

THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE

**THREE POWERFUL DIAGNOSTIC MODELS  
FOR LOSS RESERVING**

by

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## **Abstract**

The present paper introduces and describes three powerful diagnostic models for loss reserving. Each of the diagnostic models adjusts the data for trends in two of the three directions, development year, accident year and payment year, in order to diagnostically identify the relative trends in the third direction. The diagnostic power of these models is illustrated on simulated data and real data. It also emphasised that not one of these models should be used for forecasting loss reserves.

## 1. Introduction

In the present paper we present three statistical loss reserving models, Chain Ladder (CL), Separation Model (SM) and Accident/Payment Year (APY) model. These models can be regarded as powerful diagnostic tools for assessing trend changes in the three directions **development year, accident year and payment year.**

The CL model is one of the statistical analogues of the standard age-to-age chain ladder techniques. See Christofides (1980) and Verrall (1989).

The direct statistical analogue of the standard chain ladder technique is due to Mack (1994), but it is the CL model, equivalently, the two-way ANOVA of the log incremental payments, which is diagnostically very powerful.

The Separation Model is a similar statistical version of the well known separation technique. This is a new model that has not appeared in the mainstream actuarial literature. It is also a two-way ANOVA model, but where the payment years and development years are the two factors. The model adjusts the data for both development year trends and payment year trends.

The APY statistical model, does not have a corresponding standard technique. This model is also a two-way ANOVA model where the accident years and payment years are the two factors. The model adjusts the data for trends in both the payment year and accident year directions.

In this paper we demonstrate the usefulness of the three diagnostic models with both simulated data arrays and real data arrays. We emphasized at the outset, that none of the models should be used for forecasting purposes.

The paper is organised as follows:

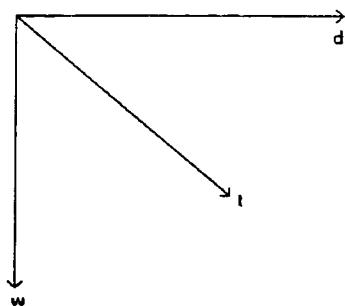
Since a model is suppose to capture, *inter alia*, the trends in the three directions, we first introduce the geometry of trends in section 2. The results contained therein represent a theorem, not a theory. In section 3, the three powerful diagnostic models are described and their respective roles in diagnoses explained. In section 4, we simulate a loss development array to illustrate the geometry of trends and demonstrate that the diagnostic models provide the correct information. In section 6, we apply the diagnostic tools to a real loss development array. Even though the data are relatively smooth and the age-to-age link ratios are smooth, there is a major payment year trend shift that is quite alarming.

## 2. Trend Properties Of Loss Development Arrays

Since a model is suppose to capture the trends in the data, it behoves us to discuss the geometry of trends in the three directions, viz., **development year** (or delay), **accident year** and **payment** (or calendar) **year**.

The most important direction is the payment year. Payments, claim counts, etc. made in the same payment year (or period) are made in the same year. So any payment year effects economic inflation, superimposed inflation will manifest themselves from one diagonal to the next.

Development years are denoted by  $d$ ;  $d = 0, 1, 2, \dots, s-1$ ; accident years by  $w$ ;  $w = 1, 2, \dots, s$ ; and payment years by  $t$ ;  $t = 1, 2, \dots, s$ .

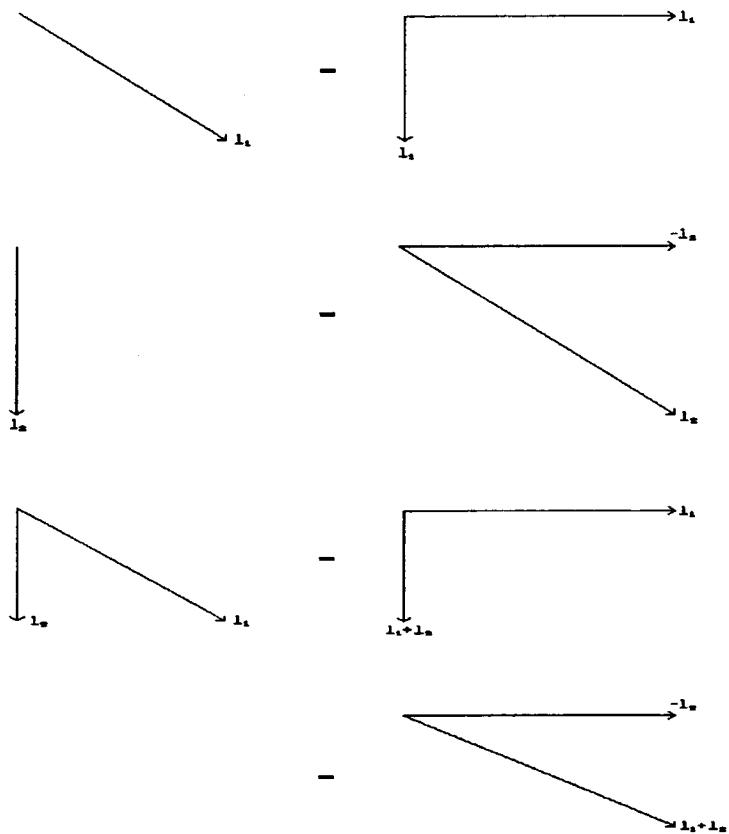


**Figure 2.1**

The payment year variable  $t$  can be expressed as  $t = w + d$ . This relationship between the three directions implies that there are only two ‘independent’ directions.

The two directions, development year and accident year, are orthogonal, equivalently, they have zero correlation. That is, trends in either direction are not projected onto the other. The payment year direction  $t$  however, is not orthogonal to either the development year or accident year directions. That is, a trend in the payment year direction is also projected onto the development year and accident year directions. Similarly, accident year trends are projected onto payment year trends.

The following displays demonstrate the equivalence of trends in general.



Trends on a log scale are additive and any trend in the payment year direction projects in the other two directions.

### 3. Three Powerful Diagnostic Tools

In this section we present three powerful diagnostic tools.

#### 3.1 The Chain Ladder (CL) Model

The chain ladder (CL) statistical model is described in Christofides (1980). It is a two-way ANOVA model where accident years and development years are two factors at various levels. The CL statistical model is a statistical extension of the standard age-to-age development factor technique. See Christofides (1980) for details. It can be written,

$$y(w, d) = \alpha_w + \sum_{j=1}^d \gamma_j + \varepsilon(w, d), \quad (3.1.1)$$

where  $y(w, d) = \log p(w, d)$  and  $p(w, d)$  is the incremental paid loss in development year  $d$  corresponding to accident year  $w$ .

The parameter  $\alpha_w$  corresponding to accident year  $w$  represents the effect of accident year  $w$  and  $\gamma_j$  represents the trend between development years  $j-1$  and  $j$ . The parameter  $\gamma_j - \gamma_{j-1}$  (difference in trends) represents the effect of development year  $j$ . The zero mean error terms  $\varepsilon(w, d)$  are uncorrelated and are usually assumed to follow a normal distribution. The number of parameters in the model is  $2s - 1$ .

The cape cod (CC) model assumes complete accident year homogeneity, that is, same  $\alpha$  and same  $\gamma_j$ 's. For the CL model we assume homogeneity of development factors ( $\gamma_j$ 's) across accident years, but heterogeneity of levels ( $\alpha$ 's).

A regression prescription for the CC model is

$$y(w, d) = \alpha + \sum_{j=1}^d \gamma_j + \varepsilon(w, d).$$

The principal deficiency of the CL model is that it does not relate the payment years in terms of trends. Moreover, the model assumes significant differences between contiguous  $\gamma$  parameters and significant differences between contiguous  $\alpha$  parameters.

If we do not have an estimate of payment year trends in the past, how do we know what assumptions we can make about the future trends?

However, the CL model is an extremely powerful diagnostic interpretive tool. The CL model estimates (fits) the average trend between every two contiguous development years and every two contiguous accident years. So, the mean of the standardised residuals for every development year and every accident year is necessarily zero.

The standardised residuals versus payment years, however, represent the data adjusted for development year trends and accident year trends. The residual display is informative in depicting the payment year relative trends after adjusting the data for the other two directions.

### 3.2 The Separation Model (SM)

The standard separation method separates the base systematic run-off pattern (assumed homogeneous across accident years) from exogenous influences, viz., payment year inflation (or effects). The deterministic model is usually expressed (parametrized) as

$$p(w, d) = \exp(w) b_d \lambda_{w+d}, \quad (3.2.1)$$

where the  $\exp(w)$  are the exposures, proportional to number of claims incurred,  $b_d$  are the development factors and the parameter  $\lambda_{w+d}$  expresses the 'effect' of payment year  $t = w + d$ .

