



Vose Consulting

ModelRisk

for Insurance and Finance

INFORMS

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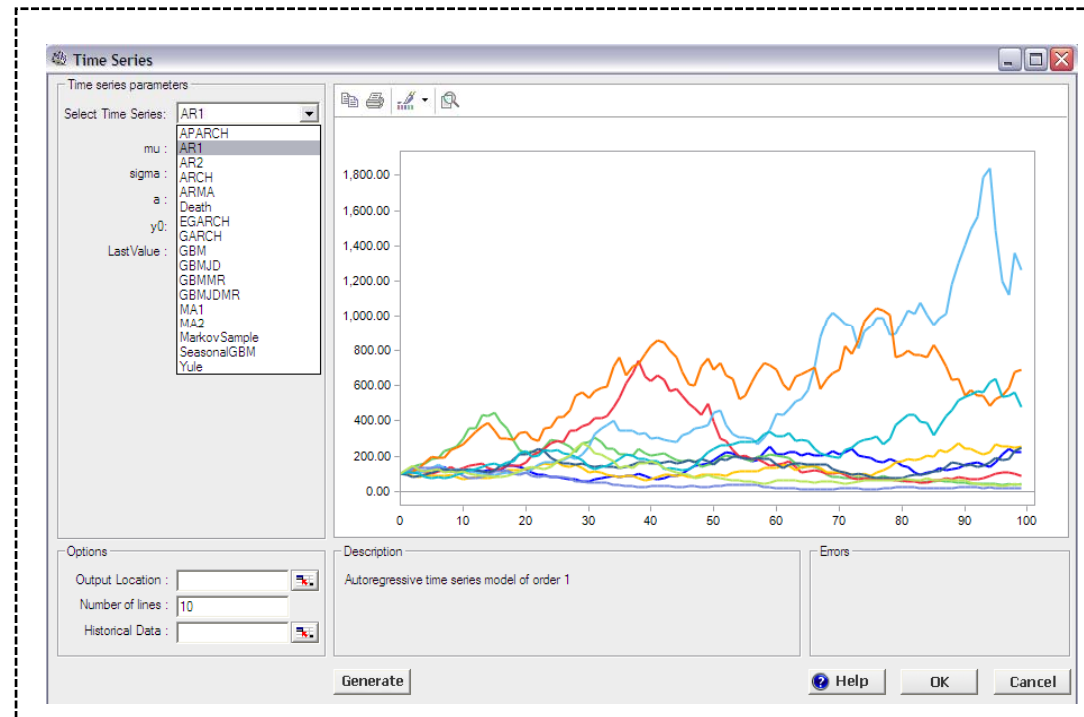
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Background

- ▶ Risk analysis techniques are getting more complicated;
- ▶ Often a lot of programming required;
 - Time-consuming;
 - Prone to errors
- ▶ Risk analysis modeling tool made by risk analysts
- ▶ Microsoft Excel still used most of the time;
 - See also next slide

- ▶ What do 95% of professionals prefer?

```
N<-1000 a<-c(0.9,1) e<-
rnorm((N+1),0,1) u<-0 p1<-
rep(u,(N+1)) p2<-rep(u,(N+1)) for(i
in 2:(N+1)) { p1[i]<-p1[i-1]*a[1] + e[i]
p2[i]<-p2[i-1]*a[2] + e[i] }
pdf("D:\\S689RC\\Fig4_4.pdf")
par(mfrow=c(1,2)) t<-0:N t1<-
paste("AR(1): a = ",a[1]) t2<-
paste("AR(1): a = ",a[2])
plot(t,p1,type="l",xlab="t",ylab="y",ma
in=t1)
plot(t,p2,type="l",xlab="t",ylab="y",ma
in=t2) dev.off()
```



ModelRisk for Insurance and Finance



- ▶ The result of our view of the '*Frontiers of Risk Analysis*':
 - Specialized risk modeling software for *insurance and finance*
 - Over 500 risk analysis tools and functions available;
 - Works together with *any* Monte Carlo simulation tool



Fitting time-series to historical data

- ▶ The idea is to:
 - Determine which time-series to use
 - Estimate the parameters of the time-series

- ▶ Current most common approach:
 - Estimate parameters in statistical package;
 - Construct a model in MC simulation package
 - → [Example model \(exchange rate\)](#)

