

#### Beyond the Build—Model Implementation and Monitoring

**CAS Webinar Series** 

July 23, 2020

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#### **About the Presenters**



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- Senior Consulting Actuary
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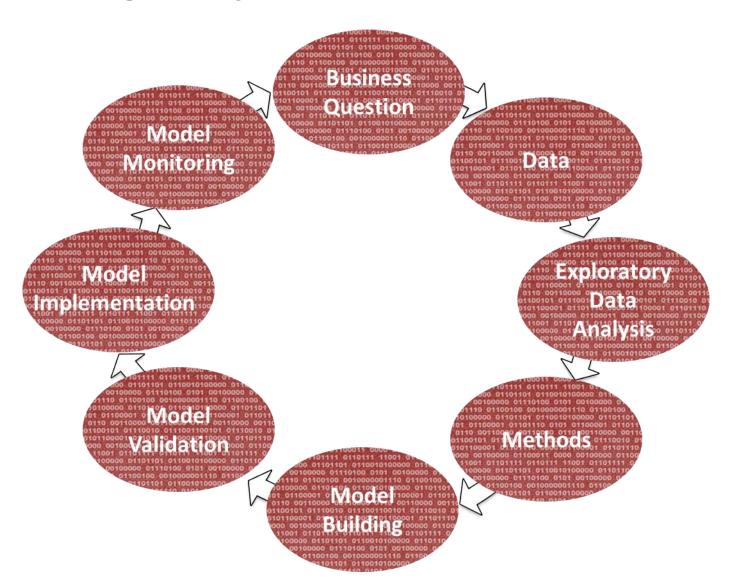


### Agenda

- Overview of modeling lifecycle
- Implementation considerations
- Model monitoring
- Additional considerations
- New skills needed



### **Modeling Lifecycle**



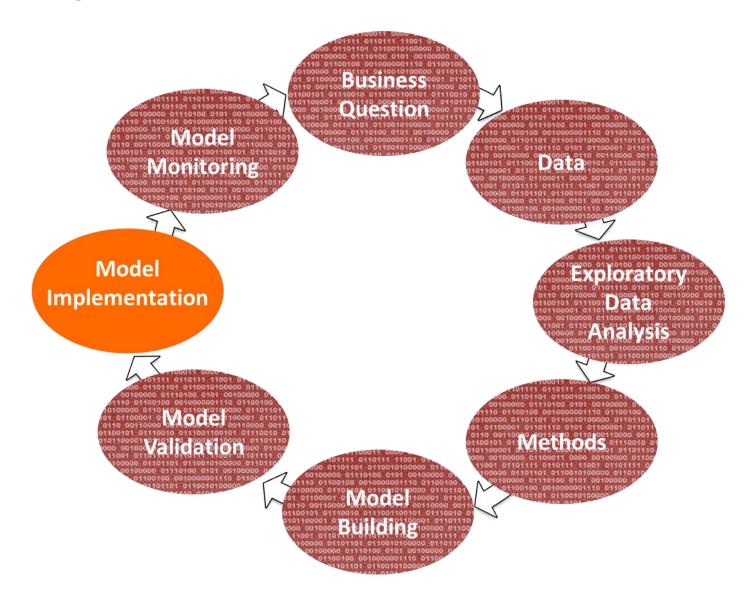
- Many uses of analytics/modeling for insurance
- Opportunity to utilize data more fully to address business challenges



# **Model Implementation**



# **Modeling Lifecycle**





# **Implementation Considerations**

- Business considerations
- Technical considerations
- New skills required



- Securing funding and resources
- Getting buy-in



Who is the decision maker(s)?

- Production model vs. pure research
- Conflict of the I's—innovation vs. implementation



- To file or not to file? (Or, what to file)?
- Confidentiality



- Who is going to use the model?
- End users/change management



Applicable laws, regulations, and bulletins

Decision vs. recommendation



All models are wrong, but some are useful....



# **Implementation Considerations—Business**

Additional thoughts from the audience?





Checking, peer review, and model validation





Third party validation





- Pre-implementation testing
- Post-implementation testing



Software used/IT considerations



Bug fixes/resolution of issues



Ongoing quality control



# Implementation Considerations—Technical

Additional thoughts from the audience?





