



BRUIN MUTUAL

Since 2022

2022 Reserving Report

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Agenda

01 Reserving Method Analysis

02 Lines of Business

03 Catastrophe Reserving

04 Final Thoughts

Reserving Method Analysis



01

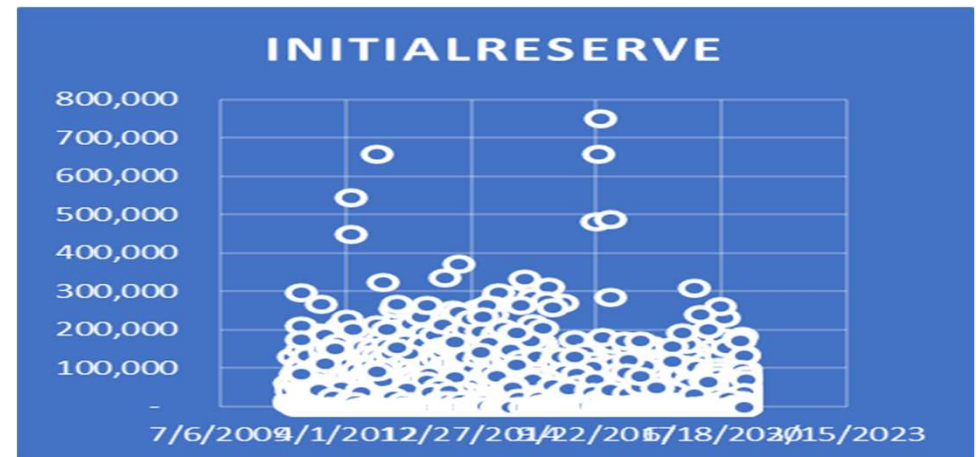
Loss Triangles
Reserving Methods

Abnormalities and Shifts

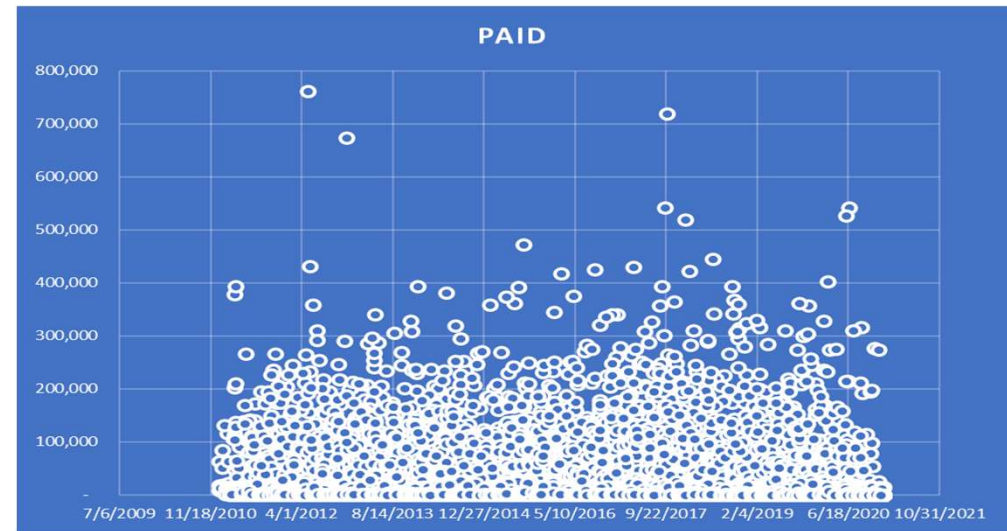
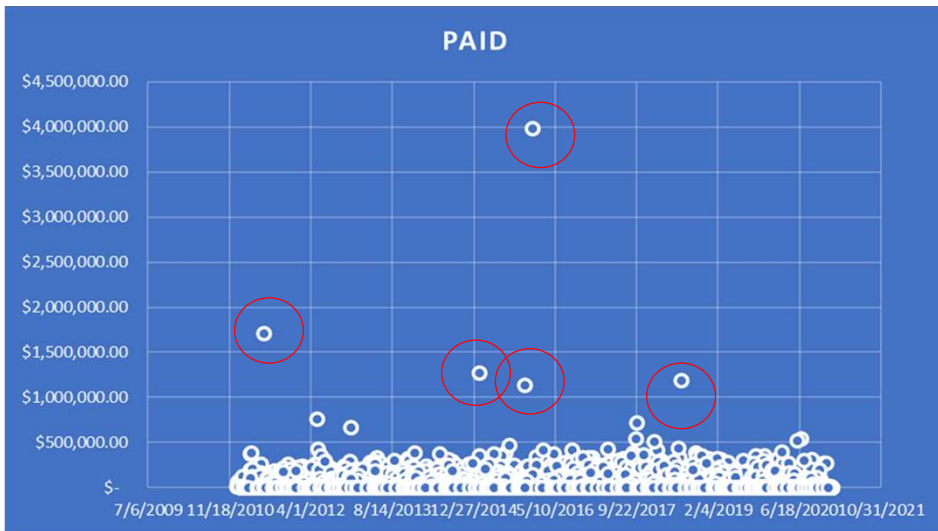


