

New Developments in Modeling of Catastrophic Events

AIR Terrorism Loss Estimation Model

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Terrorism Model Product Manager

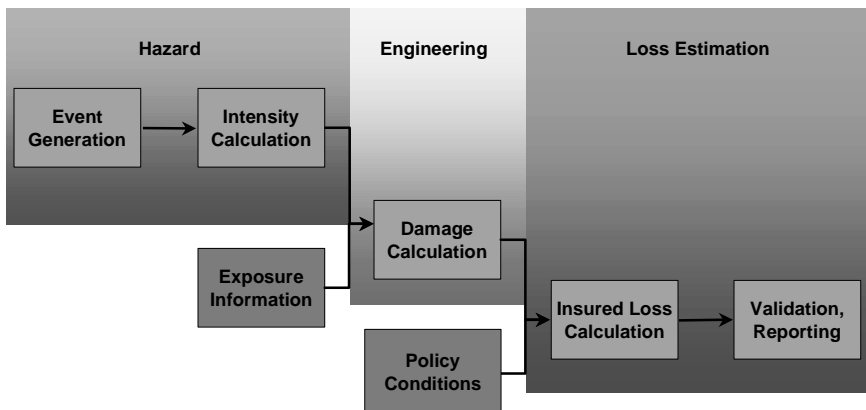
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BETTER DATA
BETTER DECISIONS

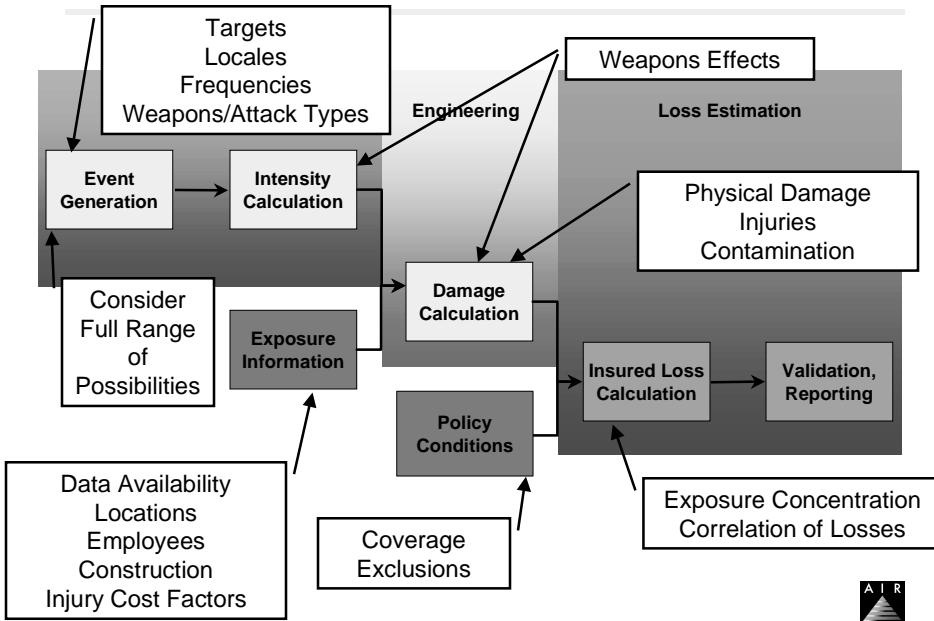


<http://www.casact.org/education/specsem/f2002/handouts/seaquist1.pdf> (retrieved 16 May 2016)

