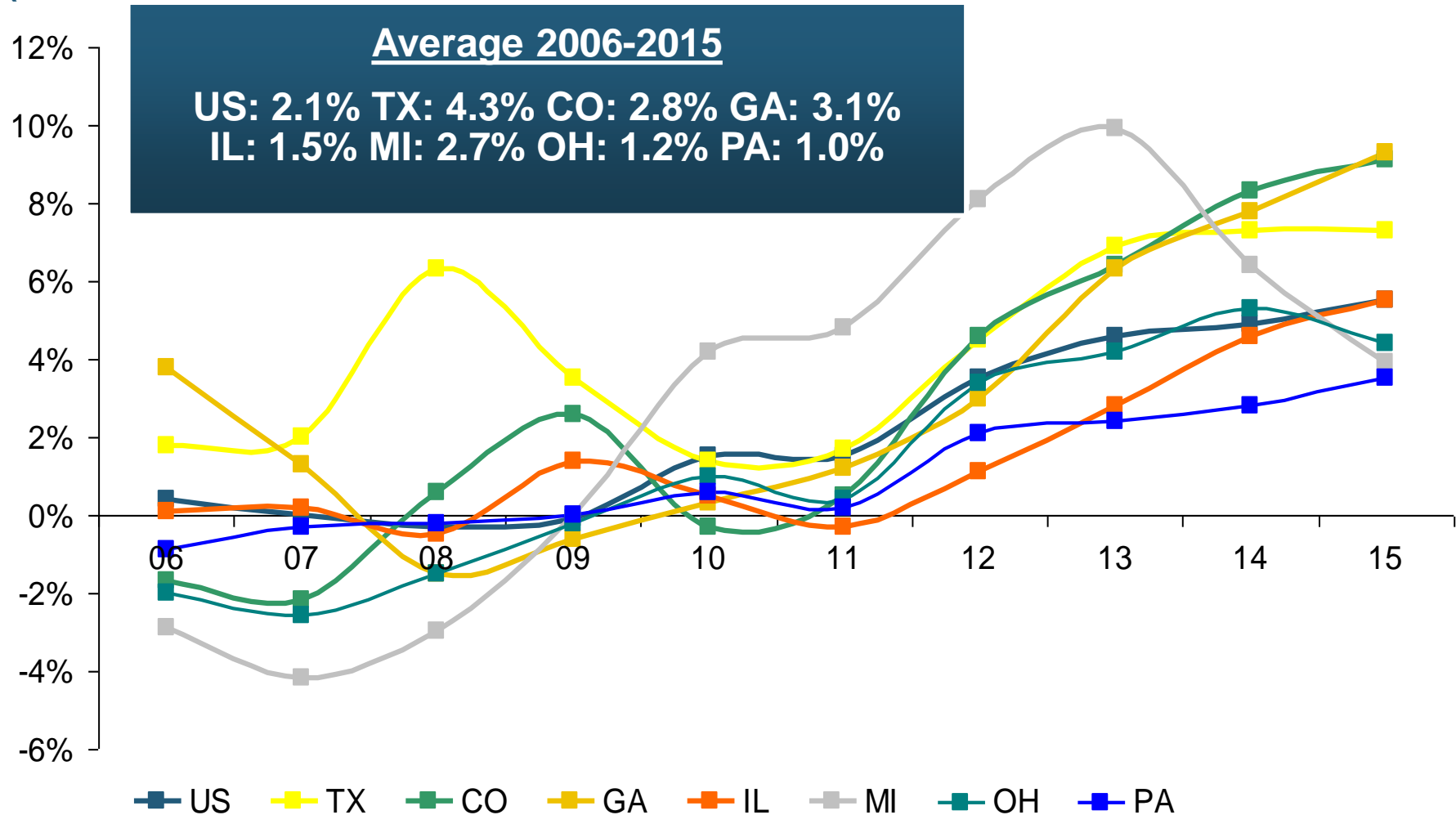
**The US average expenditure for auto insurance in 2013 was \$841.23.**

(1) Based on average automobile insurance expenditures.

Source: © 2016 National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

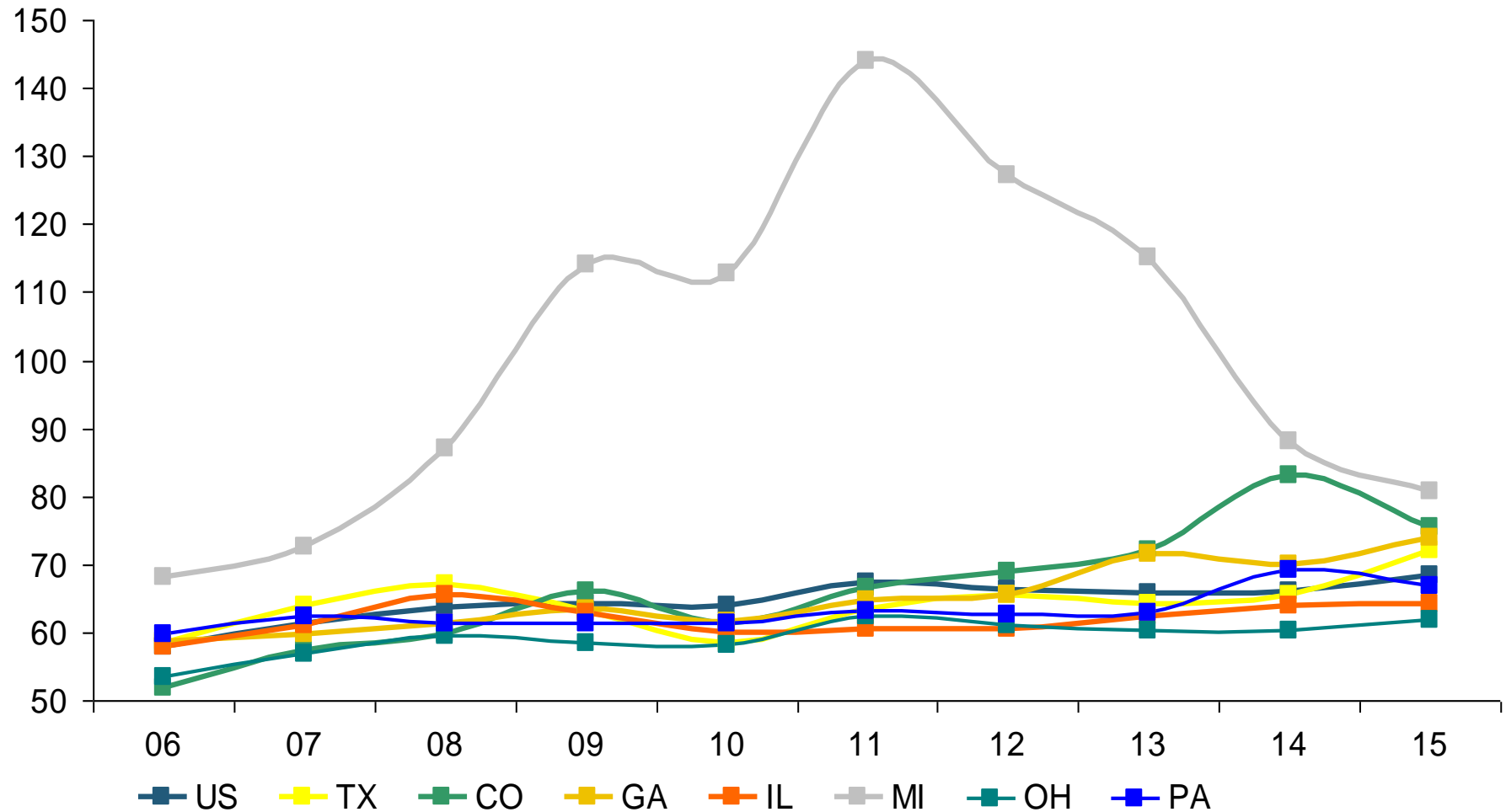
# PP Auto DPW Growth: Selected States vs. U.S., 2006-2015

(Percent)



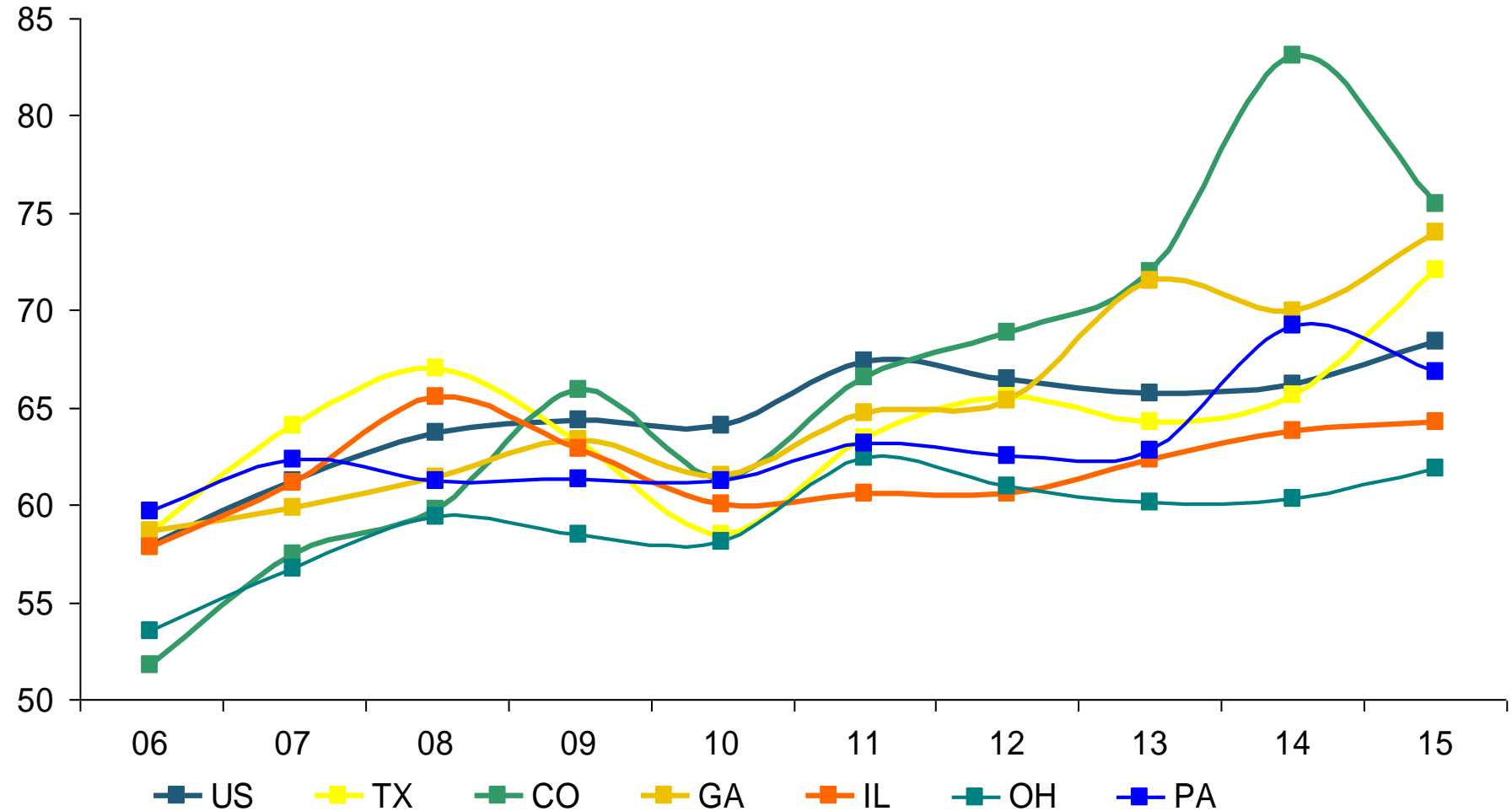
# PP Auto Direct Incurred Loss Ratios Selected States vs. U.S., 2006-2015

(Percent)



# PP Auto Direct Incurred Loss Ratios Selected States vs. U.S., 2006-2015

(Percent)



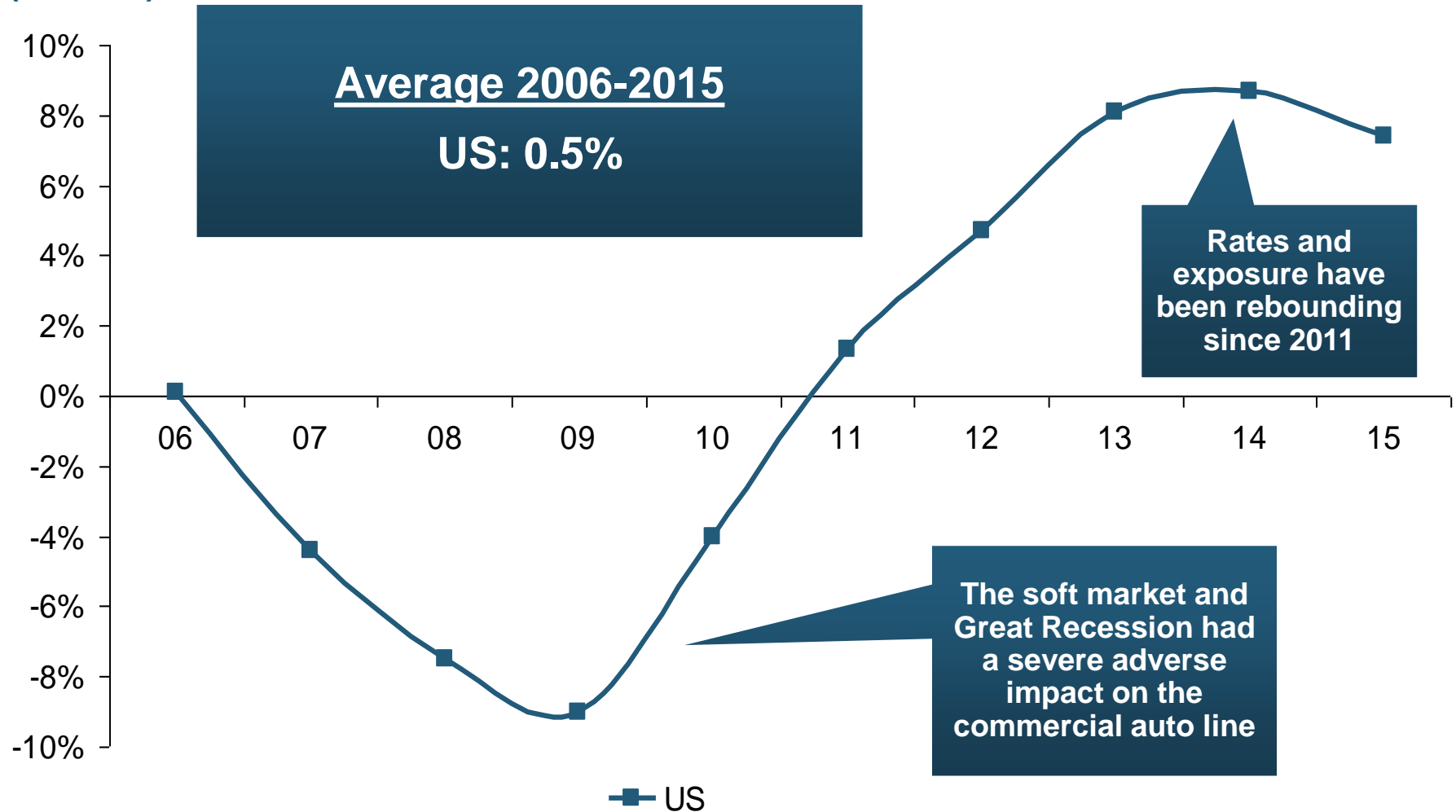
# Facts About Commercial Auto Insurance

- **Incurred Loss Ratio:** 65.9% in 2015, highest since the 66.3% reached in 2002 and up from 64.1% in 2014
  - ◆ Reserve deficiencies/strengthening could further pressure loss ratios
- **Direct Written Premium Growth:** +7.35% in 2015 to a record \$31.08B, a modest deceleration from +8.66% in 2014
  - ◆ 2015 was the 5<sup>th</sup> consecutive year of growth and the 4<sup>th</sup> consecutive year of strong growth
  - ◆ Growth is being driven primarily by rate increases in response to rising claim costs and secondarily by exposure growth
- **Market Share:** Progressive became the #1 commercial auto carrier in the US in 2015 (7.0% market share), displacing Travelers (6.4% market share), which had been #1 for decades
  - ◆ The top 10 commercial auto insurers accounted for 43.1% of the market in 2015

Source: *Auto insurance Report*, June 13, 2016; Conning.

# Commercial Auto DPW Growth: Selected States vs. U.S., 2006-2015

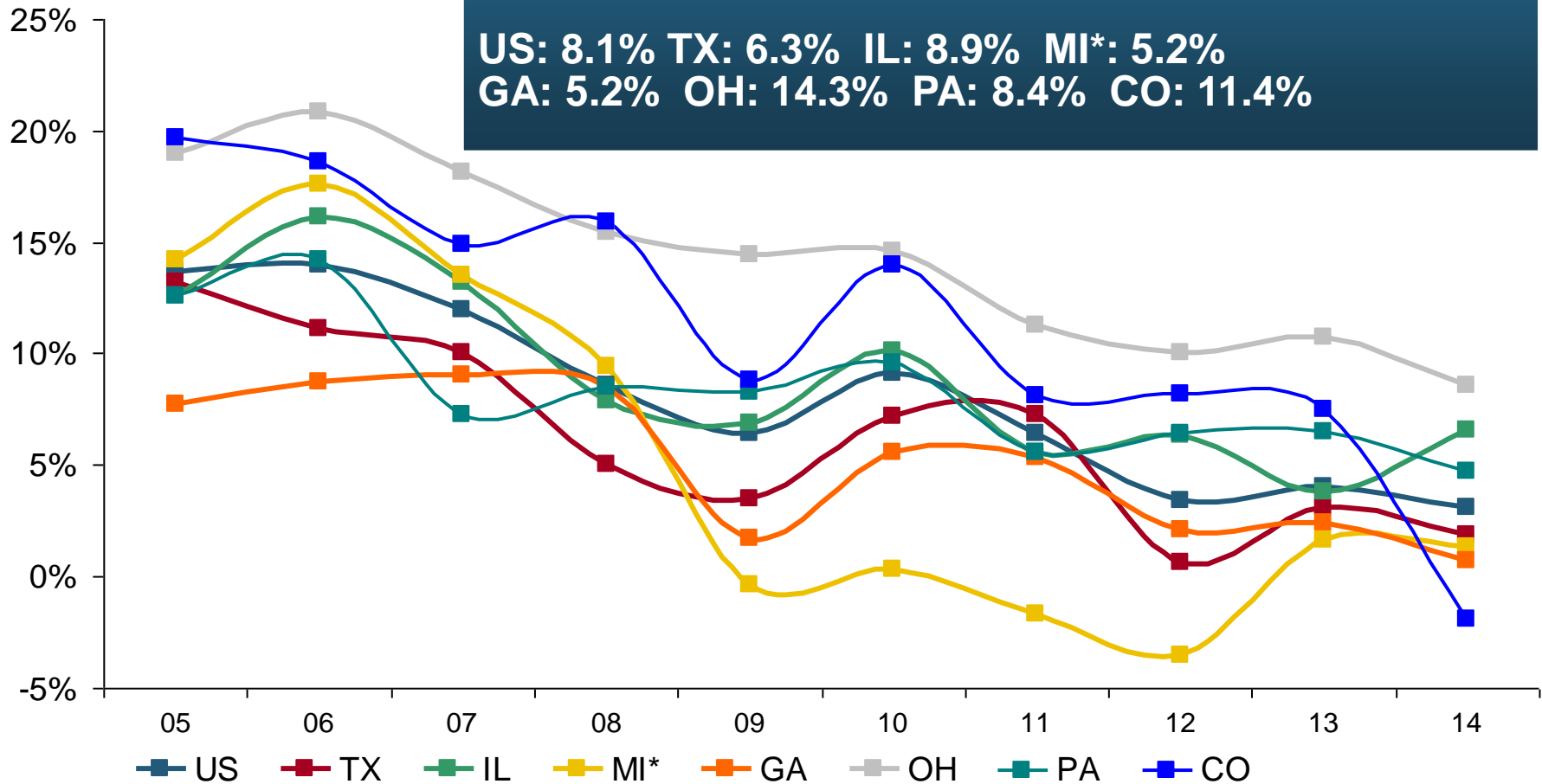
(Percent)



# RNW Commercial Auto: Selected States vs. U.S., 2005-2014

## Average 2005-2014

US: 8.1% TX: 6.3% IL: 8.9% MI\*: 5.2%  
GA: 5.2% OH: 14.3% PA: 8.4% CO: 11.4%



Source: NAIC.

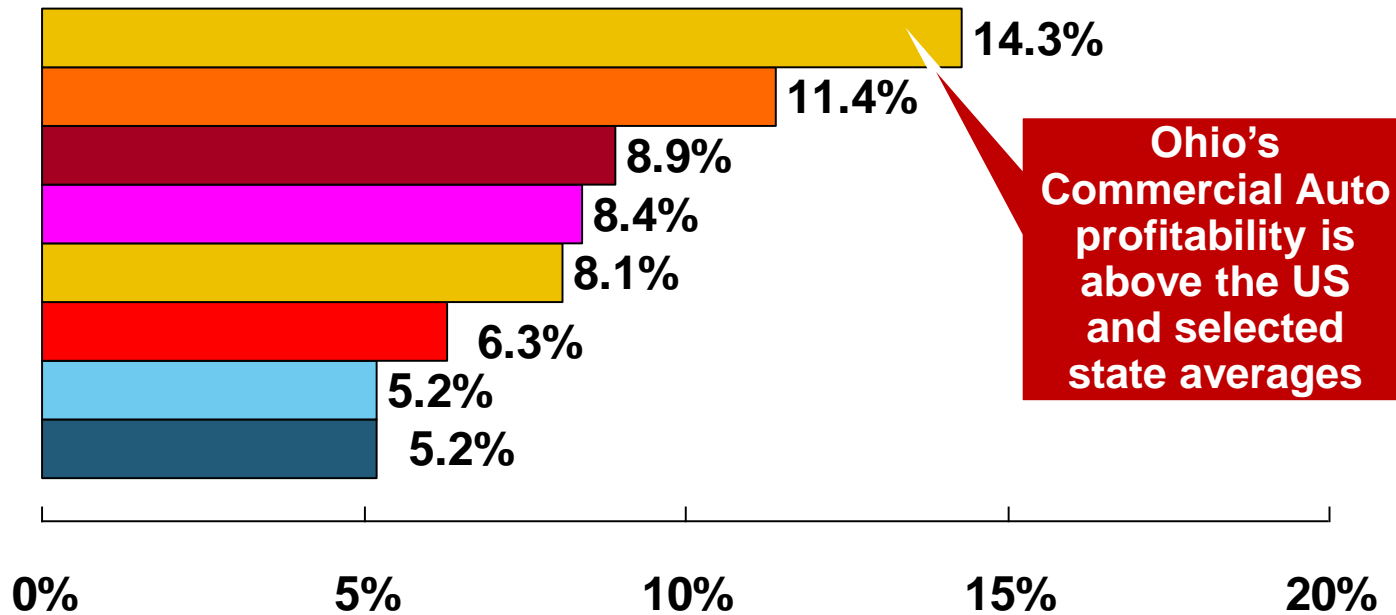
\*The profit reported for Michigan's passenger and commercial auto liability lines are not meaningful because of data reporting anomalies arising from the data related to the Michigan Catastrophic Claims Association.



# Commercial Auto: 10-Year Average RNW Select States & The U.S.

2005-2014

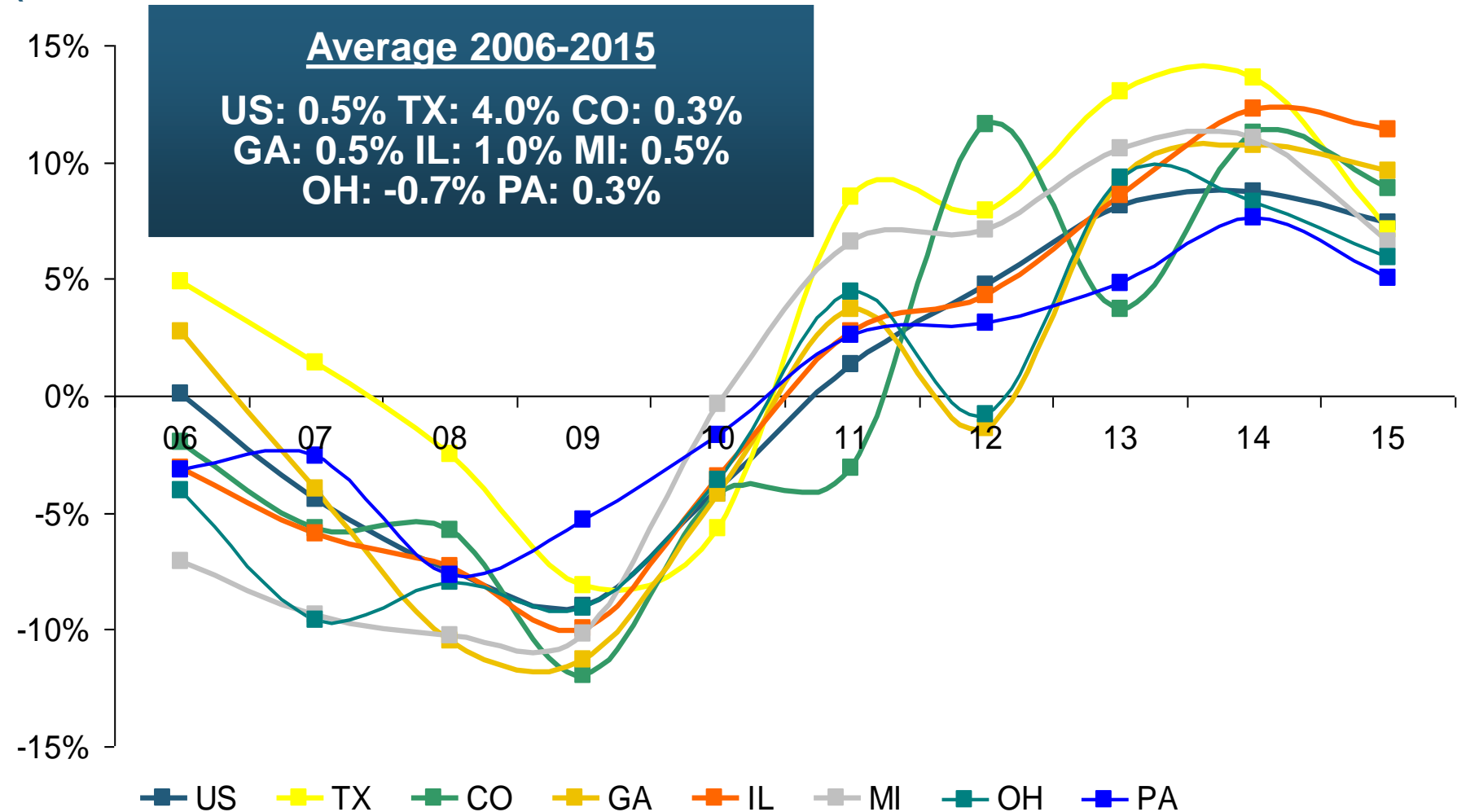
■ Georgia ■ Michigan ■ Texas ■ U.S. ■ Pennsylvania ■ Illinois ■ Colorado ■ Ohio



Source: NAIC, Insurance Information Institute

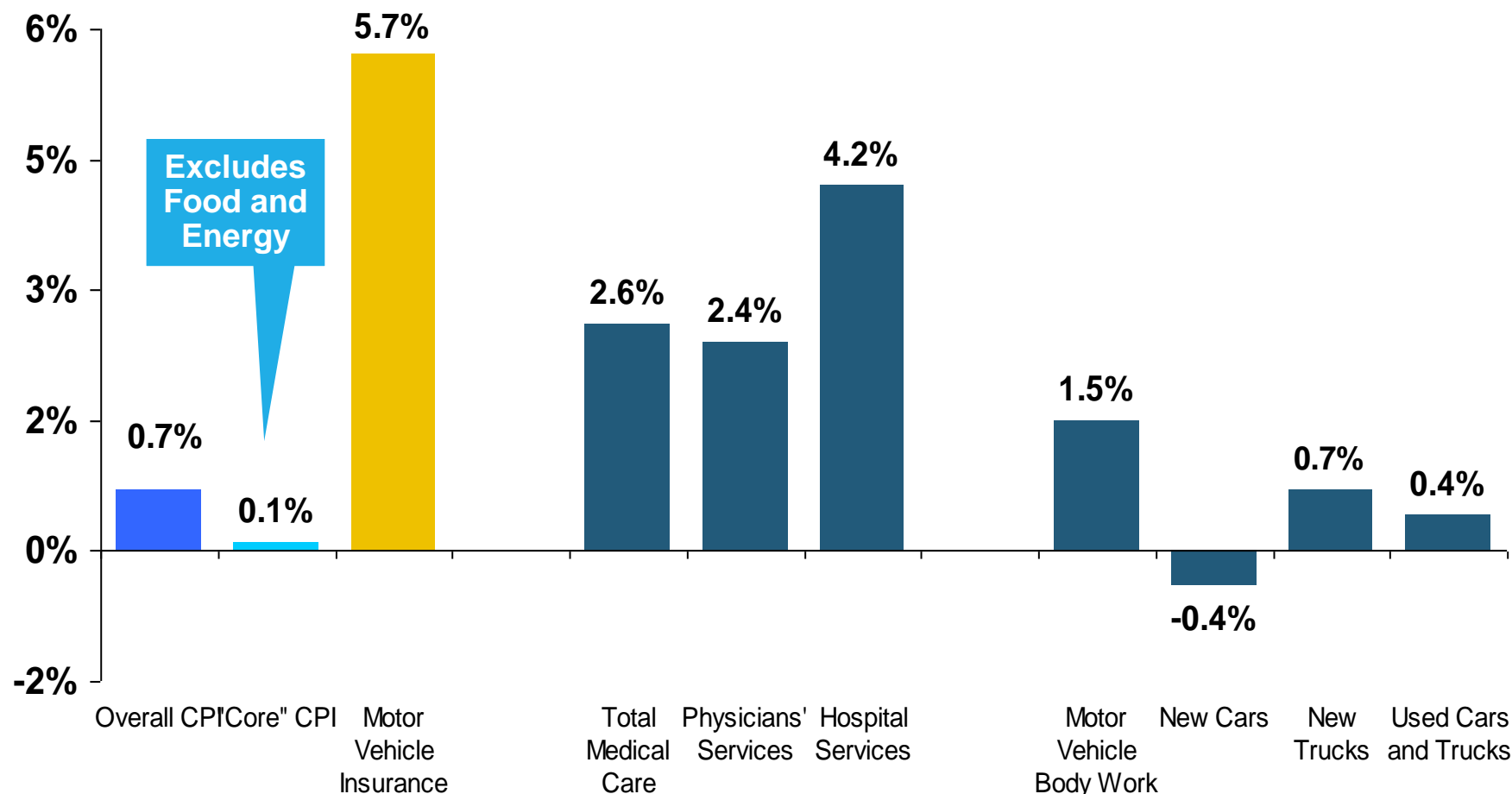
# Commercial Auto DPW Growth: Selected States vs. U.S., 2006-2015

(Percent)



# Auto Insurance Claim Cost Drivers Continue to Grow Faster than CPI

Price Level Change: December 2015 vs. December 2014



**Healthcare costs are a major cost driver and are expected to accelerate in the years ahead**

# Defense Costs and Cost Containment Expenses as a Percent of Incurred Losses, 2011 – 2013\*

(\$000)

	2011		2012		2013	
	Amount	As a percent of incurred losses	Amount	As a percent of incurred losses	Amount	As a percent of incurred losses
Products liability	\$1,140,230	72.0%	\$873,860	114.7%	\$1,166,236	75.1%
Medical malpractice	1,793,296	57.5	1,686,009	45.7	1,656,049	53.3
Commercial multiple peril (2)	1,896,935	37.6	2,022,739	46.0	2,096,543	37.7
Other liability	4,464,140	25.0	4,959,838	24.8	4,914,106	25.4
Workers compensation	3,087,836	12.6	3,071,093	12.3	3,012,719	12.3
Commercial auto liability	960,961	10.3	1,091,434	10.4	1,207,596	10.7
Private passenger auto liability	3,960,967	6.2	4,353,427	6.7	4,600,395	6.8
<b>All liability lines</b>	<b>\$17,304,365</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>\$18,058,400</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>\$18,653,644</b>	<b>14.0%</b>

(1) Net of reinsurance, excludes state funds.