The corresponding statistical model in our framework is written (parametrized) as

$$y(w, d) = \alpha + \sum_{j=1}^d \gamma_j + \sum_{t=2}^{w+d} \iota_t + \varepsilon(w, d), \quad (3.2.2)$$

where the parameters  $\gamma_j$  are the base systematic development factors and  $\iota_t$  is the force of inflation from payment year  $t-1$  to payment year  $t$ . The zero mean error terms  $\varepsilon(w, d)$  are uncorrelated and are usually assumed to follow a normal distribution. The model has  $2s - 1$  parameters.

Note that this model necessarily assumes that there are significant changes in inflation rates (trends) between every two contiguous payment years and, moreover that there are significant changes in base development factors between every two development years.

This model, like the CL is an extremely powerful interpretive and diagnostic tool. The SM model adjusts the data for development year trends and payment year trends. The standardised residuals versus accident years can be used to diagnostically observe any accident year shifts.

### 3.3 The Accident Year/Payment Year Model (APY)

The accident year/payment year (APY) model has a level parameter  $\alpha_w$  for every accident year  $w$  and between every two contiguous payment years  $t-1$  and  $t$  an ‘inflation’ parameter  $\iota_t$ .

The regression formulation is:

$$y(w, d) = \alpha_w + \sum_{t=2}^s \iota_t + \varepsilon(w, d). \quad (3.3.1)$$

This model adjusts the data for the average trends between every two contiguous accident years and every two contiguous payment years. It is used as a diagnostic tool in order to determine the development years in which trends change and whether the tail is stable in respect of trend.

#### 4. A Model With Three Inflation Parameters

In this section we simulate a triangle of incremental paid losses based on a model with three inflation parameters. We do this in order to illustrate properties of trends, and demonstrate that the three diagnostic tools provide the correct information.

The data in Appendix A1 to Appendix A9 are generated as follows.

First, we create payments based on the formula:

$$p(w, d) = \exp(\alpha - 0.2 * d) \quad (4.1)$$

That is, each accident year  $w$  is generated by the same exponential curve with  $\gamma$  (gamma) or decay factor equal to -0.2. The letter  $\alpha$  (alpha) represents the intercept, level or (log) "exposure". Here  $\alpha = 11.513$ . See Appendix A1 for a display of the data.

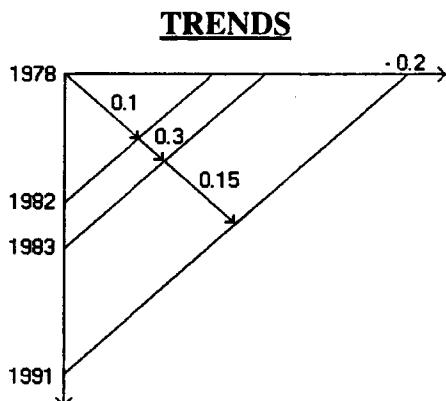
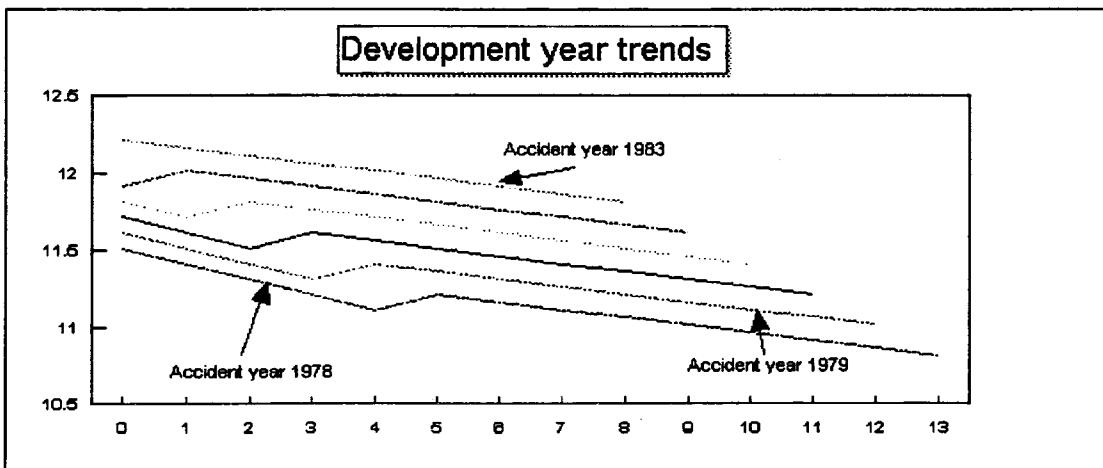


Figure 4.1

On a log scale we introduce payment/calendar year trends thus: 10% trend from 1978-82, 30% trend from 1982-83 and 15% trend from 1983-91. The logarithms of the payments with these trends are given in Appendix A2.



**Figure 4.2**

Figure 4.2 displays the graph of the log paid losses versus development year for the first six accident years. (The log paid losses are presented in Appendix A2).

Observe how payment/calendar year trends project onto development years and accident years. Each of the first six accident years has a different resultant run-off development.

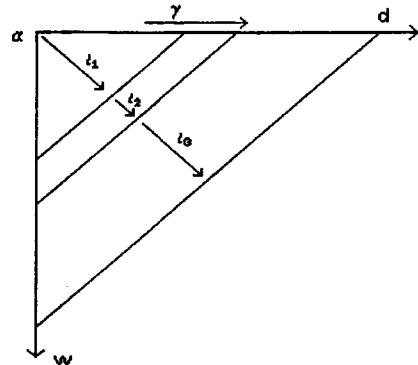
Consider the first accident year 1978. The 10% calendar year trend projects onto the development year, so that the resultant trend from development year 0 to development year 4 is  $-.2 + .1 = -.1$ . The 30% trend between calendar years 1982 and 1983 also projects onto the development year so that the trend between development year 4 and 5 is  $-.2 + .3 = .1$ . Thereafter the trend is  $-.2 + .15 = -.05$ . Since  $.15$  is larger than  $.1$ , the resultant decay in the tail is less rapid ( $-.05 > -.1$ ).

Consider the next accident year 1979. First, up to development year 3, this accident year is 10% higher than the previous one since the 10% calendar year trend also projects onto the accident years. The 10% upward trend is one development year earlier than in the previous accident year since the 30% trend is a calendar year change.

So, changing payment/calendar year trends can cause some interesting development year patterns. The run-off pattern is different for each accident year. The payment year trends cannot be determined by the link ratios (age-to-age development factors) displayed in Appendix A4.

The patterns became much more complicated in the presence of random fluctuations superimposed on the trends.

The model describing the data we have constructed can be represented pictorially thus:



**Figure 4.3**

where  $\gamma = -0.2$ ,  $i_1 = 0.1$ ,  $i_2 = 0.3$  and  $i_3 = 0.15$ .

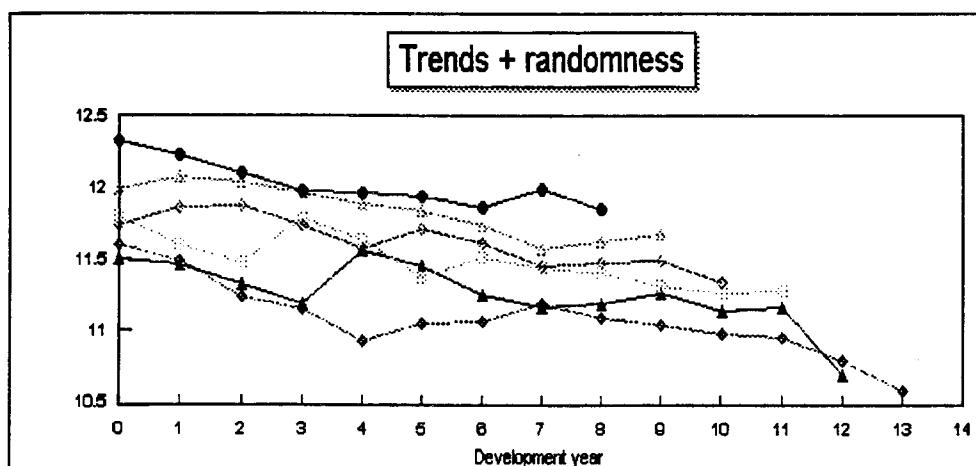
Writing the equations explicitly is not necessary. Indeed, it is too complicated. It is understanding the trend structure that is important.

We note that the resultant trend (age-to-age development factor) between development years  $j-1$  and  $j$  is the (base) development factor  $\gamma$  between the two development years plus the payment year trend  $i$  (iota) between the two corresponding payment years.

