

Random 1

Friedland 17 (ULAE)

F-17 (042) CG Practice (Problem 1)

Model:

ULAE Example

Problem Type:

Congor & Nobilos approach for ULAE

Find

Estimate the unpaid ULAE as of the latest given year-end using all 3 versions of the Congor and Nobilos approach.

Given

independent estimate of ultimate claims for all AYs

456,000

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| % of ULAE spend on opening claims | 60% |
| % of ULAE spend on maintaining claims | 30% |
| % of ULAE spend on closing claims | 10% |

| CY | paid ULAE in CY M | ultimate for clms reported in CY R | paid loss in CY P | ultimate for clms closed in CY C |
|------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|
| 2021 | 4,650 | 54,900 | 20,900 | 16,700 |
| 2022 | 6,000 | 69,200 | 26,300 | 20,000 |
| 2023 | 7,500 | 89,300 | 33,100 | 25,400 |
| 2024 | 9,000 | 110,700 | 39,700 | 31,000 |
| 2025 | 11,275 | 142,800 | 48,800 | 38,800 |

Step 1a calculate the claims basis B

| CY | 60% | x | R | + | 30% | x | P | + | 10% | x | C | claims basis B |
|------|-----|---|---------|---|-----|---|---------|---|-----|---|---------|----------------|
| 2021 | 60% | x | 54,900 | + | 30% | x | 20,900 | + | 10% | x | 16,700 | 40,880 |
| 2022 | 60% | x | 69,200 | + | 30% | x | 26,300 | + | 10% | x | 20,000 | 51,410 |
| 2023 | 60% | x | 89,300 | + | 30% | x | 33,100 | + | 10% | x | 25,400 | 66,050 |
| 2024 | 60% | x | 110,700 | + | 30% | x | 39,700 | + | 10% | x | 31,000 | 81,430 |
| 2025 | 60% | x | 142,800 | + | 30% | x | 48,800 | + | 10% | x | 38,800 | 104,200 |
| | | | 466,900 | | | | 168,800 | | | | 131,900 | 343,970 |

Step 1b select a ULAE ratio W: $W = M / B$

| CY | paid ULAE M | claims basis B | ULAE ratio W |
|------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 2021 | 4,650 | 40,880 | 11.4% |
| 2022 | 6,000 | 51,410 | 11.7% |
| 2023 | 7,500 | 66,050 | 11.4% |
| 2024 | 9,000 | 81,430 | 11.1% |
| 2025 | 11,275 | 104,200 | 10.8% |
| | 38,425 | 343,970 | 11.171% |

If you decided at the beginning you are going to use a weighted average for B then you only need the totals line in Step 1a and 1b. The problem with that however is that you may not see trends in the ULAE ratio.

<===== you can select this weighted average or choose another reasonable ratio

Step 2a calculate the estimate of unpaid ULAE using the Expected Claims approach

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{unpd ULAE} &= W \times L - M \\
 &= 11.171\% \times 456,000 - 38,425 \\
 &= 12,515
 \end{aligned}$$

Step 2b calculate the estimate of unpaid ULAE using the Bornhuetter-Ferguson approach

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{unpd ULAE} &= W \times (L - B) \\
 &= 11.171\% \times (456,000 - 343,970) \\
 &= 12,515
 \end{aligned}$$

Step 2b calculate the estimate of unpaid ULAE using the Development approach

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{unpd ULAE} &= M \times (L / B - 1) \\
 &= 38,425 \times (456,000 / 343,970 - 1) \\
 &= 12,515
 \end{aligned}$$

Notes: You get the same answer for all 3 methods if your selection for W is the weighted average. You also have to keep enough decimal places or they may differ due to rounding.

If you choose something other than the weighted average, which could be entirely reasonable depending on the circumstances then you won't in general get the same answer.

Reading:

Model:

Problem Type:

Friedland 17 (ULAE)
ULAE Example
Congor & Nolibos approach for ULAE

F-17 (042) CG Practice (Problem 2)

Find

Estimate the unpaid ULAE as of the latest given year-end using all 3 versions of the Congor and Nolibos approach.

Given

independent estimate of ultimate claims for all AYs

437,000

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| % of ULAE spend on opening claims | 45% |
| % of ULAE spend on maintaining claims | 30% |
| % of ULAE spend on closing claims | 25% |

| | paid ULAE in CY | ultimate for clms reported in CY | paid loss in CY | ultimate for clms closed in CY |
|------|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| CY | M | R | P | C |
| 2021 | 3,000 | 54,400 | 24,600 | 19,500 |
| 2022 | 4,000 | 65,300 | 31,000 | 24,200 |
| 2023 | 5,500 | 81,600 | 39,700 | 29,000 |
| 2024 | 7,000 | 103,600 | 48,800 | 36,300 |
| 2025 | 9,250 | 127,400 | 61,000 | 45,400 |

Step 1a calculate the claims basis B

| CY | 45% | x | R | + | 30% | x | P | + | 25% | x | C | claims basis B |
|------|-----|---|---------|---|-----|---|---------|---|-----|---|---------|----------------|
| 2021 | 45% | x | 54,400 | + | 30% | x | 24,600 | + | 25% | x | 19,500 | 36,735 |
| 2022 | 45% | x | 65,300 | + | 30% | x | 31,000 | + | 25% | x | 24,200 | 44,735 |
| 2023 | 45% | x | 81,600 | + | 30% | x | 39,700 | + | 25% | x | 29,000 | 55,880 |
| 2024 | 45% | x | 103,600 | + | 30% | x | 48,800 | + | 25% | x | 36,300 | 70,335 |
| 2025 | 45% | x | 127,400 | + | 30% | x | 61,000 | + | 25% | x | 45,400 | 86,980 |
| | | | 432,300 | | | | 205,100 | | | | 154,400 | 294,665 |

Step 1b select a ULAE ratio W: $W = M / B$

| CY | paid ULAE M | claims basis B | ULAE ratio W |
|------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| 2021 | 3,000 | 36,735 | 8.2% |
| 2022 | 4,000 | 44,735 | 8.9% |
| 2023 | 5,500 | 55,880 | 9.8% |
| 2024 | 7,000 | 70,335 | 10.0% |
| 2025 | 9,250 | 86,980 | 10.6% |
| | 28,750 | 294,665 | 10.0% |

If you decided at the beginning you are going to use a weighted average for B then you only need the totals line in Step 1a and 1b. The problem with that however is that you may not see trends in the ULAE ratio.

<===== you can select this weighted average or choose another reasonable ratio

Step 2a calculate the estimate of unpaid ULAE using the Expected Claims approach

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{unpd ULAE} &= W \times L - M \\
 &= 10.0\% \times 437,000 - 28,750 \\
 &= 14,950
 \end{aligned}$$

Step 2b calculate the estimate of unpaid ULAE using the Bornhuetter-Ferguson approach

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{unpd ULAE} &= W \times (L - B) \\
 &= 10.0\% \times (437,000 - 294,665) \\
 &= 14,234
 \end{aligned}$$

Step 2b calculate the estimate of unpaid ULAE using the Development approach

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{unpd ULAE} &= M \times (L / B - 1) \\
 &= 28,750 \times (437,000 / 294,665 - 1) \\
 &= 13,887
 \end{aligned}$$

Notes: You get the same answer for all 3 methods if your selection for W is the weighted average. You also have to keep enough decimal places or they may differ due to rounding.

If you choose something other than the weighted average, which could be entirely reasonable depending on the circumstances then you won't in general get the same answer.