## AIR Inland Flood Model & NFIP Claims Analysis

Raulina Wojtkiewicz



#### The State of Flood Insurance in the United States

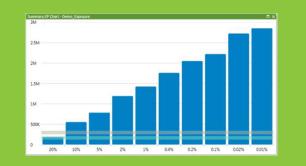
# Common Tools Used in the Industry

- FEMA Flood Maps
- Historical Footprints
- Actuarial models based on trended losses



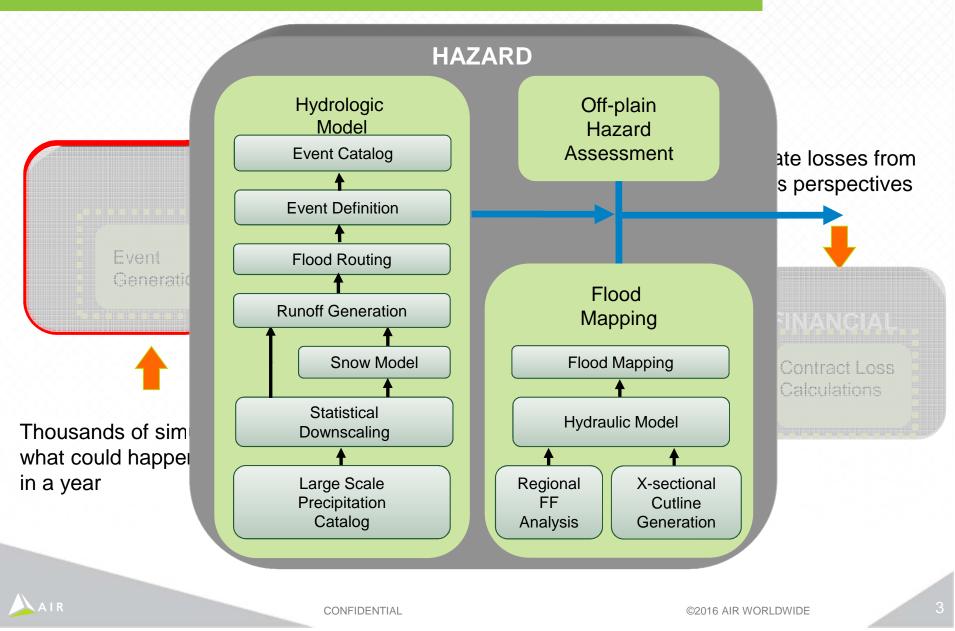
#### **Catastrophe Models**

- Event based simulation provides portfolio view risk at different exceedance probabilities levels
- Current portfolio of exposure is considered in the modeling
- Consistent and complete flood
  hazard maps



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### AIR Uses a Similar Model Framework Across Many Different Perils



### A Flood Hazard Model Contains Three Main Components

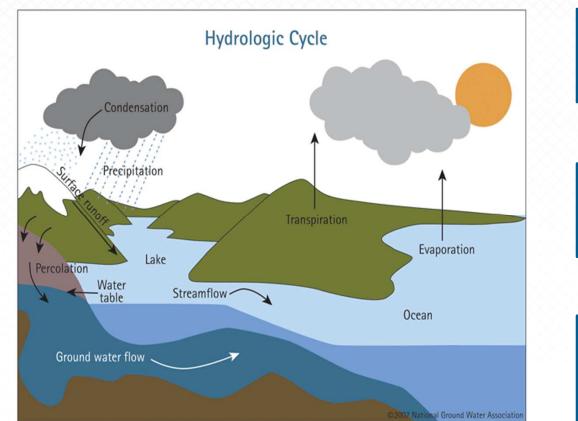
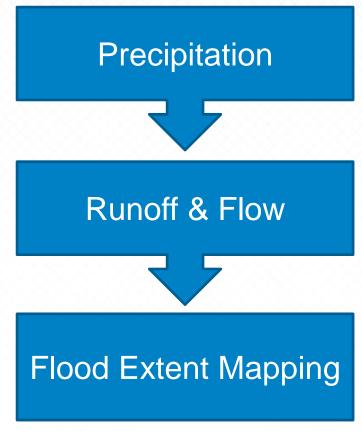


Illustration source: http://www.ngwa.org/Fundamentals/use/PublishingImages/hydrologic\_cycle.gif



