

Original Proposed Content

Title: Effective Data Visualization for Actuaries

Session Description:

Actuaries often need to regularly communicate trends, diagnostics, and findings to stakeholders (other actuaries, their business partners, or clients).

Two questions arise:

- How do we create visualizations that let actuaries focus on interpreting rather than doing?
- How do we re-structure these visualizations to tell a better story?

In this session Brian and I will examine some common actuarial analysis problems (e.g. loss development, trend/inflation, mix shift exhibits, and model diagnostics) through the lens of visualization. Using R's ``ggplot2`` package, we'll show how these visualizations can be improved to better communicate the story. For example, reserve loss development can be manipulated with ``dplyr`` to show cumulative losses on the x-axis and incremental amounts on the y-axis to better highlight the loss development factor. After demoing a few visualization examples, we'll show how some formatting tricks can be used to make your visualizations look polished.

Learning Objectives:

1. Demonstrate when alternative representations of common actuarial visualizations are helpful
2. Basic use of the ``ggplot2`` package
3. When and how to use non-data formatting to customize a visualization for your audience

Session Format: Concurrent Session, 50-60 minutes

Theme: Navigate

Applicable Areas: Actuarial Toolkit: Programming Software, Data Manipulation Tools, and Data Visualization Tools

Knowledge Level: Level 2: General Knowledge of the Subject (6-9 years)

Interactive Elements: There will be one or two discussion prompts, as well live voting to compare different means of visualizing data analysis

To Be Removed. For Reference Only.



Ideas for Interactivity

- Familiarity with R
- “Which chart is easier to interpret”
- Test Bar/Line bias (<https://bit.ly/3ymQ1eE>)



Effective Data Visualization for Actuaries

Brian Fannin

Jordan Bonner



Antitrust Notice

- The Casualty Actuarial Society is committed to adhering strictly to the letter and spirit of the antitrust laws. Seminars conducted under the auspices of the CAS are designed solely to provide a forum for the expression of various points of view on topics described in the programs or agendas for such meetings.
- Under no circumstances shall CAS seminars be used as a means for competing companies or firms to reach any understanding – expressed or implied – that restricts competition or in any way impairs the ability of members to exercise independent business judgment regarding matters affecting competition.
- It is the responsibility of all seminar participants to be aware of antitrust regulations, to prevent any written or verbal discussions that appear to violate these laws, and to adhere in every respect to the CAS antitrust compliance policy.



Agenda

- **Data Storytelling**
- **Actuarial Visualization**
- **Automating Actuarial Exhibits**



DATA STORYTELLING



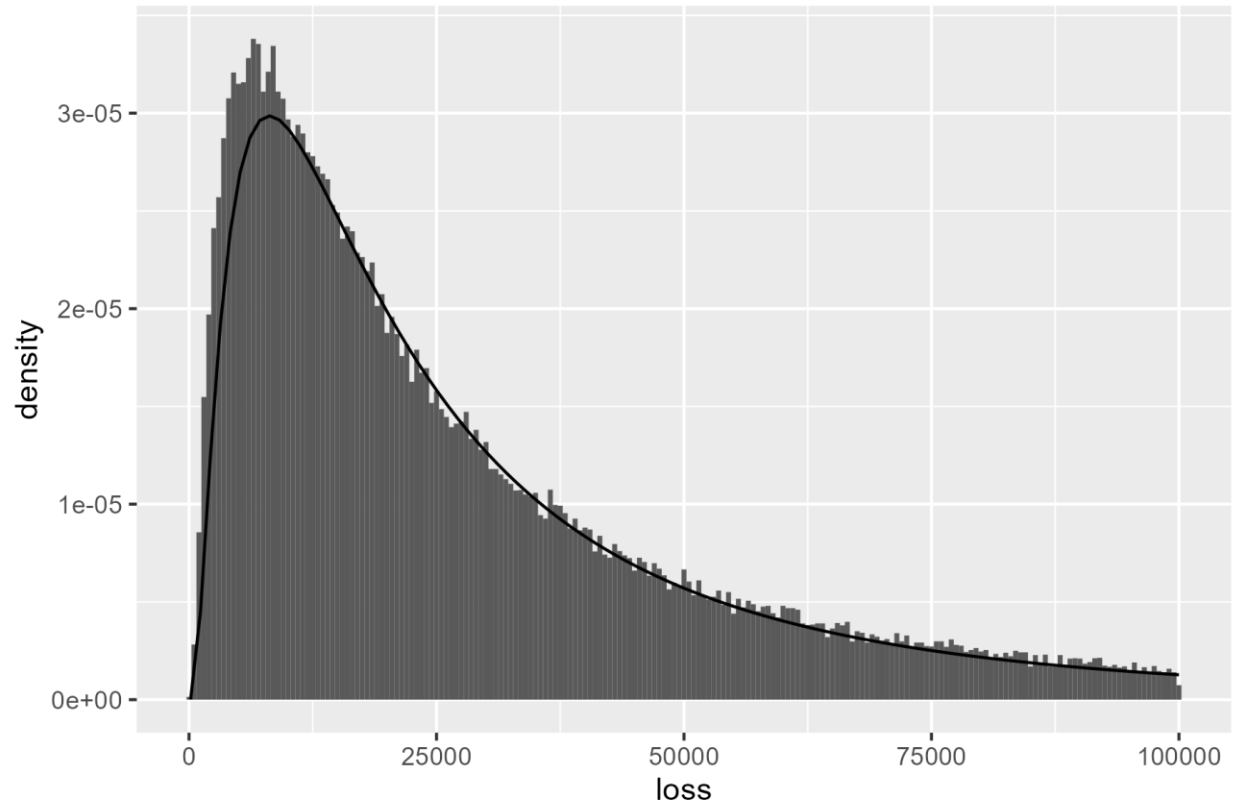
Visualizations should:

- **Be Easily Interpreted**
- **Tell a Story**



Initial Example: Fitted Severity

How can we
improve upon
this chart?

