A Desirable Aspect in the Variance Premium in a Collective Risk Model

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ABSTRACT

This paper focuses on the study of the Collective and Bayes Premiums, under the Variance Premium Principle, in the classic Collective Risk Poisson-Exponential Model. A bivariate prior distribution is considered for both the parameter of the distribution of the number of claims and that of the distribution of the claim amount, assuming independence between these parameters. Furthermore, we analyze the consequences on these premiums of small levels of contamination in the structure functions, and find that the premiums are not sensitive to small levels of uncertainty. These results extend the conclusions obtained in Gómez-Déniz et al. (2000), where only variations in the parameter for the number of claims and its effects on premiums were studied.

Keywords: Bayes; Modelo colectivo de riesgo; Principio de Varianza; Prima colectiva; Prima Bayes; contaminación..

Un aspecto deseable de la Prima Varianza en el Modelo Colectivo de Riesgo

RESUMEN

En este trabajo se estudia un modelo colectivo de riesgo con distribución primaria una distribución de Poisson y distribución secundaria una distribución Exponencial con perfiles de riesgo (los parámetros de las anteriores distribuciones) independientes. Se calculan la Prima Colectiva y la Prima Bayes y se analiza el rango de variación de las Primas indicadas frente a contaminaciones en las funciones estructura (distribuciones a priori). Los resultados aquí obtenidos extienden los de Gómez-Déniz et al (2000), donde se consideraba un modelo solo para la variable número de reclamaciones.

Palabras clave: Bayes, Collective Risk Model, Variance Principle, Collective Premium, Bayes Premium, contamination.

Clasificación JEL: C11

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Collective Risk Model (hereafter CRM) is described by a frequency distribution for the number of claims, K and a sequence of independent and identically distributed random variables representing the size of the single claims, X_i. Frequency K and severity X_i are assumed to be independent. Note that the independence assumed here is conditional on the distribution parameters. There is an extensive body of literature on modelling the risk process, see McNeil et al. (2005), among others. In the actuarial framework the random variable of interest is the aggregate claim. The aggregate loss S is the sum of the individual claim sizes, i.e. $S = \sum_{i=1}^{K} X_i$, for $K > 0$ and 0 for $K = 0$. It is well known (see Freifelder (1974); Rolski et al. (1999); Nadarajah and Kotz (2006a, 2006b) and Klugman et al. (2008), among others) that the probability density function of the sum S is given by $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p(k \mid \theta) \cdot f^{k^*}(x \mid \lambda)$, where $p(k \mid \theta)$ denotes the probability mass function of K and f^{k^*} is the k-th convolution of $f(x \mid \lambda)$, the probability density function of the claim size. For the random variable number of claims, a Poisson distribution with parameter θ_1 is considered, thus obtaining the compound Poisson distribution. For the claim size an exponential distribution with parameter θ_2 is chosen, (hereafter CRM.PE). The excellent study by Panjer and Willmot (1983) shows that the compound Poisson distribution arises in many situations in risk theory and an extensive literature on the question is provided. There is an extensive body of literature about the distribution of the number of claims, primary distribution in the CRM, presenting diverse alternatives, see Grandell (1997), Nikouloulopoulos and Karlis (2008) or Hernández-Bastida et al. (2011), among others.

An important problem in actuarial science is that of premium calculation. There are many different methods to calculate insurance premiums and Goovaerts et al. (1984) consider various classical premium calculation principles. A premium calculating principle is a function H which assigns to a risk X a real number $P = H(X)$, called the premium assigned to the risk X. Let $L : R^2 \to R$ be a loss function, which assigns to each pair $(x, P) \in R^2$ the loss supported by the person who takes action P and obtains result x in a random experiment (see Gerber (1979)). Consequently, the True Individual Premium is defined as follows: Given

a risk X with distribution function $F(x)$ and a loss function, the True Individual Premium is the value P that minimizes the expected loss $E_F\left[L(x,P)\right]$ (see Heilmann (1989)). Different loss functions lead to different premium calculation principles. For instance, $L(x,P)=(x-P)^2$ leads to the Net Premium Principle and $L(x,P)=x(x-P)^2$ leads to the Variance Principle, among others.

This paper focuses on the Variance Premium, whose True Individual Premium is given by $P=E_F\left[X^2\right]/E_F\left[X\right]$ although it can also be written as $E_F\left[X\right]+\left[Var_F(X)/E_F\left[X\right]\right]$. If F is specified except for a parameter θ with prior distribution (structure function) $\pi(\theta)$, the Collective Premium is defined as the value CP that minimizes the expected loss $E_\pi\left[L(P,CP)\right]$, where P is the True Individual Premium. If claim observations are available, the posterior distribution $\pi(\theta\,|\,x)$ can be obtained and the Bayes Premium is then defined as the value BP that minimizes the expected loss $E_{\pi(\theta|x)}\left[L(P,BP)\right]$, with P the True Individual Premium. Under the Variance Premium Principle, the following expressions for the Collective and Bayes Premiums are obtained, respectively: $CP=E_\pi\left(P^2\right)/E_\pi\left(P\right)$ and $BP=E_{\pi(\theta|x)}\left(P^2\right)/E_{\pi(\theta|x)}\left(P\right)$.

