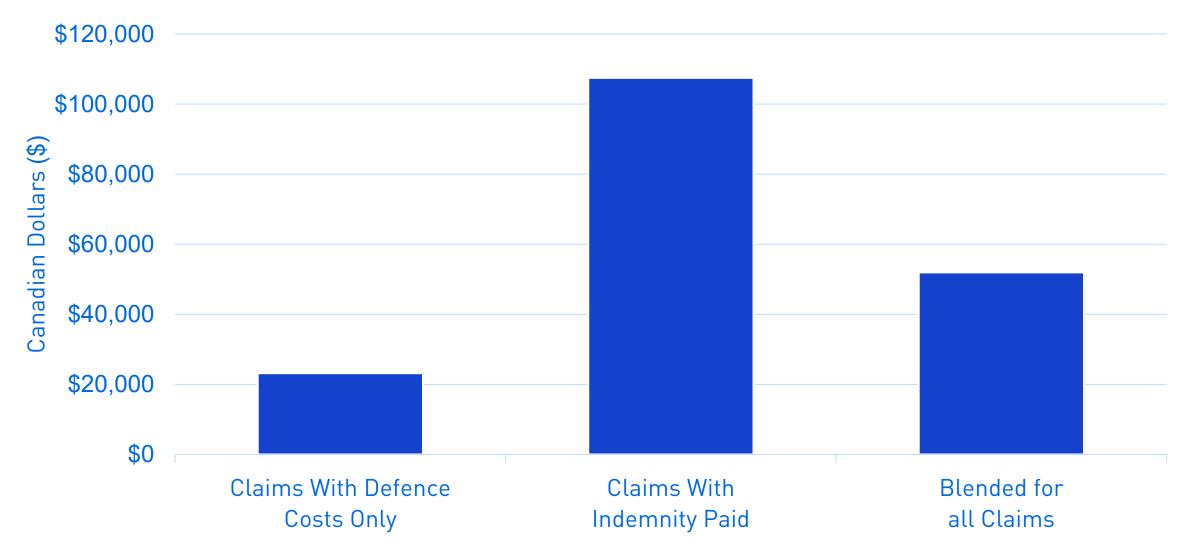


Architects & Engineers Professional Liability

Risk analysis charts

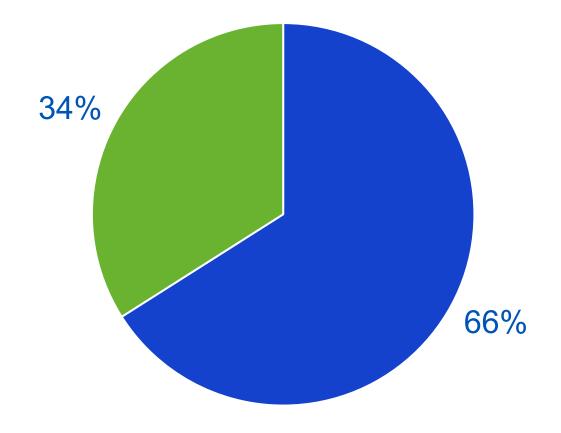


AVERAGE DEFENCE COST PER CLAIM





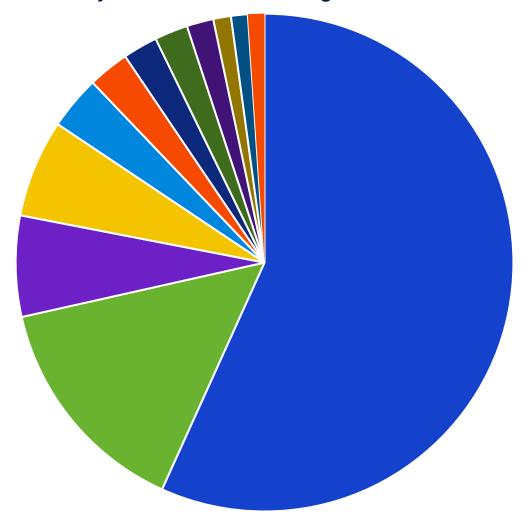
INDEMNITY VS. DEFENCE COSTS



- Defence Costs Only
- Indemnity Including Defence Costs



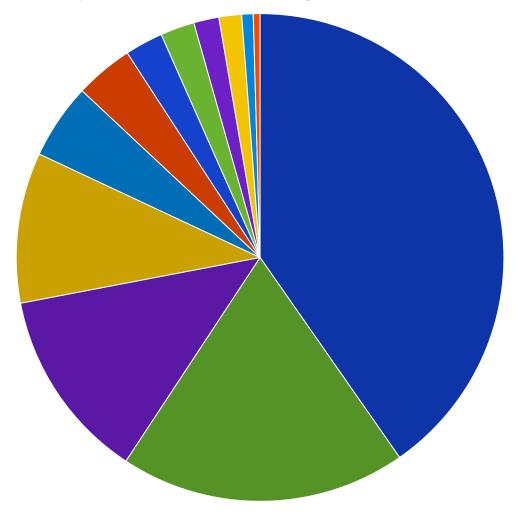
CLAIMS BY ALLEGATION



- Design Error 57%
- Other 15%
- Inspection Error 7%
- Supervision Error 6%
- Difference in Conditions (Soil/Water/etc.) 3%
- Faulty Specification 3%
- Misc./Multitude of Problems 2%