(2) Liability portion only.

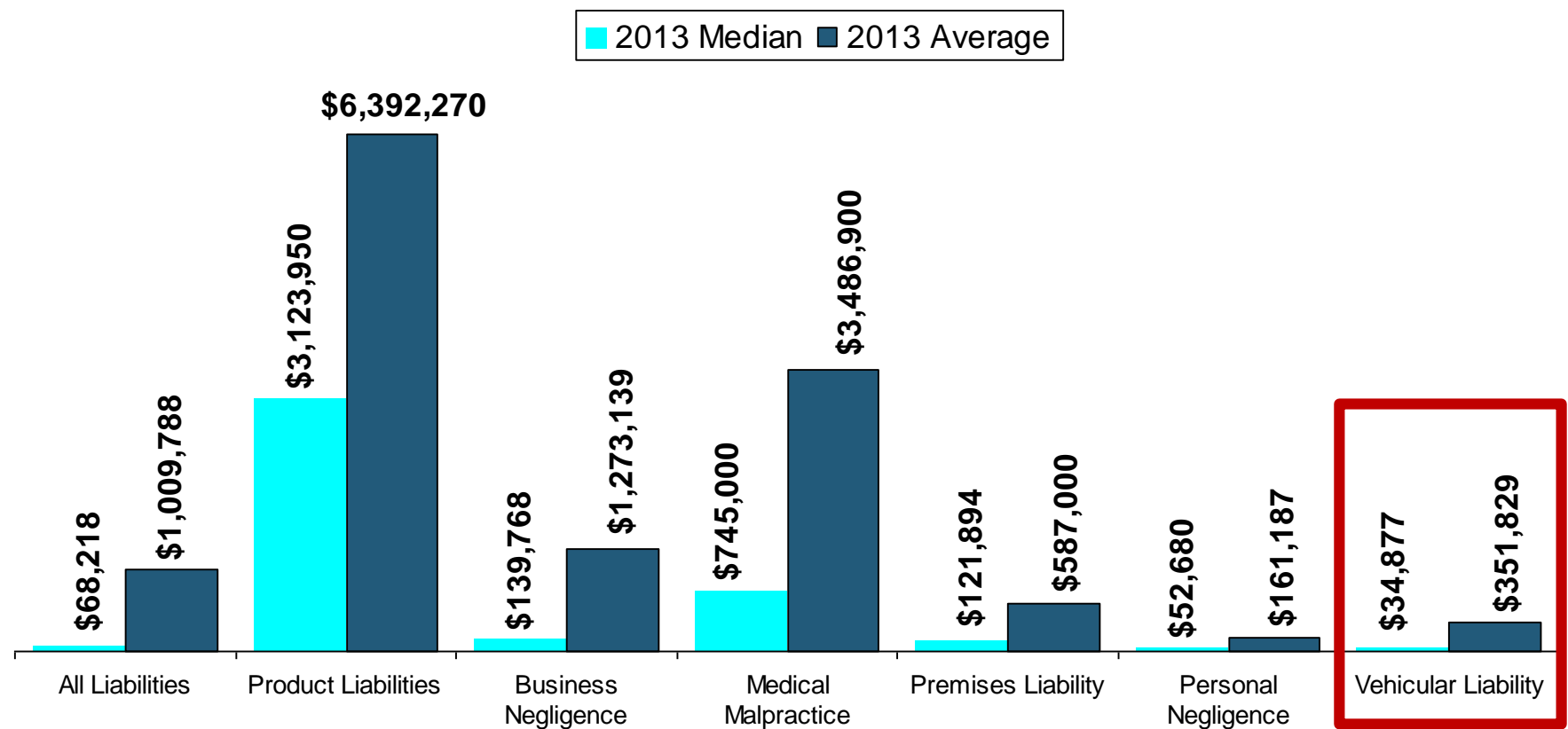
**Defense and Cost Containment expenses in Personal and Commercial Auto Liability have edged up slightly in recent years, from 6.2% of incurred losses to 6.8%**

\*Latest available.

Source: SNL Financial; Insurance Information Institute.

# Median and Average Personal Injury Jury Award by Type of Liability, 2013

Products Liability and Medical Malpractice cases tend to have among the highest jury awards



Source: *Current Award Trends in Personal Injury*, 54<sup>th</sup> Edition; Insurance Information Institute.

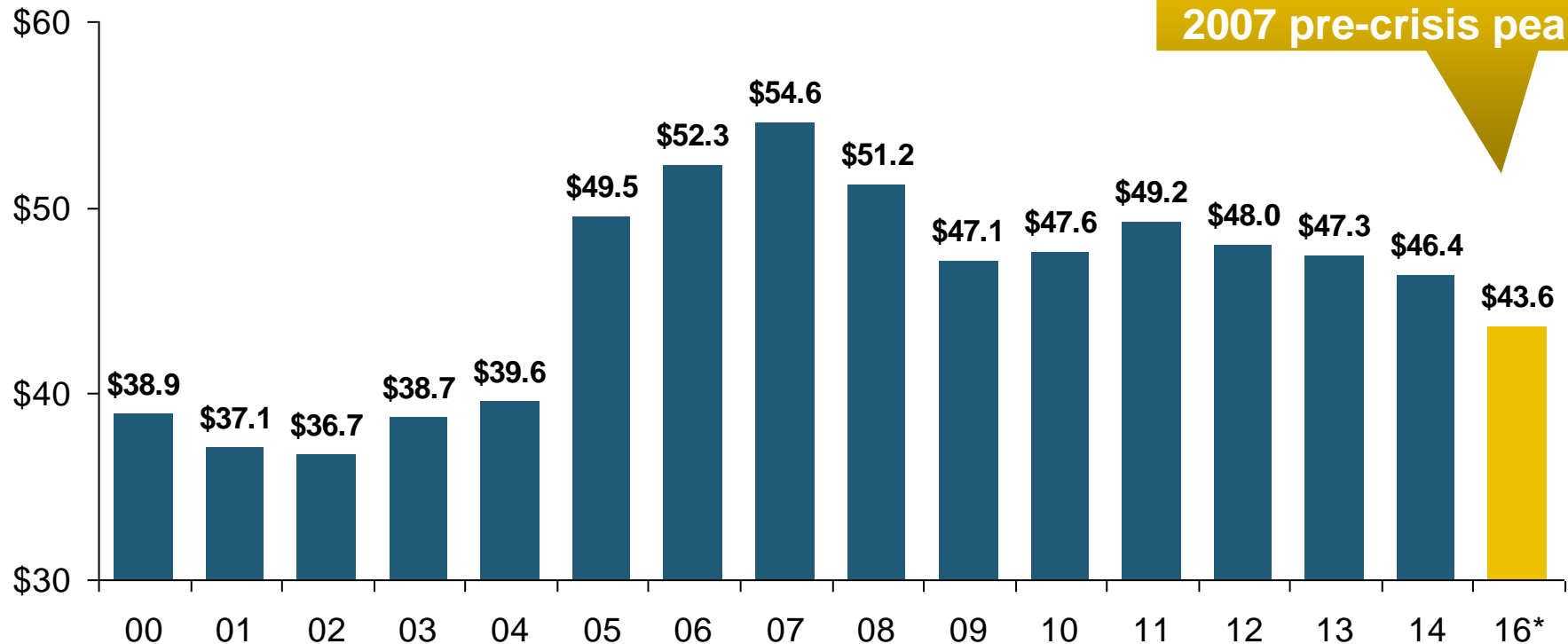
# **INVESTMENTS: THE NEW REALITY**

**Investment Performance is a Key  
Driver of Profitability**

***Depressed Yields Will Necessarily  
Influence Underwriting & Pricing***

# Property/Casualty Insurance Industry Investment Income: 2000–2016:Q1<sup>1</sup>

(\$ Billions)

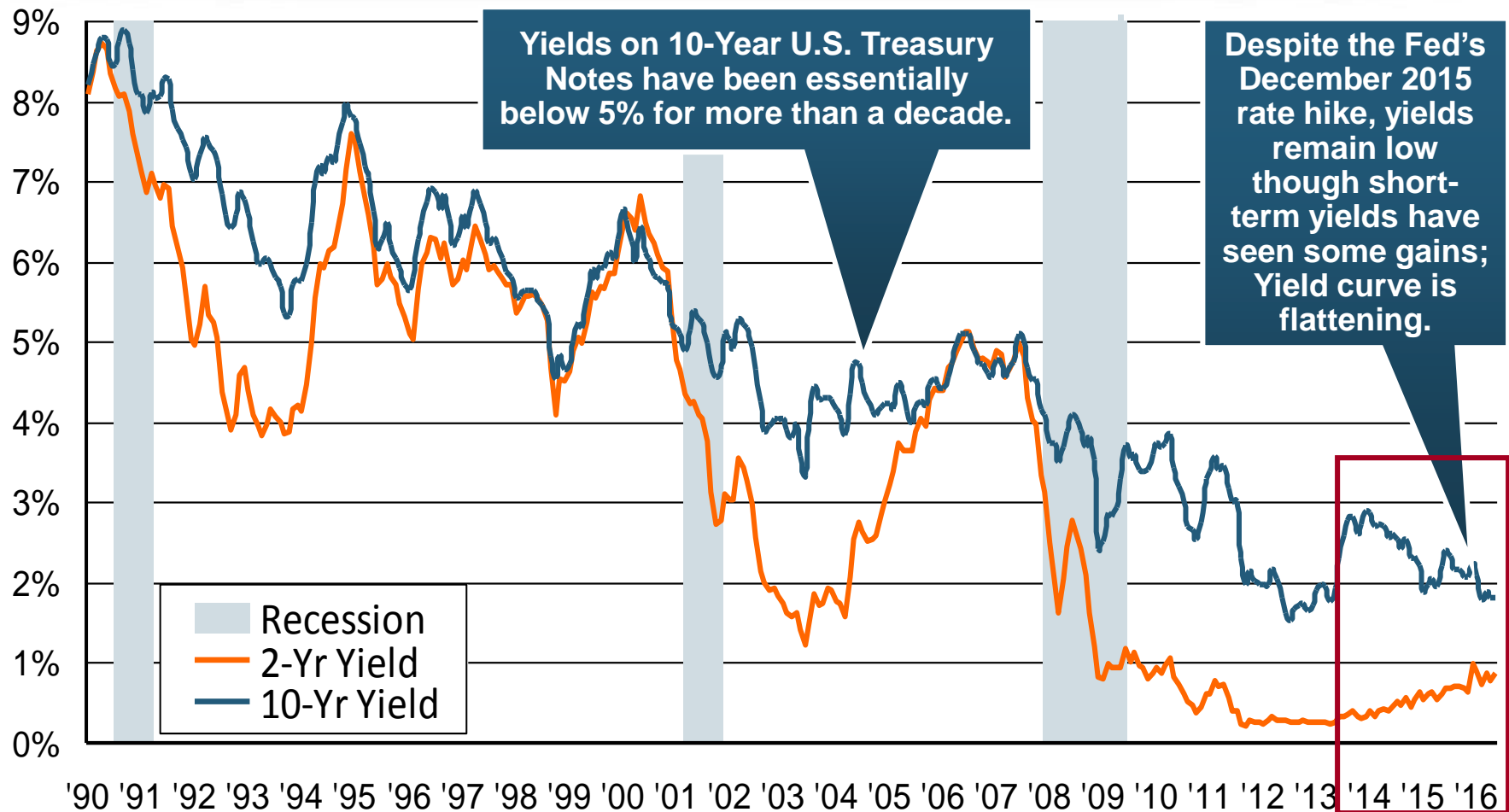


**Due to persistently low interest rates, investment income fell in 2012, 2013 and 2014 but showed a small (1.9%) increase in 2015—another drop in 2016 seems likely.**

\*Annualized figure based on actual Q1:2016 net investment income earned of \$10.893B.

<sup>1</sup> Investment gains consist primarily of interest and stock dividends. Sources: ISO; Insurance Information Institute.

# U.S. Treasury Security Yields: A Long Downward Trend, 1990–2016\*



**Since roughly 80% of P/C bond/cash investments are in 10-year or shorter durations, most P/C insurer portfolios will have low-yielding bonds for years to come.**

\*Monthly, constant maturity, nominal rates, through May 20, 2016.

Sources: Federal Reserve Bank at <http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h15/data.htm>. National Bureau of Economic Research (recession dates); Insurance Information Institute.



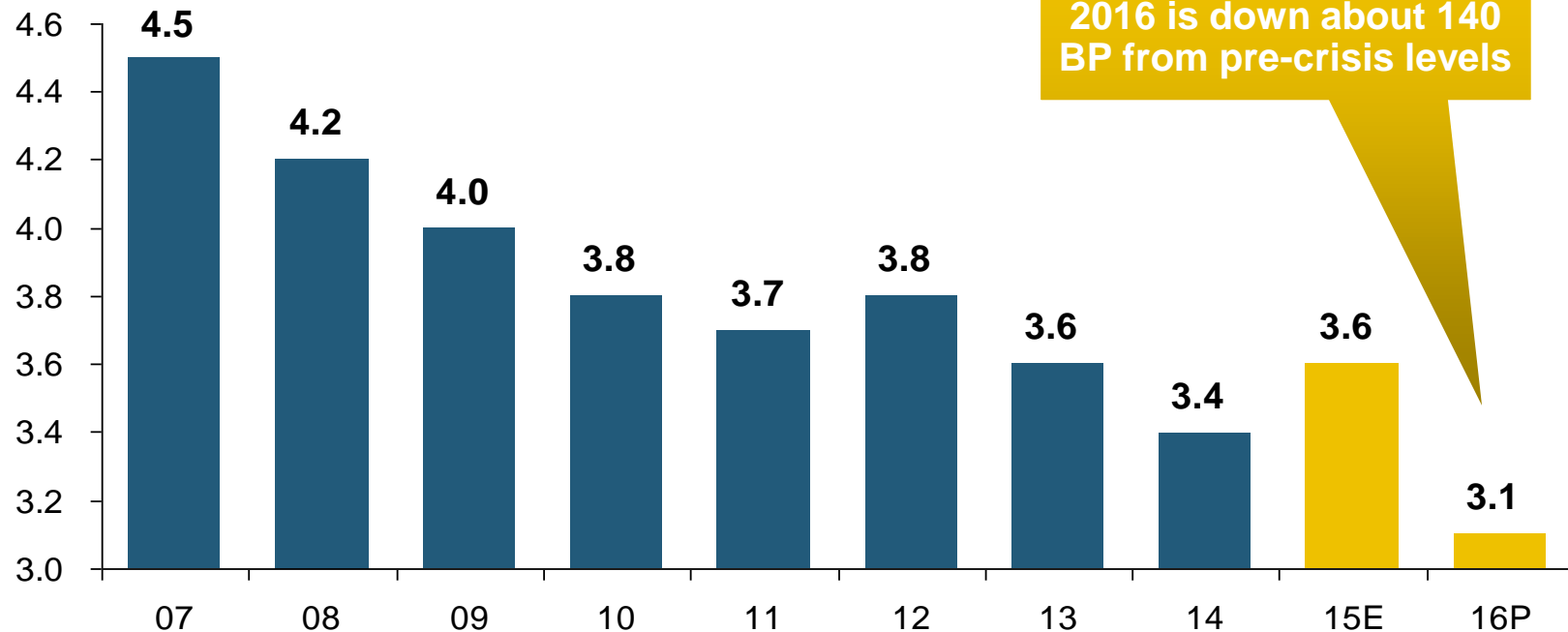
# **Claim Trends in Private Passenger Auto Insurance**

**Rising Frequencies and Severities  
in Many Coverages**

**Will that Pattern Be Sustained?**

# Net Investment Yield on Property/ Casualty Insurance Invested Assets, 2007–2016P\*

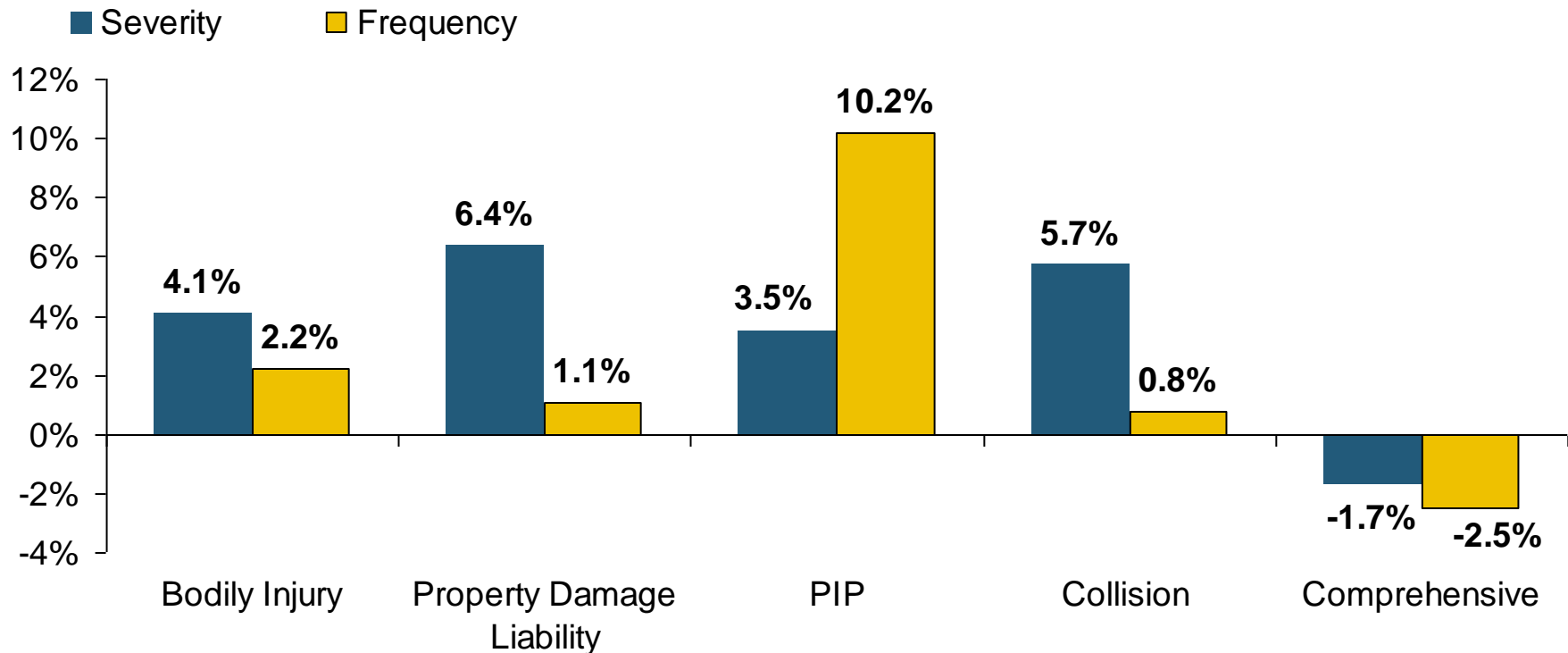
(Percent)



The yield on invested assets remains low relative to pre-crisis yields. The Fed's plan to raise interest rates in late 2015 has pushed up some yields, albeit quite modestly.

# Auto Severity & Frequency by Coverage: Trending Up in 2015

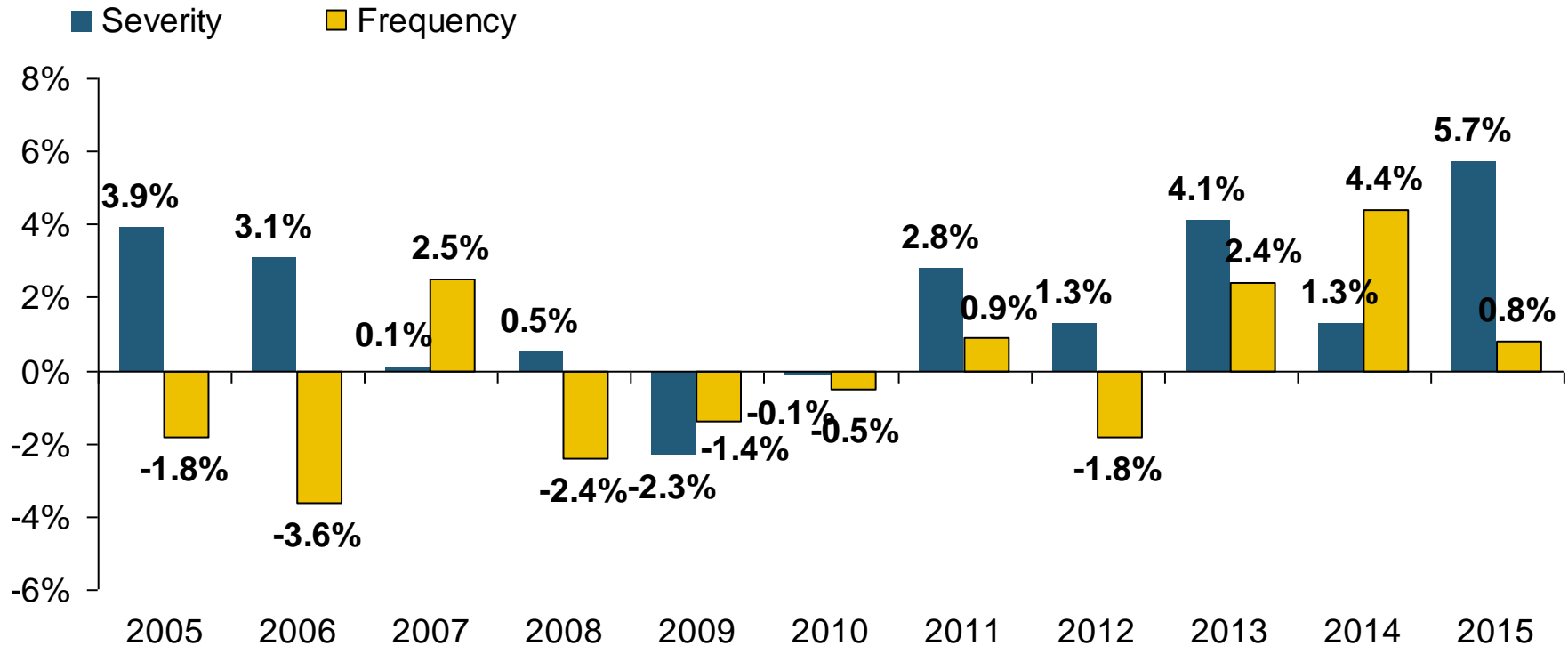
## Annual Change, 2015 Over 2014



**Frequency and Severity Were Up Across Most Coverage Types in 2015; A Trend Likely to Continue in 2016**

# Collision Coverage: Severity & Frequency Trends Are Both Higher in 2015

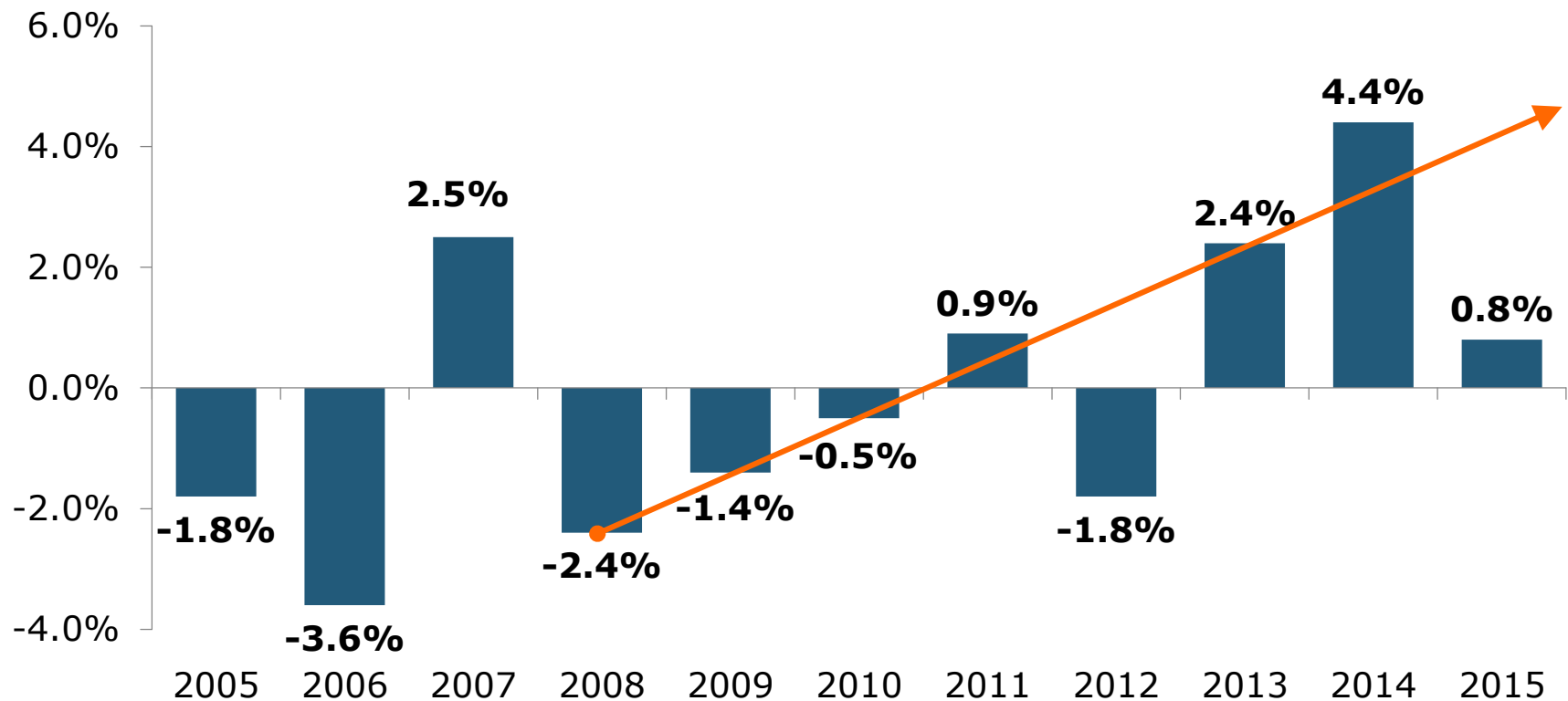
Annual Change, 2005 through 2015



**The Recession, High Fuel Prices Helped Temper Frequency and Severity, But this Trend Has Clearly Reversed, Consistent with Experience from Past Recoveries**

# Collision Claims: Frequency Trending Higher in 2015

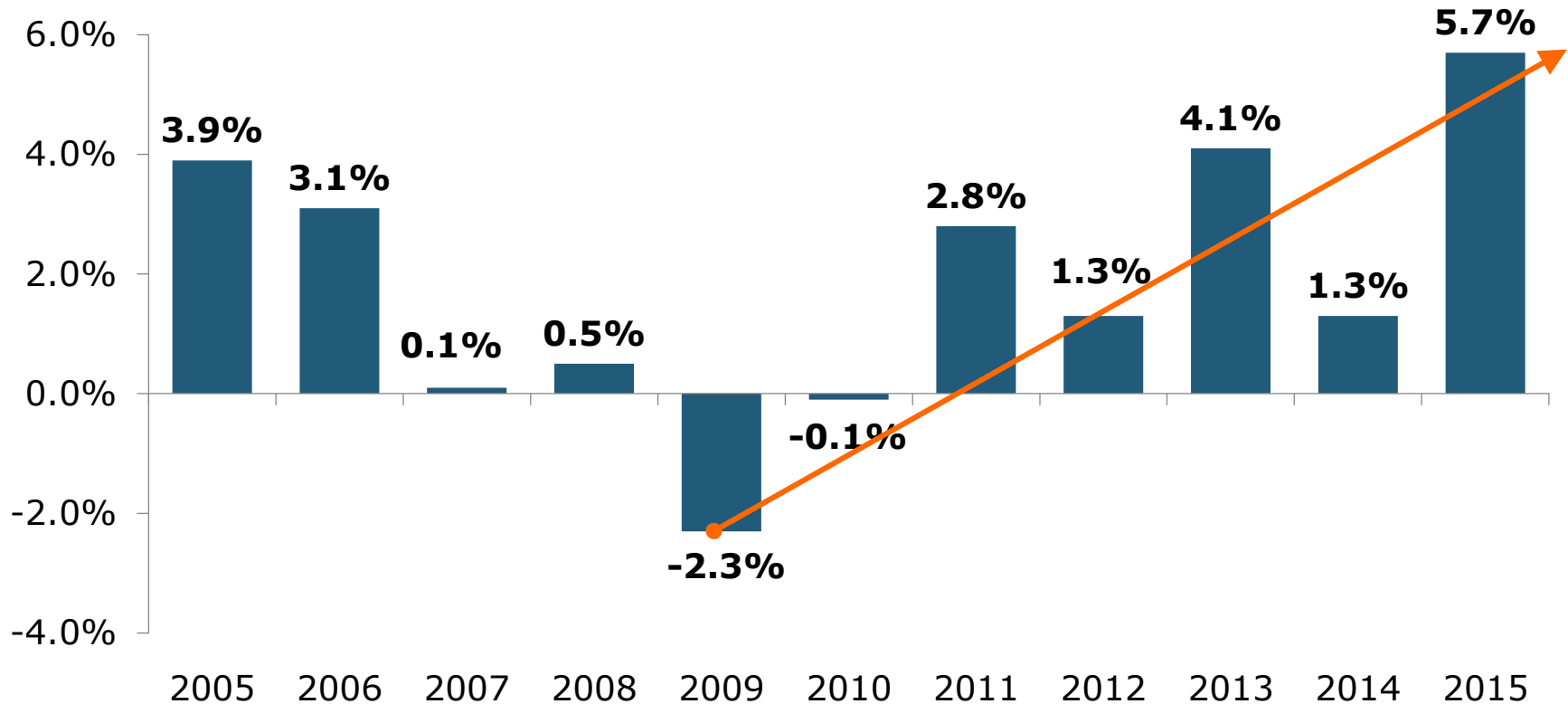
Annual Change, 2005 through 2015



**For a Long Time, Claim Frequency Has Been Falling, But Since 2009 This Trend Seems to Have Reversed**

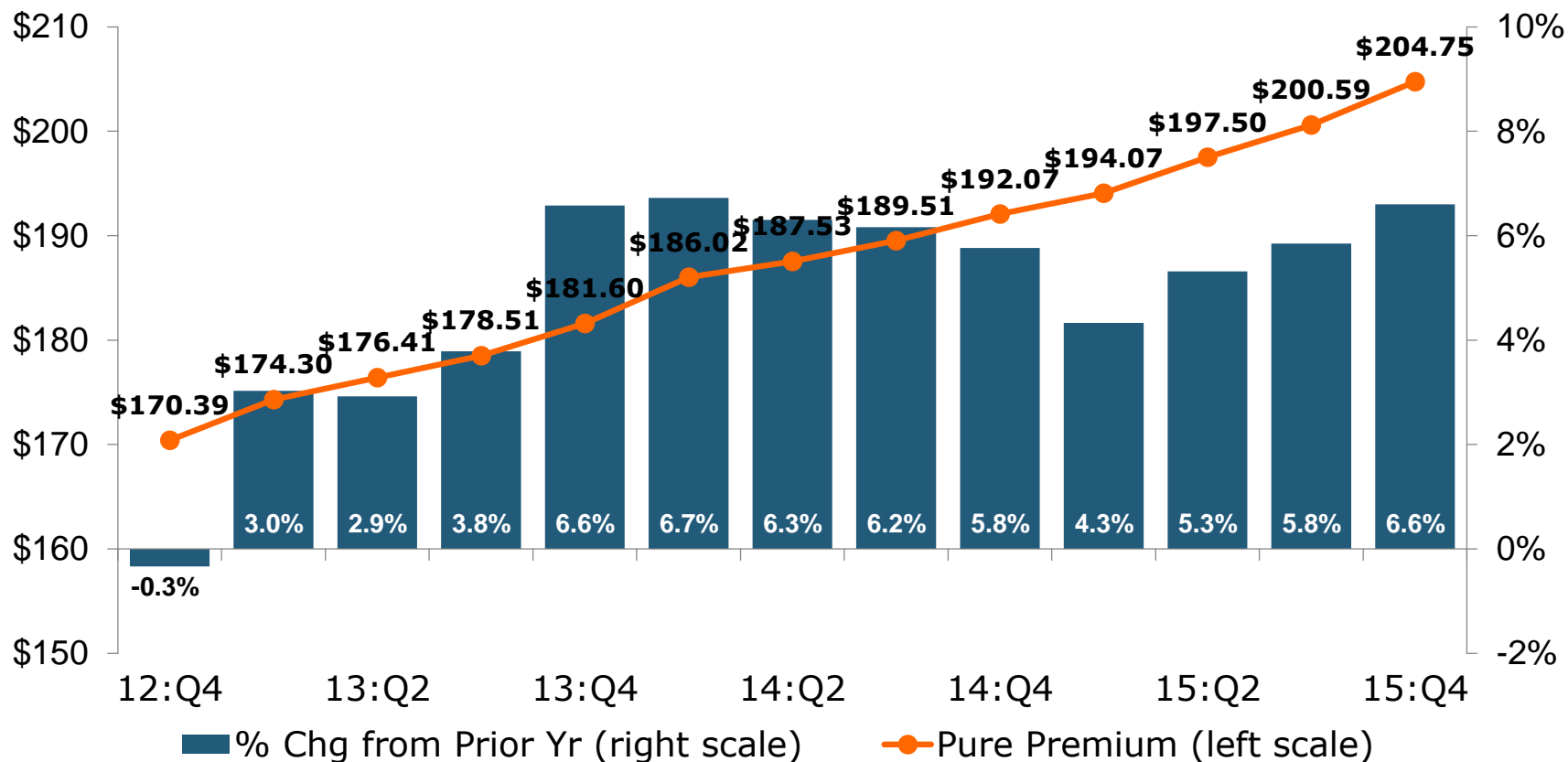
# Collision Claims: Severity Trending Higher in 2009-2015