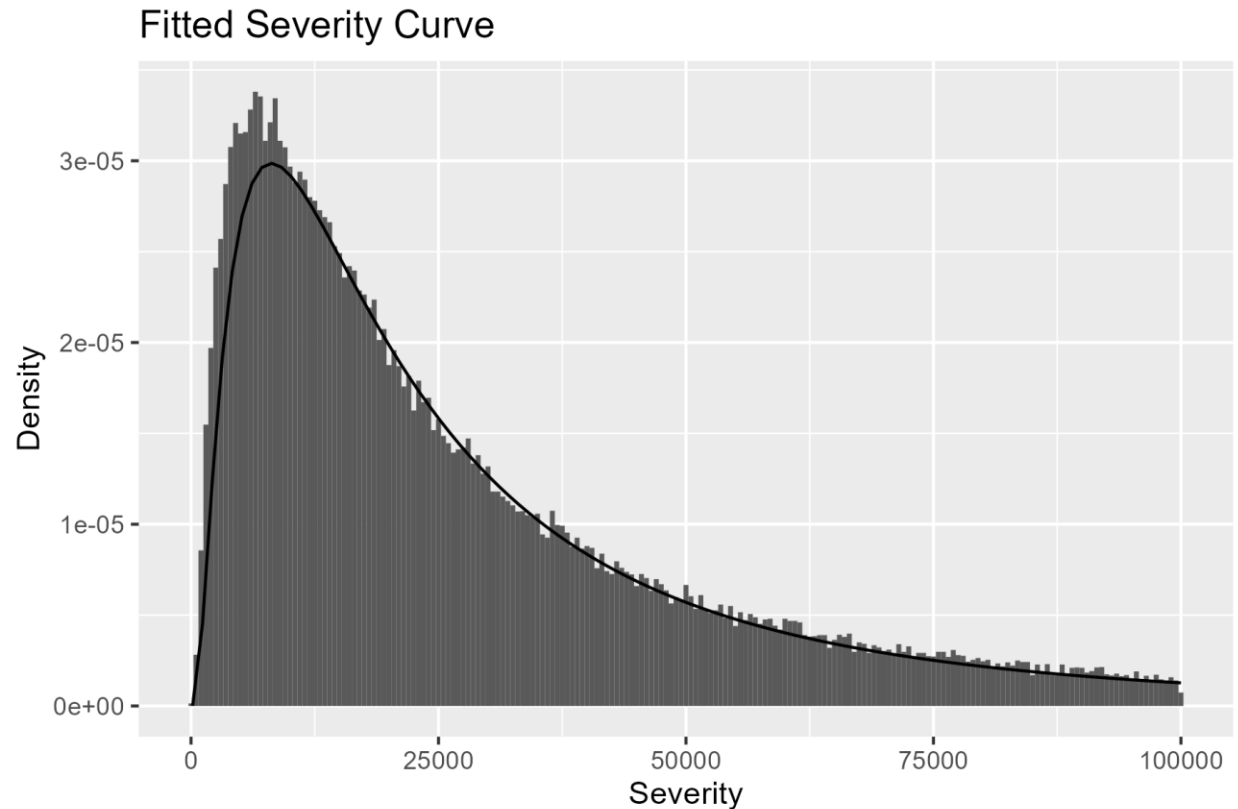


```
p <- data |>  
  geom_histogram(aes(x = loss, after_stat(density))) +  
  stat_function(fun = dlnorm,  
               args = list(meanlog = 10, sdlog = 1.0))
```



Titles & Renaming Variables

Adding a title
and variable
names goes a
long way.



