

17. (2.75 points)

Given the following information for an insurance company:

| Calendar/ Accident Year | Earned Car Years | Earned Premium (\$000) | Reported Claims (\$000) | Selected CDF |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| 2011 | 830 | 415 | 315 | 1.05 |
| 2012 | 1,000 | 450 | 392 | 1.10 |
| 2013 | 1,000 | 475 | 358 | 1.30 |
| 2014 | 700 | 280 | 200 | 2.00 |

- The company first started writing business in 2011.
- The mix of business has not changed.
- Significant rate changes have occurred over the past four years.
- Policies are annual and are written uniformly throughout the year.

Calculate the IBNR for accident year 2014 using the Cape Cod technique, incorporating adjustments for claims trend and on-leveling of premium. Justify the selection of claims trend.

EXAM 5 SPRING 2015 SAMPLE ANSWERS AND EXAMINER'S REPORT

QUESTION: 17

TOTAL POINT VALUE: 2.75

LEARNING OBJECTIVE(S): B3

SAMPLE/ACCEPTED ANSWERS:

Sample 1:

TREND SELECTION

| Policy Year | Earned Car Years | Reported Claims (000's) | Selected CDF | Development Ultimate | Pure Premium | Year Over Year Trend |
|-------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 2011 | 830 | 315 | 1.05 | 331 | 399 | |
| 2012 | 1000 | 392 | 1.1 | 431 | 431 | 1.080 |
| 2013 | 1000 | 358 | 1.3 | 465 | 465 | 1.079 |
| 2014 | 700 | 200 | 2 | 400 | 571 | 1.228 |

I recommend a trend of 8%. I'm not including the 22.8% because that year is very immature/ highly leveraged.

ONLEVEL

| Policy Year | Earned Premium | Average Rate per Exposure | AY 2014 Rate Per Exposure | Onlevel Premium |
|-------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 2011 | | | 400 | 332 |
| 2012 | | | 400 | 400 |
| 2013 | | | 400 | 400 |
| 2014 | 280 | 400 | 400 | 280 |

CAPE COD METHOD

| Policy Year | Onlevel EP | CDF | Used Up Premium | Trend to AY 2014 | Trended Reported | Adjusted ELR |
|-------------|------------|------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 2011 | 332 | 1.05 | 316 | 1.260 | 397 | 1.260 |
| 2012 | 400 | 1.1 | 364 | 1.170 | 459 | 1.260 |
| 2013 | 400 | 1.3 | 308 | 1.080 | 387 | 1.260 |
| 2014 | 280 | 2 | 140 | 1 | 200 | 1.430 |
| Totals: | | | 1128 | | 1443 | |

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ELR} &= 1,443 / 1,128 \\ &= 1.279 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{IBNR} &= 1.279 * 280 * (1 - \frac{1}{2}) \\ &= 179.06 \text{ (000s)} \end{aligned}$$

EXAM 5 SPRING 2015 SAMPLE ANSWERS AND EXAMINER'S REPORT

Sample 2:

TREND SELECTION

| Policy Year | Earned Car Years | Reported Claims (000's) | Selected CDF | Development Ultimate | Pure Premium | Year Over Year Trend |
|-------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 2011 | 830 | 315 | 1.05 | 331 | 399 | |
| 2012 | 1000 | 392 | 1.1 | 431 | 431 | 1.080 |
| 2013 | 1000 | 358 | 1.3 | 465 | 465 | 1.079 |
| 2014 | 700 | 200 | 2 | 400 | 571 | 1.228 |

Recommend a trend of 8%. Exclude 22.8% because the year is very immature.

CAPE COD METHOD

| Policy Year | Earned Car Years | CDF | Used Up Exposure | Trend to AY 2014 | Trended Reported | Adjusted ELR |
|-------------|------------------|------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 2011 | 830 | 1.05 | 790 | 1.260 | 397 | 0.500 |
| 2012 | 1000 | 1.1 | 909 | 1.170 | 459 | 0.500 |
| 2013 | 1000 | 1.3 | 769 | 1.080 | 387 | 0.500 |
| 2014 | 700 | 2 | 350 | 1 | 200 | 0.570 |
| Totals: | | | 2818 | | 1443 | |

$$\text{ELR} = 1,443 / 2,818 = 0.512$$

$$\text{IBNR} = 0.512 * 700 * (1 - \frac{1}{2}) = 179.2 \text{ (000s)}$$

EXAM 5 SPRING 2015 SAMPLE ANSWERS AND EXAMINER'S REPORT

EXAMINER'S REPORT:

The question combined topics from different parts of the syllabus. Overall candidates did fairly well on this question, though few scored full credit.

The most common error was to neglect to develop the losses to ultimate when deriving the pure premiums. Many candidates also struggled to provide clear justifications on why the particular trend was selected.

Most candidates were able to bring the premiums to the current level using the Extension of Exposures technique. Candidates also did well in the Cape Cod component, and were able to derive an ELR and the resulting IBNR.

Note that approaching this question by using an exposure-based technique was also acceptable; as premium cancels out in the calculation, using exposure in place of on-level premium achieves the same result.