

13th Annual

BAS Case Competition

Team 18: Ashley Li, Grace Yang,
Otilia Olson, Patricia Lansang



Overview

01

The Loss Model

Monte Carlo Simulations

02

The Insurance Plans

Three Quoted Insurance Policies

03

Performance

Total Retainment, TCOR, Loss Ratio

04

Recommendations

Additional Metric, Insurance Plan

THE LOSS MODEL

1

The Loss Model:

Annual Aggregate Losses (median)

Fire: 9.5M

NWS: 786K

EQ: 0M

Total: 12.9M

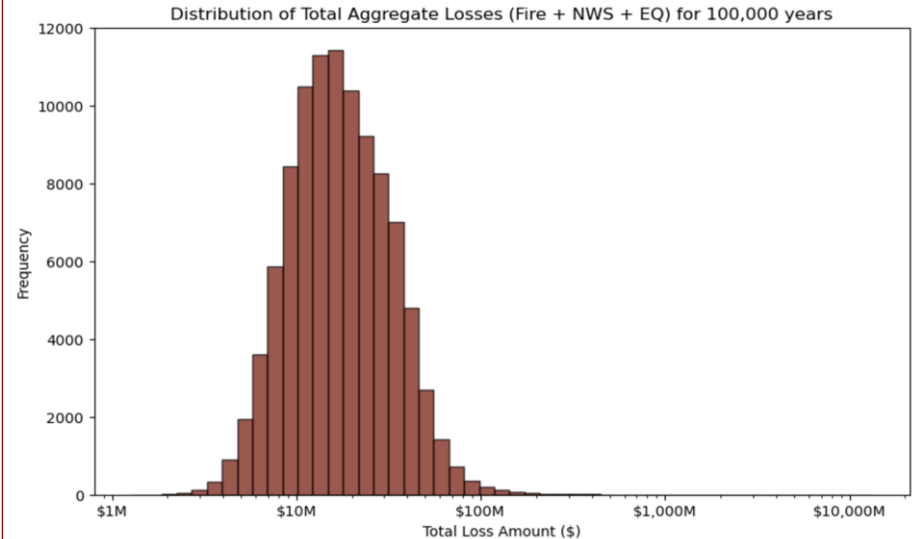
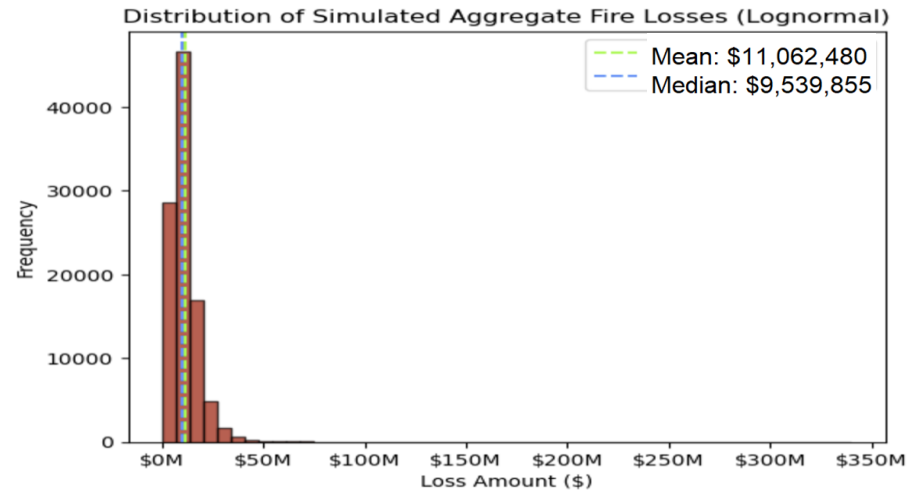
Annual Aggregate

Percentile	Fire	NWS	EQ	Total
75	13,724,395	1,473,269	2,927,033	19,039,993
90	19,010,306	2,558,629	10,353,974	27,757,495
95	23,436,596	3,629,923	17,567,183	35,683,766
99	35,362,962	7,522,785	44,158,114	61,788,076