When a premium calculating principle is used and the structure functions are specified for the parameters, the Bayes Premium is the best possible estimation of the True Individual Premium. Of course, there is always a certain level of uncertainty in the structure functions specified, and so if a given premium calculating principle presents dramatic variations in the premiums obtained when there are only low levels of uncertainty, this principle will not be considered suitable in practice.

The aim of this paper is to obtain the Collective and Bayes Premiums under the Variance Premium Principle, and to analyze the consequences of small levels of uncertainty in the structure functions on the Collective and Bayes Premiums. A similar analysis for the Net Premium Principle was carried out by Hernández-Bastida et al. (2009) and a special case was developed in Gómez-Déniz et al. (1998). Gómez-Déniz et al. (2000) analyzed the Variance Principle in the unimodal model, which is considered exclusively to the number of claims.

The paper is organized as follows: Section 2 sets out the model presented. In Section 3 the Collective and the Bayes Premiums in the CRM for the Variance Premium Principle are determined and analyzed the consequences when small levels of contamination in the structure functions are considered. Section 4 summarizes the main conclusions obtained.

Henceforth, $_pF_q\left(a_1,a_2,...,a_p;b_1,b_2,...,b_k;z\right)$ represents the hypergeometric function (see Yakubovich and Luchko (1994); Mathai (1993) or http://functions.wolfram.com).

2. SETTING OUT THE MODEL

In the CRM, the likelihood for the Poisson-Exponential pair is well known and is given by $L\left(s\,|\,\theta_1,\theta_2\right)=\theta_1\theta_2 e^{-\theta_1}e^{-\theta_2 s}{}_1F_2\left(1;2,1;\theta_1\theta_2 s\right)$ for $s\neq 0$ and $e^{-\theta_1}$ for $s=0$. Observe that the usual discontinuity of the CRM at $s=0$ is presented.

In Bayesian analysis, it is necessary to specify a prior distribution for each parameter, and these are normally termed the structure functions. Here, a Gamma distribution is elicited for each one (which in both cases is the conjugate prior distribution) $\pi\left(\theta_1\right)=G(a,b)$ and $\pi\left(\theta_2\right)=G(c,d)$. Therefore, considering the hypothesis of independence between the parameters, the joint prior distribution is given by $\pi_0\left(\theta_1,\theta_2\right)=\pi_1\cdot\pi_2$, where the hyper-parameters a, b, c and d are positive, known constants and we assume $c>2$, to ensure the unimodality and the existence of the Collective Premium.

The following expression is obtained by direct integration for the marginal distribution of s given the prior π_0

$$m\left(s\,|\,\pi_0\right)=\begin{cases}\dfrac{ab^a cd^c\,{}_2F_1\left(a+1,c+1;2;s\left((b+1)(s+d)\right)^{-1}\right)}{(b+1)^{a+1}(s+d)^{c+1}} & s>0\\[20pt]\left(\dfrac{b}{b+1}\right)^a & s=0\end{cases}$$

Figure 1 shows the marginal distribution for two different sets of hyper-parameters

Figure 1.

The marginal distribution for π_0 for two sets of hyper-parameters
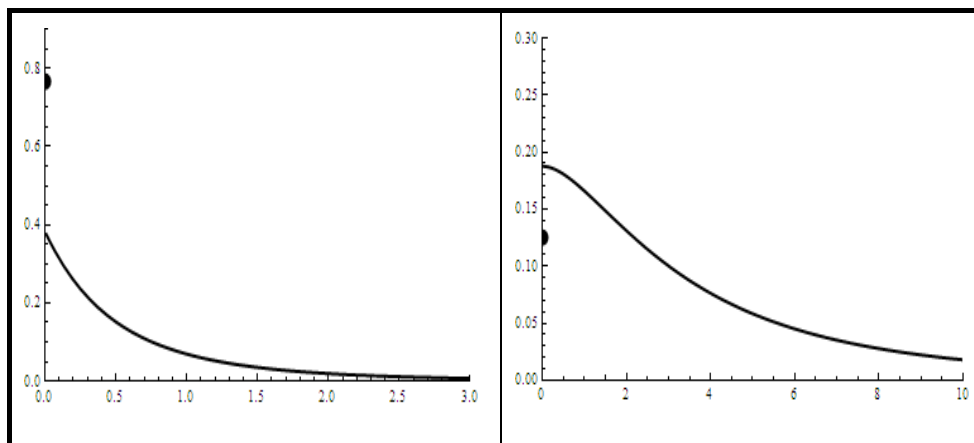
(a) a=2; b=7;c=4;d=2 and (b) a=3; b=1;c=3;d=3.

