

G6 高等費率釐訂

1: (3 分)

a. (1.5 分)

在” On the Theory of Increased Limits and Excess of Loss Pricing, ”
中 Miccolis 描述了對高保額係數的一致性測試，請以兩種角度：每事故
限額與總保額來描述此一致性測試的要件。

b. (1.5 分)

請說明逆選擇如何影響高保額係數的計算，以及當逆選擇存在時，如何調整高保
額係數的計算方式。

【參考解答】

a.

- (1) 對於固定的每事故限額，邊際費率應隨總保額增加而遞減。
- (2) 對於固定的總保額，邊際費率應隨每事故限額增加而遞減。
- (3) 任兩個每事故限額之費率差異，應隨總保額增加而增加。
- (4) 任兩個總保額增之費率差異，應隨每事故限額增加而增加。

b.

逆選擇有分好的逆選擇與壞的逆選擇，壞的逆選擇指潛在損失較大的保戶傾向
於購買較高的保額，使保額會影響損失的大小；好的逆選擇指潛在損失較小的
保戶傾向於購買較高的保額，而且保險公司也樂於賣高保額保單給他們。如果
逆選擇存在，則任何一個特殊保額的高保額係數應該僅僅使用該保額之經驗資
料來計算，

2: (6分)

a. (2分)

有兩種方法可以建構 Table M，請分別說明這兩種方法的優缺點

b. (2分)

給定下列損失率：

| 風險 | 總損失率 |
|----|------|
| 1 | 48% |
| 2 | 30% |
| 3 | 96% |
| 4 | 60% |
| 5 | 72% |
| 6 | 60% |
| 7 | 45% |
| 8 | 120% |
| 9 | 54% |
| 10 | 15% |

假設：

(1)每個風險的標準保費(Standard premium) = 2,000

(2)預期損失率 = 60%

請計算insurance charge $\Phi(1.1)$

c. (2分)

請計算insurance saving $\Psi(1.1)$

【參考解答】

a.

(1)垂直法的優點/水平法的缺點

- More natural since it corresponds to the way the data is presented. 更加自然，因為與資料呈現的方式相同
- Easier to understand. 較易懂
如果只需要一個entry ratio的 $\Phi(r)$ ，計算較快

(2)垂直法的缺點/水平法的優點

- 當要計算很多個entry ratio的 $\Phi(r)$ 時，計算較快
- 當風險很多時，計算時間較短

b. Loss ratio r

72% 1.2

96% 1.6

120% 2.0

$$\Phi(1.1) = (1/10) (1.2 - 1.1) + (1/10) (1.6 - 1.1) + (1/10) (2.0 - 1.1) = .15$$

c.

$$\Psi(1.1) = \Phi(1.1) + r - 1 = .15 + 1.1 - 1 = .25$$

3: (5 分)

有位精算師正在評估分散的損失發展與超額比率的影响，他假設未發展的損失是平均分布於 0 到 600,000 之間

a. (1 分)

計算 375,000 的超額比率

b. (3 分)

假設有一個簡化的分散模型，每個損失有相同的機率會依據 0.75, 1.00 或 1.25 的發展因子來發展，依據下列資訊請計算在此簡單分散模型之下 375,000 的超額比率。

| 損失 | 超額比率 |
|---------|--------|
| 250,000 | 0.3500 |
| 290,250 | 0.2900 |
| 300,000 | 0.2200 |
| 475,750 | 0.0500 |
| 500,000 | 0.0255 |
| 550,000 | 0.0060 |

c. (1 分)

請簡述 2 項“簡化的分散模型”對“超額比率”之影响

【參考解答】

a. $R(\$375k) = [0.5 \times (600 - 375) \times (1 - 375/600)] / (0.5 \times 600 \times 1) = 0.1406$

b. $\hat{R}(L) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^3 p_i r_i R(\frac{L}{r_i})}{\sum_{i=1}^3 p_i r_i}$

$$p_i = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$r_i = \{0.75, 1.00, 1.25\}$$

$$\hat{R}(\$375k) = \frac{1}{3} \times [0.75R(\frac{375k}{0.75}) + 1.00R(\frac{375k}{1.00}) + 1.25R(\frac{375k}{1.25})] / [\frac{1}{3} \times (0.75 + 1.00 + 1.25)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times [0.75 \times R(500k) + 1.00 \times R(375k) + 1.25 \times R(300k)] / (\frac{1}{3} \times 3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times (0.75 \times 0.0255 + 1.00 \times 0.1406 + 1.25 \times 0.22) / 1 = 0.1449$$

c. 任兩點：

- 產生更多的超額損失，而不會影响總的預期損失
- 對較高的保額的超額比率變高，其程度超過對較低的保額的超額比率的影响。

- 變異係數越高，超額比率越高
- 增加超額比率的變化
- 簡單分散可能導致原來是0的超額比率變成正的。
- 簡單分散對超額比率的影響低於gamma分配的分散對超額比率的影響
- 平均分配的分散對超額比率的影響低於簡單分散對超額比率的影響