Histograms

Right-Skewed Distributions

- Median is slightly lower than mean
- Losses are close to below the median
- Presence of rare but severe loss events



02

The Insurance Plans



The Insurance Plans

Retention: 10M
Fire Limit: 1B
NWS Limit: 100M
↳ Aggregate: 100M
EQ Limit: 500M
Premium: 51,270,000

Retention: 10M
Fire Limit: 1B
NWS Limit: 100M
↳ No Aggregate Limit
EQ Limit: 1B
Premium: 54,095,800

Retention: 1M
Fire Limit: 1B; 30% coinsurance
NWS Limit: 100M
↳ Aggregate: 100M
EQ Limit: 1B
Premium: 59,411,000

Insurance 1

Conservative plan that
prioritizes NWS/EQ

Insurance 2

Great plan for EQ
concerns

Insurance 3

Prioritizes Fire
Losses



03 PERFORMANCE

COMPARING THREE INSURANCE PROGRAMS

Based on the historical data, we can calculate:

01 Total Retained Loss **02** TCOR **03** Loss Ratio

We'll end up having 15 years of data for each insurance plan.

Based on this, we analyze the

Average TCOR

Median TCOR

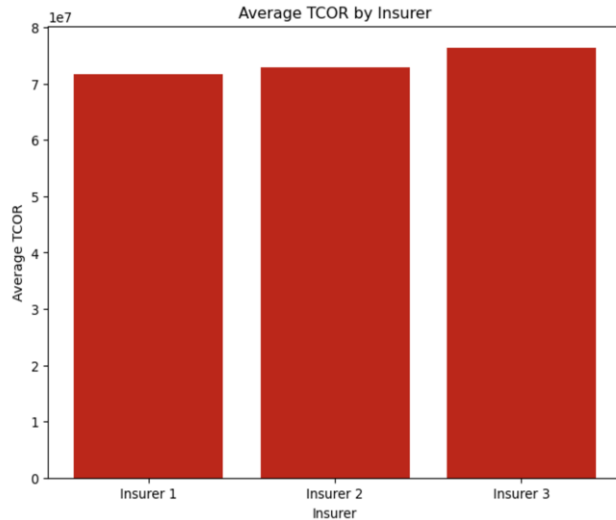
95th Percentile TCOR

Worst Year TCOR

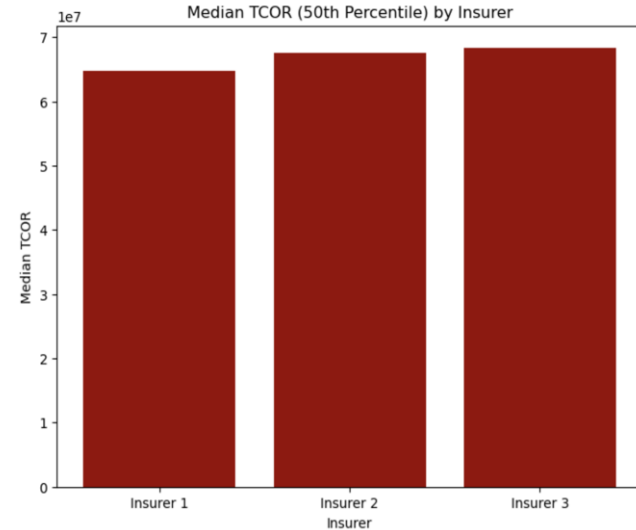
Mean Loss Ratio



INSURANCE PERFORMANCE

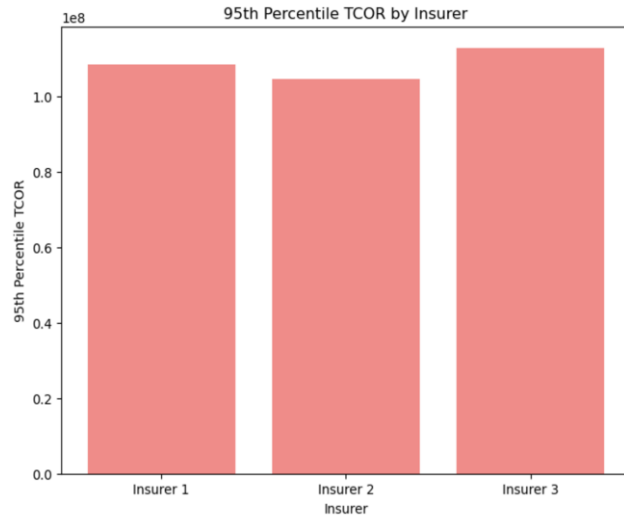


Average TCOR accounts for all 15 years, including both typical and extreme years (outliers)

