

A presentation for 2012 CAS Ratemaking & Product Management Seminar by Claudine Modlin, FCAS, MAAA

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Drawing from client engagements in predictive modeling for personal lines ratemaking/underwriting, I'll discuss the importance of:

- Articulating business objectives/constraints
- Aligning analytics with business objectives/constraints
- Establishing a project plan

Drawing from client engagements in predictive modeling for personal lines ratemaking/underwriting, I'll discuss the importance of:

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- Aligning data and analytics with business objectives/constraints
- Establishing a project plan

Business objectives and constraints

- Rate segmentation projects are generally aimed at improving profitability and growth (two goals that can sometimes seem incompatible).
- Can you articulate the project goals and the constraints that must be met? For example,
 - Create a new product with accurate and refined rate segmentation
 - Improve current product's loss ratio, incur moderate IT spend, and keep policyholder retention above 87%
 - Improve competitive win ratio, particularly for high-valued homes
 - Maintain rating accuracy with a more streamlined quoting process
- Do all areas agree on measures of success?

Business objectives and constraints

- What are you willing to change (or do) to achieve goals?
 - Company/tier placement
 - Rating structure
 - Rate relativities
 - Territories
 - Introduction of renewal premium capping
- What is acceptable in terms of:
 - Generating large policyholder swings
 - Competitive position
 - IT cost
 - Stakeholder acceptance (regulatory, underwriting, agency)
 - Speed-to-market

Business objectives and constraints

- Are there preconceptions you want to test? For example -
 - Class plan needs more granularity
 - Tier placement is not working well
 - Not competitive for young drivers
 - Rating plan lacks interactions
 - Does type of roof really matter?
- What's out of scope for this project? For example -
 - Re-defining territory boundaries
 - Incorporating elasticity

Drawing from client engagements in predictive modeling for personal lines ratemaking/underwriting, I'll discuss the importance of:

- Articulating business objectives/constraints
- Aligning analytics with business objectives/constraints
 - Data
 - Analytical methods
 - Communications and decision support
 - Monitoring and refining
- Establishing a project plan

Data

Establish data requirements that align with project objectives and scope

- A rate segmentation overhaul or price optimization project requires more extensive data gathering than slight tweaks to an existing rating plan
- Investigate external data and prioritize according to business objectives
- Have you included data that will help you test preconceptions?
- Specify and communicate database requirements
- Establish data dictionary and issues log
- Establish protocol for data cleaning, checking, reconciling
- Identify areas of future improvement (i.e., okay to have imperfect data use it, but keep improving)

Analytical methods

Select analytical methods that align with business objectives:

- Degree of accuracy vs transparency / explain-ability
 - Neural nets are great, but is that level of accuracy needed for this project?
 - Is a parametric solution (e.g., generalized linear models) easier to communicate?
- Different methods for different stages
 - Supervised/unsupervised learning techniques for data exploration, dimension reduction and model localization decisions
 - Generalized linear models for estimating expected loss costs
- Skills and timelines

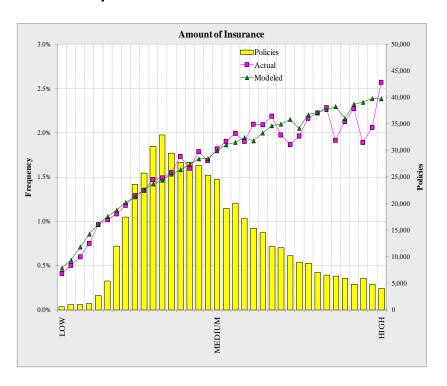
Decision support

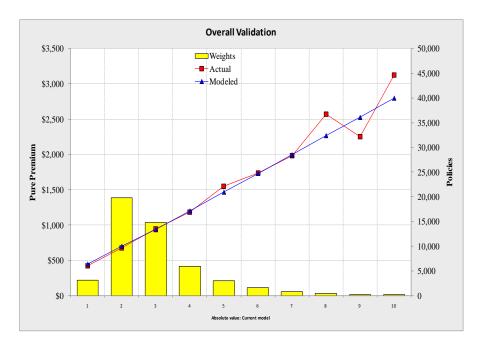
How does an analysis support implementation decisions?

