



CAS Ratemaking and Product Management Seminar

Effective Predictive Models
Senior Leadership Perspective
Larry Haefner



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Key Areas of Consideration

- Intuitive understanding of model relationships
- Pricing models and underwriter beliefs
- Model Goals and Corporate Goals
- Disruption
- Monitoring Results

Intuitive understanding of model relationships

- The model must be explained and understood; i.e., it cannot be a black box.
- If several variables in the model are proxies for other relationships, the proxy relationship must be understood and explained.
- There should be a balance between the number of variables and their intuitive appeal (Principle of Parsimony).
- Passing a test of statistical significance is not justification alone for a variable to be included in a model.
- If the model upends conventional wisdom, there must be a greater demonstration of why the model is working in this direction.
- The variable identification process should be a multi-disciplinary process. All disciplines must be truly engaged in the process.



Pricing Models & Underwriter Beliefs

- Life cycle of a model – simpler model first to get underwriter buy-in.
- Loss Cost vs Loss Ratio vs Frequency/Severity model
 - Advantages and disadvantages of each
 - Underwriters tend to think in Frequency or Loss Cost terms
- Ability of the model to quantify underwriter beliefs (e.g. underwriter A values an attribute at a 20% credit vs. underwriter B sees it as a 30% credit)
 - Models can place a price or percent on relationships that may have been intuitively understood in the past.
 - Models can be used to test past assumptions and determine the appropriate weight.



Model Goals & Corporate Goals

- What is the intended benefit of the model?
 - Lower loss ratio?
 - Expanded appetite?
 - New business quoting activity?
 - Enhanced “No-Touch” capability?
 - Lower severity?
 - Lower allocated loss adjustment expense?
- Are benefits consistent with corporate goals?
 - What if ERM goals are at odds with suggested profitability opportunities identified in the modeling effort?
 - What if the model suggests that agency distribution system is “part of the problem”?



Disruption

New + Renewal

		Revised Score Decile										Total	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Current Score Decile	1	31.7%	5.8%	1.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	39.9%
	2	2.9%	6.2%	3.7%	1.9%	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	16.2%
	3	0.3%	1.9%	2.6%	2.4%	1.4%	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	10.2%
	4	0.0%	0.5%	1.3%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	0.8%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	7.4%
	5	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	6.6%
	6	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.5%	0.9%	1.4%	1.1%	0.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	5.9%
	7	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	4.2%
	8	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%	0.8%	4.4%
	9	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	1.1%	1.1%	3.0%
	10	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	1.4%	1.4%	2.2%
Total		34.9%	14.5%	10.0%	8.4%	6.7%	6.7%	5.3%	5.0%	4.3%	4.2%	100.0%	

Change in Decile	Dist.
<-2	1.3%
-2	3.4%
-1	10.6%
0	48.8%
+1	18.8%
+2	9.2%
>+2	7.8%

- Employees and Offices
 - Actual Loss of authority
 - Perceived loss of authority
 - Process disruption
 - Robust deployment vehicle is critical



Disruption

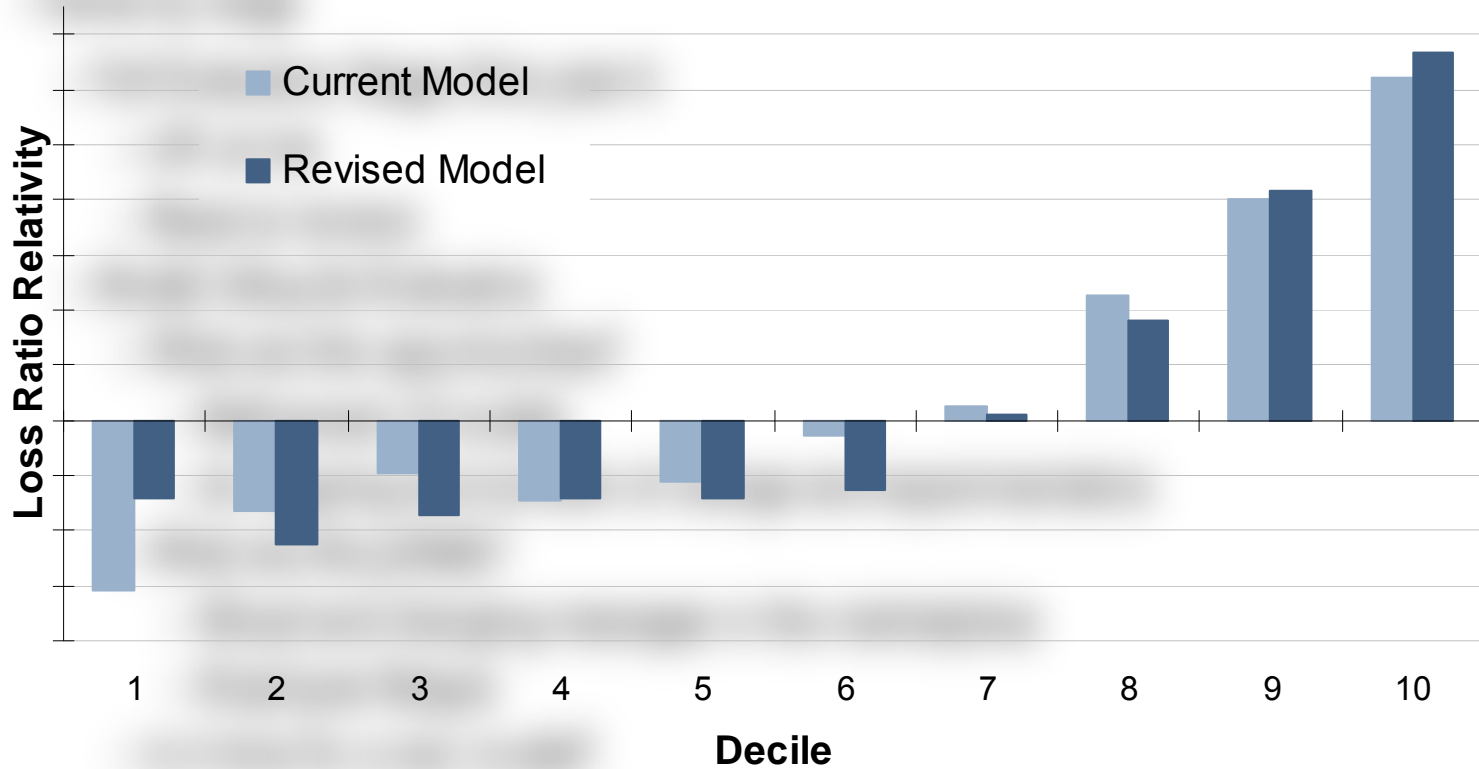
- What are the metrics for measuring Disruption?
 - Goal: Consistent with goals of model
 - Examples:
 - Account turnover
 - Agent satisfaction with the communication of the message in the marketplace
 - Agent flow of submissions and hit ratios
 - Employee turnover
- New vs Renewal considerations
 - Discussions with Regulators
 - Transition plans

Monitoring Results

- Varies by stage
 - Initial Stage (90-120 days) – focused on activity
 - Utilization
 - Acceptance
 - Essentially, is it driving the right behaviors?
 - Secondary Stage (120 – 365 days) – focused on initial review of metrics
 - Are early indications of results moving as intended?
 - If looking for improvement in loss ratio, are frequencies improving?
 - If looking for lower severity, are newly reporting claims showing favorable improvement?

Monitoring Results

Lift Chart





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