## Annual Change, 2005 through 2015



**The Great Recession and High Fuel Prices Helped to Temper Claim Severity, But These forces Have Clearly Reversed, Consistent with Experience from Past Recoveries**

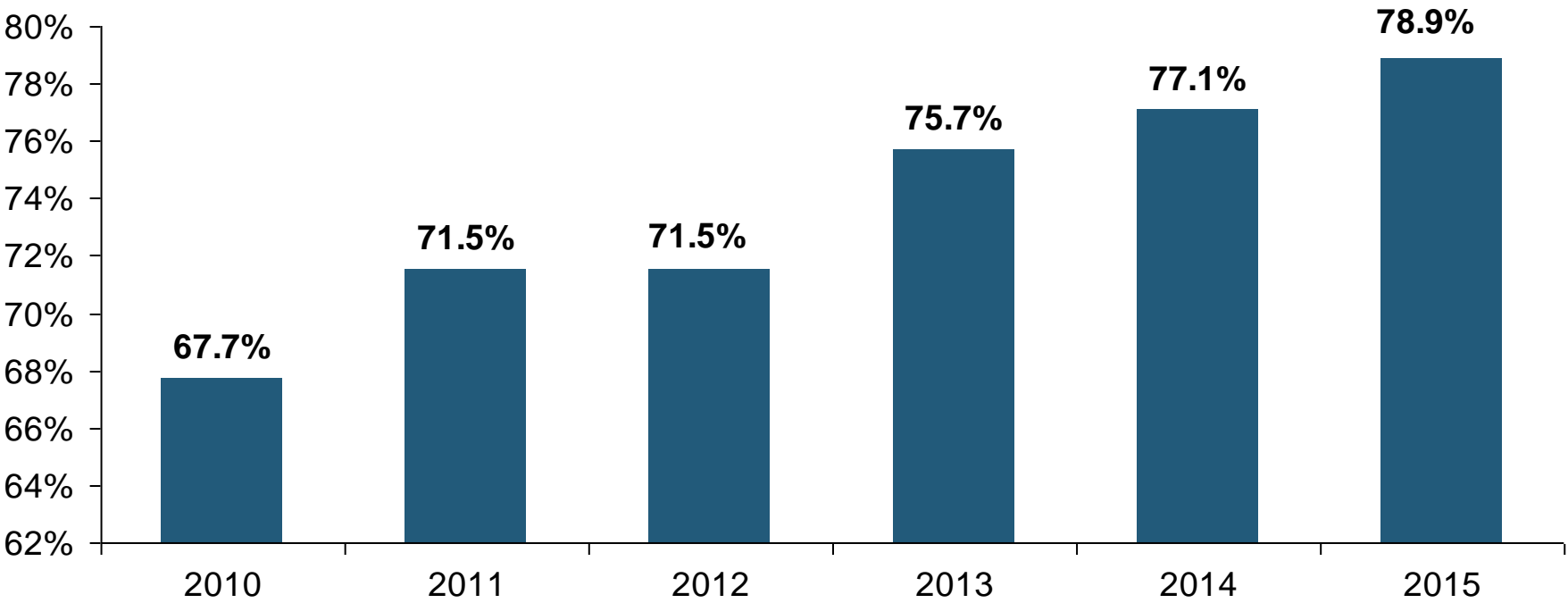
# Collision Claims: Pure Premium (Losses per Insured Unit), 2011:Q4–2015:Q4



**Over the Latest Four Years,  
the Collision Pure Premium Rose by 19.75%**

# Collision Loss Ratio Trending Upward: Private Passenger Auto, 2010 – 2015

## Loss Ratio

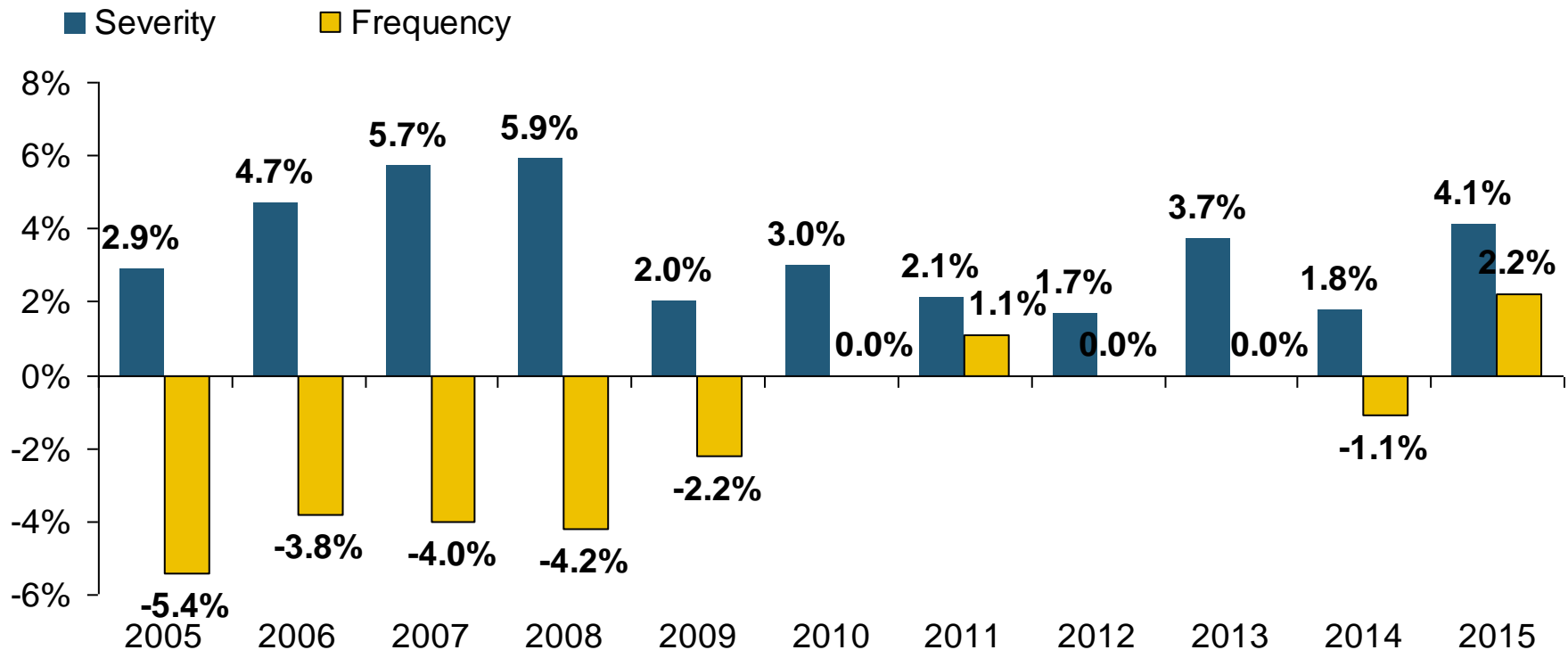


**Collision Loss Ratios are Trending Steadily Upward**



# Bodily Injury: Severity Trend Is Up, Frequency Decline Has Ended—Rising?

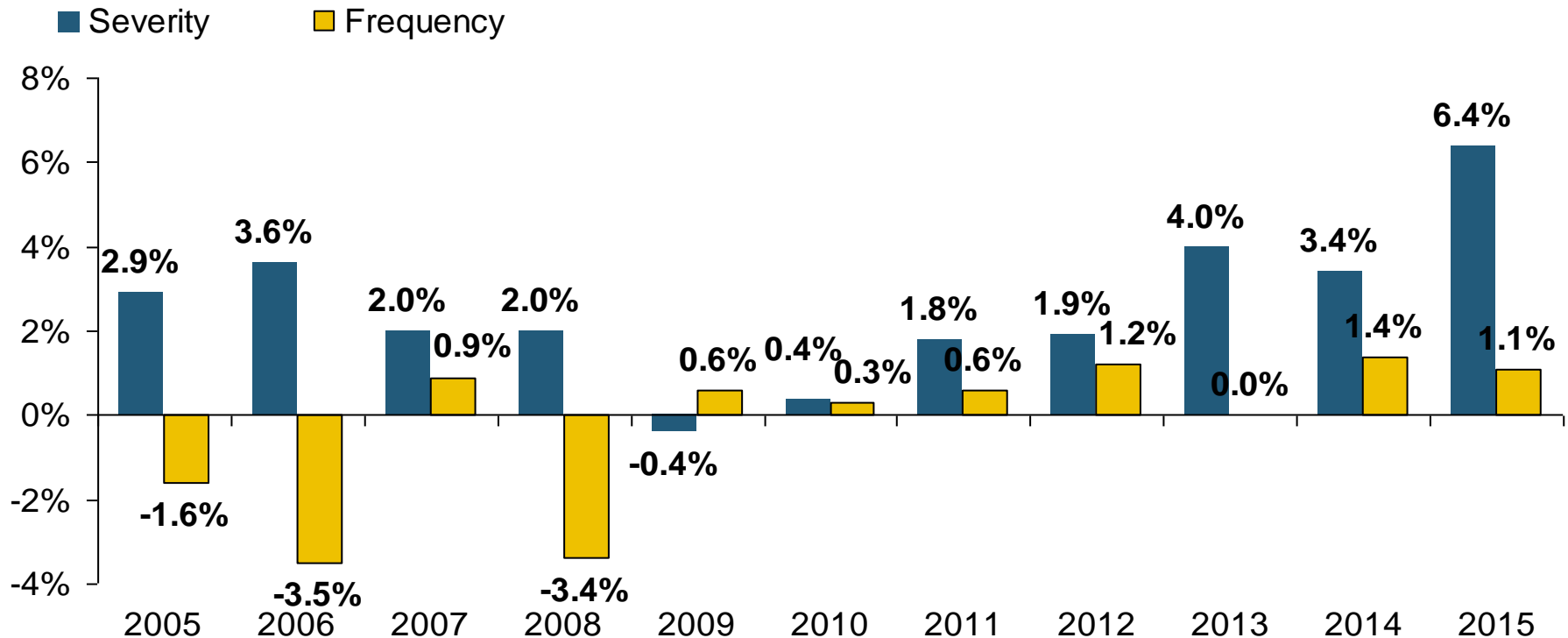
Annual Change, 2005 through 2015



**Cost Pressures Will Increase if BI Frequency and Severity Trends Persist**

# Property Damage Liability: Severity and Frequency Are Up

Annual Change, 2005 through 2015



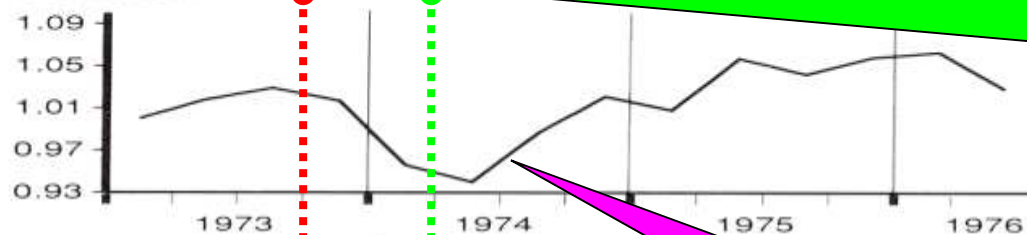
**Severity/Frequency Trends Have Been Volatile, But Rising Severity since 2011 Is a Concern**

# Auto Insurance: Claim Frequency Impacts of Energy Crisis of 1973/4

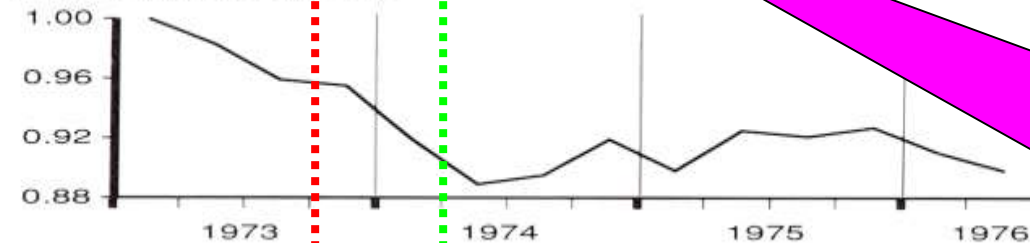
Figure 6

## The First Crisis—Frequency

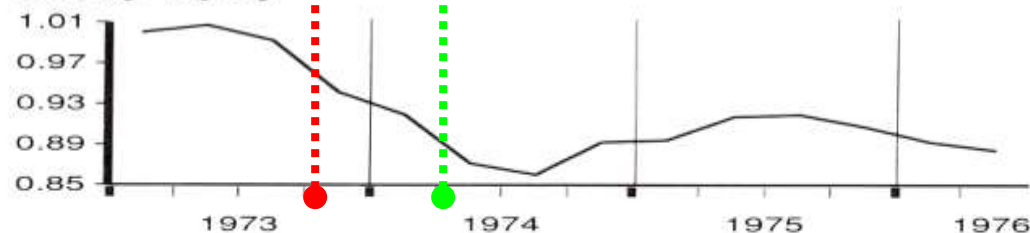
### Collision



### Property Damage\*



### Bodily Injury\*\*



\*Seasonally Adjusted, Quarterly Paid Fast Track data indexed to First Quarter 1973.

\*\*ISO Paid Data, year-ended quarter indexed to First Quarter 1973.

**Oct. 17,  
1973: Arab  
oil embargo  
begins**

**Frequency  
Impacts**  
Collision: -7.7%  
PD: -9.5%  
BI: -13.3%

**Driving Stats**  
•Gas prices rose  
35-40%  
•Miles driven  
fell 6.7% in  
1974

**March 17,  
1974: Arab  
oil states  
announce  
end to  
embargo**

**Frequency  
began to  
rebound  
almost  
immediately  
after the  
embargo  
ended**

# Auto Insurance: Claim Severity Impacts of Energy Crisis of 1973/4

**Oct. 17,  
1973: Arab  
oil embargo  
begins**

**Severity  
Impacts**  
**Collision: -  
7.5%**  
**PD: +15.9%**  
**BI: N/A\***

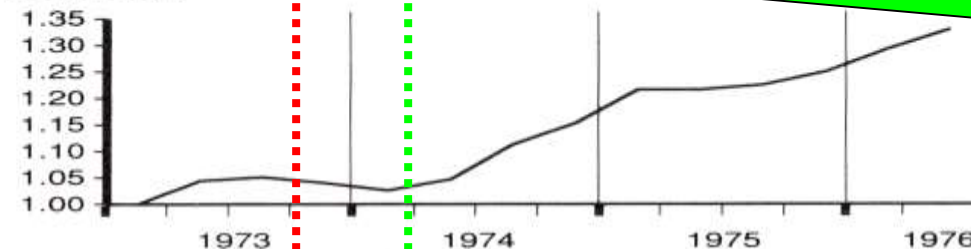
**Driving Stats**  
•Gas prices  
rose 35-40%  
•Miles driven  
fell 6.7% in  
1974

Source: ISO.

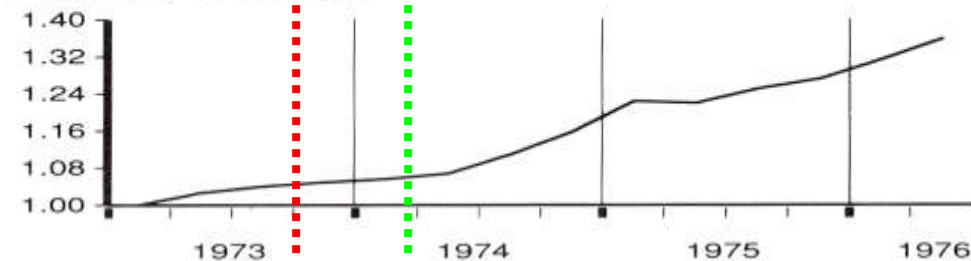
Figure 7

## The First Crisis—Severity\*

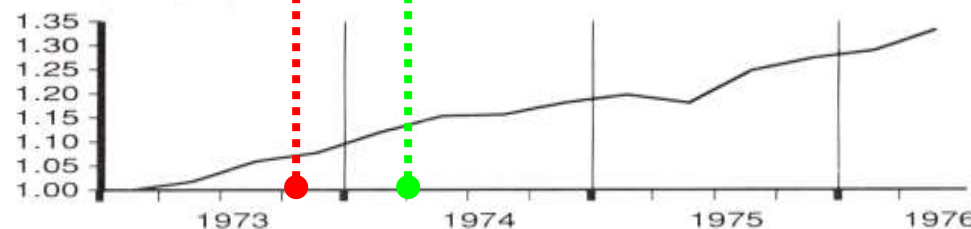
### Collision



### Property Damage



### Bodily Injury



\*Seasonally Adjusted, Quarterly Paid Fast Track data indexed to First Quarter 1973.

**March 17,  
1974: Arab  
oil states  
announce  
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**Collision  
severity  
began to  
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almost  
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after the  
embargo  
ended; PD  
accelerated  
as inflation  
rose; No  
discernable**

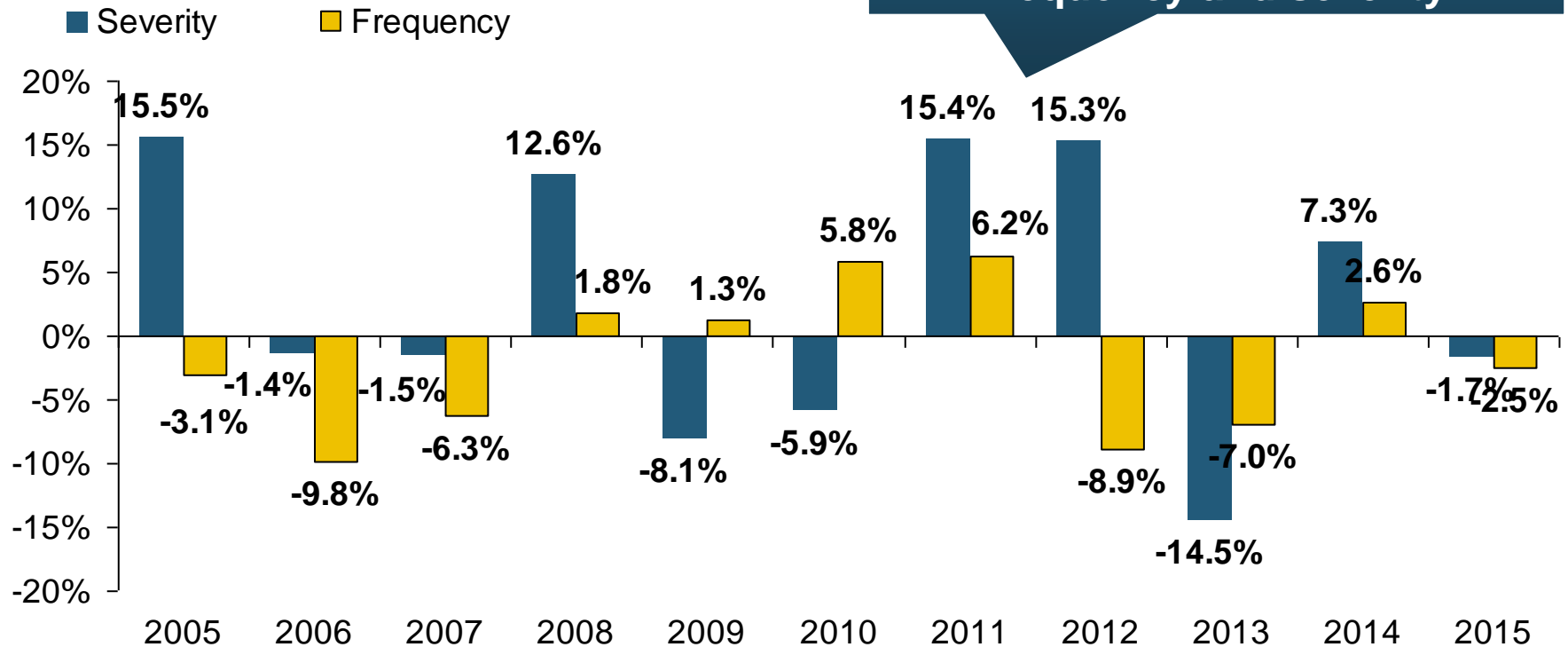


# **WEATHER CLAIMS & AUTO INSURANCE**

**Impact of Weather of Auto Claims Is  
Underappreciated by Consumers  
and Regulators**

# Comprehensive Coverage: Frequency and Severity Trends Are Volatile

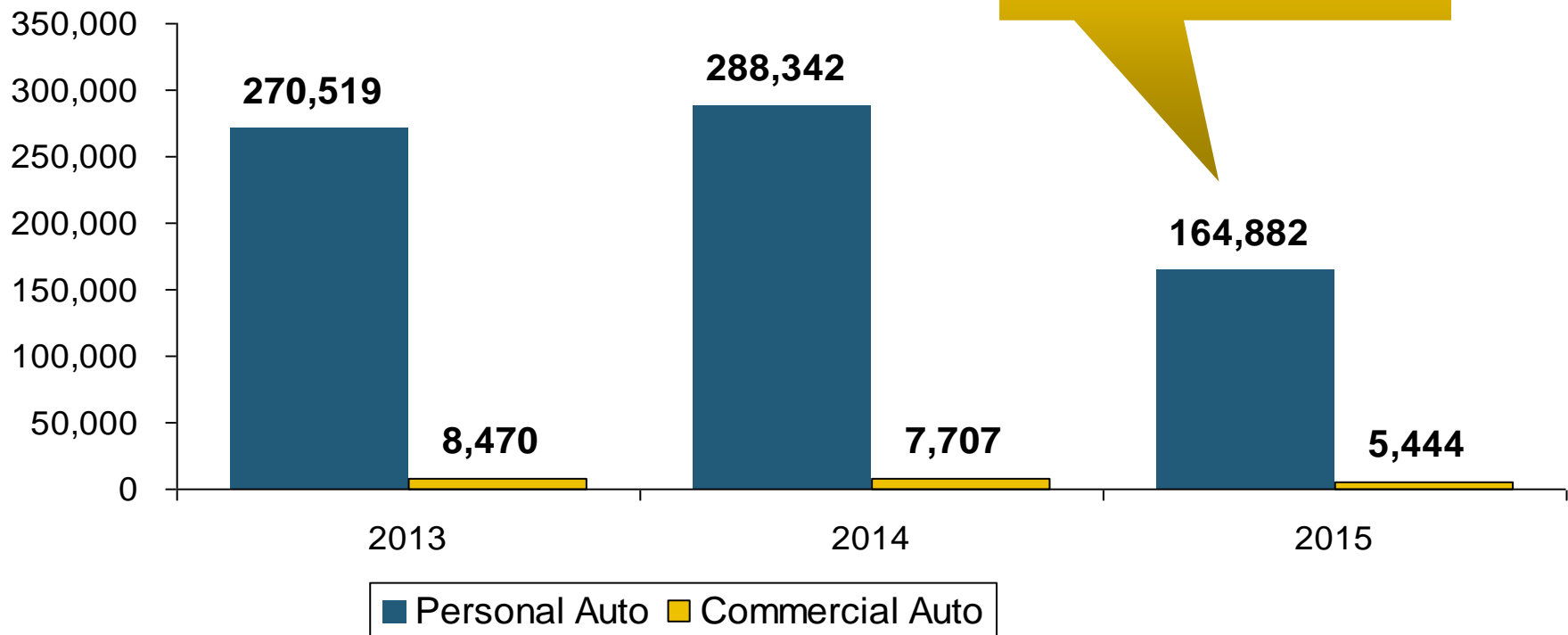
Annual Change, 2005 through 2015



**Weather Creates Volatility for Comprehensive Coverage**

# What the Hail? Hail Loss Claims in Auto Insurance, 2013-2015

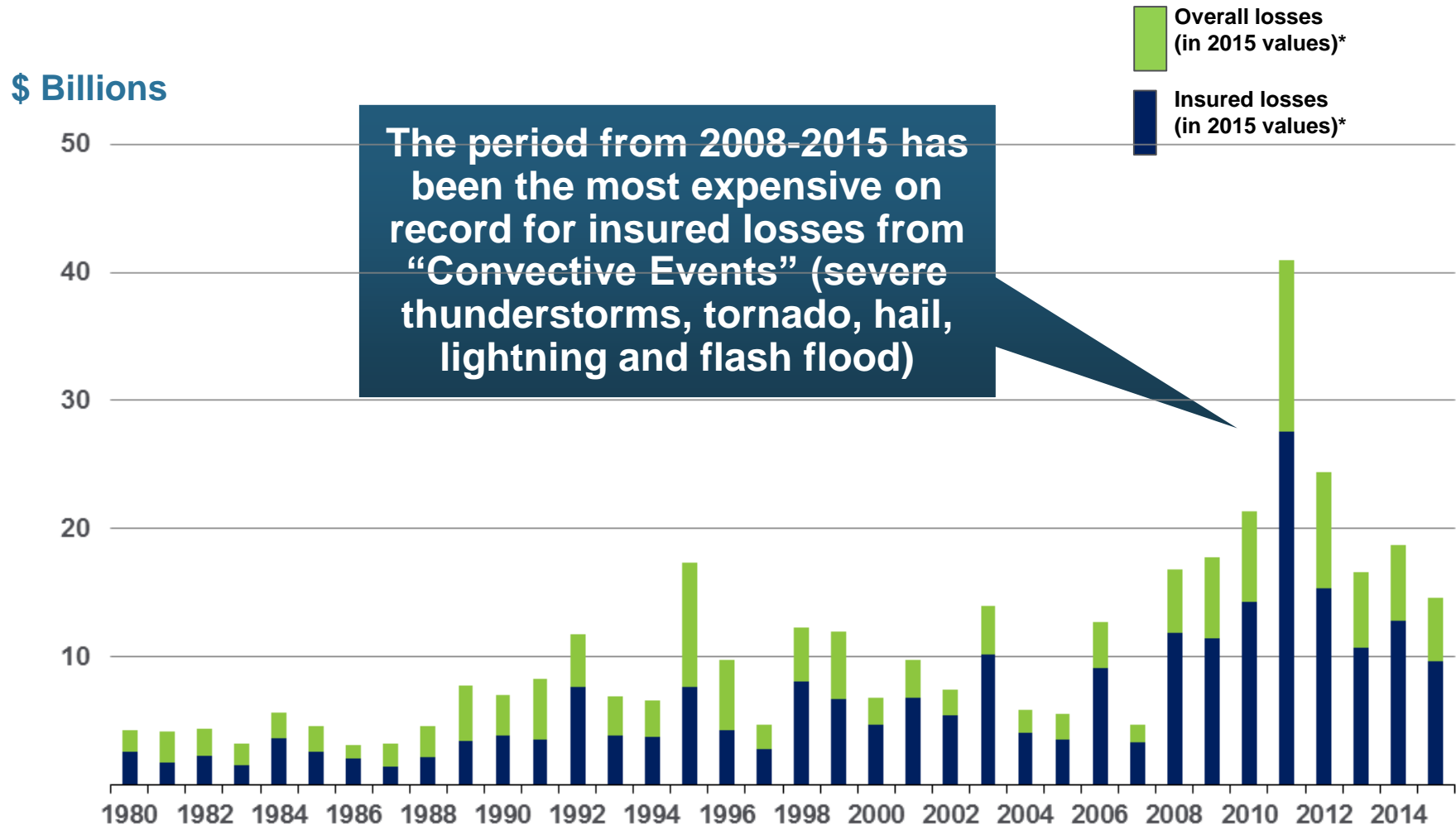
(Percent)