#### **Regulatory and Professional Considerations**

- NAIC CASTF White Paper
- ASOP 23 Data Quality
- ASOP 41 Actuarial Communications
- ASOP 56 Modeling



#### **NAIC CASTF White Paper**

- Casualty Actuarial and Statistical Task Force (CASTF)
- "Regulatory Review of Predictive Models"
- Identifying best practices to guide state insurance departments in their review of predictive models for underlying rating plans



#### **NAIC CASTF White Paper**

- Other Considerations section:
  - "Provide guidance, research tools, and techniques for regulators to <u>monitor</u> consumer market outcomes resulting from insurers' use of data analytics underlying rating plans."
  - -Actual market outcomes may differ from those intended



#### **ASOPs**

- ASOP 23 Data Quality
- ASOP 41 Actuarial Communications
- Should be considered with implementation and modeling work





#### **Modeling ASOP (#56)**

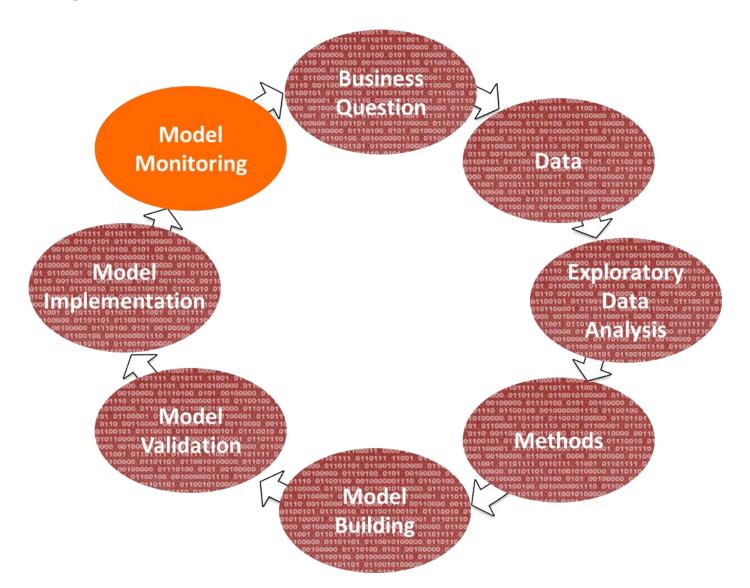
- Adopted December 2019
- Effective for work October 2020 and later
- Data refers back to ASOP 23
- Not a specific mention of "monitoring" but controls for model risk







# **Modeling Lifecycle**





- Two aspects of monitoring: accuracy and business outcomes desired
  - Business is trying to accomplish something, monitoring is to see if you are doing that
  - Want to monitor inputs and outputs



- Need to have
  - The right focus on monitoring
  - The right people
  - The right tools





- Suggest starting small and building up—focus on final outcome
- Setting tolerances can streamline the monitoring process
- Goal is to look at more without having a person do so
- Actions taken if out of tolerance





- Case #1—Data Stops Coming Through to Model
  - Not always apparent in results
  - Need to be monitoring inputs and outputs



- Case #2—Changes Elsewhere
  - -Insurer systems can be complex and intertwined
  - A change made can impact something "unrelated"



- Case #3—Data Shifts
  - Internal data can change
  - External data can change



- Case #4—Population Shifts
  - New business written can shift
  - Book of business renewing can shift



- Case #5—Model Degrades
  - Model ages and loses power
  - Data can be fine
  - Many ways to monitor performance—what was expected?



- Case #6—New Business is Unexpected
  - New business written can often be different than expected (different than development dataset)
  - Don't have good or full new business sample
  - Marketing focus can change
  - External/environmental factors cause a shift



- Case #7—Underwriting Guidelines Change
  - Rating and Underwriting must communicate
  - Can impact business written or renewed
  - Model still may be working well!



- Case #8—Distribution Shifts
  - Business is not changing but characteristic shifts
  - Deductibles, amounts of insurance, value/years of cars, etc.
  - -Can trigger alerts but not necessarily be a model issue



## **Model Monitoring Use Cases**

Additional thoughts from the audience?





