



Medical Professional Liability Outlook and Economic Impacts of the Changing Healthcare Environment

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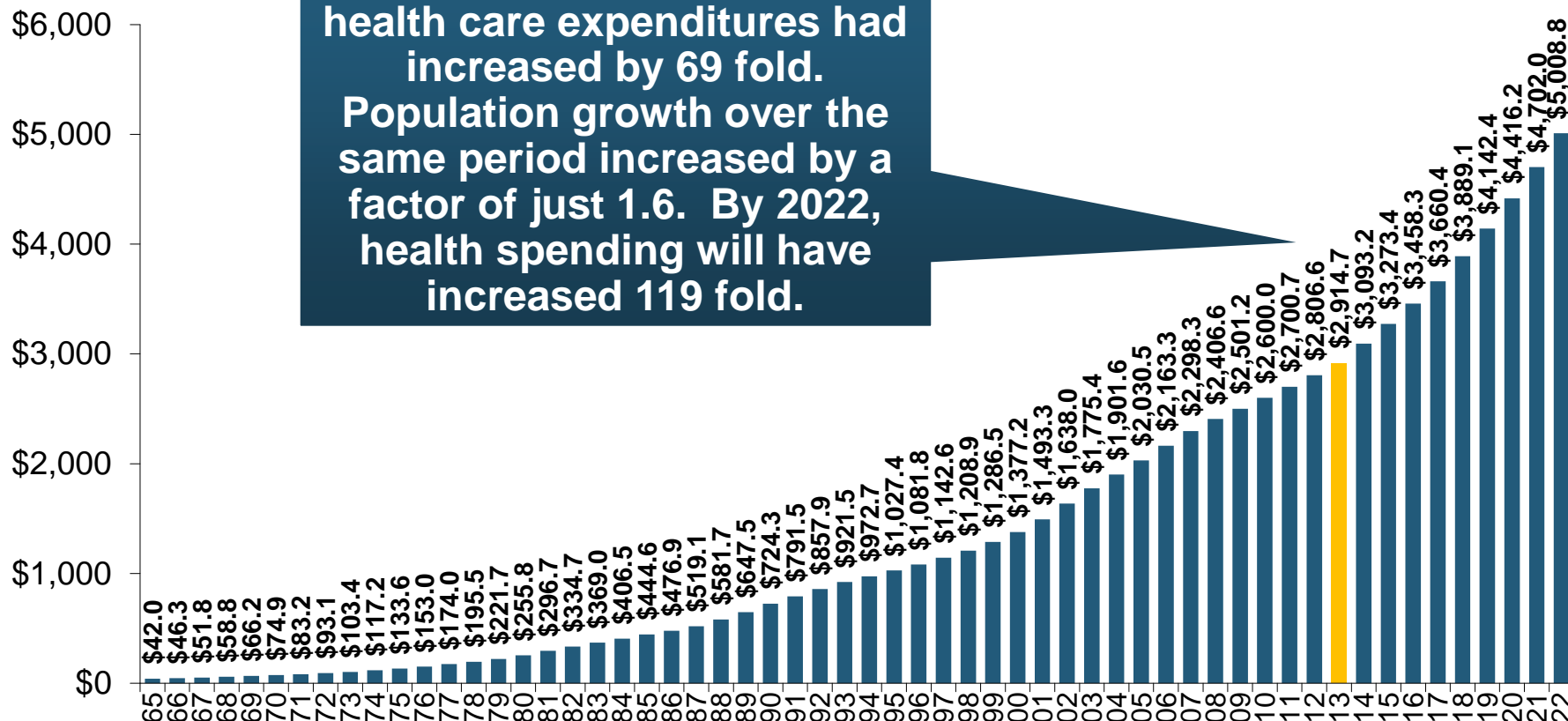
Presentation Outline

- **The US Healthcare System & the Economy**
- **Employment/Professional Trends in Healthcare**
- **Medical Professional Liability: Performance Overview & Outlook**
- **The Affordable Care Act: Potential Impacts on MPL**
- **Overall P/C Insurance Industry Performance**
- **Investment Overview & Outlook**
- **Tort Trends**
- **Cyber Risk and the Healthcare Industry**
- **Q&A**

U.S. Health Care Expenditures, 1965–2022F

\$ Billions

From 1965 through 2013, US health care expenditures had increased by 69 fold. Population growth over the same period increased by a factor of just 1.6. By 2022, health spending will have increased 119 fold.

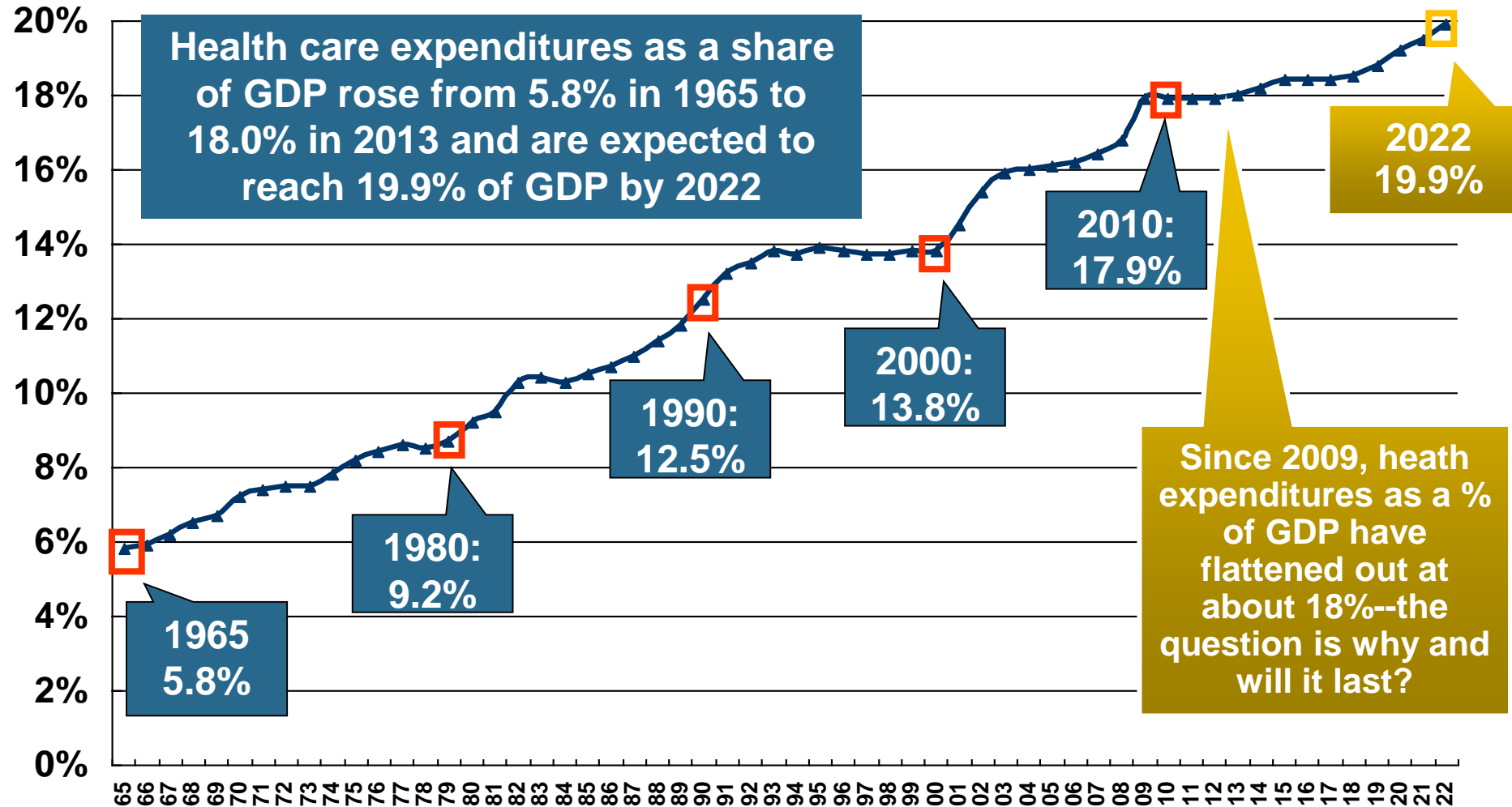


U.S. health care expenditures have been on a relentless climb for most of the past half century, far outstripping population growth, inflation of GDP growth

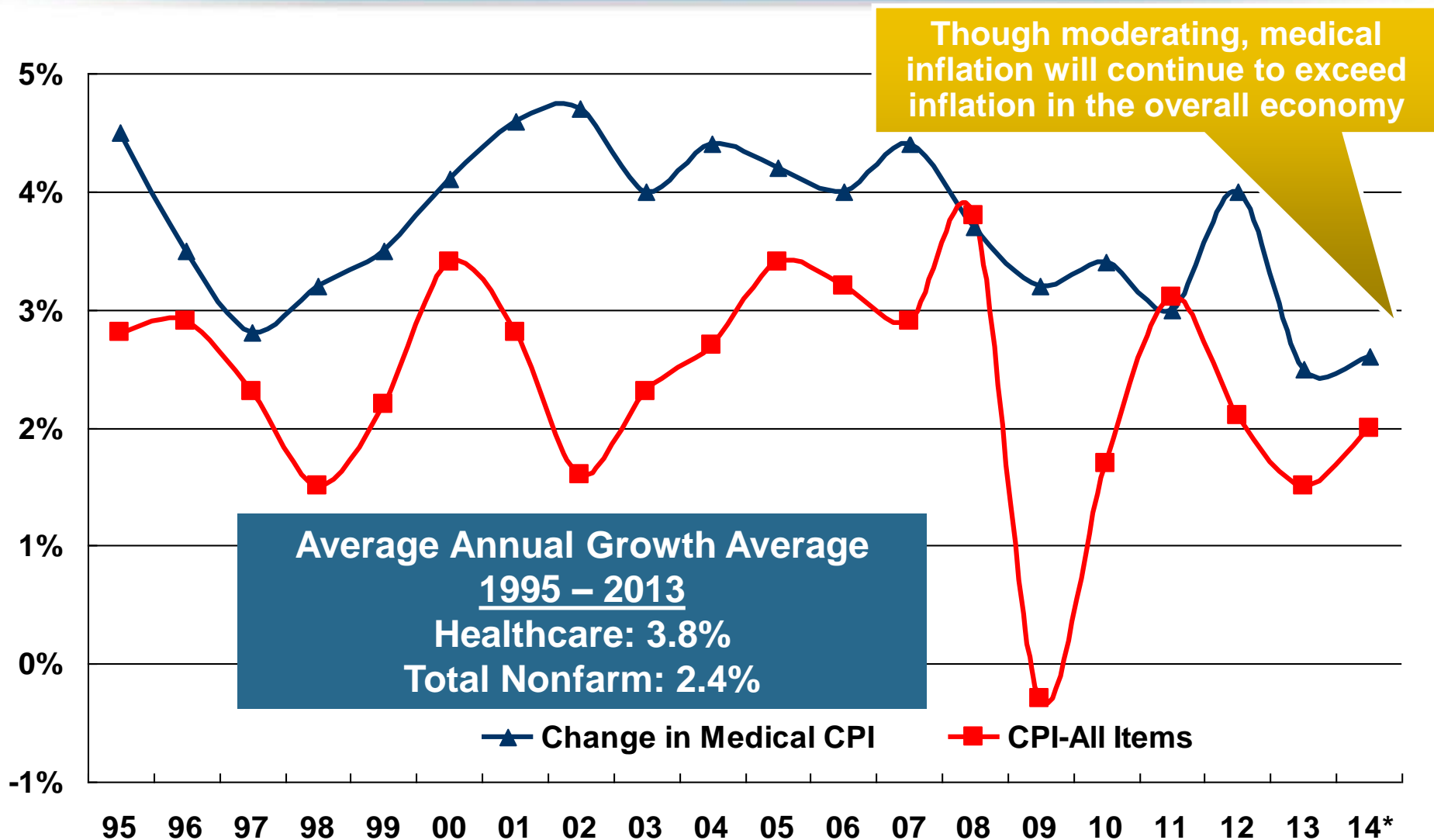
Sources: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary at <http://www.cms.gov/Research-Statistics-Data-and-Systems/Statistics-Trends-and-Reports/NationalHealthExpendData/NationalHealthAccountsProjected.html> accessed 3/14/14; Insurance Information Institute.

National Health Care Expenditures as a Share of GDP, 1965 – 2022F*

% of GDP



Medical Cost Inflation vs. Overall CPI, 1995 – 2014*

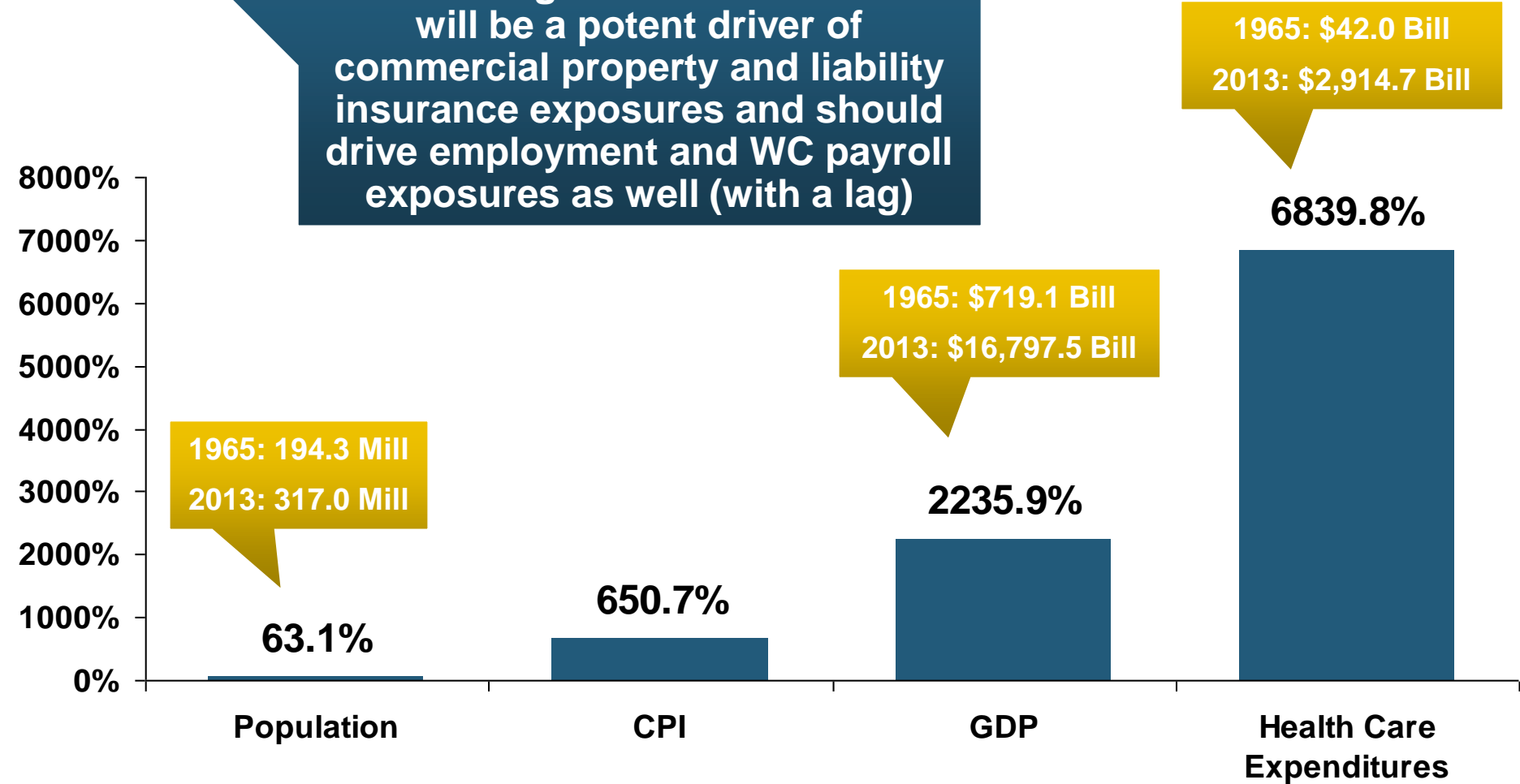


*July 2014 compared to July 2013.

Sources: Med CPI from US Bureau of Labor Statistics, WC med severity from NCCI based on NCCI states.

Rate of Health Care Expenditure Increase Compared to Population, CPI and GDP

Accelerating business investment will be a potent driver of commercial property and liability insurance exposures and should drive employment and WC payroll exposures as well (with a lag)



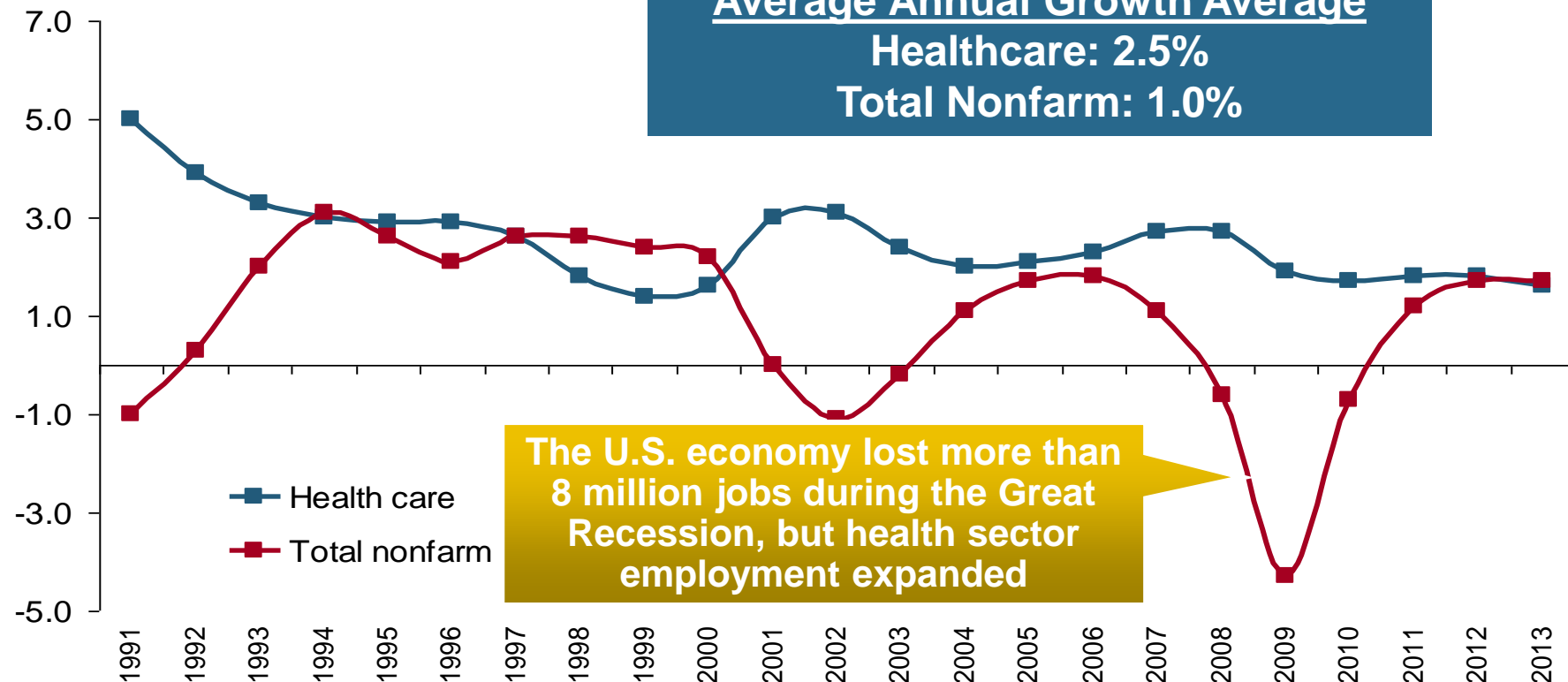


Employment Trends in the Healthcare Industry

**Employment Will Grow but Skills,
Responsibilities and Risks Will
Evolve**

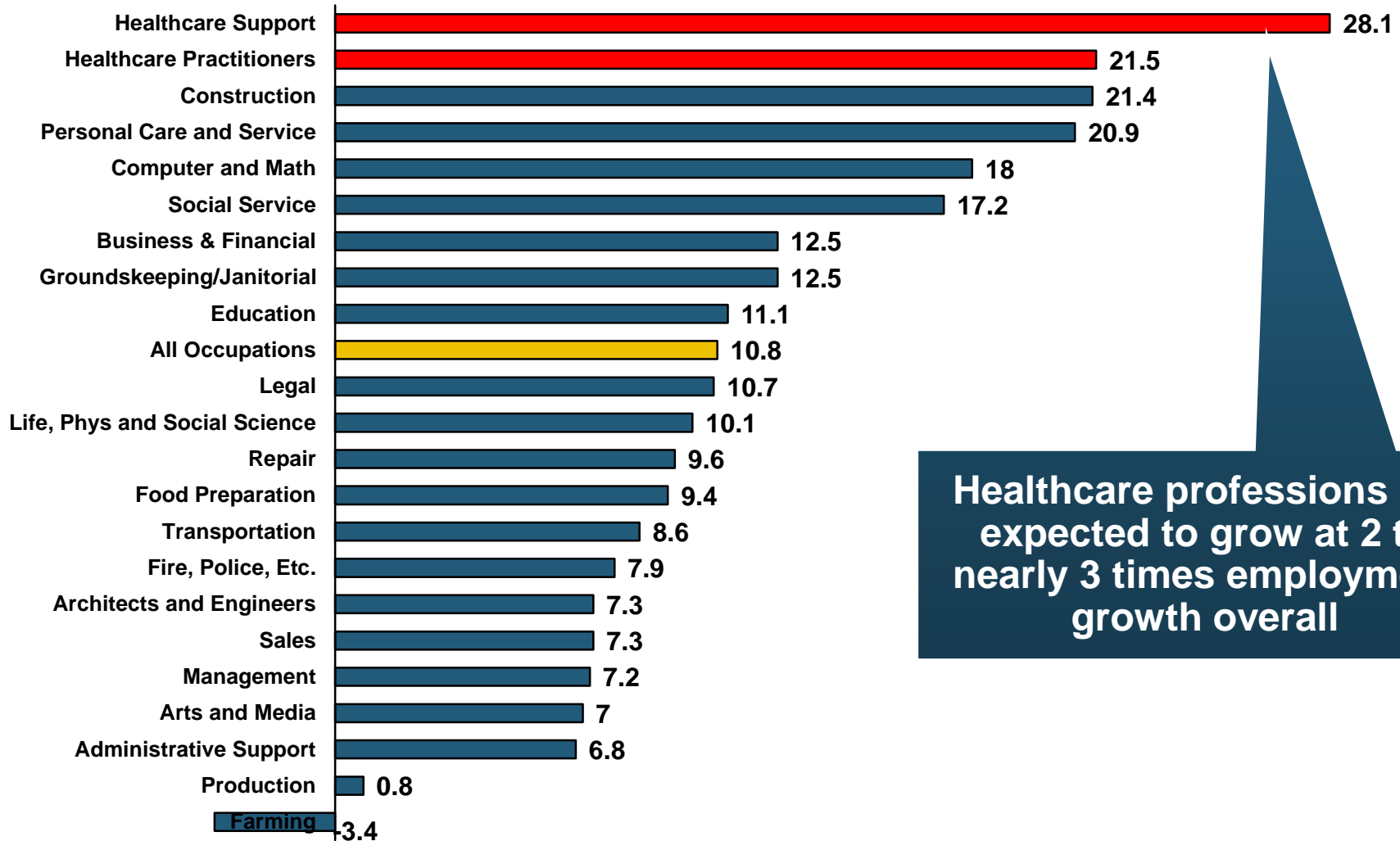
Growth in Health Professions, 1991-2013

(Percent Annual Change)



Healthcare employment has continued to grow in good times and bad - including the Great Recession.

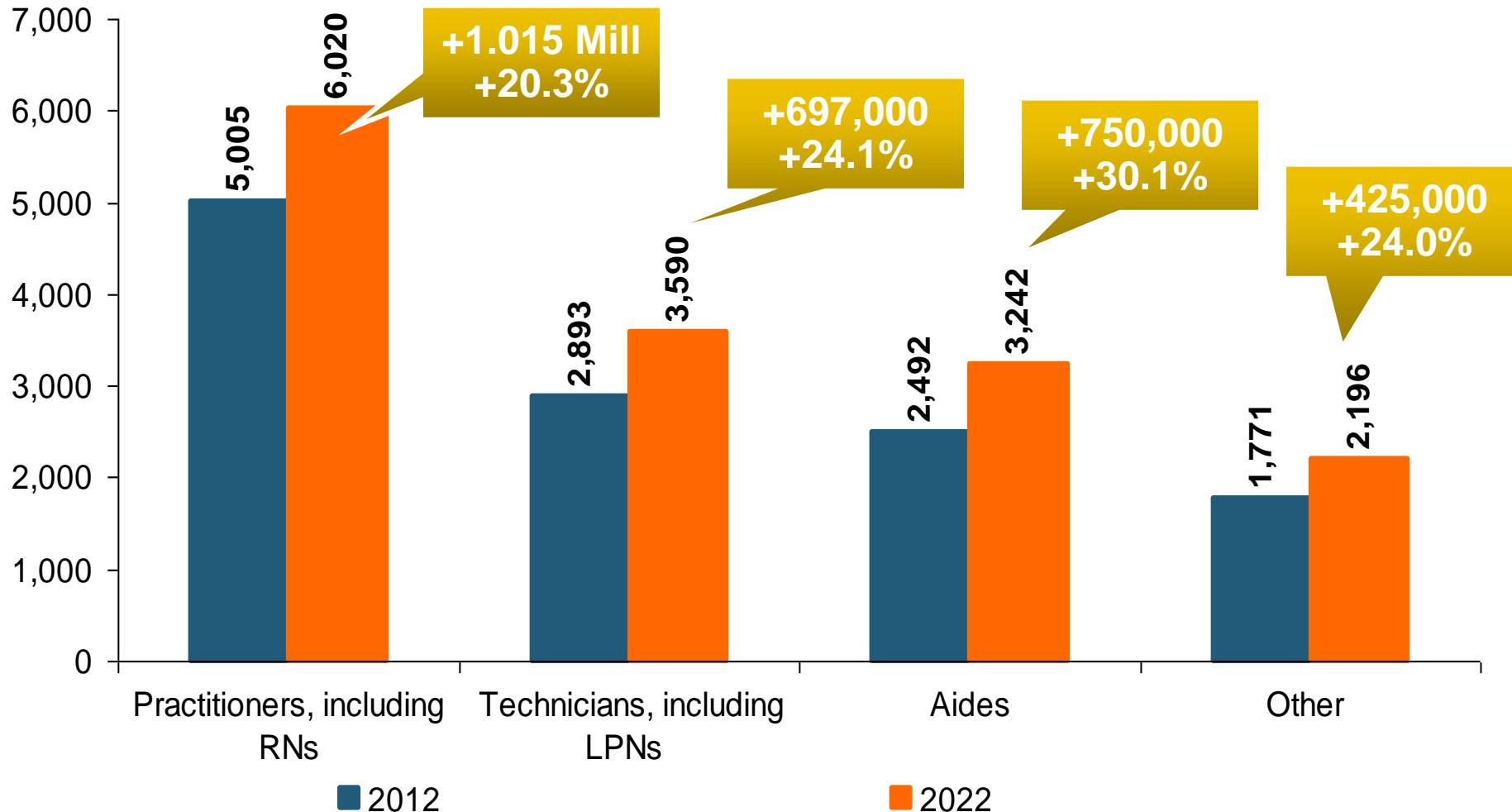
Occupations Ranked by Projected Percentage Growth, 2012-2022F



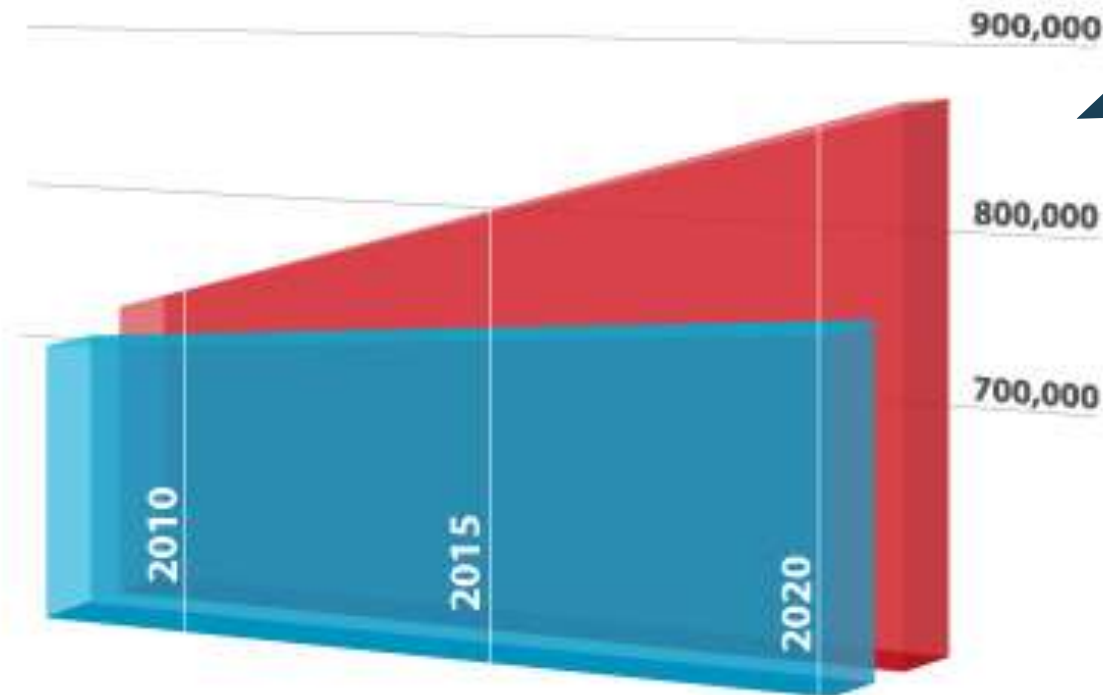
Healthcare professions are expected to grow at 2 to nearly 3 times employment growth overall

Growth in Healthcare Profession by Skill Level, 2012 – 2022F

(Thousands of Jobs)

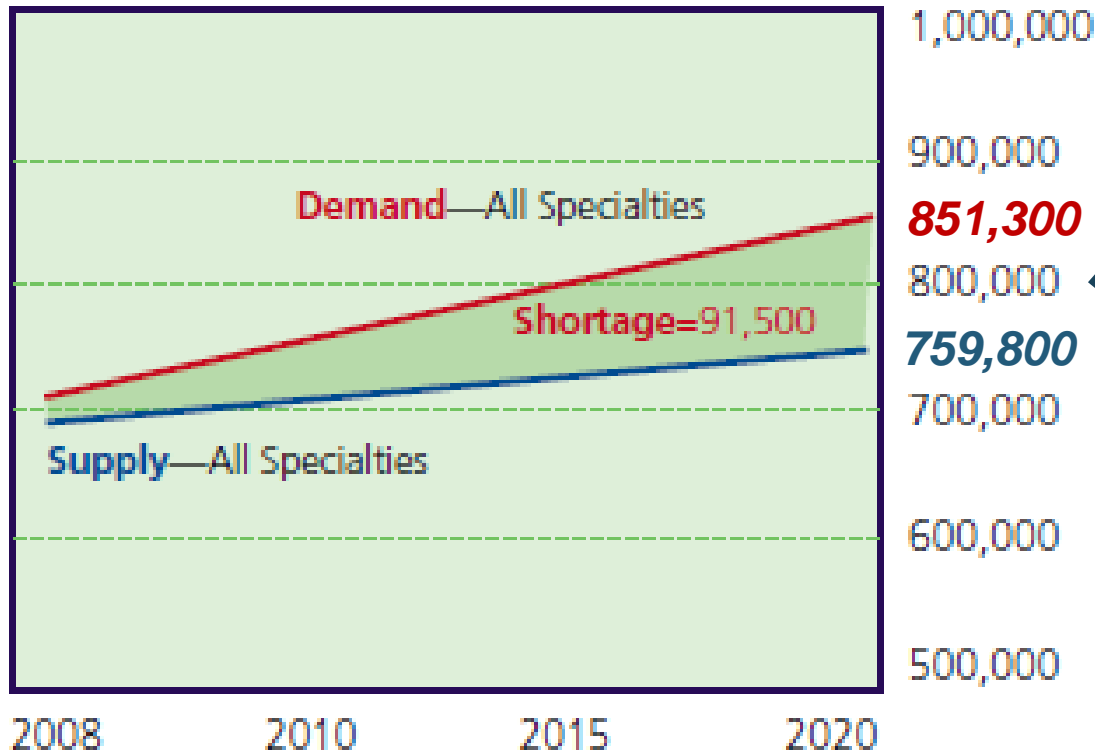


Physician Supply and Demand, 2008–2020



Demand for physicians is expected to outstrip supply through 2020 by a wide margin

Projected Physician Supply and Demand, 2008–2020



A potential large and growing shortage of physicians looms. Estimates suggest a shortage of 91,500 physicians by 2020—a gap 12% gap.

Will this be a negative for MPL?

Physician Supply and Demand, 2008–2020

Year	Physician Supply (All Specialties)	Physician Demand (All Specialties)	Physician Shortage (All Specialties*)	Physician Shortage (Non-Primary Care Specialties)
2008	699,100	706,500	7,400	None
2010	709,700	723,400	13,700	4,700
2015	735,600	798,500	62,900	33,100
2020	759,800	851,300	91,500	46,100
2025	785,400	916,000	130,600	64,800

A potential large and growing physician gap looms over the next decade, with potential negative impacts on MPL

12 Industries for the Next 10 Years: Insurance Solutions Needed

Health Care

Health Sciences

Energy (Traditional)

Alternative Energy

Petrochemical

Agriculture

Natural Resources

Technology (incl. Biotechnology)

Light Manufacturing

Inourced Manufacturing

Export-Oriented Industries

Shipping (*Rail, Marine, Trucking, Pipelines*)



Many industries are poised for growth, though insurers' ability to capitalize on these industries varies widely

Medical Professional Liability

Performance Overview

Medical Professional Liability: 4 Major Challenges

■ Increasing Competition

- ◆ Price (rate) competition is intensifying
- ◆ Physicians: More employed by hospitals, large inst. hurts exposure
- ◆ Self-insurance by hospitals adds to downward pressure

■ Falling Investment Income

- ◆ Despite Fed “tapering,” rates remain low
- ◆ More complete “normalization” will not occur until 2015, if then

■ Rising Number of Self-Insured Exposures

- ◆ Hospitals increasingly self-insure
- ◆ More use of captives

■ Legal & Legislative Reform

- ◆ Tort reform law changes (caps)
- ◆ Affordable Care Act (“ObamaCare”)
- ◆ Impacts on practice of defensive medicine

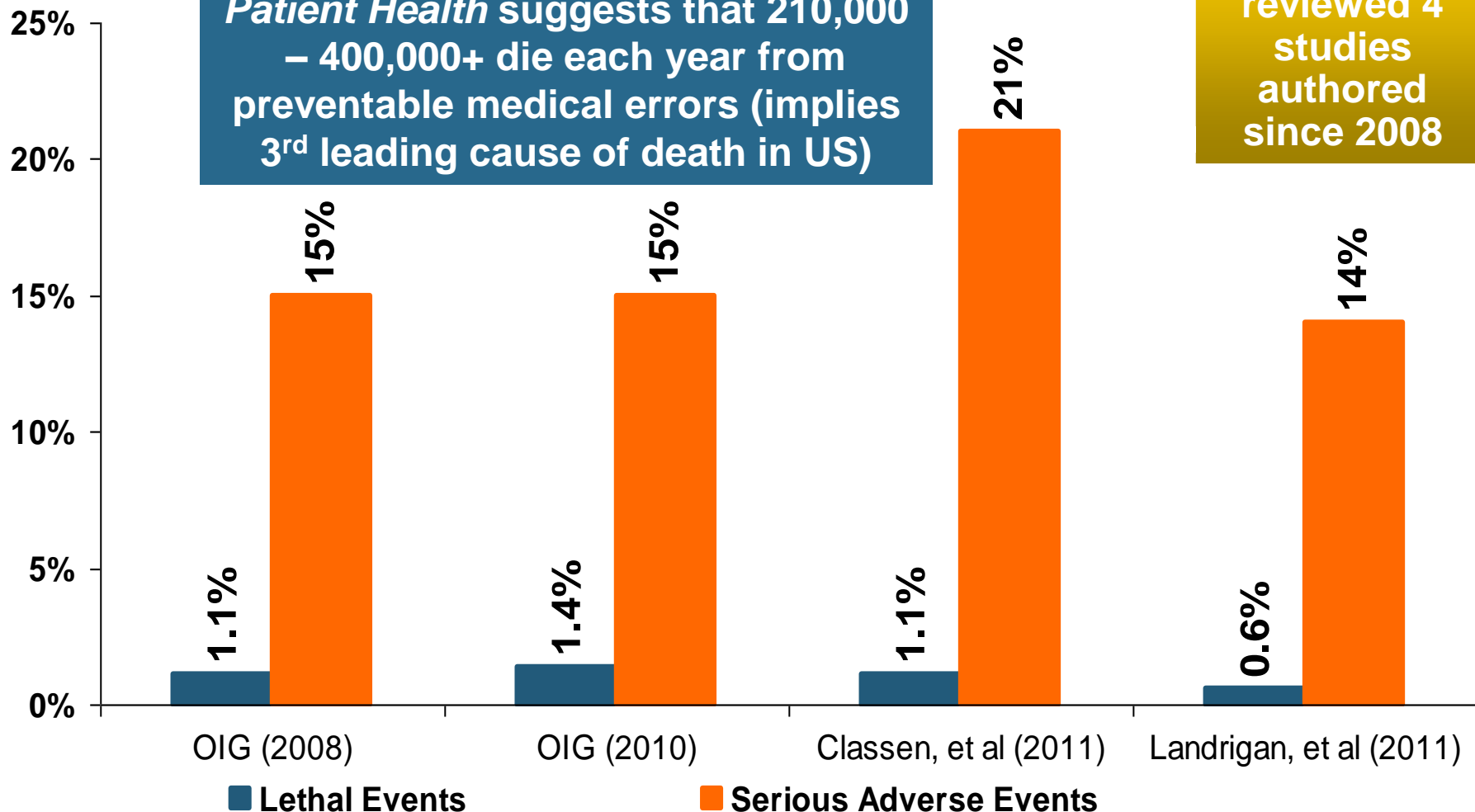
■ Other: Reserves, Loss Frequency & Severity Trends

Medical Errors: Rate of Lethal and Serious Adverse Events

Error Rate

Sept. 2013 study in the *Journal of Patient Health* suggests that 210,000 – 400,000+ die each year from preventable medical errors (implies 3rd leading cause of death in US)

New study reviewed 4 studies authored since 2008

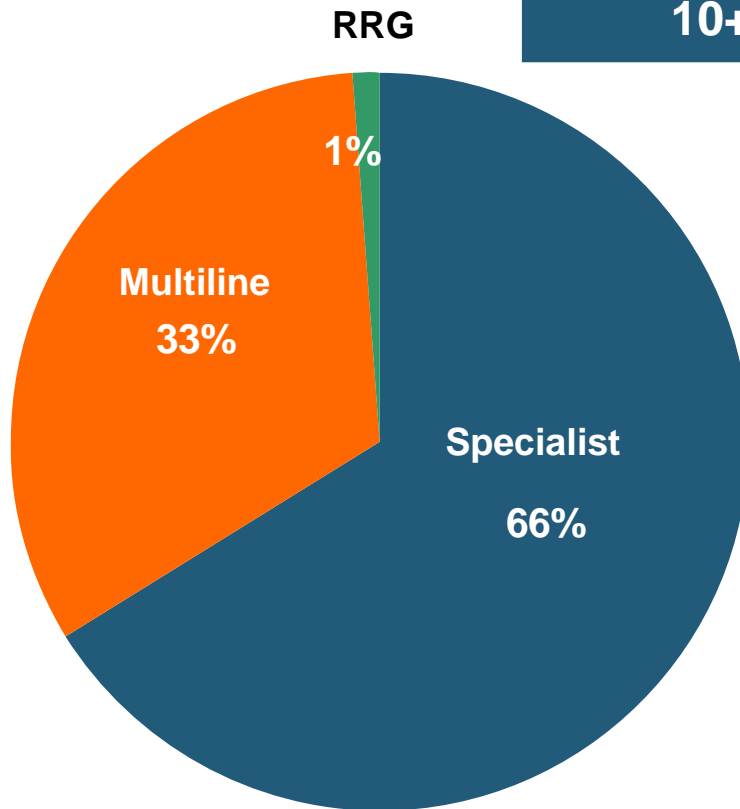


Source: "A New, Evidence-Based Estimate of Patient Harms Associated with Hospital Care, *Journal of Patient Safety*, Volume 9, Issue 3 (Sept. 2013) by John T. James, Ph.D. accessed at:

http://journals.lww.com/journalpatientsafety/Fulltext/2013/09000/A_New_Evidence_based_Estimate_of_Patient_Harms.2.aspx