ClaimID	LoB	Type	initialReserve	Paid
54X28	Auto	Liability	\$3.4M	\$4.0M
1X13	Auto	Liability	\$1.6M	\$1.7M
74X5	Auto	Liability	\$1.1M	\$1.2M
39X22	Auto	Liability	\$1.1M	\$1.3M
51X4	Auto	Liability	\$0.9M	\$1.1M

- **Removal** of outliers
- Capped at \$1M to extract more accurate projections from dataset



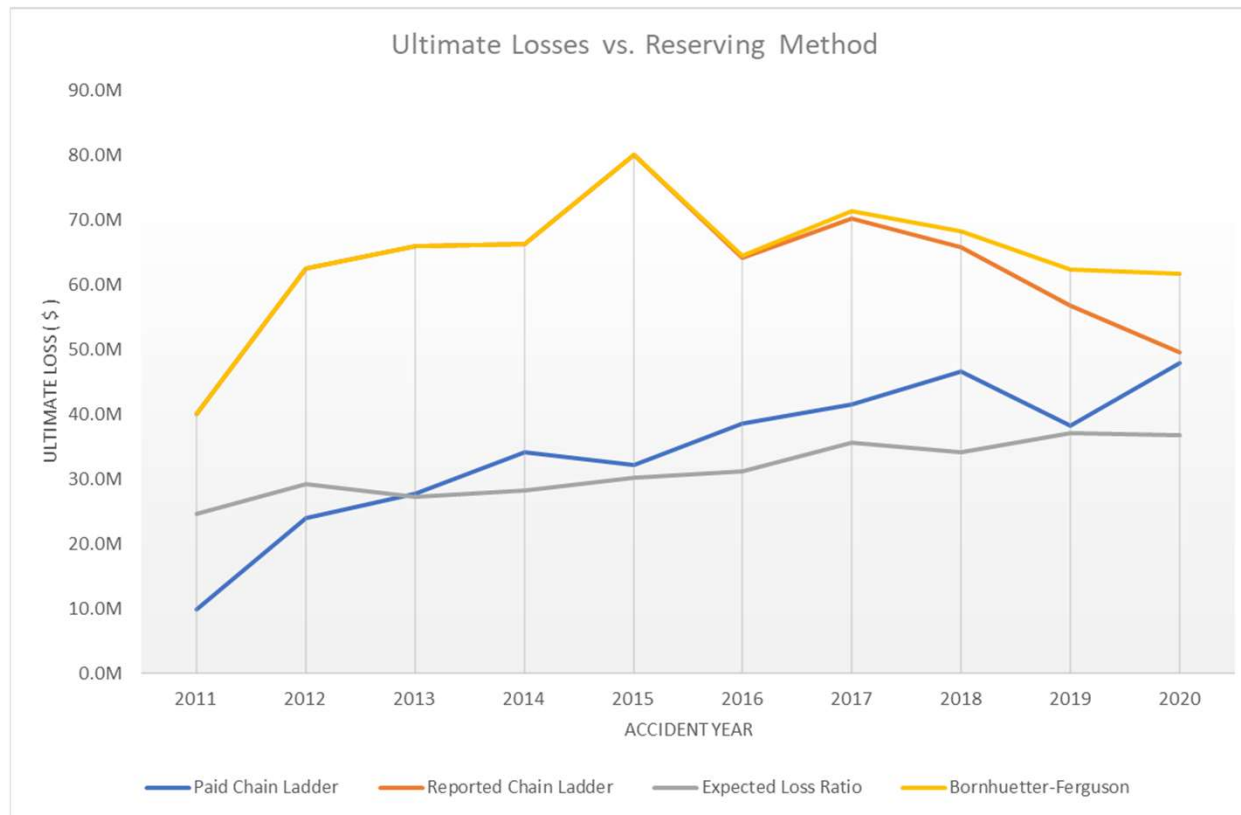
Abnormalities and Shifts



Reserving Methods

Accident Year	Paid Chain Ladder	Reported Chain Ladder	Expected Loss Ratio	Bornhuetter-Ferguson
2011	9.9M	40.1M	24.7M	40.1M
2012	24.0M	62.5M	29.2M	62.5M
2013	27.7M	65.9M	27.3M	66.0M
2014	34.1M	66.2M	28.2M	66.2M
2015	32.2M	79.9M	30.2M	80.0M
2016	38.5M	64.1M	31.1M	64.5M
2017	41.5M	70.2M	35.6M	71.3M
2018	46.6M	65.7M	34.1M	68.2M
2019	38.2M	56.8M	37.0M	62.4M
2020	47.8M	49.6M	36.8M	61.7M

