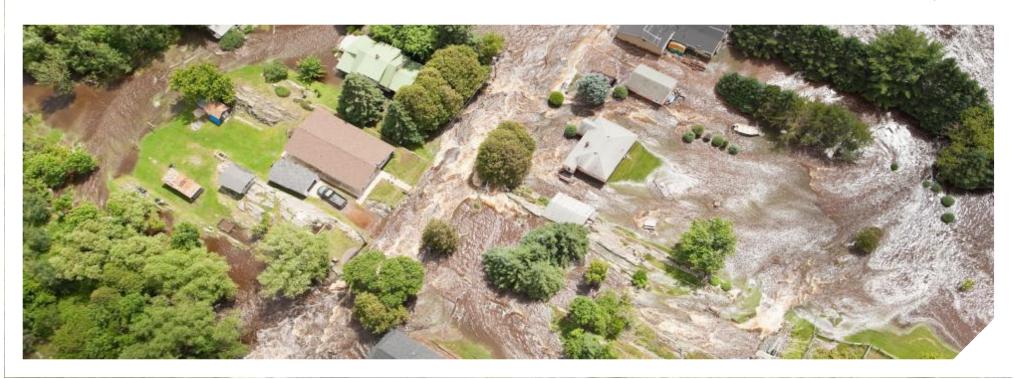


# Macro, meso, micro: Practical experiences at all levels in parametric insurance

# International Conference on Inclusive Insurance November 3, 2020



# **Overview**

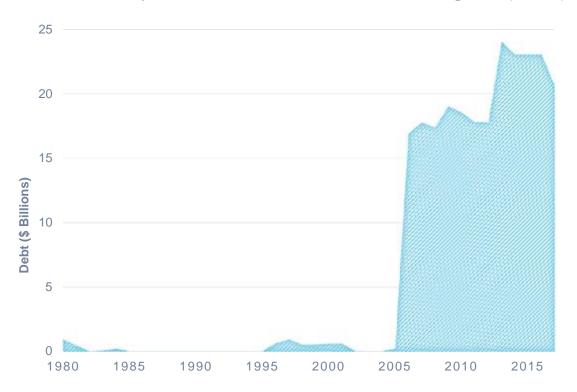
- § Insurance protection gap
- § Private flood insurance
- § Lessons
- § Questions



# Insurance protection gap

# Financial stress in the current Federal flood program

Recent history of National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) debt



### **NFIP Debt Path**

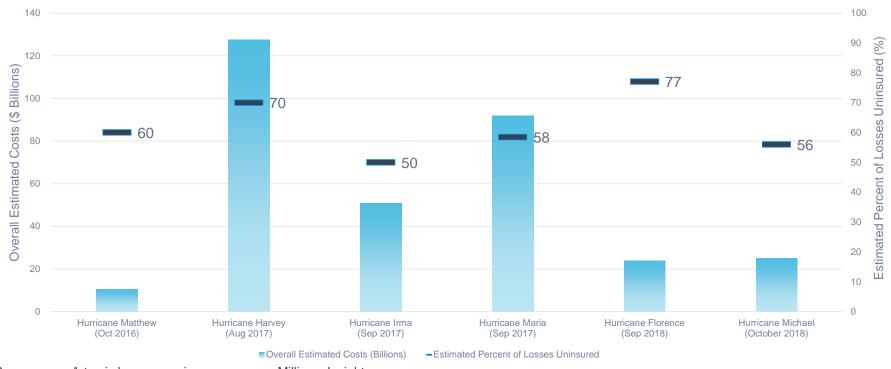
- § Almost \$17 billion borrowed in 2005 and 2006 after Katrina, Rita, and Wilma
- § Over \$6 billion borrowed in 2015 after Sandy
- § Net debt decrease in 2017 is due to the unprecedented cancellation of \$16 billion in debt by Congress, allowing claims to be paid for Harvey, Irma, and Maria.
- § As of March 2019, NFIP debt was \$20.525 billion, compared to the authorized borrowing limit of \$30.425 billion.

Source: CRS analysis of data provided by FEMA Congressional Affairs, November 20, 2017 and The Watermark, Fiscal Year 2019, 2nd Quarter



# Majority of losses uninsured during recent events

Between 50% and 80% of wind and flood losses in recent catastrophes went uninsured



Source: <a href="https://www.ncinsurancene.ws">www.reinsurancene.ws</a>, Milliman Insight, NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) U.S. Billion-Dollar Weather and Climate Disasters (2019). <a href="https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/billions/">www.ncdc.noaa.gov/billions/</a>



# Take-up rates for Federal flood are low, leaving uninsured risk and limiting and delaying disaster recovery

# National take-up rates (those with flood coverage)

- § Hover around 50% for people residing in NFIP mapped flood zones (SFHAs)
- § The percentage is far less for those outside flood zones