4: (8 分)

某家公司歷史損失經驗呈現了低損失幅度的現象，每年總計 100,000，另外該公司的歷史經驗又呈現周期性的損失，如下表：

| 發生週期 | 描述 | 損失金額 |
|------|-------------|---------|
| 五年一次 | 額外的低損失幅度的損失 | 400,000 |
| 三年一次 | 單一大損失 | 200,000 |

所有的損失皆互相獨立

a. (3 分)

該公司決定要採用 Large Dollar Deductible (LDD)保單，以下為其特徵：

- 極小化單一大損失之影響
- 保證償還的損失不超過 400,000
- 期望年度償還損失 200,000

請設計一張 LDD 計畫可以滿足該公司之需求，請注意期望損失可以表達為總和最大限額與每事故限額的函數。

b. (3 分)

請採用 Lee 的圖形來說明這 LDD 計畫的架構與該公司損失分配的關係

c. (2 分)

該公司同時考慮使用回溯保單，有以下之特徵：

- 沒有單一事故上限
- 與上述的 LDD 保單有相同的最大 entry ratio

假設 a. 所述的最大單一損失金額是 100,000 而非 200,000，請描述此回溯保單的 Table M charge 的變化，以及請比較其與 LDD 計畫 charge 變化的關係。

【參考解答】

a.

償還的損失是被保險人必須還保險公司的，因為採用了 LDD 計畫，保險公司將先行支付總和基礎的損失，再要求被保險人償還。這將包括所有發生過低於自負額的損失，且受限於總和損失限額
總和損失限額為 0.4M(等於最大償還損失)

令每事故限額為 X

如果三年一次的事故發生了，假設此事故會受單一事故限額影響，所以 $X < 0.2M$

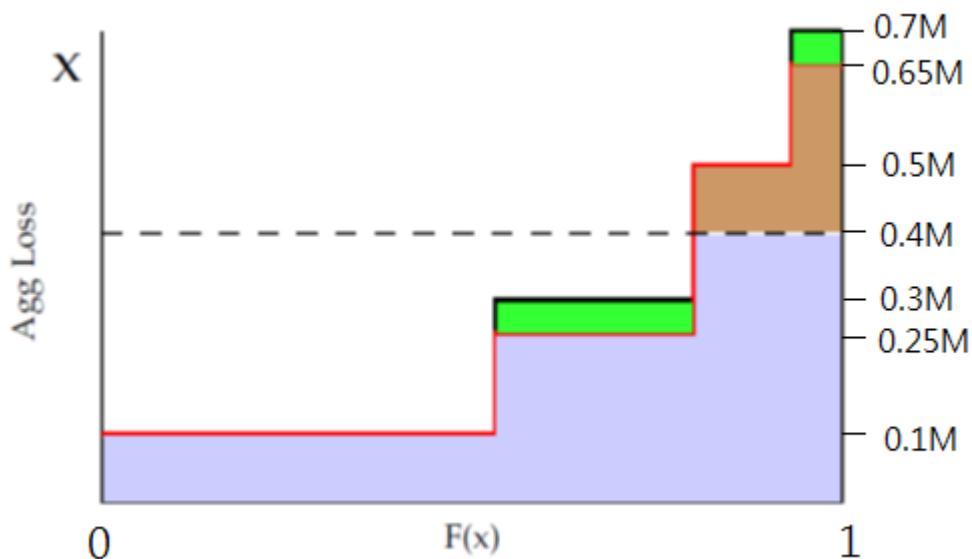
| 機率 | 未受限額影響之損失 | 受單一事故限額影響之損失 | 受單一事故與總和限額影響之損失 |
|----|-----------|--------------|-----------------|
| | | | |

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| $(1 - 1/3)(1 - 1/5) = 0.533$ | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| $(1/3)(1 - 1/5) = 0.267$ | 300,000 | 100,000+X | 100,000+X |
| $(1 - 1/3)(1/5) = 0.133$ | 500,000 | 500,000 | 400,000 |
| $(1/3)(1/5) = 0.067$ | 700,000 | 500,000+X | 400,000 |

$$E[\text{Annual Lim Loss}] = (0.533)(\$0.1\text{M}) + (0.267)(\$0.1\text{M} + X) + (0.133)(\$0.4\text{M}) + (0.067)(\$0.4\text{M}) = \$0.2\text{M}$$

Solve for X = occurrence limit = \$150,000

b.