- Disputes Over Extras/Change Order 2%
- Horizontal Measurement 2%
- Vertical Measurement 1%
- Lack of Information/Incorrect Information Provided - 1%
- Provided 1%
 Improper or Insufficient Check of Documentation
 1%



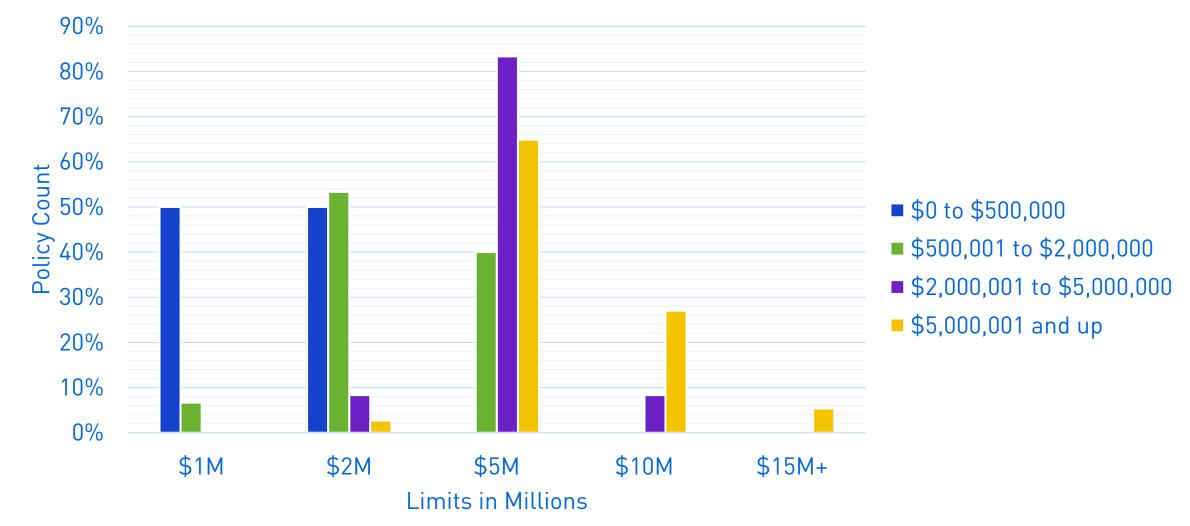
CLAIMS BY CLAIMANT



- Owner (Private Sector) 40%
- Owner (Public Sector) 19%
- Contractor 13%
- Other 10%
- Insurance Company (by Subrogation) 5%
- Prime Consultant 4%
- Private/Individual 3%
- Commercial/Developer 2%
- Injured Person 2%
- Subcontractor 2%
- Adjacent Landowner 1%
- Subconsultant 0%

