

# Capstone Project

## Car Insurance Price Prediction

By Matt Elmajian

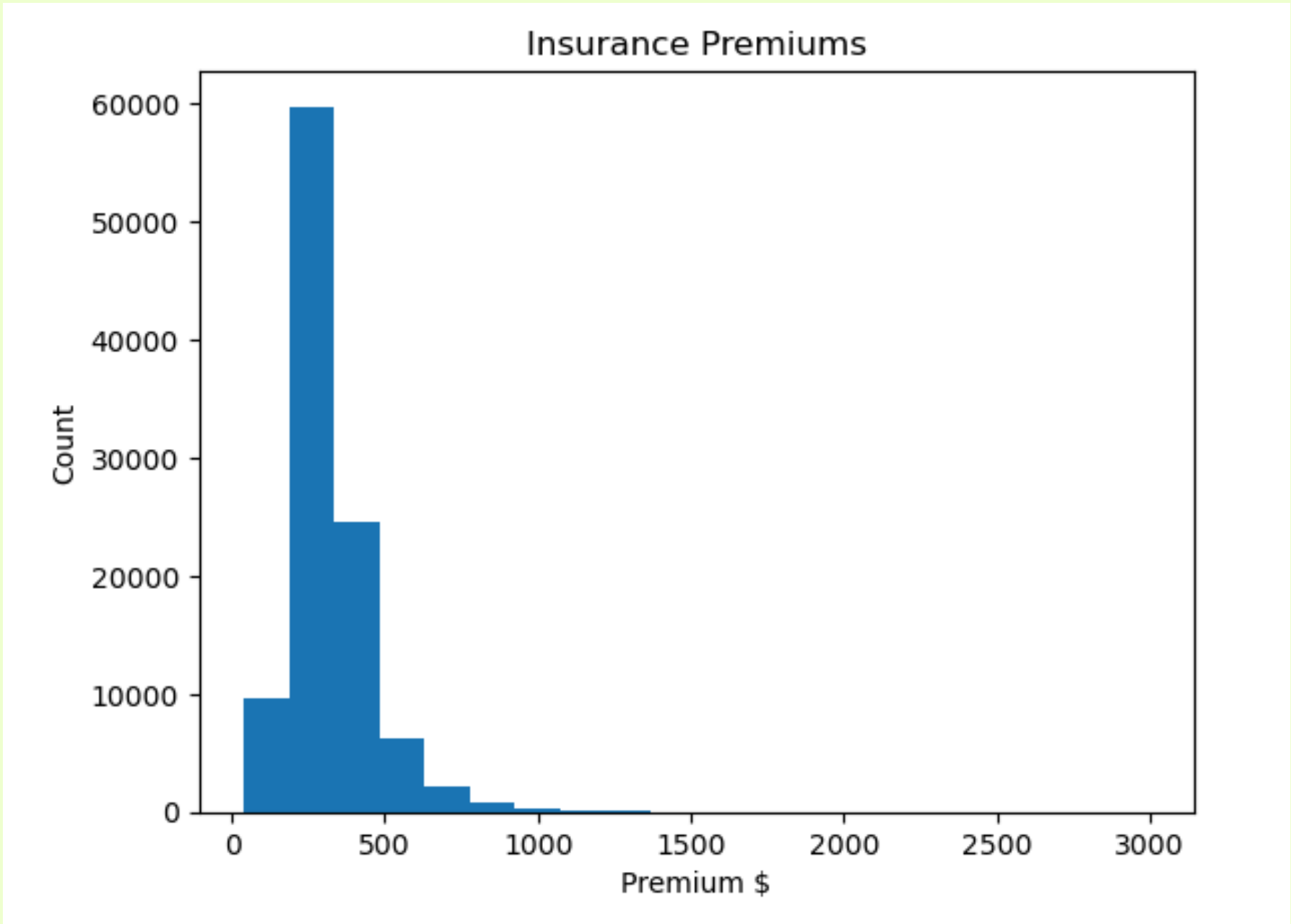
# Dataset Features & Strategy

- Target Variable: Premium
- Features Added:
  - Age of Customer (Date Last Renewal - DoB)
- Key Variables:
  - Value of Vehicle
  - Year\_matriculation
  - Age
- Dropped during modeling:
  - Date ranges

