

# Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Management

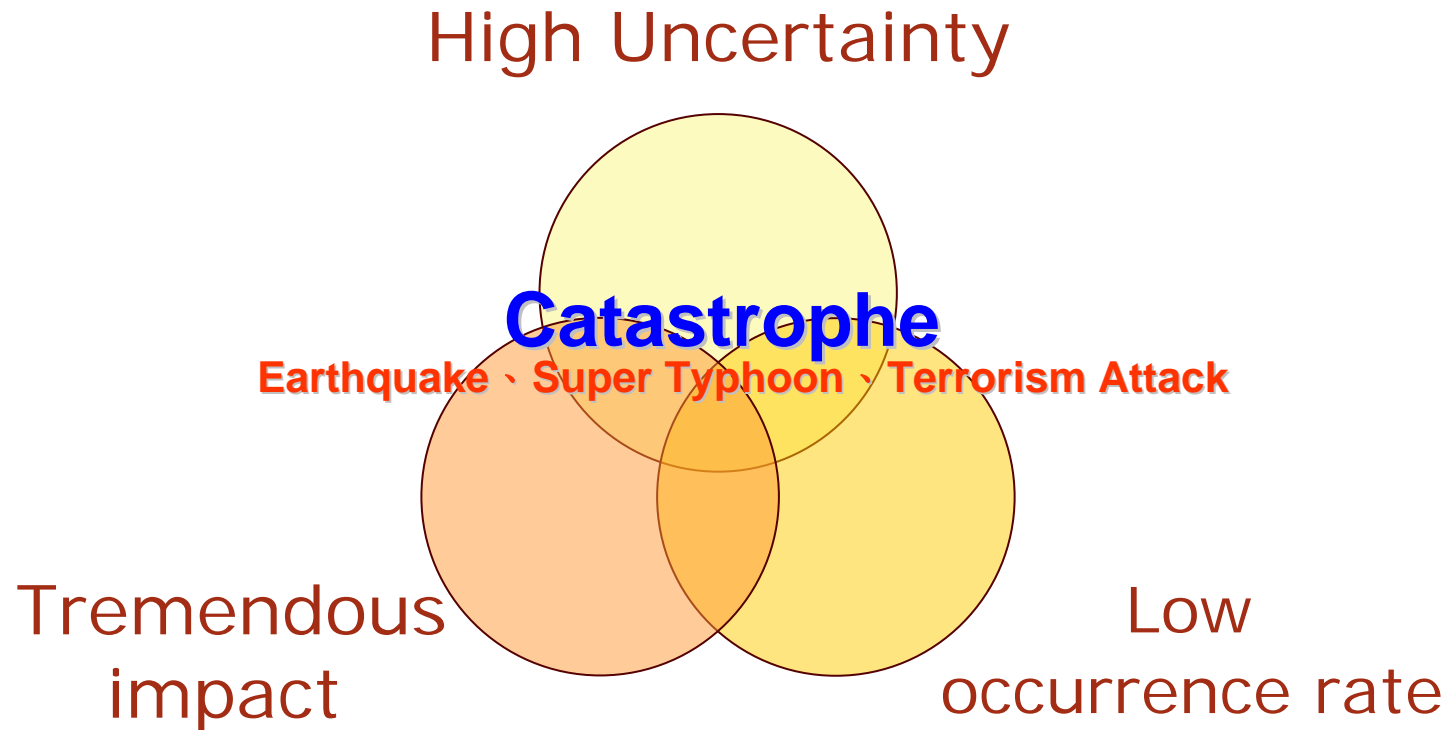
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National Central University, ROC

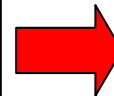
December , 2005  
Hong Kong



# Characteristics of Catastrophe Event



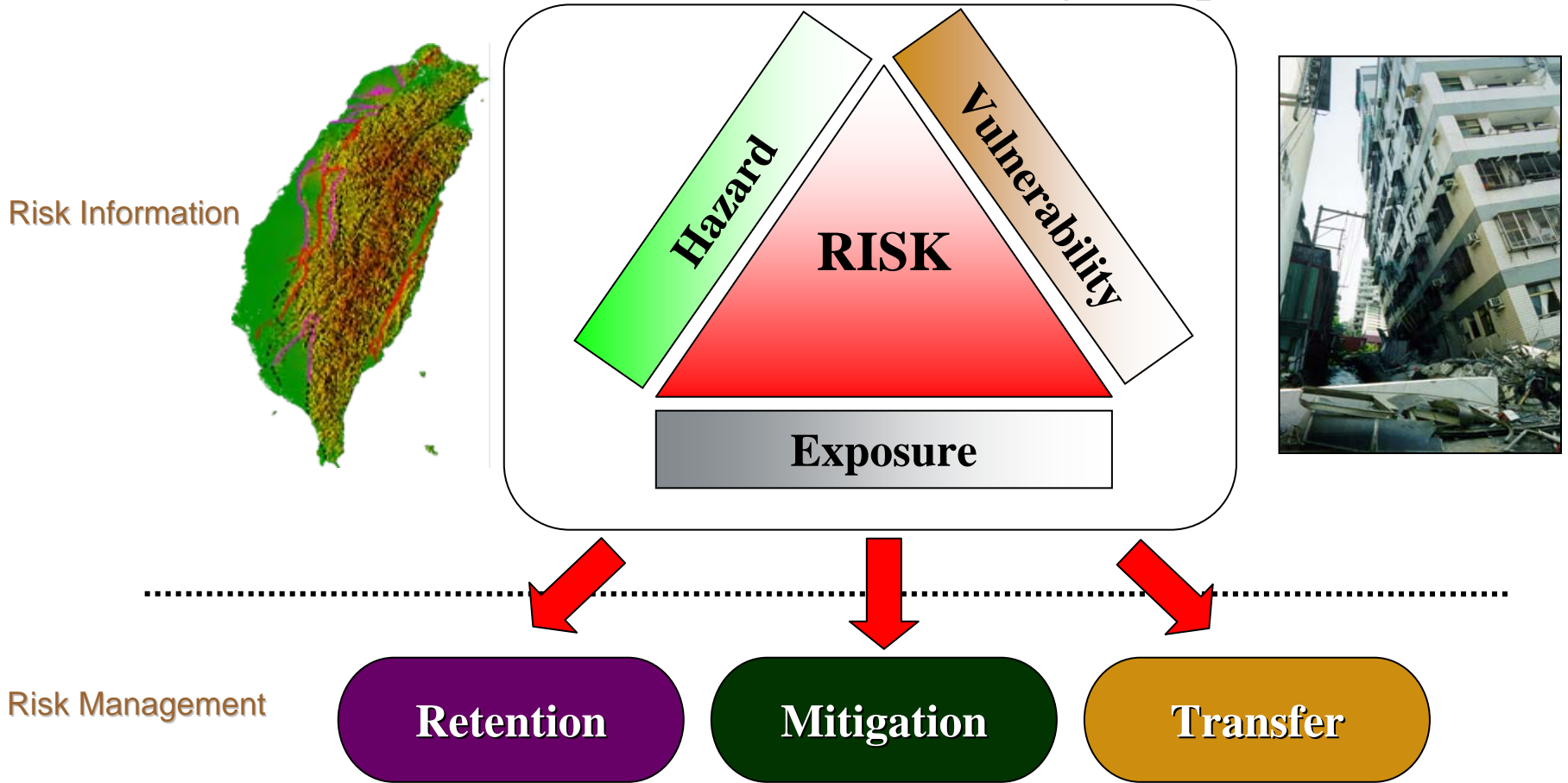
History loss data is not enough !!