When prior distributions for the parameters are elicited there is always a certain level of uncertainty in the elicitation chosen. The structure functions π_1 and π_2 specified above are no exception to this, and so it is essential to first analyze the variation in the quantity of interest, the Bayes Premium, when is caused by a certain level of imprecision in the structure functions. In practice, it is very important that the variation in the Bayes Premium is low enough to prevent a little imprecision in the structure functions from producing dramatic effects on the Bayes Premium. The analysis carried out is based on contamination classes (see Sivaganesan and Berger (1989); Ríos and Ruggeri (1999) and Gómez et al. (2002), among others) in which it is assumed that the prior distribution of the parameter, denoted ϕ, belongs to a class of possible distributions of probability defined by the contamination of a singular prior distribution, considering various contaminant classes. Specifically, this approach consists in assuming that a singular prior distribution $\pi(\phi)$ is specified for the parameter ϕ but that there exists a degree of uncertainty concerning this specification. This uncertainty is quantified by the amount $\varepsilon \in [0,1]$ in other words, it can only be specified that the prior distribution of ϕ belongs to a class of probability distributions taking the following form: $G_\phi(\pi,\varepsilon) = \{\pi^c(\phi) = (1-\varepsilon)\pi(\phi) + \varepsilon q(\phi); q \in Q\}$ where $\pi(\phi)$ is the single prior distribution for ϕ; $\varepsilon \in [0,1]$ is the degree of contamination and Q is the class of contaminant distributions of probability, the definition of which

incorporates essential aspects of the prior distribution of ϕ. We shall consider the class of all distributions, denoted as Q_1, and the class of all unimodal distributions with a fixed, known mode, denoted as Q_2.

If $\pi_{1c} = (1 - \varepsilon_1)\pi_1(\theta_1) + \varepsilon_1 q_1(\theta_1)$ and $\pi_{2c} = (1 - \varepsilon_2)\pi_2(\theta_2) + \varepsilon_2 q_2(\theta_2)$ then $\pi_0^{1c}(\theta_1, \theta_2) = \pi_{1c} \cdot \pi_2$ is the bivariate distribution in which the uncertainty is with respect to the distribution elicited for θ_1; $\pi_0^{2c}(\theta_1, \theta_2) = \pi_1 \cdot \pi_{2c}$ is the bivariate distribution in which the uncertainty is with respect to the distribution elicited for θ_2, and $\pi_0^{12c}(\theta_1, \theta_2) = \pi_{1c} \cdot \pi_{2c}$ is the case in which the contamination is considered with respect to the distribution for both parameters θ_1 and θ_2.

By direct integration we obtain the marginal distribution of the prior π_0^{12c}, which is obtained by a linear combination of the marginal distribution for π_0 and the expected values of hypergeometric functions, given by:

For $s \neq 0$,

$$
\begin{aligned}
m\left(s \mid \pi_0^{12c}\right) = &(1 - \varepsilon_1)(1 - \varepsilon_2) m(s \mid \pi_0) \\
&+ (1 - \varepsilon_1)\varepsilon_2 \frac{ab^a}{(b+1)^{a+1}} E_{q_2}\left[\theta_2 e^{-\theta_2 s} \, _1F_1\left(a+1; 2; s\theta_2(b+1)^{-1}\right)\right] \\
&+ \varepsilon_1(1 - \varepsilon_2)\frac{cd^c}{(s+d)^{c+1}} E_{q_1}\left[\theta_1 e^{-\theta_1} \, _1F_1\left(c+1; 2; s\theta_2(b+1)^{-1}\right)\right] \\
&+ \varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 E_{q_1 q_2}\left[L(s \mid \theta_1, \theta_2)\right]
\end{aligned}
$$

And, for $s = 0$, $m\left(0 \mid \pi_0^{12c}\right) = (1 - \varepsilon_1)m(0 \mid \pi_0) + \varepsilon_1 E_{q_1}\left[e^{-\theta_1}\right]$.

3. THE VARIANCE COLLECTIVE AND BAYES PREMIUM

In this section, we obtain the Collective Premium and the best estimation for the True Individual Premium, i.e the Bayes Premium.

By direct calculus, the True Individual Premium in the CRM.PE model, under the Variance Premium Principle, is equal to $P = (\theta_1 + 2)/\theta_2$.

3.1. The Collective Premium without and with contamination

With a little algebra the Collective Premium in this model for the prior π_0 distribution is shown to be equal to a quotient of constants, denoted as

$$CP[\pi_0] = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_3 C_4},$$

where $C_1 = \dfrac{a(a+1) + 4ab + 4b^2}{b^2}$; $C_2 = \dfrac{d^2}{(c-1)(c-2)}$; $C_3 = \dfrac{a+2b}{b}$ and $C_4 = \dfrac{d}{c-1}$.

For the prior π_0^{12c} distribution, the Collective Premium is given by the following fraction where the numerator and the denominator include the numerator and the denominator of the Collective Premiums for π_0, respectively.

$$CP\left[\pi_0^{12c}\right] = \frac{(1-\varepsilon_1)(1-\varepsilon_2)C_1 C_2 + NCP(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, q_1, q_2)}{(1-\varepsilon_1)(1-\varepsilon_2)C_3 C_4 + DCP(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, q_1, q_2)},$$

where the term in the numerator is given by

$$NCP = (1-\varepsilon_1)\varepsilon_2 C_1 E_{q_2}\left[1/\theta_2^2\right] + \varepsilon_1(1-\varepsilon_2)C_2 E_{q_1}\left[\theta_1 + 2\right]^2 + \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 E_{q_1 q_2}\left[(\theta_1 + 2)/\theta_2\right]^2$$

and, the denominator is given by

$$DCP = (1-\varepsilon_1)\varepsilon_2 C_3 E_{q_2}\left[1/\theta_2\right] + \varepsilon_1(1-\varepsilon_2)C_4 E_{q_1}\left[\theta_1 + 2\right] + \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 E_{q_1 q_2}\left[(\theta_1 + 2)/\theta_2\right].$$

