

The background is a light gray collage of various data visualization icons and charts, including bar charts, line graphs, pie charts, and circular progress indicators, all rendered in a soft, blurred style with a warm, golden-brown color palette.

Be a *Visuary*

Data Visualization for Actuaries

2025.02.11

Enbo Jiang, FCAS, CERA

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Visuary

[noun]

An actuary who is *thoughtful* about communicating the numeric findings of actuarial analyses in visual forms.

Poll: What is your practice area?

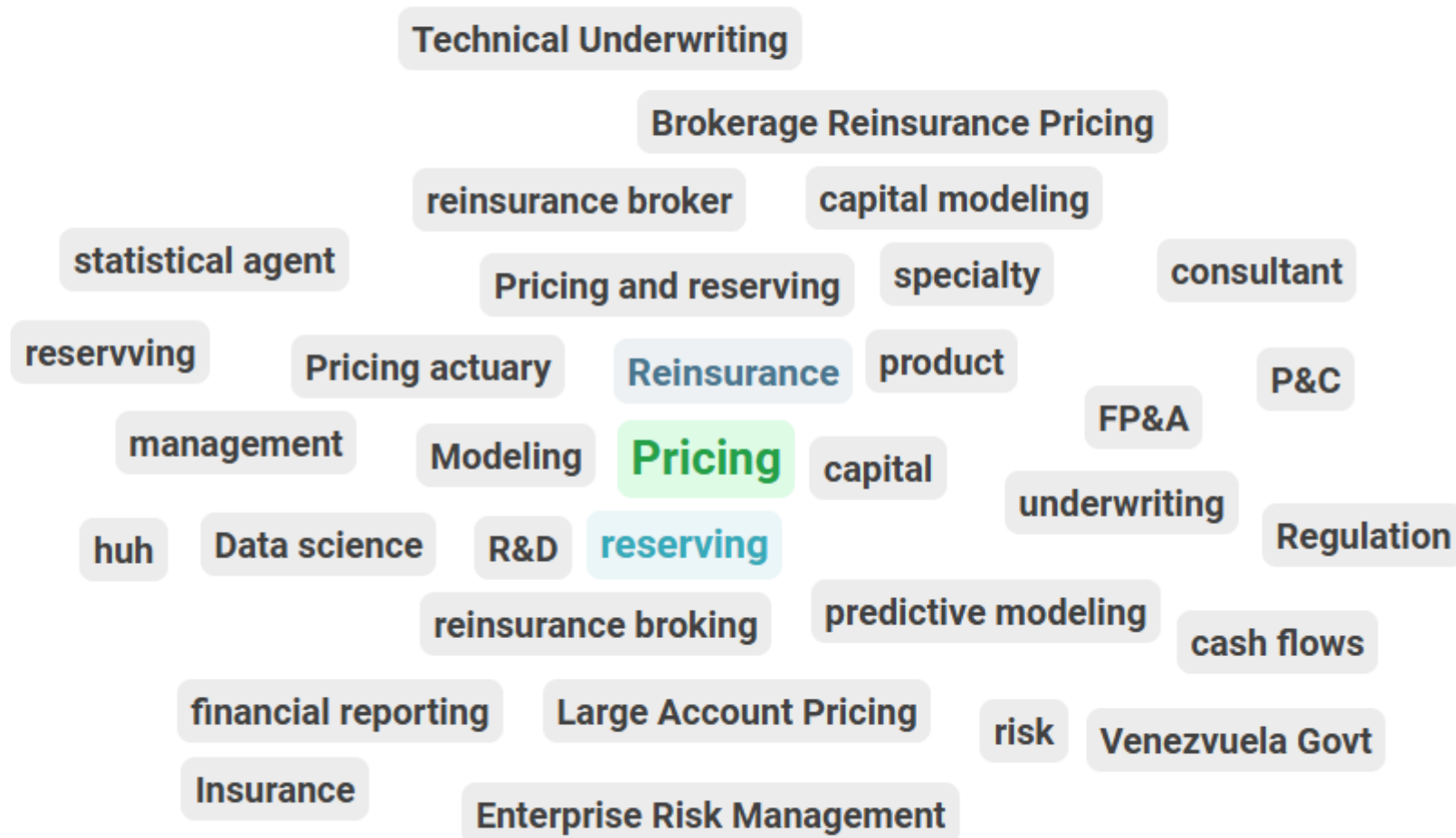


What is your practice area? Pricing, reserving, reinsurance, capital, product, underwriting, etc.

Review answers



- Pricing 135
- reserving 50
- Reinsurance 20
- Pricing and reserving 8
- Modeling 8
- Pricing actuary 7
- capital 6
- predictive modeling 4
- product 4




Agenda

- Introduction
- Theories and Principles
- Applications
 - Design Execution
 - Contextual Awareness

Poll: How good are you at data visualization?

- A. I am a data viz wiz
- B. I am decently good at it
- C. I get the job done but am pretty basic
- D. I don't visualize data but consume data visualizations
- E. What is data?!

 Multiple choice ▾
266 votes



Poll settings

How good are you at data visualization?

I am a data viz wiz



5%

I am decently good at it



32%

I get the job done but am pretty basic



57%

I don't visualize data but consume data visualizations



6%

What is data visualization?!



1%



Poll: What is your go-to data visualization tool?

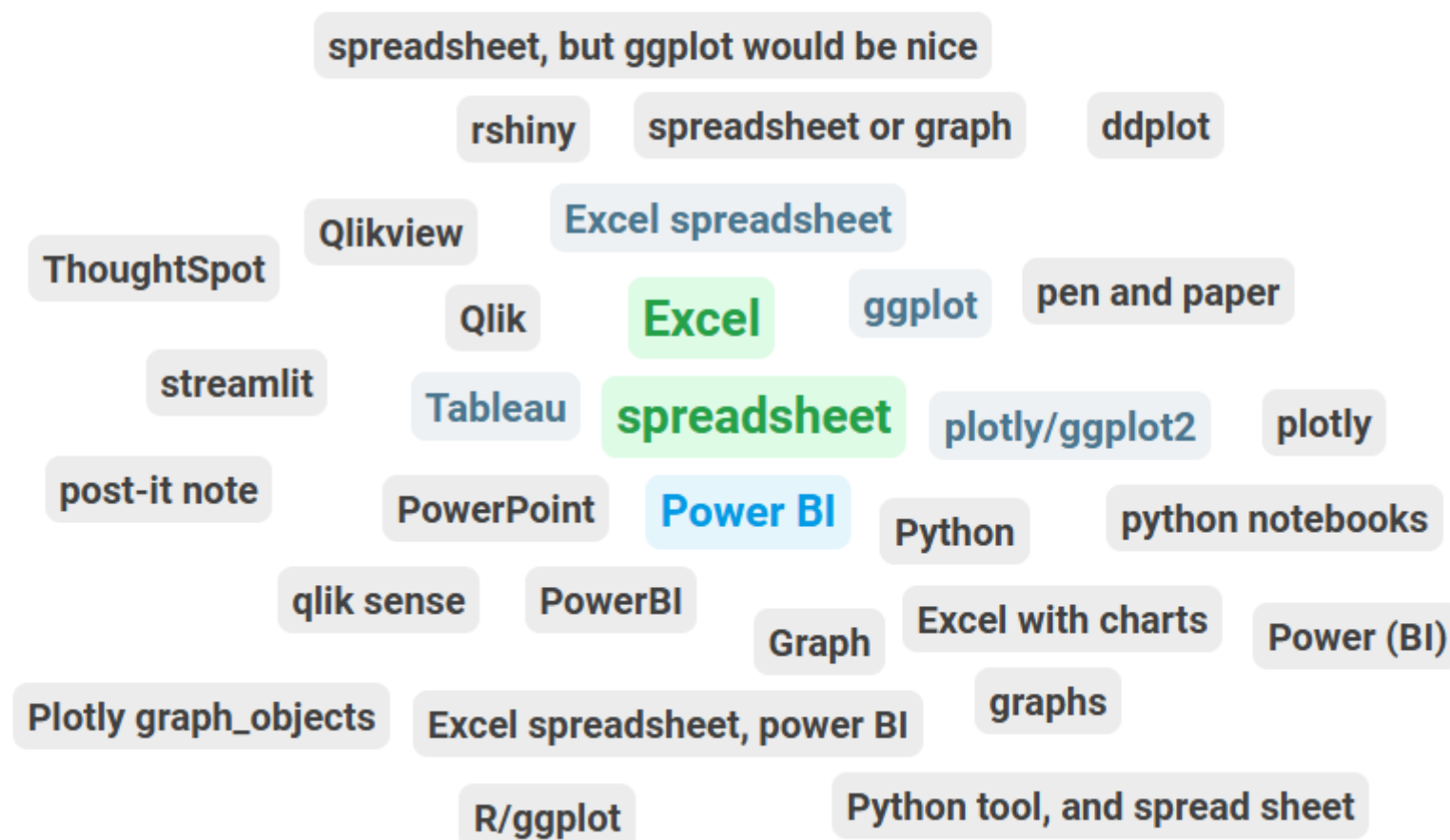


What is your go-to data visualization tool? (E.g., spreadsheet, ggplot, Power BI)

Review answers



- spreadsheet 79
- Excel 73
- Power BI 46
- Excel spreadsheet 17
- plotly/ggplot2 12
- Tableau 11
- ggplot 9
- PowerPoint 7



Introduction

Not a new topic...

Death by Chartjunk? Graphical Excellence In Insurance

CAS 2012 Annual Meeting

Data Visualization

Visual Thinking

- Data Visualization for Actuaries and Data Scientists

The importance of principles

Keith Quigley, Actuary

Picture This:
Using Data Visualization

A graph is worth a thousand words

The effective use of visualization

CLRS 2022 St. Louis

Jamie Mackay

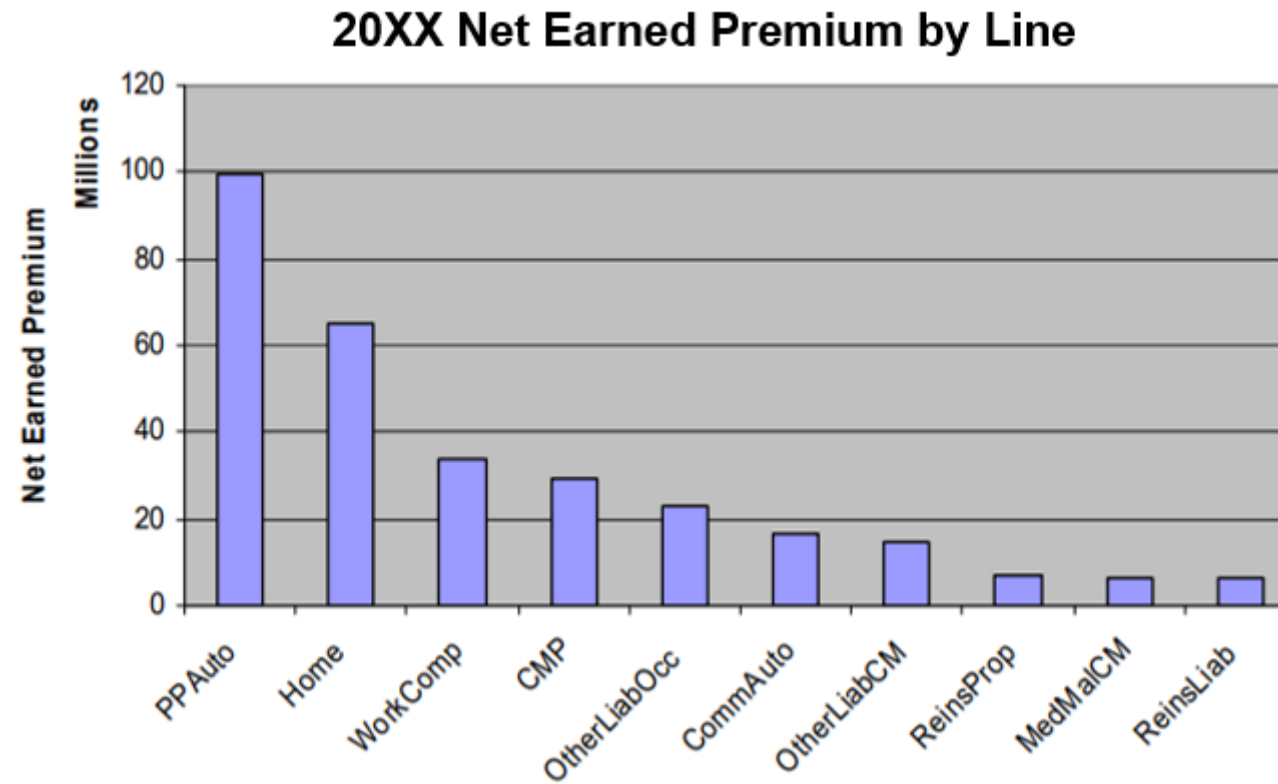
Introduction to Data Visualization

John Deacon, Annie Fan, Brian Fannin, Jennifer Levine, Keith Quigley, Patrick Yu

Abstract: This paper summarizes some of the literature on the topic of basic data visualization techniques. We emphasize the importance of knowing the audience, and focusing on what message is intended to be sent. We provide visual examples of graph types and describe when to use the different types for different situations. We identify several decluttering and accentuating techniques and we share some of the basic research on how the human eye and brain work to interpret visual information. We provide a before-and-after example of the basic data visualization techniques, to show how much improvement can be achieved in delivering the intended message.

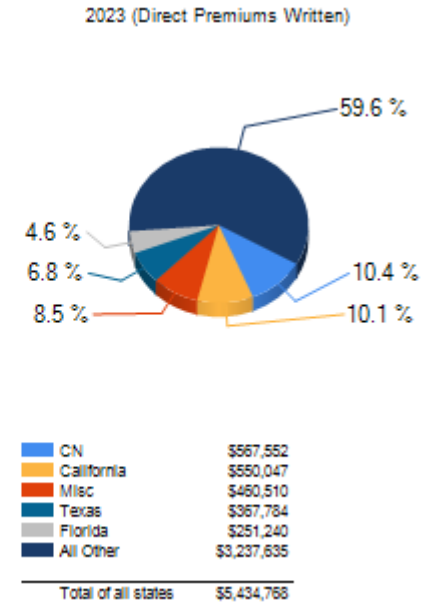
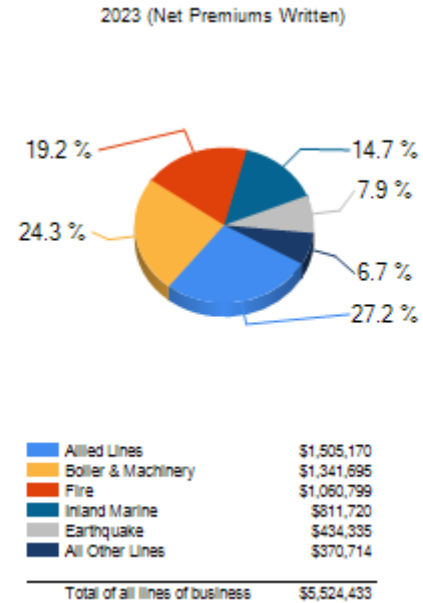
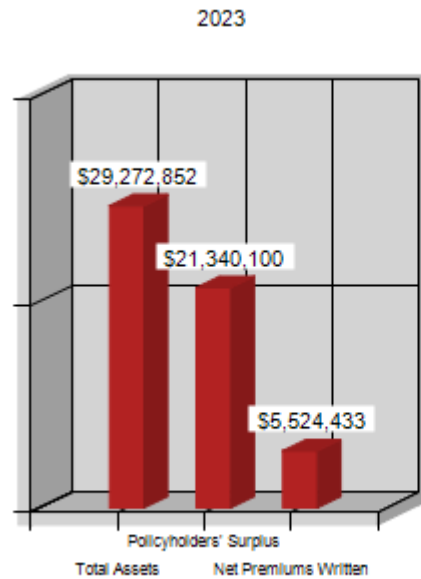
keywords: data visualization, communication, gestalt principles

But still seeing this?



Annual Statement Data

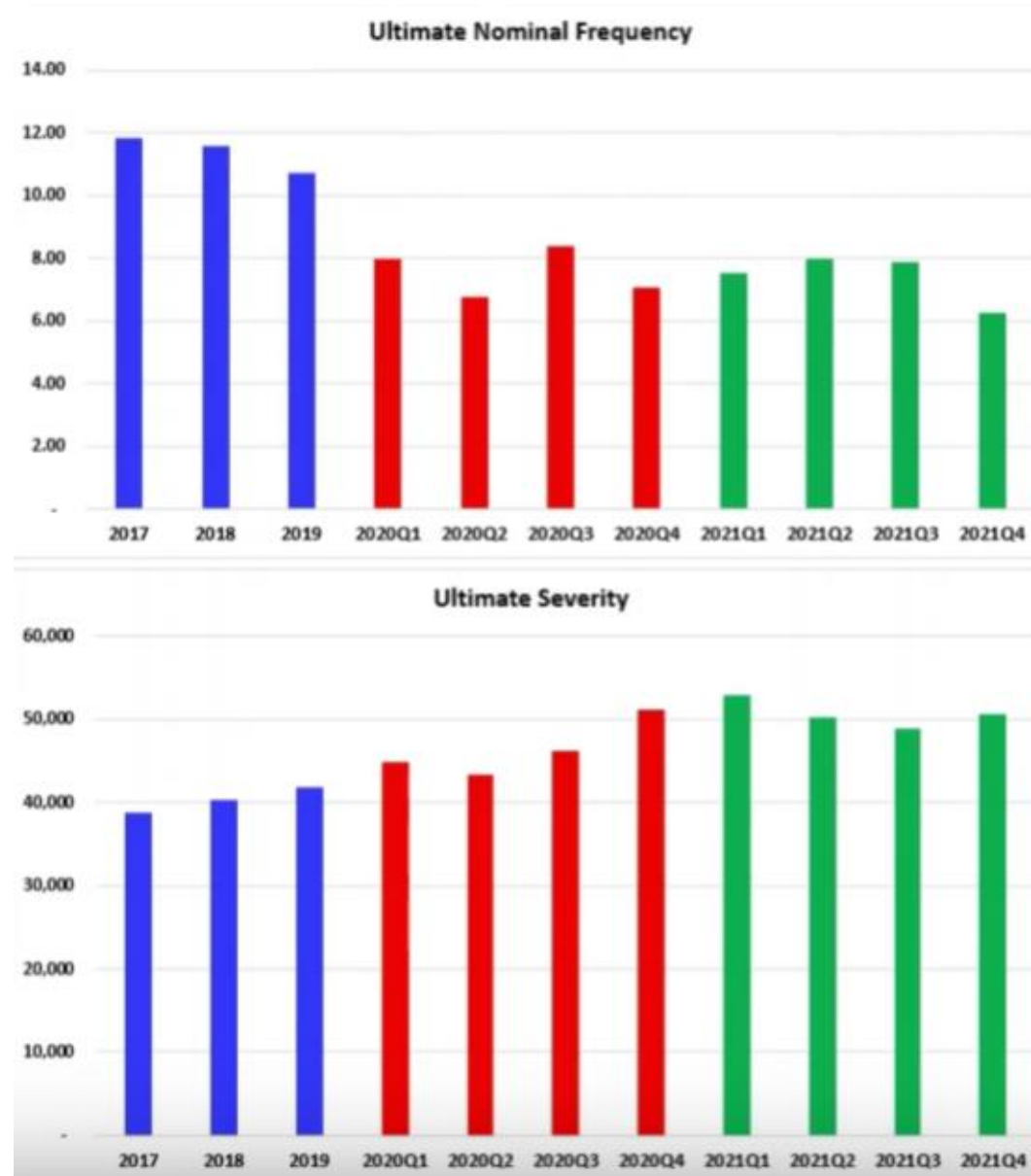
Or this?