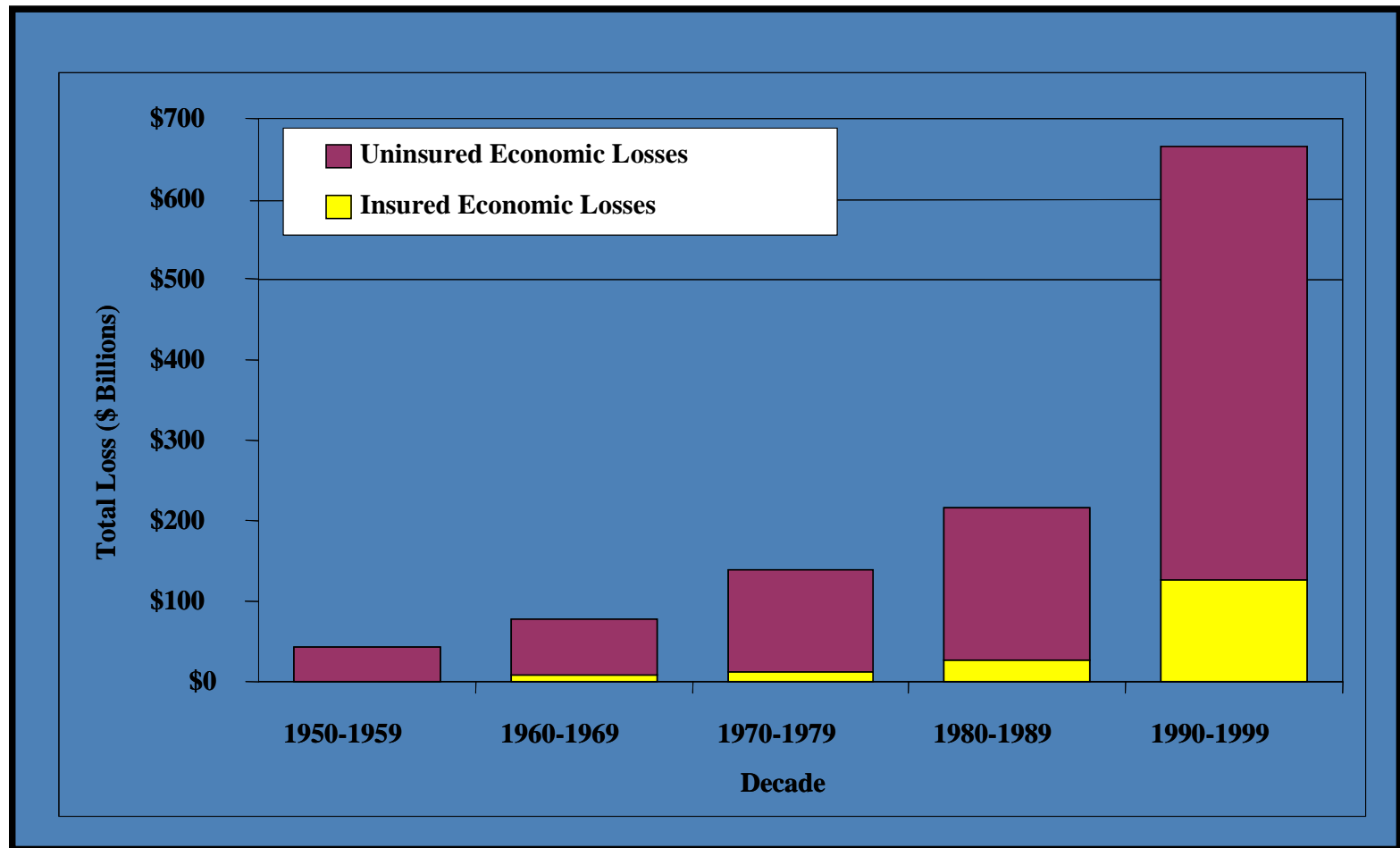
Application of Engineering Model

# Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Management

$$\text{Risk} = \text{Hazard} * \text{Vulnerability} * \text{Exposure}$$

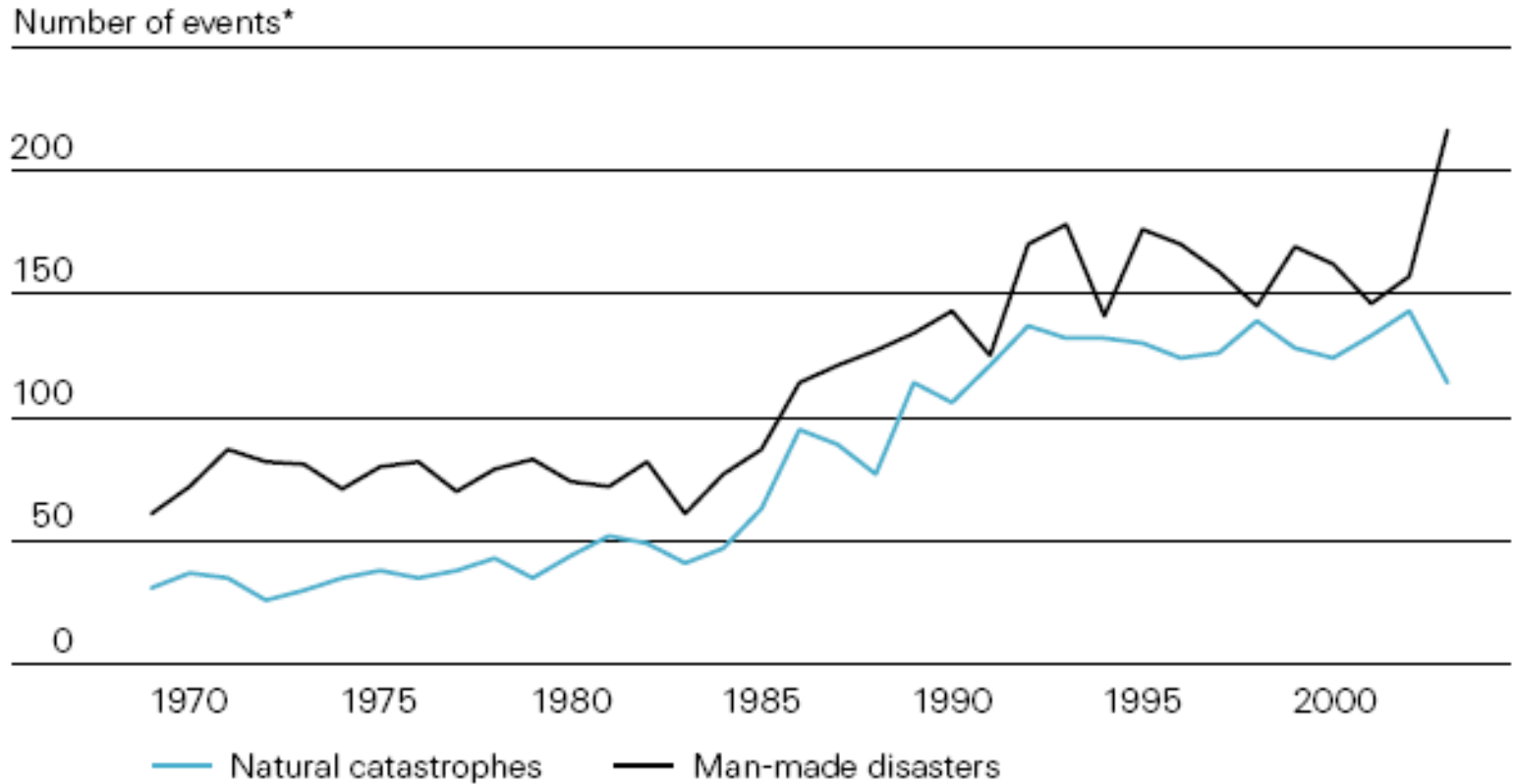


# Background-Loss of global natural catastrophe incident (10 Year)



Source: Munich Re (2002)  
Topics: Natural Catastrophes 2002

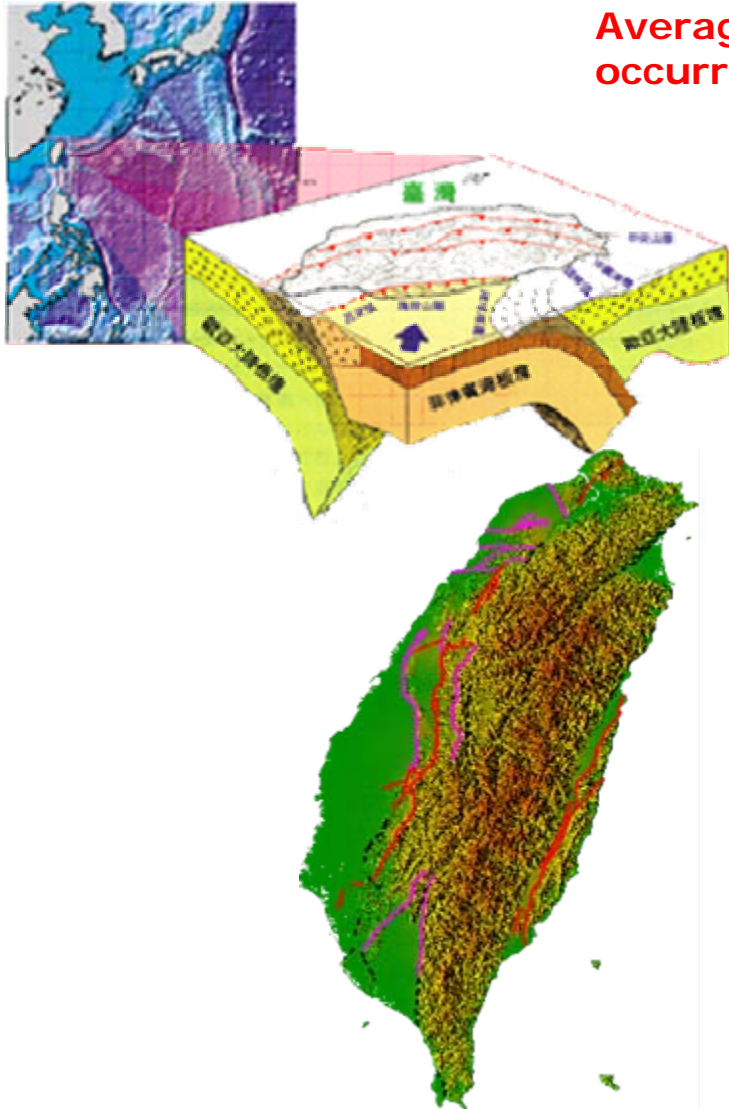
# Number of events 1970 - 2004



Source: Swiss Re Sigma Report (2005)