Components of Catastrophe Models



Components of Catastrophe Models - Terrorism Challenges

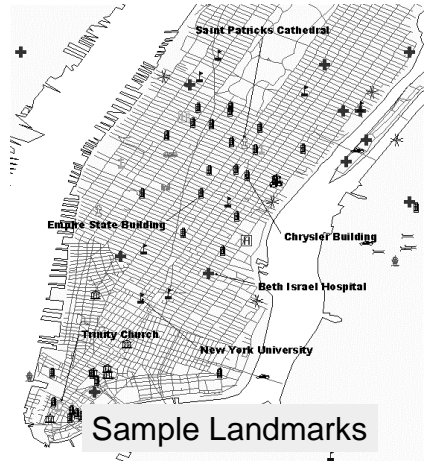


Event Generation and Intensity Approach

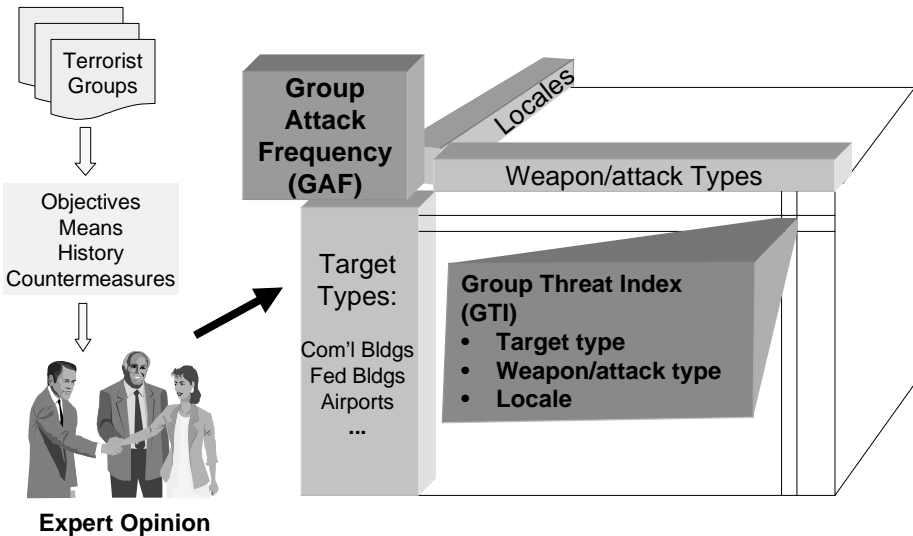
- ❑ Generate comprehensive landmark database
- ❑ Use expert opinion for attack frequency and allocation to landmarks
 - Delphi Method used to solicit expert opinion
 - Individual terrorist groups considered independently
- ❑ Resulted in attack likelihood distribution for each individual landmark (Landmark Attack Vector)
- ❑ Generates full range of events that could happen

Landmark Database - Classification of Potential Terrorist Target Types

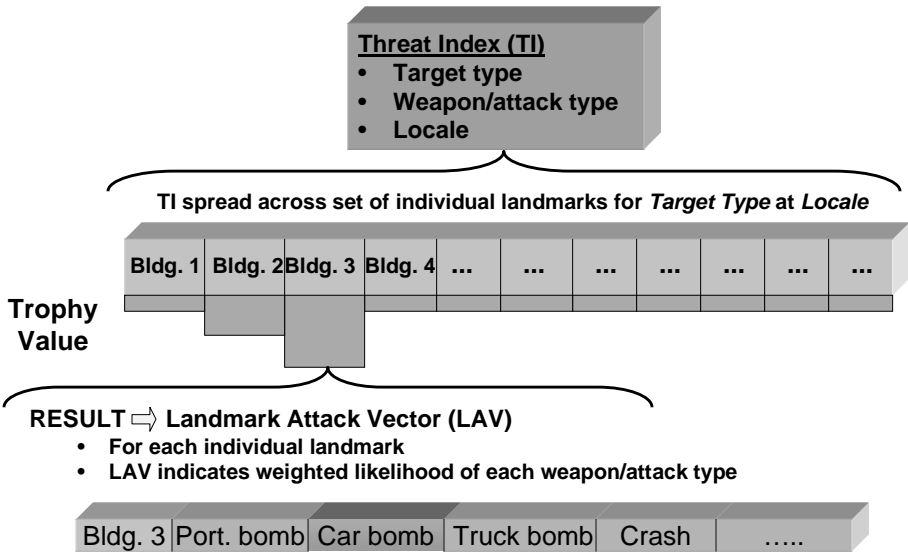
- ❑ Commercial facilities
 - Prominent buildings
 - Corporate headquarters
 - Transportation facilities and critical infrastructure
 - Industrial facilities
 - Energy facilities
 - Retail centers and malls
 - Sport arenas and stadiums
 - Amusement parks
- ❑ Government facilities
 - Federal office buildings and courthouses
 - Embassies
 - Postal facilities
- ❑ Educational, medical, and religious institutions



