

# Extreme Value Techniques

Paul Gates - Lane Clark & Peacock

James Orr - TSUNAMI

GIRO Conference, 15 October 1999

# Extreme Value Statistics

- Motivation and Maxima Theory
- Dutch Dike Problem
- Threshold Theory
- Motor XL Rating Problem
- Questions

# Extreme Value Statistics

- “Statistical Study of Extreme Levels of a Process”
- Relevant?
  - Catastrophic Events
  - Increasing Insurance Deductibles
  - Estimated/Probable Maximum Loss
  - Excess of Loss Reinsurance
  - Value at Risk/EPD  $\Rightarrow$  Capital Allocation

Er...YES!

# Hierarchy of Analysis

- Experience Rating - “Burning Cost”
  - Central Limit Theorem
  - Actuaries have *Added Value*
- Statistical Rating - “Curve Fitting”
  - Lognormal/Pareto (apply threshold?)
  - What Data do we Use?

# A Break from “The Norm”

- Central Limit Theorem
  - Class Average I.Q.s
  - Average Observations  $\sim N(\mu, \sigma)$
  - Price Insurance by “Expected Claims”
- Extremal Types Theorem or Maxima Theory
  - Class Maximum I.Q.s
  - Maximum Observations  $\sim \text{GEV}(\mu, \sigma, \xi)$
  - Price Insurance by “Expected Claims Attaching”

# Generalized Extreme Value Distribution

$$\Pr( X \leq x ) = G(x)$$

$$= \exp \left[ - \left( 1 + \xi \left( (x - \mu) / \sigma \right) \right)^{-1/\xi} \right]$$

# EVTs in Action

- Netherlands Flood
- De Haan - “Fighting the Arch-enemy with Mathematics”



# Outline of Problem

- Height of sea defences
- 1953 storm surge - sea dike failure
- Need to recommend an appropriate sea defence level
- Flood probability reduced to small “p”
  - 1/10,000 to 1/100,000
- Extrapolation required



# Data Analysis

- High tide water levels at 5 stations
  - 60 to 110 years of info
- “Set up” values
  - observed high tide level minus predicted high tide level
  - eliminate set up values below a threshold
  - utilise winter observations only
  - selection to achieve independence
- 15 observations per year
- Exceedance prob for 1953 storm =  $1 / 382$

# Probability Theory

- Distribution function  $F$
- $X_1$  to  $X_n$  are independent observations
- Find  $x_p$  so that  $F(x_p) = 1 - p$
- $\lim F_r (a_r x + b_r)$   
 $= \lim (P ((\max(X_1 \dots X_r) - b_r) / a_r) < x) = G(x)$
- $G(x) = \exp (-(1 + \xi x)^{-1/\xi})$
- Generalized Extreme Value Distribution

# Estimation Procedures

- Largest observations per winter
  - iid observations
  - $G(x)$  formula as above
  - maximum likelihood
- Assume all set up levels above threshold  $L_n$  follow distribution  $1-(1+yx/a(L_n))^{-1/y}$ 
  - Find  $y$  and  $a(L_n)$  by maximum likelihood
  - Generalised Pareto distribution
  - Combine with astronomical (predicted) levels to get absolute sea levels

# Mr De Haan's short cut

- $\lim (U(tx)-U(t))/(U(tz)-U(t)) = (x^\xi - 1)/(z^\xi - 1)$ 
  - where  $U = (1/(1-F))$  - return period function
  - high quantiles can be expressed in terms of lower quantiles
- Estimation of  $\xi$ 
  - $\lim (U(2t)-U(t))/(U(t)-U(t/2)) = 2^\xi$

# A quick example

- Find  $\xi$  and return period for 5m high tide

Sea Level (cm)	Return Period (yrs)
50	4
100	10
200	30

# A quick solution

- $(U(2t) - U(t)) / (U(t) - U(t/2))$   
 $= (30 - 10) / (10 - 4) = 2^\xi$
- Whence  $\xi = 1.74$
- $(U(5t) - U(t)) / (U(2t) - U(t))$   
 $= (d - 10) / (30 - 10) = (5^\xi - 1) / (2^\xi - 1)$
- Whence return period = 142 years

# Output

- Level with exceedance probability  $1/10,000$   
–  $X_p$
- Estimate of  $\xi$
- $\xi = 0$
- $X_p = 5.1\text{m} + \text{sea level (reference level)}$
- 16 foot walls required!

