



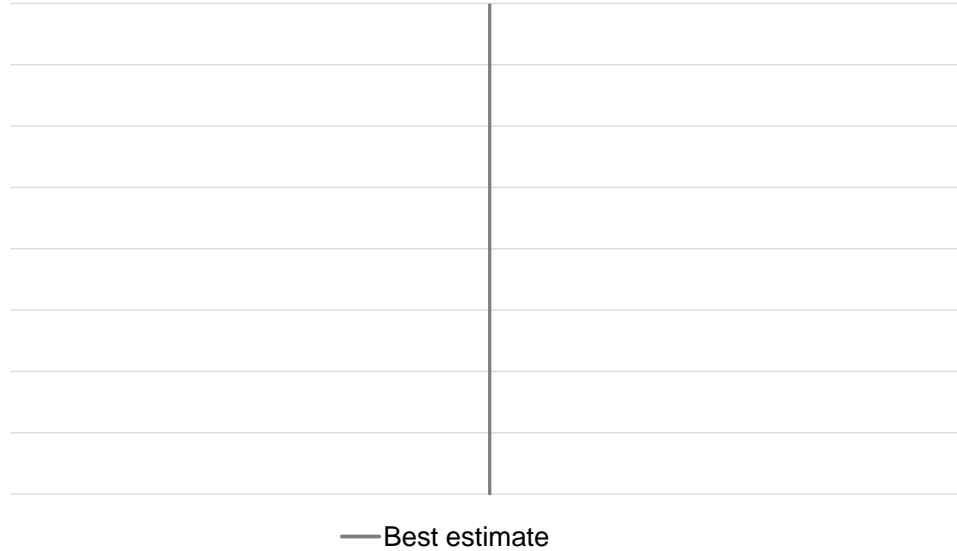
Institute
and Faculty
of Actuaries

Introduction to stochastic reserving

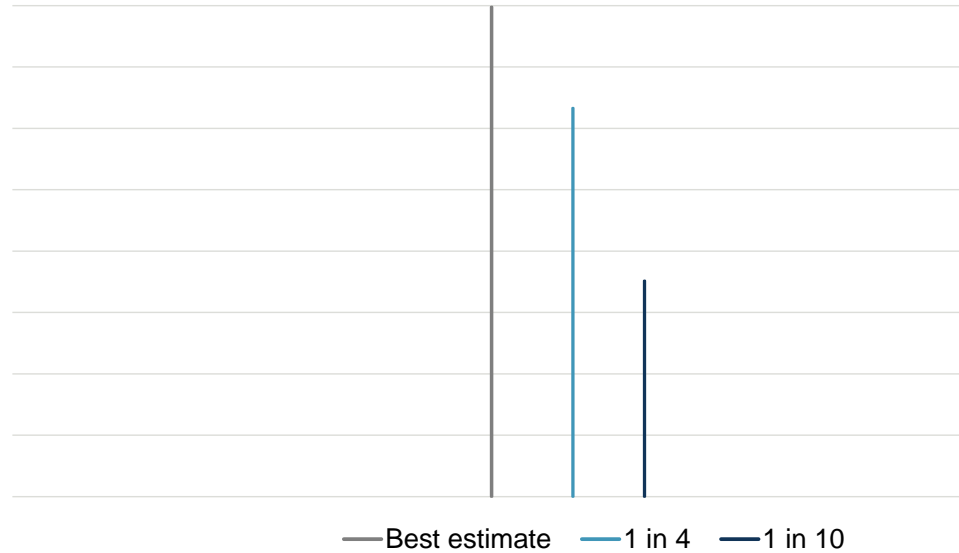
Richard Lewis
Robert Scarth



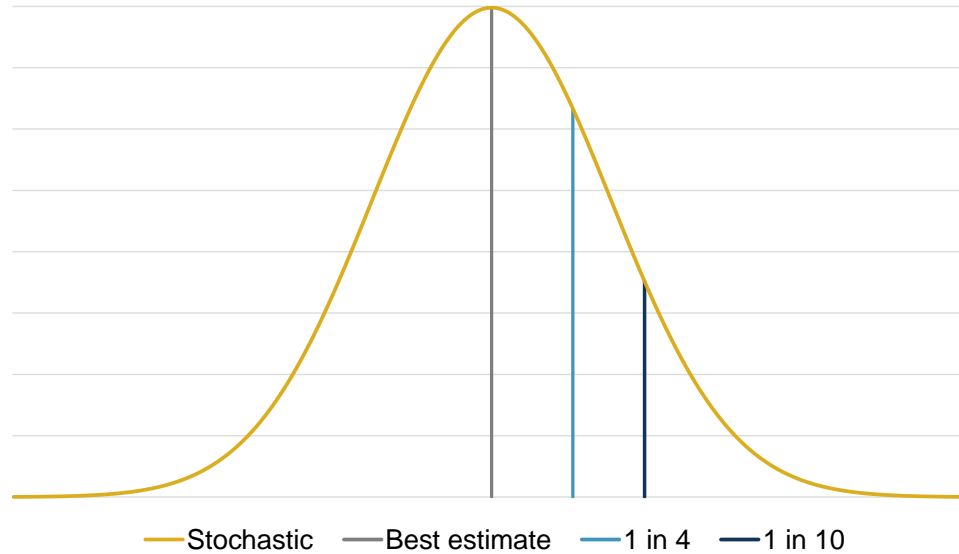
Reserve best estimate