Reserving Methods



Lines of Business



02

Advantages and
Disadvantages

Standardized Methods

Chain Ladder Methods

Pros

- Helpful with consistent data projections

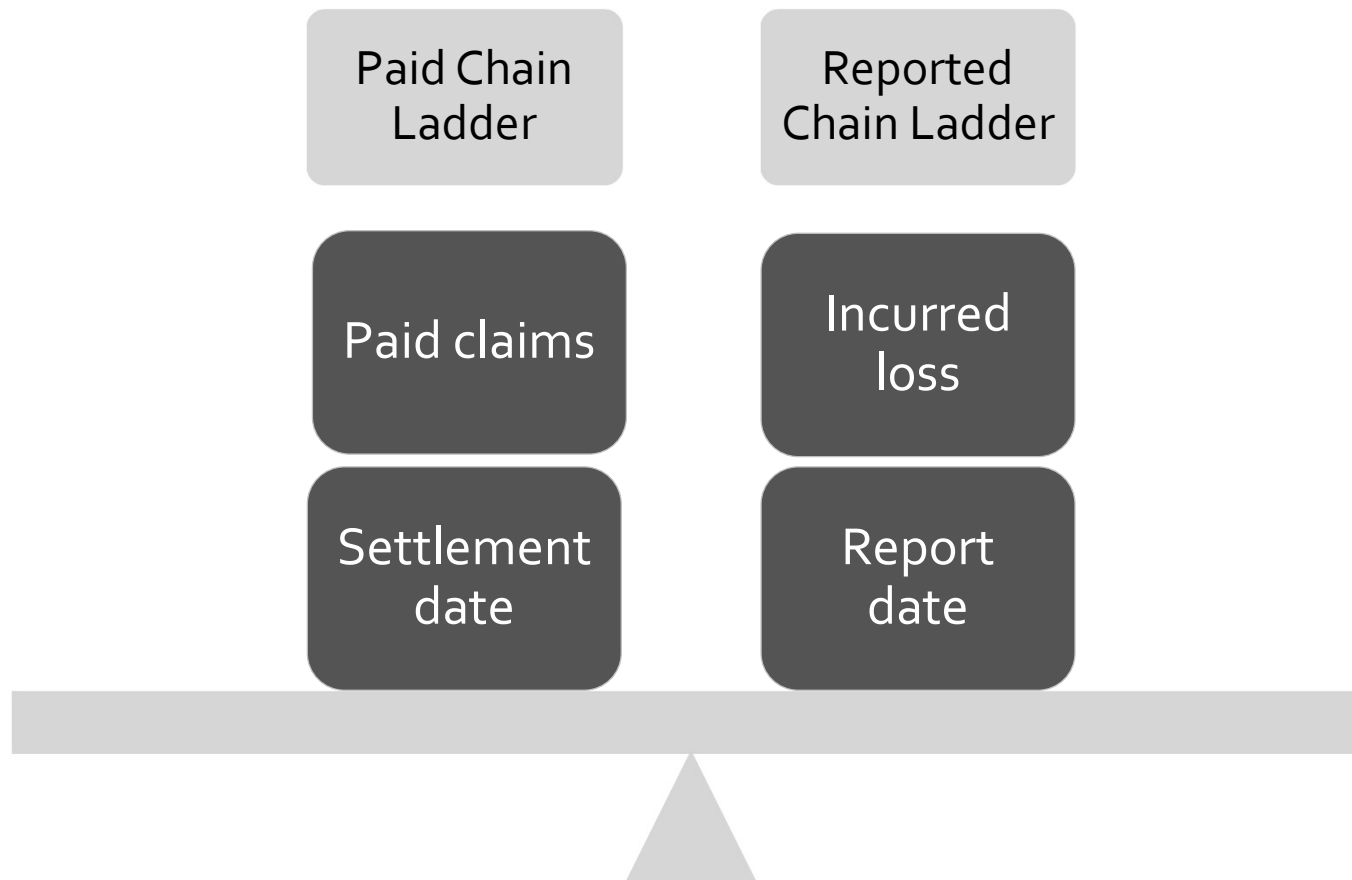


Cons

- Susceptible to process changes



Chain Ladder Methods



Expected Method

estimates the appropriate level of loss reserves

Helpful with a shortage of data



the absence of responsiveness to changes



Expected Method

Pros

- Effective usage in early stages of estimation

Cons

- Absence of responsiveness to changes for long established companies



Stability



Sensitivity

Bornheutter – Fergusson Method

useful in cases where actual reported losses do not provide a good indicator of IBNR



combines features of the chain ladder and expected loss ratio methods and assigns weights for the percentage of losses paid and losses incurred

Cape Cod Method

Assumption that premiums are known for historical accident years

does not consider variability in historical loss estimates

loss exposure is assumed to be constant over time

Ultimate Loss Selections – Homeowners



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Accident Year ▼	Ultimate Losses (Expected Loss Method) ▼	Ultimate Losses (Chain Ladder Method) ▼	Recommended Ultimate Loss Selections ▼
2011	\$16.7M	\$27.1M	\$21.9M
2012	\$20.4M	\$45.4M	\$32.9M
2013	\$19.6M	\$51.6M	\$35.6M
2014	\$20.0M	\$50.6M	\$35.3M
2015	\$22.3M	\$54.2M	\$38.2M
2016	\$22.5M	\$49.5M	\$36.0M
2017	\$26.2M	\$51.6M	\$38.9M
2018	\$26.0M	\$46.7M	\$36.4M
2019	\$27.6M	\$40.9M	\$34.2M
2020	\$27.5M	\$35.7M	\$31.6M