# Back to James...





# Threshold Theory

- Why just use Maxima Data?
- Exceedance Over Threshold:
  - Generalised Pareto Distribution...  
...but Need to Choose Threshold
- Diagnostic Tool:
  - If GPD holds, the Mean Excess Plot...  
...is Linear for High Values of the Threshold

# Generalised Pareto Distribution

$$\Pr(Y \leq y)$$

$$\approx 1 - \Pr(Y > u) [1 + \xi(y-u) / \sigma]_+^{-1/\xi}$$

$$= 1 - \lambda_u [1 + \xi(y-u) / \sigma]_+^{-1/\xi}$$

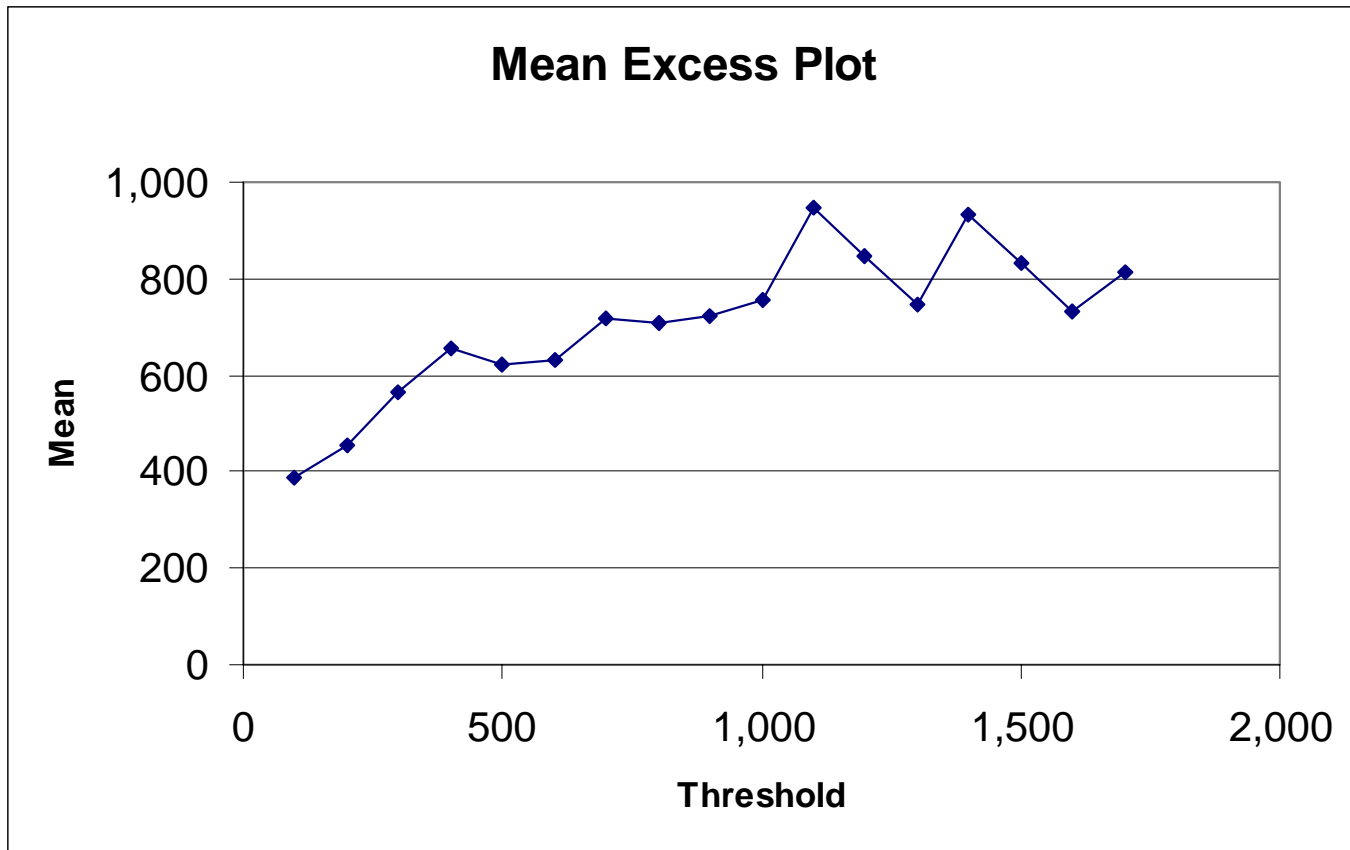
# Motor XL Pricing Problem

- Issue - rating high XL layers
- Paucity of data
  - eg £10m xs £10m
  - largest single claim = £9.2m (BIWP 1999)
- Extrapolating from data
- Use data over certain threshold
- Fit curve (GPD)

# Analysis

- Claims from 1985 - 1998 (146)
- Paid & Reported Losses
- Data Above Threshold
- Current / Largest Ever
- Revaluation
- Changing Exposure
- Claims by Band & Development of Losses

# Excel Output



# Problems, Problems, Problems...

- One-off events
  - Ogden, Woolf, Baremo
- Events that haven't happened
  - Tokyo earthquake, Year 2000, UK flood
- Extreme Events
  - 2\*90A, \$50Bn US earthquake, US wind
- Man-made Trends
  - building on flood plains, global warming

# Extreme Value Statistics

## Questions