Landmark Attack Vector (LAV) Development



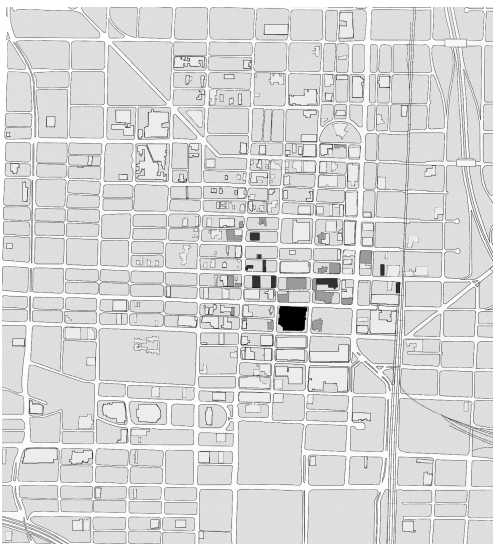
Threat Index (TI) is Spread across Individual Landmarks



Weapon Intensity and Damage



Damage Pattern from Oklahoma City Bombing



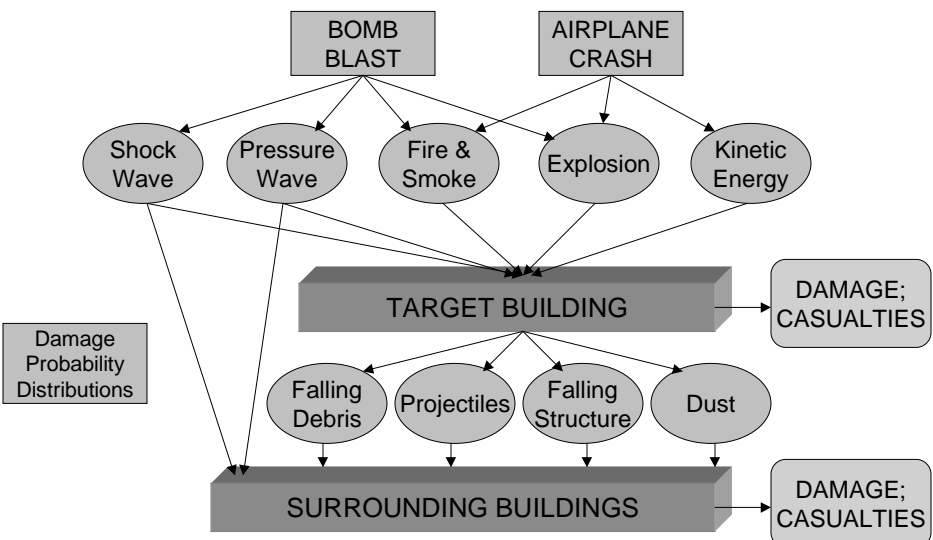
- Collapse
- Extensive Damage
- Moderate Damage
- Slight Damage

April 19, 1995
168 killed
642 injured
\$145M insured loss

Source: FEMA, 1996



Damage and Casualty Estimates Consider Multiple Effects on the Target and Surrounding Buildings



AIR Teams With Weidlinger Associates - Industry-Leading Blast Damage Expertise

- ❑ Leader in defense-related blast effects research and design for 50 years
- ❑ Only firm with experience in high rise, long span structural engineering and blast resistant design
- ❑ Developer of advanced analysis techniques for blast and impact calibrated with extensive field testing
- ❑ Performs terrorism vulnerability assessment and upgrade of major transportation facilities, courthouses, office buildings, and embassies
- ❑ Specializes in assessment of glazing and curtain wall hazards
- ❑ Simplified or detailed analyses