Ultimate Loss Selections – Auto Liabilities

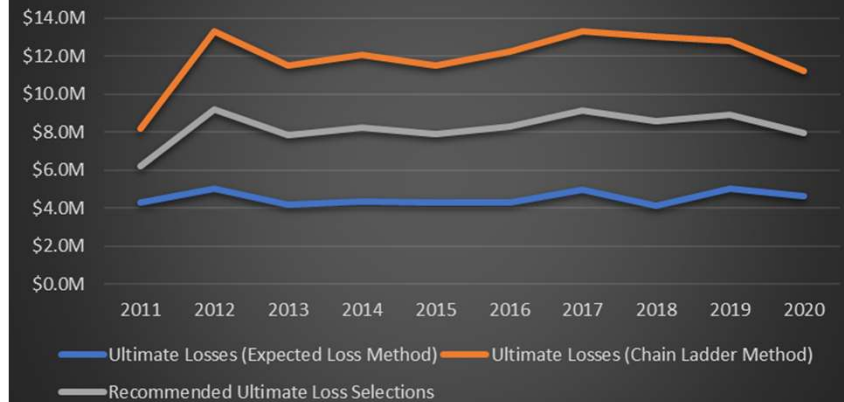
Accident Year	Ultimate Losses (Expected Loss Method)	Ultimate Losses (Chain Ladder Method)	Recommended Ultimate Loss Selections
2011	\$3.7M	\$1.5M	\$2.6M
2012	\$3.8M	\$3.8M	\$3.8M
2013	\$3.5M	\$2.9M	\$3.2M
2014	\$3.8M	\$3.4M	\$3.6M
2015	\$3.6M	\$2.6M	\$3.1M
2016	\$4.3M	\$2.4M	\$3.3M
2017	\$4.4M	\$5.4M	\$4.9M
2018	\$4.0M	\$3.5M	\$3.7M
2019	\$4.4M	\$2.4M	\$3.4M
2020	\$4.6M	\$1.5M	\$3.1M

Ultimate Loss Selections – Auto Physdam

Accident Year ▼	Ultimate Losses (Expected Loss Method) ▼	Ultimate Losses (Chain Ladder Method) ▼	Recommended Ultimate Loss Selections ▼
2011	\$4.3M	\$8.2M	\$6.2M
2012	\$5.0M	\$13.3M	\$9.2M
2013	\$4.2M	\$11.5M	\$7.9M
2014	\$4.4M	\$12.1M	\$8.2M
2015	\$4.3M	\$11.5M	\$7.9M
2016	\$4.3M	\$12.2M	\$8.3M
2017	\$5.0M	\$13.3M	\$9.2M
2018	\$4.2M	\$13.0M	\$8.6M
2019	\$5.0M	\$12.8M	\$8.9M
2020	\$4.7M	\$11.2M	\$7.9M