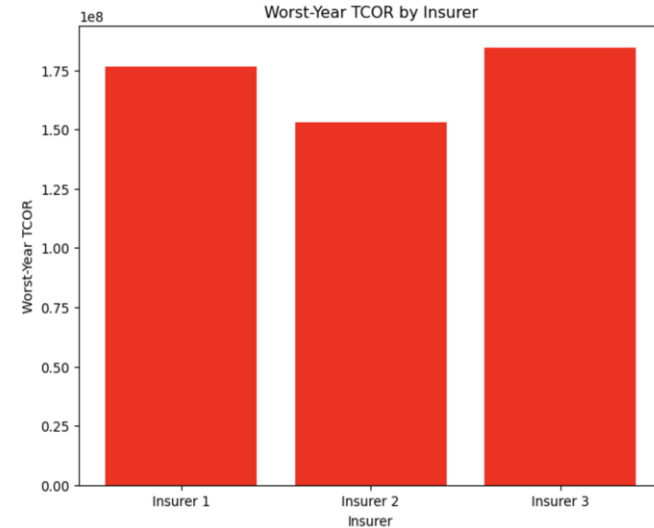


Median TCOR represents the most typical year

INSURANCE PERFORMANCE



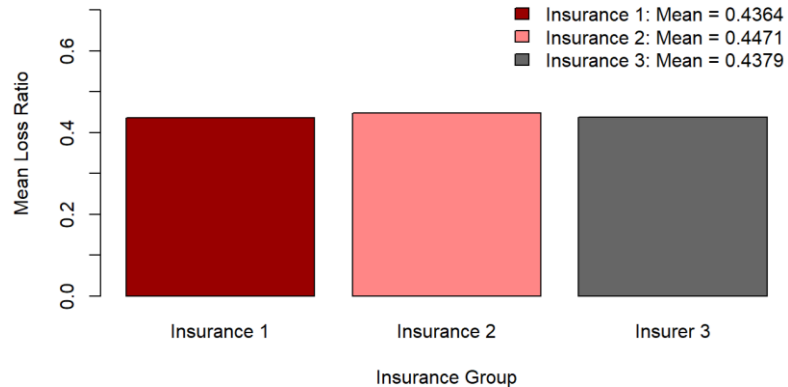
Represents a bad year where TCOR is worse than 95% of all other years



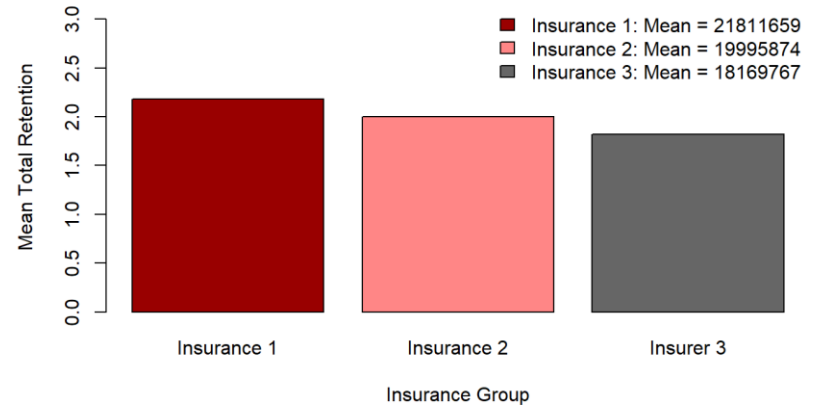
Worst-Year TCOR is where the largest, rarest claims occur.