An unnamed rating agency



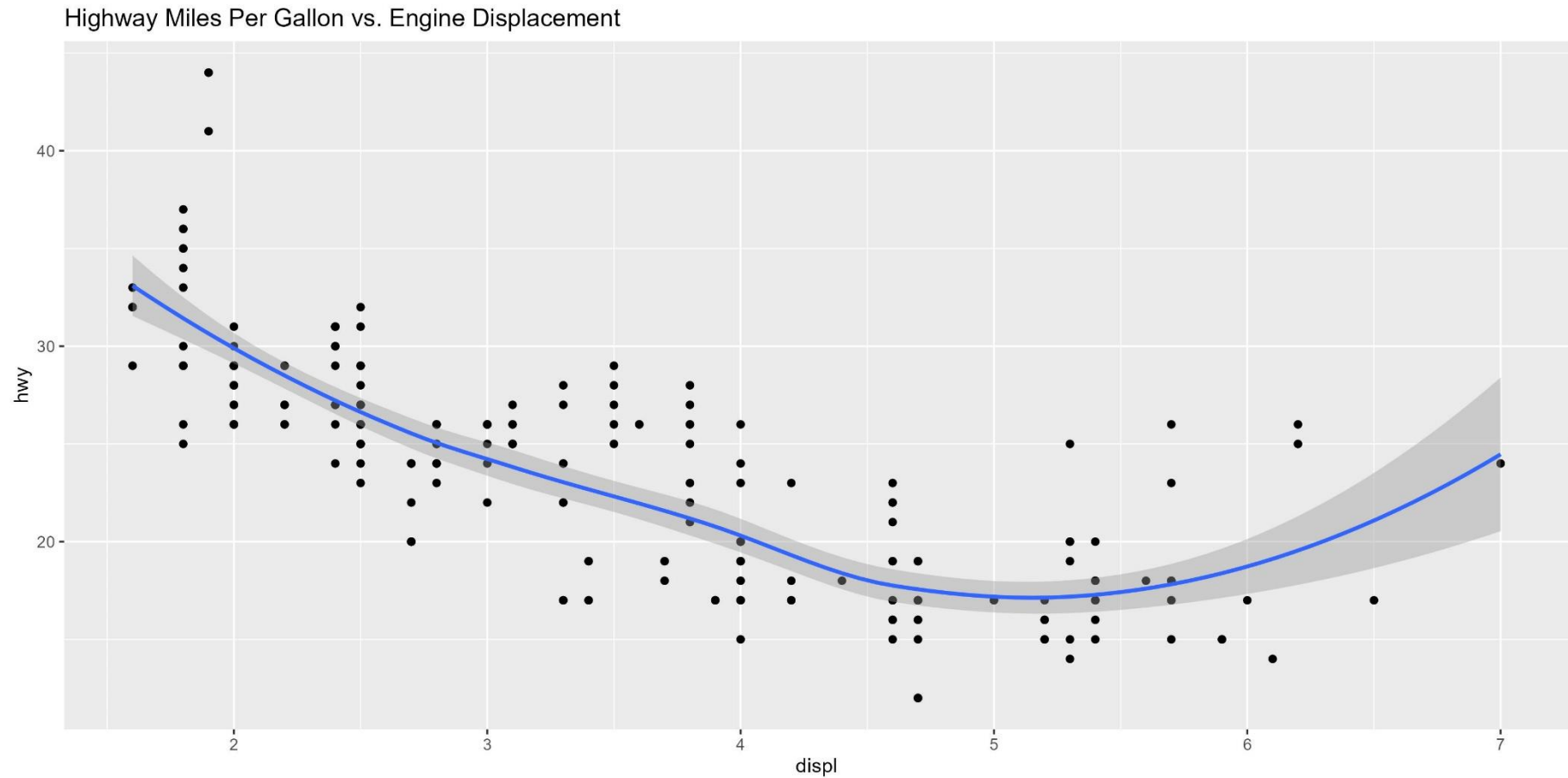
Or this?



An unnamed industry
benchmark provider

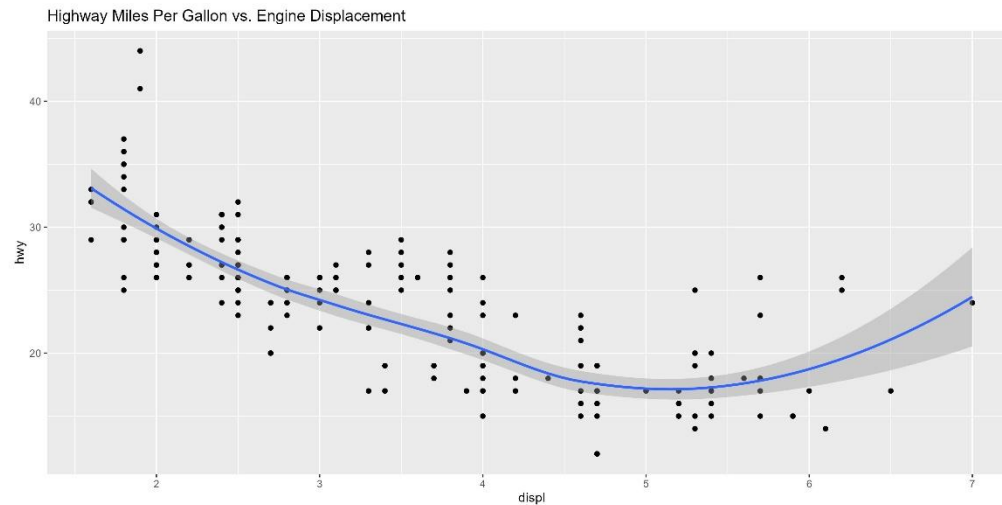
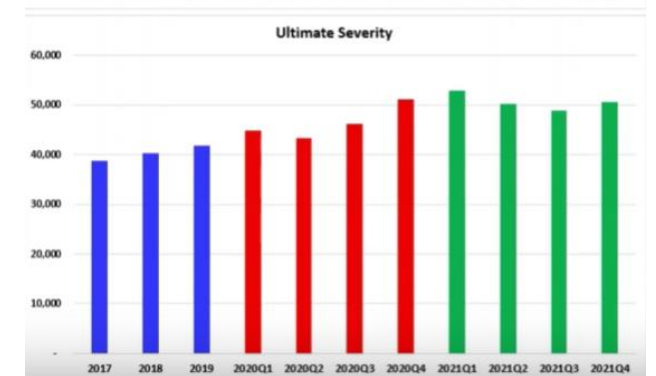
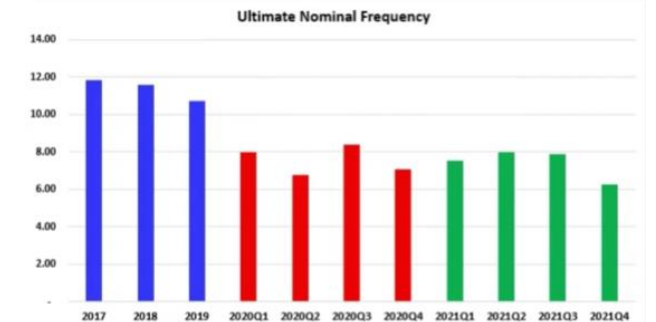
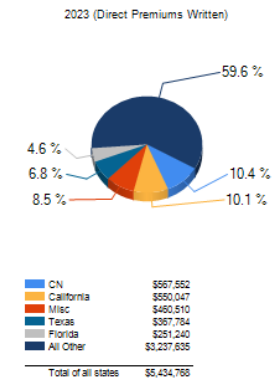
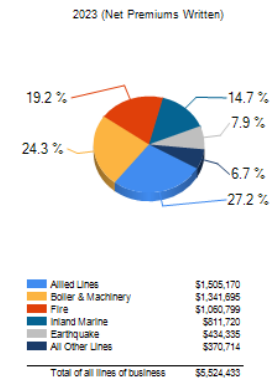
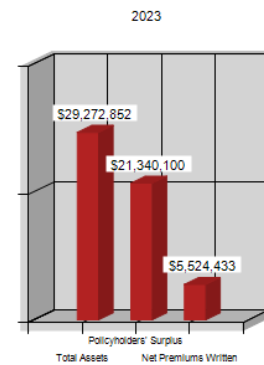
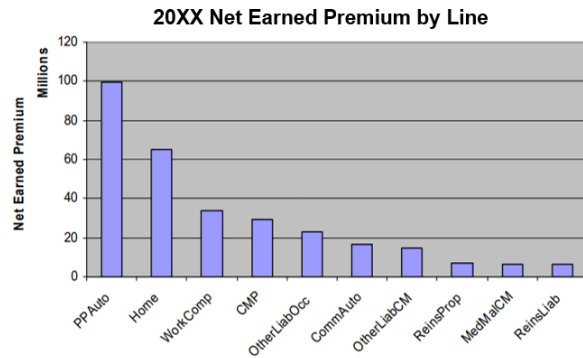


What about this?



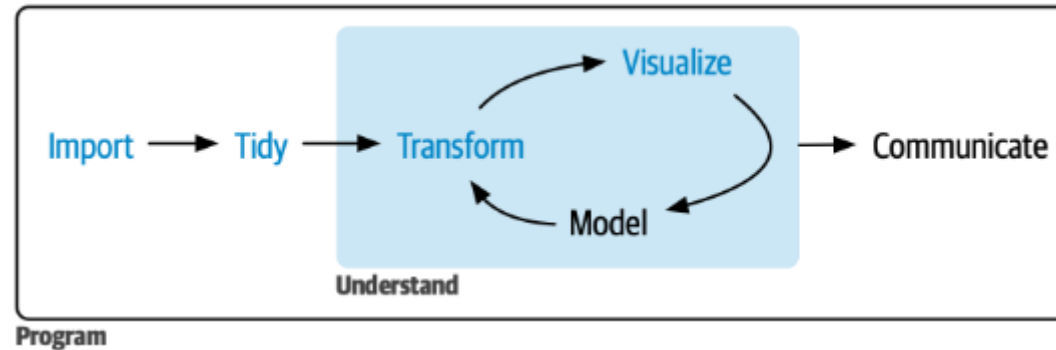
<https://ggplot2.tidyverse.org/reference/mpg.html>

How can we do better?



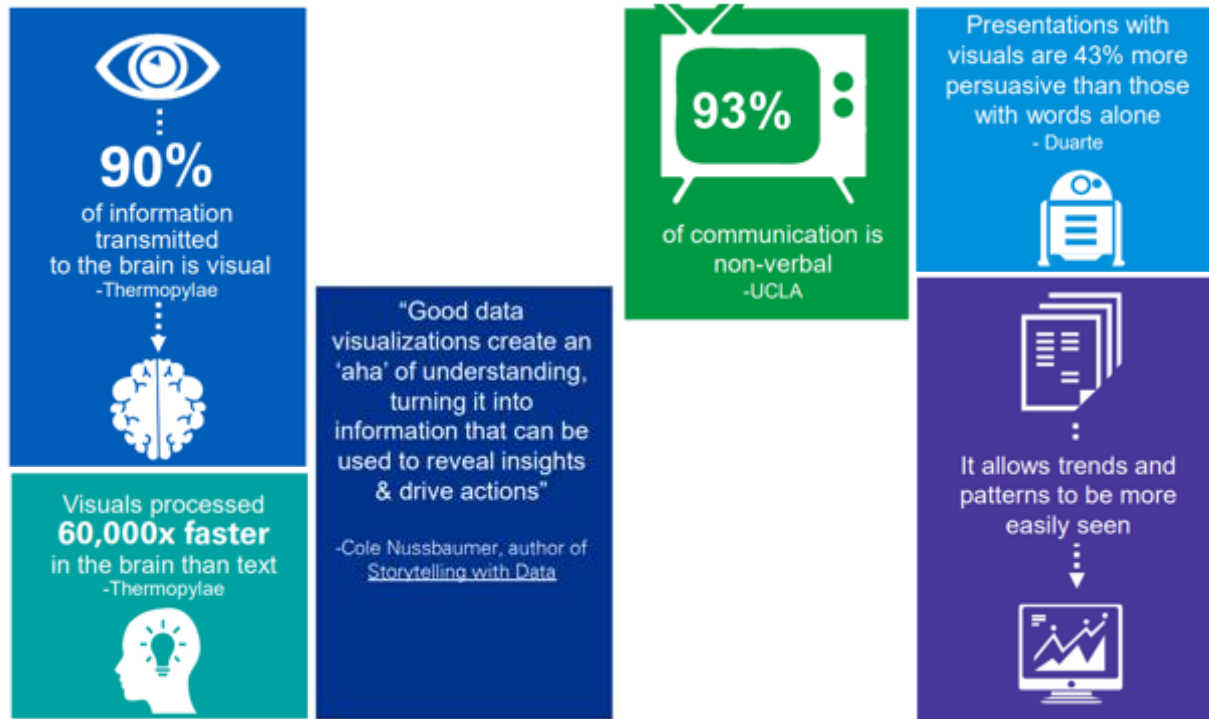
Why should we care?

- Because “visualize” is an integral part of the actuarial/data modeling process, and arguably it’s critical to every step of the process



Why should we care?

- Because **good** visualization **could** enhance effectiveness of communication



[cs17-picturethis_usingdatavisualizationtodriveresults-fileid-255085.pdf](#)

Why should we care?

- Because we are actuaries and ASOPs says...

3.1 REQUIREMENTS FOR ACTUARIAL COMMUNICATIONS

The performance of a specific actuarial engagement or assignment typically requires significant and ongoing communications between the actuary and the intended users regarding the following: the scope of the requested work; the methods, procedures, assumptions, data, and other information required to complete the work; and the development of the communication of the actuarial findings.

3.1.1 FORM AND CONTENT

The actuary should take appropriate steps to ensure that the form and content of each actuarial communication are appropriate to the particular circumstances, taking into account the intended users.

3.1.2 CLARITY

The actuary should take appropriate steps to ensure that each actuarial communication is clear and uses language appropriate to the particular circumstances, taking into account the intended users.

Visualization may be the most appropriate “language” in certain circumstances for the intended users

Not a new topic, so what's new(-ish)?

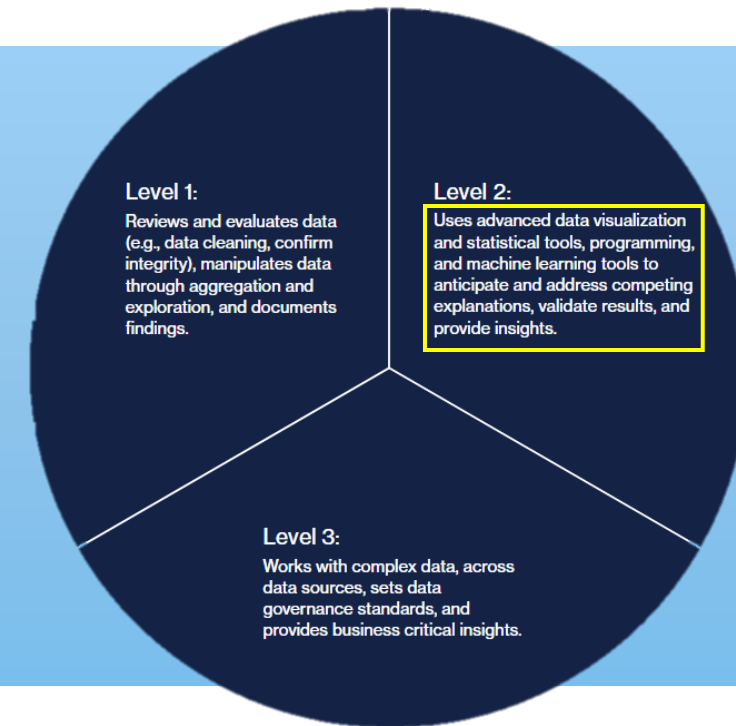
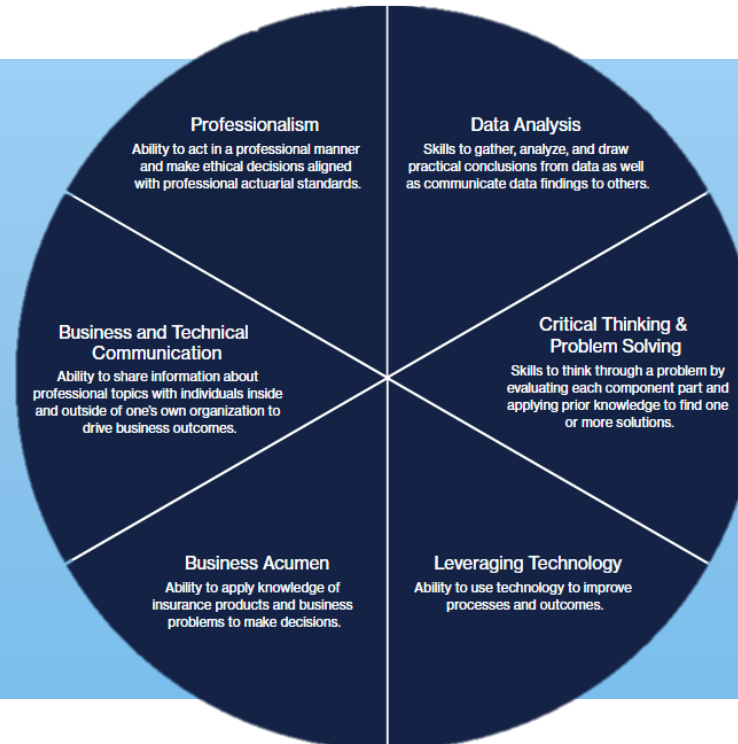
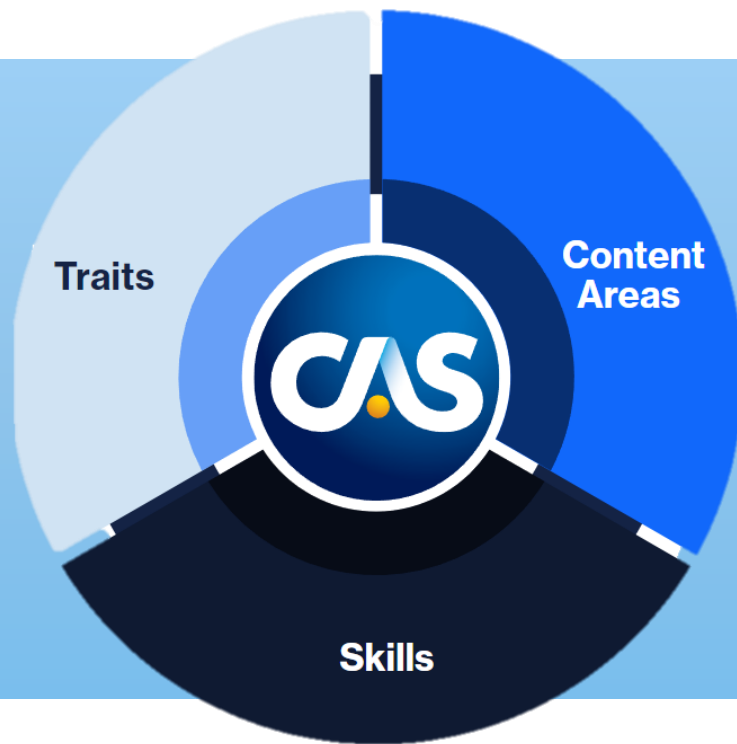
- Data visualization wasn't part of the exam syllabus at all until very recently through the new online course

