



Agenda

- Scope and Distribution
- Indicated Loss & ALAE Liabilities as of June 30, 2022
- Potential Rate Implications for Program Year 2023-24
- Questions
- Appendix



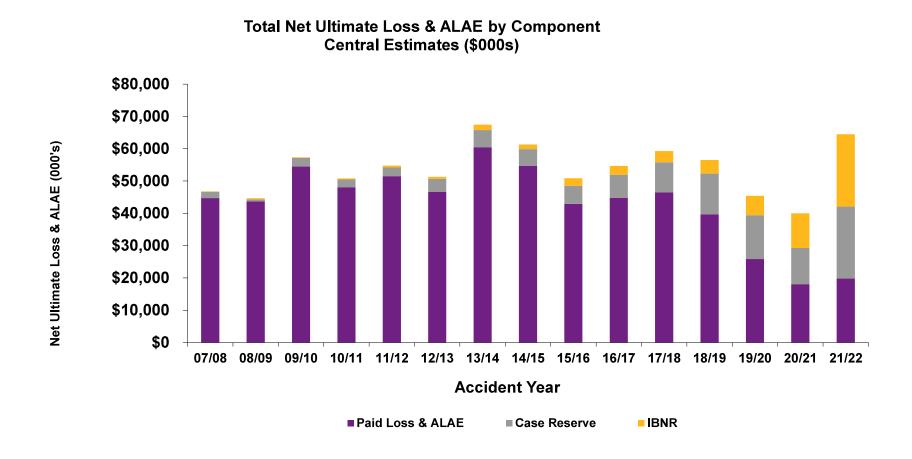
Scope and Distribution

- NJSIG retained WTW to prepare an actuarial analysis of unpaid loss and ALAE as of June 30, 2022
- WTW presented the results of its review in a draft report dated September 12, 2022
- Estimates are produced on a net of reinsurance and salvage/subrogation basis
- The report provides unpaid loss estimates at an actuarial central estimate and above the central estimate
- The following slides provide a high-level summary of WTW's report
- Any conclusions drawn from these slides may be inappropriate and/or incomplete without a thorough reading of the full report
- The distribution of the slides contained herein is limited to the management of NJSIG and its Board of Trustees
- Ann M. Conway and Stacy L.T. Mina are members of the American Academy of Actuaries and meet its qualification standards to render the actuarial opinion contained herein

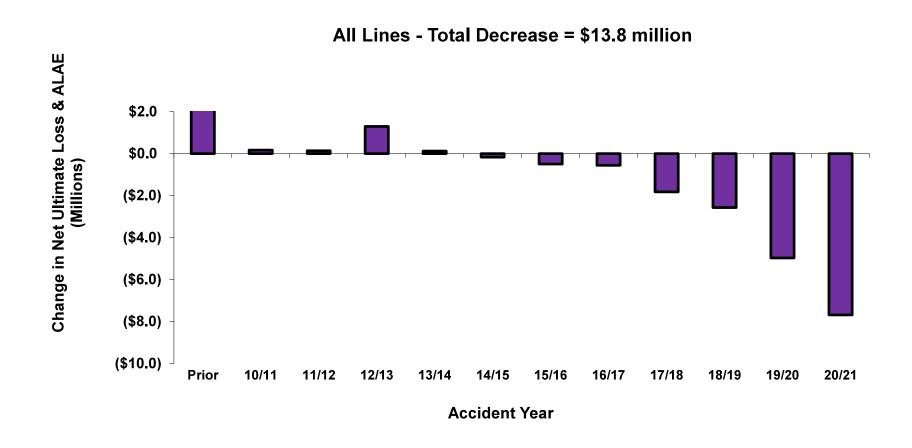




As an accident year ages, IBNR generally decreases and paid losses increase; more uncertainty in recent years' estimates