黑線是未受限額影響之損失曲線

紅線是受單一事故限額影響的損失曲線(大部分與黑線重疊)

藍色區域是被保險人自留的損失

綠色區域的損失受單一事故限額的影響，由保險公司負擔

棕色區域的損失受總和損失限額的影響，由保險公司負擔

c.

For the retro policy, the decrease in the large loss will decrease the volatility of the entry ratio distribution, resulting in a smaller Table M charge. For the LDD policy, the limited loss entry ratio distribution is already less volatile due to the occurrence limit, so the decrease in the large loss will decrease the limited loss Table M charge, but by a smaller percentage than the decrease in the charge for the retro

policy. 對於回溯保單來說，因為大損失的降低，將會降低 entry ratio 的分配的波動，造成較小的 Table M charge ；對於 LDD 計畫來說，受限額影響的損失 entry ratio 的分配本來就已經擁有較小的波動(因為單一事故限額之存在)，所以這種大損失的降低，將會將低限額影響的損失的 Table M charge ，但是降低的幅度會低於回溯保單降低的幅度。

5: (3 分)

依據 Gillam and Snader “Fundamentals of Individual Risk Rating” 所述
勞工補償保險的分開計畫(slit plan)及下列資訊，計算經驗調整數(experience
modification)

| | |
|---------|-----|
| 預期損失 | 500 |
| 預期超額損失 | 200 |
| 底層可信度 | 0.5 |
| 超額層可信度 | 0.4 |
| 底層實際損失 | 600 |
| 超額層實際損失 | 200 |

【參考解答】

$$E_p = E - E_e = 500 - 200 = 300$$

$$M = \frac{Z_p A_p + (1 - Z_p) E_p + Z_e A_e + (1 - Z_e) E_e}{E} =$$

$$[(0.5)(600) + (1 - 0.5)(300) + (0.4)(200) + (1 - 0.4)(200)] / 500 = 1.3$$

6: (6分)

某產險公司國外子公司車險商品之損失幅度如下：

| 車種別 | 地區別 | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| | 北部 | 南部 |
| 機車 | 1,050 | 950 |
| 自用小客車 | 5,680 | 4,980 |
| 自用小貨車 | 4,590 | 4,220 |

為分析損失幅度，請建立廣義線性模型 (Generalized Linear Model)之求解方程式，並以矩陣方式表達 (不需計算求解)。

【參考解答】

令 B1 表示機車，B2 表示自小客，B3 表示自小貨，B4 表示北部

$$\underline{Y} = \underline{X} \cdot \underline{\beta} + \underline{\varepsilon}$$

$$\text{The vector of responses} = \underline{Y} = \begin{bmatrix} 1050 \\ 950 \\ 5680 \\ 4980 \\ 4590 \\ 4220 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Design matrix} = \underline{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Vector of parameters} = \underline{\beta} = \begin{bmatrix} \beta 1 \\ \beta 2 \\ \beta 3 \\ \beta 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\varepsilon} = \text{Error term} = \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 \\ \varepsilon_3 \\ \varepsilon_4 \\ \varepsilon_5 \\ \varepsilon_6 \end{bmatrix}$$

7: (6分)

您是 AAA 產險公司的精算人員，經分析後某商品之累積分配函數如下：

$$F(x) = 1 - \frac{10000}{(x + 100)^2}$$

請分別依“the size method”及“the layer method”，計算 100 到 1,000 賠款層的預期賠款，並請詳列計算過程。

【參考解答】

The size method :