**Hail loss claims on vehicles account for about 35% of all hail claims across all policy types**

# Convective Loss Events in the US

## Overall and insured losses, 1980 – 2015



\*Losses adjusted to inflation based on CPI

Source: Geo Risks Research, NatCatSERVICE

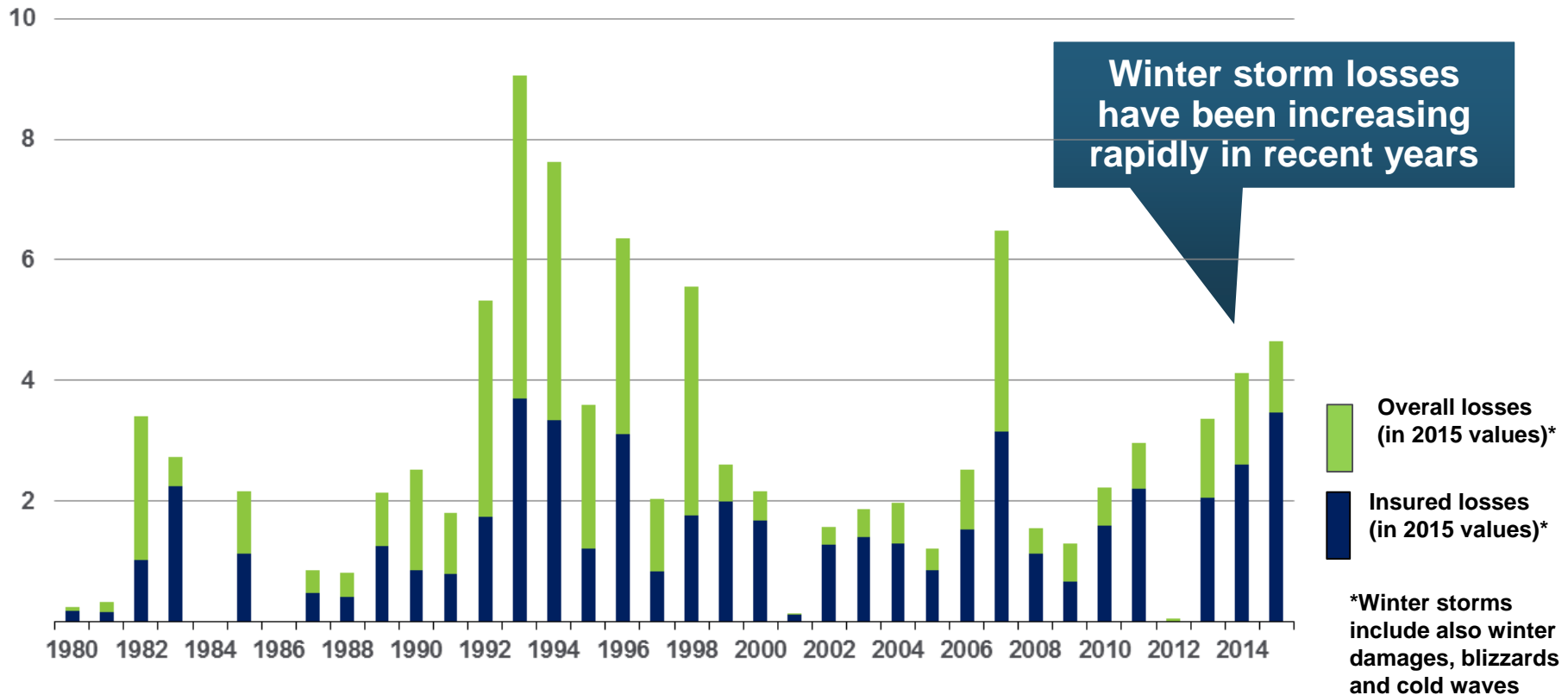
**Analysis contains:**

severe storm, tornado, hail, flash  
flood and lightning



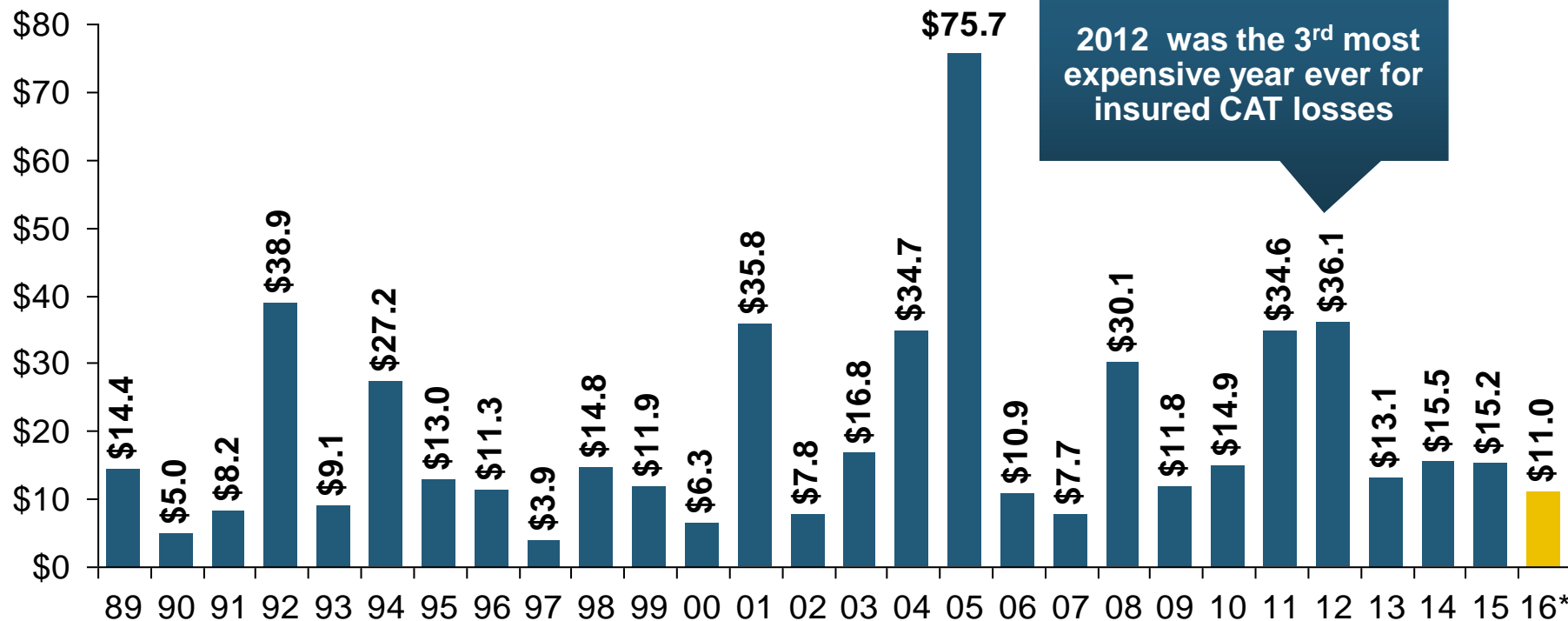
# Winter Storm Losses in the US 1980 – 2015 (Overall and Insured Losses)\*

\$ Billions



# U.S. Insured Catastrophe Losses

(\$ Billions, \$ 2015)



2012 was the 3<sup>rd</sup> most expensive year ever for insured CAT losses

**2013/14/15 Were Welcome Respite from 2011/12, among the Costliest Years for Insured Disaster Losses in US History. 2016 Is Off to a Costlier Start.**

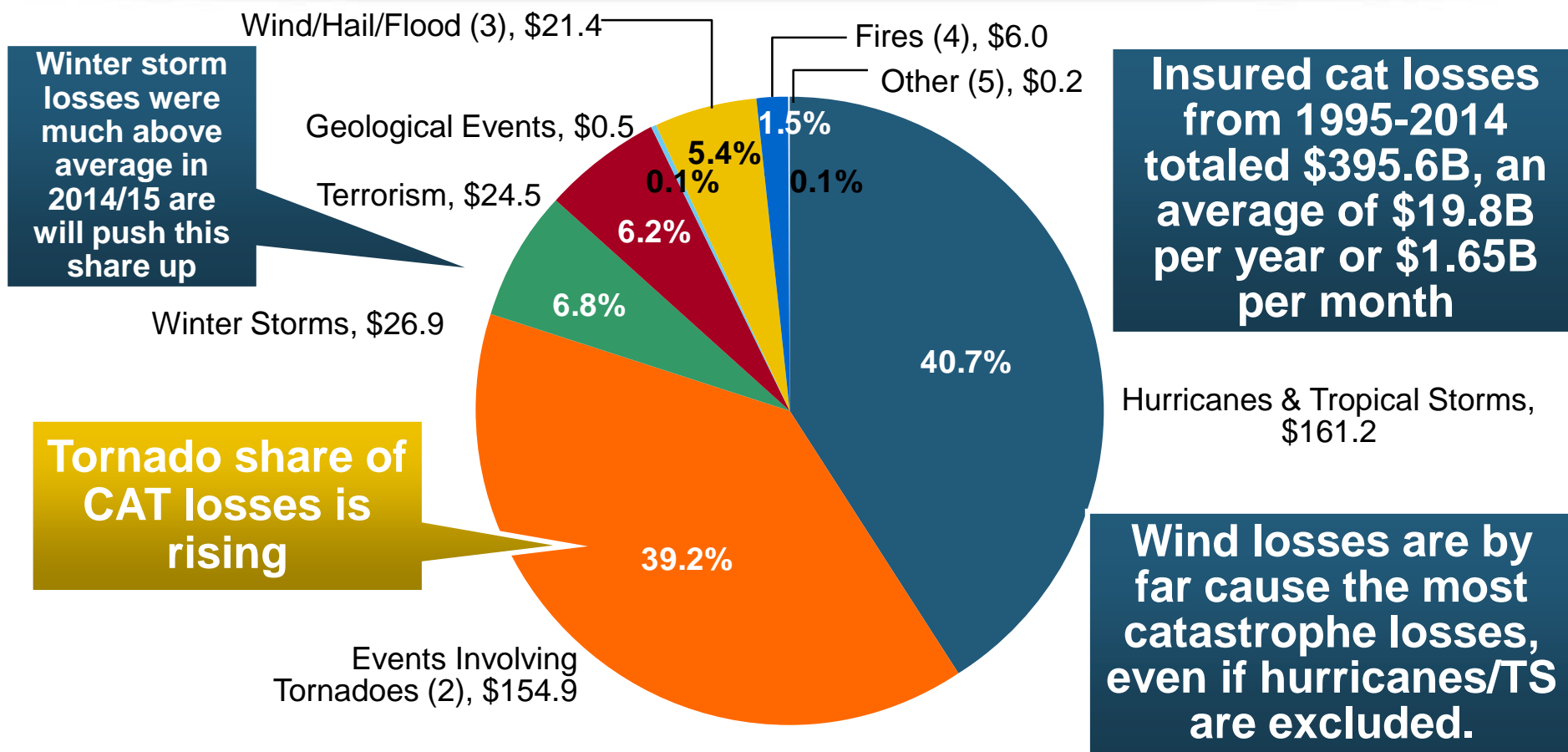
**\$11.0B in insured CAT losses though 6/30/16**

\*Through 6/30/16. 2016 figure stated in 2016 dollars.

Note: 2001 figure includes \$20.3B for 9/11 losses reported through 12/31/01 (\$25.9B 2011 dollars). Includes only business and personal property claims, business interruption and auto claims. Non-prop/BI losses = \$12.2B (\$15.6B in 2011 dollars.)

Sources: Property Claims Service/ISO; Insurance Information Institute.

# Inflation Adjusted U.S. Catastrophe Losses by Cause of Loss, 1995–2014<sup>1</sup>



1. Catastrophes are defined as events causing direct insured losses to property of \$25 million or more in 2014 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.

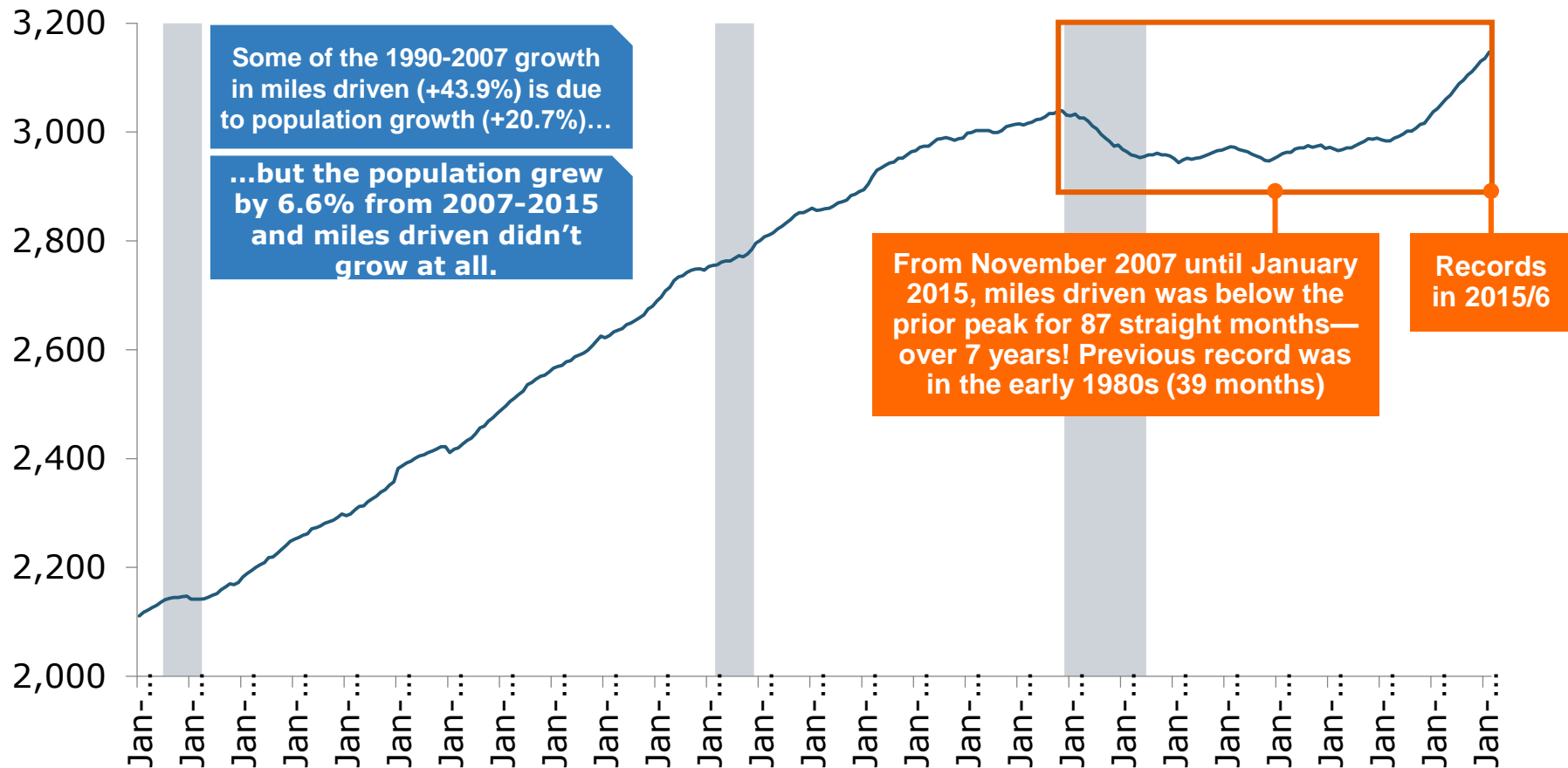
Source: ISO's Property Claim Services Unit.

## **A Few Factors Driving Adverse Private Passenger Auto Loss Trends**

**More People Driving, Lower Gas Prices, Higher Speed Limits...**

# America is Driving More Again: Total Miles Driven\*, 1990–2016

## Billions of Miles Driven



\*Moving 12-month total. Data through February 2016, the latest available.

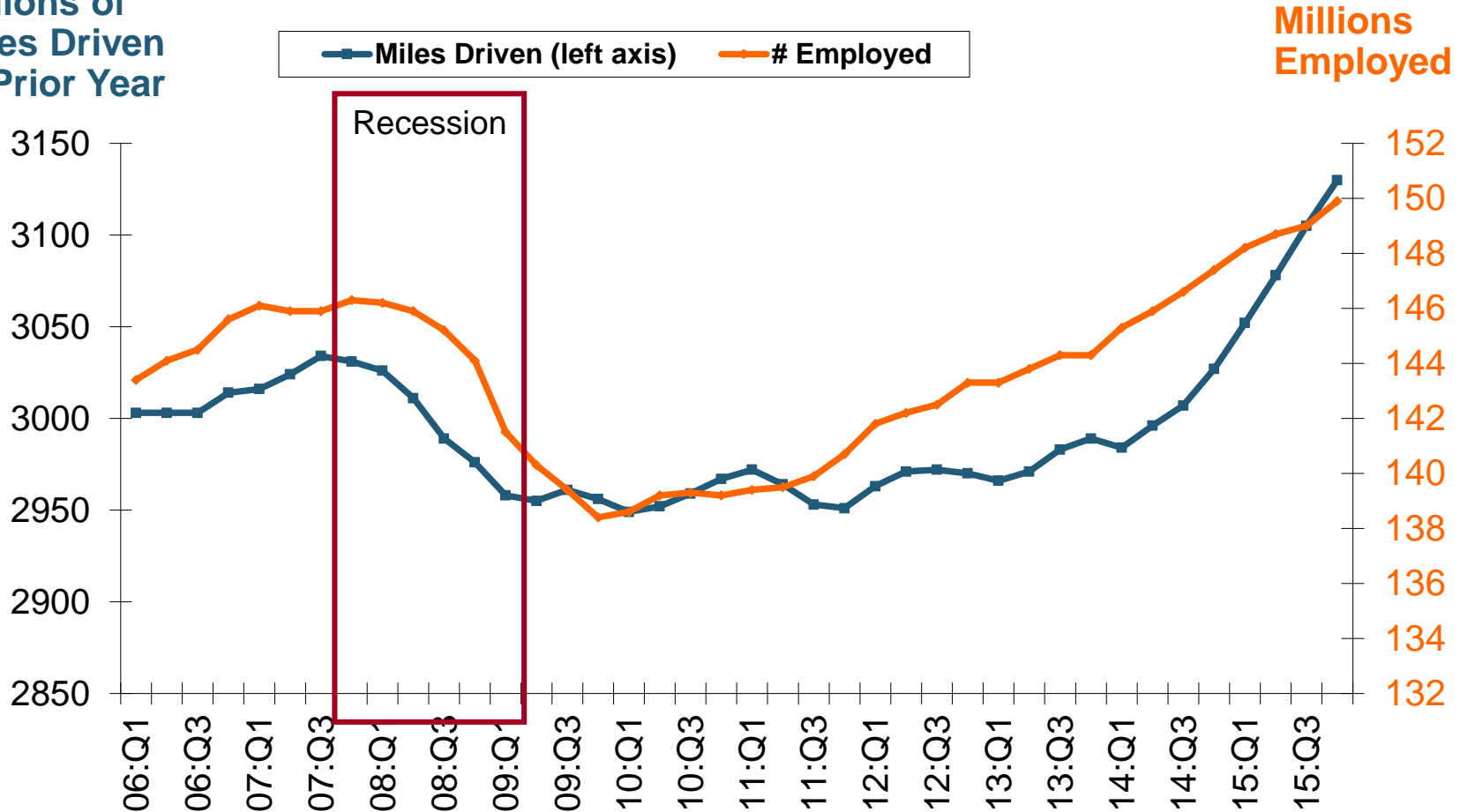
Note: Recessions indicated by shaded columns.

Sources: Federal Highway Administration ([http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/travel\\_monitoring/tvt.cfm](http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/travel_monitoring/tvt.cfm));

National Bureau of Economic Research (recession dates); Insurance Information Institute.

# Why Are People Driving More Miles? Jobs?

Billions of  
Miles Driven  
in Prior Year



**People Drive To and From Work and Drive to Entertainment. Out of Work, They Curtail Their Movement.**

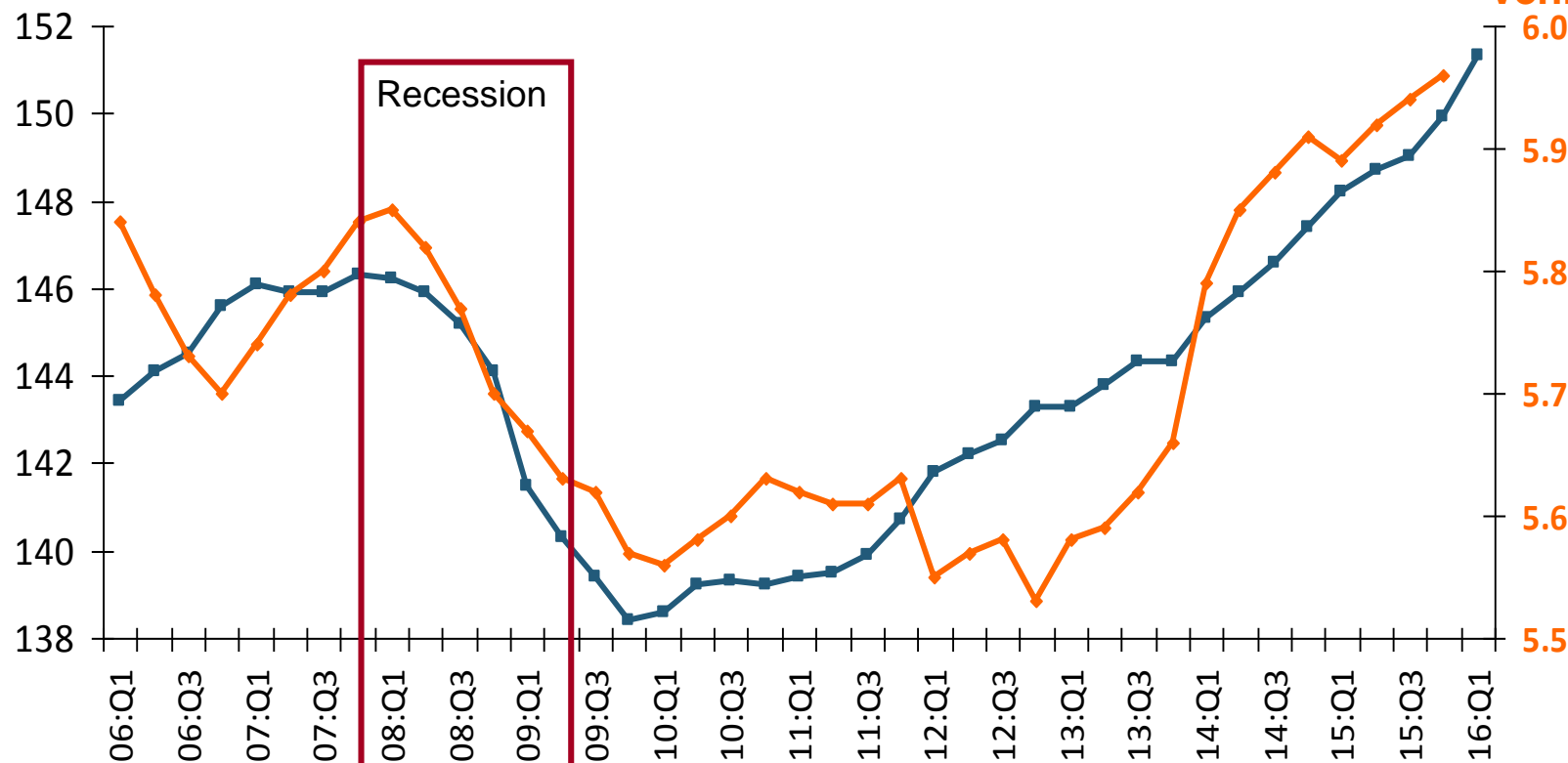
Sources: Federal Highway Administration ([http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/travel\\_monitoring/tvt.cfm](http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/travel_monitoring/tvt.cfm)); Seasonally Adjusted Employed from Bureau of Labor Statistics; Insurance Institute for Highway Safety; Insurance Information Institute.

# More People Working and Driving => More Collisions, 2006-2016

Number  
Employed,  
Millions

Number Employed (left scale) Collision Claim Frequency (right scale)

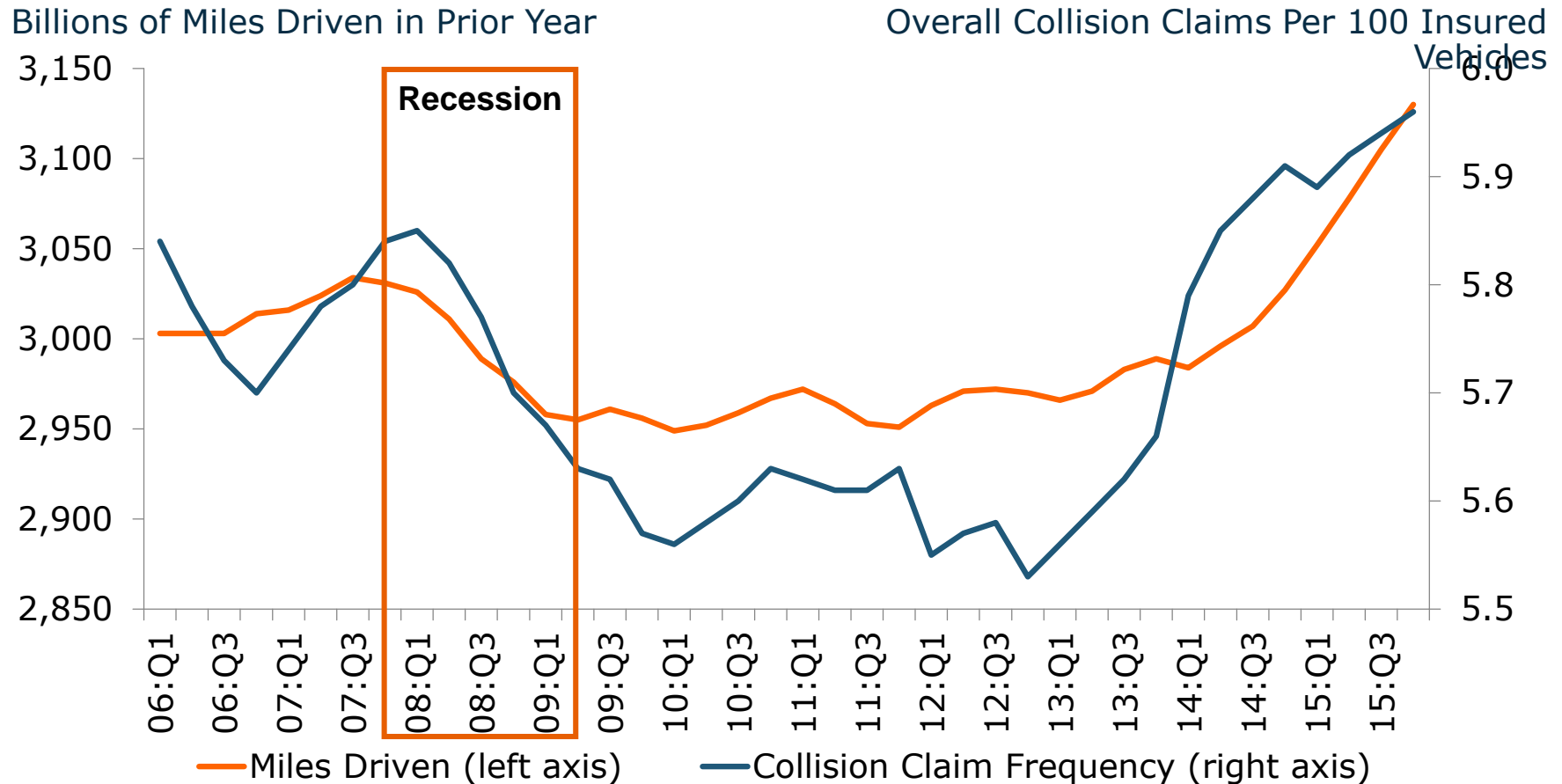
Overall  
Collision Claims  
Per 100 Insured  
Vehicles



When people are out of work, they drive less. When they get jobs, they drive to work, helping drive claim frequency higher.

Sources: Seasonally Adjusted Employed from Bureau of Labor Statistics; Rolling Four-Qtr Avg. Frequency from Insurance Services Office; Insurance Information Institute.

# More Miles Driven => More Collisions, 2006–2015



**The More Miles People Drive, the More Likely They are to Get in an Accident, Helping Drive Claim Frequency Higher**

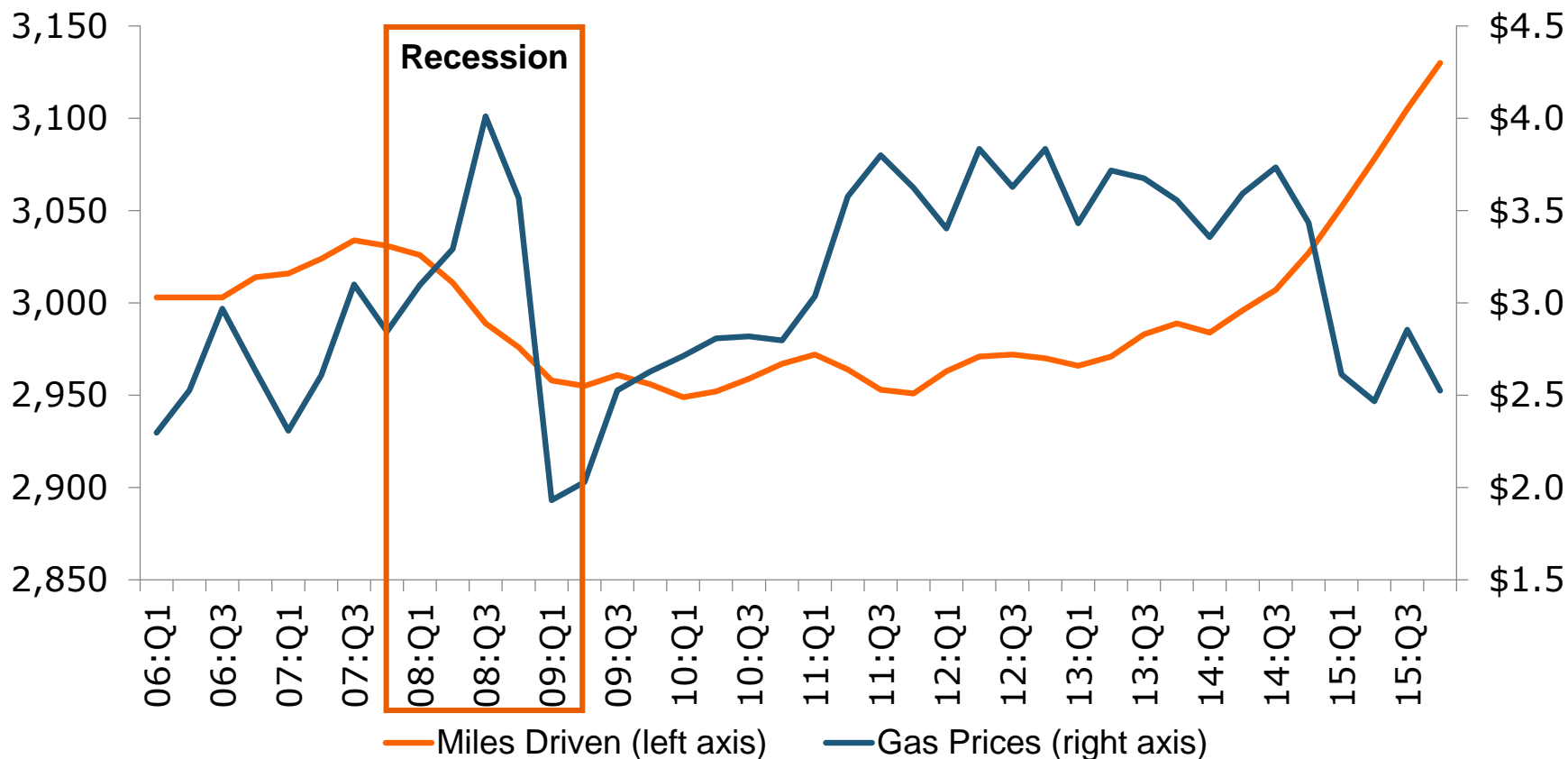
Sources: Federal Highway Administration ([http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/travel\\_monitoring/tvt.cfm](http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/travel_monitoring/tvt.cfm)); Rolling Four-Qtr Avg. Frequency from Insurance Services Office; Insurance Institute for Highway Safety; Insurance Information Institute.