5. Analyzing Data With Visualizations

- a. Planning an Effective Data Exploration
- b. Data Exploration Fundamentals
- c. Fundamentals of Exploratory Data Visualizations
- d. Creating Plots

- Growing popularity of new and free tools (i.e., R, Python) that come with much more robust visualization libraries than Excel

CAS Capability Model



Main learning objectives

1. Understand basic theories and principles of data visualization and what constitutes a “Good Chart”
2. Apply the learning from this session to create desired visuals. We will use *ggplot* for practical demonstration, but the same principles can be extended to other platforms
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of a visualization in a given context and propose ways to improve it

What this session is not

- A tutorial/workshop for *ggplot*, *Power BI*, etc.
 - Choose your favorite tool, though we will be using *ggplot* for demonstration of the principles discussed herein
- A sales pitch on why and how your organization should set up a more efficient dashboard system
 - Consultants are more than happy to take your money and help you with that

Theories and Principles

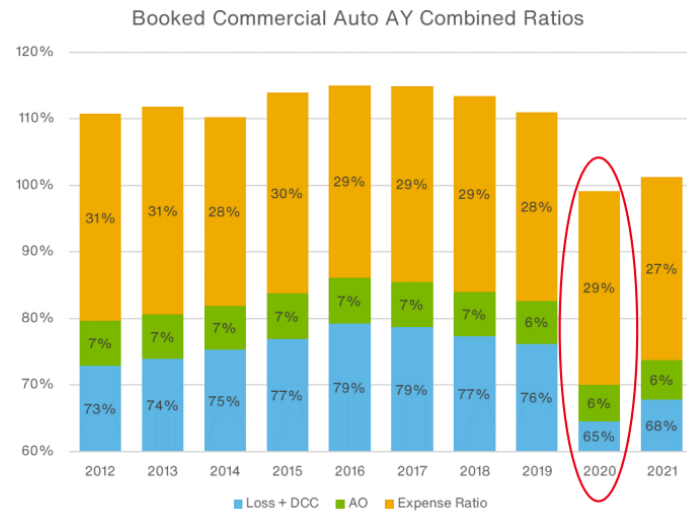
Tufte's Graphical Excellence

- Graphical excellence is that which gives to the viewer the **greatest number of ideas** in the shortest time with the least ink in the smallest space
 - The famous “data-ink ratio” stems from this
 - Higher data “density,” if you will
- Graphical excellence requires telling the **truth**
- ...
- “...above all else, show the data”

Visuaries do not mislead

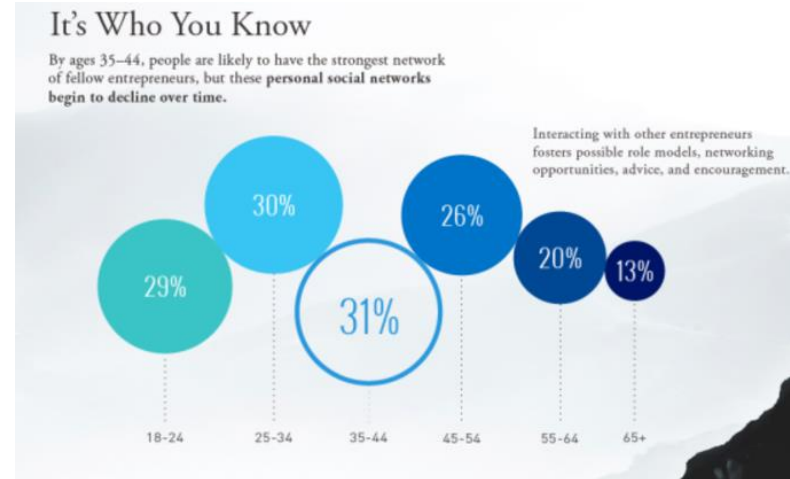
- “Graphical excellence requires telling the truth about the data.”
 - Visual Display of Quantitative Information pg. 51

Obvious



PowerPoint Presentation (casact.org)

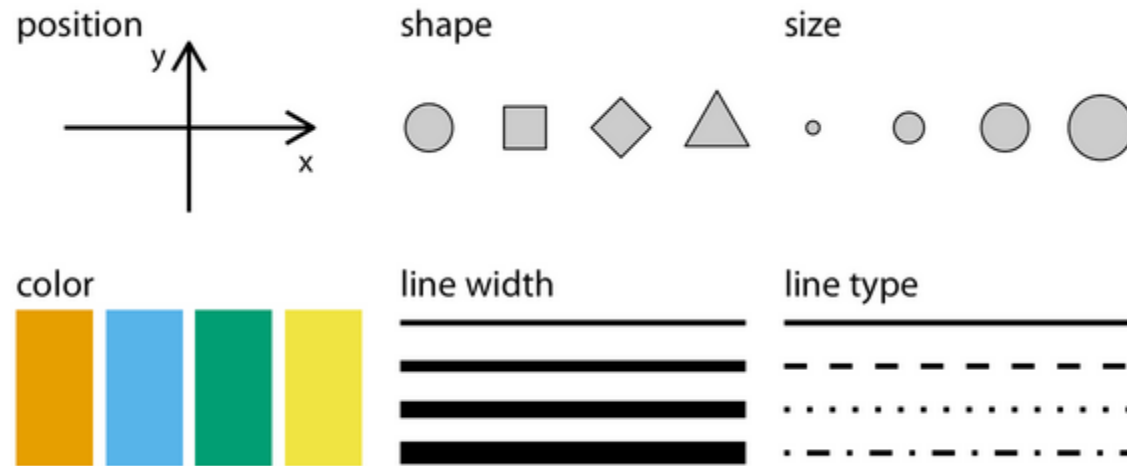
Subtle



Tools - Proportional Ink (callingbullshit.org)

Visuaries employ intentional aesthetics

- “Aesthetics”
 - *aes()* in *ggplot*
 - Combine colors with other aesthetics to ensure plot remains interpretable when printed black-and-white and for colorblind audience
 - There are also colorblind-proof palettes available, e.g., [Okabe-Ito](#)



Color Considerations

- Usually dictated by your companies' themes
 - If so, be on-brand!

Primary

Support

Secondary

	Black	White	Blue	Dark Grey	Light Grey	Pink	Green	Yellow	Orange
CMYK	40, 40, 40, 100	0, 0, 0, 0	100, 0, 0, 0	45, 25, 16, 59	21, 11, 9, 23	0, 83, 3, 0	85, 0, 88, 0	0, 15, 89, 0	0, 56, 90, 0
RGB	0, 0, 0	255, 255, 255	0, 174, 239	91, 103, 112	162, 170, 173	239, 83, 153	0, 174, 94	255, 213, 52	246, 138, 51
HEX	000000	FFFFFF	00AEF7	5B677D	A2A9AD	EF5399	00AE5E	FFD534	F6BA33

Tints

70% CMYK	N/A	N/A	70, 0, 0, 0	9, 5, 3, 12	N/A	0, 98, 2, 0	60, 0, 62, 0	0, 11, 62, 0	0, 39, 63, 0
40% CMYK	N/A	N/A	40, 0, 0, 0	18, 10, 6, 24	N/A	0, 33, 1, 0	34, 0, 35, 0	0, 6, 36, 0	0, 22, 36, 0
20% CMYK	N/A	N/A	20, 0, 0, 0	31, 18, 11, 41	N/A	0, 17, 1, 0	17, 0, 18, 0	0, 3, 18, 0	0, 11, 18, 0
70% RGB	N/A	N/A	0, 192, 243	115, 127, 139	N/A	243, 138, 180	105, 194, 137	255, 224, 123	250, 170, 108
40% RGB	N/A	N/A	142, 216, 249	165, 173, 182	N/A	248, 187, 210	170, 217, 183	255, 235, 177	253, 204, 164
20% RGB	N/A	N/A	199, 234, 251	204, 208, 213	N/A	251, 220, 231	211, 234, 216	255, 244, 213	254, 228, 205

Shades

CMYK	N/A	N/A	100, 24, 0, 11	45, 25, 16, 75	21, 11, 9, 40	13, 89, 11, 0	85, 17, 84, 4	5, 22, 94, 0	8, 67, 100, 0
RGB	N/A	N/A	0, 131, 194	52, 45, 76	133, 142, 148	212, 64, 138	1, 148, 91	243, 195, 43	227, 115, 38
HEX	N/A	N/A	008AC2	34414C	858E94	D4408A	01945B	F3C32B	E37328

Note: The following red value can be used to show negative values in data visualization (RGB = 203, 51, 59 / CMYK = 2, 97, 85, 7).

- If not, understand the use cases:
 - Categories (qualitative), numeric values (sequential/diverging), highlight

Color Considerations

```
colorspace::hcl_palettes(type = "Sequential", plot = TRUE)
colorspace::hcl_palettes(type = "Diverging", plot = TRUE)
colorspace::hcl_palettes(type = "Qualitative", plot = TRUE)
```



