# The Rest of the Story: Applications and Practical Considerations of GLM & Predictive Modeling

Fun with Factors

CAS Ratemaking Seminar 2005
New Orleans Marriott

#### Raw Variable Data

#### Types of Variables

- Continuous
  - Numerical Values or Statistics (Age, Miles, etc)
- Categorical
  - Discrete Classes or Groups (Symbols, Gender, etc)
- Ordinal
  - Ranks or Scores
- Spatial/Temporal
  - Boundary or Point Spatial Data (Lat/Lon, Zip, etc)

## Why create factors?

#### Challenges

- Low credibility in distinct classifications, either univariately or multivariately
- Sparse values across range of continuous or ordinal values
- Unmanageable number of distinct classifications

#### Solutions

 Split or combine variable(s) to create new groupings which are better suited to the GLM modelling process

## **Creating Predictive Factors**

- Methods
  - Ad Hoc
    - EDA to manually combine factor levels
  - Decision Trees/Partitioning
    - Tree based methods to split or combine variables
    - Use either leaf as final classification, or splits and combines from tree
  - Cluster Analysis
    - Combine level(s) of factors(s) to form new groupings
  - Genetic Algorithms
    - Genetic rules select "best" combination of splits or combines

## Examples

#### Fundamentals

- Any type of dependent variable (loss, frequency, severity, response) can be used
- Can accommodate measures of credibility appropriate to method

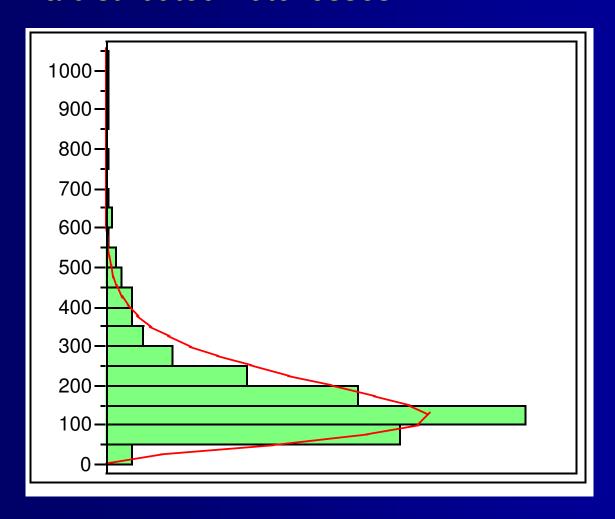
#### Data

- Personal Auto Loss Data
- Modeling Losses
- Multiple potential predictive variables
- Low multivariate credibility and predictive power



