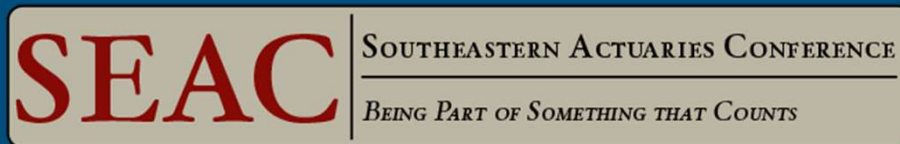


2019 Fall Meeting

Intergalactic Machine Learning Tips From the Secret UFO Files in Roswell, New Mexico

November 22, 2019

Bob Crompton, FSA, MAAA
Vice President, ARC Ga



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

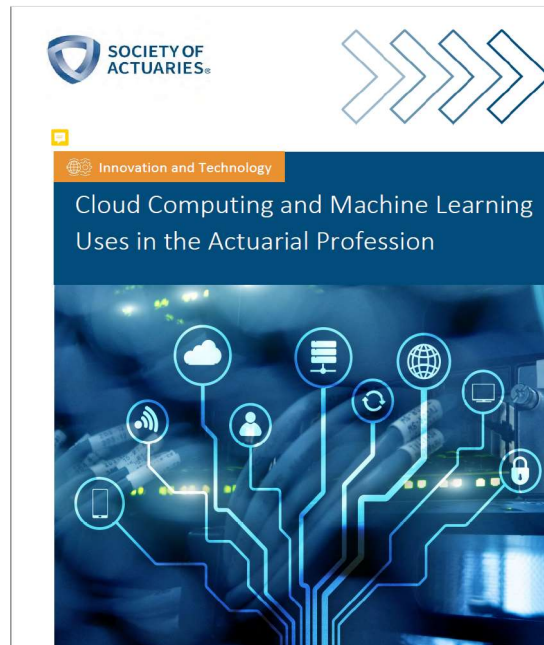
- ▶ ML currently being used for **Life & Health** actuarial work on limited basis
- ▶ There is some interest in ML for **P/C** ratemaking & reserving, but no specific cases were surfaced
- ▶ Most insurance ML applications seem to be in these areas:
 - ▶ Underwriting
 - ▶ Customer retention
 - ▶ Sales
 - ▶ Claims management

Martin Snow



Actuary With Expertise in AI, Machine Learning & Predictive Analytics

SOA/Milliman Report



Machine Learning – What Is It?

A subfield of artificial intelligence concerned with allowing machines, programs, or algorithms to learn and improve from data.

- SOA/Milliman Report

Machine Learning – What Is It?

The field of Machine Learning seeks to answer the question, “How can we build computer systems that **automatically improve with experience**, and what are the fundamental laws that govern all learning processes?”.

- Carnegie Mellon University

CASE STUDY 1: Individual Risk Scoring / Large Health Insurer

- ▶ **Clustered Random Forest Algorithm**
- ▶ **Based on Historical Costs**
 - ▶ Monthly cost records
 - ▶ > 100,000 members

CASE STUDY 2: Early Duration Lapse Rate Analysis / Life Insurer

- ▶ **Algorithm not specified**
- ▶ **Added additional parameters to standard actuarial analysis**
 - ▶ **More robust estimates**
 - ▶ **A/E ratios MUCH closer to unity**

CASE STUDY 3: Claim Fraud Detection / Large Health Care Consulting Firm

- ▶ **Algorithm not specified**
- ▶ **Based on combining unsupervised models with semi- and fully-supervised models**

Potential Near Term Uses of Machine Learning

- ▶ **Auto insurance pricing based on telematics**
- ▶ **Health insurance pricing based on biometrics**
- ▶ **Loss reserving based on Individual Claims**
- ▶ **Mortality forecasting for Life/Annuity biz**

Machine Learning vs. Human Learning

Machine Learning

- ▶ Mediated by code
- ▶ Digital

Human Learning

- ▶ Mediated by sense experience
- ▶ Analog

Machine Learning vs. Human Learning



How People Learn

- ▶ **Rote memorization**
- ▶ **Analogies**
- ▶ **Generalizations & creation of conceptual hierarchies**
- ▶ **Historical comparisons**
- ▶ **Consideration of potential cause & effect chains**
- ▶ **Formalized thinking (for example, mathematical proofs)**

How Machine-Learning Learns

▶ Correlations

What Do We Mean By “Learning?”

4 Levels of Complexity

1. Given a model, determine the **“best” parameters**
2. Determine the **“best” sort of model** for the problem
3. Re-state the problem to a higher level of abstraction – ie, **make it more general**
4. Re-frame the problem by approaching it with an entirely new set of references & background assumptions, ie, **paradigm shift**

Machine Learning – Potential Improvements

Implement Code Self-Modification

- ▶ Use a human-like approach: cut & paste from web, or send a “code plz” request to Stack Overflow

Machine Learning – Potential Improvements

Add Analog Input – Biologic Sensors

- ▶ Adds potential to think **continuously** as well as **discretely**
- ▶ Science fiction-y

Machine Learning – Potential Improvements

Formal Language Programming

- ▶ Formal language is a **highly structured** way to **unambiguously describe** things.
- ▶ Possibly describe analog experience
- ▶ LEAN software - used for mathematical proofs.