## **Possible explanations**

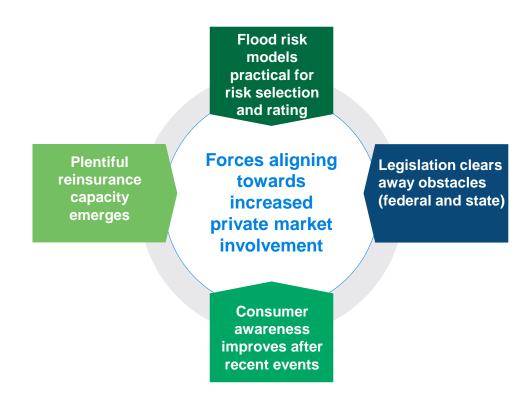
- § Flood coverage is perceived to be too expensive
- § Many people believe that if flood insurance is not required as a condition of a mortgage, they are not at risk of a flood
- § Some believe flood coverage is only available for properties in flood zones
- § Others believe flood coverage is a standard inclusion in their homeowners policy

Source: NAIC CIPR Study on Flood Risk and Insurance, April 2017



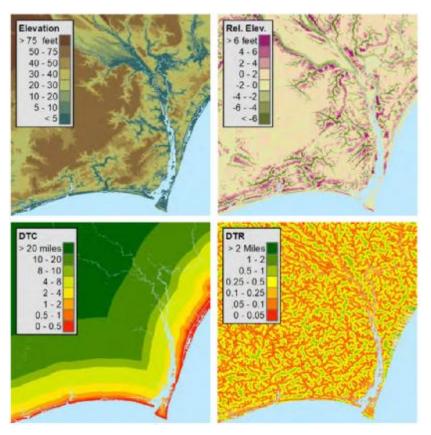
# Private flood insurance in the United States

# Why is private flood emerging as an alternative to NFIP?





# How to make flood insurance understandable



# Geographic:

- § Elevation (to an absolute benchmark)
- § Relative elevation (to radius around site)
- § Distance to coastline
- § Distance to river/stream

# **Building and Coverage:**

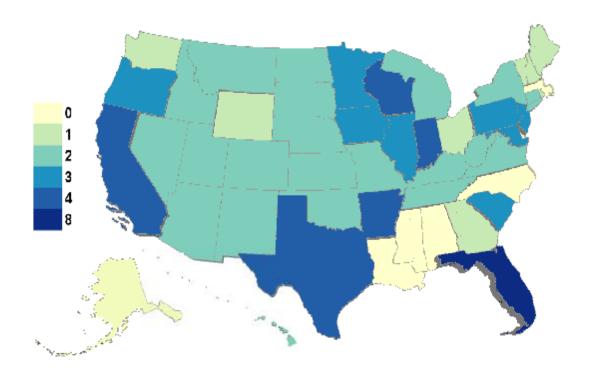
- § Number of Stories
- § Foundation Type (basement, slab...)
- § Replacement Cost
- § Insured Value
- Deductible



# Private flood growth

Entrants to the private flood market have increased in recent years; highest activity in Florida

- § We estimate over 100 new standalone personal flood programs have been launched since 2013.
- § ISO personal flood program approved in 36 states.
- § TypTap or Homeowners Choice approved in 9 states.
- § Philadelphia Contributionship offers an endorsement to Homeowners priced and reinsured with Munich Re in at least 3 states.





Source: SNL.com; new standalone programs from 2013 to 2019. Excludes non-admitted programs and endorsement programs

# Rapid private flood premium growth in recent years

Reported written premiums for Private Flood line of business grew 56% in 2017, 6% in 2018

| State         | Private Written Premiums (Millions) |       |       | 2016 to 2017 | 2017 to 2018 |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------------|--------------|
|               | 2016                                | 2017  | 2018  | % Change     | % Change     |
| California    | 48.8                                | 72.0  | 83.6  | 48%          | 16%          |
| Florida       | 47.8                                | 84.5  | 79.7  | 77%          | -6%          |
| Texas         | 31.8                                | 53.5  | 63.2  | 68%          | 18%          |
| New York      | 27.4                                | 47.7  | 47.2  | 74%          | -1%          |
| New Jersey    | 17.0                                | 28.9  | 33.6  | 70%          | 16%          |
| Pennsylvania  | 13.2                                | 18.8  | 22.1  | 42%          | 18%          |
| Louisiana     | 11.5                                | 17.9  | 20.5  | 56%          | 15%          |
| Massachusetts | 9.0                                 | 15.3  | 17.0  | 70%          | 11%          |
| Illinois      | 9.8                                 | 14.0  | 15.6  | 43%          | 11%          |
| Ohio          | 5.6                                 | 14.2  | 15.4  | 154%         | 8%           |
| All 50 States | 412.6                               | 641.9 | 681.4 | 56%          | 6%           |

Source: Statutory Page 14 Data for the P&C Industry, Compiled by S&P Global



# Lessons

# Lessons

- § Inaccurate pricing
  - § Leads to low take up rates
  - § May be unprofitable
- § Reducing the protection gap requires
  - § High quality models
  - § Adjustments to reflect model limitations
  - § Pricing that reflects location level risk
- § Implications for parametric insurance
  - § Community rating may cause issues with take-up rates
  - § Build a rating plan that use information asymmetry to your advantage



# Thank you

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