## **Loss Distribution**

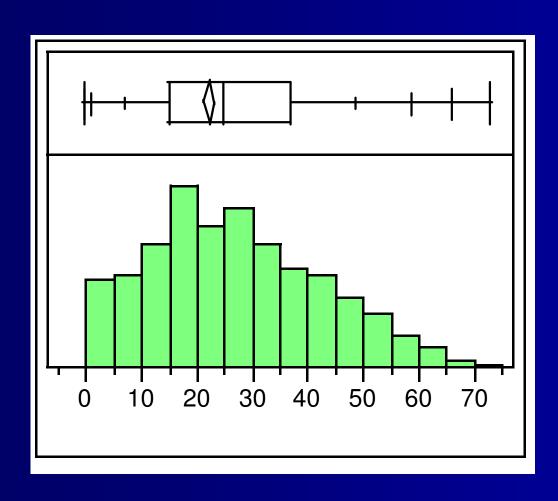
Gamma distributed Auto losses





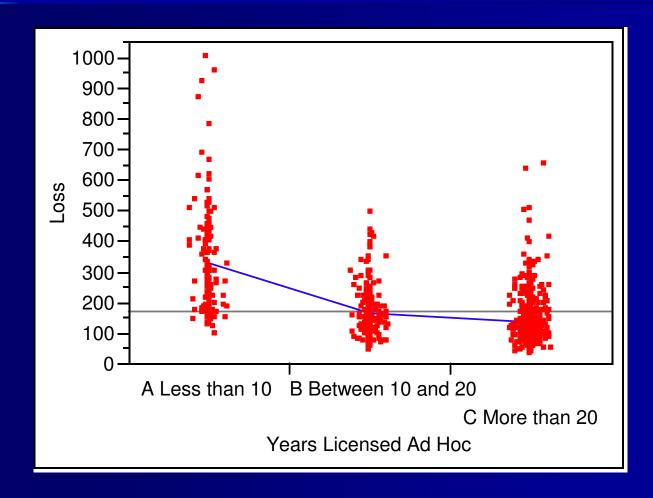
## Continuous Variable: Years Licensed

Min=0, Max=73, Mean=22.4, Median=25



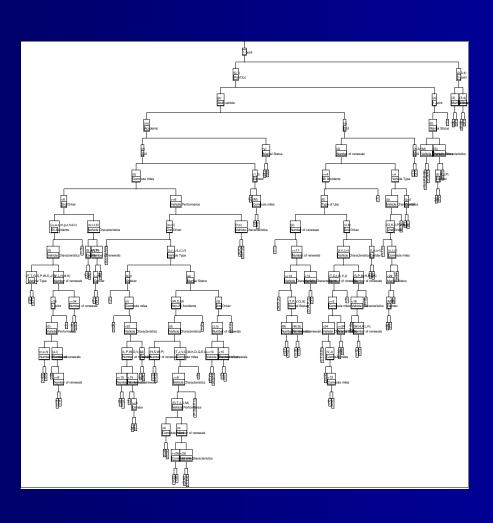


# Ad Hoc Categorization

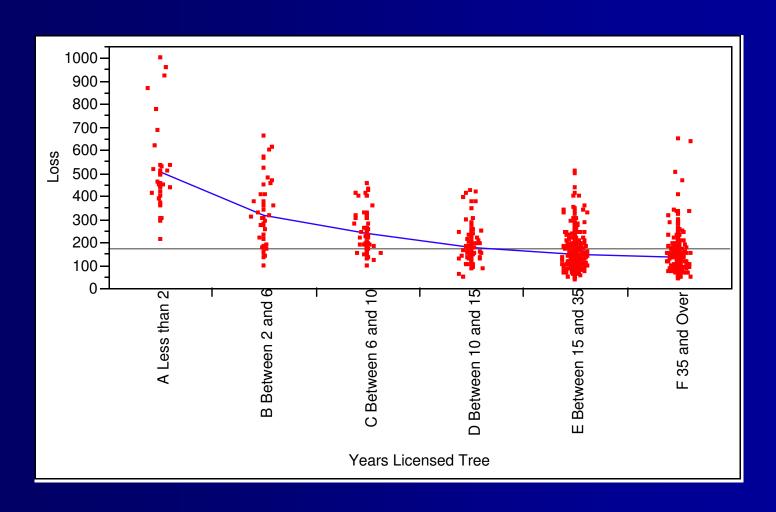




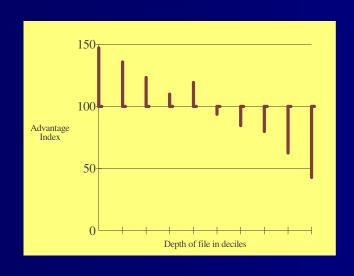
## Partition – Multivariate with GDD & Miles