We now introduce random fluctuations or deviations from trends.

To all the log “payments” in the triangle we add random numbers from a normal distribution with mean zero. Equivalently, to the trends depicted in Figure 4.2, we add random numbers from a normal distribution displayed in Appendix A5. The sum of trends (Appendix A2) plus random fluctuations (Appendix A5) is displayed in Appendix A6.

The graph of the first six accident years of the data in Appendix A6 is given in the Figure 4.4 below.



**Figure 4.4**

Note that it is not possible to determine the trends and/or changes in trends by eye or from the age-to-age link ratios of the cumulative payments (Appendix A9). See Appendices A7 - A9.

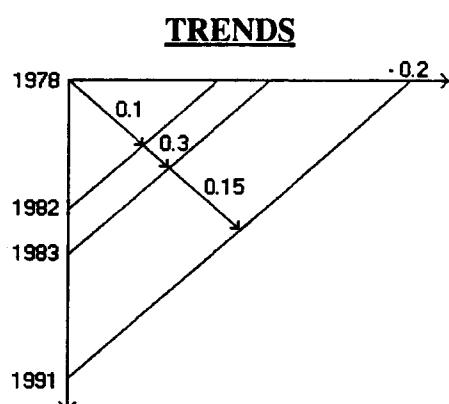
The incremental paid losses we have generated in Appendix A7 were generated by five trend parameters  $(\alpha, \gamma, \iota_1, \iota_2, \iota_3)$  and one variance (noise, randomness) parameter  $\sigma^2 = 0.01$ .

Since the incremental paid losses possess a stable trend (15%) along the payment years from 1983 to 1991 we would expect that the estimated model will validate well and be stable.

## 5. Modelling of the Simulated Data

### 5.1 True Model

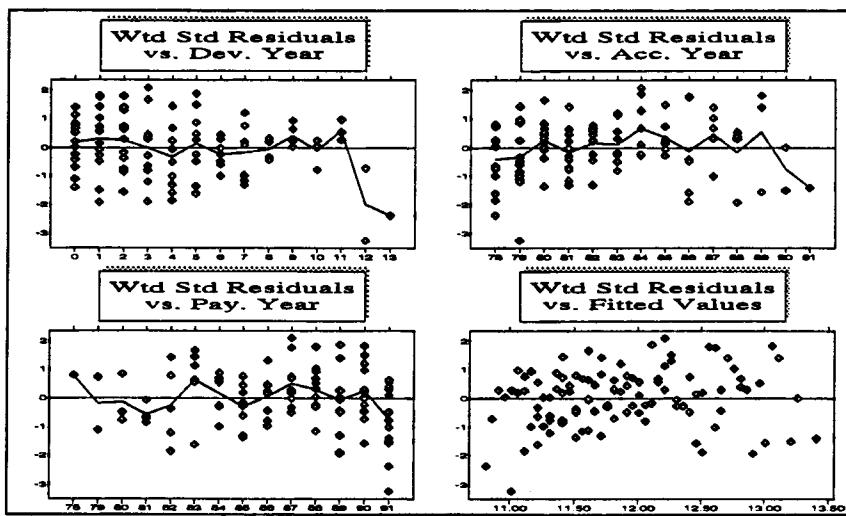
The true model has the following parameters:



**Figure 5.1.1**

with  $\alpha = 11.513$  and  $\sigma^2 = 0.01$ . Note that  $\sigma^2$  is very small. Appendix B1 gives the forecast results for this (true) model. For each pair of numbers on the left of the steps, the top number is the expected and the bottom is the observed. For each pair of numbers on the right of the steps, the top is the expected and the bottom is the standard error. Row margins represent accident year outstandings, whereas column margins represent (future) payment year outstandings. The total outstanding of \$24.8M is the true mean outstanding based on the true probabilistic model. There is no parameter uncertainty and so the standard deviation \$292,746 of the total outstanding is solely due to  $\sigma^2$ .

The standardised residuals of the true model are depicted below.



**Figure 5.1.2**

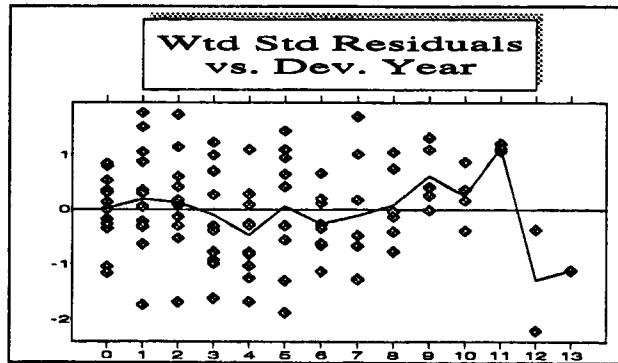
They are graphs of the random numbers that appear in Appendix A5.

## 5.2 Diagnostic Tools Applied to the Simulated Data

In this section we apply the three diagnostic models CL, SM and APY to the data generated in Section 4.

### APY

The simulated data has a base trend of  $\gamma = -0.2$  in the development year direction after adjusting for payment year and accident year trends. This is confirmed by the graph of the standardised residuals versus development year of the APY model.

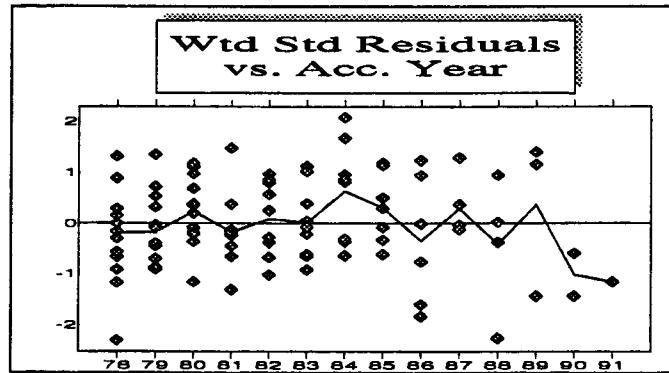


**Figure 5.2.1**

After removing the payment year (and accident year) trends in the data, we expect the trend in the development year direction to be stable.

## SM

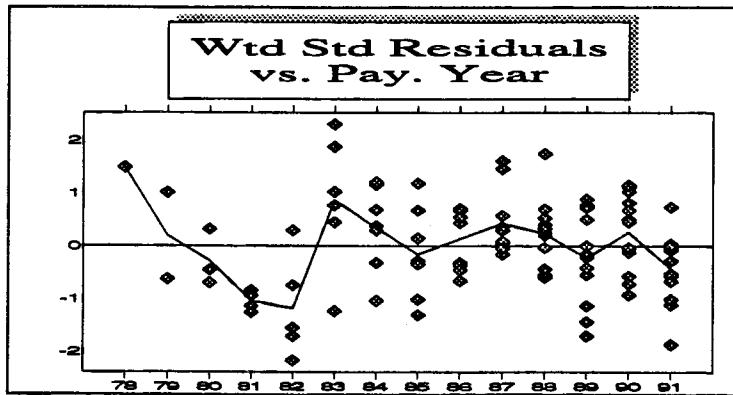
The simulated data has a constant level ( $\alpha$ ) across accident years, after adjusting for payment year and development year trends. This is confirmed by the graph of the standardised residuals versus accident year of the SM.



**Figure 5.2.2**

## CL

The simulated data has three payment year trends 0.1, 0.3 and 0.15, after adjusting the data for trends in the accident year and development year directions. This is confirmed by the graph of the standardised residuals versus payment year of the CL model.



**Figure 5.2.3**

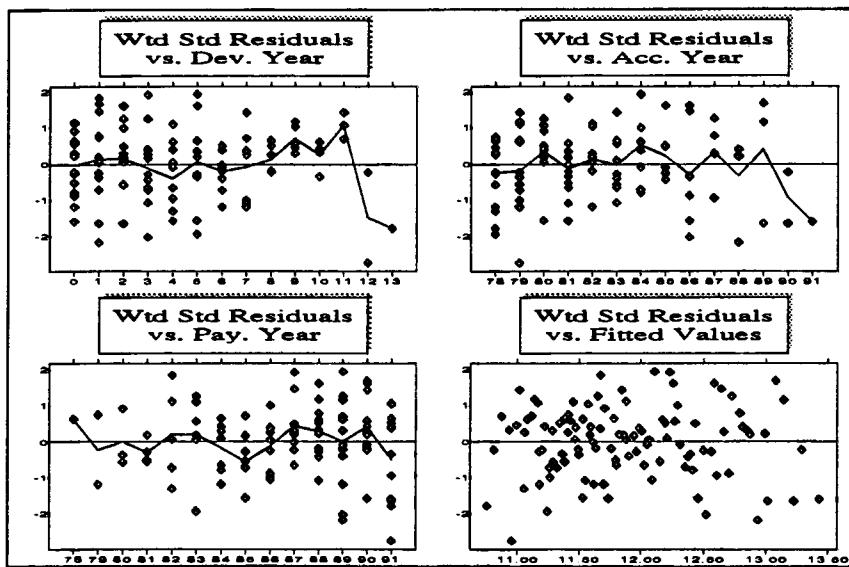
Note a relative negative trend along 1978-1982, a sharp positive trend from 1982-1983 and a relatively zero trend along 1983-1991, informing us that there are three distinct trends.