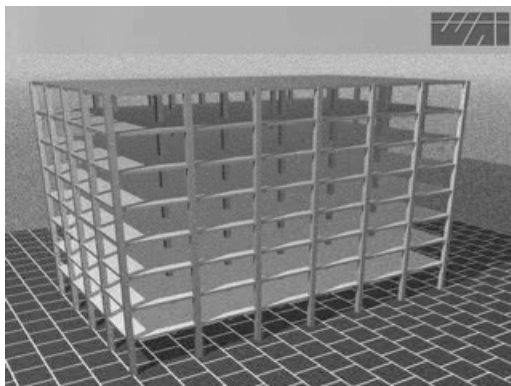


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Advanced Blast/Impact Analysis

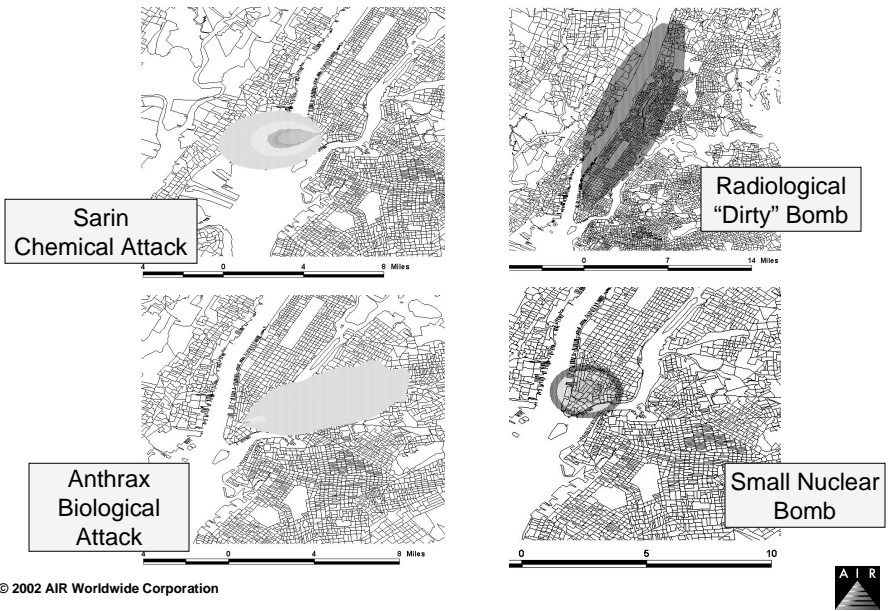
- ❑ Based on detailed information about building structure and occupancy
- ❑ Advanced analysis of structures using in-house transient nonlinear dynamic finite-element software code



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Exposure, Mortality and Damage Contours for CBRN



Now Being Used for Property and Workers Compensation Loss Analyses

- ☐ Evaluation of proximity of exposures to landmarks
- ☐ Deterministic analysis of specific exposures
- ☐ Fully probabilistic analysis of a special or general book of business



Concentration of Exposures Analysis



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Deterministic Analysis - Midtown Manhattan

- ❑ Delivery truck bomb
- ❑ 80,000 workers in surrounding area
- ❑ Damage sustained in 29 buildings
- ❑ 5,000 estimated disability and fatality casualties



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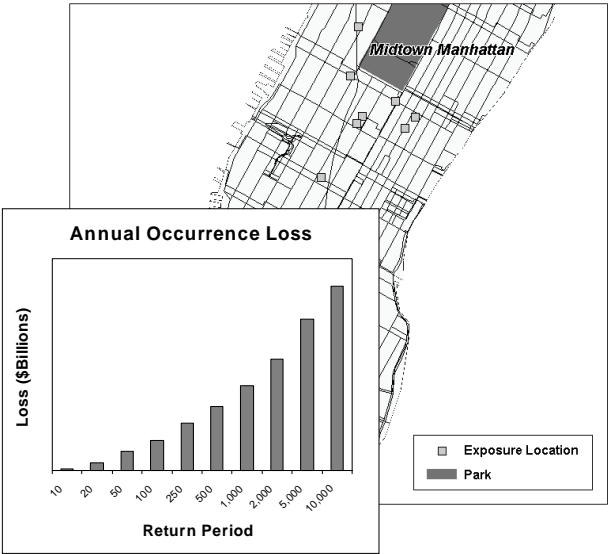
Sample Exposure Portfolio



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Workers' Compensation Loss Potential



