This document gives the data definitions for the fields included in the detail claim level file. The file records activity in one year time increments for the life of a claim. Claim records for a given claim begin in the year it is reported and end in the year for which it is closed.

The claims recorded are from a set of simulated claims under the assumption that the policies under which claims are made were sold on an occurrence basis. Under the occurrence policy form claims can be made against the policy as long as the incident that led to the claim occurred during the time the policy was in effect. Claims can be reported after the policy expiration date. Not all claims reported to the insurance company will result in a payment, since in some cases the damages that were claimed stemmed from a cause of loss not included in the policy terms or the claim that the policyholder is responsible for the circumstances that led to damages may not be valid.

 There are claim records in the file that show the claim is still open at the time historical information ends, which is 12/31/2024. As demonstrated by the history contained in the file, not all open claims will be settled with a loss payment. Also, as demonstrated by the history in the simulated claim file, there may be additional claims reported for a given accident year after 12/31/2024.

Claim records begin for claims where the incident that led to the claim occurred on or after 01/01/2009. Claim history in this file are only available for the time period up to 12/31/2024 which means that this file contains a censored data set.

The following fields are included in the file with definitions that follow:

* Acc\_Yr
* Rpt\_Yr\_Lag
* Exp\_Cnt
* claim\_num
* open\_ind
* Dev\_Yr
* Cal\_Yr,
* Accum\_Infl\_Index\_Mid
* Incr\_Payment\_Infl
* Acc\_Incr\_Payment\_Infl
* Acc\_Incr\_Payment\_Defl
* Incr\_Payment\_Defl

Acc\_Yr,

This shows the accident year which is the year in which the incident that led to the claim occurred. For example, if the incident which led to the claim occurred on 05/12/2009, the accident year would be recorded as 2009. This is in effect a group variable which captures subjects where an incident occurred within that year. If another claim occurred on 07/21/2009, it would also have an accident year of 2009. The file records by accident year, how claims attached to that accident year evolve over time in equal one year increments and that time period can last for several years.

Rpt\_Yr\_Lag,

This is the number of years that have elapsed between the year in which the incident occurred which generated the claim, and the year when it was reported plus one. For example, if a claim had an accident date of 05/12/2009 and was reported on 07/12/2009, it would have a report year lag of 1 (2009 -2009 + 1). If a claim had an accident date of 05/12/2009 and it was reported on 08/22/2010, it would have a report year lag of 2 (2010 -2009 +1).

Exp\_Cnt,

This is the number of earned exposures that are attached to a given accident year. Policies that are written in this case are all one year policies with the premium earned over one year on a pro rata basis and the physical exposure units which are the basis for generating premium in the rating formula are attributed to an accident year on a pro rata basis as well. For example, if a policy went into effect in the middle of a year, then one half of the exposure units attached to that policy would be earned in that year with the remaining exposure units earned in the following year.

claim\_num,

This is the unique claim identity field. For each year that a claim is open up to and including the year in which it is settled, there will be one record which will show any claim payment activity, and the dates attached to that claim for that time period.

open\_ind

This indicates if a claim is open at the end of one of the one year time periods that captures activity for a claim. A value of 0 indicates that the claim is still open. A value of 1 indicates that claim has been closed. Claims may be closed without any payment made during the life of a claim.

 Dev\_Yr

This is the age of the accident year. It is the number of years that have elapsed in the life of an accident year plus one. For example, if a claim has an accident date of 05/12/2009 any activity recorded during calendar year 2009 would have a value recorded under Dev\_Yr of 1 (2009 – 2009 +1). Any activity recorded during calendar year 2010 would have a recorded value of 2 (2010 -2009 +1). Once a claim is closed, the individual claim file stops displaying new records for that claim.

Cal\_Yr

 This captures the calendar year for which activity on a claim is recorded. A calendar year runs from January 1st of a year to December 31st.

 Accum\_Infl\_Index\_Mid

The example assumes that there is a general inflation index that reflects how prices throughout the economy have changed. In the example, we assume that general price level changes have an effect on payments made to claimants, but the annual rate of change specific to a given coverage need not match the annual rate of change for the general price level index.

We assume that the average claim payment takes place in the middle of a given calendar year and the index value is calibrated to reflect that mid-year effect on payments.

 Incr\_Payment\_Infl,

This amount is the loss payment made during the one year time period covered by the claim record in the life of a claim. This amount includes the effect of both general inflation and the annual loss cost trend in addition to any general inflation effect on payments.

Acc\_Incr\_Payment\_Infl,

This amount is the accumulated loss payments made up to and including the time period covered in for a given claim record.

 Acc\_Incr\_Payment\_Defl,

This amount is the accumulated loss payments made up to and including the time period covered in the record for a claim after those claim payments have been deflated by the general inflation index.

Incr\_Payment\_Defl,

 This amount is the loss payment made during the one year time period covered by the claim record in the life of a claim. This amount has been deflated by the general inflation index.