Line of Business Comparison

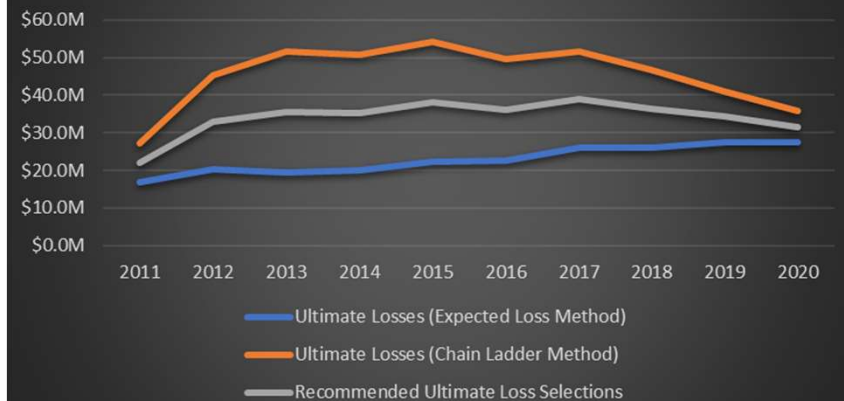
Auto Physical Damages Ultimate Losses



Auto Liabilities Ultimate Losses

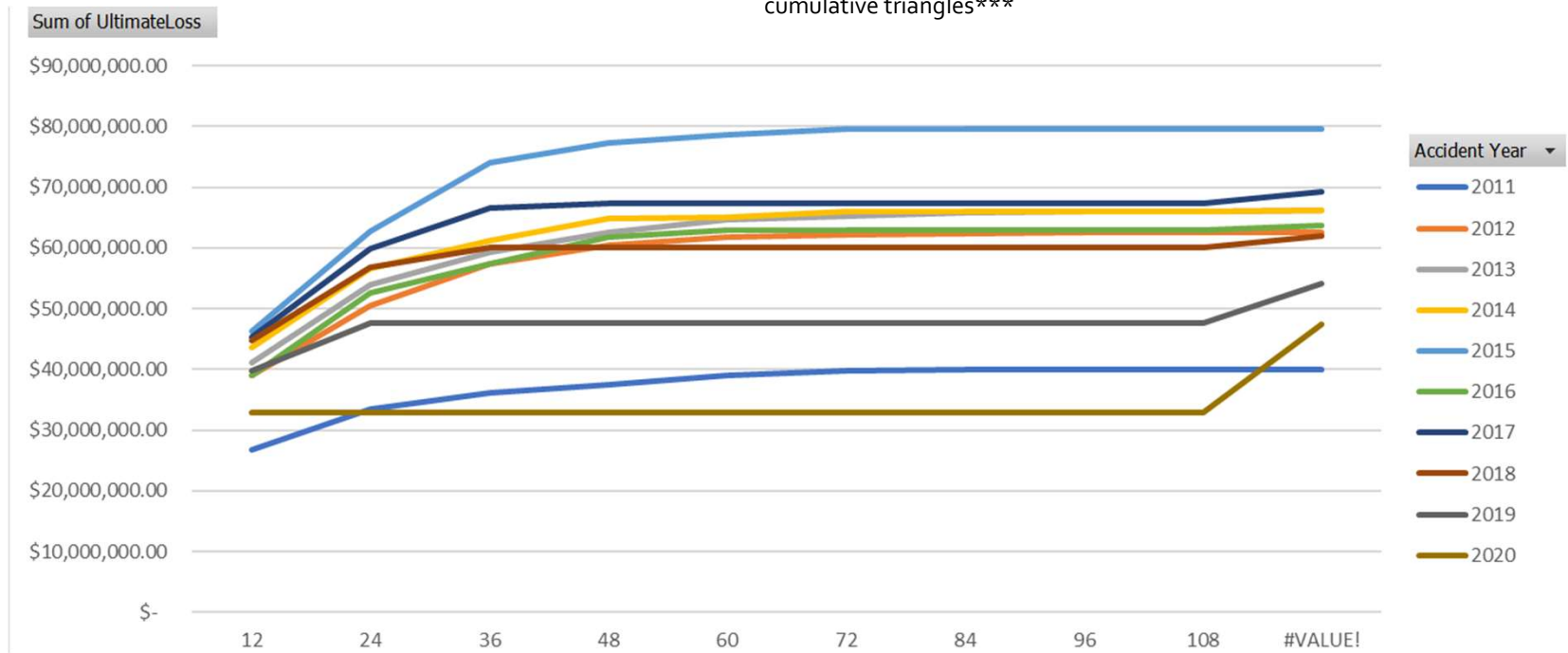


Homeowners Ultimate Losses

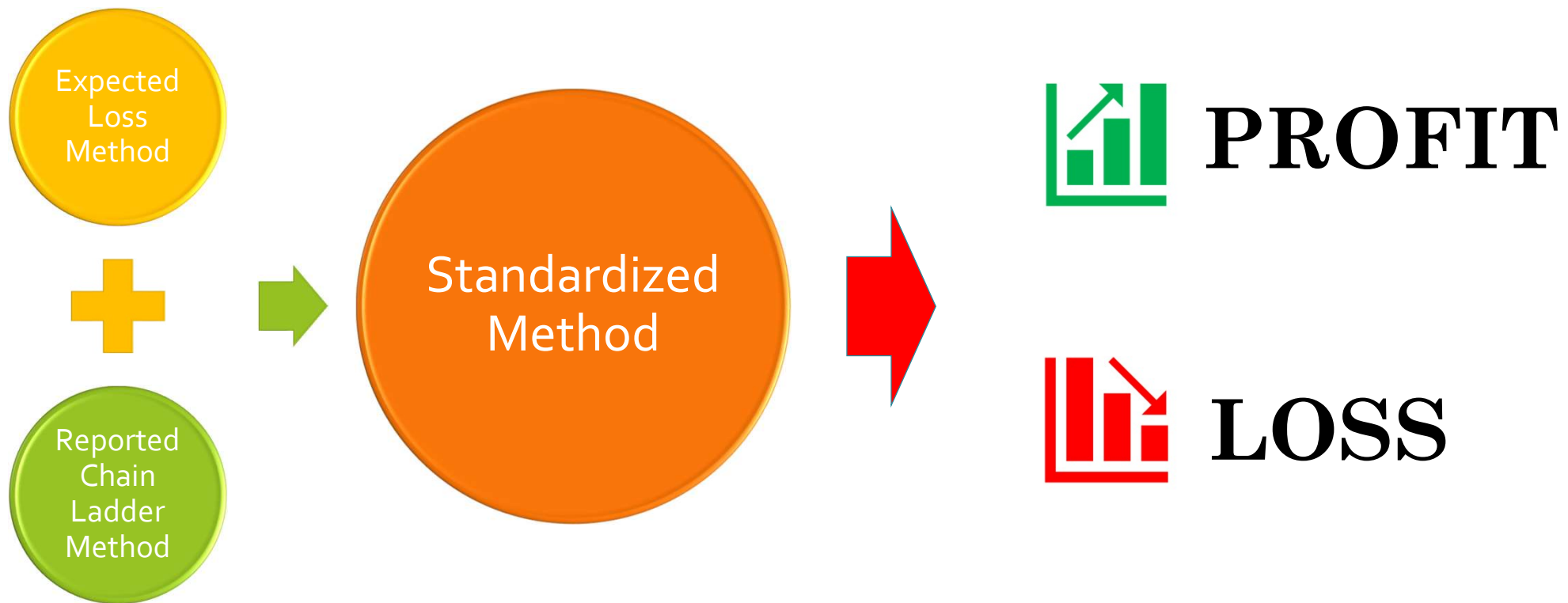


Observations

***Extracted from
cumulative triangles***



Standardized Method



Catastrophe Reserving



03

Natural CATs

Man-Made CATs

Legal Aspect