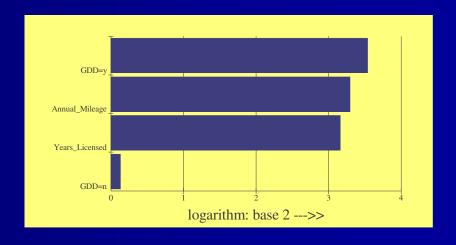


# **Partition Categorization**



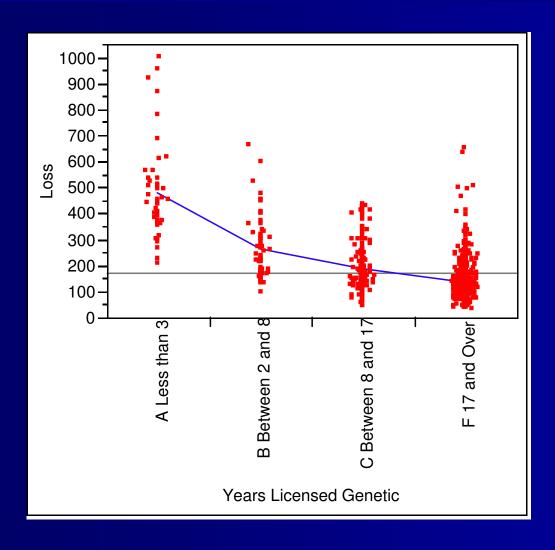
## Genetic - Multivariate with GDD & Miles





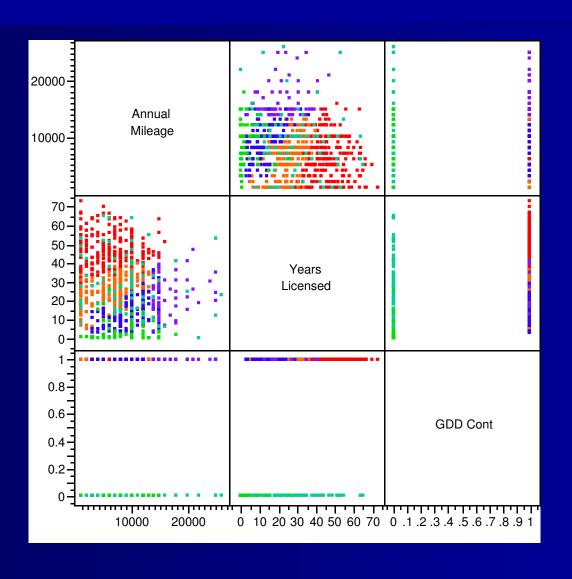
	Predicted Profit Cum. Gain		Avrg Profit Min score		Cum. Avrg Max score	
Тор						
	1	0.01	0.01	141	1.006	1.067
2nd	1	0.01	0.01	128	1.003	1.006
3rd	1	0.01	0.01	114	1.001	1.003
Bottom	1	0.00	0.01	100	0.000	1.001