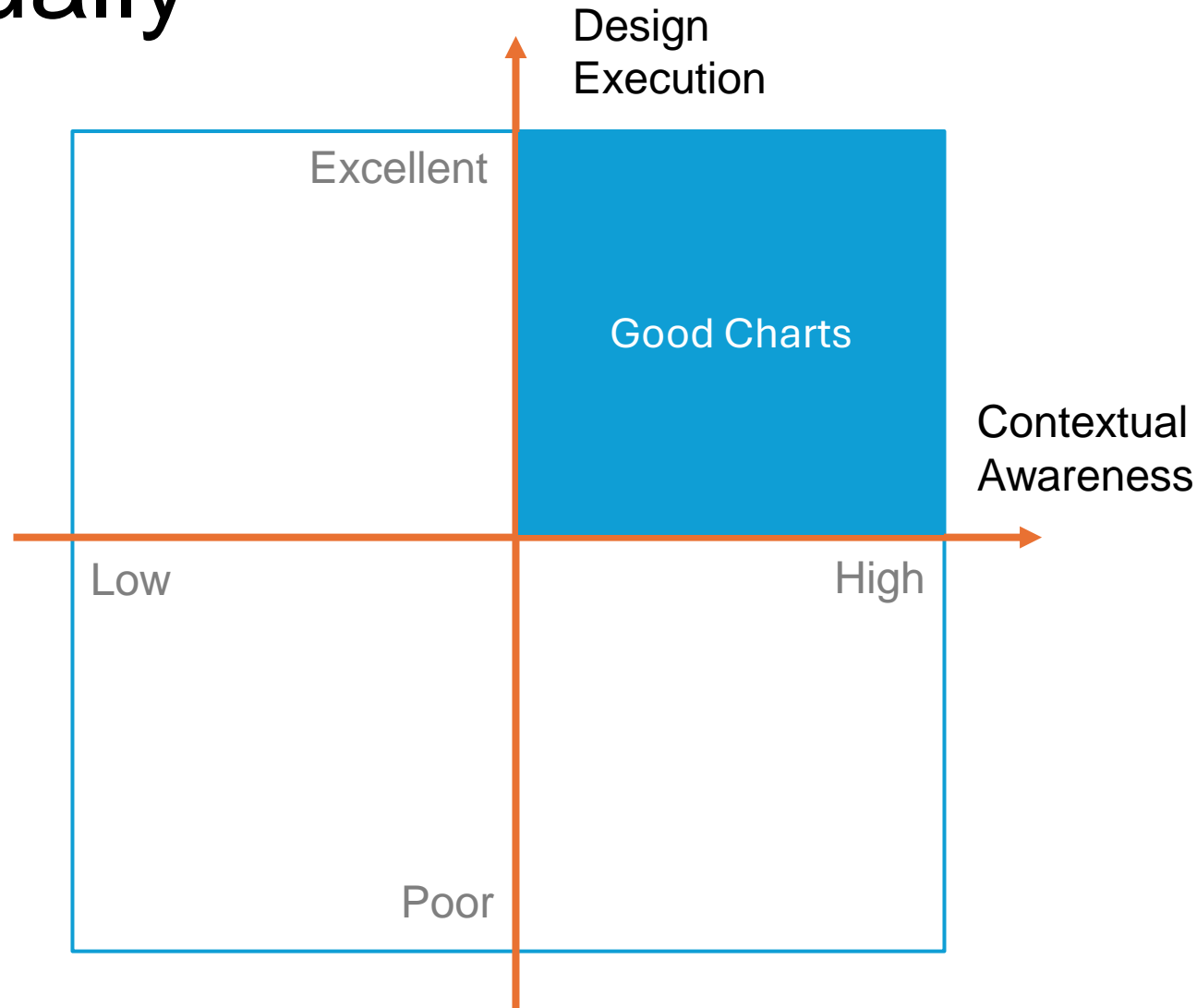
Diverging

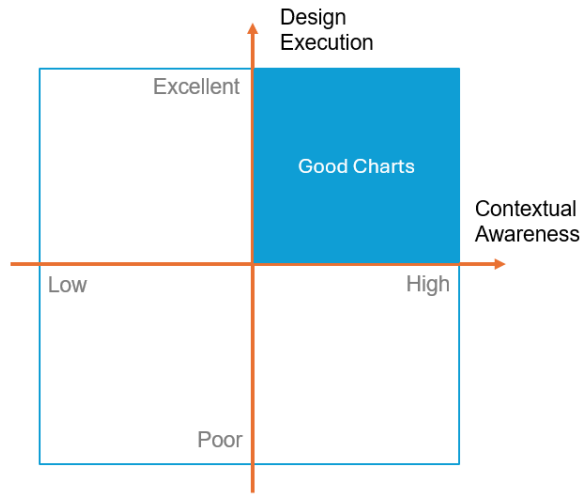


Qualitative



Visuaries design excellently and contextually

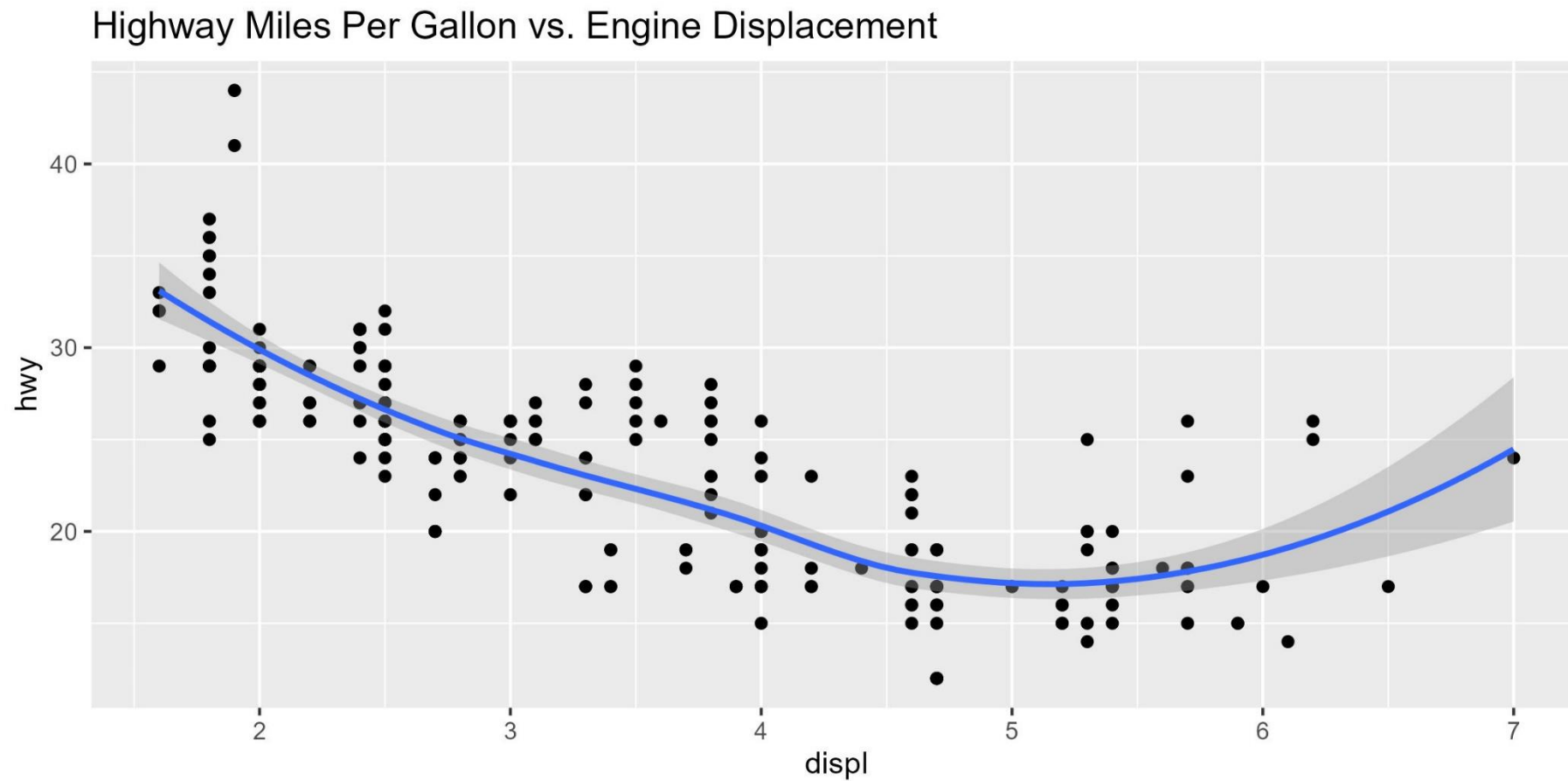




Design Execution

Reproducible R script available on GitHub

Original

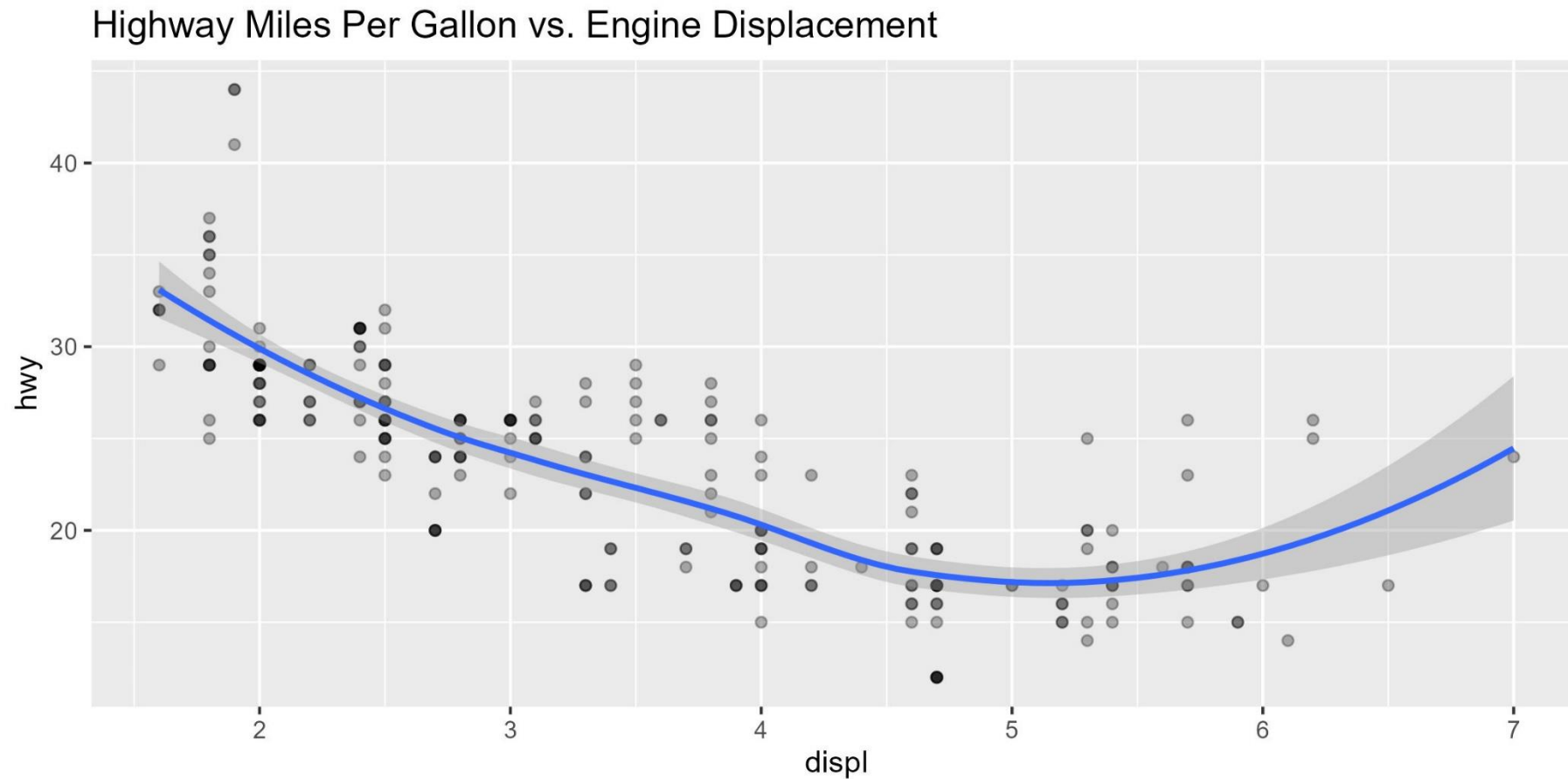


> How would you improve this plot?

Step 1: Look at your data!

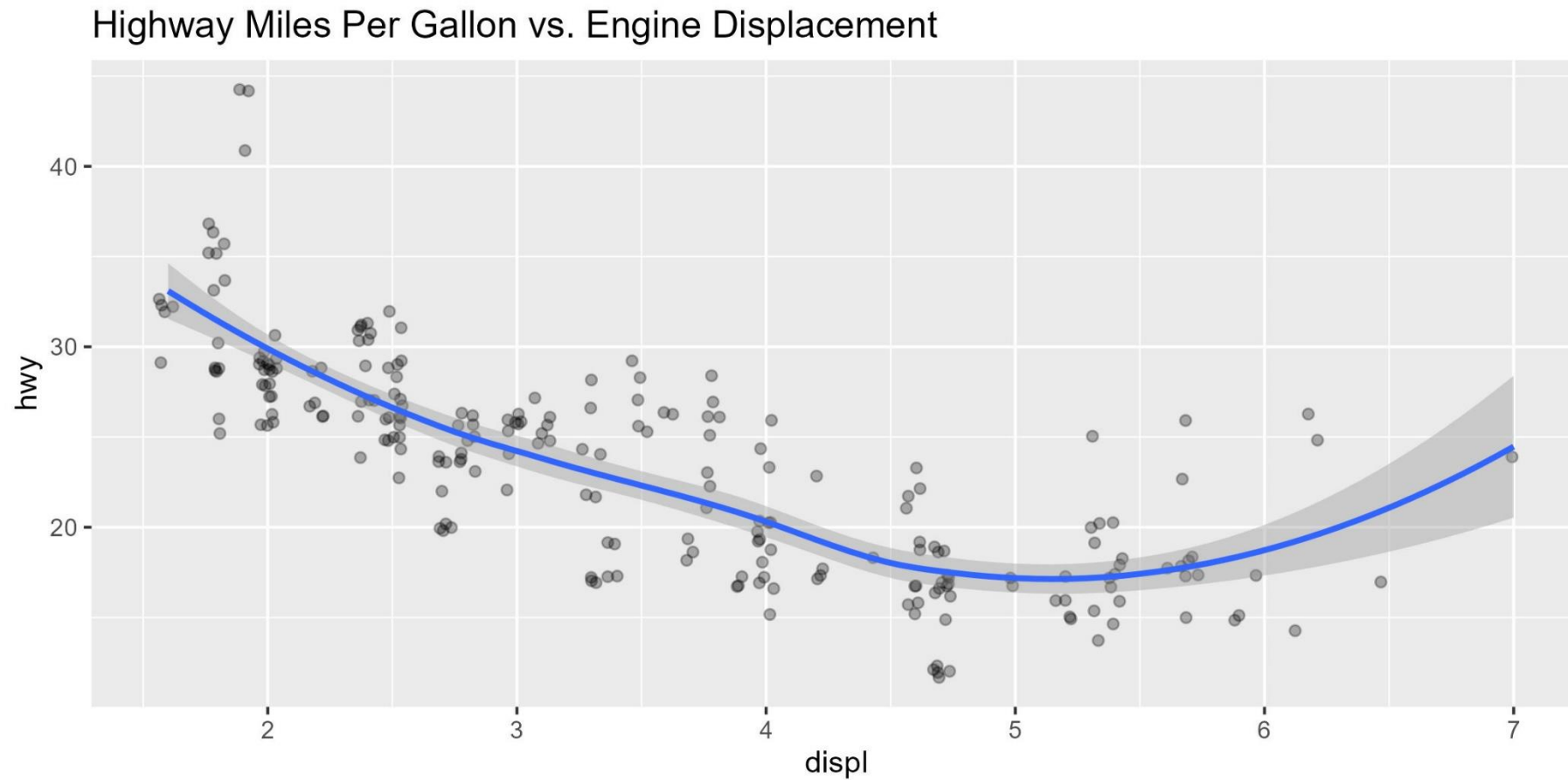
```
> mpg
# A tibble: 234 x 11
  manufacturer model      displ  year   cyl trans      drv      cty   hwy fl      class
  <chr>         <chr>    <dbl> <int> <int> <chr>    <chr> <int> <int> <chr> <chr>
1 audi         a4          1.8  1999     4 auto(l5)  f        18    29 p    compact
2 audi         a4          1.8  1999     4 manual(m5) f        21    29 p    compact
3 audi         a4          2    2008     4 manual(m6) f        20    31 p    compact
4 audi         a4          2    2008     4 auto(av)   f        21    30 p    compact
5 audi         a4          2.8  1999     6 auto(l5)  f        16    26 p    compact
6 audi         a4          2.8  1999     6 manual(m5) f        18    26 p    compact
7 audi         a4          3.1  2008     6 auto(av)   f        18    27 p    compact
8 audi         a4 quattro    1.8  1999     4 manual(m5) 4        18    26 p    compact
9 audi         a4 quattro    1.8  1999     4 auto(l5)   4        16    25 p    compact
10 audi        a4 quattro     2    2008     4 manual(m6) 4        20    28 p    compact
# i 224 more rows
```

Intentional aesthetics - transparency

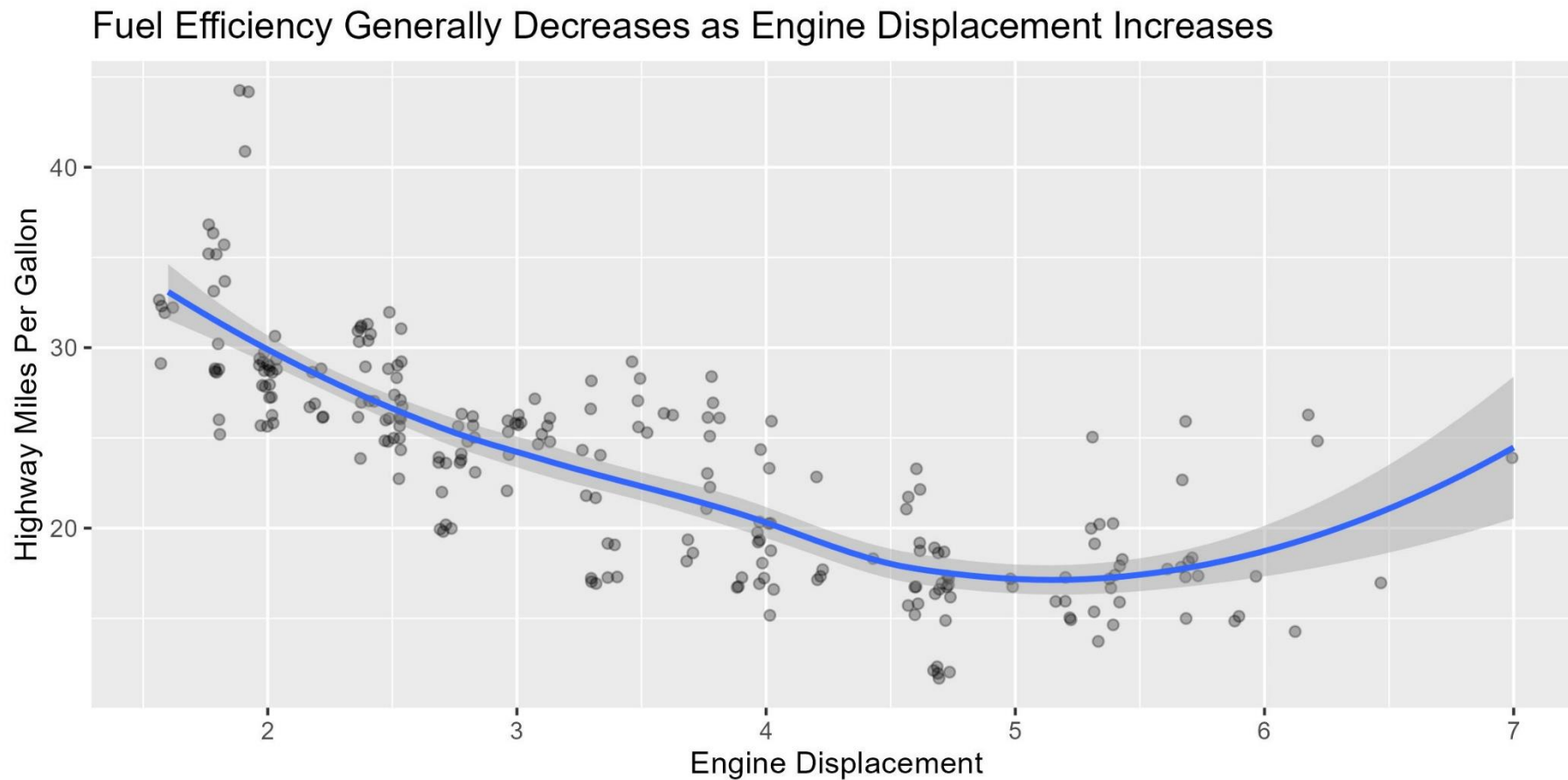


> “...above all else, show the data”