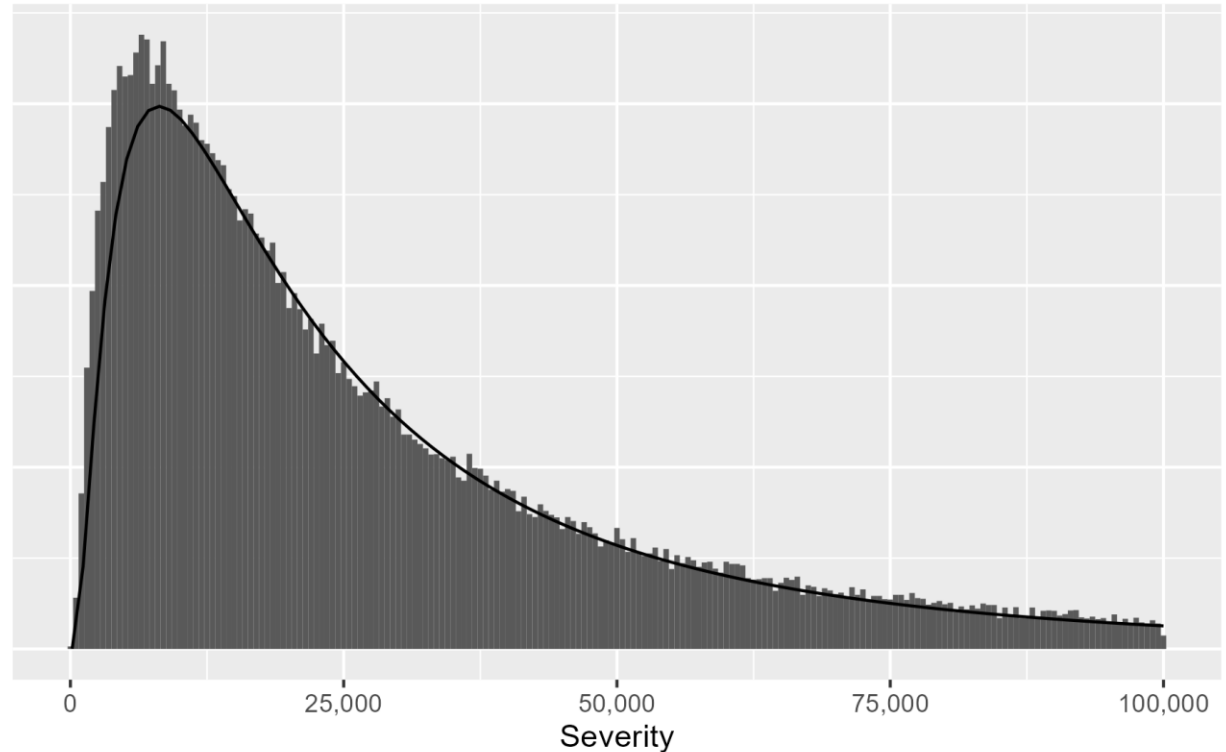
```
p <- p +  
  labs(  
    x = "Severity",  
    y = "Density",  
    title = "Fitted Severity Curve"  
  )
```



Cleaning Axes

We can
change the x-
axis labels
and remove
the y-axis.

Fitted Severity Curve



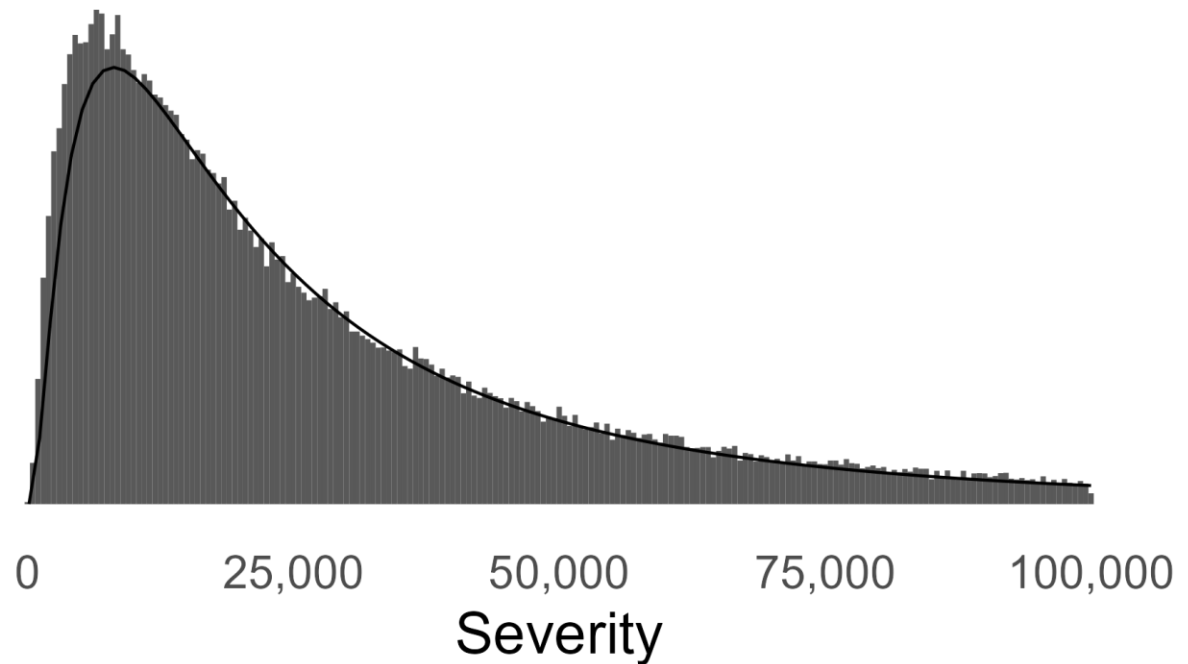
```
p <- p +  
  scale_x_continuous(labels = scales::comma) +  
  theme(axis.text.y = element_blank(),  
        axis.ticks.y = element_blank(),  
        axis.title.y = element_blank())
```



Text Size & Theme

Fitted Severity Curve

We can increase text size and select a simpler theme.