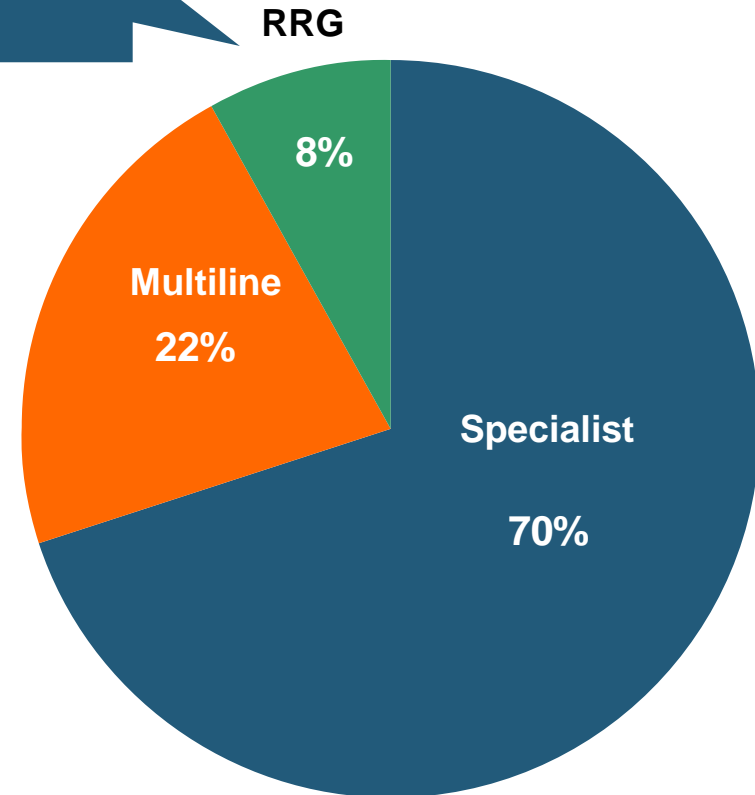
Distribution of MPL Premium by Segment, 2001 vs. 2012

2001



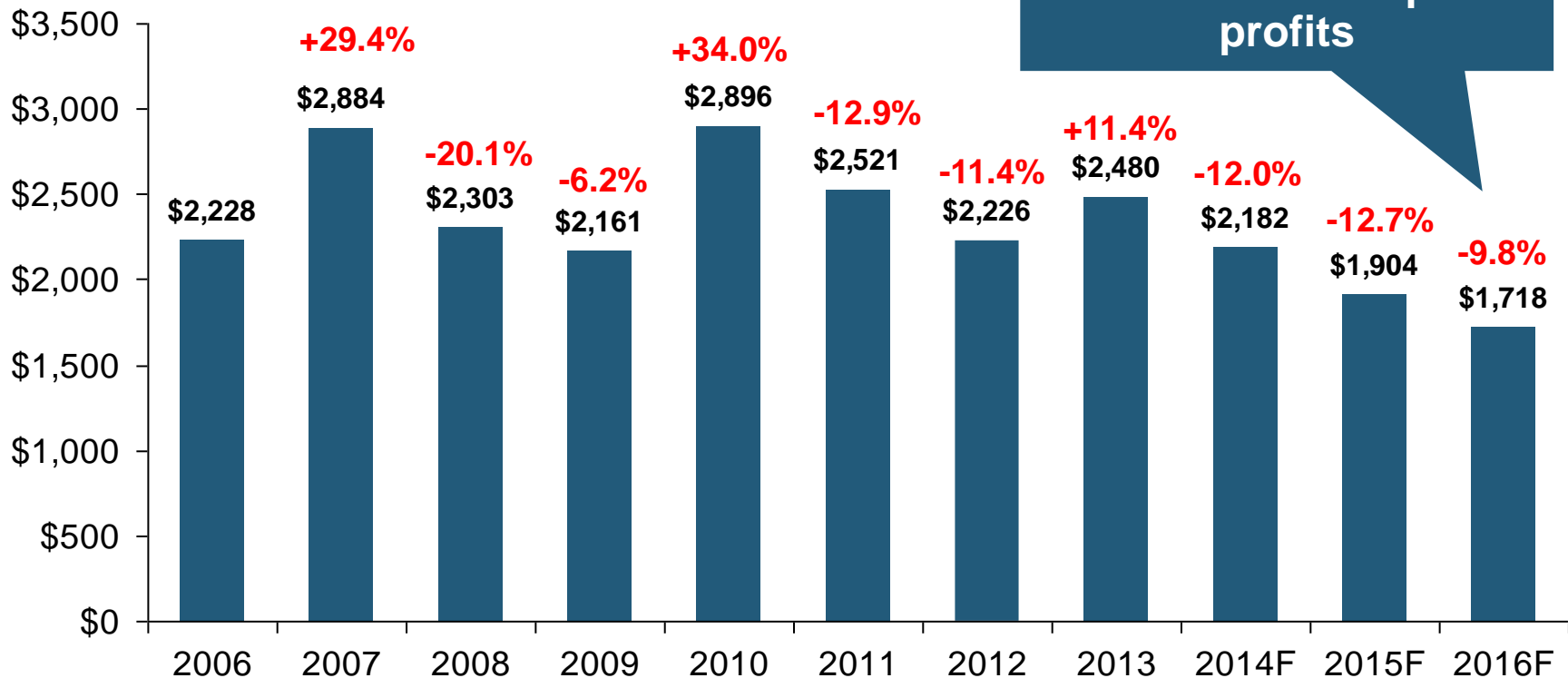
RRG and Specialist market shares have risen over the past 10+ years

2012



MPL Statutory Net Income After Tax, 2006 – 2016F

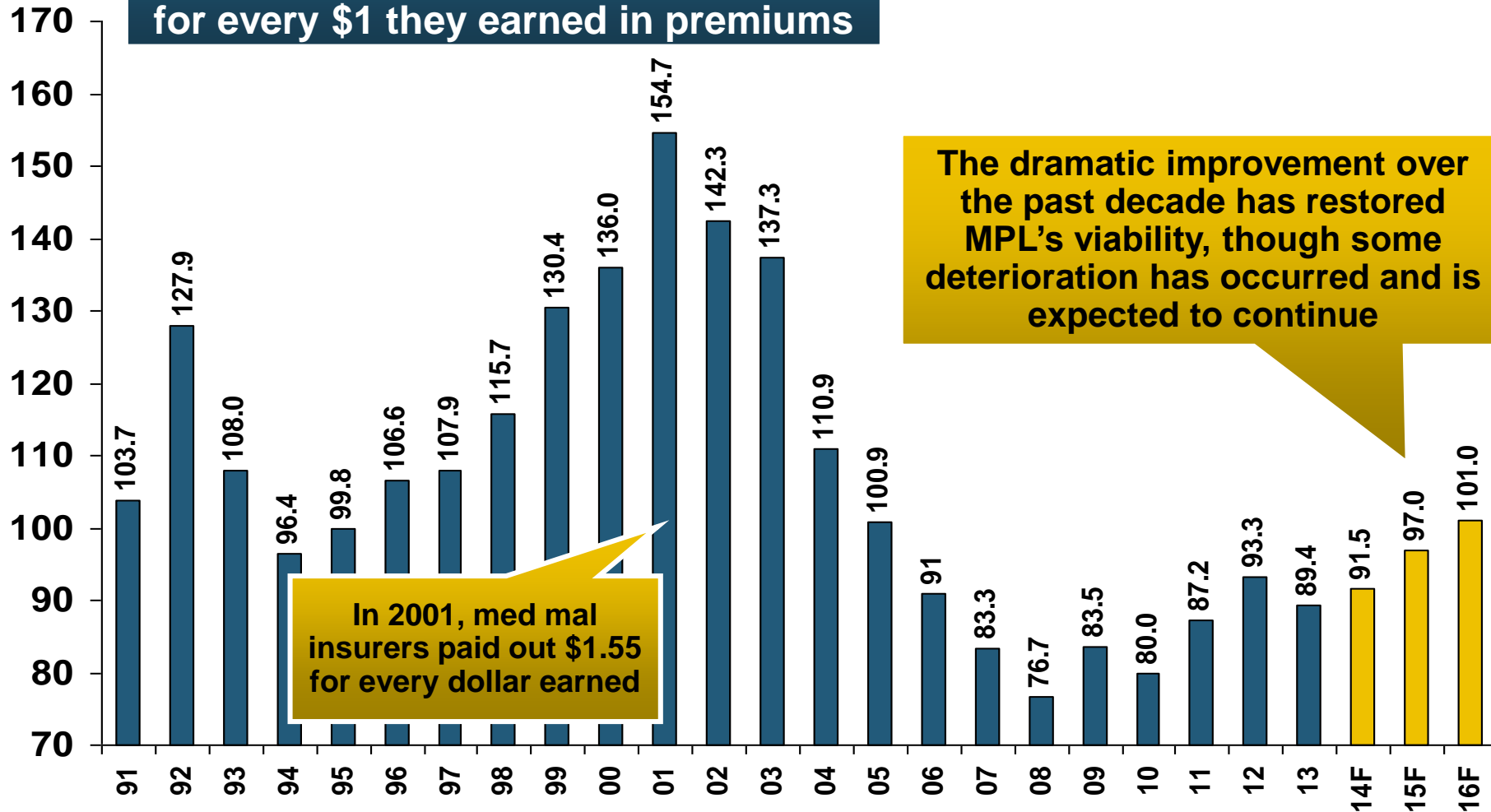
(\$ Millions)



MPL profits peaked in 2010. Falling rates and exposures and lower investment earnings are impacting the bottom line.

Medical Malpractice Combined Ratio vs. All Lines Combined Ratio, 1991-2016F

MPL insurers in 2013 paid out an estimated \$0.894 in loss and expense for every \$1 they earned in premiums

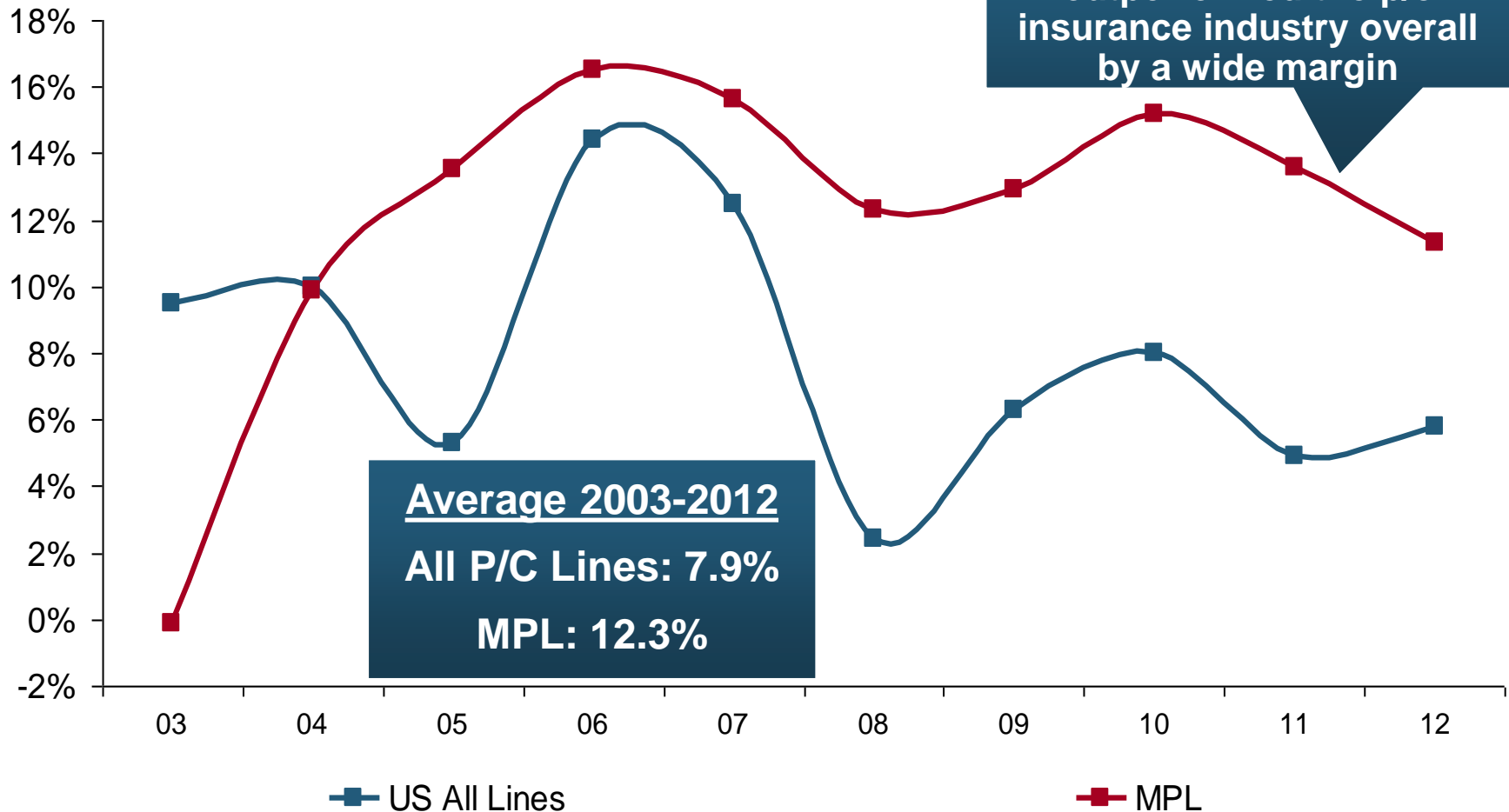


In 2001, med mal insurers paid out \$1.55 for every dollar earned

The dramatic improvement over the past decade has restored MPL's viability, though some deterioration has occurred and is expected to continue

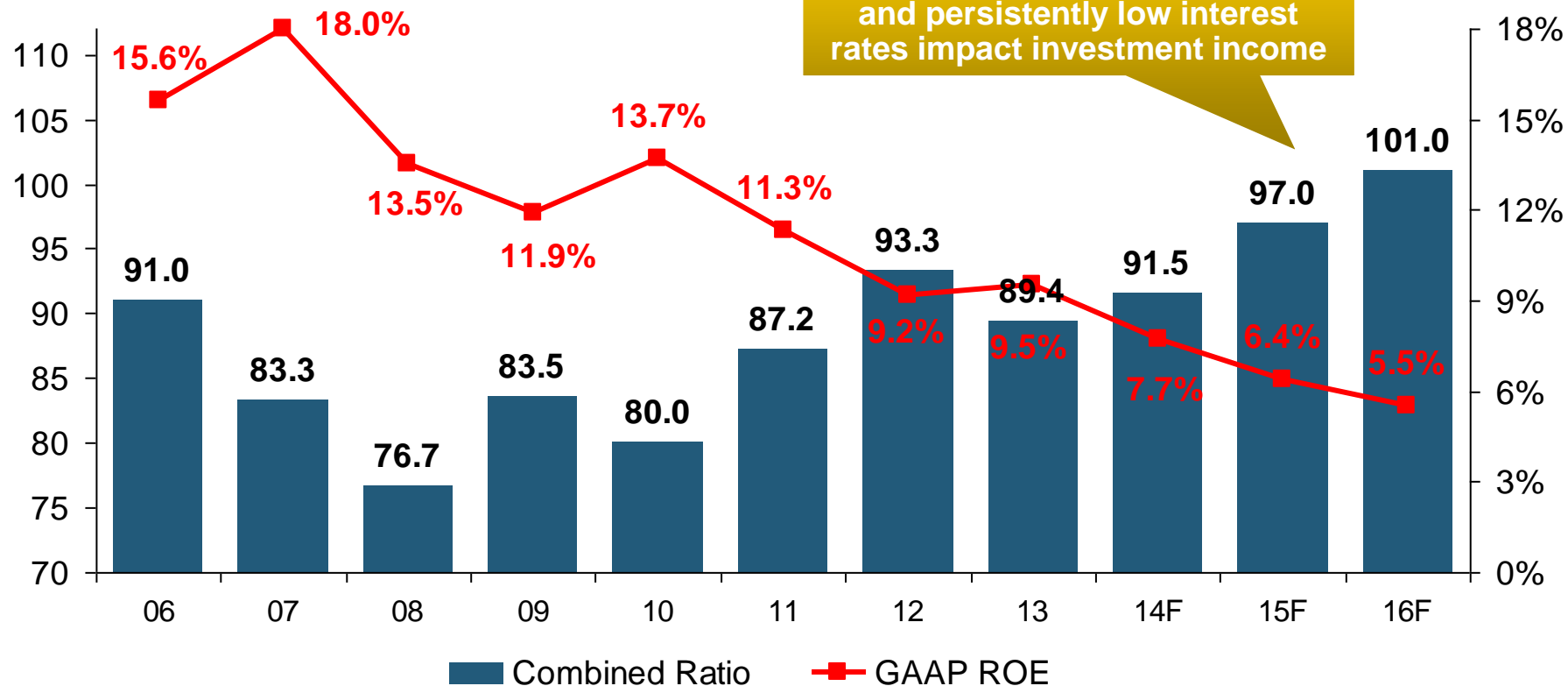
RNW: MPL vs. All P/C Lines, 2003-2012

(Percent)



MPL Combined Ratio and ROE, 2006 - 2016F

Combined Ratio / GAAP ROE

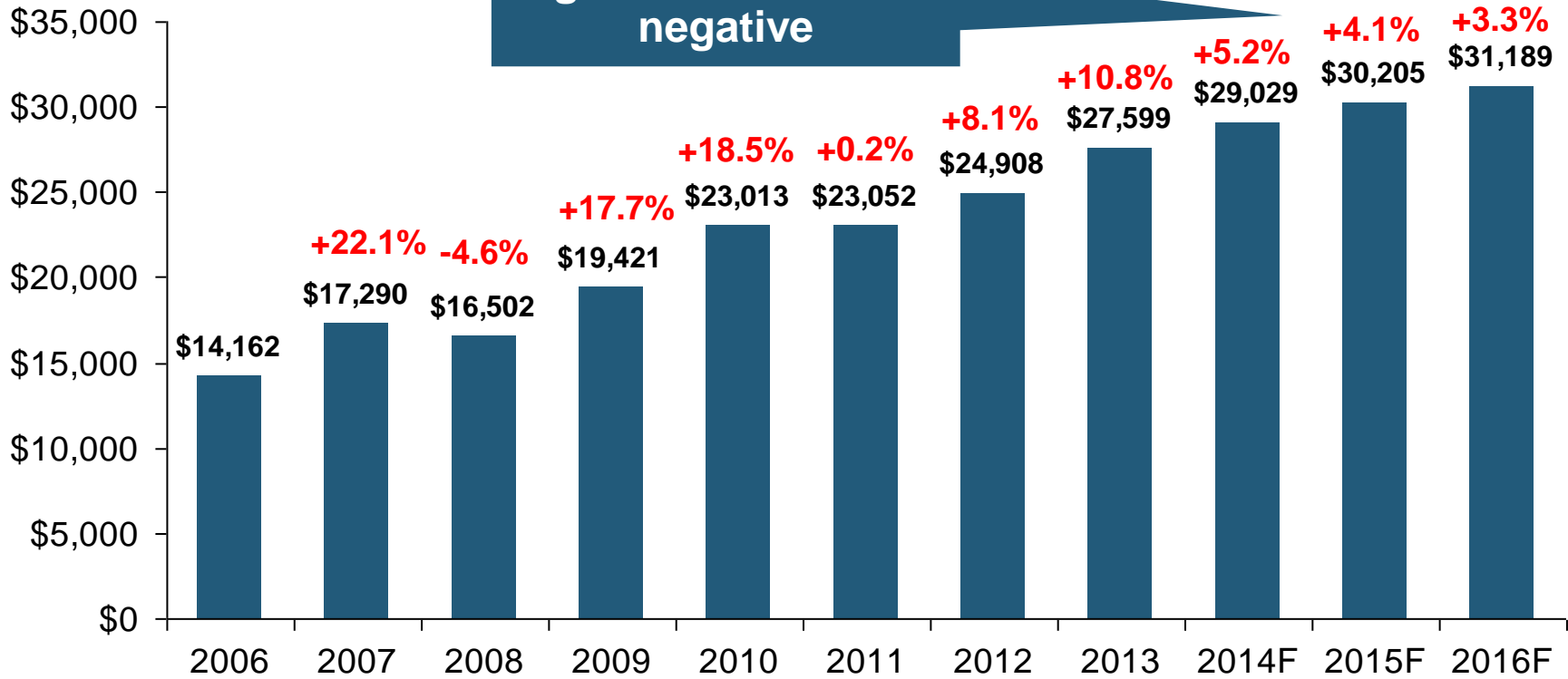


As underwriting results deteriorate, ROEs are have begun to decline

MPL Capital & Surplus, 2006 – 2016F

(\$ Millions)

Capital is increasing even as premium growth has been negative



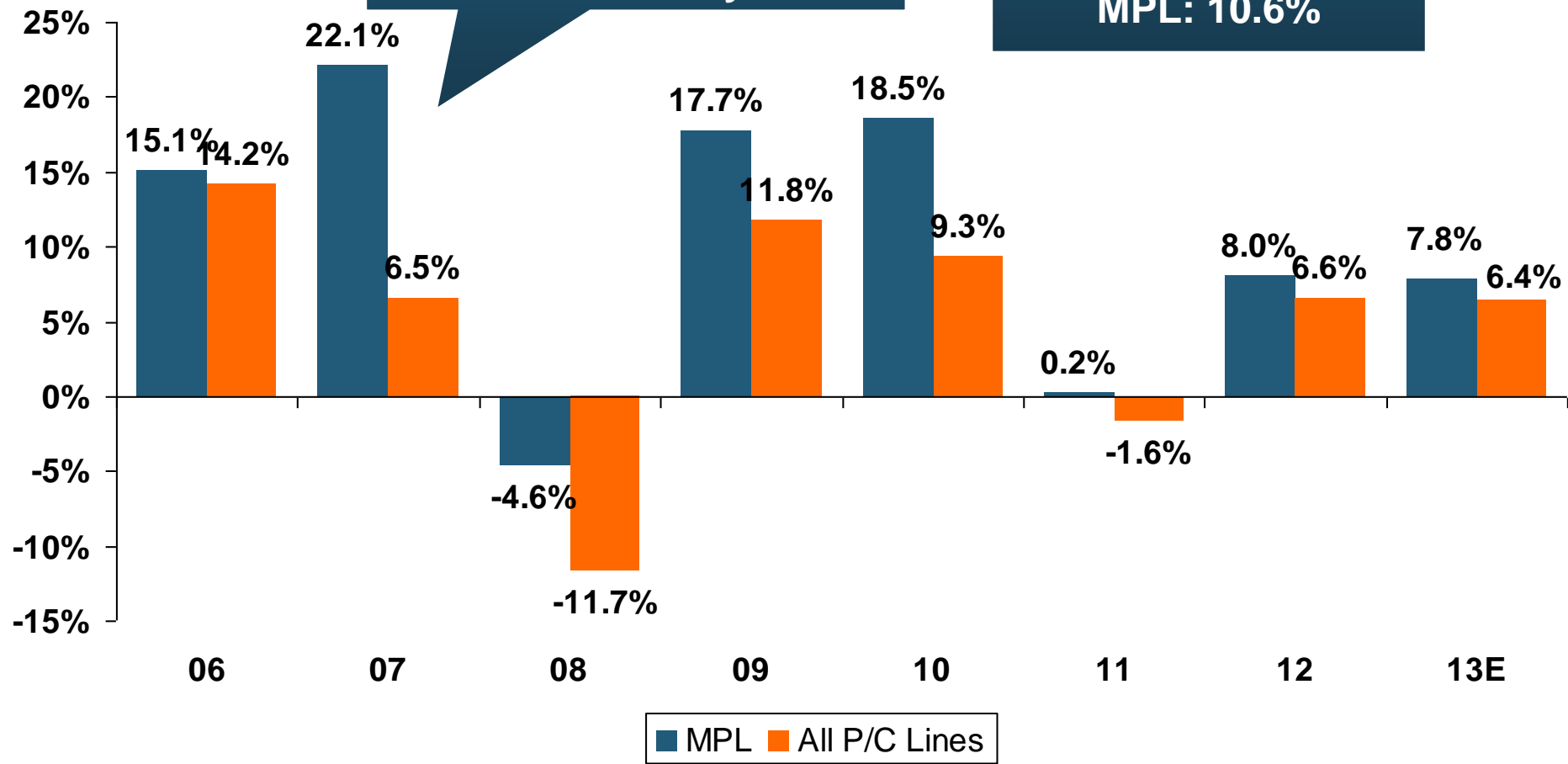
Capital and surplus growth in the MPL shows steady growth mirroring the overall P/C insurance industry

Change in MPL vs. All Lines P/C Capital & Surplus, 2006-2013E

% Change

Since 2006, MPL capital and surplus has grown at twice the pace of the p/c insurance industry overall

Average 2006-2013E
 All P/C Lines: 5.2%
 MPL: 10.6%



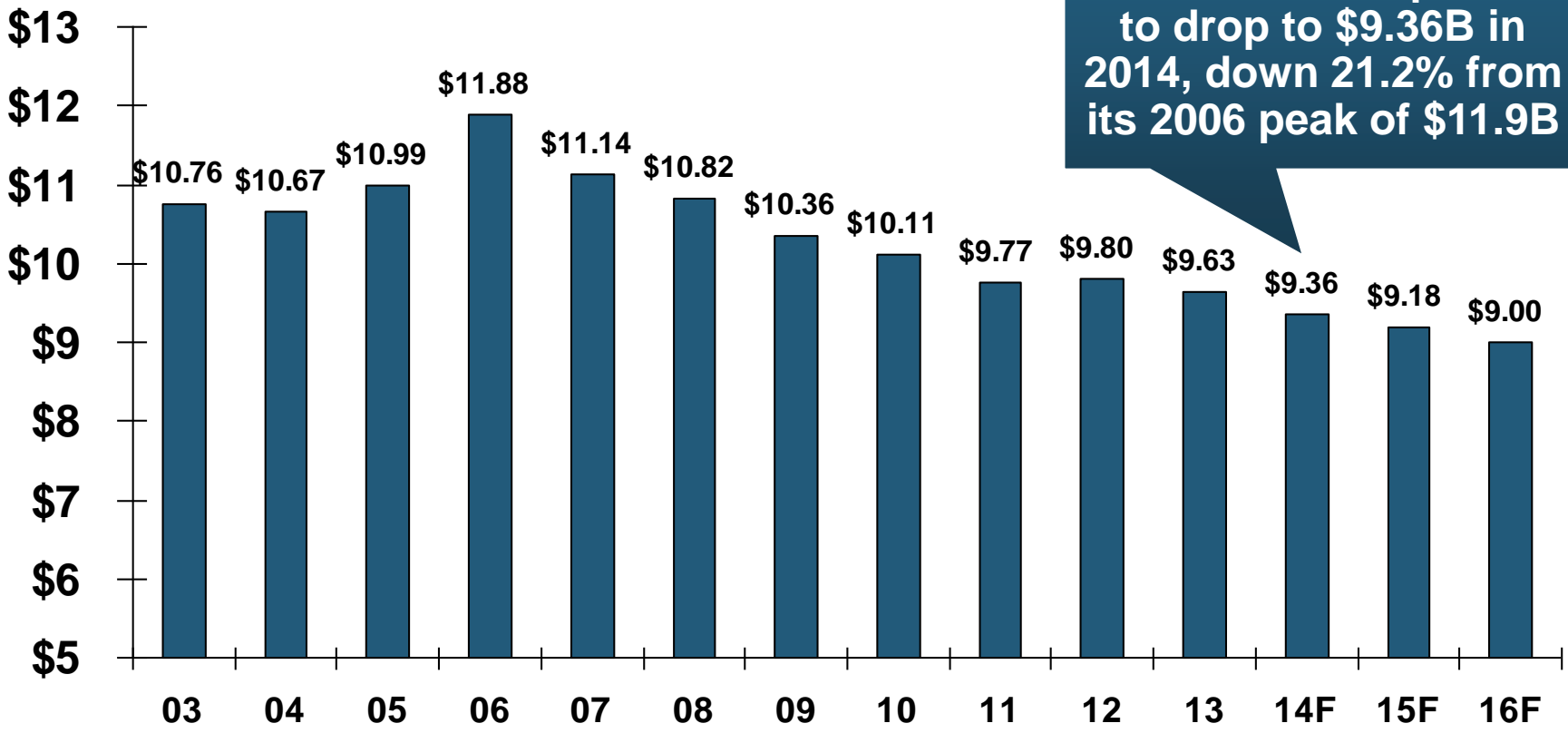
Source: Insurance Information Institute from A.M. Best and Conning data.

P/C Estimated Loss Reserve Deficiency/ (Redundancy), Excl. Statutory Discount

Line of Business	2012
Personal Auto Liability	-\$3.9B
Homeowners	-\$0.4
Other Liab (incl. Prod Liab)	\$7.5
Workers Compensation	\$11.1
Commercial Multi Peril	\$1.9
Commercial Auto Liability	\$0.7
Medical Malpractice	-\$3.5
Reinsurance—Nonprop Assumed	\$1.0
All Other Lines*	-\$4.6
Total Core Reserves	\$9.8
Asbestos & Environmental	\$11.2
Total P/C Industry	\$21.0B

MPL Direct Premiums Written: 2004-2016F

\$ Millions



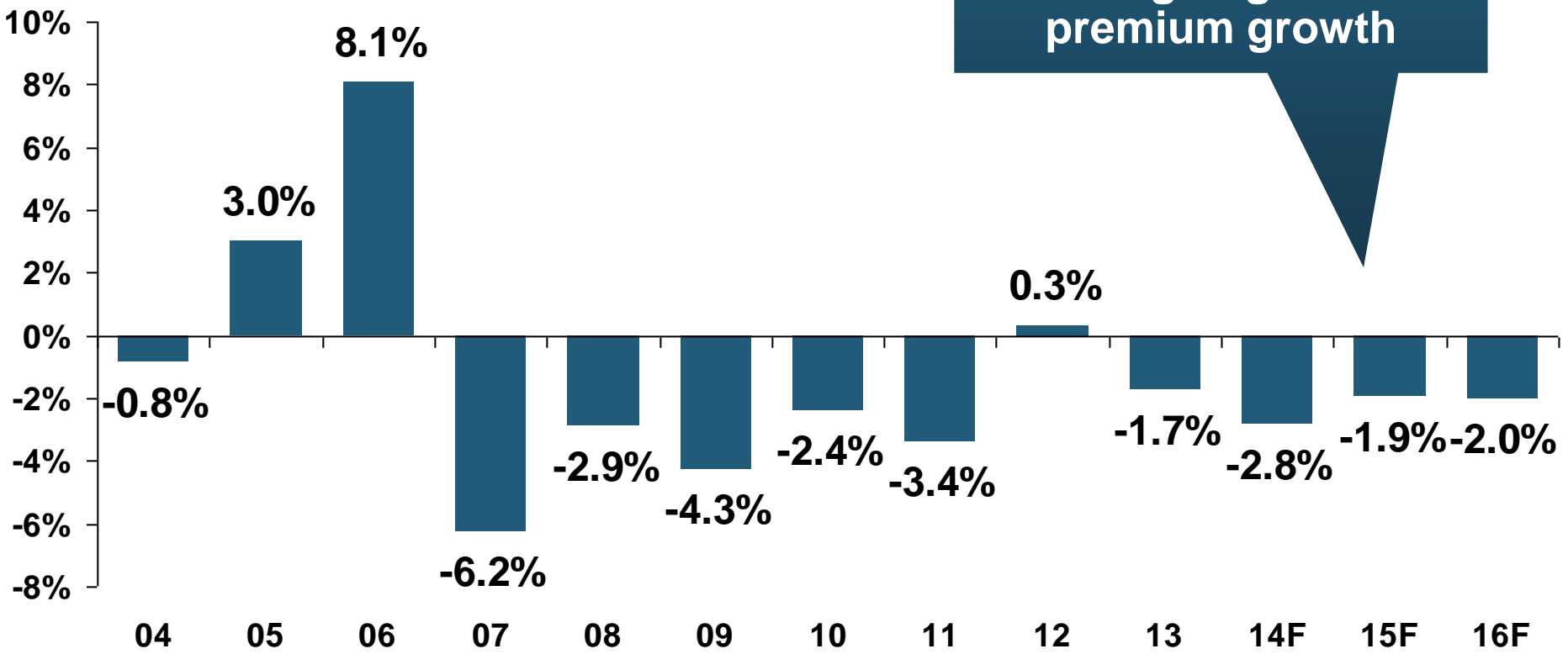
MPL DPW is expected to drop to \$9.36B in 2014, down 21.2% from its 2006 peak of \$11.9B

MPL direct premiums written have been declining steadily since 2006

Source: A.M. Best (2003-2012); Conning (2013-2016F); Insurance Information Institute.

Annual Change in Medical Professional Liability DPW, 2004-2016F

% Change



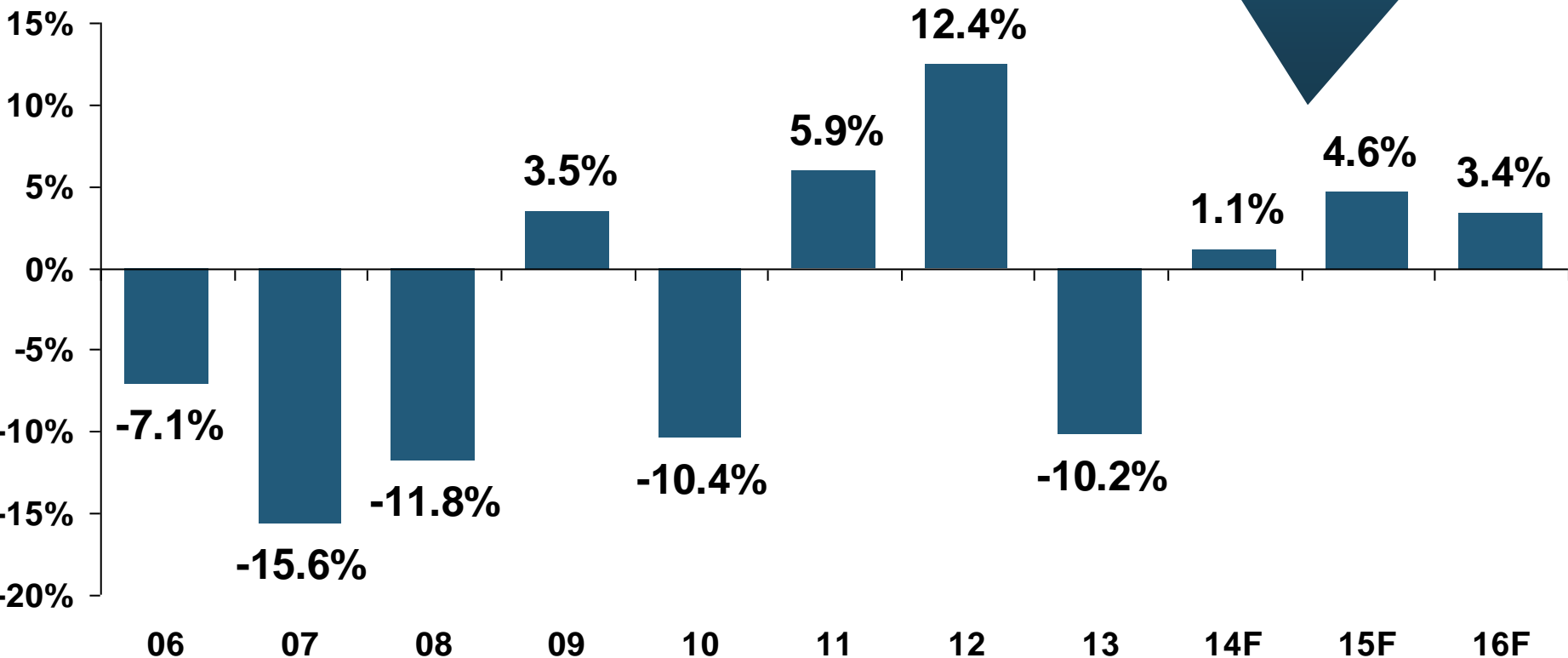
Competition and an increasing number of self-insured exposures are weighing on MPL premium growth

Source: Conning.

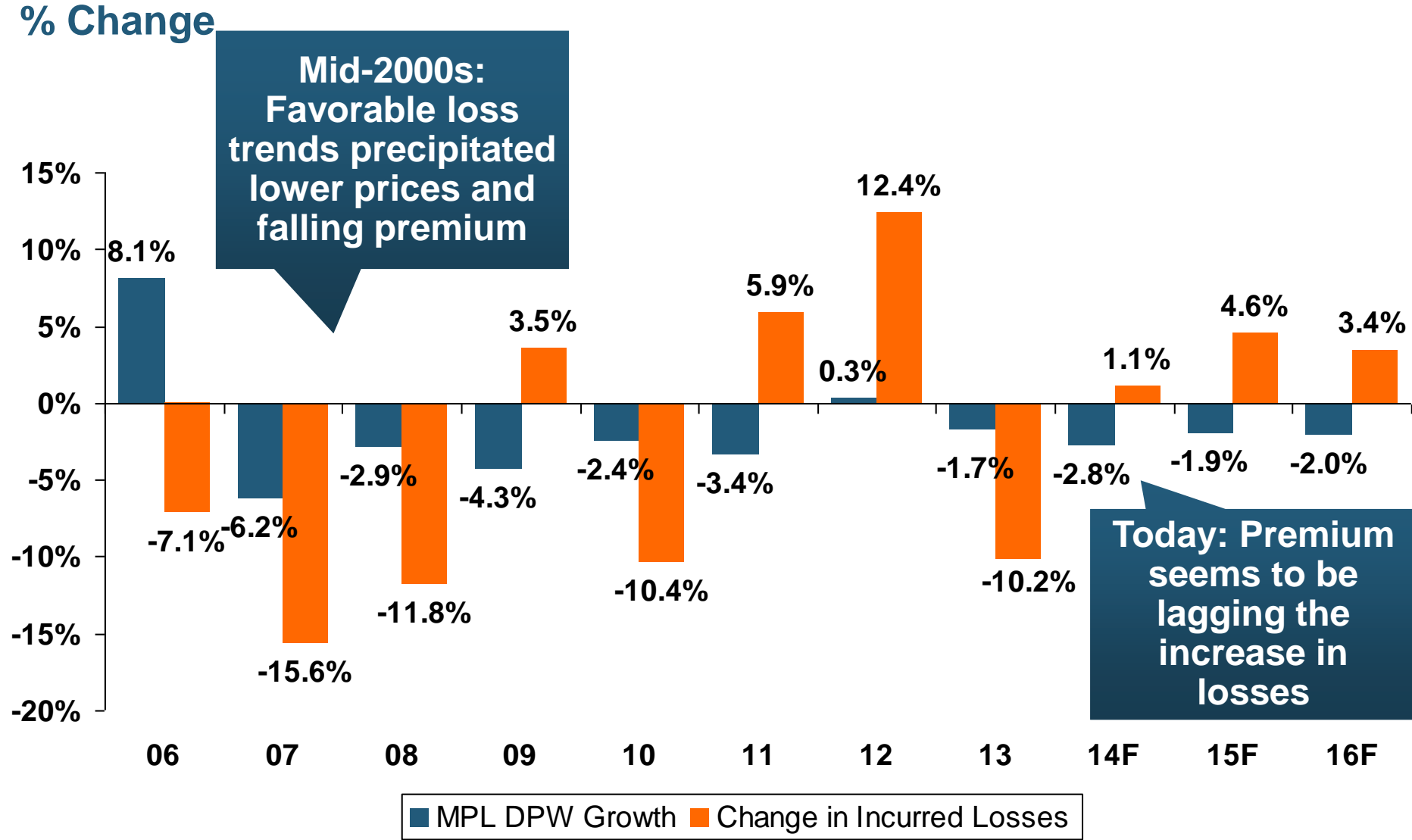
Annual Change in Medical Professional Liability Incurred Losses, 2004-2016F

% Change

Incurred losses have been generally increasing since 2011 after years of sharp declines



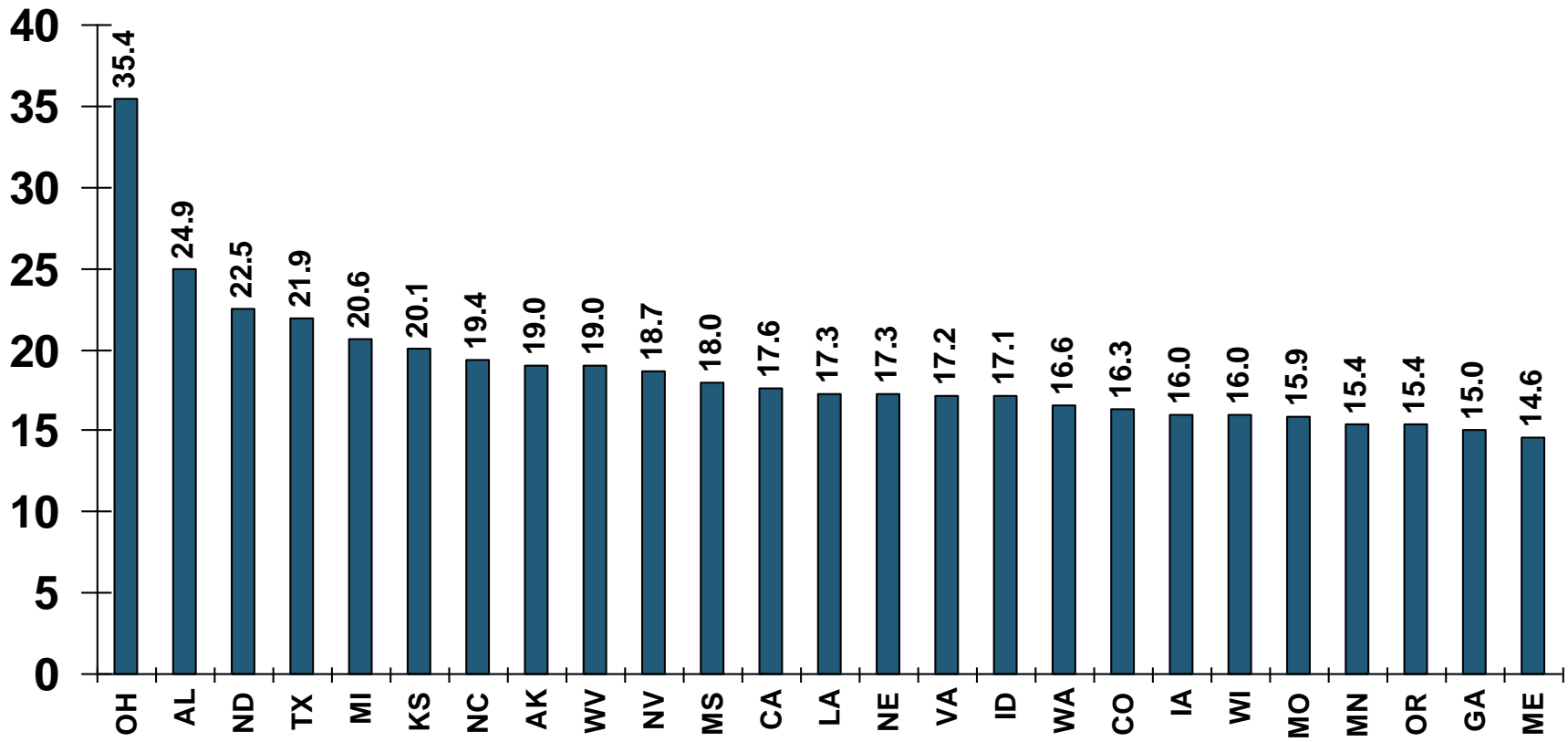
Medical Professional Liability: Change in Premium and Incurred Losses, 2006-2016F



Source: Insurance Information Institute from A.M. Best and Conning data.