INSURANCE PERFORMANCE

Comparison of Mean Loss Ratios



Comparison of Mean Total Retention
(in 10 millions)



PREDICTED PERFORMANCES OF INSURANCES

CFO's GOAL



Best Option: Insurer 1

REASONING

- Insurer 1 offers the lowest quoted premium at \$51.27M.
- This aligns with the CFO's goal to free up as much cash as possible.

PREDICTED PERFORMANCES OF INSURANCES

RISK MANAGER's GOAL



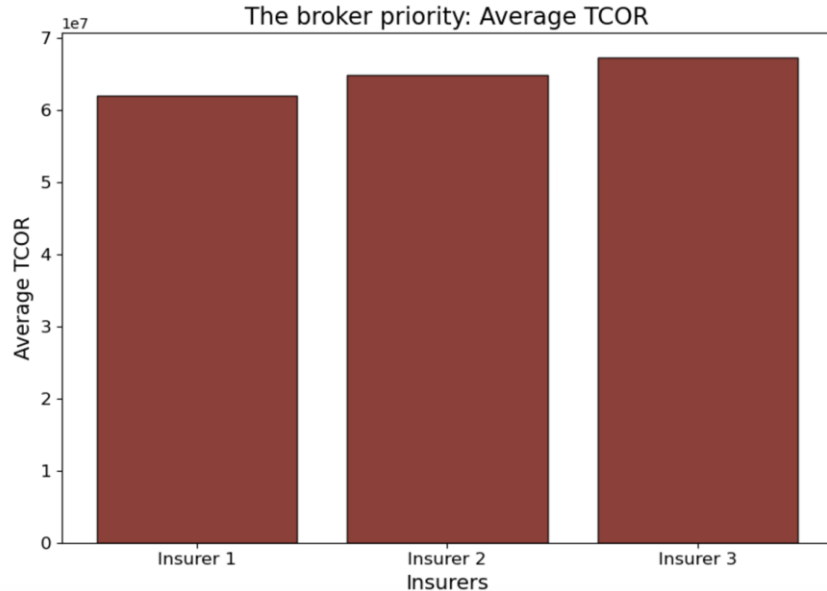
Best Option: Insurer 3

REASONING

- In a typical year, fire claims rarely exceed \$10M.
- Insurer 3 with lower retention covers at least part of most claims.

PREDICTED PERFORMANCES OF INSURANCES

BROKER's GOAL



Best Option: Insurer 1

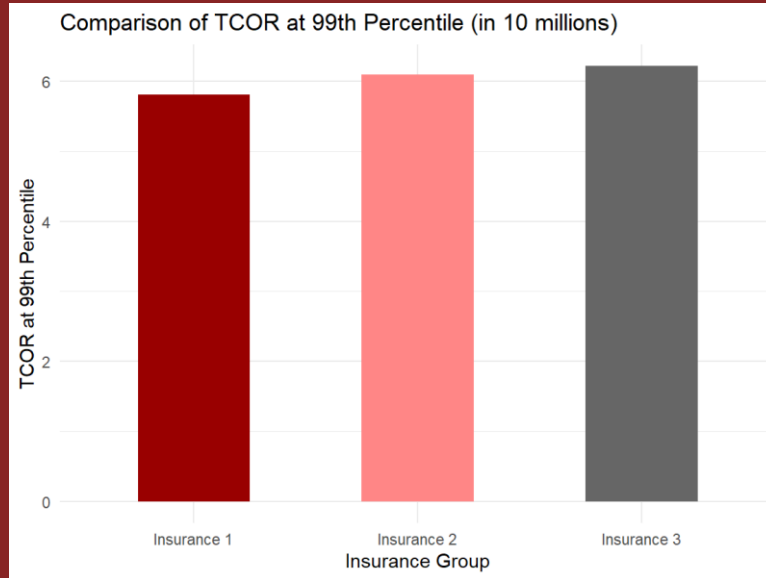
REASONING

- Retained Loss does not perform the best but the low cost of premium is balanced out

04

Recommendations

ADDITIONAL METRIC : TCOR AT THE 99TH PERCENTILE



Insurance 1: 58107936
Insurance 2: 60933736
Insurance 3: 62162381

OUR APPROACH

- Extracted data for fire, NWS, EQ at their 99th percentile occurrences.
- Create a hypothetical extreme year.
- Calculated TCOR for this “bad year”
- Good for stress testing

BEST OPTION: INSURER 1

Best Insurance Plan?