The range of variation of the $CP\left[\pi_0^{12c}\right]$, when $q_1, q_2 \in Q_1$, can be calculated by determining the infimum and the supremum of the following function of two real variables, (see Sivaganesan and Berger (1989) and Gómez-Déniz et al. (2002)).

$$R_{12}(\theta_1, \theta_2) = \frac{(1-\varepsilon_1)(1-\varepsilon_2)C_1 C_2 + NR_{12}}{(1-\varepsilon_1)(1-\varepsilon_2)C_3 C_4 + DR_{12}},$$

where

$$NR_{12} = (1-\varepsilon_1)\varepsilon_2 C_1 \theta_2^{-2} + \varepsilon_1(1-\varepsilon_2)C_2(\theta_1 + 2)^2 + \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 (\theta_1 + 2)^2 \theta_2^{-2},$$

and,

$$DR_{12} = (1-\varepsilon_1)\varepsilon_2 C_3 \theta_2^{-1} + \varepsilon_1(1-\varepsilon_2)C_4(\theta_1 + 2) + \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 (\theta_1 + 2)\theta_2^{-1}.$$

It is verified that, $\lim_{\theta_1 \to \infty} R_{12}(\theta_1, \theta_2) = \infty$ and $\lim_{\theta_2 \to 0} R_{12}(\theta_1, \theta_2) = \infty$. Accordingly, the superior of the function will be infinity for whatever values $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2$ strictly positive. As a consequence, the Collective Premium, under the Variance Premium Principle, is extremely sensitive to the structure functions, even if the level of imprecision is small.

3.2. The Bayes Premium without and with contamination

When there is experience of sinistrality, the most appropriate premium is the Bayes Premium. Under the Variance Premium Principle, the Bayes Premium for the π_0 distribution is obtained directly from its definition and is given by the following fraction where, for the sake of simplicity, the argument s is omitted,

$$BP[\pi_0] = \frac{N_0}{D_0},$$

where, the numerator, for $s \neq 0$, is a linear combination of absolutely convergent hypergeometric functions because the independent variable is always less than 1. Specifically,

$$N_0 = k_1 (s+d)^{-c+1} \, _2F_1\left(a+3, c-1; 2; s\left((b+1)(s+d)\right)^{-1}\right)$$

$$+ k_2 (s+d)^{-c+1} \, _2F_1\left(a+2, c-1; 2; s\left((b+1)(s+d)\right)^{-1}\right)$$

$$+ k_3 (s+d)^{-c+1} \, _2F_1\left(a+1, c-1; 2; s\left((b+1)(s+d)\right)^{-1}\right);$$

and, for $s = 0$ it is equal to

$$\left(a^2 + 4b^2 + 4ab + 5a + 8b + 4\right) C_2 (b+1)^{-2} m(0 \mid \pi_0).$$

Analogously, the denominator, for $s \neq 0$, is also a combination of hypergeometric functions

$$D_0 = k_7 (s+d)^{-c} \, _2F_1\left(a+2, c; 2; s\left((b+1)(s+d)\right)^{-1}\right)$$

$$+ k_8 (s+d)^{-c} \, _2F_1\left(a+1, c; 2; s\left((b+1)(s+d)\right)^{-1}\right);$$

and, for $s = 0$ it is equal to $\left(a + 2b + 2\right) C_4 (b+1)^{-1} m(0 \mid \pi_0)$.

The constants k_i are given by $k_1 = \dfrac{(a+1)(a+2)k_8}{2(b+1)^2(c-1)}; k_2 = \dfrac{2(a+1)k_8}{(b+1)(c-1)};$

$k_3 = \dfrac{2k_8}{(c-1)}; k_7 = \dfrac{(a+1)k_8}{2(b+1)},$ and $k_8 = \dfrac{2ad^c}{(b+1)} m(0 \mid \pi_0).$

For the prior π_0^{12c} distribution, the Bayes Premium under the Variance Premium Principle is given by the following fraction where the numerator and the denominator include the numerator and the denominator of the Bayes Premium for π_0, respectively.

$$BP\left[\pi_0^{12c}\right] = \frac{(1-\varepsilon_1)(1-\varepsilon_2)N_0 + NBP(\varepsilon_1,\varepsilon_2,q_1,q_2,s)}{(1-\varepsilon_1)(1-\varepsilon_2)D_0 + DBP(\varepsilon_1,\varepsilon_2,q_1,q_2,s)}$$

where the term in the numerator can be written as

$$NBP = (1-\varepsilon_1)\varepsilon_2 E_{q_2}\left[N_1(\theta_2)\right] + \varepsilon_1(1-\varepsilon_2)E_{q_1}\left[N_2(\theta_1)\right] + \varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 E_{q_1 q_2}\left[N_3(\theta_1,\theta_2)\right]$$

and, the term in the denominator can be written as

$$DBP = (1-\varepsilon_1)\varepsilon_2 E_{q_2}\left[D_1(\theta_2)\right] + \varepsilon_1(1-\varepsilon_2)E_{q_1}\left[D_2(\theta_1)\right] + \varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 E_{q_1 q_2}\left[D_3(\theta_1,\theta_2)\right],$$

respectively. For the sake of simplicity the argument s is omitted in the functions N_i and D_i, which are given by the following expressions involving hypergeometric functions which are absolutely convergent. For each function its value is shown at the point of discontinuity $s = 0$.

