

Number of IBNR Claims and Multivariate Compound Poisson Distribution

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Plan of Paper

- 1- Introduction and notation
- 2- The pgf of the claims number
- 3- A Poisson model
- 4- A negative binomial model
- 5- References

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1- Introduction

Claim incurred but not reported: IBNR

Jewell's model: homogeneous Poisson

Process for number of claims incurred.

Generalizations:

1- delay probabilities varying over years

2- non-homogeneous Poisson process

3- $N \sim$ Compound Poisson distribution

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Assumptions of model

Discrete time period model with

Exposure period $\{1, 2, \dots, T\}$

Observation period $\{1, 2, \dots, k\}$, $k > T$

Reporting independent of incurral

Maximum possible value m for lag

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Notation

N_i : # of claims incurred in accident period i

R_{ij} : # of claims incurred in accident period i ,
reported j periods later ($j=0,1,\dots, m$)

U_i : # of IBNR claims at end of obs. period

R_i : # of claims reported by end of obs. period

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2- The pgf of the claims number

Pgf of N_i : $= \exp \{ \lambda [P_i(z) - 1] \}$

Prop. 1: Joint pgf of r.v. R_{ik} , $k=0,1,\dots,m-1$

Marginal pgf of R_{ij}

Expressions for mean, variance, covariance

Specific distributions for N_i : Poisson, NB

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Multi-period model

Assume $N_1, \dots, N_T$ independent
with compound Poisson distribution

Derive pgf of total # of claims in
exposure period (Compound Poisson
distribution)

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3- A Poisson model

Expression for MLE's of parameters

Identifiability problem with:

- non-parametric distribution for reporting lag W
- certain continuous distributions for W

Use modified discrete distribution for reporting lag

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4- A negative binomial model

- N_i : Negative binomial $(s, 1-p)$
- Joint distribution of $(R_{i0}, \dots, R_{i,k-i})$:

Negative multinomial

Results: Marginal distribution of $R_{ij} \sim$
Negative binomial

Components R_{ij} not independent
of each other, as with Poisson assumption

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4- A Negative binomial model

- Marginal distribution of U_i : NB
- Covariance between U_i and $R_{ij} > 0$
- Total number of IBNR claims $U_1 + \dots + U_T =$
Sum of ind. NB($s, \dots$)
Representable as a C.P. distribution
- Conditional distribution of U_i given
($R_{i0}, \dots, R_{i, k-i}$) also Negative binomial

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