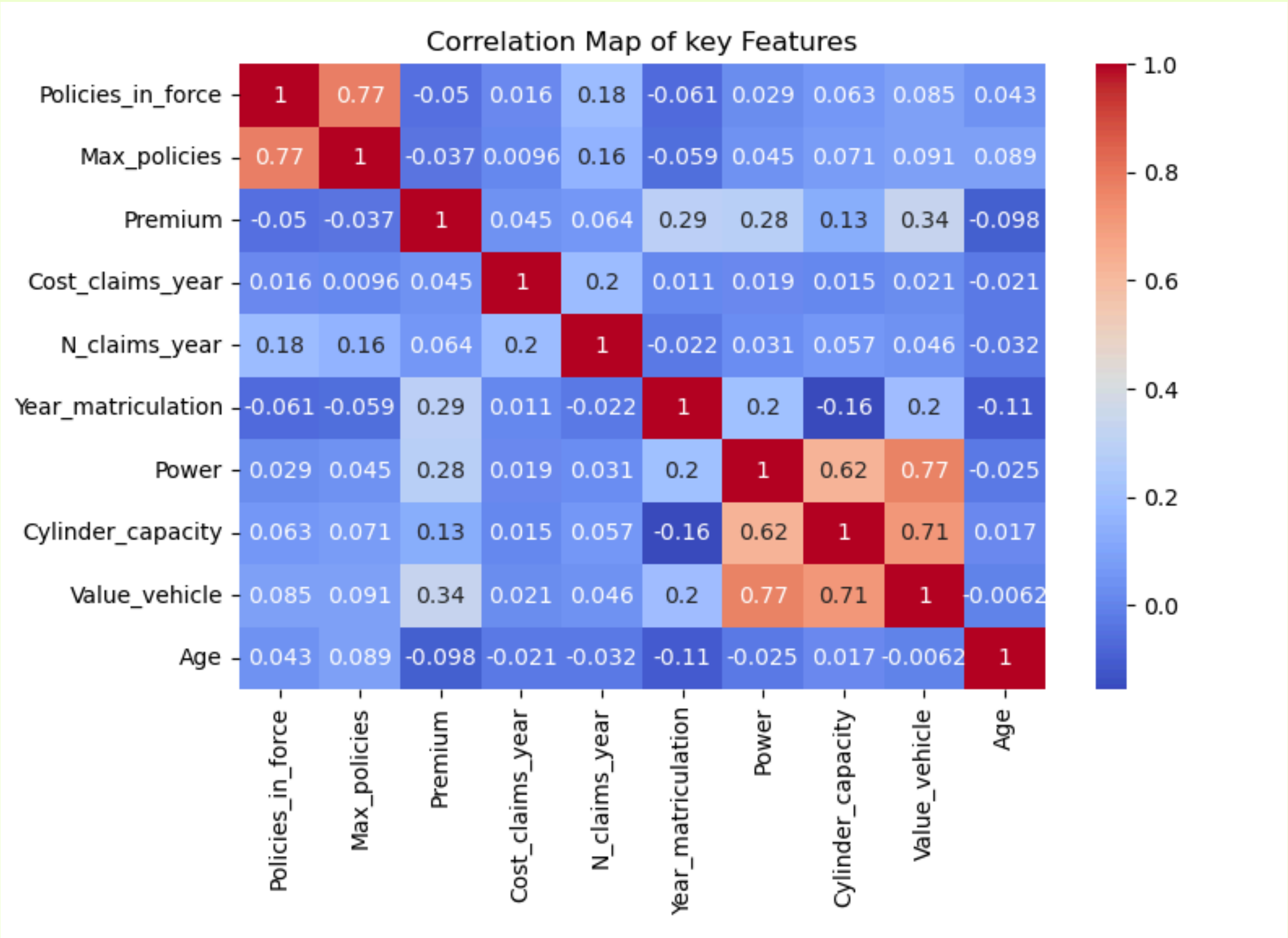
Variables	Description
<i>ID</i>	Internal identification number assigned to each annual contract formalized by an insured. Each policyholder can have multiple rows in the dataset, representing different annuities of the product.
<i>Date_start_contract</i>	Start date of the policyholder's contract (DD/MM/YYYY).
<i>Date_last_renewal</i>	Date of last contract renewal (DD/MM/YYYY).
<i>Date_next_renewal</i>	Date of the next contract renewal (DD/MM/YYYY).
<i>Distribution_channel</i>	Classifies the channel through which the policy was contracted. 0 for Agent and 1 for Insurance brokers.
<i>Date_birth</i>	Date of birth of the insured declared in the policy (DD/MM/YYYY).
<i>Date_driving_licence</i>	Date of issuance of the insured person's driver's license (DD/MM/YYYY).
<i>Seniority</i>	Total number of years that the insured has been associated with the insurance entity, indicating their level of seniority.
<i>Policies_in_force</i>	Total number of policies held by the insured in the insurance entity during the reference period.
<i>Max_policies</i>	Maximum number of policies that the insured has ever had in force with the insurance entity.
<i>Max_products</i>	Maximum number of products that the insured has simultaneously held at any given point in time.
<i>Lapse</i>	Number of policies that the customer has cancelled or has been cancelled for nonpayment in the current year of maturity, excluding those that have been replaced by another policy.
<i>Date_lapse</i>	Lapse date. Date of contract termination (DD/MM/YYYY).