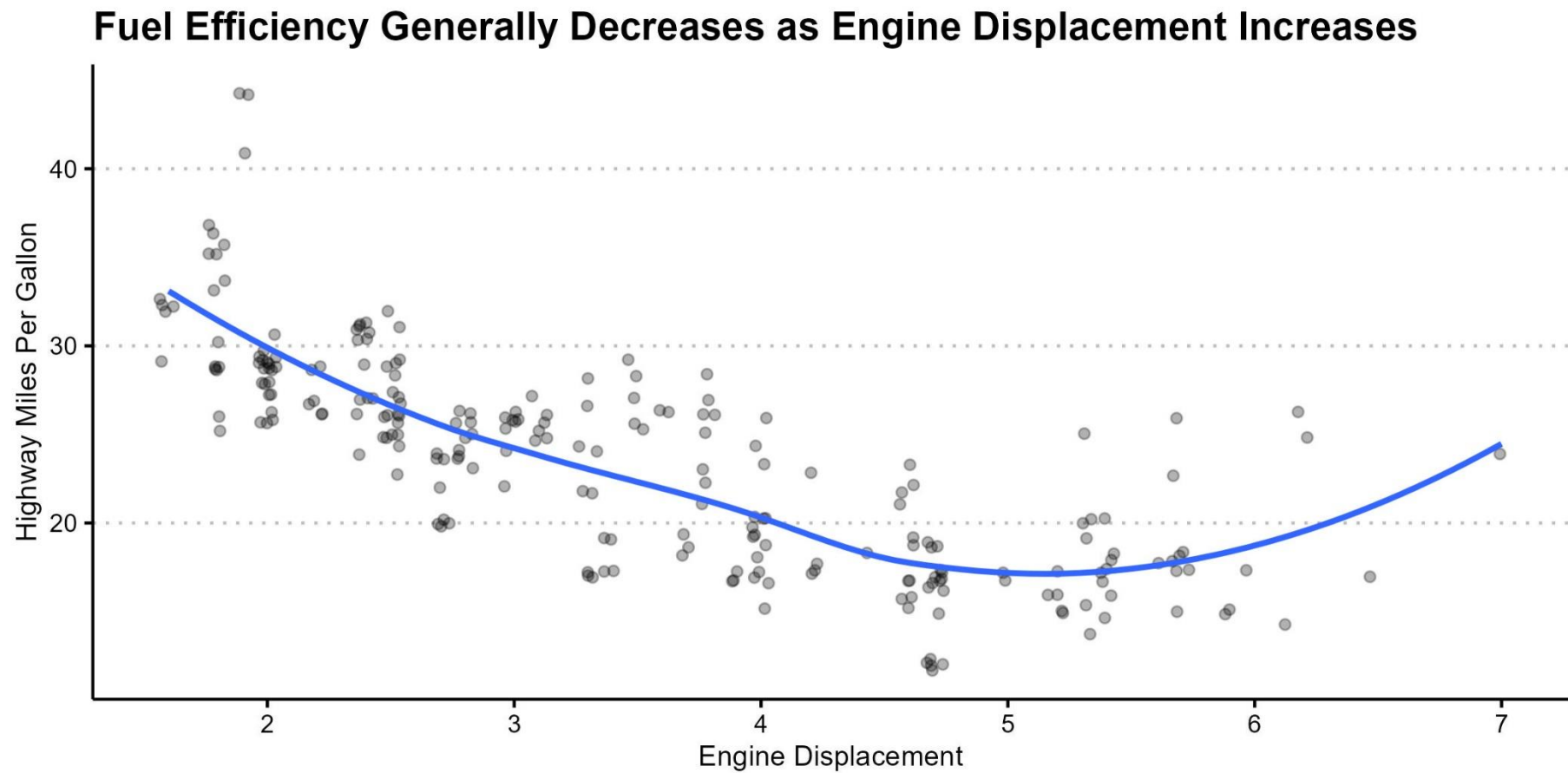
Intentional aesthetics - position



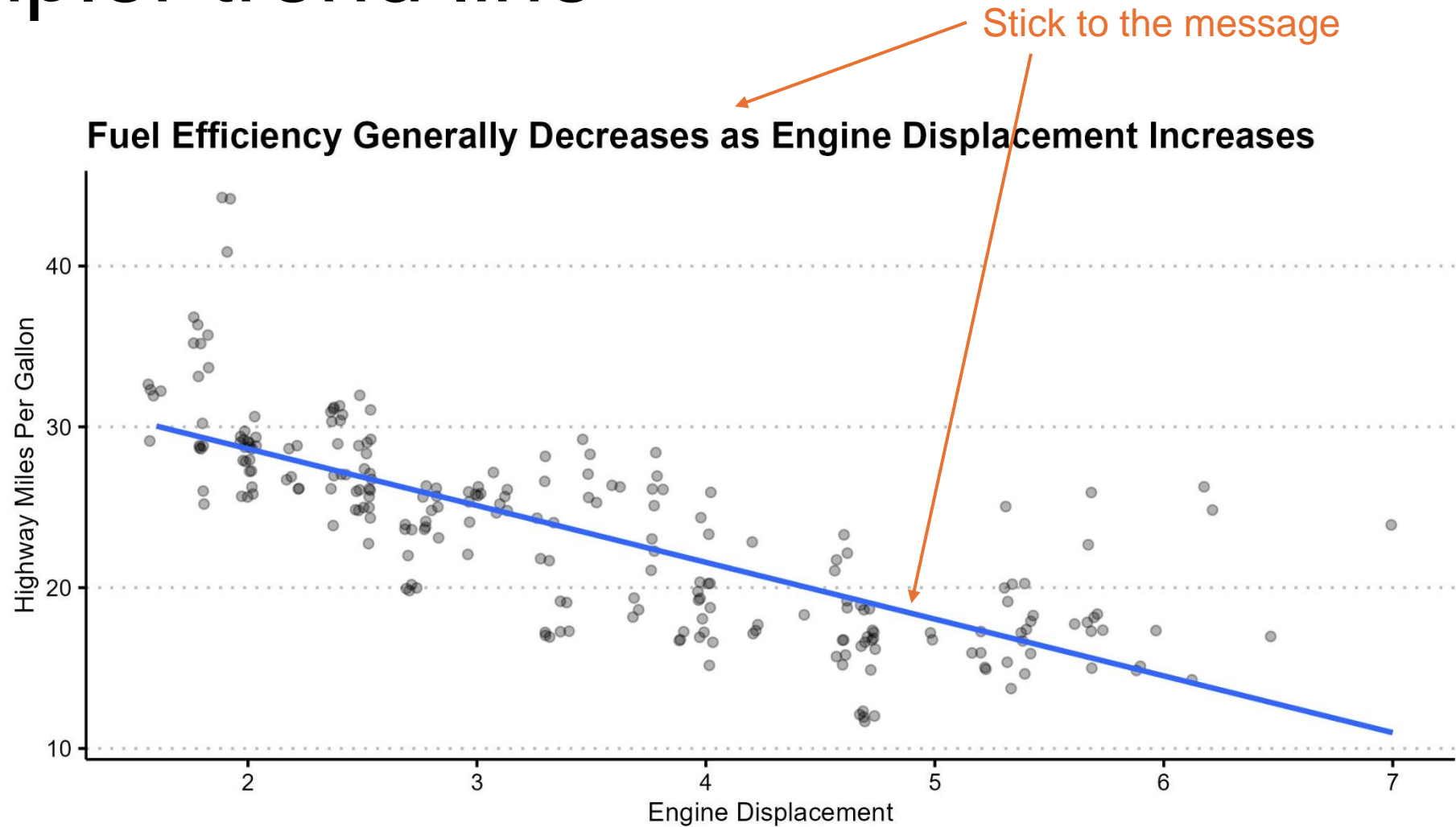
Descriptive labels and a storytelling title



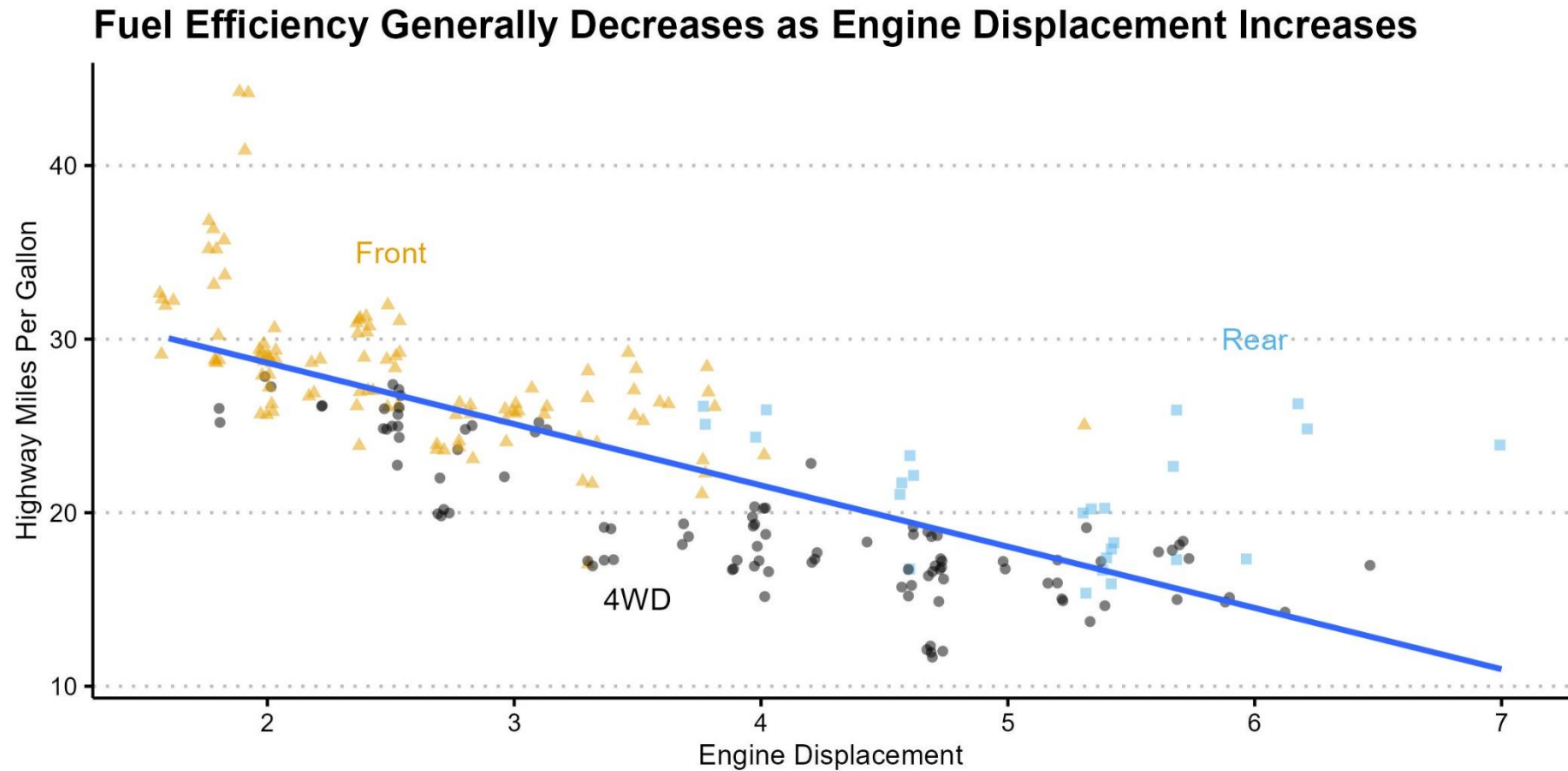
Remove distractions



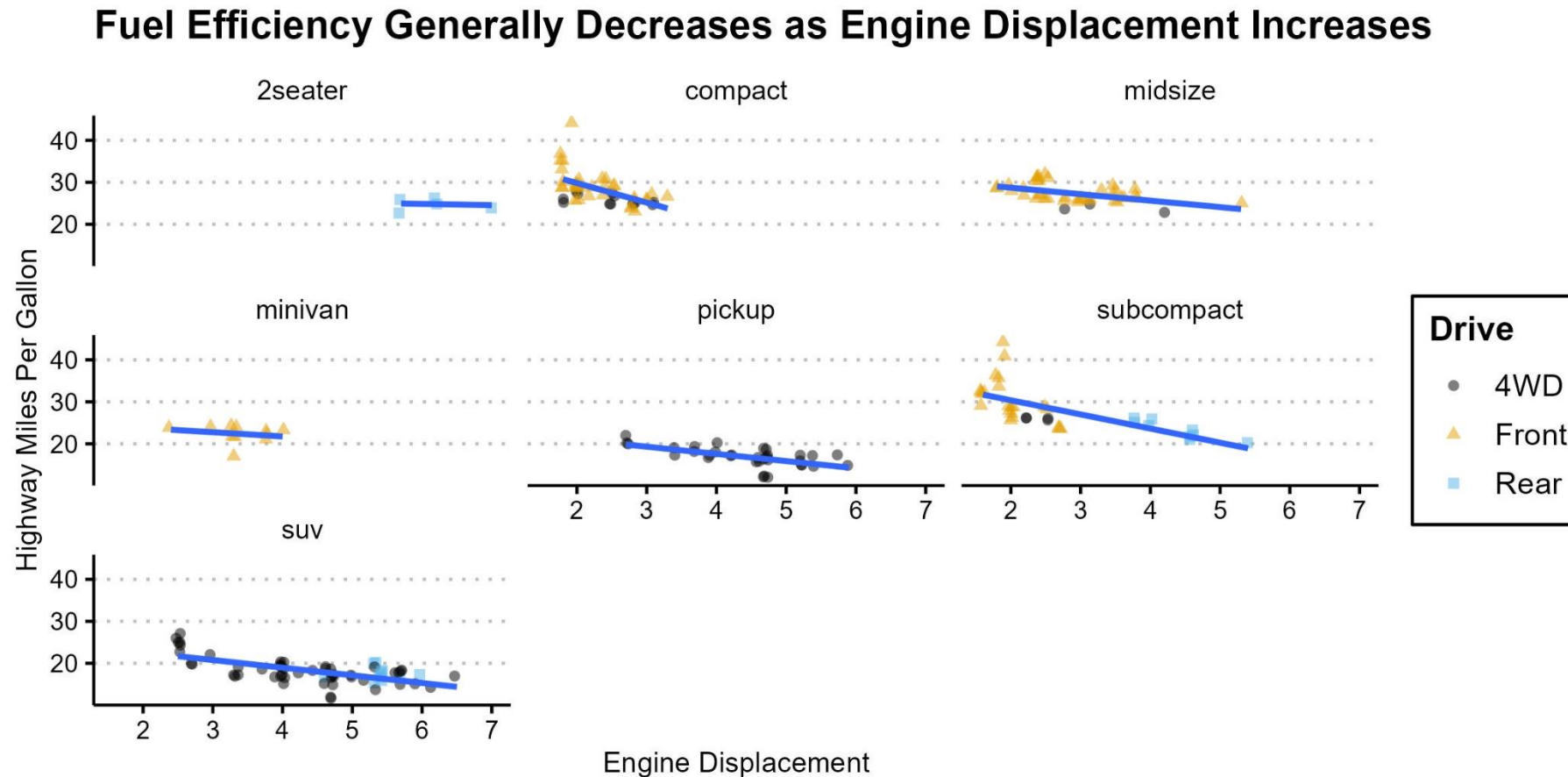
Simpler trend line



Increase data density – aesthetics

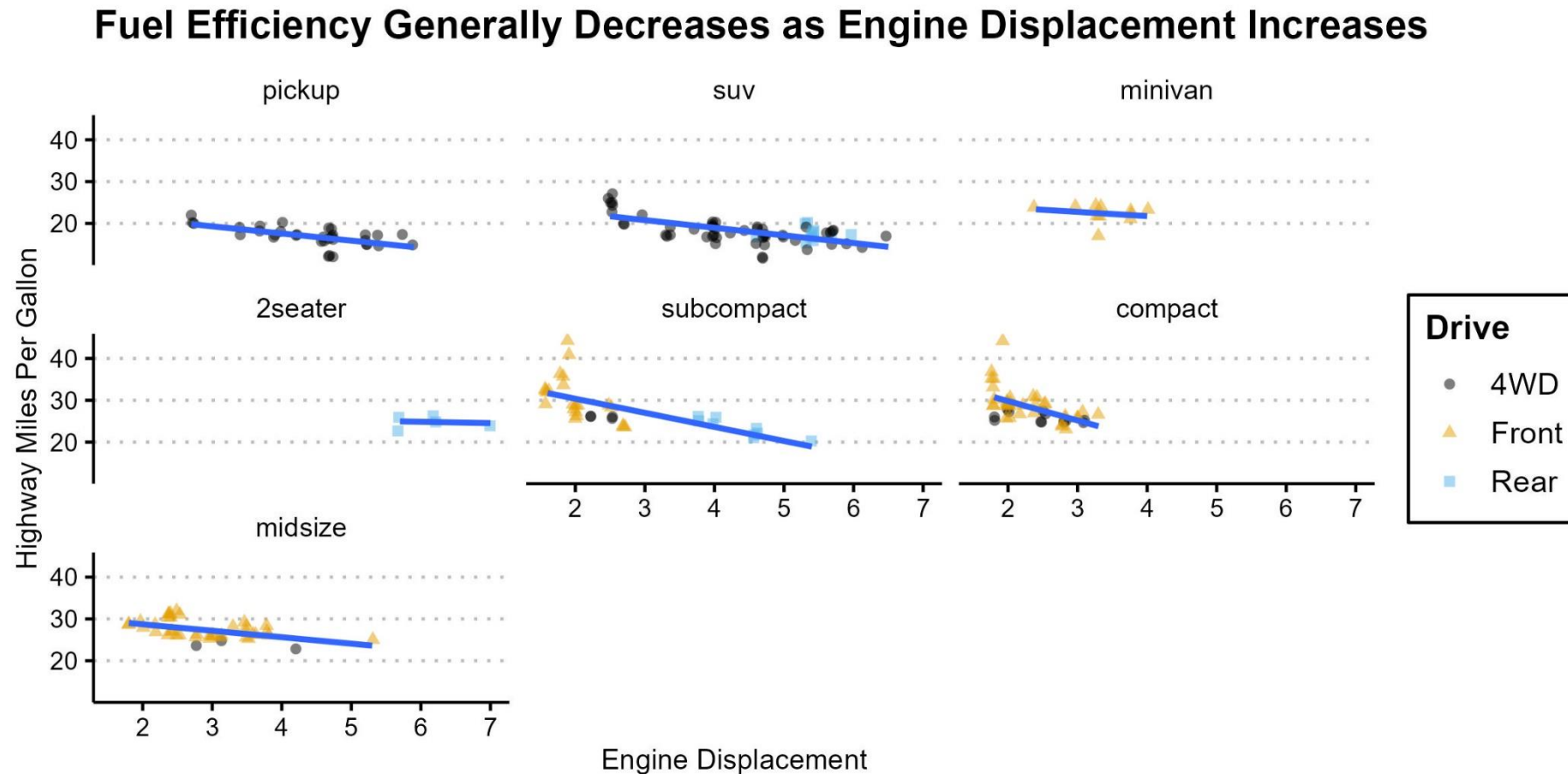


Increase data density – facets



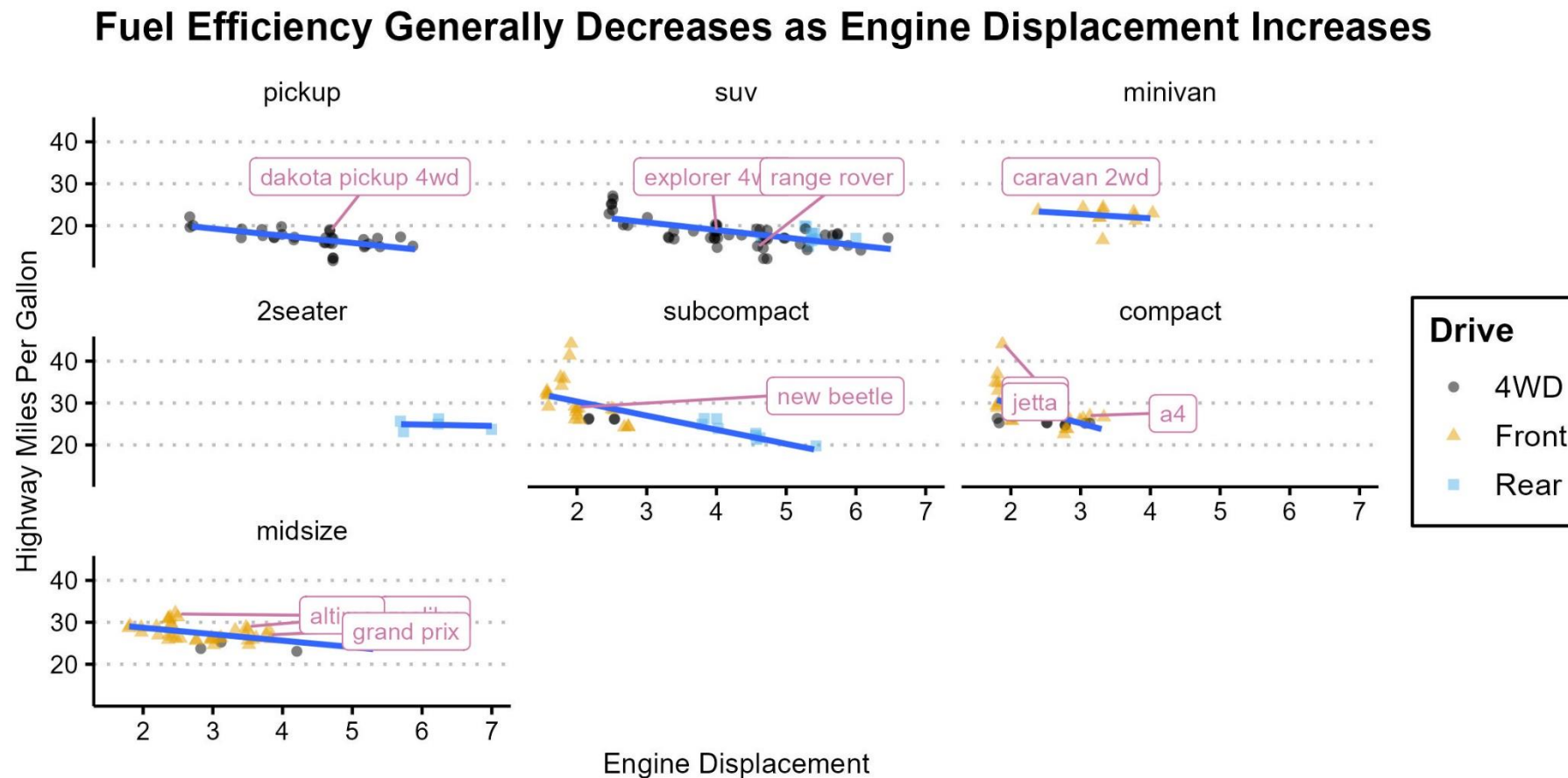
> Why should we not use alphabetical ordering for the panels?

