



Experience vs Data

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LondonR, 15 June 2015

My story for today

- How to assess risk with small data sets
- Three examples from insurance pricing
 - Using Bayes, Belief Networks and MCMC
 - R packages: gRain, RStan

The insurance data conundrum

- Insurance companies have many customers
- But most customers have very few claims
- How do you price risk?

How do you set the price?

- Three options:
 1. Start with the costs of the insured
 2. Start with the perceived value to the insured
 3. Call your competitor and ask for the price

Example: Motor insurance

- We have clustered policyholders into ‘good’ and ‘bad’ drivers.

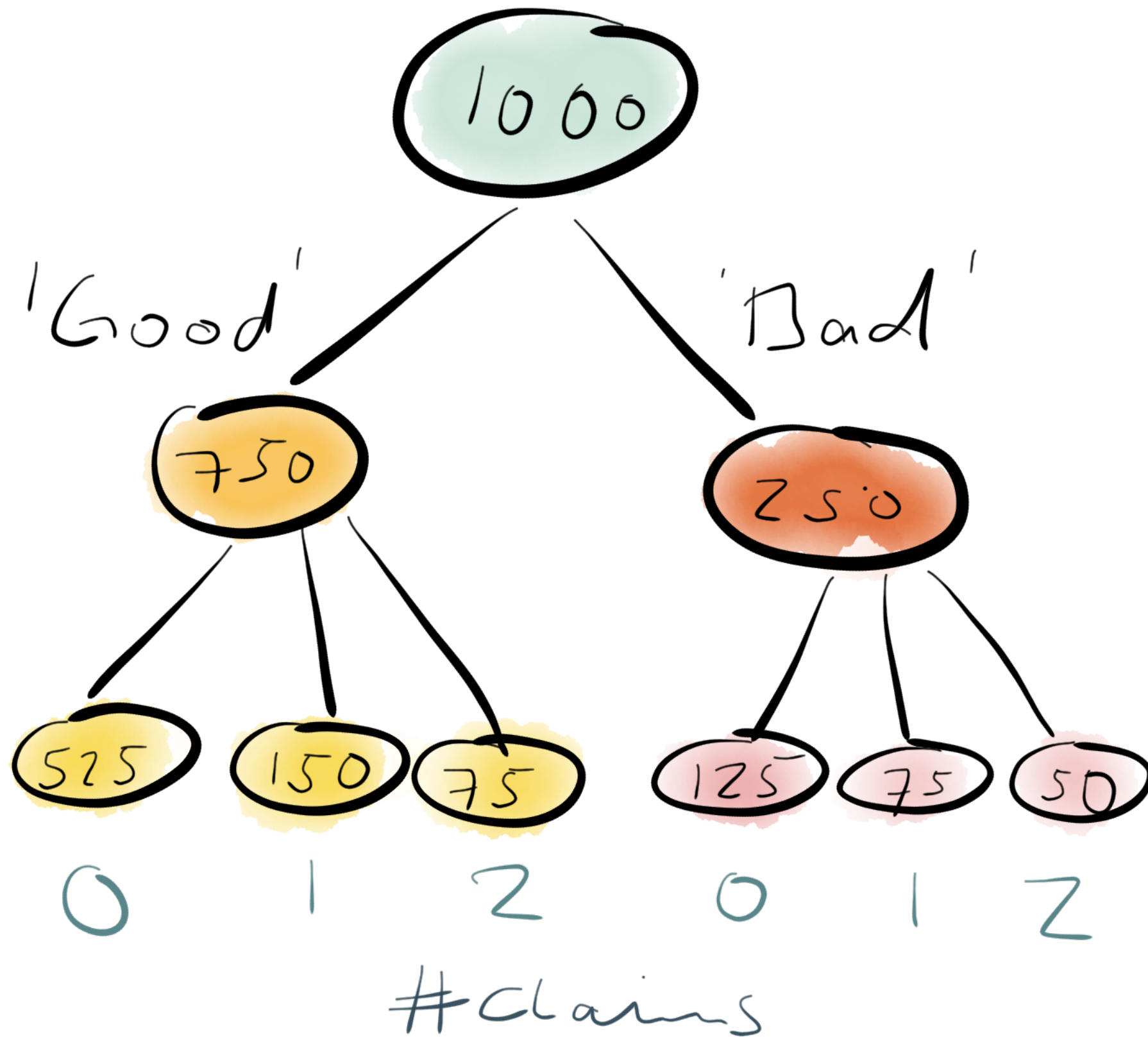
Average number of claims per year	Frequency for ‘Good’ drivers	Frequency for ‘Bad’ drivers
0	70%	50%
1	20%	30%
2	10%	20%

