

Inflation Modelling & Forecasting under high volatility circumstances

Marcela Granados, Satraajeet Mukherjee, Tvisha Gupta

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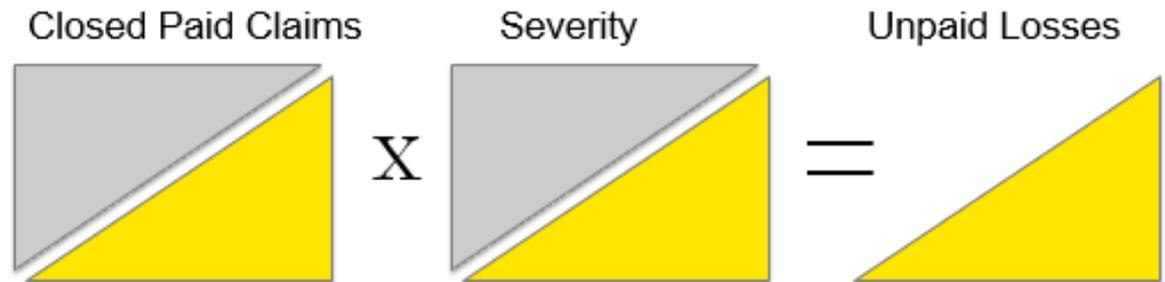
Building a better
working world

Reserves

- ▶ What are reserves?



- ▶ Why are they important?
- ▶ Why do you need actuaries?

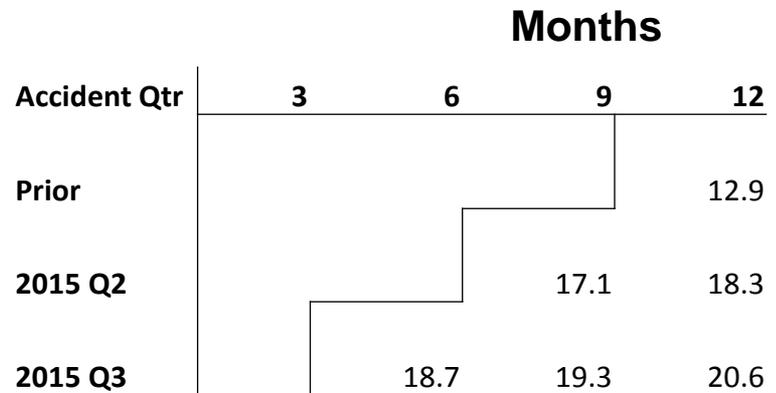
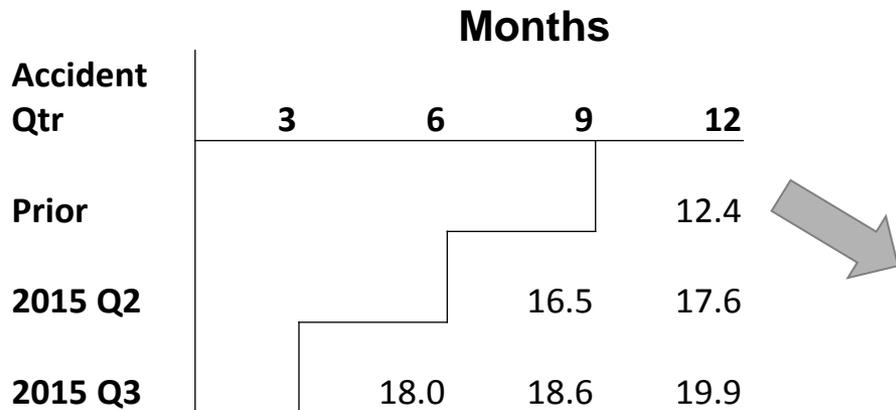
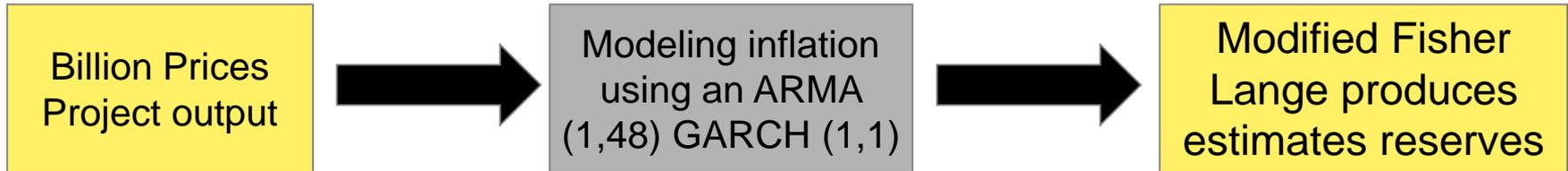


- ▶ What reserving packages does R have?

