modeling

April 15, 2025

1 Modeling

The goal is to predict the expected value of the total claim amount per exposure unit (year).

• Model the number of claims with a Poisson distribution, and the average claim amount per claim, with a Gamma distribution.

```
[1]: import sys
     from pathlib import Path
     import numpy as np
     import pandas as pd
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     import seaborn as sns
     from sklearn.compose import ColumnTransformer
     from sklearn.linear_model import PoissonRegressor, GammaRegressor
     from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
     from sklearn.pipeline import make pipeline
     from sklearn.preprocessing import (
         FunctionTransformer,
         OneHotEncoder,
         StandardScaler,
         KBinsDiscretizer,
     )
     # Add parent directory to sys.path
     parent_dir = Path().resolve().parent
     sys.path.append(str(parent_dir))
     from src.utils import replace_birthdate_with_age, load_data, plot_boxplots
     from src.metrics import score_estimator
```

1.1 Data load and pre-processing

• load and preprocess data

```
[2]: # load feature data
file_path = parent_dir / 'features.parquet'
df_feat = load_data(file_path)
```

```
# preprocess feature data
df_feat = df_feat[df_feat['Exposure'] > 0.2 ]
#df_feat = df_feat[df_feat['ClaimNb'] < 5]</pre>
df_feat = replace_birthdate_with_age(df_feat, 'BirthD',__

→reference_date='2023-01-01')
df_feat['VehGas'] = df_feat['VehGas'].fillna('G3')
df_feat["Exposure"] = df_feat["Exposure"].clip(0.1, 1)
df_feat["ClaimNb"] = df_feat["ClaimNb"].clip(upper=4)
df_feat["DriverAge"] = df_feat["DriverAge"].clip(19, 85)
df_feat['VehAge'] = df_feat['VehAge'].clip(0, 20)
df_feat['BonusMalus'] = df_feat['BonusMalus'].clip(0, 100)
# load target data
file_path = parent_dir / 'target.parquet'
df_target = load_data(file_path)
# preprocess target data
df_target = df_target.groupby('IDpol', as_index=False).agg({'ClaimAmount':u
df_target['ClaimAmount'] = df_target['ClaimAmount'].clip(0, 100000)
# merge feature and target data
df_feat["IDpol"] = df_feat["IDpol"].astype(int)
df_feat.set_index("IDpol", inplace=True)
df = pd.merge(df feat, df target, on='IDpol', how='left')
\#df = df[(df['IDpol'] > 4000000) \& (df['IDpol'] < 5000000)]
#df = df[df['ClaimNb'] > 0]
```

DataFrame Info:

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 678013 entries, 0 to 678012
Data columns (total 12 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	IDpol	678013 non-null	float64
1	${\tt ClaimNb}$	678013 non-null	float64
2	Exposure	678013 non-null	float64
3	Area	678013 non-null	object
4	VehPower	678013 non-null	float64
5	VehAge	678013 non-null	float64
6	BonusMalus	678013 non-null	float64
7	VehBrand	678013 non-null	object
8	VehGas	644112 non-null	object
9	Density	678013 non-null	float64

10 Region 678013 non-null object 11 BirthD 678013 non-null object

dtypes: float64(7), object(5)

memory usage: 62.1+ MB

None

	IDpol	${\tt ClaimNb}$	Exposure .	Area	VehPower	VehAge	BonusMalus	VehBrand	\
0	1.0	1.0	0.10	'D'	5.0	0.0	50.0	'B12'	
1	3.0	1.0	0.77	'D'	5.0	0.0	50.0	'B12'	
2	5.0	1.0	0.75	'B'	6.0	2.0	50.0	'B12'	
3	10.0	1.0	0.09	'B'	7.0	0.0	50.0	'B12'	
4	11.0	1.0	0.84	'B'	7.0	0.0	50.0	'B12'	

	VehGas	Density	Region	${\tt BirthD}$
0	None	1217.0	'R82'	1967-05-08
1	Regular	1217.0	'R82'	1967-12-28
2	Diesel	54.0	'R22'	1970-08-13
3	Diesel	76.0	'R72'	1976-12-05
4	Diesel	76.0	'R72'	1976-02-29

\

Summary Statistics:

	IDpol	${\tt ClaimNb}$	Exposure	VehPower	
count	6.780130e+05	678013.000000	678013.000000	678013.000000	
mean	2.621857e+06	0.053247	0.528750	6.454631	
std	1.641783e+06	0.240117	0.364442	2.050906	
min	1.000000e+00	0.000000	0.002732	4.000000	
25%	1.157951e+06	0.000000	0.180000	5.000000	
50%	2.272152e+06	0.000000	0.490000	6.000000	
75%	4.046274e+06	0.000000	0.990000	7.000000	
max	6.114330e+06	16.000000	2.010000	15.000000	
	VehAge	BonusMalus	Density		
count	678013.000000	678013.000000	678013.000000		
mean	7.044265	59.761502	1792.422405		
	E 666020	15 626650	2050 646564		

mean	7.044265	59.761502	1792.422405
std	5.666232	15.636658	3958.646564
min	0.000000	50.000000	1.000000
25%	2.000000	50.000000	92.000000
50%	6.000000	50.000000	393.000000
75%	11.000000	64.000000	1658.000000
max	100.000000	230.000000	27000.000000

Unique Values Per Column:

678013
11
181
6
12
78
115
11
2
1607
22
25775

dtype: int64

Total Missing Values in DataFrame:

IDpol 0 ClaimNb 0 0 Exposure Area VehPower VehAge 0 BonusMalus 0 VehBrand 0 VehGas 33901 Density 0 0 Region BirthD

dtype: int64

DataFrame Info:

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 26639 entries, 0 to 26638

Data columns (total 2 columns):

dtypes: float64(2) memory usage: 416.4 KB

None

```
First 5 Rows:
       IDpol ClaimAmount
  0
      1552.0
               995.20
   1 1010996.0
               1128.12
  2 4024277.0
             1851.11
  3 4007252.0
               1204.00
  4 4046424.0
               1204.00
  Summary Statistics:
            IDpol ClaimAmount
  count 2.663900e+04 2.663900e+04
       2.279864e+06 2.278536e+03
       1.577202e+06 2.929748e+04
  std
  min 1.390000e+02 1.000000e+00
  25% 1.087642e+06 6.868100e+02
  50% 2.137413e+06 1.172000e+03
  75% 3.180162e+06 1.228080e+03
       6.113971e+06 4.075401e+06
  max
  Unique Values Per Column:
  IDpol
            24950
  ClaimAmount
            12369
  dtype: int64
  Total Missing Values in DataFrame:
  IDpol
  ClaimAmount
  dtype: int64
  1.2 feature and target definitions
    • transform features
[3]: # log-transform the target variable
   log_scale_transformer = make_pipeline(
```

FunctionTransformer(func=np.log), StandardScaler()

create a column transformer for preprocessing

)

1.3 Model Claim frequency model

- The number of claims (ClaimNb) is a positive integer (0 included).
- discrete events occurring in a given time interval (Exposure) independent from each other.
- model the Claim frequency ClaimNb / Exposure and use Exposure as offset.

```
[4]: df_train, df_test, X_train, X_test = train_test_split(df, transmored_features, □ → random_state=0)

# Fit a Poisson regression model for claim frequency
glm_freq = PoissonRegressor(alpha=1e-3, max_iter=1000)
glm_freq.fit(X_train, df_train["Claim_freq"], □ → sample_weight=df_train["Exposure"])

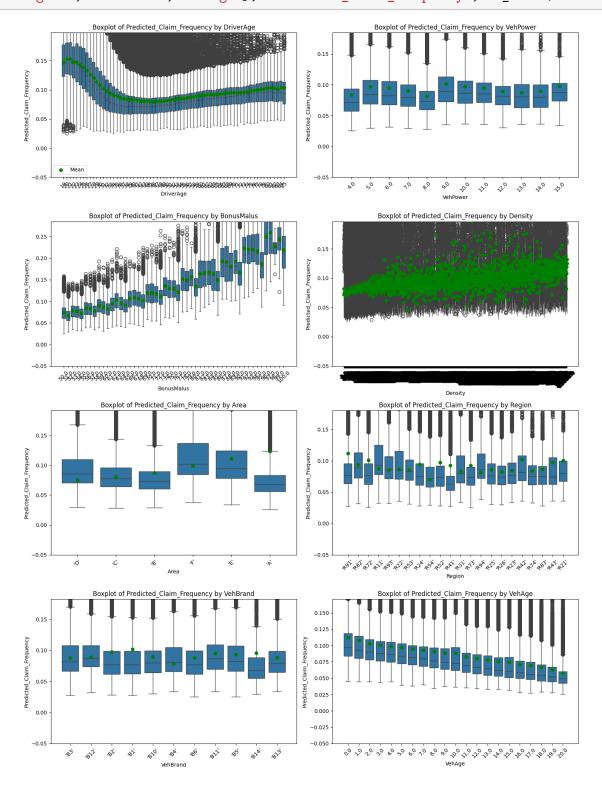
scores = score_estimator(glm_freq, X_train, X_test, df_train, df_test, □ → target="Claim_freq", weights="Exposure")
print("Evaluation of PoissonRegressor on target Claim_freq")
print(scores)
```

```
Evaluation of PoissonRegressor on target Claim_freq subset train test metric
R-squared score 0.0111 0.0092 mean abs. error 0.1646 0.1647 mean squared error 0.1540 0.1532
```