[Markov Chain](#)

[Death](#)

[AR](#)

[MA](#)

[ARMA](#)

[ARCH](#)

[GARCH](#)

[APARCH](#)

[EGARCH](#)

[GBM](#)

[SeasonalGBM](#)

[Yule](#)

[Wilkie Models](#)

[Price Inflation](#)

[Wage Inflation](#)

[Dividends](#)

[Share Yields](#)

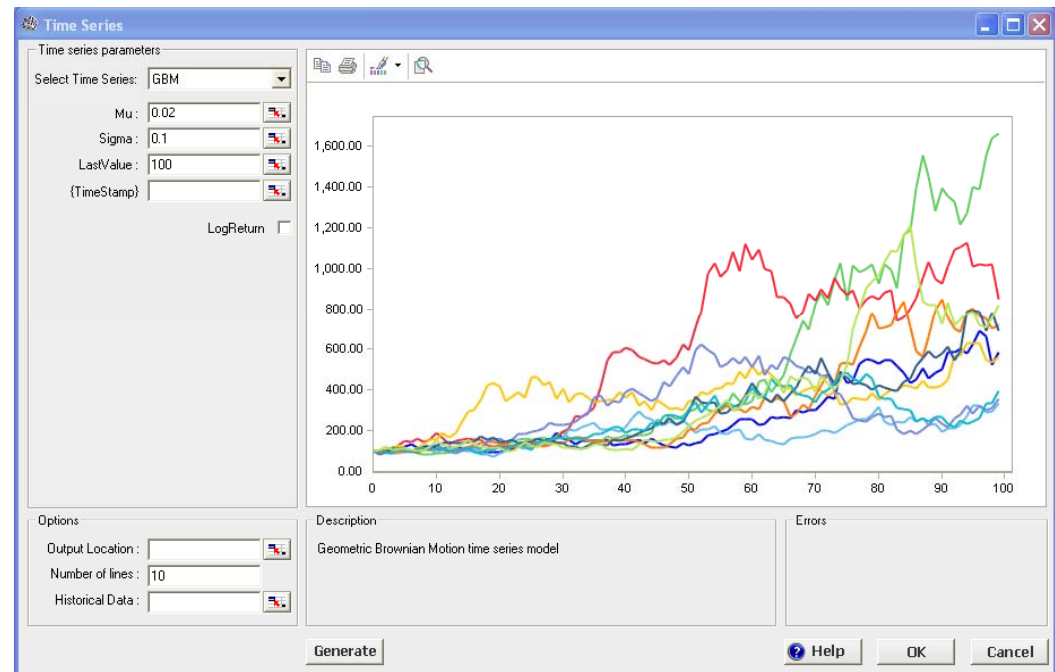
[Long Term Interest Rate](#)

[Short Term Interest Rate](#)



Time series

- ▶ Time Series in ModelRisk:
 - ARCH, GARCH, EGARCH, ARMA, ...
 - GBM, Mean-reversion, GBMJD, Seasonal GBM, ...
 - Markov Chain
 - Wilkie Models