Challenges in Reserving

- Higher uncertainty in reserving for long tail lines of business (common in Liability lines) due to longer reporting and settlement delays
- Impact of changing economic environment on frequency and severity of claims
- High and changing inflation over different time periods
- Most of the traditional actuarial methods fail due to high and unstable inflation
- Unreliable data to estimate inflation which is one of the most important assumptions in reserving for many developing countries like Argentina

Reserve and Inflation

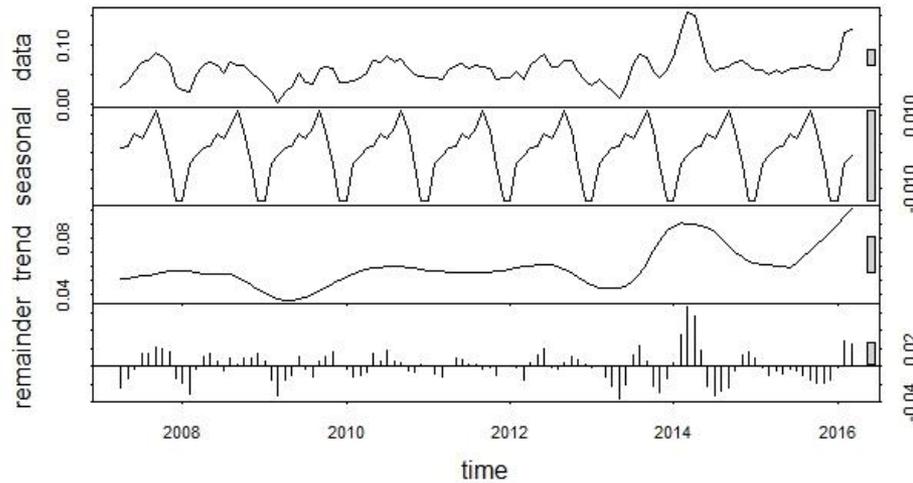


30% inflation yields \$103.2 M in reserves

Leverage Effect: A 1% increase in inflation (31%) results in an increase of 3% in reserves

* Scaled by a factor

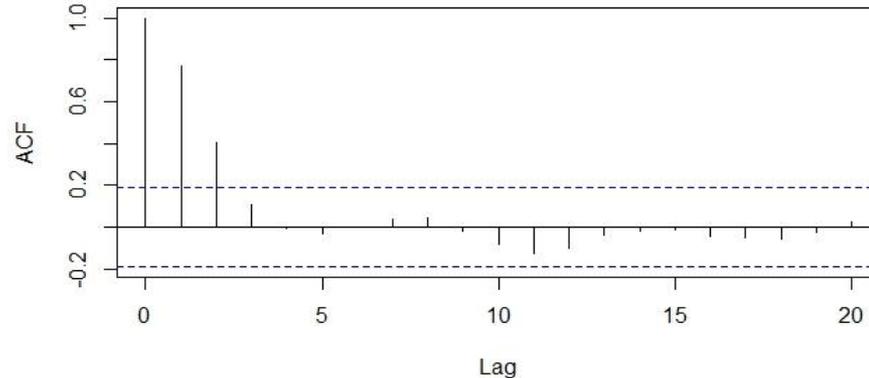
Initial analysis of the time series



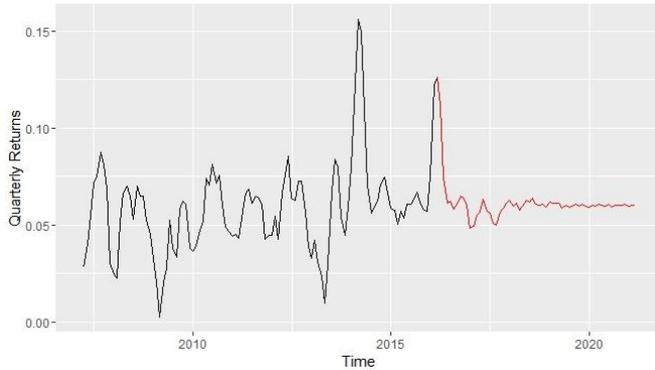
Decomposition of the time series into seasonal and trend components

The remainder left after removing the seasonal and trend components is heteroscedastic as well.