Increase data density – order matters



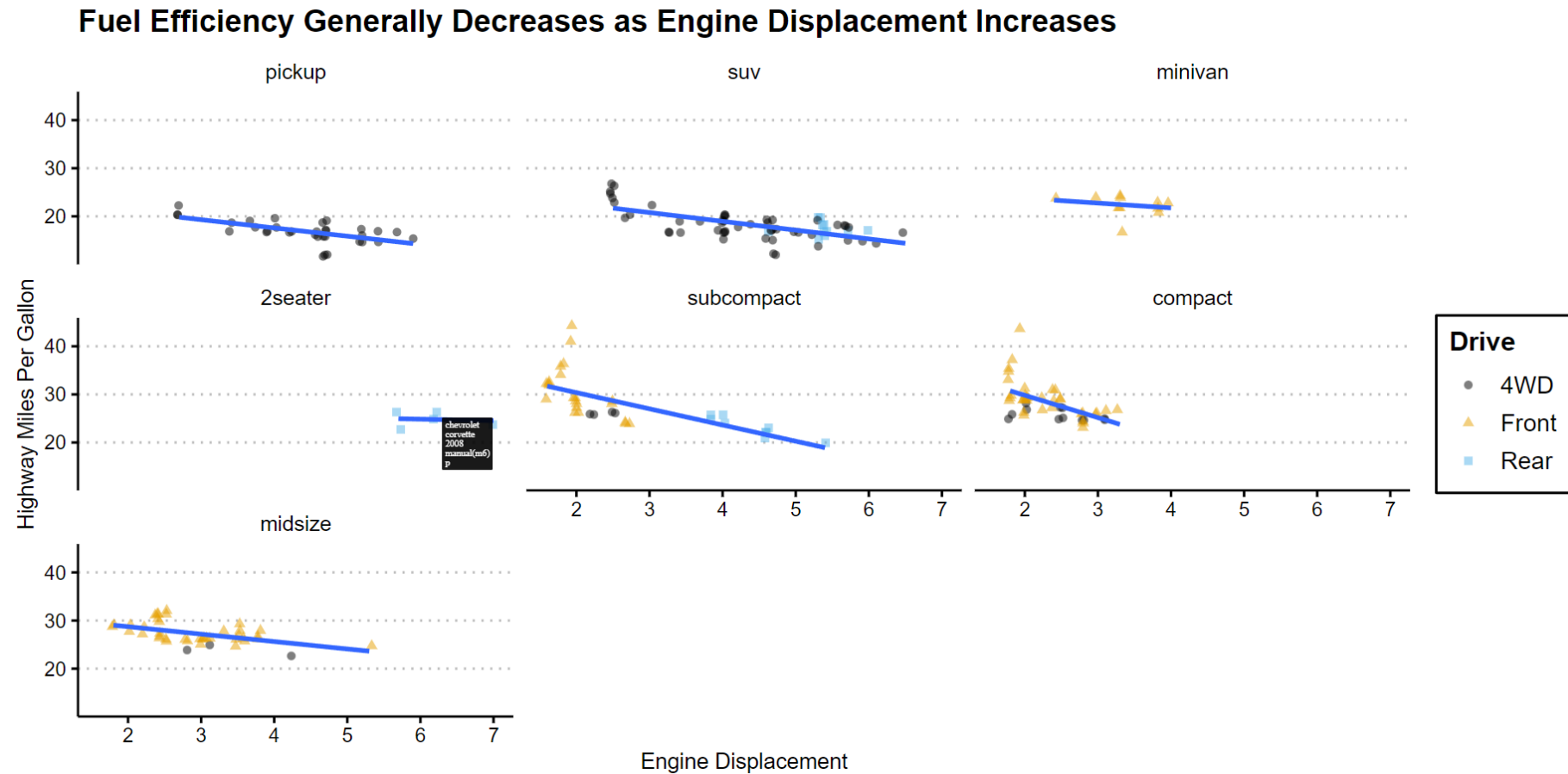
> Order panels by median Highway MPG of each class

Labels - static

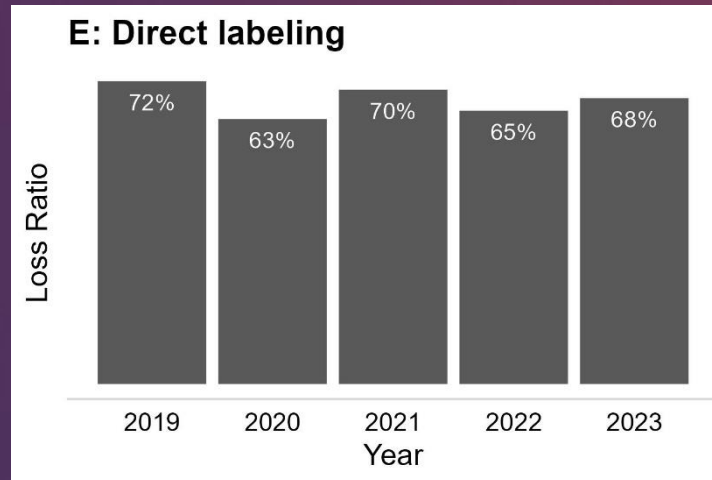
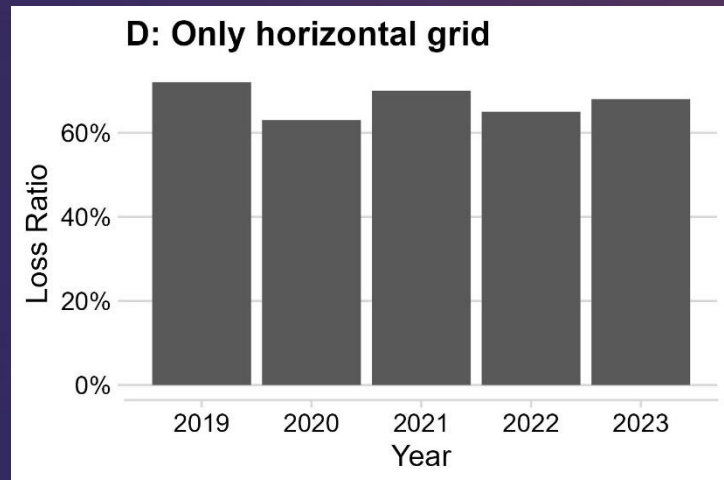
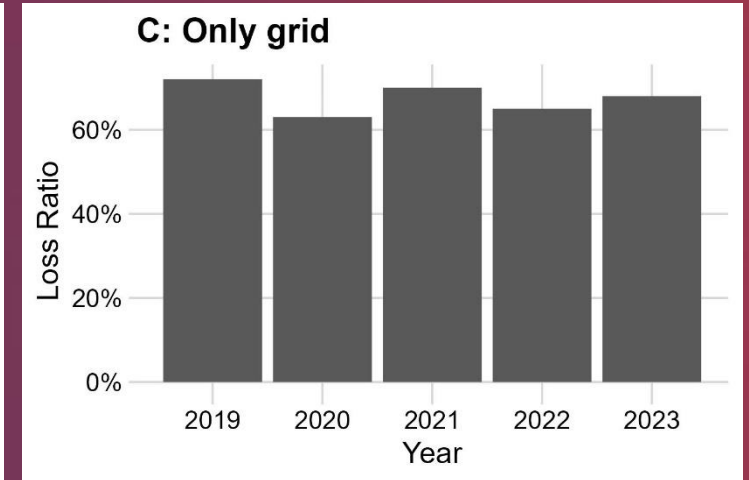
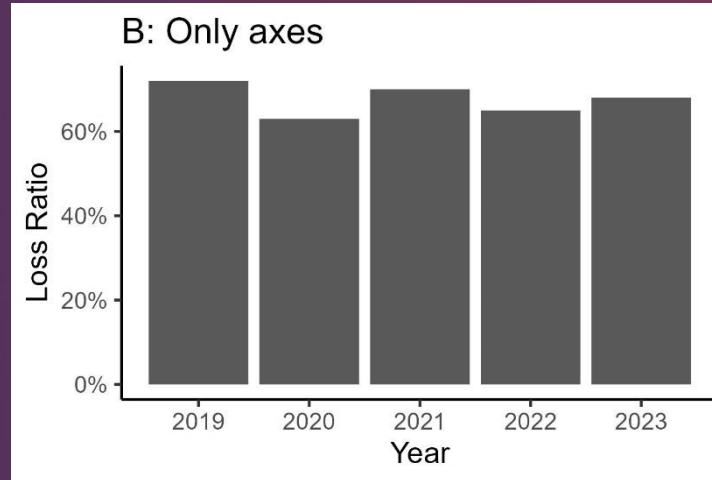
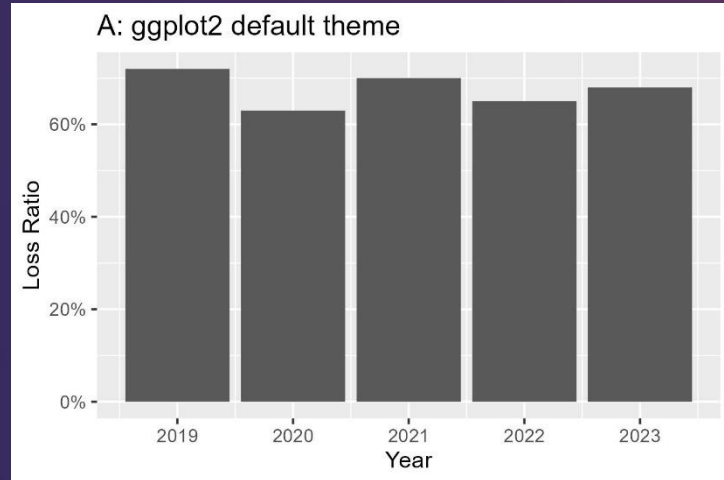


> Helpful but too busy. Anything else we could do?

Labels - interactive



Poll: Which of the following charts appeals to you the most?



F: Table

Year	Loss Ratio
2019	72%
2020	63%
2021	70%
2022	65%
2023	68%



Multiple choice ▾

306 votes



Poll settings

Which of the following charts appeals to you the most?

A: ggplot2 default theme



3%

B: Only axes



8%

C: Only grid



3%

D: Only horizontal grid



6%

E: Direct labeling

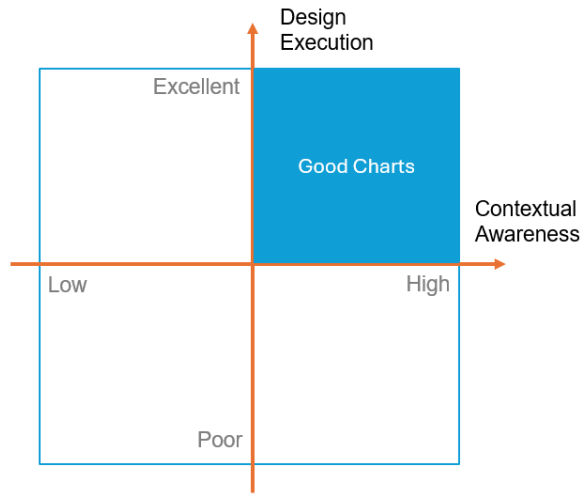


67%

F: Table



12%

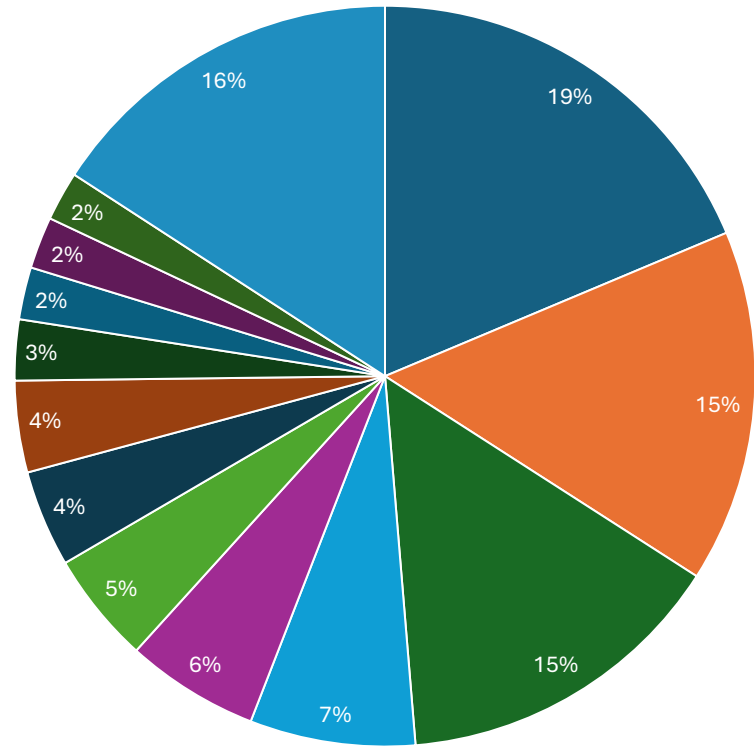
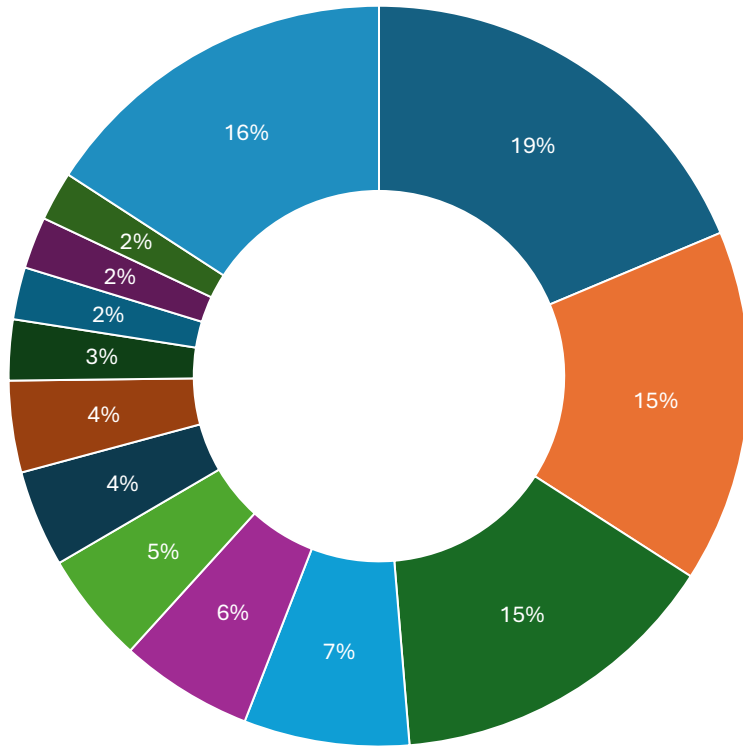


Contextual Awareness

Contextual Awareness

What?	Who?	When?	Where?	How?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Amounts• Distributions• Proportions• Multivariate relationship• Geospatial• Uncertainty	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Actuaries• Non-actuaries (UW, brokers, management)• Regulators	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data exploration phase• Modeling phase• Results communication phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Board meeting• Industry conference• Internal team standup call	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Oral presentation (verbally explained)• Written report (textually explained)• Infographics (self-explanatory)


Is doughnut chart just pie chart with arbitrarily better data-ink ratio?




Poll: Should doughnuts and pies be avoided?

- A. Yes, avoid at all costs
- B. They are mostly useless, but...
- C. They work well most of the time, but...
- D. Don't avoid, they are very useful



 Multiple choice ▾
270 votes



 Poll settings

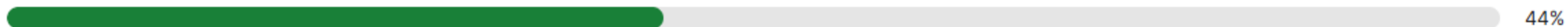
Should doughnuts and pies be avoided?

Yes, avoid at all costs



9%

They are mostly useless, but...



44%

They work well most of the time, but...



31%

Don't avoid, they are very useful



16%

+ Add option

You may strongly dislike pie charts...

But if your principal loves pie charts, use pie charts despite your “visuarial” judgment.

“...taking into account of the intended users.” – ASOP No. 41

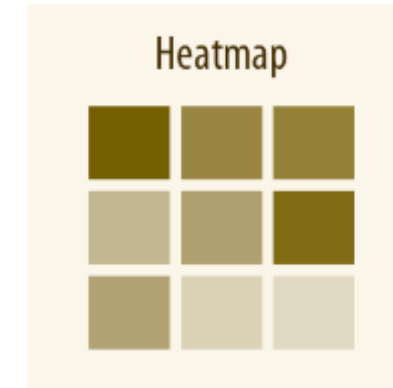
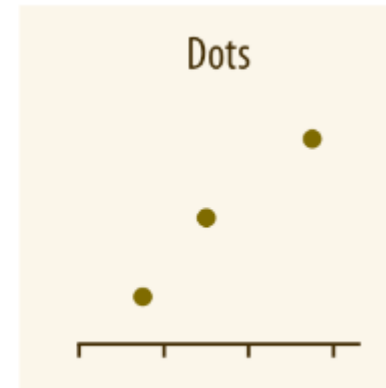
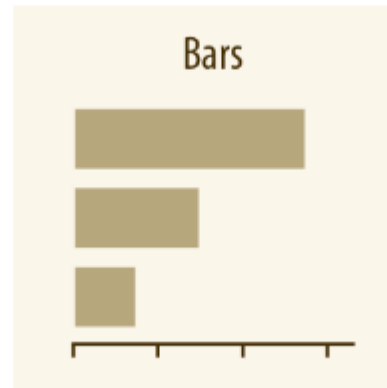
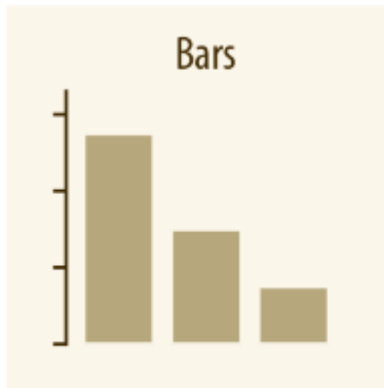
The “what”



Practice thoughtfulness:

As we flip through these chart types, consider the “who, when, where, and how” to which each of these charts would be appropriate and effective.