- Of our policyholders 75% are categorised as ‘good’, 25% as ‘bad’.

Discussion

- How many claims would you expect from 1,000 policyholders in a year?
- How many claims would you expect from a random policyholder in a year?

1.000 policyholders



Expected number of claims for one random policyholder

$$\begin{aligned} & 75\%(0 \cdot 70\% + 1 \cdot 20\% + 2 \cdot 10\%) + \\ & 25\%(0 \cdot 50\% + 1 \cdot 30\% + 2 \cdot 20\%) \\ & = 0.475 \end{aligned}$$

Customer asks for his renewal

- The customer is a policyholder of yours for the last two years.
- He had one claim over those two years.
- How many claims should we expect next year?

Thomas Bayes can help

$$P(H|D) = \frac{P(H) P(D|H)}{P(D)}$$

What is our hypothesis?
What is our data?

$H = \text{"Customer is a 'good' driver"}$

$D = \text{"1 claim in two years"}$
 $= \{(\text{no claim in year 1 \& one claim in year 2}),$
 $\quad (\text{one claim in year 1 \& no claim in year 2})\}$
 $= \{(1,0), (0,1)\}$

Prior probability

$$P(H) = 75\%$$

Likelihood

$$\begin{aligned}P(D|H) &= P(\{(1,0), (0,1)\} | H) \\&= P(\{0\} | H) P(\{1\} | H) + \\&\quad P(\{1\} | H) P(\{0\} | H) \\&= 70\% \cdot 20\% + 20\% \cdot 70\% \\&= 28\%\end{aligned}$$

Data: Sum over all hypotheses

$$p(D) = \sum_i p(D|H_i) p(H_i)$$

Data: Sum over all hypotheses

$$p(D) = p(D|H)p(H) + p(D|\bar{H})p(\bar{H})$$

$$= 28\% \cdot 75\% + (50\% \cdot 30\% + 30\% \cdot 50\%) 25\%$$

$$= 28.5\%$$

Probability that customer is a 'good' driver given that he had one claim in two years.