Medical Professional Liability, RNW By State, Average 2003-2012

Top 25 States and DC

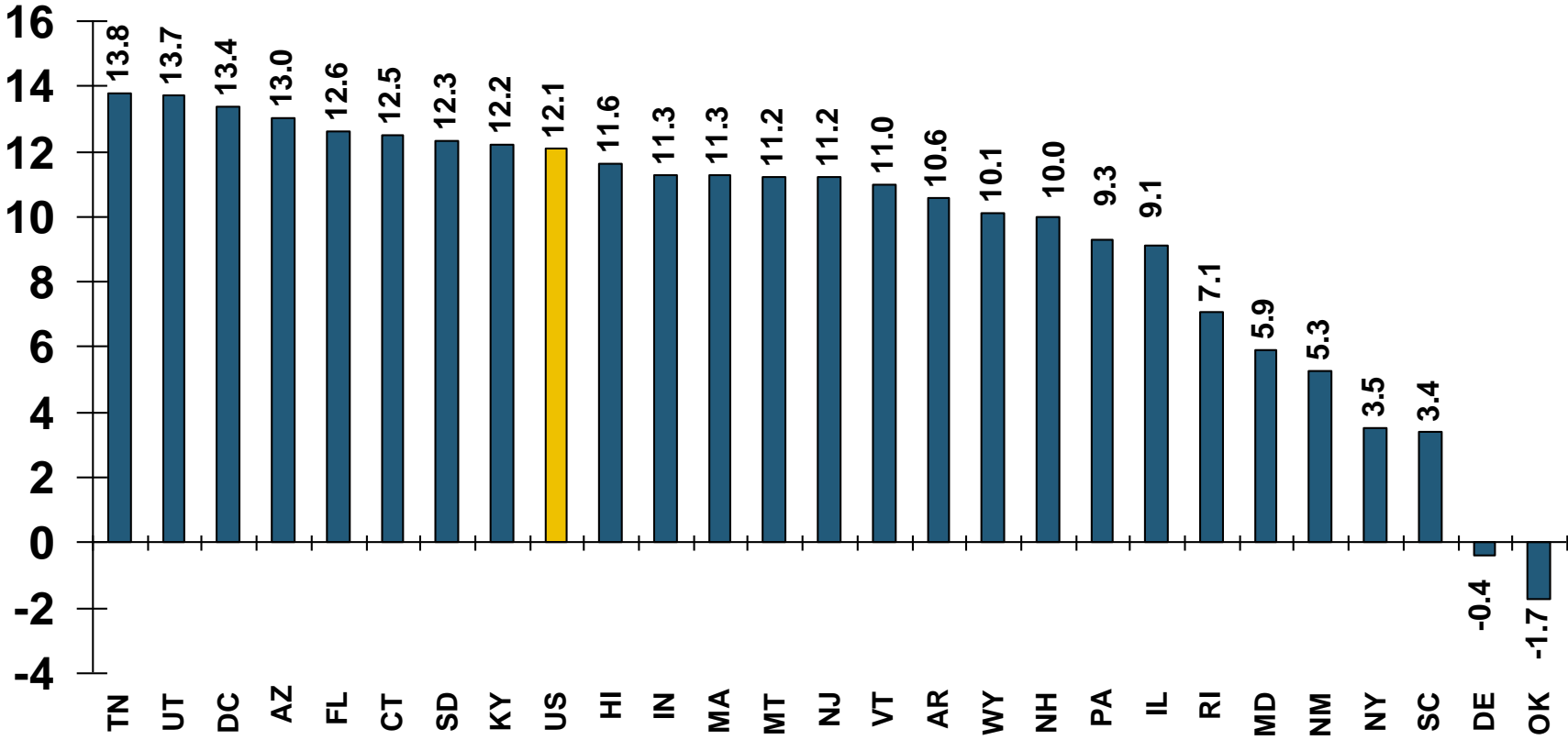


Source: NAIC; Insurance Information Institute.

Medical Professional Liability RNW By State, Average 2003-2012



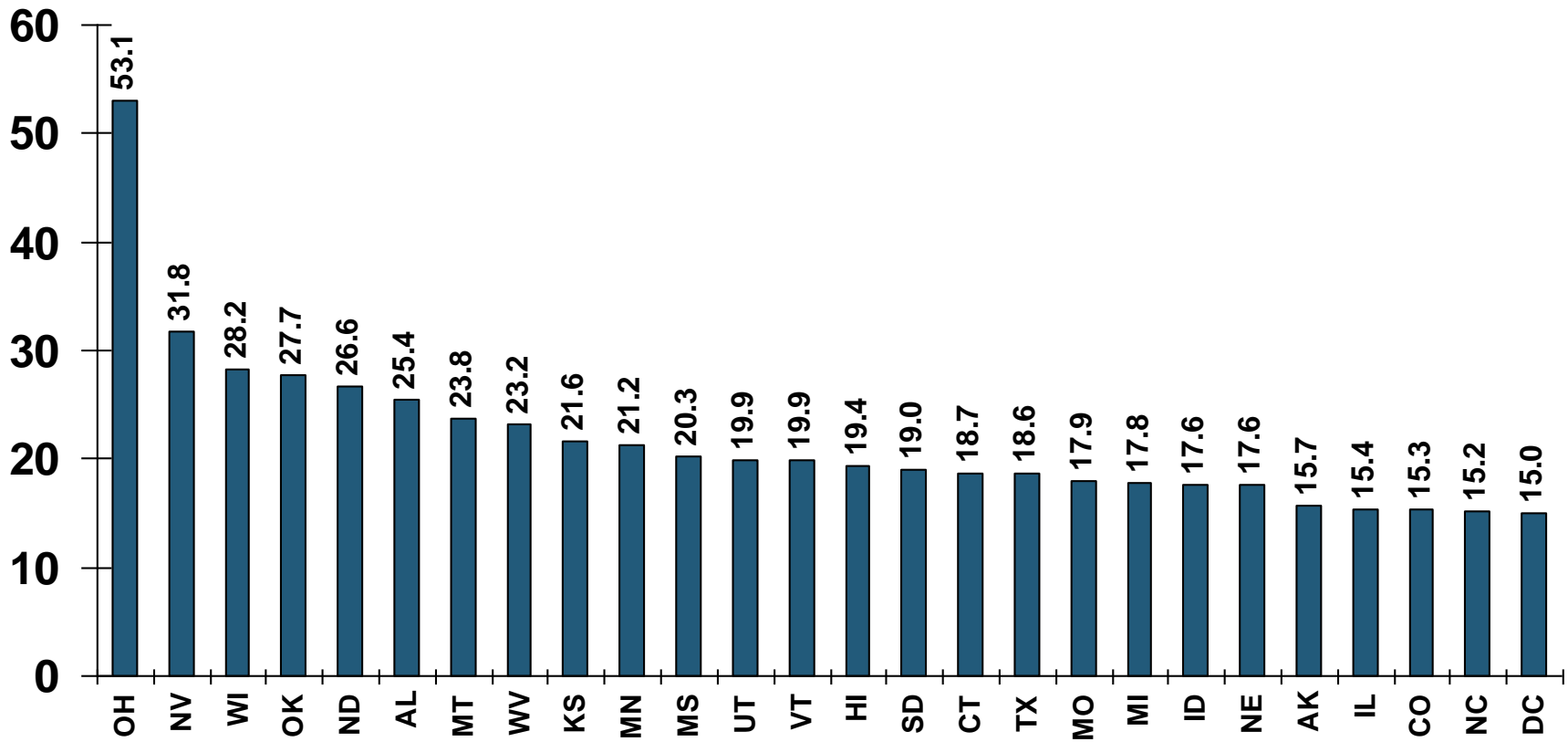
Bottom 25 States



Source: NAIC; Insurance Information Institute

Medical Professional Liability, RNW By State, 2012

Top 25 States and DC

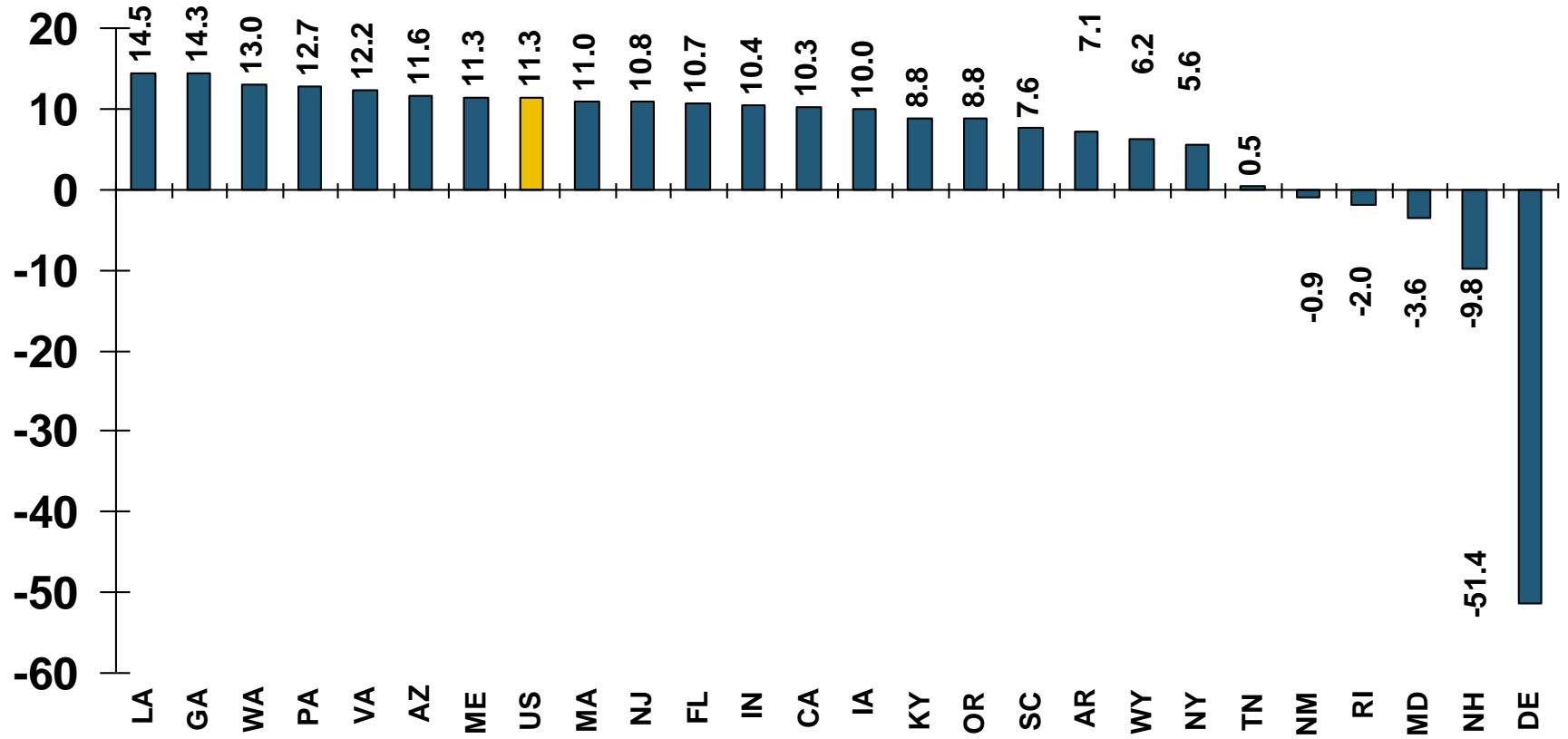


Source: NAIC; Insurance Information Institute.

Medical Professional Liability RNW By State, 2012



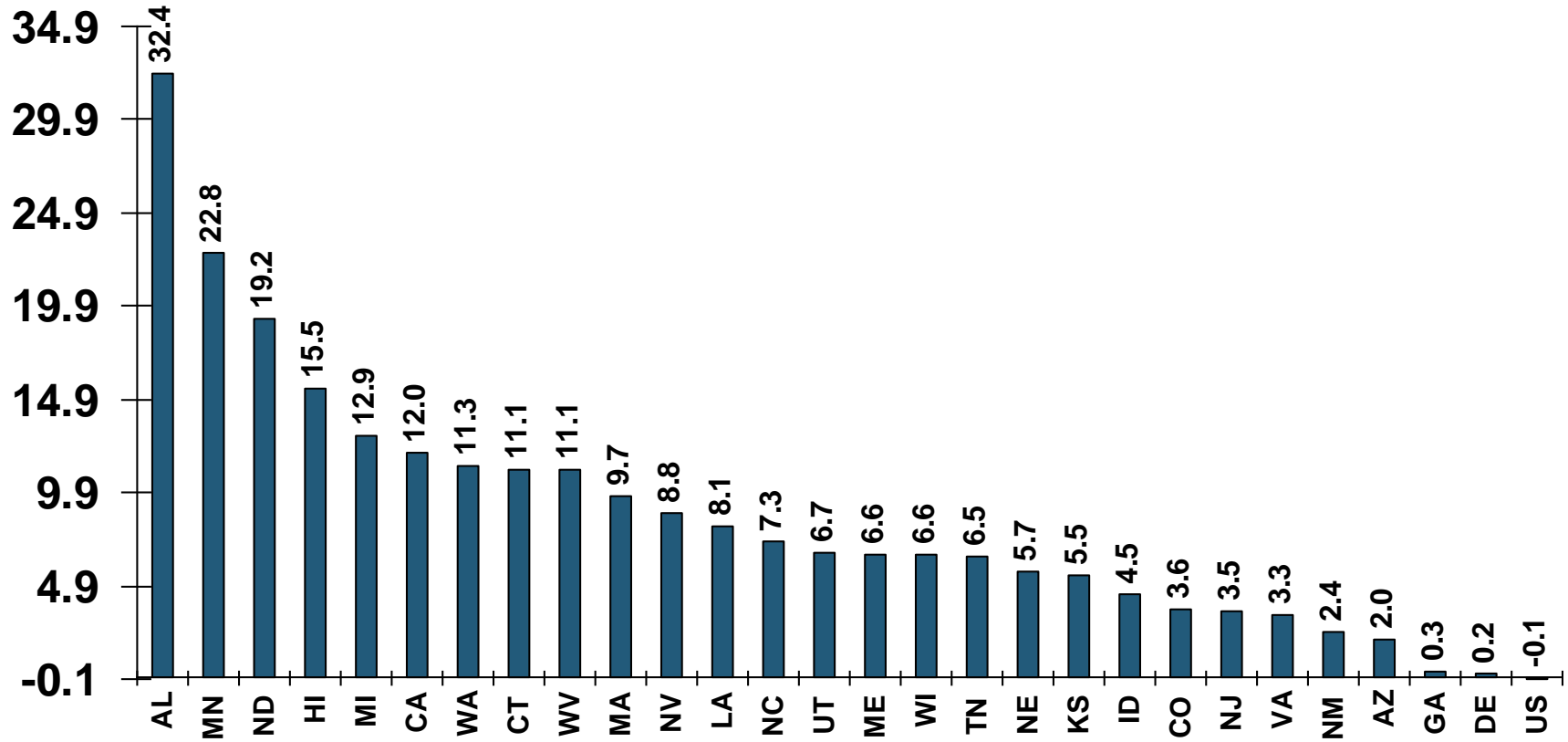
Bottom 25 States



Source: NAIC; Insurance Information Institute

Medical Professional Liability, RNW By State, 2003

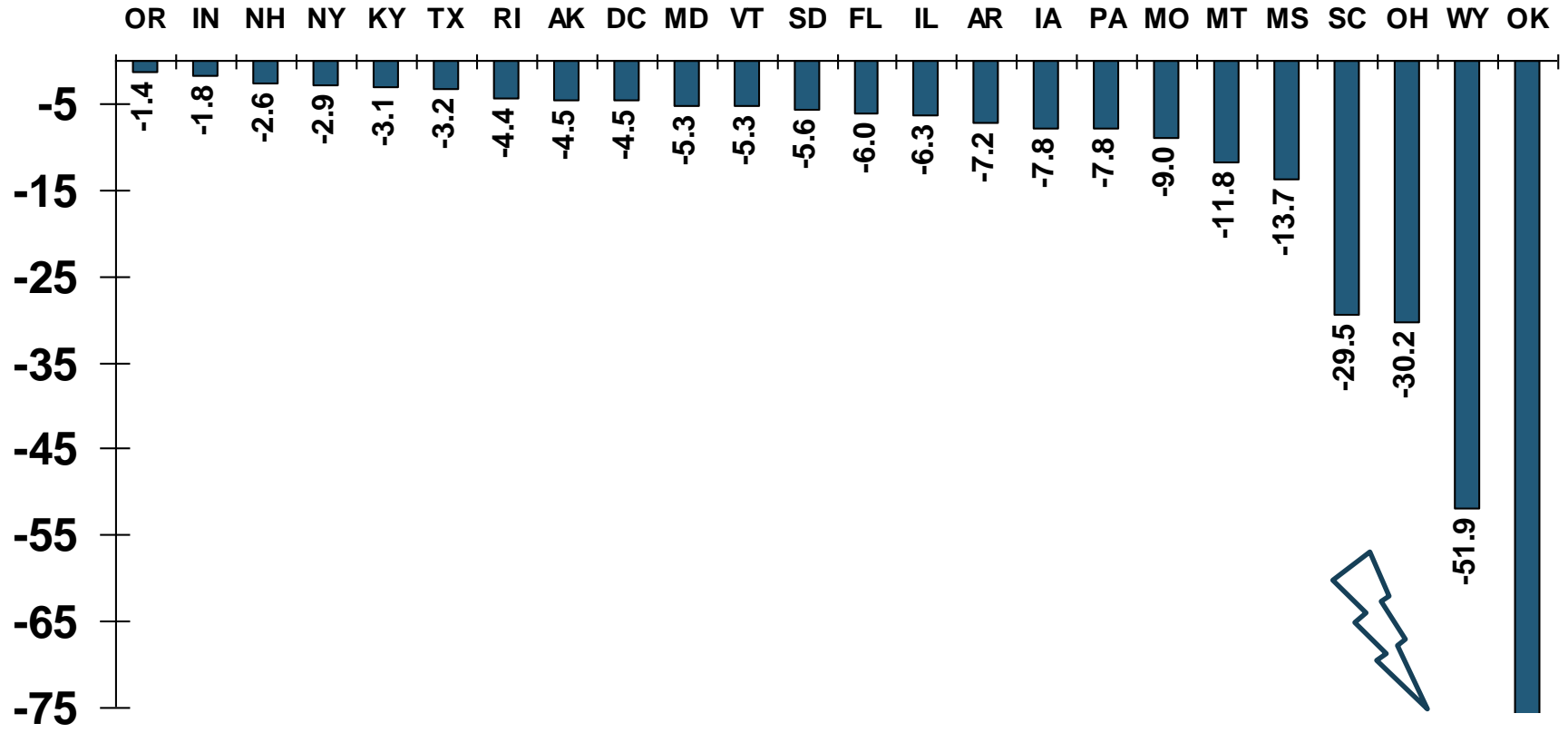
Top 27 States and US



Source: NAIC; Insurance Information Institute.

Medical Professional Liability RNW By State, 2003

Bottom 24 States and DC

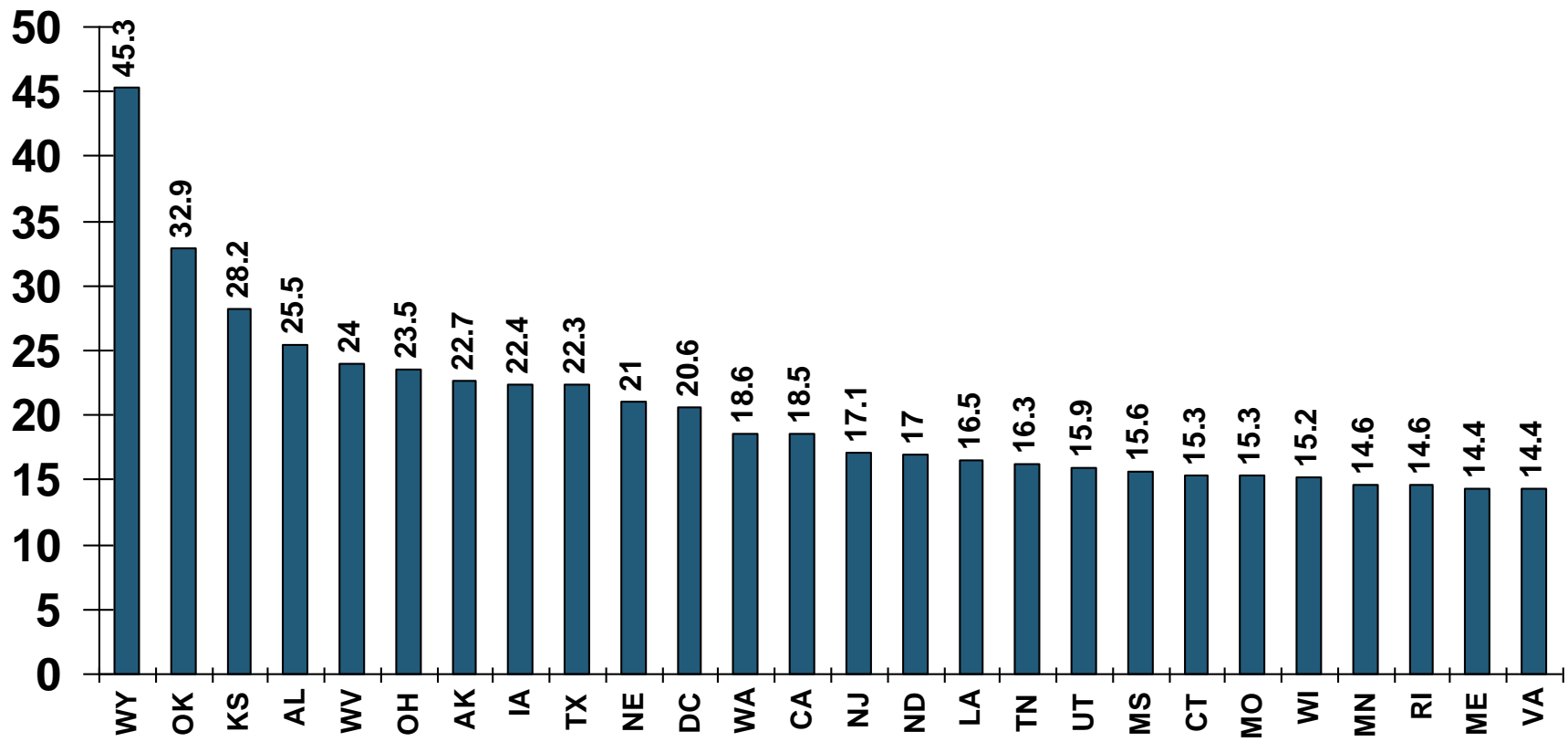


Source: NAIC; Insurance Information Institute

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Medical Professional Liability, RNW By State, 2004

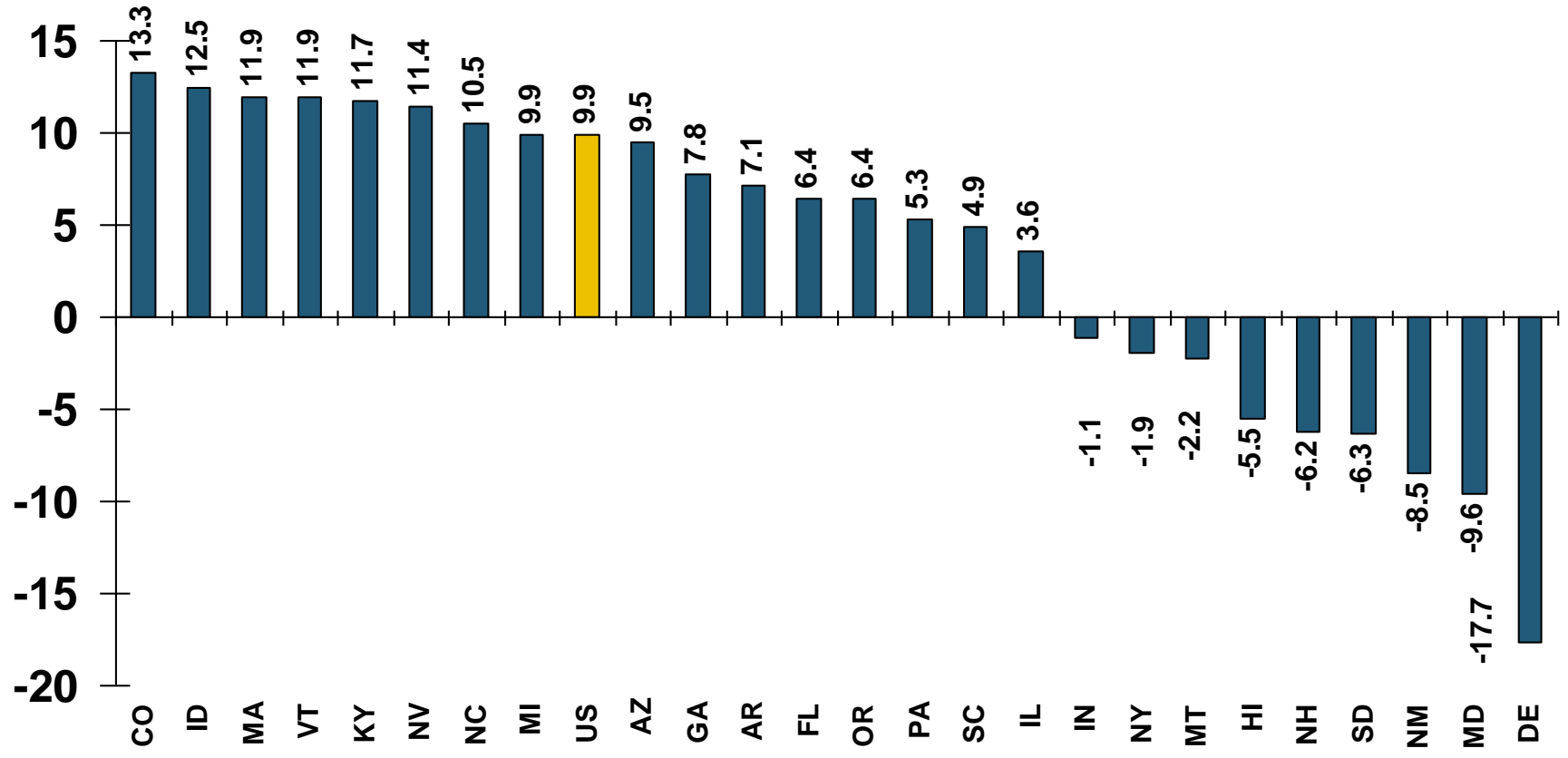
Top 25 States and DC



Source: NAIC; Insurance Information Institute.

Medical Professional Liability RNW By State, 2004

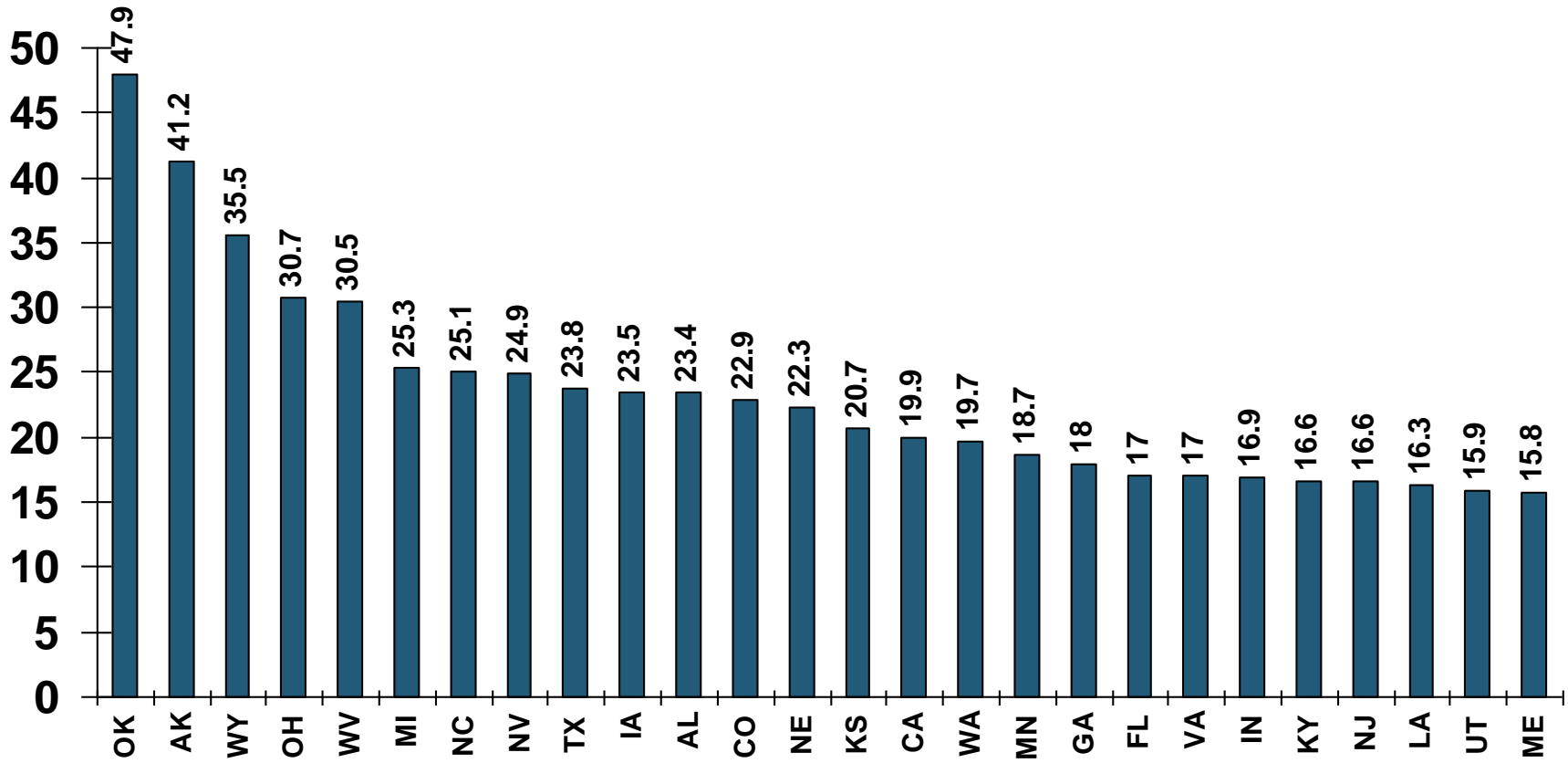
Bottom 25 States



Source: NAIC; Insurance Information Institute

Medical Professional Liability, RNW By State, 2005

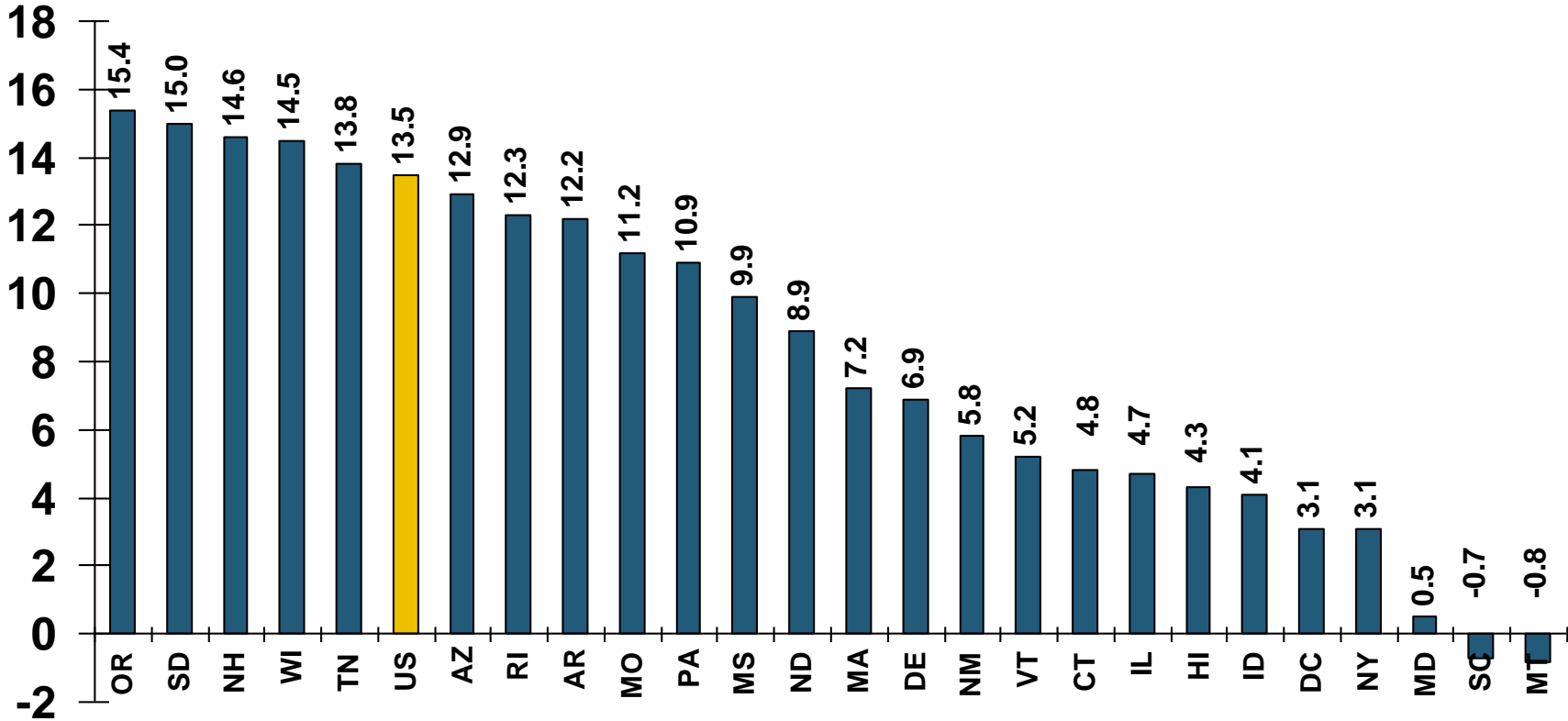
Top 25 States and DC



Source: NAIC; Insurance Information Institute.