該層預期賠款

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{100}^{1000} x dF(x) + 1000G(1000) - 100G(100) \\ &= \int_{100}^{1000} x d \left[1 - \frac{10000}{(x + 100)^2} \right] + 1000 \frac{10000}{(1000 + 100)^2} - 100 \frac{10000}{(100 + 100)^2} \\ &= x \left[1 - \frac{10000}{(x + 100)^2} \right]_{100}^{1000} - \int_{100}^{1000} \left[1 - \frac{10000}{(x + 100)^2} \right] dx + 8.264 - 25 \\ &= 991.736 - 75 - \left[x + \frac{10000}{(x + 100)} \right]_{100}^{1000} - 16.736 \\ &= 916.736 - \left[1000 + \frac{10000}{(1000 + 100)} \right] + \left[100 + \frac{10000}{(100 + 100)} \right] - 16.736 \\ &= 40.909 \end{aligned}$$

The layer method :

該層預期賠款

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{100}^{1000} \left[\frac{10000}{(x + 100)^2} \right] dx = \left[\frac{-10000}{x + 100} \right]_{100}^{1000} \\ &= \left[\frac{10000}{100 + 100} \right] - \left[\frac{10000}{1000 + 100} \right] \\ &= 40.909 \end{aligned}$$

8: (5分)

某產險公司研發二種經驗費率調整計畫，下表為試算結果：

| 被保險人 | 經驗調整係數 (Experience Mod.) | | 經驗資料 | |
|------|-----------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-----------|
| | 計畫 I | 計畫 II | 表定保費 (Manual Premium) | 賠款 |
| 01 | 0.63 | 0.66 | 5,000,000 | 3,250,000 |
| 02 | 0.93 | 0.96 | 5,000,000 | 4,655,000 |
| 03 | 1.00 | 0.98 | 5,000,000 | 4,947,000 |
| 04 | 1.05 | 1.05 | 5,000,000 | 5,564,000 |
| 05 | 1.12 | 1.08 | 5,000,000 | 5,650,000 |

請計算分析何種計畫較為公平(equitable)，並請詳列計算過程。

【參考解答】

計算損失率如下：

$$MLR = \text{Losses} / \text{Manual Premium}$$

$$SLR = \text{Losses} / (\text{Manual Premium} * \text{Mod.})$$

| 被保險人 | MLR | SLR-計畫 I | SLR-計畫 II |
|------|------|----------|-----------|
| 01 | 0.65 | 1.032 | 0.985 |
| 02 | 0.93 | 1.001 | 0.970 |
| 03 | 0.99 | 0.989 | 1.010 |
| 04 | 1.11 | 1.060 | 1.060 |
| 05 | 1.13 | 1.009 | 1.046 |

$$\text{計畫 I 檢測值} = \text{Var}(SLR) / \text{Var}(MLR) = 0.00062 / 0.03000 = 0.02082$$

$$\text{計畫 II 檢測值} = \text{Var}(SLR) / \text{Var}(MLR) = 0.00119 / 0.03000 = 0.03976$$

因計畫 I 檢測值較小，故計畫 I 較為公平(equitable)。

9: (9分)

某產險公司汽車保險高保額係數如下（金額單位：萬元）：

| 每人限額 | 每次事故限額 | | | |
|------|--------|------|------|------|
| | 100 | 150 | 200 | 300 |
| 100 | 1.00 | 1.40 | 1.66 | 2.00 |
| 150 | | 1.48 | 1.73 | 2.20 |
| 200 | | | 1.78 | 2.30 |
| 300 | | | | 2.45 |

請評估該係數是否存在不一致性(inconsistencies)，並請詳列計算過程。

【參考解答】

| 每人限額 | 每次事故限額 | | | |
|------|--------|------|------|------|
| | 100 | 150 | 200 | 300 |
| 100 | 1.00 | 1.40 | 1.66 | 2.00 |
| 150 | | 1.48 | 1.73 | 2.20 |
| 200 | | | 1.78 | 2.30 |
| 300 | | | | 2.45 |

1. 計算每次事故限額 200 及 300 之邊際費率

| | | |
|--|--------|--------|
| | 200 | 300 |
| | 0.0014 | 0.0040 |
| | 0.0010 | 0.0020 |
| | | 0.0015 |

未存在不一致性。

2. 計算每人限額 100 及 150 之邊際費率

| | | | |
|-----|--------|--------|--------|
| 100 | 0.0080 | 0.0052 | 0.0034 |
| 150 | | 0.0050 | 0.0047 |

未存在不一致性。

3. 計算相鄰每次事故限額之係數差異

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| | 150 & 200 | 200 & 300 |
| | 0.26 | 0.34 |
| | 0.25 | 0.47 |
| | | 0.52 |

$0.26 > 0.25$, $0.34 < 0.47 < 0.52$

不一致性存在於 150 及 200 。

4. 計算相鄰每人限額之係數差異

| | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|
| 100 & 150 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.20 |
| 150 & 200 | | 0.05 | 0.10 |