# Why Are People Driving More Miles? Cheap Gas?

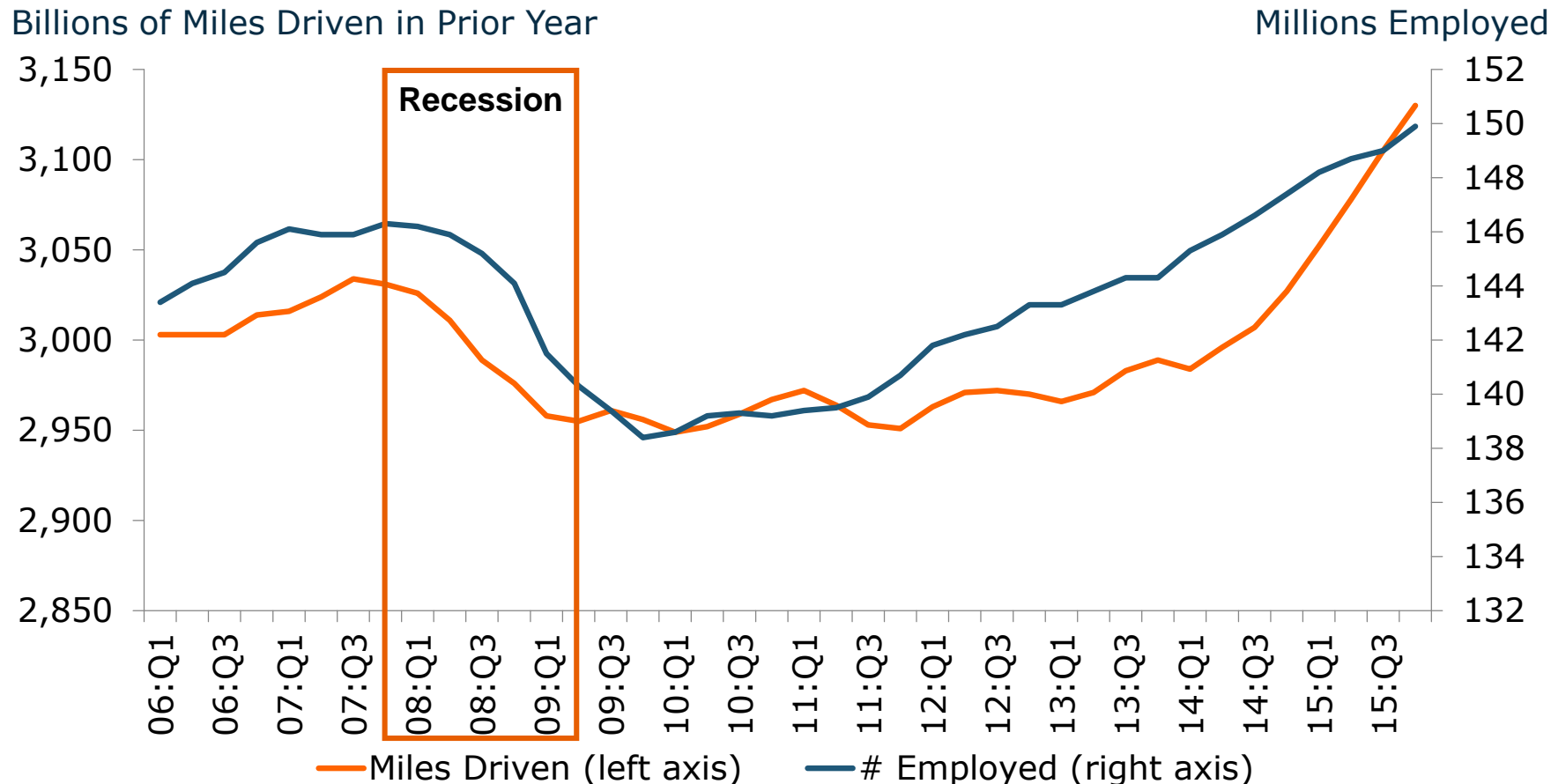
Billions of Miles Driven in Prior Year

Average Price Per Gallon



**Gas Prices Don't Seem Correlated With Miles Driven**

# Why Are People Driving More Miles? Jobs?

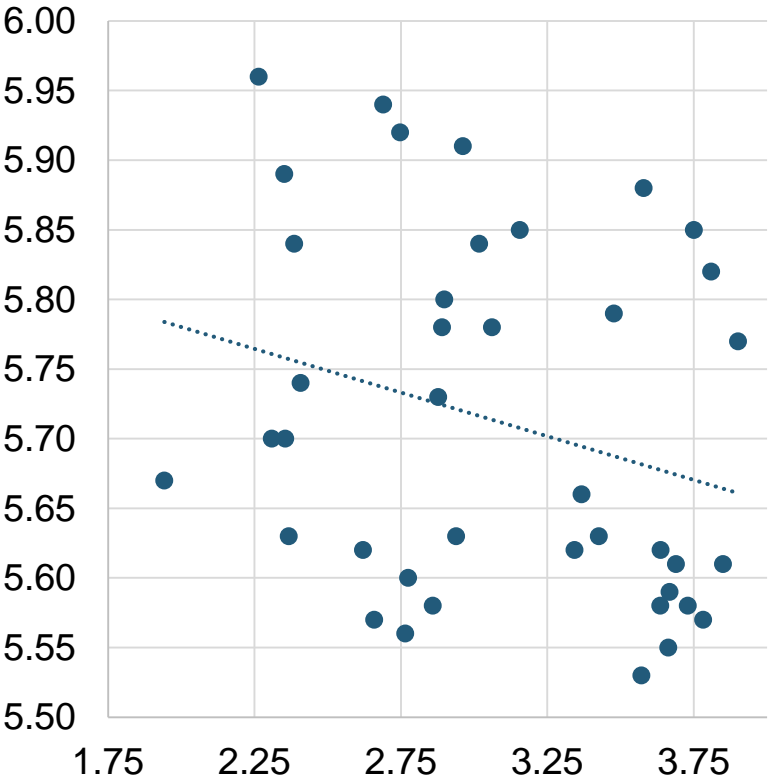


**People Drive to and from Work and Drive to Entertainment.  
Out of Work, They Curtail Their Movement**

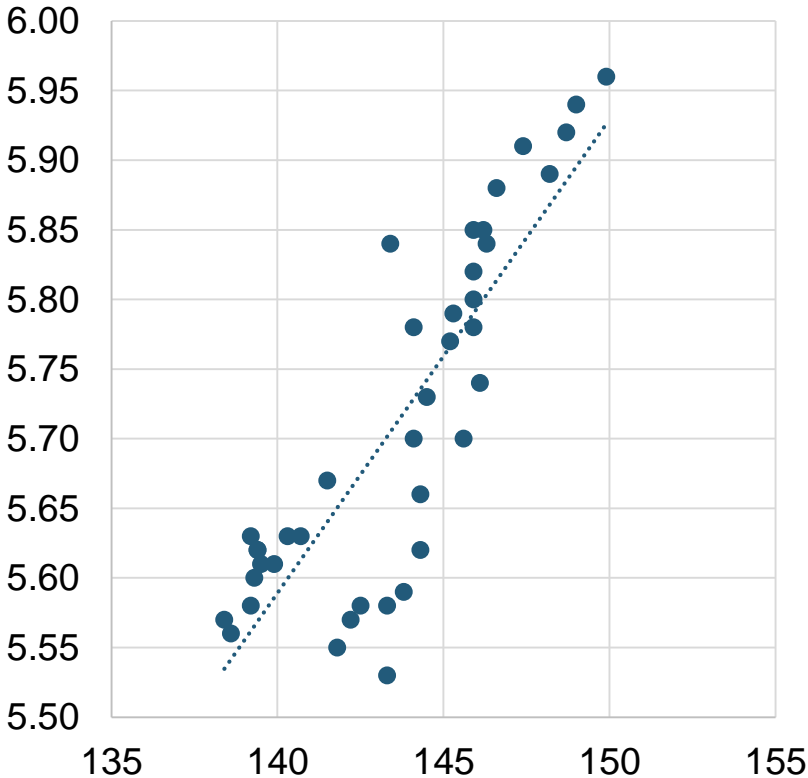
Sources: Federal Highway Administration ([http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/travel\\_monitoring/tvt.cfm](http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/travel_monitoring/tvt.cfm)); Seasonally Adjusted Employed from Bureau of Labor Statistics; Insurance Institute for Highway Safety; Insurance Information Institute.

# Comparing Gas Prices, Employment on Collision Frequency

**Gas Price vs.  
Collision Frequency**



**Number Employed vs.  
Collision Frequency**

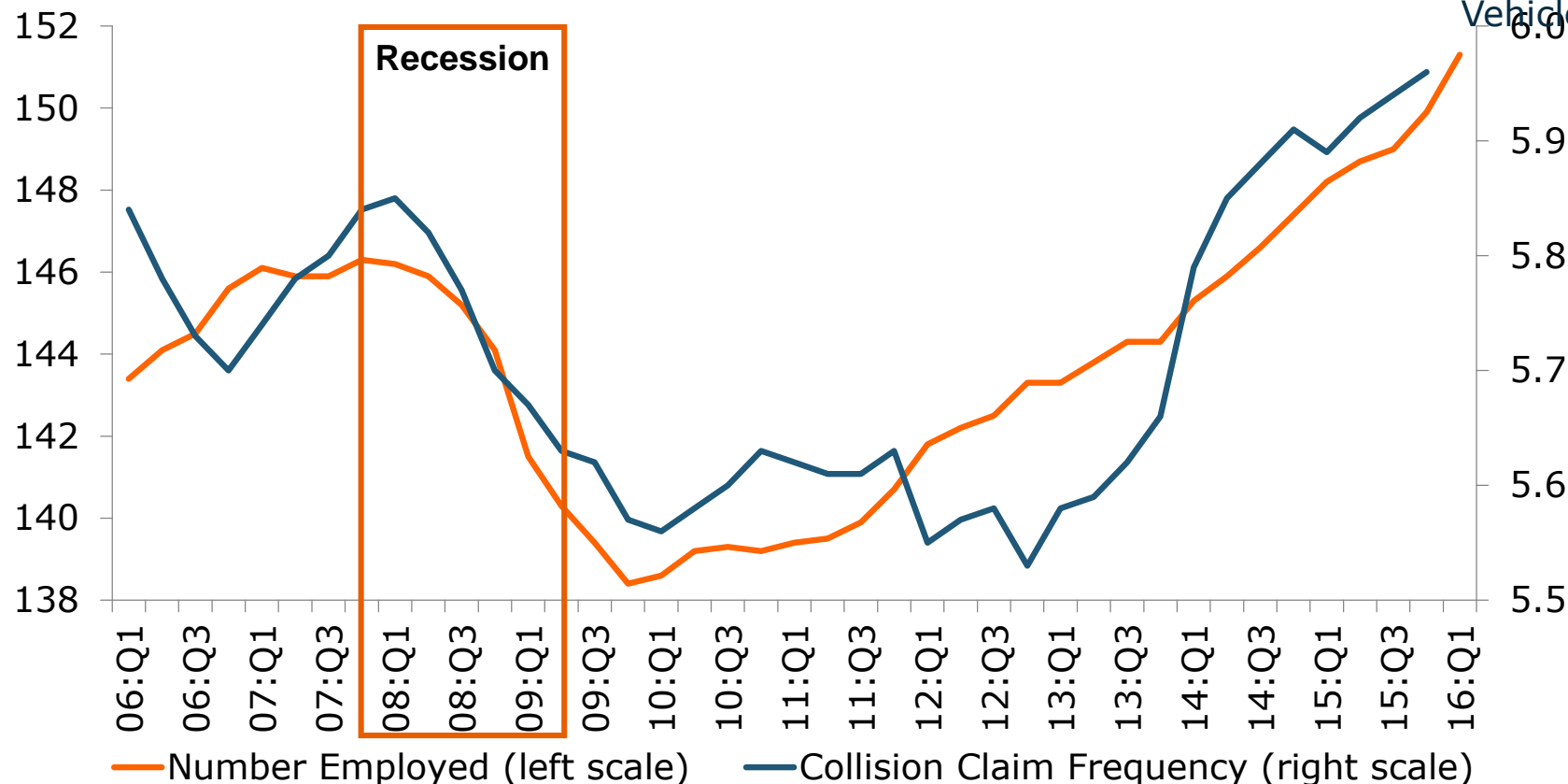


Sources: Seasonally Adjusted Employed from Bureau of Labor Statistics; Energy Information Administration; Rolling Four-Qtr Avg. Frequency from Insurance Services Office; Insurance Information Institute.

# More People Working and Driving ≥ More Collisions, 2006–2016

Number Employed, Millions

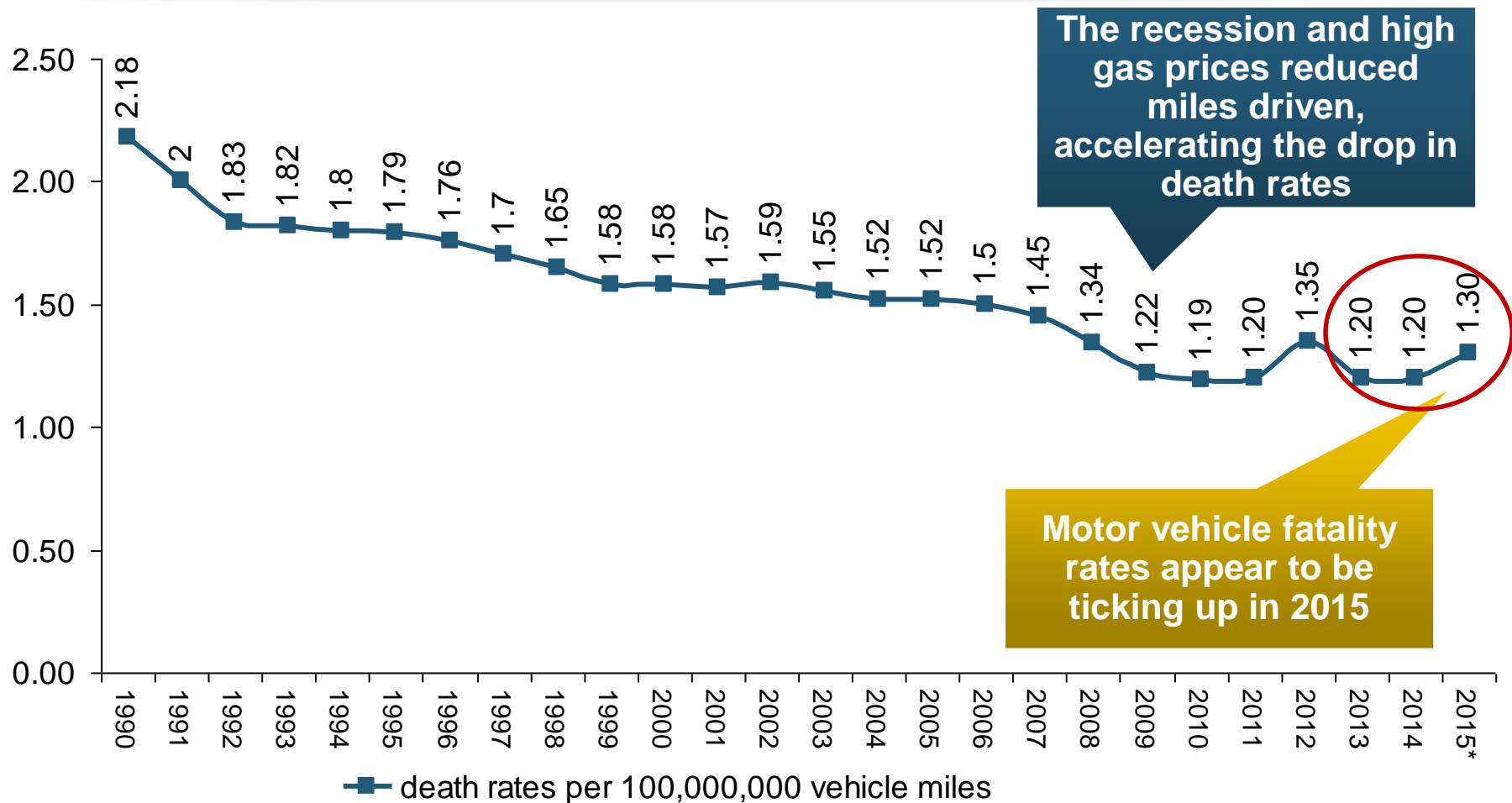
Overall Collision Claims Per 100 Insured Vehicles



**When People are Out of Work, They Drive Less. When They Get Jobs, They Drive to Work, Helping Drive Claim Frequency Higher**

Sources: Seasonally Adjusted Employed from Bureau of Labor Statistics; Rolling Four-Qtr Avg. Frequency from Insurance Services Office; Insurance Information Institute.

# Death Rates per 100,000,000 Vehicle miles, 1990-2015\*

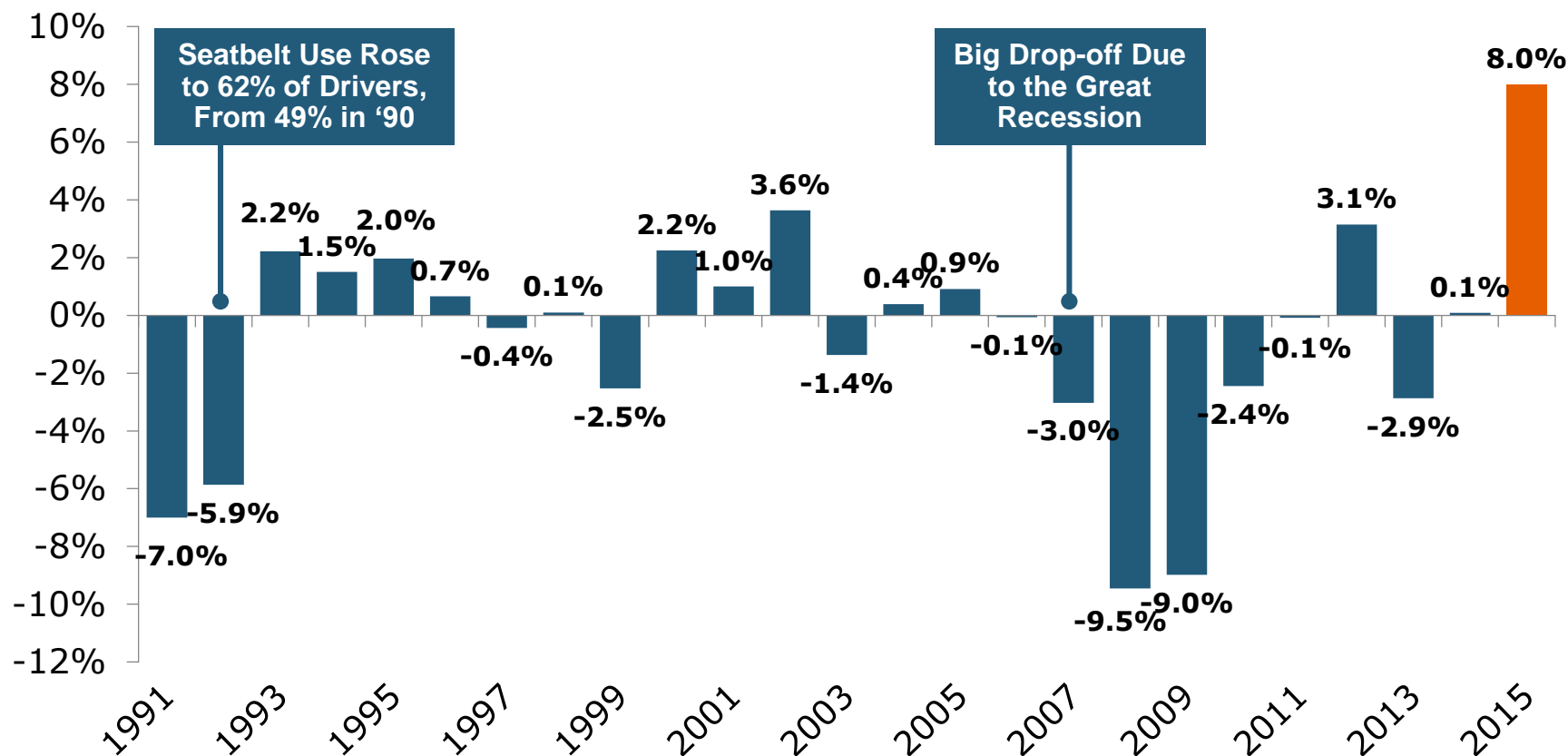


**Vehicle death rates fell by nearly half between 1990 and 2010**

\*Projected rate for 2015 based on date through June 2015.  
Source: National Safety Council; Insurance Information Institute.

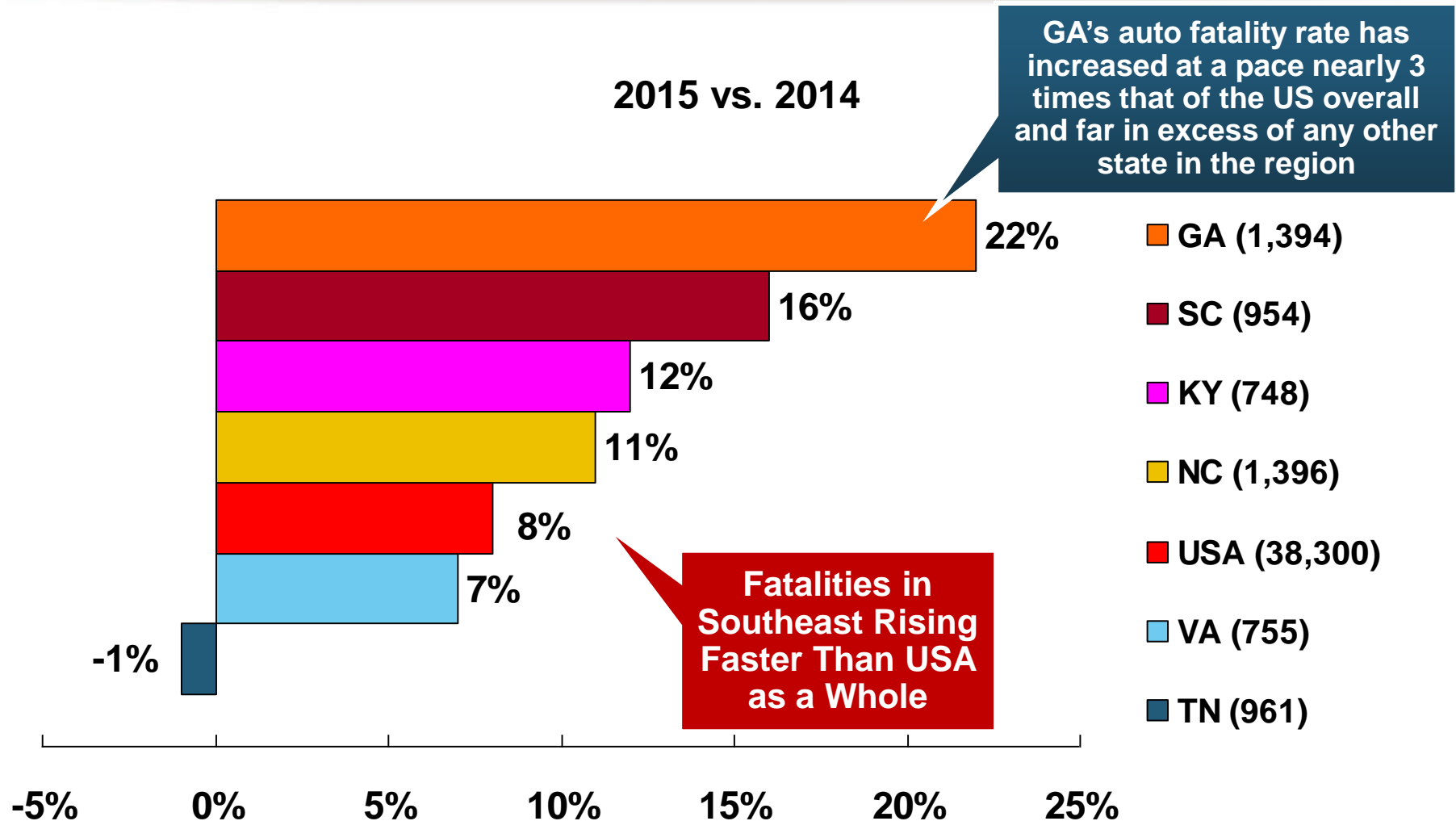
# Severity: Driving Fatalities are Rising

## Annual Change in Motor Vehicle Deaths



**Driving Has Been Getting Safer for Decades, But Recent Trend is Discouraging—38,300 Deaths in 2015**

# Change in Auto Fatalities by State: Especially Severe in Georgia



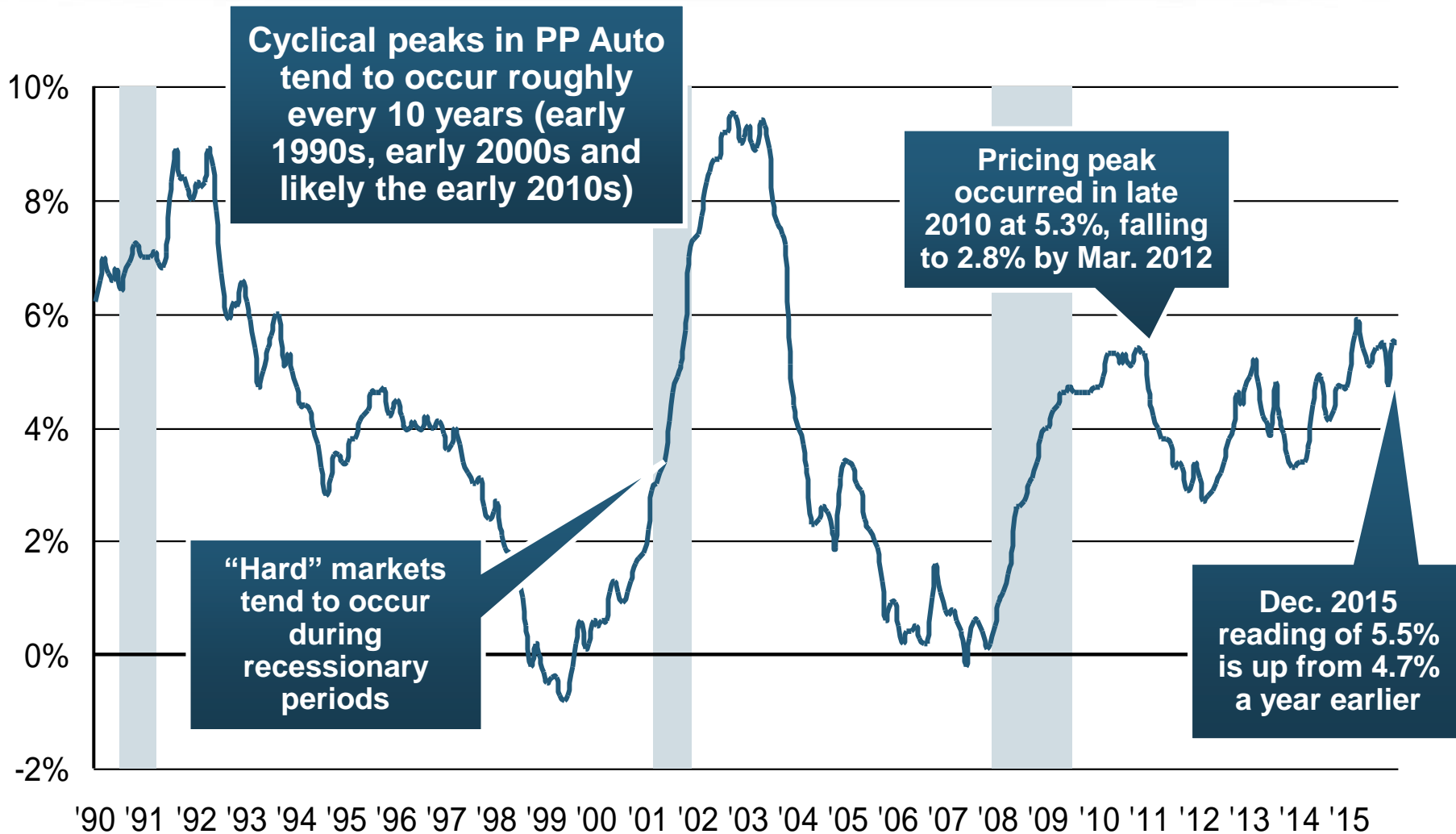
SOURCE: Estimates from National Safety Council.

# **Personal & Commercial Auto Growth Drivers**

**Rate and Exposure are Both  
Presently Important  
Growth Drivers**



# Monthly Change in Auto Insurance Prices, 1991–2015\*



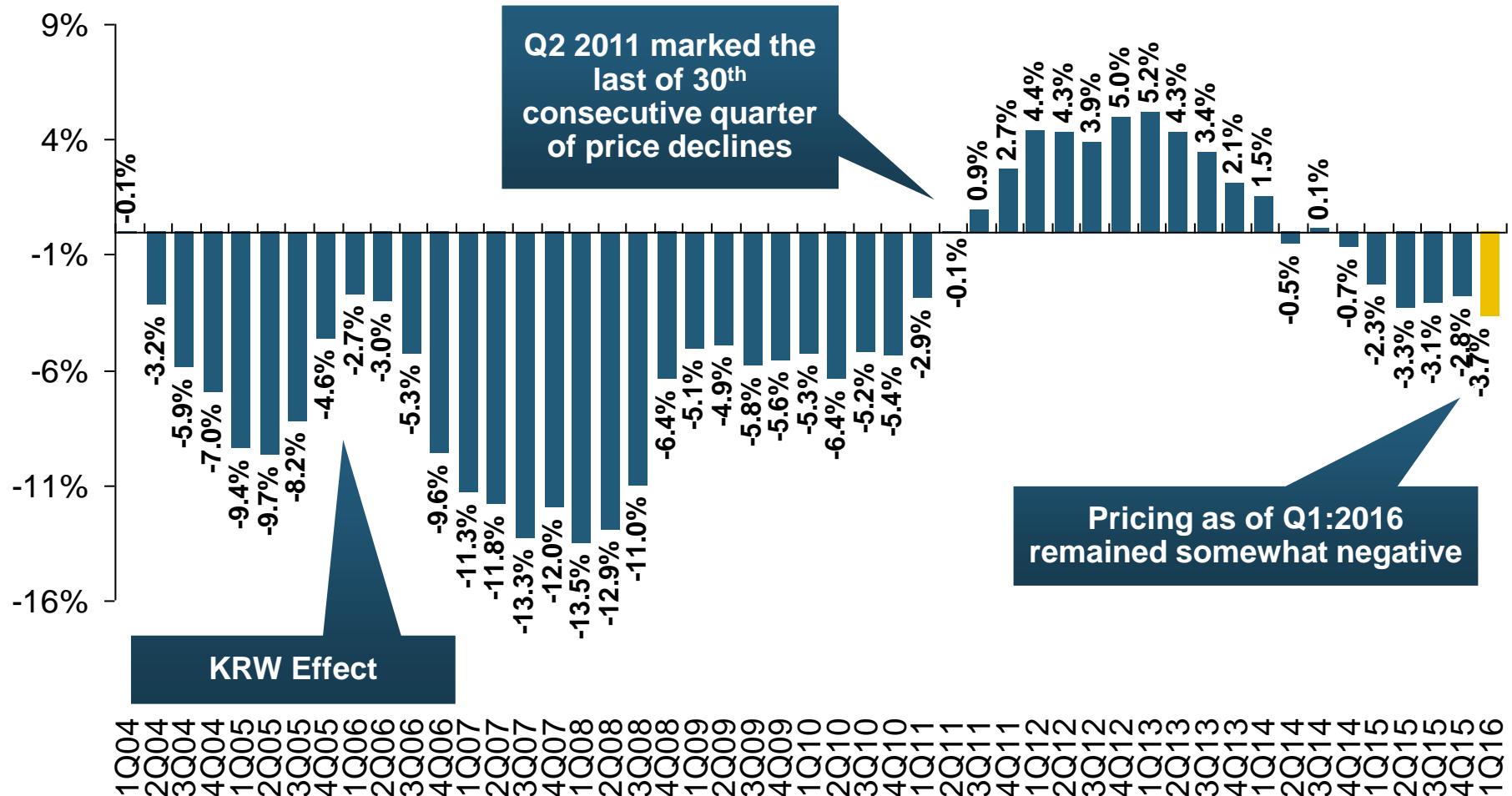
\*Percentage change from same month in prior year; through Dec. 2015; seasonally adjusted

Note: Recessions indicated by gray shaded columns.