# Background

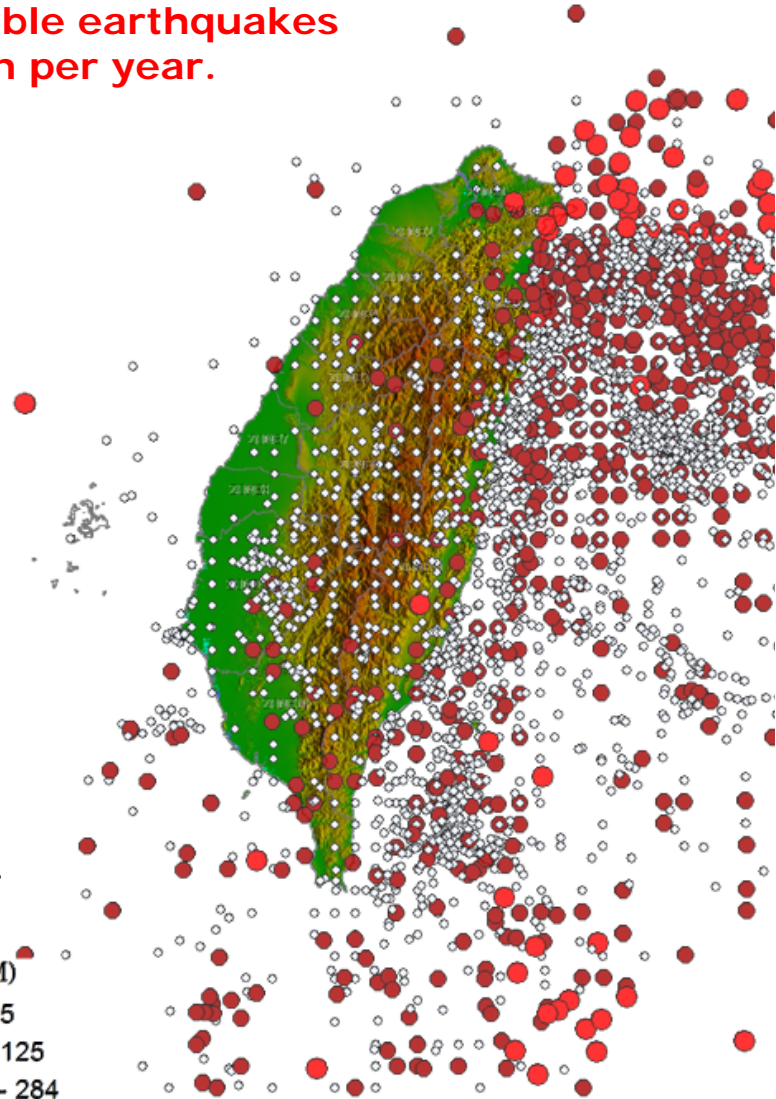
Average 200 sensible earthquakes occurred in Taiwan per year.



$M_L > 4$

Depth (KM)

- 0 - 35
- 35 - 125
- 125 - 284

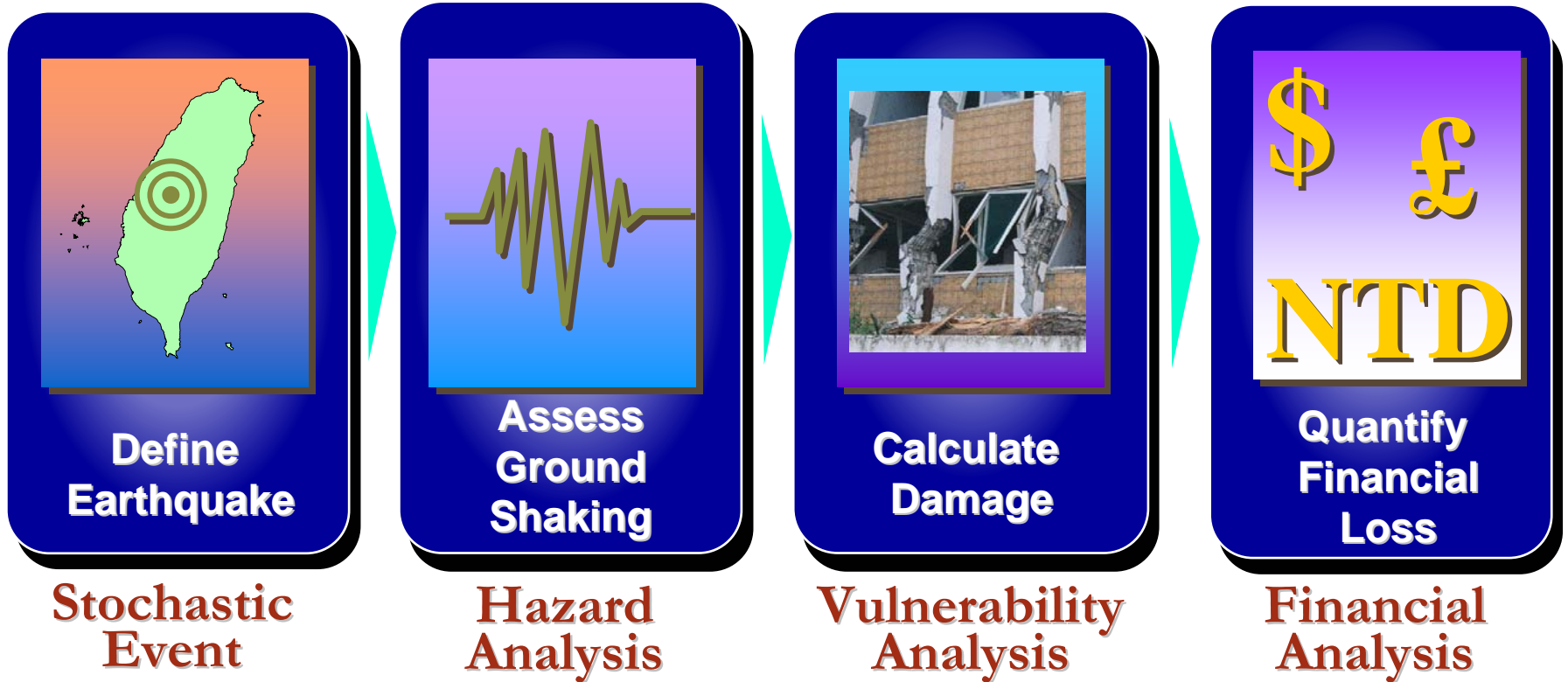


# Background

- Chi-Chi Earthquake struck Taiwan and caused severe damage
  - September 21, 1999
  - More than **13,000** injuries
  - Destruction of more than **50,000** buildings
  - US\$ **11.5** billion economic loss

