

# Diverse STEM Backgrounds

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- 3 BSc in Mathematical Sciences with a Minor in Finance

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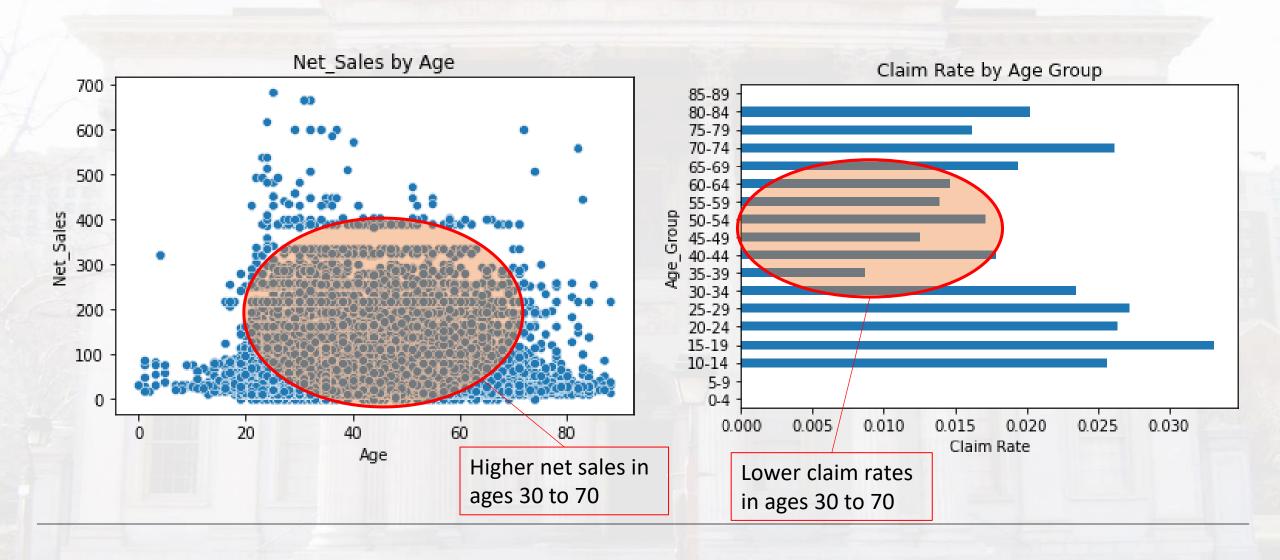
### **Presentation Outline**

- 1. Sales Strategy
- 2. Pricing Strategy
- 3. Results
- 4. Conclusion

### 1. Sales Strategy

- Want: High average profit, high profit margin and low claim risk
- Where: Online ....
- Who: Middle-aged group (30-70 years old)
  - Overpriced plans on the market, despite the lowest claim rate among all age groups

## 1. Sales Strategy (con't)



### 2. Pricing Strategy

- High Claim Amount ⇒ High Premium

## Risk Evaluation

Features investigated:

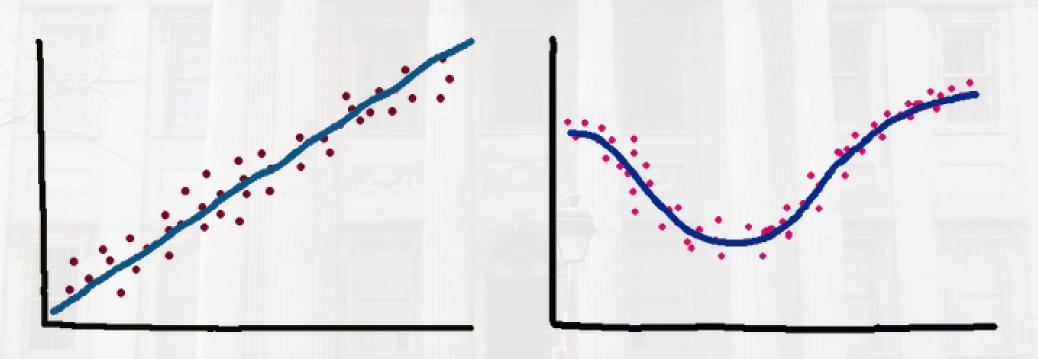
Agency\_Type, Distribution\_Channel, Product, Duration, Destination, Age\_Group,

Claims\_Amount

### Risk Quantification with Generalised Additive Model (GAM)

### What is Generalised Additive Model (GAM)?

A linear model where the target variable is the sum of a non-linear combination of the predictor variables