**Techniques** 



#### **Model Monitoring—PSI**

- Population Stability Index (PSI)
- Measure how much a variable's distribution has changed
- $PSI = \sum ((\%Actual \%Expected) \times \ln(\%Actual / \%Expected))$ 
  - <0.1 => Very slight change
  - $\blacksquare 0.1 0.2 => Minor change$
  - >0.2 => Significant change

## **Model Monitoring—PSI**

Population Stability Index (PSI)

Age Group	<u>Initial Percent</u>	New Percent	<u>PSI</u>
16-20	1.5%	1.8%	0.0005
21-25	2.3%	2.7%	0.0006
26-29	1.8%	3.0%	0.0061
30-39	14.0%	17.0%	0.0058
40-49	25.0%	22.6%	0.0024
50-59	22.3%	19.4%	0.0040
60-69	17.8%	15.5%	0.0032
70-79	9.6%	12.3%	0.0067
80-89	3.2%	2.5%	0.0017
90+	2.5%	3.2%	0.0017
Total	100.0%	100.0%	0.0329



## **Model Monitoring—Dispersion**

- Can use standard deviation or variance of a sample
- A way to identify if values of inputs or outputs are further than expected from historical



#### **Model Monitoring—Metrics**

- Quick Losses/Fast Losses
  - Distribution changes easier to spot
  - Loss emergence and development a challenge
  - Look at quicker emerging coverages
  - Look at shorter time periods
  - Compare to baselines

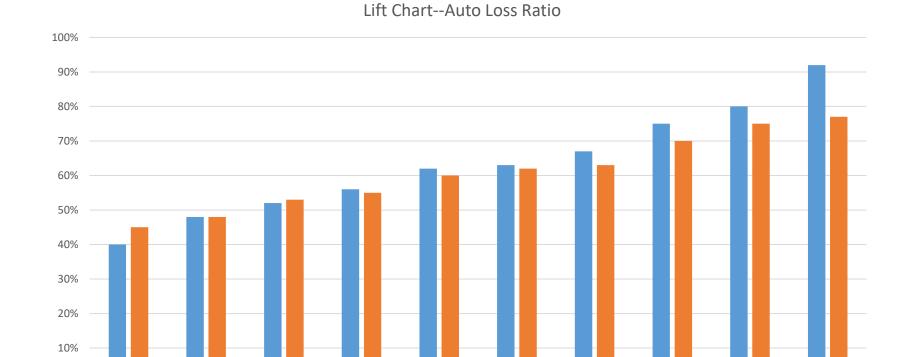


## **Model Monitoring—Lift Charts/SQPs**

- Using lift charts to validate ongoing performance (or SQPs)
- Can look at lift or absolute difference of the Actual minus Expected to see shifts over time