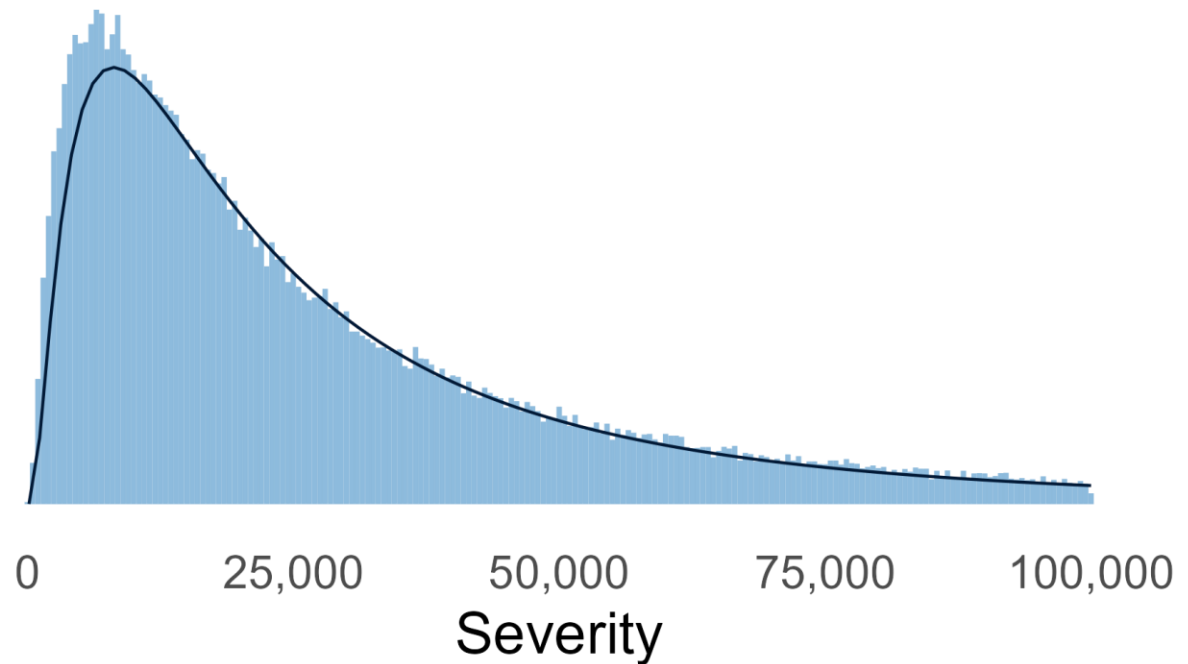
```
p <- p +  
  theme_minimal(base_size = 20) +  
  theme(panel.grid.major = element_blank(),  
        panel.grid.minor = element_blank()) +  
  scale_x_continuous(labels = scales::comma) +  
  theme(axis.text.y = element_blank(),  
        axis.ticks.y = element_blank(),  
        axis.title.y = element_blank())
```



Color

Fitted Severity Curve

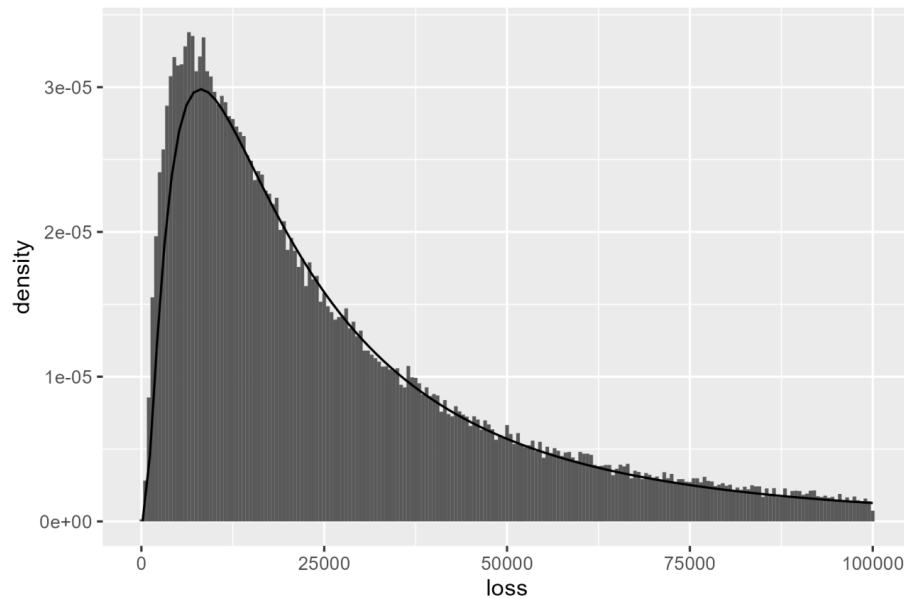
We can also
update the
color, if
desired.