The following three N_i functions that appear in NBP are:

The function $N_1(\theta_2)$ given by, for $s \neq 0$,

$$N_1(\theta_2) = e^{-\theta_2 s}\theta_2^{-1}\left\{k_4 \,_1F_1\left(a+3;2;s\theta_2(b+1)^{-1}\right) + k_5 \,_1F_1\left(a+2;2;s\theta_2(b+1)^{-1}\right) \right.$$
$$\left. + k_6 \,_1F_1\left(a+1;2;s\theta_2(b+1)^{-1}\right)\right\}$$

and, for $s = 0$ it is $N_0 C_2^{-1}\theta_2^{-2}$. Notice that when θ_2 tends to zero, the term inside the curly brackets converges to the constant value $k_4 + k_5 + k_6$ and, accordingly, the $N_1(\theta_2)$ function diverges to infinity.

The function $N_2(\theta_1)$, given by, for $s \neq 0$,

$$N_2(\theta_1) = \frac{d^c e^{-\theta_1}\theta_1(\theta_1+2)^2}{(c-1)(s+d)^{c-1}} \,_1F_1\left(c-1;2;s\theta_1(s+d)^{-1}\right)$$

and, for $s = 0$ it is $C_2 e^{-\theta_1}(\theta_1+2)^2$. It can be shown that when θ_1 tends to infinity, the function $N_2(\theta_1)$ converges to zero.

Finally, the function $N_3(\theta_1,\theta_2)$ is given by, for $s \neq 0$,

$$N_3(\theta_1,\theta_2) = (\theta_1+2)^2 \theta_1 e^{-\theta_1}\theta_2^{-1}e^{-\theta_2 s} \,_1F_2\left(1;2,1;\theta_1\theta_2 s\right)$$

and, for $s = 0$ it is $(\theta_1+2)^2 e^{-\theta_1}\theta_2^{-2}$. It is verified that when θ_2 tends to zero, the $N_3(\theta_1,\theta_2)$ function diverges to infinity and when θ_1 tends to infinity, the function $N_3(\theta_1,\theta_2)$ converges to zero.

The three functions appearing in DBP are given by the following expressions:

The function $D_1(\theta_2)$ is given by, for $s \neq 0$,

$$D_1(\theta_2) = e^{-\theta_2} \left\{ k_9 \, {}_1F_1\left(a+2;2;s\theta_2(b+1)^{-1}\right) + k_{10} \, {}_1F_1\left(a+1;2;s\theta_2(b+1)^{-1}\right) \right\}$$

and, for $s = 0$ it is equal to $b^a(a+2b+2)(b+1)^{-1}m(0\,|\,\pi_0)\theta_2^{-1}$. Observe that when θ_2 tends to zero, the function $D_1(\theta_2)$ converges, for $s \neq 0$ to a constant value given by $k_9 + k_{10}$.

The function $D_2(\theta_1)$ is given by, for $s \neq 0$,

$$D_2(\theta_1) = d^c(s+d)^{-c}\theta_1(\theta_1+2)^2 e^{-\theta_1} \, {}_1F_1\left(c;2;s\theta_1(s+d)^{-1}\right)$$

and, for $s = 0$ it is equal to $C_4(\theta_1+2)e^{-\theta_1}$. It is verified that when θ_1 tends to infinity the function $D_2(\theta_1)$ converges to zero.

The function $D_3(\theta_1,\theta_2)$ is given by, for $s \neq 0$,

$$D_3(\theta_1,\theta_2) = (\theta_1+2)\theta_1\theta_2 e^{-\theta_1}e^{-\theta_2 s} \, {}_1F_2\left(1;2,1;\theta_1\theta_2 s\right)$$

and, for $s = 0$ it is equal to $(\theta_1+2)e^{-\theta_1}\theta_2^{-1}$.

The constants k_i are given by $k_4 = \dfrac{(a+1)(a+2)k_{10}}{2(b+1)^2}$; $k_5 = \dfrac{2(a+1)k_{10}}{(b+1)}$;

$k_6 = 2k_{10}$; $k_9 = \dfrac{(a+1)k_{10}}{2(b+1)}$, and $k_{10} = \dfrac{2a}{(b+1)}m(0\,|\,\pi_0)$.