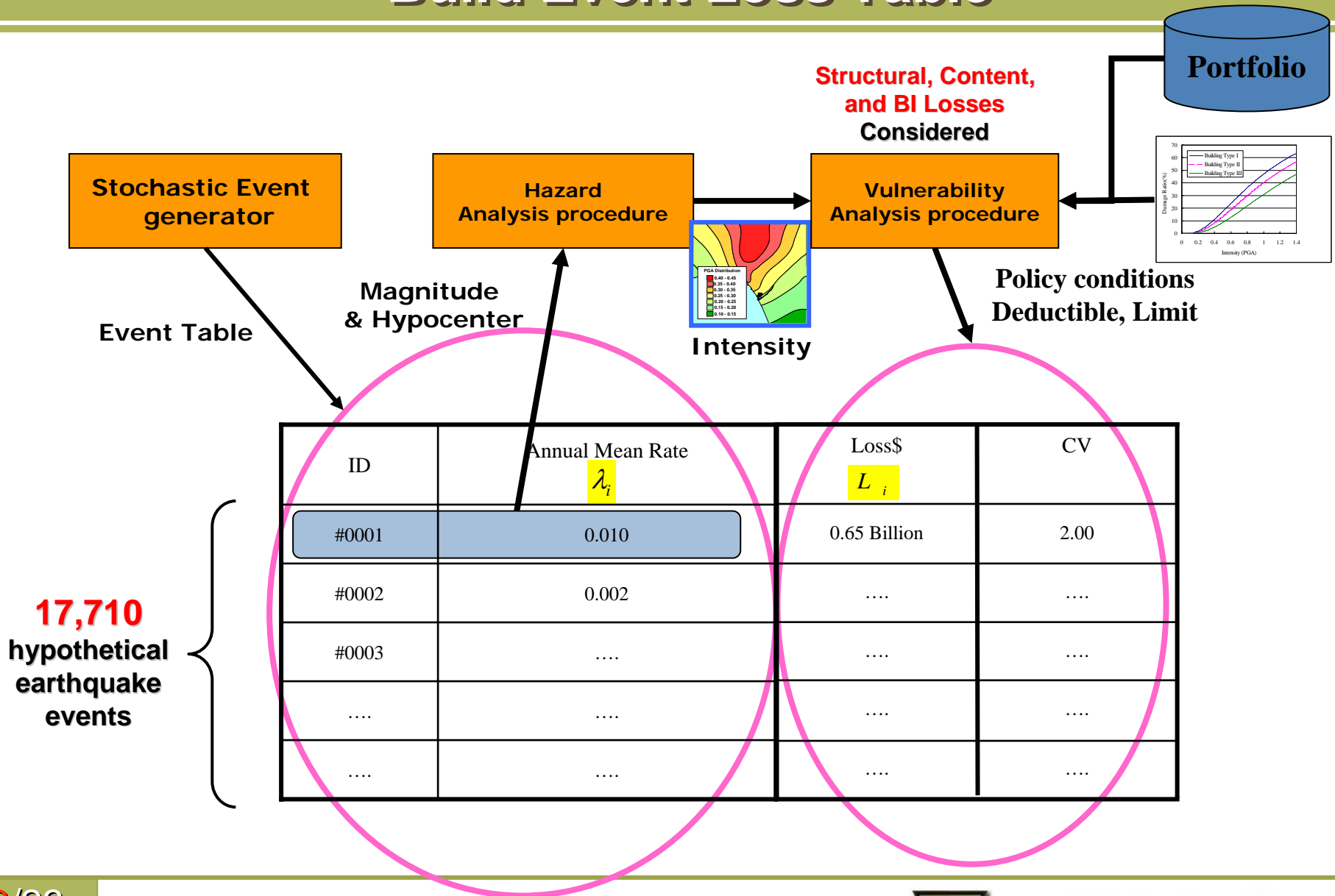


# Earthquake Loss Model Framework





# Build Event Loss Table



# Build Exceeding Probability Curve

ID	Annual Mean Rate $\lambda_i$	Loss\$ $L_i$	CV
#0001	0.010	0.65 Billion	2.00
#0002	0.002	....	....
#0003	....	....	....
....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....

How severe?

Severity Distribution  
(Loss distribution)

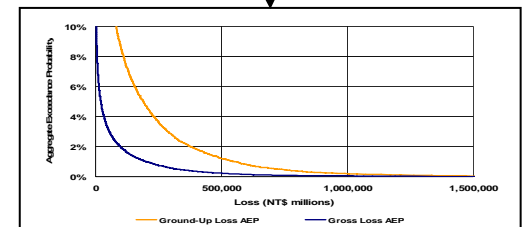
$$\lambda = \sum_i \lambda_i$$

Poisson Model

How many times?

(Monte Carlo Simulation)

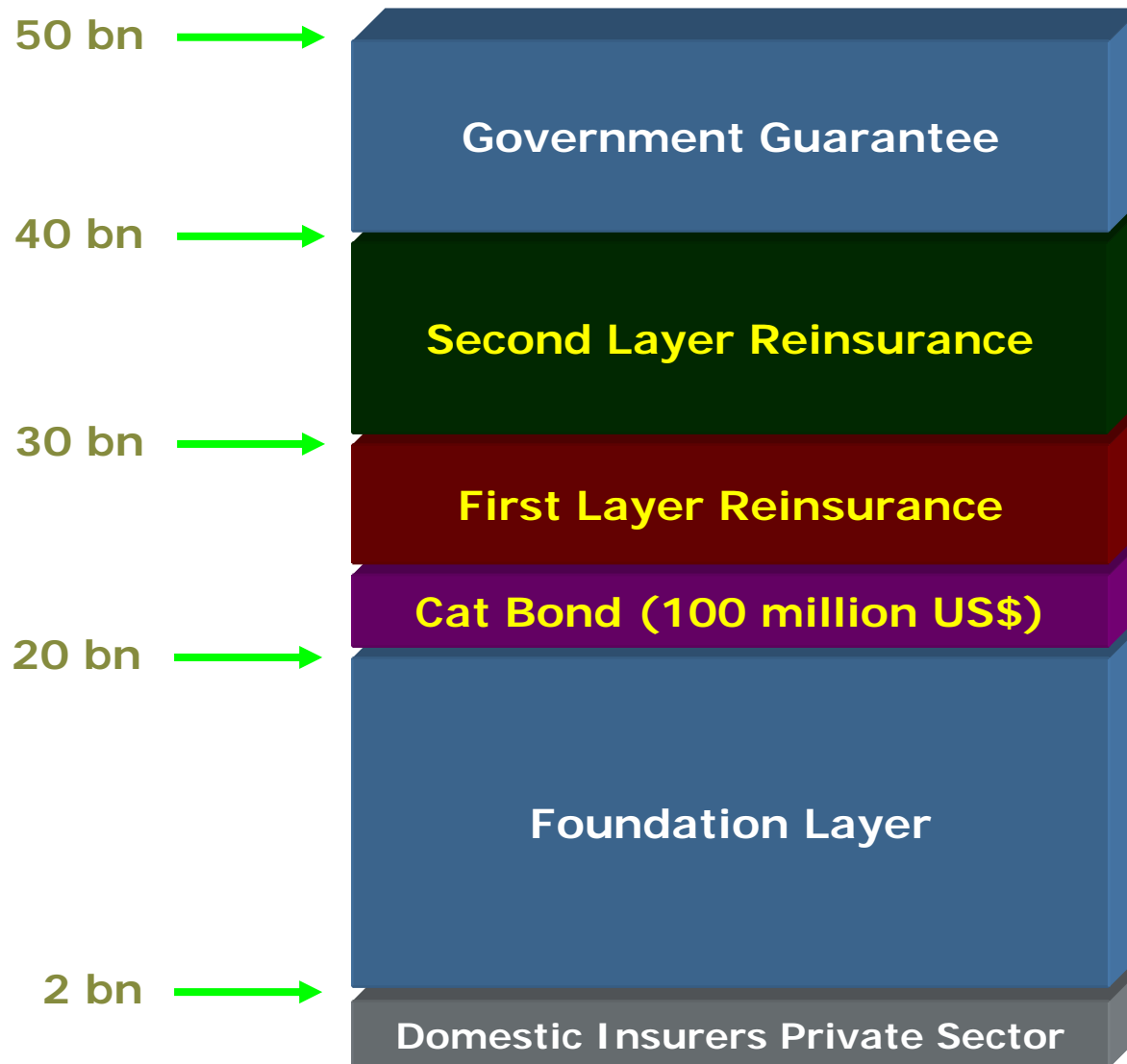
Aggregate & Occurrence loss Simulation  
(Monte Carlo Simulation)



# Taiwan Residential Earthquake Insurance Pool - TREIP

- **Became effective starting April 1, 2002**
  - EQECAT provides the analysis
- **Standard policy terms**
  - Fixed premium **NT\$ 1,459** proportion to the policy limit
  - The contract limit for direct physical damage is fixed as pre-agreed replacement cost subject to a maximum of **NT\$ 1.2** million.
  - Policies also cover additional **NT\$ 180,000** for contingent living expense.
  - The maximum available under TREIP is **NT\$ 50** billion per event. If loss exceed this amount, policyholder will receive pro rata payments.
  - Binary payout; if a constructive total loss occurs, the policyholder is entitled to a payout of the entire policy limit.