- Amounts



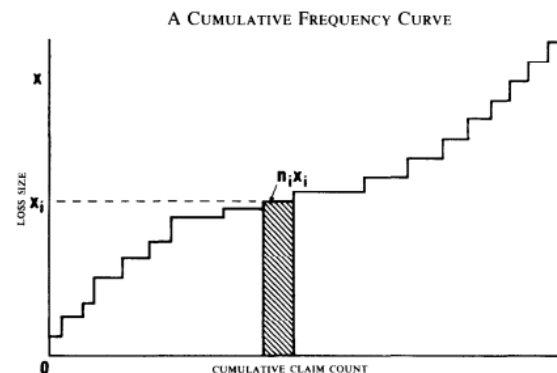
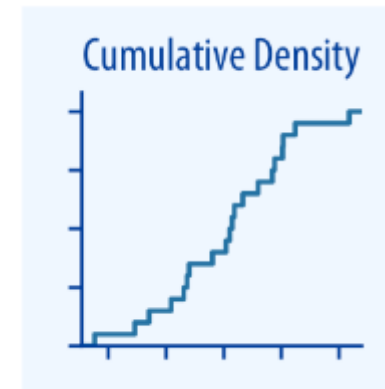
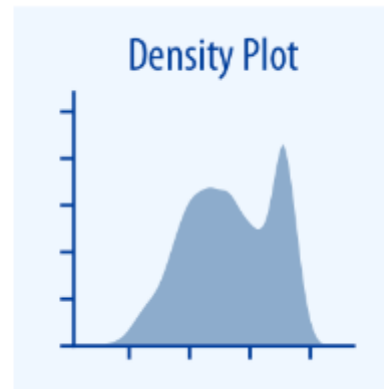
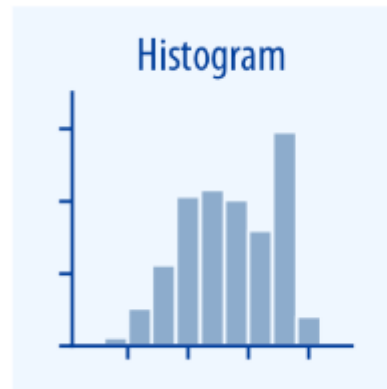
The “what”



Practice thoughtfulness:

As we flip through these chart types, consider the “who, when, where, and how” to which each of these charts would be appropriate and effective.

- Single distribution



Fundamentals of Data Visualization (clauswilke.com)

THE MATHEMATICS OF EXCESS OF LOSS COVERAGES AND
RETROSPECTIVE RATING-A GRAPHICAL APPROACH (casact.org)

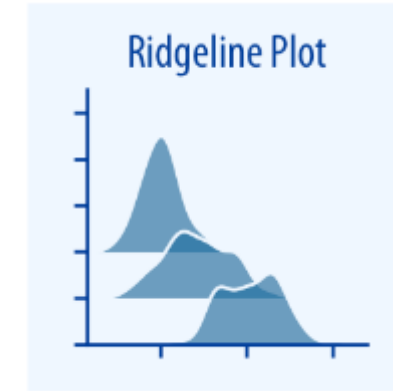
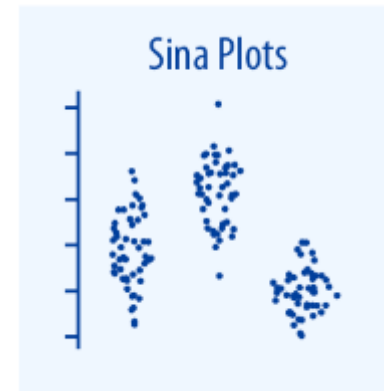
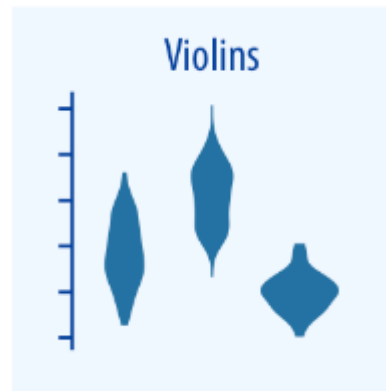
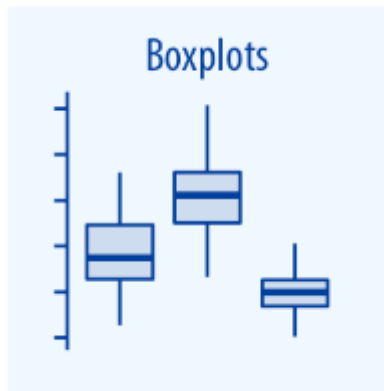
The “what”



Practice thoughtfulness:

As we flip through these chart types, consider the “who, when, where, and how” to which each of these charts would be appropriate and effective.

- Multiple distributions



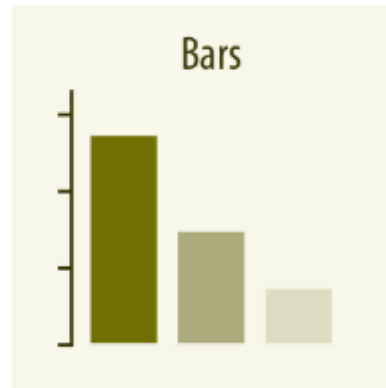
The “what”



Practice thoughtfulness:

As we flip through these chart types, consider the “who, when, where, and how” to which each of these charts would be appropriate and effective.

- Proportions



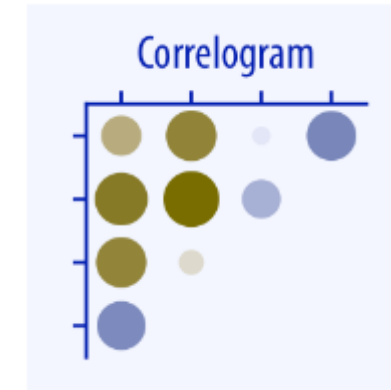
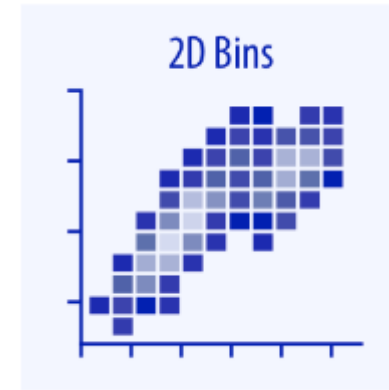
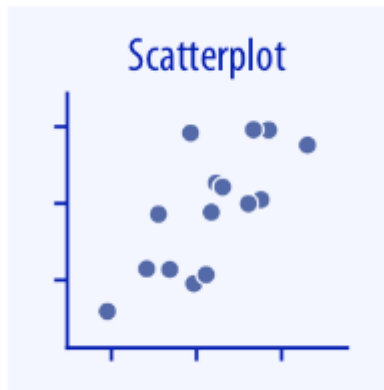
The “what”



Practice thoughtfulness:

As we flip through these chart types, consider the “who, when, where, and how” to which each of these charts would be appropriate and effective.

- Multivariate relationships



The “what”



Practice thoughtfulness:

As we flip through these chart types, consider the “who, when, where, and how” to which each of these charts would be appropriate and effective.

- Geospatial

Map



Choropleth



Cartogram



Cartogram Heatmap



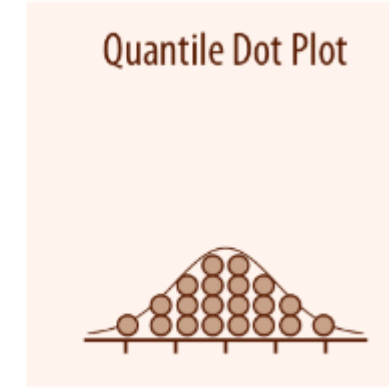
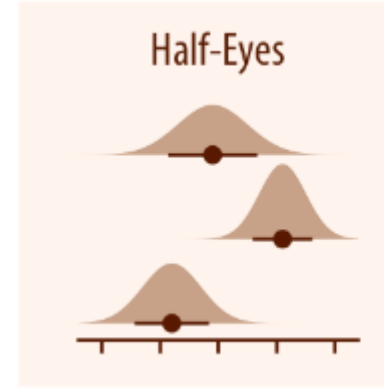
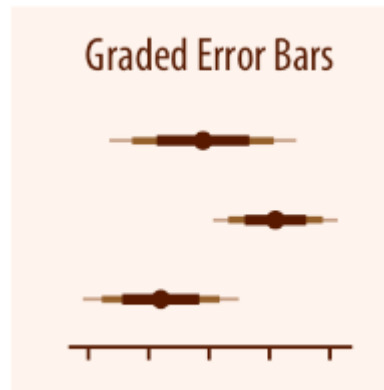
The “what”



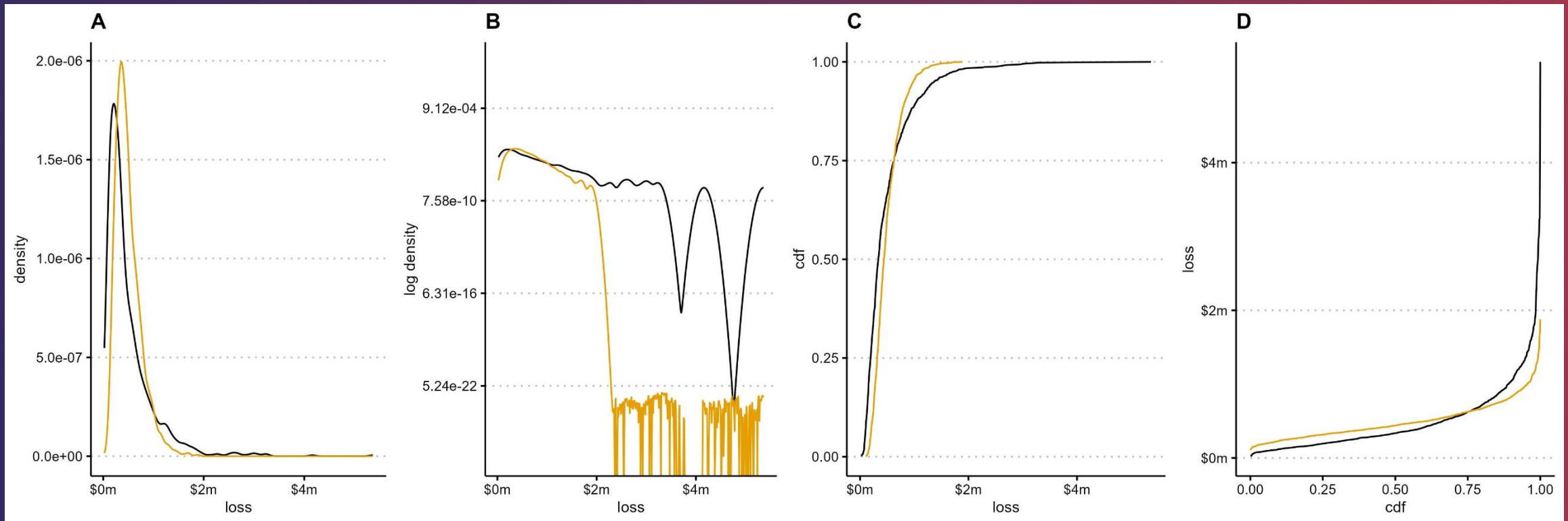
Practice thoughtfulness:

As we flip through these chart types, consider the “who, when, where, and how” to which each of these charts would be appropriate and effective.

- Uncertainty



Poll: You want to communicate that a distribution is more heavy-tailed than the other. Which plot below would you choose for an actuarial audience?





Multiple choice ▾

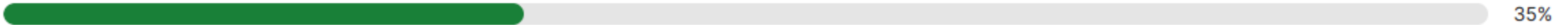
246 votes



Poll settings

You want to communicate that a distribution is more heavy-tailed than the other. Which plot would you choose for an ACTUARIAL audience?

A: Density plot



35%

B: Log density plot



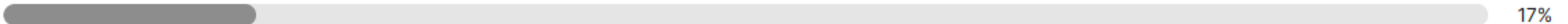
13%

C: CDF plot



35%

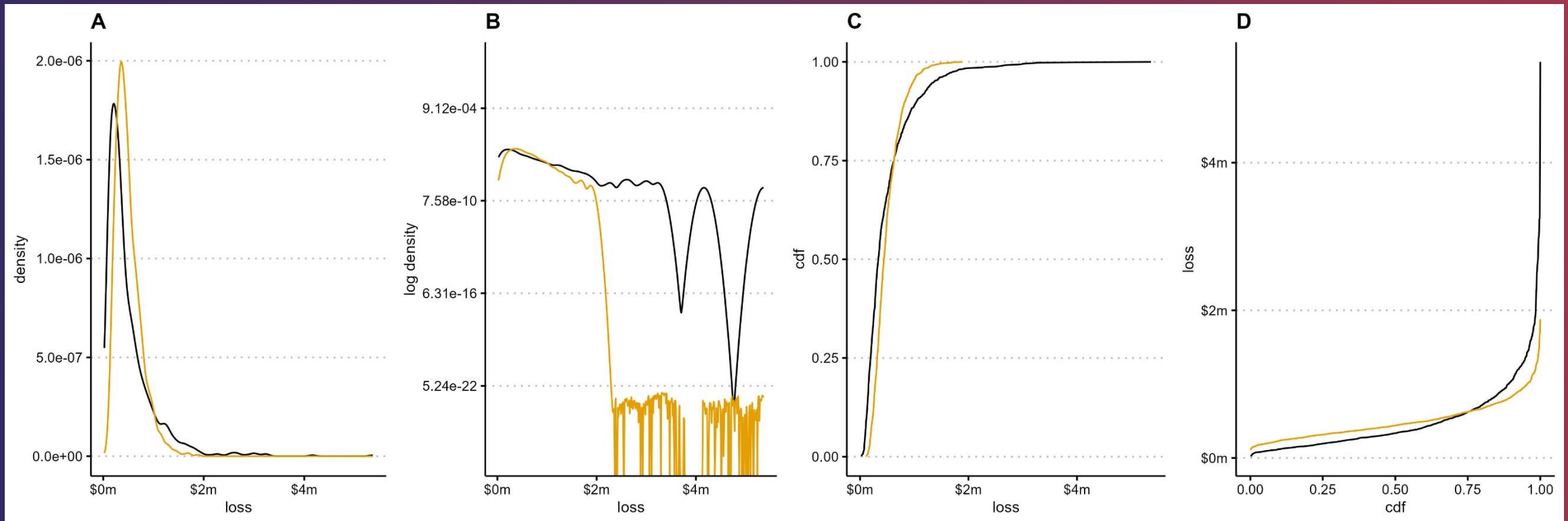
D: Lee diagram



17%



Poll: You want to communicate that a distribution is more heavy-tailed than the other. Which plot below would you choose for a non-actuarial audience?





Multiple choice ▾
209 votes



Poll settings

You want to communicate that a distribution is more heavy-tailed than the other. Which plot would you choose for an NON-ACTUARIAL audience?

A: Density plot



32%

B: Log density plot



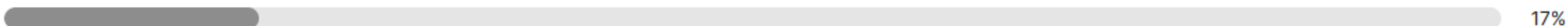
7%

C: CDF plot



44%

D: Lee diagram

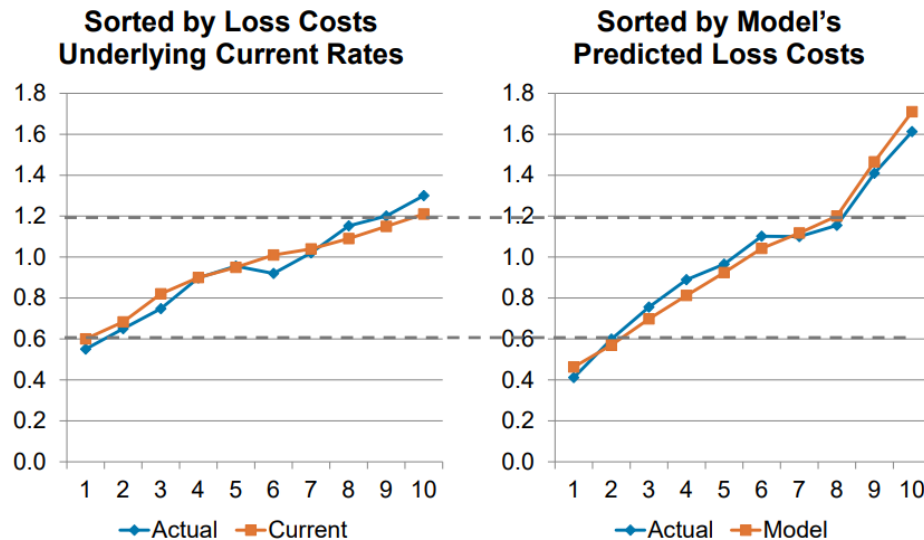


17%



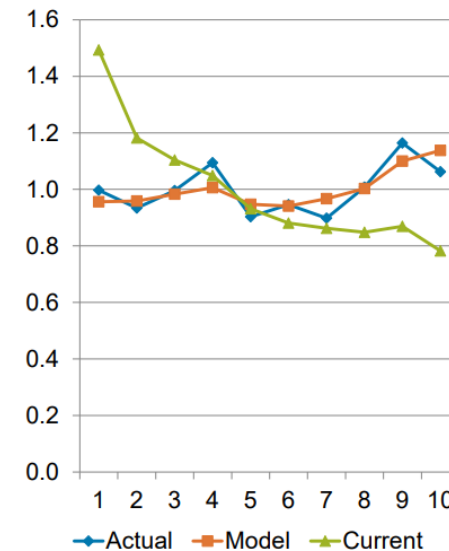
Poll: You want to communicate to management that your new predictive model is superior at differentiating high-cost policyholders from the low-cost ones. Which plot would you choose?

Model Lift – Simple Quantile Plots



Model Lift – Double Lift Charts

- Creating a double lift chart
 - Sort data by ratio of model prediction to current premium.
 - Subdivide sorted data into quantiles with equal exposure.
 - For each quantile calculate average actual loss cost, average model predicted loss cost and the average loss cost underlying the current manual premium.
 - Index the quantile averages to the overall averages.



Multiple choice 
252 votes



Poll settings

You want to communicate to MANAGEMENT that your new predictive model is superior at differentiating high-cost policyholders from the low-cost ones. Which plot would you choose?