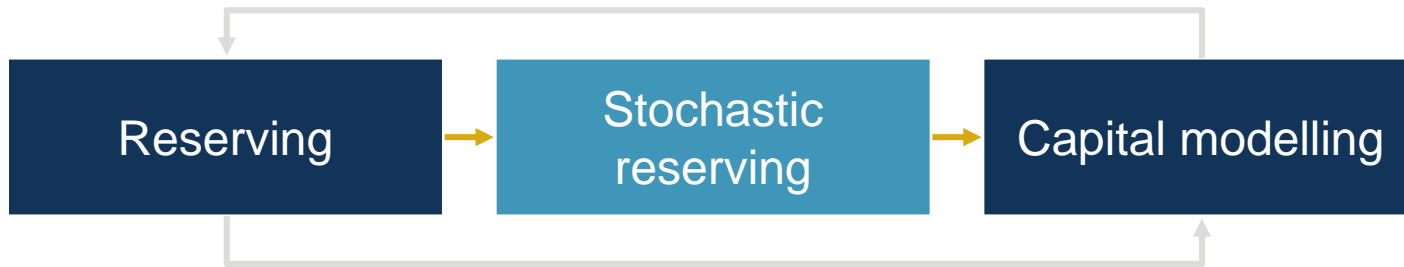


Reserve point estimates



Reserve variability

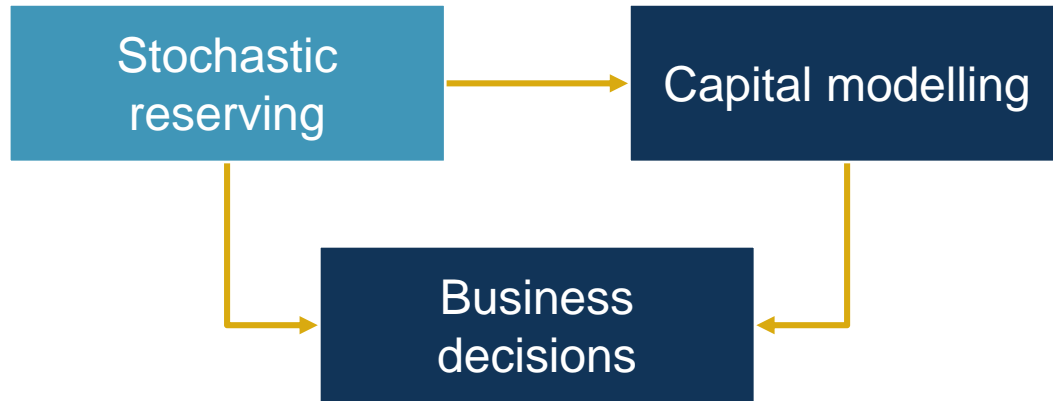




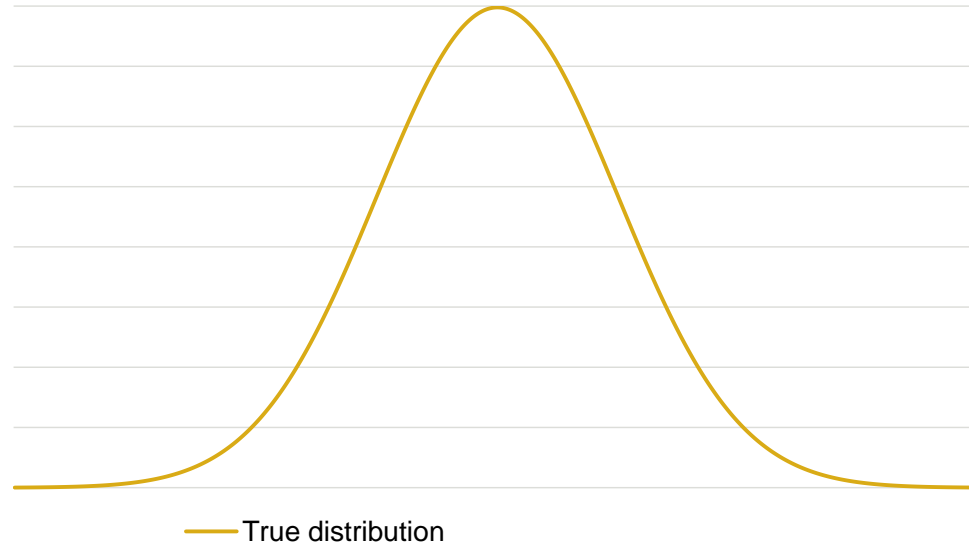
*“If you don’t have time to do it right,
when will you have time to do it over?”*