## **Model Monitoring—Lift Charts**



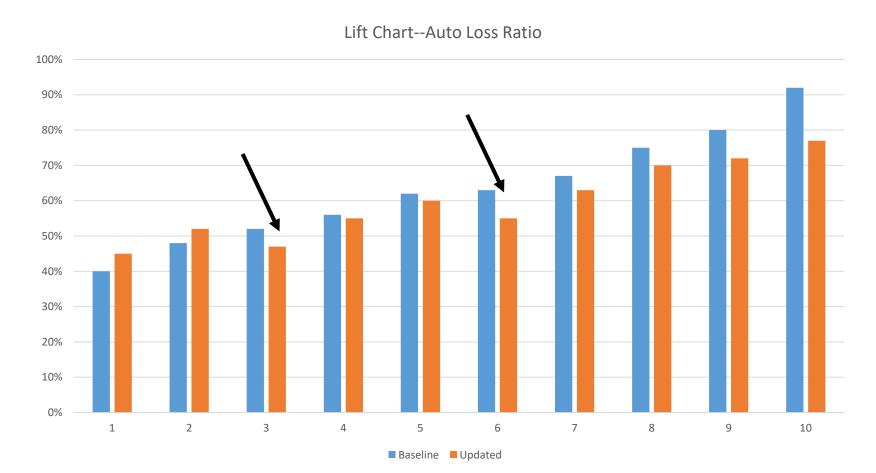
■ Baseline ■ Updated

Lift decreased from 2.30 to 1.71

0%



## **Model Monitoring—Lift Charts**

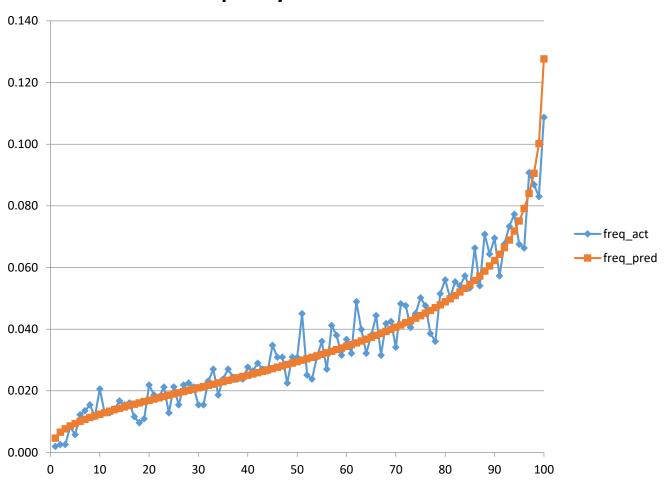


Lift decreased from 2.30 to 1.71 and reversals happening.



## **Model Monitoring—SQPs**







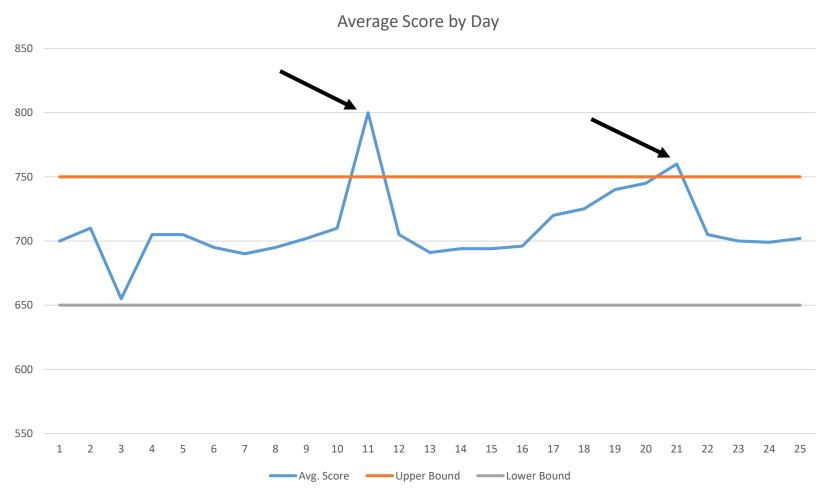
## **Model Monitoring—Lift Charts/SQPs**

 Can look at lift or absolute difference of the Actual minus Expected to see shifts over time

<u>Group</u>	<b>Expected</b>	Actual 1	Actual 2	Actual 3
1	10	12	15	17
2	25	23	22	23
3	40	39	35	38
4	65	70	68	73
5	90	85	82	78
Abs. Diff.		15	24	31

