

Comments on Jaffee, Kunreuther
and Michel-Kerjan

“The Development of Long-Term
Insurance”

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Figure 2, Catastrophe Insured Losses (Wharton, Swiss Re, IFI)

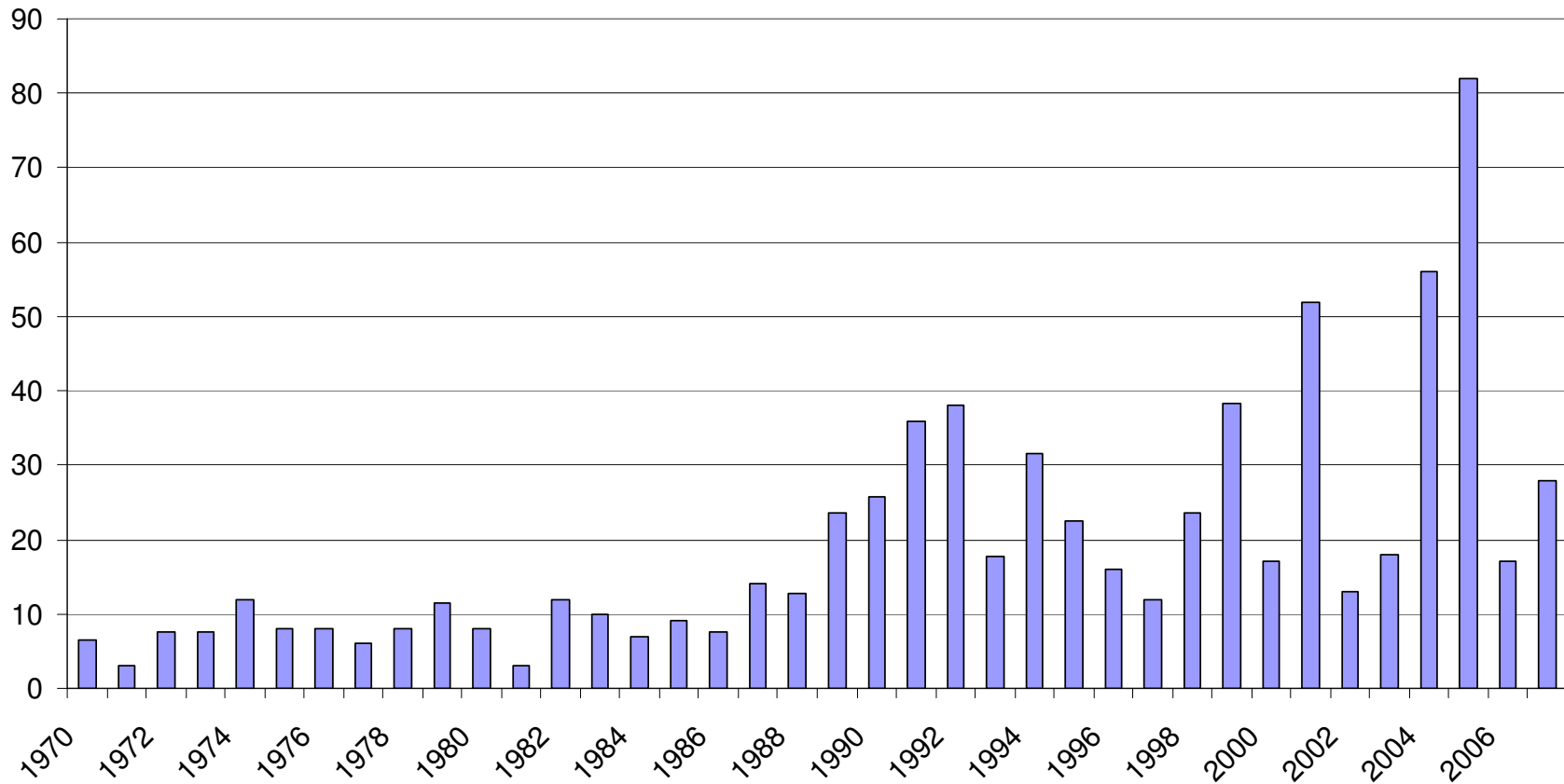
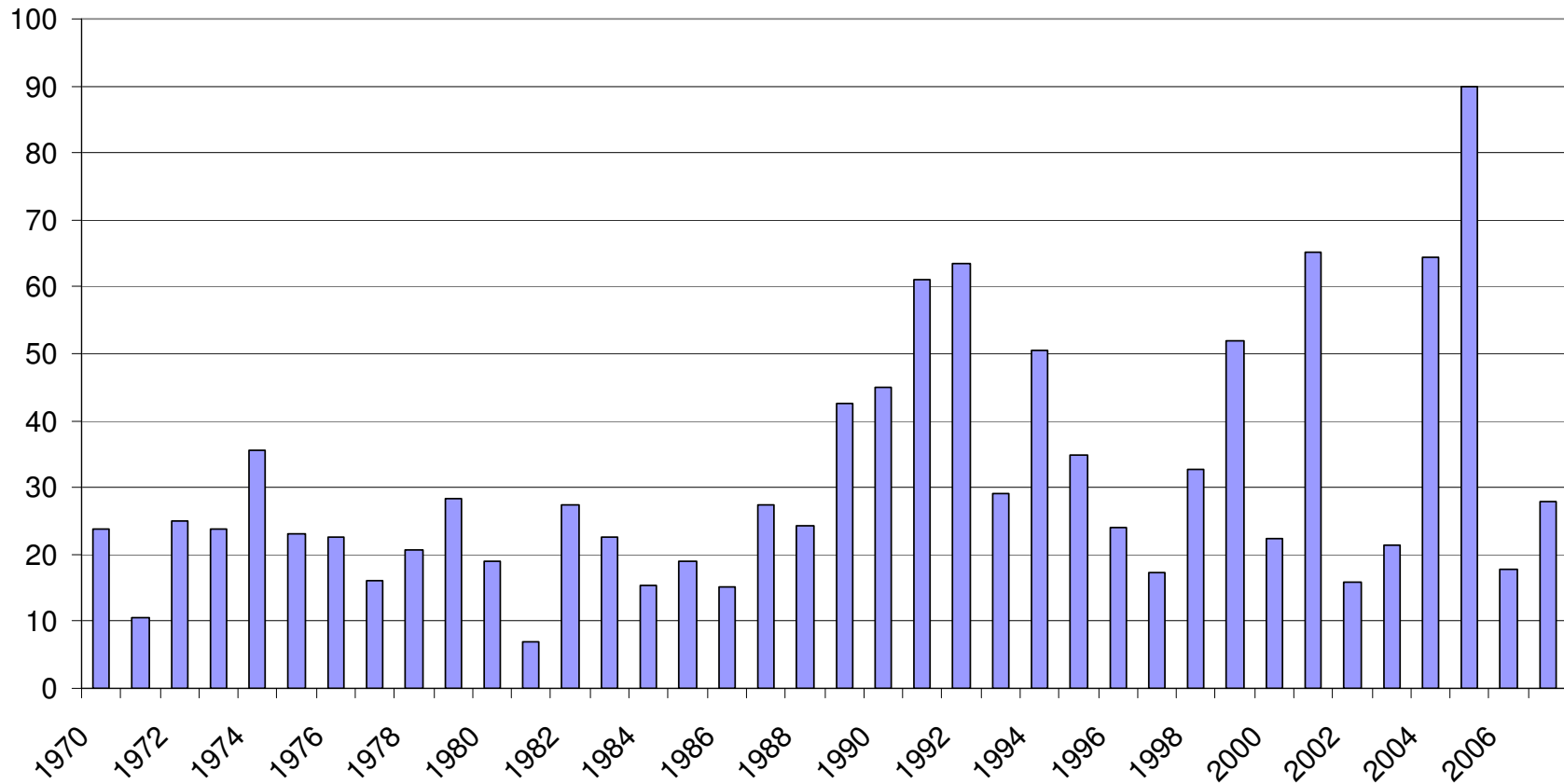