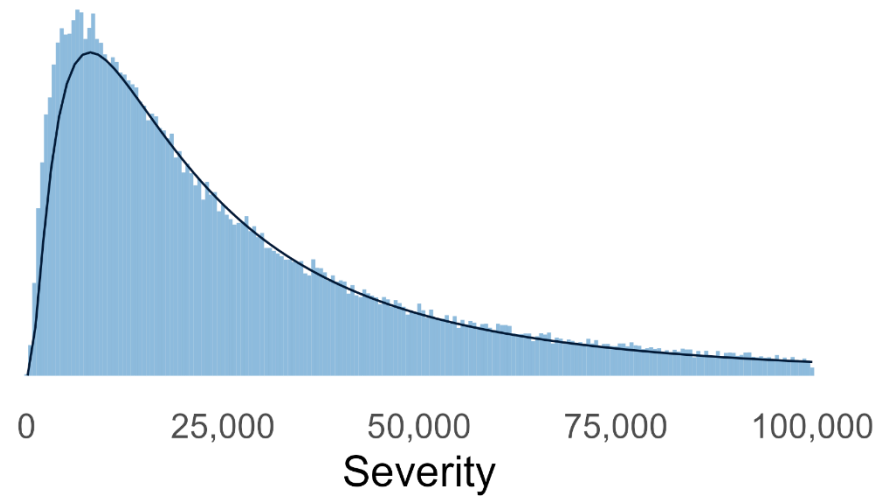
```
...  
geom_histogram(aes(x = loss, after_stat(density)),  
               fill = pal_CAS["light_blue"]) +  
stat_function(fun = dlnorm,  
             args = list(meanlog = 10, sdlog = 1.0),  
             color = pal_CAS["dark_blue"]) +  
...
```