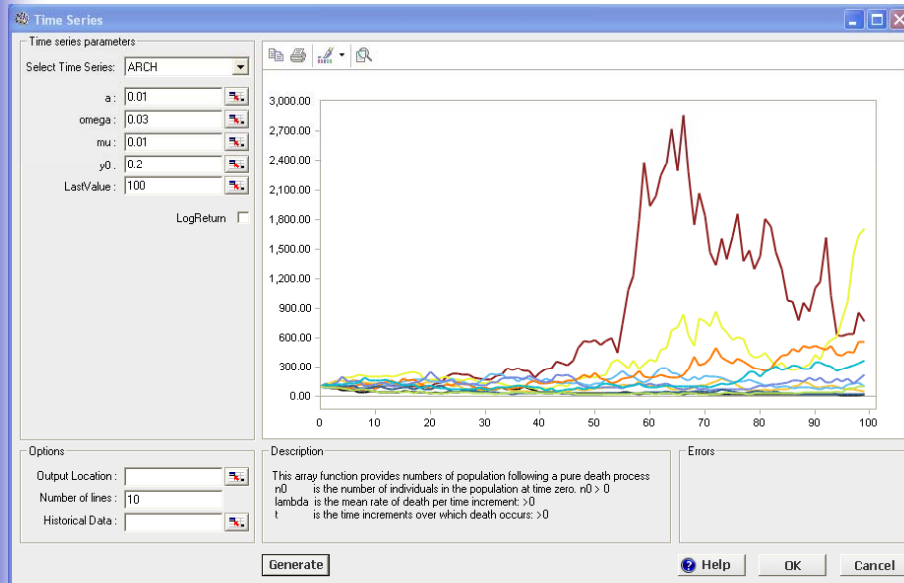


Geometric Brownian Motion

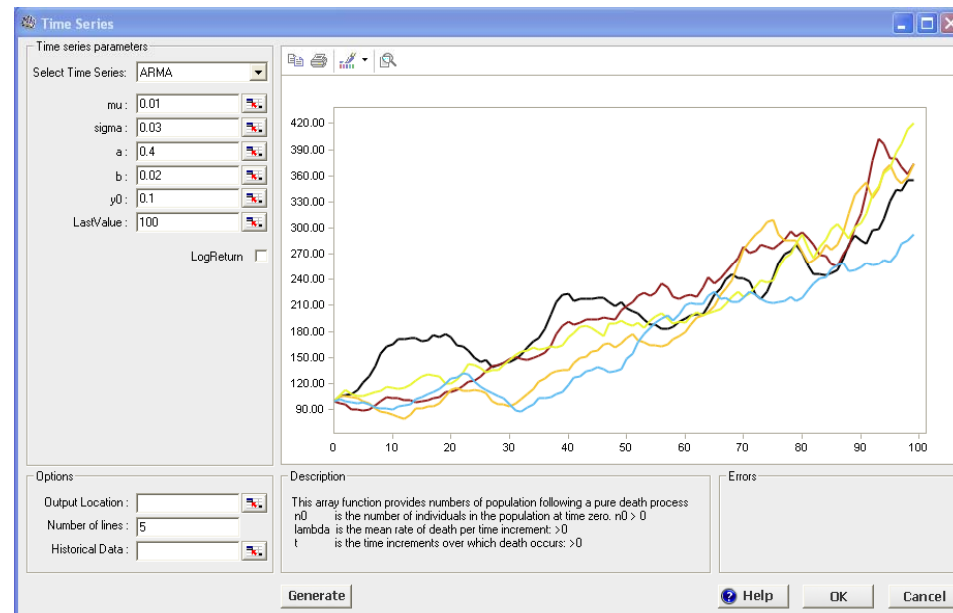
Time Series



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ARCH



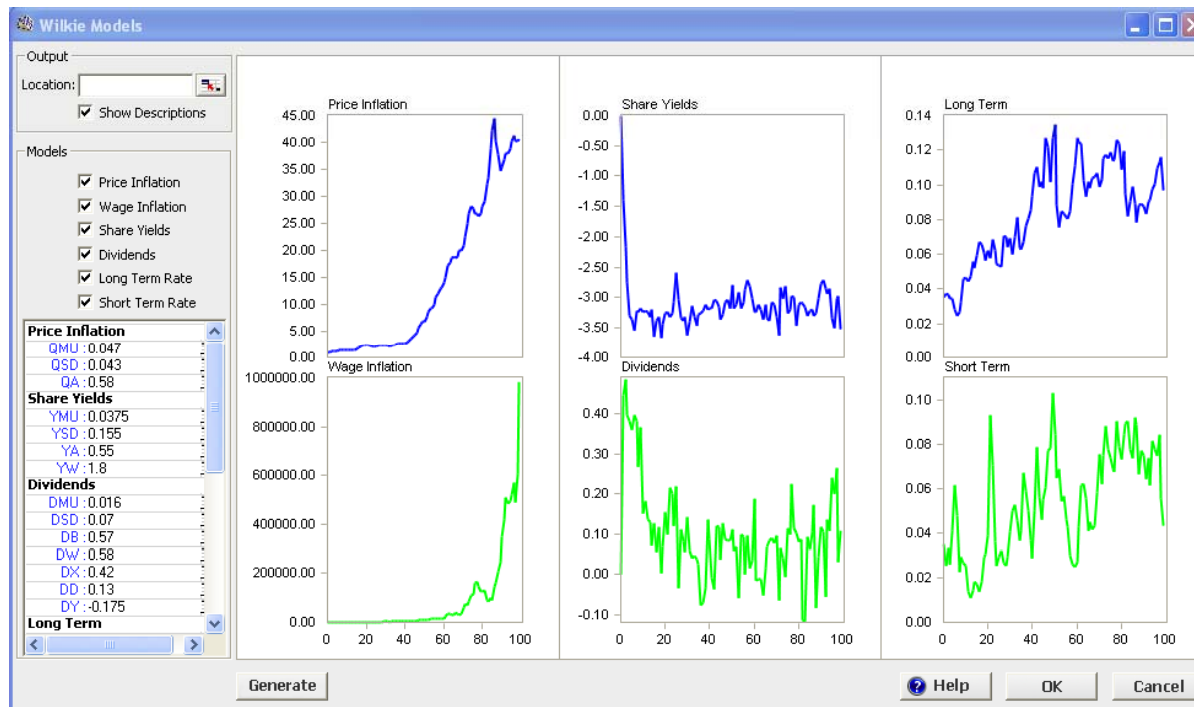
ARMA



Time Series: Wilkie Models

- ▶ In ModelRisk one can find the main Wilkie models: **Price Inflation**, **Wage Inflation**, **Share Yields**, **Dividends**, **Long Term Interest Rate** and **Short Term Interest Rate**
- ▶ The Wilkie Models window shows you a nice overview of the selected models

[Example model](#)





Another interesting example

- ▶ ***Credit ratings***

- AAA, AA, C+, etc.