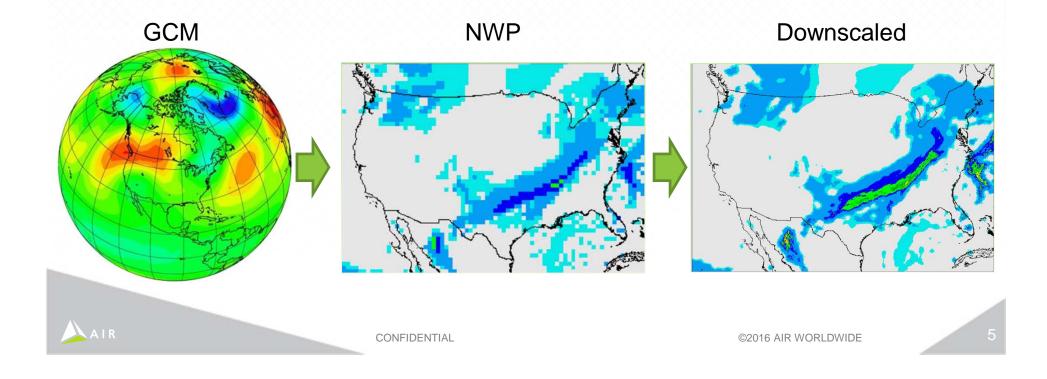


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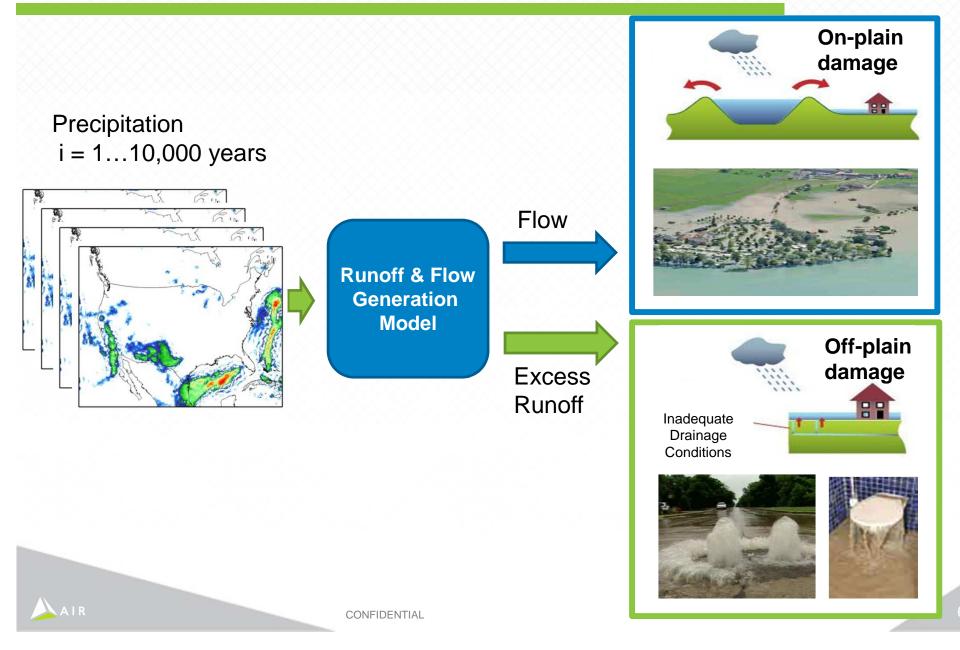
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### Coupling GCM and NWP Models Helps Creating Realistic Simulated Events