John Wooden

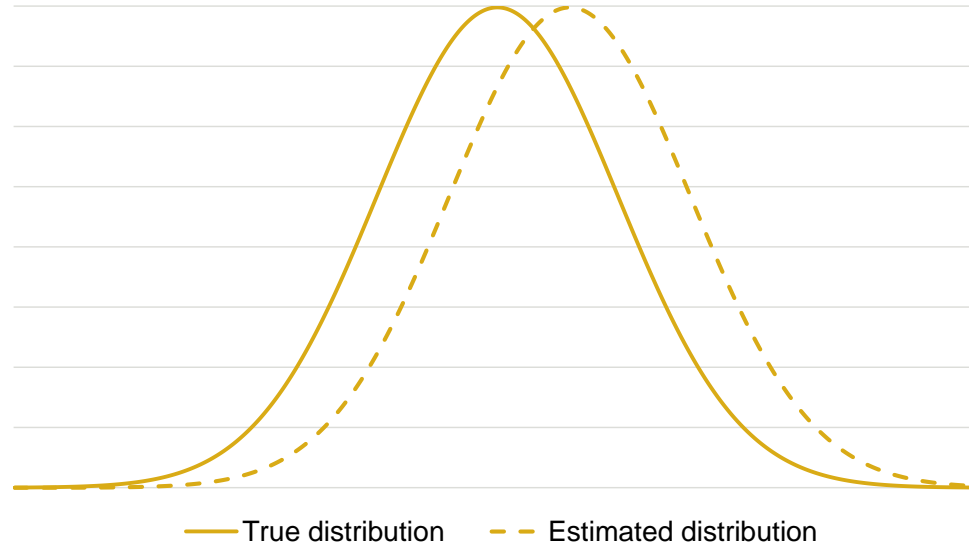




Process error

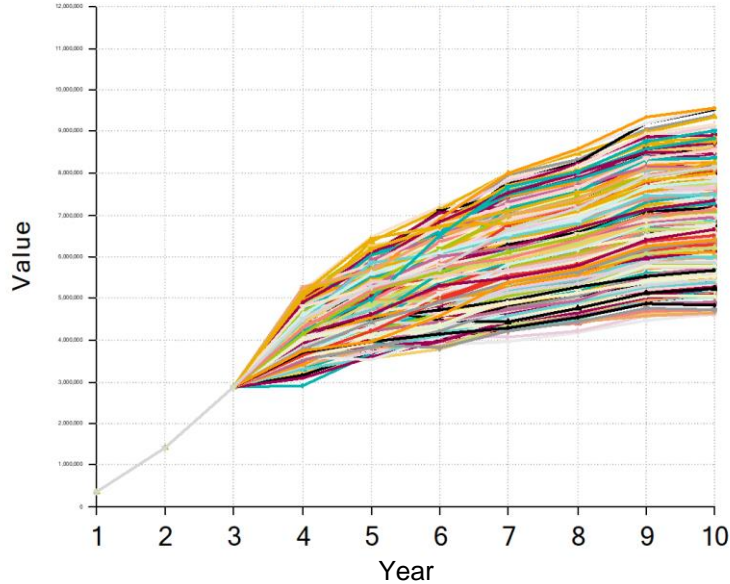


Parameter error

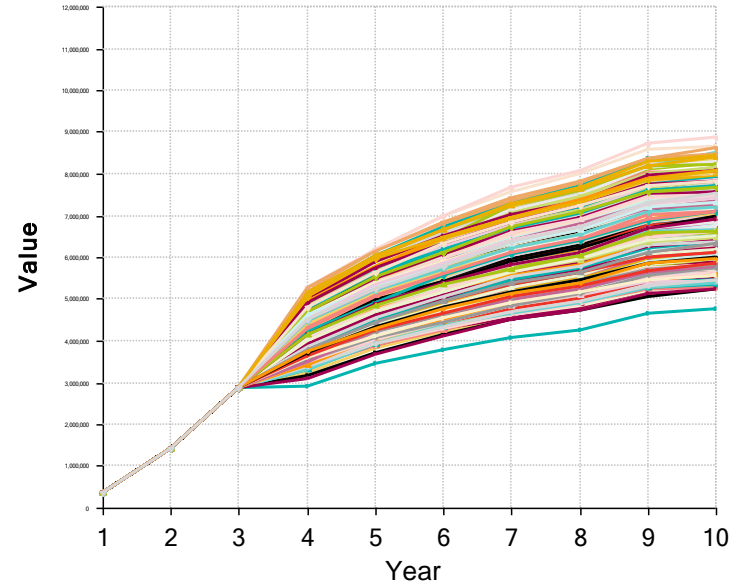


Time horizons

Ultimo Development



One-Year Projection



Pragmatic Stochastic Reserving Working Party

Papers

- “A Practitioner’s Introduction to Stochastic Reserving” (2016)