Model Lift - Simple Quantile Plots



41%

Model Lift - Double Lift Charts



59%

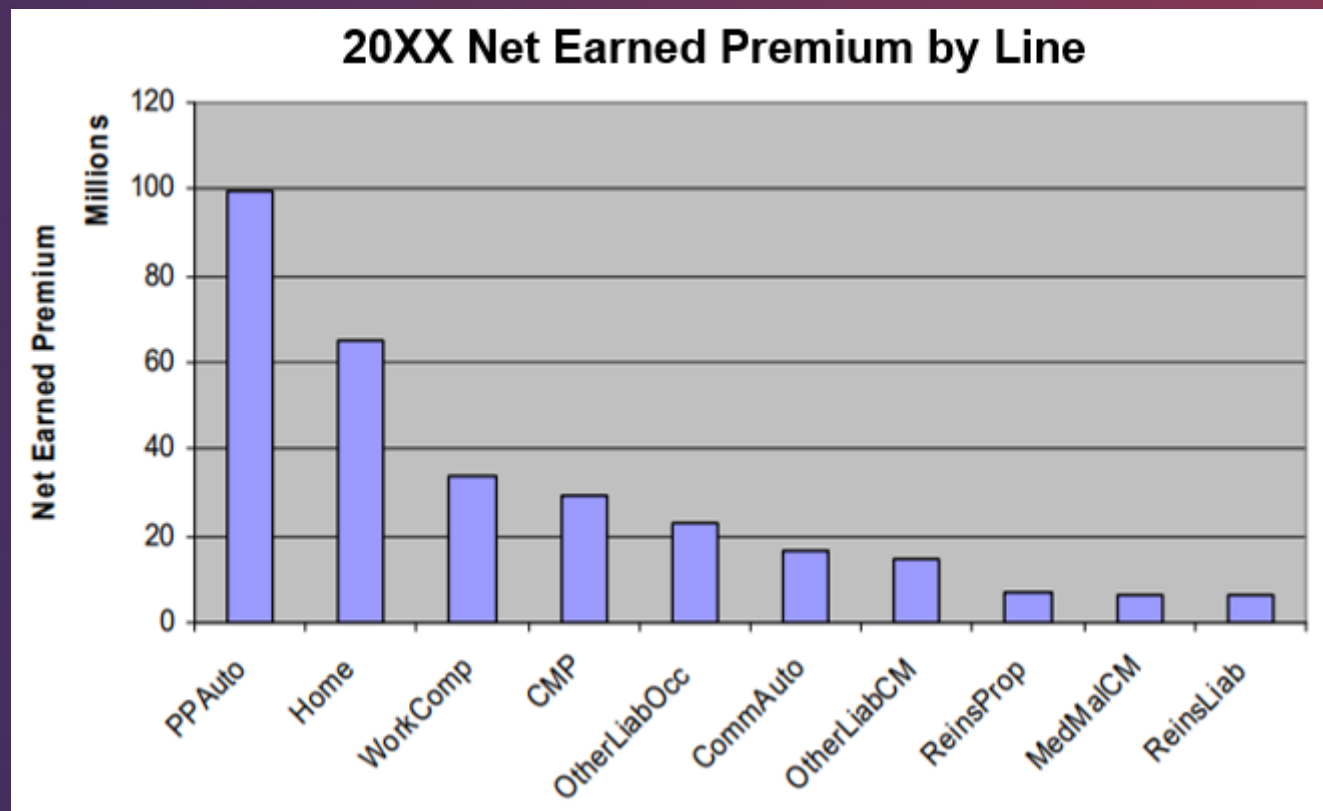


What I think of every time I see a double lift chart...



“Don’t design your visuals to be just clever or different. Design them so that they solve the problem in a materially improved, intuitive way.” – Jamie Mackay

So... how can we do better?

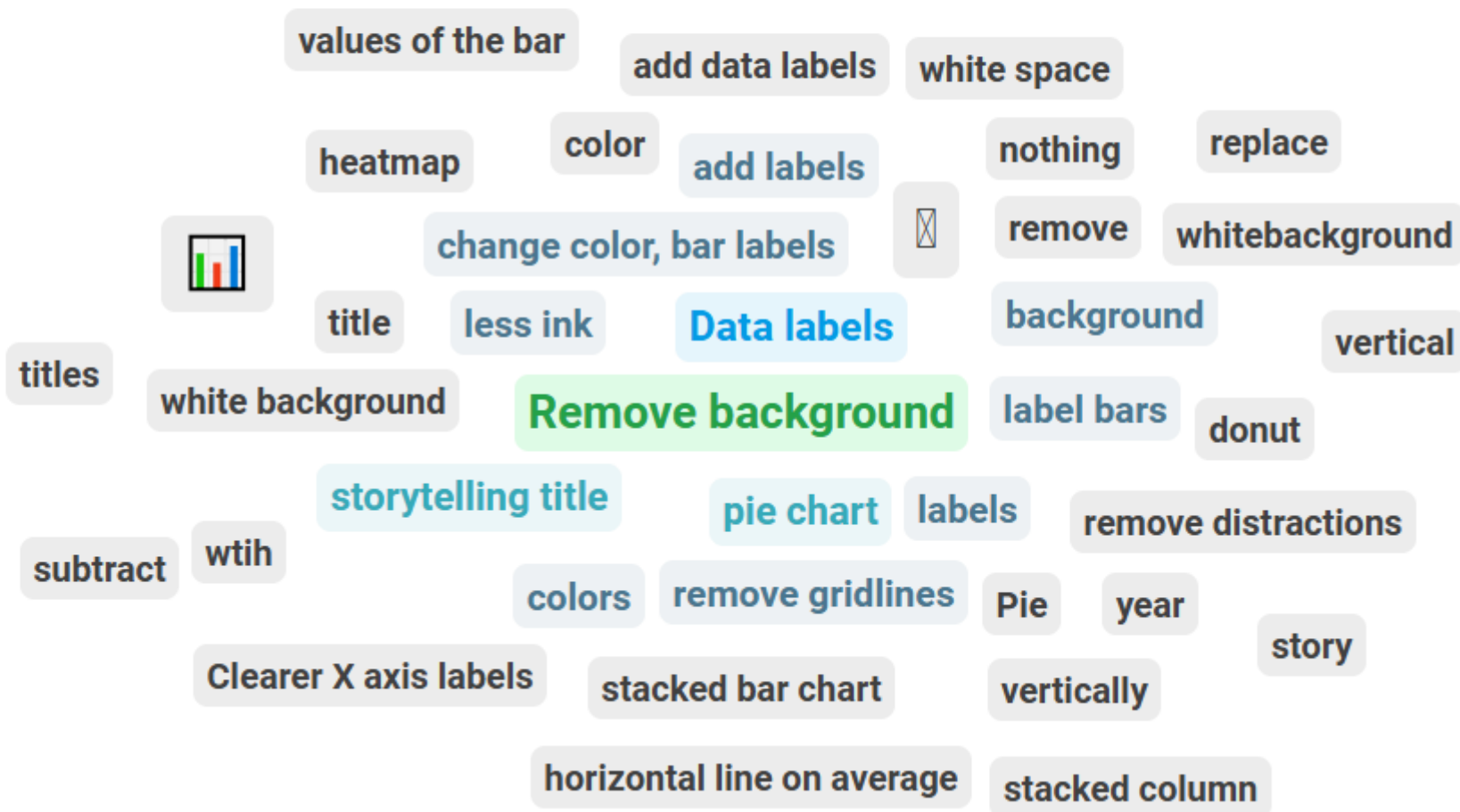


What can we do to improve this Net Earned Premium by Line chart?

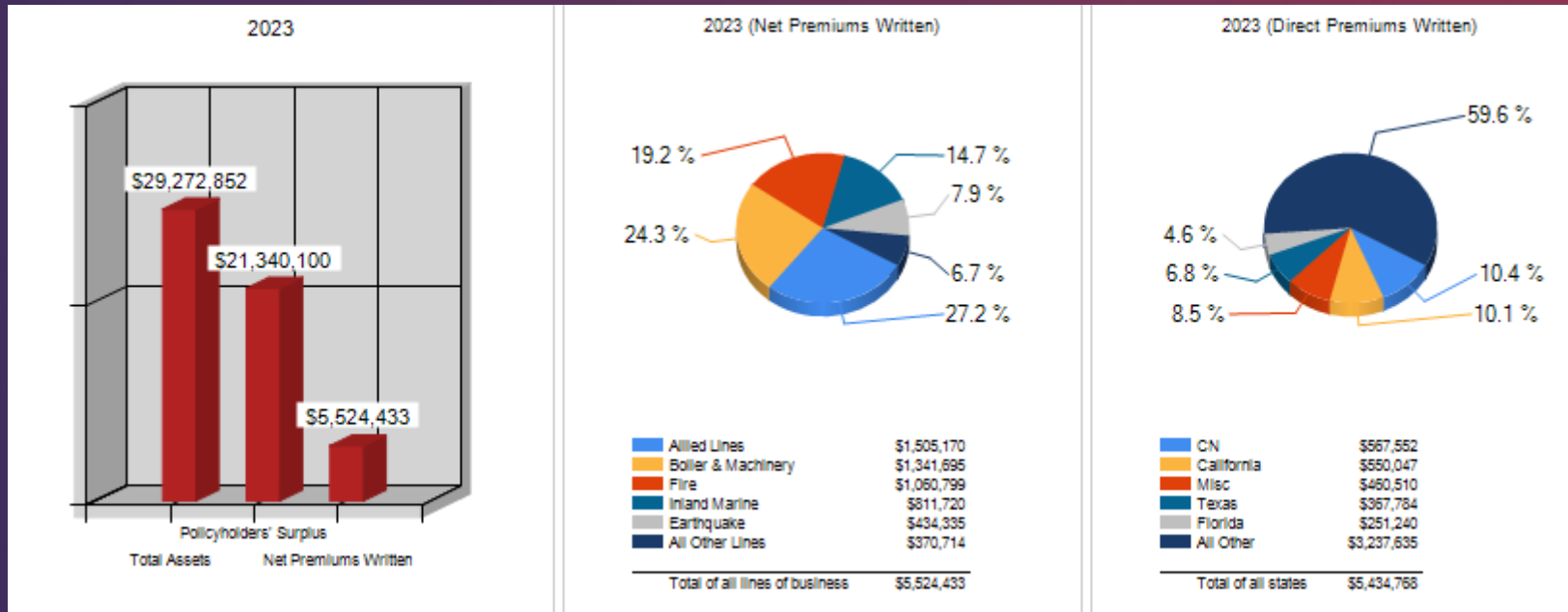
Review answers



- Remove background 33
- Data labels 15
- pie chart 14
- Storytelling title 9
- change color, bar labels 7
- remove gridlines 5
- colors 4
- Add Labels 4



So... how can we do better?

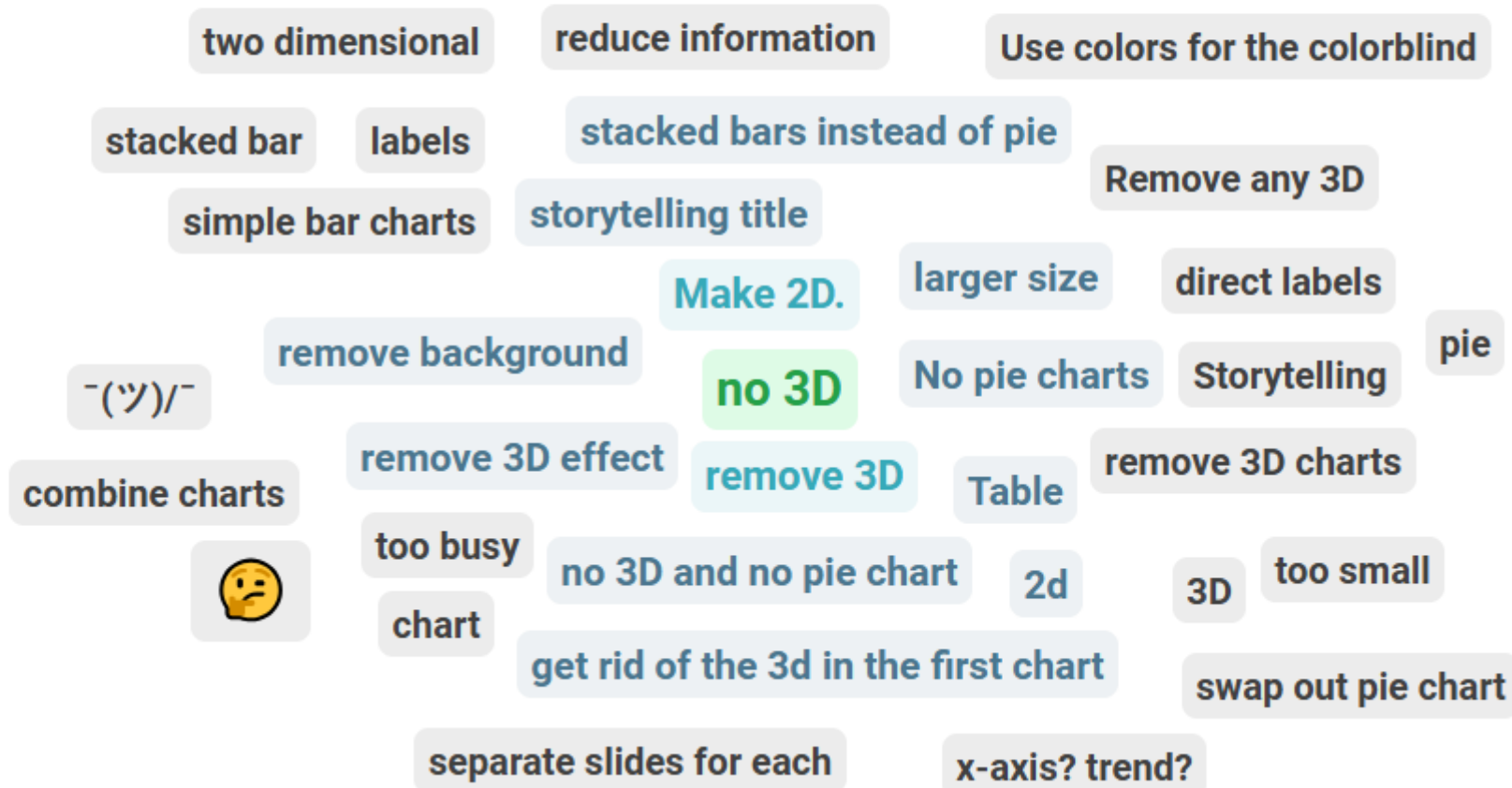


What can we do to improve this rating agency dashboard?

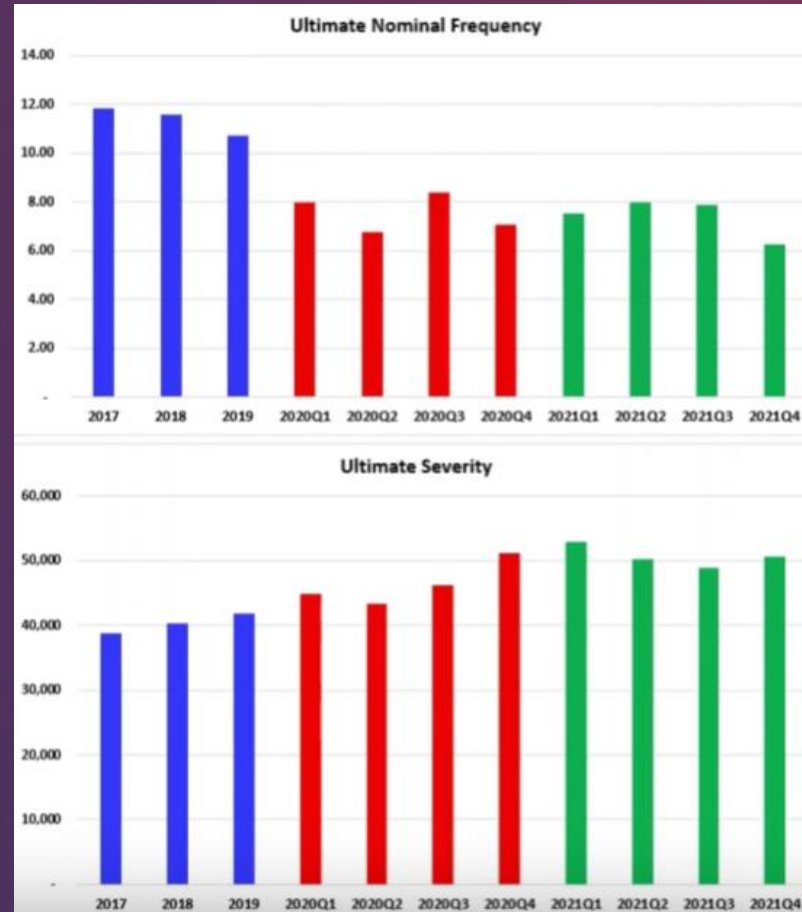
Review answers



- no 3D 24
- remove 3D 10
- Make 2D. 8
- no pie charts 7
- no 3D and no pie chart 6
- remove 3D effect 6
- storytelling title 5
- larger size 5



So... how can we do better?



What can we do to improve this frequency-severity "bi-plot"?

[Review answers](#)



- line chart 25
- change colors 13
- line graph 9
- Remove color 6
- line plots on one graph 4
- colors 4
- one color 4
- add trend lines 3
- labels 3

Different colors

those colors are an eye sore !

trend line

data labels

add labels

line plots on one graph



trendline



legend

change colors

labels

remove colors

Remove color

line chart



combine

one color



add trend lines

colors

line graph

Axis titles

consistent x-axis

no quarters mixed with years

color blind colors

line plot instead of bars

x-axis all on the same basis

y axis

color description

Conclusion – Be a *Visuary*

1. We should value good data visualization
2. We can apply well researched design principles to improve the quality of charts
3. We need to be contextually aware and thoughtful when choosing and designing visualization

Poll: Out of everything that we discussed, what was the most impactful to you?



Out of everything that we discussed, what was the most impactful to you?

Review answers



- contextual awareness 11
- Story-telling Titles 10
- Data:Ink ratio 9
- color blindness? never thought of it before 5
- examples 5
- simplicity of the visual 4
- less ink 4
- know your audience 4



Thank you!

 enbo.jiang@lockton.com

 <https://www.linkedin.com/in/enbojiang/>

 <https://github.com/enbojiang/cas-talks>

Remove
to improve
(the **data-ink** ratio)

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