### 5.3 Best Estimated Model

We now estimate the parameters  $\gamma = -0.2$ ,  $\alpha = 11.513$ ,  $\tau_1 = 0.1$ ,  $\tau_2 = 0.3$ ,  $\tau_3 = 0.15$  of the model.

We find that the estimate of gamma is  $-0.2062 \pm 0.0033$ , which is close to the true value of -0.2. The iota estimates are  $0.0873 \pm 0.0209$ , relatively close in terms of the standard error to 0.1;  $0.3927 \pm 0.0442$  which is within 3 standard errors of 0.3; and  $0.1446 \pm 0.0046$  which is close to the true value 0.15.

Residuals in all three directions do not look great. There seems to be also a slight drop in the last couple of payment years. But this is a sample you obtain when you generate the errors randomly!



If you test for changing payment year trends from 87-88 or 89-90-91, even though there is a drop in inflation (due to sampling variation), the changes are not significant.

Here is some additional analysis including forecasts and stability analysis.

Forecasting for the estimated model using all the data,

$$\text{gamma (in tail)} = -.2062 \pm .0033$$

$$\text{iota (83-91)} = .1446 \pm .0046$$

So the model assumes future inflation that has an average of 14.46% and standard deviation of 0.46%.

Total Forecast =  $23,426,542 \pm 927,810$ . See Appendix B2 for the forecasting table.

Compare this with the true mean of  $\$24.8M \pm \$292,746$ .

Validation of year 1991. Here we assign weight to the payment year 1991.

$$\text{gamma (in tail)} = -.2075 \pm .0036$$

$$\text{iota (83-90)} = .1527 \pm .0051$$

Note stability of gamma estimate but a slight increase in iota estimate.

The model assumes future inflation that has an average of 15.27% and standard deviation of .51%. So now the forecast is higher, as expected.

Total Forecast = 25,333,522 ± 1,191,129. See Appendix B3.

Validation of years 1991 and 1990. Here we assign zero weight to the last two payment years 1990 and 1991.

$$\text{gamma (in tail)} = -.2086 \pm .0042$$

$$\text{iota (83-89)} = .1512 \pm .0064$$

Since parameter estimates are the 'same' as when validating only 1991, the forecast is essentially the same.

Total Forecast = 24,850,972 ± 1,526,246. See Appendix B4.

Validation of years 1991, 1990 and 1989.

We are now leaving much information out.

$$\text{gamma (in tail)} = -.2119 \pm .0045$$

$$\text{iota (83-88)} = .1575 \pm .0075$$

Forecast is slightly higher mainly as a result of increased iota (plus increased uncertainty).

Forecast = 26,296,366 ± 1,997,089. See Appendix B5.

Payment yrs in Estimation	Estimate of gamma (in tail) %	Estimate of iota (since 1983) %	Forecast \$M
1978-91	-20.62±0.33	14.46±0.46	23±0.9
1978-90	-20.75±0.36	15.27±0.51	25±1.2
1978-89	-20.86±0.42	15.12±0.64	25±1.5
1978-88	-21.19±0.45	15.75±0.75	26±2.0
1978-87	-21.31±0.55	15.63±1.03	26±2.9

It is not amazing that answers do not change significantly as we leave out years, as the trend from 1983 is stable.

## 6. Analysis of a Real Loss Development Array ABC

The data array ABC (Appendix C1) is relatively smooth with relatively smooth age-to-age link ratios (Appendix C2). Yet, there is a major payment year trend change, as we shall see in the sequel.

We define a normalised payment as the (incremental) paid divided by the corresponding accident year exposure and apply the diagnostic models to the normalised payments.

If  $p(w, d)$  is the incremental payment corresponding to accident year  $w$  and development year  $d$ , and  $e(w)$  is the accident year exposure, then the normalised payment is  $p(w, d)/e(w)$  and we define,

$$y(w, d) = \log[p(w, d)/e(w)].$$

We first estimate the CL model. The standardised residuals versus development year, accident year and payment year are depicted respectively in Figures 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3.

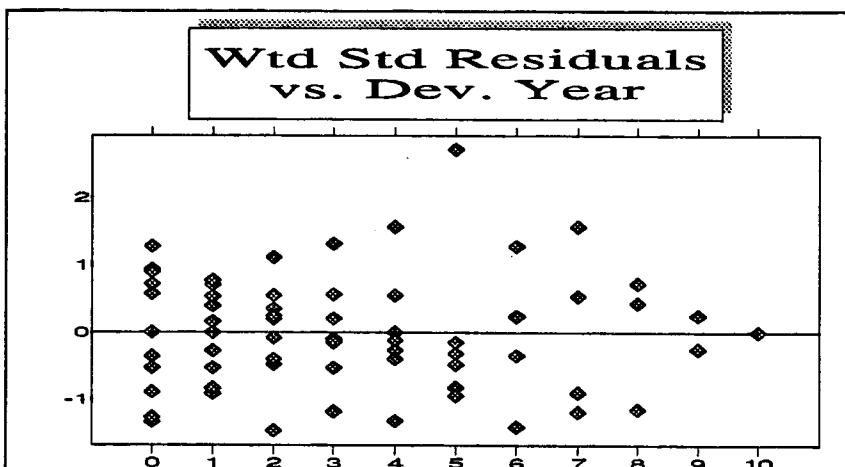
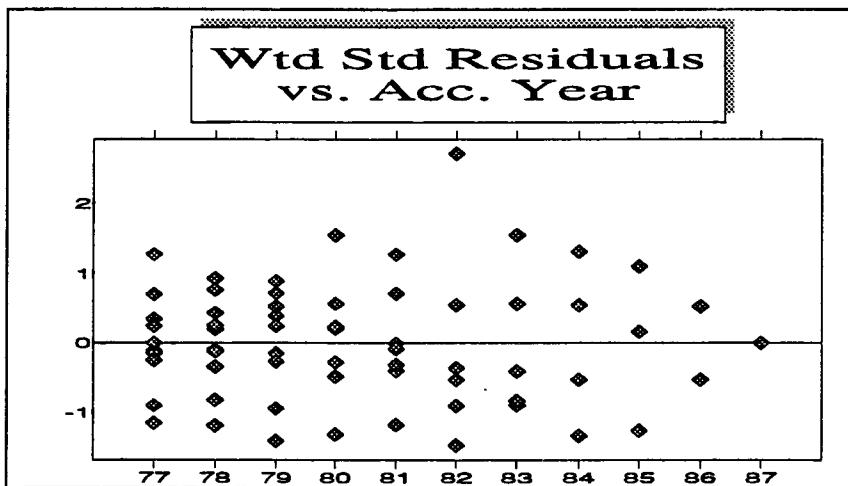
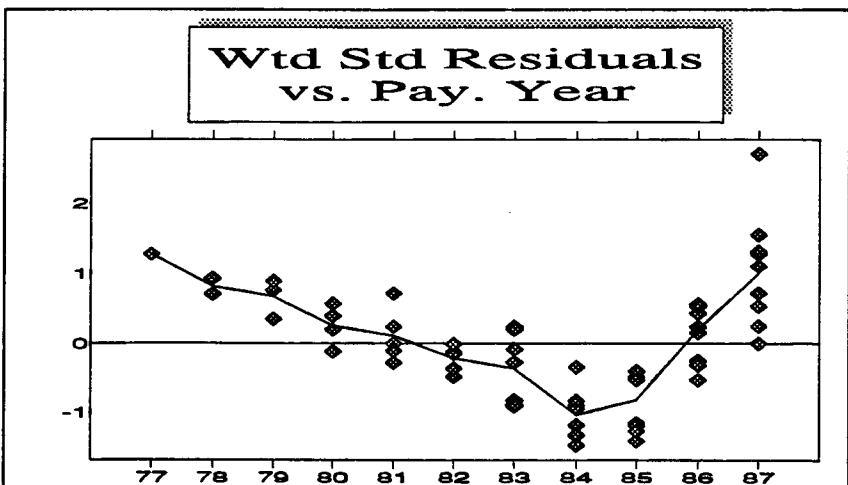