• visualize the predictes values

```
[5]: df_train["Predicted_Claim_Frequency"] = glm_freq.predict(X_train)
#print(df_train.head(10))
```

plot_boxplots(['DriverAge', 'VehPower', 'BonusMalus', 'Density', 'Area', \cup \cdot' \text{Region', 'VehBrand', 'VehAge'], 'Predicted_Claim_Frequency', df_train)

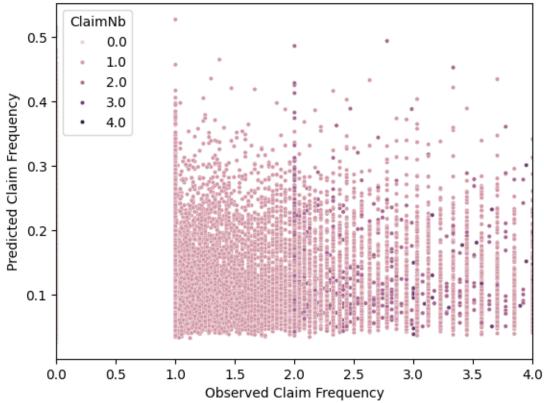


• visulaize the scatter plot of observed and

```
[6]: sns.scatterplot(
    x=df_train['Claim_freq'],
    y=df_train['Predicted_Claim_Frequency'],
    hue=df_train['ClaimNb'],
    s=10 # Set marker size to be smaller
)

plt.xlabel('Observed Claim Frequency')
plt.ylabel('Predicted Claim Frequency')
plt.title('Scatter Plot of Observed vs Predicted Claim Frequency')
plt.xlim(0, 4)
plt.show()
```

Scatter Plot of Observed vs Predicted Claim Frequency



1.4 Model average claim amount (Gamma distribution)

- filter out records with 0 claim amount
- use ClaimNb as sample_weight

```
[7]: mask_train = df_train["ClaimAmount"] > 0
     mask_test = df_test["ClaimAmount"] > 0
     glm_amount = GammaRegressor(alpha=10.0, max_iter=10000)
     glm_amount.fit(X_train[mask_train.values],
                    df_train.loc[mask_train, "Avg_claim_amount"],
                    sample_weight=df_train.loc[mask_train, "ClaimNb"],
     )
     scores = score estimator(
         glm_amount,
         X_train[mask_train.values],
         X_test[mask_test.values],
         df_train[mask_train],
         df_test[mask_test],
         target="Avg_claim_amount",
         weights="ClaimNb",
     print("Evaluation of GammaRegressor on target AvgClaimAmount")
     print(scores)
    Evaluation of GammaRegressor on target AvgClaimAmount
    subset
                               train
    metric
    R-squared score
                        1.000000e-04 -1.300000e-03
    mean abs. error
                        1.474881e+03 1.327977e+03
    mean squared error 2.590239e+07 1.753600e+07
[8]: print(
         "actual average claim Amount :
                                                  %.2f"
         % df_train["Avg_claim_amount"] [df_train["Avg_claim_amount"] > 0].mean()
     print(
         "Predicted average claim Amount:
                                                  %.2f"
         % glm_amount.predict(X_train).mean()
     )
```

actual average claim Amount: 1774.01 Predicted average claim Amount: 1799.16