<i>Payment</i>	Last payment method of the reference policy. 1 represents a half-yearly administrative process and 0 indicates an annual payment method.
<i>Premium</i>	Net premium amount associated with the policy during the current year.
<i>Cost_claims_year</i>	Total cost of claims incurred for the insurance policy during the current year.
<i>N_claims_year</i>	Total number of claims incurred for the insurance policy during the current year.
<i>N_claims_history</i>	Total number of claims filed throughout the entire duration of the insurance policy.
<i>R_Claims_history</i>	Ratio of the number of claims filed for the specific policy to the total duration (whole years) of the policy in force. It provides an indication of the policy's claims frequency history.
<i>Type_risk</i>	Type of risk associated with the policy. Each value corresponds to a specific risk type: 1 for motorbikes, 2 for vans, 3 for passenger cars and 4 for agricultural vehicles
<i>Area</i>	Dichotomous variable indicates the area. 0 for rural and 1 for urban (more than 30,000 inhabitants) in terms of traffic conditions.
<i>Second_driver</i>	1 if there are multiple regular drivers declared, or 0 if only one driver is declared.
<i>Year_matriculation</i>	Year of registration of the vehicle (YYYY).
<i>Power</i>	Vehicle power measured in horsepower.
<i>Cylinder_capacity</i>	Cylinder capacity of the vehicle.
<i>Value_vehicle</i>	Market value of the vehicle on 31/12/2019.
<i>N_doors</i>	Number of vehicle doors.
<i>Type_fuel</i>	Specific kind of energy source used to power a vehicle. Petrol (P) or Diesel (D).
<i>Length</i>	Length, in meters, of the vehicle.
<i>Weight</i>	Weight, in kilograms, of the vehicle.