Medical Professional Liability RNW By State, 2005

Bottom 25 States

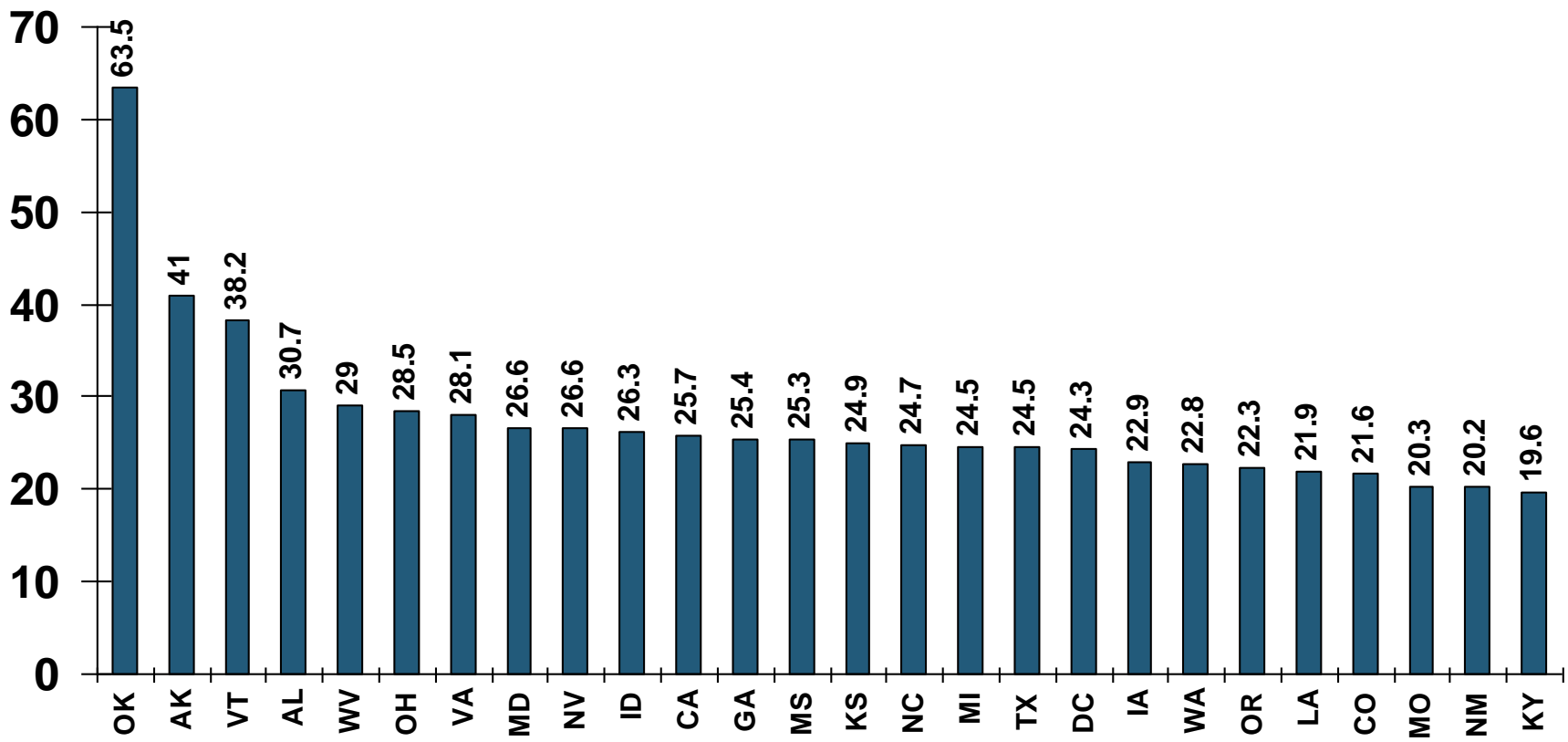


Source: NAIC; Insurance Information Institute

Medical Professional Liability, RNW By State, 2006



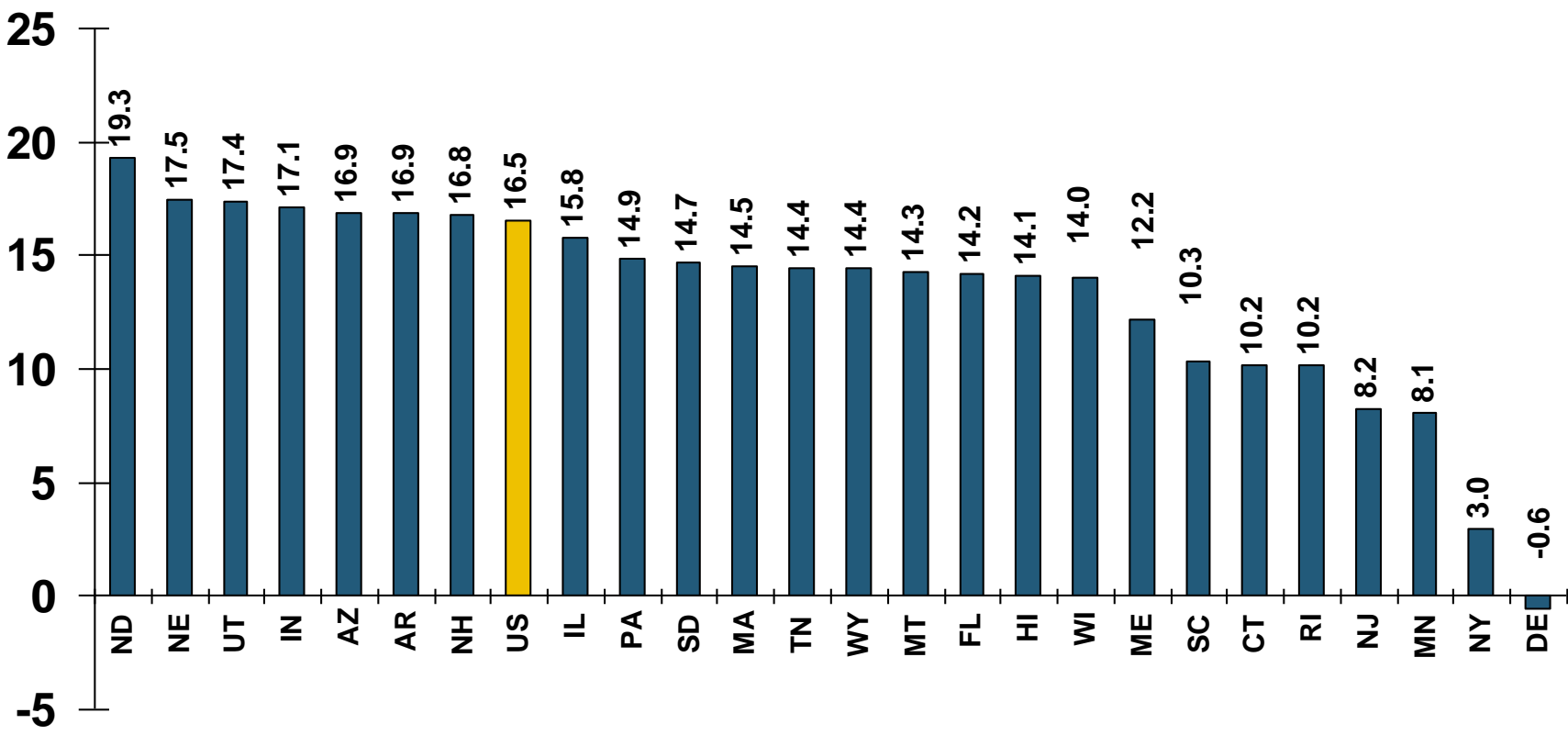
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Source: NAIC; Insurance Information Institute.

Medical Professional Liability RNW By State, 2006

Bottom 25 States

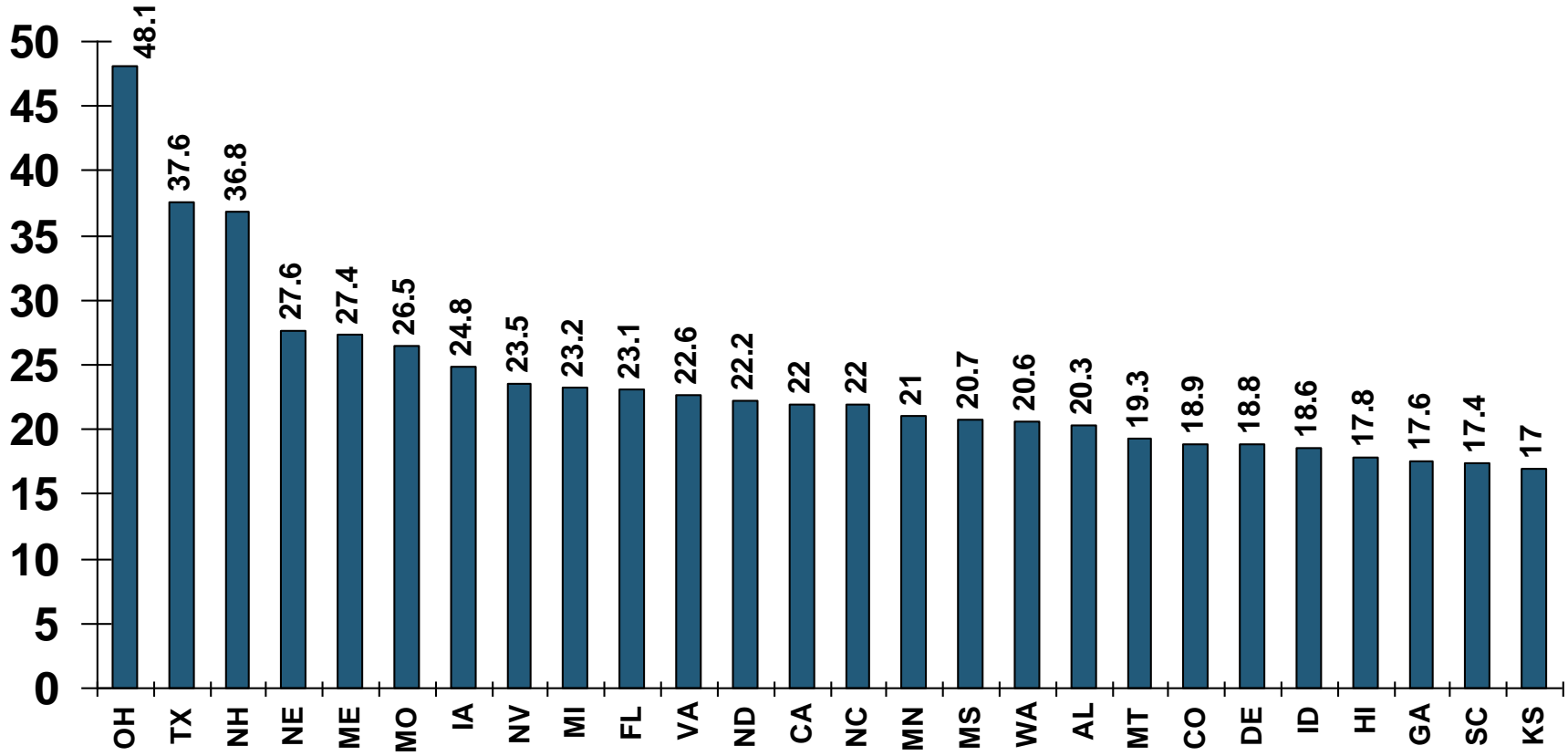


Source: NAIC; Insurance Information Institute

Medical Professional Liability, RNW By State, 2007



Top 25 States and DC

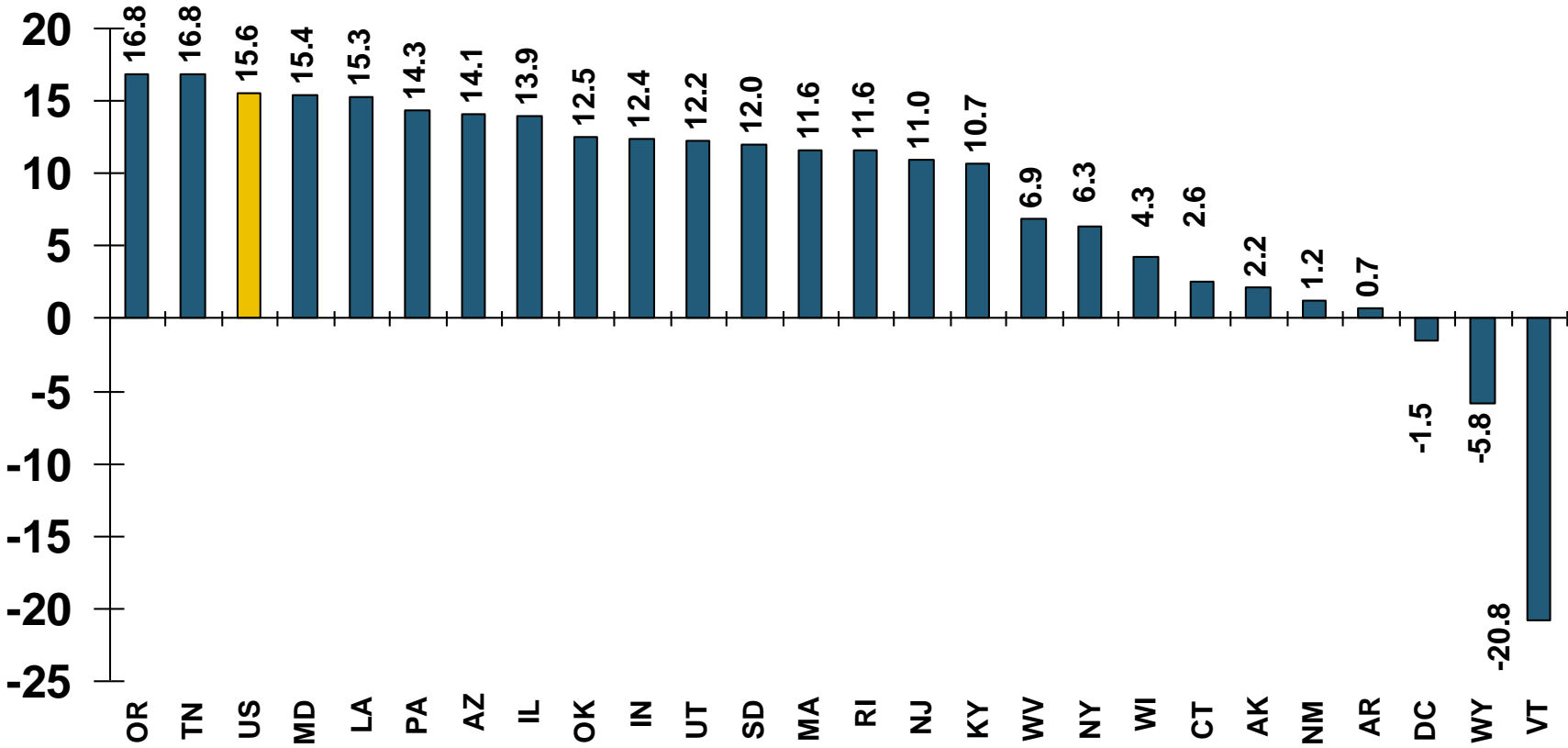


Source: NAIC; Insurance Information Institute.

Medical Professional Liability RNW By State, 2007



Bottom 25 States

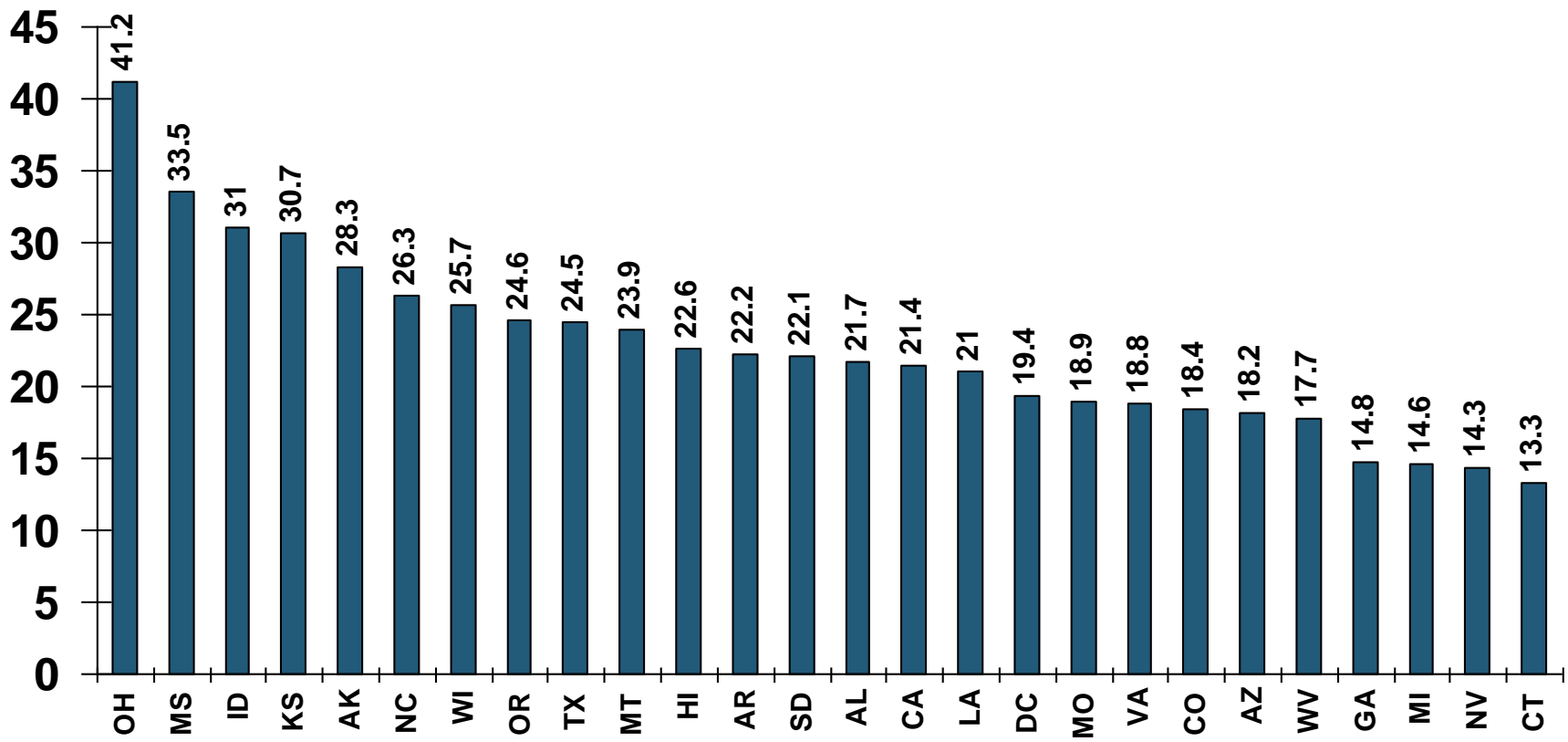


Source: NAIC; Insurance Information Institute

Medical Professional Liability, RNW By State, 2008



Top 25 States and DC

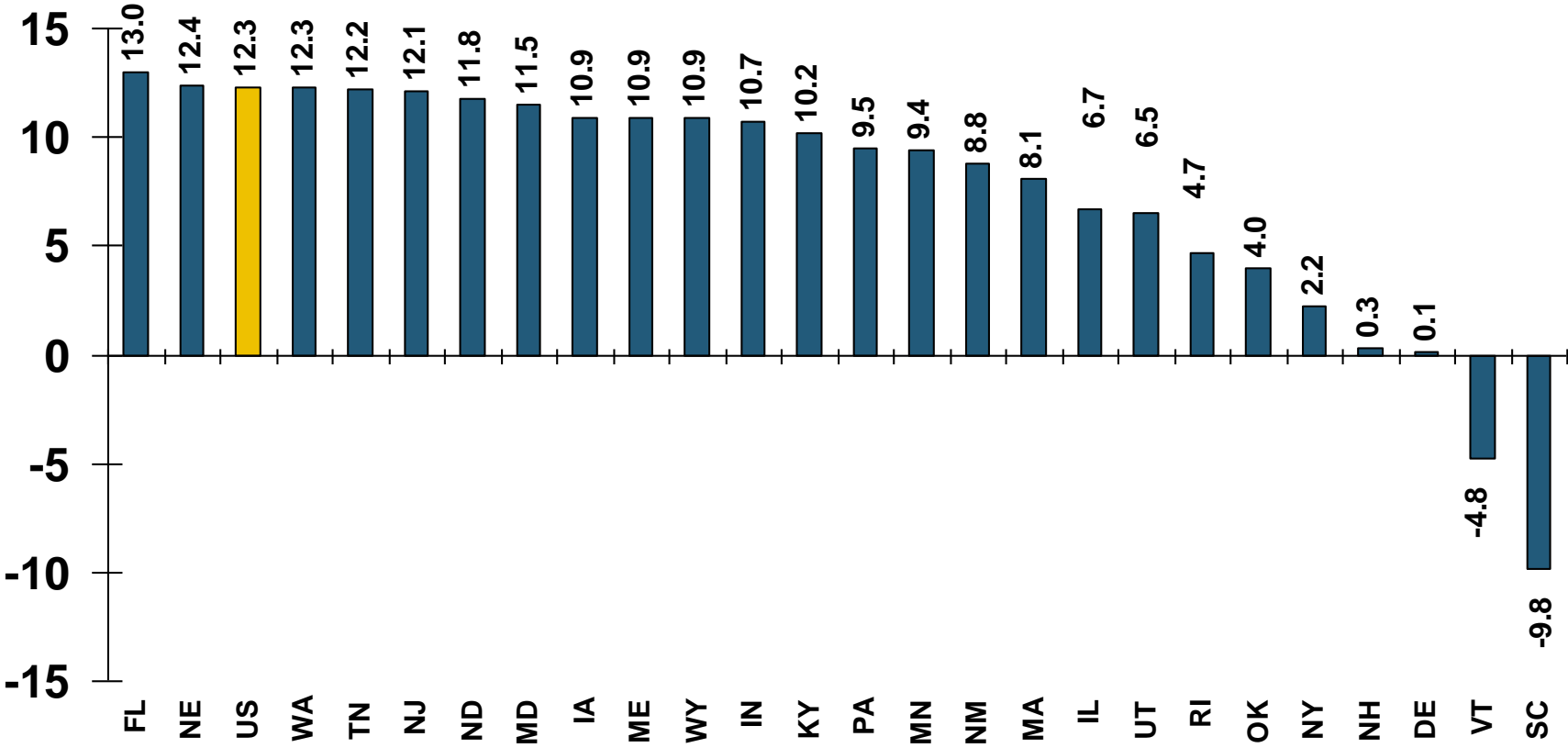


Source: NAIC; Insurance Information Institute.

Medical Professional Liability RNW By State, 2008



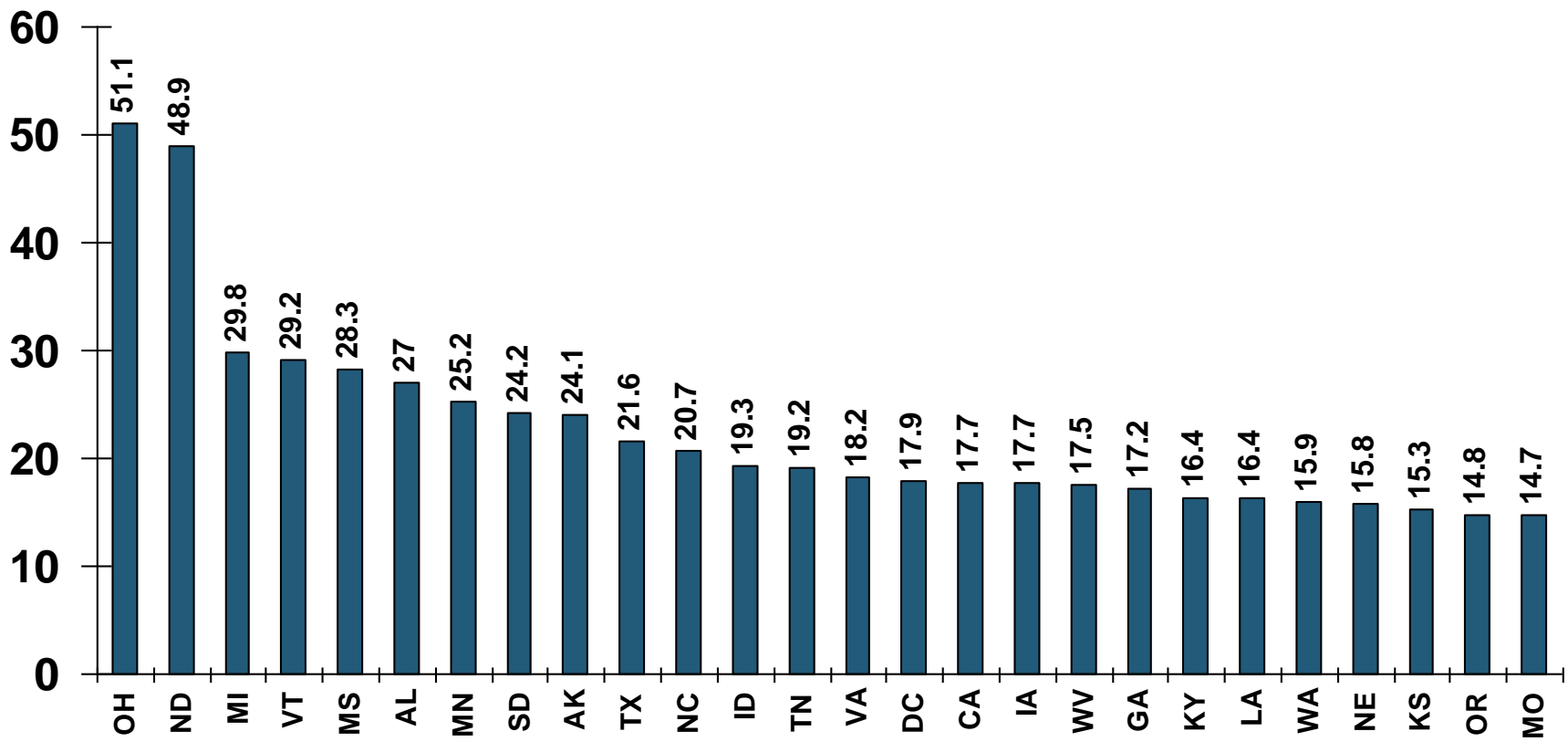
Bottom 25 States



Source: NAIC; Insurance Information Institute

Medical Professional Liability, RNW By State, 2009

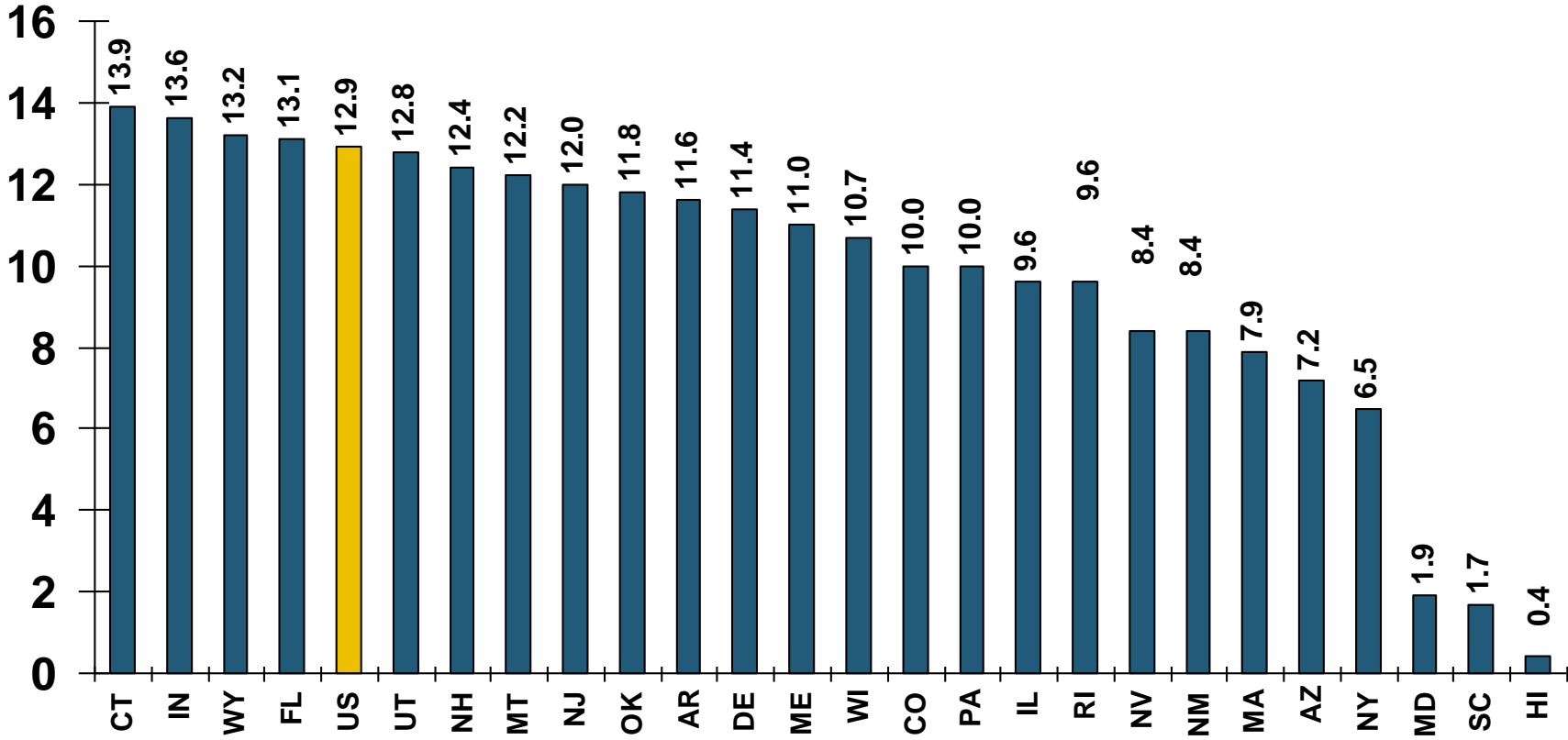
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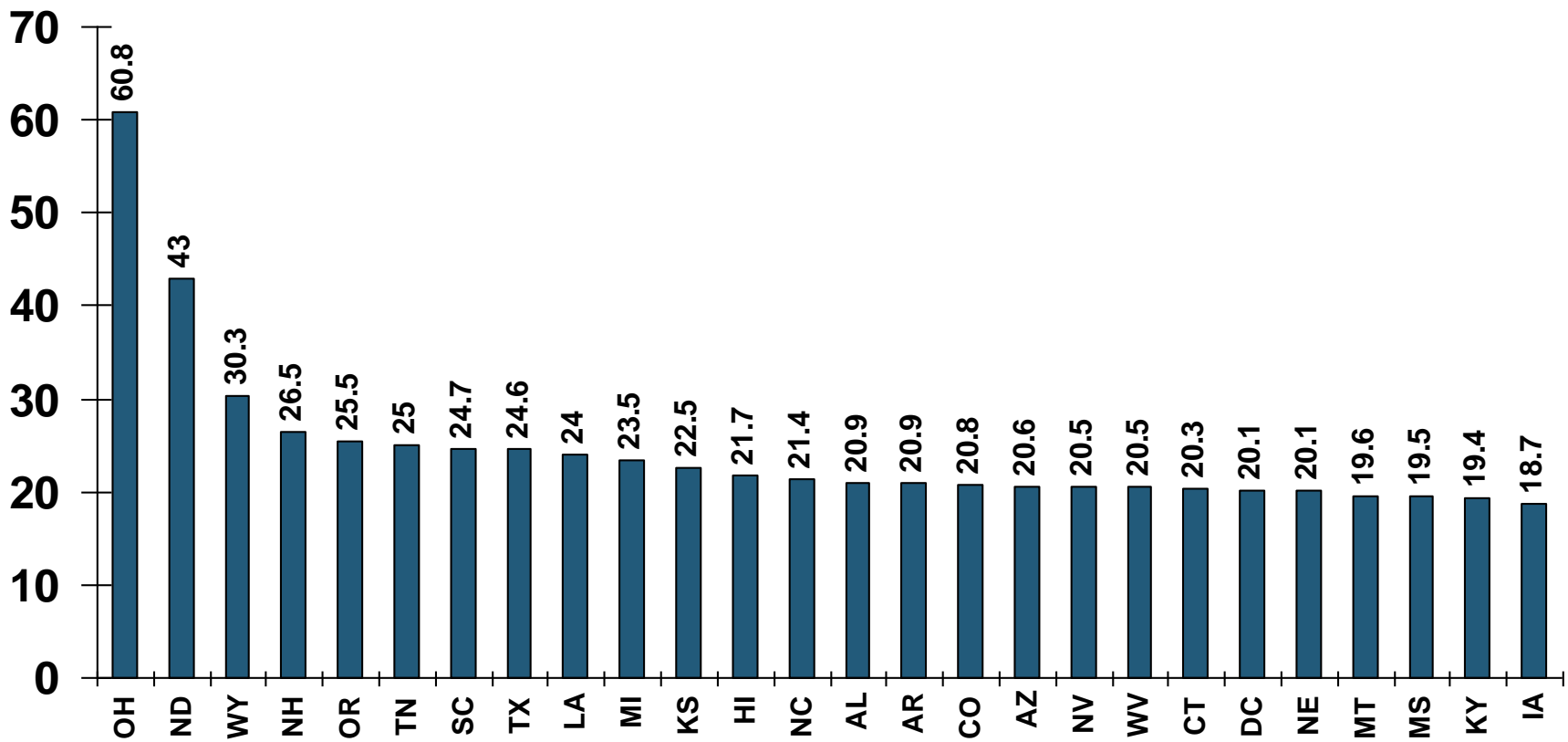
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Source: NAIC; Insurance Information Institute

Medical Professional Liability, RNW By State, 2010

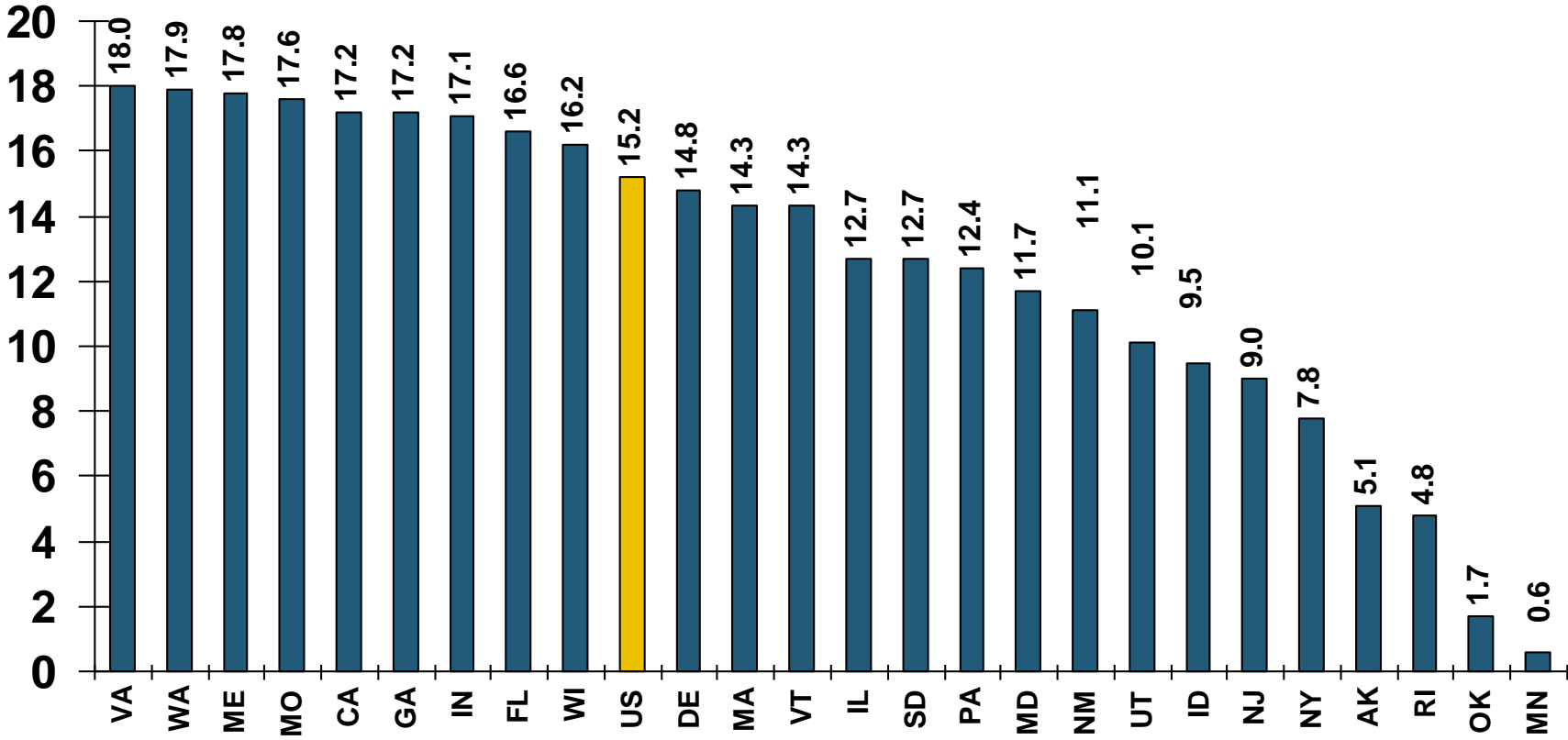
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Medical Professional Liability RNW By State, 2010

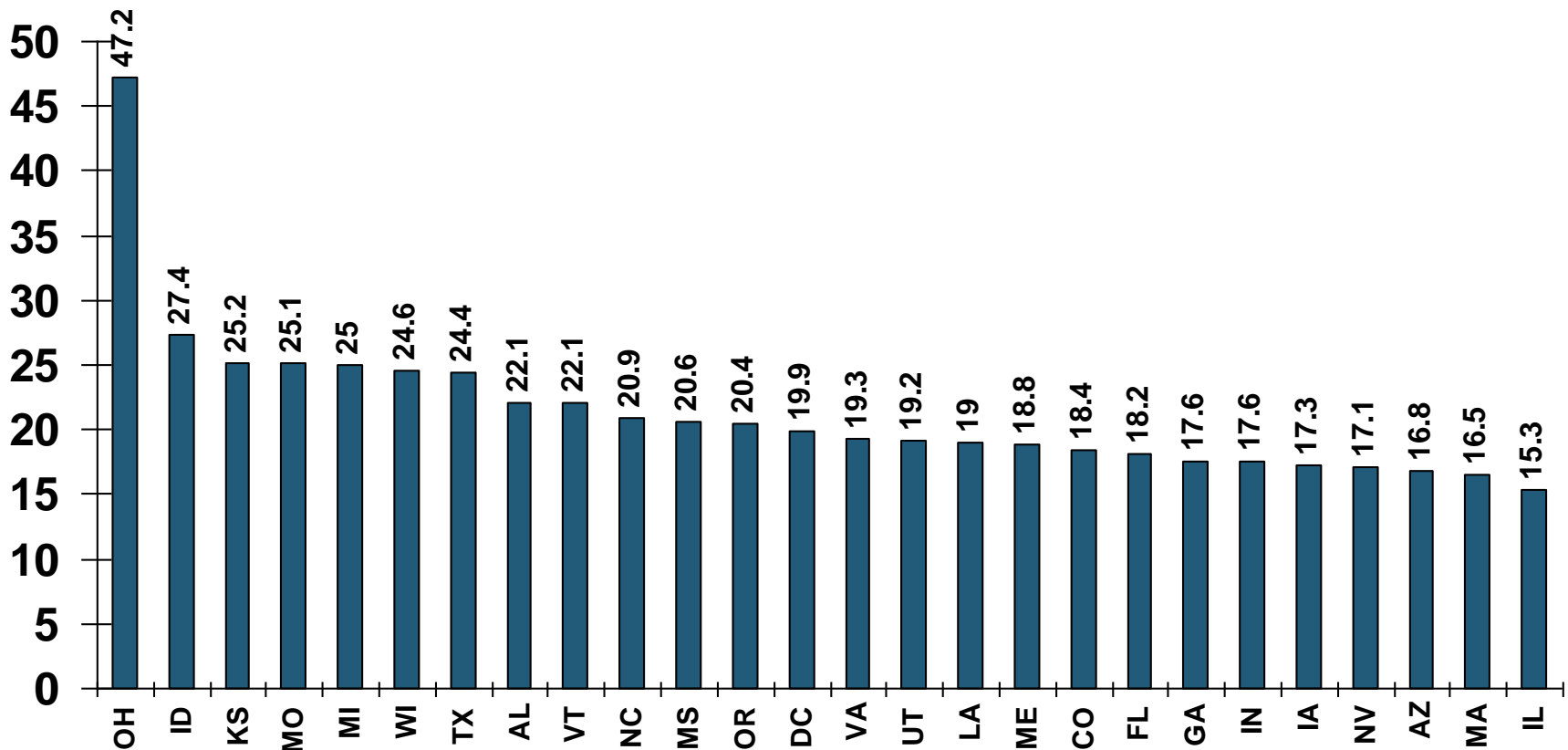
Bottom 25 States



Source: NAIC; Insurance Information Institute

Medical Professional Liability, RNW By State, 2011

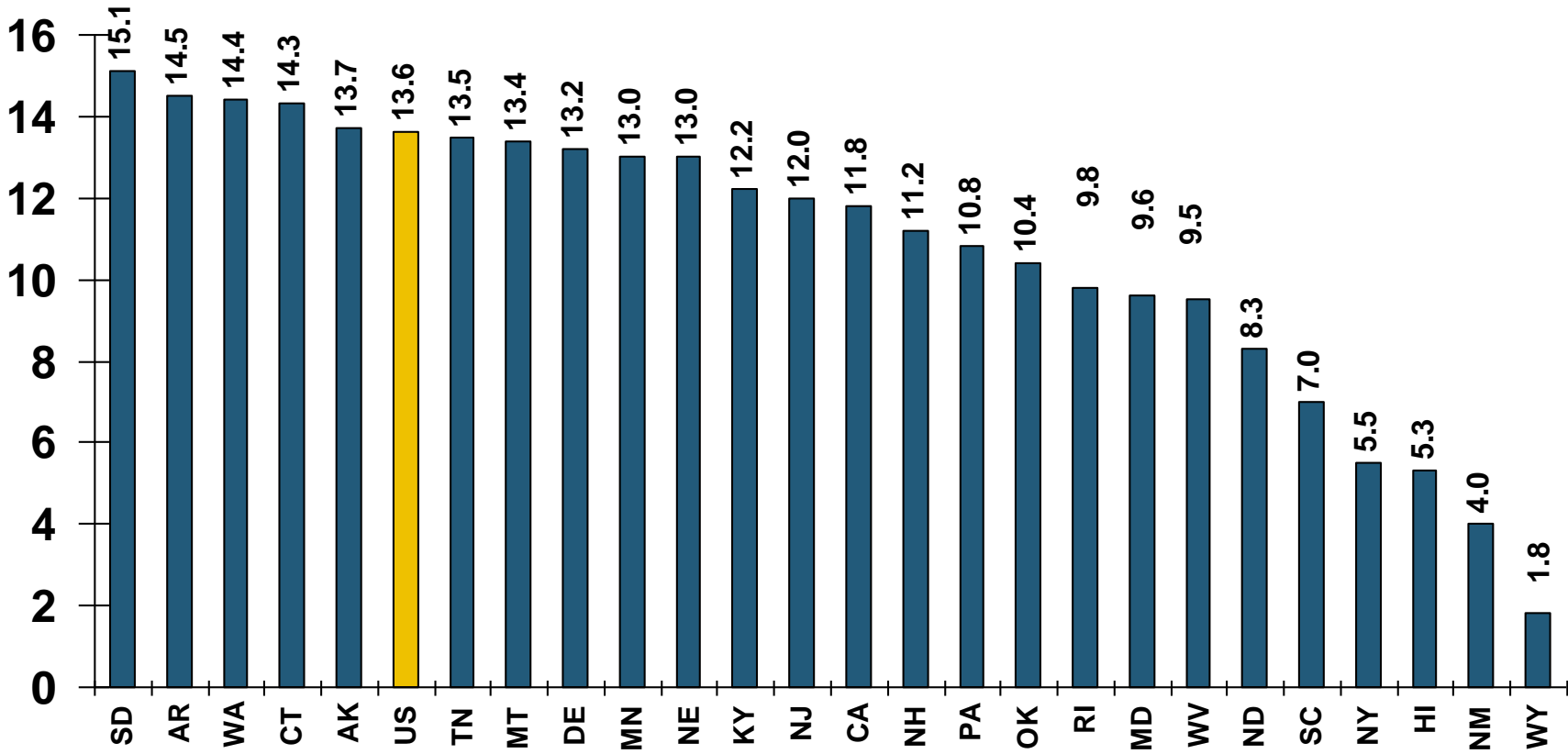
Top 25 States and DC



Source: NAIC; Insurance Information Institute.