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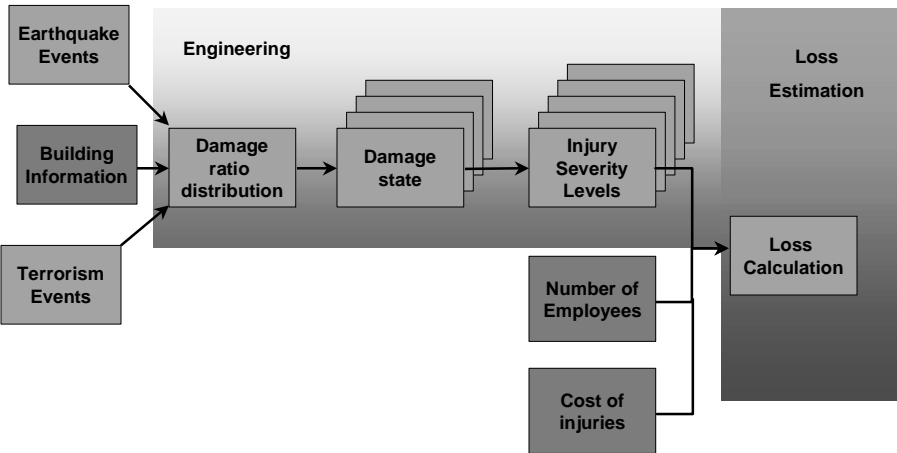


Modeling Workers' Compensation

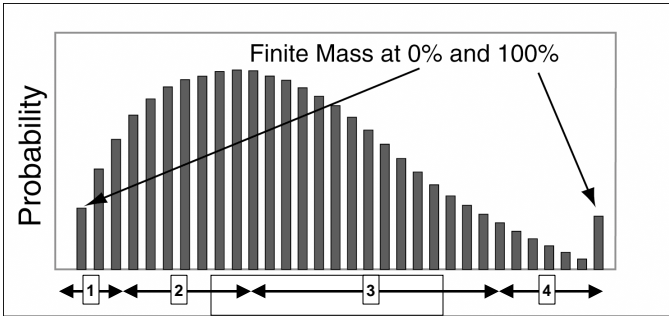
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Components of AIR's Workers Compensation Model



Building Physical Damage Distribution Mapped to Damage States



- 1 - Slight Damage
- 2 - Moderate Damage
- 3 - Extensive Damage
- 4 - Complete Damage
 - collapse
 - no collapse

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Injury Severity Levels Defined

Injury Classification Scale

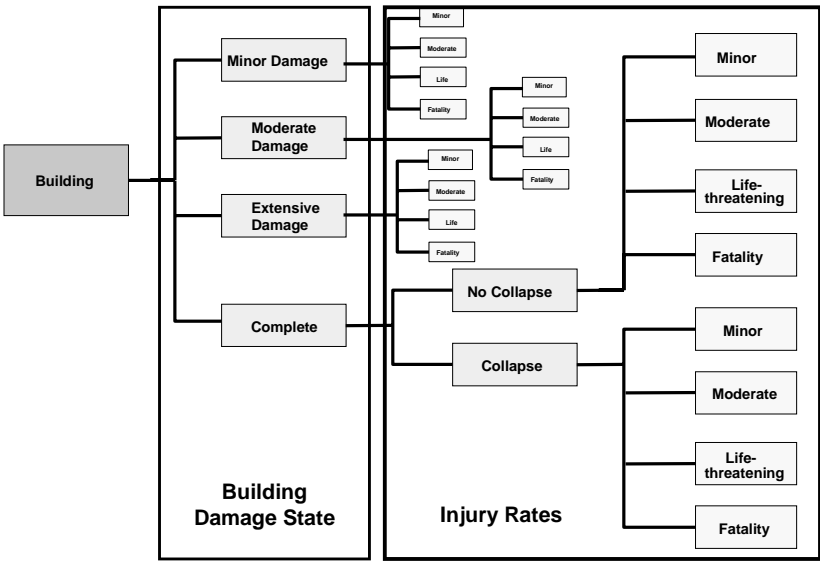
| Injury Severity Level | Injury Description |
|---|--|
| Severity 1: Minor | Injuries requiring basic medical aid without requiring hospitalization |
| Severity 2: Moderate | Injuries requiring a greater degree of medical care and hospitalization, but not expected to progress to a life threatening status |
| Severity 3: Life Threatening | Injuries that pose an immediate life threatening condition if not treated adequately and expeditiously. The majority of these injuries are the result of structural collapse and subsequent entrapment or impairment of the occupants. |
| Severity 4: Fatality | Instantaneously killed or mortally wounded |