Comparison

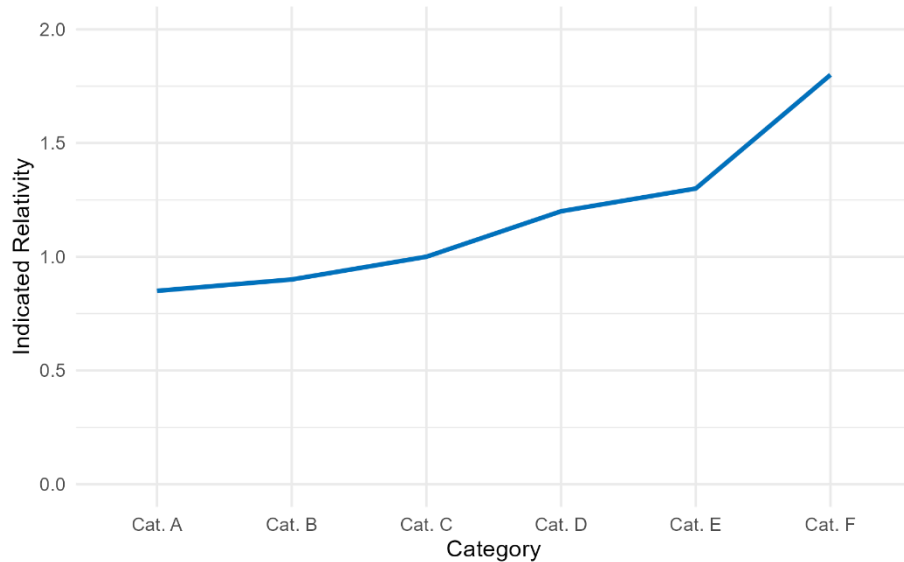


Fitted Severity Curve

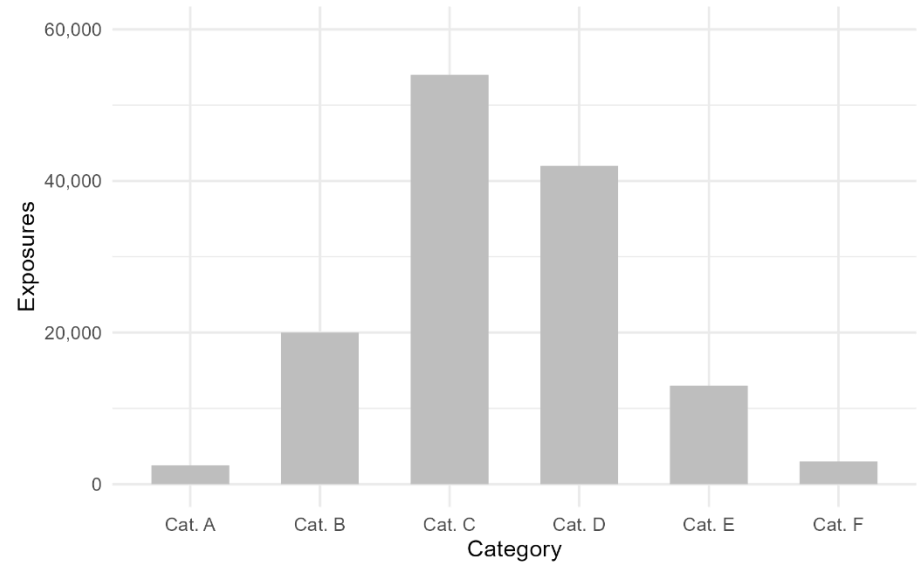


Two Axes vs Two Charts

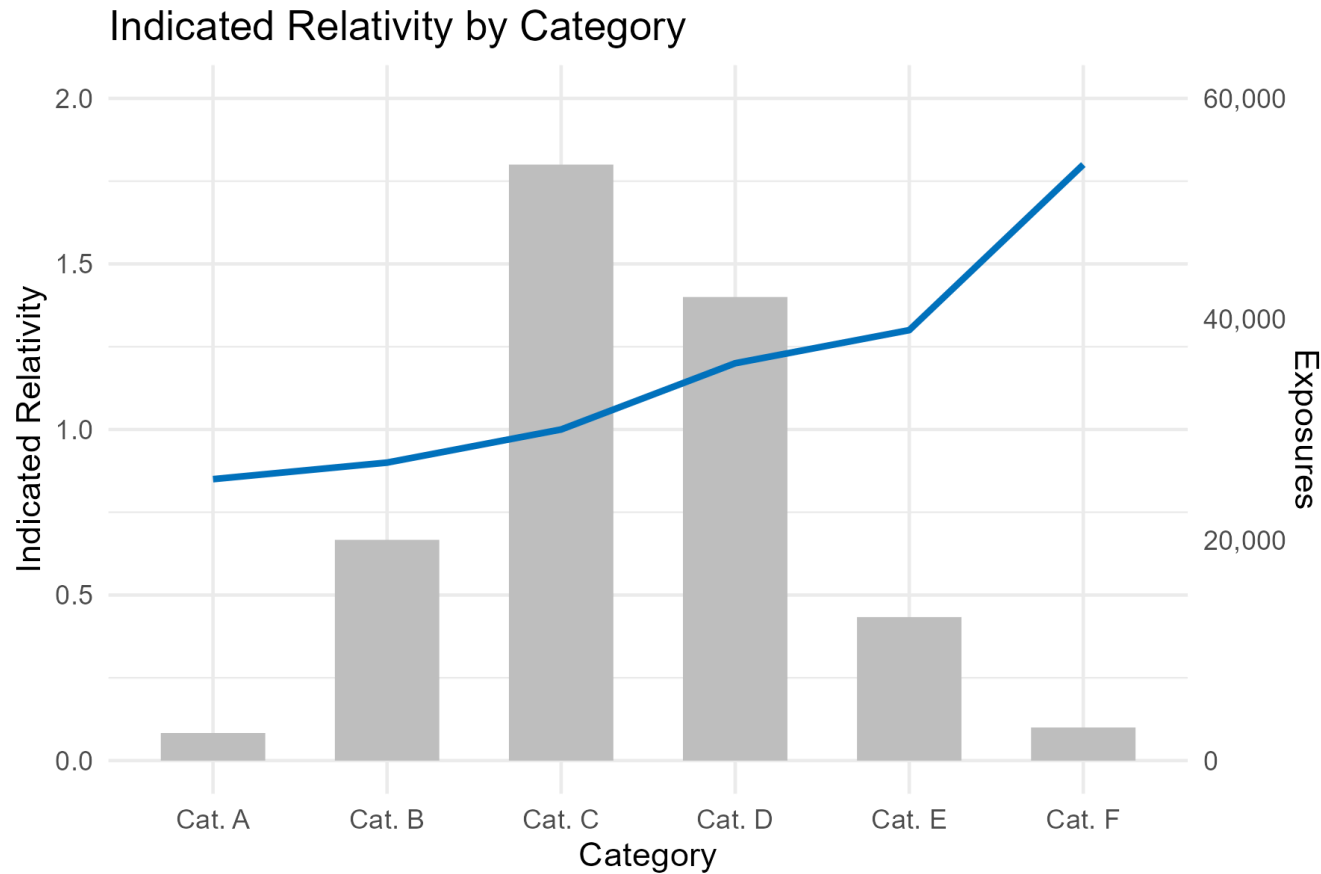
Indicated Relativity by Category



Indicated Relativity by Exposure Count & Category



Two Axes vs Two Charts



ACTUARIAL VISUALIZATION



Common Actuarial Exhibits

- Loss Development Triangles
- Trend Selection
- Rate Indications
- Mix Shift Exhibits
- Model Diagnostics