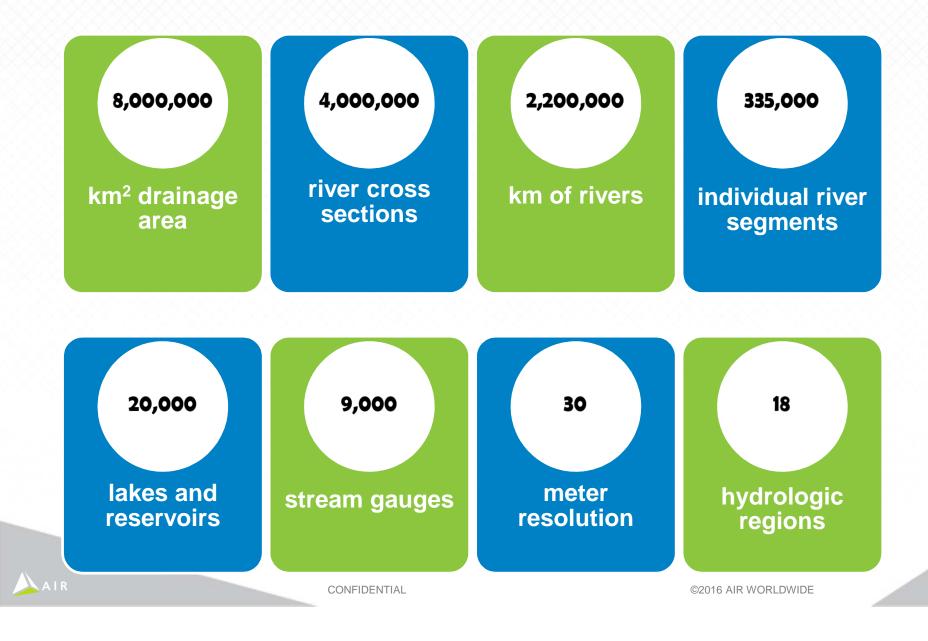
- Couple a Global Circulation Model (GCM) with a mesoscale Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) model to provide coherent large-scale patterns
- Employ statistical downscaling techniques to realistically simulate small-scale features



### Well Established Approaches Are Used to Transform Precipitation to Flow



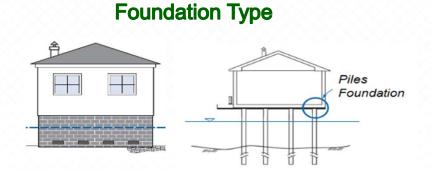
#### AIR US Flood Model by the Numbers



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### Primary and Secondary Risk Features Allow for Improved Loss Estimates

- Primary risk characteristics
  - Location and design recommendations, Occupancy, Construction, Height
- Customized Mitigation Effects

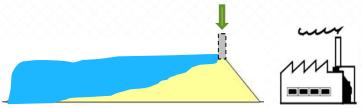


#### First Floor Height and Elevation



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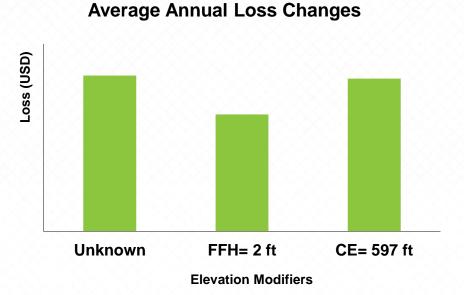




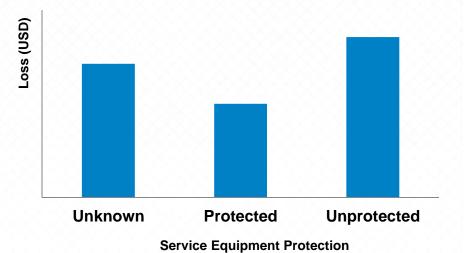
#### **Service Equipment Location**



### Vulnerability Module Accounts for Exposure Characteristics in Assessing Flood Losses



**Average Annual Loss Changes** 





#### AIR US Flood Model in Touchstone Offer a Consistent and Complete View of the Flood Risk

#### **Fully Probabilistic Results** Annual EP Chart - Demo\_E 10.000 % 8.000 % 6.000 % 4.000 % 2.000 % 0.000 %243.26K 743.26K 1.24M 1.74M 2.24M 2.74M 4 Perspective AAL(EV) SD 10 20 50 100 250 Agg/Occ 500 AGG Ground Up 166.379 296.391 184.513 554.613 784.548 1.191.881 1.424.163 1.758.940 2.048.419 2.218.605 2.723.886 2.850.926 Retained 40,418 41,564 68,661 94,744 130,600 165,724 186.076 227.110 269.513 290.382 365.219 397.100 AGG Gross 125,962 261,485 124,731 464,009 648,025 1,015,679 1,319,270 1,604,829 1,827,511 2,023,797 2,454,373 2,697,715 occ Ground Up 124,803 252,778 125,147 499,721 648,066 1,016,244 1,269,401 1,478,127 1,573,504 1,695,848 1,860,860 1,907,385 77,076 124,629 140,428 148,823 150,294 151,394 153,247 153,247 Retained 22,463 30,148 48,661 66,656 103,362 228,018 93,964 429,953 561,169 879,181 1,201,572 1,416,002 1,515,790 1,638,474 1,805,320 1,852,865