$$P(H|D) = \frac{P(H) P(D|H)}{P(D)}$$

$$= \frac{75\% \cdot 28\%}{28.5}$$

$$= 73.7\%$$

Discussion

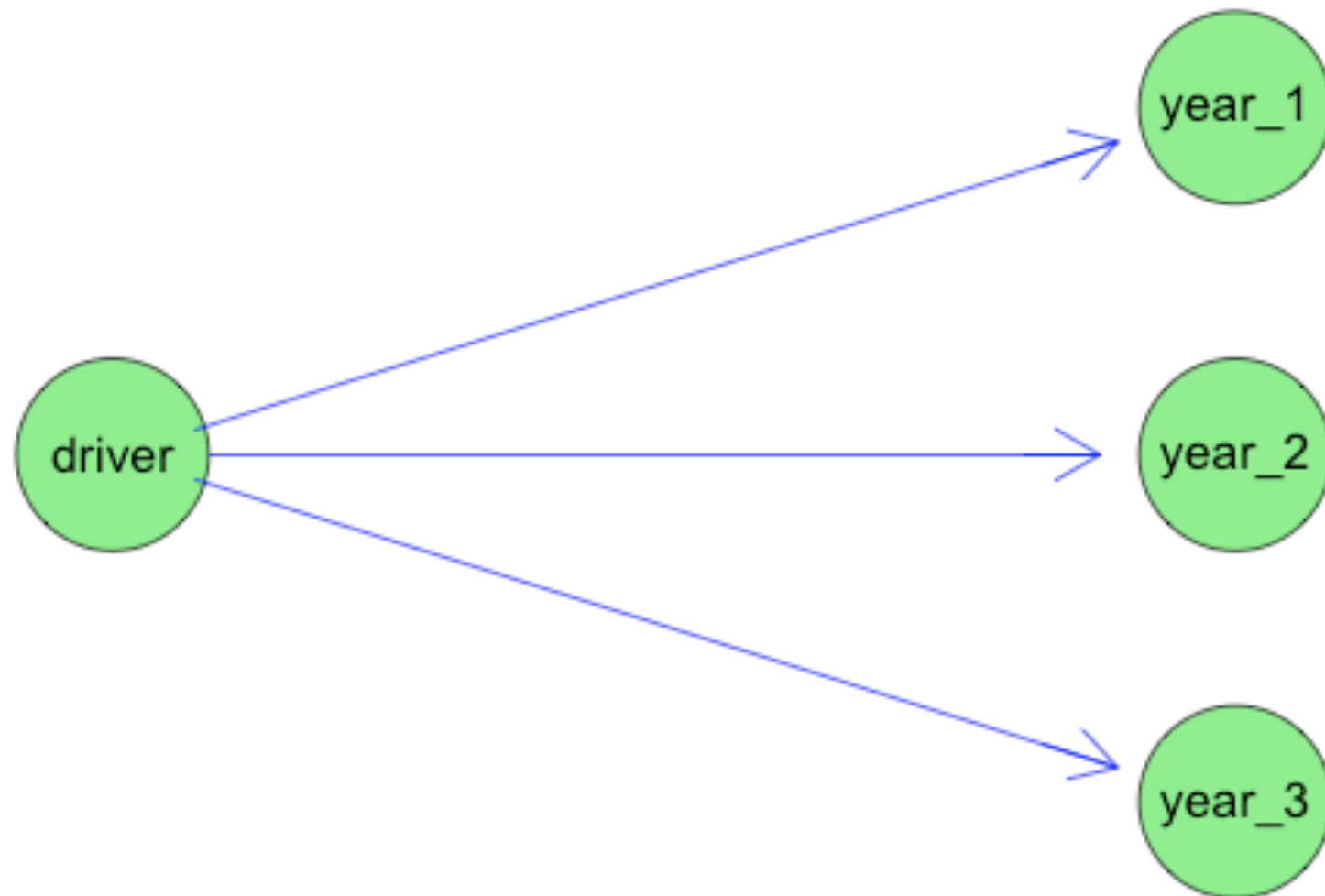
- What is the expected number of claims for this customer?

Discussion

- Would you change your view of the customer, if you would know that he had the claim in year 1, but not in year 2?
- Would you change your view, if the claim was in year 2, but not in year 1?

Alternatively think of this as a belief network

Claims network example



Define network in R

```
library(gRain)
library(Rgraphviz)
# Distribution of good and bad drivers
d <- cptable(~ driver, values=c(0.75, 0.25),
             levels=c("good", "bad"))
claims <- c("0", "1", "2")
cond.prop <- c(0.7, 0.2, 0.1, 0.5, 0.3, 0.2)
c1 <- cptable(~ year_1|driver, values=cond.prop, levels=claims)
c2 <- cptable(~ year_2|driver, values=cond.prop, levels=claims)
c3 <- cptable(~ year_3|driver, values=cond.prop, levels=claims)
plist <- compileCPT(list(d, c1, c2, c3))
pn <- grain(plist)
plot(pn[["dag"]], main="Claims network example",
      attrs = list(node = list(fillcolor = "lightgreen"),
                    edge = list(color = "blue"),
                    graph = list(rankdir = "LR")))
```

Set evidence

```
pn <- setEvidence(pn, nslist = list(year_1 = "0",  
                                     year_2 = "1"))
```

```
querygrain(pn, nodes = "driver", type = "marginal")
```

```
$driver
```

```
driver
```

good	bad
------	-----

0.7368421	0.2631579
-----------	-----------

Hit and Run. What do you think?