- ▶ **Example questions:**

- We own a certain portfolio of bonds (with a particular credit rating). If we keep this portfolio another 1.4 years, what will the credit ratings look like?

Model



Aggregate Distributions

- ▶ Example 1 – Insurance company:
 - Different policies
 - Each policy will have a random number of claims
 - Each claim is a random number size

- ▶ Example 2 – Bank:
 - Operational risk
 - Number of operational losses is random
 - Each operational loss has random size

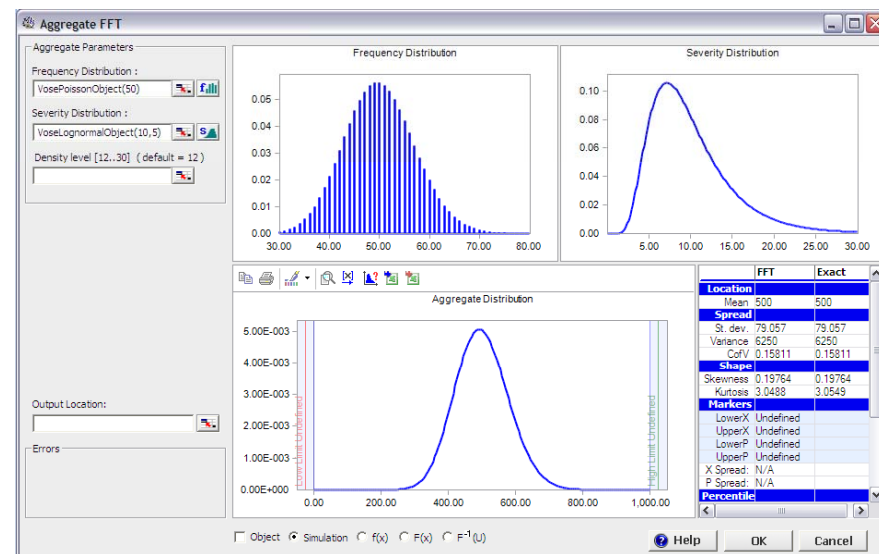
Question is, what the total claim size or loss during next year?

→ Expected loss, but also 95%? 99%? 99.5%?