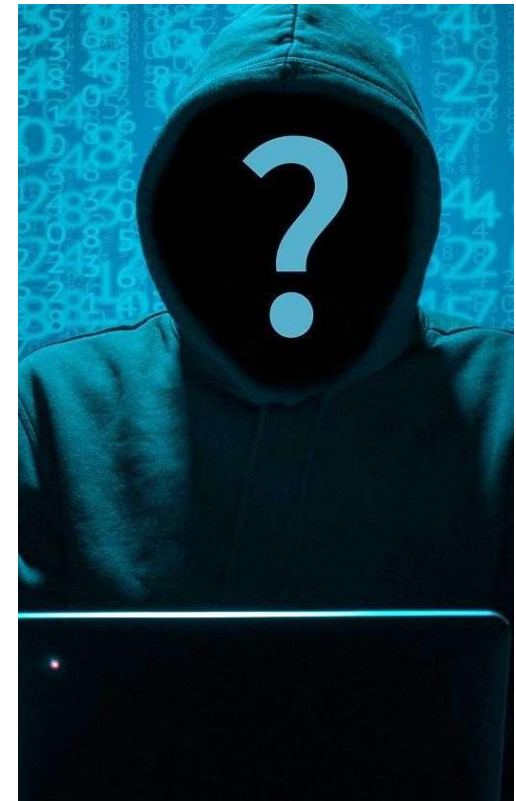
Natural CATs

- Can take a while to assess damage
- Can lead to hundreds, thousands of claims at once



Man-made CATs

- Not a lot of data, difficult to predict
- Deliberate targeting to do maximum damage
- No existing forms of mitigation or infrastructure to limit damage like there exists for earthquakes or flooding



Legal Aspect

- Response can vary by state
 - California Earthquake Authority - Privately Funded by Member insurance companies
- Costly, time-consuming litigation



Final Thoughts



04

Final Thoughts

- Our ultimate loss analysis will be impactful on future decisions
- Focus on choosing a reliable reserving method for each line of business
- Any considered catastrophe reserving should be carefully considered





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Thank You!