- A cab was involved in a hit and run accident at night. Two cab companies, the Green and the Blue, operate in the city.
- 85% of the cabs in the city are Green and 15% are Blue. A witness identified the cab as Blue.
- The court tested the reliability of the witness under the same circumstances that existed on the night of the accident and concluded that the witness correctly identified each one of the two colours 80% of the time and failed 20% of the time.
- What is the probability that the cab involved in the accident was Blue rather than Green knowing that this witness identified it as Blue?

H = Accident caused by Blue cab
D = Witness said the cab was Blue

Thinking, fast and slow



Use of belief network

```
cb <- cptable(~ cab, values=c(0.15, 0.85),
              levels=c("blue", "green"))
wtnss <- cptable(~ witness|cab,
                 values=c(0.8*0.15, 0.2*0.85,
                           0.8*0.85, 0.2*0.15),
                 levels=c("correct", "incorrect"))
plist <- compileCPT(list(cb, wtnss))
plist$witness
#           cab
# witness      blue      green
# correct 0.4137931 0.95774648
# incorrect 0.5862069 0.04225352
```


Chances of entering a new product line successfully

- A company is planning to enter a new product line, where historically only 15% of their peers met their planned profits and 85% failed.
- The company has a track record of meetings its business plan profit targets 4 out of 5 years.
- How much confidence would you have that this company can achieve its planned profit in the new product line?

Predicting mid-air collisions

- The airline industry grew rapidly in the 1950s
- L.H. Longley-Cook was asked to price the risk for a mid-air collision of two planes
- All Longley-Cook knew was that there were no collisions in the previous 5 years

How do you think
about this?

- Let's think of the years as a series of Bernoulli trials with unknown probability p
- That's a likelihood.
- Start with an uninformed prior, such as a Beta(α, β) with $\alpha=1$, $\beta=1$ and mean $p_0 = \alpha/(\alpha + \beta) = 1/2$
- Use the concept of conjugate prior to update my believe: $\alpha' = \alpha + \sum x_i = 1$, $\beta' = \beta + n - \sum x_i = 6$
- Posterior predictive mean: $p' = 1/7 = 14.3\%$

Or use RStan

```
library(rstan)
stanmodelcode <- "
data {
  int<lower=0> N;
  int<lower=0, upper=1> y[N];
}
parameters {
  real<lower=0, upper=1> theta;
}
model {
  theta ~ beta(1, 1);
  for (n in 1:N)
    y[n] ~ bernoulli(theta);
}
"
fit <- stan(model_code=stanmodelcode, model_name="Longley-Cook",
            data = list(N = 5, y = rep(0,5)))
```

Review model output

fit

Inference for Stan model: Longley-Cook.