Medical Professional Liability RNW By State, 2011

Bottom 25 States



Source: NAIC; Insurance Information Institute



The Affordable Care Act and Medical Professional Liability

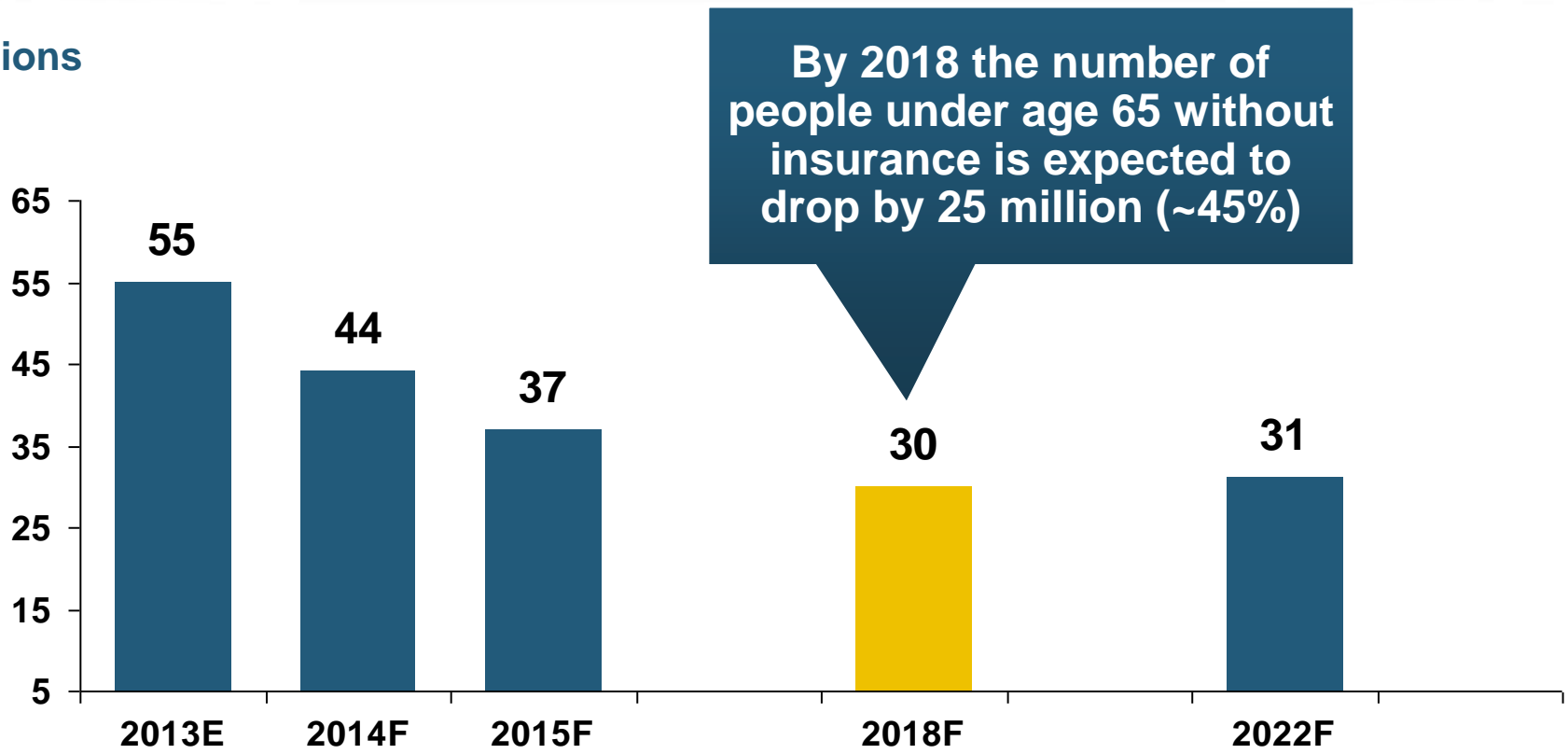
A Summary of Potential Impacts

Potential Impacts of the ACA on Medical Professional Liability

Issue	Concern	Contravening Argument
<p>Surge in People Covered by Health Insurance (VOLUME EFFECT)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System is overwhelmed • Doctors spend less time on patients • Patient care adversely impacted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over time, people will have access to preventative care, improving the general health of the population • People are receiving care already via suboptimal channels • Less use of ERs
<p>Electronic Health Records</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitization could create a treasure trove of data for plaintiff attorneys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computerization of patient data could help flag issues and improve risk management and improve patient outcomes
<p>MPL Claim Severity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More large verdicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACA will help contain system costs

Projected Number of People with No Health Insurance, 2013—2022*

Millions



The projected decline in the uninsured population is very sensitive to the enrollment rate under the Affordable Care Act

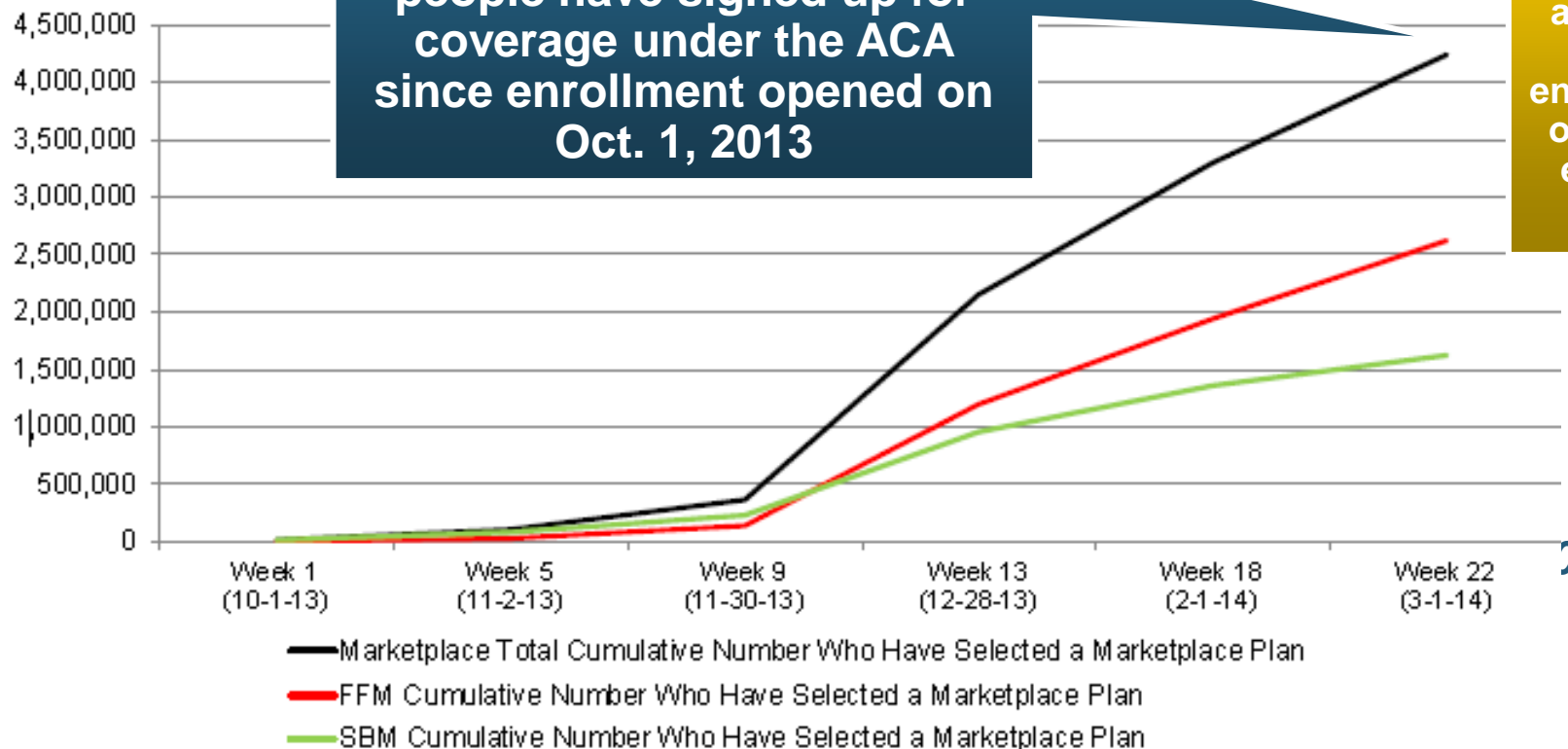
*Under age 65.

Sources: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Office of the Actuary at <http://www.cms.gov/Research-Statistics-Data-and-Systems/Statistics-Trends-and-Reports/NationalHealthExpendData/NationalHealthAccountsProjected.html> accessed 3/14/14; Insurance Information Institute.

Number of People Signed Up for Health Care Under the ACA, Oct. 1 – March 1

As of March 1, 4.2 million people have signed up for coverage under the ACA since enrollment opened on Oct. 1, 2013

UPDATE
HHS announced that enrollment as of 3/16 now exceeds 5 million

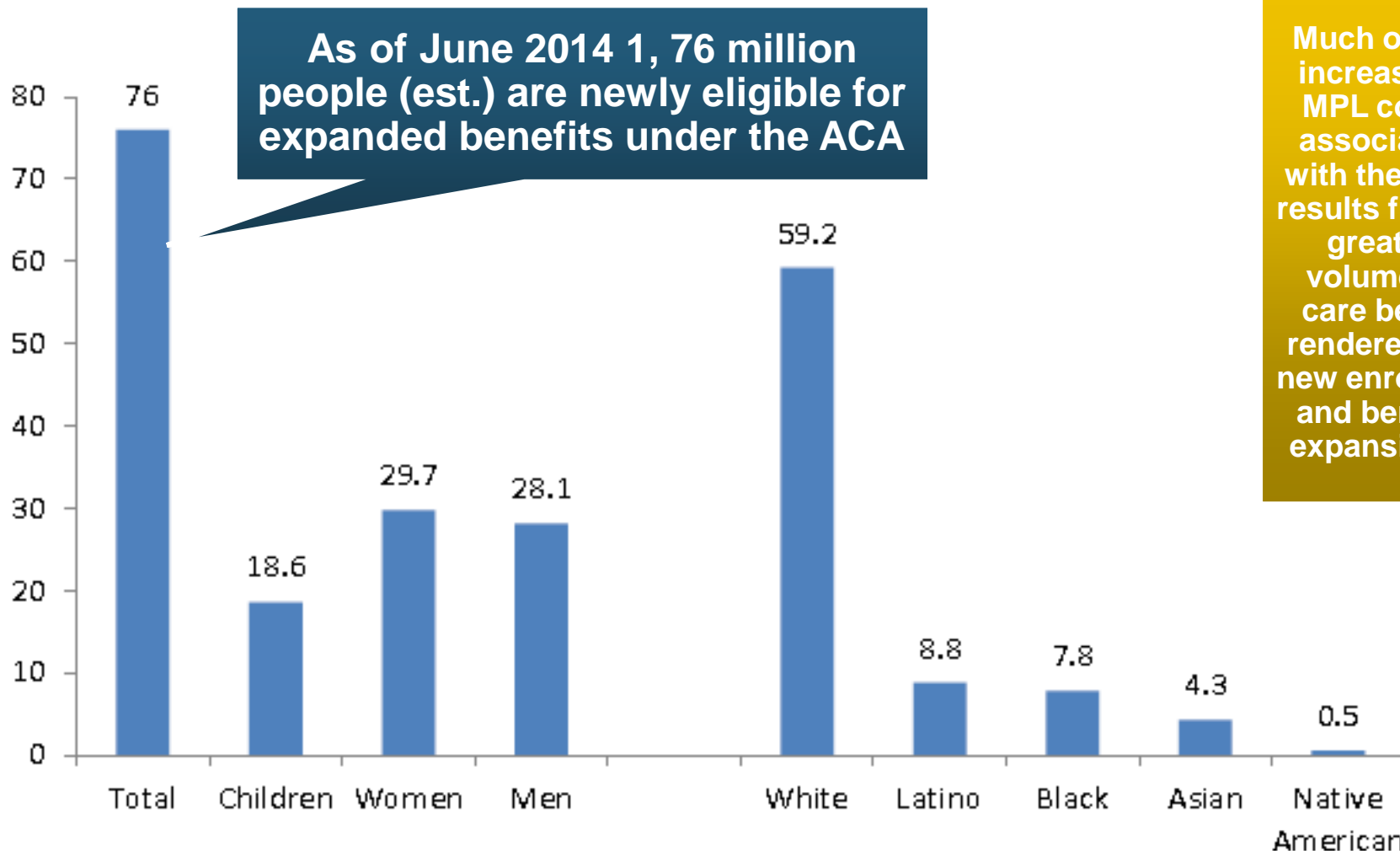


Notes: Represents cumulative monthly sums of data on the number of unique individuals who have been determined eligible to enroll in a plan through the FFM, and have selected a plan (with or without the first premium payment having been received by the issuer).

Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid as of March 7, 2014:

http://aspe.hhs.gov/health/reports/2014/MarketPlaceEnrollment/Mar2014/ib_2014mar_enrollment.pdf

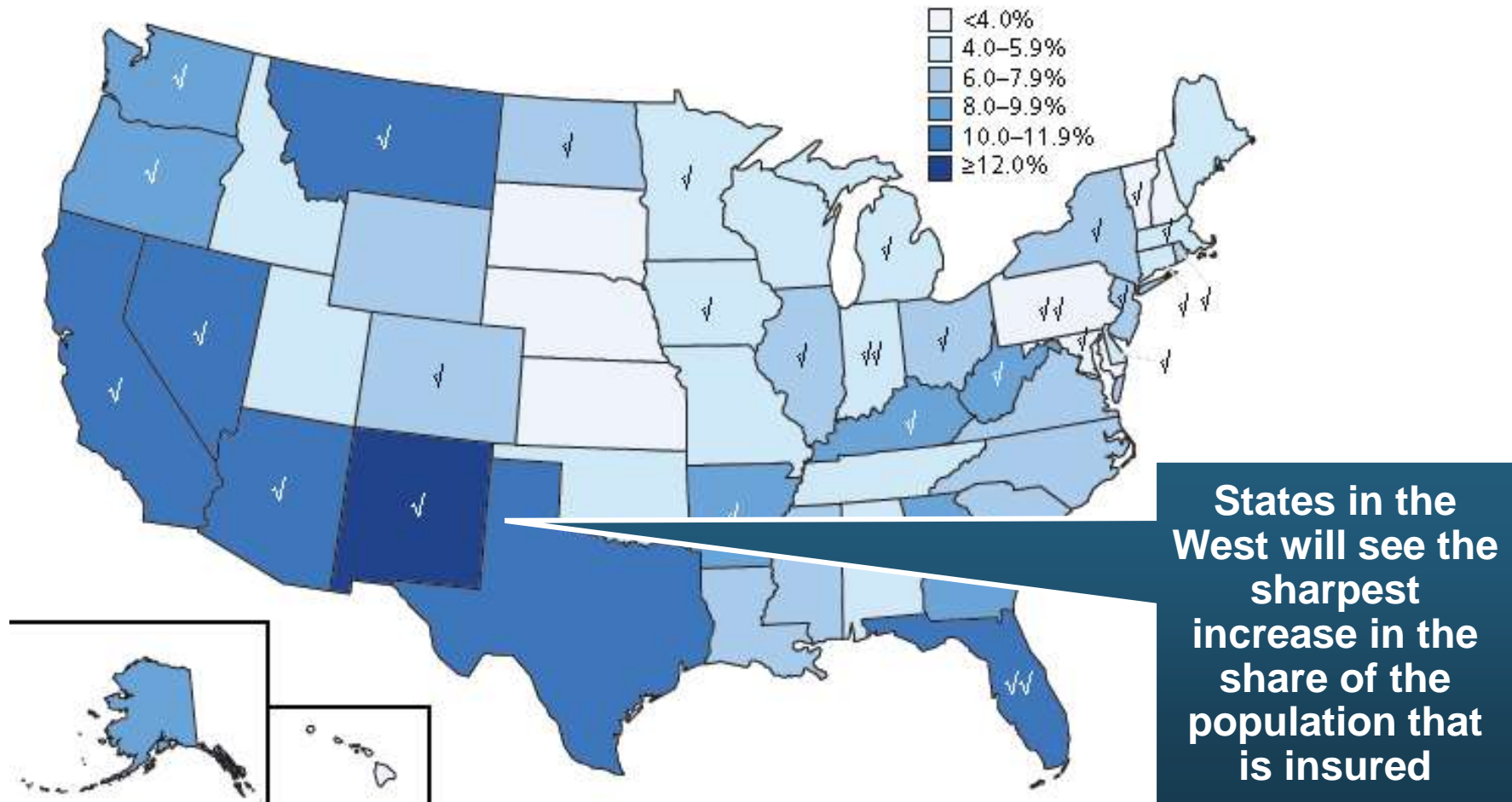
Estimated Number of Americans Newly Eligible for Expanded Preventative Services Under the ACA



Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid as of June 27, 2014:

http://www.aspe.hhs.gov/health/reports/2014/PreventiveServices/ib_PreventiveServices.pdf

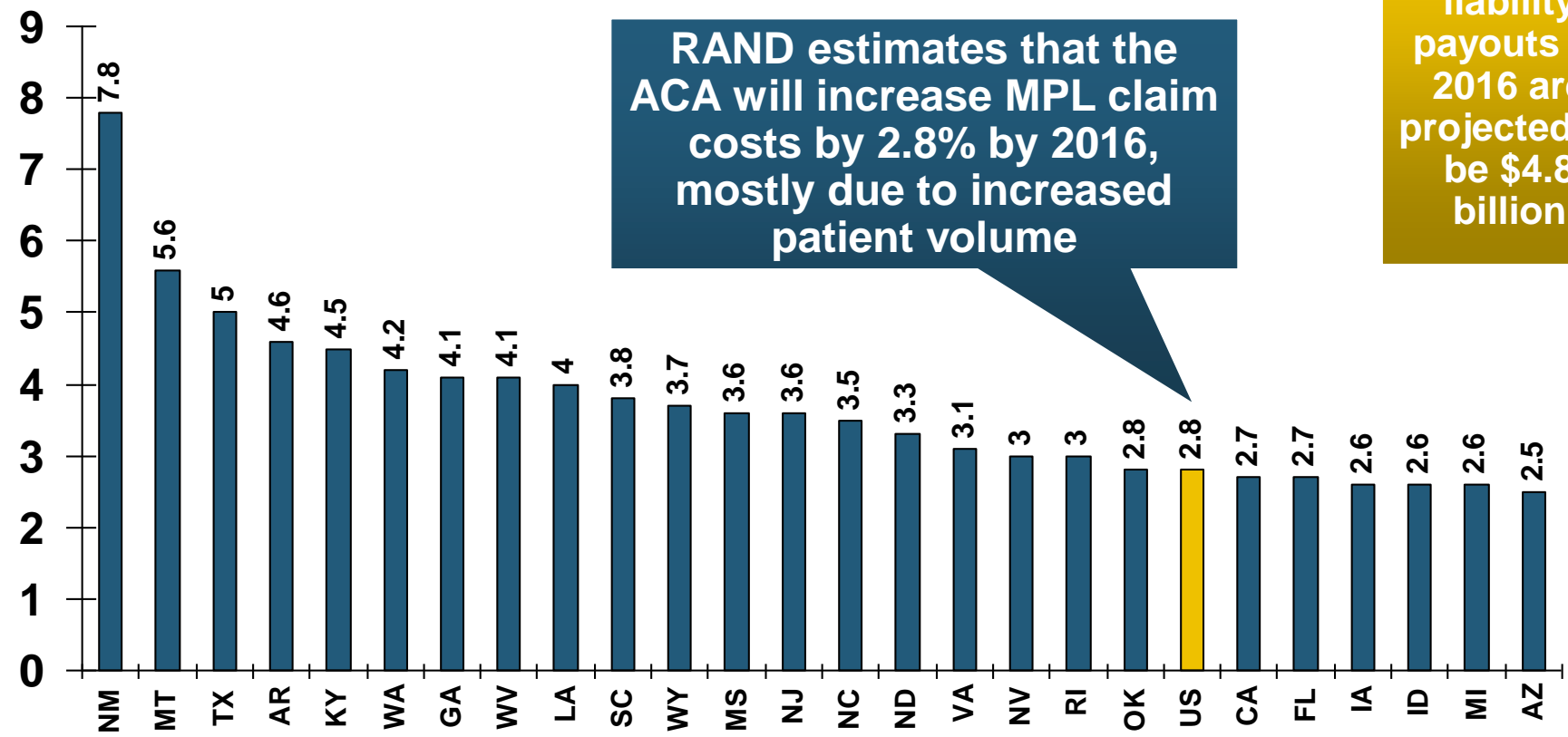
Expected Increase in Rates of Insurance Coverage, by State, Due to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (%) as of 2016



Med Malpractice: Estimated Changes in Liability Claim Costs, by State and Market, Due to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (%) in 2016



Top 25 States and US



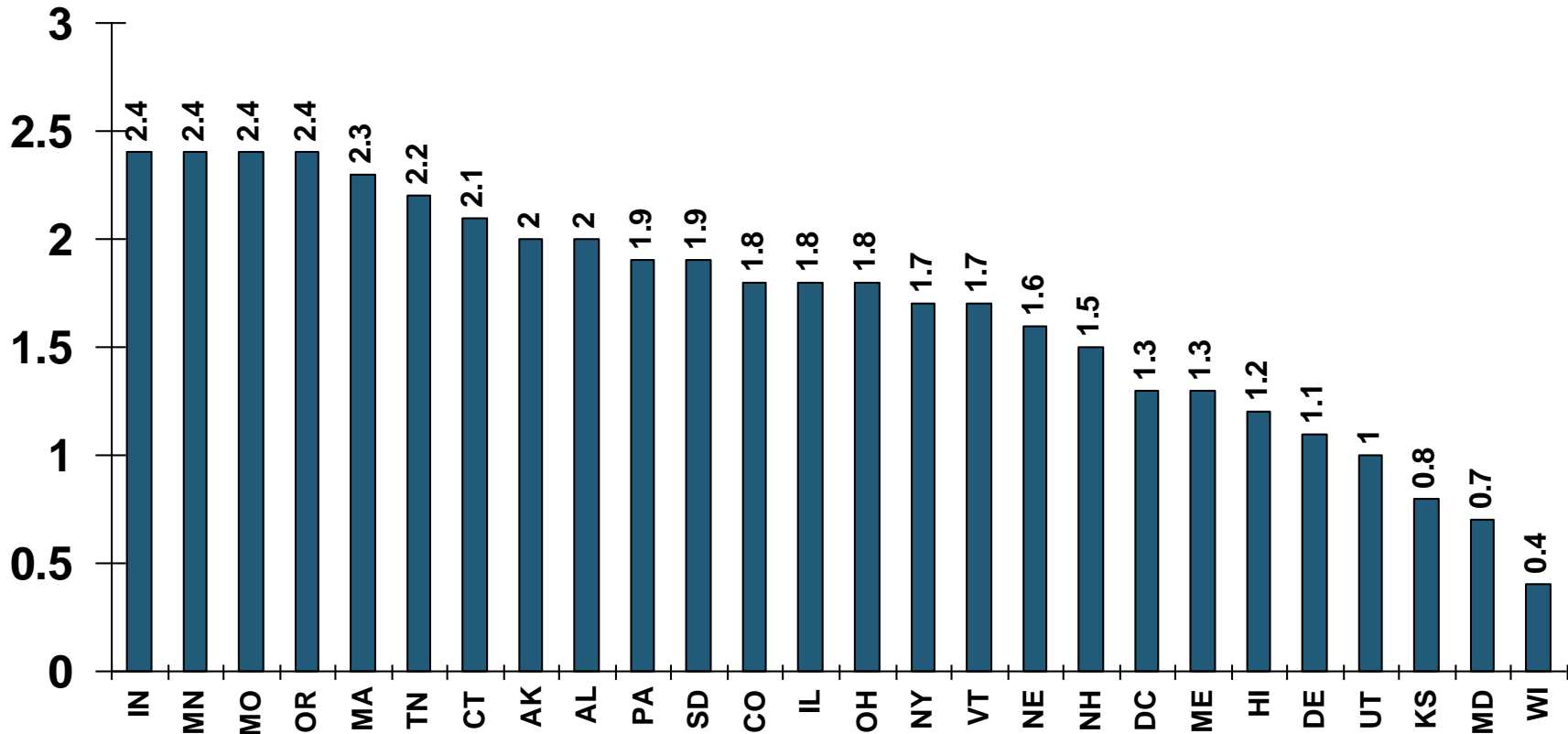
RAND estimates that the ACA will increase MPL claim costs by 2.8% by 2016, mostly due to increased patient volume

Total MPL liability payouts in 2016 are projected to be \$4.8 billion

Source: "How Will the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act Affect Liability Insurance Costs?" RAND, April 2014; http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RR493.html; Insurance Information Institute.

Med Malpractice: Estimated Changes in Liability Claim Costs, by State and Market, Due to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (%) in 2016

Bottom 25 States and DC



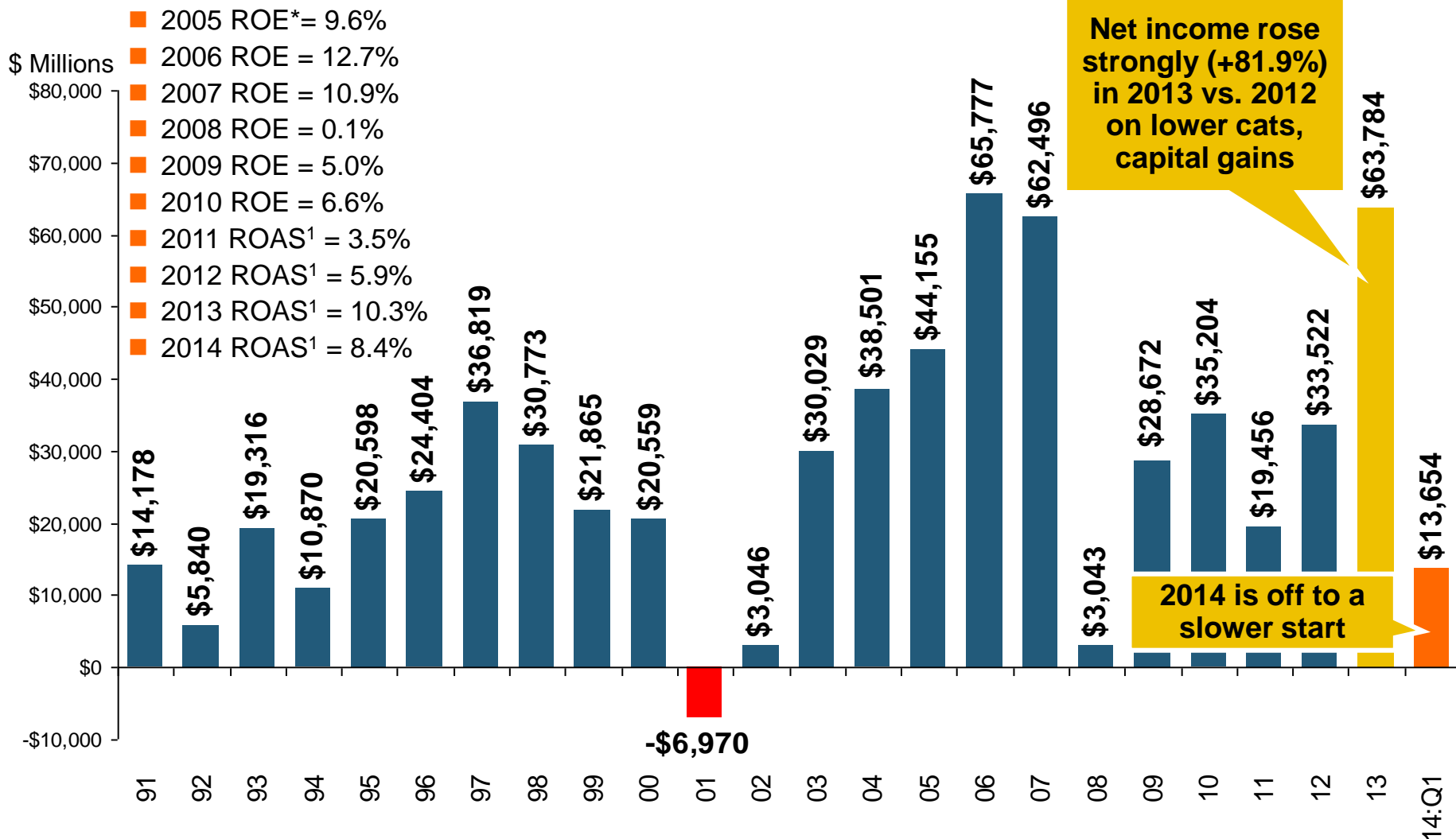
Source: "How Will the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act Affect Liability Insurance Costs?" RAND, April 2014;
http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RR493.html; Insurance Information Institute.



P/C Insurance Industry Financial Overview

**2013: Best Year in the
Post-Crisis Era**

P/C Industry Net Income After Taxes 1991–2014:Q1

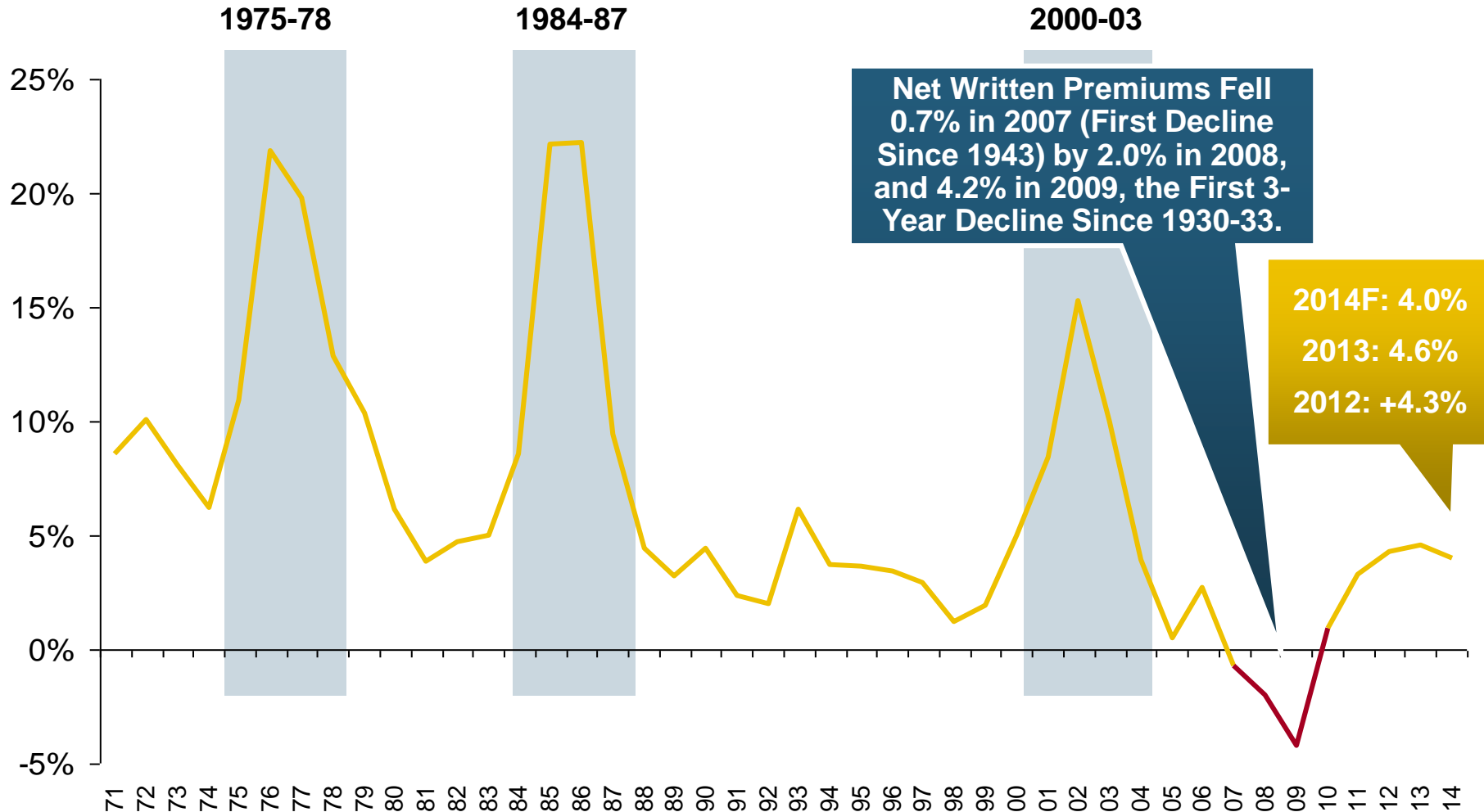


*ROE figures are GAAP; ¹Return on avg. surplus. Excluding Mortgage & Financial Guaranty insurers yields an 8.2% ROAS through 2014:Q1, 9.8% ROAS in 2013, 6.2% ROAS in 2012, 4.7% ROAS for 2011, 7.6% for 2010 and 7.4% for 2009.

Sources: A.M. Best, ISO; Insurance Information Institute

Net Premium Growth: Annual Change, 1971—2014F

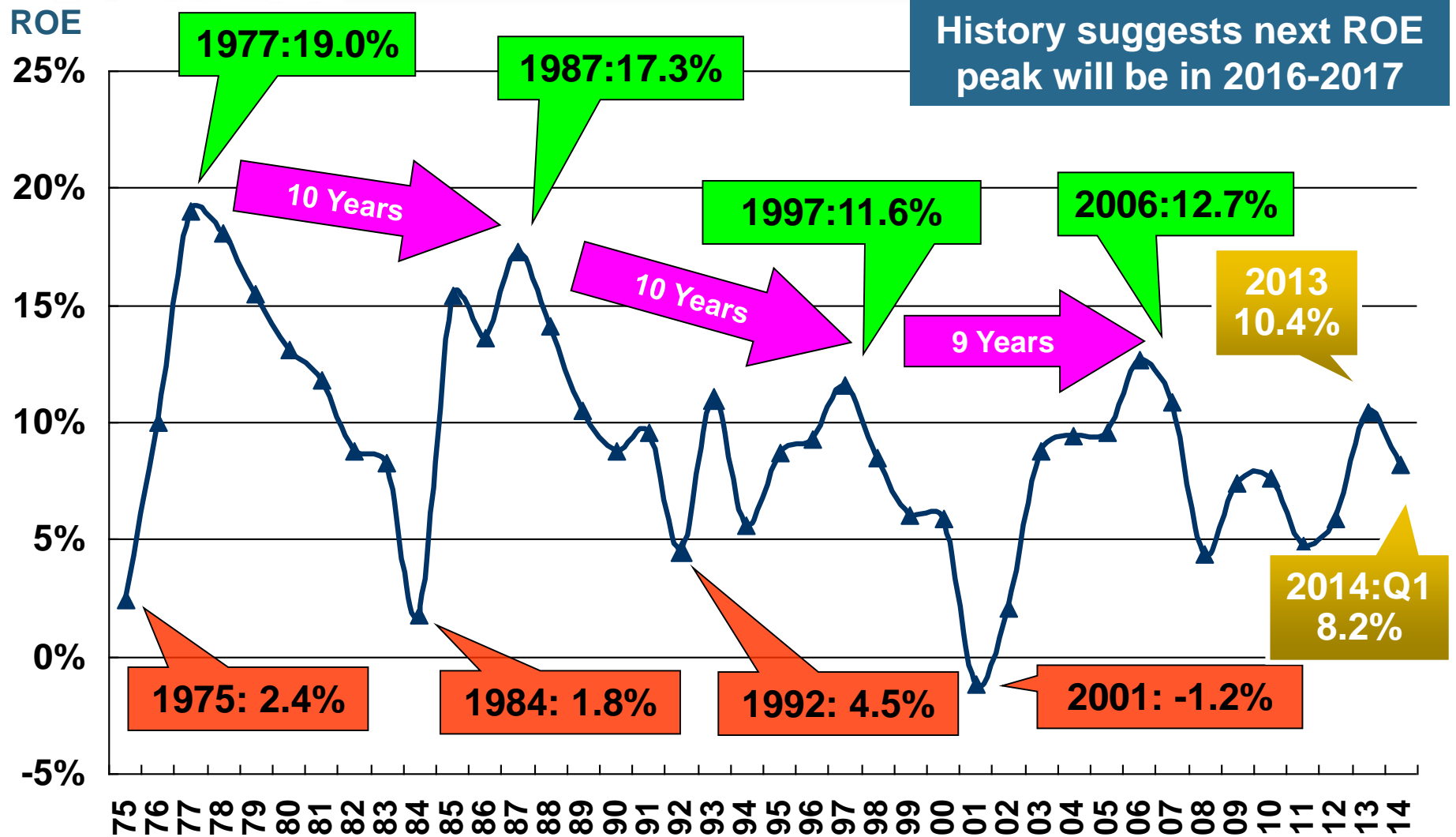
(Percent)



Shaded areas denote "hard market" periods

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

Profitability Peaks & Troughs in the P/C Insurance Industry, 1975 – 2014:Q1*

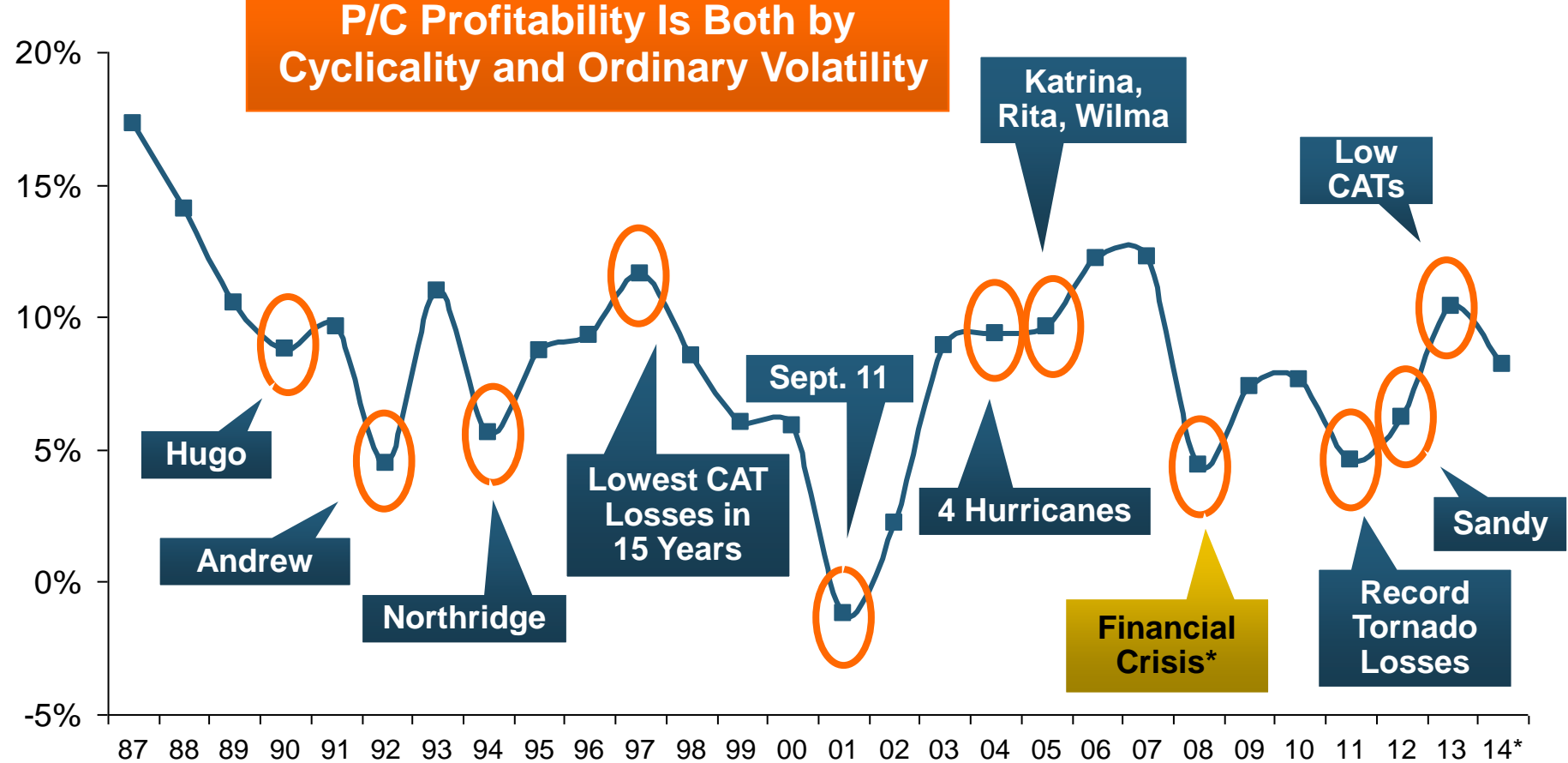


*Profitability = P/C insurer ROEs. 2011-14 figures are estimates based on ROAS data. Note: Data for 2008-2014 exclude mortgage and financial guaranty insurers.