- Sequel: “The One-Year View” (mid-2019)

Example models

- Ultimate and one-year
- Tyche
- Excel, R, Python

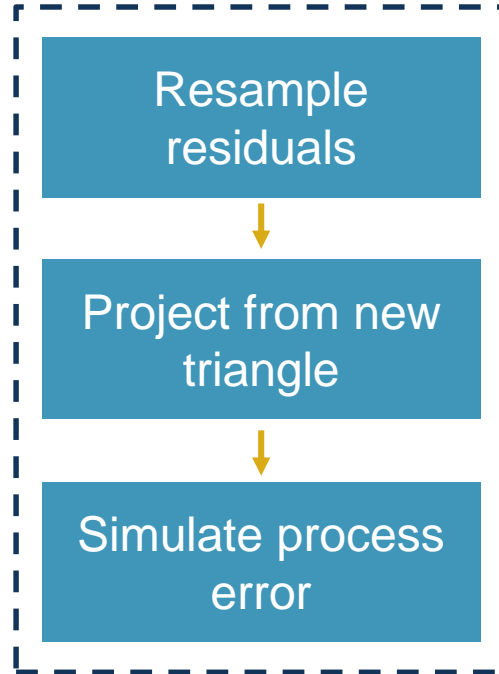


Current models

Model	Mean analogue	Analytic CoV?	Analytic distribution?
Mack	Incurred chain ladder	Yes	No
Over-dispersed Poisson	Paid chain ladder	Yes*	Yes*
Stochastic BF	Paid BF	No	No