Insurance **1**

Premium

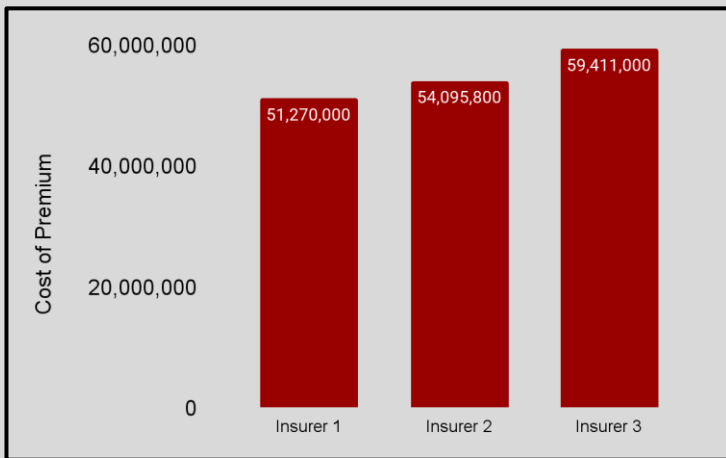
Purpose of Insurance

Monte Carlo Simulations

Historical Data

Best Insurance Plan?

Premium



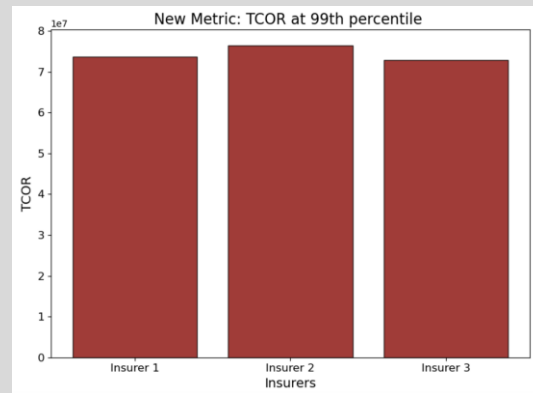
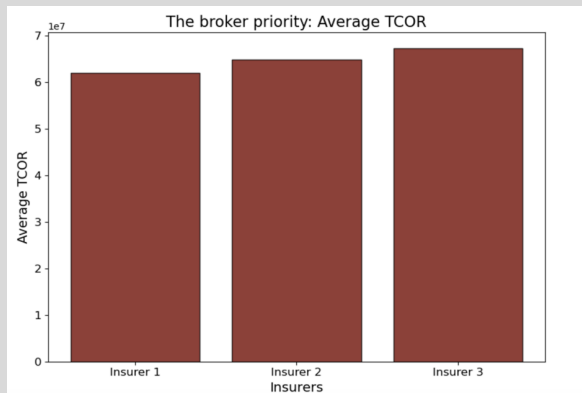
Best Insurance Plan?

Purpose of Insurance

- **Prioritizing Mean TCOR:**
 - combination of typical claims and extreme claims
- **Protection against unpredictable losses**

Best Insurance Plan?

Monte Carlo Simulations



Best Insurance Plan?

Historical Data

Year	Insurer Plan	Fire Retained Loss	NWS Retained Loss	EQ Retained Loss	TCOR
2023	Insurer 1	1.4M	123 M	0	176M
2023	Insurer 2	1.4M	97M	0	153M
2023	Insurer 3	1.4M	123M	0	184M

→ Lowest NWS loss
and lowest TCOR

- Insurer 1 performs best in mean years
- Insurer 1 performs best in median years
- Insurer 2 performs best in extreme years

Best Insurance Plan?

Insurance **1**

Premium

Purpose of Insurance

Monte Carlo Simulations

Historical Data

Adjusted Insurance 1

new premium = original premium + expected loss + risk

$(1 + \theta) \times$ expected additional coverage

$$= 51,270,000 + 496,576.3 + 496,556.4$$

$$= 52,263,133$$

New Premium: 52.3M

Questions?

Questions?