Source: Insurance Information Institute; NAIC, ISO, A.M. Best.

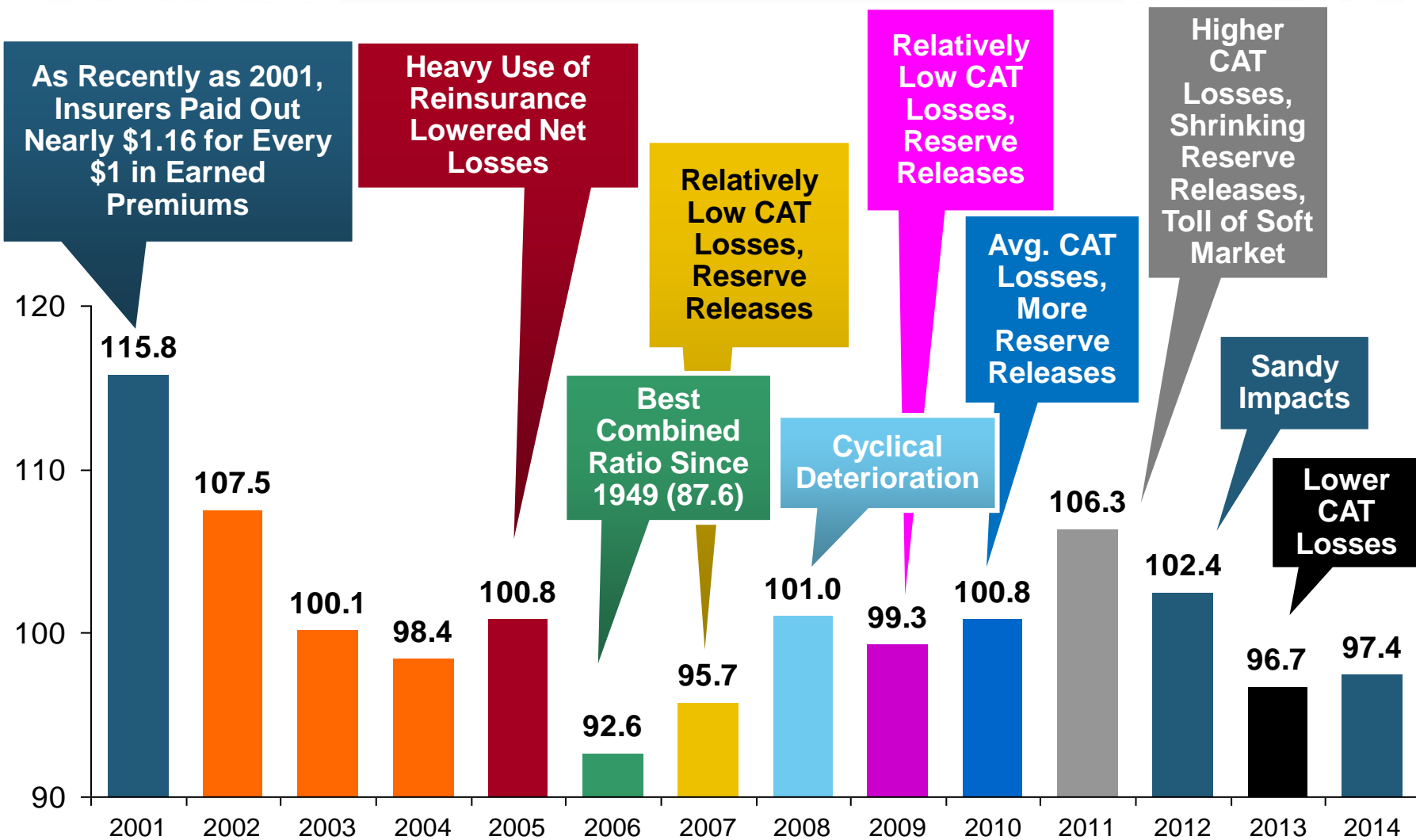
ROE: Property/Casualty Insurance by Major Event, 1987–2014:Q1

(Percent)



* Excludes Mortgage & Financial Guarantee in 2008 – 2014. 2014 figure is through Q1:2014.
Sources: ISO, *Fortune*; Insurance Information Institute.

P/C Insurance Industry Combined Ratio, 2001–2014:Q1*



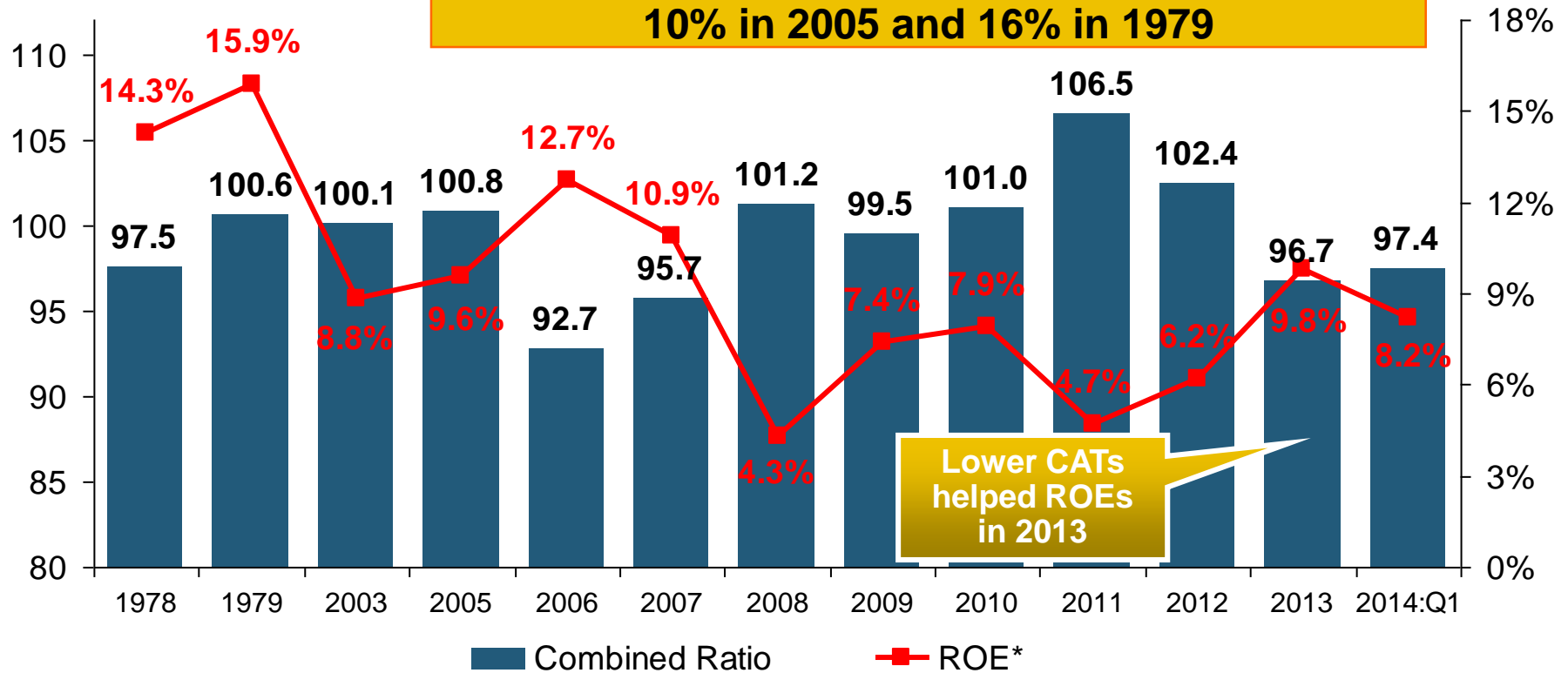
* Excludes Mortgage & Financial Guaranty insurers 2008--2012. Including M&FG, 2008=105.1, 2009=100.7, 2010=102.4, 2011=108.1; 2012:=103.2; 2013: = 96.1; 2014:Q1 = 97.3.

Sources: A.M. Best, ISO.

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

Combined Ratio / ROE

A combined ratio of about 100 generates an ROE of ~7.0% in 2012/13, ~7.5% ROE in 2009/10, 10% in 2005 and 16% in 1979

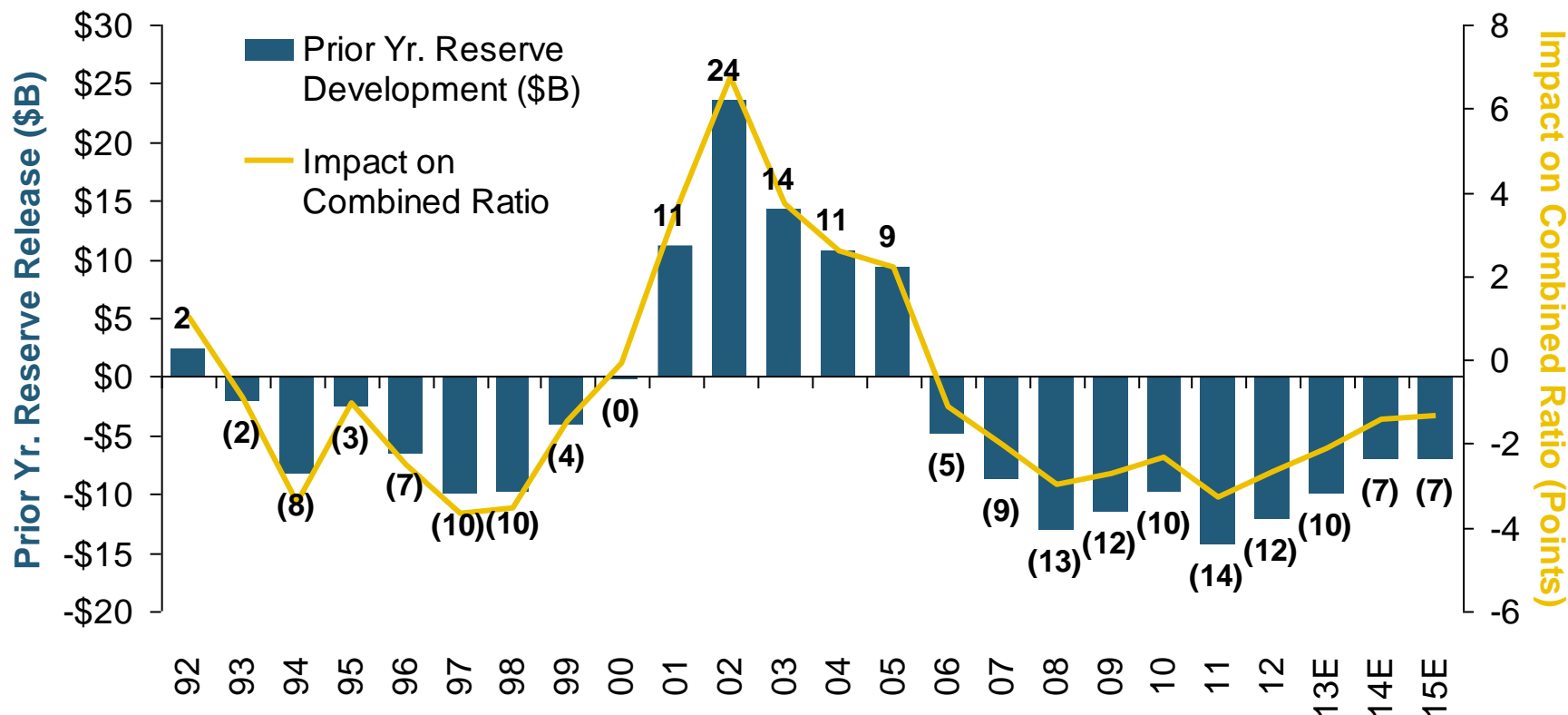


Combined Ratios Must Be Lower in Today's Depressed Investment Environment to Generate Risk Appropriate ROEs

* 2008 -2014 figures are return on average surplus and exclude mortgage and financial guaranty insurers. 2014:Q1 combined ratio including M&FG insurers is 97.3; 2013 = 96.1; 2012 =103.2, 2011 = 108.1, ROAS = 3.5%.

Source: Insurance Information Institute from A.M. Best and ISO Verisk Analytics data.

P/C Reserve Development, 1992–2015E

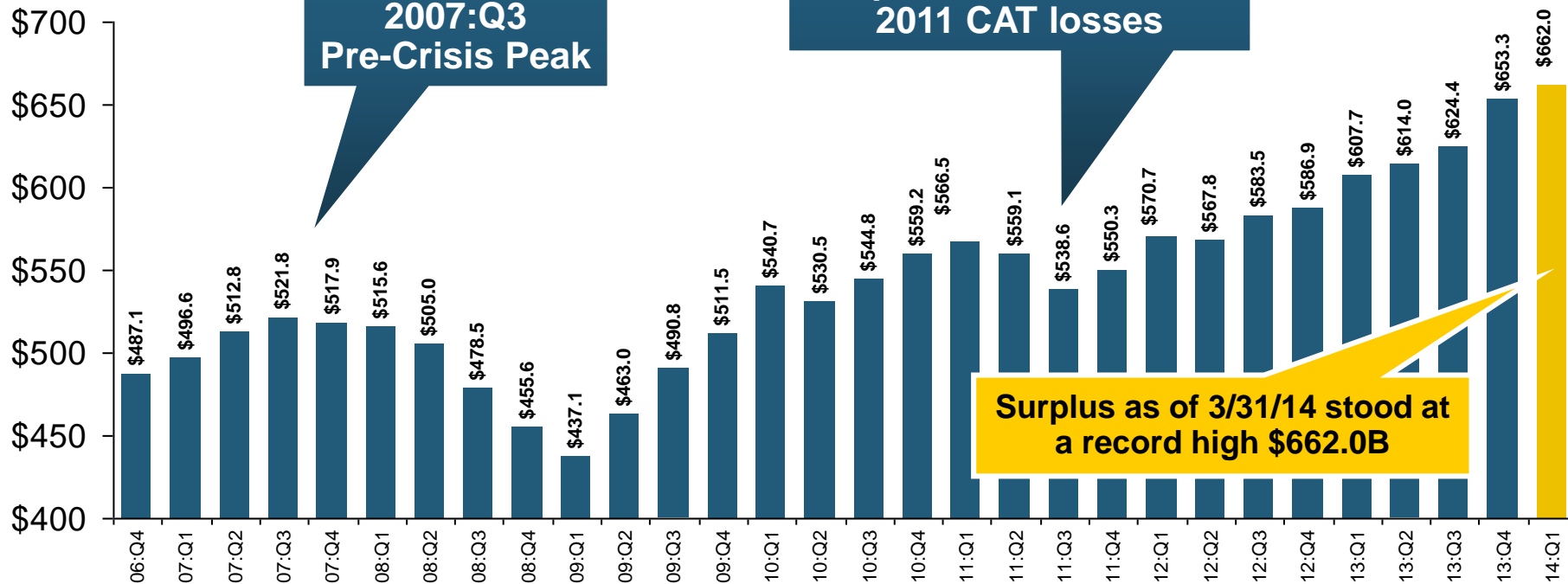


Note: 2005 reserve development excludes a \$6 billion loss portfolio transfer between American Re and Munich Re. Including this transaction, total prior year adverse development in 2005 was \$7 billion. The data from 2000 and subsequent years excludes development from financial guaranty and mortgage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

Sources: A.M. Best, ISO, Barclays Research (estimates).

Policyholder Surplus, 2006:Q4–2014:Q1

(\$ Billions)



The industry now has \$1 of surplus for every \$0.73 of NPW, close to the strongest claims-paying status in its history.

2010:Q1 data includes \$22.5B of paid-in capital from a holding company parent for one insurer's investment in a non-insurance business .

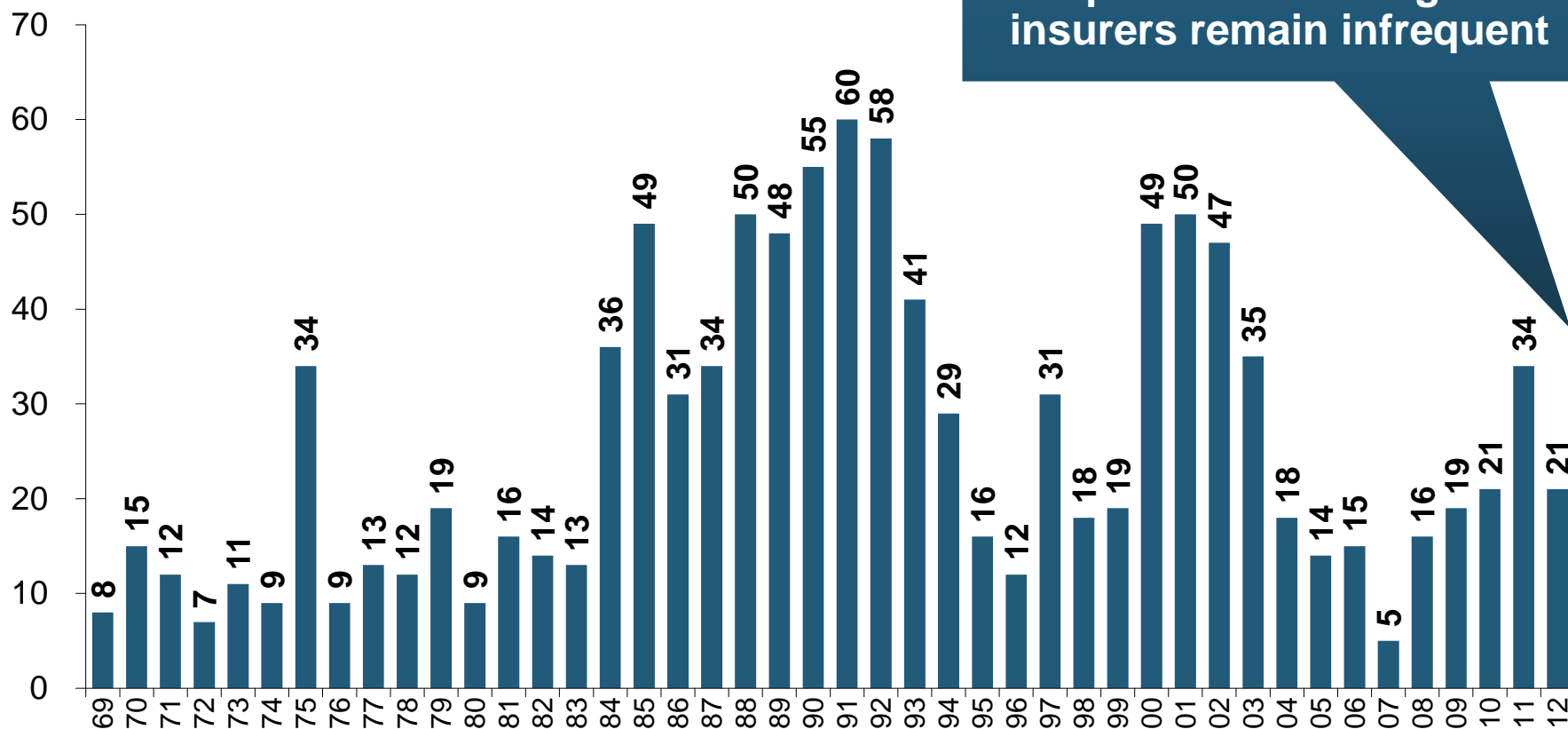
The P/C insurance industry entered 2014 in very strong financial condition.

Sources: ISO, A.M .Best.

Financial Strength & Underwriting

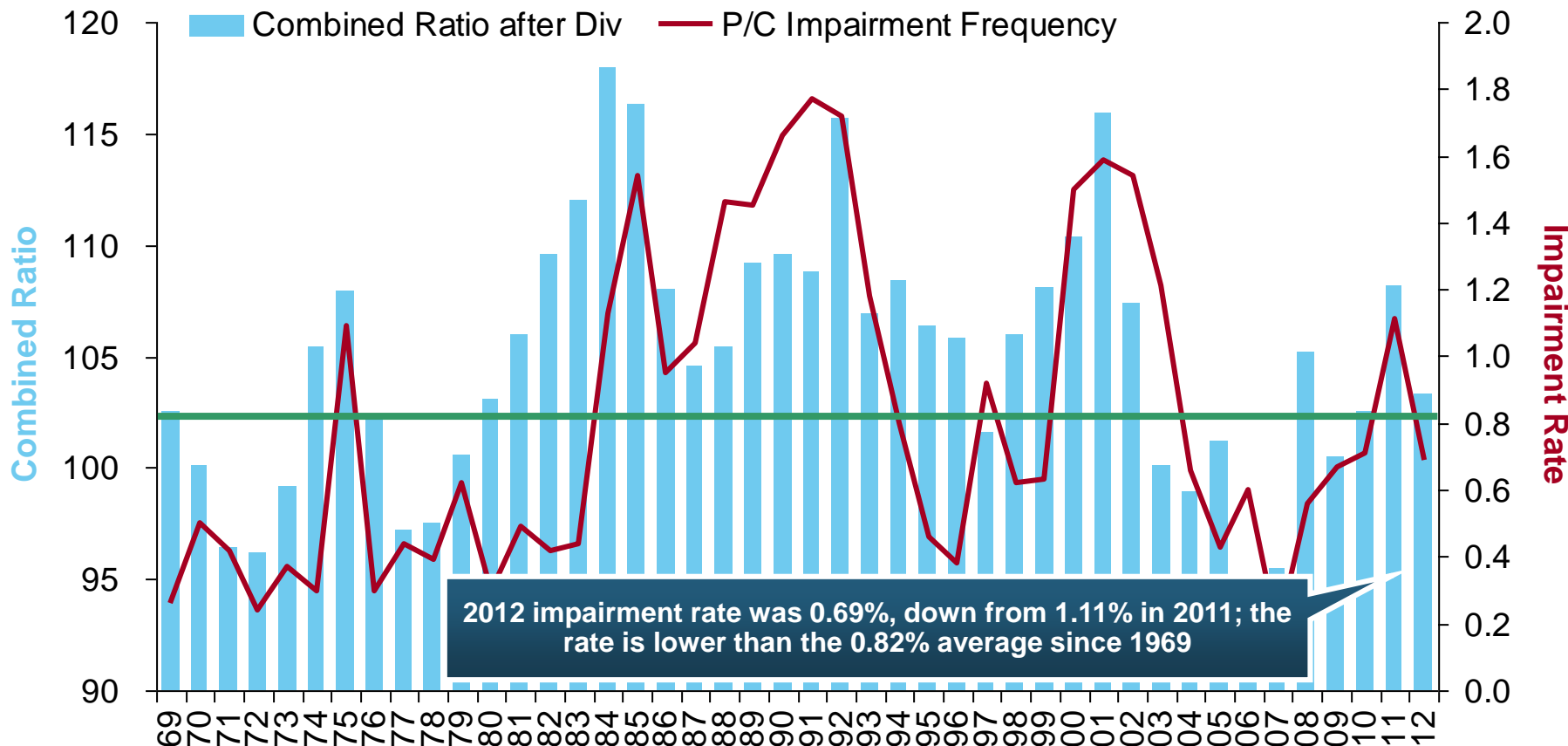
**History Suggests that MPL, Like
Other Long-Tailed Lines Is Much
More Difficult to Underwrite**

P/C Insurer Impairments, 1969–2012



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

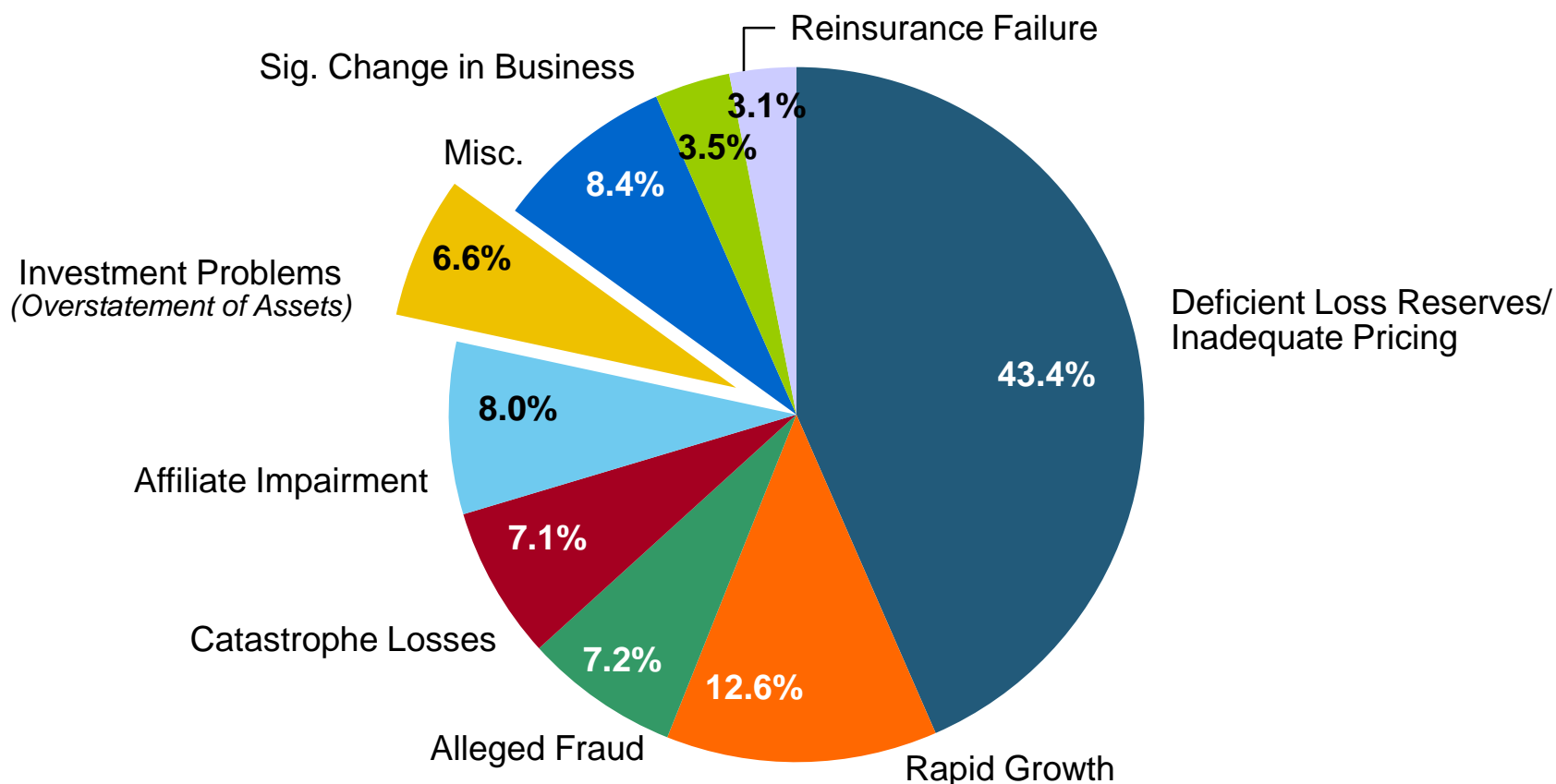
P/C Insurer Impairment Frequency vs. Combined Ratio, 1969-2012



Impairment Rates Are Highly Correlated With Underwriting Performance and Reached Record Lows in 2007; Recent Increase Was Associated Primarily With Mortgage and Financial Guaranty Insurers and Not Representative of the Industry Overall

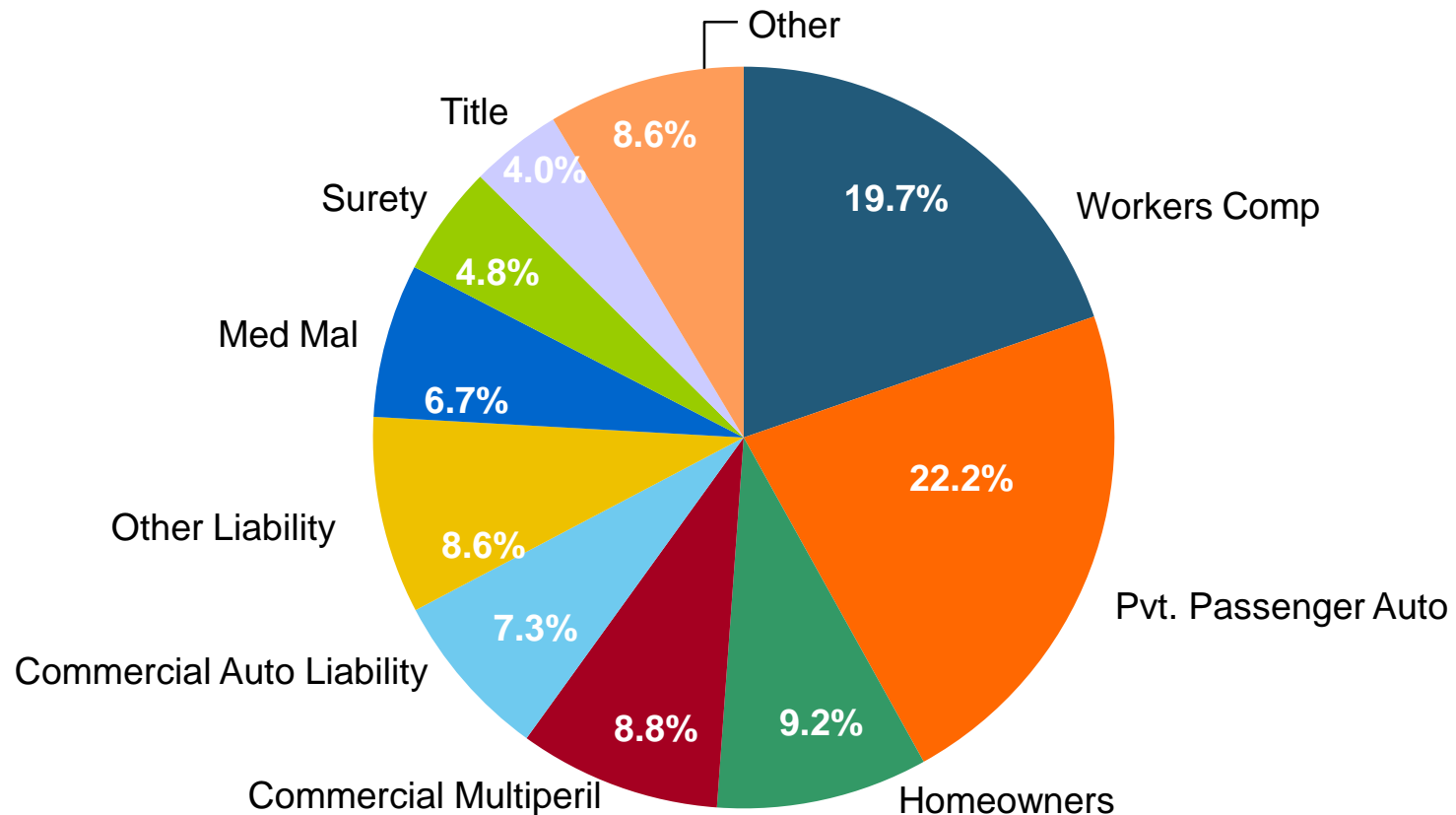
Reasons for US P/C Insurer Impairments, 1969–2012

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



Top 10 Lines of Business for US P/C Impaired Insurers, 2000–2012

Medical Professional Liability Accounts for Only About 2% of Industry DPW but 6.7% of Insurer Impairments



Source: A.M. Best Special Report "Pace of P/C Impairments Slowed in 2012; Auto Writers, RRGs Continued to Struggle," June 2013; Insurance Information Institute.

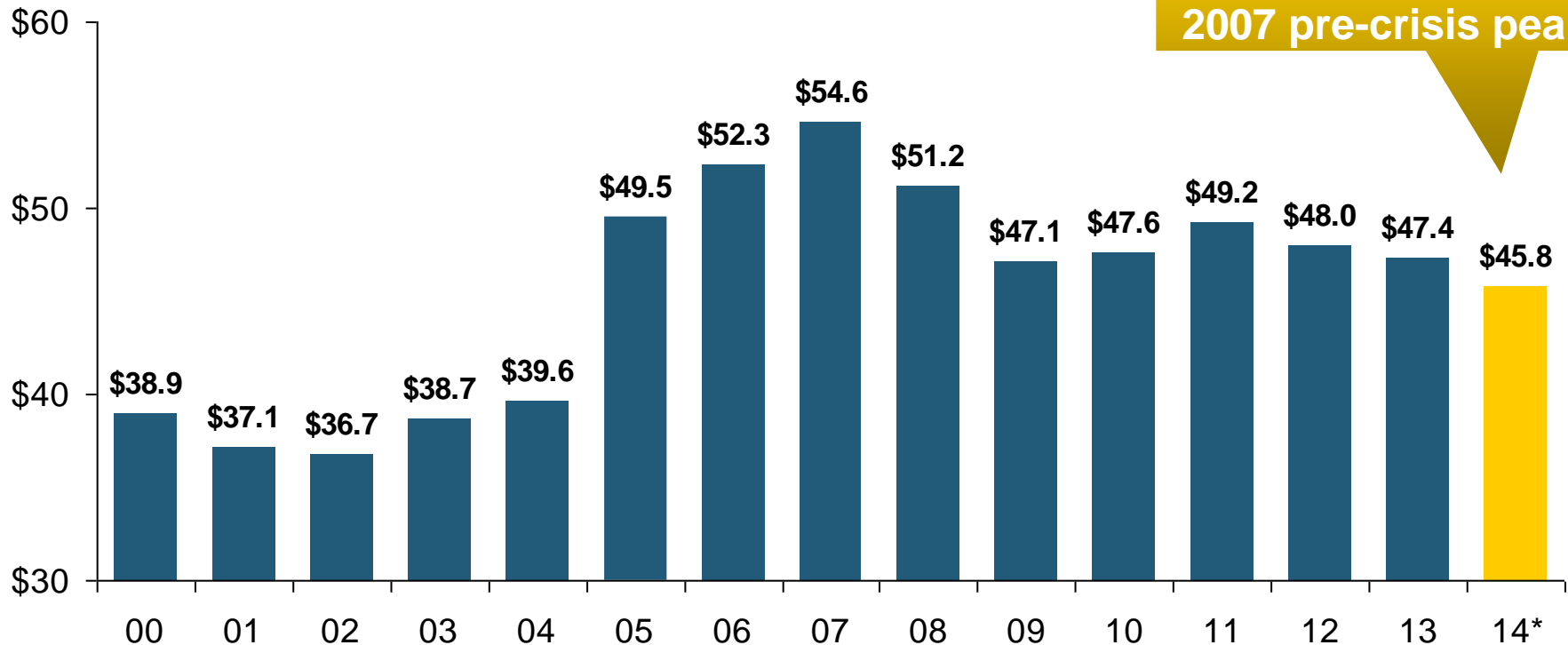
INVESTMENTS: THE NEW REALITY

**The Challenge of Low Investment
Yields Is a Critical Issue for MPL
Insurers**

Is Relief in Sight?

Property/Casualty Insurance Industry Investment Income: 2000–2014¹

(\$ Billions)



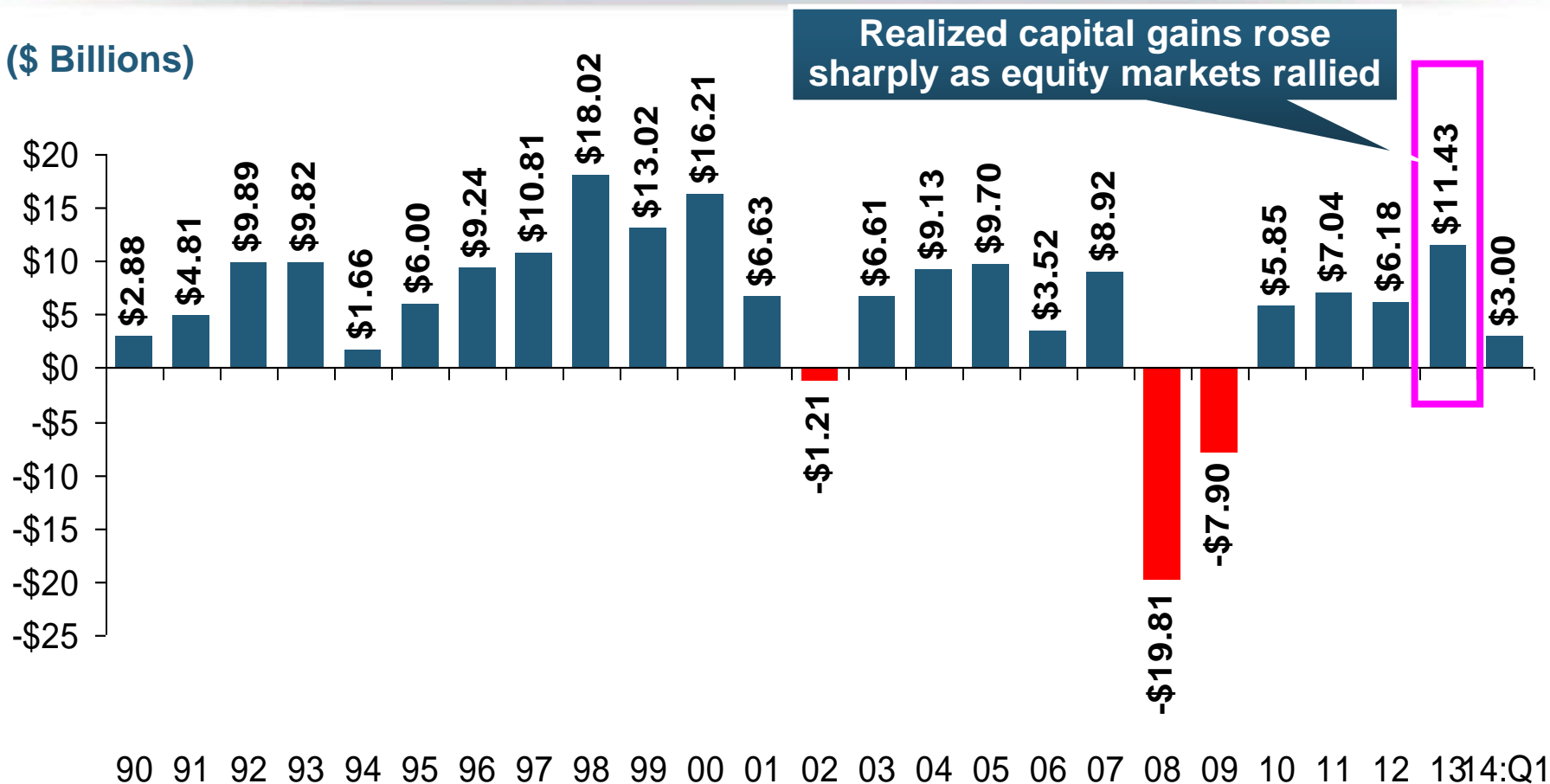
**Due to persistently low interest rates,
investment income fell in 2012 and in 2013
and is falling again in 2014.**

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

*2014 investment income is estimated Q1, annualized.