## Risk Quantification with Generalised Additive Model (GAM) (con't)

### How?

**Predictor Variables:** Agency\_Type, Distribution\_Channel, Product, Duration,

Destination, Age\_Group, Claims\_Amount

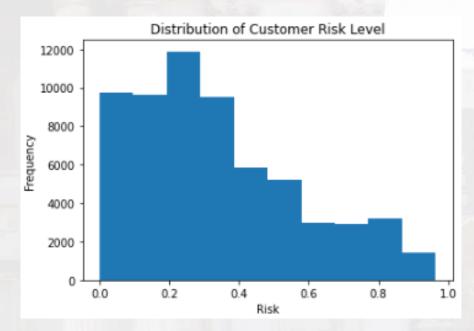
**Target Variable:** Claim

### Why?

Given [Bronze Plan, Travel to Malaysia, 30 years old, ...] Predicted *Claim* = 0.23



Introduce a new column Risk to store the predicted Claim for each customer



## 2. Pricing Strategy (con't)

The premium is mainly determined by the *Claims\_Amount* and *Claim\_Rate*, and customers with higher *Risk* pay more.

Fair premium = Claims\_Amount × Claim\_Rate

Hence, the formula for the adjusted premium (inclusive of administrative cost) is

Premium = Claims\_Amount  $\times$  max $\{0.5 \times \text{Risk}, \text{Claim}_{\text{Rate}}\}$ 

#### Note:

- Only products with Claim\_Rate ≤ 0.5 are sold
- For *Risk* ≤ 1, **maximum premium** payable by client is 0.5 × *Claims\_Amount* of their policy

### 3. Results

Calculating average profit and profit margin:

• Profit ED

If Claim is "Yes 👍 ":

Profit = Premium - Claims Amount

If Claim is "No ♥":

Profit = Premium

Profit Margin

Profit Margin =  $\frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{Revenue}}$ 

		Profit Margin	Average Profit
Product	Agency_Type		
1 way Comprehensive Plan	Travel Agency	0.972980	6017.143672
2 way Comprehensive Plan	Travel Agency	0.909339	15255.171915
24 Protect	Airlines	1.000000	877.112245
Annual Gold Plan	Airlines	0.735439	3343.714927
Annual Silver Plan	Airlines	0.744974	4243.900840
Annual Travel Protect Gold	Travel Agency	0.647657	10403.947956
Annual Travel Protect Platinum	Travel Agency	0.794040	12565.449313
Annual Travel Protect Silver	Travel Agency	0.782831	8846.106376
Basic Plan	Airlines	0.985785	4870.785090
Bronze Plan	Airlines	0.837696	5043.318691
Cancellation Plan	Travel Agency	0.972523	16662.386531
Child Comprehensive Plan	Travel Agency	1.000000	394.809337
Comprehensive Plan	Travel Agency	0.844689	243.099956
Gold Plan	Airlines	0.806787	2587.701623
Individual Comprehensive Plan	Travel Agency	0.892480	691.754099
Premier Plan	Airlines	1.000000	3543.763998
	Travel Agency	0.865628	1094.830209
Rental Vehicle Excess Insurance	Travel Agency	0.935724	8725.429921
Silver Plan	Airlines	0.788439	3645.750807
Single Trip Travel Protect Gold	Travel Agency	0.435871	792.174699
Single Trip Travel Protect Platinum	Travel Agency	0.056984	101.959571
Single Trip Travel Protect Silver	Travel Agency	0.718487	1548.938415
Spouse or Parents Comprehensive Plan	Travel Agency	0.677483	516.190264
Ticket Protector	Airlines	0.969898	1258.567217
Travel Cruise Protect	Travel Agency	0.979073	285.154350
Value Plan	Airlines	0.970962	4681.478001
	Travel Agency	0.850785	1361.282696

## Example

Case: [Claims\_Amount = \$4000, Travel to Malaysia, Claim = "Yes", Cancellation Plan, ...]

