

a/s/m

Actuarial Study Materials

Learning Made Easier

Flashcards for SOA Exam STAM

1st Edition, Second Printing

©Copyright 2018 by Actuarial Study Materials (A.S.M.),
PO Box 69, Greenland, NH 03840. All rights reserved.
Reproduction in whole or in part without express written
permission from the publisher is strictly prohibited.



Flashcards for Exam STAM

First Edition Second Printing

©Copyright 2018 by Actuarial Study Materials (A.S.M.), PO Box 69, Greenland, NH 03840. All rights reserved. Reproduction in whole or in part without express written permission from the publisher is strictly prohibited.

Table 1: Lessons in ASM manual corresponding to topic

Topic	Lessons
Probability Review	1-4
Insurance Coverages	5-6
Loss reserving and ratemaking	7-10
Severity Distributions	11-18
Risk Measures	16
Frequency Distributions	19-21
Aggregate Distributions	22-27
Parametric Estimators	29-31
Evaluation of Fit	32-36
Classical Credibility	38-40
Bayesian Credibility	41-46
Bühlmann Credibility	48-52
Empirical Bayes Methods	53-54



Five components of auto insurance

Insurance Coverages



1. *Liability insurance (bodily injury and property damage)*
2. *Uninsured, underinsured, and unidentified motorist coverage*
3. *Medical benefits*
4. *Collision*
5. *Comprehensive*



*Two ways for insurance company to recover
losses*

Insurance Coverages



1. *Subrogation*

2. *Salvage*



Five components of homeowners insurance

Insurance Coverages



1. *Damage to dwelling*
2. *Damage to garage/other structures on premises*
3. *Damage to contents*
4. *Additional living expenses*
5. *Liability*



Disappearing deductible



Deductible of d that decreases linearly to 0 at $d + k$



Coinsurance clause



If policy limit is less than 100k% of value at time of damage, insurance pays $\frac{\text{limit}}{(k \times \text{value})}$ times loss.



Loss Elimination Ratio



$$\text{LER}_X(d) = \frac{\mathbf{E}[X \wedge d]}{\mathbf{E}[X]}$$



Loss Elimination Ratio for exponential



$$\text{LER}(d) = 1 - e^{-d/\theta}$$



*Loss Elimination Ratio for two-parameter
Pareto*

$$\text{LER}(d) = 1 - \left(\frac{\theta}{d + \theta} \right)^{\alpha-1}$$
$$\alpha > 1$$



*Loss Elimination Ratio for single-parameter
Pareto for $d \geq \theta$*



$$\text{LER}(d) = 1 - \frac{(\theta/d)^{\alpha-1}}{\alpha}$$

$$\alpha > 1, d \geq \theta$$



Formula for ILF



$$\text{ILF}(U) = \frac{\mathbf{E}[X \wedge U]}{\mathbf{E}[X \wedge B]}$$

where B is basic limit



Three cautions for calculating ILFs



- 1. Losses may not be independent of ILF.*
- 2. Policy limit selected may depend on likelihood of loss.*
- 3. Losses but not LAE are limited.*