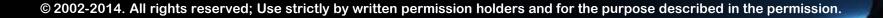
W. Jean Kwon's Lecture Series (Macedonia, Actuarial Conference for Insurance Supervisors)

# Human Capital Risk and Management for the Insurance Industry: An Emerging Market Perspective

W. Jean Kwon, Ph.D., CPCU
Edwin A.G. Manton Chair Professor in International Insurance and Risk Management
Director (Academic), Center for the Study of Insurance Regulation
The School of Risk Management, Insurance and Actuarial Science
St. John's University, New York

KwonW@stjohns.edu http://facpub.stjohns.edu/~kwonw/





## Geneva Papers on Risk and Insurance (January 2014)

http://www.palgrave-journals.com/gpp/journal/v39/n1/abs/gpp201311a.html

#### **Human Capital Valuation and Factors**

- We use no explicit human capital valuation function
  - Simply as an intrinsic capital that simultaneously supports the entire functional areas of an organization
- Human capital attraction/retention challenge intensifies due to a combining effect of
  - Social (demographic), economic and industry-specific factors



**The Environments** 

#### **Population Aging and Gray Dependency**

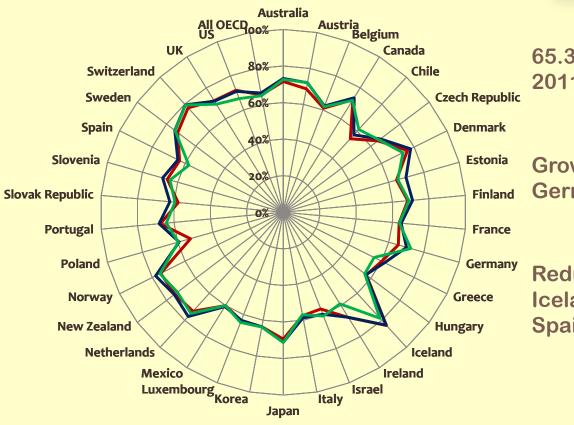
- Population aging along with low fertility rates. In Europe:
  - 80% of workforce growth in the 50+ age group.
  - 60% of working age population in the 60+ age group in 2050.

• Gray dependency ratios in OECD and BRIC:

|        | 2010  | 2030 |  |
|--------|-------|------|--|
| OECD   | 4.62  | 3.02 |  |
| Brazil | 9.81  | 5.32 |  |
| Russia | 5.86  | 3.48 |  |
| India  | 11.37 | 7.33 |  |
| China  | 8.71  | 4.08 |  |
|        |       |      |  |



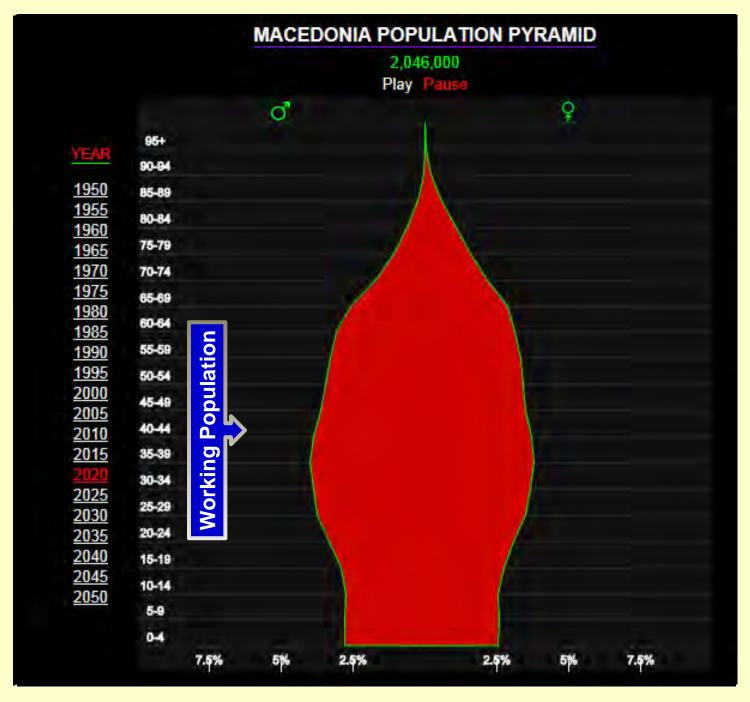
### **OECD** Employment to Population Ratios



65.3% in 2005 to 64.8% in 2011

Growth in Austria, Chile, Germany, Israel and Poland

Reduction in Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Portugal, Spain and the U.S.