Using GAM, predicted *Risk* = 0.8

Based on past data , Claim\_Rate for the product is 0.002362

Premium = 
$$4000 \times \max\{0.5 \times 0.8, 0.02362\} = 4000 \times 0.4 = \$1600$$
 Profit =  $1600 - 4000 = -\$2400$ 

Average Profit Profit Margin

### Discussion

We will prioritise products with

- High Average Profit
- High Profit Margin

Product	Agency_Type			
Cancellation Plan	Travel Agency	16662.386531	0.972523	
2 way Comprehensive Plan	Travel Agency	15255.171915	0.909339	
Annual Travel Protect Platinum	Travel Agency	12565.449313	0.794040	
Annual Travel Protect Gold	Travel Agency	10403.947956	0.647657	
Annual Travel Protect Silver	Travel Agency	8846.106376	0.782831	
Rental Vehicle Excess Insurance	Travel Agency	8725.429921	0.935724	
1 way Comprehensive Plan	Travel Agency	6017.143672	0.972980	
Bronze Plan	Airlines	5043.318691	0.837696	
Basic Plan	Airlines	4870.785090	0.985785	
Value Plan	Airlines	4681.478001	0.970962	
Annual Silver Plan	Airlines	4243.900840	0.744974	
Silver Plan	Airlines	3645.750807	0.788439	
Premier Plan	Airlines	3543.763998	1.000000	
Annual Gold Plan	Airlines	3343.714927	0.735439	
Gold Plan	Airlines	2587.701623	0.806787	
Single Trip Travel Protect Silver	Travel Agency	1548.938415	0.718487	
Value Plan	Travel Agency	1361.282696	0.850785	
Ticket Protector	Airlines	1258.567217	0.969898	
Premier Plan	Travel Agency	1094.830209	0.865628	
24 Protect	Airlines	877.112245	1.000000	
Single Trip Travel Protect Gold	Travel Agency	792.174699	0.435871	
Individual Comprehensive Plan	Travel Agency	691.754099	0.892480	
Spouse or Parents Comprehensive Plan	Travel Agency	516.190264	0.677483	
Child Comprehensive Plan	Travel Agency	394.809337	1.000000	
Travel Cruise Protect	Travel Agency	285.154350	0.979073	
Comprehensive Plan	Travel Agency	243.099956	0.844689	
Single Trip Travel Protect Platinum	Travel Agency	101.959571	0.056984	

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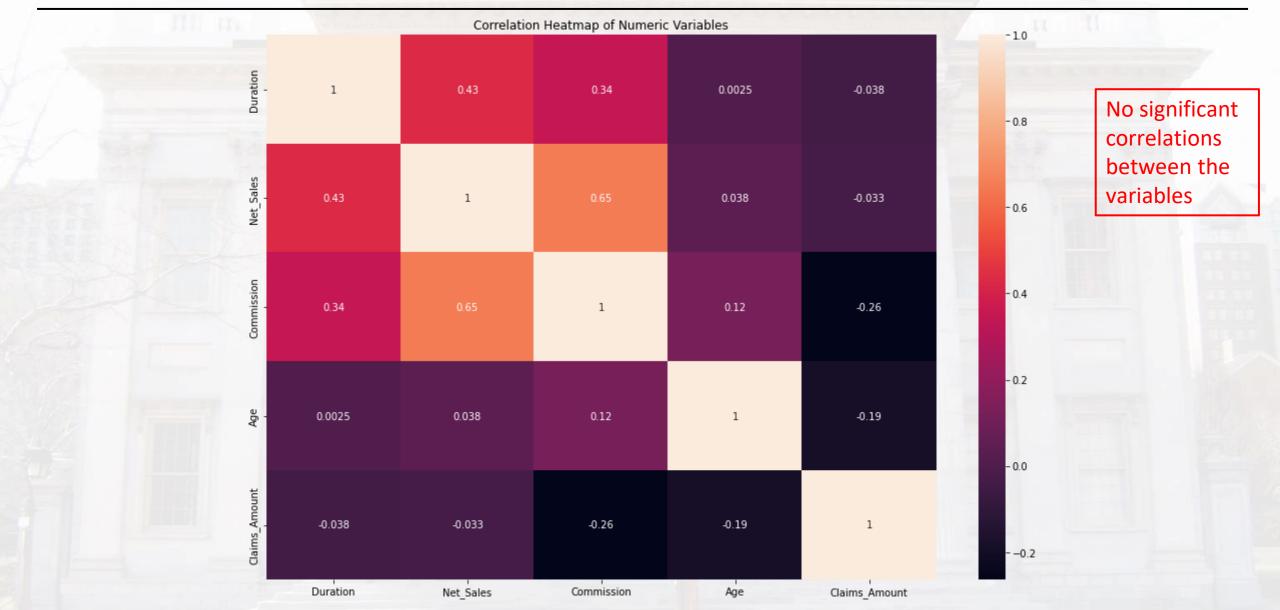
### 4. Conclusion