3.3. The variation of the Bayes Premium for the classes Q_1 and Q_2

As previously, (see Sivaganesan and Berger (1989) and Gómez-Déniz et al. (2002)), the range of variation of the Bayes Premium $BP\left[\pi_0^{12c}\right]$, when $q_1, q_2 \in Q_1$, uncertainty about the distributions for θ_1 and θ_2, can be calculated by determining the range of variation of the following function of two real variables

$$B_{12}(\theta_1,\theta_2) = \frac{(1-\varepsilon_1)(1-\varepsilon_2)N_0 + NB_{12}}{(1-\varepsilon_1)(1-\varepsilon_2)D_0 + DB_{12}},$$

where, the term in the numerator is given by,

$$NB_{12} = (1-\varepsilon_1)\varepsilon_2 N_1(\theta_2) + \varepsilon_1(1-\varepsilon_2)N_2(\theta_1) + \varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 N_3(\theta_1,\theta_2),$$

and, the term in the denominator is given by,

$$DB_{12} = (1-\varepsilon_1)\varepsilon_2 D_1(\theta_2) + \varepsilon_1(1-\varepsilon_2)D_2(\theta_1) + \varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 D_3(\theta_1,\theta_2).$$

It is verified that for a fixed θ_1 the function B_{12} diverges to infinity when θ_2 tends to zero. Hence, the superior of the function B_{12} is infinity for any positive ε_1 and ε_2. In summary, the Variance Bayes Premium is extremely sensitive to contamination in the prior distributions. On examining the cases of contamination in π_1 or in π_2, separately, it can be seen that:

(i)   For $\varepsilon_2 = 0$, contamination only in π_1, the function B_{12} is reduced to a single real variable function with a finite supremum and infimum, in accordance with Gómez-Déniz et al. (2002).

(ii)   For $\varepsilon_1 = 0$, contamination only in π_2, the function B_{12} is reduced to a single real variable function with a infinite supremum.

Figure 2 illustrates these cases:

Figure 2.
The functions B_1 and B_2 for two sets of hyperparameters
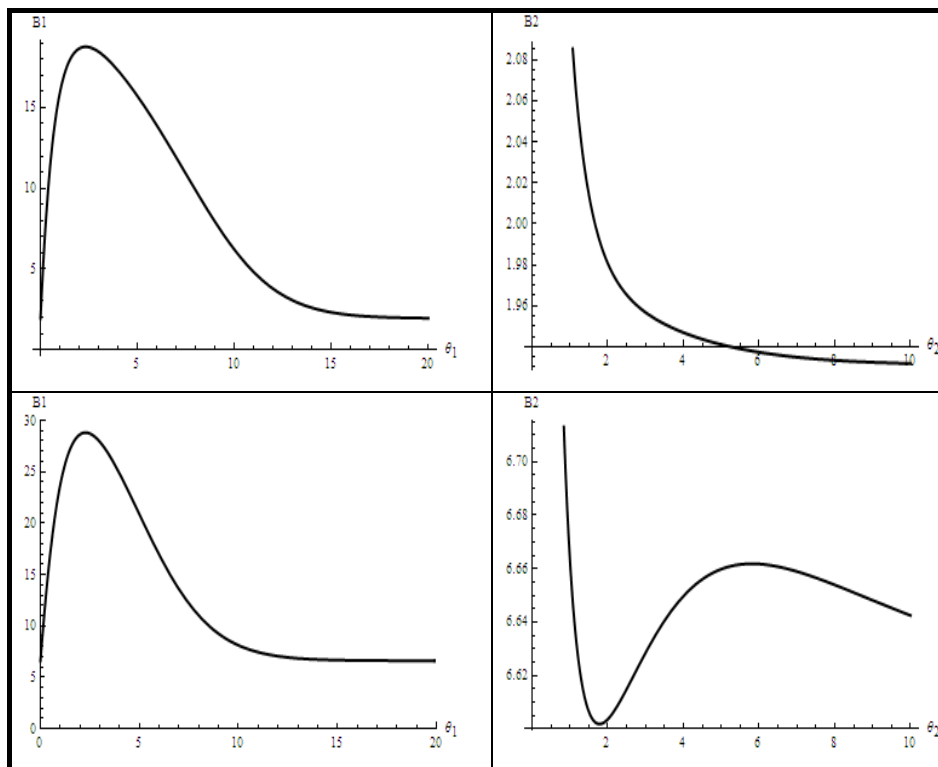
(a),(c): a=2; b=7;c=4;d=2; s=0.5; $\varepsilon_1 = 0.1$ *and (b),(d): a=3; b=1;c=3;d=3;s=0.5;* $\varepsilon_2 = 0.1$

Accordingly, we conclude that the extreme sensibility of the $BP\left[\pi_0^{12c}\right]$ is caused by the contamination in the π_2 distribution.

It is clear that the class of the contaminations Q_1 is fairly broad and contains non-reasonable distributions. Hence, we shall consider the class of unimodal contaminations Q_2, with a fixed mode, and study the parameter θ_2.

The π_2 distribution with $c > 2$, is unimodal with the mode at $m = (c-1)/d$. Q_2 denotes the class of unimodal distributions with the mode at m. To analyze the problem of contamination in the π_2 distribution with the class Q_2, we use the following characterization for the unimodal distributions in accordance with Khintchine (see Feller (1971), for details).

Let $q_2 \in Q_2$ be a unimodal distribution with the mode at m and where $h(\theta_2)$ is a function of θ_2. Then, it is verified that $E_{q_2}\left[h\right] = E_F\left[h^*(z)\right]$ where $F(z)$ is a distribution function and $h^*(z) = \dfrac{1}{z}\displaystyle\int_m^{m+z} h(\theta_2)d\theta_2$, for $z \neq 0$, and $h^*(z) = h(m)$ for $z = 0$.