P/C Insurer Net Realized Capital Gains/Losses, 1990-2014:Q1

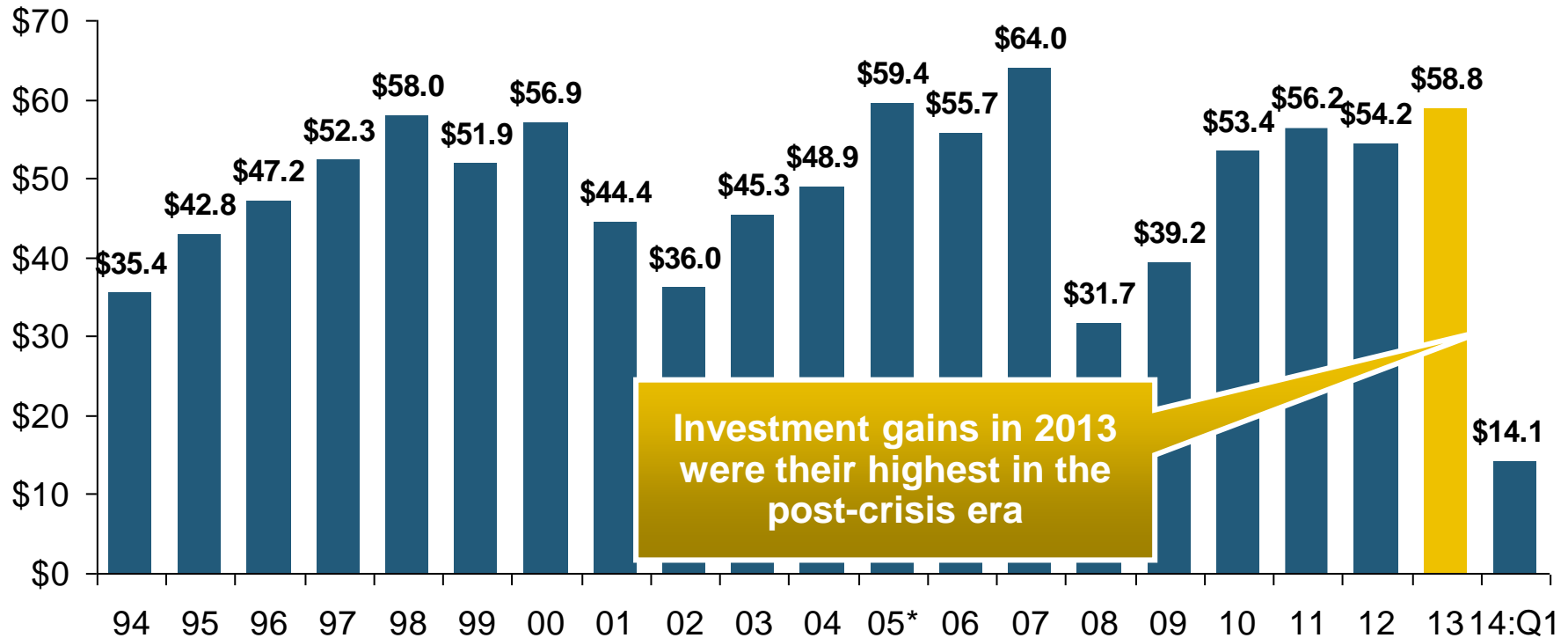
(\$ Billions)



Insurers Posted Net Realized Capital Gains in 2010 - 2013 Following Two Years of Realized Losses During the Financial Crisis. Realized Capital Losses Were a Primary Cause of 2008/2009's Large Drop in Profits and ROE

Property/Casualty Insurance Industry Investment Gain: 1994–2014:Q1¹

(\$ Billions)



Investment gains in 2013 were their highest in the post-crisis era

Investment Income Continued to Fall in 2013 Due to Low Interest Rates but Realized Investment Gains Were Up Sharply; The Financial Crisis Caused Investment Gains to Fall by 50% in 2008

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.

Reduction in Combined Ratio Necessary to Offset 1% Decline in Investment Yield to Maintain Constant ROE, by Line*



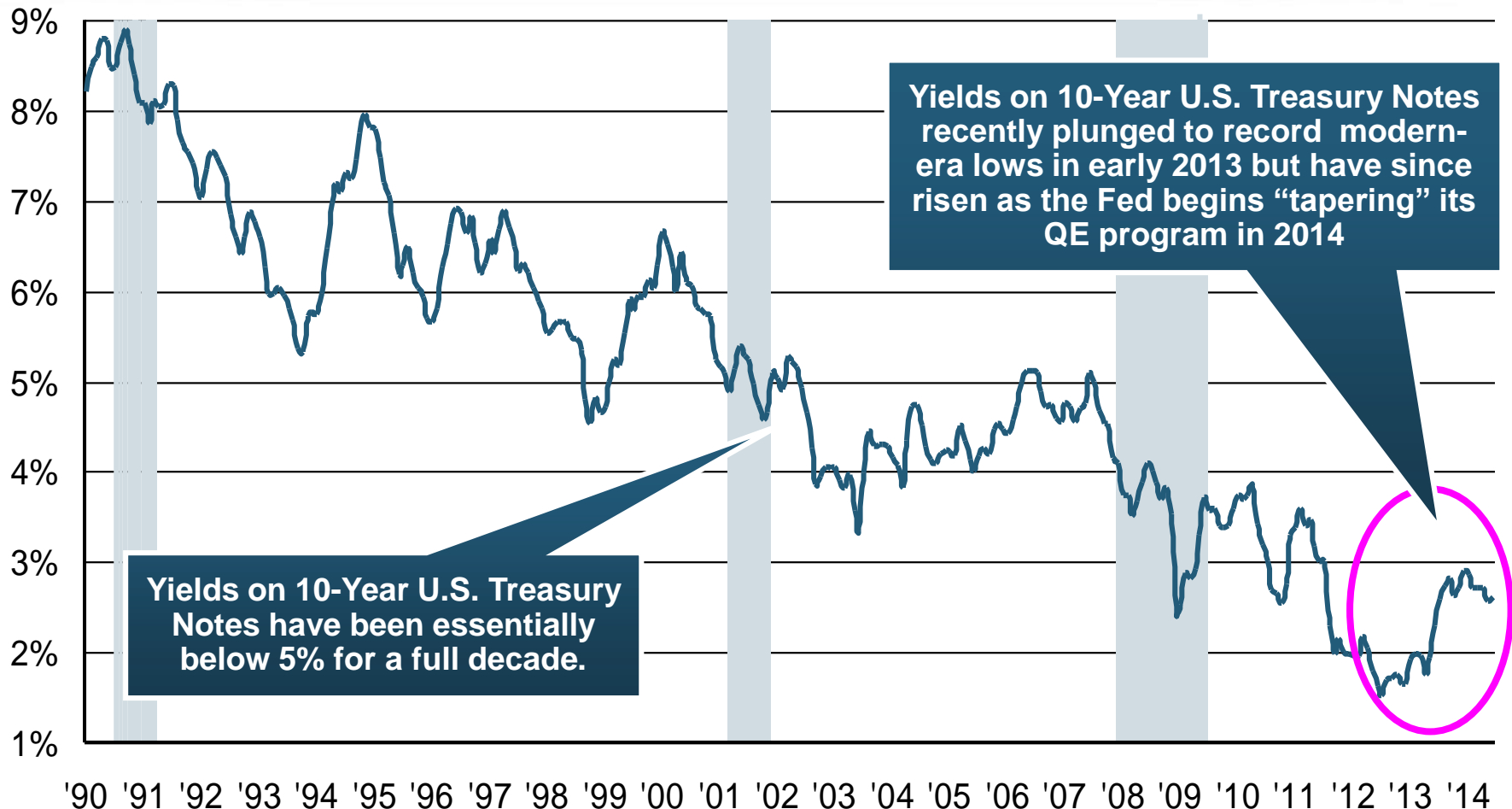
Lower Investment Earnings Place a Greater Burden on Underwriting and Pricing Discipline

*Based on 2008 Invested Assets and Earned Premiums

**US domestic reinsurance only

Source: A.M. Best; Insurance Information Institute.

U.S. 10-Year Treasury Note Yields: A Long Downward Trend, 1990–2014*



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.

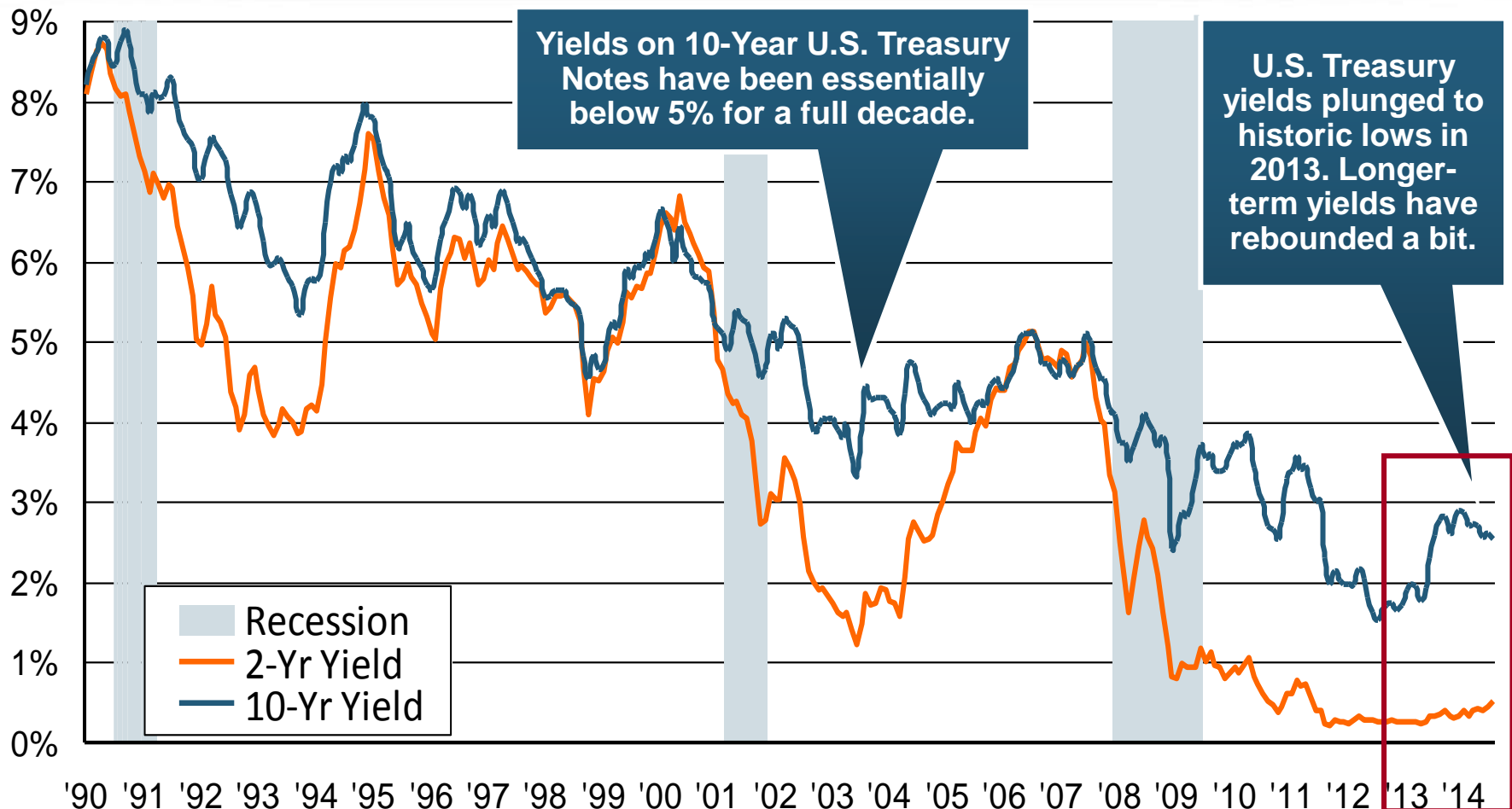
*Monthly, through June 2014.

Note: Recessions indicated by gray shaded columns.

Sources: Federal Reserve Bank at <http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h15/data.htm>.

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

U.S. Treasury Security Yields: A Long Downward Trend, 1990–2014*

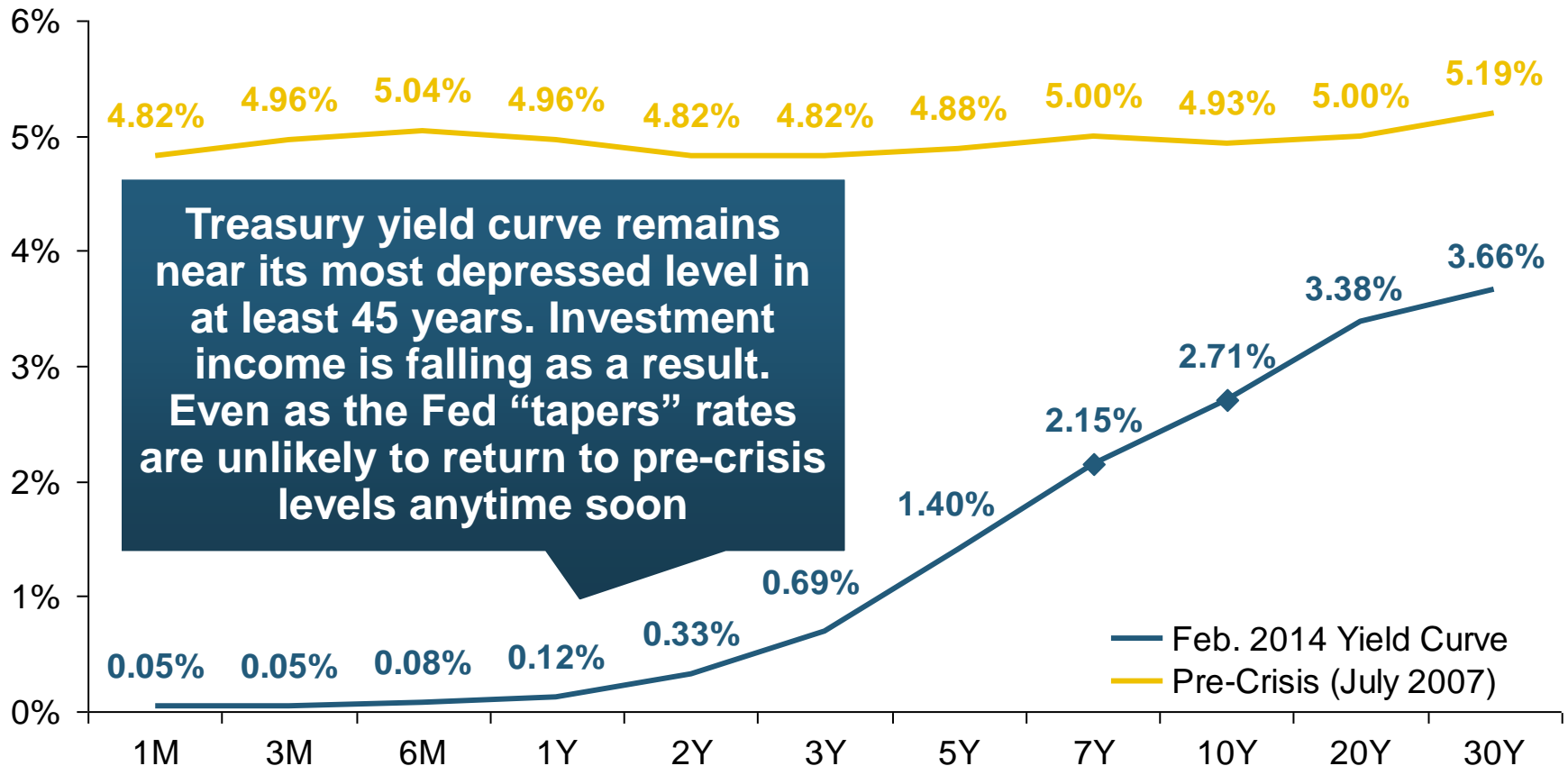


Since roughly 80% of P/C bond/cash investments are in 10-year or shorter durations, most P/C insurer portfolios will have low-yielding bonds for years to come.

*Monthly, constant maturity, nominal rates, through July 2014.

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

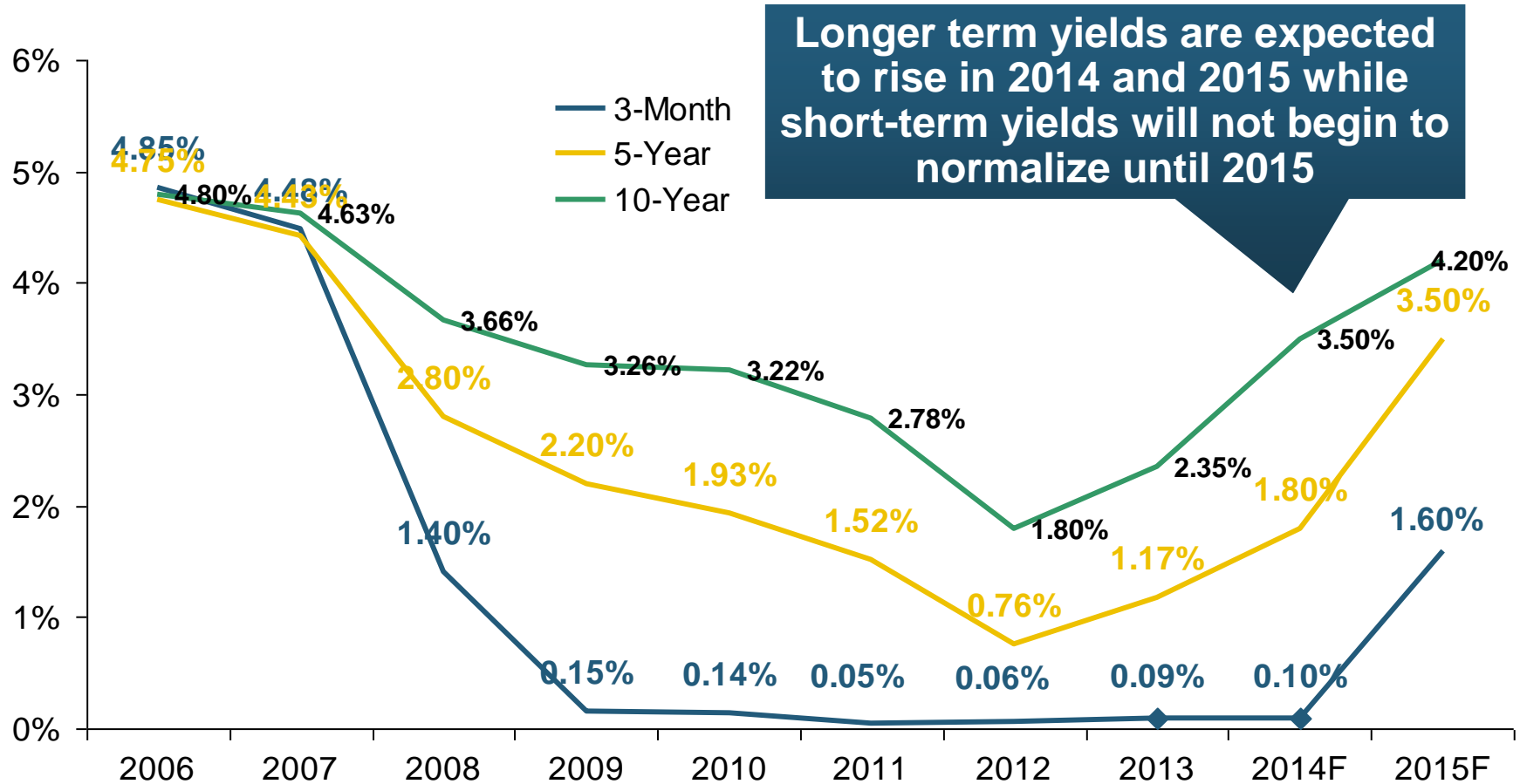
Treasury Yield Curves: Pre-Crisis (July 2007) vs. Feb. 2014



Treasury yield curve remains near its most depressed level in at least 45 years. Investment income is falling as a result. Even as the Fed “tapers” rates are unlikely to return to pre-crisis levels anytime soon

The Fed Is Actively Signaling that it Is Determined to Keep Rates Low Until Unemployment Drops Below 6.5% or Until Inflation Expectations Exceed 2.5%; Low Rates Add to Pricing Pressure for Insurers.

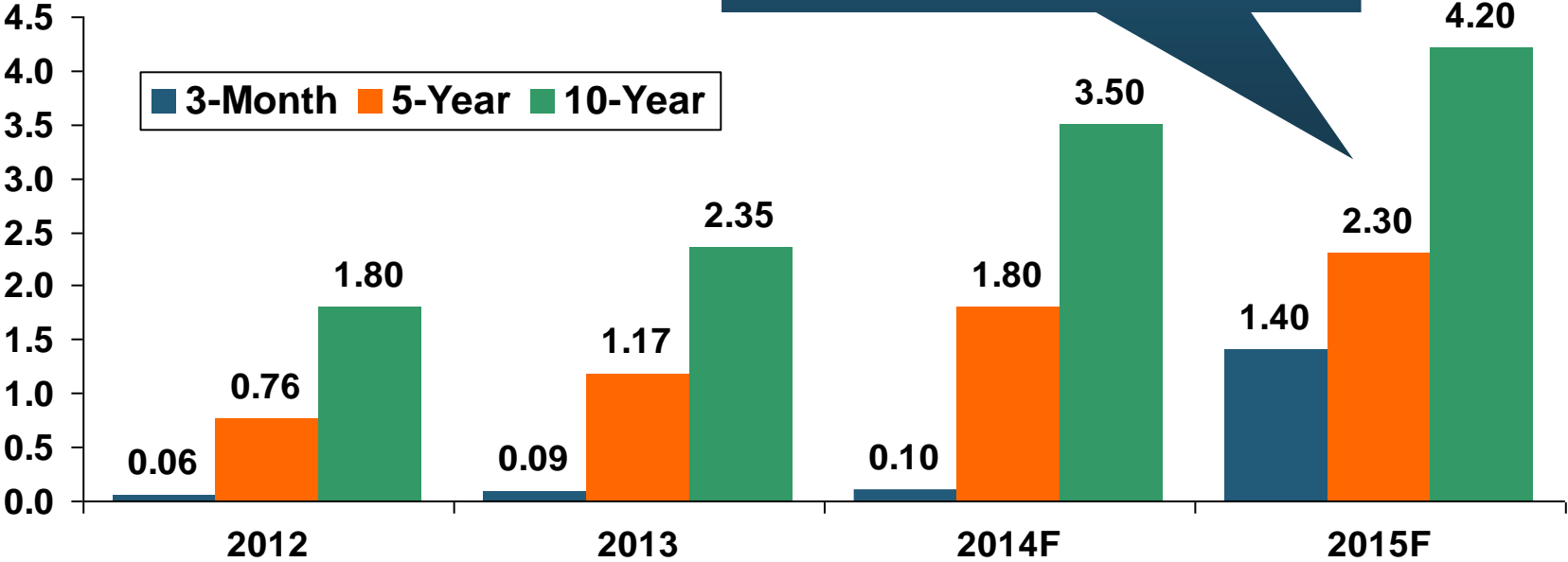
Treasury Yield Curves: Pre-Crisis (July 2007) vs. Feb. 2014



Higher longer-term yields will help insurers but short term yields are expected to lag behind

Outlook for U.S. Treasury Bond Yields Through 2015

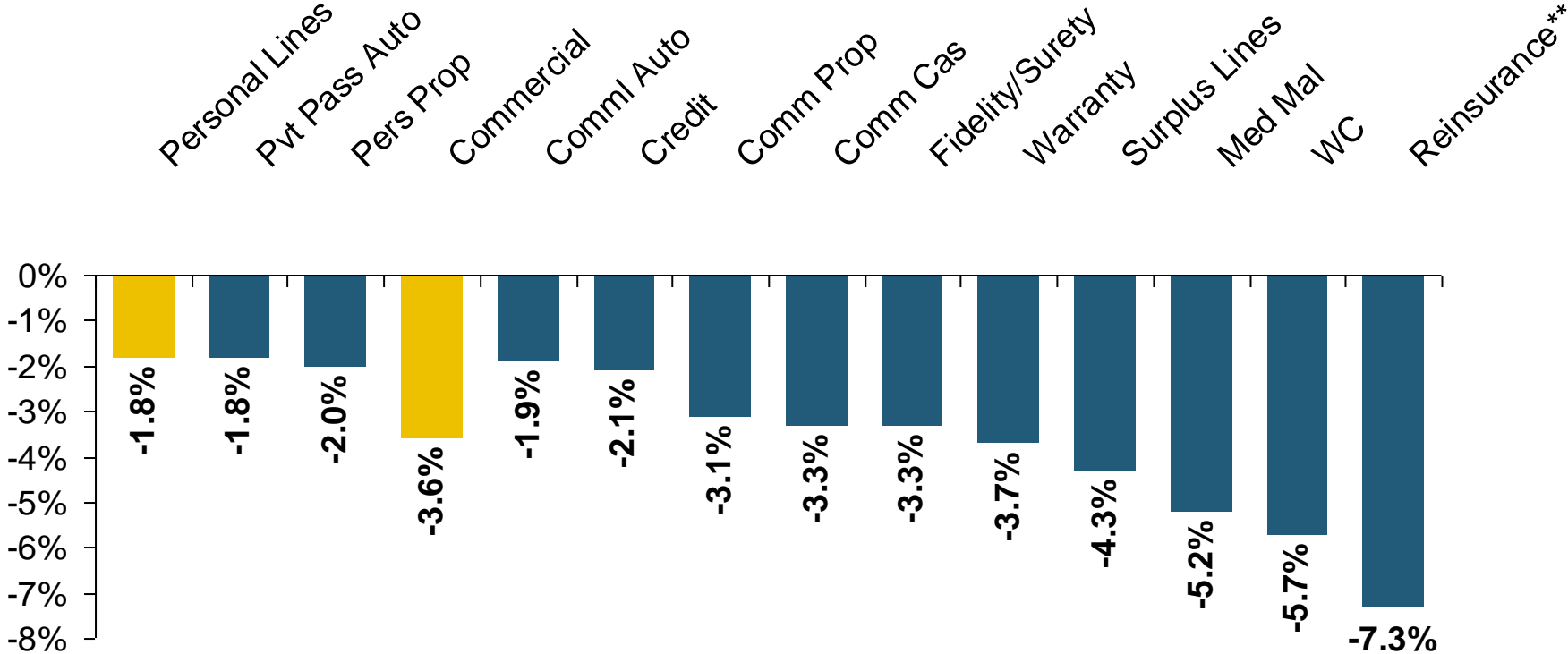
% Yield



Longer-tail lines like MPL and workers comp will benefit the most from the normalization of yields

Source: Federal Reserve Board of Governors (2012-2013), Swiss Re (2014-2015); Insurance Information Institute.

Reduction in Combined Ratio Necessary to Offset 1% Decline in Investment Yield to Maintain Constant ROE, by Line*



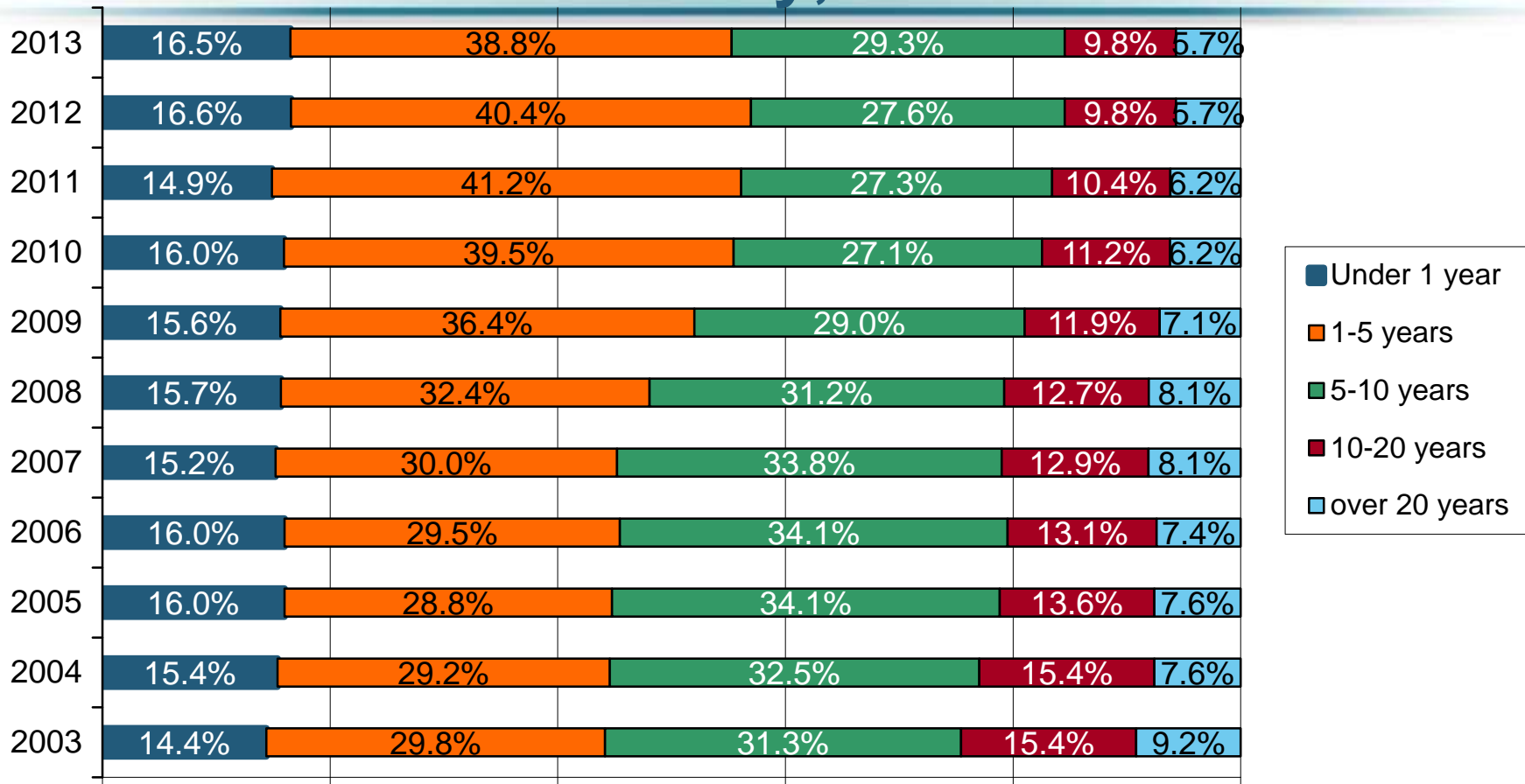
Lower Investment Earnings Place a Greater Burden on Underwriting and Pricing Discipline

*Based on 2008 Invested Assets and Earned Premiums

**US domestic reinsurance only

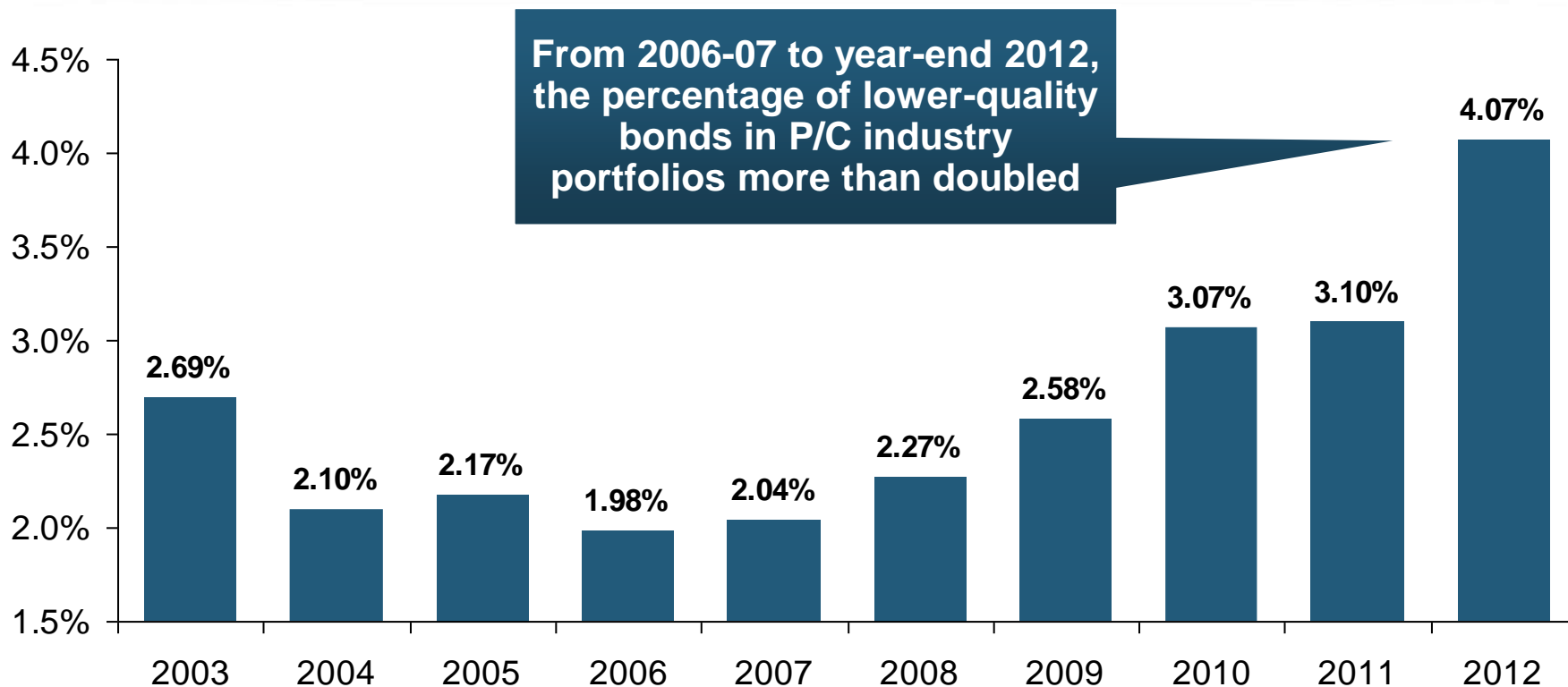
Source: A.M. Best; Insurance Information Institute.

Distribution of Bond Maturities, P/C Insurance Industry, 2003-2013



The main shift over these years has been from bonds with longer maturities to bonds with shorter maturities. The industry first trimmed its holdings of over-10-year bonds (from 24.6% in 2003 to 15.5% in 2012) and then trimmed bonds in the 5-10-year category (from 31.3% in 2003 to 27.6% in 2012). Falling average maturity of the P/C industry's bond portfolio is contributing to a drop in investment income along with lower yields.

Bonds Rated NAIC Quality Category 3-6 as a Percent of Total Bonds, 2003–2012



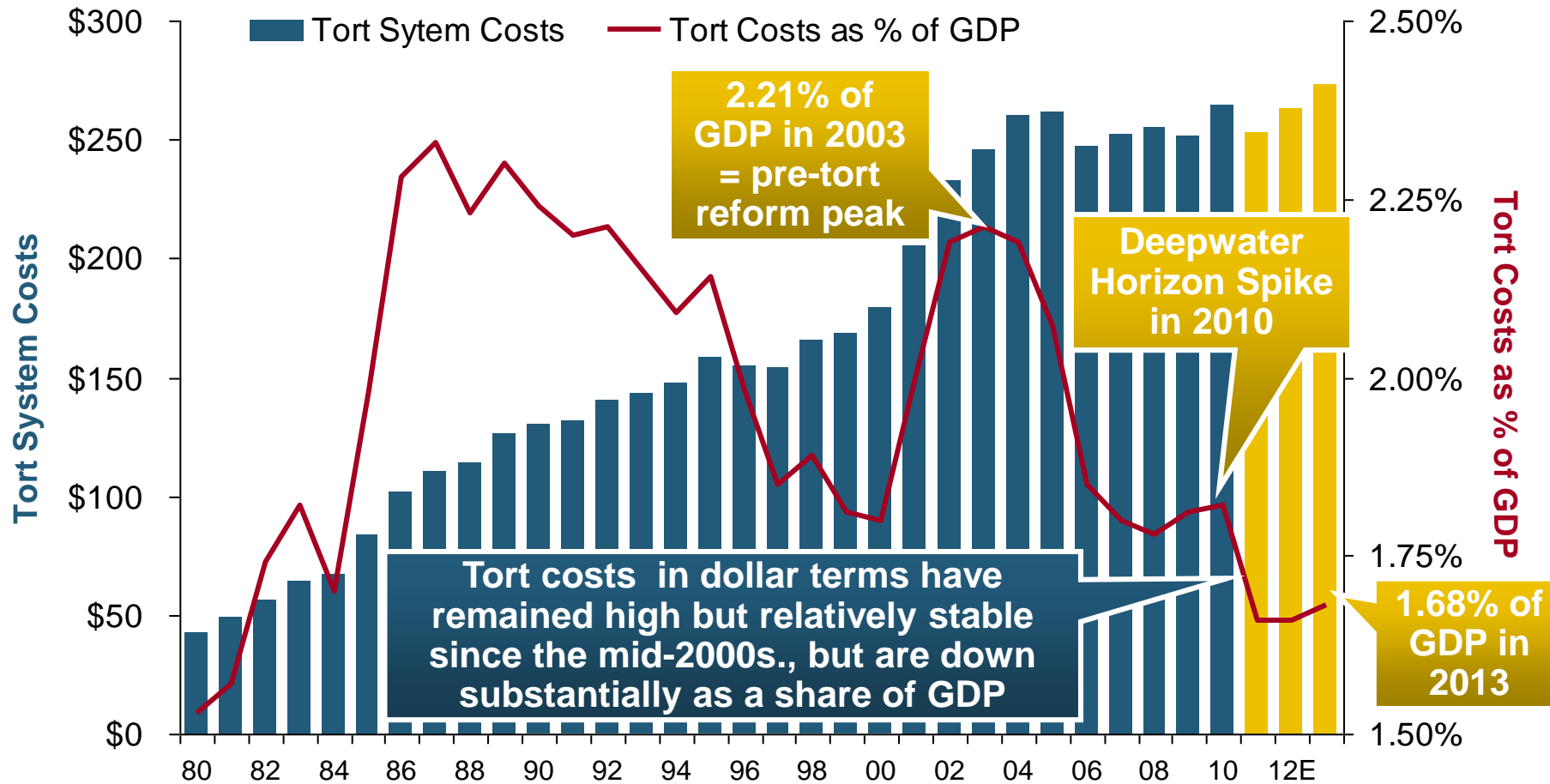
There are many ways to capture higher yields on bond portfolios. One is to accept greater risk, as measured by NAIC bond ratings. The ratings range from 1 to 6, with the highest quality rated 1. Even in 2012, over 95% of the industry's bonds were rated 1 or 2.

Shifting Legal Liability & Tort Environment

Is the Tort Pendulum Swinging Against Insurers?