# Risk Sharing Structure of TREIP (NT\$)

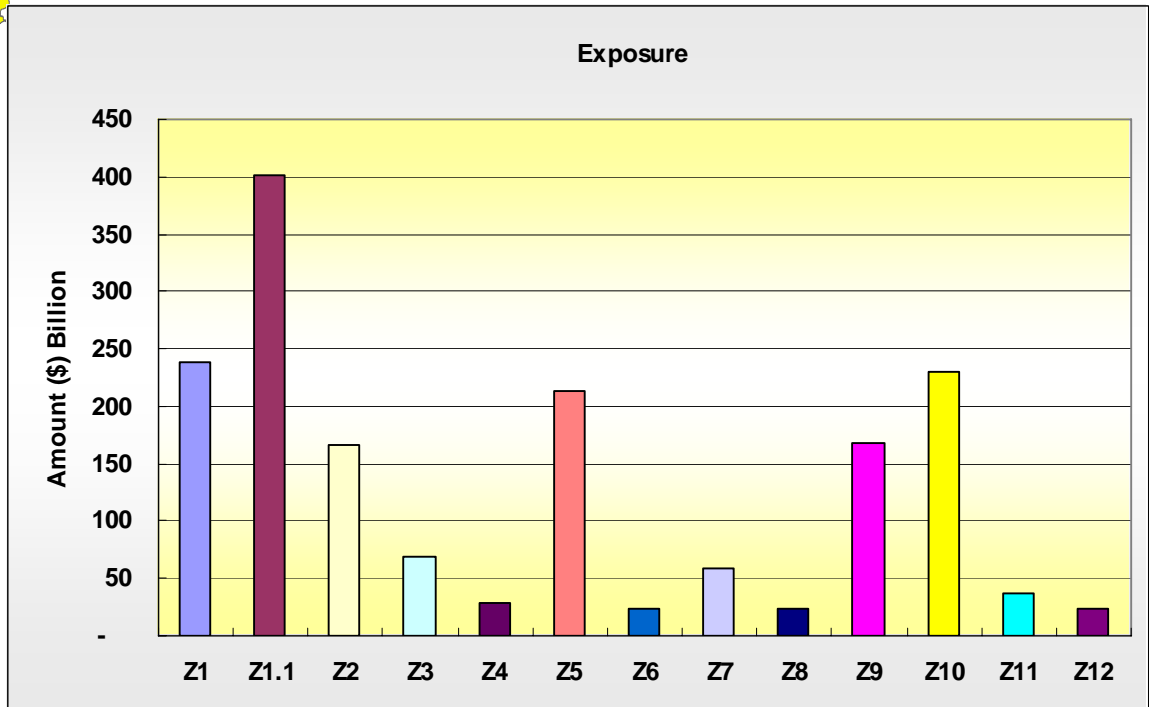
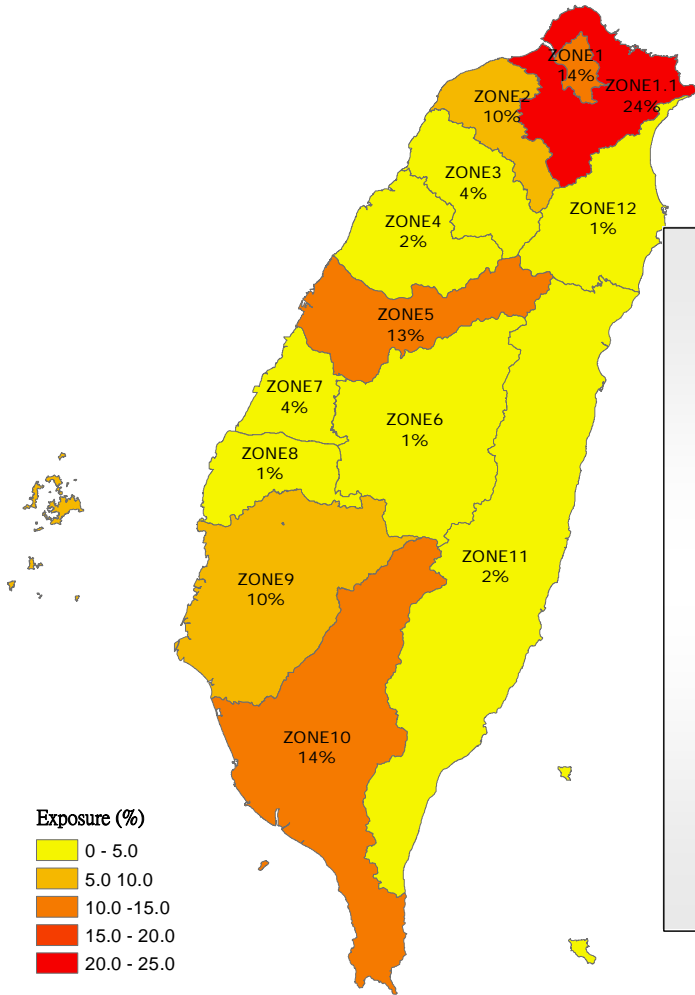


# Data Collection of TREIP

- Residential earthquake insurance was taken effect since April 1 , 2002.
  - The effective insurance policies were 1,244,803. until June 30, 2005
  - Liabilities accumulates was 1.6 trillions.
  - The take-up rate is 17.6%
- TREIP data collection was quite intact, include:
  - Policy ID
  - Zip Code
  - Building Type
  - Number of stories
  - Year Built
  - Insured amount