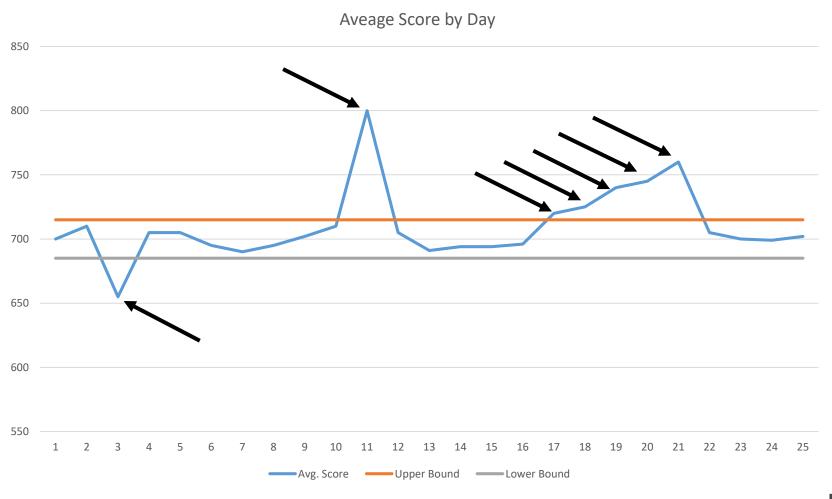


## **Model Monitoring—Alerts**



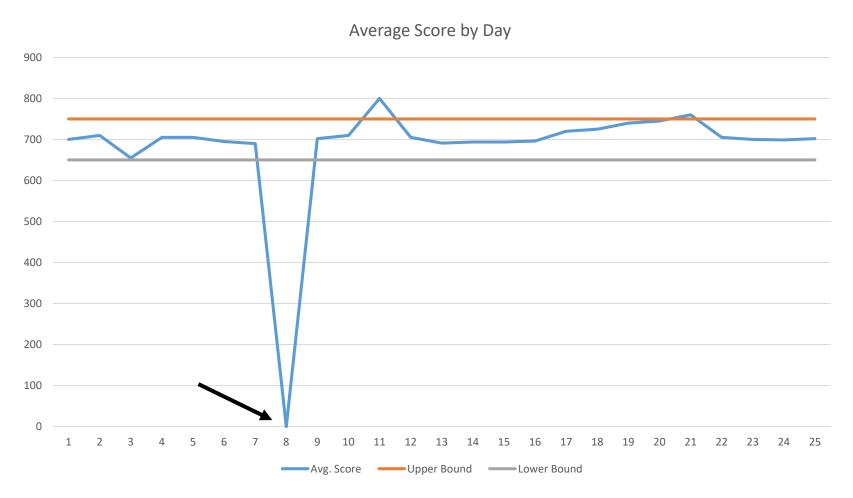


## **Model Monitoring—Alerts**





## **Model Monitoring—Alerts**





## **Model Monitoring—Additional Views**

- Static dataset run periodically
- Industry sample analysis



#### **Additional Considerations**



- Determine which models to monitor
- Criteria to consider
- Determine what metrics to use
- Actions to take
- Governance around models/updates



- Need to consider how to share information
- Can get overwhelming
- Static reports vs. dynamic dashboards?





- External environment shifts in the data
- Need to be aware of
  - Seasonality of the data
  - —Shifts in claims values (trends)
  - Other external factors like economic trends



- Internal shifts in the data
- Need to be aware of
  - Changes to underwriting/re-underwriting guidelines
  - Rate changes
  - New program introductions
  - New marketing campaigns
  - Data storage changes
  - Data definition changes
  - Claims or reserving process changes



- Distributions of quotes
- Issues with truncated or censored data based on what a company has access to or what it writes
- For new business and renewal business—especially applicable for underwriting



#### **New Skills Needed**



- Business knowledge
- Communication
- Organizational/project management
- New software
- Data visualization
- IT/System knowledge



- Teamwork
- Collaboration
- Different organization of teams?



- Working with external vendors
  - Third-party data
  - Staff augmentation
- Knowing their system or specs
- Knowing and explaining your system or specs



Additional thoughts from the audience?



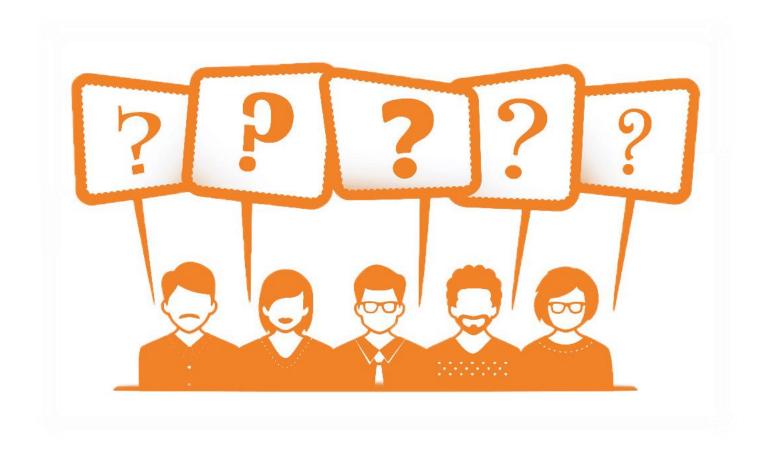


## **Final Thoughts**

- Begin with the end in mind
- Implementation includes business and technical considerations
- Must devote resources to monitoring
- Actuaries may need to develop new skills



# **Questions**





#### **Thank You**

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