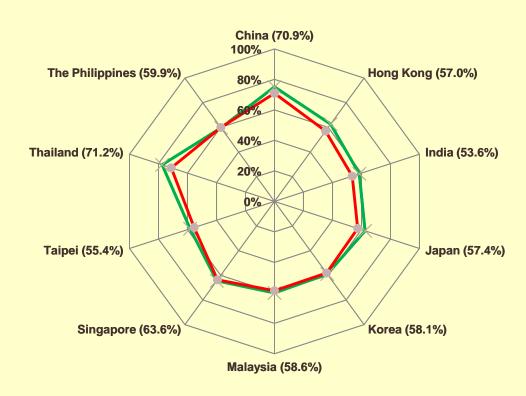


### Asia Employment to Population Ratios\*



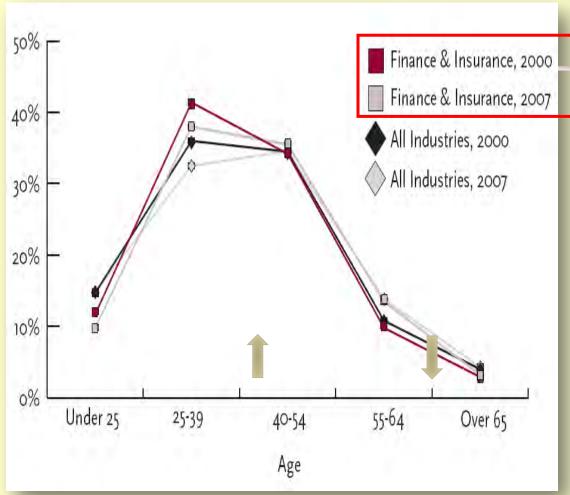
Significant reduction in Thailand (6.3%) and China (4.2%)

**Small growth in the Philippines and Singapore** 



→ Year 199 Year 2011

## Aging in Finance & Insurance Labor Force (U.S.)\*



#### During 2000~2007:

The 55-64 age group rose by 38%

The 65+ age group rose by 10%

The changes in the finance & insurance sector greater than the national average

Older Talent Exodus in the Insurance Market (The U.S.)\*



Employees aged 55+ grow at a fast rate

25% of employees at near retirement in 2018

At a greater risk are:

