

EAA e-Conference on Data Science & Data Ethics

12 May 2022

What are the Basic Similarities and Differences between Insurance Risk Modelling and Standard Machine Learning Techniques? - An Overview

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DISCLAIMER

The opinions expressed in this presentation are those of the author only. They are inspired by the work that the author is doing for both Swiss Re and the SAA, but they do not necessarily reflect any official view of either Swiss Re or the SAA.





INSURANCE RISK MODELLING AND MACHINE LEARNING

	Insurance Risk Modelling	Standard Machine Learning	
Foundation	Distribution and uncertainty	Point estimate and algorithm	
Mathematical foundation	Statistical model	Numerical optimization	
Modelling target	Probabilistic forecast	Point forecast	
Statistical distributions	Non-Gaussian (asymmetric, skewed)	Gaussian (symmetric)	
Signal-to-noise (SNR) ratio	Small	High	
Mathematical model selection «criteria»	 Predictability (in-sample) Stability and robustness (long-term) Smoothness Parsimony Interpretability / explainability - - 	 Predicatability (out-of-sample) Stability and robustness (short-term) - Anti-parsimony Black-box Computability Calibration 	
Non-mathematical model selection «criteria»	 Causality / truth between predictors and predictant Inclusion of expert knowledge Human adjustability of models 	Correlation, train/test paradigm--	
Non-technical considerations	Regulatory frameworkPolitical and social aspects	Ethics and fairnesssAccountability and transparency	
Professional associations	Professional standards	Ethical codes of conduct	



Thank you very much for your attention

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APPENDIX





SAA DATA SCIENCE WORKING PARTY (1/2)



www.actuarialdatascience.org





Actuarial Data Science

Home	Home	Updates
ADS Tutorials	The main purpose of this website is to make the work and results of the working group "Data Science" of the Swiss Association of Actuaries (S&A). Schweizerische Aktuaries (SA) (SA) wastly wastled to interested people. Actuarial Data Science (AS) is defined to be the intersection of Actuarial Science (AS) and Data Science (CS). The core targets are: • ADS Tutorials: Writing tutorials for actuaries which provide a thorough and yet easy introduction to various methods from Data Science. We provide methodological papers together with the code, such that everyone can easily learn the methods on his own data. • ADS Tutariagy: We have worked out a strategy for the Swiss Association of	Below, we provide the most recent changes to the website
ADS Strategy		19th July 20: Publication
DS Lectures / Courses		of our ninth tutorial:
DS Regulatory / Ethics		Convolutional neural network studies: (1)
S Lectures / Books		anomalies in mortality
cternal Courses		rates (2) image recognitio (incl. code)
Vewsletter		7th May: Publication of ou
About Us		eighth tutorial: Peeking into the Black Box; An







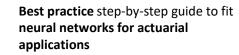
SAA DATA SCIENCE WORKING PARTY (2/2)



Recap of GLM's, introduction to regression trees and neural networks



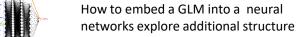
Overview of the three approaches to preprocess text data with NLP







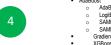
Overview of tools for explaining and interpreting black box machine learning models like boosted trees or deep neural networks for P&C pricing







Convolution Neural Networks (CNN) to detect anomalies **in mortality rates**



Overview of **boosting algorithms**





LocalGLMnet: a deep learning architecture for actuaries, allowing variable selection and nice interpretations





Unsupervised learning: Clustering data into homogeneous groups





Revisiting and clarifying (i) statistical techniques to assess the calibration of a model, and (ii) how to compare and rank different models.





Recurrent neural networks (RNNs) are used use on a mortality rate prediction problem