Aggregate Distributions

- ▶ Determining the sum of a **random number of random sized objects** is a very common problem in risk analysis modeling.
- ▶ Two distributions:
 - The discrete distribution representing the number of claims (or objects in general) is called Frequency Distribution and;
 - The continuous distribution representing the size of the claim (or the object) is called Severity Distribution



VoseAggregateFFT window



Aggregate Distributions

▶ Aggregate methods:

1. VoseAggregatePanjer

- Panjer's recursive method is based on discrediting the claim size distribution
- Only works when the claim frequency distribution is *Poisson, Geometric, Binomial, Logarithmic, Negative Binomial, Delaporte* or *Polya* (the last two are very insurance-specific and are part of ModelRisk)

2. VoseAggregateFFT, VoseAggregateMultiFFT

- FFT methods are more general than Panjer's. Simulations is a little slower

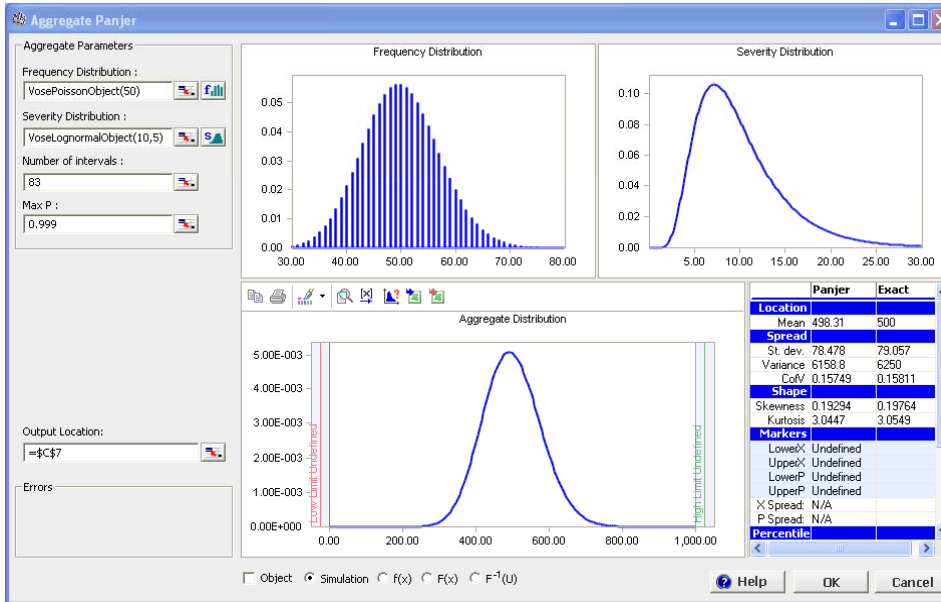
Aggregate Distributions

- ▶ Aggregate functions (continued):
 3. VoseAggregateMC, VoseAggregateMultiMC
 - The aggregations are performed by Monte Carlo simulation
 - Claim frequency can be a distribution or a fixed number
 4. VoseAggregateDePril
 - Individual life-insurance model

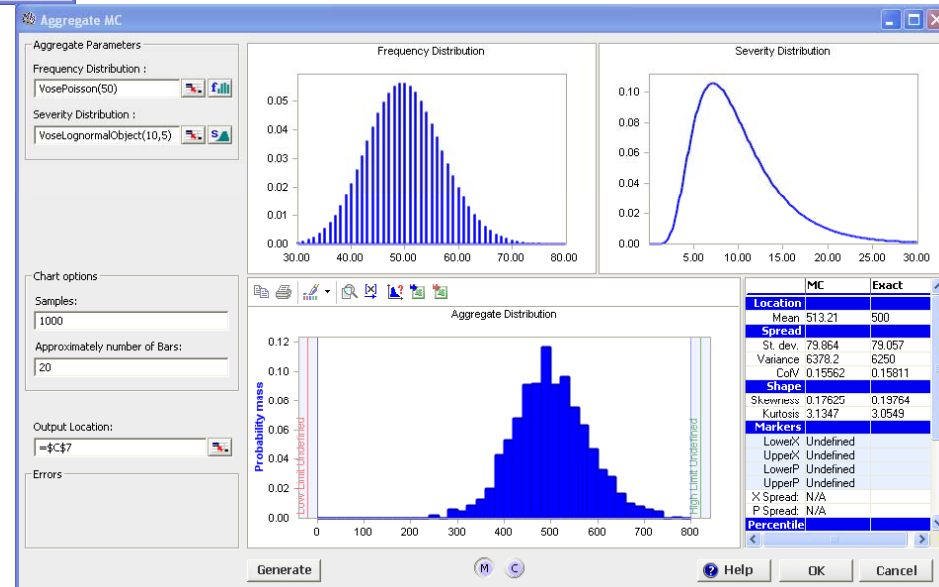
Aggregate Distributions



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VoseAggregatePanjer window



VoseAggregateMC window



Modeling with Objects

- ▶ New way of modeling with distributions in spreadsheets
- ▶ Objects are abstract entities that help us making risk analysis model much simpler and easier to verify/review