Figure 6.1



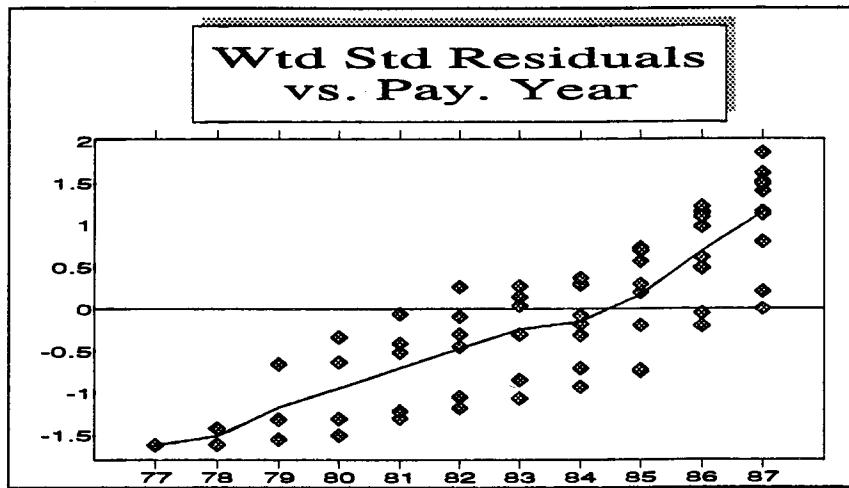
**Figure 6.2**



**Figure 6.3**

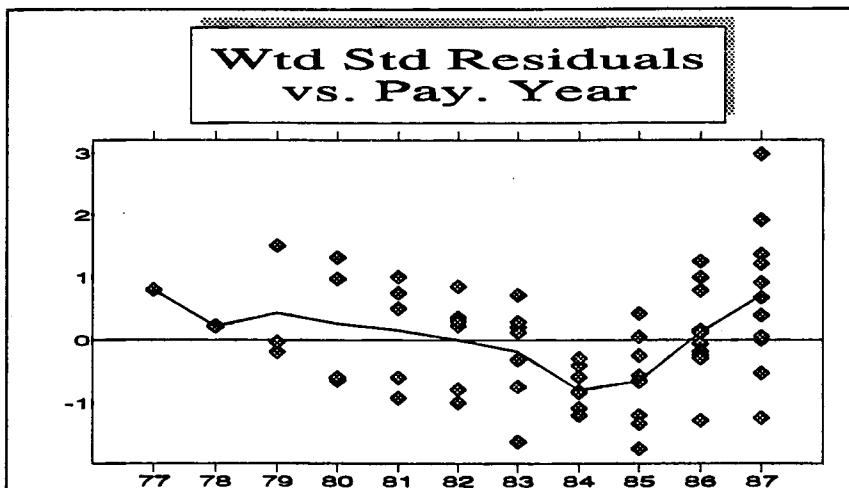
In Figure 6.1, the sum of residuals for any one development year is zero and in Figure 6.2 the sum of residuals for any accident year is zero. However, residuals versus payment years (Figure 6.3) exhibit a very strong V shape and this is for smooth data of a large company. So, after removing accident year and development year trends from the data we observe major shifts in the payment year trends. There appears to be a change in trend in 1984 and definitely a change in trend in 1985.

We now estimate the CC model. It adjusts the data for the average development year trends. Figure 6.4 is a graph of residuals versus payment years that indicates an upward trend (positive inflation). It is hard to tell from this graph whether there is a major shift in trends around 1984 and 1985.



**Figure 6.4**

In order to estimate a trend parameter through the residuals of Figure 6.4, we estimate the CCI model to the data. The residuals versus payment years are displayed in Figure 6.5. The average payment year trend is 12.1% ( $\pm 0.53\%$ ). The V shape in residuals is distinct, suggesting very strongly the change in trends.



**Figure 6.5**

Our final model introduces another two payment year trend parameters. One from 1984-1985 and one from 1985-1987. The trend change is from 9.85% to 19.52%. This is quite alarming, especially if it cannot be explained by an increase in speed of finalisations of claims.

Since for this data  $\sigma^2$  is extremely small, the graphs of the data illustrate the projection of the payment year trends onto development years. We now graph, in Figures 6.6, 6.7 and 6.8, the lognormalised payments versus development year for the first three accident years, respectively. Since 19.52% is much higher than 9.85%, observe that the trend in the "tail" increases for each accident year, and for accident year 1979 the change is one development year earlier than in accident year 1978 which is one development year earlier than accident year 1977. This is because the trend change is a payment year change. Compare this with the simulated data in section 4.

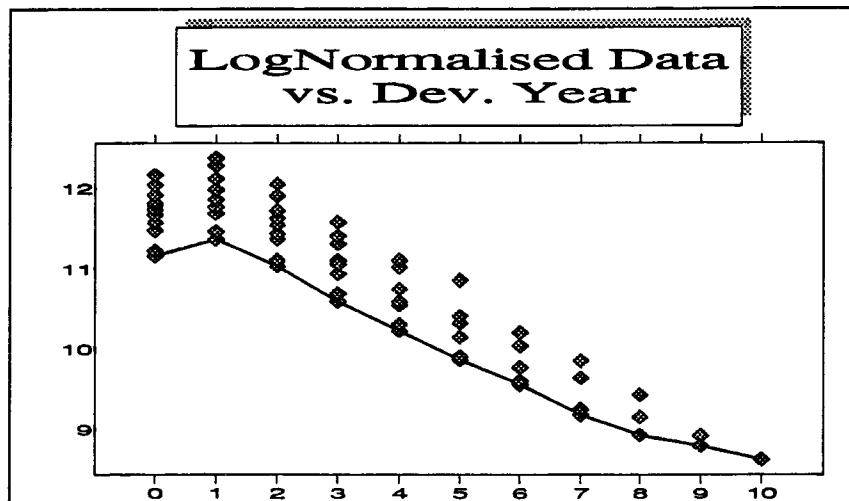


Figure 6.6 (1977)

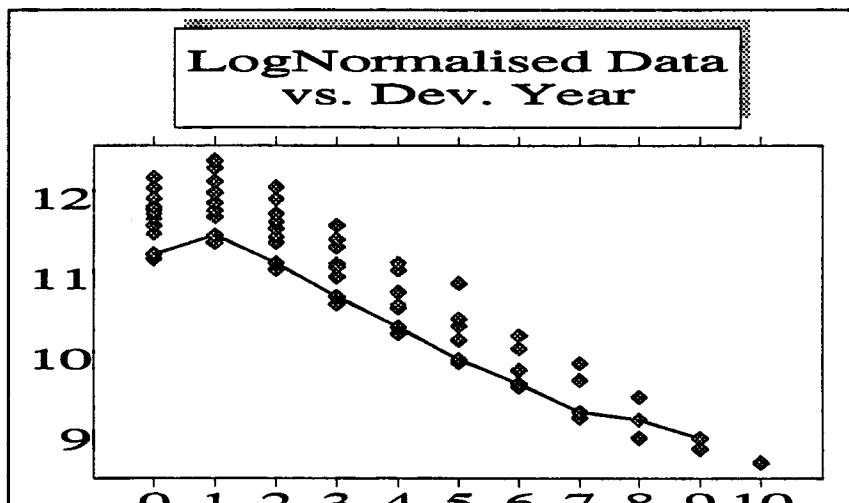
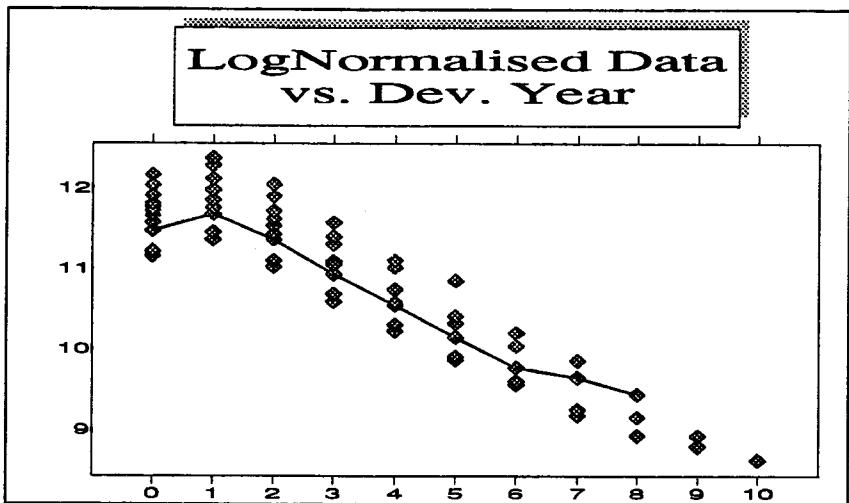


