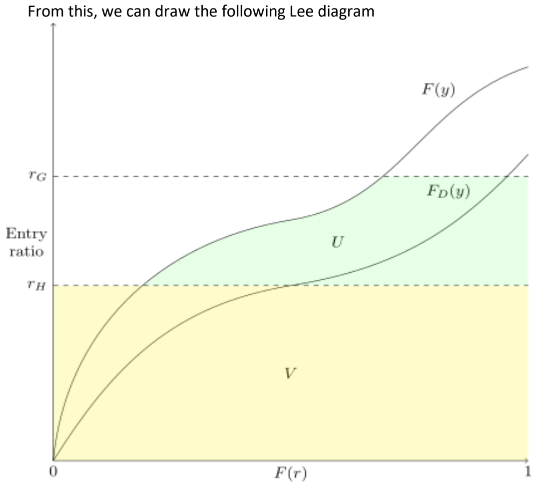
Reading: Fisher.Visualization
Model: Source text
Problem Type: Derive the Table L balance equations for a balanced retrospective rating plan

A retrospective rating plan has a basic premium, B, that is fixed (doesn't vary with loss).
Assume the plan has both a per-occurrence limit/deductible and an aggregate limit/deductible.
We'll also assume our retrospective rating plan also has a minimum premium H and a maximum premium G.
These correspond to a minimum ratable loss L_H and a maximum ratable loss L_G respectively.

Using the retrospective rating formula, $R = (B + c \cdot L) \cdot T$ [1]
we get $H = (B + c \cdot L_H) \cdot T$ and $G = (B + c \cdot L_G) \cdot T$

Letting E[A] be the expected loss gives the following entry ratios: $r_H = \dfrac{L_H}{E[A]}$ and $r_G = \dfrac{L_G}{E[A]}$

From this, we can draw the following Lee diagram



The green and yellow area is the **<u>average ratable loss</u>**, so $\dfrac{E[L]}{E[A]} = U + V$ [2]

Since the plan pays out on all losses, E[A], and we need to cover expenses and taxes we have $R = (e + E[A]) \cdot T$
Taking the expectation of the retrospective rating formula, [1], and equating gives
$$(e + E[A]) \cdot T = (B + c \cdot (U + V) \cdot E[A]) \cdot T \quad [3]$$

where we used [2] to replace E[L]

At the minimum premium, H, the area of U is zero so we get
$$H = (B + cL_H) \cdot T = (B + cVE[A]) \cdot T$$

which rearranges to $\dfrac{H}{T} - B = cVE[A]$ [4]

Substituting [4] into [3] yields $(e + E[A]) \cdot T = cUE[A] \cdot T + H$ [5]

However, from the Lee diagram we know $U = \phi_D^*(r_H) - \phi_D^*(r_G)$ [6]

Substituting [6] into [5] yields
$$(e + E[A]) \cdot T = c \cdot \left(\phi_D^*(r_H) - \phi_D^*(r_G)\right) \cdot E[A] \cdot T + H$$

which gives the first balance equation: $\boldsymbol{\phi_D^*(r_H) - \phi_D^*(r_G) = \dfrac{(e + E[A]) \cdot T - H}{c \cdot E[A] \cdot T}}$

Next, ratable losses associated with the minimum premium may be expressed as $L_H = r_H \cdot E[A]$
Applying the retrospective rating formula yields $H = (B + c \cdot r_H \cdot E[A]) \cdot T$
Similarly we have $G = (B + c \cdot r_G \cdot E[A]) \cdot T$

Taking the difference of these two equations gives $G - H = c \cdot (r_G - r_H) \cdot E[A] \cdot T$

which rearranges to the second balance equation: $\boldsymbol{r_G - r_H = \dfrac{G - H}{c \cdot E[A] \cdot T}}$

<u>Note</u>:
The first balance equation tells us $\phi_D^*(r_H) - \phi_D^*(r_G)$
(the green shaded area labelled by U) is the difference between the expected retrospective premium at the minimum ratable loss and the minimum premium as R = (e + E[A])T, scaled by the factor cE[A]T.