$0.08 > 0.07 < 0.20$, $0.05 < 0.10$

不一致性存在於 100 及 150 。

10: (8 分)

下表資料係計算experience of a single private passenger car 之可信度，
假設賠款件數服從Poisson distribution。

| Group | Last Accident | Earned Car Years | Premium at Present B Rates | Number of Claims |
|-------|---------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| A | 3 or more | 400,000 | 200,000,000 | 25,000 |
| X | 2 | 300,000 | 170,000,000 | 15,000 |
| Y | 1 | 150,000 | 100,000,000 | 13,000 |
| B | 0 | X | 40,000,000 | 12,000 |
| Total | | 850,000+X | 510,000,000 | 65,000 |

(1)假設 credibility for an insured that has had no claim-free years=0.1，
請計算 X 值。(6 分)

(2)計算 2 年以上無理賠之可信度(credibility for the group of risks that
have been claim-free for two or more years) (2 分)

【參考解答】

(1)

$$\text{Mod}=(12,000/40,000,000)/(65,000/510,000,000)=2.3538$$

$$\text{Mod} = ZR + (1 - Z)$$

$$2.3538=0.1*R+0.9, R=14.45$$

$$R = 1/(1 - e^{-m})$$

$$m=0.07126$$

$$m=65,000/(850,000+X)$$

$$X=62114$$

(2)

$$\text{Mod}=[(25,000+15,000)/(200,000,000+170,000,000)]/(65,000/510,000,000)=$$
$$0.8482$$

$$Z=1-\text{Mod}=0.1518$$

11 (6分)

估計個別分類(individual class)之超額比例(excess ratios)其中一個方法是 multi-dimensional credibility technique。

請就下列3項統計考量說明此方法優於estimating excess ratios by hazard group:

- i. Homogeneity
- ii. Credibility
- iii. Predictive Stability

【參考解答】

- i. Using the multi-dimensional credibility technique will result in excess ratios by class, instead of excess ratios by hazard group (a group of classes). The risks within a class will be more homogeneous than the risks within a group of classes.
- ii. The multi-dimensional credibility technique both improves and worsens credibility of excess ratio estimates, in different ways. Credibility is improved because excess ratios for each injury type are calculated using data from other correlated injury types, so more information and credibility goes into the estimates. Credibility is worsened because the same data is subdivided much more finely by class instead of by hazard group, so the sample size that each excess ratio is based off of is much smaller.
- iii. The multi-dimensional credibility technique both improves and worsens predictive stability, in different ways. Predictive stability is improved because data from more common minor injury types is included and these claims are more stable from year-to-year than the less frequent major injury types. Predictive stability is worsened because class level data is used, and the claims for each class will be more volatile from year-to-year than the claims at the hazard group level.

12: (4分)

某精算人員響評估下列三種experience rating plans 何者最佳。每一個Plan 都測試四個不同之風險，測試結果如下所示：

| Plan 1 | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Risk Number | Predicted Modification Factor | Error |
| 1 | 1.2 | 25% |
| 2 | 1.2 | 25% |
| 3 | 0.8 | 20% |
| 4 | 0.8 | 20% |

| Plan 2 | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Risk Number | Predicted Modification Factor | Error |
| 5 | 1.2 | 15% |
| 6 | 1.2 | -15% |
| 7 | 0.8 | 10% |
| 8 | 0.8 | -10% |

| Plan 3 | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Risk Number | Predicted Modification Factor | Error |
| 9 | 1.2 | 5% |
| 10 | 1.1 | 3% |
| 11 | 0.9 | -3% |
| 12 | 0.8 | -5% |

請分別依據Meyers/Dorweiler criterion and及least squared error criterion 決定並說明何者為最佳之experience rating plan。

【參考解答】

The least squared error criterion would choose the plan with the smallest sum of the squared errors. Based on the given errors for each plan, Plan 3 will best satisfy this criterion.

The Meyers/Dorweiler criterion would choose the plan with no correlation

between the modification factors and the errors. Plan 1 has larger errors that correspond with larger modification factors, so there is a correlation. Plan 3 has positive errors for larger modification factors and negative errors for smaller modification factors, so again there is a correlation. Plan 2 exhibits no correlation between errors and modification factors, so Plan 2 will best satisfy this criterion.