Example model

- ▶ Finally, more education and better help (e.g. very large help-file in ModelRisk) can help risk modelers



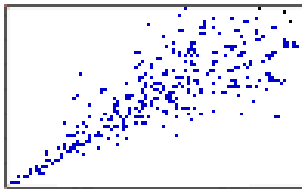
Extreme value determinations

- ▶ Insurance companies (and not only they!) are often interested in better understanding extreme scenarios
 - E.g. what will be the loss of the 10 largest operational risk events?
 - Or, what will be the 10 largest insurance claims

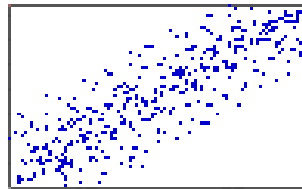
[Some example models](#)



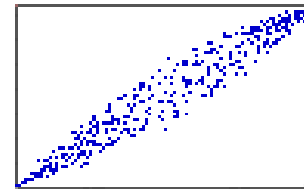
Copulas



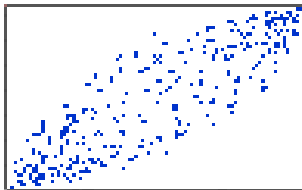
Clayton



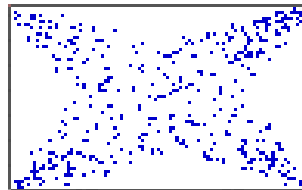
Frank



Gumbel



Normal



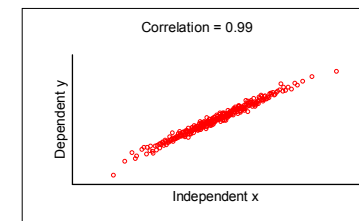
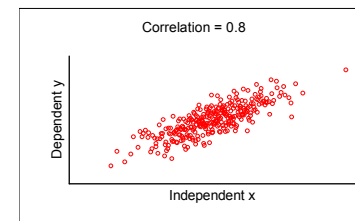
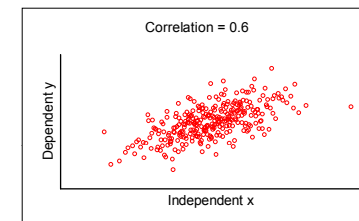
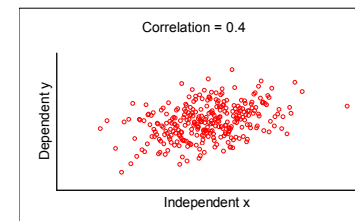
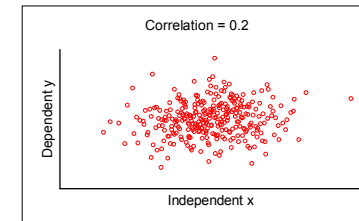
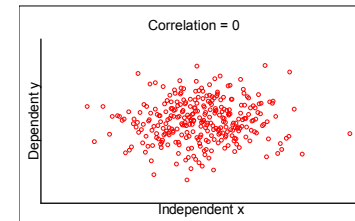
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Copulas



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- ▶ Rank order correlation is a useful measure of dependence, but is very limited in the patterns it can produce and has no probabilistic interpretation



- ▶ Copulas offer a better method for combining marginal distributions into multivariate distributions

Good method to capture non-linear dependency

Greater flexibility in patterns of correlation

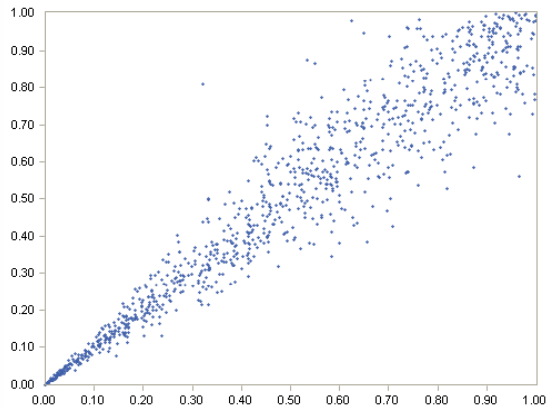
Can use statistical measures to compare fits