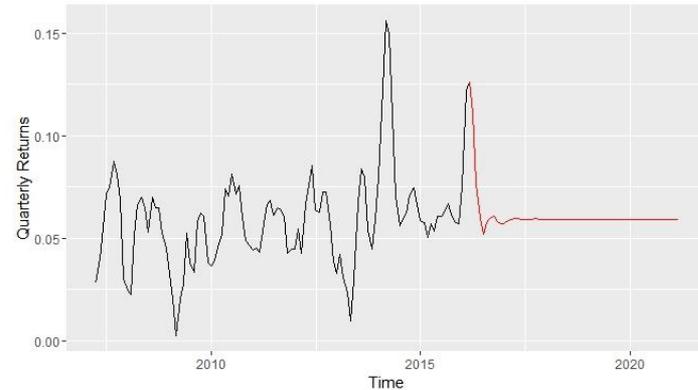
ACF of the time series



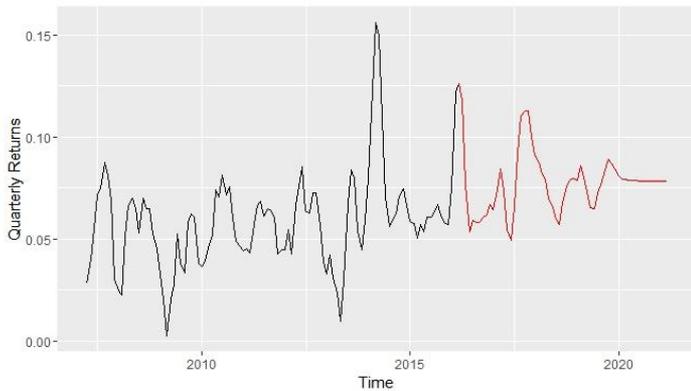
Inflation Model Evolution



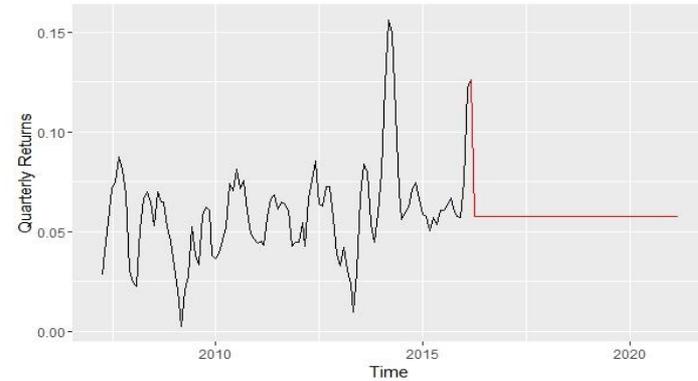
AR using OLS



ARMA



ARMA GARCH



GARCH

The Model

ARMA(m,n)+GARCH(p,q) equation is given by

$$y_t = c + \sum_{i=1}^m \varphi_i y_{t-i} + \sum_{j=1}^n \theta_j \tau_{t-j} + \tau_t$$

Where $\tau_t = \varepsilon_t * \sigma_t$ \longrightarrow

σ_t follows the GARCH(p,q) model where
GARCH(p,q) model is described by

$$\sigma_t^2 = \alpha_0 + \sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_i \varepsilon_{t-i}^2 + \sum_{j=1}^q \beta_j \sigma_{t-j}^2$$

ε_t is a sequence of i.i.d (0,1)
random variables

Model Iterations

Model Execution in R

```
fgarch.fitted <- fgarch::garchFit(~ arma(1,48)+garch(1,1), data = rate, trace = FALSE)
forecast <- predict(fgarch.fitted, n.ahead = 60)
```