# Target Variable & Correlations

- Target Variable: Premium
- Skewed Right Distribution
  - Mean: \$320
  - Median: \$300



- Key Correlations: Vehicle Value, Year Matriculation, Power

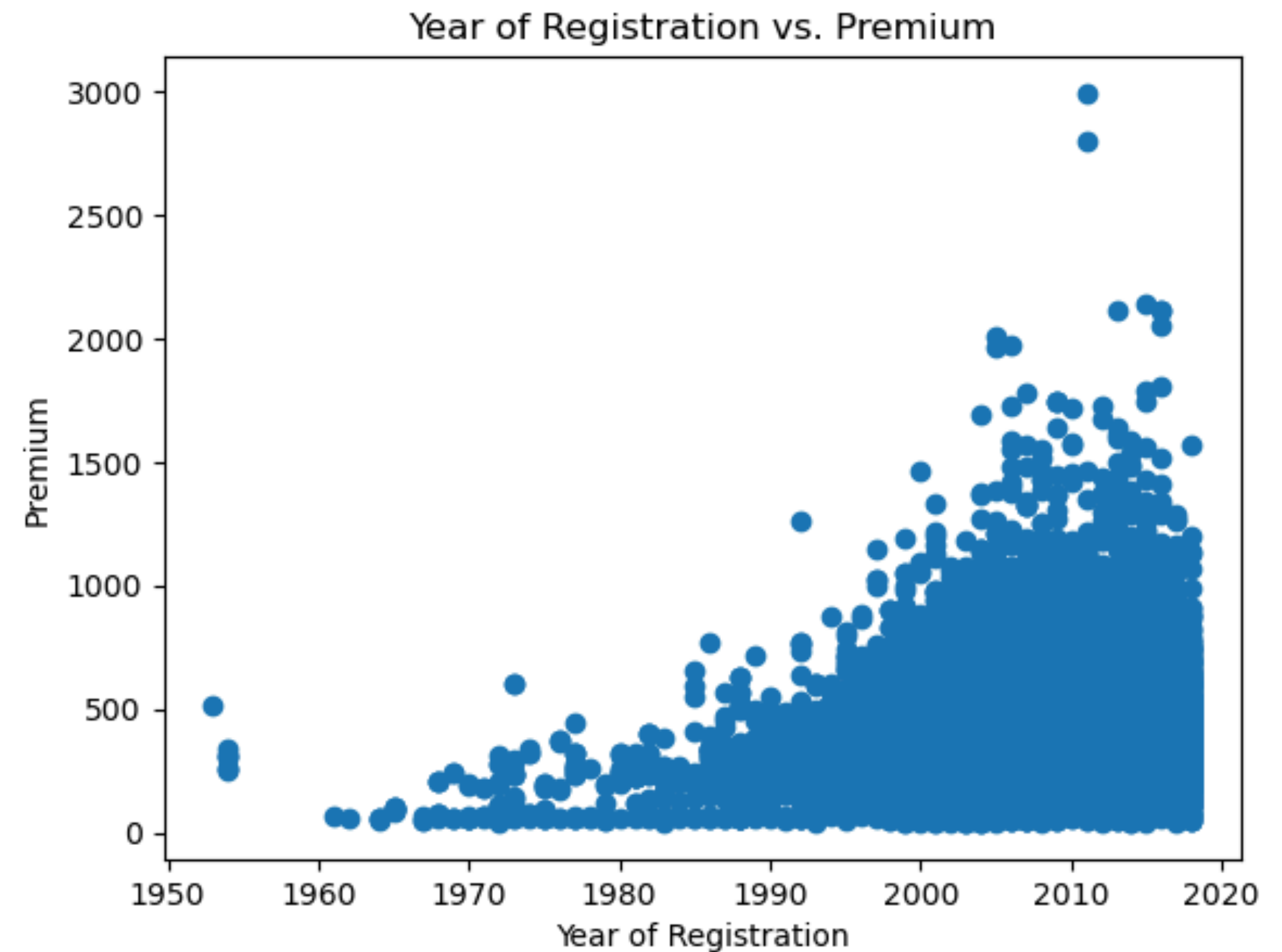
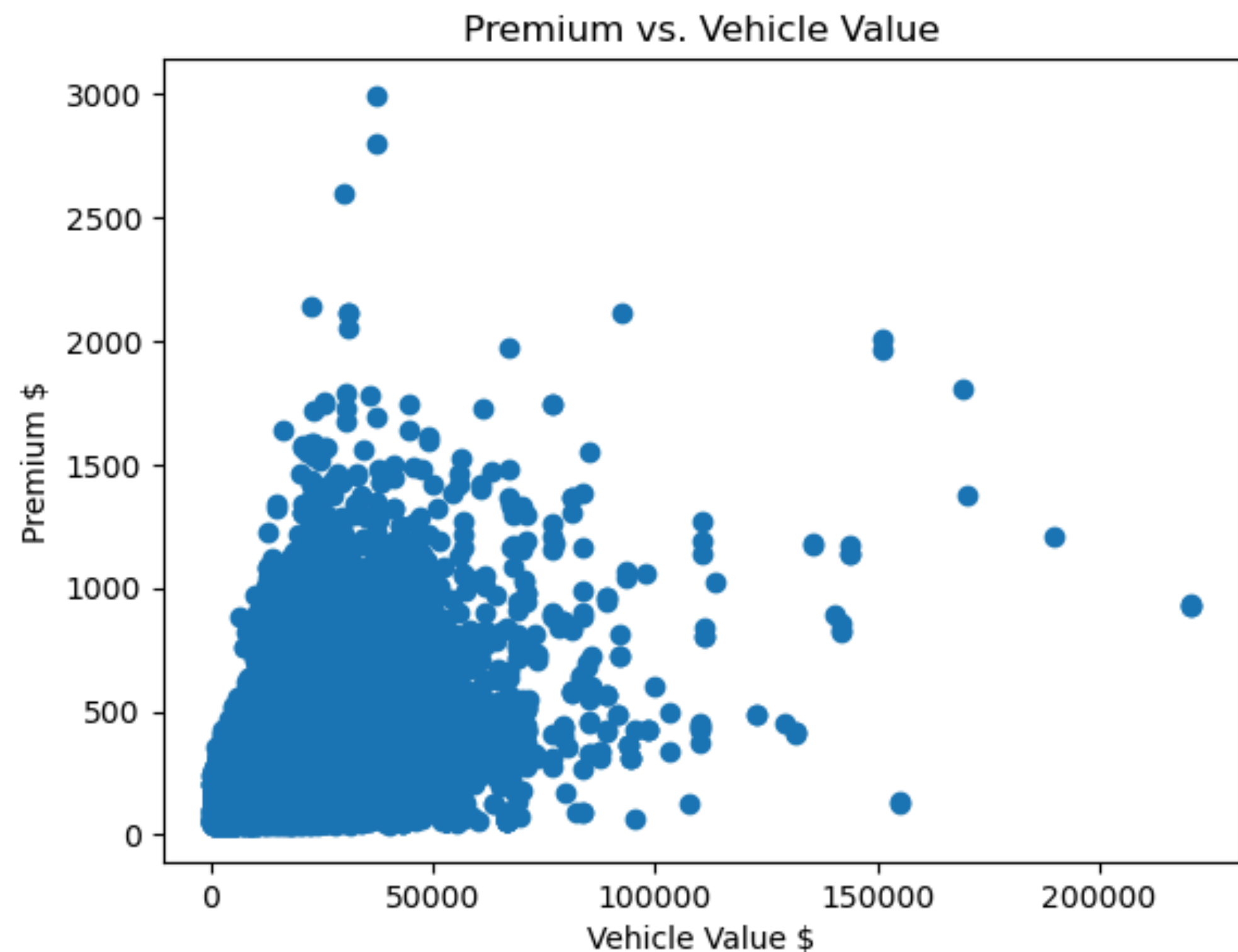