Sources: US Bureau of Labor Statistics; National Bureau of Economic Research (recession dates); Insurance Information Institutes.

# CIAB: Average Commercial Rate Change, All Lines, (1Q:2004–1Q:2016)

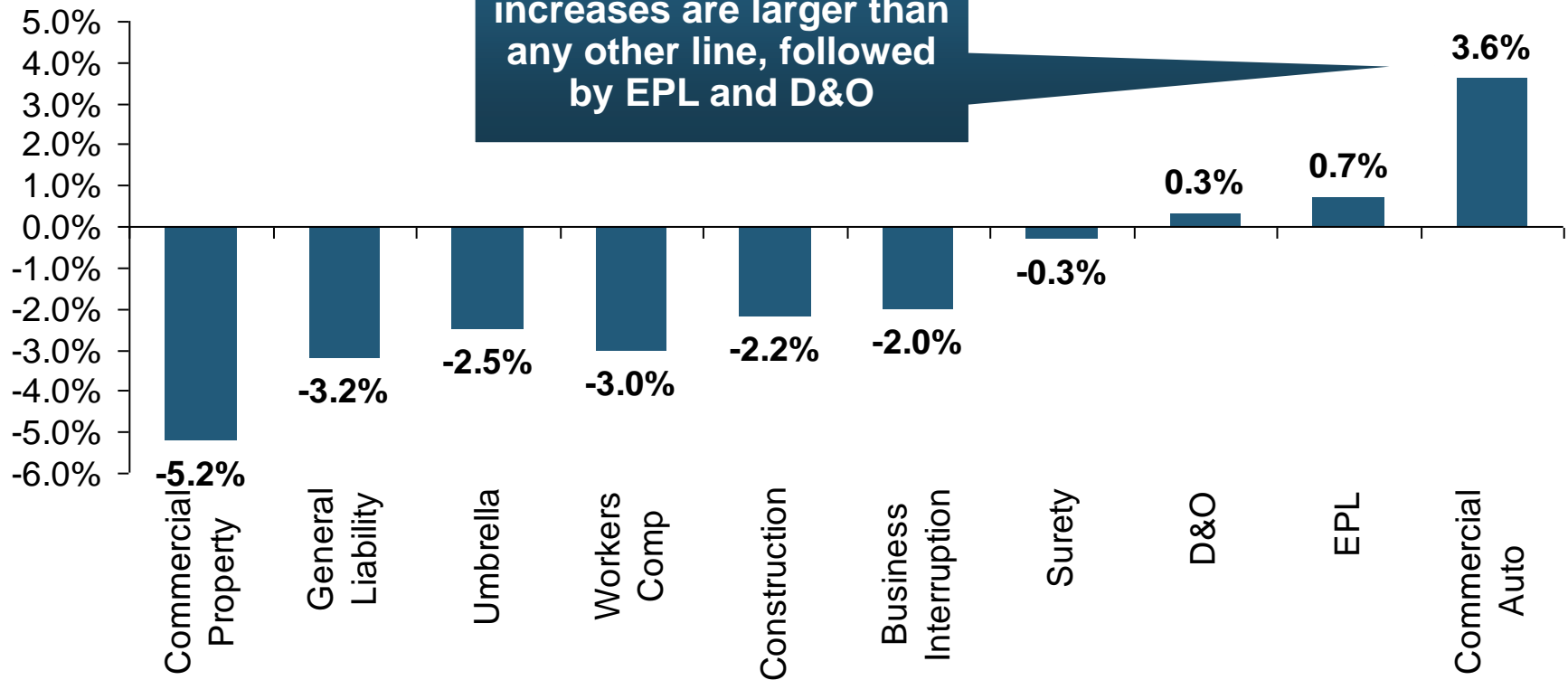
(Percent)



Note: CIAB data cited here are based on a survey. Rate changes earned by individual insurers can and do vary, potentially substantially.  
Source: Council of Insurance Agents & Brokers; Insurance Information Institute

# Change in Commercial Rate Renewals, by Line: 2016:Q1

## Percentage Change (%)

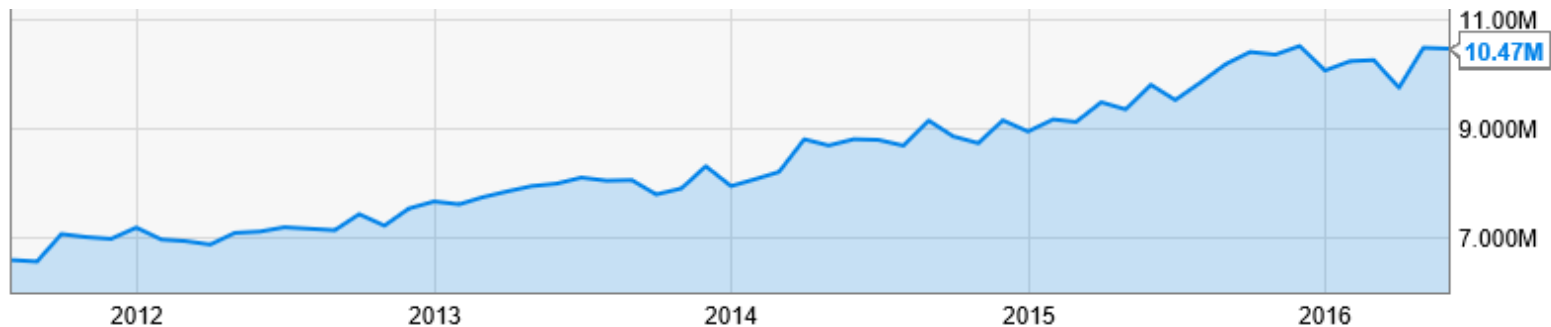


**Major Commercial Lines Renewals Were Mixed to Down in Q1:2016; EPL, D&O and Commercial Auto Saw Gains**

Note: CIAB data cited here are based on a survey. Rate changes earned by individual insurers can and do vary, potentially substantially.  
Source: Council of Insurance Agents and Brokers; Insurance Information Institute.

# Light Truck Sales Remain Near Record Highs→Bodes Well for Comm. Auto

**US Light truck  
sales in May 2016  
were up 6.75% to  
10.47M units vs. a  
year ago**



## Additional Commercial Auto Exposure Considerations

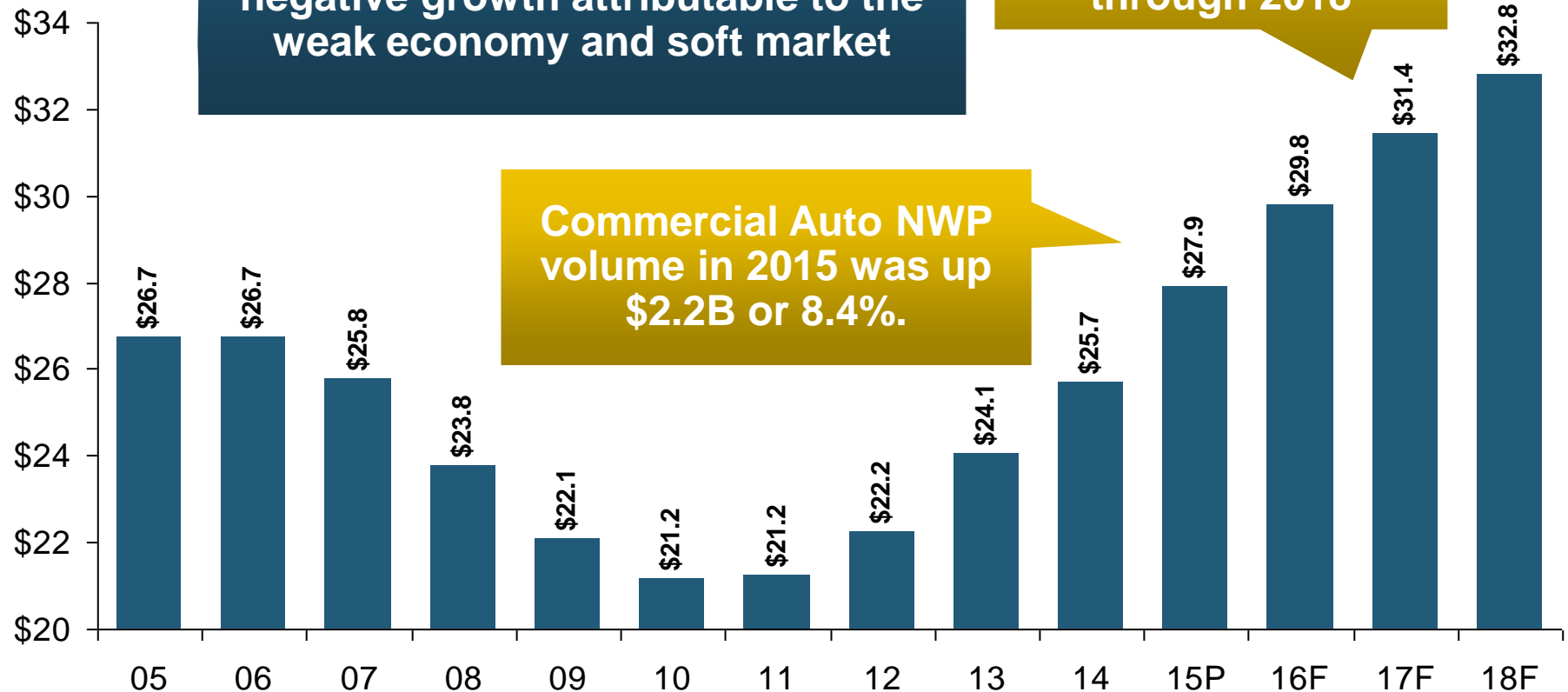
- US heavy truck sales are up ~8% in 2016
- Truck tonnage was up 5.7% in May 2016 Y-o-Y (ATA)
- Employment in Transport & Warehousing up ~3% in 2016

# Commercial Auto Insurance Net Written Premium, 2005–2018F

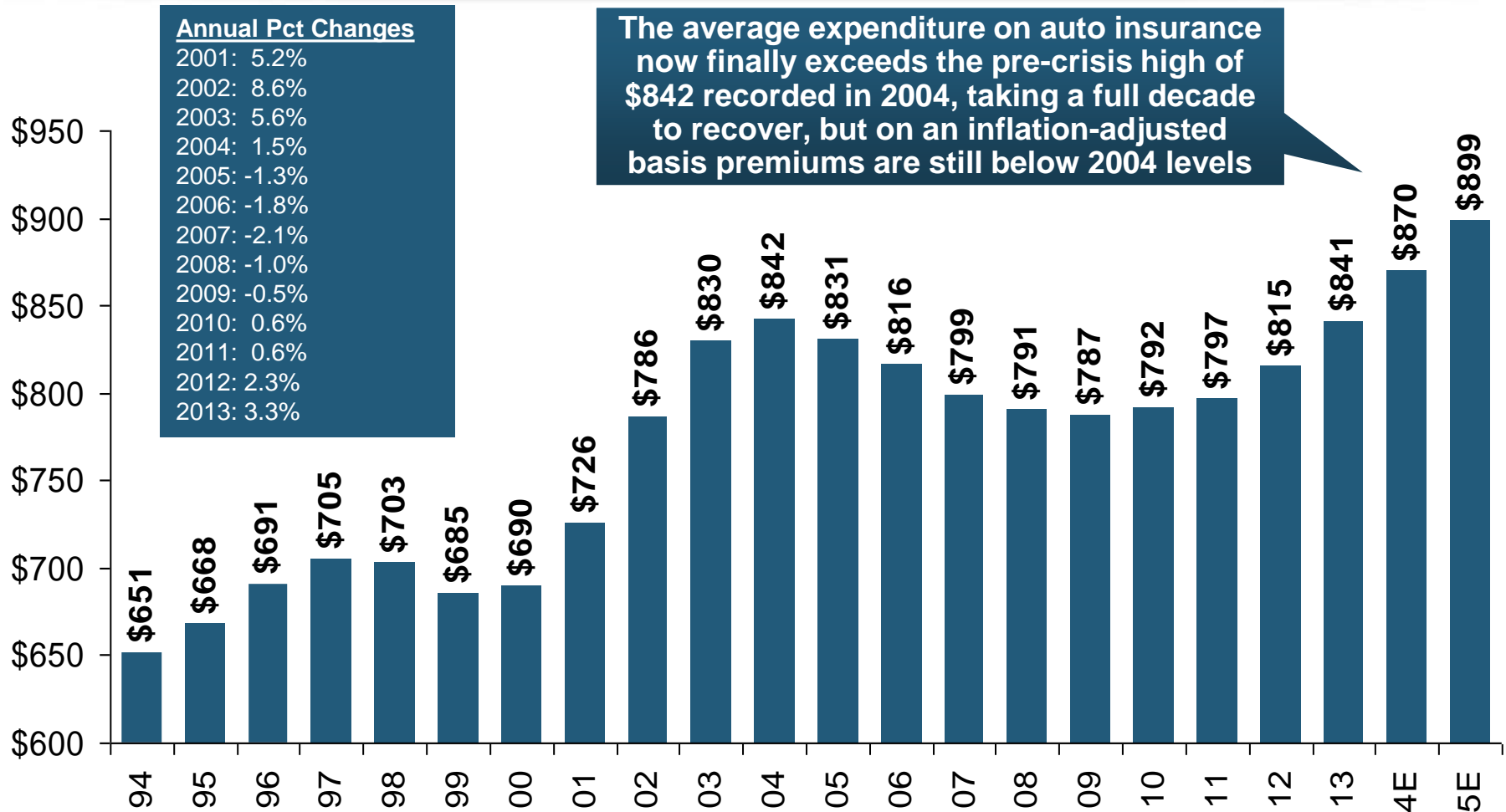
\$ Billion

Commercial Auto premiums written continue to recover from a period of negative growth attributable to the weak economy and soft market

PPA will generate  
~\$1.5B - \$2B in new  
premiums annually  
through 2018



# Average Expenditures\* on Auto Insurance, 1994-2015E

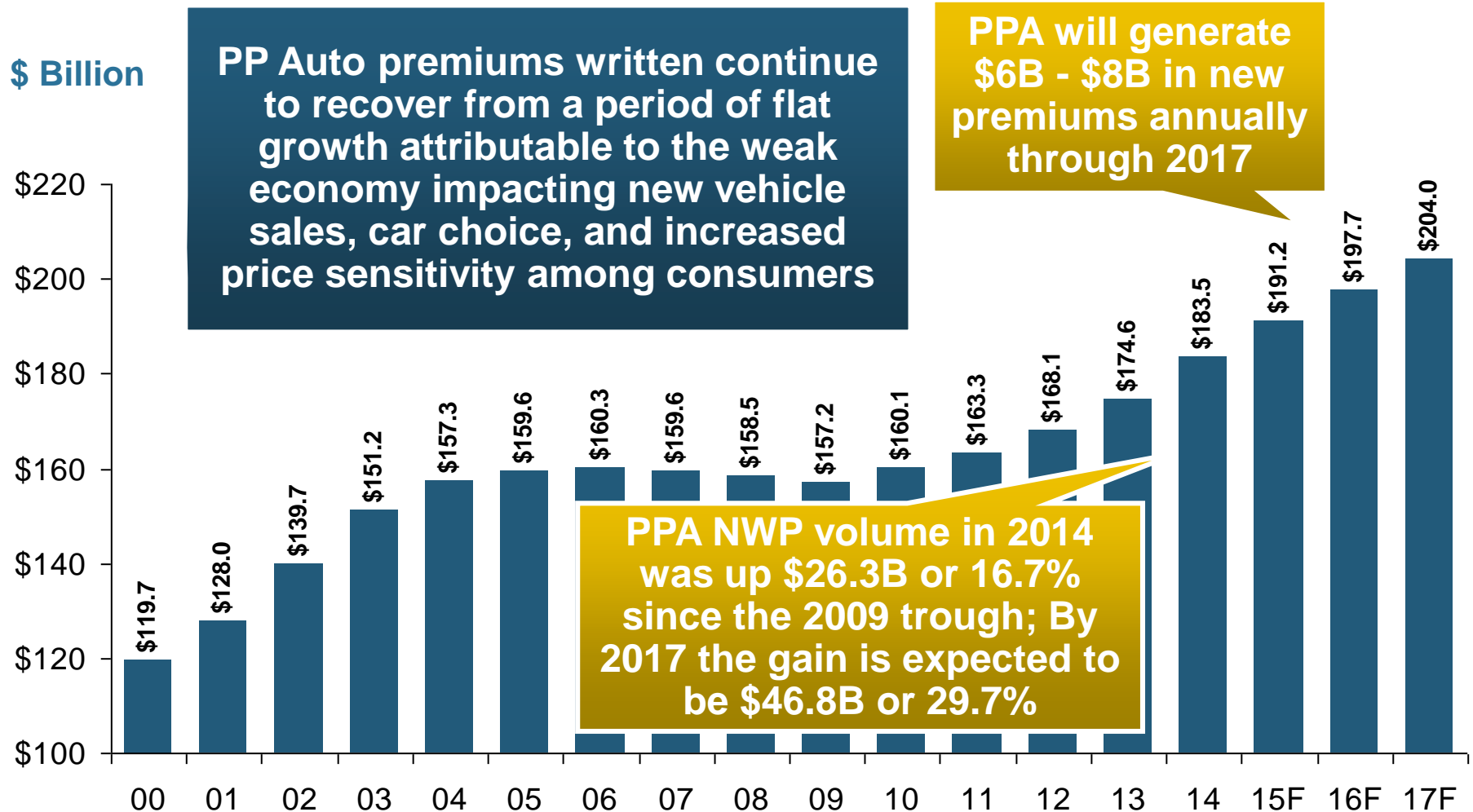


**Across the U.S., auto insurance expenditures fell by 0.8% in 2008 and 0.5% in 2009 but rose 0.5% in 2010, 0.8% in 2011, 2.3% in 2012 and 3.3% in 2013; I.I.I. estimate is for +3.4% in 2014 and 2015.**

\* The NAIC data are per-vehicle (actually, per insured car-year)

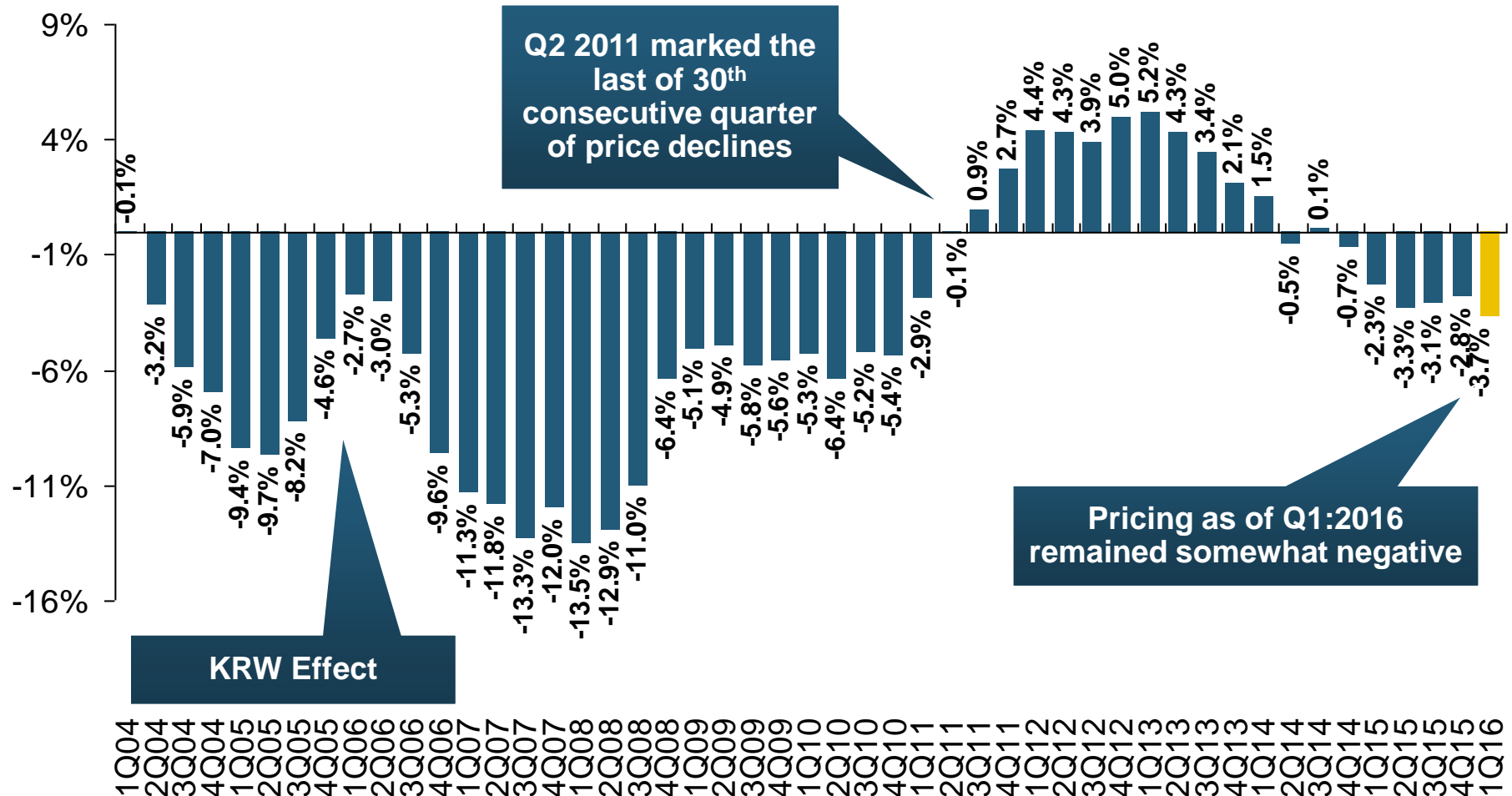
Sources: NAIC for 1994-2013; Insurance Information Institute estimates for 2014-2015 based on CPI and other data.

# Private Passenger Auto Insurance Net Written Premium, 2000–2017F



# CIAB: Average Commercial Rate Change, All Lines, (1Q:2004–1Q:2016)

(Percent)

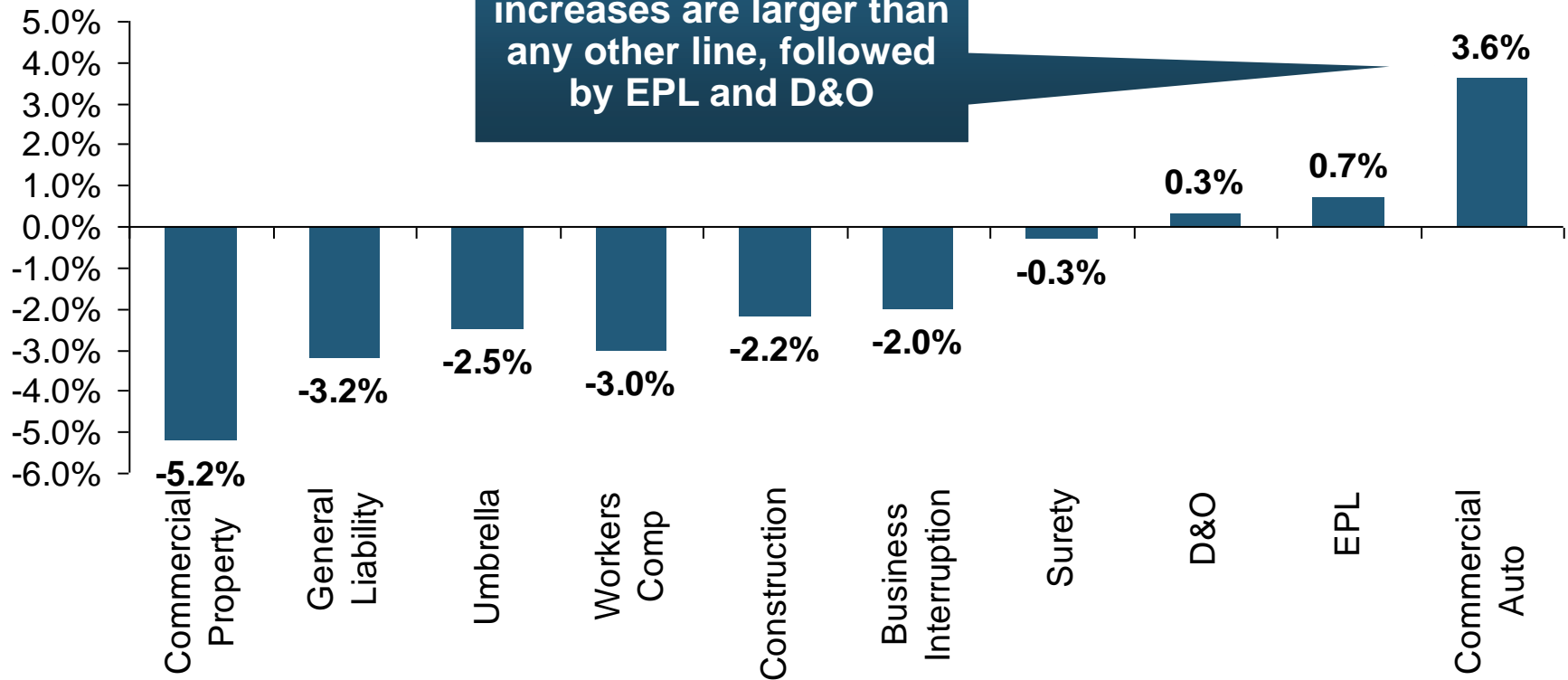


Note: CIAB data cited here are based on a survey. Rate changes earned by individual insurers can and do vary, potentially substantially.  
Source: Council of Insurance Agents & Brokers; Insurance Information Institute



# Change in Commercial Rate Renewals, by Line: 2016:Q1

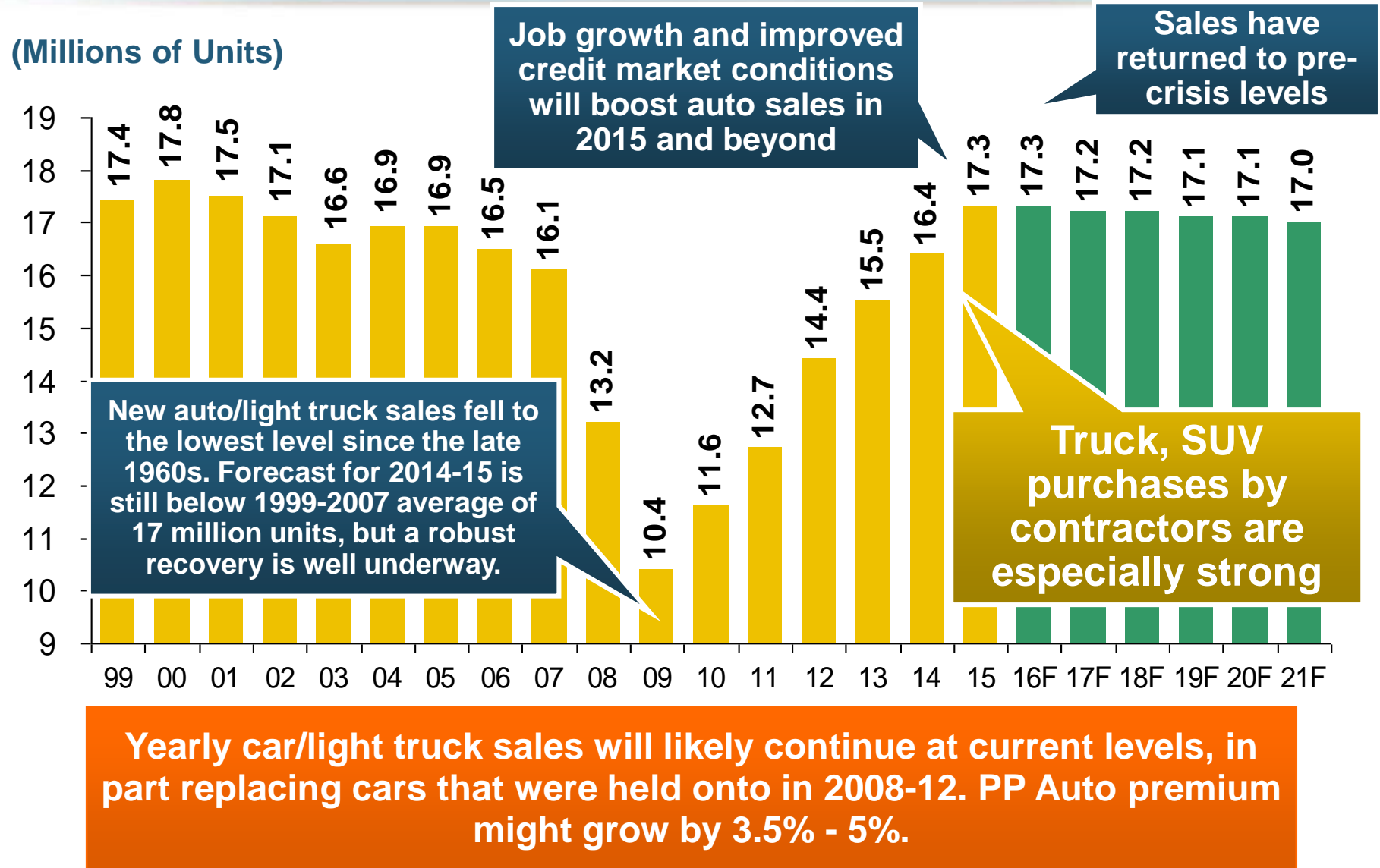
## Percentage Change (%)



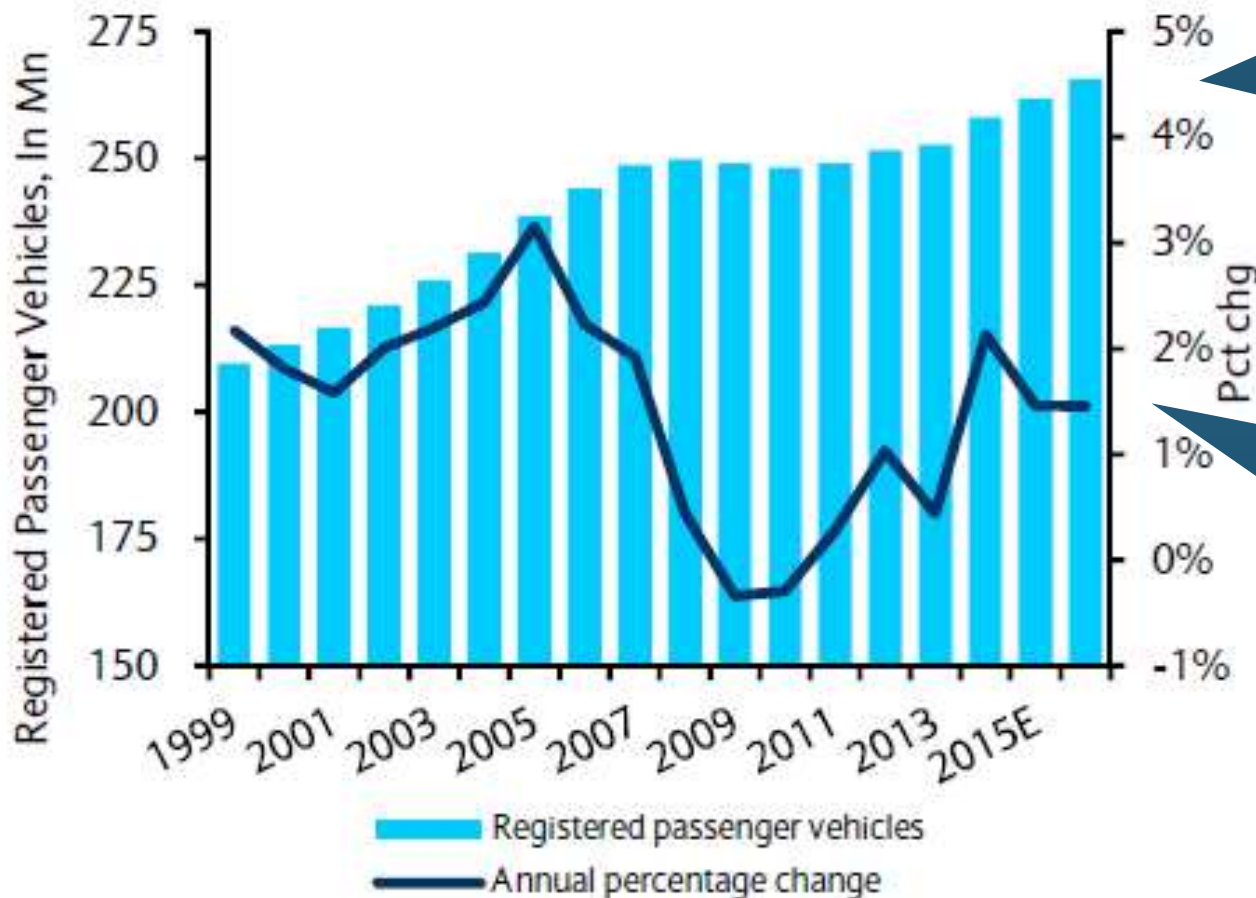
**Major Commercial Lines Renewals Were Mixed to Down in Q1:2016; EPL, D&O and Commercial Auto Saw Gains**

Note: CIAB data cited here are based on a survey. Rate changes earned by individual insurers can and do vary, potentially substantially.  
Source: Council of Insurance Agents and Brokers; Insurance Information Institute.