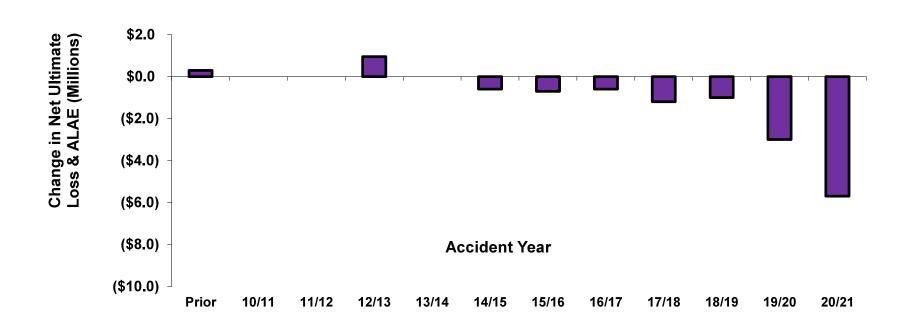


Emergence during fiscal year 2021-2022 was favorable



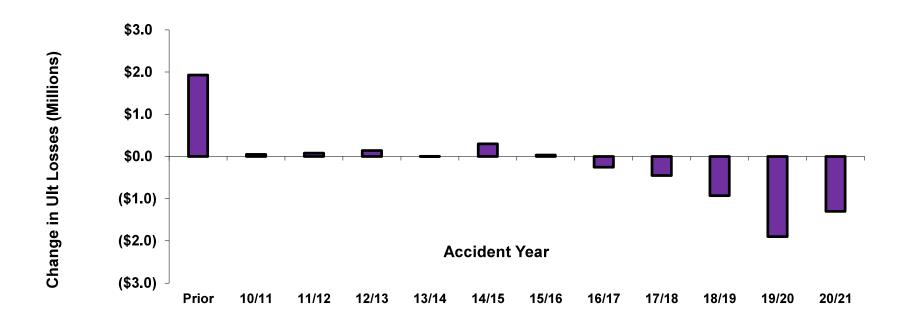
Workers compensation emergence favorable across nearly all accident years

Workers Compensation - Total Decrease = \$11.6 million



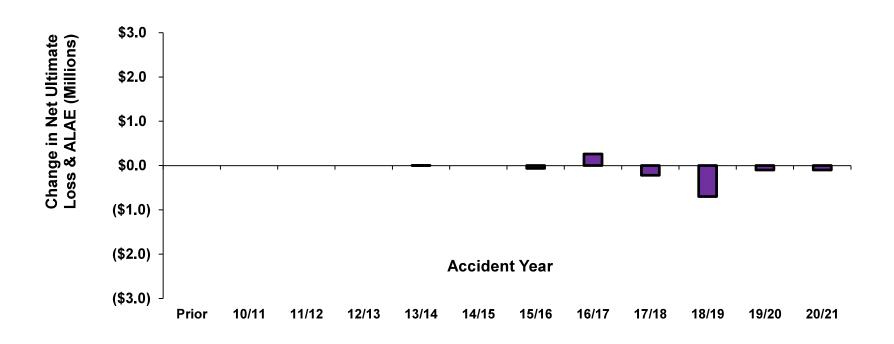
For general liability improvement in recent years more than offset deterioration in older years

General Liability - Total Decrease = \$2.3 million



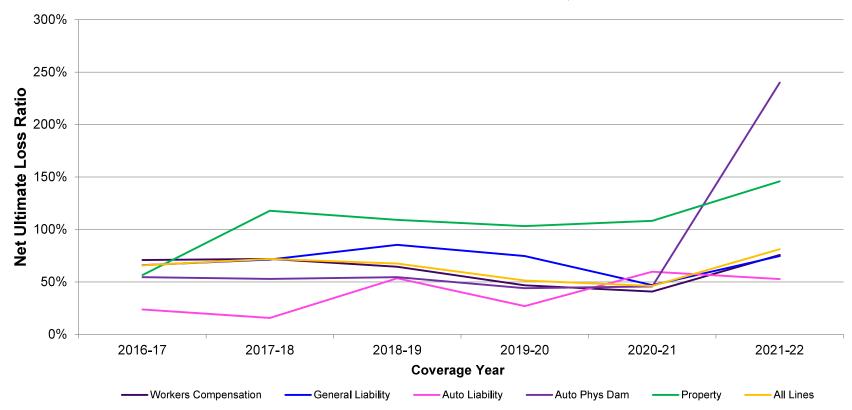
Auto liability emergence is favorable overall, but there was minor deterioration in the older accident years