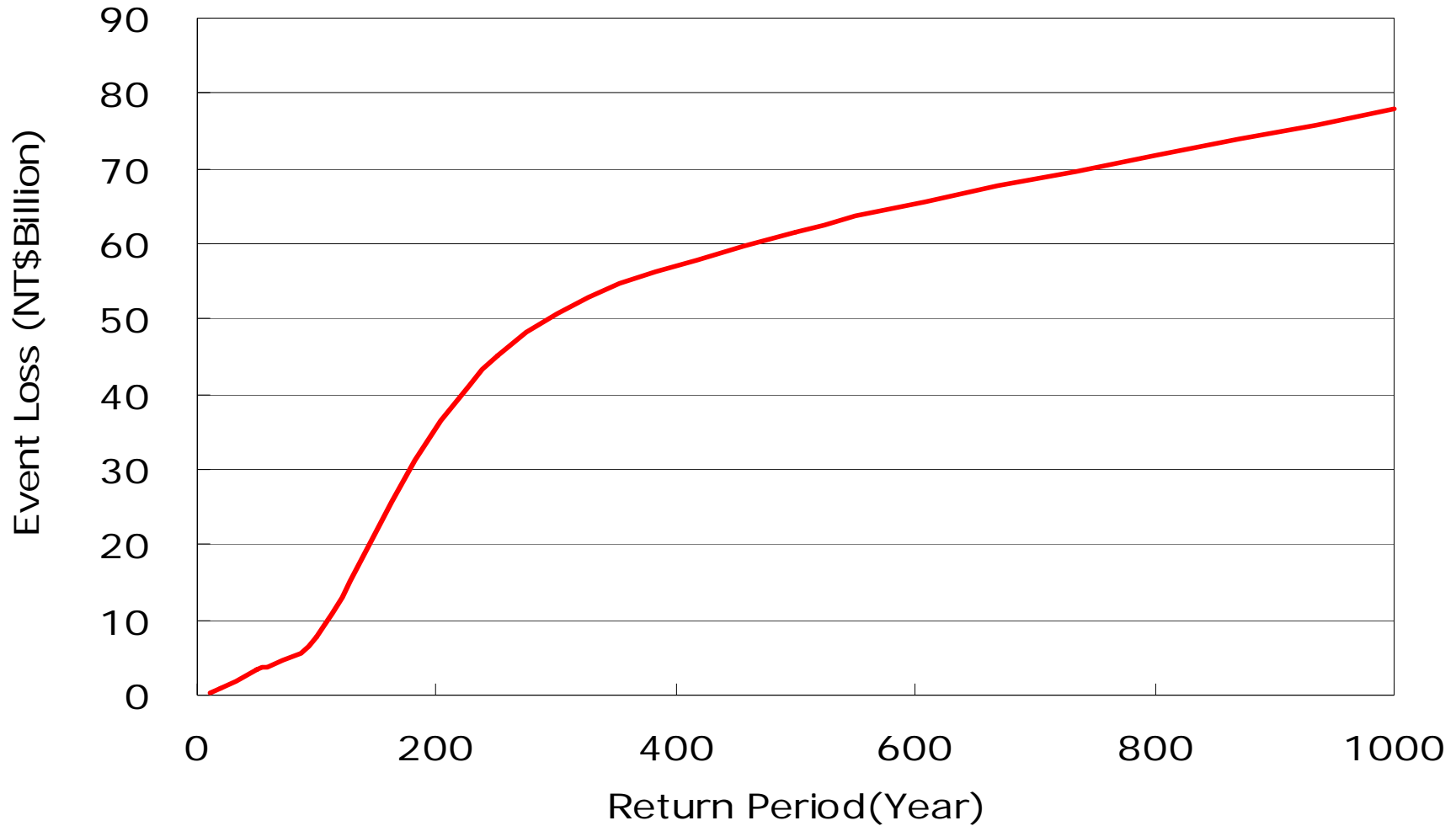
# Exposure of TREIP

## Policies Distribution

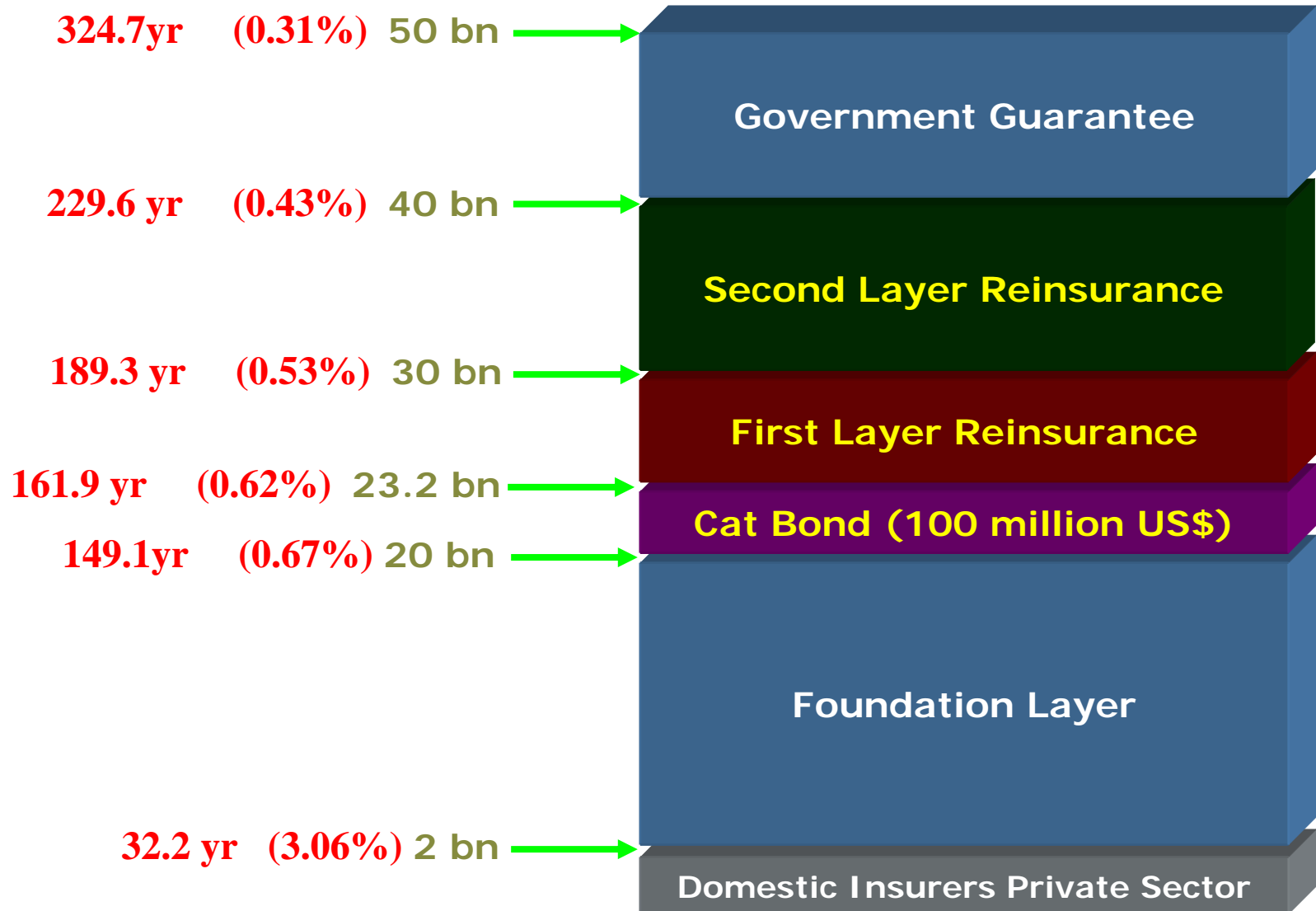


# Exceeding Probability Curve of Loss

Loss vs. Return Period



# Exceeding Probabilities of Risk Sharing Structure



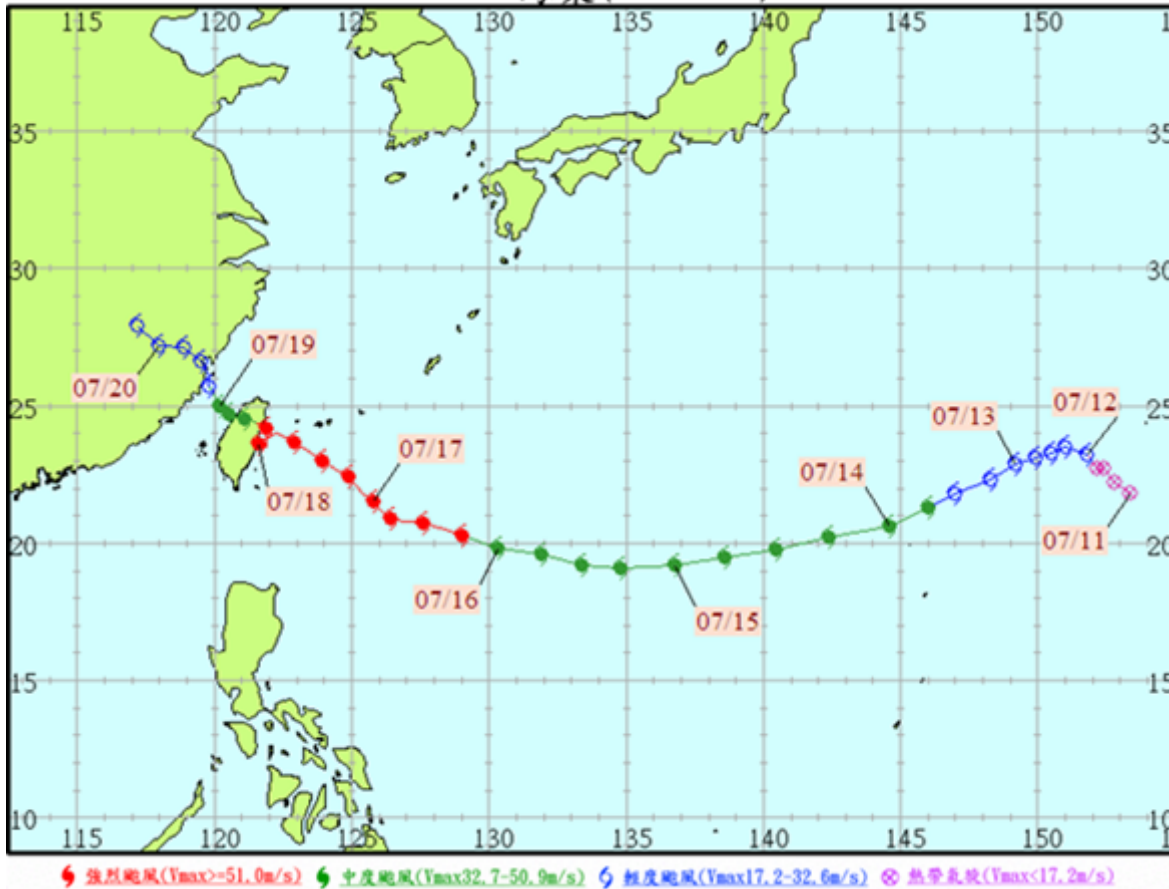


# Background - Typhoon definition

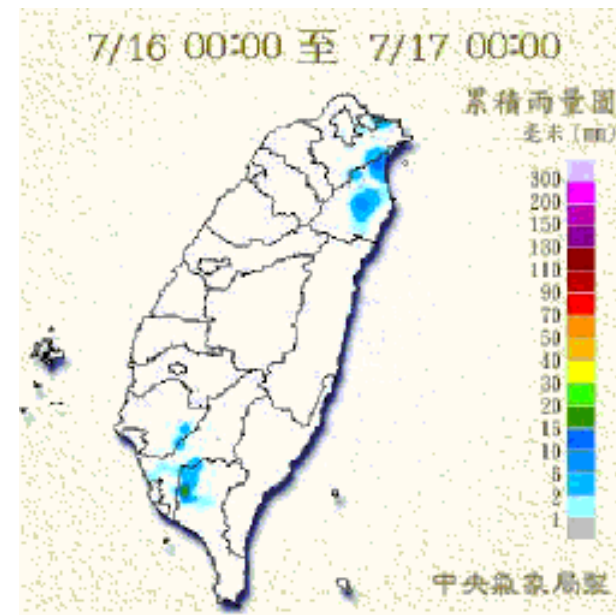
Taiwan		Hong Kong		Saffir-Simpson Scale (US)	
Type	Winds (Near center)	Type	Winds (Near center)	Type	Winds (Near center)
Slight Typhoon	62~117 km/hr	Tropical Depression	63 km/hr	Category 1	118-152 km/hr
Moderate Typhoon	117~183 km/hr	Tropical Storm	63-87 km/hr	Category 2	153-176 km/hr
Violent Typhoon	183 km/hr above	Violent Tropical Storm	88-117 km/hr	Category 3	177-207 km/hr
		Typhoon	117 km/hr above	Category 4	208-248 km/hr
				Category 5	249 km/hr above

# Characteristics of HAITANG Typhoon

2005 海棠 (HAITANG)