Loss Development Triangles



Loss Development Triangles



Trend Selection



Trend Selection



Rate Indications



Rate Indications



Mix Shift



Mix Shift



Model Diagnostics



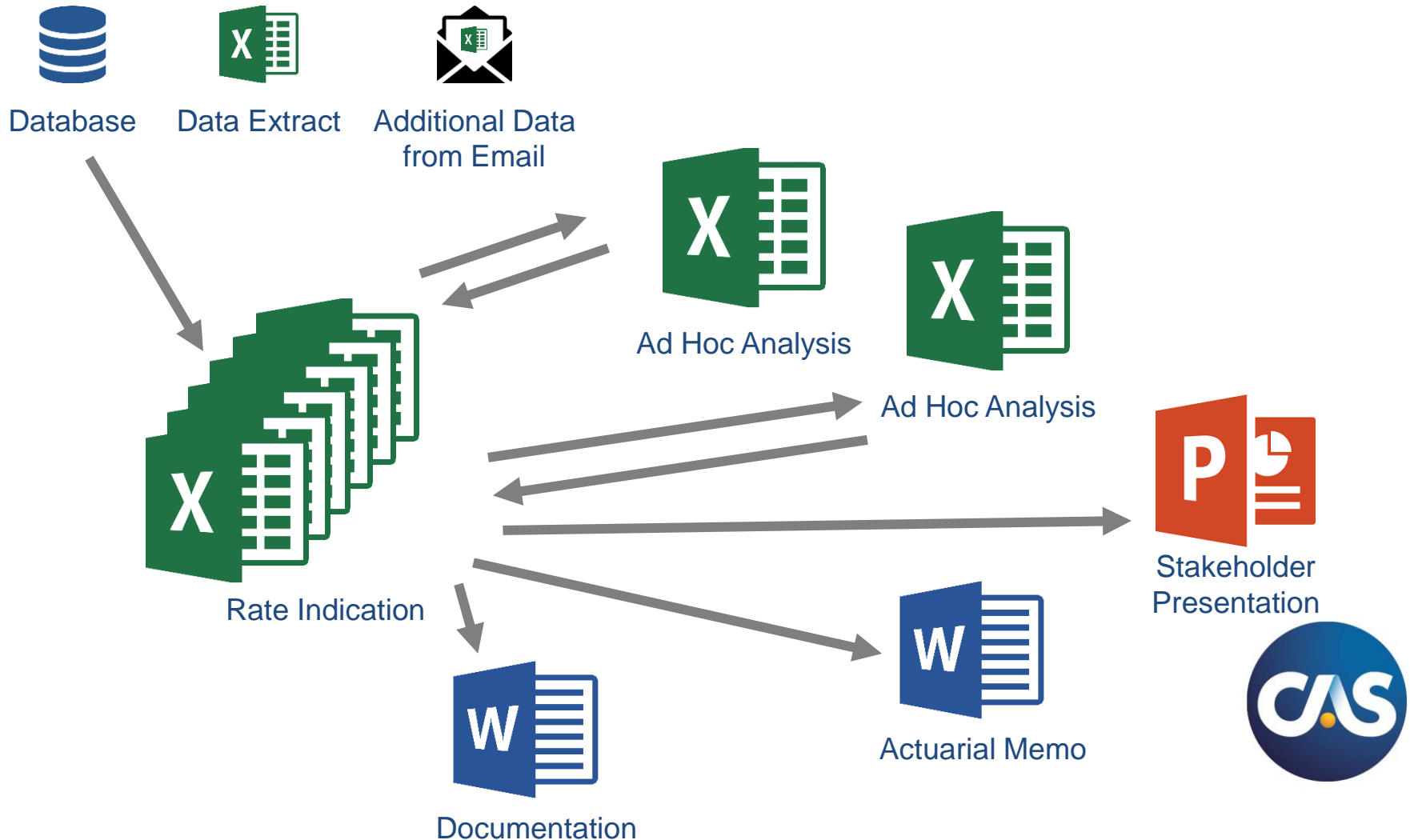
Model Diagnostics



AUTOMATING ACTUARIAL EXHIBITS



Typical Actuarial Analysis Pipeline



Simplified Actuarial Analysis Pipeline

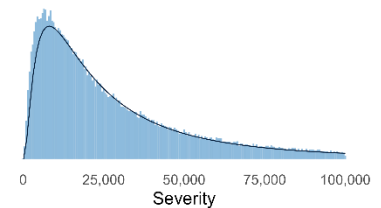
With rmarkdown:

Read in data directly from source
Separate “chunks” for each analysis
Self-documents
New data can flow through
Can also be used to create dynamic slides for presentations
All analysis kept in one place