13: (4分)

依據Robertson ” NCCI’ s 2007 Hazard Group Mapping, ” 中敘述之k-means algorithm 回答問題。

(1)請說明k-means algorithm如何運作。(2分)

(2)請說明採用k-means algorithm進行cluster analysis之結果對應之理想化最佳特性(desirable optimality properties) (2分)

【參考解答】

(1)

- i. Assign classes to k arbitrary groups
- ii. Calculate centroid of excess ratios of each group (essentially weighted excess ratios)
- iii. Compare excess ratios of each class to those of all centroids
- iv. Move each class to group with closest centroid
- v. If any classes move, go back to step 2 and continue

(2)

k-means clustering is equivalent to maximizing the R-squared statistic in linear regression. It maximizes the variance between groups while minimizing the variance within each group.

14 : (4 分)

某一家產物保險公司對於特定區域危險的承保簽單上限為 300,000 元，同時，此產物保險公司自留 100%承保風險。因為所增加的建築成本，被保險人預期增加承保上限至 500,000 元，但是此保險人無法承受增加的風險暴露，希望透過再保險合約後，保留原先承保簽單上限的業務，但是對於增加承保上限至 500,000 元的保單，每件最多理賠 400,000 元，請列出兩種不同的再保險合約，須詳細說明契約條件，包含保單的預期自留比例。

【參考解答】

兩種再保險合約，溢額再保險(Surplus Share)與超額賠款再保險(Excess of loss)

A \$100,000 excess of \$400,000 excess-of-loss treaty will have a retention of \$400,000, so the insurer retains all of the exposure on the \$300,000 policies and only \$400,000 in exposure on the \$500,000 policies.

A Surplus Share with a retained line of \$400,000 and 1 surplus line purchased ($1 \times \$400,000$) will allow the insurer to retain all exposure on the \$300,000 risks since they are below the retained line. On the \$500,000 risks, the retained percentage would be 80%, so the insurer will retain a maximum of \$400,000.

15:(2分)

敘述下列名詞定義：

(1)(1分)

發生超越機率(Occurrence Exceedance Probability (OEP))

(2)(1分)

聚合超越機率(Aggregate Exceedance Probability (AEP))

【參考解答】

(1)Occurrence Exceedance Probability (OEP) The OEP is the probability that at least one loss exceeds the specified loss amount.

(2)Aggregate Exceedance Probability (AEP) The AEP is the probability that the sum of all losses during a given period exceeds some amount.

16: (3 分)

AAA 產險公司一保單組合有下列發生超越機率(OEP)資訊。

| 損失單位:百萬元 | | |
|----------|-----|-------------|
| 迴規期 | 損失 | 發生超越機率(OEP) |
| 10000 | 200 | 0.0001 |
| 500 | 56 | 0.002 |
| 200 | 20 | 0.005 |
| 100 | 12 | 0.01 |
| 50 | 7 | 0.02 |

(1) (1.5 分)

設 AAA 保險公司能接受的風險水準是 250 年迴歸期的 PML。計算此 PML。

(2) (1.5 分)

AAA 保險公司決定以下列合約方式購買財產巨災再保險以保障達 500 年迴歸期的 PML：

比率再保 50 百萬元的損失限額內分出 20%，在下列合約賠償給付前，先優先使用此比率再保

- 在第 1 層 6 百萬元 xs 4 百萬元的財產巨災超賠合約 100%分出
- 在第 2 層 12 百萬元 xs 10 百萬元的財產巨災超賠合約 90%分出
- 在第 3 層 34 百萬元 xs 22 百萬元的財產巨災超賠合約 80%分出

在合約有效期間，AAA 產險公司遭受 55 百萬元的地震損失。

計算分出給各再保險合約的損失金額及 AAA 產險公司淨自留損失金額。

【參考解答】

(1) $1/250 = 0.004$ ，用線性插入於 0.002 與 0.005 OEP 間得 250 年迴歸期的 PML

$$20M + (56M - 20M) / (0.002 - 0.005) * (0.004 - 0.005) = 32M$$

(2) 比率再保分出的損失金額 = $50M * 0.2 = 10M$ ，比率再保分出後餘留損失 = $55M - 10M = 45M$

第 1 層分出的損失金額 = $6M * 100\% = 6M$

第 2 層分出的損失金額 = $12M * 90\% = 10.8M$

第 3 層分出的損失金額 = $23M * 80\% = 18.4M$

AAA 產險公司淨自留損失金額 = $55M - 10M - 6M - 10.8M - 18.4M = 9.8M$

17: (6分)