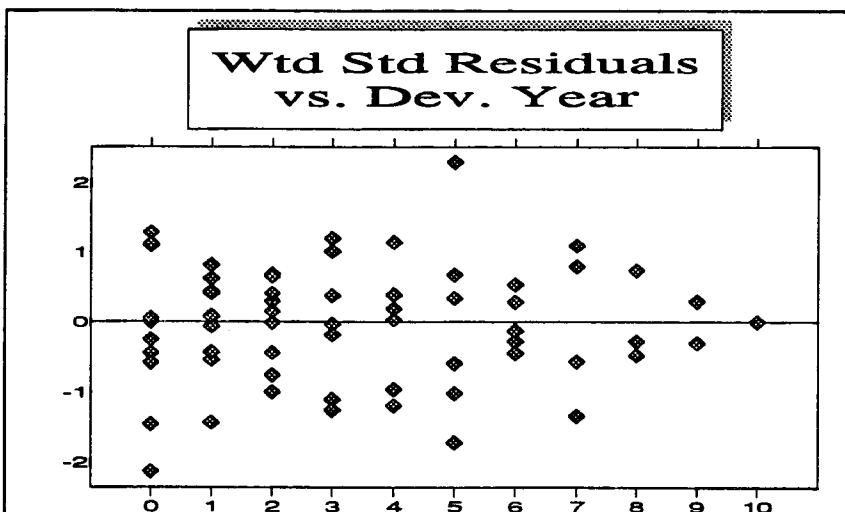
Figure 6.7 (1978)



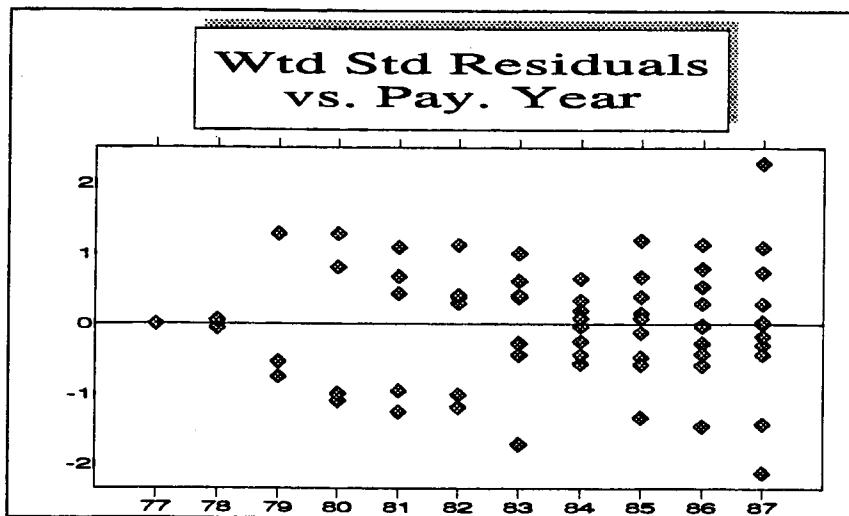
**Figure 6.8 (1979)**

We now turn to the identification of accident year trend changes after adjusting the data in the other two directions. To this end, the SM is very effective.

Figures 6.9 and 6.10 depict the standardised residuals versus development years and payment years respectively.

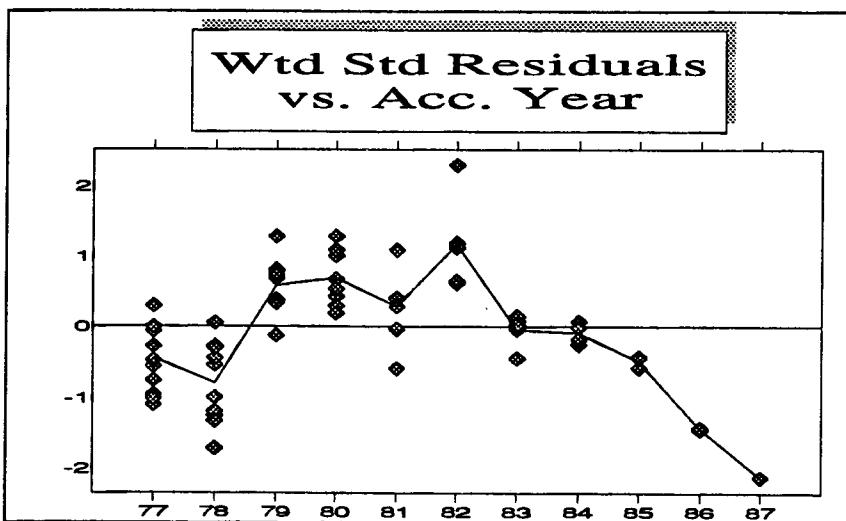


**Figure 6.9**



**Figure 6.10**

Note that the residuals are centred at zero as expected. However, standardised residuals versus accident year (Figure 6.11) indicate accident year shifts from 1978-79, 1981-82-83 and a downward trend from 1984-87.



**Figure 6.11**

The APY model's residuals versus development year (Figure 6.12) indicates diagnostically that there are changes in base development year trends from development years 1-2, 2-3 and 6-7.

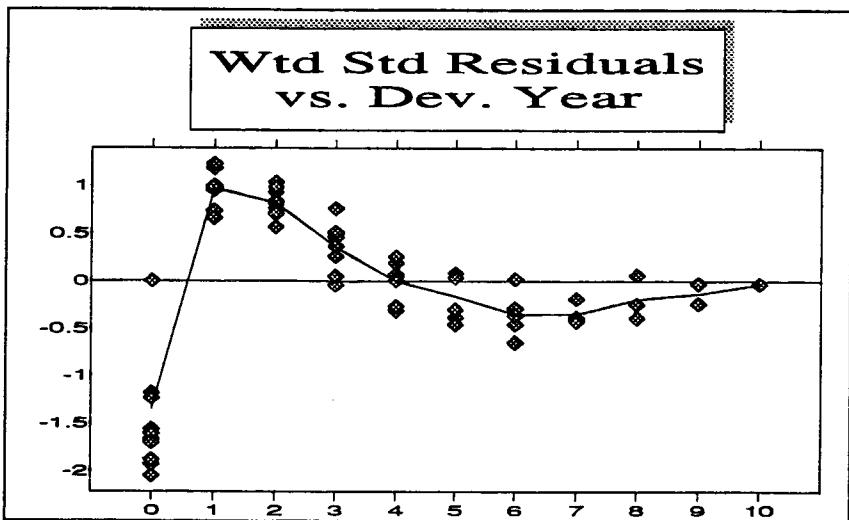


Figure 6.12

## 7. Conclusions

The three models CL, SM and APY are powerful tools for determining diagnostically the trend changes in the three directions, payment year, accident year and development year, respectively. Any trend along the payment years projects in the other two directions. These models can be used as part of the model identification process for the optimal model. That is, they facilitate the model identification process.

## **8. References**

Christofides, S. (1980). "Regression models based on log-incremental payments". Institute of Actuaries Loss Reserving Manual, Volume 2, Chapter 2.

Mack, T. (1994). "Which stochastic model is underlying the chain ladder method?". Insurance: Mathematics and Economics, Volume 15, pp133-138.

Verrall (1989). "A state space representation of the Chain Ladder linear model". Journal of the Institute of Actuaries, Vol. 116, pp589-610.

