# KANGAROO AUTO INSURANCE COMPANY MODELING PROBLEM

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#### FINAL MODEL (TWO-PART MODEL)

FREQUENCY: NUMCLAIMS ~ OFFSET(LOG(EXPOSURE)) + FACTOR(AGECAT) + AREA + VEH\_VALUE + VEH\_AGE + VEH\_VALUE: VEH\_AGE + AREA: VEH\_VALUE, (FAMILY = POISSON, LINK = LOG)

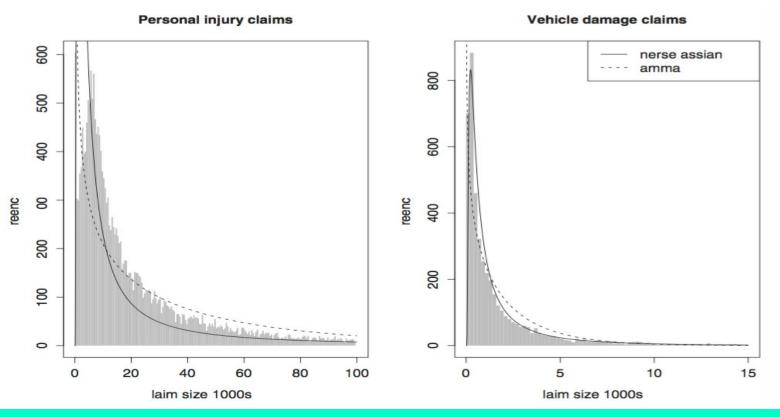
SEVERITY: (CLAIMCSTO/NUMCLAIMS) ~ GENDER + VEH\_AGE + AGECAT, (FAMILY = INVERSE GAUSSIAN, LINK = LOG)

LOSS (CLAIMCSTO) = FREQUENCY(NUMCLAIMS)\*SEVERITY(CLAIMCSTO/NUMCLAIMS)

#### METHODS CONSIDERED

- TWEEDIE GLM
- TWO-PART MODEL
  - FREQUENCY: POISSON (WEIGHT = EXPOSURE) VS. POISSON (OFFSET = LOG (EXPOSURE))
  - SEVERITY: GAMMA GLM VS INVERSE GAUSSIAN

### GAMMA GLM VS INVERSE GAUSSIAN



Jong, Piet de and Heller, Gillain Z. Generalized Linear Models for Insurance Data. Cambridge. 2008.

#### OUR PROCESS

- MODEL SELECTION STEPWISE SELECTION, TRIAL-AND-ERROR, AND INTUITION
- EVALUATION AND DETECTING OVERFITTING CROSS-VALIDATION
- ESTIMATING UNBIASED MODEL COEFFICIENTS BOOTSTRAPPING

#### CONCERNS

- FEW PREDICTORS IN THE SEVERITY MODEL CAN LEAD TO UNDERFITTING
- CASES WHERE VEH\_VALUE=0. ARE THESE MISSING VALUES?
- DIDN'T CONSIDER VEH\_BODY BECAUSE THERE ARE TOO MANY CATEGORIES

#### OTHER VARIABLES THAT MIGHT BE USEFUL

- EXACT AGE
- DRIVER HISTORY OR RECORD
- CREDIT SCORE
- INCOME, # CHILDREN UNDER 18 (POSSIBLE CORRELATION WITH OTHER VARIABLES)

## THANK YOU FOR LISTENING!