Using the above characterization the range of variation of the Variance Bayes Premium for the $\pi_0^{2c} = \pi_1 \cdot \pi_{2c}$ distribution when $q_2 \in Q_2$ can be determined (see Sivaganesan and Berger (1989) and Gómez-Déniz et al. (2002)), evaluating the supremum and the infimum of the following one real variable function,

$$B^*(z) = \frac{(1-\varepsilon_2)N_0 + \varepsilon_2 N_1^*(z)}{(1-\varepsilon_2)D_0 + \varepsilon_1 D_1^*(z)},$$

where the functions $N_1^*(z)$ and $D_1^*(z)$ are obtained from the functions $N_1(\theta_2)$ and $D_1(\theta_2)$ using Khintchine´s characterization. For this determination the following affirmations are useful.

The first affirmation refers to a straightforward integration by parts by means of induction, allow us to affirm that, when m and z are real numbers with $z > 0$, and n is a positive integer, it is verified that $\displaystyle\int_m^{m+z} e^{-\theta_2 s}\theta_2^n d\theta_2 = U_n(m) - U_n(m+z)$, where $U_n(r) = e^{-rs}\displaystyle\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!r^{n-k}}{(n-k)!s^{k+1}}$.

The second and third affirmations refer to the integrals that include an exponential and a hypergeometric function, which, when m and z are positive and real numbers, are given by the following:

$$I_\beta(z) = \int\limits_m^{m+z} \frac{e^{-\theta_2 s}}{\theta_2} {}_1F_1\left(\beta;2;s\theta_2(b+1)^{-1}\right)d\theta_2 = \int\limits_m^{m+z} \frac{e^{-\theta_2 s}}{\theta_2}d\theta_2 + \frac{\left[e^{-ms} - e^{-(m+z)s}\right]\beta}{2(b+1)}$$

$$+ \frac{s}{\Gamma(\beta)(b+1)} \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{\Gamma(\beta+n+1)s^n}{(n+2)!(n+1)!(b+1)^n}\left[U_n(m) - U_n(m+z)\right],$$

and,

$$J_\beta(z) = \int\limits_m^{m+z} e^{-\theta_2 s} {}_1F_1\left(\beta;2;s\theta_2(b+1)^{-1}\right)d\theta_2 = \frac{e^{-ms} - e^{-(m+z)s}}{s}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\Gamma(\beta)} \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{\Gamma(\beta+n)s^n}{(n+1)!(n)!(b+1)^n}\left[U_n(m) - U_n(m+z)\right].$$

Using the above affirmations, the term of the numerator in $B^*(z)$ can be written as $N_1^*(z) = \frac{1}{z}\int\limits_m^{m+z} N_1(\theta_2)d\theta_2 = \frac{1}{z}\left\{k_4 I_{a+3}(z) + k_5 I_{a+2}(z) + k_6 I_{a+1}(z)\right\}$ for $s \neq 0$ and, $N_1^*(0) = N_1(m)$ and, the term of the denominator in $B^*(z)$ as $D_1^*(z) = \frac{1}{z}\int\limits_m^{m+z} D_1(\theta_2)d\theta_2 = \frac{1}{z}\left\{k_9 J_{a+2}(z) + k_{10} J_{a+1}(z)\right\}$ and, $D_1^*(0) = D_1(m)$.

It can be verified that the variation in the function $B^*(z)$ is bounded, i.e., the superior and the inferior are finite. Accordingly, we do not obtain the same conclusion than in the class of contamination Q_1 of all distributions. When, the class of contamination is Q_2, that maintains the essential aspect of the unimodality in the prior information, the behavior of the Bayes Premium is reasonable with respect to a certain level of uncertainty of the structure function.

Figure 3 illustrates the values of the function $B^*(z)$ for two sets of hyper-parameters and two levels of uncertainty.

Figure 3.