- \* Reinsurers & brokers
- \* Underwriters

## Talent Supply Risk Management: Public Policy

 Recent changes in government/public policies in part to manage this risk

France Retirement age to 62

Japan Retirement age to 65

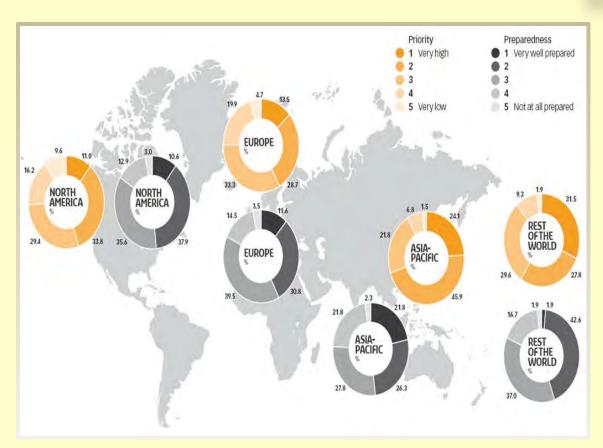
Korea Retirement age to 60

Germany Fachkräftemangel

• The U.S. STEM and immigration law amendments



## Talent and Skills Shortage Risk and Management



Second most critical business risk globally in 2011\*

Most critical in Asia, particularly Japan

Less than 50% of the respondents in all regions are prepared to manage this risk

## Employee Attraction/Retention Difficulties

|                          | Global | China/<br>India | Other<br>Asia-<br>Pacific | Ireland/<br>Spain | Other<br>Europe | Brazil | Canada | U.S. |
|--------------------------|--------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|------|
| Problems Attracting      |        |                 |                           |                   |                 |        |        |      |
| Critical-skill Employees | 65%    | 84%             | 78%                       | 49%               | 62%             | 81%    | 61%    | 52%  |
| Top-performing Employees | 61%    | 76%             | 71%                       | 52%               | 67%             | 69%    | 57%    | 45%  |
| High-potential Employees | 56%    | 68%             | 70%                       | 47%               | 58%             | 67%    | 54%    | 40%  |
| All Employees            | 25%    | 36%             | 41%                       | 22%               | 19%             | 30%    | 22%    | 15%  |
| Problems Retaining       |        |                 |                           |                   |                 |        |        |      |
| Critical-skill Employees | 49%    | 81%             | 69%                       | 29%               | 44%             | 65%    | 35%    | 31%  |
| Top-performing Employees | 45%    | 77%             | 63%                       | 22%               | 41%             | 67%    | 35%    | 25%  |
| High-potential Employees | 45%    | 75%             | 60%                       | 29%               | 43%             | 64%    | 38%    | 25%  |
| All Employees            | 21%    | 39%             | 39%                       | 14%               | 12%             | 26%    | 12%    | 11%  |
|                          | _      | _               |                           |                   |                 | _      |        |      |

#### **Human Capital Skills in Financial Services**

- Required
  - Cognitive abilities
  - Social perspectives
  - Management knowledge
  - Communication skills
- Not so strongly required
  - Technical skills
  - Physical/sensory skills
  - Engineering skills

- Competitors (selected)
  - Social science research
  - Law enforcement
  - Government
  - Other professional fields



The Insurance Industry Reputation

#### Reputational Risk of the Insurance Industry:

#### Global

Source: Reputation Institute (2012)

- Ranked 17<sup>th</sup> out of 25 industries, meaning the likelihood of consumers'
  - Buying the product is 41%
  - Recommending the product is 37%
  - Working in the industry is 37%
  - Investing in the industry is 31%

- No insurers listed in
  - Global Top 50 Companies
  - European Top 50 Companies
  - Asian Top 50 Companies



### Reputational Risk of the Insurance Industry: The U.S.

- The insurance industry was ranked at the 11th out of a total of 18 industries
- In the top 100 preferred companies are:

- Berkshire Hathaway (16<sup>th</sup>)
- State Farm (53<sup>rd</sup>)
- Hartford Financial (62<sup>nd</sup>)
- MetLife (65<sup>th</sup>)
- Chubb (74<sup>th</sup>)
- New York Life (77<sup>th</sup>)
- Aflac (80<sup>th</sup>)
- Allstate (86<sup>th</sup>)
- Liberty Mutual (89<sup>th</sup>)
- Travelers (92<sup>nd</sup>)
- Prudential (94<sup>th</sup>)
- Assurant (100<sup>th</sup>)

#### Positive Views After Being Exposed to the Industry

- A Spencer Foundation survey
  - Selected insurance for:
    - Job opportunities (56%)
    - Advancement (47%)
    - Industry stability & job security (44%)
  - Interested in:
    - Risk management (37%)
    - Underwriting (27%)
    - Sales & marketing (19%)

- A McKinsey survey of RMI graduates
  - The industry:
    - Offers a good work-life balance (83%)
    - Provides frequent intellectual challenges (93%)
    - Provides significant value to society (94%)



Supply of New Talent Workers by Academic Institutions:

2013 Survey (Preliminary)

#### Collegiate RMI Curricular in North America:

#### Sample of 23 Universities

- Less popular courses:
  - Actuarial (Risk)
     Modeling (4 institutions)
  - Alternative Risk Transfers (3)
  - Risk Theory (1)
  - Claims Management (1)
  - Reinsurance (1)
  - Insurance Marketing (1)
  - Ethics (1)

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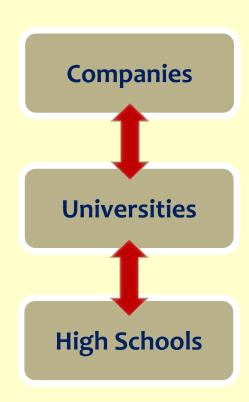
- Academic internship (11 institutions)
  - More universities seem to offer it as part of curriculum (3~6 credits)
  - Undergraduate and graduate
  - Extensive summer training programs offered by several large insurers, reinsurers and brokerage firms



Coordination for Human Capital Development and Management

#### Recommendations

- Generate a more positive image of insurance as an academic and professional field
  - Targeting high school students as well
- Work more closely with local institutions for the adoption of RMI as a major field of study and for coordinated enhancement of students' learning process
  - Academic internship, shadow/mentor program



#### Recommendations

 Review the effectiveness of existing personnel development programs and update them as and when necessary

- Prepare for talent morbidity
  - Across sectors in financial services
  - Across economic borders



#### KwonW@stjohns.edu