# **Genetic Categorization**



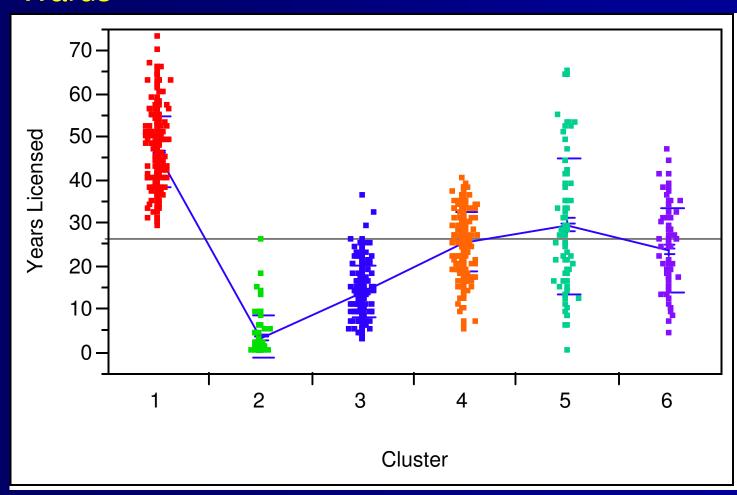


## Cluster - Multivariate with GDD & Miles

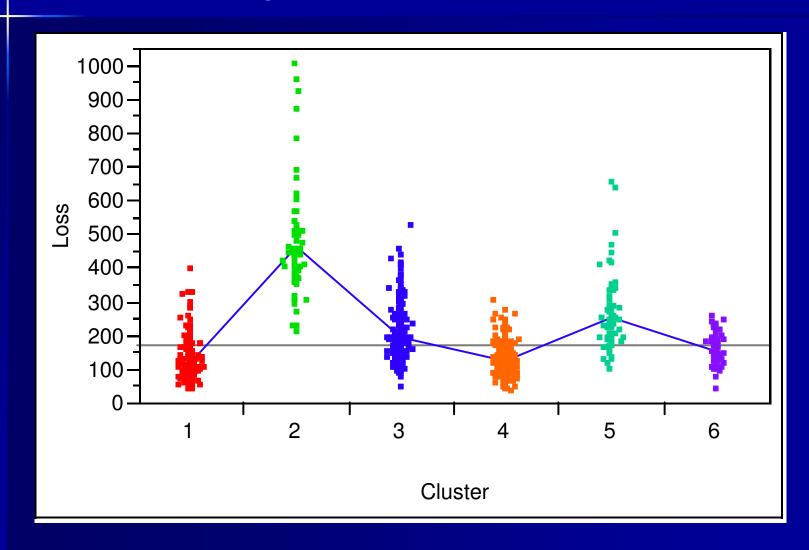


## **Cluster View**

#### Wards

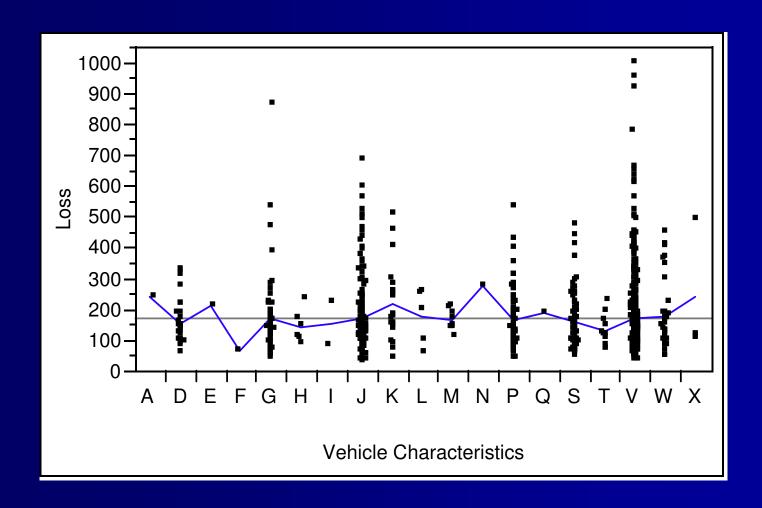


# **Cluster Categorization**

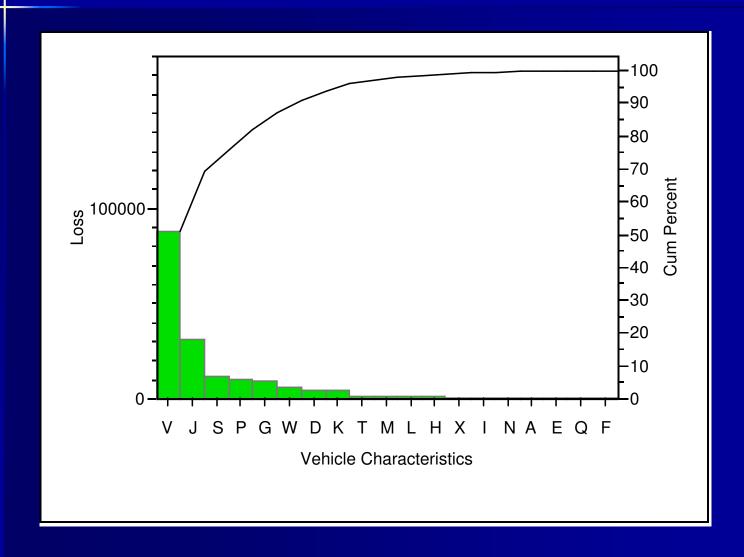




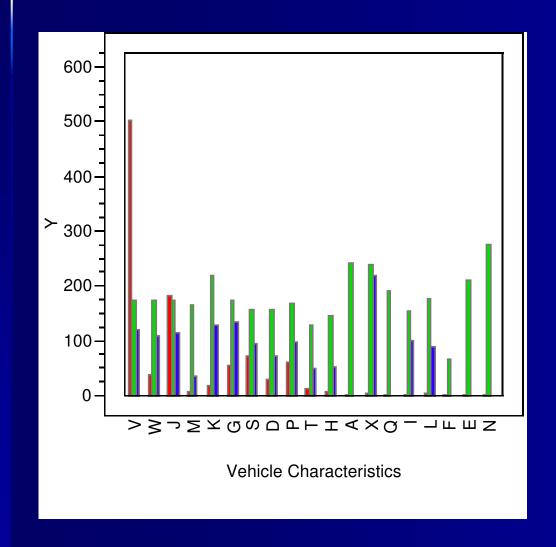
## Categorical Variable: Vehicle Characteristics