Figure 2 Scaled by IMF World GDP



Regression 1970-2007 of Scaled Losses on Time

- R squared = 0.43
- T statistic on slope = 5.2
- P value = 8.7×10^{-6}
- Nobs = 38

Regression 1970-2007 of Log Scaled Losses on Time

- R squared = 0.19
- T statistic on slope = 2.91
- P value = 0.006
- Nobs = 38

Table 1 Ranked Top 20 Hurricane Scenarios (Scaled for Inflation, Population, and Wealth) 1900-2005

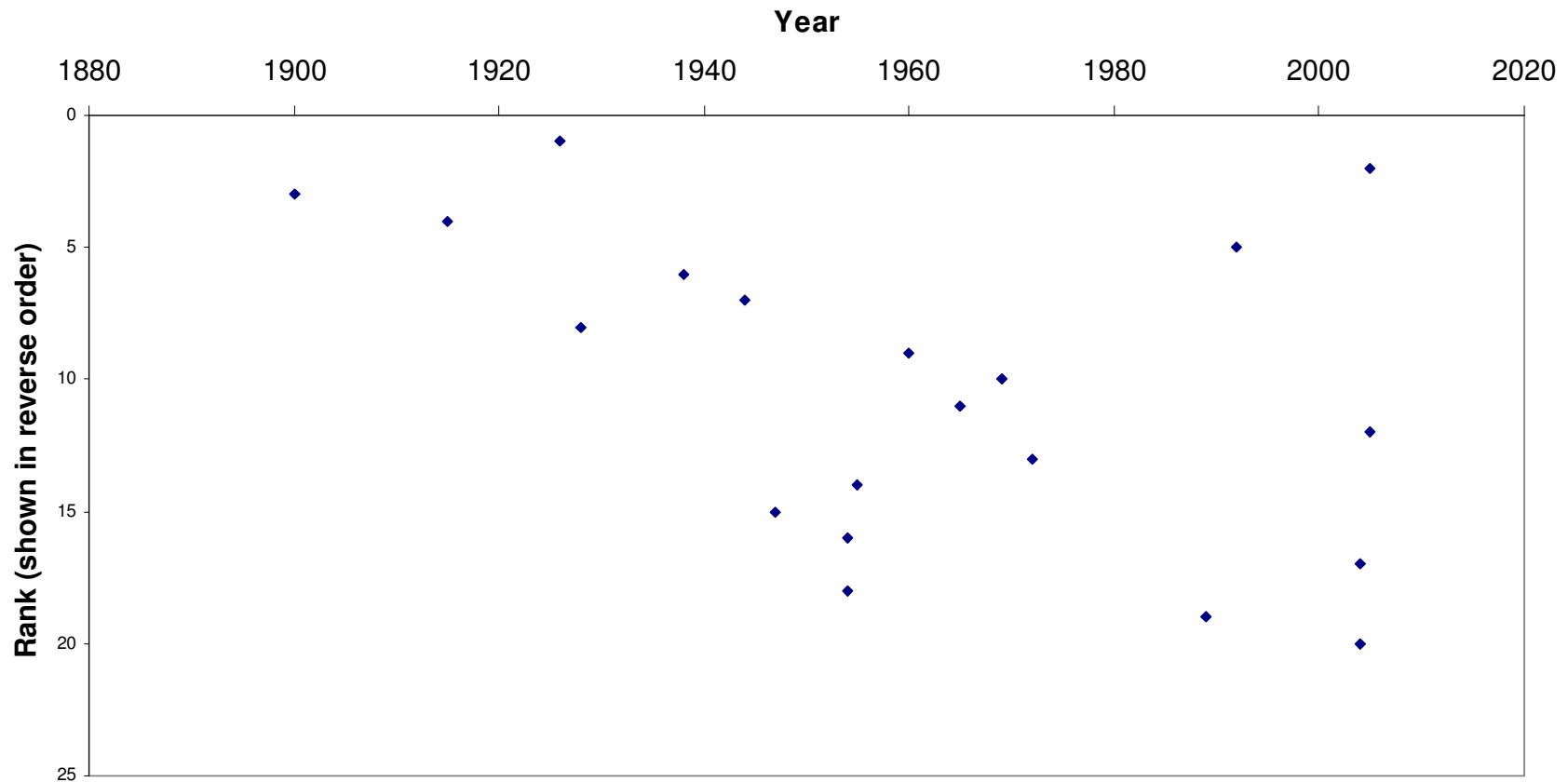


Table 1 Rank Regressed on Year

- R squared = 0.21
- T statistic on slope = 2.2
- P value = 0.04
- Nobs = 20
- Significant, but with the “wrong” sign, indicating that hurricanes are causing *less* damage

Reasons for Increase in Losses

- Increased development in hazard-prone areas
 - But, will this continue?
Shoreline is already populated
- Climate change and hurricanes
- Uncertainty about future is essential to insurance

- Myanmar Cyclone



Reasons to Suspect Fewer Losses

- Technological progress
- More apartment dwellers, fewer single-family homes?
- Indian Ocean Early Warning System
- Filling out of interior of countries
- Long-term insurance could cause fewer losses, hence insurance

Regulatory Barriers to LTI

- Rates are kept down, apparently no provision for higher rates for longer-term contracts
- 50 state insurers. (Paulson “Blueprint” calls for National insurance charter)

Comparison: Mortgage Innovation

- Long-term mortgage brought in by HOLC in 1933, FHA 1934
- Ginny Mae futures
- Long-term mortgage almost absent outside US, Denmark
- Canada, complacency despite problems of early 1980s