The functions $B^*(z)$ for two sets of hyperparameters and levels of contamination (a):
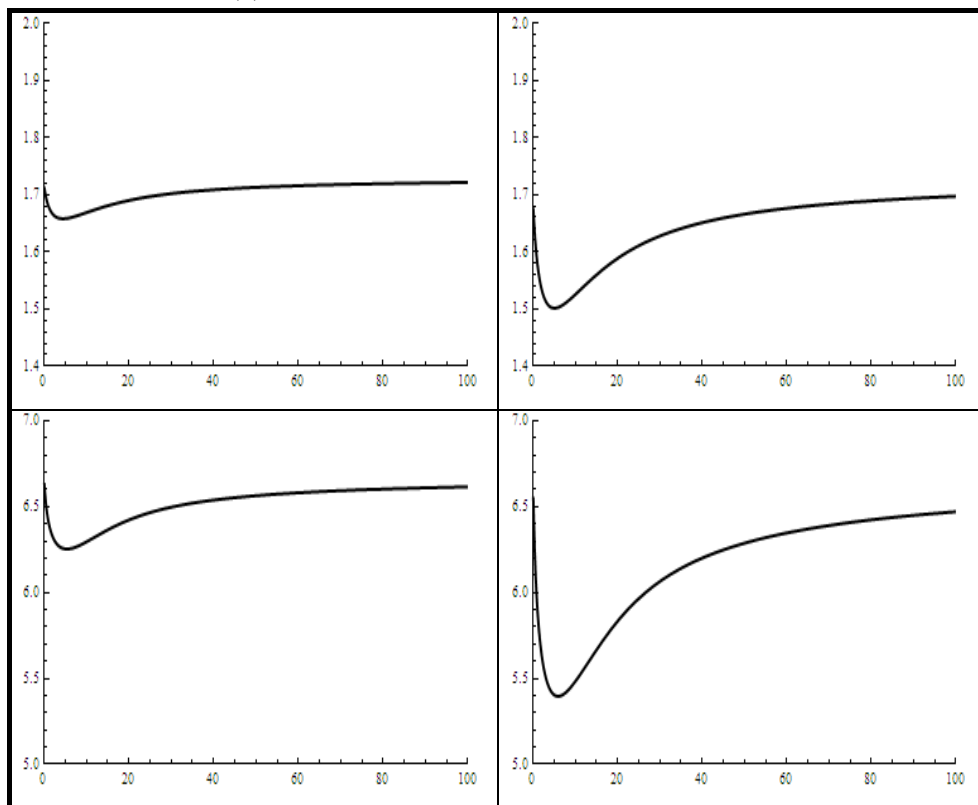
a=2; b=7;c=4;d=2; m=1.5; s=0.2; $\varepsilon_1 = 0.1$; (b): a=2; b=7;c=4;d=2; m=1.5; s=0.2; $\varepsilon_1 = 0.3$;(c): a=3; b=1;c=3;d=3; m=0.67; s=0.6; $\varepsilon_2 = 0.1$ and (d): a=3; b=1;c=3;d=3; m=0.67; s=0.6; $\varepsilon_2 = 0.3$

Finally, to illustrate the amount of variation of the Variance Bayes Premium, when the class of contamination is Q_2, we determine the RS factor of Sivaganesan (Sivaganesan (1991)), which is given by

$$\frac{\sup\limits_{q_2 \in Q_2} BP\left(\pi_0^{12c}\right) - \inf\limits_{q_2 \in Q_2} BP\left(\pi_0^{12c}\right)}{2BP(\pi_0)} \times 100\% .$$

Figure 4 shows the values of this factor for two sets of hyper-parameters, as a function of the aggregate loss and the level of contamination.

Figure 4

The RS factor as a function of the aggregate loss ($\varepsilon_2 = 0.15$) and the level of
contamination (s=0.2), for two sets of hyperparameters.
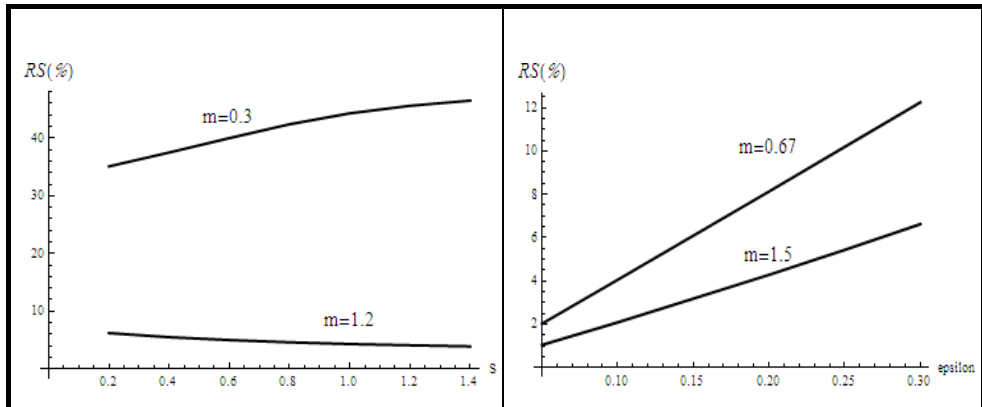
The left side of the Figure 4 shows that for a level of contamination of 15%, the RS factor is around 6% when $s = 0.2$. The right side of the figure examines this desfavorable case, when $s = 0.2$ for several levels of contamination, and the RS factor, which increases as it was expected, reaches values around 12% when a notable level of contamination (30%) is presented.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The Collective Risk model with Poisson and exponential distribution as the primary and secondary distributions, respectively, is developed, assuming that the risk profiles θ_1 and θ_2 are independent. The Bayes Premium (BP) under the Variance Premium Principle is determined and its range of variation is analyzed when the marginal prior distributions for θ_1 and θ_2 present levels of contamination with contaminant classes given by Q_1 (class of all distributions) and Q_2 (class of the unimodal distributions with the same mode as the prior marginal distributions).When the contaminant class is Q_1 the Variance Premium is extremely sensitive to uncertainty in the prior specification in opposite to the Net Premium Principle, see Hernández-Bastida et al. (2009).

Q_1 is extremely large and contains several unreasonable distributions, hence Q_2 is considered, which means to conserve the property of unimodality (and the value of the mode), and in this case, the Variance Principle is very robust, extending the conclusions obtained in Gómez-Déniz et al.(2000).

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