

**Texas February 2021 Winter Storm Survey Data
Industry Aggregate Results for Texas**

As of May 21, 2021, or 91 Days After the Storm

Based on 85% of the Texas Property Market and 94% of the Texas Auto Market

Line of Insurance	Reported Claims	Paid Claims	Open Claims	Percent Paid	Percent Open	Paid Losses (millions)	Case-Incurred Losses (millions)	Average Paid Loss	Average Reserve per Open Claim	Average Incurred Loss
Residential Property										
Homeowners	282,537	164,962	36,484	58.4%	12.9%	\$ 2,292.0	\$ 2,805.9	\$ 13,894	\$ 14,086	\$ 9,931
Residential Dwelling	31,291	16,318	3,783	52.1%	12.1%	\$ 204.8	\$ 236.7	\$ 12,549	\$ 8,449	\$ 7,566
Renters and Condo Owners	51,543	29,953	1,529	58.1%	3.0%	\$ 87.6	\$ 98.5	\$ 2,924	\$ 7,118	\$ 1,911
Total Residential Property	365,371	211,233	41,796	57.8%	11.4%	\$ 2,584.3	\$ 3,141.1	\$ 12,234	\$ 13,321	\$ 8,597
Commercial Property										
Farmowners; Farm and Ranch	5,130	2,881	1,720	56.2%	33.5%	\$ 37.0	\$ 48.3	\$ 12,856	\$ 6,571	\$ 9,423
Commercial Property, other than BI	9,355	4,492	4,695	48.0%	50.2%	\$ 388.8	\$ 1,374.7	\$ 86,558	\$ 209,986	\$ 146,949
Business Interruption (BI)	3,384	1,619	1,469	47.8%	43.4%	\$ 56.8	\$ 387.3	\$ 35,067	\$ 225,011	\$ 114,455
Businessowners	11,022	6,126	3,672	55.6%	33.3%	\$ 195.5	\$ 325.1	\$ 31,913	\$ 35,289	\$ 29,494
Total Commercial Property	28,891	15,118	11,556	52.3%	40.0%	\$ 678.1	\$ 2,135.4	\$ 44,856	\$ 126,108	\$ 73,914
Automobile										
Personal Automobile	23,220	13,932	4,267	60.0%	18.4%	\$ 68.3	\$ 80.8	\$ 4,903	\$ 2,930	\$ 3,480
Commercial Automobile	880	443	207	50.3%	23.5%	\$ 4.9	\$ 6.9	\$ 10,951	\$ 9,965	\$ 7,857
Total Automobile	24,100	14,375	4,474	59.6%	18.6%	\$ 73.2	\$ 87.7	\$ 5,089	\$ 3,256	\$ 3,640
Total -- All Property and Auto	418,362	240,726	57,826	57.5%	13.8%	\$ 3,335.6	\$ 5,364.2	\$ 13,856	\$ 35,082	\$ 12,822

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Explanation of Terms

Data Elements

Reported claims are claims reported to the insurer. For this data call, insurers use their own definition of what constitutes a single "claim." In this case, one claim may mean a single policy that generated a claim, a single piece of property that generated a claim, a single coverage on a policy that generated a claim, or some other definition.

Paid claims are claims where the insurer has made any payment to the claimant under the policy. For this data call paid claims include claims where the insurer has made partial payment and claims where the insurer has made full payment. For this data call paid claims includes both closed and **open claims**.

Open claims are claims that were open as of the reporting date. Some open claims are also **paid claims**. Other open claims are claims where the insurer has not yet made a payment. Open claims may have been previously closed (reopened claims) or may have never been closed.

Percent paid is the percentage of reported claims that were paid as of the reporting date.

Percent open is the percentage of reported claims that were open as of the reporting date.

Paid losses are amounts paid by the insurer to the claimant. Paid losses do not include any expense amounts paid by the insurer to adjust the claim.

Case-incurred losses are amounts paid by the insurer to the claimant plus any claim reserves (or case reserves) held by the insurer. Case-incurred losses do not include reserves for incurred but not reported (IBNR) claims or other actuarially established reserves.

Average paid loss is a measure of the average amount paid to claimants. For this data call it is calculated as the total paid losses divided by the total number of paid claims. For this data call, average paid claim is a combined average of fully paid claims (claims closed with payment) and claims where insurers have made partial payment (paid claims that are also open claims). The method used to calculate average paid loss is different for this data call when compared to other data calls (Hurricane Harvey, Dallas Tornado) because this data call did not collect information about the number of claims closed with payment. The reason is this is a limited data call intended to provide high-level data with weekly updates. TDI's winter storm Catastrophe Statistical Plan data, which will be available in late Spring, will have information about claims closed with payment and the time it takes insurers to settle claims.