Source: HAZUS®

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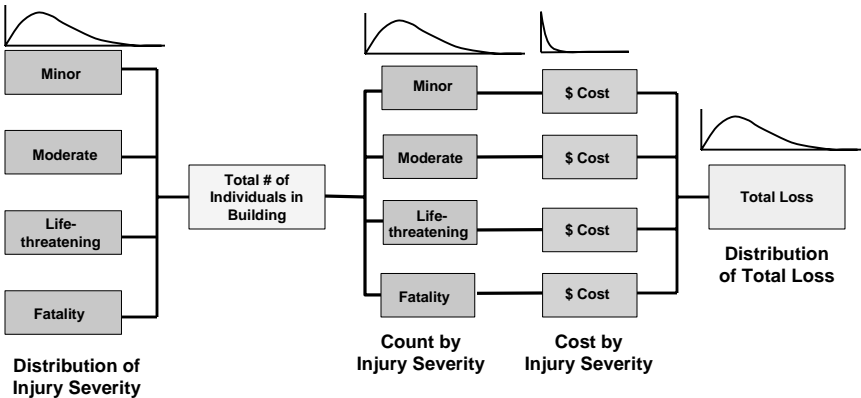
Damage States Determine Injury Severity Distribution



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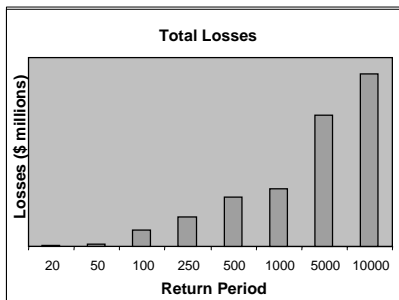
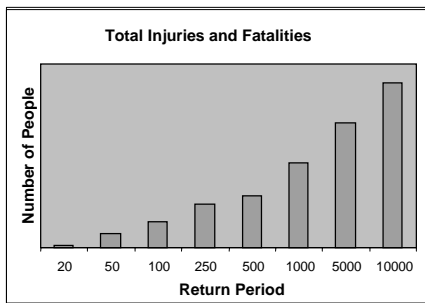
Calculation of Injury/Fatality Loss for Individual Building in One Event



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Total Injury and Loss Distributions



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Data Needs

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Desired Data Requirements

- ☐ Number of people insured
- ☐ Building information for each location
 - Address
 - Construction type
 - Building age
 - Number of floors
- ☐ Typical location by time of day
 - Daytime, nighttime
- ☐ Benefits levels
 - AIR default values for workers' compensation
 - Average benefits under a policy
 - Full distribution from company experience



Typical Data Available

- ☐ Number of employees and payroll
- ☐ Company location
- ☐ Benefit levels under each policy



Geographic Resolution of Input Data

- ☐ Detailed data, down to the location level, is preferred
- ☐ If not available the data can also be provided in the following geographic resolutions
 - ZIP Code
 - County
 - State
- ☐ Aggregate level data will be distributed to the detail level before the model is run



Simulated Industry Losses for Historical Earthquakes If They Were to Occur Today

| Time of Occurrence | 1906 San Francisco* | 1811 New Madrid* |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Night | 76,672 | 671,789 |
| Day | 3,756,918 | 32,917,748 |
| Commute | 1,916,801 | 16,794,788 |

*Values in thousands of dollars



AIR Recommends You Use the Best Available Information to Manage Your Exposure to Terrorism

- ☐ Better data results in better analysis
- ☐ Understand your potential losses
- ☐ Evaluate your reinsurance needs
- ☐ Negotiate a better price
- ☐ Manage exposure