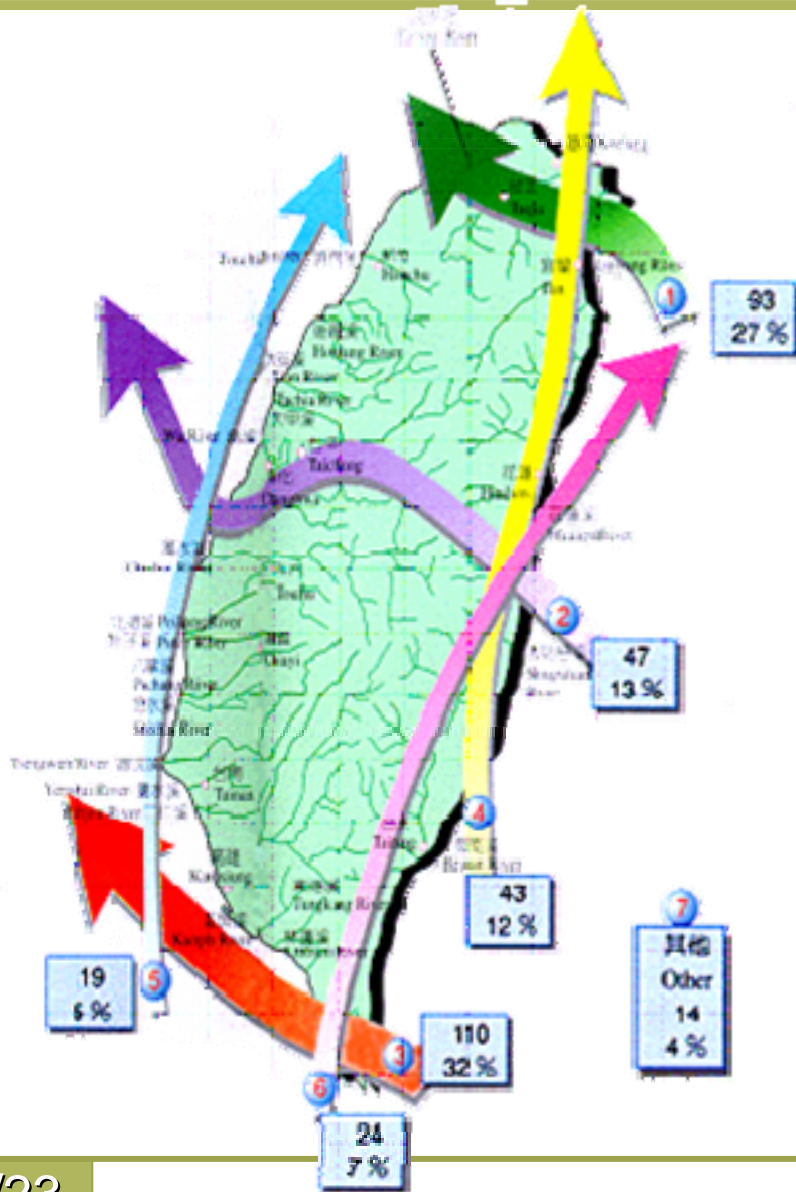


Max Winds (m/s)	53
Max Winds (mph)	119.25
TYPE (TW)	Violent Typhoon
TYPE (US)	Category 3



Data from Central Weather Bureau

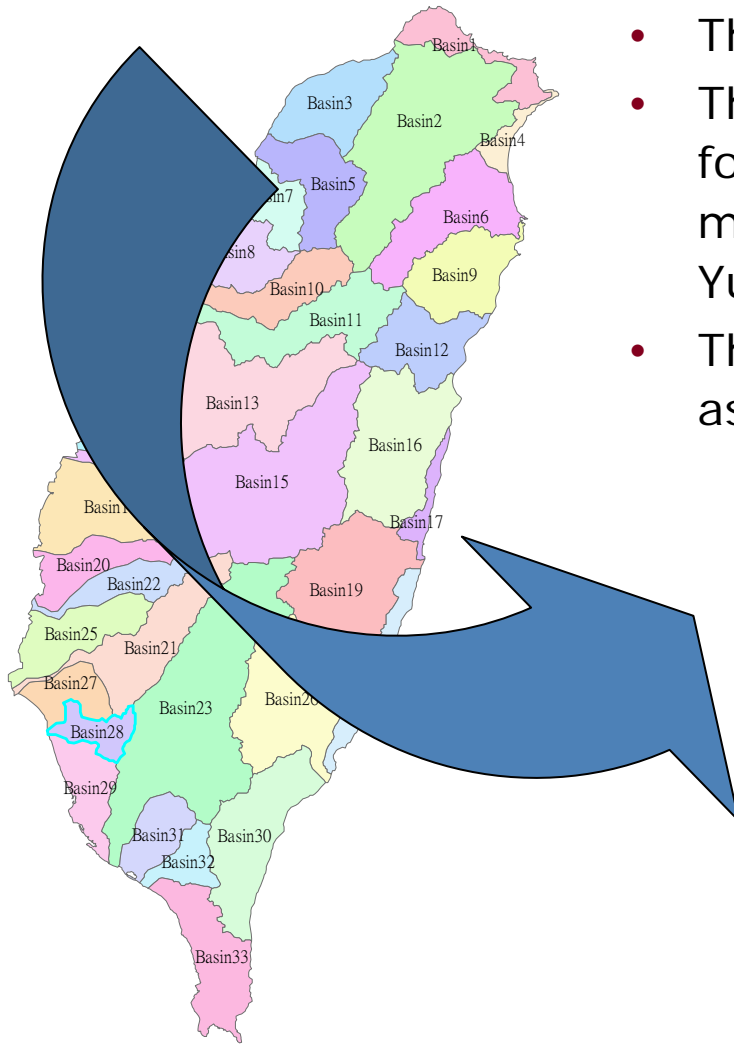
# Statistics of Typhoon track



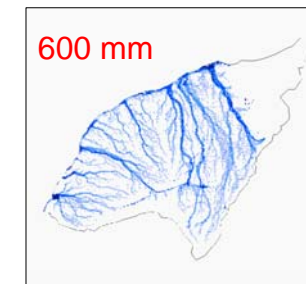
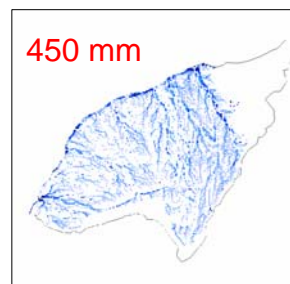
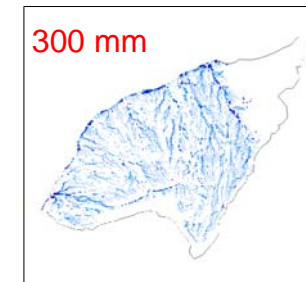
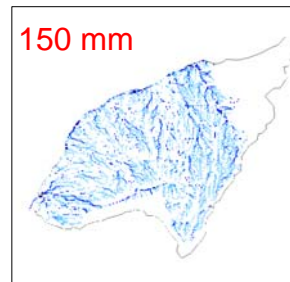
- Track 1 : 27%
- Track 2 : 13%
- Track 3 : 32%
- Track 4 : 12%
- Track 5 : 6%
- Track 6 : 7%
- Track 7 : 4%

# Flood map

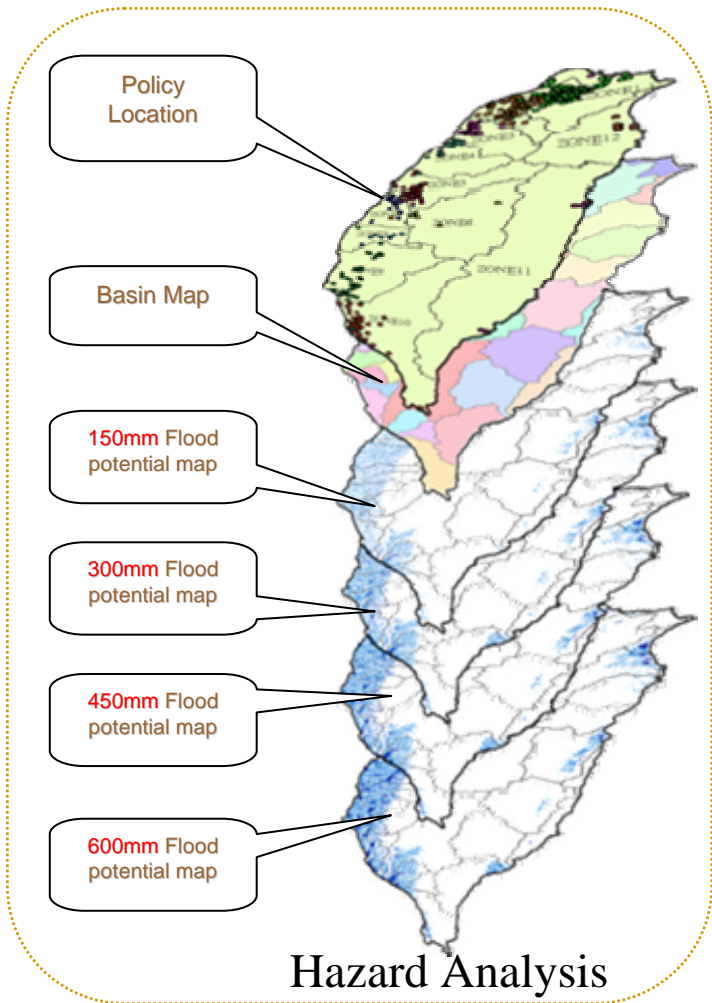
Data from the National Science Council



- There are **33** basins in Taiwan.
- The greater part of inundation potential map for each basin are established in  $200 \times 200$  meter resolution. Only Taipei and part of Tao-Yuan areas are  $40 \times 40$  meter resolution.
- There are **4** levels of rainfall for flood map such as **150,300,450,600**(mm). (GIS format)