Unique: ModelRisk also has an empirical copula for unusual correlation patterns

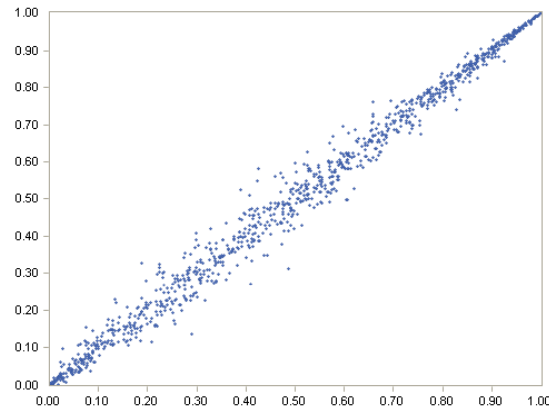
Archimedean Copulas



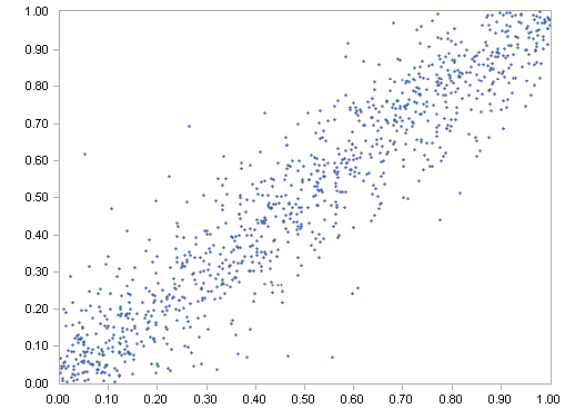
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Clayton



Gumbel



Frank

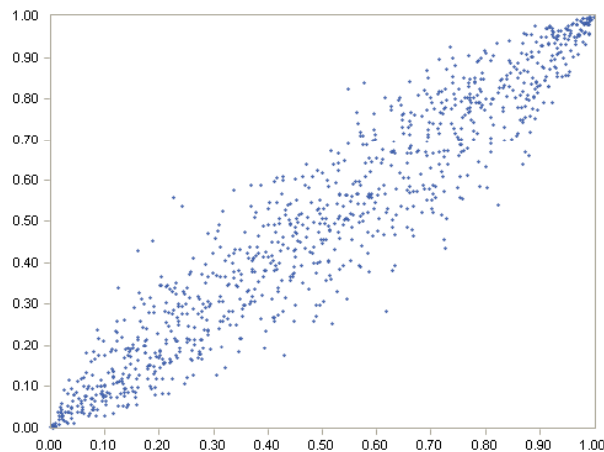
Plot of two marginal distributions using 3,000 samples taken from a Clayton(10) (left), a Gumbel(15) (middle) and a Frank(15) (right) copula



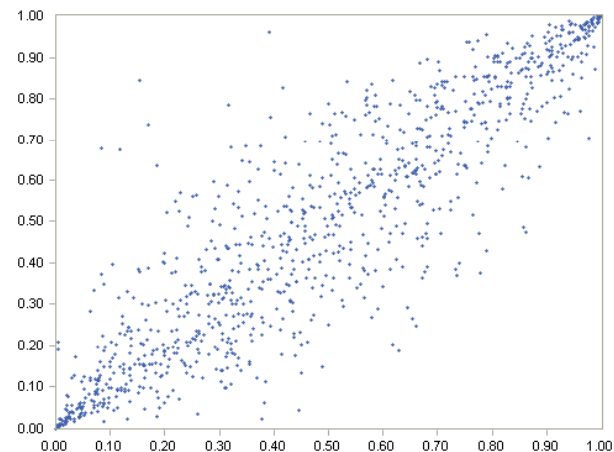
Elliptical copulas

- ▶ Most common Elliptical copulas are:

Normal copula



(Student's) *T* copula



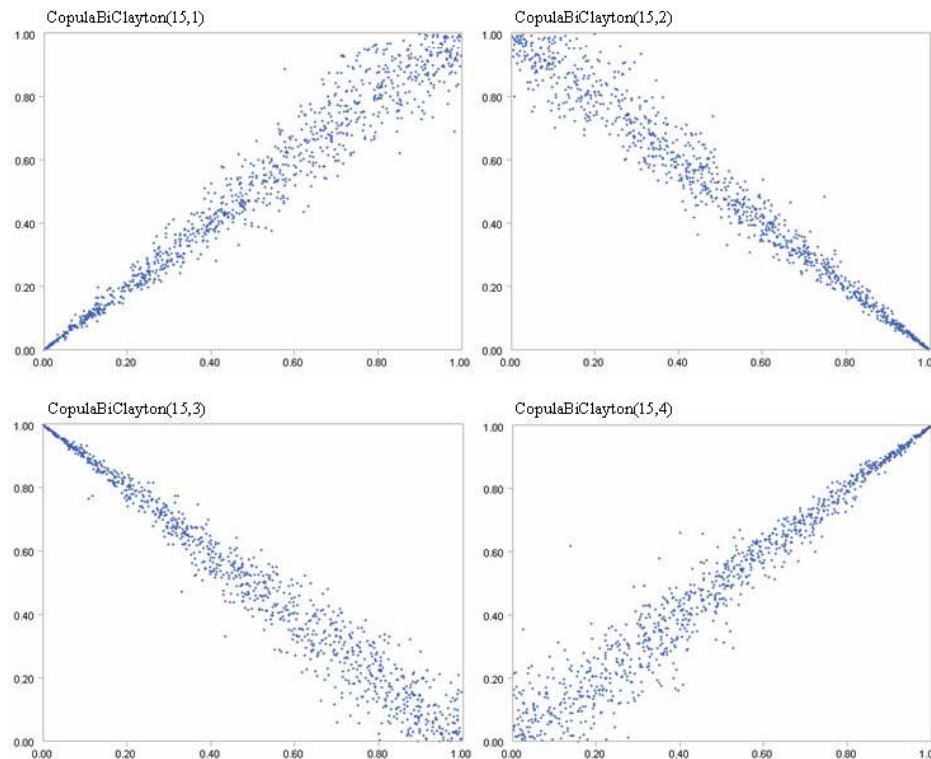
Plot of two marginal distributions using 1000 samples taken from a Normal(0.95) (left) and a Student's T(4,0.91) (right) copula

Copulas



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- ▶ We can use an extra parameter to allow control over the possible directional combinations for **bivariate** Archimedean copulas. The Clayton copula, for example, has four directional possibilities:





Copulas - fitting

- ▶ ModelRisk has a function that allows you to fit a copula to a set of data (just like fitting distributions or time-series).
- ▶ In the following [example model](#), we have a data set of 1000 joint observations for each of five variables to which we will fit a *Gamma distribution* (e.g. the last five health insurance claim sizes of people) for each variable and a *Normal copula* for the correlation.

This model would make a HUGE spreadsheet without the use of ModelRisk.



Copulas – *empirical* fitting

- ▶ ModelRisk has a function that allows you to fit an empirical copula to a set of data using order statistics theory
- ▶ In the following [example model](#), we have a data set of 1000 joint observations for five variables exhibiting a complex correlation pattern to which we will fit empirical marginal distributions and correlate with an empirical copula.
- ▶ This method uses the least number of assumptions possible about the form of the joint and marginal distributions



Using copula's to correlate risks

- ▶ Include a Clayton (12) Copula between the operational risk and credit risk

Risk category	Frequency	Severity (in \$000)
Operational risk	=VosePoisson(35)	=VoseLognormal(20,8)
Credit risk	=VosePoisson(56)	=VoseLognormal(10,4)

ModelRisk for Insurance and Finance



1. Specialized risk analysis tool for financial and insurance applications:
2. Over 500 tools and functions, including:
 - Time-series fitting and simulation
 - Aggregate distributions
 - Copulas to model dependency structures
 - Much more....
3. Helps the risk analyst:
 - Much faster to build your models;
 - Less prone to errors;
 - Very extensive help-file (video's, example models etc.)



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Thank you!

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