給定日期為 2007 年 12 月 31 日，試回答以下比率再保險合約之問題，

| 事故年度 | 滿期保費 000,000 元 | 理賠損失 000,000 元 | 不同期間 保費因子 | 損失發展 因子 | 損失趨勢 因子 | 通貨膨脹 因子 |
|------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 2003 | 1,000 | 555 | 1.250 | 1.010 | 1.338 | 1.159 |
| 2004 | 1,100 | 1,638 | 1.200 | 1.025 | 1.262 | 1.126 |
| 2005 | 1,210 | 614 | 1.120 | 1.065 | 1.191 | 1.093 |
| 2006 | 1,331 | 552 | 1.075 | 1.250 | 1.124 | 1.061 |
| 2007 | 1,464 | 481 | 1.015 | 1.750 | 1.060 | 1.030 |
| 全部 | 6,105 | 3,840 | | | | |

事故年度 2004 年發生 1,000,000,000 元巨災理賠損失，其他年份則無巨災損失。

| 再保險費用項目 | 占再保險費比例 |
|-----------|---------|
| 行政費用 | 1.5% |
| 經紀費用 | 6.0% |
| 無法逐案分攤之費用 | 1.5% |

- (a) 計算合約期間，5 年累計之非巨災損失率。(2.5 分)
- (b) 基於此巨災模型，如果巨災損失增加比率(load)為非巨災損失之 15%，
計算巨災之預期最終損失率。(2.5 分)
- (c) 簽單公司要求 27.5% 的佣金比例，再保險人目標綜合率為 95% 時，再保險人應該接受嗎？(1 分)

【參考解答】

(a) I assume losses include ALAE, and loss trend and development factors apply to losses and ALAE combined. This assumption is really related to part (c) of the problem.

I assume the loss trend factor already includes the impact of the increases in property value, so the property value inflation factor will only apply to premium.

(1) (2) (3) (4) $2*3*4$ (6) (7) (8) $6*7*8$

AY EP

2003 1,000 1.250 1.159 1,449 555 1.338 1.010 750

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| 2004 | 1,100 | 1.200 | 1.126 | 1,486 | 638 | 1.262 | 1.025 | 825 |
| 2005 | 1,210 | 1.120 | 1.093 | 1,481 | 614 | 1.191 | 1.065 | 779 |
| 2006 | 1,331 | 1.075 | 1.061 | 1,518 | 552 | 1.124 | 1.250 | 776 |
| 2007 | 1,464 | 1.015 | 1.030 | 1,531 | 481 | 1.060 | 1.750 | 892 |
| Total | 6,105 | | | 7,465 | | | | 4,022 |

Note that the cat loss was subtracted from column (5) for the 2004 year in the table above. This is because we want to estimate a non-catastrophe loss ratio in part (a), and in part (b) of the problem we'll apply a separate catastrophe load.

Expected Non-CAT Loss and ALAE ratio = $4,022 / 7,465 = 53.9\%$

(b) Expected Loss and ALAE ratio incl. CATs = $(53.9\%)(1.15) = 62.0\%$

(c) Combined Ratio with 27.5% ceding commission = $62.0\% + 6.0\% + 1.5\% + 1.5\% + 27.5\% = 98.5\%$

Since the target combined ratio is 95%, and $98.5\% > 95\%$, the reinsurer should reject the proposed ceding commission being 27.5%.

18: (5分)

依據Skurnick' s “The California Table 及下列資訊，回答以下問題：

| 風險件數 | 未受限額影響之損失率 | 風險件數 | 受限額影響之損失率 |
|------|------------|------|-----------|
| 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% |
| 2 | 20% | 2 | 20% |
| 3 | 30% | 3 | 30% |
| 1 | 40% | 2 | 40% |
| 2 | 50% | 3 | 50% |
| 5 | 60% | 6 | 60% |
| 4 | 70% | 4 | 70% |
| 4 | 80% | 5 | 80% |
| 4 | 90% | 2 | 90% |
| 0 | 100% | 1 | 100% |
| 2 | 110% | 1 | 110% |
| 2 | 120% | | |

a. (2分)

請計算loss elimination ratio

b. (3分)

請列出從0%到120%之間，每10%損失率的Table L charges and savings

【參考解答】

a. $E = [(0.1+0.4) \times 1 + (0.2+0.5+1.1+1.2) \times 2 + 0.3 \times 3 + (0.7+0.8+0.9) \times 4 + 0.6 \times 5] / 30 = 0.667$