Average reserve per open claim is a measure of the average amount insurers expect to pay in the future on claims open as of the reporting date. It is not a measure of the expected ultimate settlement value on open claims because it does not include amounts already paid. For this data call it is calculated as the total case-incurred losses minus total paid losses divided by the total number of open claims.

Average incurred loss is a measure of the average claim size. For this data call it is calculated as the total case-incurred losses divided by the total number of reported claims. For this data call, average reported claim is a combined average of paid claims, claims closed without payment, and open claims. The method used to calculate average incurred loss is different for this data call when compared to other data calls (Hurricane Harvey, Dallas Tornado). This data call does not include claims closed without payment because it is a limited data call intended to provide high-level data with weekly updates. TDI's winter storm Catastrophe Statistical Plan data, which will be available in late Spring, will have information about claims closed without payment.

Types of Insurance

Homeowners insurance is the type of insurance purchased by most homeowners. It provides property coverage to dwelling and contents of an owner-occupied house. It usually also provides coverage for other structures on the property (such as storage buildings, detached garages, etc.), coverage for additional living expenses when the home becomes uninhabitable because of a covered cause of loss, and premises liability coverage for the homeowner. Homeowners policies usually exclude coverage for damage caused by a flood or rising water. For the purposes of this data call, homeowners insurance includes mobile homeowners insurance.

Residential dwelling insurance is similar to homeowners insurance except that it does not provide premises liability coverage, and it may provide coverage for fewer perils than a homeowners policy. Dwelling policies can cover fire only; fire and extended coverage; or fire, extended coverage, and other extended coverages.¹ Residential dwelling policies usually exclude coverage for damage caused by a flood or rising waters.

Renters and condo owners insurance is the type of insurance purchased by people that live in apartments or own condominiums. It provides coverage for the contents of an apartment or an owner-occupied condominium. It also provides premises liability coverage for the renter or condo owner. These policies may also include coverage for improvements the renter or owner made to the apartment or condo.

Farmowners and **farm and ranch** insurance is the type of insurance purchased by many family farmers and ranchers. A farmowner policy is similar to a homeowners policy, except it also provides coverage for farm liability, farm buildings, and farm equipment. A farm and ranch policy is similar to a residential dwelling policy except it also provides coverage for farm buildings and farm equipment.

Commercial property, other than BI (business interruption) is commercial property insurance other than businessowners and business interruption. It includes most insurance that provides coverage to commercial buildings and their contents against fire, windstorm, and other perils. Commercial property insurance may be sold alone, or packaged with other policies, such as a premises liability or commercial automobile policy. Commercial property policies usually do not provide coverage for flood or rising waters.

Business interruption insurance provides coverage for loss of business income resulting from a covered peril. Business interruption coverage may be purchased separately or purchased as part of a commercial property policy. For the purposes of the data call, insurers reported business interruption coverage separately even if purchased in conjunction with another policy.

Businessowners insurance provides property and liability insurance for small businesses. It may provide coverage for buildings, contents, or both, as well as premises liability coverage. It may also provide coverage for business interruption. Generally, businessowners insurance is designed for small to medium-sized businesses.

Personal automobile insurance provides liability and physical damage coverage for the personal use of a vehicle. Coverage is provided for bodily injury liability and property damage liability. Policies also usually provide coverage for uninsured and underinsured motorists. Many policies will also provide coverage for no-fault personal injury protection. Policyholders may also purchase coverage for damage to their vehicle resulting from an automobile accident (collision) or perils such as fire, theft, hail, flooding and other causes (comprehensive). Personal automobile includes coverage for private passenger vehicles as well as motorcycles, RVs, and other individually-owned vehicles permitted to drive on the roads.

Commercial automobile insurance provides liability and physical damage coverage for the use of a vehicle by businesses. Coverage is provided for bodily injury liability and property damage liability. Policies also usually provide coverage for uninsured and underinsured motorists. Many policies will also provide coverage for no-fault personal injury protection. Businesses may also purchase coverage for damage to their vehicle resulting from an automobile accident (collision) or perils such as fire, theft, hail, flooding and other causes (comprehensive). Commercial automobile also includes coverage for garage keepers, garage dealers, and long-haul trucks.

¹Extended coverage includes windstorm, hurricane, hail, and miscellaneous other perils such as explosion, riot and civil commotion, smoke, and damage from aircraft and vehicles. Other extended coverage includes water damage and other miscellaneous perils, such as collapse.