Comparison of Models

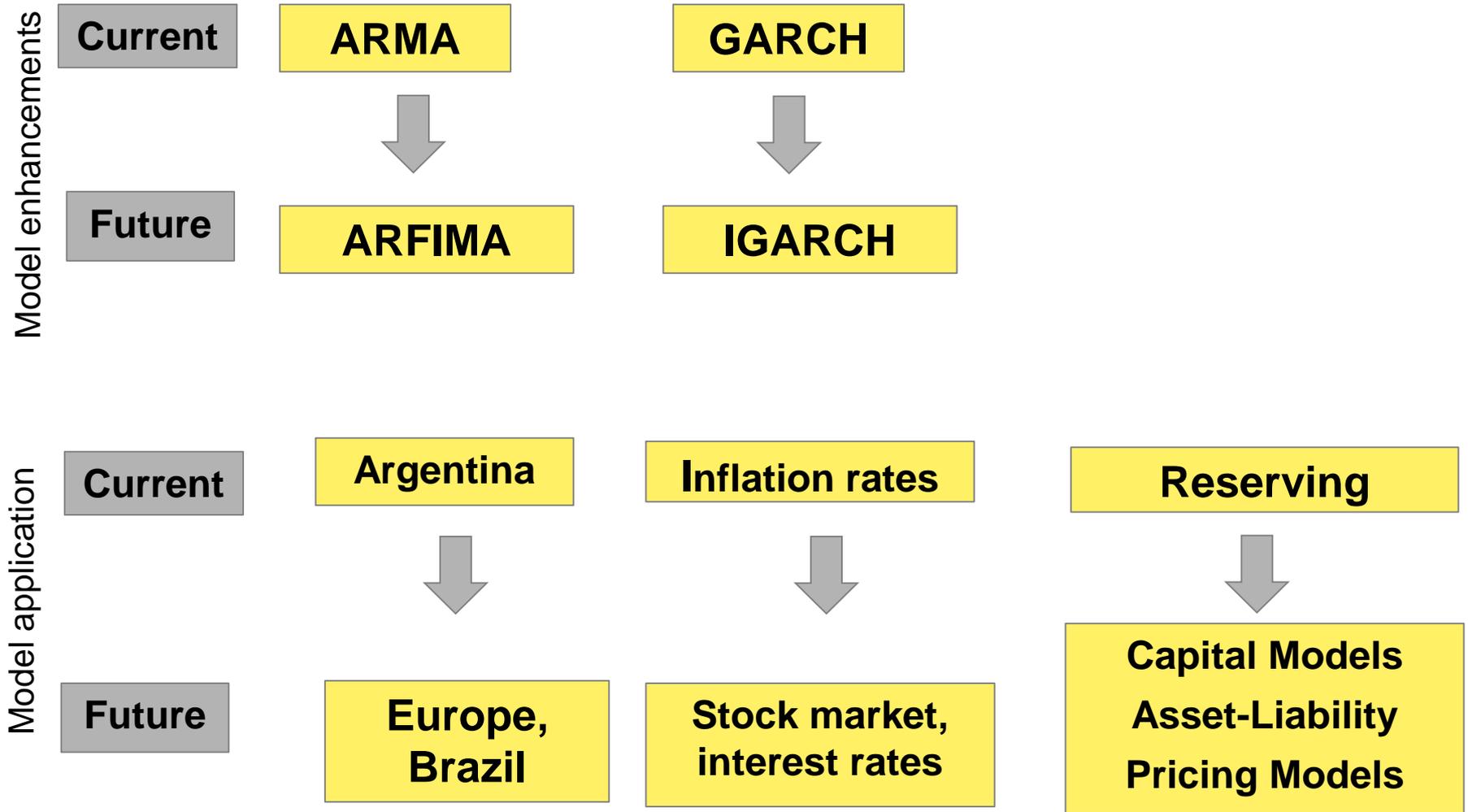
Model Specification	LLH	AIC	Persistence	MAPE
ARMA(1,48)+GARCH(1,1)	683.6	-11.7	0.9	6.3%
ARMA(2,48)+GARCH(1,1)	611.2	-10.3	0.9	9.4%
ARMA(1,48)+GARCH(1,2)	598.4	-10.1	0.9	6.4%
ARMA(2,48)+GARCH(1,2)	609.8	-10.3	0.9	6.8%
ARMA(1,36)+GARCH(1,1)	517.2	-8.8	0.9	7.2%
ARMA(2,36)+GARCH(1,1)	535.9	-9.1	0.9	7.3%
ARMA(1,36)+GARCH(1,2)	533.3	-9.1	0.9	7.3%
ARMA(2,36)+GARCH(1,2)	533.3	-9.1	0.9	7.3%



Iterations on diff. frequencies of data – monthly, quarterly, annual, etc.

Model Specification	Original Reserves	New Reserves	% Change	Out-of-Sample Error	Walk Forward Tests
ARMA(1,48)+GARCH(1,1) - Monthly	3,100,255,266	4,170,333,320	34.5%	46.95%	Walk Forwards Okay
ARMA(1,48)+GARCH(1,1) - Quarterly	3,100,255,266	4,225,801,893	36.3%	29.38%	Good Walk Forwards

Next Steps



Bibliography

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 - ▶ Markus Gesmann
- ▶ Online and Official Price Indexes: Measuring Argentina’s Inflation
 - ▶ Alberto Cavallo, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- ▶ Actual inflation rates taken from “The Billion Prices Project @ MIT”
 - ▶ <http://bpp.mit.edu/>