$E[A^*] = [(0.1+1+1.1) \times 1 + (0.2+0.4+0.9) \times 2 + (0.3+0.5) \times 3 + 0.7 \times 4 + 0.8 \times 5 + 0.6 \times 6] / 30 = 0.6$

$K = 1 - E[A^*] / E = 1 - 0.6 / 0.667 = 0.1$

b.

| Loss ratio | Entry ratio | # of risks at ratio | risk/total risks | risks at higher ratios | losses in next layer | Table L charge | Table L saving |
|------------|-------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 0% | 0.00 | 0 | 0.000 | 1.000 | 0.150 | 1.000 | 0.000 |
| 10% | 0.15 | 1 | 0.033 | 0.967 | 0.145 | 0.850 | 0.000 |
| 20% | 0.30 | 2 | 0.067 | 0.900 | 0.135 | 0.705 | 0.005 |
| 30% | 0.45 | 3 | 0.100 | 0.800 | 0.120 | 0.570 | 0.020 |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 40% | 0.60 | 2 | 0.067 | 0.733 | 0.110 | 0.450 | 0.050 |
| 50% | 0.75 | 3 | 0.100 | 0.633 | 0.095 | 0.340 | 0.090 |
| 60% | 0.90 | 6 | 0.200 | 0.433 | 0.065 | 0.245 | 0.145 |
| 70% | 1.05 | 4 | 0.133 | 0.300 | 0.045 | 0.180 | 0.230 |
| 80% | 1.20 | 5 | 0.167 | 0.133 | 0.020 | 0.135 | 0.335 |
| 90% | 1.35 | 2 | 0.067 | 0.067 | 0.010 | 0.115 | 0.465 |
| 100% | 1.50 | 1 | 0.033 | 0.033 | 0.005 | 0.105 | 0.605 |
| 110% | 1.65 | 1 | 0.033 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.100 | 0.750 |
| 120% | 1.80 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.100 | 0.900 |

19:(4分)

(1)

某精算人員進行費率釐訂，並取得下列資料

| Type of Vehicle | Earned Exposures | Number of Claims per year | Pure Premium |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Type A | 150,000 | 4,000 | 400 |
| Type B | 80,000 | 5,000 | 600 |

精算人員預計將Type A及Type B分成2類進行費率釐訂，請說明此做法是否具有統計上合理性(statistically sound)。(4分)

(2)

某精算人員進行費率釐訂，並取得下列資料

| Type of Vehicle | Earned Exposures | Number of Claims per year | Pure Premium |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Type A | 50,000 | 3,000 | 200 |
| Type B | 200 | 30 | 2000 |

精算人員預計將Type A及Type B分成2類進行費率釐訂，請說明此做法是否具有統計上合理性(statistically sound)。(4分)

【參考解答】

(1)

There would be homogeneity within each class. There are enough exposures in each to have statistical credibility. These are mutually exclusive classes that could not be manipulated by the insureds. There are significant differences in pure premium. Yes, assigning Type A and Type B to different classes would be appropriate.

(2)

Solution 1: Don't split type A and B

No, assigning Type A and Type B to different classes would not be statistically sound. Even though Type B has much higher pure premium than Type A, there are only 50 exposures for Type B, which is too small to derive statistical conclusions. The high cost of Type B may only be random loss fluctuation.

Solution 2: Split type A and B

Yes, split them into different classes. While Type B has very small volume, examining the credibility-weighted differences between the types would still bring value. Type B is significantly worse in pure premium, and some

of this difference would remain after credibility-weighting.

20 : (3分)

一個勞工補償保險要從之前的回溯型的費率改為保證成本基礎，資訊如下：

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 標準保費 | 350,000 |
| 基礎保費因子 | 0.284 |
| 轉換後的 insurance charge | 0.12 |
| 損失轉換因子 | 1.08 |
| 稅賦乘數 | 1.035 |
| 預期利潤(不包含稅) | 0.22 |

請計算保證成本保費：

【參考解答】

$$EB = b - c(X_G - S_H)E = 0.284 - 0.12 = 0.164$$

$$E = (e - EB) / (c - 1) = (0.22 - 0.164) / (1.08 - 1) = 0.7$$

$$1 - D = T(e + E) = 1.035 \times (0.22 + 0.7) = 0.9522$$

$$GCP = SP(1 - D) = 350,000 \times 0.9522 = 333,270$$