#### **Geospatial Analysis**

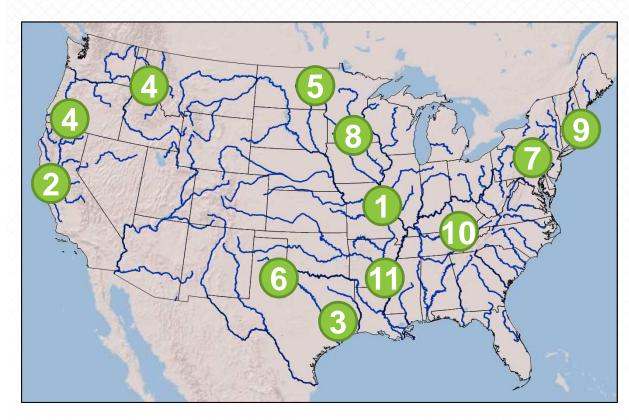


		Flood Pro	file Details		
Flood Source	Flood Zone	FEMA Flood Zone	FEMA - Base Flood	Elevation	Elevation
DFIRM	Outside	X	<= 1 Foot		400 - 450 Feet
AIR Distance to 1	100-Year Flood	AIR - Distance to 5	00 Year Flood Plain	AIR Flood	Zone Category



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### AIR's Inland Flood Model Also Provide Historical Events for Loss Evaluation



- 1. The Great Flood, 1993
- 2. California Flood, 1995
- 3. Gulf Coast Flooding, 1995
- 4. Pacific Northwest, 1996-97
- 5. Red River Flood, 1997
- 6. Texas Flood, 1998
- 7. Northeast Flood, 2006
- 8. Midwest Flooding, 2008
- 9. Rhode Island Flooding, 2010
- 10. Tennessee Flooding, 2010
- 11. Lower Mississippi River, 2011

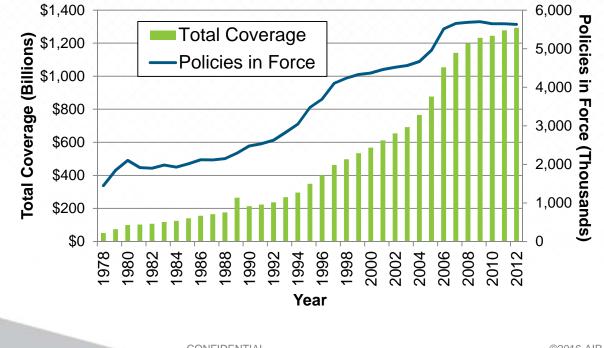
### NFIP Detailed Exposure and Claims Data Enables AIR Inland Flood Model Evaluation

- Flood Insurance Risk Study (FIRS) was mandated by the Biggert-Waters Act
  - AIR was engaged as a subcontractor to model Inland Flood and Storm Surge for NFIP Portfolio (\$2T in RV, 5.4M risks) for use in reinsurance studies and econometric models. AIR conducted extensive data cleansing, validation and augmentation exercise
- AIR Conducted Claims Study
  - Location level claims data from 1978-2012 (2M records, \$50B paid loss)
  - Bucketed historical claims into peril (i.e. inland flood, surge, etc.)
  - Verified model reasonability against the largest writer in this space – validated historical vs. modeled losses by event, LOB, coverage, state



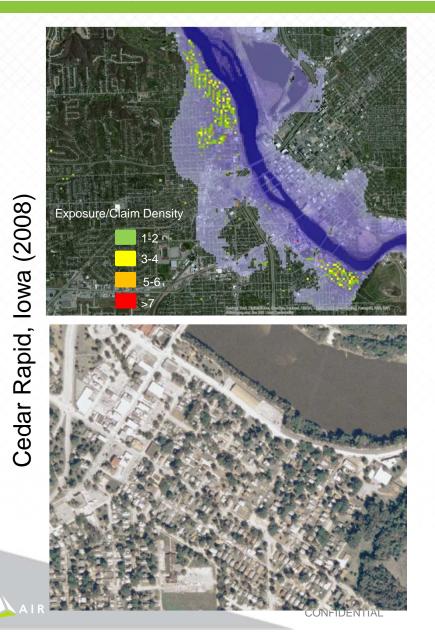
#### FEMA Provided Location Level Exposure Data