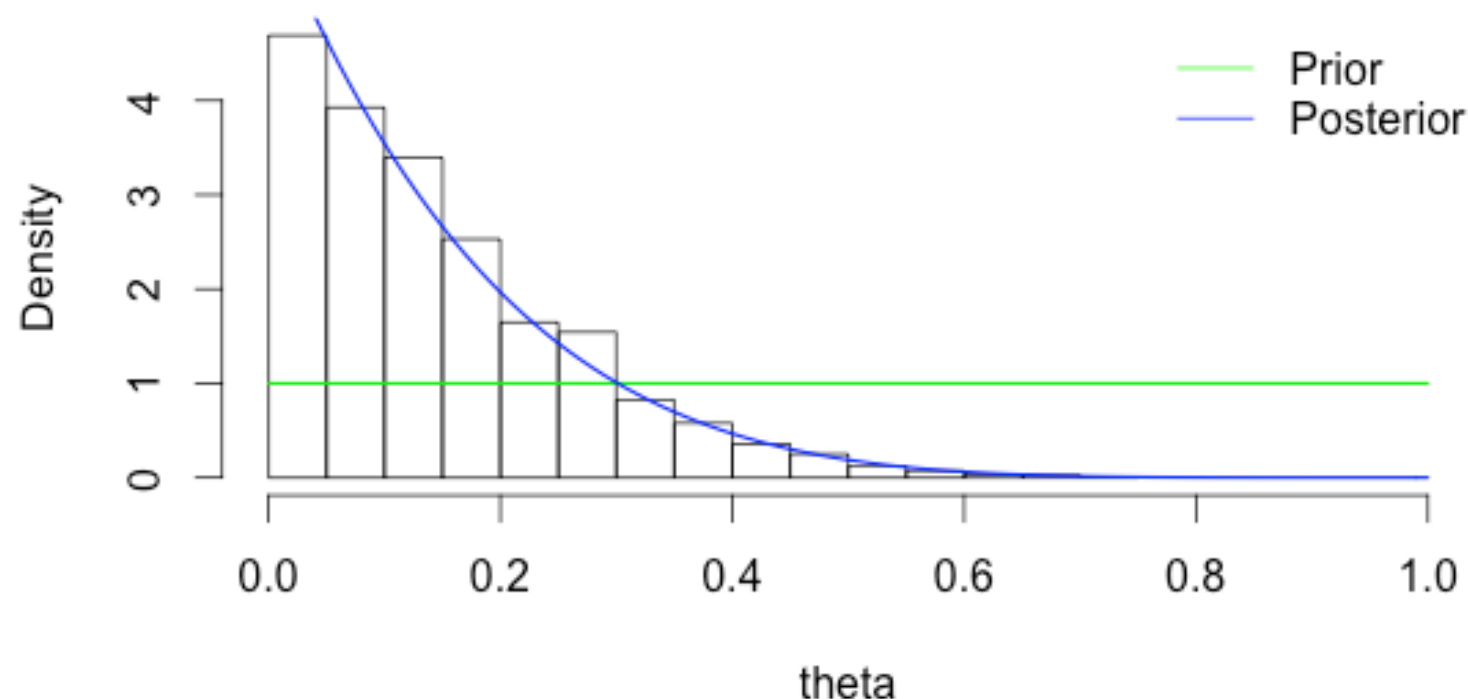
4 chains, each with iter=2000; warmup=1000; thin=1;

post-warmup draws per chain=1000, total post-warmup draws=4000.