# Ad Hoc

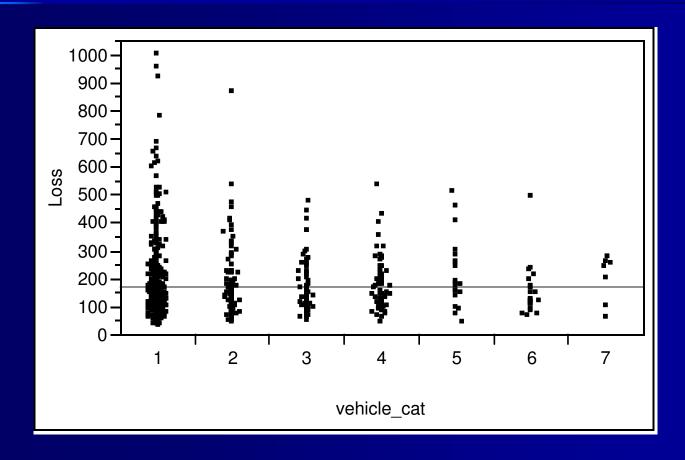


# **Empirical View**

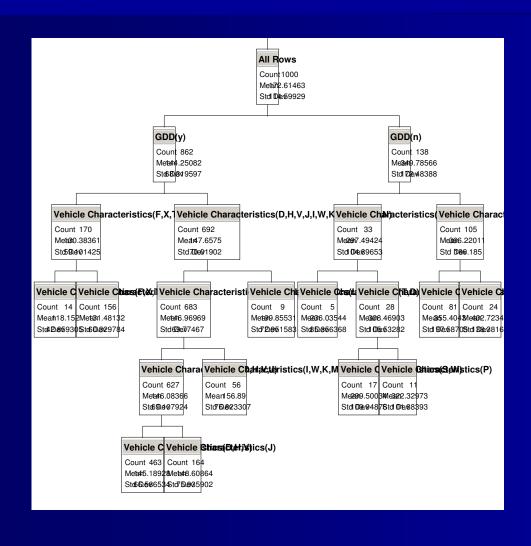




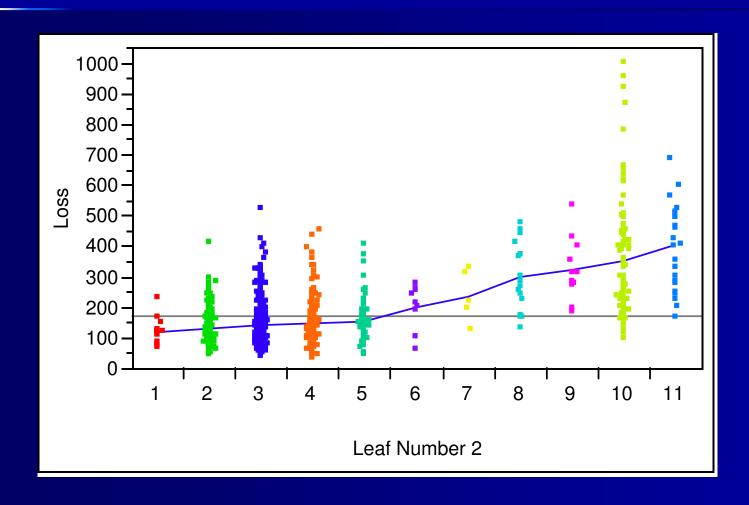
## Ad Hoc Classification



#### Partition – Multivariate with GDD

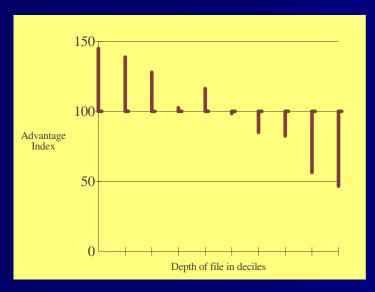


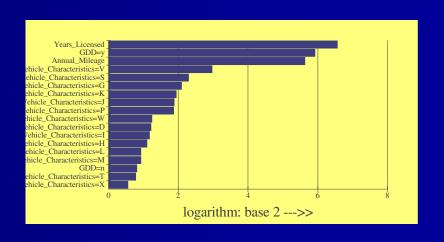
## **Partition Classification**



## Genetic – Multivariate

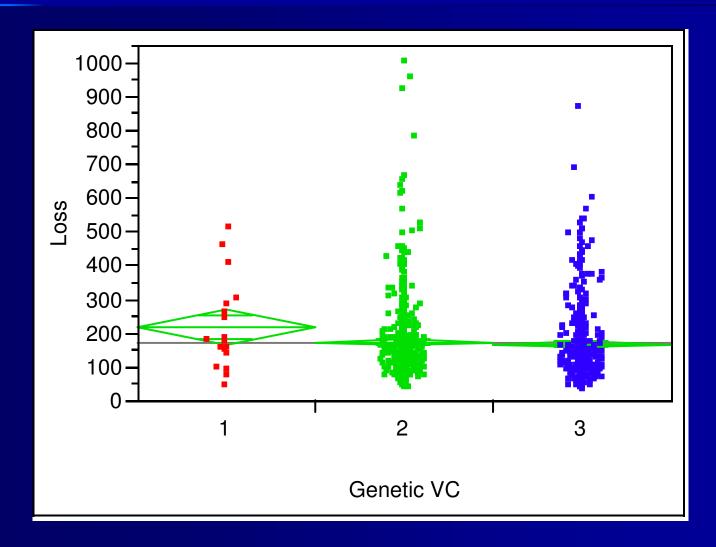
## GDD, Annual Miles, Years Licensed





	Predicted Profit		Avrg Profit		Cum. Avrg	
	Cum. Gain		Min score		Max score	
Top	1	0.01	0.01	140	0.0098	0.1258
2nd	1	0.01	0.01	126	0.0052	0.0098
3rd	1	0.01	0.01	114	0.0023	0.0052
Bottom	1	0.00	0.01	100	0.0000	0.0023

## Genetic Classification



## Methods for Other Factor Types

#### Spatio-Temporal

- Correlated in one or two dimensions
- Spatial smoothing
- Geostatistical methods (Variogram modeling, kriging)

#### Ordinal

- Specialized Methods
- Marketing Research Preference Studies

## Final Notes

- Model continuous variables if sufficient range and credibility
- Check at least bivariate with best predictor prior to modeling
- Best modeling practices and full model evaluation

#### Software Used

- SAS/JMP (Graphics, Partition, Cluster)
  - http://www.jmp.com
- ANGOSS Knowledgeseeker (Partition)
  - http://www.angoss.com
- SAS/STAT (Data manipulation, GLM, Cluster)
  - http://www.sas.com
- Minetech GMax (Genetic Selection)
  - http://www.minetech.com



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Thank you!