# Auto/Light Truck Sales, 1999-2021F



# Number of Registered Passenger Vehicles in US, 1999 – 2015E

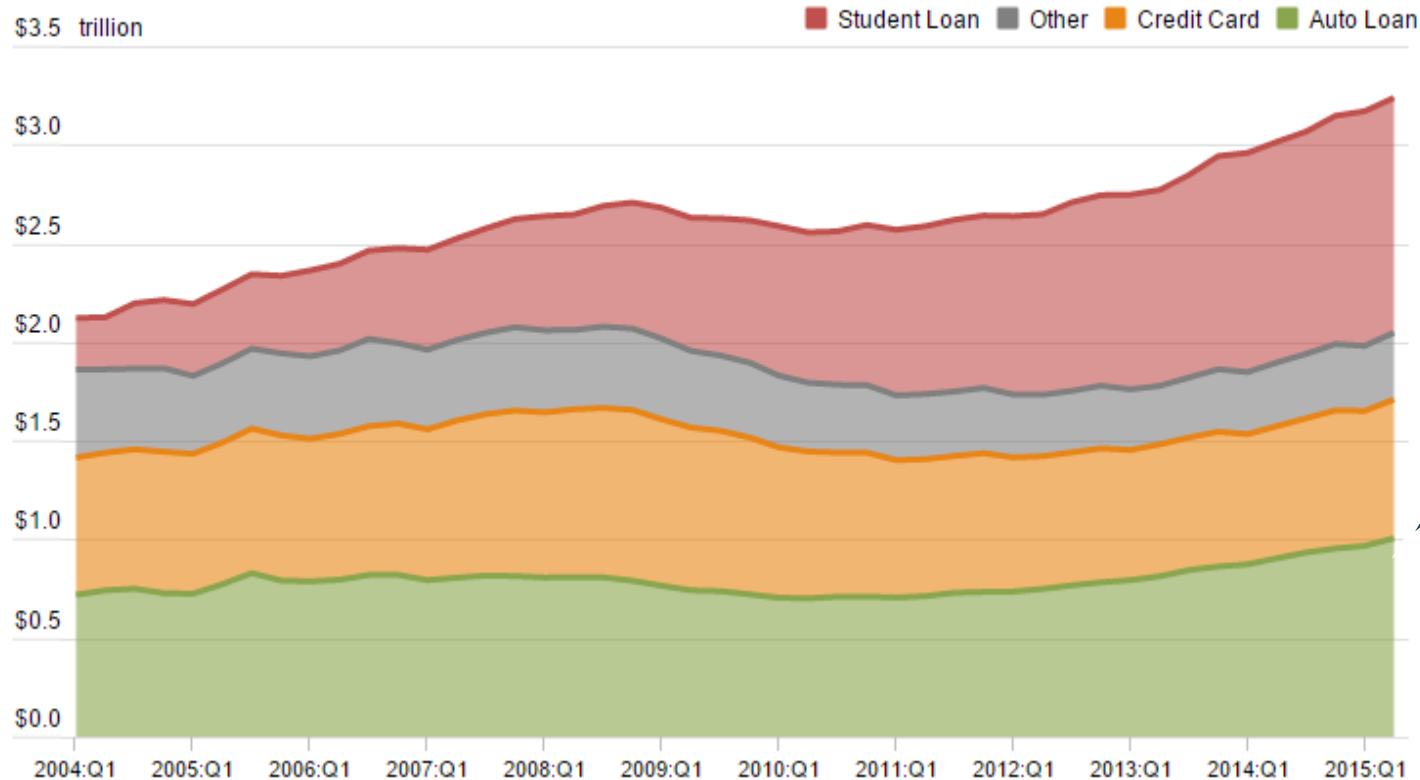


**Vehicle registrations are growing once again and now finally exceed pre-crisis peak**

**Vehicle registrations are expected to increase at an annual rate of about 1.5% per year in 2015 and 2016**

# Auto Loans and Other Non-Housing Debt, 2004 – 2015\*

## Non-Housing Debt Balance



Auto loan debt outstanding reached \$1T for the first time ever in Q1 2015

**Banks are becoming increasingly aggressive in marketing auto loans**

\*As of Q1 2015.

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of NY Consumer Credit Panel/Equifax; I. I.I.



## AUTO TECHNOLOGY & THE FUTURE OF AUTO INSURANCE



**The Road to Fully Autonomous Vehicles:  
Long, Dark and Full of Potholes**

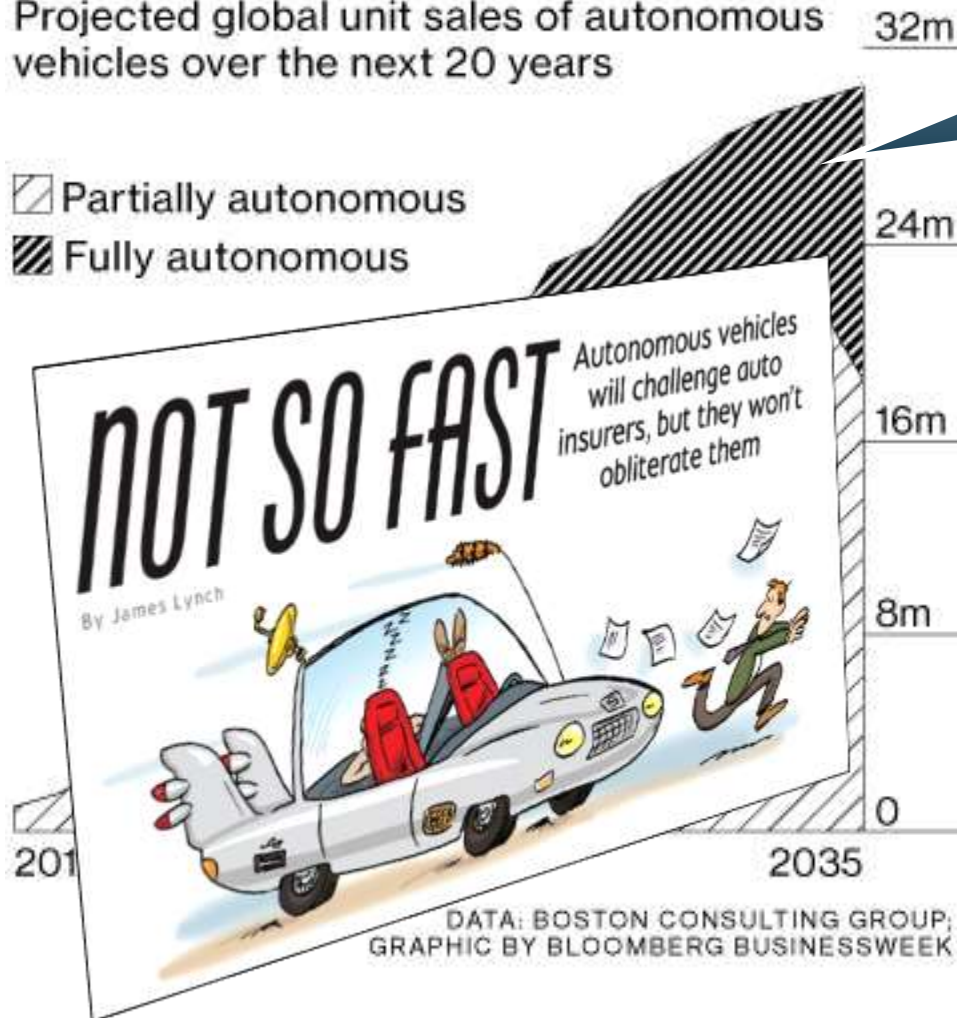
***Tales of the Death of Auto Insurance Are  
Greatly Exaggerated***

# Media is Obsessed with Driverless Vehicles: Often Predicting the Demise of Auto Insurance

## Hands-Free

Projected global unit sales of autonomous vehicles over the next 20 years

-  Partially autonomous  
 Fully autonomous



By 2035, it is estimated that 25% of new vehicle sales could be fully autonomous models

## Questions

- Are auto insurers monitoring these trends?
- How are they reacting?
- Will Google take over the industry?
- Will the number of auto insurers shrink?
- How will liability shift?

# Media is Obsessed with Driverless Vehicles: Often Predicting the Demise of Auto Insurance

Some are predicting that the rise of autonomous vehicles will reduce claim frequency by 75% or more...

„,and that this technology will cause average auto insurance premiums to plunge

Fewer claims on car insurance

Insured drivers making claims each year (%)



Cost of car insurance to fall

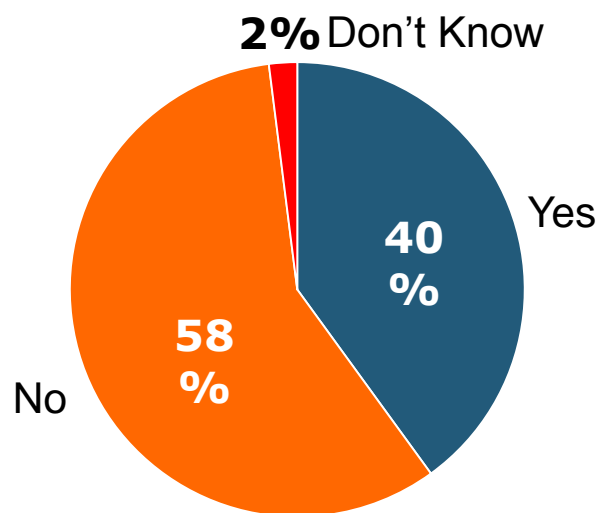
Estimated global average annual premium (\$)



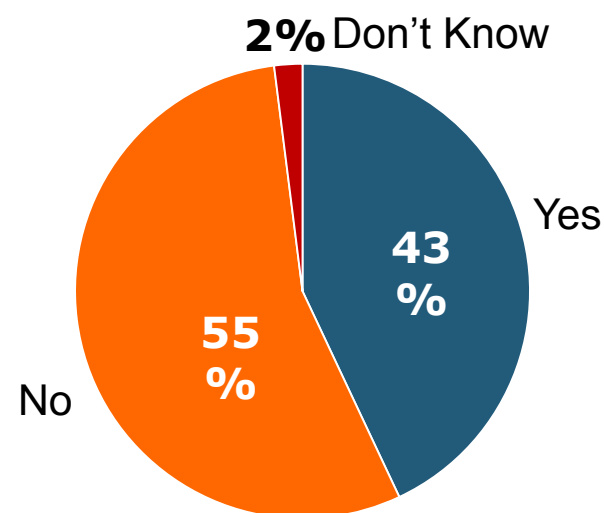
# I.I.I. Poll: Auto Insurance

Q. Would you be willing to ride in a driverless car?

**May 2015**



**May 2016**

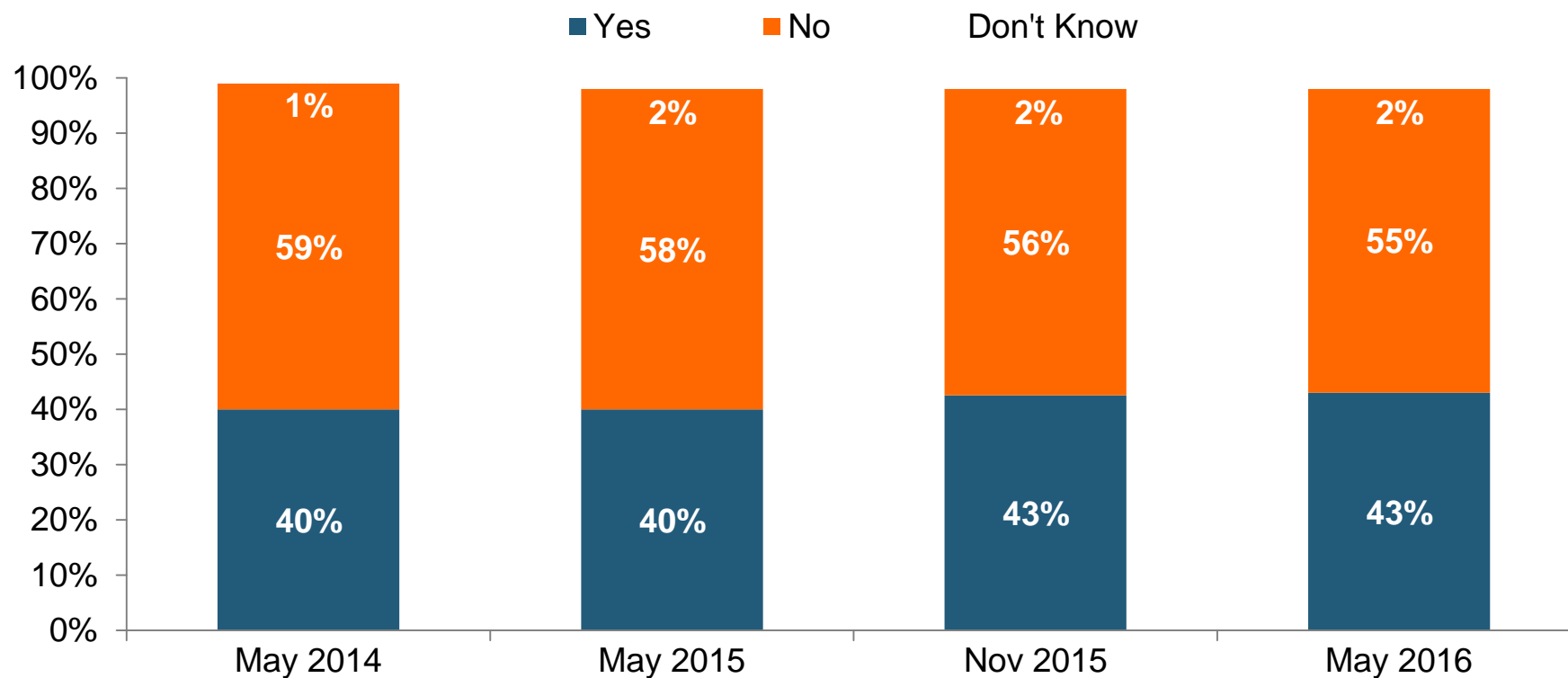


**The Percentage Willing to Ride in a Driverless Car Rose Slightly;  
71% of People Over 64 Were Unwilling to Ride.**



# I.I.I. Poll: Driverless Cars

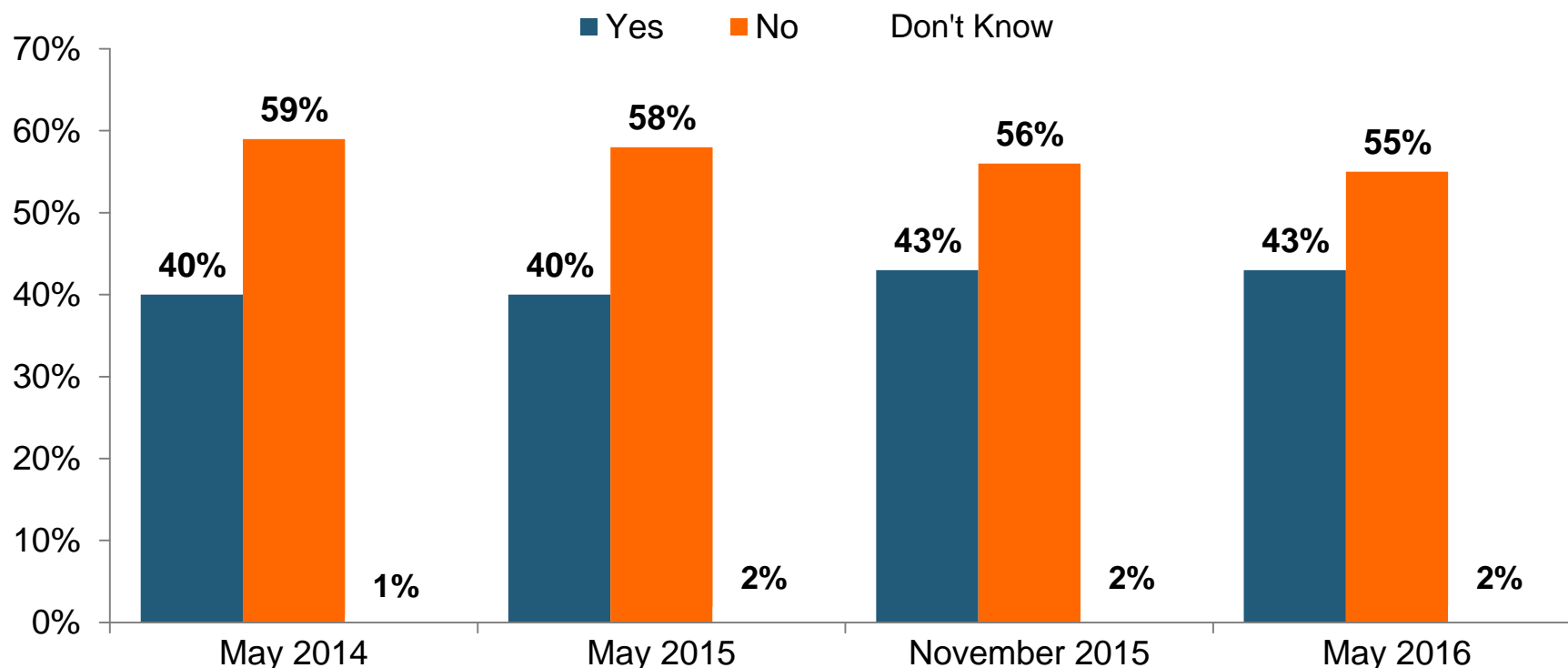
Q. Would you be willing to ride in a driverless car?



**The Percentage Willing to Ride in a Driverless Car Remains at 43%;  
71% of People Over 64 Were Unwilling to Ride.**

# I.I.I. Poll: Driverless Cars

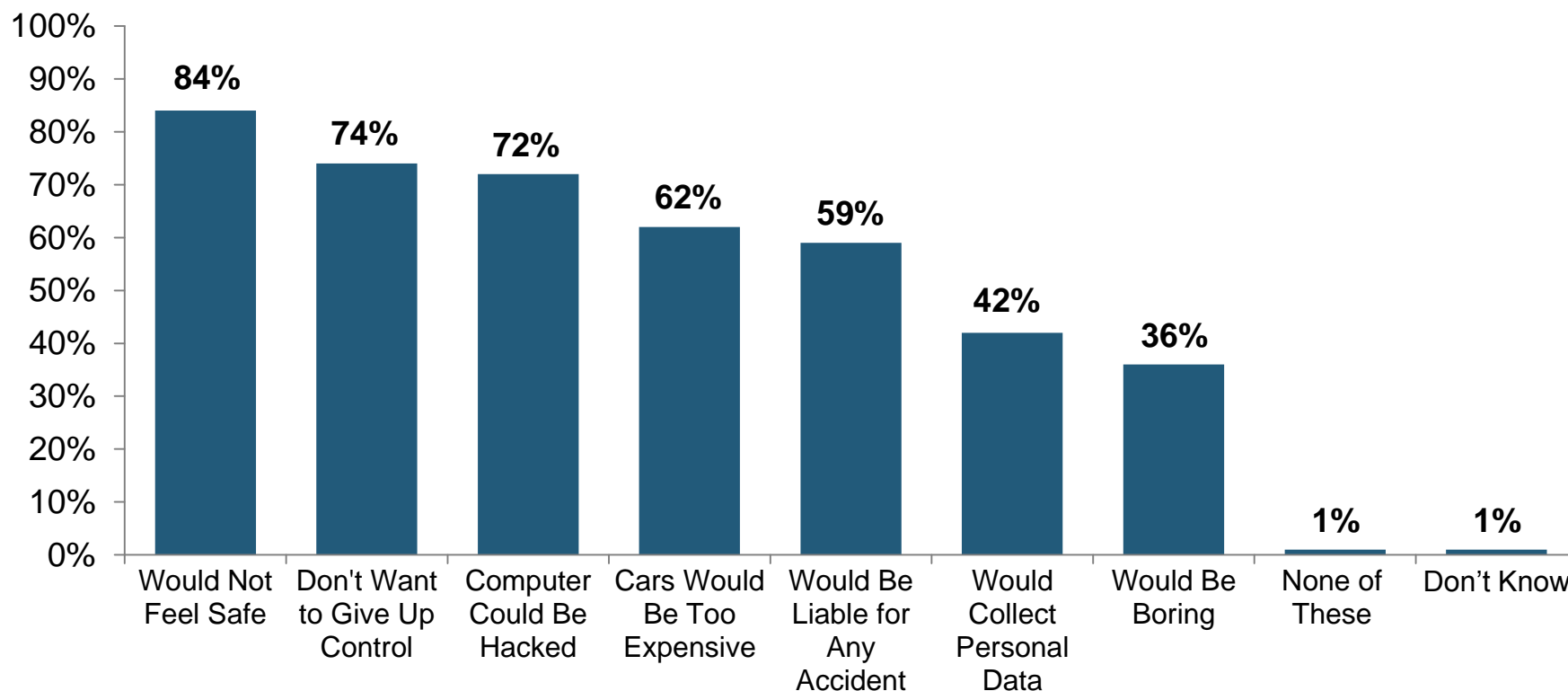
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# I.I.I. Poll: Driverless Cars

## Why Americans Would Not Want to Ride in a Driverless Car, May 2016<sup>1</sup>



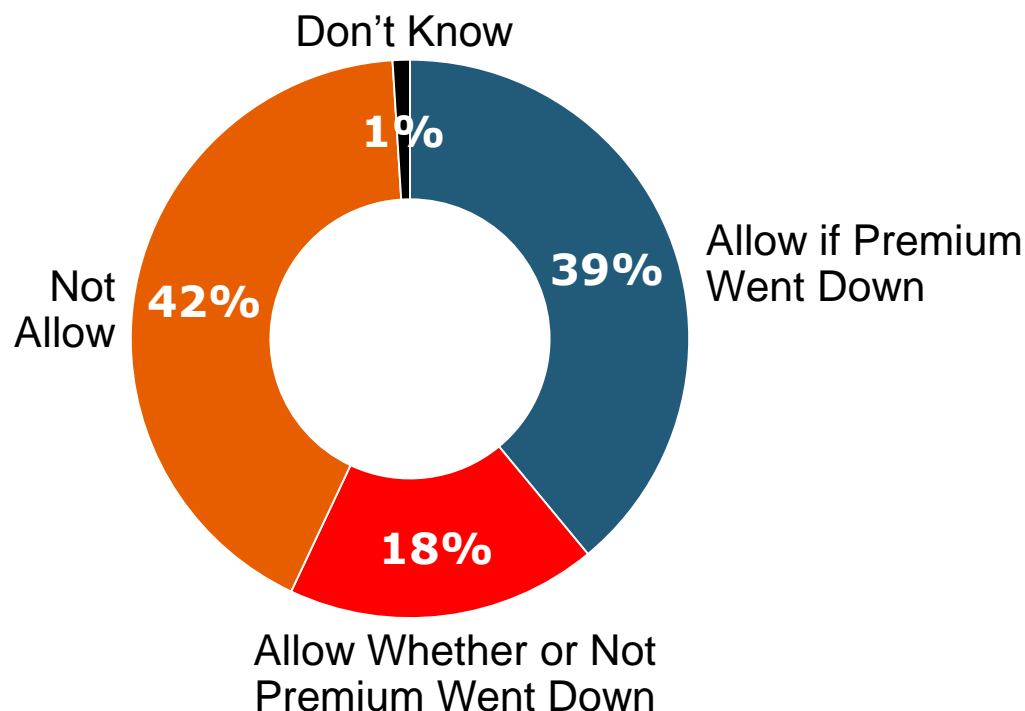
**Safety Concerns Are Paramount Among Those Who Would Avoid Driverless Cars.**

<sup>1</sup> Based on those who would not ride in a driverless car. Respondents could give more than one answer.  
Source: Insurance Information Institute Annual *Pulse* Survey.

# I.I.I. Poll: Telematics— Consumers Still Hesitant

Q

Would you allow your auto insurer to collect information about how and when you drive in order to set your auto insurance premium?



**More Than Half of Auto Policyholders Would Allow Their Insurer to Collect Their Driving Information in Order to Set Premiums.**

<sup>1</sup>Asked of those who have auto insurance.

Source: Insurance Information Institute Annual *Pulse* Survey.

# **The Sharing Economy**

**The On-Demand Economy Will  
Transform the American  
Workforce and the  
P/C Insurance Industry Too**

# On-Demand/Sharing/Peer-to-Peer Economy Impacts Many Lines of Insurance

- The “On-Demand” Economy is or will impact many segments of the economy important to P/C insurers
  - ◆ *Auto (personal and commercial)*
  - ◆ Homeowners/Renters
  - ◆ Many Liability Coverages
  - ◆ Professional Liability
  - ◆ Workers Comp
- Many unanswered insurance questions
- Insurance solutions are increasingly available to fill the many insurance gaps that arise



U B E R



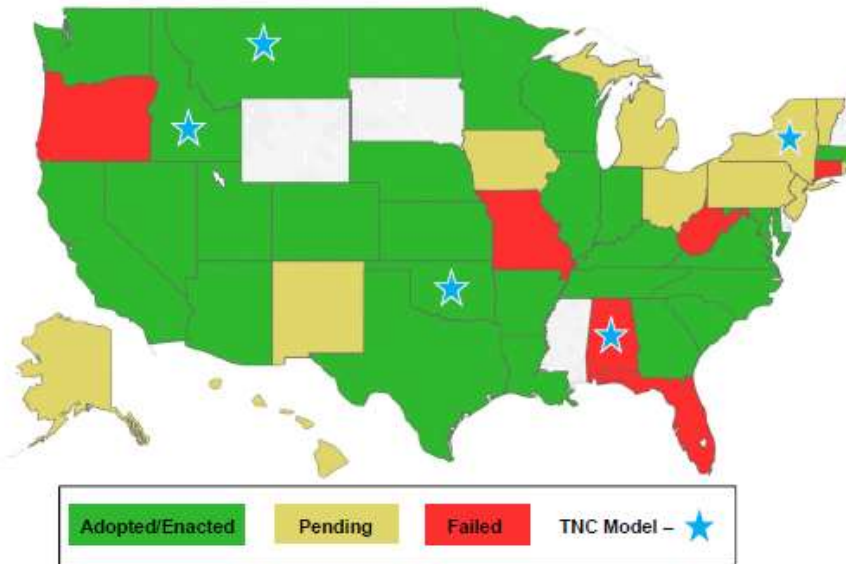
# TNC Ridesharing Arrangements: Insurance Applicability

Phase	TNC Coverage
1. Driver logged into TNC App but not "matched" with a passenger	Contingent liability coverage IF personal auto coverage declined/not available (\$50/100/25)*
2. A "match" is made but passenger is not in the driver's car	Primary liability, UM/UIM coverage at a higher limit (\$1M)* Contingent comp/collision coverage
3. A passenger is in the driver's car	Same as Phase 2

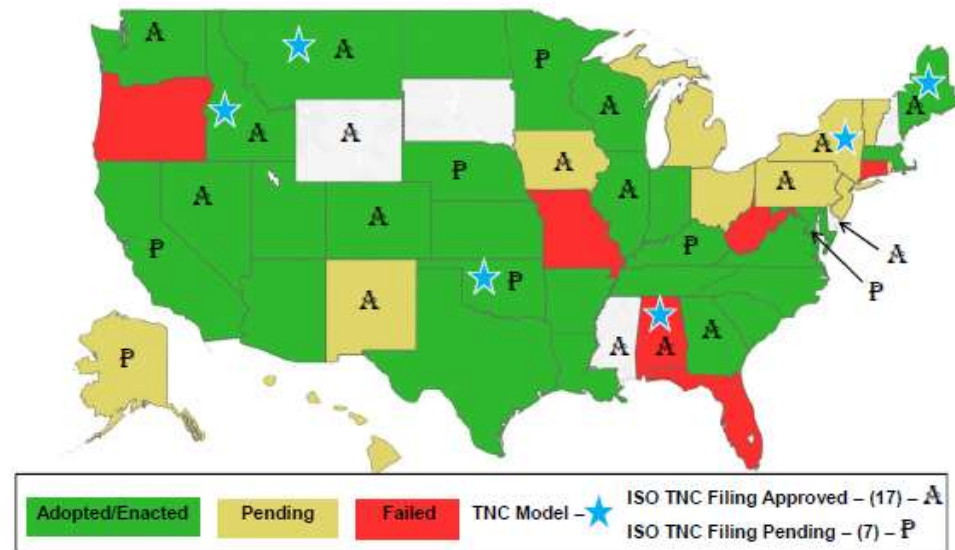
**The concern was that TNCs were seeking to offload risk on to personal auto insurers. An increasing number of personal auto insurers have developed solutions to ensure that coverage gaps are minimized**

# Ridesharing Regulation/Legislation and Status of ISO Filings as of 9/30/15

## Status Ride Sharing Legislation/Regulation



## Status of ISO Filings





# INDUSTRY DISRUPTORS



**Technology, Society and  
the Economy Are All  
Changing at a Rapid Pace**

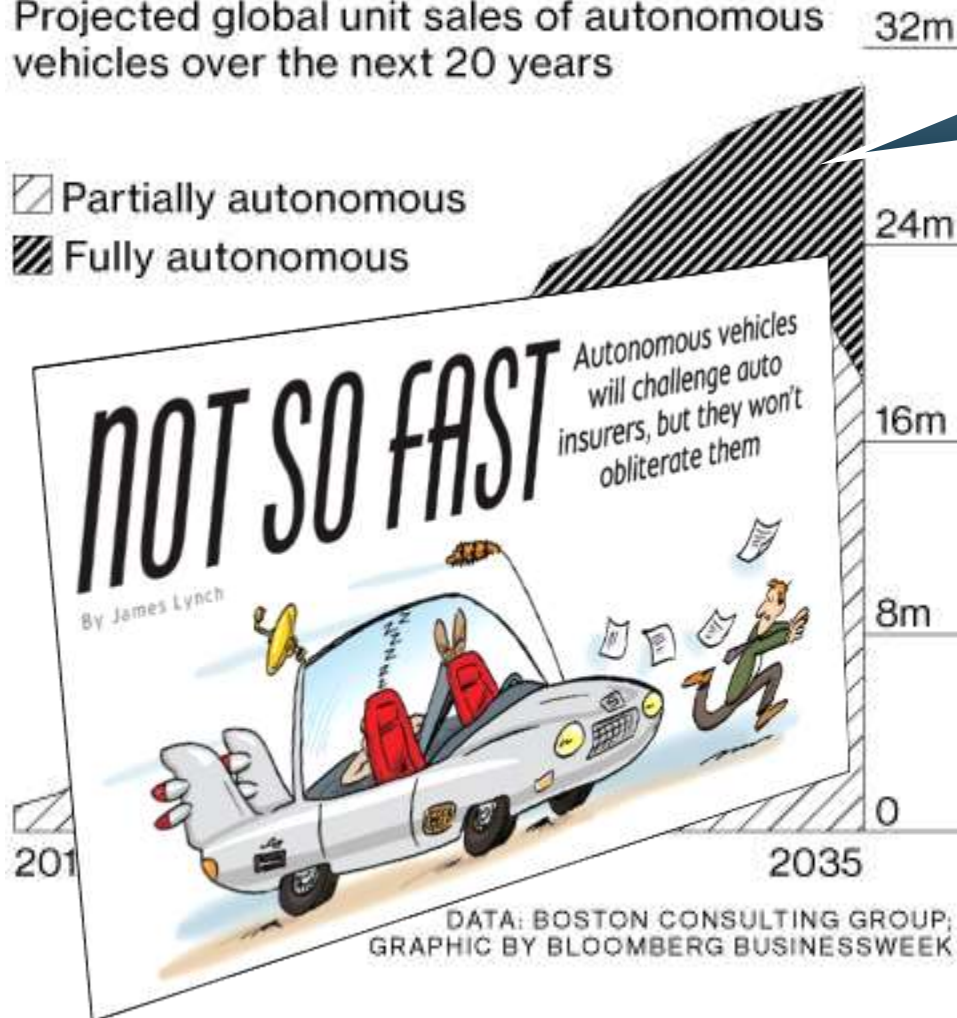
***Thoughts on the Future of  
Auto Insurance***

# Media is Obsessed with Driverless Vehicles: Often Predicting the Demise of Auto Insurance

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# On-Demand/Sharing/Peer-to-Peer Economy Impacts Many Lines of Insurance

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  - ◆ Homeowners/Renters
  - ◆ Many Liability Coverages
  - ◆ Professional Liability
  - ◆ Workers Comp
- Many unanswered insurance questions
- Insurance solutions are increasingly available to fill the many insurance gaps that arise



U B E R



# **The Sharing Economy**

**The On-Demand Economy Will  
Transform the Transportation  
Systems, Impacting the  
P/C Insurance Industry**

# The Sharing Economy Has Grown— And Attracted Political Scrutiny



The image is a collage centered around the sharing economy. In the middle, a white circle with a red border contains the text "the Sharing economy" in a cursive font. Surrounding this central circle are numerous logos of sharing economy companies, including: BookMooch, GEARCOMMONS, peer2peer, zipcar, thredUP, TransferWise, TaskRabbit, Bla Bla Car, POSTMATES, Instacart, RelayRides, LIQUIDSPACE, BOATBOUND, Lyft, Shared Earth, Elance, oDesk, Girl Meets Dress.com, fiverr, LendingClub, ParkatmyHouse, Cookening, wework, and HourlyNerd. At the bottom of the collage are two portraits: Hillary Clinton on the left and Donald Trump on the right. The background is a gradient of blue and red.