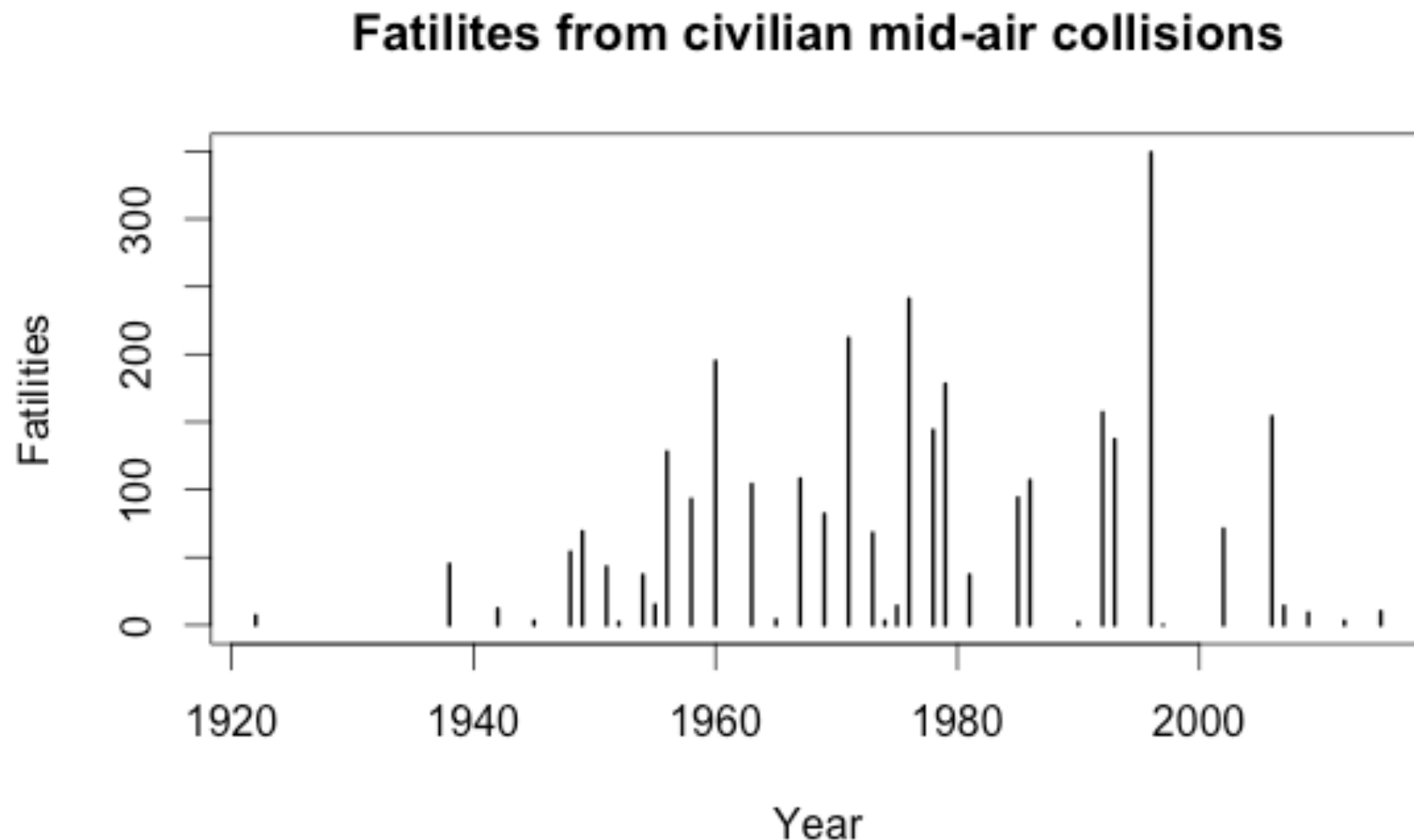
##

##		mean	se_mean	sd	2.5%	25%	50%	75%	97.5%	n_eff	Rhat
##	theta	0.14	0.00	0.12	0.0	0.05	0.11	0.21	0.45	1189	1
##	lp__	-3.44	0.02	0.80	-5.7	-3.65	-3.14	-2.93	-2.87	1086	1

Histogram of theta



Since 1955 there were 11 incidents with more than 100 fatalities



Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mid-air_collision

Conclusions

- More data is often better
- More thinking time is even better
- Bayesian concepts can turbo charge 'little' data/ beliefs by borrowing insight from other 'bigger' data

References

Klugman, S. A., Panjer, H. H. & Willmot, G. E. (2004), Loss Models: From Data to Decisions, Wiley Series in Probability and Statistics.

Daniel Kahneman. (2011). Thinking, Fast and Slow. New York : Farrar, Straus and Giroux.

Søren Højsgaard (2012). Graphical Independence Networks with the gRain Package for R. Journal of Statistical Software, 46(10), 1-26.
URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v46/i10/>

Computational Actuarial Science with R, Edited by Arthur Charpentier, Chapman and Hall/CRC Reference - 656 Pages

Stan Development Team. 2014. RStan: the R interface to Stan, Version 2.5. <http://mc-stan.org/rstan.html>.



R in Insurance

Amsterdam, 29 June 2015

On the day after this event, June 30th, the workshop
“Rob in Insurance”
will be organized by the University of Amsterdam, on the
occasion of the 65th birthday of professor
Rob Kaas.

www.rininsurance.com

The End

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