- Keep management engaged in analytics throughout process
- Tailor communications to decision-makers and be visual
- Consider scenario testing potential rate/underwriting changes

Communications

Actuaries like to know the modeling results validate well on a hold-out sample of data

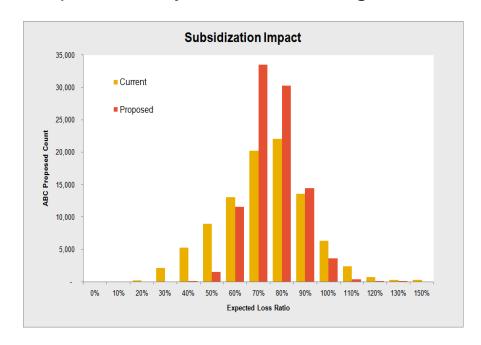


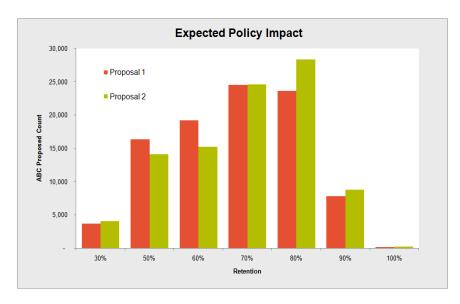


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Communications

Management wants to know how the change is expected improve profitability and maintain/grow volume



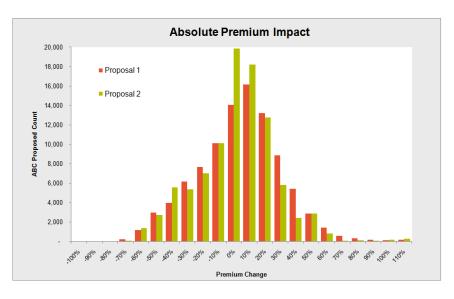


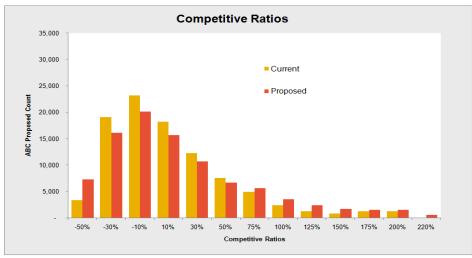
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Communications

Agents want to know how it will disrupt their existing portfolios or how it will provide new competitive opportunities





Monitoring and refinement

Plan to monitor and refine.

- Regular monitoring of quick-developing metrics against plan
 - Hit ratios, average premiums, frequencies
 - In aggregate and by segment
- Be prepared to test model as new data emerges
- Continue to seek new predictors and refinements to analytical methods

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Project plans

Poor planning leads to poor execution.

- Project plans should define
 - Key tasks
 - Key decisions
 - Deliverables
 - Roles
 - Timeframes
 - Budgets
- Identify dependencies and contingencies
- In other words who does what by when, and how are decisions made

Roles

- Each project member has a role on each task (e.g., lead / perform / review / support / be informed)
- Analytical teams require various skill sets:
 - Data retrieval / manipulation
 - Analytical / statistical skills
 - Management ability to relate results to business objectives
- Analytical work can't be a hobby (i.e., enlist full-time dedicated resources)
- Have a staffing contingency plan
 - Spread knowledge
 - Document effectively
 - Software

Supporting needs

Be honest about what you need to achieve goals – e.g.,

- Skills / training
- Consulting support (be honest and be creative)
- Hardware (computer upgrades, increased storage)
- Software (this often has side benefit of training, support, consistent procedures, and means of documentation)

Spreading the knowledge

- What worked well (or not) on this project?
- Can results from one project assist other functional areas?
 - Loss projections
 - Pricing, Reserving, Claims Management
 - Growth projections
 - Product Management, Marketing, Agency Management, Pricing
 - Profitability assessments by segments
 - Pricing, Product Management, Marketing, Agency Management

Contact Details





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