# Political Skepticism About the 'Gig' Economy



*"Many Americans are making extra money renting out a spare room, designing a website ... even driving their own car. This on demand or so called 'gig' economy is creating exciting opportunities and unleashing innovation, **but it's also raising hard questions about workplace protections** and what a good job will look like in the future."*

--Hillary Clinton,  
July 13, 2015

# Regulatory Issues Abound as Well, With Implications for Insurance Coverages



REUTERS

## In California, Uber Driver Is Employee, Not Contractor

*A driver for Uber is an **employee, not a contractor**, according to a California Ruling that eventually could push up costs for the smartphone-based ride hailing service and hurt the closely watched start-up's valuation.*

*The California Labor Commissioner's decision could ripple through the burgeoning industry of providing services via smartphones, with **potential implications for other "crowdsourced" services such as Uber rival Lyft, chore service TaskRabbit, and cleaning service Homejoy.***

--Reuters, June 18, 2015

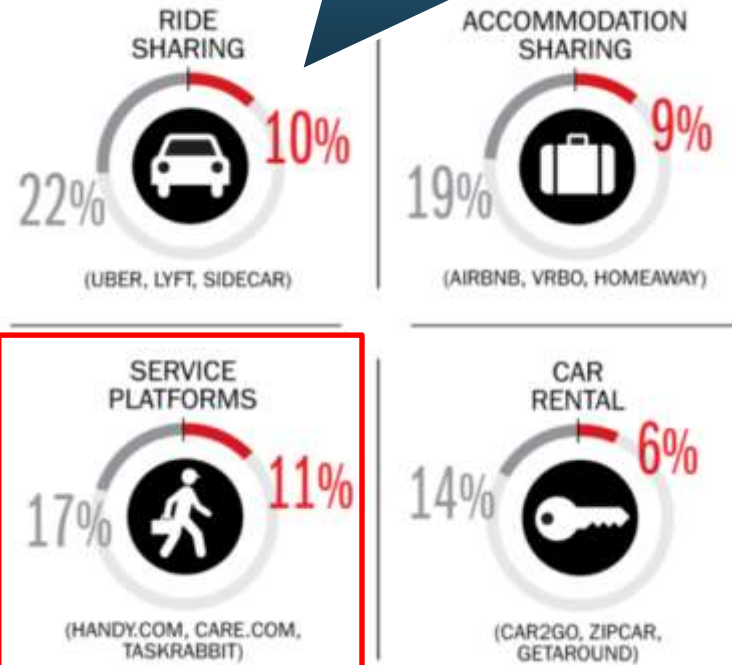


# Percent of Americans Who Have Engaged in the “Gig/Sharing Economy” by Transaction



About 22% of Americans have offered services in the sharing economy.

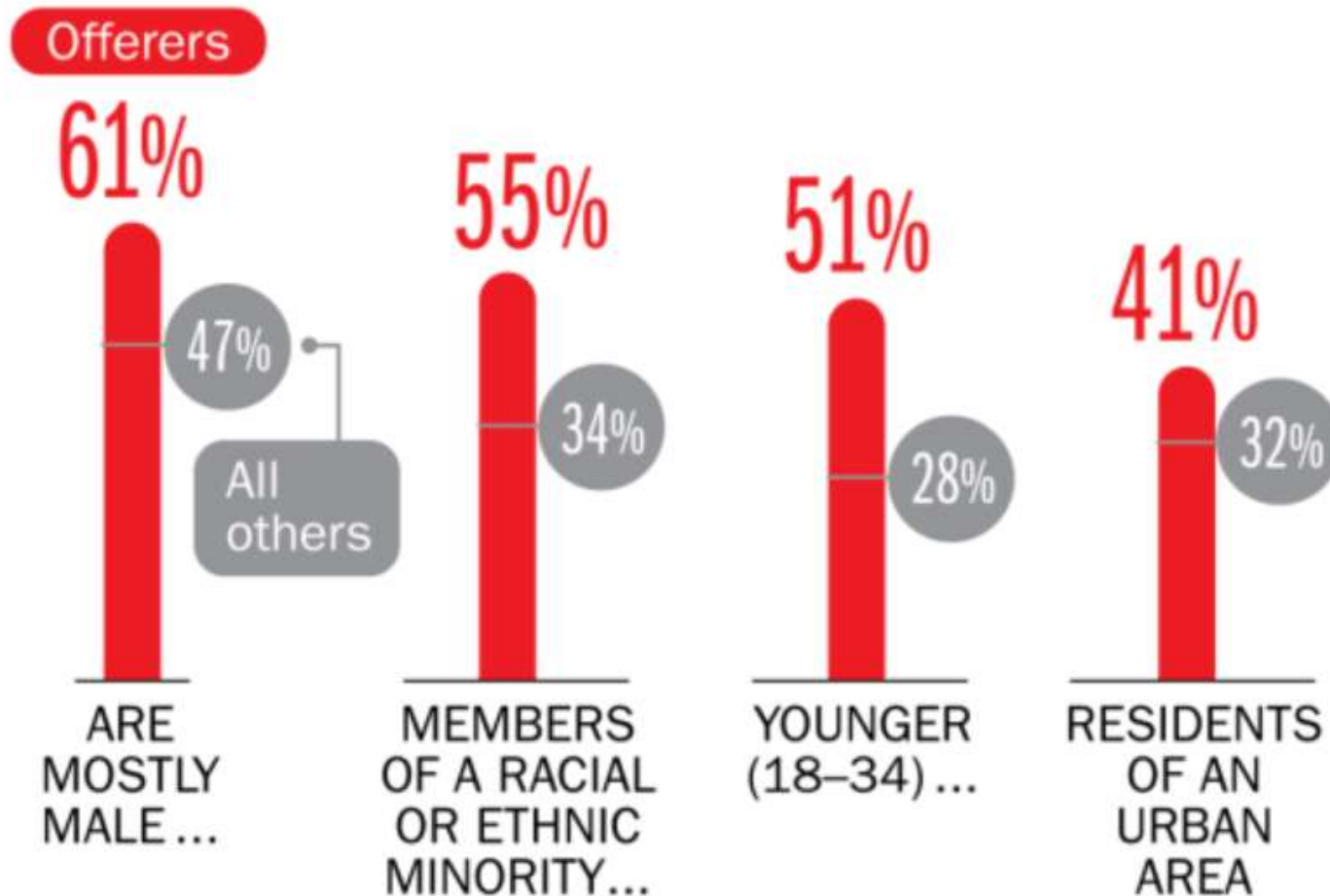
Drivers have significant WC exposures



Service platforms have the most direct link to WC; 11% of Americans have offered their services



# Americans Who Offer Services in the Sharing/Gig Economy Are Statistically More Prone to Workplace Injury

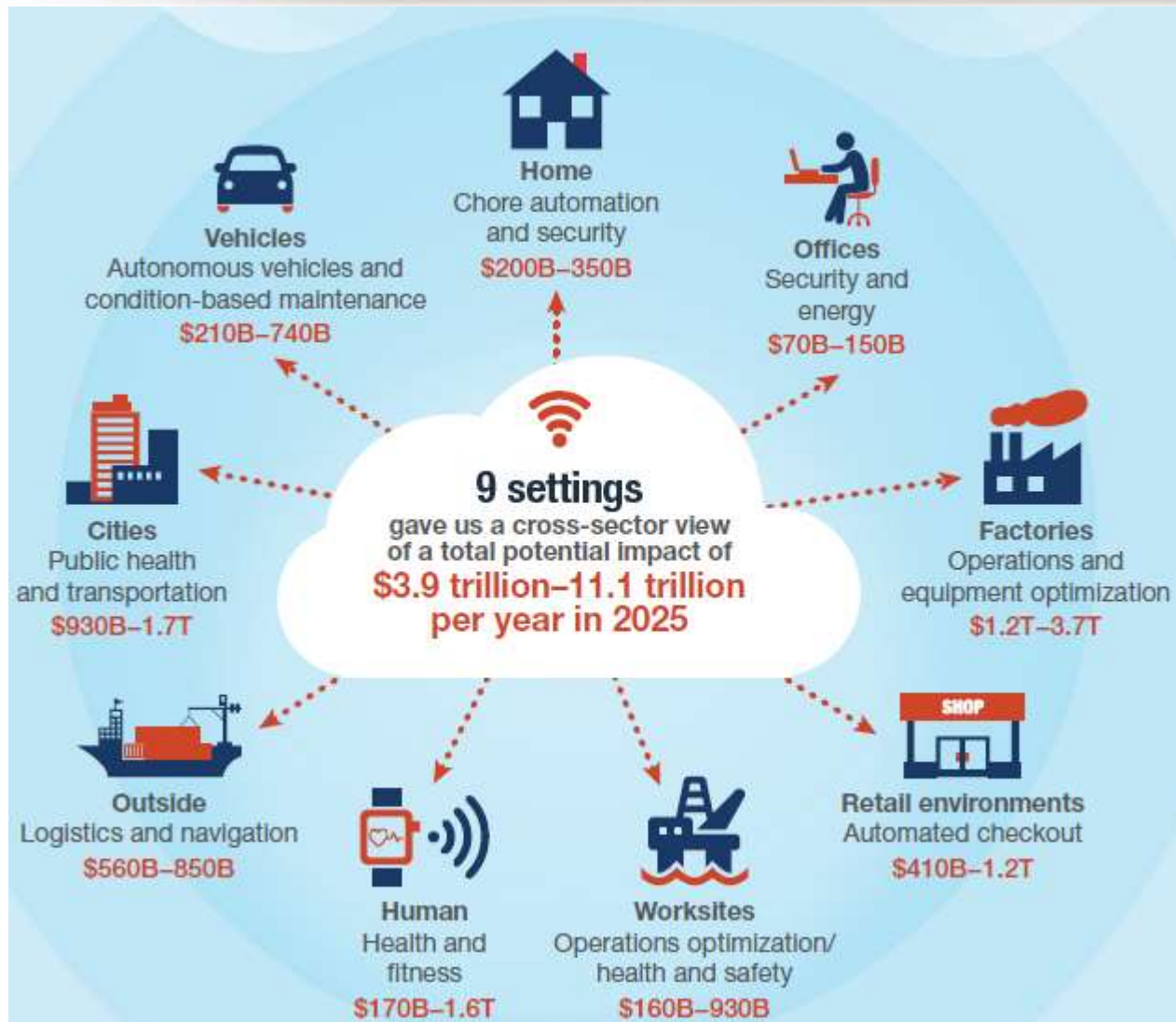


**Young, urban minority males are the most likely to offer their services in the sharing economy.**

# **THE ‘INTERNET OF THINGS’**

## **Capturing Economic Value Amid a Shifting Insurer Value Chain**

# The Internet of Things and the Insurance Industry



- The “Internet of Things” will create trillions in economic value throughout the global economy by 2025
- What opportunities, challenges will this create for insurers?
- What are the impact on the insurance industry “value chain”?

Sources: McKinsey Global Institute, *The Internet of Things: Mapping the Value Beyond the Hype*, June 2015; Insurance Information Institute.

# Wearables Show Significant Potential to Reduce Workplace Injury, Death

## ■ Wearables Today Can Monitor:

- ◆ Location
- ◆ Heart rate
- ◆ Temperature
- ◆ Steps/Exertion
- ◆ Sweat
- ◆ Sleep

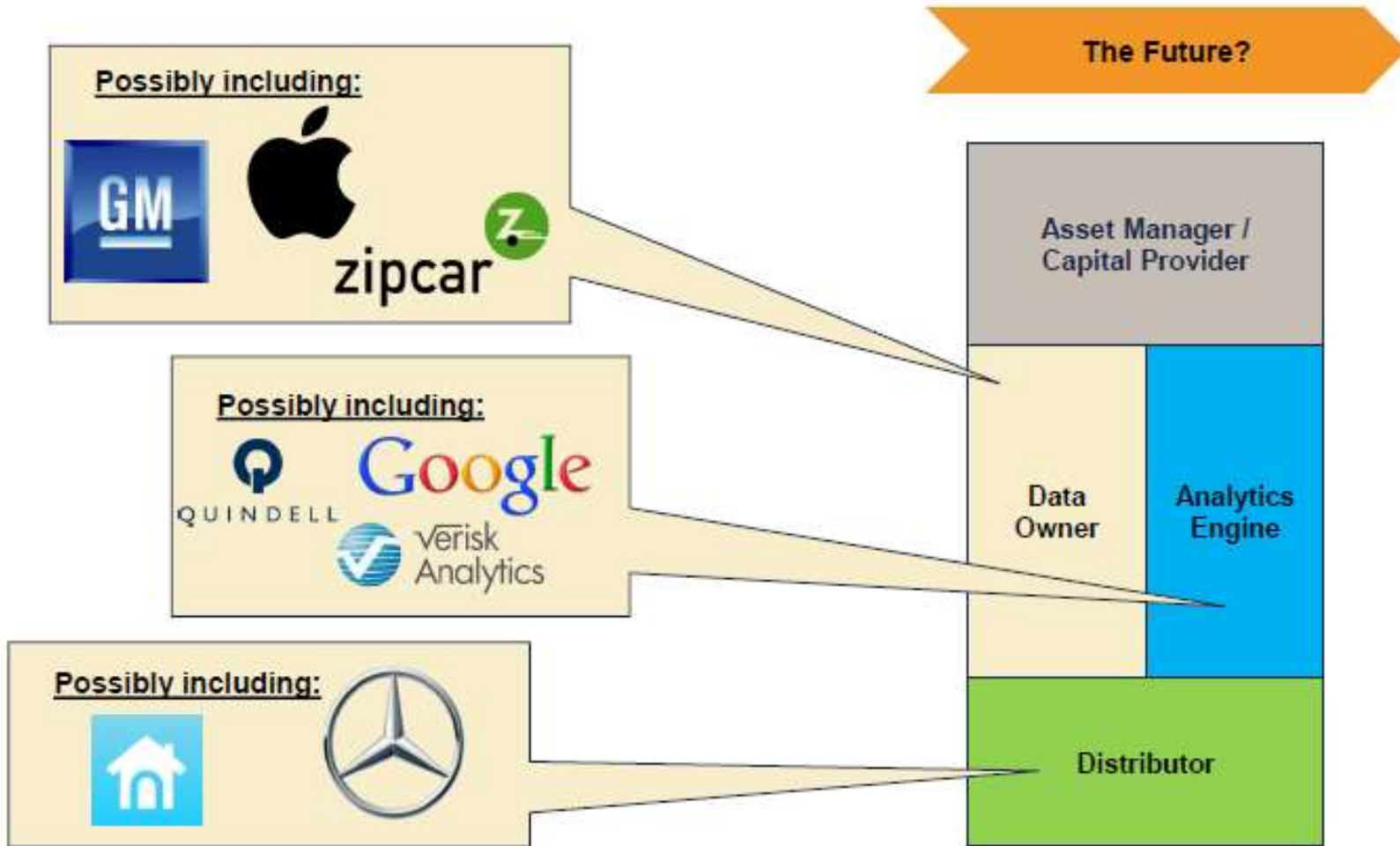


## ■ In the Near Future Could Monitor:

- ◆ Glucose level
- ◆ Oxygen levels
- ◆ Pain
- ◆ Nausea



# The Internet of Things and the Insurance Industry Value Chain



**Who owns the data? Where does It flow? Who does the analytics?  
Who is the capital provider?**



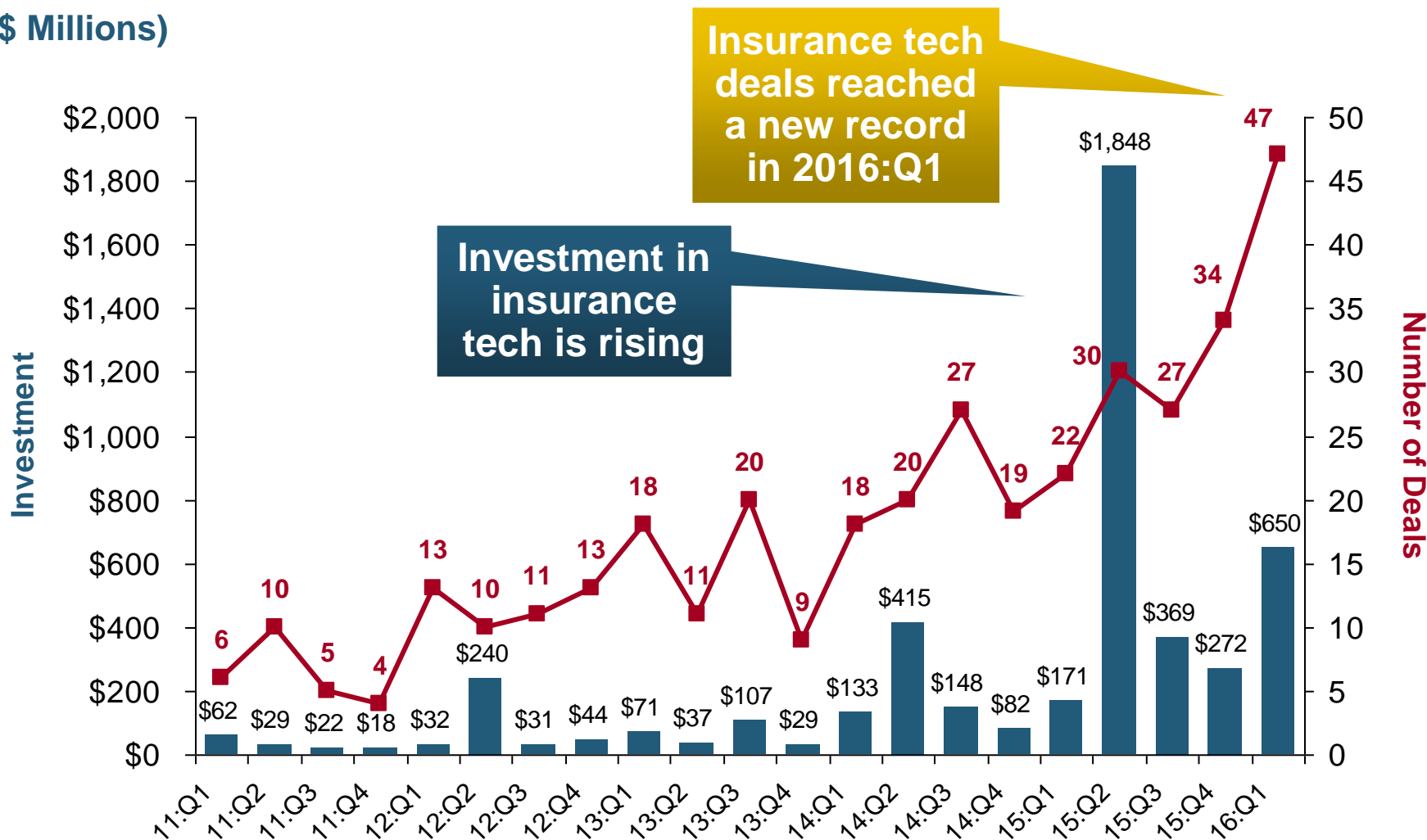
## INSURANCE TECHNOLOGY: *FIN TECH ZEROES IN*

**Number and Value of Deals Is Increasing**

***In Search of the Elusive Insurance 'Unicorn'***

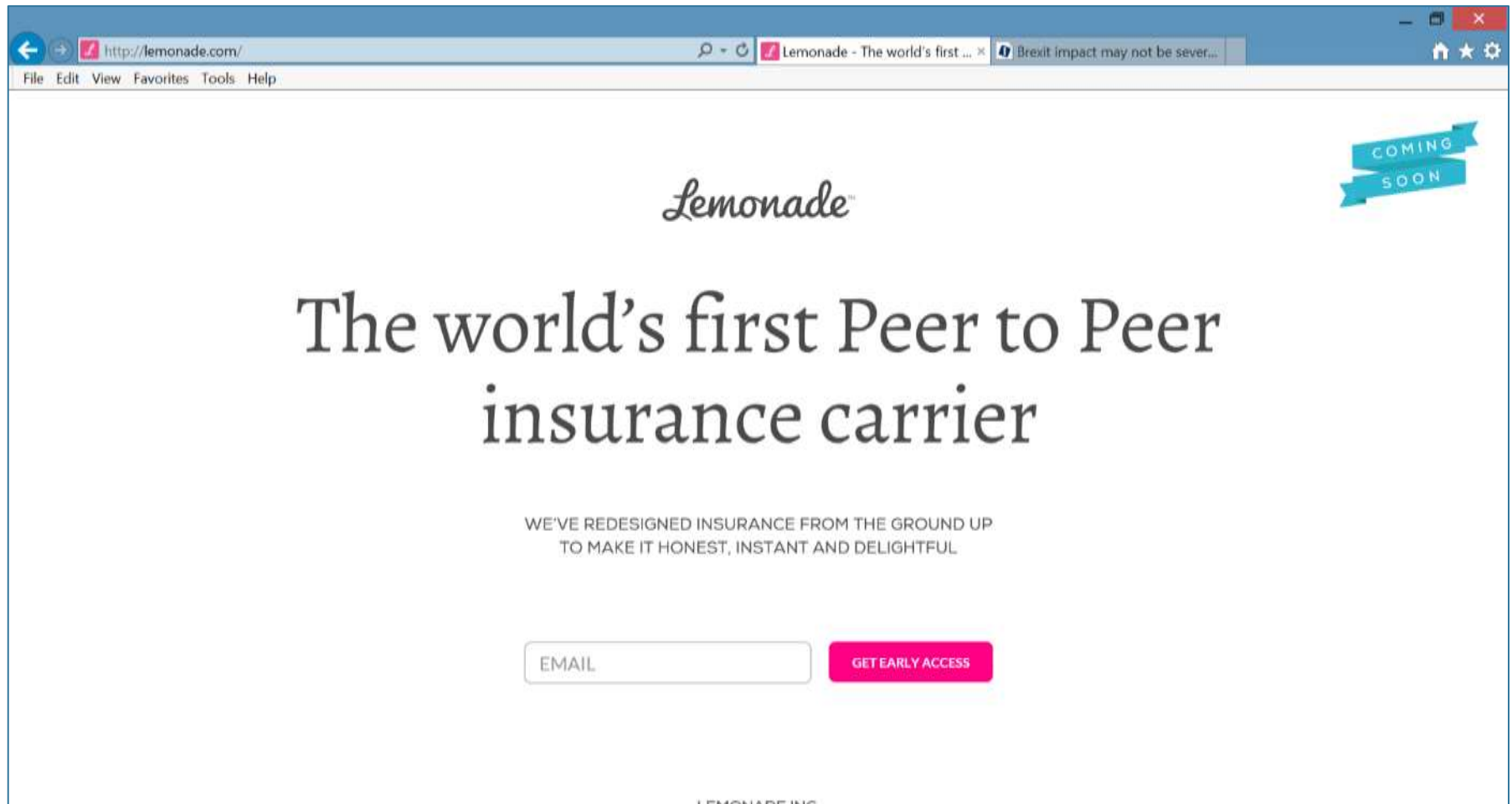
# Insurance Technology Financing Trend: Change Is Coming

(\$ Millions)





# Lemonade: Peer-to-Peer (P2P) Insurance





# Lemonade: Sour Words About Insurance

Daniel Schreiber here, with updates from Lemonade.

I'm thrilled to report that a few days ago, by unanimous vote of our board and shareholders, **Lemonade became a Public Benefit Corporation**, and was also **awarded provisional 'B-Corp' certification. Both are firsts for an insurance carrier**, and are points of tremendous pride for our team.

Rebuilding insurance as a social good, rather than a necessary evil, is now part of our legal mission. **Our Chief Behavioral Officer, Professor Dan Ariely, says that "If you tried to create a system to bring out the worst in humans, it would look a lot like the insurance of today."** Working in partnership with nonprofits, and baking giving-back into our business model, holds the promise of a better insurance experience, and a more valuable insurance company.

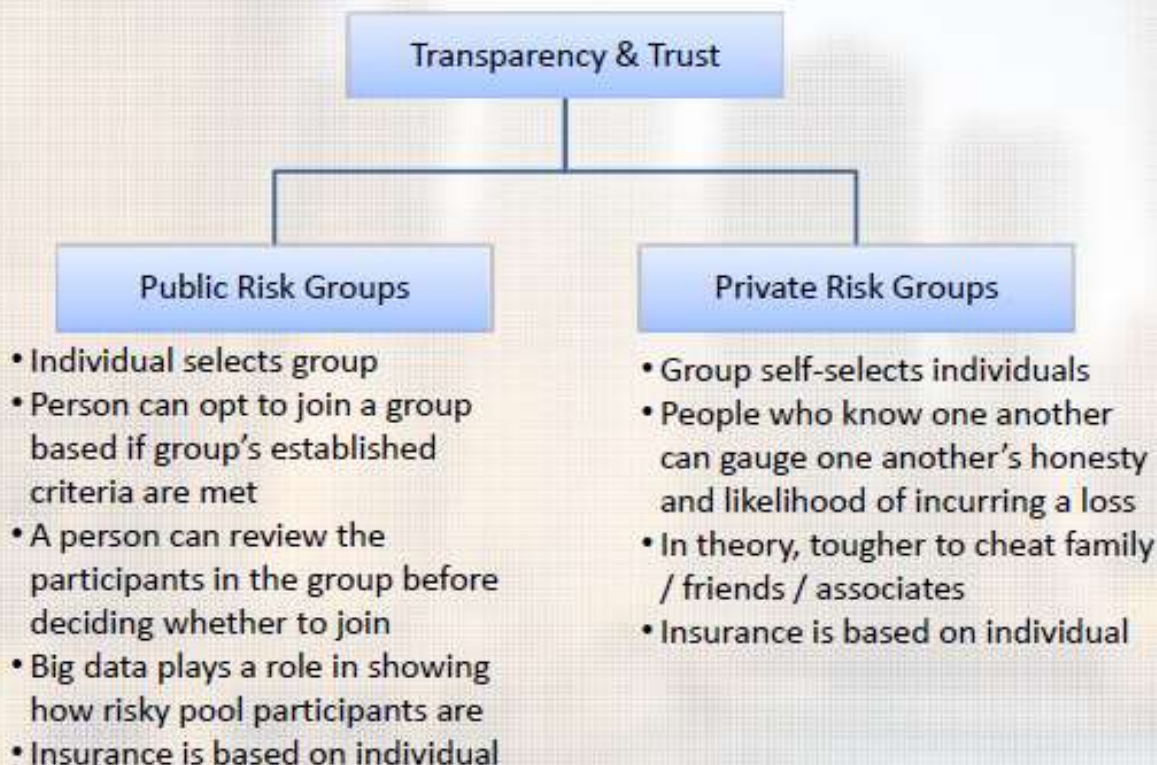
In other news, I'm happy to say that we're putting finishing touches on our product and will be ready to launch in New York within weeks. The final step is for us to get our license, and if all goes to plan, we'll have that shortly.

Be sure to follow us on [Twitter](#), [Facebook](#), and [LinkedIn](#) to stay in the know.

Until next time,  
Daniel  
@daschreiber

# Risk Groups in P2P Structures

## Risk groups



P2P model is predicated in part that view that individuals who know one another are less likely to commit fraud, etc.

Insurance Information Institute Online:

**[www.iii.org](http://www.iii.org)**

*Thank you for your time  
and your attention!*

***Twitter: [twitter.com/bob\\_Hartwig](https://twitter.com/bob_Hartwig)***