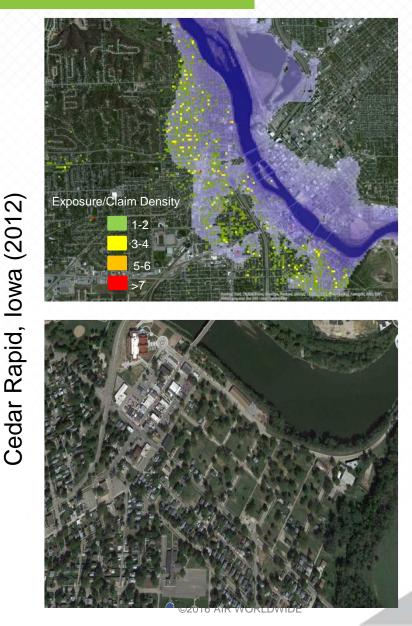
- AIR inland flood loss study was done using the 2012 exposure at the location level
- Exposure Indexing Methodology Accounts for Changes in NFIP Portfolio
  - Necessary to account for these changes when modelling historical events using 2012 exposure



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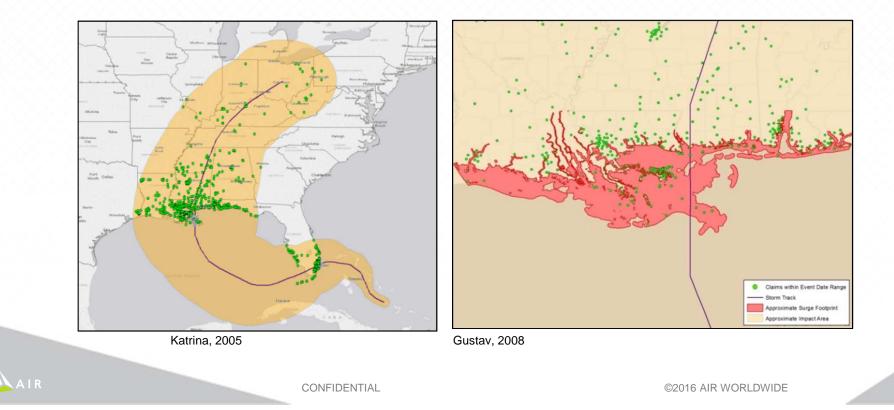
### Exposures Indexing Accounts for Change in Exposure Distribution In Addition to Exposure Growth and Inflation