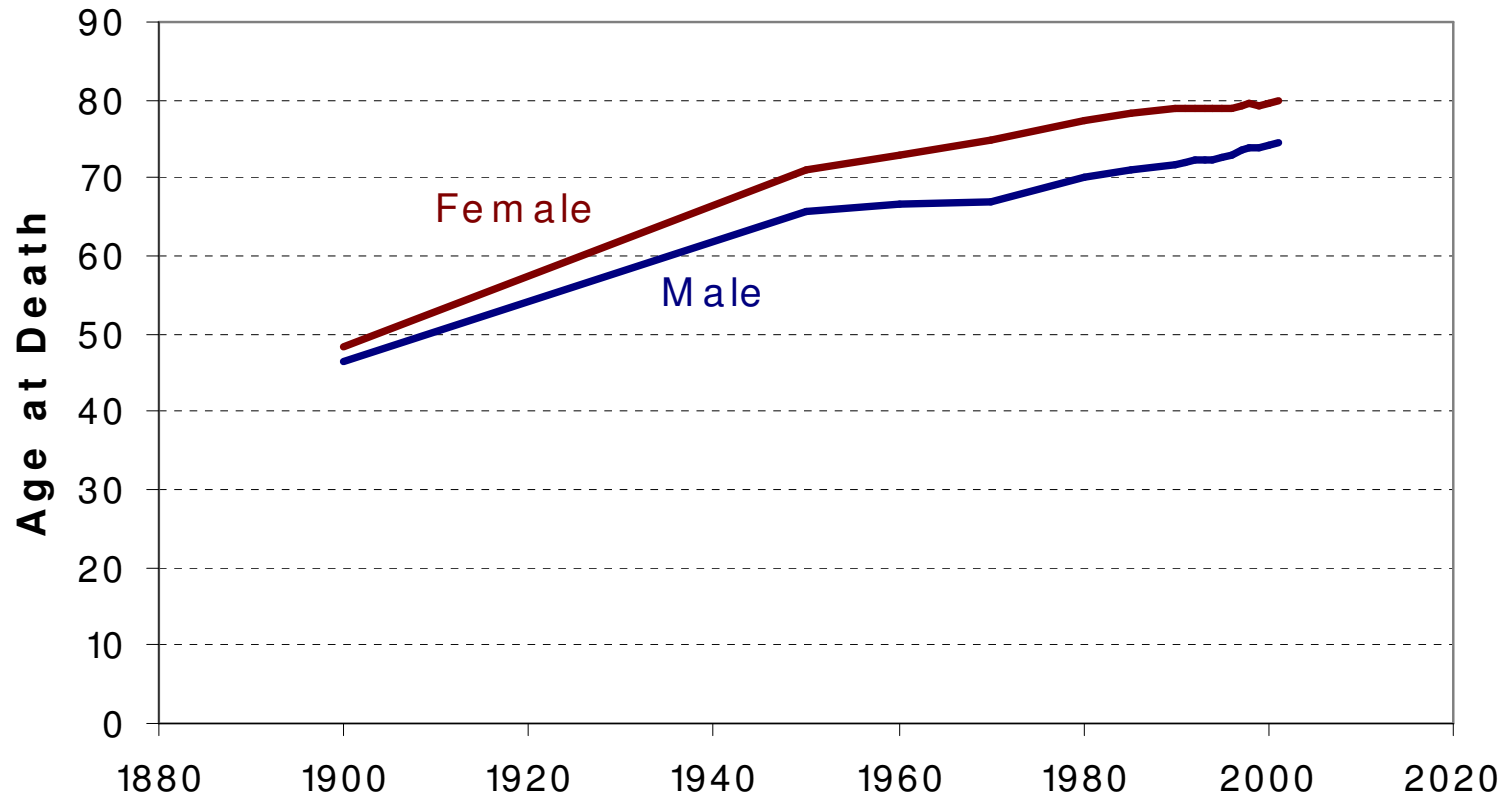
Risk Exposure Indexes

- What is described here is more a forecast than an index
- Global warming is only one of the risks, and even that is very hard to measure
- Do we need markets instead of indexes?
- Mexican CAT bond is only 3 years

Pensions and the Risk of Outliving One's Wealth

- Life annuities are an excellent old idea, rarely embraced by the public
- Wishful thinking bias, mental framing
- Public pension funds
- Private annuities
- Problem: annuity providers have to manage aggregate longevity risk

U.S. Life Expectancy, 1900-2001



Problems Inhibiting Longevity Bonds

- EIB Bonds were nominal bonds, should be real
- UK Issuers of life annuities were not seriously enough interested in this small issue to take fast action
- Those who would take other side are not easily found, need to look at prices in an established market

Two-Period Model for LTI

- Effects of premia based on risks
- “Term structure of interest rates” theory parallel
- Fundamental problem of strategic cancellation of policy

Conclusion

- LTI would be a major advance for risk management
- Paradox remains: long-term risk is most important, but often overlooked
- Stock market is a long term market, but futures markets are not really
- Economic development will gradually extend terms of markets, and eventually bring LTI into practice