### **Future Efforts**

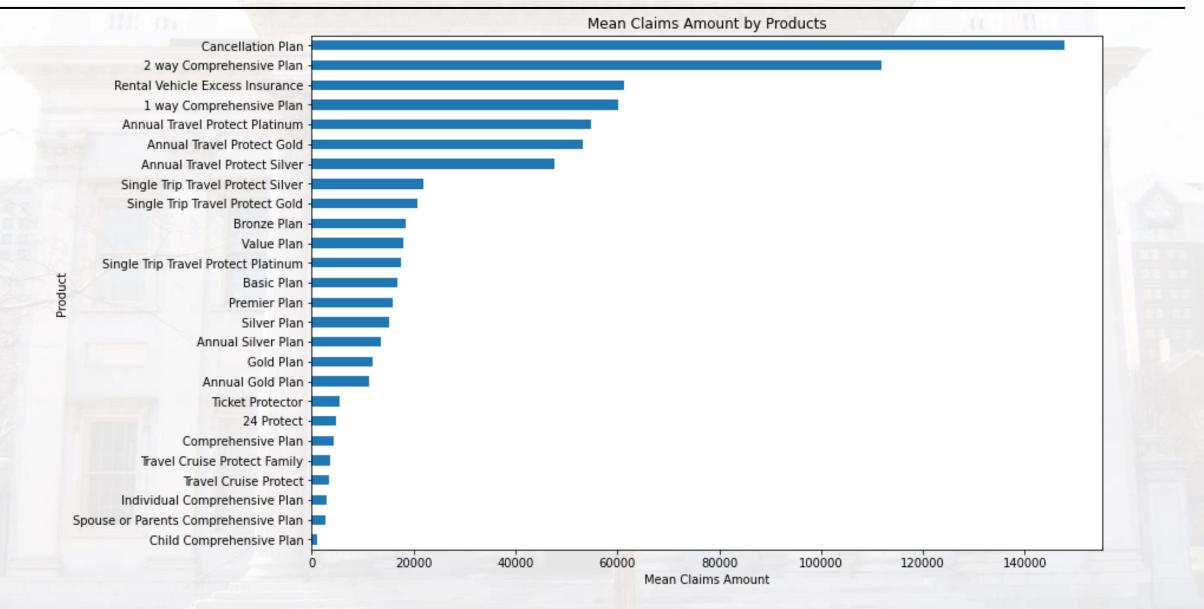
- Products that cater to a wider range of clients
- Explore insurance plans in areas other than travel and airlines (e.g. health)
- For plans similar to those offered by other agencies, strive to provide lower premiums and greater benefits
- Collect more client data to improve our claim risk prediction algorithm



### Appendix: Data Visualisations



## Appendix: Data Visualisations (con't)



### Appendix: Generalised Additive Model

```
from pygam import LogisticGAM
X3 = df11.drop(columns=['Claim', 'Net_Sales', 'Agency', 'Commission'], inplace=False)
v3 = df11['Claim']
# Encoding categorical data
le = LabelEncoder()
X3['Agency_Type'] = le.fit_transform(X3['Agency_Type'])
X3['Distribution_Channel'] = le.fit_transform(X3['Distribution_Channel'])
X3['Age_Group'] = le.fit_transform(X3['Age_Group'])
y3 = le.fit_transform(y3)
ohe = OneHotEncoder(drop=None, sparse=True, handle_unknown='error')
X3['Product'] = ohe.fit_transform(X3['Product'].values.reshape(-1, 1)).toarray()
X3['Destination'] = ohe.fit transform(X3['Destination'].values.reshape(-1, 1)).toarray()
# Split the data into training and test sets
X3_train, X3_test, y3_train, y3_test = train_test_split(X3, y3, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
# Oversampling imbalance data
smote = SMOTE(random state=42)
X3_SMOTE, y3_SMOTE = smote.fit_resample(X3_train, y3_train)
# Train model
gam = LogisticGAM().fit(X3 SMOTE, y3 SMOTE)
```

# Appendix: Generalised Additive Model (con't)

Distribution: Link Function: Number of Samples:		AICc: UBRE: Scale:	ikelihood: :		44.332 -48904.557 97897.780 97897.823 2.99
======================================	 Lambda	Pseudo R-Squared ====================================	1: ======== EDoF	P > x	0.281  Sig. Code
=======================================					== ========
s(0)	[0.6]	20	2.0	0.00e+00	***
s(1)	[0.6]	20	1.0	0.00e+00	***
s(2)	[0.6]	20	1.9	0.00e+00	***
s(3)	[0.6]	20	12.9	0.00e+00	***
s(4)	[0.6]	20	0.9	8.79e-02	
s(5)	[0.6]	20	11.5	0.00e+00	***
	[0.6]	20	14.0	0.00e+00	***
s(6)					