Database

Fitted Severity Curve

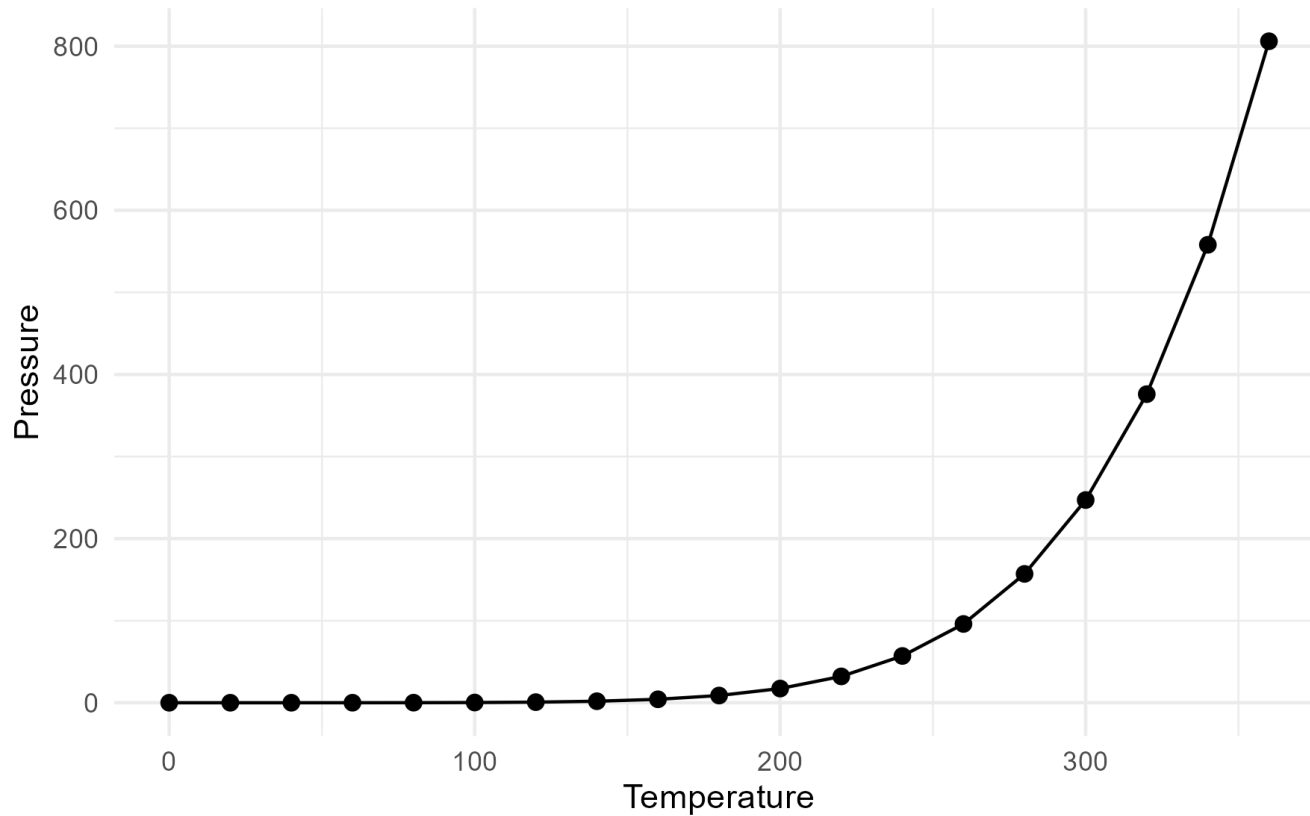


APPENDIX

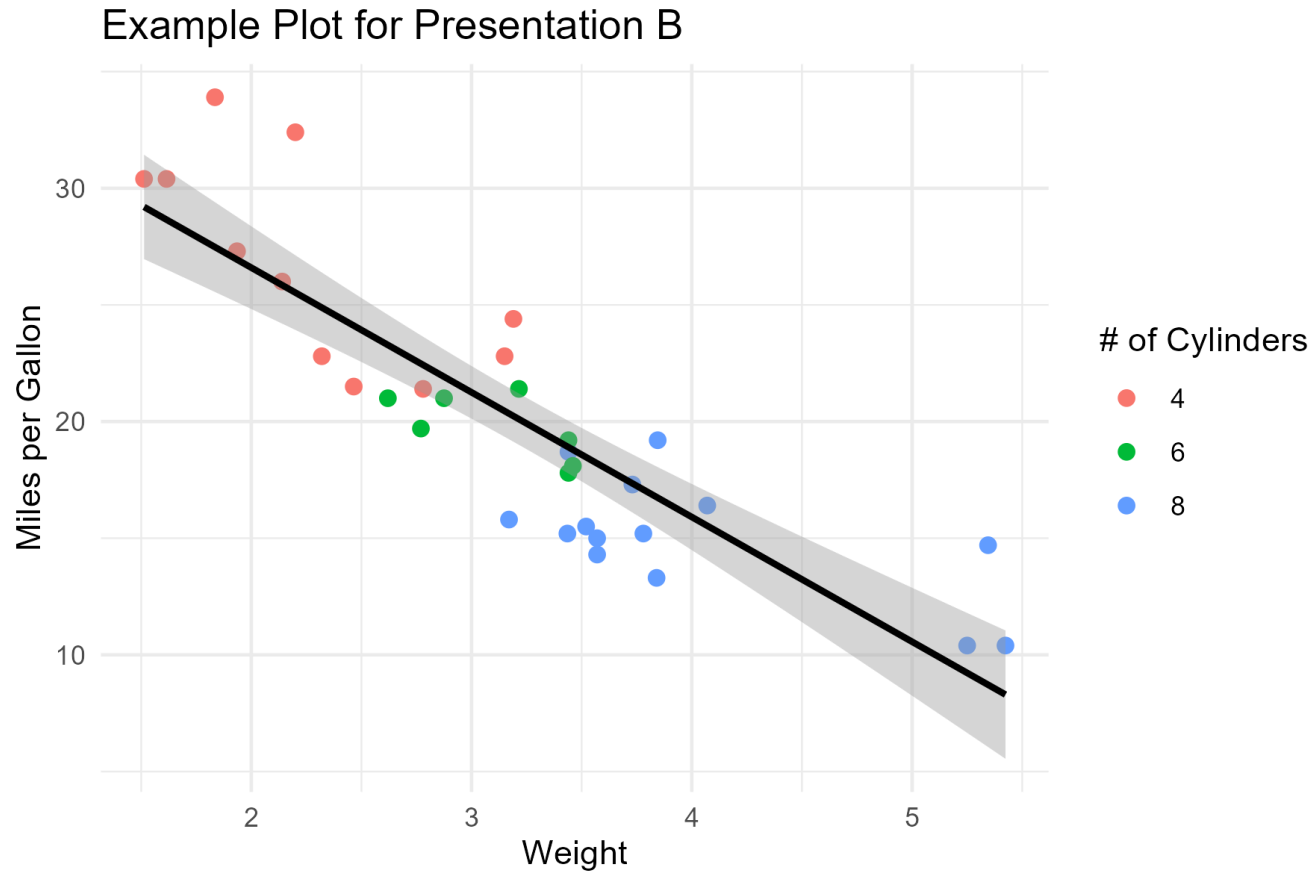


Example Plot A

Example Plot for Presentation A



Example Plot B



Example Plot C