## Appendix A1

Year	Development Year											
	Model is $P = \exp(\alpha\text{-}2d)$			no error or randomness			no error or randomness			no error or randomness		
alpha	= 11.51293											
1978	100000	81873	67032	54881	44933	36788	30119	24660	20190	16530	13534	11080
1979	100000	81873	67032	54881	44933	36788	30119	24660	20190	16530	13534	11080
1980	100000	81873	67032	54881	44933	36788	30119	24660	20190	16530	13534	11080
1981	100000	81873	67032	54881	44933	36788	30119	24660	20190	16530	13534	11080
1982	100000	81873	67032	54881	44933	36788	30119	24660	20190	16530	13534	11080
1983	100000	81873	67032	54881	44933	36788	30119	24660	20190	16530	13534	11080
1984	100000	81873	67032	54881	44933	36788	30119	24660	20190	16530	13534	11080
1985	100000	81873	67032	54881	44933	36788	30119	24660	20190	16530	13534	11080
1986	100000	81873	67032	54881	44933	36788	30119	24660	20190	16530	13534	11080
1987	100000	81873	67032	54881	44933	36788	30119	24660	20190	16530	13534	11080
1988	100000	81873	67032	54881	44933	36788	30119	24660	20190	16530	13534	11080
1989	100000	81873	67032	54881	44933	36788	30119	24660	20190	16530	13534	11080
1990	100000	81873	67032	54881	44933	36788	30119	24660	20190	16530	13534	11080
1991	100000	81873	67032	54881	44933	36788	30119	24660	20190	16530	13534	11080

**Appendix A2**

$y = \log(p)$  plus .1 inf. (per year) from 78-82, .3 inf. from 82-83 and .15 inf. from 83-91

**Appendix A3**

## Cumulative data (on a \$ scale) derived from Appendix A2

**Appendix A4**

Age-to-age link ratios of the cumulative losses of Appendix A3

## Appendix A5

Random error from Normal with mean 0, s=2=.01

Year	Development Year												
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1978	0.083	0.075	-0.076	-0.065	-0.188	-0.164	-0.101	0.078	0.021	0.029	0.005	0.030	-0.073
1979	-0.113	-0.049	-0.086	-0.123	0.148	0.090	-0.060	-0.099	-0.032	0.096	0.028	0.100	-0.331
1980	0.086	-0.007	-0.037	0.170	0.071	-0.138	0.047	0.022	0.036	0.003	0.004	0.058	
1981	-0.071	0.147	0.067	-0.028	-0.132	0.049	0.000	-0.117	-0.042	0.026	-0.078		
1982	0.081	0.059	0.073	0.048	0.025	0.029	-0.023	-0.133	-0.044	0.066			
1983	0.117	0.059	-0.017	-0.081	-0.051	-0.024	-0.024	-0.048	0.124	0.033			
1984	-0.024	-0.026	0.134	0.214	0.071	0.193	-0.022	0.012					
1985	0.022	0.015	0.076	-0.028	-0.004	0.155	0.032						
1986	-0.043	0.181	0.184	-0.192	-0.160	-0.048							
1987	0.070	0.106	0.144	0.032	-0.102								
1988	0.056	-0.195	0.032	0.041									
1989	0.145	0.187	-0.159										
1990	0.001	-0.153											
1991	-0.142												

Deterministic data (on log scale) with 3 lags from file mod3inf.wk1

Appendix A6

**Sum of data in Appendices A2 and A5 to produce trends + randomness**

## Appendix A7

Incremental paids derived from Appendix A6

Year	Development Year
0	1
1978	97529
1979	98706
1980	133106
1981	125731
1982	161765
1983	226364
1984	228411
1985	277868
1986	302519
1987	393525
1988	450855
1989	572576
1990	576021
1991	580068
1	2
2	3
3	4
4	5
5	6
6	7
7	8
8	9
9	10
10	11
11	12
12	13
13	39023
14	48528
15	43560
16	70467
17	78504
18	83692
19	97626
20	118054
21	111179
22	106927
23	125480
24	93517
25	95885
26	82117
27	78190
28	89224
29	77567
30	68934
31	70467
32	56551
33	57983
34	62436
35	65114
36	72468
37	77147
38	70538
39	92494
40	99698
41	112860
42	87108
43	107034
44	122015
45	145495
46	138954
47	156670
48	159835
49	153108
50	142187
51	160637
52	139511
53	205644
54	220996
55	169549
56	166858
57	221660
58	247187
59	207918
60	224336
61	220334
62	234427
63	271278
64	326081
65	383425
66	388054
67	388276
68	333667
69	398277
70	568013
71	382277
72	469724

Appendix A8

Cumulative paids from Appendix A7

## Appendix A9

### Age-to-age factors (link ratios) of the cumulative payments

Year	Development Year												
	0:1	1:2	2:3	3:4	4:5	5:6	6:7	7:8	8:9	9:10	10:11	11:12	12:13
1978	1.897636	1.368023	1.246112	1.158025	1.154477	1.135556	1.135812	1.107438	1.093025	1.079038	1.071440	1.057217	1.043520
1979	1.961642	1.428136	1.261407	1.300318	1.207314	1.140588	1.112764	1.103074	1.101023	1.081541	1.077070	1.044233	
1980	1.824478	1.396810	1.386166	1.240022	1.149396	1.148764	1.120142	1.103464	1.086294	1.075640	1.070604		
1981	2.125244	1.540161	1.303379	1.199542	1.189631	1.144378	1.106759	1.098904	1.091636	1.071963			
1982	2.081124	1.501121	1.309710	1.219824	1.172108	1.132598	1.099764	1.094321	1.091521				
1983	1.897629	1.417027	1.262588	1.203858	1.165487	1.131862	1.131617	1.101012					
1984	1.949328	1.543630	1.362902	1.219536	1.193455	1.124361	1.108851						
1985	1.944592	1.491126	1.282357	1.214534	1.196982	1.138422							
1986	2.190057	1.518441	1.222994	1.179082	1.161597								
1987	1.986097	1.490577	1.279897	1.181933									
1988	1.740076	1.507667	1.323197										
1989	1.992031	1.335158											
1990	1.815463												
1991													

one cannot determine changing calendar year trends from the age-to-age link ratios.

Appendix B.1

## Forecast results for true model

Year	Development Year										Accident Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1978	100501	90937	82283	74453	67368	74453	70822	67368	60957	57984	52466
	108651	97528	75879	69418	55542	62875	63697	72488	65114	62436	55156
1979	111071	100501	90937	82283	90937	86552	82283	78270	74453	70822	56551
	98706	93216	83025	72296	104914	94174	77103	70538	71747	77567	68934
1980	122753	111071	100501	111071	105554	100501	95600	90937	86502	82283	64082
	133106	109743	96365	130993	112860	87108	99698	92494	89224	82117	78190
1981	135663	122753	135663	129046	122753	116766	111071	105654	100501	95600	60937
	125731	141478	144336	124554	107034	122015	110514	93517	95885	97626	83692
1982	149930	165699	157617	149930	142618	135663	129046	122753	116766	111071	105051
	161765	174888	168704	156514	145495	138984	125480	106927	111179	118054	10075
1983	202385	192514	183125	174194	165699	157617	149930	142618	135663	129046	122753
	226364	203191	179136	159935	156670	153108	142187	160637	139511	12937	12306
1984	235137	223670	212761	202385	192514	183125	174194	165699	157617	149930	142618
	228410	216837	242050	249422	205644	220986	169549	166888	15801	15031	14298
1985	273191	259867	247193	235137	223670	212761	202385	192514	183125	174194	165699
	277867	262472	265375	227199	221660	247187	207918	193010	18358	17463	16811
1986	317402	301922	287198	273191	259867	247193	235137	223670	212761	202385	192514
	302519	360015	343485	224336	220334	234427	23573	22423	21329	20289	19300
1987	368769	350784	333676	317402	301922	287198	273191	259867	247193	235137	223670
	393525	388054	383425	326881	271278	28792	27388	26052	24781	23573	22423
1988	428448	407553	387676	368769	350784	333676	317402	301922	287198	273191	259867
	450855	333667	398276	382277	351166	33451	31820	30268	28792	31620	30268
1989	497786	473509	450415	428448	407553	387676	368769	350784	333676	317402	301922
	572576	568013	382277	42952	40857	38865	36969	35166	33451	31820	30268
1990	578345	550139	523308	497786	473509	450415	428448	407553	387676	368769	350784
	576021	469724	52462	49903	47469	45154	42952	40857	38865	36969	34451
1991	671941	639170	607997	578345	550139	523308	497786	473509	450415	428448	407553
	590663	64077	60952	57579	55152	52462	49903	47469	45154	42952	40857
Payment Total		3264185	3049833	2837008	2624193	2409707	2191683	1968027	1736383	1494081	1238089
Payment Error		111290	105718	100356	951170	90112	85123	80121	74990	69561	63370
										964945	70691
										56583	47779
										63370	35166
										964945	350784
										56583	47779
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										56583	47779
										63370	35166
										964945	350784
										56583	47779
							</				