Auto Liability - Total Decrease = \$0.9 million



The 2020-21 and 2021-22 all lines net loss and ALAE ratios are at a historical low, driven by the impact of COVID on workers compensation claims

Net Ultimate Loss Ratio as of June 30, 2022



Unallocated Loss Adjustment Expense Liability

- We use a blend of NJSIG and insurance industry data
- Indicated liabilities at central estimate increased from \$8.9 to \$9.8 million
- Booked reserves are \$10.3 million (65% confidence level)

Loss and LAE reserve variability can significantly impact surplus

Impact of Variability on Booked Loss and LAE Reserves and Surplus (\$ Millions)

	Liabilities @6/30/2022	Difference versus Booked	Surplus
Booked*	\$192.3	\$	\$187.0
Central Estimate	181.7	(10.6)	197.6
65% Percentile	192.3	0.0	187.0
75% Percentile	201.6	9.3	177.7
90% Percentile	222.3	30.0	157.0

^{*}Booked numbers are prior to any safety grants or COVID-19 relief.



Preliminary Rate Indications

- The results that follow are based on our June 30, 2022 liability analysis; actual rate indications will be based on data evaluated as of September 30, 2022
- WTW has not performed an in-depth analysis of rates at this point

The July 1, 2023 rate level indication implies lower rates in total driven by favorable workers compensation results

Coverage	Initial Expected 2023-24 Rate Change	Direction of 2023-24 Rate Indication from Initial Expected
Workers Compensation	4%	Lower
General Liability	9%	Lower
Auto Liability	0%	Lower
Auto Physical Damage	4%	Higher
Property	7%	Flat to Higher
Total	4%	Lower

Questions and Discussion





There is uncertainty inherent in the estimates of unpaid loss and ALAE

- Our estimates are based on historical claim and loss information.
- There is no guarantee that estimates will prove to be accurate, and will change with future updates as new data emerges
- Multiple projection techniques (methods and models) are used, which provide various indications of the ultimate loss and LAE
- The confidence levels provided here are not all inclusive
- These estimates are based on NJSIG's historical experience and do not reflect extreme events that have a remote possibility of occurring

There is uncertainty inherent in the estimates of unpaid loss and ALAE (cont)

The inherent uncertainty associated with ultimate loss and LAE estimates is magnified in this case due to the following:

- NJSIG's mix of business is weighted toward coverages such as workers compensation and general liability for which the estimation of unpaid loss is more uncertain.
- NJSIG has relatively high per occurrence retentions, which increases the uncertainty.
- The geographic (New Jersey) and industry (schools) concentration of NJSIG could cause adverse results due to legislative or judicial changes or catastrophic events.
- The passage of SAM legislation in New Jersey significantly extends the statute of limitations and may impact loss amounts in ways that are not quantifiable at this time.
- Recent changes in claims handling procedures and coverage determination increase the uncertainty associated with our liability estimates.
- There are claims related to COVID-19 in the loss data provided to us. Our analysis does not make any adjustments for the impact of the coronavirus, except insofar as COVID-19 claims are in the loss data and are implicitly analyzed.
- Recent changes in general inflation, particularly in the cost of materials and labor costs related to property damage repairs, could have an impact on the run-off of reserves.
- NJSIG's liability lines are subject to social inflation, that is, increases in claim settlement amounts and jury awards for cases that exceed increases expected from economic inflation.

Glossary

AL – Automobile liability

ALAE – Allocated loss adjustment expense

APD – Automobile physical damage

Case Reserves – claim value estimate set by adjuster (reported loss – paid loss)

E&O – Errors and omissions

Frequency – Claims per unit of exposure

GL – General Liability

IBNR – Incurred But Not Reported (ultimate loss – reported loss)

LAE – Loss adjustment expense (ALAE + ULAE)

Severity – Average loss per claim

ULAE – Unallocated loss adjustment expense

WC – Workers compensation