# Linear Regression Model

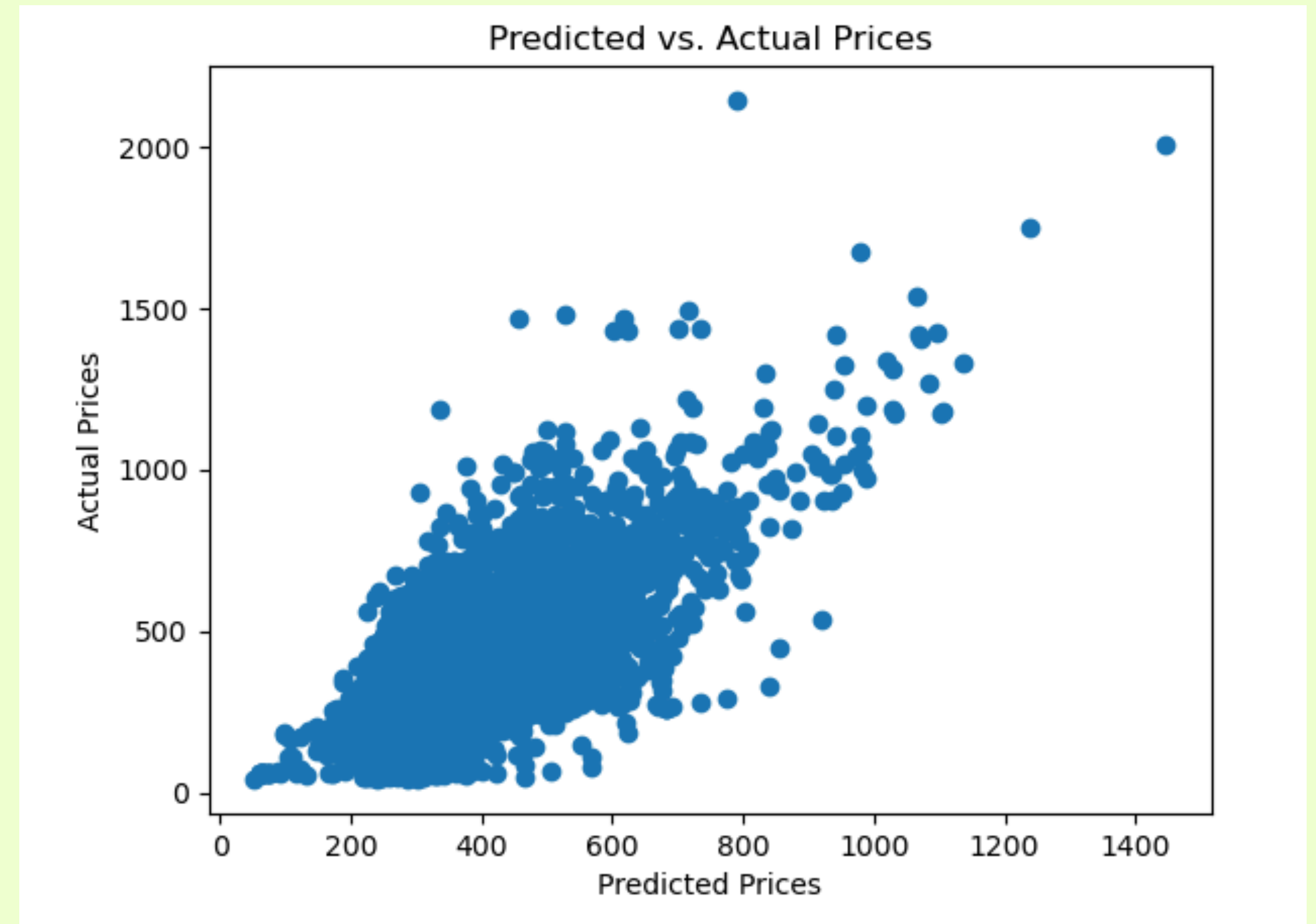
- No major correlations in dataset
- Models ran:
  - OLS - R-squared: .255
  - Lasso - R-squared: .2552
  - Ridge - R-squared: .2553

- Pearson Correlation Coefficients:
  - Value of the Vehicle: .3359
  - Year\_matriculation: .2920
  - Power: .2795



# Tree Based Models

- Due to the lack of correlation between features and the target variable, Tree Based Models performed better
- Models tested:
  - Random Forest Regressor
    - R-squared score: .5957
    - RMSE: \$85.00
  - Gradient Boost Regressor
    - R-squared score: .5421
    - RMSE: \$90.46
- Final hyper-parameters: n\_estimators: 1000, max\_depth = 25



# Conclusion / Next Steps

	Model	Hyperparameters	R2_score	RMSE
1	OLS - All Features	Default Hyperparameters	0.255	N/A
2	OLS - All Features (Scaled)	Default Hyperparameters	0.255	N/A
3	OLS - Top 3 Features	Default Hyperparameters	0.174	N/A
4	Lasso Regression - All Features	alpha = .205	0.255	119.29
5	Random Forest Regressor - All Features	n_estimators: 1000, max_depth: 25	0.595	85.0
6	Gradient Boost Regressor - All Features	n_estimators: 189, learning_rate: .078, max_depth: 9	0.542	90.46

- Model not ready for deployment yet
- Target R2 Score: > .85
- Target RMSE: < \$50
- Potential next steps:
  - Run clustering algorithm on data for further feature engineering
  - Consider running SVM model
  - Further sub-set data into groups and run separate models