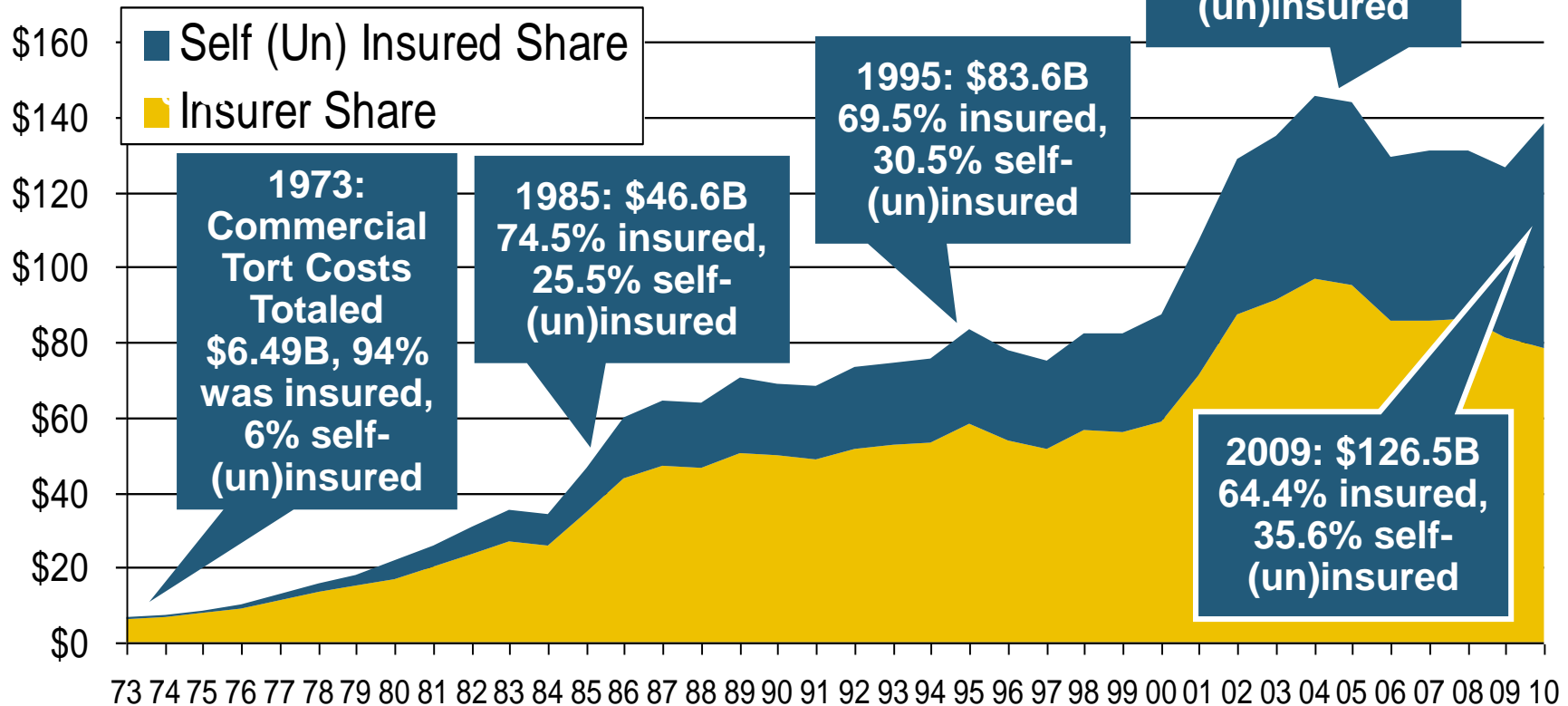
Over the Last Three Decades, Total Tort Costs as a % of GDP Appear Somewhat Cyclical, 1980-2013E

(\$ Billions)



Commercial Lines Tort Costs: Insured vs. Self-(Un)Insured Shares, 1973-2010

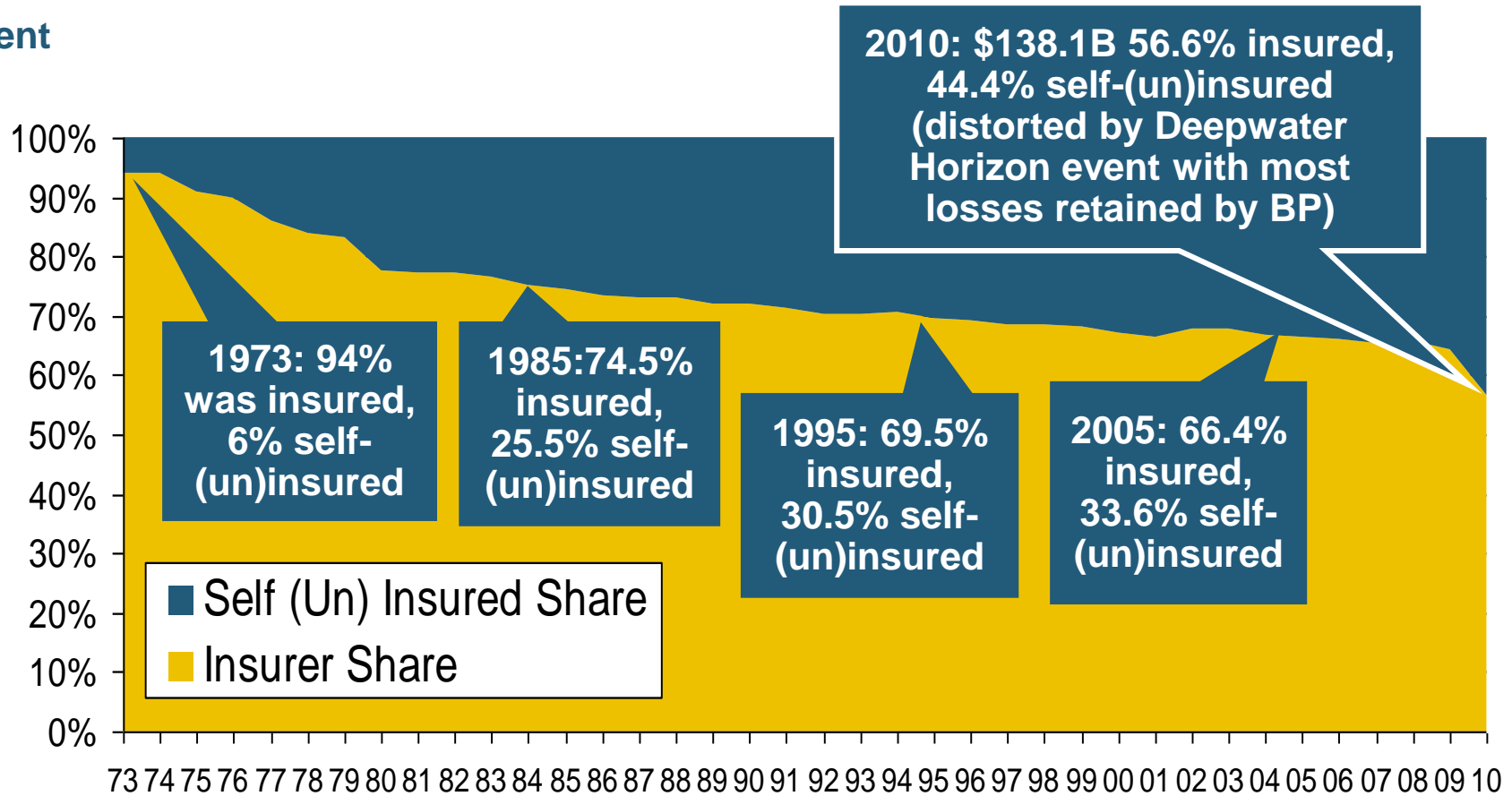
Billions of Dollars



Tort Costs and the Share Retained by Risks Both Grew Rapidly from the mid-1970s to mid-2000s, When Tort Costs Began to Fall But Self-Insurance Shares Continued to Rise

Commercial Lines Tort Costs: Insured vs. Self-(Un)Insured Shares, 1973-2010

Percent



The Share of Tort Costs Retained by Risks Has Been Steadily Increasing for Nearly 40 Years. This Trend Contributes Has Left Insurers With Less Control Over Pricing.

Business Leaders Ranking of Liability Systems in 2012

Best States

1. Delaware
2. Nebraska
3. Wyoming
4. Minnesota
5. Kansas
6. Idaho
7. Virginia
8. North Dakota
9. Utah
10. Iowa

New in 2012

- Wyoming
- Minnesota
- Kansas
- Idaho

Drop-offs

- Indiana
- Colorado
- Massachusetts
- South Dakota

Worst States

41. Florida
42. Oklahoma
43. Alabama
44. New Mexico
45. Montana
46. Illinois
47. California
48. Mississippi
49. Louisiana
50. West Virginia

Newly Notorious

- Oklahoma

Rising Above

- Arkansas

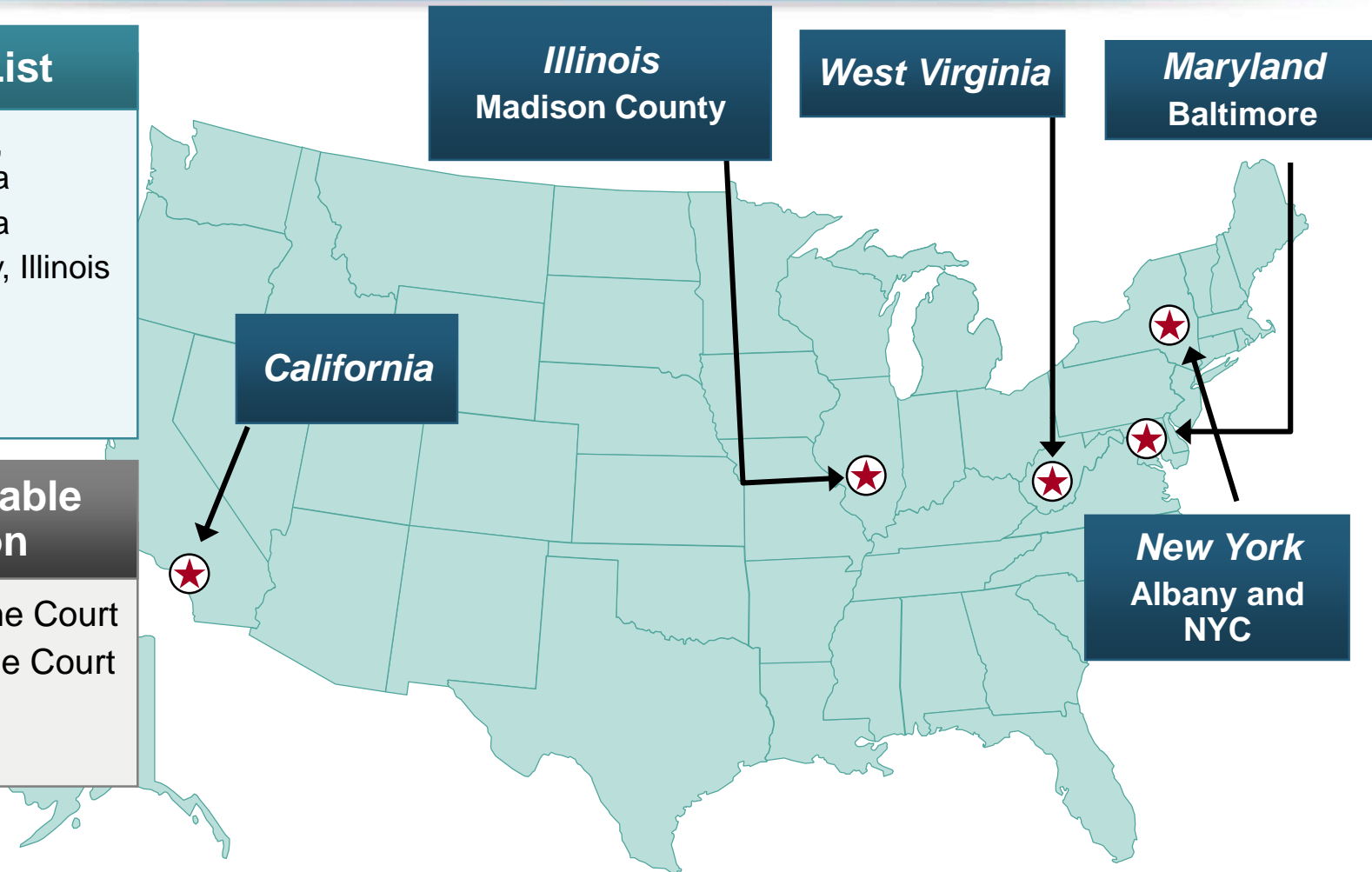
The Nation's Judicial Hellholes: 2012/2013

Watch List

- Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- South Florida
- Cook County, Illinois
- New Jersey
- Nevada
- Louisiana

Dishonorable Mention

- MO Supreme Court
- WA Supreme Court



CYBER RISK

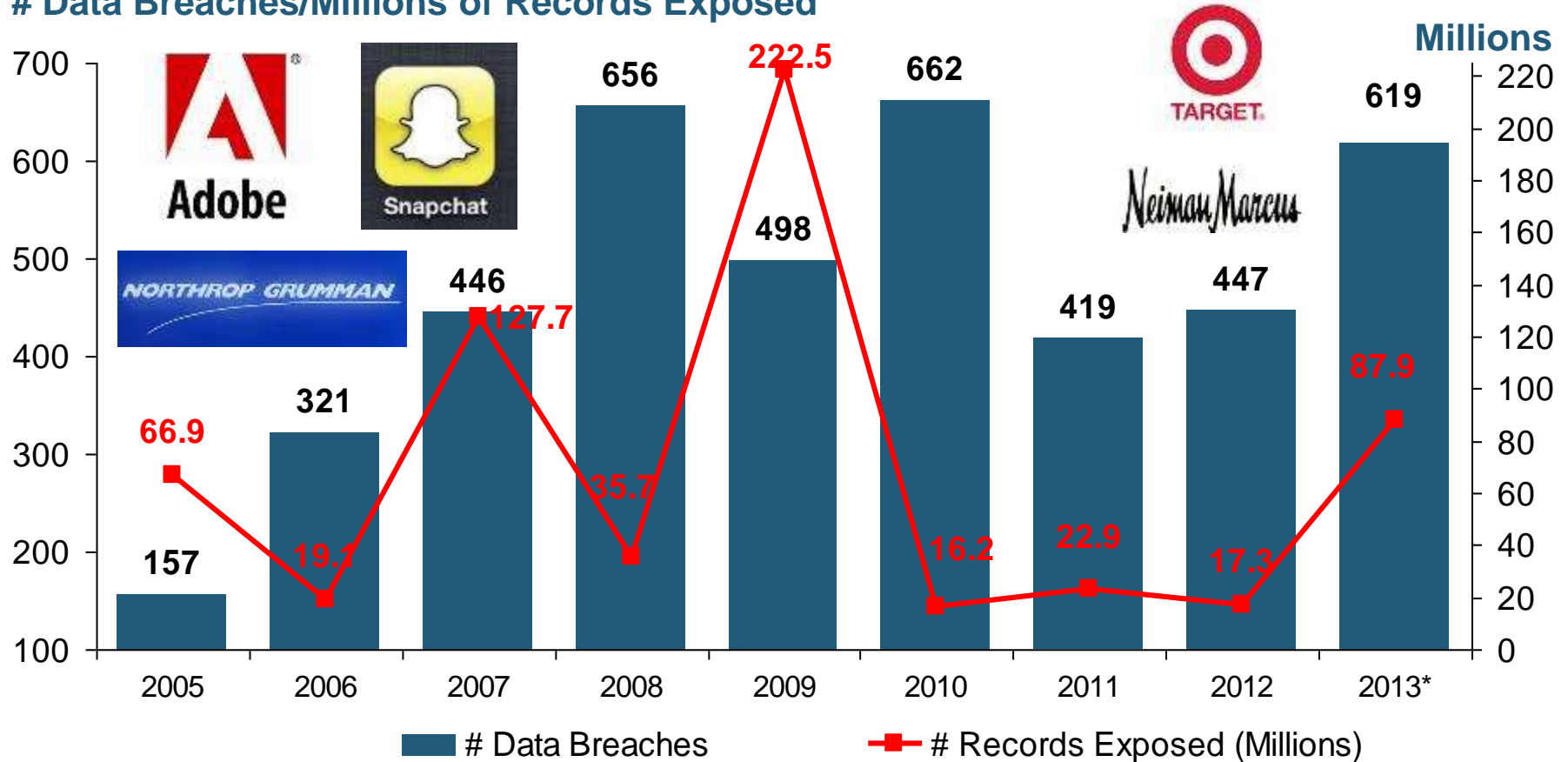
**Cyber Risk is a Rapidly Emerging
Exposure for All Industries—
Especially Healthcare/Medical**

NEW III White Paper:

http://www.iii.org/assets/docs/pdf/paper_CyberRisk_2014.pdf

Data Breaches 2005-2013, by Number of Breaches and Records Exposed

Data Breaches/Millions of Records Exposed

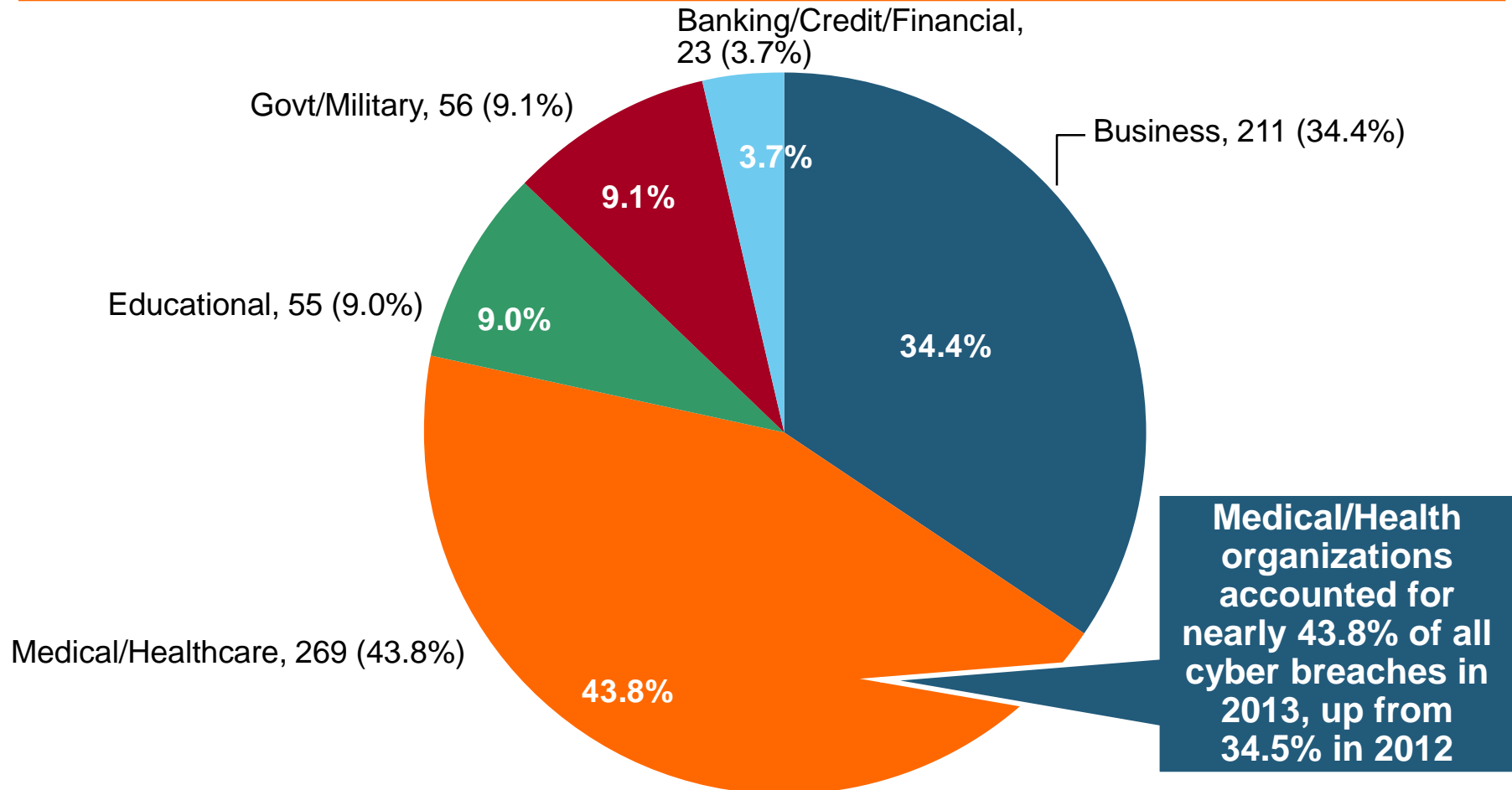


The Total Number of Data Breaches (+38%) and Number of Records Exposed (+408%) in 2013 Soared

* 2013 figures as of Jan. 1, 2014 from the ITRC updated to an additional 30 million records breached (Target) as disclosed in Jan. 2014. Source: Identity Theft Resource Center.

2013 Data Breaches By Business Category, By Number of Breaches

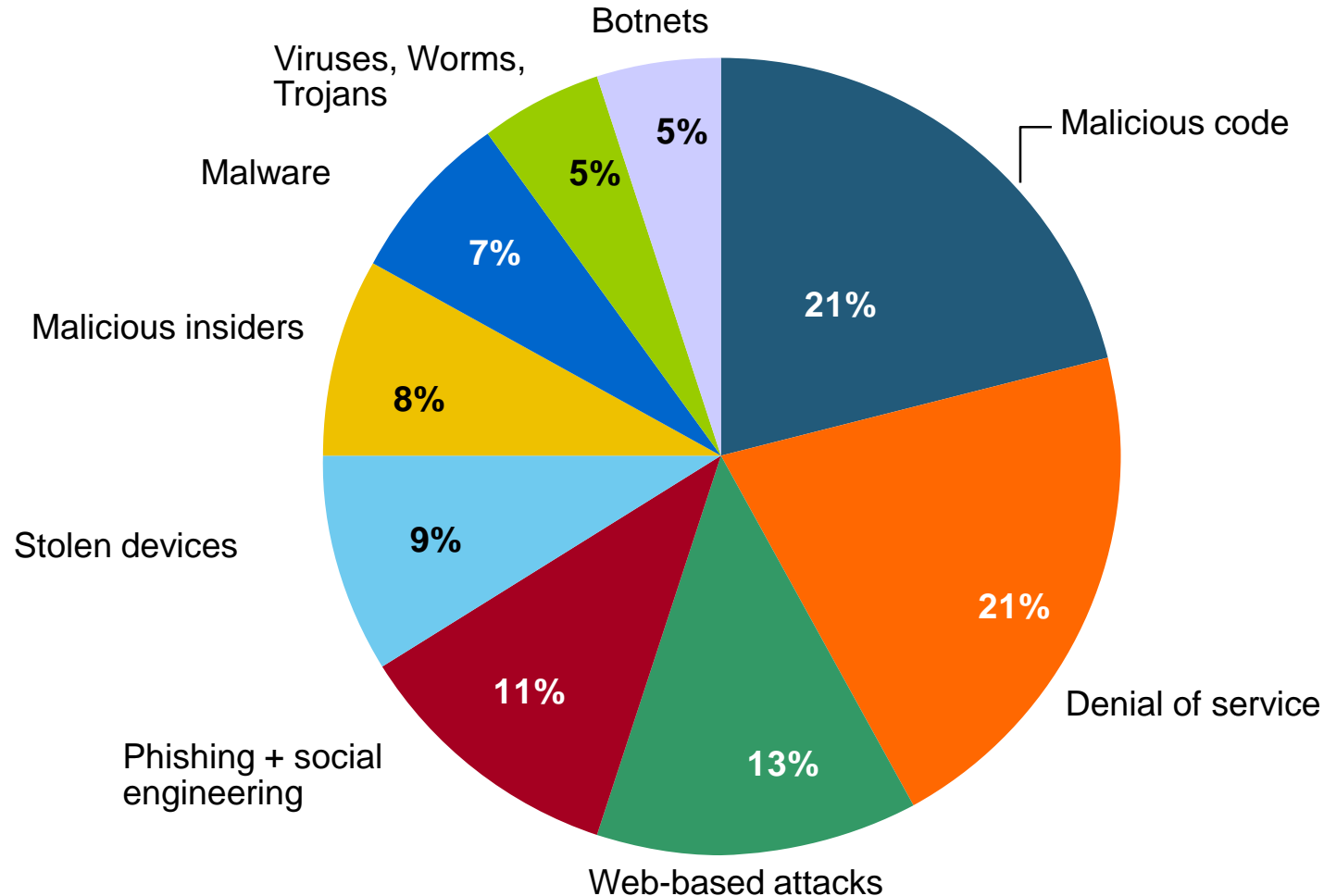
The majority of the 614 data breaches in 2013 affected business and medical/healthcare organizations, according to the Identity Theft Resource Center.



Medical/Health organizations accounted for nearly 43.8% of all cyber breaches in 2013, up from 34.5% in 2012

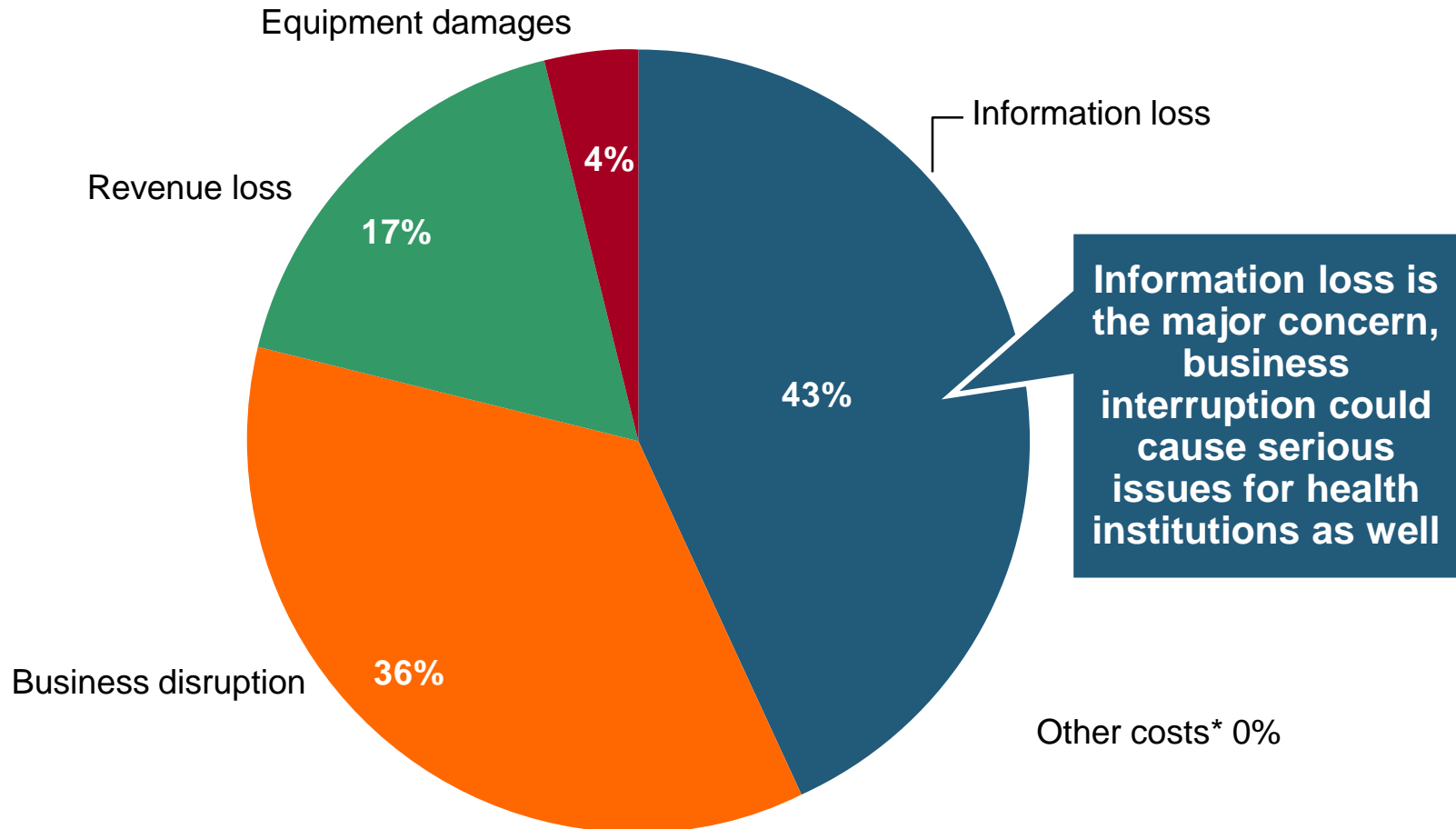
The Most Costly Cyber Crimes, Fiscal Year 2013

Denial of service, malicious code and web-based attacks account for more than 55 percent of all cyber costs per U.S. organization on an annual basis.



External Cyber Crime Costs: Fiscal Year 2013

Information loss (43%) and business disruption or lost productivity (36%) account for the majority of external costs due to cyber crime.

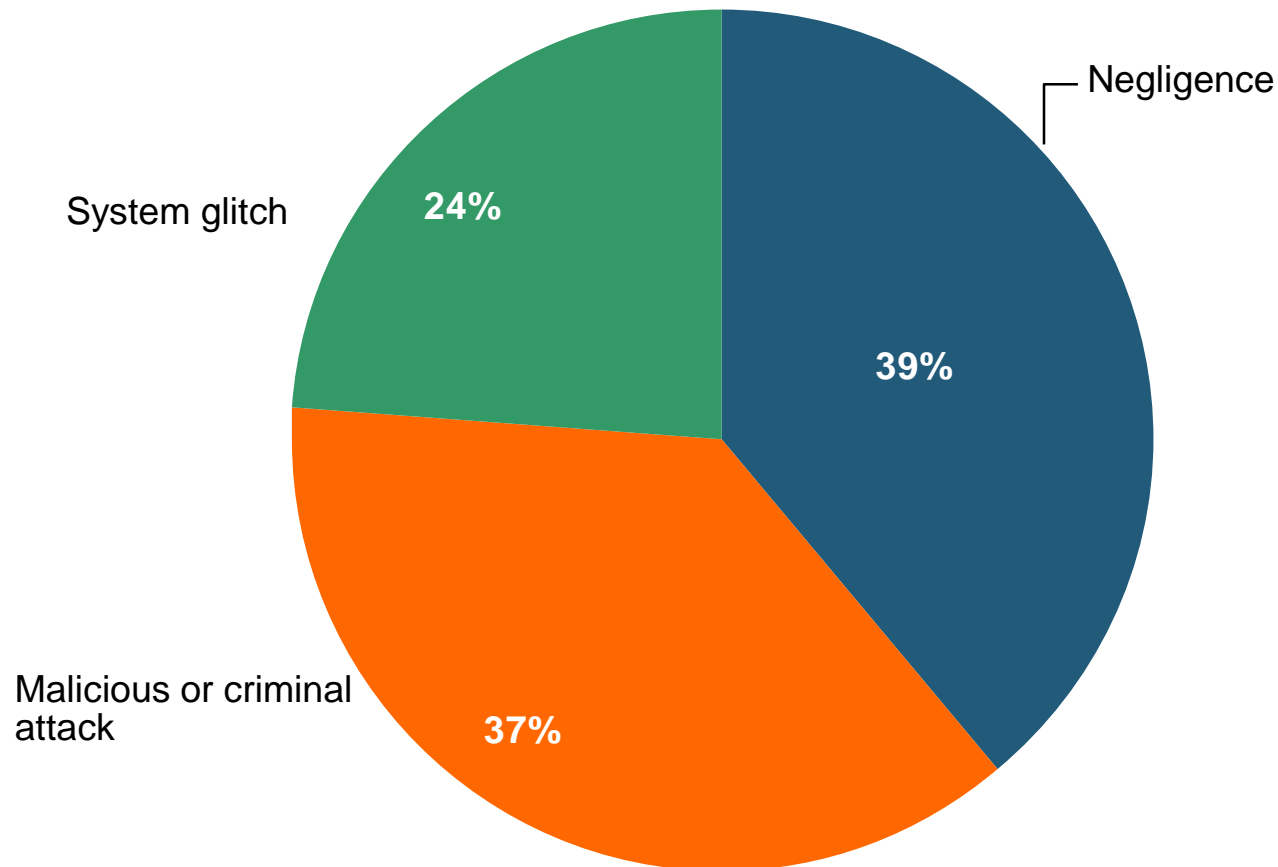


* Other costs include direct and indirect costs that could not be allocated to a main external cost category

Source: 2013 Cost of Cyber Crime: United States, Ponemon Institute.

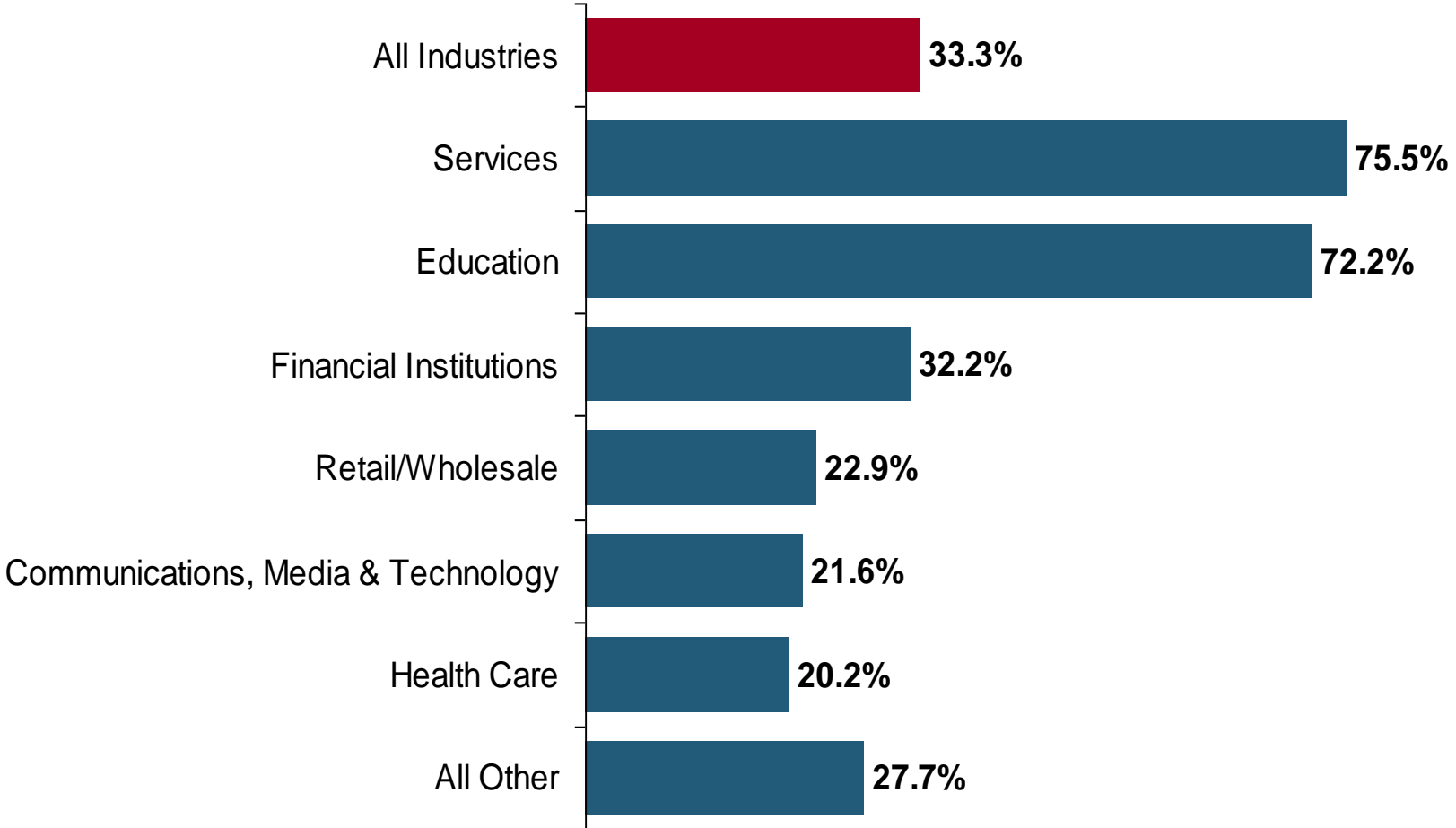
Main Causes of Data Breach

Negligent employees and malicious attacks are most often the cause of the data breach. Some 39 percent of incidents involve a negligent employee or contractor, while 37 percent concern a malicious or criminal attack.



Marsh: Increase in Purchase of Cyber Insurance Among U.S. Companies, 2012

Interest in cyber insurance continues to climb. The number of companies purchasing cyber insurance increased 33 percent from 2011 to 2012.

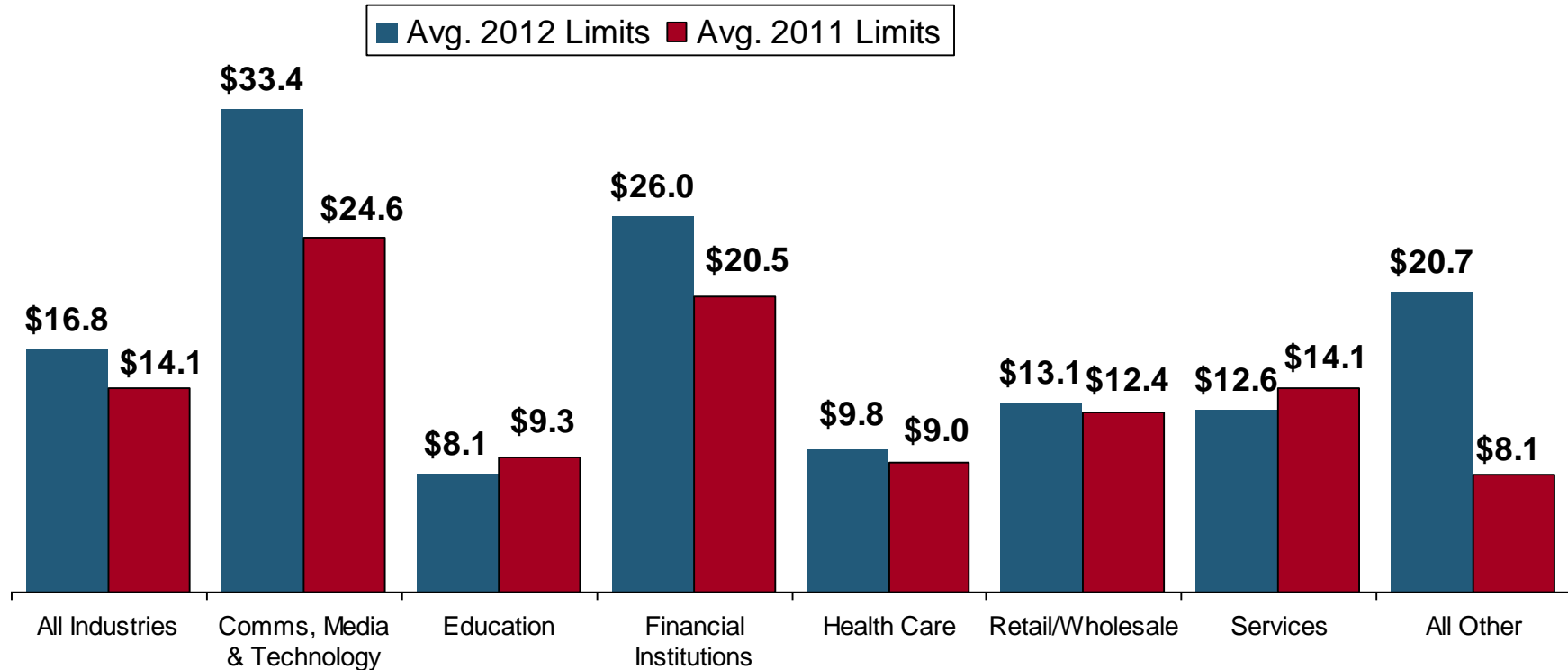


Source: Marsh Global Analytics, Marsh Risk Management Research Briefing, March 2013

Marsh: Total Limits Purchased, By Industry – Cyber Liability, All Revenue Size

Cyber insurance limits purchased in 2012 averaged \$16.8 million across all industries, an increase of nearly 20% over 2011.

(\$ Millions)

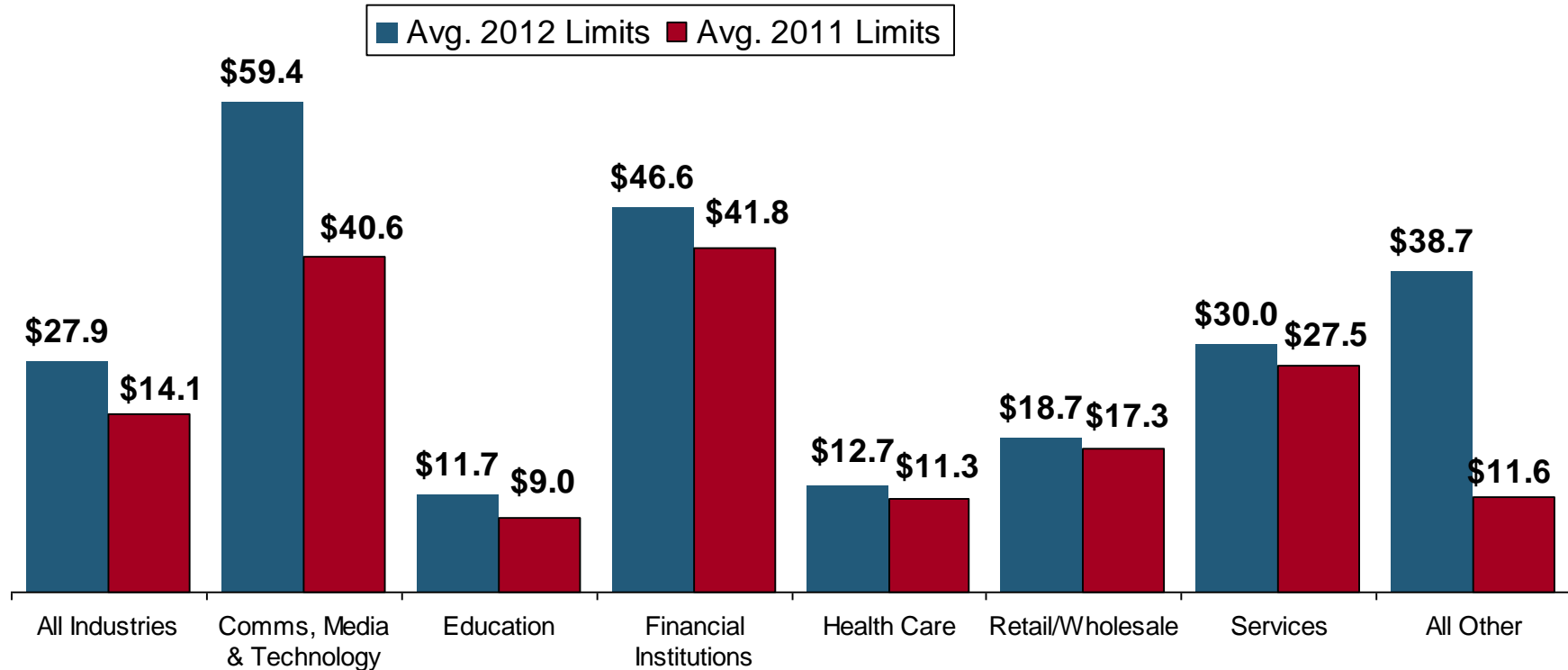


Source: Marsh Global Analytics, Marsh Risk Management Research Briefing, March 2013

Marsh: Total Limits Purchased, By Industry – Cyber Liability, Revenue \$1 Billion+

Among larger companies, average cyber insurance limits purchased in 2012 increased nearly 30% over 2011.

(\$ Millions)



Source: Marsh Global Analytics, Marsh Risk Management Research Briefing, March 2013

Insurance Information Institute Online:

www.iii.org

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and your attention!*

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