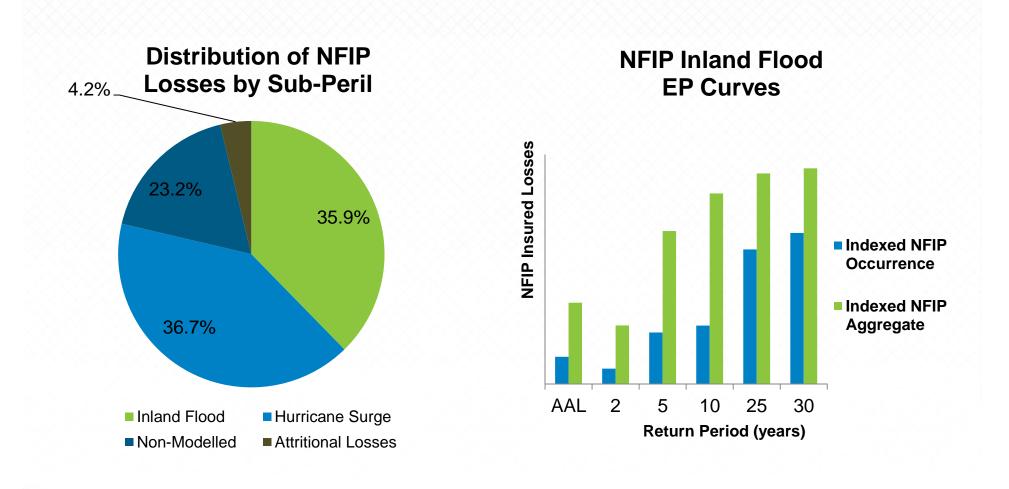


# Event Identifiers Assigned to Claims Must be Supplemented to Define Events Consistent with AIR Models

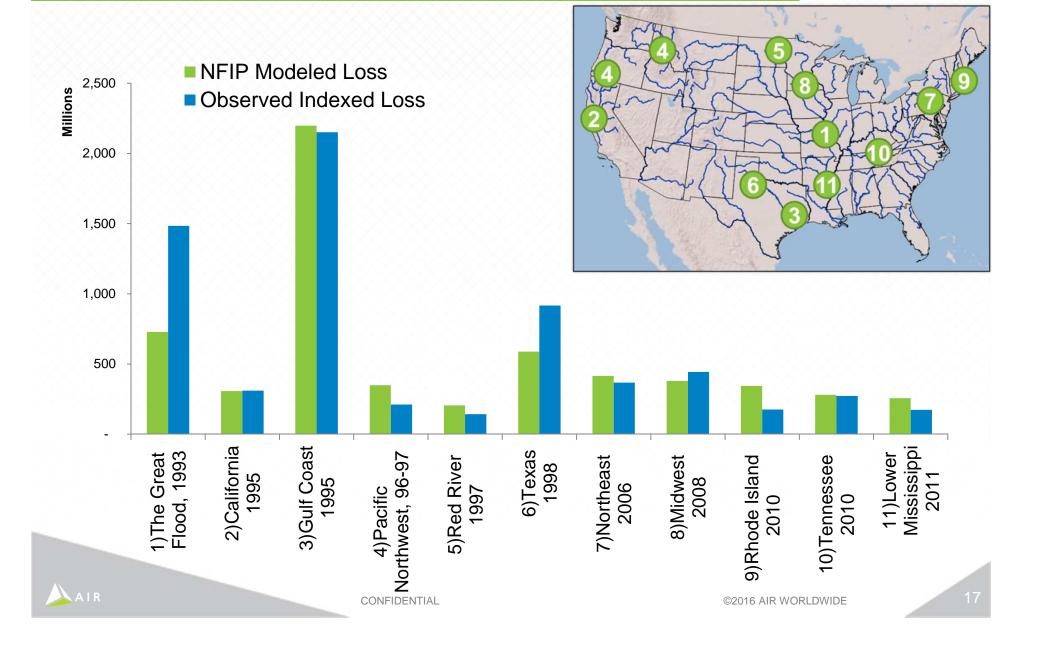
- AIR Identified flood losses by sub-perils
- Floods / torrential rains, nor'easters and tropical storms
  - FEMA's Significant Event Report
    - Reports total losses for all events with more than 1,500 paid claims
- Hurricanes
  - NOAA HURDAT data was used to generate a track for each hurricane



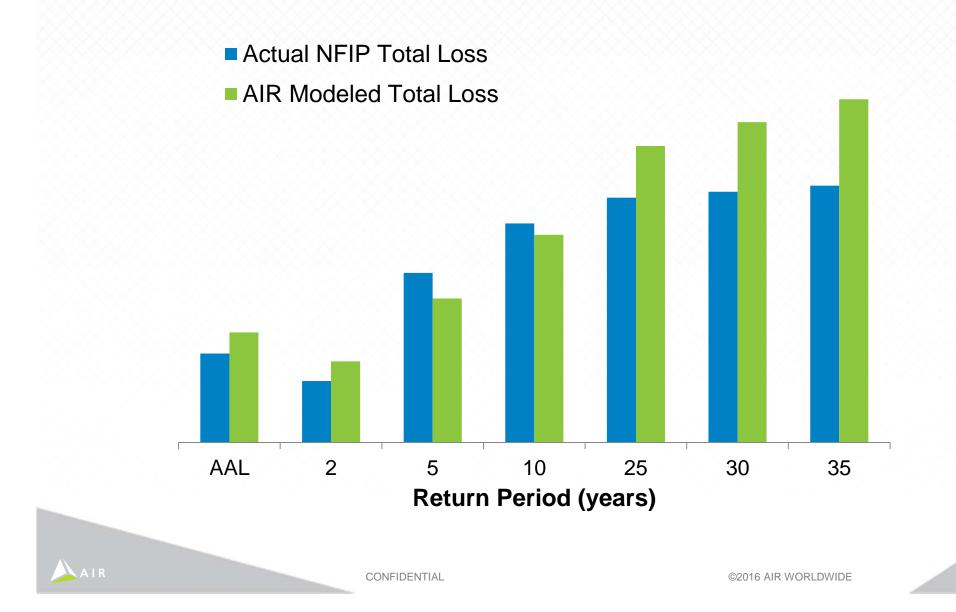
FEMA Claims Data Showed that Losses from Inland Floods are Almost as Large as Losses from Storm Surge