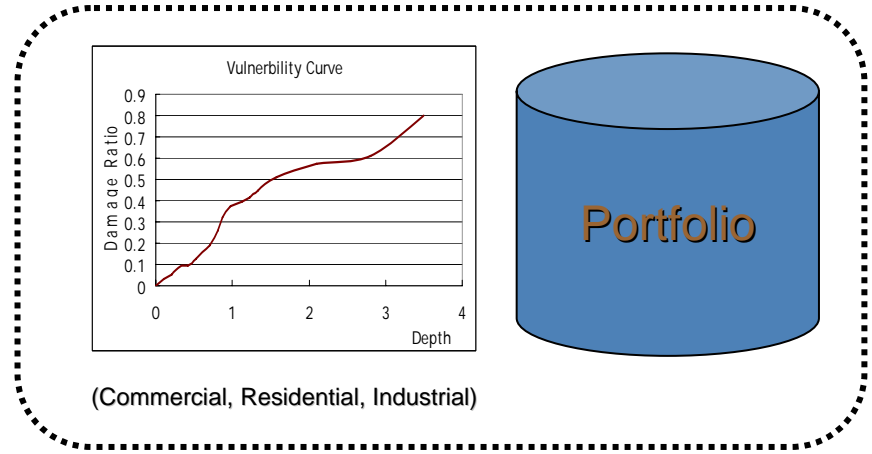


# Build Basin Loss Table (Policy Level)



GIS Tool

## Vulnerability Analysis

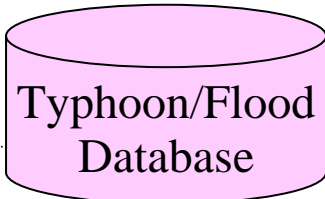


## Policy Conditions

Basin	150MM (Loss, P)	300MM (Loss, P)	450MM (Loss, P)	600MM (Loss, P)	Mean	Stdv
Basin1	(0.1bn,0.1)	(0.2bn,0.3)	(0.4bn,0.8)	(0.7bn,0.9)	14.7	0.6
Basin2	(0.2bn,0.2)	(0.3bn,0.5)	(0.4bn,0.7)	(0.5bn,0.8)	10.8	1.3
.....					.....	.....
Basin33	(0.3bn,0.1)	(0.7bn,0.4)	(0.8bn,0.7)	(1.1bn,0.9)	14.9	1.4

Basin Loss Table

# Build Exceeding Probability Curve



@Risk Developer Kit

Frequency Distribution

**Poisson Model**

**How many times?**

(Monte Carlo Simulation)

Severity Distribution

Basin	150MM (Loss, P)	300MM (Loss, P)	450MM (Loss, P)	600MM (Loss, P)	Mean	Stdv
	(0.1bn,0.1)	(0.2bn,0.3)	(0.4bn,0.8)	(0.7bn,0.9)	14.7	0.6
	(0.2bn,0.2)	(0.3bn,0.5)	(0.4bn,0.7)	(0.5bn,0.8)	10.8	
	(0.3bn,0.1)	(0.7bn,0.4)	(0.8bn,0.7)	(1.1bn,0.9)	14.9	

Correlation Matrix Table

	Basin1	Basin2	...	Basin33
Basin1	1	0.8		0.23
Basin2	0.33	2		0.14
...				
Basin33	0.75	0.23		1

Basin Loss Table

Simulated M times

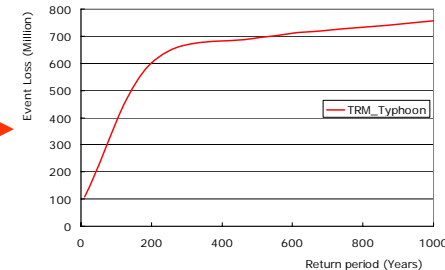
$$L_M = \sum_{i=1}^{N_M} (L_{B1,i} + L_{B2,i} + L_{B3,i} + \dots + L_{B33,i})$$

$N_M$  : number of events in  $M^{th}$  year

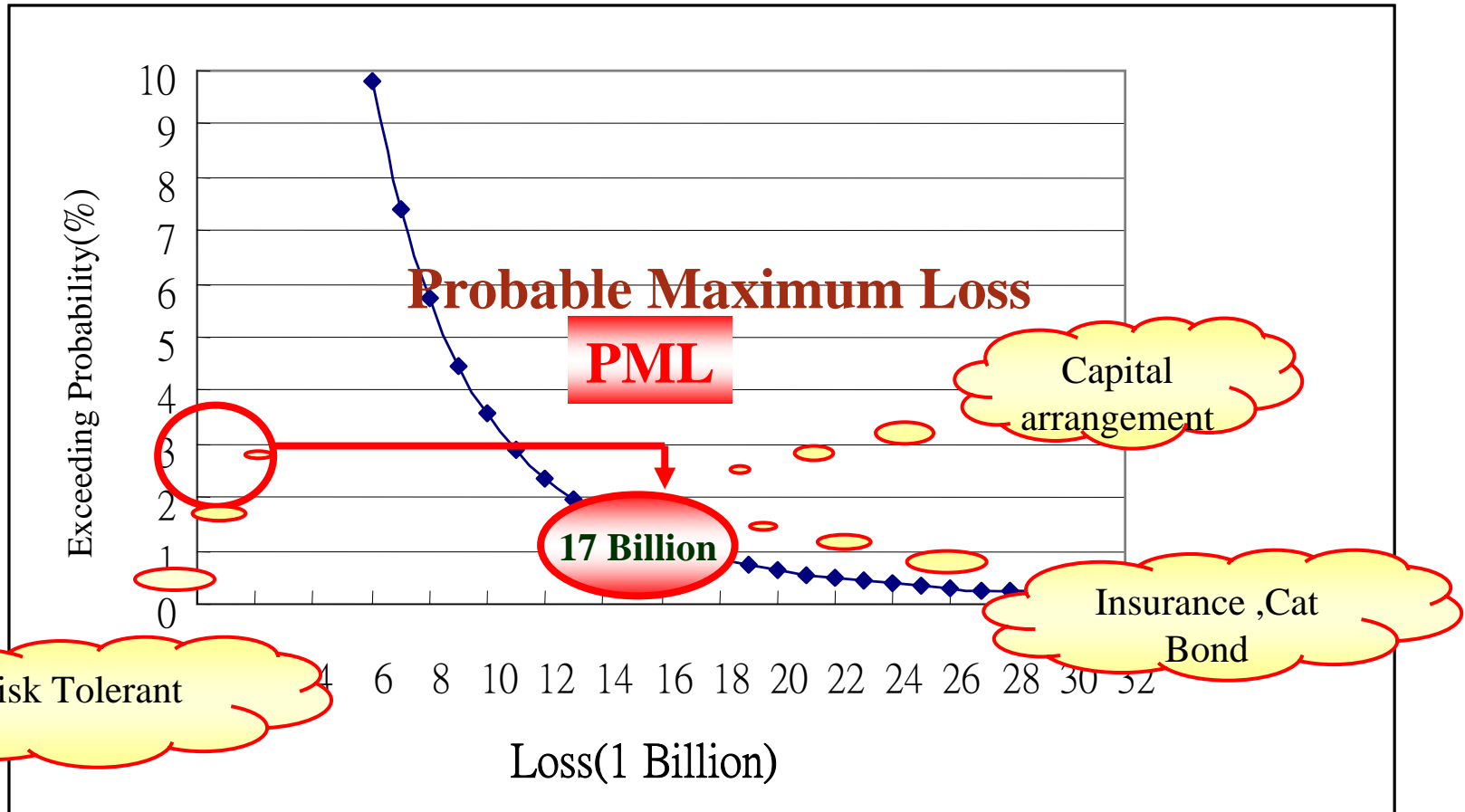
$L_{B?,i}$  : loss of  $i^{th}$  event of  $B^{th}$  basin

$L_M$  : aggregate loss in  $M^{th}$  year

EP Curve



# Application of Loss Exceeding Probability Curve



# Summary

- **Application:**
  - Engineering model can help decision maker to assess the risk and to help developing the management strategy in catastrophe event such as Earthquake or Typhoon.
- **Further research :**
  - Time – dependent
  - Business interruption



# Thank You