## Appendix B2

## Forecast results

Year	Development Year										Accident Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1978	102622	91034	80789	71729	63712	76742	72156	67845	63793	59984	56403
1979	108651	97528	75879	69318	55542	62875	63697	72488	65114	62436	53038
1980	111881	99290	88154	78801	94314	88677	83378	78398	73717	69316	57983
1981	133106	109743	96365	130993	115511	108982	102470	96349	90595	85187	80103
1982	141478	125731	144336	124854	107034	122015	110514	93517	95885	92570	75324
1983	161765	175078	164611	154773	145526	136834	128664	120984	113765	106979	100600
1984	226364	202310	190218	178852	168169	158127	148688	139815	131474	123634	94603
1985	288410	216837	219813	206682	194339	182737	171832	161580	151943	142884	88966
1986	302519	279329	270158	254017	238847	224587	211182	198582	186737	175603	9195
1987	393525	277867	262472	265375	227499	221660	247187	207918	18780	17816	9660
1988	443431	360015	312198	293551	276023	259547	244060	229502	215816	202951	109334
1989	512459	481862	453102	426667	400654	376764	354306	333193	313346	294686	102821
1990	572576	568013	382277	43227	40913	38797	36858	35076	33433	31914	11259
1991	684468	643621	605224	56930	535200	503303	473317	445126	418623	393707	78979
Payment Total	3217162	2974321	2738084	2506809	2278761	2052087	1824765	1594672	1359354	1116178	862186
Payment Error	13248	128153	125527	122636	119105	110322	105865	95719	85534	72880	57170

### Appendix B3

#### Forecast results

Year	Development Year												Accident Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1978	102925	90901	80625	71538	63499	74877	70878	67095	63515	60128	56933	53890	51020	48305
1979	108951	97528	75879	69418	55542	62875	63697	72468	65114	62436	57933	56551	48528	39023
1980	111862	99216	88032	78139	92140	87219	82563	78157	73989	70044	66312	62781	59438	56276
1981	98706	95216	83025	72396	104914	94174	77103	70538	71747	77567	68934	70467	43560	5464
1982	122094	108331	96156	113384	107328	101598	96176	91046	86192	81599	77252	73139	69247	65564
1983	133106	109743	96365	130993	128860	87108	99698	92494	89224	82117	78190	78504	6672	6426
1984	133313	118329	139529	132075	125023	118350	112037	106063	100410	95061	90000	85210	80677	76387
1985	125731	141478	144336	124854	107034	122015	110514	93517	95385	97626	83692	8159	7854	7578
1986	145617	171705	162531	153851	145639	137869	130517	123560	116977	110748	104883	99275	93996	89000
1987	161765	174888	168704	156514	145495	138954	125480	106927	111179	118054	9990	9612	9270	8957
1988	211302	200012	189330	179223	169660	160611	152050	143948	136282	129027	122162	115665	109516	103697
1989	226364	203191	179136	159835	156670	153108	142187	160637	139511	12250	11779	11354	10966	10611
1990	246140	232992	220553	208784	197647	187110	177139	167704	158776	150327	142331	134764	127663	120825
1991	228410	216837	242050	249422	205644	220996	169539	168858	15042	14455	13924	13442	13001	12594
1992	286728	271418	256933	243227	230258	217986	206374	195386	184987	175147	165834	157021	148680	140786
1993	277867	262472	265375	227499	221680	247187	207918	18497	17763	17100	16498	15948	15442	14975
1994	34018	316190	299921	283359	268256	253964	240440	227643	215532	204071	193224	182959	173244	164048
1995	302519	360015	343485	224336	220334	234427	22778	21859	21029	20275	19588	18957	18374	17832
1996	368356	348711	330122	312533	295888	280137	265232	251126	237777	225144	213187	201870	191160	160160
1997	389118	368356	348711	330122	312533	295888	280137	265232	251126	237777	225144	213187	201870	191160
1998	453320	429141	406262	384613	364127	344742	326397	309036	292607	277058	262343	248416	235234	222758
1999	528128	499969	473923	448110	424250	401672	380306	360085	340949	322838	305697	289474	274119	259585
1990	615298	582502	551469	522103	494314	468016	443130	419577	397287	376191	356224	337327	319440	302509
1991	576021	469724	53137	50830	48748	46863	45147	43579	42136	40801	39558	38393	37284	36251
1992	716873	678678	642534	608331	575954	545333	516345	488911	462947	438373	415114	393100	372264	352540
1993	580068	65892	62279	60349	57968	55801	53892	52003	50321	48757	47294	45915	44610	43366
Payment Total	3377487	3144401	2915003	2687633	2460477	2231537	1998595	1759169	1510465	1249317	972125	674773	352540	25333522
Payment Error	141263	141030	140808	140091	138451	135507	130898	124257	115187	103231	87836	68281	43366	1191129

Appendix B4

## -Forecast results

## Appendix B5

### Forecast results

Year	Development Year												Accident Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1978	102417	90619	80205	71011	62890	73695	69785	66087	62588	59278	56146	53183	50378	47724
	108651	97528	75879	69418	55542	62875	63697	72468	65114	62436	57983	56551	48528	39023
1979	112003	99131	87766	77729	91082	86249	81678	77353	73261	69390	65726	62260	58980	55875
	98706	95216	83025	72396	104914	94174	77103	70598	71747	77567	68934	70467	43560	5447
1980	122526	108478	96071	112573	106600	100948	95602	90544	85758	81230	76945	72890	69053	65421
	133106	109743	96365	130993	112860	87108	99698	92494	89224	82117	78190	78504	6652	6564
1981	134080	118743	139139	131754	124768	118159	111906	105990	100393	95096	90084	85341	80852	76603
	125731	141478	144336	124854	107034	122015	110514	93517	95885	97626	83692	8139	8029	7939
1982	146769	171977	162847	154211	146041	138312	130998	124079	117531	111326	105472	99923	94672	89701
	161765	174888	168704	156514	145495	138954	125480	106927	111179	118054	9980	9840	9727	9632
1983	212569	201283	190606	180506	170951	161910	153356	145263	137603	130355	123496	117004	110860	105044
	226364	203191	179136	159835	158670	153108	142187	160387	139511	12264	12085	11940	11819	11712
1984	248795	235596	223110	211297	200121	189546	179540	170072	161112	152633	144608	137013	129823	123018
	228410	216837	242050	249422	205644	220986	169549	166588	15105	14873	14685	14528	14391	14265
1985	291210	275774	261170	247333	234281	221911	210206	199130	188648	178728	169338	160451	152039	144076
	277867	262472	265375	227499	221660	247187	207918	185647	18342	18096	17890	17712	17549	17394
1986	340876	322821	305740	289579	274287	259817	246124	233166	220902	209295	198309	187910	178066	168748
	302519	360015	343485	224336	220334	234427	23075	22571	22344	22071	21836	21623	21422	21224
1987	399034	377916	357936	339031	321143	304215	288195	273034	258686	245104	232249	220081	208561	197655
	393525	388054	383425	326081	271278	28620	28082	2764	27280	26986	26884	26420	26163	25904
1988	467141	442439	419067	396951	376023	356219	337476	319738	302948	287056	272013	257773	244291	231528
	450855	333667	398276	382277	355779	34859	34271	33780	33358	32981	32631	32294	31959	31618
1989	546903	518006	490664	464792	460307	4117136	395206	374450	354804	336207	318603	301937	286159	271221
	572576	568013	382277	44327	43362	42559	41906	41335	40828	40361	39915	39477	39036	38584
1990	640319	606515	574527	544257	515610	48498	462838	438850	415559	393736	373193	353688	335221	317736
	576021	469724	55342	54048	52978	52079	51306	50620	49993	49490	48822	48247	47665	47057
1991	749733	710185	672760	67496	66933	64835	63786	572100	542073	513650	486745	461255	437161	414332
	580068	69230	201036	203484	203370	200874	194982	185356	171493	152700	128154	98835	710452	372249
Payment Total	3482205	3245878	3013117	2762159	2551068	2317699	2079553	1834225	1578352	1308536	1020773	710452	372249	26296365
Payment Error	190959	196679	201036	203484	203370	200874	194982	185356	171493	152700	128154	98835	57355	1997089

## Appendix C1

**ABC incremental data array**

Year	Development Year										Exposures			
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
1977	153638	342050	476584	564040	624388	666792	698030	719282	735904	750344	762544			
1978	178536	404948	563842	668528	739976	787966	823542	848360	871022	889022				
1979	210172	469340	657728	780802	864182	920268	958764	992532	1019932					
1980	211448	464930	648300	779340	858334	918566	964134	1002134						
1981	219810	486114	680764	800862	888444	951194	1002194							
1982	205654	458400	635906	765428	862214	944614								
1983	197716	453124	647772	790100	895700									
1984	239784	569026	833828	1024228										
1985	326304	798048	1173448											
1986	420778	1011178												
1987	496200													
								1977	2.2					
								1978	2.4					
								1979	2.2					
								1980	2.0					
								1981	1.9					
								1982	1.6					
								1983	1.6					
								1984	1.8					
								1985	2.2					
								1986	2.5					
								1987	2.6					



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