# Comparison of Model and Indexed NFIP Losses for All Marquee Events

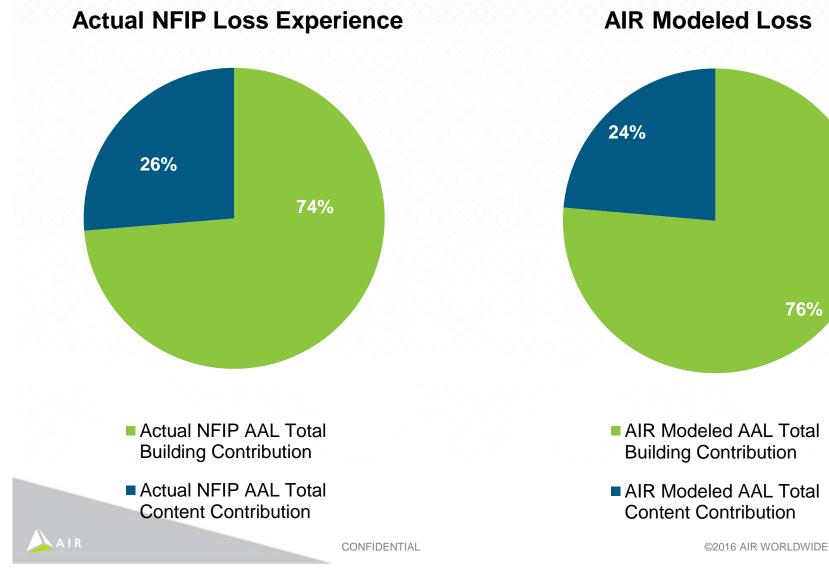


# Aggregate EP Curve Loss Evaluation Using 35 years of Actual NFIP Losses

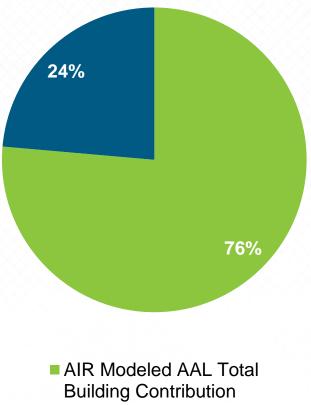


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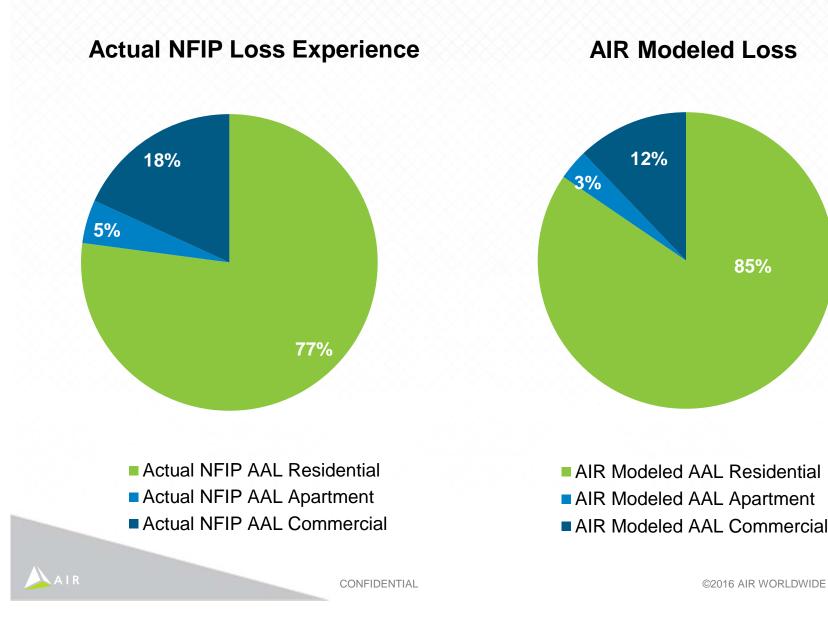
**Countrywide Aggregate Stochastic Catalog Loss Evaluation** 



**AIR Modeled Loss** 



Countrywide Aggregate Stochastic Catalog Loss Evaluation



# AIR Comprehensive Inland Flood Risk Map of the United States