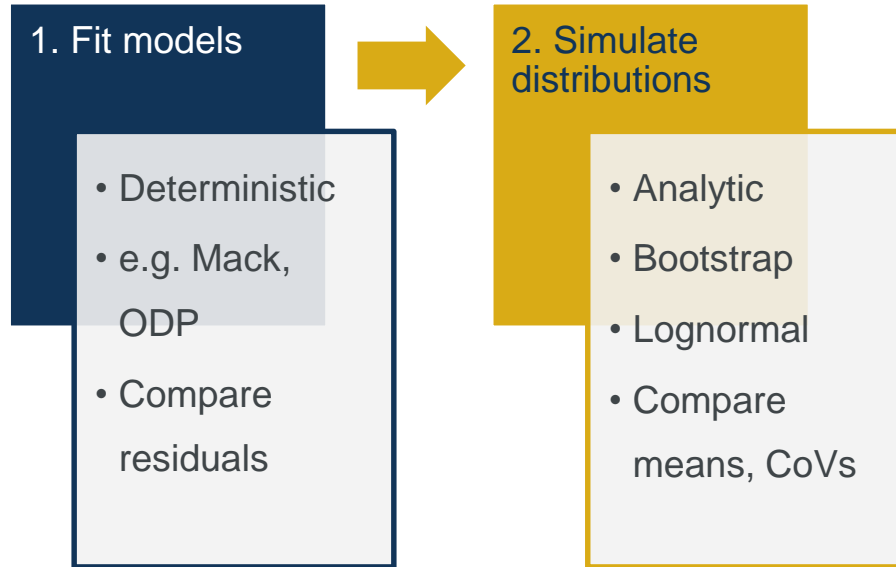
Bootstrapping triangles



... and repeat for every simulation



Two-step process



Applications: examples



Capital model
parameterisation



Actual versus
expected



Risk premium
estimation

Traditional models

Deterministic

- Chain Ladder – 1960s
- Bornhuetter-Ferguson - 1972

Stochastic

- Mack's model – 1993
- ODP - 1994

Challenges

- Stochastic models are stochastic versions of deterministic models
- Highly aggregated
- Ignore important real features e.g. calendar year effects
- Not clear how robust they are when data departs from model assumptions

How can we meet the challenges?



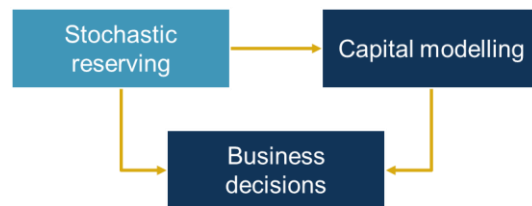
What is a model for?

Help managers understand the business and make decisions in a changing environment

- Interpretable and reflecting real-world features
- Models the key features of the business
- Copes robustly when reality departs from model assumptions or changes

Other important features

- More accurate predictions
- Automatable and runs quickly
- Can use the data that is available



Model choice is always a trade-off among the various advantages and disadvantages



Possible future directions

Machine learning

- Broad topic, many different methods: Neural Nets, Gradient Boosting Machine, Random Forests, LASSO
- Could be used to identify important claims features
- Question about how interpretable these models are
- Gaussian processes
 - new but promising idea in claims reserving

Individual claims reserving

- Parodi 2012 – Triangle-free reserving

Better understanding of model limits

- How do models behave when the assumptions don't hold?



Questions

Comments

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