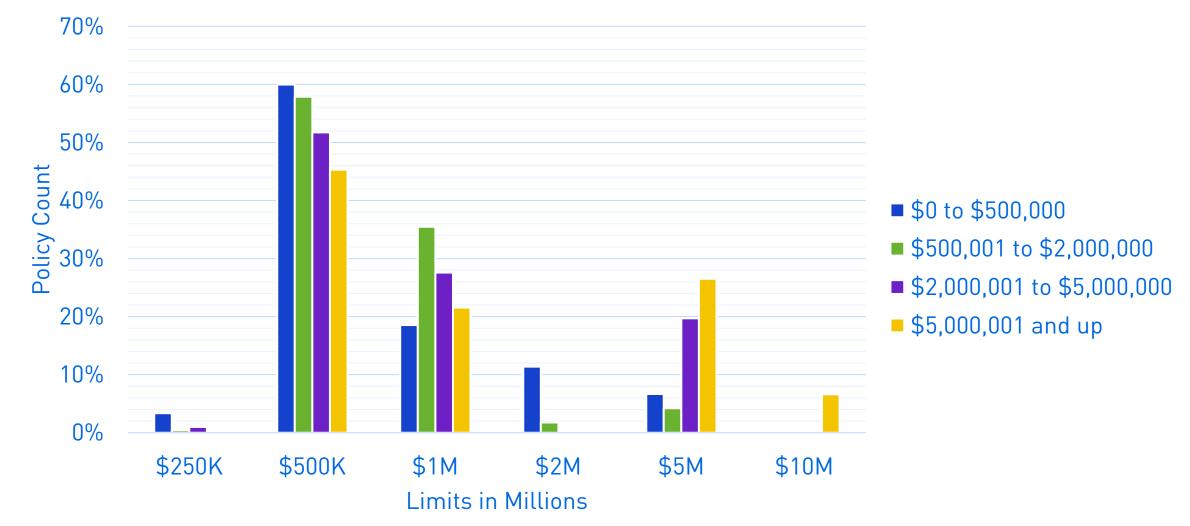


A&E PROJECT - LIMIT PROFILE BY FEE RANGE





A&E PRACTICE - LIMIT PROFILE BY FEE RANGE





CLAIM EXAMPLE: ENGINEERING DESIGN APPROVAL

An engineer approved design changes based on abutment foundation materials used in the building of a small bridge, which resulted in partial destruction of one abutment foundation after a heavy rainfall. The engineer was sued for the under-design of the bridge.



CLAIM EXAMPLE: LIEN AND COUNTERCLAIM

An architect of a commercial property filed a lien against the property in an attempt to recover outstanding fees from the project owner. The owner issued a counterclaim alleging negligent design. The owner also brought the architect into a pre-existing lawsuit alleging that the architect failed to meet the terms of the construction management contract and directed work without written approval.



CLAIM EXAMPLE: SUBSTITUTED MATERIAL

An architect was retained to design a residential property. Based on the contractor's recommendation, the architect agreed to a product substitution for exterior fixtures even though the architect had no experience with this product. Years following occupancy, the owners issued a claim against the architect alleging that the product, as specified, failed and was intended specifically for interior use only. As the only design professional retained, the architect was held to a higher standard of care than the contractor and faced considerable exposure for the costs associated with repairs.



60 YEARS

Victor (previously known as ENCON) introduced professional liability for architects and engineers almost 60 years ago.

These claims examples and data charts are for illustrative purposes only. Please remember that only the insurance policy can give actual terms, coverage, amounts, conditions, and exclusions.



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